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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

May 29, 2019

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1410030-001
Subject: HISS, ALGER

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed 15,760 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

☐ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.

☑ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail or fax to—Work Processing Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**

☐ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may make a request to NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above.

☐ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.

☑ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. The **"Standard Responses to Requests"** section of the Addendum applies to all requests. If the subject of your request is a person, the **"Standard Responses to Requests for Individuals"** section also applies. The **"General Information"** section includes useful information about FBI records. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account on the following web site: https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter, the FBI FOIPA Addendum includes information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. If you submitted a request regarding yourself or another person, Part 2 includes additional standard responses that apply to requests for individuals. If you have questions regarding the standard responses in Parts 1 or 2, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." Previously mentioned appeal and dispute resolution services are also available. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful.

Part 1: Standard Responses to All Requests: See Below for all Requests

(i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). *See* 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the fbi.gov website.

(ii) **National Security/Intelligence Records**. The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of national security and foreign intelligence records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) as applicable to requests for records about individuals [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b3), and (j)(2); 50 U.S.C § 3024(i)(1)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3); 50 USC § 3024(i)(1). This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that national security or foreign intelligence records do or do not exist.

Part 2: Standard Responses to Requests for Individuals: See Below for all Requests for Individuals

(i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.

(ii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E) and (b)(7)(F) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

(i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching those systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. Most requests are satisfied by searching the Central Record System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled and maintained by the FBI in the course of fulfilling its dual law enforcement and intelligence mission as well as the performance of agency administrative and personnel functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization and encompasses the records of FBI Headquarters ("FBIHQ"), FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices ("Legats") worldwide. A CRS search includes Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records.

(ii) **FBI Records**
Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.

(iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or "Rap Sheets."** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks –often referred to as a criminal history record or "rap sheets." These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

(iv) **The National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FBI/DOJ

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No. 1
CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/22/49	2/[illegible]-11,25,26, 28;3/14,16,17, 21,22/49	JACK S. TURTON dmh

TITLE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ETAL

CHARACTER OF CASE

PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Microfilm prints of State Department documents identified and correlated with original State Department documents. Copies of telegrams from which microfilm made not available. Method of processing and distributing copies of telegrams set out. Intradepartmental distribution of documents furnished. Results of FBI Laboratory examination set out. JOHN E. PEURIFOY, Assistant Secretary of State, or DALTON K. SCOTT, competent to produce documents and testify to their authenticity.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949
New York teletype dated March 3, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Referral/Consult

GRAND JURY SUBPOENAS 47 & 48
STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS

Kisseloff-27548

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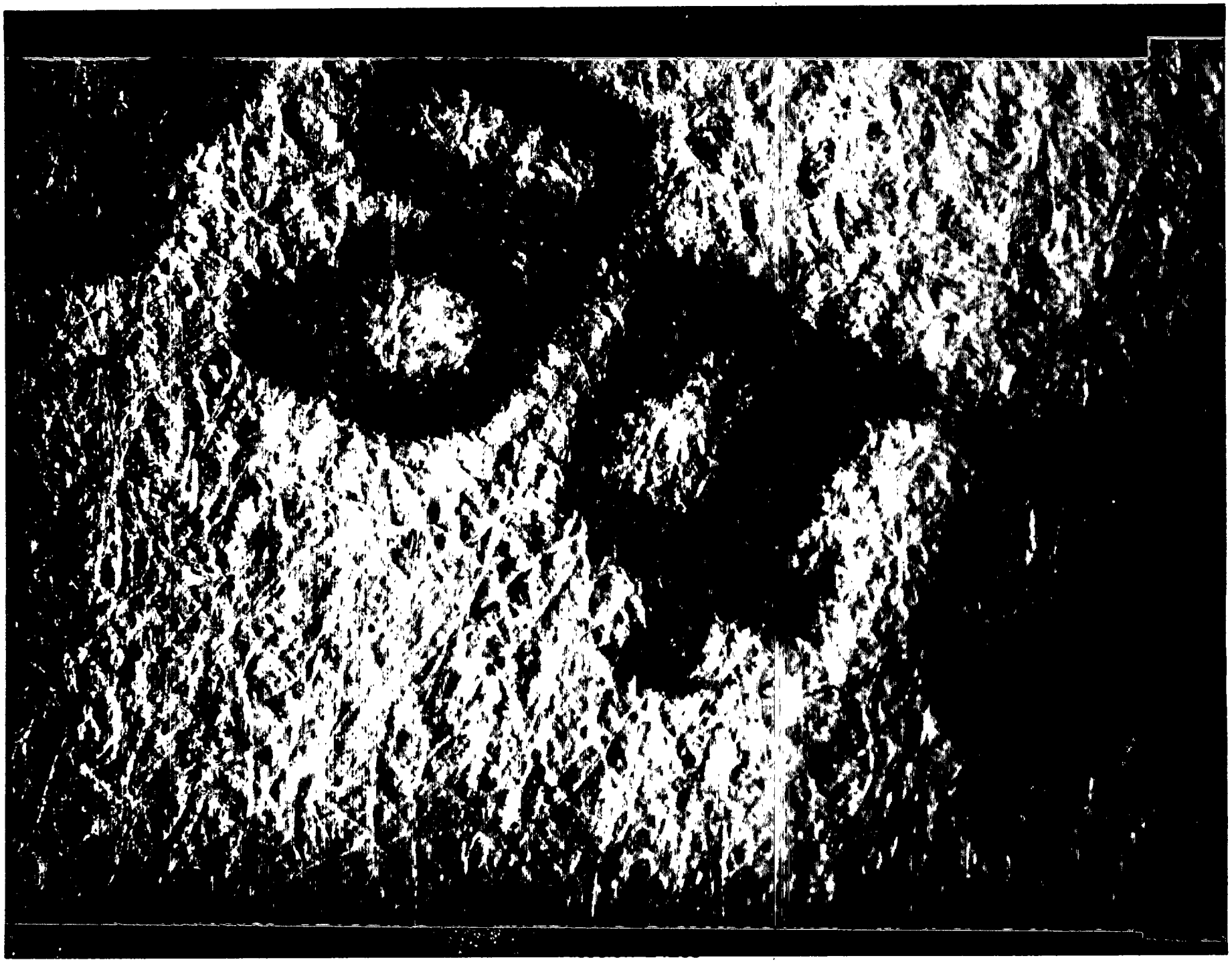

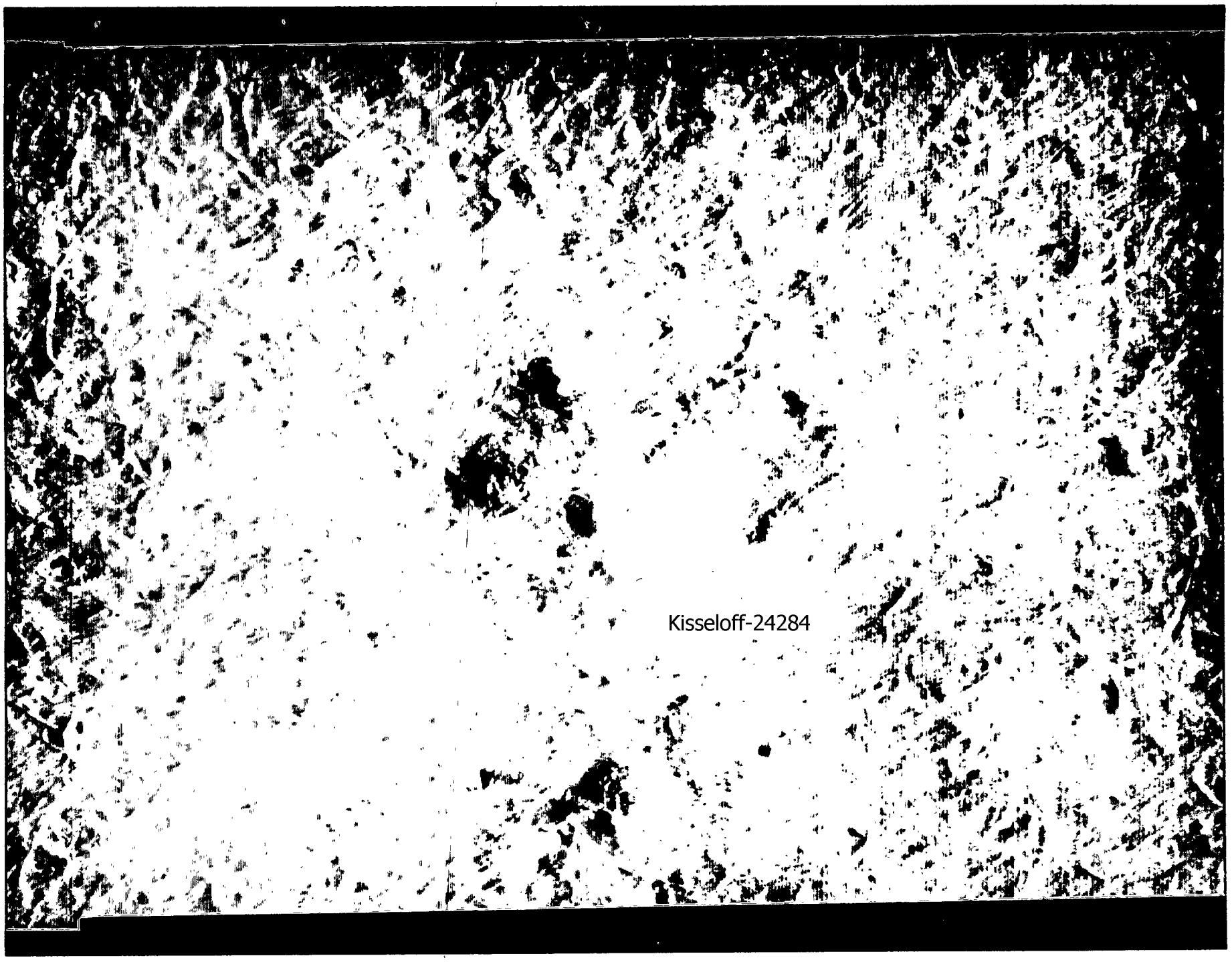
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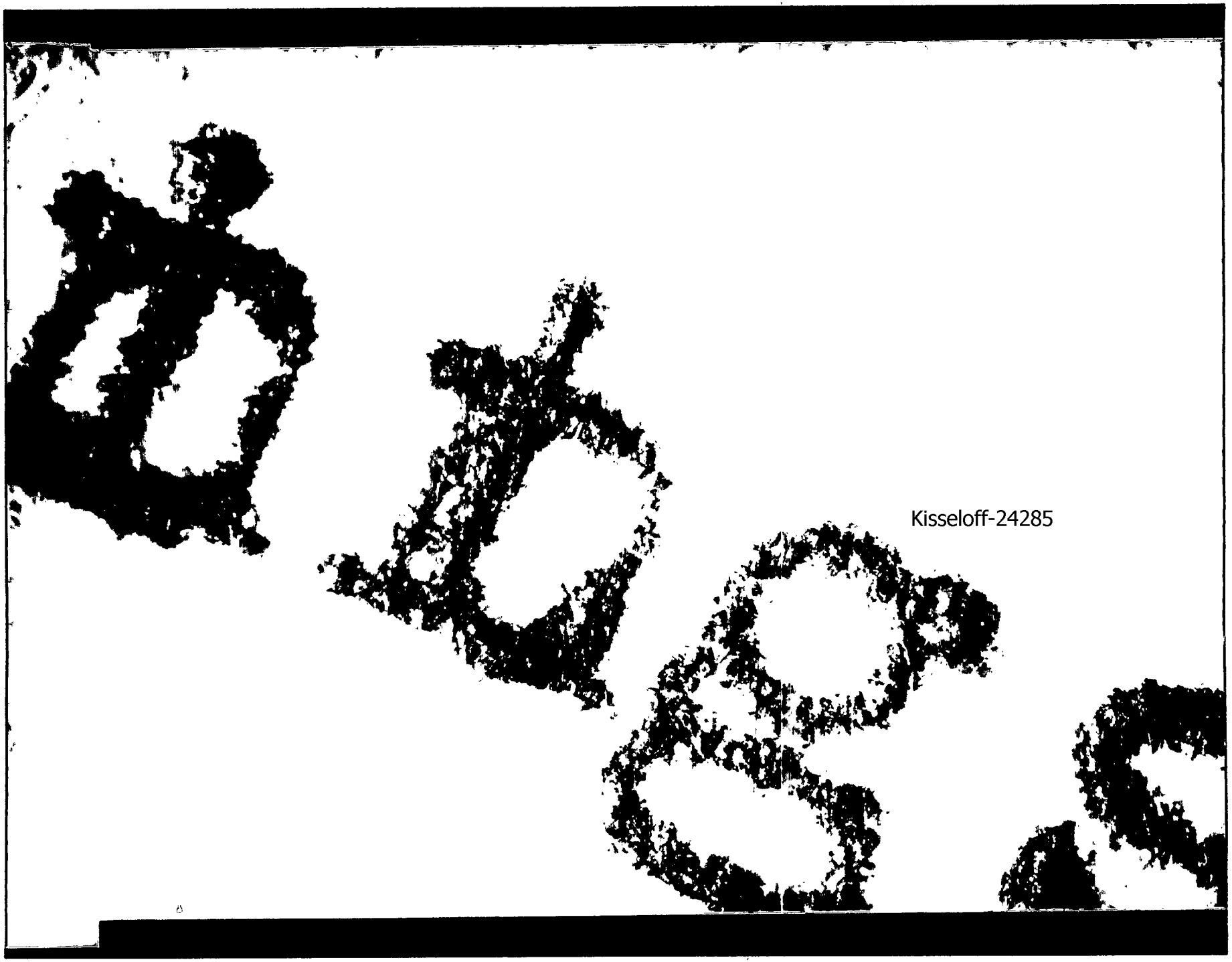
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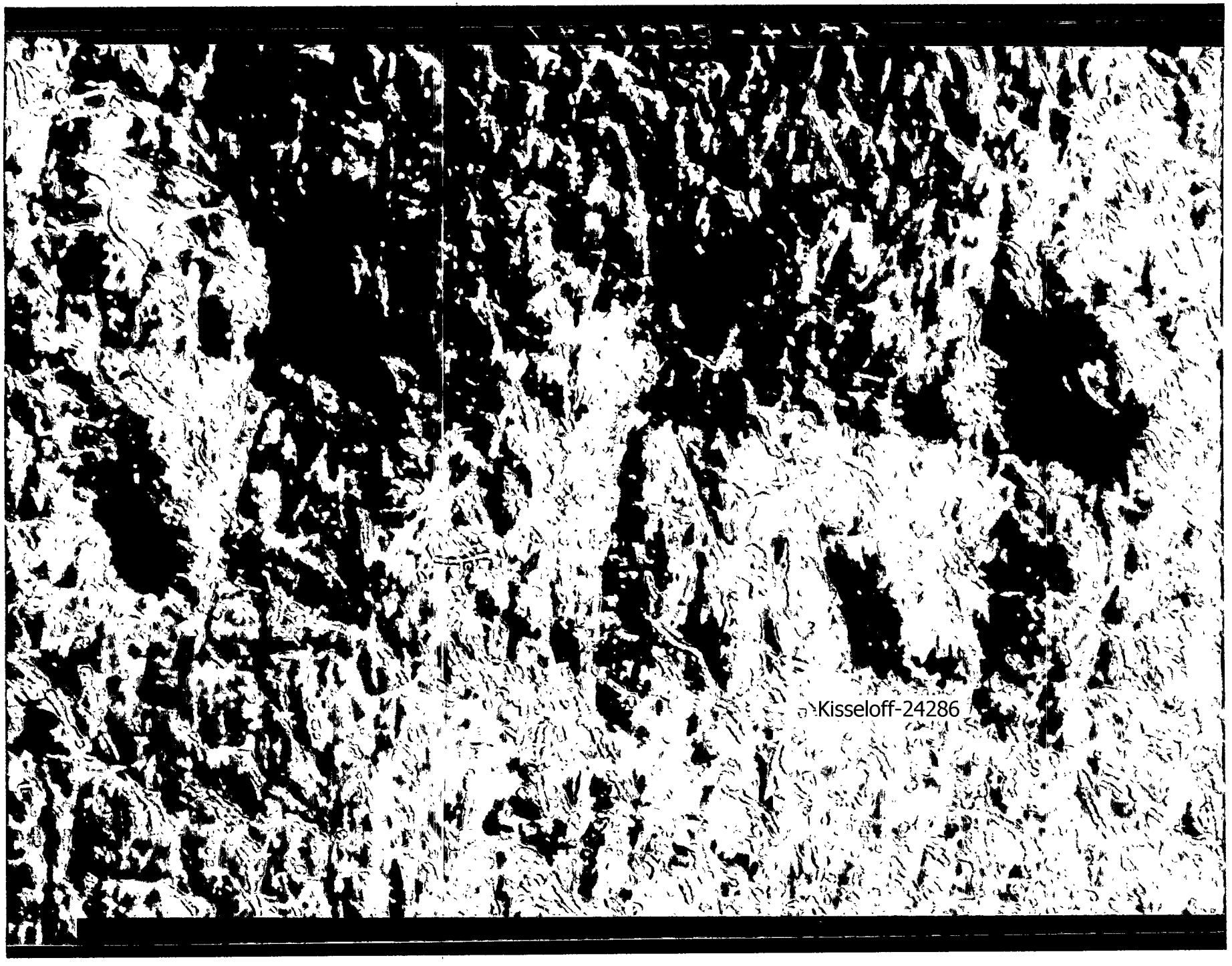
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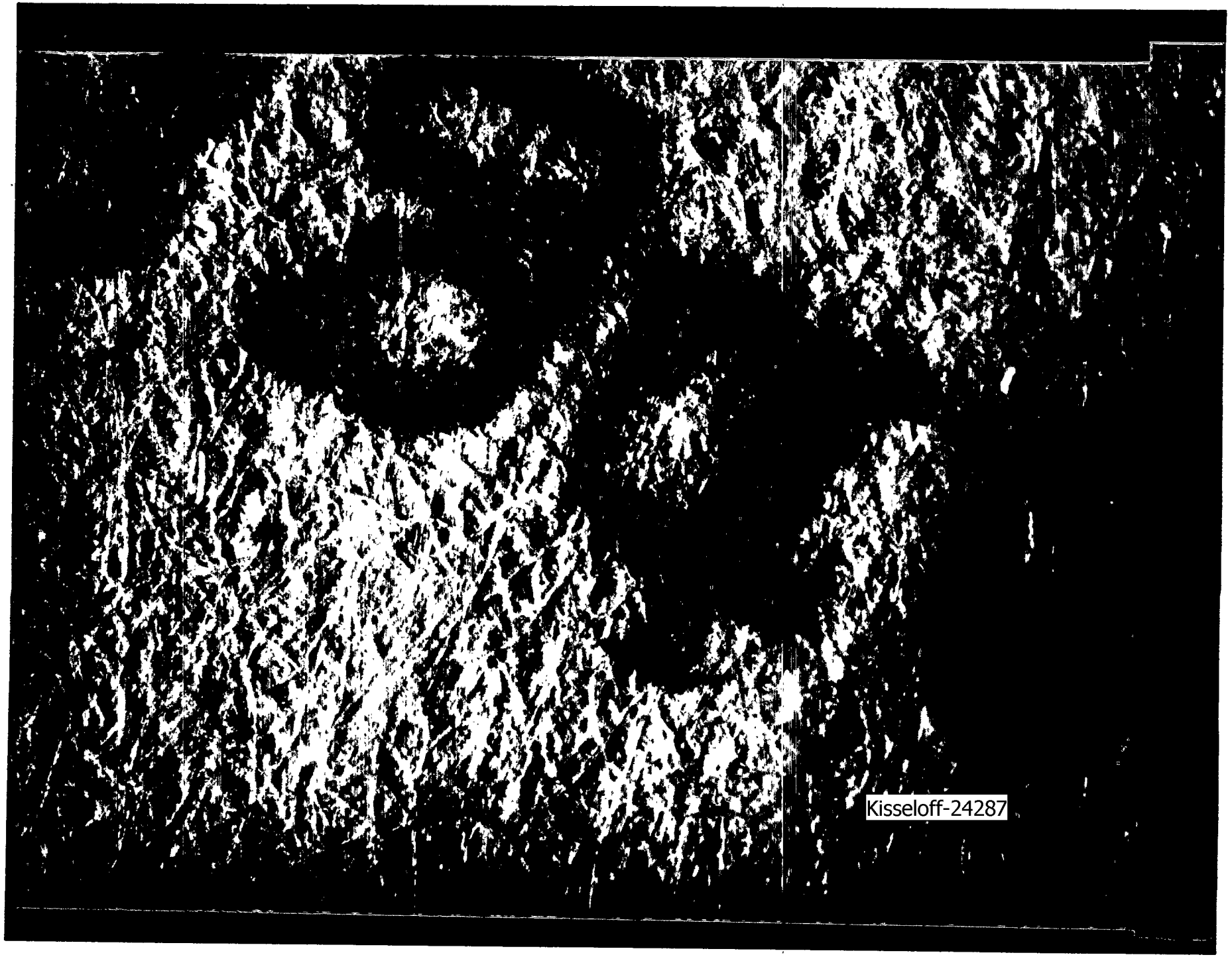
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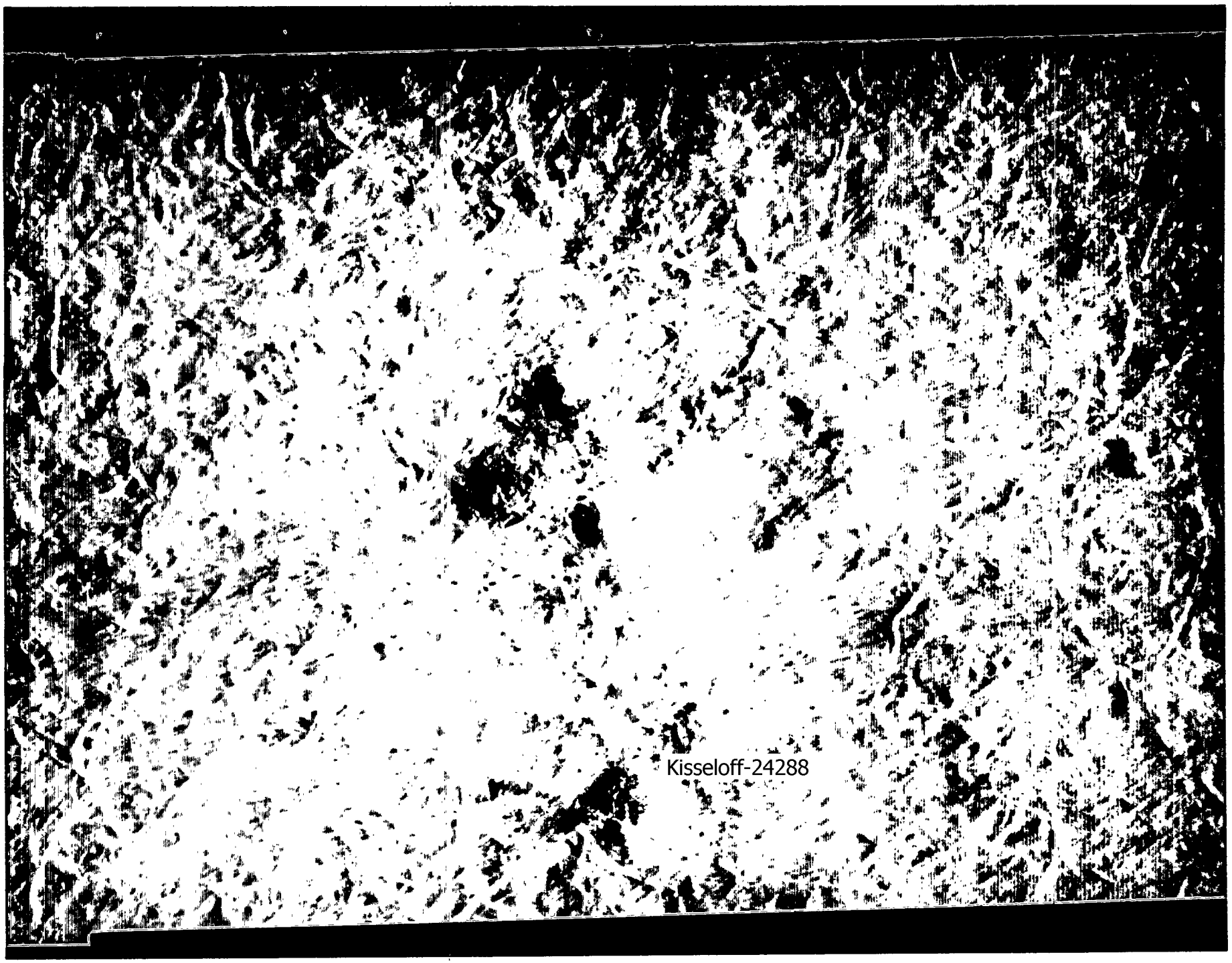
Kisseloff-24288

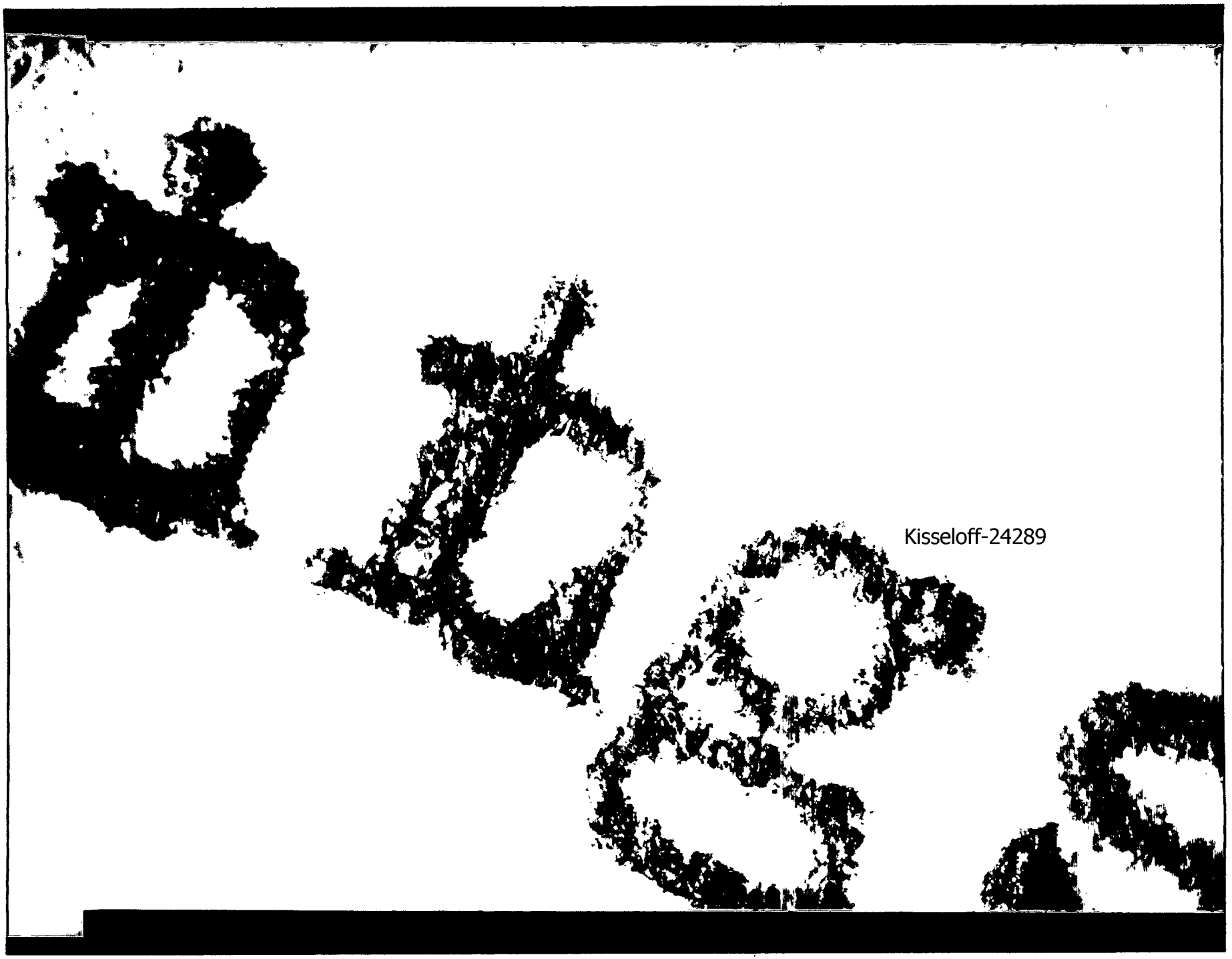
Kisseloff-24289

Kisseloff-24290

74-1333-4749

SERIES C and D

t. The arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" is wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT than in the imprints of this letter by #N230099, and the line of the curve follows a different pattern.

SERIES C (15X)

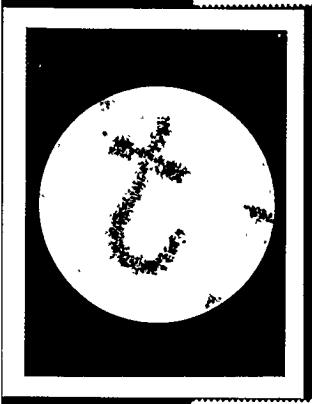

HISS STANDARDS

Kisseloff-24293

N 23C099 MACHINE

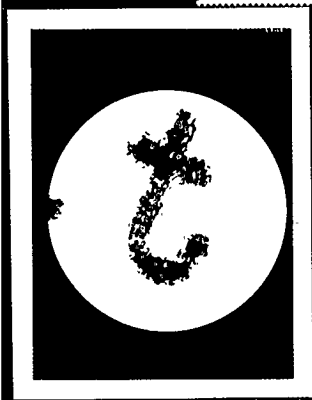

SERIES C and D

t. The arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" is wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT than in the imprints of this letter by #N230099, and the line of the curve follows a different pattern.

SERIES D (26X)

HISS STANDARDS

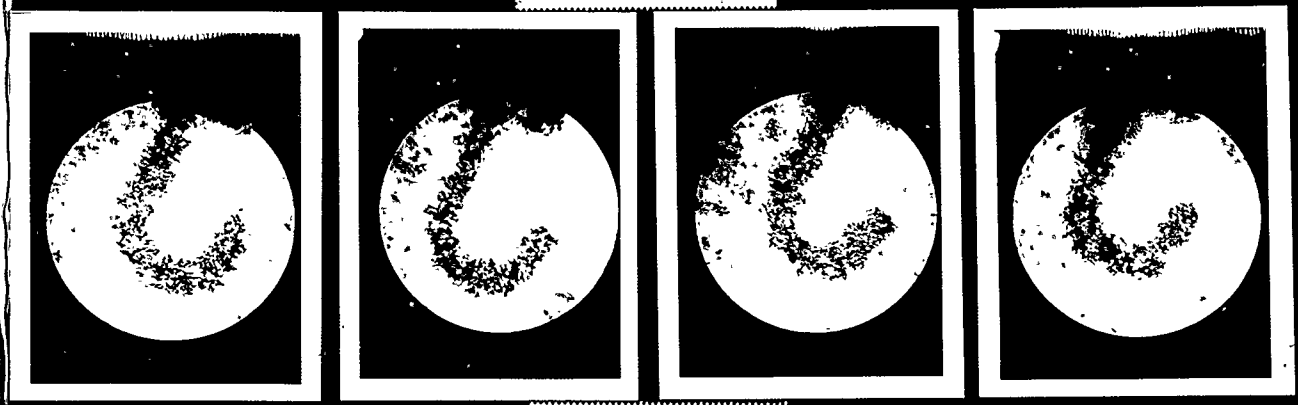

N 230099 MACHINE

Kisseloff-24295

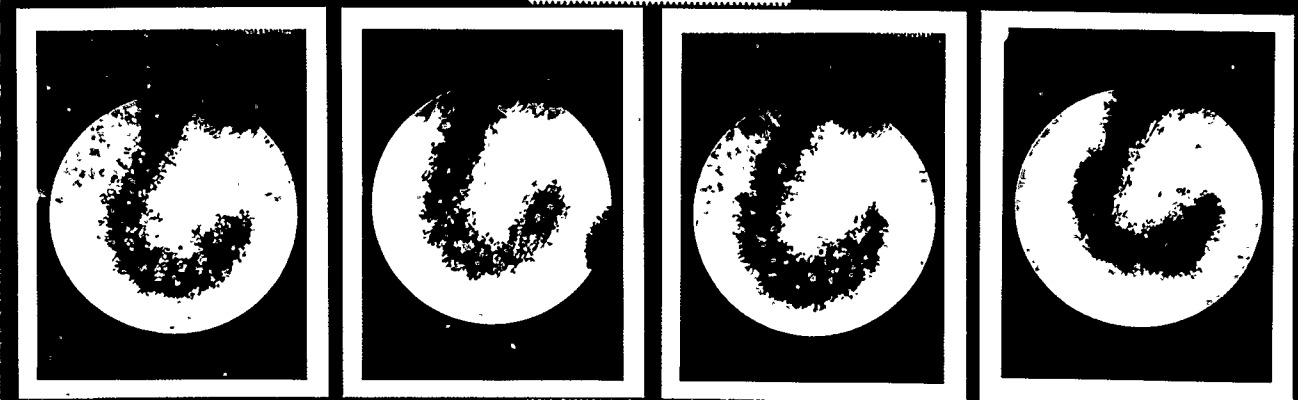

SERIES E

u. The angles where the lower seriph and the loop, respectively, meet the right leg are different in the imprints of #N230099 from those in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT.

SERIES E (15X)

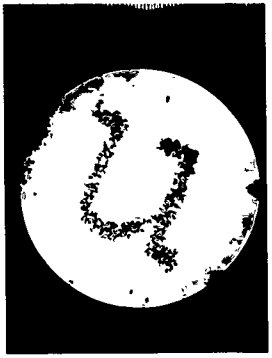

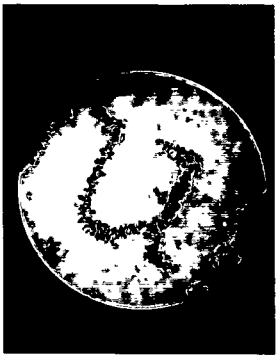

HISS STANDARDS

Kisseloff-24297

N 230099 MACHINE

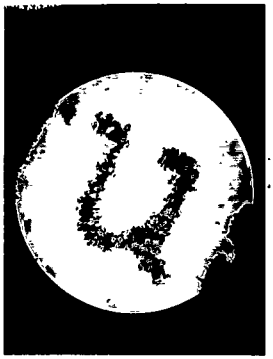

SERIES F

n. The differences between the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT, and the imprints in the typing from #N230099, are most clearly shown in the angles where the seriphs meet the left and right leg and where the loop meets the left upright.

SERIES F (15X)

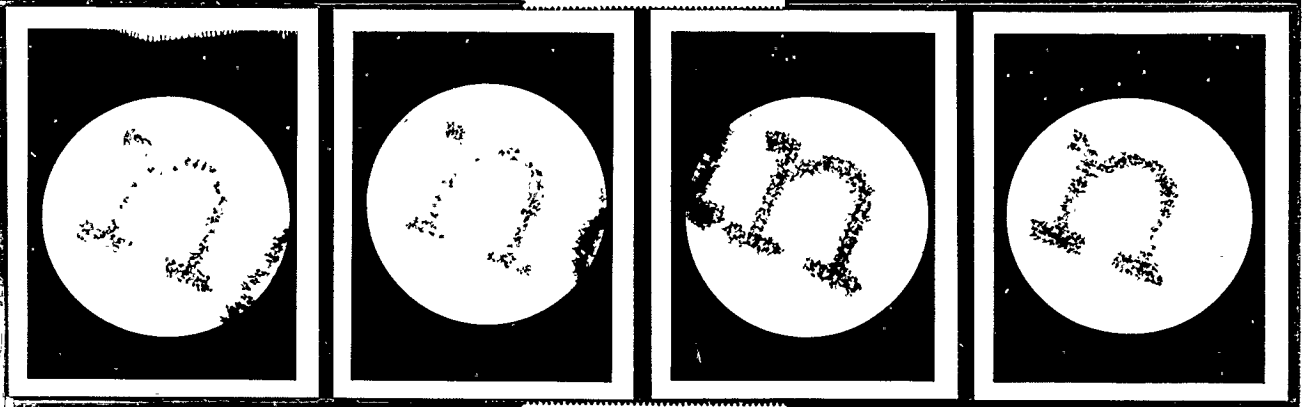

HISS STANDARDS

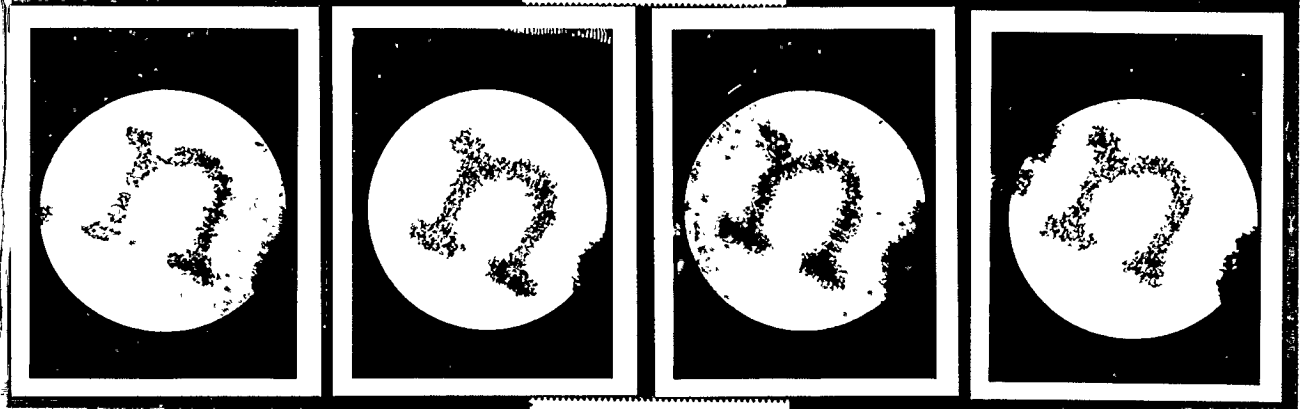

N 23C099 MACHINE

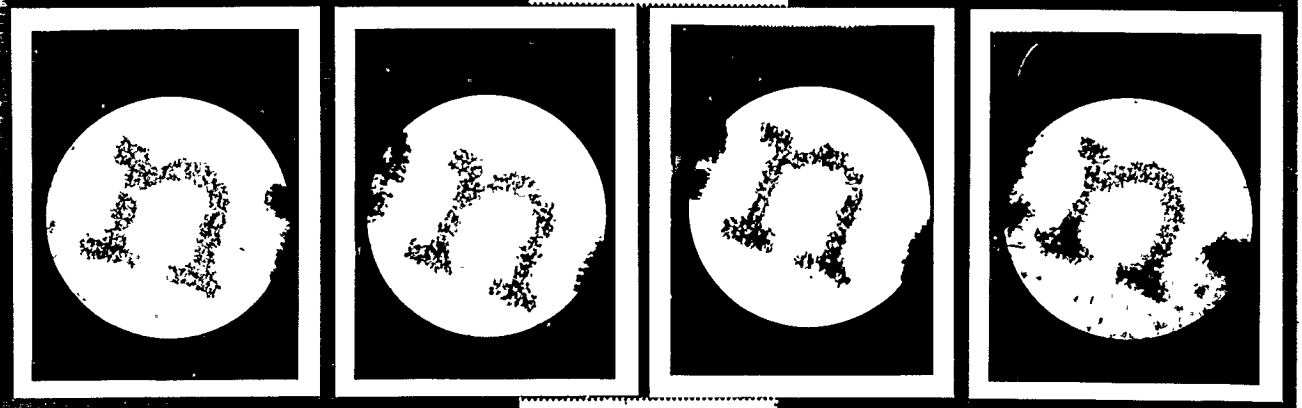

BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

Kisseloff-24299

74-1333-4749

SERIES A and B

y. The clear-cut sharp angles which are almost always apparent at the juncture of the seriphs and the legs of the small letter "y" in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT are almost always blurred and indistinct in the imprints of this letter by N230099. The left leg of the small letter "y" appears to meet the main staff of the letter at a higher point in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards than in the imprints made by #N230099. This difference makes the descender of the small letter "y" longer in the Hiss Standards than it does in the imprints from #N230099. There is a break or cut in the type face of the terminal arc in the descender of the small letter "y" in #N230099 which does not appear in the other two sets of documents. This defect helps to obscure the difference between the length of the descender of the "y" in the #N230099 machine and that of the "y" in the Hiss Standards where the type face is continuous in this terminal curve. It also tends to confuse micrometric comparisons between the letter "y" as it appears in the Baltimore Documents and as it appears in specimens from #N230099.

SERIES A (15X)

HISS STANDARDS

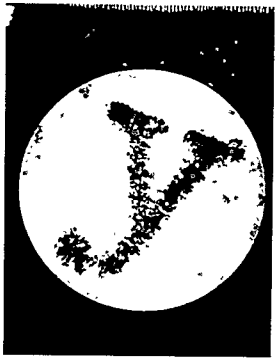

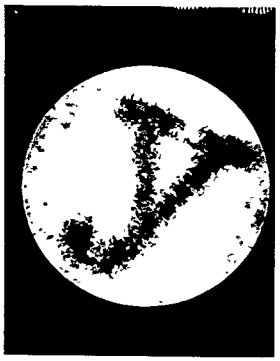

N 230099 MACHINE

Kisseloff-24302

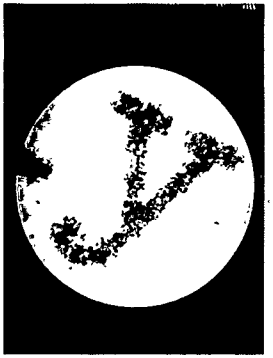
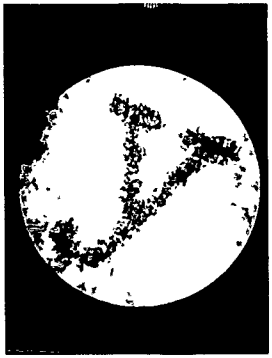

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Department of Justice - FBI - FORM 2-1 (Rev. 2-1-70)

Known paint specimen taken
from dumb waiter shaft in
Levine residence in Brooklyn NY
in 3/29/52

J Cadiz

94-1333-4749

SERIES F

n. The differences between the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT, and the imprints in the typing from #N230099, are most clearly shown in the angles where the seriphs meet the left and right leg and where the loop meets the left upright.

SERIES F (15X)

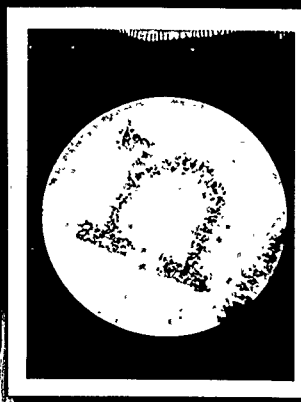
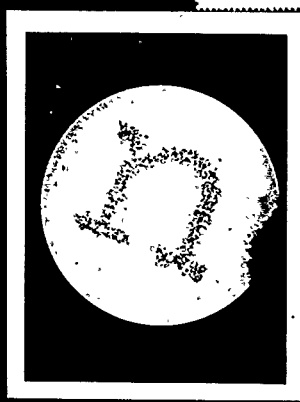

HISS STANDARDS

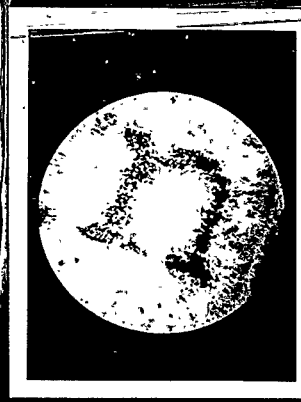

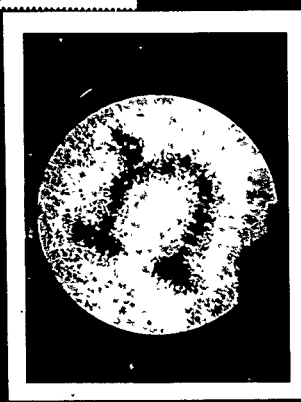
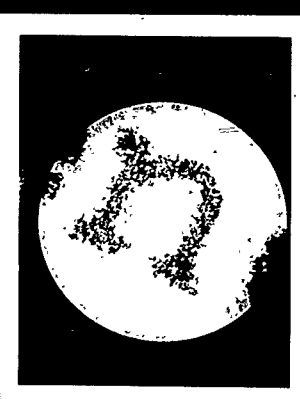

Kisseloff-24330

N 230099 MACHINE

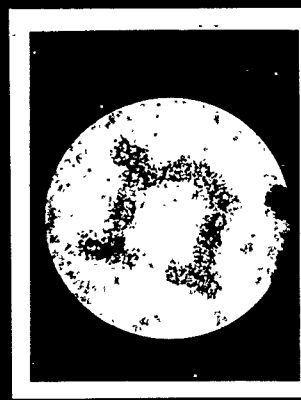

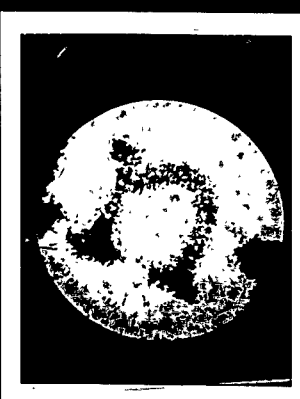

74-1333-4749

SERIES E

u. The angles where the lower seriph and the loop, respectively, meet the right leg are different in the imprints of #N230099 from those in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT.

SERIES E (15X)

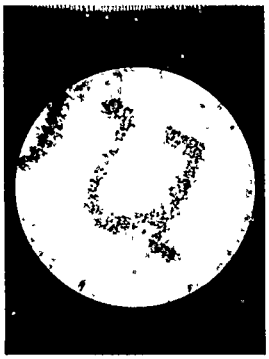
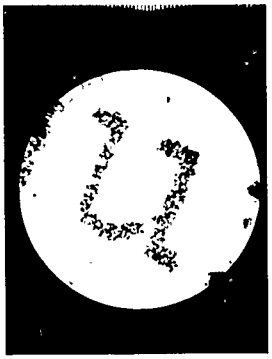

HISS STANDARDS

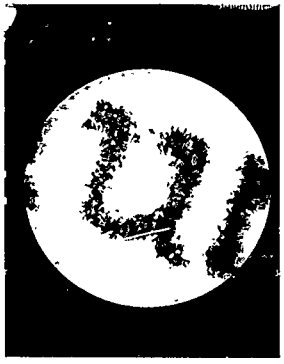

N 230099 MACHINE

Kisseloff-24333

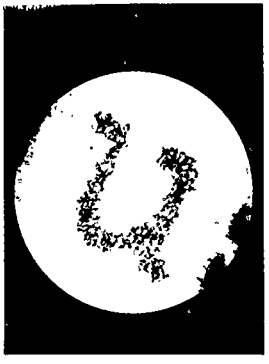
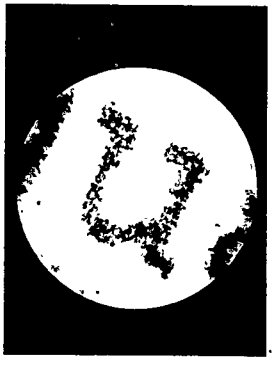

BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

SERIES C and D

t. The arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" is wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT than in the imprints of this letter by #N230099, and the line of the curve follows a different pattern.

SERIES D (26X)

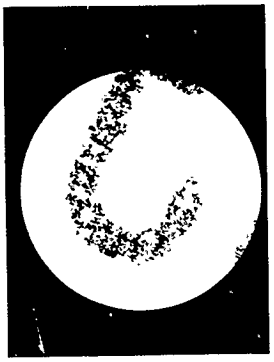

HIGH STANDARDS

N 230009 MACHINE

BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

SERIES C and D

t. The arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" is wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT than in the imprints of this letter by #N230099, and the line of the curve follows a different pattern.

SERIES C (15X)

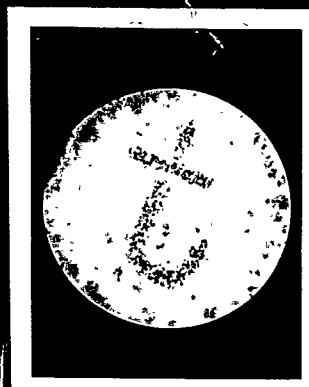
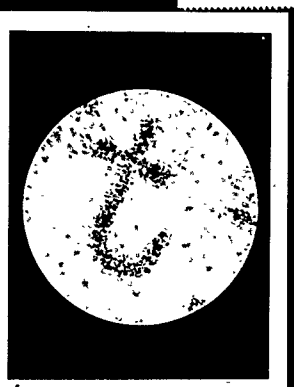
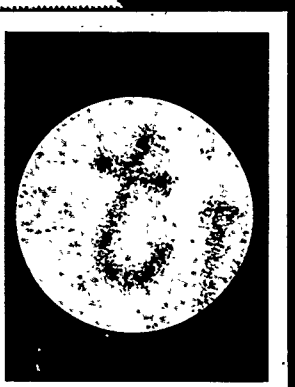

HISS STANDARDS

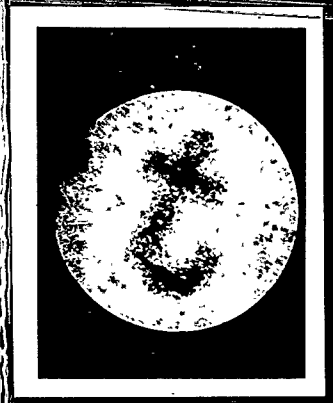

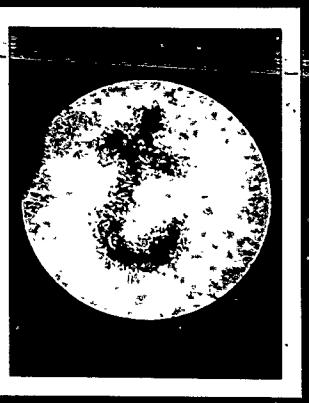

N 230099 MACHINE

Kisseloff-24337

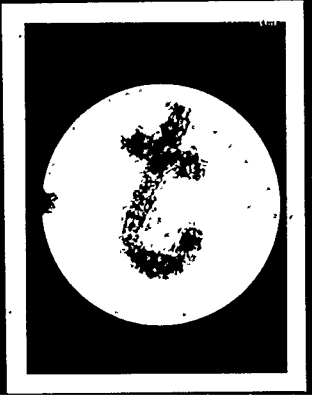

SERIES A and B

y. The clear-cut sharp angles which are almost always apparent at the juncture of the seriphs and the legs of the small letter "y" in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT are almost always blurred and indistinct in the imprints of this letter by N230099. The left leg of the small letter "y" appears to meet the main staff of the letter at a higher point in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards than in the imprints made by #N230099. This difference makes the descender of the small letter "y" longer in the Hiss Standards than it does in the imprints from #N230099. There is a break or cut in the type face of the terminal arc in the descender of the small letter "y" in #N230099 which does not appear in the other two sets of documents. This defect helps to obscure the difference between the length of the descender of the "y" in the #N230099 machine and that of the "y" in the Hiss Standards where the type face is continuous in this terminal curve. It also tends to confuse micrometric comparisons between the letter "y" as it appears in the Baltimore Documents and as it appears in specimens from #N230099.

SERIES B (26X)

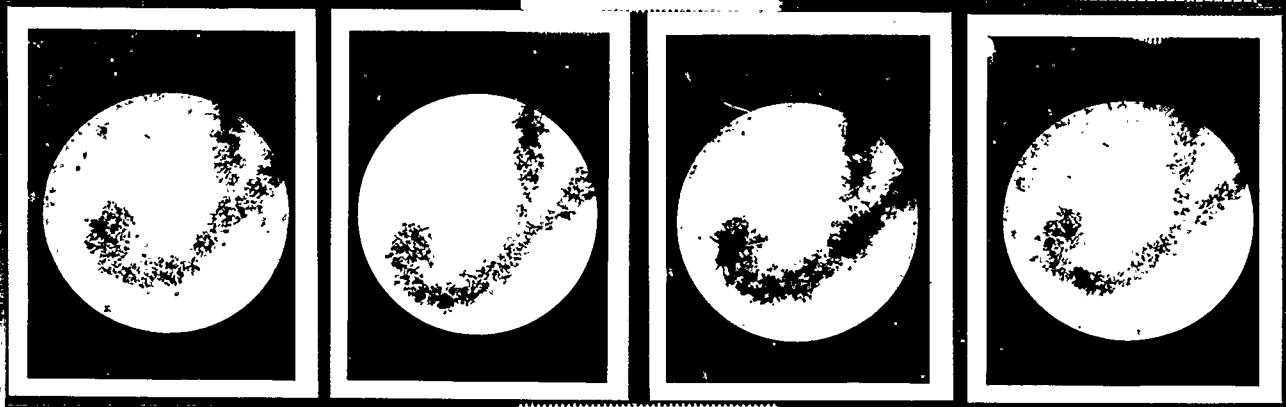

HISS STANDARDS

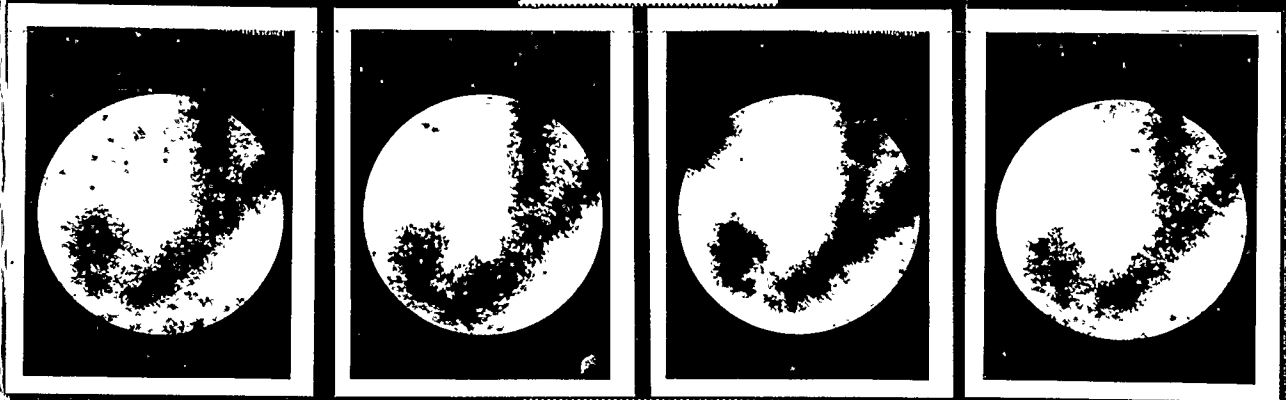

N 230099 MACHINE

Kisseloff-24339

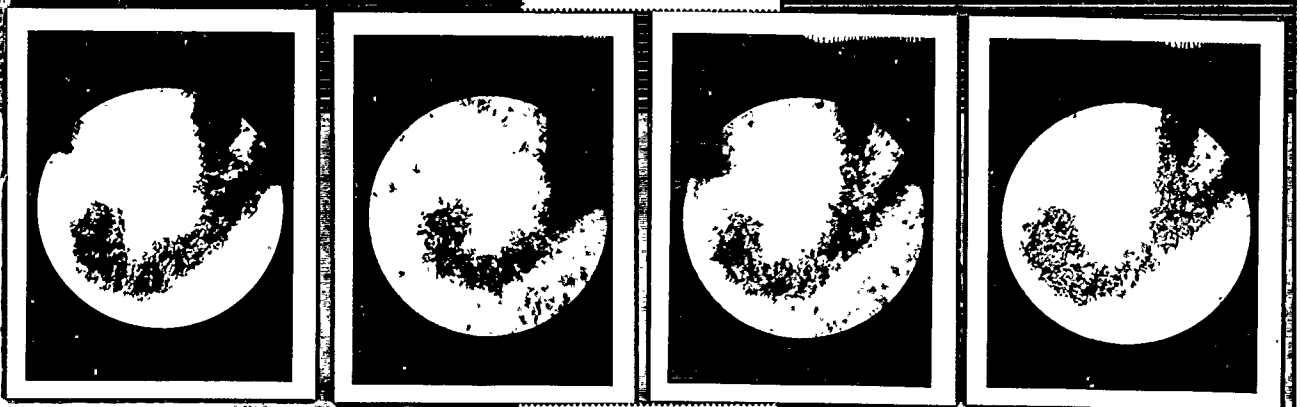

BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - NEW YORK FIELD

SERIES A and B

y. The clear-cut sharp angles which are almost always apparent at the juncture of the seriphs and the legs of the small letter "y" in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT are almost always blurred and indistinct in the imprints of this letter by N230099. The left leg of the small letter "y" appears to meet the main staff of the letter at a higher point in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards than in the imprints made by #N230099. This difference makes the descender of the small letter "y" longer in the Hiss Standards than it does in the imprints from #N230099. There is a break or cut in the type face of the terminal arc in the descender of the small letter "y" in #N230099 which does not appear in the other two sets of documents. This defect helps to obscure the difference between the length of the descender of the "y" in the #N230099 machine and that of the "y" in the Hiss Standards where the type face is continuous in this terminal curve. It also tends to confuse micrometric comparisons between the letter "y" as it appears in the Baltimore Documents and as it appears in specimens from #N230099.

SERIES A (15X)

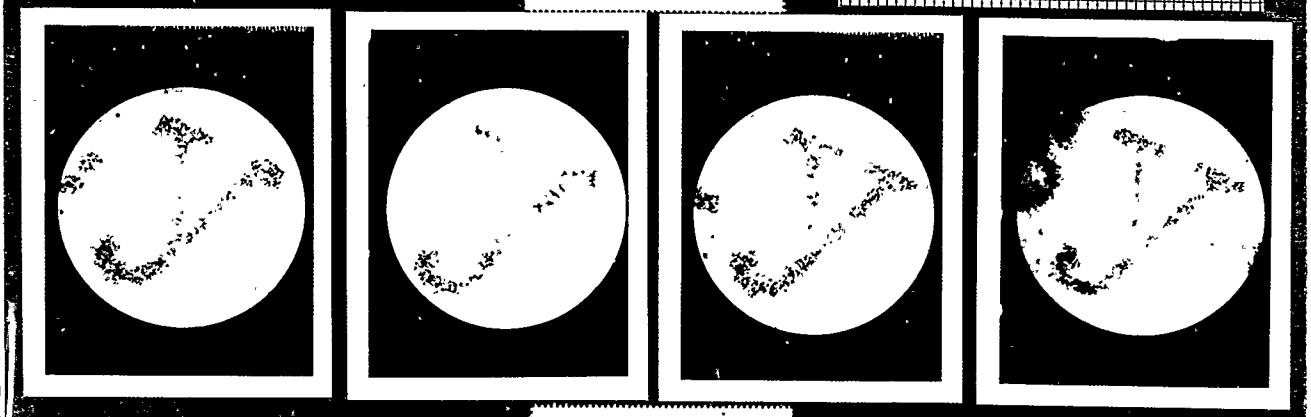

HI33 STANDARDS

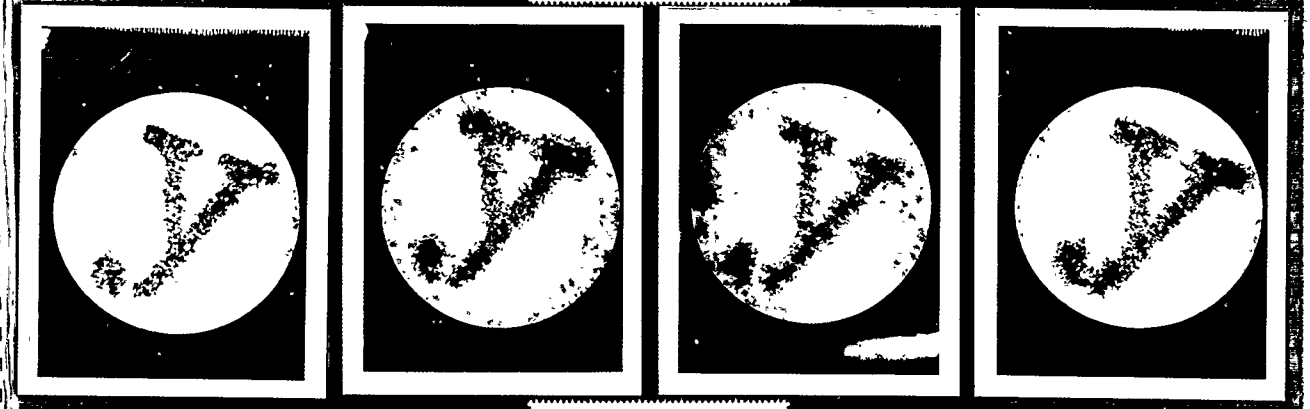

N 230099 MACHINE

Kisseloff-24341

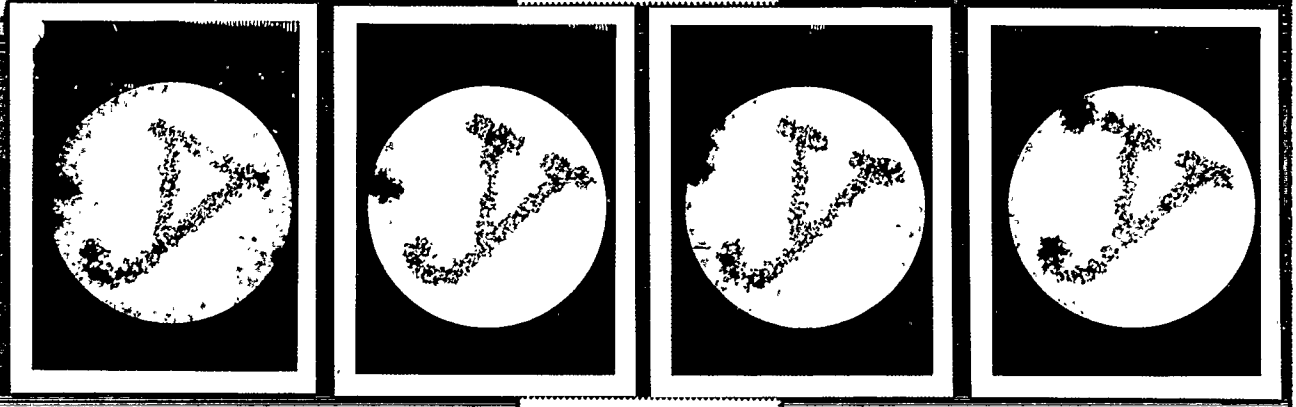

BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Department of Justice

SERIES A and B

y. The clear-cut sharp angles which are almost always apparent at the juncture of the seriphs and the legs of the small letter "y" in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT are almost always blurred and indistinct in the imprints of this letter by N230099. The left leg of the small letter "y" appears to meet the main staff of the letter at a higher point in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards than in the imprints made by #N230099. This difference makes the descender of the small letter "y" longer in the Hiss Standards than it does in the imprints from #N230099. There is a break or cut in the type face of the terminal arc in the descender of the small letter "y" in #N230099 which does not appear in the other two sets of documents. This defect helps to obscure the difference between the length of the descender of the "y" in the #N230099 machine and that of the "y" in the Hiss Standards where the type face is continuous in this terminal curve. It also tends to confuse micrometric comparisons between the letter "y" as it appears in the Baltimore Documents and as it appears in specimens from #N230099.

SERIES B (26X)

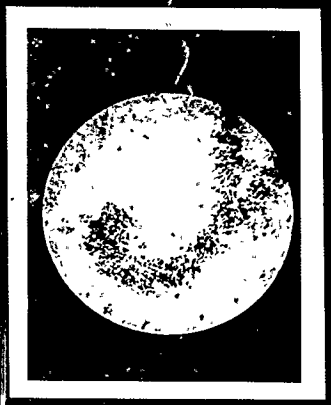

HISS STANDARDS

N 230099 MACHINE

Kisseloff-24343

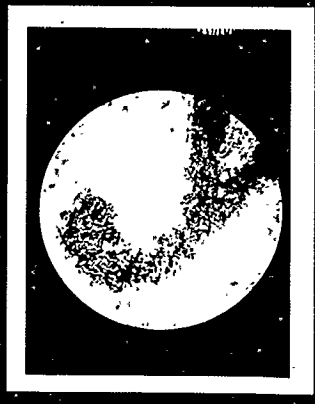

BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

FIGURE 5
attached to Affidavit of Donald B. Norman

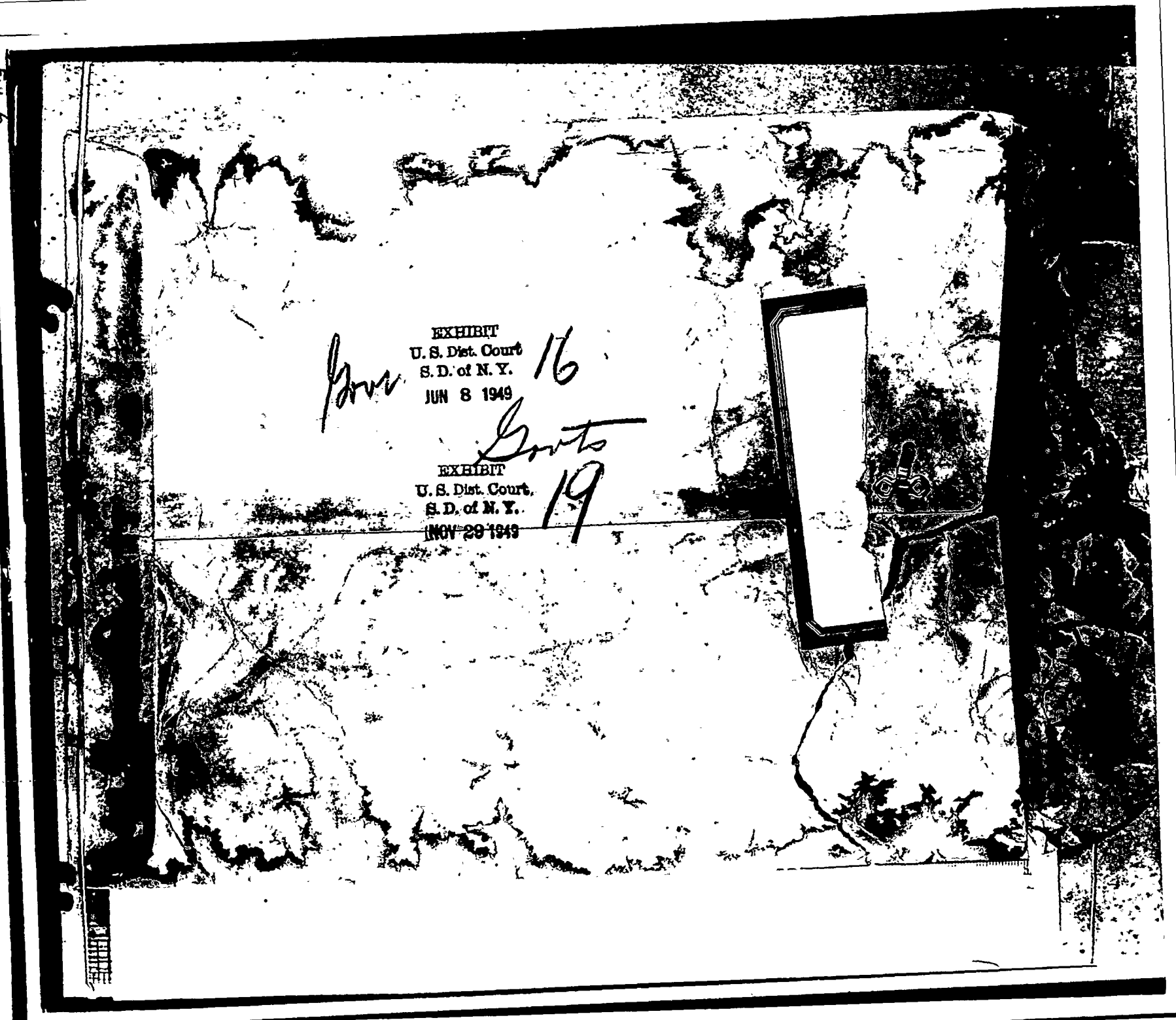

FIGURE 6
attached to affidavit of Daniel F. Norman

Fig 7

EXHIBIT
U. S. Dist. Court
S. D. of N. Y.
JUN 8 1949

Govt 16

Govts

EXHIBIT
U. S. Dist. Court
S.D. of N. Y.
NOV 29 1949

19

Kisseloff-24347

Photo by Department of Justice

EXHIBIT I-C

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

EVELYN SELTZER EHRLICH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich. I live at 417 Beacon Street, Boston. My married name is Mrs. William Ehrlich. I am a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania where I studied architecture and received the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts in 1929. Excepting for two years during the war, from 1934 until 1951 I was on the staff of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, as a part time worker. While there, as a member of the Department of Conservation and Research, my special field of activity and investigation was concerned with the technical examination and conservation of prints, drawings, manuscripts and typography. In the course of my work and under the auspices of the Fogg Museum I was engaged from 1940 to 1951 in an intensive investigation concerned with the detection of spurious prints. In this connection I devoted part of my work to the development of visual techniques of presentation to illustrate the pertinent technical details in the detection of deceptive imprints and typography. I have summarized this print research project in a book entitled "The Detection of Spurious Prints" which is now in manuscript form in the hands of Harvard University.

An article which I wrote and illustrated describing the use of photomicrography as a research tool for the detection of deceptive rare book facsimiles was published in the Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 1, Winter 1950, and was recently reprinted in the Journal of the National Archives of India, Vol. IV, No. 1.

In December, 1951, I was consulted by Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss, with respect to an experiment he said he was conducting in connection with the Hiss case. He told me that he was trying to find out whether it would have been possible for Whittaker Chambers to have had a facsimile typewriter made which would write so nearly like the typewriter which Mr. Hiss had owned that experts looking at samples written on it would be misled into thinking that it was the Hiss typewriter that had been used. He said he had in his possession the Woodstock machine that was supposed to have belonged to the Hisses, and that he was having another machine made which he hoped would be able to duplicate the typing from the so-called Hiss machine. He told me that the work on the machine was not yet finished, but that his experts working on it felt that it was quite close to being a perfect duplication, and that he needed a fresh eye to help him make sure whether he was on the right track. He asked me whether I would be willing to examine specimens from the two machines to see whether they could be told apart.

I agreed to do this and on December 14, 1951, Mr. Lane sent me some samples typed on the so-called Hiss machine and the facsimile machine which had been altered to imitate it. These samples were not marked or separated in any way to indicate which machine had been used to type any individual document. When I examined them I was struck by the extraordinary degree of similarity which had been achieved in the typefaces of those two machines. However, when I examined the samples more carefully under a microscope (magnification 30X) I found a few consistent details of difference which appeared to make it possible to separate these samples into two groups. Apart from these few microscopic details I found that an amazingly faithful reproduc-

tion of the so-called Hiss machine had been fabricated in almost every respect.

I made a similar examination of further samples which Mr. Lane sent to me on December 31, 1951, and reached the same conclusion. I separated the samples into two groups and informed Mr. Lane of my results. Again I felt that I had successfully differentiated the typing of the two machines, but only on the basis of a few specific characteristics. Except for those subtle details, I found that the microscopic variations on one machine had been duplicated on the other so faithfully that I might not have believed it possible if I had not been informed that two machines were involved.

After these preliminary experiments Mr. Lane informed me which specimens were typed by one machine and which from the other (confirming the conclusions I had already reached), and on January 7, 1952, provided me with some identified samples from both machines which were typed by the same typist using the same ribbons and a similar variation of pressures for both sets of samples. I thereupon took twelve characters appearing in each set and made eight to twelve photomicrographs (7.6X) of each, using a different imprint for each exposure of the same character, some made by one machine and some by the other.

These photomicrographs (7.6X), which are included herewith as Series A, were made with a Leitz Ultropak microscope, a fluorescent microscope table lamp, and a Land Polaroid camera. Each of the series of letters included was photographed under identical conditions of magnification, illumination, and photographic processes and no further

Kisseloff-24350

enlargement was made of these magnified details. Orthochromatic Polaroid Film No. 41 was used. The precision controls of the automatic printing and developing processes in the Land Polaroid camera and film allowed for a series of similar letters from various documents to be photographed under conditions as nearly identical as is possible. By taking the photography of these details through a microscope it was possible to obtain a magnified image of each letter without the usual kind of distortion which is inherent in most types of photographic enlarging and copying processes.

Duplicate prints of Series A were also copied with a Polaroid camera and Polaroid film. This was done without any further enlargement of the photomicrograph, and made it possible for all duplicate prints to be made with the same precision controls of printing and developing as the originals. However, it will be noted that the duplicates (as in all photographs of photographs) do not show some of the fine details which can be seen on the original photomicrographs.

The original set of these photomicrographs of similar characters from both machines is attached to the original of this affidavit and a set of the duplicates is attached to an executed carbon hereof.

I have not indicated which machine was used to type these individual characters in Series A. However, each of the photographs is identified by a number and I have carefully noted the machine used for its typing and the document from which the detail was made in a code book which is in my possession.

After this experiment was made Mr. Lane suggested that I read the testimony given by the Government's expert, Mr. Ramos C. Feehan, in the second trial in the Hiss case,

Kisseloff-24351

and familiarize myself with the criteria which he had applied in demonstrating to the jury his conclusion that the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards had been typed on the same machine. I have done so, and it is my opinion that any document expert, acting with reasonable care, who applied these same criteria to the samples sent me by Mr. Lane would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type all of them. Mr. Peehan took ten separate characters appearing both in the Baltimore Documents and in the Hiss standards and pointed out similar deviations in the two groups of documents. On this evidence he concluded that a single machine had been used. It is my opinion that Mr. Lane's two machines contain many more similar deviations than the ten which Mr. Peehan described to justify his testimony at the trial. The twelve sets of individual characters from these two machines in Series A are used to illustrate a few of the similar deviations. It would be possible to provide a similar series for almost every character on the machines.

As a second problem, Mr. Lane asked me to make a study of specimens from the so-called Hiss machine and to compare them, if possible, with some of the photocopies of the Baltimore Documents and also the photocopies of the Hiss documents which were used as Government standards. For this purpose I was given photocopies of the Baltimore Documents dated Berlin, Feb. 12, 1938, Paris, Feb. 16, 1938, and Paris, Feb. 16, 1938. I was also given photocopies of the four Hiss documents which were used as Government standards.

Certain kinds of differences and similarities in a questioned document can be deduced from a photocopy of the document used as a standard, i.e., alignment, slant, spacing, and position of the letter. However, I believe

that a final judgment about similar deviations and inconsistent differences in typography can only be reliable if it is based on a comparison of the questioned document with the original copy of the material used as a standard. I have not had access to the original copies of the documents mentioned above, but making allowances for the distortion of the photocopying process which was used for the Government standard 46-B, I observed certain differences in some of the letters in this document and the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. I found that the photocopies of the other Hiss standards and the Baltimore Documents which I had examined were so distorted by the copying process that they were too inaccurate to work from.

I have made a careful comparison of the photocopy of the Hiss standard (Government Exhibit 46-B) and specimens of typing from the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. On the basis of this comparison, it is my opinion that it is entirely possible that the so-called Hiss machine now in Mr. Lane's possession is not the machine which was used to type the Hiss standard. I base this conclusion on my observation of certain differences which might not be due to age, normal wear, or personal typing idiosyncracies. To illustrate these differences I have made photomicrographs in the same manner as Series A, but at higher magnifications (15X and 18 X). These are attached as Series B-1 through B-7.

Kisseloff-24353

I note, for example, the following differences:

y. There is an interruption in the typeface of the descender of the small letter "y" in all of the imprints of this letter by the so-called Hiss machine. There is no apparent break in the descender of this letter "y" type in the imprints of this letter seen in the photocopy of the Hiss standard.

See photomicrographs, Series B-1.

p. There is a complete break in the descender of the main element of the small letter "p" in about 90% of the times which this letter appears in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine. The photocopies of the Hiss document give no indication of this particular deterioration in the small letter "p".

See photomicrographs, Series B-2.

m. In almost all of the imprints of the letter "m" in the photocopy of the Hiss document the highest part of the loops appears to be farther to the right and slightly different in shape than the more rounded loops of the small letter "m" in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-3.

u. The lower right seriph of the small letter "u" appears to be horizontal in almost a third of the times which this letter appears in the photocopy of the Hiss document, while it appears to be consistently slanted downward at an angle in the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine. The attachment of this lower right seriph to the main element of the letter appears abnormal in the so-called Hiss machine. The printing surface of this seriph seems to be set on a lower level than the typeface of the rest of the letter. The upper seriphs of this letter also often appear slanted at a different angle in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss document from those made by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-4.

d. The seriph at the foot of the terminal element of the small letter "d" is manifest horizontally, apparently at full length, in about a third of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss document. This seriph at the foot of the right side of the letter "d" is manifest only occasionally, and then very short in length, in the imprints of this letter found in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-5.

Kisseloff-24354

t. The width of the arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" appears wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the photocopies of the Hiss document than in the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-6.

n. The serifs on the right feet of the letter "n" appears to be horizontal in the imprints of this letter in the photocopy of the Hiss document. In the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine this right serifs is almost always slanted at a downward angle.

See photomicrographs, Series B-7.

However, for the reasons already stated, my observations could be more complete if I were in a position to examine the original documents. I should add that in examining the similar deviations mentioned by Mr. Feehan on the photocopy of the Hiss document, which was the only one of those furnished to me that was a clear enough photocopy for me to make any use of, I observed that the deviations described for some of Mr. Feehan's chosen examples were not consistent throughout this standard. Two of the deviations were not consistent for over thirty per cent of the times the letter was used so far as was apparent from this document.

Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich

Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich

Sworn to before me this

24th day of January, 1952.

Margaret L. Burton

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and Rockland and with City Reg's. N.Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

Kisseloff-24355

74-1333-4749

Kisseloff-24356

Fraham

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF CHESTER T. LANE
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL
ON GROUND OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, -against- ALGER HISS, Defendant.	Criminal No. C-123-402

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CHESTER T. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an attorney at law, a member of the firm of Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller, attorneys for Alger Hiss, the defendant herein, and am in charge of this case for my firm. This is my second supplemental affidavit in support of the defendant's pending motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Kisseloff-24357

THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

The damning evidence in this case--the evidence without which there would have been no case worth considering--was the so-called Baltimore Documents. These four small handwritten notes on scratch-pad paper and sixty-five typewritten sheets, copying or paraphrasing or summarizing State Department documents dated in the first three months of 1933, were Chambers's bombshell in his defense to the libel

action which Alger Hiss had brought against him in the federal court in Baltimore. They were part, he said, of the fruits of an espionage operation in which he and Alger Hiss had been engaged together from 1934 to 1938. The handwritten notes (Baltimore Documents 1-4) were apparently in Alger Hiss's handwriting, and Alger, he claimed, had given them to him; the typewritten pages (Baltimore Documents 5-47) he said had been typed by Priscilla Hiss for Alger on the family typewriter from State Department documents Alger had brought home overnight for the purpose. The defense conceded Alger Hiss's handwriting on the four small memoranda, and did not contest the Government's expert testimony that the typed sheets had been typed on the same machine as had been used for the so-called Hiss Standards--letters, etc., unquestionably written on the Hiss family typewriter from 1931 to 1937.

There was, of course, other evidence. There were the two developed microfilm strips that House Committee investigators found, wrapped one in another in wax paper, in the hollowed out pumpkin to which Chambers led them at his Westminster, Maryland, farm on December 2, 1948 (R. 703-9, 713). Each of the fifty-eight frames in the two strips was a photographed page of an original State Department document. These microfilms were melodramatically effective; documents of state, found at night by Congressional investigators in a pumpkin patch, presented such an exciting incongruity that all of Chambers's "proofs" of his charge, including the typed and handwritten sheets he produced in the Baltimore libel suit, became popularly and inaccurately

known as the "Pumpkin Papers". But intrinsically, and evidentially, the microfilm strips were insignificant. There was only Chambers's word for it that the originals which were photographed had come to him from Alger Hiss. Ten frames (covering Baltimore Exhibits 54 and 55) were photographs of copies of three State Department cables which had passed through Alger Hiss's office and been initialled by him. The other forty-eight were photographs of a group of papers related to a proposed trade agreement with Germany; the subject matter fell in the province of Alger Hiss and his chief, Assistant Secretary Sayre, but the particular copies photographed were not the ones which would normally have gone through the Hiss-Sayre office (see Defendant's Brief on Appeal, pp. 14-20). The microfilms by themselves would have been negligible as proof that Alger Hiss was giving out State Department secrets; they were important only as the capstone of the edifice which Chambers had started to build with the typed Baltimore Documents.

There was the typewriter, too. In my first and second affidavits in support of this motion I have spoken of how the Government used the typewriter as dramatic visual evidence of Hiss's guilt--even though the Government made no effort at the trials to show that this particular typewriter in evidence (Woodstock #N230099) was the original Hiss typewriter. The typewriter was awfully effective.

And there was Edith Murray--the mysterious maid kept under wraps by the Government until the last day of the second trial, when the defense would have no chance to find out, and show the jury, whether what she said was truth, or imagination, or distorted recollection. Edith Murray

said she had seen the Hisses and the Chamberses visit together fourteen years earlier; she said she saw Alger at Chambers's home for three or four minutes, once, that long ago, and certainly remembered him. She was effective, too.

But these evidences were only effective because they tended to confirm Chambers's basic proofs, the Baltimore Documents--the typed and handwritten documents that Chambers finally put up at the libel suit deposition hearing in Baltimore. Handwritten notes like Baltimore Documents 1-4 might easily have been stolen off someone's desk, or out of someone's wastebasket; but the typewritten sheets were really important. They seemed to have been typed on the Hiss family typewriter--the one Priscilla had been given by her father in 1932 or 1933 and which she and Alger had certainly had around until late 1937 or early 1938. The Government expert said they had been. The defense had no proof that they had not been. The jury obviously concluded that they had been, and for that reason convicted Alger Hiss.

My earlier affidavits in support of this motion have dealt at length with the typewriter. I have shown that Chambers <u>could</u> have created a fake typewriter to forge his Baltimore Documents with, and <u>how</u> he could have done so. I have offered proof not only that the machine in evidence, Woodstock H230099, is not the original Hiss family typewriter, but that it is itself a deliberately fabricated machine--leaving no possible inference but that the typed Baltimore Documents are forgeries. I have tendered evidence that Edith Murray's recollection is, to say the least, untrustworthy, and that Chambers himself had gone into hiding

from the Communist Party weeks before the dates of many of the State Department documents which he claimed Alger had had copied for him on the Woodstock. My earlier affidavits are, I believe, compulsive towards the granting of a new trial.

But in those earlier affidavits I could not present proofs based upon study of the Baltimore Documents themselves. The defense had photographs of some of them; but these had been taken early in the case, before my experiments had exposed the techniques by which forgery by typewriter could be--and in this case undoubtedly was--accomplished. I had asked the Government for access to the originals for expert examination and photography, as well as for testing of their paper content and condition. My request had been refused, and in my first supplemental affidavit I gave notice that at the hearing on the motion I would move in open court for an order allowing me to make such an examination.

After my first supplemental affidavit was filed, the United States Attorney asked me to consent to an adjournment of the hearing on the ground that he needed more time to study the affidavit and its supporting material. I said I had no objection, but felt that I should not be required to defer my subsidiary motion for leave to examine the original documents. I suggested that we take both points up with Judge Goddard.

Kisseloff-24361

At our conference with Judge Goddard in chambers on March 21st a new time schedule was set for the hearing of the motion,[1] and the United States Attorney withdrew his objection to my requested examination. The documents were accordingly produced at my request in Boston on April 1st, and, under continuous FBI supervision and subject to reasonable limitations as to working hours, were made available to my experts when and how they were needed, for a period of a little over two weeks. I commend the cooperation with which both the United States Attorney and the FBI carried out the spirit of the agreement under which the documents were to be made available for examination.[2]

1/ The motion was originally made on January 24, 1952, returnable for hearing on February 4, 1952, the next regular available criminal motion day. I consented to an adjournment to February 25th, and later a conference was held with Judge Goddard in chambers on the United States Attorney's request for a further adjournment. At this conference, on February 19th, the motion was set down for argument on April 8th, the Government's counter-affidavits to be filed and served on March 24th, and memoranda of law to be filed and exchange on March 31st.

At the conference mentioned in the text, at which the United States Attorney withdrew his objection to my proposed examination of the documents, he requested that he be given not less than four weeks in which to answer such further supplemental affidavits as I might file as a result of the examination, as well as my earlier affidavits. This arrangement was acceptable to me and was approved by Judge Goddard, and at a further conference in chambers on March 31st, after I had had an opportunity to consult with my experts, the dates were set as follows:

Further affidavits in support of motion	April 21
Government's counter-affidavits	May 19
Interchange of memoranda of law	May 26
Hearing on motion	June 2.

2/ Three subsidiary requests I made of the United States Attorney were refused by him on what seemed to me to be unnecessarily technical grounds. These will be mentioned below.

Kisseloff-24362

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE DOCUMENTS

This, my second supplemental affidavit, deals with the results of the examination of the documents. The examination has been most fruitful. I believe that it leaves no vestige of doubt but that Chambers's whole story is false, and that his fraudulent plot now stands exposed.

Background: Chambers's Story of the Origin and History of the Documents

As I have said, Priscilla Hiss was supposed to have typed the documents on the family machine, as Alger was no typist. According to Chambers's story, the ordinary plan was to have Alger bring home original documents overnight, so that Priscilla could make typed copies or summaries. Every ten days or two weeks Chambers would come around to pick up the typed material, together with originals which Alger might have brought home on that particular day. Chambers would take the copies and originals to Baltimore that night, to have them photographed; later the same night he would come back to Washington and return the originals to Alger. The typed copies or summaries he would burn.

For some reason never yet convincingly explained, the crop of typed papers which Chambers produced in Baltimore he kept, instead of burning them. He broke with the Party, and abandoned his document conspiracy, around April 15, 1938. The papers which he had kept, instead of burning, he put into an envelope, which he gave for safekeeping to his wife's nephew, Nathan Levine, in May or June of that year. Levine put the envelope in an old dumbwaiter shaft in his mother's house in Brooklyn, and forgot about it. He had no idea what was in it.

Kisseloff-24363

There the documents are said to have rested for more than ten years. On November 4, 1948, at the deposition hearing in Baltimore, Chambers was asked to produce any correspondence or other papers that he might have received from any member of the Hiss family. He produced none the next day, and the hearing was adjourned. It was resumed on November 16 for testimony by Mrs. Chambers. On the following day Chambers reappeared, with the documents. Now, for the first time in his many official stories, he asserted that the conspiracy had actually involved the copying of official State Department papers. He told how he had recollected the existence of the envelope that he had given so many years before to Nathan Levine; how he had asked Levine for it; how they had gone together on November 14th to the house in Brooklyn and Levine had pulled the dust-encrusted envelope out of the dumbwaiter shaft and given it to him; how he had opened it by himself in the kitchen, while Levine was cleaning up the dust that had fallen on the floor; and how he was amazed at finding that the envelope contained these typewritten sheets, which he had forgotten all about.[3/]

With the typewritten sheets were other things, he said. There were the short handwritten memoranda. There were some yellow sheets supposedly in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White. There were two strips of developed microfilm, and three cylinders of microfilm, undeveloped. And, according to Chambers's article in the Saturday Evening Post for April 5, 1952, there were "one or two smaller items of no particular importance".

3/ This account necessarily telescopes Chambers's varying stories in the Baltimore deposition hearing, the first and second trials, and his Saturday Evening Post articles.

Nathan Levine made clear, and Chambers has repeatedly made clear for him, that Levine never knew what went into the envelope, and never saw what came out of it. He knew only that he had put it in the dumbwaiter shaft for Chambers in 1938; that he had gotten it out for him in October, 1948 (on cross-examination he corrected this to November 14, 1948); that it was sealed; and that it was bulky.[4]

The handwritten and typewritten papers Chambers produced in Baltimore three days later, on November 17th. The developed microfilm he did not; he held it for the House Committee, hidden in the pumpkin. Why, if he really found them all together in the envelope, is still a mystery.[5]

4/ See Levine's testimony at R. 726-731; also his testimony on December 10, 1948, before the House Committee.

5/ As in so many other respects, Chambers has made a belated attempt in his Saturday Evening Post articles to plug this particular hole in his story. Mystically, he explains that "the meaning of the pumpkin" is "the heart meaning of the case", and that he was "moved by a subconscious intuition" to put the microfilms in it. (Saturday Evening Post, April 5, 1952, p. 72). Strangely enough, even this explanation deals only with the three cylinders of undeveloped microfilm; for his decision "on the level of consciousness" was to divide the evidence "in order to try to find out what was on the undeveloped film" (ibid.). There is still no explanation of his failure to produce the developed film in Baltimore.

Kisseloff-24365

Foreground: What the Documents Themselves Show

If Chambers is telling the truth, the typed Baltimore Documents must have been typed by one person (Priscilla Hiss), on one typewriter (the Hiss family Woodstock),[6] currently over the three months period represented by the dates of the underlying State Department documents (January 5, to April 1, 1938). They must have been kept together in one envelope, a specific envelope, for ten years, over a disused dumbwaiter in Brooklyn. They must have rested there, in that envelope, with three cylinders of undeveloped microfilm and a "little spool of developed film (actually two strips)",[7] as well as with the "long memo on yellow foolscap in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White [and] one or two smaller items of no particular importance."[8]

6/ Baltimore 10, a precis of a long War Department MID report routed to Mr. Hamilton, of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, was obviously not written on the same typewriter as the others, and the Government made no contention that it was (R. 1097-1101); but Chambers still pressed his recollection: "I believe Alger Hiss gave me that paper". (R. 655, contrast R. 532).

7/ This particular description comes from page 736 of an advance copy of Chambers's apologia, "Witness", shortly to be published. His April 5, 1952, article in the Saturday Evening Post speaks of "two strips of developed microfilm". His second trial testimony (R. 292) emphasizes that while the undeveloped film was in cylinders, the developed film was not. When Agent Appell of the FBI reached in and found it in the green pumpkin on December 2, 1948 (or when Chambers "took out the documents and handed them over"--whichever may be the fact--see R. 709-714; R. 295), they were still not in cylinders; according to Agent Appell, they were "wrapped one in another, wrapped in wax paper".

8/ This description is from his April 5, 1952, Saturday Evening Post article. The text of the "memo on yellow foolscap" ascribed to Harry Dexter White was read into the Congressional Record for January 30, 1950, by Representative Nixon, and the memorandum was there described as consisting of eight pages.

I attach affidavits of experts who have at last had an opportunity to examine and analyze the originals of the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards. Their qualifications have been set out before, in my earlier affidavits and in their affidavits which I annexed to mine. Mrs. Evelyn S. Ehrlich is an expert in the use of photomicrography to detect printing forgeries. Miss Elizabeth McCarthy is an expert in the examination of questioned documents, handwritten and typewritten. Dr. Daniel P. Norman is an expert in physical and chemical analysis of paper, metals and other materials. They have examined the Baltimore Documents, separately, according to their several expertnesses. They have recorded their findings in their affidavits, which I number

Exhibit 2S-I: Elizabeth McCarthy
Exhibit 2S-II: Evelyn S. Ehrlich
Exhibit 2S-III: Daniel P. Norman

They find, and will testify at a new trial:

Can we tell? Can we critize their reasons?

1. That the Baltimore Documents were not typed by one person, but by two, and probably more, and that therefore Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed all of them, as Chambers said she did. (Exhibit 2S-I)

2. That Priscilla Hiss did not type any of the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibit 2S-I)

3. That neither Priscilla nor Alger Hiss made the pencil corrections on the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibit 2S-I)

4. That the Baltimore Documents, physically observed, fall into two categories of size, one of which is made up of sheets apparently cut down to a particular size

Why?

(approximately 8" x 10½") after the typing had been done, but before the penciled corrections were made.[9] (Exhibit 2S-III)

5. That the same two categories show such different characteristics of aging and discoloration that they cannot have been stored together for ten years in a single envelope, and therefore cannot all have been kept in the envelope which Chambers recovered from the dumbwaiter. (Exhibit 2S-III)

6. That the envelope in which Chambers said the documents had been kept is most peculiar in itself; its observable stains, both outside and in, and the condition of its flap, and of the two parts of the label which presumably once sealed it, pose questions which defy logical explanation. (Exhibit 2S-III, especially illustrative Figures 5, 6 and 7).

7. That none of the Baltimore Documents can have been kept in that envelope; they are devoid of the stains and pressure marks which they would have had to show if they had been in the envelope. (Exhibit 2S-III)

8. That the absence of stains and pressure marks on the Baltimore Documents cannot be explained by the presence

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9/ Spectrographic analysis of the typewriter ink at the edges of the pages which were cut off in the middle of line-end letters might have enabled us to prove more effectively that the cutting was done after the typing. The Government would not let us make the excisions necessary for this analysis.

Kisseloff-24368

of other protective material, since the envelope could not have held all these and the microfilms too.[10] (Exhibit 2S-III)

9. That the Baltimore Documents are a tricky set of papers, typed on a machine, or machines, closely resembling the original Hiss machine, but with miscellaneously different typewriter ribbons and faked typographical errors, plainly designed to confuse. (Exhibits 2S-I, 2S-II and 2S-III)

10. That the typewriter in evidence (Woodstock #H230099) was certainly not the original Hiss machine, although it probably was the machine made to forge the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibits 2S-II and 2S-III)

In short, the typed Baltimore Documents were not typed by Priscilla Hiss, or by any one person. They were not given to Chambers by Alger Hiss. They were not put in the envelope and kept in the dumbwaiter for ten long years. They are an ingenious set of forgeries.

CONCLUSION

After all my investigation, I still do not know exactly what Chambers did, or how he did it, or exactly what motivated him to frame Alger Hiss. Some signs point

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10/ I have myself examined the envelope, and seen in it markings which might well have been made by the cylinders of undeveloped microfilm. There is another marking, made apparently by the presence of a squarish box or carton, approximately 3" x 3". This mark, from its shape and size, cannot be the mark of Chambers's "little spool of developed film"; and therefore even the "Pumpkin Papers" microfilm may well not have been in the envelope. Unfortunately, the United States Attorney would not permit us to split the envelope so that we could demonstrate photographically the interior markings and stains. The United States Attorney would not, either, let us see the 3 pages of "foolscap" on the ground that it had not been formally admitted as an exhibit at the trial--even though it had been produced in court, and its text has since been made public by Representative Nixon in the Congressional Record. Whether or not the foolscap shows stains or pressure marks, it could not have adequately protected the Baltimore Documents.

Kisseloff-24369

to the conclusion that, though his personal interest may have been largely to protect himself in the libel suit, the availability to him of the means for such self-protection may have been part of a much larger scheme, involving other people, and far larger objectives than the mere framing of Alger Hiss. This, however, is speculation. For purposes of this motion it should be enough that I present proof that every important point of the Government's case at the trials is vulnerable. Chambers was the Government's witness, its only real witness; and everything that he said, or did, or said he did, is tainted with fraud and forgery. The Government may present evidence to countervail some of my proffered proofs; if so, that will create issues. Those issues should be considered anew, by a jury. Wherever the truth may ultimately be found, in all its details, we have surely borne the burden of showing that on the proofs that went before the last jury a grave miscarriage of justice has occurred. We should be given a chance to rectify this at a new trial.

Sworn to before me this
21st day of April, 1952.

Kisseloff-24370

Margaret L. Burton

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31 0515250
Cert. Filed with Co. Clks. Kings and
Rockland Co. with City Reg's. N.Y. and Kings
Counties; Term Expires March 30, 1953

Tuhan

EXHIBIT 23-I

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

I, ELIZABETH McCARTHY, of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, on oath depose and say:

I reside at 16 Porter Street and have an office at 40 Court Street, both in said Boston.

I am a qualified examiner of questioned documents. I have stated my qualifications in this respect in an affidavit executed January 22, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

My affidavit of January 22nd dealt with the results of an experiment being conducted by the attorneys for Alger Hiss to determine the extent to which it would be possible as a practical matter to build or adapt a typewriter which would so nearly duplicate the typing of another machine that qualified document examiners, comparing specimens of typing from the two machines, would be led by ordinary standards of comparison to conclude that only a single machine had been used.

When I first agreed to assist in the experiment, I told Mr. Lane, Mr. Hiss's attorney, that I doubted very much whether such a machine could be made, but that if it could the knowledge that such a thing was possible would be so important to the profession of document examiners, as well as to the public at large, that I thought I would be doing a public service by assisting in the experiment.

As my earlier affidavit shows, Mr. Lane's experiment, in terms of precise duplication of the typing of one machine by another, was carried to a point of perfection which I had not

supposed possible. I illustrated this by attaching to my affidavit specimens of typing from the two machines. It may be that Government document examiners, approaching these two sets of specimens with the knowledge that some of them were typed on a machine deliberately fabricated so as to produce typing resembling that of another machine, have because of their forewarning been able to distinguish the products of the two machines; as of now, of course, I have no way of knowing how far they may have been successful in making such a distinction. I do believe, however, that the experiment was carried to a point so close to complete duplication that any careful document examiner who from here on engages to compare questioned typing with samples, in a situation where the background facts allow the possibility that a duplicate machine might have been constructed for forgery purposes, must take that possibility into account, and must be prepared to be confronted with a duplication so substantially complete as to defy detection.

We always have it into account

Recently, Mr. Lane told me that the Government had finally agreed to let him have an expert examination made of the originals of the so-called Baltimore Documents which had been introduced in evidence in the Hiss trials, as well as the so-called Hiss Standards with which Mr. F[illegible]han, the Government's document expert, had compared them. He asked me to compare these two sets of documents with each other, and also with specimens of typing from the so-called Hiss machine in his possession--that is, the machine which had been introduced into the trials as being the machine owned by the Hisses in the 1930's, and which had been used as the standard machine in the experiment of trying to create a duplicate. He said he wanted my opinion as to whether all three sets of documents had been typed on one machine--in

which case, of course, the machine would necessarily be the so-called Hiss machine--or whether more than one machine was used, and, if so, how many.

I have never examined Mr. Lane's so-called Hiss machine, my work in connection with the construction of the duplicate having been limited to examination of specimens of typing from it and from the duplicate machine. However, since the experiment in duplication was finished and I made my January affidavit about it, I have read Dr. Daniel Norman's affidavit of March 7th in which he describes and illustrates the results of his physical examination of the machine, and the grounds for his conclusion that it is a deliberately altered machine. I have made my examination of the three sets of documents in the light of my knowledge of Dr. Norman's findings, as well as my own experience in studying the typing results of a machine deliberately created for the purpose of showing that forgery by typewriter would be possible.

Without considering the possibility of forgery, I should have concluded, by all standard tests ordinarily applied by questioned document examiners, that all three sets of documents were typed on the same machine. I should not have based this conclusion merely upon an inconsequential number of relatively identical peculiarities,*/ but upon the more convincing fact that

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*/ I have in mind the ten similarities of typing impression between the Baltimore Documents and the standards which Mr. Feehan, the Government's expert at the second trial, relied on as a basis for his opinion that they were typed on the same machine. I call them inconsequential not only because Mr. Feehan gave no testimony as to the identity or dissimilarity of the other seventy-four characters, but because eight of the ten peculiarities which he picked are of a kind which are most likely to occur in old typewriters, particularly Woodstocks of this vintage. For example, I have seen at least fourteen Woodstocks of this period, all of which had somewhat similar damage at the right side of the lower loop of the "g". The final upstroke of the "e" is one of the most vulnerable small pieces of type in the whole keyboard, and is often rushed to the right or left out of its perfect arc in much-used machines. I could continue the catalogue in detail.

Which means nothing.

Just all together and all other characters?

How about other characters?

Kisseloff-24373

I find no substantial consistent deviations in type impressions as among the three sets of documents. However, my own experience has shown me that it is possible, by careful work on a machine, to eliminate almost completely the deviations which would normally have developed between its typing and that of another machine, and therefore, while I cannot say definitely that all three sets of documents were not typed on the same machine, I believe it just as possible, in the light of the observable facts, that the Baltimore Documents were typed on a machine which was not the original Hiss machine used for the standards, but another machine made to type like the original Hiss machine. Since the typing of the Baltimore Documents so closely resembles the typing of the specimens from the so-called Hiss machine, and since Dr. Norman has furnished evidence that that machine is a deliberately fabricated one, I can only conclude that, as between the two possibilities, the forgery of the Baltimore Documents is the more likely. If the Baltimore Documents are forged, the forgery is a good one, but it is no better than I know would be possible with careful workmanship.

This is the conclusion of [illegible]

Norman incorrect. Plus her "so closely resembles" seems to equal id.

N.C. Knows standards and #5-#9, #11-#47

I have not confined my examination of the documents to a comparison of the typing for purposes of trying to reach an opinion as to how many machines were used. When Mr. Lane asked me to make this comparison he told me that there were additional points on which he wanted my opinion. He said that, while the defense had on earlier occasions been allowed to photograph the documents in one way or another, the originals had never, so far as he knew, been made available for close and detailed expert study. He told me that according to Chambers's testimony at the trial all the typewritten Baltimore Documents had been typed by

Priscilla Hiss and given to him by Alger Hiss at some time between January 5 and April 15, 1938. He asked me to examine the original documents closely and give him my opinion as to whether this testimony was correct.

I have done so, and am satisfied that Chambers's testimony on this point cannot possibly be correct. The following are my more significant conclusions; I am prepared to support and illustrate each of them in detail on the stand if given an opportunity.

1. No one person typed the Baltimore Documents. There were certainly two typists, whose work varied sharply in evenness of pressure, typing skill, mechanical understanding and control of the machine, style habits, and other similar respects. No one person's work could exhibit such differences. It is quite possible that more than two typists were involved.

2. Since certainly more than one person typed the Baltimore Documents, Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed them all. Furthermore, the characteristics of her typing make it perfectly clear that she was not either of the two principal typists involved. I base this conclusion to a considerable extent upon such factors, not clearly observable except from the original documents, as typing rhythm, pressure habits and variations, quality of touch, pace of typing, relative competence of the two hands, and the like. My conclusion from these factors is borne out by many other differentiating characteristics in such matters as style, mechanical skill, and habits of mind. Priscilla Hiss did not in my opinion type any of the Baltimore Documents.

Kisseloff-24375

3. The respective tendencies towards certain kinds of typing errors and corrections are also extremely important. It is a common habit of most typists, when an incorrect letter is struck, to push the carriage back and strike over the wrong letter with the right one. The normal and almost universal tendency, in doing this, is to strike the second, correct, letter more heavily, so as to obliterate the first, incorrect, impression.

Done.

In the Baltimore Documents I find from examination of the originals no less than twenty-seven instances where the ordinary habit is reversed, and the incorrect letter is struck more heavily than the correct one. There is no such instance in any of the Hiss standards.

only 27?

See K22 PP3 7

This difference goes far to support the conclusion that Priscilla Hiss did not type the Baltimore Documents. But it has an additional, far-reaching significance. The phenomenon is not isolated; it appears on seventeen pages of the Baltimore Documents, and in the work of both of the clearly different typists, so that it cannot be a personal idiosyncrasy. It is such an extraordinary phenomenon, so lacking in rational explanation in the work of any ordinary typist, that it can scarcely be explained on any other basis than that the typists of the Baltimore Documents either were attempting to make precise and intentional copies of someone else's unintentional typing errors, or were attempting to simulate the work of some other relatively inaccurate typist.

Kisseloff-24376

4. While on the subject of typing errors, I feel I should comment on the statement of the prosecutor, Mr. Murphy, to the jury, that the jury could draw conclusions as to the identity of the typist by observing three "common typing errors", namely, the combinations "r" for "i", "f" for "g", and "f" for "d", and noting that they appeared both in the Baltimore Documents and in

two of the standards, Government Exhibits 34 and 46-B.

In my opinion this observation was grossly misleading. The combination "r" for "i" does not appear at all in the standards, in the sense of being a confusion between the two letters. The instance Mr. Murphy obviously had in mind is in the word "transcript" in Government Exhibit 34, where the typist, having originally written the letters "transri", noticed the omission of the "c", and went back to type the letters "cr" over the letters "ri", thus superimposing the "r" on the "i".

The "combinations" "f" for "g" and "f" for "d" are the commonest kind of typing errors, committed by every typist because of the proximity of the letters on the keyboard. Even if Mr. Murphy's selection of what he calls "common typing errors" were correct--which they are not--or were unusual--which they are not--they are totally insignificant against the fact that the Baltimore Documents contain at least fifty typing errors of a kind which do bear on the personality of the typist and which do not appear anywhere in the standards, while on the other hand nine errors of that nature appearing in the standards never occur in the Baltimore Documents. Only four errors of this kind are common to the two sets of documents.

5. Entirely apart from the typing of the Baltimore Documents, my examination of the originals has given me an opportunity to draw certain conclusions from the pencilled corrections and proof-reading marks appearing Kasetkin 4377

A striking fact is that, whereas the Baltimore Documents are claimed to have been typed currently from day to day over a period of about three months, the pencilled corrections give the appearance of having been made in one continuous operation

rather than at the separate times when the separate pages should have been typed. The corrections and proof-reading marks were made with a soft, grayish-black pencil, in approximately the same condition of wornness and bluntness throughout, and are quite inconsistent with the idea that the same or different pencils were used at a number of different times over a three months period.

As to the handwriting and the correctional or proof-reading habits, they show that the pencil notations were carefully done, at one time, by one person, quite probably with stenographic training. I have studied numerous samples of the handwriting of Alger and Priscilla Hiss, as well as samples of documents furnished to me as taken from Alger Hiss's files in the 1930's and showing his correctional and proof-reading habits. In my opinion neither Alger nor Priscilla Hiss could have done the pencil marking on the documents.

6. Although the pencil corrections would appear, as I have said, to have been made in one operation, examination of the ribbon imprint appearing on the original documents makes it seem extremely unlikely that the documents were typed in a normal single continuous operation, or even consecutively by the same person over a period of three months. I base this observation on the fact that the ink on documents dated on the same day sometimes differs radically in color, documents dated within a few days of each other likewise show ink of different shades, and documents typed months apart show ink of much the same color. At least four, and probably more, ribbons were used, and if the documents were typed consecutively according to their dates it would appear that these four or more ribbons were alternately being put on and taken off the machine, sometimes

daily, or every day or so. The best ribbon, making the blackest and clearest impression, was used only once, in Baltimore Document No. 9. I do not undertake to suggest any explanation as to why this alternation of ribbons may have taken place, but merely point out that it appears entirely inconsistent with the normal use of a typewriter.

Elizabeth McCarthy

Sworn to before me this
19th day of April, 1952.

Richard H Jawl Jr.
Notary Public

My commission expires November 7, 1953.

Kisseloff-24379

Feehan

EXHIBIT 23-III

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF ESSEX) ss.:

DANIEL P. NORMAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am President of Skinner & Sherman, Inc., 246 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass. My firm is engaged in the business of testing and analysis, both physical and chemical, of paper, and other materials, for the United States Armed Services, Federal, State, and Municipal Departments, and major industrial firms. My qualifications, and those of my organization, in this and related fields are set out in detail in an affidavit which I executed on March 7, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In the latter part of March, 1952, Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss, informed me that the United States Attorney had finally agreed to make available to him for physical examination and analysis the originals of the so-called Baltimore Documents which were introduced in evidence at the Hiss trials, and he requested me and my organization to examine these documents by physical and chemical tests in an attempt to obtain any possible information as to their source and history. He told me that he was particularly interested in any conclusions which I could draw from such an examination which would bear upon the truth of the claim that Baltimore Documents 5-47 were all documents typed by one person on one machine in the period of approximately the first three months of 1938 and had all been kept together, with other material, in a single envelope from the middle of 1938 until November 1948.

Baltimore Documents 5-47 and Government Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B (the Hiss Standards) were made available to me and my organization under FBI guard in Boston on April 1, 1952. Shortly thereafter, at my request, there were also made available the envelope (Government Exhibit 19) in which I understand it has been claimed that the documents were stored between 1938 and 1948, as well as Baltimore Documents 1-4 (the handwritten notes) and Government Exhibits 66 and 66-A (the paper on which Mr. McCool typed in court).

I was permitted to cut a section of the blank portions of each of the typed Baltimore Documents, a section of page 3 of Government's Exhibit 46-B, and a section of the completely blank page of Exhibit 66. In most instances the sections were approximately 1" square but in a few instances as large as approximately 4" x 5". I was not permitted to take any section on which there was typing or writing of any kind, and wherever an abnormality of any kind, such as a stain or spot, was observed I had to leave at least half of the abnormality.

I was also permitted to cut six 1" squares from the envelope, one from the flap, three from the front and two from the back, the sections in each instance again being so selected that at least half of each stain in which I was interested was left intact on the envelope. (By "back" of the envelope I mean the side on which the clasp and label are found; by "front" I mean the opposite side--the side on which the address would normally be written.) When the specimens were taken, both from the documents and from the envelope, I would indicate the portion I wanted and an FBI agent would then cut it off, the agent and I

would initial the main part of the document, and we would then photograph the document and the portion cut therefrom, simultaneously, approximately in situ. It was not possible to photograph the markings on the inside of the envelope without slitting it open, and I was denied permission to do this.

Except as just indicated, I was permitted to photograph the documents and the envelope freely.

While I was allowed to take away and use as I saw fit the samples cut from the documents and from the envelope, the balance of the papers were at all times kept under surveillance by one or more representatives of the FBI.

As a result of direct observation of the papers and study of my photographs of them, as well as chemical and other analyses of the specimens which were furnished to me, I have been able to reach a number of definite conclusions bearing on the questions which Mr. Lane asked us to consider.

1a. Physically, the typed Baltimore Documents except Nos. 9 and 10 fall into two different size categories:

A. 8½" x 11" (Baltimore Documents numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47).

B. 8" x 10½" (Baltimore Documents numbered 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36).

1b. From the arrangement of the typing on the pages of the documents in category B, including the observable narrow margins and the frequent slicing of the edge of the paper through the typed letters at the right margin, it appears probable that at some time after the typing was done all the sheets in this category were cut down from some other size or sizes to the present 8" x 10½" size. I illustrate this observation by a photograph marked Figure 1, which is a 0.4 magnification of

Baltimore 22, page 1, showing the entire document right out to the edge of the paper. Figure 2 is a 0.4 magnification of Baltimore 17, page 1, showing similar crowding at the right margin, and particularly the cutting at the end of the 25th line. Figure 3 is a 3X enlargement of a portion of the right margin of the same page, showing how the last word in the 25th line of the text was cut off and the missing portion pencilled in. Figure 4 shows a 3X enlargement of the upper right margin of Baltimore 11, page 1, showing particularly the words in the 23rd and 25th lines which have been cut off at the edge of the paper.

Phenomena of this kind are present on many other pages of documents in category B, but are not present in any of the pages of documents in category A.

2a. The majority of the typed Baltimore Documents are on paper which meets present-day Federal specifications for white manifold papers of types IV and V. That is to say, they are composed wholly or predominantly of chemical wood fibers. None of the papers show an abnormally high acidity (the pH of water extracts of the paper vary between 5.0 and 5.5, while the specifications merely require that the pH be not less than 4.2), and there is no evidence of abnormal chemical properties in the many samples tested.

2b. All documents in category A (8½" x 11") are heavily yellowed and show marks of age over substantial portions of their area to a degree not apparent in any of the documents in category B (8" x 10½"). The appearance of the paper in the category B documents is very similar to that of Government manifold paper known to have been stored in ordinary office files from 1937 to 1952. The appearance of the paper in the category A

documents is that of sheets which have been subjected to deteriorating conditions which were not uniform across the area of the sheets.

It is well known that the conditions of storage of paper have a considerable influence on its degree of permanence, variations in heat and humidity being in particular reponsible for variations in the rate of aging and yellowing of paper. In view of the fact that most of the papers in both category A and category B are of the same general class (predominantly chemical wood pulp) and show no chemical idiosyncrasies (such as abnormal alum concentrations which would be reflected in abnormal acidity), I conclude that the two categories of documents could not have been stored together under the same atmospheric conditions for most of their existence.

Experiments which we have conducted with paper of comparable quality known to have come from Government files in the latter part of the 1930's have satisfied us that the present appearance of the typed Baltimore Documents cannot have been caused by the handling and exposure to light to which these documents have presumably been subjected since they were first turned over to the Government in November 1948. Particularly, such handling and exposure to light could not explain the varying degrees of aged appearance shown by the documents in the two categories, A and B.

3. What I have said indicates that it would have been impossible for all the typed Baltimore Documents to have been stored together over the 10 year period from 1938 to 1948. From this it follows that they cannot have been all stored together during that period in the envelope in which they are alleged to have been stored.

Kisseloff-24384

I have carefully examined this envelope (Government Exhibit 19) for the purpose of determining whether it would nevertheless have been possible that some of the documents might have been stored in it. My examination leads to the conclusion that it would not have been possible. I base this observation on analyses of certain stains appearing on both the front and back of the envelope, and both inside and out, as well as upon observation of the effect made on the envelope by the presence of certain hard physical objects which may have been microfilm containers of one kind or another. These observations lead me to conclude that, unless very elaborate precautions had been taken, no set of papers could have been enclosed for a period of 10 years in this envelope without showing stains or pressure marks which are totally absent in all the typed Baltimore Documents. In view of the size of the envelope and the presumed size of the microfilm containers or other physical objects which were enclosed in it, I am satisfied that there would not have been room in the envelope for additional material sufficient to protect the Baltimore Documents.

At my suggestion Mr. Lane requested permission to examine the 8 sheets of yellow paper which were marked at the trial as Government Exhibit 20 for Identification, and which Chambers testified were also enclosed in the envelope. This permission was denied, so that I have no knowledge as to whether those yellow sheets reflect the type of stains or pressure marks to which I have referred. However, if they do, I am satisfied that no 8 sheets of ordinary paper could have been so arranged as completely to protect any set of papers, of the type used for the Baltimore Documents, from markings of the kind I have described.

I do not undertake to present at this time detailed data on the results of the examinations and analyses which I and my organization have made of the stains and pressure marks appearing on the envelope. I do, however, illustrate the condition of the envelope by the attached photographs--Figures 5, 6 and 7. For purposes of these photographs the envelope was held down by two rubber bands.

Figure 5 is a photograph of the front of the envelope with the flap open so that the stains on the outside of the envelope are visible.

Figure 6 is a similar photograph showing the back of the envelope with the flap open.

Figure 7 shows the back of the envelope with the flap closed. It is interesting to note that the portion of the label which is still attached to the flap shows an entirely different degree of discoloration and staining than does the portion of the label adhering to the back of the envelope, although they were clearly once part of the same label. Unfortunately, I was not permitted by the FBI to slit open the envelope so that I could take photographs of its interior, particularly photographs illustrating the internal stains which I have observed and analyzed, and the character of which precludes their being due to seepage or penetration from the outside.

4. Mr. Lane asked us to make a separate study of the ribbon thread counts visible on the typed Baltimore Documents. This study has established to our satisfaction that at least four ribbons were used in the typing of these documents. Alternation in the use of the various ribbons bears no discernible relationship to any possible grouping of the documents by their

dates; in fact, in a number of instances two documents dated some time apart are typed with a ribbon of a given thread count while other documents with dates in between are typed with a ribbon of a different count.

5. I report the result of one further separate experiment which I conducted at Mr. Lane's request. He advised me that Ira Lockey, from whom the defense had acquired Woodstock No. N230099, had testified at the second trial that when he originally acquired the machine in 1945 it was out in a heavy rain in a Washington backyard. He asked me to determine whether No. N230099 could have been exposed outdoors to the elements for any length of time. As a basis for reaching a conclusion on this point I exposed a Woodstock typewriter of the same general class and approximately the same serial number outdoors in Ipswich, Mass., for a period of two weeks. For the first week, on days in which we did not have rain, we wet the typewriter down with water. In the second week, which was relatively dry, we did not. At the end of the first three days this comparison Woodstock machine showed appreciable signs of corrosion and damage in the form of paint flaking off and rust appearing on various parts of the mechanism. At the end of two weeks the type face, the type bars, the carriage ways, the slotted segment in which the type moves, and all the unpainted metal portions, showed heavy rusting and the paint on the carriage back and sides of the machine showed substantial flaking and spotting. No traces of rust or of flaking of the paint of the nature we have observed in this exposed comparison machine can be found on No. N230099. It appears to be merely a somewhat dirty machine.

In my opinion Woodstock No. N230099 could not be in its present condition if it had ever been exposed to a heavy rain, unless after such exposure it had been completely reconditioned.

Daniel P. Norman

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Essex, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, 1952.

Richard H. Vogel Jr.
Notary Public
My commission expires November 7, 1953.

Kisseloff-24388

Feehan

EXHIBIT 2S-II

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

EVELYN SELTZER EHRLICH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich. I live at 417 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. My background and training in the detection of spurious and deceptive imprints and typography, as well as my experience in the use of photomicrography in the detection and illustration of documentary forgeries, are outlined in an affidavit which I executed on January 24, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion being made for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In my earlier affidavit I dealt with two problems which Mr. Hiss's attorney, Chester T. Lane, had asked me to consider.

1. I examined samples of typing taken from a Woodstock typewriter which Mr. Lane told me was supposed to have belonged to the Hiss family in the 1930's, and contrasted them with samples of typing taken from another machine which Mr. Lane told me he had had made with the object of duplicating as nearly as possible the typing from the so-called Hiss machine. The object of this examination was to determine how nearly perfect a duplication had been achieved. On the basis of my examination I found that I could successfully differentiate the typing of the two machines on the basis of a few specific characteristics, but, as I stated in my affidavit, except for these subtle details I found that the microscopic variations on one machine had been duplicated on the other so faithfully that I might not have believed it possible that two separate machines were involved if I had not been so informed in advance.

In addition, after studying the testimony given by the Government's expert, Mr. Ramos C. Feehan, in the second trial in the Hiss case, I expressed the opinion that any document expert, acting with reasonable care, who applied the criteria of comparison used by Mr. Feehan to the samples sent me by Mr. Lane from his two machines would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type all of them.

2. The second problem which I considered in my affidavit of January 24th involved a three-way comparison between the typing in (a) specimens from the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession, (b) the Baltimore Documents, and (c) the documents introduced as Government standards at the trial and admittedly typed in the 1930's on the machine then owned by the Hisses.

For purposes of this comparison I was furnished with original specimens from the so-called Hiss machine, but only with photocopies of the Government standards--known as Government Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B--and of three of the Baltimore Documents. Mr. Lane explained to me that the original Baltimore Documents and the original Government standards were in the possession of the Government and that he did not have access to them for comparison purposes.

The photocopies thus supplied to me were in general so distorted by the copying process that I found them too inaccurate to work from. However, one photocopy--that of Government Exhibit 46-B, one of the standards of Hiss typing--was sufficiently clear to enable me to form a tentative conclusion that the machine on which that document was typed might well not be the same as the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. I attached to my affidavit a series (Series B) of photo-

micrographs made at 15X and 17X magnifications, which in my opinion tended to support this tentative judgment. As I stated in my affidavit, I was unwilling to express any final judgment regarding the similarities or the inconsistencies between the two sets of typing without access to the original of the material used as a standard.

In the latter part of March, 1952, Mr. Lane informed me that he had had a conference with the United States Attorney and with the Judge, and that the Government had agreed to allow him to have access to the original Baltimore Documents and the original Government standards of Hiss typing for detailed examination and comparison with each other and with specimens from the so-called Hiss machine. Mr. Lane asked me to make such a detailed examination and comparison, with a view to seeing whether study of the originals would support any more positive conclusion than I had been able to reach on my earlier examination of the copies.

TT typed 1933

The original documents were put at my disposal in Boston under FBI guard on April 1, 1952, and I have been allowed to make an intensive study of them, and to take such photographs and measurements as I might wish. I have also been able to make a similar study of the original of Defendant's Exhibit TT, a letter apparently typed on the Hiss Woodstock in 1933. For comparison purposes I have had a large number of specimens furnished me as having been typed on the so-called Hiss machine (which I will call #N230099) at various times and with varying ribbons and operators, from the date when the machine was first discovered in April, 1949, down to the present.

Kisseloff-24391

In studying and contrasting these three sets of documents (Baltimore Documents 5-47; the Hiss standards [Government's Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B and Defendant's Exhibit TT]; specimens taken since April 16, 1949, from #N230099), I found many of them difficult to work from. The Baltimore Documents were all on poor types of paper with inadequate sizing and a high degree of absorbency. In many instances the ribbons were apparently moist. These factors resulted in obscuring the exact characteristics of the type which might have been observable on microscopic examination if the documents had been on other kinds of paper. Two of the Hiss standards--Government Exhibits 34 and 39--are likewise inadequate for comparison purposes; the latter is an inexpensive and extremely absorbent bond, and the former, though with a good sizing surface, has a highly irregular surface conformation; and both are typed with a heavy, moist ribbon which further alters the measurements to such an extent that precise comparisons are almost impossible. In this connection, I have noted that when Mr. Feehan, in his testimony at the second trial, was illustrating to the jury the ten similar characteristics which he said supported his opinion that the same machine typed both the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards, he used letters appearing in these two blurred exhibits--Government Exhibits 34 and 39--to illustrate every one of his ten characteristics, with only two supporting references to Government Exhibit 46-B, and none at all to Government Exhibit 37 or Defendant's Exhibit TT.

The only reliable comparison I have found possible is between the three last-mentioned standards, and the specimens I have been furnished from #N230099. On the basis of this

not so many characteristics

characteristics show clearly

arrows with numbers for characteristics are on all from specimens indicating same + as I numbers the Court + jury's attention was called to this fact

aged

Hellinger letter dated 1931.

Hellinger dated 1937

Pres report dated 1936-1937

Typed 1933

dated 1936 Lesser & Parsons

Kisseloff-24392

comparison I am now prepared to confirm the tentative judgment I formed earlier on the basis of my study of a photocopy of Government Exhibit 46-B.

In my opinion, #N230099 cannot be the same machine that typed Government Exhibits 37 and 46-B and Defendant's Exhibit TT. I base this opinion upon certain differences in type impressions between many of the letters in the two sets of documents, these differences appearing with such a high degree of regularity as to preclude the possibility of their being due to variations of ribbon, typing pressure, or other peculiarities of operation, and being of such a nature that differences in imprint cannot be due to age or wear on the machine.

On the other hand, I have not found it possible to form a definite opinion as to whether the Baltimore Documents were typed on #N230099.*/ I observe certain subtle details of difference, but these are of a kind which might quite possibly be due to the particular ribbons and the absorbent quality of the low grade of poorly sized paper which was used for the Baltimore Documents. The same is true of a comparison between the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT. As to these comparisons I can only say that the observable peculiarities in the type of the Baltimore Documents in my opinion more nearly resemble the peculiarities in the typing from #N230099 than they do the peculiarities in the Hiss Standards which I used for comparison.

I am attaching photographs intended to illustrate the grounds for my opinion. Series A, C, E and F show comparisons, at 15X magnification, of the "y", "t", "u" and "n" appearing in

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*/ Baltimore Document No. 10 was not included in the group of Baltimore Documents used for this study.

Kisseloff-24393

all three sets of documents. The particular imprints which I have chosen to photograph have been selected not because they were unusual, but because after careful study I found them typical examples, for photomicrographic purposes, of the particular peculiarities which I observe in these letters throughout the three sets of documents. Nor are these four letters the only ones which could be used to illustrate my opinion. The kinds of distortions which I have illustrated, particularly by the "u" and the "n", could be equally well illustrated by photographic studies of many of the other characters on the keyboard.

The photographs in Series B and D are enlargments of details of the "y" and "t" appearing in the three sets of documents, at magnification 26X. The photomicrographs in Series A-F were made in the same way as those which were made for my earlier affidavit, except that polarized light was used for most of the photomicrographs included with this affidavit.

SERIES A and B

y. The clear-cut sharp angles which are almost always apparent at the juncture of the seriphs and the legs of the small letter "y" in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT are almost always blurred and indistinct in the imprints of this letter by N230099. The left leg of the small letter "y" appears to meet the main staff of the letter at a higher point in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards than in the imprints made by #N230099. This difference makes the descender of the small letter "y" longer in the Hiss Standards than it does in the imprints from #N230099. There is a break or cut in the type face of the terminal arc in the descender of the small letter "y" in #N230099 which does not appear in

the other two sets of documents. This defect helps to obscure the difference between the length of the descender of the "y" in the #N230099 machine and that of the "y" in the Hiss Standards where the type face is continuous in this terminal curve. It also tends to confuse micrometric comparisons between the letter "y" as it appears in the Baltimore Documents and as it appears in specimens from #N230099.

Tendency of broken y shown in Hiss standards

SERIES C and D

t. The arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" is wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT than in the imprints of this letter by #N230099, and the line of the curve follows a different pattern.

variations for comment of no value.

SERIES E

u. The angles where the lower seriph and the loop, respectively, meet the right leg are different in the imprints of #N230099 from those in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT.

SERIES F

n. The differences between the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT, and the imprints in the typing from #N230099, are most clearly shown in the angles where the seriphs meet the left and right leg and where the loop meets the left upright.

Evelyn Settler Ehrlich

Sworn to before me this
14th day of April, 1952.

Kisseloff-24395

Sidney H. Tarr Jr.
Notary Public
11/2/53

EXHIBIT I-B

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

I, Elizabeth McCarthy, of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, on oath depose and say:

I reside at 16 Porter Street and have an office at 40 Court Street, both in said Boston.

I am a qualified examiner of questioned documents.

I was graduated from Vassar College with a degree of A.B., from Simmons College, and from Portia Law School with a degree of LL.B.

I am an attorney at law.

During the last sixteen years I have testified frequently in state and federal courts in many parts of the country in cases involving questioned handwriting, typewriting, inks, paper, rubber stamps, imprints, et cetera. I have frequently been employed as a document expert by both federal and state prosecuting officials and law enforcement agencies, and pursuant to such employment have examined documents, prepared reports, rendered expert opinions, and presented expert testimony in court on behalf of both federal and state governments. I have lectured at various law schools and before bar associations and banking groups on the subject of document identification, and on the presentation of testimony on the subject. I have qualified as an expert in the examination of disputed typewritten documents in many courts in various jurisdictions and have been consulted by many judges of such courts. I am at present the document expert for the Police Department of the City of Boston and for the Massachusetts State Police. I have had occasion in many cases to make intensive studies of questioned typewriting and to make comparisons with samples taken from other machines.

Heretofore, so far as I am aware, it has been the underlying assumption of all qualified document examiners, including myself, that no two typewriters could ever, merely by accidental coincidence, make identical impressions, and also that it would be as a practical matter impossible to change or adapt any one machine to the extent necessary to enable it to duplicate the product of another machine in all relevant respects. As a consequence it has been the practice of document examiners, however highly qualified, to concentrate their examination upon the presence or absence of a substantial number of identical peculiarities or irregularities in the questioned and known typing, in the belief that if any considerable number of such identical peculiarities or irregularities was found there would be no possibility that even the laws of chance could have produced such peculiarities in two separate machines. This evidently was the basis of the opinion given by the Government's expert, Ramos C. Feehan, in his testimony at the second trial, since he testified solely as to the existence of ten specific identical peculiarities in the type impressions in the two sets of documents. It could not have occurred to Mr. Feehan, any more than it would have occurred to any other qualified document examiner, that even a possibility existed of a machine having been fabricated to such an extent of perfection as to be able to produce as many identical peculiarities of type as appeared in the two sets of documents.

In the earlier part of this year I was consulted by Chester T. Lane, Esquire, attorney, of 70 Pine Street, New York City. He told me he was conducting an experiment to determine whether it would as a practical matter be possible to build a typewriter which would meet the standards of identity accepted by document examiners as grounds for a conclusion that a single machine had been used in two sets of documents. He said he had for a long time been looking for a qualified expert who could assist in the experiment by checking the results but that all the experts he had so far talked to had refused to have any part of it. I said I doubted that such an experiment could in any large measure be successful, but I expressed my willingness to examine the products of his experimental machine as the experiment continud, and to point out the respects in which the attempted duplication had not yet been successful. In undertaking this assignment I had in mind that the profession of document examiners, as well as the public at large, were entitled to learn whether any such experiment could be successfully conducted, since if it could, general knowledge of the fact would be essential as a means of preventing large numbers of forgeries which otherwise might be successfully carried out.

It was agreed that I should confine any examination to samples from the two machines without at any time inspecting the machines themselves, or any duplicates of their type; and my work throughout has been confined to typed samples.

The experiment has now been completed to the greatest extent possible in the time allowed. I am not prepared to say that the duplication btween the two machines is even yet complete to the highest degree of accuracy, and in fact I know that there are still a small number of characters sufficiently dissimilar so that in the light of the careful observation I have had occasion to give to samples from the two machines during the progress of the experiment I should myself find it possible to distinguish between the products of the two machines. Nevertheless, it is my opinion, based upon my long experience in methods of questioned document examination, that the duplication has progressed to such a degree that an expert in the field, however highly qualified, would find it difficult if not impossible to distinguish between samples from the two machines.

I attach samples of the writing from the two machines, which I believe will demonstrate the soundness of this conclusion. I have a key showing which samples were made on which machine, and shall be glad to furnish it to the court should it be desired to check the accuracy of the results of any test to which the Government may choose to subject the samples.

I should add that even if it can be demonstrated that my above conclusion is unfounded, it is my opinion as an expert in the examination of questioned documents that the duplication has progressed to a point where any document examiner not forewarned (as anyone now examining these samples must necessarily be) that a deliberate attempt at duplication of machines had been made, would be deceived into thinking that all the samples were made on a single machine. In particular, the success of the experiment shows that any such testimony as that given by the Government's expert, Mr. Feehan, at the second trial, basing his conclusion of identity of machines on the iden-

tity of only ten characters in the two sets of documents, is absolutely worthless.

ELIZABETH MCCARTHY

Sworn to before me this
22nd day of January, 1952.

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

(Seal)

Kisseloff-24398

Exhibit I-B

Copy for Dean Appleby

spec.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

ALGER HISS
PRESIDENT
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: INTERPAX NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 6-5525

Hanover, New Hampshire
August 19, 1947

Dear Mr. White:

When you called on the telephone last Friday afternoon I was with some one and so had the opportunity only of covering the essential point of our desire to have you help us on the problems and on the basis you and I had discussed at lunch. I wanted to run over with you a little more concretely than we had at lunch the assistance on the writing end. I wasn't able to reach you by phone later Friday afternoon and so I send you this scratch.

I was very glad to find you already knew Paul Appleby. That will facilitate good working relations. I think I made clear at lunch that Paul, John Russell and I have got our ideas pretty well fixed, subject to points that will be made at the August 25th session and in the review by various people we will get of the revision to follow August 25. I don't think, however, that I was so precise as I would have liked to have been in a later talk (after it was definitely set that you were available and we not hampered by other commitments) as to the kind of editorial assistance I think we will need.

Negatively put, it isn't a ghost-writing assignment or even a re-write job. Rather it's advice in the re-writing and help in the collecting of suggestions made on August 25 and subsequently. We will have a stenographer to help in making a record of the August 25 meeting and I realize that you will utilize that session largely to acquire background and to orient yourself in the field. Nonetheless I think it would help greatly if you could attempt to keep notes of your own of the main suggestions made. This would supplement John Russell's notes as he will have to be free to participate with Paul fully in the substantive discussion, with the result that his notes may necessarily suffer.

If in addition you and Paul and John can work out arrangements whereby you can actually take over re-drafting

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FBI LABORATORY

portions of the text -- in the introduction or recommendations -- so much the better. But that must, I think, be left up to Paul to decide as to the most efficient way of proceeding at the time when the three of you sit down together next Monday night or Tuesday morning after the session with the consultants. I'm sure, in any event, that you and Paul will work out arrangements that will be helpful to Paul in the grind of getting this baby born.

I'm going to ask Miss Sayre to make a copy of this to forward to Paul for his information so that we can all keep au courant of each other's thinking.

Cordially,

ALGER HISS

Mr. Llewellyn White
92 Grove Street
New York 14, New York

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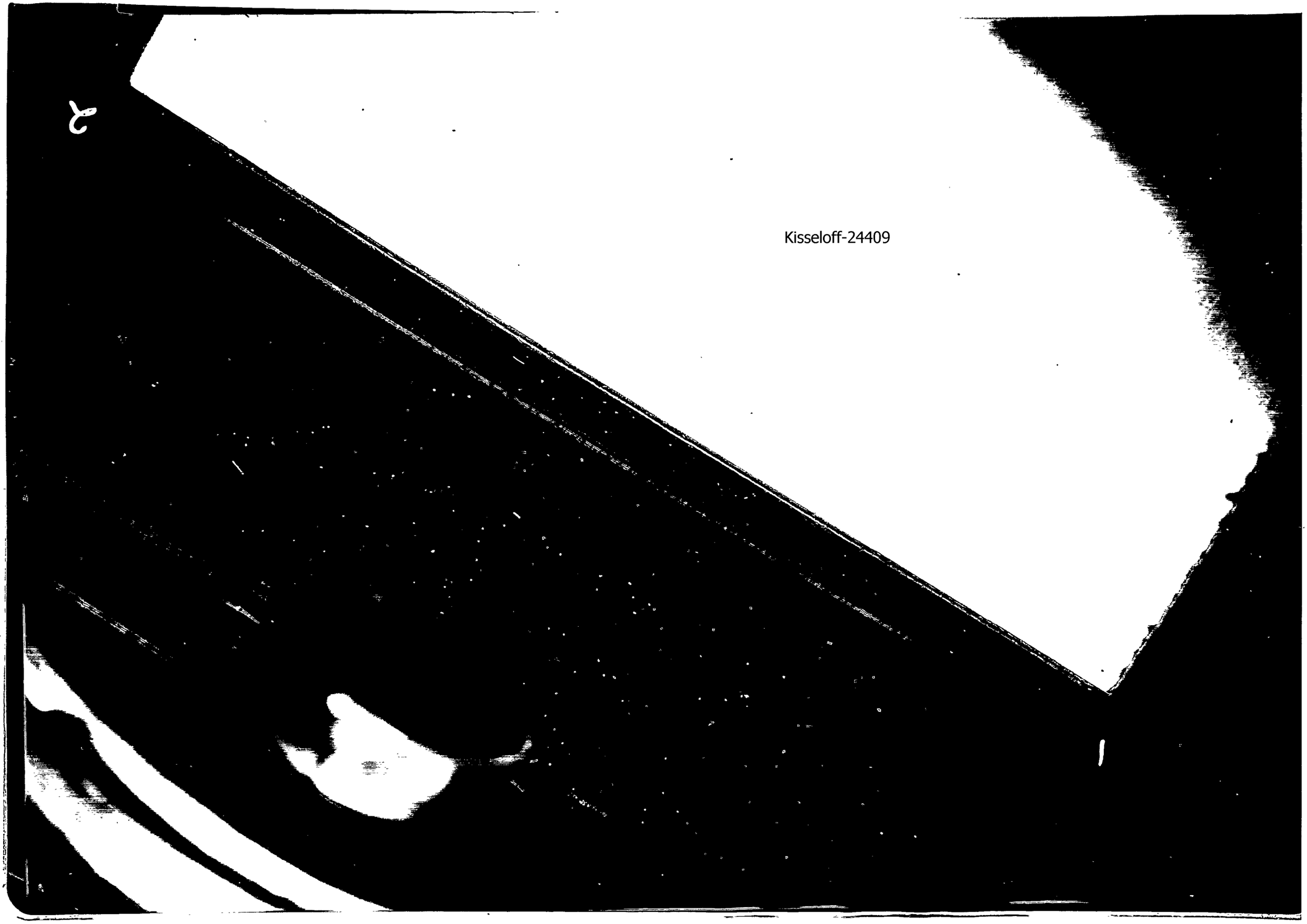

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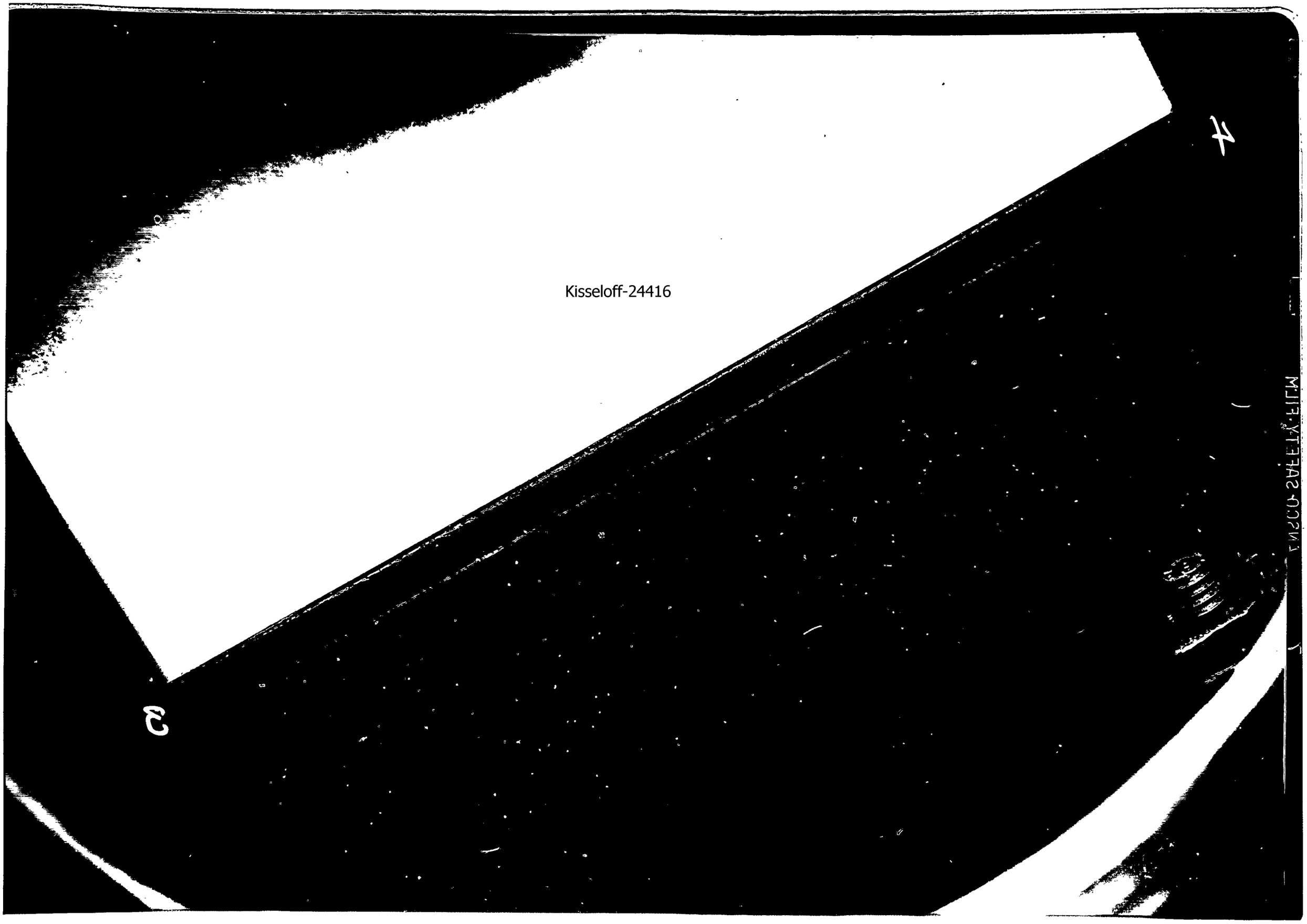

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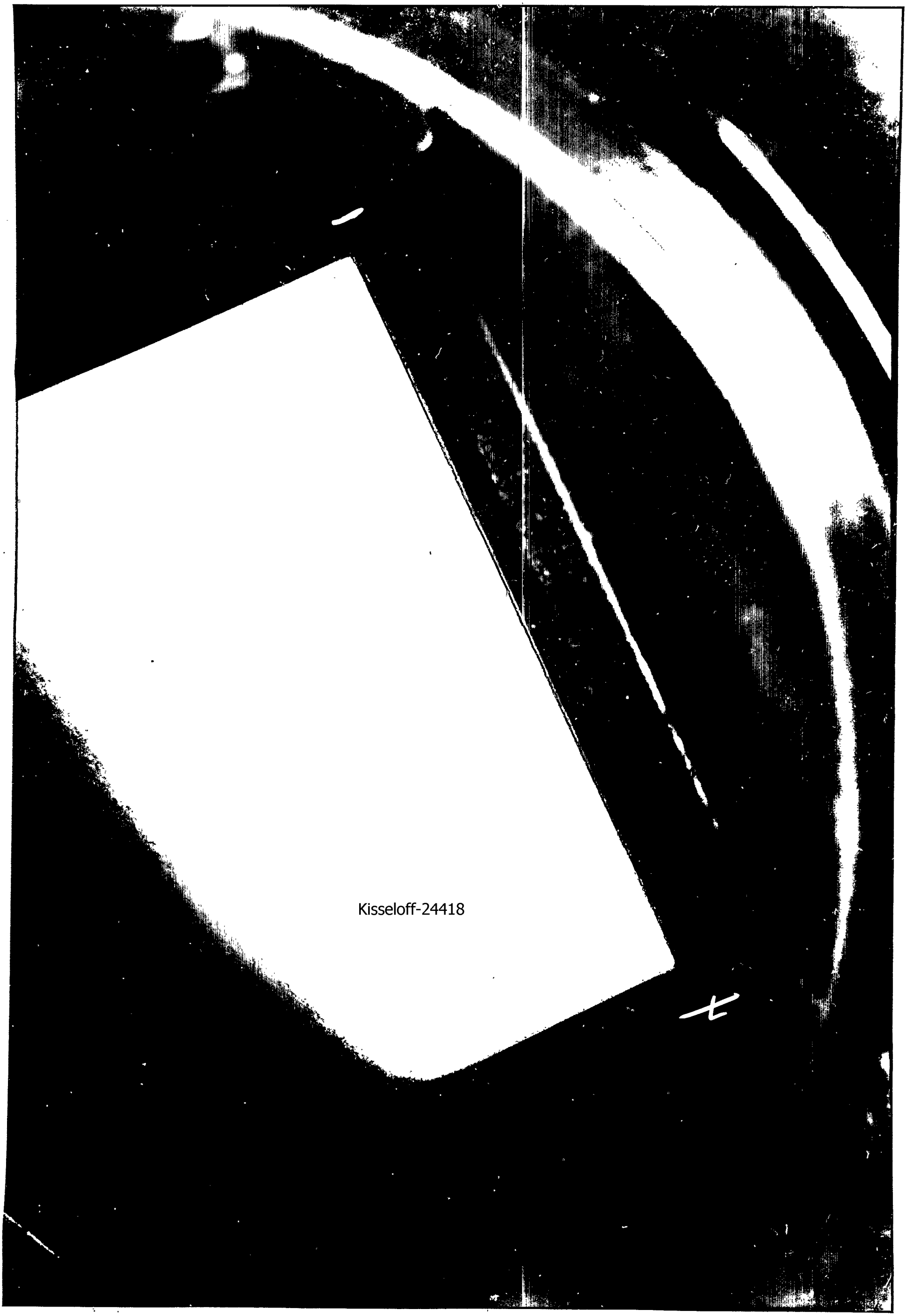
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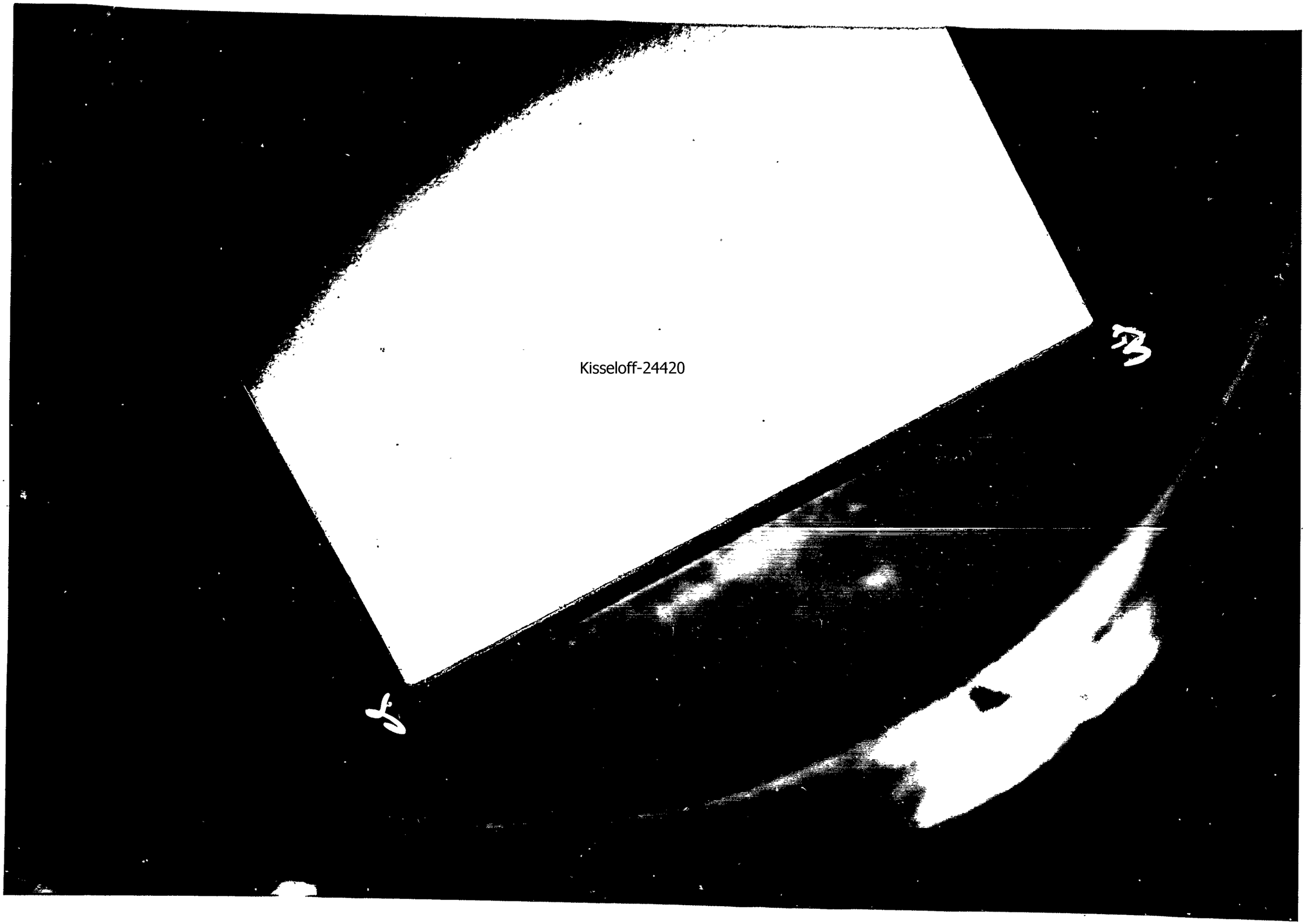
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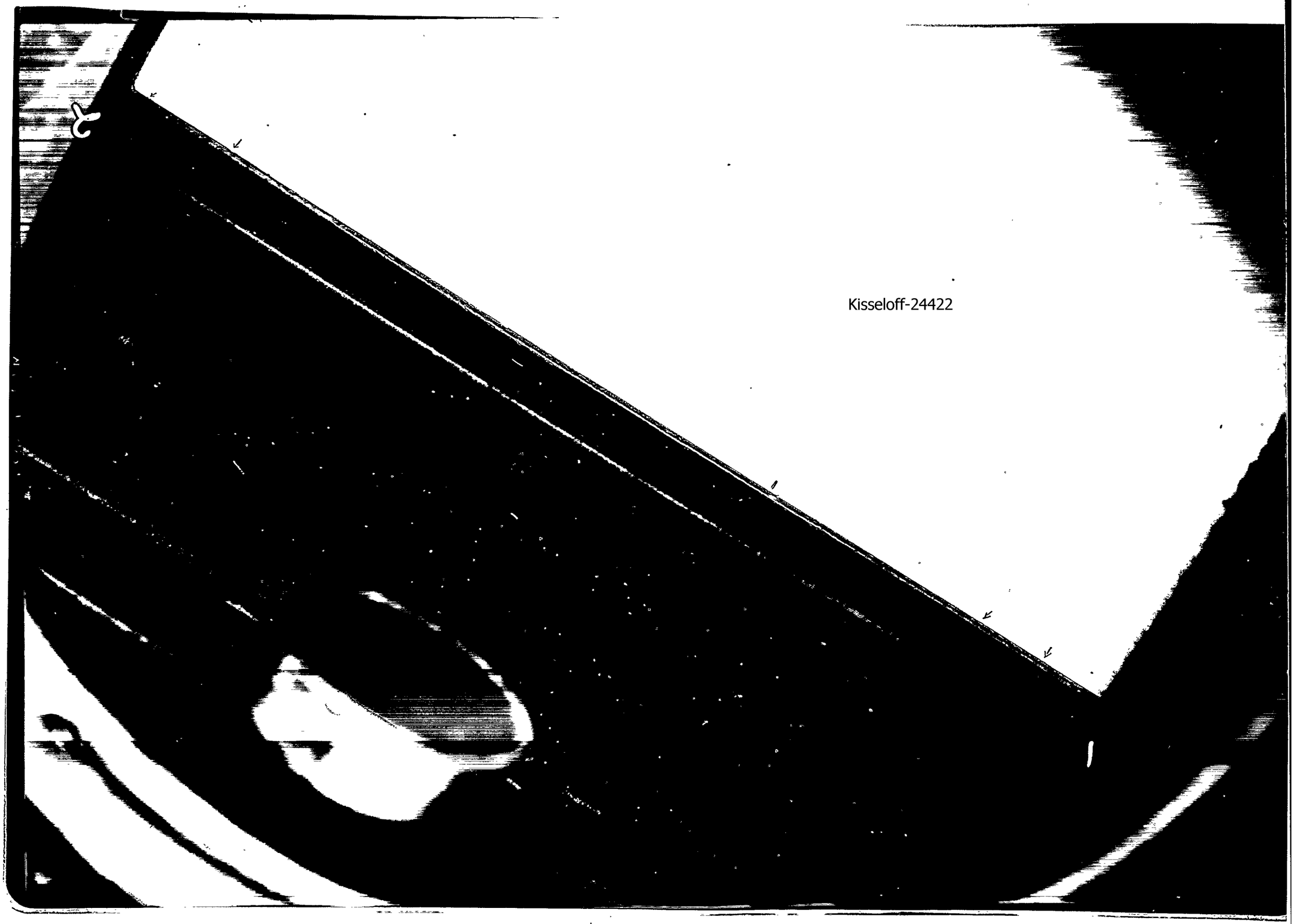

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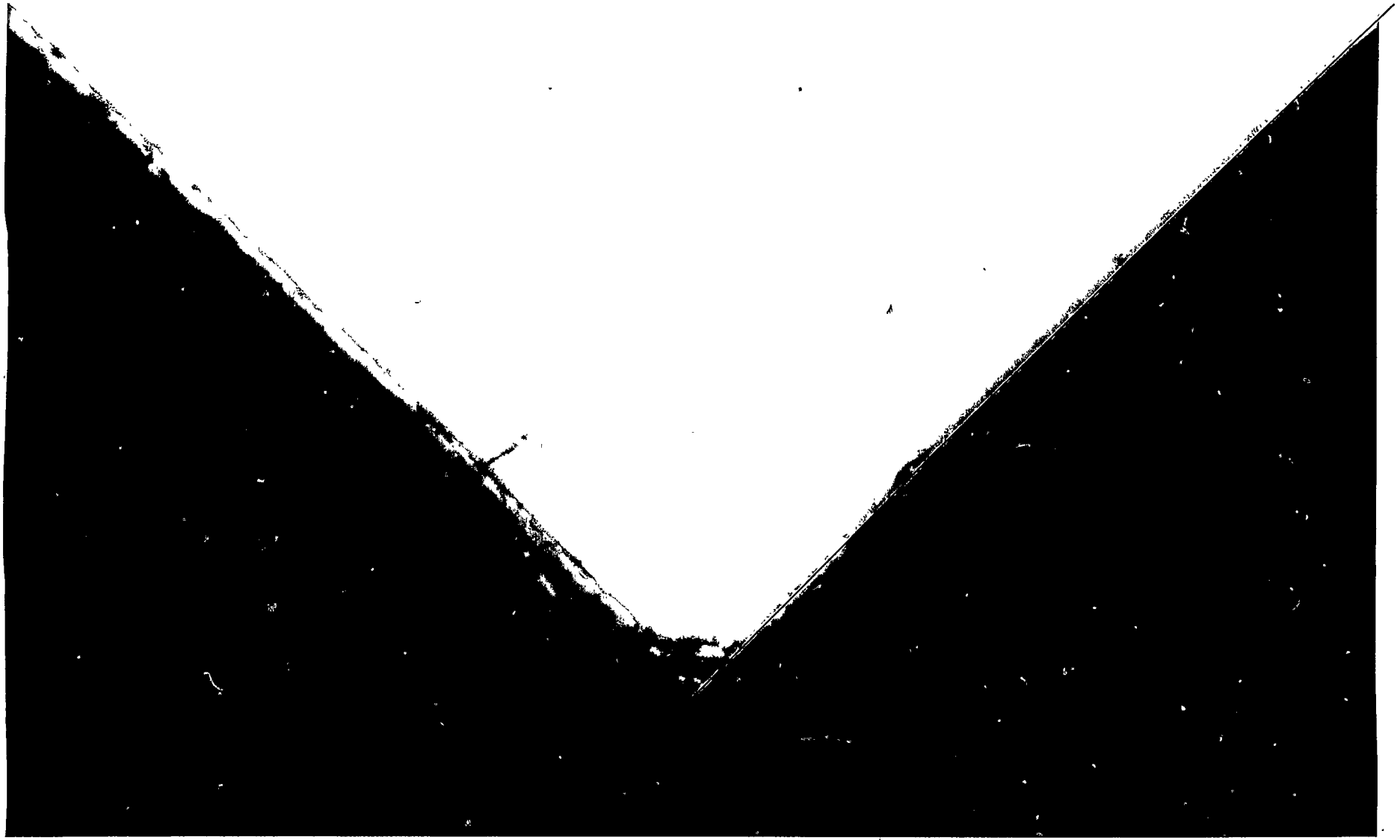

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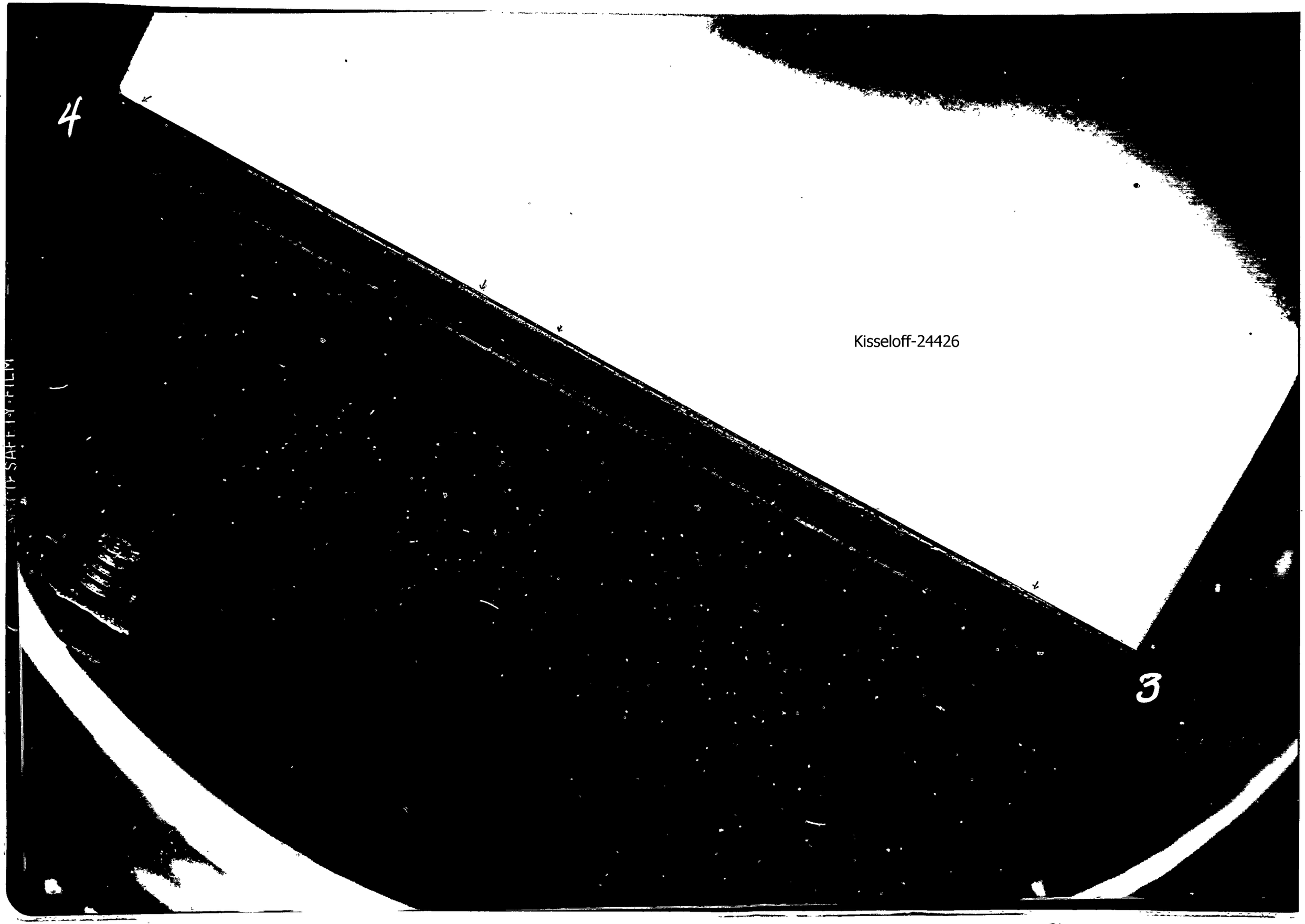

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Fig 7

EXHIBIT
U. S. Dist. Court
S. D. of N. Y.
JUN 8 1949

Govt 16

EXHIBIT
U. S. Dist. Court
S. D. of N. Y.
NOV 29 1949

Govts 19

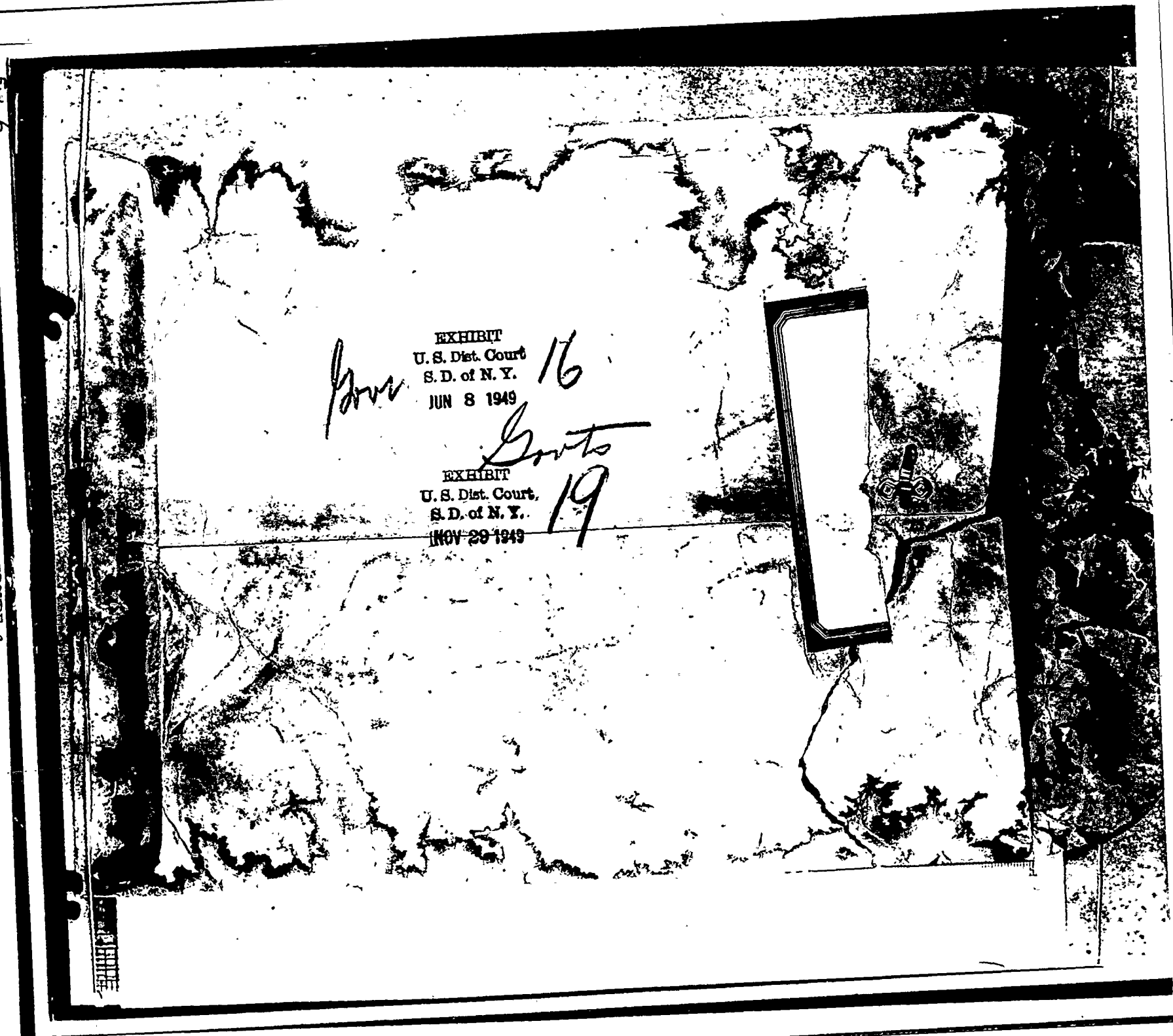

FIGURE 6
Attached to affidavit of Daniel F. Norman

FIGURE 5
attached to Affidavit of Daniel P. Norman

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UNITED STATES
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

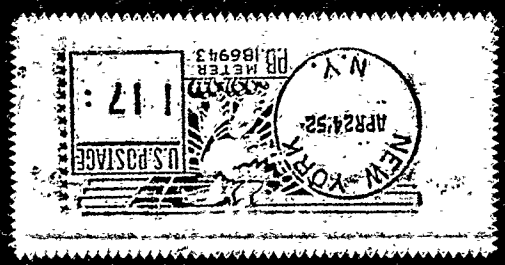

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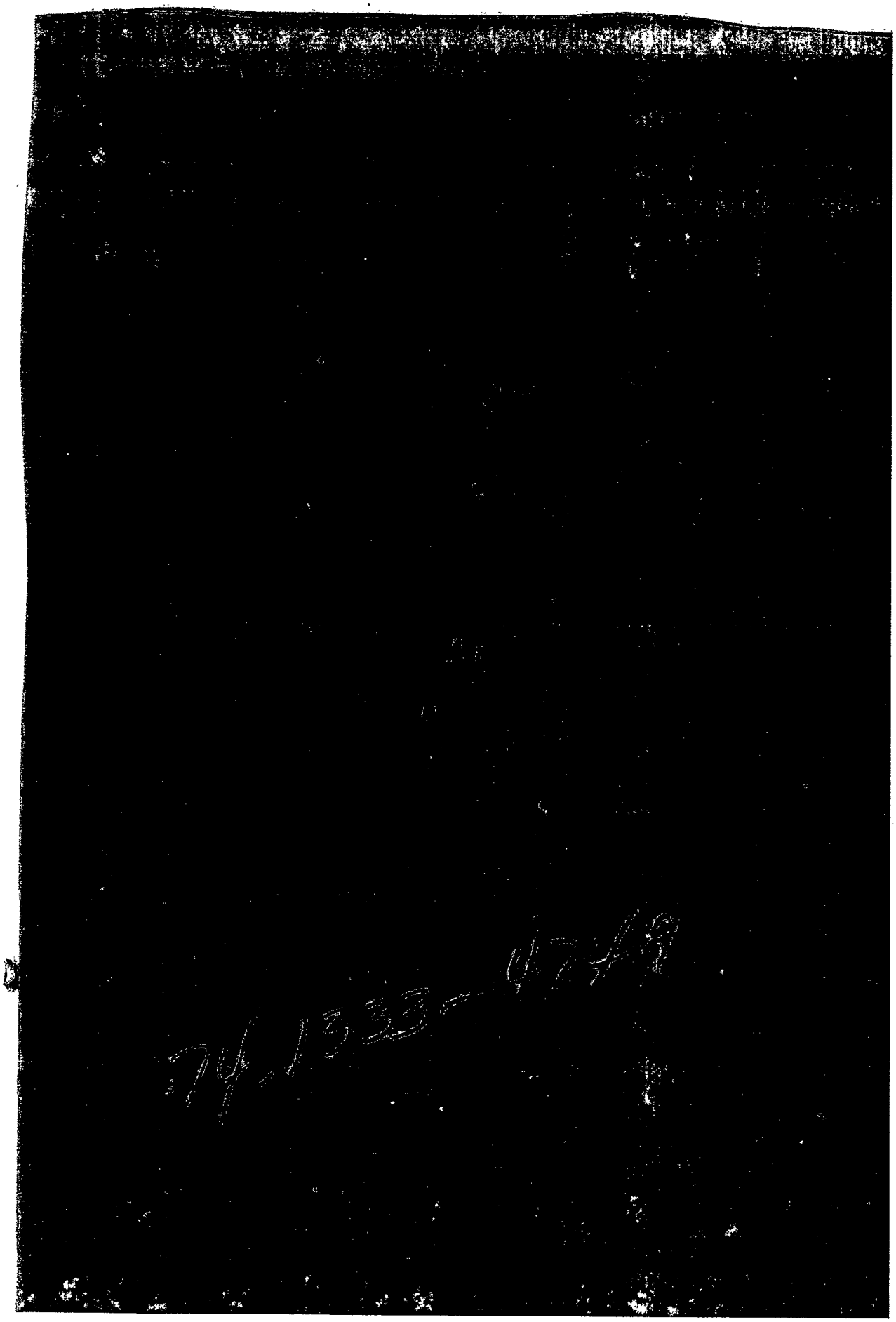

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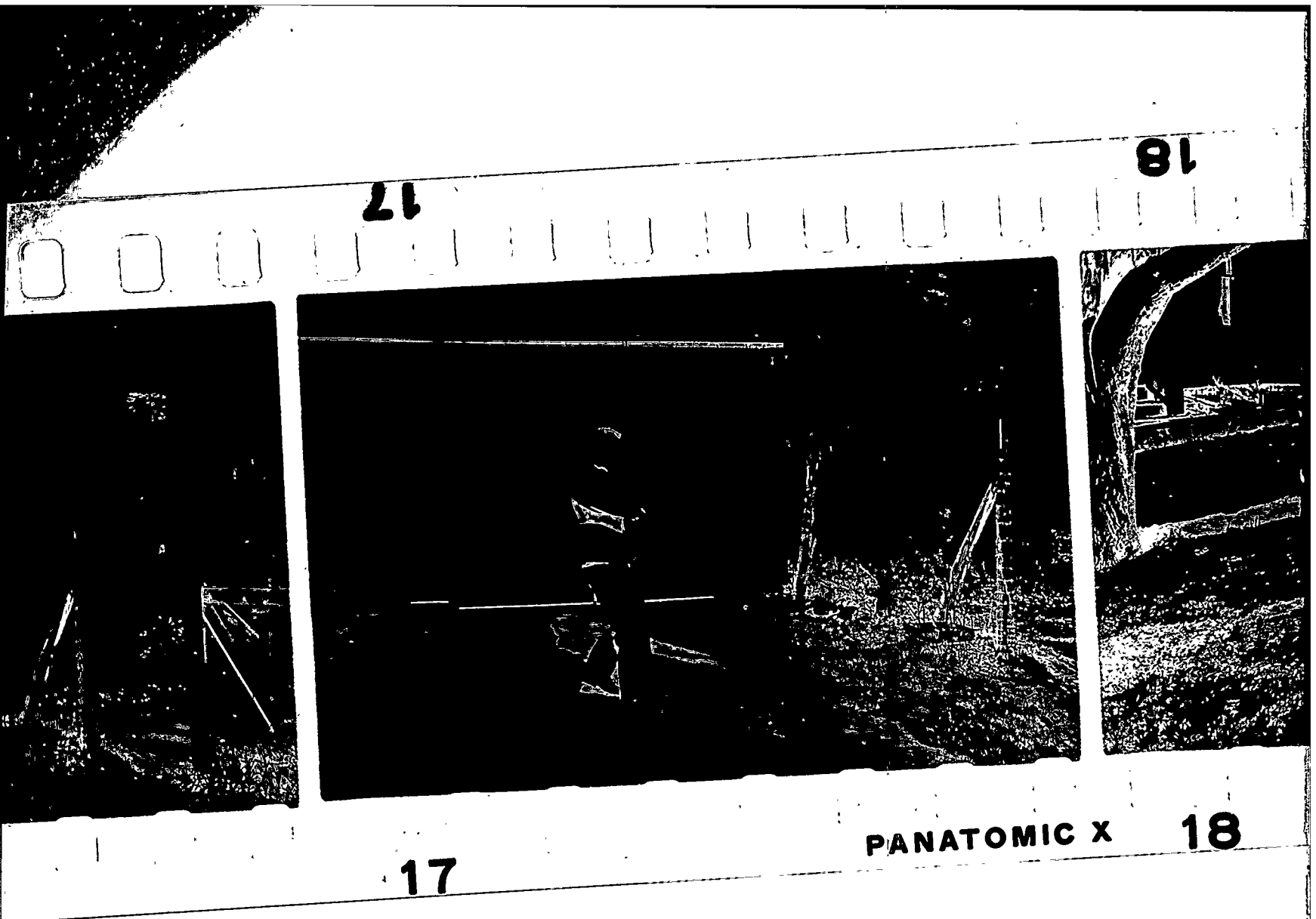

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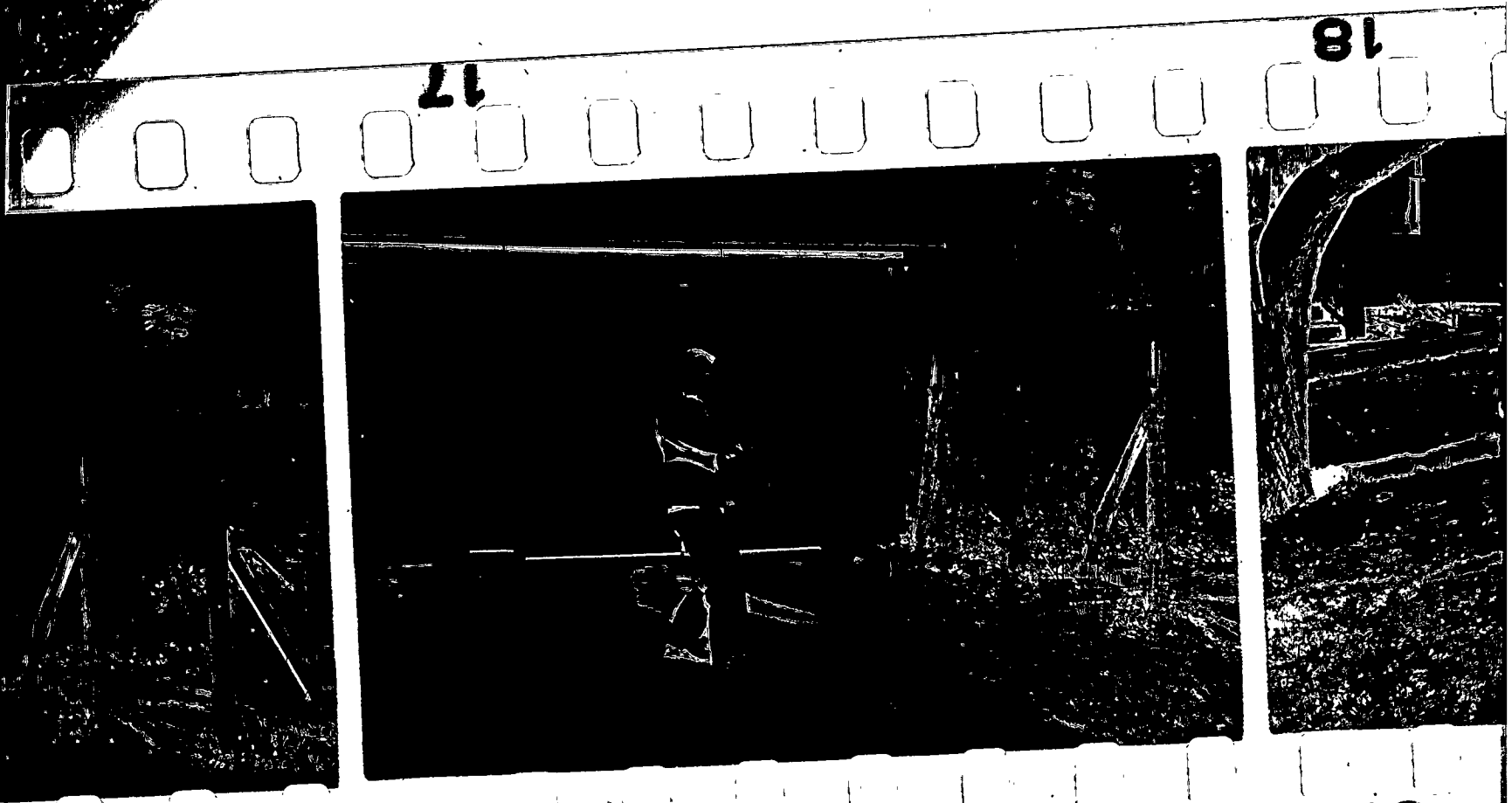
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R. Dixon
7131.
74-1333-1

(WORKSHEETS)
ON

Typewriting + Ens Q132

K32
K740

Q5
Q6 → Q69.

KEY

Specimen of Woodstock typewriter, serial # N 2 3 0 0 9 9

The following specimen was taken by putting the ribbon control in the neutral position, so that the ribbon was not engaged:

b

f h

n

y

Difficulty of altering to produce this effect

The following specimen was taken with the ribbon disengaged, but with a sheet of carbon paper in place of the ribbon:

a a a a a a a a b b b b b b b c c c c c c c d d d d d d d

b e e e e e e e f f f f f f f f g g g g g g g h h h h h h

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n n n n n n o o o o o o o p p p p p p w q q q q r r r r

s s s s s s s t t t t t t u u u u u u u u v v v v v v w w w w

x x x x x y y y y z z z z z A A A A A A A B B B BB B B

C C C C C C D D D D D D D E E E E E E F F F F F F G G G G G G

H H H H H I I I I I J J J J J K K K K K K L L L L

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K 746

Govt Exh # 46

Description of personal characteristics of
Timothy Hobson

I Schooling

Ten years old on September 19, 1936. Intellectually quick and intelligent. Lively interest in new information. Except for one year at the Sidwell Friends School has always attended progressive scholls and pre-schools of uneven merit but all with considerable individual supervisi n and little formal schooling. Reads well and enjoys it, spells and writes rather badly, fond of arithmetic but has not had a particularly satisfactory grounding in its fundamentals and will require special help. Enjoys music, has had two years of very simple piano training, naturally good ear and sense of rhythm, likes to sing. Natural mechanical interest and some ingenuity.

II Sports

Physically strong and active. Intense and apt to get over excited if not kept calm by occasional outside help. Has had little successful participation in organized athletics but at camp this summer has shown definite improvement in ability to participate in group games. Good at swimming and capable at riding -- enjoys both. Has rudimentary knowledge of baseball, football and basketball, in order named.

III General psychological traits not described above.

#46 1

Only child. Has lived with mother and stepfather since the age of three. In past two years has occasionally visited father, resulting in some traces of strain -- mostly from absence of familiar routine and receipt of rather lavish presents. Imaginative, impulsive, sense of humor, frequently thoughtless of others but not mean or petty, tries to get own way but is definitely happiest when under consistent, friendly and rather firm discipline-- even though in moments of stress he pretends to misunderstand it. Apt to be acquisitive of material things and to get friends to give him their possessions in a thoughtless, impulsive kind of selfishness. Needs considerable help in social adjustment and self control, but has consciously improved in these respects in past eighteen months. Affectionate and intense in personal relations, tending to get over excited and fresh. Needs affection in return, but a consistent and calm relationship rather than stimulation. When lacking in security through fatigue, irregular discipline or too much stimulation is apt to try to dominate group activity to point of bossiness. He responds well to responsibility of which he is capable. This should come gradually as he is still too unstable to be able to handle much responsibility.

Sidwell Friends School considered him non-conforming, lazy, rude and lacking in cooperation but made no effort to study his individual problems. Withdrawn by parents from Friends School to give him fresh start and to avoid a fixed faculty antagonism there. Being naturally sunny and cheerful he held no grudges against

74-1333 K32
FBI LABORATORY

46.B

Friends School and liked all his teachers. Had every expectation of returning, although he knew his status had been doubtful at end of last term. Got along well with most schoolmates, chummed with most individualistic and nonconforming types. Had some kind of scrape with Christopher Amussen in which Jim received a bruised eyeball which became slightly infected. Reason for fight never satisfactorily explained. Shock of unusually painful outcome left him afraid of Christopher for a while and still offish.

September 9. 1936.

74-1333 K32
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President's Report for the year 1936--1937.

Gov't Exh. # 39

Your president's report for the year should be entirely devoted to acknowledgment of help, it seems to me. The blitheness with which I entered the office at last Spring's last meeting had entirely evaporated by early Fall when I realized that the Club had taken upon itself the role of sponsoring two benefits and in addition the role of playing hostess to thirty three alumnae for the three-day Alumnar Council meeting.

All thanks should go to Canon Stokes for his extremely generous donation of time and energy in the series of lectures he gave for our scholarship fund in November. The efforts of Olivia Stokes, Laurie Stein and Margery Swope went into the arrangements for the lectures and contributed a great deal to their success. The response was very good, it seems to me, and the needy scholarship fund was the richer by a welcome one hundred and fifty dollars.

Came the Council meeting at the end of February, as you all know, and a more valiant committee never functioned under a more devoted chairman, Dorothea Blaisdell. At times it seemed to the Committee as though every possible fatality had been encountered only to have another crisis arise as it planned away for the food, housing and clothing for thirty three people for three days (and the clothing problem, or rather the dressing problem, really was acute when one remembers that Council members did have to have somewhere to dress between some of the functions). The Chairman of the Committee, Mrs Blaisdell, very amusingly recounted some of the mishaps in her March report to the Club. I think I should amplify her report with the remark that I really dont see how we could have provided a nicer background for the Council meetings, and that I do feel it was tremendously worth while for the Club

Gov't Exh #39

to make the effort. Some sixty two Washington Bryn Mawrters appeared ~~for~~ at the Council dinner and the entire session pulled the Club together in a way that should be helpful for next year.

The benefit choice of Jane Eyre, with Katherine Hepburn, even in Holy Week, proved an excellent one on the part of the play committee. Mrs Grant, Olivia Stokes, Mrs O'Hara, Mrs Moorehead, and Mrs Tate had a very short time indeed to work out the details of selling tickets and publicity and accomplished wonders. And then there was of course the perfect gift of Katherine Hepburn herself to the scholarship fund. Her gesture was part and parcel of a very charming performance. We did not entertain for her because we thought she would be too busy and because we thought she didnt like social affairs. We did telegraph her about the benefit and wrote her afterwards.

Our speakers for the year were three: Mr Roy Veatch, of the State Department, and two alumnae, Olivia Fountain and Dr. Ethel Dunham, who spoke on their interesting work with the Federal Government. The fact that too many of our club meetings had to be business meetings prevented our having more speakers.

Our scholarship chairman, Mrs Tate, deserves especial thanks from the Club for stirring up so much interest in our District scholarship, particularly among the high schools, and for her faithful cooperation with College in all of the scholarship problems as they have arisen about our past and future candidates. She has been a most helpful and pleasant worker for the year as have our treasurer and secretary, Mrs Abbott and Mrs Kelton.

So you see I really feel that my report to you should be in the nature of a bread and butter letter for the pleasant year I have had working with you and the deep thanks I feel for the help the committees have been.

Govt Exh #39

Throughout the year various problems of policy came up and had too little discussion because of the hecticness of this particular year of the Club's life. In closing I should like to recommend to the Club, however, that next year, perhaps during the first few meetings, might be a good time to shape policy on various points which, once settled, would save time for the future. In particular there is the problem of our scholarships, to wit, whether we shall send one girl to Bryn Mawr for four years or each year launch a different freshman from the District at Bryn Mawr. Another problem which comes up every year is that of whether to "save for a rainy day" or whether to disburse all of our funds annually. A third problem is the relationship of the Washington Club to the Summer School, that is whether the Summer School which is now much more a part of the College than ever before, does not belong among our responsibilities.

So, having helped to settle none of these major problems of policy this year, I pass the burden along to the Club next year with a hearty God Speed.

Govt Exh # 34

1245 30th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
May 25, 1937.

Mr. W.M. Hillegeist,
Director of Admissions,
University of Maryland,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Hillegeist,

I am sending to your office today, together with the necessary photographs and application fee, an application for entrance into the summer course in Inorganic Chemistry, beginning June 7th, in the School of Pharmacy. I have written, as you suggested yesterday, to Bryn Mawr College asking that the transcript of my college record be sent directly to your office to expedite matters. Since I am extremely anxious to take the course and obtain the necessary credits for Mercy Hospital's training course in medical technology, I am hoping that my application may be accepted as speedily as possible so that I may pay the necessary matriculation and tuition fees soon to avoid technical mishaps in my record.

I realize that this is extremely short notice for your office and very much appreciate your assurance that, if there are any delays in registration, I may begin the course on June 7th before registration is completed.

With all thanks for your kind help of yesterday,

Yours very sincerely,

Priscilla Fansler Hiss
(Mrs. Alger Hiss)

MAY 26 1937

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FBI
LABORATORY

D exh# 34

sented as stating that I had "always" lived in my then "locality". If 3A refers to domicil it is correct as I was then and had always been domicilled in Baltimore but nowhere in the policy does it appear that my domicil was Baltimore.

Finally in my application for a change of beneficiary and for Extended Term Insurance (whatever that may be), dated April 14, 1930, I certified that I had had no illness and had not consulted any physician for five years prior to that date. This was inaccurate in the respects noted above and in addition to the doctors consulted prior to January 24, 1929 there should be added Dr. Weems of Washington. As part of this April 14, 1930 application I also stated that my answers to Part II of the January 24, 1929 application "are true". This was incorrect in the particulars referred to above. Furthermore, if "are true" meant as of April 14, 1930 other answers true in 1929 were no longer true because of events occurring after January 24, 1929 and before April 14, 1930.

As I understand the effect of the incontestable clause and of the Massachusetts statute as to the effect of unintentional and immaterial inaccuracies the points I have set out probably do not affect the validity of the policy even without the company being thus notified through you of the errors. But I do not wish the policy to be kept alive for any such reasons. Therefore will you please take up with your company the points I have raised and tell them that I wish;

(1) a new application to be attached to the policy correcting each of the errors and clarifying each of the ambiguities I have set forth (this may or may not require the issuance of a new policy)

or (2) a letter from the company referring to each item I have mentioned and stating that as these items do not increase the risk assumed by the company their effect, if any, is waived

or (3) a cancellation of the policy and a return to me of the premiums I have paid.

Kisseloff-28534

Very truly yours,

74-1333 K17
FBI LABORATORY

378 Central Park West
New York City
January 30, 1933

Walter L. Tibbetts, Esq.,
1816 Atlantic National Bank Building
Boston, Mass.

Re Convertible Policy
No. 7,604,460

Dear Walter,

On reading over my policy last week I examined for the first time the photostatic copies of my applications attached to the policy. There are several inaccuracies and ambiguities.

The answers to part II of my original application are in some hand other than my own (perhaps in that of the examining physician). As I remember it the doctor who examined me asked me a series of questions - very rapidly. Some of the questions to which answers appear were, I feel sure, never asked.

They are:

4D The answer should be "yes". My occupation being stated as "student" I obviously contemplated a permanent change.

6B The answer should be "yes". I had frequently consulted doctors for colds and had had several general examinations.

6F The answer should be "yes". I was at that time wearing glasses for reading. They had been prescribed by oculists whom I had consulted.

6G The answer should be "yes". I had had several temporary attacks of hemorrhoids.

7D The answers to both parts of this question should be "yes". As stated in answer 3F I underwent a minor operation in 19[illegible].

9 It is certainly not true that I had not consulted or been treated by any physician for five years prior to January [illegible]4, 1929. It would be impossible for me to be sure I could remember "every" such physician but among such were or may have been: Doctors Penrose (I believe he is now dead); Bequardt (now dead); Lockhardt; Earle; and Austrian, all of Baltimore. These do not include dentists or oculists or chiropractors and I may have misspelled some names.

10B The answer should be "yes".

In Part I I stated my then residence to be 5[illegible] Walter Hastings Hall, Cambridge but in the answer to question 3A of Part II Iam repre-

OK

74-1333 117
RBI
LABORATORY

corres
offs

378 Central Park West
New York, New York
February 17, 1933

W. G. SCHELKER
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FEB 21

Walter G. Schelker,
Assistant Secretary,
The Equitable Life Assurance Society,
393 Seventh Avenue,
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Schelker, Re: Policy No. 604-7460

This is in reply to your letter of February 11, 1933. The answers to the three questions contained in your letter are as follows:

1. I have always had two or three sieges of bronchial inflammation each winter. These would last for a week or two. At times I would have a slight fever and once in three or four years I would spend a day or so in bed as a result of the fever.

2. I wear glasses for reading only. My vision at twenty feet is materially improved for reading purposes by my glasses. For a more detailed statement as to the acuity of my vision and for information as to the type and degree of lenses I use I shall have to refer you to my oculist, Dr. Le Grand H. Hardy, 30 East 40th Street, New York City.

3. In 1922 I was circumcised.

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-28536

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LABORATORY

Govt exhb #37.

PHILADELPHIA, PA
DEC 6
930PM
19312

RECD DEC 7

Miss Emma L. Hellings

The Free Library

Logan Square

Philadelphia Pa.

Kisseloff-28541

C-K

Graph #37

Gov't Exh. # 37

6 XII 1931

K35

Dear Miss Hellings:

Dr Peltz, my physician and Dr Wolfert U?of P. heart specialist have ordered me to 16 hrs a day in bed to try and build up my resistence which at present seems to be nil. The blood pressure is below 110 and the pulse 100 so to bed it is; I did not come in on Saturday and if I am very good I may be able to come on Friday, at least that is what I am hoping. Doesnt it sound silly, 16hrs in bed and 5 meals, ye Gods, when eating is a bore anyway. Id go to Atlantic City if I had the money, that would I know put me on my feet. It has been a hard year physically for me, and that combined with the nerve strain since spring about the parents has just about reduced me very close to a nervous breakdown. I do not believe that there is anything pressing in the department. Miss Oberlander will return on Monday, and the additional desks have changed the morale of the staff, even in the short time, very much, which Allah be praised If there is a staff meeting either Miss Hagar or Miss Galbreth will be there, to attend; and every one in the department has their "own job". With many thanks for your kindnesses,

Sincerely yours,

Mary Gansler

Kisseloff-28543

GK

G cph #37

K35

Kisseloff-28544

74-1333 Q132
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Kisseloff-28606

74-1333 Q132
FBI
LABORATORY

R.F.C. 11/26/48

Kisseloff-28607

(X) V

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74-1333-1749

Exam on Qc74 → Qc131
and Kc549 → Kc605
State Dept Documents.

DO NOT DESTROY

Kisseloff-28608

DO NOT DESTROY

PAINT

EVIDENCE

PC-25607-61

74-1333-4749

R J Berta

FROM Q182

PETERBOROUGH PLAYERS
Kisseloff-23594
74-1333-4749

Standard
B & P
Blank Books
and
Loose Leaf Devices
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Standard
Guest Register

No. 807

Roseloff-23595

Made in U. S. A.

GOLDE'S
Stationers-Printers-Engravers
1391 SIXTH AVE.
AT 57TH STREET NEW YORK
CIRCLE 7-0869

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Maria Burgmasoy	27 W 67th St N.Y.C.	
6/15/36	Richard H. Daines	25 West 64th St. N.Y.C.	
6/15/36	Gladis Hutchison	Manila, Philippine Islands	(Later became Brenda Marshall
6/15/36	Margaret Stallings	McAlester, Oklahoma	
6/18/36	~~Frances Frost~~	Charleston · S.C.	
"	Prairie Jay	Cambridge Massachusetts	
6/17/36	~~Hamilton Hoeble~~	Boston, Mass	
6/19/36	Nancy Cushman	Brooklyn, New York	Bo Nuis !!!
6/20	Charles Haubiel	Brooklyn N.Y.	
6/20/36	Mary Carter	Great Barrington Boston	
6/20/36	Mary Top Kitchach	Indianapolis, Indiana	
6/21/36	Roger Beirne	Fairfield, Conn	
6/23/36	Estelle Sutherland	Peoria, Ill	
6/28/	Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Bond	Topsfield Mass	Sally
6/22/36	Edward A Thommen Jr.	Boston	"Tout le Monde"
6/21/36	James N. Harker	223 Lex Ave N.Y.C.	Professional
6/26/36	William B. Blood	Oak Crest, Darien, Conn.	
6/28/36	Rice Knass	New York city	myself.
6/28/36	Serge Koussevitzky	~~Kolly Fedorova 12, Ulica Br. Petersburg~~ Russia	
6/28/36	Peggy Kruglick	Chicago.	
6/28/36	Mary Harris	New York City	
6/28/36	Beth Gallagher	Buffalo, N.Y.	215 Crescent Ave
6/28/36	Marguerite Temple	New York City	myself—

Kisseloff-23596

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
6/28/36	Morton Woodcock	19 Horicon Ave. Glens Falls N.Y.	Miss Alice Pratt
6/28/36	Elisabeth T. Zimmermann	2 Surrey Rd. Melrose Park, Pa.	
6/28/36	Marcia Ward	154 3rd Street Garden City, Long Island	
6/28/36	Shirley Atanwood	Overlook Inn, N. Bennington, Vt.	
6/28/36	Margaret Engelman	700 St George Ave, Rahway N.J.	
6/28/36	Nora Bressman	43 Wolcott St. Bristol Conn.	
6/28/36	Samuel C. Monroe	117 West 58 St. N.Y.C.	
"	Elinor Hinchman	25 E. Palmer Ave, Detroit	
"	Eleanor H. Smith	6613 N. 13 St. Phila. Pa.	
	David Stevenson	Santa Fe, New Mexico	
"	[redacted]	55 Central Park West N.Y.	
	H. L. Kasen	New Jersey	
	Blanche A. Whitney	White Plains	
6/28/36	Amy La Follette	17 Park St. Buffalo	
6/28/36	Carol R. Simon	404 Riverside Dr., N.Y.C.	
6/28/36	Veronica Williams	114 So. 2nd St Casper, Wyoming	
"	J. Judson Morgan	Naples N.Y.	
	Emily W. Perkins	Taylorville, Illinois	
	Evelyn Brown	Philadelphia Pa	
7/4/36	Mary Ann C. Kittredge	460 Fifth Ave N.Y.C.	
"	John Bond Rogers	169 East 68th St. N.Y.C.	
"	John Alexander Rogers	do	
	Mildred B. Rogers	"	

Kisseloff-23597

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
7/18/36	Burris S. Wanless	Salt Lake, Utah	
	Mary E. Tuttle	253 Stratford Rd.	Brklyn N. Y.
6/28/36	Mary W. Parker	Manchester N.H.	
Aug 29/	Anna Levy	New York City	
" "	Elsie Stegman	N.Y.C.	
" "	E. B. Armstrong	Petersboro N.H.	
" "	Malcolm Armstrong	"	
" "	John P. Armstrong	"	
	G. W. Leavens	Hollywood, Calif.	
	E. Harris	N.Y.C.	

Kisseloff-23598

July 7th 1936

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	~~INTRODUCED BY~~
	Jane Otter	Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Ben Bradford	Providence R.I.	
	Florence G. Meserve	Manchester N.H.	"
	Mildred L. Foster	" "	"
	Mr and Mrs. Walter Fong	Cleveland - Ohio	
	Frances Frost	Charleston S.C.	
	Grace Reynard	Concord, N.H.	
	Anita Loscher	New York City	
	Philip Child	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Leonard Ehrlich	N.Y.C	
	Grace G. Hobart	Hotel Britton Hall New York, B'way & 86th	"
	Mary E. Moore	Dublin Colony N.H.	
	Mrs. M. E. Gaines	1482 Union St Brooklyn	
	Eugenia Annette McKee	49 Concord St. Peterborough	
	James E. McKee	"	
	Laurence H. Armstrong	Meredith Center	
	G. Benj. Armstrong	" "	
	Mr and Mrs Louis Wyman	Manchester N.H.	"
	Miss Virginia Brooks	" "	"
	Mr. Mrs. David Parker	52 Clark St, Manchester	N.H.
	Mrs. DeWitt C. Howe	1941 Elm St. "	"
	Constance Howe	" " " "	
	Sara U. Thompson	3, Pine St. Peterboro	

Kisseloff-23599

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	~~INTRODUCED BY~~ Home address.
	Mary E. Tuttle	Center Harb. Me.	253 Stratford Rd. B'klyn
	Mr & Mrs Richard Heathcock	Jaffrey N.H.	
	Grace Terry	Woodstock, Conn	
	Hamilton Holt	Winter Park, Fla	
	Mrs Moses Farmer	Keene N.H.	
	Henry Davis Madig	17 Taylor St Keene, N.H.	
	Mercedes Ender, m	52 West 53rd Street New York City	
	Lorraine Bass	Tucson Arizona	
	Robert P Bass jr	" "	
	Jerry Bass	" "	
	Edith Bonsal	Lyndon Md.	
	Mr. & Mrs. L.R. Lounsbury	Pelham	
	Mr & Mrs A.E. Caulfield	"	
	Helen V. Goddard	"	
	Margaret R. Brayton	Canton, Massachusetts	
	Mrs. V. J. Bean	65 Cloverdale Road Newton Highlands, Mass.	
	Charles Hanbical	12 Dittmar Ave B'klyn N.Y.	
	Charlotte Dusenberry	6 Randall Place Annapolis, Md	
	Ruth A. Coan	318 Laurel St. Manchester, N.H.	
	Priscilla Heath	11 Liberty St Manchester, N.H.	
	Mrs Charles P. Kendall	Peterborough N.H.	
	George M. Kendall	" "	
	Carolyn Wellman	Manchester N.H.	

Kiseloff-23600

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Wilmer Tilton Stevens	Peterborough	
	Frances E. Kendall	"	
	Mr. & Mrs John Fred Hilton	Little Rock, Ark.	
	J. A. Oldenbel	Peterboro N.H.	
	Isabella H Livingston	Silver Ranch East Jaffrey	
	Mildred K. Gallendre	Keene Summer Theatre	
	George A. Burse	" "	
	Alice S. Elder	Medford, Mass.	
	Alice Eugenia Elder	"	
	Helen Elder Sackett	Rio Piedras Puerto Rico	
	Elizabeth White	MacDowell Colony	
	Naomi J. Kirk	MacDowell Colony	
July 8	Nitta Flagg		
	Claire Desfres		
	Ann Wood-	Peterborough	
	Mrs Harry J. Wallon	Malden & Hillsboro	
	Miss Urline Wallon	" "	
	Joan Wallon	" "	
	Mrs. Willard DeWolf	Malden & Marblehead.	
	Miss Barbara DeWolf	" "	
	Dorothy R. Dole	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Gertrude Dole	" "	

Kisseloff-23601

July 9 - 1936

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs Celia O'Brien	Greenfield, N.H.	
	Margaret Popple	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs Carl E. Whitney	White Plains, N.Y.	
	Arlene M. Delaney	Peterborough	
	Agnes D Mullen	" "	
	Nathalie Field	" "	
	Dolores Daniels	Hancock	
	Arminta Lewis	Portland, Me.	
	Alice June Crosby	New Rochelle N.Y.	
	Mr & Mrs Everett B Clark	Milford, Conn.	
	W. Ralph Singleton	New Haven "	
	Keeper Norfleet	New York	
	Natalie Bocock	Georgia	
	Tudor Island	Hancock	
	Virginia McWhorter	Hancock	
	Edythe G. Thorman	Boston	
	Mrs. Archie Lee Mason	Boston	
	Yvonne Gauthier	Boston	
	Betty Brown	Peterborough	
	Frances E. Tuttle	Peterborough	
	Betty D. Holbrook -	Sharon	
	Verne C. Tuttle	Peterborough	
	Mrs Edwina Lussier	Peterborough	

Kisseloff-23602

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Archel	Frasier	
	Ruth Coleman Caldor	c/o Nor Fleet Trio Camp Peterboro	
	Jeannette B. Rayner	Austin Texas	
	Dorothy Jenkins	Lititz, Pa.	
	Muir Sullivan	Peterborough	
	Marion Leighton	Peterborough	
	Miss Alice Quinn	Peterborough	
	Mrs J. W. Hicks	Peterboro	
	J. T. Sullivan	Boston, Mass	
	Adele C. Hilles	Peterboro. N.H.	
	Edith Cragin	Peterboro, N.H.	
	W. W. Whitlewaite	Pardonga, Cook Is.	
	Mr + Mrs Leo A. Cohen	Gardner Mass.	
	Mr. + Mrs Robert Wadsworth	Peterborough	
	Mr + Mrs. C. Harbaugh	Jaffrey N.H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Bausch	Ranchester, N.H.	
	Marion S Kenyon	West Warwick, RI	
	Duncan & Jackson	Nashua, N.H.	

July 10, 1936

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
1936 July 10	Betty McGinn	154 Lowell St. Manchester N.H.	"
	Edith Lindstrom	Manchester, N.H.	"
	Esther Josephson	" "	"
	Ruth Josephson	" "	"
	Mr & Mrs H. O. Story	Hillsboro " "	"
	Dr & Mrs F. M. Rogers	Manchester N.H.	"
	Karl J. Moultou	Peterborough N.H.	
	E.P. Wright	Boston	
	Mrs F. J. Wright	Boston	
	F. J. Wright Jr.	Boston	
	Anne Campagna-Pizzo	Hancock N.H.	
	Kathryn Matthews	New castle Pa.	
	Marjorie Hockley	Hertfordshire England	
	Mrs. C.E. Landers	Cristobal C.Z.	"
	Mrs Watson M. Gordon	Dublin	"
	Charles G. Engvall	"	"

Kisseloff-23604

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	C. H. Kidwell	New York	
	Eugenia G. Staples	Peterborough.	
	Doris D. Davis.	Waban. Mass.	
	Mrs. G. H. Ebbets	Pittsburgh. Pa	
	Mrs. Y. Y. Shepard	" "	
	Virginia A. Shepard	" "	
	Irene Hubbard	N. Y. C.	
	Suzanne Wing	W. Y. C.	
	Lorraine Wing	W. Y. C.	
	Paul Wing	N.Y.C.	
	Mrs Rosamond Stillman + son	Milton. Mass.	
	Katherine O'Neil	East Jaffrey, N. H.	
	George P. Bunnell		
	Robert Jones	Deerfield, Mass.	
	Francis Salady	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Helen G. Whittle	Peterborough	
	Margaret Carmichael	Little Boar's Head, N.H.	
	Mrs. W. P. Rayner	Washington, D. C.	
	Miss Clara Williamson	Brookline, Mass.	
	Fred Erik Rice	Fitchburg Mass	
	Granville Fairchild	Auburndale Mass.	
	Katrina Rosalind Copley Greene	Cambridge, Mass.	
	[illegible]	Cambridge	

Kisseloff-23605

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs. Isabel Barney	Tucson, Arizona	
	Laurence H Hart	Dublin N.H. & Washington D.C.	
	Polly Cuff	Boston. Mass	
	Mary I. Longley	Peterborough, N.H	
	J. Baxter	Beverly, Mass.	
	Mary C. Jurin	" "	
	Teresa A Larkin	Boston. Mass	
	Mary L. Burns	Providence, R.I.	
	Mr & Mrs. C. B. Keene	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Havens Grant	Scarsdale N.Y.	
	Mr & Mrs L.K. Marshall	Peterborough	
	Mrs John T. Suter Jr.	New York	
	Betty Welbourn	Leesburg, Va.	
	John A. Welbourn Jr.	" "	
	Richard S. Suter	N.Y. N.Y.	
	John W. Suter III	" "	
	Margo Suter	" "	
	Shepard Brooks	Brookline Mass	
	Virginia Ward	Beverly Farms Mass	
	R. Shelmy	Santa Barbara Calif.	
	Phebe Whitcher	Manchester, N.H	"
	Muriel Whitcher	" "	"
	C.R. Hitchcock	" "	"
	Cornelius Starr	" "	

Kisseloff-23606

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs John T Daly	Fitchburg, Mass	
	Isabel Dennett	" "	
	~~Philip T. Quigley~~	Lowell	
	Helen E. Vickery	Fitchburg Mass	
	Jonathan H. Harwood Jr.	East Greenwich, R.I.	
	George mac Kaye	Fitchburg Mass	
	Janice Rogers	Milton, Mass.	
	Martha E Wright	Philadelphia, Penn.	
	Lee Page	Danvers. Mass.	
	Eric Hermann	Sargent Camps	
	Mrs. Elmer F. Carroll	Peterborough	
	Mrs. F. R. Durkee	"	
	Mr. + Mrs. John W. Stanley	Cambridge Mass	
	Mr. + Mrs. Robert M. P. Kennard	Cambridge Mass	
	Austin McC Fox	Camp Marienfeld - Clermont	
	Margaret Brett	Brett Elbow Theatre	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Merritt Stone	Brattleboro Theatre	
	Parsell Morse Hooper	Camden, Maine	
	Jacques Cattell	New York City	
	Mary Morley	New York City	
	Ray L. Bleckman	New York N.Y.	
	John Bond Rogers		
	Mr. Thos John Rogers	New York	
	Mrs. de Courcy Kittredge		

Kisseloff-23607

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Arthur W Hurley	130 West 44 St. New York	h
	Fred Ballard	New York & Peterborough	
	Edward A Hassan Jr.	Boston Mass.	
	Catherine Romanoff	N. Y. C.	
	Hagenga Prokofiewa	N.Y.C.	
July 21	Jane Ofausfield	New York City	
		July 21st	
	Miss L. A. Gordon	Millerley	
	Miss Annie Dunks	Boston	
	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Phillips	Peterborough	
	Eugenia Annette McKee	" "	
	James Elmer McKee		
	Wm Donald	Charleston, S.C.	
	H. D. King, Jr.	Peterborough	
	B. M. Hochsweender	Pittsburgh, Pa	
	Peggy Lou Sheppard	" "	
	Virginia A. Sheppard	" "	
	Mr. Thomas T. Sheppard	180 Commonwealth Ave	
	Miss C. Tuckney	Boston Mass	
	Miss Louise Whiting	Brookline "	
	Frances B. Strain	Cincinnati, Ohio	2403 Upland Place, N.W.
	Mrs H. M. Longley	Peterborough	
	Mr. + Mrs. John Bell Coons	"	
	Cynthia Griffin	Haverford - Pa.	

Kisseloff-23608

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs. Homer J. Belletete	Jaffrey, N.H.	
	~~Lucrelle H. Lourmier~~	~~Hudson, N.H.~~	
	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Hildreth	Antrim, N.H.	
	Mrs John Leickley	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs J 2 Barrille & Son	Hancock. N.H	
	Mrs. Raymond M. Russell	~~Park Dr.~~ Manchester N.H.	
	Mr. & Mrs A. E. Campbell	Peterboro	
	Mr & Mrs C. W. Jellison	" "	
	Mr & Mrs. L R Lounsbury	" "	
	Meredes Anderson	New York city	
	Ruth M. Field	Peterborough N.H.	
	Myrtle Brotherton	Washington D.C.	
	Mrs G R Field	Peterborough N.H	
	E. J. Cunningham	" "	
	~~Mr and Mrs Richard Shattuck~~	Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Mrs D Goldman	N.Y.	
	Mrs H Kalzman	N.Y.	
	Nancy Grant	N.Y.C.	
	F. W. Coker, jr	New Haven Conn	
	Harry K Gregg	Nashua N.H.	
	Edwin H. Schmuck	Keene Summer Theatre Keene N.H.	
	David Hannon	Brattleboro VT.	
	Ken deJaeger	Brattleboro VT.	

Kisseloff-23609

REGISTER

July 22nd 1936

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Helen Netherwood	Washington, D.C.	
	Evelyn Breck	Washington, D. C.	
	Alice B. Raine	North Billerica, Mass.	
	Olive Lockhart	Tyngsboro, Mass.	
	Helen E. Sackett	Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	
	Alice Eugenia Elder	Medford, Mass.	
	Mrs. Alice Stowell Elder	" "	
	Elizabeth Parkhurst	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Bessie Hudson	Murdale Nova Scotia	
	Helen Dana Drager	Canton Mass	
	Mary H. Lockhart	Worcester "	
	Janet Drager	Canton, Mass	
	Rev. Mrs. J. A. Wellborn	Leesburg, Va.	
	Ellen Whitridge	Baltimore, Maryland	
	Ellen Dewey	Radburn, N. J.	
	John Doe	Anywhere Why?	
	Polly Plimpton	Jaffrey - Chestnut Hill, Mass.	
	J. C. Dillon Jr.	Indian Rock, Va	
	Baby Speagne Fitz William N.H.	"	
	Eva Brown		
	Marian Lawrence		
	Juliet "		
	Mrs. L. E. Thayer	Dublin, N.H.	

Kisseloff 23610

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs. H. T. Dunbar	Auburndale, Mass	
	Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Orum	Detroit, Mich.	
	J. Elizabeth Rhodes	Geneva, New York	
	Gracia de Bruyn	New York City	
	Catharine Vorfleet	New York	
	Mollie Kirchgassner	Easton Penna.	
	W. A. Mattery	Marion Ohio	
	David Livingston	Honolulu - Hawaii	
	Edward Cummings	Boston, Mass	
	Margaret Bambridge	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Kate Munro	" "	
	R. T. Bambridge	" "	
	Harry Rowe Munro [redacted]	" "	
	Olin A. Parker	Gaffloine [illegible]	
	Fanny B. Greene	Plattsburgh	
	Gertrude C. Dole	"	
	Elizabeth R. Dole	"	
	Helen F. Martin	Milton Mass	
	Mary McNenna	Boston Mass.	
	Crystal Cogan Rollins	Dover N.H.	
	Edward Rollins	" "	
	Edward Bogart	Dublin	

Kisseloff-23611

REGISTER

– July 23rd 1906 –

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Miss Wolcott	Elizabeth, N.J.	
	Mrs S. P. Wheeler	New York City	
	Elizabeth Gilman	Baltimore	
	Mozella Lauer	Baltimore	
	Martha E. Wright	Phila., Penn.	
	Charles H. Evans	Washington, DC	
	Mr + Mrs H. W. Clemans	Washington D.C.	
	Nettie A. Flagg		
	Claire Draper		
	Mary Cutler	Boston	
	Mitell Howe Farnham	Westport, Conn.	
	Hodnar Read	Evanston, Ill.	
	Spencer H. Norton	Norman [redacted]	
	Elizabeth Spurlock Jones		
	Louise Revere Morris	Hingham, Mass.	
	Mr + Mrs Elsworth Bruce	Peterborough	
	Annamary Musser	Peterborough	
	Mr. + Mrs. H. Musser	Peterborough	
	Mr. + Mrs. W. F. Greene	Syracuse, N. Y.	
	Wm A Taylor Jr	St Baita, Palestine.	
	Dr + Mrs H. H. McIntyre	Peterborough N.H.	
	Janice Knapp	Philadelphia, Pa.	
	Frances E. Tuttle	Peterborough, N.H.	

Kisseloff-23612

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Naomi J Kirk	MacDowell Colony	
	Elizabeth White	" "	
	Mrs. Robert Emmet	Wilton N.H.	
	Sarah Andrews	Merion Penna.	
	Rose S. Lane	Salem, Mass.	
	Barton H Emmet	Wilton N.H.	
	R. H Carlston & guest		
	Margaret Sulz	New York	
	Mary Gregory	Boston	
	Mary B. Gregory	"	
	Frederic Lewis	Dublin	
	John W. Suter jr.	N. Y.	
	Daniel James	Dublin N. H.	
	Mac James	Dublin N.H.	
	Elliot S Allison	Dublin NH.	
	Betty Welbourn	Leesburg, Va.	
	Richard S Suter	New York.	
	Betty Price	Crafton, New Jersey	
	Elliot Price	Nelson N.H.	
	Margaret Lane	Chesham N. H.	
	Marianne Frazer	Providence R.I.	
	R. H. Dwyer	Crafton N.J.	
	H. E. Thomas	Hendersonville N.C.	
	H. F. Price	Nelson N. H.	

Kisseloff-23613

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Joanna Parker	Peterboro	
	L. Parker	Tucson Ariz	
	Karl S. Kyes	Peterboro	
	Catherine Kyes	"	
	Mrs. E. F. Carroll	"	
	Mr E F Carroll		
	Minnie Milliken	Lucingy, Mass.	
	Myrtle Marshall	Saffstown N H	"
	Corinne Hall	New Boston, N. H.	"
	Joseph Goodwin	Clinton, Mass	
	H. Henry Hosmer jr.	Lancaster Mass.	
	July 24 Th		
	Mr & Mrs. E. H. Duncan	Jaffrey.	
	Mr & Mrs. Ben Lounsbury	Peterboro	
	Mr. + Mrs Francis Ferguson	Bennington, Vt.	
	(Miss) Louise Lovey	Roxbury Mass	
	Margaret Popple	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Mrs. C. H. Wellman	Manchester, N. H.	"
	Priscilla Heath	" "	"
	Eva Tyamos	" "	"
	Camilla M. Allen	Chestnut Hill Pa.	
	Diana Bangmare	New York	
	Edda Sislain	New York	

Kisseloff-23614

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Bonnie Babcock	Philadelphia	
	Catherine Babcock	Phila. Pa.	
	Joan Mendenhall	New York N. Y.	
	Hester Huntington.	New Canaan, Conn	
	Florence Harpeman	New York	
	Randall Harpeman	New York City.	
	Priscilla Greene	Los Angeles California	
	Maynard Clark	Brattleboro, Vt.	
	Mary Cohen	Winter Park, Florida	
	Fanny Ogden McPherson	Chicago Illinois	
	Susan Jameson Henry	Boston	
	Margaret Lyon	Claremont, California.	
	Janet Spur	Pelham, New York	
	Alice Finch	Birmingham Alabama	
	Carolyn Wilson	Chicago, Illinois	
	Sally Hodges Barker	New Haven Conn.	
	Marion Maurer	New Haven, Conn	
	Sallie Emlen	Philadelphia Penna.	
	Katharine Clarkson	Long Island, N.Y	
	Ruth Maybelle Roberts	Woodstock, Conn	
	Franklin Roberts	Woodstock Ct.	

Kisseloff-23615

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	July 25th		
	Mrs. Smith Thermann	Petersboro	
	Smith Thermann Jr	"	
	Mr. & Mrs Reeve Chapman	Boston	
	Mrs Chas M. Lunabee	Petersborough	
	Mary E Alcorn	"	
	Mr + Mrs A VR Barnewall	"	
	Mrs P. P. Brewer	Dublin N.H.	
	Mrs W.K.B. Emerson.	New York.	
	Mr + Mrs E Benj. Armstrong	Petersborough N.H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Elder	Winchester, Mass.	
	Eugenia J. Sharples	Petersborough, N.H.	
	Doris Davis	Waban. Mass.	
	Jane Frothingham	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Emily Burton Quackenbos	Ardsley-on Hudson N.Y.	
	Townsend	Hancock N.H.	
	Mr Mrs F K Munkel	Peterboro	
	Dr + Mrs W.C. Stone	Winter Park Fla	
	Dr. Z.L. Knickerbocker.	Kingston, R.I.	
	Dr + mrs. C O Colburn	Manchester N.H.	
	mr + mrs Paul Sargeant.	Candia N.H.	
	F.E. Frothingham	Cambridgeport	
	Thos L. Huckle	"	

Kisseloff-23616

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Laura Wheeler	Manchester	
	C Nelson Wentworth.	"	
	Albert Buckwell Hart	Cambridge Mass	
	W Evans Smith	Phila. Pa.	
	Mrs. W. Evans Smith	" "	
	Bissen Wiesson	Band Box Players Suffield Conn.	
	Robert Wood Stewart	Band Box Players Suffield, Conn.	(Hasting's Hill)
	Douglas Parkhurst	Suffield, Conn.	
	Gordon Peters	Suffield Conn, Band Box	
	Helen Barrett Foster	34 Britton Road Scarsdale N.Y. - Tel 993-	
	Louis Brom Andrews	806 West Broadway	Sedalia Mo.
	Reed Hasenmiller Stilwell,	Ardsleywalk,	Yonkers, N.Y.
	R.S. McLaughlin Jr	1044 Park Ave	N.Y.C.
	Mrs. S.B. Sharron	1763 - E. 33d St.	Brooklyn, N.Y.
	Mrs. B. Spector	1126 N 41 street	Philadelphia Pa
	Mr + Mrs J.A. Quinn		Haverhill N.H.
	Mr + Mrs B W Rademaker	8015 - 10th Ave	Brooklyn, N.Y.
	Mr + Mrs R.E. Broderick		Nashua N.H.
	Agnes Emelie Peterson	7-31-36	Pasadena Calif
	Maurice J. Kurtz		New Albany, Indiana
	Fannie C. Dillon		Inwood Colony
	Eugenia Hewitt McKee	Peterborough	
	James Elmer McKee	"	

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	July 31st		
	Mr & Mrs. Charles P. Kendall	Kendall Hall	
	Mrs. Charles Kendall, Jr.	" "	
	Fiona S. Tuckerman	Manchester, N.H.	
	R. G. Wood	Manchester N. H.	
	Mary Ething	Hartford, Conn.	
	Corinne da Campagna-Pinto	Hancock N.H.	
	Helen D. Lambert	Iowa City, Iowa	
	Hanes B. Mann	3403 Upland Place Ohio	
	Mr & Mrs A. R. Campbell	Peterborough	
	Miss L. Thompson	"	
	Mr & Mrs David Livingston	Trumbull St New Haven Conn.	
	Mrs. Robert E. Simor	New York City	
	Janet Robertson	Paoli Pa	
	James B. Robertson	Paoli, Pa.	
	Mr & Mrs L. R. Lounsbury	Petersboro	
	Marjorie L. Temple	Longmeadow Mass.	
	Mrs Moriarty	Peoria Ill.	
	Elizabeth P. Larsen	Springfield Mass	
	Frances Larsen	Lewiston, Maine	
	Mrs. C. H. Wellman	Manchester, N.H.	
	Priscilla Hosler	" "	

Kisseloff-23618

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr. & Mrs. Walter T. Greene	Syracuse, N. Y.	
	Mrs. Arthur D. Chace	North Attleboro Mass	
	Justin W. Hilliger	Topeka Kan.	
	Mr & Mrs E. Ray Armstrong	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs. Robert Wallbridge	Peterborough	
	Wendy Burnaugh	Peterborough	
	Mary Seccombe	Peterborough	
	Margaret R. Brayton	Canton, Massachusetts	
	Helen V. Goldsmith	Newton Centre Mass	
	Mrs L M. Hastings	Cambridge, Mass	
	Leon Lyons	Manchester N.H.	
	Mr and Mrs Y. Y. Shepard	Pittsburgh, Penna	
	Virginia Shepard	" "	
	Mrs B. M. Stockmenbe	" "	
	Mildred F. Gellenbe	- Keene Summer Theatre	
	Sally F. Elliot	" " "	
	Mr. Mrs. Theodore Greene	Dublin	
	Theodore P. Greene	"	
	William Mansell	Tacoma, Washington	Mr. Andrew Anderson & Elizabeth Stallings
	Mrs Robert E. Simon	N.Y.C.	
	Mr & Mrs Hugh A. Palmer	Cambridge Mass	
	Mrs Aubrey E. Meyer	Larchmont N.Y.	

Kisseloff-23619

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Miss M. E. Hoom	Portchester N.Y.	
	Miss Emma Henderson	" "	
	Mr. Chester Studwell	" " "	
	Mrs. Paul Newman	" " "	
	E. A. Hunis	Brookline Mass	
	Mrs. Marion L. Higgins	Boston	
	Margaret Poppole	Peterborough N.H.	
	Albert C. Poppole	" " "	
	Mr. + Mrs. Ralph G. Fisher	Milford " "	
	Mr. & Mrs. George Belcher	Waban Mass	
	Barbara Belcher	" "	
	George Duncan	East Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Helen P. Duncan	"	
	Jeannette Hart,	Dublin	
	Lawrence A. Hart	Washington D.C.	
	Albert Bushnell Hart	Auburn N.H.	
	Mary Parker	Boston	
	Elizabeth White	MacDowell Colony	
	W. Coleman	Washington D.C.	
	Lucille Covington	Winthrop Mass	
	C. W. Covington	" "	
	Louise Souther	" "	
	Eugenia J. Sharples	Peterborough.	

Kisseloff-23620

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Doris Davis.	Woburn Mass.	
	Mrs H. M. Longley	Peterborough N.H.	
	Wilma Julian Stinson	" "	
	Leonard Ehrlich	N.Y.C.	
	Agnes	N.Y.C.	
	Agnes Hill	Peterborough N.H.	
	Ellen Hannaford	"	
	Everett Hill	"	
	Cecile Paul	Southbridge Mass	
	Viola King	" "	
	Irene Galloway	" "	
	Wm B Gillespie	Charlton City Mass.	
	Alfred Paul	Southbridge Mass.	
	Clifford Tallamy	" " "	
	Rene D. Daniels	Dudley Mass.	
	J. E. Dove	Dublin N.H.	
	H McConnachie	New York City	
	Amelia Peabody	Dublin N.H.	"
	Phyllis Robbins	" "	"
	Mrs John Haley	Fitchburg Mass.	"
	John H. Haley	" "	"
	Ellen M. Hatch	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs W. M Gordon	Dublin N.H.	"

Kissell-23621

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Charles G. Engvall	Dublin	
	Gilbraith Forster	Dublin	
	J. William Forster	"	
	Catharine M. Bacon	Albany N.Y.	
	Madeline Bacon	Wellesley	
	F. H. Trumbull	New Boston. N.H.	
	Kate J. Morton	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs W.S Bingham	Englewood, N.J.	
	Miss Lora A Thompson	New York	
	Adelaide C Boyce	Peterborough	
	Mary E. Tuttle		
	Annie M. Borden	"	
	Katherine H. Kift	"	
	Thomas B. Strain	Cincinnati - Ohio	203 Upland Place
	Margaret T. Strain	New York City	
	Mr & Mrs James A. Bailey	Peterborough N.H.	
	Miss Martha N Bailey	"	"
	Mr & Mrs. G. E. Campbell	"	
	Arlene M. D'Olney	Peterborough N.H.	
	Nathalie Field	"	
	Agnes Nutting	"	
	Mr & Mrs. C. P. Lindsaid	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr & Miss. F. R. Burrill	Bridgewater, Mass.	

Kisseloff-23622

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Greene	Syracuse, N. Y.	The Inn Theatre
	Constance Culver	Providence, R. I.	
	Edward Culver	"	
	Frances Wilson	"	
	Eleanor Young	"	East Jaffrey
	E C Brummer	East Jaffrey N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs. L. P. Lounsbury	Peterboro	
	~~Jaffrey~~		
	August 3rd		
	Mrs. C. H. Wellman	Manchester, N.H.	
	Priscilla Heath	" "	
	Mrs Andrew W. Heath	Manchester, N. H.	
	Mrs. Wm G. McGregor	Waterville, Ontario	
	Mrs J. W. Byler Jr	New York City N.Y.	
	Mary Best	Northampton Mass -	
	Miss Clara Wheeler	Wilton, N.H.	
	Mrs. Kenneth Donald	Wilton, N.H.	
	G. Mifflin Lyon	Mt. Vernon, Va.	
	Mrs. L. M. Bixby	Francestown N.H.	
	Mrs H. E. Bixby	" "	

Kisseloff-23623

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Rhodora Buckle	North Billerica, Mass.	
	Harrison Tinney	No. Billerica	
	Mrs. E. S. Harrington	Hingham, Massachusetts	
	Helen E. Chandler	Belmont. Massachusetts.	
	Sophie Hemphill	Elk Ridge - Maryland	
	Margt E. Driscoll	Haighland. Mass.	
	August 6th		
	R. G. Wood	Manchester N.H	
	Henry G. Lalalle	Manchester, N.H.	
	F. W. Blood	Danvers Conn	
	Mrs V. Blood	" "	
	Mrs. George W. Bartlett	Pawtucket, R.I.	
	Elizabeth Green	Dublin. N.H.	
	Mary E. Baker	Pasadena Cal.	
	Harriett C. Zimmerman	Salem, Virginia	
	Mabel S. Morse	Boston, Mass.	
	The Rev. & Mrs. McKee	Peterborough	
	Dolores Daniels	Hancock	
	Kerby - Moulton	Peterborough N.H.	
	Marion S. Bartlett	Milton, Mass.	
	Betty Holmes	Plymouth, Mass.	
	Gertrude E. Clapp	E. Milton, Mass.	
	Helena M. Hebert	Marlboro, N.H.	
	M. F. Croteau	" "	

Kisseloff-23624

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs. Orrin Flagg	Peterboro, N. H.	
	" Albert Popple	" " "	
	Catharine Norfleet	New York	
	Keeper Norfleet	New York	
	M. Bocock	Ga.	
	Mrs. Radmer	Texas	
	Mrs. Garber	Dublin N. H.	
	Doris Davis	Waban Mass	
	Eugenia J. Sharples	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Philip P. Sharples	"	
	Abby Sharples	"	
	Malcolm McKair Jr.		
	Richard J. Comey		

Kisseloff-23625

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	August 7th		
	Harry Demberger	New York City	
	Elizabeth Starhawk Jones	Baltimore Md	
	Mary E. Alcorn	Portchester N.Y.	
	Laura V. Henderson	Portchester N.Y.	
	Frederica Plimpton	Chestnut Hill Mass	
	Myrtis E. Becker	Milford, N.H.	
	Mabel A. Lash	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs Amos Lash	" "	
	Mrs Anna L Lash	" "	
	Irma Walker	Gardner, Mass	
	Mr & Mrs C. I. Fiance	Providence, R.I	
	Mr Charles O Vaughan	Phila. Pa.	
	Mrs. George V. Parker	Peterborough	
	Wendy Bumagner	Peterborough	
	Ruth Koskela	Peterborough	
	Ellen E. Cleveland	Belmont, Mass.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Geo H Duncan	East Jaffrey, N.H.	
	George H Duncan		
	Mr & Mrs H W Bond	Braintree Mass.	
	Ruth Benedict	Brooklyn, New York	
	Bertha M. Davis	New York. N.Y.	
	Kathryn Benedict	Brooklyn. N.Y.	

Kisseloff-23626

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
8/8/36	Richard A Berenholtz	Pilot Mob Lake Hope	
	Mrs. M. P. Whitney	New York City	
	Elise McStea Whitney	New York City	
	Dr. & Mrs. Irving J. Clark	Rochester, N. Y.	
	Elizabeth Clark	Rochester, N. Y.	
	Norma Wood	Keene N.H.	
	John R Holbrook	" "	
	Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Phillips	Peterborough	
	[illegible]	Canton, Massachusetts	
	George [illegible] Jr.	[illegible]	
	Mr and Mrs William Pierson	Flint [illegible]	
	Mr. & Mrs. Ray C. Young	New Britain, Conn.	
	Mrs. Frank H. Burt	Wellesley Hills Mass	
	Mrs. Cynthia Hurst	Braintree Mass.	
	Donald T. Lang	Lexington, Mass.	
	Herbert Sydney Lang	B. Y. M. C. A. Union 48 Boylston, Boston	
	[illegible]	Boston	
	Arnold J. Lowenstein	New York, N. Y.	
	Era M. Ford	Pittsfield Mass	
	Faith Kimball	" "	
	Louise L. Magnuson	Concord, N. H.	
	Doris A Copeland	Lynn, Mass.	
	Agnes Wild	[illegible]	

Kisseloff-23627

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	August 8th		
1	Mrs G. R. Griffin	Pittsburg -	
	Dr & Mrs. J. H. Waite	Winchester, Mass	
	Pw McDermid	Charleston, S.C.	
	H. T. King Jr.	Petersburgh	
	Mr & Mrs C. A. Crawford	Greenwich Conn	
	Amelia Peabody	Dublin N.H.	
	Phyllis Robbins	" "	
	[illegible]	Keene Summer Theatre	
	Edward Steele	" "	
	[illegible]	(Battle Creek, Mich)	
	Madeline [illegible]	Stoneham Pepperton Mass.	
	Alice H. Armstrong	Waltham, Mass.	
	Mr & Mrs Reg Armstrong	Tyte	
	Naomi J Kirk	MacDowell Colony	
	Elizabeth White	" "	
	Paul J. Ford	W Nelson Mass	
	Mary G. Spencer	[illegible] Pa	
	Frances Lawlor	Malden - Mass.	
	R. Mary Stroup	Chilicothe ✓	
	Nancy Bree	[illegible]	
	Elena Epsenian	Philadelphia	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Jno & Mrs B. D. Francis	St Petersburg Fla.	
	Hattie Lamering	Philadelp Pa	

Kisseloff-23628

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Maxine Lounsbury	Colebrook NH	
	Mrs. E. F. Caldwell	" "	
	Chas. B. Calkins	"Calkinsian" - Peterborough	✓
	Mrs. A. F. Allaire	" "	✓
Aug. 16th			
	Charlotte Rathbone	Tolland Mass.	✓
	Sturgis Bourne	Greenwich, Conn	
	August 18th		
	Barbara Crane	Worcester	Mass ✓
	Dorothy B. Kelleher (Mrs. W. D.)	"	" ✓
	Dean and Mrs. S. W. Dudley	New Haven	Conn
	Elizabeth W. Dudley	" "	"
	George A. Dudley	" "	
	Priscilla Heath	Manchester, N.H.	
	Carolyn H. Wellman	" "	
	Rathbie Field	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Clara Shovan	" "	
	Mildred Sawyer	" "	
	Constance Ely	Washington D.C.	
	Mrs Edwin H. Ely	"	
	Edwin H. Ely	"	

Kisseloff-23629

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Phyllis Rose Olson	42 Stearns Rd	Brookline Mass
	Mr & Mrs H. Sabel	34 Southville St	Shrewsbury Mass
	Ann McCormick	Charleston, S.C.	
	H. J. King, Jr.	Peterborough N.H.	
	Dr and Mrs Karl S. Keyes - Peterborough N.H.		
	Mrs Herman W. Keyes Ipswich, Mass		
	Mrs John L. Brigham - Westboro, Mass		
	Miss L. Thorndike New York City		
	Mrs. Bingham "		
	Mr & Mrs A. E. Campbell Peterborough		
	Mrs Ora M. Ford	Littleton Mass	
	" Ruth Kimball	" "	
	" Marion E. Ford	" "	
	Arthur A. Proctor	Keene N.H.	
	Geo. H. D. Mann	" " "	
	Predyum Martin	Keene, N.H.	
	Rodie Britain	Chicago	
	Betty Holbrook	Brighton, Mass.	
	John Jeffries	Peterboro N.H.	

August 19th

Kisseloff-23630

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	August 19 th		
	Mrs Edward H. Bailey	Wellesley, Mass.	
	Karl J. Moulton	Peterborough N.H.	
	Sarah E. Pickham	Kingston, R.I.	
	Mrs. A. M. Brumback	Granville, Ohio	
	Mrs. W. B. Skinner	Granville, Ohio	
	Rev. Mrs. Bolster	MacDowell Colony Inn.	
	Mrs. Vallandigham	" " " "	
	Laura V. Henderson	" " " "	
	Mary E. Alcorn	" " " "	
	Mrs F. H. Willard	Peterborough N.H.	
	Eva M. Willard	" " "	
	Jeannette Hart	Dublin, N.H.	Cambridge Mass
	(Mrs Jaqua) Pitt	Hancock	N.H.
	Mr & Mrs. S. Harcourt	Short Hills, N.J.	
	David Green	New York	N.Y.
	Lawrence H. Hart	Dublin N.H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Everett Duncan	E. Jaffrey, N.H.	
	George Duncan	"	
Mr &	Mrs James G. Barnes	Rockville Centre Long Island	N.Y.
	Miss Dorothy Barnes	" " " "	
Mr.	Mrs Thos Barnes	Hillsboro Centre	N.H.
	Naomi J. Tuttle	MacDowell Colony	

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Bashka Paeff	MacDowell Colony	
	Elizabeth White	"	"
	Laura Wheeler	Manchester	
	Rita Currie	"	
	Henry F Carlson	Cambridge Mass	
	Marie Scheerer	New York City	
	Alexa N. Anthony	Lynn, Mass	
	Margaret C Martin	Dorchester, Mass	
	Laura Halzell	Boston —	
	Hadley H [illegible]	Camp Wadsworth, Buffalo N.Y.	
	Colin Lucent in Doyle	Milton, Mass [illegible]	
	Alice Dean Spaulding	Wilton, New Hampshire	
	Dorothy Clarke	St. John's Newfoundland	
	Alice Porter	Higganum, Conn	
	Mrs S. L. Low	Salem - Mass	
	William H Horan	Manchester N.H	
	Gertrude E Dole	[illegible]	
	Frances E. Tuttle	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs. George E. Tuttle	" "	
	Marion Leighton	Peterborough N.H. — Cambridge, Mass	
	Belle Brown	" "	
	Mae Sullivan	25 Thornley St — Dorchester Mass	
	Pelagia Kublis	Bedford, N.H.	
	Marion Taylor	Peterboro N.H.	
	Henry Hoffman	" "	

Kisseloff-23632

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Howard Carter	Honolulu, Hawaii	
	N. A. Schuster	Saulgau Württ. Germ	
	Karl Umbach	Aachen (Rhld) Germ.	

Kisseloff-23633

REGISTER

Mailing address

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	August 20th		
	Mr + Mrs N. S. H. Sanders	Haverhill - Mass.	
	Gladys M. Whipple	Providence R.I.	
	Mary S. Longley	Peterborough, N.H	
	Joseph N. Hulte III	Pohiku, Kaneohe, Oahu, T.H.	
	Mr. + Mrs. David Livingston	Honolulu, " "	
	Mrs H.S. Hart	Chicopee Mass.	
	Mr Thos U.P. Merrill	Concord, N H	
	Margaret R. Brayton	Canton, Mass.	
	Helen V. Lodland	Newton Centre Mass.	
	Mr + Mrs Frank Prentice Rand	Amherst, Mass.	
	Mrs H.R. Hill	Peterborough, N.H.	
	V S Barton	Sunbury Ohio	
	Herman R. Hill	Peterborough. N.H.	
	Mrs. Robert M. M. Turnet	Wilton N.H.	
	Anne Tredick	Schenectady, N.Y.	
	Barton H Emmet	Wilton N.H.	
	Edward J Offermann	Chicago, Illinois	
	Robert J. Emmet II	Chicago Ill.	
	Idua G. Rostow	New Haven, Conn	
	Eugene C Rostow	New Haven, Conn	
	Lucius Quarrier	Waterbury, Conn	
	Amory H. Bradford	Winter Lyle Inn, Naturnch, R.I.	
	B. T. Bradford	Providence RI	

Kisseloff-23634

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs N. McGuire.	Dublin N H	"
	Watson Dodge	" "	"
	Miss Helen Chandler.	Belmont - Massachusetts	
	Miss Jane Lee Morgan	Boston "	
	Mrs. E. S Harrington	Hingham "	
	Mr. and Mrs D. B. MacPherson	Manchester, N. H.	"
	Alberta C. Sullivan	Manchester, N. H.	"
	Stella C. Stage	Manchester, N. H.	"
	Mrs A. L. S Rogers	Mrs Ipswich N H	
	Samuel R. Bass	Mrs Ipswich "	
	Mr. + Mrs. J. H. Conrow	Riverside, Conn.	
	Mr. + Mrs. B. S. Abernethy	Columbia, Mo.	
	Dr + Mrs. A. W. Beaucre	Rochester, N. Y.	
	Mr + Mrs W R Doering	New York	
	Mrs. J. W. Bixler Jr.	New York	
	Mrs Wm. G. McGregor	Waterville, Ontario	

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	August 21 52		
	Mary Elizabeth File	Manchester, N. H.	
	L. H. La Rowe	Rochester, N. H.	
	Celia Tilton Donaldson	Sutton Mass.	
	Wilmina Tilton Stinson	Peterborough	
	Elizabeth Parkhurst	"	
	Mrs. A. H. Parkhurst	Peterborough	
	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Willis	Peterborough	
	Anne Jane C. Rondelle	Rockport Mass.	
	Myrtis E. West	N. Marshfield, Mass.	
	Mr. & Mrs Walter F. Greene	Syracuse, N. Y.	
	Jennie Belle Baggess	Ft. Worth, Texas	
	Orin Levy	Dallas, Texas	
	Louise Bromydon	New York	
	Jeannette B. Rayner	Austin Texas	
	Elizabeth Rhodes	Geneva, N. Y.	
	Randolph Arnold	Richmond, Va.	
	Keeper Northeet	New York	

Kisseloff-23636

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	August 22nd		
	Mrs. R. H. Rosenbaum	Baltimore, Md.	
	Eleanor Ross	Boston Mass.	
	Marjorie Davidson	Boston Mass.	
	Mrs Charles Ross	Boston Mass.	
	Alice F. Rosenbaum	New York City	
	Robert Rosett	New York City	
	Max Rosett	" " "	
	Charles Ross	Boston Mass	
	R. H. Rosenbaum	Balto. Md.	
	Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Keene	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Mr. Russel P. McCollum	Sussex, England	
	Mary Louise Burns	Providence, R. I.	
	Nettie A. Flagg	Peterborough	
	Gertrude Thomas	"	
	Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Elder	Winchester, Mass.	
	Shenstone Donnelly	New York City	
	Mr Arthur D Smith	Pittsburgh Pa.	
	Inez Hawking	Boston Mass.	
	Mrs. Fredericks	Belfast, Me.	Evening Lapelle
	Priscilla Campbell	Worcester, Mass.	
	Constance Gahm	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Mrs. E. E. Ayers	Lynchburg, Va.	
	" J. S. Pennington	Baltimore, Md.	

Kisseloff-23637

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr & Mrs H. Taylor	St. Petersburg Fla.	
	John Trabenberghor	64 W 85 St, N.Y.C.	
	Mr & Mrs Harry Gregg	Milton N.H.	"
	Mr & Mrs E. Rod Jarvis	Nashua N.H.	"
	Mr & Mrs. L.R. Lounsbury	Peterboro N.H.	
	~~Harry Sonberger~~	~~New York City~~	
	~~Mr. & Mrs. Harold Wilkinson~~	~~Cambridge~~	
	Maurice E. Cutler	Peterborough	
	Mr. & Mrs. S.P. Thermanno Son,	"	
	Jane Cutler Phillips	Rochester N.Y.	
	Montague Phillips	Rochester N.Y.	
	Mrs Frederick Phillips	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr Frederick Phillips	Peterborough N.H.	
	Smith P Thermanno Jr	Peterborough N.H.	
v	Ruth Holt	Amherst, N.H.	"
	Mr. & Mrs Ralph A. Butler	Milford "	"
	Phila M Deverell	Providence, R.I.	
	Chely M Gifford	" "	
	James E. McKee	Peterborough	
	Mr. & Mrs. H.A. Clark	"	
	William Pitt	Sunapee, N.H.	
	Mrs & Mrs Pitt	" "	
	Mrs Andrew A. Nelleton	Pembroke, N.H.	"

Kisseloff-23638

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
22 Aug	Jesse H. Nelleton	Manchester, N.H.	
	Mary Porter	Boston	
	Mary Bickel	So. Orange, N. J.	
	[illegible] R. Tidwell	Staten Island	
	C. H. Kidwell	Staten Island	
	Paul H. Lovejoy	Scarsdale N.Y.	
	Judenthy Frost	New Rochelle N.Y.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Davis Hochwender	Oil City, Penna.	
	Ann Hochwender	"	
	Mr & Mrs A N Hastings	Cambridge Mass.	
	Mrs B. M. Hochwender	Pittsburgh, Penna	
	Mrs Thomas Shepford	" "	
	Peggy Lou Shepford	" "	
	Virginia Shepford	" "	
	Agnes B Nutting	Peterborough N.H.	
	Clarce Shoven	" "	
	Nathalie Field	" "	
	Arlene Mahaney	" "	
	Leona Factman	Manchester N.H.	
	R. G. Wood	Manchester N.H.	
	Lewis A. Dexter	Belmont, Mass	
	Chevrgions	Philadelphia Pa.	
	Brenda Fukal	Chicago Ill,	

Kisseloff-23639

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	August 28th		
	Mr & Mrs A E Campbell	Peterborough	
	Mr & Mrs James B Lansing	"	
	Mrs Orrin S Flagg		
	Margaret Popple		
	Aline Brown		
	C. Rodney Brown	Peterboro, N.H.	
	H. J. Kingsley	"	
	Carolyn A. Wellman	Manchester, N.H.	
	Laurnia Maynard	New Orleans, La.	
	W G Keith	Manchester N H	
	Marcia De Rocco	N. Y. C.	
	Grand Duchess Marie	N. Y. C.	
	Ellie Kissel Ostrovsky	Hillsboro N.H.	
	Sophie Tumanoff	Hancock N.H.	
Aug 29	Jovan De Rocco	N.Y.C.	
	Joe Cohen	Urbana Illinois	
	Sonnie Dean Coleman	N.Y.C.	
	Josephine E. Graham	Boston	
	Emily Z Friedkin	New York City	
	Wallace D Potter	Quincy Massachusetts	
	Janet Dragon	Canton, Mass.	
	George Obernathy	Shawnee, Okla	

Kisseloff-23640

Russelloff-23641

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr & Mrs. L. R. Loomburg	Peterboro	
	Mrs. P. A. White	Peterborough	
	Mrs Richard Dorf	Peterborough	
	George Duncan	E. Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Helen V. Duncan	E. Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Amelia Peabody	Dublin N.H.	
	Phyllis Robbins	Boston Mass	
	George Stewart	Stamford, Conn	
	Sarah H. Stewart	" "	
	C. P. Kendall	Peterborough	
	G. M "	"	
	Mrs. Winslow Morse	"	
	Mr & Mrs F B Donovan	"	
	Mary M. Manus	Boston - Mass	
	Charles A Callanan	Peterborough	
	James A. J. Callanan	"	
	Mr & Mrs Johannes D Ward	Garden City L.I.	
	Miss Nan Ward	" " "	
	Mrs F. A. Villnove	Hinsdale Cassper Wyo	
	Frances E Kendall	Peterborough N.H.	
	Lewis C. Daniel	New York City	
	Mary Quilter	Boston	

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Muriel A Reed	Rockford Ill	Gov.
		Supper	
		Sept. 2, 1936	Spagetti Supper
	Helen Smith	25 Rex Rd. Port Chester, N.Y.	
	Hedis Ankerson	70 Madam Ouspenskaya Studio N.Y.	
	Margaret Stallings	McAlester, Oklahoma	
	William Blood	Oakcrest, Darien, Conn.	
	Warren Lounsbury	Cleveland Playhouse 2040 E. 86 Cleveland, O	
	Link R. Lounsbury	Peterborough. N.H	
	Mrs May B. Lounsbury	" " N.H	
	Esther Leeming	New York City	
	Dorothy Lainsbury	New Canaan — Conn	
	Mrs M. E. Gaines	New York City	
	Richard H Gaines	"	

Kisseloff-23642

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY

Kisseloff-23643

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		1937	
	Alyce Litwin	375 Park Ave. N.Y.	
	Kit Chubb	605 West 112th St. N.Y.	
	Alice Lubbock	914 B Ave. N.W. Cedar Rapids Iowa	
	Rose Ottenberg	1133 Park Avenue NYC	
	Ellen Marcus	15 West 75th St. N.Y.C.	
	Dorothy McWilliams	1207 So. Pasadena Ave Pasa. Calif	
	Mary Fox Lodd Hook	524 Buckingham Dr. Ludlow's, Ind.	
	Larney Goodkind	72 Barrow St. N.Y.C.	
	Roger P. Beime	Sherman St. Fairfield, Conn.	
	Mildred Price Smith	6613 N. 13th Street Philadelphia, Pa.	
	David Stevenson	Santa Fe, New Mexico	
	Waring Roberts	Penfield Rd, Fairfield, Conn.	
	Edward A. Thommen Jr.	Billerica, Mass	
	Edward B. Stearns, Jr.	608 River Road, Manchester N.H.	
	Reyzl Krupnick	6501 Bosworth Ave. Chicago, Ill	
	Helen [illegible]	Webster Corners Rd. Orchard Park, N.Y.	
	Emily W. Perkins	Morrisonville, Illinois	
	[illegible]	East Aurora N.Y.	
	Eric Becker	484 Crescent Ave. Buffalo, N.Y.	
	Robert Haig	68 W. 10th St. N.Y.C.	
	David S. Wardless	1415 S. Main St. Salt Lake Utah 22 W. 6th St. N.Y.	

Kisseloff-23644

REGISTER

"The Guestbook"

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		June 29, 1937	
	Soe Cohen	Urbana Ill - Macdowell Colony	Good luck!!
	Mrs - Addie Cohen	" "	
June 29, 1937	Virginia Emerson Brown	Jackson Hgts. N. Y.	
	Mr & Mrs Edw. B. Stearns	Manchester - N. H.	
	Mrs L. P. Lounsbury	Petersboro N. H.	
	Mrs. Herbert Clark	" N. H.	
	Mrs F. P. Cross	Whitman Mass	
	Miss Mary G Cross	Rockville Md	
	Miss Mary Shepard E. Jaffrey		
	Elizabeth Sparhawk Jaffrey		
	Charles Barbal	Mac Dowell Colony	
	Arlene M. Delaney	Troy	
	Agnes B Nulling	"	
	Clara R. Shovan	"	
	Nathalie Field	"	
	Eleanor E Ellery	Keene	
	Mrs. J. Chester Ellery	Keene	
	Clayton McCluckard	Sarasota, Fla.	
	Miss S. A. Thompson	New York	
	Mrs. C. C. Warren	Arlington, Mass	
	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Campbell	Fitzwilliam N.H.	

Kisseloff-23645

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
6/29/37	Ben. H. P. Mann	Keene, N. H.	
6/29/37	Fredyum Martin	Keene, N. H.	
6/29/37	Mrs E N Mather	Brookline Mass	
6/29/37	Nelle W. Horner	Lowell Mass.	
	Edward Ryan	Boston Mass	
	Mrs H Day Bailey	Cazenovia	
	Mrs. Venna Wilbourn	Sentinel Dayton Ohio Oak Knoll Terrace Newtonville, Mass	
	Pauline Bryan	Joplin, Missouri	
	George Kendall	Peterborough	

Kisseloff-23646

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		June 30th	
	Mrs. George V. Downing	Salem, Virginia	
	Mrs Leslie D. Hawkins	Jaffrey	
	Helen V. Runnette	Salem, Mass.	
	Mrs. W. A. Merrill	Greenfield	
	Marian Luscomb	Salem, Mass.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Fred W. Dallinger	Center Lovell, Maine	
	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Evans	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Margaret M. Reilly	Phila. Pa.	
	Mrs. M. A. Reilly	" "	
	Mrs. Ogden Mallory	Manchester, N. H.	
	Mr. J. A. Broderick	" " "	
	Miss Alice Broderick	" " "	
	Miss Lucy Broderick	" " "	
	Miss Marguerite Broderick	" " "	
	Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Holden	Hancock, N. H.	
	Miss Rosamond O'Neil	Keene, N. H.	
	Mr. Edward Wyman	Keene, N. H.	
	Mrs. Orrin Flagg	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Mrs. Albert Poppele	" " "	
	Miss Janet Appleton	" " "	
	Mr. & Mrs. Arthur T. Appleton	" " "	
	Marilyn Appleton	"	

Kisseloff-23647

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Anne M. Bowler	Peterborough N.H.	
	J. A. Osterholm	" "	
	Mrs H. K. Gilbert	" "	
	Margaret A. Clement	" "	
	Katharine de P. Gilbert	" "	
	Adele Clement	Peterborough, New Hampshire	
	Theodore Clement	Peterborough " Hampshire	
	R. Prouty	Littleton, Mass	
	E. Clement	Peterborough, N.H.	

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 1st	
July 1st	Anne Armstrong	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs. A. N. Hastings	" "	
	Stuart Hastings	Peterboro, N.H.	
	Gardner Read	MacDowell Colony	
	Gail T. Kubik	MacDowell Colony.	
	Mrs. Fay Lewis	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Fay Lewis	"	
	Anna F. Wood-	"	
	Alice E. Eaves	"	
	Anna E. Simmons	Fitchburg, Mass.	
	Marion Bodwell	Toledo, Ohio	
	Florence B. Kiel	Cleveland, Ohio	
	Mrs. George H. Duncan	East Jaffrey, N.H.	
	George Duncan		
	Karl J. Moulton	Peterboro N.H.	
	Mr. Mrs. H. Flynn	Peterborough N.H.	
	Robert P. Boss Jr.	Tucson, Ariz.	
	Eugenia Hamette Van Keuren	Peterborough	

Kisseloff-23649

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 3rd	
	Mr. Mrs. E. E. Eisenmister	Westtown, Conn.	
	Mrs. Roger Plowden	New York	
	Bashka Paeff	Boston & N.Y.	
	Mr. Mrs. R. J. Mac Leod	Poughkeepsie N.Y.	
	Miss E. Sparks	Cortlandt "	
	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Wainwright	Providence, R.I.	
	Mr & Mrs H. E. Kifer	Boston, Mass	
	Catherine Gifford	North Attleboro, Mass	
	Mary J. Langley	Pittsburgh, PA	
	Catherine Kugo	" "	
	Dorothy [illegible]	New York, N.Y.	
	Mr. Mrs. [illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	" "	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Mrs Jolu		
	Art		
	Mrs. Richard Parkhurst	Winchester, Mass.	
	Mac Armstrong	Peterboro N.H.	

Kisseloff-23650

REGISTER

"Candida"

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 13 –	
	Mrs Ellen Ludeley	Hancock.	"
	C. Q. Payne	"	"
	T. Keigsley.	"	"
	Miss C. Thompson	New York –	
	Mrs J. Spaulding - Jones	Pennsylvania.	
	Mrs Maverick Smith	New York City –	
	Mrs W. B. Hilles	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mary E. Tuthill	Brooklyn N.Y.	
	Elizabeth Spaulding Jones –		
	Eleanor DeVan	New york city	
	Mrs J. M. Buckin	Montclair N.J.	
	Mary Rogers Smith	Croton-on-Hudson N.Y.	
	P. L. Smith	" " "	
	Frances Upton	Chesham N.H.	
	Arlene M. Delaney	Town	
	Agnes B. Nutting	"	
	Clara R. Shoran	"	
	Nathalie Field	"	
	Louise Scannell	Lowell, Mass.	
	Carlos Cook	actors associates East.	
	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice	Goffstown N.H.	
	Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Backus Jr.	Goffstown, N.H.	

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr. & Mrs. N. F. Bigelow, Jr.	Goffstown, N. H.	
	Rachel T Prouty	Concord N. H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Dailey	Goffstown, N. H.	
	Mrs. James H. Ballantine	New York City	
	Marie Lohman	Hollis L. I., N.Y.	
	Annette Wood	Peterborough	
	Gail B. Wood	"	
	Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Lounsbury	"	
	Mr. & Mrs. Clayton McMichael	Nantucket Mass	
	Mr. Stuart B. Clark	Riverton - N.J.	
	Judith Elliott	New York City & Conn "The Inn Theatre" Jaffrey	
	Virginia Rice	"The Inn Theatre" Jaffrey	
	Lorraine Miller	"The Inn Theatre" Jaffrey	
	Robert K. Dumont	"The Inn Theatre, Jaffrey	
	C. Broadhead	20 Century-Fox Co	
	Lydia Feder	Theatre Guild NYC	
	Laurie Bissonnette	Norway Camp, Hancock	
	Roberta Clark	Norway Camp Hancock	
	Edna Mc. McCarty	Lunenburg, Mass.	
	Harriet		

Kisseloff-23652

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 14th	
	Harriet E. Bryer	Peterboro, N.H.	
	Mrs. Marian Jackson	Lexington Mass.	
	Mildred Pope	Madison, Conn.	
	Henry H. Pierce	Baldwin, Maine	
		c/o Homestead Camp	
	Anne W. Jones	West Swanzey, N.H.	
	Carroll F. Jones.	West Hartford Ct.	
	Alice Sabrina Day	Morristown N.J.	
	Mrs. Murray G. Day	Temple. N.H	
	Koline A. Nickerson	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Wilma B. Wheelock, R.N.	Peterborough, N.H.	
	E.M. Ramsey	Peterborough N.H.	
	Jason Kelly	Framingham Mass	
	William F. Mack.	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr + Mrs Dana P. Cummings	" "	
	Helena K. Brown	Jaffrey. N.H.	
	Virginia Hurst	" "	
	Leon A. Hildreth	" "	
	Eugenia J. Sharples	Peterborough "	
	Philip P. Sharples	" "	
	George W. Kendall	" "	
	Charles P. Kendall		
	Marcia Clapp.	N.Y.C.	

Kisseloff-23653

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Louise Lamb	Minneapolis, Minn	
	Ruth Jedermann	" "	
	Mr & Mrs Jeffrey Parsons	Richmond, Va.	
	Lucy McDonnand	Kendall Hall School	
	William McDonnand	Kendall Hall School	
	Lucy B Quoten	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Dorothy Pitner	Irvington N. Y.	
	Sara McK Vroner	Irvington-on-Hudson N. Y.	
	Miriam Winslow	Brookline, Mass	
	Mary Campbell	Boston, Mass	
	Wanduc Kinney	Indian	
	Elizabeth Sparhawk-Jones	Genoa Italy	
	Mrs Mn Richard Robinson	Newton Center, Mass.	
	Mary Bickel	South Orange, N. J.	

Kisseloff-23654

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 15	
	Roger Devine	Fairfield, Conn.	[redacted]
	Doris Glanzer	Amherst, Mass	
	Marion Glanzer	New York City	
	Leonard E. Cannon	Brookline Mass.	
	~~Everett W. Webster~~	~~Peterborough, N. H.~~	
	Mr. & Mrs. H. Gilbert	"	
	Mr. H. J. King, Jr.	"	
	Geo. H. F. Mann	Keene, N. H.	
	William C. Sullivan	Keene, N.H.	
	H D Palmer	New York, N.Y.	
	James S. Harrison	New York City	
	Alan Stigen	New York City	
	Doris C. Sturgeon	Washington D.C.	
	Eloise Ford	Columbus, Ohio	
	Eleanor Baris	Worcester, Massachusetts	
	Elizabeth Baris	Worcester, Massachusetts	
	Martha Jungman	Providence, R.I.	
	Percy M. Bradford	" "	
	Randolph Arnold	Lynchburg, Virginia	
	Janet Simmons	Summit, N.J.	
	Walter S. Jenkins	Goffstown, N.H.	
	Gail T. Roberts	Coffeyville, Kansas	

Kisseloff-23655

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 16	
	Mrs Cecil Ogden	Edgewood, R.I.	
	Gladys M. Whipple	Peterboro. N. H.	
	Mrs Carl Derby	Peterboro, N. H.	
	Marie J. Meyer	Staten Island, N.Y.	
	Miss L. M. Dawes	Englewood N. J.	
	D. B. Dawes	" "	
	Mr & Mrs Wetmore Dawes	" "	
	Mr & Mrs Alden Foss	Greenfield N.H.	✓
	Miss Anne Denny	Dover Del	
	Marietta Marshall	Fitchburg, Mass	✓
	Frances L Chaffee	Fitchburg, Mass.	✓
	Margaret Marshall	Salt Lake City, Utah	
	George E. Chaffee	Fitchburg, Mass.	✓
	Mrs Benjamin Tenney	Boston Mass	
	Lois Bradley	Bloomfield, Conn.	
	Virginia Ruby	Claremont, Calif.	
	Rev. & Mrs. J. E. Milker	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Alice Kenyon	Jaffrey, N. H.	✓
	George A. Duncan	E. Jaffrey, N. H.	✓
	Pearl S. Hemingway	Temple N. H.	✓
	Ellis L. Hemingway	Temple, N. H.	✓
	Mrs. Edgar L. Leighton	Temple, N. H.	✓
	Dr. & Mrs H. M. Morse	Peterborough	

Kisseloff-23656

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr & Mrs Clisson Goring	Dublin	
	Barbara Morin	Boston	
	A. Powers	Boston	
	A A Burke	Peterborough	
	Marion E. Wyman-		
	Blanche Webster	Boston	
	Paul R. Parker	Boscawen, N.H.	
	Laurence L. Lemieux	Concord, N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs L P Lombard	Peterbo. N H	
	Rivecca L. Denison	Cambridge Mass.	
	Robert Denison	Peterborough	
	Mr. & Mrs A. Nikolovic	Englewood N J	
	Stephanie Ambrose	Ipswich Mass.	
	Sidney & Mary Phillips	New York State	
	Ernest R Spinney	Hudson, Mass.	
	Mr & Mrs Arthur N Hastings	Cambridge Mass	
	Mrs Priscilla Winkler	" "	
	Sarah Hodges Barber	Miami Florida	
	Katherine Crouse	Lexington, Kentucky	
	Mary Langville	Leesburg, Florida	
	Marcia De Rocco	628 W 227 N.Y.C.	
	Jovan Del Rocco	628 W. 227 Spuyten Duyvil	

Kisseloff-23657

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 17	
	Mr & Mrs. Percy C	Dunstard	
	Marion Geddes	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Ethel Stakenfield	" "	
	Dorothy D. Post	New York City	
	Effie S. Post	" " "	
	Edith M. Barrows	Willimantic, Conn.	
	Southard Menzel	Boston	
	Elsa M. Parshley	Northampton, Mass.	
	Earl D. Fraser	Boston, Mass.	
	Roger E. Robertson	Peterboro N. H.	
	Doris Emerson Brown	Jackson Heights, N. Y.	
	Natalie Alden Putnam	Los Angeles	
	Ernie March Jr.	Boston Mass.	
	Mrs. H-day Bailey	Cazenovia N. Y.	
	Mrs Robbins & dau-	Bennington Vt.	
	Mrs H. R. Hill	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs Harry Le Coney	Columbus, Ohio	
	Mr Herman R Hill	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Fay Lewis	Peterborough	
	Marian W. Ford	Cambridge	
	Mrs. Edward M. Read	St. Paul, Minn.	
	Eugenia J. Sharples	Peterborough, N. H.	

Kisseloff-23658

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Marjorie Carver	Troy, N.H.	
	William Parker	Keene, N.H.	
	Doris Theiss Davis	Waban Massachusetts	
	[illegible]	Cambridge Mass	
	John M. Williams	Pasadena, Calif.	
	Arthur Laubenstein	Orange, N.J.	
	Louise B. Pierson	Orange, N.J.	
	Mark E. Casey	Washington, D.C.	
	Katherine Booth	Peterboro, N.H.	
	John Moran	Peterboro N.H.	
	Lucy S. B. Booth	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs F. M. Doyle	Boston, Mass.	
	Mrs. R. [illegible] Gerald	Boston	
	James R. Walker	Amherst Mass	
	Ralph C. McGann	" "	
	John Phillips Pillsbury	" "	
	[illegible]	Mattituck N.Y.	
	James C. Goodrich	K. C. Mo.	
	Elsa Tudor de Pierrefeu	The Sanctuary	
	Prof. Jonathan Schiller	Amherst, Mass.	
	Mr and Mrs Smith P Thermann	Peterborough	
	Smith P Thermann jr	Peterborough NH	
	Mildred Sawyer	" "	
	B. [illegible]	" "	

Kisseloff-23659

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Carl Sawyer	Greenfield Mass	
	Frances Campbell	Greenfield, Mass.	
	Mrs. W. Goodkind	New York City	
	Geo. L. Paine	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Mrs. Arthur Hopkins	Amherst, Mass	
	Mrs. Grace Reasoner	Belmont, Mass	
	Mrs. Laurence Marshall	Cambridge "	
	Mrs. B. C. Merrill	" "	
	Mrs. C. H. Morse	Charlestown, N.H.	
	Mrs. S. R. Child	" "	
	R. B. Child	" "	
	Elizabeth Spaulding Jones	Western Pennsylvania	
	Harry Sonneberger	20 W 40th St N.Y.C.	
	~~Mrs H. Jay~~ Bailey	Cazenovia, N.Y.	
	Marie J. Mayer	Staten Island, N.Y.	
	C.C. McKnight	Jerome, Arizona	
	John R. Irwin	Keokuk, Iowa	
	Mabel Ross	321 West 44th St. New York City	
	Mrs Jack Irwin	Keokuk, Iowa	
	Alice F. Hunnewell	Augusta, Me.	
	Mrs. Abbie Simpson	" "	
	Anne Pratt	Orchard Park, N.Y.	
	R M Pratt	" "	

REGISTER "Hotel Universe"

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 27th	
	Mr Thos L Plowsby	Peterboro N. H.	
	Mr and Mrs H. R. Hill	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs. Francis Lee Wille	Dublin, N.H.	
	Mrs. R. G. Pritchard		
	[illegible] Conway Tucker	Dublin Inn Dublin	
	[illegible]	Peterboro N. H.	
	Mr & Mrs. [illegible] Pearlman	1022 Bay Parkway Brooklyn N.Y.	
	Constance Green	Brackett House Peterborough N. H.	
	Charlotte A. Page	Amherst, Mass	
	Constance Culver	Inn Theatre - E. Jaffrey	
	Fritz Eisenmann	Inn Theatre, E. Jaffrey	
	Edward Hale	Inn Theatre E. Jaffrey	
	Gail Wood	Peterboro	
	Ruth Peabody	New York	
	Nancy Nichols	Peterborough	
	Birgit S. Baldwin	Hillsboro N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs Lawrance W. Rathbun	Dublin	
	H. J. King, Jr.	Peterboro, N.H.	
	Henry T. Baldwin	Hillsboro, N.H.	
	Leo M. Hopkins	Ballston Lake N.Y.	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Kisseloff-23661

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Lil Lane Jenkins	Washington, D.C.	
	Bessie Merrill	California	
	Prudence Bredt	Orange, N.J.	
	Jacqueline Magrath	Boston, Mass.	
	June MacLaren	Boston, Mass.	
	Evelyn Borofsky	Boston, Mass;	
	Christine Maynard	Kinston, N.C.	

Kisseloff-23662

REGISTER "Hotel Universe"

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 28	
	Joseph A. McGinnis	20 Hour St. Wellesley	
	Deborah Pike	Pike, N.H.	
	Esther Nelson Stearns	Dublin, New Hampshire	
	Harold Stearns	" " "	
	Frederika James	Dublin	
	Mrs. G. D. Cummings	Peterborough	
	Miss Mary A. Pettee	Milford	
	Mr & Mrs David Cummings	Peterborough	
	Mrs. J. J. Gerstein	27 Bouvé Ave, Brockton, Mass.	
	R. Gellini	Boonton N. J.	
	A Crough	Newton Centre Mass	
	Mr. & Mrs. Robert W. Boyden	South Casco, Maine	
	Mr & Mrs Harley Sebiek	South Casco, Maine	
	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Sedgley	Swarthmore, Pa	
	Mrs. W. T. Kilpatrick	Carmel, California	
	Miss Adam Howes	Rochester N. Y.	
	Miss M. E. Kilpatrick	New York	
	Jacklyn R. Byrne	Norwood, Mass.	
	Martha E. Wright	Phila. Pa	
	John H. Hafer	Fishkill Village, N.Y.	
	Pauline K. Burrill	Bridgewater, Mass.	
	George W. Kendall	Peterborough, N.H.	

Kisseloff-23663

REGISTER

DATE	NAME July 28	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Helen M. Phinney	Arlington, Mass.	Sargent Camp
	Alberta E. Fulbrari	WFEA Manchester, N.H.	
	Richard C. Gray	480 Maple St	manchester
	Mary F. Reef	Pasadena, Calif.	Miss Nina Richardson
	Ann L. Pendleton	Elizabeth, N. Jersey	Mrs. Jeffrey Parsons
	Nina Macad Richardson	630 No. Arden Blvd	Los Angeles
	Mr. Mrs C. R. Dearhurst	Ridgewood, N.J.	
	Mr. Mrs F. A. Blanford	" "	
	Mr and Mrs R. W. Porter	Nashua N.H.	
	Mr and Mrs. R.C. Carlton	Radburn, N.J.	
	Mr. + Mrs. F. O. Ricketts	New York,	
	Mr. + Mrs. A. M. Gutterson, Jr.	N.Y.C.	

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 29th	Fill in here please —
	Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Dudley	New Haven Conn.	Told of by friends —
	Mrs Carl Darby	Peterboro N. H.	By friends
	Mrs. E. H. Hesselthine	Manchester. N. H.	By Friends
	Mary E. Alcorn	MacDowell Colony Inc.	
	Natalie Alden Putnam	Los Angeles,	MacDowell Colony
	Edna T. Wright	New York City	" " "
	Mrs. H. S. Perrigo	" " "	" " "
	Elizabeth Winston	Washington, D.C.	" " "
	Arlene M. Delaney	Town	By Friends
	Agnes B. Nutting	"	" "
	Nathalie Field	"	" "
	Laura Muzzey	"	" "
	Mr & Mrs C. W. Jellison	"	" "
	Mr & Mrs A. R. Campbell	"	" "
	Mary Seccombe	Peterborough	" "
	Anna T. Wood	"	" "
	Mary I. Longley	"	Mrs Hearns
	Albert Sloneguro		
	Dorothy N. Clark	"	Mrs. Lounesberry
	Mrs. George Evans	"	a Friend
	Eva Willard	"	Thro P.O.

Kisseloff-23665

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Grace D. Brown	Peterborough - N.H.	Through P.C.
	Mr & Mrs. G. E. Tuttle	" "	
	Mr & Mrs J. Luther	260 Lake Ave. Lackawanna N.Y.	Thru. H. Luther.
	Frances M. Birtwell	21 Frost St., Cambridge	thru Postus
	Bertha Pierce	Hotel Hamilton, Winter Park, Fla.	Postus at
	Gertrude R. Packard	305 Prospect St	Brockton, Mass.
	Revs Mrs W B Pedersen	Meadville	Pa.
	Mrs. W. W. Garnett	Peterborough	
	Mrs. Frederick Phillips	"	
	Miss Elizabeth K. Maley	"	
	Miss Theresa B. Maley	"	
	Miss Thérèse Davis	Waban Massachusetts	
	Eugenia J. Sharples	Peterborough, N.H.	By knowing Mrs. Stokes
?	Robt Ellegood	Old Dean Murder Farm.	East Jeffrey
?	Mrs Donald B. MacPhail	194 Arch Street, Manchester N.H.	Manchester Union Husband reviewing play
	Mrs. Charles R. Hamlin	Jaffrey - N.H.	Friends
	Mr. Charles R. Hamlin	" "	"
	Gardner Read	Evanston, Ill.	"
	Frances H. Norton	Norman Okla	"
	Mary L. Cook	The Course	Enthusiastic Reports
	Mrs. George M. Derby	24 Pine St Peterborough	
	Robt H. Jennis	N.Y.C.	

Kisseloff-23666

Please give street address

REGISTER for mailing list

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
		July 30th	
	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. A. Chaffee	140 Pleasant St. Fitchburg	New York Times
	Frances J. O'Neill	48 Marion St.	" " "
	James Elmer McKee	Peterborough	
	Eugenia Annette McKee	"	
	Marietta Marshall	Fitchburg, Mass.	
	Anne Bosshard	Leicester Mass	
	Ruth Coleman Calder	8 W. 180 Street New York	
	Emma Dan Tucker	3209 Douglas Dallas, Texas	
	Earl D. Fraser	36 Hight St. Peterborough	Mr. Roberts
	Mrs. Fay Lewis	Off Cheney Ave.,	Peterborough
	Fay Lewis	" " "	"
	C. P. Kendall,	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Frank W. Buriel	Bridgewater Mass.	
	Mrs. John Merritt Clark	Atlantic City N. J.	
	Mr. John Merritt Clark	Atlantic City N. J.	
	Norman Foote	70 West 82nd St. New York City	
	Christie Stacey	Peterborough	
	Phyllis N. Munkell	"	
	Arlene Fontaine	"	
	Velma D. Peirce	"	
	Gertrude D. Atkinson (Mrs. G. H.	Medford, Mass.	Saw Advertisement
	Mr. G. H. Atkinson	"	" "

Kisseloff-23667

PLEASE GIVE STREET ADDRESS FOR MAILING LIST

REGISTER

July 31st

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Miss L. R. Thompson	New York	
	Adelaide C. Boyce	Peterboro	Through friends
	Elizabeth Thornton	New York	" "
	Mr & Mrs E W Bishop	10 Villa Road Larchmont, N.Y.	Through the "New Yorker"
	Ann W. Bishop		" "
	Mrs. H. A. Schermerhorn	Peterboro, N.H. ~~Providence, R.I.~~	" "
	Mrs. Bessie B. Chapman	250 Milton Road Rye N.Y.	Miss Fredrickson
	Miss Ida Fredrickson	Peterborough N.H.	Mrs. Stearns
	Frances M. Selig	10 Jonathan St. Gardner Mass	Friends.
	William Begun	15 E. Broadway Gardner Mass.	Friends
	Margaret Popple	Peterborough, N.H.	"
	Mrs. Orrin Flagg	" " "	"
	Margret Hathaway	New Bedford, Mass	"
	Mrs. Stephen Perry	" " "	"
	Ruth Perry	Wilbraham, Mass.	"
	R. P. Bass	Peterboro	as a neighbor.
	Mr & Mrs W. F. Dieking	Wayne, Nebraska	advertising in "The Yankee"
	Dr. & Mrs. J. A. Russell	Mason, New Hamp	" " " The Yankee
	Edna Turner	Boston - Mass.	
	[illegible]	Boston Mass	
	C. S. Indans & Mrs Indans	Keene NH	Friends
	R. M. Clark & Beatrice Clark	Keene NH	"

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Olivia B. Trull	Hingham Mass.	
	Marguerite Kennelly	Pelham N.Y.	
	Mr & Mrs M. P. Cavanaugh	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Austromanis	Jaffrey N. H.	✓
	Elinor A. Green	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs. Edith M. Green	" "	
	Mary A. Smith	" "	
	George E. Smith	Athol Mass	✓
	Mrs Wm. Tyler Ford	Cambridge Mass.	
	Eugenia J. Sharples	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Elizabeth L. Meaney	Springfield Gardens L.I.	
	Thos. A. Meaney	" "	
	Charles A. Callanan	Peterborough	
	James A. J. Callanan	"	
	Robert S. Ellenjiwath	Clark University Worcester, Mass	✓

Kisseloff-23669

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY

New Hampshire Association of SUMMER THEATRES

Directory and Schedule · August 8-20

The Barnstormers — TAMWORTH

WEEK OF AUGUST 8 YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER
WEEK OF AUGUST 15 TONIGHT AT EIGHT THIRTY
TAMWORTH, Barnstormers Theatre Mondays and Saturdays
CONWAY, Mill Theatre Tuesdays and Wednesdays
POLAND SPRING, ME., Playhouse Thursdays
WOLFEBORO, Masonic Auditorium Fridays
Direction of F. G. Cleveland and E. P. Goodnow

The Farragut Players — RYE BEACH

FARRAGUT PLAYHOUSE - Performances Tuesdays through Saturdays
WEEK OF AUGUST 9 YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER
WEEK OF AUGUST 16 THE HOUSEMASTER
Direction of Dorothy Crane

The Forty Niners — WHITEFIELD

CHASE BARN PLAYHOUSE - 6 performances Tuesdays through Saturdays
Matinee, Saturdays
WEEK OF AUGUST 9 ARMS AND THE MAN
WEEK OF AUGUST 16 BACHELOR BORN
Direction of Carl Allensworth and Beatrice Beach McLeod

Keene Summer Theatre — KEENE

Six Performances weekly, Mondays through Saturdays.
WEEK OF AUGUST 8 THE BISHOP MISBEHAVES
WEEK OF AUGUST 15 PREMIERE — NEW PLAY
Direction of Freeman Hammond

The New London Players — NEW LONDON

BARN PLAYHOUSE - Performances on dates indicated below
AUGUST 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 THE ROYAL FAMILY
AUGUST 18, 19, 20 TOMMY
Direction of Dorothy Claverie and Josephine Holmes

The Peterborough Players — PETERBOROUGH

STEARNS FARM - 4 performances weekly, Wednesdays through Saturdays
WEEK OF AUGUST 8 THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN
WEEK OF AUGUST 15 THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN
Direction of Fred Orin Harris

(SEE MAP ON OTHER SIDE)

Kisseloff-23670

She Stoops To Conquer

REGISTER

Aug. 10th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Marion L. Boothman	238 N. Main St, Concord, N.H.	Friends
	Ruth L. Cherry	4 Vernon St. Concord, N.H.	Friends
	R. G. Wood	Randolph N.H.	advertising
	Mrs. Alexander Macomber	17 Exeter St	Boston - (posters)
	Mrs. Arthur W. Segalls	34 Eliot Memorial Rd. Newton Mass	- Friend
	Maydell Ekserglian	Bennington	New Hampshire
	Kathryn E. Travis	St. Petersburg	Florida
	Hattie M. Lamond	Philadelphia	Pa.
	Dorothy S. Woodman	Boston	Mass.
	Lloyd R. Klutz	Boston	Mass
	Carmen Deering	324 West Englewood Ave, West Englewood	N.J. Adv.
	Frank Deering	Boston	Adv.
	Royce A. Deering	West Englewood, N.J.	Adv.
	Evelyn Bowsfeld	1 Elm Hill Park	Roxbury, Mass.
	Mary Washington Ball	Cortland, N.Y. -	
	Mary Stearns Morse	Brookline	Mass.
	Miriam Cameron	Saugus, Mass.	Inn Theatre - E. Jaffrey
	Emery Battis	Arlington, Mass	Inn Theatre - E. Jaffrey
	Robert K. Dumont	Marlboro, Mass.	Inn Theatre - E. Jaffrey
	Mr. & Mrs. Chas C. Whitney	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Reputation in Issue
7	Dr. & Mrs. R. A. Backus	Jaffrey, N.H.	Advertising
7	Mr. & Mrs. N. S. Begelow Jr	Jaffrey, N.H.	advertising
-	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Rice Jr.	" " "	
7	Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Dudley	" " "	"

Kisseloff-23671

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr. Mrs F. W. Denio	So. Lincoln	Mrs. E. B. Armstrong
	John P. Armstrong	Peterborough, N. H.	" " "
	Henry B. Millard	Boston	News Papers.
	A. Chandler Crawford	Waltham, Mass	
	Clara R. Shovan	Peterborough	
	Nathalie Field	"	
	Dorothy N. Clark	"	
	Mr & Mrs R. E. Cole	Bronxville New York	
	Mrs Constance Greene	Rackett House - Peterboro	

Kisseloff-23672

REGISTER Aug. 11, 1937

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mary C. Langley	Peterborough	
	Mrs. A. C. Vaughan	"	
	Mrs E. H. Langley	"	
	Mrs. R E. Parkhurst	Westfield - N. J.	
	Mr + Mrs W P Cumming	Peterborough	
	Mr. + Mrs. Fay Lewis	"	
	Mrs. H. Gray Bailey	Cazenovia N Y	
	Barry Stevens	New	
	Hugh MacMullen	N. Y. C.	
	Mr + Mrs Conway Coker	Boston	
	Kathleen Whalen	Southold, L. I.	
	George Emerson	East Jaffrey, N.H.	

Kisselloff-23673

Aug. 12, 1937 **REGISTER**

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Miss Dora Spalding	Peterborough	
	Mr. Harry L. Luce	Brooklyn N.Y.	
	P. Brickell Holmes	" "	
	Bessie H. Hanson	Hancock N.H.	"
	Mabel Ellenwood	" " "	"
	Mr. & Mrs. Charles B. Harvey	Jenkintown, Pa	
	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Thorne	Peterboro N.H.	
	A. L. Campbell & wife	" "	
	Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Cutler	Tuxedo N.Y.	
	Mrs. Orrin Flagg	Peterborough N.H.	
	Margaret Popple	" " "	
	Mr. and Mrs. Philip P. Sharples	" " "	
	Eleanor C. Crentshaw	Peterborough, N.H.	
	W. Gleman	Washington D.C.	
	Lewis Daniel	MacDowell Colony	
	Edward Stalloff	MacDowell Colony	
	Harold Morris	" " "	
	Mrs. Frederick Phillips	Peterborough	
	Earl D. Moser	Peterborough	
	Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Nichols	"	
	Marietta Marshall	Fitchburg, Mass	
	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Chaffee	" "	
	E. B. Stoglund	Worcester Mass	
	George Marshall Jr.	Fitchburg Mass.	

Kisseloff-23674

Aug-12, 1937

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs S. W. Blood	Darien Conn	
	Miss Blood	" "	
	Mr. & Mrs. Herbert J. King	Tuxedo Park. N.Y.	
	Mr. H. J. King, Jr.	Peterboro, N. H.	
	Louis P. Standish	Bridgeport, Conn.	
	Mrs. Chester Tiffe	N.Y.C.	
	Rose Glash	N.Y.C.	
	L. E. Varney	Brookline	
	Bates Faulkner	N. Y. C.	
	Mr. & Mrs. L. Eastman Jr.	Brooklyn, N.Y.	
	David H. Kimball	592 Huron Ave., Cambridge, Mass.	

Kisseloff-23675

Aug-22-1937

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs B M Bayley		
	Lora C. Thompkins		
	H. S. Bingham	Englewood N.J.	
	Mr. Mrs. W. K. Denson	Peterborough	
	Miriam Belisle	Fond du Lac Wis.	
	Alice C. Lowrie - 1104	N. Broad St. Galesburg. Ill.	
	Elizabeth Spurbeck	Mrs. Winston Pa.	
	Melvin D. Parker	Green Pastures Chesham N. H.	
	Zaferia A. Jeffery	Hobart College N.Y.	
	Mr & Mrs. Fitts	Peterborough N.H.	
	Freeda R. Fitts	" "	
	Alice D. Simpson	Peterborough N.H.	
	Jessie P. Field	" " "	
	Mr & Mrs J E Cunningham	" " "	
	Dr & Mrs McDougall	Kendall Hall	
	Agnes Sligh Turnbull	Maplewood N. J.	
	Pattie Turnbull	" "	
	Mr & Mrs. D. G. Campbell	Great Neck L.I.	
	Constance B - Jenks	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Marion H. Clancy	Cambridge - Mass.	
	Mrs L M S. Miner	Newtonville Mass	
	Dorothy Miner	" "	
	Robert Miner	" "	

Kisseloff-23676

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs C. W. Harrington	Peterborough	
	Mrs. Philip P. Sharples	"	
	Hon Henry W. Tudor	Hancock	
	Lucia Louise Robert Stinson	"	
	Laszlo Borbas	Budapest, Hungary	
	Thomas H. Gray III	Boston	
	R. James Wells	Waterbury, Conn	
	John Dorman	Beirut, Syria	
	Dora Fuchs	1895 Marion Ave, Bx. New York City	
	Joan Slade	210 W. 107 St. N.Y.C.	
	Gertrude Gauld	460 W. 96 St. N.Y.C.	
	Belle Pretz	1475 Walton Ave. Bx. N.Y.C.	
	Mrs F. J. Price	Baldwinville	
	Helen Abeson	Detroit	
	Mr & Mrs John M. Hinckley	Irvington N.Y.	
	Mrs E. H. Martin	Brookline Mass	
	Thora Olivia Dow	Danbury, Conn.	
	Norman Johnson	Peterboro, N.H.	
	Ella Brush	Hillsboro N.H.	
	Donald Harris	Peterboro N.H.	

Kisseloff-23677

REGISTER

Aug. 14th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	C. L. Bond	Topsfield	
	Charles D. Bond	"	
	Samuel Carlyle Monro	Et alia —	
	Mrs H. G. Hill	Lowell Mass.	
	Miss A. G. Hill	" "	
	Mrs J. Beirne	Fairfield Conn	
	Peter Beirne	Fairfield Conn.	
	Louise R. Pierson	Orange. N.J.	
	Harriet Leslie Wilcox	N.Y. City	
	Mrs H. H. Hosmer	So Lancaster, Mass	
	Mrs H. Reiner	Lancaster Mass	
	Herbert Hosmer Jr	Stamford, Conn.	
	Elliot Reiner	Lancaster, Mass.	
	Esther Bowman	Marlboro, Mass.	
	Elizabeth Jacson	Worcester, Mass	
	Catherine Kane	Waterbury Conn.	
	Harold W Ross	Spencer, Mass	
	Myles R. McAleer	Worcester Mass	
	James H Hidgate	Worcester Mass	
	Jean Mocchi	Worcester Mass.	
	Gertrude G. Croak	Worcester, Mass.	
	Ruth Harmon	Leicester, Mass.	
	W. Newman Spragne	Leicester, Mass.	

Kisseloff-23678

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	R. D. Lidstone Jr.	Worcester, Mass.	
	Edith Gordon	New York	
	I. C. Ewalt	Long Beach N.Y.	
	Edith Tiller	Lausanne Switzerland	
	John Moran	W. Orange N. J.	
	Margaret A. Barker	Worcester, Mass.	
	Myra Lundberg Fuller	" "	
	Margaret M. Shaw	" "	
	Elsie P. Matteson	" "	
	C. Leonard Shaw	" "	
	Stanley S. Barker	" "	
	Eleanor Ross	Boston, Mass.	
	Irwin Heilbronner	Boston, Mass.	
	Ralph Ross	Boston	
	C. I. May	St. Louis, Mo.	
	T. S. Golden	Newton, Mass	
	Mrs. Geo. C. Neuve	Boston	
	Ronald Friedlay	Worcester, Mass	
	Natalie Alden Putnam	Los Angeles	
	Mr & Mrs Joseph Hoffman	Belmont Mass	
	Mrs. H. R. Winkler	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Thos. A. Burr	Olympia, Washington.	
	Cecil A. Burr	Pasadena, Calif.	

Kisseloff-23679

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Rooger E. Robertson	Peterborough	
	Richard G. Robertson	N. Billerica, Mass	
	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Dallinger	Center Lovell, Maine	
	Rev & Mrs C. L. Hemingway	Temple N. H	✓
	Mrs E. L. Leighton	Temple, N.H.	✓
	Miss Louise Leighton	" "	✓
	Grace M. Perkins	Salem, Mass.	
	Anne L. Gilbert	Peterborough	
	Robert P Boss jr	Tucson, Ariz	
	Polly B. Bonsal	Glyndon. Md.	
	Robert P Buss	Peterboro N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs H.C. Edmonds	Wrentham Mass	
	Harriet J Allen	Brooklyn. N.Y.	
	Kay Louise Goss	Walpole, Mass.	
	Mr. & Mrs. M. Selig	Gardner. Mass.	
	Mary Langville	Leesburg Florida	
	Georgette Wallace	New York City	
	[illegible] James	Dublin N.H.	
	Mrs Everett Hill		
	Mr Everett Hill		
	Mrs E. M Corbin	Barre Mass	
	Avery D Corbin	Barre mass	
	Mr & Mrs H. R. Hill	Peterborough N.H.	

REGISTER

Sunday Aug. 15th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Nellie Donovan	Peterborough	
	Christie Stacey	Peterborough	
	Alma C. Stacey	Peterborough	
	Mr. & Mrs Smith Thermann	"	
	Miss Martha E. Cutter	"	

Kisseloff-23681

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
Aug. 24	Judith Armstrong	Peterborough, N.H.	
Aug 24	Charlotte Fortune	New York, N.Y.	
" "	Carolyn Morrison Hoe	" " "	
" "	Emily Hart Bow	" " "	
" "	Fred Lyon Stone	" " "	
" "	James C. Fortune	" " "	
	Mr. + Mrs Lawrence Bevan	Mt Vernon, N.H	
	Nadine Nichols	Peterborough N.H	
	Rowley Nussey		
	Charlotte G. Roberts	Fairfield, Conn.	
	Mrs. John W. Finch	" "	
	Hazel Brenner	West Peterborough	
	Bernard Gay	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Miss L.R. Thompson	New York	
	Marjorie F. Seyfarth	" "	
	Mrs Charles C. Warner	Boston	
	Mrs. H. Day Bailey	Cazenovia N.Y.	
	Arlene M. Delaney	Peterborough	
	Clara R. Shovan	"	
	Agnes B. Nutting	"	
	Natalie Field	"	
	Miss Alice Roundy	Brookline Mass	
	Helen Dana Livingston	Phila, Pa	

Kisseloff-23682

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
8/24/37	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Jane Darling Holbrook	Sharon, N.H.	
	Francis T. Bartlett	Jaffrey N.H.	
	Dick Moore	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Gertrude E. Dole	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Miriam Phippard	Nashua, N.H.	
	E. Bingley	67 Pleasant St. Manchester N.H.	"
	Mr & Mrs. H. P. Warren	49 Lincoln Ave Orange, Mass	"
	Mr. & Mrs. Corbe	Sarasota Fla.	
	Bessie Gran	Leominster, Mass.	"
	Mrs. Helen Rodwell Larson	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Frances Blake	Boston Mass.	
	Elizabeth Sparhawk-Jones	Peterborough	
	Barbara Morton	Peterborough	
	Winnaree Keeney	Peterborough	
	Curtis Sanborn	Keene Summer Theater	
	M. Thompson	" "	"
	Jean D. Grey	" "	"
	Portia Harter	" "	"
	Mrs Freeman Hammond	" "	"

Kisseloff-23683

Aug 25, 1937

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr. Mrs. W.K. Denson	Peterborough	
	Miss Rebecca Denson	"	
	Miss Ann Maher	Manchester, N.H.	
	Adah Ahlgren	Manchester, N.H.	
	Gladys Crowell	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Paul F. Crowell	" "	
	Harriet E. Bryant	Peterborough, N.H	
	Miss Gertrude Nichols	" "	
	Fay Fakas	Peterborough N.H.	
	Dorothy Keough	Peterboro, N.H.,	
	Olive Bogart	West Roxbury, Mass	
	Mrs. Robert W. Kirk	Findlay, Ohio	
	Grace Kirk	Findlay, Ohio	
	David Kirk	Findlay, Ohio	
	Anna F. Wood-	Peterborough	
	Mary Secombe	"	
	Gertrude Clukey	"	
	Richard Wyman	"	
	Mrs. Ella C. Evans.	Manchester N.H.	
	Mrs. B.L. Bird	Bala Pa	
	Mrs. Philip P. Sharples	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Philip P. Sharples	"	

Kisseloff-23684

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Anna Dennery	Dover - Delaware	
	Andrew Wales	West Newton Mass.	
	L. Lomin	N. Y. C.	
	E. Crosby	N. Y. C.	
	Mrs. Warren Fricks.	Peterborough. N. H.	
	Mr & Mrs. M. J. James	Buffalo, N. Y.	
	Mr. John Laumer Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.	
	Mr. E. Parenstein	Dublin	26th
	Paul d'Estournelles Constant.	Paris. France.	"
	Mr & Mrs A. E. Campbell	Peterborough	"
	Mr + Mrs Rowland C. Pocard	- - -	"
	Kathleen Coyle	Paris.	"
	J. H. Marcus	NYC	15 W. 75 St.
	Mr. + Mrs. Frederick Phillips	Peterborough.	"
	Mr. H. Thom King, Jr.	"	"
	Dr A. E. Szegö	Webster Groves (Mo)	140 S. Elm Ave
	The Elders	Medford	"

Kisseloff-23685

REGISTER Aug. 26th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	B. Kang.	Rose Park, L. I. N.Y.	
	Benjamin Lapp	New York City	

Kisseloff-23686

REGISTER Friday the 27th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Virginia B. Hirst	New Bedford, Mass	
	~~J. B. Hirst & party~~	do	
	Conner & Mrs Noyles	Lakewood N.J.	
	Alex Corn.	New-York. N.Y.	
	Eleanor Clarke	Boston. Mass	
	A. D. Clarke	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs. Fay Lewis	" " "	
	Hazel Lewis	" " "	
	Mary B. Lounsbury	" "	
	L. R. Lounsbury	" "	
	Anna M. Crane	Wellesley Mass	
	Joseph A. McGinnis	" "	
	Earl C. Cummings	Peterborough. N.H.	
	Marion W. Cummings	" " "	
	Mr & Mrs W. F. Deiking	Wayne, Nebraska	
	Mrs. Herbert Clark	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mr. Herbert Clark	"	
	J. E. Miller	"	
	Mr & Mrs. D. T. Dart and Dickie	"	

Kisseloff-23687

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Margaret Carmichael	Peterboro. N. H.	
	Mrs. Jane P. Warner	Belmont, Mass.	
	Miss Alice Round	Brookline Mass	
	Natalie Alden Putnam	MacDowell Colony	
	Mary Abbott	New York City	
	Annie L. Brown	W. Somerville Mass	
	Mary C. W. Bowen	Providence R. I.	
	Mary I. Longley	Peterborough, N. H	
	Albert N. Stromgren	" "	
	Mr + Mrs. Alan S. Stevens	Medfield, Mass.	
	Robert L. Keller	Manchester, N. H.	
	Fred C. Hurrart	Andover Mass	
	Carol Faulkner	New York City	
	Mrs. Robert E Simon	" " "	
	Helen Simon	" " "	
	Mrs. Elliott Barr	Chapel Hill N. C.	
	Barbara Benzoquin	Quincy Mass	
	Pat Ender	Surrey England	
	Evelyn Borofsky	Boston, Mass.	
	Helen Duffee	Boston, Mass.	
	June MacLaren	Boston Mass.	
	Mrs. W. W. Jarnett + party	Boston	

By the play - in the big hall of the Log
the Chairs - by the Log Hill of the play
Arbitrated on this boys
Acted by the Log-sayers
Brought to them

Kisseloff-23688

REGISTER Sunday Aug. 29

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs. George N. Derby	24 Pine St. Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs Arthur P Smith	Iron Cottage Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs. E.W. Webster.	Peterborough N.H.	
	Phyllis Webster	Peterborough. N.H.	
	Carol E. Whittemore	West Roxbury, Mass	
	Peggy Lou Shepperd	Pittsburgh, Penna.	
	E.W. Webster, Jr.	Peterborough, N.H	
	H.M. Morse	"	
	Mrs H. M. Morse	"	
	Jane Morse	E. Orange N.J.	
	Wm H. E.Ackley	Washington, D.C.	
	Dr. and Mrs. W.H. Haas	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Ellen Booth	Peterborough N.H.	
	Katherine Booth	" "	
	Mrs L.R. Lounsbury		
	L.R. Lounsbury	This is all, the players' friends—	
	Mr. & Mrs. B. Lounsbury	the members few but players' friends—	

1937.

Next year, another page.
Next year, another page. —
Of those who came — the players friends.

Kisseloff-23689

New Hampshire Association of SUMMER THEATRES

Directory and Schedule · August 8-20

The Barnstormers — TAMWORTH

WEEK OF AUGUST 8 — YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER
WEEK OF AUGUST 15 — TONIGHT AT EIGHT THIRTY
TAMWORTH, Barnstormers Theatre — Mondays and Saturdays
CONWAY, Mill Theatre — Tuesdays and Wednesdays
POLAND SPRING, ME., Playhouse — Thursdays
WOLFEBORO, Masonic Auditorium — Fridays
Direction of F. G. Cleveland and E. P. Goodnow

The Farragut Players — RYE BEACH

FARRAGUT PLAYHOUSE - Performances Tuesdays through Saturdays
WEEK OF AUGUST 9 — YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER
WEEK OF AUGUST 16 — THE HOUSEMASTER
Direction of Dorothy Crane

The Forty Niners — WHITEFIELD

CHASE BARN PLAYHOUSE - 6 performances Tuesdays through Saturdays
Matinee, Saturdays
WEEK OF AUGUST 9 — ARMS AND THE MAN
WEEK OF AUGUST 16 — BACHELOR BORN
Direction of Carl Allensworth and Beatrice Beach McLeod

Keene Summer Theatre — KEENE

Six Performances weekly, Mondays through Saturdays.
WEEK OF AUGUST 8 — THE BISHOP MISBEHAVES
WEEK OF AUGUST 15 — PREMIERE — NEW PLAY
Direction of Freeman Hammond

The New London Players — NEW LONDON

BARN PLAYHOUSE - Performances on dates indicated below
AUGUST 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 — THE ROYAL FAMILY
AUGUST 18, 19, 20 — TOMMY
Direction of Dorothy Claverie and Josephine Holmes

The Peterborough Players — PETERBOROUGH

STEARNS FARM - 4 performances weekly, Wednesdays through Saturdays
WEEK OF AUGUST 8 — THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN
WEEK OF AUGUST 15 — THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN
Direction of Fred Orin Harris

(SEE MAP ON OTHER SIDE)

Kisseloff-23690

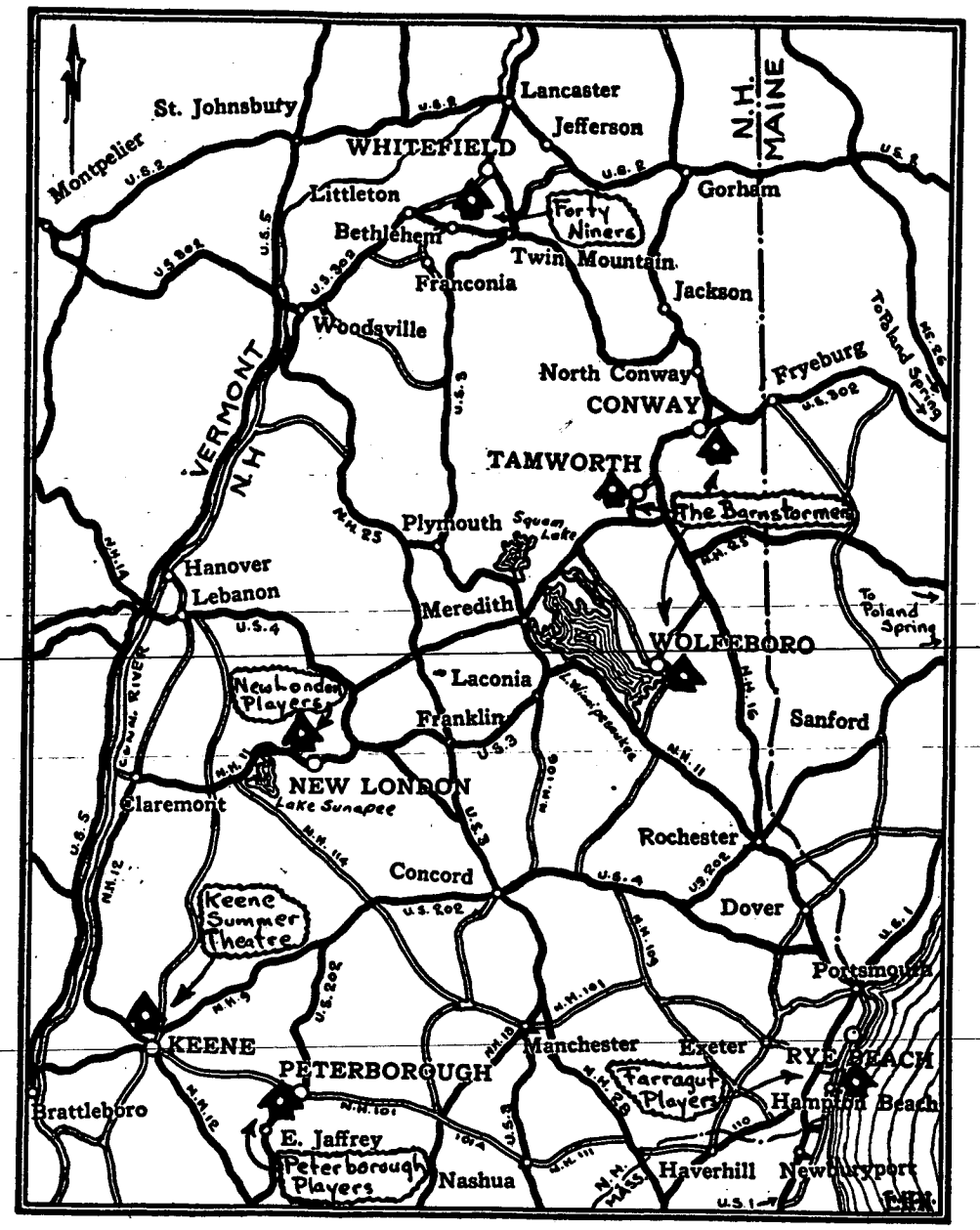

SUMMER THEATRES in New Hampshire

(SEE OTHER SIDE FOR SCHEDULE)

THE REPORTER PRESS, NORTH CONWAY, N. H

REGISTER

NAME

ADDRESS

INTRODUCED BY

REGISTER

Evening of music

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS + poetry	INTRODUCED BY
	Harry Barth	N.Y.C.	Sept. 7th
	Wendace Kenney	Greenville . S.C.	Sept. 7th
	Bagshot Kagan	New York City	Sept 7th
	Lucy Elliott	Peterboro	Sept 7th
	Charlotte Blaze	Little Neck L.I.	" "
	Burle Marx	Rio de Janeiro	Sept 7th
	Kathleen Lopez	Paris	Sept. 7th 1937
	Elizabeth L. Millis	New York City	Sept 7th 1937
	W. Oleman	Washington D.C.	"
	Marion Bauer	New York City	"
	Mical Antrim	Paris	"
	"Millie"	Peterborough Players	"
	Gardner Read	Evanston, Ill.	"
	Mrs. Philip Hale	Boston, Mass.	"
	A. Henry Nordhausen	New York City	"
	Frances Frost	" " "	"
	Dorothy Epel	Jeffrey N.H.	
	Elizabeth Sparhawk-Jones	Philadelphia	
	Mary Schwalbe	Peterborough Players	
	Abbey +	T.B.S.	

Kisseloff-23691

Note: Burle Marx played his new Symphony + Frances read some of her poems. Harry Barth

Geo. Pond

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
Sept 18th	Jane Woodhouse	Boston, Mass.	Brimmer School — 1925 The Public Garden —

Kisseloff-23692

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Sept. 18 th		
	[illegible]	N.Y.C.	
	Ethel Coleman	" " "	
	W Ellman		
	Leigh [illegible]		
	Mr. + Mrs. L. M. Prindle	Chevy Chase, Md.	
	[illegible]	Rio de Janeiro	
	[illegible]	New York City	
	Charlotte Blass	" " "	
	Mrs Belle Taylor	West Ridge N.H.	

Kisseloff-23693

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY

Kisseloff-23694

REGISTER 1938

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
4/30	Edith Bond Stearns		
	Isabelle Stearns Monroe		
	John A. Stearns	Hollywood Calif. XIV	
	Shelley Stearns		
6/6	William R. Beal	27 W. 67 St. Manhattan	
6/14	Mary Wildrach (Foxie)	245 Buckingham Dr. Indianapolis, Ind.	
	Inez Simons	2057 Fairmount Blvd. Eugene, Oregon	
	Mary Harris		
	Inez Erin Harris		
6/15	Bryan Owen	c/o Lehman Bros. 1 William St. N.Y.C. London, England	
6/25	Lewis Jackler	859 Naylor Ave., Roanoke Virginia	
6/25	Joseph Marcure	710 S.W. St. Clair Portland, Oregon	
6/25	Bruce George	63 Concord St. Peterboro N.H.	
6/25	Margaret Potter	c/o Mrs. William Stafford 108 East 17th St. New York City	
6-25	Fred Herrick	New York (115-W.70)	
6-25	Samuel C. Monroe & wife	New York City	
?	William Parnell	Boston Mass.	
6-26	Grace Tilbett	3-E-66th St. New York, N.Y.	
6-20	Wm. Price	Beline 4-5859 Rose Valley, Pa.	
	Norma Bianchi	419 Grafton Street Worcester Mass.	
	Marie Carroll	352 Buffalo Ave. Niagara Falls N.Y. Summer → Annisquam, Mass.	
6/27	Doris Card	116 Edna Ave. Bridgeport Conn.	
6/21	Mary Riesman	1620 Spruce St., Phila. Pa.	
	Mary J. Randolph	V.E.S. Lynchburg Va.	

Kisseloff-23695

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
June 27 '58	Marjorie Silverstein	205 East 69th St, New York	
"	Mary Jeffery Welles	summer: St. Joseph, Ile-la-Crosse, P.Q. Canada winter: Lexington, Va	
"	John Parker	Cleveland Rd - Wooster, Ohio	
"	Alice Lee Edwards	10 Mitchell Place, N.Y. City 25 West 95th, Velvet communicate with N.Y.C.	
"	Helen Cardin	G.J. Campbell, 19 E. 88 St.	
"	Laurence Tibbetts Jr	3 East 66th St New York City	
"	R. Siley Varis	Minerola L.I., N.Y.	
"	Jeff M. Lauro	H.I. Lawrence, Mass.	
"	Elizabeth Flory	Cleveland, Ohio	
"	Carol A. Simon	New York City	
"	Deborah H. Pike	Pike, N.H.	
"	Hope Lafferman	192 Wolcott Rd - Akron, Ohio - Route 8	
"	Alair Olmstead	New York City	

Kisseloff-23696

The Petrified Forest

REGISTER

Opening night

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Gladys Fordush	105 Church St. Newton Mass.	
	Eulda H. Longley	91 Prince St. Petersboro	
	Elizabeth Sparhawk Jones		
Mr. & Mrs	John Gould Fletcher	Little Rock, Arkansas.	
	Ethel Glenn Hier	New York City	
	J. Bradford Gross	" " "	
	Mrs Julian Phillips	Wilmington Del	
	Mrs C. D. Coffin	Arlington Mass	
	Anne Bird	Bala Pa.	
	Gene Bird	Bala Pa.	
	Eugenia J. Sharples	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Abby Sharples	" "	
	Anne Sharples	" "	
	Katherine Comey	" "	
	Frederic H. Bird	Bala Penna.	
	Lois Stevens	Ridgewood, N.J.	
	Mrs. C. R. Stevens	" "	
	Philip P. Sharples	Peterborough	
	Virginia Brown	Wilton, Conn.	
	Connie Marsh	Belmont Mass.	
	Mabel Lowell	Boston Mass.	
	Frances Taylor Patterson	241 Central Park West, N.Y.	
	Dubose Heyward	South Carolina	

Kisseloff-23697

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Wm. Ar Smith	New York City	
	Charles Y Lanbeil	New York City	
	Mrs Frederick Phillips	Happy Valley, Peterborough	
	Mr + Mrs. John H. Haag	New York City	
	Mr. + Mrs. Smith Heimann	Peterboro	
	Mr + Mrs Reeves Wood	Plandome N Y	
	Pat Drouin	Greenfield N.H.	
	Dane Hopkins	Greenfield N.H.	
	Smith Heimann	Peterborough N H	
	Karl Moulton	"	
	Mrs. L P Lounsbury	"	
	Mrs. Dana Cummings	"	
	L Plansbury	" "	
	Dane Cummings	" "	
	Claire M. Hewitt	Palm Beach, Fla	
	Helen V. Goddard	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mr and Mrs. John Bell	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Dorothy L. Bell	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Carl Carmer	New York City	Sally Stearns
Thursday	Gemma Robbins	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Ethel Robbins	Peterborough N.H.	
	Shirley Robbins	Peterborough N.H.	
	Henry T Gallup		

Kisseloff-23698

REGISTER Thursday

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Roy Robbins	Peterborough N. H.	
	Mrs. S. Parker Brenner	Dublin N.H	
	Mrs George Sagendorph	Peterborough N.H	
	James C. Crabtree	Jaffrey N.H.	
	Edward M. Crabtree	Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Hagner & daughters Anne, Eleanor & Arleen	Rome, N.Y.	
	Mrs. M. M. O. Pendy	New York City	
	Mrs Wm. K. Jackson	Dublin N.H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. D. Cummings	Peterborough	
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lester Low	"	
	Mr. & Mrs. Fred C. Townsend	"	
	Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Jellison	"	
	Miss Shirley Brenner	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mr. Richard Noyes	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Miss Leota Kingston	Groveton, N.H	
	Mr. R. E. Welch, Jr.	Northumberland, N.H	
	Mr. & Mrs. W. Blakeslee	Peterboro	
	Mr. & Mrs. Frederick L. Fay	Temple, N.H.	
	Miss M. K. Denison	Peterborough	
	Rebecca L. Denison	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Jeanette James	Dublin N.H.	

Kisseloff-23699

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Susan W. Russell	Dublin.	
	Joanne Parker	Tucson Ariz	
	Gouri P. Franor	Roxbury Boston	
	Alexander Sum.	Dublin	
	Mrs. L. D. Barnes	Fitzwilliam	
	Mrs. L. B. Taylor	"	
	A. J. Fontaine	Peterboro	
	Arlene Fontaine		
	Jane Naglie		
	Velma Pierce		
	Ruth		
	Alyce B. Kenyon	Jaffrey, N. H.	
	Martha Hildreth	Marlboro	
	Norman Hildreth	"	
	George P. Duncan	E. Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Doris Card	Bridgeport, Conn.	

Kisseloff-23700

REGISTER Friday

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs Orrin S. Flagg	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr. + Mrs. Albert Popple	" " "	
	Miss Nancy Felix	Dublin N.H.	
	Mrs. Francis Felix	Dublin	
	Mrs J H Worth	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr. John H Worth 3rd & family	" "	
	Mary Louise Edmundson	Dublin N.H.	
	Charlotte M Nivison	Dublin, N.H.	
	Elizabeth Edmundson	" "	
	Sylvia Thomas	" "	
	Catherine Edmundson	Dublin, N.H	
	Mr & Mrs Malcolm Talley	Peterborough N.H.	
	L. E. Cameron	Brookline, Mass.	
	Cornelia A. Stone	Ithaca, N.Y.	
	Steve Barton	Tuscaloosa Ala	
	Beatrice Joselin	Manchester, N.H.	
	Roger Lewis	" "	
	Mary Parrott	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Howard Bontwell	Peterboro N.H.	
	Esther N. Stearns	Dublin N.H.	
	Nancy M. Hellmann	Dublin	
	Harold Stearns	"	
	Mrs. G. H. Duncan	Jaffrey N.H.	

Kisseloff-23701

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Kathleen Whalen	Southold, N.Y.	
	Irene Low	East Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Paul H. Klumann	Dublin	
	H. J. King, Jr.	Peterboro	
	Anne M. Bowles	"	
	J. A. Oslethole	"	
	E. M. Blanchard	Marlboro N.H.	
	Ruth Montgomery	Hudson N.H.	
	Richard Fullerton	Cranford, N.J.	
	Mrs. Curtis Clapp	Lexington Mass.	
	Mrs. C. L. Coburn	Hancock	
	Mr. Thos Hulsby	Belmont Mass	
	Mrs Hulsby (2)	Belmont Mass.	
	H. L. Morse	Peterborough	
	Jane Morse	E. Orange, N.J.	
	Barbara Wears	E. Orange, N.J.	
	Dr. & Mrs. Harry Morse	Peterborough	
	Mary Congdell	Boston, Mass.	
	Miriam Wonson	Boston - Mass -	
	Christine Maynard	Boston Mass.	
	Foster Hy-Simons	Boston, Mass.	
	Elizabeth Sparkman Jones		
	Eleanor Turnbull.		

Kisseloff-23702

REGISTER Saturday

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
July 2	Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Ralston	Reading Mass	
	Miss Thelma Ralston	" "	
	Miss Polly Cluff	Hyde Park, Mass.	
	Alan Stevens	Medfield, Mass.	
	Miss Mary L. Longley	Peterborough N. H.	
	Albert M. Strong jr	Topeka Kans.	
	Rodrigo Lounsbery	Santa Barbara Calif.	
	Edward T. Hall	Manchester Mass.	
	Charles L. Burnett	Manchester Mass.	
	Griswold Forbes	Fort Hill N. J.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Clemens	Cincinnati Ohio.	
	Katharine Walkley	New Haven, Conn	
	Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Walkley	Marblehead, Mass	
	Everett P. Walkley	" "	
	Margaret Whittlesey	New Haven Conn.	
	Marjorie Middleton	Schenectady, N.Y.	
	Edward Ashley	Sacketts Harbor, N.Y.	
	J. V. Healy	Francestown, N.H.	
	Grosvenor Nicholson	N.Y.C.	

Kisseloff-23703

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY

Kisseloff-23704

First Party - 1938

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	John Alexander Rogers	New York City	
	Margaret B. Potter	Scarsdale, New York	
	Roger Hoffman	Akron, Ohio	
	Ann Leslie	New York City	
	Edith Bond Harris		
	Helen Castle	New York City	
	Alice Lee Edwards	New York City	
	Marjorie Silvester	New York	
	Anne Hague	Rome, New York	
	Norman C. Bianchi	Worcester, Mass.	
	Eleanor Turnbull	Baltimore, Maryland	
	Alain Olmstead	New York City	
	Mary Wiberg	Norway	
	Mary Jeff Welles	Lexington, Virginia	
	Doris Card	Bridgeport, Conn.	
	Jeff McCounes Lewis	Lawrence, Kansas	
	Charles Clement Brace	Syracuse, N. Y.	
	Fred Herrick	New York	
	Lawrence Tibbett Jr	Holly Wood Calif	
	Mary Fox Wildhack	New York City	
	Mildred Bond Rogers	New York	
	Elizabeth McCune Flory	Cleveland, O.	
	Fred Orin Harris	New York	

Kisseloff-23705

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY

REGISTER

July 6th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs Walter D. Meals	3711 Euclid Ave	Cleveland Ohio
	Una K. McGuire	15 Brackett St.	Milton, Mass.
	Fanny L. Short	Braintree, Mass.	
	Marion L. Bartlett	Milton, Mass.	
	Gertrude E. Clapp	Milton, Mass.	
	Era B. Willard	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs. F. M. Willard	" " "	
	Mrs Bessie Spaulding	" " "	
	Miss Lesley King	" " "	
	Arlene M. Delaney	" " "	
	Rachelle Field	" " "	
	Agnes B. Rutling	" " "	
	Mrs. J. Edw. Cunningham	" " "	
	J. E. Cunningham	" " "	
	Edna Foot	81 Irving Place	New York City
	Grace Cassaura		" "
	Jack Skinner	Baltimore Md.	
	Mr & Mrs. L. Lounsbury		
	Mr & Mrs. Ed. Bunce		
	Mr. & Mrs Burr Lounsbury		
	Mr & Mrs N. Morey Eames		
	Dr. & Mrs. B. F. Swalin	Chapel Hill, N.C	
	Mr. & Mrs Robt Sagendorph	Dublin N.H.	

Kisseloff-23707

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
7/7/38	Fred La France	Repertory Players of N.H.	
" "	Selma Fontaine	Repertory Players of N.H.	
	Wanda E. Wyskiel	Repertory Players of N.H.	
	Olive Shaughnessy	Manchester	
	Mrs J. L. Hutchison	Vero Beach Fla.	
	Allan M. Dumas	Lowell, Mass.	
	Mary Seccombe	Peterborough	
	Wendy Bunnage	Peterborough	
	Lorinda Ballard	Peterborough	
	Muriel De Lisa	Keene	
	C. Hoagland	N.Y.C.	
	Elizabeth Dupree	Dublin N.H.	
	Donald Dupree	Dublin N.H.	
	Cora G. Derby	Peterborough	
	Agnes L. Brown	Peterborough	
	Marguerite B. Fischweider	Oil City, Penna.	
	Jane Brooke	Pgh. Pa.	
	Peggy Shippard	Pittsburgh, Pa.	
	Virginia Shippard	" "	
	Ruth Hektor	Peterborough N.H.	
	Phyllis R. Walker	" "	
	Stuart Hastings	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Everett W. Webster	Peterborough N.H.	
	" " Jr.	" "	

Kisseloff-23708

REGISTER

July 7th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Gifford Beal	Rockport	
	Katharine P Bogert	New York City	
	Annette Dabney Stone	Richmond Virginia	
	Gifford Reynolds Beal	Williamsburg, Va.	
	Theodore Paine	Franconia N.H.	
	Margaret Anderson	Detroit Mich	
	Margaret A. Clement	Peterborough	
	Nancy Adams Calvin	Hollywood – California	
	Arthur A. Campbell	Peterborough	
	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Wadleigh	Peterborough.	
	John C. Ewer	Farmington, Conn.	
	Mary L. Heiskell	Memphis, Tennessee	
	Mr. & Mrs. Furman J. Finn	N.Y. City	

Kisseloff-23709

July 8

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
July 8	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Patterson	New York City	
"	Marion Farquhar	" "	
	Mrs Charlotte A. Wheeler	Tufts College Mass	Peterborough
	Mr Geo A. Lowell	Philadelphia	
	Henrietta Lowell	" "	
	Janet Appleton	Dublin N.H.	
	Arthur T. Appleton	"	
	Shirley Hayes	"	
	Blanche Sendrow	Peterborough	
	Marian Farnsworth	Jaffrey	
	Mary Russ	Lincoln, Mass	
	Nancy Russ	Lincoln, Mass.	
	Antoinette Lee	Wellesley, Mass.	
	Marjorie H. Nordruff	Manchester, N.H.	
	Merle Spencer	Rochester, N.Y.	
	Lucy White	Fredonia, N.Y.	
	Harriet Hagg	Hanover, Mass	
	Mrs. M. Roop	Boston, Mass	
	Effie R. Crawford	Boston, Mass	
	Charles A. Callanan	"Calincrest", Peterborough N.H.	
	James G. S. Callanan	" " "	

Kisseloff-23710

REGISTER July 8th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mary Langille	Florida	
	Winona A Gunn	Peterborough.	
	Constance W. Gooch	Peterborough	
	Franklin R. Perry	Keene N.H.	
	[illegible]	Keene N.H.	
	Phyllis Randolph	University of Virginia	
	Theodore Clement	Peterborough N.H.	
	Malcolm Armstrong	" "	
	Jeannette Hart	Auburn, — Cambridge Mass	
	Russell D. Curry	doctor associates — New York City	
	Lizzie Nicholson	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Corinne de Campagna — Hancock	Hancock "	
	Lucienne Chamberlin —	Cambridge. Mass	
	Dorothy T. Wilder	Ashby, Mass.	
	Mrs. A. M. Wilder	Ashby, Mass.	
	Janet M. Cook	Amherst, Mass.	
	R H Littlefield	New Ipswich N.H.	
	Carrie Wheeler	New Ipswich, N.H.	
	E. Hyffryn	Brookline Mass	
	[illegible]	Cambridge. Mass.	
	Mrs. Eugene Montgomery	Fayville, Mass.	
	Adah M. Morrissey	Arlington, Mass.	
	John T. Cere	Houston Texas	
	E P Montgomery	Fayville, Mass.	

Kisseloff-23711

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	M. W. Abel	Brookline Mass	
	Dr. John T. Southwell	Albany. N. Y	
	Mrs. John T. Southwell	Albany New York	
	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Clement	Boston Mass..	
	Mr. & Mrs. Herman J. Finck	New York & Philadelphia	
	Hollis D. Lavery	New York City	
	M. E. Lavery	N. Y. City	
	Donald Simison	Northampton, Mass.	
	Francis McGinnis	Northampton, Mass.	
	Mrs Chas' E. Simpson	Peterborough N. H	
	Ruth Morrison	Worcester, Mass	
	Hope Jordain	Westfield Mass	
	Betty Wilbur	Binghamton, N. Y.	
	Jean Cochran	Columbus, Ohio	
	Jean Kelley	Newton Centre, Mass	
	Lillian Mahaney	Paramount Pictures	1501 Broadway N.Y.C
	Donald Reid	Hotel Chelsea N.Y. city	

"Call It A Day"
Opening Night-

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
July 13/38	Mrs. M. G. Day -	Temple. N. H	
	Alice S. Day	Spring Town N.J.	
	Murray Day	Princeton N.J.	
	Alice E. Howell	Bethany Conn.	
	B. Howell	Salisbury, Conn	
	L F Clements	Manchester, N.H.	
	Harry E. Flanders	Manchester N.H.	
	Virginia Fuller	Manchester, N. H.	
	Dave Hopkins	Greenfield, N.H.	
	Smith Thermann Jr	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs A Shoup	Manchester NH	
	Mr & Mrs. Ione Franck	"	"
	Ethel Hazell	Fitchburg Mass	
	R Wrecolley		
	Mr & Mrs Sidney Phillips	N.Y. City.	
	Edgar Buck.	Manchester, N.H.	
	Joseb	Lisbon	
	Elizabeth Black Carmer	New York	
	Carl Carmer	New York	
	Louis Guglielmi	New York	
	Marjorie Flock	New York	
	Mr. & Mrs. Aubrey E. Meyer	Paris France	
	Mrs. Marshall Parks	New York	

Kisseloff-23713

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Charlotte Crabtree	Jaffrey N.H.	
	Margaret Hitchcock	W. Hartford, Conn.	
	James Crabtree	Jaffrey N.H.	
	Anne Jones.	Old Homestead Camp.	
July 14	Call It A Day		
	Mrs William D. Murray	Dublin N.H.	
	John Howland Marvin	" "	
	Rev. Walter Sands Marvin	Dublin, N.H.	
	Kenneth Sands Marvin	" "	
	Anne Lindsay	Bennington, N.H.	
	Charles E. Lindsay	" "	
	Mrs Frank E. Morse	R.F.D. Goffstown, N.H.	
	Ruth E. Archibald	Riverdale N.H.	
	Mr. Theodore Ainsworth Greene + family	Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Joy Dawkins	New York N.Y.	
	James Still	Hindman, Kentucky.	
	Robert E. Ward	Cleveland Ohio	
	Kappa Vanderoost	Miami + Peterboro	
	J. Varney Cannon	Miami + New Ipswich N.H.	
	Mr. + Mrs. A. M. Wilder	Ashby Mass	
	Connie Wilcox	Manchester, N.H.	
	Marjorie Woollett	Peterborough, N.H.	

Kiseloff-23714

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Marion McRae	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Thayer Townsend Jr.	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs F. C Townsend	" "	
	Clara M. Mangone	East Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs Donald Hopkins	Greenfield N.H	
	Ilona Hopkins	Greenfield, N.H.	
	Mrs Henry D. Tudor	Hancock, N.H.	
	Mrs George W. Cram	Hancock, N.H.	
	Selma Salzberg	Akron, Ohio	
	Alyce Kenyon	Jaffrey, N.H.	
	George P. Duncan	E. Jaffrey, N.H.	
	George H. Duncan	E. Jaffrey N.H.	
	Helen A. Duncan	E. Jaffrey, N.H.	
	J. Bradford Gross	New York City	
	Tom Poindexter	" " " "	
	Boris Todrin	Brooklyn - N.Y.	
	Benjamin F. Swalin	Chapel Hill, N.C.	
	Carl C. Poffenberger	Jaffrey N.H.	
	Esther Poffenberger	" "	
	Homer Kelly	Rochester, N.Y.	
	Mr Forrest C Mercer	Peterborough N.H	
	Arlene Mercer	" "	
	Lawrence Tibbett Jr	Hollywood Calif	

Kisseloff-23715

REGISTER July 13th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
July 15	Catherine Reardley	Elmwood. N. H.	
	Rhoda E. Gallup	Sayleswille, R. I.	
	Helen C. Crumpton	Palo Alto, California	
	Estelle May Lyon	Palo Alto, California	
	Martha & Ruth Olson.	Dublin N. H.	
	Mrs & Mrs C. L. Whittle	Peterboro	
	Belinda Compton	Wilton	
	Nancy Martin	"	
	Frances M. Hall	"	
	Thos Forde Coyle	Mobile - Alabama	
	Randolph Coyle IV	Washington, D.C.	
	Roland Randolph Coyle	Dublin N.H.	
	Mrs J. Sparhawk-Jones	Lewistown. Pa	
	Elizabeth Sparhawk Jones	" "	
	Jeannette Hart	Dublin and Cambridge —	
	Florence Bowman Hart	Dublin	
	Albert Bushnell Hart	Twin Beeches Dublin	
	Laurance H Hart	" "	
	Glennis Robbins	Peterborough	
	Roy Robbins	"	
	Shirley Robbins	"	
	Mrs E. E. Robbins	"	
	Henry S. Gallup	"	

Kisseloff-23716

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr. & Mrs. Albert Popple	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs. Orrin S. Flagg	" "	
	Mr & Mrs John Merritt Clark	Peterborough N.H.	
	Rev. John Feeney	East Jaffrey N.H	
	Mrs. Francis James	Roxbury, N.H.	
	Francis Galvin James	" "	
	Margaret H. Broekhuysen	Forestville Conn	
	Egbert Broekhuysen	Amsterdam Holland.	
	Mr & Mrs John A. Davis	Plainfield N.J.	
	Marilla Waite Freeman	Cleveland, Ohio	
	Sara H. Freeman	Englewood, N.J.	
	July 16th		
	Wanda E. Broom	Groton - Mass —	
	Louise D. Pierce	Antrim N.H.	
	Enid A. Cochrane	Antrim, N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs Alexander Macomber		Peterborough
	Philip Macomber		"
	Countess Hedila de Grammont		Paris —
	Mildred M. Broom	Exeter, N.H.	
	Helen L. Fraser	New London, Conn.	
	Mrs. Charles W. Jellison	Peterborough	

Kisseloff-23717

REGISTER July 16th

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
July 16	Mrs. Arthur E. Rowe	Bedford Mass	
	Mr. + Mrs. L. S. Chick	Arlington, Mass.	
"	Edson M. Chick	"	"
	Mr. Mrs. Bayard Turnbull	Baltimore Maryland.	
"	Margaret Sheehan	Springfield, Mass.	
"	Harold Christensen	Reading Mass.	
"	Mrs David Vandstyne	Wilton N.H.	
"	Mr + Mrs David Van Alstyne Jr	Englewood N.J.	
"	Mrs Ella Keats Whiting	Wellesley Mass	
"	Miss Edna Heidbreder	"	
"	Mr William P. Whiting	Wilton N.H.	
"	Mr + Mrs John K. Whiting Jr	Cambridge Mass	
	Evelyn J. Bianchi	Worcester, Mass	
	Mrs. J. S. Bianchi	"	
	Holmes Bianchi	"	
	Mr + Mrs. Ethan C. Morison	Peterborough N.H.	
	Dr + Mrs Robert S. Morison	Boston	
	David B. Wood	Keene, N.H.	
	Nancy T. Nichols	Peterborough	
	Mrs B. M. Chittick	Boston Mass	
	Ruth W. Chittick	"	
	Mr David N. Gray	Wilton N.H.	
	Mr. Mrs N. H. Gray Jr	"	

Kisseloff-23718

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
7/16/38	Edith Cragin	Peterborough.	
" "	Adele Willis	"	
" "	Annie Howellson	"	
" "	John L. Bianchi	Worcester, Mass.	
	Alfred Bianchi Jr.	" "	
	Mildred Price Finch-Smith - 9 Summer St. St. Johnsbury Vermont		
	Wednesday July 17		
7/17/38	Mr. & Mrs. Edward Gottlieb	New York, N. Y.	
	Colonel Louis E. Stoller & family	Larchmont, New York	
	Katherine G. Van Dusen	Williamsport. Pa.	
	Wm. James J. Gibbs	" " " "	
	Helen V. Goddard	Peterborough. N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs H. A. Kennedy	Des Moines Iowa	
	Miss Sarah Thompson	New York —	
	Mrs Warren	Boston, Mass	
	Grace H. Turnbull	Baltimore, Md.	
	Mrs E. Bertram Pike	Pike N.H.	
	Mrs Charles H. Bayley	Dream ACRE Kittery Pt.	
	Mr & Mrs W. F. Holden	11 Parkman ave	Bangor Me
	Marion Jones Farquhar	136 West 11th Street	New York.

Kisseloff-23719

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Marie Nichols	New York City	
	Howard B. Passel	New York City.	
	Arlene M. Delaney	Troy	
	Nathalie Field	"	
	Mrs H. Scheuermann	Long Island N.Y.	
	Patricia Scheuermann	" " "	
	Beryl Cass	Peterboro	
	Richard Wyman	"	
	Mr & Mrs [illegible]	[illegible] N.Y.	
	Mr and Mrs. Ford Carlisle	Ashtabula. Ohio	

Kisseloff-23720

July 21

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs Henry S. Gallup	Peterborough	
	Mrs. Warren I. Coulter	Peterborough	
	Mrs. Philip Gross	Scarsdale, N.Y	
	Mrs. Sidney Newborg	N.Y.C.	
	Michael James	Dublin N.H.	
	Christine W. Willard	Dublin, N.H.	
	Pauline Willard	Dublin. N.H.	
	Daniel James	" "	
	Marjorie Gooch	Peterborough N.H	
	Milton Fontaine	" "	
	Robert Gooch	" " "	
	W. S. Gooch	" " "	
	A M Burditt	64 Clearway St. Boston - Mass	
	Mr + Mrs D Plumming	Peterborough	
	Marion Bacon	58 Estes Street Lynn Mass.	
	Mrs. Bessie E. Bacon		
	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Campbell	Peterborough N.H.	
	E H Chamberlin	4 Channing St. Cambridge, Mass	
	Mr & Mrs Gifford Beal	Rockport Mass	
	Virginia Sheppard	Pittsburgh, Pa	
	Mary F. Heaf	Los Angeles. Calif.	630 So. Arden Blvd.
	Susannah Armstrong	New York City 160 W. 73rd	

Kisseloff-23721

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
7/21/38	John Dile	Pittsburgh Pa	Self.
7/21/38	Bellura Dilworth	Pittsburgh Pa.	Self.
7/21/38	Buddie Trumbull	Weston, Mass	"
7/21/38	Sue Gilman	Cambridge Mass	"
7/21/38	Moore Gilman	Cambridge Mass	Self
7/21/38	Daniel S. Kellen	Pittsburgh Pa	Self.
7/21/38	[illegible]	Pittsburgh Pa	self
July 22nd			
	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Clement	Boston - Mass.	
	Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Janney	Stamford, Conn.	
	Dorothy A. Blades	Hancock, N.H.	
	Dorothy Hugron	Hancock, N.H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Phillips B. Blades	Hancock N.H.	
	Mrs. Robert E. Simon	New York City	
	Mrs. Aubrey E. Meyer	Paris, France	
	Mr. Harry McCormack	New York City	
	Mr. Edward P. Barry	Brookline Mass	
	Mrs. E. A. Sawtell	" "	
	Arlene Fontaine	Peterborough	
	Charlotte Fontaine	"	
	Archille J. Fontaine	"	
	[illegible]	New York	

Kisseloff-23722

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
July 22	Mr + Mrs Carey Wallbridge	Peterborough	
	The Rev. and Mrs. Th^s Kee	Peterborough	
	Herbert A. Clark	Newton, Mass.	
	Fanna a. Pace	N.Y.C.	
	Spottiswoode Wellford Randolph	"Bloomfield" Charlottesville, Va.	
July 23rd	Grace N. Turnbull	Baltimore, Md.	
" "	Eleanor L. Turnbull	" "	
	Bessie R. Doherty	Newton, Mass.	
	Wilford Jones Keefe	Boston, Mass.	
	Gloria Cyman	176 Ocean Dr. West	
"	Jo Sue Ritchie	Mercersburg, Pennsylvania	
"	Mary Stewart	Dublin, N.H.	
	Wendy Bunage	Peterborough	
	Lorinda Ballard	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Sarah K. Stewart	Dublin N.H.	
	Anne Stewart	" "	
	Teres Percy Ress	Peterborough N.H.	
	Theodore Ress	Black Mountain, N.C.	
	Nancy Russo	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mary Russo	" " "	
	Ernest Yates	274 Pearl St. Springfield Mass.	
	Wallace C. Leonard	Walpole, N.H.	
	Lucy Elliott	Peterbro' N.H.	

Kisseloff-23723

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
July 23	Grace Crosby	Providence R.I	
	Helen Lorring	" "	
	Mr Mrs A F Bell	Bennington Vt	
	Muriel Bell	"	
	Christine "	"	
	Elizabeth Fanning	Cambridge, Mass.	
	George M Kendall		
	Mrs Chandler Chapman	Barrytown N.Y.	
	Barbara Whiting	Wilton New Hampshire	
	Victor Balboni	Boston	
	Samuel Whiting	Wilton N.H.	
	Helen Whiting	" "	
	Mrs Thos Leo Hefle	" "	
	Mrs. M. A. Perry	St. Petersburg Fla	
	Mrs. Vera MacKennon	Hampton Va	
	Mrs. Marcia E. Reed	Templeton, Mass	
	Hubert E. Reed	Templeton Mass	
	Ruth Foster	Concord, N.H.	
	Elise Upton	" "	
	Margarita A. Shelin	Bridgeport Conn.	
	Mrs. R. T. Cabell	Needham, Mass,	
	Loretta E. Flanagan	Bridgeport, Conn.	
	James A. S. Callanan	"Cahirciveen," Peterborough, N.H.	
	Charles A. Callanan	" " " "	

Kisseloff-23724

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Lucile H. Ekelund	St. Paul, Minn.	
	Barbara Kyle	Pawtucket, R.I.	
	Natalie G. Belyea	West Medford, Mass.	
	Pauline G. Spear	Derry, N.H.	
	Amy M. Murray	Gloversville, N.Y.	
	Gerd Wiberg	Trondhjem Norway	
	Alice Van Kreveler	Berea College, Berea, Kentucky	
	Kathleen Casey	Osage, Iowa	
	Miss Wiberg	Plattsburgh N.Y.	
	Dorothy Dunmey	Boston Mass.	
	W J Roche	Boston, Mass	
	Dorothy T. Roche	South Weare, N.H. and	
July 30	* Fanny Goodkind	95 Christopher St. N.Y. City	
"	Ralph & Janet Humes	Florida	
"	E.M. & L.B. Jones	Marlboro - N.H	
"	Mr & Mrs D S Phelps	West Hartford Ct	
"	Miss Thomas Y. Sheppard	Pittsburgh, Penna	
"	Virginia Sheppard	" "	
"	Peggy Sheppard	Pittsburgh, Pa.	
"	Mr & Mrs. S. S. Verbeck	Manlius, N.Y.	
"	Mr & Mrs R.A. Bilding	St Louis	
"	James G.S. Callanan	"Cahirciveen" Petersborough	
"	Charles A. Callanan	" "	

Kisseloff-23725

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
July 27.	Mr + Mrs. A. G. Wodson	Springfield. Vt.	
	Miss Norma Gilchrist	New York, N.Y.	
	Mildred Sawyer	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mr. Mrs. James B. Sweeny	" "	
	Hamilton Holt	Winter Park, Fla	(Cotwain Sally)
	Mr Sinclair Guthrie	London. England.	
	Mr. + Mrs. W. L. Dignam	Nashua, N. H.	
	Karl F. Moultrie	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Edw Jost	51 Irving Place New York City	
	Jovan DeRocco	3209 Oxford Ave N.Y.C.	
	Elizabeth Speakman Jones	Westham Pa	
	Bertha E. Hardy	N.Y.C. N.Y.	
	R. H. Appleby	Newton Centre Mass	
	Jennie M. Sawyer	East Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Elizabeth S. Sawyer	East Jaffrey N.H.	
	Jason Sawyer	" "	
	Jean Holden	Hollywood Calif.	
	Earl F. Holden	Long Beach, Calif.	
	Stuart H. Hastings	Cambridge, Mass	
	Bernard Gay	Peterboro, N.H.	
	Ann Bishop	Lordmark, N.Y.	
	Mr + Mrs L. P. Cornsby	Peterboro N.H.	
	Mr + Mrs Todd Hansen	Peterborough	

Kisseloff-23726

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Kappa Vanderoort	Miami Fla.	
	B. F. Ellis	Hollywood Cal.	
	Mr & Mrs J. H. Williams Jr	Middletown code Ref Peterboro	
	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice Jr.	Portsmouth N H	
	Dr. & Mrs. R. G. Backus	" "	
	July 27th		Mailing address
	Mrs H. H. B. Meyer		214 Mass. Ave. N.E. Wash. D.C.
	Bertha J. French	75 Evergreen Ave.	Hartford, Conn.
	~~Elsie M. Reed~~	~~State St.~~	~~Brooklyn, N.Y.~~
	Bertha Rutherford	12 Quincy Ave	Woburn, Mass.
	Mildred E. Rutherford	12 Quincy Ave.	Woburn, Mass.
	Helen E K Hamlin		Fitchburg Mass
	Laura A. Woodsmith		" "
	Mary C. Gould		" "
	Mary E. Morrison		Leominster Mass.
	Ella L Forest		Fitchburg Mass
	Jessie F. Fogwell		" "
	Ray. S. Adams		Parts unknown
	Betty Dexter		Orange, Mass.
	B. P. Dexter		" "
	Edith Watson		Leominster Mass
Mr.	Mrs. J. E. Middleton	Melrose, Mass.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Edward A. Green	Worcester, Mass.	

Kisseloff-23727

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Name	Mailing Address	
	Marjane Campbell	Concord, N.H.	
	Fred Avery	" "	
	Elizabeth M. Blood	New London, N.H.	
	Margaret Kemper	Manchester, N.H.	
	Marjorie H. Mosteuff	Manchester, N.H.	
	Kay Richards	Sunapee, N.H.	
	Bennett Wilcox	Baltimore, Maryland.	
	Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Wilder	Ashby, Mass	
	Dorothy T. Wilder	Ashby, Mass.	
	Mrs. E. S. Treworgy	" "	
	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Wickenden	11125 Bellflower Rd Cleveland O	
	Rice "	"	"
	Margaret R. Murphy	20 Meredith Circle, Milton, Mass.	
	Ruth Macrae	Mt Auburn St. Cambr. Mass.	
	Paul Little	East Orange, N.J.	
	Louisa J. Goodhue	South Natick, Mass.	
	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Campbell	Elmbrook.	
		Peterborough, N.H.	
	Anna Mae Nelson	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Smith Hermann Jr	Peterborough N.H.	
	Elizabeth Monson	" "	
	Laura W. Lockerman	Washington, D.C.	

Kisseloff-23728

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
July 28	Henrietta Marvin	315 Mulry Lane Lawrence, N.Y.	
"	Leah S. Lamar	5 Laconia Rd., Worcester	
"	Concetta Blancifortè	27 Mt. Vernon St., Dorchester, Mass.	
"	Mildred Marvin	315 Mulry Lane, Lawrence, N.Y.	
"	Ruth Marvin	" " " "	"
July 30	Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Dudley	15 Middle Road Hamden Conn.	
	Mrs. C. W. Jellison	Peterborough N.H.	
	Helen I. Fraser	New London, Conn.	
	Erdene Bemis	Dublin N.H.	
	Beatrice Perham	Keene. N.H.	
	Rosa Mirabile	Somerville, Mass.	
	Robert D. Price	Peterboro NH	
	Edith Haskell Tappan	Manchester, N.H.	
	Mrs. Mortimer Remington	Upper Montclair N.J.	
	Miss Arline Edwards	Rockville Centre, N.Y.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Earl F. Cook	Marblehead. Mass.	
	Louise Dixie Booth	Boston, Mass.	
	Rebecca L. Denison	Peterborough. N.H	
	Mr. & Mrs. W.K. Denison	" "	
	Sylvia M. Sippy	Boston Mass	
	Mrs. Ralph H. Rosenbaum	Baltimore, Md.	
	Ellen Siegel	New Rochelle, N.Y.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Siegel	New Rochelle N.Y.	

Kisseloff-23729

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Carl Hurst	Brantree Mass	
	H B Brookstead	Cambridge, Mass	
	Mr & Mrs Ro Townsend	Peterborough	
	Mr & Mrs J R Rowley	"	
	Jerome N. Seig	Gardner Mass.	
	Mr & Mrs W. J Dole	Peterborough N.H	
	Mrs. A. J. La Fleur	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs. Carrie A. Grant	Everett Mass.	
	Mrs. F. R. Martin	Wilton, N.H.	
	Helen Mary Grant	St. Louis Missouri.	
	Mr & Mrs L. G. Neilly	Wellesley Farms Mass.	
	Mr. Mrs Karl Zerner	Durham N.C.	
	SUNDAY - JULY 31st	- Apprentice graduation	
	Virginia Fuller	Manchester, N. H.	
	Dave Hopkins	greenfield N.H.	
	Eugenia J. Sharples	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Philip P. Sharples	" "	
	Katherine Comey	" "	
	Alice Jackson	Newton, Mass.	
	D. Pientka	No. Weare N.H.	
	E. Huber	No. Weare, N.H.	
	P. Scheuermann	New York	

Kisseloff-23730

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
Aug. 3	Nora Hopkins	Greenfield, NH	
"	Enoch D. Fuller jr	Manchester, N.H.	
	Mrs Frank H. Towner	Chicago Ill.	Lee Pattison
" "	Irene W. Law	East Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Mrs. G.H. Duncan	East Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Kathleen Whalen	Southold, Long Island	
	Arlene M. Delaney	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Agnes B. Kitting	" "	
	Nathalie Field	" "	
	G Schuermann	New York	
	Mr + Mrs M Hensen	New York	
	Elizabeth Humphrey	East Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Madelaine Y. Mayher	Worcester, Mass	
	George E. Smith	Athol, Mass.	
	Mrs. Edith M. Green	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Elinor A. Green	" "	
	Mary A. Smith	" "	
	Mrs H Schuermann	North Neare, N.H.	
	S.A. Morison + Family	Peterboro N.H.	
	Carl R Crabtree	Jaffrey	
	Ann Dixon	California	
	E. Granville Crabtree	Jaffrey	
	James C. Crabtree	Jaffrey	

Kisseloff-23731

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs. Lemuel D. Barnes	Fitzwilliam	
	Mrs. Barnes Taylor	"	
	P. Bass	Peterboro N. H	
	Edith Bassal	Baltimore Md.	
	R P. Bass	Peterboro N. H.	
	Mr + Mrs E. F. Bowditch	Peterboro N.H.	
August 5th	Beatrice Booth Colony	Keene	
	McClaughlin	Cambridge + H.K.C.	
	Elizabeth F. Hopkins	Concord, mass:	
	Esther D. Hannett	Arlington, mass.	
	Lillian C. Card (Mrs F.M.)	Bridgeport. Ct.	
	F. M. Card	Bridgeport Conn.	
	Alair Olmstead	New York City	
	Francis C. Felt	Dublin N.H.	
	David Riesman	Philadelphia	
	Mary Seccombe	Peterborough. N H	
	Mabel Richardson	Temple N.H.	
	Lucy Richardson	Temple N.H.	
	Charles O. Richardson	Temple N.H.	
	Mr Mrs John Wallace	Peterborough N.H.	
	Helen Milton	Peterborough N.H.	
	Margaret Kinsman	New-York	
	Mr + Mrs Gifford Beal	" "	

Kisseloff-23732

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mr Patrick Rice	New York	
	Harold Morris	" "	
	Susanne Morris	N. Y.	
	Dr. & Mrs. B. J. Swalin	N.C.	
	Mr + Mrs D. W. Hopkins	Greenfield N.H.	
	Clara O. Leuschner	Glyndon Md.	
	Hazel Warren	Kingston, N.H.	
	Charlotte M. Schaedel	Malden, Mass.	
	Clarence J. Derby	Peterboro, N.H.	
	August 5th		
	Name	Mailing Address	
	Mrs. E. H. Horrigan	Athol, Mass.	
	Mrs Francis X. Duquet	Athol, Mass.	
	Sophie Weintraub	780 West End Ave. New York	
	Anna Borodkin	2333-81 St. Brooklyn, N.Y.	
	Clara Fried	1150 Grand Concourse N.Y.	
	Bella Magidoff	170 Ocean Pikway Bklyn	
	Matilda Slemand	Francestown, N.H.	
	M. O. Koetter	Francestown N.H.	
	Mrs. M. N. Koetter	Francestown, N.H.	
	Mrs. Alfred Carileer	Cambridge Mass.	
	Mr. and Mrs. George Avery Neald	87 Main St., St. Johnsbury, Vt	
	Mr + Mrs A H Olsen	Dublin N.H.	
	Mrs. Marcia E. Reed	Templeton, Mass.	

Kisseloff-23733

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs M. V. MacKinnon	Hampton, Va.	
	Hubert C Reed	So Rd Templeton	
	Mary C. McGettigan	Wilton, N. H.	
	Alice M. Herlihy	Wilton, N. H.	
	Mrs. F. R. Durkee	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Mr. F. R. Durkee	" "	
	Alice E. Eaves	" "	
	Eva M. Davis	" "	
	Mr & Mrs L P Lowsby	" "	
	K S Puidie	Lexington, Va	
	August 6th		
	Grace Coffin	Peterboro, N. H.	
	Mrs. Kellog	Pascoag R. I.	
	Jean M. Crane	Pittsburgh, Penna.	
	Rudford R. Crane	Pittsburgh	
	Lucy Elliott	Peterborough	
	Mr. Murry H. McDowell	Brookline.	
	Mrs Wm J Nichols	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Nancy S. Nichols	Peterborough	
	Mr & Mrs E. C. Mattern	New Haven Conn	
	Miss Jacqueline Mattern		
	Mrs Percy Russ	Peterborough N H	
	Nancy Russ	Peterborough, N. H.	

Kisseloff-23734

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mary Russ	Peterborough N. H.	
	Barbara Bradley	Washington, D. C.	
	E. S. Whipple	Concord, Mass.	
	Sylvia Muckling	Manchester N.H.	
	Mary C. Donovan	Lincoln Mass	
	Lorraine Munday	Wakefield Mass	
	Mrs. Arthur C. Vaughan	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Nellie J. Donovan	Peterborough N.H.	
	Clara M. Driscoll,	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Marion A. Bacon	Lynn Mass	
	Mrs. B. E. Bacon		
	Una M. Guire	Milton Mass	
	Gertrude Clapp	" "	
	Mrs. Clapp	" "	
	Miss Elza Howes	" "	
	Mrs. Davis	Greenfield Mass	
	Alice Burditt	Boston Mass.	
	Mr Mrs C. E. Bell	Bennington Vt	
	Christine Muriel Bell	" "	
	Mrs. John Hansen Rhoades	New York	
	Miss Joan Rhoades	" "	
	Mr. C. A. Cady	" "	

Kisseloff-23735

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Ernst Hermann	Sargent Summer	Camps
	Jancé Rafuse M.D.	" "	"
	Radford J. McCormick	" "	"
	Doris M. Scripture	New York City	
	Betty Gough	" " "	
	Naomi Kirk	New Albany, Indiana	
	Mr & Mrs W. Cummings	Peterborough	
	Mrs. Ben Larson	"	
	Elizabeth MacDonald Stylem	Wellesley Mass.	
	Christopher Bear		Opening Night
Aug. 10	Carl Burke	Dover, N.H.	
" "	Vivianne Ingram	Boston, Mass.	
" "	Winifred Bromley	Providence R.I.	
	Mitsuko Ariki	Japan	
	Harold W. Woodbury	Rochester, New York	
	Crystal Foster	" "	
	C. Evelyn Chandler	Boston, Mass	
	Frank J. Pucci	" "	
	Doris De Lise	Syracuse, N.Y.	
	H. Kelman Holmes	New York, N.Y.	
	Mitsuyuki Jan Yeeh	Boston, Mass.	
	Joan R. Kuenhardt	Francestown, N.H.	
	Wilke Rome Schwarzenberg	Paris, France	

Kisseloff-23736

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Wm Ritter	New York	
	Carl Salamone	Rochester N. Y.	
	Count Dagoberto Leonardo Macolatesi	"Boston University"	
	Nancy C Jones	Manchester, NH	
	Jim Pyke	Cambridge Mass.	
	Louise T. Pyke	Peking, China	
	Barbara E. Hanson	Arlington, Massachusetts	
	Diana Mazzone	Revere, Massachusetts	
	Dorothy R. Sleeper	Concord, New Hampshire	
	Brighild Grottem	Orchard Park, New York	
	Mary J. Young	Montreal Canada.	
	Sigrid E. Grottem	Orchard Park, New York.	
	N. L. Hersey	So. Portland, Maine	
	Mark H Benedict	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	
	Charles J. Bellavia	Rochester, N.Y.	
	Mr. Mrs. L. Gastman Jr.	Brooklyn, N.Y.	
	Mrs. Sidney Mendel	" "	
	Margaret Karos		
	Louis Karos	New York	
	Fuller Beans	Upson Downs N.Y.	
	Nora Hopkins	Greenfield, N.H.	
	Virginia Fuller	Manchester, N. H.	
	Smith Hermann Jr.	Peterborough NH	

Kisseloff-23737

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
August 10	Nina T. Adamiecki	109 Woodlawn Rd - Baltimore	Md —
	Agnes Dennis	310 W. 72nd St.	N.Y.
	Helen Francis	Hartford, Conn.	
	Julia La Farge	New York, N.Y.	
	Benjamin de Casseres	New York N.Y.	
	I Mona Gordon	New York N.Y.	
	Mrs. Leon Wettman	Malden, Mass.	
	Mrs. & Mr. C. J. McCarthy	East Orange N.J.	
	Arlene M. Delaney	Peterborough	
	Nathalie Field	"	
	Agnes B Mitting	"	
	Jeannette Hart,	Dublin, and Cambridge Mass	
	Mildred S. Alley	Norman Oklahoma.	
	Laura Jacobsen	New York, N.Y	
	John Allen	Norman Okla	
	Mrs. Hastings H. Hart	The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.	
	Louise Hay	Plainfield N.J.	
	Clara O'Leuschner	Glyndon Md.	
	H. and Warren	Kingston, N.H.	
	Mrs. Swalin	N.C.	
	Mr. Harold Morris	Prison - N.Y.C.	
	Miss Beatrice Rea	N.Y.C.	
	C. E. Tuckstuhl, Jr	Scarsdale N.Y.	

Kisseloff-23738

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs Edwin Parsons	Charleston South Carolina	
	Mrs Hayden Hemingway	Waterbury Conn.	
	August 11th 1938		
	Mr & Mrs S Brown	Palm Beach Calif	
	Mr & Mrs Philip Goddard	Fitzwilliam N.H	
	Mr & Mrs Bernard L. Britton	Peterboro N.H.	
	Miss Dora R. Spalding	Peterborough	
	Sam S. Spalding	Montclair N.J.	
	Miss Esther Jackson	Peterborough	
	Mr. & Mrs. Paul Kline	Boston, Mass.	
	Edith Gomberg	Boston, Mass.	
	Herman Gomberg	Boston. Mass	
	Elizabeth Spaulding pus Mr George Burnham		
	Robert Walter Dana	Cambridge, Mass.	
	STUYVESANT VAN VEET	N.H.C.	
	Capt. & Mrs. John G. Vogel	Lynnwyd, Pa.	
	Mrs Julian Phillips	Dale	
	Mrs C D. Coff	Arlington	
	Mrs A Calvert	Cambridge	
	Miss Lora A Thompson	New York.	
	Mrs. R. Pyron	Elkin, N.C.	
	Blanche LaVelle	N. Y. C.	

Kisseloff-23739

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	[illegible]	Elkin. N. C.	
	Helen Mrs Schermerhorn	Hackensack - N. J.	
	Barbara Schermerhorn	Peterboro, N.H.	
	Margaret B Schermerhorn	Peterboro. N.H	
	Mrs. Elsworth Bruce	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs L R Lamsby	" "	
	Adam Dixon	Jaffrey, N.H.	
	Robert Hawkridge	Jaffrey " "	
	Allen Hawkridge	" "	
	S. F. Chittick	Fitchburg Mass	
	W. C. Hoskins	" "	
	Mrs. A. R. Todd	Westport - Conn.	
	Bessie S. Dustman	New York City	
	Mrs. Bertrice H. Grant	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs. Wm. J. Dolan	" "	
	Aug. 12		
	Clara Gautreau	Peterborough N.H.	
	Dorothy Barron	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mrs. Richard Nutter	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr & Mrs Wallace S. Fowler	Needham, Mass	
	Mrs. William A. Barbour	Roslindale, Mass	
	Mr & Mrs Donald Enscoe	Hollywood, California	
	G. Nichols	Manhattan Players (Whalom, Mass.)	

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Fred B. Hutchins	Manhattan Players (Wheaton, Mass)	
	Agnes Emelie Peterson	MacDowell Colony Peterborough	
	Mary Seccombe	Peterborough N.H.	
	Mr + Mrs A H Olson	Dublin N.H.	
	Mr + Mrs Giles H Cromwell	Sokoma Park Md.	
	Mrs Henry Leary	N.Y.	
	Jean Stan Waterman	New York City	
	Dora Applebaum	Oklahoma City	
	Emily Lois-Coleman Jr.	Philadelphia	
	Anne Lee Millet	Philadelphia	
	Elizabeth L. Miller	New York City	
	Elizabeth Britton	Binghamton. N.Y.	
	Elsa Weckl	New York, N.Y.	
	Aug - 13th		
	Dorothy Nance	Cambridge Mass	
	Joy Gordon	South Walpole Mass	
	Roger Gordon	South Walpole Mass.	
	Madeleine Cummings	B. Peterborough	
	Mrs. Paul C. Cummings	"	
	Mr. Paul C. Cummings	"	
	Mr. + Mrs. P.C. Cummings Jr.	So. Deerfield. N.H.	
	Mr. + Mrs. J.B. Pearson	Newton Centre, Mass	
	Mrs C. W. Pearson	Newton, Mass	

Kisseloff-23741

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Mrs. E. D. Edmonston	Baltimore, Md.	
	C. H. Edmonston	New York City	
	E. M. Blomback	Marlboro N.H.	
	Esther Blomback	Marlboro, N. H.	
	Mrs A. Chandlidge	11 Wetherell St. Worcester Mass	
	Henry W. W. Hipple	Fitzwilliam N.H.	
	Evalenie Gordon	Wellesley Mass.	
	Elizabeth Buckley	Wellesly - Mass.	
	Madeline Daval	Manchester, N.H.	
	R. D. Bishop	" "	
	Barbara N. Parker	Cambridge, Mass.	
	Gertrude H. C. Lonsdale	Pelham, N.H	
	Walter C. J. Whittemore	West Roxbury, Mass -	
	Carol L. Whittemore	" " "	
	Gertrude Whittemore	" " "	
	Richard D. Murray	Wellesley, Mass.	
	Richard G. Wood	Randolph New Hampshire	
	Ruth L. Cherry	Concord, N.H.	
	William Bingham	Winter Park, Fla.	
	H. Allen Gogg, Jr.	Cambridge	
	Marjorie Muckling	Manchester, N.H.	
	John Facy	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	
	B. S. Lacy Jr.	Keene, N.Y.	

Kisseloff-23742

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Ruth Cullen Martin	Brooklyn, N.Y.	
	Rudolph K. Swanson	East Greenwich, R.I.	
	Mrs. Edward I. Clapp	New Ipswich, N.H	
Aug. 17	Mrs. E. F. Ned Smith	St. Louis, Mo.	
	Elizabeth M. Downes	Winchester - Mass.	
	Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Clement	New Rochelle, N.Y.	
	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Clement	Boston	
	Mary Anne and Romena Bloss	Leonia N.J.	
	Mr Mrs Carleton Atchley	Tufts College Mass	
	Mrs H. Bentley Middleton	155 East Walnut Lane	Germantown Phila.
	Charles B. Middleton	Philadelphia, Pa.	
	F. T. Shatton	Brookline, Mass.	
	James H. Whyte	Washington D.C.	
	Mr & Mrs Tracy P. Davidson	Tuscaloosa. Ala.	
Dr	H. A. Jules - Bois		
	Mary Talcott Russell	113 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Ct	
	Mary Vida Clark	265 Union Street, Springfield, Mass	
	Clara Pepper	415 Main Acton, Mass	
	Helen Fochan	4 Granite St, Webster, Mass.	
	Irene Darek	52 Whitcomb St, Webster, Mass.	
	Mr and Mrs James Barton Fabri	New York N.Y.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Paul Lehmann	Dublin —	
	Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Tabbut	Wellesley Hills, Mass.	
	Prof and Mrs Francis Strickland	Brookline	

Kisseloff-23743

REGISTER

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
	Miss Ellen K. Persons	Ashby, Mass	
	Miss Clarissa L. Lawrence	Ashby, Mass.	
	Miss Sophia E. Lawrence	Ashby Mass	
	Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Stone	Ashby, Mass.	
	Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Wilder	Ashby, Mass.	
Aug. 18	Mrs. Josephine C. Scribner	Newport, Maine	
	Mrs. Ella H. Parkhurst	Middletown, Conn.	
	Mrs. Marguerite R. Clark	Peterborough, N.H.	
	Mrs. Walter H. Clark	East Jaffrey, N.H	
	Miss Lorraine Clark	" " " "	
	Mr. H. R. Carvetts Jr.	Niagara Falls. N.Y	
Aug.	Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Barney	Peterbor N. H.	
	Mr. & Mrs. Henry Hurd	Peterboro N. H.	
	Mrs. Orrin S. Flagg	Peterboro N. H.	
	Mrs. Albert Popple	" "	
	Mrs. C. M. Jellison	" "	
	Mrs. P. C. Jellison	Glen Cove N. Y.	
	Geo. E. Edwards	Bennington VT	
	Herman C. Johnson	Andover, Mass.	
	Amaldu Hopkins	Greenfield N.H.	
	Lucy Elliott	Peterborough	
	Mrs. T. F. Weber	Wellesley Hills, Mass	
	Nancy C. McTarnaet	New York	

Kisseloff-23744

W. Sinclair	Denver Colo.
H. Reber	Concord, N.H.
Gypsy Hyde	New York City
[illegible] Smith	Orchard Park, N.Y.
D. Piquetta	New York City
D. Schenermann	" " "
E. Huber	N. Y. City
P. Schenermann	N. Y. City.
Mrs Geo. E. Clement	Peterborough N.H.
Susan D. Smith	Clinton Mass.
Adel Clement	Peterborough, N.H.
Mr. & Mrs. John Merritt Clark	~~Atlantic City, N.J.~~ Northfield N.J.
John Moran	~~Orange N.J.~~
Mr & Mrs. A. E. Campbell	Peterborough N.H.
Mr. & Mrs. Robt. E. Todd	Hartford Conn.
Mary W. Todd	
Margaret A. Gately	Boston, Mass.
E. M. Hallett Jr.	Wilton, N.H.
Mrs. E. M. Hallett	" " "
Linda M. Hunkridge	Boston
Muriel T. Perkins	Tucson Arizona
Mrs. H. Schenermann	No. Weare, N.H.
Roy Jones	Mpls. Minn.
August 19, 1938	

Mrs. George H. Humphrey	(97 State St.) Albany, N.Y.
Mrs Elmer Francis Shaper	Farmington N.H.
Miss Virginia Lee Hammore	"
Jamie V. Schroeder	Prov. R.I.
Erica J. Davis	Farmington N.H.
Ada A. Hussey	" " "
H. R. Yeardley	Philadelphia Pa.
Mr. & Mrs. Harry F. Hall	Drexel Pa.
Elizabeth Yeardley	Philadelphia Pa.
Mr & Mrs Samuel R Center	Keene N.H.

Kisseloff-23745

Mrs. Smith P. Thermann	Peterborough N.H.
Smith P. Thermann Jr	Peterborough N.H.
Mr. & Mrs W. J. Thompson	
Boute Compton	Wilton
Mrs J Walker	Wilton
Mrs T McFall	Wilton
Kurt Sidney	Madrid
A. E. Nardy.	Hancock
Mrs. Pierrepont Moffat	Hancock
Eugenia J. Sharples	Peterborough
Anne Sharples	Peterborough
Marion Hyman	New York
Jack Hyman	" "
Ser Yanoff	Newark, N.J
Louise Yanoff	" "

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Page 642 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 643 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 644 ~ Referral/Consult;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

I

#74-1333

Worksheets.

Q1 → Q132

K1 → K100

KEEP.

74 [illegible] - 4749

Kisseloff-25472

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. # D-94845

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received: 2-17-49

Examination requested:

Result of Examination

Examination by: Rollins

Ident Q-1 + Q-4 (Guest h.w.) K340, K-341, K342 with h.w. on F.B.I. #167887 (Civil Service) Ref. card.

Specimens submitted for examination

Compare

Compare Q1 + Q4 with writing on back C.S. F.P. card for Alger Hiss.

Compare K 340, K 341, K 342 with writing on S.P.C. of C.S. Comm for A.H.

Kisseloff-25473

Q-1 → Q-4

on or not
Shanghai Hugh
formerly be
under D.W.
working at
construed
Potez 3 Woosung

F.B.I. #107 887A
Sept. on Alger Hiss
Alger Hiss 3415 Volta Place, N.W. 3415
~~Shanghai~~
Washington, D.C. The following is based on
recollection:
Traffic Court, Washington, D.C

K-340, K-341, K-342
Alger Hiss
2905 P Street N.W Washington D.C.
Alger Hiss

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Jahan

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D95567

Examination requested by: Wash. F.O.

Date of reference communication: 3-4-49 Date received: 3-4-49

Examination requested: Doc.

Result of Examination Examination by: 3-5-49x Rollins AE. EMR

Ident K-702 with K-40 Hiss sig.

Ident K-702 with Q-1 → Q-4, K-340 → 342, K547.
(Recommend that all known be used for court presentation
However K702 with one of K-340 → K342, K547 in connection
with Q-1 → Q-4 could be used.

Specimens submitted for examination

K-40
Alger Hiss

K-702
Alger Hiss

Alger Hiss
3415 Volta Place N.W., Washington, D.C.
The Riggs National Bank, Farmers & Mechanics
Branch

K-547 Alger Hiss, Washington D.C.

K-340 → K-342
Alger Hiss
N.W. Wash Washington D.C. the Alger Hiss

Q-1 → Q-4
→ Div W working Marter Rubens was March

Kisseloff-25475

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers
was et al perjury, Espionage - R.
Internal Security

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94899.

Examination requested by: N. Y.

Date of reference communication: 2-16-49

Date received: 2-18-49

Examination requested:

Result of Examination

Examination by: Rollins A.E.

Ident K-547 with {K-40, Q-1 → Q-4, K340 → K-342
C.S.C. Fp. card

Specimens submitted for examination

Compare,
K40, Q1 → Q4, K340 → K342
C.S.C Fp card with K547.

K-547
Alger Hiss Washington D.C. your
to Mr. Banfield, the Yours

Civil Service fpt. card - Alger Hiss
K-340 → K-342
Mr Washington D.C.
Alger Hiss
Alger Hiss

Q-1 → Q-4
the for
US this
K-40 Alger Hiss Ident.

D-94195.

K35 Dan Fansler

K20 8. Dan Fansler

ident

K40 Alger Hiss

Alger Hiss

9 Alger Hiss

Ident.

K41 Priscilla Fansler Hiss

K96. Alger Hiss

K31 Priscilla Hiss

ident

Priscilla Hiss

HMDwight
Feb 5/49.

Kisseloff-25477

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was Etal Perjury, Espionage-R.

File # 74-1333
Lab. # 94696

Examination requested by: Norfolk

Date of reference communication: 2-15-49

Date received: 2-16-49

Examination requested: Doc.

Result of Examination

Examination by: #2. Rollins

Ident K-35 Daisy Fansler sign with Fansler signs. K-544 → K-545x

Specimens submitted for examination

Compare K544, K545 with signature on K35.

K-544 Cond'l Daisy Fansler
K-545 Cond'l Daisy Fansler
Cond'l Daisy Fansler

K-35 Daisy Fansler

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Compare K 734 with Q1-Q4 and Hiss Sig K40.

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-96723

Examination requested by: N.Y.

Date of reference communication: 3-29-49

Date received: 3-29-49

Examination requested:

Result of Examination

Examination by: Rollins 3-29-49

Ident K734 with Q-1 → Q-4 and Hiss Sign. K-40.

Specimens submitted for examination

K-734
Alger Hiss District of Columbia that September
Maryland P the October

Q-1 → Q-4
March City Shanghai
embassy Potsdam Over that

K-40 Alger Hiss

RECORDED
2-11-49 3:30 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94494 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia (65-2440)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-8-49

Date received: 2-10-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: ~~Fachan~~
Poelvin / EMR

Specimens submitted for examination

K35 Resubmitted. A white envelope bearing typewritten address "Miss Emma L. Hellings The Free Library Logan Square Philadelphia Pa.", postmarked "PHILADELPHIA, PA. DEC 6 1931 9:30 PM"; accompanying letter typewritten on a sheet of white paper, beginning "Dear Miss Hellings: Dr Peltz, my physician .....", signed DAISY FANSLER.

K519 A Notice of Resignation to the Free Library of Philadelphia, dated September 15, 1947, signed DAISY FANSLER.

K520 A Memorandum on stationery of The Free Library of Philadelphia, dated February 19, 1941, to Miss Hellings; signed DAISY FANSLER.

Kc521 Photostatic copy of an Employment Record beginning October 1, 1926 and ending September 30, 1947, bearing the known signature of DAISY FANSLER.

K522 Handwritten letter dated November 30, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine: Will you please advise .....", signed ~~CONDE~~ CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K523 Handwritten letter dated December 3, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine: Your ____ received this .....", signed ~~CONDE~~ DAISY FANSLER.

K524 Handwritten letter dated September 19, 1943, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine - I grabbed these papers which .....", signed ~~CONDE~~ DAISY FANSLER.

K525 Undated handwritten letter on stationery bearing the address "262 South Twenty-First Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania", beginning "Dear Miss Price I really didn't hear .....", signed ~~CONDE~~ DAISY FANSLER.

K526 Letter typewritten on stationery of The Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, dated November 28, 1945, signed CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers File #
was, Et AL. Lab. # D-94494 ED
Perjury, Espionage - R.

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Date of reference communication: 2-8-49 Date received: 2-10-49

Examination requested:

Result of Examination Examination by: Rollins

Ident Daisy Fansler sign. K-35 with
Daisy Fansler signs. K-519 → K-526

Specimens submitted for examination

K-35
Daisy Fansler

K-519 Daisy Fansler
K-520 Daisy Fansler
K-521 Daisy Fansler
K-522 Daisy Fansler
K-523 Daisy Fansler
K-524 Daisy Fansler.
K-525 Daisy Fansler
K-526 Daisy Fansler.

D-80847

D. N. GRAY
2/12/49

Whittaker Chambers
74-1333

CSC 7pc 5/6/42 Sig 2d Alger Hiss sig K40
Sig Signed Statement 12/7/48 2d Priscilla
Hiss Sig K41

K40 Alger Hiss } 2d.

CSC 7pc
5/6/42 Alger Hiss

K41 Priscilla Fansler Hiss 2d.

Statement nyc
12/7/48 Priscilla Hiss

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

1. cc for F.L. Jones
1. cc for Wash Field
1. cc for Baltimore
1. cc for Philadelph
1. cc for me.

RECORDED 12-9-48
4:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333 112
Lab. # D-88586 BU 12/10

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: Det. 12-8-48 Date received: 12-9-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
12-9
12-10
...

(Spec. Del. to New York only.)

Return K15 - K17 to New York with report.

Specimens submitted for examination

K15 Memo dated May 20, 1939, purportedly typewritten by TIMOTHY HOBSON.
K16 Set of notes consisting of six pages and captioned "APPENDIX", purportedly typewritten by TIMOTHY HOBSON.
K17 Carbon copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933 to WALTER L. TIMBETTS, purportedly typewritten by Mrs. ALGER HISS.

Non Ident K15 K16 with Qc5 - Qc69, Qc74 - Qc131
Non Ident K17 with Qc5 and Qc74 - Qc131
K17 no come with Qc4 - Qc69
Defect in small letter g. & noted in both questioned & known. - Due to poor line quality of K17 and the distorted photostats unable to reach a definite conclusion.

Takeout 12/10/48 QCF

Qc33

g
m
o

K17.

g
m
o
h

No Conc. K17 with Qc6 → Qc69.

Defect noted in bottom loop right side of small letter g. but g's are not good photo state (not as is) and known is a fuzzy carbon copy.

K15. t r a g

Non Ident with Qc5 → Qc69.
Qc74 → Qc131

K14. a g t r

Non Ident with Qc5 → Qc69.

K17

Non Ident with Qc5 and Qc74 → Qc131

K15. t

K14 a g t r h

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-11-48
2:35 PM
HH

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File 74-1333
Lab. D88671 BU
PC - 23687 GL

Examination requested by: Attorney Gen. Tom C. Clark

Date of reference communication: Memo. 12-10-48 Date received: 12-10-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination P+C Examination by: ~~FEEHAN~~ Berte.

Black inside Q132 alloy - soft pliable - plenty for comparison purposes
white on Q132 bubbles in H_2SO_4 - Ti Cu Mg - Tr Pb plenty left on Q132
oil base paint as shown by oil seepage out of paint into paper.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q6 through Q68 originals of photostatic copies previously submitted.
Q1 - Q4 previously submitted

Q6 Letter dated February 11, 1938, beginning "I feel that you will ...".
Q7 One page beginning "VOLUNTARY REPORT NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION ...".
Q8 One page beginning "NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION ...".
Q9 One page beginning "I NEED FOR NEW POLICY IN ECONOMIC ...".
Q10 One page beginning "II OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN ...".
Q11 Page number 3 beginning "3. The Manchoukuo Government ...".
Q12 Page number 4 beginning "The following table is said ...".
Q13 Page number 5 beginning "4. The company will be capitalized ...".
Q14 Page number 6 beginning "III BACKGROUND OF YOSHISUKE AIKAWA ...".
Q15 Page number 7 beginning "Nihom Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha A great deal has been written about ...".
Q16 Page number 8 beginning "Companies Controlled by Japan Industries ...".
Q17 Page number 9 beginning "III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries ...".
Q18 Page number 10 beginning "VI B. Victor Talking Machine Co. ...".
Q19 Page number 11 beginning "IV ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED ...".
Q20 Page number 12 beginning "(d) the political support of the ...".
Q21 Page number 13 beginning "Mr. Aikawa and his company ...".
Q22 One page beginning "Europe Jan. 5. Bullitt cabled from ...".
Q23 One page beginning "Europe England Jan. 24. Johnson, U. S. Charge ...".

~~Continued~~

Cont. Kissel on 15485 page

Sufficient white paint is available on G/32 for comparison purposes with any paint which was used in the vicinity of the envelope during the period it was supposed to be stored.

The black paint inside Q 132 is soft glossy black enamel. This paint is of the type known as synthetic enamel. A sufficient amount is present for comparison with known specimens should any be located.

The white paint on the [illegible] of Q 132 became attached to the paper before its present soiled condition as is shown by the light paper beneath each deposit of paint.

~~[illegible] the location, the [illegible]~~

A determination of the age of the white paint spots on Q 132 [illegible] upon many unknown factors such as the [illegible] humidity and surroundings of the envelope and of course [illegible] be determined.

File 74-1333
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Q24 One page beginning "Far East Jan 22. from Tsingtao, Dorn, ...".
Q25 One page beginning "Great Britain Jan. 28. Johnson ...".
Q26 One page beginning "Far East Jan. 29. Lockhart of U. S. Embassy ...".
Q27 One page beginning "February 7, 1938 The Significance of the Establishment ...".
Q28 One page beginning "Army controls and is practically ...".
Q29 One page beginning "as a result of the deal additional ...".
Q30 One page beginning "Far East Feb. 11. Lockhart, U. S. Counselor ...".
Q31 One page dated February 9, 1938, beginning "Yokohama reports that ...".
Q32 Letter dated Berlin, February 12, 1938, beginning "With reference ...".
Q33 Letter dated Tokyo, February 12, 1938, beginning "One. My British ...".
Q34 One page beginning "interests that he contemplates ...".
Q35 Letter dated Vienna, February 13, 1938, beginning "Reports from reliable ...".
Q36 Letter dated Vienna, February 14, 1938, beginning "Have just seen ...".
Q37 One page beginning "I queried Schmidt with regard ...".
Q38 Letter dated February 14, 1938 at Berlin, beginning "One. In a conversation ...".
Q39 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "One. Passenger trains on the ...".
Q40 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "Japanese marines have been ...".
Q41 Letter dated February 15, 1938, beginning "The Department has found ...".
Q42 Letter dated at Vienna, February 15, 1938, beginning "Dined last night ...".
Q43 Letter dated at Paris, February 15, 1938, beginning "The same informant ...".
Q44 Letter dated February 15, 1938 at Paris, beginning "I have just discussed/...".
Q45 One page beginning "an intensification of British war ...".
Q46 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Vienna, beginning "Have just seen Minister ...".
Q47 One page beginning "undertake some new adventure ...".
Q48 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Paris, beginning "In conversation today ...".
Q49 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at London, beginning "Admiral Lord Chatfield ...".
Q50 Letter dated at Paris, February 16, 1938, beginning "The Austrian Minister ...".
Q51 One page beginning "per cent Nazi by conviction ...".
Q52 Letter dated February 17, 1938, beginning "I have been reliably informed ...".
Q53 Letter dated February 17, 1938 at Tokyo, beginning "The British Ambassador ...".
Q54 Letter dated at Berlin, February 17, 1938, beginning "This evening's press ...".
Q55 Letter dated at Paris, February 17, 1938, beginning "The Foreign Office states ...".
Q56 Letter dated February 18, 1938, beginning "German domination of ...".
Q57 One page beginning "Austria, Germany Feb. 16. Wiley, ...".
Q58 One page beginning "London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m. I have just ...".
Q59 One page beginning "March 29, Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague ...".
Q60 One page beginning "Warsaw. No. 38, March 29, 4 p.m. One.I learn following ...".
Q61 One page beginning "Rome, 77, March 29, noon ...".
Q62 One page beginning "March 26, Lane, U. S. Minister ...".
Q63 One page beginning "(Germany) March 26. Ravndal, U. S. consul at ...".
Q64 One page beginning "March 28, U. S. consul at Tampico, ...".
Q65 One page beginning "March 28. Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome, ...".
Q66 One page beginning "England On March 29, Kennedy, ...".
Q67 One page beginning "Far East March 28. Grew, U. S. Ambassador ...".
Q68 One page beginning "Japan On March 30 the Department cabled ...".

Continued on next page
Kisseloff-25488

File 74-1933
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Q1 - Q4 previously submitted.

Q1 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "N 26 Mary Martin widow of HUGH MARTIN formerly ...".
Q2 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "About March 2 U. S. embassy in Paris ...".
Q3 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "March 3 Johnson U.S. charge at London ...".
Q4 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "Mar 11 Causs U.S. consul at Shanghai ...".

Q132 A metal clasp manilla envelope containing initials and date in ink/under flap "R.F.C. 11-26-48".

Kisseloff-25489

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-30-48
11:35

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89488 BU

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: Telegram 12-29-48 Date received: 12-29-48 md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Most closely to Underwood Viva

Examination by: FEEHAN 12-30-48

Specimens submitted for examination

Request Laboratory to advise make of typewriter which prepared specimen K15 and if possible, model and approximately serial number.

K15. g a t r 5 2 — Corresponds most closely to our standards for Underwood pica type spaced 10 to 1 inch manufactured ~~between~~ 1902 to 1924.

The specimen shows the machine has been banged up quite a bit, this being reflected in printing of letters g, t, etc. Small letter r is different than on our 650A but appears on 650. No information on when "r" added

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-30-48
9:50

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89439 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-29-48

Date received: 12-29-48

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 12-30-48 FREEMAN

Now have K97 - K100
with 96 - 969 + identified Rosen.

Specimens submitted for examination

K97 ~~K97~~ Two-page typewritten letter dated February 3, 1930 on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company stationery, to ~~XXXXXX~~ Doctor J. W. FISHER, Medical Director, signed in ink by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

K99 ~~K99~~ Typewritten letter dated February 14, 1930 on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company stationery, to Mr. E. G. FASSELL, signed in ink by H. L. MARTIN.

K98 ~~K98~~ Typewritten letter dated August 28, 1929 on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company stationery, to Mr. PERCY H. EVANS, signed in ink by H. L. MARTIN.

K100 ~~K100~~ Typewritten letter dated February 5, 1930 on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company stationery, to Mr. E. G. FASSEL, signed in ink by H. L. MARTIN.

cc New York

Kisseloff-25492

Une tel 12-30-48 Richard

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Freeman

RECORDED 12-29-48
9:30

Re: JAY DAVID MITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R)

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-69319 EU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Boston65-3251

Date of reference communication: let. 12-24-48

Date received: 12-28-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FREEMAN

Wordent KC 96 with tw. Q6 - Q69 - diff style & type
12/28/48
JB.

Specimens submitted for examination

K-96 Roll of Kodak Panatomic-X film, reflecting typewritten documents consisting of the following:

Form entitled "Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners - Inquiry into Character and Fitness" (4 pages).
Letter to Charles S. O'Connor.
Affidavit to the Supreme Judicial Court, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by Applicant for Admission to the Supreme Court of the United States.
Three typewritten letters on the letterhead of Choate, Hall and Stewart, Attorneys, 30 State Street, Boston.

Kisseloff-25493

Ins Fin Ob
12-29-48
L R Finch

NC.	K97.	g ee i o u d a A r
N.C.	K98.	g ee i o u d a r
N.C	K99.	g ee i o u d a r
NC.	K100	g ee 1 o u d a r A

K97 → K100

no conclusion with Q6 → Q69 and known that has been idented with the questioned.

K97-K100 Has few characteristics in common but there are others that are different. The # of yrs elapsing since Q6 → Q69 and its idented known wrote from the time K97 → K100 were typed would of course be sufficient time for characteristics to change.

Quest. g e 1 o u d a r

L-40

RECORDED
12-24-48 10:30 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89221 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 12-24-48 Date received: 12-24-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
12-24-48

Non Identical K95
with Q6 — Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K95 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 3, 1947, to Mr. Robert E. Lammond, Assistant Secretary, The Real Estate Title Insurance Company, 503 E Street N. W., Washington 1, D. C., signed ALGER HISS.

K95 returned - not Photographed 12/27

Lab. rel.
12/24/48
RCF

Kisseloff-25495

K95. r g t a

Now Insert K95 with Q6 - Q69

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 3:30 PM 12-23-48
cek

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89216 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Let. 12-23-48 Date received: 12-23-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 12-23-48

Non Identl K94 with Q6 — Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K94 ~~Typewritten~~ Letter addressed to "Mr. Jerome Frank, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.", dated May 5, 1933 and signed "ALGER HISS" bearing known typewriter specimens.

Return evidence...

cc: New York

Return K94 to Wash FD.

Lab Report 12-23-48 RCF:lcm

L-17 12-29-48 DKF:lcm

Kisseloff-25497

Кат. r e d

Мои [illegible] 46 - 069

12-23-48.

RECORDED
2:50 PM
12-23-48
DOCUMENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.,
ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89199 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Philadelphia (65-2440)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 12-22-48

Date received: 12-23-48
1ml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 12-23-48

Have Identical K92, K93 with Q6 - Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K92 Eleven sheets of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-169085.

K93 Eleven sheets of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-157542.

Lab. report 12-23-48 Reg. Unit

K92. n h f

K93. r

Now ident K92 - K93
with Q6 - Q69.

12-23-48

RECORDED
2:10 PM
12-22-48
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89154 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Philadelphia (65-2440)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 12-21-48

Date received: 12-22-48
1ml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Heehan
12-22-48

Woodstock K88 write
Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K88 Nine sheets of typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial Number N 168988.

Keep.

Kissel report
12-22-48
Pafi Lab

D- 89154 BU

K88. g e o i u d a

Your Ident K88 with Q6 - Q69.

12-22-48

Keep K88 Bureau files.

Kisseloff-25502

Director, FBI

December 21, 1948

SAC, Philadelphia

REGISTERED MAIL

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

There are enclosed herewith, nine sheets of typewriting specimens obtained by an Agent of the Philadelphia Office from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial Number N 168983.

Since it has been impossible to ascertain the original purchaser of this typewriter, and further, since it appears that the range of serial numbers of Woodstock typewriters manufactured during the year 1927 is between approximately 160,000 and 177,000, these specimens have been obtained for comparison with questioned specimens already in the hands of the Laboratory.

After the examination has been completed, the specimens may be destroyed.

JLK:VEH
65-2440
Enclosures

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-22-48
12:25

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
Perjury; Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89129 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-22-48

Date received: 12-22-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
12-22-48.

Have Ident K873 K86 with
Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K86 Sheet of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #N-236498.

Cons Fab-Rpts
12-22-48
Returned

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-22-48
12:30

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89130 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-22-48

Date received: 12-22-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
12-22-48

K87
You Ident K87 with Q6 — Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K87 Three sheets of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, number 265399.

Ans Lab Rep
12-23-48

K86. g e o u i d a D-81929 BU

K87. g e i o w D-81930 BU

Now ident K86 K87 } with Q6 → Q69.

12-22-48

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-22-48
9:50

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89076 BU
combined with D-89077 BU
NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-21-48 Date received: 12-22-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN 12-22-48

Mon Ident K84 with Q6 - Q69.
K85

Specimens submitted for examination

K84 Sheet of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #N-183318.

cc New York

Keep Evid. K84.

74-1333 Kc83
FBI
LABORATORY

Cross Lab P.P.
12-22-48
R.C.

D-89076 BU

K84.

g e o u i d a A t r n R

12-22-48

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-22-48
10:00

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89077 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-21-48

Date received: 12-22-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

K84
Non Ident K85 with Q6 + Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K85 Sheet of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #143499.

cc New York

Keep Evid K85

Kisseloff-25509

D- 89077 BU

K85 g e o u d i a

You Insert K85 with

Q6 → Q69.

12-22-48

Kisseloff-25510

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-21-48
4:40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89071 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 12-20-48

Date received: 12-21-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
12-22-48

Also Identify K81 with Q6 — Q69

Kc82 } To be kept in Bureau files for possible
Kc83 } future examinations

Specimens submitted for examination

K81 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated December 17, 1946, to Dr. ISAIAH BOWMAN, signed in ink ALGER HISS. (Your exhibit 1)

Kc82 Photostatic copies of handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS received from the registrar's office at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, consisting of an Application For A Hopkins Scholarship For Graduate Students and two letters. (Your exhibit 2)

Kc83 Roll of 35 mm. Panatomix - X and one pack of Plus - X film containing undeveloped film of pictures of the registration card of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. (Your exhibit 3)

Bring devel. 12/22/48

L-17
12/22/48
OCF/[illegible]

[illegible]
12-22-48
Rec'd [illegible]

K81 g* r*

Q6 → Q69 g r

Now Sent K81 with
Q6 → Q69.

12-21-48.

Returned to Baltimore

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-21-48
3:20

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
Perjury; Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89070 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-21-48 Date received: 12-21-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN 12-21-48

Have Secret K80 with Q6 + Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K80 Two sheets of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #SN-175281.

12-28-48

D-89070 13a

K 80. r g

Q6 → Q69. r g

non ident.

K80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-21-48
2:20

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89069 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-21-48

Date received: 12-21-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 12-21-48 FEEHAN

No Ident K79 with Q6 - Q69 typing.

Specimens submitted for examination

K79 Sheet of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, number N-166436.

D-89069 BU

K79. n o g a b e u d i A

Q6 → Q69. g e o i d u a A

Now Sent K79

with Q6 → Q69.

12-21-48.

RECORDED
2:25 PM
12-21-48
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89068 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Philadelphia (65-2440)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 12-20-48

Date received: 12-21-48
lml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
12-21-48

Non Ident K78 with
Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K78 A typewritten letter dated December 14, 1948 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa. This letter was submitted as typewriting specimens from a Woodstock typewriter purchased in January 1944 by JOSEPH M. HOLAHAN.

Lab Personnel
12-21-48
Ref: L.C.

K78. g a e o i d u

Q6-Q69. Non Ident.

Non ident K78 with Q6-Q69.

12-21-48

RECORDED
12-20-48 5 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89047 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 12-20-48 Date received: 12-20-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 12-21-48

Have Sent K76, K77 with Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K76 A sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens obtained ~~xxxx~~ from a Woodstock Typewriter #N-250227-E, located in lobby of YMCA, 19th & G Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

K77 A sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter #N-225558, located at Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

CC- New York

Kisseloff-25519

K76. a g

K77. g d w

You Sent K76 K77
with Q6 → Q69.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 12-20-48,
2:45 PM cek

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89031 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, Washington Field

Date of reference communication: Let. 12-20-48

Date received: 12-20-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

12-20-48.

You Identify K75 with
Q5 - Q69, QC74 - QC131

Specimens submitted for examination

K75 Slip of paper bearing specimen of typewriting taken from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #200382, which is located at the Smith Typewriter Exchange, 433 - 11th Street, N.W., Washington D.C.

Lab report
12-20-48
RCF:cm

D-89031 B.U.

K75. g e o u d i a

Now ident K75 with
Q5 → Q69, Qc74 → Qc131.

12-20-48.

L-40

RECORDED
12-20-48 2:15 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89027 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 12-20-48 Date received: 12-20-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
12-20-48

Non Identt K74 with
Q5 → Q69, Qc74 → Qc131

Specimens submitted for examination

K74 Two sheets of paper bearing known typewriting specimens of a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial 264985, located at the home of NATHANIEL ROBINSON, 1241 - 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CC- New York

Lab. report
12/20/48
RCF:jl

Kisseloff-25523

D-89027 BU

K74. g e o u d i a

now ident Q5 → Q69
Qc 74 → Qc131

12-20-48.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED:
12/20/48
2:15 PM

NO LAB FILE

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89007 BU

Examination requested by: Washington (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Let 12/20/48 **Date received:** 12/20/48 bmw

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: **Examination by:** FEEHAN 12-20-48

Have Identified K68 → K73 with
Q5 → Q69, Qc74 → Qc131

Specimens submitted for examination

K68 Expense voucher #56351 with four pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by DONALD HISS.
K69 Expense voucher #8 36143 with two pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.
K70 Expense voucher #15755 with nine pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.
K71 Expense voucher #11777 with three pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.
K72 Expense voucher #11746 with two pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.
K73 Expense voucher #2519 with card reading "Must not be re-produced" attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.

2- New York
1- Philadelphia
1- Baltimore
1- Mr. Jones

Returned to W.F.O. by Spec. Messenger 12-20-48. #1513

NOTE: Evidence to be returned to WFO by special messenger today #1513.

Forwarded 12/20/48 RCF/lmm

NOT PHOTOGRAPHED

Quest	g	u	e	I	o	d	a
K68	no	no	no	no	no		
K69	..	..	..	..	..		
K70	..	..	..	..	..		
K71	..	..	..	..	..		
K72	..	..	..	..	..		
K73.	..	..	..	..	..		

12-20-48.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-20-48
12:10

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa., etal
Espionage - R, Perjury

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89006 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington

Date of reference communication: let. 12-17-48

Date received: 12-20-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
12-20-48

Non Ident K65 - K67
with Q5 - Q69, QC74 - QC131

Specimens submitted for examination

K65 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, dated November 19, 1947, to Mrs. DOROTHY WOOD, signed in ink ALGER.
K66 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, dated September 29, 1947, to Mrs. DOROTHY G. WOOD, signed in ink ALGER.
K67 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, dated October 4, 1947, to Mrs. DOROTHY G. WOOD, signed in ink ALGER.

L-17
12/21/48
RCF/[illegible]

Confidential
12-20-48
RCF:mc

K65. g r e a d u i o

K66. g r

K67. g r

No Ident Q5 - Q69, Qc74 - Qc131

12-20-48.

L-40

RECORDED
12-20-48 11 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89001 and 89002 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Two letters dated December 17, 1948

Date received: 12-19-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Mon Submit K62-K64 with
Q5-Q69, Qc74-Qc131.

Specimens submitted for examination

#D-89002

K62 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 5, 1947, to Mr. ALBERT E. BUCK, Sailors Snug Harbor, 262 Greene Street, New York, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K63 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 2, 1947, to Sailors' Snug Harbor, 262 Greene Street, New York, New York, Attention: Mr. Buck, signed ALGER HISS.

#D-89001

K64 Four pages of typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, number 243, owned by DONALD J. CURLEY, 172 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York.

L-17
12/21/48
RCF/lmm

Lab. report
12/28/48
RCF:jl

D-89002

K62. r g d

K63. r g d

Q5 → Q69 Quest. r g

Qc74 → Qc131 r g

You — Sent K62 K63 } with Q5 → Q69
Qc74 → Qc131.

12-20-48

Kisseloff-25530

D-89001

K64. g r a d w u

Q5 ~ Q69. g r a dd uu

Qc74 ~ Qc131. g 5

Now ident K64 with Q5 ~ Q69, Qc74 ~ Qc131.

12-20-48.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
12-17-48 11:45 AM
jl

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88976 BU

NOLAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 12-17-48 Date received: 12-17-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 12-17-48

Also Identd K61 with Q6 & Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K~~60~~
K61 Typewritten letter dated October 13, 1947, on letterhead stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, to Washington Gas Light Company - Commercial Department, Attention of Mrs. F. E. Smith, Washington, D. C., signed ALGER HISS.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

L-17
12/20/48
RCF/Lemmer

Lab report
12/17/48
RCF

K6. g r a t

— Now Ident with

Q6 — Q69.

12-17-48.

...

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED 12-16-48
12:30

Laboratory Work Sheet

24
12/16

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-86905 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-14-48 Date received: 12-15-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN 12-16-48

You sent Kc60 with all

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc60 Two photostatic copies of a typewritten letter dated February 5, 1941, to Mr. ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, The Librarian of Congress, signed by PRISCILLA HISS.

cc New York

lab rpt 12/16
ref/mw

L-17
12-17-48
RECEIVED

Kisseloff-25534

D-88905

K60 grta

K60 Mon ident with Q6 → Q69, Qc74 → Qc77, Qc78 Qc79 → Qc81, Qc82 Qc83 → Qc131

December, 16, 1948 12-16-48

Return 2 photostatic copies K60 to Washington Field Office

RECORDED
9:20 AM
12-16-48
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88894 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 12-15-48 Date received: 12-15-48
lml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan
12-16-48

K45 → K59 now ident all guest typing on Q6 → Q69 ...

[redacted]

Specimens submitted for examination

K45 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated July 18, 1941 beginning "Dear Friend: I am submitting a report..." and signed "Fraternally yours, Phillip Baran."

K46 A portion of a typewritten letter beginning with the line "...for the week ending August 10." and signed "Fraternally, Harry Williams."

K47 A carbon copy of a typewritten daily newspaper circulation report bearing penciled dates "Aug. 11-17."

K48 A fifteen page typewritten radio script entitled "VICTORY AND AFTER", A Narration by Ruth McKenney Presented by the Communist Party.

Kc49 A photostatic copy of a typewritten letter beginning "Jim: As usual there is a slight discrepancy..." and signed "Charlotte."

Kc50 A photostatic copy of a typewritten report ~~dated January 4, 1944 and~~ entitled "ANALYSIS OF MEMBERSHIP UNREGISTERED AS OF January 4, 1944."

Kc51 A photostatic copy of a telegram dated January 7, 1943 beginning "YOU ARE HERE REQUESTED TO ATTEND..." and signed "BOB PAUL, CHAIRMAN."

Kc52 A photostatic copy of a Western Union telegram dated January 7, 1944 beginning "YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND..." and signed "BOB PAUL CHAIRMAN."

Kc53 ~~Three~~ photostatic copies ~~consisting of three pages dated July 31, 1943 at Washington, D.C.~~ bearing two listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Mrs. Wagner 1324 Lawrence NW" and ending with the name "Sy Bakst 1380 Ft Stevens Dr. NW" and dated July 31, 1943 at Washington, D. C.

Kc54 Two photostatic copies bearing two listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Floy Onley 2912 O St NW" and ending with the handwritten name "Sadie Sokalore 1220 - N St N.W.", dated "D.C. 7-31-43."

Kisseloff-25536

12-16-48

(continued next page)

Kc55 Four photostatic copies bearing tw. listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Chas. & Essie Adamson 1543 33rd St NW" and ending on the fourth page the handwritten words "Mr & Mrs Bassen transfer to..."

Kc56 One photostatic copy bearing tw. listings of names first name listed as "Charles and Essie Adamson" and ending with the name "Joseph Levine."

Kc57 One photostatic copy bearing tw. listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Charles Ad___son 1543 33rd St. N.W." and ending with the name "Edw Klein 911 Webster St NW", dated "4/15/43."

Kc58 One photostatic copy bearing tw. listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Joseph Langlois 608 Irving St. N.W." and ending with the name "Anne Zucker 911 Quincy St NW."

Kc59 Three photostatic copies bearing tw. listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Si Rubin 2131 H St...", and ending with the name "Mary Karp 29 Buchanan St. N.E."

Worksheet D-88894

Page two

NON

K45. g r d a o i

K46. g d a u o

K47. S u g a

K48. g

K49. r

K50. g

K51. g

K52. ELHT

K53. g

K54. g

K55. g

K56. g

K57. r

K58 g

K59 g

K45 → K59 non ident

Q6 → Q69

12-15-48

Do not photo

L-40

Recorded
4:00 PM
12-15-48
mg

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS,
PERJURY: INTERNAL SECURTIY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88893 BU

No lab file

Examination requested by: SAC, WFO (74-94)

Date of reference communication: let 12-15-48

Date received: 12-15-48

Examination requested: Doc

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
12-15

Urn Identt K44
evidt 46 - 069

Specimens submitted for examination

K44 Sheet of white paper bearing typewritten specimens taken from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial Number N242308.

2-NY-SD
1-Bg
1-Pb
1-Jones
1-Feehan

Tel. Report
12-15-48
RCJ/mg

Kisseloff-25539

K44 r g a

non ident
Q6 → Q69

12-15-48.

Keep evidence

L-40

RECORDED
12-15-48 1:45 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88854 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Milwaukee (65-786)

Date of reference communication: Letter 12-14-48 Date received: 12-15-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 12-15-48

No Conc K43 with Q6 → Q69
a few characteristics in common but
in 1930 and letter to short for
repetition of letters.

Specimens submitted for examination

K43 A letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania January 29, 1930, to Dr. J. W. FISHER, Medical Director, signed by H. L. MARTIN.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

Y. Report
12/15/48
RCF'y

Q6 → Q6 [redacted] K17, K32, K35, K40, [redacted] 41

Prev K's	g ↙	e ↙	i ↓	o ↙	(u u)	(d d)	a ↑
K43	g ↙	e ↙	i (?)	o ↙	u (?)	d (?)	a (?)

?

No Conc K43
Some characteristics
in common.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
1:00 PM
12-15-48
mg

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS,
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88855 BU

not for file

Examination requested by: WFO (74-94)

Date of reference communication: let 12-14-48

Date received: 12-15-48

Examination requested: Doc

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

12-15.

Use Exhibit K42 with Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K42 Typewritten letter dated "August 28, 1941", beginning "Dear Sirs: For purposes of the record..." and signed "ALIGER HISS"

2-mg - SD
1-Ba
1-Phe
1-Jones
1-Feehan

Laboratory
RC 12-15-48

LM 12/17
MG

K42.

g r a i w

g r a l

now ident with Q6 → Q69 and

Know ident with Q1 → Q69.

12/15/48

D.E.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED:
12/14/48
10:50 AM

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File #. 74-1333
Lab. # D-88748 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Let 12/13/48

Date received: 12/13/48
bmw

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
12-15.

No Idents.
Q6 > Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K34 Remington Portable typewriter #EI 800061, obtained from MRS. PITTMAN B. (MARGARET H.) POTTER, room ~~XXX~~ 306, Annex #7, of the State Department.

(Recorder did not see evidence)

cc's 2- New York
1- Philadelphia
1- Baltimore
1- Mr. Jones
1- Feehan

Lab-reg'd
12/14/48
RCF/lmm

Kisseloff-25545

D-88748 BU

Remington

K34 g a d r y

Q6 → Q69 Gx Woodstock - NON IDENT.

Qc74 → Qc131.

No Conc K34 with Qc74 → Qc91, Qc94, Qc95, Qc120 → Qc131.

No Ident Qc92, Qc93, Qc96 → Qc119.

12-13-48.

L-40

RECORDED
12-13-48 9 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88677 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Milwaukee (65-786)

Date of reference communication: Letter 12-10-48 Date received: 12-12-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 12-12

You sent K31 - all.
" " K28, K29 with Q5, Qc74 + Qc131
K30 but no conc Q6 + Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K28 A letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated August 19, 1929 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. E. D. Jones, Secretary and signed H. L. MARTIN. (Your K9)

K29 A typewritten document on plain white paper, dated August 29, 1929 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, signed THOMAS L. FANSLER, witnessed by HARRY L. MARTIN. (Your K10)

K30 A ~~letter~~ typewritten letter on letterhead stationery of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated August 30, 1929 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. H. R. Ricker, Assistant Secretary, signed H. L. MARTIN. (Your K11)

K31 A letter typewritten on a sheet of plain white paper, dated at Washington, D. C. June 8, 1940, to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, signed PRISCILLA HISS. (Your K12)

RETURN EVIDENCE.

Evid K28 + K31 retd to Milwaukee 12/13/48. 12/13/48 RCF jl

CC- Philadelphia
New York

K28. r g (ar natural) (a natural) (th natural) (w natural)
K29.
K30. A
Q6 → Q68, Qc69. g ar a th w

✓ 8 + 9 yrs elapsing between Ques + known characteristics in known not in questioned.

✓

K28. Now ident with Quest Qc47 → Qc131.

K31 g 98245

K28
K29 } now ident Q5, Qc74 → Qc131
K30 } but no conc Q6 → Q68, Qc69 due to years intervening but prob now ident as char. noted not in common.

K31 now ident Q5, ~~Q6~~ thru Q68, Qc69, Qc74 → Qc131.

12-12-88

Kisseloff-25548

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 9:00 AM 12-13-48
cek

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # B-88676 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, Milwaukee (65-786)

Date of reference communication: Let. 12-10-48 Date received: 12-12-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 12-12

Non Identical K24 K25 with Q5 + Q69, Q74 + Q131
" " K26 K27 " " " Q5
U. C K26, K27 with " " Too many yellow between
Non Identical K26, K27 with Q5. + Q74 + Q131

Specimens submitted for examination

K24 A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated January 14, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. R. E. PERRY, Assistant Secretary and signed H. L. MARTIN.

K25 A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated June 29, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. E. D. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN.

K26 A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated July 8, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. E. D. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN.

K27 A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated August 21, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. H. R. RICKER, Assistant Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN.

Return evidence....
cc: Philadelphia
New York

Evid Rtd

K24.

r 38t g*

K25. r 3928 a g*

Q5. g*

Q6 → Q69. r*

Qc74 → Qc131.

✓ Now ident K24, K25
with Q5 → Q68, Q69, Qc74 → Qc131

✓ Now ident K26, K27 with Qc74 → Qc131, Q5
altho K26, K27 are of the same general style of type as shown on Q5, ~~show~~ Q68, Qc69 there were noted characteristics in the ~~K26~~, K27 typewritten characters that are not in common with characteristics in the questioned typewriting Q5 → Q68, Qc69.

K26

g ? suspicious
a correct position
ar correct position
th correct position
w correct position
w* defect.

Q6 → Qc69.

g ar a th w

12-12-48

K27.

g*
ar correct position
a correct position
th correct position
w

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 9:00
12-13-48

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Perjury, Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88675 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: St. Louis

Date of reference communication: let. 12-11-48 Date received: 12-12-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
12-12

Have Identified Kc 23 with all general typing.

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc23 Photostats of an Application For Appointment And Statement Of Preferences For Reserve Officers, dated January 15, 1926, bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-2555P

K23. Bat S g 54738

Q5 g** g**

Q6 → Q68, Qc69

g** t** B

QJ4 → Qc131 3** g** E

Rec'd in Lab + Doc sect 11 45/a 12/12/48

K23 now ident Q5 → Q69, ~~Q68~~, Qc74 → Qc131.

Dec 12, 1948.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-10-48
5:05

12/10
JEN

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88673 Bu

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-10-48 Date received: 12-10-48 ~~XXXXX~~ md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Also Identify Kc 22 with Kc6 - Kc69.

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc22 Spool of Recordak film on which there is a document undated pertaining to the biographical sketch of ALGER HISS.

2 CC New York — S A
Baltimore
1 Pk
1 - Sec Inner
1 - Feehan
1 - Memo

Evd rtd to Wash Field
by Carl Jones. 12/10/48.

Lab report
12-10-48
REF'D

$$K \quad \frac{r^{\downarrow} \; t^{\downarrow} \; a^{\downarrow}}{r \; t \; a}$$

Q.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-10-48
4:55

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88663 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia 65-4204

Date of reference communication: let. 12-9-48 Date received: 12-10-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

K21 N.C Q6 > Q69 - print not
K21 non Identical result.

K20 Non Identical Q5 > Q69, Q74 > Q131

Specimens submitted for examination

K20 Typewritten letter dated January 14, 1929, to Mr. R. E. Perry, beginning: "Dear Sir: Referring to your....".
K21 Typewritten letter dated February 19, 1930, to Mr. Frank E. Barger, beginning: "My dear Mr. Barger: It was your desire...".

cc New York

Lab Rpt.
12-13-48
RCF FN

RECORDED
3:55 PM
12-10-48
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 76-1333
Lab. # D-88669 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Date of reference communication: Memo, 12-10-48

Date received: 12-10-48
lml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Hou Sent | Qc5 → Qc69
Qc74 → Qc131.

Specimens submitted for examination

K19 A typewritten Biographical Statement of ALGER HISS beginning "Born November 11, 1904, Baltimore, Maryland."

r g t

r g t

2cc N.Y.
1cc Phila.
1cc Balti
1cc Tickler
1cc F.L. Jones
1cc file.

Kissel off-25556

RECORDED
12-9-48 9:15 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88546 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Milwaukee (65-786)

Date of reference communication: Letter 12-7-48 Date received: 12-8-48

Examination requested: Document
Ills ident Q5 → Q69

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 12-8-48 12-9-48

K11 + K14 show Ident with Qc5 → Qc69 and Qc74 → Qc131
K12, K13 - same typewriter but n.c with K11. and K11 → K12 + K13 no ident K14.
K11 → K13 contain type most closely like Woodstock Pica
K14 " " " " " Royal Elite type

Suggest L.C. Smith Pica 10L to 1" as quest Qc5 → Qc69 are not to good photostats and standards for Woodstock and Smith are fairly close.

Specimens submitted for examination

Keep in Bureau

K11 A one page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated June 17, 1929 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. W. Ray Chapman, Asst. Supt. of Agencies and signed H. L. MARTIN.

K12 A two-page typewritten letter on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated July 23, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. Harry L. Martin, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

K13 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated November 4, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. Charles H. Parsons, Supt. of Agencies, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.,, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, signed HARRY L. MARTIN.

K14 A one page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1927, to Mr. Charles H. Parsons, Supt. of Agencies, Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, signed HARRY L. MARTIN.

2 N. York
CC-1 Philadelphia
1 Baltimore
~~FORWARD~~ EVIDENCE ~~TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN~~
1 Mash Field
1 Phil
1 Fletcher
1 for me

Fletcher says return 12/15/48
Evid to be retained in Bureau per instructions of Floyd Jones by tel 12/9/48.
Has not been photo'd.

12/9/48
RCF

Kiselloff-25557

Qc5 g

Qc6 → Qc69 gatr

K11. gatr

K12. gatr

K13. gatr

K14. gatr 7

Suggest L.C. Smith Pica type 10 L to 1" as guest Qc 5 → Qc69 ~~are~~ not to good photostatic copies, and standards of Woodstock & Smith are fairly close.

You Ident K11 → K14

with {Qc5 / Qc6 → Qc69

K12 } same
K13 }

no conc K11 with above, letter & L. comparison and all above not same as K14.

12-8-48

You Ident K11 → K14

with Qc 74 → Qc131

Three of the known specimens K11 → K13 contain impressions of typewriting most closely like Woodstock Pica typewriting specimens in the Lab Files, while K14 contains impressions of typewriting most closely like the standards of Royal Elite type.

RECORDED
12-9-48 9:45 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88547 BU

NO LAB. FILE

See D-88546

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: Memo dated 12-8-48 Date received: 12-8-48

Examination requested: Document

12-8-48
12-9-48

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Non Ident Qc5 → Qc69 with Qc74 → Qc131

Non Ident K11 → K14 with Qc5 → Qc131

Specimens submitted for examination

The following are photostatic copies of documents bearing typewriting which were developed from negative films.

Qc74 One page dated January 8, 1938, beginning "Mr. Sayre: I am returning ...".
Qc75 Page 2, beginning "Mr. Darlington points out ....", ending "HARRY C. HAWKINS".
Qc76 One page dated December 21, 1937, beginning "Mr. Hawkins: I am returning ...".
Qc77 Page number 2, beginning "critical of its commercial ...".
Qc78 Page number 3, beginning "field of general currency ...".
Qc79 Page number 4, beginning "same words on another occasion ...".
Qc80 Page number 5, beginning "have undergone an appreciable ...".
Qc81 Page number 6, beginning "of Party men have gained ...".
Qc82 Page number 7, beginning "give a reply of negative nature ....".
Qc83 Page number 8, beginning "method of carrying on trade .....".
Qc84 Page number 9, beginning "an agreement upon Germany ....".
Qc85 Page number 10, beginning "German Imports of Cotton ....".
Qc86 Page number 11, beginning "trade. What is needed now ...".
Qc87 Page number 12, beginning "An interim agreement should ....".
Qc88 Page number 13, beginning "most-favored-nation treatment in ...".
Qc89 Page number 14, beginning "best politics of all, at any time,...".
Qc90 Page number 15, beginning "proof to the German people ...".
Qc91 Page number 16, beginning "come from the one least ....".
Qc92 One page beginning "MEMORANDUM The United States Government ...".
Qc93 Page number 2, beginning "convinced that the interests ...".

Kisselloff-25559

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-88547 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

Qc94 Page number 3, beginning "The United States is not .....".
Qc95 Page number 4, beginning "Germany during the interim .....".
Qc96 One page beginning "Aide - Memoire. I. Die Deutsche Regierung ...".
Qc97 Page number 2, beginning "kungen auch der Urheber ...".
Qc98 Page number 3, beginning "genannten 'reprasentativen Periode' ....".
Qc99 Page number 4, beginning "wesentliche Grundlagen seiner ....".
Qc100 Page number 5, beginning "der Kompensation usw. sind nicht ...".
Qc101 Page number 6, beginning "finden, welche zu der ...".
Qc102 Page number 7, beginning "Staaten gewahren gewissen ....".
Qc103 Page number 8, beginning "ten auf eine neue, die ....".
Qc104 Page number 9, beginning "wird, dab die Deutsche .....".
Qc105 Page number 10, beginning "Zusammenwirken dieser beiden ...".
Qc106 Page number 11, beginning "Die Ausfuhr der Vereinigten ...".
Qc107 Page number 12, beginning "Vereinigten Staaten Automobile ....".
Qc108 Page number 13, beginning "Beteiligung Deutschlands und der ....".
Qc109 Page number 14, beginning "silien nicht die Rede ...".
Qc110 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that on the ....".
Qc111 One page, message beginning "to Urumchi in Sinkiang and thence ...", ending "BULLITT".
Qc112 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that the whole problem ....", ending "BULLITT".
~~Qc113 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Tsiang recently resigned ....", ending "BULLITT"~~
~~Qc114 One page, message beginning "a reply. He stated that he had ....", ending "BULLITT"~~
Qc113 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "The road from that point ....", ending "BULLITT".
Qc114 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Tsiang recently resigned ...".
Qc115 One page, message beginning "a reply. He stated .....", ending "BULLITT".
Qc116 One page dated January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Peiping and Hankow please transmit ....", ending "SOKOBIN".
Qc117 One page dated at Hankow, January 11, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Following for War Department ...".
Qc118 Page number 2, beginning "suggest nothing better, but they ....".
Qc119 Page number 3, beginning "results will be disappointing ...", ending "JOHNSON".
Qc120 One page beginning "AIDE MEMOIRE The German Ambassador ...".

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-88547 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

Qc121 Page number 2, beginning "not constitute a threat or .....".
Qc122 Page number 3, beginning "this reply. The Ambassador has ...".
Qc123 Page number 4, beginning "tiating bilateral trade agreements ...".
Qc124 Page number 5, beginning "certain reasonable and .....".
Qc125 Page number 6, beginning "tries, for whatever reasons they ....".
Qc126 Page number 7, beginning "arrangement by German regulations ...".
Qc127 Page number 8, beginning "competitors of non-German residence.....".
Qc128 Page number 9, beginning "which is reputed to amount ....".
Qc129 Page number 10, beginning "The problem which such subsidizations ....".
Qc130 Page number 11, beginning "the trade agreement between the ....".
Qc131 Page number 12, beginning "fluencing the Brazilian ....", dated July 21, 1937.

Kisseloff-25561

N.I. Qc5. g t a r

N.I. Qc6. gatr

N.I. Qc74. g t a r
N.I. Qc75 ..
N.I. Qc76 g a t r
N.I. Qc77
N.I. Qc78 → Qc91. gatr

N.I. Qc92 g a t r f
N.I. Qc93 ..

N.I Qc94 gatr
N.I Qc95 ..

N.I Qc96 → Qc109 gatr

N.I. Qc110 Eatr
N.I. Qc111 ..
N.I Qc112 → Qc119 ..

N.I Qc120 → Qc131 targ

K 11 gatr
K 12 gatr
K 13 gatr
K 14 gatr

Now Identical Qc6 → Qc69
with Qc74 → Qc131
Dec 8, 1948

Kisseloff-25562

ND-32

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

12/8 1948

TO:

____Director
____Mr. Tolson
____Mr. D. M. Ladd
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Harbo
____Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Rosen
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Q. Tamm
____Mr. Mohr
____Miss Gandy
____Mr. Nease

____Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____Mr. Baumgardner
____Mr. Whitson
____Mr. Keay
____M _____

____Mr. Laughlin
____Mr. Wall
____M _____
____M _____

____Mr. Sanders
Foreign Service Desk

____Mrs. Davidson
____Miss Waldrep
____Miss Roche

____Chief Clerk's Off.
____Records Section
____Personnel Files
____Mechanical Sec.
____Ident. Division
____Technical Lab.

____See Me
____Call Me
____Appropriate action
____Note & return
____Send file
____Bring up-to-date
____Correct
____Re-date
____Please initial & return
____Place on record
____Place on record & return

Kisseloff-25563

H. B. Fletcher

RECORDED:
2:30 PM
12-7-48
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88429 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: Memo to Fletcher from Whitson, 12-6-48

Date received: 12-6-48
1ml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 12-7-48

Sheet Q70 - Q73
with Kc8 - Kc10 Purported Known of
Harry Dexter White

Card attached to memo Dec 7, 1948.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q70 A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "1/10/38- Taylor tried to press the Secretary..." and ending on the reverse side "...China and is quite interested."

Q71 A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "We have just discovered evidence..." and ending on the reverse side "there is any chance, however, of his"

Q72 A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "becoming Premier. Reynard believed the..." and ending on the reverse side "...taken seriously ~~here.~~"

Q73 A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "(via Cochran) Backman of the Swiss Nat. Bank..." and ending "...Hitler and Sahaschrigg."

Kc8 Two photostatic copies of an Air Mail envelope and accompanying two page handwritten letter addressed to "Mrs. H. D. White 4000 Cathedral Ave Westchester Apt. 114-B Washington, D. C. U.S.A.", letter beginning "Anne dear, Here I am in Lima, Peru after a fine day..." and ending "With Love Harry", bearing the purported known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Kc9 Two photostatic copies of an Air Mail envelope and accompanying two page handwritten letter addressed to "Mrs. H. D. White Westchester Apt. 114-B, Cathedral Ave. Washington, D.C.", letter beginning "Anne dearest, Arrived to-day after a rather long night sitting up." and ending "Love Dads.", bearing the purported known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Kc10 Two photostatic copies consisting of a two page handwritten letter on the stationery of the Gran Hotel, Managua, Nic., letter beginning "Well, Anne dear, there are doubtless hotter places than this..." and ending "With Love, Dads.", bearing the purported known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Kisselloff 25564

KNOWN

K8. HDW White
S Capt I blanket
Equator of handful
the The Good
undus

K9. Its so come
hand full The
gadgets except itself
tempo Washington
Gomez call for I Th
are a

K10. I the by year
day W
without dual
suffice to say
negotiations

D-88429
Bur File #74-1333

QUESTIONED (yellow sheets Q70 → Q73)

W the P Cap Banks
Secretary believed
Eng of the offer The
The Govt address idea
begin case
exchange of

believe bankers a a
years possibly desire
He is to

of my way my
would
I
offer
negotiations

Ident Q70 → Q73 with K8 thru
K10 Harry Dexter White.

Dec 7, 1948

Rowan Lechau

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Jay David Whitaker Chambers
was Perjury, Espionage, K

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88429

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received: 12-6-48

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Rollins 12-7-48

Ident. Quest. Q-70 → Q-73 with K-8 → K-10

Specimens submitted for examination

Questioned h.w. Q-70 → Q-73

If Thu thi to for a possibli a
W Ellmit the development
Sermin China S be here
Captain Ingersol

Purported known h.w. K-8 → K-10

full a the of drinking W be
Cathedral Cum dearest She claims to hard
Mr Gomez asked much after dinner

PERMANENT FILE

154

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Thomas L. Fansler
Louis Hoffman
Arthur Miller, Jr., Cashier

HARRY L. MARTIN
FANSLER & MARTIN ~~Fansler & Hoffman, General Agents,~~
Special Agents
650 BULLITT BUILDING.
207 BULLITT BLDG.
131 SO. 4TH ST.
PHILA., PA.

TELEPHONES:
BELL: LOMBARD 11-05
KEYSTONE: MAIN 25-07

Percy C. Madeira
Resident Trustee

Philadelphia, Pa., July 8, 1929.

Frank E. Barger
Nos. 1970390
1970391
1987861

Mr. E. D. Jones,
Secretary.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly arrange to comply with Mr. Barger's request enclosed for payment of premiums on policies Nos. 1970390 1970391 and 1987861 through the Philadelphia Agency. I suppose this will be handled as a Circular Collection item.

Very truly yours,

HLM*AC

Under cover to-
C.B. & H.M. Taylor,
General Agents.

MARTIN, H.L.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Thomas L. Fansler
Louis Hoffman

Fansler & Hoffman, Special Agents
BULLITT BUILDING

Percy C. Madeira
Resident Trustee

Philadelphia, Pa., August 28, 1929.

P

ACTUARY'S DEPT.
AUG 30 9 16 AM 1929

Mr. Percy H. Evans,
Actuary.

Dear Sir:

The "Life Insurance Courant", August 1929 issue records the 20 year dividend experiences of various Companies. I note that on page #405 the Metropolitan net cost items have used special settlement dividend equal to 10% of the policy's terminal reserve in the cash value and further that they have made mention of the maturity dividend of $100.

I was under the impression that these extras only pertained to the special $5,000 contract. Was the dividend made retro-active in connection with all policies?

I would appreciate any information you may furnish in this connection.

Very truly yours,

H.L. Martin.

HLM*AC

Under cover to-
C.B. & H.M. Taylor,
General Agents.

Mr. Tarbell
E@83 Am Exp 3½%

31464
3140
345.44

3140
9.40
49.07
58.49
2.92

Kisseloff-25568

74-1333 K98
FBI LABORATORY

MARTIN, Harry L.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Thomas L. Fansler
Louis Hoffman

HARRY L. MARTIN
FANSLER & MARTIN
Special Agents
207 BULLITT BLDG.
131 SO. 4TH ST.
PHILA., PA.

~~Fansler & Hoffman, Special Agents~~
BULLITT BUILDING

Percy C. Madeira
Resident Trustee

Philadelphia, Pa., February 14, 1930

ACTUARY'S DEPT.
FEB 17 11 12 AM 1930

Mr. E. G. Fassell,
Assistant Actuary.

Dear Sir:

Your Letter Feb. 13th.

I recently requested you to furnish some information regarding Dr. Longnecker and felt that it was proper for me to furnish you with a copy of a plan which is workable in connection with the Continental American new policy.

The second sheet I believe is self-explanatory since an additional $10,000 policy on the Term Plan can be purchased to provide for settlement under our Option "B" while the $10,000 Ordinary Life policy will remain with the Company under option "A". The cost is in favor of Northwestern.

This is forwarded as a matter of information.

Very truly yours,

H. L. Martin.

HLM*AC

Under cover to-
Hergesheimer & Finkbiner,
General Agents.

File

Kisseloff-25569

3

74-1333 K99
FBI LABORATORY

MARTIN, Harry L.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Thomas L. Fansler
Louis Hoffman

HARRY L. MARTIN
FANSLER & MARTIN
Special Agents
207 BULLITT BLDG.
131 SO. 4TH ST.
PHILA., PA.

~~Fansler & Hoffman, Special Agents~~
BULLITT BUILDING

Percy C. Madeira
Resident Trustee

Philadelphia, Pa., February 5, 1930.

ACTUARY'S DEPT. FEB 7 9 20 AM 1930

Mr. E. G. Fassel,
Assistant Actuary.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I had the opportunity of discussing a case with William E. Crary, Assistant Actuary of the Provident Mutual Life. I was surprised to learn that his Company would make a change to a lower premium policy and thereby proportionally increase the amount of Insurance as of the original date. The case for your information follows:

Date of birth of the insured - March 17, 1872. Present insurable age 58. The Provident issued a 20-Payment 25-Year Endowment policy at age 40 dating from August 28, 1912 with an annual premium of $218.50. On this basis you can see that the premium payments will cease with the 1931 premium.

There is a loan on the policy of $1525.00, interest accruing at 6%. The theory advanced by the Provident for changing to Ordinary Life follows:

Endowment Premium	Ordinary Life Premium
$43.70 per $1,000	$30.25 per $1,000.

The endowment premiums totaled $218.50. This would have purchased at the original date, $7223.00 of Ordinary Life protection and figuring on the 18th year cash value would involve a refund to the insured of approximately $1175.00.

It is true that by letting the policy run its regular course, the insured receives the benefit of the full cash value. Do you think it would be to the insured's advantage to allow a total value of $2203.00 remain with the Company and continue paying the Ordinary Life Premium? Do you think it a wise procedure under the circumstances to purchase new Insurance instead of making the change? For your information, if the same plan could be pursued with other Insurance, I am sure that his policies with the Provident could be doubled.

I am arranging the Insurance program of Dr. Longnecker who is also insured with this Company, and would appreciate your prompt response.

Very truly yours,

H. L. Martin

HLM*AC

Under cover to: Hergesheimer & Finkbiner, Gen. Agts.

Kisseloff-25570

2

74-1333 K100
FBI LABORATORY

Philadelphia, Pa., February 3,1930

Doctor J. W. Fisher.

At an early date I want to give the Philadelphia Agency of the Northwestern a talk on the Company itself and the most desirable forms of Insurance for both Company and insured. I shall appreciate greatly the fullest information on this subject you may care to give.

With very sincere personal regards, I am,

Yours truly,

Thomas L. Gansler

TLF*AC

Kisseloff-25571

74-1333 K97
FBI
LABORATORY

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HARRY L. MARTIN
FANSLER & MARTIN
Special Agents
207 BULLITT BLDG.
131 SO. 4TH ST.
PHILA., PA.

~~Fansler & Hoffman, Special Agents~~

BULLITT BUILDING

Thomas L. Fansler
Louis Hoffman

Percy C. Madeira
Resident Trustee

Philadelphia, Pa., August 21, 1929.

ANSWERED
AUG 24 1929
CHG. POL. DIV.
T

Frank E. Barger
1970390, 1987861

Mr. H. R. Ricker,
Asst. Secretary.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of July 8 giving me the Option Settlement as applied on Frank E. Barger policies Nos. 1970390 and 1987361.

Mr. Barger is anxious to have the same form of settlement apply on a new policy for which I expect to have the examination made during the next week. Will you be good enough to forward the Option Settlement form required to have this feature supplement the application?

The new policy will carry with it the same provisions and Option Settlement as drafted by your Department.

Very truly yours,

H. L. Martin

HLM*AC

Under cover to-
C.B. & H.M. Taylor,
General Agents.

Kisseloff-25572

74-1333 K27
FBI
LABORATORY

Feehan.

Photos of
Watermarks. ~~Q3, Q5~~

~~Iraq. Q3~~
~~2 parts Q5~~ ~~1 ★ - 25% Req.~~

WATER MARKS

Kisseloff-25573

Gov't Printing Office reports that the watermark of The Great Seal of the U.S. was used on bond paper from at least 1918 to Mar 1, 1929. A watermark similar to this but minus star formations (but the large stars added to denote rag content) was adopted March 1, 1929 and is used to the present time.

Q3 fragmentary
Q5 shows 1 star (25% rag content).

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

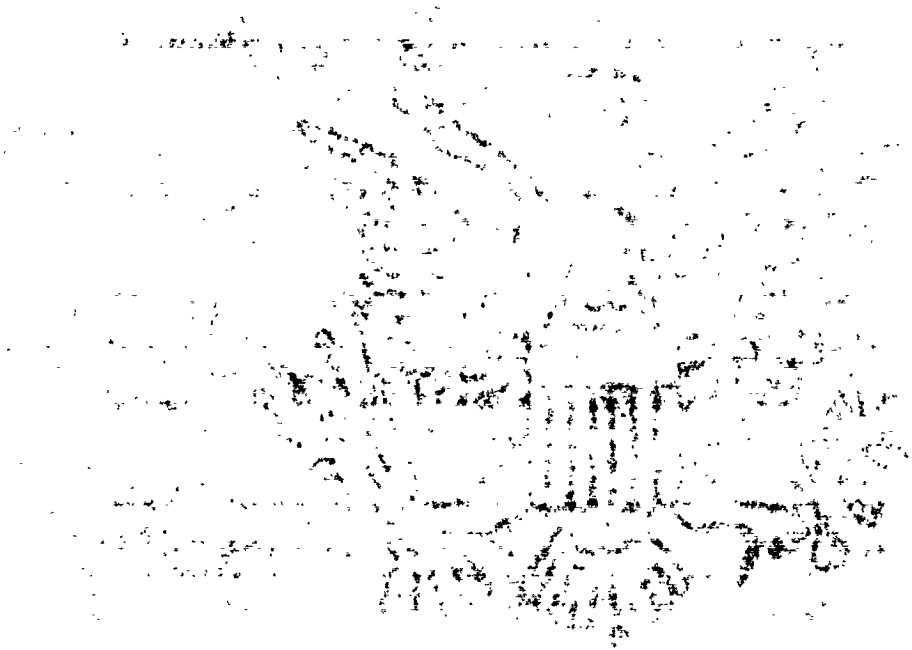

Kisseloff-25576

Kisseloff-25577

Q3

Watermark

Kisseloff-25578

QS
watermark

PEEHAN

KEEP

Handwriting Worksheets.

Alger Hiss

Priscilla Hiss

Daisy Fausler.

HANDWRITING WORKSHEETS

Kisselloff-25581

11-1505-4799

RECORDED
3-29-49 11:15 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-96723 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-23-49 Date received: 3-29-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Ident K734 ALGER HISS with Q1 → Q4 and the Alger Hiss signature on K40.
RF, 3/29/49.

Specimens submitted for examination

K734 Questionnaire and Statement of Applicant form of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, dated December 3, 1932, bearing the known handwriting and signatures of ALGER HISS.

K734 given to Norman Bagwell S.A. of N.Y. office for return today. 3/29 RF.

Photos have been made

Q2 Poltz is a latest type light bp

Q3 year and in any case new battleships would called ~~that~~ decided whether

Q4 believed destined for the of quantities called ~~that~~

Q1 negation well Rubens while working ~~strict~~ long formally

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

3/10/49
Mg. Mg.

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

K547 Washington D.C. My Banfield. of the I
to I Alger Hiss 3-29-49

RF,

Alger Hiss

K40.

Q1 - Q4. Remember well while Mary Martin formerly his of that
Hugh Lib Cong with Div. attache had Poley planes
bomber pursuit Johnson's plans V W H I that
C I cabled that year to the military to be

Questionnaire + Statement of Applicant issued Dec 3, 1932
of the Appellate Div, Supreme Court, 1st Judicial
Department (Filed Jan 17, 1933) in his own + signed Alger Hiss.
Linden Avenue W Maryland Cambridge D Johns University
K734 Washington interviewing witnesses January to that
profession during the period. I Columbia information
not guilty while as I stated that Alger Hiss
Alger Hiss
Alger Hiss include

K702. Alger Hiss
Washington DC.

Mechanics Branch Bank Place
Wisconsin Ave

K340. Washington DC. April your letter I * to wife Priscilla
K341 The washer on the of Washington D.C. want left Hiss
few belongings front Alger Hiss
K342 Washington D.C. letter no copy of May The could I

L-40

RECORDED
3-7-49 9:15 AM
jI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95567 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-4-49 Date received: 3-4-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 3-4-49

Identical K702 with K40 Hiss Sig.

See attached

Specimens submitted for examination

K702 A "Power of Attorney by Individual for the Collection of Checks Drawn on the Treasurer of the United States" form, dated July 28, 1938, at Wash., D.C., signed ALGER HISS .

Lab. report 3/7/49 RCF:l

N.C. K702 with Q1→Q4 not suff comp in word + letter sequence.

Ident.

K40. Alger Hiss

74-1333
D-95567 BU.

K 702. Alger Hiss Alger Hiss

3415 Volta Place N.W., Washington D.C. The Riggs National Bank, Farmers + Mechanics Branch M St. + Wisconsin Ave N.W., Washington, D.C.

K547 Alger Hiss Washington D.C. during if
Why B September contrary be
will personality school the

K340 Hiss Washington D.C.
Alger Hiss Mr. April

K341 Mr. Case Washington D.C. Alger Hiss

K342 Alger Hiss Washington D.C.

N.C K702 with Q1→Q4 -
Ident K702 with K547
Ident (K702 [redacted] K547) with Q1→Q4 (by using together K702, K547)
Ident K702 with K40 sig Alger Hiss
Ident K702 with K340→K342.
With K702 and any one or all of K547, K340, K341, K342 able to ident Q1→Q4.

3/4/49.

Q1. widow Hugh Martin formerly employed for special work by Legation at Riga

Remember well Rubens while working for Hugh be strict if needed with Lib. Cong., Law Div.

Q2. About March 2 U.S. embassy in Paris cabled ~~that~~ although was permitting ~~that~~ this was it For

---

Q3. Chatfield whether decided ~~not~~ (but) would not change cruisers this year + in any case need before current year March 3 Johnson US charge at London cabled ~~that~~ whether change his plans for cruisers ~~this~~ before the

---

Q4. Mar Jones U.S. consul at Shanghai cabled ~~that~~ military observers estimated ~~that~~ over Woosung during past weeks. Over believed destined for southern Tsinpu front rest to be distributed along the lines of communication

---

L-40

RECORDED
2-17-49 5 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94845 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York

Date of reference communication: Teletype 2-16-49 Date received: 2-17-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

K340 → K342 subm. by Batti 1-19-49

Examination by: Feehan 2-17-49

Ident Q1 → Q4 K340, K341, K342 with FBI # 107887A U.S. Fingerprint Card

Specimens submitted for examination

Request for the following information:

1 - Who is competent to introduce Kc1 through Kc4 into evidence as the actual handwriting of ALGER HISS?
2 - Has the Bureau in their possession any known handwriting specimen of ALGER HISS and who can testify that HISS wrote this specimen?
3 - Can the Bureau handwriting expert on the comparison of known handwriting specimens on file at the Bureau testify that Q1 through Q4 were actually written by ALGER HISS?
4 - Bureau advise name and address of individual who witnessed ALGER HISS signature on Civil Service Applicant fingerprint card.
5 - Bureau advise if handwriting expert can testify that signatures on Kc1 through Kc4 are in fact the signatures of ALGER HISS.
6 - Bureau Laboratory should compare signature and any other writing appearing on signed statement of ALGER HISS of December 4, 1948, ~~forwx~~ which was forwarded to the Bureau by Baltimore Office, with signature on K40 and the handwriting and signature on Kc1 through Kc4 as well as the handwriting ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ on Q1 through Q4.

ccs by wire to NY 2-17-49.

Q1 for working window needed
Remember
(c) Cong. Martin while
Hugh

Q2. that shipment being
cabled
understood of S

Q3. Johnson charge Chief
for at
be would
Chatfield

Q4. communication have
consul cabled at

Submit Q1-Q4 with
writing on C.S.F.P. Card
for Alger Hiss.

C.S.C.F.P. Card
following based D.C.

Volta Washington
Hiss following
present S
Jan. P

K340. Washington D.C. Street
returning
Alger Hiss Alger Hiss

K341. plunger of
P Street

K342. Case for d
Washington b Alger Hiss
340 arrangements are your of prepared
ch the with C clause
340. y c for each d that on b o
washed out that y the cor
341 of b C today
342 the copy would consist
of been or
that

D-94845

Kisseloff-25590

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 1:15 PM 11-30-48
cek

Re: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88179 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, Baltimore (65-1642)

Date of reference communication: Let. 11-29-48 Date received: 11-30-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 11-30

Identical Kc1 - Kc4 with Q1 - Q4
ALGER HISS

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "M 28 Mary Martin widow of HUGH MARTIN formerly.....".

Q2 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "About March 2 U.S. embassy in Paris....".

Q3 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil begining "March 3 Johnson ~~EX~~ U.S. charge at London....".

Q4 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "Mar 11 Gauss U.S. consul at Shanghai....".

Kc1 Photostatic copy of a 3 page letter dated April 13, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, The arrangements suggested in your letter...." bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Kc2 Photostatic copy of a letter dated April 16, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, The washer on the plunger of the pump...." bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Kc3 Photostatic copy of a letter dated April 25, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, I was disappointed to receive...." bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Kc4 Photostatic copy of a two-page letter dated May 5, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, Your letter of April 22 and earlier letters...." bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Through W.F.O. no reply made by Lambert & Zander 10/7/48

Kisseloff-25591

cc: ~~New York~~
~~Washington Field~~

No Prints made. Neg's on file

Photo'd under #2890.

Exhibit #1.

Mary Martin [illegible] Hugh Martin formerly employed for special work by Legation at Riga Remember well Rubens while working for Hugh, he stated I made write sub Cong. Law Div.

Exhibit #2. About March 2 U.S. embassy in Paris cabled that although France France for had learned planes bomber liberally Indo China
Q 3

Exhibit #3. whether decided but would plans for cruisers this year before March 3 Johnson U S charge at London cabled that Lord Chatfield had Attache that whether escalation was not change his plans for cruisers this year and in any case new battleships would not be laid down before the end of the current year.

Exhibit #4. Mar 11 Gauss U.S. Consul at Shanghai cabled that military observers estimated that over 70,000 reinforcements with considerable quantities of heavy artillery have landed at Wosung during past 2 weeks. Over 50% are believed destined for the southern Szechuan front the rest to be distributed between Wuhu Hangchow + along the lines of communication to be

---

Known. K01 → K04.

May 2 April change Q3 Shaws information
Count be would that copy not be
the been to property in
these W Dear
in your letter
Thursday

Q2 blue pencilled writing at top 30 Potty-63 (etc.)
Q3 " " " " " Chatfield (etc.
Q4 mixed pencil + blue in body of message.

Sent Dues. wts Q1 → Q4 with K1 → K4 Alger Hiss

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

Priscilla Hiss
Adm. K535

Statement from N.Y.

RECORDED
2-14-49 10 AM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94546 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-10-49 Date received: 2-11-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

See attached.

Specimens submitted for examination

K535 A two-page typewritten statement on plain white paper, dated December 7, 1948, first page beginning "I, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss, ...", signed on second page PRISCILLA HISS.

Identical K535 and
K41 Priscilla Fansler Hiss signatures.

K41 subm. by Baltimore u. d. of 12-14-48 / RF.

2-17-49 RF
2-16-49 RF
Evid K535 retd.
RF.

2/15/49
RF

Kisseloff-25595

K35 signed Daisy Fansler chart yesterday Jan 11, 1949

#FBI-107887 A.

K40. Alger Hiss

Alger Hiss ← no conc. this variation to write from K to sig.

Alger Hiss ← Ident this

U.S.C.S. COMMISSION APPLICANT FINGER PRINT CARD.

FINGERPRINTS TAKEN BY GRADY E. BENNETT JR. STENOGRAPHER ROOM 100, DEPT. OF STATE MAY 6, 1942.

K41. Priscilla Fansler Hiss

K535 → Priscilla Hiss ←

Ident.

Ident K35 Daisy Fansler sig with KS19 → K526

Ident K40 Alger Hiss Sig with USCS APPLICANT fingerprint card signature of "Alger Hiss."
NC with Hiss signature on print from N.Y.

Ident Priscilla Fansler Hiss, Sig K41 with Priscilla Hiss Sig K535.

Daisy Fausler

Hdwr. K544, K545

Norfolk.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

L-40

RECORDED
2-16-49 2:15 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONGAE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94696 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Norfolk (65-487)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-15-49

Date received: 2-16-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
2-16-49.

Identify K544 K545 Daisy Fansler with Daisy Fansler sgtr. K35.

Specimens submitted for examination

K35 from Phila. u.d. of 12-13-48./RF.

K544 A sheet of ruled notebook paper containing receipt dated February 14, 1949 at Norfolk, Virginia, bearing the known signature of ~~EMMEMA~~ CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K545 A sheet of plain white paper dated February 14, 1947 at Norfolk, Virginia, containing known handwriting and signatures of DAISY FANSLER.

Keep K544
K545

Fansler
2/16/49
RCF

Kisseloff-25599

74-1333
D-94696

K544

Condé Daisy Fausler

K545

Daisy Fausler
Daisy Fausler
Daisy Fausler

K35.

Daisy Fausler

Ident K544, K545 Daisy Fausler
with Daisy Fausler signature on K35

2-18-49.

to NORFOLK.

RECORDED
2-11-49 3:30 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94494 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia (65-2440)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-8-49

Date received: 2-10-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Specimens submitted for examination

(K35 prev. subm. by Phila. u.d of 12-13-48)

K35 Resubmitted. A white envelope bearing typewritten address "Miss Emma L. Hellings The Free Library Logan Square Philadelphia Pa.", postmarked "PHILADELPHIA, PA. DEC 6 1931 9:30 PM"; accompanying letter typewritten on a sheet of white paper, beginning "Dear Miss Hellings: Dr Peltz, my physician .....", signed DAISY FANSLER.

K519 A Notice of Resignation to the Free Library of Philadelphia, dated September 15, 1947, signed DAISY FANSLER.

K520 A Memorandum on stationery of The Free Library of Philadelphia, dated February 19, 1941, to Miss Hellings; signed DAISY FANSLER.

Kc521 Photostatic copy of an Employment Record beginning October 1, 1926 and ending September 30, 1947, bearing the known signature of DAISY FANSLER.

K522 Handwritten letter dated November 30, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine: Will you please advise .....", signed ~~CARL~~ CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K523 Handwritten letter dated December 3, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine: Your ____ received this .....", signed ~~CARL~~ CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K524 Handwritten letter dated September 19, 1943, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine - I grabbed these papers which .....", signed ~~CARL~~ CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K525 Undated handwritten letter on stationery bearing the address "262 South Twenty-First Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania", beginning "Dear Miss Price I really didn't hear .....", signed ~~CARL~~ CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K526 Letter typewritten on stationery of The Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, dated November 28, 1945, signed CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

Rec'd 2/11/8 50 AM.
74-1333.

D-94494 BU.

K35 Daisy Fansler

K519 Daisy Fansler
K520 Daisy Fansler
K521 Daisy Fansler
K522 Condé Daisy Fansler
✓ K523 Condé Daisy Fansler.
K524 Condé Daisy Fansler.
✓ K525 Condé Daisy Fansler
K526 Condé Daisy Fansler.

Compare K519 - K526 Fansler Signatures with Daisy Fansler sig. on K35.

The sig's on K523, K525 are much better for testimony.

2-11-49.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

RECORDED
2-18-29 11 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94899 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-16-49

Date received: 2-17-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
2-18-49.

See attached

Specimens submitted for examination

K547 Letter handwritten in ink on a sheet of white paper, dated September 9, 1936 at 1245 - 30th Street N. W., Washington, D. C., beginning "My dear Mr. Banfield, Enclosed is the ....", signed ALGER HISS.

Identical K547 with signature Alger Hiss K40 and lid wr Q1 - Q4.

2/18/49
KCF:jl

Kisseloff-25604

74-1337
D-94899 BU

K40 Alger Hiss

Q1. Hugh Martin work working Remember be nuclear Cong of

Q2 March embassy that this au being understood cabled of

Q3 March cabled Chatfield or whether of

Q4 Military quantities with during cabled landed along of

---

11 Civil Service fingerprint card - Prints taken by Grady E. Bennett.
Alger Hiss Male f Washington D.C. Nov. 11, 1904
following Jan based recollection Place present Sept

K340 returning of will added Case Washington D.C.
Alger Hiss

K341 Mr. Case washer fixed put Street of Washington DC
belongings Alger Hiss

K342 Washington of secured would Alger Hiss

K547 My Banfield of be contrary shall
September Alger Hiss Washington, D.C.

NOT A RETRACE

Identt K547 with K40, Q1 → Q4, CS FP Card, K340 → K342

Kisseloff-25605

2-583-495

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-25-49
10:30

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93503 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 1-19-49

Date received: 1-24-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN 1-25-49

Return K340 - K342 after photography to Balti.
Keep photos

Specimens submitted for examination

K340 Letter dated April 13, 1936, beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, The arrangements suggested in your letter...", signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS", bearing ~~his~~ purported known handwriting of Alger Hiss.

K341 Letter dated April 16, 1936, beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, The washer on the plunger of...", signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS", bearing ~~his~~ the purported known handwriting of Alger Hiss.

K342 Letter dated May 5, 1936, beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, Your letter of April 22 and...", signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS", bearing ~~his~~ the purported known handwriting of Alger Hiss.

For exam on these see D-94899 BU. K547.

1-26-49 Rcd
1-25-49 Ret'd

Kisseloff-25606

L-40

RECORDED
12:00 N
2-5-49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

SPECIAL

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE ~~G~~ R.

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-~~29~~195 BU
94
LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, New York

Date of reference communication: Wire 2-4-49

Date received: 2-4-49
dbb
2-5-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Ident K40 Alger Hiss Sgna with same on K341, K342
Ident K41 Priscilla Fansler Hiss sgn with Priscilla Hiss on K060, K31
Ident K35 Daisy Fansler sgna with same on K208

Specimens submitted for examination

Requested to advise if the signatures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and DAISY FANSLER that appear on specimens K35, K40 and K41 can be identified as being the known signatures of these individuals.

Lab. 2-5-49 RCF

Kisseloff-25607

74-1333
D-94195

K208 Daisy Fansler

K35 Daisy Fansler

Ident { K40 Alger Hiss

K348 Alger Hiss ~~Kc4 Alger Hiss~~ same as K342

K341 Alger Hiss larger than others S.

K41. Priscilla Fansler Hiss

Kc60 Priscilla Hiss

K31 Priscilla Hiss

To N.Y.

12-5-49

Ident K40 Alger Hiss signature
with Alger Hiss signature
on K341, K342 } these two specimens submitted by Baltimore by letter Jan 19, 1949. (Balti 65-1642)

Ident K41 Priscilla Fansler Hiss signature with
Priscilla Hiss signature Kc60 subm. by Wash. F.O. 12/14/48
K31 same unknown

Ident K35 Daisy Fansler signature ~~K208 by~~ Daisy Fansler sigra
on K208. K208 subm by Chicago u.d. Jan 4, 1949.

Kisselloff-25608

R. FEEHAN

II

#74-1333 - 4749
Worksheets
Q156
K100 - K302

KEEP

Kisseloff-25609

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-17-49
9:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91169 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Atlanta 65-1333

Date of reference communication: let. 1-11-49

Date received: 1-14-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-14-49.

More Identt Kc285 + Kc289
with Q5, Q6 + Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc285 through Kc289 Photostats which ~~were~~ resubmitted.
One film pack containing photographs, 5 of which are ~~the same~~ as the above photostats.

Kc285 Envelope bearing typewritten address to Mr. RALPH W. BEESON, Veterans Administration Branch Office #4, Richmond, Virginia, postmarked "NEW YORK, N.Y. NOV 7 1946 1-PM".

Kc286 Envelope bearing typewritten address to Veterans Administration, Branch Office No. 4, Insurance Service, Collections Unit, Richmond, Virginia, postmarked "NEW YORK N.Y. NOV 26 '46".

Kc287 Typewritten letter on Reynolds Metals Company, New York stationery, dated November 26, 1946, to Veterans Administration, Richmond, Virginia, beginning "Gentlemen: I am in receipt of...", signed TIMOTHY HOBSON.

Kc288 Application For National Service Life Insurance, number N15803507, dated March 11, 1944, signed TIMOTHY HOBSON.

Kc289 Typewritten letter dated November 6, 1946, to ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ RALPH W. BEESON, beginning "Following my discharge...", signed TIMOTHY HOBSON.

Kc301 Photograph of an Application For Reinstatement, dated November 26, 1946, on Veterans Administration Form 353a, bearing known handprinting of TIMOTHY HOBSON, which was contained in the above film pack.

Kc302 Photograph of Veterans Administration Change of Address form 889, dated November 26, 1946, bearing known handprinting of TIMOTHY HOBSON, which was contained in the above film pack.

Kisselloff-25610

Ans Tabulated
1-14-49
[illegible]

74-1333
D-91169.

KC285 → KC289. Photostats of same originals as photostats submitted with Investigative Report from Atlanta January 7, 1947

Retain ~~evidence at the~~ Bureau.

The filmpack submitted when developed was found to consist of photographs of original evidence that KC285 → KC289 are ~~photostats of~~. In addition there were ~~the~~ developed photos of specimens ~~represented and~~ listed above as K301, K302. The ~~typewriter~~ specimens K301, K302 showing handprinting of ~~Lindbergh Baby~~ are retained for further comparison.

The typewriting on KC285 → KC289 was not written by the machine that typed Q5 or the machine that typed Q6 → Q69.

The evid is retained.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-14-49
9:45

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91122 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Pittsburgh 100-9549

Date of reference communication: let. 1-12-49 Date received: 1-13-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Your Ident K299 with Q5, Q6 - Q69. January 14, 1949.

Specimens submitted for examination

K299 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number B-15523.

cc New York
Baltimore

K299 geioudarlt

Q6 - Q69. geoudarl

Q5 DIFFERENT STYLE TYPE

Keep K299.

to Pittsburg.

Kisseloff-25612

Line fab RL
1-14-49
RCF: md

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-14-49
4:45

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91171 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 1-13-49

Date received: 1-14-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

You ident K300 with Q6 - Q69, Q5

1-14-49

Specimens submitted for examination

K300 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number N 238067.

Q6 - Q69 g r d u
K300 g r e i u d
Q5 Different style type

2 NY
Ph
Balt
W. 70

F L Jones

Kisseloff 256137

Wrote lab
1-17-49
Returned

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-13-49
3:35

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91120 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Newark 65-3917

Date of reference communication: let. 1-12-49

Date received: 1-13-49

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
JAN. 13, '49

You Identify K298 with Q6 - Q69.
Q5 different type style.

Specimens submitted for examination

K298 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number N190738.

Q6-Q69. g i o a r l

K298 g i o a r l

NOT SAME TYPE AS Q5.

Kisseloff-25614

Gene Tolbert
1-14-49
Returned

to Newark.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-13-49
3:30

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91119 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia 65-2444

Date of reference communication: let. 1-12-49

Date received: 1-13-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

Specimens submitted for examination

K294 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number N174426.

K295 Typewritten receipt dated November 20, 1928, on The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania stationery, beg: "Received of Mr. Wayne C. Meschter Policy...", signed in ink THOMAS L. FANSLER.

K296 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated April 15, 1930, to Dr. J. W. FISHER, Medical Director, beg: "My dear Doctor Fisher: We are today forwarding application of...", bearing stamped signature of FRANSLER & MARTIN.

K297 Two-page typewritten letter dated August, 1926, to Mr. STEWART SMYTHE, beg: "My dear Mr. SMYTHE: The $10,000. 20-Payment Life Policy...", signed in ink THOMAS L. FANSLER.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Photo only K295, [redacted], 1st PP of K297

You Sent K294 with Q5, Q6 → Q69.
K295
K297
K296 not sufficiently clear for conc.

1-13-49.

Specimens submitted for examination

Keep K294
Return K295 → K297

---

o K294 g e i o u

o K295 h g e i o u d a r l

K296 NOT SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR.

o K297. 6 g e i o d a r

to Phila.

Kisseloff-25616

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-13-49
3:00

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91117 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Miami 65-2319

Date of reference communication: let. 1-10-49

Date received: 1-13-49
md

Examination requested:
Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

You Ident K293 with Q5 and Q6 → Q69.
1-13-49

Specimens submitted for examination

K293 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number 149477.

K293. a o n s u

Q6→Q69 a o n s u

Q5. DIFFERENT STYLE TYPE.

to Miami

Lab-Pab
1-14-49

Kisseloff-25617

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-13-49
2:20

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, was.; et al
Perjury; Espionage
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91118 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Chicago 65-3290

Date of reference communication: let. 1-11-49

Date received: 1-13-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

Have Identic K292 with Q5, Q6 — Q69.

1/13/49.

Specimens submitted for examination

(DESCRIBE SPECIMEN IN FULL.)

K292 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated November 13, 1946, beg: "Dear Dean Green: I want to take this...", to ~~DEAN~~ DEAN LEON GREEN, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K292. w t g d* style of type different.

Return K292 to Chicago

L-17 out 1/17/49

Ann talked with 1-13-49 RC Friends

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-13-49
10:25

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-90078 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 1-11-49

Date received: 1-12-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: GEEHAN
1-13-49

You Sent K291 with
Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K291 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial #N253355E

Conf. to data
1-13-49
RCI

74-1333
D-90078 BV
1-13-48

K291 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial # N 253355E

QUEST Q6 → Q69 g e i o u d A a r l

K291. g e i o u d a r l A

You Ident K291 with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

January 13, 1949.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-13-49
10:00

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-90035 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Richmond 65-1623

Date of reference communication: let. 1-10-49 Date received: 1-12-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
1-13-49

You Ident K290 with Q6 - Q69

Keep evidence K290.

Specimens submitted for examination

K290 Two sheets of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter #N-222310.

Kisseloff-25621

74-1333
D-90035 Bu.

K290 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter # N-222310

K290. g e i o u d a r l

January 12, 1949.

Now Identify K290 with
Q 6 — Q 69.

to Richmond

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-12-49
9:00

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89964 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Atlanta (65-1333)

Date of reference communication: Investigative Report 1-7-49 Date received: 1/11/49 md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN 1-11-49.

Kc 285 → Kc 289 Non Identl
Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc285/ Two photostatic copies of an envelope bearing the typewritten address Mr. RALPH W. BEESON, Veterans Administration Branch Office #4, Richmond, Virginia.

Kc286/ Two photostatic copies of an envelope bearing the typewritten address Veterans Administration, Branch Office No. 4, Insurance Service, Collections Unit, Richmond, Virginia.

Kc287 Two photostatic copies of a typewritten letter on Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Virginia stationery, dated November 26, 1946, to Veterans Administration, Richmond, Virginia, signed TIMOTHY HOBSON.

Kc288 Two photostatic copies of an Application For National Service Life Insurance, number N 15803507, for TIMOTHY HOBSON.

Kc289 Two photostatic copies of a typewritten letter dated November 6, 1946, to Mr. RALPH W. BEESON, signed TIMOTHY HOBSON.

Kisseloff-25623

Cons Lab Rep
1-12-49
RCTimmel

D-89964 BU

Q6-Q69 Questioned.

K285	gx	Wrong type design.
K286	"	" " "
K287	"	" " "
K288	"	" " "
K289	"	" " "

You Sent K285 → K289

with Q6 → Q69.

to Atlanta

January 11, 1989.

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK AT FILE NO. 65-1333

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	1/7/49	1/3,4/49	JOHN E. DAVIS lh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Material from NSLI file of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, photostated and photographed for submission to FBI Laboratory.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Teletype WFO to Director and Atlanta, 1/3/49

DETAILS: As requested in referenced teletype, the National Service Life Insurance file of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, was examined at the Veterans Administration, Regional Office, No. 5, Marietta, Georgia on January 3, 1949, and pertinent documents from this file were photostated, using Veterans Administration photostatic equipment, secured through the courtesy of Mr. NORMAN M. SHIPLEY, Contact Officer.

Mr. SHIPLEY is the proper person to testify in the event the original of these photostatic copies are subpoenaed.

Photostatic copies of this file were also made by the writer and Special Agent CHARLES H. EDWARDS in the presence of Mr. SHIPLEY for appropriate transmission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory.

Enclosures to New York: Two (2) photostatic copies of Application For National

1 cc attached with 1 cc of each 5 specs (Photostats) in Laboratory. Mo January 11, 1949

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (Encls.)
3 - New York (Encls.) (1 cc. attention of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN)
2 - Atlanta

AT 65-1333

Enclosures to New York: Service Life Insurance of TIMOTHY HOBSON

Two (2) photostatic copies letter dated November 6, 1946 to RALPH W. BEESON

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to RALPH W. BEESON, postmarked November 7, 1946

Two (2) photostatic copies of letter addressed to Veterans Administration, dated November 26, 1946

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to Veterans Administration, postmarked November 26, 1946 at New York

Enclosures to Bureau: Two (2) photostatic copies of Application For National Service Life Insurance of TIMOTHY HOBSON

Two (2) photostatic copies letter dated November 6, 1946 to RALPH W. BEESON

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to RALPH W. BEESON, postmarked November 7, 1946

Two (2) photostatic copies of letter addressed to Veterans Administration, dated November 26, 1946

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to Veterans Administration, postmarked November 26, 1946 at New York

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-25626

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-11-49
3:00

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89960 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Richmond 65-1623

Date of reference communication: let. 1-7-49

Date received: 1-11-49

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-11-49.

K284 Your Ident
Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K284
~~K248~~ 5 sheets of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter model 8-14 inch, serial number 814-145259 E.

cc Washington 74-94
New York 65-14920

Ans Lab slip
1-12-49
RCH: md

74-1333

D-89960-BU

1-11-49.

K284 - gk style wrong.

You Sent K284
with Q6 → Q69.

to Richmond.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-11-49
3:20

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89959 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-10-49

Date received: 1-11-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
January 11, 1949.

You Identify K282, K283
with Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K282 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, dated April 23, 1947, to Mr. PHILIP W. THAYER, signed in ink ALGER HISS.
K283 Typewritten letter on Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. stationery, dated January 14, 1948, to Miss JANE HOLBROOK, ~~sg~~ signed in ink DONALD HISS.

cc New York

1-12-49

D-89959 BU

Q6-Q69.	g r	
K282	r	type not same style
K283	r	.. ..

Now Identl K282 / K283 | with Q6 - Q69.

To M.J.O.

Kisseloff-25630

RECORDED
2:45 PM
1-11-49
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89958 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-10-48

Date received: 1-11-49
1ml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
January 11, 1949

(on Woodstock machine
(K261 → K281) Mon Sent
with Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K261 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #N137209, property of Dr. OSCAR POTASH, 1326 Farragut NW, obtained 1/4/49.

K262 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #N271392, property of Mrs. T. H. TAYLOR, 5010- 11th Street, North, Arlington, Virginia, obtained 1/5/49.

K263 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #N260703, ~~xxxxxxx~~ loaned to Key Bridge Loan Company, 2012 N. Moore Street, Rosslyn, Virginia by DOROTHY M. SALVO of Cheverly, Maryland, obtained 1/5/49.

K264 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial ~~XX~~ #265562, property of Mrs. IRVIN C. PARSONS, Route 1, Fairfax, Virginia, obtained 1/6/49.

K265 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #233630 E, property of Miss L. M. COYNE, Apartment 705, 2100 Connecticut Ave., N.W., obtained 1/6/49.

K266 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #162225, property of Mr. D. A. YOUNG, 4411 -3rd Street, S.W., obtained 1/6/49.

K267 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #N165338, property of MARJORIE ARDIS JOHNSON, 4 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Glen Echo, Maryland, obtained 1/6/49.

K268 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #B 31220, available in home of Mrs. J. BETTERS, 1203 Walters Street, S. E., obtained 1/6/49.

K269 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #260733, property of Mrs. EDNA ORR, 2811 Kissel Street, S.E., obtained 1/6/49.

Lab Report
1-12-49
Refiled

(continued next page)

K270 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of Sellers Company, 10 Dexter Place, [illegible], obtained 1/7/49.

K271 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of Dr. W. S. [illegible], [illegible] Pine Street, Alexandria, Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K272 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of [illegible], Washington Shoe Company, [illegible] King Street, Alexandria, Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K273 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of Mrs. [illegible], Riverdale, Maryland, [illegible] obtained 1/7/49.

K274 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of [illegible] J. WILLIAMS, [illegible] Carroll Lane, Silver Spring [illegible], Maryland, obtained 1/7/49.

K275 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], in possession of Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Baltimore Avenue, Bladensburg, Maryland, [illegible] obtained 1/7/49.

K276 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], in possession of Mrs. [illegible] E. [illegible], [illegible] Riverdale Road, Riverdale, Maryland, obtained 1/7/49.

K277 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of [illegible], [illegible] Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K278 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of Mrs. S. L. [illegible], [illegible] E. Nelson, Alexandria, Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K279 One sheet of white paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of Mrs. [illegible], 408 N. Nelson, Alexandria, Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K280 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of Mrs. [illegible] F. [illegible], [illegible] Farm Road, Alexandria, Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K281 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial [illegible], property of Mrs. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] - 20th Street, S.E., obtained 1/10/49.

cc: New York

[illegible]

[illegible]

74-1333.
D-89958 BU

Quest.	g	e	it	o	u	d	a	r	l
K261	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
K262	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
K263	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
K264	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–
K265	(type style different)								
K266	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K268	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K269	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K273	OK:	α	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K274	–	α	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K275	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K276	–	–	–	–	–	α	–	–	–
K277	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K278	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K279	–	α	α	✓	α	α	α	✓	✓
K280	✓	–	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–
K281.	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	–	✓	α	α

You Ident K261 → K281
with Q6 → Q69.

to W.F.O.

Kisseloff-25633

D. E.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-10-49
2:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE (B)
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89876 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Boston 65-3251

Date of reference communication: let. 1-7-49

Date received: 1-10-49

Examination requested: Document

md

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-10-49

Non Identical K259
with Q6 + Q68.

Specimens submitted for examination

K259 Seven sheets of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock standard typewriter, serial number F-92377.

74-1333
D-89876

Trust Q6 – Q69. b r h g

K259 b** r** h** g**

Now Identify Q6 – Q69
with K259.

to Boston
Keep

(has File open on Case)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-10-49
12:10

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89875 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Chicago 65-3290

Date of reference communication: let. 1-7-49 Date received: 1-10-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
1-10-49

You Identify K253 — K258 with
Q6 — Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K253 Typewritten letter dated October 20, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K254 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, dated October 20, 1948, to The Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, signed ALGER HISS.

K255 Typewritten letter dated October 29, 1946 on Department of State, Washington stationery, to Mrs. CHARLES U. CULMER, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K256 Typewritten letter dated November 25, 1946 on Department of State, Washington stationery, to Mrs. CHARLES U. CULMER, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K257 Typewritten letter dated December 10, 1946 on Department of State, Washington stationery, to Mrs. CHARLES U. CULMER, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K258 Typewritten letter dated January 13, 1947 on Department of State, Washington stationery, to Mr. LOUIS G. MELCHIOR, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

cc New York

Kisseloff-25636

J.17
1-11-49
RCT rmd

Ans Lab Rep
1-10-49
RCT rmd

74-1333.
D-89875

K253	w ←	wrong style type
K254	"	" " "
K255	"	" " "
K256	"	" " "
K257	g ←	" " "
K258	"	" " "

Use Sheet K253 → K258
with Q6 → Q69.

1-10-48
"

To Chicago.

Kisseloff-25637

K252 P ≠ Type style different.

now ident K252
with Q6 → Q69.

1-10-49.

to M.J.O.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-10-49
11:30 .

Re: JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa. ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89880 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-10-49 Date received: 1-10-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
1-10-49

Non Identl K252
with Q6 T Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K252 Typewritten letter dated June 26, 1945 on The United Nations Conference On International Organization stationery, to Vice Admiral RANDALL JACOBS, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

cc New York

Kisseloff-25639

Comp Lab 00b
1-10-49
Recd

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-10-49
10:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89873 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia 65-2440

Date of reference communication: let. 1-7-49 Date received: 1-8-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-8-49

Now ident K246 + K248
with Q6 + Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K246 Typewritten letter dated May 12, 1942, to Mrs. CATHERINE D. BOWEN, signed in ink ALGER HISS.
K247 Typewritten letter dated May 23, 1942, to Mrs. CATHERINE D. BOWEN, signed in ink ALGER HISS.
K248 Nine sheets of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, number 172904.
5

Kisseloff-25640

L-17
1-11-49
RCT: mcl

Lab Rep
1-10-49
RCT: mcl

to Philadelphia.

74-1333
D-89873 BU

K246. W (type style different)

K247. W " " "

K248. E " " "

Now Ident K246 → K248
with Q6 → Q69.

Jan 8, 1949.

K246
K247 } return to Philly.

K248 Keep in Bureau

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-10-49
9:00

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89870 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-7-49

Date received: 1-7-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-10-49

Use Specs K244, K245
with Q.6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K244 Expense Voucher, number 2009534, dated April 1, 1943, bearing the signature of DONALD HISS.
K245 Expense Voucher, number 1092021, dated November 14, 1941, bearing the signature of DONALD HISS.

Return K244
K245

Kisseloff-25642

L-17
1-11-49
RCF:md

Ord for 244
1-10-49
RCF:md

74-1333

D-89870. Bu

K244 h g t - Different type style.

K245 a 2 3 4 9

Now Identd K244 / K245 with Q6 - Q69.

January 7, 1949.

to W.J.O.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-7-49
4:30

Re: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS; et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89859 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: San Francisco 100-25417

Date of reference communication: let. 1-5-49

Date received: 1-7-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
Jan. 7, 1949.

Now Sent K239 — K243
with Q6 — Q69

Return Evid.

Specimens submitted for examination

K239 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated November 23, 1940, to Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, signed in ink ALGER HISS.
K240 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated November 29, 1940, to JOHN A. SUTRO, Esquire, signed in ink ALGER HISS.
K241 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated September 26, 1946, to Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, signed in ink ALGER.
K242 Two-page typewritten letter dated January 17, 1947, to Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, ~~SIGNED~~ Two signed in ink ALGER.
K243 Envelope and accp. letter addressed to "JOHN A. SUTRO, Esq. 3598 Jackson Street San Francisco, California", letter dated December 30, 1948, signed in ink ALGER.

I.17
1-11-49
RETURNED

Kisseloff-25644

Certificate
1-10-49
RETURNED

D-89859 BU

K239	r	wrong style type.
K240	r	" " "
K241	r	" " "
K242	r	" " "
K243	r	" " "

Now Ident K239 → K243
with Q6 → Q69.

January 7, 1949.

to San Francisco.

RECORDED
9:10 AM
1-8-49
DOCUMENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.,
ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89843 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Baltimore (65-1642)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-6-49

Date received: 1-7-49
1ml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

You Sent K233 - K238
with Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K233 One sheet of paper bearing ~~xxxx~~ typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number 8J246358E, owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott, 4205 Arizona Ave. (Page 1.)

K234 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number 8J246358E, ~~xxxx~~ ~~xx~~ owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott, (Page 2.)

K235 One sheet of paper ~~xxxxx~~ bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number 8J246358E owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott. (Page 3.)

K236 One sheet of paper bearing a carbon copy of typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number 8J246358E owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott. (Page 4.)

K237 One sheet of paper bearing ~~x~~ typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number 8J246358E, owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott. (Page 5.)

K238 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number 8J246358E, owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott. (Page 6.)

cc: New York
Washington Field

Lab Report
1-10-49
Ref: [illegible]

74-1333

D-89843

1/7

K233	r	Wrong style type.
K234.	r	" " "
K235	r	" " "
K236	r	" " "
K237	r	" " "
K238	r	" " "

Now ident K233 → K238
with 86 → 869.

January 7, '49.

to Baltimore.

RECORDED
1-10-49 9 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89844 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore (65-1642)

Date of reference communication: Letter 1-6-49

Date received: 1-7-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Also Identt K232
with Q6 + Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K232 Eight pages of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-183624-E, owned by JOSEPH R. HOGAN, 2530 Wentworth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Kelmuper
1/10/49
RCF

D-89843 BU

K232 w g Different type style.

Keep

Now Ident K232 with Q6 + Q69.

January 7, 1949.

to. → to Baltimore

RECORDED
10:35 AM
1-8-49
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA.,
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89869 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-7-49

Date received: 1-7-49
lml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Non Ident K230, K231
with Q6 + Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K230 A Trust Indenture dated June 29, 1944.
K231 A cover letter signed by DONALD HISS and GERHARD A. GESELL, which was made available by a representative of the Riggs National Bank.

(Evidence not received by recorder)

Lab Report
1-10-49
Rep: Lab

D-89869 BU

K230. g e i o v
K231 .. ..

different style type

Non Ident K230 K231 with Q6 → Q69.

Jan 7, 1949.

To W.F.O.

Evidence retd to Wash F.O. Jan 7, 1949 by Courtland Jones, who stated no photo work necessary.

RECORDED
11:30 AM
1-8-49
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89842 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Boston (65-3251)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-6-49

Date received: 1-7-49
lml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Non Ident K229
with Q6 + Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K229 A typewritten letter on the stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, dated September 3, 1948, beginning "Dear Stuart: I have been mre than..." and signed "ALGER HISS."

L.17
1-11-49
Rec'd: mdb

Lab Report
1-10-49
Rec'd: lmb

Kisseloff-25652

to Boston.

D-89842 BU

K229 gx different type style.

January 7, 1949.

You sent K229
with Q67 Q69.

Return Ord

RECORDED -
12:10 PM
1-8-49
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89805 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-6-49

Date received: 1-6-49
1ml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

K219
K228 } now identif. Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K219 A typewritten letter on the stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated September 30, 1947, beginning "Dear Dean Hoskins, Last spring an exploratory..." and signed XXX"ALGER HISS."

K228 A typewritten letter on the stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated XX November 5, 1947, beginning "Dear Dean Hoskins: I assume that there won't be any material..." and signed "ALGER HISS."

RETURN...

cc: New York

K 19
1-11-49
REF: [illegible]

Lab Report
1-10-49
[illegible]

Kisseloff-25654

74-1333

D-89805 BU

$^a6 \to {}^a69.$ r g a

K 219. r^{**} g^{**} a^{**} — now ident K 219 K 228 and with Q6 → Q69.

K228. " " "

January 7, 1949.

To W.F.O.

RECORDED
1-7-49 3:15 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89841 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 1-6-49 Date received: 1-6-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

K220 → K226 Non Dent Q6 → Q69
K227 no conc too blurred

Specimens submitted for examination

K220 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-225555, owned by Mrs. JOHN LANKFORD, 1239 Girard Street N. W.

K221 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-210231, property of SNYDER, 739 Madison N.W.

K222 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #RN-21522, in possession of WESTERN AUTO STORE, 1213 Good Hope Road S.E.

K223 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #F-117388, at residence of Mrs. A. L. M. ALBERS, 506 East Marshall Street, Falls Church, Virginia.

K224 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #F-99753, owned by ARTHUR MATTSON, 2115 F Street N. W., Apt. 203.

K225 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-220102, owned by Mr. F. H. DOUGLAS, 2117 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.

K226 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #F-119662-E, owned by Mrs. ROBERT E. JONES, 1407 N. Quinn Street, Arlington, Virginia.

K227 A ~~two~~-page carbon copy of Civil Action No. 513-47, typewritten on a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-260961, obtained from JAMES T. BARBOUR, 606 McLachlen Building.

three

Kisseloff-25656

1/10/49

To

W.F.O.

D-89841 BU

SUN
1/7

	Quest.	g e i o u d a r
NI	K220	r e o u y
NI	K221	g d e u r
NI	K222	g e i o u a
NI	K223	g e i o u d a r
NI	K224	g e i o u d r
NI	K225	g e i o d r
NI	K226	g e i o u d a r
N.C.	K227	i
	Too blurred.	

K220 → K226 non ident Q6 → Q69

K227 carbon copy and too blurred for concl.

January 7, 1949.

RECORDED
1:00 PM
1-8-49
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89804 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Philadelphia (65-2440)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-5-49

Date received: 1-~~7~~6-49
1ml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

K216 } now ident
K217 }

K218 - N.C not clear enough

Specimens submitted for examination

K216 A typewritten letter on the stationery FANSLER, 1518 Spruce Street Philadelphia, Pa., ~~dated~~ beginning "Dear Mr Whitaker: Allah be praised, I found,..." and signed "DAISY FANSLER."

K217 A typewritten letter on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life ~~XX~~ Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., dated May 4, 1927, beginning ~~XX~~ "My dear Mrs. Hoffman: I am handing you herewith..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

K218 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated April 14, 1927 beginning "My dear Mr. Guenther: Without waiting to adjust any..." and ending "...Mrs. Fansler and myself."

RETURN EVIDENCE...

L.17
1-11-49
Rec'd

Lab report
1-10-49
Rec'd

Kisseloff-25658

to Philadelphia

Bureau File # 74-1333
D- 89804

QUEST Q6 → Q69	g e i o u d a r
K 216. N.I.	g e (Type style different)
N.I. K217.	g e i o u d a r
carbon copy K218 not too clear.	g e i o u d a r ?

You Ident K216, K217 with Q6 → Q69

Ho Conc K218 not sufficiently clear, but from what can be noted appears different than Q6 → Q69.

January 7, 1949.

Kisseloff-25659

L-40

RECORDED
1-7-49 11:30 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY, ~~PERJURY~~ -R
Espionage

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89802 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 1-5-49

Date received: 1-6-49

Examination requested: Document

1-7-49

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Show Identical K214 K215 | with 06-7469.

Specimens submitted for examination

K214 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 15, 1947, to The Treasurer, Dalton Schools, 108 East 89th Street, New York 28, New York, signed by ALGER HISS.

K215 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 26, 1947, to Miss Charlotte Anne Keefe, The Dalton School, 108 East 89th Street, New York, New York, signed by ALGER HISS.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

Lab. Mgr
1-7-49
RCF/OL

L-17
1-10-49
RCF/

Bureau File
74-1333

D-89802 BV

JAN. 7, 1949.

Questioned g e i o u d a r r A

K 214. g e i o u (Type-style different)

K 215. g e t (Type-style different)

You Identify KM4 with Q6 — Q69
K215

Return K214, K215 to New York.

cc. Phila
cc. Balti
cc Wash F.O
cc. F.L. Jones
cc. me

Kisseloff-25661

RECORDED
10:30 AM
1-7-
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;
ALGER HISS, ET AL,
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89799 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Baltimore (65-1642)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-5-49

Date received: 1-6-49
lnl

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
JAN 7, '49.

Unc Ident K213
with Q6 — Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K213 Three sheets of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number 172993, obtained January 4, 1949.

Lab Report
1-7-49
pf: lnl

Kisseloff-25662

To Baltimore

D-89799 BU

Q6 - Q69. g n e i o u d a r

K 213. g n e i o u d a r

Now Ident Q6 — Q69

with K 213.

JANUARY 6, 1949

(Keep evid. in Bureau)

~~Return evid. K 213 to Baltimore~~

RECORDED
8:10 AM
1-7-49
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-83771 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: Chicago (65-3290)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-4-49

Date received: 1-6-49
lml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
Jan 7, '49.

No Conc K212
Non Ident K207 - K211 with Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K207 A typewritten letter dated November 23, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning: "Gentlemen: I am herewith returning plat..." and signed "THOMAS L. FAMSLER."

K208 A typewritten letter dated "27 XII 1939" on the stationery FAMSLER 3450 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.", beginning "Dear Mr Vercoe: Mother wishes me to thank you for..." and signed "DAISY FAMSLER."

K209 A typewritten letter dated "April Eighteenth 1933" on the stationery THOMAS L. FAMSLER, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, beginning "Gentlemen: I am returning herewith order..." and signed "THOMAS L. FAMSLER."

K210 A typewritten letter dated November 13, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning "Gentlemen: I am enclosing my check for..." and signed "THOMAS L. FAMSLER."

K211 A typewritten letter dated April 11, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin beginning "Gentlemen: Within the next two months,..." and signed "THOMAS L. FAMSLER."

K212 A typewritten letter dated November 4, 1929 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin beginning "Gentlemen: I am advised by the J. H. Anderson Monument Company..." and signed "THOMAS L. FAMSLER."

cc: New York

✓ RETURN EVIDENCE...

Lab Report 1-7-49 Pgh: Kel

L-17 1-10-49

Kisseloff-25664

D-89771 BU

To chicago
cc's for 2 NY
1 Phil.
1 Balt
1 Wash
1 F.L. JONES
for myself.

Q6 → Q69.

		g	e	i	o	u	d	a	r
NI	K207	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x
NI	K208	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NI	K209	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NI	K210	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
NI	K211	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
NC	K212	x	OK	x	OK	?	?	OK	OK

g 6
LH RH

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois
January 4, 1949

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

REGISTERED

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, Was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attention: FBI LABORATORY

Dear Sir:

Rebutel January 3, 1949, requesting contact with the Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, to obtain any typewritten specimens in the file pertaining to the FANSLER family plot.

Mr. JOHN B. VERCOE, President, Rosehill Cemetery Company, 5800 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, on January 4, 1949 produced their file No. 1645 pertaining to Lot 13, Section 112, which originally was purchased by THOMAS L. FANSLER, father of PRISCILLA HISS. Upon examination of this file by Mr. VERCOE and Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON of this office, it was ascertained that the only typewritten communications from members of the FANSLER family in possession of the cemetery are the following:

1. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company dated April 11, 1925 and signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

2. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the same company dated November 13, 1925, signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

3. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the same company dated November 23, 1925, signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

4. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the same company dated November 4, 1929, signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

Director, FBI
Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was;
Alger Hiss, was, Et Al

January 4, 1949

5. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of THOMAS L. FANSLER, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, dated April 18, 1933, signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

6. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of FANSLER, 3450 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated December 27, 1939, signed by DAISY FANSLER.

The originals of the above were made available to Special Agent ANDERSON by Mr. VERCOE and the initials of both appear on the reverse side of each document. All of the letters are being submitted herewith as enclosures for comparison with the questioned documents in the above captioned case.

At the conclusion of the examination, the above letters should be returned to the Chicago Office, in order that they may be returned to the Rosehill Cemetery. It is suggested that the results of the examination be submitted to the New York Office for inclusion in its report.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures (6)

WAA:lab
65-3290

cc: New York

Kisseloff-25667

RECORDED
9:35 AM
1-6-49
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ALGER HISS; ET AL;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89759 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-4-49

Date received: 1-5-49
1ml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Non Ident K198 → K206
with Q6 → Q69 & known idents
with quest. prev.

Specimens submitted for examination

K198 A typewritten letter dated July 25, 1940 on the stationery of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and signed by ROBERTA M. FANSLER.

sig. "Dear Madame, I should like to renew..."

cc: Washington Field

L-17
1-10-49
Ref

Lab. report
1-6-49
Ref: Lab

Kisseloff-25668

COMBINE { D-89759 Bu
D-89769 Bu

Quin + Kidnuts	g	e	i	o	u	d	a	A	r
K198	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
K199	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
K200	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
K201	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
K202	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
K203	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
K204	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
K205	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
K206	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Now Ident K198 → K206
with Q6 → Q69 and the
known specimens that have
been idented with the
questioned typing.

Jan 6, 1949.

Kisseloff-25669

RECORDED
9:55 AM
1-6-49
DOCUMENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ALGER HISS, ET AL;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89769 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE.

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 1-4-49

Date received: 1-5-49
1ml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Specimens submitted for examination

K199 A typewritten letter dated December 13, 1946 on the stationery of the Department of State, Washington beginning "Dear Mr. Davis: I appreciate very much..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K200 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated January 17, 1947 beginning "Dear Mr. Josephs: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K201 A typewritten letter dated December 30, 1946 on the stationery of the Department of State, Washington beginning "Dear Dr. Shotwell: I am planning to be in New York..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K202 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated January 13, 1947 beginning "Dear Miss Mahler: I am planning to assume my duties with the..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K203 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated January 17, 1947 beginning "Dear Mr. Finch: I notified you under date of..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K204 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated January 8, 1947 beginning "Dear Blackie: I have just received your two letters..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K205 A two page typewritten letter dated January 15, 1947 on the stationery of the Department of State, Washington beginning "Dear Dr. Shotwell: When we spoke last Thursday..." and signed on second page "Alger Hiss."

K206 A typewritten letter dated February 1, 1947 on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington 6, D. C. beginning "My dear Dr. Shotwell, I am planning to come up..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

L-17 49
1-10-49

Lab report 1-6-49 Ref: Lab

Kisseloff-25670

RETURN EVIDENCE

cc: Washington Field

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-5-49
3:45

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89757 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-5-49

Date received: 1-5-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
JAN 6, 1949

K161 → K197 Non Identl
Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

Known typewriting specimens taken from Woodstock typewriters bearing the following numbers:

K161	#162645-5	K173	#F-72207	K185	#N-206266
K162	#N-270343	K174	#N-149011	K186	#E-39406
K163	#N-237844	K175	#248762	K187	#E-38852
K164	#N-232958	K176	#221615	K188	#f70,081
K165	#N-220870	K177	#129433	K189	#N-255240
K166	#N-195520	K178	#236480	K190	#N-276247
K167	#RKS-10372	K179	#N-236484	K191	#F-96446
K168	#219250	K180	#N-235530	K192	#F-96848
K169	#N-190062	K181	#N-242381	K193	#264139
K170	#N-257533	K182	#B-31649	K194	#N-16246
K171	#237846	K183	#239693	K195	#N-271297
K172	#146924	K184	#N-252876	K196	#244713
				K197	#F-92555

Kisseloff-25671

D-89757-BU

g e i o u d a r A

K161	g	r	a	e	I	o				
K162	✓			✓	✓	✓				
K163	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
K164	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K165	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K166	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
K167	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
K168	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
K169	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K170	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K171	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K172	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K173	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K174	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K175	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K176	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	
K177	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K178	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K179	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K180	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K181	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K182	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K183	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K184	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K185	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K186	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K187	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K188	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K189	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K190	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K191	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K192	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
K193	✓							✓	6	
K194	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	
K195	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		6	
K196	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		6	
K197	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Non Ident K161 → K197
with Q6 → Q69.

Kisseloff-25672

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-7-49

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Anonymous Communication to WALTER WINCHELL
Re: LAWRENCE DUGGAN)

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89801 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: Memo 1-7-49 Date received: 1-6-49 md

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

JAN 7, 1949
FEEHAN

Result of Examination: Examination by:

Non Ident Q156 with Q6-Q69.
Type Matches most closely Corona Portable #2 Elite type Standard.
Non Ident A.L.F.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q156 Typewritten letter on Hotel Taft, New York stationery, dated "Sunday Night....", beg: "Dear Mr. Winchell; I know that you must be...", ending "...(Friends of HOLLYWOOD MOB)".

Kisseloff/25673

D-89801

Q1 Letter (sheet of paper only) wh. Bond.

Typed-machine Corona Portable (#2 Elite Type)

941
1027 change of str.

No envelope questioned with Q1.

No ident search of A.L.F.

Physical characteristics —
8.98 X 6.1 X .0040 to .0041 X 2.7174
Watermark — mfg — ?
Rag - 10% Wood - (partial alpha) 90%
"Hollen Linen Bond"
Latents —

→ no latents developed, JEB SFPS 1-6-49

You ident with Q6 → Q69
t' g' (wrong style of type)

Kissel-Off-25674

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
1-5-49
2:30 p.m.

Laboratory Work Sheet

SPECIAL

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89661 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, Washington (74-94) cc: New York

Date of reference communication: Let 1-4-49 Date received: 1-4-49 dbb

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN 1-5-49

Have Identd K153 → K160 with Q6 → Q69.
K156 Remington Pica #1 MMC
K157 Remington Pica #1 " " "
K158 Remington Pica #6 " " "
K159 Corona Portable #1 Pica MMC - Last Item Royal Pica MMC

Specimens submitted for examination

K153 Typewritten letter on letterhead of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace", dated September 8, 1947, addressed to "Mrs. Walter Loucheim, P. O. Box 9, Chatham, Massachusetts", beginning "Dear Katie: I managed to..." and signed "ALGER".

K154 Typewritten letter on letterhead of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace", dated October 13, 1947, beginning "Dear Katie: Thanks for keeping..." and signed "ALGER".

K155 Typewritten letter on letterhead of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace", dated November 17, 1948, beginning "Dear Katie: As soon as I got..." and signed "ALGER".

K156 Letter typewritten on yellow paper, dated March 19, 1942, beginning "For Katie and Kortrick: Most people feel that..." and signed "PH".

K157 Typewritten page dated "Jan. 22, 1942", headed "ZONE 1, GEORGETOWN EMERGENCY HOUSING, CIVILIAN DEFENSE".

K158 Typewritten page from a notebook headed "ZONE I ESTIMATED POPULATION 4500".

K159 Typewritten page from a notebook dated March 1, 1942, headed "Revised list of billeting personnel. Zone 1."

K160 One page of white paper containing a pencilled handwritten note reading "KATIE: Please note additions & changes in air raid warden (zone 1) list PH", purportedly the known handwriting of PRISCILLA HISS.

RETURN EVIDENCE

D-89661

K153. g**

K154 g**

K155 g**

→ K156 g** Remington Pica #1 type 10L to 1" (Sept. 1926?)

→ K157 g** Remington Pica #1 type 10L to 1"

→ K158 g** r** Remington #6 Pica 10L to 1"

→ K159 g** t** Corona #1 Pica [redacted]
Portable

K160 (purported handwriting of Priscilla Hiss) no exam made.

K159 Last item typed on specimen by Royal Pica type.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-4-49
4:15

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89660 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-3-49

Date received: 1-4-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-4-49

You Identt below with Q6 + Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

Known typewriting specimens taken from Woodstock typewriters bearing the following numbers:

K146 #195734
K147 #N-152763
K148 #171444
K149 #163669
K150 #P-105209
K151 #191497
K152 #N-243838

cc New York

Kisseloff-25677

D- 89660 BU.

P. 1-4-49

Q6→Q69	g e i o u d a A r 6 R
K146	g e i o u d a r 6 R
K147	g e i o u d a r 6
K148	g e i o u d a r
K149	g e i o u d a r 6
K150	g e i o u d a r 6 w
K151	g r 6 A
K152	g e i o u d a r ELITE TYPE.

You Sent Q6→Q69.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-4-49
10:00

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # ~~[illegible]~~
D-89578 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-3-49 Date received: 1-3-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
Jan 4, 1949

Mon Ident K144, K145
with Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K144 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, dated October 10, 1947, to Mr. BERTRAM BENEDICT, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K145 Typewritten letter marked copy, dated October 4, 1947, to Mrs. DOROTHY G. WOOD, ~~[illegible]~~ signed ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-25679

D- 89578 BU

Quest.	~g	e	i	o	uu	dd	a	r
K144.	~g	e	i	o	u	d	a	r
K145.	~g	e	i	o	u	d	a	r

Now Ident K144, K145
with Q6 → Q69.

1-4-49.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-4-49
9:05

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89533 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Albany 65-1574

Date of reference communication: let. 12-31-48

Date received: 1-3-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
Jan 3, 1948

Non Ident K143 with
Q6 → Q69
Q5, Qc74 → Qc131.

Specimens submitted for examination

K143 Typewritten letter dated December 29, 1946 to the Office of the Bursar, Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. signed in ink TIMOTHY HOBSON.

cc New York

1-17
1-5-49
Returned

Case Tab
Returned

D-89533

K143 rga 2946t sbe

Q6 → Q69. rga 2946tsbe

Q5. g

Qc74 → Qc131 NON IDENT.

NON IDENT K143 WITH
Q5, Q6 → Q69, Qc74 → Qc131.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-3-49
11:30

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89529 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-3-49 Date received: 1-3-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: ~~XXX~~ FEEHAN
1-3-49

You Identify K142 with
Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K142 Applicant's Questionnaire and Affidavit dated July 29, 1946, executed by DONALD HISS.

cc New York

K142 recd this date Jan 4, 1949,
Donald Walter

Lab Rep
1-4-49

Kisseloff-25683

RC Find

K142 g t 6

Wash 7.0. 1/3/49.

D 39524

Now Identd K142

with Q6 → Q69.

1-3-49.

(one machine possibly belonging to Donald Hiss)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-3-49
4:10

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89532 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-31-48

Date received: 1-3-49

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 1-3-49 FEEHAN

Have Submit K141 with 96-969

Specimens submitted for examination

K141 Typewritten pages entitled "COMMENT", bearing known typewriting taken from a Woodstock typewriter #103228.

cc New York

Cons Lab-Wb
1-4-49
RE Final

— 74-1333 —

January 3, 1949

D — 89532

Q6 — Q69. g e i o u d a r

K141. g e i o u d a r

Non Ident Q6 — Q69

WITH K141

1-3-49.

Return Q141 to W.J.O.

DO NOT PHOTO.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-31-48
4:35

Laboratory Work Sheet

BRO

1/3

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89513 BU

NO LAB FILE

2cc New York
1cc PHILADELPHIA
1cc BALTIMORE
1cc F. L. Jones
1cc for myself.

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-31-48

Date received: 12-31-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-3-49

K115 → K140
now ident with
Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

Known typewriting specimens taken from ~~a~~ Woodstock typewriters bearing the following serial numbers:

K115	#270304	K128	#233043
K116	#259394	K129	#N-141024
K117	#H-121125	K130	#8J-180434
K118	#138052	K131	#N-156708
K119	#N-180706	K132	#N-149012
K120	#N-155065	K133	#N-219431 E
K121	#N-163201	K134	#N-143999
K122	#136203	K135	#118531
K123	#N-159949	K136	#N-140756
K124	#180148	K137	#N-210112
K125	#5n-195732	K138	#N-206851
K126	#5n-180228	K139	#HN-139995
K127	#N-165847	K140	#197229

DO NOT PHOTO
K115 → K140

KEEP EVIDENCE
IN BUREAU

Lab Rep.
1/4/49

Q6-Q89 geiouar

K115 x x x ✓ x x x ✓

K116 x x ✓ x x ✓ x x

K117 x x x x x x x x

K118 x x x x x x x ✓

K119 x ✓ x x x x x ✓

K120 x ✓ x x x x x x

K121 x ✓ x x ✓ ✓ x x

K122 x ✓ x x ✓ ✓ x ✓

K123 x ✓ x x x x x ✓

K124 x (124) x x x

K125 x x x x ✓ ✓ ✓ x

K126 x x x x x x x x

K127 x ✓ x x x x ✓ x

K128 x x x ✓ ✓ x x ✓

K129 x x x x ✓ ✓ x x

K130 x ✓ x x x ✓ x x

K131 x x ✓ x x ✓ x x

K132 x ✓ x x ✓ x x x

K133 x x x x x x x x

K134 x x x ✓ x x x ✓

K135 x x x x x x x x

K136 ✓ x ✓ x x ✓ x x

K137 ✓ x x? x x x ✓ ✓?

K138 x x x x x x

K139 ✓ x x x x x x x

K140 x x x x ✓ x x x

[redacted]

Kisseloff-25688

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-31-48
2:10

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage; Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89512 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Chicago 65-3290

Date of reference communication: let. 12-29-48 Date received: 12-31-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

No ident K114 with Q6 + Q69 - different style + make
12/31/48

Specimens submitted for examination

K114 Printer's copy of a form for Volume 26 headed Who's Who In America, bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI
1/5

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-31-48
1:35

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
Perjury; Espionage - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
HARRY DEXTER WHITE

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89511 BU
Supplementary Report to
NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-30-48

Date received: 12-31-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
Jan 5, 1949.

Identified Harry D. White K113 with
Q70 — Q73

Specimens submitted for examination

K113 Letter dated June 9, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER, letter dated June 11, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER, Personal History Statement dated November 5, 1934, resignation dated January 22, 1945, and Oath of Office dated January 24, 1945, bearing the known handwriting of HARRY D. WHITE.

Sub. Report
1-6-49
Rec'd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-31-48
1:35

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
Perjury; Espionage - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
HARRY DEXTER WHITE

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89511 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-30-48

Date received: 12-31-48
md
1-5-49
Rollins A.E.
FEEHAN

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Identt. K113 with Quest. Doc. Q-70 → Q-73

Specimens submitted for examination

K113 Letter dated June 9, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER, letter dated June 11, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER, Personal History Statement dated November 5, 1934, resignation dated January 22, 1945, and Oath of Office dated January 24, 1945, bearing the known handwriting of HARRY D. WHITE.

Compare K113 with Q-70 → Q-73

K-113

Dr. Jacob Viner,
The
2
for.
Treasury White Harry at

9 cent

Q-70 Q-73
The 2
Hungary
Treasury, my to.
at

Ident Q70 – Q73 with
K113 Harry Dexter White.

K113

Harry D White

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C
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b

Treasury

and

Q70 – Q73

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C m
m
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Treasury

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and
cl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Feehan

RECORDED 12-31-48
1:35

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
Perjury; Espionage - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
HARRY DEXTER WHITE

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89511 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-30-48

Date received: 12-31-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

comparison
No ~~[illegible]~~ K113 with great - This is additional known. 12/31/48

Specimens submitted for examination

K113 Letter dated June 9, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER, letter dated June 11, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER, Personal History Statement dated November 5, 1934, resignation dated January 22, 1945, and Oath of Office dated January 24, 1945, bearing the known handwriting of HARRY D. WHITE.

See other side

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-31-48
9:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89489 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Albany 65-1574

Date of reference communication: let. 12-29-48 Date received: 12-30-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Also Identified K110 → K112 with Q6 → Q69.
See results on incoming letter
Different machines

Specimens submitted for examination

K110 Envelope bearing typewritten address "Postmaster U S Postoffice Peacham Vermont", pm. "NEW YORK, N.Y., OCT. 18, 1948 3:30 PM".
K111 Envelope bearing typewritten address "Postmaster Peacham Vermont", pm. "NEW YORK, N.Y., NOV 15, 1948 10:30 PM".
K112 Envelope bearing typewritten address "United States Post Office Peacham Vt.", pm. "NEW YORK, N.Y., DEC. 14, 1948 8:00 PM".

Kisseloff-25695

Same Pat. 12-31-48

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-31-48
3:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89514 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 12-29-48

Date received: 12-30-48

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

See attached

Specimens submitted for examination

K109 Typewritten letter dated November 28, 1943, to Director of Naval Officer Procurement, signed in ink TIMOTHY HOBSON.

See below 12-31-48

Royal Standard Pica Type.
Since Jan 30, 1920.
Serial # should be above 486706 according to
Lab Standards.

K 109. S T t

More Sent Q6 - Q69.

12-30-48.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-30-48
2:00

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89478 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-28-48

Date received: 12-30-48

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FREEHAN 12-30-48

K101 - K108 [illegible]

Q6 - Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K101 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #N-155281.
K102 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #N-156053.
K103 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #5N-156062.

cc New York

Una Lab Rep
12-30-48
Rec'd md

K101 r g

K102 a r

K103 t 6

K104. g S 2

K105 6 r g

K106 g 6 u d r

K107 6 g u d

K108. n g e i u d

Now Sent K101 → K108
with Q6 → Q69.

12-30-48.

Above evidence not to be photographed
Return K101 → K108 herewith to W.F.O.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-30-48
2:05

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89477 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-28-48 Date received: 12-30-48

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc104 Two photostatic copies of an Application For Admission before the Supreme Court of the United States, number 7990, dated December 19, 1935, bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.

CC New York

Kisseloff-25100

Lab Rep 12-30-48 RCH:md

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-30-48
~~x20x~~ 2:10

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89476 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-28-48

Date received: 12-30-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

Specimens submitted for examination

K105 Sheet of ruled paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #N-265757.

cc New York

Kisseloff-25701

Wash Lab Rep
12-30-48
Ret'd md

Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory December 23, 1948

CITY HOTEL, SAC, Washington Field

J. [illegible] [illegible] GUMBERS, was, et al
[illegible]; [illegible] - S;
[illegible] - R

Attached hereto is typewriting specimen taken on Woodstock Typewriter SN-205757, located in the possession of Mr. [illegible] [illegible], Jr., 1413 Somerset Place, N. W., Apartment C-2, Washington, D. C., obtained on December 23, 1948 by Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSEN, and which should be compared with known specimen in this case.

The Laboratory may destroy the attached specimen in the event it is found to be not identical.

CHO:cl
71-2
Enclosure

cc - New York

Kisseloff-25702

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-30-48
2:20

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89474 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-29-48 Date received: 12-30-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Specimens submitted for examination

K108 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #N-198195.

cc New York

Kisseloff-25703

Mrs Pat Lake
12-30-48
Rec'd md

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-30-48
2:15

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89475 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 12-29-48

Date received: 12-30-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

Specimens submitted for examination

K106 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #F-112531.

K107 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #5-111336.

cc New York

Lab Rep
12-30-48
Ret. md

Kisseloff-25704

R. FEEHAN

III

KEEP.

74 - 1333 - 4749

Worksheets

K303 → K405

Pel 1 + Pe158

Kisseloff-25705

RECORDED
2-2-49 5 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94032 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-1-49 Date received: 2-2-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 2-2-49.

K395 → K405 Non Ident Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K395 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 16, 1947, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K396 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 23, 1947, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K397 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 9, 1947, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, W Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K398 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 5, 1948, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K399 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 22, 1948, to Miss Ruth D. Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K400 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 2, 1948, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

Release-25706

RETURN EVIDENCE.

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-94032 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K401 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 2, 1948, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K402 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 27, 1948, to Miss Ruth A. Inglis, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K403 Carbon copy of a three-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 1 7, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, from ALGER HISS.

K404 Carbon copy of a Memorandum for Mr. Phillips, typewritten on a plain sheet of white paper, dated August 15, 1947, from A.H.

K405 A typewritten Memorandum of Understanding with Miss Inglis with Respect to Publication Aspects of the Motion Picture as an Instrument of Education in International Affairs, signed ALGER HISS.

74-1333
D- 94032.

K395.	r g a t	different	style	type.
K396.	r g a t	"	"	"
K397.	r g a t	"	"	"
K398.	r g a t	"	"	"
K399.	r g a t	"	"	"
K 400	r g a t	"	"	"
K 401	w g a t	"	"	"
K 402	7 w	"	"	"
K 403	g r a	"	"	"
K 404	g 7 r	"	"	"
K 405	g a t r	"	"	"

K395 → K405 Non Ident Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-2-'49
...

to W.J.O.
Return Evid.

L-40

RECORDED
2-2-49 4 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J.D.WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94033 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-1-49 Date received: 2-2-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 2-3-49.

K393 } Non Ident Q5, Q6 - Q69.
K394

Specimens submitted for examination

K393 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, Air Raid Headquarters, dated July 23, 1942, to Mr. James Jardine, 4334 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., signed ELIZABETH DRAPER.

K394 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter from 1521 Thirty-fifth Street, Washington, D. C., dated January 20, 1945, to Mr. W. H. Gill, 1100 H Street, Washington, D. C.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

L17 2-10-49

Kisseloff-25709

2/3/49 RCF:

D-94033 BU

K393 r g t a wrong style type

K394. G g e t " " "

K 393
K 394 } Now Sent Q5, Q6 — Q69.

2-2-'49.

to W.J.O.

Return { K393
K394

Kisseloff-25710

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 2-2-49
10:30

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93984 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Little Rock 65-410

Date of reference communication: let. 1-31-49 Date received: 2-1-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN 2-2-49.

K392 Ulou Ident Q5, Q6 + Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K392 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number 5N172213E.

ALSO SUBMITTED: 3 sheets of carbon paper.

Kisseloff-25712-41

#74-1333
D-93984

K392 g e i o u d a r l wrong type styles.

K392 No Ident Q5, Q6 — Q69

February 2, '49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 2-2-49
9:50

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93985 BU

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 1-28-49 Date received: 2-1-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN 2-2-49.

K391 Non Ident Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

74. JONES HAS THIS IN HIS FILE.

Request of comparison of K391 with questioned material.

K391 Typewritten letter from HISS to EDWARD W. CASE, dated May 28, 1936, beginning "I have delayed answering your letter...", ending "... it will not inconvenience you to keep them until then", signed ALGER HISS.

Case file Cb
2-2-49
KCfi:mrd

74-1333
D-

K 391 g t e different style type.

K391 Non-Ident with Q5, Q6 + Q69.

2-1-49.

to Baltimore.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 2-1-49
5:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93975 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 1-28-49

Date received: 2-1-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN 2-2-49

K389, K390 - Non ident Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K389 Assignment Separate From Certificate form of one share of capital stock of the Second Avenue Rail Road Company, certificate number 6247, dated June 19, 1944, signed CATHERINE G. HISS, in the presence of DONALD HISS.

K390 Typewritten letter dated June 20, 1944, to Mr. HERMAN WALLACH, beginning "Dear HERMAN: In respect to the securities in...", signed in ink DONALD HISS.

Copy for Lab
2-2-49

74-1333
D- 93819 BU

K389. r t style type different.

K390. r t g .. .. ..

Now Identify K389, K390
with Q5, Q6 & Q69.

2-1-49.

to New York,

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 2-1-49
12:05

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93923 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Richmond 65-1623

Date of reference communication: let. 1-27-49

Date received: 2-1-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
2-1-49

K385-K388 Upon Identif 95, 96 - 969

Copy of K384 Hdwr. for further comparison

Return all evid to Richmond.

Specimens submitted for examination

K384 Hw. Application dated April 22, 1946, to the United States Guarantee Company, New York, New York, filled out by TIMOTHY HOBSON.

K385 TW. Application For Salaried Position, dated April 22, 1946, filled out by TIMOTHY HOBSON.

K386 Typewritten letter dated April 25, 1946 on stationery of HERBERT JACOBY, beginning "Dear Mr. Stevens: I have known Mr. TIMOTHY HOBSON very...", signed in ink H. JACOBY.

K387 Typewritten letter dated April 23, to Mr. M. A. STEVENS, beginning "Dear Mr. STEVENS; Concerning your letter to me...", signed in ink ALFRED HOWARTH.

K388 Typewritten letter dated April 25, 1946 to Mr. M. A. STEVENS, beginning "Dear Mr. STEVENS, Answering your letter of April...", signed in ink ROBERT B. PEARSALL.

2-1-49

74-1333
D-93923 Bu.

K384. handwriting (no typing) except → (4-22-46)

K385. r* g* wrong style type
K386. g* .. .. ..
K387. g* .. .. ..
K388. w* .. .. ..

✓ You sent K385
with Q5, Q6 → Q69

Photo copies of K384 retained for any
future hel ur. comparisons
that might be requested.

2-1-49.

to Richmond,

Return K384 → K388 to Richmond.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 2-1-49
10:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93912 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Newark 65-3917

Date of reference communication: let. 1-26-49

Date received: 1-28-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
2-1-49.

K383 Non Ident Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K383 Three sheets of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter which is in the possession of Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, 54 Beach Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

2-1-49

Kisselloff-25719

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 2-1-49
9:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93911 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-28-49

Date received: 1-31-49 ~~XXXXXX~~ md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN 2-1-49.

K382 Mon Sent
Q5, Q6 — Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K382 Voucher For Per Diem And/Or Reimbursement of Expenses Incident To Official Travel, number 4097, dated June 30, 1945, ~~xxxx~~ in the name of ALGER HISS in connection with his attendance at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, California, attached to which is a white slip headed "Pervious per diem payments by G. F. Allen- Symbol 112-1760 as follows:".

Return K382 after photo to W. J. O.

Ans to Lab 2-1-49

L-17 2-3-49 Lab

Kisseloff-25720

#74-1333
D-93912

K383. 6 g a i o u d r A style different.

You Ident K383
with Q5, Q6 — Q69.
2-1-'49.

2-1-'49.

to Newark A.O.

Full recording as no serial # given.

Keep K383 in file

74-1333.

D-93911 -BV.

K382. g e i o u a r type style different

Non Ident K382
with Q5, Q6 - Q69

2-1-49.

Photograph yellow but not attached white slip.
Return evidence to W.F.O. after photography.

to Washington JO.

L-40

RECORDED
1-31-49 2:45 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93843 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 1-28-49 Date received: 1-31-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
1-31-49.

Kc 381 Non Ident 95, 96 - 969.

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc381 Two photostatic copies of a typewritten document beginning "Memorandum to Mr. Higgins: With reference to your .....", signed with the initials "A.H." over the typewritten name "A. HISS".

Laboratory
1/31/49
RCF:jl

L.M.
2-3-49
Refiled

74-1333

D-93843 BU

K381. g e i o u d a r l

Positive and Negative photostats, of one original.

Now Sent K381 with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

January 31, 1949.

to Washington F.O.

RECORDED
1-31-49 2 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93842 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 1-28-49 Date received: 1-31-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
1-31-49

K380 - Non Ident Q5, Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K380 One page of specimens from Woodstock typewriter serial #F-105779.

Laboratory
11-1-49
REF'd

74-1333
D93842 -BU

K380 g e i o u d a r A h K

You Ident K380 with Q5, Q6 – Q69.

to Washington F.O.

L-40

RECORDED
1-31-49 1 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93840 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Springfield (# 65-807)

Date of reference communication: Letter 1-28-49 Date received: 1-31-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 1-31-49.

K379 - Non Identt Q5, Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K379 Eighty-three pages of specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial #8K-178117-EM.

74-1333
D-93840 BU

K379 g a 0 1 0 u d r 6 9 5 7 A

Now Ident K 379 with Q5, Q6 - Q69.

1-31-49.

Woodstock
Serial # 8K178117 EM

RECORDED
1-31-49 11 AM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93832 BU

✓ N LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore (65-1642)

Date of reference communication: Letter 1-26-49 Date received: 1-28-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
1-31-49.

✓ K378 You ident with
Q5, Q6 - Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K378 A sheet of white bond paper bearing typewriting beginning "ALGER HISS November 11, 1904, Baltimore, Maryland .....".

✓ RETURN EVIDENCE. AFTER PHOTOGRAPHING TO BALTIMORE

Kisselloff-15729

Forwarded
1/31/49 J.C.F.

#
74-1333
D-93832

K378. g t w 9294 not same type.
orig.

Now Sent Q5, Q6 — Q69
with K378.

January 31, 1949.

to Baltimore

L-40

RECORDED
1-31-49 10 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93833 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 1-27-49 Date received: 1-28-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 1-31-49.

K376 } now ident Q5, Q6 - Q69.
K377 }

Specimens submitted for examination

K376 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of the Department of State, Washington, dated December 21, 1945, to Mr. Louis Boehm, 60 Broad Street, New York, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K377 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated February 13, 1947, to Major Hunter Mann, Reynolds Metals Company, 19 East 47th Street, New York 17, New York, signed TIMOTHY HOBSON.

RETURN EVIDENCE. after photographing.

1/31/49
RCF

{ 74-1333
D-93833

orig. K376. r g e i u o

carbon copy K377 [redacted]. g style type not same

You sent K376, K377
with Q5, Q6 – Q69.

January 31, '49

To New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-28-49
12:05

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93801 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Cleveland 65-2663

Date of reference communication: let. 1-26-49

Date received: 1-28-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 1-28-49. FEEHAN

K375 Have Identical with Q5, Q6 - Q69 -

Specimens submitted for examination

K375 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number 156037.

Re-filed 1-28-49

74-1333
D 93801 Bu.

K375 g e i o 6 d a r A

Now Sent K375 with

Q5, Q6 → Q69.

1-28-49.

Model 5N #156037.

to Cleveland

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-28-49
1:40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93802 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Miami 65-2319

Date of reference communication: let. 1-27-49 Date received: 1-28-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Specimens submitted for examination

K373 Typewritten letter dated November 17, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. PHILIP HISS, beginning "Dear PHIL: Thanks for your grand letter of...", signed in ink ALGER.

K374 Typewritten letter dated December 23, 1948, beginning "Dear PHIL: Thanks so much for your...", to Mr. PHIL H. HISS, signed in ink ALGER.

K373 W ←TT
K374 W ←TT } Wrong style of type.

Now Sent K373, K374 with QJ, Q6 → Q69

1-28-49.

to Miami

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-28-49
12:25

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93790 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 1-26-49 Date received: 1-27-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Specimens submitted for examination

K371 Typewritten letter dated October 15, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Colonel HERMAN BEUKEMA, beginning "Dear Colonel BEUKEMA: I could make the November 3 date you...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K372 Typewritten letter dated October 23, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Colonel HERMAN BEUKEMA, beginning "Dear Colonel BEUKEMA: I have a luncheon engagement here in...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

74-1333
D- 93790 BU

Q5. Vg

Q6-Q69 g e i o u d A r l

K371. g e i o u d a l r

K372 ↑ ↑ ↑.. ↑ ↑

You Send K371, K372
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

1-28-49

to New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-28-49
10:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93751 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Springfield 65-807

Date of reference communication: let. 1-25-49

Date received: 1-27-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 1-27-49. FEEHAN

Have Ident K370
with
Q5, Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K370 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated September 30, 1946, beginning "Dear ADLAI: JOE JOHNSON has talked to me about your...", signed in ink ALGER.

1-27-49
1-28-49
[illegible]

[illegible]
1-28-49
[illegible]

74-1333
D-93751 BU

Q5 Vg

Q6–Q69 graieoud

K370 rgasieou

You Ident K370 with
Q5, Q6 → Q69.

1-2749

to Springfield!

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-27-49
3:30

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93719 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-26-49 Date received: 1-27-49

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 1-27-49 FEEHAN

Item Ident Kc 368 } with Q5, Q6 + Q69
Kc 369 }

Specimens submitted for examination

Photostatic copy of a
Kc368 Typewritten copy of Western Union Telegram, dated December 14, 1934, to W. S. CARPENTER, JR., beginning "Your files seem to indicate that...", signed ALGER HISS.

Kc369 Photostatic copy of a typewritten Memorandum to Mr. RAUSHENBUSH, re Chemical Warfare Service Requirements for Wartime, dated "11/20/34", beginning "(Information derived from conference in...", signed on the fourth page ALGER HISS.

1-31-49 Returned

1-28-49 Returned

74-1333
D-93719 BU.

Q5 Vg

Q6-Q69. g e i o u d a r l

K368 g r a n u t

K369 g a r t

Now start K368, K369 with Q5, Q6 — Q69.

JANUARY 27, 1949.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-27-49
2:30

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93716 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-26-49 Date received: 1-27-49

md
1-27-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Now Select K365 → K367
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K365 Typewritten letter dated May 16, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. WILLIAM ROY VALLANCE, beginning "Dear ROY: I have been hoping, since you...", signed in ink ALGER.

K366 Typewritten letter dated May 21, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. WILLIAM ROY VALLANCE, beginning "Dear ROY: I have received from...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K367 Typewritten letter dated January 10, 1949 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. WILLIAM ROY VALLANCE, beginning "Dear ROY: I have read through carefully the...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

1-31-49 Refined

1-22-49 Refined

74-1333
D-93716 BW.

Q5 g

Q6–Q69 g e i o u d a r l

K365 g e i o u d a r l w

K366 g e i o u d a r l w

K367 g e i o u d a r l 48291 Y

Show Ident K365 → K367
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

January 27, '49.

to W.J.O.

originals

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-26-49
10:10

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93641 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-24-49 Date received: 1-25-49 md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
Jan. 26, 1949

You Ident K363, K364
with Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K363 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number F93212.
K364 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number N-197230.

Kisseloff-25745

74-1333
D-93641

WOODSTOCK #F93212.

K 363. g e i o u d a r l A

WOODSTOCK. N-197230. K364. g e i o u d a r l A

Q5 g

Q6 → Q69. g e i o u d a r l A

You start K 363, K 364
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

JANUARY 26, '49

to W.F.O.

WOODSTOCKS # F93212
N 197230

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-26-49
9:15

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93574 BU

✓ LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-24-49

Date received: 1-25-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
JANUARY 26
1949.

You submit Kc 360 - Kc 362
with Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc369 Photostat of a typewritten memorandum form on the letterhead of the United States Senate, dated August 3, 1934, for Mr. RAUSHENBUSH, beginning "I understand that the State...", signed "A.H:".

Kc361 Photostat of a typewritten memorandum form on the letterhead of the United States Senate, dated August 3, 1934, for Mr. RAUSHENBUSH, beginning "Do you think it will be of any...", signed "A.H:".

Kc362 Photostat of a typewritten memorandum to Mr. RAUSHENBUSH, dated November 19, 1934, beginning "Attached is an analysis of the...", signed ALGER HISS.

L-17
1-27-49
RC Fitzmaurice

Lab
1-26-49
RC Fitzmaurice

D-93574 BU

Q5 g

Q6 → Q69. g e i o u d a r l

K360 g a e i o u d r l

K361 g a e i o u d r l

K362 g e i o u d a r l

January 25, 1949.

You Ident K360 → K362
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

to W.F.O.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-24-49
2:10

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93424 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication XXXXe 1-19-49 Teletype Date received: 1-24-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-24-49

Nothing noted to ident or eliminate Mrs. Hiss

Specimens submitted for examination

Request of a comparison of the corrections, handlettering, spelling, typographical errors, et cetera in K32, K17, Kc60, K41, K249, K156, K159 and K157 with those in Q5 through Q69.

Kisseloff-25749

1-24-49

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-25-49
2:40

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93513 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 1-21-49

Date received: 1-25-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination ~~by:~~ FEEHAN
1-25-49.

You sent K359 with
Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K359 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number NZ79507.

Kisseloff-25750

D-93513 BU

K359 g e i o u d a r l

Now Ident K359
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

1-25-49.

to Baltimore.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-25-49
3:00

Re:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93512 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Boston 65-3251

Date of reference communication: let. 1-21-49 Date received: 1-25-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-25-49

Now Identify K357, K358
with Q5, Q6 — Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K357 Two-page typewritten letter dated December 24, 1946, on Department of State, Washington stationery, to RICHARD H. FIELD, beginning "Dear DICK: Just a day or two before I received your....", signed in ink ALGER.

K358 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, dated August 31, 1948, to Mr. CHARLES CURTIS, beginning "Dear CHARLIE: Thanks so much for your...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

L.17
1-27-49
Returned

Case file
1-25-49
Returned

D-93512 BU

Q5. g

A

Q6-Q69 g e i o u d a r l

K357 w g t

K358 w r g

You Ident Q5, Q6 - Q69
with K357, K358

JANUARY 25, 1949.

to Boston.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-25-49
2:05

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93508 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-24-49 Date received: 1-24-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

1-25-49

Have Hiss K356 with
Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K356 State Department Security File pertaining to ALGER HISS.

Case Lab-Lab
RC Final

74-1333
D-93508

State Department Security File pertaining to ALGER HISS

K356. f r g*
g*
g*
r*
g*

You ident typing K356 with
Q5, Q6 → Q69.

JAN 25, '49

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-25-49
2:20

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury; Internal Security - R
Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93504 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Detroit 74-77

Date of reference communication: let. 1-21-49

Date received: 1-24-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-25-49.

You Ident K355 with
Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K355 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number N160969.

Kisseloff-25756

D-93504
74-1333

K355 r o c wrong style type

You sent K350 with Q5, Q6 - Q69.

1-24-49

to Detroit.
Keep Evidence K355

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-25-49
12:05

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93402 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-19-49

Date received: 1-24-49

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN 1-25-49.

You Ident Q5, Q6 → Q69 with Kc343 → Kc354.
Return Kc343 → Kc354 to Wash Field after photography.

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc343 Photostat of a/letter dated June 7, 1935, to Mr. BENEDICT W. JACOBS, beginning "Dear BENEDICT: I have your letter of...", signed "Sincerely, ALGER HISS". tw.

Kc344 Photostat of a/Memorandum form of the United States Senate dated August 3, 1934, for Mr. RAUSHENBUSH, beginning "Do you think it will be of...", signed "A.H:". tw.

Kc345 Photostat of a/Memorandum to Mr. HIGGINS dated October 31, 1934, beginning "This is with reference to the first...", signed "A. HISS".

Kc346 Photostat of a typewritten letter dated November 20, 1934, to FELIX FRANKFURTER, beginning "Dear FELIX: I dictated the letter referring...", signed "Sincerely, ALGER HISS".

Kc347 Photostat of a typewritten letter marked Copy dated October 2, 1934, to Mr. GUY VAUGHAN, beginning "Dear Mr. VAUGHAN: In copies made for the Committee...", signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS".

Kc348 Photostat of a typewritten letter dated June 22, 1935, to Mr. JOHN T. ROSANIA, beginning "Dear Sir: Your letter of June 15th was...", signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS".

Kc349 Photostat of a typewritten letter dated October 29, 1934, to Mr. J. S. ALLARD, beginning "Dear Mr. ALLARD:- Any hour on Wednesday, ...", signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS".

(Continued next page)

J.17 1-24-49 RETURNED

Kisseloff-25758

Copies filed Returned 1-25-49

Kc350 Two-page typewritten letter dated July 11, 1935, to Mr. WILLIAM T. STONE, beginning "Dear BILL: The figures used in the Carnegie...", signed "Sincerely, ALGER HISS".

Kc351 Two photostatic copies of two memorandum to the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee, re Statements of expenses incurred on trip to New York City, June 3 through 5, 1935, dated June 6, 1935, bearing handwritten signature of ALGER HISS.

Kc352 Two photostatic copies of a typewritten memorandum entitled Expense Account, ALGER HISS, Trip to Wilmington and return, November 21 to 23, 1934, dated November 24, 1934, bearing handwritten signature of ALGER HISS.

Kc353 Two photostatic copies of a typewritten memorandum to STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, dated November 12, 1934, entitled Expense Account of ALGER HISS, November 7 to 9, covering trip to Wilmington, Delaware, bearing handwritten signature of ALGER HISS.

Kc354 Two photostatic copies of a typewritten memorandum entitled Trip to Wilmington Delaware, November 14 to 16, dated November 20, 1934, bearing handwritten signature of ALGER HISS.

D-93402 BU.

K343 → K354 gt a wrong style type.

Now ident Q5, Q6 → Q69.

1-24-49.

to Washington Field.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-24-49
5:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93406 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia 65-2440

Date of reference communication: let. 1-21-49

Date received: 1-24-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN 1-25-49.

Now Sent K337 → K339 with Q5, Q6 → Q69
Send K339 to Security Investigative Div
for their review. They will return same to Philly.

Specimens submitted for examination

Keep K337 and Kc 338 in Laboratory.

K337 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number N183374.
Kc338 Photostatic copy of the will of THOMAS L. FANSLER, will book 189, page 262, dated January 26, 1935, beginning "I, THOMAS L. FANSLER, being of sound mind and deep...", bearing his signature.
K339 Tw. Envelope and accp. letter addressed to The Reverend J. Gillespie ARMSTRONG, St. Mary's Rectory, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, postmarked NEW YORK, N.Y. OCTOBER 20, 1948 7:30 PM, letter dated October 20, 1948, on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, beginning "Dear GIL: You may have seen press accounts of...", signed in ink on the second page ALGER HISS.

1-25-49

D-93406
74-1333

no. K337. g e i o u d a r l h n

K338. g wrong style type.

K339. r g w wrong style type.

Use Idento Q5, Q6 → Q69.
with K337 → K339.

1-24-49.

Send K339 to Security Inv. Div.

Keep K337, K338 in Lab.

to Philadelphia

Kisseloff-25762

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-24-49
4:30

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(FELIX INSLERMAN)

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93405 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 1-21-49 Date received: 1-24-49 md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN 1-24-49

Qc157, Qc158 — Kc 331 Felix A. Inslerman sig's with Qc157, Qc158 PP's 2 Felix A. Inslerman

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc157 Photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1932, bearing the signatures of "FELIX A. INSLERMAN" in columns 30 and 31 of page 69. (Your Document A)

Qc158 Photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1933, bearing the signature of "FELIX A. INSLERMAN" in columns 30 and 31 of page 69. (Your Document B)

Kc331 Photostatic copy of an Application For Employment dated March 4, 1942 for the Republic Aviation Corporation, executed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document C)

Kc332 Photostatic copy of an Agreement, dated March 18, 1942 with the Republic Aviation Corporation, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document D)

Kc333 Photostatic copy of Section 31 of the Espionage Act dated March 18, 1942, for the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document E)

Kc334 Photostatic copy of an Employee's Record of Application and Service of the Republic Aviation Corporation dated March 24, 1942, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document F)

(Continued next page) 1-17-49 Returned

Kisselloff-25763

K335 Carbon copy of a Personnel Security Questionnaire dated December 10, 1947, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document G)

Kc336 Photostatic copy of a ~~PGE~~ page of a document executed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN for the GLENN L. MARTIN Company at Middle River, Maryland, on August 2, 1939. (Your Document H)

74-1333
D-93405 BU
Jan 24, 1949.

K331 C. Felix A. Inslerman

K332 D. Felix A. Inslerman

K333 E. Felix A. Inslerman

K334 F. Felix A. Inslerman

K335 G. Felix A. Inslerman

K336 H. Felix A. Inslerman

Q157 DOCMENT A. PP2, COLUMN 30, 31, next to last line of handwriting

Q158 Felix A. Inslerman Felix A. Inslerman

DOCUMENT B. PP2 column 30, 31.

Felix A. Inslerman Felix A. Inslerman

Identd K331 → K336 with Q157, Q158

Felix A. Inslerman signatures

on 2 PP of Q157, Q158 with

Felix A. Inslerman sig's K331 → K336.

Jan 24, 1949.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS File # 74-1333
was etal Lab. # D-93405
Perjury; Espionage - R. (Felix Inslerman)

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication: Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination Ident. Inslerman Signs A + B Examination by: 1-24-49 Rollins 11/DR
with " " C, D, E, F, G, H.

Specimens submitted for examination

COMPARE signatures Felix Inslerman A + B with Inslerman signs. C, D, E, F, G, H.

Felix A. Insleman

A.) Felix A. Insleman

B.) Felix A. Insleman

Felix A. Insleman

C. Felix A. Insleman

D. Felix A. Insleman

E. Felix A. Insleman

F. Felix A. Insleman

G. Felix A. Insleman

H. Felix A. Insleman

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-25-49
10:10

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa. et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93404 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: San Francisco 100-25417

Date of reference communication: let. 1-21-49 Date received: 1-24-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Non Dec K330
with Q5, Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K330 Typewritten letter dated November 12, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Dr. CARL SPAETH, beginning "Dear CARL: Recalling the topic you and I....", signed in ink ALGER.

Conc 1.17
1-26-49
RCH:mrl

Conc 2-10
5-49
RCH:mrl

D- 93404
74-1333.

K330. r t a wrong style type.

Now Send K330 with.
Q5, Q6 - Q69.

1-24-49

to San Francisco.

74-1333
D-93404
1-25-49
mdl K330

LABORATORY FILE COPY

Kisseloff-25769

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-24-49
10:20

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93399 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 1-20-49 Date received: 1-21-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN 1-24-49

You found K329 with Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K329 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number N 183998 E.

Case Fed-Up
1-24-49
Refiled

D-95399 BU

Jan 23 + 24th,

K329. g* r* t* now Sent.

You Sent K329 with
Q5, Q6 → Q69.

January 24, 1949.

to Baltimore

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-24-49
10:50

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS; et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93400 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 1-20-49

Date received: 1-24-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN 12-24-49.

Have Incl K324 → K328 with
Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K324 Typewritten letter dated May 19, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. PENDLETON HERRING, beginning "Dear PEN: This is to keep your files...", signed in ink ALGER.

K325 Carbon copy of typewritten letter dated June 9, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. HERBERT J. ABRAHAM, ~~BEGINN~~ beginning "Dear HERBERT: This is in reply to your...", signed ALGER HISS.

K326 Typewritten letter dated April 23, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Dr. PENDELTON HERRING, beginning "Dear PEN: I think you will be...", signed in ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ink ALGER.

K327 Typewritten letter dated August 5, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. DEVEREUX JOSEPHS, beginning "Dear DEV, Miss SAYRE telephoned to me...", signed in ink ALGER.

K328 Two-page carbon copy of a typewritten testimony given by HISS before the House Committee on Un-American activities, beginning "My name is ALGER HISS. I am here at...", ending "...I think my record in the Government and since speaks for itself.".

Incl file rep
1-25-49
REF: md

74-1333

D-93400 BU.

K324. r g

K325 r g

K326. r g

K327 g c

K328 g 3

You Identify K324 → K328
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Return Evid after photo.

1-24-49.

Kisseloff-25773

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded 1-19-49
5:45 PM

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93397 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 1-19-49

Date received: 1-19-49 mr

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

K323 forwarded and rec'd by F.L. Jones. Inv. Sec. Div. Jan. 24, 49

Have Identt typing in K323 with 95, 96, 969.

Specimens submitted for examination

K323 State Department file for ALGER HISS.
~~(Photographs attached of evidence)~~

K323 Y GG - Type style different.

(Has been photd & checked.)

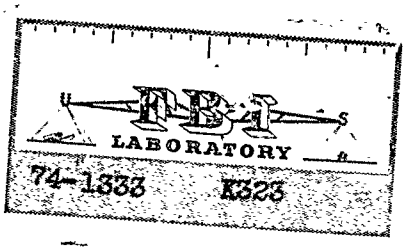

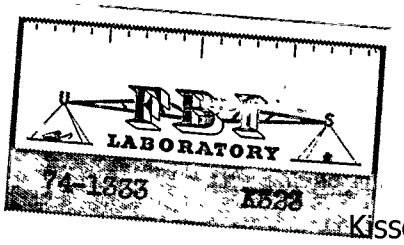

Kisseloff-25774

Returned

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-19-49
12:10

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93375 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 1-18-49

Date received: 1-19-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-19-49

Non Identt K322
with Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K322 Carbon copy of one page of typing which is double-spaced, beginning "Section 2. Special meetings may be called; by the...", ending "... and such other officers as may be", ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ This page is numbered 4.

Kisseloff-25775

74-1333
D-93375 BO

K322 t g i r S

QUEST t g i r S

g r different style type.

Keep K322. Do not photo.

You Ident K322 with Q5, Q6 + Q69

JANUARY 19, 1949.

to Baltimore

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-19-49
9:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-93336 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 1-17-49 Date received: 1-18-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
1-19-49

Have Specs K319 → K321
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K319 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated May 7, 1945, to Miss ANNA ROTHE, beginning "My dear Miss ROTHE: In response to your request for...", signed in ink JAMES FREDERICK GREEN. There is attached to this letter a short summary of the life of ALGER HISS, beginning "HISS, ALGER.-b. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1940; ...".

K320 Three-page typewritten form captioned "BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION for CURRENT BIOGRAPHY", beginning "DEAR SIR: Current Biography is a ~~periodic~~ periodical devoted to...", in the name of ALGER HISS.

K321 Two-page typewritten letter dated March 4, 1947, on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Miss ANNA ROTHE, beginning "Dear Miss ROTHE: This is in reply to...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

L-17
1-24-49
Rel

Ans Rel Rep
1-19-49
Rel: md

74-1333
D-93336

K319. r g t a i o u d e

K320. r g e i o u d

K321 g a r

You Idented K319 - K321 with Q6 - Q69 and Q5.

JANUARY 19, 1949.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-18-49
9:35

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-92248 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 1-14-49 Date received: 1-17-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
1-18-49

Non Ident K318 with
Q6 - Q69 and Q5.

Specimens submitted for examination

K318 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number V206315.

ALSO SUBMITTED: Two sheets of carbon paper and thin white paper.

Conf. lab. file
1-18-49
RCT:md

74-1333
D-92248 BU

K318 g e o i A h

Now Insert Q5, Q6 & Q69
with K318

1-18-49

Q34

Q30

Y

mends

? ↑

1. Typed letters struck over for correction = ⊕, and also with pencil.
Final type letter of word cancelled by ⊕. typewriter, sometimes with pencil.
Some typed letters incorrect, corrected with pencil ⊕ others with typewriter
minimum ⊕ Type of correction to insert letter; by pencil.

xxxxxx - strikeouts

Q9 ~~M~~ cau[illegible]lation at end of "Manchu[illegible]" purpose

Q10 ppurpose typing error.

new typing error.

Manchukuo .. ..

Comapny — common typing error

pp3 Q11 Government — .. .. ..

cabbe — .. .. ..

Q12 supervision. —

Supervising

Q12 necessery

Q13 substituting

Q14 Fukita

famous

substantial

admires

epperience

Tan

Q15 misspellings due to typing mistakes.

Q16-Q18 xxxxx mip ← used to block out letters unnecessary.

Q19 ing

controlling

Q21 Comapny decided

Q27 gedree

Q28 pony — kaw

Q30 d

Q31 Yokohmom

Q32 pullomatic ST q

Q33

Q9 prlup

Q16 [illegible] ← [illegible]

PP4 [illegible] Hobey

Q6→Q69. M M H M +

ds n v g d in w p k a N y d sT German m m i y r t a K

THESIS K303

outline in Medicitis Finenes K B Acte r t n s o s

theire q ann the q Roland p c Ferrazzi n l v v y h u

prune free more all Cautos r

Thesis

Ritch
~~Rikch~~ = 2 lines struck through.

from the Italian

~~ete~~ = 3 line correction strike through.

Gascoigne's, Pen + ink correction.

their
~~the~~ — one line struck through.

More

pp17 t) t t t t tos

pp42 r
46 n

Bib 7 4 d d d

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-18-49
10:50

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91195 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-14-49

Date received: 1-17-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-18-49

Specimens submitted for examination

Specimens from Woodstock typewriters bearing the following serial numbers:

K309 N244715
K310 N159327
K311 N223017
K312 RKS-10148
K313 814-144593
K314 N223322
K315 N220191
K316 N271298
K317 N199854

Non ident with Q5, Q6 + Q69

Lab Rec 1-18-49

Kissloff 25785

74-1333
D-91195 BU

K309. n r g i c

K310. g e c

K311. g e u r

K312. g i d

K313. g r y l i

K314. g r e w

K315 g r o

K316 g r a i

K317 g e i o a r

You Identify K309 - K317

with Q5, Q6 - Q69

1-18-'49.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-18-49
11:25

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91178 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Los Angeles 100-30409

Date of reference communication: let. 1-14-49 Date received: 1-17-49

md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN 1-18-49

You Identify K306 - K308 with Q5, Q6 - Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K306 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated November 23, 1940, to STEPHEN M. FARRAND, marked PERSONAL, beginning "Dear STEVE: Mr. SAYRE, who as you know is...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K307 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated November 29, 1940, to STEPHEN M. FARRAND, beginning "Dear STEVE: I appreciate your helpful letter...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K308 Typewritten letter dated January 17, 1947, to Mr. STEPHEN M. FARRAND, beginning "Dear STEVE: It was good of you to write...", signed in ink ALGER.

cc New York

L-17
1-24-49

Conn Tab. 1012
1-18-49

74-1333

D-91678 [illegible]

K306 r g wrong type.

K307 g " "

K308 r " "

Now ident K306 → K308

with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

1-18-49

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-17-49
11:30

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91177 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-17-49

Date received: 1-17-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
1-17-49

Have Identd K304, K305
with Q5, Q67 Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K304 Typewritten letter on letterhead of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, dated August 31, 1948, beginning "Dear PREW: Thanks for your...", signed in ink "ALGER", to Mr. PREW SAVOY, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

K305 Typewritten letter on letterhead of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, dated August 21, 1948, beginning "Dear Mr. SAVOY: Mr. HISS asked me to...", signed in ink "S. B. SAYRE", to Mr. PREW SAVOY, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Conv Lab Wkp
1-17-49
Ec F: md

K304	w*	g*
K305	..	g

Now Ident K304, K305

with Q5 - Q69.

1-17-49.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-17-49
10:50

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-91179 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 1-14-49 Date received: 1-15-49

md
1-17-49.

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: DEEHAN

Comparison of corrections, handlettering, spelling, typographical errors et cetera, in thesis with same in Q5-Q69 does not disclose individual characteristics or habits sufficient for a conclusion identifying or eliminating this Hiss as person who typed questioned Q5-Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K303 Bound volume containing a thesis entitled "John Harington and Orlando Furioso" submitted by PRISCILLA HOBSON, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a degree of Master of Arts, This thesis contains 49 typewritten pages and four typewritten pages entitled "Bibliography".

corrections in thesis in Ink.

(Ps 4, 21, 25, 40 photo'd)

Kisseloff-25791

Line fd-226
1-18-49
Retn rmd

R. FEGHAN

IV

(KEEP)

74-1333-4749

Worksheets

K406 → K650

Q159, Q160, Q161

RECORDED
2-25-49 3 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95228 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: N ew York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-24-49-- Date received: 2-25-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Non Identical Q5,96-Q65.

Specimens submitted for examination

K626 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 3, 1947, to Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K627 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 23, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K628 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 29, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K629 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 5, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K630 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 9, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, 34 Nassau Street, New York 5, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

2/28/49
KCF

Kisseloff-25793

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-95228 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K631 A mimeographed copy of a typewritten letter with typewritten letterhead of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., dated June 17, 1947, bearing mimeographed signature of ALGER HISS.

K632 Typewritten copy of aletter dated October 4, 1947, to President Paul F. Douglass, The American University, Washington 6, D. C., bearing typewritten signature of ALGER HISS.

K633 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnggie Endowment for International Peace, New York, ~~dated~~ New York, dated October 10, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K634 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 23, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Virginia, signed ALGER HISS.

K635 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 29, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K636 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 4, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K637 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 28, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K638 A three-page mimeographic copy ~~of~~ of a typewritten memorandum beginning "Memorandum to the Trustees: Very shortly after I ....", typewritten signature on third page ALGER HISS, President.

K639 A two-page mimeographic copy of a typewritten article entitled "Biographical sketch of Mr. Elwood N. Thompson".

K640 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 4, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K641 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 15, 1948, to Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGERHISS.

K642 A plain sheet of white paper bearing typewritten copy of a letter dated February 7, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, ~~xsigned~~ typewritten signature of ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-25794

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-95228 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K643 A two-page /Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 30, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K644 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 8, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K645 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 17, 1948, to Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, "Oxmoore" Route 6, Louisville 7, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K646 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 6, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K647 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 27, 1948, to Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K648 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 3, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, ~~signed~~ typewritten signature of ALGER HISS.

K649 Original and carbon copy of a "Statement of Alger Hiss released to the press December 3, 1948".

K650 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated December 3, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

74-1333
D-95228 BU

K626		g
627		w
628		g
629		g
630		r
631		r
632		r
633		r
634		r
635		r
636		r
637		r
638	3pp's	w
639	2pp's	r
640		r
641		r
642		g
643	2pp's	r
644		r
645		g
646		r
647		w
648		g
649	orig + cc.	w
650		g

K626 → K650 Ppu Ident Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-25-49.

Record
Pr #2 Photo requires.
Report
Return Evid herewith.

RECORDED
2-24-49 2:15 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95117 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-23-49 Date received: 2-21-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 2-24-49

You Identify K623 → K625 with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K623 Memorandum typewritten on Office Memorandum - United States Government stationery, dated December 18, 1945, to BF - Mr. Sagona, from SPA - Mr. Hiss, signed ALGER HISS.

K624 Typewritten Statement on a plain sheet of white paper, dated January 15, 1947, regarding possession of Records and Material which should be in the custody of DC/R, signed ALGER HISS.

K625 Typewritten Statement on a plain sheet of white paper, dated January 15, 1947, regarding possession of Material issued to Alger Hiss while in the employ of the State Department, signed ALGER HISS.

Lab. report 2/25/49 Ref. file

K623 r g

K624 ..

K625 ..

74-1333
D-95117

Non Ident K623 → K625

with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

V... G

✓ to Wash. JO.

Record
#2 Prior for Photo
Return Evid herewith
Report

L-40

RECORDED
2-21-49 11:45 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94963 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-18-49

Date received: 2-21-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 2-21-49

Now Identify Kc622
with Q5, Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc622 Photostatic copy of a typewritten document dated November 13, 1947, ~~beginning~~ Entitled "SUGGESTED STATEMENT OF POLICY", beginning "1. We believe that the rebuilding of the .....".

Tel. report 2/21/49 HCF

Kisseloff-25799

74-1333

D-94963

Kebr. r gr t

Now Robert Kerr

Q5, Q6 > Q69

Record.

Ms Photo. regis -

Report,

RECORDED
2-21-49 10:30 AM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94908 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Boston (65-3251)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-17-49 Date received: 2-18-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

K606 - K621 Document
05, 06 - 069.

Specimens submitted for examination

K606 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 3, 1947, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K607 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Washington, dated January ~~5~~ 15, 1947, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, Director, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER HISS.

K608 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 22, 1947, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K609 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 24, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Place, Boston, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K610 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 10, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Mr. Raymond Dentt, Director, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

Lab. report 2/21/49 RCFiel

2-17-49 RCF

Kisseloff-25801

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-94908 BU

SPECIMENS:(Continued)

K611 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 29, 1947, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K612 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 30, 1947, signed ALGER; also attached is a slip of yellow paper ~~dated~~ bearing handwriting in pencil, dated 9-29, beginning "Dear Ray, This is the letter ....", signed ALGER.

K613 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 9, 1948, to Mr. Ray Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K614 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 12, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K615 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 15, 1948, to Mr. Ray Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K616 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 19, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K617 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 14, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER

K618 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 2, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K619 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 10, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K620 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 13, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signedALGER.

K621 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 13, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

Kissloff 25802

74-1333

D 94908

K 606	7
K 607	W
K 608	r
K 609	7
K 610	g
K 611	g
K 612	r
K 613	"
K 614	"
K 615	"
K 616	"
K 617	g
K 618	r
K 619	"
K 620	g
K 621	W

Then Insert K606 → K621
with 95, 96 → 969

2-19-49.

Record
Photo Brian V.
Return Evid to Photo after photo.
Report.

Kisseloff-25803

RECORDED
2-21-49 9 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHALBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94909 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Boston (65-3251)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-17-49

Date received: 2-18-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
2-21-49

Nothing sig. noted
Not able to obtain
entries of Dast.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q161 One black leather-bound Guest Registration book of the Knight Homestead, Peterboro, New Hampshire, containing entires beginning January 4, 1937, last entry dated August 31, 1938.

Lab. report
2/21/49
RCF:jl

Alger Hiss

74133
D- 94909

7 Enclosed ~~then~~
4 f

The handwriting of Alger, Priscilla Hiss and Chambers was compared with [illegible] appearing in the Knight Homestead report Q161 but nothing of significance was noted. However it was not possible to differentiate the writing of Hiss with the writing of A.N. Fast, Robert Fast and Betty Ann Fast under date of Aug 29, 1937 as the style of writing is somewhat like Hiss' style of writing. However the word and letter spaces are not sufficiently alike the writing of Hiss for an positive conclusion.

~~[illegible]~~

Q161. [illegible]
Betty Ann Fast

2-19

Kisselloff-25805

RECORDED
2-17-49 9:30 AM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94798 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-16-49 Date received: 2-16-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 2-17-49.

K546 Non Agent Q5, Q6 + Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K546 One page of specimens from Woodstock Typewriter with serial #162687.

Kisseloff-25806

74-1333
D-94798

K546. g e i o u d a r l

Non Israel K546
with Q5, Q6 + Q69.

2-17-49

to W.J.O.

Keep K546.

RECORDED
2-15-49 3:30 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94634 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-11-49 Date received: 2-15-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 2-15-49.

Fuzzy
Irregular ink flow
Fiber disturbance

need orig for comparison with Hiss writings.

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc160 Photographic copy of a District of Columbia Certificate of Title of a Motor Vehicle, dated July 23, 1936, for a 1929 Ford Roadster, engine #A-2188811, sold to Cherner Motor Co., 1781 Florida Ave Avenue, N.W., signed ALGER HISS.

Keep Qc160

Info. rec'd 2/15/49 KCF

Kisseloff-25808

74-1333

D-94634 BU.

Q160 Chrysler Motor Co

1781 Florida Avenue, N.W.

Alger Hiss This signa. is "fuzzy" & contains "slops"

K341 Alger Hiss Mr

same as Kc2

K340 Alger Hiss Case the returning Mr.

same as Kc1

K342 Alger Hiss Mr Case

same as Kc4.

Kc4 Alger Hiss

as the line quality of the writing appears fuzzy and shows varying amounts of ink with possible fiber disturbances, it is suggested the original specimen be obtained before definite conclusion is rendered.

2-15-49.

RECORDED
2-15-49 4:30 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94637 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-14-49 Date received: 2-15-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: 2-15-49 Feehan

K538 — K543 NON IDENT Q5, Q6 — Q69.

Return to N.Y after photographing.

Specimens submitted for examination

K538 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 1, 1947, to Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, Inc., 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K539 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 6, 1947, to Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York, signed ALGER.

K540 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 16, 1947, to Mr. Clark Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y., signed ALGER.

K541 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated February 5, 1948, to Mr. Oscar A. de Lima, American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K542 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 30, 1948, to Miss Margaret Olson, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, 45 East 65th Street, New York, N. Y., signed ALGER HISS.

K543 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 23, 1948, to Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York, signed ALGER.

Lab. report 2/16/49 RCF:jc

Kissel 00-2581

74-1333

D-94637 BU

K538	r*	wrong style type
K539	r	" " "
K540	r* W*	" " "
K541	g*	" " "
K542	r*	" " "
K543	r*	

Now Ident K538 → K543

with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-15-49.

to New York.

L-40

RECORDED
2-14-49 4:15 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS, et al;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94593 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-11-49 Date received: 2-14-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 2-14-49.

K537 Non Identt Q5, Q6 - Q69
K537 Non Identt K406.

Specimens submitted for examination

K537 A sheet of plain white paper containing typewritten letter dated December 28, 1948, to Mr. Robert J. Lynch, 143 Beechmont, New Rochelle, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

Lab. 2/15/49

K406 872 W

D-94593 BU

K537 W 8 8 W

[illegible] with 856-969.

K537 [illegible]

[illegible]

K406 [illegible]

RECORDED
2-14-49 9:30 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94587 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Denver (65-658)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-11-49

Date received: 2-14-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
2-14-49

K536 Now Identif Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K536 Six pages of specimens from Woodstock Typewriter with serial #198743.

Kisseloff-25814

D-14567 Rec. III

A

geiodarl

K536 geiodarl bilimps

NL IDEM 65/--69

Kept Copy

RECORDED
2-14-49 11 AM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94547 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-10-49

Date received: 2-11-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 2-14-49.

Non Seal K534 with Q8, Q6 — Q69.

Return K534 after [illegible]

Specimens submitted for examination

K534 Speciemn from Royal Portable Typewriter with serial #A-1173233.

L-17
2-16-49
ARF HA

2/14/49
RCF

74-1333

D- 94547 BU

K534 g# 7# 5#

You Ident K534 with
Q5, Q6 — Q69.

2-12-49

✓ to New York.

L-40

RECORDED
2-14-49 9 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94544 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-10-49 Date received: 2-11-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 2-11-49

Also Exh Kc532 Kc533 with Q5, Q6 - Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc532 Photostatic copy of a Deposit slip of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. dated July 25, 1946, bearing the typewritten name and address ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street, N. W.

Kc533 Photostatic copy of a Deposit slip of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. dated July 11, 1946, bearing the typewritten name and address ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street N. W.

Lab. Report 2/14/49 REF:

#74-1333
D-94544 BU

K532 S** t**

K533 S** t**

Now Identify K532 K533
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Keep Evidence.

2-11-49

✓ to W7.D.

RECORDED
2-11-49 4 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94495 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Boston (65-3251)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-9-49 Date received: 2-11-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
2-11-49.

Now Identd K527 → K531
with Q5, Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K527 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 3, 1947, to Dr. John S. Dickey, President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

K528 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated at Washington, D. C., April 18, 1947, to Dr. John Sloan Dickey, President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

K529 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 18, 1947, to Dr. John S. Dickey, President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

K530 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 22, 1948, to President John S. Dickey, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

K531 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 25, 1948, to Dr. John S. Dickey, President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

L-17-49 pd
2-16-49 pd
OKF

Kisseloff-25820

Exhibit
2/14/49
RCF

Recd 2/11/10 27 AM.
74-1333
D-94495 BU

K527	r g	wrong style type
K528	7 6	" numerals.
K529	r r g	wrong style type
K530	r g	" " "
K531	M g	" " "

NON IDENT K527 → K531
WITH Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-11-49

to Boston.

RECORDED
2-10-49 2 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94446 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-8-49 Date received: 2-9-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 2-10-49.

K518 was sent Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K518 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 13, 1948, to Professor John N. Hazard, The Russian Institute, 431 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

Recd 2/9/49. 5 15/P.
74-1333
D-94446

g e i o u d a r l
A

K518. g e i o u d a r l

K518 NON Ident Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-10-49

RECORDED
2-10-49 2:15 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94445 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-8-49

Date received: 2-9-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 2-10-49

K516
K517 } NON IDENT Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K516 A sheet of white paper bearing typewriting with the ~~mark~~ notation "(dictated by Mr. Hiss October 21, 1948)", beginning "For some time various of us .....".

K517 Carbon copy of a three-page typewritten article dated September 20, 1948, entitled "AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS' APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ASSISTANCE AND FINANCING GUIDE SERVICES AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS".

RETURN EVIDENCE.

L17
2-14-49
RCF

Laboratory
2/10/49
RCF

Received 2/9/49.

#74-1333

D-94445 BU

K516 W g type style different.

3pp3. K517. W g " " " .

K516
K517 Non Ident Q5, Q6 - Q69.

2-10-49.

✓ to New York.

Director, FBI
Attention: FBI LABORATORY

SAC, New York

February 8, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Enclosed herewith is an original typewritten specimen with the notation "dictated by Mr. Hiss October 21, 1948", and a carbon copy of a typewritten specimen dated September 20, 1948. These documents were obtained from ELWOOD NELSON THOMPSON, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is desired that these specimens be compared with the known and questioned specimens in this case and the results made known to this office as soon as possible.

At the conclusion of such examination it is desired that these specimens be returned to this office as it is necessary to return them to Mr. THOMPSON.

Encls (2)

REGISTERED MAIL

cc - Washington Field

LABORATORY FILE COPY
K516-517
74-1333
U-9-4445
2/10/49

DSS:AO
65-14020

RECORDED
2-10-49 2 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94444 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New Haven (74-5)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-8-49

Date received: 2-9-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan 2-10-49

K515 New Haven Q5, Q6 - Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K515 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Washington, dated August 20, 1945, to Mr. Philip H. Hiss, Cedarcrest, New Canaan, Connecticut, signed ALGER.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

L-17 2-14-49 RCF

Lab. report 2/10/49 RCF

Rec'd 2-9-49 5 15/P.

74-1333

D-94444 BU

K515 t r g DIFFERENT TYPE STYLE

Now Ident K515

with Q5 + Q6 + Q69.

to New Haven.

2-10-49.

L-40

RECORDED
2-10-49 1:45 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94414 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-8-49

Date received: 2-9-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

K514 Non Identical 05, 06 - 069.

2-10 '49

Specimens submitted for examination

K514 Letter typewritten on a plain ~~mk~~ sheet of white paper, dated January 5, 1949, to Dr. Richard Light, 828 West South Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, signed ALGER HISS.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

L17
2-14-49
RCF

Lab. report
2/10/49
RCF

74-1333
D-94414

K514 W ← wrong style type.

Non Classified K514
05 06 → 069.

RECORDED
2-10-49 4 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94413 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: San Francisco (100-25417)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-7-49 Date received: 2-9-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 2-11-49.

K491-K513 Now Sent with Q5, Q6 — Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

The following listed documents were typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York.

Two-page

K491/ Letter dated August 4, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K492 Letter dated August 5, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K493 Letter dated August 11, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K494 Letter dated September 10, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, Calfiornia, signed ALGER.

K495 First page of a letter dated September 19, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton: I greatly appreciate your two letters .....".

K496 Letter dated September 22, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K497 First page of a letter dated October 14, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton: I have delayed answering your very .....".

K498 Letter dated October 23, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K499 Letter dated November 4, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.

K500 Letter dated November 5, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.

2-16-49 DKF

Kisseloff-25831

Laboratory 2/11/49 RCF

RETURN EVIDENCE.

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-94413 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K501 Letter dated December 11, 1947, to ~~EKX~~ Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
K502 First page of a letter dated November 17, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton: I am going to send a copy of this letter to .....".
K503 A two-page letter dated December 1, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
K504 A two-page letter dated December 3, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
K505 Letter dated December 9, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
K506 Letter dated December 18, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
K507 Letter dated January 22, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.
K508 Letter dated March 24, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
K509 Letter dated May ~~XX~~ 31, 1948, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.
K510 Letter dated June 2, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
K511 Letter dated June 9, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, Stanford, California, signed ALGER.
K512 Letter dated August 13, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, Stanford, California, signed ALGER.
K513 Letter dated September 3, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.

K491	T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K492	T	"	"	"
K493	T	"	"	"
K494	7	"	"	"
K495	7	"	"	"
K496	7	"	"	"
K497	7	"	"	"
K498	T	"	"	"
K499	T	"	"	"
K500	T	"	"	"
K501	T	"	"	"
K502	T	"	"	"
K503	T	"	"	"
K504	T	"	"	"
K505	T	"	"	"
K506	T	"	"	"
K507	T	"	"	"
K508	T	"	"	"
K509	T	g	"	"
K510	T	"	"	"
K511	T	"	"	"
K512	W			
K513	g W			

74-1333

D-94413 BU

New insert K491 → K513 with
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-9-94

Kisseloff-25833

L-40

RECORDED
2-10-49 10:45 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94412 BU

✓ LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-8-49 Date received: 2-9-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 2-9-49

✓ No. Conc Qc159 - with K489 style varies
Kc490 not comparable

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc159 Photographic copy of a Purchaser's Application for New Certificate of Title, dated July 23, 1936, bearing signature of purchaser as WILLIAM ROSEN.

K489 A handwritten letter dated November 26, 1948, signed W. ROSEN, a Christmas Greeting card containing handwritten message, signed Mr. & Mrs. W. ROSEN and a photostatic copy of the back of two checks bearing the endorsements WM. ROSEN.

Kc490 Five photographic copies of parts of documents bearing known handwriting and signatures of BENJAMIN BIALEK.

✓ RETURN EVIDENCE. after photo

L17
2-14-49
RCF

Lab. report
2/10/49
RCF

Kisseloff-25834

D-94412 BU

Q159 Henry J. Sutter

William Rosen 5405 13th St. [illegible]

Henry J. Sutter

1481
WILLIAM ROSEN

[illegible]
[illegible]
W. Rosen
Rosen

Style of certain letters vary from question

1490
BENJAMIN WILLIAM

[illegible]

NOT CONTEMPORANEOUS

[illegible]

L-40

RECORDED
2-9-48 11 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94361 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-7-49 Date received: 2-8-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: ~~Feehan~~ 2-9-49

K444 → K448 Now ident Q5, Q6 → Q69

Return Evidence

Specimens submitted for examination

K444 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 11, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States Mission to the United Nations, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York, signed "ALGER".

K445 Carbon copy of a three-page typewritten Memorandum of Conversation Between Mr. E. N. Van Kleffens and Mr. Thompson, dated May 3, 1948.

K446 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated May 16, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, bearing typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K447 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 13, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, c/o American Delegation to the United Nations, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, signed "ALGER".

L17 2-14-49 RC Fitzh

K448 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated March 26, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, ~~signe~~ typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K449 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 25, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER HISS".

Laboratory 2/10/49 RC Fitz

K450 Letter typewritten on a sheet of plain white paper dated March 22, 1947, bearing typewritten letterhead of "WORLD LAW GROUP LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.", to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., ~~signed~~ typewritten signature DANIEL C. BLOM, Corresponding Secretary.

Kisseloff-25836

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-94361 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K451 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 30, 1948, to Professor Philip C. Jessup, Columbia University, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER HISS".

K452 Carbon copy of a ~~xxxx~~ typewritten letter dated October 14, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 W. 117th St., New York 27, N. Y., ~~signed~~ typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K453 Carbon copy of a typewritten document entitled "A MODERN LAW OF NATIONS - An Introduction".

K454 Letter typewritten on ~~xxxxxxxx~~ letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 8, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 127 West 117 Street, New York 27, N.Y., signed "ALGER".

K455 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 1, 1947, beginning "Dear -----, Last spring an .....", typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K456 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Washington, dated December 11, 1946, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, Department of Public Law and Government, Columbia University, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K457 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 27, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States Delegation to the United Nations, Hotel Crillon, Paris, France, signed "ALGER".

K458 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated October 26, 1948, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York.

K459 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 14, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, c/o United States Delegation to the General Assembly of the United ~~S~~ Nations, Hotel Crillon, Place de la Concorde, Paris 8eme, France, signed "ALGER".

K460 Carbon copy of a two-page typwritten letter on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 14, 1948, to Judge Manley O. Hudson, Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, typewritten signature "ALGER".

K461 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 6, 1948, to Dr. Philip Jessup, U. S. Mission to United Nations, Kissoff 2583 Avenue, New York 16, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K462 A two-page typewritten mimeographed copy of a statement entitled "STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS MADE UNDER OATH AT HIS OWN REQUEST BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1948".

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-94361 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K463 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 5, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup U. S. Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., signed "ALGER".

K464 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, ~~D~~ dated May 21, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States Mission to the United Nations, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York, signed "ALGER".

K465 Carbon copy of a three-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 21, 1948, to President Henry M. Wriston, Brown University, Providence 12, Rhode Island, typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K466 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 20, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, U. S. Mission to the United Nations, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York, signed "ALGER".

K467 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter on a sheet of plain white paper dated April 14, 1948, bearing typewritten letterhead of "UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA School of Jurisprudence Berkeley 4, California", to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature EDWIN D. DICKINSON, Dean, School of Jurisprudence.

K468 Carbon copy of a letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 8, 1948, to Professor Edwin D. Dickinson, Dean, School of Jurisprudence, University of California, Berkeley, California, typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K469 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated May 24, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K470 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowmentfor International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 22, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K471 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated May 6, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature ~~/~~ PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K472 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 2, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K473 Carbon copy of a three-page letter typewritten on plain white paper, dated April 24, 1947, bearing typewritten letterhead "YALE UNIVERSITY School of Law New Haven, Connecticut" to Mr. Devereux C. Josephs, President, Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, typewritten signature ~~XX~~ WESLEY A. STURGES. Also attached is a copy of the YALE NEWS, New Haven Connecticut, May, 1947.

Kisseloff-25838

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-94361 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K474 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated April 21, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K475 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 61, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K476 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 17, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K477 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated April 7, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K478 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated April 3, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y., signed ALGER HISS.

K479 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated October 15, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 W. 117th St., New York 27, N. Y., ~~xx TYP~~ typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K480 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 10, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K481 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 9, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K482 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 28, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K483 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 18, ~~1947~~ 1947, to Dr. Philip Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K484 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 22, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K485 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 15, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania, signed "ALGER".

Kisseloff-25839

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-94361 BU

SPECIMENS: ∅ (Continued)

K486 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 28, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed "ALGER".

K487 A three-page typewritten mimeographed copy of a document entitled "Memorandum to the Trustees:", third page bearing typewritten signature of ALGER HISS, President.

K488 A two-page typewritten mimeographed copy of a document entitled "Biographical sketch of Mr. Elwood N. Thompson -".

74-1333
D-943610

2 pages	K444	r	wrong style type.
3 pages	K445	G 7 ‡ ♠	" " " figures)
2 pages but a wrong type	K446	r	" " "
	K447	7	" " figures
3 pp's	K448	r	" " type
	K449	7	" " figures
	K450	g	" " "
	K451	7	" " "
4 pp's.	K452	r	" " "
	K453	r	" " "
	K454	r	" " "
	K455	r	" " "
	K456	g	" " "
4 pp.	K457	w	" " "
	K458	g	" " "
	K459	w	" " "
	K460	w	" " "
2 pp.	K461	r	" " "
	K462	w	" " "
	K463	g	" " "
4 pp's.	K464	r	" " "
	K465	r	" " "
	K466	g r	" " "
	K467	r	" " "
	K468	r	" " "
	K469	r	" " "
	K470	r	" " "
5 pp.	K471	r	" " "
	K472	r	" " "
	K473	r	" " "
	K474	r	" " "
2	K475	r	" " "
	K476	r	" " "
3	K477	r	" " "
	K478	r	" " "
	K479	r	" " "

? next sheet.

Kisseloff-25841

477 } ~~K480~~ Γ wrong style type.
478 } ~~K481~~ Γ " " "

479 } ~~K482~~ Γ " " "
480 } ~~K483~~ Γ " " "

481 ~~K484~~ Γ " " "

482 ~~K485~~ Γ " " "

483 ~~K486~~ Γ " " "

484 ~~K487~~ Γ " " "

485 ~~K488~~ Γ " " "

486 ~~K489~~ Γ " " "

487 ~~K490~~ Γ " " "

488 ~~K491~~ Γ " " "

-2.

K 444 — K 488

Non Identical

Q5, Q6 → Q69.

L-40

RECORDED
2-7-49 10:15 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94197 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Boston (65-3251)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-3-49

Date received: 2-7-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
2-7-49.

Van Dewit K439 → K443, with
Q5, 46 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K439 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Department of Education and Extension, dated August 11, 1945, beginning Dear Max, I. Can the stove .....", signed "BOBBY".

K440 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of the University of Toronto, Department of Fine Art, dated August 4, 1945, to Max Sullivan, Dean, The Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R.I., signed JOHN ALFORD.

K441 Letter typewritten on plain white sheet of paper, dated August 9, 1945, to Mr. Max. W. Sullivan, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I., signed JOHN ALFORD.

K442 A sheet of white paper containing mimeographed typewritten information entitled "CURRICULUM VITAE", beginning "NAME: Edward John Gregory ALFORD ....".

K443 A nineteen-page typewritten outline entitled "ART AND SOCIETY", dated Summer, 1945, first page bearing the signature JOHN ALFORD.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

L 17
2-14-49
RCF

Lab. report
2/7/49.
RCF:jl

74-1333

D-94197 BU.

	K439.	g
2 kp's.	K440	r
7 sides.	K441	r
	K442	r g
19 typed	K443	r g
		g
		t w

New Sent K439 → K443
with 05, 06 – 069.

2-7-49

to Patten

Return K439 – K443 to Patten.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 2-4-49
4:15

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D- 94193 BU
LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 2-3-49

Date received: 2-4-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN 2-4-49

Have found K438 with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K438 Typewritten letter dated October 7, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, stationery, to the New York Telephone Company, beginning "Gentlemen: Reference is made to the letter of...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-25845

K438 r t different style le typo.

Non Identical K438
with Q6 → Q19 & Q5.

to Mr.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 2-3-49
4:45

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94128 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 2-2-49

Date received: 2-3-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN 2-4-49

K436
K437 } now identl with Q5, Q6 & Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K436 Typewritten letter dated May 9, 1935, to Mr. GEORGE E. COHRON, beginning "My dear Mr. COHRON, ~~XXXXX~~ I have taken the examination in...", signed "Sincerely yours, EMMIE L. FLOYD".

K437 Typewritten letter dated October 19, 1934, to Mr. T. B. HEWETT, beginning "My dear Sir: I enclose herewith my application for...", signed "Respectfully yours, (Miss) EMMIE L. FLOYD".

L-17
2-14-49
Refiled

Refiled
2-4-49

#74-1333
D-94128 Bu.

K436 g e i o u d a r l .

K437 g e i o u d a r l

Q5, Q6 → Q69, N.I., with K436, K437

to Washington F.D.

Return K436, K437 to

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 2-3-49
4:00

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94127 DU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia 65-2440

Date of reference communication: let. 2-2-49 Date received: 2-3-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: 2-4-49 FEEHAN

K434 } you identify Q5, Q6 → Q69.
K435

Specimens submitted for examination

K434 Typewritten letter dated May 11, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, signature, to Mr. J. CULLEN GANEY, beginning "Dear Mr. GANEY: In response to your letter of...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K435 Typewritten sheet beginning "ALGER HISS; born, November 11, 1904, Baltimore, Maryland; married...", ending "... Alpha Delta Phi; Phi Beta Kappa".

L 17
2-14-49
REF

2-4-49

74-1333
D-94127

K434. r 4 type style wrong.

K435. r 4 .. .. ..

K434, K435 You Orient Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-3-49.

to Philadelphia.

Return K434, K435 to

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 2-3-49
2:50

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security -R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94125 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Chicago 65-3290

Date of reference communication: let. 2-1-49

Date received: 2-2-49

Examination requested: Document

md 2-4-49.

Result of Examination:

Examination by: TEEHAN

K427-K433 Non Secret Q5, Q6-Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K427 Typewritten letter dated October 30, 1946 on Department of State, Washington stationery, to Mr. ANTHONY MICHEL, beg: "Dear Tony: Thanks for your letter...", signed in ink ALGER.

K428 Typewritten letter dated June 25, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. ANTHONY L. MICHEL, beginning "Dear Tony: Thanks for your letter of...", signed in ink ALGER.

K429 Typewritten letter dated November 5, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mrs. LOUISE L. WRIGHT, beginning "Dear Mrs. WRIGHT: This is just a brief initial...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K430 Typewritten letter dated November 17, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mrs. LOUISE L. WRIGHT, beginning "Dear Mrs. WRIGHT: ~~XX~~ I have now had a...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K431 Typewritten letter dated June 5, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mrs. LOUISE L. WRIGHT, beginning "Dear Mrs. WRIGHT: Replying to your letter of...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K432 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number 171908.

K433 Typewritten letter dated January 26, 1949, to Mr. F. V. ELLis, ~~signed~~ beginning "Dear Mr. ELLIS, This is a sample of the...", signed in ink HOWARD BRETT, ~~bearing specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number 156063.~~

L17
2-14-49
RCF

74-1333
D-94125

K427. r g wrong type style.

K428. " " " "

K429. " " " "

K430. " " "

K431. g " " "

K432. g- n 1 d r g

K433 6 h wrong type style.

K427 → K433 Non Ident Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-3-49.

Photo and Return K427 → K431

Do not photo and Keep K432, K433

to Chicago.

K432 shows at Woodstock #171908.
K433 altho mentioned in incomming letter as having
156063 specimen shows no number.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 2-3-49
2:10

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
Espionage -R; Perjury
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94124 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Denver 65-658

Date of reference communication: let. 2-1-49 Date received: 2-3-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
2-3-49.

K426 Non Ident Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K426 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number 156050.

2-3-49

74-1333

D-94124 BU

K426. b g e l o u d a r e
k b l

K426 Non Ident Q5, Q6 – Q69.

2-3-49.

to Denver F.O.

Woodstock Serial # 156050

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 2-3-49
10:30

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94031 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 2-1-49 Date received: 2-2-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

2-3-49.

K407 → K425 non ident Q6 → Q69 and Q5.

Specimens submitted for examination

K407 Typewritten sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown Area, Air Raid Posts And Wardens, dated March 13, 1942, beginning "ZONE WARDEN CHARLES W. SMITH, 3409 O St. Tel.(Home)...", bearing handprinted notations.

K408 Tw. sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown, Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, dated January 22, 1942, beg: "Revised list of personnel (all of these have...", bearing handwritten notations.

K409 Tw. sheet headed Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, dated January 22, 1942, beg: "Air raid headquarters: No. 7 precinct, ...".

K410 Tw. sheet headed Zone 1 - Georgetown, dated January 22, 1948, beginning "Zone Warden: CHARLES W. SMITH 3409 O St., Mi. 0881...".

K411 Tw. sheet headed Zone 1 - Georgetown, dated January 22, 1942, beginning "Zone Warden: CHARLES W. SMITH 3409 O St., Mi. 0881...".

K412 Tw. sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown, Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, dated January 22, 1942, beg: "Revised list of personnel (all of these have...", bearing handwritten name at the top of sheet "Mrs. KNAPP Ad 3445" and other handwritten notations.

K413 Tw. sheet headed Georgetown Feeding Stations, dated January 22, 1942, beginning "Deputy Air Raid Warden for all Georgetown...", bearing handwritten notations.

K414 Tw. sheet headed Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, dated January 22, 1942, beg: "Deputy Warden in charge of Georgetown: ...", bearing handwritten notations.

K415 Tw. sheet headed Georgetown Feeding Stations, dated February 12, 1942, beginning "Deputy Air Raid Warden for all Georgetown...", bearing handwritten notations.

(Continued next page)

Kissoff 25855

K416 Tw. sheet headed Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, dated February 12, 1942, beg: "Air raid headquarters: No. 7 Precinct, 3d ...".

K417 Tw. sheet headed Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, dated February 12, 1942, beginning "Deputy Warden in charge of emergency housing for...".

K418 Tw. sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown, Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, dated February 12, 1942, beginning "Revised list of personnel (*--those who have not yet...", bearing handwritten notations.

K419 Typewritten sheet headed Alert procedure for the telephone (supersedes previous plans), dated March 1, 1942, beginning "1) Mrs. KLAGSBRUNN alerts...", bearing handwritten notations.

K420 Tw. sheet headed Air raid wardens, Zone 1, Georgetown, dated February 12, 1942, beginning "ZONE WARDEN: CHARLES W. SMITH 3409 O St. Mi 0881...".

K421 Tw. sheet headed Revised list of air raid posts, Zone 1", dated February 14, 1942, beginning "ZONE POST: Volta Bureau, corner of...".

K422 Tw. sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown, Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, dated March 1, 1942, beginning "Revised list of personnel (Names italicized are these most...", bearing handwritten notations.

K423 Tw. sheet headed Zone 1, Emergency Housing, Georgetown, dated January 6, 1942, beginning "Preliminary report on personnel: ...", bearing handwritten notations.

K424 Tw. memo to all Sector Billeting Officers and Zone Aides, dated March 1, 1942, beginning "1) An Area Circular outiling a program for...", bearing handwritten notations.

K425 Carbon copy of typewritten letter dated February 14, 1942, to Miss WILMA MARTIN and Mrs. CHARLES RUNYON; beginning "Here is the background material which I promised...", signed in ink PRISCILLA HISS.

74-1333

D-94031 BU.

K407 g* C* r* h* type style different.

K408 h

K409 h

K410 h

K411 h

K412 h

K413 h

K414 h

K415 h

K416 h

K417 h

K418 g* type style different

K419 " " " "

K420 " " " "

K421 " " "

K422 " " "

K423 " " " "

K424 " " "

K425 " " "

K407 → K425 non Ident Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-3-49

to W.J.O.

Further examination held in abeyance per instructions rec'd from J. K. Jones of Sec. Inv. Div. per Mr. Sjoo.

Kisseloff-25857

L-40

RECORDED
2-2-49 3 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94039 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-1-49

Date received: 2-2-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
2-2-49

K406 now Ident Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K406 Four pages of typewritten specimens from Royal Portable Typewriter with serial #G-1062356.

Kisseloff-25858

Lab. 2/3/49
RCF

741333
D-94639

K406. g* 7* w* different style type

K406 You Ident Q5, Q6 → Q69.

2-2-49.

to New York.

Royal Portable. G-1062356.

Kisseloff-25859

R. FEEHAN

(KEEP)

74-1333-4749

K651 →

Qc162

From W.F.O 10-7-48 with inv. report of LAMBERT G. ZANDER.

EXAM MADE							
11-30-48	HD.WR.	Kc1→Kc4	ALGER HISS	IDENT	Q1→Q4	FROM BALTI	11/29/48
12-7-48	HD.WR	KC8→Kc10	HARRY D. WHITE	..	Q70→Q73	FROM BUREAU	
1-5-49	.. ..	K113	..	..	Q70→Q73	FROM W.F.O.	12-30-48
1-24-49	.. ..	Kc331→Kc336	FELIX A INSLERMAN	..	(SIGNAS) Q157, 158	FROM N.Y.	1-21-49
2-5-49	HD.WR	K40	ALGER HISS (SIG)	..	K341, 342 (SIGS.)	.. N.Y.	WIRE REQUEST 2-4-49
..	..	K41	PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS (SIG)	..	Kc60, K31 (SIGS)	FROM, N.Y.	..
..	..	K35	DAISY FANSLER (SIG)	..	K208 (SIG)	FROM N.Y	..
2-11-49	..	K35	..	..	K519→K526	FROM PHILLY	2- -49
2-16-49	..	K544, K545	..	Identical	K35 sig.	K544, K545 From Norfolk	2-15-49.

12-13-48	TY. WR.	K17	IDENT	Q6→Q69	FROM NY (12-10)	FOUND IN A.H. PAPERS PER EDW. C. MCLEAN
12-12-48	..	K32	..	..	WFO (12-12)	FOUND AT LANDON SCHOOL · BETH. MD.
12-15	..	K35 (POST MARKED 12-6-31)	..	..	PHILLY (12-13)	
12-15	..	K40 (DATED 2-17-33)	..	..	N.Y (12-14)	EQUIT. LIFE. ASSUR. CO. FILES
12-15	..	K41 (.. 5-25-37)	..	..	BALTI. (12-14)	
1-10-49	..	K249 (REPORT FOR 1936-1937)	..	..	WFO. (1-7)	MRS. HENRY L. ABBOTT, 2205 CALIF. ST., WASH. D.C.

LETTER HD PR. T K303 PRISCILLA HOBSON IS IN COMMON WITH HD. PR. T ON SOME OF DOC'S Q6→Q69. Q36, Q27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 11-21-49

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-108071 BU

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 11-18-49

Date Received: 11-21-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

Specimens submitted for examination

Q173 Small sheet of paper bearing typewriting beginning "All details here such as Fathers Date...." ending "... copy by the Se'y of State .. ."

D-108071

BU.

Q5. g

Q6-Q69. g e i o u d a r l

Q173 g e i o u

Different machine (kind + style).

It was concluded the ~~machine~~ typewriter that was used to type Q 173 was not used to type Q5, Q6-Q69 or K746.

Q 173 is ret'd herewith, and photos retained

Nov 21, 1949.

Photo Q173 and return herewith.

1 cc's to New York
1 cc Wash Field.
1 cc Philly
1 cc Brent
1 cc ~~Frelan~~

no lab file copy necessary, as I have saved

Kisseloff-25863

RECORDED
10-28-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-107063 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New Haven (74-5)

Date of reference communication: Letter 10-27-49 Date Received: 10-28-49

Examination requested: Document

10-28-49.

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

RF.

Nothing of signif. noted.
with Whit ch.
Alger Hiss
Mrs Hiss.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q172 Guest Register from the Stiles House, Woodbury, Connecticut, portion of which contains registrations for the year 1937.

RCF.

Q172

Nothing of significance found in comparison with Mr & Mrs Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers.

October 28, 1949. RT.

RECORDED
10-26-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-106964 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 10-25-49 Date Received: 10-26-49

Examination requested: Document

Examined Oct 27 1949.

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Non Identical Qc171 with Alger Hiss known ltrs.

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc171 Negative and accompanying print of a page of handwritten notes beginning "1937 July 1- Alger brought Timmy to camp ...."

Report Sent 10-27
Evid. with [illegible]

10/27/49
RCF

Q170.

and for July Alger E pp

Ch P started

Hiss. and for June Alger ity E apt
K734. Ch P A spend d

Non-Identt Alger Hiss with. 6/71

D. #106967

No conc Q-170 with K-734 as well as differences cannot be explained on basis of available L. w.

Q-170

Wright

every

His

Baltimore

fri

chemistry day

Paul to th

when day and

Delaware

and in

crutches

5

Sept July

K-734 West city and reasons

for in the 9th th

September Mass Johns

Baltimore Hess R

ELR 10/26/49

RECORDED
9-21-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-105326 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New Haven (74-5)

Date of reference communication: Letter 9-20-49 Date received: 9-21-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Q168 & Q169 ~~Not sufficiently comparable with known of~~ Clothing of Sy noted in Spencer St Clair Evans sig except Smith H.W. style with Priscilla

Alger Hiss
Priscilla Hiss
Whittaker Chambers.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q168 Twelve sheets of looseleaf notebook paper taken from a tourist registration book from the home of Mrs. Rose Gray, Terryville, Connecticut, covering registrations from February 7, 1937 thru November 27, 1937.

Q169 Tourist registration book from the Haase Tourist House in Terryville, Connecticut covering registrations from March 21, 1935 through August 25, 1937.

#74-1333 Q169
FBI LABORATORY

#74-1333 Q168
FBI LABORATORY

Katie

Known. Please note additions &
Prissi changes in air raid wardens
zone list PH September 6

Ques. Mrs Donald H Spencer Washville
Mr & Mrs. E. F. St Clair
Mrs J E Ewen

~~K745~~
~~K746~~

Q168
Q169 } nothing of significance noted in comparison with Mr & Mrs Alger Hiss Whittaker Chambers. Known handwriting

RECORDED
9-12-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-104851 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New Haven (74-5)

Date of reference communication: Letter 9-9-49

Date received: 9-12-49

Examination requested: Document

Examined 9/14/49

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

#74-1333 Q162
FBI LABORATORY

Mrs & Mr Hiss & Whit Chambers.
N.C with 1937 dates & writing in Mr Comp.
The Whit sigs & 2 sigs below are prob
by same person indep. 4 in party

Specimens submitted for examination

Q162 Original of photographic copies previously submitted; Tourist Home Register obtained from FRED HOSFORD, Thomaston, Connecticut, portion of which contain registrations for the year 1937.

Mrs W Whittaker Butler Pa
Mr W

9/14/49
FBI

RECORDED
8-17-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-103652 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 8-15-49 Date received: 8-16-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Identif Alger Hiss signa. Q160 with Hiss sigs K734, K744

K734 is the Questionnaire and Statement of applicant form rec'd from the N.Y. office u.d. of Mar. 28, 1949.

Exam. Aug 18, 1949.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q160 Original of Qc160 previously submitted and attached pink Certificate of Examination and Inspection.

K744 Application for a Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle or Trailer, dated September 18, 1933, for a 1929 Ford, Engine #A-2188811, signed ALGER HISS; attached 1933 Certificate of Registration and Registration Renewal Stub and Certificate of Inspection.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

Lab. report 8/18/49 RCF.

Q160.

Alger Hiss Alger Hiss

Alger Hiss

Chrysler Motor Co
1781 Florida Avenue N.W.

Fold in paper.
Sig. made after paper was folded - shown by ink running to sides in loosed fibers of paper.

K744 Alger Hiss

K734 Alger Hiss
Alger Hiss

Ident Alger Hiss signature Q160 with Alger Hiss signatures K734, K744.

Q160. Alger Hiss — Chenner Motor Co 1781 Florida Avenue, N.W.

K744 Alger Hiss — Central m m m h v v - index 77 d d d Avenue 1781.
Alger Hiss
Alger Hiss
Alger Hiss

Chenner Motor Co.
Name Alger Hiss + address 1781 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Ident Alger Hiss K744 + K734.

8/18/49
[illegible]

D-103 671 BX,

r 7 a n

Corona + QS⁻ – now ident

8/18/49.

RECORDED
7-5-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JNH.

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-101756 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: None

Date received: 7-1-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [illegible]

Examined July 6, 1949

Have Ident K743 with Q5 - Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K743 Letter dated June 13, 1949, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., typewritten on a Woodstock typewriter owned by JOHN H. STOTTS, 3515 Rawson Place, Cincinnati 9, Ohio.

In administrative file

Not photographed.

Kisseloff-25876

201756

K743 g y t a

not photo'd
In Bureau's files.

Examined.
July 1, 1947
PTerhune

Non-Ident K743 with Q5 → Q69.

K743 spec. is actual incoming letter.

Memo to Mr Harbo and Mr Sizoo again.

Refer to Routing slip from Security Investigation Division

JAHAM #74-1333

For Recommendation:- That this memorandum with attached evidence and correspondence be forwarded to the Security Investigation Division for their information.

RECORDED
6-20-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-101220 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: San Francisco (100-25417)

Date of reference communication: Letter 6-16-49 Date received: 6-20-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Now Ident K742 with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Examined June 20, 1949.

Specimens submitted for examination

K742 Nine pages of specimens from Woodstock typewriter bearing serial number N 179849.

ALSO SUBMITTED: Three sheets of used "Old Town" carbon paper.

#N 179849

K742. (9 sheets of typing) also subm. 3 sheets carbon

K742 g e i o u d a r l

nonident K742 with Q5 → Q69,

6/20/49

Kisseloff-25879

RECORDED
5-26-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-100192 BU

~~NY~~ LAB. FILE
cc-2 NY
1 PHILY
1 WASH

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 5-25-49 Date received: 5-25-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

You have Kc741 with Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc741 Roll of microfilm labeled "CSC Personnel Files for 1943 - FEHRING, HELEN D. to ~~KKAMXGEAN~~ FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE M." Microfilm contains several typewritten forms making up record for BURNETTA P. FISHER.

ALSO SUBMITTED: A Photostatic copy of Form 375 with heading "Temporary ~~APPXXXXXXXX~~ Appointment, Transfer, Reinstatement, or Promotion, etc." filled out in typewriting and signed, Mrs. BURNETTA P. FISHER, October 3, 1942.

Res. g e j o u d a l

Kc741 Kc

Returned 5/26/49 REF

Return Kc741 to Wash Field

RECORDED
5-16-49 5 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-99641 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 5-16-49 Date received: 5-16-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

U.C. OK (Feehan PH)
K737, K738 with typing Q6 → Q9.

Specimens submitted for examination

K737 Slip of brown paper bearing typewriting from a Woodstock typewriter, beginning "DEAR GOD PLEASE MAKE ME ....".

5/17/49
T.O.F.

D99641

K737

	E	A	O	H	T	L	D
Q	?	✓	✓ ?	✓	✓ ?	✓ ?	X ?

5/16/49

No comb. K737 with questioned Windsor typewriter material. 0 fair characteristics in both - probably same machine. Need lower-case specimens & possibly originals of quest. documents for any additional comparison.

Kisseloff-25882

RECORDED
5-17-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-99737 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 5-16-49 Date received: 5-16-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Specimens submitted for examination

K738 A slip of ruled paper bearing typewriting from a Woodstock typewriter beginning "I. W. Lockey Truck Hire .....".

5/19/49

K.738 e i o u a r l
3 1 4 1 3 5 1

K.737. A O ? T L E D

Q67 Q69. g e i o u d a r l A

The above are too limited + not sufficiently comparable with Questioned.

RF

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

Forbes. 99737

DIRECTOR, FBI

May 16, 1949

NEW YORK, NY, WASHINGTON FIELD

SAC.
KIDNAPPING; EXTORTION - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Reylet May 16, 1949, submitting specimen obtained from DEBRA HILL on Woodstock typewriter turned over to HISS' attorneys by IRA W. LOCKLY on April 15, 1949.

Transmitted herewith is a specimen obtained May 16, 1949 from IRA W. LOCKLY beginning "I. W. LOCKLY Truck Hire * * * " and ending, "Mrs. Foreman". LOCKLY states he typed this specimen on the Woodstock which was described in reference letter.

Request FBI Laboratory compare this specimen with Q-6 through Q69 and advise if identical.

C.P.:MAH
74-94
Enc.

CC: New York

LABORATORY FILE COPY
74-1388
1-99737 K139
5/17/49

Kisseloff-25886

RECORDED
4-8-49 11:45 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHN

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-97309 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia (62-2440)

Date of reference communication: Letter 4-6-49 Date received: 4-8-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

4-8-49.

K736 Non Ident Q5
K736 N.C Q6 → Q69 - due to intervening years.

Specimens submitted for examination

K736 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1929, to Mr. Harry L. Martin, c/o Mr. N. A. Carroll, 505 Algoma Blvd., Oshkosh, Wisconsin, signed THOMAS L. FANSLER.

Return K736 after photography.

D-97309 BU

RF.

April 8 1949

K 736. g e i o u d a r l

Q6 – Q69 No conc. due to intervening years

~~possibly~~

Now ident Q5

2 to Phila

2 " NY

1 " Ph

1 " Balto

1 W. F.O.

1 F.K. Jones

1 ~~myself~~.

Kisseloff-25888

Director, FBI

April 6, 1949

[illegible], Philadelphia Attention: FBI Laboratory

RE:

There is enclosed herewith a letter dated July 21, 1948, addressed to Dr. [illegible] L. [illegible], which may have been prepared on the typewriter owned by the Kessler-Martin partnership. This letter was recently located by [illegible] and should be compared with specimens [illegible] through [illegible].

[illegible] also located the original of 12, but inasmuch as the Laboratory has already advised that the copy of 11 is not identical with [illegible] 8 through 8[illegible], this original is not being forwarded.

[illegible]
62-[illegible]
Enclosure
[illegible]

cc: New York

CORRESPONDENCE FILE COPY

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Philadelphia April 8, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on April 6, 1949.

Re: JUNIA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 62-2440
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-97309 BU

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Reference: Letter dated April 6, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K736 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1929 to Mr. Harry L. Martin, c/o Mr. [illegible] Carroll, [illegible] Ave., Oshkosh, Wisconsin, signed [illegible]

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

The typewriting listed above as specimen K736 was compared with the typewriting appearing on specimens .5 and .6 through .69. The conclusion was reached that specimen .5 was not typed by the same machine which typed K736. Inasmuch as there are nine years intervening when K736 and specimens .6 through .69 were typed a definite conclusion could not be reached in regard to a comparison of K736 with .6 through .69, as a machine could develop numerous defects in nine years of use. Specimens .6 through .69 show many typewriting defects which do not appear in the typewriting K736. However, there are several defects appearing in .6 through .69 that also appear in K736. Due to the fact that such defects are of minor nature while there are other defects in the questioned specimens that do not appear in K736 the known specimen cannot be definitely eliminated or identified with .6 through .69.

K736 will be photographed and returned to the Philadelphia office within the next several days.

2 - New York
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-25890

[redacted]ORDED
4-4-49 2 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-97001 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-31-49 Date received: 4-4-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Specimens submitted for examination

K735 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated February 17, 1948, to Colonel S. F. Giffin, P&O Div., AGS, Rm 3E 787, Pentagon, Washington, D. C., signed ALGER.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Résult of Examination

Examination by:

K735 Also Issued with Q5, Q67 Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

r g

Photo #2 negs.
Return

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 3-29-49
4:50

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM ~~JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al~~
Perjury; Espionage - R; Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-96764 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: ~~MEMO~~ Memo 3-28-49

Date received: 3-29-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: ~~FUHAN~~ 3-30-49

Have Identified Q167 with Q5, Q6 - Q69.
Q167 contains no watermark
It is a piece of white bond paper measuring 8"x5.01"x.0030"
It was not possible to determine age of Q167
Q167 was typed, ~~corresponded~~ most closely to Royal Standard Elite type 12 to 1" Produced after Jan 30, 1920.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q167 Small piece of paper bearing typewriting beginning: "KARL - If you have given up playing around with...", signed "H", dated "3-4-38".

Returned herewith

Kisseloff-25893

RECORDED
3-18-49 11:45 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-96192 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Boston (65-3251)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-15-49 Date received: 3-17-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

3/18/49

No Select affected with
Known of Hiss, his wife or Chambers.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q164 Guest Book not bearing name of hostelry, but showing date on first page as July 16, 1935 and the first entry in the name of LOUISE FOOTE.
Q165 Book labeled "GUESTS" containing handwritten names and addresses, the first of which is dated July 1 ____, in the name of ELIZABETH TROTMAN.
Q166 Register of the Peterborough Players containing handwritten signatures and addresses.

Return Q164 - Q166 to Boston
Send N.Y. photostatic copies Q166
Do not photo Q164, Q165.

3/18/49
KCF

Kisseloff-25894

L-40

RECORDED
3-16-49 11 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-96082 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-15-49 Date received: 3-15-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Deehan.

Identical K732 with Q1 → Q4 – No conc K40 (Hiss Signature)
" K732 with K340 → K342.

No Conc K731 with Q1 → Q4 (not suff comparable.
but OK with K340 → K342.

Specimens submitted for examination

K731 Selective Service Questionnaire, D.S.S. Form 40, dated November 7, 1940, containing known handwriting of ALGER HISS.
K732 Selective Service Supplementary Questionnaire, DCSS-2, dated May 15, 1942, containing known handwriting of ALGER HISS.

Forwarded 3/16/49 NCF

Kisseloff-25895

K40 Alger Hiss D-9608r BU.

Q1. Mary Martin widow of Hugh Martin formerly employed (for) special work by Legation at Riga Remembers well Rubens which working for Hugh, be ethed if needed write lib. Cong., Law Div.

Q2. ~~Cob~~ About (March 2 U.S. embassy in P(a)ris called (~~that~~) although (h) France (was permitting ~~to~~ only l(b)rally (h)(d) planes types (the) the of (for)

Q3. March Johnson U S charge at London (that) the whether was not (for) and not before (the) attache chatfield

Q4. for (the) with (Mar U S (that) to be during with have believed Shanghai cabled over heavy artillery ~~that~~ Gauss lines (of)

K732 (for) would be dependent on me in (the) furthermore there be (~~that~~) the monthly payments will if ~~they~~ ceased would be totally support my ~~to~~ baby The Board for my ~~have~~
Alger Hiss

K731. the State contacts other with briefs in court preparation Justice
NO. CONC NOT SUFFICIENTLY COMPARABLE WITH Q1 → Q4 or Hiss signa. K40.
alger Hiss Alger Hiss Alger Hiss

K340 → K342 Washington D.C. (the) of me with to (for) (~~that~~) move able Thursday My Washington ~~the~~ of ~~the~~ (front Washington of the ~~that~~ My case been had to

Kisseloff-25896

Incl K732 with Q1 → Q4 (K731 not suffic comparable.)
" K732 with K340 → K342
No Conc with sig K40.

Encl sent to W.F.O. today by special messenger. 3-15-49
STATEN. RF.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Johnson

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received: 3-15-49

Examination requested:

Result of Examination

Examination by: Rollins

Ident. K-732 with Q-1 → Q-4, K-340 → K-342

Specimens submitted for examination

Compare 732 with Q-1 → Q-4
" 732 " K-340 - K342

K-732 Washington, D.C. His my T of this
December 11, 1929
to Timothy's my Treasury of salary received
Alger Hiss for my father that at

Q-1 → Q-4 for whether that
March D at P

K-340 → K-342
Washington D.C of my for Fed Alger Hiss

M _____ Room _____

compare K732 with Q1 → Q4

" K732 with K340 → K342

FBI LABORATORY

Date_____194_

____Mr. Harbo	7643	____Mrs. Gusack	7143
____Mr. Parsons	7641	____Mrs. Buchanan	7601
____Mr. Sizoo	7601	____Miss Miller	7601
		____Mr. Keisler	7145
____Mr. Appel	7330	____Mr. Gray	7612
____Mr. Blackburn	7147	____Mr. Grigsby	7615
____Mr. Blaine	7613	____Mr. Holland	7607
____Mr. Bohn	7609	____Mr. Kyl	7614
____Mr. Bradley	7615	____Mr. Marshall	7605
____Mr. Brittain	7605	____Mr. Mesnig	7607
____Mr. Cadigan	7608	____Mr. Miller	7610
____Mr. Dahlgren	7147	____Mr. Rollins	7609
____Mr. Davis	7614	____Mr. Slayton	7612
____Mr. Dingle	7601	____Mr. Thompson	7338
____Mr. English	7336	____Mr. Webb	7338
____Mr. Feehan	7613	____Lab Files	7619
____Records Section		____S.F.P.S	7619
____Mr. Krahling	7620	____Mail Room	5533
____Outgoing Mail	7603		

____M_____Room_____

K 731 2 pieces

K 73V 1 piece

Specimens rec'd to the Wash. F.O. March 15, 1949 by S.A. William Staten.

See Me____

Call Me____

Please Handle____

Please Initial____

Note & Route #1____

Kisseloff-25899

Document Section

March 15, 1949

Wilbur ~~X~~. Charles Burras
Assistant Supervisor Record Depot
D.C. Selective Service System
Wash. D.C.

Rep 8100 - Ext 2227

7.31 } James M. Mason Notary.
732 } L. Joseph Podler notary.

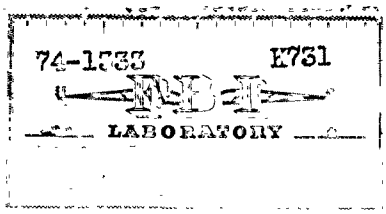

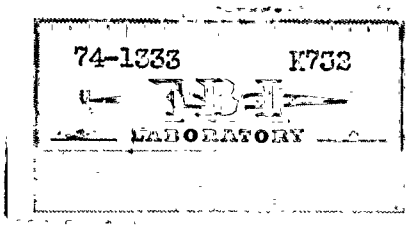

RECORDED
3-11-49 11 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95840 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-10-49 Date received: 3-10-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Non Admit QS, 11-7-69

Specimens submitted for examination

K730 A page of specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial #162202.

Laboratory
3/11/49
RCF

D-95840

g e l o u d a r l t

K 730 now sent with Q5, Q6 + Q69.

3-11-49.

To Wash. S.O.
approp. cc's.

Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory March 10, 1949

SAC [illegible], SAC, Washington Field

J. [illegible]

Attached hereto is a typewriting specimen obtained by Special Agent [illegible] on February 9, 1949, from Woodstock Typewriter #162202, presumably owned by Mrs. [illegible], 5014 Pierce Avenue, Lakeland, Florida, which should be examined and compared with questioned documents in instant case.

K730

This specimen may be destroyed by the FBI Laboratory upon completion of requested examination, if found to be not identical.

ARCHIVAL FILE COPY
74-1093-3
1-9504
2/10/94

[illegible]rcl
74-94
Enclosure

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: [illegible] April 11, 1969

[illegible] laboratory on the examination of evidence received [illegible] April 10, 1969.

Re: [illegible]

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-24
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. [illegible]

Examination requested by: [illegible]

Reference: [illegible] April 10, 1969

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

[illegible] page of specimens from [illegible] typewriter [illegible] serial [illegible].

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the [illegible] which was used to [illegible] was not used to type [illegible] or [illegible] through 69.

The evidence is returned herewith [illegible] laboratory.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:JL

L-40

RECORDED
3-10-49 3:30 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95828 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Los Angeles (100-30409)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-7-49 Date received: 3-10-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: ~~Feehan~~ WF 3-11-49

(Now Sent K729 with Q5, Q6 → Q69.)

Specimens submitted for examination

K729 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor, Washington, dated August 14, 1937, to Maynard J. Toll, Esq., c/o O'Melveny, Tuller and Myers, 433 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, signed DONALD HISS.

✓ RETURN EVIDENCE.

K729 g* a*

Lab. report 3/11/49 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-25905

RECORDED
3-7-49 11:15 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95605 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Boston (65-3251)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-3-49 Date received: 3-5-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Nothing of Sig. found in comparison with algerHiss Priscilla Hiss + Chambers Hdw. 3/7/49

Specimens submitted for examination

Q163 Guest Registration book of the Bleak House, Peterborough, New Hampshire, covering a period from July 22, 1937 until June 8, 1940.

Lab. report 3/7/49 RCF:jl

L-40

RECORDED
3-7-49 11 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95566 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-3-49

Date received: 3-4-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Not suff comp.

Specimens submitted for examination

Kc703 Two photographic copies of an Application for Bond with the National Surety Corporation, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

74-1333
D 95566 - Bu.

K703 Alger Hiss

K40 Alger Hiss

K702 Alger Hiss

K547 Alger Hiss

K340 Alger Hiss

K341 Alger Hiss

K342 Alger Hiss

The known signature K703 of Alger Hiss is not sufficiently comparable having been made in 1948!

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 3-3-49
2:30

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY * R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95497 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 3-2-49

Date received: 3-3-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 3/3/49. FEEHAN

Now Identify K700, K701 with Q5, Q6 → Q69
Keep evid in Lab.

Specimens submitted for examination

K700 2 typewritten pages from a Hermes portable typewriter #349260 obtained from Mrs. J. D. W. CHAMBERS.
K701 2 typewritten pages from a Underwood Standard typewriter #92695 obtained from Mrs. J. D. W. CHAMBERS.

Lab-Rb
3-4-49

Kisseloff-25909

74-1333

D- 95497

2pps. K700 r* 96

2pps. K701 r g*

K700, K701 Non Secret Q5, Q6 → Q69.

3-3-49.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
3-4-49 4:30 PM
jl

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95498 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New Haven (74-5)

Date of reference communication: Letter 3-2-49 Date received: 3-3-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 3-4-49

Nothing of sig. except seal style close, with —
"Capt & Mrs H. T. Smith
" Mr & Mrs Graham & Mr Wm Doone N.Y.C.

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc162 Exposed Super XX film pack of the Guest Register from the Hosford Tourist Home, Plymouth, Connecticut.

Retain evid.

Lab. report 3/4/49 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-25911

RECORDED
3-1-49 4:30 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95388 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-28-49 Date received: 3-1-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 3-1-49

K696 - K699 Also ident Q5, Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K696 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationey of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 7, 1947, to Professor Walter R. Sharp, College of the City of New York, Convent Avenue and 139th Street, New York 31, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K697 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y., dated January 15, 1948, to Professor Walter Sharp, College of the City of N.Y., Convent Z Ave. and 139th St.,New York 31, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K698 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of C.E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y., dated March 9, 1948, to Dr. Walter R. Sharp, 28 Wood land Avenue, Bronxville, New York, signed AGLER.

K699 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of C.E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y, dated April 6, 1948, to Professor Walter Sharp, College of the City of New York, New York 30, New York, signed ALGER.

ALSO SUBMITTED: Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated March 30, 1948, to Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie E. for I.P., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y., signed A.H. VANDENBERG.

Lab. report 3/2/49

2pp's K696. r*

K697 r*

K698 g*

K699 r*

Do not list sheet attached to K699
nor have it photo'd.
List as also submitted.

K696 → K699 Non Identt Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Record
Arin. #2.
Report

3-1-49.

Pursuant to instructions from N.Y.
we exam. was made of the
typed letter from Senator A.H. Vandenberg.

RECORDED
2-28-49 12:15 PM
jl

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95283 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-25-49 Date received: 2-28-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 2-28-49.

You have K690 → K695
with Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K690 A sheet of white paper bearing typewriting beginning "The Harbor stagnates in a ....",
K691 A sheet of white paper bearing typewriting beginning "These barren nights that come ....".
K692 A sheet of white paper bearing typewriting beginning "Come, come away ...".
K693 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated February 10, 1942, beginning "Dear Dr. Sperry; Toward the end of last year ....", bearing typewritten signature WHITTAKER CHAMBERS: Associate Editor.
K694 A sheet of Office Memorandum stationery of Time Incorporated, New York Office, dated March 20, to Olson, from Chambers, message beginning "Thanks for calling my attention ....".
K695 Carbon copy of a typewritten memorandum dated February 3, to Mr. H. R. Luce, from Whittaker Chambers, beginning "For Christianity and Crisis: Americans have only .....".

Lab. report 3/1/49. RCF:

L.17
3-2-49
Ref.

74-1333

D — BU.

K690 r

K691 b

K692 g

K693 g

K694 g

K695 g

K690 → K695 now Identified Q5, Q6 → Q69

2-28-49

Record

Prior #2

Report.

Return Evid to NY. after photoing.

L-40

RECORDED
3-1-49 9:30 AM
j l

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95338 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Albany (65-1574)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-25-49 Date received: 2-28-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Now Identify K653 → K689
with Q5, Q6 → Q69

Specimens submitted for examination

K 653 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated June 5, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, C.E. for Int. Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y., typewritten signature PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K654 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of C.E. for I.P., N.Y.,N.Y., dated May 27, 1947, to Dr. Paul H. Appleby, Dean, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K655 Carbon copy of a ~~ty~~ two-page typewritten letter dated June 5, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Pres., C.E. for I.P.,~~NXXX~~ 522 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 18, N.Y.,/sig~~ned~~ PAUL H. APPLEBY.
typewritten

K656 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of C.E. for I.P.,N.Y.,N.Y., dated June 3, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Dr. Paul H. Appleby, Dean, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse Univ. Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K657 Carbon copy of a letter typewritten on letterhead sta. of C.E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y., dated June 17, 1947 at Washington, D. C. , to Hon. Arthur H. Vandenberg, U.S.Senate, Wash. 25, D.C., ~~xx~~ typewritten sig. ALGER HISS.

K658 A "MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OF MR. ALGER HISS WITH MR. E. N. THOMPSON", ~~s~~/dated June 17, 1947, entitled
typewritten document

Lab. report 3/1/49 Kcf:jl

K659 Carbon copy of a two-page letter typewritten on letterhead sta. of C.E. for I.P.,N.Y.,N.Y., dated August 19, 1947 at Hanover, N.H., to Mr. Llewellyn White, 92 Grove St., N.Y. 14, N.Y., ~~typewritten sig.~~ ALGER HISS.

Kisselloff 25916

Continued on next page.

Fiel #74-1333
Lab. #D-95338 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

A three-page
K660 /Letter typ. on letterhead sta. of C.E. for I.P.,N.Y.,N.Y. dated June 17, 1947 at Wash.,D.C., to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K661 Let. typ. on letterhead sta. of C.E. for I.P.,N.Y.,N.Y., dated June 23, 1947, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse Unive., Syracuse, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K662 Letter on typ.let.sta. of UNITED STATES SENATE, Committee on Foreign Relations, dated June 19, 1947, to ~~MR~~ Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for I.P.,Washi.,D.C., typ. sig. A. H. VANDENBERG.

K663//Let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P.,N.Y., N.Y., dated August 15, 1947,
Four-page
to Dean Paul H. Appleby, M.G.S. of C. and Pub. A.,Syracuse, Univ., Syracuse, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K664 Carbon copy of a let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P., N.Y.,N.Y., dated August 15, 1947, to Mr. George E. Van Dyke, Treasurer, Syracuse Univ.,Syracuse, N.Y., typ.sig. ALGER HISS.

K665 Typewritten copy of a letter on typ.lethd. sta. of UNITED STATES SENATE, Committee on Foreign Relations, dated Sept. 5, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, 405 W. 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y., typewritten sig.A.H.VANDENBERG.

K666 Typ. ~~x~~ copy of a letter on typ.lethd.sta. of DAVIS POLK WARDWELL SUNDERLAND AND KIENDL, dated Sept. 16, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, C.E. for I.P., 522 Fifth Ave.,N.Y.16, N.Y., typ.sig.JOHN W. ~~XXXXX~~ DAVIS.

K667 Carbon copy of a two-page typ. let, dated Jan. 13, 1948, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Pres., C.E.for I.P., 522 Fifth Ave.,N.Y. 18, N.Y., ~~x~~ typ.sig. PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K668 A three-page let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P.,N.Y.,N.Y., dated Jan. 3, 1948, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, M.G.S. of C. and P.A.,Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K669 Carbon copy of a ~~xxx~~ two-page typ. let. dated Dec. 3, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Pres.,C.E. for I.P.,~~NxXx~~ 522 Fifth Ave.,N.Y,N.Y., typ. sig. PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K670 Let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P., N.Y.,N.Y., dated March 24, 1948, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, M.G.S. of C. and P.A.,Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K671 Carbon copy of a typ. let. dated Jan. 23, 1948, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Pres.,C.E.for I.P., 522 Fifth Ave.,N.Y. 18, N.Y., typ.sig.PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K672 Letter typ. on lethd. st. of C.E.for I.P.,N.Y., N.Y., dated Jan. 16, 1948, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, M.G.S. of C. and Pub.A., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K673 Let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y, dated Dec. 18, 1947, to Dr. Paul Appleby, M.G.S.,Syracuse Univ.,Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed ALGER; attached is a printed document dated Dec,1947, entitled "RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY".

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-95338 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K674 Let.typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E.for I.P.,N.Y.,N.Y., dated November 19, 1947, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, M.G.S.~~fm~~ of C.and P.A.,Syracuse Unvi., Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K675 Carbon copy of a typ. let. dated Nov. 17, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Pres.,C.E.for I.P., 522 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y., typ.sig.PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K676 Typewritten carbon copy of a letter dated May 23, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Pres., Car. E. for I.P., 522 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 18, N.Y., typ.sig. PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K677 A two-page typ. let. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y., dated May 19, 1947 at Wash., D. C., to Mr. Paul H. Appleby, The M. G.S. of C. and P.A.,Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K678 ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ Mimeographic copy of a seven-page typewritten article entitled "RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT", dated April 8, 1947 at New York, typ.sig. ALGER HISS, President.

K679 Let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P. N.Y.,N.Y., dated April 20, 1948, to Dr. Paul H. Appleby, M.G.S., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 10,N.Y., signed ALGER.

K680 Let. typ. on let. head sta. of C.E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y., dated June 4, 1947 at Wash., D. C., to ~~XXXX~~ Professor John Russell, M.G.S. of C. and P.A., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K681 Carbon copy of a three-page typewritten let. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y., dated June 17, 1947, at Wash., D. C., to Dean Paul H. Appleby, M.G.S. of C. and P.A., Syracuse Univ.,Syracuse, N.Y., typ.sig. ALGER HISS.

K682 A two-page let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P., Library, 700 Jackson Place, Wash. D.C., dated June 6, 1947, to Mr. John Russell, M.G.S. of C. and P.A., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed HELEN LAWRENCE SCANLON.

K683 Let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P.,N.Y., N.Y., dated Oct. 27, ~~195~~ 1947, to Dr. John C. Russell, M.G.S. of C. and P.A., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K684 Let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y., dated March 13, 1948, to Professor John Russell, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K685 Carbon copy of a typ. let. on lethd. sta. of C.E.for I.P., N.Y., N.Y., dated Feb. 19, 1948, to Mr. Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer, Chief, Overseas Offices Division, United Nations, Lake Success, N.Y., typ.sig.ALGER HISS.

K686 Copy of a Typ. let. on typ. lethd. sta. of UNITED NATIONS, Lake Success, N.Y., dated Feb. 10, 1948, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Pres., C.E. for I.P.,405 West 117th Street, N.Y., N.Y., typ. sig. EGON.

K687 A two-page let. typ. on lethd. sta. of C.E. for I.P., N.Y., N.Y., dated Jan. 15, 1948, to Dr. John Russell, M.G.S. Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 10, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K688 Carbon copy of a typ. let on let.head sta. of C.E. for I.P.,N.Y., N.Y., dated Jan. 6, 1948, to Mr. Richard Glenn Cottell, Fortune, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N.Y., typ. sig. ALGER HISS.

Kissel01-25918

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-95338 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K689 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter on typewritten letterhead stationery of FORTUNE 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, dated December 31, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, C.E. for I.P., 405 West 117th Street, New York City, typ. sig. RICHARD GLENN GETTELL, Assistant to the Publisher.

Kisseloff-25919

K653 g

K654 r

2pp's → K655 g

K656 7

K657 7

K658 7

2pp's → K659 r

3pp's → K660 7

K661 r

K662 r

4pp's → K663 r

K664 r

K665 7

K666 7

2pp's → K667 w

3pp's → K668 g

2pp's → K669 g

K670. r

K671. g

K672. r

K673. r

K674 r

K675 g

K676 g

2pp's → K677 7

7pp's → K678 7 c

K679 7

K680 7 (letter + envs.)

3pp's → K681 7

2pp's → K682 g

K683 g r

K684 r

K685 r

K686 o

2pp's → K687 r

K688 g

K689 7

K653 → K689 Have Identified with Q5, Q67 Q69.

2-28-49

attachments.

to Albany.

Record

#2 Prior

Report.

Evid. return separately

L-40

RECORDED
2-28-49 4:30 PM
j 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D- 95246 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Philadelphia (~~XXXXXXX~~) (65-2440)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-25-49 Date received: 2-28-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 3-1-49.

K652 Non Quest Q5, Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K652 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Office of the Secretary, 700 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C, dated January 27, 1947, to Dean, Jefferson Medical College, 1025 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, signed ALGER HISS.

3/1/49 KCF

74-1333
D -

K652

t t
g w

K652 Non Ident with Q5, Q6 → Q69

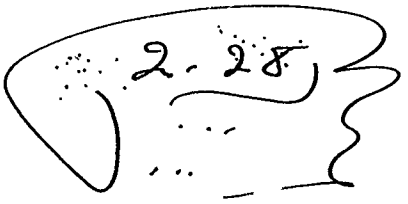

Record.
Return separately.
Report.

Photo requis # 2.

L-40

RECORDED
2-25-49 11:30 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-95229 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-24-49 Date received: 2-25-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

2-28-49

K651 U.C. with sig K40
U.C " " 's K340 → K342

Specimens submitted for examination

K651 A ten-page signed statement dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland, bearing the known signature of ALGER HISS.

Variations in K651 prob due to the elapsed time of writing
K40 written in 1933 — 15 years
K340 → K342 written in 1936 - 12 years.

K651 written in 1948.

J.17.49
3-8-49
Refined

Lab. accept
2/28/49
RC F.J.

Kisseloff-25923

K651 Alger Hiss

K40. Alger Hiss

K340 Alger Hiss

K341. Alger Hiss

K342 Alger Hiss

No Conc. K651 with K40

No Conc. K651 " "

2-28-49.

Kisseloff-25924

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

These are the rest of
K's submitted

Teletype

March 12, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON FIELD

DIRECTOR

JAPAN. RULE 1 REFERENCE IS TO CONTROL OFFICE FILE EUROPEAN 64 ROUTE. BASIS OF SUSPICIONS AND ALLEGATIONS ON BUREAU MAY BEARING THE DOCUMENTS COLLECTED FROM BUREAU OF STANDARDS APPEAR ON QUOTE STATUS A AND B UNQUOTE. DUE TO POOR QUALITY OF A AND B DEFINITE CONCLUSION CANNOT BE REACHED WHETHER DOCUMENTS DEPICTED THEREIN ARE THOSE SAME SOURCE AS BUREAU OF STANDARDS DOCUMENTS. THESE POSITIONS VISIBLE IN DOCUMENTS DEPICTED ON FILES A AND B IN EACH INSTANCE CONTRA-[redacted] MANDABLE WITH THE SAME POSITION OF THE CORRESPONDING BUREAU OF STANDARDS DOCUMENTS. HOWEVER TOO LARGE A POSITION OF THE DOCUMENTS DEPICTED ON A AND B IS INELIGIBLE TO MAKE A DEFINITE CONCLUSION POSSIBLE. BUREAU OF STANDARDS DOCUMENTS NOT BEING PROPOSED FOR LATENT FINGERPRINTS AT THIS TIME.

HOOVER

#74-1333

RECORDED TL

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

Kisseloff-25985

EVIDENCE

Opened 3/9/49

Do Not Open!!

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300
(PMGC)

R. FEEHAN.

KEEP

Typewriting Worksheets

Q5, Q6 — Q69

K 17 → Tibbets (unsigned) Dec 30, 1933

K 32 Pers. Charac. of Timo Hobson. (unsigned) Sept 29, 1936

× K 35 Daisy Fanster (signed) Postmark Dec 6, 1931

K 40 Schelker - (Wiss, A) (signed) Feb 17, 1933

× K 41 (Raise H.) - to Hellquist (signed) May 25, 1937

× K 249 Pres. report (unsigned) 1936-1937

K 746.

TYPEWRITING WORKSHEET

K749

740

Kisseloff-25988

TH- 4749

RECORDED
11-28-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-108318 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York

Date of reference communication: Teletype 11/21 and Telephone call 11-23-49

Date received: 11/25/49 NY

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan
RCF

None found similar to Q6 - Q69 from comparison of physical characteristics.

Specimens submitted for examination

Requesting that the paper making up Q6 through Q69 be compared with all the paper containing known typewriting emanating from the HISS household which is presently retained in the Bureau's files and in the files of the New York Office.

Lab. report
11/28/49
RCF:jl

108318

N.Y. 11/25/49.

Ulric K43

Ulric K21

Non Ident K35 with all - Q6 → Q69.

" " K17 " " " "

" " K40 " " " "

" " K41 " " " "

" " K770 " " " "

" " K702 " " " "

" " K547 " " " "

" " K340 " " " "

" " K341 " " " "

" " K342 " " " "

" " K249 " " " "

" " K32 " Q23 → Q26 Q30, Q32 → Q57

K32 ~~different~~ size Q6 → Q21, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q31, Q58 → Q69. Destroyed carrys yellow fringe and brown wood appears sparsely Can't eliminate as different types paper (physically) due to age. appearance of finish about same.

" " K421 with all.

" " K321

" " K214

" " K215

" " K63

" " K62

" " K537

" " K514

" " K534.

V.V. lamp
length, width, thickness
finish
wire mesh marks
fibers
color

K249 11.03" x 8.52" x .0035" bond, no watermark, yellow contrast more distinct blotches of fibers and coarser appearing.

K32 10.50 - 8.00 x .0022
10.51 x 8.02 x .0023 appears as heavier "thin" } than Q23 etc.
Fibers are closer set

---

all the typewriter specs emanating from the His Household that are presently retained in the N.Y. File.

Kisseloff-25990

Take To New York

[redacted]

* K 21

[redacted]

K433

For Paper Comparison:-

U. Conclusion due to: photos, etc.

(Evid retd to N. York.)

Dougan ✓ K32 in evidence (N.Y.) Description of Personal Char. of T.H. (**.)
(10½x8) these? to Wash 7.0. Dec 13, 1948 by Report D-88678)
(923→26, 30, 32→57)

✓ K200, 202 → 205 (2nd PP) to N.Y. by FORM.L. JAN 10, '49 - followed Report D-89769. JAN 6, '49.

✓ K249 in Evid (NY) Pres Report to W.F.O JAN 10, '49 D-89872
(11'x8½) Q22, Q6→Q21, 27→29, 31, 58→69

~~NO~~ ~~K377 to NY by Form letter 2-3-49 Followed Report D-93833 1/31/49~~

Retd to Philip Jacobs { ✓ K458 to N.Y .. .. .. 2-14-49 Followed .. D-94361 2/10/49.
✓ K462

Retd to Secty Bullitt ? * K649 to N.Y by Report D-95228 dated 2/28/49.

Dougan ? * K651 to N.Y. by Form letter 3-8-49 Followed .. D-95229 2/28/49

~~Chapman? { K693 to NY .. .. 3-8-49 .. .. D-95283 3/7/49~~
~~K695~~

Kisseloff-25992

Paper comparisons N.C. — Evid ret'd to other than N.Y. Office.

K12 ret'd to Milw. by Form letter 12-15-48 Followed Report D88546 dated Dec 7, 48.

K19 .. .. Wash F.O. Spec Messenger - Report dated 12-10-48.

K22 .. .. ~~Philly~~ F.O. (by spec mess) (Recordak film) Report D-88673 12-10-48

K156 } .. .. W.F.O. Form letter 1-10-49 Followed Report D-89661 1/6/49
K157 }

K218 .. .. Philly .. .. 1-11-49 .. .. D89804 1/10/49

K242 .. .. San Fran .. .. 1-11-49 .. .. D-89859 1/10/49

~~K289~~ From Atl. (badly mutilated.

K308 ret to Los Ang by Form letter 1/24/49 .. .. D-91178 1/18/49

K323 (State Dept pers. file Alger Hiss ~~B.I.~~ Division (spec mess) 1/24/49)

Kc343
c345
c346
c348 → c354 } not clear - to W.F. - Form letter 1/26/49 Followed Report D-93402 1-25-49

Kc362 ret to W.F. Form letter 1/27/49 Report followed D-93574 1/26/49

Kc369 .. .. 1/31/49 .. .. D-93719 1/28/49

K378 .. .. Balti .. .. 2/3/49 .. .. D-93832 1/31/49

K381 .. .. W.F. .. .. 2/3/49 .. .. D-93843 1/31/49

K387 .. .. Richmond .. .. 2/3/49 .. .. D-93923 2/1/49

K394 .. .. W.F. .. .. 2/10/49 .. .. D-94033 2/3/49

K409
K410
K417
K423 → 425 } .. .. W.F .. .. 2/10/49 .. .. D-94031 2/3/49

K433 Splotches in Bureau from Chicago Report dated 2/4/49.

K436 ret to W.F Form letter 1/14/49 .. followed D-94128 2/4/49

K441 .. .. Boston .. .. 2/14/49 .. .. D-94197 2/7/49

K658
671
675
678 } .. .. Albany 3/7/49 D-95338 3/11/49

RECORDED
5-20-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-99982 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 5-20-49 Date received: 5-20-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Identical K740 with Q6 - Q69
Also Identical K739 with Q6 - Q69.
Examination by: Feehan

Corresponds most closely to (K739) Royal Enlarged Elite type 12 to 1"
K740 Corres most closely to Woodstock Pica Type 10L to 1".

Specimens submitted for examination

K739 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated September 11, 1947, to Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, 19, Md., from STAFFORD J. McQUEEN, 1856 - Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, D. C.

K740 An Application for Federal Employment dated July 26, 1947, bearing the name STAFFORD JIMMY McQUEEN, 1207 Park Road, N.W. Apt.#101, Washington 10, D.C.

RETURN EVIDENCE.

L-17
Evid rtd to W. 70
11 40 AM 5/23/49 RF.

K740 is the machine copy.

Stafford J McQueen

K740

Kisseloff-25994

K 739 r g [redacted] non-ident Q6 – [redacted]69.

machine copy W.

K740 g e i o u d a r l

slight variance.

Ident Q6 – Q69

5/20/49 RF

	g	e	i	o	u	d	a	r	l	A
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	no	"	"	"	"	no	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	no
31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
32	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
33	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
34	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
36	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
38	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
43	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
46	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
47	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
48	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	no
51	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
52	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
53	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
54	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
55	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
56	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
57	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
59	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
61	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
63	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
64	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	no
65	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
66	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
67	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
68	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
69	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

K740 shows many letters impressions partly showing - possibly ribbon not functioning properly (not going all way up)

RECORDED
10-25-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-106855 BU

✓ LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Letter 10-21-49 Date Received: 10-24-49

Examination requested: Document

Examined 10/25, 10-26, 10-27.

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

✓ Ident K746 with Q6 - Q69
" " " letter addr. to Miss Hellings K35 Exh #21
" " " Decr. of Pers. Char. of Timothy Hobson K32 Exh #19B.
" " " letter addr. to Mr. Hillegeist K41 Exh. #17
" " " doc. headed Pres. Report for the year 1936-1937. K249. Ex #22
" " " Stafford Jimmy McPurdeen's application for Federal Employment K740.

Specimens submitted for examination

K746 Twenty-one pages of typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N230099.

ALSO SUBMITTED: Ten sheets of carbon paper.

✓ Photographed (all) not carbons.
5X's Enlargements ( )

10/27/49
RCF

Kisseloff-25996

A B C D E F G H I J K L M [redacted] P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

not too clear on end

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

lower arm shows inside ribbon but not outside ribbon dirt & carbon mark.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Questioned and K746 and 4 known typed doc's. and K740.

19B 17
22 21

Q6 → Q69
K746
K740

g e i o u d a r l | A I c a

19B – K32
22 – K249
17 – K41
21 – K35

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 11:30 AM 12-15-48
cSk

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88853 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, Baltimore (65-1642)

Date of reference communication: Let. 12-14-48 Date received: 12-15-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan 12-15-48

Insert K41 with Q67 - Q69, K17, K32, K35, K40.

Specimens submitted for examination

K41 Letter addressed to "Mr. W.M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland.", dated "May 25, 1937.", beginning "Dear Mr. HILLEGEIST, I am sending to your office today...." and signed "PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS", which bears known typewriting specimens.

Evid sent to Balti. 12/17/48

L17 12/17 sent
L17 12/21/48

Hillegeist
K41 #5

D-88853

original spec.

				1	d		U							
K41.	g	o	e	i	d	a	u	r		20.	A	1		
K17.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	"		
K32.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	"		
K40.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	"		
K35.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	"		
Pb → Pbq.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	"		

Alleles as other

Rest OK

12.15.1948

V + K. Alignment - OK

Ex. all letters in all specs - no signif. differences

Variations agree

PRES. Rept

#6

KOHG

Kisseloff-25999

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 1:15 PM 12-14-48
cek

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88811 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, Philadelphia (65-4204)

Date of reference communication: Let. 12-13-48 Date received: 12-14-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

12-15

Ident K35 with Q6 & Q69.
and {K17, K32}

K35 Retd to Philly 12/17/48

Specimens submitted for examination

K35 Envelope and accompanying letter addressed to "Miss EMMA L. HELLINGS The Free Library Logan Square Philadelphia Pa.", postmarked "Philadelphia, Pa. ~~XXXXX~~ Dec 6 9:30 PM 1931", letter beginning "Dear Miss HELLINGS: Dr PELTZ, my physican and Dr. WOLFERT...." ~~which bears known typewriting specimens.~~ and ending "Sincerely yours," signed, "Daisy Fansler".

(original)

cc: New York

K35 g e o (u u) a (d d) (i i) r l A

K17 " " " " " " " " " "

K32 " " " " " " " " " "

K40 " " " " " " " " " "

Q6 & Q69 " " " " " " " " " "

L-17 K35 retd 12/17/48 REF

L-17 Photos sent. 12/21/48 REF

Kiseloff-26000

Lab. first 12-15-48 Rif: bc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-10-49
11:10

Re:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89872 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-7-49

Date received: 1-7-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
January 10, 1949.

Ident K249 with
Q6 - Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K249 Three pages of typewritten material headed "President's Report for the year 1936--1937.".

cc New York

Alignment checked gone
OK

Evid sent to W.F.O 1/11/49.
OM/RE

L.17
1-11-49
RCF mm

Ans Lab Rpt
RC-F mm

Kisseloff-26001 - 89

74-1333
D-89872 BU

Q6 → Q69. g e | i | o u d a | r | l A

K249. g e | i | o u d a | r | l

No Non-ident features found.
Pst correspond ok

Ident Q6 → Q69
with K249.

January 10, 1949.

to W.J.O.

K249 dated
1936-1937

RDED
12 8
DOCUMENT

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88678 BU

NO LABORATORY FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter, 12-12-48

Date received: 12-12-48
lml

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Reehan 12-12

Identified K32 with Q6 to Q69
Evid ret'd to Wash. Field.

Specimens submitted for examination

K32 Three pages containing purported known typewriting from Mrs. HISS typewriter beginning "Ten years old on September 19, 1936." and ending "...Christopher for a while and still offish." (Also Personal characteristics of Timothy Hobson)

Evid K32 sent to W.F.O 12/13/48

Q6 to Q69 submitted by the Attorney General 12/10/48 7:30 P.

RETURN...

cc: New York City
1 Balto
1 Phil
1 Wr. 70.
1 J.L. Jones
1 for me.

Grand Jury 12/14/48

L17 12/17 rtd evid.
L17 12/21/48 3 pkg to N.Y.
RCF/Lmm

Lab 12-13-48 Reehan

K32	V g	[redacted]	heavy on rt. O	low i l	faint d	shows defect at times U inner part of serif	A a	for the heavy at bottom
Q6	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	
Q7	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	
Q8		x x	x	x x		x	x x	
9	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
10	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
11	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	
12	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
13	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
14	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
15	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
16	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
17	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
18	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
19	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
20	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
21	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
22	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
23	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
24	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
25	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
26	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
27	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
28	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
29	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
30	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
31	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
32	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
33	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
34	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
35	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
36	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
37	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
38	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
39	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
40	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
41	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
42	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
43	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
44	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
45	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
46	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
47	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
48	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
49	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
50	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
51	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
52	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
53	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
54	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
55	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
56	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
57	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
58	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
59	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
60	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
61	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
62	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
63	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
64	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
65	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
66	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
67	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
68	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
69	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x
	g	e r	o	i l	d	u	a a	A ← LIGHT

Identify Q6 – Q69 with K32 typewriting all characteristics OK with other K's Ref.

(Description of personal characteristics of Timothy Hobson ~~obtained by~~ W.J.O. 12/12/48 from London School

Kissellon-26904

No Y in K32.

L O Y 3 f ← NOT FILLED IN MANY TIMES D I Y

TENDENCY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 12-11-48
2:35 PM

Laboratory Work Sheet

HH

Re: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # 88674 BU

Examination requested by: Attorney Gen. Tom C. Clark

Date of reference communication: Memo. 12-10-48 Date received: 12-10-48

Examination requested: Document
P+C

Result of Examination

Examination by: FEEHAN 12-12

Select K 32 with Q6 + Q69

See attached for additional results

Q1 → Q4 + Q5 → Q69

Taken on 15th to Jones (F.L.) Security Div.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q5 through Q69 (originals of photostatic copies previously submitted.)

Q1 – Q4 previously sub [illegible] from Baltimore m.d 11/29/48 Rec'd in Lab 11/30
Q5 undated page beginning "Reliable source reports" [illegible] was sent to Sec Div 11/30/1948
Q6 Letter dated February 11, 1938, beginning "I feel that you will ...".
Q7 One page beginning "VOLUNTARY REPORT NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION ...".
Q8 One page beginning "NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION ...".
Q9 One page beginning "I NEED FOR NEW POLICY IN ECONOMIC ...".
Q10 One page beginning "II OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN ...".
Q11 Page number 3 beginning "3. The Manchoukuo Government ...".
Q12 Page number 4 beginning "The following table is said ...".
Q13 Page number 5 beginning "4. The company will be capitalized ...".
Q14 Page number 6 beginning "III BACKGROUND OF YOSHISUKE AIKAWA ...".
Q15 Page number 7 beginning "Nihom Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha A great deal has been written about ...".
Q16 Page number 8 beginning "Companies Controlled by Japan Industries ...".
Q17 Page number 9 beginning "III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries ...".
Q18 Page number 10 beginning "VI B. Victor Talking Machine Co/ ...".
Q19 Page number 11 beginning "IV ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED ...".
Q20 Page number 12 beginning "(d) the political support of the ...".
Q21 Page number 13 beginning "Mr. Aikawa and his company ...".
Q22 One page beginning "Europe Jan. 5. Bullitt cabled from ...".
Q23 One page beginning "Europe England Jan. 24. Johnson, U. S.

Grand Jury 12/14/48

~~Continued~~
(Q6 → Q69 2 brought down from NY 5/16)
Rec'd to NY May 30 by [illegible]

Kisseloff-26005

Continued on ne

Q5

File 74-1333
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - B

Q24 One page beginning "Far East Jan 22. from Tsingtao, Dorn, ...".
Q25 One page beginning "Great Britain Jan. 28. Johnson ...".
Q26 One page beginning "Far East Jan. 29. Lockhart of U. S. Embassy ...".
Q27 One page beginning "February 7, 1938 The Significance of the Establishment ...".
Q28 One page beginning "Army controls and is practically ...".
Q29 One page beginning "as a result of the deal additional ...".
Q30 One page beginning "Far East Feb. 11. Lockhart, U. S. Counselor ...".
Q31 One page dated February 9, 1938, beginning "Yokohama reports that ...".
Q32 Letter dated Berlin, February 12, 1938, beginning "With reference ...".
Q33 Letter dated Tokyo, February 12, 1938, beginning "One. My British ...".
Q34 One page beginning "interests that he contemplates ...".
Q35 Letter dated Vienna, February 13, 1938, beginning "Reports from reliable ...".
Q36 Letter dated Vienna, February 14, 1938, beginning "Have just seen ...".
Q37 One page beginning "I queried Schmidt with regard ...".
Q38 Letter dated February 14, 1938 at Berlin, beginning "One. In a conversation ...".
Q39 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "One. Passenger trains on the ...".
Q40 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "Japanese marines have been ...".
Q41 Letter dated February 15, 1938, beginning "The Department has found ...".
Q42 Letter dated at Vienna, February 15, 1938, beginning "Dined last night ...".
Q43 Letter dated at Paris, February 15, 1938, beginning "The same informant ...".
Q44 Letter dated February 15, 1938 at Paris, beginning "I have just discussed/...".
Q45 One page beginning "an intensification of British war ...".
Q46 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Vienna, beginning "Have just seen Minister ...".
Q47 One page beginning "undertake some new adventure ...".
Q48 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Paris, beginning "In conversation today ...".
Q49 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at London, beginning "Admiral Lord Chatfield ...".
Q50 Letter dated at Paris, February 16, 1938, beginning "The Austrian Minister ...".
Q51 One page beginning "per cent Nazi by conviction ...".
Q52 Letter dated February 17, 1938, beginning "I have been reliably informed ...".
Q53 Letter dated February 17, 1938 at Tokyo, beginning "The British Ambassador ...".
Q54 Letter dated at Berlin, February 17, 1938, beginning "This evening's press ...".
Q55 Letter dated at Paris, February 17, 1938, beginning "The Foreign Office states ...".
Q56 Letter dated February 18, 1938, beginning "German domination of ...".
Q57 One page beginning "Austria, Germany Feb. 16. Wiley, ...".
Q58 One page beginning "London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m. I have just ...".
Q59 One page beginning "March 29. Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague ...".
Q60 One page beginning "Warsaw. No. 38, March 29, 4 p.m. One.I learn following ...".
Q61 One page beginning "Rome, 77, March 29, noon ...".
Q62 One page beginning "March 26, Lane, U. S. Minister ...".
Q63 One page beginning "(Germany) March 26. Ravndal, U. S. consul at ...".
Q64 One page beginning "March 28, U. S. consul at Tampico, ...".
Q65 One page beginning "March 28. Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome, ...".
Q66 One page beginning "England On March 29, Kennedy, ...".
Q67 One page beginning "Far East March 28. Grew, U. S. Ambassador ...".
Q68 One page beginning "Japan On March 30 the Department cabled ...".
Q69 Letter dated at Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938, beginning "Sir: I have the honor to enclose..."

Continued on next page
Kissler-26006

File 74-1333
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Q1 - Q4 previously submitted.

Q1 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "M 28 Mary Martin widow of HUGH MARTIN formerly ...".
Q2 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "About March 2 U. S. embassy in Paris ...".
Q3 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "March 3 Johnson U.S. charge at London ...".
Q4 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "Mar 11 Gauss U.S. consul at Shanghai ...".

Q132 A metal clasp manilla envelope containing initials and date in ink under flap "R.F.C. 11-26-48".

K32 g e t o u d a r l A I O A

Q6 - Q69.

No non Id. features found.

Kisseloff-26007

Manilla Envelope Q132

No identifying marks from doc. angle.

✓ ☆ Pr C examination on possible paint spots.

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 mostly in pencil

Q1 In pencil (one side) nothing guest. on back.

Q2. " " but with blue lead at top rt on left side. Nothing guest on back.

Q3. Blue pencil at top
Lead pencil at bottom and line on back

Q4. Mostly lead pencil but interspersed with blue pencil. Nothing on back.

✓ ☆ ~~It~~ was not possible to determine the age of the documents both from the ~~stand~~ point of paper or the writing (typing - pencil)

Q9 - Q21 shows discoloring due possibly to age or condition under which documents kept. other too. — S...

The Watermark - History? Call Pr. Off.

✓ Information from Mr. Lafayette Price of the Gov't Printing office (Ext. #650) was to the effect that the watermark of the Great Seal of the US. was used on bond paper from at least 1918 to Mar 1, 1929.
A watermark similar to the Great Seal of the U.S. but minus certain star formations + others added to denote rag content of paper was adopted Mar 1, 1929 and is used to present time. The watermarks on Q3 ~~is~~ only fragmentary, while the w.m. on Q5 shows one star over the eagle signifying the paper is of 25% rag content, the star over eagle being used at least since Mar 1, 1929

☆ 25% rag content, ☆☆ 50% rag content, ☆☆☆ 75% ☆☆☆☆ 100%

COMMISSION 26008

One size 10.54 x 8 — Q2-3→Q26, Q30, Q32→Q57
other size 10.95 x 8.46 — Q2→Q21 Q27→Q29, Q31, Q58→Q69
single 10:48 x 7.99 — Q5
single 11 x 8.58 — Q22

Paper: Thin whites except Q5, Q22

Typing Royal machine Q5 - put out Aug. 1936 Feb 20, 1936 +
Underwood. machine that made FBI standard made in July 1937.

Handwriting

D-88674.

Resubmissions of Q1 → Q4 – Previously related with handwriting
alger Hiss Kc1 → Kc4 (all) submitted by Baltimore 11/29/48
from W.F.O.

The originals of QC5 → Qc69 submitted.

Q5 has Government watermark showing eagle with arrows in rt claw and olive branch in left claw. Half eagle showing on each of paper left rt. Both upside down in regard to typing.

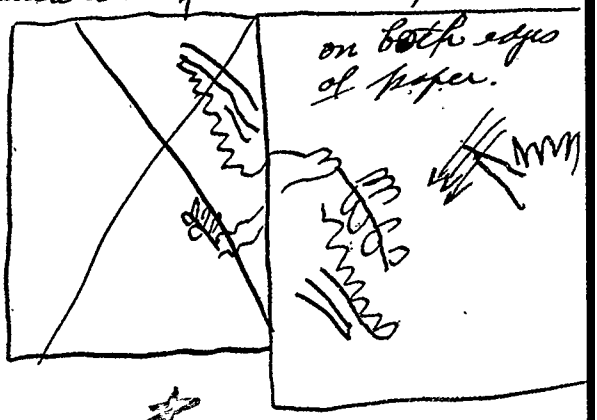

on both edges of paper.

no w.m. Q1.
no w.m. Q2.
Q3 has portion watermark (U.S. eagle)
no w.m. Q4.

No watermark on specimens Q6 → Q68
Q22 ? TT cant make out. prob not.

Q5 Royal Elite type. 12L to 1". (most closely)
Q6 → Q68 Woodstock Pica 10L to 1". (most closely) ~~in existence before in 1920.~~ such type was in use before 30.

Q6→Q68
1938
approx

- g defect
- ar r has tendency to ride left and slant right.
- at riding high tendency.
- th t shows tendency to right
- w tendency to print to left.
- l heavy rt side of foot.

e - end stroke
l - low
o - light on left
u - end down
d - end light

~~No conc K17 typing with Q6 → Q68 due to the ~~ ~~carbon copy that is not sufficiently clear.~~

K17.
1933

g
ar
a
th
w

remains constant in proper place.

~~K17 was a typewriter letter~~

Ident K32 typewriting with Q6 → Q68 + QC69.
notes on D-88678

RECORDED
5-19-49
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-99913 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: New York

Date of reference communication: Wire dated 5-18-49 Date received: 5-18-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Feehan

Specimens submitted for examination

Requesting examination of paper making up Q6 through Q69.

Paper Exam – Q26 → Q69.

Q23. 10.53" x 8.01" x .0020"

Q24. 10.52 x 8.01 x .0020

Q25. 10.53 x 7.98+ x .0020

Q26. 10.53 x 7.99 x .0020

Q30. 10.55 x 8.00 x .0020

Q32. 10.55 x 8.02 x .0020

Q33. 10.54 x 8.01 x .0020

Q34. 10.54 x 8.00+ x .0020

Q35. 10.54+ x 7.99+ x .0020

Q36. 10.55 x 8.02+ x .0020

Q37. 10.55 x 8.02 x .0020

Q38. 10.55 x 8.01 x .0020

Q39. 10.54 x 8.02 x .0020

Q40. 10.55 x 8.00 x .0021

Q41. 10.55 x 8.01 x .0021

Q42. 10.54 x 8.02 x .0020

Q43. 10.55 x 8.03 x .0020

Q44. 10.55 x 8.02 x .0020

Q45. 10.54 x 8.02 x .0020

Q46. 10.54+ x 8.01 x .0020

Q47 10.54 x 8.00 x .0020

Q48 10.54 x 8.00+ x .0020

Q49 10.54 x 8.03 x .0020

Q50. 10.54 x 7.98 x .0021

Q51 10.54+ x 8.02 x .0020+

Q52 10.54 x 7.99 x .0020

Q53 10.54 x 8.03 x .0020

Q54 10.54 x 8.01 x .0020

Q55. 10.54 x 8.02 x .0020

Q56 10.54 x 8.00 x .0020

Q57 10.54 x 8.02 x .0020

31.

The specimens listed to left and above are all thin white same approximate length width and thickness. They contain no watermarks

(11 x 8½)
approx. 10.92 x 8.47 x .0020

Q26 → Q31
Q27 → Q29
Q31
Q58 → Q69
} thin white no watermark same approx size

(3)

Q22 bond
no watermark
11 x 8.57 x .0031 size is diff. and thicker

(1)

(10½ x 8)
Q23 → Q26
Q30
Q32 → Q57
10.54 x 8.00 x .0020
} thin white watermark same approx size

31

(9) Q5

Q6. 10.97 8.48 / 10.96 x 8.51 x .00[illegible]

Q7. 10.98 8.50 .0020 / 10.96 x 8.48 x .0021

Q8. 10.98 8.51 .0020 / 10.96 x 8.49 x .0019

Q9. 10.96 8.49 / 10.97 x 8.47 x .0019

Q10. 10.96 x 8.47 .0020 / 10.96 x 8.49 x .0019

Q11. 10.96 8.48 / 10.95 x 8.47 x .0019

Q12. 10.95 x 8.48 .0020 / 10.96 x 8.47 x .0019

Q13. 10.96 x 8.46 / 10.96 x 8.49 x .0020

Q14. 10.96 x 8.49 .0021 / 10.94 x 8.46 x .0020

Q15. 10.97 x 8.49 .0019 / 10.96 x 8.48 x .0020

Q16. 10.97 x 8.45 .0019 / 10.95 x 8.49 x .0020

Q17. 10.95 x 8.45 .0018 / 10.97 x 8.48 x .0019

Q18. 10.96 x 8.46 .0020 / 10.94 x 8.49 x .0019

Q19 10.95 x 8.46 x .0020 / 10.95 x 8.47 x .0019

Q20. 10.96 x 8.48 .0019 / 10.95 x 8.46 x .0020

Q21. 10.95 x 8.48 .0019 / 10.96 x 8.48 x .0020

Q27. 10.97 x 8.50 .0019 / 10.96 x 8.50 x .0020

Q28. 10.97 x 8.48 .0020 / 10.96 x 8.49 x .0019

Q29. 10.98 x 8.50 .0019 / 10.96 x 8.48 x .0020

Q31 10.98 x 8.48 .0021 / 10.97 x 8.50 x .0020

Q55 10.98 8.49 / 10.97 x 8.51 x .0019

Q59. 10.97 8.50 .00[illegible] / 10.96 x 8.49 x .001[illegible]

Q60 10.97 8.48 / 10.96 x 8.50 x .0020

Q61. 10.97 x 8.49 .0021 / 10.97 x 8.51 x .0020

Q62. 10.96 8.49 .0020 / 10.96 x 8.50 x .0019

Q63. 10.96 x 8.51 .0021 / 10.98 x 8.47 x .0022

Q64. 10.97 8.50 / 10.96 x 8.48 x .0020

Q65 10.96 x 8.49 .0021 / 10.98 x 8.50 x .0020

Q66. 10.98 x [illegible] .0019 / 10.96 x 8.50 x .0021

Q67 10.98 x 8.50 .0019 / 10.98 x 8.49 x .0020

Q68. 10.96 x 8.50 .0020 / 10.96 x 8.48 x .0019

Q69. 10.96 8.50 / 10.97 x 8.49 x .0020

32

Left and above are all on thin white same approximate length, width and thickness. They contain no watermarks.

Q22. 11.00 8.57 .0030 / 11.00 x 8.57 x .0030

Sheet white bond paper having no water mark.

(this is not a thin white)

Q9 [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECEIVED 12-15-48
9:30

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1323
Lab. # D-88847 BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: New York 65-14920

Date of reference communication: let. 12-14-48 Date received: 12-14-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN

Ident K40 with K17, K32, K35
Q6 & Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K36 Request for Change of Policy form, dated June 6, 1934, bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.
K37 Typewritten letter dated June 6, 1934, to WALTER I. TIMETIS, signed by ALGER HISS.
K38 Typewritten letter dated March 22, 1933, headed "re: Policy No. 7,604,400", signed by ALGER HISS.
K39 Typewritten letter dated April 19, 1933, headed "re: Policy No. 7,604,400", ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ signed by ALGER HISS.
K40 Typewritten letter dated February 17, 1933, to [illegible] J. SCHELLMAN, signed by ALGER HISS. (K40 is the original ~~xxx~~ of the carbon copy designated as K33)

ORIG.

Evid K40 ret'd 12/21/48 to Wy.

Return evid. to Wy. after photo

wire sent 12/15/48

Photo rept 12/15/48 GGF

L-17 12/21/48 GGF

12/15/48.

K35

o K36 S B

o K37 r a t

K38 r G

K39 r G

K40 g e a (u u) i (d d) o r 2° 1 I A

Ident K40 with
K32, K35
K17 and
Q6 → Q69.

signature on K40,
Alger Hiss
letter of
Febr. 17, 1933

K35 " " " " " " " " " " "

1936 K32 " " " " " " " " " " "

1933 K17 " " " " " " " " " " "

Q6 → Q69. " " " " " " " " " " "

No non ident features.

Ident K 40 with Q6 → Q69, K17, K32

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED:
12-14-48
9:40 AM

NO LAB FILE

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-88747 BU

Examination requested by: NEW YORK (65-14920)

Date of reference communication: Let 12/10/48

Date received: 12/13/48
bmw

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN
12-13-48

Ident K17 — Q6 → Q69.

Specimens submitted for examination

K17 (~~Photostats~~ Carbon copy previously submitted) WALTER L. TIBBETTS. Original two-page tw letter dated January 30, 1933, bgn: "Dear Walter, On reading over my policy last week.....", second page bgn: "sented as stating that I had always lived in my .....". The letter is unsigned, and purportedly typewritten by Mrs. Alger Hiss.

N.C. K33 Carbon copy of tw letter, dated February 17, 1933, addressed to "Walter G. Schelker, Assistant Secretary, The Equitable Life Insurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York", letter bgn: "This is in reply to your letter of .....".

K17 retd to NY. 12/14/48.

Walter L TIBBETTS #2
K17

K17 12/17 Photo ident.

Photo-negs
12-14-48
RCF/dmm

	g	e	a	i	d d	u u	a	A	r
K17	g↙	e↙	a	i↓	d d ↑	u u	a ↑	A ↑	r
K32	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
Q6 → Q69.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–

not so pronounced as in K32 & Quest.

not too frequent.

D-88747

A-OK
V+N→OK
OTHER→OK

K33 not distinct enough for a definite conclusion with quest. typing. No new Id. features.

12/13/48.

K32 y ↓ some appear slanting as in Q's
K17 g " height + on line as Q's.
n " some saw.

Ident | K17 with K32 and with Q6 → Q69.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 1-13-49
9:00

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-90020 BU

LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Washington 74-94

Date of reference communication: let. 1-11-49 Date received: 1-12-49
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: FEEHAN
1-13-49.

Non Sent typewritten letters signed.
Alger Hiss, Priscilla Hiss, Timothy Hobson
with Q5 and other specs prev. submitted.

Royal enlarged Elite 12 to 1" (clear matrix)
H-1847319 standard reflects machine
Specimens submitted for examination #4 that typed specimen
Feb 20, 1936 when type 1st used

Request of examination to determine make and approximate age of typewriter which typed Q5 and the nature of the paper on which it was typed.

cc New York

Q5 typing corresponds most closely to Royal standards - however differences between Q5 and Underwood standards for distinctive elite are microscopic and it is conceivable these differences may be caused by condition of ribbon, paper, or wear of typewriter &c. the possibility of an Und. having been used cannot be absolutely eliminated. Machine may have undergone repairs which may have involved the installation of the Royal numeral 7.

1-13-49

Kisseloff-26018

74-1333

D-90020 BO

Royal. K 215. G 8

K214. g

K209. 8

K206 7

K153 8

K143 5

Kc96 2

K89 g

K67 7

K66 5

K63 7

Kc60 g

K31 g

and others not Royal.

Timothy Hobson
Alger Hiss
Priscilla Hiss.

A12
1/13

You identify permitted letters signed Alger Hiss, Priscilla Hiss and Timothy Hobson with typing Q5.

?

seems more like Royal not as long.

Royal. comp[illegible]tes curvi[illegible]. like question

t

7

more like Kroyne.

(?)

f

Kroyne officers lower outlines [illegible]

?

m

?

g

D-94196.

Underwood 645,

Royal 469

Royal 421

888 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 777 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

888888888 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 777777 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

ggggg g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g

asdfghjklqwertyuiopzxcvbnm

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

asdfghjkl;zxcvbnm,.qwertyuiop

Kisseloff-26021

R. FEEHAN

KEEP

May 3

WORK SHEETS

MICRO

74-1333-4749

Photographs of Grand Jury Exhibits 47 + 48 (Qc74 → Qc131)

Kisseloff-26022

A. Word message content on the 58 ph. enlargements of the microfilm and 58 State Department documents is the same: Qc 74 → Qc 131, Ke 549 → Ke 569, Ke 569A → Ke 60

#1. Documents represented by 17 photographic enlargements of the microfilm, and 17 State Dept documents came from the same 17 typing runs. They are gov't Exhibits Qc 74, Qc 75, Qc 77 → Qc 91 and Ke 549, Ke 550, Ke 552 → Ke 566 respectively.

Qc 74	Ke 549	Qc 83	Ke 558
Qc 75	Ke 560	Qc 84	Ke 559
Qc 77	Ke 552	Qc 85	Ke 560
Qc 78	Ke 553	Qc 86	Ke 561
Qc 79	Ke 554	Qc 87	Ke 562
Qc 80	Ke 555	Qc 88	Ke 563
Qc 81	Ke 556	Qc 89	Ke 564
Qc 82	Ke 557	Qc 90	Ke 565
		Qc 91	Ke 566

S.D. are originals.

Micro. are carbons.

#2 Documents reflected by 5 photographic enlargements of microfilm are different documents than the 5 corresponding pages of State Dept. documents. These are gov't exhibits #

Qc 76	Ke 551	orig.
Qc 92	Ke 567	carbon
Qc 93	Ke 568	carbon
Qc 94	Ke 569	carbon
Qc 95	Ke 569A	carbon

Micro: 1st pp carbon
next 4 unable to tell. (prob. carbon)

#3. Either 26 of the ph. enlargements of microfilm are photo reproductions of the 26 corresponding St. Dept pages of documents or both came from 26 common typing runs. These are gov't exhibits

Qc 96	Ke 570	Qc 120	Ke 594
Qc 97	Ke 571	Qc 121	Ke 595
Qc 98	Ke 572	Qc 122	Ke 596
Qc 99	Ke 573	Qc 123	Ke 597
Qc 100	Ke 574	Qc 124	Ke 598
Qc 101	Ke 575	Qc 125	Ke 599
Qc 102	Ke 576	Qc 126	Ke 600
Qc 103	Ke 577	Qc 127	Ke 601
Qc 104	Ke 578	Qc 128	Ke 602
Qc 105	Ke 579	Qc 129	Ke 603
Qc 106	Ke 580	Qc 130	Ke 604
Qc 107	Ke 581	Qc 131	Ke 605
Qc 108	Ke 582		
Qc 109	Ke 583		

S.D are originals.
Unable to tell if micro. orig. or carbon's

#4 Documents reflected 10 photographic enlargements of microfilm and the 10 corresponding State Dept pages of documents came from the same 10 stencils. These are Gov't exhibits

Qc 110	Ke 584
Qc 111	Ke 585
Qc 112	Ke 586
Qc 113	Ke 587
Qc 114	Ke 588
Qc 115	Ke 589
Qc 116	Ke 590
Qc 117	Ke 591
Qc 118	Ke 592
Qc 119	Ke 593

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

File #
Lab. #

Examination requested by:

Date of reference communication:

Date received:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

RECORDED
March 9, 1949
9:45 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-94795 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 2-16-49 Date received: 2-16-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Papers and Photos attached are my worksheets. P.F. 3/11/49.

Rtd to W.F.O. 3/15/49

Specimens submitted for examination

Photographic Copies

GJ 47

Qc74 One page dated January 8, 1938, beginning "Mr. Sayre: I am returning ...".
Qc75 Page number 2, beginning "Mr. Darlington points out ...", ending "HARRY C. HAWKINS".
Qc76 One page dated December 31, 1937, beginning "Mr. Hawkins: I am returning ...".
Qc77 Page number 2, beginning "critical of its commercial ...".
Qc78 Page number 3, beginning "field of general currency ...".
Qc79 Page number 4, beginning "same words on another occasion ...".
Qc80 Page number 5, beginning "have undergone an appreciable ...".
Qc81 Page number 6, beginning "of Party men have gained ...".
Qc82 Page number 7, beginning "give a reply of negative nature ...".
Qc83 Page number 8, beginning "method of carrying on trade ...".
Qc84 Page number 9, beginning "an agreement upon Germany ...".
Qc85 Page number 10, beginning "German Imports of Cotton ...".
Qc86 Page number 11, beginning "trade. What is needed now ...".
Qc87 Page number 12, beginning "An interim agreement should ...".
Qc88 Page number 13, beginning "most-favored-nation treatment in ...".
Qc89 Page number 14, beginning "best politics of all, at any time, ...".
Qc90 Page number 15, beginning "proof to the German people ...".
Qc91 Page number 16, beginning "come from the one least ...".
Qc92 One page beginning "MEMORANDUM The United States Government ...".
Qc93 Page number 2, beginning "convinced that the interests ...".
Qc94 Page number 3, beginning "The United States is not ...".

Submitted 3/11/49 RCF:jl

Kisselloff-26025

 Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-94795 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

Qc96 One page beginning "Aide - Memoire. I. Die Deutsche Regierung ...".
Qc97 Page number 2, beginning "kungen auch der Urheber ...".
Qc98 Page number 3, beginning "genannten 'reprasentativen Periode' ...".
Qc99 Page number 4, beginning "wesentliche Grundlagen seiner ...".
Qc100 Page number 5, beginning "der Kompensation usw. sind nicht ...".
Qc101 Page number 6, beginning "finden, welche zu der ...".
Qc102 Page number 7, beginning "Staaten gewahren gewissen ...".
Qc103 Page number 8, beginning "ten auf eine neue, die ...".
Qc104 Page number 9, beginning "wird, dab die Deutsche ...".
Qc105 Page number 10, beginning "zusammenwirken dieser beiden ...".
Qc106 Page number 11, beginning "Die Ausfuhr der Vereinigten ...".
Qc107 Page number 12, beginning "Vereinigten Staaten Automobile ...".
Qc108 Page number 13, beginning "Beteiligung Deutschlands und der ...".
Qc109 Page number 14, beginning "silien nicht die Rede ...".

G.J. #48

Qc110 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that on the ...".
Qc111 One page, message beginning "to Urumchi in Sinkiang and thence ...", ending "BULLITT".
Qc112 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that the whole problem ...", ending "BULLITT".
Qc113 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "The road from that point ...", ending "BULLITT".
Qc114 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Tsiang recently resigned ...".
Qc115 One page, message beginning "a reply. He stated ...", ending "BULLITT".
Qc116 One page dated January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Peiping and Hankow please transmit ...", ending "SOKOBIN".
Qc117 One page dated at Hankow, January 11, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Following for War Department ...".
Qc118 Page number 2, beginning "suggest nothing better, but they ...".
Qc119 Page number 3, beginning "results will be disappointing ...", ending "JOHNSON".
Qc120 One page beginning "AIDE MEMOIRE The German Ambassador ...".
Qc121 Page number 2, beginning "not constitute a threat or ...".
Qc122 Page number 3, beginning "this reply. The Ambassador has ...".
Qc123 Page number 4, beginning "tiating bilateral trade agreements ...".
Qc124 Page number 5, beginning "certain reasonable and ...".
Qc125 Page number 6, beginning "tries, for whatever reasons they ...".
Qc126 Page number 7, beginning "arrangement by German regulations ...".

Continued on next page.

RECORDED
5-1-49 9 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAMM

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-92115 BU

LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Washington Field (74-94)

Date of reference communication: Letter 4-?-49 Date received:

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Notes on photo folder RF.
5/9/49.

Ret'd May 6 to W.F.O.

Specimens submitted for examination

STATE DEPT. DOC'S

K's

The following are originals of photostatic copies previously submitted: 2/16/49

K549 Letterhead stationery of Department of State, Division of Trade Agreements, dated January 8, 1938, typewritten letter beginning "A-8 Mr. Sayre: I am returning the German ...".
K550 Page two of typewritten letter beginning "Mr. Darlington points out ...", handwritten signature "HARRY C. HAWKINS".
K551 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Division of Trade Agreements, dated December 31, 1937, beginning "Mr. Hawkins: I am returning the Aide Memoire ...".
K552 Page number 2, beginning "critical of its commercial policy: ...".
K553 Page number 3, beginning "field of general currency ...".
K554 Page number 4, beginning "same words on another occasion ...".
K555 Page number 5, beginning "have undergone an appreciable change ...".
K556 Page number 6, beginning "of Party men have gained entrance, ...".
K557 Page number 7, beginning "give a reply of negative nature ...".
K558 Page number 8, beginning "method of carrying on trade ...".
K559 Page number 9, beginning "an agreement upon Germany and ...".
K560 Page number 10, beginning "German Imports of Critical ...".
K561 Page number 11, beginning "trade. That is needed and is ...".
K562 Page number 12, beginning "An interim agreement should ...".
K563 Page number 13, beginning "most-favored-nation treatment ...".

Kisseloff-26027

Page one 5/10/49

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-39115 EU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K564 Page number 14, beginning "best politics of all, at any time,...".
K565 Page number 15, beginning "proof to the German people ...".
K566 Page number 16, beginning "come from the one least ...".
K567 One page dated December 31, 1937, beginning "MEMORANDUM The United States Government ...".
K568 Page number 2, beginning "convinced that the interests ...". Blue
K569 Page number 3, beginning "The United States is not unaware ...". Blue
K570 [redacted]: Page number 4, beginning "Germany during the interim ...". Blue
K570 One page beginning "Hide - Memoire. I. Die Deutsche Regierung ...".
K571 Page number 2, beginning "langen auch der Urheber des ...".
K572 Page number 3, beginning "genannten 'repraesentativen Periode'...".
K573 Page number 4, beginning "[illegible] Gewaltpolitik seiner ...".
K574 Page number 5, beginning "der Kompensation das sind ...".
K575 Page number 6, beginning "finden, welche zu der ...".
K576 Page number 7, beginning "Staaten gewahren gewissen anderen ...".
K577 Page number 8, beginning "ten auf eine Weise, die ...".
K578 Page number 9, beginning "wird, daß die Deutsche ...".
K579 Page number 10, beginning "Zusammenwirken dieser beiden ...".
K580 Page number 11, beginning "Die Ausfuhr der Vereinigten ...".
K581 Page number 12, beginning "Vereinigten Staaten Automobile ...".
K582 Page number 13, beginning "Beteiligung Deutschlands und der ...".
K583 Page number 14, beginning "Willen nicht die Rede ...".
K584 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Teiang stated that on the other hand ...".
K585 One page, message beginning WEH "to Vou chi in Sirking and ...".
K586 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Teiang stated that the whole ...".
K587 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "The road from that point ...", ending "BULLITT".
K588 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Tsiang recently resigned ...".
K589 One page, message beginning "a reply. He stated that he had ...", ending "BULLITT".
K590 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Teiping and Harbin please transmit ...", ending "GOHORY".
K591 One page entitled "CORRECTED COPY", dated at Harbin, January 11, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Following for War Department ...".
K592 Page number 2, beginning "suggest a thing better, but they ...".
K593 Page number 3, beginning "results will be disappointing ...", ending "HOHSON".
K594 One page entitled "AIDE MEMOIRE", beginning "[illegible] American Ambassador ...".

 Continued on next page.

Kisseloff-26028

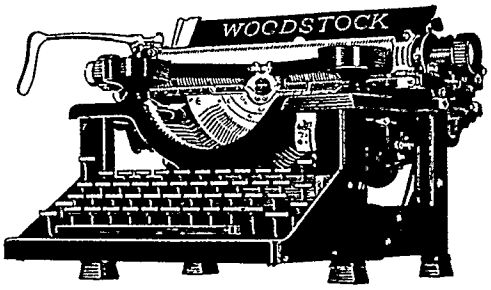

A Neater Letter—Quicker—Better

The WOODSTOCK is worthy. It is characterized by great durability. We have not turned aside from the standard principles of typewriter construction. We have been able to benefit by drawing from the rich background of basic features that have been built into writing machines for years. We have improved upon these and have added other exclusive features that are essential to dependable and uninterrupted service in the business office.

NOTE

The WOODSTOCK is not merely another competitive machine, for if it were only just as good there would be positively no reason for it in the market. Investigate the WOODSTOCK. Try the touch—feel how light and responsive it is. It represents the greatest progress and offers the finest improvements to be found in any writing machine today.

BEAUTIFUL WORK

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO.

35 E. Wacker Drive -:- Chicago, Ill.

Branches and Agencies in All Principal Cities

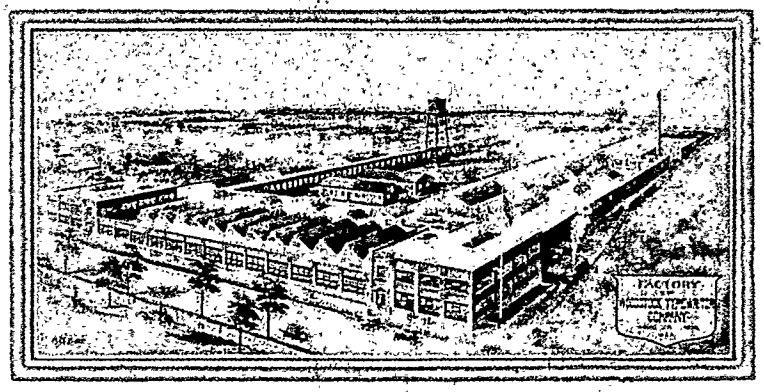

The WOODSTOCK Typewriter factory is located in Woodstock, Illinois, suburban to the great city of Chicago. This factory comprises very up to date units equipped with every facility for modern production. Here in Woodstock our employees work in an atmosphere of contentment and happiness which we know contributes to the manufacture of a quality product—

The WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO.

35 E. Wacker Drive, CHICAGO, ILL.

Branches in Principal Cities—Agents all over the World

Kisseloff-26030

Question: Is it possible to forge typewriter.

There is a possibility it might be accomplished but it would take considerable time and be a nearly insurmountable task. It would be necessary ~~to have information regarding the characteristics of~~ for a person to be well versed in typewriter defects and similarities of type designs ~~or have such information as~~ to reconstruct a typewriter so that it would possess all the characteristics of ~~another typewriter~~ every character ~~of~~ another typewriter.

I testified at the first and second Hiss trials that the Baltimore documents #5 → #9 and #14 → #47 were typed on the same typewriter that was used to type the known standards, consisting of documents described as follows:

1. Three pages of typewriting headed "Description of personal characteristics of Timothy Hobson", dated September 9, 1936 and was unsigned. (Govt. exhibit #19B.)

2. Three pages of typewriting, unsigned, and headed "Presidents Report for the year 1936 -- 1937." (Govt. exhibit #22)

3. One page of typewriting addressed to, "Mr W. M. Hillegeist, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland." The letter was signed Priscilla Tanner Hiss, and dated May 25, 1937. (Govt. exhibit #17)

4. One page letter + envelope in typewriting dated June 12, 1931 addressed to "Miss Emma L. Hellings, The Free Library, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa." (Govt's exhibit #21)

When I testified at both trials the characteristics used by me in court in demonstrating my conclusions, were those appearing in the letters, g, e, i, o, u, l, d, a, r and A. This does not mean that my identification of the known typewriting standards and the typewriting on the Baltimore documents was based on only ten characters. There were many other characteristics in common. The various examinations and comparisons of the typewriting appearing on those documents in the F.B.I. Laboratory in Wash, D.C. I examined each and every letter and figure of typewriting, the horizontal and vertical spacing, slant, effects, etc, to determine not only what individual characteristics were in common in the questioned and known standards of typewriting, but also to ascertain if there were any unaccounted for differences present. If unexplained or unaccounted for characteristics had been found I would not have reached the conclusion that the Baltimore documents and the known standards were typed by the same typewriter.

g, e, i, o, u, d, a, r, l A

g e 1 o d a u r p A 1

Additional: ordinary of usual letters fits in Q+K. P

Tends heavy, capital heavy tot. I O A

light y

L sometimes.

f p focus not on end, many times

Y 3

d appears bit more damaged

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date April 2, 1952 Case References JAHAM

Consigned to: SAC, Boston 74-1333

All items listed below are contained in this package. A detailed description of the items will be found in Laboratory Report # _____.

affidavits of EHRLICH and MC CARTHY

REGISTERED AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

MR. FEEHAN

SAC, New York

April 14, 1952

Director, FBI (74-1333)

JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

There is set forth hereafter a summary of the information obtained by Special Agent James C. Cadigan as a result of his observation of the work of defense experts EVELYN EHRLICH, ELIZABETH McCARTHY and Dr. DANIEL P. NORMAN in Boston from April 1 to April 8, 1952.

Dr. NORMAN is the head of the New England Spectrochemical Laboratories with laboratories in Boston and Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was principally interested in the paper used for the Baltimore documents, the envelope in which they were contained and the known standards of typewriting used by the Government in the last two trials of ALGER HISS. He conducted an ultraviolet light examination of the discolorations on the Baltimore documents and was quite interested in the fact that some of these documents are considerably more discolored in one quadrant than in others and also there were more discolorations along the folds. At one time or another, these documents were folded in quarters and it is not unreasonable to believe that if left in a folded condition for some time, as the documents apparently were, then 1/4 of the area would be more stained or discolored than other areas protected by the folding.

From conversations between NORMAN, EHRLICH, McCARTHY and NORMAN's assistants, Mr. Stanley (photographer) and Mr. Johnson (a physicist), NORMAN will conduct detailed physical tests of the paper used, chemical analysis of fillers in the paper, fiber analysis of the six different kinds of paper he says are contained in the Baltimore documents and spectrographic analysis of the paper. NORMAN made numerous photographs, including a complete set of the fronts and backs of the Baltimore documents in color, using Kodachrome film.

JCC:JSB

On one occasion in the Ipswich Laboratory, JOHNSON's notebook was available for a short time and inasmuch as he had been spending most of the day studying the text of the various Baltimore exhibits, advantage was taken of the opportunity offered and his notes indicated that he was interested in the misspellings, strike overs, margins, et cetera. In this connection, it is noted at the previous two trials neither the Government nor the defense introduced any testimony by an expert to identify the personal characteristics of the typist or otherwise offered proof that the documents had or had not been typed by Mrs. HISS (according to a statement appearing on page 323 of Alistair Cooke's book "A Generation On Trial)." It is believed that in the forthcoming affidavit from NORMAN such an analysis of the personal characteristics of the author of the Baltimore documents will be made and it will be alleged that PRISCILLA HISS was too well educated to make such mistakes. Counterbalancing such an allegation will be the fact that PRISCILLA HISS in her previous testimony said she was not at all skilled in typewriting and that the Woodstock machine used by her was not in too good a mechanical condition. These latter two factors could easily be the cause of mistakes occurring in the typewritten documents and at the same time it is quite possible that she would not make the same mistakes in handwritten material.

At NORMAN's Ipswich residence an old Woodstock typewriter was seen on a porch which had evidently been out in the weather for some time since considerable rusting was evident. It is believed that NORMAN is conducting an experiment to determine how much damage weathering will do to a machine of this type although it is difficult to determine the exact value of such an experiment since the condition of the machine after it was discarded by the HISS' would not have any effect

Continued next page -

Kisseloff-26036

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-94795 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

Qc127 Page number 8, beginning "competitors of non-German residence ...".
Qc128 Page number 9, beginning "which is reputed to amount ...".
Qc129 Page number 10, beginning "the problem which such subsidizations ...".
Qc130 Page number 11, beginning "the trade agreement between the ...".
Qc131 Page number 12, beginning "fluencing the Brazilian ...",
dated July 21, 1937.

File #71-1333
Lab. #D-99115 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

K595 Page number 2, beginning "not constitute a threat or ...".
K596 Page number 3, beginning "this reply. The Ambassador ...".
K597 Page number 4, beginning "existing bilateral trade agreements ...".
K598 Page number 5, beginning "certain reasonable and recognised ...".
K599 Page number 6, beginning "tries, for whatever reasons they ...".
K600 Page number 7, beginning "arrangement by German regulations ...".
K601 Page number 8, beginning "competitors of non-German residence ...".
K602 Page number 9, beginning "which is reputed to amount ...".
K603 Page number 10, beginning "The problem which such ...".
K604 Page number 11, beginning "the trade agreement between the ...".
K605 Page number 12, beginning "Concluding the Brazilian Government ...".

on typewriting characteristics put on paper while the machine was still in the possession of the HISS'.

From his conversations, NORMAN apparently has done quite a bit of work for various textile concerns in New England and it is felt that he has the necessary technical skill to conduct the various physical and chemical tests of the paper comprising the Baltimore documents. However, since he does not claim to be a document expert it is possible that he will err in his evaluations of the results obtained or lay undue stress on one particular aspect of his examinations assigning certain causes to certain results which might not be in conformity with the actual causes. This will be particularly true if he has started with the preconceived notion that the Baltimore papers are forgeries and were not prepared in 1938 and wishes to find some evidence he thinks will support a finding of forgery.

Conversations between NORMAN, ERHLICH and McCARTHY indicate that the original HISS typewriter is in a bank vault and under the control of NORMAN who has had the type faces cleaned and known specimens prepared.

It might be well to point out here that since the original HISS machine and the reconstructed typewriter are under the control of the defense experts, then any offers of proof of forgery based on these machines or the products of them are contestable.

In the original affidavit filed by ELIZABETH McCARTHY she indicated that at the request of CHESTER T. LANE she assisted in an experiment involving the duplication of a set of typewriter defects on one machine

Continued next page -

by using a second machine of the same make and model. In her affidavit she said that she examined the product of the experimental machine and pointed out the respects in which the attempted duplication had not been successful. It would therefore appear that if the defense is contending that this actually took place and that the HISS machine was not used to prepare the Baltimore documents, then they would have to introduce evidence to show that CHAMBERS or someone associated with him had the necessary technical and mechanical skill required to alter a typewriter and even more important to show that CHAMBERS or his associates had the necessary technical skill of a qualified document examiner to determine not only the defects in material typewritten on one machine, but also to determine the mechanical fault responsible for the defects. If such evidence cannot be advanced, then it would seem that the defense's theory is only a theory.

McCARTHY and EHRLICH both worked on the Baltimore documents at Mrs. EHRLICH's residence at 417 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, where EHRLICH maintains a laboratory.

McCARTHY examined the various Baltimore documents and known standards as a document expert and as such was interested in the paper, the discoloration of the paper, the over-all appearance of the typewriting, the defects present, et cetera. She constantly would arrive late in the morning and quit early in the afternoon, one one occasion showing up at 2:00 and quiting around 4:30. She constantly complained about the huge volume of material to examine (only 82 items in all), took frequent breaks to "rest my eyes," was willing to discuss any subject with anybody present and in general wasted much of the working day. If these experts are being paid on a day to day basis, they are making it last.

Continued next page -

It is noted that in her previous affidavit relative to the possible duplication of typing McCARTHY stated "Nevertheless it is my opinion based upon my long experience in methods of questioned document examinations, that the duplication has progressed to such degree that an expert in the field, however highly qualified, would find it difficult if not impossible to distinguish between samples from the two machines." McCARTHY in filing her affidavit based on her examination of the original Baltimore exhibits may well contend that it is impossible to determine whether the original Baltimore documents were prepared on the HISS machine or on a reconstructed or duplicated machine basing part of her agrument on the fact that if one man (Tytell) could do it so could others. Again she may claim that the Baltimore documents were not prepared either on the HISS machine nor typed by PRISCILLA HISS and that the Government's expert was completely in error.

Whatever conclusions are reached by McCARTHY, it is believed that our Bureau experts are considerably more experienced and qualified in this field than she is and will be able to satisfactorily rebut her claims.

ERRLICH, according to her previous affidavit, has been concerned with the technical examination and conservation of prints, drawings, manuscripts and typography. She appears to be a more industrious worker than McCARTHY and confines her examinations solely to the individual typewritten characteristics and had no apparent interest in the over-all document problems involved in this case. She would spend most of the day in examining the various Baltimore documents and known standards and then the following day take a series of photomicrographs, among them the lower case letters a, y, c, j, g, e, r, t, f, u, d, e, k, the upper case letter A and the numerals 7 and 8.

Continued next page -

In the course of conversation with her she indicated that some years ago she had been commissioned by the Government to make certain studies of the original Declaration of Independence, at the time being stored in Fort Knox. She also indicated that frequently she is called upon to examine rare books and manuscripts of considerable value. It is noted that in her previous affidavit EHRLICH stated that she had compared a photocopy of the HISS standard (Government's Exhibit 46B) and specimens of typing from the so-called HISS machine in Mr. LANE's possession and that on the basis of that comparison it was her opinion that it was entirely possible that the so-called HISS machine is not the machine which was used to type the HISS standard. She based this conclusion on her observations of certain differences which might not be due to age, normal wear, or to personal typing idiosyncrasies (Examiner's Note: And on the other hand these differences might well be due to age, normal wear, et cetera).

It is believed that the affidavit which will be submitted by EHRLICH will relate only to individual characteristics appearing in the typewriting and that her conclusions will follow along the lines set out in her previous affidavit. While it is not possible to state definitely that EHRLICH has a preconceived opinion that the Baltimore documents are forgeries, it was the examiner's impression that she does so believe and consequently her conclusions may be colored by this. Additionally, it is noted that EHRLICH is not a document examiner and while she may be an excellent photomicrographer and can show differences in individual letters selected by her in the various exhibits it is not felt that she will assign the proper weight to these variations since the defects of a typewriter are not the same as those found in the usual printing equipment for books, manuscripts, et cetera, and lack of fundamental knowledge about the various causes of typewriter defects may lead her into an erroneous interpretation of the evidence actually present.

Kisseloff-26042

APRIL 26, 1952 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. REYLET APRIL TWENTY FOUR LAST. SAS R. C. FEEHAN AND J. C. CARLSON OF LABORATORY WILL BE PRESENT NEW YORK AS REQUESTED FOR CONFERENCE WITH USA AND STAFF TUESDAY, APRIL TWENTY NINE. DESIRE ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE FOR EXAMINATION BY LABORATORY AGENTS OF DUMB WAITER SHAFT IF POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN PAINT SAMPLES FOR COMPARISON WITH SPLATTERINGS ON Q ONE THREE SIX ENVELOPE. ALSO DESIRE INFORMATION AS TO WHEN SHAFT PAINTED DURING PERIOD ENVELOPE WAS HIDDEN.

HOOVER

74-1333 DJP/mek

cc: Mr. Bowles (Attention: Mr. Feehan)

APRIL 14, 1952 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK
BOSTON

JAHAN. BOSTON SHOULD FORWARD SPECIAL DELIVERY ATTENTION LABORATORY ENVELOPE WHICH CONTAINED BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION AND PHOTOGRAPHING BEFORE IT IS MADE AVAILABLE TO DEFENSE EXPERTS. RENYTEL APRIL ELEVEN CONCERNING CUTTING OF ENVELOPE. LABORATORY HAS NO OBJECTION ABOVE AND BEYOND THAT OF US ATTORNEY BUT DESIRES TO MAKE ADDITIONAL EXAMINATION BEFORE IT IS MADE AVAILABLE TO NORMAN.

HOOVER

DJP/mek

74-1333

Mr. BOWLES (ATT: MR. CADIGAN)

74-1333

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74-1333

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAN
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

There are attached hereto the following documents and exhibits to be placed behind the file in this case.

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FOI/PA# 1410030-1

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FILING UNIT

11/11, 1970

Mr. Tavel	Room IDENT BLDG.
Mr. Waikart	
Mr. Marshall	Mrs. Blandford
Mr. Awe	Mr. Ferrenberg
Mr Blalock	Mrs. Howse
Mr. Brady	Mrs. Lively
Mr. McCoy	Miss Miller
Mr. O'Connell	Mr. Ness
Mr. Cleaver	Mrs. Norfolk
Mrs. Foster	Mrs. Rector
Miss Thomason	Mr. Sumner
Mr. Mayo	Mr. Wood
Mr. Runaldue	
Mr. Kuhn	✓ Mr. WILSON
Mrs. Duncan	
Miss Alliger	Room
Miss Joseph	Room JUSTICE BLDG.
Miss Robinson	
Miss Yates	Miss Durrer
	Mr. Irwin
	Mrs. Rasnake
See Me	
	Miss Adolf
Note & Return	Miss Brooks
	Miss Hazzard
Please Handle	Miss Hegenauer
	Mrs. Kohl
Phone Me	Mrs. McGrath
	Miss Murphey
✓ Per Call	Mr. Oliver
	Mrs. Revercomb
For Your Information	Miss Walp
	Mrs. Wheeler
Checking Unit	

Kisseloff-26923

The attached material has been removed from a bulky exhibit (Box) File # 74-1333-4772. Please leave this routing slip attached and return to Wood, G143 IB for special handling. Thanks -

D.F. KUHN/LEW
X2080

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

There are attached hereto the following documents and exhibits to be placed behind the file in this case.

Photostatic copy of State Department Investigative File re Alger Hiss.

Photostatic copy of State Department Personnel File re Alger Hiss.

Photostatic copy of Pre-Trial Deposition of Whittaker Chambers at Baltimore, Maryland, November 17, 1948.

Photostatic copies of Four Sheets of Yellow-lined Paper, Allegedly Bearing Handwriting of Harry-Dexter White.

Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 74 through Qc 131.

Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 5 through Qc 69, referred to as the "Baltimore Documents" in Jaham case.

Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 5 through Qc 69 ("Baltimore Documents") with photostatic copies of Corresponding State Department Documents.

Two Sets of Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents."

Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents" together with Distribution Sheets for the Documents in State Department.

4772

Kissel-off-23769

Photostatic Copy of
State Department
Investigative File re
Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-23771

The file on ALGER HISS

was reviewed on 1-6/7-49

by a representative of FBI

Jack S. Turton
(Name of Reviewer)

CHIEF S
MAR 27 1942
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT M
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/18/42	12/1,2,29,31/41; 1/10,17,23,24/42	

TITLE

ALGER HISS,
Assistant to Adviser on Political Relations,
Department of State,

CHARACTE
IN
HA

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALGER HISS is employed as Assistant to t
on Political Relations, Department of S
Special Committee on Un-American Activi
of Representatives, lists Mr. HISS as a
the Washington Committee for Democratic
An informant advises that the name of M
not in fact appear in the active indice
organization, but that the name of his
appear therein. Informants in the Depa
State have no knowledge of Mr. HISS' af
An informant who knew Mr. HISS while an
the Agricultural Adjustment Administrat
that he and associates in the Legal Div
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Communists, were fellow travelers." An
informant states he did not consider Al
a party to "left wing activities" in th
Adjustment Administration. Mr. HISS in
ment stated that he has never been a me
Communist Party, Washington Committee f
Action, or any organization advocating
this government.

Kisseloff-23794

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5 - Bureau
2 - Washington Field

Reviewed
M.H. Ch
Mar. 2

Kisseloff-23794

101-606

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated December 24, 1941 (101-2668)

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I

PERSONAL HISTORY

A. Personnel records in the Department of State indicate that ALGER HISS was born on November 11, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland. He received an elementary and high school education in the Baltimore Public Schools and at Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Massachusetts. He received an A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1926 and an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1929. Mr. HISS is married to PRISCILLA FANSIER HOBSON HISS, and resides at 3415 Volta Place, Washington, D. C. From October 1929, to October 1930, Mr. HISS was employed as secretary to the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. From October 1930, to May 1933, Mr. HISS was associated in the practice of law, practicing in Boston, Massachusetts and New York, New York.

B. Personnel records indicate Mr. HISS from May 1933, to April 1935, was employed Assistant to the General Counsel and Assistant General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at a salary from $6,000 to $7,000 per annum. During a portion of this period, he was legal Assistant to the Senate Committee investigating the munitions industry, in which capacity he remained until August 1935. From August 1935 to August 1936, Mr. HISS was employed as Special Attorney, Office of the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, at a salary ranging from $6,000 to $7,500 per annum. On September 1, 1936, he was appointed Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State at $5,600 per annum. On June 1, 1939, his salary was increased to $5,800 per annum. He is presently Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State.

III

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

Kisseloff-23795

On the list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES is Chairman, the following

101-606

Alger Hiss 3415 Volta Place, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Legal Adviser, Department of State	$5,800

Member Washington Committee for Democratic Action."

III

Kisseloff-23796

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An Agent of this office contacted the Dies Committee and ascertained that the basis for placing Mr. HISS' name as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action on the list furnished to the Attorney General is the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the Dies Committee entitled, "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". This office was advised as of December 23, 1941, that no further information concerning Mr. HISS is in the possession of the Dies Committee. A subsequent inquiry was made at the office of the Dies Committee on January 10, 1942, at which time a representative of the Dies Committee advised that no further information has been received concerning Mr. HISS.

A source of information herein designated as T-1 advised this office the name ALGER HISS does not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, informant advised the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W., does appear in the active indices of that organization.

A source of information herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that he has been acquainted with Mr. HISS for a period of five years. During this period, the informant stated nothing has come to his attention to cause him to doubt Mr. HISS' loyalty. T-2 stated that at one time he heard that Mr. HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, also an employee of the Department of State, were claised as "fellow travelers". Informant stated that he is not aware of the basis for the allegations. He stated that Mr. HISS was at one time secretary to the

late Associate Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court. He stated that Justice HOLMES was considered "liberal" and added, "But what a liberal". In this connection, the informant stated in his opinion, Mr. HISS likely absorbed some of the beliefs of Justice HOLMES during his association with him, and that if Mr. HOLMES is classed as "liberal", his "liberalism" is likely of the same quality. T-2 stated that it has been his observation that Mr. HISS is a "stay at home", and does not get about as much as would be to his advantage. Informant knows of no activities of Mr. HISS away from his office. He stated that Mr. HISS' wife is possibly "more liberal" than her husband and may possibly have membership in "liberal organizations".

A source of information herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that he is not well acquainted with Mr. HISS, but that from hearsay and otherwise he is inclined to class Mr. HISS as a "Laski Socialist".

Persons in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence appeared to know little concerning his activities.

Kisseloff-23797

A source of information herein designated as T-4, who resides in the neighborhood of 3415 Volta Place, N. W., stated she is acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. HISS, but is limited to infrequent conversation. Informant stated that he has observed no unusual activities at the HISS residence. T-4 stated that Mr. and Mrs. HISS are not very friendly, and the informant has for that reason never engaged in conversation that would indicate their political and economic philosophies.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence, advised that she is well acquainted with Mr. HISS' brother, DONALD HISS and considers him to be a loyal citizen. Informant stated that ALGER HISS appears to be a peculiar individual and expressed an opinion that there may exist some difference in political opinions between the two brothers. The informant stated she had once heard a "rumor" concerning ALGER HISS, but refused to state the nature of this rumor, advising that it was only hearsay and that the source of information may not be

[illegible] employed by the Agricultural Adjustment years from 1933 to Administration, described Mr. HISS as being honorable in personal affairs, but intellectually dishonest. The informant stated that Mr. HISS, together with LEE PRESSMAN, GARDNER JACKSON, FRANK SHEA and others in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not in the spirit of the law, but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Informant stated that Mr. HISS and his associates surrounded themselves with employees in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of their own choosing, whom they knew would fall in line with their social and economic theories. This informant stated that it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of Government, and to use the instrumentality of the good offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. The informant explained that these individuals in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, instead of administering the law, as it was intended, to protect the interest of tenant farmers, deliberately used the Government's time and money in an effort to unionize share croppers and tenant farmers. Informant stated that "there was nothing of America--My Country 'Tis of Thee in what those boys were doing."

T-6 recalled bits of conversation which the informant stated passed between Mr. HISS, LEE PRESSMAN and others during this period. Informant recalled that one of the persons involved had stated that the "Okies would be the best people to change order and that Migrant labor was their meat." Informant stated that the use of professional agitators was made in connection with the attem to unionize share croppers. T-6 stated that in this connection, at one time a report was made concerning share croppers in the State o Arkansas, and that the report was considered a confidential report to which the public was not entitled. Shortly thereafter, some 219 communications were addressed to the Department of Agriculture, in the nature of "Demands" that this report be made public. Informant stated that the sources of these communications were traced and were found to be organizations which could have no possible interest in the report, or information as to its existence, and in many cases

it was found that fictitious return addresses had been used. T-6 stated concerning Mr. HISS, "If he was not a Communist, he was a fellow traveler". Informant advised that Mr. HISS was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and stated that he possibly had "an overdose of Harvard". T-6 further stated that he was "quite a Marxist". Informant stated that Mr. HISS is very shrewd and that due to his shrewdness he was not included in the "purge" which took place in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1935.

In connection with the information stated above, and attributed to informant T-6, it may be stated that T-6, maintained a diary at the time the events stated above were alleged to have taken place. This diary records the impressions of informant at the time of the activities of Mr. HISS and his associates. Quotations from this diary, which appeared to be indicative of the informant's impressions are stated below:

"Administrators, who don't happen to be lawyers are certainly at the mercy of a motley crew possessed of appalling energy."

"Meanwhile, men who have never been closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard or Columbia, may have flown to Arkansas to lend a helping hand to sharecroppers--terribly worked up over their sad plight."

"And if you go to the Capitol, you will find them like locusts swarming in Committee rooms--especially the Munitions Investigations Committee, Civil Liberties Committee, etc."

Kisseloff-23799

"I am sick when I see at close range men using the undoubtedly high purposes and motives of the President, to put over their fantastic ideas, financed beyond their wildest dream. And do you think the group of whom I speak could await the slow process of education in order to better conditions? That gives them a

came back promptly, 'Oh, we'll cha
golly, that's what they are doing.

"For instance: In the group were
three lieutenants, Alger Hiss, Lee
These men, not Mr. Frank, brought
their own choosing. I smile when
appointments. Alger Hiss gave orde
Member of Congress even see Jerome
might do what they wanted."

"I begin to believe a few less 'bri
some knowledge of agriculture, and
viewpoint might have been able to p
unconstitutional."

"Men credited with advising the Pre
laws, administering them, are seizi
put forward their own half-baked id
charitable to them. Some of them a
to set one group against another, p
are honest, but if so, why go to th
plausible in disguising their motiv
sensible men give them the benefit
not say, what I've heard them say p
run the Government' said one; 'bett
it were run by the Government' cont
ever and always 'down with the prof

Kisseloff-23800

they ran true to form. Pressman - fac
and an opportunist at all times, made
ment that he 'had been one of Jerome'
and therefore should be retained. Hi
who was in reality a more dangerous p
because not as obnoxious personally,
his footing and became one of the law
upon to go to the front - and how man
serving on is a tribute to the young
energy, plausibility and all around c

"Lets take these three men one at a t
Alger Hiss. For months during 1934 h
Munitions Investigation Committee - c
He worked on the 1934 amendments to t
directing his corps of hand-picked as
the work of the Munitions Committee i
the AAA office - many stenographers w
assisting, at a time when we were sho
fall of 1934 he was very busy, all ov
when February 1935 came, he managed t
and work smoothly enough to leave in
at the Capitol one of his trusted sub
seemed, had impressed Chairman Nye -
for that work. Few people knew how c
group pressing for the inquiry. After
Frank had never signed an opinion wi

cluded more and more, provisions
e land tenure system of the South
iculties were publicized through
ations which sprang up in New Yo
this and that; but the real crew
e. Lawyers who never came closer
ous of Harvard and Columbia, were
ers in Arkansas."

furnished a copy of a letter from
tension Work in Agriculture and
, dated February 12, 1935, in whi

dissatisfaction that is being st
s and sharecroppers against landl
agitators, from organizations of
ncies. These agitators, never w
eir life, and know little about a
the impression from contracts f
the Legal Division may be somew
ganda that is appearing in the ne
portant in my judgment that the
ved by much of this agitation whi
relatively few."

of information herein designated
he Agricultural Adjustment Admini
employment there, stated that M
persons requested to resign from
Administration in the "purge" o

informant stated that he had no doubt whatever that some members of the staff were "extreme left-wingers", and stated that he always felt like GARDNER JACKSON might even carry a Communist Party card. He stated, however, that he had never considered ALGER HISS in the same light and had no doubt at that time as to his loyalty. He stated that Mr. HISS resigned from the position because he, HISS, felt officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration no longer had the confidence in him, which so far as the informant was concerned was not the case.

T-7 recalled that one of the chief difficulties that arose in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was the attempt of the Legal Division to interpret the Act, not according to the intent of Congress, but in accordance with their own views. In this connection, informant stated that he confronted ALGER HISS with the fact and HISS stated the law might be subject to more than one interpretation.

A source of information herein designated as T-8 furnished this office with a pamphlet entitled "Leninism-Lewisism", in which it is stated that the National Republic magazine has certified evidence concerning the Communist connection of LEE PRESSMAN.

A source of information herein designated as T-9 advised that members of the Communist Party on the West Coast referred to Mr. PRESSMAN as Comrade PRESSMAN. This same informant quoted a member of the Communist Party as saying "Comrade PRESSMAN goes to bat with anything we of the Communist Party want to know".

A source of information herein designa[illegible] who professes to have been at one time a member of the Communist Party advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS during the time of informant's membership in the Party. He stated he understands certain New York Communists have a connection at the State Departmen through whom certain considerations can be received, but was unable

Kisseloff-23803

ource of information herein designated as T-11,
to be familiar with subversive activities among
loyees, advised that the name of ALGER HISS is
informant.

rce of information herein designated as T-12,
iles concerning subversive activities in the
mbia, advised that his files contained no in-
rning Mr. HISS other than mention of his name
f the Agricultural Adjustment Administration
he "purge".

uary 14, 1942, Mr. HISS on invitation appeared
d after being duly sworn, made the following
t, the original of which is being retained
opies of this statement are being included
report. Mr. HISS declined to return to
n the statement, stating that he saw no
so, inasmuch as he felt certain the state-
as he had dictated it.

Examination of Alger Hiss in the presence
l Agent G. D. King, Jr., and Stenographer Zona McArthu
ureau of Investigation. Questions are by Mr. King.

Are you Mr. Alger Hiss employed as an Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State?

I am.

Mr. Hiss, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law No. 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government and report these findings to the Congress. The purpose of this interview today is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions regarding information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning alleged activity on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to include any statement which you feel is necessary to fairly present your side of this inquiry. A copy of the report of this investigation will be furnished to the agency which employs you. In order that the statement may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath. Do you have any objections to that

Kisseloff-23805

Not at all.

Will you stand please and raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

I do.

Mr. Hiss, what is your present home address, please sir?

3415 Volta Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

And would you tell us please how long you have been employed by the Department of State?

About five and one-half years, I think.

Mr. Hiss, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?

I have not.

Have you ever attended any meetings of that organization or received any of its literature to your recollection?

I certainly have never attended any meeting, and I have no recollection of receiving any of its literature.

Mr. Hiss, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

I am not and never have been.

Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

Kisseloff-23806

I have not and never have been.

Have you ever attended any meetings or received any literature to your recollection of these two organizations

Not to my recollection have I received any literature, and I know I have never attended any meetings.

Mr. Hiss, do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of Government which we enjoy in the United States?

I certainly have not. There is only one Government that I want to overthrow and that is Hitler's.

Mr. Hiss, have you ever advocated destroying
to our present form of Government?

I have not.

At this time, Mr. Hiss, you may have the opportunity
of making any statement you deem pertinent to this
inquiry you so desire.

Well, that is a big order. I think the best statement
I can make is really a question. This all comes
as a great surprise to me, and I'd like to find out
what it is all about if it is proper to ask. I have
always been a staunch supporter of the Roosevelt
administration ever since it came in.

As I informed you at the beginning -- possibly then
you didn't quite grasp, not knowing what was coming
later --- that under Public Law No. 135 which was passed
by the 77th Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigati
was empowered by that Congress under that Law to
investigate the employees of the Federal Government
who are alleged members of subversive organizations.

It was the word alleged that I was addressing myself
to. I wondered what the allegations were, because it
was news to me. I think the purpose of the resolution
is laudable.

I am not at liberty to furnish you the information
from the files.

But if you could give me some indication of what
it was you had in mind, I would know what to address
my statement to.

I couldn't give you any indication. The only indicatio
is by the questions I have already asked you as to
what the allegation could possibly be. That is all
I am at liberty to furnish you.

As far as the statement is concerned, not knowing the
allegations which were referred to in the Statute, I

New York. My reason for co
not to make money, but to b
As a lawyer, I don't ascrib
self-serving statements, bu
specific kind of things you
which it is not proper for
don't know what to say that
you in the way of a stateme

Q. Well, this is not a hearing
voluntary interview, and th
part of the investigative r
there anything further you

A. I'd like to ask whether I a
my immediate superior of th
of the fact that you called

Q. That is entirely up to you.

Kisseloff-23808

- C L O S E D

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

There are attached hereto the following documents and exhibits to be placed behind the file in this case.

Photostatic copy of State Department Investigative File re Alger Hiss.

Photostatic copy of State Department Personnel File re Alger Hiss.

Photostatic copy of Pre-Trial Deposition of Whittaker Chambers at Baltimore, Maryland, November 17, 1948.

Photostatic copies of Four Sheets of Yellow-lined Paper, Allegedly Bearing Handwriting of Harry-Dexter White.

Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 74 through Qc 131.

Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 5 through Qc 69, referred to as the "Baltimore Documents" in Jaham case.

Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 5 through Qc 69 ("Baltimore Documents") with photostatic copies of Corresponding State Department Documents.

Two Sets of Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents."

Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents" together with Distribution Sheets for the Documents in State Department.

4772

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT

IN THE CASE OF

ALGER HISS, Plaintiff vs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Defendant	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND CIVIL NO. 4176

Baltimore, Maryland

November 17, 1948

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Fourth Day)

DEPOSITION OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (Continued)

4

Kisseloff-23810

OFFICE PHONE:
SARATOGA 1490

LAFAYETTE P. TEMPLE, INC.
COURT AND GENERAL REPORTERS
EQUITABLE BUILDING
BALTIMORE-2, MD.

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---- oOo ----

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

ALGER HISS,	:	
Plaintiff	:	
vs.	:	CIVIL NO. 4176
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,	:	
Defendant	:	

Baltimore, Maryland, November 17, 1948

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

(Afternoon Session)

APPEARANCES:

Messrs. Martury, Miller & Evans (by William I. Martury, Esq., Charles C. G. Evans, Esq., and Franklin G. Allen, Esq.) and

Messrs. Debevoise, Plimpton & McLean (by Harold Rosenwald, Esq.), on behalf of plaintiff.

Messrs. Semmes, Bowen & Semmes (by William D. Macmillan, Esq., and Richard F. Cleveland, Esq.), on

behalf of defendant.

Thereupon---

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

By Mr. Marbury:

MR. MACMILLAN: Let me say this, Mr. Marbury, that Mr. Chambers desires to make a statement at this time in connection with certain testimony that has been given by him heretofore in this deposition.

MR. MARBURY: Very well, go ahead.

THE WITNESS: In response to your request to produce papers from Mr. Hiss, I made a search, and I have certain papers in Mr. Hiss' handwriting and certain other papers.

In testifying from the beginning, I have faced two problems.

My first problem was to paralyze and destroy in so far as I was able the Communist conspiracy.

My second problem was to do no more injury than

necessary to the individuals involved in that operation.

I was particularly anxious, for reasons of friendship, and because Mr. Hiss is one of the most brilliant young men in the country, not to do injury more than necessary to Mr. Hiss.

Therefore, I have carefully avoided testifying to certain activities of Mr. Hiss at any place or any time heretofore.

I found when I looked at the papers which I had put by certain documents which I had forgotten I had put by. I thought I had destroyed them. I supposed that the documents I had put away were the handwriting specimens of Mr. Hiss. The documents I refer to reveal a kind of activity, the revelation of which is somewhat different from anything I have testified about before. I first saw those documents last Sunday evening. I first brought them to the attention of my counsel on Monday. I was incapable of deciding at that time whether or not to present them in evidence. My counsel very strongly urged me, in the nature of the case, that I had practically no other choice. But I left them on Monday not strongly convinced, but

without having reached a decision. And I wanted until Tuesday to finally make up my mind. That is why I was unable to depose on Tuesday. The result of my turmoil, which is merely the last act of the turmoil that has been going on for a decade, was the decision to give you the material.

MR. MARBURY: May we have it, sir.

MR. MACMILLAN: There it is. (Indicating) Let it be known that we have the original documents that Mr. Chambers has just referred to, and we also have had photostats taken thereof, because we don't want the originals to leave our possession. We are prepared, however, to leave with you a photostatic set of the various documents. We have not arranged them chronologically. And I see Mr. Cleveland is trying to do that now. It may take a little time to get them in some such order, or at least in such order that I assume that they ought to be marked in some way, the originals and also the photostats, so that they will be identified at least for future reference.

Shall I through the medium of the witness here

place these documents before you, having them identified accordingly?

MR. MARBURY: If you have them identified, I think we are entitled to see them before they are put in evidence.

MR. MACMILLAN: Well, I don't know whether you consider this being put in evidence or not. It would be hardly putting anything in evidence until you presented them at the time of trial.

MR. MARBURY: We asked you to produce them. I think we are entitled to examine them, and then if we want to put them in evidence we will, and if not, we will not. It is up to you. But I think we are entitled to examine them on the motion to produce.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

MR. CLEVELAND: Except for these, Mack, these are not really in response to the request to produce.

MR. MARBURY: Well, have you any objection to my looking at them?

MR. CLEVELAND: Oh, no.

MR. MARBURY: Before ---

MR. MACMILLAN: What we want to do is to have

them marked in some way, so that if as and when you should want to ask Mr. Chambers anything about one, you would know which one you are referring to.

MR. MARBURY: That is all right.

MR. MACMILLAN: You see what I mean, because there are some papers here that have no particular dates as such.

Well, do you have any preference as to having them designated, Mr. Marbury?

MR. MARBURY: I don't know. I am not offering them. As I take it, you just want the stenographer ---

MR. MACMILLAN: To make a note of what we have.

MR. MARBURY: A note on the back.

MR. MACMILLAN: And also on the record that we hand you certain papers.

MR. MARBURY: Yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: Whether they will be admitted in evidence remains, of course, to be seen.

MR. MARBURY: Yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: But at least we are now presenting to you ---

MR. MARBURY: Are those originals that you are having marked?

MR. MACMILLAN: I am going to have them marked, the original marked and the photostat marked.

MR. MARBURY: I see.

MR. MACMILLAN: To be marked as one the counterpart of the other.

MR. MARBURY: I see.

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, the first paper I show you, Mr. Chambers, is a paper that starts with -- it is a memorandum, a small piece of paper marked M-28, isn't that right?

THE WITNESS: I think so, yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: And does it not start with the words "tel. from" -- it is "tel. fro." abbreviated -- from Mary Martin, widow of Hugh Martin.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: Formerly employed ---

THE WITNESS: That is an abbreviation for telegram.

MR. MACMILLAN: Just for identification purposes, beginning with that.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. MACMILLAN: And ending with the sentence reading, "Remember Rutons while working for Hugh be strict if needed. Write Lib." I guess that is Library--"Cong. Law Div." -- Division.

MR. EVANS: Why don't you just have them marked.

MR. MACMILLAN: I will start with that and have it marked. I will ask that that be marked No. 1.

(Paper identified as M-28, starting with the words "tel.fro." and ending with "Lib.Cong. Law Div.", marked, the original and photostat thereof, respectively,
#1 "Exhibit No. 1.")

MR. MACMILLAN: And I suggest, Mr. McDonald, that you take these and mark them correspondingly, 2, 3, 4, and so forth.

(Papers referred to marked, respectively, the
2-3-4 originals and photostats thereof, Exhibits Nos. 2, 3 and 4.)

MR. EVANS: With reference to No. 2, is there only one page of No. 2?

MR. MACMILLAN: There is no way that I can tell, frankly, which one was the sequence of the other.

I have not examined them that carefully to find out. They are not themselves numbered.

Suppose we have them marked before we begin. I think that is the only way you are going to keep them in order. Let us have them marked, can't we, in some way?

MR. CLEVELAND: Make sure that the dates are correct. There are some sheets that carry several dates, and then there would be an individual paper which has a date in between, and it is impossible to keep them absolutely chronologically.

MR. MACMILLAN: Well, I would think that we could take, for instance, this paper that is headed "Voluntary Report", and then the next page "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo", and then there are thirteen separate pages, and have them marked in the record that that is what we present, and that would ear-mark them. So that we are now presenting to you a paper writing headed "American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938," signed by Richard F. Boyce, American Consul.

MR. EVANS: Not signed. It is a typewritten name.

MR. MACMILLAN: Well, typewritten.

(Paper headed "American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938" and signed by Richard F. Boyce, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 5.")

#5

MR. MACMILLAN: That is the letter of transmittal for the whole business.

Here is a paper headed "Voluntary Report", there appearing in typewriting date of completion, January 6, 1938, and underneath, date of mailing, January 7, 1938.

(Paper headed "Voluntary Report", bearing in typewriting date of completion January 6, 1938 and underneath that, date of mailing, January 7, 1938, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 6.")

#6

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, then, No. 7 is a paper headed in typewriting, "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo," and have that marked No. 7.

(Paper headed "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo" marked, respectively, the original and

67 photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 7.")

MR. MACMILLAN: And a batch of thirteen typewritten pages, numbered from 1 to 13.

(Batch of thirteen typewritten pages, numbered from 1 to 13, marked, respectively, the originals and

68 photostats thereof, marked "Exhibit No. 8.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, the next paper that looks like it has any sequence is a typewritten paper marked "Europe, January 5", starting with "Bullitt cabled from Paris." That should be marked No. 9, I take it.

(Typewritten paper marked "Europe, January 5", starting with "Bullitt cabled from Paris", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Ex-

69 hibit No. 9.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, then, the next paper is a paper that purports to be dated 1/7/38, starting off with "Reliable source reports", and that will be No. 10.

(Paper dated 1/7/38, starting off with "Reliable source reports", marked, respectively, the original and

70 photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 10.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, then, the next is a paper writing, typewritten, "Far East, January 22, Tsingtao," and consisting of three additional pages.

(Typewritten paper "Far East, January 22, Tsingtao", and consisting of three additional pages, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 11.")

#11

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, then, next there is a typewritten paper dated February 7, 1938, consisting of three typewritten pages, headed, "The Significance of the Establishment, etc." That should be marked as a batch.

(Batch of papers, dated February 7,1938, consisting of three typewritten pages, headed "The Significance of the Establishment, etc.," marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 12.")

#12

MR. MACMILLAN: And the paper writing dated February 9, 1938, beginning, "Yokohama reports."

(Paper dated February 9, 1938, beginning "Yokohama reports", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 13.")

#13

MR. MACMILLAN: The next one is a paper writing headed "Far East, February 11," beginning "Lockhart, U. S. Consular," abbreviated, at Peiping.

(Paper headed "Far East, February 11", beginning with Lockhart, U.S. Consular at Peiping", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 14.")

#14

MR. MACMILLAN: The paper writing, typewritten, February 11, 1938, addressed to "Mr. Secretary", and typewritten at the end, "S. K. H."

(Typewritten paper dated February 11, 1938, addressed to "Mr. Secretary", and typewritten at the end "S.K.H.", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 15.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Berlin," dated February 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, and typewritten "Gilbert" at the end.

(Paper headed "Berlin", dated February 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, and typewritten "Gilbert" at the end, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 16.")

#16

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, Tokyo, dated February 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, signed "Crew", in typewriting.

(Paper, "Tokyo", dated February 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, and signed "Crew" in typewriting, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 17.")

#17

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed, "Vienna", dated February 13, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley".

(Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 13, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 18.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Berlin", dated February 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Gilbert".

(Paper, "Berlin", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, and signed "Gilbert", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 19.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed, "Grey,

Peiping", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed in typewriting "Lockhart".

(Paper headed "Gray, Peiping", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, and signed in typewriting "Lockhart", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 20.")

920

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Gray, Chefoo", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Allen" in typewriting.

(Paper headed "Gray, Chefoo,", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, and signed "Allen" in typewriting, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 21.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Wiley", and consisting of two pages.

(Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages, marked, respectively,. the originals and photostats thereof, Exhibit No. 22.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, paper writing headed "Vienna", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wilby".

(Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wilby", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 23.")

23

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Paris", dated February 15, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages.

(Paper headed "Paris", dated February 15, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 24.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing dated February 15, 1938, in upper lefthand corner "Telegram sent", signed by "Hull".

(Paper dated February 15, 1938, in upper lefthand corner "Telegram sent", and signed "Hull", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 25.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Paris", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".

(Paper, "Paris", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 26.")

26

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Grey, London," dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Johnson".

(Paper headed, "Grey, London", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Johnson", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 27.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Paris", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages.

(Paper, "Paris", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 28.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Paris", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt."

(Paper, "Paris", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 29.")

629

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Vienna", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages.

(Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages, marked, respectively, the originals and photostats thereof, "Exhibit No. 30.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Austria, Germany", and immediately underneath that, February 16th, no year date.

(Paper headed "Austria, Germany", February 16th, no year date, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 31.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Special, Gray," in upper right-hand corner, dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Caldwell."

(Paper headed "Special, Gray" in upper right-

hand corner, dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Caldwell," marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 32.")

32

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Grey, Tokyo", dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Grew".

(Paper, "Grey, Tokyo", dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Grew", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 33.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Berlin", dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert".

(Paper, "Berlin", dated February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 34.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Paris", February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".

(Paper, "Paris", February 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 35.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, dated February 18, 1938, beginning with "German Domination of Central Europe", signed by the initials "F.D.S."

(Paper dated February 18, 1938, beginning with "German domination of Central Europe", signed by the initials "H.B.S.", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 36.")

36

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "London, No.257", March 28th, no year date, signed "Kennedy".

(Paper, "London, No. 257", March 28th, no year date, signed "Kennedy", marked, respectively, the original and photostat copy thereof, "Exhibit No. 37.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Here is a paper writing, headed "Germany", March 26th, no year date, not signed.

(Paper headed "Germany", March 26th, no year date, and not signed, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 38.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, March 26th, "Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade", not signed.

(Paper dated March 26th, "Lane, U.S. Minister atBelgrade", not signed, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 39.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed or beginning, March 28th, no year date, "Phillips, U.S. Ambassador

at Rome,"etc., not signed.

(Paper beginning March 28th, no year date, "Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome", etc, not signed, marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof,

40 "Exhibit No. 40.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed March 28th, no year date, reading, "U.S. Consul at Tampico, Mexico", etc., not signed.

(Paper writing, March 28th, no year date, reading "U.S. Consul at Tampico, Mexico", etc., not signed, marked, respectively, original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 41.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Far East", March 28th, no year date, beginning, "Grew, U.S. Ambassador, Tokyo cabled", etc.

(Paper headed "Far East", March 28th, no year date, beginning "Grew, U. S. Ambassador, Tokyo cabled",etc., marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 42.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing beginning "Rome,77", March 29th, Noon, no year date, signed "Phillips".

(Paper beginning "Rome, 77", March 29th, Noon,
43 no year date, signed "Phillips", marked, respectively,
the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 43.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed March 29th, no year date, beginning, "Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague, cabled", etc., not signed.

(Paper headed March 29th, no year date, beginning "Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague, cabled", etc., not signed, marked, respectively, original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 44.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing, "Warsaw, No. 38", March 29th, 4 P.M., no year date, signed "Biddle".

(Paper, "Warsaw, No. 38", March 29th, 4 P.M., no year date, signed "Biddle", marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 45.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "Japan", beginning with the words "On March 30th", no year date, "The Department cabled to the U. S. Legations at Costa Rica", etc., not signed.

(Paper headed "Japan", beginning with the words "On March 30th", no year date, "The Department cabled to

the U. S. Legations at Costa Rica", etc., not signed,
marked, respectively, the original and photostat thereof,
46 "Exhibit No. 46.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Paper writing headed "England",
beginning with the words, "On March 29th", no year date,
"Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador, London, cabled", etc., not signed.

(Paper headed "England", beginning with the words
"On March 29th", no year date, "Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador,
London, cabled", etc., not signed, marked, respectively,
47 original and photostat thereof, "Exhibit No. 47.")

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, I would like the privilege
of inquiring of the witness whether or not he does not
have more to say as part of the statement which he desired
to make at the outset of this afternoon's session.

MR. MARBURY: I was going to ask him that
myself.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

MR. MARBURY: I was going to ask him to explain
what these papers are which have been identified.

MR. CLEVELAND: I think the point might be
made that this testimony today is an amplification of

answers to questions you have previously asked him.

THE WITNESS: May I explain in my own words?

MR. MARBURY: Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I have been very careful to make a distinction in testifying as to Mr. Hiss' activities with the Communist Party, but in the year 1937 anew development took place in the Washington apparatus, which I was ---

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Excuse me one minute. You said a distinction. A distinction between what?

A Between Mr. Hiss' activities prior to that date and afterwards. Sometime in 1937, I think about the middle of the year, J. Peters introduced me to a Russian who identified himself under the pseudonym Peter, I presume for purposes of confusion between his name and J. Peters. I subsequently learned from Walter Krivitsky that the Russian Peter was one Colonel Bykov -- B-y-k-o-v, I believe it is spelled, and I propose to refer to him as Bykov hereafter, to avoid the confusion between his pseudonym and the name J. Peters. Colonel Bykov was extremely interested in the Washington apparatus about which he questioned me endlessly. J. Peters was ex-

tremely interested that Colonel Bykov should not know too much about the Washington apparatus, not out of any Communistic disloyalty, but due to a proprietary sense, I think, that the Russians were moving in on the apparatus, which he had, at least, had a large share in creating. He, of course, did not tell me in so many words, "Do not help Bykov," but he gave me to understand that the less I told him about the Washington apparatus the better. Nevertheless, it proved impossible not to tell him about the details of the apparatus. He then having learned presently of the group, raised the question of procuring documents through them. I should think in August or the early fall of 1937 I arranged a meeting between Alger Hiss and Colonel Bykov. For that purpose, Mr. Hiss came to New York, where I met him. I have forgotten where our rendezvous was held, but I believe it was somewhere near the Brooklyn Bridge. We then proceeded by the elevated train to a movie house quite a distance out in Brooklyn, which I cannot locate, but which I believe I could easily find. Alger and I waited on a bench on the mezzanine, and presently Bykov emerged

from the body of the theatre. I introduced them. We left the theatre and went for a long walk, and by various conveyances, we went back to New York City and had supper, the three of us together, at the Port Arthur Restaurant in Chinatown. Colonel Bykov spoke no English, or refused to speak English. He spoke German with a very bad Yiddish accent. He raised the question of procuring documents from the State Department, and Mr. Hiss agreed.

Q What ?

A Mr. Hiss agreed. Colonel Bykov also raised the question of Donald Hiss' procuring documents. Alger Hiss said that he was not sure that his brother was sufficiently developed yet for that function -- and perhaps I should say right here that Donald Hiss never at any time procured any documents. Nevertheless, he was a member of the apparatus which I headed. Following that meeting Alger Hiss began a fairly consistent flow of such material as we have before us here. The method was for him to bring home documents in his brief case, which Mrs. Hiss usually typed. I am not sure that she typed all

of them. Alger Hiss may have typed some of them himself. But it became a function for her and helped to solve the problem of Mrs. Hiss' longing for activity, that is, Communist activity. Nevertheless, there occasionally came to Mr. Hiss' knowledge, certain things, or he saw certain papers which he was not able to bring out of the Department for one reason or another, either because they merely passed through his hands quickly, or because he thought it inadvisable, but notations, in his handwriting are notes of such documents, such information, which he made and brought out in that form.

Would you like to ask questions at that point?

Q You say this began in 1937?

A I believe so.

Q Can you place the meeting any more closely than that?

A As to months? No, I am not sure, but it seems to me that the weather was not very severe, so I presume it had to be late spring, or the summer or fall -- early fall.

Q Now, may I ask, did I understand you to say that you had not testified as to this activity of Mr. Hiss

before?

A I have never to my knowledge testified as to this activity.

Q Did you inform the Senate Committee of this activity?

A I have never informed any one of this activity.

Q You never informed the FBI?

A I have never informed any one of this activity.

I said before my desire was to destroy the Communist activities, but to preserve in so far as possible the very fine people who are engaged in them. Any informing of such matters was bound to injure them, but there are degrees of injury. And I did not think that it was proper to inflict that injury on Alger Hiss, partly because I am not without compassion, and partly because I was once a Communist. It was given me to find the strength to break with the Communist Party. And there is always a possibility that others who are still Communists will also find that strength. Time is of the essence of such matters. And that was an important factor for me to keep this information to myself. I am perfectly satisfied as to what I have done, both with respect to trying to smash the

the conspiracy, and to try to shield such people as Alger Hiss from the most extreme consequences.

Q In other words, your view of the matter is that although Mr. Hiss passed directly to the Russian ---

A Mr. Hiss passed this information to me. I gave it to Colonel Bykov.

Q He knew where it was going?

A Both Mr. Hiss and I knew where it was going.

Q In other words, you knew it was going to the Russian Government?

A I knew it was going to ColonelBykov.

Q Well, you know who he was, did you not?

A I knew he was a Russian. I did not know what apparatus he was connected with.

Q And you say that although he did that, you think that it was proper to withhold that fact until today?

A I think there is a human factor, and the community factor, let us say. I tried to give due weight to each.

Q Well, I think we will have to have time to examine these documents, and in the meantime I think we better

try to cover some of the points which have not been clarified, which you left unclear to us in your previous testimony, and one or two points which you have not actually covered, and I hope to go over with you.

I would like you to clarify for us a little more clearly what the function is of a member of the underground apparatus. As I understand, what you have told us before ---

MR. CLEVELAND: It is understood that we may retain possession of the originals of these?

MR. MARBURY: Yes, that is, subject to inspection if we want to look at them.

MR. CLEVELAND: Yes.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) My understanding is that when you were told that you were to join the underground, that some change in your method of life was demanded of you. Now, just exactly what was the nature of the underground apparatus?

A There are, of course, different kinds of underground apparatuses.

Q The peculiar institution that you speak of.

A The peculiar institution was, as far as I knew, a communications ring or group -- I don't know what you would call it -- that was receiving and sending communications between New York and Hamburg and Bremen, Germany.

Q Now about the one of which Peter was the head, the American underground?

A Peter was the head of the whole American underground, which may have contained many apparatuses for many different purposes and organized in different ways. My knowledge of these is limited two.

Q And those two were ---

A Those two were the groups in Washington, and the parallel group which we split off from them.

Q Now, the group in Washington you have described as an organization made up a number of cells, the leaders of which met?

A That is right.

Q And somewith some other people who were not cell leaders?

A That is right.

Q What was the function of that apparatus precisely?

A As nearly as I know the function of that apparatus was to bring together secretly Communists who were working in the Government. Its precise function to begin with was nothing more, I think, than to form a unit of the Communist Party underground in Washington and the people in the leading group, and I presume the members of the cells worked in different sections of the Government. They undoubtedly tried to make and determine policy, or to develop policy, or change policy even, in the interests of the Communist Party.

Q Well, did those cells, did the people who belonged to that apparatus have party names, or did they go by their own?

A I think that few cells -- let us begin at the top, as the men at the top knew one another by their own names, and I never heard any pseudonyms used among them, except in the case of Peter, J. Peter. Now, in the cells themselves, I very much doubt that they used pseudonyms. I think I have told you I saw only one such cell that was so arranged, and I think I was the only person present with a pseudonym.

Q What cell?

A That was the cell of which Henry Collins was the leader, and met at least the night I attended at the house of Richard Post in Alexandria, Virginia.

Q The house of whom?

A Richard Post.

Q Richard Post?

A Yes.

Q Who were the members of that cell?

A I don't know.

Q Yousaen that you were not introduced to them?

A No, I was simply introduced as Carl, and they were not introduced to me by name.

Q Post and Collins were in the same cell?

A Collins was the head of the cell of which Post was a member.

Q This is the same Post that was in your own apparatus?

A This is the Post whom I shortly thereafter split out of the other apparatus and took him to my own.

Q And I believe you testified he is now employed in the State Department?

A I understand he is.

Q Now, was Maxim Lieber a member of the underground?

A Maxim Lieber was not a member of the underground. Maxim Lieber had been, I believe a member of the open Communist Party. He was withdrawn from that and used for a special function, which was to be a front for an underground apparatus in Japan.

Q Well, he knew you by what name?

A Maxim Lieber had known me before I was in the underground as Whittaker Chambers.

Q But you worked with him after you went into the underground?

A That is right. He was given to me by J. Peters for the special purpose that I referred to.

Q So that he was one of Peters' men that was answering to the orders -- answering Peters' orders?

A That is true.

Q That is, in other words, the same way you were?

A I would say there that Peters probably had the right to coopt practically anybody in the Communist Party who was not otherwise engaged in conflicting work of some

kind, or work which was deemed more important.

Q You mean he would go to anybody and say, "You are it, you are going to do so and so"?

A I think the process was transferred in some way to the secretary of the Party, or some proper person in the Political Bureau whose function was to take care of just such matters, or some one on the Central Control Commission, and the person who was wanted for the underground would then be cut free from the open Party, cut loose from the open Party, and inducted into the underground.

Q Well, now, Lister, you say was inducted into the underground?

A Yes.

Q Now, what happened to a man when he was inducted into the underground?

A Well, in many cases -- and I suppose in all cases really -- when a man came from the open Party to the underground, his first job was to separate himself as far as possible from other Communists and Communist activities, open Communist activities.

Q And what else? How was he to do that?

A Well, in Lieber's case he was not to attend any more meetings of the John Reed Club, he was not to participate in the activities of the New Masses, he was not to go to Party meetings, he was to keep away from all Party demonstrations, and in so far as possible see no open Communists. In his case some exceptions had to be made, because as a literary agent he dealt with Communist writers occasionally -- frequently.

Q Well, now, when you and he rented this place together on the Delaware River, how was that done?

A The actual mechanics of renting it?

Q Yes.

A I have forgotten, but I imagine that Lieber found the place and rented it in his name, I think.

Q Well, now, he rented it from this man Boucot?

A This man Boucot.

Q Now, you were there as a co-tenant, as I understand it.

A That is right.

Q That fact was known to Boucot?

A I don't know whether he knew me as a co-tenant

or as a guest in the house. But he was well aware of us as a resident of the house.

Q And by what name did he know you?

A I have forgotten, but it is possible that we were using the name Green at that time.

Q You think that you were using the name Green?

A I say it is possible. I am not sure.

Q That was at Branchtown?

A This house, of course, was on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, about six miles below Branchtown.

Q Now, let me turn to another subject. I think you have told us that your maximum income while you were on the Daily Worker was $35 a week.

A I would think it was about that.

Q And have you been able to recollect what you were paid on the New Masses?

A No. I was only on the New Masses for about three months, if I recall right, and I don't know whether I ever received a full salary there.

Q Now, in the underground, you said that you got $35 a week and that you had an expense account.

A I did.

Q How did you operate that expense account?

A Let me explain something. There used to be, and may be yet, in the Communist Party what is known as the Party maximum. That is the top figure which the highest Communists are paid. I think the top figure in those days was either thirty-five or forty-five -- I have forgotten which -- but no Communist, no matter what he is, was supposed to get more than that. In the open Party, it was quite possible, of course, to live on that as a Communist. In the underground, it was not, and, therefore, the expense account was the means of making a proper adjustment of the income, an adjustment between the way you had to live as an average middle class person and the Party maximum.

Q Well, how did it operate?

A What is that?

Q How did it operate? If you just used -- you have told us that you were given a lump sum.

A Yes. All right. You would turn in an expense account -- your rent, telephone, travel expenses, dinners, at meetings --

Q Did you have any evidence to support your statement?

A No, you are not required to have any evidence, but the Communist Party was well aware that if it became necessary to discipline a comrade, or liquidate him in one form or another, not necessarily the extreme form, the expense account was a wonderful handle against him, because while he was encouraged to use the expense account to live properly in discretion, he could always be charged with abuse of it. That is the way the Party functions.

Q So you just made it up and they paid it?

A It is not quite that simple.

Q Well, how did it work?

A I think I explained it, or at least I tried to explain it, that it is to put down perfectly legitimate items, and these are accepted as legitimate.

Q What kind of items could you include in the expense account?

A Rent, travel expenses, telephone, meals if you were eating with people, special expenses, medical expenses. It was also said the underground workers, that we

were doing a special kind of work which is more or less dangerous, and we have a right to live better than other Communists.

Q Well, now, did you render written accounts?

A Yes.

Q Have you kept any copies of them?

A No.

Q You did not preserve them?

A No.

Q You say that you could include medical expenses?

A Yes, indeed.

Q How would they check on these things?

A I suppose there was some kind of notion of what a proper price should be, and as long as it was roughly in that range, why, it was accepted. I never remember any evil about an expense account. It might also be pointed out that Communists have a sense of what is proper in such matters, too, a very strong sense as a rule.

Q Did you file any income tax returns during this period?

A No, I did not.

Q No returns at all.

A No.

Q Did the Communist Party supply you with an automobile?

A An automobile was supplied when we were living on the Delaware. I think that was the first time.

Q And that would be according to your schedule of chronology here in the ---

A That would be about 1935, wouldn't it?

Q The summer of '35?

A About that.

Q So you had an automobile from that time on, on and off?

A I think so, if the chronology is right.

Q What kind of automobile was it?

A As nearly as I can remember, it was a tan Ford, or coffee-colored Ford, a second-hand car.

Q Did you buy it yourself?

A I bought it with Maria Hiober. I paid for it by money given me by the Party for that purpose.

Q You bought it from Maria Hiober?

A No, I bought it with him. We went together.

Q Where did you get it?

A I bought it in New York, somewhere on Broadway, in the 500 or 600, as nearly as I can remember.

Q How long did you have that car?

A I think I had that car until just before I broke.

Q Well, then, what did you do with it?

A Traded it in, I believe, on the next car.

Q At Randalletown?

A I think so. I am not absolutely sure about that.

Q So that you had a car all during this period?

A I believe so.

Q From 1935 up until the time you broke with the party?

A I believe so. Not only that, but I had the use of Maxim Lieber's car, and sometimes Alger Hiss' car, and sometimes J. Peters' car. There was a period when Peters did not know how to drive, and I used to drive for him frequently.

Q Where did you have that car registered?

A In New York, I believe.

Q Throughout this period?

A I am not sure, but I think so.

Q New York State?

A I think so.

Q Do you know at what address? Lynbrook?

A No, I don't think it was. I think it was more probably at Nathan Litvov's address, which was somewhere in the 40s, 44th or 46th Street, I think, between Fifth Avenue and Sixth Avenue.

Q Under what name?

A If it was Green, under the name of Green. If we were living under the name Green presumably under the name Green.

Q Well, you moved from this place down into Baltimore, and did you move the car with you there?

A I believe so, yes.

Q And what did you do, operate on a New York license, or did you register?

A I think I probably did for a while. I may have

reregistered it. I have a vague recollection that I sold it to myself under the name Chambers, which I think the record would show.

Q Sold it to yourself?

A Yes.

Q Under the name Chambers?

A I think so.

Q Here in Maryland?

A I think so. I am not sure. You would have to check it.

Q And that would be, you think, in 1936, then?

A Possibly.

Q Well, you had to get out a new license? In other words, you could not operate on New York license tags forever?

A No, though you may operate longer than you may imagine.

Q Did you take out Maryland license tags on the car?

A I think perhaps I did. I am simply not clear about it.

Q Under the name Chambers?

A It is possible.

Q The car that you bought before you broke with the Party, under what name did you buy it?

A Under the name Chambers.

Q Now, has anybody ever paid your expenses except the Communist Party? I mean before you went on time?

A Before I went with time?

Q Yes, and during the period from, let us say, 1929 on through up to 1938?

A Yes.

Q Who?

A When I was in the first underground group, they were paid by the group leader Ulrich.

Q Well, he was in the Communist Party?

A Yes. I am making a distinction between an international underground and the American Communist Party.

Q Well, that was paid --- I see.

A You mean outside of the Communist movement altogether?

Q That is right.

A I don't think so.

Q No expenses ever paid by anybody else?

A I don't think so. No, it is impossible that there should be any expenses. I don't know whether I ever did any translating during that period, but I don't think so.

Q Well, leaving out publishers, so that you don't need to worry about that, leaving out publishers, did anybody else?

A Yes, of course. Right at the end, when I got a job in the Government.

Q Well, that was in 1937?

A '37, I guess it was.

Q Well, let us say then between '29 and '37.

A I don't believe so.

Q Well, I want you to be sure about that.

A I am as sure as I can be, but I cannot recall any one paying my expenses.

Q Now, about that Government job, you got it -- when did you start it?

A Well, that exact date I have forgotten about,

but I presume it was at the end of '37, because that was the period when I was preparing to break. My guess would be it was probably in December '37. It might have been November.

Q And you were then living on Mt. Royal Terrace?

A I think so. That would have had to be Auchentoroly or Mt.Royal.

Q Is that the first Government job you ever had?

A Yes. The only one.

Q And at that time, who got you that job? How did you get that job?

A I went first to Peters and told him I did not think I could continue to run around Washington or elsewhere all this time without any regular job, and it would be better if I had a front. And he agreed. I then went to George Silverman and told him I wanted some kind of a job in the Government as a cover, and Silverman got in touch with, or got in in touch with Irving Kaplan, who was then living in Philadelphia. Kaplan I believe was co-director of something called the National Research Project.

Q What was Silverman doing then?

A Silverman was in the Railroad Retirement Board.

Q I believe you have named him as one of the men who were in your apparatus.

A That is true.

Q And you say he put you in touch ---

A With Irving Kaplan.

Q Kaplan?

A Kaplan.

Q How was that done?

A I presume he saw Kaplan in Washington, or wrote to him. Anyway, Kaplan knew that I was coming, and I made a trip to Philadelphia.

Q Who did he know was coming?

A I think that he had the name Jay V. Chambers.

Q You mean that Silverman called him up and said, "Jay V. Chambers is coming to see you"?

A In what ever form he made the appointment, that would have been what he must have said.

Q Silverman then knew you as Jay V. Chambers?

A No, Silverman knew I wanted a job in that zone, which he believed to be a pseudonym.

Q Was Silverman a Communist?

A Silverman was a Communist.

Q When did you first meet him?

A Oh, perhaps in '35 or '6.

Q Where was he then employed?

A In the Railroad Retirement Board. He was in the Railroad Retirement Board as long as I knew him.

Q And was he a Communist when you first met him?

A Yes, he was.

Q How long had he been in the Party?

A That I don't know.

Q What had his activities been before you met him?

A I think he was a member of one of the cells. He was originally turned over to me for two reasons: One, because he was the closest friend of Harry Dexter White, and, two, because he was the one communist down there who Peter had a great deal of trouble collecting dues from, and Peter thought perhaps I would be able to explain to him the necessity of paying regular dues, and besides he wanted this problem child off his hands.

Q The reasons, then, why he was in this apparatus

of yours were, first, so that you could get the dues out of him, and, second, because he was a friend of Harry White's?

A I think the reasons are in the wrong order. The most important reason is that he was Harry White's closest friend.

Q Why was that a reason for ---

A Because Harry White held an important position in the Treasury at that time. Harry White was very close to the Communist Party, but as far as I know was not a member of the Communist Party, and it was believed that George Silverman could influence him to work for the Party and work in that apparatus, which he did.

Q You have used the term "close to the Communist Party." What do you mean?

A I mean that he sympathized as fully as possible with the Communist Party and its purposes, and was willing to help it up to a point.

Q Well, you have described the purposes of the Communist Party rather vividly from time to time. Did he sympathize with the objective of overthrowing the

Government of the United States by force and violence?

A I would say that he must have.

Q Well, at what point would he stop?

A Well, perhaps I should complete the history.

Q You said he was not a member of the Party, but he was willing to help it up to a point. Now, I want to know at what point he is going to stop, if he is not going to stop at force and violence.

A I will tell you in just a moment. One of the people whom Colonel Bykov was particularly interested in was Harry Dexter White. And I arranged a meeting between them in Washington, and thereafter Harry White also supplied information to Colonel Bykov, a piece of which in his handwriting is in my possession.

Q He sent it through you?

A That is right.

Q And you have some of his handwriting?

A I have.

Q Now, let me ask about Harry White. Just what were your relations with him? He was in your apparatus, as I understand it.

A They differed in no essential way from my relations with any other member of the apparatus, except that since he was not under discipline, I dealt with him by indirection, let us say, rather than by in the sense that we were operating as Communists and functionally.

Q Well, what do you mean by indirection?

A I could not give him orders, and would not give him orders.

Q In other words, he would not take orders, but he would supply you with confidential Government documents?

A He may have taken orders, but I never gave him any orders.

Q Well, now, heknew you as Chambers?

A No.

Q Or Carl?

A He knew me as Carl.

Q He knew you only as Carl?

A That is right.

Q And he handed over secret papers to you?

A No, I don't believe he did, but he used to write out reports of interesting things he had heard in the Treasury.

Q Well, I thought you said that he furnished papers a few moments ago?

A If I did, it was a loose way of speaking.

Q Was his connection solely through you?

A As far as I know, it was.

Q In other words, he would give you the secret papers?

A No -- well, sometimes, yes. Well, secret papers -- he would give me his written report. He sometimes gave them to George Silverman to give to me.

Q So that this apparatus consisted of White and Silverman, who knew each other ---

A Very well.

Q You say they were the closest of friends?

A They were very close friends.

Q And one of them was a Communist, and the other one was not?

A To the best of my knowledge.

Q But was willing, as you understand it, to --- how would you know he was not a Communist if he would do all these things?

A Why, I suppose that at some time either George Silverman, Peter or somebody else told me in so many words he is not a member of the Communist Party, but he is a close sympathizer. I don't recall exactly the point of such things.

Q And yet he would be selected to be in touch with the underground, although he was not a party member?

A Quite true.

Q And how many people who were not members of the Party were familiar with or dealt with some underground in which you were a member?

A I think he was the only one.

Q Now, how about Post?

A Post was a Communist.

Q How long had he been a Communist?

A Oh, I don't know, but from talking to him, I should not have thought very long.

Q Now, there was Harry White. Did Harry White recruit people for you?

A No.

Q He gave you information?

A Yes, eventually.

Q What else did he do?

A Well, before he began giving information, which was after Colonel Bykov arrived, his function was to be a close sympathizer of the Communist Party in the Treasury Department. He was in a high place. He managed to place various Communists in the Treasury Department.

Q Who were they?

A Dr. Glasser, Solomon Adler, one of the Coe brothers, and perhaps some others that I don't recall.

Q Now, what did Silverman do besides getting ---

A Silverman was chiefly, as far as I was concerned, a go-between with White.

Q You mean you did not deal directly with White yourself?

A Yes, I did very often, as I saw White frequently, but White was a cantankerous fellow, and since he was not under discipline, it was very important that somebody whom he knew and trusted should be with him.

Q But he must have known you pretty well if he was willing to take the risk of giving you information as

Photostatic Copy of Pre-Trial Deposition of Whittaker Chambers at Baltimore, Md., November 17, 1948.

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to secret documents?

A He was willing to do that after his conversation with Colonel Bykov, whom he had never seen before.

Q Well, what was Mr. Silverman's function then?

A Well, I thought I had explained it once. He was the man who kept Harry White in line, to put it in very bald English.

Q Well, now, what else did he do besides that? Did he give you information?

A Harry White?

Q No, Silverman.

A No, Silverman had no information that was interesting to Bykov.

Q He had no information that was of interest?

A Not in the Railroad Retirement Board.

Q Did he recruit members?

A Not for me.

Q What about Post?

A Post came to my attention rather late, and he was at that time -- he was introduced to me by -- oh, what is his name -- Collins, Henry Collins -- and at the time we were introduced, he was working in the WPA, I be-

lieve, on a project for measuring babies' skulls for some nutritional findings. He believed that through certain connections he could get a job in the State Department. And I met him and talked with him, wished him God speed, and did not think that it would very likely happen, and it happened almost right away. He got himself a job, I think a foreign service job.

Q How did he get it, do you know?

A I don't know. He had some connections in there. He was extremely well connected. He never gave any secrets or confidential information, or any information of any kind.

Q What did he do? You say he was selected to be in your apparatus.

A The first step was to get himself a job in the State Department. He got that job not very long before I broke with the party. I don't know what he might have done if I had been able to observe him longer. I was not.

Q Well, now, just what were your relations with him? You were introduced to him by Henry Collins,

and he told you he was trying to get a job in the State Department?

A He told me that -- Henry had first told me that he thought Post had possibilities for getting a job in the State Department.

Q Yes.

A So I met Post and talked to him about it. And, as I told you, he was very optimistic. I was not. Nevertheless, he did get a job in the State Department.

Q Then what happened?

A I merely maintained contact with him, at not too frequent intervals, to see how he was coming along. And naturally he did not come along very fast in that very short time.

Q You said he was one of the apparatus consisting of the two Hiss brothers, White and Silverman?

A He was.

Q And Post?

A That is quite true.

Q That was your parallel apparatus?

A That is right.

Q Now, how did he get to be part of the apparatus?

A We separated him from the cell in which he had first been a member, and took him into the apparatus. He therefore ceased to have anything to do with his former Communist contacts -- at least that was our understanding -- and was supposed to further himself in the State Department.

Q Well, the separation from the cell and being taken into your apparatus consisted of the fact that the man stops, simply stops his previous connections with the Communist Party?

A That is naturally the initial step, yes.

Q What else did he have to do?

A He did not have time, I tried to explain, to do anything.

Q That is all he did so far as you knew?

A I said he never gave any information of any kind.

Q Really, all you know about Post is that he stopped being a Communist apparently?

A No, from what I know about Post is not that he stopped being a Communist.

Q I said apparently.

A Apparently or even apparently, but that he entered another Communist apparatus.

Q Well, how did he enter it, what did he do to enter it?

A I am sorry that I cannot make myself clear. In fact, I am at a loss for words to repeat.

MR. MACMILLAN: It is certainly a test of your patience, and so forth.

MR. MARBURY: It is not intended as such.

MR. MACMILLAN: Yes, I can hardly hold myself in this chair, but it is all right, go ahead and do the best you can and just answer the questions if you can.

MR. MARBURY: Well, I won't press it.

MR. MACMILLAN: You will notice that we did not introduce any objections to it.

MR. MARBURY: I won't press it.

MR. MACMILLAN: It is the most unusual deposition I have ever attended in my life, I must say.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Now, I would like to turn to the purchase of the St. Paul Street property. Now, first

you purchased your farm -- that was first bought, was it not, the farm?

A That is right.

Q Do you remember where you were living when you bought that farm?

A I think we were living on Auchenteroly Terrace.

Q On Auchenteroly Terrace. And did you carry on the negotiations yourself for the farm?

A I think that I did in part, and that my wife did in part.

Q Did you visit the farm together before you bought it?

A I don't recall.

Q How much did you pay for it?

A Oh, I have forgotten that, too, but it seems to me it was about $500, of which we through great innocence in such matters paid something like $200 down, and I don't believe we finished paying it until after I went to work for Time.

Q Was that included in your expense account ---

A No.

Q --- in the Communist Party?

A No, it was not.

MR. CLEVELAND: Did he answer that?

THE WITNESS: I said it was not.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) I understand, however, the automobile was included in a lump sum?

A It was not so interpreted, but I was given a lump sum of money to buy the automobile.

Q I did not use the word "interpreted". I said the automobile was included. I said the automobile was included in your expense account.

A No, the automobile was not included in the expense account. The money for the automobile was given to me in a lump sum for that purpose.

Q Now about the St. Paul property?

MR. MACMILLAN: Before you leave the farm property, it reminds me to ask you now if by any chance you have correspondence that passed between Mr. Case and any of the parties here, Mr. and Mrs. Hiss, or Mr. Chambers. Do you have that correspondence?

MR. MARBURY: I have only seen the correspondence that Mr. Chambers has reproduced in the Baltimore News-Post.

MR. MACMILLAN: Yes.

MR. MARBURY: And I presume you have seen them likewise. I have some letters from Mr. Hiss to Mr. Chambers.

MR. CLEVELAND: Mr. Case.

MR. MARBURY: I mean Mr. Case.

MR. MACMILLAN: Do you have the originals or carbon copies of those letters?

MR. MACMILLAN: No, I have the originals.

MR. MACMILLAN: From Mr. Chambers?

MR. MARBURY: From Mr. Case.

MR. MACMILLAN: You have some of them, too.

MR. MARBURY: Yes. I don't know whether I have them all or not. You see, the Committee sent investigators -- I don't know whether you want all this in the record.

MR. MACMILLAN: Yes, I think it should be in the record.

MR. MARBURY: The Committee sent investigators up to Westminster and took a great many papers out of Mr. Case's files.

MR. MACMILLAN: Yes.

MR. MARBURY: And I am not sure that they were all returned. In fact, the Committee has a good many papers, Mr. Macmillan, which I would like very much to see and ---

MR. MACMILLAN: Yes. Well, could you give us the dates of the letters that you do have?

MR. MARBURY: Well, I will be glad to do it. I don't want to stop to do it now, if you don't mind.

MR. MACMILLAN: Well, before we leave today.

MR. MARBURY: Yes, I would be glad to do that.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Now, as to the St. Paul property, you purchased that after you had broken with the Party?

A That is right.

Q So the Party certainly did not pay for that.

A No.

Q Do you remember, did you negotiate the purchase of that property yourself?

A I think my wife and I negotiated it together.

Q Yes. Your wife has testified this morning that

you spent a month in Daytona Beach and ---

A Yes, we did.

Q --- during the spring of 1938 -- that is to say, you went to the Old Court Road for a time, and then went to Daytona Beach.

A That is right. I think for about a month.

Q Do you remember what month of the year it was?

A I should think it was May, perhaps.

Q May. And then you bought the St. Paul Street property shortly after you return from there?

A That is right. We came back, and I was determined by then that I must come out in the open at all costs. And the first step seemed to me to buy a piece of property and have a local habitation and a name.

Q Now, may I ask you some questions which are just particular matters which were not particularly clear to me, and not related to this, but just separate subjects. You spoke of a man named Nap Caplan, who was your understudy, or who was, rather, put in your hands as your assistant, who took over your job on the Daily Worker.

A Yes.

Q Did you know him yourself by any other name?

A It is possible that I did.

Q Well, that is ---

A Well, I could not testify that I certainly knew him by any other name, but I believe that I did.

Q And what name do you believe? Do you know the name that you believe you knew him by?

A Gainly.

Q You believe that you knew him as Gainly?

A I think so.

Q Now, did I understand you to testify before that you worked at the bookstore up until the time of your brother's suicide, and then your next job was with the Daily Worker.

A I think so.

Q May I ask whether your brother's suicide had any relation to his marriage?

A It undoubtedly did. And it occurred to me that maybe I should have gone into that more fully, at least, since, so far as I am able to, I don't know all the circumstances of his marriage, except that he married a

girl whom I did not believe he should marry, and urged him not to marry her, and the rest of his family also urged him not to marry, but he married her I thinkout of a sense that it was a duty. I don't believe that they were happy at any time. As I recall it, the marriage was very brief.

Q Now, this Ida Dales, you spoke of her before, but we never found out anything about her. Do you know where she is living, or what she is doing?

A No, I don't know where she is living. I have not heard of her for many years.

Q What was she doing at the time you were living with her?

A Oh, I think she had some Party function, but I cannot remember quite what it may have been, in the International Labor Defense.

Q You don't know anything about her background or anything of that sort?

A I don't think so. She had been in the Communist Party since she was -- in the Socialist and Communist Party since she was a child, I think.

Q Did you ever live at Malvern, Long Island?

A No, no.

Q Now, after you left the Party, you lived for a time at the Bucks, up until May, and then went to Florida. During the time when you were at the Bucks, were you living actually there yourself, or were you away the most of the time?

A In the weeks or in the time before we went South, I don't think I left the Buck property. I was strictly in hiding. One of the reasons we decided to go South was because we were all cramped together in one room, and were getting on one another's nerves, and I looked around for the most anonymous place we could go to, and pitched on Florida, a place far away, and where there were a great many transients.

Q You just stayed at the property the whole time?

A I believe so. I may have made one or two trips to the store, but I don't think any more.

Q You did not go to New York during that period?

A Yes. As a matter of fact, I must have, because one of the things I did in the South was translate a book, and I got that translation in New York, so I must have made

one or two trips to New York.

Q Where did you get the translation?

A From Paul Willert, of the Oxford University, but translated it actually for Longmans-Green Company.

Q Did you have any collaborator on that translation?

A Not at that time. The translation dragged on until after I went to work for Time, at which point somebody else came in and did the last chapters. I have forgotten who it was now.

Q Now, when you came back in June to the Bucks, then you started in from that time on -- at the time you went to St. Paul Street, what were you doing?

A I was still working on the translation and doing some research work, trying to write.

Q And after you moved to St. Paul Street?

A The same, until I went to Time.

Q You were in New York during that time?

A I was in New York occasionally during that time, yes.

Q What were you doing there?

A Looking for more work, visiting my mother.

Q Now, do you remember exactly when you got your job with Time?

A I think in April of 1939, if I am not mistaken.

Q Well, now, was it prior to that time that you had your interview with Mr. Levine?

A Yes, I got to know Levine a few months prior to that, I think.

Q A few what?

A A few months prior to that time.

Q A few months prior to that. How did you get to know him?

A I was introduced to him by Herbert Sollow, who is now one of the editors of Fortune.

Q How did you get in touch with him? Had you known Mr. Sollow?

A Yes, I had known Sollow for years.

Q You went to see him and asked him to give you an interview with Levine?

A No, as a matter of fact, he suggested it, as I remember it.

Q How did that happen?

A Why, Mr. Levine is a kind of a focus for ex-Communists. He gets to meet all of them. And I think that is about it.

Q What I mean, how did the man who was on the editorial staff of Fortune ---

A He was not at that time. I did not mention that.

Q Oh, what was he doing then?

A I think he was probably free-lancing.

Q And I take it that he knew you were an ex-Communist.

A Yes, indeed.

Q Was he one himself?

A No, I don't believe he was ever a Communist. He is an anti-Communist.

Q How could he happen to know you then?

A I went to college with him.

Q I see. And you ran across him in New York, or something.

A Oh, I had known him off and on for years. He

moved in the fringes of the Communist movement, or among the leftists.

Q You mean just for curiosity sake? You say he was an anti-Communist?

A No, he was a mild kind of sympathizer with the Communist Party at one time.

Q Oh!

A And then he became I think more than a mild sympathizer with Trotsky, and then he ceased to be a sympathizer with Trotsky. I would think he is not a very politically-minded person.

Q Well, now, you got in touch with him. Did you get in touch with other people in New York during this time?

A During that time, I was in touch with Robert Cantwell and Prof. Shapiro, Paul Willert -- not very many people.

Q The object being to try to find work?

A That is right.

Q You were still living in Baltimore, at St. Paul Street?

A I was living at St. Paul Street.

Q And did you tell any of these people of your experience in the Communist underground?

A Yes. Herbert Sollow was at that time living in the house of Margaret DeSilva, who had about that time married Carlo Tresca, who was later murdered in New York, an anarchist leader, an Italian anarchist leader. And I talked to Carlo Tresca at some length about my experiences.

Q He is dead now?

A Yes.

Q Did you tell any one who is now alive about them?

A Yes, I told Isaac John Levine.

Q Was he the first one?

A No, I certainly talked to Sollow before then.

Q Well, now, then, what did you tell Sollow?

A A good part of what I have told you.

Q And that was in ---

A 1939 -- '8 and '9.

Q Around the turn of the year, you told him that story, and he suggested that you go see Levine?

A That is right.

Q And he introduced you to Levine?

A He did.

Q Now, what was your object in seeing Levine?

A Well, he seemed to think that Levine could help me to sell articles on the Communist movement.

Q And you met Levine you said several months before you got your job on Time?

A I think so.

Q Which would be in the early part, of course, of '39?

A Probably.

Q Now, can you recollect what your conversation with Levine was?

A Chiefly about the underground Communist movement.

Q Well, did you tell him all of the things that you have told here today?

A No, but I told him that there was a Communist apparatus functioning in Washington, and I told him that a number of these people were highly placed in the Government.

Q Did you have any manuscript that you submitted to him?

A I think I did.

Q Have you still got it?

A No.

Q You mean you have destroyed it?

A As a matter of fact, I don't know what became of it. It was chiefly as I recall a kind of summary, to just see whether or not he thought it was interesting material journalistically.

Q And what did he say?

A I got the impression he would find it interesting if he wrote it for me on the side, and as I have some of the writer's usual vanity, I preferred to write it myself, so we dropped the matter.

Q And that was the end of it. Did you have only one conference with him?

A No, I saw him several times. It was he who introduced me to Walter Krivitsky.

Q I think he had published some articles which he had himself written in, what is the phrase, in collaboration with John Krivitsky.

A Yes.

Q I think he was in the process of writing or publishing those at that time.

A I am not sure.

Q Hadn't some of them appeared in the Saturday Evening Post?

A I am sure they had.

Q At the time you went to see him?

A I am not sure that they had yet appeared, but they must have soon thereafter.

Q And you say his suggestion was that he do the same thing with you, and you did not like it?

A I don't think it was quite as bald as that, but I had the impression he would not mind writing my experiences for me, and I was more interested in writing them myself, and not very much interested in that.

Q And is that the only reason the deal with him fell through at that time?

A There was not any deal.

Q Well, now, you went to him with the hope that he would help you get ---

A Perhaps I should relate something else there.

An ex-Communist is one of the lonliest of creatures, particularly an ex-Communist of my sort, who is in constant apprehension, who is afraid to trust almost any one, and to find some one whose reputation in this matter was as well known as Levine's meant that I had somebody I could talk to and who was familiar with such matters, more or less.

Q Well, as I understood your testimony a few moments ago, you said you went to Levine with the idea that he might help you sell your manuscript, sell articles?

A I think John Kirvitsky suggested that he had journalistic contacts that might help me sell some.

Q Did you tell him any of the details about the individuals, for instance, the Hiss Brothers, and so forth?

A I don't believe I did at that time.

Q You did not?

A No, I don't think so.

Q You just told him in a general way?

A I think I left out most of the names. He first heard them when I talked to Mr. Berle.

Q I see. Now, prior to that time, you say Levine

is the first -- in your talks with Sollow, you said a few moments ago that you had told a good part of what you told here. Again, did you name the Hisses to Sollow?

A I don't know whether I did or not, but I am inclined to think I probably did not.

Q You think you did not. So that the first time that you ever mentioned the Hiss brothers to anybody was when?

A Well, without saying categorically it was the first time, I would say that to Mr. Berle I first gave a more extended account of what was going on in Washington.

Q Well, I am asking about the Hiss brothers now particularly.

A I mentioned the Hiss brothers to Mr. Berle.

Q So I understand. Had you ever mentioned them before that to anybody else?

A I am not sure, but I rather think not.

Q You think not. You had never told any one in the FBI before that time?

A I had not seen the FBI.

Q Had not seen any one in the FBI?

A No.

Q Prior to that time?

A No.

Q And, as I say, you never told Levine anything about the Hisses until the time when he went with you to Mr. Berle?

A I think not. I cannot be absolutely sure of that, but I rather think not.

Q But you had told Mr. Sollow and Mr. Levine, and had you told others in general of your situation, that is, that you were an ex-member of the underground and living in apprehension, and so forth?

A I had told Carlo Tretska. I don't know that anybody else knew about it except Robert Cantwell.

Q Cantwell?

A Cantwell.

Q Cantwell was then employed?

A I think so.

Q I believe he is a book review editor, isn't that correct?

A He was writing for books on Time.

Q Writing on books for Time?

A Yes.

Q And you believe you had told him this story?

A I had given him a general notion of it, at any rate.

Q But not naming names?

A I don't think so.

Q Now, how did you get this job on Time?

A Why, I needed a job very badly indeed, and I said to Cantwell one day I thought I would like a job on Time. And he said, "I don't believe it." And I convinced him that I was serious, and he tried to get me one, as I recall it, for a month or so. There was no opening, and then as work opened on Time there were several openings at once, and he had me come to New York, and I wrote two or three trial book reviews.

Q What was that?

A Two or three trial reviews, and the editors were sufficiently satisfied to hire me.

Q Well, now, you say Cantwell knew that you had been in the Communist underground?

A That is right.

Q And you told him about this ring of spies. That is what they were.

A I did not say that. I said I had given him a general idea that there was an underground.

Q Well, did you tell him what the underground was doing?

A I don't know that I did.

Q Well, didn't he have any interest in what this underground was, what the work of the underground meant?

A Mr. Robert Cantwell had been on the fringes of the Communist Party for a number of years. He knew what an underground was.

Q So it was not necessary to explain it to him?

A I don't think so.

Q He knew. Well, now, were you employed by Time without any knowledge on their part of your background and connections?

A No, I had the impression that -- they did not sit me down and ask me about it -- but I believe they learned from Cantwell something about it.

Q Nobody ever talked to you about it?

A Not that I recall.

Q You were just hired?

A That is right.

Q Without any interview, with no personnel man who ever went over the situation with you to find out what kind, or to ask you about your previous connections, and so forth?

A Well, people are hired at Time in different ways, and if you have a friend there who will recommend you, and you have done work which they think is Time-worthy, as they say, you may be hired, which is what happened to me, and in the process of hiring me I had an interview with the managing editor, who was then Manfred Godfrey, in which he asked me very perfunctory questions and talked chiefly about the work I had done.

Q Did you tell him that you were a former Communist?

A No.

Q Did they know it?

A They knew it very shortly thereafter. If he did not know it then, my impression is he did know it shortly.

Q Where did you get that impression from?

A Probably from Robert Cantwell.

Q You mean Cantwell told you that he had explained your previous background to your employers?

A No, I don't think he did in so many words.

Q Never told you or never explained it?

A Never told me, but I had the impression, and it was very clear to me in about a week that everybody knew my background.

Q How did you have that?

A People began to talk to me about it. The first people who talked to me about it were Communists at Time. We had one or two then, and they had not been told that I was an ex-Communist. So one of them, Mr. Leon Spherek, who is now going around getting quarters for any dirt he can get on Chambers in connection with this case, asked me to join the Newspaper Guild, and I said, "Well, you would not want me in the Newspaper Guild," and he said, "Oh, yes, we know you are a well-known Communist." And I then told him I had broken with the Communist Party.

Q Did anybody besides the Communists know that

you were a well-known Communist?

A I don't think they knew I was a well-known Communist. In fact, I thought that was rather an amusing way to put it. They presently became aware I was an ex-Communist, and made me aware that they were aware.

Q Well, now, do you remember what your first salary was at Time?

A No, I don't, but I think it was about $100 a week, as near as I can remember.

Q Writing book reviews?

A That is right.

Q Or was it ---

A Writing book reviews.

Q Were you head of the book review department?

A Not at that time. Robert Cantwell became the head of the book department just about the time I went into it. Tom Matthews had been the head of it before. At that time he became editor for National Affairs, I think.

Q Well, now, when did you first tell -- how did you come to tell the story to Mr. Berle? Did you get in touch with Mr. Levine, or did he get in touch with you?

A Mr. Levine had urged me almost from the beginning to bring these matters to the attention of the Government. And I had been very reluctant. But at that point, which was August or September, 1939, the Moscow-Berlin Pact was signed and the war was on. That would seem to me that the decision had been made for me.

Q Now, did you take the initiative then and get in touch with him then?

A Mr. Levine got in touch with me.

Q I see.

A And he said that he had arranged, or would arrange a meeting with Mr. Berle.

Q Mr. Berle?

A Mr. Berle.

Q You mean, in other words, the first time you heard from Mr. Levine was that he simply called you up and said, "I want you to come down, and have arranged an interview with Mr. Berle."

A No, I think he came to my office, and, as a matter of fact, said that he could arrange this interview with Mr. Berle, and would I, and I said yes.

Q What was his idea about a White House interview?

A My original idea had been that I should take this story to the President.

Q Was that your idea or his?

A That was my idea.

Q I mean did Mr. Levine know that?

A Yes, I think he did.

Q Then he must have had a conversation with you before this occasion when he told you about the appointment with Mr. Berle.

A No, his original idea had been to try to go to the President.

Q You mean when he came to see you in New York in your office, he talked to you about going to the President?

A No, by that time he had been told that Mr. Berle was the President's man in Intelligence matters.

Q Well, I am trying to get back to how it started. You say the Hitler-Stalin, the Moscow-Berlin Pact had been signed. What happened? Did you call him

on the phone? Did he call you?

A We had discussed this matter before the Pact was signed.

Q Yes, and you had refused ---

A I had not refused. I was considering it. And then the Pact was signed. And, as I said, the decision seemed to have been made. Meanwhile, Mr. Levine had got in touch, or was about to get in touch with Mr. Berle. I have forgotten the exact circumstances. He came to my office and asked me if I would talk to Mr. Berle, and I said yes.

Q Well, had you previously agreed to talk to the White House, to the President?

A If we could, yes.

Q You mean before the Hitler-Stalin Pact?

A If we could get to him, then the understanding was I would consider that problem.

Q You mean that was before the Hitler-Stalin Pact?

A I believe it was, yes.

Q That is, you had discussed this matter with Mr. Levine, and you said if you could get to the President,

you would be willing to tell your story?

A I think so.

Q And then after the talk, he called you up and said, "I cannot get to the President, but I can get you to Mr. Berle."

A No, after the talk, in a few days he came to my office, as I recall it ---

Q Yes.

A --- and said that he meant to take it to Mr. Berle. That is as nearly as I recall it.

Q Yes. Well, that clears it up. And then you made your statement to Mr. Berle. Now, after you had made your statement to him -- you did not tell him about these documents, the espionage ---

A Not to my knowledge.

Q --- going on in the State Department.

A Not to my knowledge. Nevertheless, I gave him to understand there was an apparatus working in the Government. In other words, I described the apparatus, the parallel apparatus which I headed.

Q That is to say, the Hiss brothers, Mr. Harry

Dexter White and Silverman.

A And Mr. Post.

Q And Mr. Post?

A Mr. Post.

Q Those five?

A I think so.

Q And you described that to Mr. Berle?

A I also described the other apparatus and various things. I had heard from Peters about people around about Washington.

Q Now, did you say anything about espionage at all?

A I think there was a very direct implication, but I don't know that I said it in so many words.

Q Didn't you tell him about ---

A --- Colonel Bykov, no.

Q Well, or about the State Department documents that you had seen, and so forth?

A I don't think so. I may have.

Q Now, about this Field apparatus, I believe you said in your testimony that that was headed by Hatta

Gumperts.

A Hetta Gumperts.

Q Is she in Government service?

A I don't know what she does. My impression at present is that she does not.

Q Was she in the open? Is that her real name?

A I cannot even tell you. That is the name I heard her called.

Q Well, did she have a parallel position to yours?

A I am not sure of that. Apparently she was at the head, one of the parallel heads.

Q She was in, I suppose, the Noel Field's?

A That I cannot tell you.

Q You cannot tell us. Were any other people in the State department in it?

A I don't know.

Q You don't know?

A I don't know. It was a parallel apparatus. It was not my apparatus.

Q How did you know Hetta Gumperts was head of it?

A I think Peters told me about Hetta Gumperts

because of Noel Field.

Q I think there was one thing left loose before that that ought to be connected up a little. The record does not show something I think you said about Larry Duckett.

A Yes.

Q Lawrence Duckett. (Duggan?)

A Yes.

Q Have you any information that he has ever been a Communist?

A None whatsoever.

MR. MARBURY: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record followed.)

THE WITNESS: It is my impression that he was not.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Now, you told your story to Mr. Berle. Who did you tell it to next?

A Mr. Ray Murphy, I believe.

Q And who is Mr. Ray Murphy?

A He is a securities officer in the State Department.

Q When did you tell him?

A Well, I am not quite sure of the year. I am not quite sure whether I told it to the FBI first or Mr. Murphy, but sometime in 1945, I should think around that period.

Q '45?

A I think so.

Q In other words, six years after you told Mr. Berle?

A Something like that.

Q That was the first time that you ever told any one else?

A I think so. Both the State Department---both Mr. Murphy and the FBI got in touch with me and asked me about the matter, and I told the FBI in my office, in answer to their questions about the matter, and Mr. Murphy called me up at my home in Westminster, and came up with a stenographer, and I told him the story, which was then taken down as a stenographic record.

Q Now, how much did you tell Mr. Murphy at that time?

A I told Mr. Murphy the general set-up of the

apparatus and the parallel apparatus, as I recall it.

Q Did you name names?

A Yes.

Q And this was in '45, you say?

A I think so.

Q And that was the first time that you told anybody after you told Mr. Berle?

A I think so, with this qualification, that in '43 probably two FBI men called on me and asked me some rather wild questions, and among them if I had murdered John Krivitsky, and I had not, of course, and I don't think at that time we went into the story of the groups, but I have forgotten about that.

Q And how did Mr. Murphy find out about it?

A As a matter of fact, I don't know. That is his secret.

Q You don't think he got it from the FBI?

A I have no way of knowing it.

Q Well, if you did not tell the FBI, he could not have.

A Well, it is a question whether I spoke to the

FBI men before I spoke to Mr. Murphy, or the other way around.

Q Well, I understood you to say you talked to the two FBI men in a rather wild conversation, and you don't think it covered this subject?

A That is right. And then several years later I spoke to the FBI again in a much more coherent and rational conversation, when we went into the structure of these groups. Now, whether that preceded the conversation with Mr. Murphy or came after it, I am not quite sure. I think they were roughly in the same general period.

Q I see.

A How Mr. Murphy knew about it, and why the FBI asked me, I don't know.

Q Well, now, what was the first time that you ever told any one --- did you mention all these names?

A I think so.

Q All the names -- Harry White ---

A No, originally I did not mention Harry White to Berle, because I thought that I had broken wide away, and

that I gathered was not so. And I presently told the FBI about White.

Q You say presently. When was that?

A Well, I have forgotten how I used "presently" there.

Q You said, "I presently told the FBI about White."

A Oh, I told it probably in that more full conversation with the FBI, and I believe I went into it then for the first time, which would I believe be around 1945.

Q And you think you mentioned Harry White at that time?

A I believe so.

Q So that now you remember two conversations with the FBI?

A I remember those two conversations, and a great many brief visits from the FBI, to ask me about specific people, or matters connected with Communism.

Q Well, that would be following those visits or before?

A Those were following?

Q Following?

A Yes.

Q In other words, after you told your main story---

A That is right.

Q --- that you remember was in 1945, then you began to be consulted from time to time?

A That is right.

MR. MACMILLAN: How much longer, Mr. Marbury, are you going to be?

MR. MARBURY: I don't think much longer.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Now, after this story to the FBI, when did you next tell the story?

A I don't know that I had occasion to tell it again in any detail.

Q I don't know, either, but does that answer mean you never did tell it again until you came before the Committee?

Kisseloff-23911

A I think that I never told it at any length again or in any detail.

Q Well, did you ever mention the Hiss brothers again?

A I certainly did.

Q When?

A I mentioned it to one or two people at Time, what I knew about the Hiss brothers.

Q When?

A It would have to be in the '40s sometime.

Q In the what?

A In the '40s sometime. I don't know any specific date.

Q Well, what was the occasion of it, and to whom did you tell it?

A I don't know that I can even answer that exactly. I think one person I mentioned it to was John Barkham, who was a foreign news writer. And I don't really recall any one else. Oh, yes, Samuel Wells, Samuel Gardner Wells.

Q Who was he?

A He was perhaps at that time the religion editor on Time, and is now foreign correspondent on there.

Kisseloff-23912

Q So you told this story about the Hisses being in the Communist underground ring to a number of people?

A Well, at least ---

Q Outside of the Government.

A At least two people.

Q Well, were there more than two?

A Well, I don't know. Those are the two I recall.

Q Those were people in Time?

A Yes.

Q In the same organization that you were?

A John Barkham is not with Time any more, but Wells is. They were at that time.

Q Now, then, you came and told your story before the Committee?

A Yes.

Q How did that come about?

A I wish I knew. Hearst I know knew about it. It was the Sunday preceding my first testimony, when the Hearst Washington Bureau called me about it at the time, and asked me if I was the man who had been subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee, and I answered that I did not know. And then shortly thereafter the Journal-American called me up and asked me if I was the man who had been

Kisseloff-23913

subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee, and I made the same answer. And the next morning or in the meantime I went to the managing editor of Time and said, "I think I am about to be subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee", and the next morning a Hearst reporter and a Hearst photographer appeared at my office, and I said, "No story, no pictures, I have had no subpoena." And a little later on a man appeared with a subpoena. And the rest you know.

Q Did you know Mr. Howard Rushmore?

A I had met Mr. Rushmore on two occasions.

Q Did you ever tell him this story?

A Not to my knowledge. In fact, definitely no.

Q You had not?

A I had not. The first time I saw Mr. Rushmore was when I was writing Cinema on Time, and he appeared in my office and asked for a job on Time. I had heard of him as a movie writer for the Daily Worker, and I told him as an ex-Communist I would have nothing to do with a Communist, and he left my office. And I discovered a few days later he had broken with the Communist Party. I don't know why he did not tell me that, but he did not. The next time

Kisseloff-23914

I saw Howard Rushmore was at my consultation with J. Peters in the Federal Building, when Rushmore introduced me. I would not have recognized him otherwise. Those are the only two occasions.

Q Did you talk to Stribling before you testified?

A I talked to him about five minutes, I guess, before I testified.

Q Now, you said a good long while back that you had gone to church. I would like to ask you what church you joined, and when.

A Under the influence of the same Mr. Wells we have mentioned, I joined the Episcopal Church.

Q When was that?

A I would think in 1942, perhaps. The Priest who baptized me was a close friend of the managing editor on Time. I was not very satisfied within the Episcopal Church, perhaps due to some inadequacies of my own, but I was more and more drawn to Quakerism, and I presently began to attend the meetings at the little Meeting near Westminster. And after a period of some months I was asked if I would like to unite with the Meeting, and I

Kisseloff-23915

and my whole family became members of that Meeting.

Q Now, just a very few more questions, and I think I can finish up, at least for the present. Have you any knowledge of the activities either of Alger Hiss or Priscilla Hiss as Communists prior to your first meeting them in Washington in the summer of 1934?

A No. I once heard somewhere that Priscilla had incautiously taken part in some demonstration in Washington, at least had been present where a demonstration was going on, but beyond that I don't think I know anything about their activities before in that regard.

Q How about Donald Hiss?

A No, I know nothing about his activities prior to my meeting him.

Q Can you explain briefly just what your knowledge of Donald Hiss' activities are? You have said you were introduced to him by either Ware or Peters.

A Yes.

Kisseloff-23916

Q That he attended meetings of this group in St. Mathews Court.

A Yes.

Q How many meetings?

A How many meetings?

Q Yes, to your knowledge.

A I don't know. I would not like to say a definite number. Let me say three or four, to be conservative.

Q And that following that he was separated?

A He was presently separated. I don't know exactly how soon.

Q And he stopped attending meetings, and after that you saw him at Alger Hiss' house?

A Usually.

Q And at times other than the usual times, where did you see him?

A I probably met him at a drug store or in the park somewhere.

Q And what did he do for you? You said he did not get any documents?

A He never did.

Kisseloff-23917

Q Did he recruit any people for you?

A He never did.

Q What did he do to justify his presence in the apparatus?

A I don't know that he ever did anything to justify his presence in the apparatus. The idea was that he would advance in Government somewhat the way his brother did. And as I think I testified, he presently had the opportunity to become a legal adviser to the Philippines Division, and at that time he was told by the Party to do that, much against his will.

Q You think that was against his will?

A I know it was.

Q How do you know it?

A Because he protested. He was working in the Labor Department, in the Immigration Division, I believe, and the plan had been, the Party's plan, and I guess also the Department's plan had been to have him go out in the same capacity in the Bridges deportation hearing.

Q Well, now, how did you know that that was the plan?

A From conversations with Peters and from conversations with Donald Hiss.

Russell 23910

Q What did Donald Hiss tell you?

A Just what I have told you, to which may be

added the fact that he preferred to do that rather than go into the Philippines Division.

Q You mean Donald Hiss told you that the Party told him to work on the Bridges case?

A Of course.

Q And how did he know?

A He talked to Peters, too.

Q Was the Labor Department consulted in this matter?

A The Labor Department was undoubtedly consulted, but not in a way which would lead them to understand the processes of the Communist Party.

Q How was it done?

A I don't know exactly how Donald operated within the Labor Department, but I presume the basis of the choice was on his general ability and interest, perhaps.

Q Well, now, did he object to you about this thing?

Kisseloff-23919

A Did he protest about it?

Q Yes.

A Yes, he did.

Q He told you he did not want to?

A That is right.

Q To go into the State Department?

A That is right. He preferred to go out on the Bridges case.

Q To go out on the Bridges case?

A Yes.

Q Now, when was this?

A That I don't remember. There is a record of the matter somewhere.

Q What?

A There is a record of the matter somewhere.

Q You are quite right about that. Now, can you give us a little more information about the Bridges case? What was that case?

A I have forgotten the circumstances of the Bridges case beyond the fact that the plan was -- the Government was planning I believe to deport Bridges to Australia. Such kind of hearings were involved which would decide whether or not Bridges was deportable. And I seem to recall he was not, since he is still here.

Kissoff 23920

Q What was Donald's function to be?

A I understand that he was to be part of the panel which decided whether or not Bridges was to be deported.

Q In other words, he was to be the hearing officer?

A If that is the word for it.

Q That is the technical word for it. He was to be the hearing officer -- that is your understanding?

A I think so.

Q And he wanted to take that job?

A He did. In fact, my recollection is that he had already been assigned to the case.

Q Your recollection is that he had been assigned to the job of hearing officer?

A I think so. I think so. But I don't believe he was the only hearing officer involved. I think there were probably several.

Q You don't remember the date of this, either, the time of the year, whether the winter, spring or fall?

Kisselloff 23021

A No, I do not.

Q Had the proceedings actually begun against

Bridges at that time?

A I don't remember. Very likely they had.

Q And your recollection is that after he was assigned as hearing officer on the Bridges case, he got this opportunity to go into the State Department?

A If he had been assigned, yes.

Q Well, didn't you say he had?

A No, I said that was my understanding.

Q That is what I say, your recollection.

A Yes. Excuse me.

Q And after that he got this opportunity, and he did not want to go?

A Right.

Q And that the Party insisted that he go?

A That is right.

Q The Party, through you, you say?

A Through me and Peters.

Q Insisted that he go to the State Department?

A Yes.

Kisseloff-23922

Q Now, you say through Peters. Were you present at the time of any conversations with Peters?

A No, I was not.

Q How did you know about it?

A Peters told me.

Q But you yourself had conversations with Donald Hiss on the subject?

A I did.

Q Do you remember how many times?

A Once, I believe.

Q Once. Was any one else there?

A No.

Q Do you remember where the conversations took place?

A I think in Alger's house.

Q Alger was not present?

A He was not.

Q And again, you don't remember -- what house was it at?

A Well, I don't remember that either.

Q You cannot place it at all further than that it was at Alger's house?

Kisseloff-23923

A I could be quite certain it was either P Street or 30th Street. I would be inclined to 30th Street.

Q 30th Street. I think you said you met Mrs. Donald Hiss on one occasion.

A No, I don't believe I did say that. I was not sure, and I thought that I had not.

Q Well, you think you did not meet her?

A I think I did not. My wife met her.

Q Now, have you told us everything that you told the Committee, either on or off the record, that related to the Hisses or about this apparatus?

A I believe so.

Q Did you mention any names to the Committee which you have not mentioned to us?

A No. I am inclined to think I have mentioned more names to you than I mentioned to the Committee.

Q The specific question is not more, but whether you mentioned any names to the Committee that you have not mentioned here?

A Not that I recall.

Kisseloff-23924

Q Now, you said that Hiss was not a registered member of the Party. By that I take it you mean that he did not carry a Party book. How did you know he was a

member of the Communist Party? He paid you dues, didn't he?

A He did occasionally.

Q Why do you say occasionally?

A Because he did not pay them to me regularly. He paid them to me when he had failed to see Henry Collins or J. Peters.

Q You mean Collins continued to collect dues from Hiss?

A He did.

Q After he got into your apparatus?

A Collins was half in my apparatus.

Q Was he the dues collector for the apparatus?

A No, he was a dues collector with the original apparatus.

Q So I understand, but after Hiss had been separated, did Henry Collins continue to collect dues from him?

A He did.

Q How long?

A As far as I know, as long as I knew him.

Kisseloff-23925

Q And you would collect them only -- well, how would it happen that you would do it then?

A If they had not met, for one reason or another, and Alger would send the dues by me to Peters.

Q Did he collect them from anybody else?

A Who?

Q Collins.

A He collected them from his whole apparatus, from the original apparatus.

Q Oh, I understand that, but I mean after you had separated out from that apparatus the two Hiss brothers, did he collect dues from ---

A Yes, my understanding is that he collected Donald's dues through Alger.

Q Through Alger? And that is even after they were separated?

A After they were separated.

Q How about Harry White's dues?

Kisseloff-23926

A No, Harry White, as far as I know paid no dues.

Q Oh, Silverman's dues?

A Silverman's dues, I don't know how he arranged that. I did not have anything to do with that.

Q How about Post?

A Post, I don't know either. He probably continued to pay them to Henry.

MR. MARBURY: Well, gentlemen, we have got to stop tonight. I want to go through these documents, and there are certain obvious questions that ought to be asked about them, where they came from, and all that kind of business. And I don't see how it is possible to cover that ground tonight.

MR. MACMILLAN: Do it tomorrow morning, then.

MR. MARBURY: I am sorry, but I have made an appointment in New York for tomorrow, that it has taken me nearly a month to get the appointment, and I don't think I ought not go to it. When would it be convenient to do it?

THE WITNESS: Do it sometime next week.

MR. MACMILLAN: I don't know.

(Discussion off the record followed.)

Q (By Mr. Marbury) Let me ask you oneQuestion before you leave. You passed these papers on to Colonel Byrov, did you not?

Kisseloff-23927

A Colonel Bykov.

Q Is that his name?

A Bykov.

Q How did they get back into your possession?

A I did not pass these.

Q How?

A I did not pass these. I was prepared to bring them at this time.

Q You just held on to them. Well, did you pass any during this time at all?

A Yes, I did.

Q You mean you passed some on without others?

A That is right.

MR. MARBURY: All right, make it Tuesday.

MR. MACMILLAN: Now, on the record now, can you tell us the dates of the original records?

MR. MARBURY: Of the letters?

MR. MACMILLAN: Letters from Mr. and/or Mrs. Hiss to Mr. Case.

Kissloff-23928

(Discussion off the record followed.)

MR. MARBURY: I seem to have the original

only of one letter.

MR. MACMILLAN: One letter.

MR. MARBURY: No, two letters. One is dated May 28, 1936, and is addressed to Mr. Edward W. Case, and the other is dated May 13, 1936, and is addressed to Mr. Case, both of them having been signed by Mr. Alger Hiss, and they were given to me by Mr. Case from his files.

MR. MACMILLAN: All right.

(Thereupon, at 5:30 o'clock P.M., an adjournment was taken to a date to be later decided upon.)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

There are attached hereto the following documents and exhibits to be placed behind the file in this case.

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Photostatic copies of Documents Qc 5 through Qc 69 ("Baltimore Documents") with photostatic copies of Corresponding State Department Documents.

Two Sets of Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents."

Photostatic copies of State Department Documents which have been identified with "Baltimore Documents" together with Distribution Sheets for the Documents in State Department.

4772

Kisselloff-23930

Photostatic Copies of Four Sheets of Yellow-lined Paper, Allegedly Bearing Handwriting of Harry Dexter White.

Four sheets of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting in pencil, allegedly the handwriting of Harry D. White. Sheets referred to by Whittaker Chambers in his pre-trial deposition 11/17/48.

D. F. X. C - F. G. J. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48

Kisseloff-23932

Balto File 65-1642

I

1/10/38 - Taylor tried to press the Secretary (indirectly through Feis to Hull & Sec.) to hurriedly accept an offer from Hungary of settlement of her 2 million dollar debt to U.S. Govt. The payment offered was trivial. Sec. refused to be hurried & said did not want to establish a pattern on these int. debt. settlements without considering the whole problem. The fact that the Hungarian amount involved was trifling was no reason to accept the offer as it raised matters of principle, precedent, policy etc.
(What is behind Taylor's & and possibly Feis' desire to press M. into an debt settlement arrangement of that character at this time. Why didn't Taylor try to convince Sec. directly instead of surreptitiously via Feis.)

1/9/38 U.S. Naval Captain Ingersoll will remain in London until English want to communicate anything to us with respect to Japanese boycott or exchange controls. He is to act solely as an agent of communication and not discuss matters. Englishmen are not now interested in

Kisseloff-23933

in economic boycotts of against Japan. Some incident may develop which will lead them to be desirous of our cooperation. We are likely to act alone only if unusually bad "incident" occurs such as another Panay incident.

Japan, according to Col. Stong, has increased greatly its storage facilities for oil. Tanks built underground with two layers of thick cement and air space between was protection against bombing.

Reported yesterday ~~though~~ through private dispatches conclusion (unknown - but supposed to be important) that Jap. will not declare war a China for some time at least.

Sec. reading Red Star over China and is quite interested.

Kisseloff-23934

We have just discovered evidence of Japanese "dumping" of textiles into U.S. and are urging importers to put up ~~temporary~~ 100% bond against imports. I expect evidence of dumping will increase.

About 1 month ago the Pres. asked Sec. M. to see what he could place as many obstacles in the path of imports from Japan as possible under existing regulations. We have made only a little progress to date on the matter. ~~But~~ Our purchases from Japan are declining ~~where steadily~~ steadily mostly on items other than silk. Our imports average about two-thirds of last year's average. Part of the decline is due, of course, to our reduction in purchases from all countries.

Japans ~~balance~~ dollar balances in U.S. are not declining much. They are about 50 million dollars.

Purchases of Japanese goods by [illegible] are decreasing sharply while our exports to those countries are increasing.

State Dept. believes ~~British~~ Kisselloff 23935 moves toward Italy and Germany will reduce substantially European fears of war in the near future.

If Japan repeats another incident like the "Panay" incident, Treasury machinery is all ready to embargo Japanese imports into U.S. & freeze her dollar balances. This was done at the Pres. orders. It remains unknown outside of Treasury.

We have just agreed to purchase 50 million more oz. of silver from China. ~~It~~ China ~~has~~ ~~195~~ will have left (almost all in London) ~~to~~ about 100 million oz. of silver. Her dollar balances are almost all gone.

Bullitt just called to Sec. (copy not available) comments by Herriot, Blum, Reynaud to him. Herriot says if he were ~~made~~ premier he would quickly strengthen ties with U.S.S.R. & reassure Czech. that France will at once come to her assistance and if Germany ~~interferes~~ enters Czech. He also intated that if U.S.S.R goes to aid of Czech she would cut through Roumanian ~~neutrality~~ "like butter" and would also get through quickly Latvia & Esthonia against their wishes. Herriot doesn't think there is any chance, however, of his

Kisseloff-23936

becoming Premier.

Reynaud believed the solution of French ~~[illegible]~~ ~~economic~~ economic situation is ~~sharp drop~~ to permit a ~~short~~ sharp drop in the franc, also to form a "national" cabinet that would include all elements. Blum claims he doesn't want to be Premier at this time.

Marchandeau tried feebly to get Eng. & U.S. to agree to support the franc. (Not the slightest chance) The prospects of continued depreciation of franc are very strong.

I have heard nothing as to Capt. Ingersoll's mission in England beyond my earlier explanation. So far as the Treasury is concerned he is supposed to be there in case of another incident with Japan. In that event he would serve as secret liaison man between Eng. & U.S. unknown to anybody as to the nature of his mission. ~~The~~ Chamberlain turned us down at the time of the Panay incident when we asked him whether he would cooperate with us in placing exchange restrictions against Japanese operations in case we decided to do so, but another Kwatchulu incident may bring them around.

Kisseloff-23937

State Dept was eager to accept Hungary's debt offer & sold idea to Sec. M. & President. But Congress doesn't want to begin debt negotiations with Hungary.

'The Van Zeeland report was not taken seriously here.

(via Cochran)

VII

Bachman of the Swiss Nat. Bank said (2/15/38) that the Japanese have recently put out a feeler to some of his banks for a loan for industrial development in Manchukuo. However, his bankers had not sufficient interest in such a proposition even to submit it to the National Bank for consideration and possible approval."

"Schacht impressed me - and some of my friends also - as finding some hope in the Van Zeeland report as a basis for a possible approach between German and the British and the French.

Schacht said he positively did not know what had taken place at the meeting of Ribbentrop Hitler and Schuschnigg.

65 big sheets
4 little slips

Kisseloff-23940

Four sheets of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting in pencil, allegedly the handwriting of Harry D. White. Sheets referred to by Whittaker Chambers in his pre-trial deposition 11/17/48.

D. P. E. C - F. C. J. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48

Balto File 65-1042

Kisseloff-23941

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Kisseloff-23942

in economic boycotts of against Japan. Some incident may develop which will lead them to be desirous of our cooperation. We are likely to act alone only if unusually bad "incident" occurs such as another Panay incident.

Japan, according to Col. Stimson, has increased greatly its storage facilities for oil. Tanks built underground with two layers of thick cement and air space between was protection against bombing.

Reported yesterday ~~through~~ through private dispatches connection (unknown - but supposed to be important) that Jap. will not declare war a China for some time at least.

Sec. reading Red Star over China and is quite interested.

Kisseloff-23943

We have just discovered evidence of Japanese "dumping" of textiles into U.S. and are requiring importers to put up ~~[illegible]~~ 100% bond against imports. I expect evidence of dumping will increase.

1. About 1 month ago the Pres. asked Sec. M. to secretly place as many obstacles in the path of imports from Japan as possible under existing regulations. We have made only a little progress to date on the matter ~~that~~ Our purchases from Japan are declining ~~slowly steadily~~ steadily mostly on items other than silk. Our imports average about two-thirds of last year's average. Part of the decline is due, of course, to ~~[illegible]~~ our reduction in purchases from all countries.

2. Japans ~~balance~~ dollar balances in U.S. are not declining much. They are about 50 million dollars.

3. Purchases of Japanese goods by [illegible] are decreasing sharply while our exports to those countries are increasing.

Kisseloff-23944

State Dept. believes British moves toward Italy and Germany will reduce substantially European fears of war in the near future.

If Japan repeats another incident like the "Panay" incident, Treasury machinery is all ready to embargo Japanese imports into U.S. & freeze her dollar balances. This was done at the Pres. orders. It remains unknown outside of Treasury.

We have just agreed to purchase 50 million more oz. of silver from China. ~~It~~ China ~~has~~ ~~194~~ will have left (almost all in London) ~~of~~ about 100 million oz. of silver. Her dollar balances are almost all gone.

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Kisseloff-23945

becoming Premier.

Reynaud believed the solution of French ~~[illegible]~~ ~~economic~~ economic situation is ~~sharp drop~~ to permit a ~~short~~ sharp drop in the franc. Also to form a "national" cabinet that would include all elements. Blum claims he doesn't want to be Premier at this time.

Marchandeau tried feebly to get Eng. & U.S. to agree to support the franc. (Not the slightest chance) The prospects of continued depreciation of franc are very strong.

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Kisseloff-23946

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Kisseloff-23947

(via Cochran)

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"Schacht impressed me - and some of my friends also - as finding some hope in the Van Zeeland report as a basis for a possible approach between Germany and the British and the French.

Schacht said he positively did not know what had taken place at the meeting of Ribbentrop Hitler and Schuschnigg.

65 big sheets
4 little ships

Kisseloff-23949

65 big ships
4 little ships

Kisseloff-23950

Four sheets of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting in pencil, allegedly the handwriting of Harry D. White. Sheets referred to by Whittaker Chambers in his pre-trial deposition 11/17/48.

F. B. I. O - F. O. J. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48

Delta File 6-1612

kisseloff-23951

11/10/38 - Taylor tried to press the Soviets (when they thought this to Hull & S.) to humanitarian accept an offer from Hungary of settlement of their 2 million dollar debt to U.S. Sov. The payment offered was trivial. Sec. refused to be bamboozled, said did not want to establish a pattern in this int. debt settlement without considering the whole problem. The fact was the Hungarian amount involved was trifling was no reason to accept the offer as a sound matter of principle, precedent, policy etc. (What is behind Taylor's & and probably Fis. desire to press M. into an debt settlement arrangement of that character at this time, why didn't Taylor try to convince Sec. about the matter of sympathetic over Fis.)

11/9/38 U.S. Consul Captain Raymond will remain in London until English want to communicate anything to us with respect to Japan. Kissloff 23952 could. He is to act solely as an agent of communication and as disinterested. Englishmen are not now interested in

in economic benefits of against Japan. Some incident may develop which will cause them to be suspicious of our competition. We are likely to get blame only if unusually bad "incident" occurs such as another Panay incident.

Japan, according to Col. Fang, has moved practically its storage facilities for oil. Tanks built underground with two layers of thick cement and air space between as protection against bombing.

Reported yesterday through private channels, connection (unknown but suspected to be reputable) that Gen. Ho will not declare war a claim for some time at least.

See. reading Red Star Over China and "Gate" [illegible]

Kisseloff-23953

We have just discussed evidence of Japanese dumping of textiles into U.S. and our urgent impulse to put up ~~tariffs~~ 100% fixed against imports. I suspect evidence of dumping, only means.

Almost I would go the Pres. asked Sec. M. to formulate a policy of textiles in the path of imports from Japan as possible under existing legislation. We have made only a little progress to date on the matter. Our purchases from Japan are declining, but steadily mounting on other than silk. Our imports average first two thirds of last year's average. Part of the decline is due, of course, to our reduction in purchases from all countries.

Japan's balance of payments balances in U.S. are not declining much. They are about 50 million dollars.

Purchases of Japanese goods by our declining sharply while our exports to the countries are increasing.

Sec. M. suggested below, Rissoloff, 28954 more focused study and planning will reduce total unfully important form of war in the Far East.

If Japan repeats another incident like the "Panay" incident, Germany machinery is all ready to embargo Japanese imports into U.S. & freeze her dollar balances. This was done at the first, today. It remains unknown outside of Germany.

We have just agreed to provide some more funds for China. The Chinese have left (almost all in London) an about 100 million $ of funds. Her dollar balances are about 200 $ mil.

Bullitt just called to say (say not available) comments by Daladier, Blum, Reynaud at him. Hariot said he was much pleased he would quickly straighten this with U.S.S.R. & recognize Czech. The French will at once come to her military and air assistance against Czech. He also told that if U.S.S.R. gets rid of Czech they would cut through Roumanian resistance "like butter" and [illegible] Through quick victory, Germany would [illegible] their wishes. Hariot doubted that there is any chance of his

Kisselaff 23955

[illegible] Bureau

[illegible] Raymond [illegible] the sub-
[illegible] a [illegible] solution to
a [illegible] sharp dip in the
for a national [illegible]
[illegible] element. Blum claims he
at this time
Mindful [illegible] Treasury
to agree to support the fu
change. The purpose of cu
hence are very strong.
I have heard nothing as t
[illegible] in England beyond my
So far as the Treasury is con
to be then in case of another
In that event he would [illegible]
[illegible] Eng., U.S. under
the return of his mission. D
[illegible] Blum at the time of the
[illegible] hinted that he
with us in placing exchange
depreciation operations in case
another. Nothing [illegible]
around.

State Dept. [illegible] Kisseloff-23956 [illegible]
draft offer [illegible] idea to
[illegible] Congress don't want to [illegible]
[illegible]

Kisseloff-23957

Nat, Bank

recently put ou

the loan for

"Thomas

Four sheets of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting in pencil, allegedly the handwriting of Harry D. White. Sheets referred to by Whittaker Chambers in his pre-trial deposition 11/17/48.

D. F. X. C - F. G. J. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48

Delto File 65-1642

Kisseloff-23958

11/10/38 Taylor tried to press the Soviet Union through us to Hull & S. J. to accept an offer from Hungary of [illegible] has 2 million dollars debt to U.S. payment offered was [illegible] to be turned over [illegible] to a pattern [illegible] without considering the whole problem. The Hungarian counsel involved was [illegible] to accept the offer [illegible] matters of principle, [illegible] (what is behind Taylor's and [illegible] desire to press M. into an [illegible] arrangement of that character [illegible] disliked Taylor try to convince [illegible] model of sumptuously [illegible]

11/9/38 U.S. named Captain Ingersoll with [illegible] until Eyleth went to [illegible] anything [illegible] expect to depend by [illegible] a [illegible] only a [illegible] of communication [illegible] Eyleth [illegible]

Kisseloff-23959

in economic boycotts against Japan. Some incident may develop which will [illegible] the business of our corporation. We are [illegible] to [illegible] at the only of unusually bad incident or such as another Panay incident.

Japan, according to [illegible], has [illegible] to storage facilities for oil. Tanks built underground with two layers of thick cement and air space between as protection against bombing. Japanese system very thorough provides for emergency (unknown but suspect [illegible] unpleasant) that Japan will not be [illegible] for any [illegible] at least.

So, really, Pel Tan are [illegible] and [illegible] without [illegible]

We have just discussed evidence of Japanese "dumping" of textiles into U.S. and are urging impediments to put up tariffs 100% and against imports of cotton textiles of dumping nature.

About 1 month ago the Pres. asked Sec. M. to [illegible] many obstacles in the path of imports from Japan as possible under existing legislation. We have made only a little progress to date on the matter. Our purchases from Japan are declining, but still steadily mounting on the other hand silk. Our imports average about two thirds of last year's average. Part of this decline is due of course to our reduction in purchases from all countries.

Japan's balance of balances in U.S. are not declining much. They are about 50 million dollars.

Purchases of Japanese goods by an decreasing strongly and are opposed to the countries are increasing.

Kisseloff-23961

State Dept. believes Britain moves toward Italy and Germany will reduce [illegible] European form of war in the [illegible]

If Japan repeats another incident like the "Panay" incident, Army machinery is all ready to embargo Japanese imports into U.S. & freeze her dollar balances. This was done at the time, so far it remains unknown outside of Treasury.

We have just agreed to purchase 3 million ounces of silver from China. So China has 4½ million left (almost all in London) or about 100 million ozs. of silver. Her dollar balances are about 100 ozs.

Kisseloff-23962

Bullitt just about to see. (Copy not available) Cannot by honor, I am, propound it to him. Hornbeck says if he was made premier he would quickly straighten his world U.S. & R.S. reason. Says the Italians are all anxious to have Mussolini at Easter. Telephoned Cyd.

He also is doubtful that U.S. will get out of Cyd. He would cut through Romanian neutrality like butter and would do just through quickly Latvia & Estonia just their wishes. He said he doubt that the [illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

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Photostatic Copies of Documents

Qc 74 through Qc 131

Kisseloff-23966

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1410030-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 252
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich

DATE: October 12, 1951

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: JAHAN
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

Referral/Consult

There are attached hereto the following documents and exhibits to be placed behind the file in this case.

74-1333

Box 17

K 323
300
349
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440-459
460-499
500-559
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605
600-649
650-669
670-
700-736
746-749

74-1333

K-670-999

Kisseloff-23560

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)

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DESCRIPTION

Negative

74-1333

K-650-669

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)

CAN NOT

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K-400- K-439

DOC LAB NOTE

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K-440- K-459

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 3-45
Division Three

To: 7/2/53, 1953

___Director
___Mr. Tolson
___Mr. Clegg
___Mr. Glavin
___Mr. Ladd
___Mr. Nichols
___Mr. Rosen
___Mr. Tracy
___Mr. Callahan
___Mr. H. L. Edwards
___Mr. Jones
___Mr. Newman
___Mr. Parsons
___Mr. Q. Tamm

___Chief Clerk
___Wash. Field Div.
___Ident. Div.
___FBI Lab.
___Mail Room
___Messenger Room

___Mr. Krahling
___Mr. Preston
___See me

___M Chek Room 7338

Mechanical Section

DOC LAB NOTE

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Negative

74-1333

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K-605

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K-350-399

Charged to

Case No.

74-1333

Date

12/21/00

Kisseloff-23575

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K-600-649

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Kisseloff-28011

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Kisseloff-28012

7-13

FBI LABORATORY

_____, 1953

___Mr. Harbo	7625	___Mrs. Gusack	7612
___Mr. Parsons	7121	___Miss Burleson	7601
___Mr. Bowles	7601	___Miss Johnson	7601
___Mr. Blackburn	7147	___Mr. Holland	7608
___Mr. Blaine	7147	___Mr. Lilja	7609
___Mr. Bohn	7609	___Mr. Marshall	7613
___Mr. Brittain	7617	___Mr. Mesnig	7607
___Mr. Cadigan	7330	___Mr. Miller	7619
___Mr. Campbell	7607	___Mr. Shaneyfelt	7619
___Mr. Casey	7613	___Mr. Thompson	7338
___Mr. Dahlgren	7605	___Mr. Tunstall	7336
___Mr. Davis	7617	___Mr. Webb	7338
___Mr. Delaney	7613	___Mr. Williams	7330
___Mr. Dingle	7601	___Lab. Files	7621
___Mr. English	7336	___S.F.P.S.	7621
___Mr. Farrell	7605	___Mail Room	5533
___Mr. Feehan	7615	___Mr. Downing	6228 IB
___Records Section		___Mr. Woodley	5533
✓Mr. Krahling	7620		
___Outgoing Mail	7603	___Reading Room	5531

___M _____ Room _____

Please file

negatives

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Please Handle _____
Please Initial _____
Note & Route #1

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Document Section

Kisseloff 28013

DOC LAB NOTE

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Kisseloff-28014

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Kisseloff-28016

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Justice Building
Mr. Meang
Doc Lab
Rm # 7607

Kisseloff-28017

ıction

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Mr. & Mrs. K. Nimmelbrodt

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Remarks

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Order Finished

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Kisseloff-28023

DOC LAB NOTE

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No.

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Order

Remarks

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Order Finished

Reorder

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74-1333

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Kisseloff-28026

Send to Mr. Kabling for filing in

74-1333

Negatives & Transparencies
for filing

DOC LAB NOTE

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INITIALS	REQUESTERS FULL NAME	COMPUTER NUMBER	DATE	BY
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

F307

Kisseloff-25021

74 - 1333 - 106

Baltimore, Maryland
December 3, 1948

I, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, make the following statement to FLOYD L. JONES and DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel, but I have waived same after consulting with my counsel in connection with the making of this statement.

I am presently a defendant in a civil action brought against me by ALGER HISS in Federal Court in Baltimore, Maryland. In connection with a pre-trial deposition being taken at the request of counsel for Mr. HISS, on November 17, 1948, I produced in evidence 65 typewritten documents and 4 small pieces of white paper on which appeared handwriting that, according to my recollection, is the handwriting of ALGER HISS. The 65 pages of documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents which were turned over to me by ALGER HISS during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938. These documents have been in the possession of NATHAN LEVINE, my wife's nephew, who now resides on Sterling Place in Brooklyn, New York. He is a lawyer and has an office on 42nd Street near Broadway, believed to be in the Newsweek Building. When I gave him these documents shortly after I broke with the Party in 1938, he was living in his mother's house at 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. When

Levine interviewed 7-8

Kisselloff-25022

I gave them to him, I asked him to hide them for me and, if anything happened to me, that he should open them and make them public. He didn't know the contents of these documents or where they came from. They were in a brown manila envelope. I got them from him on Sunday, November 14, 1948, at his mother's house in Brooklyn. They were hidden in a dumb waiter shaft in his mother's house. There were also contained in this envelope three cans of undeveloped film and two strips of developed film which I will mention later. I went to LEVINE's house to get the small pieces of paper containing HISS' handwriting and had forgotten about the documents and the film until they were turned over to me.

Handwritings compared & identified JGB

Also included in this brown envelope were four yellow-lined sheets of paper in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. I had mentioned this handwriting in my deposition on November 17, 1948. The reason I did not introduce the three cans of film at the deposition was because it was undeveloped. I did not introduce the two strips of developed negative film was because I wanted to keep all the film together and possibly have the film developed and made readable at a later date.

Kisseloff-25023

I did not introduce the handwritten pages turned over to me by HARRY DEXTER WHITE on advice of counsel because they thought it was irrelevant. The handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE described above has been in the possession of my attorneys since November 17, 1948, the date of the pre-trial deposition. The three cans of undeveloped film as well as the

two strips of developed negative film were turned over by me to two investigators of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at my home in Westminster, Maryland, on Thursday night, December 2, 1948, in response to a subpoena presented by them to me on that date.

I have no other documents whatever of this nature now.

Walter Henry Pegman interviewed JEG

As far as I can recall, the undeveloped film in the cans described above contained photographs of original documents that came out of the State Department and the Bureau of Standards. The bulk of the documents from the State Department were turned over to me by ALGER HISS. Others were turned over to me possibly by JULIAN WALLEIGH. I assume that these were classified Confidential and Strictly Confidential, the same as some of the documents that I presented on November 17, 1948.

Walleigh interviewed JEG

The documents that were presented by me at the deposition were copies or condensations of State Department documents. These copies were turned over to me by ALGER HISS during the latter part of 1937 and the first part of 1938 as indicated by the dates on the documents. These documents were given to me for delivery to a Colonel BYKOV, who had previously been introduced to ALGER HISS, at which time ALGER HISS agreed to furnish documents from the State Department to me for delivery to Colonel BYKOV. ALGER HISS was well aware that Colonel BYKOV was the head of a Soviet underground organization. It is possible that some of the 65 documents that I presented at the deposition were photographed and copies of the photographs were turned over to Colonel BYKOV. I didn't

Kisseloff-25024

destroy the documents because I was preparing to break with the Party in about April, 1938.

Some of the documents supplied by HISS were copied on a typewriter in ALGER HISS' home by him or his wife, and then turned over to me. In other instances, original documents from the State Department were turned over to me by ALGER HISS and taken by me in most instances to photographers to be copied, the original documents then being returned to ALGER HISS the same night to be returned by him to the State Department. One of these photographers was an individual named FELIX, whose last name I do not know, the name FELIX being a pseudonym to the best of my belief. FELIX was a member of my Communist apparatus and resided in an apartment, either on or in the vicinity of Konig Street, in Baltimore, Maryland. FELIX was placed in the Communist apparatus for the purpose of photographing documents of this nature. The usual procedure when I obtained these documents from ALGER HISS was for me to meet FELIX at some pre-arranged point in either Baltimore or Washington, at which time I would turn the documents to be photographed over to him. The documents would be returned to me the same night and I would in turn deliver them back to ALGER HISS the same night. At a later date, FELIX would turn over to me the developed or undeveloped film, which I in turn would deliver to Colonel BYKOV. ALGER HISS was aware of the fact that the documents were being photographed for delivery to Colonel BYKOV.

Felix believed identified with Samuel J. Roberts JZG

Another photographer was utilized occasionally for the same purpose described above, namely, DAVID CARPENTER, who was a Baltimorean. He did

Carpenter identified as Sadie Zimmerman JZG

Kisseloff-25025

his photography at the house of a man, a Communist, who was employed by Ludwig Bauman Company. This house was located in southeast Washington, the exact location of which I don't remember. DAVID CARPENTER was a Communist and a member of my Communist apparatus. I followed the same procedure in the handling of documents to be photographed by DAVID CARPENTER as described above in the case of FELIX.

Concerning the four pieces of yellow paper on which appears handwritten notes of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, these are examples of material that HARRY WHITE made available to me from the Treasury Department for delivery to Colonel DYKOV. I met HARRY WHITE always in Washington and he insisted upon having the meetings near his home. Many of them were in front of a theater in the vicinity of Ordway and Connecticut Avenue, N.W., located on the righthand side of Connecticut Avenue, going north. At other times, I would meet him and we would drive around in his automobile. Some of the material that he gave me, I remember, were Office of Naval Intelligence reports signed by a Captain PULISTON. I don't exactly remember what they were about. He also furnished me reports about activities in the Far East. However, the supply of his material was thin. I remember one time he described to me a meeting between the Russian Ambassador, OUMANSKY, and Secretary of the Treasury MORGANTHAU. He reported on how OUMANSKY acted at this meeting. This was one way the Russians had of checking on their representatives. This particular report was given to me orally and I passed it on to Colonel DYKOV, as well as other material that WHITE furnished to me.

Kisseloff-25026

I was introduced to Colonel BYKOV by J. PETERS in New York City, I believe in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, during the end of 1936 or the first part of 1937. He was introduced to me under the name "PETER", a Russian underground worker, and I was told by J. PETERS that I was to help him. Later on, WALTER KRYVITSKY told me that "PETER" was actually Colonel BYKOV, and that he was with the Fourth Section of the Red Army Intelligence. I think that Colonel BYKOV had recently arrived in this country. J. PETERS appeared considerably disturbed, due to the fact that Colonel BYKOV wanted to work his way into the American Communist Party underground apparatus in Washington, D.C., because it apparently meant that PETERS would eventually lose control of this apparatus in Washington, D.C. However, J. PETERS could not do anything about this. Colonel BYKOV wanted to know something about the personnel in the apparatus and questioned me very closely about them. He wanted to meet some of them.

The first person that he met in the apparatus was ALGER HISS. In the spring of 1937, I arranged a meeting between ALGER HISS and Colonel BYKOV. HISS went to New York where I met him at a place somewhere near the Brooklyn Bridge. We then proceeded to a movie house quite a distance out in Brooklyn. HISS and I waited on a bench in the mezzanine of the theater, and BYKOV emerged from the audience and I

Kisseloff-25027

introduced him to ALGER HISS.

Collins + Silverman

I arranged for similar meetings in Brooklyn, New York, between Colonel BYKOV and HENRY COLLINS, the Treasurer of the original Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D.C. and an employee of the Department of Agriculture. I also arranged meetings between Colonel BYKOV and HARRY DEXTER WHITE and GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C. I believe that Colonel BYKOV met each of these people only on one occasion. He wanted to size them up as individuals, to discuss with them their work for him and the prospects of further developing their work, and also, possibly, to check on me.

Collins interviewed by NYP 7-9

At the time of the meeting with HISS, after leaving the theater Colonel BYKOV raised the question of procuring documents from the State Department, and ALGER HISSagreed. Following the meeting, ALGER HISS began to supply a consistent flow of material from the State Department, such as the type of documents that I presented at the pre-trial deposition on November 17, 1948. I want to say that as far as I can remember, I have never discussed the existence of the documents that I presented at the pre-trial deposition with anyone. Neither have I told any Governmental agency or Government body concerning the existence of these documents. I have never discussed with anyone the procuring of any documents from Government agencies for transmittal to Colonel BYKOV.

Kissloff-25028

In testifying to various Government agencies over the last ten years, I have had two purposes in mind. The first was to stop the Communist conspiracy. The second was to try to preserve the human elements involved. In this sense, I was shielding these people. For these reasons, I have not previously mentioned the procuring and passing of any documents.

I have read the above statement consisting of this and seven other pages in typewriting, double-spaced, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

Witnessed: /s/_____

Kisseloff-25029

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1410030-1

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DATE 03/7/88 BY SP3 #186,895

Kisseloff-25030

ENCLOSURE 74-1333-104

74-1333
ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-25131

4 sheets of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting in pencil, allegedly the handwriting of Harry D. White. Sheets referred to by Whittaker Chambers in his pretrial deposition 11/17/48

#246,845

D.F.X.C - F.G.J. Kisseloff-25032 12/3/48

BALTO FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/88 BY SP8BTP/jp

74-1333 Kc8
FBI
LABORATORY

H. D. White
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

AIR MAIL

Mrs. H. D. White
4000 Cathedral Av.
Westchester Apt. 114-B
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

VIA AIR MAIL

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS
DATE

Mr. White
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
1818 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

VIA AIR MAIL

Mrs. F. D. White
4000 Cathedral Ave
Westchester Apt 114-B
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

meal a day, and take advantage of the reduced housework to give your arm a rest.

On the plane I read B. Fitz's Daughter by Marquand. I liked it though like so many of the writers these days their portrayal of new Yorker is much inferior to the rest of their writing. Now the bus I think you would enjoy it should you run out of reading material.

Good lord - how far behind in living standards are all these countries compared to U.S. We don't have ~~something~~ some of the good things they have - but even those good things ~~—~~ largely consist of the simple living imported by backward industrial development. To get some idea of the felt power, wealth and respect in which the U.S. is ~~held~~ regarded it is necessary to travel to Central or So. America.

We have our disappointments in Uruguay but I think we would find a prolonged stay in most of these Latin American areas very depressing. Mexico City might be an exception if we knew Spanish well enough to carry on a good conversation. Spanish is not difficult. I wish I had learned it instead of German. I think I'd advise the Kids to ~~study~~ take a course in it if they easily can. After all the peoples of over 20 countries speak it. You could pick it up in two months time convenient.

Maybe when I get to Chile there will be a letter from you. With love

Henry

Kisseloff-25034

74-1333-109

Kc8

4 23

HOTEL DE CORTES
AV. HIDALGO 85
MEXICO, D. F.

Mrs. H. D. White
Westchester Apt. 114
Cathedral Ave
Washington, D.C.

CORREO AEREO · VIA AIR MAIL

Alley 845

3/7/88

SP 8157.61

HOTEL DE CORTES
AV. HIDALGO NUMERO 85
MEXICO, D. F.

Sat. night.

Anne dearest,

Arrived to-day after a rather long night sitting up. We flew most of Mexico City over the clouds so I could not see much, but the city itself was in full view - in a sort of flat saucer surrounded by fairly high hills - or small mountains.

It's so interesting to come to a foreign city with its slow tempo, Moorish trolleys, people dressed in such a variety of simple garb, - so ranging from good clothes almost a la N.Y. to the simplest of cotton old dresses, old overalls and no shoes. The shops, too, are so hand-me-down (except of course in the main shopping centre) and the contents a mixture of cheap 5 & 10 cent stuff to interesting hand wrought iron work, trinkets and gadgets.

Mr Gomez met me at the station and

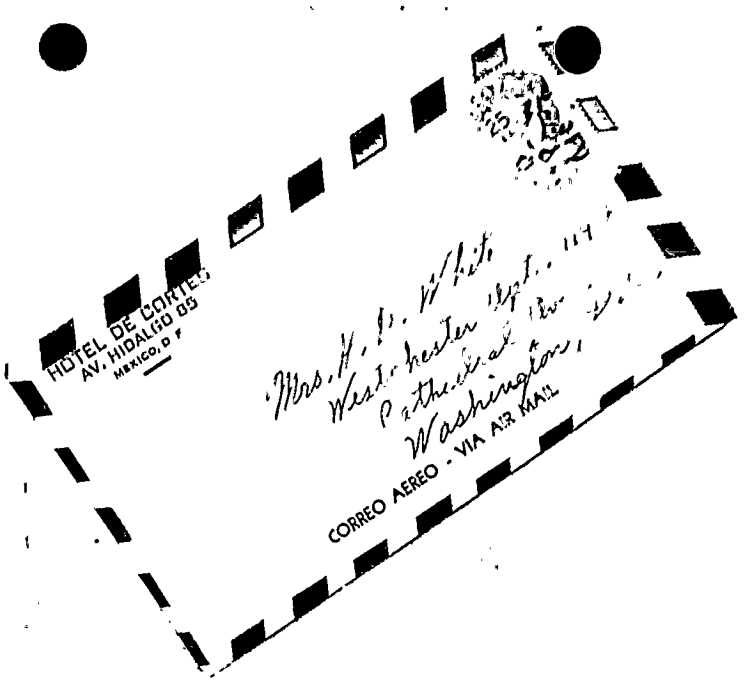

after washing up at this quaint hotel - right on a teeming square in the small business section but very near the Bank of Mexico (The building is a couple of hundred yrs old but the plumbing is new) we had a late lunch or early dinner at his home. Mrs. Gomez asked much after you. She was very hospitable. In the late evening they went to dinner with us as my guests and toured the city. There has been no chance to discuss monetary problems of Mexico yet. Incidentally the Gomez have a very darling baby 15 mos. old. They have been married some 20 years I think and this is their first! She claims she has to work fairly hard despite a nurse for the child, a cook, and a maid. Mrs. G. says their all so terribly inefficient.

They are going to take me to a bull fight tomorrow though I warned them I shall root for the bulls. I think we shall leave for Costa Rica on Tues. but the something depends on whether we are able to cover enough economic discussions by then.

I feel good and am drinking beer and coca-cola galore. The weather is perfect and I'm glad to be here for a few days. There is no doubt but that you must soon spend a few weeks in Mexico. I know you will love it. Love Dad.

74-1333-109

7 168

Kc9

Gran Hotel #24, 845
Managua, Nic.

Calle Gran Hotel

Fri. afternoon

3/7/88

Well, Anne dear, there are doubtless hotter places than this in the world, but I haven't been in them. I arrived this noon by plane from Costa Rica, and I'd grab the first one out were it not for the negotiations to be conducted. We meet the monetary authorities for a long session in the late afternoon and another one will be held tomorrow morning. We have a scheduled meeting with the President of this beautiful Republic tomorrow and leave for Guatemala as soon thereafter as possible - Sunday A.M., I believe. From there to Mexico City where I hope to crystallize some exploratory discussions. They were too vague up to now to draw any conclusions. I must be in Panama on Wed. to meet Santos-Filho. We both then go to Ecuador and then Bolivia.

Our visit in Costa Rica was more successful than I had hoped for, and fully justified my position before the Board and my trip here. We were met by an imposing delegation

74-1333 Kc10

FBI LABORATORY

15 58

Kc 10

Kisseloff-25040

dinned, cocktailed, and shown the country-side. Costa-Rica is beautiful and the climate and weather perfect this time of the year. From May to Dec. I believe it rains buckets every day. You and I must visit this country and spend about a week there. Beautiful city, scenery, coffee plantations everywhere, and ~~a clean~~ an unusually clean but uninteresting capital.

I'll give you an interesting account of our negotiations some day, but suffice to say we had complete success in achieving our objective. We had a long talk with the President of the country and altogether got what we wanted. It would have been impossible to have got such results without ~~a top~~ conferences on the ground.

I've been well though the days are hectic. I do not have any time to myself except on the plane while note taking with Gomez. I'll doubtless be tired before I'm through but I'll sure ~~have~~ learn a good deal about the financial and monetary problems of these countries. Incidentally, I gave them some darn good advice - and they recognize it as such.

It seems that I've been away for so long already. I want to hear from you so I'll call you up from Mexico - probably Tuesday late afternoon or Wed. early morning. Be sure to go to that doctor about treatment for your arm.

With love, Dad.

74-1333-109 15 59

Kc10

Kisseloff-25042

Four sheets of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting in pencil, allegedly the handwriting of Harry D. White. Sheets referred to by Whittaker Chambers in his pre-trial deposition 11/17/48.

D. F. X. C - F. G. J. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48

Balto File 65-1642 #246,845

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DATE 3/7/88 BY SP8B7 Kiss

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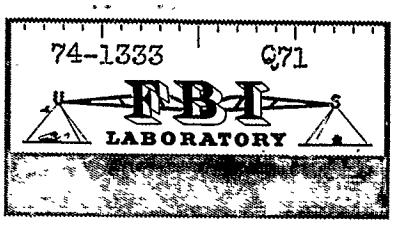
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FBI LABORATORY

74-1333-109

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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74-1333-1137

INFORMATION CONCERNING

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, also known as
Jay David Whittaker Chambers,
Vivian Chambers, John Kelly

September 5, 1948

Kisseloff-26112

ENCLOSURE

14-1233-12X1

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-12-2011

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 5, 1948

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, also known as
Jay David Whittaker Chambers,
Vivian Chambers, John Kelly;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~Classified information herein is confined only to those portions marked on pages 123, 142 and 146~~

~~Classified by 4842~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2 and 3~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
~~2/23/77, PWK.~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4.2 1,2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 4-2-91
PWK/es 4/2/81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hayes
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]ton
Mr. [illegible]

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September 5, 1948

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, also known as
Jay David Whittaker Chambers,
Vivian Chambers, John Kelly;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING ALGER HISS

When Whittaker Chambers was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 13, 1942, he described a Communist underground movement in Washington, D. C., of which he had been a member for approximately four years, ending in the Spring of 1937. Chambers declared that this group was headed by Harold Ware and that a number of its members were Government employees. He said that one of the members of this group, which was a part of the underground organization of the Communist Party, was Alger Hiss.

In the copy of the notes obtained from Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State, in June, 1943, and which had been set down by Mr. Berle during an interview in 1939 with Chambers concerning this same Communist underground Government group, Alger Hiss was described as follows:

"Alger Hiss

Ass't. to Sayre - CP - 1937
Members of the underground Comm. - Active
Baltimore boys -
Wife - Priscilla Hiss - Socialist -
Early days of the New Deal"

When Chambers was again interviewed by Bureau Agents in May, 1945, he again stated that Hiss was a member of a Communist underground group headed by Harold Ware. He specifically stated that Hiss, while he was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group and that he had usually been in attendance when meetings of this group were held at Henry Collins' home. He said that when Hiss went with the Senate (Nye) Committee investigating the munitions industry, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them but would meet socially with a number of them and was particularly close to Marian Bachrack, the sister of John J. Abt who, according to Chambers, was also a member of the same Communist group and was elected its leader upon the death of Harold Ware.

Asked whether or not he believed Hiss might have broken with the Communist Party, Chambers stated that he had no reason to believe that he had "dropped out." As a reason for this belief, Chambers explained that after he, Chambers, had broken away from the Communist Party, he had made a special trip to Hiss' home in the Georgetown section of Washington for the purpose of talking Hiss into breaking away from the Party also. Chambers said that when he arrived there, Hiss' wife, Priscilla, was the only one presentand that while Chambers momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom, he observed Mrs. Hiss immediately go to the telephone, obviously to get in touch with Party members. Chambers said he immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of Alger Hiss. When Hiss came, they had dinner together at Hiss' home. Chambers said that he then talked with Hiss all night in an effort to persuade him to leave the Party. He said that Hiss with tears streaming down his face had refused to break with the Communists and that he had given as his reason for not breaking away his loyalty to his friends and principles.

Chambers further declared that he had endeavored to persuade Hiss to leave the Communist Party because he personally had great regard for Hiss and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to break with the Communist Party. Chambers pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

(100-25824-22, 27, 36)

Chambers was again interviewed specifically concerning Hiss on March 28, 1946, at which time he declared that he was unable to elaborate on the information concerning Hiss' connection with the Communist Party which he had furnished in 1942 and 1945. He stated that he had absolutely no information that would conclusively prove that Hiss held a membership card in the Communist Party or that he was an actual dues paying member of the Communist Party even while he was active prior to 1937. He volunteered that he knew that in 1937 Hiss was favorably impressed with the Communist movement and was of the present opinion that Hiss still had the same beliefs.

(100-25824-38)

ALGER HISS INTERVIEWED IN SILVERMASTER CASE
ON JUNE 2, 1947

In November, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley indicated that Alger Hiss had been connected with a Soviet espionage group in Washington. As a result, Hiss was interviewed by Bureau agents on June 2, 1947. On that occasion, he denied having any connection with the Communist Party or that he had engaged in any kind of espionage activity. He further stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers.

He added that at least he could recall no one by that name as being one of his acquaintances. He further stated that as far as he could recall no individual by that name had ever visited his home on any occasion. He did acknowledge in a signed statement that, among others, he knew Charles Kramer, Leon Pressman, Henry Collins, John J. Abt since the early 1930's, mentioning that he could not recall Perlo too well. It is noted that all of these individuals were stated by Chambers to have been members of the Communist underground government group in Washington of which Hiss was alleged by Chambers to have been a member.

(65-56402-118; 100-25824-36)

NO INDICATION FOUND IN BUREAU FILES
THAT HISS KNEW CHAMBERS

A search of the Bureau files has disclosed no indication that Alger Hiss knew J. D. Whittaker Chambers at any time prior to his admission to the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 25, 1948, upon being confronted with Chambers that he had known Chambers but only as George Crosley, a free lance writer, whom he had known in 1935 in Washington.

OTHERS WHO MAY BE ABLE TO STATE THAT HISS KNEW CHAMBERS IN COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND GOVERNMENT GROUP AT WASHINGTON IN 1930's

When J. D. Whittaker Chambers was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 10, 1945, Chambers explained that after he was assigned to work with Harold Ware, who was the head of a Communist underground government group, he came to learn the identities of its members inasmuch as he met them on numerous occasions. Among those he could readily recall as having attended group meetings were: John J. Abt, Leon Pressman, Henry H. Collins Jr., Victor Perlo (Chambers first referred to him as Nathan Perlow but subsequently identified him as Victor Perlo), Nathan Witt,_____Post (Chambers described him as editor in 1939 of the State Department's Foreign Service Journal. Consequently this is believed to be Richard Howell Post who is known to have served in that capacity)., Charles Kramer, Donald Hiss, Alger Hiss.

Chambers said he recalled that Alger Hiss while employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had, on several occasions, met with Harold Ware's group and that he had usually attended the group meetings when they were held at Henry Collins' house.

Chambers furthermentioned that the members of the group would also meet, although not as a group, at the violin studio in Washington belonging to Helen Ware, which was generally regarded by them to be the headquarters of the group leader Harold Ware.

Chambers also said that Peter (subsequently identified as Alexander Stevens) frequently came to Washington to attend meetings of the underground group whenever he felt the group needed a pep talk or required special instructions.

Consequently, it would appear from the above information that Abt, Pressman, Collins, Perlo, Kramer, Post, Witt, Donald Hiss and possibly Helen Ware may be able to state from personal knowledge that Alger Hiss knew Whittaker Chambers as a member of the Communist underground group at sometime during the period from 1933 to 1937 when Chambers has admitted he had worked for the Communist Party in Washington. (100-25824-36)

CHAMBERS EMPLOYED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN 1937-38

Chambers was interviewed in 1942 and again in 1945 concerning the operations of a Communist underground organization in Washington among government employees. There is no reference in the Bureau's files that he mentioned on either of these occasions that he had been employed by the Federal Government while still a member of the Communist underground group.

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Kisseloff-26123

However, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 30, 1948, Chambers stated that he had worked on a "boondoggling" job in the Research Department of the Railroad Retirement Board at six thousand dollars per year (this was later corrected to two thousand dollars per year).

Inquiry by the Washington Field and Chicago Offices on September 1, 1948, disclosed that Jay V. David Chambers, who at the time gave his address as 3310 Auchentoraly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, had worked on a WPA research project for the Railroad Retirement Board at Washington from October 18, 1937 until January 31, 1938. Since the record of this Chambers shows he was born in Philadelphia in 1901 and studied at the University of Brussels, Belgium, and had been in Germany, it is probable that he is identical with the man who, up until now, has been known as Whittaker Chambers inasmuch as this information corresponds with data previously known to the Bureau concerning the latter.

BUREAU'S FILES SEARCHED FOR REFERENCES TO JAY V. DAVID CHAMBERS

No previous references to Chambers have been found in the Bureau's files under the name of Jay V. David Chambers nor as Jay David Whittaker Chambers.

ACTION TAKEN BY FBI CONCERNING CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The information which follows is intended to show what allegations were made by Chambers when interviewed by Bureau agents on May 13, 1942, and May 10, 1945, concerning various individuals mentioned by him as being members of a Communist underground government group in Washington or connected with the Communist Party in other ways as will be shown below.

Set forth below under the names of the individuals listed are the allegations of Chambers as outlined in the notes set down by Adolph A. Berle, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State, when he interviewed Chambers in 1939 on substantially the same material later furnished by Chambers to the FBI. A copy of these notes were obtained from Mr. Berle in June 1943.

When Chambers was interviewed in 1942 he advised that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1924 until 1937 at which time he severed his connections with the Party. During approximately four years before his exit from the Party he was a member, he said, of an underground movement of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Chambers declared that his particular interest at the time was the organization of the Communist Party in the United States Government at a time when the "New Deal" was flourishing. Chambers stated that there was an OGPU organization during the period when he was associated with the Communist Party but said that he was not directly connected with it but that on the contrary his real position was with the underground movement of the Communist Party. He said that occasionally the underground movement would check

the activities and personal behavior of an individual in whom the OGPU was interested. However, he said that thereafter if the individual became a member of the OGPU he was segregated from the Party proper. Chambers advised that he served as an assistant to Harold Ware, the leader of the underground group, members of which will be individually referred to below. Chambers' duties, he stated, were those of a morale officer inasmuch as recruits had to be guided in the Party's policies at all times and that such was his responsibility.

When interviewed in 1945, Chambers further explained that the underground organization which he said had existed in Washington had been set up for the purpose of enabling Communist Party members to conceal their Party activities in cases where the nature of their occupations required it. Chambers related that for several years until about 1935 he had also acted as a courier at $30 a week between one Arthur_____and J. Peters who was later identified as Alexander Stevens. His duties in this connection consisted of carrying messages, envelopes, or packages between them in New York City, meeting one or the other at pre-arranged places. He said this was done to "throw off" any one who might be following. Chambers said that to avoid being distrusted, he never inquired as the contents of what he carried between Arthur and Peters. He said that he did not at any time suspect that he was participating in the activities of a Russian espionage ring. He declared that he had no reason to believe that his activities in connection with the underground movement where concerned with other then the regular promotion of the Communist movement. He pointed out furthermore, that he did not at any time consider himself a Comintern agent or an agent of the OGPU. (100-25284-22,36)

SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS MADE BY CHAMBERS CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS NAMED BY HIM AND PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT FBI INVESTIGATION

There follow the specific allegations made by Chambers concerning the individuals mentioned by him as having been connected with Communist activity. Also set forth are summaries of what investigations were conducted by the FBI before and after these individuals' names were brought to its attention by Chambers.

JOHN JACOB ABT
Also known as "Kidney"

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No active investigation was being conducted by the Bureau concerning John Jacob Abt prior to the first allegations made by Chambers on May 13, 1942.

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Under date of May 14, 1942, the New York Office submitted a letter setting forth the results of an interview conducted with Whittaker Chambers the previous day. This letter revealed that Chambers made no allegations at that time concerning John Jacob Abt. (100-25824-22)

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

There was no investigation instituted concerning Abt after the allegations made by Chambers on May 13, 1942, inasmuch as Chambers did not make any mention of Abt. However, Abt came to the attention of the Bureau on July 23, 1942, when Alexander Stevens, who was then being investigated by the Bureau, contacted Abt at his home in Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York. (100-236194-1, page 4)

At about the same time that Stevens contacted Abt, it was ascertained that Abt and his wife, Jessica Smith Abt, were in contact with various known Communists in New York City. It was ascertained that Abt frequently associated with Roy Hudson and Robert Minor, prominent Communists in New York City, and it was indicated at that time that Abt had been in contact with Eugene Dennis. It was also ascertained that on January 28, 1943, Abt was in contact with John Williamson, a functionary in the Communist Party in New York City. During this period of time, John Abt was General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, in New York City. This information was furnished on February 4, 1947, to Mr. Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, in the report of Special Agent W. Earl Jennings dated at New York May 9, 1944. (100-236194-5)

III (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS MADE IN JUNE, 1943

In June of 1943, Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, made available to the Bureau original notes which he had made at the time Whittaker Chambers furnished him information in 1939 concerning the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. On page one of Mr. Berle's notes, there is set out the following comment:

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

WHG:hp

Kisseloff-26126

John Abt - following suit in that group -
Tax Div'n - Dep't of Justice - now
in CIO (M. Hare's widow - Jessica Smith
Ed. Soviet Russia).

* * * * * *

Meeting place: John Abt's house - 15th St.

(100-25324-27)

III (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As noted above, an active investigation was being conducted concerning Abt due to his frequent contact with prominent active Communists in New York City, and the information obtained from Berle's notes served as a substantiation of Abt's connections with individuals who had previously been reported by Chambers in his allegations on May 19, 1942. (100-236194-5)

This investigation reflected that between the time the Berle notes were obtained and the second allegations made by Chambers on May 10, 1945, Abt remained in contact with Roy Hudson, John Williamson, Lee Pressman, "Mother" Bloor, Alexander Stevens, and Ann Silver, the wife of Alexander Stevens, all active Communists in New York City. This information was furnished to Mr. Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, on February 4, 1947.

It was also determined that Abt had not been connected in any way with the Federal Government since November 30, 1938. Abt originally became connected with the Government when he served with the Department of Agriculture from 1933 to 1935, with the Federal Emergency Reconstruction Administration during 1935, with the Works Progress Administration from December, 1935, to 1937, and with the Justice Department from 1937 to 1938. On July 16, 1938, Abt was transferred to the New York Office of the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division, where he served until his resignation on November 30, 1938. (100-236194-6)

Abt, during 1944, continued to be in contact with key figures of the Communist Party in New York City, including Matthew and Phyllis Silverman, Alexander Stevens, Carl Brove, a son of "Mother" Bloor, Alexander Trachtenberg, and Roy Hudson. (100-236194-12)

This information was submitted to the Division of Records on October 10, 1944, in a report of Special Agent C. Earl Jennings dated at New York, New York on August 2, 1944.

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

Kisseloff-26127

It was also ascertained at this time that Abt had married Jessica Smith, who was the widow of Harold Ware, who Chambers had named as head of the underground organization in Washington, D. C. This marriage took place on March 14, 1937.

In November of 1944 it was ascertained that Abt was in contact with Roy Hudson, Eugene Dennis, and Nella V. Dodd, known Communists in New York City. This information was furnished by report dated November 16, 1944, to Mr. Theron L. Caudle on February 4, 1947.

Early in 1945, Abt maintained contact with Eugene Dennis, Alexander Stevens, Alexander Trachtenberg, and Eugene Kisselev, USSR Consul General in New York City. This contact with Kisselev was made on November 29, 1944, at the home of Abt, and prior to Abt's departure for London, England, where he attended a labor conference. Immediately upon his return, Abt was again in contact with Kisselev. This information was furnished to Mr. Theron L. Caudle on February 4, 1947, by report dated January 13, 1945. (100-236194-56)

Investigation further reflected that Abt made a second trip to London for the World Trade Union Conference as a representative of the CIO, leaving the United States on February 5, 1945, and returning on March 3, 1945. Abt was in contact with Kisselev prior to and subsequent to his trip to London. This information was furnished to Mr. Theron L. Caudle on February 4, 1947, by report dated March 10, 1945.

During early 1945 Abt maintained contact with Roy Hudson and Eugene Dennis and was very active in the World Trade Union Conference for the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. It was also determined that Abt was in contact with Pavel Mikhailov of the USSR Consul General's Office in New York City on April 10, 1945. This information was furnished to Mr. Theron L. Caudle on February 4, 1947, in a report dated May 17, 1945.

IV (A). CHAMBERS AMPLIFIES ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers was interviewed by Bureau Agents of the New York Office. At that time Chambers advised that one of the organizations in Washington, D. C., was headed by Harold Ware, with whom he had been assigned to work; that John Abt was a member of this organization headed by Ware; that Abt was formerly in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice; Counsel with the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee; and presently Counsel for the CIO Political Action Committee and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

The New York Office advised at this time that they were conducting an extensive investigation concerning John Abt, who is the husband of Jessica Smith, Editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnett
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Miss Gandy

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Chambers also advised that John Abt's house on 15th Street was one of the places used by this group for meetings. Chambers stated that as a courier for this group he transmitted funds between the individual known as Peter and Harold Ware, Nathan Witt, and John Abt, who were successively the leaders of this group. He advised that after Harold Ware's death, he recalled that a meeting had taken place, at which time he had been present, and at this meeting a vote had been taken in which John Abt had been elected leader of the group. He advised that there were about six men present at that meeting and that to the best of his recollection they were Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlo, and Peter. He advised that this meeting took place at the home of Henry Collins, which was then right off Connecticut Avenue, in St. Matthew's Court, over a garage.

IV (A). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Inasmuch as the Bureau was conducting an active investigation of Abt and this investigation reflected that Abt was in contact with several of the individuals mentioned by Whittaker Chambers, the allegations made by Chambers were used to further the investigation concerning Abt. This investigation reflected that after the allegations were made by Chambers on May 10, 1945, Abt continued contacts with Alexander Stevens, Lee Pressman, Eugene Dennis, Marion Bachrach, his sister, Lou Harris, Michael Quill, Nathan Witt, and various other lesser functionaries of the Communist Party in New York City.

Investigation further reflected that Abt was born on May 1, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. He obtained a law degree from the University of Chicago. He married Jessica Smith, the former wife of Harold Ware, in 1937, at which time Jessica Smith was reportedly a secretarial employee of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. As of September, 1945, Jessica Smith was the President of Soviet Russia Today publications and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today." It is noted that Harold Ware was the son of Ella Reeve Bloor.

In October, 1945, it was ascertained that Abt was a member of an eleven-man CIO delegation from the United States who were on a tour of Moscow for a week's visit, and the eleven-man delegation had been in attendance at the World Trade Union Conference at Paris. This information was furnished to the Division of Records on January 24, 1946, in the report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated October 31, 1945. (100-236194-106)

The activities of Abt and his continued association with known Communist Party members in New York from October, 1945, until October 22, 1946, were furnished to the Division of Records on March 16, 1946, in the report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated January 25, 1946; on February 25, 1946, in the report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated December 12, 1945; on January 16, 1947, in the report of Special Agent

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harnes
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Bennett Willis, Jr., dated September 15, 1946; and on January 17, 1947, in the report of Special Agent Bennett Willis, Jr., dated October 22, 1946. (100-230194-112, 116, 124, 135)

It should be noted that the Bureau has been conducting an active investigation of John Abt since July 23, 1942, not only to substantiate the information which was furnished by Whittaker Chambers in the Berle notes obtained in June, 1943, and in Chambers' allegations on May 10, 1945, but for the purpose of determining any espionage activities on the part of John Abt.

This investigation was reported in a separate file maintained on Abt; however, his activities were reported in the Silvermaster case after November, 1945. Copies of such summary reports in the Silvermaster case have been furnished to the White House, the Department of Justice, and other Government agencies. On February 4, 1947, Mr. Theron L. Caudle was furnished a copy of the report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated May 17, 1945, at New York, New York, which contained the allegations made by Chambers against Abt on being interviewed on May 10, 1945.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nic
Mr. Ro
Mr.
Mr.

Kisseloff-26130

Re: SCHLOMER ADLER, was.,
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler,
Schlobel Adler

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

A review of the Bureau's indices has failed to reflect that there was a main file on the above-captioned individual prior to the time that the allegations concerning him made by Whittaker Chambers were received.

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Under date of May 14, 1942, the New York Office submitted a letter setting forth the results of an interview conducted with Whittaker Chambers the previous day. This letter revealed that Chambers made no allegations at that time concerning captioned individual.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

In June of 1943, Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State made available to the Bureau original notes which he had made at the time Whittaker Chambers furnished him information in 1939 concerning the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Page three of Mr. Berle's notes set forth the following comment: "Schlomer Adler (Sol Adler?), Counsels Office, sends immediately reports to C.P. (Gen. Counsel's Office)." 100-25824-27

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It has been determined that at the time that Mr. Berle made available his notes pertaining to the information furnished by Whittaker Chambers, Adler was in China where he served as the American representative to the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board. Therefore, no investigation was undertaken at that time in a effort to determine Adler's activities and contacts.

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

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IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the Bureau with the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers conducted by agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945. This letter from the New York Office contained the following statement on page 21:

> "It will be recalled that Chambers mentioned this name (Schlomer Adler, Sol Adler) to Assistant Secretary of State Berle in his conversations with him in 1939. He explained that Adler is definitely a Communist and was employed at that time in the Treasury Department. He added that he knows him to have been in close contact with Peter and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peter. He stated he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market, and that they utilized his financial information in this connection."

You will recall that the individual named above as "Peter" was Whittaker Chambers' contact in New York City. Chambers advised that he gained the impression that Peter was the leader of the entire underground for the Eastern part of the country and he suspected for the whole country. 100-25624-36 page 21

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

At the time that Chambers made the above allegation concerning Adler on May 10, 1945, Adler was in China where he was assigned to the American Embassy as the United States Treasury Attache. There is an indication in the file that Adler was in the United States between the time that the Berle notes were received and the time that Chambers made his statements with respect to Adler on May 10, 1945. There is no indication that Adler was investigated actively during that period he was probably in the United States.

The investigation concerning Adler originally was undertaken in the Gregory case in view of the fact that Elizabeth T. Bentley, the informant, made certain allegations concerning Adler. These allegations of the informant were to the effect that during the latter part of 1942 and through the early part of 1943, mention was made by individuals connected with the Gregory case of Sol Adler. The informant in the Gregory case also related that she had seen in the Nathan G. Silvermaster home certain official letters written by Sol Adler from Chungking, China

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to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that presumably these official documents had found their way to the Silvermaster home through Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department and a prominent figure in the Gregory case. The informant reported that Silvermaster had characterized Sol Adler as an opportunist, but further indicated that he would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. The informant also stated that Sol Adler was a member of the Communist Party and that his dues were collected by Silvermaster and turned over to the informant.

From the time of the receipt of the allegation by Chambers on May 10, 1945 and until July 14, 1946, Adler was continuously in China serving as United States Treasury Attache to the United States Embassy. From July 14 to August 6, 1946, Adler was in Washington, D. C., except for short trips he made to New York City and Boston, Massachusetts. During the time that he was in Washington, his activities were extensively investigated. Physical surveillance was maintained on Adler and the services of highly confidential informants were utilized.

As a result of this investigation it was learned that Adler obtained a position with the National Research Project, NYA through the efforts of Irving Kaplan, a Gregory case subject. This investigation concerning Adler also revealed that he had worked on or been associated with the following individuals, all of whom were subjects of the Gregory case: William Ludwig Ullmann, Virginius Frank Coe, Harry Dexter White, William Henry Taylor, Harold Glasser, Mr. Lauchlin Currie and Abraham George Silverman.

Complete background information was developed during the investigation of Sol Adler. Such information indicated he was born August 6, 1909 at Leeds, England, that he immigrated to the United States from England on February 20, 1935 and that he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States on September 3, 1940 in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. It may be noted that in securing his naturalization Adler used the name of Lauchlin Currie, one of the Gregory case subjects as a reference.

The investigation further revealed that Adler first became connected with the United States Government as an employee on February 26, 1936. He continued this connection until September 30, 1942. He resigned from his position with the Treasury Department on the latter date but was carried on annual leave until February 19, 1943. Upon his resignation Adler became the American representative to the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board. This latter position terminated February 29, 1944. Adler thereupon immediately re-entered the Government service

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in the United States Treasury Department and has continued this employment to the present date. 65-56402-2450

By letter dated March 4, 1946 a summary dated February 21, 1946 entitled, "Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" wherein the information furnished by Whittaker Chambers about Adler was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury.

In view of the fact that Adler was one of the subjects of the Gregory case, his background, activities and contacts were thoroughly developed during the investigation of this case. You will recall that the results attained in the Gregory case were summarized and disseminated to the White House, the Department of Justice and other interested governmental agencies. Such results included the information developed pertaining to Adler.

It may be of further interest to note that a loyalty of Government employees investigation has been conducted concerning Adler. Copies of the reports prepared in this investigation were made available to the Civil Service Commission. 121-4089

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AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Amtorg Trading Corporation was incorporated in the State of New York on May 27, 1924, and functions generally as an importer and exporter on the North American Continent dealing with official trusts of the USSR. (61-5381-3016, page 2)

An investigation concerning instant organization was initiated in 1939 to ascertain if Amtorg was being utilized by the Soviet Government for any purposes other than legitimate trade activities. The investigation was particularly directed towards discovering NKVD operations within Amtorg. (61-5381-3016, page 35)

In this connection it is to be noted that Mikhail Nikolaevich Gorin, known espionage agent, first entered the United States in 1936 and was destined to Amtorg at that time. Gorin was arrested on December 12, 1938, for violation of the Espionage Statute and was sentenced to serve six years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine. The investigation reflected that Gorin had been obtaining information from the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence from Hafis Salich. (61-7574-743)

Gaik Badalovich Ovakimian, known espionage agent, first entered the United States on August 15, 1932, and was also destined to Amtorg. Ovakimian was arrested by Agents of the FBI on May 5, 1941, and was charged with violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Under an agreement with the Soviet Government and the United States State Department, Ovakimian was permitted to leave the United States for the Soviet Union. Investigation reflected that Ovakimian was an active Soviet agent. Continued Bureau surveillance revealed that he was constantly getting information from individual contacts on the streets.

The State Department and the Attorney General were cognizant of the facts in the Corin and Ovakimian cases and were advised of the connection of these Soviet espionage agents and the Amtorg Trading Corporation. (61-7574-743)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers advised on May 13, 1942, that there was an OGPU organization during the period of time when he was associated with the Communist Party and that he presumed that there was also such an organization at the time of the interview. He advised he did not know the identity of the head of such an organization but suspects that the organization is connected with the

Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Tass newspaper. He further advised that there was a group of Russians here studying and teaching at the Ford Plant in Detroit sometime during the 1930's and that unquestionably one or more of these individuals were members of the OGPU. (100-25824-22, page 2)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Inasmuch as previous allegations had been received concerning the possible connection of the OGPU and the Amtorg Trading Corporation, this investigation continued to ascertain the identities of Soviet agents within Amtorg. Inasmuch as Chambers only suspected that Amtorg was being used by the OGPU and since the State Department and the Attorney General had previously been advised of the actual connection between Amtorg and the Soviet Intelligence System in such investigations as GORIN and OVAKIMIAN, this information was not furnished to the State Department and the Department of Justice. (61-5381-1541)

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

None.

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

This investigation concerning Amtorg continued in order to ascertain the identity of known Soviet Agents.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

None.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Instant investigation is presently in a pending status.

[illegible]

I. [illegible]

[illegible] In 1[illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] files, [illegible] could not be identified at this time.

II. (A) [illegible] MAY 17, 1946

None

II. (B) [illegible]

None

III (A) [illegible] JUNE 1943

None

III (B) [illegible]

None

IV (A) [illegible] MAY 17, 1946

Chambers related that around 1937, [illegible] there was a "Court" [illegible] (the [illegible] of Chambers and around [illegible]) [illegible] about it. [illegible] meeting with [illegible], [illegible] to Chambers, [illegible] the 14th [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible] as "Arthur," from whom Chambers [illegible] information. [illegible] Following meeting, when [illegible] introduced Chambers to J. Peters, [illegible] the courier activities in which Chambers was to engage. Chambers stated [illegible] Arthur [illegible] about 1938, [illegible] courier activities between Arthur and Peters ceased, [illegible] since. Chambers [illegible] Arthur's full name or identity. (1[illegible]-58874-36)

IV. (B) [illegible]

In July 1945, the New York Office was requested to exhibit to Messrs. Chambers the photo of Arthur [illegible], Arthur [illegible], [illegible], Lee

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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Miss Gandy

AMK:mvm

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Harris, and other logical suspects. Chambers has never been able to identify "Arthur" from any photograph he showed to him.

_____ AZIMOV
(phonetic)

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

There was no investigation of the above-captioned individual prior to Chambers' allegations on May 13, 1942.

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

In an interview with Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers advised that there was a man named Azimov (phonetic) who was a metallurgist, who had been specializing in steel at the University of California. He stated that this individual was born in Russia and came to the United States when very young, and that he had made a discovery in the chemical side of his studies, (Chambers was told) which he turned over to the Russian Consul. Chambers stated that although he did not check on this information, Azimov reportedly became the head of research in U.S. Steel in Chicago, and that he knows for sure that Azimov was definitely tied in with the Russian apparatus. Chambers stated that he met Azimov once.

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The New York Office was unable to identify Azimov, and by letter dated August 22, 1945, the New York Office forwarded a letter to the San Francisco Office, furnishing the information obtained from Whittaker Chambers and requesting the San Francisco Office to attempt to identify Azimov through records at the University of California. However, no identification of Azimov has ever made. (100-25024-37)

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

There were no allegations concerning Azimov in the Berle notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, at the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office, he again stated that he had met Azimov (phonetic) in the company of Peter. He advised that Azimov was a young metallurgist who had been working in the laboratories of the University of California at Berkeley, California, and who had later been employed in the Research Department of U.S. Steel. Chambers advised that Azimov had been a specialist in mathematics of some kind and that on one occasion he had been told by Peter that Azimov had developed some discovery on the chemical side of his studies, which discovery he had offered to Peter to be transmitted to Russia. He stated that Peter advised Azimov to go to the Russian Consul in California and that the Consul had immediately accepted the discovery for transmission to Russia. Chambers advised that he had seen Azimov only once and furnished

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

WHG:hp

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the following description:

Age	20-25
Height	5'8" or 5'9"
Build	Slightly stooped
Hair	Dark
Marital Status	Married, two children
Citizenship	Believed to be American
Languages	Spoke perfect English and good Russian; had been raised in the United States

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files reflect that in view of the information previously furnished by Chambers concerning this subject and because no identification was made of Azimov previously, no further investigation was conducted in an effort to identify him.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lack
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Remington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-26140

RE: MARION BACHRACH, was
Marion Bacharach,
Marian Bachrach

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Bureau's files concerning Marion Bachrach, which date from October, 1940, initially indicated that in a "document" published in the July 12, 1940 issue of "PM" newspaper, she was characterized as a member of the Communist Party. She was further reflected as Washington correspondent in the "News For Living" department of the "PM" newspaper. She was also reflected as one of the sponsors of the "conference on Constitutional Liberties in America" in Washington, D. C. June 7 - 9, 1940. (100-3255-1)

Subsequent investigation revealed that Marion Bachrach was Executive Secretary of the Council for Pan-American Democracy and served as Secretary to Vincente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican Labor Leader, who visited the United States.

In April, 1943 it was determined that Marion Bachrach was the sister of John Abt, the husband of Jessica Smith of "Soviet Russia Today," which information was made available to the Department of State, OWI, G-2 and the Department. (100-3255-13)

Subject has been separated from her husband, Arthur Bachrach since approximately 1941. As of 1942 Arthur Bachrach was employed as an Administrator for the Farm Security Administration. (100-3255-9)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No allegations concerning Marion Bachrach were made by Whittaker Chambers on May 13, 1942.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN THE BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

In June, 1943, Mr. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State made available to the Bureau original notes which he had made at the time

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DMF:EHN

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Whittaker Chambers furnished him information in 1939 concerning the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Page 1 of Mr. Berle's notes reflects the following:

> "Mr. Abt - Sister: Marion Bacharach - Secretary Communist from Minnesota."
>
> (100-25824-27 p. 2)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As a result of the information furnished by Mr. Berle, no investigation based specifically thereon was conducted inasmuch as the investigation concerning Marion Bachrach was continuing and the fact of her relationship to Abt had already been determined.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945, on page 11 of which Whittaker Chambers alleged that Alger Hiss was particularly close to John Abt's sister, Marion Bachrach.

(100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Since the investigation concerning Marion Bachrach has been continued to date, no additional investigation was instituted as a result of the allegation made by Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945. The allegation made by Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945 was incorporated in the report of Special Agent Chester A. Reilly dated September 15, 1947 at New York entitled "Marion Bachrach, Internal Security - C," a copy of which report was furnished to the Division of Records on September 25, 1947.

Since January, 1948 to the present, investigation concerning Marion Bachrach has included a technical surveillance of her activities. She was recently appointed Public Relations Director of the Communist Party, USA and is also a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Communist Party, USA. She is believed to be the liaison between the Communist Party, USA and the Communist Party in Latin America.

(100-3255-67)

Investigation has further disclosed that she has been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the United Spanish Relief Committee of American Peoples Mobilization, and has also been a teacher at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City.

(100-3255-42)

MRS. _____ BARNES

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

In the interview with Whittaker Chambers on May 13, 1942, Chambers advised at that time that a house on Central Park West, owned by one of the female Field's, was supposed to have been the center of this particular underground movement.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In the copies of the Berle notes made available to the Bureau in June, 1943, no reference is made to Mrs. Barnes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the Bureau with the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers conducted by Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945. This letter from the New York Office reflected that Whittaker Chambers advised that Peters had on one occasion told him that Frederick Vanderbilt Field's mother or Joseph Fels Barnes' mother had turned over her apartment on Central Park West to be used as a headquarters of the underground group.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Bureau files fail to reflect that any inquiries have been made concerning Mrs. Barnes as a result of Chambers' allegations.

WHG:mpd

Kisseloff-26143

Joseph Fels Barnes

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Barnes has been the subject of an internal security investigation by the Bureau since August of 1941 at which time a complaint was received by the New York Office that Barnes, who was then Foreign News Editor of the New York Herald Tribune in New York City, was formerly a Tribune correspondent in Moscow and was strongly suspected of being a member of the Communist Party and in close cooperation with the Communist Party in the United States. As a result of this complaint an internal security investigation was immediately instituted.

On December 11, 1941, a request for an investigation of Barnes was received from the Office of Coordinator of Information which request was based upon an application that Barnes had made with that agency for a position with that agency. It was later discovered that he had been employed by the Office of Coordinator since September, 1941.

Upon the receipt of the request for investigation by the Office of Coordinator of Information, this investigation was conducted in conjunction with the internal security investigation and in February of 1942, based on derogatory information previously obtained, investigation was also conducted under the provision of Public Law 135, 77th Congress. (Hatch Act investigation)

This investigation failed to link Barnes with the Communist Party; however, considerable information concerning Barnes' activities through Communist channels was developed.

During this investigation it was ascertained that Barnes was born in Montclair, New Jersey, on July 21, 1907. He received an A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1927 and was also a student at the University of Grenoble and the University of London, both in England. He married Elizabeth G. Brown in 1930 and divorced her in 1935, and in 1936 he married the former wife of Frederick Vanderbilt Field..

It was determined that in 1927 and 1928 he traveled in England and Russia. He was employed with the Equitable Trust Company in New York City from 1929 to 1931. In an interview with Barnes' first wife, Elizabeth Brown, she advised that she and Barnes sailed for Russia in January, 1931. She and Barnes traveled through Russia studying and in the Fall of that year Barnes attended a conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Shanghai and returned to the United States around Thanksgiving in 1931. He then did research work for the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations until the Fall of 1933 when he was elected Secretary of the American Council.

WHG

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes further advised that in 1934 she and Barnes made a second trip to Russia on business of the Institute of Pacific Relations. She advised that this was a two-months' trip and they returned to the United States in July, 1934.

Mrs. Barnes further stated that after Barnes' return from Russia he then resigned from the Institute of Pacific Relations and then began working on a project for Henry Luce of Time and Fortune Magazines. She advised that he worked on this project for several months and in the Spring of 1935 he joined the New York Herald Tribune as a reporter and in the early part of 1937 he was sent to Moscow by the Herald Tribune as a foreign correspondent. She advised that he remained in Moscow until 1939 when he returned for a visit home. He was then transferred to Berlin where he remained a short time and then returned to New York in late 1939 to work in the home office of the New York Herald Tribune.

It is noted that Barnes then became Foreign Editor of the Herald Tribune and remained in that capacity until becoming employed with the Office of Coordinator of Information around September of 1941, when he became Deputy Director of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information where he remained until 1944. He accompanied Wendell Wilkie on his trip to Russia and China in 1942. His home address at the present time is at 430 West 22nd Street, New York, New York, and his office is located at 230 West 41st Street, New York City.

The investigation that was conducted by the Bureau from August, 1941, up until February 9, 1942, resulted in obtaining information from various individuals who classified Barnes as being pro-Communist; however, there were others who classified him as being in sympathy with Russia but not un-American and some of his associates classified him as being strictly American with no pro-Russian tendencies. It was ascertained that he had heavily supported the Communist faction in the Newspaper Guild, had been a Director of the Open Road, Incorporated, and to have written articles for "New Masses." One confidential informant described Barnes as an individual who would like to see the United States Government evolve into a government more along socialistic and Communistic lines and of a less capitalistic nature than our present form of government; however, this informant advised that Barnes did not advocate a government in conformity with Marxist principles nor a change in government by revolutionary means.

In an interview with Mrs. Ogden Reid, then the publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, in January of 1942, Mrs. Reid advised that Barnes was not a Communist, that he had never been associated with Communists or Communist-controlled organizations, that Barnes is an individual who thinks that this country in the future will continue a trend to the left.

At the time that Barnes was interviewed by a representative of the Civil Service Commission, he advised that he had married Elizabeth Field, who was the former wife of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, on November 1, 1936. He advised

that Frederick Vanderbilt Field was an officer of the American Peace Mobilization and was interested in the Friends of Soviet Russia. Barnes told the Civil Service Commission that he had never been a member of the Communist Party but that he was convinced of the need for cooperation between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States, and that he had been sympathetic with the Spanish Loyalist cause, that he did not believe that the Loyalist Government in Spain was Communistic.

Another confidential informant advised that Barnes always defended Communism and was never known to oppose any of the Communistic policies or beliefs in his dispatches from Moscow and he apologized for and defended the Soviet Government. The same informant advised that Barnes was so sympathetic with the Communists that he always followed the Communist Party line and this informant advised that Barnes would be loyal to the United States only so far as the United States Government's policies were continued in the interest of the Soviet Government. Another informant advised that Barnes was definitely a Communist sympathizer.

On June 1, 1942, copies of two Hatch Act reports together with five reports written as the results of our investigation and containing all of the information in the Bureau files concerning Barnes were forwarded to William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, Washington, D. C.

On September 11, 1942, Mr. Donovan advised that Barnes had transferred to the Office of War Information and as a result, copies of these seven reports were forwarded to Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information.

On December 18, 1942, Mr. Davis wrote the Bureau that he had received the copies of these reports of the investigation of Barnes and after having studied these reports it appeared to him that the overwhelming weight of evidence completely exonerated Mr. Barnes of the charges against him, that the Office of War Information had no reason whatsoever to doubt Mr. Barnes' loyalty to the United States, and that the identity of the informants giving unfavorable reports is in almost all cases confidential, and that he is unable to evaluate their evidence adequately but that he knew from his own knowledge that some of the statements that have been made are false and he has considerable reason to doubt some of the others.

The Bureau's files reflect that Barnes became Deputy Director of the Office of War Information and served with that agency until 1944. (76-13677-41X3, 41, 42, 43, 47, 49)

In the Spring of 1948, it was announced that Barnes together with Bartley C. Crum had taken over the New York City newspaper "P.M." (now known as the New York Sun) with the support of Marshall Field, III.

II.(A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Under date of May 14, 1942, the New York Office submitted a letter setting forth the results of an interview conducted with Whittaker Chambers the previous date. This letter reflects that Whittaker Chambers advised, "Although this was only hearsay, Fred Field, then a Captain in the Naval Intelligence, was the center of another underground apparatus." According to Whittaker Chambers, Field, his wife, his mother and Joseph Barnes, were the chief members of this apparatus. Chambers stated that he was told that a house on Central Park West, owned by one of the female Field's, was supposed to have been the center for this particular underground movement. Whittaker Chambers said that Peters, head of the Communist underground movement, had told him this. (100-25824-22)

II.(B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

There was no separate investigation instituted in connection with the allegations made by Chambers on May 13, 1942, inasmuch as the Bureau was conducting an investigation of Barnes as the result of the complaint received in August of 1941.

However, on March 27, 1943, a summary of the information appearing in the reports previously furnished Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, and the information obtained from Chambers on May 13, 1942, was prepared and on March 28, 1943, a copy was forwarded to Mr. Fred Lyon, State Department, and on August 23, 1943, a copy was sent to the Military Intelligence Service and on April 14, 1947, a copy was sent to the Central Intelligence Group.

On May 13, 1943, a memorandum was sent to the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations containing the information furnished by Chambers on May 13, 1942, and enclosing seven reports previously mentioned. (77-13677-43, 46)

III.(A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

A review of the Berle notes fails to reflect that Chambers furnished any information to Berle concerning Joseph Barnes.

IV.(A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the Bureau with the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers conducted by Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945. This letter from the New York Office reflects that Whittaker Chambers stated that there was a marriage tie between Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Joseph Fels Barnes, and that Barnes had associated to some extent with Communist Party members but he was unable to state definitely that Barnes was or had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

IV.(B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Inasmuch as the allegations made by Chambers on May 10, 1945, were in accord with information previously developed by the Bureau, no active investigation

Kissel-nf-26147

was conducted in connection with these allegations; however, the Bureau, since the internal security investigation was instituted in August of 1941, continued to obtain information concerning Barnes.

During February of 1944, the San Francisco Office advised that Professor J. Robert Oppenheimer, atomic energy scientist, named Haakon M. Chevalier as the individual who had contacted three employees of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California for restricted information on behalf of George Charles Eltenton, who in turn was to deliver this information to an official of the San Francisco Consulate of the USSR. Chevalier contacted Joseph Barnes in New York during February of 1944, apparently in connection with his efforts to secure employment in some Government agency. (100-203581-1647)

Paul Massing, a former Communist espionage agent and husband of Heidi Massing, also a Soviet agent from 1931 to 1937, advised that he knew Barnes when Barnes was Moscow correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune. Barnes seemed to have outstanding contacts in Moscow and to enjoy privileges usually denied the average correspondent. Massing stated that he saw Barnes in Moscow playing tennis on the NKVD courts where Massing himself played with Vassili Zubilin. (65-9940-30)

It is noted that at the time Joseph Barnes applied for a job with the Foreign Economic Administration he listed as a character reference Herman Habicht. It is noted that Habicht was a contact of Vassili Zubilin, who was at one time secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington and reportedly the head of personnel of the NKVD. (100-203581-3702, page 341)

In the report of Special Agent William A. Branigan in the case entitled "Comintern Apparatus - Internal Security - R" dated August 14, 1945, the name and address of Joseph Barnes are set out which appeared in the address book of George Henri Anton Ivens along with the name of Harry Freeman, who is a brother of Joe Freeman, a contact of Vassili Zubilin. Ivens is described in the report as a revolutionary Communist. It was also stated that during the months prior to August of 1945, Joseph Barnes had been in touch with Max Yergen, Louise Bransten, Joseph North and Steve Fisher, all known Communists and of interest in the Comrap investigation. (100-203581-4723, page 138)

The name and address of Joseph Barnes was found in the effects of Ursula Wasserman, a subject in the Gregory case. (65-56402-758)

Re: MAX BEDACHT, with aliases
MAX BEDOCK, MAX BECHT,
JOHN MAR HALL, CHARLES MARSHALL,
JOHN BRAUN, JOHN M. BRAUN,
H. M. SABATH

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

A review of the Bureau file concerning Max Bedacht reflects that investigation of his activities was first instituted in the year 1919 and has been continuous to date. During the period 1927 to 1941, the file indicates very little investigative activity. Max Bedacht was born in Germany on October 13, 1883, came to the United States in 1908, and was naturalized in Superior Court of San Francisco, California, in April, 1915. In testifying before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on October 16, 1939, he stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party in the United States since the Party's inception; that he was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party; and that he has been the executive secretary of the International Workers Order (IWO) since 1933.
(100-18830-25)

Bedacht has been very active in Communist Party work in the United States, and was reported by a confidential informant as having acted as an intermediary for the G. P. U. This information was distributed to ONI and G-2 under date of November 4, 1943.
(100-13830-19)

Bedacht has been active in or associated with numerous Communist Party organizations, has contributed many articles to the "Daily Worker", and is considered a Communist Party key figure.
(100-13830-27)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers made no allegations concerning Max Bedacht.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes of Mr. A. A. Berle made available in June, 1943, which contained information furnished by Whittaker Chambers to Mr. Berle reflected no allegations concerning Max Bedacht.

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

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Kisseloff-26149

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945, on page 2 of which the following information was reflected:

> Whittaker Chambers related that in about 1931 he became editor of the "New Masses", and about a year later he was called into the offices of Max Bedacht, the Communist Party headquarters in New York City. He stated that Bedacht told him he had a "secret" assignment which would require a great deal of discretion and gave him overnight to think it over. On the next day, Whittaker Chambers agreed to carry out this assignment. Whittaker Chambers pointed out that at no time did Bedacht explain to him the nature of the work he was to be given, but impressed upon him its serious and confidential nature. On the second meeting with Bedacht, Whittaker Chambers was introduced to a man known only to him (Whittaker Chambers) by the name of Arthur, which introduction occurred in a 14th Street subway station in New York City. Bedacht admonished Whittaker Chambers to do whatever Arthur told him. It was Arthur who subsequently introduced Whittaker Chambers to a man by the name of Peter who was recognized by Whittaker Chambers as a former treasurer of the Hungarian Communist newspaper "Uj Elore" (phonetic), and who had also published numerous articles on Communism under the name of J. Peters
> (100-25824-36, Pages 2 and 3)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In view of the continuing nature of the investigation concerning Max Bedacht, the information furnished by Whittaker Chambers concerning activity which took place in about the year 1932 provoked no additional investigative effort. Investigations subsequent to May 10, 1945, reflect that according to the records of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in the case entitled "U. S. vs. Earl Browder - World Tourists, Inc.",

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-26150

Max Bedacht testified that he had known Browder since 1920 or 1921 and had seen him on the streets of Moscow in 1931 and 1933 while he (Bedacht) was in Moscow.
(100-18830-28)

According to a confidential informant, Bedacht was removed from his position of general secretary of the I. W. O. during 1947 as a result of a dispute over the National Group Policy of the organization.
(100-18830-35)

A confidential informant has advised under date of August 9, 1948, that Max Bedacht was unseated as a delegate to the state convention of the New Jersey Communist Party for the reason that he allegedly falsified his position in the Mercer County, New Jersey, convention in order to be elected a state convention delegate.
(100-18830-40)

All pertinent reports concerning Max Bedacht have been forwarded to the Division of Records.
(100-18830-31)

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

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, with aliases
Ralph V. Barnes, Uscher Bittelmacher,
Alex Bittelman, Alexander Bittelmann,
Alex Bittleman, Alexander Bittleman,
Alexander Bittlemann, Nathan William
Kweit, Isadore Spilberg, "A.B.",
"Ralph", "Raphael", "R", Alexander
Raphael

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Bureau's main file concerning Alexander Bittelman, reflects that active investigation of his activities was begun in 1941 and has continued to date.

Bittelman was born January 19, 1890, at Berdicher, Kiev, Russia, and entered the United States at the Port of New York on January 2, 1912, aboard the SS Vaderland. He filed a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen in 1935, but he has taken no further action in this regard up to the present time. In 1943, he advised his Selective Service Board that he was not a citizen of any country and that he possessed Alien Registration No. 5289346. He has been employed as the General Secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association, 50 East 13th Street, New York City, and has served as a member of the Editorial Board of "Jewish Life" and "Political Affairs". He has been active in the Communist Party since 1921, according to the "New York Times", and, according to William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, Bittelman has been active in the Communist Party since 1922. He is known as one of the theoreticians and dialecticians of the Communist Party, has contributed frequently to many Communist Party publications, has been the author of numerous pamphlets and books setting forth the political theory of Communism, and is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. (100-57691-12 and 72)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On interview on May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers made no allegations concerning Alexander Bittelman.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In June, 1943, Mr. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, made available to the Bureau original notes which he had made at the time Whittaker Chambers furnished him information in 1939 concerning the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. These notes contained no allegations concerning Alexander Bittelman.

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

D.W.Fults:mj
DWF:MJ

Kisseloff-26152

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945, on page two of which the following is reflected:

Chambers related that in 1926 he was made Editor of the "Daily Worker", which position he held until 1929 when he broke with the Party. He gave as his reason for breaking with the Party that he was disgusted with the strong-arm tactics of the Stalinist group which came into power as a result of the split with Jay Lovestone. He pointed out that "Browder, Bittelman, and Foster in their fight to consolidate and control the Party instituted one of the worst minor reigns of terror . . . ." As a result of this he (Whittaker Chambers) had resigned his Editorship and quit the Party. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In view of the fact that as of 1945 the Bureau's investigation concerning Alexander Bittelman was then extensive, the information furnished by Whittaker Chambers did not constitute any contribution of information that had not already been obtained. It is also noted that the information furnished by Chambers pertaining to Bittelman related to events which occurred in 1929 and did not in any way connect Bittelman with any Communist group operating within the Government during the time that he (Chambers) was a member of the underground, and in view of the fact that the information furnished by Chambers was already in the possession of the Bureau, no active investigation was conducted concerning this allegation.

In the report of Special Agent James J. McCarthy dated December 4, 1947, at New York, New York, in the case entitled, "Alexander Bittelman, was; Internal Security - C", the information concerning the split in the Communist Party in 1929 as appeared in the "New York Times" issue of July 5, 1929, and which is the same information furnished by Chambers, was set out. A copy of this report was forwarded to the Division of Records on January 6, 1948, and a copy was sent to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on January 6, 1948.
(100-57691-87)

The subject is presently free on bond as a result of deportation proceedings instituted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Since his arrest by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation proceedings on January 1[illegible], 1948, considerable activities have taken place within the Communist Party to bar his deportation.

Considerable information has been obtained by the Bureau concerning the steps being taken by members of the Communist Party to prevent deportation of the subject, and this information has been furnished by the Bureau to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. (100-57691-124 and 125)

Kisseloff-26154

RALPH BOWMAN, was
Rudolph Blum; Ruddy Blum;
Rudy Baker

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The first information appearing in the Bureau's files concerning this individual is a reference to Rudolph Blum. This is in letter dated April 6, 1918, which furnished to the U. S. Attorney in Pittsburgh a summary of Blum's activity in the IWW. Blum at that time was in jail as a draft dodger for refusing to enter the Army. Later a search of Blum's home in January, 1920, reflected a membership card in the Communist Party of America. Active investigation of Bowman was again instituted in 1943, following the receipt of information that one "Al" was the head of the East Coast section of an underground Communist Espionage Organization. Al was subsequently identified as Ralph Bowman who had used the name of Rudy Baker and whose true name was Rudolph Blum. The investigation of Bowman thereafter reflected that he had been trained in the Lenin School from 1928 to 1930 and had thereafter served as a Comintern Representative in the Far East possibly in Korea. During the 1930's Bowman using the name of Rudy Baker was an important figure in the Communist Party, USA, attending National Committee meetings up until about 1939 at which time he apparently went underground. 100-258542-125

Bowman's whereabouts at the present time are unknown inasmuch as in July of 1948 he disappeared from New York City. His wife left the United States from New York City on the Yugoslav Ship, SS Radnik, on August 18, 1948. She was going to Hungary at that time and it is surmised that she will join her husband in the Balkans. 100-258542-140, 149, 150

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers stated that Rudolph Baker was a Communist Party organizer in Michigan at one time and was once either a Comintern Agent or an OGPU Agent in Korea. According to Chambers, Baker was still active in Party circles in 1942. Chambers revealed that an investigation of Baker would probably lead to "better things".

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No active investigation of Baker was conducted based on the May 13, 1942 interview with Chambers.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

There is no information concerning this matter in Berle notes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers' advised that he had no knowledge of Baker's activities as an organizer in the New York area and that all that he knew concerning Baker was that

articles in liberal newspapers and magazines referred to him as a Communist Party organizer in Detroit in the late twenties. He recalled that Peters told him Baker had been a Comintern Agent in Korea and made the remard "Rudy Baker is in the business of exporting dried cuttle fish in Korea". He stated that he does not recall ever having seen Baker but knows Peters referred to him as a "little guy" and from this he assumed him to be small in stature. Chambers was unable to identify a photograph of Ralph Bowman who is known to be identical with Baker when it was shown to him.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

While the information from Chambers was of interest concerning Bowman and was accurate insofar as was known from the investigation, we did not conduct additional investigation based on Chambers' information and we already were conducting an extremely active investigation of Bowman which included all of the ramifications of Bowman's Communist and Espionage activity.

EARL RUSSELL BROWDER, WAS. GEORGE MORRIS,
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, ALBERT HARRY RICHARDS

I - INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

Browder has been a member of the Communist Party since 1919, the date of the formation of the Communist Party in the USA. Extensive investigation has been conducted by the Bureau with regard to Browder's activities in the Communist Party since 1921. Browder was sentenced on January 22, 1940, to four years in the Federal Penitentiary and fined $2000 for unlawful use of a passport obtained by false statements. On May 16, 1942, the sentence was commuted by President Roosevelt. At the time of his incarceration and again after his release, Browder was Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of the USA. He has, on occasions, been granted personal interviews by Joseph Stalin. In 1945, Browder was banned from the Communist Party but recent information indicates that he may be on his return to power in the Communist Party, USA. (40-3798-243, 525)

II (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated that the OGPU operated in the United States under the supervision of one Charles Dirba rather than under the supervision of Earl Browder. (100-25824-22)

II (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No specific investigation concerning Browder was made as a result of the above allegation. The active investigation of Browder continued. (40-3798)

III (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

There is no reference to Browder in the Berle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943.

IV (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, at which time he pointed out that Browder, Bittleman, and

Foster, in their fight to consolidate the Party, instituted one of the worst minor reigns of terror that he had ever known and that as a result of the above, Chambers indicated that he had resigned his editorship of the Daily Worker and quit the Communist Party.

He advised that Browder was sent to the Far East and that Browder carried with him numerous large denomination bills. Chambers indicated that either in Canton or Nanking, China, Browder gathered together several well known Communist leaders for a convention. Chambers advised that the Chinese Police surrounded the meeting place and arrested all of those present. (100-25321-36)

IV (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No specific investigation was conducted with regard to the above allegations. The active investigation concerning Browder was continued and full information pertaining to his activities in the Communist Party were obtained. Copies of pertinent reports in this investigation have been furnished to the Department of State, Office of Naval Intelligence, Intelligence Department of the Army, and to the Division of Records. (LO-3796)

Information regarding Browder's activities in the Far East already appeared in the Bureau's files in more detailed form than Chambers was able to furnish.

MRS. EARL BROWDER, AKA. RAISSA BROWDER,
RAISSA BERMAN BROWDER, RAISSA BERMAN,
GLADYS BROWDER, MRS. EARL RAISSA I. BROWDER

I - INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

There has been no separate investigation conducted with regard to Mrs. Earl Browder. During the course of the investigation of her husband, Earl Russell Browder, considerable information has come to the attention of the Bureau from confidential and reliable sources indicating that Mrs. Browder was a high functionary of the Communist Party. She was observed in attendance at the Lenin School at Moscow, Russia in the early 1930's. (40-58735-5)

She is said to have been a practising attorney in Russia and to have held a commission in the Red Army. (39-878-8) She is alleged to have been a judge in Russia prior to her departure and to have been an active official of the Soviet Union and a member of the Communist Party in Russia. (39-878-1 USIS) Mrs. Browder has worked on "The Communist" at the Daily Worker Building and in connection with her duties there, maintained regular office hours daily. She is alleged to have held numerous meetings in her office at the Daily Worker, at which time various instructions were issued which all present obeyed. It is said that Mrs. Browder does more effective work than her husband, Earl Browder. (100-18255) Mrs. Browder is known to have attended closed meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USA at 35 East 12th Street, New York City. She has been introduced at various Communist Party meetings as "Comrade Irene Browder". It was also alleged that the Daily Worker staff regarded Mrs. Browder as a higher authority than her husband. It was also stated that Mrs. Browder was a personal friend of Joseph Stalin and was actually a GPU representative. In 1938, Mrs. Browder had her office on the ninth floor of the Communist Party Headquarters, 35 East 12th Street, New York City, located at the same place as the offices of the other Central Committee members of the Communist Party. (39-878-29) Mrs. Browder was a speaker at the New York State Communist Party Convention on May 22, 1938. In March of 1939, a confidential informant [redacted] furnished copies of reports which he had prepared relating to the Tenth Annual Convention of the Communist Party of USA. It was stated in the report that the Central Committee of the Communist Party made selections of Committee Officers. Mrs. Browder was listed therein as Secretary. (40-58735-1)

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II (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated that Earl Browder did not handle operations of the OGPU in the USA, and that it was his understanding that Earl's wife was a member of the OGPU and kept Earl straight on Party policies. (100-25821-22)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trac
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ERC:rcv

II (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No specific investigation was made to prove or disprove the above allegations. Information available to the Bureau at that time indicated that Mrs. Browder was at one time a member of the OGPU and a member of the Communist Party. The active and extensive investigation conducted with regard to Mrs. Browder's husband, Earl, revealed considerable information pertaining to Mrs. Browder and her activities in the Communist Party. (40-58735; 39-878; 100-2278)

III (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

There is no reference to Mrs. Browder in the Berle notes, copies of which were made available to the Bureau in June, 1943.

IV (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Whittaker Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, and during this interview he furnished no information relative to Mrs. Browder. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation was conducted with regard to Mrs. Browder, however, considerable information is being obtained from time to time in connection with the active investigation of her husband. Information regarding Mrs. Browder was disseminated to the Department of State by summary memorandum dated May 27, 1944, and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service by summary memorandum dated September 11, 1946. (40-58735-1; 40-58735)

MARGARET BROWDER
Also known as
Mrs. Harrison George

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The files of the Bureau reflect that information indicating that Margaret Browder was one of W. G. Krivitsky's assistants in Soviet intelligence work was obtained prior to the initial interview with Whittaker Chambers although no individual investigation was initiated concerning her. (65-2839-1X2)

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

During the interview with Chambers on May 13, 1942, by Agents of the New York Office, Chambers stated that Harrison George, Browder's brother-in-law, might be of interest. George married Margaret Browder, who was one of Krivitsky's assistants in Paris. (100-25824-22)

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files fail to reflect that any investigation was initiated as a result of Chambers' allegations, since no data showed she was here.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Margaret Browder was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Margaret Browder was not mentioned during the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945.

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Investigation was initiated on March 13, 1944, on one Jean Montgomery, who appeared as a suspect in the Alto Case. Inasmuch as it was known that Jean Montgomery was an alias formerly utilized by Margaret Browder, an investigation was instituted to ascertain if the Jean Montgomery in the Alto Case was identical with Margaret Browder. It was determined that the two were not identical, but investigation was conducted to attempt to locate Margaret Browder in the United States, inasmuch as information had been received indicating that she had returned to this country. She was finally located in New York in September, 1946, at which time she was utilizing the name Ann Meadows. The investigation is still in a pending status and copies of pertinent reports were furnished to the Division of Redords on May 7, 1948. (100-297645)

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

ETT:hp:vw

Kisseloff-26161

BORIS BYKOV, AKA., BORIS BYKOV,
BORIS BIRZE, COLONEL BORIS BYKOV, BORIS BYKOFF

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

Walter G. Krivitsky, the former Chief of Soviet Military Intelligence for Western Europe, indicated to the Dies Committee in 1939 that an individual by the name of Borris Bykov was in charge of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States from 1936 to 1939. Investigation was conducted by the Bureau in an attempt to identify this individual, but the investigation was negative. Extensive investigation was conducted with regard to this individual until November, 1946, but no identification was effected. (100-287685)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS MADE ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he stated that Boris Bykov was alleged to be a member of the OGPU by General Walter G. Krivitsky. Krivitsky indicated that Bykov was his assistant during the time he was stationed in Italy. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Extensive investigation was conducted by the Bureau to identify this individual with negative results.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

There is no reference to Bykov in the Berle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATION ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, at which time he advised that another person whom he had met while in the company of Peter (last name unknown) was one Boris Bykov. He advised that General Walter G. Krivitsky later identified Bykov to him as Colonel Boris Bykoff who was sent to the United States to head the OGPU activities. Chambers described Boris Bykoff as a short, red-headed Russian. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

Extensive investigation was conducted in an attempt to identify this individual but same has met with negative results. Copies of pertinent investigative reports relating to this investigation were furnished to the Intelligence Department of the Army. (100-287685-7,8,15,17,19,20,26,27)

SAMUEL CARP, was.
Sam Carp, Isay Karponsky

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An investigation of Samuel Carp was instituted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 29, 1940, on the basis of a report that Carp was endeavoring to send $5,000 to Russia, and that Carp had a sister who was married to Vyachesloff Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Carp was born at Yakaturra, Russia, on March 30, 1888. He arrived in the United States at Baltimore, Maryland, on February 16, 1911, and was naturalized as a United States citizen at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on February 7, 1917. He started business as a house painter and subsequently engaged in the junk business. Thereafter, he became successful in promoting various activities in Bridgeport, Connecticut, dealing particularly in gasoline, fuel oil, and real estate. He reportedly, in 1936, organized the Carp Export and Import Company of New York to arrange for exports to Russia from this country. He allegedly received instructions from the Russian Government to purchase battleships in the United States. He was reported to have spent $100,000 in an effort to secure contracts in this regard. Carp testified on one occasion that he had paid Scott Ferris, a former Congressman and Democratic National Committee member from Oklahoma, $32,000 in Soviet funds in order to get assistance in making purchases for the Russian Government in the United States. Carp's attempts in this regard were fruitless. Carp testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1939, and before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1945, with considerable resulting publicity based upon his relationship to Molotov, and his attempts to purchase battleships in the United States. The results of investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reflected in investigative reports, were referred to the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, on September 24, 1946, with a request for instructions as to what further investigation was warranted. The Criminal Division replied on October 17, 1946, to the effect that they had no specific request for any particular action, but that they desired to be kept advised of any new information concerning Carp. (100-5193-1, 42, 43, 44)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No information was received from Chambers on this occasion.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The copy of the original notes taken by Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, received by the Bureau in June of 1943, contained the following notation:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Land
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Rm.
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[illegible] occurred in 1937-
[illegible] of Molotov-[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

III (P) [illegible]

[illegible] of Investigation, [illegible] Worlds [illegible]

IV (*) [illegible] 1945

[illegible]

Kisseloff-26164

ROBERT COE, WA.
BOB COE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

None.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS MADE ON MAY 13, 1942.

During interview with Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, Chambers made no mention of Robert Coe. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

The Berle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943, refer to Bob Coe, brother of Frank Coe as being in "Communist Party's Foreign Bureau."

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

None, insufficient data furnished.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers advised Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, that Robert Coe was certainly a Communist Party member and that he had seen Robert in association with members of the underground group. Chambers advised that it was his understanding that Robert belonged to one of the small units of the Washington Underground. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation has been conducted with regard to this individual. A review of the files of the Bureau fails to reveal that Virginius Frank Coe has a brother by the name of Robert Coe. This file review has failed to identify the above referenced Robert Coe. Files of the Bureau reveal that one Charles Joseph Coe, with aliases Charles J. Coe, Bob Coe, was investigated by the Bureau in November, 1944, at which time it was ascertained that he was the editor of "Facts For Farmers", a pamphlet published by Farm Research, Incorporated, New York City. Information obtained during this investigation indicated that the publication "Facts For Farmers" followed the Communist Party line and the Farm Research, Incorporated was alleged to be a Communist front organization. (100-333343-3)

ERC:rev:rb

Kisseloff-26165

The files also reveal that as of December 2, 1942, one Robert Coe was Second Secretary of the American Embassy stationed in London, England. It is not known whether either of the above two individuals is identical with Robert Coe mentioned by Chambers. (62-64427-449)

VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, also known as
FRANK COE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

In October, 1940, the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense referred a list of names of their employees to this Bureau for investigation. No allegations were made concerning the various employees. Included on this list was the name Virginius Frank Coe. The Washington Field Office ascertained prior to investigation that Coe had resigned his position with the Commission and returned to his former position with the U. S. Treasury Department. No investigation was undertaken. (62-60175-2)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATION MADE ON MAY 13, 1942

At the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, no mention was made of Virginius Frank Coe.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943, refer to Frank Coe as a brother of Bob Coe who was in the "CP's Foreign Bureau'." Frank Coe alleged to be attending McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (100-25824-27)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None. Frank Coe alleged to be in Canada.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers advised Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, that Frank Coe and his brother, Robert Coe, had been mentioned by him to the Assistant Secretary of the Department of State. Chambers stated that Robert was certainly a Communist Party member and that he had seen Robert associate with members of the underground group. Chambers said he had been advised that Robert belonged to one of the small units of the Washington Underground. (100-25824-36)

ERC:rcv:rb

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was conducted as a result of the above allegations made by Chambers. Investigation was conducted, however, in connection with the Gregory case, and the following is a brief summary of the information available concerning Coe. He has admitted being friendly with Lauchlin Currie. (65-56402-1655) During a physical surveillance conducted on Currie, it was ascertained that Coe had dinner with Currie on January 8, 1946. Currie was allegedly a member of the Silvermaster group. (65-56402-466) Investigation also disclosed that Coe was closely associated with Irving Kaplan, the Silvermasters, Harry Dexter White, George Silverman, Harry Magdoff, Allen Rosenberg, and William Ludwig Ullman. When interviewed by Agents of the Bureau on May 29, 1947, he advised that he was not closely associated with the Silvermasters but only met them occasionaly while traveling in "Economic Circles". (65-56402-2530) When Coe testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 13, 1948, he denied being a part of the "Silvermaster Ring". By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary memorandum entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" dated February 21, 1946, wherein information was contained with regard to Coe, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughn, Military Aide to the President. (65-56402-573) By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" dated February 21, 1946, the same information concerning Coe was furnished to the Attorney General. (65-56402-490) By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, the same summary of information was furnished to the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury. (65-56402-529)

Re: HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr.

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CONGRESS' ALLEGATIONS

During the winter of 1941 - 1942, the Washington Field Office conducted an investigation of Collins under the title "Henry H. Collins, Jr., senior Exemptions Examiner, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, Internal Security, Hatch Act", the results of which are briefly set forth as follows:

> The name of Henry H. Collins, Jr., was alleged to have been on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Confidential informants disclosed that Collins had been very active in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, serving as a member of the Executive Committee and as chairman of various other committees; that he advised and urged other members of the Department of Labor where he was employed to join this organization and that he solicited and accepted contributions from them.
>
> An informant stated that Collins kept much Communist literature about his house as well as printed matter from the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He was said to associate with known Communists and to have signed a letter petitioning Governor Olson of California to free Samuel Adams Darcy, Secretary of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania.
>
> Collins' wife, Susan B. Anthony, II, was reported to have been prominently associated with the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the American League for Peace and Democracy, and was named by a Dies Committee investigator as being a radical.
>
> In a Hatch Act interview with agents of the Washington Field Office, Henry Collins admitted that he was a

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Sandy

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member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, that he attended meetings, that he served as the Chairman of the Committee of the Co-operatives, and that he may have solicited employees of the Department of Labor for membership in that organization. He denied that he was ever a member of the American Peace Mobilization, of the Communist Party, or of any organization which advocated the overthrow of the Federal Government. He stated that he may have attended meetings of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, but that he was uncertain as to whether or not he had been a member of this organization. After this Hatch Act investigation had been completed and reports submitted to the Department of Labor, it was learned that that Department took no administrative action against Collins.
(65-56402-1473)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No information was submitted by Whittaker Chambers pertaining to Henry Hill Collins, Jr., during the interview conducted on May 13, 1942, by agents of our New York Office.
(100-25824-22)

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

No reference appeared in the notes furnished this Bureau in June, 1943, by Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, covering his interview with Whittaker Chambers in 1939.
(100-25824-27)

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, agents of our New York Office interviewed Whittaker Chambers. During this interview, Chambers advised that he was a courier in what he believed to be the Communist movement, and that around 1935 he operated between Alexander Stevens (who was known to him as Peter) in New York City, and Harold Ware, leader of a group of men composed of Government employees in high salaried positions who were Communist Party members.

Chambers explained that there were approximately eight individual members in the organization headed by Ware, and that almost every one of these members was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington, D. C., which consisted of some six to eight members; that the members of each of these underground units were not aware of the identity or composition of any of the other units.

Chambers said that Henry Collins, at that time in the Forestry Department of the Department of Agriculture, was one of the persons who attended meetings of the Ware group. Others who attended these meetings were John Abt, Lee Pressman, Nathan Perlow, Charles Krivitsky with alias Charles Kramer, Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, - - - - Post, Nathan Witt, and an unknown man who was the husband of Alice Fendham. Chambers advised that the Ware group met in various places in Washington, D. C., but that the principal meeting place was the apartment of Henry Collins on St. Matthews Court over a garage. Collins, according to Chambers, was the treasurer of the group and apparently collected a percentage of the salary of each member which was then transmitted to Peter in New York City. He added that Collins had some regular way of sending money to New York which was unknown to Chambers, but on several occasions when this system had broken down, he, Chambers, was instructed by Collins to deliver a package which he was told contained money to Peter. He explained in this connection that he never at any time knew what was actually in any of the packages or envelopes which he transmitted and that he never tried to inquire as to their contents on the assumption that such inquiry would arouse the distrust of his correspondents.

Chambers related that after Harold Ware's death, a meeting was held in Collins' apartment at which the latter was present for the purpose of electing a new leader for the group. John Abt was elected as the new leader at this meeting.
(65-56402-1473)

IV(B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

At the time that Whittaker Chambers furnished the above information, Henry Collins was in the Army. He had entered active service November 30, 1943, as a Captain. He was separated from service on May 6, 1946, at which time he held the rank of Major. During a portion of the time he was enlisted in the Army, he served overseas in the European Theater of Operations.
(65-56402-1473)

Following his separation from service, Collins took a position with the Department of State. In November, 1946, he was released from his position with the Department of State actually for security purposes, but ostensibly because of reduction in force. An investigation was undertaken of Collins immediately upon his release from service. This investigation reflected that he was a close friend of Alger Hiss and his wife, and of Bela and Sonia Gold, both of whom are subjects in the Silvermaster Case.
(65-56402, Serial 1473)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
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Kisseloff-26171

The investigation developed that Collins held Government positions almost continuously from 1933 until November, 1946, with the exception of the period during which he was an officer in the United States Army.

At the present time a separate case file has been opened on Collins whereas the results of the investigation of his activities previous to March, 1948, were set forth in the Silvermaster Case file. This investigation is in a pending status. The information furnished by Whittaker Chambers concerning Henry Collins was set forth in the Silvermaster Case. Summaries prepared in this case have been furnished to the White House, the Department of Justice, and other Governmental agencies. Under date of March 9, 1948, the Washington Field Office submitted a report setting forth a summary of all information revealed in the Field Office files relating to Collins and showing that the investigation is continuing. A copy of this report was forwarded to Colonel Forney, Intelligence Division, Department of the Army, on May 21, 1948. A copy was also furnished to the Division of Records on June 14, 1948.
(101-1335-18)

Kisseloff-26172

LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE
was., Laughlin Currie

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was conducted concerning the captioned individual prior to the receipt of information concerning him from Whittaker Chambers.

II CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

The name of Currie was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes of Mr. Berle of the State Department concerning his original interview with Chambers in September, 1939, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943, reflect the following: Laughlin Currie was a "Tellow Traveler" - helped various Communists - never went the whole way. (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau failed to reflect that any investigation was conducted on the basis of the reference to Currie in the Berle notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Currie's name was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by New York Agents on May 10, 1945.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Bureau files fail to reflect that any investigation was initiated concerning Currie on the basis of the reference to him in the Berle notes. There is also no indication in the files that the information contained in the Berle notes concerning Currie was distributed outside of the Bureau prior to the interview with Elizabeth Bentley in the Gregory Case in the fall of 1945. As a result of the information which she furnished, a letter was sent to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President on November 8, 1945 advising him that a highly confidential source had furnished information indicating a number of persons employed in the government had been furnishing data and information to persons outside of the federal government, who were in turn transmitting this information to agents of the

Soviet government. A list of individuals who participated in this operation or were utilized by the principals in the ring was set out. This list included Laughlin Currie, former administrative advisor to the late President Roosevelt. (61-3499-192)

Subsequently on February 25, 1946 a memorandum dated February 21, 1946 and captioned, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in agencies of the United States Government" was furnished to General Vaughan, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. This memorandum in addition to information received from Elizabeth Bentley, contained information in the Bureau files concerning Currie, including the information submitted by Whittaker Chambers as contained in the Berle notes. (65-56402-573)

No investigation of Currie has been conducted except that conducted in connection with the Gregory Case with which you are familiar.

CHARLES DIRBA, AKA. CHARLES LAPIN

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Charles Dirba first came to the attention of the Bureau in August, 1919, at which time he was Secretary of the State Socialist Party of the State of Minnesota. From that time until the present, Dirba has received active investigation by Agents of this Bureau. Dirba signed the charter of the Communist Party of America on December 30, 1919, at Chicago, Illinois, as Executive Secretary. Dirba became a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA in 1927. He went on missions to the Soviet Union in 1928, 1930, 1934, 1935, and 1938. Maurice Walkin indicated to the Dies Committee in 1939 that Dirba was an OGPU representative in the United States and a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA. Jan Valtin, author of "Out Of The Night," in 1941 informed that Dirba was considered an Agent of the GPU in the United States at the time he, Valtin, left the Communist Party in 1937. Ben Gitlow testified before the Dies Committee that it was his understanding that Dirba was an OGPU Agent. At the present time Dirba is active in the ordinary affairs of the Communist Party, having transferred his membership from New York City to Los Angeles in 1947, but there is no indication that he is a functionary in the Party. (61-1651-1, 91)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated that Charles Dirba, head of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party for years, was understood by Chambers to be connected with the OGPU. Chambers also indicated that it was his understanding that the OGPU operated through Dirba rather than through Browder. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Extensive investigation conducted with regard to Charles Dirba failed to definitely establish his connection with the OGPU. Various informants from time to time have indicated his connection with the OGPU. (61-1651-91)

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

No reference to Dirba was found in the copy of the Berle notes furnished the Bureau in June, 1943.

Kisseloff 26175

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IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, at which time no mention was made of Charles Dirba.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation indicated. The active investigation with regard to Charles Dirba has continued up to the present time, although his case file is carried in a closed status as of January 27, 1948. All pertinent information obtained by the Los Angeles Field Office is currently being furnished to the Bureau. Information relative to Charles Dirba has been furnished from time to time in the form of investigative reports to the Division of Records. (61-1651)

Pls Return to Mr. F.L. Jones

LAURENCE DUGGAN, also known as:
Laurence Duggin, Laurence H. Duggan

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was conducted with regard to Duggan. However, the Bureau files reveal the following information concerning him. His name appeared on the mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee in 1941. His name and address were found on the person of Joris Ivens, an active Communist Party member from Berlin and Moscow. Ivens was a suspected member of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service (NKVD). (100-251233-25)

On May 6, 1942, Duggan wrote a letter to Richard Sommers, the subject of an extensive Espionage - G investigation by the Bureau, on the letterhead of Advisor of Public Relations, Department of State, in which he indicated that he had known Sommers for a number of years. On June 29, 1942, Sommers wrote a letter to Duggan which indicated that they were close friends, and thanked Duggan for making it possible for his wife, Olga Sommers, to come to the United States. Duggan was later interviewed by representatives of the Military Intelligence Division of the Department of the Army, relative to this matter, at which time he advised these representatives that he had never heard of Richard Sommers. (100-251233-25)

The name Laurence H. Duggan appeared on the letterhead of the "Open Road, Inc." as a member of the Board of Directors of that organization. Frederick V. Field, reported to be a Communist Party member and sponsor of many Communist front organizations, was listed as President of this organization. (100-31230-2)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers advised Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, that Laurence Duggin, who was then Chief of the Latin-American Section of the Department of State, was not a Party member and was not connected with the Communist underground group, but was presumably with the OGPU, because of his contacts with Hedda Gomperts, whom he knew to be a Communist Party member. (100-25824-12)

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation conducted with regard to Duggan. However, an active investigation was conducted in order to ascertain the activities of Hedda Gomperts (Hedi Massing).

E.R.Clayton/de
9/7/48

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS TO ADOLF BERLE, JR. IN JUNE, 1943

Copies of the Berle notes which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943, indicate that Berle was advised by Chambers that there was considerable doubt in his mind as to whether or not Duggan was a member of the Communist Party. Chambers indicated that Duggan might be a member of the Communist Shop Group of the Department of State. (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was conducted with regard to Duggan. However, the active investigation of Hedi Gomperts was continued during this period. It was ascertained that Duggan resigned from the State Department in the latter part of July, 1944. (65-9940-94)

A summary memorandum of available information concerning Duggan's activities was furnished to the Department of State on September 29, 1944. (100-251233-25)

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers advised Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, that Duggan associated with Hedda Gomperts, whom he knew to be a Communist and that he suspected Duggan of at least being a fellow traveler. Chambers had no information indicating Communist Party membership on the part of Duggan. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was conducted. However, at the conclusion of the Hedi Massing investigation, she was interviewed, at which time she stated that to the best of her knowledge, Duggan was not a member of the Communist Party nor an agent of the NKVD. She stated that she had attempted to recruit Duggan into the Soviet Intelligence Service but had been unsuccessful. The following is a brief summary of other available information contained in the files of the Bureau concerning Duggan:

It was reported that Duggan was friendly with Enrique de Lozada, a South American Communist. (100-251233-25)

Duggan participated in a conference on "U.S. Policy Toward Argentina," sponsored by the Council for the Pan-American Democracy on March 25, 1944. (100-13361-23)

Duggan is reported to be on friendly terms with Frederick V. Field, a reported Communist, and to have had considerable correspondence with him.
(64-200-224-8)

During another investigation it was ascertained that Duggan was friendly with Joseph Starobin, Foreign Editor of the Daily Worker. (65-52109-514, Page 41)

The name Laurence Duggan appeared on the letterhead of the Americans United for World Organization, Inc. as a member of the Board of Trustees in July of 1945. (100-90431-19)

Sir Bernard Pares completed a speaking tour of the Middle East in October of 1947, during which time he maintained that the objectives of the Soviet Union are peaceful, and he indicated further that there was little likelihood of war. Among other things, Sir Bernard also stated that the Russians "have a right to the Dardanelles" and, also: "They should have a chance at the Mediterranean." His speaking tour was sponsored by the Institute of International Education, New York City, and was arranged by Laurence Duggan, Director of the Institute.

(100-331923-42)

Kisseloff-26179

[illegible] FISLER
was., Edwards, Hans Berger
Samuel Liptzen

I [illegible] FBI INVESTIGATION [illegible] ALLEGATIONS

An investigation of Gerhart Eisler was instituted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation upon Eisler's arrival in the United States on July 13, 1941. This investigation, which is still continuing, resulted in the conviction of Gerhart Eisler on August 15, 1947 in the District Court, District of Columbia for fraud in obtaining an exit visa (Title 22, Section 223). Evidence was produced at the trial based upon the investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation proving Eisler had operated as a Comintern Agent in the United States under the names of Edwards and Hans Berger. It was also proved that he had obtained a false United States passport in 1934 under the name of Samuel Liptzen. Eisler was sentenced to one year on a contempt of Congress charge on March 24, 1943 and sentenced to a term of one to three years on exit visa fraud on June 27, 1947. Eisler at the present time is on bond pending appeals in both cases. ([illegible]-3252)-625)

II [illegible] MAY 13, 1942

Chambers did not mention Eisler during this interview.

III CHAMBERS' [illegible] IN BERLE NOTES [illegible] IN JUNE, 1943

Eisler is not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV (A) [illegible] MAY 10, 1945

Chambers furnished information on May 10, 1945 to the effect that he knew that the name Edwards was an alias of Gerhart Eisler. He pointed out that J. Peters, his Soviet superior, was a very close friend of Eisler and at one time shared a summer cottage with him at an unknown location. Chambers stated that the many conversations he had with J. Peters, he heard Eisler spoken of only as Edwards and he had learned Eisler's true identity from Willi Schlamm, Editor of Fortune magazine and a former Communist in Austria. According to Chambers, J. Peters, in discussing Edwards, always considered him very highly and stated that Edwards had fallen into disrepute at one time over the question of internal policies in Germany, as punishment for which he was sent to China as a Comintern representative in the early 1930's. Chambers also learned from J. Peters that Edwards later came to the

United States as a Comintern representative. Chambers stated that Eisler counsels the leaders of the Communist Party, U. S. A. in order to maintain the Party line for Moscow. Chambers stated that he also understood that Eisler wrote for the Daily Worker under the alias of Hans Berger.

Chambers recalled that sometime in 1936 Agnes Smedley, who had been an important pro-Soviet propagandist in China, returned to the United States and he told Peters he would like to meet her. Later Peters arranged the meeting and upon seeing Chambers she stated, "I thought I was going to meet Edwards." Chambers also recalled that William Weiner, an important Party functionary, was a close contact of Edwards.

(100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On the basis of the information from Chambers no specific additional investigation was conducted as there was already an extremely active investigation of Eisler; however, Chambers' information did substantiate information from other sources and proved to be accurate in so far as it could be verified.

Kisseloff-26181

SCOTT FERRIS

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Information available in the files of the Bureau indicate that Sam Carp, Russian-born naturalized American citizen and brother-in-law of Molotov, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 18, 1939, at which time he advised the Committee that he had engaged the services of Scott Ferris, a former Congressman and then Democratic National Committeeman from Oklahoma, to represent him in their negotiations to purchase two U. S. battleships for the USSR. He indicated to the Committee that he had paid Scott Ferris $32,000 for his services. (100-5193-A and 40)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

At the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, no mention was made of Scott Ferris.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None indicated.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Chambers indicated to Mr. A. A. Berle, the then Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, at the time Mr. Berle interviewed Chambers, that one "Karp", brother-in-law of Molotov, was said to be working with Scott Ferris to obtain plans for two super battleships in 1937. (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In view of the above known information concerning former Congressman Ferris, no investigation was deemed necessary.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

At the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, no mention was made of Scott Ferris.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

"The Current Biography" for July, 1945, indicated that Scott Ferris was born November 3, 1877 and died June 9, 1945. It was also indicated that he was a former United States Congressman from Oklahoma and served as Democratic National Committeeman from Oklahoma for sixteen years. (94-3-4-1115-47)

FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, VA. FREDERICK SPENCER

I - INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

Field has been the subject of an intensive investigation by the Bureau since February, 1941. Considerable information has been developed relative to his association with various Communist front and Communist organizations. Former confidential informant [redacted] former member of the Communist Party, discontinued) furnished information indicating that Field was a member of the Communist Party and extremely active in numerous Communist front groups. Investigation has revealed that he is Managing Editor of New Masses, a writer for the Daily Worker and Political Affairs, a Director on the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson School of Social Science, and is affiliated with numerous organizations including the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy, of which he is a Director. Field is known to make regular contributions to many Communist front organizations, the more prominent being American Youth for Democracy, Spanish Refugee Appeal, Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Soviet Russia Today, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, and American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Field attended Communist Party National Convention and Communist Political Association Rally, both in New York City in 1944. Investigation in this case indicates that Field is presently active in his Communist front associations and activities. (100-2278-73, 35, 42, 46)

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II (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated Frederick Vanderbilt Field, a former official of the Institute for Pacific Relations, was believed by him to be the center of a Communist underground apparatus. Chambers indicated that Field, his wife Edith, his mother Lila, and one Joseph Barnes were the chief members of this apparatus. Chambers advised that one Peter, last name unknown to him, had related the above information to him. Chambers indicated that either Field's wife or his mother had furnished a home on Central Park West, New York City, for the use of this underground movement. Chambers also indicated that it was his belief that Peter had recruited Field into the Communist Party. (100-2582-22)

II (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

As a result of Chambers' information, the investigation in this case was intensified in the early part of 1943. Information relative to Field's connection with the Communist Party was obtained as a result of the intensive investigation. There was no information obtained indicating that Field's wife or mother were connected with the Communist Party. There was no information

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developed indicating that Field had organized a Communist underground apparatus. There was no separate investigation conducted with regard to Field's wife or mother. The investigation did reveal, however, that Field's mother, Mrs. Lila Vanderbilt Field, died in Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1935. (100-2278-35)

III (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1945.

At the time Mr. A. A. Berle, the then Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, interviewed Chambers, no reference was made to Frederick Vanderbilt Field. (100-3582L)

III (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation indicated.

IV (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Whittaker Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, at which time he furnished virtually the same information as set forth above. (100-2582L-36)

IV (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

The active investigation of Frederick Vanderbilt Field continued but no information developed indicating his membership in a Communist underground group. Field is presently carried as a key figure by the New York Field Office and all information of a pertinent nature is promptly furnished to the Bureau. Copies of all reports of a pertinent nature have been forwarded to the Division of Records. Information relative to Field has also been disseminated to the Office of Naval Intelligence, Intelligence Department of the Army, and to the Department of State. (100-2278-16, 23, 28, 32, 35, 37, 39, 40)

Kisseloff-26184

MRS. FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD,
AKA MRS. EDITH CHAMBERLIN FIELD

I - INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

The Bureau has not conducted a separate investigation with regard to Mrs. Field. Through the intensive investigation conducted on her husband, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, very little information has been developed indicating Communist activity on the part of Mrs. Field. On January 5, 1944, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Max Yergan and Edith Chamberlin Field took title to the premises located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This building has, since its acquisition by Field, Yergan and Field, been occupied by various organizations including the Council on African Affairs, Council for Pan-American Democracy, American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, Institute for International Democracy, Hungarian American Committee for Democracy, Indonesian Committee, and the Voice of Fighting Spain. There has been no information developed indicating that Mrs. Field took part in the activities of these organizations. It is known, however, that Mrs. Field's home, 16 West 12th Street, New York City, has been used as a meeting place for prominent Communists for special meetings. It is also known that her husband leased an apartment located at 1116 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., on September 9, 1940, for the use of the American Peace Mobilization. (100-2270-55, 73)

II (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated that Frederick Vanderbilt Field, his wife and his mother, were the chief members of a Communist underground apparatus. Chambers also indicated that either Field's wife or his mother furnished a home on Central Park West, New York City, for use as a headquarters for this underground apparatus. (100-2270-22)

II (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation was conducted with respect to Chambers' allegations regarding the activities of Mrs. Edith Chamberlin Field. As pointed out above, however, considerable information was developed concerning Mrs. Field during the investigation of her husband. To date no information has been received indicating that Mrs. Field was a member of a Communist underground movement. During the investigation of Field, it was determined that his home had been made available for prominent Communists in New York City. (100-2270-55)

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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Mr. Mohr
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Miss Gandy

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III (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BUFILE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

At the time Mr. A. A. Berle, the then Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, interviewed Chambers, no reference was made to Mrs. Edith Chamberlin Field. (100-2582-27)

III (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation indicated.

IV (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Whittaker Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, at which time he did not furnish any information relative to Mrs. Edith Chamberlin Field. (100-2582-36)

IV (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation indicated.

Kisseloff-26186

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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Mr. Mohr
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NOEL HAVILAND FIELD

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Field's activities were first called to the Bureau's attention in 1926 by the Industrial Defense Association, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, which furnished information reflecting that he was a member of the "Disloyal Fellowship of Youth for Peace." It was also indicated that his mother and wife were members of the Red Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. These data were furnished the State Department on November 23, 1926. (105-2175-X, X1)

In 1928 Field was employed by the Department of State and continued this employment until approximately 1940 or 1941. (105-2175-15)

J. B. Matthews testified before the Dies Committee on November 7, 1938, at which time he related that, according to his personal knowledge, Noel Field, who was at that time employed by the Department of State, was a member of the Communist Party. (105-2175-15)

Addition information was furnished to the Department of State by letter dated October 29, 1940. By letter dated March 27, 1941, the Department of State was further advised that Field was reliably reported as a member of the Communist Party.

Information received July 28, 1941, indicated that the name Noel H. Field, 419 Fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the mailing list of Friends of the Soviet Union. (100-7045-95 x2)

In 1941 or 1942, while in Europe, Field became a representative of the Unitarian Service Committee. (100-2175-4)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

At the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, no mention was made of Noel Haviland Field.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation indicated.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

At the time Mr. A. A. Berle, the then Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, interviewed Chambers, he was advised by Chambers that an

individual named Field (FNU) was believed to be a member of the Communist Party. It was indicated that Field was employed in the Western European Section of the Department of State at that time. No further identification was made of this individual at that time. However, he has since been identified by Dr. Paul Wilhelm Massing and his wife, Hedi, as Noel Haviland Field.

(100-25824-27
105-2175-X,X1,X2,15)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation conducted.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Field's name was not mentioned during the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was conducted with regard to this individual at that time, as he was out of the United States. In November, 1947 an active investigation was undertaken on the basis of other data to the effect he was an espionage agent.

On March 3, 1948, a 15-page summary memorandum containing information available in the Bureau's files concerning Field was furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency. This memorandum reflects that Field, who has for some years been employed in Europe by the Unitarian Service Committee in the direction of their reflief program, was employed by the Department of State from 1928 until about 1940 or 1941. Field's pro-Communist activities were reflected in this memorandum. Considerable information was also furnished concerning him as obtained from Hedi Massing, who indicated that after leaving the Department of State, Field had worked with the League of Nations and that he had been used as a Soviet agent. (105-2175-X,X1,X2, 15)

CHARLES SIDNEY PLATO

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' INTERVIEWS

A Special Inquiry investigation was initiated on December 31, 1941, concerning Plato at the request of the Office for Emergency Management. Copies of reports reflecting the results of the investigation were furnished to the OMI during the first four months of 1942, the last report being furnished on April 14, 1942. The investigation reflected that one informant stated that Plato joined the Communist Party in Boston in 1934, but had since changed his views and was regarded as a Socialist. However, he was not known to have renounced his affiliation with the Communist Party. The investigation also reflected employment in a Communist Party book store in Boston in 1934. On April 24, 1943, a three-page summary of the results of the Special Inquiry investigation was furnished to Captain M. E. Pulesston, Secretary, Office of the Board of Economic Warfare, pursuant to the request of that organization on April 6, 1943.

A Hatch Act investigation was initiated on October 25, 1944, when it was ascertained that Plato was employed by the Office of Economic Warfare. This investigation was closed on February 14, 1945. This investigation disclosed the same information as had previously been obtained in the Special Inquiry. The file does not reflect that any distribution of the results of this investigation was made until April 12, 1948, at which time a copy of the report was submitted to the Division of Records. It is noted that a summary of the information in the Bureau files had previously been furnished to the Board of Economic Warfare on April 24, 1943.

During the investigation of the Gregory Case, it was reflected that Plato was in contact with numerous subjects of the Gregory Case. An Internal Security case was initiated concerning him in December, 1947. This investigation reflects that Plato is no longer connected with the Government. (77-14177)

II. CHAMBERS' INTERVIEWS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers did not refer to Plato or to an individual of the same description as Plato during the interview of May 13, 1942, by Agents of the New York Office.

III. CHAMBERS' INTERVIEWS BY [illegible] DURING MAY, 1943

Plato was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Slavin
Mr. Lad
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Kisseloff-26190

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers by New York Agents on May 10, 1945, Chambers, while discussing an individual by the name of Post, whom he identified as editor of the Foreign Service Journal in 1934, indicated that he had gone to Post's home in Alexandria, Virginia, at which time he was accompanied by a little hunchback who was then employed on a Farmer's Project in Washington, which was headed by Harry Hopkins. Chambers' purpose in going to Post's home was to address a small unit meeting of the Communist underground, of which Post was the leader. (100-25-24-36)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Files of the Bureau fail to reflect that any specific investigation has been conducted concerning Chambers' allegation. It is noted, however, that his description of the person who accompanied him to this meeting fits the description of Charles Sidney Flato very closely, and it is believed the individuals are identical. As noted above, Flato was the subject of an investigation prior to Chambers' allegations.

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Ladd
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ISAAC FOLKOFF, with aliases
Sam Falcoff, Sam Falconvitch,
Isaac Falclonoff, "Volkov," "Walkoff,"
"Dad," "Old Man"

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Active investigation of Isaac Folkoff, with aliases, was initiated at San Francisco, California, following receipt of a complaint on November 13, 1940, indicating that Folkoff was one of the leading Communists in San Francisco and was believed to be closely connected with financial affairs of the Communist Party. (100-19248-1)

This investigation indicated that Folkoff, of Russian origin, a naturalized United States citizen, was the proprietor of an embroidery and pleating company in San Francisco; was active in Communist Party affairs; and was constantly supplying amounts of money to Party members and officials. Inquiry showed him to be in close association with William Schneiderman, California State Secretary of the Communist Party. (100-19248-1)

On October 16, 1941, a dossier was forwarded to the Special Defense Unit of the Department of Justice outlining available information concerning Folkoff. (100-19248-6)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers, when interviewed on the above date by Bureau Agents, advised that an individual by the name of "Volkov" (phonetic) was said to have been in charge of the Underground on the West Coast with Headquarters in San Francisco, and that this individual's daughter was supposed to have been a courier between Moscow and the United States. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

By letter dated July 6, 1942, the Bureau advised the San Francisco Office of the information furnished by Chambers and indicated that the individual referred to by Chambers would appear to be identical with Isaac Folkoff, the subject of the then pending investigation by the San Francisco Office. The San Francisco Office was instructed to conduct a vigorous and continuous investigation concerning this matter in view of the allegations received from Chambers. (100-19248-17)

By report dated January 4, 1943, San Francisco submitted information concerning Folkoff indicating that he was running a successful

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
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Kisseloff-26192

business in San Francisco and that he was then a member of the Executive Committee of a local section of the Communist Party. Available sources reported that Folkoff was a financial agent for the Party and was believed to have received regularly funds dispatched from the Soviet Union by special couriers. Sources reported that Folkoff continued to be closely affiliated with financial affairs of the Party in both collecting and supplying money in the conduct of Communist affairs. Folkoff was reported by another source to have made a trip to the Soviet Union in 1935. (This report was furnished to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice and is noted to have contained the substance of Chambers' allegations.) (100-19248-49)

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The following reference was contained in the Berle notes obtained on the above-indicated date:

> West Coast - Head: "The Old Man" - Volkov is his real name - daughter a Comintern courier. He knows the West Coast underground - Residence: San Francisco or Oakland - (100-25824-27)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear from the Bureau files that the information contained in the Berle notes was forwarded to the Field at this time. It is to be noted, however, that this information is practically identical with that previously furnished to the San Francisco Office.

The investigation of Isaac Folkoff was continuing in the Field and reflected that Folkoff in 1943 occupied the position of Communist Party auditor for the 13th District at San Francisco. Information was developed concerning the possible identity of a Russian agent who reportedly brought money to Folkoff from the Soviet Union in 1932. (100-19248-80) A check of State Department records in Washington, D. C., verified the fact that Folkoff had made a trip in 1935 to Europe, allegedly to Latvia. These records also indicated that Folkoff was born January 10, 1881, in Latvia (then Russia); arrived in the United States in January, 1904; and was naturalized at Brooklyn, New York, on April 9, 1912. (100-19248-82) At San Francisco it was determined that Folkoff, in addition to his previously described activities, had become an instructor in social theory at the Communist Party sponsored Tom Mooney Labor School. His close association with top functionaries continued. (100-19248-88)

Information developed at San Francisco in February, 1944, indicated that in addition to prominent Communist contacts, Folkoff was maintaining connections with Soviet representatives at the San Francisco Soviet Consulate, including Gregori Kheifets. (100-19248-102) The reported contact with Kheifets continued during June of 1944. (100-19248-111)

During the latter part of 1944 and early 1945, information was received that Folkoff was a charter member of the Communist Party in the United States and had been active in Communist affairs since 1919. There was no indication of further contacts with Soviet Consular officials following the departure of Kheifets in July, 1944. However, Folkoff continued regular contacts with an individual associated with the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission and was known to have had confidential conversations with Stirling Hayden of the U. S. Marine Corps then assigned to OSS. The informant reported that Folkoff had been the individual instrumental in interesting Hayden in Communism. (100-19248-130)

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

When interviewed by Bureau Agents on the above date Chambers stated that he had also met a man by the name of Volkov (phonetic) who was referred to by Peter (Alexander Stevens) as the "Old Man." He added that Peter had mentioned him many times as the leader of the Underground on the West Coast and pointed out that he had been located somewhere near San Francisco. Chambers added that Walkoff (as indicated in the text of New York letter of June 26, 1945, reflecting the results of the interview) gave the impression of being a very efficient businessman and he believed that he had conducted some kind of a successful business in the neighborhood of San Francisco. A story which he had been told by someone whose identity he could not recall was to the effect that Walkoff had sold all of his possessions and interests in the United States at one time and had gone to Russia for the purpose of living there but that he had been so disgusted with Russian living conditions that he had returned to the United States as soon as he could. Chambers described Walkoff as follows:

Age	Upper 50's in the 1930's
Height	5' 6"
Build	Slim
Characteristics	Good natured, joking, very smooth in conversation. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Following the 1945 interview as reflected above the Bureau by letter dated July 10, 1945, instructed the New York Office to recontact

Chambers regarding "Volkov" or "Walkoff" (phonetic), indicating that this individual was believed to be identical with Isaac Folkoff, the subject of a pending San Francisco investigation. New York was advised to exhibit a photograph of Folkoff to Chambers for positive identification purposes. (100-25824-36)

The New York Office by letter dated August 21, 1945, furnished a copy of the results of the Chambers interview of May 10, 1945, to the San Francisco Office for their information in connection with the Folkoff investigation and requested photographs of Folkoff from San Francisco for purposes of exhibition to Chambers, preferably photographs available of Folkoff taken during the early or middle 1930's. It does not appear from the Bureau files that such photographs were ever identified by Chambers. (100-25824-37)

Investigation of Folkoff was continuing and it was determined on June 12, 1945, that Folkoff met with Stepan Apresian, Soviet Vice Consul in San Francisco, which meeting took place on the street under suspicious circumstances. (100-19248) Through highly confidential sources the Communist registration of Folkoff was determined and in 1945 he was known to hold the positions of Secretary and Educational Director of the local Communist Political Association District. In addition he was known to be a member of the State Finance Committee of the Communist Political Association in California. Sources reported that Folkoff continued occasional contacts with the Soviet Consulate. However, this information was not further confirmed. (100-19248-149) (C)

As late as February, 1948, Folkoff continued to be very active in Communist Party affairs in the San Francisco area, particularly in the financial affairs of the Party. (100-19248-201)

Inasmuch as later reports of the investigation concerning Folkoff included references to then pending highly confidential Soviet espionage investigations, including the Comrap Case, these reports were apparently not distributed to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice. Accordingly, on May 27, 1948, a letter was directed to the San Francisco Office instructing that Office to prepare a summary type report carefully protecting all sources of information and confidential informants in order that the full results of the Folkoff investigation might be distributed to the Division of Records. (100-19248-204)

Information concerning Folkoff as a person in contact with Gregori Markovich Kheifets, former Vice Consul of the USSR at San Francisco, as well as other connections of Folkoff, were contained in the summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the U.S.", dated December 12, 1945. This summary was distributed to the White House, Attorney General, State Department, War Department, and the Treasury Department. (C)

Information concerning Folkoff's position as financial advisor of the Communist Party in California was included in a summary entitled "Comintern Apparatus", dated March 5, 1946, copies of which were distributed to the White House, Attorney General, State Department, and Navy Department.

Kisseloff-26195

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Foster, who has for many years been one of the leading figures of the Communist movement in this country, was the subject of a periodic investigation from 1921 to 1942. An active investigation was instituted in April, 1942, and has continued to the present time. Copies of reports since that date have been furnished to the Division of Records as received. (61-330)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Foster was not mentioned in the interview held on May 13, 1942 with Chambers by New York Agents.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1945

Foster's name was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During Chambers' interview by New York Agents on May 10, 1945, while discussing his reasons for breaking with the Communist Party, Chambers pointed out that Browder, Bittelman, and Foster, to control the Party, instituted one of the worst minor reigns of terror he had ever known and that as a result of this he had resigned his editorship of the "Daily Worker" and had quit the Party. (100-25824-36)

IV (1). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In view of the nature of Chambers' reference to Foster, no specific investigation concerning Chambers' reference was made.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lard
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
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Kisseloff-26196

BENJAMIN FRIEDMAN
([illegible])

I. [illegible]

Active investigation was initiated of an individual known as Benjamin Fields in June, 1941, on the basis of information contained in the Bureau files reflecting that Fields, who had numerous aliases, including: Isadore Friedman, Issac Friedman, Issadore Friedman Isachuk, Isadore Fredman, Wolfsohn Isadore, was an active member of the Communist Party and was considered the chief Communist leader on the Atlantic Coast. The information indicated that he resided in Baltimore and was listed in the Daily Worker of September 15, 1937 as a District Organizer of the Communist Party. The files also reflected that he had been arrested on several occasions and had contributed to Communist publications, including the anthology entitled "Proletarian Literature in the United States," published by the International Publishers Company in 1935.

The investigation was continued until October, 1946, at which time it was closed. It reflected that the true name of Fields was [illegible] Fragin, who was born in Russia in 1901. He received citizenship by virtue of his father's naturalization in 1917. He is alleged to have joined the Communist Party in 1923 and visited Russia in 1934, at which time he visited collective farms and attended a Writers' Congress held in Moscow. He was designated District Organizer for the Communist Party in the Baltimore and Washington District from 1937 to 1941. He has contributed to Communist publications, and his first novel "The Outside Leaf," had been completed as of October, 1943. Available sources indicate that the Communist Party considers him a good writer and he has had several of his short stories published in the Daily Worker. In 1946 he published a book entitled, "Piper Hopkins." He has resided in the New York and Connecticut areas since 1941. (100-24601)

II. [illegible] May 13, 1942

This individual was not referred to by Chambers during an interview with him conducted by New York Agents on May 13, 1942.

III ( ) [illegible], 1943

The notes of Mr. Berle, copies of which were made available to the Army, in June, 1943, included a reference to the above-captioned individual as follows:

"Wenc[illegible] Baltimore Party Organizer - Benjamin (Sandy) Friedman, alias Field - then California - then Russia - now organizer for Baltimore and Washington of Trade-Union Unity - Has Moscow connection.

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(100-25824-27)
Kisseloff-26197

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau do not reflect that any specific investigation was conducted as a result of Chambers' allegations.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers by New York Agents on May 10, 1945, Chambers explained that Benjamin Friedman, who was nicknamed "Bundly," was a little fellow who had been hit on the head in a strike and had been sent to Russia for a rest cure. After his return to the United States he had been made cashier of the Communist Party cafeteria which had been run by the Party on Union Square in New York City. He related that one Peter had told him that Friedman had become District Organizer for Maryland and that in Baltimore he had taken the name of Field. He also recalled tht Field had originally come from California. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files do not reflect that any specific investigation was conducted as a result of Chambers' allegations in May, 1945. The Friedman referred to by Chambers is undoubtedly identical with Moses Bragin, and it should be noted that, as indicated above, an active investigation was instituted prior to the first interview with Chambers and the information furnished by him was already substantially available to the Bureau. A report dated January 7, 1944, setting out a summary of information available to the Bureau concerning Bragin was furnished to the Division of Records on January 29, 1944. Subsequent reports were furnished to the Division of Records as received from the field.

SENDER GARLIN

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Investigation of Garlin was initiated in July, 1941, on the basis of information in the Bureau files reflecting that Garlin was an elector of the Communist Party in the 1940 Presidential election, and that he was connected with the "Daily Worker." This investigation continued until May 12, 1947, at which time it was closed. The investigation reflected that Garlin was employed by the "Daily Worker" in 1932 and in 1946 was Feature Editor of that publication. He was the "Daily Worker" representative to Moscow in 1936, and was the Public Relations Director of the New York State Communist Political Association in 1944. He was Co-Chairman of the Education Committee of a New York City Club of the Communist Party in 1945 and has been a frequent speaker at various Communist Party functions. Copies of the reports submitted in this case were furnished to the Division of Records as received from the Field. (100-49101)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Garlin was not mentioned by Chambers during the May 13, 1942, interview.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Garlin was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945, by New York Agents, he advised that in the early part of 1924 he asked several acquaintances where he could get in touch with American Communists. He finally contacted a Jewish friend, Sender Garlin, who was then connected with Russian Relief. Garlin introduced him to a man by the name of Charles Krieger (phonetic), who took him to a small Communist Party meeting in the Hudson River District, where he registered as a member of the Communist Party. (100-25824-36)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONTINUED

As indicated above, Garlin has been the subject of an investigation since 1941, and no specific inquiries have been made as a result of Chambers' allegations in view of the nature of such allegations.

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

RTT:hp

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HARRISON GEORGE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An active investigation concerning George was instituted on December 26, 1941, as a result of information contained in the Bureau files reflecting that George was an active member of the Communist Party. This investigation is still carried in a pending status. The investigation has reflected that he was a charter member of the Communist Party - USA, and is a brother-in-law of Earl Browder. He has been a member of the Central Committee, State Board, and State Committee of the Party in California. He was formerly Editor-in-Chief of the "Daily People's World" newspaper, but was relieved of this position in 1946 after criticism by Party leadership in California. He was tried by the Party on charges of factionalism, but William Z. Foster intervened and encouraged him to publicly announce his support of Party leadership. He complied and was not expelled from the Party. However, he was expelled from the Party on September 20, 1947, and has subsequently been in contact with other expelled members. (100-15155)

Copies of the reports of investigation of George were furnished to the Division of Records as received from the Field.

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

When interviewed on May 13, 1942, by New York Agents, Chambers stated that Harrison George, Browder's brother-in-law, might be of interest. George married Margaret Browder, who was later one of Krivitsky's assistants in Paris. George was active in the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat and Chambers was told that George was in charge of all kinds of underground work in the Far East and Japan, and that he had headquarters in San Francisco and Los Angeles. (100-25024-22) **It is noted that this information was already available to the Bureau.**

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As noted above, George was already the subject of an investigation on the line of Chambers' allegations. The investigation has failed to reflect that George is engaged in underground or espionage activities.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN WORLD NOTES DATED JUNE, 1943

George was not mentioned in the World notes.

IV. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 14, 1945.

George was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by New York Agents on May 10, 1945.

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

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Kisseloff-26200

[illegible] (referred to by
Chambers as Mr. Greenberg)

I. [illegible] CASE

The captioned individual first came to the attention of the Bureau in connection with the case of Nicholas Dozenberg, who was arrested in Oregon in December, 1939 in connection with a passport fraud case. You will recall that Dozenberg later testified for the Government in the passport fraud case against Earl Browder. In subsequent interviews with Bureau Agents he admitted acting as an agent for Soviet military intelligence in the United States. He furnished considerable information concerning Dr. Philip Rosenbliett, a dentist in New York City, whose office was used by Soviet agents for making contacts with their couriers. Rosenbliett departed from the United States in the early 1930's, presumably for Russia. Investigation in 1940 reflected that he had resided at 143 West 87th Street before his departure from this country and that this address as of 1940 was occupied by Mr. M. Greenberg as a residence and office. Greenberg was identified as Mr. Morris Greenberg, (wife: Clara) who graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in 1917 and was a licensed pediatrician. He interned at Bellevue Hospital and received his diploma in June, 1919. (61-6671-24,26,29)

Further inquiry concerning Rosenbliett revealed that Alice Rosenbliett acquired title to property at 39 West 119th Street, New York City in 1935 from her husband, Philip, and Morris and Clara Greenberg. The only encumbrance existing on the property was a power of attorney dated April 24, 1935 (subsequent to departure of Rosenbliett and his wife from the United States), appointing Morris Greenberg, 143 West 87th Street, as attorney to manage the property at 39 West 119th Street. Selective Service records in New York reflect that Greenberg was born June 6, 1890 in Romania. In 1942 he was employed by the New York City Department of Health as epidemiologist, in charge of the Division of Epidemiology in the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. His duties consisted of supervising the investigation of all outbreaks of epidemics in New York City. Further inquiry reflected that he was naturalized February 1, 1914 in New York City and had been first employed by the City of New York in 1920. (61-3[illegible]-37)

Another associate of Dozenberg in the United Military Intelligence Service was Joseph Tow in, who was interviewed on April 13, 1942 by Agents of the Los Angeles Office. Tow in admitted contacts with Dozenberg, Rosenbliett and others, and acquaintance with [illegible], who was also involved in Soviet Intelligence activities. Tow in denied having acted as an agent for the Soviet Intelligence services or knowing that the other persons were acting as

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[illegible]dist agents. He did state that Rosenbliett is his brother-in-law, having married his wife's sister, Ella Greenberg. He stated that the Rosenblietts had a daughter who died of cancer about 1930 at the age of twelve and shortly thereafter they went to Russia, where they presumably still reside. (100-[illegible]6737-13)

II CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS, MAY 13, 1942

Greenberg was not mentioned during the interview with Chambers on May 13, 1942.

III (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes of Mr. Berle, copies of which were made available to the Bureau, contained the following reference to Greenberg:

"London
(1) Dr. Philip Rosenbliett - formerly of (41st St. and 5th Ave., N.Y.)
Mr. Greenberg, 20 (East 70th, New York
Brother-in-law
American leader of British Underground .
Dead in America back [illegible] (alias Philipovich
- allegedly Yugoslav)
real name - ?

(100-[illegible]-17)

III (B). INVESTIGATION INITIATED

The Bureau files fail to reflect that any investigation was initiated as a result of Chambers' allegations as contained in Mr. Berle's notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS, MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers by New York Agents on May 10, 1945, while discussing Dr. Philip Rosenbliett, he recalled that Rosenbliett had occasionally talked about his brother-in-law, Mr. Greenberg, N.Y., who resided on East 70th Street in New York City. He never met Greenberg, but assumed that perhaps Greenberg was engaged in Communist underground activities. (100-24[illegible]-30)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION INITIATED

No investigation has been conducted as a result of Chambers' allegations on May 10, 1945. The above information would indicate that Mr. Morris Greenberg is undoubtedly identical with the Greenberg, referred to by Chambers. It is noted

Kisseloff-26202

that the Bureau conducted inquiries concerning Greenblatt prior to the receipt of information from Chambers. These inquiries were for the purpose of identifying him and ascertaining his connection with Mr. Philip Rosenbliett. The inquiries failed to reflect that he was acting as a Soviet agent.

Kisseloff-26203

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

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A summary report dated June 2, 1943 was furnished to Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special War Policies Unit of the Department of Justice on July 20, 1943. Subsequent reports in this investigation were furnished to Mr. Smith and/or the Division of Records as received from the Field. (65-5966)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

When interviewed by New York Agents on May 13, 1942, Chambers advised that the brother of Gertrude Hessler had been head of the "Federated Press" in Washington and was a very active Party (Communist Party) man. He indicated that the "Federated Press" was an organ filled with Communists and stated that Gertrude Hessler's brother as of 1942 was in the CIO. (100-25824-2)

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation has been conducted on the basis of the allegations of Chambers. It is to be noted, however, that as reflected above, the Bureau was cognizant of Haessler in 1923 and initiated an active investigation of him in 1939, prior to receipt of information from Chambers. The information furnished by Chambers was already available to the Bureau as of that time.

III CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN PERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

There is no reference to Haessler in the Perle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943.

IV ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Haessler was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by New York Agents on May 10, 1945.

[illegible] UPHAM HARRIS

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Investigation of the captioned individual was initiated on March 10, 1941, on the basis of information received indicating that Harris was an active Communist and engaged in Communist activity. The investigation has continued to the present time and is still carried in a pending status. Investigation has disclosed that Harris has been an important member of the Communist Party for years and in June, 1946, was elected as permanent Secretary of the National Farm Commission of the Party. Confidential sources have advised that Harris was the treasurer of the secret funds of the Party, which can be used for undercover operations. He has been in contact with numerous national functionaries of the Party and with numerous known and suspected Soviet agents. From October, 1943, through January, 1944, pertinent reports were furnished to the Division of Records as they were submitted. The reports for the period of January, 1944, to July, 1947, were sent to the Division of Records on July 1, 1947, and subsequent reports were furnished as received. (100-15251)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers did not refer to Harris in the May 13, 1942, interview.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES DATED JUNE, 1943

Harris was not mentioned in the Berle Notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers by Agents in the New York Office on May 10, 1945, he failed to identify the photograph of Harris, but when the name was mentioned to him, he readily recalled that Harold Ware had talked to him about Harris, indicating that Harris was a close friend of Ware. Chambers was unable to recall further details.

IV (B). INVESTIGATIVE CHECKED

No specific efforts have been made to verify the alleged friendship between Harold Ware and Harris.

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

ETT:hp

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ALGER HISS

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Alger Hiss was investigated in the latter part of 1941 and the early part of 1942 in accordance with the provisions of Public Law Number 135 (Hatch Act). At that time Hiss had been reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, according to the House Committee on Un-American activities. It was determined, however, that the name of Alger Hiss did not, in fact appear in the active indices of that organization, but that the name of his wife did. Since Hiss was then Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations in the Department of State, a copy of the report on this investigation was furnished to the Secretary of State by letter dated March 24, 1942. This report set forth information furnished by a former fellow employee of Hiss' in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that Hiss and his associates in the AAA if not Communists were fellow travelers. No other unfavorable information was developed, and Hiss himself denied in a sworn statement that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any other organization advocating the overthrow of the government.

The State Department on March 26, 1942, advised that the report furnished to them afforded no basis for administrative action against Hiss. (101-2668-5 &6, 65-56402-695)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942, Chambers told Bureau agents that Alger Hiss and his brother Donald Hiss were members of the Communist Party underground organization in Washington which was headed by Harold Ware. Chambers described Alger Hiss as a former employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration who later served in the government's investigation of the munitions industry and subsequently became Assistant Solicitor General of the United States. After that position he became assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The Bureau's files do not disclose that any investigation was conducted in 1942 following Chambers allegations about Hiss.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The portion of the Berle notes which pertains to Alger Hiss reads as follows:

"Alger Hiss
Ass't to Sayre - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active

Baltimore Boys
Wife - Priscilla Hiss - Socialist -
Early days of New Deal"

There is no record of any additional information furnished by Mr. Berle when those notes were obtained from him in June, 1943.

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No indication has been found in the Bureau's files to show that inquiry was made concerning Hiss in the light of Chambers' information concerning him as furnished by Mr. Berle. However, on March 27, 1945, a summary memorandum covering Alger Hiss' background and activities and the allegations of Chambers concerning him were submitted to Frederick B. Lyon of the State Department. The substance of this memorandum had been furnished by Mr. E. A. Tamm on March 24, 1945, to Robert Lynch, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. (101-2065-9 and 10 and 12)

IV. (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

When interviewed on May 10, 1945, Chambers said that Hiss, who in the meantime had become General Secretary of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group and that he had usually attended meetings of the group when they were held at Henry Collins' house. He said that when Hiss went with the Senate (Nye) Committee investigating the munitions industry, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them. He said, however, that Hiss did meet socially with many of them and was particularly close to John Abt's sister, Marian Bechrack. Chambers further stated that he had no reason to believe that Hiss had broken away from the Communist Party. As a reason for this belief he explained that after he, Chambers, had broken with the Party he had made a special trip to Hiss' home in Georgetown Section, Washington, for the purpose of persuading Hiss to leave the Party. Chambers explained that when he arrived Hiss' wife Priscilla was the only one there, and that while Chambers momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Hiss' wife going to the telephone "obviously to get in touch with Party members." Chambers immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of Alger Hiss. When Hiss arrived they had dinner together at his home following which Chambers says he talked with him all night in an endeavor to persuade him to leave the Party. Chambers said that with tears streaming down his face Hiss had refused to break with the Communists and had given as his reason for not breaking his loyalty to his friends and principles. Chambers pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of his wife.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

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

Although no action was immediately taken concerning Chambers' additional information with respect to Hiss, it is to be noted that Hiss was also named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley on November 7, 1945, as having been involved in a Soviet espionage ring.

Hiss, as a result, became the subject of intensive investigation in the development of the Silvermaster Case. In a memorandum dated November 30, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished information concerning Alger Hiss' alleged connection with a Communist underground group in Washington as furnished by Whittaker Chambers. (65-56402-94)

Since at that time Hiss was still employed in the Department of State information concerning him was again furnished on December 4, 1945, to the Secretary of State in a summary entitled Soviet Espionage in the United States, dated November 27, 1945. (61-3499-198,200)

Since that time numerous memoranda dealing with Soviet espionage activities in the United States furnishing the results of investigation of such activities and in which reference is made to Alger Hiss have been furnished to the White House, the Attorney General and to the interested agencies as will be noted in a memorandum briefing the Bureau's investigation of the Silvermaster Case.

It may be noted that Alger Hiss was interviewed at his request by a Bureau official (Mr. D. M. Ladd) on March 25, 1946. At that time Hiss explained that he wished to clear up any questions that might have arisen concerning his loyalty to the Government, since it had been brought to his attention by the then Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that his name had been mentioned in connection with subversive organizations. Hiss, on this occasion, denied that either he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He mentioned the possibility that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers because he thought that some of her friends had been members of that organization. Hiss further emphatically stated that at no time had he been a member of the Communist Party or had any association with it. He further declared that he knew of no friends of his who were members of the Party. Asked whether he had any association with any person or persons who might be members of any subversive organizations which might have caused the belief to exist that he likewise was a member of such organizations, he stated that he knew of no association on his part with any persons which would lead to this conclusion. The results of this interview were made available to both the Attorney General and the Secretary of State on March 25, 1946.

(65-56402-1128X)

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

It should also be noted that J D. Whittaker Chambers was interviewed on March 28, 1946, at New York City, with specific reference to Alger Hiss. On this occasion he said he was unable to elaborate on any of the information concerning Hiss' connection with the Communist Party which he had furnished at the time he was interviewed in 1942 and again in 1945 by Bureau Agents. He recalled that after 1937, being no longer actively associated with the Communist Party, he had lost all contact with Alger Hiss. He stated that, as a matter of fact, he had absolutely no information that would conclusively prove Hiss held a membership card in the Communist Party or that he was an actual dues-paying member of the Party even while he was active prior to 1937. He declared that he knew in 1937 Hiss was favorably impressed with the Communist movement and was of the belief that Hiss was then (1946) still of the same beliefs. He indicated he did not have any documentary or substantial proof on which to base this belief and based it solely on comments made by various Washington and New York newspaper writers at the time.

(100-25824-38)

Kisseloff-26210

DONALD HISS

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

A Hatch Act investigation was instituted concerning Hiss on February 17, 1942, at which time Hiss was an employee of the Department of State. The investigation was initiated inasmuch as the Dies Committee had listed Hiss as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. During the investigation, an informant advised that the name of Hiss did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of that organization; however, his wife was listed. The investigation disclosed no affiliation with the Communist Party or Communist front groups, and Hiss, in a sworn statement on February 16, 1942, denied that he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and that he advocated overthrow of the Federal Government. The report of the investigation was furnished to the Secretary of State on March 4, 1942, and on March 9, G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary, advised by letter, "Mr. Hiss is a valued employee of the Department and is well and favorably known by various of the higher officers of the Department. There is nothing in the report of investigation which warrants any administrative action and it is believed you will wish so to report to the Congress, exonerating Mr. Hiss from the charge preferred." (101-4300-2 and 3)

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers advised that Alger Hiss and Donald Hiss were also members of the underground organization as secured by Ware. He said these men also left the AAA but remained in the Government service. Donald Hiss was in the Labor Department and Miss Perkins thought a great deal of him. Chambers stated that the Party planned to have Donald Hiss handle the Bridges case in California in view of the influence which he might have. Hiss subsequently went to the Philippine Division of the Department of State. (100-25824-22, page 6)

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau fail to reflect that any investigation was conducted on the basis of this allegation.

III (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes, copies of which were obtained, are set out as follows:

Donald Hiss

(Philippine Adviser)

Member of Communist Party with Pressman and [illegible] -
Labor Department - Asst. to Frances Perkins -
Party wanted him there - to send him
as arbitrator - Bridges trial -
brought along by brother -

(100-25524-27)

III (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau fail to reflect that any specific investigation was conducted on the basis of the allegation.

In response to a request by Mr. Fred Lyon of the State Department, a memorandum containing information in the Bureau files was furnished to him on March 31, 1945. This memorandum set forth Chambers' allegations concerning Hiss. (101-4300-4)

IV (A). [illegible] MAY 10, 1945 AND MARCH 28, 1946

During the May 10, 1945, interview with Chambers by New York Agents, Donald Hiss was mentioned as the brother of Alger Hiss, but otherwise was not identified. (100-25524-36) **No additional information was furnished in the March 28, 1946, interview.** (100-25524-38)

IV (B). [illegible]

Bureau files fail to reflect that any investigation was conducted on the basis of Chambers' allegations. However, inquiries concerning Donald Hiss were made in connection with the Gregory investigation. A memorandum dated November 27, 1945, entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General on December 4, 1945. This memorandum included the information that Chambers had stated that Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, was in the Labor Department. Chambers listed a group of persons known to him as being in the underground apparatus of the Communist Party, inasmuch as he had attended meetings where these persons were present. One of these persons named by Chambers was Donald Hiss, and he indicated that the Party wanted Hiss to stay in the Labor Department. (61-4[illegible]-1[illegible], 1[illegible]) (100-7[illegible]-3[illegible])

Memorandum captioned "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" dated February 21, 1946, was furnished to General Vaughan, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General on February 25, 1946. This memorandum contained all the information concerning Donald Hiss which had been furnished to the Bureau by Whittaker Chambers. (65-56402-573)

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

Kisseloff-26212

PRISCILLA HISS
(Mrs. Alger Hiss)

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was conducted concerning the captioned individual prior to the receipt of information from Whittaker Chambers.

II CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS MADE MAY 13, 1942

Priscilla Hiss was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS AS MADE AND OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes which were made available to the Bureau in June, 1943 reflected the following:

> Alger Hiss
> Assistant to Hayre-OT-1937
> Member of the underground Com.-active Baltimore boys-
> wife-Priscilla Hiss-socialist-
> early days of New Deal."
> (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION AS A RESULT

The files of the Bureau failed to reflect that any investigation was conducted concerning Priscilla Hiss on the basis of the reference to her in the Berle notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers during the interview with him by New York Agents on May 10, 1945 discussed his efforts to persuade Alger Hiss to break away from the Communist Party. He stated that after he, Chambers, had broken with the Party he visited the home of Alger Hiss to attempt to persuade Hiss to also break away. Hiss' wife, Priscilla, was the only one there when he arrived and while he momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Mrs. Hiss immediately go to the telephone obviously to get in touch with Party members. He immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of Alger. Chambers expressed the opinion that one of the strongest reasons for Hiss maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of his wife. (100-25824-36)

Kisseloff-26213

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau failed to reflect that any investigation was conducted on the basis of Chambers' allegations and there is no indication that the information furnished by Chambers was distributed to any outside agency prior to the interview with Elizabeth Bentley in the fall of 1945 in connection with the Gregory Case. It is noted that Mr. Berle of the State Department interviewed Chambers in 1939 and the State Department therefore was in possession of the information concerning Priscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss, a State Department employee.

A memorandum dated November 27, 1945 captioned, "Soviet Espionage in the United States" was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, to the Secretary of State and to the Attorney General on December 4, 1945. This memorandum included information furnished the Bureau by Chambers relating to Priscilla Hiss to the effect that in his opinion the strongest reason for Alger Hiss maintaining his status with the Party was the fanatic loyalty for the Communist Party on the part of his wife. This memorandum also included information obtained as a result of the Bureau's interview with Elizabeth Bentley in the Gregory Case. (61-3479-178-179; 100-7526-39)

A memorandum dated February 21, 1946 entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (CPUSA) in Agencies of the United States Government" was furnished to General Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General on February 25, 1946. This memorandum included, in addition to the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley, all of the information concerning Priscilla Hiss which has been furnished to the Bureau by Whittaker Chambers. (65-56402-573)

No active investigation has been conducted of Priscilla Hiss besides the investigation conducted of Alger Hiss in connection with the Gregory Investigation which, of course, included inquiries relative to his wife.

Kisseloff-26214

GRACE HUTCHINS

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An investigation concerning Hutchins was initiated in September, 1941, on the basis of information contained in the Bureau files reflecting that she was a Communist Party candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York in 1938, had written several Communist Party pamphlets, had served as treasurer for the Communist Party National Campaign Fund, and had engaged in other Communist Party activities. The investigation was continued until January, 1943, at which time it was closed, but was reopened in August, 1943, and was thereafter continued until May, 1946, when it was again closed. However, a report setting forth additional information was submitted on March 12, 1947. The investigation reflected that Hutchins had an income from the Hutchins estate and that she was an active Communist Party member and had frequent contacts with Alexander Trachtenberg and other officials of the Party. Copies of the reports on the investigation were furnished to the Division of Records as received. (100-51757)

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

During the interview with Chambers by New York Agents on May 13, 1942, Chambers discussed the securing of money by GRPU agents. He stated that in his opinion they would usually be traveling with a great amount of money on their person, but that there were those in the Party who acted as financial agents and who supplied such members with money. One of these persons he mentioned as Grace Hutchins. He stated that she was an old Party member and that she was in the inner group of Communists, and that she, along with her colleague Anna Rochester, was a fanatical Communist and trusted members of the Party. Chambers advised that he was told that Grace Hutchins was the chief financial transactor for the Party. (100-25524-22)

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As noted above, Hutchins was the subject of investigation at the time of Chambers' allegations and the investigation has failed to reflect that she was the "chief financial transactor for the Party," although it did reflect that she served as treasurer for the Communist Party National Campaign Fund.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN HIS STATEMENT OF [illegible], 1945

Hutchins was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV. CHAMBERS' TESTIMONY ON MAY 10, 1945

Hutchins was not mentioned during the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945.

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

ETT:hp

Kisseloff-26215

JOHN [illegible] JOHNSTONE, was
JACK JOHNSTONE and JOHN [illegible]

I [illegible]

The first information [illegible] in the Bureau's file regarding Johnstone is a letter from the State Department dated January 27, 1937, reporting that Johnstone [illegible] would be active in a paper called Labor Unity. Another letter dated September 1[illegible], 1938, from the State Department requested investigation to determine if John Wilson Johnstone was identical with Jack Johnstone of the Labor Unity paper. The Federal Bureau of Investigation then instituted an investigation which substantiated that the two men were identical and that Johnstone had been arrested in India on December 18, 192[illegible], where he was attending a Trade Union Congress. It was also revealed that Johnstone as a representative of the Red International of Labor Unions had pledged 25,000 shekels for organizational work in India. 61-6590-1,2,3,7

Johnstone, according to additional investigation, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on November 21, 1881, and naturalized as a United States citizen on April 14, 1922. He was a District Organizer for the Communist Party in Pittsburgh in 1933. He ran for office as a Communist candidate for mayor in Chicago in 1938 and the Communist candidate for Illinois State Senator in 1940. Johnstone died in New York City on April 18, 1942. 61-6590-25

II (A) [illegible] of May 13, 1942

Chambers stated that Jack Johnston was a former Party Organizer in Pittsburgh and was arrested in 1928 or 1929 by the British in India as a Russian Agent.

II (B) [illegible]

No investigation was instituted on the basis of the above information, it being noted in the letter transmitting it is informative that Johnstone was known to be dead.

III (A) [illegible] June, 1943

No information regarding Johnston is set forth in Perle notes.

IV (A) [illegible] of May 10, 1945

Chambers did not mention Johnstone during this interview.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Slavin
Mr. Lamb
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-26216

LEON JOSEPHSON

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

By letters dated February 23, March 11, and March 23, 1935, the Danish State Police requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation of Leon Josephson, George Mink, and Nicholas Sherman, who were then in custody in Denmark charged with espionage. An investigation was instituted concerning Josephson on the basis of the afore-mentioned letters. This investigation reflected Josephson was born June 17, 1898, at Libau, Latvia. Josephson entered the United States at New York City on July 14, 1900, and was naturalized as a United States citizen on April 25, 1921. Josephson was known to have been active in the American Communist movement as early as 1929 when he acted as an attorney for the International Labor Defense in behalf of the Gastonia Textile Strikers who were charged with violence during that strike.

In 1933 Josephson reportedly was in Mansau, France, where he assisted a Soviet agent who was travelling on an American passport. In June, 1934, Josephson was in the United States and assisted Gerhart Eisler in obtaining a false United States passport under the name of Samuel Liptzen. Josephson at a later date admitted obtaining false passports for numerous other individuals during the 1930's. Jay Lovestone in testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Affairs in 1939 stated that in July, 1938, Leon Josephson had been an OGPU Agent who had been behind the stealing of documents from Lovestone's home. In addition to the foregoing, Josephson is known to have remained active in Communist affairs up until his conviction for contempt of Congress on October 15, 1947, in the Southern District of New York. Josephson ispresently serving a one year sentence at the United States Penitentiary at Milan, Michigan. (100-14754-1,11,105,123)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No information was received from Chambers regarding Josephson at this interview.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

No information concerning Josephson was reflected in Berle's notes which were obtained in June, 1943.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers furnished information concerning George Mink who had been arrested for espionage in Denmark according to Chambers in the early 1930's. Chambers also advised that he knew from responsible accounts that Leon Josephson, owner of Cafe Society, had been involved with Mink in the affair in Denmark. Chambers said that he did not have any knowledge of Josephson's Communist activities.

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

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No active investigation was conducted based upon Chambers' allegations inasmuch as this information was already well known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Kisseloff-26217

KRAMER

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

None.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

The information about Kramer was furnished by Chambers during the interview with him on May 10, 1945 by New York agents. At that time Chambers related that in approximately 1931 he accepted the position of Editor of the New Masses. He explained he obtained that position mainly because of the Party's desire to "take out Kramer who had been the Editor and had not been going along smoothly with the Party". (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

A review of the Bureau files reflects that during 1930 and 1931 Walt Carmon (not Kramer) was Managing Editor of New Masses. In 1932 Walt Carmon was employed in Russia as Editor of "International Literature". Walt Carmon returned to the United States in 1936. An Internal Security investigation of Walt Carmon was first instituted by the Bureau in February 1943 and continued until January 1947. (100-189899-22,p.3;28)

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

CHARLES KRAMER, WITH ALIASES:
Charlie Kramer, Charles Krivitsky
Charles Kreviskey

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

In connection with the investigation of Alexander Stevens, who was later identified as "J. Peters," a collateral inquiry to identify Charles Kramer was conducted in March and April, 1943, based upon the known association of Kramer with Stevens.

b7D

This inquiry disclosed that Confidential Informant [redacted] in February, 1937 identified Charles Kramer as an investigator for the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee. (61-7559-1044)

The files of the Civil Service Commission reflected that Charles Kramer was born on December 14, 1906, and his legal residence was given as New York City, New York. An investigation conducted by the New York Field Division disclosed that from the period of November 1, 1941 to September 30, 1942, Charles and Mildred Kramer occupied Apartment 53, 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York. At that time Kramer was employed by the National Labor Relations Board, 120 Wall Street, New York City, and as of September 30, 1942, when Kramer vacated his apartment in Brooklyn he indicated that he was being transferred from New York City to the Office of Price Administration, Sixth and Independence Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. (100-1[illegible]255-[illegible])

The Civil Service Commission files previously referred to disclosed that Kramer had been transferred on February 25, 1943, from the New York Office of the National Labor Relations Board to the Office of Price Administration in the capacity of a Principal Economist at a salary of $5600 per annum. On February 26, 1943, one day later, Kramer's status with the OPA was changed to that of Head Economist at $6500 per annum. As of April 16, 1943, Kramer was residing at Long View, Accokeek, Maryland, and daily commuted to Washington, D. C. (100-1.4255-90)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN THE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes made by Berle at the time of his interview with Chambers in

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RAC/de 9/7

September, 1939 were obtained from Perle in June, 1940, and disclosed that Chambers named Charles Krivitsky, whose alias he said was Charles Kramer, as a member of the Ware Underground Group. (100-25[illegible]24-27)

The Perle notes indicated that Kramer was connected with the CIO and that he worked for the Lafollette Committee.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None. Information continued to be received concerning Kramer during the course of the investigation of other Communists.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945 by New York Agents, he named Charles Krivitsky, alias Charles Kramer, John Abt, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlo (later identified by Chambers as Victor Perlo), Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, _____ Post, Nathan Witt, and an unnamed man described as the husband of Alice Wendham, as members of the Ware Underground Group. Chambers stated that the members of the Ware Group were high-salaried Government employees who were Communist Party members, but that their activities with the Party had ceased when they were transferred to the Communist Party underground. (100-25[illegible]24-36)

During this same interview with Chambers he related that after Harold Ware's death, he attended a meeting at which John Abt was elected leader of the group. Chambers stated that there were about six men present at that meeting and that to the best of his recollection, they were: Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlo (later identified as Victor Perlo) and Peters (V. J. Peters, alias of Alexander Stevens).

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files at the Defense Homes Corporation, Federal Public Housing Administration, show that Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration as Head Economist in the Administrator's Office, and that he had been loaned by the Office of Price Administration to the Sub-Committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Thomas Scott, a former Bureau Agent who was employed at the Capitol in 1945, advised that the name of Charles Kramer was carried on a list maintained by Senator Kilgore of people borrowed from other Agencies for work on the Kilgore Committee. Kramer's name was on the list for May and June, 1945. During November, 1945, according to Scott, Kramer was serving on Senator Claude Pepper's

Wartime Health and Education Sub-Committee. (Rpt of SA Floyd L. Jones, 11-29-45, at Wash., D.C., in the case Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was, et al, Esp-W)

An anonymous letter in April, 1944, named Charles Kramer and his wife as members of the Communist underground in Washington. The writer of the letter was later identified as the ex-wife of Victor Perlo, under treatment for insanity, and in a subsequent interview she confirmed the information in the letter about Kramer, and she named Victor Perlo, John Abt, George Silverman, Harry White and Lauchlin Currie, all of whom have figured prominently in the statements of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, as Communists. She stated that the underground group named by her was originally organized by Hal Ware in 1933. (100-3-60-339)

In addition, information furnished by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in the Gregory case confirmed the information furnished by Chambers. Bentley recalled that during November, 1943, Jacob Golos stated that through Earl Browder he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944, Browder arranged a meeting for Bentley with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Bentley, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald, as well as John Abt, were in attendance. She stated there was a general discussion as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish. It was apparent to her that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated together for some time and engaged in furnishing information to Earl Browder. Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings. (65-56402-220)

Investigation, including physical surveillances and technical sources, in the Gregory case disclosed that Kramer was acquainted with the various individuals alleged by Chambers to be members of the Ware underground group. (65-56402-220)

In the early part of 1946, Charles Kramer was in contact with Leon Josephson. Josephson is closely associated with numerous individuals engaged in Communist activity and associated with Communist organizations. In 1935 Josephson was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, and charged with espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. (Technical Surveillance on Charles Kramer) (65-56402-1019)

On May 1, 1946, just before his departure for California to assist Representative Ellis G. Patterson in his primary election campaign there, Charles Kramer was observed to surreptitiously deposit in a refuse can in South Arlington, Virginia, a number of magazines and pamphlets, among which

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were noted the following: Copies of "New Masses"; Copies of the "Communist"; Issues of "Political Affairs" for May, 1945 and March, 1946 edited by Earl Browder; Copies of "Soviet Russia Today"; Pamphlets entitled, "Moscow, Cairo, Teheran" by Earl Browder; "The 16 Soviet Republics", being Molotov's report to the Soviet; "Talk About the Communist Party" by Earl Browder; "Stages in the History of the Communist Party," published by the Workers Library Publishers; "Policy for Victory" by Earl Browder; "Production for Victory" by Earl Browder; "A New Italy Arises" by Giusseppe Berti; "The Crisis in India" by James S. Allen; "Turning Point for the World" by R. Palme Dutt; "Wage Policy in War Production" by Earl Browder; and "Production Front" by Maurice Dobb, M. A.
(65-56402-1187)

A reliable source reported that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kramer received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., in November, 1946, to attend a reception held annually on November 7th in celebration of the November, 1917 Revolution. (Mail cover on Kramer
65-56402-1918)

Charles Kramer was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on August 27, 1947, in Washington, D. C. When advised of the purpose of the interview he stated that he would rather not discuss it, and he remained extremely uncooperative. (65-56402-2777)

In connection with the Gregory investigation, information about Kramer was furnished at various times to the Attorney General, the White House and other interested Government agencies.

CHARLES KRIEGER

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

During the early 1920's, starting in March, 1920, a Charles Krieger was investigated by the Bureau as an I.W.W. leader. However, inasmuch as Chambers did not identify Charles Krieger, it is not known if the Charles Krieger mentioned by Chambers is identical with the Charles Krieger who was an I.W.W. leader. (OO-317834)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN [illegible] THE GRAND JURY JUNE, 1943

None.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945 by New York Agents, he related how he had joined the Communist Party - that in the early part of 1924 he contacted a Jewish friend, Sender Garlin, who was then connected with the Russian-American Relief. Garlin introduced Chambers to a man by the name of Charles Krieger (phonetic), who took Chambers to a small Communist Party meeting in the Hudson River District, where Chambers registered as a member of the Communist Party. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

An old 1923 report entitled "Radical Activities - Philadelphia District," states that Charles Krieger, the well-known I.W.W. agitator, spoke at Philadelphia on December 9, 1923. In view of the activities of this Charles Krieger around the time that Chambers knew Charles Krieger in 1924, it is likely that they are identical. However, inasmuch as Chambers merely mentioned a Charles Krieger (phonetic) as the individual who originally took him to a Communist Party meeting in 1924, without furnishing any identifying data about him, and because Chambers did not indicate he had further contact with Charles Krieger, particularly during Chambers' underground activities, no specific investigation of Charles Krieger was instituted as a result of the allegations by Chambers. (61-71-119, P.1)

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

AMK/de 9/4/48

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HARRY KWEIT

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No active investigation of Harry Kweit was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to the information received from Chambers.

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 13, 1942

In speaking of water front activities Chambers said he had little information but that first known member of the party connected with the waterfront was Harry Kweit whom Chambers believed was an OGPU or Comintern Agent. The first group organized by Kweit was known as the Seaman's Club.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On the basis of the information from Chambers an active investigation of Harry Kweit was instituted on July 7, 1942. The instructions for this investigation also set forth that Harry Kweit had witnessed a fraudulent passport investigation on November 21, 1929, for Alexander Bittleman, a prominent Communist. It was also noted that Kweit had been sentenced to one year and one day on April 21, 1936 for passport fraud. 100-132479-1

The investigation of Kweit which included a reinterview of Chambers reflected that Kweit was born April 8, 1897, in New York. He entered the United States Navy on April 17, 1918, and received an honorable discharge September 30, 1929. Former Communists have stated that Kweit served on special missions to the comintern in Russia and was active in Communist Party activities among seaman during 1920's. Kweit was ordered to leave India in 1930 by the authorities allegedly because of Communist activity. Kweit had traveled to India on a fraudulent passport obtained in 1929. Kweit had been separated from Amy Schechter, a well known New York Communist, since 1930. Kweit was a licensed radio operator and on November 10, 1942, went to sea as a radio operator on a merchant ship. He was reported lost at sea in the North Atlantic in May, 1943, after the ship he was on was bombed and sunk. 100-132479-10, 14

It might be noted that Gerhart Eisler testified before an Alien Hearing Board in March, 1947, that "Harry" was his contact in the United States who arranged for his fraudulent United States passport in 1934. Leon Josephson in later testimony stated that the Harry referred to by Eisler was Harry Kweit who was dead. 100-132479-22

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

No information was set forth in these notes concerning Kweit.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers advised that Kweit organized a Seaman's Club on the Waterfront in the twenties and that it was a very small affair and never got very far. He added following this that Kweit disappeared and nobody knew where he was or anything about his activities. He added, one day after his break with the Party when he was coming out of the Carnegie Movie House, Kweit came out at the same time. He stated that Kweit looked somewhat like Gerhart Eisler and that he had married a woman who was a Communist Party organizer in the South under the name of Amy Schechter.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted as a result of the above information inasmuch as when obtained Kweit was dead.

LOVELL

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Inasmuch as no first name or identifying data was furnished by Berle concerning this individual, he could not be identified in 1943 with anyone who was mentioned in the Bureau's files, and for the same reason he cannot be identified at this time.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

On page 2 of the Berle notes, in connection with a State Department group, there is the following notation:

"?
(Wadleigh) Wadley - Trade Agreement Section
Lovell - " "
Communist Shop Group
Elinor Nelson - Laurence Duggan - Julien Wadleigh -"
(100-25624-27 page 2 enclosure)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None. See Number I above.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

None.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Robinson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mele. Holm
Mr. Keith
Miss Gandy

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[illegible]

I [illegible]

No investigation was conducted.

II (C) [illegible] 12, 1942

He furnished no information at this interview.

III (A) [illegible] June, 1943

There was no information concerning this matter in Berle notes.

IV (A) [illegible] May 10, 1945

In connection with his activities as a courier Chambers was asked if he ever contacted other individuals besides those that he had previously mentioned. In connection with Peters, Chambers recalled that on one occasion he was instructed by Peters to proceed to Buffalo, New York, and to take a room in the Statler Hotel and he was told that he would be contacted by a man from Canada who would have him a package which he was to deliver to Peters in New York. He explained that he did go to Buffalo as instructed and that he was contacted in the Statler Hotel by a man that he recalls very vaguely as about 5' 5" in height, in his thirties, with a ruddy complexion. Chambers added that this person did not impress him very favorably and appeared to be very nervous and over cautious. Chambers did not know what the envelope contained which was delivered to him.

IV (B) [illegible]

No investigation was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to identify the above described person.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad[illegible]
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tra[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[illegible]

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Mr. Isidore Miller
alias Mr. Isador Miller

I [illegible]

None.

II (A) [illegible] MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942 Whittaker Chambers stated that Isidore Miller was a chemist and connected with the Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey. Chambers stated that Miller was certainly in Russian circles and that Miller was a friend of Mr. Philip Rosenbliett. (100-25824-22, page 5)

II (b) [illegible]

No record has been found in the Bureau files of anyone who could be identified with Miller.

III (A) [illegible] JUNE, 1943

It was reflected in the Berle Notes which were obtained in June, 1943 that Mr. Philip Rosenbliett was connected with Mr. Isador Miller who was described as "Chemist's Club, 41st Street" and was further described as "Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, New Jersey." (100-25824-27, page 1)

III (b) [illegible]

None.

IV (A) [illegible] MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945 Whittaker Chambers advised that Mr. Philip Rosenbliett had mentioned on one or two occasions his connection with a Mr. Isidore Miller, whom he described as a chemist employed by or connected with the Explosive Arsenal at Picatinny, New Jersey. Miller was always referred to by Rosenbliett as Mr. and it appeared to Chambers that Miller and Rosenbliett met often at the Chemist's Club on 41st Street. Chambers stated that he assumed that Miller might be engaged in Communist underground activities. (100-25824-36, page 5)

IV (B) [illegible]

None.

Kisseloff-26228

RE: PAUL WILHELM MASSING, was
Karl Billinger;
HEDI TUNE MASSING, wa
Hedi Gumperz

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No active investigation was conducted.

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers stated that in Washington there was a man by the name of Laurence Duggin (Duggan) who was not connected with the Communist underground but who, he believed, was connected with the OGPU. Chambers stated that Hedda Gumpertz (phonetic), whom he was told was an Austrian, was a direct contact of Duggin. He stated that Hedda Gumpertz was married to Paul Massing, who had written the book "Fatherland." He stated that Mr. and Mrs. Massing were said to have broken with the Party and were said to be living near Quakertown, Pennsylvania. Chambers stated that he thought these two individuals were connected with the Russian terror apparatus of the OGPU and that in his opinion they did not really break with the party.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On the basis of Chambers' information, as active investigation of Paul and Hedi Massing was instituted on July 6, 1942. This investigation reflected that Hedi Tune Massing was formerly married to Gerhart Eisler, but divorced him in 1926 to become the wife of Julian Gumperz.

Paul Wilhelm Massing is a German alien who was born on August 30, 1902 at Grumbach, Germany. Paul Massing became a member of the Communist Party in 1928. In that year Hedi Massing left Julian Gumperz and is now the wife of Paul Massing. Hedi Massing was first active in Soviet espionage in Europe as early as 1930, later coming to the United States where she was active until 1936. Paul Massing, after coming out of a German concentration camp came to the U. S. in 1933. In November of 1935 he went to Europe to work in the Soviet intelligence under the former Soviet Agent Ignatz Reiss. After Reiss was murdered in 1937 by Soviet Agents, Paul and Hedi Massing were called to Moscow and were interviewed for seven months by the NKVD concerning their work in the Reiss apparatus. They then returned to the United States, having reportedly broken with Soviet intelligence.

Paul and Hedi Massing were extensively interviewed in March of 1947 by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time

they gave a great deal of valuable information concerning Soviet espionage. They have both continued to be cooperative and valuable in identifying persons engaged in Soviet espionage in the 1930's, up to the present time.

(65-9940-97,100)

Copies of reports concerning the Massings have been sent to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice and dissemination of information received from the Massings has been made available to the other Government agencies.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Mr. Berle's notes reflect the following:

"West European Div'n - Field - still in -
(Levine says he is out went into I.R.O.
Then in Committee for Repatriation
His leader was Hedda Gompertz."

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted based upon Mr. Berle's notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers stated that Duggin had been a close associate of Hedda Gomperts who is presently married to Paul Massing, author of the book "Fatherland." Chambers stated that Duggin's association with Hedda Gomperts, whom he knew to be a Communist, indicated that Duggin might possibly have been a fellow traveler.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted based upon this information. Hedi Massing when interviewed in the Spring of 1947 stated that Duggin had never worked in Soviet Intelligence to her knowledge and was not a Communist insofar as she knew. (65-9940-94)

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I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

By letters dated February 23, March 11, and March 23, 1935, the Danish State Police requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation of George Link, Leon Josephson and Nicholas Sherman, who were then in custody in Denmark charged with Soviet espionage. The Danish authorities stated that Link had in his possession three American passports which were later found to be United States passports fraudulently obtained. Link allegedly had been born on April 2[illegible], 1899 at Scranton, Pennsylvania, although no such birth record has ever been located. It is believed that he was actually born in Russia. The investigation of Link reflected he was well known in waterfront and Communist circles, having been to Moscow and having acted as a representative of the Red International of Labor Unions (Profintern). Link was also reported to have been active during the Civil War in Spain as a Soviet Agent. (61-8648-20)

Link's whereabouts since 1940 are not known although he has been variously reported as in many cities in the United States, in Russia and most often in Mexico City. (61-8648-65)

II (a) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers stated that Link had been very active in a Seaman's Club which had been organized by the Communist Party and which had been under the leadership of Harry Hewit. Chambers said that Link later took over this organization which thereupon became more active. Chambers believes that Link was a member of the GPU terrorist group. He stated that Link was in this country in 1936 and 1937 and that he believed he was on a mission to assassinate Trotsky. He stated that there was evidence that Link was active in the GPU in Spain and had a hand in some murder. He said that Link was a close friend of Earl Browder and is a nephew of Alexander Losofsky, who was the organizer of the Profintern. He stated that Link was always a Stalinist which would certainly qualify him for the GPU. He said that Link had been one of the Soviet Agents arrested in Denmark in 1935 and that the arrest had been caused by Link's attempted rape of a chambermaid. He stated that as far as he knew Link then dropped out of the picture until he reappeared in the United States in connection with the Trotsky assignment.

II (b) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted on the basis of Chambers' information inasmuch as extensive investigation was already being conducted regarding Link.

III CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN THE [illegible] MEMORANDUM IN JUNE, 1943

No information is contained in the Berle notes regarding Link.

IV (a) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS MAY 16, 1945

Chambers stated that he was acquainted with George Link and had seen him several times around the offices of the Daily Worker and the Communist Party headquarters in the early 1930's before Link was arrested in Denmark for espionage. He advised that he had no definite information indicating that Link had returned to the United States as he had stated during the 1942 interview but observed that the rumor that Link had returned to the United States in 1938 was so persistent that he believed there must be some basis to it. He said that according to the best of his recollection the rumor was to the effect that Link had come to the United States in 1938 and had gone to Florida where he had taken a ship to Latin America.

IV (b) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted on the basis of Chambers' allegations as set forth above.

Jones

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO THE BERLE ALLEGATIONS

None.

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III (A) BERLE'S ALLEGATIONS TO BUREAU OBTAINED IN JULY, 1943

None.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945 Whittaker Chambers advised that Dr. Philip Rosenbliett had mentioned a very intimate friend of his by the name of Jones. Chambers stated that he believed that Jones had been living in France but was not certain about this. (Lev-25824-36, page 5)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No record has been found in the Bureau files of anyone who could be identified with the individual described as Jones.

MARK MOREN, was.
Mark Moran; Philipovitch;
Mack Moren; Mack Moran

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None.

I. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In the Berle Notes obtained in June, 1943, there appeared the following notations:

"Rosenbliett - in U.S.

"was 'front' behind Mack Moren - existed in Miller's employ - knew Pressman - his alias was 'Cole Phillips' -- Introduced him to Mack Moren, buying arms for Spanish (Loyalist) Government -- Pressman -- as counsel -- helped Moren -- made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Texas, in late 1936 or early 1937 -- probably fall of 1936." (100-25824-27, p. 1)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No record has been found in the Bureau files of anyone who could be identified with this individual.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers stated that Mark Moren or Moran was somewhat of a mythical underground character who was heard about in Communist circles during the Spanish Civil War. Chambers stated that he did not know Moren and did not know of any information that would identify him. Chambers stated that on many occasions J. Peters told him about the activities of Moren and had explained to him that he was purchasing arms

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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and ammunition to be shipped to the Loyalists in Spain. Peters had further advised that Lee Pressman had been accompanied by Moren to Mexico late in 1936 and that a small Texas newspaper had reported both of their names in connection with an airplane accident near Brownsville, Texas. Chambers could not furnish any additional information concerning Moren and stated that he did not believe that Moren had an alias of Philipovitch as had been set forth in the notes of the conversation between Berle and Chambers. (100-25824-36, Page 8)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

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ELINOR NELSON, was.
ELEANOR NELSON
ELEANOR NELSON PORTER
ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Eleanor Nelson, who is believed to be identical with Elinor Nelson, Eleanor Nelson Porter, and Eleanor Nelson Soyring, has been the subject of Bureau investigation since December, 1940, in connection with an Internal Security - C investigation. In March, 1941, the Attorney General authorized an investigation of Eleanor Nelson at the request of the Secretary of Labor. It was ascertained from the personnel files of the Department of Labor that Eleanor Nelson Porter had been employed by the Department of Labor from August, 1929, until June 30, 1937, when she had resigned as an assistant economic analyst. It was ascertained through discreet inquiry in October, 1941, at the offices of the United Federal Workers of America in Washington, D. C., that Eleanor Nelson was national secretary-treasurer of the UFWA at that time. As a result of this information, the Hatch Act investigation was discontinued. In 1941, Mr. Paul Porter, the husband of Eleanor Nelson from 1933 to 1934, described his former wife as being a Communist.
(101-352-x3,x2,x4,2,17,18)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation concerning the Communist activities of Eleanor Nelson was continued during this period.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In the Berle notes furnished to the Bureau in June, 1943, there appeared the name of Elinor Nelson, and she was described as the treasurer of the Federal Employees Union (Federal Workers Union, CIO - headed by Jake Baker). (100-25824-27 page 2)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation continued concerning the Communist activities of Eleanor Nelson, but the data furnished in the Berle notes pertaining to Elinor Nelson was not included in the investigative reports pertaining to Eleanor Nelson.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

None.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Investigation concerning the Communist activities of Nelson is presently in a pending status and copies of pertinent investigative reports concerning this inquiry have been furnished to the Division of Records in the Department.

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NATHAN PERLOW
(VICTOR PERLO)

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES CONTAINED IN JUNE 1943

None

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was a member of the Harold Ware group of the Communist Party underground in approximately 1935. He described Perlow as being associated at that time with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. Chambers also stated that after the death of Harold Ware a meeting was held and at this meeting John Abt was elected the new leader of the group. Chambers stated that he was present at this meeting which took place in the residence of Henry Collins and that to the best of his recollection the following persons were present at this meeting: Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, and J. Peters. Chambers further stated that Nathan Perlow had been the other candidate for leader and that he received only one vote. 100-25324-36 p. 11 and 14

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

A search of the Bureau files fails to reflect an individual with the name of Nathan Perlow answering the description set forth by Chambers. In November

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1945 an intensive investigation was initiated concerning the activities of Victor Perlo as a result of information furnished by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley alleging that Perlo was a member of a Soviet espionage ring. 65-56402-220

This investigation reflected that on November 7, 1945, Victor Perlo was employed by the Research Coordinators Staff, Bureau of Progress and Statistics in the Office of the Director of the Civil Production Administration. On December 14, 1945, he transferred to the Division of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department. He resigned from the Treasury Department on or about March 31, 1947. 65-56402-219, 2477

As a result of the information which Elizabeth Bentley furnished in the fall of 1945, a memorandum dated February 21, 1946, captioned "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" was furnished to General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. This memorandum was distributed on February 25, 1946, and contained a summary on Victor Perlo. The summary on Perlo included the information on Nathan Perlow as furnished by Whittaker Chambers. It was pointed out in this memorandum that Nathan Perlow may be identical with Victor Perlo. Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. The credit records in Washington, D. C., reflect that Victor Perlo was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer. 65-56402-573

In 1947 Whittaker Chambers was shown the photograph of Victor Perlo and at the time identified Nathan Perlow as being identical with Victor Perlo. 65-56402-2260, page 73

Distribution of information developed through the case entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster" has been furnished to the Attorney General, The White House and other government agencies. The complete listing of this distribution has been set forth previously in connection with the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster investigation. 65-56402-621

POST
RICHARD HOWELL POST

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers advised that there was a man by the name of Post, who was obtained to work in connection with the underground movement of the Communist Party. Chambers described Post as an anthropologist connected with skull measurements in the WPA and later became co-editor of the State Department's house organ (State Department's publication). (100-25824-22 page 3)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In the notes furnished to the Bureau in June, 1943, by Mr. Berle, there appeared the name of Post under the heading "State". Post was described as having the editorship of the Foreign Service Journal and was in the Alexandria Unit of the Communist Party, and was in the "underground apparatus." (100-25824-27 page 2)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers identified Post as the editor in 1939 of the Foreign Service Journal of the State Department. He stated that he first met Post in his home in Alexandria, Virginia, when Chambers addressed a small unit meeting of the Communist underground, of which Post was the leader. He said that this group was one of the newer groups which had been created, and that it was considered very weak on doctrine, and that he had been assigned to give them an "indoctrination pep talk." Chambers stated that to the best of his recollection Post had been employed by the WPA on a project of measuring babies' heads. At the time of Chambers' visit to Post's home, he stated that he was very much surprised to find that Post, a leader of a Communist underground unit, was living in such a sumptuous home. He explained that Post's wife spoke a very rarified form of English, and that they had two negro maids as servants.

(100-2582-36 page 12)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As a result of a State Department inquiry concerning Richard H. Post, that Department was orally furnished information concerning the allegations made by Whittaker Chambers concerning one Post on September 26, 1947. (121-63-1)

On December 29, 1947, a loyalty investigation was initiated on Richard Howell Post, foreign service official in the State Department. The request for report of loyalty data form signed by Richard Howell Post reflected that he was born January 17, 1904, in New York, New York. From May, 1937, to October, 1937, he was employed in the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. From October, 1937, to January, 1940, he stated that he was unemployed, but had a part-time job with the Foreign Service Journal. From January, 1940, to the date of the request (September 3, 1947) it was indicated that Post was employed in the Foreign Service Branch of the State Department. This form indicated that from May, 1937, to May, 1939, Richard Howell Post resided at 212 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia. (121-63-4)

In connection with the loyalty investigation, Whittaker Chambers was reinterviewed on February 7, 1948, when he again advised that he first met a Mr. Post in the latter's home in Alexandria, Virgina. He stated that this was in approximately 1936, and that he was introduced to Mr. Post at that time by J. Peters. During this interview, Whittaker Chambers was shown a photograph of Richard Howell Post and was asked to identify the photograph in connection with the Post he had previously described. Chambers then advised, "I am not able to recognize or deny that this photograph is a picture of the Post whom I knew to be associated with the State Department, and at whose home in Alexandria, Virginia, I addressed a Communist Party cell. It has been such a long period since I have seen Post that I don't feel able to state that this photograph is a picture of Post." (121-63-27, page 3; 121-63-33)

On May 1, 1948, four copies each of the investigative reports reflecting the results of the loyalty investigation were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission. (121-63-34)

Photostatic copies of these reports are presently being prepared for submission to the Department of Justice.

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WEBSTER POWELL, WITH ALIAS:
WEB POWELL

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

In July, 1940 the Los Angeles Office advised that it had received a report from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office which disclosed that a Mrs. Webster Powel, nee Alice Mendham, and her husband, Webster Powel, were then employed by the Government on the Labor Relations Board. The report stated further that, according to Mrs. Carrie Greene, 820 South Cochran Avenue, Los Angeles, Alice Mendham became interested in Communism at Columbia University, New York City, and that upon completing her course there she inherited a small fortune and went to Moscow, Russia for instructions and training. According to Mrs. Greene, Alice Mendham, while en route to Russia met her husband, Webster Powel, who was en route to Russia for the same purpose. Mrs. Powel reportedly resided at Trotsky's home in Russia for more than a year. Mrs. Greene stated that Mr. and Mrs. Powel had recently passed through Los Angeles en route to San Diego, California, and that due to the Trotsky connection in Russia, she believed the purpose of their trip at that time was to enable Mrs. Powel to contact Trotsky at some nearby place. (61-10404-1)

Photostatic material obtained in 1942 from Walter Steele, of the National Republic Magazine, includes a letterhead of the National Committee to Aid Striking Miners Fighting Starvation, 799 Broadway, New York City, containing a form letter dated in November, 1931. The letterhead set forth the names of a number of individuals, apparently sponsors of the Committee, and one of the names was that of Webster Powell. (100-153571-1 Enc.)

In August, 1940, the San Diego Office advised that Alice Coe Mendham was listed as a Philadelphia member of the Philadelphia Committee of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners in 1934. (61-10404-2)

On November 4, 1941, a technical source disclosed that Miss Alice Mendham asked the Soviet Embassy in Washington for the name of the Washington agent who handled Soviet bonds. According to the source, the inquiry was on behalf of a friend who had such bonds. (65-30092-512)

A membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1941 contained the name, Miss Alice Coe Mendham, Green Acres School, Silver Spring, Maryland, SHephard-5138. (100-4590-9 Page 162)

In 1941 a highly confidential source furnished a list of persons connected with the Capital City Forum, an allegedly radical lecture group in

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the District of Columbia, which included the name Webster Powell, Macsfolly Farm, Silver Spring, Maryland, which indicated that his name was obtained from the contact list of the League of Industrial Democracy. (100-26255-1 P.82)

Copies of correspondence and other material of the United Spanish Aid Committee disclosed in June, 1942 the names of Mr. and Mrs. Webster Powell as persons who were believed to be in the Committee's active indices. (100-7061-124 P.21)

During an interview with Charles E. Persons, Trial Examiner, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., and Henry J. Kent, also of the NLRB, on January 9, 1943, by an Agent of the Washington Field Office, they referred to a Communist faction in the NLRB and named Webster Powell as one of the NLRB employees in that faction. (62-41918-96)

In January, 1947 a highly confidential source furnished the names in the address book of Henry Hill Collins, Jr. Under a heading of "Foreign" were included two names as follows:

"Web Powell
Alice Powell, Australia" (101-1335-18 P.19)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BRIEF NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

None.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945 by New York Agents Chambers stated that Harold Ware, now deceased, was the leader in 1935 of a group of high-salaried Government employees who were Communist Party members,

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but that their activities with the Party had ceased when they were transferred to the Communist Party underground. Chambers recalled the following individuals as members of the Ware Underground Group:

John Abt
Lee Pressman
Henry Collins
Nathan Perlo (later identified by Chambers as Victor Perlo)
Charles Kramer, also known as Charles Krivitsky
Alger Hiss
Donald Hiss
[illegible] Post
Nathan Witt
and an unnamed man who was described as the husband of Alice Wendham.

Concerning the latter individual, Chambers stated that he could not recall the name of this man, but remembered him to be a short fellow who was the husband of Alice Wendham, who ran a school on the Virginia side of Washington. He was unable to recall this man well enough to give any physical description of him. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) [illegible]

During an interview with Alger Hiss on June 2, 1947 by Bureau Agents, he stated that he had known Alice Wendham since about 1933 or 1934 when she was running a children's school. He stated that her husband's last name was Powell, but that he could not recall his first name. (65-56402-2530, p.6)

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible],
[illegible], [illegible]

I. [illegible]

Juliet Poyntz was born November [illegible], 1[illegible], [illegible], Nebraska, and married [illegible] on October [illegible], 1912. (1[illegible]-[illegible]-7 [illegible])

From 1932 to 1937 Juliet Poyntz was active in Communist Party circles in the vicinity of New York and in 1937, the Communist candidate for Attorney General of New York. On June 3, 1937, Juliet Poyntz mysteriously disappeared from her quarters at the Jackson Heights Women's Republican Club, 373 East 77th Street, New York City. According to accounts appearing in New York papers at that time various reasons were assigned for explanation of why she might have disappeared. The first of these reasons was that she had broken with the Communist Party and was writing a book of memoirs in which she exposed Communism and the Intermarriage of the Russian Military Intelligence Service. Another reason why she may have disappeared, according to the New York World Telegram, was the fact that she was litigating the estate of her husband, Dr. Frederick Glaser, an economist connected with the German Consulate in New York City. The Daily Worker admitted that Juliet Poyntz had been a member of the Communist Party until 1934 but the Party did [illegible] any interest in her disappearance. (100-[illegible]-3 [illegible])

II. (A) CHARGES' LITIGATION ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers advised on May 13, 1942, that he was convinced that Trivitsky was forced to kill himself and that Julia Poyntz was killed and [illegible]. (1[illegible]-[illegible])

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

An investigation was instituted by the Bureau concerning the disappearance of Juliet Poyntz in 1934 to ascertain whether Juliet Poyntz's disappearance was a real disappearance or one manufactured by the NKVD with the purpose of enabling Juliet Poyntz to function more effectively in the service of the CPUSA. (100-[illegible]-3 [illegible])

III. (A) CHARGES' LITIGATION [illegible] JUNE 1942

None

III. (B) NEW INVESTIGATION [illegible]

The above mentioned investigation was reopened because of [illegible] Juliet Poyntz was initiated in 1934. (1[illegible]-[illegible]-3 [illegible])

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

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IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS OF MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers' attention was invited to the allegation that he had previously made concerning the disappearance of Juliet Poyntz. Whittaker Chambers stated, at that time, that he did not recall ever making any statement concerning the disappearance of Poyntz and advised that he had never had any information on which to base such a remark. He pointed out that in conversations with many different individuals he had discussed Poyntz's disappearance but that he had never run across any information which he would consider factual or which would constitute a logical lead as to her whereabouts. (100-25824-36 p. 16)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation concerning the disappearance of Juliet Poyntz continued until December 1945 after Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that she had never heard of Juliet Poyntz subsequent to her mysterious disappearance and that Jacob Golos had advised her that Juliet Poyntz had been "liquidated." (100-206603-15 p. 1)

The Bureau's files do not reflect that reports on its investigation of Juliet Poyntz were distributed outside the Bureau.

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LEE PRESSMAN
AKA LEON PRESSMAN

V. INVESTIGATION BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

An investigation of Lee Pressman, whose correct name is Leon Pressman, was initiated in 1941 upon a review of information in the files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., indicating that Pressman was possibly a member of the Communist Party. 100-11820-1 p. 1

VI. (A) CHARGES OF ALLEGATIONS MADE MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers advised that prior to 1937 he and Harold Ware began to organize the men in the New Deal and to make such individuals a part of the underground organization of the Communist Party. He stated that one of the converts at that time was Lee Pressman of the AAA who had since gone to the CIO on the direct advice of the party itself. Chambers advised that it was important that Pressman should be Lewis' right hand man. 100-25824-22 p. 2

VI. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The allegations made by Whittaker Chambers on May 13, 1942, were set forth in the report of Special Agent Russell A. White, New York, New York, dated 3-29-43, entitled "Leon Pressman, aka." A copy of this report was furnished to the Division of Records in the Department of Justice on April 12, 1943. 100-11820-1 p. 2

Investigation conducted as a result of the information furnished by Chambers reflects that the personnel file of Lee Pressman was examined at the Department of Agriculture. This file reflected that on July 13, 1933 Pressman was appointed as Chief Attorney in the AAA at six thousand dollars per annum in Washington, D. C. He resigned this position on February 2, 1935. From July 1, 1935 until June 30, 1937 he held various administrative positions in the Resettlement Administration and the Farm Security Administration. 100-11820-19 p. 3

Subsequent to his Government employment he was appointed General Counsel for the National CIO. 100-11820-31

VI. (A) CHARGES OF ALLEGATIONS MADE BY [illegible] ON JUNE 1943

The notes obtained from Mr. Perle in June 1943 contained the following

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

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notations:

> "Rosenbliett - in U.S. was 'front' behind Mack Moren - existed in Miller's employ - knew Pressman - his alias was 'Cole Phillips' - Introduced him to Mack Moren, buying arms for Spanish (Loyalist) Covernment -- Pressman - as counsel - helped Moren -- made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Texas, in late 1936 or early 1937 -- probably fall of 1936."

The notes also reflected that Pressman was in the underground organized by the late Harold Ware. The notes further read as follows: "Pressman was in his group (1932-3?) Pressman then in the AAA," and also reflected that Donald Hiss was a member of the Communist Party with Pressman and Witt. 100-25824-27, p.1&4

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation concerning Pressman continued but the information set forth in the Berle notes was not included in the investigative reports covering the activities of Pressman.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers advised that Mark Moren was somewhat of a mythical underground character who was heard about in Communist circles during the Spanish Civil War. J. Peters had informed Chambers that Lee Pressman had accompanied Moren to Mexico late in 1936 and that a small Texas newspaper had reported both of their names in connection with an airplane accident near Brownsville, Texas. Chambers stated that Lee Pressman was a member of the Harold Ware underground group of the Communist Party and described Pressman as later becoming General Counsel of the National CIO. Chambers advised that after Harold Ware's death a meeting took place in the home of Henry Collins and that John Abt was elected leader of this group. Chambers stated that he was present at this meeting and to the best of his recollection the following persons were present at that time: Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, and J. Peters. 100-25824-36, p. 14

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On March 25, 1946, the Washington Field Office furnished the Bureau and New York a summary of the activities of Lee Pressman and this memorandum contained the allegations made by Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945. This summary was not furnished to any outside agencies and the allegations made by Chambers on May 10, 1945, have not been included in an investigative report concerning the activities of Pressman. 100-11820-62

The investigation concerning the activities of Lee Pressman is presently in a pending status. According to an article appearing in the February 9, 1948, issue of the CIO News, Pressman resigned as General Counsel of the CIO on February 6, 1948. 100-11820-419, p. 2

Re: FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, was
Victor Reno, Vincent Reno,
Lance Clark, "Ves"

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Francis Victor Reno was brought to the attention of the Bureau on December 20, 1939 when data was provided by the Intelligence Officer of the Third Corps Area, United States Army, reflecting that this individual was a civilian employee at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland and was reported to have been an active Communist while in college. The Army Intelligence Officer advised that an investigation was then being conducted of Reno, based upon a request by the War Department.

The substance of this information indicated that Reno, while a student at the University of Virginia, had been active in a group known as the National Students League, which was allegedly a Communist organization. The Army had checked with representatives at the University and had been informed that Reno during his student days had been considered an active radical. The Army stated that their investigation had failed to indicate that Reno was engaged at that time in subversive activities and that a report of the investigation had been returned to the War Department without any recommendation.

It was noted that Reno had been employed as a civilian by the Army originally on July 26, 1937 as a mathematician and worked in the computing section of the Ballistic Research Laboratory. The Army file indicated that Reno was born at Salt Lake City on May 14, 1911 and attended the University of Virginia from 1932 to 1935, graduating with a Masters Degree. The information further indicated that the employee had previously worked for the NPA in Washington as an Assistant Statistical Clerk from September 1935 to March 1937. (Victor Reno, according to Army records, had a brother named Philip Reno who was employed by the Social Security Board.) The Army Intelligence officer requested that no investigation be made of Reno by the FBI. No investigation was made of Reno by the Bureau based upon this information.

II CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN MAY 13, 1942

This individual was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview on the above date.

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCG:EHM

Kisseloff-26249

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes, based upon an interview of Chambers in 1939, contain the following reference to one Vincent Reno, who is apparently identical with Francis Victor Reno:

> "Vincent Reno - Now at Aberdeen Proving Grounds -
> Computer - Math. Assist. to Col. Zornig
> (Aerial bomb sight Detectors)
> Formerly CP organizer under alias 'Lance Clark'."
> (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear from the Bureau files that investigation was conducted of this individual based upon the reference in the Berle notes.

However, in the report of the Intelligence Division, Third Service Command, Baltimore, Maryland dated December 15, 1943, a copy of which was furnished the Bureau, the Army set forth the results of its investigation of Francis Victor Reno which in substance disclosed that while taking his Masters Degree at the University of Virginia from 1932 to 1935, Reno was involved in the National Students' League, created considerable agitation on the campus and evidenced general Communistic tendencies. The Army report reflected, however, that during his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground from 1935 to the date of the report, there had been no indication of any such tendencies on his part. A recommendation was made in the report to place Reno under further observation and to develop fully his background from 1935 to 1937.

It is to be noted that the Army was provided with a copy of the report prepared by the Baltimore office of the FBI dated November 1, 1943 reflecting an investigation of Philip Reno, brother of Francis Victor Reno, and indicating that Philip Reno had reportedly been brought to Baltimore, Maryland by Dr. Blumberg to work for the Communist Party. This report also reflected that Philip Reno was associating with known Communists in his position as editor of the official organ of a local labor organization, which had been reported by informants to be Communist dominated. This report also contained information concerning Francis Victor Reno.

(61-7720-2)

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IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

This invididual was not mentioned in the Chambers interview on the above date.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Information was provided by the Baltimore Office on March 1, 1948 concerning Francis Victor Reno in connection with the investigation of loyalty of Government employees. This information indicated that data was available concerning this individual to the Baltimore Office indicating that he was at one time employed by the Aberdeen Proving Ground and making reference to information previously furnished by Army Intelligence. The Baltimore Office also indicated that information had been received on July 21, 1947 indicating that one Lance Clark, whose real name was Reno, had in August, 1936 recruited a confidential informant of the Baltimore Office into the Farmers Labor Party at Cumberland, Maryland. The source stated that a meeting of this party had taken place in the month of September, 1936 at which time the informant learned for the first time that he had in fact joined the Communist Party. Lance Clark upon being questioned concerning this by the informant reportedly stated that the Communists were the spark plugs of the Farmers Labor Party and "what is the difference in a name if the program and aims are identical?"

(121-1765-1

The Baltimore Office was instructed on March 12, 1948 by the Bureau to ascertain immediately whether or not Francis Victor Reno was still an employee of the Government at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

(121-1765-1)

The Baltimore Office advised on March 20, 1948 that it had determined from Army authorities that on July 16, 1947 Reno had become ill and had subsequently been moved to a hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. The last report had indicated that his condition was extremely critical and his recovery was questionable.

(121-1765-2)

On March 31, 1948, the Bureau advised the Baltimore Office that in view of these circumstances, no further investigation should be conducted but that arrangements should be made with the Army Intelligence authorities at the Aberdeen Proving Ground to advise immediately in the event Reno returned to active service with the Government.

(121-1765-2)

Re: PHILIP RENO, alias Phil Reno

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

On August 13, 1941 the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau in connection with the Hatch Act that Philip Reno, an employee of the Social Security Board, had reportedly appeared on the mailing or membership lists of the American Peace Mobilization, Washington, D. C.

(101-1634-1)

On August 27, 1941 a memorandum was forwarded to Mr. Matthew F. McGuire, Assistant to the Attorney General, setting forth available information concerning Reno in accordance with the existing Congressional instructions and requesting whether investigation should be conducted. It is noted that the information provided in addition to the data concerning possible affiliation with the American Peace Mobilization that in August, 1936, information was submitted to the effect that Philip Reno, Social Security Board Lodge No. 245, was reportedly a Communist or a sympathizer of that movement. In addition, it was reported that one Philip Reno, according to a confidential source, employed by the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., was a close associate in the Communist activities of one Sam Dean, who was described as being a Communist. Also included was a report by a confidential source received during December, 1940, that Philip Reno, employed by the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., was allegedly the Communist Party organizer for the Federal employees in Washington, D. C. This same source stated that Reno addressed a Communist meeting at the Rubber Workers Hall, Cumberland, Maryland during the summer of 1939 and that the meeting was allegedly for members and perspective members of the Communist Party. The informant advised that Reno's presence at such a meeting would definitely indicate his membership in the Party although he had not definitely stated he was a Communist.

(101-1634-1)

On November 12, 1941, available information was likewise forwarded to Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special Defense Unit, Department of Justice.

(101-1634-2)

Investigation in connection with the Hatch Act as reported by the Washington Field Office on February 9, 1942, indicated that Philip Reno was employed by the Social Security Board of the Federal Security

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Clavin
Mr. Land
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCG:BH

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Agency from April 27, 1936 to that date. His name appeared on the Dies Committee list as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was also confidentially reported that the name of his wife, Ruth Reno, appeared on the active indices of this organization and that the names of both Reno and his wife appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, later known as the American Peoples Mobilization. The auto registered to Reno was observed in the vicinity of an anti-conscription meeting of the American Peace Mobilization on September 4, 1940. Informants further revealed that the intimates of Reno are also identified with either one or both of the aforenamed organizations and among these are two individuals reported to be known Communists. Ruth Reno, wife of Philip Reno, was reportedly employed until May, 1941 as the private secretary of Sidney M. Katz, who was allegedly one of the leaders of the Communist movement in the District of Columbia.

(101-1634-9)

Further investigation by the Denver, Colorado Office indicated that Reno had been transferred to the Social Security Board, Denver Regional Office on February 3, 1941. Available informants advised that it was not definitely known whether Reno was a member of the Communist Party but was reported at least sympathetic with its views.

In accordance with the established procedure for conducting Hatch Act investigations, Reno was interviewed by a Bureau agent at Denver, Colorado on March 16, 1942. Under oath he denied past or present membership in the Communist Party, but declined to answer questions on whether he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American Youth Congress, American Peoples Mobilization or the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

(101-1634-11)

Reno also denied having addressed a Communist Party meeting at Cumberland, Maryland or a Communist meeting anywhere at any time and further denied attending an anti-conscription meeting of the American Peace Mobilization.

(101-1634-11)

On April 24, 1942, the results of the investigation conducted concerning Philip Reno were forwarded to the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., requesting advice as to the ultimate disposition of this case.

(101-1634-12)

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By letter dated July 7, 1942, the Bureau was informed by the Federal Security Agency that the employee, Philip Reno, had been exonerated and no further action was being taken.

(101-1634-14)

On September 1, 1942, copies of reports in connection with the Hatch Act investigation were forwarded to Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special War Policies Unit of the Department of Justice.

(101-1634-16)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

This individual was not mentioned in the Chambers interview on the above date.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

These notes contain the following references to Philip Reno:

"Philip Reno - in Social Security (??) -
was head of Underground Trade Union Group
Political leader.

"Reno connected with Baltimore Party
organizer - Benjamin (Bundey) Friedman
alias Field - then California - then Russia
- now organizer for Baltimore & Washington
of Above-Ground Party - Underground connections."

"S.E.C. -
"Philip Reno - used to be."

(It would appear that the information set forth above concerning Reno's connection with the Baltimore Party organizer, Friedman and the ensuing information concerning California, Russia, etc., refers to the activities of Friedman rather than Reno. See another section of this memorandum relative to Benjamin Friedman).

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Although it appears that no specific investigation was made

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based upon references in the Berle notes concerning Philip Reno, active investigation was re-instituted concerning this individual in May, 1943 when Reno was reported to have left the Government service in Denver, Colorado and obtained employment with a labor organization in Baltimore, Maryland. Investigation by the Baltimore office indicated that Reno was closely associated with a number of prominent Communist figures in the Baltimore area and Reno himself was reported by informants to be believed to be a Communist due to his adherence to the Communist line and association with known members of the Party.

(61-1634-22)

A report in November, 1943 indicated that information had been received reflecting that Reno had been brought to Baltimore by Albert Blumberg, National Legislative Representative of the Communist Party and was continuing his association with known Communists in the Baltimore area.

(101-1634-28)

Reno returned to Denver, Colorado from Baltimore in October, 1943. In Denver, Reno obtained employment with the Denver CIO Council and was reported to be in frequent contact with officials at the Communist Political Association Headquarters in Denver.

(101-1634-29, 34, 35)

While in Denver he was known to have been contacted by two prominent National Communist figures, John Williamson and Lem Harris.

(101-1634-39)

During 1945 and early 1946 Reno held a number of non-governmental positions, primarily with labor organizations and continued his close contact with Communist Party officials in Denver, Colorado.

(101-1634-52)

It was reported that Reno attended the Communist Party State Convention on May 18, 1946 and the Communist Party State Board meeting on July 5, 1946 at Denver, Colorado. He continued, according to information received, to meet with Communist Party functionaries.

(101-1634-53)

A summary of evidence concerning the Communist activities of Reno was submitted on February 6, 1947 indicating that information had been received reflecting that Reno was then a member of the State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Colorado and outlined further his

Communist Party associations and affiliations, including information which was developed showing that Reno had endeavored to recruit an individual to join the Communist Party in December, 1942.

(101-1634-56)

Reno attended the Rocky Mountain Conference of the Communist Party on October 11, 1947 at Denver, Colorado. He was reported to have left Denver for New Mexico. Information was developed indicating that Reno was being criticized by Communist Party officials in Denver for possible factionalism.

(101-1634-61)

Investigation verified Reno's residence in Santa Fe, New Mexico and Albuquerque, New Mexico and return to Denver, Colorado in April, 1948. Informants reported that Reno had been expelled from the Communist Party at Denver, Colorado on June 28, 1948 for factional activities.

(101-1634-66)

In this connection it has been reported that possibly Reno has joined a nation-wide group of former members of the Communist Party who were expelled from the Party for so-called factionalism and who are believed to have been planning the ouster of present leadership of the Communist Party. These individuals included such former prominent Communist members as Lyle Dowling, Vern Smith and Harrison George.

(101-1634-63)

Pertinent reports reflecting the results of the investigation of Philip Reno have been currently made available to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice.

IV CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Philip Reno was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview conducted on the above date.

[illegible]

I. [illegible]

[illegible] concerning [illegible], 50 Bedford Street, New York City, [illegible] being considered for [illegible]. This [illegible] Kelly letter [illegible], 1947, page 4, reflected that [illegible] member of the Communist Party. (100-12805-4, p. 6)

II. (A) [illegible] MAY 13, 1947

Whittaker Chambers advised on May 13, 1947, that in [illegible] Union CPUSA agents would definitely be traveling [illegible] great amount of money on their person but that there were those in the Party who [illegible] financial agents and to supplied such members with money. He mentioned one of these members as Grace Hutchins. He described her as being an old Party member in the inner group of Communists. He stated that Grace Hutchins, Jean Rochester and Jean Rochester were fanatical Communists and trusted members of the Party. Chambers advised that he was told that Grace Hutchins was the chief financial transmitter for the Party. (100-12874-[illegible], p. 6)

II. (B) INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

On August 4, 1947, the Bureau instructed the New York Office to reopen the investigation concerning Jean Rochester and it was specifically pointed out in this letter that Jean Rochester was referred to by Whittaker Chambers as a fanatical Communist and trusted member of the Party. It was subsequently ascertained by New York that Jean Rochester was born [illegible] 10, 1888, in New York City, according to the New York Department of Health. From 1916 to 1918 Jean Rochester was publications secretary of the National Child Labor Committee and from 1918 to 1919, she was a publications worker for the U.S. Children's Bureau. In 1937 she was a joint author with Grace Hutchins of "Jesus Christ and the World Today." Subsequent to 1938 she was a regular contributor to the Labor Research Association. Her Party membership was doubtful but "Communist." Jean Rochester has not been employed by the U.S. Government since 1911. (100-12805-10, p. 2) (100-12805-8)

[redacted] assistant of Jean Rochester advised that she maintained with Grace Hutchins and that Rochester and Hutchins maintained a very extensive library with books of interest to the Communist Party. The Whittaker Chambers allegations were not included in the investigative reports concerning Jean Rochester. (100-12805-10 p. 14)

b7D

III. (A) [illegible] 1948

None

JAS:mvm

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III. (c) INVESTIGATION CONTINUED

Instant investigation is continued to ascertain the Communist Party activities of [illegible]. (100-1[illegible]-1[illegible], 1)

IV. (A) CASES CLOSED SINCE MAY 13, 1942

None

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONTINUED

The investigation concerning the activities of Jane Lechner was continued until May 1, 1947, when this case was placed in a closed status. Copies of the pertinent reports in instant investigation have been furnished to the Department. (100-1075)

Kisseloff-26258

Re: DR. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Initial inquiry concerning Dr. Philip Rosenbliett was made by the Bureau in connection with the investigation of Moische (Maurice) Stern, was, etal, Espionage. It was reported in connection with this investigation that on August 3, 1935, Lydia Stahl, a Soviet Espionage Agent who was convicted in Paris, France, had sent Ingrid Bostrom to see a Dr. Philip Rosenbliett, a dentist whose office was then on the sixteenth floor at 1440 Broadway, New York City, residence, 143 West 87th Street, New York City, for the purpose of informing him that Lydia Stahl wanted to leave the United States.

Investigation in the same case indicated that on the afternoon of September 8, 1931, on the day which subject, Stern obtensibly obtained secret plans from an informant in the case was observed while under surveillance to go to an office on the sixteenth floor at 1440 Broadway, New York City.
(61-6670-19, page 21)

Later, in connection with the investigation of Nicholas Dozenberg, an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent, Dozenberg was interviewed on February 26, 1940, and stated that in 1929 or 1930 there was a doctor's office in New York City where money was brought in from Russia by German seaman couriers. This money was to be used by Soviet Espionage Agents in the United States. According to Dozenberg, this office of the dentist was also a place where people coming to the United States could be met and where they received assignments. Dozenberg was first taken to this office by Alfred Milton whom Dozenberg understood was then in charge of operations in the United States.

During an interview with Dozenberg at the Lewisburg Penitentiary in June, 1940, by a Bureau agent it was learned from Dozenberg that the dentist referred to was named Rosenbliett. (61-6670-19)

Dozenberg further alleged that Rosenbliett was a financial agent for Espionage Agents in the United States. Investigation of Rosenbliett determined that his full name was Dr. Philip Rosenbliett and that he had been practicing dentistry in New York City since October 1, 1917, and that his license had been renewed annually until 1936. Inquiry further reflected that Rosenbliett was born in Russia, November 3, 1895, and had received his degree in dentistry from the New York College of Dental and Oral Surgery in 1917.
(61-6670-24)

A check of the building at 1440 Broadway indicated that Rosenbliett had maintained an office in room 1657 from May 1, 1930 to April 19, 1935, at which time he informed the rental agent that he was returning to Russia to

attend to business. He left no forwarding address. It was further determined that Rosenbliett is still the owner of a rooming house at 89 West 118th Street, Harlem, New York, and his affairs in the United States were being managed by Harold Klein, 342 Madison Avenue, an attorney, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Morris Greenberg. (61-6670-26)

Further information developed that Rosenbliett had immigrated to the United States in September, 1905, and was naturalized at New York City on May 3, 1910. On June 18, 1936, Rosenbliett obtained an American passport to include his wife for the professed purpose of visiting England, France, and Austria. The exact whereabouts of Rosenbliett were not determined. (61-6670-30)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On the above date Chambers advised Bureau agents in discussing Isidore Miller who was a chemist and connected with the Picatiny Arsenal in New Jersey that Miller was evidently in Russian circles because a common friend, Dr. Philip Rosenbliett, who was formerly a dentist on Broadway, was an old member of the Party and judging from the things he told Chambers was in the OGPU for many years. Chambers advised that Dr. Rosenbliett went back to Moscow and he has heard nothing about him since. (100-25824-26)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation was conducted in connection with Rosenbliett based upon the above statement by Chambers inasmuch as information of a more specific character had originally been received by the Bureau in connection with the Dozenberg and Stern cases, concerning which inquiry had indicated that Rosenbliett had departed from the United States.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN June, 1943

The following is an exact copy of information set forth concerning Rosenbliett in the Berle notes based upon the interview with Chambers in 1939.

London — Underground Espionage Agent

(1) Dr. Philip Rosenbliett - Formerly of (41st St. & B'way, NE)
Dr. Greenberg - MD (West 70th NY
Brother-in-law
American leader of British Underground C.
Head in America Mack Moren (alias Philipovitch
- allegedly Yugoslav) -
real name - ?

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Rosenbliett - U.S.
connected with Dr. Isador Miller - Chemist's Club - 41st St.
Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, N.J.
was "front" behind Mack Moren existed - in
Miller's employ
Knew Pressman - his alias was "Cole Philips" -
Introduced him to Mack Moren, buying arms
for Spanish (Loyalist) Gov't. -
Pressman - as counsel - helped Moren - made
a flight to Mexico with him; forced down
at Brownsville, Tex. in late '36 or early
'37 - probably fall of '36. U

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Investigation was not made of Rosenbliett based upon the information of Berle notes by reason of previous investigation as cited above. However, the investigation of his connections with Soviet Intelligence in the United States were again instituted and were being handled at the time of the receipt of the Berle notes based upon information received in March, 1941, from [redacted] in connection with the case of Ernst Czuczka, was, etal, Espionage - R. This case developed when one Rubin Glucksmann was interned by the [redacted] authorities in England in May, 1940, and an examination was made of his books and records based upon operations of a firm known as the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co., of London. This examination reflected that this firm had close connections with a firm in Germany, Nostwag, Berlin, which was known to be a cover organization utilized by Soviet Intelligence. The London company also had connections with a known Soviet Espionage cover firm in France. Among the papers of the firm were found references to the name of Ernst Czuczka. The [redacted] advised that Czuczka and his brother had departed for the United States in the fall of 1940. (65-35048-2) b7D

Investigation in connection with this case reflected that Czuczka's brother advised that the former had himself been formerly associated with Nostwag, Berlin. Glucksmann who was further interviewed by the [redacted] admitted that he had been in contact with Dr. Philip Rosenbliett in Paris in 1937 and that Rosenbliett was one of the directors of Nostwag, Berlin. (65-35048-23)

Investigation at New York looking toward the possible location and connections of Rosenbliett in this country was again negative, it being determined that he had reportedly departed from the United States in 1936 and left his business affairs in the hands of his brother-in-law, Dr. Morris Greenberg, 143 West 87th Street, New York City. (65-35048-35) U

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 10, 1945

Chambers when interviewed by Bureau agents on the above date recalled that on an occasion when he needed dental work in the middle thirties he U

received a recommendation from "Peter" (Alexander Stevens) to Dr. Philip Rosenbliett who maintained offices at Broadway and 41st Street, New York City. Chambers added that he gained the impression that Rosenbliett was the regular Communist Party dentist in New York and from conversation with "Peters" understood him to be an old reliable party man who might be connected with the underground apparatus and also with Russian Intelligence. He added that he did not believe that Rosenbliett was actually a participant in Espionage activity but that he did furnish his office as a meeting place for individuals who desired to converse secretly. In fact, he told Chambers on several occasions that the Russians referred to his office as "Rafka", meaning a roof of shelter for clandestine meetings. Chambers said he visited Rosenbliett's office on numerous occasions and became very friendly with him. In connection with their conversation Rosenbliett talked about his brother-in-law, Dr. Greenberg, and also mentioned connections with Dr. Isidore Miller. Chambers further recalled that Rosenbliett had occasionally mentioned some very intimate friends of his who at that time were teaching in a college at Tientsin, China. He recalled from the manner in which Rosenbliett talked about them that it was his impression that they also might be engaged in Communist underground activities. In this connection he stated that he had learned from various sources which he could not recall that Rosenbliett left the United States to return to Russia sometime in 1936 or 1937 and that he had never heard from him or about him since and supposed that he had been liquidated.

Chambers described Rosenbliett as follows: age, 50 in middle 30's; height, 5'9", build, slim; weight, 160 pounds; hair - was unable to recall; characteristics, very vain, talkative, indiscreet.

(100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation was conducted of Rosenbliett based upon the information given by Chambers in the above interview. More specific data had previously been received concerning Rosenbliett and investigation of his activities in connection with other pending Soviet Espionage investigation was then being conducted. It will be noted in this connection that the Bureau investigation showed more conclusively that Rosenbliett was in fact deeply implicated in espionage activities in this country.

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AMY SCHECHTER

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

Active investigation of Amy Schechter, whose complete name is Amy Esther Schechter Safford, was initiated by the New York Office in November, 1942. The subject, commonly known as Amy Schechter, was determined to have been the former wife of Harry Kweit, a known Communist agent, (now deceased) and the investigation of Schechter grew out of the Kweit inquiry. (100-134371-1x)

Investigation determined that Schechter was born at Cambridge, England on August 4, 1898, of Rumanian-German parentage and entered the United States at New York City in 1902, and claimed citizenship by reason of the naturalization of her father. She was educated in the public schools, at Barnard College in New York City, married Harry Kweit in 1924, and was separated from him in 1930. Schechter visited the Soviet Union from June, 1930, to June, 1932, reportedly as a writer and teacher of English but allegedly at the same time attended the Lenin School in Moscow. (100-134371)

Continued investigation reflected that Schechter had been active in the Communist Party movement since the early 1920's and received notoriety as an active member of the National Textile Workers Union at Gastonia, North Carolina. She was indicted for inspiring a strike during the spring and summer of 1929, which resulted in the fatal shooting of the Chief of Police of Gastonia on June 7, 1929. This indictment against Schechter was subsequently dismissed. Schechter was then associated with Fred Erwin Beal, leader of the Gastonia strike, who was convicted of second degree murder in connection with the foregoing incident and who escaped to the Soviet Union. Beal has subsequently testified, after breaking with the Communist Party and returning to the United States, of the Communist inspiration and conspiracy in connection with this incident. (100-134371-22)

Schechter is presently a member of the Communist Party at San Francisco, California. Investigation indicates that she is still closely associated with a number of prominent figures in the Communist Party movement in the United States. (100-134371-28)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Amy Schechter was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview on the above date.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

Schechter's name was not included in the Berle notes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers, when interviewed on the above date in discussing the activities of Harry Kweit (see section on Kweit in another part of this memorandum)

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stated that Kweit married a woman who was a Communist Party organizer in the South under the name of Amy Schechter. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation was conducted on the basis of the Chambers allegations concerning Amy Schechter inasmuch as there was already an intensive investigation being conducted by the Bureau of this individual and this information had already been developed.

The case on Amy Schechter was closed in a report by the San Francisco Office on March 14, 1946, inasmuch as the subject's Communist Party activity was not believed sufficient to warrant a continued investigation. (100-134371-28)

Reports in the Schechter case have been distributed to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice.

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[illegible] CHIB' H, was
Gertrude [illegible]bach, [illegible]
Neugebauer, [illegible]

[illegible]

I [illegible]

No active investigation of [illegible] was [illegible] prior to Chambers' allegations.

II (1) [illegible] May 13, 1942

Chambers in speaking of what he termed an OGPU Terrorist Group stated that an agent by the name of [illegible] broke [illegible] and was denounced by them as a murderer in Lausanne. According to Chambers this murder was carried out by means of a girl who had been a member of the Red Army for [illegible] and had thereafter become a member of the Terrorist Group when she brought him into ambush. Chambers advised that he did not know the name of this woman but that she was in the United States in 1939 ostensibly on her way to China.

b7D

II (2) [illegible]

No active investigation was conducted upon Chambers' allegations. He is referring in speaking of Ilse to Ignace Reiss, a former Chief of the Soviet Intelligence Service, who was machine gunned to death on a highway near Lausanne, Switzerland, on September 4, 1937. The Soviet agents found to be responsible for the actual murder by the French were Wilhelm Gertrude Schlbach and Roland Abbiate. Gertrude Schlbach is an [redacted] of the Reiss family of whom Chambers speaks. According to [redacted] Gertrude Schlbach was born June 23, 1904, in Strasbourg, Germany. She was the former mistress of Reiss. No information has been received verifying that she was ever [illegible] United States and in 1939 ostensibly on her way to China. 100-[illegible]-4; 100-[illegible]-14

III (1) [illegible] June, 1943

No information concerning this matter was set forth in the [illegible] notes obtained in June, 1943.

IV (1) [illegible] May 10, 1945

No information concerning this matter was received from Chambers on May 10, 1945.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trac
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-26265

RE: WILLY SCHLAMM

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

[redacted] Information was furnished to the Bureau by Confidential Informant of the New York Office concerning Willy Schlamm in a report dated February 6, 1943. This report indicated that Schlamm had written a book entitled "Die Diktatur Der Luege" (Dictatorship of the Lie), which was a 158 page volume published in Germany at Zurich, Switzerland in 1937. Informant stated he had reviewed the book and found it to be a passionate anti-Soviet polemic reflecting Schlamm's violent reaction to the first Moscow Purge trial of 1936. The informant pointed out that Schlamm defended himself against being called a Trotzkyite but did not mention his former Communist connections. The informant observed that previous reports on Schlamm's former promotions of the Communist line were based upon the contents of magazines he edited in Europe during the 1920's and 1930's. The present book, reviewed by the informant, indicated a close familiarity with Communist activities which the informant observed, while not being conclusive proof of former Communist affiliation, indicates a question as to where he acquired his intimate, inside knowledge. b7D

The informant suggested the possibility that Schlamm would make a good source on Communist activities by reason of his knowledge of the situation. (100-88151-2)

The New York Office, by letter dated February 12, 1943, with reference to Willy Schlamm, observed, with respect to the information provided by Confidential Informant [redacted], that the New York Office had been aware of Schlamm's possibility as a source of information since January 31, 1941, at which time he was contacted by Special Agent George J. Starr at the residence of Benjamin Gitlow. [redacted] (100-88151-2) b7D

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Willy Schlamm was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview by Bureau agents on the above date.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

Willy Schlamm was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. B. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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IV (a) [illegible] ON MAY 10, 1945.

In discussing Gerhard Eisler who was known to Chambers as "Edwards" Chambers stated in the interview by Bureau agents on May 10, 1945, that he did not know Eisler's true identity until approximately a year before that date. He stated that while talking to Billy Schlamm, an editor of Fortune Magazine who had formerly been a Communist Party leader in Austria and who had known Eisler very well in Europe, Schlamm remarked to Chambers that he had met Eisler about a year before in Grand Central Station. He told Chambers about this meeting with Eisler and informed him that Eisler's Communist Party name was "Edwards". (100-25824-36)

IV (b) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was made of Billy Schlamm by reason of the reference to him in the Chambers interview of May 10, 1945. It will be noted that Chambers merely cited Schlamm as a source of information in identifying Eisler as "Edwards". [redacted] b7D

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

Re: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.,
Agnes Brundin, Marie Rogers,
M. A. Rogers, Alice Bird, Mrs. Petroikos

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Bureau's files reflect that Agnes Smedley, an American citizen, has for many years been well known by reason of her championship of the Communist cause in the Far East. Smedley has written a number of books which have received wide circulation supporting the Chinese Red Army, and the building of the Chinese Soviet territories in North China. Bureau files indicate that information has been received from various sources dating back to 1918 when Smedley and others were indicted in New York City for a violation of the espionage statutes in connection with her activities in supporting British Indian insurrectionist groups. These indictments were subsequently dismissed.

(61-6580-9)

Active investigation of Smedley was instituted by the Bureau by instructions to the field on October 25, 1944, based upon information received from censorship intercepts, indicating that Smedley, then residing at Saratoga, New York, was in communication with a number of known German Communists associated with the Free Germany Movement in Mexico City.

(61-6580-2)

The investigation of Smedley since 1944 has continued until the present time.

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No mention was made of Agnes Smedley in connection with the interview of Chambers on the above date.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

The name of Agnes Smedley was not contained in the Berle notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

When interviewed on the above date by Bureau agents, Chambers in

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

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discussing his knowledge of Gerhart Eisler, who was known to Chambers at the time as "Edwards," stated that he recalled that some time during 1936 he had learned that Agnes Smedley, well-known writer and author of the "Battle Hymn of China" and other works, was in New York City. Chambers stated that he had advised "Peter" (Alexander Stevens, was.,) that he would like to meet her. Chambers stated that "Peter" had advised him that he could arrange a meeting for him with Smedley and told him to go to an automat somewhere in the east 70's. Chambers advised that Agnes Smedley had arrived at the automat before him and was sitting at a table and that when he introduced himself to her she refused to speak to him. Chambers explained that he identified himself to her as a Communist and she then consented to talk with him but first made the remark: "I thought I was going to meet Edwards."

Chambers was asked whether or not he had any knowledge of Communist Party affiliation on the part of Smedley and he pointed out that he did not have any actual evidence, but everybody knows she is a Communist. He stated, "There is absolutely no question about it."

He recalled that "Peter" had close contact with her and that she was always "hanging around" the ninth floor of Communist Party Headquarters. He added that she may never have held a Communist Party membership book, but that if she did not, it would merely be because the officials of the Communist Party had believed her to be of more value to them if her party affiliations were not definitely established.

With regard to Smedley, Chambers recalled that at the time that Browder was sent out to the Far East, there was a story current in Communist Party circles in New York City to the effect that Browder had carried numerous large denomination bills and that when he arrived in Manila he had been forced to cash a $1,000 bill and that the officials at the bank had tipped off the proper people who had placed Browder under surveillance after he left Manila for China. He stated that the rumor indicated was to the effect that in Canton or Hanking Browder gathered together a group of high Communist Party officials at a most secret meeting and that one of the participants at this meeting was Agnes Smedley's Chinese husband. He added that the Hanking police surrounded the house and raided it and arrested the whole group. Chambers could not recall the source of his story.

(100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear from a review of the files that any specific investigation was conducted concerning the activities of Smedley, based

upon the allegations received in the aforeoutlined interview of Whittaker Chambers. It will be noted, however, that an analysis of the information furnished by Chambers indicating the general acceptance of Smedley as a Communist Party tool was well known by reason of information available to the Bureau prior to the receipt of these data.

The continuing investigation of Agnes Smedley indicated her to be active in propaganda work in the United States , for the most part in lecturing and publishing books and articles supporting the Chinese Communist movement. Investigation also indicated that Smedley was contacted by Dr. Tung Ti-Li, Chinese Communist Delegate to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, at Saratoga Springs.

(61-6580-16)

In October, 1947, information was received from Military Intelligence Division indicating that Agnes Smedley was closely implicated in the so-called Sorge Red Army espionage network in Japan and China during the period of 1933 to 1941. Dr. Richard Sorge, together with other principals in the network were executed or given long prison sentences by the Japanese courts. It was noted that Smedley, who was during this period an American Journalist and correspondent in China and Japan, was believed to have been active in the network and is reported to have recruited one of Sorge's principal Japanese agents. This information would indicate that Smedley was active in Red Army Intelligence from approximately 1930 to at least 1934.

(61-6580-32)

[redacted] who has broken with the Soviets and is now a confidential informant of the Bureau, has indicated that she met Smedley in Moscow in 1931 and suspected that Smedley was then being prepared for an assignment in China for the Comintern. Although the informant had no specific information as to whether in fact Smedley knew she was being used by the Comintern, she was certain that Comintern representatives and/or Soviet intelligence used her for her contacts and knowledge of the Far East. [redacted] likewise stated that to her personal knowledge, Dr. Richard Sorge, Red Army Intelligence agent in China and Japan, was acquainted with Smedley. b7D

(61-6580-35)

Further information concerning Smedley's implication in the Sorge espionage ring have been requested of the Intelligence Division of the Army.

Reports reflecting Bureau investigation of Smedley have been distributed to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice.

Re: JESSICA SMITH, wa.,
Mrs. John Abt

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Active investigation of Jessica Smith, who is the wife of John Abt, was instituted, based upon a complaint received on June 27, 1941 from [redacted] alleging that the subject was a Communist. b7D

(65-44184-X)

Since that date, active investigation has been made of Jessica Smith which has continued to the present time. The New York Office is the office of origin in this investigation.

This investigation has reflected that she is the former wife of Harold Ware, and is presently President of SRT Publications and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today," which has consistently followed Communist policies and has been a principal pro-Soviet propaganda medium. Investigation further indicates that the subject maintains close contact with prominent Communist Party officials, as well as representatives of official Soviet diplomatic missions in the United States. It is to be noted that Smith has made several trips to the Soviet Union since the early 1920's, returning on the last occasion to the United States in January, 1946.

(65-44184)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers did not mention Jessica Smith in connection with his interview by Bureau agents on this date.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

An examination of a copy of the notes made by Adolf Berle, based upon his interview with Chambers in 1939, indicates a notation of the name of Jessica Smith in two places, both of which appear to be collateral references to notations concerning John Abt. The notations are referring to the underground organized by Harold Ware in Washington, D. C. The notations referred to are set out as follows:

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

CN:EW

Kisseloff-26271

"John Abt - followed Witt in that group -
Tax Div'n - Dep't. of Justice & now - CIO
(H. Hare's widow - Jessica Smith Md. Soviet Russia).

"Mr. Abt - Sister: Marion Bacharach - Secretary -
Communist from Minnesota. (Jessica Smith: with
Reuters in 1926 - friend of Louis Fischer."
(100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

While no specific investigation was made of Jessica Smith, based upon the notations concerning her in the Berle notes, the information contained therein was subsequently forwarded to the New York Office on January 29, 1945. It was known at the time of the receipt of the information in the Berle notes that Jessica Smith was the wife of John Abt. In the continuing investigation which was being made of the activities of Jessica Smith, the Berle notes were set forth in a report of the New York Office dated July 17, 1945.

In supporting the implications of Jessica Smith's possible connections with the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's, information was developed by the New York Office confirming the fact that she had been married to Harold Ware, the alleged organizer of this underground movement and subsequently married John Abt, who was likewise allegedly a member of the group. Investigation reflects that at the time Jessica Smith was associated with the Russian Information Bureau in Washington and following the recognition of the Soviet Union, became a member of the Press Staff of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Information was also developed indicating Jessica Smith's connections with other members allegedly belonging to the underground group.
(65-44184-23, 31)

The investigation made by the Bureau in connection with Alexander Stevens, who has been identified as J. Peters, who according to Whittaker Chambers was the underground leader, likewise reflects that Jessica Smith and her husband, John Abt, have been in close contact with Stevens.
(100-184255-180)

The investigative reports concerning Jessica Smith, as well as those concerning Stevens showing the connection between these individuals have been furnished to the Division of Records of the Department of

Justice. The investigation of this subject is continuing by the Bureau.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

The name of Jessica Smith was not mentioned by Chambers in connection with his interview by Bureau agents on this date.

Kisseloff-26273

RE: VERN SMITH

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

There is information contained in the Bureau files dating back to the early 1920's concerning the activities of Vern Smith as being active in the IWW as editor of the organization's newspaper "Solidarity." Other information reflects connections of Smith and collaborations with such known Communists during the 1920's as James Cannon, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor and others. (61-2241-45, p.4)

Other information reflects that Smith, who was then active in the IWW, joined the Communist Party around 1922. (39-915-1109, p. 7)

Active investigation of Vern Smith was initiated by the San Francisco Office in February, 1941, by reason of his activities in San Francisco with the Communist Party movement and by reason of the fact that he was then Labor Editor of the "Daily People's World." The investigation at that time indicated that Vern Smith had been former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" at New York City in 1932. (100-17082-1)

Further inquiries reflected that Smith had been formerly a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party as well as correspondent of the "Daily Worker" in the Soviet Union from the summer of 1933 to about August, 1935. Records (available to the State Department) of World Tourists, Incorporated, reflected that Smith's transportation to the Soviet Union had been charged in part to the Communist Party and in part to the "Daily Worker." (100-17082-13)

II. (a) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

In the interview conducted by Bureau agents on the above date, Whittaker Chambers stated that Verne Smith, who was former editor of the IWW "Solidarity", was one of the oldest party members and knows the business inside and out. It is noted that in connection with this part of the interview that Chambers had been asked concerning his knowledge of various Communists whom he had known to be important persons in the Party at the time of his association with the movement. (100-25824-22)

Kisseloff-26274

II. (b) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation was conducted on the basis of the Chambers allegations inasmuch as an active investigation had already been instituted of Vern Smith who was undoubtedly identical with the individual named by Chambers.

The investigation, which continued, reflected that Smith remained very active in Communist Party activities in San Francisco and became the foreign editor of the "Daily People's World." (100-17082-32)

In a report dated November 21, 1946, the San Francisco Office advised that Smith was then still residing in San Francisco with Sue Paxton as man and wife, the latter likewise a member of the Communist Party. Smith was associate editor of the "Daily People's World" until August 15, 1946, at which time he was expelled from the Communist Party for basic disagreement with the Communist Party line and for sympathizing and supporting so-called factional groups. Sources reported that prior to being publicly expelled from the Party, William C. Foster had given Smith his first membership card and that they were old friends. (100-17082-36)

Investigation has continued, notwithstanding the expulsion of Smith from the Party, inasmuch as it is known from investigation that Smith and a number of other persons who were similarly expelled are continuing their activities apparently aimed at dislodging the leadership of the Communist Party through direct intervention and connections with contacts in the Soviet Union. It has likewise been suggested that it is not at all impossible that this may be a tactic for placing Smith and others in an underground position and divorcing themselves from the above ground Communist Party. (100-17082-41)

A news item published in the New York Journal American on April 27, 1948, datelined at Oakland, California, indicated that Vern Smith, expelled Communist and ex-foreign editor of the "Communists People's World," was convicted in a Justice Court on April 26, 1948, at Oakland, California, for contempt of the California State Un-American Activities Committee. The news item indicated that Smith had been immediately sentenced to pay a fine of $3,000. (100-17082-A-Journal American 42748)

Copies of investigative reports in this investigation have been distributed to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice. In addition, a dossier showing information then available in the files of the Bureau regarding Vern Smith was furnished to Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special Defense Unit, Department of Justice, on December 1, 1941. (100-17082-11)

A prosecutive summary report, prepared by the San Francisco Office dated December 13, 1946, was forwarded to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice on February 14, 1947. (100-17082-38)

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

Vern Smith was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Vern Smith was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview conducted by Bureau agents on the above date.

Kisseloff-26276

[illegible] Department Employee
[illegible] to Tracy

I [illegible]

No investigations were conducted.

II (A) [illegible]

In [illegible] employee by the United States Government [illegible] in under some Communist organization, informant advised that there [illegible] indicated [illegible] not [illegible] connected [illegible] Government. [illegible] Individual [illegible] the State Department [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] Under [illegible] the Department of Agriculture.

II (B) [illegible]

The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to reflect that any investigation was conducted as a result of the above.

III (A) [illegible]

There is no information in Bureau notes concerning this matter.

IV (A) [illegible]

There is no information [illegible] as a result of our interview with Mr. [illegible] on May 17, 1945.

(See individual writeups on "Julian [illegible] ([illegible])" and "[illegible]

Lo all.)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Kisseloff-26277

ALEXANDER STEVENS, with aliases
Alexander Goldberger, J Peters,
Peter, J. V. Peters, Steven Lapin,
Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isador
Bookstein, Silver or Silvers

1. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

For purposes of clarification it is pointed out that Alexander Stevens has been determined to be identical with all of the above names. In this connection, prior to the Chambers' allegations in 1942, separate investigations had already been instituted by the Bureau on Stevens under the names of J. Peters, J V. Peters, Alexander Stevens and Alexander Goldberger. The name J. Peters was known to the Bureau in connection with Communist Party activities in the United States based upon the publication of "The Communist Party, A Manual of Organization," which was authored by one J. Peters in 1935. The investigation of the subject as Alexander Stevens arose in early 1942, when he was in contact in Los Angeles with prominent Communist Party members in that city. Information available in our files concerning J. Peters was furnished to the Department of Justice on April 1, 1941.

Alexander Stevens was born on August 11, 1894, at Kop, Czechoslovakia, and used the name Alexander Goldberger. He was the son of Martin Goldberger and Rosalie Deutch. He served in the Hungarian army from 1914 until 1918. He first entered the United States on February 10, 1924, as Alexander Goldberger. He again entered the United States on September 5, 1928, under this name. He has endeavored to become a citizen on two occasions, the first time being in February, 1924, but allowed his application to lapse, and again filed for citizenship on July 20, 1939. He registered under the name of Alexander Stevens as an alien on December 5, 1940. Stevens received a divorce from Franciska Goldberger at Reno, Nevada, April 29, 1942, and has for some time been residing as man and wife with one Anne Silver. The latter is a naturalized U S. citizen who has been reportedly engaged in setting up Communist underground activities in this country. She is likewise the subject of a Bureau investigation. (100-184255-158 & 122) b7D

Stevens has been identified with his various aliases through exhibiting photographs to a number of confidential informants, including [redacted] of the Communist Party of the United States; [redacted] (100-184255-158); Confidential

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Informant [redacted] former member of the Communist Party (100-184255-198); Confidential Informant [redacted] a former member of the Communist Party who saw Stevens in Moscow in 1931 (100-184255-198); and many others who were acquainted with the Communist movement at the time subject was known under his various aliases. b7D

II. (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Upon being interviewed on the above date, Chambers advised Bureau Agents that a man named "Peter", whose last name he never knew, was the head of the Communist underground movement and stated he had seen Peter only from time to time; that although his connection with this man was more that of a personal friendship than of a formal Party relationship, he never learned much about Peter. He stated he did know that Peter lived once at Woodside, Long Island, at which time he went under the name of Silver or Silvers. Chambers gathered from Peter that he had previously been treasurer of the Hungarian paper "Uj Elore" and that Peter was likely in the United States without a passport or on a false passport. He said that Peter had connections with the OGPU because he had met members of the OGPU in Peter's presence. Although he did not know these men by name, he had later checked with Krivitsky and had ascertained such individuals were OGPU men. It is to be noted in this conversation that Peter was the source of much of the information furnished by Chambers (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It is to be noted that the Bureau was already conducting investigation in two cases concerning individuals who were later determined to be identical with the "Peter" mentioned in the Chambers' interview. However, on the basis of the Chambers' allegations, the New York office was requested by letter, on June 11, 1942, to immediately conduct necessary investigation to determine the identity, location and activities of the individual known to Chambers as "Peter," alias Silver or Silvers. (100-25824-22)

Investigation was made by the New York office, based upon the information furnished by Chambers; however, the identity of "Peter," with alias Silver or Silvers, was not established at that time. It was pointed out, however, that it appeared that this individual was identical with the subject of a separate investigation in New York of J. Peters, with alias Steve Tupin

by reason of the information developed and these two investigations were consolidated. (100-25824-25)

Further investigation in the J. Peters inquiry, as well as the concurrent investigation which was made separately of Alexander Stevens, alias Alexander Goldberger, resulted in a consolidation of these investigations, based upon an identification of the photograph of Stevens as J. Peters by Benjamin Gitlow and James F. Glaser. This was reported by the New York Office in a letter dated March 6, 1943. (100-184255-74)

Subsequently, the photograph of Alexander Stevens was further identified as J. Peters by William Odell Rowell, a confidential informant who said he was acquainted with the subject in Moscow, Russia, in 1932. (100-184255-59)

On March 5, 1943, a photograph of Alexander Stevens was identified by Whittaker Chambers as being the individual known to him as Peters, head of the Communist underground movement in the United States. (100-184255-67)

The investigation continued of subject's activities following the consolidation of the previous investigations under the various aliases of the subject.

III (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes contained references to the individual identified as Stevens under the name "Peters" and were as follows:

"Known from Peters - formerly in Bela Kun
Govt. Agricultural Commissariat - called Gandosz (?)
Then to Russia - then here, in Business Office of
Communist paper 'Uj Elori' - then, after 1929 -
Head of CP Underground, lived in Hamilton Ap'ts.
Woodside, L.I. - under alias 'Silver' - &
lectured in Communist camps -
Friend: 'Plake' of 'Freiheit' - Real name -
Weiner - American: Polish Jew -
Peters was responsible for Washington Sector
Went to Moscow - where is he now? -

"Wife - a Comintern courier -
West Coast - Head: 'The Old Man' - Volkov is
his real name - daughter a Comintern
courier. He knows the West Coast
underground - Residence: San Francisco
or Oakland - " (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It is noted that no specific further investigation was conducted based upon Berle's notes inasmuch as Peters had then been identified and an active investigation was being made of him by the Bureau. The investigation which was continuing indicated close associations by Stevens with individuals prominent in the Communist Party. (100-184255-101)

IV (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers, when interviewed on the above date, gave further details concerning his association with the individual then known to him as J. Peters. (It is noted in this interview that Chambers apparently referred to Stevens as both J. Peters and Peter.) He stated that while in the position of editor of "New Masses," in approximately 1932, he, Chambers, was called into the offices of Max Bedacht in Communist Party headquarters in New York and advised he was to be given a special assignment. At a second meeting with Bedacht he was introduced on the street to an individual known to him as "Arthur." "Arthur", in turn, made an appointment for the following evening on a street corner and introduced him, at another place, to an individual known to him as "Peter." Chambers said he recognized this man as the former treasurer of the Hungarian Communist newspaper "Uj Elore" (phonetic) who had also published numerous articles on Communism under the name of J. Peters. He was told by Peters that he would act as a courier between him and "Arthur" until he received further instructions. For the next two or three years, until approximately 1935, he was a paid courier and this was his sole occupation. He engaged in carrying envelopes and messages between Arthur and Peter in New York City. He related that he never learned much about the identities of these men and never knew their residences other than that Peter lived somewhere in Woodside, Long Island, under the name of Silver. Chambers stated in this interview that most of his knowledge of the underground and Russian courier activities was derived from

conversations with Arthur and Peter who became very friendly with him and often talked about their activities rather freely. In the interview he mentioned the OGPU connections of Peter. In 1935, his courier activities ceased and he was told by Peter that he would act as a connecting link between Harold Ware in Washington and himself in New York City and, in addition to his courier activities, he would also serve as a sort of morale officer, giving pep talks and indoctrination talks to the Communist group headed by Ware in Washington. Based upon this assignment from Peter, Chambers became acquainted with the Communist underground in Washington. He mentioned that Peter himself attended some of the underground meetings in Washington when he felt the group needed a pep talk or required special instructions regarding some particular problem. (100-25824-36)

Inasmuch as the major portion of the information contained in this interview relates to data furnished to Chambers by Alexander Stevens, known to him as Peter, detailed references are not being set out in this section but are contained in the individual write-ups of the various individuals mentioned as hereinafter set forth in this memorandum.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation of Alexander Stevens, based upon the Chambers interview above, continued, it being noted that Peters was already identified as Stevens.

During the course of this subsequent investigation, Stevens was further identified with an individual who, during the latter part of 1945 and 1946, and early 1947, was employed at Communist Party headquarters as Steve Miller.

During the course of the investigation, it was determined that State Department files contained information indicating that an individual by the name of Isador Boorstein had been issued a U. S. passport for travel to Germany, France and England on October 8, 1931. This forgery was not discovered until a Bureau Agent viewed the subject's photograph in the State Department files on June 6, 1946, and recognized Boorstein as being identical with Alexander Stevens. In view of the lapse of time, any violation of passport regulations would be barred by the Statute of Limitations. (100-184255-222)

On February 14, 1947, in a memorandum to the Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle all reports concerning Alexander Stevens, including those reflecting investigation of the subject under his various aliases, were forwarded to the Criminal Division. (100-184255-199 and 200)

Further reports relating to the Alexander Stevens investigation were forwarded to Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle on March 21, 1947, pursuant to his request, including reports on related investigations. (100-184255-202)

A prosecutive summary report dated February 17, 1947, was forwarded to the Division of Records of the Department on March 24, 1947. (100-184255-198)

On September 18, 1947, a summary memorandum was furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a copy of the prosecutive summary report of the New York Office dated February 17, 1947, was included. (100-184255-223)

In a memorandum dated September 26, 1947, which was forwarded on September 27, 1947, a summary on this subject was transmitted to the Attorney General reflecting Stevens' activities, including references to the passport fraud of 1941 and his alien status. (100-184255-222)

On September 30, 1947, the Attorney General telephoned the Director and expressed his appreciation for this memorandum on Stevens and stated he throught subject could be deported, although the Statute of Limitations barred action on the passport fraud. (100-184255-221)

It is to be noted that the memorandum to the Attorney General contained a summary of the allegations received from Whittaker Chambers concerning Stevens'connections with the Government underground. It is further to be noted that the summary report of February 17, 1947, which was forwarded to the Division of Records and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service,contained information furnished by Whittaker Chambers, set out under a confidential informant symbol, indicating Stevens, under the name of Peters, as being the head of the Communist underground movement in the United States prior to 1937.

Alexander Stevens was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on a deportation warrant at Peekskill, New York, on October 8, 1947. He was later released on $5000 bail. (100-184255-230)

As you are aware, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has been in contact with INS in the interim, endeavoring to obtain information as to Stevens' whereabouts in order that they could serve a subpoena for his appearance before the Committee. This matter was referred by INS to the Criminal Division of the Department.

The Washington "Times-Herald" for August 25, 1948, reflected that Stevens would be served with a subpoena by the House Un-American Activities Committee, if present at the scheduled deportation hearing which was held on August 30, 1948.

The Washington "Times-Herald" for August 31, 1948, revealed that Stevens appeared at the INS hearing on August 30, 1948, and was served with a subpoena to appear before a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to be held in New York on August 30, 1948. According to the article, Stevens appeared but declined to answer questions on the grounds that to do so might incriminate him. Members of the House Committee announced that Stevens might be charged with contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions.

In addition to the distribution made of the Chambers information re Alexander Stevens, with aliases, specifically in connection with his case, the following distribution of summaries containing information concerning Alexander Stevens, with alias J. Peters, either as a separate section of the report or incidental to the write-ups on certain named individuals, was made. This information, in all cases, included the data concerning Stevens which was received from Whittaker Chambers and in certain cases was specifically attributed to Chambers by name:

(1) Summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945;

(2) Summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated December 12, 1945;

(3) Summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946;

(4) Summary entitled "The Comintern Apparatus" dated March 5, 1946;

(5) Summary entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States" dated July 25, 1946;

(6) Summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated October 21, 1946.

Copies of summaries 1 through 6 were furnished to the White House and the Attorney General.

Copies of Summaries 1 through 4 and 6 were furnished to the State Department.

Copies of summaries 1 through 4 were furnished to the Navy Department.

Copies of summaries 2 and 3 were furnished to the War Department.

Copies of summaries 2, 3 and 6 were furnished to the Treasury Department.

A copy of summary 3 was furnished to the Central Intelligence Group.

Kisseloff-26285

TASS NEWS AGENCY

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Tass News Agency is the official news agency of the Soviet Government and was registered on January 6, 1938, with the Attorney General under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The New York Bureau of Tass was created in 1925 succeeding the New York Bureau of Rosta which had been established about January 1923. (100-183386-217 p. 1)

An investigation to ascertain if Tass employees were acting outside the scope of their authority was initiated on April 25, 1941. (100-183886-X)

However, prior to 1941 investigations were conducted on individuals employed by the Tass News Agency and in this connection an investigation was conducted concerning the activities of Kenneth Durant, Manager of Tass until 1944. (65-2299-11)

In this connection it is to be noted that in 1939 it was alleged by Mr. Frank H. Bartholomew, Vice-President of the United Press, San Francisco, California, that Durant was an espionage agent on behalf of the Soviet Government. (65-2299-5)

The investigation of Tass revealed that the majority of American employees had Communist Party backgrounds and some of the employees had been in contact with suspected Soviet agents. (65-2299)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers advised on May 13, 1942, that there was an OGPU organization during the period of time when he was associated with the Communist Party and that he presumed that there was also such an organization at the time of the interview. He advised that he did not know the identity of the head of such an organization but suspected that it was connected with the Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Tass newspaper. (100-25824-22 p. 2)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Instant file fails to reflect specific investigation of Tass as a result of the Chambers' interview. It is noted that Chambers only speculated that Tass was being used as a cover for Espionage. Similar allegations had been previously received and instant investigation was instituted in 1941 to determine if Tass employees were acting outside the scope of their authority. Chambers' speculative allegations did not add to the Bureau's knowledge of the Tass News Agency. (65-2299)

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Kisseloff-26286

III. (A) [illegible] 1943

None

III. (B) [illegible]

Instant investigation was continued to identify any Soviet agents within Mass.

IV. (A) [illegible] MAY 10, 1945

None

IV. (B) [illegible]

Instant investigation is presently in a pending status and pertinent copies of the investigative reports have been furnished to the Department. (100-183386)

JAS:JG

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Kisseloff-26287

ALEXANDER LEO TRACHTENBERG

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

As is well known, Alexander Trachtenberg is one of the foremost figures in the Communist Party movement in the United States. Information concerning his Communist activities, as reported in connection with the investigation of the movement, is contained in the Bureau files dating back as early as 1920.

In view of the voluminous information available to the Bureau as reported in investigations of this individual, for purposes of brevity the following short summary concerning Trachtenberg is being set forth.

Trachtenberg was born November 23, 1885, at Odessa, Russia; entered the United States, August, 1906; attended Trinity College and Yale University; was naturalized at New Haven, February 28, 1914; and for the most part has resided in or around New York, New York. He is presently General Manager of the International Publishers Company, Inc., New York City, which for many years has published the majority of the Marxist literature in the United States. He has occupied numerous high positions in the Communist Party in the United States and reportedly was a member of the National Control Commission of the Party since its early days. Trachtenberg himself has admitted trips to Europe and Russia on numerous occasions since the early 1920's, allegedly for the promotion of his publishing business. He was until recently a National Committeeman of the Communist Party. Benjamin Gitlow, former General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, who broke with the Party, testified in 1939 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that the publishing firm of Trachtenberg was taken over by the Communist International. He further stated that Trachtenberg was among the persons cooperating with Russian OGPU agents in the United States.

Also in October, 1939, Maurice L. Malkin, a member of the Communist Party from 1919 to 1936, testified in hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that Trachtenberg was a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States; that in Russia the Central Control Commission members are part of the OGPU; that in every country members of such Commission send its agents to gather information which they forward to the Soviet Union; and that Anna Louise Strong, a member of the Russian Communist Party and a member of the OGPU for years, usually reported to Trachtenberg. Trachtenberg still figures prominently in the affairs of the Communist Party in the United States and is still the subject of continuing investigation by the Bureau. (Summary prosecutive report 61-2115-341)

L.J.Godfrey:mer

Of further interest concerning Trachtenberg are the results of investigation by the Bureau in connection with the Red Army Intelligence Ring exposed in Canada by the statements of Igor Gouzenko, which investigation reflected close association between Trachtenberg and Sam Carr prior to the breaking of this case both in the United States and at the Third National Assembly of the Communist Party of Cuba which was held from January 24 to 28, 1946. (Summary memorandum dated September 3, 1946, entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States.")

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers when interviewed by Bureau Agents on the above date, in discussing activities of the OGPU in the United States, indicated that some of the OGPU parallels have for their purposes the guidance of the Party so that it follows the Moscow line. He stated that these agents are in close touch with the Central Control Commission of the Party. He stated that Charles Dirba, the head of the Central Control Commission for years, and Alexander Trachtenberg, also a member for many years, operated under the National Minorities which are duplicated in Russia and he, Chambers, had always heard that Dirba was connected with the OGPU. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear that this information as such was acted upon with reference to Trachtenberg, it being noted, however, that these data had already been received in more specific form and were the subject of investigation based upon previous allegations. It will further be noted that these allegations concerning Trachtenberg were made at the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1939 as set forth in the summary above.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN DE LA BOYES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes obtained on the above date contained the following reference to Alexander Trachtenberg:

Alexander Trachtenberg - Politburo -
Member of the Exec. Committee
Head of GPU in U. S.
Works with Peters -

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear that any specific investigation was conducted based upon the reference to Trachtenberg in the Berle notes. However the same

observation as previously set forth applies to this information and was known to the New York Office where Trachtenberg was the subject of a continuing and vigorous investigation.

IV. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

No reference was made to Trachtenberg by Chambers in the interview conducted on the above date.

It is to be noted that reports concerning Trachtenberg, including a prosecutive summary dated March 22, 1947, (61-2115-341) have been furnished to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice.

JULIEN WADLEIGH (WADLEY)

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was made of Wadleigh prior to 1942.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Wadleigh was not mentioned by name by Chambers in the interview conducted by Bureau Agents on the above date.

(However, in reviewing the results of the 1942 interview, together with the Berle notes received by the Bureau in 1943 (see below), it will be noted that in the 1942 interview Chambers advised that there was another individual, whose name he did not recall, connected with the underground movement who was in the Trade Agreement Section of the State Department and was sent to Turkey to negotiate a trade agreement. This individual was a protege of Ed Minster of the Department of Agriculture.)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau fail to reflect that any investigation was conducted based upon information furnished concerning this unknown individual.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS CONTAINED IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Contained in the Berle notes, which were received in June, 1943, and which were based upon information furnished by Chambers in 1939, there is a notation of an individual by the name of Wadley or Wadleigh:

"State
Post - Editorship, Foreign Service Journal
Was in Alexandria Unit of CP - in
'Underground Apparatus' -
Duggan - Laurence - (Member CP??)

"?
(Wadleigh) Wadley - Trade Agreement Section
Lovell - " " "
Communist Shop Group
Elinor Nelson - Laurence Duggan - Julien Wadleigh -
West European Div'n - Field - still in -
(Levine says he is out went into I.E.O.
Then in Committee for Repatriation
His leader was Hedda Gompertz."

RCG:ola:mer

While it is not entirely clear from the notes as to the exact allegation made by Chambers concerning Wadleigh or Wadley, it would appear that he was an alleged member of the Communist group in the State Department.

(100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear that any investigation was conducted of Wadleigh based upon the Berle notes at the time of their receipt. However, in connection with the Cogog investigation (Communist Political Association Government Group), a letter was sent to the Washington Field Office on May 4, 1945 directing that a separate investigation of the reported secret Communist Government Group be opened. At this time the Washington Field Office was informed of the allegations made in the Chambers' interview of 1942 concerning the existence of a Communist underground in the Government and at the same time furnished a copy of the Berle notes.

(100-3-65-1)

A review of the Bureau files indicates that one Julian Wadleigh and his wife Mariam at 4019 - 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and later 124 Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, were subscribers to Socialist party publications.

(61-626-198[illegible]1, p. 24
100-26255-1)

Bureau files also indicate that on May 27, 1943 a highly confidential source advised that Julian Wadley (phonetic) of the State Department apparently was associated in a "car pool" with (Hoyt) Haddock of the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C.

(100-203-268-75[illegible]3)

By letter dated March 11, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that pursuant to the instructions of the Bureau of December 2, 1947, to review the files of the Cogog case to determine the most prominent members of the Communist underground group, a review had been made and 131 names were submitted to the Civil Service Commission to ascertain if they were ever employed or are still employed by the Government. As a result of this check of Civil Service records, there was forwarded to the Bureau on the previously mentioned date a list of persons

previously reported in connection with the Gogog investigation who were reportedly still employed in the Government. Included in this list was the name of Julias Wadleigh, a transferee from F.E.A. to the State Department. (100-3-65-941)

The foregoing named individuals may be identical with the person named in the Berle Notes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

In the interview of Chambers conducted by Bureau Agents on the above date, Chambers did not specifically refer to an individual by the name of Wadleigh or Wadley.

Kisseloff-26293

Re: HAROLD M. WARE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The first investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of Harold Ware was an investigation conducted in 1921 which reflected that on December 27, 1921 the National Convention of the Workers Party of America held in New York City, elected Harold Ware as an alternate member of the Executive Committee of that organization. At the same convention on January 12, 1922, Ware was appointed as agrarian organizer of the Workers Party of America. On February 5, 1922, he was appointed as business manager of the "Worker."

(61-23-66, 89
61-228-38)

Ware sailed for Russia on the SS "Latvia" on May 10, 1922. He was accompanied by his wife, Chris, and Ware was taking tractors to Russia and reportedly was to represent the Communist Party of America in Russia on the agrarian question.

(61-443-98)

In November of 1922 the Friends of Soviet Russia received a communication from Lenin lauding the work of the United States tractor group in the Ukraine headed by Harold Ware. Lenin stated that he was suggesting that the group farm be used as a model for all Russia.

(61-181-216)

On June 22, 1923, Harold Ware sailed for Russia on the SS "Westphalia" giving as his address 1223 United Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He had United States passport No. 160968. He reportedly was to be the delegate of the United Farmers Educational League of North Dakota to the All-Russian Agricultural Exposition in Moscow. It was reported that on August 28, 1923, officials of the Communist Party were contemplating sending a message to Ware on board the SS "Westphalia" informing him that his wife was dead.

(61-231243
61-3537-2
61-167-1930)

According to an informant, on November 24, 1923 information had been received by the Communist Party from Harold M. Ware to the effect that the subject Government had granted a concession of 27,000 acres of agricultural land on the Donetz River, Ukrain. Ware had agreed to

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Miss Sandy

RJL:HW

Kisseloff-26294

develop this land with American agricultural equipment which was to go to Russia before February 15, 1924.

(61-23-269 p. 19)

On July 17, 1924, Ware sailed for Russia representing the Ukrainian Farm and Machinery Corporation which had been formed in the United States to develop agricultural land for the Soviet Government. Ware as managing director of this corporation was to sign the final contract with the Soviet Government.

(61-223-296

In 1925 Ware reportedly made another trip to Moscow, accompanied by his second wife, Jessica Smith, who later married John Abt. He organized a Russian-American State Farm in the Caucasus and was later one of the organizers and Assistant Director of "Verblud."

(Biographical Sketch of Jessica Smith in files of Soviet Russia Today)
(61-5381-2071)

The investigation also reflected that Harold Ware was the son of Ella Reeve Bloor by her first husband, Lucien Ware. Ella Reeve Bloor is a famous figure in the Communist Party, USA, reportedly living with Earl Browder in the early days of the movement. It was also reported that Harold Ware was a graduate from an agricultural college and had been active during War World I in large scale farming activity. According to information received in 1941, Harold Ware with the aid of Jay Lovestone in 1930 and later with the support of Foster and Browder was in charge of an agricultural Communist Research Bureau in Washington, D. C. that had for its purpose the preparing of Communist Party material for dissemination among farmers. b7D

[redacted]
101-142-57)

The hearing of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 77th Congress, First Session, reports the testimony of Mr. J. B. Matthews to the effect that Hal Ware was employed by the Department of Agriculture until 1935 when he was killed by a street car in Washington. It might be noted at this point that a report from another informant reflects that he was killed in an automobile crash near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1935. According to the files of the Public Relations Division of the Metropolitan Police, Hal Ware was at one time Assistant Research Director for Farm Research, Incorporated, Washington, D. C.

(101-142-6, 16)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers stated that when he became associated with the underground movement of the Communist Party, they sent him to Washington to assist Harold Ware, who was associated with the son of Mother Bloor (Carl Reeve) to develop the very fertile field which was Washington, D. C. in the early and middle days of the New Deal. Chambers stated that Ware had been a courier prior to this time who had carried American currency from Russia to the United States for investment here. Chambers stated that the underground work in Washington was ostensibly in the farm field and that they established underground quarters in the violin studios of Ware's sister, located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue and Dupont Circle.

He stated that they began to organize the men in the New Deal and to make such individuals a part of the underground organization of the Communist Party.

Further identifying his position in this movement, Whittaker Chambers advised that he was the assistant to Ware who was the organizer and that he, Chambers, was kind of a morale officer inasmuch as the recruits had to be guided in the Party's policies at all times.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No active investigation of Harold Ware was instituted at this time inasmuch as he was known to be dead. An investigation at the violin studio of Helen Ware was instituted on February 5, 1943, which reflected that she had maintained a studio in 1932 at 1501 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. (100-12997-28; 100-197163-2130)

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Mr. Berle's notes reflected the following notation:

"Underground organized by the late Harold Ware;
Pressman was in his group - (1932-37?) Pressman
then in the A.A.A."

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation of Ware was conducted on the basis of Mr. Berle's notes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers stated that after he was recruited for underground activities in Washington, D. C., he was told by J. Peters that he would act as a connecting link between Harold Ware and Peters in New York and that he would also serve as sort of a morale officer, giving pep talks and indoctrination talks to the Communist group headed by Harold Ware in Washington. Peters explained that Ware was the leader of a group of men composed of Government employees in high-salaried positions who were Communist Party members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the underground of the Communist Party. Chambers pointed out that Ware's group was composed of approximately eight individual members and that almost everyone of these members was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington which consisted of from six to eight members; that the members of each of these underground units were not aware of the identity or composition of any of the other units.

Chambers stated that one of the meeting places was the violin studio belonging to Helen Ware, Harold Ware's sister above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue and Dupont Circle. He explained that this was more or less Ware's headquarters and that the members did not meet there as a group. Chambers recalled that after Harold Ware died a meeting took place at which John Abt was elected as the new leader of the group.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation of Harold Ware was conducted as a result of the above allegations.

The Chambers allegations concerning Harold Ware were included in a summary of Communist activities in the United States Government given distribution to the White House, State Department, the Attorney General and other agencies in February, 1946. (65-56402-573)

Kisseloff-26297

Re: HELEN WARE CAPPEL, aka HELEN WARE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An investigation of Harold Ware was conducted in 1921 and 1922 which reflected that Helen Ware was the daughter of Ella Reeve Bloor, famous Communist propagandist. In 1921, Helen Ware was reportedly married but was using her maiden name. One informant reported that she was employed on the "Toiler". Other information reflects this report may have been erroneous as it was stated her only Communist activity was to attend meetings where her mother spoke and on occasion play her violin at these meetings.

(61-71-18; 61-167-171; 61-440-40)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers stated that after he became associated with the underground movement, the Communist Party sent him down to assist Harold Ware, who was ostensibly working in Washington in the farm field. Chambers said they established underground quarters in the violin studio of Ware's sister, located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue and Dupont Circle.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On February 5, 1943, an investigation was instituted to locate the violin studio of Helen Ware at Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. It was learned that in 1932 Helen Ware rented a studio at 1501 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was reported that she occupied this studio until about 1937. It was noted that a flower shop of the J. H. Small and Sons had been located at that address under the studio since prior to 1932. In further verification, a search of Boyd's District of Columbia Directory for 1932 gave the address of Helen Ware, a music instructor at 1501 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Helen Ware's residence address in the Directories was given as 3264 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

An investigation at 3264 S Street in 1943 reflected that the entire house was occupied by the family of C. C. Cappel and that Helen Ware was the wife of C. C. Cappel. It was determined that Mr. Cappel was a well-known orchestra leader in the Washington area but had moved

to Baltimore. An investigation in Baltimore reflected that the Cappel's were residing at 1614 Park Avenue, Baltimore and that Mr. Cappel was the Business Manager of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

(100-12997-28
100-197163-2130)

According to an informant interviewed in 1944, Helen Ware had been married to an Austrian before marrying Cappel. According to this informant she was reported to be anti-Communist.

[redacted] b7D
100-316282-1)

The Chambers allegations concerning Helen Ware insofar as they included the location of the violin studio, were included in a summary of Communist activities in the United States Government, which was given distribution to the White House, State Department, the Attorney General and other agencies in February, 1946.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BLUE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

There is no mention of Helen Ware in these notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN MAY 10, 1945

Whittaker Chambers in 1945 advised that the violin studio which was used as a meeting place belonged to Helen Ware, Harold Ware's sister. This studio was located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue and Dupont Circle. Chambers explained that this was more or less Ware's headquarters and that the members did not meet there as a group.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted on the basis of this information.

[illegible]
Robert William Weiner;
[illegible];
[illegible]

I [illegible]

[illegible] William Weiner, [illegible] June 1, 1941, although [illegible] information [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] investigation. [illegible] Weiner [illegible] in 1943. [illegible] joined the Communist Party in 1944, [illegible] Communist Party Council in 1947 and 1948, [illegible] National Secretary of the Communist Party from 1939 to 1940, [illegible] member of the National Committee of the Communist Party in 1952, and [illegible] member of the International Workers Order [illegible]. (100-14772-37)

Weiner was born [illegible] in [illegible] on December 1, 1893. He entered the United States [illegible] Philadelphia on March 7, 1914. Weiner went abroad in 1932 and in 1937 [illegible] under the name of Robert William Weiner fraudulently representing himself to be a United States citizen. Weiner was found guilty of [illegible] and sentenced to serve a sentence of two years in a United States penitentiary by the [illegible] District of New York on January 27, 1940. His sentence was commuted [illegible] to Weiner's bad heart. In connection with this passport fraud it is to be noted that Weiner was active during the 1930's [illegible], Incorporated, which arranged for travel of leading Communists to Europe. One of the persons so assisted was Gerhart Eisler who travelled on a false passport under the name of Samuel Liebrein. (100-14772-4)

II (A) [illegible] 1947

[illegible], Weiner [illegible] received during the course of this interview.

III (A) [illegible] 1945

In the Bible notes regarding J. Robert Oppenheimer, notations were made by Mr. Lerle relative to [illegible] "Robert" or "Frank" — real name — Weiner — [illegible].

III (B) [illegible]

No actual investigation was conducted based upon these notations inasmuch as the information concerning Weiner is already well known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

IV (A) [illegible] 1945

In regards of Gerhart Eisler, [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
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Kisseloff-26300

Harzgower (better known as William Weiner) had [illegible] close contact of Edwards (Herbert Eisler) in the middle thirties in the United States. He stated that he had known Weiner under the name of Blake when he was an editor of the "Freiheit". He could not recall the source of his information as to this contact between Eisler and Harzgower.

IV. (B) [illegible]

No investigation was conducted based upon Chambers' allegations listed above. Documentary evidence was later established in the Eisler Investigation reflecting that Eisler's passage to Europe in 1935 and 1936 was paid for by Blake of Communist Party Headquarters who has been identified as Weiner.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clark
Mr. Slavin
Mr. Lado
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
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Kisseloff-26301

NATHAN WITT, WITH ALIASES:
Nat Witt, Nathan Witkowsky, Nathan Witkowski

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Nathan Witt has been under investigation by the Bureau since January, 1941. (100-16886-2)

He resigned his position as Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board on November 19, 1940. (100-16886-3, P.4) Since that time he has been practicing law in New York City, representing many large Communist-infiltrated unions in New York City. (100-16886-3-27)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The Bureau continued the investigation started in January, 1941.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes made by Berle at the time of his interview with Chambers in September, 1939 were obtained from Berle in June, 1943. With regard to Witt, Berle's notes are as follows:

> "Nathan Witt - Secretary of the NLRB - Head of the underground group after Harold Ware."

On the last page of the Berle notes it is stated that Donald Hiss was a "member of C.P. with Pressman & Witt." (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As indicated under Item I, an investigation of Witt was commenced in January, 1941. Also, as indicated under Item III (A), Chambers' allegations were not obtained by the Bureau until June, 1943, which was approximately one and one-half years after Witt had resigned as Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board and had gone to New York City. Chambers' allegations against Witt were investigated in connection with the continuing investigation of Witt, previously started, and in connection with the Gregory investigation.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945 by New York Agents, he named Harold Ware, Nathan Witt and John Abt as the leaders of the Ware Underground

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

A. M. KOEHLER/de 9/4/48

Kisseloff-26302

Group with whom he, Chambers, had dealt directly. Chambers stated that the members of the Ware Group were high-salaried Government employees who were Communist Party members, but that their activities with the Party had ceased when they were transferred to the Communist Party underground. Chambers recalled the following individuals as members of the Ware Group: John Abt, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perle (later identified by Chambers as Victor Perlo), Charles Kramer, also known as Charles Krivitsky, Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, ____ Post, Nathan Witt and an unnamed man who was described as the husband of Alice Wendham. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation of Witt, which was started in January, 1941, was continued into 1947. The closing report from the New York Office is dated October 1, 1947. (100-16886-23)

In addition to continuing the individual investigation on Witt, the information about him in the Berle notes, together with the information from Chambers, was furnished to the Washington Field Office in May, 1945, in connection with the COGOG investigation. (100-3-65-1)

The investigation of Witt confirmed his acquaintance with Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, John Abt, Victor Perlo, Alger Hiss and Alexander Stevens (J. V. Peters), all of whom were named by Chambers as members of the Ware Underground Group; and showed that Witt has been in contact with several of the most outstanding national figures in the Communist Party - USA. (100-16886-11,21,23; 65-56402-2586)

During October, 1947, Witt's conversations with Communist contacts disclosed that he had a definite knowledge of and interest in developments in the Gregory case, and that he admittedly was a "coordinator" - at least of information and developments on behalf of other subjects in the Gregory case. (65-56402-2966)

Investigation did not disclose that Witt is a card-carrying member of the Communist Party. As an underground member, he would not, of course, be a card-carrying member. (100-16886-12) b7D

However, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the Washington Field Office on February 3, 1948, that during the late summer of 1940 she, the informant, was present at a small gathering in the apartment of Marian Bachrach (sister of John Abt), Washington, D. C. when Nathan Witt disclosed his affiliation with the Communist Party. (100-16886-24)

- - - - - - - - - - - -

Copies of investigative reports have been furnished to the Army and Navy Intelligence agencies and to the Division of Records in the Department.

(100-16886)

In connection with the Gregory investigation, information about Witt was furnished at various times to the Attorney General, the White House and other interested Government agencies.

Kisseloff-26304

original

INFORMATION CONCERNING

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, also known as
Jay David Whittaker Chambers,
Vivian Chambers, John Kelly

September 5, 1948

Kisseloff-26305

94-1333-12X1

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September 5, 1948

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, also known as
Jay David Whittaker Chambers,
Vivian Chambers, John Kelly;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, also known as
Jay David Whittaker Chambers,
Vivian Chambers, John Kelly;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING ALGER HISS

When Whittaker Chambers was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 13, 1942, he described a Communist underground movement in Washington, D. C., of which he had been a member for approximately four years, ending in the Spring of 1937. Chambers declared that this group was headed by Harold Ware and that a number of its members were Government employees. He said that one of the members of this group, which was a part of the underground organization of the Communist Party, was Alger Hiss.

In the copy of the notes obtained from Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State, in June, 1943, and which had been set down by Mr. Berle during an interview in 1939 with Chambers concerning this same Communist underground Government group, Alger Hiss was described as follows:

"Alger Hiss

Ass't. to Sayre - CP - 1937
Members of the underground Com. - Active
Baltimore boys -
Wife - Priscilla Hiss - Socialist -
Early days of the New Deal"

When Chambers was again interviewed by Bureau Agents in May, 1945, he again stated that Hiss was a member of a Communist underground group headed by Harold Ware. He specifically stated that Hiss, while he was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group and that he had usually been in attendance when meetings of this group were held at Henry Collins' home. He said that when Hiss went with the Senate (Nye) Committee investigating the munitions industry, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them but would meet socially with a number of them and was particularly close to Marian Bachrack, the sister of John J. Abt who, according to Chambers, was also a member of the same Communist group and was elected its leader upon the death of Harold Ware.

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Asked whether or not he believed Hiss might have broken with the Communist Party, Chambers stated that he had no reason to believe that he had "dropped out." As a reason for this belief, Chambers explained that after he, Chambers, had broken away from the Communist Party, he had made a special trip to Hiss' home in the Georgetown section of Washington for the purpose of talking Hiss into breaking away from the Party also. Chambers said that when he arrived there, Hiss' wife, Priscilla, was the only one present and that while Chambers momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom, he observed Mrs. Hiss immediately go to the telephone, obviously to get in touch with Party members. Chambers said he immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of Alger Hiss. When Hiss came, they had dinner together at Hiss' home. Chambers said that he then talked with Hiss all night in an effort to persuade him to leave the Party. He said that Hiss with tears streaming down his face had refused to break with the Communists and that he had given as his reason for not breaking away his loyalty to his friends and principles.

Chambers further declared that he had endeavored to persuade Hiss to leave the Communist Party because he personally had great regard for Hiss and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to break with the Communist Party. Chambers pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

Chambers was again interviewed specifically concerning Hiss on March 28, 1946, at which time he declared that he was unable to elaborate on the information concerning Hiss' connection with the Communist Party which he had furnished in 1942 and 1945. He stated that he had absolutely no information that would conclusively prove that Hiss held a membership card in the Communist Party or that he was an actual dues paying member of the Communist Party even while he was active prior to 1937. He volunteered that he knew that in 1937 Hiss was favorably impressed with the Communist movement and was of the present opinion that Hiss still had the same beliefs.

ALGER HISS INTERVIEWED IN SILVERMASTER CASE
ON JUNE 2, 1947

In November, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley indicated that Alger Hiss had been connected with a Soviet espionage group in Washington. As a result, Hiss was interviewed by Bureau agents on June 2, 1947. On that occasion, he denied having any connection with the Communist Party or that he had engaged in any kind of espionage activity. He further stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers.

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He added that at least he could recall no one by that name as being one of his acquaintances. He further stated that as far as he could recall no individual by that name had ever visited his home on any occasion. He did acknowledge in a signed statement that, among others, he knew Charles Kramer, Leon Pressman, Henry Collins, John J. Abt since the early 1930's, mentioning that he could not recall Perlo too well. It is noted that all of these individuals were stated by Chambers to have been members of the Communist underground government group in Washington of which Hiss was alleged by Chambers to have been a member.

NO INDICATION FOUND IN BUREAU FILES
THAT HISS KNEW CHAMBERS

A search of the Bureau files has disclosed no indication that Alger Hiss knew J. D. Whittaker Chambers at any time prior to his admission to the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 25, 1948, upon being confronted with Chambers that he had known Chambers but only as George Crosley, a free lance writer, whom he had known in 1935 in Washington.

OTHERS WHO MAY BE ABLE TO STATE THAT HISS KNEW CHAMBERS IN COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND GOVERNMENT GROUP AT WASHINGTON IN 1930's

When J. D. Whittaker Chambers was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 10, 1945, Chambers explained that after he was assigned to work with Harold Ware, who was the head of a Communist underground government group, he came to learn the identities of its members inasmuch as he met them on numerous occasions. Among those he could readily recall as having attended group meetings were: John J. Abt, Leon Pressman, Henry H. Collins Jr., Victor Perlo (Chambers virst referred to him as Nathan Perlow but subsequently identified him as Victor Perlo), Nathan Witt, ----- Post (Chambers described him as editor in 1939 of the State Department's Foreign Service Journal. Consequently this is believed to be Richard Howell Post who is known to have served in that capacity)., Charles Kramer, Donald Hiss, Alger Hiss.

Chambers said he recalled that Alger Hiss while employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had, on several occasions, met with Harold Ware's group and that he had usually attended the group meetings when they were held at Henry Collins' house.

Chambers further mentioned that the members of the group would also meet, although not as a group, at the violin studio in Washington belonging to Helen Ware, which was generally regarded by them to be the headquarters of the group leader Harold Ware.

Chambers also said that Peter (subsequently identified as Alexander Stevens) frequently came to Washington to attend meetings of the underground group whenever he felt the group needed a pep talk or required special instructions.

Consequently, it would appear from the above information that Abt, Pressman, Collins, Perlo, Kramer, Post, Witt, Donald Hiss and possibly Helen Ware may be able to state from personal knowledge that Alger Hiss knew Whittaker Chambers as a member of the Communist underground group at sometime during the period from 1933 to 1937 when Chambers has admitted he had worked for the Communist Party in Washington. (100-25824-36)

CHAMBERS EMPLOYED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN 1937-38

Chambers was interviewed in 1942 and again in 1945 concerning the operations of a Communist underground organization in Washington among government employees. There is no reference in the Bureau's files that he mentioned on either of these occasions that he had been employed by the Federal Government while still a member of the Communist underground group.

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However, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 30, 1948, Chambers stated that he had worked on a "boondoggling" job in the Research Department of the Railroad Retirement Board at six thousand dollars per year (this was later corrected to two thousand dollars per year).

Inquiry by the Washington Field and Chicago Offices on September 1, 1948, disclosed that Jay V. David Chambers, who at the time gave his address as 3310 Auchentoraly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, had worked on a WPA research project for the Railroad Retirement Board at Washington from October 18, 1937 until January 31, 1938. Since the record of this Chambers shows he was born in Philadelphia in 1901 and studied at the University of Brussels, Belgium, and had been in Germany, it is probable that he is identical with the man who, up until now, has been known as Whittaker Chambers inasmuch as this information corresponds with data previously known to the Bureau concerning the latter.

BUREAU'S FILES SEARCHED FOR REFERENCES TO JAY V. DAVID CHAMBERS

No previous references to Chambers have been found in the Bureau's files under the name of Jay V. David Chambers nor as Jay David Whittaker Chambers.

ACTION TAKEN BY FBI CONCERNING CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The information which follows is intended to show what allegations were made by Chambers when interviewed by Bureau agents on May 13, 1942, and May 10, 1945, concerning various individuals mentioned by him as being members of a Communist underground government group in Washington or connected with the Communist Party in other ways as will be shown below.

Set forth below under the names of the individuals listed are the allegations of Chambers as outlined in the notes set down by Adolph A. Berle, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State, when he interviewed Chambers in 1939 on substantially the same material later furnished by Chambers to the FBI. A copy of these notes were obtained from Mr. Berle in June 1943.

When Chambers was interviewed in 1942 he advised that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1924 until 1937 at which time he severed his connections with the Party. During approximately four years before his exit from the Party he was a member, he said, of an underground movement of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Chambers declared that his particular interest at the time was the organization of the Communist Party in the United States Government at a time when the "New Deal" was flourishing. Chambers stated that there was an OGPU organization during the period when he was associated with the Communist Party but said that he was not directly connected with it but that on the contrary his real position was with the underground movement of the Communist Party. He said that occasionally the underground movement would check

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the activities and personal behavior of an individual in whom the OGPU was interested. However, he said that thereafter if the individual became a member of the OGPU he was segregated from the Party proper. Chambers advised that he served as an assistant to Harold Ware, the leader of the underground group, members of which will be individually referred to below. Chambers' duties, he stated, were those of a morale officer inasmuch as recruits had to be guided in the Party's policies at all times and that such was his responsibility.

When interviewed in 1945, Chambers further explained that the underground organization which he said had existed in Washington had been set up for the purpose of enabling Communist Party members to conceal their Party activities in cases where the nature of their occupations required it. Chambers related that for several years until about 1935 he had also acted as a courier at $30 a week between one Arthur _____ and J. Peters who was later identified as Alexander Stevens. His duties in this connection consisted of carrying messages, envelopes, or packages between them in New York City, meeting one or the other at pre-arranged places. He said this was done to "throw off" any one who might be following. Chambers said that to avoid being distrusted, he never inquired as the contents of what he carried between Arther and Peters. He said that he did not at any time suspect that he was participating in the activities of a Russian espionage ring. He declared that he had no reason to believe that his activities in connection with the underground movement were concerned with other then the regular promotion of the Communist movement. He pointed out furthermore, that he did not at any time consider himself a Comintern agent or an agent of the OGPU. (100-25284-22, 36)

SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS MADE BY CHAMBERS CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS NAMED BY HIM AND PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT FBI INVESTIGATION

There follow the specific allegations made by Chambers concerning the individuals mentioned by him as having been connected with Communist activity. Also set forth are summaries of what investigations were conducted by the FBI before and after these individuals' names were brought to its attention by Chambers.

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JOHN JACOB ABT
Also known as "Sidney"

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I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No active investigation was being conducted by the Bureau concerning John Jacob Abt prior to the first allegations made by Chambers on May 13, 1942.

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Under date of May 14, 1942, the New York Office submitted a letter setting forth the results of an interview conducted with Whittaker Chambers the previous day. This letter revealed that Chambers made no allegations at that time concerning John Jacob Abt. (100-25824-22)

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

There was no investigation instituted concerning Abt after the allegations made by Chambers on May 13, 1942, inasmuch as Chambers did not make any mention of Abt. However, Abt came to the attention of the Bureau on July 23, 1942, when Alexander Stevens, who was then being investigated by the Bureau, contacted Abt at his home in Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York. (100-236194-1, page 4)

At about the same time that Stevens contacted Abt, it was ascertained that Abt and his wife, Jessica Smith Abt, were in contact with various known Communists in New York City. It was ascertained that Abt frequently associated with Roy Hudson and Robert Minor, prominent Communists in New York City, and it was indicated at that time that Abt had been in contact with Eugene Dennis. It was also ascertained that on January 28, 1943, Abt was in contact with John Williamson, a functionary in the Communist Party in New York City. During this period of time, John Abt was General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, in New York City. This information was furnished on February 4, 1947, to Mr. Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, in the report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated at New York May 9, 1944. (100-236194-6)

III (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In June of 1943, Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, made available to the Bureau original notes which he had made at the time Whittaker Chambers furnished him information in 1939 concerning the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. On page one of Mr. Berle's notes, there is set out the following comment:

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John Abt - following Witt in that group -
Tax Div'n - Dep't of Justice & now
in CIO (M. Ware's widow - Jessica Smith
Ed. Soviet Russia).

* * * * * *

Meeting place: John Abt's house - 15th St.

(100-25824-27)

III (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As noted above, an active investigation was being conducted concerning Abt due to his frequent contact with prominent active Communists in New York City, and the information obtained from Berle's notes served as a substantiation of Abt's connections with individuals who had previously been reported by Chambers in his allegations on May 13, 1942. (100-236194-5)

This investigation reflected that between the time the Berle notes were obtained and the second allegations made by Chambers on May 10, 1945, Abt remained in contact with Roy Hudson, John Williamson, Lee Pressman, "Mother" Bloor, Alexander Stevens, and Ann Silver, the wife of Alexander Stevens, all active Communists in New York City. This information was furnished to Mr. Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, on February 4, 1947.

It was also determined that Abt had not been connected in any way with the Federal Government since November 30, 1938. Abt originally became connected with the Government when he served with the Department of Agriculture from 1933 to 1935, with the Federal Emergency Reconstruction Administration during 1935, with the Works Progress Administration from December, 1935, to 1937, and with the Justice Department from 1937 to 1938. On July 16, 1938, Abt was transferred to the New York Office of the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division, where he served until his resignation on November 30, 1938. (100-236194-6)

Abt, during 1944, continued to be in contact with key figures of the Communist Party in New York City, including Matthew and Phyllis Silverman, Alexander Stevens, Carl Reeve, a son of "Mother" Bloor, Alexander Trachtenberg, and Roy Hudson. (100-236194-22)

This information was submitted to the Division of Records on October 10, 1944, in a report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated at New York, New York on August 2, 1944.

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It was also ascertained at this time that Abt had married Jessica Smith, who was the widow of Harold Ware, who Chambers had named as head of the underground organization in Washington, D. C. This marriage took place on March 14, 1937.

In November of 1944 it was ascertained that Abt was in contact with Roy Hudson, Eugene Dennis, and Bella V. Dodd, known Communists in New York City. This information was furnished by report dated November 16, 1944, to Mr. Theron L. Caudle on February 4, 1947.

Early in 1945, Abt maintained contact with Eugene Dennis, Alexander Stevens, Alexander Trachtenberg, and Eugene Kisselev, USSR Consul General in New York City. This contact with Kisselev was made on November 29, 1944, at the home of Abt, and prior to Abt's departure for London, England, where he attended a labor conference. Immediately upon his return, Abt was again in contact with Kisselev. This information was furnished to Mr. Theron L. Caudle on February 4, 1947, by report dated January 13, 1945. (100-236194-56)

Investigation further reflected that Abt made a second trip to London for the World Trade Union Conference as a representative of the CIO, leaving the United States on February 5, 1945, and returning on March 3, 1945. Abt was in contact with Kisselev prior to and subsequent to his trip to London. This information was furnished to Mr. Theron L. Caudle on February 4, 1947, by report dated March 10, 1945.

During early 1945 Abt maintained contact with Roy Hudson and Eugene Dennis and was very active in the World Trade Union Conference in the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. It was also determined that Abt was in contact with Pavel Mikhailov of the USSR Consul General's Office in New York City on April 10, 1945. This information was furnished to Mr. Theron L. Caudle on February 4, 1947, in a report dated May 17, 1945.

IV (A). CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers was interviewed by Bureau Agents of the New York Office. At that time Chambers advised that one of the organizations in Washington, D. C., was headed by Harold Ware, with whom he had been assigned to work; that John Abt was a member of this organization headed by Ware; that Abt was formerly in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice; Counsel with the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee; and presently Counsel for the CIO Political Action Committee and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

The New York Office advised at this time that they were conducting an extensive investigation converning John Abt, who is the husband of Jessica Smith, Editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

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Chambers also advised that John Abt's house on 15th Street was one of the places used by this group for meetings. Chambers stated that as a courier for this group he transmitted funds between the individual known as Peter and Harold Ware, Nathan Witt, and John Abt, who were successively the leaders of this group. He advised that after Harold Ware's death, he recalled that a meeting had taken place, at which time he had been present, and at this meeting a vote had been taken in which John Abt had been elected leader of the group. He advised that there were about six men present at that meeting and that to the best of his recollection they were Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlo, and Peter. He advised that this meeting took place at the home of Henry Collins, which was then right off Connecticut Avenue, in St. Matthew's Court, over a garage.

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Inasmuch as the Bureau was conducting an active investigation of Abt and this investigation reflected that Abt was in contact with several of the individuals mentioned by Whittaker Chambers, the allegations made by Chambers were used to further the investigation concerning Abt. This investigation reflected that after the allegations were made by Chambers on May 10, 1945, Abt continued contacts with Alexander Stevens, Lee Pressman, Eugene Dennis, Marion Bachrach, his sister, Lem Harris, Michael Quill, Nathan Witt, and various other lesser functionaries of the Communist Party in New York City.

Investigation further reflected that Abt was born on May 1, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. He obtained a law degree from the University of Chicago. He married Jessica Smith, the former wife of Harold Ware, in 1937, at which time Jessica Smith was reportedly a secretarial employee of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. As of September, 1945, Jessica Smith was the President of Soviet Russia Today publications and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today." It is noted that Harold Ware was the son of Ella Reeve Bloor.

In October, 1945, it was ascertained that Abt was a member of an eleven-man CIO delegation from the United States who were on a tour of Moscow for a week's visit, and the eleven-man delegation had been in attendance at the World Trade Union Conference at Paris. This information was furnished to the Division of Records on January 24, 1946, in the report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated October 31, 1945. (100-236194-106)

The activities of Abt and his continued association with known Communist Party members in New York from October, 1945, until October 22, 1946, were furnished to the Division of Records on March 18, 1946, in the report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated January 28, 1946; on February 25, 1946, in the report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated December 12, 1945; on January 16, 1947, in the report of Special Agent

Bennett Willis, Jr., dated September 18, 1946; and on January 17, 1947, in the report of Special Agent Bennett Willis, Jr., dated October 22, 1946. (100-236194-112,118, 129,135)

It should be noted that the Bureau has been conducting an active investigation of John Abt since July 23, 1942, not only to substantiate the information which was furnished by Whittaker Chambers in the Berle notes obtained in June, 1943, and in Chambers' allegations on May 10, 1945, but for the purpose of determining any espionage activities on the part of John Abt.

This investigation was reported in a separate file maintained on Abt; however, his activities were reported in the Silvermaster case after November, 1945. Copies of such summary reports in the Silvermaster case have been furnished to the White House, the Department of Justice, and other Government agencies. On February 4, 1947, Mr. Theron L. Caudle was furnished a copy of the report of Special Agent G. Earl Jennings dated May 17, 1945, at New York, New York, which contained the allegations made by Chambers against Abt on being interviewed on May 10, 1945.

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Re: SCHLOMER ADLER, was.,
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler,
Schlobel Adler

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

A review of the Bureau's indices has failed to reflect that there was a main file on the above-captioned individual prior to the time that the allegations concerning him made by Whittaker Chambers were received.

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Under date of May 14, 1942, the New York Office submitted a letter setting forth the results of an interview conducted with Whittaker Chambers the previous day. This letter revealed that Chambers made no allegations at that time concerning captioned individual.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

In June of 1943, Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State made available to the Bureau original notes which he had made at the time Whittaker Chambers furnished him information in 1939 concerning the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Page three of Mr. Berle's notes set forth the following comment: "Schlomer Adler (Sol Adler?), Counsels Office, sends immediately reports to C.P. (Gen. Counsel's Office)." 100-25824-27

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It has been determined that at the time that Mr. Berle made available his notes pertaining to the information furnished by Whittaker Chambers, Adler was in China where he served as the American representative to the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board. Therefore, no investigation was undertaken at that time in a effort to determine Adler's activities and contacts.

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IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the Bureau with the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers conducted by agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945. This letter from the New York Office contained the following statement on page 21:

> "It will be recalled that Chambers mentioned this name (Schlomer Adler, Sol Adler) to Assistant Secretary of State Berle in his conversations with him in 1939. He explained that Adler is definitely a Communist and was employed at that time in the Treasury Department. He added that he knows him to have been in close contact with Peter and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peter. He stated he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market, and that they utilized his financial information in this connection."

You will recall that the individual named above as "Peter" was Whittaker Chambers' contact in New York City. Chambers advised that he gained the impression that Peter was the leader of the entire underground for the Eastern part of the country and he suspected for the whole country. 100-25824-36 page 21

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

At the time that Chambers made the above allegation concerning Adler on May 10, 1945, Adler was in China where he was assigned to the American Embassy as the United States Treasury Attache. There is an indication in the file that Adler was in the United States between the time that the Berle notes were received and the time that Chambers made his statements with respect to Adler on May 10, 1945. There is no indication that Adler was investigated actively during that period he was probably in the United States.

The investigation concerning Adler originally was undertaken in the Gregory case in view of the fact that Elizabeth T. Bentley, the informant, made certain allegations concerning Adler. These allegations of the informant were to the effect that during the latter part of 1942 and through the early part of 1943, mention was made by individuals connected with the Gregory case of Sol Adler. The informant in the Gregory case also related that she had seen in the Nathan G. Silvermaster home certain official letters written by Sol Adler from Chungking, China

to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that presumably these official documents had found their way to the Silvermaster home through Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department and a prominent figure in the Gregory case. The informant reported that Silvermaster had characterized Sol Adler as an opportunist, but further indicated that he would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. The informant also stated that Sol Adler was a member of the Communist Party and that his dues were collected by Silvermaster and turned over to the informant.

From the time of the receipt of the allegation by Chambers on May 10, 1945 and until July 14, 1946, Adler was continuously in China serving as United States Treasury Attache to the United States Embassy. From July 14 to August 6, 1946, Adler was in Washington, D. C., except for short trips he made to New York City and Boston, Massachusetts. During the time that he was in Washington, his activities were extensively investigated. Physical surveillance was maintained on Adler and the services of highly confidential informants were utilized.

As a result of this investigation it was learned that Adler obtained a position with the National Research Project, WPA through the efforts of Irving Kaplan, a Gregory case subject. This investigation concerning Adler also revealed that he had worked on or been associated with the following individuals, all of whom were subjects of the Gregory case: William Ludwig Ullmann, Virginius Frank Coe, Harry Dexter White, William Henry Taylor, Harold Glasser, Dr. Lauchlin Currie and Abraham George Silverman.

Complete background information was developed during the investigation of Sol Adler. Such information indicated he was born August 6, 1909 at Leeds, England, that he immigrated to the United States from England on February 20, 1935 and that he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States on September 3, 1940 in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. It may be noted that in securing his naturalization Adler used the name of Lauchlin Currie, one of the Gregory case subjects as a reference.

The investigation further revealed that Adler first became connected with the United States Government as an employee on February 26, 1936. He continued this connection until September 30, 1942. He resigned from his position with the Treasury Department on the latter date but was carried on annual leave until February 19, 1943. Upon his resignation Adler became the American representative to the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board. This latter position terminated February 29, 1944. Adler thereupon immediately re-entered the Government service

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in the United States Treasury Department and has continued this employment to the present date. 65-56402-2450

By letter dated March 4, 1946 a summary dated February 21, 1946 entitled, "Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" wherein the information furnished by Whittaker Chambers about Adler was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury.

In view of the fact that Adler was one of the subjects of the Gregory case, his background, activities and contacts were thoroughly developed during the investigation of this case. You will recall that the results attained in the Gregory case were summarized and disseminated to the White House, the Department of Justice and other interested governmental agencies. Such results included the information developed pertaining to Adler.

It may be of further interest to note that a loyalty of Government employees investigation has been conducted concerning Adler. Copies of the reports prepared in this investigation were made available to the Civil Service Commission. 121-4089

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AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Amtorg Trading Corporation was incorporated in the State of New York on May 27, 1924, and functions generally as an importer and exporter on the North American Continent dealing with official trusts of the USSR. (61-5381-3016, page 2)

An investigation concerning instant organization was initiated in 1939 to ascertain if Amtorg was being utilized by the Soviet Government for any purposes other than legitimate trade activities. The investigation was particularly directed towards discovering NKVD operations within Amtorg. (61-5381-3016, page 35)

In this connection it is to be noted that Mikhail Nikolaevich Gorin, known espionage agent, first entered the United States in 1936 and was destined to Amtorg at that time. Gorin was arrested on December 12, 1938, for violation of the Espionage Statute and was sentenced to serve six years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine. The investigation reflected that Gorin had been obtaining information from the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence from Hafis Salich. (61-7574-743)

Gaik Badalovich Ovakimian, known espionage agent, first entered the United States on August 15, 1932, and was also destined to Amtorg. Ovakimian was arrested by Agents of the FBI on May 5, 1941, and was charged with violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Under an agreement with the Soviet Government and the United States State Department, Ovakimian was permitted to leave the United States for the Soviet Union. Investigation reflected that Ovakimian was an active Soviet agent. Continued Bureau surveillance revealed that he was constantly getting information from individual contacts on the streets.

The State Department and the Attorney General were cognizant of the facts in the Gorin and Ovakimian cases and were advised of the connection of these Soviet espionage agents and the Amtorg Trading Corporation. (61-7574-743)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers advised on May 13, 1942, that there was an OGPU organization during the period of time when he was associated with the Communist Party and that he presumed that there was also such an organization at the time of the interview. He advised he did not know the identity of the head of such an organization but suspects that the organization is connected with the

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Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Tass newspaper. He further advised that there was a group of Russians here studying and teaching at the Ford Plant in Detroit sometime during the 1930's and that unquestionably one or more of these individuals were members of the OGPU. (100-25824-22, page 2)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Inasmuch as previous allegations had been received concerning the possible connection of the OGPU and the Amtorg Trading Corporation, this investigation continued to ascertain the identities of Soviet agents within Amtorg. Inasmuch as Chambers only suspected that Amtorg was being used by the OGPU and since the State Department and the Attorney General had previously been advised of the actual connection between Amtorg and the Soviet Intelligence System in such investigations as GORIN and OVAKIMIAN, this information was not furnished to the State Department and the Department of Justice. (61-5381-1541)

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

None.

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

This investigation concerning Amtorg continued in order to ascertain the identity of known Soviet Agents.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

None.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Instant investigation is presently in a pending status.

ARTHUR _____

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

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Inasmuch as no surname or identifying data other than a physical discription was furnished by Chambers concerning this individual, he could not be identified in 1945 with anyone mentioned in the Bureau files, and for the same reason he could not be identified at this time.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

None

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers related that around 1932, Max Bedacht told him there was a "must" assignment (the beginning of Chambers' underground activities) and gave him over-night to think about it. At the second meeting with Bedacht, according to Chambers, they met a man at the 14th Street subway station in New York City, who was introduced simply as "Arthur," from whom Chambers was told to take orders. Arthur made an appointment with Chambers for the following evening, when Arthur introduced Chambers to J. Peters, later identified as Alexander Stevens, who outlined the courrier activities in which Chambers was to engage. Chambers stated that he saw Arthur a number of times up to about 1935, when his courrier activities between Arthur and Peters ceased, and that he has not seen Arthur since. Chambers advised that he never learned Arthur's full name or identity. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In July 1945, the New York Office was requested to exhibit to Chambers photographs of Arthur Adams, Arthur Backrach, Ralph Bowman, Lem

Harris, and other logical suspects. Chambers has never been able to identify "Arthur" from any photographs shown to him.

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_____ AZIMOV
(phonetic)

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I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

There was no investigation of the above-captioned individual prior to Chambers' allegations on May 13, 1942.

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

In an interview with Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers advised that there was a man named Azimov (phonetic) who was a metallurgist, who had been specializing in steel at the University of California. He stated that this individual was born in Russia and came to the United States when very young, and that he had made a discovery in the chemical side of his studies, (Chambers was told) which he turned over to the Russian Consul. Chambers stated that although he did not check on this information, Azimov reportedly became the head of research in U.S. Steel in Chicago, and that he knows for sure that Azimov was definitely tied in with the Russian apparatus. Chambers stated that he met Azimov once.

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The New York Office was unable to identify Azimov, and by letter dated August 22, 1945, the New York Office forwarded a letter to the San Francisco Office, furnishing the information obtained from Whittaker Chambers and requesting the San Francisco Office to attempt to identify Azimov through records at the University of California. However, no identification of Azimov was ever made. (100-25824-37)

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

There were no allegations concerning Azimov in the Berle notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, at the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office, he again stated that he had met Azimov (phonetic) in the company of Peter. He advised that Azimov was a young metallurgist who had been working in the laboratories of the University of California at Berkeley, California, and who had later been employed in the Research Department of U.S. Steel. Chambers advised that Azimov had been a specialist in mathematics of some kind and that on one occasion he had been told by Peter that Azimov had developed some discovery on the chemical side of his studies, which discovery he had offered to Peter to be transmitted to Russia. He stated that Peter advised Azimov to go to the Russian Consul in California and that the Consul had immediately accepted the discovery for transmission to Russia. Chambers advised that he had seen Azimov only once and furnished

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the following description:

Age	20-25
Height	5'8" or 5'9"
Build	Slightly stooped
Hair	Dark
Marital Status	Married, two children
Citizenship	Believed to be American
Languages	Spoke perfect English and good Russian; had been raised in the United States

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IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files reflect that in view of the information previously furnished by Chambers concerning this subject and because no identification was made of Azimov previously, no further investigation was conducted in an effort to identify him.

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RE: MARION BACHRACH, was
Marion Bacharach,
Marian Bachrach

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Bureau's files concerning Marion Bachrach, which date from October, 1940, initially indicated that in a "document" published in the July 12, 1940 issue of "PM" newspaper, she was characterized as a member of the Communist Party. She was further reflected as Washington correspondent in the "News For Living" department of the "PM" newspaper. She was also reflected as one of the sponsors of the "conference on Constitutional Liberties in America" in Washington, D. C. June 7 - 9, 1940. (100-3255-1)

Subsequent investigation revealed that Marion Bachrach was Executive Secretary of the Council for Pan-American Democracy and served as Secretary to Vincente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican Labor Leader, who visited the United States.

In April, 1943 it was determined that Marion Bachrach was the sister of John Abt, the husband of Jessica Smith of "Soviet Russia Today," which information was made available to the Department of State, ONI, G-2 and the Department. (100-3255-13)

Subject has been separated from her husband, Arthur Bachrach since approximately 1941. As of 1942 Arthur Bachrach was employed as an Administrator for the Farm Security Administration. (100-3255-9)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No allegations concerning Marion Bachrach were made by Whittaker Chambers on May 13, 1942.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN THE BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

In June, 1943, Mr. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State made available to the Bureau original notes which he had made at the time

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Whittaker Chambers furnished him information in 1939 concerning the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Page 1 of Mr. Berle's notes reflects the following:

> "Mr. Abt - Sister: Marion Bacharach - Secretary Communist from Minnesota."
>
> (100-25824-27 p. 2)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As a result of the information furnished by Mr. Berle, no investigation based specifically thereon was conducted inasmuch as the investigation concerning Marion Bachrach was continuing and the fact of her relationship to Abt had already been determined.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945, on page 11 of which Whittaker Chambers alleged that Alger Hiss was particularly close to John Abt's sister, Marion Bachrach.

(100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Since the investigation concerning Marion Bachrach has been continued to date, no additional investigation was instituted as a result of the allegation made by Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945. The allegation made by Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945 was incorporated in the report of Special Agent Chester A. Reilly dated September 15, 1947 at New York entitled "Marion Bachrach, Internal Security - C," a copy of which report was furnished to the Division of Records on September 25, 1947.

Since January, 1948 to the present, investigation concerning Marion Bachrach has included a technical surveillance of her activities. She was recently appointed Public Relations Director of the Communist Party, USA and is also a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Communist Party, USA. She is believed to be the liaison between the Communist Party, USA and the Communist Party in Latin America.

(100-3255-67)

Investigation has further disclosed that she has been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the United Spanish Relief Committee of American Peoples Mobilization, and has also been a teacher at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City.

(100-3255-42)

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MRS. _____ BARNES

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

In the interview with Whittaker Chambers on May 13, 1942, Chambers advised at that time that a house on Central Park West, owned by one of the female Field's, was supposed to have been the center of this particular underground movement.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In the copies of the Berle notes made available to the Bureau in June, 1943, no reference is made to Mrs. Barnes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the Bureau with the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers conducted by Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945. This letter from the New York Office reflected that Whittaker Chambers advised that Peters had on one occasion told him that Frederick Vanderbilt Field's mother or Joseph Fels Barnes' mother had turned over her apartment on Central Park West to be used as a headquarters of the underground group.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Bureau files fail to reflect that any inquiries have been made concerning Mrs. Barnes as a result of Chambers' allegations.

Joseph Fels Barnes

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Barnes has been the subject of an internal security investigation by the Bureau since August of 1941 at which time a complaint was received by the New York Office that Barnes, who was then Foreign News Editor of the New York Herald Tribune in New York City, was formerly a Tribune correspondent in Moscow and was strongly suspected of being a member of the Communist Party and in close cooperation with the Communist Party in the United States. As a result of this complaint an internal security investigation was immediately instituted.

On December 11, 1941, a request for an investigation of Barnes was received from the Office of Coordinator of Information which request was based upon an application that Barnes had made with that agency for a position with that agency. It was later discovered that he had been employed by the Office of Coordinator since September, 1941.

Upon the receipt of the request for investigation by the Office of Coordinator of Information, this investigation was conducted in conjunction with the internal security investigation and in February of 1942, based on derogatory information previously obtained, investigation was also conducted under the provision of Public Law 135, 77th Congress. (Hatch Act investigation)

This investigation failed to link Barnes with the Communist Party; however, considerable information concerning Barnes' activities through Communist channels was developed.

During this investigation it was ascertained that Barnes was born in Montclair, New Jersey, on July 21, 1907. He received an A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1927 and was also a student at the University of Grenoble and the University of London, both in England. He married Elizabeth G. Brown in 1930 and divorced her in 1935, and in 1936 he married the former wife of Frederick Vanderbilt Field.

It was determined that in 1927 and 1928 he traveled in England and Russia. He was employed with the Equitable Trust Company in New York City from 1929 to 1931. In an interview with Barnes' first wife, Elizabeth Brown, she advised that she and Barnes sailed for Russia in January, 1931. She and Barnes traveled through Russia studying and in the Fall of that year Barnes attended a conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Shanghai and returned to the United States around Thanksgiving in 1931. He then did research work for the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations until the Fall of 1933 when he was elected Secretary of the American Council.

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Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes further advised that in 1934 she and Barnes made a second trip to Russia on business of the Institute of Pacific Relations. She advised that this was a two-months' trip and they returned to the United States in July, 1934.

Mrs. Barnes further stated that after Barnes' return from Russia he then resigned from the Institute of Pacific Relations and then began working on a project for Henry Luce of Time and Fortune Magazines. She advised that he worked on this project for several months and in the Spring of 1935 he joined the New York Herald Tribune as a reporter and in the early part of 1937 he was sent to Moscow by the Herald Tribune as a foreign correspondent. She advised that he remained in Moscow until 1939 when he returned for a visit home. He was then transferred to Berlin where he remained a short time and then returned to New York in late 1939 to work in the home office of the New York Herald Tribune.

It is noted that Barnes then became Foreign Editor of the Herald Tribune and remained in that capacity until becoming employed with the Office of Coordinator of Information around September of 1941, when he became Deputy Director of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information where he remained until 1944. He accompanied Wendell Wilkie on his trip to Russia and China in 1942. His home address at the present time is at 430 West 22nd Street, New York, New York, and his office is located at 230 West 41st Street, New York City.

The investigation that was conducted by the Bureau from August, 1941, up until February 9, 1942, resulted in obtaining information from various individuals who classified Barnes as being pro-Communist; however, there were others who classified him as being in sympathy with Russia but not un-American and some of his associates classified him as being strictly American with no pro-Russian tendencies. It was ascertained that he had heavily supported the Communist faction in the Newspaper Guild, had been a Director of the Open Road, Incorporated, and to have written articles for "New Masses." One confidential informant described Barnes as an individual who would like to see the United States Government evolve into a government more along socialistic and Communistic lines and of a less capitalistic nature than our present form of government; however, this informant advised that Barnes did not advocate a government in conformity with Marxist principles nor a change in government by revolutionary means.

In an interview with Mrs. Ogden Reid, then the publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, in January of 1942, Mrs. Reid advised that Barnes was not a Communist, that he had never been associated with Communists or Communist-controlled organizations, that Barnes is an individual who thinks that this country in the future will continue a trend to the left.

At the time that Barnes was interviewed by a representative of the Civil Service Commission, he advised that he had married Elizabeth Field, who was the former wife of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, on November 1, 1936. He advised

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that Frederick Vanderbilt Field was an officer of the American Peace Mobilization and was interested in the Friends of Soviet Russia. Barnes told the Civil Service Commission that he had never been a member of the Communist Party but that he was convinced of the need for cooperation between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States, and that he had been sympathetic with the Spanish Loyalist cause, that he did not believe that the Loyalist Government in Spain was Communistic.

Another confidential informant advised that Barnes always defended Communism and was never known to oppose any of the Communistic policies or beliefs in his dispatches from Moscow and he apologized for and defended the Soviet Government. The same informant advised that Barnes was so sympathetic with the Communists that he always followed the Communist Party line and this informant advised that Barnes would be loyal to the United States only so far as the United States Government's policies were continued in the interest of the Soviet Government. Another informant advised that Barnes was definitely a Communist sympathizer.

On June 1, 1942, copies of two Hatch Act reports together with five reports written as the results of our investigation and containing all of the information in the Bureau files concerning Barnes were forwarded to William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, Washington, D. C.

On September 11, 1942, Mr. Donovan advised that Barnes had transferred to the Office of War Information and as a result, copies of these seven reports were forwarded to Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information.

On December 18, 1942, Mr. Davis wrote the Bureau that he had received the copies of these reports of the investigation of Barnes and after having studied these reports it appeared to him that the overwhelming weight of evidence completely exonerated Mr. Barnes of the charges against him, that the Office of War Information had no reason whatsoever to doubt Mr. Barnes' loyalty to the United States, and that the identity of the informants giving unfavorable reports is in almost all cases confidential, and that he is unable to evaluate their evidence adequately but that he knew from his own knowledge that some of the statements that have been made are false and he has considerable reason to doubt some of the others.

The Bureau's files reflect that Barnes became Deputy Director of the Office of War Information and served with that agency until 1944. (76-13677-41X3, 41, 42, 43, 47, 49)

In the Spring of 1948, it was announced that Barnes together with Bartley C. Crum had taken over the New York City newspaper "P.M." (now known as the New York Sun) with the support of Marshall Field, III.

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II.(A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Under date of May 14, 1942, the New York Office submitted a letter setting forth the results of an interview conducted with Whittaker Chambers the previous date. This letter reflects that Whittaker Chambers advised, "Although this was only hearsay, Fred Field, then a Captain in the Naval Intelligence, was the center of another underground apparatus." According to Whittaker Chambers, Field, his wife, his mother and Joseph Barnes, were the chief members of this apparatus. Chambers stated that he was told that a house on Central Park West, owned by one of the female Field's, was supposed to have been the center for this particular underground movement. Whittaker Chambers said that Peters, head of the Communist underground movement, had told him this. (100-25824-22)

II.(B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

There was no separate investigation instituted in connection with the allegations made by Chambers on May 13, 1942, inasmuch as the Bureau was conducting an investigation of Barnes as the result of the complaint received in August of 1941.

However, on March 27, 1943, a summary of the information appearing in the reports previously furnished Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, and the information obtained from Chambers on May 13, 1942, was prepared and on March 28, 1943, a copy was forwarded to Mr. Fred Lyon, State Department, and on August 23, 1943, a copy was sent to the Military Intelligence Service and on April 14, 1947, a copy was sent to the Central Intelligence Group.

On May 13, 1943, a memorandum was sent to the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations containing the information furnished by Chambers on May 13, 1942, and enclosing seven reports previously mentioned. (77-13677-43, 46)

III.(A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

A review of the Berle notes fails to reflect that Chambers furnished any information to Berle concerning Joseph Barnes.

IV.(A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the Bureau with the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers conducted by Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945. This letter from the New York Office reflects that Whittaker Chambers stated that there was a marriage tie between Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Joseph Fels Barnes, and that Barnes had associated to some extent with Communist Party members but he was unable to state definitely that Barnes was or had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

IV.(B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

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Inasmuch as the allegations made by Chambers on May 10, 1945, were in accord with information previously developed by the Bureau, no active investigation

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was conducted in connection with these allegations; however, the Bureau, since the internal security investigation was instituted in August of 1941, continued to obtain information concerning Barnes.

During February of 1944, the San Francisco Office advised that Professor J. Robert Oppenheimer, atomic energy scientist, named Haakon M. Chevalier as the individual who had contacted three employees of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California for restricted information on behalf of George Charles Eltenton, who in turn was to deliver this information to an official of the San Francisco Consulate of the USSR. Chevalier contacted Joseph Barnes in New York during February of 1944, apparently in connection with his efforts to secure employment in some Government agency. (100-203581-1647)

Paul Massing, a former Communist espionage agent and husband of Heidi Massing, also a Soviet agent from 1931 to 1937, advised that he knew Barnes when Barnes was Moscow correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune. Barnes seemed to have outstanding contacts in Moscow and to enjoy privileges usually denied the average correspondent. Massing stated that he saw Barnes in Moscow playing tennis on the NKVD courts where Massing himself played with Vassili Zubilin. (65-9940-30)

It is noted that at the time Joseph Barnes applied for a job with the Foreign Economic Administration he listed as a character reference Herman Habicht. It is noted that Habicht was a contact of Vassili Zubilin, who was at one time secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington and reportedly the head of personnel of the NKVD. (100-203581-3702, page 341)

In the report of Special Agent William A. Branigan in the case entitled "Comintern Apparatus - Internal Security - R" dated August 14, 1945, the name and address of Joseph Barnes are set out which appeared in the address book of George Henri Anton Ivens along with the name of Harry Freeman, who is a brother of Joe Freeman, a contact of Vassili Zubilin. Ivens is described in the report as a revolutionary Communist. It was also stated that during the months prior to August of 1945, Joseph Barnes had been in touch with Max Yergen, Louise Bransten, Joseph North and Steve Fisher, all known Communists and of interest in the Comrap investigation. (100-203581-4723, page 138)

The name and address of Joseph Barnes was found in the effects of Ursula Wasserman, a subject in the Gregory case. (65-56402-758)

Kisseloff-26338 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: MAX BEDACHT, with aliases
MAX BEDOCK, MAX BECHT,
JOHN MARSHALL, CHARLES MARSHALL,
JOHN BRAUM, JOHN M. BRAUM,
H. M. SABATH

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

A review of the Bureau file concerning Max Bedacht reflects that investigation of his activities was first instituted in the year 1919 and has been continuous to date. During the period 1927 to 1941, the file indicates very little investigative activity. Max Bedacht was born in Germany on October 13, 1883, came to the United States in 1908, and was naturalized in Superior Court of San Francisco, California, in April, 1915. In testifying before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on October 16, 1939, he stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party in the United States since the Party's inception; that he was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party; and that he has been the executive secretary of the International Workers Order (IWO) since 1933.
(100-18830-25)

Bedacht has been very active in Communist Party work in the United States, and was reported by a confidential informant as having acted as an intermediary for the G. P. U. This information was distributed to ONI and G-2 under date of November 4, 1943.
(100-18830-19)

Bedacht has been active in or associated with numerous Communist Party organizations, has contributed many articles to the "Daily Worker", and is considered a Communist Party key figure.
(100-18830-27)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers made no allegations concerning Max Bedacht.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes of Mr. A. A. Berle made available in June, 1943, which contained information furnished by Whittaker Chambers to Mr. Berle reflected no allegations concerning Max Bedacht.

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IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945, on page 2 of which the following information was reflected:

> Whittaker Chambers related that in about 1931 he became editor of the "New Masses", and about a year later he was called into the offices of Max Bedacht, the Communist Party headquarters in New York City. He stated that Bedacht told him he had a "must" assignment which would require a great deal of discretion and gave him overnight to think it over. On the next day, Whittaker Chambers agreed to carry out this assignment. Whittaker Chambers pointed out that at no time did Bedacht explain to him the nature of the work he was to be given, but impressed upon him its serious and confidential nature. On the second meeting with Bedacht, Whittaker Chambers was introduced to a man known only to him (Whittaker Chambers) by the name of Arthur, which introduction occurred in a 14th Street subway station in New York City. Bedacht admonished Whittaker Chambers to do whatever Arthur told him. It was Arthur who subsequently introduced Whittaker Chambers to a man by the name of Peter who was recognized by Whittaker Chambers as a former treasurer of the Hungarian Communist newspaper "Uj Elore" (phonetic), and who had also published numerous articles on Communism under the name of J. Peters
> (100-25824-36, Pages 2 and 3)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In view of the continuing nature of the investigation concerning Max Bedacht, the information furnished by Whittaker Chambers concerning activity which took place in about the year 1932 provoked no additional investigative effort. Investigations subsequent to May 10, 1945, reflect that according to the records of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in the case entitled "U. S. vs. Earl Browder - World Tourists, Inc.",

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Max Bedacht testified that he had known Browder since 1920 or 1921 and had seen him on the streets of Moscow in 1931 and 1933 while he (Bedacht) was in Moscow.
(100-18830-28)

According to a confidential informant, Bedacht was removed from his position of general secretary of the I. W. O. during 1947 as a result of a dispute over the National Group Policy of the organization.
(100-18830-35)

A confidential informant has advised under date of August 9, 1948, that Max Bedacht was unseated as a delegate to the state convention of the New Jersey Communist Party for the reason that he allegedly falsified his position in the Mercer County, New Jersey, convention in order to be elected a state convention delegate.
(100-18830-40)

All pertinent reports concerning Max Bedacht have been forwarded to the Division of Records.
(100-18830-31)

CONFIDENTIAL
Kisseloff-26341

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ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, with aliases
Ralph V. Barnes, Uscher Bittelmacher,
Alex Bittelman, Alexander Bittelmann,
Alex Bittleman, Alexander Bittleman,
Alexander Bittlemann, Nathan William
Kweit, Isadore Spilberg, "A.B.",
"Ralph", "Raphael", "R", Alexander
Raphael

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Bureau's main file concerning Alexander Bittelman, reflects that active investigation of his activities was begun in 1941 and has continued to date.

Bittelman was born January 19, 1890, at Berdicher, Kiev, Russia, and entered the United States at the Port of New York on January 2, 1912, aboard the SS Vaderland. He filed a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen in 1935, but he has taken no further action in this regard up to the present time. In 1943, he advised his Selective Service Board that he was not a citizen of any country and that he possessed Alien Registration No. 5289346. He has been employed as the General Secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association, 50 East 13th Street, New York City, and has served as a member of the Editorial Board of "Jewish Life" and "Political Affairs". He has been active in the Communist Party since 1921, according to the "New York Times", and, according to William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, Bittelman has been active in the Communist Party since 1922. He is known as one of the theoreticians and dialecticians of the Communist Party, has contributed frequently to many Communist Party publications, has been the author of numerous pamphlets and books setting forth the political theory of Communism, and is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. (100-57691-12 and 72)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On interview on May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers made no allegations concerning Alexander Bittelman.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In June, 1943, Mr. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, made available to the Bureau original notes which he had made at the time Whittaker Chambers furnished him information in 1939 concerning the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. These notes contained no allegations concerning Alexander Bittelman.

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IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Under date of June 26, 1945, the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945, on page two of which the following is reflected:

Chambers related that in 1926 he was made Editor of the "Daily Worker", which position he held until 1929 when he broke with the Party. He gave as his reason for breaking with the Party that he was disgusted with the strong-arm tactics of the Stalinist group which came into power as a result of the split with Jay Lovestone. He pointed out that "Browder, Bittelman, and Foster in their fight to consolidate and control the Party instituted one of the worst minor reigns of terror . . . ." As a result of this he (Whittaker Chambers) had resigned his Editorship and quit the Party. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In view of the fact that as of 1945 the Bureau's investigation concerning Alexander Bittelman was then extensive, the information furnished by Whittaker Chambers did not constitute any contribution of information that had not already been obtained. It is also noted that the information furnished by Chambers pertaining to Bittelman related to events which occurred in 1929 and did not in any way connect Bittelman with any Communist group operating within the Government during the time that he (Chambers) was a member of the underground, and in view of the fact that the information furnished by Chambers was already in the possession of the Bureau, no active investigation was conducted concerning this allegation.

In the report of Special Agent James J. McCarthy dated December 4, 1947, at New York, New York, in the case entitled, "Alexander Bittelman, was; Internal Security - C", the information concerning the split in the Communist Party in 1929 as appeared in the "New York Times" issue of July 5, 1929, and which is the same information furnished by Chambers, was set out. A copy of this report was forwarded to the Division of Records on January 6, 1948, and a copy was sent to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on January 6, 1948. (100-57691-87)

The subject is presently free on bond as a result of deportation proceedings instituted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Since his arrest by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation proceedings on January 15, 1948, considerable activities have taken place within the Communist Party to bar his deportation.

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Considerable information has been obtained by the Bureau concerning the steps being taken by members of the Communist Party to prevent deportation of the subject, and this information has been furnished by the Bureau to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. (100-57691-124 and 125)

RALPH BOWMAN, was
Rudolph Blum; Ruddy Blum;
Rudy Baker

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The first information appearing in the Bureau's files concerning this individual is a reference to Rudolph Blum. This is in letter dated April 6, 1918, which furnished to the U. S. Attorney in Pittsburgh a summary of Blum's activity in the IWW. Blum at that time was in jail as a draft dodger for refusing to enter the Army. Later a search of Blum's home in January, 1920, reflected a membership card in the Communist Party of America. Active investigation of Bowman was again instituted in 1943, following the receipt of information that one "Al" was the head of the East Coast section of an underground Communist Espionage Organization. Al was subsequently identified as Ralph Bowman who had used the name of Rudy Baker and whose true name was Rudolph Blum. The investigation of Bowman thereafter reflected that he had been trained in the Lenin School from 1928 to 1930 and had thereafter served as a Comintern Representative in the Far East possibly in Korea. During the 1930's Bowman using the name of Rudy Baker was an important figure in the Communist Party, USA, attending National Committee meetings up until about 1939 at which time he apparently went underground. 100-258542-125

Bowman's whereabouts at the present time are unknown inasmuch as in July of 1948 he disappeared from New York City. His wife left the United States from New York City on the Yugoslav Ship, SS Radnik, on August 18, 1948. She was going to Hungary at that time and it is surmised that she will join her husband in the Balkans. 100-258542-140, 149, 150

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers stated that Rudolph Baker was a Communist Party organizer in Michigan at one time and was once either a Comintern Agent or an OGPU Agent in Korea. According to Chambers, Baker was still active in Party circles in 1942. Chambers revealed that an investigation of Baker would probably lead to "better things".

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No active investigation of Baker was conducted based on the May 13, 1942 interview with Chambers.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

There is no information concerning this matter in Berle notes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers' advised that he had no knowledge of Baker's activities as an organizer in the New York area and that all that he knew concerning Baker was that

articles in liberal newspapers and magazines referred to him as a Communist Party organizer in Detroit in the late twenties. He recalled that Peters told him Baker had been a Comintern Agent in Korea and made the remard "Rudy Baker is in the business of exporting dried cuttle fish in Korea". He stated that he does not recall ever having seen Baker but knows Peters referred to him as a "little guy" and from this he assumed him to be small in stature. Chambers was unable to identify a photograph of Ralph Bowman who is known to be identical with Baker when it was shown to him.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

While the information from Chambers was of interest concerning Bowman and was accurate insofar as was known from the investigation, we did not conduct additional investigation based on Chambers' information and we already were conducting an extremely active investigation of Bowman which included all of the ramifications of Bowman's Communist and Espionage activity.

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EARL RUSSELL BROWDER, WAS. GEORGE MORRIS,
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, ALBERT HARRY RICHARDS

I - INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

Browder has been a member of the Communist Party since 1919, the date of the formation of the Communist Party in the USA. Extensive investigation has been conducted by the Bureau with regard to Browder's activities in the Communist Party since 1921. Browder was sentenced on January 22, 1940, to four years in the Federal Penitentiary and fined $2000 for unlawful use of a passport obtained by false statements. On May 16, 1942, the sentence was commuted by President Roosevelt. At the time of his incarceration and again after his release, Browder was Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of the USA. He has, on occasions, been granted personal interviews by Joseph Stalin. In 1945, Browder was banned from the Communist Party but recent information indicates that he may be on his return to power in the Communist Party, USA. (40-3798-243, 525)

II (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated that the OGPU operated in the United States under the supervision of one Charles Dirba rather than under the supervision of Earl Browder. (100-25824-22)

II (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No specific investigation concerning Browder was made as a result of the above allegation. The active investigation of Browder continued. (40-3798)

III (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

There is no reference to Browder in the Berle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943.

IV (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, at which time he pointed out that Browder, Bittleman, and

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Foster, in their fight to consolidate the Party, instituted one of the worst minor reigns of terror that he had ever known and that as a result of the above, Chambers indicated that he had resigned his editorship of the Daily Worker and quit the Communist Party.

He advised that Browder was sent to the Far East and that Browder carried with him numerous large denomination bills. Chambers indicated that either in Canton or Nanking, China, Browder gathered together several well known Communist leaders for a convention. Chambers advised that the Chinese Police surrounded the meeting place and arrested all of those present. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No specific investigation was conducted with regard to the above allegations. The active investigation concerning Browder was continued and full information pertaining to his activities in the Communist Party were obtained. Copies of pertinent reports in this investigation have been furnished to the Department of State, Office of Naval Intelligence, Intelligence Department of the Army, and to the Division of Records. (40-3798)

Information regarding Browder's activities in the Far East already appeared in the Bureau's files in more detailed form than Chambers was able to furnish.

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MRS. EARL BROWDER, AKA. RAISSA BROWDER,
RAISSA BERKMAN BROWDER, RAISSA BERKMAN,
GLADYS BRODER, MRS. EARL RAISSA I. BROWDER

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I - INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

There has been no separate investigation conducted with regard to Mrs. Earl Browder. During the course of the investigation of her husband, Earl Russell Browder, considerable information has come to the attention of the Bureau from confidential and reliable sources indicating that Mrs. Browder was a high functionary of the Communist Party. She was observed in attendance at the Lenin School at Moscow, Russia in the early 1930's. (40-58735-5)

She is said to have been a practicing attorney in Russia and to have held a commission in the Red Army. (39-878-8) She is alleged to have been a judge in Russia prior to her departure and to have been an active official of the Soviet Union and a member of the Communist Party in Russia. (39-878-1 USIS) Mrs. Browder has worked on "The Communist" at the Daily Worker Building and in connection with her duties there, maintained regular office hours daily. She is alleged to have held numerous meetings in her office at the Daily Worker, at which time various instructions were issued which all present obeyed. It is said that Mrs. Browder does more effective work than her husband, Earl Browder. (100-184255) Mrs. Browder is known to have attended closed meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USA at 35 East 12th Street, New York City. She has been introduced at various Communist Party meetings as "Comrade Irene Browder". It was also alleged that the Daily Worker staff regarded Mrs. Browder as a higher authority than her husband. It was also stated that Mrs. Browder was a personal friend of Joseph Stalin and was actually a GPU representative. In 1938, Mrs. Browder had her office on the ninth floor of the Communist Party Headquarters, 35 East 12th Street, New York City, located at the same place as the offices of the other Central Committee members of the Communist Party. (39-878-29) Mrs. Browder was a speaker at the New York State Communist Party Convention on May 22, 1938. In March of 1939, a confidential informant [redacted] b7D furnished copies of reports which he had prepared relating to the Tenth Annual Convention of the Communist Party of USA. It was stated in the report that the Central Committee of the Communist Party made selections of Committee Officers. Mrs. Browder was listed therein as Secretary. (40-58735-1)

II (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated that Earl Browder did not handle operations of the OGPU in the USA, and that it was his understanding that Earl's wife was a member of the OGPU and kept Earl straight on Party policies. (100-25824-22)

II (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No specific investigation was made to prove or disprove the above allegations. Information available to the Bureau at that time indicated that Mrs. Browder was at one time a member of the OGPU and a member of the Communist Party. The active and extensive investigation conducted with regard to Mrs. Browder's husband, Earl, revealed considerable information pertaining to Mrs. Browder and her activities in the Communist Party. (40-58735; 39-878; 100-2278)

III (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

There is no reference to Mrs. Browder in the Berle notes, copies of which were made available to the Bureau in June, 1943.

IV (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Whittaker Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, and during this interview he furnished no information relative to Mrs. Browder. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation was conducted with regard to Mrs. Browder, however, considerable information is being obtained from time to time in connection with the active investigation of her husband. Information regarding Mrs. Browder was disseminated to the Department of State by summary memorandum dated May 27, 1944, and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service by summary memorandum dated September 11, 1946. (40-58735-1; 40-58735)

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MARGARET BROWDER
Also known as
Mrs. Harrison George

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The files of the Bureau reflect that information indicating that Margaret Browder was one of W. G. Krivitsky's assistants in Soviet intelligence work was obtained prior to the initial interview with Whittaker Chambers although no individual investigation was initiated concerning her. (65-2839-1X2)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

During the interview with Chambers on May 13, 1942, by Agents of the New York Office, Chambers stated that Harrison George, Browder's brother-in-law, might be of interest. George married Margaret Browder, who was one of Krivitsky's assistants in Paris. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files fail to reflect that any investigation was initiated as a result of Chambers' allegations, since no data showed she was here.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Margaret Browder was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Margaret Browder was not mentioned during the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Investigation was initiated on March 13, 1944, on one Jean Montgomery, who appeared as a suspect in the Alto Case. Inasmuch as it was known that Jean Montgomery was an alias formerly utilized by Margaret Browder, an investigation was instituted to ascertain if the Jean Montgomery in the Alto Case was identical with Margaret Browder. It was determined that the two were not identical, but investigation was conducted to attempt to locate Margaret Browder in the United States, inasmuch as information had been received indicating that she had returned to this country. She was finally located in New York in September, 1946, at which time she was utilizing the name Ann Meadows. The investigation is still in a pending status and copies of pertinent reports were furnished to the Division of Records on May 7, 1948. (100-287645)

BORRIS BYKOV, WAS., BORIS BYKOV,
BORRIS HERTZ, COLONEL BORRIS BYKOV, BORIS BYKOFF

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

Walter G. Krivitsky, the former Chief of Soviet Military Intelligence for Western Europe, indicated to the Dies Committee in 1939 that an individual by the name of Borris Bykov was in charge of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States from 1936 to 1939. Investigation was conducted by the Bureau in an attempt to identify this individual, but the investigation was negative. Extensive investigation was conducted with regard to this individual until November, 1946, but no identification was effected. (100-287685)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS MADE ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he stated that Boris Bykov was alleged to be a member of the OGPU by General Walter G. Krivitsky. Krivitsky indicated that Bykov was his assistant during the time he was stationed in Italy. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Extensive investigation was conducted by the Bureau to identify this individual with negative results.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

There is no reference to Bykov in the Berle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATION ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, at which time he advised that another person whom he had met while in the company of Peter (last name unknown) was one Boris Bykov. He advised that General Walter G. Krivitsky later identified Bykov to him as Colonel Boris Bykoff who was sent to the United States to head the OGPU activities. Chambers described Boris Bykoff as a short, red-headed Russian. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

Extensive investigation was conducted in an attempt to identify this individual but same has met with negative results. Copies of pertinent investigative reports relating to this investigation were furnished to the Intelligence Department of the Army. (100-287685-7,8,15,17,19,20,26,27)

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SAMUEL CARP, was.
Sam Carp, Isay Karponsky

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I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An investigation of Samuel Carp was instituted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 29, 1940, on the basis of a report that Carp was endeavoring to send $5,000 to Russia, and that Carp had a sister who was married to Vyachesloff Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Carp was born at Yakaturra, Russia, on March 30, 1888. He arrived in the United States at Baltimore, Maryland, on February 16, 1911, and was naturalized as a United States citizen at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on February 7, 1917. He started business as a house painter and subsequently engaged in the junk business. Thereafter, he became successful in promoting various activities in Bridgeport, Connecticut, dealing particularly in gasoline, fuel oil, and real estate. He reportedly, in 1936, organized the Carp Export and Import Company of New York to arrange for exports to Russia from this country. He allegedly received instructions from the Russian Government to purchase battleships in the United States. He was reported to have spent $100,000 in an effort to secure contracts in this regard. Carp testified on one occasion that he had paid Scott Ferris, a former Congressman and Democratic National Committee member from Oklahoma, $32,000 in Soviet funds in order to get assistance in making purchases for the Russian Government in the United States. Carp's attempts in this regard were fruitless. Carp testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1939, and before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1945, with considerable resulting publicity based upon his relationship to Molotov, and his attempts to purchase battleships in the United States. The results of investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reflected in investigative reports, were referred to the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, on September 24, 1946, with a request for instructions as to what further investigation was warranted. The Criminal Division replied on October 17, 1946, to the effect that they had no specific request for any particular action, but that they desired to be kept advised of any new information concerning Carp. (100-5193-1, 42, 43, 44)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No information was received from Chambers on this occasion.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The copy of the original notes taken by Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, received by the Bureau in June of 1943, contained the following notation:

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"Plans for two super-battleships-secured in 1937-
who gave- Karp-brother-in-law of Molotov-working
with Scott Ferris, got this released -

"Now: Naval Architect working on it, why??

"Field was original contact."

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as based upon Mr. Berle's notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Whittaker Chambers did not mention this individual during this interview.

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ROBERT COE, WA.
BOB COE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

None.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS MADE ON MAY 13, 1942.

During interview with Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, Chambers made no mention of Robert Coe. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

The Berle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943, refer to Bob Coe, brother of Frank Coe as being in "Communist Party's Foreign Bureau."

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

None, insufficient data furnished.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers advised Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, that Robert Coe was certainly a Communist Party member and that he had seen Robert in association with members of the underground group. Chambers advised that it was his understanding that Robert belonged to one of the small units of the Washington Underground. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation has been conducted with regard to this individual. A review of the files of the Bureau fails to reveal that Virginius Frank Coe has a brother by the name of Robert Coe. This file review has failed to identify the above referenced Robert Coe. Files of the Bureau reveal that one Charles Joseph Coe, with aliases Charles J. Coe, Bob Coe, was investigated by the Bureau in November, 1944, at which time it was ascertained that he was the editor of "Facts For Farmers", a pamphlet published by Farm Research, Incorporated, New York City. Information obtained during this investigation indicated that the publication "Facts For Farmers" followed the Communist Party line and the Farm Research, Incorporated was alleged to be a Communist front organization. (100-333343-3)

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The files also reveal that as of December 2, 1942, one Robert Coe was Second Secretary of the Amberican Embassy stationed in London, England. It is not known whether either of the above two individuals is identical with Robert Coe mentioned by Chambers. (62-64427-449)

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VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, also known as
FRANK COE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

In October, 1940, the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense referred a list of names of their employees to this Bureau for investigation. No allegations were made concerning the various employees. Included on this list was the name Virginius Frank Coe. The Washington Field Office ascertained prior to investigation that Coe had resigned his position with the Commission and returned to his former position with the U. S. Treasury Department. No investigation was undertaken. (62-60175-2)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATION MADE ON MAY 13, 1942

At the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, no mention was made of Virginius Frank Coe.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943, refer to Frank Coe as a brother of Bob Coe who was in the "CP's 'Foreign Bureau'." Frank Coe alleged to be attending McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (100-25824-27)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None. Frank Coe alleged to be in Canada.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers advised Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, that Frank Coe and his brother, Robert Coe, had been mentioned by him to the Assistant Secretary of the Department of State. Chambers stated that Robert was certainly a Communist Party member and that he had seen Robert associate with members of the underground group. Chambers said he had been advised that Robert belonged to one of the small units of the Washington Underground. (100-25824-36)

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IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

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No investigation was conducted as a result of the above allegations made by Chambers. Investigation was conducted, however, in connection with the Gregory case, and the following is a brief summary of the information available concerning Coe. He has admitted being friendly with Lauchlin Currie. (65-56402-1655) During a physical surveillance conducted on Currie, it was ascertained that Coe had dinner with Currie on January 8, 1946. Currie was allegedly a member of the Silvermaster group. (65-56402-466) Investigation also disclosed that Coe was closely associated with Irving Kaplan, the Silvermasters, Harry Dexter White, George Silverman, Harry Magdoff, Allen Rosenberg, and William Ludwig Ullman. When interviewed by Agents of the Bureau on May 29, 1947, he advised that he was not closely associated with the Silvermasters but only met them occasionaly while traveling in "Economic Circles". (65-56402-2530) When Coe testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 13, 1948, he denied being a part of the "Silvermaster Ring". By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary memorandum entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" dated February 21, 1946, wherein information was contained with regard to Coe, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughn, Military Aide to the President. (65-56402-573) By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" dated February 21, 1946, the same information concerning Coe was furnished to the Attorney General. (65-56402-490) By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, the same summary of information was furnished to the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury. (65-56402-529)

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Kisseloff-26358

Re: HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr.

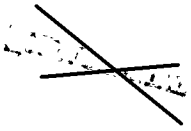

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

During the winter of 1941 - 1942, the Washington Field Office conducted an investigation of Collins under the title "Henry H. Collins, Jr., Senior Exemptions Examiner, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, Internal Security, Hatch Act", the results of which are briefly set forth as follows:

> The name of Henry H. Collins, Jr., was alleged to have been on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Confidential informants disclosed that Collins had been very active in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, serving as a member of the Executive Committee and as chairman of various other committees; that he advised and urged other members of the Department of Labor where he was employed to join this organization and that he solicited and accepted contributions from them.
>
> An informant stated that Collins kept much Communist literature about his house as well as printed matter from the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He was said to associate with known Communists and to have signed a letter petitioning Governor Olson of California to free Samuel Adams Darcy, Secretary of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania.
>
> Collins' wife, Suzan B. Anthony, II, was reported to have been prominently associated with the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the American League for Peace and Democracy, and was named by a Dies Committee investigator as being a radical.
>
> In a Hatch Act interview with agents of the Washington Field Office, Henry Collins admitted that he was a

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member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, that he attended meetings, that he served as the Chairman of the Committee of the Co-operatives, and that he may have solicited employees of the Department of Labor for membership in that organization. He denied that he was ever a member of the American Peace Mobilization, of the Communist Party, or of any organization which advocated the overthrow of the Federal Government. He stated that he may have attended meetings of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, but that he was uncertain as to whether or not he had been a member of this organization. After this Hatch Act investigation had been completed and reports submitted to the Department of Labor, it was learned that that Department took no administrative action against Collins.
(65-56402-1473)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No information was submitted by Whittaker Chambers pertaining to Henry Hill Collins, Jr., during the interview conducted on May 13, 1942, by agents of our New York Office.
(100-25824-22)

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

No reference appeared in the notes furnished this Bureau in June, 1943, by Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, covering his interview with Whittaker Chambers in 1939.
(100-25824-27)

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, agents of our New York Office interviewed Whittaker Chambers. During this interview, Chambers advised that he was a courier in what he believed to be the Communist movement, and that around 1935 he operated between Alexander Stevens (who was known to him as Peter) in New York City, and Harold Ware, leader of a group of men composed of Government employees in high salaried positions who were Communist Party members.

Chambers explained that there were approximately eight individual members in the organization headed by Ware, and that almost every one of these members was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington, D. C., which consisted of some six to eight members; that the members of each of these underground units were not aware of the identity or composition of any of the other units.

Kisseloff-26360 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chambers said that Henry Collins, at that time in the Forestry Department of the Department of Agriculture, was one of the persons who attended meetings of the Ware group. Others who attended these meetings were John Abt, Lee Pressman, Nathan Perlow, Charles Krivitsky with alias Charles Kramer, Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, - - - - Post, Nathan Witt, and an unknown man who was the husband of Alice Mendham. Chambers advised that the Ware group met in various places in Washington, D. C., but that the principal meeting place was the apartment of Henry Collins on St. Matthews Court over a garage. Collins, according to Chambers, was the treasurer of the group and apparently collected a percentage of the salary of each member which was then transmitted to Peter in New York City. He added that Collins had some regular way of sending money to New York which was unknown to Chambers, but on several occasions when this system had broken down, he, Chambers, was instructed by Collins to deliver a package which he was told contained money to Peter. He explained in this connection that he never at any time knew what was actually in any of the packages or envelopes which he transmitted and that he never tried to inquire as to their contents on the assumption that such inquiry would arouse the distrust of his correspondents.

Chambers related that after Harold Ware's death, a meeting was held in Collins' apartment at which the latter was present for the purpose of electing a new leader for the group. John Abt was elected as the new leader at this meeting.
(65-56402-1473)

IV(B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

At the time that Whittaker Chambers furnished the above information, Henry Collins was in the Army. He had entered active service November 30, 1943, as a Captain. He was separated from service on May 6, 1946, at which time he held the rank of Major. During a portion of the time he was enlisted in the Army, he served overseas in the European Theater of Operations.
(65-56402-1473)

Following his separation from service, Collins took a position with the Department of State. In November, 1946, he was released from his position with the Department of State actually for security purposes, but ostensibly because of reduction in force. An investigation was undertaken of Collins immediately upon his release from service. This investigation reflected that he was a close friend of Alger Hiss and his wife, and of Bela and Sonia Gold, both of whom are subjects in the Silvermaster Case.
(65-56402, Serial 1673)

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The investigation developed that Collins held Government positions almost continuously from 1933 until November, 1946, with the exception of the period during which he was an officer in the United States Army.

At the present time a separate case file has been opened on Collins whereas the results of the investigation of his activities previous to March, 1948, were set forth in the Silvermaster Case file. This investigation is in a pending status. The information furnished by Whittaker Chambers concerning Henry Collins was set forth in the Silvermaster Case. Summaries prepared in this case have been furnished to the White House, the Department of Justice, and other Governmental agencies. Under date of March 9, 1948, the Washington Field Office submitted a report setting forth a summary of all information revealed in the Field Office files relating to Collins and showing that the investigation is continuing. A copy of this report was forwarded to Colonel Forney, Intelligence Division, Department of the Army, on May 21, 1948. A copy was also furnished to the Division of Records on June 14, 1948.
(101-1335-18)

Kisseloff-26362

LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE
was., Laughlin Currie

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was conducted concerning the captioned individual prior to the receipt of information concerning him from Whittaker Chambers.

II CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

The name of Currie was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes of Mr. Berle of the State Department concerning his original interview with Chambers in September, 1939, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943, reflect the following: Laughlin Currie was a "Fellow Traveler" - helped various Communists - never went the whole way. (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau failed to reflect that any investigation was conducted on the basis of the reference to Currie in the Berle notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Currie's name was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by New York Agents on May 10, 1945.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Bureau files fail to reflect that any investigation was initiated concerning Currie on the basis of the reference to him in the Berle notes. There is also no indication in the files that the information contained in the Berle notes concerning Currie was distributed outside of the Bureau prior to the interview with Elizabeth Bentley in the Gregory Case in the fall of 1945. As a result of the information which she furnished, a letter was sent to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President on November 8, 1945 advising him that a highly confidential source had furnished information indicating a number of persons employed in the government had been furnishing data and information to persons outside of the federal government, who were in turn transmitting this information to agents of the

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Soviet government. A list of individuals who participated in this operation or were utilized by the principals in the ring was set out. This list included Laughlin Currie, former administrative advisor to the late President Roosevelt. (61-3499-192)

Subsequently on February 25, 1946 a memorandum dated February 21, 1946 and captioned, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in agencies of the United States Government" was furnished to General Vaughan, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. This memorandum in addition to information received from Elizabeth Bentley, contained information in the Bureau files concerning Currie, including the information submitted by Whittaker Chambers as contained in the Berle notes. (65-56402-573)

No investigation of Currie has been conducted except that conducted in connection with the Gregory Case with which you are familiar.

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Charles Dirba first came to the attention of the Bureau in August, 1919, at which time he was Secretary of the State Socialist Party of the State of Minnesota. From that time until the present, Dirba has received active investigation by Agents of this Bureau. Dirba signed the charter of the Communist Party of America on December 30, 1919, at Chicago, Illinois, as Executive Secretary. Dirba became a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA in 1927. He went on missions to the Soviet Union in 1928, 1930, 1934, 1935, and 1938. Maurice Malkin indicated to the Dies Committee in 1939 that Dirba was an OGPU representative in the United States and a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA. Jan Valtin, author of "Out Of The Night," in 1941 informed that Dirba was considered an Agent of the GPU in the United States at the time he, Valtin, left the Communist Party in 1937. Ben Gitlow testified before the Dies Committee that it was his understanding that Dirba was an OGPU Agent. At the present time Dirba is active in the ordinary affairs of the Communist Party, having transferred his membership from New York City to Los Angeles in 1947, but there is no indication that he is a functionary in the Party. (61-1651-1, 91)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated that Charles Dirba, head of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party for years, was understood by Chambers to be connected with the OGPU. Chambers also indicated that it was his understanding that the OGPU operated through Dirba rather than through Browder. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Extensive investigation conducted with regard to Charles Dirba failed to definitely establish his connection with the OGPU. Various informants from time to time have indicated his connection with the OGPU. (61-1651-91)

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

No reference to Dirba was found in the copy of the Berle notes furnished the Bureau in June, 1943.

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IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, at which time no mention was made of Charles Dirba.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation indicated. The active investigation with regard to Charles Dirba has continued up to the present time, although his case file is carried in a closed status as of January 27, 1948. All pertinent information obtained by the Los Angeles Field Office is currently being furnished to the Bureau. Information relative to Charles Dirba has been furnished from time to time in the form of investigative reports to the Division of Records. (61-1651)

Kisseloff-26366

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LAURENCE DUGGAN, also known as:
Laurence Duggin, Laurence H. Duggan

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was conducted with regard to Duggan. However, the Bureau files reveal the following information concerning him. His name appeared on the mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee in 1941. His name and address were found on the person of Joris Ivens, an active Communist Party member from Berlin and Moscow. Ivens was a suspected member of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service (NKVD). (100-251233-25)

On May 6, 1942, Duggan wrote a letter to Richard Sommers, the subject of an extensive Espionage - G investigation by the Bureau, on the letterhead of Advisor of Public Relations, Department of State, in which he indicated that he had known Sommers for a number of years. On June 29, 1942, Sommers wrote a letter to Duggan which indicated that they were close friends, and thanked Duggan for making it possible for his wife, Olga Sommers, to come to the United States. Duggan was later interviewed by representatives of the Military Intelligence Division of the Department of the Army, relative to this matter, at which time he advised these representatives that he had never heard of Richard Sommers. (100-251233-25)

The name Laurence H. Duggan appeared on the letterhead of the "Open Road, Inc." as a member of the Board of Directors of that organization. Frederick V. Field, reported to be a Communist Party member and sponsor of many Communist front organizations, was listed as President of this organization. (100-31230-2)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers advised Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, that Laurence Duggin, who was then Chief of the Latin-American Section of the Department of State, was not a Party member and was not connected with the Communist underground group, but was presumably with the OGPU, because of his contacts with Hedda Gomperts, whom he knew to be a Communist Party member. (100-25824-22)

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation conducted with regard to Duggan. However, an active investigation was conducted in order to ascertain the activities of Hedda Gomperts (Hedi Massing).

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Copies of the Berle notes which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943, indicate that Berle was advised by Chambers that there was considerable doubt in his mind as to whether or not Duggan was a member of the Communist Party. Chambers indicated that Duggan might be a member of the Communist Shop Group of the Department of State. (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was conducted with regard to Duggan. However, the active investigation of Hedi Gomperts was continued during this period. It was ascertained that Duggan resigned from the State Department in the latter part of July, 1944. (65-9940-94)

A summary memorandum of available information concerning Duggan's activities was furnished to the Department of State on September 29, 1944. (100-251233-25)

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers advised Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, that Duggan associated with Hedda Gomperts, whom he knew to be a Communist and that he suspected Duggan of at least being a fellow traveler. Chambers had no information indicating Communist Party membership on the part of Duggan. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was conducted. However, at the conclusion of the Hedi Massing investigation, she was interviewed, at which time she stated that to the best of her knowledge, Duggan was not a member of the Communist Party nor an agent of the OGPU. She stated that she had attempted to recruit Duggan into the Soviet Intelligence Service but had been unsuccessful. The following is a brief summary of other available information contained in the files of the Bureau concerning Duggan:

It was reported that Duggan was friendly with Enrique de Lozada, a South American Communist. (100-251233-25)

Duggan participated in a conference on "U.S. Policy Toward Argentina," sponsored by the Council for the Pan-American Democracy on March 25, 1944. (100-13361-23)

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Duggan is reported to be on friendly terms with Frederick V. Field, a reported Communist, and to have had considerable correspondence with him. (64-200-224-8)

During another investigation it was ascertained that Duggan was friendly with Joseph Starobin, Foreign Editor of the Daily Worker. (65-52109-514, Page 41)

The name Laurence Duggan appeared on the letterhead of the Americans United for World Organization, Inc. as a member of the Board of Trustees in July of 1945. (100-90431-19)

Sir Bernard Pares completed a speaking tour of the Middle West in October of 1947, during which time he maintained that the objectives of the Soviet Union are peaceful, and he indicated further that there was little likelihood of war. Among other things, Sir Bernard also stated that the Russians "have a right to the Dardanelles" and, also: "They should have a chance at the Mediterranean." His speaking tour was sponsored by the Institute of International Education, New York City, and was arranged by Laurence Duggan, Director of the Institute.

(100-339928-42)

GERHART EISLER
was., Edwards, Hans Berger
Samuel Liptzen

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An investigation of Gerhart Eisler was instituted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation upon Eisler's arrival in the United States on July 13, 1941. This investigation, which is still continuing, resulted in the conviction of Gerhart Eisler on August 15, 1947 in the District Court, District of Columbia for fraud in obtaining an exit visa (Title 22, Section 223). Evidence was produced at the trial based upon the investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation proving Eisler had operated as a Comintern Agent in the United States under the names of Edwards and Hans Berger. It was also proved that he had obtained a false United States passport in 1934 under the name of Samuel Liptzen. Eisler was sentenced to one year on a contempt of Congress charge on March 24, 1948 and sentenced to a term of one to three years on exit visa fraud on June 27, 1947. Eisler at the present time is on bond pending appeals in both cases. (100-32520-625)

II CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers did not mention Eisler during this interview.

III CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Eisler is not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers furnished information on May 10, 1945 to the effect that he knew that the name Edwards was an alias of Gerhart Eisler. He pointed out that J. Peters, his Soviet superior, was a very close friend of Eisler and at one time shared a summer cottage with him at an unknown location. Chambers stated that the many conversations he had with J. Peters, he heard Eisler spoken of only as Edwards and he had learned Eisler's true identity from Willi Schlamm, Editor of Fortune magazine and a former Communist in Austria. According to Chambers, J. Peters, in discussing Edwards, always considered him very highly and stated that Edwards had fallen into disrepute at one time over the question of internal policies in Germany, as punishment for which he was sent to China as a Comintern representative in the early 1930's. Chambers also learned from J. Peters that Edwards later came to the

United States as a Comintern representative. Chambers stated that Eisler counsels the leaders of the Communist Party, U. S. A. in order to maintain the Party line for Moscow. Chambers stated that he also understood that Eisler wrote for the Daily Worker under the alias of Hans Berger.

Chambers recalled that sometime in 1936 Agnes Smedley, who had been an important pro-Soviet propagandist in China, returned to the United States and he told Peters he would like to meet her. Later Peters arranged the meeting and upon seeing Chambers she stated, "I thought I was going to meet Edwards." Chambers also recalled that William Weiner, an important Party functionary, was a close contact of Edwards.

(100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On the basis of the information from Chambers no specific additional investigation was conducted as there was already an extremely active investigation of Eisler; however, Chambers' information did substantiate information from other sources and proved to be accurate in so far as it could be verified.

Kisseloff-26371

SCOTT FERRIS

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Information available in the files of the Bureau indicate that Sam Carp, Russian-born naturalized American citizen and brother-in-law of Molotov, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 18, 1939, at which time he advised the Committee that he had engaged the services of Scott Ferris, a former Congressman and then Democratic National Committeeman from Oklahoma, to represent him in their negotiations to purchase two U. S. battleships for the USSR. He indicated to the Committee that he had paid Scott Ferris $32,000 for his services. (100-5193-A and 40)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

At the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, no mention was made of Scott Ferris.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None indicated.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Chambers indicated to Mr. A. A. Berle, the then Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, at the time Mr. Berle interviewed Chambers, that one "Karp", brother-in-law of Molotov, was said to be working with Scott Ferris to obtain plans for two super battleships in 1937. (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In view of the above known information concerning former Congressman Ferris, no investigation was deemed necessary.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

At the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 10, 1945, no mention was made of Scott Ferris.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

"The Current Biography" for July, 1945, indicated that Scott Ferris was born November 3, 1877 and died June 9, 1945. It was also indicated that he was a former United States Congressman from Oklahoma and served as Democratic National Committeeman from Oklahoma for sixteen years. (94-3-4-1115-47)

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FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, WA. FREDERICK SPENCER

I - INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

Field has been the subject of an intensive investigation by the Bureau since February, 1941. Considerable information has been developed relative to his association with various Communist front and Communist organizations. Former confidential informant [redacted] former member of the Communist Party, discontinued) furnished information indicating that Field was a member of the Communist Party and extremely active in numerous Communist front groups. Investigation has revealed that he is Managing Editor of New Masses, a writer for the Daily Worker and Political Affairs, a Director on the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson School of Social Science, and is affiliated with numerous organizations including the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy, of which he is a Director. Field is known to make regular contributions to many Communist front organizations, the more prominent being American Youth for Democracy, Spanish Refugee Appeal, Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Soviet Russia Today, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, and American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Field attended Communist Party National Convention and Communist Political Association Rally, both in New York City in 1944. Investigation in this case indicates that Field is presently active in his Communist front associations and activities. (100-2278-73, 35, 42, 46) b7D

II (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated Frederick Vanderbilt Field, a former official of the Institute for Pacific Relations, was believed by him to be the center of a Communist underground apparatus. Chambers indicated that Field, his wife Edith, his mother Lila, and one Joseph Barnes were the chief members of this apparatus. Chambers advised that one Peter, last name unknown to him, had related the above information to him. Chambers indicated that either Field's wife or his mother had furnished a home on Central Park West, New York City, for the use of this underground movement. Chambers also indicated that it was his belief that Peter had recruited Field into the Communist Party. (100-25824-22)

II (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

As a result of Chambers' information, the investigation in this case was intensified in the early part of 1943. Information relative to Field's connection with the Communist Party was obtained as a result of the intensive investigation. There was no information obtained indicating that Field's wife or mother were connected with the Communist Party. There was no information

developed indicating that Field had organized a Communist underground apparatus. There was no separate investigation conducted with regard to Field's wife or mother. The investigation did reveal, however, that Field's mother, Mrs. Lila Vanderbilt Field, died in Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1935. (100-2278-35)

III (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

At the time Mr. A. A. Berle, the then Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, interviewed Chambers, no reference was made to Frederick Vanderbilt Field. (100-35824)

III (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation indicated.

IV (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Whittaker Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, at which time he furnished virtually the same information as set forth above. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

The active investigation of Frederick Vanderbilt Field continued but no information developed indicating his membership in a Communist underground group. Field is presently carried as a key figure by the New York Field Office and all information of a pertinent nature is promptly furnished to the Bureau. Copies of all reports of a pertinent nature have been forwarded to the Division of Records. Information relative to Field has also been disseminated to the Office of Naval Intelligence, Intelligence Department of the Army, and to the Department of State. (100-2278-18, 23, 28, 32, 35, 37, 39, 40)

Kisseloff-26374 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MRS. FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD,
AKA MRS. EDITH CHAMBERLIN FIELD

I - INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

The Bureau has not conducted a separate investigation with regard to Mrs. Field. Through the intensive investigation conducted on her husband, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, very little information has been developed indicating Communist activity on the part of Mrs. Field. On January 5, 1944, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Max Yergan and Edith Chamberlin Field took title to the premises located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This building has, since its acquisition by Field, Yergan and Field, been occupied by various organizations including the Council on African Affairs, Council for Pan-American Democracy, American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, Institute for International Democracy, Hungarian American Committee for Democracy, Indonesian Committee, and the Voice of Fighting Spain. There has been no information developed indicating that Mrs. Field took part in the activities of these organizations. It is known, however, that Mrs. Field's home, 16 West 12th Street, New York City, has been used as a meeting place for prominent Communists for special meetings. It is also known that her husband leased an apartment located at 1116 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., on September 9, 1940, for the use of the American Peace Mobilization. (100-2278-35, 73)

II (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, at which time he indicated that Frederick Vanderbilt Field, his wife and his mother, were the chief members of a Communist underground apparatus. Chambers also indicated that either Field's wife or his mother furnished a home on Central Park West, New York City, for use as a headquarters for this underground apparatus. (100-25824-22)

II (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation was conducted with respect to Chambers' allegations regarding the activities of Mrs. Edith Chamberlin Field. As pointed out above, however, considerable information was developed concerning Mrs. Field during the investigation of her husband. To date no information has been received indicating that Mrs. Field was a member of a Communist underground movement. During the investigation of Field, it was determined that his home had been made available for prominent Communists in New York City. (100-2278-35)

Kisseloff-26375

CONFIDENTIAL

III (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At the time Mr. A. A. Berle, the then Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, interviewed Chambers, no reference was made to Mrs. Edith Chamberlin Field. (100-25824-27)

III (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation indicated.

IV (A) - CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Whittaker Chambers was again interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Office on May 10, 1945, at which time he did not furnish any information relative to Mrs. Edith Chamberlin Field. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) - INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

No investigation indicated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-26376

MRS. LILA VANDERBILT FIELD

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

During the investigation of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, it was ascertained that, his mother, Mrs. Lila Vanderbilt Field, died in Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1935. (100-2278-35)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers on May 13, 1942 advised FBI Agents in New York City that Frederick Vanderbilt Field of the Institute for Pacific Relations was the center of another (Communist) underground apparatus. He said that Field, his wife, his mother and Joseph Barnes were the chief members of this aparatus and that he had been told that a house on Central Park West in New York City owned by one of the female Fields was supposed to have been the center for this particular underground movement.
(100-25824-22)

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In view of Mrs. Field's death prior to her mention by Chambers, it is apparent that no investigation was indicated.

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NOEL HAVILAND FIELD

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Field's activities were first called to the Bureau's attention in 1926 by the Industrial Defense Association, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, which furnished information reflecting that he was a member of the "Disloyal Fellowship of Youth for Peace." It was also indicated that his mother and wife were members of the Red Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. These data were furnished the State Department on November 23, 1926. (105-2175-X, X1)

In 1928 Field was employed by the Department of State and continued this employment until approximately 1940 or 1941. (105-2175-15)

J. B. Matthews testified before the Dies Committee on November 7, 1938, at which time he related that, according to his personal knowledge, Noel Field, who was at that time employed by the Department of State, was a member of the Communist Party. (105-2175-15)

Addition information was furnished to the Department of State by letter dated October 29, 1940. By letter dated March 27, 1941, the Department of State was further advised that Field was reliably reported as a member of the Communist Party.

Information received July 28, 1941, indicated that the name Noel H. Field, 419 Fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the mailing list of Friends of the Soviet Union. (100-7045-95 x2)

In 1941 or 1942, while in Europe, Field became a representative of the Unitarian Service Committee. (100-2175-4)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

At the time Chambers was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, no mention was made of Noel Haviland Field.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation indicated.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

At the time Mr. A. A. Berle, the then Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, interviewed Chambers, he was advised by Chambers that an

individual named Field (FNU) was believed to be a member of the Communist Party. It was indicated that Field was employed in the Western European Section of the Department of State at that time. No further identification was made of this individual at that time. However, he has since been identified by Dr. Paul Wilhelm Massing and his wife, Hedi, as Noel Haviland Field.

(100-25824-27
105-2175-X,X1,X2,15)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation conducted.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Field's name was not mentioned during the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was conducted with regard to this individual at that time, as he was out of the United States. In November, 1947 an active investigation was undertaken on the basis of other data to the effect he was an espionage agent.

On March 3, 1948, a 15-page summary memorandum containing information available in the Bureau's files concerning Field was furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency. This memorandum reflects that Field, who has for some years been employed in Europe by the Unitarian Service Committee in the direction of their reflief program, was employed by the Department of State from 1928 until about 1940 or 1941. Field's pro-Communist activities were reflected in this memorandum. Considerable information was also furnished concerning him as obtained from Hedi Massing, who indicated that after leaving the Department of State, Field had worked with the League of Nations and that he had been used as a Soviet agent. (105-2175-X,X1,X2, 15)

CHARLES SIDNEY FLATO

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

A Special Inquiry investigation was initiated on December 31, 1941, concerning Flato at the request of the Office for Emergency Management. Copies of reports reflecting the results of the investigation were furnished to the OEM during the first four months of 1942, the last report being furnished on April 14, 1942. The investigation reflected that one informant stated that Flato joined the Communist Party in Boston in 1934, but had since changed his views and was regarded as a Socialist. However, he was not known to have renounced his affiliation with the Communist Party. The investigation also reflected employment in a Communist Party book store in Boston in 1934. On April 24, 1943, a three-page summary of the results of the Special Inquiry investigation was furnished to Captain W. D. Puleston, Secretary, Office of the Board of Economic Warfare, pursuant to the request of that organization on April 6, 1943.

A Hatch Act investigation was initiated on October 25, 1944, when it was ascertained that Flato was employed by the Office of Economic Warfare. This investigation was closed on February 14, 1945. This investigation disclosed the same information as had previously been obtained in the Special Inquiry. The file does not reflect that any distribution of the results of this investigation was made until April 12, 1948, at which time a copy of the report was submitted to the Division of Records. It is noted that a summary of the information in the Bureau files had previously been furnished to the Board of Economic Warfare on April 24, 1943.

During the investigation of the Gregory Case, it was reflected that Flato was in contact with numerous subjects of the Gregory Case. An Internal Security case was initiated concerning him in December, 1947. This investigation reflects that Flato is no longer connected with the Government. (77-14177)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers did not refer to Flato or to an individual of the same description as Flato during the interview of May 13, 1942, by Agents of the New York Office.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Flato was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

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IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers by New York Agents on May 10, 1945, Chambers, while discussing an individual by the name of Post, whom he identified as Editor of the Foreign Service Journal in 1939, indicated that he had gone to Post's home in Alexandria, Virginia, at which time he was accompanied by a little hunchback who was then employed on a WPA Writer's Project in Washington, which was headed by Henry Alsberg. Chambers' purpose in going to Post's home was to address a small unit meeting of the Communist underground, of which Post was the leader. (100-25824-36)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Files of the Bureau fail to reflect that any specific investigation has been conducted concerning Chambers' allegation. It is noted, however, that his description of the person who accompanied him to this meeting fits the description of Charles Sidney Flato very closely, and it is believed the individuals are identical. As noted above, Flato was the subject of an investigation prior to Chambers' allegations.

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ISAAC FOLKOFF, with aliases
Sam Falcoff, Sam Falconvitch,
Isaac Falclonoff, "Volkov," "Walkoff,"
"Dad," "Old Man"

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I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Active investigation of Isaac Folkoff, with aliases, was initiated at San Francisco, California, following receipt of a complaint on November 13, 1940, indicating that Folkoff was one of the leading Communists in San Francisco and was believed to be closely connected with financial affairs of the Communist Party. (100-19248-1)

This investigation indicated that Folkoff, of Russian origin, a naturalized United States citizen, was the proprietor of an embroidery and pleating company in San Francisco; was active in Communist Party affairs; and was constantly supplying amounts of money to Party members and officials. Inquiry showed him to be in close association with William Schneiderman, California State Secretary of the Communist Party. (100-19248-1)

On October 16, 1941, a dossier was forwarded to the Special Defense Unit of the Department of Justice outlining available information concerning Folkoff. (100-19248-6)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers, when interviewed on the above date by Bureau Agents, advised that an individual by the name of "Volkov" (phonetic) was said to have been in charge of the Underground on the West Coast with Headquarters in San Francisco, and that this individual's daughter was supposed to have been a courier between Moscow and the United States. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

By letter dated July 6, 1942, the Bureau advised the San Francisco Office of the information furnished by Chambers and indicated that the individual referred to by Chambers would appear to be identical with Isaac Folkoff, the subject of the then pending investigation by the San Francisco Office. The San Francisco Office was instructed to conduct a vigorous and continuous investigation concerning this matter in view of the allegations received from Chambers. (100-19248-17)

By report dated January 4, 1943, San Francisco submitted information concerning Folkoff indicating that he was running a successful

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business in San Francisco and that he was then a member of the Executive Committee of a local section of the Communist Party. Available sources reported that Folkoff was a financial agent for the Party and was believed to have received regularly funds dispatched from the Soviet Union by special couriers. Sources reported that Folkoff continued to be closely affiliated with financial affairs of the Party in both collecting and supplying money in the conduct of Communist affairs. Folkoff was reported by another source to have made a trip to the Soviet Union in 1935. (This report was furnished to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice and is noted to have contained the substance of Chambers' allegations.) (100-19248-49)

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The following reference was contained in the Berle notes obtained on the above-indicated date:

> West Coast - Head: "The Old Man" - Volkov is his real name - daughter a Comintern courier. He knows the West Coast underground - Residence: San Francisco or Oakland - (100-25824-27)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear from the Bureau files that the information contained in the Berle notes was forwarded to the Field at this time. It is to be noted, however, that this information is practically identical with that previously furnished to the San Francisco Office.

The investigation of Isaac Folkoff was continuing in the Field and reflected that Folkoff in 1943 occupied the position of Communist Party auditor for the 13th District at San Francisco. Information was developed concerning the possible identity of a Russian agent who reportedly brought money to Folkoff from the Soviet Union in 1932. (100-19248-80) A check of State Department records in Washington, D. C., verified the fact that Folkoff had made a trip in 1935 to Europe, allegedly to Latvia. These records also indicated that Folkoff was born January 10, 1881, in Latvia (then Russia); arrived in the United States in January, 1904; and was naturalized at Brooklyn, New York, on April 9, 1912. (100-19248-82) At San Francisco it was determined that Folkoff, in addition to his previously described activities, had become an instructor in social theory at the Communist Party sponsored Tom Mooney Labor School. His close association with top functionaries continued. (100-19248-88)

Information developed at San Francisco in February, 1944, indicated that in addition to prominent Communist contacts, Folkoff was maintaining connections with Soviet representatives at the San Francisco Soviet Consulate, including Gregori Kheifets. (100-19248-102) The reported contact with Kheifets continued during June of 1944. (100-19248-111)

During the latter part of 1944 and early 1945, information was received that Folkoff was a charter member of the Communist Party in the United States and had been active in Communist affairs since 1919. There was no indication of further contacts with Soviet Consular officials following the departure of Kheifets in July, 1944. However, Folkoff continued regular contacts with an individual associated with the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission and was known to have had confidential conversations with Stirling Hayden of the U. S. Marine Corps then assigned to OSS. The informant reported that Folkoff had been the individual instrumental in interesting Hayden in Communism. (100-19248-130)

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

When interviewed by Bureau Agents on the above date Chambers stated that he had also met a man by the name of Volkov (phonetic) who was referred to by Peter (Alexander Stevens) as the "Old Man." He added that Peter had mentioned him many times as the leader of the Underground on the West Coast and pointed out that he had been located somewhere near San Francisco. Chambers added that Walkoff (as indicated in the text of New York letter of June 26, 1945, reflecting the results of the interview) gave the impression of being a very efficient businessman and he believed that he had conducted some kind of a successful business in the neighborhood of San Francisco. A story which he had been told by someone whose identity he could not recall was to the effect that Walkoff had sold all of his possessions and interests in the United States at one time and had gone to Russia for the purpose of living there but that he had been so disgusted with Russian living conditions that he had returned to the United States as soon as he could. Chambers described Walkoff as follows:

Age	Upper 50's in the 1930's
Height	5' 6"
Build	Slim
Characteristics	Good natured, joking, very smooth in conversation. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Following the 1945 interview as reflected above the Bureau by letter dated July 10, 1945, instructed the New York Office to recontact

Chambers regarding "Volkov" or "Walkoff" (phonetic), indicating that this individual was believed to be identical with Isaac Folkoff, the subject of a pending San Francisco investigation. New York was advised to exhibit a photograph of Folkoff to Chambers for positive identification purposes. (100-25824-36)

The New York Office by letter dated August 21, 1945, furnished a copy of the results of the Chambers interview of May 10, 1945, to the San Francisco Office for their information in connection with the Folkoff investigation and requested photographs of Folkoff from San Francisco for purposes of exhibition to Chambers, preferably photographs available of Folkoff taken during the early or middle 1930's. It does not appear from the Bureau files that such photographs were ever identified by Chambers. (100-25824-37)

Investigation of Folkoff was continuing and it was determined on June 12, 1945, that Folkoff met with Stepan Apresian, Soviet Vice Consul in San Francisco, which meeting took place on the street under suspicious circumstances. (100-19248) Through highly confidential sources the Communist registration of Folkoff was determined and in 1945 he was known to hold the positions of Secretary and Educational Director of the local Communist Political Association District. In addition he was known to be a member of the State Finance Committee of the Communist Political Association in California. Sources reported that Folkoff continued occasional contacts with the Soviet Consulate. However, this information was not further confirmed. (100-19248-149)

As late as February, 1948, Folkoff continued to be very active in Communist Party affairs in the San Francisco area, particularly in the financial affairs of the Party. (100-19248-201)

Inasmuch as later reports of the investigation concerning Folkoff included references to then pending highly confidential Soviet espionage investigations, including the Comrap Case, these reports were apparently not distributed to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice. Accordingly, on May 27, 1948, a letter was directed to the San Francisco Office instructing that Office to prepare a summary type report carefully protecting all sources of information and confidential informants in order that the full results of the Folkoff investigation might be distributed to the Division of Records. (100-19248-204)

Information concerning Folkoff as a person in contact with Gregori Markovich Kheifets, former Vice Consul of the USSR at San Francisco, as well as other connections of Folkoff, were contained in the summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the U.S.", dated December 12, 1945. This summary was distributed to the White House, Attorney General, State Department, War Department, and the Treasury Department.

Information concerning Folkoff's position as financial advisor of the Communist Party in California was included in a summary entitled "Comintern Apparatus", dated March 5, 1946, copies of which were distributed to the White House, Attorney General, State Department, and Navy Department.

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WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Foster, who has for many years been one of the leading figures of the Communist movement in this country, was the subject of a periodic investigation from 1921 to 1942. An active investigation was instituted in April, 1942, and has continued to the present time. Copies of reports since that date have been furnished to the Division of Records as received. (61-330)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Foster was not mentioned in the interview held on May 13, 1942, with Chambers by New York Agents.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Foster's name was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During Chambers' interview by New York Agents on May 10, 1945, while discussing his reasons for breaking with the Communist Party, Chambers pointed out that Browder, Bittelman, and Foster, to control the Party, instituted one of the worst minor reigns of terror he had ever known and that as a result of this he had resigned his editorship of the "Daily Worker" and had quit the Party. (100-25824-36)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

In view of the nature of Chambers' reference to Foster, no specific investigation concerning Chambers' reference was made.

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BENJAMIN FRIEDMAN
(MOSES M. BRAGIN, WITH ALIASES)

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Active investigation was initiated of an individual known as Benjamin Fields in June, 1941, on the basis of information contained in the Bureau files reflecting that Fields, who had numerous aliases, including: Isadore Friedman, Issac Friedman, Issadore Friedman Osachuk, Isadore Fredman, and Benny Isadore, was an active member of the Communist Party and was considered the chief Communist leader on the Atlantic Coast. The information indicated that he resided in Baltimore and was listed in the Daily Worker of September 15, 1937 as a District Organizer of the Communist Party. The files also reflected that he had been arrested on several occasions and had contributed to Communist publications, including the anthology entitled "Proletarian Literature in the United States," published by the International Publishers Company in 1935.

The investigation was continued until October, 1946, at which time it was closed. It reflected that the true name of Fields was Moses M. Bragin, who was born in Russia in 1901. He received citizenship by virtue of his father's naturalization in 1917. He is alleged to have joined the Communist Party in 1923 and visited Russia in 1934, at which time he visited collective farms and attended a Writers' Congress held in Moscow. He was designated District Organizer for the Communist Party in the Baltimore and Washington District from 1937 to 1940. He has contributed to Communist publications, and his first novel "The Outside Leaf," had been completed as of October, 1943. Available sources indicate that the Communist Party considers him a good writer and he has had several of his short stories published in the Daily Worker. In 1946 he published a book entitled, "Piper Tompkins." He has resided in the New York and Connecticut areas since 1941. (100-24601)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

This individual was not referred to by Chambers during an interview with him conducted by New York Agents on May 13, 1942.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes of Mr. Berle, copies of which were made available to the Bureau, in June, 1943, included a reference to the above-captioned individual as follows:

"Reno Connected with Baltimore Party Organizer - Benjamin (Bundey) Friedman, alias Field - then California - then Russia - now organizer for Baltimore and Washington of Above-Ground Party - Underground connection. (100-25824-27)

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III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau do not reflect that any specific investigation was conducted as a result of Chambers' allegations.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers by New York Agents on May 10, 1945, Chambers explained that Benjamin Friedman, who was nicknamed "Bundly," was a little fellow who had been hit on the head in a strike and had been sent to Russia for a rest cure. After his return to the United States he had been made cashier of the Communist Party cafeteria which had been run by the Party on Union Square in New York City. He related that one Peter had told him that Friedman had become District Organizer for Maryland and that in Baltimore he had taken the name of Field. He also recalled tht Field had originally come from California. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files do not reflect that any specific investigation was conducted as a result of Chambers' allegations in May, 1945. The Friedman referred to by Chambers is undoubtedly identical with Moses Bragin, and it should be noted that, as indicated above, an active investigation was instituted prior to the first interview with Chambers and the information furnished by him was already substantially available to the Bureau. A report dated January 7, 1944, setting out a summary of information available to the Bureau concerning Bragin was furnished to the Division of Records on January 29, 1944. Subsequent reports were furnished to the Division of Records as received from the field.

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SENDER GARLIN

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Investigation of Garlin was initiated in July, 1941, on the basis of information in the Bureau files reflecting that Garlin was an Elector of the Communist Party in the 1940 Presidential election, and that he was connected with the "Daily Worker." This investigation continued until May 12, 1947, at which time it was closed. The investigation reflected that Garlin was employed by the "Daily Worker" in 1932 and in 1946 was Feature Editor of that publication. He was the "Daily Worker" representative to Moscow in 1936, and was the Public Relations Director of the New York State Communist Political Association in 1944. He was Co-Chairman of the Education Committee of a New York City Club of the Communist Party in 1945 and has been a frequent speaker at various Communist Party functions. Copies of the reports submitted in this case were furnished to the Division of Records as received from the Field. (100-49101)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Garlin was not mentioned by Chambers during the May 13, 1942, interview.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Garlin was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945, by New York Agents, he advised that in the early part of 1924 he asked several acquaintances where he could get in touch with American Communists. He finally contacted a Jewish friend, Sender Garlin, who was then connected with Russian Relief. Garlin introduced him to a man by the name of Charles Krieger (phonetic), who took him to a small Communist Party meeting in the Hudson River District, where he registered as a member of the Communist Party. (100-25824-36)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As indicated above, Garlin has been the subject of an investigation since 1941, and no specific inquiries have been made as a result of Chambers' allegations in view of the nature of such allegations.

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HARRISON GEORGE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An active investigation concerning George was instituted on December 26, 1941, as a result of information contained in the Bureau files reflecting that George was an active member of the Communist Party. This investigation is still carried in a pending status. The investigation has reflected that he was a charter member of the Communist Party - USA, and is a brother-in-law of Earl Browder. He has been a member of the Central Committee, State Board, and State Committee of the Party in California. He was formerly Editor-in-Chief of the "Daily People's World" newspaper, but was relieved of this position in 1946 after criticism by Party leadership in California. He was tried by the Party on charges of factionalism, but William Z. Foster intervened and encouraged him to publicly announce his support of Party leadership. He complied and was not expelled from the Party. However, he was expelled from the Party on September 20, 1947, and has subsequently been in contact with other expelled members. (100-18155)

Copies of the reports of investigation of George were furnished to the Division of Records as received from the Field.

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

When interviewed on May 13, 1942, by New York Agents, Chambers stated that Harrison George, Browder's brother-in-law, might be of interest. George married Margaret Browder, who was later one of Krivitsky's assistants in Paris. George was active in the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat and Chambers was told that George was in charge of all kinds of underground work in the Far East and Japan, and that he had headquarters in San Francisco and Los Angeles. (100-25824-22) It is noted that this information was already available to the Bureau.

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As noted above, George was already the subject of an investigation at the time of Chambers' allegations. The investigation has failed to reflect that George is engaged in underground or espionage activities.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

George was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

George was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by New York Agents on May 10, 1945.

DR. MORRIS GREENBERG (Referred to by Chambers as Dr. Greenberg)

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The captioned individual first came to the attention of the Bureau in connection with the case of Nicholas Dozenberg, who was arrested in Oregon in December, 1939 in connection with a passport fraud case. You will recall that Dozenberg later testified for the Government in the passport fraud case against Earl Browder. In subsequent interviews with Bureau Agents he admitted acting as an agent for Soviet military intelligence in the United States. He furnished considerable information concerning Dr. Philip Rosenbliett, a dentist in New York City, whose office was used by Soviet agents for making contacts with their couriers. Rosenbliett departed from the United States in the early 1930's, presumably for Russia. Investigation in 1940 reflected that he had resided at 143 West 87th Street before his departure from this country and that this address as of 1940 was occupied by Dr. M. Greenberg as a residence and office. Greenberg was identified as Dr. Morris Greenberg; (wife: Clara,) who graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in 1917 and was a licensed pediatrician. He interned at Bellevue Hospital and received his diploma in June, 1919. (61-6670-24,26,29)

Further inquiry concerning Rosenbliett reflected that Alla Rosenbliett acquired title to property at 89 West 119th Street, New York City in 1925 from her husband, Philip, and Morris and Clara Greenberg. The only encumbrance existing on the property was a power of attorney dated April 24, 1935 (subsequent to departure of Rosenbliett and his wife from the United States), appointing Morris Greenberg, 143 West 87th Street, as attorney to manage the property at 89 West 119th Street. Selective Service records in New York reflect that Greenberg was born June 6, 1890 in Romania. In 1942 he was employed by the New York City Department of Health as Epidemiologist, in charge of the Division of Epidemiology in the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. His duties consisted of supervising the investigation of all outbreaks of epidemics in New York City. Further inquiry reflected that he was naturalized February 1, 1912 in New York City and had been first employed by the City of New York in 1920. (65-35048-37)

Another associate of Dozenberg in the Soviet Military Intelligence Service was Joseph Tourin, who was interviewed on April 13, 1948 by Agents of the Los Angeles Office. Tourin admitted contacts with Dozenberg, Rosenbliett and others, and acquaintanceship with Lydia Stahl, who was also involved in Soviet intelligence activities. He denied having acted as an agent for the Soviet intelligence services or knowing that the other persons were acting as

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Soviet agents. He did state that Rosenbliett is his brother-in-law, having married his wife's sister, Alla Greenberg. He stated that the Rosenblietts had a daughter who died of cancer about 1930 at the age of twelve and shortly thereafter they went to Russia, where they presumably still reside. (100-336737-13)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Greenberg was not mentioned during the interview with Chambers on May 13, 1942.

III (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes of Mr. Berle, copies of which were made available to the Bureau, contained the following reference to Greenberg:

"London
(I) Dr. Philip Rosenbliett - Formerly of (41st St. and B'way, N.E.)
Dr. Greenberg, MD (West 70th, New York
Brother-in-law
American leader of British Underground C.
Head in America Mack Moren (alias Philipovich
- allegedly Yugoslav)
real name - ?"

(100-25824-27)

III (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The Bureau files fail to reflect that any investigation was initiated as a result of Chambers' allegations as contained in Mr. Berle's notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers by New York Agents on May 10, 1945, while discussing Dr. Philip Rosenbliett, he recalled that Rosenbliett had occasionally talked about his brother-in-law, Dr. Greenberg, M.D., who resided on West 70th Street in New York City. He never met Greenberg, but assumed that perhaps Greenberg was engaged in Communist underground activities. (100-25824-36)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation has been conducted as a result of Chambers' allegations on May 10, 1945. The above information would indicate that Dr. Morris Greenberg is undoubtedly identical with the Greenberg referred to by Chambers. It is noted

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that the Bureau conducted inquiries concerning Greenberg prior to the receipt of information from Chambers. These inquiries were for the purpose of identifying him and ascertaining his connection with Dr. Philip Rosenbliett. The inquiries failed to reflect that he was acting as a Soviet agent.

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CARL HERMAN HAESSLER, WAS.
(Brother of Gertrude Haessler)

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The captioned individual first came to the attention of the Bureau in May, 1923 when it was ascertained that he was the principal speaker at a meeting held by the Workers Party, 3201 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois on May 17, 1923. During the speech, the title of which was "The Negro and the Press", he advised the audience to boycott the Negro Press unless it took a more decided stand against capital. He suggested that everyone become affiliated with the Workers Party and stated that the AF of L was too strong for the Workers Party to fight in the open and that the Party members should join the AF of L and destroy the organization from the inside by creating general unrest and causing AF of L members to disagree among themselves.
(61-4016-1)

An active investigation was initiated concerning Haessler in September, 1939 as a result of information in the Bureau files indicating that he was an active Communist. This investigation was closed on May 6,1942,reopened 3/3/43 and continued until January 31, 1947, at which time it was again closed. The investigation reflected that Haessler was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on August 5, 1888. Newspaper articles during 1917 and 1918 indicated that he was a Socialist connected with a Socialist paper in Wisconsin. He was a Rhodes scholar and a Phi Beta Kappa. In 1918 he was sentenced to serve twelve years at hard labor for refusing to serve in the Army. He actually served two years of this sentence. He was an assistant professor at the University of Illinois from 1914 to 1917 and taught at Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas and at Brookwood Labor College, Catonah, New York in 1932. He was reported to be a charter member of the "Federated Press" and employed as a correspondent-editor for this syndicate from 1922 to this date. According to "Editor and Publisher", a reference book containing information about newspaper personnel, the "Federated Press" is a syndicate for the dissemination of labor news, pictures, maps and cartoons. The central bureau of the "Federated Press" has been located at Haessler's residence in Highland Park, Michigan at least from 1943 to 1947. Haessler was said to have handled the publicity for the United Auto Workers during the 1937 Flint sit-down strike. He also was reported to have been active in connection with various union publications. He was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party in 1943 and has been active in the Communist faction of the CIO United Automobile Workers. He has also been active in the American Newspaper Guild. In 1944 he was a member of the executive board of the Detroit Council for American Soviet Friendship and was editor of the "CIO Councilor", a bi-monthly publication of the Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council.

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A summary report dated June 2, 1943 was furnished to Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special War Policies Unit of the Department of Justice on July 20, 1943. Subsequent reports in this investigation were furnished to Mr. Smith and/or the Division of Records as received from the Field. (65-5966)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

When interviewed by New York Agents on May 13, 1942, Chambers advised that the brother of Gertrude Hessler had been head of the "Federated Press" in Washington and was a very active Party (Communist Party) man. He indicated that the "Federated Press" was an organ filled with Communists and stated that Gertrude Hessler's brother as of 1942 was in the CIO. (100-25824-22)

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation has been conducted on the basis of the allegations of Chambers. It is to be noted, however, that as reflected above, the Bureau was cognizant of Haessler in 1923 and initiated an active investigation of him in 1939, prior to receipt of information from Chambers. The information furnished by Chambers was already available to the Bureau as of that time.

III CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

There is no reference to Haessler in the Berle notes, copies of which were furnished the Bureau in June, 1943.

IV ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Haessler was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by New York Agents on May 10, 1945.

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LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS

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I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Investigation of the captioned individual was initiated on March 18, 1941, on the basis of information received indicating that Harris was an active Communist and engaged in Communist activity. The investigation has continued to the present time and is still carried in a pending status. Investigation has disclosed that Harris has been an important member of the Communist Party for years and in June, 1946, was elected as permanent Secretary of the National Farm Commission of the Party. Confidential sources have advised that Harris was the treasurer of the secret funds of the Party, which can be used for undercover operations. He has been in contact with numerous national functionaries of the Party and with numerous known and suspected Soviet agents. From October, 1943, through January, 1944, pertinent reports were furnished to the Division of Records as they were submitted. The reports for the period of January, 1944, to July, 1947, were sent to the Division of Records on July 1, 1947, and subsequent reports were furnished as received. (100-15251)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers did not refer to Harris in the May 13, 1942, interview.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Harris was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers by Agents in the New York Office on May 10, 1945, he failed to identify the photograph of Harris, but when the name was mentioned to him, he readily recalled that Harold Ware had talked to him about Harris, indicating that Harris was a close friend of Ware. Chambers was unable to recall further details.

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific efforts have been made to verify the alleged friendship between Harold Ware and Harris.

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ALGER HISS

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

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Alger Hiss was investigated in the latter part of 1941 and the early part of 1942 in accordance with the provisions of Public Law Number 135 (Hatch Act). At that time Hiss had been reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, according to the House Committee on Un-American activities. It was determined, however, that the name of Alger Hiss did not, in fact appear in the active indices of that organization, but that the name of his wife did. Since Hiss was then Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations in the Department of State, a copy of the report on this investigation was furnished to the Secretary of State by letter dated March 24, 1942. This report set forth information furnished by a former fellow employee of Hiss' in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that Hiss and his associates in the AAA if not Communists were fellow travelers. No other unfavorable information was developed, and Hiss himself denied in a sworn statement that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any other organization advocating the overthrow of the government.

The State Department on March 26, 1942, advised that the report furnished to them afforded no basis for administrative action against Hiss. (101-2668-5 &6, 65-56402-695)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942, Chambers told Bureau agents that Alger Hiss and his brother Donald Hiss were members of the Communist Party underground organization in Washington which was headed by Harold Ware. Chambers described Alger Hiss as a former employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration who later served in the government's investigation of the munitions industry and subsequently became Assistant Solicitor General of the United States. After that position he became assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The Bureau's files do not disclose that any investigation was conducted in 1942 following Chambers allegations about Hiss.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The portion of the Berle notes which pertains to Alger Hiss reads as follows:

"Alger Hiss
Ass't to Sayre - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active

Kisseloff-26397

Baltimore Boys
Wife - Priscilla Hiss - Socialist -
Early days of New Deal"

There is no record of any additional information furnished by Mr. Berle when these notes were obtained from him in June, 1943.

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No indication has been found in the Bureau's files to show that inquiry was made concerning Hiss in the light of Chambers' information concerning him as furnished by Mr. Berle. However, on March 27, 1945, a summary memorandum covering Alger Hiss' background and activities and the allegations of Chambers concerning him were submitted to Frederic B. Lyon of the State Department. The substance of this memorandum had been furnished by Mr. E. A. Tamm on March 24, 1945, to Robert Lynch, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. (101-2668-9 and 10 and 12)

IV. (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

When interviewed on May 10, 1945, Chambers said that Hiss, who in the meantime had become General Secretary of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group and that he had usually attended meetings of the group when they were held at Henry Collins' house. He said that when Hiss went with the Senate (Nye) Committee investigating the munitions industry, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them. He said, however, that Hiss did meet socially with many of them and was particularly close to John Abt's sister, Marian Bachrack. Chambers further stated that he had no reason to believe that Hiss had broken away from the Communist Party. As a reason for this belief he explained that after he, Chambers, had broken with the Party he had made a special trip to Hiss' home in Georgetown Section, Washington, for the purpose of persuading Hiss to leave the Party. Chambers explained that when he arrived Hiss' wife Priscilla was the only one there, and that while Chambers momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Hiss' wife going to the telephone "obviously to get in touch with Party members." Chambers immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of Alger Hiss. When Hiss arrived they had dinner together at his home following which Chambers says he talked with him all night in an endeavor to persuade him to leave the Party. Chambers said that with tears streaming down his face Hiss had refused to break with the Communists and had given as his reason for not breaking his loyalty to his friends and principles. Chambers pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of his wife.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

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Although no action was immediately taken concerning Chambers' additional information with respect to Hiss, it is to be noted that Hiss was also named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley on November 7, 1945, as having been involved in a Soviet espionage ring.

Hiss, as a result, became the subject of intensive investigation in the development of the Silvermaster Case. In a memorandum dated November 30, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished information concerning Alger Hiss' alleged connection with a Communist underground group in Washington as furnished by Whittaker Chambers. (65-56402-94)

Since at that time Hiss was still employed in the Department of State information concerning him was again furnished on December 4, 1945, to the Secretary of State in a summary entitled Soviet Espionage in the United States, dated November 27, 1945. (61-3499-198,200)

Since that time numerous memoranda dealing with Soviet espionage activities in the United States furnishing the results of investigation of such activities and in which reference is made to Alger Hiss have been furnished to the White House, the Attorney General and to the interested agencies as will be noted in a memorandum briefing the Bureau's investigation of the Silvermaster Case.

It may be noted that Alger Hiss was interviewed at his request by a Bureau official (Mr. D. M. Ladd) on March 25, 1946. At that time Hiss explained that he wished to clear up any questions that might have arisen concerning his loyalty to the Government, since it had been brought to his attention by the then Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that his name had been mentioned in connection with subversive organizations. Hiss, on this occasion, denied that either he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He mentioned the possibility that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women's Shoppers because he thought that some of her friends had been members of that organization. Hiss further emphatically stated that at no time had he been a member of the Communist Party or had any association with it. He further declared that he knew of no friends of his who were members of the Party. Asked whether he had any association with any person or persons who might be members of any subversive organizations which might have caused the belief to exist that he likewise was a member of such organizations, he stated that he knew of no association on his part with any persons which would lead to this conclusion. The results of this interview were made available to both the Attorney General and the Secretary of State on March 25, 1946. (65-56402-1128X)

It should also be noted that J. D. Whittaker Chambers was interviewed on March 28, 1946, at New York City, with specific reference to Alger Hiss. On this occasion he said he was unable to elaborate on any of the information concerning Hiss' connection with the Communist Party which he had furnished at the time he was interviewed in 1942 and again in 1945 by Bureau Agents. He recalled that after 1937, being no longer actively associated with the Communist Party, he had lost all contact with Alger Hiss. He stated that, as a matter of fact, he had absolutely no information that would conclusively prove Hiss held a membership card in the Communist Party or that he was an actual dues-paying member of the Party even while he was active prior to 1937. He declared that he knew in 1937 Hiss was favorably impressed with the Communist movement and was of the belief that Hiss was then (1946) still of the same beliefs. He indicated he did not have any documentary or substantial proof on which to base this belief and based it solely on comments made by various Washington and New York newspaper writers at the time.

(100-25824-38)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DONALD HISS

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

A Hatch Act investigation was instituted concerning Hiss on February 17, 1942, at which time Hiss was an employee of the Department of State. The investigation was initiated inasmuch as the Dies Committee had listed Hiss as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. During the investigation, an informant advised that the name of Hiss did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of that organization; however, his wife was listed. The investigation disclosed no affiliation with the Communist Party or Communist front groups, and Hiss, in a sworn statement on February 16, 1942, denied that he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and that he advocated overthrow of the Federal Government. The report of the investigation was furnished to the Secretary of State on March 4, 1942, and on March 9, G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary, advised by letter, "Mr. Hiss is a valued employee of the Department and is well and favorably known by various of the higher officers of the Department. There is nothing in the report of investigation which warrants any administrative action and it is believed you will wish so to report to the Congress, exonerating Mr. Hiss from the charge preferred." (101-4300-2 and 3)

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers advised that Alger Hiss and Donald Hiss were also members of the underground organization as secured by Ware. He said these men also left the AAA but remained in the Government service. Donald Hiss was in the Labor Department and Miss Perkins thought a great deal of him. Chambers stated that the Party planned to have Donald Hiss handle the Bridges case in California in view of the influence which he might have. Hiss subsequently went to the Philippine Division of the Department of State. (100-25824-22, page 6)

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau fail to reflect that any investigation was conducted on the basis of this allegation.

III (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes, copies of which were obtained, are set out as follows:

Kisseloff-26400 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Donald Hiss
(Philippine Advisor)

Member of Communist Party with Pressman and Witt -
Labor Department - Asst. to Frances Perkins -
Party wanted him there - to send him -
as arbitrator - Bridges trial -
Brought along by brother -

(100-25824-27)

III (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau fail to reflect that any specific investigation was conducted on the basis of the allegation.

In response to a request by Mr. Fred Lyon of the State Department, a memorandum containing information in the Bureau files was furnished to him on March 31, 1945. This memorandum set forth Chambers' allegations concerning Hiss. (101-4300-4)

IV (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS OF MAY 10, 1945, AND MARCH 28, 1946

During the May 10, 1945, interview with Chambers by New York Agents, Donald Hiss was mentioned as the brother of Alger Hiss, but otherwise was not identified. (100-25824-36) No additional information was furnished in the March 28, 1946, interview. (100-25824-38)

IV (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Bureau files fail to reflect that any investigation was conducted on the basis of Chambers' allegations. However, inquiries concerning Donald Hiss were made in connection with the Gregory investigation. A memorandum dated November 27, 1945, entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General on December 4, 1945. This memorandum included the information that Chambers had stated that Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, was in the Labor Department. Chambers listed a group of persons known to him as being in the underground apparatus of the Communist Party, inasmuch as he had attended meetings where these persons were present. One of these persons named by Chambers was Donald Hiss, and he indicated that the Party wanted Hiss to stay in the Labor Department. (61-3499-198,199) (100-7826-39)

A memorandum captioned "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" dated February 21, 1946, was furnished to General Vaughan, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General on February 25, 1946. This memorandum contained all the information concerning Donald Hiss which had been furnished to the Bureau by Whittaker Chambers. (65-56402-573)

PRISCILLA HISS
(Mrs. Alger Hiss)

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was conducted concerning the captioned individual prior to the receipt of information from Whittaker Chambers.

II CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Priscilla Hiss was not mentioned by Chambers during the interview with him by Agents of the New York Office on May 13, 1942.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes which were made available to the Bureau in June, 1943 reflected the following:

"Alger Hiss
Assistant to Sayre-CP-1937
Member of the underground Com.-active Baltimore boys-
wife-Priscilla Hiss-socialist-
early days of New Deal."
(100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau failed to reflect that any investigation was conducted concerning Priscilla Hiss on the basis of the reference to her in the Berle notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers during the interview with him by New York Agents on May 10, 1945 discussed his efforts to persuade Alger Hiss to break away from the Communist Party. He stated that after he, Chambers, had broken with the Party he visited the home of Alger Hiss to attempt to persuade Hiss to also break away. Hiss' wife, Priscilla, was the only one there when he arrived and while he momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Mrs. Hiss immediately go to the telephone obviously to get in touch with Party members. He immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of Alger. Chambers expressed the opinion that one of the strongest reasons for Hiss maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of his wife. (100-25824-36)

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IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau failed to reflect that any investigation was conducted on the basis of Chambers' allegations and there is no indication that the information furnished by Chambers was distributed to any outside agency prior to the interview with Elizabeth Bentley in the fall of 1945 in connection with the Gregory Case. It is noted that Mr. Berle of the State Department interviewed Chambers in 1939 and the State Department therefore was in possession of the information concerning Priscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss, a State Department employee.

A memorandum dated November 27, 1945 captioned, "Soviet Espionage in the United States" was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, to the Secretary of State and to the Attorney General on December 4, 1945. This memorandum included information furnished the Bureau by Chambers relating to Priscilla Hiss to the effect that in his opinion the strongest reason for Alger Hiss maintaining his status with the Party was the fanatic loyalty for the Communist Party on the part of his wife. This memorandum also included information obtained as a result of the Bureau's interview with Elizabeth Bentley in the Gregory Case. (61-3499-198-199; 100-7826-39)

A memorandum dated February 21, 1946 entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in agencies of the United States Government" was furnished to General Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General on February 25, 1946. This memorandum included, in addition to the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley, all of the information concerning Priscilla Hiss which has been furnished to the Bureau by Whittaker Chambers. (65-56402-573)

No active investigation has been conducted of Priscilla Hiss besides the investigation conducted of Alger Hiss in connection with the Gregory investigation which, of course, included inquiries relative to his wife.

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Kisseloff-26404

GRACE HUTCHINS

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I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An investigation concerning Hutchins was initiated in September, 1941, on the basis of information contained in the Bureau files reflecting that she was a Communist Party candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York in 1938, had written several Communist Party pamphlets, had served as Treasurer for the Communist Party National Campaign Fund, and had engaged in other Communist Party activities. The investigation was continued until January, 1943, at which time it was closed, but was reopened in August, 1943, and was thereafter continued until May, 1946, when it was again closed. However, a report setting forth additional information was submitted on March 12, 1947. The investigation reflected that Hutchins had an income from the Hutchins estate and that she was an active Communist Party member and had frequent contacts with Alexander Trachtenberg and other officials of the Party. Copies of the reports of the investigation were furnished to the Division of Records as received. (100-51757)

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

During the interview with Chambers by New York Agents on May 13, 1942, Chambers discussed the securing of money by OGPU agents. He stated that in his opinion they would usually be traveling with a great amount of money on their person, but that there were those in the Party who acted as financial agents and who supplied such members with money. One of these persons he mentioned as Grace Hutchins. He stated that she was an old Party member and that she was in the inner group of Communists, and that she, along with her colleague Anna Rochester, was a fanatical Communist and trusted members of the Party. Chambers advised that he was told that Grace Hutchins was the chief financial transactor for the Party. (100-25824-22)

II (B). INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As noted above, Hutchins was the subject of investigation at the time of Chambers' allegations and the investigation has failed to reflect that she was the "chief financial transactor for the Party," although it did reflect that she served as Treasurer for the Communist Party National Campaign Fund.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Hutchins was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Hutchins was not mentioned during the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945.

JOHN WILSON JOHNSTONE, was
JACK JOHNSTONE and JOHNSTON

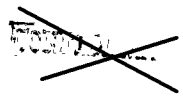

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The first information appearing in the Bureau's files regarding Johnstone is a letter from the State Department dated January 27, 1927, reporting that Johnstone and Earl Browder would be active in a paper called Labor Unity. Another letter dated September 12, 1928, from the State Department requesting investigation to determine if John Wilson Johnstone was identical with Jack Johnstone of the Labor Unity paper. The Federal Bureau of Investigation then instituted an investigation which substantiated that the two men were identical and that Johnstone had been arrested in India on December 18, 1928, where he was attending a Trade Union Congress. It was also revealed that Johnstone as a representative of the Red International of Labor Unions had pledged 25,000 chervontze for organizational work in India. 61-6590-1,2,3,7

Johnstone, according to additional investigation, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on November 21, 1881, and naturalized as a United States citizen on April 14, 1922. He was a District Organizer for the Communist Party in Pittsburgh in 1933. He ran for office as a Communist candidate for mayor in Chicago in 1938 and the Communist candidate for Illinois State Senator in 1940. Johnstone died in New York City on April 18, 1942. 61-6590-25

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 13, 1942

Chambers stated that Jack Johnston was a former Party Organizer in Pittsburgh and was arrested in 1938 or 1929 by the British in India as a Russian Agent.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was instituted on the basis of the above information, it being noted in the letter transmitting this information that Johnstone was known to be dead.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN June, 1943

No information regarding Johnstone is set forth in Berle notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 10, 1945

Chambers did not mention Johnstone during this interview.

LEON JOSEPHSON

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

By letters dated February 23, March 11, and March 23, 1935, the Danish State Police requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation of Leon Josephson, George Mink, and Nicholas Sherman, who were then in custody in Denmark charged with expionage. An investigation was instituted concerning Josephson on the basis of the afore-mentioned letters. This investigation reflected Josephson was born June 17, 1898, at Libau, Latvia. Josephson entered the United States at New York City on July 14, 1900, and was naturalized as a United States citizen on April 25, 1921. Josephson was known to have been active in the American Communist movement as early as 1929 when he acted as an attorney for the International Labor Defense in behalf of the Gastonia Textile Strikers who were charged with violence during that strike.

In 1933 Josephson reportedly was in Mansau, France, where he assisted a Soviet agent who was travelling on an American passport. In June, 1934, Josephson was in the United States and assisted Gerhart Eisler in obtaining a false United States passport under the name of Samuel Liptzen. Josephson at a later date admitted obtaining false passports for numerous other individuals during the 1930's. Jay Lovestone in testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Affairs in 1939 stated that in July, 1938, Leon Josephson had been an OGPU Agent who had been behind the stealing of documents from Lovestone's home. In addition to the foregoing, Josephson is known to have remained active in Communist affairs up until his conviction for contempt for Congress on October 15, 1947, in the Southern District of New York. Josephson is presently serving a one year sentence at the United States Penitentiary at Milan, Michigan. 100-48754-1,11,105,123

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 13, 1942

No information was received from Chambers regarding Josephson at this interview.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN June, 1943

No information concerning Josephson was reflected in Berle's notes which were obtained in June, 1943.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 10, 1945

Chambers furnished information concerning George Mink who had been arrested for espionage in Denmark according to Chambers in the early 1930's. Chambers also advised that he knew from responsible accounts that Leon Josephson, owner of Cafe Society, had been involved with Mink in the affair in Denmark. Chambers said that he did not have any knowledge of Josephson's Communist activities.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No active investigation was conducted based upon Chambers' allegations inasmuch as this information was already well known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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KRAMER

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

None.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

The information about Kramer was furnished by Chambers during the interview with him on May 10, 1945 by New York agents. At that time Chambers related that in approximately 1931 he accepted the position of Editor of the New Masses. He explained he obtained that position mainly because of the Party's desire to "take out Kramer who had been the Editor and had not been going along smoothly with the Party". (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

A review of the Bureau files reflects that during 1930 and 1931 Walt Carmon (not Kramer) was Managing Editor of New Masses. In 1932 Walt Carmon was employed in Russia as Editor of "International Literature". Walt Carmon returned to the United States in 1936. An Internal Security investigation of Walt Carmon was first instituted by the Bureau in February 1943 and continued until January 1947. (100-189899-22,p.3;28)

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CHARLES KRAMER, WITH ALIASES:
Charlie Kramer, Charles Krivitsky
Charles Kreviskey

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

In connection with the investigation of Alexander Stevens, who was later identified as "J. Peters," a collateral inquiry to identify Charles Kramer was conducted in March and April, 1943, based upon the known association of Kramer with Stevens.

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This inquiry disclosed that Confidential Informant [redacted] in February, 1937 identified Charles Kramer as an investigator for the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee. (61-7559-1044)

The files of the Civil Service Commission reflected that Charles Kramer was born on December 14, 1906, and his legal residence was given as New York City, New York. An investigation conducted by the New York Field Division disclosed that from the period of November 1, 1941 to September 30, 1942, Charles and Mildred Kramer occupied Apartment 53, 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York. At that time Kramer was employed by the National Labor Relations Board, 120 Wall Street, New York City, and as of September 30, 1942, when Kramer vacated his apartment in Brooklyn he indicated that he was being transferred from New York City to the Office of Price Administration, Sixth and Independence Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. (100-184255-82)

The Civil Service Commission files previously referred to disclosed that Kramer had been transferred on February 25, 1943, from the New York Office of the National Labor Relations Board to the Office of Price Administration in the capacity of a Principal Economist at a salary of $5600 per annum. On February 26, 1943, one day later, Kramer's status with the OPA was changed to that of Head Economist at $6500 per annum. As of April 16, 1943, Kramer was residing at Long View, Accokeek, Maryland, and daily commuted to Washington, D. C. (100-184255-90)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes made by Berle at the time of his interview with Chambers in

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September, 1939 were obtained from Berle in June, 1943, and disclosed that Chambers named Charles Krivitsky, whose alias he said was Charles Kramer, as a member of the Ware Underground Group. (100-25824-27)

The Berle notes indicated that Kramer was connected with the CIO and that he worked for the LaFollette Committee.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None. Information continued to be received concerning Kramer during the course of the investigation of other Communists.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945 by New York Agents, he named Charles Krivitsky, alias Charles Kramer, John Abt, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlo (later identified by Chambers as Victor Perlo), Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, _____ Post, Nathan Witt, and an unnamed man described as the husband of Alice Mendham, as members of the Ware Underground Group. Chambers stated that the members of the Ware Group were high-salaried Government employees who were Communist Party members, but that their activities with the Party had ceased when they were transferred to the Communist Party underground. (100-25824-36)

During this same interview with Chambers he related that after Harold Ware's death, he attended a meeting at which John Abt was elected leader of the group. Chambers stated that there were about six men present at that meeting and that to the best of his recollection, they were: Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlo (later identified as Victor Perlo) and Peters (V. J. Peters, alias of Alexander Stevens).

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files at the Defense Homes Corporation, Federal Public Housing Administration, show that Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration as Head Economist in the Administrator's Office, and that he had been loaned by the Office of Price Administration to the Sub-Committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Thomas Scott, a former Bureau Agent who was employed at the Capitol in 1945, advised that the name of Charles Kramer was carried on a list maintained by Senator Kilgore of people borrowed from other Agencies for work on the Kilgore Committee. Kramer's name was on the list for May and June, 1945. During November, 1945, according to Scott, Kramer was serving on Senator Claude Pepper's

Wartime Health and Education Sub-Committee. (Rpt of SA Floyd L. Jones, 11-29-45, at Wash., D.C., in the case "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was, et al, Esp-R")

An anonymous letter in April, 1944, named Charles Kramer and his wife as members of the Communist underground in Washington. The writer of the letter was later identified as the ex-wife of Victor Perlo, under treatment for insanity, and in a subsequent interview she confirmed the information in the letter about Kramer, and she named Victor Perlo, John Abt, George Silverman, Harry White and Lauchlin Currie, all of whom have figured prominently in the statements of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, as Communists. She stated that the underground group named by her was originally organized by Hal Ware in 1933. (100-3-60-339)

In addition, information furnished by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in the Gregory case confirmed the information furnished by Chambers. Bentley recalled that during November, 1943, Jacob Golos stated that through Earl Browder he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944, Browder arranged a meeting for Bentley with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Bentley, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald, as well as John Abt, were in attendance. She stated there was a general discussion as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish. It was apparent to her that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated together for some time and engaged in furnishing information to Earl Browder. Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings. (65-56402-220)

Investigation, including physical surveillances and technical sources, in the Gregory case disclosed that Kramer was acquainted with the various individuals alleged by Chambers to be members of the Ware underground group. (65-56402-220)

In the early part of 1946, Charles Kramer was in contact with Leon Josephson. Josephson is closely associated with numerous individuals engaged in Communist activity and associated with Communist organizations. In 1935 Josephson was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, and charged with espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. (Technical Surveillance on Charles Kramer) (65-56402-1019)

On May 1, 1946, just before his departure for California to assist Representative Ellis D. Patterson in his primary election campaign there, Charles Kramer was observed to surreptitiously deposit in a refuse can in South Arlington, Virginia, a number of magazines and pamphlets, among which

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were noted the following: Copies of "New Masses"; Copies of the "Communist"; Issues of "Political Affairs" for May, 1945 and March, 1946 edited by Earl Browder; Copies of "Soviet Russia Today"; Pamphlets entitled, "Moscow, Cairo, Teheran" by Earl Browder; "The 16 Soviet Republics", being Molotov's report to the Soviet; "Talk About the Communist Party" by Earl Browder; "Stages in the History of the Communist Party," published by the Workers Library Publishers; "Policy for Victory" by Earl Browder; "Production for Victory" by Earl Browder; "A New Italy Arises" by Giusseppe Berti; "The Crisis in India" by James S. Allen; "Turning Point for the World" by R. Palme Dutt; "Wage Policy in War Production" by Earl Browder; and "Production Front" by Maurice Dobb, M. A. (65-56402-1187)

A reliable source reported that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kramer received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., in November, 1946, to attend a reception held annually on November 7th in celebration of the November, 1917 Revolution. (Mail cover on Kramer 65-56402-1918)

Charles Kramer was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on August 27, 1947, in Washington, D. C. When advised of the purpose of the interview he stated that he would rather not discuss it, and he remained extremely uncooperative. (65-56402-2777)

In connection with the Gregory investigation, information about Kramer was furnished at various times to the Attorney General, the White House and other interested Government agencies.

CHARLES KRAMER, WITH ALIASES:
Charlie Kramer, Charles Krivitsky
Charles Kreviskey

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the Bureau prior to May, 1945, when information concerning Kramer, based upon the Berle notes, was furnished to the Washington Field Office in connection with the COGOG Case. (100-3-65-1)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes made by Berle at the time of his interview with Chambers in September, 1939 were obtained from Berle in June, 1943, and disclosed that Chambers named Charles Krivitsky, whose alias he said was Charles Kramer, as a member of the Ware Underground Group. (100-25824-27)

The Berle notes indicated that Kramer was connected with the CIO and that he worked for the LaFollette Committee.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945 by New York Agents, he named Charles Krivitsky, alias Charles Kramer, John Abt, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlo (later identified by Chambers as Victor Perlo), Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, ____ Post, Nathan Witt, and an unnamed man described as the husband of Alice Mendham, as members of the Ware Underground Group. Chambers stated that the members of the Ware Group were high-salaried Government employees who were Communist Party members, but that their activities with the Party had ceased when they were transferred to the Communist Party underground. (100-25824-36)

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During this same interview with Chambers he related that after Harold Ware's death, he attended a meeting at which John Abt was elected leader of the group. Chambers stated that there were about six men present at that meeting and that to the best of his recollection, they were: Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlo (later identified as Victor Perlo) and Peters (V. J. Peters, alias of Alexander Stevens).

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Confidential Informant [redacted] in February, 1937 identified Charles Kramer as an investigator for the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee. b7D
(61-7559-1044)

The files of the Civil Service Commission reflect that Charles Kramer was born on December 14, 1906, and his legal residence is given as New York City, New York. An investigation conducted by the New York Field Division discloses that from the period of November 1, 1941 to September 30, 1942, Charles and Mildred Kramer occupied Apartment 53, 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York. At that time Kramer was employed by the National Labor Relations Board, 120 Wall Street, New York City, and as of September 30, 1942, when Kramer vacated his apartment in Brooklyn he indicated that he was being transferred from New York City to the Office of Price Administration, Sixth and Independence Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. (100-184255-82)

The Civil Service Commission files previously referred to disclose that Kramer had been transferred on February 25, 1943, from the New York Office of the National Labor Relations Board to the Office of Price Administration in the capacity of a Principal Economist at a salary of $5600 per annum. On February 26, 1943, one day later, Kramer's status with the OPA was changed to that of Head Economist at $6500 per annum. As of April 16, 1943, Kramer was residing at Long View, Accokeek, Maryland, and daily commuted to Washington, D.C.
(100-184255-90)

The files at the Defense Homes Corporation, Federal Public Housing Administration, show that Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration as Head Economist in the Administrator's Office, and that he had been loaned by the Office of Price Administration to the Sub-Committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Thomas Scott, a former Bureau Agent who was employed at the Capitol in 1945, advised that the name of Charles Kramer was carried on a list maintained by Senator Kilgore of people borrowed from other Agencies for work on the Kilgore Committee. Kramer's name was on the list for May and June, 1945. During November, 1945, according to Scott, Kramer was serving on Senator Claude Pepper's Wartime Health and Education Sub-Committee. (Rpt of SA Floyd L. Jones, 11-29-45, at Wash.,D.C., in the case "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was, et al, Esp-R")

An anonymous letter in April, 1944, named Charles Kramer and his wife as members of the Communist underground in Washington. The writer of the letter was later identified as the ex-wife of Victor Perlo, and in a subsequent interview she confirmed the information in the letter about Kramer, and she named Victor Perlo, John Abt, George Silverman, Harry White and Lauchlin Currie, all of whom have figured prominently in the statements of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, as Communists. She stated that the underground group named by her was originally organized by Hal Ware in 1933. (100-3-60-339)

Investigation, including physical surveillances and technical sources, in the Gregory case disclosed that Kramer was acquainted with the various individuals alleged by Chambers to be members of the Ware underground group.

In addition, information furnished by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in the Gregory case confirmed the information furnished by Chambers. Bentley recalled that during November, 1943, Jacob Golos stated that through Earl Browder he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944, Browder arranged a meeting for Bentley with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Bentley, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, as well as John Abt, were in attendance. She stated there was a general discussion as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish. It was apparent to her that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated together for some time and engaged in furnishing information to Earl Browder. Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings. (65-56402-220)

In the early part of 1946, Charles Kramer was in contact with Leon Josephson. Josephson is closely associated with numerous individuals engaged in Communist activity and associated with Communist organizations. In 1935 Josephson was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, and charged with espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. (Technical Surveillance on Charles Kramer) (65-56402-1019)

On May 1, 1946, just before his departure for California to assist Representative Ellis D. Patterson in his primary election campaign there, Charles Kramer was observed to surreptitiously deposit in a refuse can in South Arlington, Virginia, a number of magazines and pamphlets, among which

were noted the following: Copies of "New Masses"; Copies of the "Communist"; Issues of "Political Affairs" for May, 1945 and March, 1946 edited by Earl Browder; Copies of "Soviet Russia Today"; Pamphlets entitled, "Moscow, Cairo, Teheran" by Earl Browder; "The 16 Soviet Republics", being Molotov's report to the Soviet; "Talk About the Communist Party" by Earl Browder; "Stages in the History of the Communist Party," published by the Workers Library Publishers; "Policy for Victory" by Earl Browder; "Production for Victory" by Earl Browder; "A New Italy Arises" by Giusseppe Berti; "The Crisis in India" by James S. Allen; "Turning Point for the World" by R. Palme Dutt; "Wage Policy in War Production" by Earl Browder; and "Production Front" by Maurice Dobb, M. A.
(65-56402-1187)

A reliable source reported that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kramer received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., in November, 1946, to attend a reception held annually on November 7th in celebration of the November, 1917, Revolution. (Mail cover on Kramer)
(65-56402-1918)

Charles Kramer was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on August 27, 1947, in Washington, D. C. When advised of the purpose of the interview he stated that he would rather not discuss it, and he remained extremely uncooperative. (65-56402-2777)

In connection with the Gregory investigation, information about Kramer was furnished at various times to the Attorney General, the White House and other interested Government agencies.

CHARLES KRIEGER

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I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

During the early 1920's, starting in March, 1920, a Charles Krieger was investigated by the Bureau as an I.W.W. leader. However, inasmuch as Chambers did not identify Charles Krieger, it is not known if the Charles Krieger mentioned by Chambers is identical with the Charles Krieger who was an I.W.W. leader. (OG-317834)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

None.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945 by New York Agents, he related how he had joined the Communist Party - that in the early part of 1924 he contacted a Jewish friend, Sender Garlin, who was then connected with the Russian-American Relief. Garlin introduced Chambers to a man by the name of Charles Krieger (phonetic), who took Chambers to a small Communist Party meeting in the Hudson River District, where Chambers registered as a member of the Communist Party. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

An old 1923 report entitled "Radical Activities - Philadelphia District," states that Charles Krieger, the well-known I.W.W. agitator, spoke at Philadelphia on December 9, 1923. In view of the activities of this Charles Krieger around the time that Chambers knew Charles Krieger in 1924, it is likely that they are identical. However, inasmuch as Chambers merely mentioned a Charles Krieger (phonetic) as the individual who originally took him to a Communist Party meeting in 1924, without furnishing any identifying data about him, and because Chambers did not indicate he had further contact with Charles Krieger, particularly during Chambers' underground activities, no specific investigation of Charles Krieger was instituted as a result of the allegations by Chambers. (61-71-119, P.1)

HARRY KWEIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No active investigation of Harry Kweit was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to the information received from Chambers.

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 13, 1942

In speaking of water front activities Chambers said he had little information but that first known member of the party connected with the waterfront was Harry Kweit whom Chambers believed was an OGPU or Comintern Agent. The first group organized by Kweit was known as the Seamah's Club.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On the basis of the information from Chambers an active investigation of Harry Kweit was instituted on July 7, 1942. The instructions for this investigation also set forth that Harry Kweit had witnessed a fraudulent passport investigation on November 21, 1929, for Alexander Bittleman, a prominent Communist. It was also noted that Kweit had been sentenced to one year and one day on April 21, 1936 for passport fraud. 100-132479-1

The investigation of Kweit which included a reinterview of Chambers reflected that Kweit was born April 8, 1897, in New York. He entered the United States Navy on April 17, 1918, and received an honorable discharge September 30, 1929. Former Communists have stated that Kweit served on special missions to the comintern in Russia and was active in Communist Party activities among seaman during 1920's. Kweit was ordered to leave India in 1930 by the authorities allegedly because of Communist activity. Kweit had traveled to India on a fraudulent passport obtained in 1929. Kweit had been separated from Amy Schechter, a well known New York Communist, since 1930. Kweit was a licensed radio operator and on November 10, 1942, went to sea as a radio operator on a merchant ship. He was reported lost at sea in the North Atlantic in May, 1943, after the ship he was on was bombed and sunk. 100-132479-10, 14

It might be noted that Gerhart Eisler testified before an Alien Hearing Board in March, 1947, that "Harry" was his contact in the United States who arranged for his fraudulent United States passport in 1934. Leon Josephson in later testimony stated that the Harry referred to by Eisler was Harry Kweit who was dead. 100-132479-22

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

No information was set forth in these notes concerning Kweit.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers advised that Kweit organized a Seaman's Club on the Waterfront in the twenties and that it was a very small affair and never got very far. He added following this that Kweit disappeared and nobody knew where he was or anything about his activities. He added, one day after his break with the Party when he was coming out of the Carnegie Movie House, Kweit came out at the same time. He stated that Kweit looked somewhat like Gerhart Eisler and that he had married a woman who was a Communist Party organizer in the South under the name of Amy Schechter.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted as a result of the above information inasmuch as when obtained Kweit was dead.

LOVELL

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I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Inasmuch as no first name or identifying data was furnished by Berle concerning this individual, he could not be identified in 1943 with anyone who was mentioned in the Bureau's files, and for the same reason he cannot be identified at this time.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

On page 2 of the Berle notes, in connection with a State Department group, there is the following notation:

"?
(Wadleigh) Wadley - Trade Agreement Section
Lovell - " "
Communist Shop Group
Elinor Nelson - Laurence Duggan - Julien Wadleigh -"
(100-25824-27 page 2 enclosure)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None. See Number I above.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

None.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

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MAN FROM CANADA

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was conducted.

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 13, 1942

He furnished no information at this interview.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN June, 1943

There was no information concerning this matter in Berle notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 10, 1945

In connection with his activities as a courier Chambers was asked if he ever contacted other individuals besides those that he had previously mentioned. In connection with Peters, Chambers recalled that on one occasion he was instructed by Peters to proceed to Buffalo, New York, and to take a room in the Statler Hotel and he was told that he would be contacted by a man from Canada who would give him a package which he was to deliver to Peters in New York. He explained that he did go to Buffalo as instructed and that he was contacted in the Statler Hotel by a man that he recalls very vaguely as about 5' 5" in height, in his thirties, with a ruddy complexion. Chambers added that this person did not impress him very favorably and appeared to be very nervous and over cautious. Chambers did not know what the envelope contained which was delivered to him.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to identify the above described person.

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Kisseloff-26421

Dr. Isidore Miller
alias Dr. Isador Miller

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None.

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942 Whittaker Chambers stated that Isidore Miller was a chemist and connected with the Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey. Chambers stated that Miller was certainly in Russian circles and that Miller was a friend of Dr. Philip Rosenbliett. (100-25824-22, Page 5)

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No record has been found in the Bureau files of anyone who could be identified with Miller.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

It was reflected in the Berle Notes which were obtained in June, 1943 that Dr. Philip Rosenbliett was connected with Dr. Isador Miller who was described as "Chemist's Club, 41st Street" and was further described as "Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, New Jersey." (100-25824-27, Page 1)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945 Whittaker Chambers advised that Dr. Philip Rosenbliett had mentioned on one or two occasions his connection with a Dr. Isidore Miller, whom he described as a chemist employed by or connected with the Explosive Arsenal at Picatinny, New Jersey. Miller was always referred to by Rosenbliett as Dr. and it appeared to Chambers that Miller and Rosenbliett met often at the Chemist's Club on 41st Street. Chambers stated that he assumed that Miller might be engaged in Communist underground activities. (100-25824-36, Page 5)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

RE: PAUL WILHELM MASSING, was
Karl Billinger;
HEDI TUNE MASSING, wa
Hedi Gumperz

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No active investigation was conducted.

II (A). CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers stated that in Washington there was a man by the name of Laurence Duggin (Duggan) who was not connected with the Communist underground but who, he believed, was connected with the OGPU. Chambers stated that Hedda Gumpertz (phonetic), whom he was told was an Austrian, was a direct contact of Duggin. He stated that Hedda Gumpertz was married to Paul Massing, who had written the book "Fatherland." He stated that Mr. and Mrs. Massing were said to have broken with the Party and were said to be living near Quakertown, Pennsylvania. Chambers stated that he thought these two individuals were connected with the Russian terror apparatus of the OGPU and that in his opinion they did not really break with the party.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On the basis of Chambers' information, as active investigation of Paul and Hedi Massing was instituted on July 6, 1942. This investigation reflected that Hedi Tune Massing was formerly married to Gerhart Eisler, but divorced him in 1926 to become the wife of Julian Gumperz.

Paul Wilhelm Massing is a German alien who was born on August 30, 1902 at Grumbach, Germany. Paul Massing became a member of the Communist Party in 1928. In that year Hedi Massing left Julian Gumperz and is now the wife of Paul Massing. Hedi Massing was first active in Soviet espionage in Europe as early as 1930, later coming to the United States where she was active until 1936. Paul Massing, after coming out of a German concentration camp came to the U. S. in 1933. In November of 1935 he went to Europe to work in the Soviet intelligence under the former Soviet Agent Ignatz Reiss. After Reiss was murdered in 1937 by Soviet Agents, Paul and Hedi Massing were called to Moscow and were interviewed for seven months by the NKVD concerning their work in the Reiss apparatus. They then returned to the United States, having reportedly broken with Soviet intelligence.

Paul and Hedi Massing were extensively interviewed in March of 1947 by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time

they gave a great deal of valuable information concerning Soviet espionage. They have both continued to be cooperative and valuable in identifying persons engaged in Soviet espionage in the 1930's, up to the present time.

(65-9940-97,100)

Copies of reports concerning the Massings have been sent to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice and dissemination of information received from the Massings has been made available to the other Government agencies.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Mr. Berle's notes reflect the following:

"West European Div'n - Field - still in -
(Levine says he is out went into I.E.O.
Then in Committee for Repatriation
His leader was Hedda Gompertz."

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted based upon Mr. Berle's notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers stated that Duggin had been a close associate of Hedda Gomperts who is presently married to Paul Massing, author of the book "Fatherland." Chambers stated that Duggin's association with Hedda Gomperts, whom he knew to be a Communist, indicated that Duggin might possibly have been a fellow traveler.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted based upon this information. Hedi Massing when interviewed in the Spring of 1947 stated that Duggin had never worked in Soviet Intelligence to her knowledge and was not a Communist insofar as she knew. (65-9940-94)

GEORGE MINK

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I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

By letters dated February 23, March 11, and March 23, 1935, the Danish State Police requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation of George Mink, Leon Josephson and Nicholas Sherman, who were then in custody in Denmark charged with Soviet espionage. The Danish authorities stated that Mink had in his possession three American passports which were later found to be United States passports fraudulently obtained. Mink allegedly had been born on April 23, 1899 at Scranton, Pennsylvania, although no such birth record has ever been located. It is believed that he was actually born in Russia. The investigation of Mink reflected he was well known in waterfront and Communist circles, having been to Moscow and having acted as a representative of the Red International of Labor Unions (Profintern). Mink was also reported to have been active during the Civil War in Spain as a Soviet Agent. (61-8648-20)

Mink's whereabouts since 1940 are not known although he has been variously reported as in many cities in the United States, in Russia and most often in Mexico City. (61-8648-65)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers stated that Mink had been very active in a Seaman's Club which had been organized by the Communist Party and which had been under the leadership of Harry Kweit. Chambers said that Mink later took over this organization which thereupon became more active. Chambers believes that Mink was a member of the OGPU terrorist group. He stated that Mink was in this country in 1938 and 1939 and that he believed he was on a mission to assassinate Trotsky. He stated that there was evidence that Mink was active in the OGPU in Spain and had a hand in some murder. He said that Mink was a close friend of Earl Browder and is a nephew of Alexander Losofsky, who was the organizer of the Profintern. He stated that Mink was always a Stalinist which would certainly qualify him for the OGPU. He said that Mink had been one of the Soviet Agents arrested in Denmark in 1935 and that the arrest had been caused by Mink's attempted rape of a chambermaid. He stated that as far as he knew Mink then dropped out of the picture until he reappeared in the United States in connection with the Trotsky assignment.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted on the basis of Chambers' information inasmuch as extensive investigation was already being conducted regarding Mink.

III CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

No information is contained in the Berle Notes regarding Mink.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers stated that he was acquainted with George Mink and had seen him several times around the offices of the Daily Worker and the Communist Party headquarters in the early 1930's before Mink was arrested in Denmark for espionage. He advised that he had no definite information indicating that Mink had returned to the United States as he had stated during the 1942 interview but observed that the rumor that Mink had returned to the United States in 1938 was so persistent that he believed there must be some basis to it. He said that according to the best of his recollection the rumor was to the effect that Mink had come to the United States in 1938 and had gone to Florida where he had taken a ship to Latin America.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted on the basis of Chambers' allegations as set forth above.

Mones

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None.

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II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

None.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945 Whittaker Chambers advised that Dr. Philip Rosenbliett had mentioned a very intimate friend of his by the name of Mones. Chambers stated that he believed that Mones had been living in France but was not certain about this. (100-25824-36, Page 5)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No record has been found in the Bureau files of anyone who could be identified with the individual described as Mones.

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MARK MOREN, was.
Mark Moran; Philipovitch;
Mack Moren; Mack Moran

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None.

I. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In the Berle Notes obtained in June, 1943, there appeared the following notations:

"Rosenbliett - in U.S.

"was 'front' behind Mack Moren - existed in Miller's employ - knew Pressman - his alias was 'Cole Phillips' — Introduced him to Mack Moren, buying arms for Spanish (Loyalist) Government -- Pressman -- as counsel — helped Moren -- made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Texas, in late 1936 or early 1937 — probably fall of 1936." (100-25824-27, p. 1)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No record has been found in the Bureau files of anyone who could be identified with this individual.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers stated that Mark Moren or Moran was somewhat of a mythical underground character who was heard about in Communist circles during the Spanish Civil War. Chambers stated that he did not know Moren and did not know of any information that would identify him. Chambers stated that on many occasions J. Peters told him about the activities of Moren and had explained to him that he was purchasing arms

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and ammunition to be shipped to the Loyalists in Spain. Peters had further advised that Lee Pressman had been accompanied by Moren to Mexico late in 1936 and that a small Texas newspaper had reported both of their names in connection with an airplane accident near Brownsville, Texas. Chambers could not furnish any additional information concerning Moren and stated that he did not believe that Moren had an alias of Philipovitch as had been set forth in the notes of the conversation between Berle and Chambers. (100-25824-36, Page 8)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

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Kisseloff-26429

ELINOR NELSON, was.
ELEANOR NELSON
ELEANOR NELSON PORTER
ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Eleanor Nelson, who is believed to be identical with Elinor Nelson, Eleanor Nelson Porter, and Eleanor Nelson Soyring, has been the subject of Bureau investigation since December, 1940, in connection with an Internal Security - C investigation. In March, 1941, the Attorney General authorized an investigation of Eleanor Nelson at the request of the Secretary of Labor. It was ascertained from the personnel files of the Department of Labor that Eleanor Nelson Porter had been employed by the Department of Labor from August, 1929, until June 30, 1937, when she had resigned as an assistant economic analyst. It was ascertained through discreet inquiry in October, 1941, at the offices of the United Federal Workers of America in Washington, D. C., that Eleanor Nelson was national secretary-treasurer of the UFWA at that time. As a result of this information, the Hatch Act investigation was discontinued. In 1941, Mr. Paul Porter, the husband of Eleanor Nelson from 1933 to 1934, described his former wife as being a Communist.
(101-352-x3,x2,x4,2,17,18)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation concerning the Communist activities of Eleanor Nelson was continued during this period.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In the Berle notes furnished to the Bureau in June, 1943, there appeared the name of Elinor Nelson, and she was described as the treasurer of the Federal Employees Union (Federal Workers Union, CIO - headed by Jake Baker). (100-25824-27 page 2)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation continued concerning the Communist activities of Eleanor Nelson, but the data furnished in the Berle notes pertaining to Elinor Nelson was not included in the investigative reports pertaining to Eleanor Nelson.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

None.

Kisseloff-26430

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

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Investigation concerning the Communist activities of Nelson is presently in a pending status and copies of pertinent investigative reports concerning this inquiry have been furnished to the Division of Records in the Department.

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NATHAN PERLOW
(VICTOR PERLO)

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

None

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was a member of the Harold Ware group of the Communist Party underground in approximately 1935. He described Perlow as being associated at that time with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. Chambers also stated that after the death of Harold Ware a meeting was held and at this meeting John Abt was elected the new leader of the group. Chambers stated that he was present at this meeting which took place in the residence of Henry Collins and that to the best of his recollection the following persons were present at this meeting: Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, and J. Peters. Chambers further stated that Nathan Perlow had been the other candidate for leader and that he received only one vote. 100-25824-36 p. 11 and 14

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

A search of the Bureau files fails to reflect an individual with the name of Nathan Perlow answering the description set forth by Chambers. In November

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1945 an intensive investigation was initiated concerning the activities of Victor Perlo as a result of information furnished by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley alleging that Perlo was a member of a Soviet espionage ring. 65-56402-220

This investigation reflected that on November 7, 1945, Victor Perlo was employed by the Research Coordinators Staff, Bureau of Progress and Statistics in the Office of the Director of the Civil Production Administration. On December 14, 1945, he transferred to the Division of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department. He resigned from the Treasury Department on or about March 31, 1947. 65-56402-219, 2477

As a result of the information which Elizabeth Bentley furnished in the fall of 1945, a memorandum dated February 21, 1946, captioned "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" was furnished to General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. This memorandum was distributed on February 25, 1946, and contained a summary on Victor Perlo. The summary on Perlo included the information on Nathan Perlow as furnished by Whittaker Chambers. It was pointed out in this memorandum that Nathan Perlow may be identical with Victor Perlo. Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. The credit records in Washington, D. C., reflect that Victor Perlo was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer. 65-56402-573

In 1947 Whittaker Chambers was shown the photograph of Victor Perlo and at the time identified Nathan Perlow as being identical with Victor Perlo. 65-56402-2260, page 73

Distribution of information developed through the case entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster" has been furnished to the Attorney General, The White House and other government agencies. The complete listing of this distribution has been set forth previously in connection with the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster investigation. 65-56402-621

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POST
RICHARD HOWELL POST

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

None.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers advised that there was a man by the name of Post, who was obtained to work in connection with the underground movement of the Communist Party. Chambers described Post as an anthropologist connected with skull measurements in the WPA and later became co-editor of the State Department's house organ (State Department's publication). (100-25824-22 page 3)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In the notes furnished to the Bureau in June, 1943, by Mr. Berle, there appeared the name of Post under the heading "State". Post was described as having the editorship of the Foreign Service Journal and was in the Alexandria Unit of the Communist Party, and was in the "underground apparatus." (100-25824-27 page 2)

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers identified Post as the editor in 1939 of the Foreign Service Journal of the State Department. He stated that he first met Post in his home in Alexandria, Virginia, when Chambers addressed a small unit meeting of the Communist underground, of which Post was the leader. He said that this group was one of the newer groups which had been created, and that it was considered very weak on doctrine, and that he had been assigned to give them an "indoctrination pep talk." Chambers stated that to the best of his recollection Post had been employed by the WPA on a project of measuring babies' heads. At the time of Chambers' visit to Post's home, he stated that he was very much surprised to find that Post, a leader of a Communist underground unit, was living in such a sumptuous home. He explained that Post's wife spoke a very rarified form of English, and that they had two negro maids as servants.
(100-2582-36 page 12)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As a result of a State Department inquiry concerning Richard H. Post, that Department was orally furnished information concerning the allegations made by Whittaker Chambers concerning one Post on September 26, 1947. (121-63-1)

On December 29, 1947, a loyalty investigation was initiated on Richard Howell Post, foreign service official in the State Department. The request for report of loyalty data form signed by Richard Howell Post reflected that he was born January 17, 1904, in New York, New York. From May, 1937, to October, 1937, he was employed in the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. From October, 1937, to January, 1940, he stated that he was unemployed, but had a part-time job with the Foreign Service Journal. From January, 1940, to the date of the request (September 3, 1947) it was indicated that Post was employed in the Foreign Service Branch of the State Department. This form indicated that from May, 1937, to May, 1939, Richard Howell Post resided at 212 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia. (121-63-4)

In connection with the loyalty investigation, Whittaker Chambers was reinterviewed on February 7, 1948, when he again advised that he first met a Mr. Post in the latter's home in Alexandria, Virgina. He stated that this was in approximately 1936, and that he was introduced to Mr. Post at that time by J. Peters. During this interview, Whittaker Chambers was shown a photograph of Richard Howell Post and was asked to identify the photograph in connection with the Post he had previously described. Chambers then advised, "I am not able to recognize or deny that this photograph is a picture of the Post whom I knew to be associated with the State Department, and at whose home in Alexandria, Virginia, I addressed a Communist Party cell. It has been such a long period since I have seen Post that I don't feel able to state that this photograph is a picture of Post." (121-63-27, page 3; 121-63-33)

On May 1, 1948, four copies each of the investigative reports reflecting the results of the loyalty investigation were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission. (121-63-34)

Photostatic copies of these reports are presently being prepared for submission to the Department of Justice.

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WEBSTER POWELL, WITH ALIAS:
WEB POWELL

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

In July, 1940 the Los Angeles Office advised that it had received a report from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office which disclosed that a Mrs. Webster Powel, nee Alice Mendham, and her husband, Webster Powel, were then employed by the Government on the Labor Relations Board. The report stated further that, according to Mrs. Carrie Greene, 820 South Cochran Avenue, Los Angeles, Alice Mendham became interested in Communism at Columbia University, New York City, and that upon completing her course there she inherited a small fortune and went to Moscow, Russia for instructions and training. According to Mrs. Greene, Alice Mendham, while en route to Russia met her husband, Webster Powel, who was en route to Russia for the same purpose. Mrs. Powel reportedly resided at Trotsky's home in Russia for more than a year. Mrs. Greene stated that Mr. and Mrs. Powel had recently passed through Los Angeles en route to San Diego, California, and that due to the Trotsky connection in Russia, she believed the purpose of their trip at that time was to enable Mrs. Powel to contact Trotsky at some nearby place. (61-10404-1)

Photostatic material obtained in 1942 from Walter Steele, of the National Republic Magazine, includes a letterhead of the National Committee to Aid Striking Miners Fighting Starvation, 799 Broadway, New York City, containing a form letter dated in November, 1931. The letterhead set forth the names of a number of individuals, apparently sponsors of the Committee, and one of the names was that of Webster Powell. (100-153571-1 Enc.)

In August, 1940, the San Diego Office advised that Alice Coe Mendham was listed as a Philadelphia member of the Philadelphia Committee of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners in 1934. (61-10404-2)

On November 4, 1941, a technical source disclosed that Miss Alice Mendham asked the Soviet Embassy in Washington for the name of the Washington agent who handled Soviet bonds. According to the source, the inquiry was on behalf of a friend who had such bonds. (65-30092-512)

A membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1941 contained the name, Miss Alice Coe Mendham, Green Acres School, Silver Spring, Maryland, SHephard-5138. (100-4590-9 Page 162)

In 1941 a highly confidential source furnished a list of persons connected with the Capital City Forum, an allegedly radical lecture group in

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the District of Columbia, which included the name Webster Powell, Macsfolly Farm, Silver Spring, Maryland, which indicated that his name was obtained from the contact list of the League of Industrial Democracy. (100-26255-1 P.82)

Copies of correspondence and other material of the United Spanish Aid Committee disclosed in June, 1942 the names of Mr. and Mrs. Webster Powell as persons who were believed to be in the Committee's active indices. (100-7061-124 P.21)

During an interview with Charles E. Persons, Trial Examiner, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., and Henry J. Kent, also of the NLRB, on January 9, 1943, by an Agent of the Washington Field Office, they referred to a Communist faction in the NLRB and named Webster Powell as one of the NLRB employees in that faction. (62-41918-96)

In January, 1947 a highly confidential source furnished the names in the address book of Henry Hill Collins, Jr. Under a heading of "Foreign" were included two names as follows:

"Web Powell
Alice Powell, Australia" (101-1335-18 P.19)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

None.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

None.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945 by New York Agents Chambers stated that Harold Ware, now deceased, was the leader in 1935 of a group of high-salaried Government employees who were Communist Party members,

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but that their activities with the Party had ceased when they were transferred to the Communist Party underground. Chambers recalled the following individuals as members of the Ware Underground Group:

John Abt
Lee Pressman
Henry Collins
Nathan Perlo (later identified by Chambers as Victor Perlo)
Charles Kramer, also known as Charles Krivitsky
Alger Hiss
Donald Hiss
_____ Post
Nathan Witt
and an unnamed man who was described as the husband of Alice Mendham.

Concerning the latter individual, Chambers stated that he could not recall the name of this man, but remembered him to be a short fellow who was the husband of Alice Mendham, who ran a school on the Virginia side of Washington. He was unable to recall this man well enough to give any physical description of him. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

During an interview with Alger Hiss on June 2, 1947 by Bureau Agents, he stated that he had known Alice Mendham since about 1933 or 1934 when she was running a children's school. He stated that her husband's last name was Powell, but that he could not recall his first name. (65-56402-2530, P.6)

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JULIET STUART POYNTZ, WAS.
JULIET STUART POYNTZ GLASER,
JULIET STEWART POINTS, JULIET STUART GLASER,
JULIA GLASER, JULIA POYNTZ

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Juliet Stuart Poyntz was born November 25, 1886 at Omaha, Nebraska, and married Frederick Franz Ludwig Glaser on October 8, 1913. (100-206603-7 p.2)

From 1928 to 1934 Juliet Poyntz was active in Communist Party circles in the vicinity of New York and in 1928 was the Communist candidate for Attorney General of New York. On June 3, 1937, Juliet Poyntz mysteriously disappeared from her quarters at the American Women's Association Club, 353 West 57th Street, New York City. According to accounts appearing in New York papers at that time various reasons were assigned as explanation of why she might have disappeared. The first of these reasons was that she had broken with the Communist Party and was writing a book of memoirs in which she exposed Communism and the inter-working of the Russian Military Intelligence Service. Another reason why she may have disappeared, according to the New York World Telegram, was the fact that she was litigating the estate of her husband, Dr. Frederick Glaser, an economist connected with the German Consulate in New York City. The Daily Worker admitted that Juliet Poyntz had been a member of the Communist Party until 1934 but the Party disavowed any entanglement in her disappearance. (100-206603-3 p. 2)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers advised on May 13, 1942, that he was convinced that Krivitsky was forced to kill himself and that Julia Poyntz was kidnapped and killed by the OGPU. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

An investigation was instituted by the Bureau concerning the disappearance of Juliet Poyntz in 1944 to ascertain whether Juliet Poyntz's disappearance was a real disappearance or one manufactured by the NKVD with the purpose of enabling Juliet Poyntz to function more effectively in the ranks of the NKVD. (100-206602-3 p.2)

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

None

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The above mentioned investigation concerning the disappearance of Juliet Poyntz was initiated in 1944. (100-206603-3 p. 1)

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IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS OF MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers' attention was invited to the allegation that he had previously made concerning the disappearance of Juliet Poyntz. Whittaker Chambers stated, at that time, that he did not recall ever making any statement concerning the disappearance of Poyntz and advised that he had never had any information onwhich to base such a remark. He pointed out that in conversations with many different individuals he had discussed Poyntz's disappearance but that he had never run across any information which he would consider factual or which would constitute a logical lead as to her whereabouts. (100-25824-36 p. 16)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation concerning the disappearance of Juliet Poyntz continued until December 1945 after Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that she had never heard of Juliet Poyntz subsequent to her mysterious disappearance and that Jacob Golos had advised her that Juliet Poyntz had been "liquidated." (100-206603-15 p. 1)

The Bureau's files do not reflect that reports on its investigation of Juliet Poyntz were distributed outside the Bureau.

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LEE PRESSMAN
ALIAS LEON PRESSMAN

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An investigation of Lee Pressman, whose correct name is Leon Pressman, was initiated in 1941 upon a review of information in the files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., indicating that Pressman was possibly a member of the Communist Party. 100-11820-1 p. 1

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942, Whittaker Chambers advised that prior to 1937 he and Harold Ware began to organize the men in the New Deal and to make such individuals a part of the underground organization of the Communist Party. He stated that one of the converts at that time was Lee Pressman of the AAA who had since gone to the CIO on the direct advice of the Party itself. Chambers advised that it was important that Pressman should be Lewis' right hand man. 100-25824-22 p. 3

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The allegations made by Whittaker Chambers on May 13, 1942, were set forth in the report of Special Agent Russell E. White, New York, New York, dated 3-29-43, entitled "Leon Pressman, wa.". A copy of this report was furnished to the Division of Records in the Department of Justice on April 12, 1943. 100-11820-31 p. 2

Investigation conducted as a result of the information furnished by Chambers reflects that the personnel file of Lee Pressman was examined at the Department of Agriculture. This file reflected that on July 13, 1933 Pressman was appointed as Chief Attorney in the AAA at six thousand dollars per annum in Washington, D. C. He resigned this position on February 2, 1935. From July 1, 1935 until June 30, 1939 he held various administrative positions in the Resettlement Administration and the Farm Security Administration. 100-11820-19 p. 3

Subsequent to his government employment he was appointed General Counsel for the National CIO. 100-11820-31

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

The notes obtained from Mr. Berle in June 1943 contained the following

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notations:

> "Rosenbliett - in U.S. was 'front' behind Mack Moren - existed in Miller's employ - knew Pressman - his alias was 'Cole Phillips' - Introduced him to Mack Moren, buying arms for Spanish (Loyalist) Government -- Pressman - as counsel - helped Moren -- made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Texas, in late 1936 or early 1937 -- probably fall of 1936."

The notes also reflected that Pressman was in the underground organized by the late Harold Ware. The notes further read as follows: "Pressman was in his group (1932-3?) Pressman then in the AAA," and also reflected that Donald Hiss was a member of the Communist Party with Pressman and Witt. 100-25824-27, p.1&4

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation concerning Pressman continued but the information set forth in the Berle notes was not included in the investigative reports covering the activities of Pressman.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

On May 10, 1945, Whittaker Chambers advised that Mark Moren was somewhat of a mythical underground character who was heard about in Communist circles during the Spanish Civil War. J. Peters had informed Chambers that Lee Pressman had accompanied Moren to Mexico late in 1936 and that a small Texas newspaper had reported both of their names in connection with an airplane accident near Brownsville, Texas. Chambers stated that Lee Pressman was a member of the Harold Ware underground group of the Communist Party and described Pressman as later becoming General Counsel of the National CIO. Chambers advised that after Harold Ware's death a meeting took place in the home of Henry Collins and that John Abt was elected leader of this group. Chambers stated that he was present at this meeting and to the best of his recollection the following persons were present at that time: Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, and J. Peters. 100-25824-36, p. 14

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On March 25, 1946, the Washington Field Office furnished the Bureau and New York a summary of the activities of Lee Pressman and this memorandum contained the allegations made by Whittaker Chambers on May 10, 1945. This summary was not furnished to any outside agencies and the allegations made by Chambers on May 10, 1945, have not been included in an investigative report concerning the activities of Pressman. 100-11820-62

The investigation concerning the activities of Lee Pressman is presently in a pending status. According to an article appearing in the February 9, 1948, issue of the CIO News, Pressman resigned as General Counsel of the CIO on February 6, 1948. 100-11820-419, p. 2

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Re: FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, was
Victor Reno, Vincent Reno,
Lance Clark, "Ves".

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I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Francis Victor Reno was brought to the attention of the Bureau on December 20, 1939 when data was provided by the Intelligence Officer of the Third Corps Area, United States Army, reflecting that this individual was a civilian employee at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland and was reported to have been an active Communist while in college. The Army Intelligence Officer advised that an investigation was then being conducted of Reno, based upon a request by the War Department.

The substance of this information indicated that Reno, while a student at the University of Virginia, had been active in a group known as the National Students League, which was allegedly a Communist organization. The Army had checked with representatives at the University and had been informed that Reno during his student days had been considered an active radical. The Army stated that their investigation had failed to indicate that Reno was engaged at that time in subversive activities and that a report of the investigation had been returned to the War Department without any recommendation.

It was noted that Reno had been employed as a civilian by the Army originally on July 26, 1937 as a mathematician and worked in the computing section of the Ballistic Research Laboratory. The Army file indicated that Reno was born at Salt Lake City on May 14, 1911 and attended the University of Virginia from 1932 to 1935, graduating with a Masters Degree. The information further indicated that the employee had previously worked for the WPA in Washington as an Assistant Statistical Clerk from September 1935 to March 1937. (Victor Reno, according to Army records, had a brother named Philip Reno who was employed by the Social Security Board.) The Army Intelligence officer requested that no investigation be made of Reno by the FBI. No investigation was made of Reno by the Bureau based upon this information.

II CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

This individual was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview on the above date.

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III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes, based upon an interview of Chambers in 1939, contain the following reference to one Vincent Reno, who is apparently identical with Francis Victor Reno:

"Vincent Reno - Now at Aberdeen Proving Grounds -
Computer - Math. Assist. to Col. Zornig
(Aerial bomb sight Detectors)
Formerly CP organizer under alias 'Lance Clark'."
(100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear from the Bureau files that investigation was conducted of this individual based upon the reference in the Berle notes.

However, in the report of the Intelligence Division, Third Service Command, Baltimore, Maryland dated December 15, 1943, a copy of which was furnished the Bureau, the Army set forth the results of its investigation of Francis Victor Reno which in substance disclosed that while taking his Masters Degree at the University of Virginia from 1932 to 1935, Reno was involved in the National Students League, created considerable agitation on the campus and evidenced general Communistic tendencies. The Army report reflected, however, that during his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground from 1935 to the date of the report, there had been no indication of any such tendencies on his part. A recommendation was made in the report to place Reno under further observation and to develop fully his background from 1935 to 1937.

It is to be noted that the Army was provided with a copy of the report prepared by the Baltimore Office of the FBI dated November 1, 1943 reflecting an investigation of Philip Reno, brother of Francis Victor Reno, and indicating that Philip Reno had reportedly been brought to Baltimore, Maryland by Dr. Blumberg to work for the Communist Party. This report also reflected that Philip Reno was associating with known Communists in his position as editor of the official organ of a local labor organization, which had been reported by informants to be Communist dominated. This report also contained information concerning Francis Victor Reno.

(61-7728-2)

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IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

This invididual was not mentioned in the Chambers interview on the above date.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Information was provided by the Baltimore Office on March 1, 1948 concerning Francis Victor Reno in connection with the investigation of loyalty of Government employees. This information indicated that data was available concerning this individual to the Baltimore Office indicating that he was at one time employed by the Aberdeen Proving Ground and making reference to information previously furnished by Army Intelligence. The Baltimore Office also indicated that information had been received on July 21, 1947 indicating that one Lance Clark, whose real name was Reno, had in August, 1936 recruited a confidential informant of the Baltimore Office into the Farmers Labor Party at Cumberland, Maryland. The source stated that a meeting of this party had taken place in the month of September, 1936 at which time the informant learned for the first time that he had in fact joined the Communist Party. Lance Clark upon being questioned concerning this by the informant reportedly stated that the Communists were the spark plugs of the Farmers Labor Party and "what is the difference in a name if the program and aims are identical?"

(121-1765-1

The Baltimore Office was instructed on March 12, 1948 by the Bureau to ascertain immediately whether or not Francis Victor Reno was still an employee of the Government at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

(121-1765-1)

The Baltimore Office advised on March 20, 1948 that it had determined from Army authorities that on July 16, 1947 Reno had become ill and had subsequently been moved to a hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. The last report had indicated that his condition was extremely critical and his recovery was questionable.

(121-1765-2)

On March 31, 1948, the Bureau advised the Baltimore Office that in view of these circumstances, no further investigation should be conducted but that arrangements should be made with the Army Intelligence authorities at the Aberdeen Proving Ground to advise immediately in the event Reno returned to active service with the Government.

(121-1765-2)

Re: PHILIP RENO, alias Phil Reno

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I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

On August 13, 1941 the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau in connection with the Hatch Act that Philip Reno, an employee of the Social Security Board, had reportedly appeared on the mailing or membership lists of the American Peace Mobilization, Washington, D. C.

(101-1634-1)

On August 27, 1941 a memorandum was forwarded to Mr. Matthew F. McGuire, Assistant to the Attorney General, setting forth available information concerning Reno in accordance with the existing Congressional instructions and requesting whether investigation should be conducted. It is noted that the information provided in addition to the data concerning possible affiliation with the American Peace Mobilization that in August, 1936, information was submitted to the effect that Philip Reno, Social Security Board Lodge No. 245, was reportedly a Communist or a sympathizer of that movement. In addition, it was reported that one Philip Reno, according to a confidential source, employed by the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., was a close associate in the Communist activities of one Sam Dean, who was described as being a Communist. Also included was a report by a confidential source received during December, 1940, that Philip Reno, employed by the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., was allegedly the Communist Party organizer for the Federal employees in Washington, D. C. This same source stated that Reno addressed a Communist meeting at the Rubber Workers Hall, Cumberland, Maryland during the summer of 1939 and that the meeting was allegedly for members and perspective members of the Communist Party. The informant advised that Reno's presence at such a meeting would definitely indicate his membership in the Party although he had not definitely stated he was a Communist.

(101-1634-1)

On November 12, 1941, available information was likewise forwarded to Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special Defense Unit, Department of Justice.

(101-1634-2)

Investigation in connection with the Hatch Act as reported by the Washington Field Office on February 9, 1942, indicated that Philip Reno was employed by the Social Security Board of the Federal Security

Agency from April 27, 1936 to that date. His name appeared on the Dies Committee list as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was also confidentially reported that the name of his wife, Ruth Reno, appeared on the active indices of this organization and that the names of both Reno and his wife appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, later known as the American Peoples Mobilization. The auto registered to Reno was observed in the vicinity of an anti-conscription meeting of the American Peace Mobilization on September 4, 1940. Informants further revealed that the intimates of Reno are also identified with either one or both of the aforenamed organizations and among these are two individuals reported to be known Communists. Ruth Reno, wife of Philip Reno, was reportedly employed until May, 1941 as the private secretary of Sidney R. Katz, who was allegedly one of the leaders of the Communist movement in the District of Columbia.

(101-1634-9)

Further investigation by the Denver, Colorado Office indicated that Reno had been transferred to the Social Security Board, Denver Regional Office on February 3, 1941. Available informants advised that it was not definitely known whether Reno was a member of the Communist Party but was reported at least sympathetic with its views.

In accordance with the established procedure for conducting Hatch Act investigations, Reno was interviewed by a Bureau agent at Denver, Colorado on March 16, 1942. Under oath he denied past or present membership in the Communist Party, but declined to answer questions on whether he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American Youth Congress, American Peoples Mobilization or the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

(101-1634-11)

Reno also denied having addressed a Communist Party meeting at Cumberland, Maryland or a Communist meeting anywhere at any time and further denied attending an anti-conscription meeting of the American Peace Mobilization.

(101-1634-11)

On April 24, 1942, the results of the investigation conducted concerning Philip Reno were forwarded to the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., requesting advice as to the ultimate disposition of this case.

(101-1634-12)

By letter dated July 7, 1942, the Bureau was informed by the Federal Security Agency that the employee, Philip Reno, had been exonerated and no further action was being taken.

(101-1634-14)

On September 1, 1942, copies of reports in connection with the Hatch Act investigation were forwarded to Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special War Policies Unit of the Department of Justice.

(101-1634-16)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

This individual was not mentioned in the Chambers interview on the above date.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

These notes contain the following references to Philip Reno:

"Philip Reno - in Social Security (??) -
was head of Underground Trade Union Group
Political leader.

"Reno connected with Baltimore Party
organizer - Benjamin (Bundey) Friedman
alias Field - then California - then Russia
- now organizer for Baltimore & Washington
of Above-Ground Party - Underground connections."

"S.E.C. -
"Philip Reno - used to be."

(It would appear that the information set forth above concerning Reno's connection with the Baltimore Party organizer, Friedman and the ensuing information concerning California, Russia, etc., refers to the activities of Friedman rather than Reno. See another section of this memorandum relative to Benjamin Friedman).

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Although it appears that no specific investigation was made

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based upon references in the Berle notes concerning Philip Reno, active investigation was re-instituted concerning this individual in May, 1943 when Reno was reported to have left the Government service in Denver, Colorado and obtained employment with a labor organization in Baltimore, Maryland. Investigation by the Baltimore Office indicated that Reno was closely associated with a number of prominent Communist figures in the Baltimore area and Reno himself was reported by informants to be believed to be a Communist due to his adherence to the Communist line and association with known members of the Party.

(61-1634-22)

A report in November, 1943 indicated that information had been received reflecting that Reno had been brought to Baltimore by Albert Blumberg, National Legislative Representative of the Communist Party and was continuing his association with known Communists in the Baltimore area.

(101-1634-28)

Reno returned to Denver, Colorado from Baltimore in October, 1943. In Denver, Reno obtained employment with the Denver CIO Council and was reported to be in frequent contact with officials at the Communist Political Association Headquarters in Denver.

(101-1634-29, 34, 35)

While in Denver he was known to have been contacted by two prominent National Communist figures, John Williamson and Lem Harris.

(101-1634-39)

During 1945 and early 1946 Reno held a number of non-governmental positions, primarily with labor organizations and continued his close contact with Communist Party officials in Denver, Colorado.

(101-1634-52)

It was reported that Reno attended the Communist Party State Convention on May 18, 1946 and the Communist Party State Board meeting on July 5, 1946 at Denver, Colorado. He continued, according to information received, to meet with Communist Party functionaries.

(101-1634-53)

A summary of evidence concerning the Communist activities of Reno was submitted on February 6, 1947 indicating that information had been received reflecting that Reno was then a member of the State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Colorado and outlined further his

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Communist Party associations and affiliations, including information which was developed showing that Reno had endeavored to recruit an individual to join the Communist Party in December, 1942.

(101-1634-56)

Reno attended the Rocky Mountain Conference of the Communist Party on October 11, 1947 at Denver, Colorado. He was reported to have left Denver for New Mexico. Information was developed indicating that Reno was being criticized by Communist Party officials in Denver for possible factionalism.

(101-1634-61)

Investigation verified Reno's residence in Santa Fe, New Mexico and Albuquerque, New Mexico and return to Denver, Colorado in April, 1948. Informants reported that Reno had been expelled from the Communist Party at Denver, Colorado on June 28, 1948 for factional activities.

(101-1634-66)

In this connection it has been reported that possibly Reno has joined a nation-wide group of former members of the Communist Party who were expelled from the Party for so-called factionalism and who are believed to have been planning the ouster of present leadership of the Communist Party. These individuals included such former prominent Communist members as Lyle Dowling, Vern Smith and Harrison George.

(101-1634-63)

Pertinent reports reflecting the results of the investigation of Philip Reno have been currently made available to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice.

IV CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Philip Reno was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview conducted on the above date.

Kisseloff-26450 CONFIDENTIAL

ANNA ROCHESTER

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An investigation was initiated by the New York Office in April 1941 concerning Anna Rochester, 85 Bedford Street, New York City, as she was being considered for custodial detention. This investigation reflected that the Daily Worker for May 8, 1940, page 4, reflected that Anna Rochester was a member of the Communist Party. (100-12805-4 p. 2)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers advised on May 13, 1942, that in his opinion OGPU agents would definitely be traveling with a great amount of money on their person but that there were those in the Party who acted as financial agents and who supplied such members with money. He mentioned one of these members was Grace Hutchins. He described her as being an old Party member and was in the inner group of Communists. He stated that Grace Hutchins along with her colleague Anna Rochester were fanatical Communists and trusted members of the Party. Chambers advised that he was told that Grace Hutchins was the chief financial transactor for the Party. (100-25824-22 p. 6)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On August 4, 1942, the Bureau instructed the New York Office to reopen the investigation concerning Anna Rochester and it was specifically pointed out in this letter that Anna Rochester was referred to by Whittaker Chambers as a fanatical Communist and trusted member of the Party. It was subsequently ascertained by New York that Anna Rochester was born March 30, 1880, in New York City, according to the New York Board of Health. From 1912 to 1915 Anna Rochester was publications secretary of the National Child Labor Committee and from 1915 to 1919, she was a publications worker for the U.S. Children's Bureau. In 1922 she was a joint author with Grace Hutchins of "Jesus Christ and the World Today." Subsequent to 1928 she was a research worker and writer with the Labor Research Association. Her Party membership was designated as "Communist." Anna Rochester has not been employed by the U.S. Government since 1919. (100-12805-10 p. 2) (100-12805-8)

[redacted] apartment of Anna Rochester advised that she resided with Grace Hutchins and that Rochester and Hutchins maintained a very extensive library with books of interest to the Communist Party. The Whittaker Chambers' allegations were not included in the investigative reports concerning Anna Rochester. (100-12805-10 p. 14) b7D

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BEBLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

None

CONFIDENTIAL

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Instant investigation was continued to ascertain the Communist Party activities of Anna Rochester. (100-12805-19 p. 1)

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

None

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation concerning the activities of Anna Rochester was continued until May 1, 1947, when this case was placed in a closed status. Copies of the pertinent reports in instant investigation have been furnished to the Department. (100-1285)

Kisseloff-26452 CONFIDENTIAL

Re: DR. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Initial inquiry concerning Dr. Philip Rosenbliett was made by the Bureau in connection with the investigation of Moische (Maurice) Stern, was, etal, Espionage. It was reported in connection with this investigation that on August 3, 1935, Lydia Stahl, a Soviet Espionage Agent who was convicted in Paris, France, had sent Ingrid Bostrom to see a Dr. Philip Rosenbliett, a dentist whose office was then on the sixteenth floor at 1440 Broadway, New York City, residence, 143 West 87th Street, New York City, for the purpose of informing him that Lydia Stahl wanted to leave the United States.

Investigation in the same case indicated that on the afternoon of September 8, 1931, on the day which subject, Stern obtensibly obtained secret plans from an informant in the case was observed while under surveillance to go to an office on the sixteenth floor at 1440 Broadway, New York City.
(61-6670-19, page 21)

Later, in connection with the investigation of Nicholas Dozenberg, an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent, Dozenberg was interviewed on February 26, 1940, and stated that in 1929 or 1930 there was a doctor's office in New York City where money was brought in from Russia by German seaman couriers. This money was to be used by Soviet Espionage Agents in the United States. According to Dozenberg, this office of the dentist was also a place where people coming to the United States could be met and where they received assignments. Dozenberg was first taken to this office by Alfred Tilton whom Dozenberg understood was then in charge of operations in the United States.

During an interview with Dozenberg at the Lewisburg Penitentiary in June, 1940, by a Bureau agent it was learned from Dozenberg that the dentist referred to was named Rosenbliett. (61-6670-19)

Dozenberg further alleged that Rosenbliett was a financial agent for Expionage Agents in the United States. Investigation of Rosenbliett determined that his full name was Dr. Philip Rosenbliett and that he had been practicing dentistry in New York City since October 1, 1917, and that his license had been renewed annually until 1936. Inquiry further reflected that Rosenbliett was born in Russia, November 3, 1895, and had received his degree in dentistry from the New York College of Dental and Oral Surgery in 1917.
(61-6670-24)

A check of the building at 1440 Broadway indicated that Rosenbliett had maintained an office in room 1657 from May 1, 1930 to April 19, 1935, at which time he informed the rental agent that he was returning to Russia to

attend to business. He left no forwarding address. It was further determined that Rosenbliett is still the owner of a rooming house at 89 West 118th Street, Harlem, New York, and his affairs in the United States were being managed by Harold Klein, 342 Madison Avenue, an attorney, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Morris Greenberg. (61-6670-26)

Further information developed that Rosenbliett had immigrated to the United States in September, 1905, and was naturalized at New York City on May 3, 1910. On June 18, 1936, Rosenbliett obtained an American passport to include his wife for the professed purpose of visiting England, France, and Austria. The exact whereabouts of Rosenbliett were not determined. (61-6670-30)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On the above date Chambers advised Bureau agents in discussing Isidore Miller who was a chemist and connected with the Picatiny Arsenal in New Jersey that Miller was evidently in Russian circles because a common friend, Dr. Philip Rosenbliett, who was formerly a dentist on Broadway, was an old member of the Party and judging from the things he told Chambers was in the OGPU for many years. Chambers advised that Dr. Rosenbliett went back to Moscow and he has heard nothing about him since. (100-25824-26)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation was conducted in connection with Rosenbliett based upon the above statement by Chambers inasmuch as information of a more specific character had originally been received by the Bureau in connection with the Dozenberg and Stern cases, concerning which inquiry had indicated that Rosenbliett had departed from the United States.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN June, 1943

The following is an exact copy of information set forth concerning Rosenbliett in the Berle notes based upon the interview with Chambers in 1939.

London Underground Espionage Agent

(1) Dr. Philip Rosenbliett - Formerly of (41st St. & B'way, NE)
Dr. Greenberg - MD (West 70th NY
Brother-in-law
American leader of British Underground C.
Head in America Mack Moren (alias Philipovitch
- allegedly Yugoslav) -
real name - ?

Rosenbliett - U.S.
connected with Dr. Isador Miller - Chemist's Club - 41st St.
Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, N.J.
was "front" behind Mack Moren existed - in
Miller's employ
Knew Pressman - his alias was "Cole Philips" -
Introduced him to Mack Moren, buying arms
for Spanish (Loyalist) Gov't. -
Pressman - as counsel - helped Moren - made
a flight to Mexico with him; forced down
at Brownsville, Tex. in late '36 or early
'37 - probably fall of '36.

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Investigation was not made of Rosenbliett based upon the information of Berle notes by reason of previous investigation as cited above. However, the investigation of his connections with Soviet Intelligence in the United States were again instituted and were being handled at the time of the receipt of the Berle notes based upon information received in March, 1941, from [redacted] in connection with the case of Ernst Czuczka, was, etal, Espionage R. This case developed when one Rubin Glucksmann was interned by the [redacted] authorities in England in May, 1940, and an examination was made of his books and records based upon operations of a firm known as the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co., of London. This examination reflected that this firm had close connections with a firm in Germany, Wostwag, Berlin, which was known to be a cover organization utilized by Soviet Intelligence. The London company also had connections with a known Soviet Espionage cover firm in France. Among the papers of the firm were found references to the name of Ernst Czuczka. The [redacted] advised that Czuczka and his brother had departed for the United States in the fall of 1940. (65-35048-2)

b7D

Investigation in connection with this case reflected that Czuczka's brother advised that the former had himself been formerly associated with Wostwag, Berlin. Glucksmann who was further interviewed by the [redacted] admitted that he had been in contact with Dr. Philip Rosenbliett in Paris in 1937 and that Rosenbliett was one of the directors of Wostwag, Berlin. (65-35048-23)

Investigation at New York looking toward the possible location and connections of Rosenbliett in this country was again negative, it being determined that he had reportedly departed from the United States in 1936 and left his business affairs in the hands of his brother-in-law, Dr. Morris Greenberg, 143 West 87th Street, New York City. (65-35048-35)

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 10, 1945

Chambers when interviewed by Bureau agents on the above date recalled that on an occasion when he needed dental work in the middle thirties he

received a recommendation from "Peter" (Alexander Stevens) to Dr. Philip Rosenbliett who maintained offices at Broadway and 41st Street, New York City. Chambers added that he gained the impression that Rosenbliett was the regular Communist Party dentist in New York and from conversation with "Peters" understood him to be an old reliable party man who might be connected with the underground apparatus and also with Russian Intelligence. He added that he did not believe that Rosenbliett was actually a participant in Espionage activity but that he did furnish his office as a meeting place for individuals who desired to converse secretly. In fact, he told Chambers on several occasions that the Russians referred to his office as "Rafka", meaning a roof of shelter for clandestine meetings. Chambers said he visited Rosenbliett's office on numerous occasions and became very friendly with him. In connection with their conversation Rosenbliett talked about his brother-in-law, Dr. Greenberg, and also mentioned connections with Dr. Isidore Miller. Chambers further recalled that Rosenbliett had occasionally mentioned some very intimate friends of his who at that time were teaching in a college at Tientsin, China. He recalled from the manner in which Rosenbliett talked about them that it was his impression that they also might be engaged in Communist underground activities. In this connection he stated that he had learned from various sources which he could not recall that Rosenbliett left the United States to return to Russia sometime in 1936 or 1937 and that he had never heard from him or about him since and supposed that he had been liquidated.

Chambers described Rosenbliett as follows: age, 50 in middle 30's; height, 5'9", build, slim; weight, 160 pounds; hair - was unable to recall; characteristics, very vain, talkative, indiscreet.

(100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation was conducted of Rosenbliett based upon the information given by Chambers in the above interview. More specific data had previously been received concerning Rosenbliett and investigation of his activities in connection with other pending Soviet Espionage investigation was then being conducted. It will be noted in this connection that the Bureau investigation showed more conclusively that Rosenbliett was in fact deeply implicated in espionage activities in this country.

Kisseloff-26456

AMY SCHECHTER

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS.

Active investigation of Amy Schechter, whose complete name is Amy Esther Schechter Safford, was initiated by the New York Office in November, 1942. The subject, commonly known as Amy Schechter, was determined to have been the former wife of Harry Kweit, a known Communist agent, (now deceased) and the investigation of Schechter grew out of the Kweit inquiry. (100-134371-1x)

Investigation determined that Schechter was born at Cambridge, England on August 4, 1898, of Rumanian-German parentage and entered the United States at New York City in 1902, and claimed citizenship by reason of the naturalization of her father. She was educated in the public schools, at Barnard College in New York City, married Harry Kweit in 1924, and was separated from him in 1930. Schechter visited the Soviet Union from June, 1930, to June, 1932, reportedly as a writer and teacher of English but allegedly at the same time attended the Lenin School in Moscow. (100-134371)

Continued investigation reflected that Schechter had been active in the Communist Party movement since the early 1920's and received notoriety as an active member of the National Textile Workers Union at Gastonia, North Carolina. She was indicted for inspiring a strike during the spring and summer of 1929, which resulted in the fatal shooting of the Chief of Police of Gastonia on June 7, 1929. This indictment against Schechter was subsequently dismissed. Schechter was then associated with Fred Erwin Beal, leader of the Gastonia strike, who was convicted of second degree murder in connection with the foregoing incident and who escaped to the Soviet Union. Beal has subsequently testified, after breaking with the Communist Party and returning to the United States, of the Communist inspiration and conspiracy in connection with this incident. (100-134371-22)

Schechter is presently a member of the Communist Party at San Francisco, California. Investigation indicates that she is still closely associated with a number of prominent figures in the Communist Party movement in the United States. (100-134371-28)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942.

Amy Schechter was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview on the above date.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943.

Schechter's name was not included in the Berle notes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

Chambers, when interviewed on the above date in discussing the activities of Harry Kweit (see section on Kweit in another part of this memorandum)

stated that Kweit married a woman who was a Communist Party organizer in the South under the name of Amy Schechter. (100-25824-36)

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation was conducted on the basis of the Chambers allegations concerning Amy Schechter inasmuch as there was already an intensive investigation being conducted by the Bureau of this individual and this information had already been developed.

The case on Amy Schechter was closed in a report by the San Francisco Office on March 14, 1946, inasmuch as the subject's Communist Party activity was not believed sufficient to warrant a continued investigation. (100-134371-28)

Reports in the Schechter case have been distributed to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice.

Kisseloff-26458

GERTRUDE SCHILBACH, was
Gertrude Schildbach, Gertrude
Neugebauer, Gertrude Neugenbauer

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No active investigation of Gertrude Schilbach was conducted prior to Chambers' allegations.

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 13, 1942

Chambers in speaking of what he termed an OGPU Terrorist Group stated that an agent by the name of Rice who broke with the Party and was denounced by them was murdered in Lausanne. According to Chambers this murder was carried out by means of a girl who had been a member of the Rice family for years and had thereafter become a member of the Terrorist Group when she brought him into ambush. Chambers advised that he does not know the name of this woman but that she was in the United States in 1939 ostensibly on her way to China.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No active investigation was conducted based upon Chambers' allegations. He is referring in speaking of Rice to Ignace Reiss, a former Chief of the Soviet Intelligence Service, who was machine gunned to death on a highway near Lausanne, Switzerland, on September 4, 1937. The Soviet Agents found to be responsible for the actual murder by the French and Swiss Police were Gertrude Schilbach and Roland Abbiate. Gertrude Schilbach is apparently the girl of the Rice family of whom Chambers speaks. According to [redacted] Gertrude Schilbach was born June 23, 1894, in Strasbourg, Germany. She was the former mistress of Reiss. No information has been received verifying that she was ever in the United States in 1939 ostensibly on her way to China. 100-342424-38; 100-35015-14 b7D

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

No information concerning this matter was set forth in the Berle notes obtained in June, 1943.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON May 10, 1945

No information concerning this woman was received from Chambers on May 10, 1945.

~~CONFID~~

RE: WILLY SCHLAMM

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

[redacted] Information was furnished to the Bureau by Confidential Informant of the New York Office concerning Willy Schlamm in a report dated February 6, 1943. This report indicated that Schlamm had written a book entitled "Die Diktatur Der Luege" (Dictatorship of the Lie), which was a 158 page volume published in Germany at Zurich, Switzerland in 1937. Informant stated he had reviewed the book and found it to be a passionate anti-Soviet polemic reflecting Schlamm's violent reaction to the first Moscow Purge trial of 1936. The informant pointed out that Schlamm defended himself against being called a Trotzkyite but did not mention his former Communist connections. The informant observed that previous reports on Schlamm's former promotions of the Communist line were based upon the contents of magazines he edited in Europe during the 1920's and 1930's. The present book, reviewed by the informant, indicated a close familiarity with Communist activities which the informant observed, while not being conclusive proof of former Communist affiliation, indicates a question as to where he acquired his intimate, inside knowledge. b7D

The informant suggested the possibility that Schlamm would make a good source on Communist activities by reason of his knowledge of the situation. (100-88151-2)

The New York Office, by letter dated February 12, 1943, with reference to Willy Schlamm, observed, with respect to the information provided by Confidential Informant [redacted] that the New York Office had been aware of Schlamm's possibility as a source of information since January 31, 1941, at which time he was contacted by Special Agent George J. Starr at the residence of Benjamin Gitlow. [redacted] (100-88151-2)

II. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Willy Schlamm was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview by Bureau agents on the above date.

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

Willy Schlamm was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

Kisseloff-26460

IV (a) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945.

In discussing Gerhard Eisler who was known to Chambers as "Edwards" Chambers stated in the interview by Bureau agents on May 10, 1945, that he did not know Eisler's true identity until approximately a year before that date. He stated that while talking to Willy Schlamm, an editor of Fortune Magazine who had formerly been a Communist Party leader in Austria and who had known Eisler very well in Europe, Schlamm remarked to Chambers that he had met Eisler about a year before in Grand Central Station. He told Chambers about this meeting with Eisler and informed him that Eisler's Communist Party name was "Edwards". (100-25824-36)

IV (b) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was made of Willy Schlamm by reason of the reference to him in the Chambers interview of May 10, 1945. It will be noted that Chambers merely cited Schlamm as a source of information in identifying Eisler as "Edwards". [redacted] b7D no investigation was believed justified.

Re: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.,
Agnes Brundin, Marie Rogers,
M. A. Rogers, Alice Bird, Mrs. Petroikos

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Bureau's files reflect that Agnes Smedley, an American citizen, has for many years been well known by reason of her championship of the Communist cause in the Far East. Smedley has written a number of books which have received wide circulation supporting the Chinese Red Army, and the building of the Chinese Soviet territories in North China. Bureau files indicate that information has been received from various sources dating back to 1918 when Smedley and others were indicted in New York City for a violation of the espionage statutes in connection with her activities in supporting British Indian insurrectionist groups. These indictments were subsequently dismissed.

(61-6580-9)

Active investigation of Smedley was instituted by the Bureau by instructions to the field on October 25, 1944, based upon information received from censorship intercepts, indicating that Smedley, then residing at Saratoga, New York, was in communication with a number of known German Communists associated with the Free Germany Movement in Mexico City.

(61-6580-2)

The investigation of Smedley since 1944 has continued until the present time.

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No mention was made of Agnes Smedley in connection with the interview of Chambers on the above date.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

The name of Agnes Smedley was not contained in the Berle notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

When interviewed on the above date by Bureau agents, Chambers in

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discussing his knowledge of Gerhart Eisler, who was known to Chambers at the time as "Edwards," stated that he recalled that some time during 1936 he had learned that Agnes Smedley, well-known writer and author of the "Battle Hymn of China" and other works, was in New York City. Chambers stated that he had advised "Peter" (Alexander Stevens, was.,) that he would like to meet her. Chambers stated that "Peter" had advised him that he could arrange a meeting for him with Smedley and told him to go to an automat somewhere in the East 70's. Chambers advised that Agnes Smedley had arrived at the automat before him and was sitting at a table and that when he introduced himself to her she refused to speak to him. Chambers explained that he identified himself to her as a Communist and she then consented to talk with him but first made the remark: "I thought I was going to meet Edwards."

Chambers was asked whether or not he had any knowledge of Communist Party affiliation on the part of Smedley and he pointed out that he did not have any actual evidence, but everybody knows she is a Communist. He stated, "There is absolutely no question about it."

He recalled that "Peter" had close contact with her and that she was always "hanging around" the ninth floor of Communist Party Headquarters. He added that she may never have held a Communist Party membership book, but that if she did not, it would merely be because the officials of the Communist Party had believed her to be of more value to them if her party affiliations were not definitely established.

With regard to Smedley, Chambers recalled that at the time that Browder was sent out to the Far East, there was a story current in Communist Party circles in New York City to the effect that Browder had carried numerous large denomination bills and that when he arrived in Manila he had been forced to cash a $1,000 bill and that the officials at the bank had tipped off the proper people who had placed Browder under surveillance after he left Manila for China. He stated that the rumor indicated was to the effect that in Canton or Nanking Browder gathered together a group of high Communist Party officials at a most secret meeting and that one of the participants at this meeting was Agnes Smedley's Chinese husband. He added that the Nanking police surrounded the house and raised it and arrested the whole group. Chambers could not recall the source of his story.

(100-258244-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear from a review of the files that any specific investigation was conducted concerning the activities of Smedley, based

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upon the allegations received in the aforeoutlined interview of Whittaker Chambers. It will be noted, however, that an analysis of the information furnished by Chambers indicating the general acceptance of Smedley as a Communist Party tool was well known by reason of information available to the Bureau prior to the receipt of these data.

The continuing investigation of Agnes Smedley indicated her to be active in propaganda work in the United States , for the most part in lecturing and publishing books and articles supporting the Chinese Communist movement. Investigation also indicated that Smedley was contacted by Dr. Tung Ti-Wi, Chinese Communist Delegate to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, at Saratoga Springs.
(61-6580-16)

In October, 1947, information was received from Military Intelligence Division indicating that Agnes Smedley was closely implicated in the so-called Sorge Red Army espionage network in Japan and China during the period of 1933 to 1941. Dr. Richard Sorge, together with other principals in the network were executed or given long prison sentences by the Japanese courts. It was noted that Smedley, who was during this period an American Journalist and correspondent in China and Japan, was believed to have been active in the network and is reported to have recruited one of Sorge's principal Japanese agents. This information would indicate that Smedley was active in Red Army Intelligence from approximately 1930 to at least 1934.
(61-6580-32)

b7D

[redacted] who has broken with the Soviets and is now a confidential informant of the Bureau, has indicated that she met Smedley in Moscow in 1931 and suspected that Smedley was then being prepared for an assignment in China for the Comintern. Although the informant had no specific information as to whether in fact Smedley knew she was being used by the Comintern, she was certain that Comintern representatives and/or Soviet intelligence used her for her contacts and knowledge of the Far East. [redacted] likewise stated that to her personal knowledge, Dr. Richard Sorge, Red Army Intelligence agent in China and Japan, was acquainted with Smedley.
(61-6580-35)

Further information concerning Smedley's implication in the Sorge espionage ring have been requested of the Intelligence Division of the Army.

Reports reflecting Bureau investigation of Smedley have been distributed to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice.

Kisseloff-26464

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Re: JESSICA SMITH, wa.,
Mrs. John Abt

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Active investigation of Jessica Smith, who is the wife of John Abt, was instituted, based upon a complaint received on June 27, 1941 from [redacted] alleging that the subject was a Communist. b7D

(65-44184-X)

Since that date, active investigation has been made of Jessica Smith which has continued to the present time. The New York Office is the office of origin in this investigation.

This investigation has reflected that she is the former wife of Harold M. Ware, and is presently President of SRT Publications and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today," which has consistently followed Communist policies and has been a principal pro-Soviet propaganda medium. Investigation further indicates that the subject maintains close contact with prominent Communist Party officials, as well as representatives of official Soviet diplomatic missions in the United States. It is to be noted that Smith has made several trips to the Soviet Union since the early 1920's, returning on the last occasion to the United States in January, 1946.

(65-44184)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers did not mention Jessica Smith in connection with his interview by Bureau agents on this date.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

An examination of a copy of the notes made by Adolf Berle, based upon his interview with Chambers in 1939, indicates a notation of the name of Jessica Smith in two places, both of which appear to be collateral references to notations concerning John Abt. The notations are referring to the underground organized by Harold Ware in Washington, D. C. The notations referred to are set out as follows:

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"John Abt - followed Witt in that group -
Tax Div'n - Dep't. of Justice & now - CIO
(M. Ware's widow - Jessica Smith Ed. Soviet Russia).

"Mr. Abt - Sister: Marion Bacharach - Secretary -
Communist from Minnesota. (Jessica Smith: with
Rauters in 1926 - friend of Louis Fischer."
(100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

While no specific investigation was made of Jessica Smith, based upon the notations concerning her in the Berle notes, the information contained therein was subsequently forwarded to the New York Office on January 29, 1945. It was known at the time of the receipt of the information in the Berle notes that Jessica Smith was the wife of John Abt. In the continuing investigation which was being made of the activities of Jessica Smith, the Berle notes were set forth in a report of the New York Office dated July 17, 1945.

In supporting the implications of Jessica Smith's possible connections with the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's, information was developed by the New York Office confirming the fact that she had been married to Harold Ware, the alleged organizer of this underground movement and subsequently married John Abt, who was likewise allegedly a member of the group. Investigation reflects that at the time Jessica Smith was associated with the Russian Information Bureau in Washington and following the recognition of the Soviet Union, became a member of the Press Staff of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Information was also developed indicating Jessica Smith's connections with other members allegedly belonging to the underground group.
(65-44184-23, 31)

The investigation made by the Bureau in connection with Alexander Stevens, who has been identified as J. Peters, who according to Whittaker Chambers was the underground leader, likewise reflects that Jessica Smith and her husband, John Abt, have been in close contact with Stevens.

100-184255-180)

The investigative reports concerning Jessica Smith, as well as those concerning Stevens showing the connection between these individuals have been furnished to the Division of Records of the Department of

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Justice. The investigation of this subject is continuing by the Bureau.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

The name of Jessica Smith was not mentioned by Chambers in connection with his interview by Bureau agents on this date.

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Kisseloff-26467

RE: VERN SMITH

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

There is information contained in the Bureau files dating back to the early 1920's concerning the activities of Vern Smith as being active in the IWW as editor of the organization's newspaper "Solidarity." Other information reflects connections of Smith and collaborations with such known Communists during the 1920's as James Cannon, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor and others. (61-2241-45, p.4)

Other information reflects that Smith, who was then active in the IWW, joined the Communist Party around 1922. (39-915-1109, p. 7)

Active investigation of Vern Smith was initiated by the San Francisco Office in February, 1941, by reason of his activities in San Francisco with the Communist Party movement and by reason of the fact that he was then Labor Editor of the "Daily People's World." The investigation at that time indicated that Vern Smith had been former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" at New York City in 1932. (100-17082-1)

Further inquiries reflected that Smith had been formerly a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party as well as correspondent of the "Daily Worker" in the Soviet Union from the summer of 1933 to about August, 1935. Records (available to the State Department) of World Tourists, Incorporated, reflected that Smith's transportation to the Soviet Union had been charged in part to the Communist Party and in part to the "Daily Worker." (100-17082-13)

II. (a) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

In the interview conducted by Bureau agents on the above date, Whittaker Chambers stated that Verne Smith, who was former editor of the IWW "Solidarity", was one of the oldest party members and knows the business inside and out. It is noted that in connection with this part of the interview that Chambers had been asked concerning his knowledge of various Communists whom he had known to be important persons in the Party at the time of his association with the movement. (100-25824-22)

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II. (b) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No specific investigation was conducted on the basis of the Chambers allegations inasmuch as an active investigation had already been instituted of Vern Smith who was undoubtedly identical with the individual named by Chambers.

The investigation, which continued, reflected that Smith remained very active in Communist Party activities in San Francisco and became the foreign editor of the "Daily People's World." (100-17082-32)

In a report dated November 21, 1946, the San Francisco Office advised that Smith was then still residing in San Francisco with Sue Paxton as man and wife, the latter likewise a member of the Communist Party. Smith was associate editor of the "Daily People's World" until August 15, 1946, at which time he was expelled from the Communist Party for basic disagreement with the Communist Party line and for sympathizing and supporting so-called factional groups. Sources reported that prior to being publicly expelled from the Party, William C. Foster had given Smith his first membership card and that they were old friends. (100-17082-36)

Investigation has continued, notwithstanding the expulsion of Smith from the Party, inasmuch as it is known from investigation that Smith and a number of other persons who were similarly expelled are continuing their activities apparently aimed at dislodging the leadership of the Communist Party through direct intervention and connections with contacts in the Soviet Union. It has likewise been suggested that it is not at all impossible that this may be a tactic for placing Smith and others in an underground position and divorcing themselves from the above ground Communist Party. (100-17082-41)

A news item published in the New York Journal American on April 27, 1948, datelined at Oakland, California, indicated that Vern Smith, expelled Communist and ex-foreign editor of the "Communists People's World," was convicted in a Justice Court on April 26, 1948, at Oakland, California, for contempt of the California State Un-American Activities Committee. The news item indicated that Smith had been immediately sentenced to pay a fine of $3,000. (100-17082-A-Journal American 42748)

Copies of investigative reports in this investigation have been distributed to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice. In addition, a dossier showing information then available in the files of the Bureau regarding Vern Smith was furnished to Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special Defense Unit, Department of Justice, on December 1, 1941. (100-17082-11)

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A prosecutive summary report, prepared by the San Francisco Office dated December 13, 1946, was forwarded to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice on February 14, 1947. (100-17082-38)

III. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

Vern Smith was not mentioned in the Berle notes.

IV. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Vern Smith was not mentioned by Chambers in the interview conducted by Bureau agents on the above date.

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State Department Employee
Sent to Turkey

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was conducted.

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

In speaking of persons employed by the United States Government who were active in underground Communist organization, Chambers advised that there was another individual whose name he did not recall who was connected with this movement. He stated that this individual was in the Trade Agreement Section of the State Department and was sent to Turkey to negotiate a trade agreement. This individual was further described as a protege to Ed Minster of the Department of Agriculture.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to reflect that any investigation was conducted as a result of the above.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

There is no information in Berle notes concerning this matter.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

There is no information regarding this matter in the results of the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945.

(See individual writeups on "Julien Wadleigh (Wadley)" and "_____ Lovell.")

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ALEXANDER STEVENS, with aliases
Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters,
Peter, J. V. Peters, Steven Lapin,
Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isador
Boorstein, Silver or Silvers

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

For purposes of clarification it is pointed out that Alexander Stevens has been determined to be identical with all of the above names. In this connection, prior to the Chambers' allegations in 1942, separate investigations had already been instituted by the Bureau on Stevens under the names of J. Peters, J V. Peters, Alexander Stevens and Alexander Goldberger. The name J. Peters was known to the Bureau in connection with Communist Party activities in the United States based upon the publication of "The Communist Party, A Manual of Organization," which was authored by one J. Peters in 1935. The investigation of the subject as Alexander Stevens arose in early 1942, when he was in contact in Los Angeles with prominent Communist Party members in that city. Information available in our files concerning J. Peters was furnished to the Department of Justice on April 1, 1941.

Alexander Stevens was born on August 11, 1894, at Kop, Czechoslovakia, and used the name Alexander Goldberger. He was the son of Martin Goldberger and Rosalie Deutch. He served in the Hungarian army from 1914 until 1918. He first entered the United States on February 10, 1924, as Alexander Goldberger. He again entered the United States on September 5, 1928, under this name. He has endeavored to become a citizen on two occasions, the first time being in February, 1924, but allowed his application to lapse, and again filed for citizenship on July 20, 1939. He registered under the name of Alexander Stevens as an alien on December 5, 1940. Stevens received a divorce from Franciska Goldberger at Reno, Nevada, April 29, 1942, and has for some time been residing as man and wife with one Anne Silver. The latter is a naturalized U. S. citizen who has been reportedly engaged in setting up Communist underground activities in this country. She is likewise the subject of a Bureau investigation. (100-184255-198 & 122)

b7D

Stevens has been identified with his various aliases through exhibiting photographs to a number of confidential informants, including [redacted] of the Communist Party of the United States; [redacted] (100-184255-198); Confidential

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Informant [redacted] former member of the Communist Party (100-184255-198); b7D
Confidential Informant [redacted] a former member of the Communist Party who saw Stevens in Moscow in 1931 (100-184255-198); and many others who were acquainted with the Communist movement at the time subject was known under his various aliases.

II. (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Upon being interviewed on the above date, Chambers advised Bureau Agents that a man named "Peter", whose last name he never knew, was the head of the Communist underground movement and stated he had seen Peter only from time to time; that although his connection with this man was more that of a personal friendship than of a formal Party relationship, he never learned much about Peter. He stated he did know that Peter lived once at Woodside, Lond Island, at which time he went under the name of Silver or Silvers. Chambers gathered from Peter that he had previously been treasurer of the Hungarian paper "Uj Elore" and that Peter was likely in the United States without a passport or on a false passport. He said that Peter had connections with the OGPU because he had met members of the OGPU in Peter's presence. Although he did not know these men by name, he had later checked with Krivitsky and had ascertained such individuals were OGPU men. It is to be noted in this conversation that Peter was the source of much of the information furnished by Chambers. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It is to be noted that the Bureau was already conducting investigation in two cases concerning individuals who were later determined to be identical with the "Peter" mentioned in the Chambers' interview. However, on the basis of the Chambers' allegations, the New York Office was requested by letter, on June 11, 1942, to immediately conduct necessary investigation to determine the identity, location and activities of the individual known to Chambers as "Peter," alias Silver or Silvers. (100-25824-22)

Investigation was made by the New York Office, based upon the information furnished by Chambers; however, the identity of "Peter," with alias Silver or Silvers, was not established at that time. It was pointed out, however, that it appeared that this individual was identical with the subject of a separate investigation in New York of J. Peters, with alias Steve Lapin

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by reason of the information developed and these two investigations were consolidated. (100-25824-25)

Further investigation in the J. Peters inquiry, as well as the concurrent investigation which was made separately of Alexander Stevens, alias Alexander Goldberger, resulted in a consolidation of these investigations, based upon an identification of the photograph of Stevens as J. Peters by Benjamin Gitlow and James S. Glaser. This was reported by the New York Office in a letter dated March 6, 1943. (100-184255-74)

Subsequently, the photograph of Alexander Stevens was further identified as J. Peters by [redacted] a confidential informant who said he was acquainted with the subject in Moscow, Russia, in 1932. (100-184255-99) b7D

On March 5, 1943, a photograph of Alexander Stevens was identified by Whittaker Chambers as being the individual known to him as Peters, head of the Communist underground movement in the United States. (100-184255-67)

The investigation continued of subject's activities following the consolidation of the previous investigations under the various aliases of the subject.

III (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes contained references to the individual identified as Stevens under the name "Peters" and were as follows:

"Known from Peters - formerly in Bela Kun
Govt. Agricultural Commissariat - called Gandosz (?)
Then to Russia - then here, in Business Office of
Communist paper 'Uj Elori' - then, after 1929 -
head of CP Underground, lived in Hamilton Ap'ts.
Woodside, L.I. - under alias 'Silver' - &
lectured in Communist camps -
Friend: 'Blake' of 'Freiheit' - Real name -
Weiner - American: Polish Jew. -
Peters was responsible for Washington Sector
Went to Moscow - where is he now? -

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"Wife - a Comintern courier -
West Coast - Head: 'The Old Man' - Volkov is
his real name - daughter a Comintern
courier. He knows the West Coast
underground - Residence: San Francisco
or Oakland - " (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It is noted that no specific further investigation was conducted based upon Berle's notes inasmuch as Peters had then been identified and an active investigation was being made of him by the Bureau. The investigation which was continuing indicated close associations by Stevens with individuals prominent in the Communist Party. (100-184255-101)

IV (A) CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers, when interviewed on the above date, gave further details concerning his association with the individual then known to him as J. Peters. (It is noted in this interview that Chambers apparently referred to Stevens as both J. Peters and Peter.) He stated that while in the position of editor of "New Masses," in approximately 1932, he, Chambers, was called into the offices of Max Bedacht in Communist Party headquarters in New York and advised he was to be given a special assignment. At a second meeting with Bedacht he was introduced on the street to an individual known to him as "Arthur." "Arthur", in turn, made an appointment for the following evening on a street corner and introduced him, at another place, to an individual known to him as "Peter." Chambers said he recognized this man as the formesr treasurer of the Hungarian Communist newspaper "Uj Elore' (phonetic) who had also published numerous articles on Communism under the name of J. Peters. He was told by Peters that he would act as a courier between him and "Arthur" until he received further instructions. For the next two or three years, until approximately 1935, he was a paid courier and this was his sole occupation. He engaged in carrying envelopes and messages between Arthur and Peter in New York City. He related that he never learned much about the identities of these men and never knew their residences other than that Peter lived somewhere in Woodside, Lond Island, under the name of Silver. Chambers stated in this interview that most of his knowledge of the underground and Russian courier activities was derived from

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conversations with Arthur and Peter who became very friendly with him and often talked about their activities rather freely. In the interview he mentioned the OGPU connections of Peter. In 1935, his courier activities ceased and he was told by Peter that he would act as a connecting link between Harold Ware in Washington and himself in New York City and, in addition to his courier activities, he would also serve as a sort of morale officer, giving pep talks and indoctrination talks to the Communist group headed by Ware in Washington. Based upon this assignemnt from Peter, Chambers became acquainted with the Communist underground in Washington. He mentioned that Peter himself attended some of the underground meetings in Washington when he felt the group needed a pep talk or required special instructions regarding some particular problem. (100-25824-36)

Inasmuch as the major portion of the information contained in this interview relates to data furnished to Chambers by Alexander Stevens, known to him as Peter, detailed references are not being set out in this section but are contained in the individual write-ups of the various individuals mentioned as hereinafter set forth in this memorandum.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation of Alexander Stevens, based upon the Chambers interview above, continued, it being noted that Peters was already identified as Stevens.

During the course of this subsequent investigation, Stevens was further identified with an individual who, during the latter part of 1945 and 1946, and early 1947, was employed at Communist Party headquarters as Steve Miller.

During the course of the investigation, it was determined that State Department files contained information indicating that an individual by the name of Isador Boorstein had been issued a U. S. passport for travel to Germany, France and England on October 8, 1931. This forgery was not discovered until a Bureau Agent viewed the subject's photograph in the State Department files on June 6, 1946, and recognized Boorstein as being identical with Alexander Stevens. In view of the lapse of time, any violation of passport regulations would be barred by the Statute of Limitations. (100-184255-222)

On February 14, 1947, in a memorandum to the Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle all reports concerning Alexander Stevens, including those reflecting investigation of the subject under his various aliases, were forwarded to the Criminal Division. (100-184255-199 and 200)

Further reports relating to the Alexander Stevens investigation were forwarded to Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle on March 21, 1947, pursuant to his request, including reports on related investigations. (100-184255-202)

A prosecutive summary report dated February 17, 1947, was forwarded to the Division of Records of the Department on March 24, 1947. (100-184255-198)

On September 18, 1947, a summary memorandum was furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a copy of the prosecutive summary report of the New York Office dated February 17, 1947, was included. (100-184255-223)

In a memorandum dated September 26, 1947, which was forwarded on September 27, 1947, a summary on this subject was transmitted to the Attorney General reflecting Stevens' activities, including references to the passport fraud of 1941 and his alien status. (100-184255-222)

On September 30, 1947, the Attorney General telephoned the Director and expressed his appreciation for this memorandum on Stevens and stated he throught subject could be deported, although the Statute of Limitations barred action on the passport fraud. (100-184255-221)

It is to be noted that the memorandum to the Attorney General contained a summary of the allegations received from Whittaker Chambers concerning Stevens' connections with the Government underground. It is further to be noted that the summary report of February 17, 1947, which was forwarded to the Division of Records and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, contained information furnished by Whittaker Chambers, set out under a confidential informant symbol, indicating Stevens, under the name of Peters, as being the head of the Communist underground movement in the United States prior to 1937.

Alexander Stevens was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on a deportation warrant at Peekskill, New York, on October 8, 1947. He was later released on $5000 bail. (100-184255-230)

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As you are aware, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has been in contact with INS in the interim, endeavoring to obtain information as to Stevens' whereabouts in order that they could serve a subpoena for his appearance before the Committee. This matter was referred by INS to the Criminal Division of the Department.

The Washington "Times-Herald" for August 25, 1948, reflected that Stevens would be served with a subpoena by the House Un-American Activities Committee, if present at the scheduled deportation hearing which was held on August 30, 1948.

The Washington "Times-Herald" for August 31, 1948, revealed that Stevens appeared at the INS hearing on August 30, 1948, and was served with a subpoena to appear before a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to be held in New York on August 30, 1948. According to the article, Stevens appeared but declined to answer questions on the grounds that to do so might incriminate him. Members of the House Committee announced that Stevens might be charged with contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions.

In addition to the distribution made of the Chambers information re Alexander Stevens, with aliases, specifically in connection with his case, the following distribution of summaries containing information concerning Alexander Stevens, with alias J. Peters, either as a separate section of the report or incidental to the write-ups on certain named individuals, was made. This information, in all cases, included the data concerning Stevens which was received from Whittaker Chambers and in certain cases was specifically attributed to Chambers by name:

(1) Summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945;

(2) Summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated December 12, 1945;

(3) Summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946;

(4) Summary entitled "The Comintern Apparatus" dated March 5, 1946;

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(5) Summary entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States" dated July 25, 1946;

(6) Summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated October 21, 1946.

Copies of summaries 1 through 6 were furnished to the White House and the Attorney General.

Copies of Summaries 1 through 4 and 6 were furnished to the State Department.

Copies of summaries 1 through 4 were furnished to the Navy Department.

Copies of summaries 2 and 3 were furnished to the War Department.

Copies of summaries 2, 3 and 6 were furnished to the Treasury Department.

A copy of summary 3 was furnished to the Central Intelligence Group.

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TASS NEWS AGENCY

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The Tass News Agency is the official news agency of the Soviet Government and was registered on January 6, 1938, with the Attorney General under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The New York Bureau of Tass was created in 1925 succeeding the New York Bureau of Rosta which had been established about January 1923. (100-183386-217 p. 1)

An investigation to ascertain if Tass employees were acting outside the scope of their authority was initiated on April 25, 1941. (100-183886-X)

However, prior to 1941 investigations were conducted on individuals employed by the Tass News Agency and in this connection an investigation was conducted concerning the activities of Kenneth Durant, Manager of Tass until 1944. (65-2299-11)

In this connection it is to be noted that in 1939 it was alleged by Mr. Frank H. Bartholomew, Vice-President of the United Press, San Francisco, California, that Durant was an espionage agent on behalf of the Soviet Government. (65-2299-5)

The investigation of Tass revealed that the majority of American employees had Communist Party backgrounds and some of the employees had been in contact with suspected Soviet agents. (65-2299)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers advised on May 13, 1942, that there was an OGPU organization during the period of time when he was associated with the Communist Party and that he presumed that there was also such an organization at the time of the interview. He advised that he did not know the identity of the head of such an organization but suspected that it was connected with the Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Tass newspaper. (100-25824-22 p. 2)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Instant file fails to reflect specific investigation of Tass as a result of the Chambers' interview. It is noted that Chambers only speculated that Tass was being used as a cover for Espionage. Similar allegations had been previously received and instant investigation was instituted in 1941 to determine if Tass employees were acting outside the scope of their authority. Chambers' speculative allegations did not add to the Bureau's knowledge of the Tass News Agency. (65-2299)

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III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

None

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Instant investigation was continued to identify any Soviet agents within Tass.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

None

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Instant investigation is presently in a pending status and pertinent copies of the investigative reports have been furnished to the Department. (100-183386)

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ALEXANDER LEO TRACHTENBERG

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

As is well known, Alexander Trachtenberg is one of the foremost figures in the Communist Party movement in the United States. Information concerning his Communist activities, as reported in connection with the investigation of the movement, is contained in the Bureau files dating back as early as 1920.

In view of the voluminous information available to the Bureau as reported in investigations of this individual, for purposes of brevity the following short summary concerning Trachtenberg is being set forth.

Trachtenberg was born November 23, 1885, at Odessa, Russia; entered the United States, August, 1906; attended Trinity College and Yale University; was naturalized at New Haven, February 28, 1914; and for the most part has resided in or around New York, New York. He is presently General Manager of the International Publishers Company, Inc., New York City, which for many years has published the majority of the Marxist literature in the United States. He has occupied numerous high positions in the Communist Party in the United States and reportedly was a member of the National Control Commission of the Party since its early days. Trachtenberg himself has admitted trips to Europe and Russia on numerous occasions since the early 1920's, allegedly for the promotion of his publishing business. He was until recently a National Committeeman of the Communist Party. Benjamin Gitlow, former General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, who broke with the Party, testified in 1939 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that the publishing firm of Trachtenberg was taken over by the Communist International. He further stated that Trachtenberg was among the persons cooperating with Russian OGPU agents in the United States.

Also in October, 1939, Maurice L. Malkin, a member of the Communist Party from 1919 to 1936, testified in hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that Trachtenberg was a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States; that in Russia the Central Control Commission members are part of the OGPU; that in every country members of such Commission send its agents to gather information which they forward to the Soviet Union; and that Anna Louise Strong, a member of the Russian Communist Party and a member of the OGPU for years, usually reported to Trachtenberg. Trachtenberg still figures prominently in the affairs of the Communist Party in the United States and is still the subject of continuing investigation by the Bureau. (Summary prosecutive report 61-2115-341)

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Of further interest concerning Trachtenberg are the results of investigation by the Bureau in connection with the Red Army Intelligence Ring exposed in Canada by the statements of Igor Gouzenko, which investigation reflected close association between Trachtenberg and Sam Carr prior to the breaking of this case both in the United States and at the Third National Assembly of the Communist Party of Cuba which was held from January 24 to 28, 1946. (Summary memorandum dated September 3, 1946, entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States.")

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Chambers when interviewed by Bureau Agents on the above date, in duscussing activities of the OGPU in the United States, indicated that some of the OGPU parallels have for their purposes the guidance of the Party so that it follows the Moscow line. He stated that these agents are in close touch with the Central Control Commission of the Party. He stated that Charles Dirba, the head of the Central Control Commission for years, and Alexander Trachtenberg, also a member for many years, operated under the National Minorities which are duplicated in Russia and he, Chambers, had always heard that Dirba was connected with the OGPU. (100-25824-22)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear that this information as such was acted upon with reference to Trachtenberg, it being noted, however, that these data had already been received in more specific form and were the subject of investigation based upon previous allegations. It will further be noted that these allegations concerning Trachtenberg were made at the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1939 as set forth in the summary above.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The Berle notes obtained on the above date contained the following reference to Alexander Trachtenberg:

Alexander Trachtenberg - Politburo -
Member of the Exec. Committee
Head of GPU in U. S.
Works with Peters -

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear that any specific investigation was conducted based upon the reference to Trachtenberg in the Berle notes. However the same

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observation as previously set forth applies to this information and was known to the New York Office where Trachtenberg was the subject of a continuing and vigorous investigation.

IV. CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

No reference was made to Trachtenberg by Chambers in the interview conducted on the above date.

It is to be noted that reports concerning Trachtenberg, including a prosecutive summary dated March 22, 1947, (61-2115-341) have been furnished to the Division of Records of the Department of Justice.

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JULIEN WADLEIGH (WADLEY)

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

No investigation was made of Wadleigh prior to 1942.

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Wadleigh was not mentioned by name by Chambers in the interview conducted by Bureau Agents on the above date.

(However, in reviewing the results of the 1942 interview, together with the Berle notes received by the Bureau in 1943 (see below), it will be noted that in the 1942 interview Chambers advised that there was another individual, whose name he did not recall, connected with the underground movement who was in the Trade Agreement Section of the State Department and was sent to Turkey to negotiate a trade agreement. This individual was a protege of Ed Minster of the Department of Agriculture.)

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The files of the Bureau fail to reflect that any investigation was conducted based upon information furnished concerning this unknown individual.

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS CONTAINED IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Contained in the Berle notes, which were received in June, 1943, and which were based upon information furnished by Chambers in 1939, there is a notation of an individual by the name of Wadley or Wadleigh:

"State
Post - Editorship, Foreign Service Journal
Was in Alexandria Unit of CP - in
'Underground Apparatus' -
Duggan - Laurence - (Member CP??)

"?
(Wadleigh) Wadley - Trade Agreement Section
Lovell - " " "
Communist Shop Group
Elinor Nelson - Laurence Duggan - Julien Wadleigh -
West European Div'n - Field - still in -
(Levine says he is out went into I.E.O.
Then in Committee for Repatriation
His leader was Hedda Gompertz."

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While it is not entirely clear from the notes as to the exact allegation made by Chambers concerning Wadleigh or Wadley, it would appear that he was an alleged member of the Communist group in the State Department.

(100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

It does not appear that any investigation was conducted of Wadleigh based upon the Berle notes at the time of their receipt. However, in connection with the Cogog investigation (Communist Political Association Government Group), a letter was sent to the Washington Field Office on May 4, 1945 directing that a separate investigation of the reported secret Communist Government Group be opened. At this time the Washington Field Office was informed of the allegations made in the Chambers' interview of 1942 concerning the existence of a Communist underground in the Government and at the same time furnished a copy of the Berle notes.

(100-3-65-1)

A review of the Bureau files indicates that one Julian Wadleigh and his wife Mariam at 4019 - 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and later 124 Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, were subscribers to Socialist party publications.

(61-626-198X1, p. 24
100-26255-1)

Bureau files also indicate that on May 27, 1943 a highly confidential source advised that Julian Wadley (phonetic) of the State Department apparently was associated in a "car pool" with (Hoyt) Haddock of the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C.

(100-203-268-75X3)

By letter dated March 11, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that pursuant to the instructions of the Bureau of December 2, 1947, to review the files of the Cogog case to determine the most prominent members of the Communist underground group, a review had been made and 131 names were submitted to the Civil Service Commission to ascertain if they were ever employed or are still employed by the Government. As a result of this check of Civil Service records, there was forwarded to the Bureau on the previously mentioned date a list of persons

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previously reported in connection with the Cogog investigation who were reportedly still employed in the Government. Included in this list was the name of Julias Wadleigh, a transferee from F.E.A. to the State Department. (100-3-65-941)

The foregoing named individuals may be identical with the person named in the Berle notes.

IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

In the interview of Chambers conducted by Bureau Agents on the above date, Chambers did not specifically refer to an individual by the name of Wadleigh or Wadley.

Kisseloff-26487

Re: HAROLD M. WARE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

The first investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of Harold Ware was an investigation conducted in 1921 which reflected that on December 27, 1921 the National Convention of the Workers Party of America held in New York City, elected Harold Ware as an alternate member of the Executive Committee of that organization. At the same convention on January 12, 1922, Ware was appointed as agrarian organizer of the Workers Party of America. On February 5, 1922, he was appointed as business manager of the "Worker."

(61-23-66, 89
61-228-38)

Ware sailed for Russia on the SS "Latvia" on May 10, 1922. He was accompanied by his wife, Chris, and Ware was taking tractors to Russia and reportedly was to represent the Communist Party of America in Russia on the agrarian question.

(61-443-98)

In November of 1922 the Friends of Soviet Russia received a communication from Lenin lauding the work of the United States tractor group in the Ukraine headed by Harold Ware. Lenin stated that he was suggesting that the group farm be used as a model for all Russia.

(61-181-216)

On June 22, 1923, Harold Ware sailed for Russia on the SS "Westphalia" giving as his address 1223 United Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He had United States passport No. 160968. He reportedly was to be the delegate of the United Farmers Educational League of North Dakota to the All-Russian Agricultural Exposition in Moscow. It was reported that on August 28, 1923, officials of the Communist Party were contemplating sending a message to Ware on board the SS "Westphalia" informing him that his wife was dead.

(61-231243
61-3537-2
61-167-1930)

According to an informant, on November 24, 1923 information had been received by the Communist Party from Harold M. Ware to the effect that the subject Government had granted a concession of 27,000 acres of agricultural land on the Donetz River, Ukrain. Ware had agreed to

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develop this land with American agricultural equipment which was to go to Russia before February 15, 1924.

(61-23-269 p. 19)

On July 17, 1924, Ware sailed for Russia representing the Ukrainian Farm and Machinery Corporation which had been formed in the United States to develop agricultural land for the Soviet Government. Ware as managing director of this corporation was to sign the final contract with the Soviet Government.

(61-223-296

In 1925 Ware reportedly made another trip to Moscow, accompanied by his second wife, Jessica Smith, who later married John Abt. He organized a Russian-American State Farm in the Caucasus and was later one of the organizers and Assistant Director of "Verblud."

(Biographical Sketch of
Jessica Smith in files of
Soviet Russia Today)
(61-5381-2071)

The investigation also reflected that Harold Ware was the son of Ella Reeve Bloor by her first husband, Lucien Ware. Ella Reeve Bloor is a famous figure in the Communist Party, USA, reportedly living with Earl Browder in the early days of the movement. It was also reported that Harold Ware was a graduate from an agricultural college and had been active during War World I in large scale farming activity. According to information received in 1941, Harold Ware with the aid of Jay Lovestone in 1930 and later with the support of Foster and Browder was in charge of an agricultural Communist Research Bureau in Washington, D. C. that had for its purpose the preparing of Communist Party material for dissemination among farmers.

[redacted] b7D

101-142-67)

The hearing of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 77th Congress, First Session, reports the testimony of Dr. J. B. Matthews to the effect that Hal Ware was employed by the Department of Agriculture until 1935 when he was killed by a street car in Washington. It might be noted at this point that a report from another informant reflects that he was killed in an automobile crash near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1935. According to the files of the Public Relations Division of the Metropolitan Police, Hal Ware was at one time Assistant Research Director for Farm Research, Incorporated, Washington, D. C.

(101-142-6, 16)

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II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers stated that when he became associated with the underground movement of the Communist Party, they sent him to Washington to assist Harold Ware, who was associated with the son of Mother Bloor (Carl Reeve) to develop the very fertile field which was Washington, D. C. in the early and middle days of the New Deal. Chambers stated that Ware had been a courier prior to this time who had carried American currency from Russia to the United States for investment here. Chambers stated that the underground work in Washington was ostensibly in the farm field and that they established underground quarters in the violin studios of Ware's sister, located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue and Dupont Circle.

He stated that they began to organize the men in the New Deal and to make such individuals a part of the underground organization of the Communist Party.

Further identifying his position in this movement, Whittaker Chambers advised that he was the assistant to Ware who was the organizer and that he, Chambers, was kind of a morale officer inasmuch as the recruits had to be guided in the Party's policies at all times.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No active investigation of Harold Ware was instituted at this time inasmuch as he was known to be dead. An investigation at the violin studio of Helen Ware was instituted on February 5, 1943, which reflected that she had maintained a studio in 1932 at 1501 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. (100-12997-28; 100-197163-2130)

III. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

Mr. Berle's notes reflected the following notation:

"Underground organized by the late Harold Ware;
Pressman was in his group - (1932-3??) Pressman
then in the A.A.A."

III. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation of Ware was conducted on the basis of Mr. Berle's notes.

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IV. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Chambers stated that after he was recruited for underground activities in Washington, D. C., he was told by J. Peters that he would act as a connecting link between Harold Ware and Peters in New York and that he would also serve as sort of a morale officer, giving pep talks and indoctrination talks to the Communist group headed by Harold Ware in Washington. Peters explained that Ware was the leader of a group of men composed of Government employees in high-salaried positions who were Communist Party members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the underground of the Communist Party. Chambers pointed out that Ware's group was composed of approximately eight individual members and that almost everyone of these members was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington which consisted of from six to eight members; that the members of each of these underground units were not aware of the identity or composition of any of the other units.

Chambers stated that one of the meeting places was the violin studio belonging to Helen Ware, Harold Ware's sister above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue and Dupont Circle. He explained that this was more or less Ware's headquarters and that the members did not meet there as a group. Chambers recalled that after Harold Ware died a meeting took place at which John Abt was elected as the new leader of the group.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation of Harold Ware was conducted as a result of the above allegations.

The Chambers allegations concerning Harold Ware were included in a summary of Communist activities in the United States Government given distribution to the White House, State Department, the Attorney General and other agencies in February, 1946. (65-56402-573)

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Re: HELEN WARE CAPPEL, aka HELEN WARE

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An investigation of Harold Ware was conducted in 1921 and 1922 which reflected that Helen Ware was the daughter of Ella Reeve Bloor, famous Communist propagandist. In 1921, Helen Ware was reportedly married but was using her maiden name. One informant reported that she was employed on the "Toiler". Other information reflects this report may have been erroneous as it was stated her only Communist activity was to attend meetings where her mother spoke and on occasion play her violin at these meetings.

(61-71-18; 61-167-171;
61-440-40)

II. (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

Whittaker Chambers stated that after he became associated with the underground movement, the Communist Party sent him down to assist Harold Ware, who was ostensibly working in Washington in the farm field. Chambers said they established underground quarters in the violin studio of Ware's sister, located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue and Dupont Circle.

II. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

On February 5, 1943, an investigation was instituted to locate the violin studio of Helen Ware at Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. It was learned that in 1932 Helen Ware rented a studio at 1501 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was reported that she occupied this studio until about 1937. It was noted that a flower shop of the J. H. Small and Sons had been located at that address under the studio since prior to 1932. In further verification, a search of Boyd's District of Columbia Directory for 1932 gave the address of Helen Ware, a music instructor at 1501 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Helen Ware's residence address in the Directories was given as 3264 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

An investigation at 3264 S Street in 1943 reflected that the entire house was occupied by the family of C. C. Cappel and that Helen Ware was the wife of C. C. Cappel. It was determined that Mr. Cappel was a well-known orchestra leader in the Washington area but had moved

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to Baltimore. An investigation in Baltimore reflected that the Cappel's were residing at 1614 Park Avenue, Baltimore and that Mr. Cappel was the Business Manager of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

(100-12997-28
100-197163-2130)

According to an informant interviewed in 1944, Helen Ware had been married to an Austrian before marrying Cappel. According to this informant she was reported to be anti-Communist. [redacted] b7D

100-316282-1)

The Chambers allegations concerning Helen Ware insofar as they included the location of the violin studio, were included in a summary of Communist activities in the United States Government, which was given distribution to the White House, State Department, the Attorney General and other agencies in February, 1946.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE 1943

There is no mention of Helen Ware in these notes.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

Whittaker Chambers in 1945 advised that the violin studio which was used as a meeting place belonged to Helen Ware, Harold Ware's sister. This studio was located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue and Dupont Circle. Chambers explained that this was more or less Ware's headquarters and that the members did not meet there as a group.

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No additional investigation was conducted on the basis of this information.

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WELWEL WARSZOWER, was
Robert William Weiner;
Will Blake; A. Blake;
Abe Benson

I INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

An active investigation of Welwel Warszower, better known as William Weiner, was instituted on June 12, 1941, although considerable information concerning Weiner had previously been developed as reflected by the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The investigation instituted in 1941 reflected that Weiner was a member of the Socialist Party in 1915. He joined the Communist Party in 1919, was a Communist Party Organizer in 1927 and 1928, was Financial Secretary of the Communist Party from 1933 to 1940, was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party in 1938, and a leading member of the International Workers Order since at least 1930. (100-14778-37)

Weiner was born as Welwel Warszower in Russia on September 5, 1893. He entered the United States at Philadelphia on March 27, 1914. Weiner went abroad in 1932 and in 1937 applied for a passport under the name of Robert William Weiner fraudulently reporting himself to be a United States citizen. Weiner was found guilty of passport fraud and sentenced to serve a sentence of two years in a United States Penitentiary in the Southern District of New York on February 20, 1940. This sentence was suspended due to Weiner's bad heart. In connection with this passport fraud it is to be noted that Weiner was active during the 1930's using the name of Blake in connection with the organization World Tourists, Incorporated, which arranged for travel of leading Communists to Europe. One of the persons so assisted was Gerhart Eisler who traveled on a false passport under the name of Samuel Liptzin. (100-14778-2)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

No information concerning William Weiner was received during the course of this interview.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In the Berle notes regarding J. Peters the following notations were made by Mr. Berle relative to Weiner: Friend: "Blake" of "Freiheit" - real name - Weiner - American: Polish Jew.

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No actual investigation was conducted based upon these notations inasmuch as the information concerning Weiner was already well known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

In speaking of Gerhart Eisler, Chambers stated that he knew that Welwel

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Warszower (better known as William Weiner) had been a close contact of Edwards (Gerhart Eisler) in the middle thirties in the United States. He stated that he had known Weiner under the name of Blake when he was an editor of the "Freiheit". He could not recall the source of his information as to this contact between Eisler and Warszower.

IV. (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

No investigation was conducted based upon Chambers' allegations listed above. Documentary evidence was later established in the Eisler investigation reflecting that Eisler's passage to Europe in 1935 and 1936 was paid for by Blake of Communist Party Headquarters who has been identified as Weiner.

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NATHAN WITT, WITH ALIASES:
Nat Witt, Nathan Witkowsky, Nathan Witkowski

I. INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Nathan Witt has been under investigation by the Bureau since January, 1941. (100-16886-2)

He resigned his position as Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board on November 19, 1940. (100-16886-3, P.4) Since that time he has been practicing law in New York City, representing many large Communist-infiltrated unions in New York City. (100-16886-3-27)

II (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

None.

II (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The Bureau continued the investigation started in January, 1941.

III (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

The notes made by Berle at the time of his interview with Chambers in September, 1939 were obtained from Berle in June, 1943. With regard to Witt, Berle's notes are as follows:

> "Nathan Witt - Secretary of the NLRB - Head of the underground group after Harold Ware."

On the last page of the Berle notes it is stated that Donald Hiss was a "member of C.P. with Pressman & Witt." (100-25824-27)

III (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

As indicated under Item I, an investigation of Witt was commenced in January, 1941. Also, as indicated under Item III (A), Chambers' allegations were not obtained by the Bureau until June, 1943, which was approximately one and one-half years after Witt had resigned as Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board and had gone to New York City. Chambers' allegations against Witt were investigated in connection with the continuing investigation of Witt, previously started, and in connection with the Gregory investigation.

IV (A) CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

During the interview with Chambers on May 10, 1945 by New York Agents, he named Harold Ware, Nathan Witt and John Abt as the leaders of the Ware Underground

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Group with whom he, Chambers, had dealt directly. Chambers stated that the members of the Ware Group were high-salaried Government employees who were Communist Party members, but that their activities with the Party had ceased when they were transferred to the Communist Party underground. Chambers recalled the following individuals as members of the Ware Group: John Abt, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlo (later identified by Chambers as Victor Perlo), Charles Kramer, also known as Charles Krivitsky, Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, ____ Post, Nathan Witt and an unnamed man who was described as the husband of Alice Wendham. (100-25824-36)

IV (B) INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The investigation of Witt, which was started in January, 1941, was continued into 1947. The closing report from the New York Office is dated October 1, 1947. (100-16886-23)

In addition to continuing the individual investigation on Witt, the information about him in the Berle notes, together with the information from Chambers, was furnished to the Washington Field Office in May, 1945, in connection with the COGOG investigation. (100-3-65-1)

The investigation of Witt confirmed his acquaintance with Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, John Abt, Victor Perlo, Alger Hiss and Alexander Stevens (J. V. Peters), all of whom were named by Chambers as members of the Ware Underground Group; and showed that Witt has been in contact with several of the most outstanding national figures in the Communist Party - USA. (100-16886-11,21,23; 65-56402-2586)

During October, 1947, Witt's conversations with Communist contacts disclosed that he had a definite knowledge of and interest in developments in the Gregory case, and that he admittedly was a "coordinator" - at least of information and developments on behalf of other subjects in the Gregory case. (65-56402-2966)

Investigation did not disclose that Witt is a card-carrying member of the Communist Party. As an underground member, he would not, of course, be a card-carrying member. (100-16886-12) b7D

However, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the Washington Field Office on February 3, 1948, that during the late summer of 1940 she, the informant, was present at a small gathering in the apartment of Marian Bachrach (sister of John Abt), Washington, D. C. when Nathan Witt disclosed his affiliation with the Communist Party. (100-16886-24)

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Copies of investigative reports have been furnished to the Army and Navy Intelligence agencies and to the Division of Records in the Department.

(100-16886)

In connection with the Gregory investigation, information about Witt was furnished at various times to the Attorney General, the White House and other interested Government agencies.

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ENC. TO BUREAU:

3 PHOTOSTATIC COPIES EACH OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EDWARD W. CASE & HISS, AND BETWEEN CASE & CHAMBERS

RE: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa ETAL
PERJURY

Kisseloff-24787

74-1333-13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	10-7-48	10-4,5-48	LAMBERT G. ZANDER dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa Jay Chambers ALGER HISS	PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Photostatic copies of correspondence between EDWARD W. CASE and HISS, and between CASE and CHAMBERS obtained from the files of HUAA.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent H. EDGAR LENTZ at Baltimore, dated September 10, 1948

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The correspondence and agreement of sale between EDWARD W. CASE, realtor of Westminster, Maryland, and ALGER HISS and his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, and the correspondence and agreement of sale between CASE and JAY CHAMBERS and his wife, ESTHER CHAMBERS, presently in possession of the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee was examined. Photostatic copies of this correspondence and documents were obtained.

ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU:

Three photostatic copies of the following items:

1. Letter dated November 5, 1935, from 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Sir," and signed, "Very truly yours, PRISCILLA HISS (Mrs. ALGER HISS)."

2. Letter dated April 13, 1936, from 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Mr. CASE" and ending "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS."

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1333-13

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

3-Bureau (enc.)
1-USA, Washington, D.C. (enc.)
2-Washington Field

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WFO 74-94

3. Agreement of sale, dated April 13, 1936, between EDWARD W. CASE, acting agent for the estate of T. ESTELL SHAW, et al, and ALGER HISS.

4. Letter dated April 16, 1936, from 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Mr. CASE" and ending "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS."

5. Letter dated April 25, 1936, at Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Mr. CASE" and signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS."

6. Letter dated May 5, 1936, at Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Mr. CASE," and signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS."

7. Agreement of sale, dated March 12, 1937, between EDWARD W. CASE, acting agent for Mrs. DAISY A. SHIRKEY, executrix, and ESTHER CHAMBERS, per JAY CHAMBERS.

8. Letter dated June 3, 1937, at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, beginning "My dear Mr. CASE" and ending "Very truly yours, ESTHER CHAMBERS."

9. Letter dated October 30, 1939, from 228 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York, beginning "Mr. EDWARD W. CASE, Main Street, Westminster, Maryland, Dear Mr. CASE" and signed "Very truly yours, ESTHER CHAMBERS."

10. Letter dated November 1, 1937, from 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, beginning "Mr. EDWARD CASE, Westminster, Maryland, Dear Mr. CASE," and ending "Yours very truly, ESTHER CHAMBERS."

11. Letter dated November 16, 1937, from 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, beginning "Mr. EDWARD CASE, Westminster, Maryland," and ending "Yours very truly, ESTHER CHAMBERS."

ENCLOSURE TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY:

One photostatic copy of the above enumerated items.

P E N D I N G

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LEAD:

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D. C. will follow and report prosecutive action.

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2905 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
November 5, 1935

Dear Sir,

Referring to a farm of thirty eight acres at Mayberry, Carroll County, advertised by you in a Baltimore paper, I am anxious to find out further details. Will you please tell me the exact location of the farm and by what routes it is reached.

Will you also please send me a more detailed description of the buildings and property. Is the property free of mortgages and tax liens?

Yours very truly,
Priscilla Hiss 3
(Mrs Alger Hiss)

2905 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
April 13, 1936

Dear Mr. Case,

The arrangements suggested in your letter are satisfactory and I am returning an executed copy of the contract of sale which you prepared. You will note that I have changed the dates to conform with the actual date of execution and have added a clause as to the water.

I should like to have the deed drawn so as to vest title in me and in my wife, Priscilla Hiss, as tenants

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by the entirety. I should also like to have you arrange for me to take possession a week or two earlier than the date you suggest. I assume that until appraisal and purchase of the furniture and other personal property I may use it rather than move up things I may not need. I hope you can see to it that the appraisal of the personal property is made promptly.

I hope to be able to drive up to Westminster Thursday morning and can settle more of the details at that time. My check for $100 is

enclosed in conformity with the contract

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

AGREEMENT OF SALE

EDWARD W. CASE
Westminster, Md.

AGREEMENT,

a.H. E.W.C.

made this 13 ~~8th.~~ day of April in the year one thousand Nine Hundred and thirty six.

BETWEEN Edward W. Case Acting Agent for the Estate of T. Estell Shaw and Josephine Amelang her Sister, Deceased.

party of the first part, and Alger Hiss of 2905 P. Street N.W. Washington D.C.

part y of the second part; said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of ($ 650.00) Six hundred and fifty dollars.

to be fully paid as hereinafter mentioned, hereby agree to sell unto the said part y of the second part, the following described property:

REAL ESTATE: All of those two tracts of land located in Manchester District Carroll County Md. and containing nine acres 3 roods and 38 Square perches of land more or less, as conveyed to the said first parties now deceased by deed of Annie M. Mckenzie and John B. Mckenzie her Husband by their deed dated Dec 12th. 1922, and recorded among the land Records of Carroll County Md. in Liber E.M.M. Jr , no 141 Folio 571 etc. and being the same property still titled in the names of the said Shaw ~~x~~ And Amelang.

PERSONAL PROPERTY:

Much of the personall property if desired at a low appraized price.

AND THE SAID, part y of the second part hereby agrees to purchase said property at the said consideration, and pay the same as follows:

Amount paid on execution of this contract: ($ 20.00) Twenty dollars

a.H. E.W.C.

$100.00 One hundred dollars adittional cash deposit on or before April 11th. 1936 . $230.00 Two hundred and thirty dollars when posession is given.

Additional cash on delivery of deed: ($ 300.00) Three hundred dollars balance in full for the property when title is given. Payment for personall property when posession is given, in the event any is purchased by second party.

Mortgage assumed by second party: ($ None.)

AND THE SAID part y of the first part, on receiving such payment at the time and in the manner above mentioned, shall at their own proper costs and expenses, execute, acknowledge and deliver, to said part y of the second part or to his heirs or assigns a proper deed containing a general warranty and the usual full covenants for the conveying and assuring to them the fee simple of the said premises, free from all encumbrances except those mentioned herein: Second party to pay for the deed, title work and recording papers, First party to pay for the stamps on the deed, and court charges for completing title, this title to be completed in such time and manner as prescribed by law , in closing estate of deseased persons.

Kisseloff 24795

a.H. E.W.C. This contract is conditioned upon the water on the above described premises being determined to be healthful upon analysis by competent chemists or health authorities & be selected by the party of the second part.

It is mutually agreed that should either party hereto fail or neglect to duly perform their part of this agreement they shall forwith pay and forfeit as liquidated damages to the other party a sum equal to ten per cent of the agreed price of sale, except that if said agreed price is less than $2,000 said sum shall be $200.

Deed shall be delivered on the As and when possible to deliever same. day of .....19 at ..... o'clock M. at the office of EDWARD W. CASE, in the City of Westminster, Md.

THE RISK OF LOSS or damage by fire or the act of God prior to the consummation of this contract is hereby assumed by the parties of the first part to the extent that in the event of such loss the second parties will accept the amount of insurance received by first parties account said loss as a credit against the purchase price as full settlement for said loss.

a.H. Possession to be given on or before the 15th ~~1st.~~ day day of april ~~May~~ 19 36

AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the stipulations aforesaid are to apply to and bind the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the respective parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands, the day and year first above written.

TEST:

E. Lee Erb — Witness

Edward W. Case (SEAL) — First Party acting agent for

The above principals (SEAL) — First Party

Priscilla Hiss — Witness

Alger Hiss (SEAL) — Second Party

(SEAL) — Second Party

Kisseloff 24795

6

2905 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
April 16, 1936

Dear Mr. Case,

The washer on the plunger of the pump has worn out and as I didn't want to have the outside spring tested I have put off getting the test until I can get the pump fixed.

I left a few personal belongings that I brought up today on the cot in the downstairs front room.

Very truly yours
Alger Hiss

2

April 25, 1936
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Case,

I was disappointed to receive the news that one of Mrs. Shaw's heirs may not wish to dispose of her interest in the property. As my interest in the place lies in its possibilities for spring and summer occupation and as I feel that much must be done to the premises before they are really habitable, I shall not wish to continue negotiations much longer, but will look elsewhere - probably nearer Washington.

I shall appreciate your notifying me promptly of any further developments.

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

2905 P. St. N.W.

Washington, D.C.
May 5, 1936

Dear Mr. Case,

Your letter of April 22 and earlier letters contained the information that no executed copy of any will of Mrs. Shaw's had been found. They further indicated that her sister, Mrs. Shirley, was one of the heirs and stated that she had so far refused to consent to a sale of the property. Your two later letters did not show any change in these fundamental facts. The belief of the attorneys that it would be safe to assume title could eventually be secured was apparently based on the assumption that the Orphans Court would determine the will had been executed and lost and would admit an unexecuted copy to probate.

I would not be willing to take possession and make the necessary repairs on the basis of this assumption. Consequently, I have not thought it worth the time to make another trip to discuss other matters which depend upon the title being straightened out and have been waiting to hear further from you as to developments in connection

with the latter question. If my assumption as to the basis of Mr. Walsh's opinion and that of Mr. Amalang's attorney is incorrect I should like to have Mr. Walsh write to me as to the actual reasons why he believes the title will eventually be cleared.

As I wrote earlier to you, I had assumed you had authority to close the matter promptly and will not be interested in waiting much longer for the title to be cleared. Will you please let me know promptly what the situation is.

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

AGREEMENT OF SALE

EDWARD W. CASE
Westminster, Md.

AGREEMENT,

made this 12th. day of March in the year one thousand

Nine Hundred and thirty seven

BETWEEN Edward W. Case Acting agent for Mrs Daisy A Shirkey, she the executrix for the estate of her Sister T. Estell Shaw. deceased

party of the first part, and Ester Chambers wife of Jay Chambers

party of the second part; said party of the first

part, in consideration of the sum of ($ 650.00) Six hundred and Fifty and no /100 dollars

to be fully paid as hereinafter mentioned, hereby agree to sell unto the said party of the second part, the following described property:

REAL ESTATE: All of her real estate and personall property contained in her ten acre place located about 10 miles North of Westminster and adjoining the lands of Wayne Miller Mr Feeser and others. including all the furnitur and wood etc now in the said dwelling on the property so sold.

PERSONAL PROPERTY: The personall property contained in the residence.

AND THE SAID, party of the second part hereby agrees to purchase said property at the said consideration, and pay the same as follows:

Amount paid on execution of this contract: ($ 40.00) Fourty dollars

$285.00 to be paid within 30 days of this date.

Additional cash on delivery of deed: ($ $325.00) This to be as soon as the estete can be administrated on and title completed, and this not to be less than seven months from this day and date.

Mortgage assumed by second party: ($)

AND THE SAID parties of the first part, on receiving such payment at the time and in the manner above mentioned, shall at their own proper costs and expenses, execute, acknowledge and deliver, to said party of the second part or their heirs or assigns a proper deed containing a general warranty and the usual full covenants for the conveying and assuring to them the fee simple of the said premises, free from all encumbrances except those mentioned herein: First party to pay the taxes up to and including June 30th 1937 . and the stemps on the deed , second party to pay for the deed and title work if the desire any and for the recoeding the deed

Kisseloff-24800

It is mutually agreed that should either party hereto fail or neglect to duly perform their part of this agreement they shall forwith pay and forfeit as liquidated damages to the other party a sum equal to ten per cent of the agreed price of sale, except that if said agreed price is less than $2,000 said sum shall be $200.

Deed shall be delivered on the as above provided for day of 19 at o'clock M. at the office of EDWARD W. CASE, in the City of Westminster, Md.

THE RISK OF LOSS or damage by fire or the act of God prior to the consummation of this contract is hereby assumed by the parties of the first part to the extent that in the event of such loss the second parties will accept the amount of insurance received by first parties account said loss as a credit against the purchase price as full settlement for said loss.

Possession to be given on or before the 12th. day of March 1937

This posession is given with the understanding and agreement the $285. will be paid within 30 days of this date.

AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the stipulations aforesaid are to apply to and bind the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the respective parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands, the day and year first above written.

TEST:

Edward W. Case agent (SEAL)
First Party

Witness

(SEAL)
First Party

Christine P. Case
Witness

Esther Chambers (SEAL)
Second Party per Jay Chambers

(SEAL)
Second Party

3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md
June 3, 1937.

My dear Mr. Case,

A notice of the Collector of State and County taxes, nailed to the front of the Estella Shaw place, lists the following taxes in arrears:

1934	-	$9.22
1935	-	$9.46
1936	-	$8.95

The total taxes ina arrears with interest being $27.63

We understood that taxes were to be paid out of the first payment which we made you on the place. Please let us know at once about this, as the tax notice is dated May 24 and action is due thirty days thereafter."

Very truly yours,

Esther Chambers

Esther Chambers

Kisseloff-24801

228 Earle Avenue,
Lynbrook, L. I., N.Y.
October 30, 1939.

Mr. Edward W. Case,
Main Street,
Westminster, Md.

Dear Mr. Case.

It is now more than the 30 days required, since Mr. Shoemaker posted the notice of tax arrears on the Estella T. Shaw farm.

Will you therefore, see to it that the sale is advertised so that there may be no further delays to a final settlement.

We are prepared to pay the balance of our contract as soon as we hear from you that the title is clear. Kindly notify us at the above address when you can make the final transaction.

Very truly yours,
Esther Chambers.

Kisseloff-24802

2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md.,
Nov. 1, 1937.

Mr. Edward Case,
Westminster, Md.

Dear Mr. Case,
Please note the change in our address.

I should very much appreciate if you will let us know what progress has been made in settling the Shaw property. A very long time has passed since the matter was to have been arranged, and, it seems to me, I have been quite patient. Now I must ask you to keep me informed as to what is being done.

Also, please send me Mrs. Shirkey's address.

Yours very truly,

Esther Chambers

Kisseloff-24803

4

21 24 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md.,
Nov. 16, 1937.

Mr. Edward Case,
Westminster, Md.

My dear Mr. Case,

Kindly answer my letter asking what progress you have made about the Shaw place, and Mrs. Shirkey's address.

Your failure to let us know at all what is being done, your failure to pay the taxes as agreed, and your failure to answer a simple letter, certainly leave one wondering what is going on.

Yours truly,

Esther Chambers

Esther Chambers

Kisseloff-24804

74-1333-13

74-1333 Kel
FBI
LABORATORY

2905 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
April 13, 1936

Dear Mr. Case,

The arrangements suggested in your letter are satisfactory and I am returning an executed copy of the contract of sale which you prepared. You will note that I have changed the dates to conform with the actual date of execution and have added a clause as to the water.

I should like to have the deed drawn so as to vest title in me and in my wife, Priscilla Hiss, as tenants

by the entirety. I should also like to have you arrange for me to take possession a week or two earlier than the date you suggest. I assume that until appraisal and purchase of the furniture and other personal property I may use it rather than move up things I may not need. I hope you can see to it that the appraisal of the personal property is made promptly.

I hope to be able to drive up to Westminster Thursday morning and can settle more of the details at that time. My check for $100 is

enclosed in conformity with
the contract

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-24808

Kisseloff-24809 24/1333 -13

2905 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
April 16, 1936

Dear Mr. Case,

The washer on the plunger of the pump has worn out and as I didn't want to have the outside spring tested I have put off getting the test until I can get the pump fixed.

I left a few personal belongings that I brought up today on the cot in the downstairs front room.

Very truly yours
Alger Hiss

2

74-1333-13 Kc3
FBI
LABORATORY

April 25, 1936
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Case,

I was disappointed to receive the news that one of Mrs. Shaw's heirs may not wish to dispose of her interest in the property. As my interest in the place lies in its possibilities for spring and summer occupation and as I feel that much must be done to the premises before they are really habitable, I shall not wish to continue negotiations much longer, but will look elsewhere - probably nearer Washington.

I shall appreciate your notifying me promptly of any further developments.

Very truly yours,

2905 P. St. N.W.

Alger Hiss

74-1333 Kc4
F.B.I.
LABORATORY

Washington, D.C.
May 5, 1936

Dear Mr. Case,

Your letter of April 22 and earlier letters contained the information that no executed copy of any will of Mrs. Shaw's had been found. They further indicated that her sister, Mrs. Shirley, was one of the heirs and stated that she had so far refused to consent to a sale of the property. Your two later letters did not show any change in these fundamental facts. The belief of the attorneys that it would be safe to assume title could eventually be secured was apparently based on the assumption that the Orphans Court would determine the will had been executed and lost and would admit an unexecuted copy to probate.

I would not be willing to take possession and make the necessary repairs on the basis of this assumption. Consequently, I have not thought it worth the time to make another trip to discuss other matters which depend upon the title being straightened out and have been waiting to hear further from you as to developments in connection

Kisseloff-24812

with the latter question. If my assumption as to the basis of Mr. Walsh's opinion and that of Mr. Amalang's attorney is incorrect I should like to have Mr. Walsh write to me as to the actual reasons why he believes the title will eventually be cleared.

As I wrote earlier to you, I had assumed you had authority to close the matter promptly and will not be interested in waiting much longer for the title to be cleared. Will you please let me know promptly what the situation is.

Very truly yours,

Algernon Ries

74-1333-13

ENCLOSURE 74-1333-1501

Kisseloff-27781

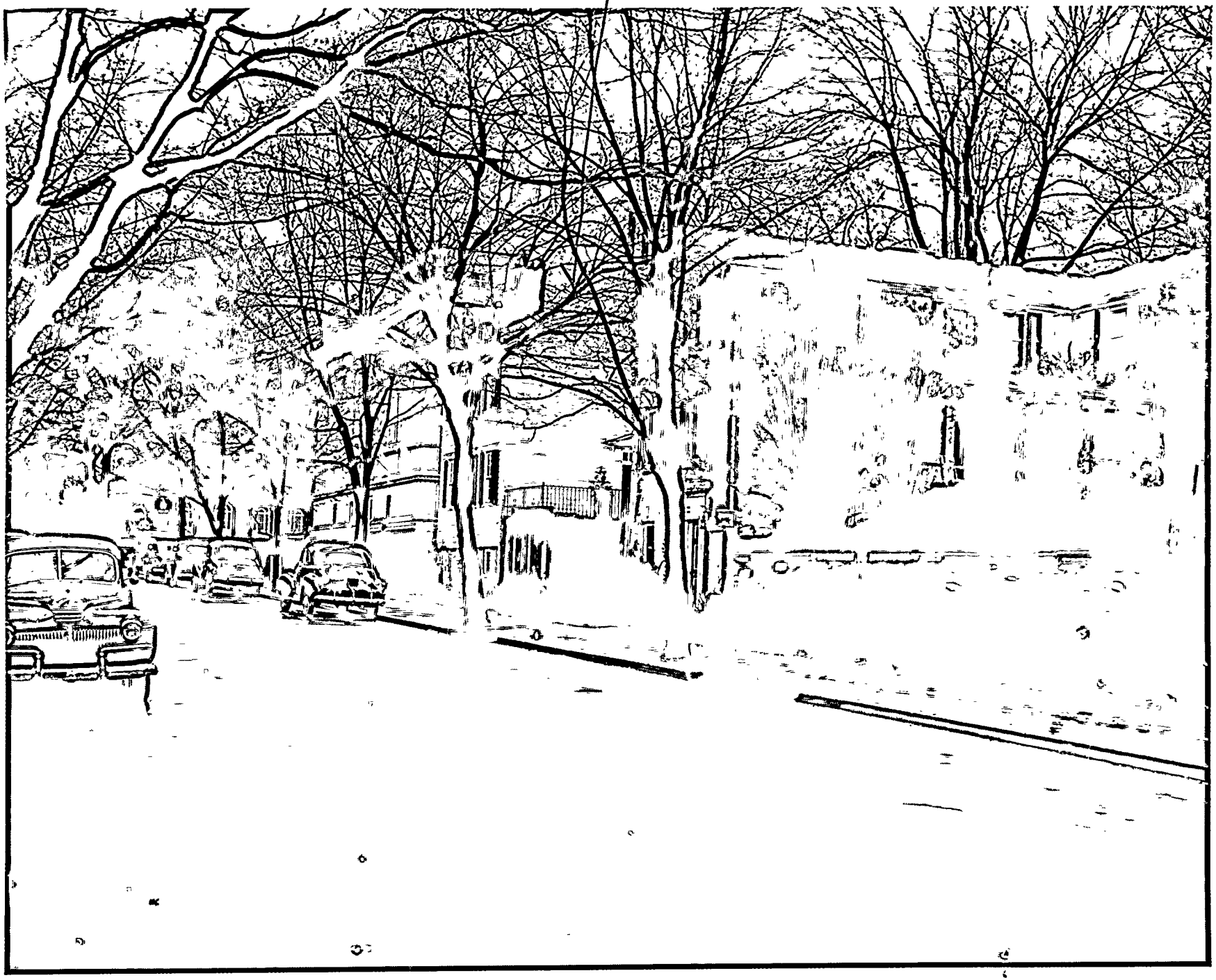

Kisseloff-27782

5-C. View of odd numbered side of 3400 block Volta Place, NW, showing 3415 Volta Place, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS ~~from 3-1-38~~ until 9-30-43.

HH-1233-1961

Kisseloff-27784

4-B. View of 1245 - 30th Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS from 6-15-36 until 1-1-38.

74-1333-1581

Kisseloff-27786

4-A. View of entrance to 1245 - 30th Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS from 6-15-36 until 1-1-38.

Vol. 1233 - 1201

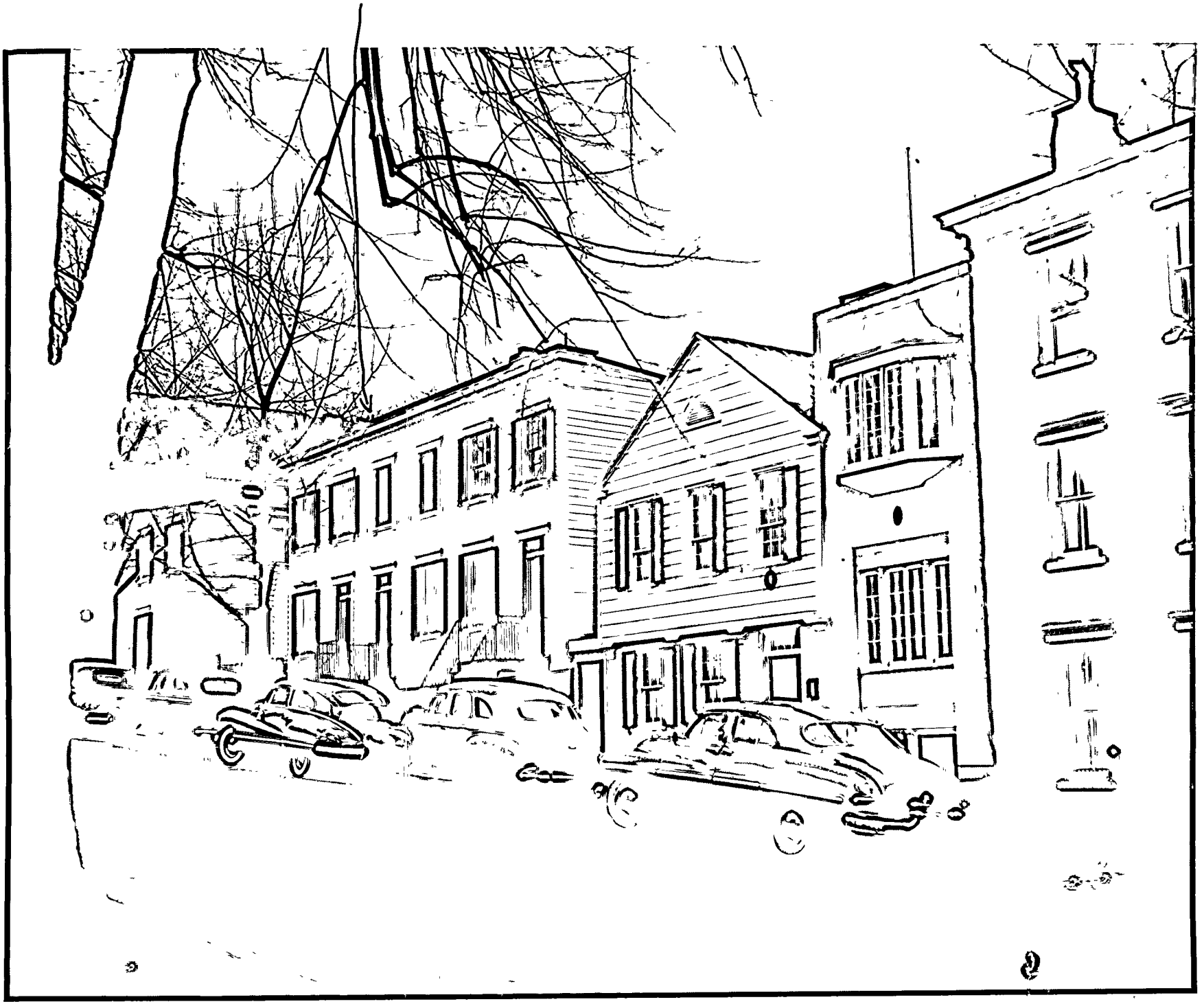

Kisseloff-27788

4-C. View of odd numbered side of 30th Street, NW, showing 1245 - 30th Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS ~~from~~ 6-15-36 until 1-1-38.

1245 - 30th St

Kisseloff-27790

6-B. View of 3210 - P Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS from 9-28-43 until October, 1947.

Kisseloff-27791

HUAC 1333-1501

Kisseloff-27792

6-C. View of even numbered side of 3200 block P Street, NW, showing 3210 - P Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS from 9-28-43 until October, 1947.

Kisseloff-27794

6-A. View of entrance to 3210 - P Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS from 9-28-43 until October, 1947.

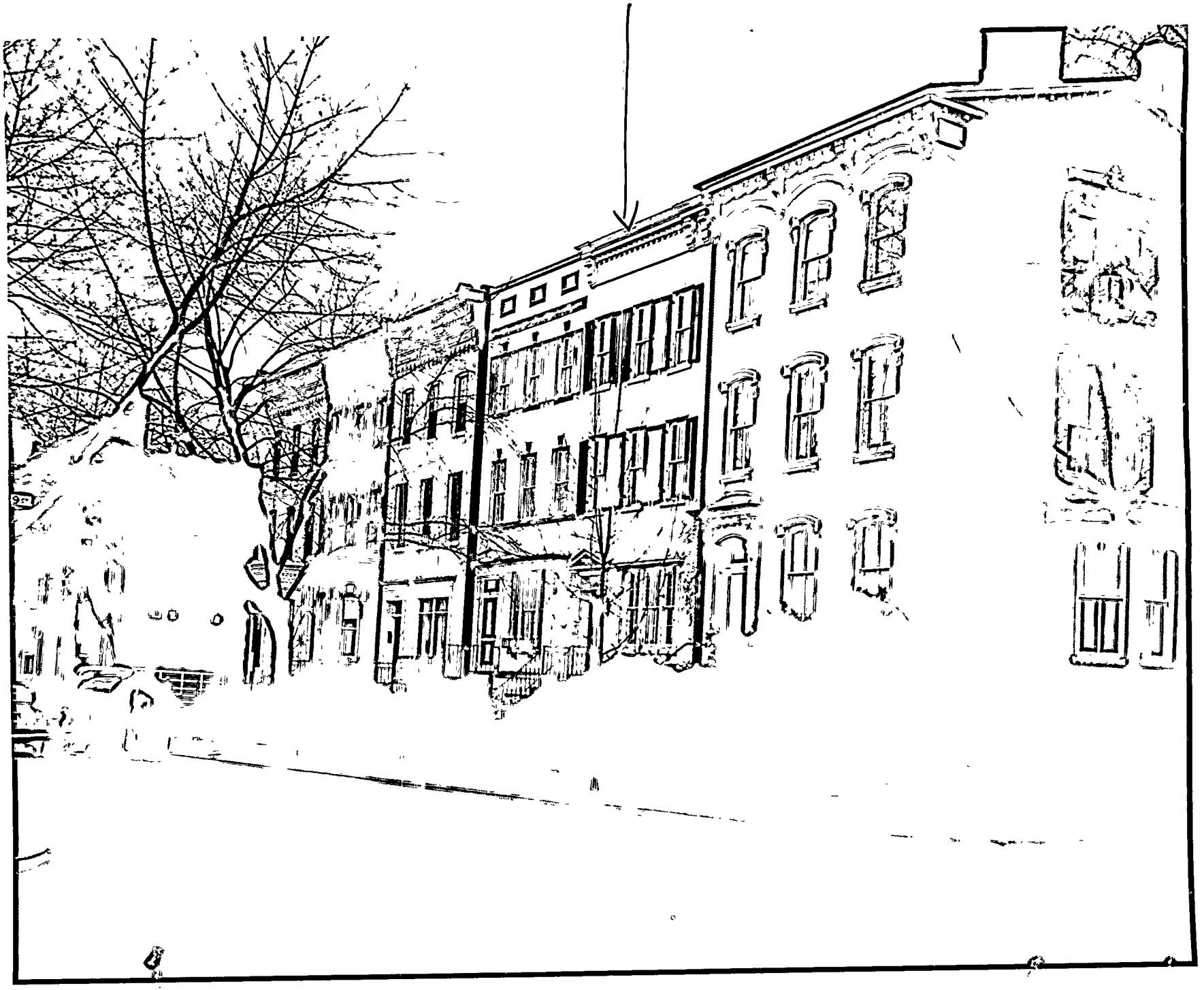

3-C. View of odd numbered side of P Street, NW. Arrow indicates 2905 - P Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS from 5-1-35 until 6-15-36.

74-1532-1501

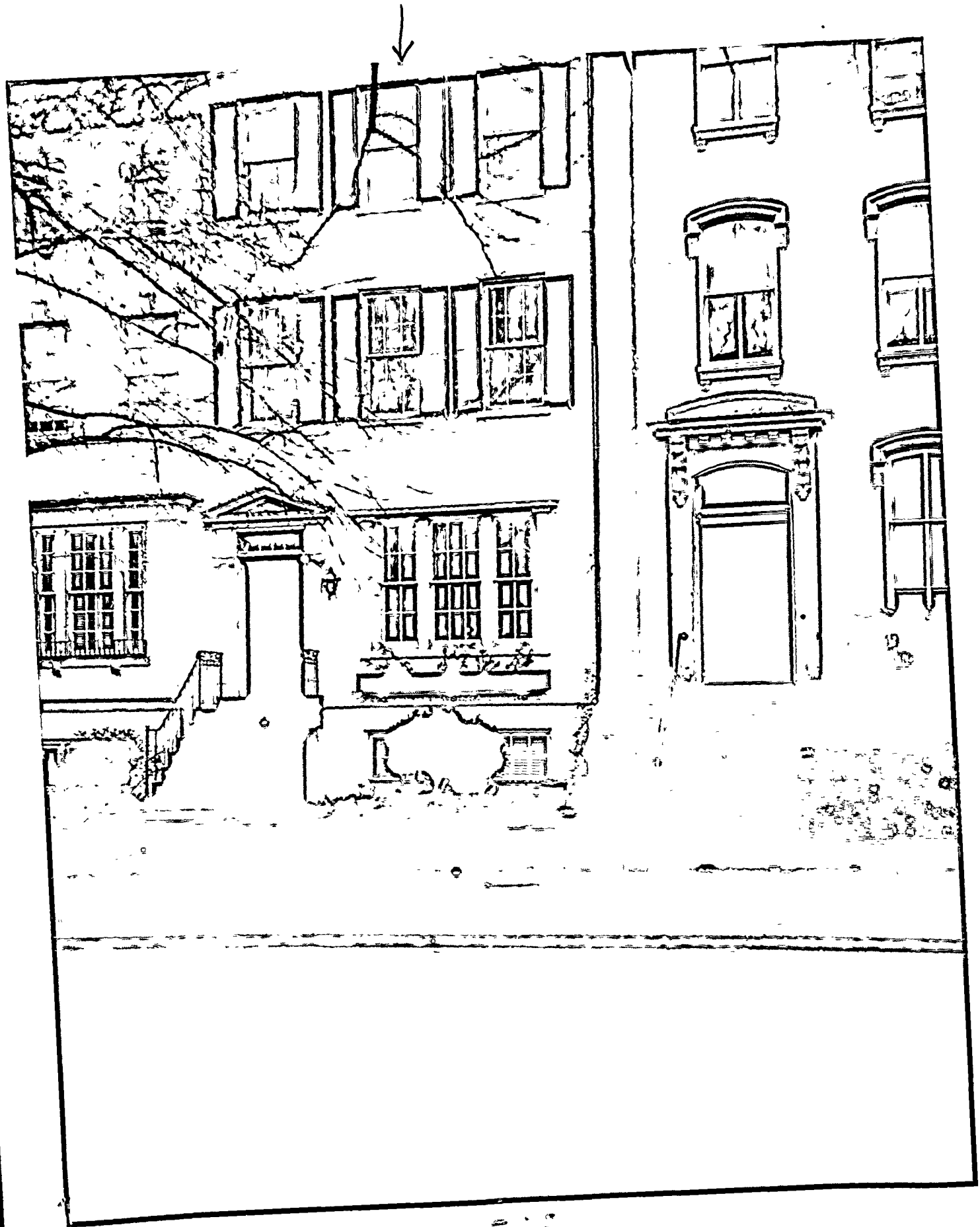

Kisseloff-27798

14-1333-1501

3-B. View of 2905 - P Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS from 5-1-35 until 6-15-36.

Kisseloff-27800

121-1333-1801

3-A. View showing entrance to 2905 - P Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS from 5-1-35 until 6-15-36.

44-1333-1501

2-D. Rear view of wing of apartment building at 2831 - 28th Street, NW. Arrow indicates apartment 42, leased by ALGER HISS from 7-1-34 to 6-28-35.

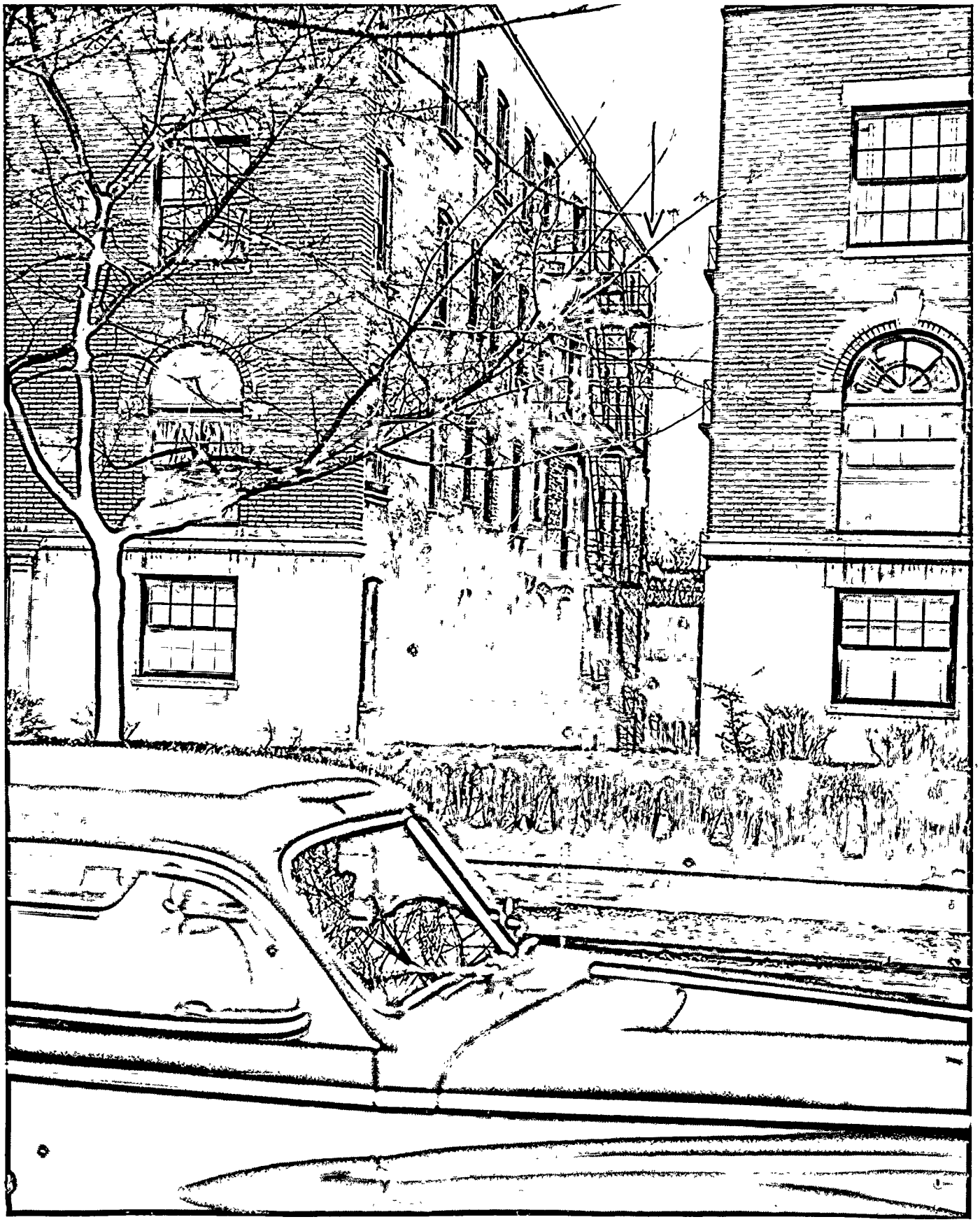

Kisseloff-27804

74-1332-1501

2-C. View between wings of apartment house at 2831 - 28th Street, NW. Arrow indicates apartment 42, leased by ALGER HISS from 7-1-34 until 6-28-35.

Kisseloff-27806

2-B. View showing entire apartment house. At left is entrance number 2831, in which wing HISS leased apartment 42 from 7-1-34 until 6-28-35.

Kisseloff-27807

HI-1333-1501

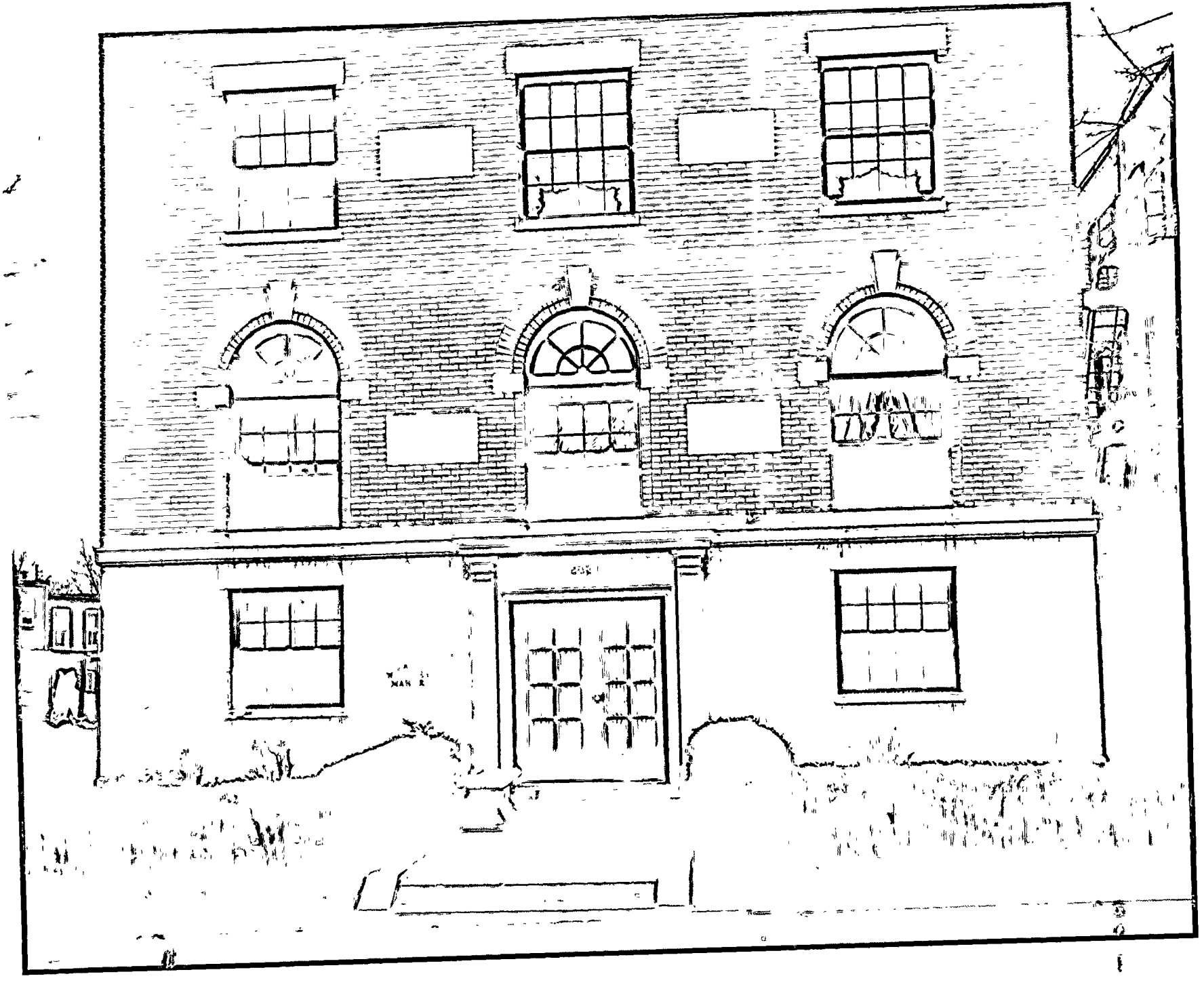

2-A. View of entrance to 2831 - 28th Street, N. W. apartment house in which HISS leased apartment 42, from 7-1-34 until 6-28-35.

74-1233-1501

Kisseloff-27810

1-C. View of odd numbered side of O Street, NW, including 3411 - O Street, NW, occupied by ALGER HISS from 1933 until 7-1-34.

74-1333-1501

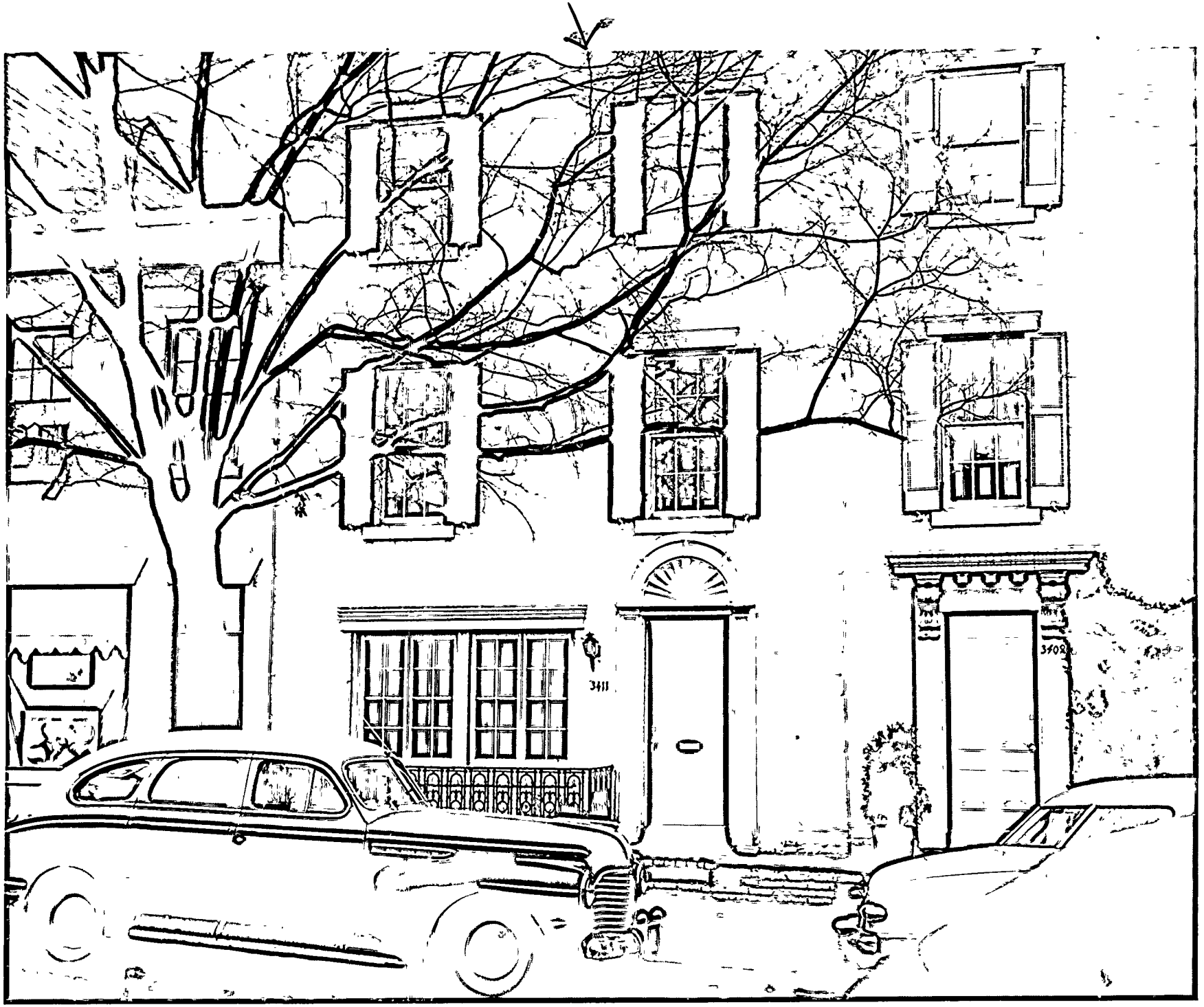
3411
3408

1-B. View of 3411 - O Street, NW, residence occupied by ALGER HISS from 1933 until 7-1-34.

3411

1-A. View of entrance at 3411 - O Street, NW, residence occupied by ALGER HISS from 1933 until 7-1-34.

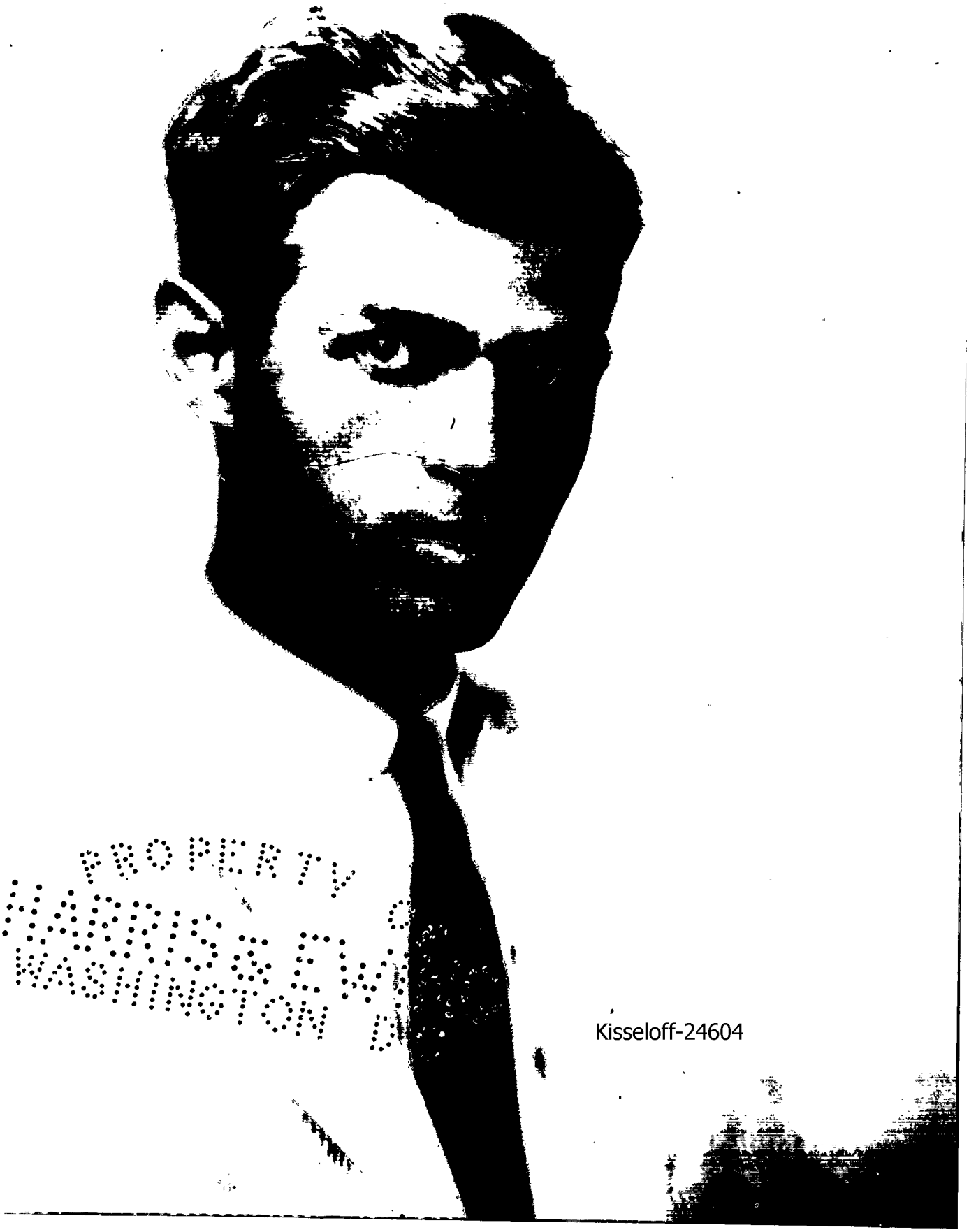

PROPERTY OF
HARRIS & EWING
WASHINGTON D.C.

Kisseloff-24604

41-1333-1564

ALGER HISS
August 21, 1934

Kisseloff-24606

ALGER HISS
Taken August 21, 1934

FEBRUARY ★ 25¢
Thirty Cents in Canada

THE American MAGAZINE

Beginning **CHANNING POLLOCK'S**
New Mystery-Romance **SYNTHETIC GENTLEMAN**

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FILM 1-3

Kisseloff-23531

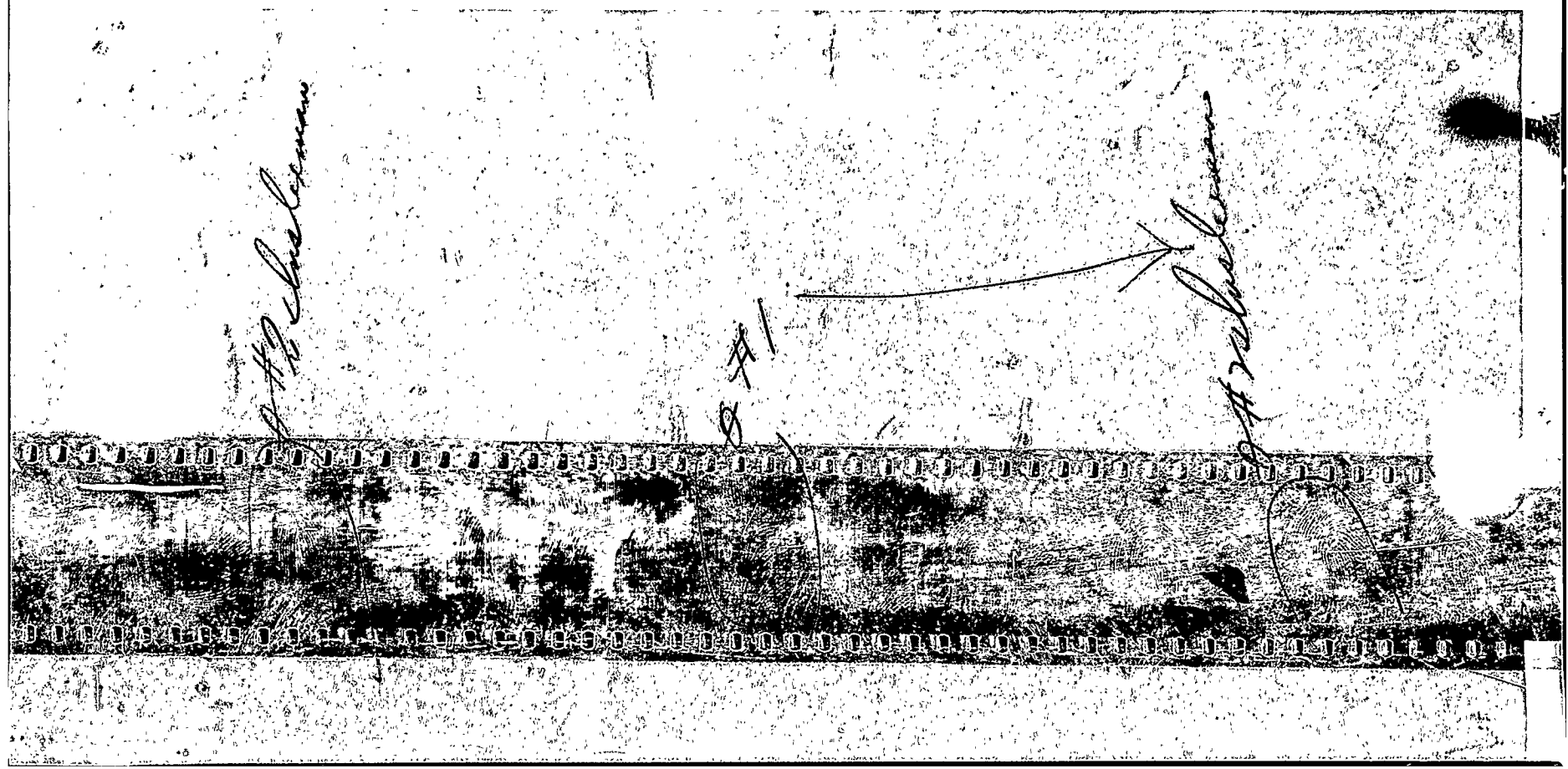

FILM 1-1

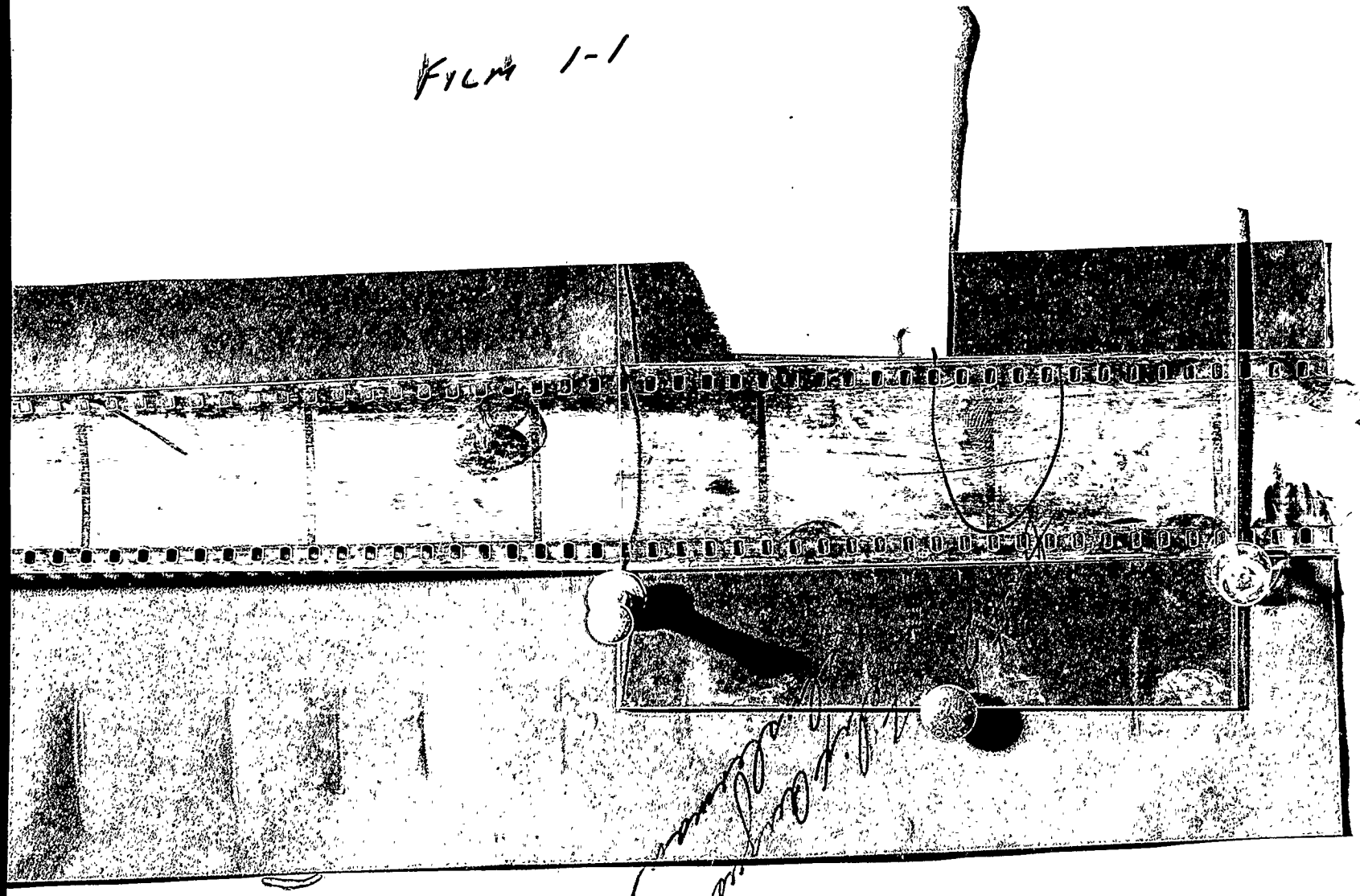

Kisseloff-23532

FILM 1-1

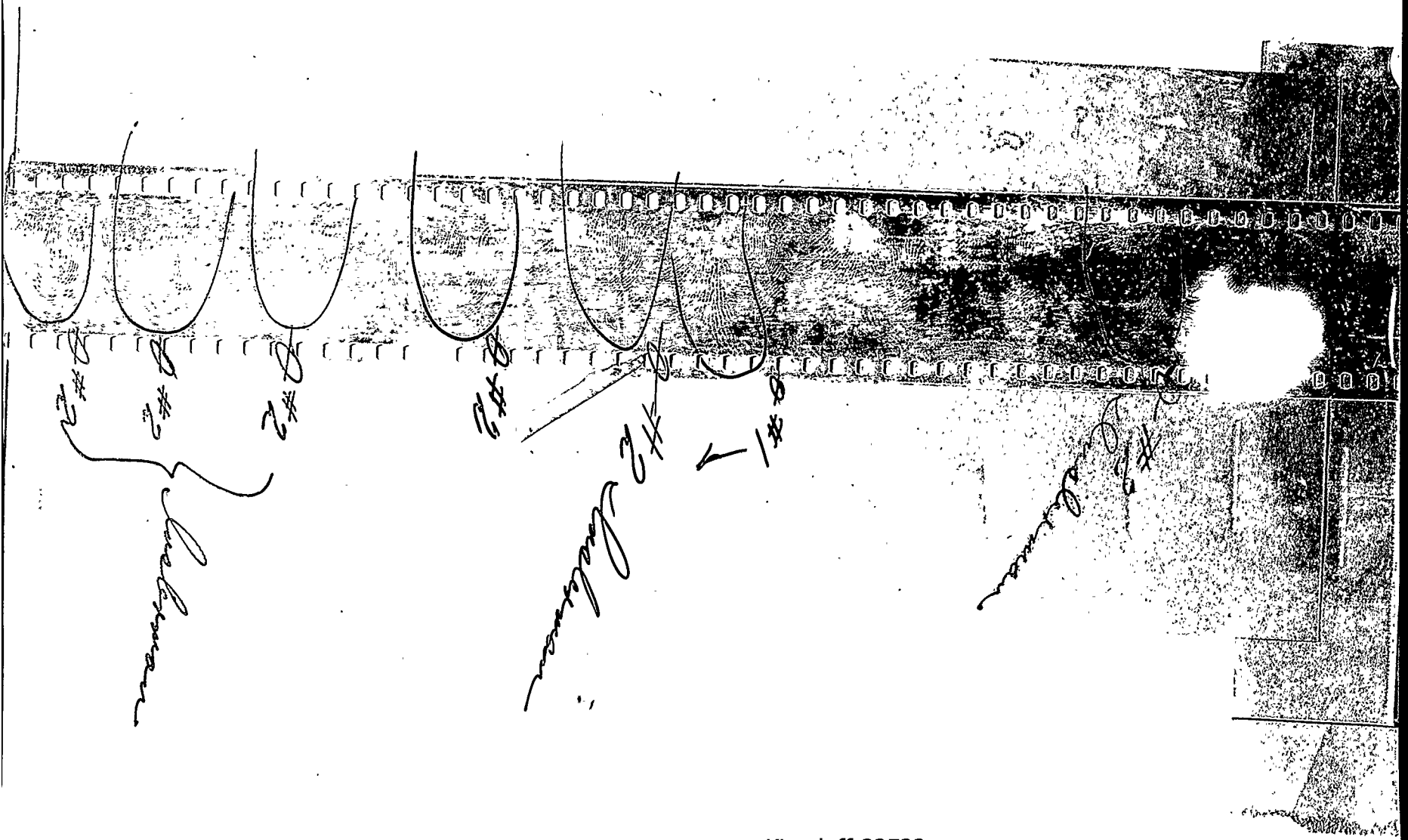

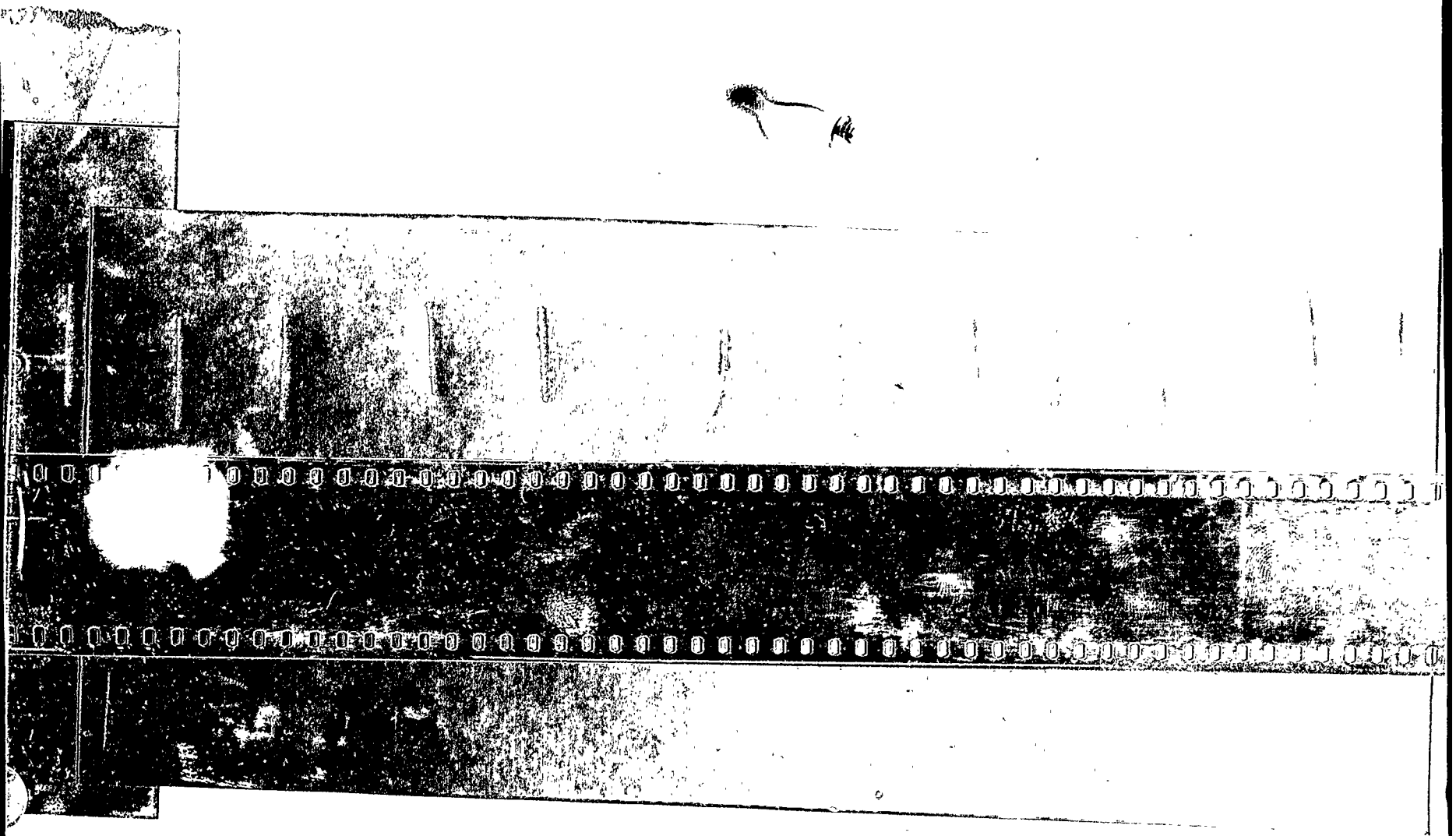

Kisseloff-23534

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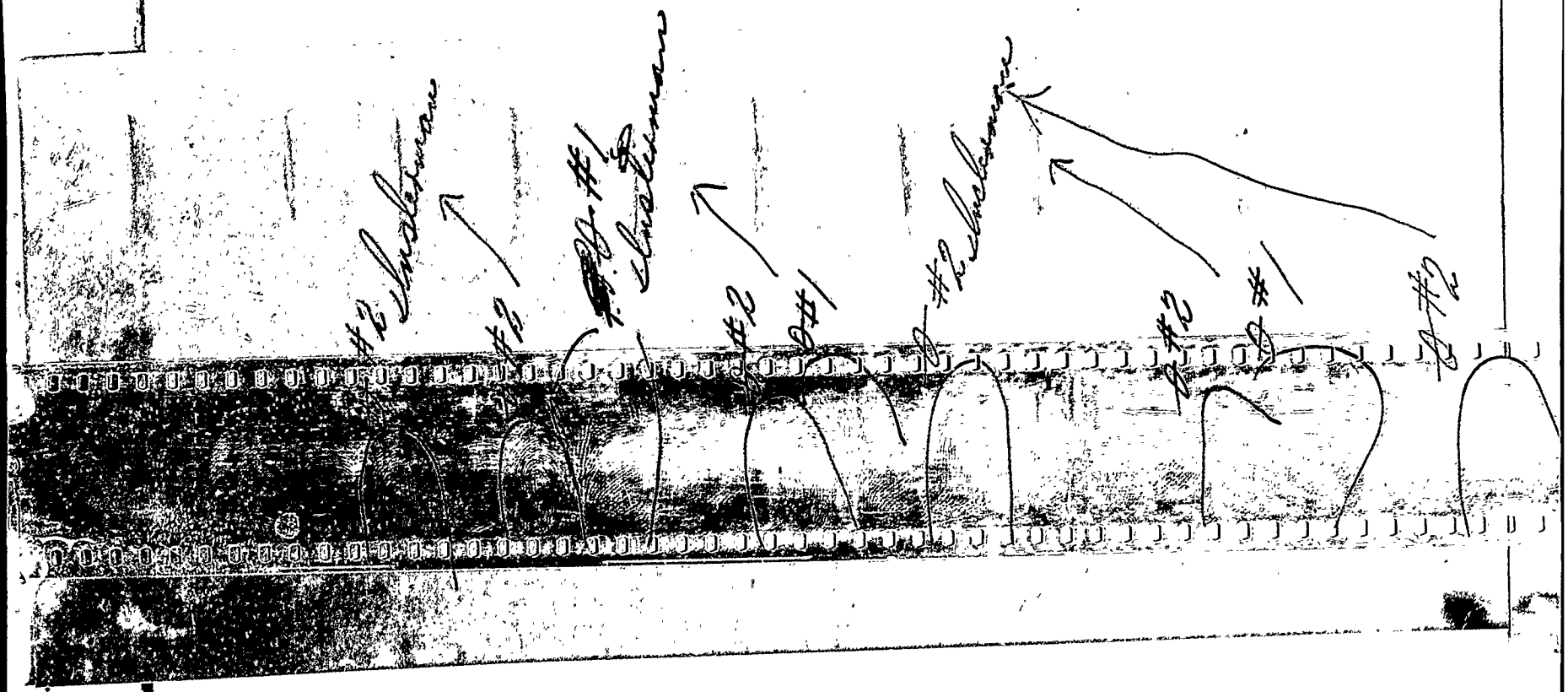

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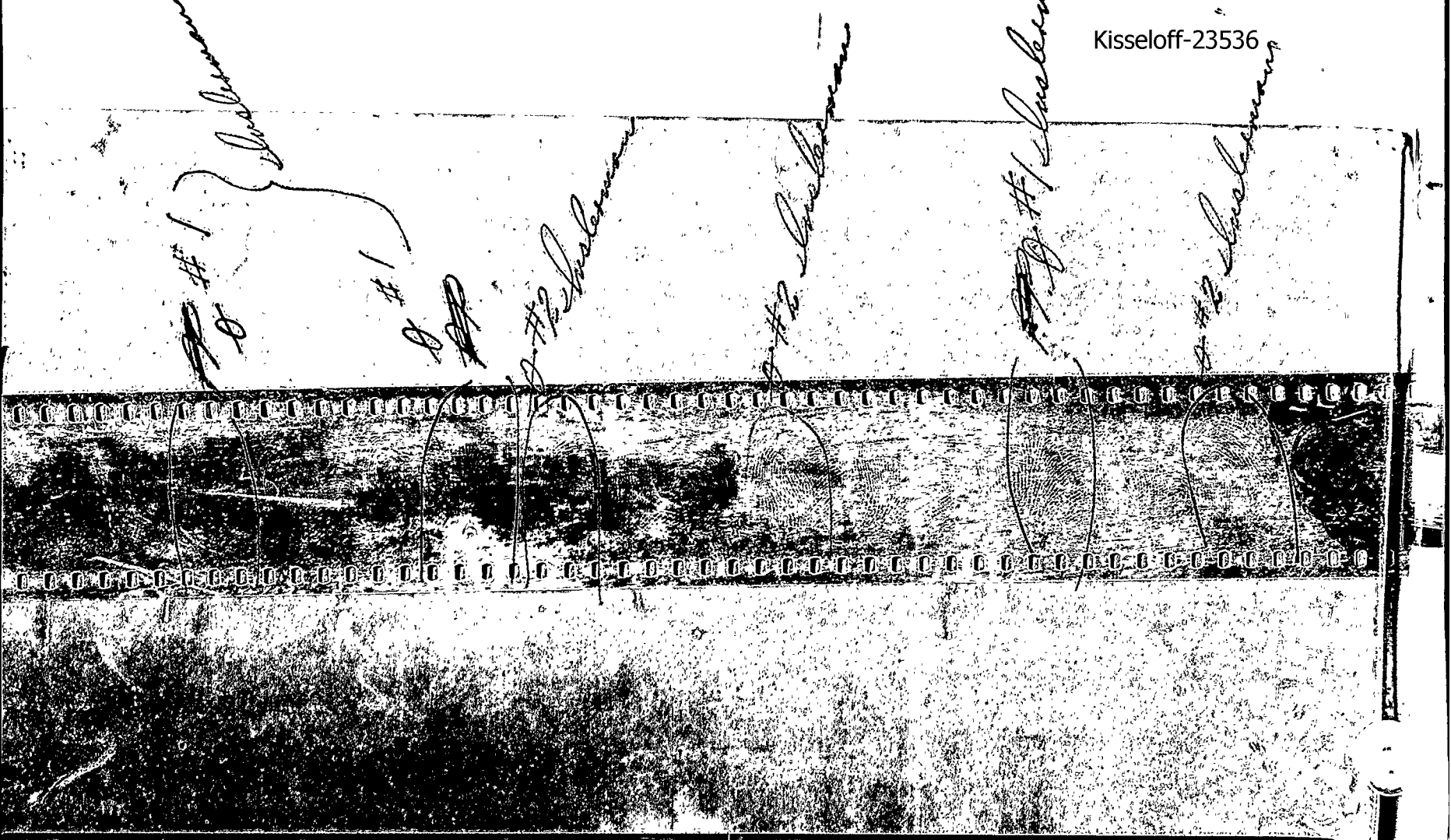

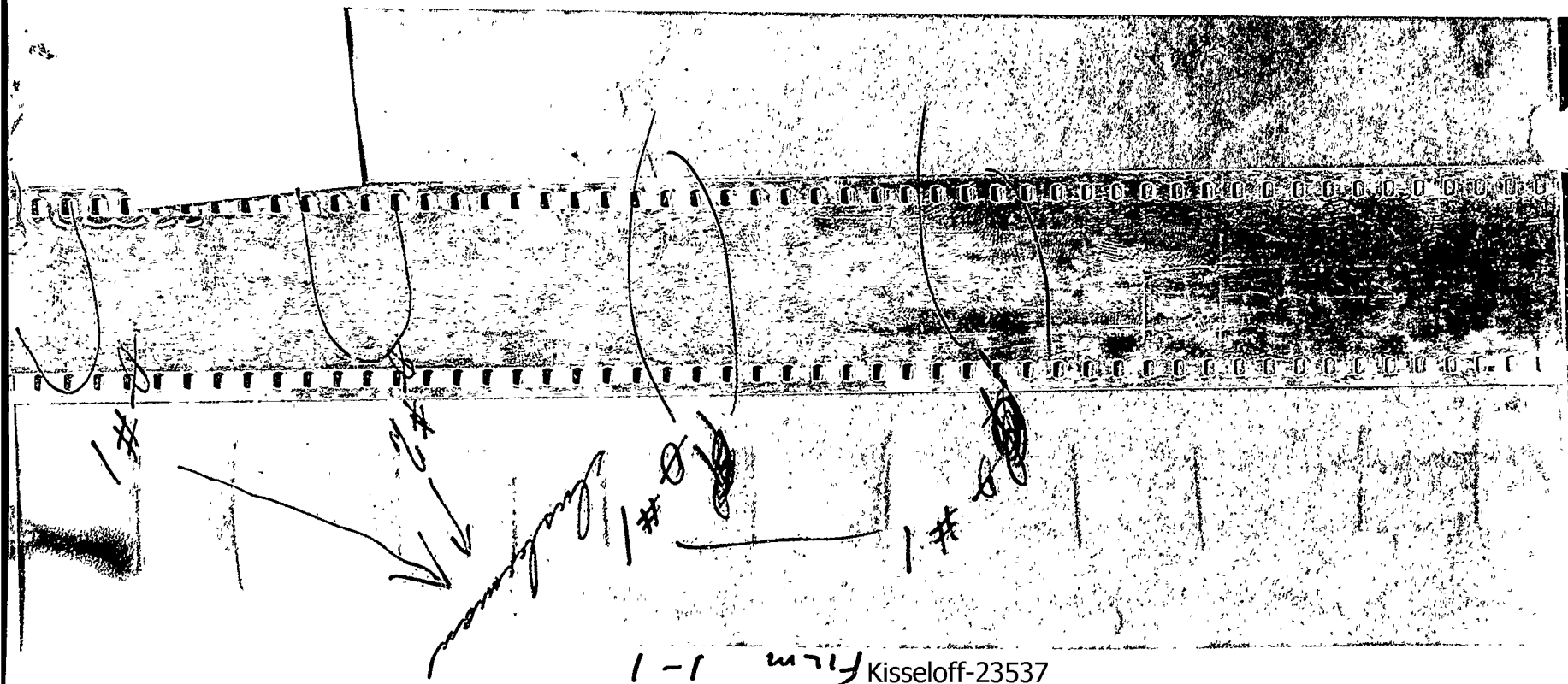
#1
#2
#1
#1
Film 1-1

Item 1-2

#1 Cabinet

#1 Cabinet

#1 Cabinet

#1

Kisseloff-23538

Kisseloff-23539

FILM 1-1

Kisseloff-23540

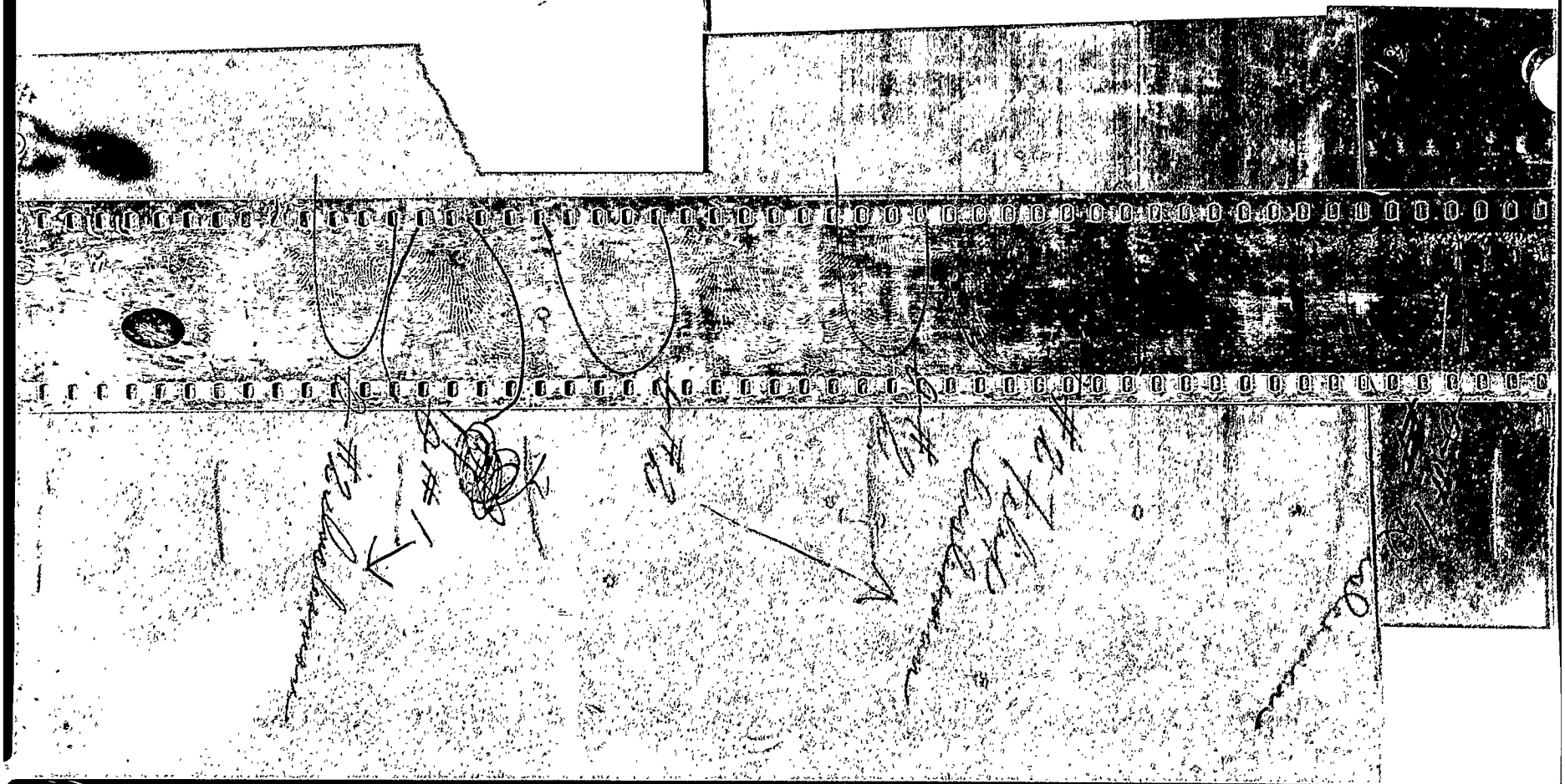

FILM 1-4

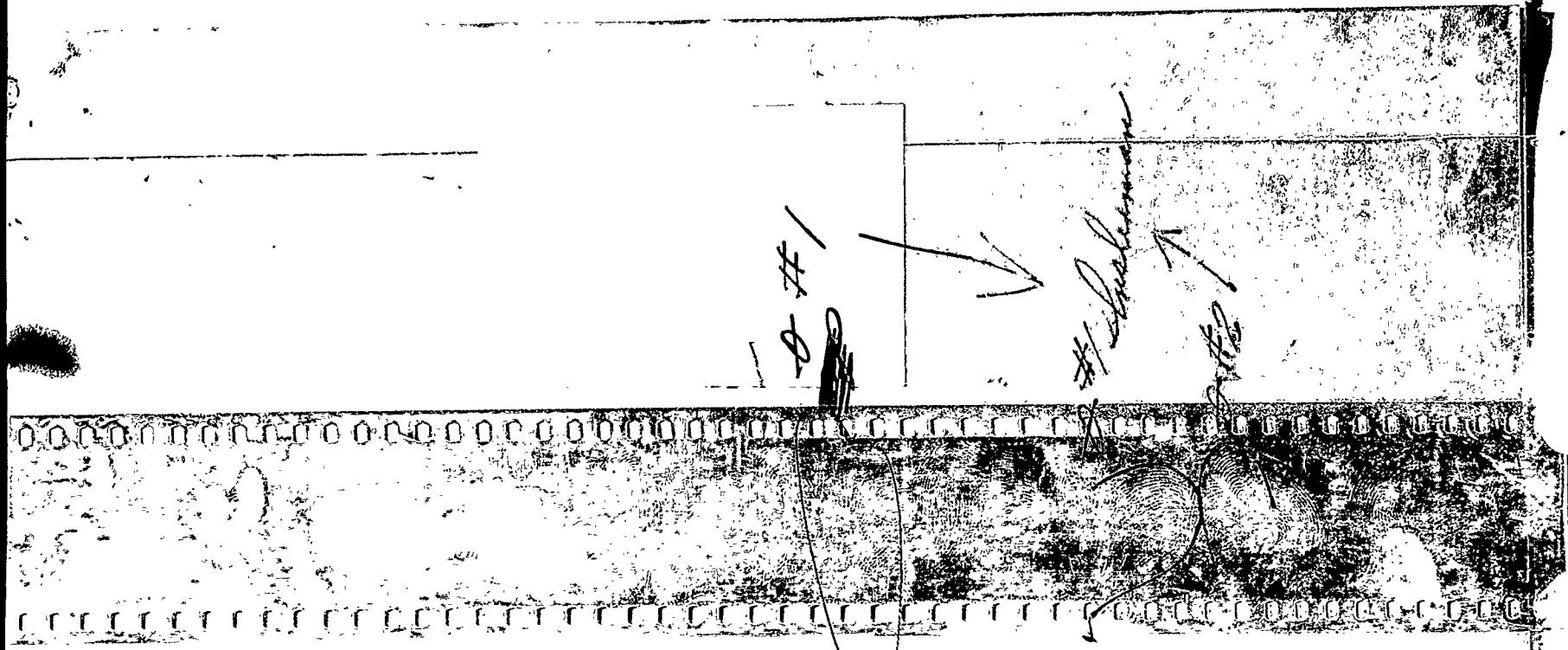

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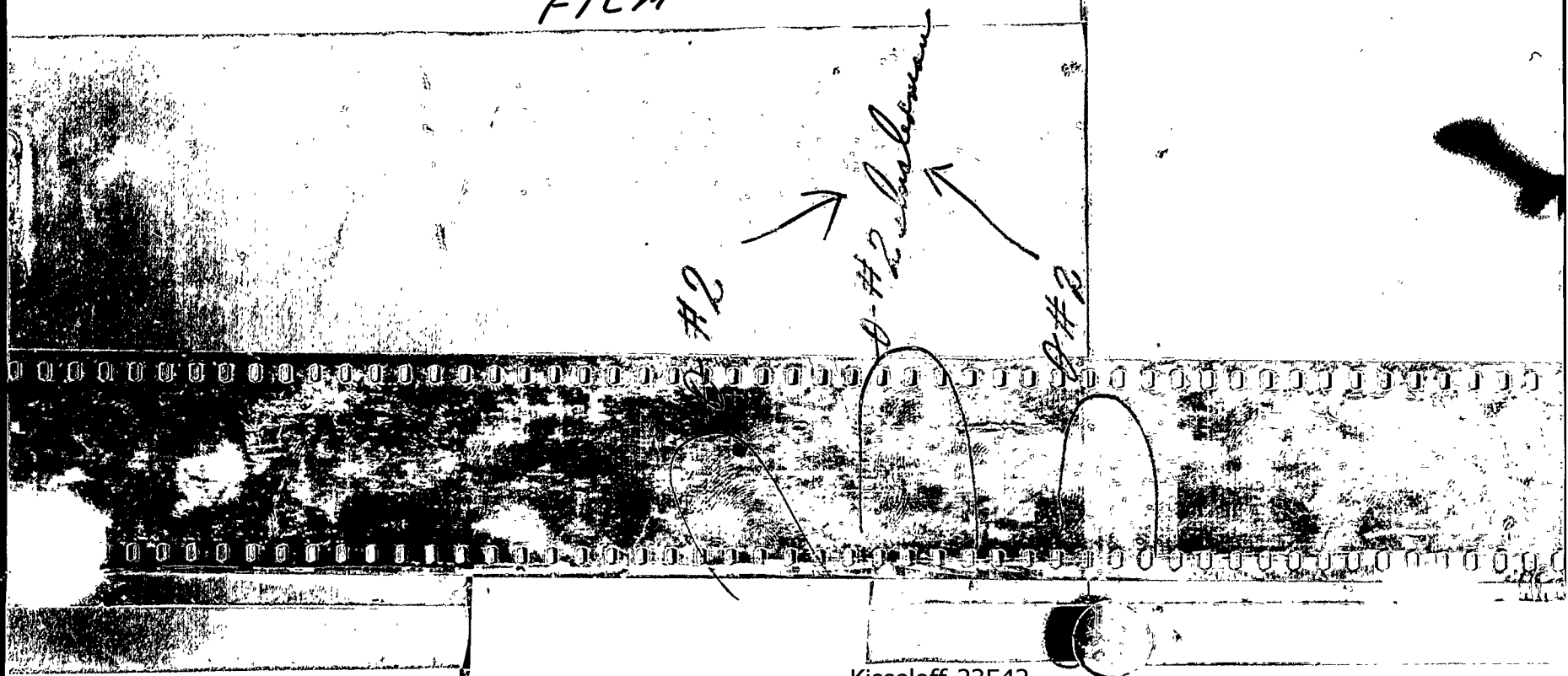

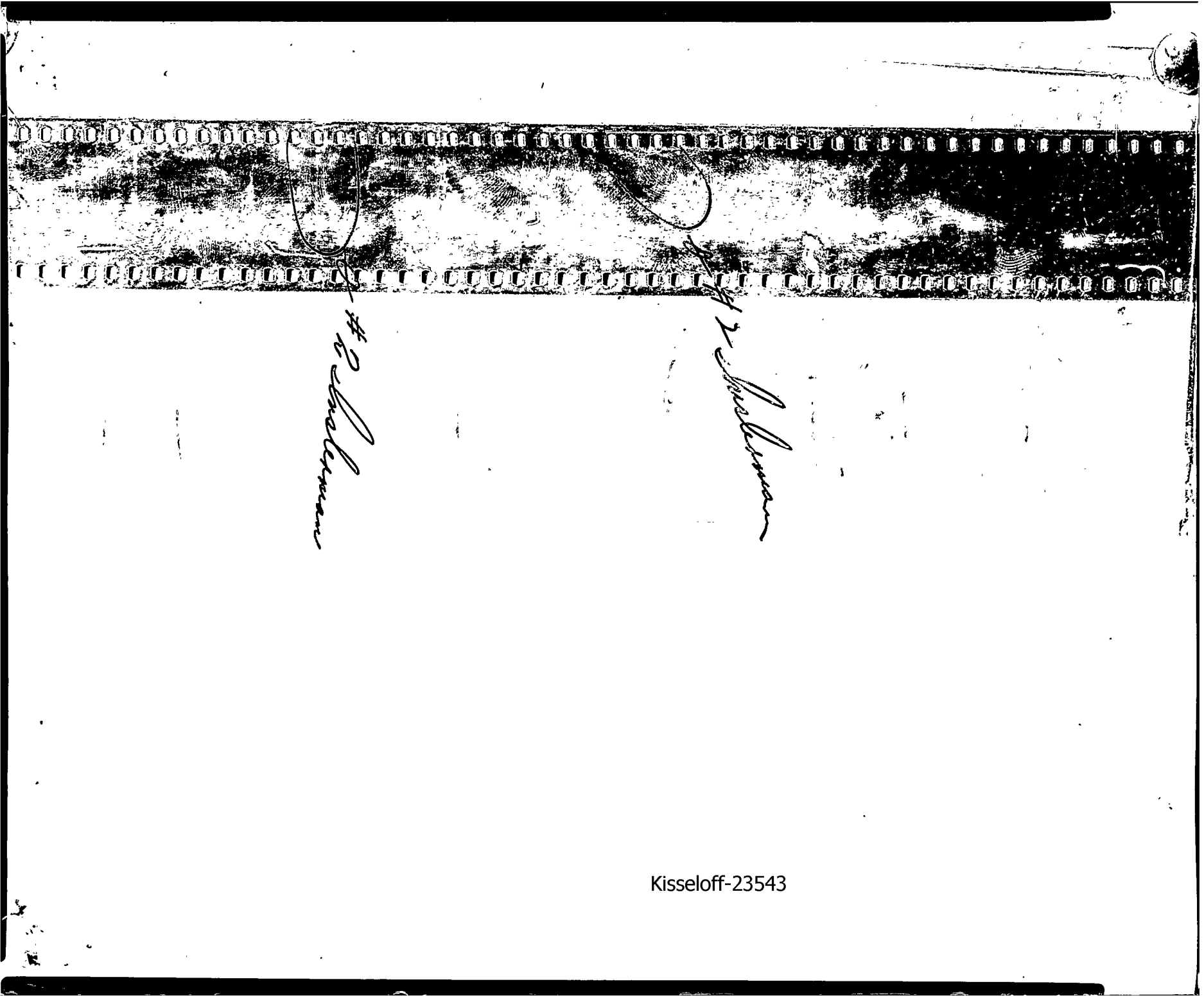

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FILM 1-3

Q133 ROLL 1

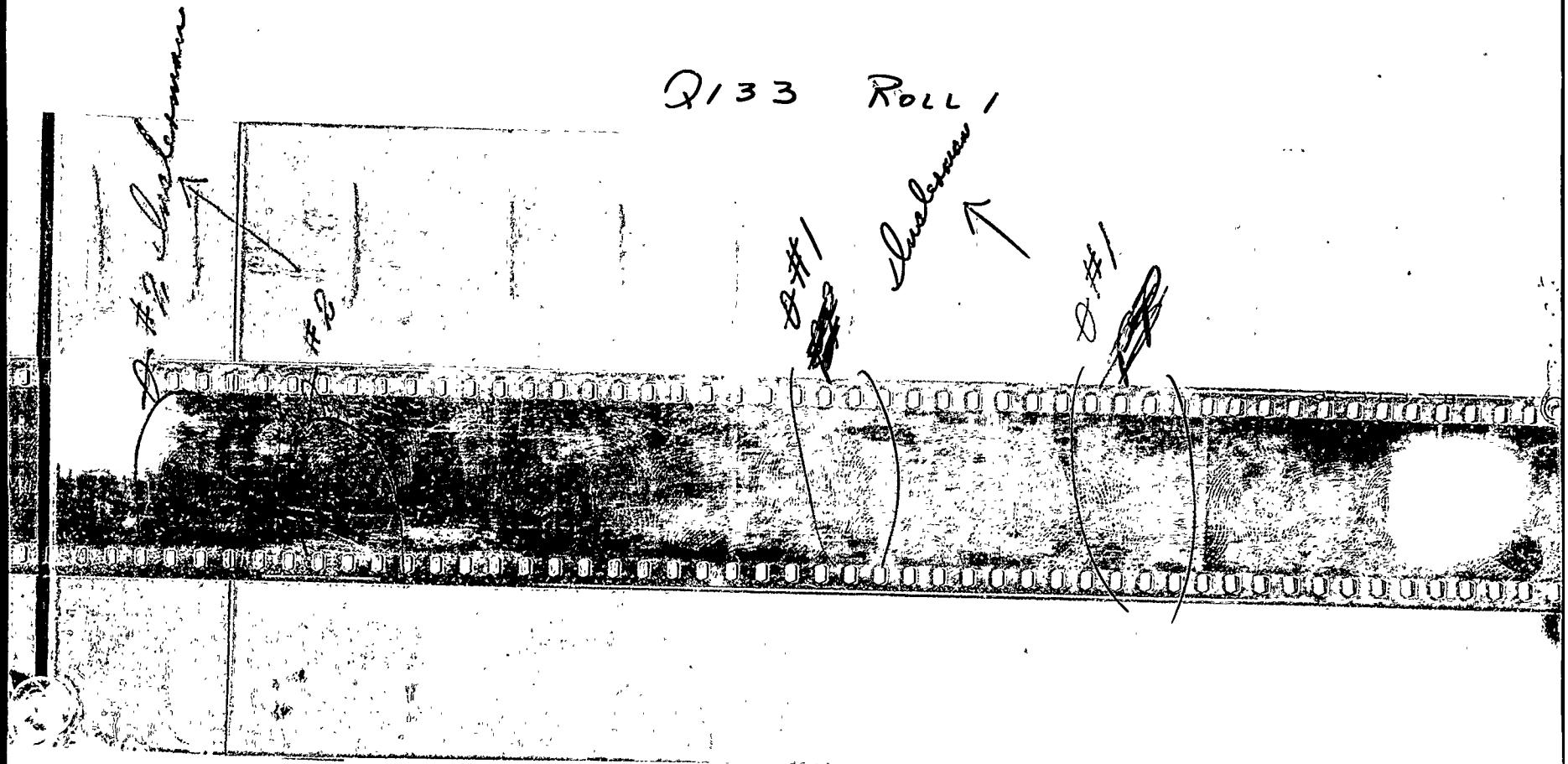

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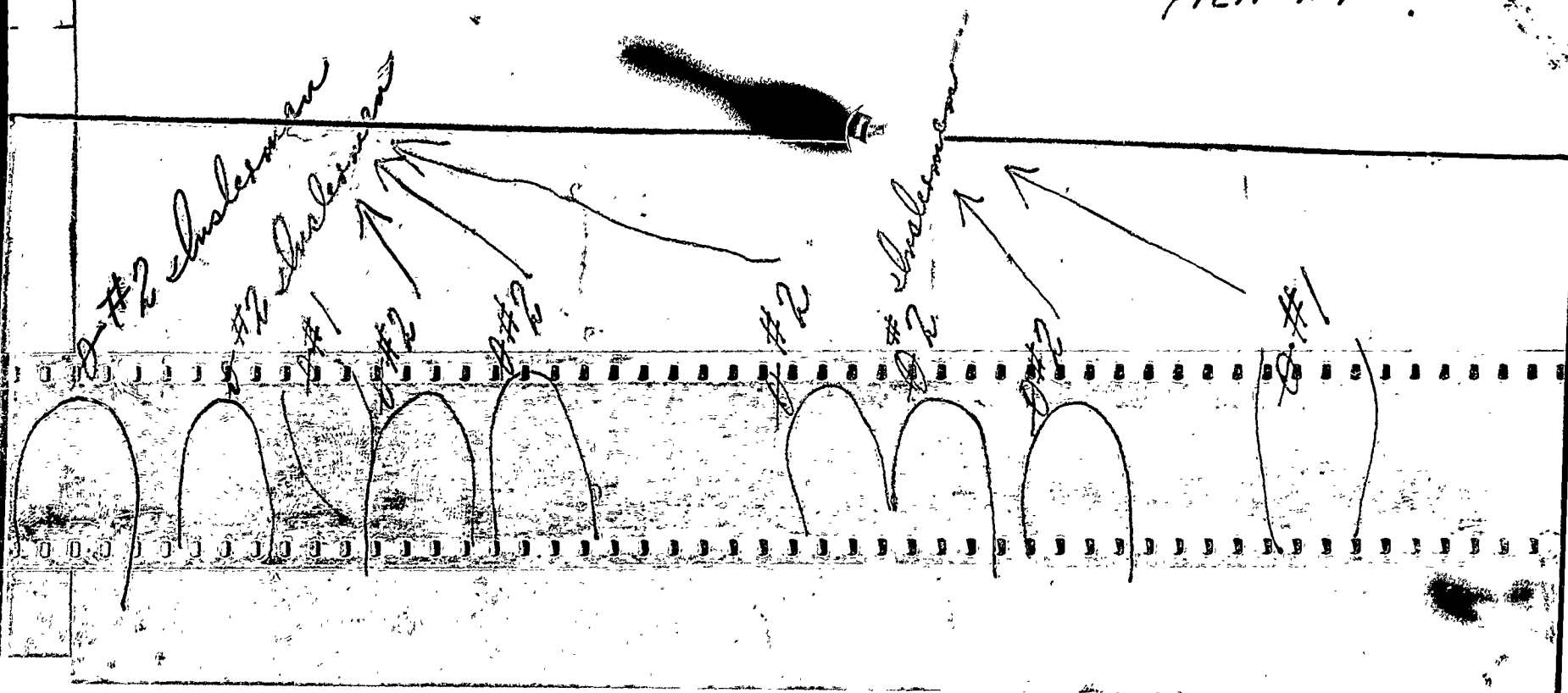

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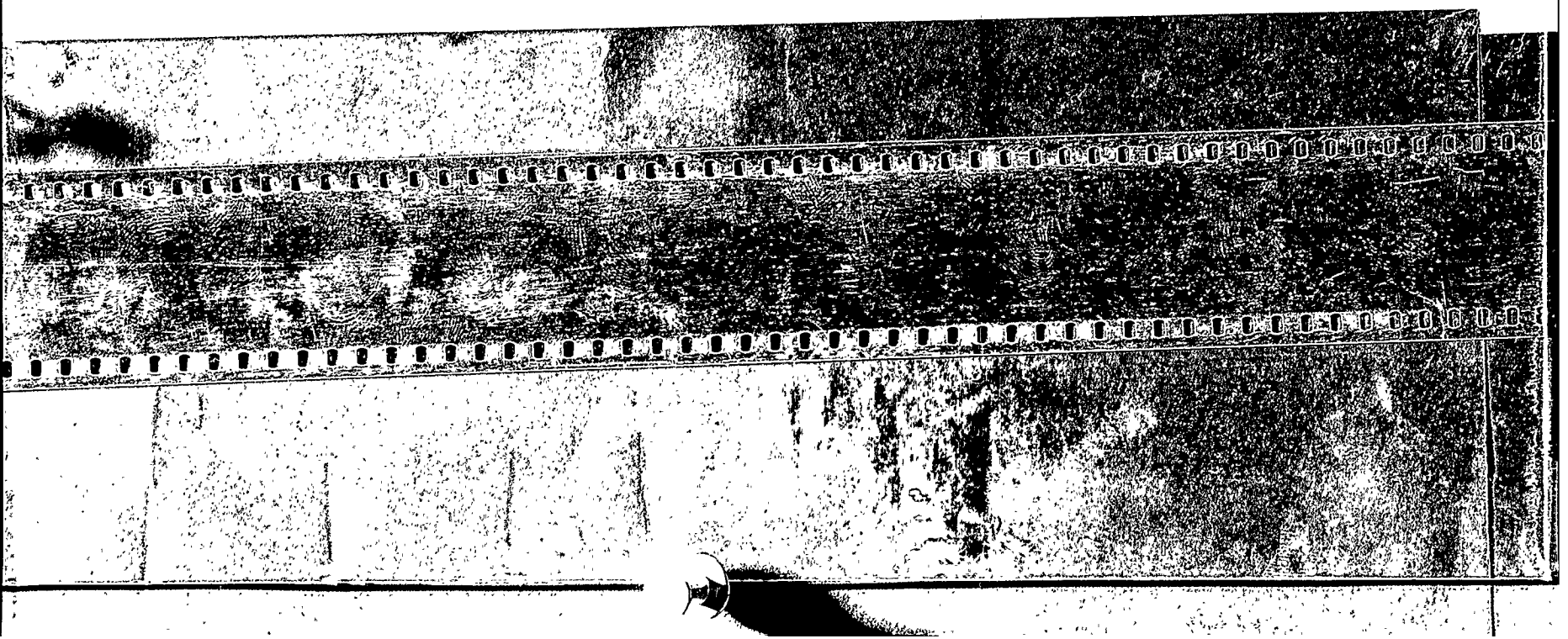

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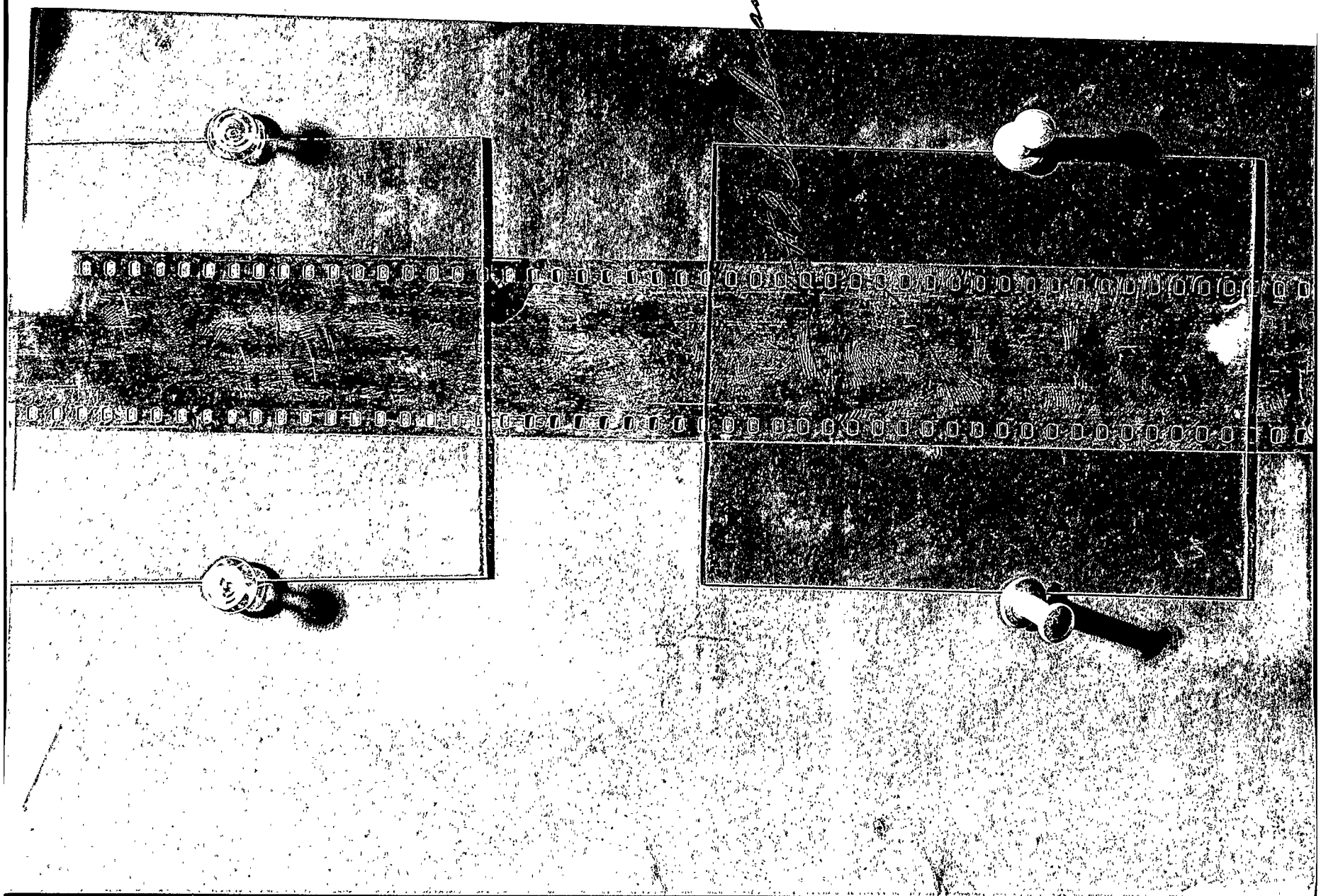

Can #15

74-133

Kisseloff-23549

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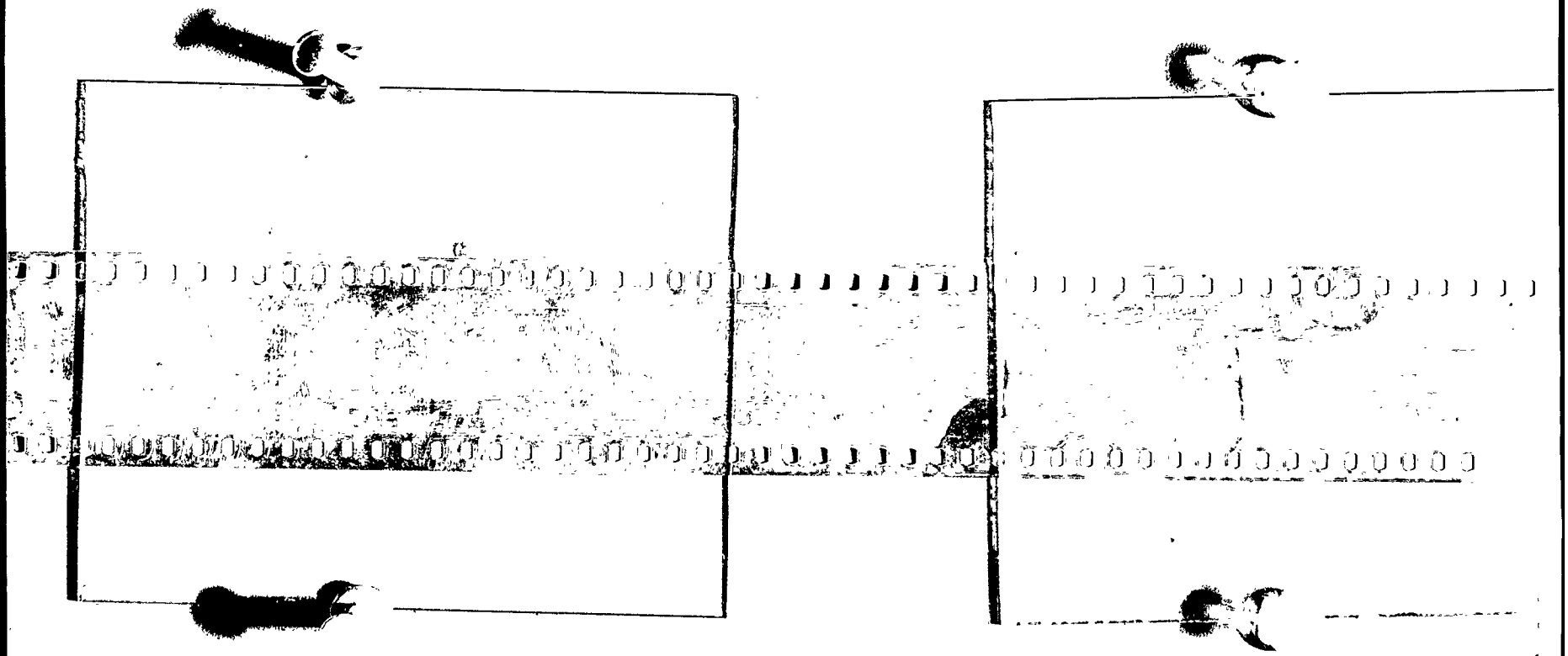

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FILM 1-4

#2 Cuckerman

#1 Cuckerman

#1

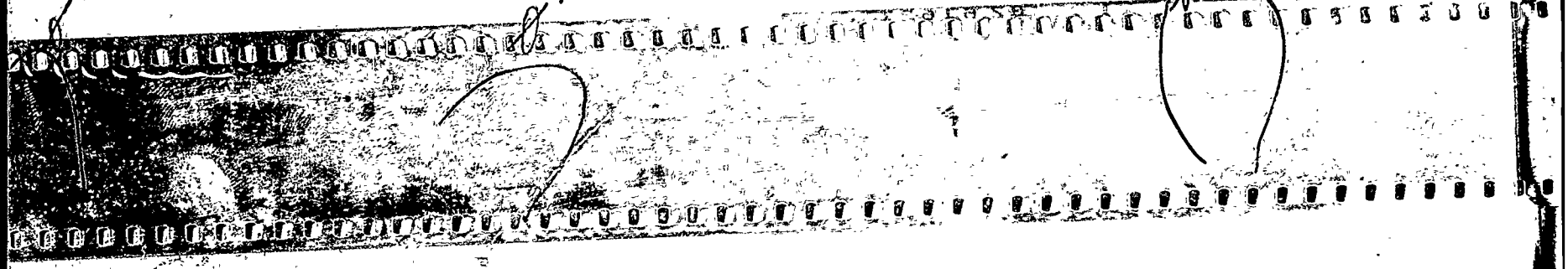

Kisseloff-23551

FICM 1-3

BPZ 61630

Kisseloff-23552

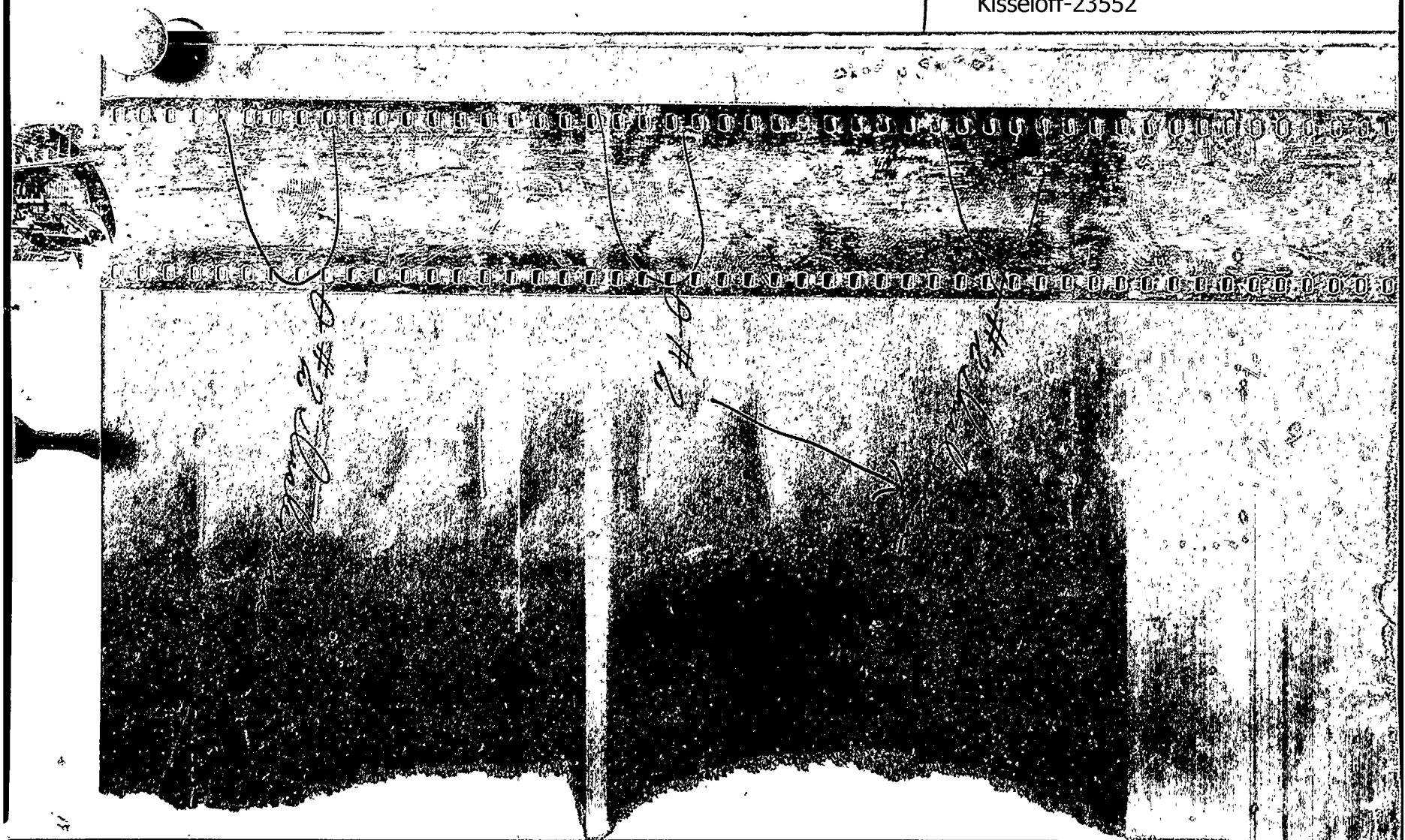

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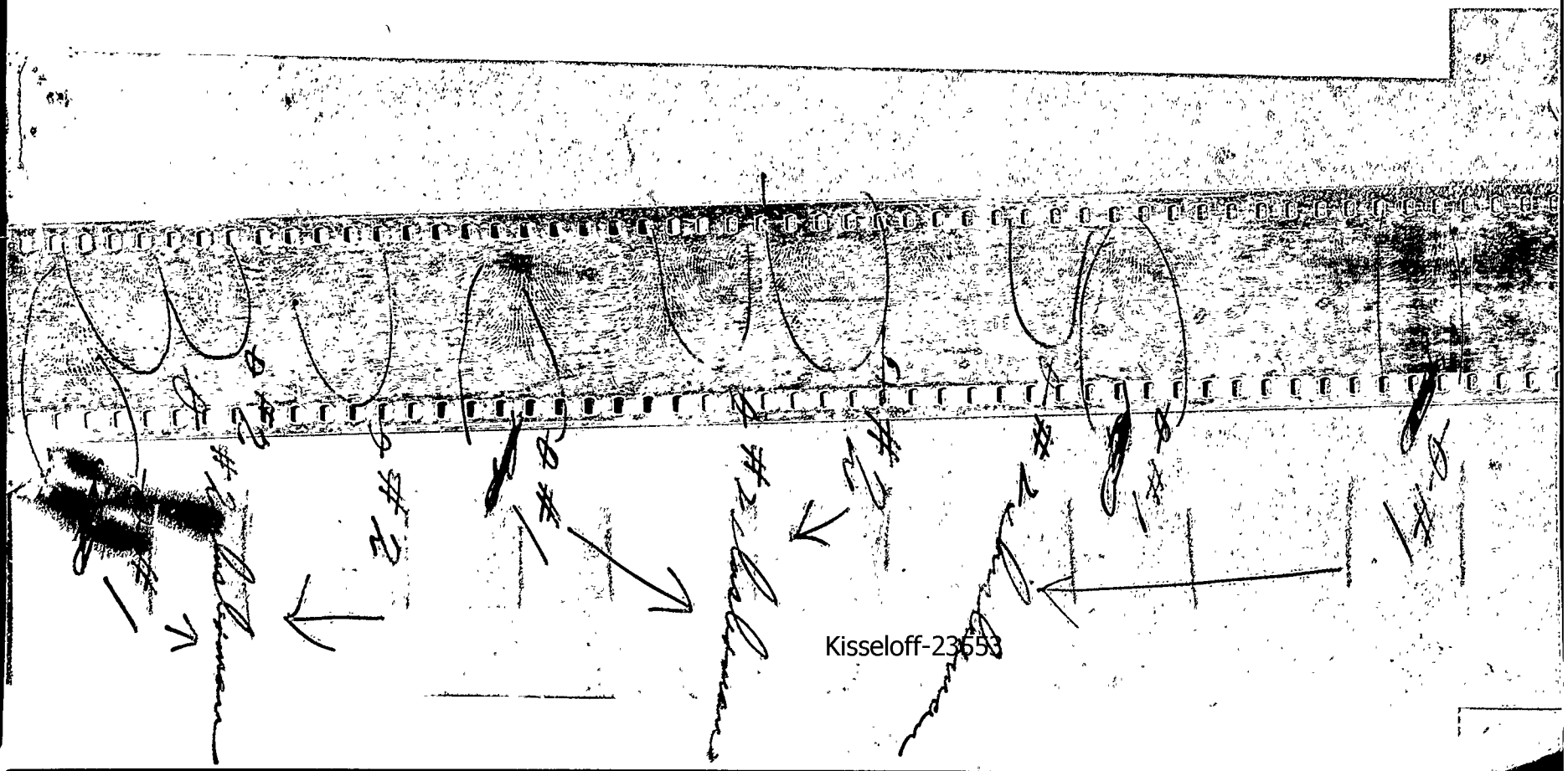

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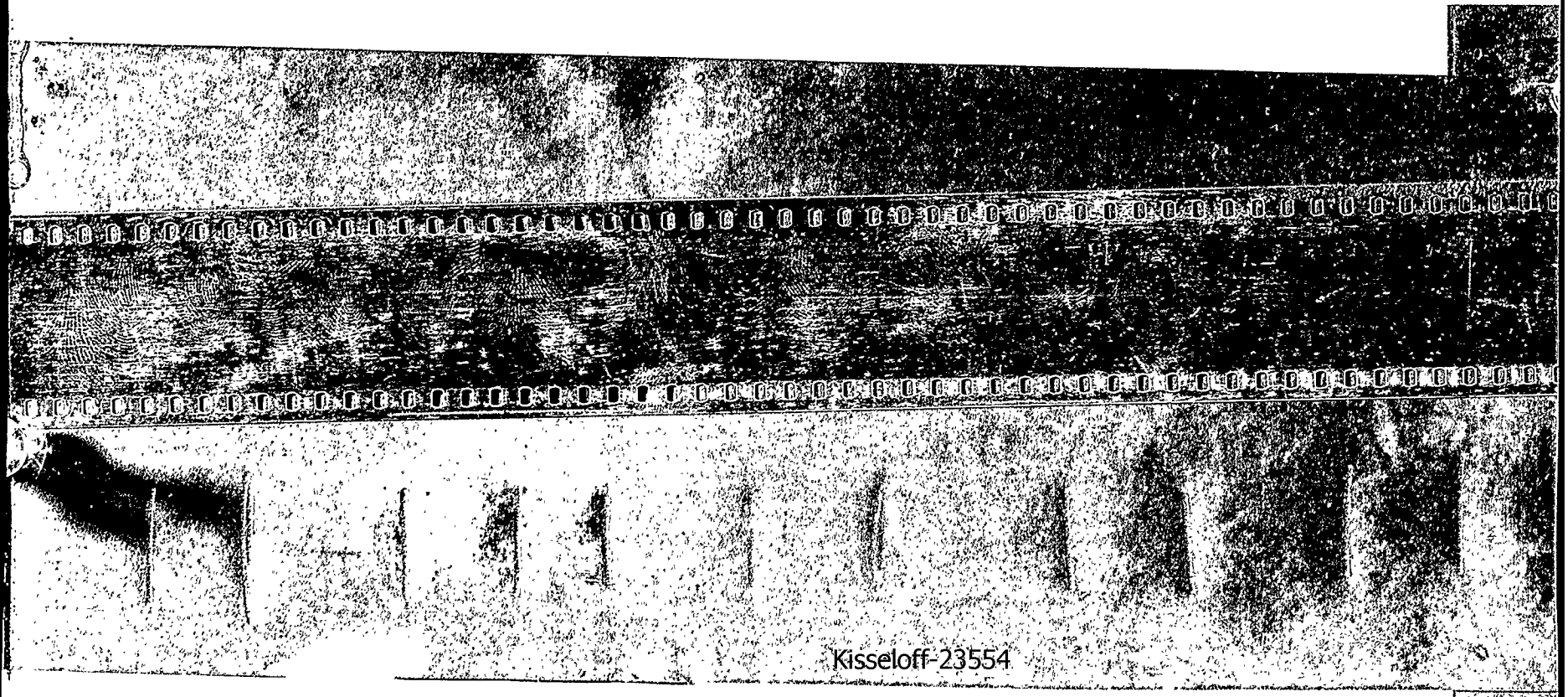

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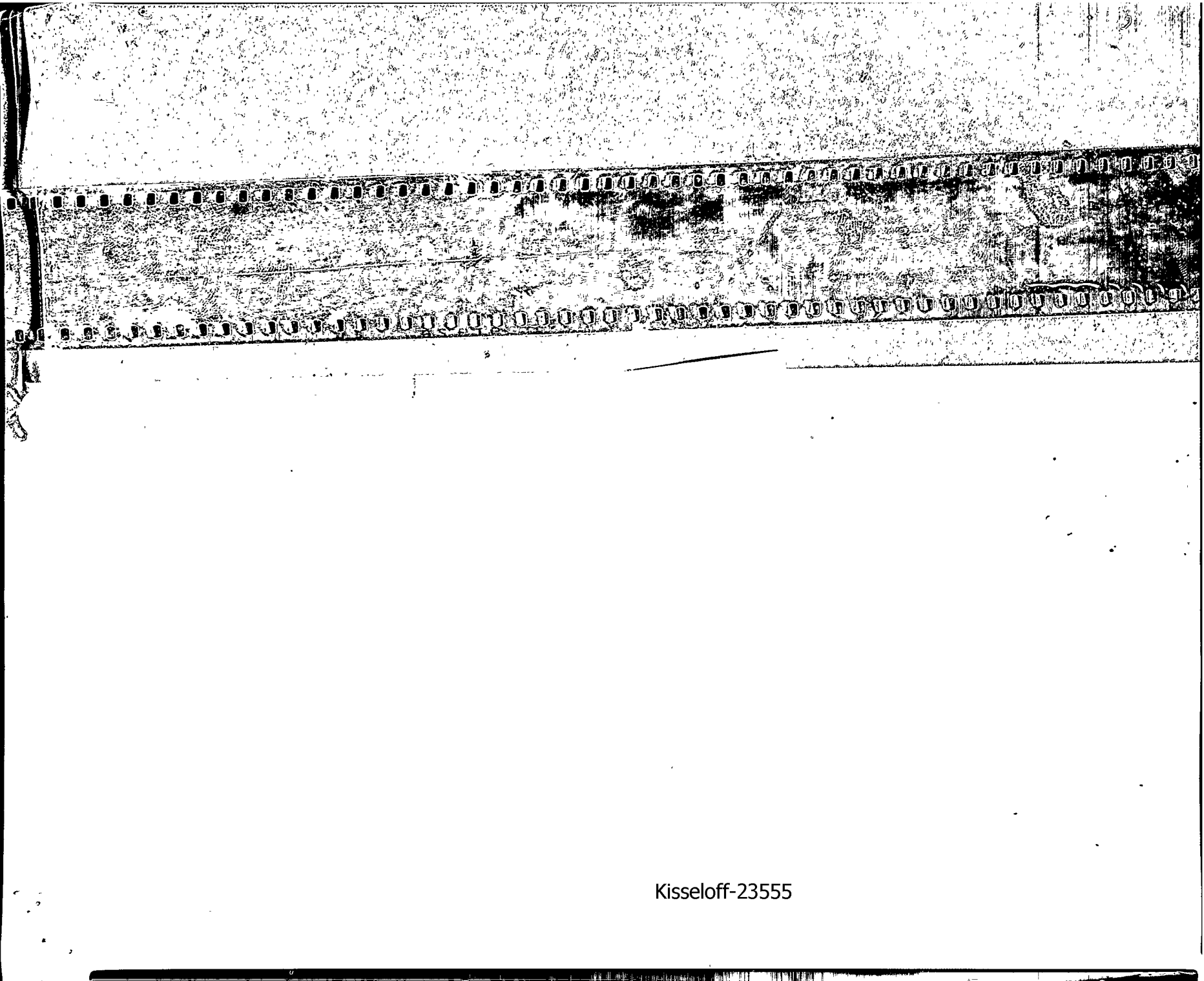

Kisseloff-23555

orig. notes 12-28-48

1 lat on picture frame #22 superimposed on dog appearing in photo. "20 E" at bottom of photo. Can #15

12/23/48 JAT

---

1 lat on picture frame above Dupont 2135 Nitrate bridge beams (end)

roll 5-1 Can #5

1 lat spot on picture frame 3rd frame end next to black frame. Picture shows house tops. Roll 5-1 - Can 5

Kisseloff-23556

74-1333-1869

several latents on
film # 1-2
frame #'s 25-31-34-
35-36

---

numerous latents
on 1-1 DUPONT 1835 Nitrate
1 lat on 1-1 emulsion side

Kisseloff-23557

1-3

Panchromatic

Dupont 1835 nitrate

BZ 61630

sev. lots

BZ 61633 1-3

Panchromatic

Dupont 1835 nitrate

several labels

1-4

AGFA 1 FR

BZ 61620

Dupont 1835 nitrate

Panchromatic

Kisseloff-23558

Form No. 69—Subpoena Duces Tecum

The President of the United States of America

TO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE and
JOHN F. X. McGOHEY
United States Attorney for the Southern District
of New York
United States Court House
Foley Square, New York

(L. S.)

GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, that all business and excuses being laid aside you appear and attend before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at a time and place to be specified in an order of said Court to be entered pursuant to defendant's notice of motion for the production of certain documents and other objects before trial dated Feb. 14, 1949 ~~on the day of 193 at o'clock in the~~ to testify and give evidence in a certain action now pending undetermined in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, between the United States of America against Alger Hiss

Defendant, on the part of the Defendant and that you bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid, ~~a certain~~ the papers, documents and other objects designated in Appendix B attached to said notice of motion and attached hereto and made a part hereof,

now in your custody, and all other deeds, evidences and writings which you have in your custody or power concerning the premises. And for failure to attend, you will be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and liable to pay all loss and damage sustained thereby to the party aggrieved, and forfeit Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in addition thereto.

WITNESS the HONORABLE JOHN C. KNOX, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 14th day of February 1949.

Kisseloff-25387

Attorneys for Defendant
LEB VOISE, PLIMPTON & McLEAN

Clerk.

USP ATL. GA. 4 28-36 5000

APPENDIX B

PAPERS, DOCUMENTS AND TANGIBLE OBJECTS TO BE PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES AND INSPECTED BY DEFENDANT

1. All papers and documents produced by Whittaker Chambers on or about November 17, 1948 during his examination before trial in the libel action pending in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland entitled Alger Hiss, Plaintiff, against Whittaker Chambers, Defendant, which papers and documents were marked Exhibits Numbers 1 to 47, inclusive, in said libel action, and which papers and documents are described in greater detail in the affidavit of William L. Marbury annexed hereto.

2. A complete set of prints or other reproductions made from certain rolls of microfilm found by agents or employees of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives in a pumpkin on the farm of Whittaker Chambers in Westminster, Maryland on or about December 3, 1948.

3. Any and all papers and documents and any and all copies, reproductions, photographs or summaries of documents, in addition to those referred to in Items 1 and 2 hereof, emanating directly or indirectly from the State Department or any other department or agency of the United States Government, allegedly furnished, transmitted or delivered to Whittaker Chambers by any person.

4. The rolls of microfilm found by agents or employees of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives in a pumpkin on the farm of Whittaker Chambers in Westminster, Maryland, on or about December 3, 1948 and the containers and wrappings in which said films were found.

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5. Any and all documents in the possession of the United States, photographs of which were contained upon the rolls of microfilm above referred to.

6. All letters, memoranda and papers of any nature claimed to have been typewritten by the defendant or by any other person on any typewriter at any time owned by, or in the possession of, the defendant or the defendant's wife or any member of defendant's family.

7. All letters, memoranda and other papers of any nature claimed to contain any handwriting of the defendant or of the defendant's wife.

8. All typewriters claimed at any time to have been owned by, or in the possession of, the defendant or the defendant's wife or any member of defendant's family.

9. All letters, memoranda and other papers of any nature, whether typewritten or handwritten, purporting to have been written or that may have been written at any time in whole or in part by Whittaker Chambers or by his wife.

10. All reports, analyses and studies made by experts or technicians, whether employed by the United States or not, relating in any way to the age, quality or other characteristics of the paper or ink of any of the documents above referred to, to the handwriting or typewriting appearing upon any of said documents, or relating in any way to the microfilm above referred to or to prints or reproductions made therefrom.

11. All written statements and affidavits, whether signed or not, made at any time by Whittaker Chambers to the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Department, the Committee on Un-American

Kissel#25389

Activities of the House of Representatives, or any other branch or agency of the United States Government, concerning any matter relevant to the issues in this action.

Kisseloff-25390

74-1533-19417

Received
February 15, 1949 - 4:45 P.M.
Mary Cassidy Sartorius
U.S. Attorney's office
S.D. of N.Y.
and $2.00 Subpoena Fee
on behalf of
U.S. Attorney John F.X. McGohey

74-1533-19417

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- -x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :

-against- : C 128-402

ALGER HISS, : NOTICE OF MOTION

Defendant. :

- -x

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that upon the annexed affidavit of Edward C. McLean verified February 15, 1949, the indictment herein, and all the proceedings heretofore had herein, the undersigned will move this court at Room 318 in the United States Court House, Foley Square, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 21st day of February, 1949 at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard:

1. For an order, pursuant to Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, permitting the defendant to inspect the minutes of all proceedings before the Grand Jury of the United States for the Southern District of New York which occurred from December 6, 1948 to December 15, 1948, inclusive, and directing the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York to make available to defendant a copy of said minutes, upon the ground that matters occurred before the said Grand Jury which may constitute grounds for a motion to dismiss the indictment; and

Kisseloff-25392

2. In the alternative, for an order, pursuant to Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure,

permitting the defendant to inspect the minutes of certain of the proceedings before the aforesaid Grand Jury, to wit:

(a) the testimony given by the defendant before said Grand Jury on December 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15, 1948, and all proceedings before the said Grand Jury occurring at the time of the giving of such testimony;

(b) the testimony given before said Grand Jury by Richard Nixon on or about December 13, 1948 and all proceedings before the said Grand Jury occurring at the time of the giving of such testimony,

on the ground that matters occurred before the said Grand Jury which may constitute grounds for a motion to dismiss the indictment; and

3. For an order extending defendant's time within which to move to dismiss the indictment herein until fourteen days after entry of the order determining this motion; and

4. For an order granting defendant such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated: New York, N.Y.
February 15, 1949

Kisseloff-25393

DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON & McLEAN

By EDWARD C. McLEAN
A Member of the Firm
Attorneys for the Defendant
Office and P. O. Address:
20 Exchange Place
Borough of Manhattan
City of New York, 5

TO: ALEXANDER H. CAMPBELL, ESQ.
Assistant Attorney General

RAYMOND P. HEARTY, ESQ.
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

THOMAS J. DONEGAN, ESQ.
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

JOHN F. X. McGOHEY, ESQ.
United States Attorney for the Southern
District of New York

United States Court House
Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

Kisseloff-25394

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

:

-against-

:

ALGER HISS,

:

Defendant.

:

- x

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: SS.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

EDWARD C. McLEAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an attorney at law and a member of the firm of Debevoise, Plimpton & McLean, attorneys for the defendant in this action. I make this affidavit in support of defendant's motion for an order permitting him to inspect certain minutes of the Grand Jury which returned the indictment herein against the defendant on December 15, 1948.

The indictment contains two counts, each for the crime of perjury allegedly committed by defendant on December 15, 1948. The first count alleges that on or about December 15, 1948, the Grand Jurors duly impanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York were conducting an investigation pertaining to possible violations of espionage laws of the United States and other federal criminal statutes, and that it was material to that investigation to ascertain whether United States statutes had been violated by the unlawful abstraction or removal of secret, confidential or

Kisselloff-25395

restricted documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers by persons employed by the United States Government, or by the furnishing, delivery or transmittal of any such documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers to any unauthorized persons. The indictment alleges that the defendant, a witness before said Grand Jury, testified under oath that he had not turned over to one Whittaker Chambers any documents of the State Department or of any other government organization, or any copies of such documents. The indictment charges that the said testimony of defendant was false in that the defendant "being then and there employed in the Department of State, in or about the months of February and March 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State."

The second count of the indictment, after realleging the allegations of the first count pertaining to the Grand Jury investigation, alleges that defendant further testified as a witness before the Grand Jury that he thought that he could say definitely that he had not seen said Whittaker Chambers after January 1, 1937. The indictment charges that that testimony was untrue in that "the defendant did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March 1938."

Kisseloff-25396

Defendant pleaded not guilty to each count of the indictment on December 16, 1948. At the arraignment, defendant's time for the making of motions, including

a motion for a bill of particulars, was extended to December 30, 1948. That time was thereafter further extended to March 7, 1949, by successive orders of this court, dated respectively December 22, 1948, January 10, 1949 and February 9, 1949.

Certain facts which occurred prior to the indictment in this action which have relevance to the issues raised by this motion may be briefly summarized as follows:

In August 1948, certain hearings were held in Washington, D.C. by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives which was then engaged in investigating the subject of Communism. On or about August 3, 1948, one Whittaker Chambers, also known as Jay David Whittaker Chambers, testified before that House Committee and in the course of that testimony stated in substance that Alger Hiss, the defendant in this action, in 1935 had been a member of a Communist " apparatus". Mr. Chambers testified on this subject before the House Committee on a number of occasions subsequent to August 3 but at no time in his testimony before the House Committee did he assert or claim in any way that Mr. Hiss had ever furnished to him any official documents or copies thereof. Mr. Hiss voluntarily appeared before the House Committee on August 5, 1948 and testified on that occasion and on subsequent occasions before the Committee that the charges made against him by said Whittaker Chambers were entirely untrue.

Kisseloff-25397

Thereafter, on or about August 27, 1948, said Whittaker Chambers in the course of a broadcast on a radio program known as "Meet the Press" over radio station WOL in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, repeated

his charge that Alger Hiss had been a Communist. Thereafter, on or about September 27, 1948, Mr. Hiss began an action for libel against Mr. Chambers in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland based upon the defamatory statements made by Mr. Chambers in the course of that radio broadcast.

After issue had been joined in the libel action, the attorneys for Mr. Hiss, plaintiff in that action, who were William L. Marbury of the Baltimore firm of Marbury, Miller & Evans and your deponent, began an examination before trial of Whittaker Chambers on the issues raised in the libel action. On or about November 17, 1948, in the course of that examination before trial, Whittaker Chambers produced certain handwritten and typewritten papers purporting to be copies or summaries of documents in the files of the State Department. Chambers testified in substance that these documents were typed in Alger Hiss's home on a typewriter owned by Alger Hiss.

On November 18, 1948, Mr. Hiss, upon being advised of the testimony given by Chambers on the previous day, directed his attorneys to turn over the documents produced by Chambers to the United States Department of Justice. On November 19, 1948, Mr. Hiss's attorneys informed representatives of the Department of Justice of the production of these documents by Chambers, and the photostatic copies of the documents were delivered to the representatives of the Department of Justice on that day. I am advised and believe that the original documents so produced by Chambers were delivered to the Department of Justice within a day or two after November 19, 1948.

On or about December 3, 1948, representatives of the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Repre-

Kissloff-25398

sentatives visited the farm of Whittaker Chambers at Westminster, Maryland and were led by Mr. Chambers to a pumpkin lying in a field on his farm from which Mr. Chambers produced and delivered to the representatives of the Committee five rolls of microfilm. These were subsequently developed by agents of the Committee and are said to contain photographs of documents purporting to be from the files of the State Department and other government departments.

Thereafter, beginning on or about December 6, 1948, representatives of the Department of Justice began the presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York as to the circumstances under which Chambers claimed to have come into possession of the microfilm and the documents which he had produced in Baltimore on November 17, 1948. That Grand Jury had originally been impanelled on June 16, 1947, pursuant to order of this court dated June 2, 1947, and had served continuously since that date. Its maximum period of service of eighteen months, pursuant to Rule 6(g) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, was due to expire on December 15, 1948. Between December 6 and December 15, 1948, the Grand Jury conducted an intensive investigation on this subject. I am informed and believe that Chambers testified before the Grand Jury on a number of occasions during that period, that many other witnesses were called, and that various documentary evidence was introduced.

Kisselloff-25399

The defendant Alger Hiss testified before the Grand Jury on December 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14, 1948. I am advised by the defendant and believe that during the course of his several appearances before the Grand Jury on the dates mentioned above, the defendant was fully interro-

gated concerning the charges which had been made against him by Chambers, charges which the defendant repeatedly denied. Defendant was asked in detail about his relations with Chambers. He was asked several times when he had last seen Chambers. Defendant testified that to the best of his recollection, he had not seen Chambers after the year 1936. Defendant was also asked several times whether he had ever transmitted any official documents or copies thereof to Chambers. Defendant testified that he had not.

On December 14,1948, I was present at an interview between defendant and Alexander Campbell, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. This interview took place in a room adjacent to the Grand Jury Room in the United States Court House. Mr. Campbell in my presence stated to the defendant, "The F.B.I. has cracked this case. You are going to be indicted."

Thereafter, on the morning of December 15, 1948, the defendant again testified before the Grand Jury and was further interrogated with respect to a number of matters in issue, including the question of when the defendant had last seen Chambers and the question of whether defendant had ever turned over any copies of official documents to Chambers. Defendant's answers in substance were the same as those he had previously given.

Risseloff-25400

After testifying on these subjects at some length on the morning of December 15, defendant was excused and left the Grand Jury Room. Thereafter, at about 12:30 P.M. on December 15, at the very end of the morning session, defendant was again recalled to the Grand Jury Room for approximately fifteen minutes, during which he was asked the questions and gave the answers which appear in the indictment in this action.

That indictment was handed up by the Grand Jury to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at approximately 5:00 P.M. on the afternoon of December 15. The Grand Jury was thereupon discharged by the court, its term of service having expired on that day. It thus appears that between the time of defendant's final appearance before the Grand Jury at noon on that day and 5:00 P.M., the indictment had been voted, prepared, typed and signed.

The transactions under investigation by the Grand Jury allegedly occurred some ten years ago. Manifestly, prosecution of any charge of violation of the espionage laws or any other federal statute based upon these alleged transactions was barred by the statute of limitations long prior to December, 1948. Deponent submits that it is apparent from the foregoing facts that by the present indictment, the Grand Jury has attempted to do indirectly what it could not do directly. Being barred by the statute of limitations from charging the defendant with the offense of transmitting copies of official documents to an unauthorized person, it proceeded to indict the defendant for perjury based on his denial that he had committed that offense. Moreover, deponent submits that it is equally apparent that the questions which defendant is alleged in the indictment to have answered falsely, were asked defendant not for the purpose of eliciting information, but for the deliberate purpose of eliciting the very answers which were in fact obtained and which the Grand Jury had every reason to believe that the defendant would give in view of his similar testimony on the same subjects during the preceding week. It is defendant's contention that the answers given

Kisseloff-25401

by him on December 15 could not have obstructed or impeded the Grand Jury's investigation, inasmuch as that investigation had already been completed, that the Grand Jury had already determined to indict, and that defendant was called before the Grand Jury on December 15 for the sole purpose of laying a foundation to indict him for perjury for denying the commission of an offense for which he could not be indicted directly because of the statute of limitations. Under these circumstances, it is defendant's contention that the allegedly false answers set forth in the indictment were not given with respect to a material matter, within the meaning of the perjury statute. In order properly to support a motion to dismiss the indictment on this ground, it is necessary that defendant be permitted to inspect the minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Jury during the period from December 6 to December 15, 1948, which deponent believes will substantiate the contentions set forth above.

In addition to moving for an inspection of the minutes of all proceedings of the Grand Jury from December 6 to December 15, defendant also moves, in the alternative, for the inspection of the minutes of a portion of these proceedings, i.e. the minutes of defendant's own testimony and the minutes of the testimony given by Richard Nixon. Defendant's request for the inspection of these portions of the Grand Jury record rests not only upon the grounds set forth above, but also upon the following additional grounds.

Kisseloff-25402

With respect to defendant's own testimony, it is apparent that the indictment has been based upon a few questions and answers selected out of many on the same subject. Count I of the indictment reveals this on its face for the first question begins, "Mr. Hiss, you have probably been asked this question before, but I'd like to

ask the question again." Manifestly, the government had some reason for choosing these particular questions and answers for inclusion in the indictment. Presumably, they were selected because it was considered that they were more favorable to the government's contention than other answers previously given by the defendant. Under these circumstances, fairness requires that the defendant have the opportunity to examine his entire testimony, so that the particular answers referred to in the indictment may be read in the context of all the testimony on the subject. This is particularly true as to the second count, where defendant's answers amount to no more than a statement of his best recollection, i.e. "I think I can say definitely I did not see him."

With respect to the testimony of Mr. Nixon, the relevant facts are these:

Mr. Nixon, a member of Congress from California, was in 1948 and still is, a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was an active participant in the hearings of the Committee at which Chambers and the defendant testified. On October 19, 1948, Mr. Nixon spoke at the New York Herald Tribune Forum on "Loyalty and Civil Liberties." Near the end of his discussion, Mr. Bert Andrews, the moderator, brought up the Hiss-Chambers controversy. Mr. Andrews stated, "All of us know that one of the two lies." He then asked Mr. Nixon for his opinion. Mr. Nixon's answer, as quoted in the press, was as follows:

> "Well, I must admit that I have been very close to the case and I want to preface everything that I say with that obviously I would have some bias * * . From the testimony that we have heard to date, the credibility of Mr. Hiss has been substantially impaired; the credibility of Mr. Chambers has stood up on the items where corroborative testimony was available. That is the conclusion that I would reach on the testimony to date." (New York Herald Tribune, October 20, 1948.)

Kiseloff-25403

After Chambers produced the microfilm from his pumpkin, a considerable public clamor arose. The House Committee resumed its investigation of the Chambers-Hiss controversy, and various charges were made to the effect that the Department of Justice was endeavoring to hush up the entire affair. Mr. Nixon lent his support to this contention by stating in a wireless message sent from a steamship on or about December 2, 1948, as quoted in the press:

> "Will reopen hearings if necessary to prevent Justice Department cover up." (New York Herald Tribune, December 3, 1948)

On December 13, 1948, at 2:15 P.M., Mr. Nixon appeared before the Grand Jury. A few minutes earlier, at 1:40 P.M., he announced to the press that:

> "The indictment of Chambers for perjury without anybody else would constitute a white-wash because it would be impossible to bring out the truth regarding other people." (New York Times, December 14, 1948)

It is apparent from his public utterances (1) that Mr. Nixon believed that Mr. Hiss should be indicted, (2) that he believed that it was unwise to indict Chambers for perjury lest it impair his effectiveness as a witness against Mr. Hiss, (3) that he was afraid that the Department of Justice might seek an indictment of Chambers instead of Hiss. Inasmuch as Mr. Nixon made public announcement of these opinions only a few minutes before he appeared before the Grand Jury, there is reason to believe that he may have repeated and elaborated upon these ideas during the course of his Grand Jury testimony. If he did so, deponent believes that such conduct would in itself constitute a basis for the dismissal of this indictment. It would amount to the exertion of undue pressure upon the Grand Jury by a member

Kisselloff 25464

of a coordinate branch of the government. An inspection of the minutes of Mr. Nixon's testimony is, therefore, requested in order to provide the basis for a motion to dismiss on this ground.

Defendant's time within which to move to dismiss the indictment will expire on March 7, 1949. In order to protect defendant's rights to make such a motion, an extension of that time is requested until fourteen days after the entry of the order determining the present motion.

WHEREFORE, deponent respectfully requests that defendant's motion for an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes be granted in its entirety.

EDWARD C. McLEAN

Sworn to before me this
15th day of February, 1949.

(Seal) AURELIA ADDISON

AURELIA M. ADDISON
Notary Public, in the State of New York
Residing in Kings County
Kings Co. Clk's No. 16, Reg. No. 219-A-0
N. Y. Co. Clk's No. 44, Reg. No. 321-A-0
Nassau County Clerk's No. 3-A-50
Westchester County
Commission Expires March 30,1950

Kisseloff-25405

44-1333-1949

Spec.
M. Donegan, Asst. R.G.

John F. McGoldy

[illegible] DISTRICT
[illegible] DISTRICT

[illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible]

DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON & McLEAN

ATTORNEYS FOR [illegible]

20 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - -

3. An order, pursuant to Rule 17(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, directing the United States to produce before this court at a time prior to the trial to be specified in said order the papers, documents and tangible objects specified in the subpoena, a copy of which is annexed hereto as Appendix C and made a part hereof;

And for such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated: New York, N.Y.
February 14, 1949

DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON & McLEAN

By s/ Edward C. McLean
A Member of the Firm
Attorneys for Defendant
Office and P.O. Address:
20 Exchange Place
Borough of Manhattan
City of New York, 5

TO: ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, ESQ.
Assistant Attorney General

RAYMOND P. McEARTY, ESQ.
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

THOMAS J. DONEGAN, ESQ.
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

JOHN F. X. McGOHEY, ESQ.
United States Attorney for the Southern
District of New York

United States Court House
Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

Kissloff-25408

APPENDIX A

ITEMS AND MATTERS IN THE INDICTMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH A BILL OF PARTICULARS IS SOUGHT

Count I

1. With respect to the allegation in Paragraph 4 of the indictment that defendant had been "duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted" by the Grand Jury, state:

(a) the time when defendant was so "duly advised";

(b) the place where defendant was so "duly advised";

(c) the person or persons who so "duly advised" the defendant;

(d) the substance of the advice so given to the defendant.

2. With respect to the allegation in Paragraph 4 of the indictment that defendant "in or about the months of February and March 1938 furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers,":

Kisselloff-25409

( ) identify each and every copy of a secret, confidential and restricted document, writing, note or other paper which defendant furnished, delivered and transmitted to said Jay David Whittaker Chambers, and annex a true copy thereof.

(b) State the time when defendant furnished, delivered and transmitted to said Jay David Whittaker Chambers each copy of a secret, confidential and

restricted document, writing, note or other paper.

(c) State the place where defendant furnished, delivered and transmitted to said Jay David Whittaker Chambers each copy of a secret, confidential and restricted document, writing, note or other paper.

(d) State the manner in which and means by which defendant furnished, delivered and transmitted to said Jay David Whittaker Chambers each copy of a secret, confidential and restricted document, writing, note or other paper.

(e) State the names of the person or persons who were present when defendant furnished, delivered and transmitted to said Jay David Whittaker Chambers each copy of a secret, confidential and restricted document, writing, note or other paper.

(f) State with respect to each copy of a secret, confidential and restricted document, writing, note or other paper furnished, delivered and transmitted by defendant to said Jay David Whittaker Chambers:

(i) the name of the person or persons who made said copy;

Kisseloff-25410

(ii) the place where said copy was made;

(iii) the time when said copy was made;

(iv) the manner in which said copy was made, whether by handwriting, typewriting, photostating, photographing or otherwise.

3. With respect to the allegation in Paragraph 4 of the indictment that "the originals" of the secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers "had theretofore been removed and abstracted

from the possession and custody of the Department of State," state:

(a) the time when each of said originals was removed or abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State.

(b) the person or persons who removed or abstracted each of said originals from the possession or custody of the Department of State;

(c) the particular office of the Department of State from which each of said originals was removed or abstracted;

(d) the manner in which each of said originals was removed or abstracted.

(e) Specify which of said originals were secret, which were confidential, and which were restricted.

Count II

4. With respect to the allegations in Paragraph 2 of Count II of the indictment that defendant was "duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted", state:

(a) the time when defendant was so "duly advised";

Kisseloff-25411

(b) the place where defendant was so "duly advised";

(c) the person or persons who so "duly advised" the defendant;

(d) the substance of the advice so given to the defendant.

5. With respect to the allegation in Paragraph 2 of Count II of the indictment that the testimony of the

defendant therein quoted was given with respect to a "material matter" state the respects in which it is claimed that said testimony was material to the investigation being conducted by the Grand Jury.

6. With respect to the allegations in Paragraph 2 of Count II of the indictment that defendant "did in fact see * * * the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March 1938," state:

(a) each and every date in or about the months of February and March 1938 on which defendant saw said Chambers.

(b) the place at which defendant saw said Chambers at each time specified in response to Paragraph 6(a) hereof.

(c) the person or persons who were present when defendant saw said Chambers at each time specified in response to Paragraph 6(a) hereof;

7. With respect to the allegation in Paragraph 2 of Count II of the indictment that defendant "did in fact * * * converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March 1938, state:

(a) each and every date in or about the months of February and March 1938 on which defendant conversed with said Chambers.

Kisselloff-25412

(b) the place where defendant conversed with said Chambers at each time specified in response to Paragraph 7(a) hereof.

(c) the person or persons who were present when defendant conversed with said Chambers at each time specified in response to Paragraph 7(a) hereof.

(d) the substance of the conversation between defendant and said Chambers at each time when defendant conversed with said Chambers as specified in response to Paragraph 7(a) hereof.

8. (a) State whether it is claimed that at any of the times when defendant saw or conversed with said Jay David Whittaker Chambers in or about February and March 1938, specified in response to paragraphs 6 and 7 hereof, defendant furnished, delivered or transmitted to said Chambers any copies of secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers as alleged in Count I of the indictment.

(b) If so:

(i) specify each of the times specified in response to paragraphs 6 and 7 hereof at which defendant furnished, delivered and transmitted to said Chambers copies of secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes or other papers;

(ii) identify the copies of secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes or other papers furnished, delivered and transmitted by defendant to said Chambers at each of said times.

Kisseloff-25413

APPENDIX B

PAPERS, DOCUMENTS AND TANGIBLE OBJECTS TO BE PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES AND INSPECTED BY DEFENDANT

1. All papers and documents produced by Whittaker Chambers on or about November 17, 1948 during his examination before trial in the libel action pending in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland entitled Alger Hiss, Plaintiff, against Whittaker Chambers, Defendant, which papers and documents were marked Exhibits Numbers 1 to 47, inclusive, in said libel action, and which papers and documents are described in greater detail in the affidavit of William L. Marbury annexed hereto.

2. A complete set of prints or other reproductions made from certain rolls of microfilm found by agents or employees of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives in a pumpkin on the farm of Whittaker Chambers in Westminster, Maryland on or about December 3, 1948.

3. Any and all papers and documents and any and all copies, reproductions, photographs or summaries of documents, in addition to those referred to in Items 1 and 2 hereof, emanating directly or indirectly from the State Department or any other department or agency of the United States Government, allegedly furnished, transmitted or delivered to Whittaker Chambers by any person.

4. The rolls of microfilm found by agents or employees of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives in a pumpkin on the farm of Whittaker Chambers in Westminster, Maryland, on or about December 3, 1948 and the containers and wrappings in which said films were found.

Kissoff-2541

5. Any and all documents in the possession of the United States, photographs of which were contained upon the rolls of microfilm above referred to.

6. All letters, memoranda and papers of any nature claimed to have been typewritten by the defendant or by any other person on any typewriter at any time owned by, or in the possession of, the defendant or the defendant's wife or any member of defendant's family.

7. All letters, memoranda and other papers of any nature claimed to contain any handwriting of the defendant or of the defendant's wife.

8. All typewriters claimed at any time to have been owned by, or in the possession of, the defendant or the defendant's wife or any member of defendant's family.

9. All letters, memoranda and other papers of any nature, whether typewritten or handwritten, purporting to have been written or that may have been written at any time in whole or in part by Whittaker Chambers or by his wife.

10. All reports, analyses and studies made by experts or technicians, whether employed by the United States or not, relating in any way to the age, quality or other characteristics of the paper or ink of any of the documents above referred to, to the handwriting or typewriting appearing upon any of said documents, or relating in any way to the microfilm above referred to or to prints or reproductions made therefrom.

11. All written statements and affidavits, whether signed or not, made at any time by Whittaker Chambers to the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Department, the Committee on Un-American

Kisseloff 25415

Activities of the House of Representatives, or any other branch or agency of the United States Government, concerning any matter relevant to the issues in this action.

Kisseloff-25416

APPENDIX C

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE and

JOHN F. X. McGOHEY
United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York
United States Court House
Foley Square, New York

GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, that all business and excuses being laid aside you appear and attend before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at a time and place to be specified in an order of said Court to be entered pursuant to defendant's notice of motion for the production of certain documents and other objects before trial dated February 14,1949 to testify and give evidence in a certain action now pending undetermined in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, between the United States of America against Alger Hiss, Defendant, on the part of the defendant and that you bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid, the papers, documents and other objects designated in Appendix B attached to said notice of motion and attached hereto and made a part hereof, now in your custody, and all other deeds, evidences and writings which you have in your custody or power concerning the premises. And for failure to attend, you will be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and liable to pay all loss and damage sustained thereby to the party aggrieved, and forfeit Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in addition thereto.

Kisseloff 25417

WITNESS the HONORABLE JOHN C. KNOX, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern

District of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 14th day of February, 1949.

WILLIAM V. CONNELL

Clerk

Attorneys for Defendant

LEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON & McLEAN

Kisseloff-25418

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-against- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant. :

- x

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: SS.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

EDWARD C. McLEAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an attorney at law and a member of the firm of Debevoise, Plimpton & McLean, attorneys for the defendant in this action. I make this affidavit in support of defendant's motion for:

1. A bill of particulars, pursuant to Rule 7(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure;

2. A discovery and inspection, pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; and

3. The production, pursuant to Rule 17(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, prior to the trial of this proceeding, of certain papers, documents and other objects.

The indictment contains two counts, each for the crime of perjury allegedly committed by defendant on December 15, 1948. The first count alleges that on or about December 15, 1948, the Grand Jurors duly impanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York were conducting an investigation pertaining to possible violations of espionage laws

of the United States and other federal criminal statutes, and that it was material to that investigation to ascertain whether United States statutes had been violated by the unlawful abstraction or removal of secret, confidential or restricted documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers by persons employed by the United States Government, or by the furnishing, delivery or transmittal of any such documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers to any unauthorized persons. The indictment alleges that the defendant, a witness before said Grand Jury, testified under oath that he had not turned over to one Whittaker Chambers any documents of the State Department or of any other government organization, or any copies of such documents. The indictment charges that the said testimony of defendant was false in that the defendant "being then and there employed in the Department of State, in or about the months of February and March 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State."

Kisseloff-25420

The second count of the indictment, after realleging the allegations of the first count pertaining to the Grand Jury investigation, alleges that defendant futher testified as a witness before the Grand Jury that he thought that he could say definitely that he had not seen said Whittaker Chambers after January 1, 1937. The indictment charges that that testimony was untrue in that "the defendant

did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March 1938."

Defendant pleaded not guilty to each count of the indictment on December 16, 1948. At the arraignment, defendant's time for the making of motions, including a motion for a bill of particulars, was extended to December 30, 1948. That time was thereafter further extended to March 7, 1949, by successive orders of this court, dated respectively December 22, 1948, January 10, 1949 and February 9, 1949.

Certain facts which occurred prior to the indictment in this action which have relevance to the issues raised by this motion may be briefly summarized as follows:

In August 1948, certain hearings were held in Washington, D.C. by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives which was then engaged in investigating the subject of Communism. On or about August 3, 1948, one Whittaker Chambers, also known as Jay David Whittaker Chambers, testified before that House Committee and in the course of that testimony stated in substance that Alger Hiss, the defendant in this action, in 1935 had been a member of a Communist "apparatus". Mr. Chambers testified on this subject before the House Committee on a number of occasions subsequent to August 3 but at no time in his testimony before the House Committee did he assert or claim in any way that Mr. Hiss had ever furnished to him any official documents or copies thereof. Mr. Hiss voluntarily appeared before the House Committee on August 5, 1948 and testified on that occasion and on subsequent occasions before the Committee that the charges made against him by said Whittaker Chambers were entirely untrue.

Kisseloff-25421

Thereafter, on or about August 27, 1948, said Whittaker Chambers in the course of a broadcast on a radio program known as "Meet the Press" over radio station WOL in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, repeated his charge that Alger Hiss had been a Communist. Thereafter, on or about September 27, 1948, Mr. Hiss began an action for libel against Mr. Chambers in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland based upon the defamatory statements made by Mr. Chambers in the course of that radio broadcast.

After issue had been joined in the libel action, the attorneys for Mr. Hiss, plaintiff in that action, who were William L. Marbury of the Baltimore firm of Marbury, Hiller & Evans and your deponent, began an examination before trial of Whittaker Chambers on the issues raised in the libel action. On or about November 17, 1948, in the course of that examination before trial, Whittaker Chambers produced certain handwritten and typewritten papers purporting to be copies or summaries of documents in the files of the State Department. Chambers testified in substance that these documents were typed in Alger Hiss's home on a typewriter owned by Alger Hiss.

Kisseloff-25422

On November 18, 1948, Mr. Hiss, upon being advised of the testimony given by Chambers on the previous day, directed his attorneys to turn over the documents produced by Chambers to the United States Department of Justice. The annexed affidavit of William L. Marbury verified February 3, 1949 sets forth in detail the steps which were immediately taken by him to comply with Mr. Hiss's instructions in this respect. On November 19, 1948, representatives of the Department of Justice were informed by Mr. Marbury

of the production of these documents by Mr. Chambers and photostatic copies of the documents were delivered to the representatives of the Department of Justice by Mr. Marbury on that day. I am advised and believe that the original documents so produced by Mr. Chambers were delivered to the Department of Justice within a day or two after November 19, 1948 and that they have ever since remained and still are in the possession of the Department of Justice. For convenience, the handwritten and typewritten papers produced by Whittaker Chambers on November 17, 1948 as aforesaid are sometimes referred to hereinafter as the "Baltimore papers".

On or about December 3, 1948, representatives of the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives visited the farm of Whittaker Chambers at Westminster, Maryland and were led by Mr. Chambers to a pumpkin lying in a field on his farm from which Mr. Chambers produced and delivered to the representatives of the Committee five rolls of microfilm. Prints from these films were subsequently made under the direction of the House Committee. I have been advised by Mr. Richard Nixon, a member of that Committee, that one of the four rolls was light-struck or damaged in some other way so that it was blank, and no legible prints could be obtained therefrom. Prints were obtained from each of the four other rolls. I have been advised by Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General and Raymond P. Whearty, Special Assistant to the Attorney General that a complete set of prints made from the four rolls of microfilm were obtained from the House Committee by the Department of Justice early in

Kissenoff-25423

December 1948. I verily believe that the prints are still in the possession of the Department of Justice. I am advised and believe that the prints made from the microfilm purport to be photographs of official documents from the files of the State Department and other government departments. The microfilms and the prints made therefrom are sometimes hereinafter referred to for convenience as the "pumpkin papers".

The Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York which was in session in December 1948 and which had been in session since June 16, 1947, conducted an investigation of the circumstances under which Whittaker Chambers claimed to have come into possession of the Baltimore papers and the pumpkin papers. Alger Hiss, the defendant in this action, testified as a witness before the Grand Jury on a number of occasions from December 7 to December 15, 1948. On the latter day, the indictment in this action was handed up.

The allegations of the indictment are phrased in vague and general terms. A bill of particulars is essential in order to enable the defendant to prepare for trial and to prevent surprise. For example, the first count of the indictment alleges merely that the defendant transmitted to Chambers "copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers." No details whatever are given. Defendant cannot tell from the indictment whether he is charged with having transmitted to Chambers the Baltimore papers, or the pumpkin papers, or both, or part of each. He cannot tell whether the government will contend that he delivered to Chambers other papers having no relation to either of the foregoing groups.

Kisseloff-25424

It is impossible for the defendant to prepare his defense without being apprised of the true nature of the charges against him.

Similarly, Count II of the indictment alleges merely that the defendant "did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March 1938." The indictment gives no details as to when the alleged meeting is claimed to have taken place, or as to where it took place, or as to what the alleged conversation consisted of. It is impossible to tell from the face of the indictment whether it is the government's claim that the alleged conversation between the defendant and Chambers took place at the time of the transactions alleged in Count I, or whether the government is basing Count II upon some wholly separate and distinct alleged conversation. Unless the government is required to specify its claim, defendant will be left wholly in the dark as to the nature of the charge that he is called upon to meet.

The documents and objects of which an inspection is sought, as listed in Appendix B, are highly material to the preparation of defendant's defense. Deponent verily believes that the request for their inspection is reasonable and proper, as appears from the following.

Kisseloff-25425

Item 1 of Appendix B refers to the "Baltimore papers". If the government claims that defendant transmitted some or all of those papers to Whittaker Chambers in February and March 1938, then the physical characteristics of the original documents become of paramount importance. Defendant cannot properly prepare for trial unless he is afforded an opportunity to have the documents examined by an expert well in advance of trial. It is important to study the appearance

and type of the paper, the type and age of the ink, the handwriting upon the handwritten documents and the typewriting upon the typewritten ones. The scientific and technical study which must be made as a preliminary to expert testimony on such subjects requires time for its successful completion. It cannot be done adequately upon a hasty inspection of the documents at the trial.

Item 2 of Appendix B relates to the "pumpkin papers", i.e. the prints made from the rolls of microfilm. Although the House Committee on Un-American Activities has furnished deponent with copies of some of these prints, the set so furnished deponent is concededly incomplete, inasmuch as many of the prints have not been released for publication by the Committee. It is essential that defendant have an opportunity to examine the complete set of prints. Such an inspection is necessary, not only to apprise the defendant of the contents of the documents so photographed, but also to ascertain whether the prints reveal markings or notations on the microfilm which would aid in revealing the source from which the documents were obtained.

Item 3 of Appendix B relates to all papers and documents in addition to those referred to in Items 1 and 2 allegedly furnished to Whittaker Chambers. Until a bill of particulars has been granted, defendant has no way of knowing whether the government will claim that any such additional documents were transmitted to Chambers. If such claim is made, however, defendant would be entitled to inspect them for the same reasons as apply to the papers already referred to.

Kisseloff-25426

Item 4 of Appendix B relates to the roll of microfilm itself. The age and characteristics of this film may have a very important bearing upon the issues in

this case. The government, of course, has had every opportunity to inspect the film and to have it examined by experts. Defendant has not had that opportunity and cannot properly prepare his defense without it.

I have been advised by Mr. Richard Nixon, a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, that prints made from certain portions of the microfilm were partially illegible, due to some defect in the film. Consequently, the entire contents of the documents photographed upon those portions of the microfilm could not be ascertained from the prints themselves. Enough of the contents of those documents was shown upon the prints, however, to enable the Committee to identify the documents which had been photographed upon the microfilm. The Committee thereupon obtained from the various government departments having custody of them, copies of the entire documents, so that all their terms and provisions could be ascertained. It is reasonable to believe that the originals of such documents, or true copies thereof, are now in the possession of the Department of Justice. Under Item 5 of Appendix B, defendant asks permission to inspect these documents, since in these instances, inspection of the prints alone would not be sufficiently informative.

Kisselloff-25427

In view of the assertion made by Whittaker Chambers in the Maryland libel action, an assertion which he will doubtless repeat in the present action, that certain of the Baltimore papers are in defendant's handwriting and that the remainder of the Baltimore papers were typed upon defendant's typewriter, it is obvious that expert testimony on matters of handwriting and typewriting will be necessary in this case. Deponent has been informed and believes that an intensive search has been made by the Department of Justice throughout the country for samples of the handwriting of

defendant and his wife and for samples of typewriting purporting to have been done upon any typewriter possessed at any time by defendant or members of his family. Deponent has been informed of a number of instances in which letters, memoranda and other documents purportedly emanating from defendant or his family have been seized by the government from third persons. Deponent verily believes that such documents are now in the possession of the Department of Justice, and it is to be anticipated that expert testimony concerning them will be offered by the government at the trial. In order to afford defendant an opportunity to prepare for trial and to meet this testimony, it is essential that he be permitted to have an expert inspect such samples now in the government's possession, and any others which the government may acquire from third persons prior to the trial. Examination of such documents and their comparison with the other papers asserted by Chambers to have been written by defendant or to have been typed on his typewriter is a process which will require expert study which cannot be undertaken on the spur of the moment in the midst of a trial. Adequate opportunity in advance of trial for such study is necessary. Items 6 and 7 of Appendix B relate to such matters.

Kisseloff-25428

Deponent has also been informed and believes that the government has conducted an intensive search with a view to securing any and all typewriters at any time in the possession of defendant or his family. Such typewriters will, of course, be an important item of evidence in this case and if the government now has obtained any of them, or should obtain any of them prior to the trial, defendant should be entitled to have his expert inspect them for the same reasons indicated above. This is covered by Item 8 of Appendix B.

In view of the critical significance to this case of the handwritten and typewritten "Baltimore papers" produced by Whittaker Chambers, it is an essential part of the preparation of defendant's defense to cause a thorough expert study to be made of the handwriting and typewriting of Chambers and his wife. To that end, samples of their known handwriting and typewriting must be subjected to expert examination. If the Department of Justice has obtained such samples, or if it should obtain some prior to the trial, they should, in all fairness, be as available to the defendant's expert as to the government's. Accordingly, inspection of such material is requested in Item 9 of Appendix B.

I have been informed by Mr. Nixon that experts of the Eastman Kodak Company and the Dupont Company have examined the microfilm at the request of the Department of Justice. Manifestly, reports of that inspection have been made by those experts to the government. I have also been advised by Raymond P. Whearty, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, that experts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have also examined the microfilm and that they have inspected the paper and ink of the "Baltimore papers" and have examined specimens of defendant's handwriting and of typewriting purporting to have been done on typewriters possessed by the defendant. It is apparent that government experts will testify at the trial as to their findings as a result of such examinations and studies. Deponent verily believes that at the trial defendant would be entitled to require the production of the reports and studies made by the government experts in order to form a basis for their cross examination. Under Item 10 of Appendix B, defendant asks that these reports and studies

Kisselloff-25429

be produced for defendant's inspection at a reasonable time in advance of the trial. An inspection in advance will expedite the trial by eliminating the delay which would inevitably ensue if defendant's counsel and experts had had no opportunity to examine these documents until after the trial had begun.

The government's principal witness, Whittaker Chambers, has admittedly made a number of statements to various government agencies, prior to the institution of the present prosecution in December 1948, which relate to the subject matter in this case. Chambers has testified in the course of his deposition in the libel action that on various occasions he gave written statements to representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to representatives of the State Department. Chambers has also testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in executive session, and his testimony so given has not been made public. It is apparent that the statements and testimony given by Chambers prior to November 17, 1948 were inconsistent with the testimony which he gave on November 17 in the libel action and which he has presumably given since that date before the Grand Jury. On November 17, 1948, in the course of his deposition in the libel action, Chambers testified that the alleged activities which he then referred to, i.e. the alleged furnishing of documents to him by the defendant, had never been mentioned by him before. In response to the specific question as to whether he had ever informed the Committee or the Federal Bureau of Investigation of these alleged transactions, he testified, "I have never informed anyone of this activity."

Kisselloff-29430

In Item 11 of Appendix B, defendant asks that the government produce for defendant's inspection at a reasonable time before trial these prior inconsistent statements and testimony given by Chambers to various government agencies on this subject. Deponent verily believes that defendant would be entitled to an inspection of such statements and testimony at the trial as a basis for the cross examination of Chambers. Inspection of this material in advance of the trial will facilitate and expedite the trial and avoid the delay which would otherwise arise if inspection did not take place until the trial itself.

Deponent verily believes that an inspection of the documents and articles described in Items 1 to 9 inclusive of Appendix B is authorized by Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Each of these groups of documents is material to the preparation of defendant's defense, for the reasons set forth above. Deponent verily believes that each group of documents was either obtained by the government from the defendant himself, as in the case of the Baltimore papers, or was obtained by the government from third persons by seizure or Grand Jury process.

Moreover, production of these documents and articles in advance of trial is also authorized by Rule 17(c). In so far as it relates to Items 1 to 9 of Appendix B, this application is based upon each of these rules.

Kisseloff-25431

As to the documents specified in Items 10 and 11 of Appendix B, the application is based upon Rule 17(c).

The indictment in this action is based upon transactions alleged to have occurred ten years ago. As in the case of all stale claims, the lapse of so much time has made the preparation of defendant's case unusually

difficult. Witnesses have died, files and records have been lost, recollections have been impaired.

Moreover, the government's case depends in very large part upon the properties and characteristics of physical objects, documents and papers which the government has had ample opportunity to examine and study with all the large technical resources available to it, but which thus far the defendant has not been able to see at all. Under the circumstances, deponent submits that a proper case exists for the generous exercise of the court's discretion in order to enable the defendant to make adequate preparation for his defense against the serious charges that have been made against him, charges which the defendant denies in their entirety.

WHEREFORE, deponent respectfully requests that defendant's motion for a bill of particulars and for a discovery and inspection and production of documents be granted.

Edward C. Van Lear

Sworn to before me
this 14th day of February,
1949.

AURELIA M. ADDISON
Notary Public, in the State of New York
Residing in Kings County
Kings Co. Clk's No. 16, Reg. No. 219-A-0
N.Y. Co. Clk's No. 44, Reg. No. 321-A-0
Nassau County Clerk's No. 3-A-50
Westchester County
Commission Expires March 30,1950

Kisseloff-25432

STATE OF MARYLAND:
: SS:
CITY OF BALTIMORE:

I, M. CELESTE BARLOW, a Notary Public in and for the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, do hereby certify that on this 3rd day of February, 1949, before me personally appeared the undersigned, WILLIAM L. MARBURY, of Baltimore, Maryland, who did make the following affidavit:

My name is William L. Marbury. I am an attorney at law with offices in 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland. I represent Mr. Alger Hiss in the suit which he filed against Mr. Whittaker Chambers in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, Civil No. 4176. On November 4, 1948, I began an oral examination of Mr. Chambers, pursuant to notice served upon him, in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure applicable to proceedings in the Federal Courts. This examination continued throughout November 4 and 5 and was resumed on the afternoon of November 17. On the date last mentioned Mr. Chambers produced certain handwritten memoranda and a number of typewritten papers. The handwritten memoranda were marked by the reporter by whom the deposition was being transcribed as Exhibits Nos. 1 to 4. The typewritten papers were marked as Exhibits Nos. 5 to 47 and were identified as follows:

Kissloff-25439

Number	Description
5	Paper headed "American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938, signed by Richard F. Boyce
6	Paper headed "Voluntary Report", date of completion, Jan. 6, 1938, date of mailing, Jan. 7, 1938.

Number	Description
7	Paper headed "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo"
8	Batch of thirteen typewritten pages
9	Typewritten paper, "Europe, January 5", starting "Bullitt cabled from Paris"
10	Paper dated 1/7/38, starting "Reliable source reports"
11	Typewritten paper "Far East, January 22, Tsingtao", and three additional pages
12	Batch of papers, dated Feb. 7, 1938, "The Significance of the Establishment", etc.
13	Paper dated Feb. 9, 1938, beginning "Yokohama reports"
14	Paper headed "Far East, February 11", beginning with "Lockhart, U.S. Consular at Peiping"
15	Typewritten paper dated Feb. 11, 1938, addressed to "Mr. Secretary", and typewritten at the end "S.K.H."
16	Paper headed "Berlin", dated Feb. 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, typewritten at the end, "Gilbert"
17	Paper, "Tokyo", dated Feb. 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, signed "Grew"
18	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 13, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Wiley"
19	Paper, "Berlin", dated Feb. 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert"
20	Paper headed "Gray, Peiping, dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed in typewriting "Lockhart"
21	Paper headed "Gray, Chefoo", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Allen"
22	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages
23	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiley"
24	Paper headed "Paris", dated Feb. 15, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt" consisting of two pages

Rissoloff 25434

Number	Description
25	Paper dated Feb. 15, 1938, in upper left-hand corner "Telegram sent", and signed "Hull"
26	Paper, "Paris, dated Feb. 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt"
27	Paper headed "Gray, London", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Johnson"
28	Paper, "Paris", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages
29	Paper, "Paris", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt"
30	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages
31	Paper headed "Austria, Germany", Feb. 16th, (no year date)
32	Paper headed "Special, Gray" in upper right-hand corner, dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Caldwell"
33	Paper, "Gray, Tokyo", dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Grew"
34	Paper, "Berlin", dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert"
35	Paper, "Paris", Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt"
36	Paper dated February 18, 1938, beginning with "German domination of Central Europe", signed by initials "F.B.S."
37	Paper, "London, No. 257", March 28th, (no year date), signed "Kennedy"
38	Paper headed "Germany", March 26th, (no year date), not signed
39	Paper dated March 26th, "Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade", not signed
40	Paper beginning March 28th, no year date, "Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome", not signed
41	Paper writing, March 28th (no year date), reading "U.S. Consul at Tampico, Mexico", not signed

Kissoff-25435

Number	Description
42	Paper headed "Far East", March 28th (no year date), beginning "Grew, U. S. Ambassador, Tokyo cabled"
43	Paper beginning "Rome, 77", March 29th, Noon, (no year date), signed "Phillips"
44	Paper headed March 29th, (no year date), beginning "Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague, cabled"
45	Paper, "Warsaw, No. 38", March 29th, 4 P.M., (No year date), signed "Biddle"
46	Paper headed "Japan", beginning with words "On March 30th", (no year date), "The Department cabled to the U.S. Legations at Costa Rica", not signed
47	Paper headed "England", beginning with words "On March 29th", (no year date), "Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador, London, cabled", not signed

By agreement of counsel, the originals of these exhibits were retained by counsel for Mr. Chambers, with the understanding that they should be subject to inspection by counsel for Mr. Hiss at any time. Photostatic copies were furnished counsel for Mr. Hiss.

On November 18, 1948, I saw Mr. Alger Hiss in New York City and showed him the photostatic copies of the papers which had been produced by Mr. Chambers. After consulting Mr. Edward C. McLean, who was associated with me as counsel in the libel suit, Mr. Hiss requested me to bring these papers to the attention of the Attorney General of the United States as soon as possible.

Kisseloff-25436

On the following morning I tried to reach the Attorney General by telephone but found that he had left his office and was not expected to return and then spoke to the Acting Attorney General, Mr. Philip B. Perlman, and told him that certain papers had come to light in connection with the Hiss-Chambers libel suit which should have the immediate attention of the highest

officials of the Department of Justice. I asked Mr. Perlman whether he could arrange to see Mr. McLean and myself the following day. Mr. Perlman stated that he would get in touch with Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Head of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and tell him to call me. I then called Mr. Richard F. Cleveland, one of the counsel for Mr. Chambers, and told him that I had been instructed by my client to bring these papers to the attention of the Attorney General. Mr. Cleveland suggested that counsel for Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hiss meet to discuss the matter. Shortly thereafter he arrived at my office with his associate, Mr. William D. Macmillan, and with Mr. Harold R. Medina, Jr., of New York City, who stated that he was representing Time, Incorporated. Mr. Cleveland stated that there was no objection on their part to having these papers brought to the attention of the Department of Justice but suggested that the matter should be first taken up with Judge Chesnut. A conference was then arranged with Judge Chesnut which was held at 1:00 P.M. on Friday, November 19. At that conference I told Judge Chesnut what had taken place, including the instructions which I had received from my client. Mr. Cleveland stated to the court that his client had no objection to the proposed course of action, provided that there would be no unreasonable delay in the trial of the libel suit. My recollection is that his exact words were: "Your Honor, this is more Mr. Marbury's idea than it is ours, but we have no objection to it." Judge Chesnut then indicated that he saw no objection to the matter being brought to the attention of the Department of Justice.

Kisselloff-25437

While waiting to see Judge Chesnut I had received a call from Mr. Campbell, who indicated that he had been instructed by the Attorney General to come to Baltimore immediately. I suggested that he wait to hear from me until after the conference

with Judge Chesnut had been concluded. Immediately upon returning from Judge Chesnut's office, I called Mr. Campbell and made arrangements for him to come to my office on that same afternoon. He arrived in the middle of the afternoon accompanied by two associates. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Macmillan, and Mr. Medina arrived shortly thereafter. I explained the circumstances to Mr. Campbell and turned over to him the photostatic copies of the original papers which had been produced on the afternoon of November 17. Mr. Cleveland told Mr. Campbell that the originals were in his possession and had been placed in a safe deposit box. Mr. Campbell then requested that the taking of further depositions be suspended for a period of two weeks and that the utmost secrecy be preserved in the meantime so as to enable the government to make as complete an investigation as possible. He agreed that at the end of two weeks he would get in touch with me and let me know what the government intended to do. At his request, a reporter was called into the conference and asked not to write up his notes until further word was received from the Department of Justice.

Exactly at the expiration of two weeks, the Attorney General made public announcement of the fact that important evidence which had been produced in the Hiss-Chambers libel suit would be laid before the Grand Jury in New York City.

According to my present recollection, that statement appeared in the press on the afternoon of Friday, December 3. That same evening Mr. Frank Johnstone called me from the office of the Federal Bureau of Information in Baltimore and requested me to make arrangements to have Mr. Hiss in Baltimore on the following day for an interview. I reached Mr. Hiss at midnight, and he agreed immediately to come to Baltimore. I went with him to the offices of the Federal Bureau of Information on the follow-

ing morning and remained there all day. During the course of that day he was served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury in New York on Monday morning.

S/S William L. Marbury
William L. Marbury

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto affixed my hand and notarial seal this 3rd day of February, 1949.

/s/ Mary Celeste Barlow
Notary Public

(Notarial Seal)

(Certificate of Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City attached.)

Kisseloff-25439

74-1523-194C

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

[illegible]

-against-

[illegible],

Defendant.

[illegible]

DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON & McLEAN

ATTORNEYS FOR Defendant,

20 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK.

Mr. Donegan, Spec. Asst. U.S.G.

John F. McGahey

Kisseloff-25440

s of minor importance, in my opinion, and shouldn't be rated. The American class struggle, it seems fairly clear, still to produce (and will inevitably produce) its intellectual ders. The present little fuss is just an outpost skirmish. But it's no reason for not putting up as good a fight as you can.

Granville Hicks:

It is hard for me to know whether I ought to be grateful for or regret the fact that I fell under the influence of Wilsonian liberalism. On the one hand, training in that school kept me from blind admiration of big business, belief in the Republican party, and the more chauvinistic forms of patriotism. On the other, it gave me a lot of comforting theories that obscured the real issues at stake in the years during and after the war. Needless to say, there was nothing at Harvard, in the years from 1919 to 1925, that could turn my liberalism into radicalism. The surprising thing is, indeed, that my liberal attitudes survived at all. I even became, in the face of the unquestioning patriotism of one part of my associates and the cynical indifference of another part, a thoughgoing pacifist.

I emerged, in short, a fairly typical liberal, with a mild interest in socialism, a strong faith in pacifism, and the usual conviction that the desired changes in the social order could be brought about by the dissemination of sound ideas. But in the next four years my liberalism was steadily undermined. Reading made me sceptical of liberal reforms; Coolidge prosperity made it easy for me to forget that reforms were necessary. The one event that moved me deeply in those years was the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. This completely crushed my faith in liberalism, for I saw on the one hand the detestable treachery of such liberals as Lowell who had helped to bring about the murder, and on the other the absolute helplessness of the liberals who had tried to stop it.

I could no longer accept the pleasant theories of liberalism, but nothing had taken their place. How easy it was to drift in 1927, 1928, and 1929! Though the social order still seemed viciously inefficient and indecently corrupt, there was, I consoled myself, nothing that I could do about. I was very much occupied with personal problems and the tasks of literary criticism, and I managed to forget about the world in which I lived. To my shame I confess it, I was as much a victim of the myth of prosperity as if I had been making fabulous profits in Wall Street instead of the meager salary of a college instructor.

Then came the crash! I did not lose any money; I had none to lose. But the depression wiped out the illusion of security, as I saw friends and even relatives losing their jobs, and witnessed every time I went on the street the spectacle of the unemployed. I no longer tried to conceal from myself the fact that the system was rotten, but still I could see nothing for me to do. Liberal attitudes persisted, even though liberal theories had been destroyed, and whenever communism was mentioned I reacted like any good liberal with talk of pacifism, freedom of speech, and intellectual integrity.

It took a long time, as a matter of fact, to get the virus of liberalism out of my system. As some of my friends turned to communism, long conversations, in which I tried to attack their opinions, showed me the weakness of my position, but I clutched at every straw. There was even a time when I argued that our only hope was in a beneficent, planned capitalism. Nothing could show more clearly how far I would go in defense of my old conceptions, than to assert that the future of society depended on the intelligence and benevolence of such men as Henry Ford and Owen D. Young was, after all, to deny everything I had professed to believe. Yet even this ridiculous subterfuge had its value: it forced me to admit that the choice lay between industrial feudalism and revolution. The necessity of defending the idea of planned capitalism led me to study the proposals made by George Soule, Stuart Chase, and the like, and when I attempted to translate the vague ideas of planning into concrete projects I could no longer conceal from myself the preposterousness of the notion. There was, I at least saw clearly, but one way out.

I have traced the intellectual steps in my change of opinion, for it is easier to see them than it is to see the various sorts of economic pressure that were affecting me. Yet I know well enough that both the questions I asked and the answers I arrived at were products of the particular situation in which I found myself. If I was able, however gradually, to break through the fog of self-delusion and confusion, it was because my experience at this time was precisely what it was. My present attitude is the product of the depression as if I had been forced out into the streets to beg for food.

The time came, then, when I was prepared to say that capitalism must be destroyed and that its destruction could be brought about only by a mass movement for the expropriation of the expropriators. But I was a long way from understanding what these propositions meant. I believed a time was coming when the sheep would be separated from the goats, and I thought I knew on which side I should align myself. I did not realize that the issue was already clear, the lines already established, the battle already begun. Especially I failed to see that the acceptance of these propositions must inevitably affect my whole attitude towards life.

It happened that at this time—less than two years ago—I was preparing to write a book on American literature since the Civil War. I had already seen that the chief problems writers faced in the period I was considering were those raised by industrialism, and I was trying to discover what attitudes had been adopted towards those problems and what these various attitudes had achieved in literature. I was, as everything I have said indicates, too confused about the issues of my own time, to see clearly the issues of the past. But as soon as I began to reconsider those issues in terms of the decision I had reached, they became more and more definite. As I read a little in the works of Marx and his followers, I found the answer to one question after another that had been bothering me. I realized that I had done more than reach a decision that might have consequences in some vague future; I had discovered a literary method of great and immediate importance.

I have no illusions, I trust, about the importance of criticism in this period of transition. The battle that is going on must be fought and won in quite a different arena. A person born in the middle class as I was, educated in bourgeois institutions, more or less professionally interested in literature, is poorly prepared to take a leading part. Yet the fight goes on on many fronts, and minor engagements as well as major must be fought and won. If the work for which I have been trained is not of primary importance, it is not without its own significance. Criticism must be a weapon if it is not to be merely an amusing game, and I now know in what cause that weapon, so far as I am concerned, shall be wielded.

Sherwood Anderson:

There is a sense in which I believe that the little stories in *Winesburg Ohio* are as revolutionary as anything I shall ever be able to write.

You do not need to go far back into the history of writing to come to the place where the life of a common man or woman, the worker, was not thought interesting. Such lives were not thought of as material for the story teller at all. In the old fiction, old poetry, old plays the workers and peasants were invariably introduced as comic figures. Go to your Shakespeare and you will see what I mean. It is so in all the older fiction. The notion that the worker, in the factory, in the sweat-shop, in the mine, might be as sensitive and as easily hurt as the well-to-do man or woman, and that the strange thing in life we call beauty might be as alive in such a one—man or woman—as in the rich and successful, is still new.

If our present capitalist system did in fact produce, even for the few, the kind of glowing lives some of our romancers pretend I would myself hesitate about deserting capitalism. It doesn't.

I am only trying to say this in explanation. I myself wrote, when I was a very young man, a long book I called *Why I Believe in Socialism*. Afterward I tore it up. It was very badly written. Among my earlier books I wrote the novel *Marching Men*, an attempt to get at the every day lives of coal miners in a middle western coal mining town.

I believe and am bound to believe that those of you who are revolutionists will get the most help out of such men as myself not by trying to utilize such talents as we have directly as writers of propaganda but in leaving us as free as possible to strike, by our stories out of American life, into the deeper facts.

I mean that the lives of those who now succeed in getting money and power in our present individualistic capitalistic society are neither happy nor successful lives. That illusion also needs to be destroyed.

When it comes to the others, the workers, the real producers,

he down trodden people, there stories need to be told.

I think I have always wanted to tell that story and still want to tell it. It is my one great passion. If *Winesburg Ohio* tries to tell the story of the defeated figures of an old American individualistic small town life, then my new book *Beyond Desire* is but carrying these same people forward into the new American life and into the whirl and roar of modern machines. I do not believe my own impulses have changed.

Edmund Wilson:

Thank you for asking me to contribute to the intellectual autobiography series, but I've got so much else on my hands just now that I couldn't possibly do the article. There's nothing to my story anyway. I've always had about the same general tendencies—was imbued with literary socialism at college and used to contribute to the *Masses* after the War—but it was only recently in trying to formulate a new policy for *The New Republic* after Croly's death that I investigated Marxism and really understood the Marxist position.

Michael Gold

Why I am a Communist:

In 1914 there was an unemployment crisis in America, and I was one of its victims. I was 18 years old, a factory worker and shipping clerk with five years experience, and the chief support of a fatherless family. Unemployment was no academic matter to me, but the blackest and most personal tragedy.

Well, the hungry workers were raising hell in New York. There were demonstrations, marches, and raids on fashionable Fifth Avenue churches by the unemployed. The Anarchists were then still a brilliant and fearless revolutionary group in America, and they led the fight in New York.

I blundered into a big Union Square meeting, where Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, Leonard Abbott and other anarchists spoke. The cops, as usual, pointed the anarchist denunciations of capitalism by smashing into the meeting, cracking the skulls and ribs of everyone present. I saw a woman knocked down by a beefy cop's club. She screamed, and instinctively I ran across the square to help her. I was knocked down myself, booted, and managed to escape the hospital only by sheer luck.

I have always been grateful to that cop and his club. For one thing, he introduced me to literature and revolution. I had not read a single book in five years; nothing except the sporting page of newspapers. I hadn't thought much about anything except baseball, jobs, food, sleep and Sundays at Coney Island. I was a prize fight fanatic and amateur boxer. Now I grew so bitter because of that cop that I went around to the anarchist Ferrer School and discovered books—I discovered history, poetry, science, and the class struggle.

Nobody who has not gone through this proletarian experience can ever understand the fever that seized me in the next year. I read myself almost blind each night after work. My mind woke up like a suppressed volcano. I can never discharge this personal debt to the revolutionary movement—it gave me a mind.

And I think I can understand what the Soviet state means today to millions of grateful Russian workers and peasants—it has given them a mind.

I was an anarchist for several years. The poetry, the strong passions and naive ideology of that movement appealed to a literary adolescent. I found a job as night porter at the Adams Express Company depot on West 47th Street. I wrestled big trunks and half-ton cases from seven at night until seven the next morning. I sweated, but in my mind I lived in the idealistic world of Shelley, Blake, Walt Whitman, Kropotkin. I was a revolutionist, but it never occurred to me to do anything about it. Nothing, really, was demanded of me.

It was the I. W. W. who made me conscious of the proletarian basis of the revolution. I left New York, had some road experiences, and was present in several Wobbly strikes. The history of this heroic organization has still to be written. It is decadent veteran leaders of American Commu- through the I. W. W. experience—Bill er, Bill Earl Br

George, and others. (But of course nobody ought feel grate this to the bourgeois Civil Liberties liberals who now ru poor old Wobblies).

The War came; the Russian Revolution; I was against the I was 100 per cent with the Bolsheviks. It seemed marve then, beyond any words, and it still is as marvellous, tha workers' state had come down from the clouds of Shelley's dr and established itself on this earth.

We formed a Red Guard of about a thousand youth in N York, which Hugo Gellert and I joined, to go to Russia and for the cause. Our captain went to Washington to inter the State Department, but they told him that if we wanted to we had better enlist for France. This, of course, didn't sa a bunch of young Red Guards.

And now I will end the autobiography by saying that the sian Revolution forced me to read Lenin. I read his pam *State and Revolution*, and for the first time, really seeme understand the necessary historical steps by which the could be changed from a filthy capitalist jungle into an ea paradise of socialism.

Till then, the revolution had been a queer mixture in my that now is difficult to describe. One half of me knew the p tarian realities of bastardly foremen, lousy jobs, the misery reading the want ads each morning, cops' clubs, etc. The ot half was full of the most extraordinary mystic hash, the re of reading. Let me confess it now—I took Shelley, Blake, Walt Whitman quite literally. They were my real guides to re lutionary action. But our great teacher Lenin, clarified everythi for me.

The Communist dream is beautiful, he seemed to say in h axe-like words, the greatest man has ever formed. The rev tion is the highest poetry of the human race. But to be my about it means admitting it is only a dream, and can neve realized. A revolutionist ought never lose sight of the wonde goal—(Anarchism, so Lenin stated it)—but he is a traitor, misleader and a source of dangerous confusion if for even a m ment he neglects the daily class struggle, the links in the revol tionary chain.

Did one really want the socialist world? Then one must disca every bit of romantic nonsense, one must become as practical this business as the enemy, who was never romantic, but who sh and jailed romantics and amateurs.

Yes, I learned from Leninism never to lose sight of the ultima goal; also never to lose sight of the practical steps in attaining i I cannot tell what a great lesson this was to me; I can only sa that its effect was to make me study economics for the first tim

Today I might sum up my attitude in a few paragraphs. Com munism can't be summed up that way; it is a new world large than that found by Columbus, and thousands of poets, economist literary critics, and above all, workers, are mapping it out a creating its history.

But this is a symposium, space is valuable, so here are a fe ideas:

1. We must have a Socialist world. Capitalism is litera destroying the human race; it has broken down, it can no long feed the multitudes; it is a bandit, also, and must be execute before it murders another ten million young men in another wa

2. The intellectuals, the teachers, engineers, critics, art photo raphers, ballet masters, etc. haven't the numbers, or the econom power or the will or the *sheer necessity* of ushering in a sociali world. Only the working class satisfies these requirements. T free itself it is *forced* to bring in socialism. The intellectua have a favored servant status in capitalism; and their chief air will remain fascist. Like good flunkeys the majority of them w remain incorrigibly "loyalist." They will try to patch up master's failing fortunes; they will invent "planning" schemes, elect Norman Thomas as President to stave off a revolution Socialist revolution); they will flock around a Woodrow Wils a Franklin Roosevelt, and then a Mussolini; yes, they will hu saviours for capitalism; we know too well these liberals who liberal in America, but now may be found in the Fascist ra Orient. Perhaps 10 per cent of them r will join the workingclass ranks and enormously. But this will be the cream of the intellectual

3. Only the workingclass can bring in Socialism. The one problem of our time, therefore, is how the working class organized and led to the conquest of the state and to There is no other problem.

Kisseloff-28517

HOW I CAME TO COMMUNISM

Waldo Frank

Where I Stand and How I Got Here

The editors of *New Masses* write to me of "the marked movement among the intellectuals toward the left"; and they ask me for an "intellectual autobiography" of how I got that way. What they want to know, of course, is in my books. And what they are really asking, is a 2,000 word digest of my books for readers who, presumeably, are too busy preparing the Revolution to find time to read them. Personally, I feel that if a necessarily superficial digest of a man's books is worth while, it would repay the effort to read the books, themselves. Moreover, although there may be some critic smart enough to get into so brief a space the essence of what I have labored to put into fifteen volumes, I am sure *I* can not do it.

My "movement toward the left" is a steady, logical evolution in my published works. It is not really a "movement" at all in the sense of a *displacement*—like that of a man, for instance, who moves from Brooklyn to the Bronx. It is really a clarifying and solidifying and organizing of convictions present in my work from its beginning: it is a sharpening and shifting of the focus of my work, due to the economic and psychologic shifts of the America I live in.

I have never been an economist or sociologist. I have always been, first of all, an artist—the kind of artist, however, who is interested not only in individuals but also in peoples, in cultures, in ideas. Those of my creations that deal with imaginary persons or groups of persons are "fiction": those that deal with actual historic peoples are harder to classify, but they are as essentially works of art as my novels. I am, moreover, a product of the New York upper middle class. But by the time I was finished with college, I knew that I did not belong with my class, and that I could not go into the money-making racket which went by such names as "business" or "the law." A couple of years of newspaper work were sufficient to convince me that the capitalistic order was rotten from top to bottom: rotten in its churches, in its politics, in its business, in its arts, in its intellectual life. But this conviction brought with it no clear idea as to the way out. The trouble, it seemed to me, was with human nature. And of course, it was—and it is. Men and women, I thought, might individually achieve, against great odds, some truth and beauty. It was a desperately slow process; but at the time I knew no other. The Marxian idea of a class, potentially representative of mankind, and potentially destined to destroy the stratified greed and violence that had become Society, was still far beyond me.

Nonetheless, social emotions and social ideas were, from the beginning, conscious factors in my books. And it would be possible, if I had the time, to isolate and trace their evolution from one book to the next; although in so doing I should necessarily distort the true nature of my works, if I disregarded other vital and integral elements.

My first published novel (written before we entered the War) was *The Unwelcome Man*. It is the story of a sensitive youth, without unusual talents, in petty bourgeois American society. The story arraigns this society for its sordidness, its cruelty, its sterility; it depicts the fate of a lad who rebels against it, yet who rebels hopelessly, since he is equipped with but ordinary powers, since he is alone, and since—above all—he possesses no ideology except that of his own class.

Then the War came to America and it forced me, who had always been most at home in the arts and in philosophy, to think for the first time in political terms. I saw soon enough that the War was not what the Nations said it was: that it was the result of imperialistic capitalism and, more deeply, of the state of mind symbolized by the capitalistic order. Before this, I had condemned capitalism's *culture*, I had also condemned its economic [illegible]. But I had gone no farther than a vague utopian socialism. [illegible]opotkin, but not Ma[illegible]. Which meant, that I had faith only in individual action. Now, I read Marx. But I was still extremely far from applying his laws to American conditions.

At the time, I was editing "The Seven Arts" with James Oppenheim and Van Wyck Brooks. All three of us called ourselves socialists; but our magazine had begun as a purely literary organ for national expression. Our "master" was Walt Whitman. Now, however, with the War upon us, we were faced with the necessity of action. We opposed America's entry into the War. We supported Eugene Debs, (although we did not think much of his mind). We published John Reed, and the magnificent revolutionary articles of Randolph Bourne. Secret service men began to infest our offices; the papers listed us among "enemies from within." We went down with flying colors.

When the draft came, I registered as an objector "not for religious reasons but against imperialist war." And while I waited for the military police to send me to Leavenworth (they never got to me), I began a novel which only now I am really writing; and of which I published a part under the title *The Dark Mother*.

My rebellion and my hopes at this time, were expressed in my first critical volume *Our America*, which appeared in 1919. Let me quote from the first paragraph:

"No American can hope to run a journal, win public office, successfully advertise a soap or write a popular novel who does not insist upon the idealistic basis of his country. A peculiar sort of ethical rapture has earned the term American. Woodrow Wilson is only its latest adept: George Washington was by no means its first. And the reason is probably at least in part that no land has ever sprung so nakedly as ours from a direct and conscious material impulse. The history of the colonization of America is the reflex result of economic movements in the Mother countries . . . "

And the book's last sentence:

" . . . In a dying world, creation is revolution."

Our America, although essentially a poet's portrait of his world, was an attack on our capitalistic system, *viewed as a culture*. It also was an appeal to the future—to "revolution." But it did not envisage the way to this future in Marxian terms—i.e., in terms of the class war. The masses, whom it called "the multitudes in Whitman," must take over and make over America; but the book stressed as the dynamic force making for revolution, the spiritual and cultural values in America: the Indian, the immigrant, the message of men like Whitman, Lincoln, Spinoza, Marx. And its direct appeal was not to a proletarian class (with whom I had little contact), but to a small band of gallant writers who were to lead the "multitude"—and who, of course, failed to materialize.

I returned to fiction; and wrote in the next four years my three most important novels: *Rahab, City Block, Holiday*. These were pure forms of experimental art: lyrical and dionysian. But even in them, there is a strong line of social implication—which perhaps is one reason why all three of these novels are translated into Russian. *Holiday* is a novel of the South. It really has but two collective characters: "white town" and "nigger town" of a Gulf state. It depicts the encounter of these two characters—the economic subjugation of the Negro to the white, and the emotional subjugation of the white to the Negro. It draws the clash to its tragic passionate conclusion: the lynching. Perhaps I can best suggest the social quality of the book by saying that the Negro press hailed it, and called it the "modern Uncle Tom's Cabin"—a compliment which, I fear, did not flatter the artist in me.

Rahab is, in its bare social lines, the story of a Southern girl of the middle class, ruined by her evangelical Christian husband, dri[illegible] here, in contact with the underworld, sh[illegible] finds what must be the essence of true religion: the facing of th[illegible] reality of life. And *City Block* is a kind of collective novel abo[illegible] a New York proletarian street. These books are not "proletar[illegible] literature" in the sense that their characters consciously call [illegible] a Marxian revolution. Neither is *Winesburg* or *Mur*[illegible]

Kisseloff-28518

MPOSIUM

although Sherwood Anderson is deeply a proletarian novelist. But let me point out, that to have made the characters of my "city block" call for revolution in 1922 would have been bad art. It would have been contrary to the nature of these characters. Only when the proletariat itself becomes consciously revolutionary, can a *good* proletarian novelist so depict it. That consciousness is just beginning in the U. S. To demand it of novels faithful to the truth as it existed a decade ago, is absurd.

Now again, the great American problem claimed me: the problem of creating a true *new world* in our hemisphere. *Our America* had been but a prelude of this theme, which I intended to treat symphonically in a group of books. My purpose was not mainly critical: it was to create portraits of the American worlds—of the human sources of our energy—which would constructively lead forth into the future. One of the results of *Our America* had been to put me in touch with the radical students and writers of South America. And they made me see that America did not stop at the Rio Grande: it went all the way down to Argentina. Now, you cannot understand the U. S. without knowing England and Europe. And similarly you cannot understand America Hispana, without knowing Spain, Portugal, North Africa. So I went there. And later on, I went to Mexico and South America.

I wrote *Virgin Spain* and *America Hispana*—cultural portraits of these peoples. I cannot, here, possibly go into even the simplest exposition of what these books contain; their ideological content is too complex, and besides, they are primarily *portraits*—works of art. Here, all I can say is, that I felt very strongly the relevance of both the Catholic and Semitic traditions in Spain, and of the American Indian cultures, to the problem of creating a world in which the person, knowing his true place in the collective group, should be a *true* person. The Spaniard has a sense of the whole which needs only to be transposed from its false Christian symbols to prepare him for a true communism. (I point out the analogy of the Russians, who also had a Catholic background, in my recent *Dawn in Russia*). And the great Indian cultures have always had communistic roots; have always preserved that sense of the individual as a *social integer*, which we must achieve in North America, before we can think of overcoming the false individualism that is the essence of our capitalistic order.

I wrote these two books primarily for the United States, since I was convinced of the usefulness *for ourselves* of understanding these peoples. But oddly enough, the books have been understood chiefly in the Hispanic countries. Here, they were shallowly regarded as "travel books." (They are no more travel books, than *Don Quixote* is a travel book). In Spain, in Mexico, in Argentina, they are understood as revolutionary analyses of the genius of races—attempts to lift up, into consciousness and therefore into force, the potential promise of the American peoples.

Well allotted space is running short, and I haven't done much more than mention a few of my books. They may be said to represent, socially, an evolution from personal revolt against bourgeois society (*The Unwelcome Man, Our America*) to the discovery of dynamic forces and values in our modern epoch, potential for the creating of a new revolutionary world (*The Rediscovery of America, America Hispana*). In all my books, however, the stress is on the *primary material* that must be recreated—i.e., mankind; and not on the economic and political method that must be the first outward step in the re-creative task. The reason for this is, that I am not an economist, not a professional revolutionist; but an artist, a psychologist, and cultural historian.

Where, then, is my "movement to the left?" For it exists. In my books, it is not a movement, it is a steady evolution. But in my active life, it has recently been something of a "movement."

I will put down briefly why this is, and why it will continue to be . . .

1. I have lost my last vestige of faith in the middle-classes, in all middle class action, and in the efficacy of intellectual groups who are identified, either openly or indirectly, with middle class values.

2. I do not romanticize or idealize the workers and peasants. I am no follower of Rousseau, vaguely dreaming of the perfe tion of "the natural man." But to have faith in human life a all, in this epoch of bourgeois decadence, must mean henceforth to have faith in the proletarians and farmers who *alone* as a clas have not been hopelessly corrupted by the sources and methods of the capitalistic order. The artist and thinker, from now on, must choose: either to hope and fight with the masses, or to despair and surrender alone. At bottom, Marxism is a methodology for creating a *human* culture—in place of the *slave* cultures which history reveals. In this sense, which underlies his great economic discoveries, I am better equipped to understand Marx; and I accept him wholly. However, Marx did not complete the task of providing a methodology for the new culture. He began, but he did not conclude the work. And he knew To be a good Marxian is to be creative enough to go beyond M

3. I accept wholly the Marxian law, that a revolutionary pr tarian class is the *chief instrument* for creating the commu society. And I agree with Marx, wholly, that only this commu society can go forward to the creating of a real *human* cultur

4. I believe that the intellectuals of all kinds must definit and actively join hands with the revolutionary proletarian cla that they must take a militant part, *as intellectuals*, henceforth in the class war, and that it is their duty to make their positi unequivocally clear to all the workers.

5. The world is in crisis. Men and women are starving; the are being demoralized by unemployment; when they attempt even to protest they are being bludgeoned back to slavery by the armed mobs of Business fascism. At such a time, I cannot forever remain in my library, although my essential work lies there. must from time to time make clear, in language simpler than the language of my books—in the language of physical comradeship—my solidarity with the people.

6. The world is in crisis, *and there is no time to lose*. Th revolutionary tomorrow must be prepared today. Otherwise, may come too late—too late to save mankind from the destructio of capitalistic war, and (still worse) from the moral siphilis o capitalistic Peace.

7. However, I shall not lose sight of what has been, and continues to be, my share in the work of world-creation. Nor shall let my emotions in the daily crisis swerve me. That would be deadly sentimentalism. The task of the creative artist, the task of the creator of revolutionary cultural values, is important today as it has never been before.

August 14, 1932.

Clifton B. Fadiman:

My particular turn to the left was a simple matter. I can' write 1500 words about it.

History—mainly in the form of the crisis—became my teacher while I was still young enough to learn.

Another thing—my work, for many years, has been mainly in the field of business. You can accept business (another word for America); you can be cynical about it ('civilized' in the *New Yorker* manner); or you can take a good look at it. Unless you're a big shot in business—and even then, frequently—accepting business or being cynical about it makes you out a damned fool. I'm one of the smallest shots in the locker—and I got tired of being a damned fool.

There were a couple of other cut-and-dried factors. During the summer of 1931 I happened to spend time with people who knew more than I did. They too, perhaps, were just history disguised as individuals. I couldn't help learning from them.

Also I got a little sour on the sort of stuff I was writing. didn't seem capable of development. The point of view behind was inadequate for the interpretation of events, particularly cultural events. And, as I am temperamentally indisposed toward th b[illegible] only one other point of view possible.

[illegible] was a certain amount of imitation, ma[illegible] compulsion, whatever you choose to call it—still another name f history.

The present left turn of any one person or any small grou

Kisseloff-28519

Many groups have fought for this leadership. By now his- has given all of them a chance at power, and it is possible ate exactly what each will do to bring in socialism.

The Anarchists may be dismissed as a small and moribund Their chief form of action today is not against capitalism, against the Russian Revolution. The I. W. W. and syndicalist vement can be described in the same terms. The Socialist and mmunist parties are the chief international rivals for leadership the working class. And both have controlled great nations.

The Socialists may best be analyzed, perhaps, by their ons in Germany, where they made a revolution. The Socialist ters there have swung into the ranks of reaction. They mur- Liebknecht and Luxemburg at the beginning of their regime, they ended by advising the working class to vote for Von enburg. They established no socialism. They tolerated sm, even made compacts with it, until it grew strong enough lestroy them. Their political strategy had as goal not the nse of workers' rights and the establishment of socialism, but patching up of capitalism. The same story could be told of isay Macdonald's England, or Chiang Kai Shek's China, or Japan, where two-thirds of the Socialist party moved over into ew Fascist Party to back their native imperialists in the rape Manchuria. Is all this true, or isn't it? How can anyone end such a party? How can anyone say any longer that this ternational Socialist party can be trusted to bring in socialism? en in America they run true to form, as in the case of their ader, Morris Hillquit. He acted as lawyer for certain Czarist illionaires who tried to seize Soviet funds on the grounds that heir oil wells had been nationalized, (Socialism). Yes, Hillquit, Socialist leader, pleaded in a long brief that Socialism is gal. And Norman Thomas, the Socialist president, in a long ech said that Socialism meant confiscation, and that he was inst confiscation. In Milwaukee a Socialist Mayor gives $1.31 orth of food to each starving unemployed family per week, and eats them up when they demonstrate for more. Is this a fact, r isn't it? And is it Socialism?

7. The Socialists are the great alibi merchants of the modern world. Their constant plea, when in power, has always been that he time was not yet ripe for Socialism. But the time was not ipe either, in Russia, when the Communists took power. The ifficulties were the most enormous and heartbreaking that ever faced a group of leaders. But in the midst of war, revolution, famine, an armed intervention by seventeen capitalist nations, the Communists struck the first blow for Socialism. They have gone on; nobody lies any longer that Russia is swinging back to capitalism. While capitalism strangles in the fatal web of its own contradictions, the Soviet state grows stronger and wins new victories for Socialism. The majestic thunder of the Five Year Plan has shaken the world. We can trust this Party to bring in socialism, therefore; it has already begun the historic task.

8. It is an international party, with units in each country. It as developed tactics, a discipline, a literature; and to it daily re attracted the most fearless and intelligent elements of the working class. It makes mistakes. It suffers defeats. But it marches on. Its discipline may seem harsh at times, but when he world war comes the Communist International will not split p into national units fighting each other under the capitalist lags, as did the Socialist International. It will not betray us; or it purges itself constantly of every taint of capitalist influence. We can trust this Party; but we *cannot* trust the Hillquits, Ramsay Macdonalds and Schiedemanns of the Socialist movement.

9. Is there another instrument, another political party in the world today, as well-tempered, as fearless, as studious and flexible, in as deadly earnest about the birth of Socialism as this ommunist Party? If there is not, then whoever injures or iticizes this party without helping it, whoever forms rival parties or sects, is of necessity a traitor to the coming of socialism.

10. I have wanted for fifteen years one supreme thing. I have nted it more than love, health, fame or security. It is world alism that I want—for I know this alone can banish the mis- s of the world I now live in. It will free the factory slaves, farm drudges, it will set women free, and restore the Negro o its human rights. I know that the world will be beautiful the sunlight of proletarian brotherhood; meanwhile, the And I want Socialism so much that I accept this fierce, le as my fate in time; I accept its disciplines . . . necessities; I become as practical and realistic as is possible for me; I v

Kisseloff-28520

Whoever really desires the victory of Socialism is forced today into only one party—the Communist. Whatever strengthens the Communist Party brings socialism nearer. The liberal and portunist roads seem smoother and fa The Communist road is rough, dang to be th oad the

Upton Sinclair

A Most Significant Change

In the August issue of the "Living Age" I read with sorrow of soul an article by Nikolaus Basseches, reprinted from the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, telling about the terrible failure which is coming in Soviet agriculture.

To put it briefly, Mr. Basseches says that by the 10th of last May the Russians had succeeded in planting less than 30 per cent of the 264 million acres called for under the Plan, "and a few weeks later the Plan was only 42.7 per cent fulfilled." There is a good deal more about this, nearly three full pages, and it winds up with the statement: "After four years of the first Five-Year Plan, which is now supposed to be completed, the total output of grain, which had risen during recent years to 21,600,000 tons in 1930 and 22,400,000 tons in 1931, will amount at most to ten million tons."

This hurt me in spirit, because I am on record as having said that the socialization of agriculture in Russia is the most significant change in the history of mankind. I have predicted that it will bankrupt small-scale peasant agriculture throughout the world, and make inevitable an agricultural revolution. The peasants of every country being the back bone of superstition and reaction, I was hopeful of change, and sad over the Basseches article.

But I remembered how many other sets of statistics I had read, over a period of fifteen years, proving the collapse of the Soviet system. I decided to wait a few days before giving way completely to despair. And sure enough, here comes the "Economic Review of the Soviet Union," published by Amtorg in New York, dated August 15th. In it I find an article headed "Results of Spring Sowing and the Harvesting Campaign." To be sure these are Soviet figures; but then, so are Mr. Basseches', I presume. I do not believe the correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse" has been flying over Russia in an airplane and counting the number of acres which have been planted. Neither do I suppose that the correspondents of any White newspapers in Riga or Warsaw have been performing such service.

According to the figures, I learn that the results of the spring sowing campaign up to July first show that "the plantings were 99.6 per cent of the record area sown last year." I learn also that by August First the harvesting campaign "was well under way, and a total of 75.8 million acres have been harvested." Russia expects eight million extra tons of grain this year, instead of twelve million less. Also I learn that 80 per cent of the sowings this year were done by the socialized sector of State and cooperative farms. That is the thing that really counts; so believers in social progress may cheer up.

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The Director

February 4, 1949

Mr. D. M. Ladd

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

Attached hereto is a memorandum setting forth information from the Bureau's files on Alger Hiss, with particular respect to his reported participation in Communist espionage in Washington in the 1930's as alleged by Jay David Whittaker Chambers.

Further developments in this connection will be summarized together with the information contained in the attached memorandum in a brief now in the course of preparation on the entire Chambers case.

PJC:mp

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
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Mr. Harbo
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File

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

January 28, 1949

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Memorandum on Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-24974

74-1888-2058,

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

January 28, 1949

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Memorandum on Alger Hiss

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Director, FBI

January 28, 1949

Mr. D. M. Ladd

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

The information which follows has been obtained from the Bureau's files and pertains to Alger Hiss, one of the individuals who has figured prominently in the allegations of Jay David Whittaker Chambers concerning the existence of a Communist underground espionage apparatus in Washington, D. C. in the 1930's.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Alger Hiss was born November 11, 1904 at Baltimore, Maryland. He attended the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland and Powder Point Academy in Duxbury, Massachusetts. He was granted a Bachelor of Arts degree by Johns Hopkins University in 1926 and a Bachelor of Law degree by Harvard University in 1929. Hiss is married to Priscilla Fansler Hobson Hiss and has one son, Anthony, and a stepson, Timothy Hobson.

Following his graduation from Harvard, Hiss became Secretary to Associate Justice Oliver W. Holmes of the United States Supreme Court and remained in that capacity until October, 1930. From that time until May, 1933 he practiced law in Boston, Massachusetts and New York City. Hiss was then employed from May, 1933 until April, 1935 as Assistant to the General Counsel and as Assistant General Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at a salary of $6,000 to $7,000 per year. During a portion of this period he served as a legal assistant to the Senate Munitions Investigation Committee, remaining in that position until August, 1935. During the succeeding year until August, 1936 Hiss served as Special Attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General in the Department of Justice at a salary ranging from $6,000 to $7,500 a year. He was appointed Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State at $5,600 per year on September 1, 1936, and on June 1, 1939 his salary was increased to $5,800 per year. In 1942 he was reported to be Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations in the Department of State. On February 19, 1945 Hiss, then Deputy of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the Department of State, was indicated as the successor of Edwin C. Wilson as Director of that office upon the assignment of Wilson as Ambassador to Turkey. Hiss served as Secretary General of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in 1945. He resigned from the Department of State in January, 1947 to become President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. As a result of the disclosures of Jay David Whittaker Chambers concerning Hiss, Hiss is presently on a ninety-day leave of absence with pay from his post with the Carnegie Endowment, pending a clarification of the controversy which has arisen between him and Chambers. (101-2688-10)

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INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Alger Hiss was investigated in the latter part of 1941 and the early part of 1942 in accordance with the provisions of Public Law #135 (Hatch Act). At that time Hiss had been reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action according to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was determined, however, that the name of Alger Hiss did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of that organization but that the name of his wife did. Since Hiss was then Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations in the Department of State, a copy of the report on this investigation was furnished to the Secretary of State by letter dated March 24, 1942. This report set forth information furnished by a former fellow-employee of Hiss in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the effect that Hiss and his associates in the AAA, if not Communists, were fellow travelers. No other unfavorable information was developed and Hiss himself denied in a sworn statement that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or of any other organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government.

By letter dated March 26, 1942 G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, advised that Hiss was well and favorably known to a number of the higher officials of the Department and was a valued employee. Mr. Shaw's letter stated that the FBI report, mentioned above, afforded "no basis for administrative action." (101-2668-5, 6; 65-56402-695)

CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942 Jay David Whittaker Chambers advised Special Agents of the FBI that Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald Hiss, were members of the Communist Party underground organization in Washington which was headed by Harold Ware. Chambers described Alger Hiss as a former employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration who had later served in the Government's investigation of the Munitions Industry and had subsequently become an Assistant Solicitor General of the United States. Chambers further explained that the same Hiss had later become an assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. (100-25824-22)

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The Bureau's files do not disclose that any investigation was conducted in 1942 following Chambers' allegations concerning Hiss. It may be noted that Chambers' disclosures were not reported to the State Department by the FBI inasmuch as upon the occasion he furnished this information to FBI Agents, Chambers had first obtained approval to do so from Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State and had made it evident that he had already submitted similar details to Mr. Berle.

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CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In June, 1943 the FBI obtained from the then Assistant Secretary of State, Adolf A. Berle, a copy of notes which he had made in 1939 in the course of an interview with Chambers. The portion of the Berle notes which pertained to Alger Hiss read as follows:

"Alger Hiss
Assistant to Sayre - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active
Baltimore Boys
Wife - Priscilla Hiss - Socialist -
Early Days of New Deal"

There is no record of any additional information having been furnished by Mr. Berle at the time he furnished a copy of his notes to a representative of the FBI. (100-25824-27)

At this point it should be noted that, as mentioned above, Alger Hiss in March of 1945, was employed by the Department of State. On March 24, 1945 an official of the FBI (Mr. E. A. Tamm, the Assistant to the Director) furnished orally the substance of a summary memorandum, dated March 21, 1945, concerning Alger Hiss to Robert Lynch, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. This summary memorandum reflected that Chambers, a former member of the Communist Party, had reported that Alger Hiss had been a member of the underground organization of the Communist Party. This memorandum also mentioned that Hiss had been associated with Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman, who were also reported to have been recruited into the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. (61-7559; 100-25836-41; 101-2668-9, 12)

On March 27, 1945 a summary memorandum dated March 26, 1945, containing the information set forth in the preceding paragraph, was furnished to Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Chief of the Division of Foreign Activity Correlation of the Department of State, by an official of the FBI (Mr. D. M. Ladd) pursuant to Mr. Lyon's request. (101-2668-10)

CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

When interviewed on May 10, 1945, Jay David Whittaker Chambers said that Hiss, who in the meantime had become General Secretary of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group and that he had usually attendeded meetings of the group when they were held at Henry Collins' house. He said that when Hiss went with the Senate (Nye) Munitions Investigation Committee, Hiss had been segregated from the

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group and had no more official contacts with them. Chambers said, however, that Hiss did meet socially with many of the group and was particularly close to John Abt's sister, Marian Bachrach. Chambers further stated that he had no reason to believe that Hiss had broken away from the Communist Party. As a reason for this belief, he explained that after he, Chambers, had broken with the Party, he had made a special trip to Hiss' home in the Georgetown Section of Washington for the purpose of persuading Hiss to leave the Party. Chambers explained that when he arrived there, Hiss' wife was the only one present and that while Chambers momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom, he observed Hiss' wife going to the telephone "obviously to get in touch with Party members." Chambers immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of Alger Hiss. When Hiss arrived they had dinner together at his home following which Chambers said he talked with him all night in an endeavor to persuade Hiss to leave the Party. Chambers stated that, with tears streaming down his face, Hiss had refused to break with the Communists and had given as his reason for not breaking away, his loyalty to his friends and his principles. Chambers pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of his wife. In this connection Chambers explained that he had endeavored to persuade Hiss to leave the Communist Party because he personally had great regard for Hiss and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to leave the Communist Party.

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Although no action was immediately taken concerning Chambers' additional information concerning Hiss, Hiss, as a result of the disclosures of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in November, 1945, became a subject of the investigation conducted in the Silvermaster case. (100-25824-22, 27, 36)

ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY IN NOVEMBER - 1945

On November 7, 1945 Elizabeth Terrill Bentley voluntarily appeared at the New York Office of the FBI and furnished, at length, information concerning her own activities as well as the activities of other individuals in Soviet espionage which she stated had extended into agencies of the United States Government. She was thereafter interviewed on numerous occasions during the month of November, 1945 and on November 30, 1945 she signed a statement which set forth her allegations concerning the individuals named by her. It should be noted that Miss Bentley's allegations were the first indication received by the FBI that a Soviet espionage ring had existed in Washington.

Miss Bentley related that Harold Glasser had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and that Victor Perlo had advised her that Glasser had asked him if he, Glasser, would be able to return to the Perlo Group. Bentley at a later date, in talking with Charles Kramer in New York City, brought up the matter of Glasser's return to activity in the Perlo Group and Kramer, at that time, stated that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo Group and had turned him over directly to a Russian was a man named Hiss, who was employed in the Department of State. Miss Bentley subsequently was advised by her Russian contact named Jack that he had learned of the identity of Hiss. Miss Bentley indicated that the Hiss in question was an adviser to Dean Acheson of the Department of State named Eugene Hiss. (Subsequent inquiry pointed to the individual referred to as being Alger Hiss.) (65-56402-220)

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Authority was requested of the Attorney General to install a technical surveillance on the residence of Alger Hiss, 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., by memorandum dated November 28, 1945. The request was based on the allegation that Hiss was engaged in Soviet espionage. By memorandum dated November 29, 1945, the Attorney General asked if this individual was identical with the one employed in the State Department, and if so, what information the FBI had regarding him. In accordance to the Attorney General's inquiry, a memorandum dated November 30, 1945 was furnished to him concerning Alger Hiss. This memorandum set forth the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning the individual named Hiss, who was employed in the State Department. This surveillance was authorized and installed. (65-56402-94)

It was ascertained that in March, 1946, Michael Greenberg, another individual mentioned by Miss Bentley as being connected with the espionage ring which she had described, addressed a letter to Alger Hiss, setting forth his qualifications and stating, "I expect to be in New York City next week and would appreciate any suggestions you might make. If it be possible to put me in touch with principal UNO people, I would appreciate it duly." (65-56402-1019)

Alger Hiss was interviewed at his request by a Bureau official, Mr. D. M. Ladd, on March 25, 1946. At that time Hiss explained that he wished to clear up any questions that might have arisen concerning his loyalty to the Government since it had been brought to his attention by the then Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, that his name had been mentioned in connection with subversive organizations. Hiss, on this occasion, denied that he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He mentioned the possibility that his wife could have been a member of the League

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of Women Shoppers because he thought that some of her friends had been members of that organization. Hiss further emphatically stated that at no time had he been a member of the Communist Party or had any association with it. He further declared that he knew of no friends of his who were members of the Party. Asked, whether he had any association with any person or persons who might be members of any subversive organizations which might have caused the belief to exist that he likewise was a member of such organizations, he replied that he knew of no association on his part with any persons which would lead to this conclusion. The results of this interview were made available to both the Attorney General and the Secretary of State on March 25, 1946. (65-56402-1120X)

Chambers was further interviewed on March 28, 1946 at New York City with specific reference to Alger Hiss. On this occasion he said he was unable to elaborate on any of the information concerning Hiss' connection with the Communist Party which he had furnished at the time he was interviewed in 1942 and again in 1945 by Bureau agents. He recalled that after 1937, being no longer actively associated with the Communist Party, he had lost all contact with Alger Hiss. He stated that as a matter of fact he had absolutely no information that would conclusively prove Hiss held a membership card in the Communist Party or that he was an actual dues-paying member of the Party, even while he was active prior to 1937. He declared that he knew in 1937 that Hiss was favorably impressed with the Communist movement and was of the belief that Hiss was then (1946) still of the same belief. He indicated that he did not have any documentary proof on which to base this belief, having based it solely on comments made by various Washington and New York newspaper writers at the time. (100-25823-33)

On December 30, 1945 it was determined through physical surveillance that Robert Talbott Miller, III, also mentioned by Miss Bentley as being involved in the spy ring reported by her, spent three hours at the office of Alger Hiss in the Department of State. (65-56402-2243)

On April 15, 1947 Robert Talbott Miller, III was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at which time he denied being a member of the Communist Party but acknowledged acquaintanceship with various members of the espionage group described by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, including Alger Hiss. He insisted, however, that he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of any of the individuals he admitted knowing. (65-56402-2349)

Alger Hiss was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on August 2, 1947. He stated that he was acquainted with Charles Kramer, whom he had met while both were employed in the United States Department of Agriculture, but that he had not seen him for sometime. He denied knowing Nathan Gregory Silvermaster but acknowledged that he was acquainted with John Abt. He advised that he had met Victor Perlo in 1934 but did not recall him very well. He said

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that he had met Harold Glasser in an official capacity when Glasser was an official of the United States Treasury Department, but denied that he had ever placed Glasser in touch with any representative of the Soviet Government. He denied that he had any information to the effect that any individual, either in or out of the Government, had ever attempted to furnish any Government information to unauthorized persons. The individuals mentioned above were others who, according to Miss Bentley, were connected with Soviet espionage in the United States. On that occasion Miss also denied that he had any connection with the Communist Party and said that he was not acquainted with an individual named Whittaker Chambers. In a signed statement which he furnished he also mentioned knowing Leon Pressman and Henry Collins, both of whom had been mentioned by Chambers in connection with his allegations concerning a Communist underground apparatus in Washington. (65-56402-2530; 65-56402-113; 100-25324-36)

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

Subsequent to the allegations which Elizabeth Terrill Bentley began to make to the FBI on November 7, 1945, information concerning Alger Hiss has been distributed to the White House, the Attorney General and his former employer, the State Department, as follows:

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in agencies of the U. S. Government. The name of Alger Hiss was mentioned therein.

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

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By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Hiss was mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Hiss included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This was discussed by the A. G. with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-54402-573)

On March 7, 1946, a memorandum (entitled, "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, the White House, which contained information regarding Miss Bentley's allegations about Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in connection with this summary. This summary was discussed with the President by the A. G. on July 24, 1946. (100-190625-2054)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, in which brief mention was made of Soviet espionage agents in the U. S. Government as alleged by Miss Bentley. Alger Hiss was mentioned in this summary. The Attorney General was furnished this summary on February 7, 1946. (61-3499-213, 295, 296)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946. This summary had to do with persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in this group. This summary was furnished the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. (65-54402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled, "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegationswere summarized naming the principal subjects employed in the U. S. Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Alger Hiss was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345086-1)

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

Attorney General

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

On February 7, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, which briefly mentioned Soviet espionage agents in the U. S. Government as alleged by Miss Bentley, including Alger Hiss. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-213, 295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Hiss was included in this summary. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-420; 61-3499-295, 296)

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

On March 7, 1946, a memorandum (entitled, "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to the Attorney General, which contained information regarding Miss Bentley's allegations about Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in connection with this summary. The Attorney General on July 24, 1946, discussed this summary with the President. (100-203581-5147; 61-3499-295, 296)

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By memorandum dated March 13, 1946, captioned, "Reorganization of State Department," the Attorney General was furnished with a summary of information dated March 12, 1946, contained in the FBI files concerning Alger Hiss. This summary reflected the allegations concerning Soviet espionage made by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. (62-39749-602)

By memorandum dated March 25, 1946, the Attorney General was advised that Alger Hiss appeared at the FBI on March 25, 1946, at which time he was interviewed by an official of the FBI. He was asked to furnish any information in his possession which in his opinion might have led to the report that he was a member of any subversive organizations. There was enclosed a copy of the information which Hiss furnished to the FBI. (101-2663-20)

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

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled, "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in U. S. Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Alger Hiss was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345836-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary dated October 21, 1946, (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") containing Bentley's allegations regarding Hiss and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations was made available to the Attorney General. A copy of this summary was also made available to A. Devitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by memorandum dated December 6, 1946. (65-56402-1756; 1837)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

State Department

On December 4, 1945, the Secretary of State was furnished with a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, which reflected the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. This summary contained the name of Alger Hiss. A copy of this summary was made available to Spruille Braden of the State Department on December 7, 1945. (61-3499-193, 200; 62-76274-196)

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On February 7, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, was furnished to the Secretary of State via Mr. Frederick W. Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department. This summary briefly mentioned the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage agents in the U. S. Government, including Alger Hiss. (61-3499-214)

By letter dated February 21, 1946, a summary concerning Alger Hiss containing the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Secretary of State. (65-56402-528)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (UKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Alger Hiss was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. The information on Hiss included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Miss Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. A copy of this summary was made available to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 13, 1946. (65-56402-573, 616)

On March 7, 1946, a summary (entitled, "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to the Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. This summary contained information concerning Miss Bentley's allegations of Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in this summary. (100-190625-2055)

By letter dated March 15, 1946, a summary, entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information regarding the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department. Alger Hiss was named in this summary. (61-3499-230)

By letter dated March 25, 1946, the Secretary of State was advised that Alger Hiss appeared at the FBI on March 25, 1946, at which time he was interviewed by an official of the FBI. He was asked to furnish any information in his possession, which in his opinion might have led to the report that he was a member of any subversive organizations. There was enclosed a copy of the information which Hiss furnished to the FBI. (65-56402-695)

By letter dated November 25, 1946, another summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (UKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing the allegations of Bentley in which Alger Hiss was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. A copy of this summary was furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by letter dated December 12, 1946. This summary also reflected the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of October 21, 1946, based on these allegations. (65-56402-1835, 1859)

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CURRENT INVESTIGATION

Jay David Whittaker Chambers furnished a signed statement dated December 3, 1948, to Special Agents of the FBI at Baltimore, Maryland. In this statement Chambers said that he had become a defendant in a civil action brought against him by Alger Hiss in Federal Court at Baltimore, Maryland. This referred to a libel suit presently pending in the U. S. District Court for the District of Maryland which arose out of Chambers' comments concerning Alger Hiss on a radio program entitled, "Meet the Press." In a pretrial deposition taken at the request of Counsel for Hiss on November 17, 1948, in connection with this suit Chambers said he produced in evidence 65 typewritten documents and 4 small pieces of sheet paper on which there appeared handwriting that according to Chambers' recollection was the handwriting of Alger Hiss. Chambers said that the documents referred to were copies of State Department documents which were turned over to him by Alger Hiss during the latter part of 1937 and early part of 1938. He said that the documents had been in the possession of Nathan L. Levine, his wife's nephew, who is a resident of Brooklyn, New York, and a lawyer in New York City. Chambers said that he had asked Levine to hide these documents for him but in the event that any harm should befall Chambers, he told Levine to open them and make them public. Chambers further stated that Levine was unaware of the contents of the documents entrusted to him or of their original source. Chambers said that on November 14, 1948, he secured the return of these documents from Levine who in the meantime had hidden them in a dumb-waiter shaft in his mother's house in Brooklyn. Chambers explained that the envelopes containing the documents also contained three cans of undeveloped film, two strips of developed film and four yellow lined sheets of paper bearing the handwriting of Harry Dexter White. Chambers said he did not introduce the three cans of film in the deposition mentioned above because it was undeveloped, nor did he introduce the two strips of developed film because he wanted to keep all of the film together and possibly have the other film developed and made readable at a later date. He said he likewise did not introduce the sheets of paper bearing the handwriting of Harry Dexter White on the advice of counsel because it was thought to be irrelevant.

The three cans of undeveloped film and the two strips of developed negative film were turned over by Chambers, he said, to the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Thursday night, December 2, 1948, in response to a subpoena served by them at that time. Chambers then declared that he had no other documents whatever of the nature described above.

The 69 original documents produced by Chambers at Baltimore were turned over to the FBI by his attorney, Richard F. Cleveland, on November 29, 1948. (From a preliminary examination they appear to be copies and condensations of communications between the State Department and its foreign posts in Europe and the Far East. They deal generally with the various political, economic and military developments in 1938 which culminated in the world crisis of 1939. The files of the State Department are being checked as to which were actually confidential or otherwise restricted). The HCUA on December 14, 1948, made available to the FBI for examination, the five rolls of film which Chambers had given them. (These were found to contain photographs of what appear to be 53 pages of actual State Department documents of a like nature and blurred photographs of 79 pages of Navy Department correspondence and designs dealing with radio, airplane and other technical equipment).

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According to Chambers the undeveloped film contained photographs of original documents that had come from the State Department and the Bureau of Standards. He said the bulk of the documents from the State Department had been turned over to him by Alger Hiss. He said that the others were possibly turned over to him by Henry Julian Wadleigh.

Chambers also declared that the documents presented by him at the deposition mentioned above had been turned over to him by Alger Hiss during the latter part of 1937 and the first part of 1938 as indicated by the dates on the documents. These documents he said had been given to him for delivery to a Colonel Bykov who had been previously introduced to Alger Hiss at which time Hiss agreed to furnish the documents from the State Department to Chambers for transmittal to Bykov. Chambers said that Alger Hiss was well aware that Colonel Bykov was at the head of the Soviet underground organization. He said that it was possible that some of the 65 documents presented at his deposition had been photographed and that copies of the photographs had been turned over to Colonel Bykov. Chambers stated he did not destroy the documents because he was preparing to quit the Communist Party in about April, 1938. Chambers said that some of the documents supplied by Hiss were copied on a typewriter in Alger Hiss' own home by Hiss or his wife and then turned over to Chambers. In other instances, the original documents from the State Department were turned over to Chambers by Hiss and taken by him in most instances to photographers to be copied, the original documents then being returned to Alger Hiss on the same night in order to be returned by him to the State Department. One of these photographers was a Baltimorean named Felix, and it was Chambers' usual procedure to obtain documents from Alger Hiss and then meet Felix at some prearranged place either in Baltimore or Washington at which time he would give the documents to Felix for photographing. Felix would then return the documents to Chambers who would in turn give them back to Hiss. At a later date Felix would turn over the developed or undeveloped film which had been exposed and Chambers would deliver it to Colonel Bykov. He said that Alger Hiss was aware of the fact that the documents were being photographed for delivery to Colonel Bykov. Another photographer who was occasionally utilized in this manner was a man named David Carpenter, also of Baltimore.

As for Colonel Bykov, Chambers said that General Walter Krivitsky had said that he was with the 4th Section of the Red Army Intelligence. Chambers stated that J. Peters (Alexander Stevens) who had introduced him to Colonel Bykov at the end of 1936 or the first part of 1937 had appeared to be considerably disturbed because Bykov wanted to work his way into the American Communist Party's underground apparatus in Washington, D. C., as it would seem apparently, that Peters would ultimately lose control of this apparatus. However, he said that Peters was not able to do anything about it and Bykov began pressing for information about the personnel of the apparatus and requested that he meet some of them.

The first person that Iglov met in the apparatus was Alger Hiss. In the spring of 1937, Chambers said he arranged a meeting between Hiss and Colonel Iglov on the mezzanine floor of a theater in Brooklyn, New York. Chambers said similar meetings were arranged in Brooklyn between Iglov and other members of the apparatus such as Harry Collins, George Silverman, and Harry Dexter White. Iglov, according to Chambers, wanted to observe individuals he met in this manner to discuss present and future work for him with them and possibly also to check up on Chambers.

When Hiss met Iglov the latter raised the question of procuring documents from the State Department and Alger Hiss agreed to do so. Following this meeting Alger Hiss began to supply a constant flow of material from the State Department such as the documents presented by Chambers at his pretrial deposition on November 17, 1948. Chambers said that he had never disclosed the existence of the documents he presented at the pretrial deposition with anyone else nor had he told any other Government agency at the time about their existence.

Chambers on this occasion declared that in testifying to various Government agencies over the past ten years he had been influenced by two principles. The first was to stop "the Communist conspiracy", the second was to try to preserve the human elements involved and for this reason he had not previously mentioned the preceding and passing of any documents. (report of SA FrankG.Johnston,12-4-48,Baltimore)

(Nathan L. Levine of 966 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York, with his offices at 137 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., acknowledged on December 15, 1948, to special agents of the FBI that he is the nephew of Esther Shemetz Chambers, the wife of Whittaker Chambers. At that time he subsequently collaborated the earlier explanation of Chambers of the manner in which Chambers had turned over a sealed envelope to him in 1938 or 1939, hidden by Levine and eventually recovered by Chambers. Levine insisted, however, that the envelope had always remained sealed while in his charge and that his only knowledge of the contents thereof came from watching Chambers opening the envelope immediately after he had given it back to Chambers.)
(report of SA Joseph M.Kelly,12-23-48,N.Y.)

Chambers furnished another signed statement to the special agents of the FBI in New York City on December 6, 1948. On this occasion Chambers said that in connection with providing money or gifts to the various people who turned over information to him he wished to state that no one so far as he knows has been given any money for the services they rendered. However, he did recall that probably at the end of 1936, Colonel Iglov in one of his conversations with Chambers suggested that it might be a good idea to give Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and Mr. George Silverman a gift of some kind. After some discussion, Iglov thought it might be advisable to present each of them with an expensive rug. Chambers said that he did not favor the idea but Iglov became somewhat insistent and as a result Chambers arranged for the purchase of three oriental rugs following inquiry made of an Armenian rug dealer in New York City. He said that Iglov furnished him with the money to buy these rugs which cost approximately $200. each and that as he recalled it the three rugs were sent by the Armenian rug dealer via American Railway Express to the home of Mr. George Silverman in Washington, D. C.

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Prior to the delivery of the rugs to Washington, Chambers said that he had informed Hiss, White, and Silverman that they were going to be presented with gifts as a token of gratitude for their activities for the American Communists. He said that White and Silverman appeared pleased with the fact that they were going to receive such a gift. Hiss, however, was more polite than pleased when he received his. It was Chambers' recollection that the rugs were delivered to Silverman's home because of the latter's close association with White and that Silverman delivered White's rug. The rug intended for Alger Hiss, as Chambers remembers, was brought by Silverman in his car one evening to a predesignated point, a restaurant on Route 1 about three or four miles east of College Park, Maryland. Chambers said he accompanied Hiss in the latter's car to that point and upon arriving there he got out of Hiss' car, took the rug from Silverman's automobile and carried it to Hiss' car. (Report of SA Joseph M. Kelly dated 12-23-48 at New York)

(It may be noted that Harry Julian Wadleigh has also admitted receiving an oriental rug from David Carpenter for similar reasons in this connection)

On December 15, 1948, Chambers was reinterviewed at the request of the Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan for the purpose of ascertaining his specific knowledge, if any, of the typewriter in the Hiss household together with the related facts concerning the transmission of documents by Hiss to Chambers. Chambers declared that he had never seen Priscilla Hiss operate a typewriter, that his "understanding" that she was making typewritten copies of State Department documents for transmission to Chambers came from Hiss and his wife and that he recalls no direct statement by either concerning such copying. Chambers said he is "quite sure" that he never had occasion to borrow a typewriter from either Alger or Priscilla Hiss and it is his present recollection that he himself did not own a typewriter during the period he was associated with Hiss and his wife. He did point out, however, that there was in his possession for part of that time a typewriter which had been given to him probably by J. Peters for use in connection with his work in the apparatus. Chambers said that he is positive that this machine was a portable typewriter and that it may have been a Remington. He mentioned that it may have been Colonel Bykov who furnished him with this machine but believed it came from J. Peters and that he ultimately disposed of it by abandoning it in a public elevator or public conveyance at a time and place he did not remember. Chambers believed that he got rid of the machine after leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938 but said that this is only a conclusion and not a definite recollection.

Chambers declared that he could best approximate the dates of various meetings with Alger Hiss by recalling that his last conversation with Hiss prior to the HCUA hearings in 1948 occurred in December, 1938, at which time he saw Hiss at the latter's residence on Volta Place in Washington and pleaded with Hiss to break with the Party as he himself had done eight months before. Chambers said that he fixed the date of this final meeting by remembering that Hiss asked him what kind of a Christmas his family was going to have and that Hiss gave him a small wooden rolling pin as a Christmas gift for Chambers' daughter. It is Chambers' best recollection that Hiss moved into his Volta Place residence early in the spring of

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1938 and although he has no definite recollection of having met Hiss there prior to the final meeting he feels he must have gone to see Hiss at the Volta Place address, basing this on his wife's recollection. He said meetings with Hiss in 1937 were frequent, and usually took place at the 30th Street house which Hiss occupied at that time. In explaining the exact method employed by Hiss and himself with respect to the documentary material being handled, Chambers stated that he would see Hiss usually at the end of the week and receive from him whatever material Hiss had obtained during the week. He said it was the practice of Hiss to extract each day certain material from the State Department, take it to his home where it would be copied on the typewriter, and return the original document to the Department the next day. Chambers would then take the typewritten copies of such material to Carpenter who would photograph this material. Chambers would turn over the microfilm thus produced to Colonel Bykov and would destroy the typewritten material.

With respect to the four small sheets containing the handwriting of Alger Hiss which are referred to above, Chambers explained that at the time he would make his weekly visit to Hiss' home some material might be in the form of handwritten notes which had not yet been copied on the typewriter. Rather than wait for this material to be typed, Chambers would take these penciled notes along with the typewritten material. However, Chambers stated that to the best of his present recollection all of the written information he gave to Colonel Bykov was on film and never was it the original documents or typed copies.

With respect to his reason for having in his possession in November, 1948, 65 typewritten sheets furnished him by Alger Hiss, Chambers explained that they were the last documents given him by Hiss and that shortly prior to the time he began receiving this particular group of documents he had already made up his mind to break away from the Communist Party and had decided to retain them for further use in the event it became necessary to have documentary proof that, in fact, not only Alger Hiss but the Communist Party was involved in espionage against the United States. Chambers made the observation that in all probability the 65 sheets of typewritten material referred to had been photographed in the usual manner and that the film developed had been delivered by him to Bykov.

With respect to the rolls of microfilm that were seized by the HCUA on December 2, 1948, at the Chambers' farm, (where they had been hidden in a pumpkin), Chambers explained that in all probability this was photographed material, the microfilm for which he had received at about the time he had definitely decided to leave the Communist Party and for that reason had not turned it over to Bykov. (New York report of SA Joseph M. Kelly of December 23, 1948)

Chambers was interviewed on December 31, 1948, by Mr. Ray Thearty of the Department of Justice and a Special Agent of the FBI in Mr. Thearty's Office. On this occasion Chambers furnished additional details concerning his espionage operations and again referred to Boris Bykov to whom he said he had been introduced by J. Peters. He repeated his statement that Bykov had met on a single occasion with Alger Hiss as well as with other individuals. Chambers again mentioned the underground group organized by Harold Ware among Government employees in Washington, D.C.

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in the early 1930's mentioning that the primary objective at first was to place Communists in important positions where they had opportunity for advancement in order to formulate or influence policies along lines favoring Communist interests. He again mentioned that this group included among others, Alger and Donald Hiss, Henry Collins, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Victor Perlo, Nathan Witt, and Lee Pressman.

Concerning early operations, Chambers recalled that in about 1935 Alger Hiss had furnished him with a set of State Department documents which Hiss had secured through his employment with the Nye (Munitions Investigation) Committee. Chambers said that he photographed these documents himself with a Leica camera supplied by J. Peters. He mentioned that Hiss had been instrumental in taking documents from the State Department furnished to the Committee in the usual course of business and observed that a man named Greene, a former professor of History at Princeton University who was then in the State Department, had unwittingly supplied these documents but subsequently became somewhat suspicious and as a result, the practice was discontinued.

Concerning Harry Dexter White, Chambers recalled that J. Peters had introduced him to George Silverman at an early date and that Silverman in turn had introduced him to White in about 1936. He recalled vividly he said that Harry White was a financial expert who had evolved a fiscal plan for Soviet Russia in which he was greatly interested. Chambers advised that in the summer of 1937 as he recalls, Alger and Priscilla Hiss took Chambers to White's summer home in New Hampshire to discuss this monetary plan with him. He remembered that they stopped the first night in Thomaston, Connecticut, drove to White's home the following day and returned by way of Peterborough, New Hampshire, where they attended the performance of a summer stock company. Chambers also remembered that White's brother from Boston, Massachusetts, was at White's summer place at the time.

Chambers again mentioned that Alger Hiss had conceived the idea that Noel Field would be a good source of information and had made a serious effort to recruit Field only to return to Chambers with the report that Field indicated he was already in a "parallel". Chambers also said he had a vague recollection that Hiss had related having made an effort to recruit Laurence Duggan also and had returned giving the impression that Duggan was already operating. Chambers said he recalls that Noel Field was the best friend of Laurence Duggan and he cannot but believe that Duggan was aware of the activity around him.

Chambers was questioned briefly about Harold Glasser, mentioned above in the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. Chambers said that he was not aware that Glasser also furnished Alger Hiss with any information but understood that Glasser was a member of an underground cell. Against this statement is that of Miss Bentley to the effect that Charles Kramer once informed her that Glasser had been stolen from the Perlo Group by Hiss.

As a side light on Hiss, Chambers recalled that Priscilla Hiss had been a very close friend of Marian Bachrach and had continued to see her frequently after being forbidden to do so by the apparatus. Kisseloff-24993

Following the above interview Chambers on his way out of the Justice Building advised Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor that he was suspicious of William P. Marbury, the Baltimore Attorney who is representing Alger Hiss. Chambers stated that he thought Marbury may have ideological interest in the defense of Hiss which goes further than his ordinary interest as Hiss' counsel. He stated that Marbury had plenty of opportunity to withdraw from the case since the documents were produced but had appeared more interested than ever. He recalled that Marbury had questioned him at great length regarding Helen Tare and the meetings of the underground group in her violin studio at Washington, D. C. Chambers said he concluded that in view of the complete knowledge of Helen Ware evidenced by Marbury he must have been aware of the fact that she was the daughter of Ella Reeve Bloor. (Washington report of SA Maurice A. Taylor, January 4, 1949)

ALGER HISS INTERVIEWED DECEMBER 4, 1948

Alger Hiss furnished a signed statement to Special Agents of the FBI at Baltimore, Maryland on December 4, 1948. In this statement he referred to the 65 pages of typewritten material and four small sheets of paper bearing handwritten material which Chambers had introduced at a pretrial examination on November 17, 1948 in the office of Hiss' attorney, William L. Marbury in Baltimore in connection with the Hiss libel suit against Chambers. Hiss stated that there had been exhibited to him by the interviewing Agents photostatic copies of the documents referred to and that he was satisfied that they were copies of the documents actually produced by Chambers.

Hiss said he had read portions of the court reporter's transcription of the deposition of Chambers and said that according to a part of it, Chambers on November 5, 1948, had been asked whether he had ever obtained any documents from Hiss for transmittal to the Communist Party and Chambers had replied that he had not.

Hiss said that from a cursory examination of the typewritten material mentioned above he would say that they appeared to be authentic copies of U. S. State Department documents, or summaries of such documents, dated approximately from January to March, 1938. He admitted that documents similar to those in question normally passed over his desk during his employment as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable Francis B. Sayre. He said he had no independent recollection of having seen any of the questioned documents or document summaries while he was employed by the State Department. He said that by and large the documents do not appear to be documents of a very highly confidential nature and would not have been treated in the State Department with any special precautions at that time according to the security regulations then in effect. Hiss said that three of the four handwritten pages appeared to be in his own handwriting. The fourth page, consisting of five handwritten lines, Hiss said may or may not be in his handwriting, but does not look to him as if it were.

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Hiss stated he learned from his attorney and from reading the above-mentioned deposition that Chambers claimed the questioned documents and others like them had been obtained by Hiss from the State Department and that typewritten copies of the larger documents had been made on a typewriter in Hiss' home either by Hiss or his wife, Priscilla. He said he was also aware of Chambers' claim that Hiss would subsequently return such documents to the files of the State Department. He said he was also aware that Chambers alleged that on some occasions Hiss had turned over the actual State Department documents to him, that photographic copies would be made in a manner unknown to Hiss and that these documents would then be returned to Hiss for return to the State Department files.

Hiss denied that any of the above claims of Chambers are true. He also denied that he ever gave the originals of the handwritten documents to Chambers at any time for any purpose whatsoever. Hiss further denied that any of the claims of Chambers concerning a meeting between Colonel Rykov and Hiss are true. He said he had never met, and had never heard of any Russian named Peter or Colonel Rykov until he was told of the testimony given by Chambers.

Hiss did admit that he had a typewriter in his home in Washington during the period from 1936 to some time after 1938, which was an old-fashioned machine and was possibly an Underwood. He said that Mrs. Hiss, although not a typist, had used this machine somewhat as an amateur typist, but that he never recalled having used it. He claimed that Mrs. Hiss disposed of this typewriter to either a secondhand typewriter concern or a secondhand dealer in Washington, D. C. some time subsequent to 1938, the exact date and place being unknown to him. He denied having any knowledge of the present whereabouts of the typewriter, but explained that before it had come into the possession of his immediate family, it had been the property of Thomas Fansler, the father of Mrs. Hiss, who was an insurance agent in Philadelphia until his death in the early 1940's.

On this occasion, Hiss declared that until he met Chambers face to face at a sub-committee hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 17, 1948, in the Hotel Commodore in New York City, he did not know whether he had ever previously met Chambers although he thought that newspaper pictures of him looked somewhat familiar. He acknowledged that when he first appeared before the HCUA on August 5, 1948, he had stated that to the best of his knowledge he had never met Chambers, explaining that at that time it had not occurred to him that Chambers might be "George Crosley." On August 16, 1948, he told a Sub-Committee of the HCUA in Washington that Chambers might be a person previously known to him as "George Crosley." Upon confrontation on August 17, he realized that Chambers and "George Crosley" were one and the same person. He related that he first met Chambers when he, Hiss, was employed

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as Legal Assistant to the Senate Munitions Investigation Committee about December, 1934 or January, 1935. At that time he said Chambers came to his office in the Senate Office building in Washington and stated that he was a free lance magazine writer who desired information for a series of articles on the munitions investigation. Chambers gave him the impression that he was making periodic trips to Washington from New York City where Hiss assumed he lived.

Between the turn of the year 1934-35 and the Spring or Summer of 1936 Chambers contacted him perhaps six or eight times, always for the purpose of obtaining information for his magazine articles or of discussing the problems of munitions investigation. Hiss denied that he ever saw or heard from "Crosley" after the Spring or Summer of 1936 until he was confronted with him at the Sub-Committee hearing mentioned above.

Hiss said that during the period when Chambers periodically got in touch with him, he occasionally borrowed small sums of money from Hiss, totaling $20 to $30, obtained $4 or $5 at a time. Chambers appeared to be hard-pressed financially and furthermore, during this period sublet Hiss' apartment at 2131 - 29th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. for himself, his wife and child, at $60 a month. Hiss acknowledged that Chambers and his family spent two or three days on the third floor of his home at 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. prior to taking over the apartment which he had just sublet and from which Hiss had just moved. It was Hiss' recollection that Chambers at the time explained that some of his furniture or other possessions had not arrived on time and that he and his family could not, therefore, move into the 29th Street apartment immediately. He said that as far as he knew, Chambers and his family lived in the apartment on 29th Street until the expiration of their lease on July 1, 1935. During the sub-tenancy of the apartment by Chambers, Hiss continued to pay the rent, he said, and Chambers has never reimbursed him for it nor has he repaid the small loans mentioned above. He declared that on one occasion Chambers did give him a rug which Chambers said he had received from a patron of his. Furthermore, while the Chambers family stayed at his house on P Street, Mrs. Chambers painted a portrait of Timothy Hobson, the son of Mrs. Hiss by a former marriage, who was then eight years old.

Hiss claimed to have no clear recollection of the date of his last contact with Chambers but said it probably occured in the Spring or Summer of 1936 while Hiss was employed as an attorney by the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. However, he said that he does recall the meeting quite well and that on this occasion he told Chambers that he did not think the latter would ever repay the loans he had made to him and that he, Hiss, thought any further contacts should be discontinued. Hiss said he wished to state that Chambers never paid him any funds for any purpose. He said that during the period mentioned above, most of the contacts were made by Chambers either at Hiss' office or for lunch, with the possible exceptions that Chambers may have contacted him on several occasions at Hiss' residence.

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In connection with the sublease of the apartment, Hiss said he occasionally lent Chambers his 1929 Ford roadster. Some time after the summer of 1935, when he acquired a 1935 Plymouth Sedan, Hiss said he told Chambers that he could have the Ford Roadster, a car which he understood had a trade-in value of $25. If Chambers used the Ford in the Fall of 1935 or the winter of 1935-36, it must have been only occasionally because, continued Hiss, he recalled it sitting on the streets of Georgetown during a number of months of that winter. He claimed that Chambers took permanent possession of the car under such circumstances some time before May or June, 1936. At that time or before he had turned over the Certificate of Title, he said, to Chambers but has no recollection of the occasion. The Certificate of Title for the Ford, he admitted, bears what appears to be his signature, witnessed under date of July 23, 1936 by Marvin Smith, a notary public, who was also employed in the same office as he was in the Department of Justice. Hiss said he could only assume that the Certificate was brought to him in his office in the Department of Justice by some one who said that he had disposed of the car without completing the legal technicalities required and that he signed it under those circumstances, asking Smith to witness his signature.

Hiss said he had endeavored personally and through counsel and private investigators to locate other persons who knew Chambers as "George Crosley" during the period from the turn of the year 1934 -35 to the Spring or Summer of 1936 but without success. He said he had discovered one person who claimed to know that Chambers at one time had submitted a manuscript to him for publication under the name of "George Crosley" but that that was during a much earlier period, approximately in 1926.

Hiss denied that he is or has ever been a member of the Communist Party or that he has ever attended any Communist Party meetings. Likewise, he denied that he has ever been a member of a Communist Party, espionage apparatus or underground group in Washington or any where else at any time. He said he never saw Chambers at any time in the State Department and knows of no opportunity which Chambers may have had, either in Hiss' State Department office or residence or any other place, to obtain any documents pertaining to State Department business during the period 1937-38 or at any other time.

He said he does not know whether Chambers personally obtained these documents from the State Department or whether he had some confederate who cooperated with him in obtaining these documents. He asserted that Chambers' entire story with respect to the matters outlined above which relate to Hiss is a complete fabrication, except as he had otherwise indicated. He said he does not know what motive Chambers could have for making such accusations against him but thinks that a thorough examination of Chambers' life and personal background might throw some light on the problem. (Source: Baltimore report of SA Frank G. Johnstone of 12/4/48) Kisseloff-24997

In addition to the above remarks which were contained in his signed statement, Hiss further stated that he believes that Chambers is a psychopathic personality and that all of his allegations relating to Hiss are fabrications. Both Hiss and his attorney, William L. Marbury, based their joint belief in this respect on the fact that in 1929 Chambers translated from the German a novel by Franz Werfel entitled "Class Reunion." The story recounted in "Class Reunion" has a striking counterpart in the present Hiss-Chambers controversy and it is evident that Chambers has used some of the exact phraseology in this novel in his testimony before the HCUA, as well as in his pretrial deposition at Baltimore, according to them.

Hiss and Marbury also advanced as a possible reason for Chambers' alleged fabrications involving Hiss that the story was of assistance to Chambers in obtaining his first position with Time Magazine. Hiss stated that Chambers first told the story involving him in about 1939 to Isaac Don Levine, Editor of "Plain Talk," an anti-Communist publication of New York City, but that Levine refused to publish it. Even at that time he pointed out most of the individuals named by Chambers were no longer in the employ of the Government, except Hiss who was advancing as a rather prominent official. Without the name of Hiss in the "expose" such a story would not be sufficiently sensational to attract the attention of Time Magazine, a prospective employer of Chambers at the time.

Hiss' story suggested the possibility that Chambers could have stolen the State Department documents in question himself, instead of having obtained them from Hiss. In support of this theory, Hiss said that his private investigation of Chambers' background had revealed that Chambers was possibly employed in Washington, D. C. in 1938 on a Railroad Retirement Project sponsored by the WPA and that this project had offices in an old theater building maintained as a storehouse for old Government records, located in the vicinity of the main State Department building. It was the thought of Hiss and Marbury that Chambers may have gained access to the State Department through familiarity with other buildings in the general locality where he was employed.

Hiss and Marbury both stated that they were particularly impressed by the fact that Chambers did not produce the documents involved in this case for patriotic reasons, but only "to save his neck in a libel suit." Hiss and Marbury assured the interviewing Agents of their desire to cooperate with the Government in every way in an effort to ascertain the true facts of this case. (Source: Baltimore report of SA Frank G. Johnstone, dated 12/14/48)

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PRISCILLA HISS INTERVIEWED DECEMBER 6 and 7, 1948

Alger Hiss' wife, Priscilla, was interviewed in the presence of her attorney, Edward C. McLean, by Special Agents of the FBI at New York City on December 6, 1948 and furnished a signed statement dated December 7, 1948, covering the substance of her remarks on the previous day. In this statement Mrs. Hiss said that some time in 1935 she met a man named "George Crosley" whom she now believes to have been Whittaker Chambers. She also mentioned that Chambers and his wife lived in a spare room in the Hiss residence at 2905 P Street, N.W. in Washington, D. C. while the Chambers family was waiting to move into the premises at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W. which had been sublet to Chambers by her husband. She said that as far as she knows, no lease was drawn for the sublotting of these premises. She also admitted meeting Chambers on several occasions when he called at the Hiss home to visit her husband. She also recalled that Hiss gave a 1929 Ford automobile which he had owned to Chambers. She said that as far as she can remember, she has not seen Chambers since some time in 1936.

Mrs. Hiss denied that her husband ever turned over any Government documents to Chambers in her presence or so far as she knows, at any other time, for the purpose of having them photographed. She said that her husband while employed by the Government occasionally brought work home from his office but that she never personally examined any of this material and has no knowledge of its contents.

Concerning a typewriter which she possessed at one time, Mrs. Hiss said that some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as she can recall, her father, Thomas L. Pansler, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia, had given her a typewriter which had belonged to him. She said she does not recall whether she had this typewriter while residing in New York City, nor does she recall the make of this machine or how she disposed of it. She said she was not a proficient typist, but did type several things on it, including part of a manuscript for a book which was later published by the Carnegie Corporation. She said she is of the belief that she prepared the rest of this manuscript in long hand. (Extensive investigation has failed to locate this manuscript.)

Mrs. Hiss stated that she has never heard her husband, Alger Hiss, or Chambers discuss any material which had been obtained from the Government or documents which Mr. Hiss may have had in his possession in his official capacity. She said that she has never been acquainted with an individual known as Colonel Rykov whom she understands Chambers claims to have introduced to her husband. She denied that she has ever copied or typed any U. S. Government documents for the purpose of giving them to Chambers. (Source: New York report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, dated 12/23/48)

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INTERVIEWS WITH OTHER INDIVIDUALS

When Henry Julian Wadleigh was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on December 6, 1948 at Washington, D. C., he furnished a signed statement in which he gave the details of his activities as a member of the Communist espionage underground in Washington, D. C. in the 1930's while employed in the State Department.

Wadleigh said that during his employment in the Trade Agreement Division of the State Department, one of his colleagues was Alger Hiss who was then Assistant to Francis B. Sayre, Assistant to the Secretary of State, and was sufficiently acquainted with Hiss to know him by his first name. His duties brought him into fairly frequent contact with Hiss and he had occasion to discuss matters of official business with him. His personal contacts outside the office, he said, were confined to one luncheon date.

Wadleigh said that he never went to Hiss' home, nor did Hiss ever come to his. Wadleigh furnished no information which indicated that Hiss had been involved in Communist espionage. (Source: Washington report of SA Lambert G. Zander dated 12/7/48)

Wadleigh was again interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at New York City on December 14, 1948, at which time he furnished another signed statement. In this statement he declared that when the Federal Grand Jury at New York had questioned him on December 11, 1948, one of the jurors asked him if he possessed a typewriter and if he had ever loaned it to Mrs. Hiss. Wadleigh said that he also affirmed the statement made on that occasion that he had never loaned a typewriter to Mrs. Hiss and added that he never lent one to Mr. Hiss. (Source: New York report of SA Joseph F. Kelly dated 12/23/48)

Mrs. Hede Massing, also known as Hede Gumpertz, was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on December 7, 1948. At that time Mrs. Massing stated that for approximately one year, or at least for a period of time which included a winter and a summer, she had been endeavoring to persuade Noel Field, a State Department employee, to enter into the intelligence work she was performing on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern. She stated that she was not certain that she was working for the Soviets nor did she know whether or not Noel Field understood that he was being recruited for the Soviets. However, she said, she is certain that he knew that he was to work in behalf of the Communist International cause. Mrs. Massing stated that she had proposed to Noel Field that he obtain information from the State Department and turn it over to her; she would then see to it that it was turned over to her superior, "Boris," who would send it either to Russia or to a representative of the Comintern. Mrs. Massing explained that she frequently went to Washington

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and stayed with Field and his wife at their apartment while she was "developing" him.

After about a year, and possibly in the winter of 1935-36, Noel Field told Mrs. Massing that someone else was also attempting to recruit him to do the same work and he did not know just what to do. Mrs. Massing told Field that she would like to meet this individual so that they could come to an understanding, whereupon Field said he would arrange a meeting.

About a week later, according to Mrs. Massing, Field gave a dinner party at his apartment in Washington. She said that Herta Field, Noel's wife, was present, together with Noel, herself and Alger Hiss. She cannot recall whether or not anyone else was present, indicating that there may have been a few others there. However, Mrs. Alger Hiss was not present. Noel Field then told Mrs. Massing that Alger Hiss was the person who was trying to recruit him. He told her this either before, or on the night of the dinner party. Mrs. Massing said that she was impressed by Hiss' good looks, charm, and intelligence, and that they got along very well. Immediately after the dinner and at the first moment when Mrs. Massing and Hiss could get together they had a conversation, which, to the best of Mrs. Massing's recollection, ran as follows:

Alger Hiss: Well, you are the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs.

Hede Massing: And you are the man who is meddling in my affairs.

Alger Hiss: What is your apparatus?

Hede Massing: I wouldn't ask that question of you. You shouldn't ask it of me!

(They both laughed at this)

Alger Hiss: Well, we'll fight it out to see who gets Noel.

Hede Massing: I'll beat you in this game because I'm a woman.

After this either Hede or Alger said, "What difference does it make who gets Noel, we're both working for the same boss."

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Mrs. Massing can not recall whether she made this latter statement or whether Alger Hiss made it. She said that to her the statement meant that they were both working for the same cause, namely the Communist International Movement. Mrs. Massing stated that there was no question in her mind that Hiss was working for some branch of Soviet intelligence or for the Comintern, and was trying to recruit Field to work for him and for a branch which was in competition with her group headed by "Boris."

Mrs. Massing stated that she got along very well with Alger Hiss throughout the evening and that they seemed to agree on everything. After the meeting Mrs. Massing returned to New York where she reported the results of her meeting with Hiss to her superior "Boris." "Boris" was delighted and slapped Mrs. Massing on the back, exclaiming, "Good girl!" He instructed her not to see Hiss in the future. Mrs. Massing stated that she never saw Alger Hiss either before or after this one dinner party at Noel Field's apartment. She stated that she has seen many photographs of Alger Hiss in the newspapers in recent months and that she is certain that it was Alger Hiss she met in Field's apartment, adding that she was probably staying at the Field apartment the night she met him. Mrs. Massing said that she eventually won Field and he "operated" for her group.

Arrangements were made to confront Alger Hiss with Mrs. Massing at the New York Office of the FBI on December 9, 1948. Neither Hiss nor Massing said anything on this occasion. Hiss was requested immediately prior to the confrontation to view Mrs. Massing long enough to satisfy himself with certainty as to whether or not he had ever seen her before. After he observed her for approximately two minutes, he indicated that he had satisfied himself and was, accordingly, escorted from the room. He then declared that he was positive he had never talked with the woman he had just seen at any time or place, that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having met her and that the only qualification he would make in his denial of acquaintanceship or introduction to her was that it was barely possible that he might have been casually introduced to her at a large affair where hundreds of people might have been present and he might have been introduced briefly to a great number of persons. He declared that this contingency was an exceedingly remote possibility.

On the following day a second confrontation of Hiss with Mrs. Massing was arranged and on this occasion he was accompanied by his attorney, Edward C. McLean. This meeting lasted approximately 15 minutes, during which time Mrs. Massing attempted, by giving her recollection of the conversation reported above between herself and Hiss, to refresh his recollection. She stated, for instance,

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that she recalled definitely that this conversation took place at the home of Noel Field in Washington, that Field and his wife were present, that Alger Hiss was not accompanied by his wife, and that there may have been a few other persons present. She pointed out to Hiss that she remembered their private conversation apart from the others immediately after dinner.

Hiss, however, insisted that Mrs. Massing was surely mistaken in her identification of him as the man with whom she conversed on that occasion and very pleasantly thanked Mrs. Massing for attempting to "help."

After leaving the room where the above-described confrontation took place, Hiss expressed complete amazement that this woman would be so positive of her recollection of an event which he was equally positive never took place.

(Source: New York report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated 12/23/48.)

When the late Laurence H. Duggan was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at New York City, on December 10, 1948, he declared that he was unable to recall clearly any one named Hede Gumpertz, but acknowledged that he had possibly met her through Noel Field or Rodney Dutch, a newspaper man who had worked in Washington but who has since died. Duggan stated that if he had ever been recruited by Hede Gumpertz then he never recognized it and denied that he had ever gone to see her superior, stating that he never went to see anyone at her request.

Concerning Alger Hiss, Duggan stated that he first met him in Washington, D. C. probably around 1934 at which time Hiss was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He mentioned that later, probably around 1936, Hiss came to the State Department where he worked in the Trade Agreements Section and later in the Far Eastern Section. Duggan said that he and Hiss never worked in the same section of the State Department. He added that his friendship with Hiss was very casual and that they saw each other but once or twice a year, usually at social functions. He added that he did not know Hiss' political philosophy but was of the opinion that Hiss was a thoroughly loyal American. He added that he was surprised to hear of the charges made by

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Chambers against Alger Hiss as nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that Hiss was a Communist or was engaged in espionage while employed in the State Department. He declared that Alger Hiss had never approached him at any time to do anything in behalf of the Soviets or of the Communist International.

Duggan also said that he knew Alger Hiss' brother, Donald Hiss, and felt the same about Donald as he did about Alger, stating that nothing had ever come to his attention concerning Donald which would indicate that he was a Communist or had been engaged in espionage. He further stated that Donald Hiss likewise had never approached him to work in the interests of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

Duggan related that he believed Alger Hiss and Noel Field were acquainted and that it was his impression that they had known each other prior to 1936 and had become more friendly thereafter. Duggan said that so far as he could recall he had never attended a dinner party at which Alger Hiss and Noel Field were present and could not remember ever having seen them together.

Alexander Gregory-Graff Barmine is a former Russian diplomatic officer who defected from the Russians in 1937 in Athens, Greece and subsequently came to the United States where he became a citizen and is presently employed by the Russian Section of the Voice of America Division of the State Department.

On October 22, 1946 Fred B. Lyon, of the State Department, called the FBI and advised that he understood that Barmine reportedly had told some one that he, Barmine, had seen a list of foreign agents of the Soviets and that Alger Hiss' name was on this list.

As a result, Barmine was immediately interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at New York City. He, however, claimed to be unaware of the identity of any actual Soviet agents in the United States and furnished no information concerning Hiss. He was given ample opportunity to mention having seen such a list as was reported, tho he was not directly questioned on the matter. (100-176949-12,13,14)

On December 14, 1948 Barmine was again interviewed and specifically questioned concerning the possibility of his ever having seen the list referred to and in regard to his knowledge of Alger Hiss. Barmine denied that he had ever seen such a list or that he had ever seen the name of Alger Hiss on such a list. He did say that he had heard Alger Hiss referred to as being an agent of

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the Soviet Military Intelligence. In explanation of this, he said that in the early part of 1938 after his own defection from the Soviet Diplomatic Service he had visited Walter Krivitsky at the latter's hotel in Paris, France. Krivitsky had recently defected from the Soviet Intelligence Service and Barmine claimed that his visit to him was at the instigation of some mutual friends in the Socialist Party of France. Barmine said he was very suspicious of Krivitsky's defection and thought that he might, in fact, be a GPU Agent who was searching for Barmine in an attempt to kill him or return him to Russia. In an attempt to establish the reliability of the man, Barmine said he asked Krivitsky to supply him with the names of certain people in Moscow who should be known to him if he had been in the military intelligence Krivitsky complied by naming a number of individuals, none of whom Barmine is able to recall at the present time.

Barmine, still uncertain, then asked Krivitsky to name some of the individuals who were working for the Soviet Military Intelligence in America. According to Barmine, Krivitsky then named about ten persons, including Alger Hiss, George Mink and Harry Dexter White. Barmine said he could not remember the names of the others mentioned by Krivitsky. He claimed that Krivitsky gave no further explanation of this allegation and said that he had no further discussion along these lines with Krivitsky, either in France or the United States.

Barmine also recalled one other incident involving the name of Alger Hiss. He placed this as being some time in 1945 or 1946 and said that on this occasion he dined in the home of a couple, whose names he could not remember but who lived in Westchester County, New York. After dinner a discussion developed concerning the number of Communists working in the U. S. Government. Barmine said that the names of several people were mentioned but that the only one he specifically recalled was that of Alger Hiss. The latter, according to Barmine, was referred to by his acquaintances as being a Communist, and it was his recollection that they had described him as being Chief Counsel in the State Department. (New York report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, dated 12/23/48, pages 88 and 89)

Louis F. Budenz, Assistant Professor at Fordham University and formerly Managing Editor of the Daily Worker, was interviewed in December, 1948 concerning Alger Hiss. He advised that he had never met Alger Hiss, but understood that he was a member of the Communist Party connected with the Washington group. Budenz stated that he could not place the date when he first heard of Hiss as a Party member. He added that he can recall two instances when Hiss was mentioned in a discussion by Party members. The first discussion

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took place during the Hitler-Stalin Pact at the National Headquarters of the Communist Party. Budenz, Roy Hudson and Robert Minor were present and possibly others. They were discussing an attack on the Daily Worker and someone mentioned that Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman could not be too helpful because they were under attack at the time. Alger Hiss was then mentioned as someone who would be helpful and who was a good Comrade.

The second discussion recalled by Budenz took place in Jack Stachel's office some time in 1945, on which occasion there were present: Stachel, Budenz, Eugene Dennis and possibly Charles Krumbein. The subject of discussion on this occasion was the Amerasia Case. Dennis stated that Lieutenant Andrew Roth had suggested that Alger Hiss should be used to quash the case.

Budenz stated that he had furnished the above information to the HCUA in Executive Session. He said he did not know whether or not Priscilla Hiss or Donald Hiss were members of the Communist Party.

In addition to the above information, Budenz had mentioned in a previous interview on August 26, 1948 that during the Hitler-Stalin Pact Eugene Dennis had contacted him at the Daily Worker office and stated that he had a technical difficulty and wanted to know if Budenz felt that Howard Hunter in Washington would help him. Dennis continued that he did not wish to contact Alger Hiss since Hiss was under a cloud at the time. Budenz said it was his understanding that the technical difficulty mentioned by Dennis referred to Dennis' use of a fraudulent passport in the past. (Source: N.Y. report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, dated 12/23/48, page 91)

Max Yergen, a former leader in Negro Communist circles in New York who recently left the Communist Party and has become openly hostile to it, was interviewed at New York City on December 20, 1948. Yergen advised that he first saw Alger Hiss in April, 1945 at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations at which time he believed Hiss was acting as Secretary to Edward R. Stettinius. He advised that he did not know whether or not Hiss is connected with the Communist Party, nor does he know the background of Alger Hiss. (It should be noted that according to George Hewitt, mentioned below, Yergen had information concerning Hiss.)

Yergen did advise that in the Fall of 1946, Paul Robeson brought into his office at the Council of African Affairs a woman named Fleiner (phonetic) who said at the time that she was the sister-in-law of Alger Hiss. Robeson recommended her for employment and she was employed from September, 1946 to early 1947 as a representative of the Council of African Affairs, reporting on the daily activities of the United Nations at the United Nations Meetings. Yergen, however, said he had no information which would indicate that she was a Communist.

Kisselpff-25006

George Hewitt was interviewed on December 20, 1948 at New York City. He advised that he met Alger Hiss in 1937 or 1938 at a Party meeting, the purpose of which was to discuss the Negro question and the Communist Party infiltration of the West Indies. According to Hewitt, this meeting took place in an apartment house near West 21st Street in New York City and was attended by J. Peters, Rose Wortis, Jack Stachel, Ted Bassett, Max Steinberg, Bill Lawrence and the two Hiss brothers, Alger and Donald.

Hewitt further said that he met both Alger and Donald Hiss on one occasion in Washington about 1940, on the occasion of an organizational meeting of the National Negro Congress held in the rear of one of the Congress Halls on Pennsylvania Avenue. He said 35 or 40 others were present, including Max Yergen, James W. Ford, Rose Wortis, Max Steinberg and Bob Campbell. (In this connection, Yergen advised that he does not recall being at this meeting.) Hewitt stated that Alger Hiss left the meeting after a very short time. He said he did not know either Alger or Donald and has never spoken to them. He indicated that he thought they were "CI Agents;" that is, International Agents of the Communist Party whose duty it is to observe at such meetings and to report back to Moscow.

Following the interview Hewitt was taken to the vicinity of West 21st Street in an attempt to locate the apartment house mentioned by him. He advised that the apartment house at 8 West 16th Street is the building which he believes was the one where the meeting he described had been held and pointed out Apartment F-35 as the one in which the meeting took place. (Further inquiry is being made concerning this development.)

Marc Catudal, Advisor, Division of Commercial Policy, Department of State, was interviewed in December, 1948 at Washington, D. C. with respect to Henry Julian Wadleigh. Catudal said that he was acquainted with Alger Hiss during the period 1936 and that Wadleigh also knew Hiss but stated that the nature of the official business in the Division of Trade Agreements made it necessary for all three of them, Hiss as a superior, and Wadleigh and Catudal, to have some professional relations with each other. However, Catudal added that he never knew of Hiss' association with Wadleigh to be anything more than an office relationship and that it was his impression that Hiss and Wadleigh were not social acquaintances. Catudal advised that there had never been anything of a personal nature or in connection with official matters that ever led him to consider either Wadleigh or Hiss anything but loyal Americans.

Woodbury Willoughby, Chief of the Commercial Policy Division of the Department of State, upon being interviewed at Washington, D. C. in December,

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1948, regarding Wadleigh declared that he could think of nothing on the part of Wadleigh or Hiss which might indicate any inclination toward a sympathy with a foreign country.

Willoughby, who explained that he had worked with Wadleigh in the State Department in 1936 and again from August, 1937 to August, 1939, in the Division of Trade Agreements, said that he was certain that there may have been some official contacts between Hiss and Wadleigh, as Wadleigh had helped draft speeches for Lynn R. Edminster and for Francis Sayre. However, according to Willoughby, he was never aware that Wadleigh and Hiss were friendly or that they were social acquaintances. (Source: Report of SA Alexander W. Neale, dated 12-27-48, pages 5, 6 and 7)

In the signed statement furnished by Chambers on December 3, 1948, to Special Agents of the FBI at Baltimore, he claimed that one of the photographers who photographed the documents which Alger Hiss and others employed by the United States Government had furnished to him was an individual whom he knew only as, "Felix."

On December 19, 1948, FBI Agents together with Chambers toured about in a section of Baltimore, Maryland, in an effort to locate a house where the latter believed "Felix" had once lived. The search was narrowed to the 2100 block of three streets and by a check of various directories for the pertinent period of 1937-38, it was determined that Felix August Inslerman had lived at that time at 2113 Gallow Avenue. (Through further investigation a photograph of Inslerman was obtained and identified by Chambers as that of "Felix"). It was also determined that Inslerman has more recently been employed by the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. (Baltimore Report of Frank G. Johnstone 12-23-48)

When interviewed on December 23, 1948, by Special Agents of the FBI, Inslerman denied in a signed statement knowing Chambers or that he had ever taken any photographs or microfilm for Chambers. Inslerman also declared upon being shown photographs of Alger Hiss, Franklin Victor Reno, Patrick Whelen, Bernard Weinkrantz and Henry J. Wadleigh, that as far as he can recall, he has never met any of them.

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

Inslerman's statement in general expressed a denial that he had ever engaged in any type of espionage work or had ever been a member of the Communist Party. (Report of SA Francis D. O'Bryan, 12-30-48, of New York.)

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Numerous other individuals both in and out of the Department of State have been interviewed in an effort to throw additional light on the reported espionage activities of Alger Hiss without result.

ALGER HISS INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY, DECEMBER 15, 1948

On December 15, 1948, the Federal Grand Jury at New York City returned a two count indictment against Alger Hiss charging him with violations of Title 18, Section 1621 of United States Code (Perjury Statute).

The first count of the indictment charged that Alger Hiss had testified before the Grand Jury to the effect that neither he nor his wife had ever turned over any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization or any copies thereof to Whittaker Chambers or to any other unauthorized persons. This testimony, according to the indictment, was untrue in that Hiss in or about the months of February and March, 1938, had furnished to Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret confidential and restricted documents, writings and other papers, the originals of which had been removed and extracted from the possession and custody of the State Department in violation of the United States Code.

The second count charged that although Hiss testified that he had not seen Whittaker Chambers after January 1, 1937, Hiss in fact had seen and conversed with Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of United States Code. (Report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, 12-23-48, New York, page 93)

CHAMBERS' MICROFILM IDENTIFIED AS MANUFACTURED IN 1937-38.

On December 20, 1948, a special agent of the FBI accompanied an investigator of the HCUA to the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York, and to the Dupont Company's Photo Products Department at Parlin, New Jersey, where the five rolls of film obtained by the HCUA from Chambers on December 2, 1948, were exhibited to company officials in an attempt to determine the date of the film's manufacture.

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The following information was ascertained through the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York:

1. A roll identified as Grand Jury exhibit 748 (Completely filled with messages) was slit from a large roll at the plant during the period from July 1, 1937, to January 1, 1938. This film was described as positive Eastman Safety film of 35 mm. size.

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2. Another roll of film (Grand Jury exhibit #49) was slit from a large roll during the period from January 1, 1937, to July 1, 1937, at the same plant. This roll is also completely filled with messages.

3. Grand Jury exhibit #50 is a roll of film which has been light struck and contains no messages. It could not be identified as an Eastman product.

4. A fourth roll of film known as Grand Jury exhibit #51 contains some messages. It was identified as 35mm. positive Eastman safety film, but its date of manufacture could not be determined as the film is too fogged in the area where the manufacturer's code symbols are located. Officials of the Eastman Company advised that by chemical analysis it could very probably be determined whether this roll was used in March, 1939, or thereafter.

The fifth roll of film (Grand Jury exhibit #47) was exhibited to officials of the Photo Products Department of the Dupont Company at Parlin, New Jersey. They advised that the film is 35mm. positive Dupont nitrate film which was manufactured in that plant in December, 1936, or in June, 1944. They advised that they do not know which of these two is the actual date since the identifying code appearing on this roll of film was used in both December, 1936, and in June, 1944. It was indicated, however, that because of the grain of the film, it was believed to have been manufactured more probably in December, 1936. (Report of SA Robert E. McQueen dated 12-23-48, Washington Field.)

FBI LABORATORY IDENTIFICATION OF CHAMBERS' DOCUMENTS

As a result of examinations conducted by the FBI Laboratory, the following documents have been identified by it as having been typed on the same machine which was used to type 64 of the documents which Chambers alleges were given to him by Alger Hiss and which were submitted by Chambers at the time of his pre-trial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. (Memo to D.M.Ladd from H.B. Fletcher 12-18-48) (This machine is believed to be a Woodstock typewriter.)

1. A letter addressed to Miss Sara Billings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, postmarked December 6, 1931, beginning "Mr. Feltz, my physician ..." This letter was signed "Daisy Tansler" (sister of Mrs. Alger Hiss). It was obtained from the Free Library of Philadelphia. This letter contains an explanation of an absence of Miss Tansler from her employment which was necessitated by her illness. (Report of SA James L. Kirkland, Philadelphia, dated 12-17-48, page 7)

2. A two page letter addressed to Walter L. Tibbetts, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 30, 1933, which begins, "On reading over my

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policy last week..." This letter, which is unsigned and was never mailed, relates to an insurance policy allegedly issued to Alger Hiss. The original of this letter was furnished to the FBI at New York by Edward C. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss, on December 10, 1948. Mr. McLean had previously furnished the FBI with a carbon copy of this letter, advising that he had obtained it from the papers of Mr. Hiss but was unable to state whether Hiss or his wife had typed the letter. (New York report of SA Joseph H. Kelly, 12-23-48, page 80.)

3. A one page letter addressed to Walter G. Schelter, Assistant Secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, New York, dated February 17, 1933, signed "Alger Hiss." The carbon copy of this letter was furnished to the FBI by Mr. McLean. The original was obtained from the Equitable Life Assurance Society by subpoena. (New York report of SA Joseph H. Kelly, 12-23-48 page 81.)

4. Three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson," bearing the date September 9, 1936. This was apparently an enclosure to a handwritten letter bearing the date September 9, 1936, signed by Alger Hiss. This material was obtained from the Landon School at Bethesda, Maryland, on December 12, 1948. (Memorandum from H.B. Fletcher to D. M. Ladd, 12-28-48.)

5. A letter addressed to A. W. Pillsbury, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, dated May 25, 1937. This letter begins "I am sending to your office today..." and is signed by "Priscilla Fansler Hiss. This letter was obtained from the Assistant Registrar's Office of the University of Maryland on December 14, 1948, and deals with an application of Mrs. Hiss for admission to a summer school session at that University. (Baltimore report of SA Frank G. Johnstone, 12-23-48.)

6. Three pages of typewritten material entitled "President's Report for the year 1936-37," which was obtained from the Bryn Mawr Alumni Association at Washington, D. C., on January 7, 1949. This material is believed by Mrs. Abbott of the Association to have been typed by Priscilla Hiss sometime in 1937, when the latter's term as President of the Association expired. (FBI Laboratory report 1-10-49.)

Over 400 typewriting specimens from various sources have been examined by the FBI Laboratory in connection with efforts to locate and identify the typewriter used to type the documents submitted by Chambers. Extensive efforts to establish the present whereabouts of this machine which the FBI Laboratory has reported to be most probably a Woodstock have to date been unavailing.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL ADVISED DECEMBER 13, 1948, RE ALLEGED CLEARANCE OF ALGER HISS BY FBI

A personal and confidential memorandum was furnished to the Attorney General under date of December 13, 1948, in which attention was called to newspaper reports to the effect that the FBI had cleared Alger Hiss while he was employed by the State Department. This memorandum made clear the fact that the FBI never clears or charges anyone, and furthermore that a review of the files of the FBI reflects that the FBI could not have cleared Hiss. It was pointed out that Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State, had been advised by Chambers in September, 1939, of Alger Hiss' reported activities in the Communist underground in Washington. This memorandum referred to letters and memoranda furnished to the Department of State and which are elsewhere described in this brief. Reference was also made to various occasions upon which the Director of the FBI had personally discussed the Alger Hiss case with officials of the Department of State.

CONFERENCES OF FBI DIRECTOR WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS RE ALGER HISS

On October 11, 1945, the Director of the FBI had a conference with the then Under-Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, in the course of which Mr. Acheson inquired as to whether the Director had any information concerning the identity of the alleged Soviet agent who had been described by Igor Gouzenko as an assistant to Secretary of State Stettinius, but without further details. (This information from Gouzenko, a Russian code clerk who disclosed a Soviet spy ring in Canada, was first made available to the FBI on September 10, 1945. It was in turn furnished to Mr. Fred B. Lyon of the State Department by memorandum dated September 24, 1945). The Director advised Mr. Acheson that at that time it had not been possible to establish definitely the identity of this man. In answer to the question as to whether or not the FBI suspected anyone, Mr. Acheson was told that one individual was being considered as a possible suspect, although there was no direct evidence to sustain the suspicion. The Director told Mr. Acheson that this suspect was Alger Hiss, but he did not feel that any accusation could be made since there was no supporting proof for such a charge. Mr. Acheson stated that he would not mention Hiss' name to the Secretary of State since he assumed that the Director might do so in the latter's talk with the Secretary. The Director advised Mr. Acheson that he would not mention Hiss' name to the Secretary of State because of the vagueness of the allegation. (61-3499-181, 172)

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On 11-15-45 ,the Director of the FBI conferred with the Secretary of State Byrnes at the request of the President in order to discuss the Gregory case which arose out of the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, and the Canadian Espionage case. During this conference the Director mentioned the names of a number of individuals who were named by Miss Bentley as being engaged in Soviet espionage. The Director did not mention the name of Alger Hiss to the Secretary on this occasion because he had not been definitely identified. (61-3499-192)

(On March 14, 1946, Mr. Reams, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State Byrnes, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that Alger Hiss was on the Secretary of State's "pending" list and that Hiss was to be given no further consideration for promotion or assignment to responsible duties in the State Department, and that a study should be made of his case to determine if he could be dismissed similarly under Civil Service regulations. Mr. Reams stated that Secretary Byrnes was of the definite opinion that Hiss should be disposed of, but was concerned over the best manner in which this could be dosemplished. (101-268-17)

While the Director was discussing other matters with the Attorney General on March 19, 1946, he was advised by the Attorney General that the Secretary of State Byrnes wanted to dismiss Alger Hiss, but had been told that he could not do so without giving him a hearing as a Civil Service employee. At that time the Director declared that he did not think a hearing would be wise since the material available against Hiss was confidential and if not used would leave insufficient evidence against him. The Director expressed the thought that the best thing the Secretary could do, would be to move Hiss to an innocuous position where he would "understand the situation" and resign. The Director also suggested that the Secretary of State might desire to take Senators Connally and Vandenburg into his confidence since they were friends of Hiss and would appreciate the circumstances. The Attorney General indicated that he would call the Secretary of State and mention the above to him. (Memorandum from Director to Messrs. Ladd, Tamm, Tolson and Clegg 3-19-46)

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During a conversation the Director had with the Attorney General on March 20, 1946, the case of Alger Hiss again came up. On this occasion the Attorney General advised the Director that Secretary Byrnes had proposed if the Justice Department agreed, to call Alger Hiss in and inform him that there had been complaints received against him, without disclosing the source to him. The Director suggested to the Attorney General that it seemed to be apparent that when Hiss was questioned, the questions asked would give him some indication as to the nature of the information possessed by the FBI concerning him. The Director pointed out to the Attorney General the possibility that Secretary Byrnes might use the Department of Justice as an alibi, saying that he had called upon the Department of Justice to investigate Hiss, and that following such investigations the Department of Justice had found nothing to warrant the dismissal of Hiss. The Director called attention to the fact that this would put the Justice Department in an awkward position and would be subjected to possible future criticism.)

On the same day, March 20, 1946, the Director returned a call of Secretary of State Byrnes and told him that he, the Director, understood the position Secretary Byrnes was in with respect to the Hiss case, but suggested in view of the fact that any interview with Hiss at that time would alert him and ruin any important espionage investigation, he contact several key men in the House and Senate and explain his predicament to them, pointing out that he, the Secretary, wanted their help in avoiding any criticism from "the Hill." Secretary Byrnes stated he thought this might be a solution to the problem and said he would call some of these men. The Director subsequently advised the Attorney General of this conversation with Secretary Byrnes. The Attorney General thereupon expressed his agreement with the proposal made by the Director. (Memorandum from Director to Tolson, Tamm and Ladd 3-20-46)

On March 21, 1946, Secretary Byrnes again contacted the Director concerning the Hiss case. The Secretary stated that he had called Hiss in and asked him if he was ever a member of any organization which had subversive tendencies. Hiss swore that he had never been a member of any such organization and it was decided that he be referred to the FBI for interview by an FBI official. The Director told Secretary Byrnes that instructions had been left with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd, to the effect that if Hiss wanted to come

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over and talk to the FBI, it would be perfectly agreeable, but that there were some questions which would not be asked because they might disclose information on current cases. The Director then told the Secretary that if Hiss wanted to make any statement or relate anything about his associations that he might surmise . would place him under suspicion, the FBI would be very glad to listen to him. The Secretary stated that he wished the FBI would do so. The above conversation was outlined by the Director to the Attorney General on the same day and it was pointed out that when Hiss came to the FBI, he would do the talking and the FBI would do the listening. (Memorandum of Director to Tolson, Tamm and Ladd 3-21-46)

The interview with Alger Hiss which resulted from the above arrangement is mentioned in further detail on pages 5 and 6 of this brief.

* * *

This brief covers developments in this case in so far as it concerns Alger Hiss, up to January 24, 1949. Any additional information that may be developed will be included together with the above in a brief currently being prepared on the Whittaker Chambers case as a whole.

JPC:mp

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-31-49	1-26,27,28-49	JACK B. HURTON JBT/wdm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY [illegible] SHAFFARD CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Eight additional Navy Department documents identified. Grand Jury exhibits numbers 49 and 51 set out with corresponding Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Note or Technical Order. Mailing list of Technical Notes and Orders obtained. Rear Admiral ALFRED W. [illegible] or officer designated by him to be subpoenaed as person who will be able to identify Navy material.

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REFERENCE: Bureau file no. 74-1333.

Bureau letter to Washington Field dated January 24, 1947.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.:

GRAND JURY EXHIBITS NUMBERS 49 and 51, NAVY DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS

Examination of the photographs which constitute Grand Jury exhibits numbers 49 and 51 enable identification of eight documents in addition to those previously identified by the Office of Naval Intelligence. A complete listing of identified material including those identified by ONI, together with the corresponding serial numbers of Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Notes and Technical Orders is as follows:

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NO # 74-94

GRAND JURY EXHIBIT NUMBER 49

EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
A-1	Technical Note #30-37, dated 6 December, 1937
A-2	Technical Note #30-37, dated 6 December, 1937
A-3	Technical Note #31-37 dated 8 December, 1937
A-4	" " " " " "
A-5	Technical Note #32-37 dated 23 December, 1937 (page 2)
A-6	" " " " " "
A-7	Technical Note #33-37 dated 28 December, 1937
A-8	Technical Order #76-37 dated 3 December, 1937
A-9	" " " " " "
A-10	Technical Order #77-37 dated 6 December, 1937
A-11	Technical Order #77-37 dated 6 December, 1937 (page 2)
A-12	Technical Order #79-37 dated 8 December, 1937
A-13	Technical Order #79-37 dated 8 December, 1937 (page 2)
A-14	" " " " " "
A-15	Technical Order #82-37 dated 23 December, 1937
A-16	" " " " " "
A-17	Technical Order #[illegible] dated 27 December, 1937
A-18	" " " " " "

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EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
A-19	Technical Order #80-37 dated 27 December, 1937 (page 2)
A-20	" " " " " "
A-21	Technical Order #1-38 dated 4 January, 1938
A-22	" " " " "

No identification was made of exhibits A-23 through A-36.

GRAND JURY EXHIBIT NO. 51

EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
B-1	Technical Note #32-37 dated 23 December, 1937
B-2	Technical Note #32-37 dated 23 December, 1937
B-3	Technical Note #32-37 dated 23 December, 1937 (page 2)
B-4	" " " " " "
B-5	Technical Note #33-37 dated 28 December, 1937 (page 2)
B-6	Technical Note #33-37 dated 28 December, 1937 (page 3)
B-7	" " " "
B-8	Technical Note #1-38 dated 11 January, 1938
B-9	" " " " " "
B-10	" " " " " "

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EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
B-11	Technical Note #1-38 dated 11 January, 1938, (page 2)
B-12	" " " " "
B-13 (right side of page)	Technical Note #6-38 dated 25 January, 1938
B-14 (left side of page)	Technical Order #1-38 dated 4 January, 1938
B-14 (right side of page)	Technical Order #2-38 dated 5 January, 1938
B-15 (right side of page)	Technical Order #2-38 dated 5 January, 1938
B-15 (left side of page)	Not discernable; probably same as B-14
B-16	Technical Order #3-38 dated 15 January, 1938
B-17	" " " " " "
B-18	" " " " " "
B-19	" " " " " "
B-20	" " " " " "
B-21	Technical Order #3-38 dated 15 January, 1938 (page 2)
B-22	" " " " " "
B-23	Technical Order #3-38 dated 15 January, 1938 (page 3)
B-24	" " " " " "
B-25 (left side of page)	Technical Order #7-38 dated 31 January, 1938
B-25 (right side of page)	Technical Order #8-38 dated 5 February, 1938

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A10 : 72-94

EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
B-26 (right side of page)	Technical Order [illegible]-38 dated 8 February, 1938
B-27 (right side of page)	Technical Order [illegible]-38 dated 5 February, 1938

No identification was made of exhibits B-28 through [illegible]-38.

Mrs. [illegible] E. BENNY, Librarian, Bureau of Aeronautics, advised that the mailing list of Technical Notes number D-35 dated February 3, 1938 was the one used in the distribution of the above orders and notes, and that the only changes to the list were additional VF (Fighter) Squadrons.

Rear Admiral THOMAS S. [illegible], Deputy and Assistant Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy, advised that Rear Admiral ALBERT [illegible], U.S. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy or any officer to be designated by him, would be able to identify the documents as originating from the Bureau of Aeronautics. Admiral [illegible]'s office address is Room 2085, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. and his home address is 2337 [illegible] Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia.

Enclosure: Two copies each to the Bureau and three copies each to New York of the following:

1. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 76-37 dated 3 December, 1937 re: Securing A.C. Windings of GRA-2 Generators by Glycol Treatment.

2. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 77-37 dated 6 December, 1937 re: Use of Preheat with Chandler-Groves Carburetors.

3. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 79-37 dated [illegible] December, 1937 re: Lubrication and Replacement of Solenoid Control Devices on Models 3[illegible]-130-[illegible] and 3750-130-[illegible] Inertia Starters.

4. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 82-37 dated 20 December, 1937 re: Increasing Interval between Adjustments of Valve Clearances on [illegible]-1830-64 Engines in Patrol Airplanes.

5. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 84-37 dated 27 December, 1937 re: Aircraft Radio - Microphone - NAF No. 213264-8.

[illegible]

Enclosures to Bureau and New York continued:

6. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 1-38 dated 4 January, 1938 re: Restrictions on Gross Weights of Transport and Utility [illegible] Airplanes.

7. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 2-38 dated 5 January, 1938 re: Portable Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishers - Painting [illegible].

8. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 3-38 dated 15 January, 1938 re: Parachutes.

9. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 7-38 dated 31 January, 1938 re: Replacement of Hydro-Controllable Propeller Counterweight [illegible] Aircraft and [illegible] Jettisonable Arrow.

10. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 8-38 dated 5 January, 1938 re: Life Jackets.

11. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 30-37 dated [illegible] December, 1937 re: Installation of Flexible Hose Connections on Aircraft Fuel and Oil Lines.

12. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 31-37 dated 8 December, 1937 re: Fuel System Pump Valves.

13. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 32-37 dated 23 December, 1937 re: Aircraft Radio - Liaison Airplanes - Modification to Permit use of Two Model "LU" Receivers Simultaneously.

14. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 33-37 dated 2[illegible] December, 1937 re: Aircraft Radio - Transmitters, Model [illegible] and [illegible]-2 - Modification of Operator's Control Box to Permit Front Cockpit Operation.

15. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 1-38 dated 11 January, 1938 re: Aircraft Radio - Interphone Station Keys, Locking Device for [illegible] and Receiver Keys.

16. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 2-38 dated 25 January, 1938 re: Fuel Pressure Gauges.

17. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 1-35 dated February 3, 1938 re: Mailing List for Bureau Technical Orders and Notes.

18. Copies of Grand Jury Exhibits #49 and #51.

Kisseloff-28672

- P A G E -

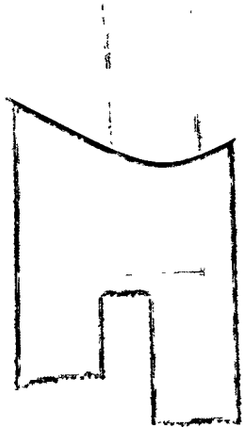

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A-1

T.N. 30-37

A-2

T.N. 30-37

Kisseloff-27820

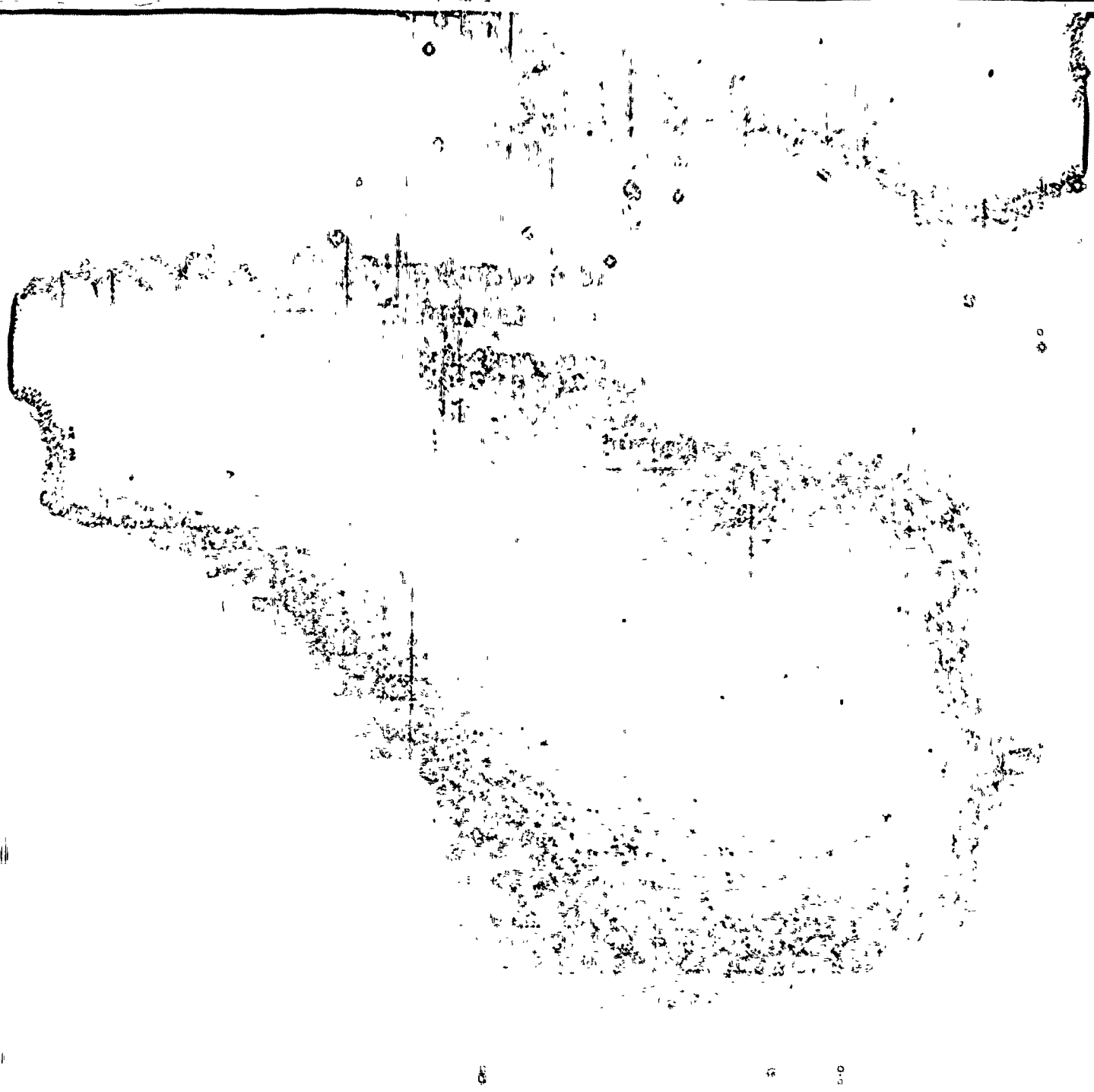

Kisseloff-27821

A-3

T.N. 31-37

A-4

T.N. 31-37

A-5
T.N. 37-37
pg. 2

Kisseloff-27827

A-6

T.N. 3r-37

pg. ✓

A-7

T.N. 33-37

Kisseloff-27832

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T.O. 76-37

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T.O. 77-37

A-11

T.O. 77-37

Pg. 2

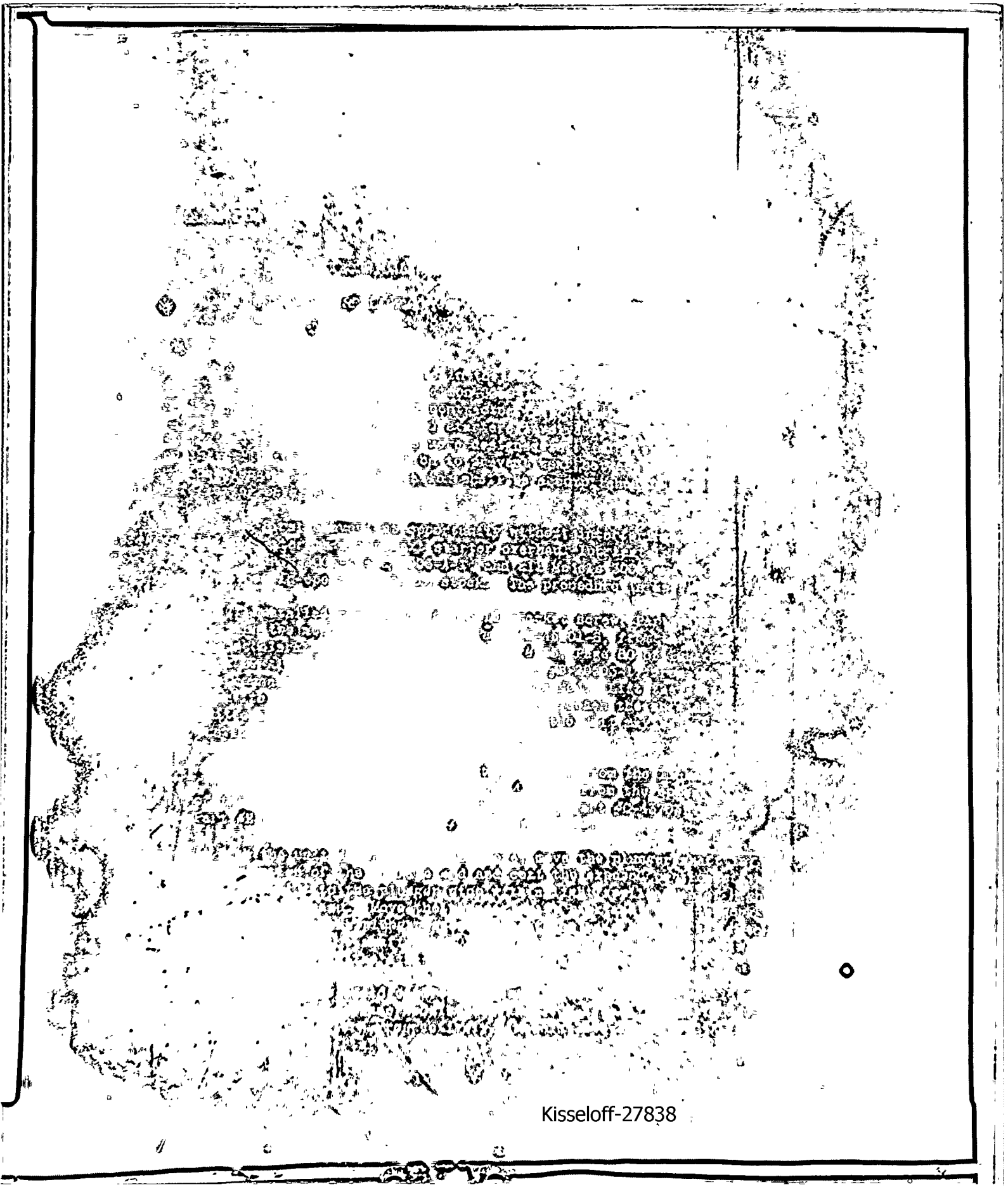

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A-12

T.O. 79-37

Kisseloff-27840

A-13

T.O. 79-37

pg. 2

A-14

T.O. 79-37

pg. 2

Kisseloff-27844

A-15

T.O. 82-37

A-16

T.O. 82-37

Kisseloff-27848

A-17

T.O. 84-37

Kisseloff-27850

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T.O. 84-37

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T.O. 84-37

Kisseloff-27854

A-20

T.O. 84-37

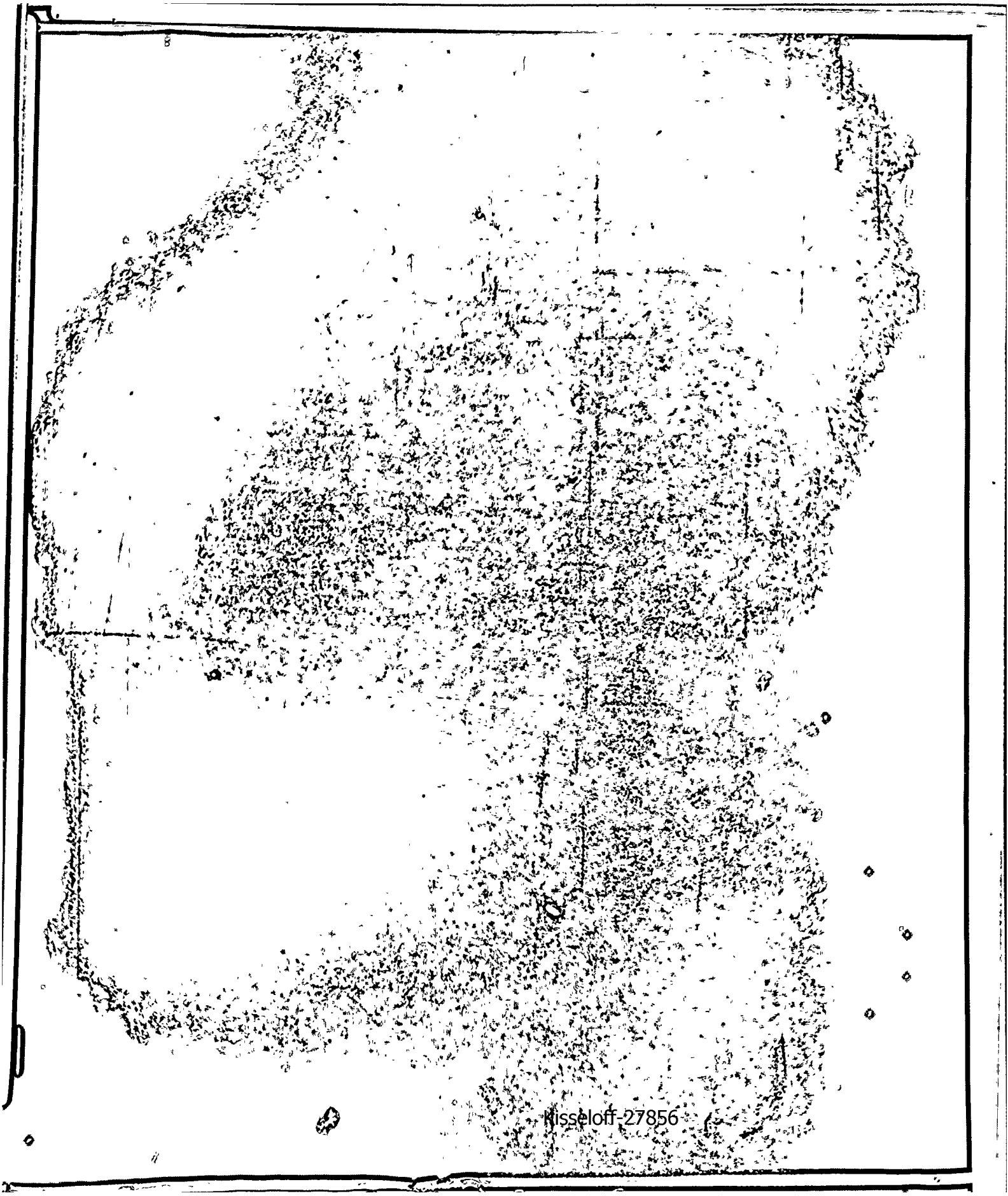

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A-21

T.O. 1-38

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T.O. 1-38

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A-32

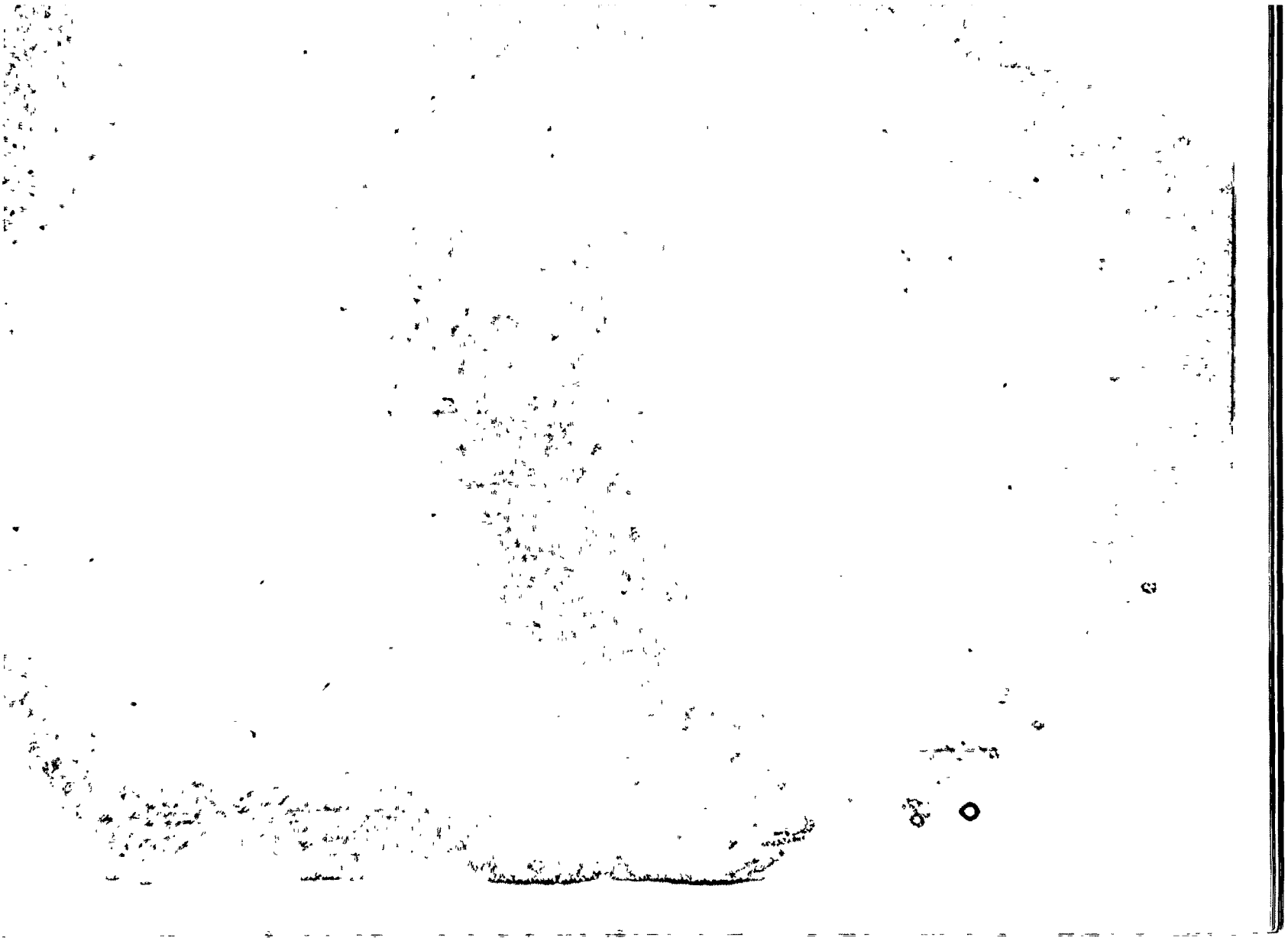

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A-36

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Kisseloff

- B -

GRAND JURY EXHIBIT No. 51

Kisseloff-2788

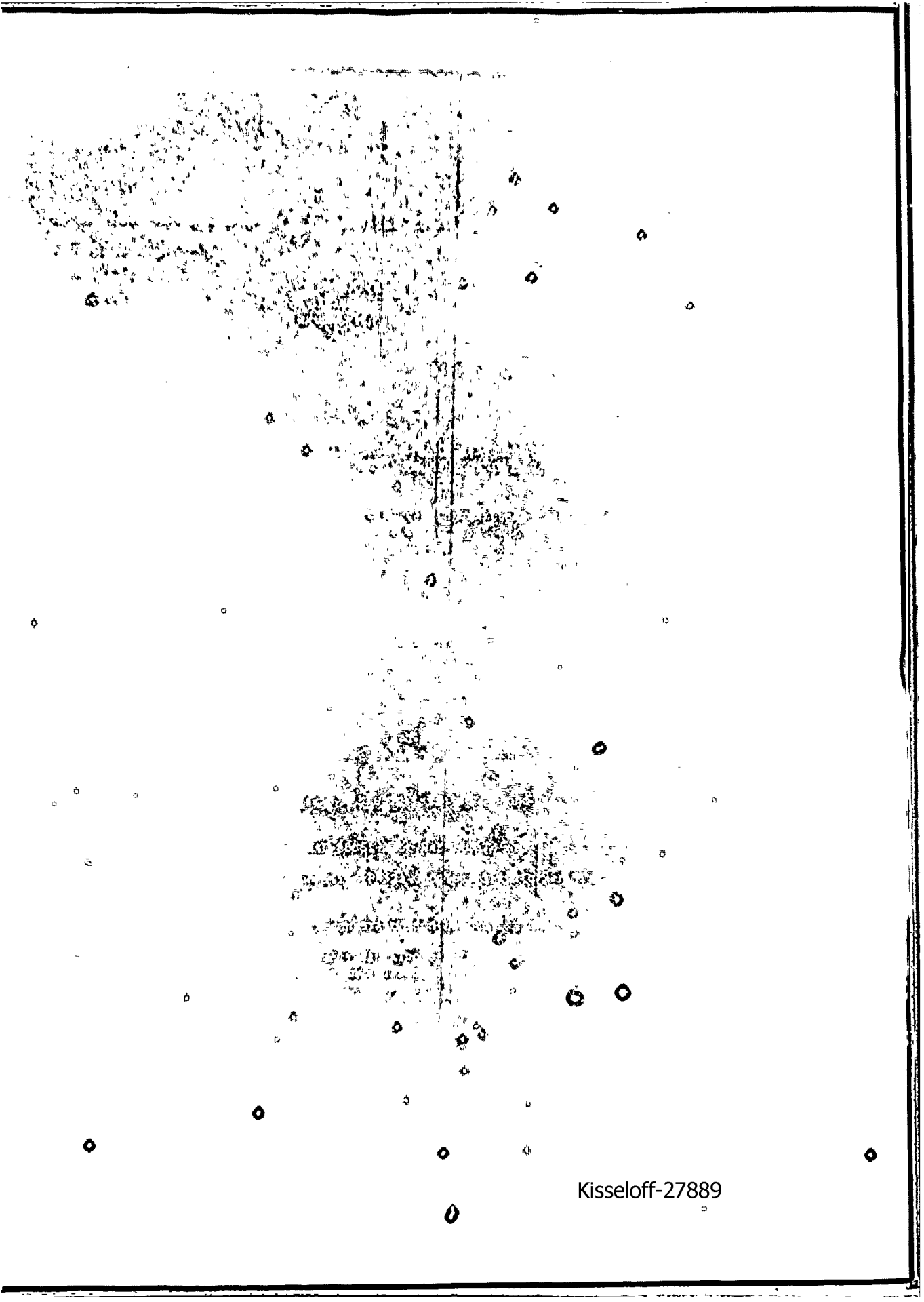

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B-2

T.N. 32-37

B-3

T.N. 3r-37

pg. r

B-4

T.N. 37-37

pg. 2

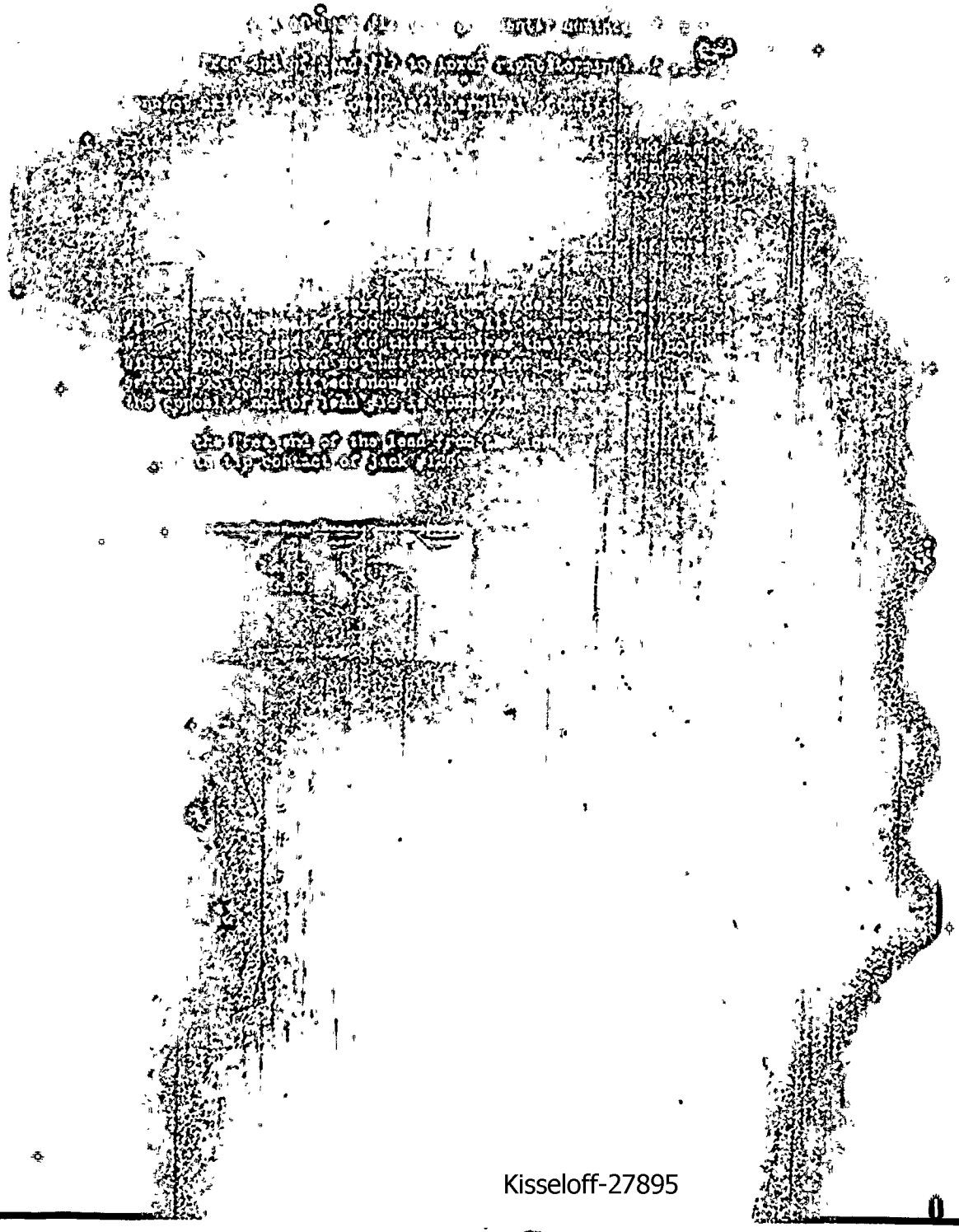

B-5

T.N. 33-37

Pg. 2

Kisseloff-27897

B-6

T.N 33-37

Pg. 3

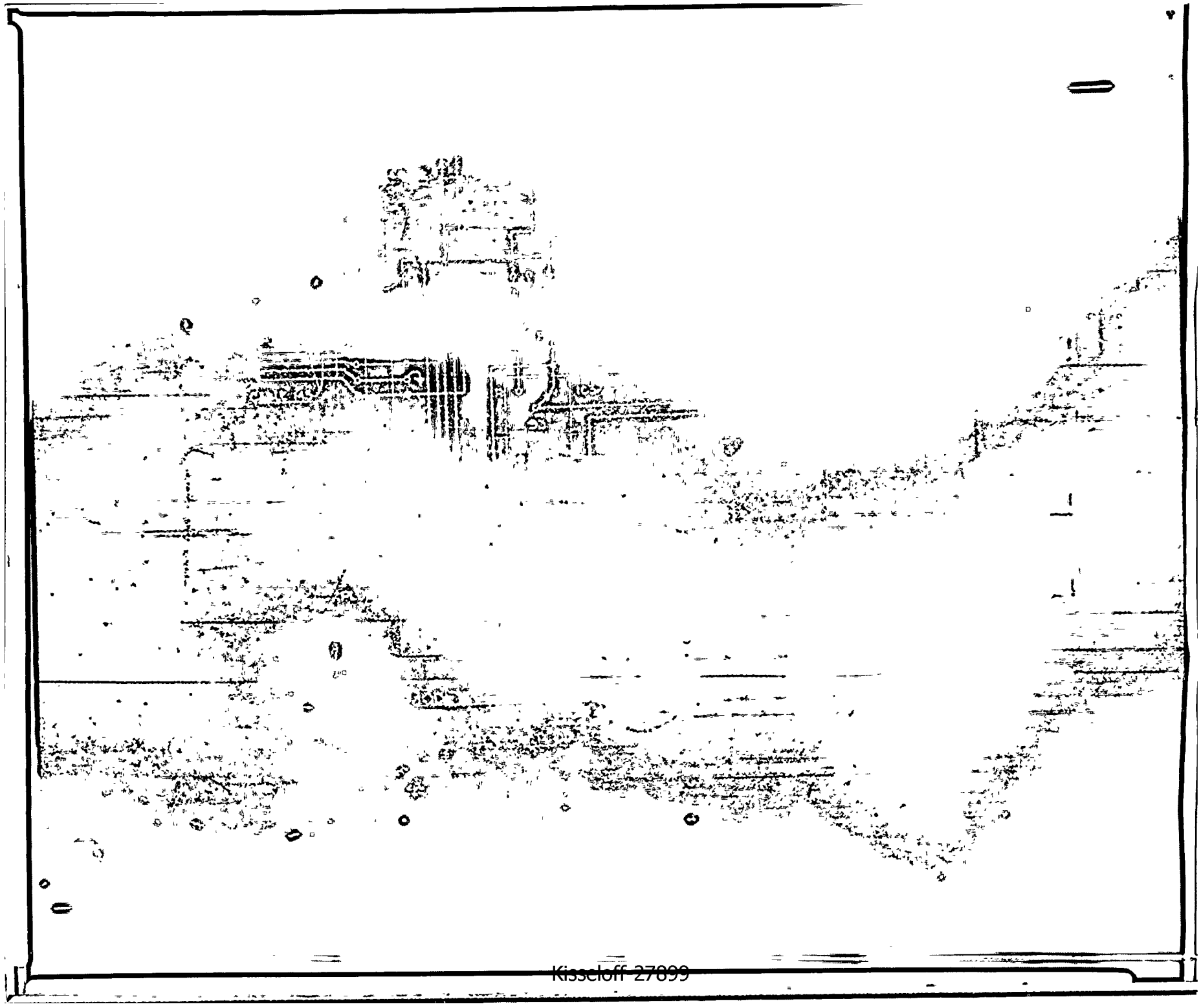

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B-7
T.N 33-37
P7.3

B-8

T.N. 1-38

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B-10

T.N. 1-38

Kisseloff 27906

B-1 ✓

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B-13

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B-14

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Kisseloff-27913

B-15

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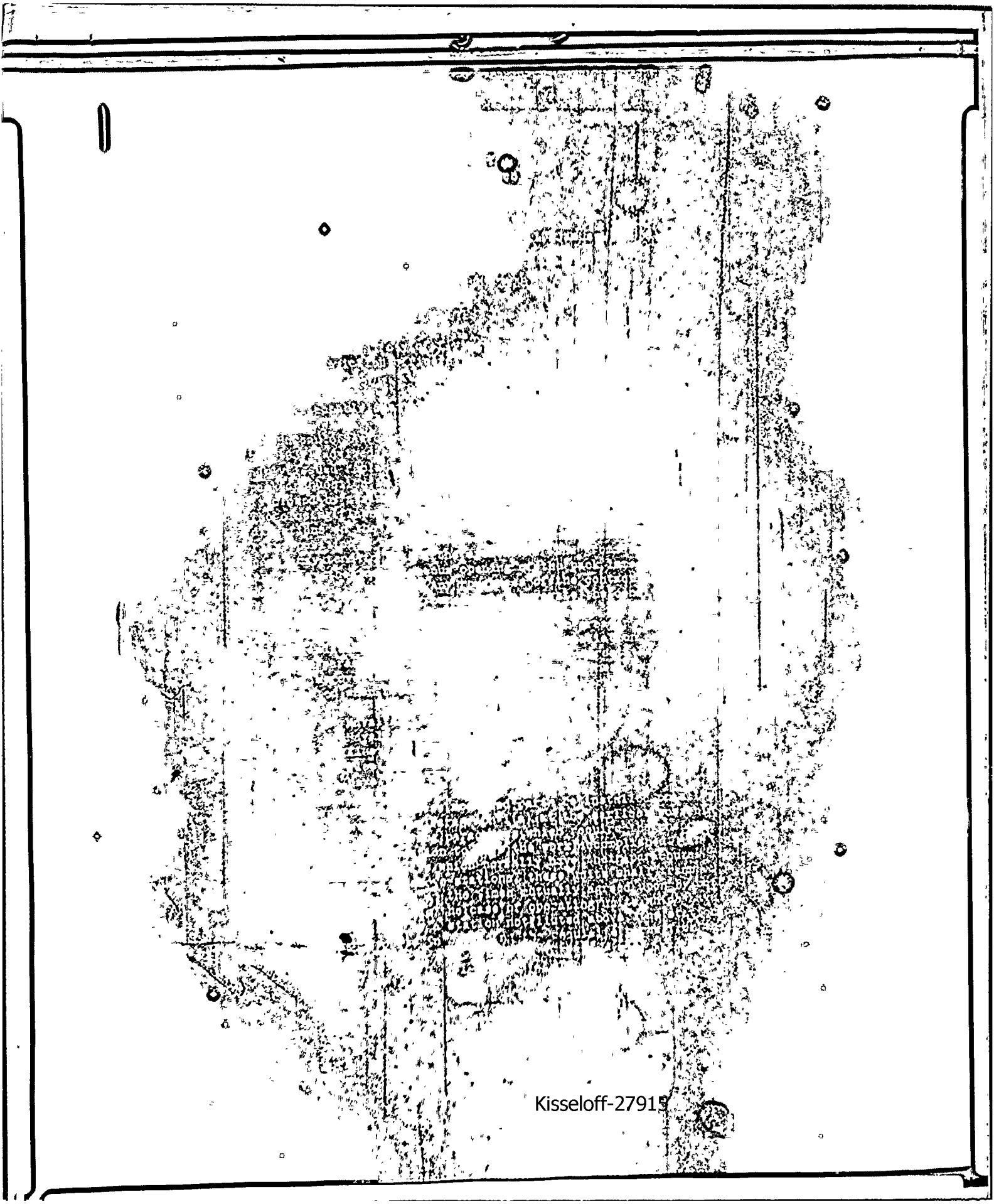
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B-16

T.O 3-38

Kisseloff-27916

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B-17

T.O. 3-38

Kisseloff-27919

B-18

T.O. 3-38

Kisseloff-27920

Kisseloff-27921

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T.O. 3-35.

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Kisseloff-27925

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pg. 2

B-22

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Pg. 2

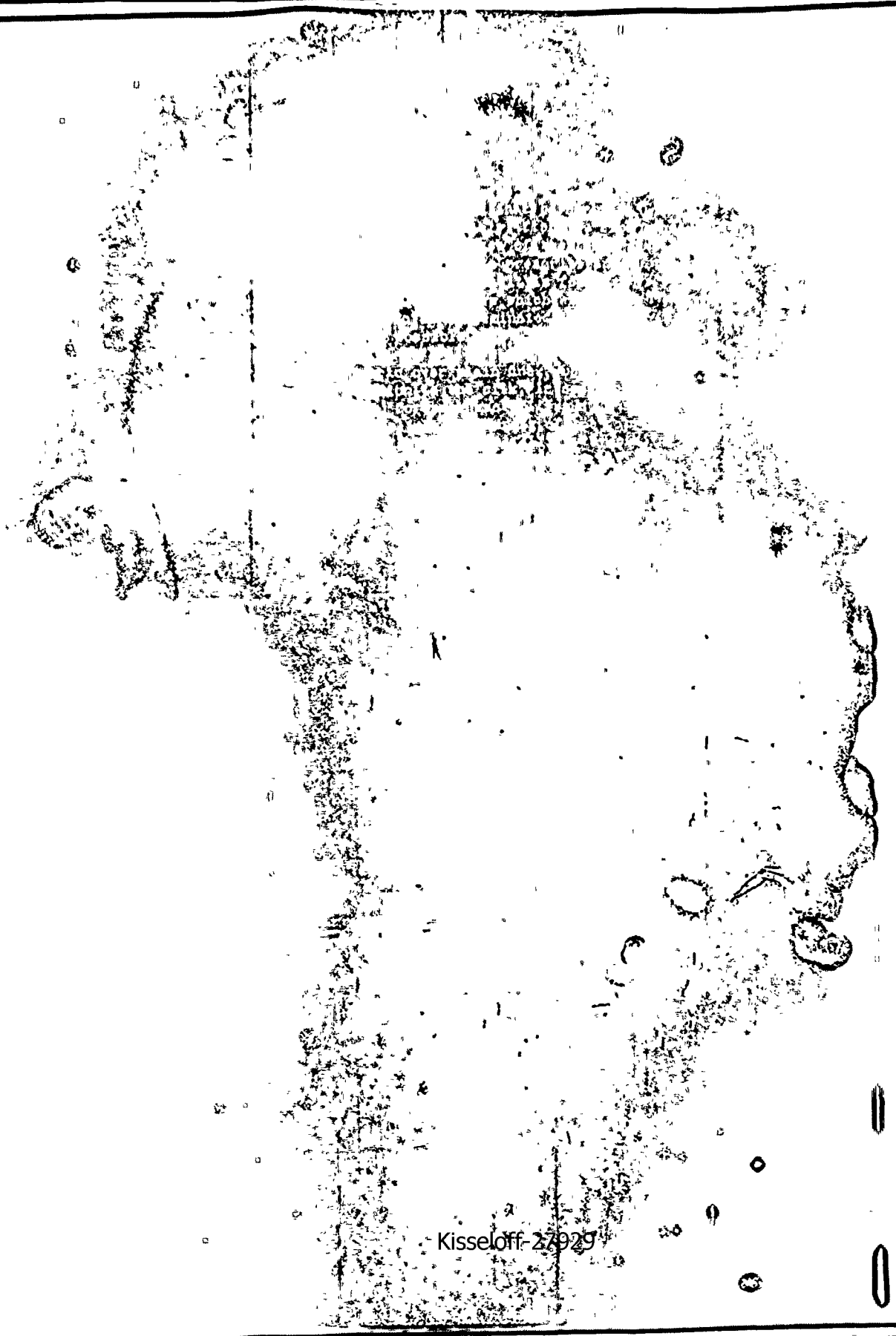

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B-23

T.O. 3-38

pg. 3

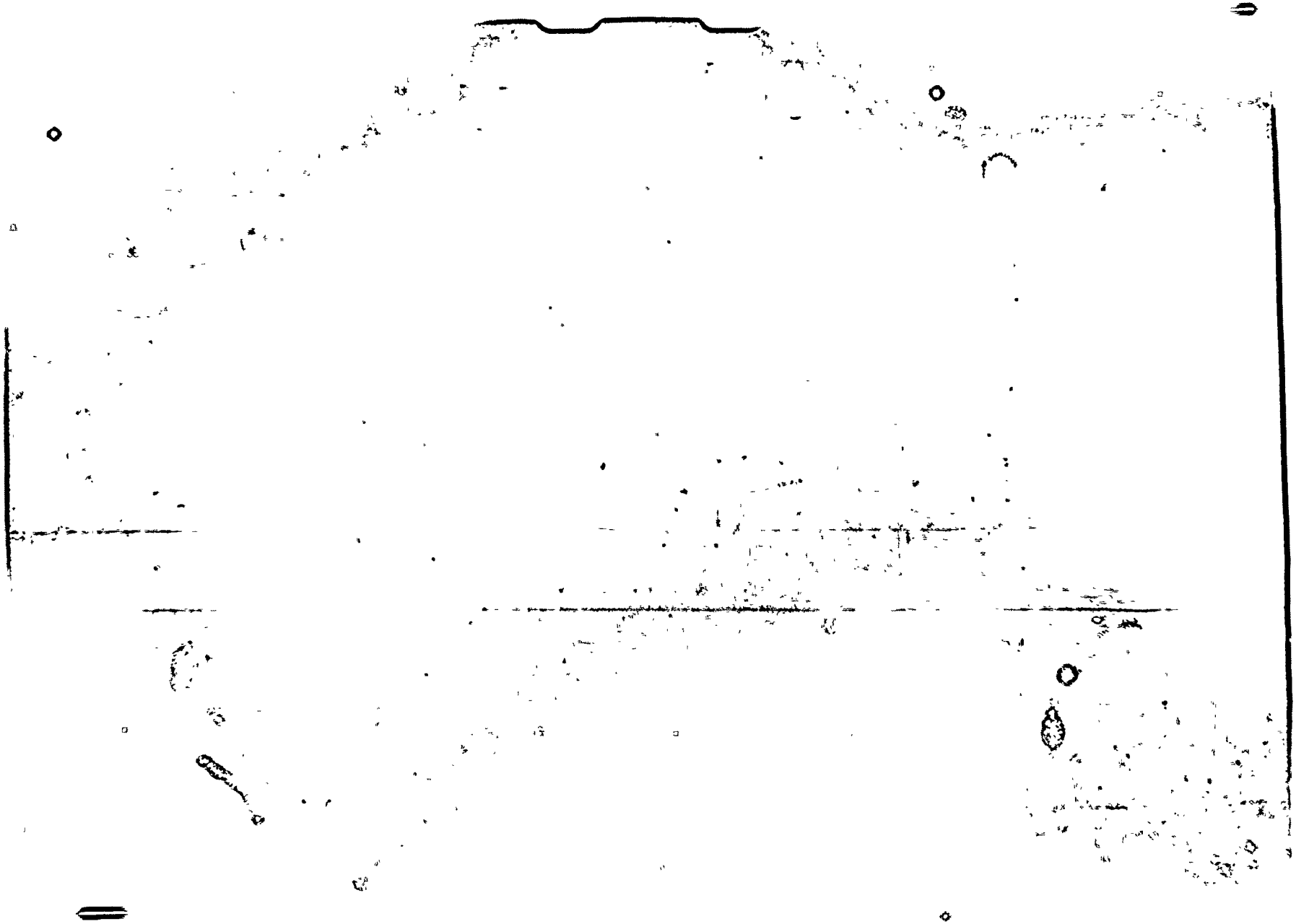

Kisseloff-27931

3-24

T.O. 3-35

pg. 3

B-25

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Right - T.O. 8-38

B-26

T.O. 8-38

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Kisseloff-27939

B-28

B-29

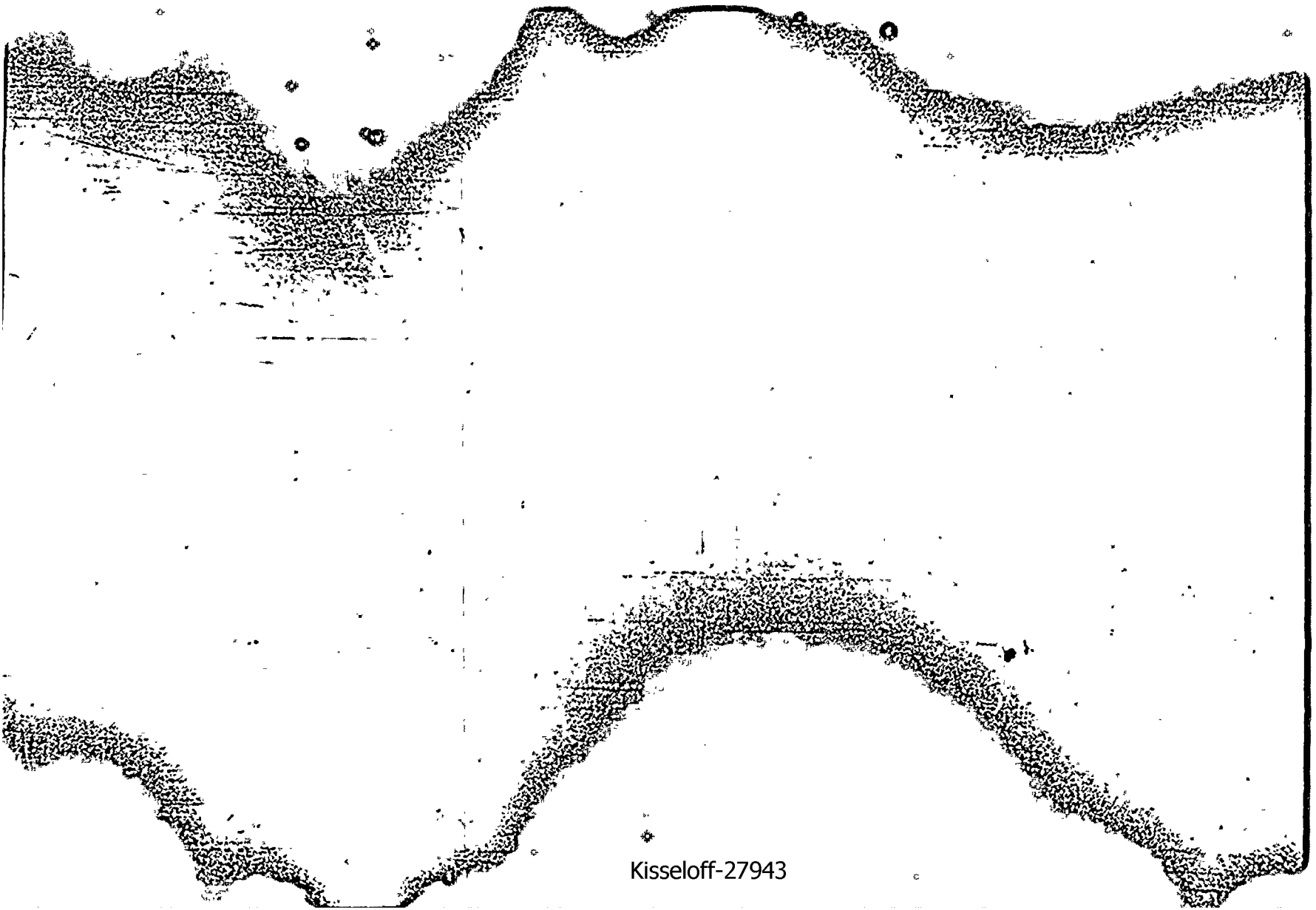

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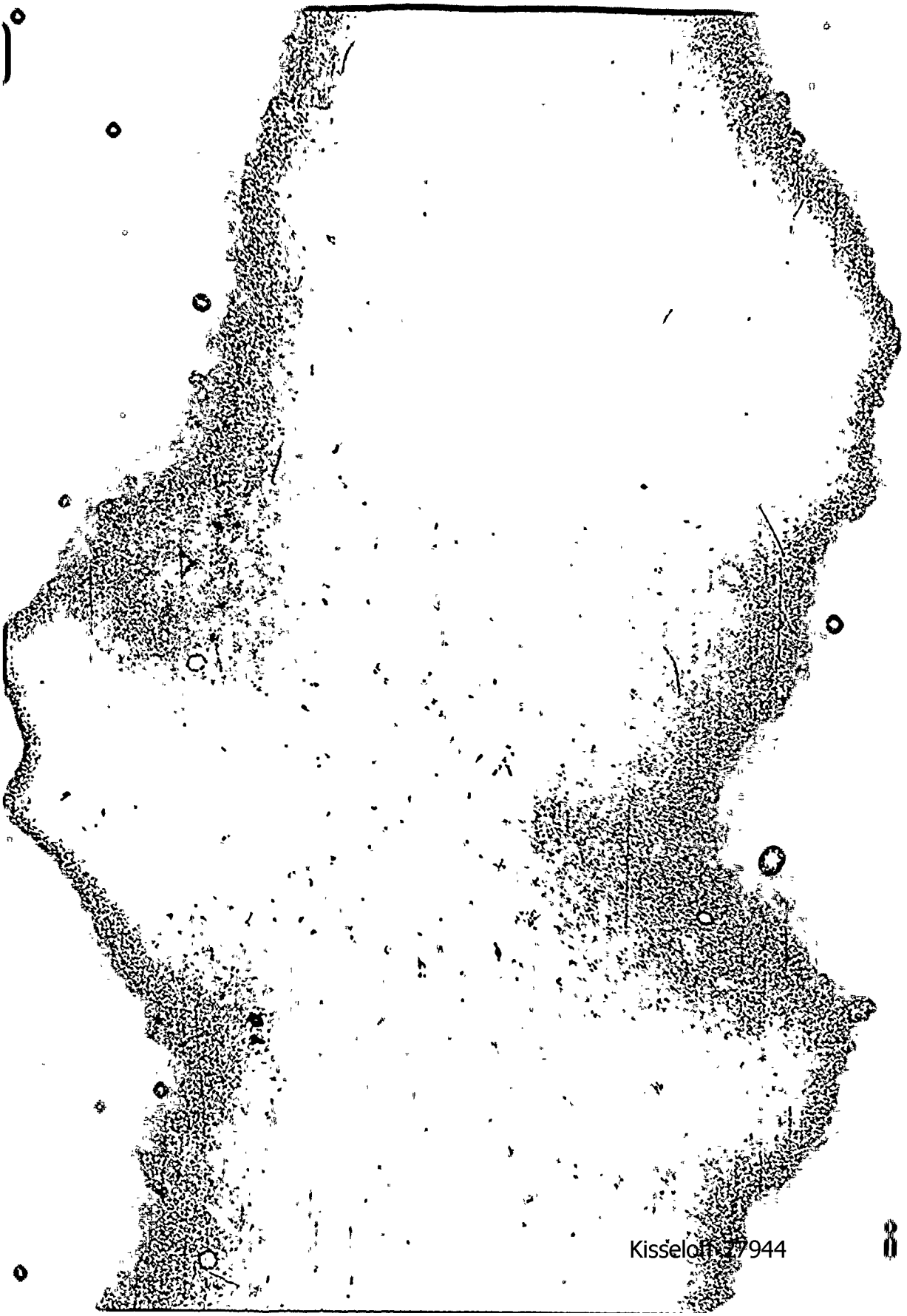

Kisseloff 27944

8

B-31

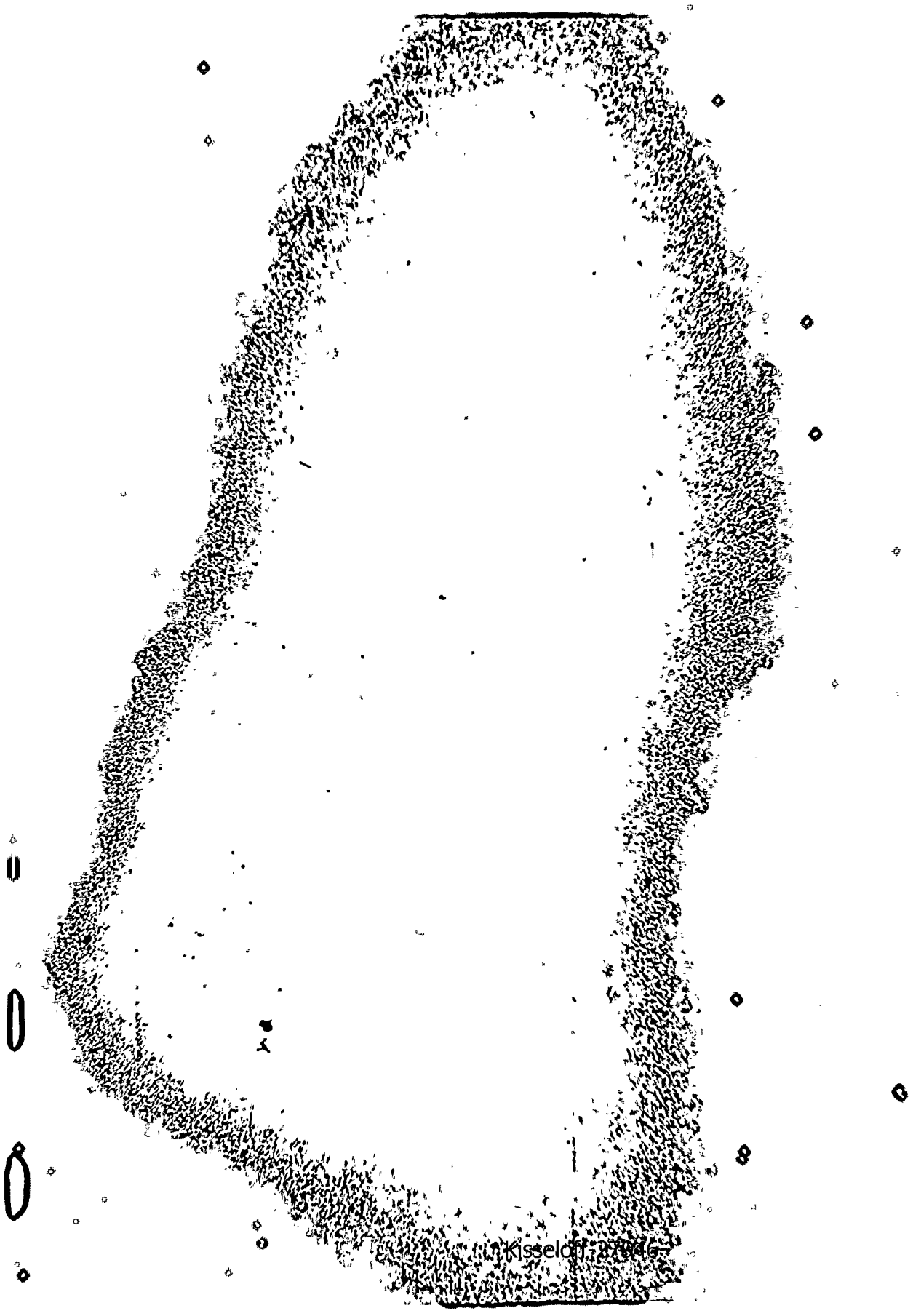
Kisseloff

B-32

Kisseloff-27948

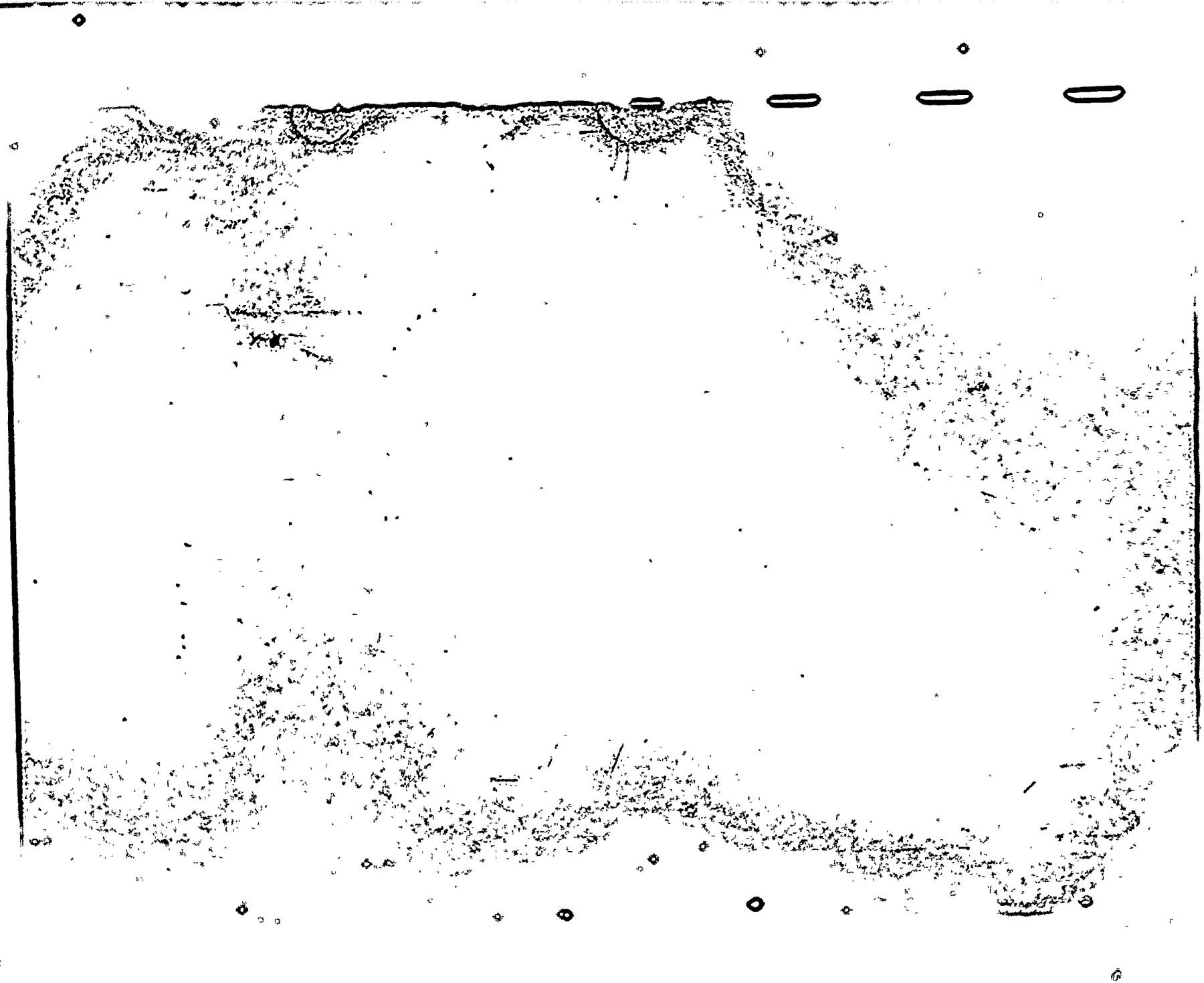

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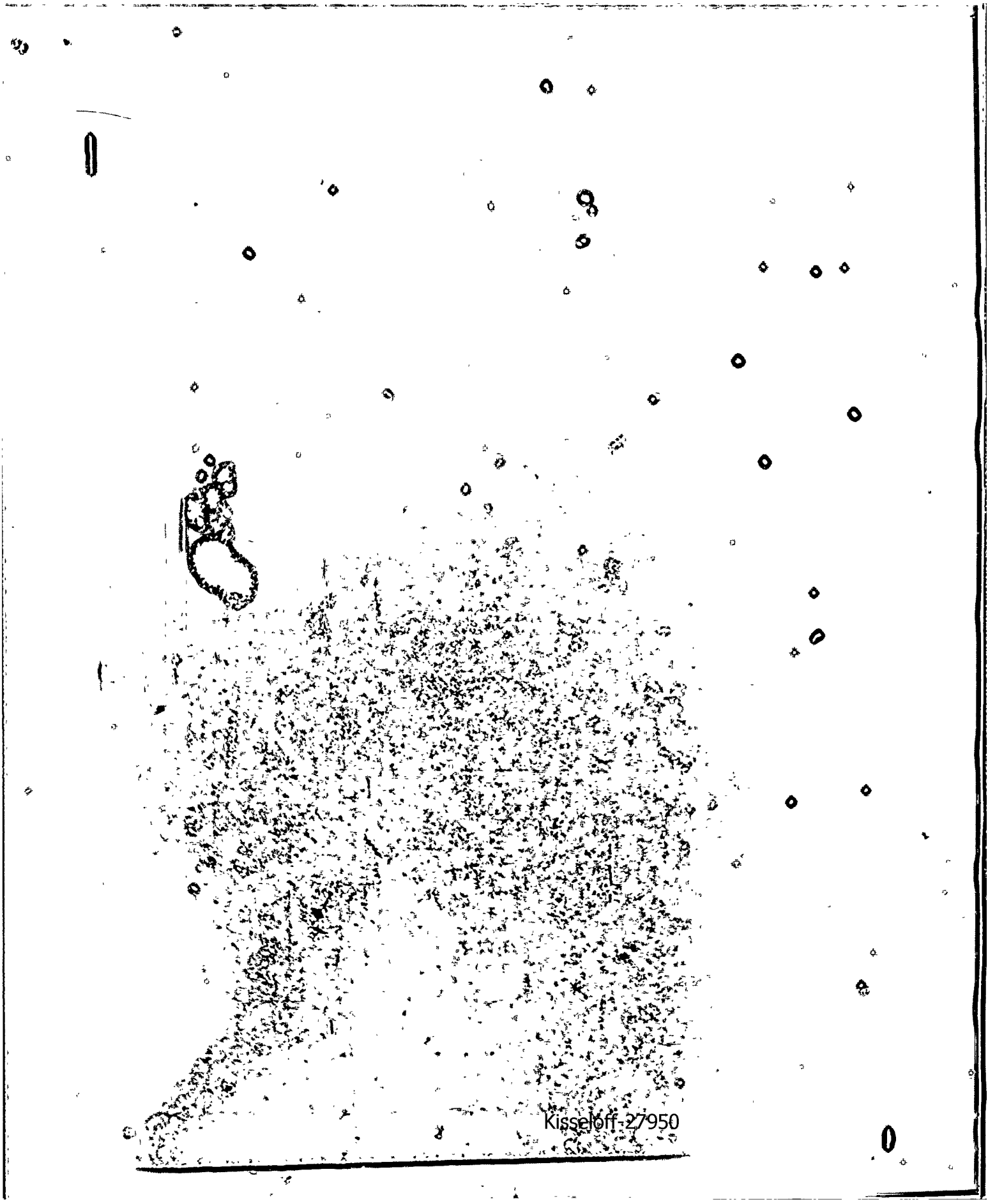
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W-36

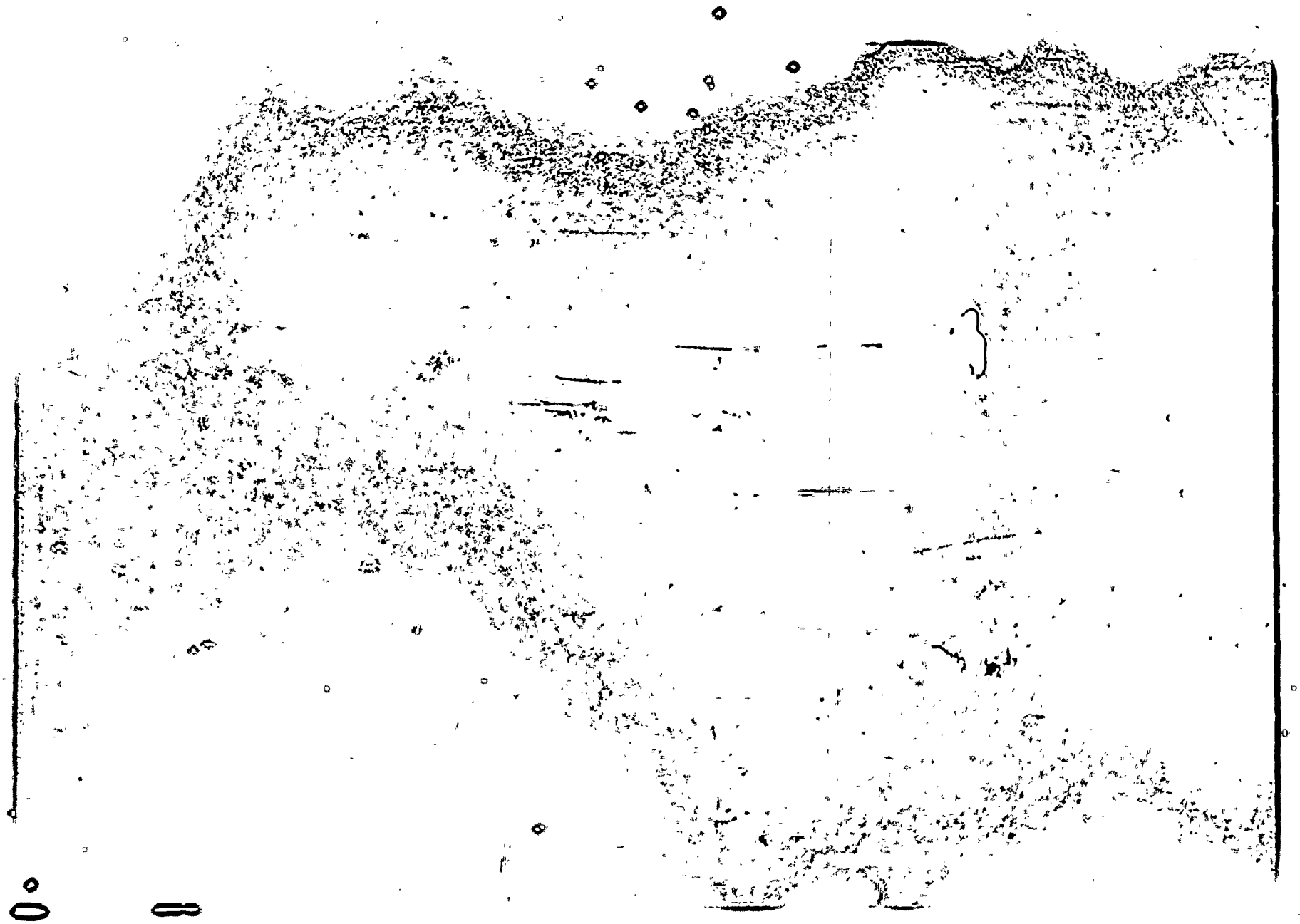

Kisseloff-27953

Kisseloff-27954

B-38

74-1333-2120

74-1335-2237

ENCLOSURE

Alger Hiss's defense obviously intends to press the charge that I have had homosexual relations with certain individuals. With the resumption of pretrial deposition, it is necessary to face this issue since my answer or refusal to answer certain questions must have a direct bearing on the case. I am for stating the facts. They are as follows:

The cause of separation between my father and my mother, which I have described in my statement, was chiefly due to my father's active homosexualism.

Kisseloff-24803

As a boy, I was aware that something peculiar was involved, and I even knew the name of the other participant. But the nature of homosexualism remained secret to me. Nevertheless, I undoubtedly inherited this tendency from my father. It was no doubt further intensified by the domination of our home by my mother, who taught me that sex is an evil.

Yet I did not know what homosexualism meant until I was more than thirty years old. Until then, some of my friendships with men were too intense but they were completely innocent. My relations with women were slow to develop, but were normal.

Kisseloff-24894

The defense will probably bear down on my relationships with Michael Intrator and Frank Bang.

I. Relations with Intrator. Nothing in this relationship at any time exceeded the strong friendship natural between two men deeply interested in the same political and journalistic experiences.

II. Relations with Frank Bang. No physical relations occurred during this friendship. Nevertheless, it was a homosexual relationship. For the first three or four years, this friendship was perfectly innocent, based on common interests in camping, canoeing and out door living. But when both of us became involved with the same girl (I shall

kissloff-24895

describe the relationship in the course of my general statement), I became conscious that my friendship with Frank Bang was excessive. I am not sure how much he realized. Both of us (individually) continued to live with various women. One of these subsequently told my wife that "the trouble with Frank is that he is in love with Whittaker". At the time this remark was made, I was seeing Frank Bang very seldom. I presently ceased seeing him altogether. By that time both of us were married and the fathers of children.

When I say this relationship was homosexual, I mean that Frank Bang and I were attracted to each to the exclusion of most other relationships.

Kisseloff-24896

It was the kind of exclusive comradeship that often develops in war between soldiers. The manifestations of this relationship are quite obvious to other people — much more so than to the persons involved. Hence the defense may have many people who would charge a much greater degree of relationship than actually existed.

III Relations with others. In 1933 or 4, a young fellow stopped me on the street in N.Y. and asked me if I could give him a meal and lodgings for the night. I fed him and he told me about his life as a miner's son. I was footloose, so I took him to a hotel to spend the night. Then he presently taught me an experience I did

Kisselloff-24897

not know existed. At the same time, he revealed to me, and unleashed, the hereditary tendency of which I was still unaware. Because it had been repressed so long, it was all the more violent when once set free. For three or four years, I fought a wavering battle against this affliction. Ten years or more ago, with God's help, I absolutely conquered it. This does not mean that I am completely immune to such ~~suggestions~~ stimuli. It does mean that my self-control is complete and that for years I have lived a blameless and devoted life as husband and father.

The Hiss forces, of course, will seek to prove that my weakness entered into my

Kisseloff-24898

relations with Alger Hiss and possibly others. This is completely untrue. At no time, did I have such relations, or even the thought of such relations with Hiss or with anybody else in the Communist Party or connected with Communist work of any kind. I kept my secret as jealously from my associates in the C.P. as I did from everyone else. I tell it now only because, in this case, I stand for truth. Having testified mercilessly against others, it has become my function to testify mercilessly against myself. I have said before that I am consciously destroying myself. This is not from love of self destruction but because only if we are consciously prepared to destroy ourselves in the struggle can the thing we are fighting be destroyed.

Kisseloff-24899

We have now reached a point in my testimony where I must testify to certain facts which should be told only to a priest. Therefore, to save embarrassment to myself, and possibly to others, I have attached a general statement of these facts which may be used as a basis for specific questions.

As a special courtesy, I should like to have only one agent present during this interview. For some reason the presence of a second agent makes the ordeal more difficult.

Kisseloff-24900

Whittaker Chambers

2237

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3 CENTS 3

Kisseloff-24901

DIRECTOR, FBI

February 24, 1949

SAC, MILWAUKEE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

Rerep SA CLARK E. LOVRIEN, dated February 8, 1949 at Milwaukee.

On page five of reference report, PIGMAN relates an incident wherein he forwarded to a woman in Moscow, Russia a shipment of household goods and other items at the request of the woman's husband who is a professor acquaintance of PIGMAN's at Leipzig University, Germany. It will be noted that at the time of interview, PIGMAN was anxious that this information be furnished to the FBI, yet he would not let the letter and the license forms out of his possession for the purpose of photostating. By letter dated February 16, 1949, PIGMAN advised this office that he had been unable to make satisfactory arrangements to have these items photostated in Appleton, Wisconsin and offered to come to Milwaukee where this could be done in his presence.

PIGMAN appeared at the Milwaukee Office the morning of February 23, 1949 and in his presence photostatic copies of these documents were made. Upon his own suggestion, PIGMAN wrote his name, date, and a number on the face of each original before it was photostated. He then initialed and dated the negatives of each photostat on the back thereof.

There are being enclosed with the copy of this letter to New York Office the negative photostats and one positive copy from the negative of each of the following documents in the order as numbered by PIGMAN:

1. A letter from Sears Roebuck and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated December 7, year not given, and addressed to Dr. WARD PIGMAN, 2006 North Stratford Street, Arlington, Virginia.

2. The reverse side of letter #1.

3. A document in Russian described in #1 as "official license" form bearing serial number 91777 at the top of the document.

4. Same as #3 but bearing serial number 91778.

5. Same as #3 but bearing serial number 91779.

CEL:EH
65-786
cc: New York Office (Enc. Registered)
Enclosure to Bureau - Registered

Kisseloff-21373

copy of record
74-1333-2044

There is enclosed with this letter to the Bureau one positive copy of each of the above documents. RUC.

XQF 10-39

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

PHILADELPHIA

Shop at Sears and Save

Dr. Ward Pigman
2006 N Stafford St.
Arlington, Va.

Dec. 7
L91777

Dear Dr. Pigman:

The enclosed Official License form shows that the merchandise you ordered is on its way to the Soviet Union.

You will also note that the selling price of each item is shown, plus the import assessment, the license fee, postage and other minor charges. Every penny spent in connection with this order has been accounted for on this official form, a copy of which was also placed in the package.

On the other side of this letter we have made a brief accounting in English.

We are confident that your folks overseas will be very much satisfied and that you, too, will be well contended with our service.

Yours truly

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Export Dept

Enc L
DUE US: $1.49

Kisseloff-21375

Ward Pigman
3-23-49

STATEMENT

Goods Shipped Amount To	$ 109.93
10% of the Amount of Goods	$ 10.99
Postage 57 Lbs.	$ 11.28
Import Assessment	$ 66.88
Inspection Charge	$ 1.14
License Fee	$ 2.00 1.00
TOTAL	$ 203.22
Surcharge 1% of above Total	$ 2.03
TOTAL	$ 205.25
You sent	203.76
Balance due us	$ 1.49
Balance due you	$

WHY THE DIFFERENCE

- ☐ Postage less than originally estimated.
- ☐ Postage more than originally estimated.
- ☐ Merchandise omitted because –
- ☐ Price of _____ reduced from $_____ to $_____.
- ☐ Current price of _____ different than you stated, you quoted $_____, should be $_____.
- ☑ Insufficient amount sent in.
- ☐ You sent more money than required.

Kisseloff-21376

Ward Pepper
2-23-49

ИНТУРИСТ
НЬЮ-ИОРК

INTOURIST, INC.
545 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Agent for Chief Customs Division of U. S. S. R.

ФАКТУРА-ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ

На право ввоза в СССР продуктов и вещей для личных надобностей.

№ 91779 19

Порядок отправления: ПОЧТОЙ

ОТПРАВИТЕЛЬ:	ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ:
Имя и фамилия ....Dr. Ward Pigman.....	Имя и фамилия ....СЕРГЕЕВ, ГЕОРГИЙ АНАТОЛЬЕВИЧ.....
Адрес .....2006 N. Stafford St.,..... Arlington Va	Адрес ....УЛ. МАРИЯ-ЛИНИЯ 12, КВ.1. КОЛОМНА, СССР
Пункт отправления	

№№ по п.	Наименование товара	Количество	Вес в кгр.	Мера	Стоимость товар	Аккордная комисс. надбав.	Комиссия по дог.
2	3	4	5		6	7	8
1.	Материя корот. мужчин. на пальто	1 отрез	4 фун.		7.66	8.78	
2.	" " спина " "	1 отрез	4 фун.		6.00	8.18	
3.	Тонкое белье детск. женск. белое ненобивное	3 шт.	-	-	1.60	1.10	
4.	Перчатки детск. кожан. корот. коз.	1 пара	-	-	.44	.33	
5.	Чулочки детск. кожан. черные	1 пара	-	-	.33	.33	
6.	Костюм д/мальчика шерст. мужчин. 2-част.	1 комплект	-	-	3.78	3.78	
7.	Костюм д/мальчика шерст. мужчин. 2-част.	1 комплект	-	-	6.45	6.45	
8.	Галоши д/мальчика резин. женск. красные	2 пр.	-	-	1.00	.75	
					27.51	19.79	
						8.20	.55
						.23	1.00
						.55	
						28.53	

Ward Pigman
2-23-49
Rostfreie

Kissel 4.04
26.46

PURCHASERS RECEIPT 89

Kisseloff-21377

Без заполнения всех граф от 1 до 8 данной лицензии и отсутствия подписи и печати на ней — ФАКТУРА ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ СЧИТАЕТСЯ НЕ ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЙ

"27" ....февраля..... 1939 г.

INTOURIST, INC.
Agent for Chief Customs Division of U. S. S. R.
ИНТУРИСТ

ISSUED BY.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Подпись: Васильев

INTOURIST, INC. NEW YORK

TO THE PURCHASER: Only the articles listed above should be included in the parcel. All declarations of value made herein by the purchaser shall be subject to the Customs laws and regulations of the U. S. S. R.

WP 3-23-49

Form 4274-15M Sets 2-39

ИНТУРИСТ
НЬЮ-ИОРК

INTOURIST, INC.
545 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Agent for Chief Customs Division of U. S. S. R.

ФАКТУРА-ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ

На право ввоза в СССР продуктов и вещей для личных надобностей.

№ 91778 18

Порядок отправления: ПОЧТОЙ

ОТПРАВИТЕЛЬ:

Имя и фамилия Dr Ward Pigman

Адрес 2006 N. Stafford St.
Arlington Va.

[1] Пункт отправления Филадельфия, С.Ш.А.

ПОЛУЧАТЕЛЬ:

Имя и фамилия СИСЕЛОФФ, ИСИДОР АНАТОЛЕВИЧ

Адрес УЛ. ПАРИЖА-ЕЛИЗАВЕТЫ 19, КВ. 1
МОСКВА, СССР

№№ по п.	Наименование товара	Количество	Вес в кгр.	Мера	Стоимость товар	Аккордная комисс. надбав.	Комиссия по дог.
2	3	4	5		6	7	8
1.	Наборы корот. черные	1 отрез	5 прд.		8.45	4.23	
2.	Наборы корот. красные	1 отрез	5 прд.		13.75	6.03	
3.	Наборы корот. синие	1 отрез	4 прд.		5.00	2.50	
					27.20	13.01	
						2.18	.04
						.13	1.00
						.49	
						16.03	
					Postage	3.62	

PURCHASERS RECEIPT

Ward Pigman
2-23-49

SHIPPED 89 UNITS

Kisseloff-21378

Без заполнения всех граф от 1 до 8 данной лицензии и отсутствия подписи и печати на ней — ФАКТУРА ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ СЧИТАЕТСЯ НЕДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЙ.

"27" ...марта..... 1939 г.

INTOURIST, INC.
Agent for Chief Customs Division of U. S. S. R.
ИНТУРИСТ

ISSUED BY:

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Подпись: Васильев

INTOURIST, INC. NEW YORK, N.Y.

TO THE PURCHASER: Only the [illegible] All declarations of value made herein [illegible] the Customs laws and regulations of the U. S. S. R.

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	2-18-49	2-15,17-49	HUBERT F. SMALL MH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES P. CRAUDER, Engineer, McDonnell Aircraft, St. Louis, Mo., advises that he did not know any individual named BUZZ but that he did know FELIX INSIERMAN between 1939 and 1942 when both employed for Glen L. Martin, Baltimore; states although knew INSIERMAN well, INSIERMAN never expressed any political viewpoint to him. States INSIERMAN associated with other engineer employees of Glen L. Martin and that on one occasion he observed expensive photographic equipment in the INSIERMAN's home, which consisted of camera and a larger, of which INSIERMAN had taken photos of his wife. Advises last time heard from INSIERMAN was December 23, 1948, at which time INSIERMAN residing on a farm in the vicinity of Cambridge, N.Y. Records AGO, CPRB, Dept. of the Army, St. Louis, Mo., reflect MARK ODELL, JR., born 12-8-12 at Seattle, Wash.; employed Headquarters AAF, Washington, D.C. as analyst, grade CAF-14 10-19-42 to 8-9-46. Resignation to accept private employment. Formerly employed USDA, WPB, NYA, Department of Labor, and Washington State Dept. of Social Security. Indicated in employment application 10-19-42, advocacy of or membership in organization advocating overthrow U. S. Govt. by force or violence. Denied membership in any such organization in oath of office and personnel affidavit executed 10-24-42 and in declaration of appointee dated 10-19-42. Received letters of commendation. PMG investigation report 2-16-43 no derogatory information. Background and descriptive information set out. No personnel file for JACK N. FIELDS located CPRB, SLMO.

RUC

REFERENCE: Teletype from Baltimore dated 2-14-49, to St. Louis.
Washington Field teletype dated 2-15-49 to St. Louis.
Washington Field teletype dated February 18, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau (ENCL)
1 Thomas J. Donegan, Spec. Asst. to Atty. Gen., New York City (ENCL)
3 New York (ENCL)
2 Baltimore
2 Washington Field (ENCL)
2 St. Louis

25 R3 Risseloff-24902

A check of the St.Louis indices failed to reflect any information pertaining to JAMES P. CRAUDER, 10418 Maddox Avenue, Overland, Missouri.

It was determined from VIRGIL J. WILTSE, Industrial Relations Director, McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, St. Louis, Missouri, that JAMES P. CRAUDER had been in the employ of McDonnell Aircraft Corporation as a design engineer since October, 1943, and was highly regarded. JAMES P. CRAUDER advised that while in the employ of Glen L. Martin Aircraft Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland, from November, 1939, to May, 1942, as a design engineer he had never met nor heard of an individual by the name BUZZ. CRAUDER advised that approximately six months after being employed by Martin he met FELIX INSIERMAN, who was employed as an electrical designer working on B-26 planes. He stated that he knew INSIERMAN as a fellow employee in the Engineer Building and that he visited him on several occasions at INSIERMAN's home and thus knew him socially. He stated that when he first met INSIERMAN, INSIERMAN lived about six miles from the Martin Aircraft Plant at Baltimore, Maryland, near U. S. Highway #1, and that laterthe INSIERMAN's resided in a prefabricated home which had been erected by the Martin Corporation for employees and which was near the plant.

He stated that in his conversations and associations with INSIERMAN and his wife, DOLLIE, that they at no time either directly or by inference ever indicated that they were anything but loyal citizens. He stated that INSIERMAN and his wife, whose first name is ELIZABETH but better known by DOLLIE, never engaged in political discussions although he, CRAUDER, engaged the INSIERMAN's on occasions in arguments and discussions pertaining to unions, w ages, working arrangements, plant operations, etc. He stated that neither INSIERMAN nor his wife DOLLIE ever advocated any revolutionary principles and both appeared tobe strong willed and opinionated persons.

He continued that it was his belief that the INSIERMANS originally came from New York City or the area and that they were close friends of THOMASKING, who was mentioned in reference teletype as being group engineer and radio section at the Glen L. Martin Aircraft Corporation. CRAUDER advised that he has no recollection where INSIERMAN stated he was employed previously to coming to Glen L.Martin and that since he, CRAUDER, left Baltimore in May, 1942, he had never been in contact with the INSIERMANS except exchanging Christmas cards. He stated that it was his understanding that INSIERMAN on leaving Glen L. Martin went to work on the Republic Aviation Company, Beth Page, Long Island, New York, and that he later obtained employment with the General Electric Corporation in the vicinity of Cambridge, New York.

In this respect CRAUDER advised that as late as December 23, 1948, they had received a Christmas card from the INSIERMANS in which they stated that they were residing on a farm near Cambridge, New York. CRAUDER advised that he has maintained correspondence with the aforementioned THOM AS KING and that recently he had received a letter and news clipping from KING, in

Kisseloff-24903

which was enclosed newspaper clipping and a newspaper photo in one of the Baltimore papers which reflected that the INSIERMANS were involved in some type of trouble with the government.

CRAUDER advised that approximately a year after meeting INSIERMAN he visited INSIERMAN at his home and that as he recalled INSIERMANS lived in the bottom portion of this home and that INSIERMAN maintained in one of the upper bedrooms a work room; that he appeared to be interested in photography and possessed what appeared to be an expensive camera and enlarger, make unknown. He advised that he did not observe any movie cameras nor did he observe photos or pictures of a technical nature and that the only pictures exhibited to him were enlargements made by INSIERMAN of INSIERMAN'S wife.

He continued that he used to eac lunch with INSIERMAN frequently at the plant and that when he and his wife visited the INSIERMANS, the evenings were generally spent socially in playing cards. He recalled during the period that INSIERMAN had built a house trailer. He stated that he did not know with whom INSIERMAN associated except that he was friendly with the afor mentioned THOMAS KING and that he believed he associated additionally with other employees of the Glen L. Martin Corporation, who were employed in the same unti, whose names he didnot recall.

The following file review was made by Special Agent EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER and is predicated on referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office:

A review of the personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for MARK ODELL, JR., Born December 8, 1912, at Seattle, Washington, reflects that he was employed on October 19, 1942, as a senior administrative analyst with the Director of Management Control, Director of Organizational Planning, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C., grade CAF-12, at $4600.00 per annum.

On October 16, 1943, he was promoted to Management Analyst, CAF-13 at $5600.00 per annum. On July 29, 1945, he was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel and Services, Control Office, Organization Branch, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C. On September 23,1945, he was transferred to the Office of Plans and Policies in the same service. On December 16, 1945, he was promoted as a Management Analyst to grade CAF-14 at $7175.00 per annum. On March 24, 1946, he was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff - 4, Deputy for Plans and Administration, with no change in designation, rate or salary.

This employment was terminated on August 9, 1946, by reason of resignation to accept position with private firm of management consultants. At this time ODELL was in grade CAF-14 at $8179.50 per annum.

In an application for Federal employment dated October 19, 1942, a typewritten "X" mark appears in the "Yes" column in answer to the question,

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SL 65-1493

"Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence".

Complete details relative to this matter is not reflected under Item #45, as required by instruction in the application. Membership in any such organization was denied in an oath of office and personnel affidavit executed October 24, 1942, and a Declaration of Appointee dated October 19, 1942. (Exhibits #1,2 and 4).

ODELL received "excellent" efficiency rating on April 8, 1946, April 24, 1945, April 8, 1944, and March 29, 1943. Various supervisors and rating officials are as follows: C. HERBERT REES, Captain, A.C. (1943); WILLIAM H. HADLEY, Section Chief, Major, A.C. (1944-1945); SHERMAN R. HILL, Captain, A.C. (1944); LEWIS G. WELLS, Major A.C. (1944); A.M. HANSON, Major, A.C. (1943); H. R. LEONARD, Captain A.C. (1946).

Personal background and descriptive information, name of parents and relatives, education, employment , publication, organization, travel outside United States, references, etc. are reflected in the photostatic exhibits forward as enclosures with this report and designated as exhibits 1, 2 and 3.

ODELL received commendations for his services in letters dated July 26, 1944, from JOHN H. IVES, Colonel Deputy Chief, Military Personnel Division, Office of Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel, and July 9, 1945, from R. E. S. DEICHIER, Colonel, Chief, Organizational Planning Division, Management Control.

A provost marshal general loyalty and character investigative report dated February 16, 1943, indicated no derogatory information.

Personnel of the Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, St. Louis, Missouri, advise that no personnel record could be located for a JACK W. FIELDS on the basis of information furnished in referenced teletype.

By teletype dated February 18, 1949, from St. Louis to the Bureau and Washington Field Office, carbon copy to New York, this office advised that no record could be located for FIELDS and requested further identifying information if additional search desired in the records of the Civilian Personnel Records Branch.

Enclosures to the Bureau - two sets of exhibits.
Exhibit 1 - Application for Federal Employment, dated October 19, 1942.
Exhibit 2 - Employee's Declaration, dated November 27, 1942.
Exhibit 3 - U. S. Civil Service Commission Form #124, dated October 19, 1942.
Exhibit 4 - Oath of Office and Personnel Affidavit, executed October 24, 1942.
Enclosures to New York, three sets of exhibits, supra.
Enclosures to Washington Field, two sets of exhibits, supra.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-24905

Standard Form No. 57
Approved April 9, 1942
(Revised July 1942)
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 332

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

ANNO. NO.

APP. NO.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Answer every question clearly and completely. Typewrite or write legibly in BLACK INK to assure clear photographic copies for appointing agencies. *If you are applying for a specific United States Civil Service Examination,* read the Examination Announcement carefully, follow all directions, and mail this application to the office named therein; if *not,* mail with an explanatory letter to the U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., unless otherwise directed. Notify same office of any change of address.

This space for agency use:

1. Name of examination, if any; or name of position applied for: Senior Administrative Analyst

AV.

This space for U. S. Civil Service Commission

To U. S. Civil Service Commission

2. Place of examination (if a written test), or place of employment applied for: _____ (City and State)

3. Optional subject (if mentioned in examination announcement): _____

-- Appor.
-- Nonappor.

This space for U. S. Civil Service Commission

SEL. NO.

4. -- Mr. -- Mrs. -- Miss Mark (Jr.) (First name) _____ (Middle) Odell (Maiden, if any) _____ (Last)

5. 201 George Mason Building, Beverly Plaza Garden (R. D. or street and number)
Alexandria, Virginia (City or post office, and State)

O. S. ____
Gr. ____
E & E. ____
P & D. ____
Ini. ____

6. Date of birth (month, day, year): Dec. 8, 1912

7. Age last birthday: 30

8. Date of this application: 10-19-42

9. Legal or voting residence: State Washington

10. Telephone numbers: RE 6700
Temple 4459 (Residence phone) Ext. 2175 (Business phone)

11. (a) Check one: -- Male. X Female.
(b) Check one: -- Widowed. -- Single. -- Separated. X Married. -- Divorced.

12. Height, without shoes: 5 ft. 9 in. Weight: 155 lb.

13. Where were you born? Seattle, (Town) Washington (State or country)

-- Preference: Allowed— -- Veteran. -- Disability. -- Wife. -- Widow. -- Disallowed. -- Closed.

Adm'd exam. ____
Approved by ____
Exam. date ____
Not. Ra. ____
Date Reg. ____
-- Material att'd.
-- Material filed.
-- Indian.
-- Material ret. ____

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column	Yes	No
14. Are you a citizen of the United States? Unless otherwise instructed, naturalized citizens must submit, along with this application, Naturalization Certificate; other foreign-born, documentary proof of citizenship. Documents will be returned.	X	
15. Have you ever been arrested, or summoned into court as a defendant, or indicted, or convicted, or fined, or imprisoned, or placed on probation, or has any case against you been filed, or have you ever been ordered to deposit collateral for alleged breach or violation of any law or police regulation or ordinance whatsoever? If so, list all cases, without any exception whatsoever, under Item 45, page 4, giving in each case (1) the date, (2) your age at the time, (3) the place where the alleged offense or violation occurred, (4) the name and location of the court, (5) the nature of the offense or violation, (6) the penalty, if any, imposed, or other disposition. The above question includes arrests by military or naval authorities and disciplinary action imposed by courts martial, as well as in civil cases. If appointed, your fingerprints will be taken.	X	
16. (a) Have you any physical defect or disability whatsoever?	X	
(b) Have you ever had a nervous breakdown? If your answer to either (a) or (b) is yes, give full particulars under Item 45, page 4.		X
17. Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence? If so, give complete details under Item 45.	X	
18. Have you ever been discharged for misconduct or unsatisfactory service, or forced to resign from any position? If so, state (under Item 45) when and where employed and give the name and address of your employer and the reason for your discharge or forced resignation in each case.		X
19. Within the past 12 months, have you used intoxicating beverages? If so, specify: X Occasionally. -- Habitually. -- To excess.	X	
20. Are any members of your family or relatives (either by blood or by marriage), employed by the United States Government, excluding persons in the armed forces? If so, give name, address, relationship, and branch of service of each such relative under Item 45.	X	
21. Are you NOW employed by the Federal Government? (a) If so, U. S. D.A. (Department or agency) AG. Mark. Admin. (Bureau) Washington, D. C. (Location) (b) If you now are or have ever been so employed, give dates: from September (Month) 1938 (Year), to present (Month) 19____ (Year)	X	

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column	Yes	No
22. (a) Were you ever in the military or naval service? If so, give branch of service and date of last discharge: -- Army. -- Navy. -- Marine Corps. -- Coast Guard. Date ____ (b) Were all discharges granted under honorable conditions? (c) Have you already established military preference with the Civil Service Commission? If so, check kind of preference below: -- Veteran. -- Disabled veteran. -- Wife of disabled veteran. -- Widow of veteran. If you are applying for a specific examination, and wish to claim veteran preference in connection with it, attach C. S. C. (Preference) Form 14, together with the evidence specified therein.		X
23. Have you registered under the Selective Service Act? If so, give address and number of local board: Local Board #10, 13th St. between F & G, NW, Wash D.C. If classified, give your classification 3A Your order number 370	X	
24. (a) Are you now a member of any branch of military or naval reserve? If so, give name of organization ____ (b) Are you now on active duty?		X
25. Give number of persons completely dependent on you, other than husband or wife One		
26. Would you accept short-term appointment? -- 6 months. -- 3 months. -- 1 month.		X
27. (a) Would you accept appointment anywhere offered in the United States? Give location preferences Seattle, Washington would be acceptable		X
(b) Would you accept appointment outside the United States? Give locations acceptable ____		X
(c) Would you accept appointment in Washington, D. C.? If so, and if you are applying for a specific examination, refer to the examination announcement to see if the Certificate of Residence (C. S. C. Form 12) is to be submitted. Proof of residence is required for many kinds of positions.	X	

28. What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? $____ per____ You will not be considered for positions paying less.

29. If you are willing to travel specify: ✓ -- Occasionally. -- Frequently. -- Constantly.

30. How much notice will you require to report for work? usual

O—52094-1

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Print or type your name here as in Item 4 Mark Odell Jr.

31. (a) Have you ever **filed** applications for any Federal civil service examinations? (If so, list them below.) Yes ✓ No

Titles of examinations	Examined in what cities	Month and year	Ratings
Asst. Administrative Analyst	Amarillo, Texas	Aug. 1940	83.5
Jr. Administrative Technician	Washington, D. C.	April 1939	75.6
Jr. Social Analyst	Olympia, Washington	Sept. 1937	89
Fr. Statistical Clerk	Seattle, Washington	July 1935	59 *

(b) Have you **passed** any State or other civil service examination (other than the above) within the last 5 years? (If so, give details under Item 45) Yes X No

32. EDUCATION: (a) Circle highest grade completed, elementary or high school: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 (12) Did you graduate? Yes X No

Name and location of school	Dates attended From—	Dates attended To—	Years completed Day	Years completed Night	Degrees conferred Title	Degrees conferred Date	Semester hours credit
(b) College or university University of Washington	1930	1934	4		A.B.	June 1934	190 (qtr)
American University (School of Public Affairs)	1938	1940		1			15
Univ. of Washington (Grad.)	1935	1936	5				39 (qtr)
~~(c) Other~~ George Washington	Oct. 1939	Jan. 1940		1	Studies		3
qtr.							

(d) List your four chief undergraduate subjects	~~XXXX~~ r hrs.	List your four chief graduate subjects	Semester hrs.
Sociology	39	Sociology	27 (qtr) *
English and Literature	34	Political Science	12 (qtr) *
Psychology	15	Public Adminstration	18 ~~(qtr)~~ *
Political Science	10 qtr.		

33. Indicate your knowledge of foreign languages.

	READ Exc.	READ Good	READ Fair	SPEAK Exc.	SPEAK Good	SPEAK Fair	UNDERSTAND Exc.	UNDERSTAND Good	UNDERSTAND Fair
French			X						

34. Are you now a licensed member of any trade or profession (such as electrician, radio operator, pilot, lawyer, CPA, etc.)? Yes No X

If not, have you ever been licensed?

Give kind of license and State

Earliest license (year)

Most recent license (year)

35. REFERENCES: List five persons, who are not related to you by blood or marriage, who live in the United States, and who are or have been mainly responsible for close direction of your work, or who are in a position to judge your work critically in those occupations in which you regard yourself as best qualified.

Full name	Address (Give complete address, including street and number)	Business or occupation
James Hoofnagle	6209 - 29th Ave. Green Meadows, Md.	Budget Officer
Enard Olsen	4365 N Pershing Dr. Arl. Va.	Administrative Analyst
H. S. Phillips	4823 Alton Pl. N.W. Washington D.C.	Personnelist
James L. Buckley	4714 Sheridan, Riverdale Md	Asst. Director of Personnel USDA
Robert B. Ellis	816 Chalfonte Dr., Alexandria, Va.	Administrative Analyst

36. May inquiry be made of your present employer regarding your character, qualifications, etc.? Yes X No

37. EXPERIENCE: In the space furnished below give a record of every employment, both public and private, which you have had since you first began to work. **Start with your present position and work back to the first position you held,** accounting for all periods of unemployment. Describe your field of work and position and, except for employments held less than three months, give your duties and responsibilities in such detail as to make your qualifications clear. Give name you used on pay roll if different from that given on this application.

PRESENT POSITION

Place Washington (City), D. C. (State)

From June (Month) 19 42 (Year) to Oct. (Month) 19 42 (Year)

Name of employer: Ag. Mkt. Admin. US Dept. Agric.

Address Washington, D. C.

Kind of business or organization: Management Analysis Office

Number and class of employees you supervised 2 Management analysts.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor James E. Hoofnagle Chief, Organizational Analysis Unit

Exact title of your position Organization and Management Analyst

Salary: Starting, $ 3800 Per Yr. Final, $ 3800

Duties and responsibilities On field trip to assist new regional administrators in planning the organization of region. To conduct surveys of organization and management problems, and to discuss possible solutions with people concerned to recommend solution (survey problem of communications between Washington and field offices.)

Machines and equipment you used

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O—29004-1

* Without records accessible, grade and credit figures are approximate.

Place: Olympia, Washington.
From: April, 1938. To: Sept., 1938.

Name of Employee:
Unemployment Compensation Division,
Capitol Building, Olympia, Wash.
Employer:
R. E. Oberg, Chief clerk.
Left to take position in personnel field.

Position: Junior Clerk.
Starting salary $1200.00
per yr. Final $1200.00
Duties: Analyzed returns from employers and composed correspondence to them concerning liability returns under the provisions of the Wash. Unemployment Compensation Act.

Place: Olympia, Washington
From: Nov., 1937 To: April, 1938.

Wash. State Dept. of Social Security,
State Capitol, Olympia, Washington.
Personnel Office.
Supervisor:
Arthur B. Meyer, Chief of
Classification Survey.

Termination of survey.

Personnel Assistant.
Starting Salary $1380.00
per yr. Final $1380.00
Duties: As one of 3 conducting a classification survey of the Wash. State Dept. of Social Security (appr. 1500 positions), conducted desk auditions, developed organization charts, recommended classes of positions, tentatively allocated positions to classes and composed class specifications.

Place: Olympia, Washington.
From: Oct., 1936. To: Nov., 1937.

Research and Statistician's Office
Washington State Department of Social
Security,
State Capitol.
Supervised: 4 clerks.
Supervisor: Allan Potter.
Left to get experience in field of
Personnel.

Position: Junior Statistician
Starting salary $1140.00
per yr. Final $1380.00
Duties: a. Conducted statistical—administrative studies, all projects generally outlined in advance, involving the collection of data, its analysis, and written interpretation.
b. Responsible for reporting of all programs administered by the agency involving children.
c. Supervised the tabulation of returns on a state wide control survey and developed method of interpreting findings.
Used adding and calculating machines.

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Place: Seattle, Washington.
From: Jan., 1935. To: Oct., 1936.

Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Washington,
Educational Institution.
Seattle, Washington.
Supervisor: H. B. Woolston,
Professor of psychology.
Left to take position with the State Government.

Position: Reader.
Starting salary $19.00 per month. Final 19.00

Duties: a. Read and graded student examinations.
b. Conferred with students on their work.

Place: Seattle, Washington.
From: Oct., 1935. To: July, 1936.

Name of Employer:
Elliot Bay Mill Lumber Company
Spokane, State and Marginal Way.
Plywood manufacturing company.

Supervisor:
William Miller.
Left to have more time for graduate study.

Position: Laborer.
Starting salary $.50 per hour. Final $.62½

Duties: Separated different grades of veneer.

Place: Seattle, Washington.
From: Sept., 1934. To: June, 1934.
Employer:
National Bank of Commerce,
2nd and Spring Street.
Supervisor:
Walter B. Mitchell, Head of Clearing House.
Left to be able to spend more time in graduate study.

Position: Messenger and Clearing House Clerk.
Starting salary $60.00 per month. Final $0.00

Duties: a. Collected money from business houses on return items (NSF checks) and collection items (drafts).
c. Proved deposits. Used adding machines.

Place: Seattle, Washington.
From: Jan. 1934. To: June, 1934.
Employer:
CWA—Dept. of ~~Psychology~~ Sociology, (Sponser)
Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Washington.
Supervisor:
Norman S. Hayer, Associate Professor of Psychology.
Left because of termination of project.

Position: Student Assistant.
Starting salary: $10.00 per month. Final $10.00

Duties: Assembled and analyzed data in connection with control survey.

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Place: Seattle, Washington.
From: June, 1933. To: Oct. 1933.
Employer:
Elliot Bay Mill Lumber Company,
Spokane, Washington.
Supervisor:
William Miller, Superintendent.
Left to re-enter University.

Position: Laborer.
Starting salary: $.25
per hour. Final: $.42½.

Duties: Tended machine, and stacked plywood.

Place: Seattle, Washington.
From: Oct., 1930. To: Sept. 1934.
With the exception of above employments and unemployment in the summers of 1931 and 1932, attended University of Washington as student. Summer of 1934, traveled in Orient.

Place: Seattle, Washington.
From: Jan., 1930. To: Oct., 1930.
Employer:
National Bank of Commerce
2nd and Spring Street.
Supervisor:
Walter Mitchell, Head of
Clearing House.
Left to enter University.

Position: Messenger.
Starting salary: $60.00
per month. Final: $60.00

Duties: a. Delivered and picked up mail, collected from business houses on return and collection items.

Place: Seattle, Washington.
From: Jan., 1929.
Employer:
Erst Hardware,
West Lake and Thomas Street.
Supervisor:
John Rian.
Left to take position in bank.

Position: Order Clerk.
Starting salary $.25
per hour. Final $.25

Duties: Placed stock on shelves and filled orders.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Place Washington, D. C. (City) (State)
From Aug. (Month) 19 41 (Year) To May (Month) 19 41 (Year)
Name of employer: War Production Board
Address 4th and Independence Avenue
Kind of business or organization: Personnel Office
Number and class of employees you supervised 35 classification analysts, 35 clerks.
Name and title of your immediate supervisor Enard Olson, Employment Manager.
Reason for leaving To take position in field of Management Analysis.

Exact title of your position Chief of Classification Section
Salary: Starting, $ 3800 Per Yr. Final, $ 3800
Duties and responsibilities Responsible for position classification in WPB; recruited and trained staff, developed procedures for processing large volume of actions; Analyzed organization problems and referred them through proper channels for solution.
Machines and equipment you used

Place Washington, D. C. (City) (State)
From Jan. (Month) 19 41 (Year) To Aug. (Month) 19 41 (Year)
Name of employer: National Youth Administration
Address 22nd and C Street, N.W.
Kind of business or organization: Personnel Office
Number and class of employees you supervised 4 analysts
Name and title of your immediate supervisor H. S. Phillips, Chief of Classification and Organization Section
Reason for leaving To take position at W.P.B. (then OPM)

Exact title of your position Senior Personnel Assistant.
Salary: Starting, $ 3200 Per Yr. Final, $ 3200
Duties and responsibilities a. Supervised survey of all phases of personnel system program and practices in the National Youth Admin. (appr. 900 employed members) b. Supervised completion of classification of Washington office. c. Developed procedures for processing classification actions.
Machines and equipment you used

Place Washington, D. C. (City) (State)
From March (Month) 19 39 (Year) To Jan. (Month) 19 41 (Year)
Name of employer: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Address 14th and Independence Ave. SW.
Kind of business or organization: Personnel office
Number and class of employees you supervised 2 analysts.
Name and title of your immediate supervisor James L. Buckley, Chief, Classification Division.
Reason for leaving To broaden experience in personnel.

Exact title of your position Classification Assistant Investigator.
Salary: Starting, $ 2300 Per Yr. Final, $ 2600
Duties and responsibilities a. As assistant to Div. Chief, served in liaison and trouble-shooting capacity on classification matters with bureaus of department and Civil Service Commission, and surveyed and recommended procedures. b. Conducted, independently, classification surveys of various organizations in field. c. Responsible (for 4 months) for position classification for group of USDA bureaus.
Machines and equipment you used

Place Washington, D. C. (City) (State)
From Sept. (Month) 19 38 (Year) To March (Month) 19 39 (Year)
Name of employer: U.S. Dept. of Labor
Address 14th and Constitution Ave.
Kind of business or organization: Personnel Office
Number and class of employees you supervised
Name and title of your immediate supervisor John Fisher, Chief of Classification Section
Reason for leaving To take position in USDA

Exact title of your position Asst. Personnel Clerk (Training)
Salary: Starting, $ 1620 Per Yr. Final, $ 1620
Duties and responsibilities Classification survey of field service of immigration and naturalization service, suggested classes of positions, tentatively allocated positions to classes and studied work on field trip. Desk audited positions and recommended their classification.
Machines and equipment you used

Kisseloff-24911

If more space is required, use a Continuation Sheet (Standard Form No. 58) or a sheet of paper, size 8 by 10½ inches. Write on each sheet your name, full address, date of birth, and examination title (if any). Enclose, unattached, with application.

O—29094-1

38. Do you hold any position or office under any State, Territory, county, or municipality? ✓
If so, give details under Item 45. Yes No

39. Do you receive any pension or other benefit (exclusive of Adjusted Service Certificate) for military or naval service, or an annuity from the U. S. Government under any Retirement Act? ✓
If so, give details under Item 45. Yes No

40. Show name and address of wife's (or husband's) employer (if none, write "None"):
None

41. (a) Were any of the following members of your family born outside Continental U. S. A.? ✓
Yes No
___ Wife ___ Husband ___ Father ___ Mother.
If so, indicate which by marking the appropriate space, and show under Item 45 for each, (1) full name, including maiden name of wife or mother; (2) birthplace; (3) native citizenship; and (4) if U. S. naturalized, date of naturalization.

(b) Have you any relatives, by blood or by marriage (excluding persons in the U. S. armed forces), now living in a foreign country? ✓
Yes No
If so, for each relative show under Item 45 the (1) name, (2) relationship (3) place of residence, (4) birthplace, (5) present citizenship, and (6) whether transient or resident.

42. List any special skills not shown in Question 37, such as operation of short-wave radio, multilith, key-punch, turret-lathe, or scientific or professional devices:

SKILL _____ SKILL _____

SKILL _____ SKILL _____

Words per minute in typing _____; stenography _____

Do you have a license to operate an automobile? _____
Yes No

43. State what kind of work you prefer Admin. Analysis — Personnel — Administration

44. Give any special qualifications not covered elsewhere in your application, such as (a) your more important publications (do NOT submit copies unless requested); (b) your patents or inventions; (c) hobbies, construction of instruments, etc.

45. Space for detailed answers to other questions:

Item No.	Write in left column numbers of items to which detailed answers apply
15	Dec. 1940 – overtime parking – Wash. D.C. – 27 – forfeited bail ($10); May 1941 (approx.) – same offense + 28 – Wash. D.C.
16	myopia corrected by glasses

If more space is required, use a sheet of THIN paper, size 8 x 10½ inches. Write on each sheet your name, full address, date of birth, and examination title (if any). Use one side only. Enclose, unattached, with application.

If you claim preference for the Indian Service as an Indian, you must file with this application a certificate from the superintendent of the Indian agency where you are registered, or from the Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, showing that you have at least one-fourth Indian blood.

JURAT (OR OATH).—This jurat (or oath) must be executed.

The following oath must be taken before a notary public, the secretary of a United States civil service board of examiners, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, before whom the applicant must appear in person. The following are among those not authorized to administer this oath: Postmasters (except in Alaska), Army officers, post-office inspectors, and chief clerks and assistant chief clerks in the Railway Mail Service.

The composition and work in connection with any material required to be submitted for this examination are entirely my own, except where I have given full credit for quoted matter or the collaboration of others by quotation marks and references, and in the composition of the same I have received no assistance except as indicated fully in my explanatory statement.

I, the undersigned, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR (OR AFFIRM) that the statements made by me in answer to the foregoing questions are full and true to the best of my knowledge and belief, SO HELP ME GOD.

If female, prefix "Miss" or "Mrs.," and if married use your own given name, as "Mrs. Mary L. Doe."

(Signature of applicant) Mark Odell Jr.
(Sign WITH PEN AND INK your name—one given name, initial or initials, and surname)

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me according to law by the above-named applicant this _____ day of _____, 19____, at city [or town] of _____ county of _____, and State [or Territory or District] of _____

(Signature of officer) _____

(Official title) _____

Kisseloff-24912

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE O—29004-3

74-1333-2593

#1

Kisseloff-24913

FORM NNI-140

EMPLOYEE'S DECLARATION

EMPLOYEE VOLUNTARILY MAKES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

Name ODELL (Jr) (LAST) (16a) (none) (MIDDLE) (16b) MARK (FIRST) (16c)

Nickname or alias (17) (None)

Present address 201 Geo. Mason Bldg. (STREET) (18a) Beverly Plaza Gardens, (CITY) (18b) Alexandria, Va. (STATE) (18c)

Normal Home address (same) (STREET) (19a) (CITY) (19b) (STATE) (19c)

(20)

PHOTOGRAPH

STAPLE—DO NOT PASTE

WRITE NAME ON REVERSE SIDE. PHOTOGRAPH MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN NOT MORE THAN 30 DAYS PRIOR TO FILING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

Church attended (21a) ~~Congregational~~ Prospect Seattle, Wn. Name of pastor (21b) Rev. Wm. ~~Dunstan~~

Sex (22a) Male Color (22b) White Weight (22c) 155

Height (22d) 5'9-1/2" Color of hair (22e) Brown eyes (22f) Brown

Place of birth (23a) Seattle, Wash. date (23b) Dec. 8, 1912

Citizenship (23c) (IF NATURALIZED GIVE PLACE DATE AND NUMBER OF CERTIFICATE)

If you are an alien and have been a resident of the U. S. for five years or more and have not become a citizen, state why you have not. (23d)

NOTE: IF YOU ARE AN ALIEN AND ENGAGED ON CLASSIFIED OR AERONAUTICAL CONTRACTS, SUBMIT FORM NNI-132.

PARENTS	NAME	PLACE OF BIRTH	CITIZENSHIP
MOTHER	(24a) India Bell Poulson Odell	(24b) Des Moines, Ia.	(24c) USA
FATHER	(25a) Mark Odell	(25b) Baldwinsville, N.Y.	(25c) USA

STATEMENT OF U. S. AND FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL RECORD: If any, check to indicate branch and other information.

(26a) if none, check here: None

COUNTRY (26b)	ARMY (26c)	NAVY (26d)	MARINE CORPS (26e)	COAST GUARD (26f)	WAR VETERAN (26g)	PENSIONER (26h)	VETERAN'S BUREAU (26i) BENEFICIARY

Enlisted (26j) Discharged (26k) Rank (26l) Organization (26m)

Type of discharge (26n) Total length of service (26o)

STATEMENT OF EDUCATION—Give complete records beginning with grammer school: (27)

SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION (27a)	LOCATION (27b)	YEARS (27c) ATTENDED	GRADUATED (27d)	DEGREES (27e) OR REMARKS
I.I.Stevens Sch.	Seattle Wn.	18-'25	Yes	
James A Garfield High	Seattle Wn.	25-'29	Yes	
Univ. of Wash.	Seattle, Wn.	'30-'36	Yes	AB 1934
(Post Grad. work)		('35-'36)	(sociology)	
American Univ.	Washington, D.C	'38-'40	No (Grad. work ~~Sociology~~)	
Geo. Wash. Univ.	" " "	'39-'40	No. (" " Pub. Admin.)	
	no police record in Wash			

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS (28a)	YEARS PRACTICE (28b)	PROFICIENCY (28c)
None		

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD SINCE 1930: (29)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (29a)	POSITION AND CHARACTER OF WORK (29b)	SALARY (29c)	LENGTH OF SERVICE (29d)	REASON (29e) FOR LEAVING
Dept. Agric. (Marketing Adm.) Washington, D.C.	Admin. Analyst	$3800	June '42 Oct. '42	To go with AAF
War Prod. Bd. Washington, D.C.	Ch. of Class. Sect. (Pers.)	$3800	Aug. '41 May '42	To Dept. Agric.
Nat. Youth Admin. Washington, D.C.	Sr. Pers. Asst.	$3200	Jan. '41 Aug. '41	To go to WPB
U.S. Dept. Agric., Wash. DC	Asst. Investigator (Class. [illegible])	2600	Mar '39 Jan. '41	To go to NYA
See Att. Sheet.				

Kisselloff-24914

STATEMENT OF PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES OF WHICH EMPLOYEE IS AUTHOR: (30)

TITLES (30a)	PUBLISHER (30b)	DATE (30c)
Social Recognition as a Working Incentive in the Federal Service	American Society for Personnel administration	May 1940

STATEMENT OF RELATIVES: (List wife, husband, mother, father, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, including all blood relatives or by marriage living outside the U. S.) (31)

RELATION (31a)	NAME IN FULL (31b)	ADDRESS (31c)	OCCUPATION (31d)	COUNTRY WHERE BORN (31e)
Wife	Eunice Marie Peltner	201 Geo. Mason Bldg. Alex. Va.	Housewife	U.S.A.
Father	Mark Odell, Sr.	915 22d Ave. N.	Insurance	U.S.A.
Mother	**India B. Odell**	915 22d Ave. N.	Insurance	U.S.A.
Brother	Burr Odell, Lt., USNR	Moffett Fld, Calif.	Armed Service	Canada
Sister	Margaret Odell Lundeen	Seattle, Washington	Housewife	U. S. A.
Son	Richard Burr Odell	Alexandria, Virginia	Child	U.S.A.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS: (List all organizations of which you are or have been a member since 1930—Organizations include military, athletic, vocational, musical, trade, professional, social, fraternal, political.) (32)

NAME (32a)	CHARACTER (32b)	ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL OFFICE (32c)	YEAR OR YEARS A MEMBER (32d)
Society for Pers. Admin.	Prof.	Washington, D.C.	1939-1942
Soeiety for Pub. Admin.	Prof.	Washington, D.C.	1940-1942
Pacific Sociological Soc.	Prof.	Palo Alto, Calif(?)	1935-1937
Alpha Kappa Delta	Honorary	Seattle, Wn.	1933-1942
Sociology Club	Prof.	Seattle, Wn.	1933-1937
Phi Beta Kappa	Honorary		1934-1942
Varsity Boat Club	Social	Seattle, Wn.	1932-1934
Seattle College Club	Social	Seattle, Wn.	1937-1940
Y's Men Club	Service	N. Y. C. (?)	1938
Purple Shield	Honorary	Seattle, Wn.	1931-1932
Husky Paw	Social	Seattle, Wn.	1933-1934
Sphinx Club	Social	Seattle, Wn.	1935
Toastmasters-Intern.	Social	N.Y.C. (?)	1936-1938
~~Sawmill & Lumber Workers~~ Union	Trade	Seattle (?)	1936

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FROM 1914 to 1918: (33) Child

STATEMENT OF VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW: (Do not include traffic violations; include all arrests) (34) None

OFFENSE FOR WHICH ARRESTED (34a)	DATE (34b)	CITY OR TOWN IN WHICH ACTION (34c) TOOK PLACE	STATE AND COUNTY IN WHICH ACTION (34d) TOOK PLACE	DISPOSITION OF CASE (34e)

STATEMENT OF FINGERPRINTING: (35)

Kisseloff-24915

I ~~have not~~ have (35a) been fingerprinted. If so, when? (35b) 1939 - 1942 and where? (35c) Civil Service Com. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

If you have not been fingerprinted, are you willing to be, with full knowledge that such fingerprints will be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation? (35d) _____ (YES OR NO)

1

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATED AND ABROAD SINCE 1930: (29)

Name and Address of Employer (29a)	Position and Character of Work	Salary	Length of Serv.	Reason for Leaving
U.S. Dept. of Labor Washington, D. C.	Ass't Personnel Clerk	$1620	Sept '38 Mar. '39	To accept previous position
Washington Unemployment Compensation, Olympia, Washington	Jr. Clerk. (correspondence preparation)	$1200	Apr. '38 Sept. '38	To accept previous position
Washington State Department of Social Security, Olympia, Washington	Personnel Assistant, Junior Statistician from October 1936 - November 1937	$1380 $1380	Nov. '37 Apr. '38	End of survey
University of Washington Seattle, Washington	Reader	$19.00 a mo.	Jan. '35 Oct. '36	To accept previous job.
Elliott Bay Mill Company Seattle, Washington	Laborer	25¢ hr to 62¢ hr	Oct. '35 July '36 June '33 Oct '33	Returned to school
Nat'l Bank of Commerce Seattle, Washington	Messenger	$60 mo.	Sept '34 June '35 June '30 Oct. '30	

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS (continued): (32)

(32 a) Name	(32 b) Character	(32 c) Address	(32 d) Years of Member.
Seattle Mountaineers	Athletic	Seattle, Wash.	1938-1939
YMCA	Athletic	New York City	1936-1942
U. of Wash. Crew	Athletic	Seattle, Wash.	1930-1934
Schubert Singers	Musical	Washington, D. C.	1938-1942

STATEMENT [illegible] BONDING AND INSURANCE: (36) Give a statement as to whether or not you have ever been bonded or insured. If so, w[illegible] and by whom? State whether or not a bond or insurance has ever been refused. If so, what company refused it?

Bankers Life, [illegible] Iowa, 1933, 1940, 1942. Maryland Casualty Insurance Company, Baltimore, Md, 1941. Bonded while working in bank. None ever refused.

STATEMENT OF SERVICES IN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS THEREOF: (37)

NAME OF COUNTRY (37a)	TIME OF SERVICE (37b) FROM — TO	COMPENSATION (37c)	ADDRESS (37d)	NAMES OF PRINCIPAL (37e) ASSOCIATES	REASON FOR TERMINATION (37f)
			NO SERVICE		

STATEMENT OF TIME SPENT OUTSIDE OF THE U. S. SINCE 1930: (38)

COUNTRY VISITED (38a)	DEPARTURE (38b)	RETURN (38c)	REASONS FOR VISIT (38d)
Japan	June, 1934	Sept. 1934	To attend First Pan-American Student Conference in Tokyo
Manchuria	"	"	Traveled for pleasure.
China			Traveled for pleasure.

Give three references, not relatives or former employers or fellow employees, who are more than thirty years of age and United States citizens, business or professional men or women, including your family physician or your family lawyer, and who have known you well during the past ten years. (39)

NAME (39a)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS (39b)	OCCUPATION BUSINESS ADDRESS (39c)	YEARS KNOWN (39d)
James P. Weter	Northern Life Tower, Seattle Washington	Attorney	20
Capt. Felix E. Moore	215 "B" Street, N.E. Washington, D. C.	Captain, AUS Pentagon Bldg.	12
Lt. Richard M. Alt.	Buckingham Village, Arlington Virginia	Lieut. U.S.N.R. Navy Dept. Washington, D. C.	17

I solemnly swear or affirm that the foregoing statements are true and complete, and the Government of the United States is authorized to investigate any information contained herein. If a material misstatement of fact should be found, it is cause for dismissal and such other action as may be deemed appropriate. (40)

Mark Odell Jr.
(USUAL SIGNATURE OF MARK OF EMPLOYEE)

WITNESS: [illegible]
(USUAL SIGNATURE OF COMPANY OR INSTITUTION OFFICIAL)

Major, A.C.
(TITLE)

Kisseloff-24917

Subscribed to and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 19____

NOTARY PUBLIC OR OTHER PERSON AUTHORIZED TO ADMINISTER OATH

(36) (37) (37a) (37b) (37c) (37d) (37e) (37f) (38) (38a) (38b) (38c) (38d) (39) (39a) (39b) (39c) (39d) (40)

1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FORM NNI-140

PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE) (A)

(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE) (B)

JAN 19 1943

TO: THE SECRETARY OF (2) WAR

Date (1) November 27, 1942

(NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT) (3) (STREET ADDRESS OF PLACE AT WHICH WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED) (4) (COMMUNITY IN WHICH WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED) (5)

To enable the undersigned to discharge its obligations under the Espionage and National Defense statutes and regulations thereunder, the following facts are submitted for the information of the Government of the United States. This questionnaire is not intended to cast doubt upon the loyalty of any citizen of the United States, but, on the contrary, is intended to establish mutual confidence among loyal defense workers by obviating any suspicion which might be cast upon them, and by making as difficult as possible the employment of agents of foreign governments who by subversive and sabotage tactics might endanger such loyal workers and the work under performance.

Mark (FIRST NAME) (6a) (none) (MIDDLE NAME) (6b) ODELL, Jr. (LAST NAME) (6c)

whose Social Security Number is (7) _____, and has been employed by this establishment for (8) 1/6 years, and whose photograph is attached hereto, and is technically qualified to perform the following work:

(9) Senior Administrative Analyst - Organizational and procedural work
(SHOW TITLE OR TITLES AND A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE JOB AND THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL IS TO BE EMPLOYED, AND STATE

Not subject to bond
IF POSITION IS SUBJECT TO A PERSONAL OR POSITION BOND)

The work to be conducted is of prime interest to (10) Headquarters Army Air Forces
(UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU)

In connection with (11) Organizational and procedural matters

From the information available to us at this time, the above-named person appears to be a loyal citizen of the United States and we do not question his loyalty and integrity. However, according to our contract, if information comes to our attention which renders his employment undesirable, we will promptly notify the interested Department and Bureau of the United States Government accordingly, and in the event this individual leaves our employ during the progress of this work, we will give notification at the time of the severance of his employment. Employee's declaration in his own behalf, consisting of physical description, photograph, and statements of military or naval record, education, principal employment, citizenship, relatives, membership in organizations, activities from 1914 to 1918, violations of the law, bonding, service in foreign governments, time spent outside of the United States, and references are subjoined to this statement and made a part of it.

(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE) (C)

James W. Aston
(USUAL SIGNATURE OF COMPANY OR INSTITUTION OFFICIAL) (12)

JAMES W. ASTON, LIEUT. COLONEL, A. C.

Chief, Organizational Planning Division
(TITLE) (13)

Notify: Personnel Clearance Unit,
Counter Intelligence Division,
Room 2723,
Kissell Bldg.
Point, D. C.

Number A 657792

© PATENTED

1

(LAST) (14a) (FIRST) (14b) (MIDDLE) (14c) (COMPANY) (15)

(Jr.) MARK (none)

(1)

74-1333-2575

#2

Form 124
June 1941

This form *must* be executed by the appointee before he enters on duty. The Department Officer before whom the certificate is made must sign the statement on the reverse of this sheet.

Appointing officer:

Please check below respecting this appointment.

..... Permanent

..... Reinstatement

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Navy Department
(Branch of service or department)

Washington (Name of city) D.C. (State)

DECLARATION OF APPOINTEE

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE PROVISIONS OF LAW AS QUOTED ON ATTACHED FORM. False personation in an examination is a criminal offense, and will be prosecuted accordingly. Appointee will retain attached form.

(Every question *must* be answered)

1. Name Mark Odell Jr. (Full name: given name, initial or initials, if any, and surname)
2. (a) Place of birth Seattle, Wash (b) Date of birth 12/8/12 (Month, day, and year)
   (c) Are you a citizen of the United States? Yes (Yes or no)
3. If foreign-born, give the information requested below:
   (a) Date of arrival in the United States ..... (b) Port of entry ..... (c) Name of ship .....
   (d) If naturalized: (1) Under what name naturalized? ..... (2) When? .....
   (3) Where naturalized (name and location of court)? .....
   (4) Certificate of citizenship number .....
   (e) If naturalized through parent: (1) Under what name was parent naturalized? .....
   (2) When was parent naturalized? .....
   (3) Where was parent naturalized (name and location of court)? .....
   (4) Parent's certificate of citizenship number .....
   (f) If naturalized through marriage: (1) Under what name was husband naturalized? .....
   (2) When was husband naturalized? .....
   (3) Where was husband naturalized (name and location of court)? .....
   (4) Husband's certificate of citizenship number .....
4. (a) Name of father Mark Odell
   (b) Address (if living) 915-22nd Ave. No. Seattle, Wash.
   (c) Place and date of birth Jan. 13, 1869 Baldwinsville, N.Y.
5. (a) Maiden name of mother Judia Belle Poulson
   (b) Address (if living) 915-22nd Ave No.
   (c) Place and date of birth Des Moines, Ia., July 15, 1879
6. From what examination are you being appointed? (transfer)
7. To what position are you being appointed? Jr. Admin. Analyst (Title)
8. Are any members of your family or relatives (either blood or by marriage) in any part of the service of the United States (executive, judicial, legislative, military, or naval)? Answer "Yes" or "No" Yes If so, fill in the following blanks stating, under "Relationship," whether the connection is by blood or marriage. (See sec. I of attached form.) If additional space is necessary, attach a sheet.

Name	Post-office address (Give street number, if any)	Position and department or office in which employed	Relationship	Married or single
Burr Odell	915-22nd No. Seattle, Wash	Position Lieutenant (Sr. Gr.) Department or office Navy	Brother	Single
A. Pauline Hadley	#9 Fowlers Hill Washington, DC	Position Secretary to Commissioner Department or office Fed. Housing Ad.	Sister-in-law	Married
Ray Poulson	1529-28 St Washington, DC	Position Messenger Department or office G. Print Off.	Uncle	Married
J. M. Lundin	Broker 915-22nd Ave No. Seattle	entertainer	brother-in-law	Married

9. Were any of the above-named persons appointed to the Government service after you made your application for this position? No If so, give the name of each such person and state whether he is living in the same house with you .....
10. What is your present address (give street and number, city, and State)? 201 George Mason Bldg. Beverly Plaza Apts. Alexandria, Va. How long have you resided at this address? 1 Year

16—6203-1

Risselott-24920

11. (a) Are you holding any position or office under the United States or under any State, Territory, county, or municipality? Yes (Yes or no)

(b) If so, state the place, position, and salary Organization & Management Analyst $3800 p.a., Washington - U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

(c) Are you willing to resign such position or office, upon appointment in the Federal Government, if it becomes necessary to do so in order to hold the Federal position? Yes - willing to transfer (Yes or no)

12. (a) Have you served in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States at any time? No (Yes or no)

If so, state service —

(b) If discharged, state under what conditions —

(Honorable, dishonorable, inaptitude, etc.)

13. Have you been retired from (a) U. S. Government service? No (b) District of Columbia government? No

(c) U. S. military or naval service? No If so, state whether for age, length of service, or disability

Amount of retirement pay Rank when retired from military or naval service

14. Have you been discharged for cause or have you resigned *any* position under compulsion since filing your application for this position? No (Yes or no) If so, attach a sheet giving the date, place, employer's name and address, and the reason for the discharge or forced resignation in each case.

15. Have you ever been arrested or fined, or convicted of any offense? No (Yes or no) If so, attach a sheet and give full details showing dates, places, and nature of offenses, and the manner in which all charges have been disposed of that are not still pending. (Your answer should include *all* felonies and *all* misdemeanors.)

16. Have you ever been barred from a U. S. civil-service examination? No (Yes or no) If so, when and for what reason? —

17. Have you paid or offered or promised to pay any money or any other thing of value to any person, firm, or corporation for the use of influence to procure your appointment? No (Yes or no)

18. Are you a member of any Communist or German Bund organization or any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States or do you have membership in or any affiliation with any group, association or organization which advocates, or lends support to any organization or movement advocating, the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States? No (Yes or no) If so, name the organization and give complete details on sheet to be attached hereto.

19. Will you inform yourself of and observe the provisions of the civil-service law and rules and Executive orders concerning political activity, political coercion, political assessments, use of influence to secure promotion, etc., as quoted on the attached form? Yes.

I hereby certify that the answers to the foregoing questions are true in every particular.

Date Oct. 19, 1942 Mark Odell Jr.

(Signature of appointee—Must correspond exactly with name given in answer to question 1)

APPOINTING OFFICER BEFORE WHOM THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE IS MADE:

Before appointment is further considered this form must be submitted to the appropriate civil-service office for approval *if*—

(1) *Citizenship.*—Answer to question 2 (a) hereon shows foreign birth, while answer to similar question in the application shows birth in the United States.

(2) *Age.*—Discrepancy exists between the answer given to question 2 (b) hereon and that given to the corresponding question in the application, and if questioning of the applicant (in the manner described in Departmental Circular No. 195) either substantiates doubt as to eligibility or indicates willful misrepresentation. (This instruction applies only in probationary appointments.)

(3) *Members of family.*—Answer to question 8 hereon includes the names of two or more persons at the same address as the appointee.

(4) The appointee holds any State, Territorial, county, or municipal office or position, whether by election or appointment, in possible contravention of the Executive orders of January 17 and 28, 1873, and does not agree to resign such position or office if necessary. (See Civil Service Commission Form 1236 quoting these orders and listing *exceptions* thereto.) (See applicant's answer to questions 11 (a), (b), and (c).

If the appointee's answer to question 18 is "Yes," he cannot be given appointment.

Please fill in and sign the following in connection with *probationary appointment:*

Have you, for purposes of identification and to prevent impersonation—

(1) Questioned the appointee on his personal history for agreement with his application statements?

(2) Checked the appointee's personal and physical appearance for agreement with his medical certificate and descriptions given in preliminary and declaration sheet?

(3) Checked the appointee's signature and handwriting in this form with that in the examination papers and application?

The above certificate was executed before me, in his own handwriting, by the identical person who has reported for assignment to duty. The appointee has been identified satisfactorily by the method described in Departmental Circular No. 195.

This is to be signed by an officer of the department or bureau to which the appointee belongs, not by a notary public, and does not need to be sworn to.

Earl B. Hart (Officer's signature)

Maj. A.C. (Official title)

Kisseloff-24921

This form, when completed, should be forwarded promptly to the Commission or the department concerned. In connection with appointment outside Washington, however, the field officer should forward it to his department for transmittal to the Commission.

16—6203 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

-74-1339-2575

#3

Kisseloff-24922

FORM CP-18

OATH OF OFFICE AND PERSONNEL AFFIDAVIT

...War Department..... ..Headquarters of the Army Air Forces
(Department or Establishment) (Bureau or Office)

"I,..Mark Odell, Jr.....,do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. SO HELP ME GOD.

"I further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have read and understand the provisions of the law printed on the reverse side hereof; that I am not a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; and that during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence."

Mark Odell Jr.
(Signature of appointee)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this .24th...day of .October...,A.D. 1942

at ..Washington, D. C.....,
(City or place)

.....
(State)

Pauline Pettner
.....

SEAL

..Notary Public.....
My Commission Expires Oct. 14, 1943.

.....

Position to which appointed .Senior Administrative Analyst.....

Date of entrance on duty ..October 19, 1942.....

Kisseloff-24923

W-5415, A.C.

Section 9A of Public 252--76th Congress, approved August 2, 1939, otherwise known as the "Hatch Act," provides:

> "(1) It shall be unlawful for any person employed in any capacity by any agency of the Federal Government, whose compensation, or any part thereof, is paid from funds authorized or appropriated by any Act of Congress, to have membership in any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States.
>
> "(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any Act of Congress for such position or office shall be used to pay the compensation of such person;".

It is provided in various appropriation acts that no part of the funds so appropriated shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and that an affidavit shall be considered *prima facie* evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. Such acts provide further that any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any such appropriation, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, and that the above penalty shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

* * * * * * *

W-5415, AC

74-1333-2873

#4

Kisseloff-24925

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1410030-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 22
Page 8 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 9 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 10 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 11 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 12 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 13 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 14 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 15 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Page 37 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 38 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 41 ~ Referral/Consult;

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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

PERJURY, ESP. R, INT. SEC. R

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS OBTAINED

FROM CHAMBERS IN CONNECTION

WITH THIS INVESTIGATION

April 13, 1949

Kisseloff-25329

ENCLOSURE 74-1833-2943

THE DIRECTOR

April 13, 1949

MR. LADD

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

For your information there is attached an analysis of documents obtained from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in connection with this investigation.

Background

You will recall that CHAMBERS, in a signed statement on December 3, 1948, advised that he had placed certain documents in a manila envelope shortly after breaking with the Communist Party in April, 1938. The manila envelope was alleged to have been placed in a dumb-waiter shaft in the home of the mother of NATHAN LEVINE, the brother-in-law of CHAMBERS. The analysis is broken down into the following groups of documents.

(1) The "CHAMBERS" documents, which were 65 pages of typewritten material together with four pieces of paper alleged to be in the handwriting of ALGER HISS. These documents were alleged to have been obtained by CHAMBERS from ALGER HISS and were excerpts or copies of State Department documents.

(2) The "pumpkin" documents. These consisted of two rolls of developed film and three rolls of undeveloped film which were obtained from a pumpkin on CHAMBERS' farm outside of Westminster, Maryland, and turned over to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on December 2, 1948. A description of these documents is listed under Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48, which are photographs of State Department documents, and Grand Jury exhibits 49 and 51, which are photographs of Navy documents obtained from the Bureau of Standards. Grand Jury exhibit 50 was a roll of film which was light-struck and could not be developed.

(3) The "HARRY DEXTER WHITE" documents consist of four pages of handwriting on yellow lined paper alleged by CHAMBERS to be in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. These documents were turned over to the Baltimore office on December 3, 1948.

74-1333
KWD/mr

April 13, 1949

MEMORANDUM

"CHAMBERS" DOCUMENTS

In connection with a civil action brought by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS a pretrial deposition was conducted at Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948. During the deposition CHAMBERS produced sixty-five typewritten pages of material and four handwritten pieces of white paper. These documents are being referred to as the "CHAMBERS" documents. According to CHAMBERS these documents were given to him by ALGER HISS in 1937 or in the early part of 1938.

Origin of Documents

In a signed statement dated December 3, 1948 CHAMBERS advised that the documents were deposited in a manila envelope which was hidden in a dumb-waiter shaft in the home of the mother of NATHAN LEVINE, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. This envelope was reported to have been placed in the dumb-waiter shaft in 1938 when CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party. The envelope was removed by CHAMBERS on Sunday, November 14, 1948, and the sixty-nine "CHAMBERS" documents were thereafter introduced at the deposition in Baltimore.

Referral/Consult

Description of Documents

Kisseloff-25331

Referral/Consult

FBI Laboratory Examination

In a report to the Attorney General dated December 13, 1948 the Laboratory advised that it was not possible to determine the age of the documents. Specimens Q1 through Q4 were concluded to have been written by ALGER HISS, whose known handwriting is listed as Kc1 through Kc4, submitted by the Baltimore office on November 29, 1948. The Laboratory determined that the typing on specimens Q6 through Q69 compared most closely with Woodstock pica type spaced ten letters to the inch, a style of type made by Woodstock in 1929. Q5 was reported to compare most closely to the standards of type for the Royal elite type spaced twelve letters to the inch. Q6 through Q69 were identified as having been prepared on the same typewriting machine as that used to prepare documents designated as K17, K32, K35, K40, K41 and K249, which are described below.

K17 is a two-page typewritten letter addressed to WALTER L. TIBBETTS, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 30, 1933. It is purported to be an unsigned, unmailed letter beginning "On reading over my policy last week" and relates to an insurance policy allegedly issued to ALGER HISS. This document was furnished the New York office by Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN, Attorney for ALGER HISS, on December 10, 1948. This document was returned to Mr. McLEAN pursuant to his request on December 28, 1948 by Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

K32 is three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON." This document is dated September 9, 1936 and was apparently an enclosure to a handwritten letter to PAUL L. BANFIELD which is signed by ALGER HISS. This document, together with a letter dated September 1, 1936 bearing the signature PRISCILLA HISS referring to the application of TIMOTHY HOBSON for admission to the Landon School, was obtained from Mr. PAUL L. BANFIELD, Headmaster, Landon School, Bethesda Post Office, Washington, D. C., on December 12, 1948. Mr. BANFIELD requested that the material be used only in an investigation concerning the national defense of this country and was particularly desirous of not having the information made available to the House Committee on Un-American Activities in any form. He also advised that attorneys for both HISS and CHAMBERS had requested access to his file but had been refused. K32 was delivered to Mr. T. J. DONEGAN in New York City by Special Agent JONES of the Washington Field Office on December 14, 1948, together with the other documents furnished by Mr. BANFIELD.

FBI K35 is a typewritten letter addressed to Miss EMMA HELLINGS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was enclosed in an envelope postmarked December 6, 1931 which begins "Dr. PELTZ, my physician" and is signed DAISY FANSTER, a sister of Mrs. ALGER HISS. This document was obtained from FRANKLIN H. PRICE, librarian for the Free Library of Philadelphia, on December 13, 1948. This document was transmitted to the Justice Department as an enclosure to a memorandum to Mr. ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney General, dated March 3, 1949.

K40 is a one-page typewritten letter to WALTER G. SCHELKER, New York City, dated February 17, 1933, and is signed ALGER HISS. This document was obtained from Mr. LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel, Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States, in response to a subpoena served on December 13, 1948. A carbon copy of this document had been previously furnished by Mr. McLEAN, Attorney for HISS, on December 10, 1948, and was returned at his request on December 28, 1948. K40 was transmitted to the Department of Justice as an enclosure to a memorandum to Mr. ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney General, dated March 3, 1949.

K41, a typewritten letter dated May 25, 1937 addressed to Mrs. W. M.

HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, beginning "I am sending to your office today," and signed PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, was obtained by the Baltimore office from Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, assistant in the registrar's office, University of Maryland, on December 14, 1948. K41 has been returned to Mrs. STAFFORD by the Baltimore office.

K249 is three typewritten pages captioned "President's Report for the Year 1936 to 37" and is reported to have been a report submitted by Mrs. ALGER HISS at the expiration of her term of office as presdient of the Bryn Mawr Alumni Association in 1937. This document was obtained from Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT, 2205 California Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and forwarded to the Laboratory on January 7, 1949. After the examination it was returned to Mrs. ABBOTT by the Washington Field Office.

Referral/Consult

Kisseloff-25351

THE "PUMPKIN" DOCUMENTS

Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in a signed statement dated December 3, 1948, advised that three cans of undeveloped film and two strips of developed film which had been in a manila envelope hidden in a dumb-waiter shaft of the home of NATHAN LEVINE's mother, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, had been turned over to investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Westminster, Maryland, on December 2, 1948 in response to a subpoena. Mr. CHAMBERS advised that the film contained photographs of original documents taken from the State Department and the Bureau of Standards. He alleged that the bulk of the documents from the State Department were obtained from ALGER HISS, the remainder having been received from JULIAN WADLEIGH.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, 3924 Southern Avenue, Southeast, Washington, and DONALD T. APPELL, 3241 Terrace Drive, Silver Hill, Maryland, investigators employed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on December 2, 1948 at 10:45 PM received from CHAMBERS at his farm near Westminster, Maryland, five rolls of 35-millimeter film which CHAMBERS took from a hollowed-out pumpkin. Two rolls of the film had been developed and three rolls were unprocessed. The developed film was identified with the date 12/2/48 and the initials WT by WHEELER and APPELL. The undeveloped film was processed by PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ of the Veterans Administration and was identified by the date 12/3/48 and the initial W by Mr. WHEELER. This film was subsequently identified on December 13, 1948 in the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City, as G.J. 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51. These documents were photographed by the FBI Laboratory on December 14, 1948 and are described below. In identifying the "pumpkin" films with State Department documents Mr. DAVID A. SALMON, 3223 Klingle Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., advised the State Department kept "action" copies of communications and a microfilm of an "information" copy of the same document and that the "information" copy was destroyed.

b3

Kisseloff-25352

Qc74 and Qc75

FBI Laboratory Examination

The Laboratory concluded that the originals of the photographs Qc74 and Qc75 and the original "information" copy of which Kc549 and Kc550 are photographs were both made by the same t[illegible] run. Referral/Consult

Distribution

A-S; TA.

Qc76 Through Qc91

FBI Laboratory Examination

It was concluded that page 2 through page 16 of the original document represented by the microfilm Kc552 through Kc566 and Qc77 through Qc91 were typed during the same typing run. It was also concluded that page 1 of the document represented by microfilm Kc551 was a different document than the original represented by the microfilm Qc76. However, the wording in each paragraph of Kc551 is verbatim with that appearing on Qc76.

Distribution

A-S, TA.

Qc92 Through Qc95

FBI Laboratory Examination

It was concluded that the original documents represented by the photographs Qc92 through Qc95 were different from the originals represented by the microfilm Kc567 through Kc569A. It was determined, however, that the wording in each photograph is verbatim.

Referral/Consult

Distribution

A-S, TA.

Qc96 Through Qc109

FBI Laboratory Examination

It was concluded that certain marks appearing on the microfilm Kc570 through Kc583 appear in the same relative position on the photographs Qc96 through Qc109 indicating that they were probably produced from the same original document. However, there are marks appearing on Kc570 through Kc583 and not on Qc96 through Qc109 and vice versa which may be due to the different processes involved in the reproduction of the documents. The differences, in the absence of the original document, prevent a definite conclusion. The Laboratory, however, concluded that Kc570 through Kc583 and Qc96 through Qc109 were reproductions of a common typing run.

Distribution

U, A-S, EA.

Kisseloff-25354

b3

Qc110 Through Qc115

Referral/Consult

FBI Laboratory Examination

Distribution

S, U, C, A-M, A-S, A-W, PA/H, PA/D, FE, EU, RA, NE.

Qc116

Kisseloff-25355

FBI Laboratory Examination

Distribution

Qc117 Through Qc119

Referral/Consult

FBI Laboratory Examination

It was concluded that due to the differences between the microfilm Kc591 through Kc593 and Qc117 through Qc119, possibly due to the different processes of reproduction, a positive identification could not be made. However, it was determined that the originals of Kc591 through Kc593 and of Qc117 through Qc119 were made by one stencil or a common typing run.

Distribution

Kisseloff-25356

b3

Referral/Consult

A27 and A28 are indistinct and unidentifiable.

A29 is unidentifiable.

A30 through A34 were unidentifiable due to the poor quality of the film.

A35 and A36 were unidentifiable.

b3

Referral/Consult

Kisseloff-25360

Classification

Distribution

Referral/Consult

HARRY DEXTER WHITE DOCUMENTS

Description

Documents which are referred to as the HARRY DEXTER WHITE documents are described as four pages of handwriting material on yellow lined paper, three of the pages having handwriting on both sides. The documents were turned over to the Baltimore office of the Bureau by RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Attorney for JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, on December 3, 1948. These documents,

according to CHAMBERS, were in a manila envelope hidden in the dumb-waiter of the home of his brother-in-law's mother in Brooklyn, New York. These documents were designated as Q70 through Q73 as follows.

Referral/Consult

Kisseloff-25364

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU WITH WFO LETTER DATED April 28, 1949

Re: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
WFO File #74-94

Back Space
Margin Release
Shift Lock
Shift Key
Shift Key
FBI
LABORATORY

FBI
LABORATORY

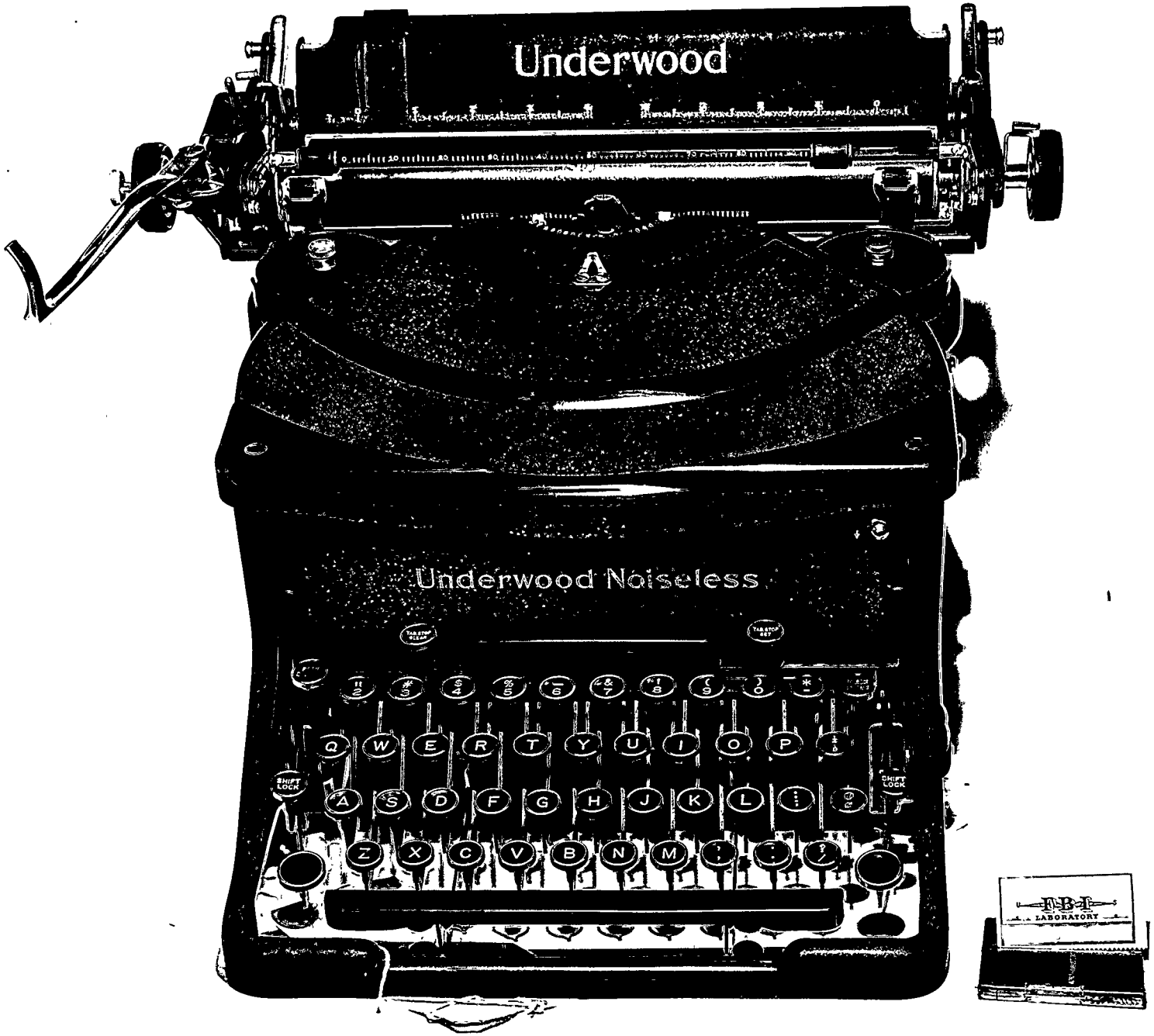
Underwood
Underwood Noiseless
LABORATORY

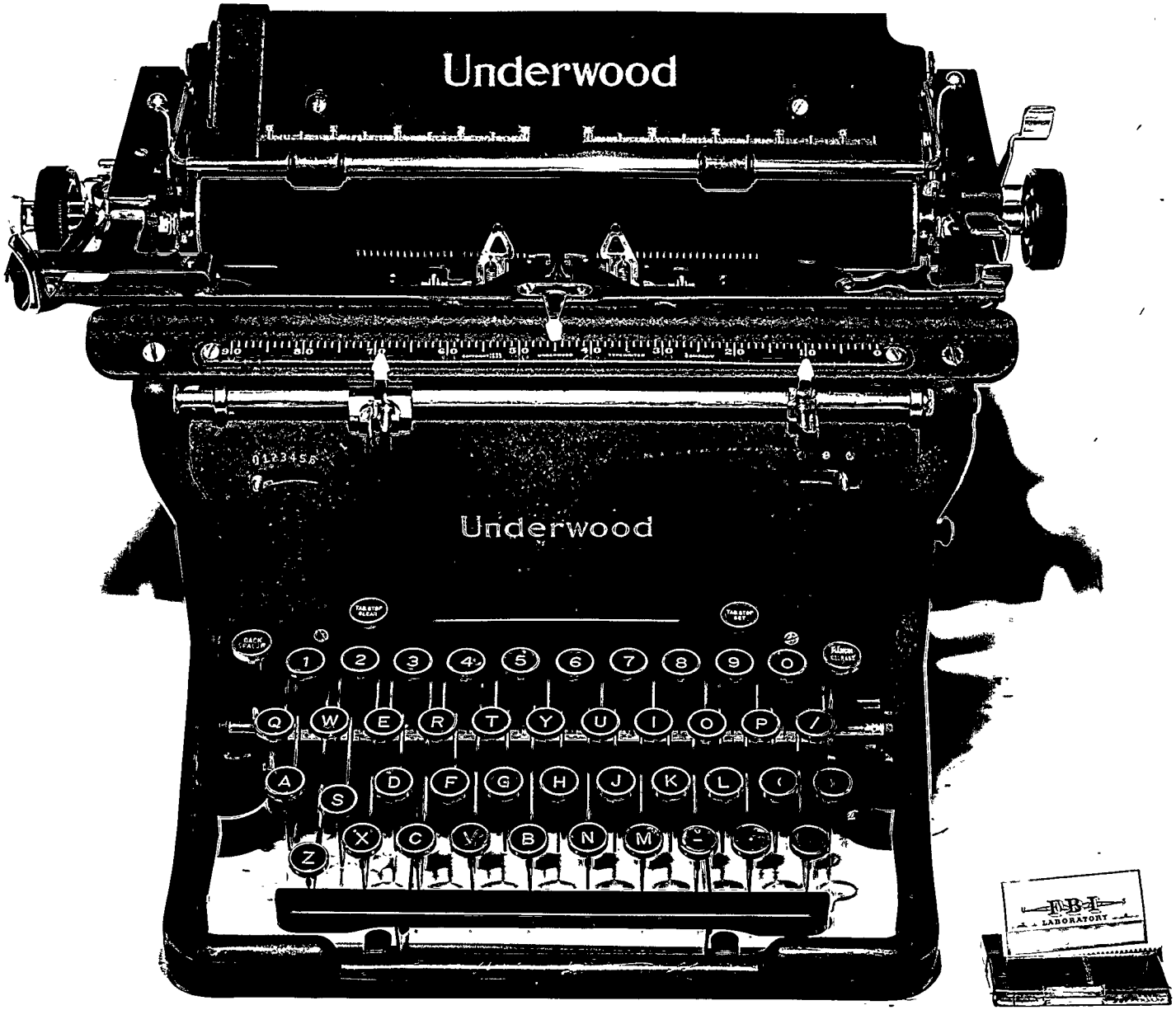

Kisseloff-24930

Kisseloff-24931

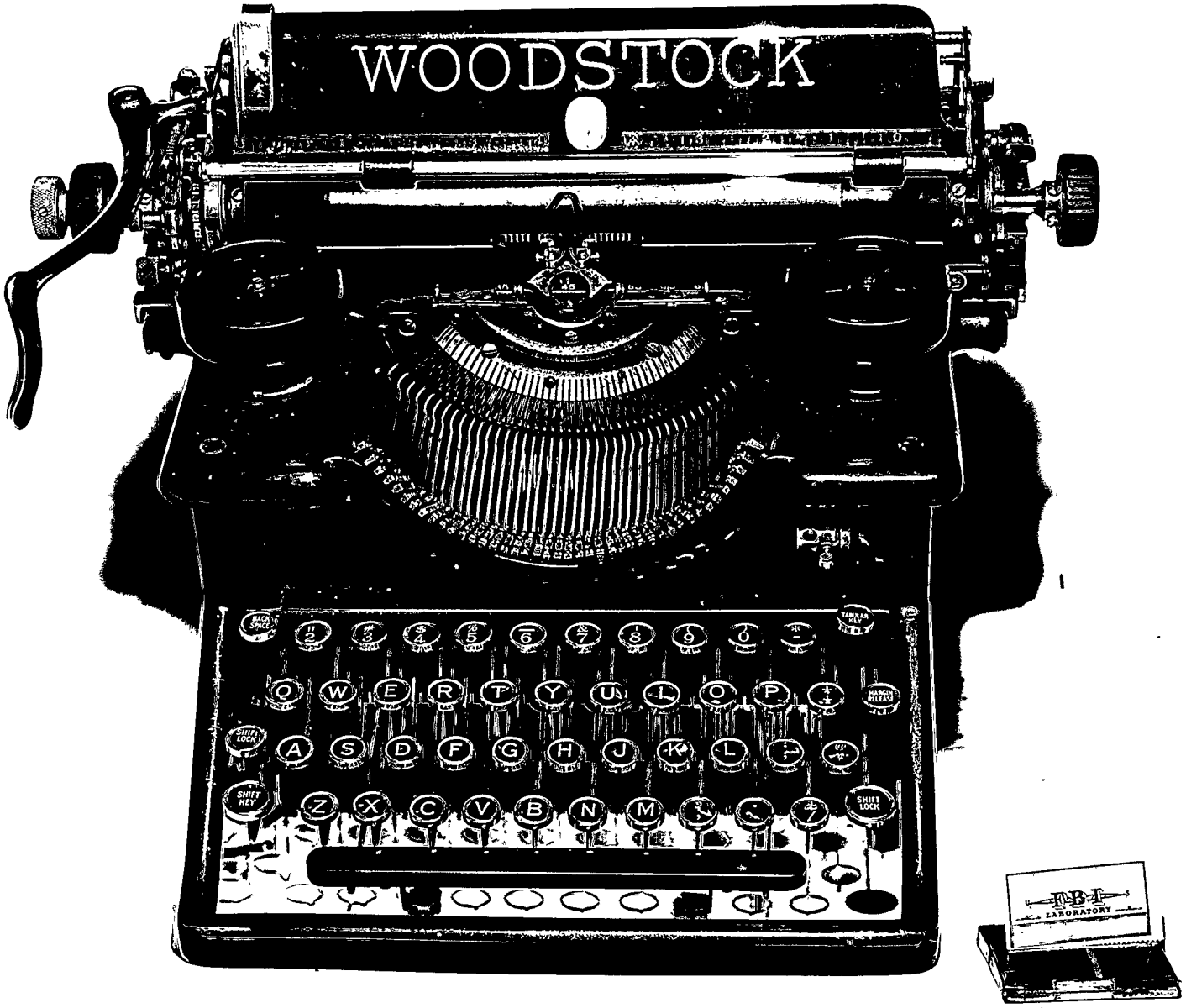
WOODSTOCK
BACK SPACE
TABULATOR KEY
MARGIN RELEASE
SHIFT LOCK
SHIFT KEY
SHIFT LOCK
LABORATORY

Kisseloff-24933

Underw
SHIFT KEY
LABORATORY

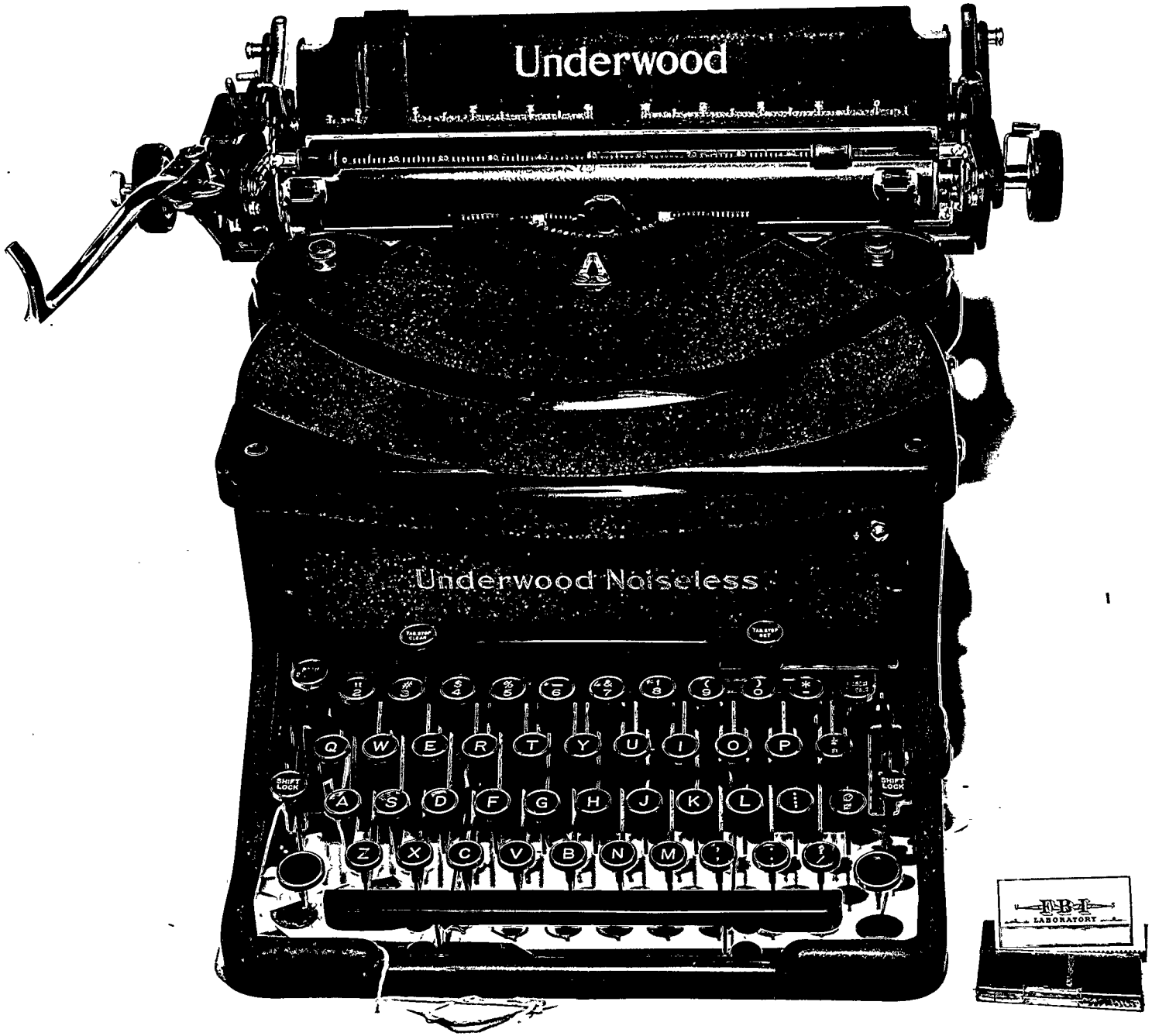
Underwood
Underwood Noiseless
LABORATORY

Back Space
Margin Release
Shift Lock
Shift Key
Shift Key
LABORATORY

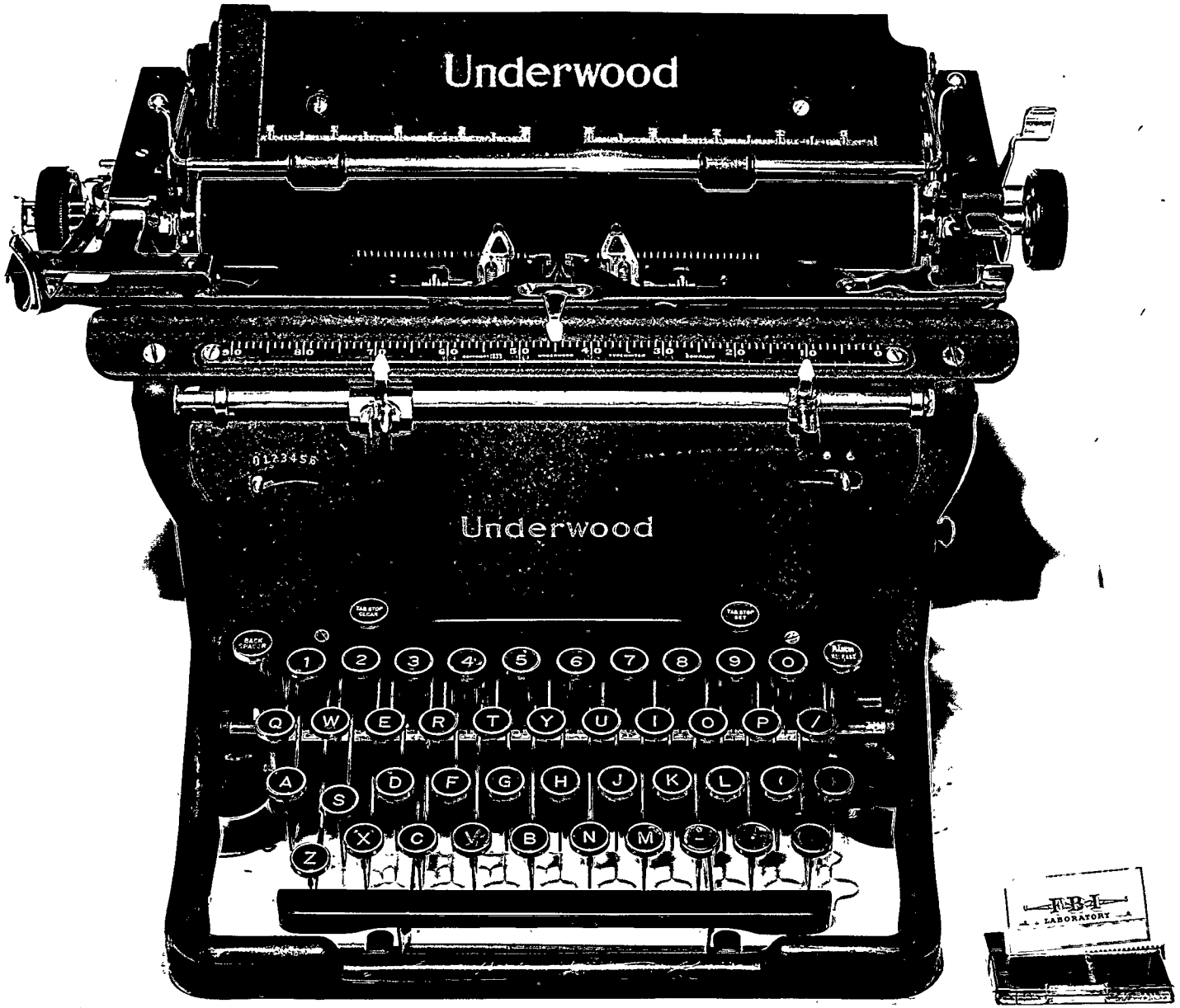
Underwood
Underwood
FBI
LABORATORY

Kisseloff-24938

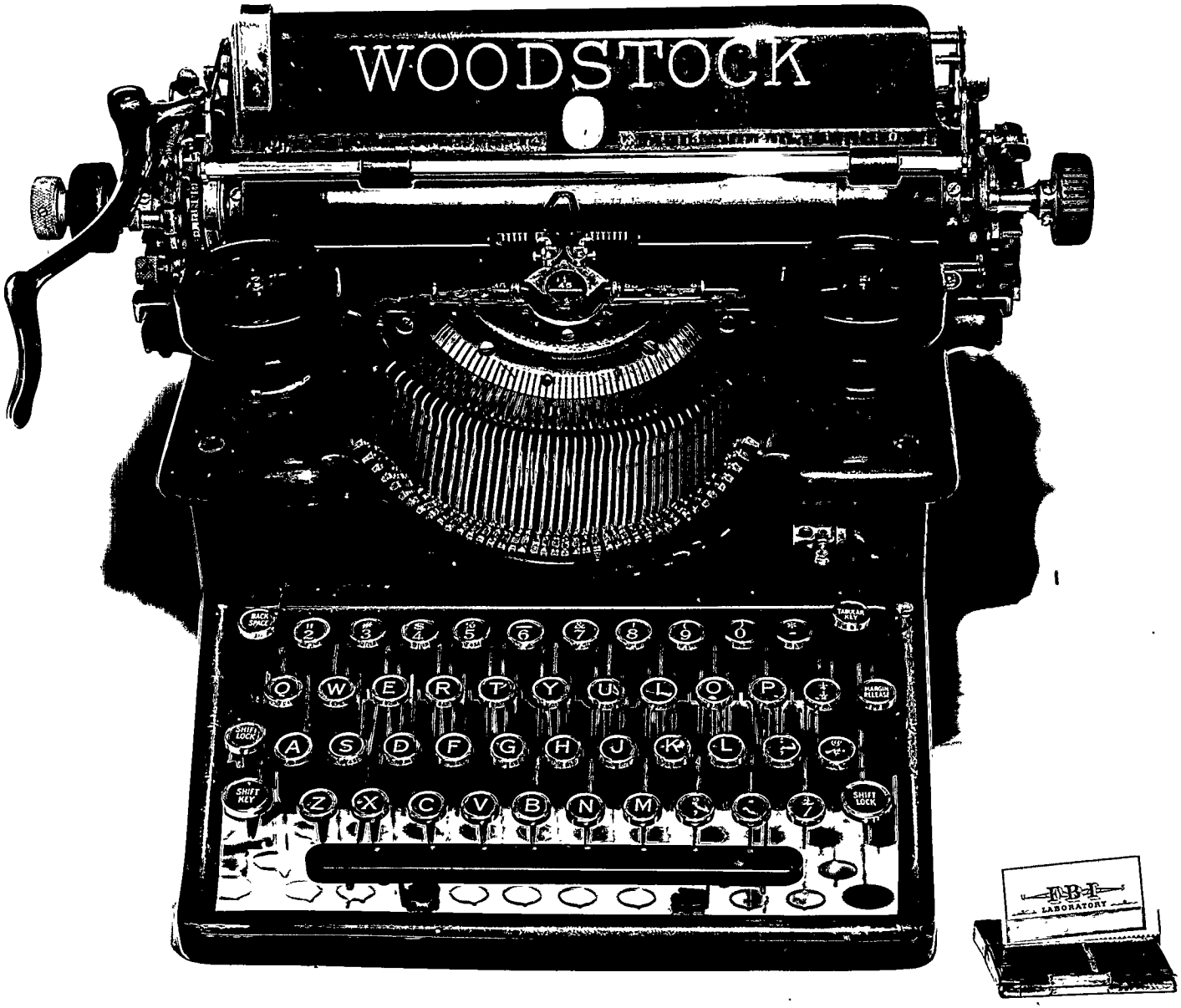
WOODSTOCK
LABORATORY

Kisseloff-24940

Kisseloff-24941

ND-25

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI
ESPIONAGE SECTION

____MR. WHITSON

____MR. _____
____ROOM _____

SUPERVISORS

____Mr. Branigan
____Mr. Brent
____Mr. Cattaneo
____Mr. Clayton
____Mr. Collier
____Mr. Davis
____Mr. Fults
____Mr. Gans
____Mr. Godfrey
____Mr. Gregg
____Mr. Jones

____Mr. Koehler
____Mr. Lamphere
____Mr. Meehan
____Mr. Mossburg
____Mr. Myrtle
____Mr. Swartz
____Mr. Turner
____Mr. Wannall

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/78 BY SP2 mac/ac

____MISS _____
____ROOM _____
____Mrs. Walch, 1736
____Mrs. Davidson, 1742
____Correct
____Redate
____Please call me
____Note and return

____RECORDS SECTION 28 241
____Send file
____Bring file up-to-date
____Place on Record
____Place on Record and Return
____Indicate index reference
____Please see me

P/S File attached behind memo to Atty Gen'l dated 5-23-57 in 74-1333-3131

74-1333-3131

SUPERIVSOR A. S. BRENT

ROOM 128

Kisseloff-27777

bu, Ld, + rec. Charles Edward Wyzanski

~~62 – 75474~~

~~77 – 12326~~

~~74 – 1333 – 2352~~

~~74 – 1333 – 1215~~

~~74 – 1333 – 2835~~

~~74 – 1333 – 2832~~ p. # 12, 13, 15

~~74 – 1333 – 2510~~ p. # 64

~~74 – 1333 – 1454~~

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~~121 – 1384 – 13~~

~~62 – 58854 – 239~~

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~~100 – 164211 – 3~~

~~65 – 33434 – 193~~

~~40 – 59320~~

~~61 – 7559 – .118x~~ ~~Joseph Wyzanski~~

File 5 ASB

74-1332-3199

Kişseloff-27778

(1)

Charles Edward Wyzanski

~~98 — 2078 — 75, 62, 67~~

~~62 — 36844 — 2~~

~~100 — 769 — 3070 X~~

~~100 — 338892 — 114 p. #15~~

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~~61 — 7561 — 4~~

~~61 — 7559 — 89~~

~~61 — 7560 — 2607 X~~

Kisseloff-27779

~~100 — 353406 — 4~~

~~100 — 341825 — 42 p. #26~~

~~100 — 341825 — 140 p. # 42, 44~~

~~61 — 7554 — 90 p. 50~~

2

Charles Edward Wyzanski

~~101 — 4314 — 5~~

~~Dies Com. Rpt. Vol. #3 p. 2369, 2374~~

~~15 — 10093 — 9~~

~~100 — 148051 — 1~~

~~61 — 7559 — 1000 x~~

~~62 — 46312 — 11~~

~~40 — 71989 — 1, 2~~

~~100 — 7660 — 2978~~

~~62 — 754~~

~~61 — 1551 — 147~~

~~66 — 1131 — 159~~

~~40 — 63258 — 1, 2~~

~~15 — 6754 — 12~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/21/85 BY JJ/mad/lr
284,211

Kisseloff-27780

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1410030-1

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

P R E S E N T M E N T

by

The December 16, 1948,
Special Grand Jury
Southern District of New York.

Kisseloff-21379

Kisseloff-21380

74 - 1333 - 3827

74-1333-3327

74-1333-3327

74-1333-3327

P R E S E N T M E N T

TO The District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

WHEREAS the undersigned constitute all the members of the December 16th, 1948, Special Federal Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York impaneled to inquire into espionage and subversive activities; and

WHEREAS there has been presented for the past four months, and is being presented, before this Special Federal Grand Jury a volume of testimony concerning activities of both foreigners and American citizens which are directed from within and without against the security of the Nation; and

WHEREAS this testimony and evidence have led this Special Federal Grand Jury to certain conclusions it deems proper and imperative to be brought to the attention of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the United States Government for such action as may be necessary or appropriate, the undersigned members of this Grand Jury respectfully show and allege as follows:

1. The Grand Jury is of the unanimous opinion that the safety of this country and its institutions is being jeopardized because

(a) increasing efforts, since the United States of America has been forced by events to take a dominant position in world leadership, have unlawfully been and are being made by those inimical to the Nation to obtain information

74-1333-332b

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-23428

relating to the national defense and security--information which could be used to the Nation's injury and to the advantage of foreign nations; and because

(b) existing laws, applicable to activities aimed at unlawfully obtaining such information, are inadequate and unrealistic in view both of the Nation's position in world affairs and internal menaces from those zealously activating a philosophy hostile to our constitutional form of government.

2. This conviction was arrived at by the Grand Jury after hearing, over a period of four months, the testimony of a large number of witnesses who, irrespective of their widely differing relations to the problems under consideration, have been able to aid its investigations. Many of these witnesses have been summoned by the Department of Justice and some by the Grand Jury itself acting independently under its own authority as the anciently established representative of the people. They have been examined in that secrecy which is designed not only to determine those who may have violated federal laws but to protect the rights and the reputations of the innocent.

Among these witnesses have been men charged with ferreting out violations of federal laws and others who could be classed as "government witnesses."

Others, men and women whose integrity and innocence have not been questioned but who have had valuable information to give, have proven entirely cooperative in the Grand Jury inquiries.

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Still others--and the number has proven surprisingly large--themselves believed to be guiltless of direct violation of the law as it now exists, have invoked their constitutional rights to refuse to give information they indubitably possess concerning knowledge of violations by others. It has been a matter of grave concern to the Grand Jury that there are in this category of witnesses certain lawyers who, despite the fact that they are by virtue of their profession "officers of the court," have refused to answer questions put to them by the Federal Attorneys and the Grand Jurors on the grounds that the answers "will tend to degrade or incriminate" themselves. This, such witnesses have unquestionably done because they have been alerted through the publicity given by other investigating bodies to the circumstances which the Grand Jury must examine in secrecy.

Lastly, there have been a certain number of witnesses who the Grand Jury is convinced, either by their own confessions or by the incontrovertible evidence of others, have violated federal laws, but who are protected by the operation of the statute of limitations. The Grand Jury is powerless to indict such an individual so that he can be given a fair trial before a judge and jury with all the safeguards of such legal procedures.

3. The Grand Jury has been provided with many object lessons of the looseness with which laws governing espionage, the practical application of which it must determine, are at present drawn. In the light of the situations it has had to face, it believes that the safety and welfare of this country require either the enactment of new legislation or the amendment of existing legislation.

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4. The Grand Jury, without making detailed recommendations, is nevertheless convinced that the espionage statutes themselves should be amended and tightened without meanwhile infringing on those civil rights constitutionally guaranteed our citizens. It recommends, therefore, that laws defining espionage be designed to cover all unauthorized transmission of information relating to the national defense which could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation. It further recommends provision be made that those engaged in such transmission can be prosecuted if they know the information may be used for such purposes.

The Grand Jury holds the crime of acting against one's own country is of such gravity and of such abhorrence to the American people that those so guilty should not be protected in any manner not provided by their constitutional rights. Accordingly it strongly recommends that provision be made to indict at any time any individual guilty of transgressing espionage statutes, now existing or to be enacted, without regard to any statute of limitation as in the case of treason.

Convinced that, despite the vigilance and the efficiency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, increasing efforts will be made to acquire and transmit information injurious to the Nation, the Grand Jury holds that persons trained in espionage or sabotage by any foreign country should be required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act; and that failure to register under the Act shall be considered a continuing

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offense for which the statute of limitations will not be operative. It recommends legislation to this end.

The Grand Jury is aware of the legislation on these and related subjects which has been proposed on the recommendations of Attorney General Clark. These recommendations were prepared in close consultation with the Inter-departmental Intelligence Committee, composed of representatives of the intelligence divisions of the Army, Navy and Air Departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It urges the careful study of this proposed legislation by our legislative authorities with the view that laws be passed to achieve these objectives in the proper constitutional framework.

Having seen at firsthand the difficulties in arriving at the truth concerning espionage violations when witnesses have been alerted by publicized charges and countercharges, the Grand Jury recommends that all investigating bodies conduct their inquiries into espionage in secret.

The Grand Jury further recommends that an investigation be made by the proper authorities, by Bar Associations and other similar bodies, to determine those measures that may be taken to disbar from practice in the courts any lawyer who, appearing before any Grand Jury, refuses to answer questions on the grounds of self-incrimination. It is obvious that if such grounds exist the lawyer is not of that integrity which the American people should demand of all officers of the court.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Grand Jury respectfully petitions the Court to accept this Presentment and order it filed,

Kissel01-23432

authorizing the Foreman and the Secretary of this Grand Jury to send copies of it to the members of Congress and to the proper officers of the Executive Department of the Government, and to permit such other use as may properly be made of this document.

New York, N.Y., April 26, 1949.

Members of the Grand Jury

Kisseloff-23433

74-1332-3328

P R E S E N T M E N T

TO The District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

WHEREAS the undersigned constitute all the members of the December 16th, 1948, Special Federal Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York impaneled to inquire into espionage and subversive activities; and

WHEREAS there has been presented for the past four months, and is being presented, before this Special Federal Grand Jury a volume of testimony concerning activities of both foreigners and American citizens which are directed from within and without against the security of the Nation; and

WHEREAS this testimony and evidence have led this Special Federal Grand Jury to certain conclusions it deems proper and imperative to be brought to the attention of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the United States Government for such action as may be necessary or appropriate, the undersigned members of this Grand Jury respectfully show and allege as follows:

1. The Grand Jury is of the unanimous opinion that the safety of this country and its institutions is being jeopardized because

(a) increasing efforts, since the United States of America has been forced by events to take a dominant position in world leadership, have unlawfully been and are being made by those inimical to the Nation to obtain information

relating to the national defense and security--information which could be used to the Nation's injury and to the advantage of foreign nations; and because

(b) existing laws, applicable to activities aimed at unlawfully obtaining such information, are inadequate and unrealistic in view both of the Nation's position in world affairs and internal menaces from those zealously activating a philosophy hostile to our constitutional form of government.

2. This conviction was arrived at by the Grand Jury after hearing, over a period of four months, the testimony of a large number of witnesses who, irrespective of their widely differing relations to the problems under consideration, have been able to aid its investigations. Many of these witnesses have been summoned by the Department of Justice and some by the Grand Jury itself acting independently under its own authority as the anciently established representative of the people. They have been examined in that secrecy which is designed not only to determine those who may have violated federal laws but to protect the rights and the reputations of the innocent.

Among these witnesses have been men charged with ferreting out violations of federal laws and others who could be classed as "government witnesses."

Others, men and women whose integrity and innocence have not been questioned but who have had valuable information to give, have proven entirely cooperative in the Grand Jury inquiries.

Kisseloff-23436

Still others--and the number has proven surprisingly large--themselves believed to be guiltless of direct violation of the law as it now exists, have invoked their constitutional rights to refuse to give information they indubitably possess concerning knowledge of violations by others. It has been a matter of grave concern to the Grand Jury that there are in this category of witnesses certain lawyers who, despite the fact that they are by virtue of their profession "officers of the court," have refused to answer questions put to them by the Federal Attorneys and the Grand Jurors on the grounds that the answers "will tend to degrade or incriminate" themselves. This, such witnesses have unquestionably done because they have been alerted through the publicity given by other investigating bodies to the circumstances which the Grand Jury must examine in secrecy.

Lastly, there have been a certain number of witnesses who the Grand Jury is convinced, either by their own confessions or by the incontrovertible evidence of others, have violated federal laws, but who are protected by the operation of the statute of limitations. The Grand Jury is powerless to indict such an individual so that he can be given a fair trial before a judge and jury with all the safeguards of such legal procedures.

3. The Grand Jury has been provided with many object lessons of the looseness with which laws governing espionage, the practical application of which it must determine, are at present drawn. In the light of the situations it has had to face, it believes that the safety and welfare of this country require either the enactment of new legislation or the amendment of existing legislation.

Kisseloff-23437

4. The Grand Jury, without making detailed recommendations, is nevertheless convinced that the espionage statutes themselves should be amended and tightened without meanwhile infringing on those civil rights constitutionally guaranteed our citizens. It recommends, therefore, that laws defining espionage be designed to cover all unauthorized transmission of information relating to the national defense which could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation. It further recommends provision be made that those engaged in such transmission can be prosecuted if they know the information may be used for such purposes.

The Grand Jury holds the crime of acting against one's own country is of such gravity and of such abhorrence to the American people that those so guilty should not be protected in any manner not provided by their constitutional rights. Accordingly it strongly recommends that provision be made to indict at any time any individual guilty of transgressing espionage statutes, now existing or to be enacted, without regard to any statute of limitation as in the case of treason.

Convinced that, despite the vigilance and the efficiency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, increasing efforts will be made to acquire and transmit information injurious to the Nation, the Grand Jury holds that persons trained in espionage or sabotage by any foreign country should be required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act; and that failure to register under the Act shall be considered a continuing

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offense for which the statute of limitations will not be operative. It recommends legislation to this end.

The Grand Jury is aware of the legislation on these and related subjects which has been proposed on the recommendations of Attorney General Clark. These recommendations were prepared in close consultation with the Inter-departmental Intelligence Committee, composed of representatives of the intelligence divisions of the Army, Navy and Air Departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It urges the careful study of this proposed legislation by our legislative authorities with the view that laws be passed to achieve these objectives in the proper constitutional framework.

Having seen at firsthand the difficulties in arriving at the truth concerning espionage violations when witnesses have been alerted by publicized charges and countercharges, the Grand Jury recommends that all investigating bodies conduct their inquiries into espionage in secret.

The Grand Jury further recommends that an investigation be made by the proper authorities, by Bar Associations and other similar bodies, to determine those measures that may be taken to disbar from practice in the courts any lawyer who, appearing before any Grand Jury, refuses to answer questions on the grounds of self-incrimination. It is obvious that if such grounds exist the lawyer is not of that integrity which the American people should demand of all officers of the court.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Grand Jury respectfully petitions the Court to accept this Presentment and order it filed,

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authorizing the Foreman and the Secretary of this Grand Jury to send copies of it to the members of Congress and to the proper officers of the Executive Department of the Government, and to permit such other use as may properly be made of this document.

New York, N.Y., April 26, 1949.

Members of the Grand Jury

Kisseloff-23440

94-1333-3328

HOW MUCH FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION?

When I selected as my topic "How Much Freedom of Association?", I had not anticipated its possible relevance to activities in the Harvard Yard. I had not known that Provost Buck had pending before him - and that your President, Mr. Lowell, would be asked to comment upon - an application by Harvard undergraduates to organize a local branch of American Youth for Democracy, a group which the newspapers call a Communist-front organization.[1] The immediate stimuli for my choice of subject were President Truman's socalled Loyalty Order of March 21, 1947, establishing as a standard for hiring and firing every government employee his sympathetic association or lack of it with any group designated by the Attorney-General as subversive,[2] and the provision in the pending Labor Management Relations Bill of 1947 that unions may not enjoy the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act if any of their officers[3] as officers.

But whether our horizon be limited to Cambridge or extends throughout the nation it becomes clear that among the fundamental issues of our times are those involving the relative claims of society as a whole and of those groups which represent partial, partisan or parochial interests. In my talk today I plan to say something of the history of this issue and somewhat more of its evolution in the twentieth century. But before I come to the main theme I should like at the outset to impose upon myself three limitations.

1. Boston Herald, May 28, 1947, page 1.
2. Executive Order No. 9835.
3. New York Times, May 30, 1947.

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First, I shall concern myself primarily with those aspects of the issue which are relevant to political science and philosophy rather than positive law. I am not unaware that the problem can be approached legalistically - as indeed I tried to show in a recent case before me - Galardi v. Hague.[4] But an approach exclusively in terms of American legal rules would be an arid avenue. To begin with, contrary to the popular view, and contrary to the constitutions which govern post-war France,[5] post-war Japan[6] and pre-war Russia,[7] the United States Constitution has no provision specifically guaranteeing freedom of association. The Founding Fathers did not regard that freedom as akin to freedom of speech or freedom of assembly. Therefore, they deliberately omitted it from our Eighteenth Century Bill of Rights. Moreover, so far as I have discovered, there are only a handful of cases[8] in the Supreme Court of the United States where the phrase "freedom of association" occurs even in concurring or dissenting opinions and this despite statutes[9] and arguments[10] of counsel which have invited the use of the broader concept. Moreover, in none of those cases was the phrase decisive of the controversy. Thus an American lawyer could plausibly argue that, so far as law books to date reveal, there is no constitutional limit to the claim of society to suppress such organizations as a majority deem noxious.

Second, I assume as beyond controversy that where society may justi-

4. 15 U. S. Law Week 2469.
5. New York Times, Oct. 1, 1946, p. 160.
6. New York Times, March 9, 1946
7. Constitution of 1937 of the U.S.S.R. Article 126. Note that according to the usual translation the right is stated to be that of "combining in public organisations."
8. Whitney v. California, 274 U. S. 328, 371, 372, 379; Bryant v. Zimmerman, 278 U. S. 63, 72; Bridges v. Wixon, 326 U. S. 135, 163
9. National Labor Relations Act, §1, 29 U.S.C. §151. Compare NLRB v. Jones & Laughlin, 301 U. S. 1, 33; American Heel Foundries v. Tri-City Central Trades Council, 257 U. S. 184, 204.
10. See 75th Cong. 101 Sess. Doc. No. 52, p. 79. Argument of present author in Associated Press v. NLRB, 301 U. S. 103, 119.

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fiably forbid one man to take certain action, it may likewise justifiably forbid one thousand men to do the same act in concert. Multiplication of offenders does not give immunity, at least unless their offense becomes a successful revolution. Then, of course, as Harrington's epigram reminds us "none dare call it treason."[11] Short of revolution, when a group commits what would be a criminal act or an act of treason if it had been done by any one of them then those who participate in the group action are all criminals and traitors. Hence in this talk I not need consider the freedom of such associations as are formed for what are literally criminal or treasonable purposes, including espionage[12] or acting as the unregistered agent of any foreign power.[13]

Third, I shall direct my remarks principally at organizations with a political or economic hue and pay relatively little heed to other groups. This does not mean that I have forgotten Maitland's lesson that there is a family resemblance among all types of voluntary associations - unions and universities, clubs and churches, communist cells and scientific societies.[14] But my focus of interest today is on those associations which exercise power in its grosser forms, not through the subtle pressures of what appear as mere sentiment or intellectual curiosity.

Indeed I rather suspect that if you criticise me for this third limitation it will be on the ground not that I have been too exclusive, but rather that I have been inclusive. You may contend that it promotes confusion

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11. John Harrington, Epigrams, Book IV, Ep. 5.
12. 50 U. S. C. §§ 31-50.
13. 22 U.S.C. §§ 611-621.
14. F. W. Maitland, Introduction to Gierke Political Theories of The Middle Age; F. W. Maitland, Selected Essays, The Unincorporate Body.

to put under one rubric cartels, Communists, associations of civil servants and trade unions. Each, you may regard as requiring separate diagnosis and prescription. And you may say that the secret of Anglo-American political success is its disregard of neat, logical patterns and its preference for sensible ad hoc adjustments.

That there is a time for such particularism I agree. But I have more than one reason for inviting you now to take a generalized view. Professor Whitehead has told us that in almost all intellectual fields progress comes from the fruitful generalization.[15] And this aphorism has a special application to the social sciences because of the large risk which comes from the personal prejudice of every observer in those contentious fields. If he looks only at the organization which he already loves or hates the observer merely has his prejudice re-enforced. He may, on the contrary, have his emotion diluted and his vision deepened if he will try to see resemblances and comparisons. Indeed, is that not the way we moderns came to write constitutions and formulate the concept of liberty itself? What is a constitution but a generalization drawn from many codes? And is not the difference between the way we moderns understand liberty and the way Chaucer did, attributable in part to the fact that he used the word liberty in the particularized sense of the right of a bondsman to be released from captivity[16] while we generalize it as representing the sum total of that and many other emancipations and franchises.[17]

15. A. N. Whitehead Process and Reality, pp. 8, 15, 25.
16. VI Oxford English Dictionary 240, "Liberty", meaning 1.
17. VI Oxford English Dictionary 240, "Liberty", meaning 2.

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If we take the generalized view that I have proposed, the first point which commands our attention is the obvious hostility of Americans of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to the broad principle of the freedom of men to form whatever political and economic associations they pleased.

The Fathers of the American Constitution plainly did not believe in such a wide freedom. In the tenth paper in the Federalist series[18] Madison denounced the "dangerous vice"[19] of "faction." "By a faction," he wrote, "I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate rights of the community."[20] And the same attitude was restated in memorable form nine years later on September 17, 1796, by George Washington in the Farewell Address which had as one of its main themes a declaration against the forming of combinations.[21] In this hostility Americans were representing not some quirk of provincialism, but the generally accepted democratic view of their time as is illustrated in France, for example, by the passage of the well-known Loi Le Chapelier of 1791 prohibiting the creation of occupational associations,[22] and in England by the judicial outlawing of combinations of working-men.[23]

In the United States three roots for this hostility deserve mention.

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18. Federalist (Lodge ed.) No. 10, pp. 51-60
19. Ibid, p. 51.
20. Ibid, p. 52.
21. See Morison and Comager, The Growth of the American Republic, vol. I, p. 264.
22. H. Lauterpacht, An International Bill of the Rights of Man, p. 112; A. V. Dicey, Law and Opinion in England, p. 467. Compare Napoleonic legislation summarized in Dicey, supra, p. 150, n. 2, pp. 466,475.
23. A. V. Dicey, Law and Opinion in England, pp. 97-98.

First, the experience of the American colonists with royal cliques and royal monopolies had left an indelible imprint.[24] Powerful private associations had become symbols of interference with individual liberty. Second, the United States, like other nations of the world, had a relatively weak government one hundred and fifty years ago - weak in the force it could bring to bear not only externally but internally. We are apt to forget that even the practice of a standing paid well staffed domestic police force is only just one hundred years old. In 1800 the larger cities of the Atlantic seaboard had merely a night watch; the other cities often depended on posses. And when in 1844 the New York State Legislature made the first provision for a consolidated day and night police, the City of New York began with a regular police force of 16 men![25] In such circumstances the nation and the state looked at every private combination as a potential rival and a challenge to its authority. Third, the Founders of our Republic were heirs, and to a large extent conscious heirs, of a tradition more than two thousand years old which had sharply separated the rights of the individual from the rights of the group. Of this tradition I must give a brief parenthetical review because it forms no small part of the intellectual climate of our day as it did of theirs.

The tradition of individual liberty of which the Framers and we are legatees is woven from five principal strands,[26] - strands supplied by the Athenians of the Periclean Age, the Stoic lawyers of Ancient Rome, the

24. The Declaration of Independence recites as grievances that the king "has excited domestic insurrections amongst us."
25. Encyclopaedia Britannica, vol. 18, p. 159.
26. A. N. Whitehead, Adventures of Ideas, passim; Carl Becker, Democracy, passim; New Liberties For Old, passim.

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religious leaders of the Christian Church, the English lawyers of Tudor and Stuart days and the philosophers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. While each of these sources has contributed to the creation of our faith in the dignity of the individual man and in his right to freedom of expression, almost all of them have opposed unlimited freedom of association and have looked with misgivings upon the claim of men to form groups not specifically licensed by the state.

Thucydides, to whom we owe our report that Pericles advocated "discussion" and "the knowledge which comes from discussion"[27] and preached that "liberty is the secret of happiness, and courage is the secret of liberty,"[28] inveighed against political clubs and associations "for such associations are not entered into for the public good in conformity with the prescribed laws, but for selfish aggrandisement contrary to the established laws."[29] And in this warning Thucydides spoke as a typical Greek as we see the pages of Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics advancing the proposition that faction is against the public interest since the secret of civic strength is a unity based on friendship and sympathy.[30] Indeed the advice of the famous teacher Isocrates to the Cyprian King Nicocles[31] is the <u>locus classicus</u> from which even today jurists[32] derive the principle that societies and unions constitute such a danger that they ought, at least in a monarchy, not to be formed without the sanction of the state.

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27. Thucydides, II, 40, 3.
28. Ibid, II, 43, 4-5
29. Ibid, III, 82, 6.
30. Aristotle, <u>Nich. Ethics</u> VIII 1155a. lines 23-28.
31. Isocrates, III <u>Nicocles or The Cyprians</u>, 54, (Loeb ed. vol. I, p. 109).
32. Vinogradoff, <u>Historical Jurisprudence</u>, vol. II, p. 8; but see pp. 119-127.

Neither the Stoic lawyers nor their successors who codified the Corpus Juris Civilis of Justinian ever recognized the right of men to form associations without official authority.[33] And the medieval glossators interpreted Roman law principles to condemn all unlicensed corporations even those which had been formed by university students and teachers.[34] It is true that Sinibald Fieschi who is known to school-boys as Pope Innocent IV, made a breach in this general opposition by announcing a doctrine that organizations were permissible if they were formed "pro cause justitiae" - a doctrine which in practice merely accorded to true believers the privilege of uniting for religious and charitable purposes.[35] And it is also true that the Italian post-glossator Bartolus of Sassoferato carried the exception further to make licit mining organizations, farming partnerships, trade guilds and other purely domestic associations which were not offensive to the jus civile.[36] But Bartolus denied the right to form a combination with men outside the local area of government. From the jus gentium, or as we should say from principles of international law, he spelled out the rule that "civitates" who already owed allegiance to one king should not be permitted to form an independent federation. In Bartolus' day that conclusion was directed at the far-flung Papal and Imperial parties, the Guelfs and the Ghibellines.[37] Some of you may be reflecting on a contemporary parallel.

The very limited amount of freedom of association which mediaeval

33. Buckland, The Main Institutions of Roman Private Law, p. 88.
34. W. Ullman, The Mediaeval Theory of Legal and Illegal Organisations, 60 L. Q. R. 285, 287.
35. Ibid, 287. Compare Maitland, Introduction to Gierke, supra, note 14.
36. Ullman, supra, p. 289.
37. Ibid, p. 290.

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theorists recognized was not, surprisingly enough, much extended in the period of the Reformation when it might have been supposed that diversity of religious affiliations in the same territory would require substantial modification of earlier doctrines. In the respective areas where they were a minority the Jesuits[38] and the Dutch Protestants,[39] each, of course, from a different standpoint, successfully established the right of each man to belong to two separate communities, the one civil, the other religious. This right was founded on the doctrine that the state and church are each, as they said, perfect societies. Such a doctrine was formulated in terms of, was intended to be applied to and was in fact restricted to the right to belong to the two types of association known as state and church. The doctrine never grew to include the unfettered right of men to join other associations or the right of other associations to exist without specific governmental sanction.

The view of the Ancient, the Mediaeval, and the Reformation thinkers that, with few and peculiar exceptions, associations had no claim to exist unless officially authorized, was also held by the English lawyers and philosophers who were best known to those who moulded our governing charter. A few instances will serve to prove the point.

English lawyers from Tudor times were familiar with an interpretation which the Court of Star Chamber added to the common law of conspiracy. That court applied the broad rule that it was against the common law of England for

38. Figgis, From Gerson To Grotius, pp. 164-165.
39. Ibid, pp. 178-180.

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an unlicensed body of men to combine for any purpose which the judges regarded as against public policy even if those purposes were not criminal or even tortious. That is, the law of conspiracy implied the proposition that what is permitted to one man is not necessarily permitted to one thousand men.[40]

The restrictive rule survived the Star Chamber and became part of the permanent law of England at least until the later part of the Victorian era. And in the meantime it had even the approval not only of the legal profession and legal historians but philosophers who were well known on this side of the Atlantic. Thus, Hobbes in The Leviathan had written that "all uniting of strength by private men, is if for evill intent unjust; if for intent unknown, dangerous to the Publique."[41] And Edmund Burke agreed with him - "liberty," he said, "when men act in bodies is power."[42]

As I have already said, currents flowing from these English teachings as well as from the Greeks, the Romans, the Mediaevalists and the religious controversialists, played an important, though often unperceived, part in forming the intellectual climate of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in America. They contributed to the widely held American tenet that grave danger to the public interest is presented by the existence of powerful private political or economic associations. To call this view a concept perhaps understates its role in American history, for this fear of those private associations might be called a major article of the professed American faith.

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40. Holdworth, History of English Law, vol. III, pp. 478-479, vol. VIII, pp. 382,383; Stephen, Criminal Law of England.
41. Hobbes, Leviathan, Pt. ii, c. 22, p. 122. Quoted Holdsworth, History of English Law, vol. VIII, p. 383, note 1.
42. Hobbes, supra, note 2.

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Of course specific exceptions to this attitude developed in the nineteenth century. One example is the type of state statute, universally adopted, which allowed business groups to organize under general rather than special laws. Another is the legalizing of trade union activity after Chief Justice Shaw's decision in 1842 in Commonwealth v. Hunt,[43]

Against the background of American history and American intellectual heritage it would be easy to conclude that with specified exceptions freedom of association not only never has been but never will be an American principle and that it is a spurious excrescence on the liberal creed. Yet I submit that such a conclusion would be too facile, for it would be a result of looking more at the world of yesterday than at the realities of today and the reasonable expectations of tomorrow.

Our forefathers based their attitude, consciously or not, upon the simple local society of the eighteenth and most of the nineteenth centuries. In their day they looked to the city, county, and state in which they lived as the principal market for and the chief source of their goods and services. That was the community that educated them. It set their intellectual, literary and artistic tastes. It exercised the political powers of which they were most aware.

A society so constructed gave the individual an opportunity to participate in vital decisions and thus to acquire both the sentimental values

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43. 4 Metcalf 111.

which flow from companionship and the moral values which flow from responsibility. It gave the local governments power often directly, even more frequently indirectly, to set the prevailing customs of fair practice and honorable behavior. It guarded against the dangers of a despotic or belligerent central government by the checks and balances of a genuine territorial federalism. And its variety of local allegiances, cultures, interests and opportunities became the roots of a vigorous, adventurous and dynamic civilization.

For better or worse, the local territorial units of which that society was composed have been gravely impaired by modern technology, transportation and communication. The scale of economic, educational, intellectual and political action has become national and even international. With that change in scale, the focus of interest as well as of power has shifted far from the city, county and state. They have become expressions more of geographical convenience than of community life. And the values which the local territory once gave to individuals must now be sought elsewhere.

Under those changed conditions it is natural for the individual to seek effective expression of his views through organizations of men who in their vocational or other interests share his experiences. And it is not only natural; it is socially advantageous.

In these organizations the individual develops that sense of companionship and obligation which his father found in the city. For him it is

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an opportunity to show his capacity for leadership. For society it is an opportunity to see which men will ultimately be best fitted for the new positions of political and economic responsibility which inhere in the complicated governmental structure of today.

And for these organizations society draws not only individual leaders but the fruits of group experience, that is, the habits, practices and specialized opinion which together form custom. And it is custom, as Aristotle taught in his Politics,[44] and as students of Anglo-American law well know, that is the surest ground from which to develop the type of law that will earn enduring respect.

A more subtle social contribution of these associations is their effect in guarding against the dangers of a powerful centralized government. The Founding Fathers, though they lived in an age when there was no immediate prospect of a strong central government, were aware of the risks inherent in such Leviathans. They supposed, as did Lord Acton a century later,[45] that the constitution which they drafted eliminated the dangers of central despotism and belligerence not merely by a formal arrangement of checks and balances but by the fundamental division of power between the nation and the states. The Fathers were sound in their objective, but they were overly optimistic in the means on which they counted to achieve their goal. The reliance they placed on territorial federalism has been of an ever diminishing

44. Pol. II, 8, §24.
45. Acton, History of Freedom.

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importance since the Civil War. It is now an almost obsolescent principle both legally and practically. If we were today faced with a militant threat of totalitarianism few would look first to the state governments to rescue us from tyranny or despotism or a fear of aggrandizement. The vigilance to see the danger and the power to arouse effective opposition must both be found at least in part in groups of greater vitality and cohesion.

But we may be told that groups strong enough to hold the state in check are themselves a menace because they cultivate a double loyalty in our people. Is it not appropriate to reply that the very meaning and purpose of a federal democracy is that the citizens shall be bound, and the state shall be held in check, by multiple loyalties? Liberty recognizes that its cause owes its principal advances to and will be best preserved by men who have always denied the omnicompetence of any one terrestial power.

Almost as important as their role in guarding democracy against the threat of an omnipotent state is the contribution which these voluntary associations make to the advance of civilization. We so often and so justifiably state that the individual and not the group is the unit of spiritual significance and the seat of ultimate religious and philosophical value that we sometimes overlook the significance of the group as the decisive unit of intellectual advance. And yet the history of ideas, in short the history of man's progress, is largely the history of group action. The first great Greek thinkers were

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members of an Academy. President Conant's Terry lectures at Yale remind us that the critical point in the rate of scientific advance was reached in the Sixteenth Century with the founding of scientific societies.[46] These groups were the precursors of the great university and industrial laboratories and even of the teams of scientists led by Mr. Conant himself and by Mr. Bush in World War II. Indeed the function of coteries and groups has counted for much even in literature and the arts as was magnificently illustrated in the Renaissance. The members of these groups do more than stimulate one another. Though we seldom realize it, members of the group act cooperatively, one building on the work of another. Listen to what the poet Valery has written about originality in his own metier: "It takes two to invent anything. The one makes up combinations; the other one chooses recognizes what he wishes and what is important to him in the mass of things which the former has imparted to him. What we call genius is much less the work of the first one than the readiness of the second one to grasp the value of what has been laid before him and to choose it."[47]

But though you may concede that groups give many of their members opportunities for self-development, for participation in setting patterns of behavior, for counterbalancing the power of the modern state and for intellectual adventure, you may contend that there remains the risk that such groups will oppress those who remain outside their inner circles.[48] In short, you may argue that the liberty of the few is purchased at the expense of the many.

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46. J. B. Conant, On Understanding Science, pp. 7, 60.
47. Quoted by J. Hadamard, The Psychology of Invention in the Mathematical Field, p. 30.
48. Compare A. V. Dicey, Law and Opinion in England, pp. 153-154.

Kisscion 25456

If we had only the political and legal techniques which were known to the Court of the Areopagus or the Court of Star Chamber or the Court of John Marshall, the danger that groups presented to those not in their inner circles would be a real danger. But in modern times we have learned that in handling bodies corporate the state has other choices than either to suppress them or to allow them to thrive unchecked. We are now familiar with a hundred regulatory devices which require organized groups to do their business in public, to conform to specified standards of external and internal conduct and to make their terms of admission and exclusion consistent with the purposes for which the groups were formed. You will recall as recent vivid instances - the requirement of the New York Legislature that the Ku Klux Klan should make public its list of officers and members, its rules and its financial accounts;[49] the similar obligations of disclosure imposed by many states upon labor unions; the Supreme Court's decree that the Associated Press must open its membership to newspapers prepared to conform to objective standards;[50] and the same tribunal's determination that a statutory collective bargaining status should be accorded to a labor union only if it admitted workers regardless of the color of their skin.[51] From these examples can we not divine the future of the principle of freedom of association? Will not the symbols of its future evolution be the open window and the open door - the window through which the curious may see the character of the organization, the door through which the

49. Bryant v. Zimmerman, 278 U. S. 63.
50. Associated Press v. United States, 326 U. S. 1.
51. Steele v. Louisville & Nashville R. Co., 323 U. S. 192.

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deserving may enter or leave?

I agree that what I see as symbols of the future are not characteristic of the prevailing thought in many quarters today. Some there are who would have associations treated as private preserves immune from scrutiny and supervision. To them I would repeat the maxim of one of the greatest historians of liberty, Lord Acton: "Everything secret degenerates; nothing is safe that does not show how it can bear discussion and publicity."[52]

Others there are - and some in high place - who are not content with scrutiny and supervision. They also want to exercise the power of suppression at least in those cases where the members of the group, though not indictable under the law of the land for crime or treason, do not believe in civil liberty according to the democratic creed and would overthrow that creed if they could.[53] There is a certain plausibility in that argument, for it is based on a kind of sporting notion that before you can play you must accept the rules of the game. And yet I venture to believe that the argument is unsound.

I first note that the argument proves too much and involves the destruction of groups that we have always tolerated, even if we thought them gravely in error. If suppression were justifiable in this supposed special class of cases, should we not suppress such religious groups as have indicated by their action in other countries that once they become an overwhelming majority they will not support the principle of freedom of the press according to our

52. J. H. Nichols, Lord Acton, University Observer, vol. 1, p. 14.
53. American Law Institute, Statement of Essential Human Rights, comment to Article 5.

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notions? And should we not suppress patriotic groups that believe in discrimination on the basis of color or race or creed - for the free speech guarantees of the First Amendment are no more sacred part of our creed than the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Next, I observe that the argument proceeds on the assumption that the state can effectively suppress a group for holding opinions or engaging in conduct for which the individuals can not be tried under the criminal law of the land. I doubt whether the assumption ever has been or can be proved to be correct. Particular groups may, of course, be disbanded. But by hypothesis, the members remain free individually to entertain, to express and to effectuate the same ideas. And in such a situation the normal consequence is that the individuals will form new but secret combinations, about whose character the authorities are ignorant. That was the history of the attempts directly to suppress the IWW at the end of World War I. And it seems almost inevitable that suppression of groups which are subversive but not criminal will always work in that manner and will be less effective than governmental scrutiny and supervision of these same groups.

Finally, if an exception of the sort suggested were made to the general principle of freedom of association some of its chief advantages would be lost. For the heart of the principle of freedom of association is our confidence that by the stimulus of fellowship men will not only realize their full

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potentialities but will bring to the surface the new adventurous ideas which the mass had not yet discerned but on which their future progress will be built. Freedom of association like the other basic freedoms looks at all conflicts of opinion and of doctrine sub specie aeternitatis. And it is ever mindful of the profound wisdom of Heraclitus' gnome, "That which opposes, fits. From different tones comes the finest tune."[54]

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54 Frag. 8. Quoted by Jaeger, Paideia, vol. I, p. 181 and Aristotle, Nich. Eth. VIII, 2.

[illegible] Czyzanski, Jr.
United States Courts
District of Massachusetts
Boston

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New York 7, N.Y.

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Honorable Thomas P. Murphy
Special Assistant to the Attorney General
Department of Justice ~~- Criminal Division~~
~~Washington, D. C.~~

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CHAMBERS OF
CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR.
DISTRICT JUDGE

United States Court
Boston 9

September 6, 1949

Honorable Thomas P. Murphy
Special Assistant to the Attorney General
Department of Justice, Criminal Division
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

You may recall that when I testified in United States v. Alger Hiss in June 1949 you put to me a question as to a news item which you said appeared in a Boston paper about June 3, 1947. The substance of your question was whether I had stated with respect to a Harvard branch of American Youth for Democracy that unless an organization is criminal or treasonable it should be allowed "freedom of association". I answered affirmatively.

I was aware when you put the question that (no doubt unknown to you personally) the sentence which you quoted had been torn from its context. I could have made the point that the sentence came from a speech which was extremely critical of communistic associations and which recommended that all groups communistic or not should be open to public inspection and surveillance. However, I did not delay the trial to make that point for two reasons. The first one was that I did not want to give either the jury, the public or you the impression that I was trying to equivocate. I had spoken up in favor of freedom of association with qualifications. And I was not willing either to back track or to appear to back track by unduly emphasizing the qualifications which I had stated and often repeated. [See 35 California Law Review 336] My second reason for not being more detailed

in my answer to your question was that it seemed to me quite inappropriate for a mere witness in a criminal case to be elaborate in the statement of what was, after all, an issue irrelevant to the main charge being considered by the Court and jury.

However, inasmuch as the Hiss case is not currently being heard, I feel free to draw to your attention the full text of exactly what I said before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa audience since I assume that you personally and the Department of Justice officially are interested in an accurate and fair estimate of what my views were and are in connection with freedom of association. I venture to ask you to read the full text of the enclosed address. I think that you will see that, no doubt quite unintentionally, your question to me at the Hiss trial gave a distorted impression of what have been and are my views in connection with left-wing and like political groups.

May I ask you, in addition to reading this manuscript yourself, to be good enough to call it to the attention of whatever branch of the Department of Justice and whatever individuals in the Department of Justice misled you by giving you a tortured excerpt from my speech.

Faithfully,

Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr.

Enclosure

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C H A R L E S E D W A R D W Y Z A N S K I, JR.,

called as a witness on behalf of defendant, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STRYKER:

Q Judge Wyzanski, are you a member of the United States District Court for one of the districts in Massachusetts?

A I am, for the District of Massachusetts.

Q Pardon my unfamiliarity. I was not too sure. How long have you been a district judge?

A I was nominated on December 1, 1941. I was confirmed on December 19, 1941. I took office on January 26, 1942.

Q And you came from Boston here at our request?

A That is correct. I came voluntarily, not under subpoena.

Q I understand. Now do you know Mr. Alger Hiss?

A I do.

Q How long have you known him? A At least since 1929.

Q When did you first become acquainted with him?

A When I was at the Harvard Law School.

Q Well, you were at the Harvard Law School, too?

A I was.

Q It seems to me everybody in the room except myself was there. Well, all right --

THE COURT: Except excluding Mr. Murphy and myself.

Q Now you went through the Harvard Law School with him? A I was a class behind him.

Q And did there come a time when you were on, I almost hesitate to mention it again, the Law Review?

A No, sir.

Q You followed him? A Yes, sir.

Q How many young men were there in the Harvard Law School at that time? The jury gets tired of this, but I have to ask it. A There were between 1500 and 1800.

Q Did you know a great many people that knew Alger Hiss? A Yes, I did, sir.

Q After you had finished at the Harvard Law School did you too come to Washington? A Yes, I came to Washington once to visit Alger Hiss at the home of Mr. Justice Holmes.

Q You were there when he was with Mr. Justice Holmes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you see him in Washington at all? A I saw him on that day of March or April, 1931, and I thereafter saw him between 1933 and 1937 with some regularity, and I saw him thereafter between April of 1941 and December of 1941 with less regularity, and I saw him on occasions when I was in Washington thereafter.

Q Were you working in some department or other at one time in Washington? A Yes. I was first in the Department of Labor and thereafter in the Department of Justice, and thereafter was a member of the National Defense Mediation Board.

Q And you had probably seen him in his office sometimes in the State Department?

A I have seen him in his office in the State Department.

Q In addition to the hundreds that you knew that knew him in theHarvard Law School, did you know a great many other people around Washington, or even more in Washington than the Harvard Law School, I suppose you did, who knew him? A I did, sir.

Q Would you be good enough to tell his Honor and these ladies and gentlemen whether you know the reputation of Mr. Alger Hiss for integrity, loyalty to his Government and veracity? A I do, sir.

Q Is it good or bad? A It is good. It is a -- the answer is Yes. I am willing to amplify it, but I don't want to go beyond --

Q You know we are under the rules of evidence here. I suppose you have them in your court too. All right, Judge.

MR. STRYKER: You may cross-examine.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MURPHY:

Q Judge, did you want us to believe that you knew

that there were 1500 people in Washington who knew Mr. Hiss? A I did not so testify, sir.

Q Let me see what you said. Did you say there were about 1500 students up in Harvard? A I said there were in the Harvard Law School at the time Mr. Hiss and I were students, between 1500 and 1800 students.

Q Didn't Mr. Stryker say that there were hundreds up there that knew him in addition?

A He certainly asked if there were many. If you recall "hundreds," I would say that is right.

Q Then did he ask you whether there were as many people at Harvard that knew him as in Washington?

A He did not ask that.

THE COURT: I think Mr. Stryker said there were more people in Washington than in the Harvard Law School, without indication whether they knew him or not. Thatis the testimony.

Q Judge, you hold the same rank as Judge Kaufman here, is that right? A We are both United States District Court judges. That is correct.

Q I think you said you had come voluntarily without subpena? A That is correct.

Q I take it that you came pursuant to a request?

A Pursuant to my own request.

Q That is a request, isn't it? A That is correct.

Q What time did you arrive here this morning?

A I arrived here somewhat after 10 o'clock. I would say about seven minutes after. By "here" do you mean the City or the courthouse?

Q In the courthouse. Did you tell Mr. Stryker and Mr. McLean you were here? A I told Mr. McLean -- I think Mr. Stryker saw me but not either of them as promptly as seven minutes after ten.

5 Q Can we say at least at 10.30? A That is correct.

Q Did you see them at the recess -- I forget what time it was, but about half past eleven?

A I saw both of them -- not together.

Q Judge, did you ever hear, prior to 1948, any reports or rumors that the defendant Hiss was a Communist?

A I did not, sir.

Q And did you ever hear, prior to 1948, any reports or rumors that the defendant Hiss had taken papers out of the State Department and given them to people who were unauthorized to receive them? A I did not, sir.

Q Did you visit him at his home in Washington when you were in Washington on these various occasions?

A I did not get the latter part of the question.

Q On these various occasions? I think you saw him in 1931 and from 1933 to 1937, and 1941. A I did not probably visit his home after the month of February or March,

1937. That is the last time I remember being in his home. I saw him elsewhere.

Q But in Washington and prior to the time you fixed, you were at his home in Washington?

A I was.

Q How frequently would you say you were there?

A Infrequently.

Q Can you remember now whom you met at his home other than himself and his wife? A I do.

Q Will you tell us who they were? A On the only occasion I have clearly in mind I went with Mr. Charles A. Horsky one evening to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hiss and that is a visit in March and about 1937.

Q In other words, you went with this man? A I went with him.

Q So he was not a guest when you arrived? A He was not.

Q You cannot now recall the names of other people you might have met there? A At his home, no. I would say probably his brother Donald, but that is the only one I can fairly testify to.

Q Judge, we have a quotation from a newspaper, from the Boston Herald, of June 3, 1947.

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A 1947?

Q Which I am going to read and ask you whether you

said it:

"Unless a group is found criminal or treasonable, it should be allowed freedom of association, Judge E. Wyzanski, Jr., of the Federal Court, contended yesterday in defending the decision of Harvard University to permit within the college a branch of the American Youth for Democracy.

"Speaking at the annual exercises of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the jurist maintained, with respect to the organization which has been termed a member of the Communist Front, 'You cannot be certain whether groups termed subversive are termed so in error or in truth.'"

Is that a fair quote from your speech?

A I believe it is, but in any event I believe it.

MR. MURPHY: No further questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STRYKER:

Q Judge, a question I forgot to ask: Do you remember one occasion when you entered Mr. Hiss's office in Mr. Sayre's suite in the State Department when Mr. Hiss was not there? A I clearly remember such occasion.

Q Will you define that occasion? A Yes. On September 21, 1938, I started out for Washington. It was

the day of the hurricane in New England and my train was held up at Westerly at the very center of the hurricane storm, and I had to return to Boston, and I proceeded thereafter to Washington and arrived there on September 23, 1938. On that day I had business, as a lawyer, I then being a partner in the Boston law firm, Ropes, Gray, Brydon & Perkins.

mft MR. MURPHY: May I interject at this time, your Honor, and ask you to instruct the witness to confine himself to the question? I think the question was whether he ever visited Mr. Hiss in his office.

THE COURT: He testified that he recalled the incident very clearly.

MR. MURPHY: Yes.

THE COURT: He was asked for the details of it.

MR. MURPHY: Well, I object to the details. I don't think we are concerned with the details at all.

THE COURT: The objection is too late to be sustained anyway.

You may continue your answer, Judge Wyzanski.

A After I had completed my other business in the State Department I went to the office of Alger Hiss. I went into his room. I cannot state and do not say whether there was a secretary at the time stationed in the office outside his office. I do know that I went into

his office, and which before I entered, I was in the Secretary's office, and I waited there for him, he not being there. He subsequently returned to that office, he having been, as he told me, consulting someone else.

Q You were not challenged or -- A I was not.

Q -- thrown out by Miss Lincoln, or anyone?

A I don't know Miss Lincoln.

Q No.

MR. MURPHY: You have no recollection, Judge, of who was present --

MR. STRYKER: Just a moment, please, Mr. Murphy. I had not finished.

MR. MURPHY: I am sorry.

Q I forgot to ask this, too, Judge: Were you and Mr. Hiss colleagues in the Solicitor General's Office?

A We had adjoining offices.

Q And are the various lawyers in the Solicitor General's Office among those that you had in mind when you said that you knew others and from them knew his reputation?

A That is correct, sir.

MR. STRYKER: Thank you very much, Judge.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MURPHY:

Q Just one question about that secretary. You don't think have, you said, any recollection of whether there was on the day you visited there a secretary present? Isn't

that your recollection? A That is correct. I don't recall.

Q So you don't know whether you were stopped or not when you went in? A I do not.

MR. MURPHY: Thank you, Judge.

MR. STRYKER: Thank you very much, Judge.

(Witness excused.)

MR. STRYKER: Now, if yourHonor please, in view of Mr. Murphy's questions of the Judge, at the time this gentleman was here, if the suggestion was that I was endeavoring to delay this testimony I now offer and will be very glad to continue on with an afternoon session.

THE COURT: We have promised the jury that we would adjourn at one o'clock. They have made their plans accordingly, and, so, we will recess at this time until 10.30 Monday morning.

I again admonish the jurors not to discuss the case with anybody and not to permit anyone to discuss it with you.

I realize the difficulty that everybody has in this case in connection with newspaper reports, radio commentators, television, and other forms of communication. Nevertheless it is your duty and mine, too, to try this case on the evidence as it is adduced in this courtroom without the implications or slanting, if you will -- and

mft

we have heard something in this case of slanting of news -- without implications from anybody as to the testimony in this case. And I urge you, so far as humanly possible, to avoid any extraneous mattersaffecting your judgment in this case.

We will adjourn now until 10.30 on Monday morning.

(Adjourned to Monday, June 27, 1949, at 10.30 a.m.)

74-1533-4042

ENCLOSURES

(REFERENCE REPORT OF SA. F. J. DUANE, DATED OCTOBER 10, 1949, AT WASH. D.C.)
NY FILE NUMBER 65-14920
WFO FILE NUMBER 74-94

PHOTOGRAPHS MADE FROM NEGATIVES NUMBERED 529 THRU 617 AND 621 THRU 624. NEGATIVES OWNED BY E.S. SHEPARD, 203 LAWTON, FALLS CHURCH, VA., AND EXPOSED IN NOV. AND DEC. 1937.

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SCENE FROM E.S.SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH., D.C.

SCENE AT ARLINGTON CO. VA.

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SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING DOG JANIE, OWNED BY MRS. CHAS. AIKIN, MRS. AIKIN AND LOUISE SHEPARD

AT CAPON SPRINGS, JANIE, CHAS. AIKIN, LOUISE SHEPARD AND MRS. CHAS. AIKIN.

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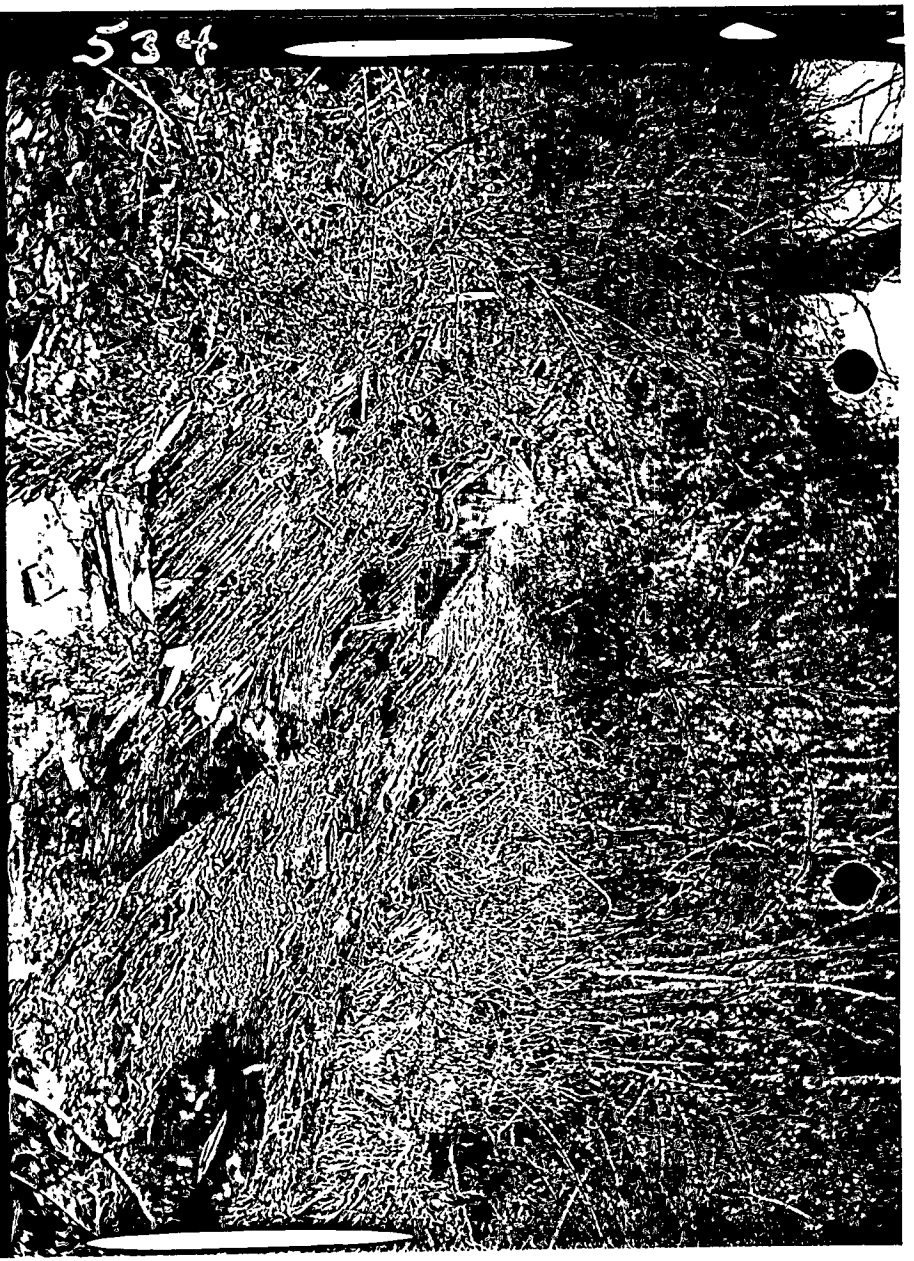
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SCENE AT CAPON SPRINGS, W. VA.

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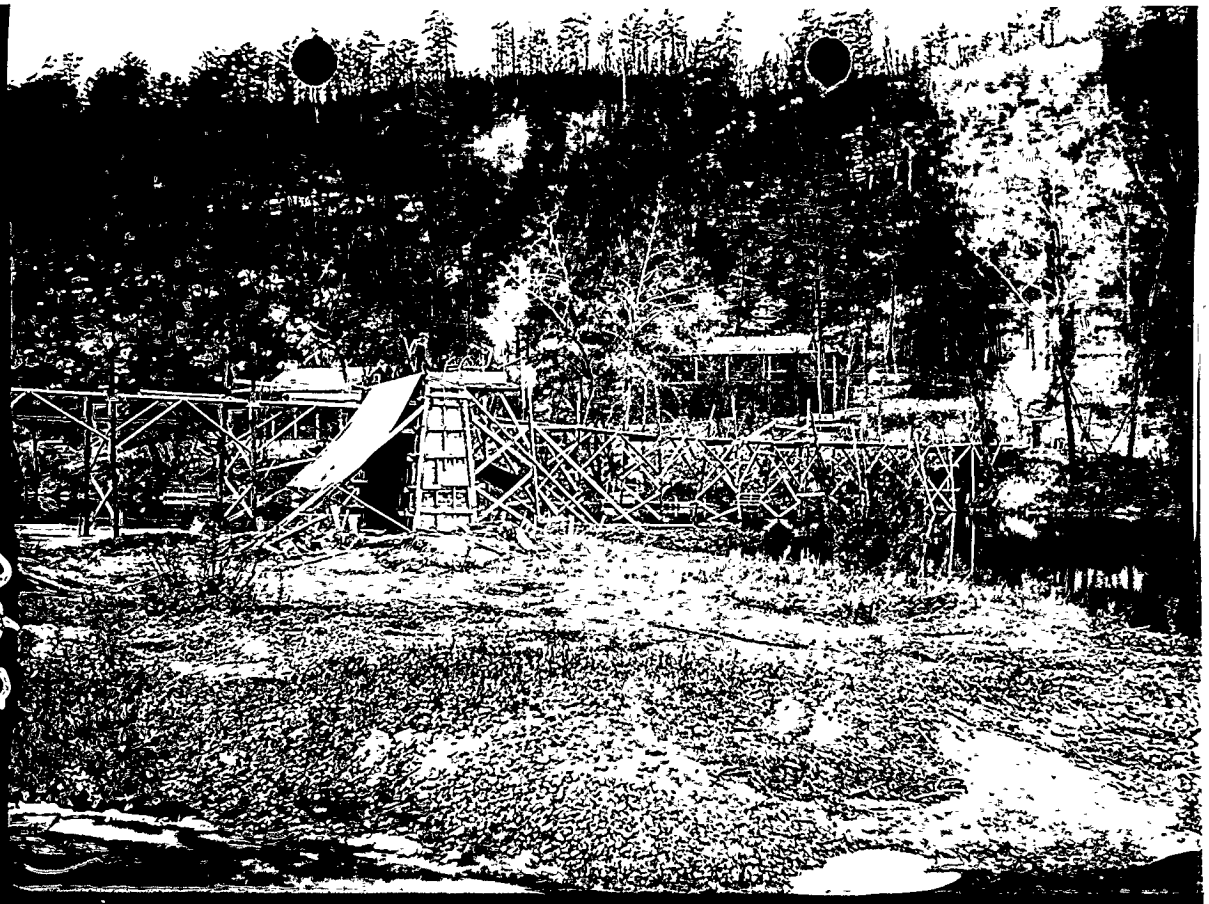

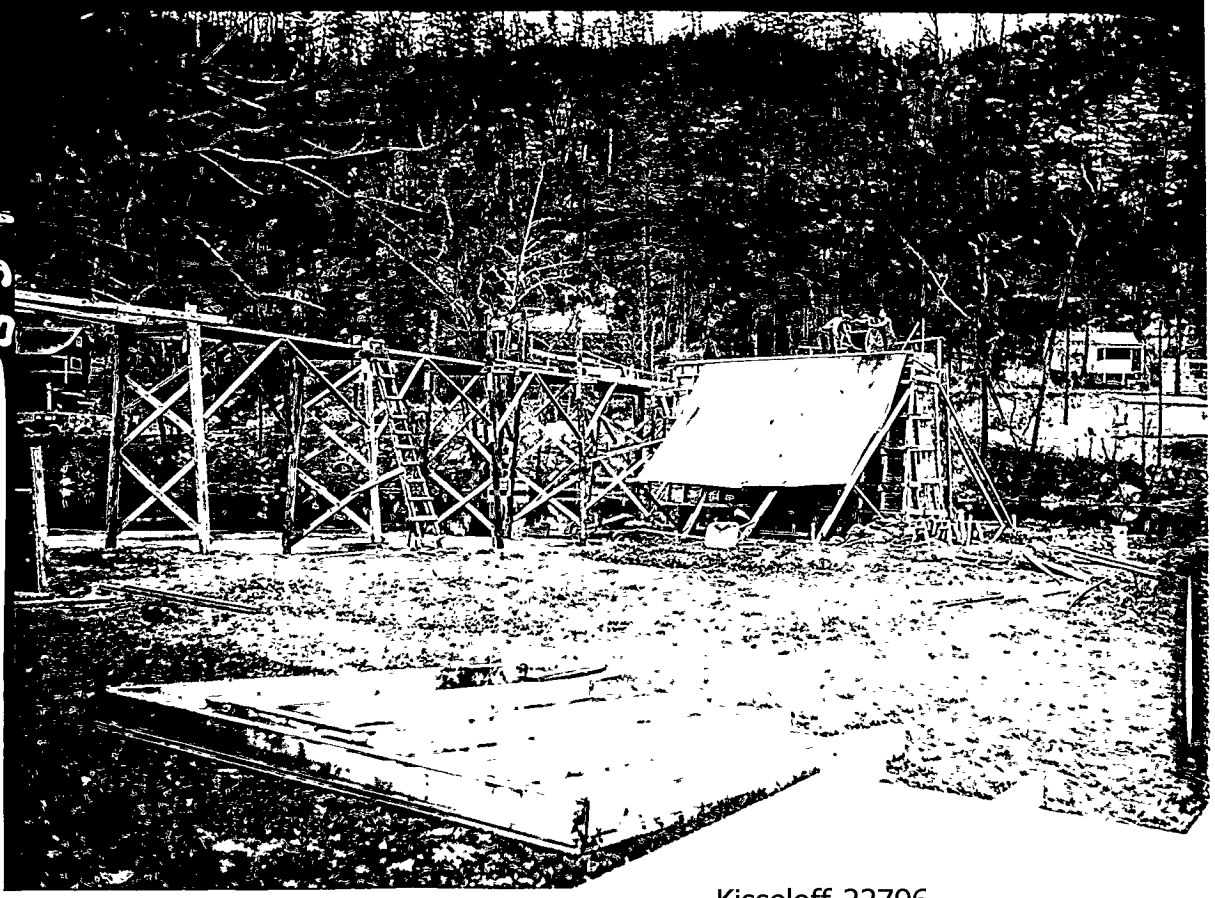

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SCENE AT CAPON SPRINGS, W. VA.

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SCENE AT CAPON SPRINGS, W. VA.

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

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AT AIKIN'S LODGE, CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING C. L. AIKIN.

SCENE IN AIKIN'S LODGE, CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING C. L. AIKIN, LOUISE SHEPARD AND UNID. WOMAN.

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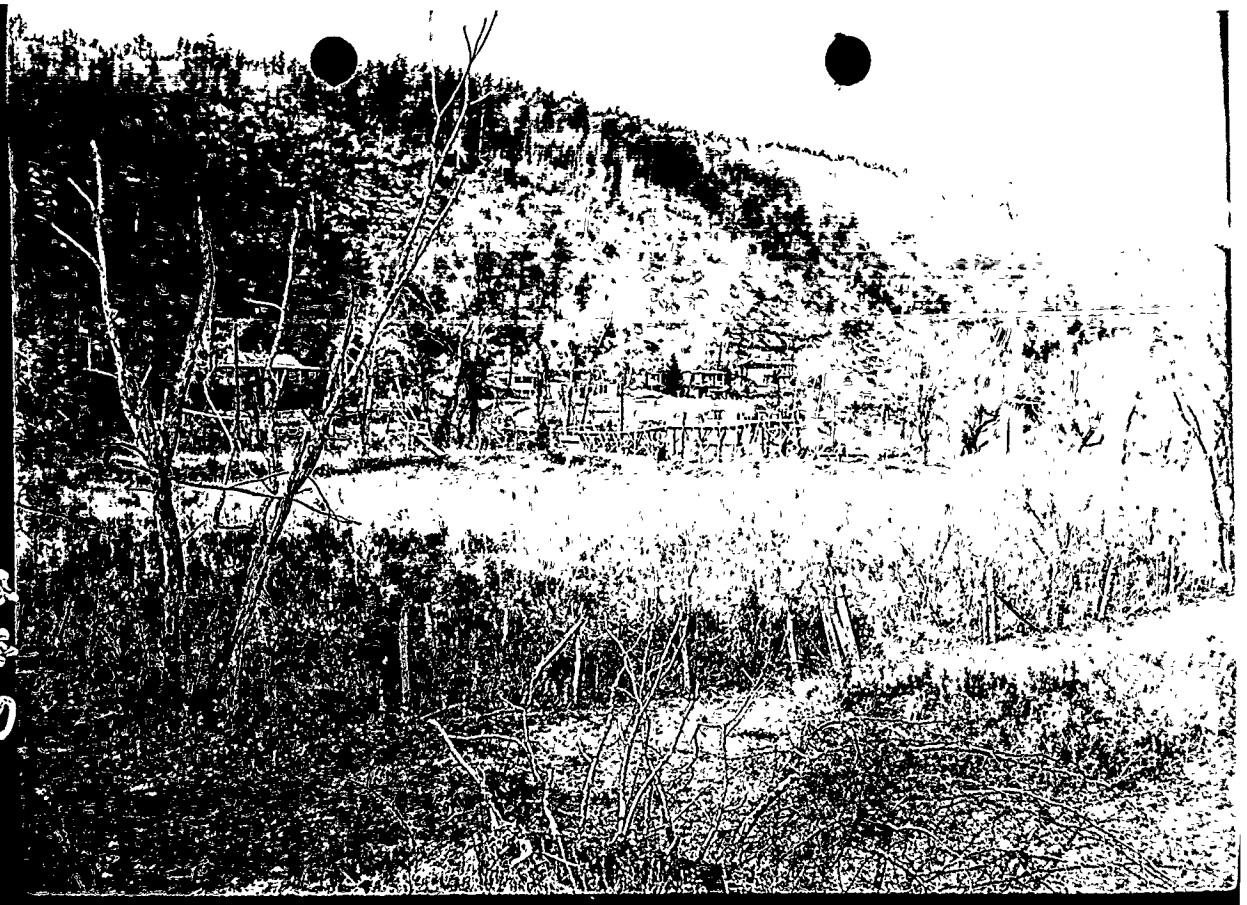

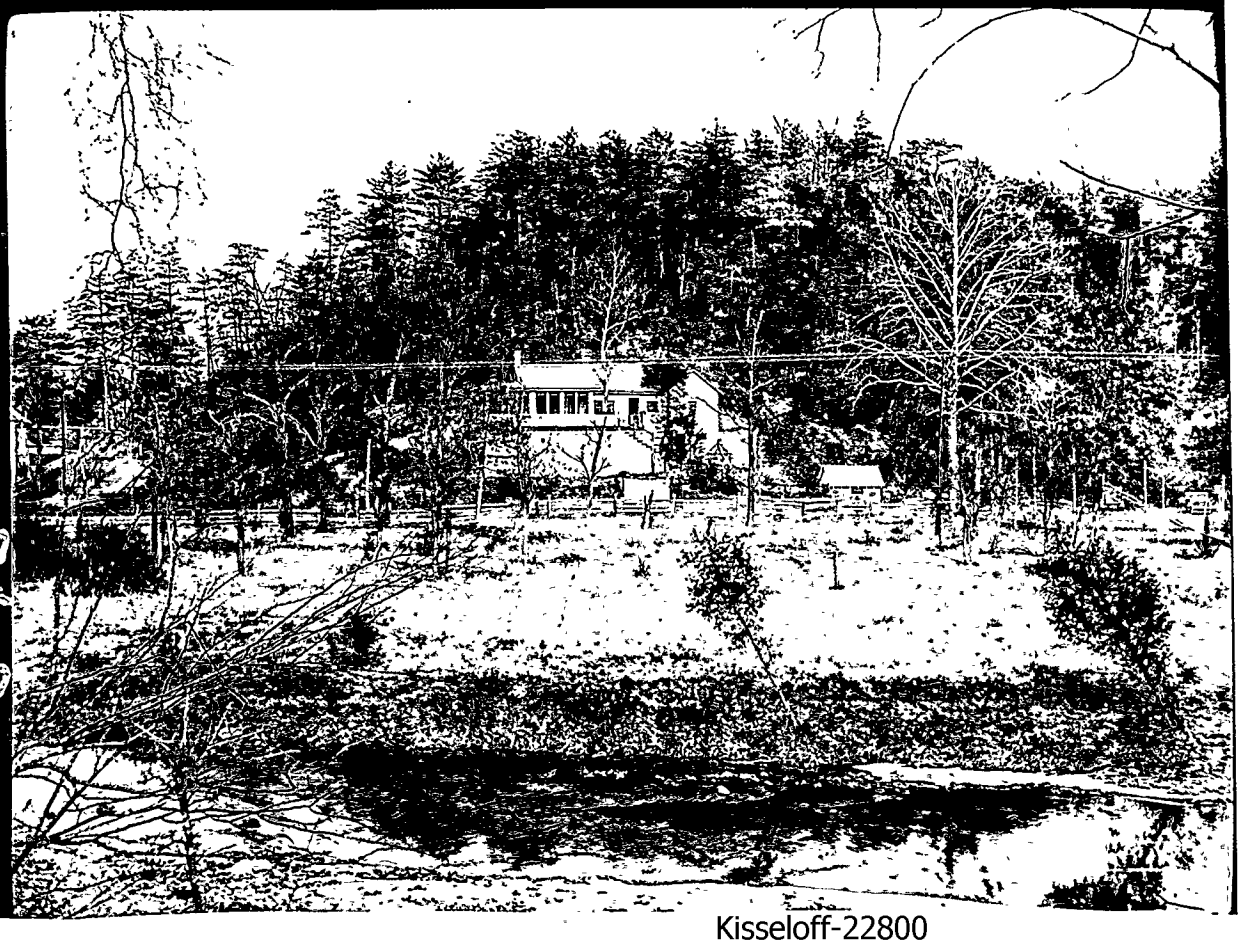

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SCENE SHOWING AIKINS APT. 138 N. WASH. ST., WINCHESTER, VA.
AND DOG JANIE.

Fig 7

Fig 8

1937. Dec. 546

SCENE AT 203 LAWTON, FALLS CHURCH, VA. SHOWING MRS. CHARLOTTE CLARK, 2022 COLUMBIA RD., N.W., WASH., D.C. LOUISE SHEPARD AND O.V. TALLY. PLANTING CROCUSES.

SCENE FROM HOME E.S. SHEPARD, 203 LAWTON, FALLS CHURCH, VA.

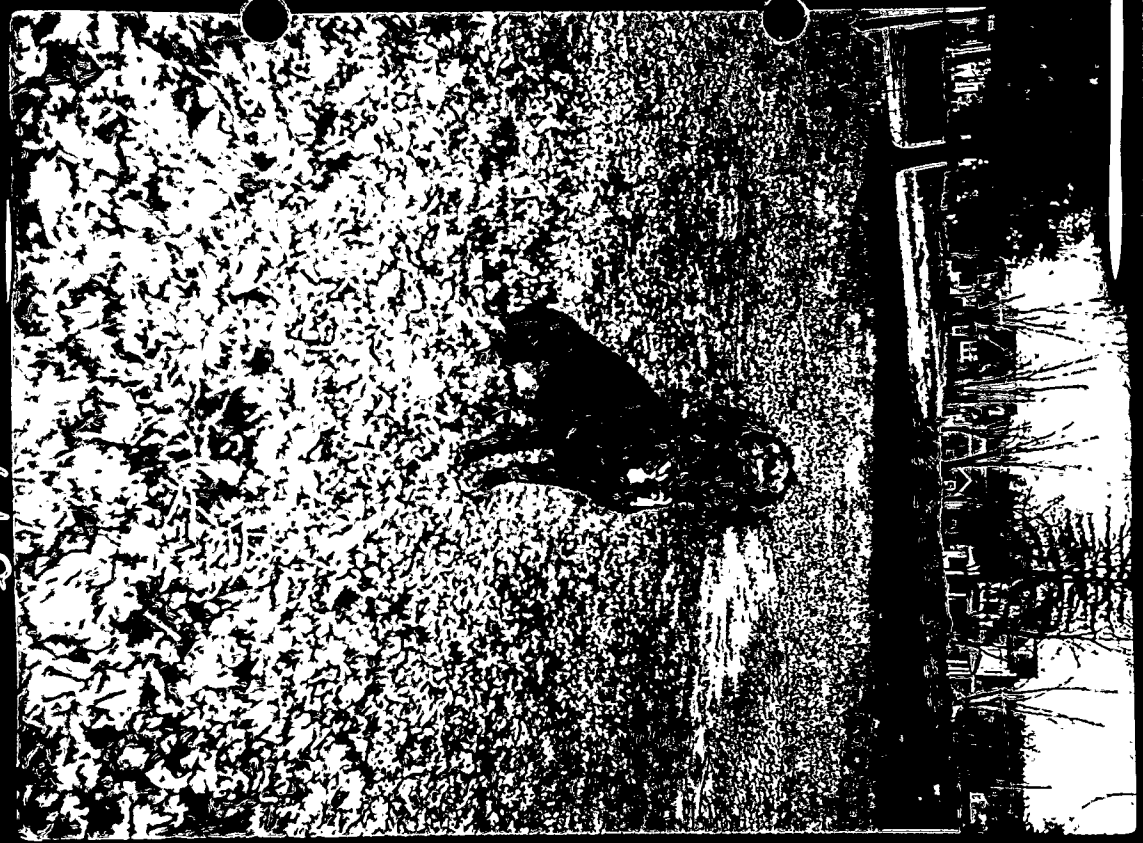

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SCENE SHOWING CHARLOTTE CLARK'S DOG, BARNEY AT 203 LAWTON, FALLS CHURCH, VA.

SCENE AT 203 LAWTON, FALLS CHURCH, VA. SHOWING CHARLOTTE CLARK AND LOUISE SHEPARD PLANTING CROCUSES AND O.V. TALLY.

SCENE AT E. S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING JANET WELPLEY.

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W., WASH., D.C. SHOWING COAT AND HAND OF MABEL WOODBURY, 330 E 43nd ST. APT. 602, NYC, JANET WELPLEY AND CHARLES WELPLEY, RT. 2, VIENNA, VA.

553

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SCENE IN LIVING ROOM 3415 VOLTA PL. N.W.WASH., D.C. SHOWING CHARLOTTE CLARK'S DOG BARNEY, LOUISE SHEPARD AND PORTIAL VIEW OF MRS. GLADYS F. TALLY.

SCENE SHOWING LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE, 3415 VOLTA, PL. N.W. WASH., D.C AND GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLY AND LOUISE SHEPARD SITTING ON FLOOR.

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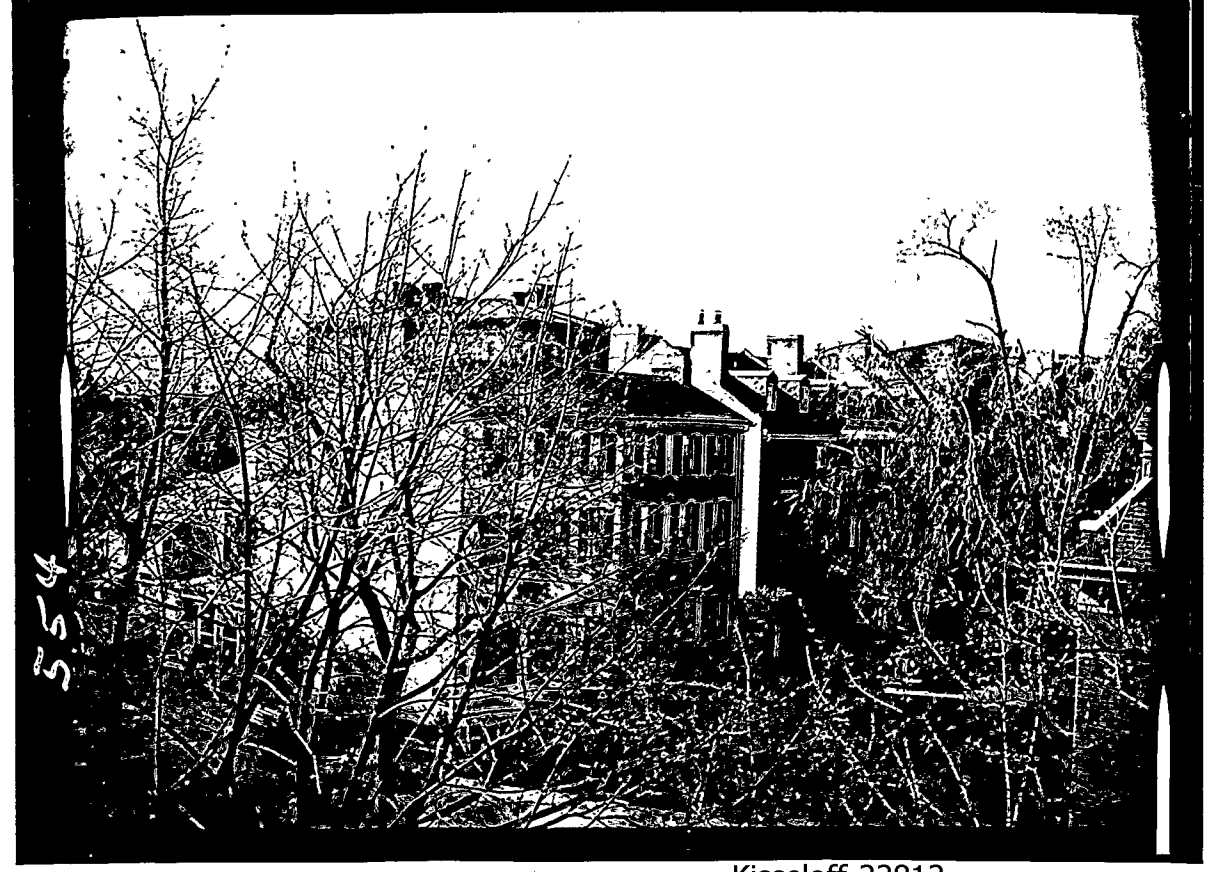

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SCENE FROM E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH. D.C.

SCENE FROM E. S. SPEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH. D.C.

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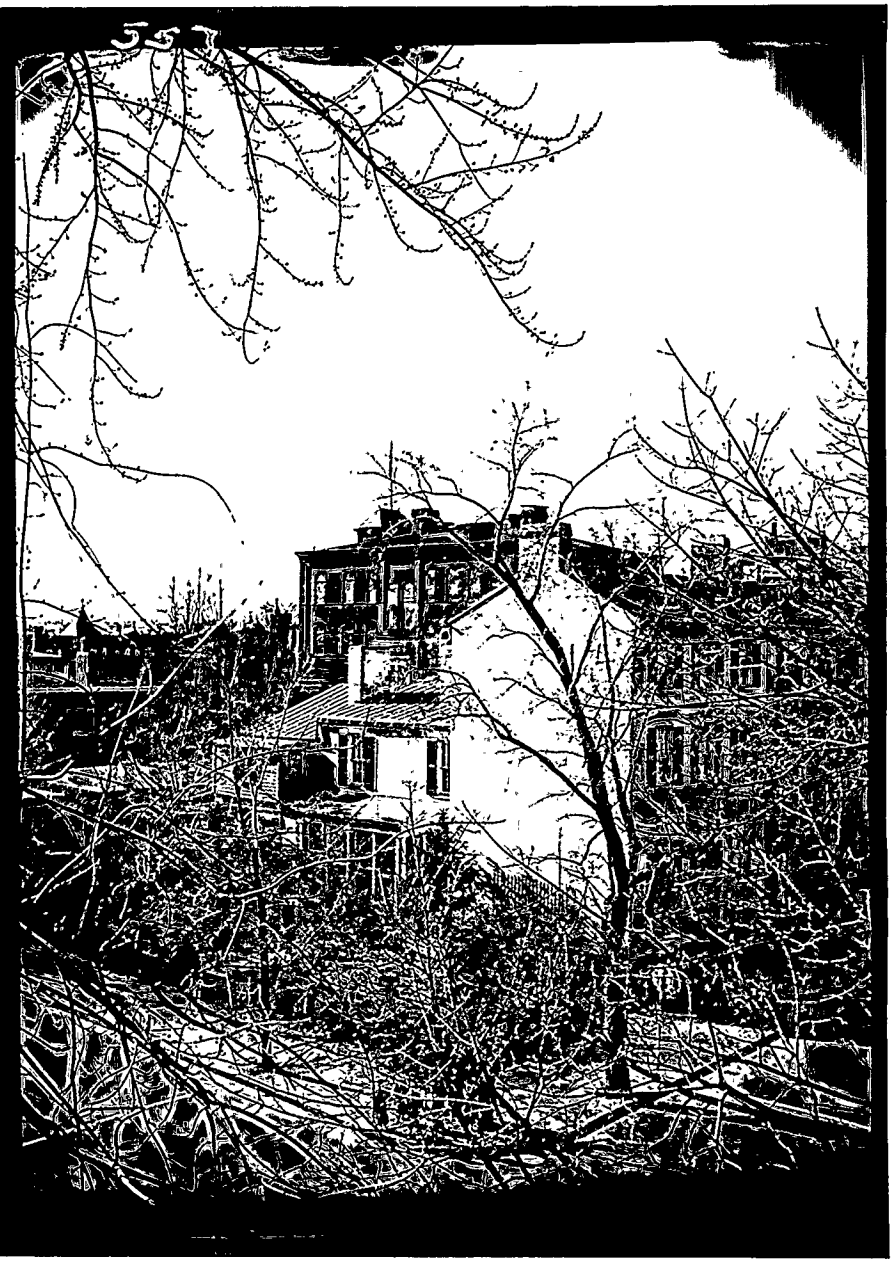
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SCENE FROM E. S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH. D.C.

SCENE FROM E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH. D.C.

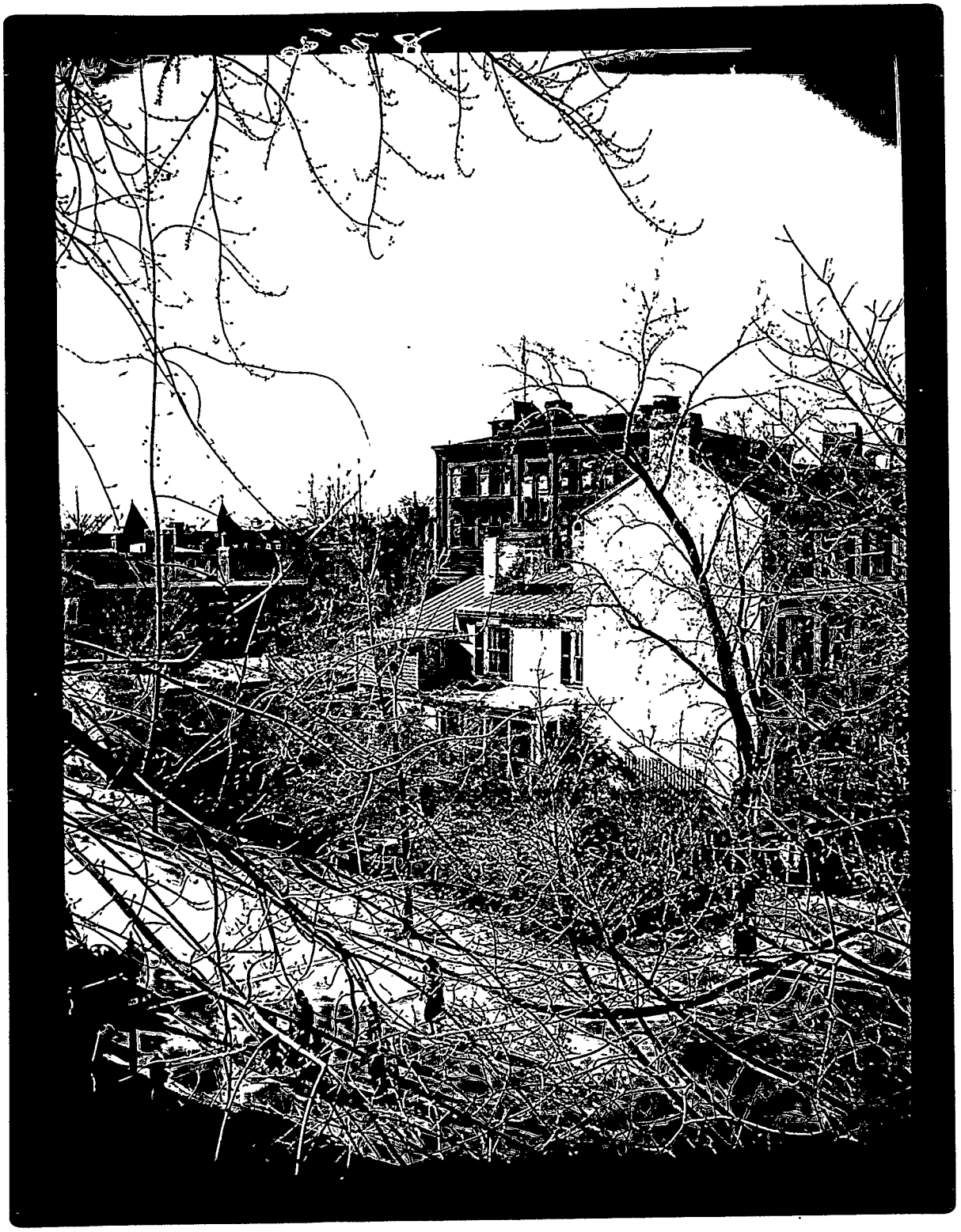

SCENE FROM E. S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W., WASH. D.C.

Kisseloff-22818

SCENE FROM E. S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH. D.C.

SCENE FROM E. S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W, WASH. D.C.

561

562

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING CAT ON COUCH, 1936 EDITION WORLDS ALMANAC AND THE DEC. 17, 1937 EDITION OF THE WASH. EVENING STAR.

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING CAT ON COUCH, 1936 EDITION WORLDS ALMANAC, AND THE DEC. 17, 1937, EDITION OF THE WASH., EVENING STAR.

1937-Christmas 563

SCENE IN E. S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING LOUISE SHEPARD AND CAT.

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N. ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING MRS. JOS. M. KREUTTNER, PHILLIPS MANOR, N.Y. AND LOUESE SHEPARD.

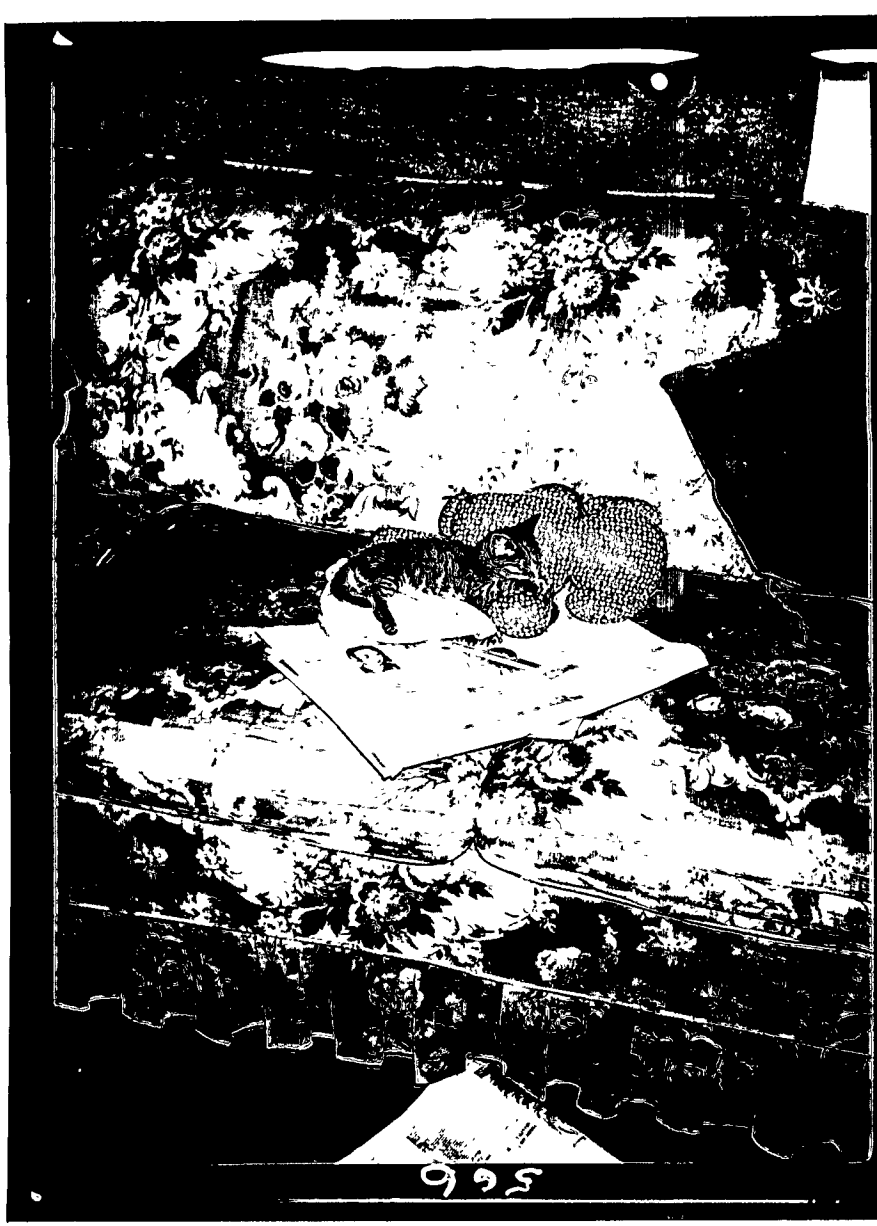

566

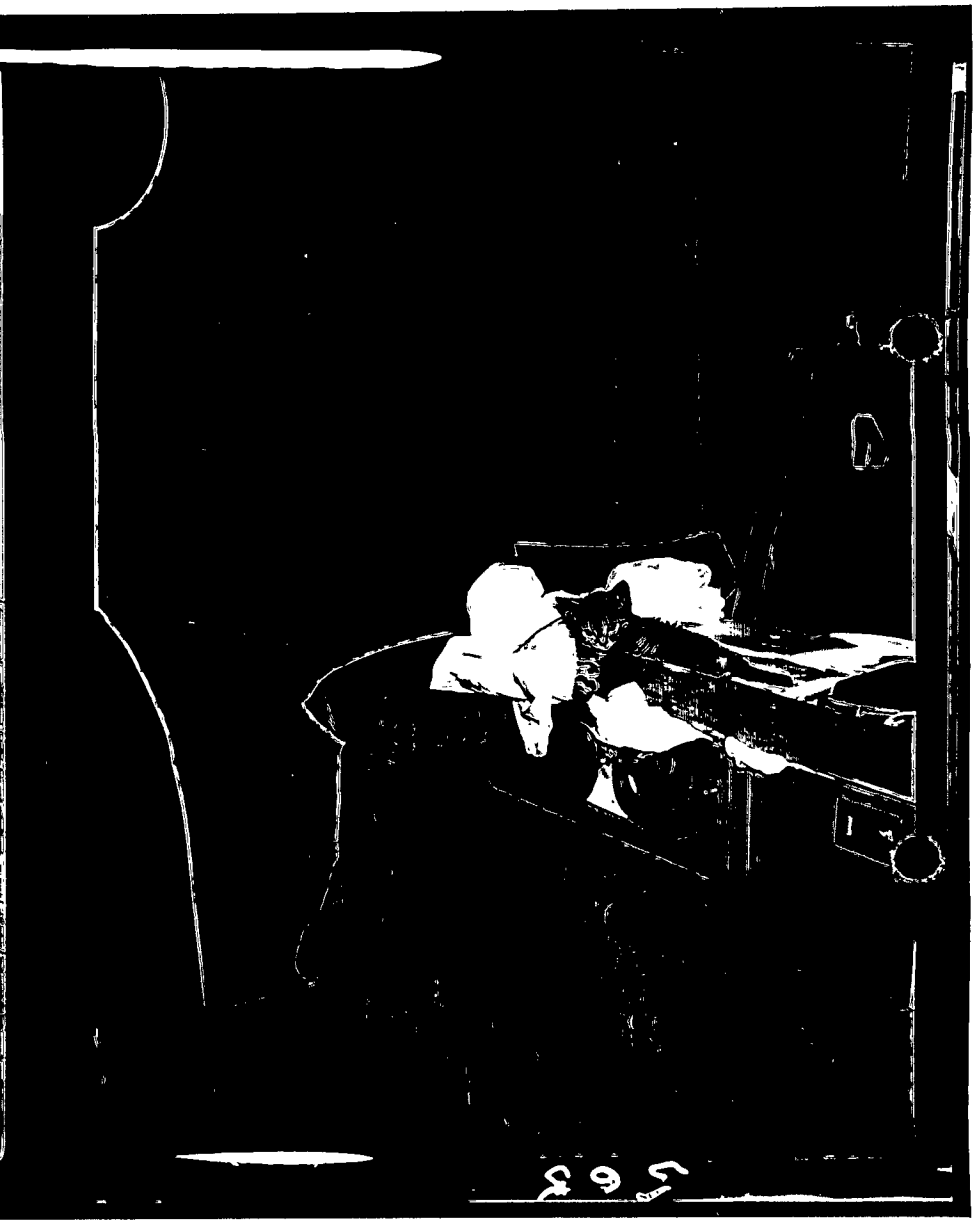

565

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S apt. 3267 N. ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING CAT.

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING CAT AND THE DEC. 22, 1937, EDITION OF THE WASH. EVENING STAR.

12-22-37

Kisseloff-22826

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W., WASH. D.C. SHOWING MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH M. KREUTTNER, PHILLIPS MANOR, NY AND SON JOHN.

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARDS APT. 3267 N. ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING JOS. M. KREUTTNER AND SON JOHN.

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING JOHN KREUTTNER AND FATHER JOSEPH.

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH. D.C. SHOWING MRS. JOS. M. KREUTTNER, HER SON JOHN AND LOUISE SHEPARD.

LIFE

II 8

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARDS APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH. D.C. SHOWING JOHN KREUTTNER AND FATHER JOSEPH.

SCENE IN E. S. SHEPARDS APT. 3267 N ST. N.W., WASH. D.C. SHOWING MRSS JOS. KREUTTNER AND SON JOHN.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING CHARLES LEE AIKIN CUTTING TREE.

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. WASH., D.C. SHOWING JOHN KREUTTNER AND FATHER JOSEPH.

Kisseloff-22833

Kisseloff-22834

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

1937 - Christmas - 577

14 8

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W.VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, V. VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

Kisseloff-22839

582

581

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

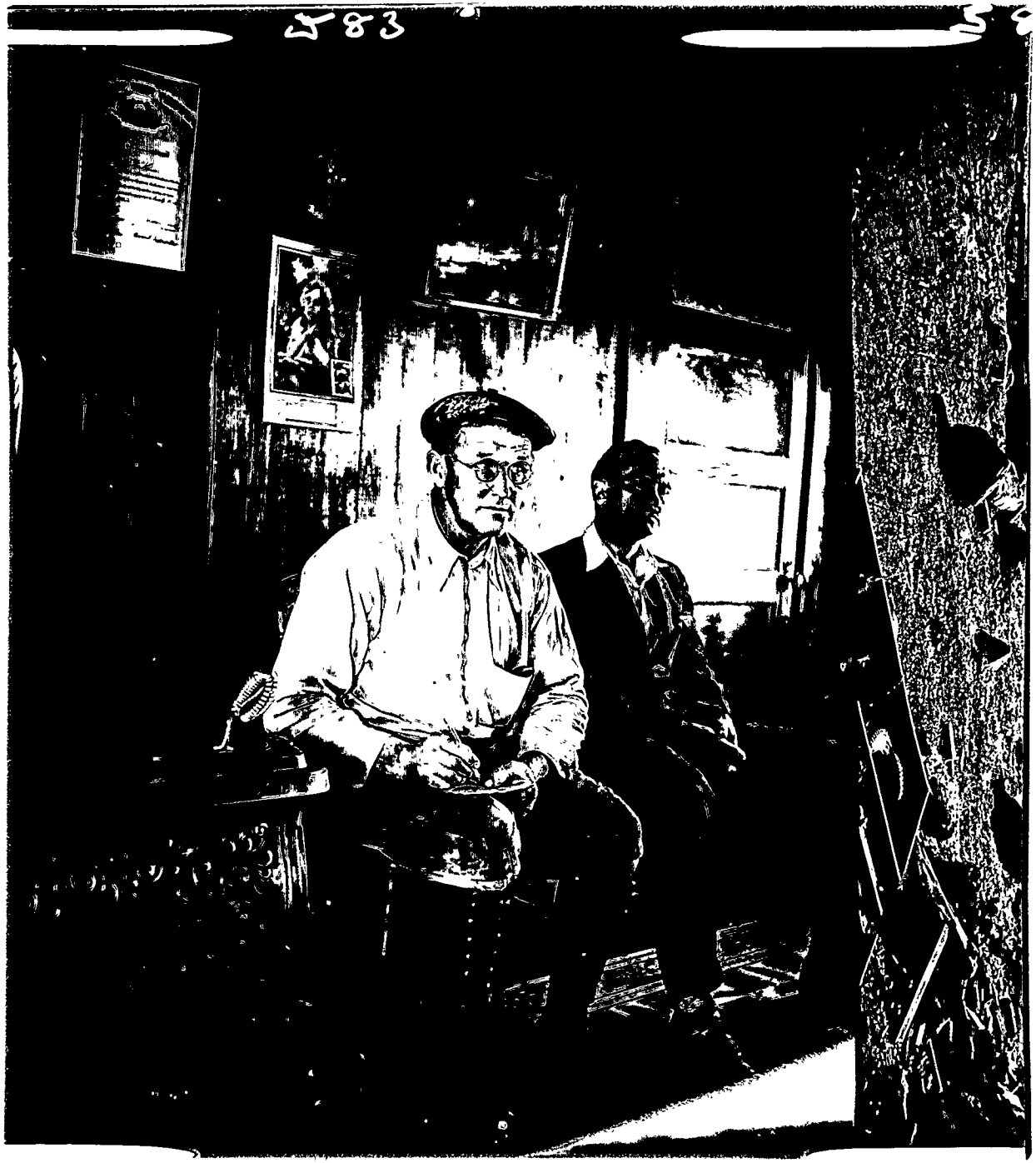
583

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING UNID. INDIVIDUAL AND C. L. AIKIN,

Kisseloff-22843

Kisseloff-22844

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

8 17

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

Kisseloff-22846

19 8

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

Kisseloff-22848

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W.VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

8

20

590

591

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W.VA.

Kisseloff-22851

Kisseloff-22852

SCENE IN LODGE OF CHAS. LEE AIKIN, AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING MRSS CHAS. L. AIKIN.

SCENE IN LODGE OF CHAS. LEE AIKIN, AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING MRS. CHAS. L. AIKIN.

Kisseloff-22853

1937-Christmas - 594

SCENE IN LODGE OF CHAS. LEE AIKIN, AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING UNID. INDIVIDUAL.

SCENE IN LODGE OF CHAS. LEE AIKIN, AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING MRS. CHAS. L. AIKIN.

Kisseloff-22855

SCENE AT C APON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

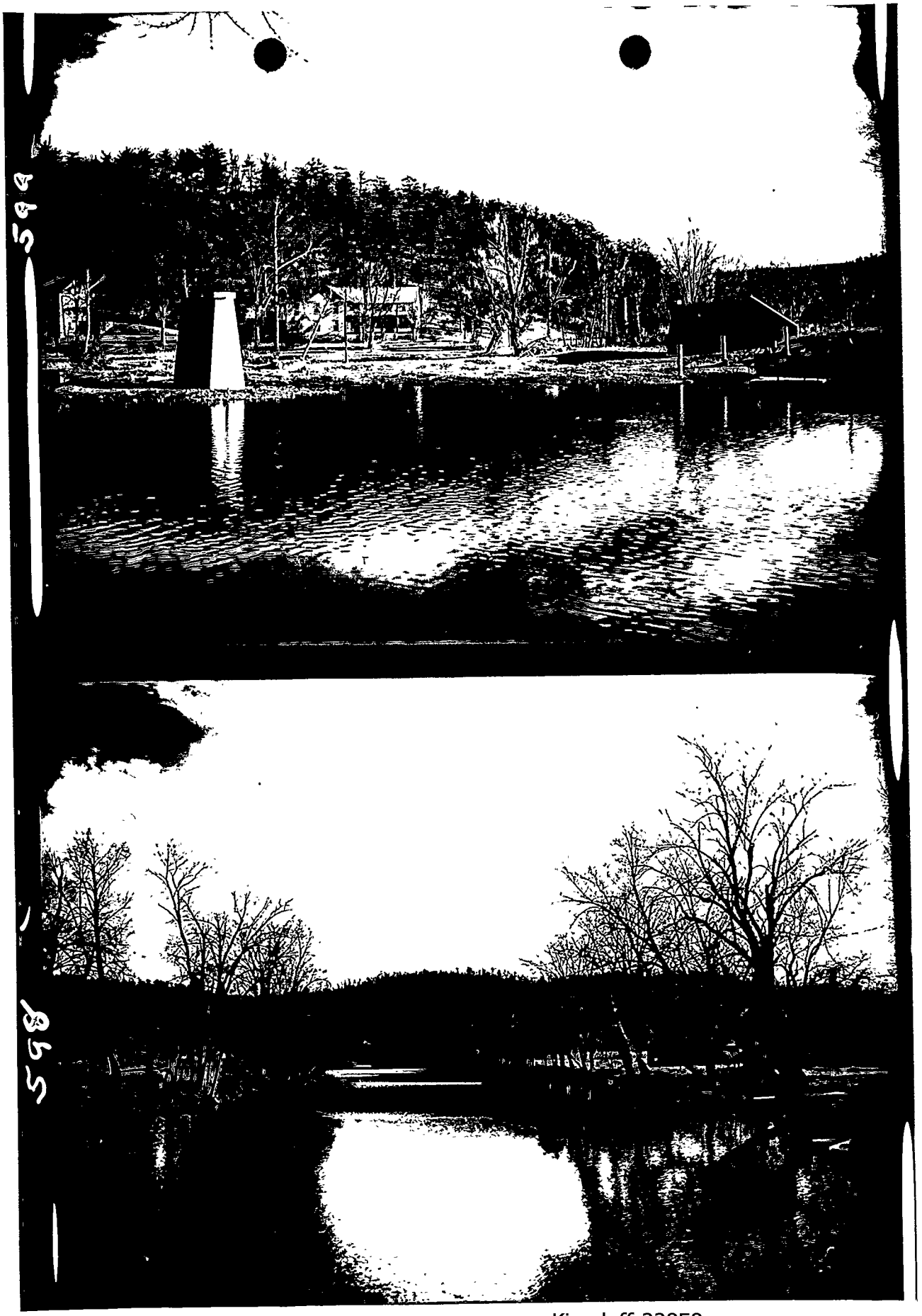

Kisseloff-22858

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

8 25

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W.VA.

Kisseloff-22860

SCENE IN AIKIN'S LODGE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING JANIE, AIKINS, DOG, AND UNID. INDIVIDUALS.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

309

27

8

SCENE IN AIKIN'S LODGE, CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING UNID. INDIVIDUALS AND C. L. AIKIN PLAYING BANJO.

SCENE IN AIKIN'S LODGE, CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING UNID. INDIVIDUALS.

509

509

SCENE IN AIKIN'S LODGE, CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING UNID. INDIVIDUALS AND C. L. AIKIN PLAYING BANJO.

SCENE IN AIKIN'S LODGE, CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING UNID. INDIVIDUALS AND CL L. AIKIN PLAYING BANJO.

Kisseloff-22866

29

29 8

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W.VA.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA.

Kisseloff-22868

30 8

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W.V A. SHOWING UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL.

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS.

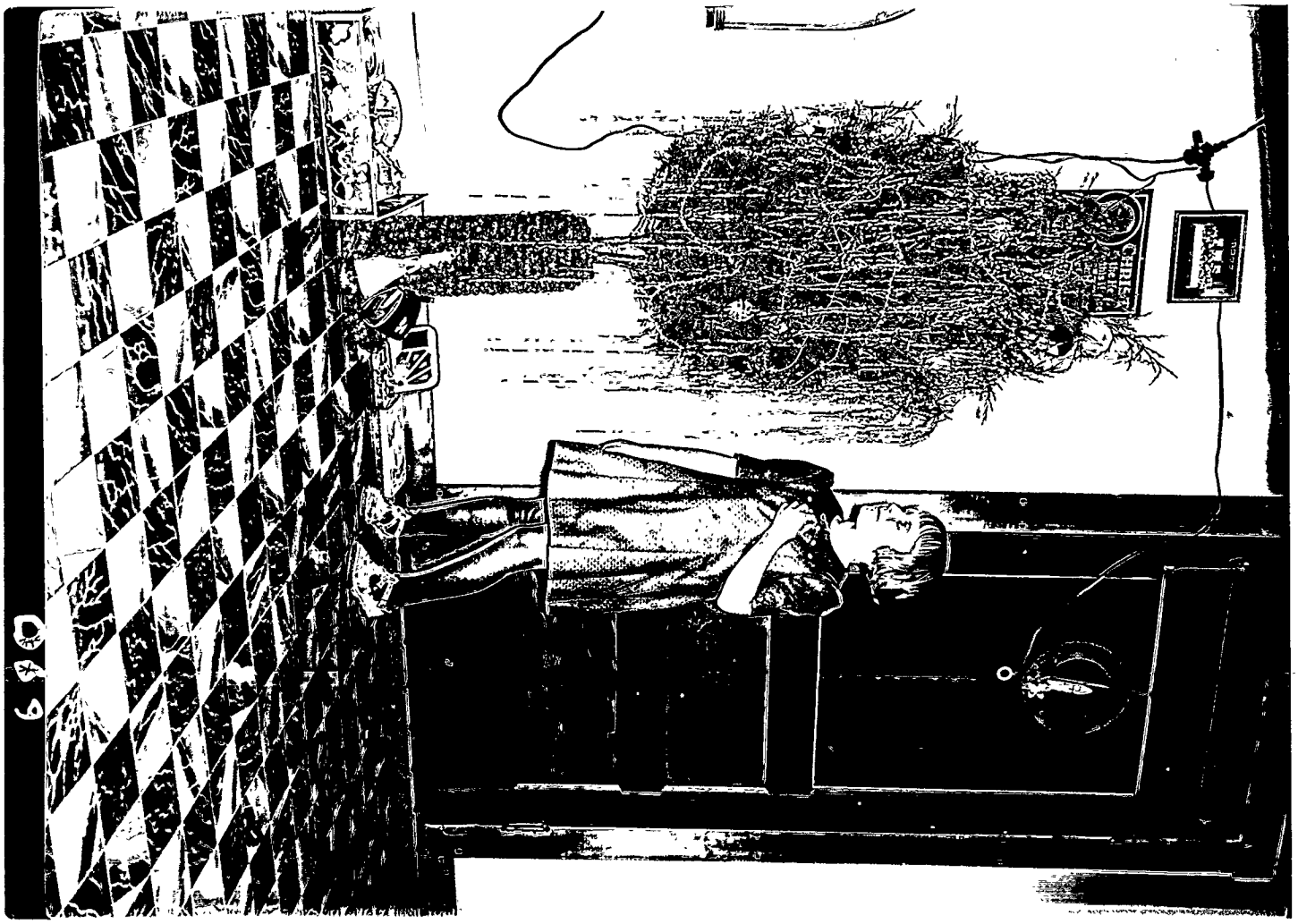

Kisseloff-22870

SCENE AT CAPON, INTERMONT, W. VA. SHOWING UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL.

Christmas, 1937, 6
119
119

31 8

SCENE AT CAPON, W.VA. SHOWING CHAS. LEE AIKIN AND UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL.

SCENE AT CAPON, W. VA. SHOWING CHAS. LEE AIKIN AND UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL.

SCENE AT CAPON, W. VA. SHOWING UNID. INDIVIDUALS.

SCENE AT CAPON, W. VA. SHOWING UNID. INDIVIDUAL.

Kisseloff-22876

SCENE AT CAPON, W. VA.

616
617

SCENE IN E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. SHOWING JOHN KREUTNER.

SCENE IN E. S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. SHOWING JOHN KREUTTNER.

8 34

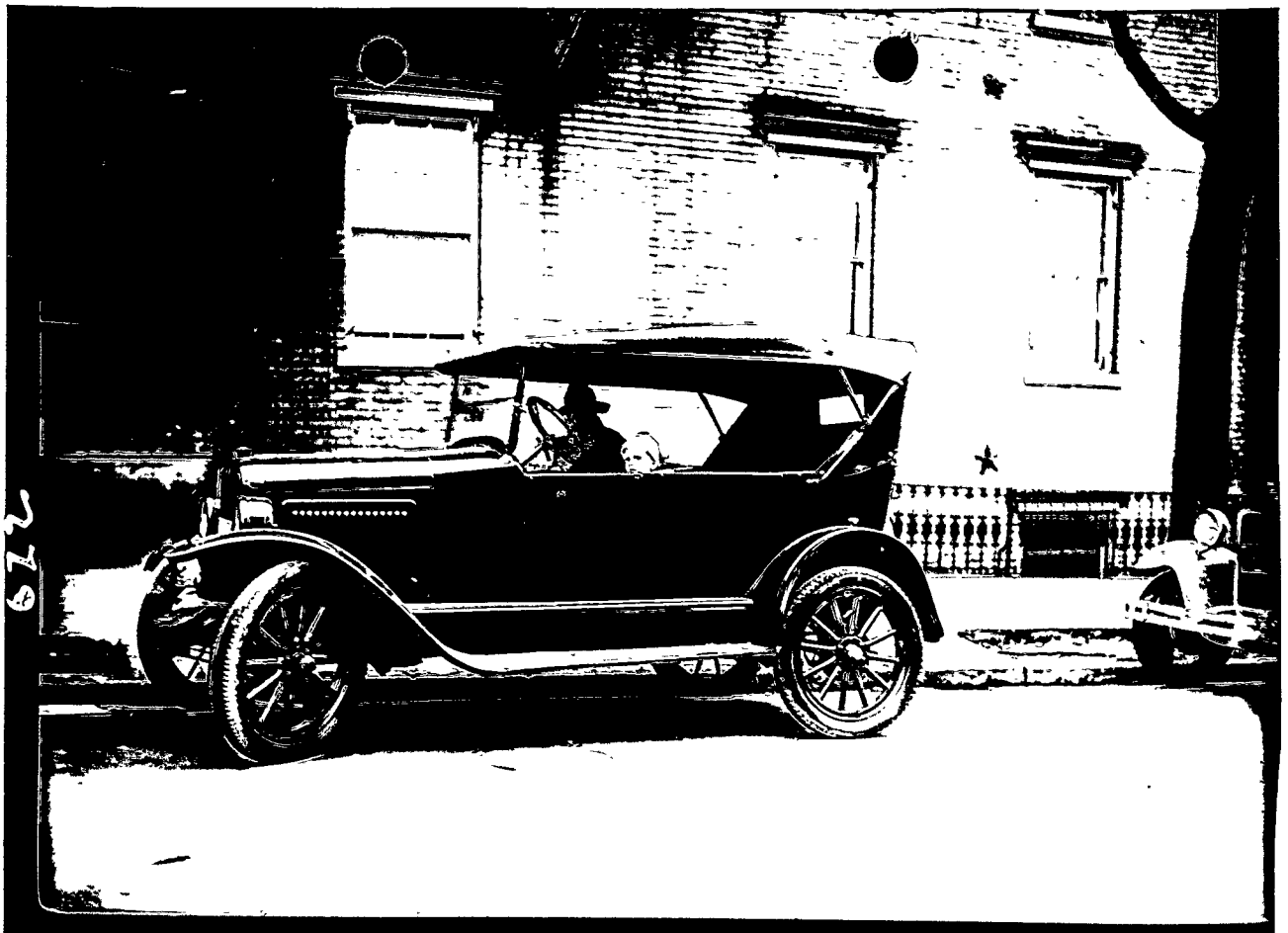

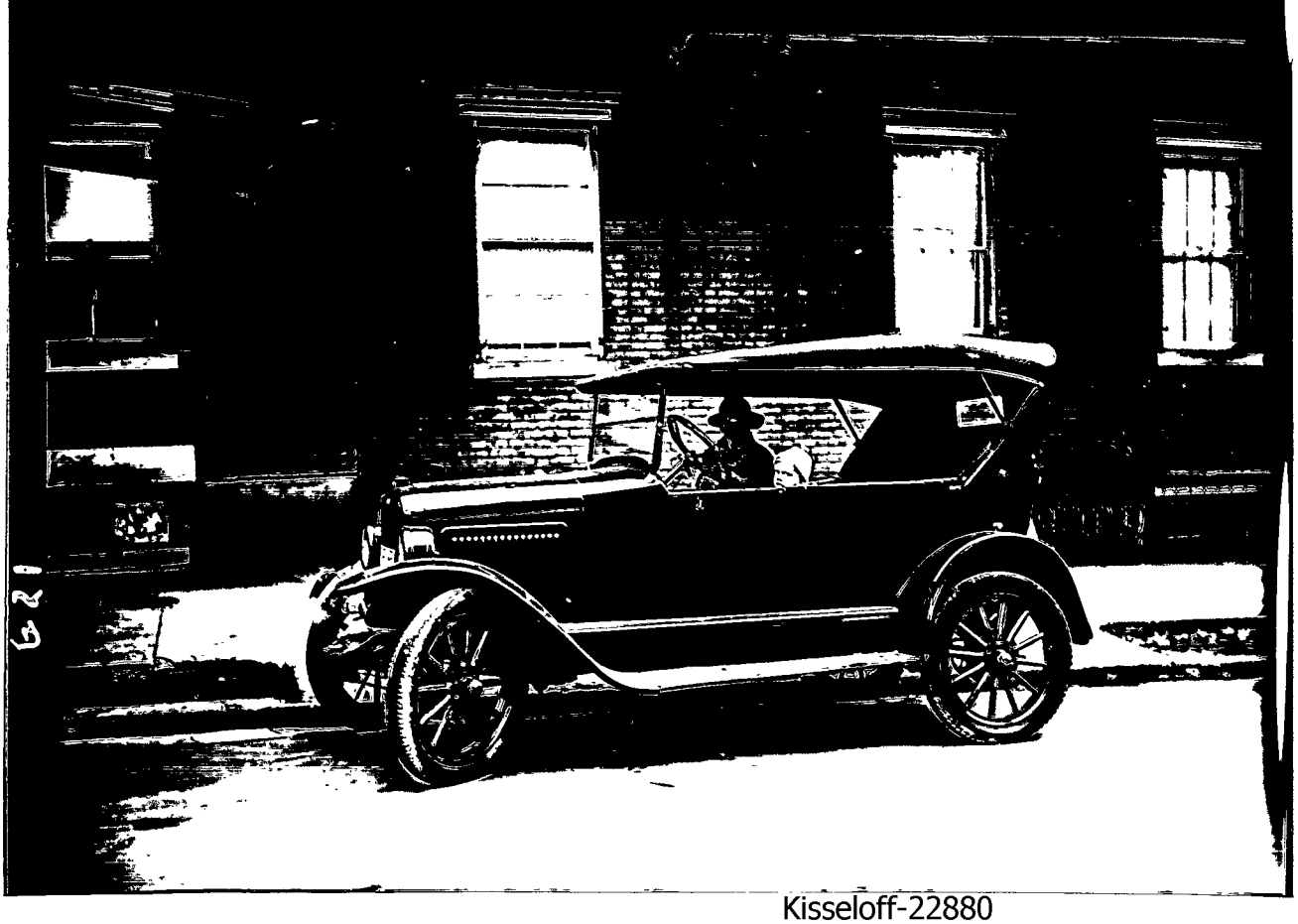

SCENE OUTSIDE E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. SHOWING HIS CAR, JOHN KREUTTNER AND LOUISE SHEPARD.

SCENE OUTSIDE E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. SHOWING HIS CAR, JOHN KREUTTNER AND LOUISE SHEPARD.

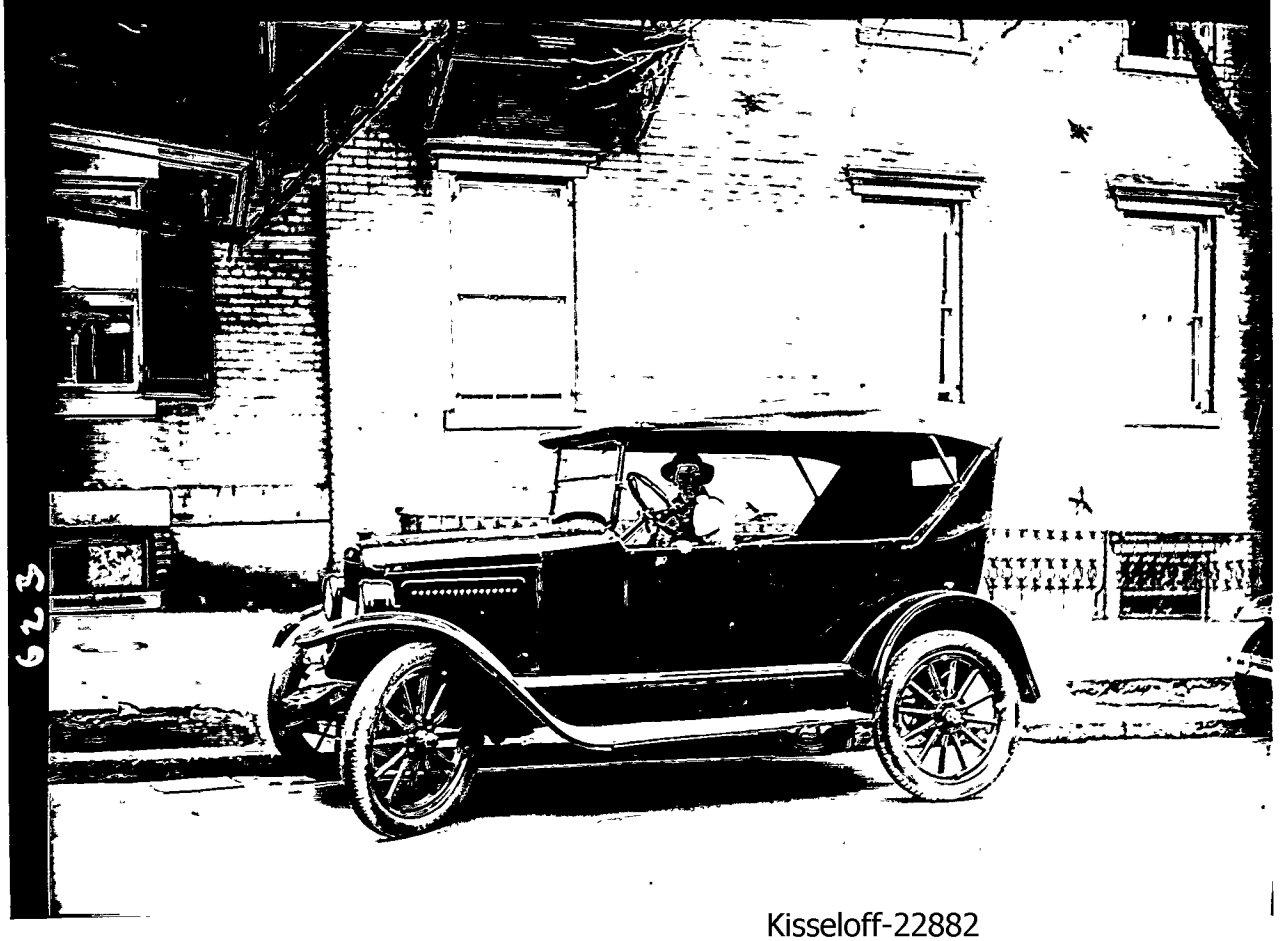

SCENE OUTSIDE E.S. SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. SHOWING JOHN KREUTTNER, LOUISE SHEPARD AND SHEPARD'S CAR.

3

8

SCENE OUTSIDE E.S.SHEPARD'S APT. 3267 N ST. N.W. SHOWING HIS CAR, JOHN KREUTTNER AND LOUISE SHEPARD.

identified himself as President of the Cather Motors, 214 East Piccadilly Street, Winchester, Virginia, permitted Special Agent VAN ETTEN, Mr. AIKIN and the writer to inspect his apartment, a one bedroom unit with a living-room, kitchen and bath. After an examination of this apartment it was determined that negative 545 had been made in the bedroom of this home. It was observed that the door depicted in negative 545 was a closet door and it was also noted that the hinge pin shown extended out of the hinge was in the same condition and further it was noted that the floor grain in this apartment is consistent with that depicted by negative 545. A photograph of this section of the room was made with the permission of Mrs. CATHER and copies of this photograph are being forwarded to the Bureau and to the New York Office as enclosures with this report. The negatives of this photograph are being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office.

Negatives 545 through 568 were exhibited to Mrs. CHARLES LEE AIKIN, 208 East Boscawen Street, Winchester, Virginia, and she advised that the rug appearing in the photograph made from negative 545 was exactly like the one formerly owned by her. She also stated that the dog in this photograph appeared identical with a dog named JANIE formerly owned by her and her husband. Mrs. AIKIN could not be located at the time Apartment 12, 138 North Washington Street, Winchester, Virginia, was inspected by her husband and consequently was unable to recall the scene shown in this photograph. She stated, however, that the shoes which can be seen in the closet of photograph 545 appear to be ones she had in 1937 and which are still in her possession. Mrs. AIKIN was unable to cfix the date for this photograph but said it undoubtedly was taken by Mr. SHEPARD during Thanksgiving or Christmas holidays of 1937. She explained that the only time that Mr. SHEPARD and his wife, LOUISE, visited with them was during the school holidays.

Mrs. AIKIN identified the photographs made from negatives 546 through 553 and 563, 564, 567 and 568 and recognized the scenes and individuals depicted in these photographs. She was, however, unable to fix the date that these pictures had been made advising that she had not been present when they were made.

Mrs. AIKIN advised that she had met Mrs. TALLEY briefly when visiting with LOUISE SHEPARD in Washington, D. C. during the late 1930's. She knew that Mrs. TALLEY and Mrs. SHEPARD had been employed together in the D. C. Public Library System but had no additional information concerning Mrs. TALLEY. She said that to the best of her knowledge she had never visited Mrs. TALLEY's home at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. CHARLES WELPLEY, Route 2, Vienna, Virginia, an architectural Engineer with the Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service, Department of National Defense, Room 400 Tower Building, 14th at K Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C., advised that he has been an intimate social acquaintance of ERNEST and LOUISE SHEPARD since 1922, having attended the Central High School in Washington, D. C., with LOUISE SHEPARD and then George Washington University with ERNEST SHEPARD. Mr. WELPLEY identified the photographs made from negatives 546 and 547 as scenes at ERNEST SHEPARD's Falls Church home. He could not,

Kisseloff-22884

however, identify the individuals in these scenes. He identified the photograph made from negative 550 as his daughter, JANET, who is presently residing at 2693 Shasta Road, Berkeley, California, and is a senior at the University of California at Berkeley. He also identified the photograph bearing negative number 551 as depicting himself, his daughter, JANET, and the coat of his sister, MABLE WOODBURY, and stated that both scenes depicted by photographs 550 and 551 were made in the apartment occupied by ERNEST SHEPARD, 3267 N Street, N.W. Mr. WELPLEY explained that during these late 1930's his sister, who presently resides in Apartment 602, 330 East 43rd Street, N.W., was a frequent visitor at his home in Washington, D. C. Mr. WELPLEY could not, however, fix the exact date that photographs 550 and 551 were made but said that to the best of his recollection they were taken during the late fall of 1937. Mr. WELPLEY based this statement on the fact that he had in his possession three positive enlargements made from negative 550 which bore the notation 37-550 on the reverse side of each enlargement. He advised that this notation had been placed on these prints by Mr. SHEPARD and that he understood that this notation indicated that the picture had been made in 1937 from Mr. SHEPARD's negative numbered 550. Mr. WELPLEY was requested to retain the enlargements bearing the notation 37-550 which are now in his possession.

He also identified negatives 552 and 553 as picturing LOUISE SHEPARD and Mrs. TALLEY. He could not, however, identify the scene or the date that this picture was made. He also identified photographs made from negatives 554 through 560 as scenes taken from the windows in Mr. SHEPARD's apartment at 3267 N Street, N.W. He advised that after Mr. SHEPARD moved from this apartment to his present home, 203 Lawton, Falls Church, Virginia, during the spring of 1938, he, Mr. WELPLEY, moved into this apartment which had been previously occupied by the SHEPARDs. He also identified photographs made from negatives 561 and 562 as scenes showing Mr. SHEPARD's apartment at 3267 N Street, N.W. He identified photograph bearing negative number 563 as EMILY KREUTTNER and LOUISE SHEPARD. He explained that Mrs. KREUTTNER is the sister of Mrs. SHEPARD. He also identified photographs made from negatives 564 through 568 but he could not fix the date that any of these photographs were made.

Miss CHARLOTTE CLARK, Librarian, Georgetown Public Library, Wisconsin at R Street, N.W., and residence Wyoming Apartments, 2022 Columbia Road, N.W., advised that she has been acquainted with Mrs. GLADYS TALLEY and Mrs. LOUISE SHEPARD since 1925 having met them when all were employed in the D. C. Public Library System. Since 1925 Miss CLARK said that she has maintained close contact with both Mrs. TALLEY and Mrs. SHEPARD. Photographs made from negatives 545 through 568 were exhibited to Miss CLARK but she was unable to fix the exact date that any of these negatives had been exposed. She identified photographs numbered 546 and 547 as scenes at Mr. SHEPARD's Falls Church, Virginia, home, and 548 as a picture showing Mr. OTHAL V. TALLEY, LOUISE SHEPARD and herself taken in Mr. SHEPARD's yard at his Falls Church home. She said that photograph 548 depicts her and Mrs. SHEPARD planting crocuses in the yard. She said that this photograph was evidently made during the late fall season as she had her winter coat on and after viewing other photographs

Kisseloff-22885

fixed the year as 1937, the year that Mrs. TALLEY resigned from the library and moved to Philadelphia. She identified photograph 549 as her dog, BARNEY, who died in 1945 when nine or ten years old. She also said that BARNEY also appears in the scene depicted in photograph numbered 553 which also shows LOUISE SHEPARD. At this point Miss CLARK recalled that on the Sunday that Mrs. TALLEY had come to Washington from Philadelphia to exhibit her home in an effort to rent it, which was in the late fall of 1937, Mrs. TALLEY had kept BARNEY with her at 3415 Volta Place, N.W. throughout the day. She recalled that she was painting the windowsills in her apartment on this day and consequently did not want BARNEY in the house as he would track up the wet paint. She could not recall when arrangements were made with Mrs. TALLEY to take BARNEY but pointed out that apparently on the day preceding the Sunday that Mrs. TALLEY exhibited her home she and the TALLEYs were with Mr. and Mrs. SHEPARD at Mr. SHEPARD's Falls Church home. She could not, however, specifically recall Mrs. TALLEY being present at Mr. SHEPARD's home but surmised that the arrangements were made on that day. Miss CLARK also recalled that on the Sunday night that Mrs. TALLEY completed exhibiting her home, she, Mrs. TALLEY, came to her home in tears saying that BARNEY had run away and could not be found. She said that at this time Mrs. TALLEY offered to stay and aid in the location of BARNEY, but Miss CLARK said that she knew that Mrs. TALLEY had planned to return to Philadelphia that evening and consequently she instructed Mrs. TALLEY to return to Philadelphia. She stated that shortly after Mrs. TALLEY told her of BARNEY's disappearance BARNEY came back to her apartment by himself.

Miss CLARK could not identify photographs numbered 554 through 560, but did identify photographs made from negatives 561 through 568 and identified the individuals appearing therein. She was, however, unable to fix the date that any of these photographs were made.

To substantiate her statement that Mrs. TALLEY had moved to Philadelphia in 1937, Miss CLARK said that it was her opinion that Mrs. TALLEY had continued to be employed in the Public Library System in Washington, D. C., until a short time before moving to Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT OF GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLEY
BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In an effort to determine the exact date that O. V. TALLEY was transferred to Philadelphia, the records of the Public Library System were examined to ascertain the date that Mrs. TALLEY terminated her employment with the Library inasmuch as this would tend to indicate the date that the TALLEYs were transferred or received notice of transfer.

Miss HELEN L. CAVANAGH, Administrative Assistant to HARRY N. PETERSON, Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C., 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., made available the file pertaining to the employment of Mrs. TALLEY. This file disclosed that Mrs. TALLEY as GLADYS FLANAGAN was appointed to the library on June 1, 1917, and continued to be employed by the library until Sep-

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tember 12, 1931, when she resigned. These records indicated that Miss FLANAGAN was reappointed Children's Librarian in the Public Library System on January 16, 1932, and continued to be employed in this capacity until October 23, 1937, when she again resigned. These records reflected that in June, 1936, Miss FLANAGAN officially changed her name to Mrs. O. V. TALLEY.

Miss CAVANAGH explained that there were no leave records available to show whether or not Mrs. TALLEY had actually worked until October 23, 1937, or had ceased actual work prior to that date and remained in a leave status until October 23, 1937. No other pertinent data was noted in this file and did not contain any formal resignation or any reason for Mrs. TALLEY's resignation.

Miss CAVANAGH advised that if the personnel file of Mrs. TALLEY was needed for use in court it could be obtained by directing a subpoena to Librarian HARRY N. PETERSON, Public Library, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU

One bound volume containing one photograph of each negative numbered 529 through 617 and 621 through 624.

One bound volume containing one photograph show the bedroom closet door of Apartment 12, 138 North Washington Street, Winchester, Virginia (This photograph duplicates the background as observed in photograph made on negative 545.); one photograph of the classified advertisement announcing the rental of 3415 Volta Place, N.W., which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on Sunday, October 17, 1937; one photograph of an advertisement announcing the rental of 3415 Volta Place, N.W., which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on Tuesday, October 26, 1937; one photograph of an advertisement announcing the rental of 3415 Volta Place, N.W., which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on Wednesday, October 27, 1937; one photograph of an advertisement announcing the rental of 3415 Volta Place, N.W., which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on Thursday, October 28, 1937; one photograph of the advertisement appearing in the Washington Post on Sunday, December 5, 1937, announcing the availability of 3415 Volta Place, N.W., for rent.

ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK

Two copies of each enclosure forwarded to the Bureau are being forwarded to the New York Office.

Kisseloff-22887

ENCLOSURES TO ST. LOUIS

One copy of the report of Special Agent F. J. DUANE dated September 30, 1949, for assistance in reinterviewing Mrs. GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLEY.

One photograph made from each negative numbered 545 through 568.

One photograph of each classified newspaper advertisement which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on October 17, 26, 27, and 28, 1937, and in the Washington Post December 5, 1937.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-22888

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Mr. CHARLES WELPLEY, Route 2, Vienna, Virginia, has advised that the reason that his sister, Mrs. MABLE WOODBURY, visited with him frequently during 1937 was because his sister was undergoing a difficult and trying period as her husband, A. A. WOODBURY, who resides with his sister in New York City, was drinking heavily at this time. He advised that if his sister were questioned discretely concerning this she may be able to recall the specific instant which brought her to Washington and thus might be able to positively place the date that photographs made from negatives 550 and 551 were exposed.

Kisseloff-22889

L E A D S

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At 500 Bellwood Ave., Phillips Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Will exhibit photographs made from negatives 563 through 573 and 616, 617 and 621 through 624 to Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH KREUTTNER and ascertain the dates that these exposures were made.

Will ascertain if the KREUTTNERs have copies of positive prints made from these negatives and determine if any notations showing the date have been placed on such prints.

Will attempt to fix as definitely as possible the date that the KREUTTNERs arrived in Washington for the Christmas holidays of 1937 and the length of their stay. (It is to be noted that negatives 563 through 573 show the KREUTTNERs in the SHEPARD apartment at 3267 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and negatives 574 through 615 show scenes at Capon, West Virginia, but negatives 616 and 617 and 621 through 624 are scenes in and outside the SHEPARDs' apartment in Washington, D. C. This would indicate that either the KREUTTNERs remained at the SHEPARD apartment in Washington while Mr. and Mrs. SHEPARD visited Capon or were at the SHEPARD apartment on two separate occasions during the Christmas holidays of 1937.)

Will determine the whereabouts of the KREUTTNERs during the period that the SHEPARDs were at Capon, West Virginia, during the Christmas holidays.

Will attempt to identify the owner of the suitcase as shown in photographs 564 and 565 which were made from negatives bearing the same number.

Will interview Mrs. MABLE WOODBURY, Apartment 602, 330 East 43rd Street, New York City, and exhibit to her photographs numbered 550 and 551 in an effort to identify the dates such exposures were made. (It will be noted that Mr. CHARLES WELPLEY, brother of Mrs. WOODBURY and shown in photograph 551, has identified the coat appearing in the right portion of this photograph as belonging to Mrs. WOODBURY.)

Will ascertain if Mrs. WOODBURY has any positive prints made from negatives 550 and 551 or any of the enlargements of photograph numbered 550 which were made by Mr. SHEPARD and some of which are in the possession of Mr. CHARLES WELPLEY.

Kisseloff-22890

Will ascertain if she can identify the marionette held by JANET WELPLEY in photograph numbered 550 and 551 or knows how and when JANET came into possession of this marionette.

THE ST. LOUIS OFFICE

At St. Louis, Missouri

Will reinterview Mrs. GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLEY and her husband, OTHAL V. TALLEY, 4615 Lindel and exhibit photographs made from negatives 545 through 568 and ascertain if they can recall the date that ERNEST SHEPARD made negative exposure 546 through 549, some of which show Mr. TALLEY, Mrs. SHEPARD and Miss CHARLOTTE CLARK at Mr. SHEPARD's home in Falls Church, Virginia.

Will ascertain if these negatives were made the day preceding the Sunday that Mrs. TALLEY exhibited the home at 3415 Volta Place, which has been fixed as December 5, 1937.

Will also determine if the dog identified as BARNEY and owned by Miss CHARLOTTE CLARK, which appears in photograph numbered 549, is identical with the dog shown in 553.

Will endeavor to verify through Mrs. TALLEY the statement set out in this report by Miss CLARK that BARNEY was at the TALLEY home, 3415 Volta Place, N.W., through December 5, 1937, the day Mrs. TALLEY exhibited the house.

Will also verify Miss CLARK's statement that BARNEY ran away from 3415 Volta Place, N.W., and returned to Miss CLARK's home, 2020 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Will ascertain when Miss CLARK and Mrs. TALLEY made the arrangements whereby Mrs. TAKKEY cared for BARNEY at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., on December 5, 1937.

Will endeavor to determine if these arrangements were made the same day that negatives 547, 548 and 549 were exposed at Professor E. S. SHEPARD's home in Falls Church, Virginia.

Will determine if Mr. and Mrs. TALLEY returned to Philadelphia the evening of December 5, 1937, after having exhibited their Volta Place home on that date.

Will secure as best as the TALLEYs can recall a complete itinerary of their travel during the week end which included December 5, 1937, ascertaining the date they left Philadelphia, the date they arrived in Washington, D. C., and where they stayed in Washington

Kisseloff-22891

during this week end. (Miss CHARLOTTE CLARK has advised that it was not uncommon for Mr. and Mrs. TALLEY to spend nights when visiting Washington from Philadelphia with friends and no exclusively with Mrs. TALLEY's mother, KATHLEEN FLANAGAN, who maintained an apartment at 2100 18th Street, N. W.)

Will also endeavor to ascertain if the newspapers on which Mrs. TALLEY and Mrs. SHEPARD are sitting as depicted in photographs numbered 552 and 553 were current newspapers purchased the day she spent at the Volta Place house. (Efforts to identify such papers have been unsuccessful to date.)

Will determine how J. H. B. GILLIAT, Washington, D. C. Realtor, contacted her when he presented the HISSes as prospective tenants. Ascertain if Mrs. TALLEY was in Philadelphia or in Washington when contacted.

Will determine again if GILLIAT ever contacted her concerning any other prospective tenants who were interested in the rental of 3415 Volta Place during the fall of 1937.

Will also exhibit photographs showing the newspaper advertisements for the Volta Place House to Mrs. TALLEY in order to establish if the advertisement inserted in the Star October 17, 1937 indicates if this approximates the date that she and her mother first decided to rent their Volta Place Home.

Will ascertain if the advertisement appearing in the Washington, D. C. Sunday Post on December 5, 1937 was the only advertisement wherein she specifically listed the residence as 3415 Volta Place, N. W. and was the only Sunday that she exhibited the home.

Will determine who actually placed the advertisements appearing in the Star October 17, 26, 27 and 28, 1937 and the Washington Post December 5, 1937.

Will determine if she can recall whether or not any other advertisements in addition to those set out in this report were placed with Washington newspapers in an effort to rent their Volta Place home.

Will also determine when GLADYS TALLEY actually ceased working in the Public Library at Washington, D. C. noting that officially her resignation was effective October 23, 1937; but she may have actually ceased work prior to that date. (Purpose is to attempt to determine the date it was decided to rent the Volta Place house.)

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THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Winchester, Virginia

Will exhibit negatives 529 through 617 and 621 through 624 to Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES LEE AIKIN, 208 West Boscawen Road to establish that photographs made from negatives numbered 531 through 545 were made during the Thanksgiving holidays, 1937.

Will also identify the unknown individuals appearing in these photographs and attempt to further identify the scenes depicted by these photographs which have been partially described by Mr. E. S. SHEPARD.

At Falls Church, Virginia

Will interview LOUISE SHEPARD, 203 Lawton and endeavor to ascertain more specifically the dates that negatives numbered 529 through 617 were exposed.

Will endeavor to secure from E. S. SHEPARD, 203 Lawton, positive evidence that he possessed a Superikomat, Bergheil and Graflex cameras in 1937.

At Washington, D. C.

Will ascertain the date that telephone service for OTHAL V. TALLEY, 3415 Volta Place, N.W., was discontinued in the fall of 1937.

*Will interview DANIEL W. O'DONOGHUE, Jr., Union Trust Building, 15th at H Streets, N.W., for information concerning the names of individuals who may be able to furnish direct information regarding the membership of PRISCILLA HISS in pro-Communist sponsored groups.

Will forward the photo album secured from E. S. SHEPARD to the FBI Laboratory for examination after exhibiting same to CHARLES LEE AIKIN, Winchester, Virginia

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FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	10/10/49	9/28-30;10/3-5/49	FRANCIS J. DUANE MIW:MH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Statement by GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLEY that HISS did not express an interest in the residence at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. until late November or early December, 1937 verified by: (1.) location of newspaper advertisement in Washington Post on Sunday, December 5, 1937 advising that property at 3415 Volta Place, N.W. was available for rental and would be open for inspection on that date; (2.) pictorial evidence secured from E. S. SHEPARD, Falls Church, Virginia which places Mrs. TALLEY in this home in December, 1937. Mrs. TALLEY has advised that negotiations for this property were not initiated by HISS until a few days after she exhibited the home on December 5, 1937. HISS has testified negotiations for the property began early in November, 1937 and a commitment for this property was secured from J. H. B. GILLIAT, Washington, D. C. real estate broker on or about November 18, 1937. PRISCILLA HISS has testified that $400 was withdrawn from the HISS account at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. on November 19, 1937 to purchase furnishings for the Volta Place home and that this entire amount was expended in November and December, 1937 for this purpose. Investigation to substantiate pictorial evidence and statements by Mrs. GLADYS F. TALLEY set out.

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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WFO 74-94

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
Report of Special Agent R. F. X. O'KEEFE, dated August 18, 1949 at New York City
Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE, dated September 30, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATEMENT OF GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLEY, RESIDENT OF 3415 VOLTA PLACE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY BY ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS

Referenced report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE, dated September 30, 1949 at Washington, D. C. contains a detailed interview with Mrs. GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLEY. In this report Mrs. TALLEY was identified as the daughter of KATHERINE FLANAGAN, now deceased, but who owned the property at 3415 Volta Place, N. W. from 1935 to 1943 and throughout the entire period this house was occupied by the HISSes. This report also explained that Mrs. TALLEY had conducted negotiations concerning the rental of this property in the Fall of 1937 on behalf of her mother who was ill and infirmed at that time. In this interview Mrs. TALLEY explained that she and her husband, OTHAL V. TALLEY, Sales Manager in the St. Louis Division of Allis-Chalmers Company, St. Louis, Missouri, had resided at 3415 Volta Place in 1937 until November 1 of that year when they moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as Mr. TALLEY had been transferred to that city by the Allis-Chalmers Company. Mrs. TALLEY emphatically stated that when they moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on November 1, 1937 she did not have any prospective tenants who were interested in the rental of 3415 Volta Place, N. W. She explained that she and her mother decided to rent the home at 3415 Volta Place, N. W. only after Mr. TALLEY had received notice of his transfer from Washington, D. C. to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in October, 1937.

Mrs. TALLEY recalled that the first indication she had that the HISSes were interested in her home was a few days after she had placed an advertisement in the Washington Evening Star announcing that the home was available for rental and would be open for inspection on a particular Sunday in late November or early December, 1937. She stated that she and her husband had returned to Washington, D. C. from Philadelphia one weekend late in November or early in December for the express purpose of renting the home and that she and her husband remained at the home throughout this particular Sunday showing the home to prospective tenants. She added that the advertisement placed in the Star carried the address of this home. She also recalled that during this particular Sunday Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST S. SHEPARD, 203 Lawton, Falls Church, Virginia visited them at 3415 Volta Place, N. W. and that Mr. SHEPARD took pictures of her in the house.

Mrs. TALLEY said that a few days after this particular Sunday that she exhibited the home she received word from Mr. J. H. B. GILLIAT,

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Washington, D. C. real estate Agent with whom she had placed her house for rent in October, 1937 that he had a prospective tenant for her home and he identified these tenants as ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. She has advised that she had not received any inquiries from the HISSes prior to this time, was not acquainted with the HISSes prior to this time, and was unable to recall whether or not Mr. GILLIAT had referred any other tenants to her prior to his referral of the HISSes.

Mrs. TALLEY is positive about the approximate date that she received notice from Mr. GILLIAT that the HISSes were interested in the house as: (1.) she came from Philadelphia to Washington to show the house a certain weekend in late November or early December; (2.) she placed an advertisement in the Washington Evening Star which contained the address of this property; (3.) Mr. SHEPARD took pictures of her in the home at 3415 Volta Place on the Sunday that she exhibited her house.

Mrs. TALLEY also advised that when she placed her home with Mr. GILLIAT for rental she instructed him to secure a rental amounting to $110 per month. She stated that she did not authorize Mr. GILLIAT to commit this property in any other way. She recalled that when GILLIAT presented the HISSes as tenants he, Mr. GILLIAT, told her that the HISSes would be willing to pay $100 a month and that after considering this offer for a day she accepted the HISS offer.

TESTIMONY OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS CONCERNING:
(1.) WITHDRAWAL OF $400 FROM THE HISS ACCOUNT AT THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 19, 1937;
(2.) COMMITMENT SECURED BY ALGER HISS FOR RENTAL of 3415 VOLTA PLACE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referenced report of Special Agent R.F.X. O'KEEFE, dated August 18, 1949 at New York City advised that Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS (Page 2287 of the trial transcript) testified that the HISSes maintained two accounts at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. - a checking account and a savings account. She testified that on November 19, 1937 she withdrew $400 from their joint account at the Riggs National Bank and that this money was desired for purchases in order to furnish the new home on Volta Place where they had more rooms which required additional furniture. She testified that the entire $400 was expended in making various miscellaneous cash purchases for household furnishings.

Mrs. HISS also testified that she borrowed $300 from the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. on December 8, 1937 and that this amount was credited to her account at this bank on this same day. (It is to be noted that December 8, 1937 approximates the date that Mrs. TALLEY said that J. H. B. GILLIAT first advised her that the HISSes were interested in the rental of 3415 Volta Place, N. W.) In her testimony Mrs. HISS has indicated that she had exhausted the $400 withdrawn from her account at the bank on November 19, 1937 between November 19, 1937 and December 29, 1937 when she moved into

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the residence on Volta Place.

This same referenced report also advised that ALGER HISS in his testimony also stated that the $400 withdrawn was to be used for the purpose of furniture, linen and miscellaneous household effects in anticipation of their move from 30th Street to Volta Place which residence was larger and roomier.

It is to be recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised that he borrowed money from HISS in November, 1937 for the purpose of buying an automobile at the suggestion of BORIS BYKOV. At the trial CHAMBERS testified that the amount borrowed was $400. CHAMBERS also stated that this loan by HISS practically eliminated HISS's savings account at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. A transcrpit of this account reflected that PRISCILLA HISS withdrew the sum of $400 on November 19, 1937, leaving a balance of $40.46.

On November 23, 1937 ESTHER CHAMBERS traded in their 1934 Ford car and paid $486.75 in cash for a 1937 Ford. This car was subsequently registered in her name on December 1, 1937 and the address given was 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland.

COMMITMENT

Referenced report of Special Agent O'Keefe, dated August 18, 1949 at New York City reported that on direct testimony ALGER HISS in answer to the question "When did you begin negotiations as you recall for renting your home in Volta Place?" answered "During the course of the summer, 1937 Mrs. HISS and I discussed the fact that the 30th Street house was really too small. Throughout the fall of 1937 we looked for a larger house. Sometime early in November we selected the Volta Place house as the house we desired and commenced negotiations for it. About the 18th of November very closely before the date of the withdrawal we had a commitment from Mr. GILLIAT, a real estate broker with whom we had dealt for some years and from whom we had rented the 30th Street house and he was subletting this 30th Street house because my lease ran for some months thereafter. We had a commitment from him that he was confident that the price we were prepared to pay would be satisfactory to the owner of the Volta Place house." (It is pointed out that this portion of the testimony would seem to indicate that the $400 was withdrawn from the HISS account at the Riggs National Bank on November 19, 1937 only after a commitment had been secured from Mr. GILLIAT.)

HISS further testified that the Volta Place house had been vacant for some months before they acquired it. He thought the lease was signed by him on the 2nd of December, 1937 and he received the key to the house at the time of the signing of the lease or shortly thereafter. (According to the statement of Mrs. TALLEY the house at 3415 Volta Place, N. W. was vacant from November 1, 1937 when she moved to Philadelphia until December 29, 1937 when the HISSes occupied this house. Actually the lease was signed on or

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about December 8, 1937 which approximates the date Mrs. TALLEY recalls that GILLIAT contacted her advising that the HISSes were interested in her property. It is also noted that on this same date, December 8, 1937 Mrs. HISS borrowed $300 from the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. and on this same date the records maintained by J. H. B. GILLIAT disclosed that $100 was received from the HISSes as the first months rental for the property at 3415 Volta Place (refer page 27 report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated August 25, 1949, at Washington, D. C.))

CORROBORATION OF STATEMENTS MADE BY MRS. GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLEY RESPECTING THE RENTAL OF 3415 VOLTA PLACE, N. W. TO ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS

It is to be noted that the HISS testimony concerning the rental of the property at 3415 Volta Place, N. W. openly conflicts with the information furnished by Mrs. TALLEY, especially concerning the date when negotiations were initiated by HISS. The following investigation tends to substantiate the information furnished by Mrs. TALLEY respecting the date that the HISSes secured this property.

Newspaper Advertisements

The classified sections of the Washington Evening Star maintained at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. and covering the period from October 1, 1937 through and including December 15, 1937 were examined by Special Agent ALLEN P. BOLLINGER and the following advertisement appeared in this newspaper on October 17, 1937 under a column entitled Houses Unfurnished: "Georgetown - remodeled home on quiet street; walled garden; terrace; sun deck; open fireplaces; 3 bedrooms; automatic heat; WEST 1617J." Agent BOLLINGER also determined that the following advertisement appeared in the Washington Evening Star on October 26, 27 and 28, 1937: "Georgetown - remodeled house, 3 bedrooms, sun deck, walled garden, open fireplaces, 2 stairways, oil burner, insulated; on quiet street. West 1617-J; can be seen day or evening."

The 1937 Washington, D. C. Telephone Directory showed that the telephone number West 1617-J was listed to O. V. TALLEY, 3415 Volta Place, N. W.

No other advertisements for this home could be located in the Washington Evening Star during the period from October 29, 1937 to December 15, 1937.

The following advertisement was found on page 14, section 5, real estate and classified section of the Washington Post, Sunday edition, December 5, 1937. This advertisement appears under a colum entitled houses unfurnished: "Georgetown, 3415 Volta Place, N. W.; remodeled house with attic; automatic heat; insulated; walled garden; terrace; sun deck; two stairways; open fireplaces; large living room; open for inspection Sunday from 10 am. to 6 pm." No other reference to this home could be located in the Washington Post covering the period from October 1, 1937 to December 15, 1937.

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An examination of the Washington Times and the Washington Herald covering the period from October 1, 1937 to December 15, 1937 uncovered no advertisements for the rental of 3415 Volta Place, N. W.

Mrs. ALVA WALKER, Secretary to Dr. LUTHER H. EVANS, Librarian of Congress, has advised that a subpoena to secure records from the Library of Congress should be directed to Dr. EVANS at the Library, Washington, D. C. and mention made of the items desired to be produced by subpoena. In this case it will be sufficient to subpoena the Washington Evening Star editions of October 15, 1937 to October 31, 1937, all of which are contained in one bound volume and the Washington Post editions in December, 1937 which are also contained in one bound volume.

Photographs of these advertisements have been made and copies are being forwarded to the Bureau and the New York Office as enclosures with this report for information purposes. The negatives of these photographs of the advertisements are being retained in the Washington Field Office.

It is to be noted that Mrs. GLADYS F. TALLEY has emphatically stated that she had not received any inquiries from HISS concerning her property as of November 1, 1937, the date she and Mr. TALLEY moved to Philadelphia. She also pointed out that her mother, KATHERINE FLANAGAN, moved to an apartment at 2100 18th Street, N. W. at the same time that she and her husband moved to Philadelphia.

Pictorial Evidence

It will be recalled that Mrs. TALLEY has advised that on the Sunday she exhibited her home (December 5, 1937) Mr. ERNEST S. SHEPARD, 203 Lawton, Falls Church, Virginia, took pictures of her in the home at 3415 Volta Place, N. W.

Mr. ERNEST S. SHEPARD, 203 Lawton, Falls Church, Virginia and Professor of English Literature and Executive Officer, Department of English, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., advised that he and his wife LOUISE had been intimate social acquaintances of OTHAL V. and GLADYS F. TALLEY throughout the time they resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W. (1936 to November 1, 1937). He said that his wife had been employed for many years with Mrs. TALLEY in the public library system at Washington, D. C.

Mr. SHEPARD recalled that he and his wife LOUISE had spent several hours with Mrs. TALLEY at 3415 Volta Place, N. W. the Sunday that she returned to Washington, D. C. from her home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania when she, Mrs. TALLEY, was attempting to rent her mother's home on Volta Place, N. W. Mr. SHEPARD recalled that Mrs. TALLEY had returned to Washington, D. C. from Philadelphia one weekend during the late fall of 1937, advertised the house for rent, and remained at the house during the Sunday of this particular weekend. He said that he and Mrs. SHEPARD visited with her at the house which he recalled had been completely stripped of its furnishings and he added that he believed the utilities had also been turned off. Mr. SHEPARD recalled that he had built a

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fire in the fireplace on this particular Sunday and had taken pictures of his wife, Mrs. TALLEY, and a dog in front of the fireplace. He also recalled that it had been a clear but cold day.

Mr. SHEPARD made available the exposed photographic negatives showing his wife, Mrs. TALLEY and the dog by the fireplace in the home which Mr. SHEPARD identified as 3415 Volta Place, N. W. He added that these negatives were exposed on the Sunday that Mrs. TALLEY came to Washington, D. C. from Philadelphia in an effort to rent her home. It was noted that these negatives bore the numbers 552 and 553 which had been inked on the border of the negatives. Mr. SHEPARD explained that he is a photography enthusiast and takes seven to eight hundred pictures annually and consequently was forced to set up a numerical filing system for his negatives to aid in locating them when needed. He said that until recently he maintained this file by year and the negative number, explaining that he also placed the year and negative number on positive prints made up by him for his friends in order that his friends would have the negative number in the event they wanted him to print additional pictures.

Mr. SHEPARD explained that a positive print bearing the notation 37-550 would indicate that the exposure was made in 1937 and the print was made from negative 550 which was the 550th exposure made by him with his Superikomat camera. At the beginning of each year he explained that he would number his negatives with the numeral one and continue in sequence until he had exposed his last negative for that particular year. The following year he stated he would begin to number his negatives from the numeral one and continue in like fashion again. At the present time Mr. SHEPARD explained that he had modified his filing system and places the same number on all negatives exposed on a certain date and then encloses these negatives in an envelope showing the date and year of the exposures plus the number. He said that if he takes pictures on successive days, his present numbering system would show the same number of the negatives exposed for one day and that these negatives would be filed by date, year and negative number. The negatives exposed the following day would bear the number following that used on the previous day and then these negatives would be filed in an envelope bearing the date and year of exposure.

Mr. SHEPARD stated that in 1937 he resided in an apartment at 3267 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and maintained all his photographic equipment for developing and printing of negatives in his apartment. He furnished negatives numbered 529 through 624 excepting negatives number 618, 619 and 620 which were not available. He pointed out that all these negatives were exposed by him in November and December of 1937 and that these negatives were developed, cut and positive copies made from them by him. He explained that these negatives were made on 120 roll film in his Superikomat camera, which he sold in 1941. He advised that in 1937 it was his practice to make two exposures on each section of the 120 roll film thus obtaining sixteen pictures from a roll of this type film rather than the eight normally obtainable when only one exposure is made on each section of the film in this roll. He explained that this type of film is attached to a spool and throughout

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all stages of development the spool remains attached to the film. He said that after the negatives have been developed and dried he then determines from the end to which the spool is attached the sequence of the exposures and thus it was a simple matter for him to number his negatives in the proper chronological order in which they were exposed and added that he could easily secure the last negative number on the previous roll of film which had been used by him. He pointed out that he inked the numbers on the negatives after they had been dried and before they were cut and then filed the negatives according to the numbers appearing on them.

Mr. SHEPARD pointed out that some of his negatives in addition to containing the negative number contained the month and year in which they were exposed and also said that some contained the season of the year. He advised that it was his usual practice to date the first exposure made on a roll of film in addition to putting the negative number on it. He pointed out that if the film was exposed in two successive months he would show the date on the first negative exposed in one month and would also show the month and year on the first exposure made in the succeeding month. He especially pointed out that his numbering system is based on the time when the negative was exposed and not when it was developed. After the negatives were developed, numbered, and cut in that order Mr. SHEPARD stated he usually made up prints of the individuals appearing in the photographs and would place the year and negative number on the reverse side of the print so that additional prints could be made in the future if these individuals so desired.

Negatives numbered 529 through 624 were secured from Mr. SHEPARD with the exception of negatives 618, 619 and 620. Photographs of all the above described negatives have been made showing the negative numbers and copies of these photographs are being forwarded as enclosures to the Bureau and the New York Office. The negatives of these photographs are being retained by the Washington Field Office.

Descriptive data appearing on the reverse side of these photographs was furnished by Mr. SHEPARD. He was, however, unable at this time to furnish a more detailed description concerning the scenes and individuals appearing in these negatives nor was he able to fix the particular date that these negatives were exposed. These negatives were described by Mr. SHEPARD as follows:

NEGATIVE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
529	Scene Arlington Co. Va.
530	Scene from E. S. SHEPARD's apartment, 3267 N Street, N.W., Wash., D. C.
531	Scene at Capon, Intermont, West Va. showing dog Janie, owned by Mrs. CHAS. AIKIN, Mrs. AIKIN and LOUISE SHEPARD

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NEGATIVE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
532	At Capon Springs, JANIE, CHAS. AIKIN, LOUISE SHEPARD and Mrs. CHAS. AIKIN
533	Scene at Capon Springs, West Va.
534	Scene at Capon Springs, West Va.
535	Scene at Capon Springs, West Va.
536	Scene at Capon Springs, West Va.
537	Scene at Capon Springs, West Va.
538	Scene at Capon Springs, West Va.
539	Scene at Capon Springs, West Va.
540	Scene at Capon Springs, West Va.
541	Scene at AIKIN's lodge, Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing C. L. AIKIN, LOUISE SHEPARD and unidentified woman
542	At AIKIN's lodge, Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing C. L. AIKIN
543	Scenes vicinity Capon, Intermont, West Va.
544	Scenes vicinity Capon, Intermont, West Va.
545 (Nov., 1937)	Scene showing AIKIN's apt. 138 N. Wash. St., Winchester, Virginia and dog Janie
546 (Dec., 1937)	Scene from home E. S. SHEPARD, 203 Lawton, Falls Church, Va.
547	Scene at 203 Lawton, Falls Church, Va. showing Mrs. CHARLOTTE CLARK, 2022 Columbia Rd., N.W., Wash., D.C. LOUISE SHEPARD and O.V.TALLEY planting crocuses

NEGATIVE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
548	Scene at 203 Lawton, Falls Church, Va. showing CHARLOTTE CLARK and LOUISE SHEPARD planting crocuses and O. V. TALLEY
549	Scene showing CHARLOTTE CLARK's dog, BARNEY, at 203 Lawton, Falls Church, Va.
550	Scene at E. S. SHEPARD's apt. 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D.C. showing JANET WELPLEY
551	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt. 3267 N St. N.W., Wash., D.C. showing coat and hand of MABEL WOODBURY, 330 E 43nd St., Apt. 602, NYC, JANET WELPLEY and CHARLES WELPLEY, Rt. 2, Vienna, Va.
552	Scene showing living room fireplace, 3415 Volta, Pl., N. W., Wash., D. C. and GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLY and LOUISE SHEPARD sitting on floor
553	Scene in living room 3415 Volta Pl., N.W., Wash., D. C. showing CHARLOTTE CLARK's dog BARNEY, LOUISE SHEPARD and portial view of Mrs. GLADYS F. TALLY
554	Scene from E. S. SHEPARD's apt, 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C.
555	Scene from E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C.
556	Scene from E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C.
557	Scene from E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C.
558	Scene from E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C.

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NEGATIVE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
559	Scene from E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C.
560	Scene from E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C.
561	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C. showing cat on couch, 1936 edition World Almanac, and the Dec. 17, 1937 edition of the Wash., Evening Star
562	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D.C. showing cat on couch, 1936 edition world almanac and the Dec. 17, 1937 edition of the Wash. Evening Star
563 (1937 - Christmas)	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N.Street, N.W., Wash., D.C. showing Mrs. JOS. M. KREUTTNER, Phillips Manor, N.Y. and LOUISE SHEPARD
564	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N.Street, N.W., Wash., D. C. showing LOUISE SHEPARD and cat
565	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C. showing cat
566	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C. showing cat and the Dec. 22, 1937 edition of the Wash. Evening Star
567	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt, 3267 N Street, N.W., Wash., D.C. showing Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH N. KREUTTNER, Phillips Manor, NY and son JOHN
568	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N Street, N.W., Wash., D.C. showing JOS. M. KREUTTNER and son JOHN
569	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt. 3267 N Street, N.W. Wash., D. C. showing Mrs. JOS. M. KREUTTNER, her son JOHN and LOUISE SHEPARD

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NEGATIVE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
570	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D. C. showing JOHN KREUTTNER and father JOSEPH
571	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D.C. showing Mrs. JOS. KREUTTNER and son JOHN
572	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D.C. showing JOHN KREUTTNER and father JOSEPH
573	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W., Wash., D.C. showing JOHN KREUTTNER and father JOSEPH
574	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va., showing CHAS LEE AIKIN cutting tree
575	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
576	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
577 (1937 - Christmas)	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
578	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
579	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
580	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
581	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
582	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
583	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing unidentified individual and C. L. AIKIN
584	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
585	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
586	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
587	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.

Kisseloff-22905

NEGATIVE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
588	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
589	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
590	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
591	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
592	Scene in lodge of CHAS. LEE AIKIN at Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing Mrs. CHAS. L. AIKIN
593	Scene in lodge of CHAS. LEE AIKIN at Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing Mrs. CHAS. L. AIKIN
594 (1937 - Christmas)	Scene in lodge of CHAS. LEE AIKIN at Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing unidentified individual
595	Scene in lodge of CHAS. LEE AIKIN, at Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing unidentified individual
596	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
597	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
598	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
599	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
600	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
601	Scene in AIKIN's lodge at Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing JANIE, AIKINes' dog and unidentified individuals
602	Scene in AIKIN's lodge, Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing unidentified individuals
603	Scene in AIKIN's lodge, Capon, Intermont, W. Va., showing unidentified individuals and C. L. AIKIN playing banjo

Kisseloff-22906

NEGATIVE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
604	Scene in AIKIN's lodge, Capon, Intermont, W. Va., showing unidentified individuals and B. L. AIKIN playing banjo
605	Scene in AIKIN's lodge, Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing unidentified individuals and C. L. AIKIN playing banjo
606	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
607	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va.
608	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing unidentified individuals
609	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing unidentified individual
610	Scene at Capon, W. Va. showing unidentified individual
611 (Christmas - 1937)	Scene at Capon, W. Va. showing CHAS. LEE AIKIN and unidentified individual
612	Scene at Capon, Intermont, W. Va. showing CHAS. LEE AIKIN and unidentified individual
613	Scene at Capon, W. Va. showing unidentified individual
614	Scene at Capon, W. Va. showing unidentified individuals
615	Scene at Capon, W. Va.
616	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apartment 3267 N St., N.W. showing JOHN KREUTTNER
617	Scene in E. S. SHEPARD's apartment 3267 N St., N.W. showing JOHN KREUTTNER

NEGATIVE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
621	Scene outside E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W. showing his car, JOHN KREUTTNER and LOUISE SHEPARD
622	Scene outside E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W. showing his car, JOHN KREUTTNER and LOUISE SHEPARD
623	Scene outside E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W. showinghis car, JOHN KREUTTNER and LOUISE SHEPARD
624	Scene outside E. S. SHEPARD's apt., 3267 N St., N.W. showing his car, JOHN KREUTTNER and LOUISE SHEPARD

SHEPARD also furnished a photograph album bearing the following label: September 1937-December, 1937, Superikomat, Bergheil, Graflex. He explained that the prints contained in this album were made with his Superikomat, Bergheil, and Graflex cameras. He pointed out that each print in this album has a penciled notation appearing alongside the photograph which indicates the year, the initial for the type of camera used, and the negative number. For example, picture numbered 37-H-6 indicates that Mr. SHEPARD used his Bergheil camera in 1937 to expose negative number 6. The initials GR or GX indicate that the Graflex was used and he explained that the prints which are not identified by any initial all signify that the Superikomat camera was used.

Mr. SHEPARD said that the majority of prints appearing in this album was taken with his Superikomat camera and consequently he felt that it was not necessary to further identify this camera but of course he continued to place the negative number alongside the print. Mr. SHEPARD also said that he has since disposed of his Superikomat, Bergheil and Graflex cameras.

This album also contains pictures showing the interior of 3415 Volta Place, N. W. in 1937 immediately prior to the time that the TALLEYs moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on November 1, 1937. These pictures bear numbers 483 to 491 indicating that these pictures were made with the Superikomat camera. In addition the reverse side of these photographs bear the year and negative number. Mr. SHEPARD recalled that these photographs had been made one evening in October, 1937 after the TALLEYs had received notice of Mr. TALLEY's transfer and after the house had been refinished. The photographs showing the interior of 3415 Volta Place in October, 1937 will be explained in detail in a supplementary report.

This album also contains photographs numbered from 501 to 602. However, the album does not include all photographs in this series but does contain prints

Kisseloff-22908

made from the following negatives: 533 through 540, 542 through 545, 563, 567 through 575, 580, 583, 586 through 588, 590, 592, 596, 598, 601, 602, 617 through 619, 621 through 624. This album will be forwarded under separate cover to the New York Office.

It is to be noted that negative 545 bears the date November, 1937. Negative 546 bears the date December, 1937. Mr. SHEPARD explained that negative 545 was the first exposure made on a new roll of film and was also the last exposure made by him in November, 1937 with his Superikomat camera. He recalled that he had made this exposure in the apartment of CHARLES L. AIKIN, Winchester, Virginia, having returned to the AIKIN Winchester Apartment after spending the Thanksgiving holiday at AIKIN's lodge at Capon, West Virginia. Mr. SHEPARD identified the brief case and miscellaneous articles appearing in the background of this photograph as his.

He explained that negative 546 was the first exposure made by him in December, 1937 and consequently he dated this negative in accordance with his established procedure. He said that he would testify under oath that negative 546 and those other negatives that are numbered in progression after 546 were all taken in December, 1937. (This is especially important as it places the time that he made the exposures of Mrs. TALLEY and his wife at 3415 Volta Place, N.W. in December, 1937 which is also in open conflict with the HISS testimony that the HISSes began negotiations for the rental of Volta Place property early in November, 1937)

It is to be noted that Mr. SHEPARD has identified photographs made from negatives 546 through 549 as having been made at his home 203 Lawton, Falls Church, Virginia. He advised that he purchased this home in Falls Church in November of 1937 but did not take occupancy of this home until April, 1938. From the fall of 1937 to April, 1938 he advised he continued to reside in his apartment at 3267 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and which apartment is depicted in the photographs made from negatives 550 and 551.

It is also to be noted that photographs made from negatives 554 through 560 and which according to Mr. SHEPARD were exposed after negatives 552 and 553 were exposed indicate from the condition of the trees and foliage that they were exposed in the late fall or early winter seasons.

Inasmuch as it is believed necessary to establish the dates of the sixteen exposures made immediately preceeding and following the dates that negatives 552 and 553 were exposed in order to further fix the dates of the negatives showing Mrs. GLADYS FLANAGAN TALLEY in the living room at 3415 Volta Place, N. W. from sources independent of the newspaper advertisement announcing the rental of 3415 Volta Place, N. W. which appeared in the Sunday edition of the Washington Post, December 5, 1937 and the dated and numbered negatives made by Mr. SHEPARD, the following additional investigation was conducted at Winchester, Virginia by Special Agent J. B. VAN ETTEN and the writer.

Kisseloff-22909

Photographs made from negatives numbered 545 through 568 (only negatives available September 30, 1949) were exhibited to CHARLES LEE AIKIN, Director of Recreation, City Hall, Winchester, Virginia, and residence 208 West Boscawen, Winchester, Virginia, on September 30, 1949.

Mr. AIKIN identified photograph numbered 545 and advised that it appeared to be a picture showing his dog, JANIE, who died in 1939. He also identified the rug shown in this photograph as having been his many years ago. He advised that he did not know the location of this rug now. He was unable to identify the other articles appearing in this photograph but said that they probably belonged to ERNEST SHEPARD of Falls Church, Virginia, who he said in all probability took this photograph. He could not recall ever having received a copy of this photograph from Mr. SHEPARD but said the photograph was probably taken by SHEPARD during the Thanksgiving or Christmas holidays of 1937, at which time he, AIKIN, resided in the Coffman Apartments, 138 North Washington Street, Winchester, Virginia. Mr. AIKIN was unable to recall the exact location of the scene depicted in this photograph and he could not recall having witnessed Mr. SHEPARD taking this picture.

Mr. AIKIN said that in the late 1930's Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST SHEPARD usually visited with them during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays which were spent in his cottage at Cape Horn Lake, Intermont, West Virginia. He described Mr. SHEPARD as an ardent photograph enthusiast and one who "takes pictures of anything anywhere". Mr. AIKIN offered this reason for his inability to recall the exact date of this photograph or circumstances surrounding the actual taking of this photograph.

Mr. AIKIN was unable to advise when any of the other photographs made from negatives 546 through 568 had been taken.

Mrs. VIRGINIA P. MATHEWS, residence 211 West Leicester Street, Winchester, Virginia, Secretary to CHARLES F. COFFMAN, owner Winchester Milling Corporation with offices at 320 North Cameron Street, Winchester, Virginia, and also the owner of the Coffman Apartments, 138 North Washington Street, Winchester, Virginia, made available the rental records for the Coffman Apartments. These records showed that in September, 1937, AIKIN made a deposit on an apartment at 138 North Washington Street and resided in this apartment continuously from October, 1937, through March, 1938. Mrs. MATHEWS advised that the entries concerning the AIKIN rental were made by Miss PAULINE BAGEANT, former secretary to Mr. COFFMAN, who is now ill and resides in Mr. COFFMAN's home at 205 Fairmont Street, Winchester, Virginia. Mrs. MATHEWS explained that for the past two years she has maintained custody and control of these records and has made entries into these records over the past two years. These records, however, did not show the particular apartment occupied by Mr. AIKIN in 1937 and 1938.

Mr. AIKIN advised that he resided in Apartment 12 at 138 North Washington Street, Winchester, Virginia, and it was determined that this apartment is currently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. HOWARD CATHER. Mr. CATHER, who

Kisseloff-22910

74-1333-4042

ENCLOSURES

(REFERENCE REPORT OF SA. F. J. DUANE, DATED OCTOBER 10, 1949, AT WASH., D.C.)
NY FILE NUMBER 65-14920
WFO FILE NUMBER 74-94

1. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISMENTS IN WASHINGTON EVENING STAR, OCT. 17, 26,27,28, 1937.

2. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISMENTS IN WASHINGTON POST DECEMBER 5, 1937.

3. BEDROOM CLOSET DOOR, APT.12, 138 N. WASHINGTON,ST., WINCHESTER, VA.

NEW HOUSES FOR RENT, ANY SECTION of the city. Call North 3273.

52 YOU ST. N.W.—6 R. & B. $55.00
77 Randolph pl. n.w.; 6 r., 2 baths 60.00
1512 N. Capt.; 6 r., 2 baths, 2 inclosed porches 65.00
LLOYD R. TURNER, 600 7th N.W. 19

CONGRESS HEIGHTS, 143 YUMA ST. s.e.—6 rms.; gas, elec., stove heat; $26.50. 944 Virginia ave. s.w.

GEORGETOWN—REMODELED HOME ON quiet street; walled garden, terrace, sun deck, open fireplaces; 3 bed rooms; automatic heat. West 1617-J.

7-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 2-CAR GARAGE, on Leesburg pike; 40 acres; all modern; large frontage; will lease to right party. H. KADAN, Adams 5933.

3631 EVERETT ST. (JUST OFF CONN. ave.), short walk to Woodrow Wilson High School—English type, 8-room, 2-bath house; oil heat, refrg., maid's room, bath; reasonable rent. DIXIE REALTY CO., Natl. 8880. Sunday, Clev. 9100.

CHEVY CHASE, MD.—BRAND-NEW, DET. brick, 5 rms., bath, finished rm. in attic;

S.A. F. J. DUANE
FBI - WASH., D.C.
OCT. 4, 1949 - 74-94

ADVT. WHICH APPEARED IN THE CLASSIFIED SECTION OF THE WASH. SUNDAY STAR UNDER HOUSES UNFURNISHED ON, OCT. 17, 1937.

1258 8

$65—GLOVER PARK—6 ROOMS, TILE bath, 3 porches, elec. refg., garage; available November 1; inspection by appointment. Apply F. E. MALONEY, Cleveland 7649.

2902 18th ST. N.W.—NEW-HOUSE COND., 7 r., kit., tile bath, maid's r., h.-w.h; can sublet 2 r. kit. upstairs; $40. Atlantic 5357.

CLOSE IN — NEWLY PAPERED AND painted, four rooms and bath. Good neighborhood. Phone Lincoln 6798-J.

OFF CONDUIT RD.—SIX-ROOM FRAME. H.-w.h., basement, sleeping porch; $50 per month. JOSEPH C. ZIRKLE, District 8888.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, NEWLY DECORATED. Moderate price. 653 Morton pl. n.e. (between L and M sts. n.e.).

GEORGETOWN—REMODELED HOUSE, 3 bedrooms, sun deck, terrace, walled garden, open fireplaces, 2 stairways, oil burner, insulated; on quiet street. West 1617-J. Can be seen day or evening.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C., 4112 JENIFER ST. —Semi-detached, modern house, 6 rooms, a.m.i., screened porches; convenient transportation; available Nov. 1; $75 month. Call Dist. 6796. Eves., Emerson 8232.

5305 CONN. AVE.—NEWLY RENOVATED throughout, 7 rooms and 2 baths; oil heat; two-car brick garage; $77.50 per month. Call Decatur 3020.

S.A. F. J. DUANE
FBI - WASH., D.C.
SEP. 4, 1949 - 74-94

ADV. WHICH APPEARED IN CLASSIFIED SECTION OF THE WASH. STAR. OCT. 26, 1937.

1258 7

Tues, October 26, 1937

[illegible] st. S.E. Lincoln 6957.

1215 TALBERT ST. S.E.—6-ROOM BRICK, large screened porch; adults; $50. Call Lincoln 5099.

$65—GLOVER PARK—6 ROOMS, TILE bath, 3 porches, elec. refg., garage; available November 1; inspection by appointment. Apply F. E. MALONEY, Cleveland 7649.

CLOSE IN — NEWLY PAPERED AND painted, four rooms and bath. Good neighborhood. Phone Lincoln 6798-J.

OFF CONDUIT RD.—SIX-ROOM FRAME. H.-w.h., basement, sleeping porch; $50 per month. JOSEPH C. ZIRKLE, District 8888.

GEORGETOWN—REMODELED HOUSE, 3 bedrooms, sun deck, terrace, walled garden, open fireplaces, 2 stairways, oil burner, insulated; on quiet street. West 1617-J. Can be seen day or evening.

TAKOMA—MODERN DETACHED BUNGALOW, 5 rooms, bath, heated sleeping porch, garage; very desirable; reasonable. Shep. 2408.

LANGDON, D. C., 2714 22nd ST. N.E.—6

S.A. F. J. DUAITE
FBI - WASH., D.C.
OCT. 4, 1949 - 74-94

ADV. WHICH APPEARED IN THE CLASSIFIED SECTION OF THE WASH. STAR, OCT. 27, 1937.

1258 G

Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1937

schools, churches and shopping; 4 bed rooms, 2 baths. Open daily or phone Decatur 3660 or Cleveland 9058.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C., $115—FOUR BEDrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; near all schools; 2 blocks from bus. Call EDW. H. JONES & CO., INC. for appointment to inspect. Cleveland 2300.

TAKOMA—ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW, 34 Denwood ave.; rent four rooms to couple. Natl. 0486. Williams. 28*

$65—GLOVER PARK—6 ROOMS, TILE bath, 3 porches, elec. refg., garage; available November 1; inspection by appointment. Apply F. E. MALONEY, Cleveland 7649.

OFF CONDUIT RD.—SIX-ROOM FRAME. H.-w.h., basement, sleeping porch; $50 per month. JOSEPH C. ZIRKLE, District 8888.

GEORGETOWN—REMODELED HOUSE, 3 bedrooms, sun deck, terrace, walled garden, open fireplaces, 2 stairways, oil burner, insulated; on quiet street. West 1617-J. Can be seen day or evening.

LANGDON, D. C., 2714 22nd ST. N.E.—6 rms., b., porches, h.-w.h., elec.; excel. con.; large yard. Near a fine school; convenient. Phone Metropolitan 4197. 28*

OPPOSITE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,

S.A. F. J. DUANE
FBI - WASH., D.C.
OCT. 4, 1949 - 74-94

ADV. WHICH APPEARED IN THE CLASSIFIED SECTION OF THE WASH. STAR OCT. 28, 1987.

1258 3

Houses—Unfurnished 56

CORNER, NEAR SEARS ROEBUCK, $52.50. 6 rooms, built-in bath, oak floors, 3 porches. Also inside-house garage.
SAM ROSEY. AD. 2700.

DETACHED—1357 MONTAGUE ST. N.W. 9 rooms, 2 bath; a. m. i.; garage; sleeping porch. 5 bedrooms; complete apt. on 2nd fl., if desired. Inspect! NAtl. 9257.

FOXALL—8 rooms, 2 baths, double rear porches, gas heat, built-in garage, rear yard. NA. 1040 or WI. 5779.

GEORGETOWN, 3415 Volta Pl. NW.—Remodeled 6-room house with attic; automatic heat; insulated; walled garden; terrace; sun deck; 2 stairways; open fireplaces; large living room. Open for inspection Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

HYATTSVILLE—5 rms., bath, a.m.i., frigidaire, firepl., porches, gar., reas. to good tenant. PO. 0864-R or 3724 12th st. ne.

IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.—15 minutes to Washington. Newly remodeled, semi-detached house; 6 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory; oil burner with summer

SA F. J. DUANE
FBI, WFO 10-2-49
WFO 74-94

ADD WHICH APPEARED ON PAGE 14, SECTION 5, REAL ESTATE ANDCLASSIFIED SECTION OF THE WASH. POST,, SUNDAY DEC. 5, 1937.

1258 11

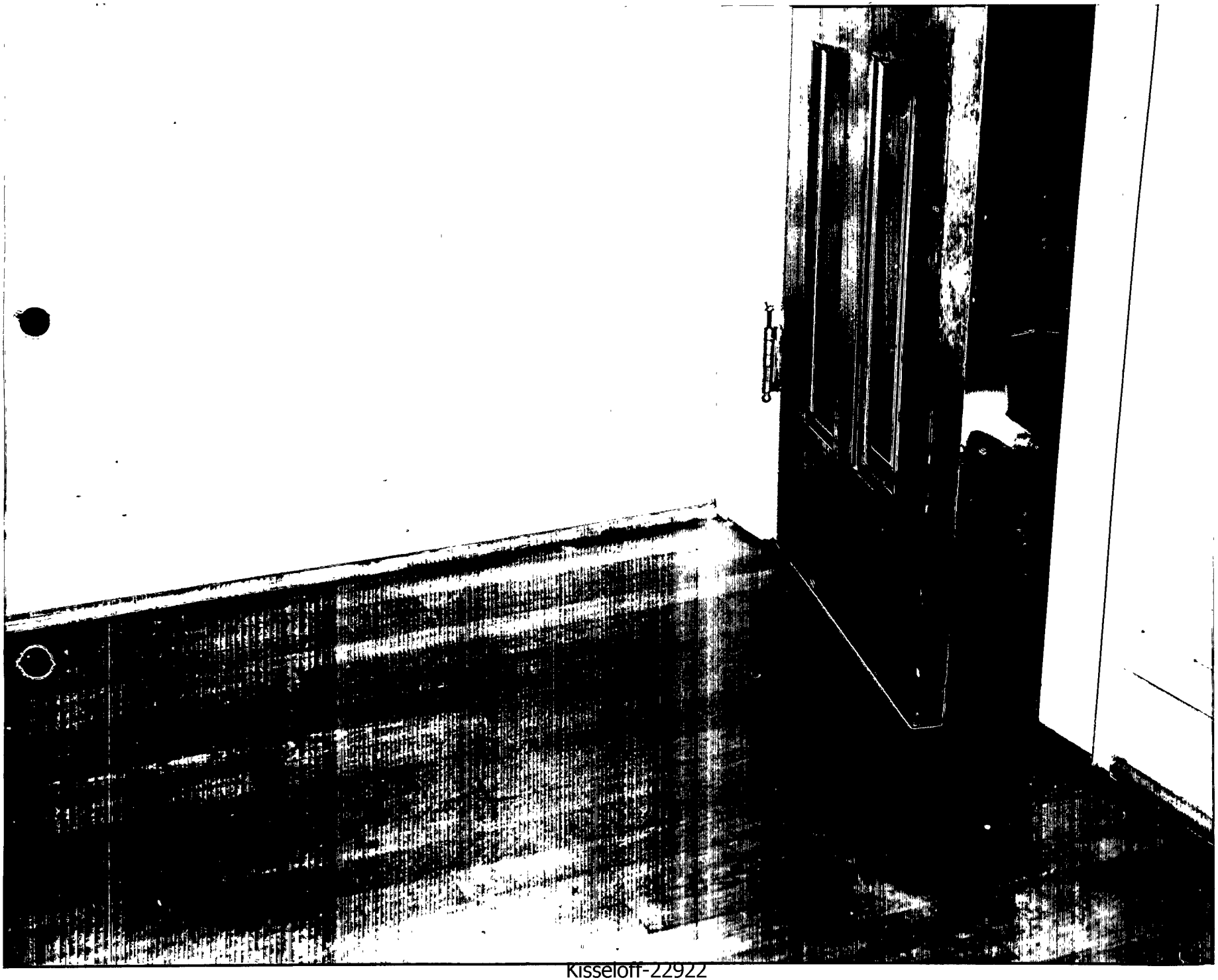

Kisseloff-22922

SCENE SHOWING BEDROOM CLOSET DOOR. APT. # 12, 138 N. WASH. ST. WINCHESTER, VA. SHOWING HINGE PIN IN SAME CONDITION AS PICTURE MADE FROM NEG. 545.
(PHOTO MADE 9-30-49 by SA. F. J. DUANE)

0 E

94-1333-4080

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU
With report of SA JOHN B. VAN ETTEN
dated October 18, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

1 set of the floor plan of the house at 1245 30th St., N.W.

1 set of photographs of exterior of 3415 Volta Place taken in Fall of 1935

1 set of photographs of interior of 3415 Volta Place - October, 1937

1 set of photographs taken in or about September, 1935 - wall and house at 3415 Volta Place

Floor Plans o
at 1245 - 30th.
Washington 7.

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0

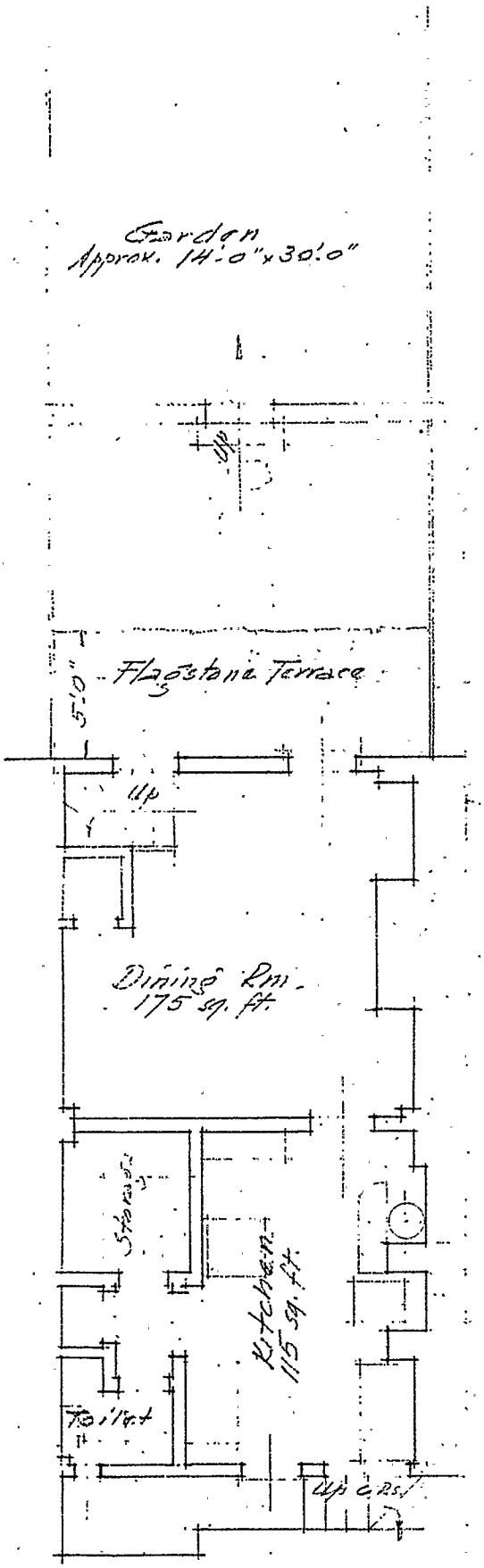

Basement Floor

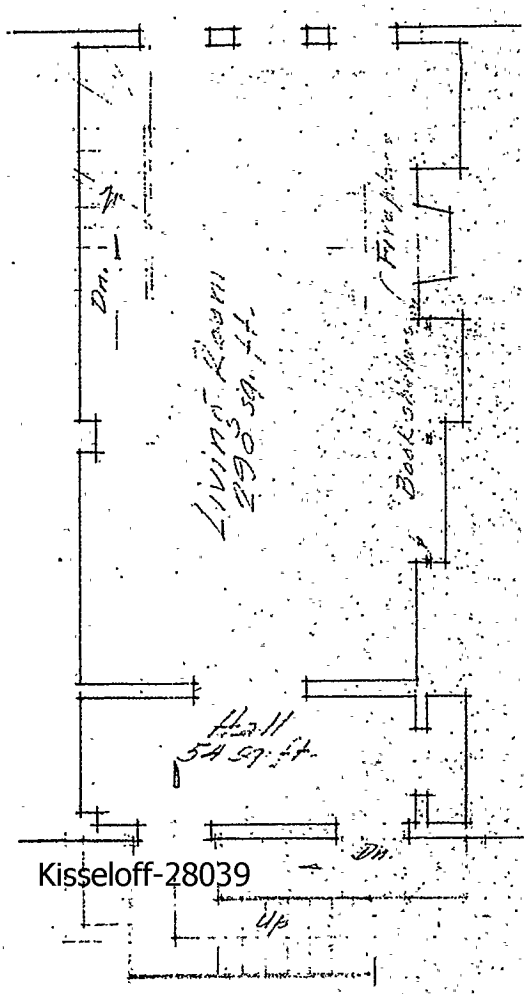

First Floor

Kisseloff-28039

Floor Plans of Dwelling
at 1245 - 30th Street N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

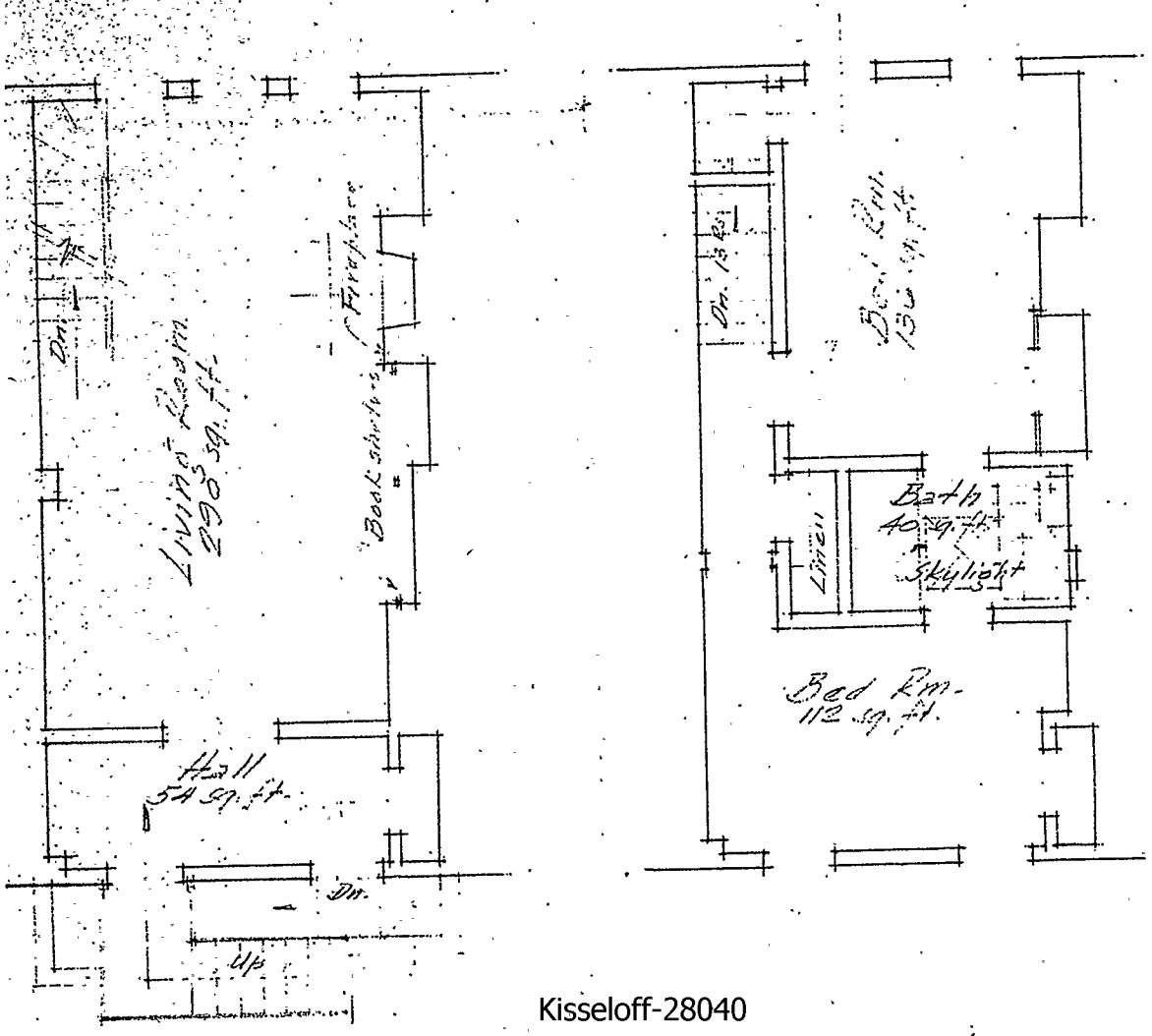

First Floor

Second Floor

Kisseloff-28040

Kisseloff-28041

Wall and house at 3415 Volta place taken in or about September, 1935

Kisseloff-28042

Kisseloff-28043

Wall and house at 3415 Volta Place taken in or about September, 1935

74-1332-4080

Kisseloff-28044

Kisseloff-28045

10

Wall and house at 3415
Volta Place taken in or
about September, 1935

Kisseloff-28046

Kisseloff-28047

G 9

MRS. TALLEY SITTING ON WALL AT FRONT OF 3415 VOLTA PLACE HOUSE. IT IS THIS AREA WHICH WAS EXCAVATED AND THE ONE ROOM ADDITION MADE IN 1947

74-1333-4C

Kisseloff-28048

Kisseloff-28049

8

8

FRONT DOOR AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28050

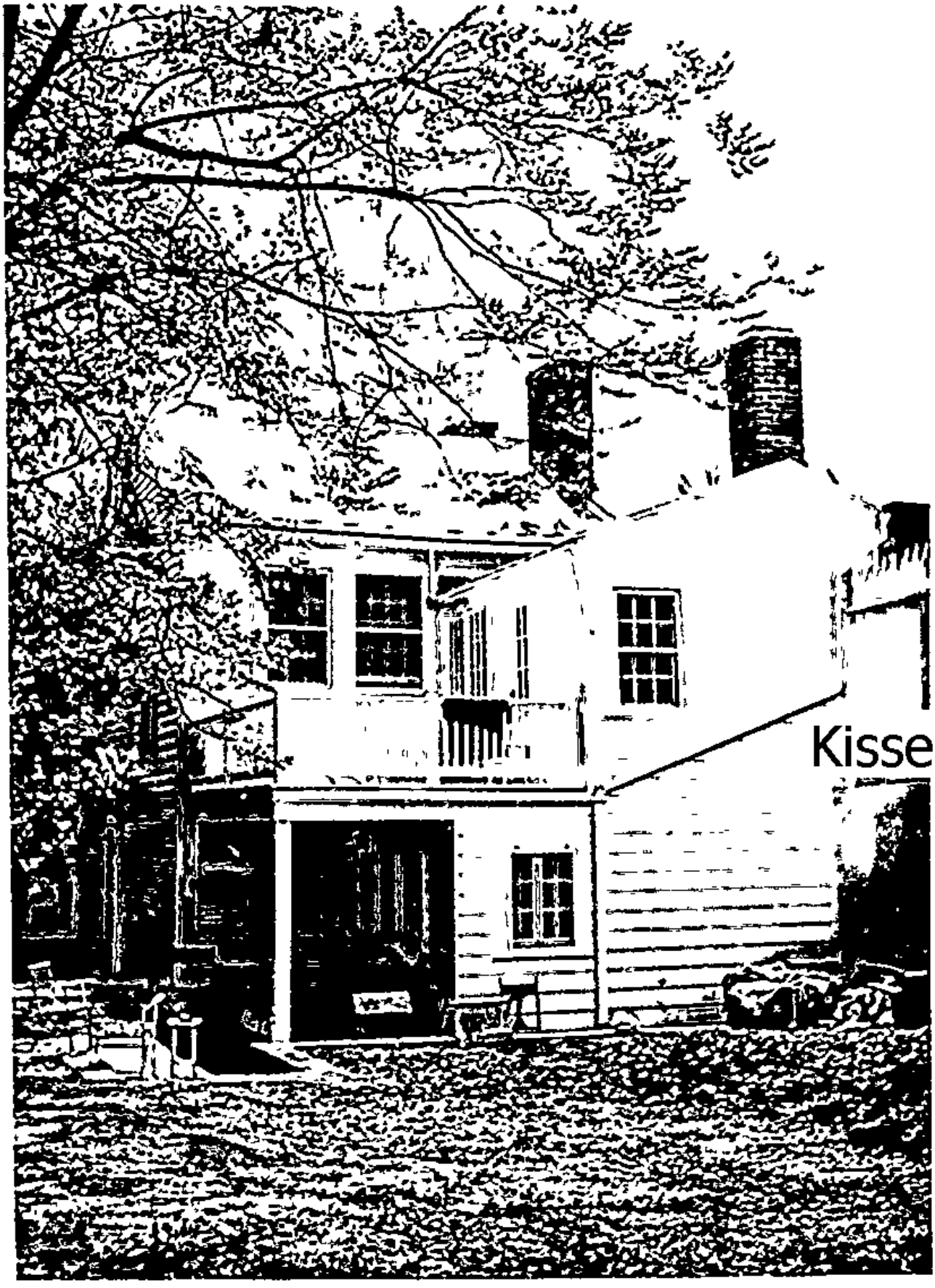
Kisseloff

7

7

TAKEN AT REAR OF HOUSE WITH CAMERA
POINTING TOWARD VOLTA PLACE
3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28052

Kisseloff-28053

5

CAMERA POINTING TOWARD VOLTA PLACE SHOWING EAST SIDE OF HOUSE AND BRICK TERRACE - 3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28054

Kisseloff-28055

6

6

TAKEN AT REAR OF HOUSE SHOWS DOOR
OFF TERRACE INTO HALLWAY AND DOOR
OFF TERRACE INTO LIVING ROOM
3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28056

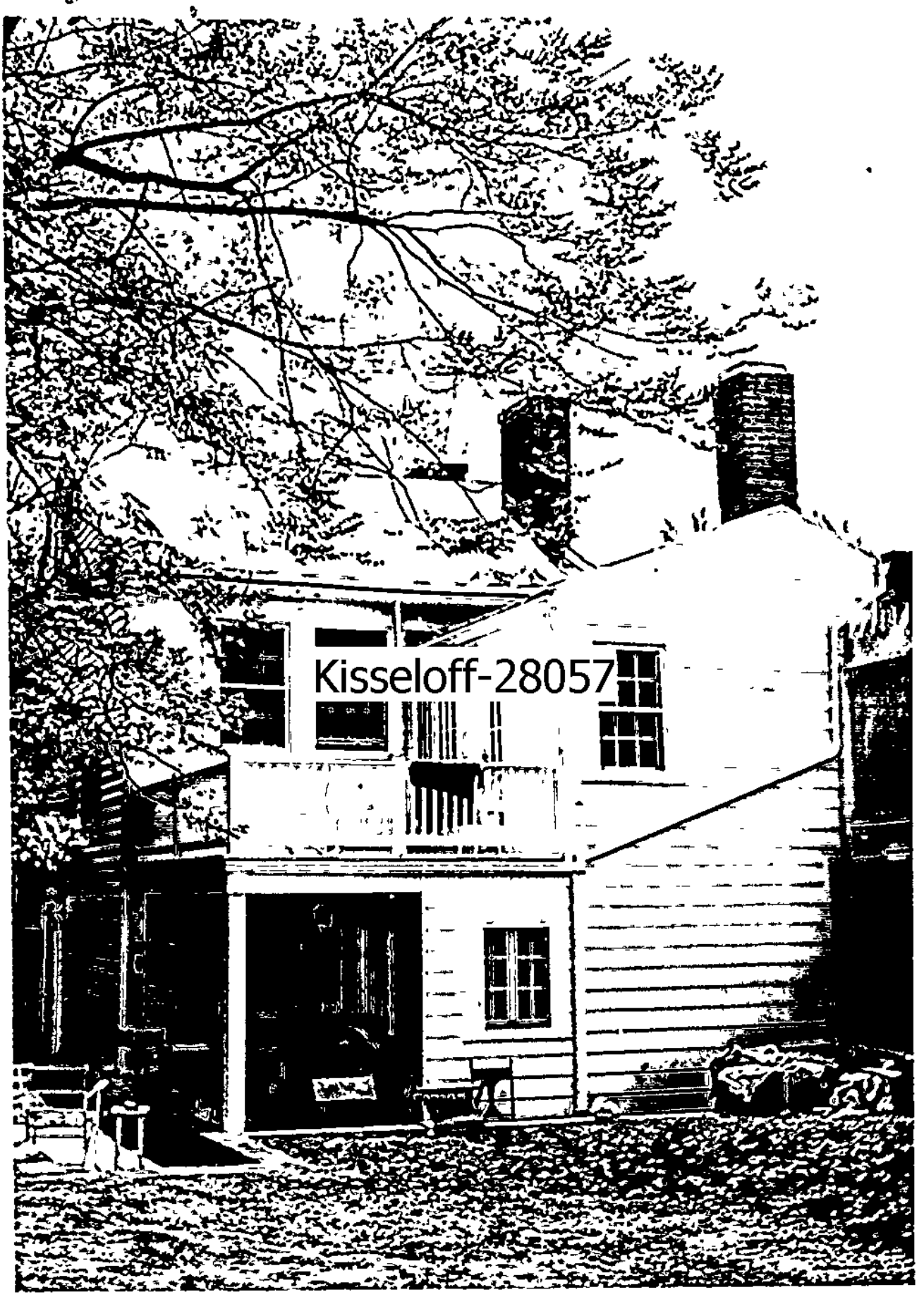
Kisseloff-28057

1

CAMERA POINTING TOWARD VOLTA
PLACE SHOWING REAR OF HOUSE

Kisseloff-28058

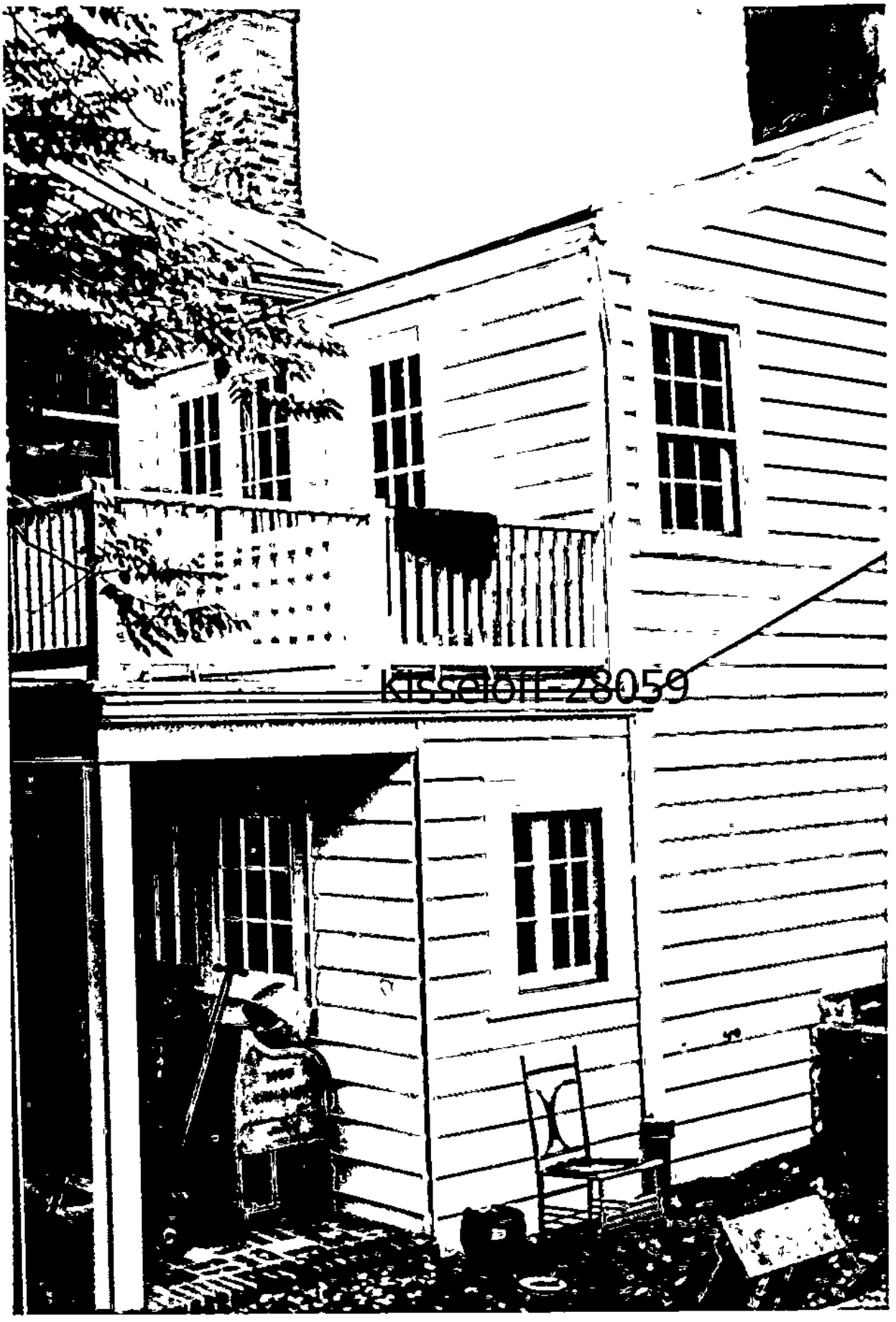
Kisseloff 28059

3

REAR OF HOUSE SHOWING EDGE OF TERRACE OFF OF LIVING ROOM AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28060

Kisseloff-28061

4

KATHERINE FLANAGAN AND MRS. TALLEY AT
FRONT DOOR AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28062

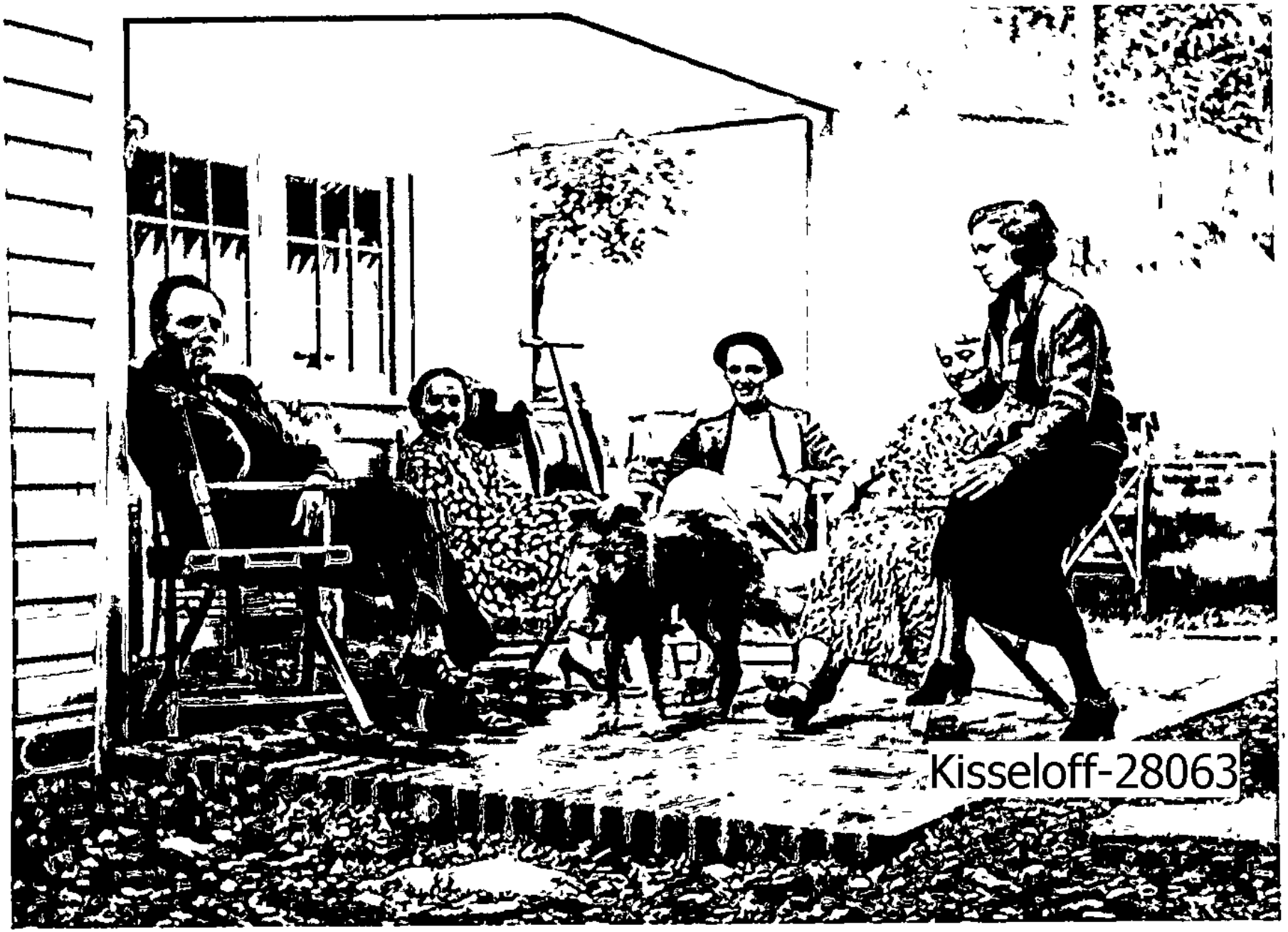
Kisseloff-28063

3

CAMERA TOWARD BACK YARD SHOWING BRICK TERRACE OFF OF LIVING ROOM AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28064

Kisseloff-28065

492 and 493

BATHROOM WALL AT ERNEST SHEPARD'S APARTMENT

74-1333-408C

42

8 42

Kisseloff-28066

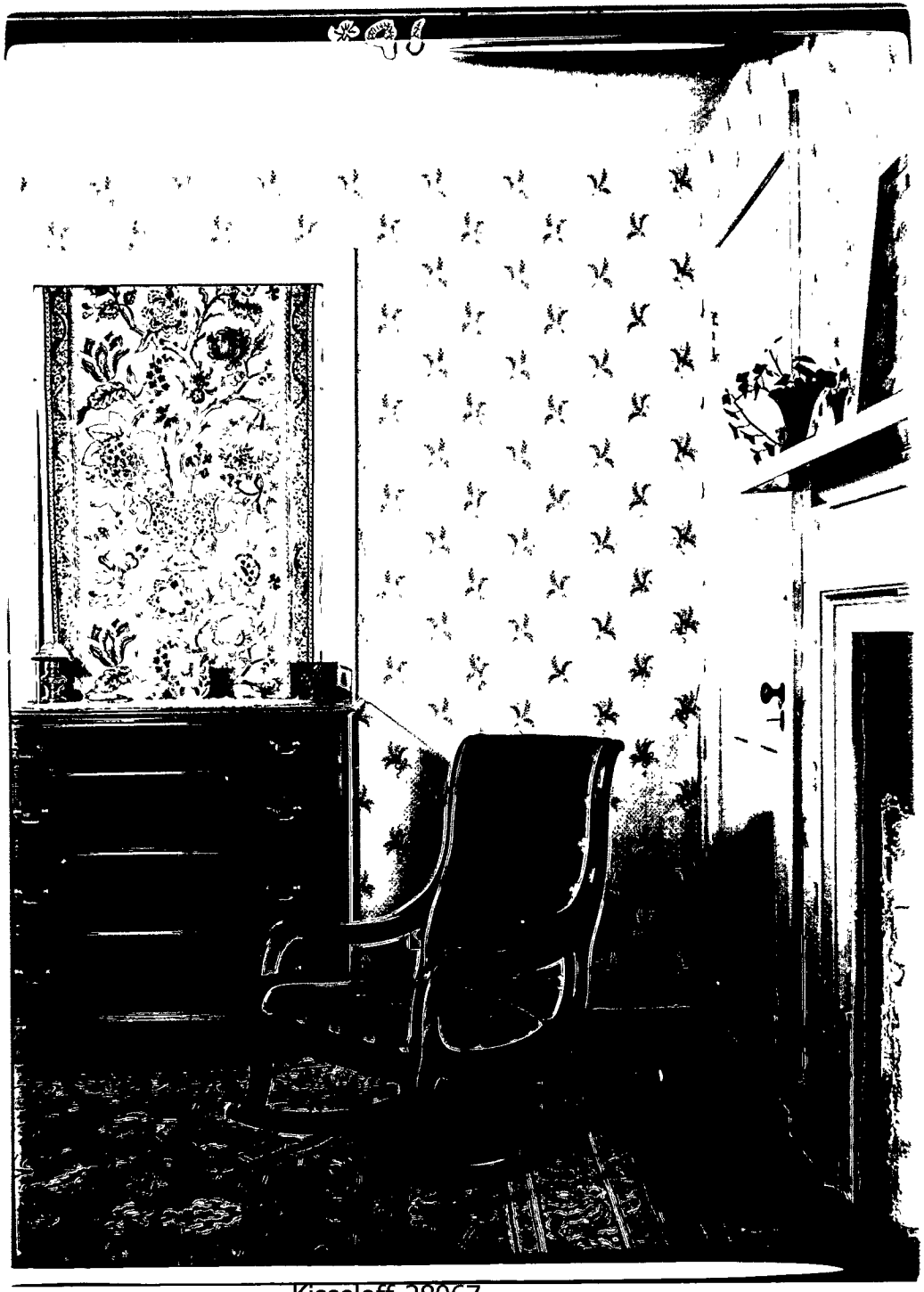

Kisseloff-28067

45

8

BEDROOM WITH FIREPLACE AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28069

489

LIVING ROOM NORTH WALL AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

8

490

BEDROOM WITH FIREPLACE AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28071

487

LIVING ROOM NORTH WALL FIREPLACE AND STAIRWAY AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

488

LIVING ROOM, WEST WALL FIREPLACE AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

Kisseloff-28072

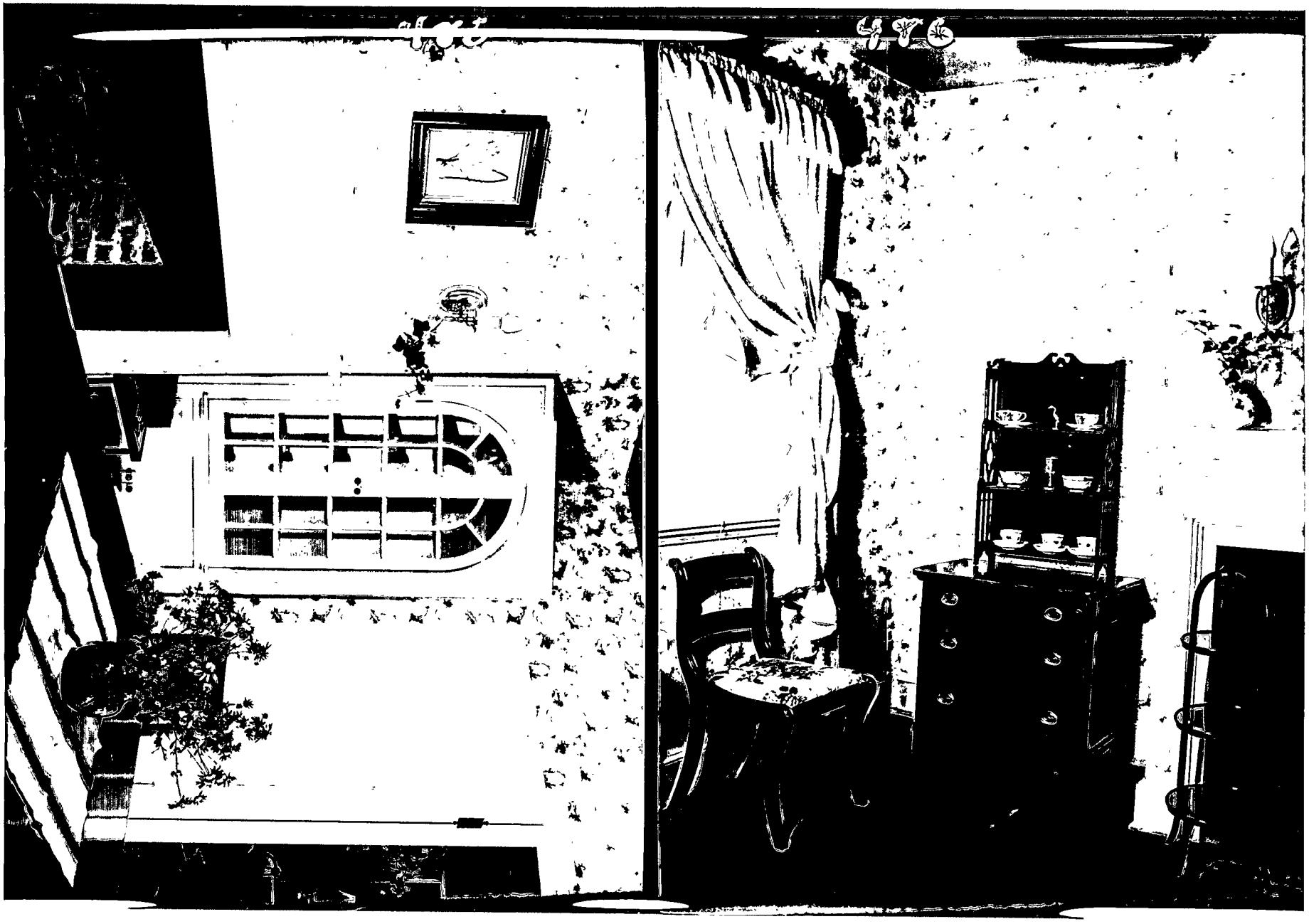

Kisseloff-28073

485

DINING ROOM FIREPLACE ON WEST WALL AND DOOR TO LIVING ROOM ON NORTH WALL AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

486

DINING ROOM FIREPLACE ON WEST WALL AND WINDOW ON SOUTH WALL LOOKING OUT ONTO VOLTA PLACE AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

Fig 4

Fig 5

Kisseloff-28075

483

MRS. TALLEY IN FRONT OF THE LIVING ROOM NORTH WALL FIREPLACE AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE. THE STAIRWAY ON THE RIGHT LEADS UP TO THE REAR BEDROOM

484

MRS. FLANAGAN SITTING AGINST THE EAST WALL OF THE LIVING ROOM AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	10/18/49	10/3-7,10,11/49	JOHN B. VAN ETTEN MIW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Floor plan 1245 30th Street, N.W. furnished. 3415 Volta Place, N. W. was three bedroom house at the time HISSes moved from 30th Street house. 30th Street house had two bedrooms. Comparisons as to room areas made. Volta Place living room larger than 30th Street living room and third bedroom Volta Place larger than either bedroom 30th Street. However, 30th Street dining room and kitchen larger than those at Volta Place and two bedrooms of 30th Street house larger than two bedrooms Volta Place house. If 30th Street house completely furnished, only additional furnishings required would be for third bedroom in order to furnish Volta Place house. Photographs of exterior and interior 3415 Volta Place furnished.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 74-1333
Report of Special Agent R. F. X. O'KEEFE, dated August 18, 1949 at New York City
Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE, dated October 10, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Report of Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN, dated September 30, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
New York letter dated August 29, 1949
New York letter dated July 26, 1949

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (Enclosures)
4 - New York (65-14920)(Enclosures)
(1 - SAAG T. J. DONEGAN) - REG. MAIL
3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-28077

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referenced report of Special Agent R. F. X. O'KEEFE sets forth a review of the pertinent information and testimony prepared by Assistant Director E. J. CONNELLEY concerning the withdrawal of $400 from the joint account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. on November 19, 1937.

TESTIMONY OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

At the trial WHITTAKER CHAMBERS testified that he borrowed $400 from ALGER HISS in November, 1937 to purchase a car and that this loan practically eliminated the HISSes' joint savings account.

TESTIMONY OF PRISCILLA HISS

A transcript of this account reflects that the sum of $400 was withdrawn November 19, ~~1949~~ 1937 leaving a balance of $40.46.

PRISCILLA HISS testified (page 2287 trial transcript) that purchases were made during the months of November and December, 1937 in contemplation of their move to Volta Place. The entire $400 was expended in making various miscellaneous purchases for cash. She testified that the purchases were made to furnish the Volta Place house where they had more rooms and the rooms were larger requiring additional furniture.

STATEMENT OF MRS. TALLEY

Referenced report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE reflected the statement of Mrs. TALLEY to the effect that the HISSes were not considering rental of the Volta Place house until subsequent to the placement of the advertisement in the newspaper. The advertisement appeared December 5, 1937. Since the withdrawal of $400 was on November 19, 1937 Mrs. TALLEY's statement controverts the HISSes' contention that the money was withdrawn to furnish the Volta Place house.

COMPARISON OF THE VOLTA PLACE AND 30TH STREET HOUSES

Despite the fact that Mrs. TALLEY's statement directly controverts the HISSes' testimony regarding the purchase of furniture for the Volta Place house on the basis of a commitment in November, 1937, consideration is given as to what additional furniture would have been required for the Volta Place house

PRISCILLA HISS testified that the Volta Place house had more rooms than the 30th Street house and the rooms were larger requiring additional furniture.

Kisseloff-28078

Furnished as an enclosure to referenced report of Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN was the floor plan of the Volta Place house. Furnished as an enclosure with instant report is the floor plan of the 30th Street house, also prepared by the office of TEUNIS F. COLLIER.

Referring to these floor plans it is noted that the Volta Place house has three bedrooms whereas the 30th Street house has only two bedrooms. Other than this each house has the same number of rooms.

The enclosed prints of the 30th Street house are marked to show the square footage of individual rooms. The square footage was not provided with the Volta Place floor plan but is set out below. The scale used on both the plans of the 30th Street and Volta Place houses is one-quarter inch to one foot. Referring to the plans of the Volta Place and 30th Street houses the following comparisons are noted:

Room	Square feet per room of Volta Place house	Square feet per room of 30th Street house
Living room	342	290
Dining room	150	175
Bedroom	133	136
Bedroom	87	112
Kitchen	67	115
	779	828
Additional bedroom at Volta Place	150	
	929	

If the 30th Street house was completely furnished at the time the HISSes moved to Volta Place the only additional furniture which would have been required for the Volta Place house would be that necessary to furnish the third bedroom.

The statement by Mrs. HISS that the Volta Place house had more rooms than the 30th Street house is correct in that there was one additional bedroom. The second floor porch on the Volta Place house cannot be considered an extra room as it is completely outdoors. There would be no need to furnish this porch at least during the winter months.

Mrs. HISS's statement that the rooms in the Volta Place house were larger is open to question. The living room of the Volta Place house was 52 square feet larger than that of the 30th Street house. However, the dining room of the 30th Street house was 25 square feet larger than that of the Volta Place house. Eliminating the 150 square foot bedroom from the comparison, the 30th Street bedrooms total 248 square feet as against 220 square feet for the Volta Place bedrooms.

Comparison in bedroom sizes of the two houses may be considered in another way. The Volta Place house had three bedrooms with a total area of

370 square feet or an average of 123 square feet per room. The 30th Street house had two bedrooms totaling 248 square feet or 124 square feet per room.

Although a kitchen requires little if any furnishings, it is noted that the 30th Street house kitchen was some 48 square feet larger than the kitchen of the Volta Place house.

MISCELLANEOUS HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Mrs. HISS testified that she had purchased furnishings and furniture for almost every room in the Volta Place house but that other than the bedroom for TIMMIE she did not furnish the other rooms entirely.

As reported in referenced report of Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN, Mrs. ARTHUR ALEXANDER advised Special Agent CARL F. MAISCH that when she inspected the Volta Place house in 1943 prior to purchasing said house she noticed that the living room as well as the rest of the house was very scantily furnished.

Mrs. HISS enumerated specific items which were purchased with the $400. She testified, "Well I first furnished a room for TIMMIE which is my first interest. I bought a metal bed and mattress. We had been using an old antique 4-poster, which we still have, on 30th Street."

In referenced report of Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN it was pointed out that Mrs. EDWARD D. HOLLANDER recalled that there was a bed in the living room by the stairway of the HISSes' house on 30th Street at the time she, Mrs. HOLANDER, inspected their house. Mrs. HOLLANDER was recontacted as to this bed and she described it as a studio couch or a day bed which had neither a back nor arms nor cushions. She said it also might be described as a box couch but that as it had a spread or cover completely covering it she is not certain as to exactly what kind of a bed it was. She stated the only reason she recalls it now is that she herself had nothing like it. As to the rest of the furniture in the 30th Street house Mrs. HOLLANDER was unable to recall just what it consisted of although she felt that the house was completely furnished.

Referenced New York letter dated July 26, 1949 sets forth testimony of PRISCILLA HISS to the effect that she purchased an unknown number of yards of pongee for curtains. She got a lot of them. On cross examination, according to referenced letter, she indicated that this material was purchased for a lot of cottage windows in the rear of the Volta Place house.

During the interview with Mrs. O. V. TALLEY, in referenced report of Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN, she advised that she had left her curtains in the living room for Mrs. HISS. Mrs. TALLEY it will be recalled described them as plum-colored curtains which matched the wall paper. Subsequent to the HISSes' moving into the Volta Place house, Mrs. TALLEY was in the house and noticed that the curtains were no longer plum colored. Mrs. HISS at

this time told Mrs. TALLEY that the curtains were the same curtains but that she, Mrs. HISS, had merely removed the color and continued to use the material as curtains for the living room.

Since the living room of the Volta Place house is at the rear of the house, the cottage windows referred to by Mrs. HISS must pertain to the windows on the second floor since she did not require or use new curtains in the living room. Referring to page 1 of the Volta Place floor plan and of the enclosed exterior photographs of the Volta Place house, it would appear that the cottage windows at Volta Place house are five in number.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EXTERIOR OF 3415 VOLTA PLACE - FALL OF 1935

Mr. ERNEST S. SHEPARD furnished a photograph album containing various photographs included among which were shots of the Volta Place house. These photographs were not individually dated but the photographs in the album which preceeded those of the Volta Place house are dated August 25, 1935, September 1, 1935 and September 8, 1935. Since KATHERINE FLANAGAN purchased the Volta Place house in October, 1935 and the date these photographs were taken is subsequent to October, 1935, these photographs are being furnished as enclosures for information as it is not known whether or not they will serve any evidentiary purpose.

The photographs are numbered on the reverse side 1 through 9 and a description is placed thereon as follows:

Photograph No.	Description
1	Camera pointing toward Volta Place showing rear of house
2	Rear of house showing edge of terrace off of living room
3	Camera toward back yard showing brick terrace off of living room
4	KATHERINE FLANAGAN and Mrs. TALLEY at the front door
5	Camera pointing toward Volta Place showing east side of house and brick terrace
6	Taken at rear of house - shows door off of terrace into hallway and door off of terrace into living room

Kisseloff-28081

Photograph No.	Description
7	Taken at rear of house with camera pointing toward Volta Place
8	Front door of Volta Place
9	Mrs. TALLEY sitting on wall at front of Volta Place house. It is this area which was excavated and the one room addition made in 1947

The photograph album from which these photographs were taken is being enclosed with this report.

Referring to page 1 of the Volta Place house floor plan which was furnished with referenced report of Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN, it is noted that the area to the rear of the brick terrace off the living room is entirely flagstone. Photograph number 5 above shows only a flagstone walk in this area. Mrs. TALLEY has advised that this area was a drainage problem and that the flagstones were laid prior to the HISS occupancy of the Volta Place house. Photograph number 5 was taken prior to the laying of the flagstones. This is pointed out to prevent any confusion arising in the event that this brick terrace is shown to be the stoned-in porch referred to by Mrs. CHAMBERS.

Photographs numbered 1, 2, 6 and 7 show that the upstairs porch is completely out of door as is the terrace off the living room.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE INTERIOR OF
3415 VOLTA PLACE - OCTOBER, 1937

Referenced report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE sets out the manner in which ERNEST S. SHEPARD took, developed, printed, and indexed his photographs. On page 15 of Agent DUANE's report reference is made to photographs from negatives numbered 483 through 491 which were taken in October, 1937 of the interior of the Volta Place house. The house had just been redecorated and the wallpaper that appears in these photographs is the wallpaper that was there during the period of the HISS occupancy.

The photographs from SHEPARD's negatives 483 through 491 are enclosed and described on the reverse side as set out below:

Negative No.	Description
483	Mrs. TALLEY in front of the living room north wall fireplace. The stairway on the right leads up to the rear bedroom

Kisseloff-28082

Negative No.	Description
484	Mrs. FLANAGAN sitting against the east wall of the living room
485	Dining room fireplace on west wall and door to living room on north wall
486	Dining room fireplace on west wall and window on south wall looking out onto Volta Place
487	Living room north wall fireplace and stairway
488	Living room - west wall fireplace
489	Living room - north wall
490	Bedroom with fireplace
491	Bedroom with fireplace
492 and 493	Bathroom wall - ERNEST SHEPARD's apartment

These photographs all appear in SHEPARD's September, 1937 - December, 1937 photograph album which will be forwarded under separate cover as indicated in referenced report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE.

The photographs of the living room and dining room show the pattern or design of the wall paper and was the same in both rooms. In this connection referenced New York letter dated August 29, 1949 referred to the collateral issue which arose concerning the description of this wall paper. Referenced letter indicates that CHAMBERS recalled that mulberries were predominant in the wall paper design. Referenced report of Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN set forth the interviews with Mrs. O. V. TALLEY and Mrs. ARTHUR ALEXANDER in which they described the color of the wall paper design or pattern as plum, mauve, or mulberry - all of which they said are practically the same.

Mrs. TALLEY described the pattern as a repeated colonial design. Mrs. ALEXANDER described the design as depicting a wishing well with a bending tree. Mrs. HISS according to referenced letter stated that the wall paper was of scenic design containing a landscape with repeated designs of trees and little houses.

Referring to the enclosed photographs it would appear that Mrs. ALEXANDER's description of the pattern more closely coincides than does either that of Mrs. TALLEY or Mrs. HISS. The design does not appear to be a landscape with repeated designs of trees and little houses as stated by Mrs. HISS.

Kisseloff-28083

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN OR ABOUT SEPTEMBER, 1935

As set out in referenced report of Special Agent VAN ETTEN remodeling of 3415 Volta Place commenced in June, 1935 under building permit no. 181259, dated June 10, 1935. This permit was filed at the District Building, Washington, D. C. Filed with the permit are photographs of the Volta Place house which were taken to show the disputed location of the east brick wall which had just been completed and was located on the east property line. The specific dates that these photographs were taken is not indicated but they would have been taken in or about the month of September, 1935 as that is the time when the dispute over the location of the wall arose.

Copies of these photographs are being submitted as they do show the front wall and entrance of the Volta Place house as initially constructed and also show the tree which COLLIER removed in the year, 1947 at the time the one room addition was constructed. These photographs are numbered on the reverse side and described thereon.

ENCLOSURES: To Bureau - 1 set of the floor plan of the house at 1245 30th Street, N. W.

1 set of photographs of the exterior of 3415 Volta Place taken in the fall of 1935

1 set of photographs of the interior of 3415 Volta Place - October, 1937

1 set of photographs taken in or about September, 1935 - wall and house at 3415 Volta Place

To New York - 4 sets of house plan for 1245 30th Street, N. W.

2 sets of photographs of exterior 3415 Volta Place in fall 1935

2 sets of photographs of interior of 3415 Volta Place - October, 1937

2 sets of photographs taken in or about September, 1935 - wall and house at 3415 Volta Place

1 photograph album of ERNEST S. SHEPARD for year 1935

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-28084

L E A D S

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

At New York, New York

Will return photograph album of ERNEST S. SHEPARD when there is no further use for it.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D. C.

Will continue investigation in this matter as directed by the office of origin and the Bureau.

Kisseloff-28085

Kisseloff-25366

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-4295

2405 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
May 13, 1956

Dear Mr. Case,

I have your letter of May 11th with the news that Mrs. Shirley is not willing to sell at the price named in our contract. I am not interested in the higher figure and will return my copy of the contract upon receipt of the initial deposit of $20 and the later instalment of $100. I hope to be able to come up to Westminster on Saturday of this week to pick up the things I had left in the house and can deliver the contract at that time.

It is a little difficult for me to know at this time whether it will

10

fit my plans to look for another place in the vicinity of Westminster. I haven't the time just at present and don't know whether it would be worth my while later on. However, I like the country in Carroll County and if things work out I may wish to see some of the places you mention.

I'm sorry the arrangements as to the Shaw place fell down, but I realize that you were not responsible for the changed conditions following Mrs. Shaw's death — although I had assumed you had been in touch with the heirs.

Very truly yours,

Algernon

Kisseloff-25369

74-1333-0295

9

Washington, D.C.
May 5, 1936

Dear Mr. Case,

Your letter of April 22 and earlier letters contained the information that no executed copy of any will of Mrs. Shaw's had been found. They further indicated that her sister, Mrs. Shirley, was one of the heirs and stated that she had so far refused to consent to a sale of the property. Your two later letters did not show any change in these fundamental facts. The being of the attorneys that it would be safe to assume title could eventually be secured was apparently based on the assumption that the Orphans Court would determine the will had been executed and lost and would admit an unexecuted copy to probate.

I would not be willing to take possession and make the necessary repairs on the basis of this assumption. Consequently, I have not thought it worth the time to make another trip to discuss other matters which depend upon the title being straightened out and have been waiting to hear further from you as to developments in connection

4

with the latter question. If my assumption as to the basis of Mr. Walsh's opinion and that of Mr. Amalang's attorney is incorrect I should like to have Mr. Walsh write to me as to the actual reasons why he believes the title will eventually be cleared.

As I wrote earlier to you, I had assumed you had authority to close the matter promptly and will not be interested in waiting much longer for the title to be cleared. Will you please let me know promptly what the situation is.

Very truly yours,

Algie Hess

74-1333-4295

5

April 25, 1936
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Case,

I was disappointed to receive the news that one of Mrs. Shaw's heirs may not wish to dispose of her interest in the property. As my interest in the place lies in its possibilities for spring and summer occupation and as I feel that much must be done to the premises before they are really habitable, I shall not wish to continue negotiations much longer, but will look elsewhere – probably nearer Washington.

I shall appreciate your notifying me promptly of any further developments.

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

2905 P. St. N.W.

74-1333-1295

6

2705 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
April 16, 1936.

Dear Mr. Case,

The washer on the plunger of the pump has worn out and as I didn't want to have the outside spring tested I have put off getting the test until I can get the pump fixed.

I left a few personal belongings that I brought up today on the cot in the downstairs front room.

Very truly yours
Alger Hiss

74-1333-4295

1

2905 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
April 13, 1936

Dear Mr. Case,

The arrangements suggested in your letter are satisfactory and I am returning an executed copy of the contract of sale which you prepared. You will note that I have changed the dates to conform with the actual date of execution and have added a clause as to the water.

I should like to have the deed drawn so as to vest title in me and in my wife, Priscilla Hiss, as tenants

6

enclosed in conformity with the contract

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

by the entirety. I should also like to have you arrange for me to take possession a week or two earlier than the date you suggest. I assume that until appraisal and purchase of the furniture and other personal property I may use it rather than move up things I may not need. I hope you can see to it that the appraisal of the personal property is made promptly.

I hope to be able to drive up to Westminster Thursday morning and can settle more fully details of the time by which I will be in

loff-25381

74-1333-4295

E

2905 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
May 28, 1936

Mr. Edward V. Case
311 West Main Street
Westminster
Maryland

Dear Mr. Case:

I have delayed answering your letter of May 20 due to a sudden pressure of work which I expected to ease up each day.

Since it is now so late in the season, and since I have already made other arrangements for the summer, I am not interested in the Shirkey place at this time. Consequently, we had better terminate the negotiations completely. Will you please return to me the deposits which I have already made.

I judge that the tools described in your letter are some which I left at the place and forgot to take away with me. I will pick these up sometime, and hope it will not inconvenience you to keep them until then.

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-25383

711-1333-4295

8

2905 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
May 28, 1936

Mr. Edward W. Case
211 East Main Street
Westminster
Maryland

Dear Mr. Case:

I have delayed answering your letter of May 20 due to a sudden pressure of work which I expected to ease up each day.

Since it is now so late in the season, and since I have already made other arrangements for the summer, I am not interested in the Shirkey place at this time. Consequently, we had better terminate the negotiations completely. Will you please return to me the deposits which I have already made.

I judge that the tools described in your letter are some which I left at the place and forgot to take away with me. I will pick these up sometime, and hope it will not inconvenience you to keep them until then.

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

3 COLS FRI. 1ST

~~FH-1f~~

74-1333-4295

7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1410030-1

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Page 6 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 7 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 8 ~ Referral/Consult;
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ENCLOSURE

74-1333-4429

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1410030-1

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April 13, 1949

MEMORANDUM

"CHAMBERS" DOCUMENTS

In connection with a civil action brought by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS a pretrial deposition was conducted at Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948. During the deposition CHAMBERS produced sixty-five typewritten pages of material and four handwritten pieces of white paper. These documents are being referred to as the "CHAMBERS" documents. According to CHAMBERS these documents were given to him by ALGER HISS in 1937 or in the early part of 1938.

Origin of Documents

In a signed statement dated December 3, 1948 CHAMBERS advised that the documents were deposited in a manila envelope which was hidden in a dumb-waiter shaft in the home of the mother of NATHAN LEVINE, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. This envelope was reported to have been placed in the dumb-waiter shaft in 1938 when CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party. The envelope was removed by CHAMBERS on Sunday, November 14, 1948, and the sixty-nine "CHAMBERS" documents were thereafter introduced at the deposition in Baltimore.

Description of Documents

Referral/Consult

Kisseloff-28738

K.W. Disslg/MR "

74-1333

ENCLOSURE 74-1333-4534

Referral/Consult

FBI Laboratory Examination

In a report to the Attorney General dated December 13, 1948 the Laboratory advised that it was not possible to determine the age of the documents. Specimens Q1 through Q4 were concluded to have been written by ALGER HISS, whose known handwriting is listed as Kc1 through Kc4, submitted by the Baltimore office on November 29, 1948. The Laboratory determined that the typing on specimens Q6 through Q69 compared most closely with Woodstock pica type spaced ten letters to the inch, a style of type made by Woodstock in 1929. Q5 was reported to compare most closely to the standards of type for the Royal elite type spaced twelve letters to the inch. Q6 through Q69 were identified as having

Kisseloff-28756

been prepared on the same typewriting machine as that used to prepare documents designated as K17, K32, K35, K40, K41, and K249, which are described below.

K17 is a two-page typewritten letter addressed to WALTER L. TIBBETTS, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 30, 1933. It is purported to be an unsigned, unmailed letter beginning "On reading over my policy last week" and relates to an insurance policy allegedly issued to ALGER HISS. This document was furnished the New York office by Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN, Attorney for ALGER HISS, on December 10, 1948. This document was returned to Mr. McLEAN pursuant to his request on December 28, 1948 by Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

K32 is three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON." This document is dated September 9, 1936 and was apparently an enclosure to a handwritten letter to PAUL L. BANFIELD which is singed by ALGER HISS. This document, together with a letter dated September 1, 1936 bearing the signature PRISCILLA HISS referring to the application of TIMOTHY HOBSON for admission to the Landon School, was obtained from Mr. PAUL L. BANFIELD, Headmaster, Landon School, Bethesda Post Office, Washington, D. C., on December 12, 1948. Mr. BANFIELD requested that the material be used only in an investigation concerning the national defense of this country and was particularly desirous of not having the information made available to the House Committee on Un-American Activities in any form. He also advised that attorneys for both HISS and CHAMBERS had requested access to his file but had been refused. K32 was delivered to Mr. T. J. DONEGAN in New York City by Special Agent JONES of the Washington Field Office on December 14, 1948, together with the other documents furnished by Mr. BANFIELD.

FBI K35 is a typewritten letter addressed to Miss EMMA HELLINGS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was enclosed in an envelope postmarked December 6, 1931 which begins "Dr. PELTZ, my physician" and is signed DAISY FANSTER, a sister of Mrs. ALGER HISS. This document was obtained from FRANKLIN H. PRICE, librarian for the Free Library of Philadelphia, on December 13, 1948, This document was transmitted to the Justice Department as an enclosure to a memorandum to Mr. ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney General, dated March 3, 1949.

K40 is a one-page typewritten letter to WALTER C. SCHELKER, New York City, dated February 17, 1933, and is singed ALGER HISS. This document was obtained from Mr. LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel, Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States, in response to a subpoena served on December 13, 1948. A carbon copy of this document had been previously furnished by Mr. McLEAN, Attorney for HISS, on December 10, 1948, and was returned at his request on December 28, 1948. K40 was transmitted to the Department of Justice as an enclosure to a memorandum to Mr. ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney General, dated March 3, 1949.

K41, a typewritten letter dated May 25, 1937 addressed to Mrs, W. M.

HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, beginning "I am sending to your office today," and signed PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, was obtained by the Baltimore office from Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, assistant in the registrar's office, University of Maryland, on December 14, 1948. K41 has been returned to Mrs. STAFFORD by the Baltimore office.

K249 is three typewritten pages captioned "President's Report for the Year 1936 to 37" and is reported to have been a report submitted by Mrs. ALGER HISS at the expiration of her term of office as president of the Bryn Mawr Alumni Association in 1937. This document was obtained from Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT, 2205 California Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and forwarded to the Laboratory on January 7, 1949. After the examination it was returned to Mrs. ABBOTT by the Washington Field Office.

Referral/Consult

Kisseloff-28758

THE "PUMPKIN" DOCUMENTS

Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in a signed statement dated December 3, 1948, advised that three cans of undeveloped film and two strips of developed film which had been in a manila envelope hidden in a dumb-waiter shaft of the home of NATHAN LEVINE's mother, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, had been turned over to investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Westminister, Maryland, on December 2, 1948 in response to a subpoena. Mr. CHAMBERS advised that the film contained photographs of original documents taken from the State Department and the Bureau of Standards. He alleged that the bulk of the documents from the State Department were obtained from ALGER HISS, the remainder having been received from JULIAN WADLEIGH.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, 3924 Southern Avenue, Southeast, Washington, and DONALD T. APPELL, 3241 Terrace Drive, Silver Hill, Maryland, investigators employed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on December 2, 1948 at 10:45 PM received from CHAMBERS at his farm near Westminster, Maryland, five rolls of 35-millimeter film which CHAMBERS took from a hollowed-out pumpkin. Two rolls of the film had been developed and three rolls were unprocessed. The developed film was identified with the date 12/2/48 and the initials WT by WHEELER and APPELL. The undeveloped film was processed by PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ of the Veterans Administration and was identified by the date 12/3/48 and the initial W by Mr. WHEELER. This film was subsequently identified on December 13, 1948 in the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City, as G.J. 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51. These documents were photographed by the FBI Laboratory on December 14, 1948 and are described below. In identifying the "pumpkin" films with State Department documents Mr. DAVID A. SALMON, 3223 Klingle Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., advised the State Department kept "action" copies of communications and a microfilm of an "information" copy of the same document and that the "information" copy was destroyed.

b3

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b3

HARRY DEXTER WHITE DOCUMENTS

Description

Documents which are referred to as the HARRY DEXTER WHITE documents are described as four pages of handwriting material on yellow lined paper, three of the pages having handwriting on both sides. The documents were turned over to the Baltimore office of the Bureau by RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Attorney for JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, on December 3, 1948. These documents,

Kisseloff-28770

according to CHAMBERS, were in a manila envelope hidden in the dumb-waiter of the home of his brother-in-law's mother in Brooklyn, New York. These documents were designated as Q70 through Q73 as follows.

Referral/Consult

Kisseloff-28771

Enclosure to Bureau

Re: New York file 65-14920

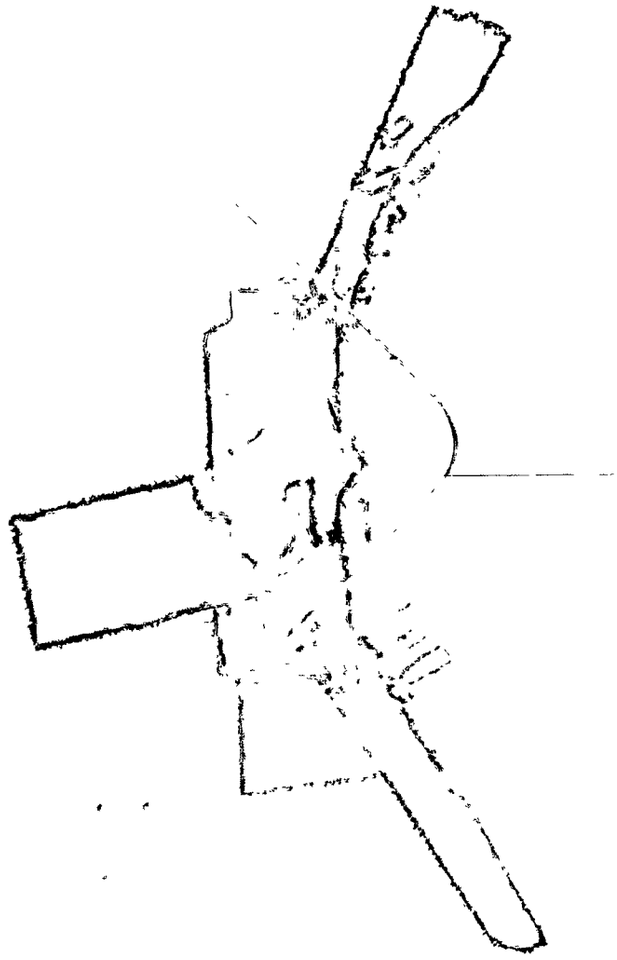

Kisseloff-23091

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This is TIME's Issue of February 13, 1950

ATLANTIC OVERSEAS EDITION

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

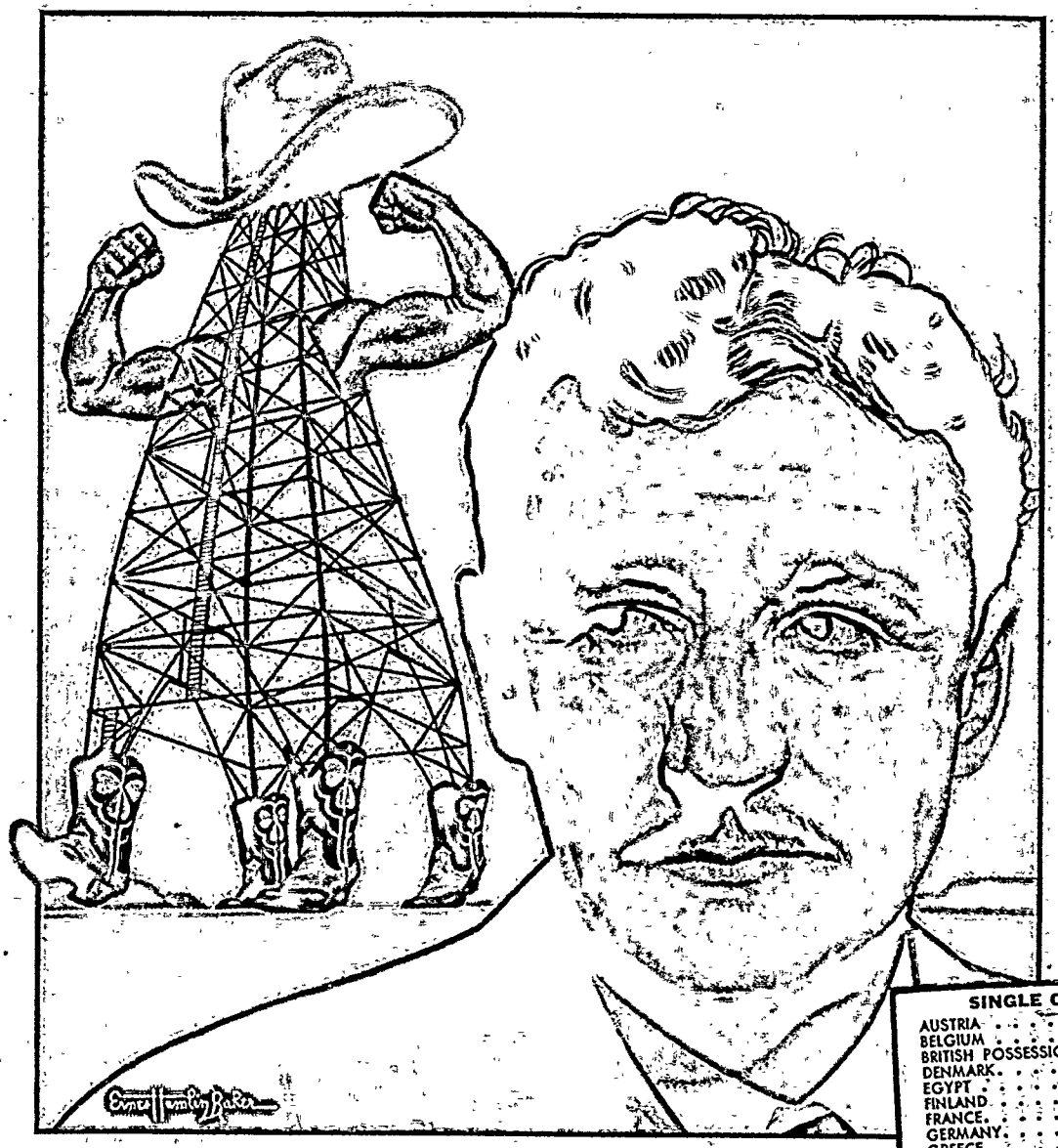

TEXAS' GLENN MCCARTHY
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Kisseloff-23092

LETTERS

A Cutlet for the Countess

Sir:

Nature indeed follows art; at least so it would seem if we can believe your Viennese correspondent who reported The Elephant restaurant [TIME, Jan. 23].

The story of the elephant cutlet concluded Ludwig Bemelmans' first book published here, *My War with the United States* (1937). As many of your readers will remember, the story concerned a Viennese restaurateur who wanted to run a restaurant such as had never existed before, and advertised "Cutlets from Every Animal in the World." His first customer, a countess, asked for an elephant cutlet. The chef rose to the occasion with the punch line: "Madame, I am very sorry, but for one cutlet we cannot cut up our elephant."

MARSHALL A. BEST

The Viking Press, Inc.
New York City

Mark III

Sir:

It was a pleasant surprise to find our neighbor Mark III on the cover of TIME [Jan. 23]. Three cheers for Artzybasheff's originality and for the clear and masterfully written article . . .

[But] you should have made somewhat clearer the point that these differential analyzers are entirely subservient to the direction of man. They may blow a fuse, or mark time like a contingent of soldiers faced into a stone wall, if asked to do something any intelligent dog would consider simple. Machines cannot get beyond the graphic or punched tape instructions fed into them . . .

PETER H. NASH

Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Sir:

Congratulations on your cover! For a long time I have known that it takes a superman to be a naval officer. I am glad that TIME has at last realized that fact.

MORRIS P. LANDISS

Nashville, Tenn.

Sir:

May I say that reading such an article . . . in a magazine that has the background and sensibility that TIME has, is much more terrifying than the atom or hydrogen bomb's worst psychological effects. Whether you know it or not, you have printed the most alarming story I have ever read. You scared me to death.

TOM BALOW

Bloomington, Ind.

Sir:

. . . TIME has given a very clear picture of a complicated mechanism, except one item. Will you kindly explain to me how come that "0 is 0; 1 is 1, but 2 is 10; 3 is 11; 4 is 100; and 14 is 1110"? . . .

This one has me cornered . . .

EVELYN A. JARVIS

Lakeland, Fla.

¶ Ordinary numbers are called "decimal" because they have ten digits: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9. When all the digits have been used (*i.e.*, a number above 9), the digit 1 is moved a space to the left and assigned a value ten times as great as before. Decimal eleven, for instance, is written 11 (1 times ten plus 1).

Binary numbers work exactly the same way, except that there are only two digits, 0 and 1, and a shift to the left merely doubles a digit's value instead of multiplying it by ten. Herewith a short table of the two systems:

Decimal	Binary
0	0
1	1
2	10
3	11
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111
8	1000
9	1001
10	1010
11	1011
12	1100
13	1101
14	1110
15	1111
16	10000
17	10001
18	10010

—ED.

Sir:

What are the chances of obtaining the services of Mark III for the balance of the Santa Anita season?

H. M. CHADWICK

Thermal, Calif.

¶ Will Horseplayer Chadwick please translate his handicapping figures into binary numbers?—ED.

Sir:

The special language of numbers spoken by Mark III brings to mind the declamation of the witch rejuvenating Goethe's *Faust*:

See, thus it's done!
Make ten of one,
And two let be,
Make even three,
And rich thou'lt be.
Cast o'er the four!
From five and six
[The witch's tricks]
Make seven and eight,
'Tis finished straight!
And nine is one,
And ten is none.
This is the witch's once-one's-one! . . .

THOMAS K. HERRMANN

Washington, D.C.

Mark III

Sir:

It seems to be one of the peculiar consequences of the industrial revolution that a house painter gets paid more than a high-school teacher. If this is indeed caused by the coming of machines to replace the muscle, then why shouldn't the high-school teacher hope that machines come to replace the mind?

ROBERT STOCK

Zurich, Switzerland

Sir:

You may be grateful to know that I intend to cancel my subscription to TIME effective with the first issue edited by any of the progeny of Mark III.

RALPH P. JOLY

Great Falls, Mont.

Sub for Sale?

Sir:

Will you ask your readers whether any of them who has bought, inherited or received as gift a perpetual subscription to TIME is prepared to sell it to me?

Incidentally, every owner of such perpetual subscription might find it advisable to dispose of it, by sale or gift, during his life, because the establishment of its taxable value in the estate may cost more than $60 in fees and estate expenses, as there exists hardly any comparable asset.

K. KAUFFMAN-GRINSTEAD

New York City

Ziggurats & Crocodile Tears

Sir:

Your comparison of "wedding-cake modern" skyscrapers to the Babylonian ziggurat [TIME, Jan. 23] is most apt. For the ziggurat was none other than the Tower of Babel, a culture center for men intent on creating a world unified without God. Babylon the Great marches on: "Alas, alas, that great city . . ." (*Revelation 18:16*).

EDWARDS E. ELLIOTT

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
Baltimore, Md.

Sir:

. . . The ziggurat served remarkably well its purpose of being a man-made hill on a marshy, level plain, from which the astronomer-priest made his observations. Today's architectural "wedding-cake" in its own stead serves with keen acuteness the need of providing today's businessman with the area necessary for conducting his affairs. Lifted by a mechanical device to his allocated level, he proceeds to pound the keys of his typewriter and make his phone calls—layer upon layer. At the end of the day he is vomited out; scurries into the holes provided in the sidewalk, and is not seen until the next morning.

This need and solution as seen in the changing skyline of New York City shows only that the architect has been able to express with complete, esthetic frankness the purpose of the structure. The long lines of glass, stainless steel and brick are fresh and esthetically sound, and do not collect as much dust as did their predecessors with layer upon layer of excremental ornament.

It may well happen that some people with a feeling of nostalgia for the existing and the past will in the year 2050 shed a few crocodile tears for these same buildings when they too become obsolete and are demolished.

V. BOBOVITCH
N. FOOK

New York City

Sirs:

. . . That American culture is in a state of decadence is quite evident . . . One cannot help but compare the tottering Roman Empire under Diocletian and Constantine with the profit-crazed building empire of New York City.

The Romans allowed their construction to deteriorate to the point where it was no longer Roman. The beautiful buildings of the expanding Republic are still in evidence today, while those of the Empire have fallen centuries ago. When a government is young and healthy it is reflected in every activity of its people, but when it is slowly rotting, its people and culture rot with it.

JOHN E. HUEGEL

Farmville, Va.

Tits on a Toot

Sir:

I might suggest that the unusual behavior of the blue tits in England [TIME, Jan. 23] was occasioned by their eating fermented berries. It is not an unusual occurrence for birds to become somewhat inebriated as a result of partaking of fermented sap or berries. The yellow-bellied sapsucker of our country is known for its queer behavior in this respect.

JOHN V. DENNIS

Department of Biology
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.

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ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-23259

MR. ACHESON'S STRONG STAND FOR HISS

Republican Senators Threaten Reprisals

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26.

The Senate and the House of Representatives were thrown into a momentary uproar yesterday a few minutes of the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, had told a flabbergasted press conference that even if the United States Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Alger Hiss, "I do not intend to turn my back on him."

Mr. Acheson had been going along answering questions on foreign policy when one reporter asked him if he wished to comment on the verdict of guilty brought by a New York jury against Alger Hiss, the former State Department officer, who is implicitly convicted of having passed confidential Government papers to a Communist spy ring in Washington twelve years ago. One reporter said that not since Westbrook Pegler stood up at Philadelphia eighteen months ago and asked Henry Wallace if he had written the "Guru letters" had a press conference ever bristled with a more eloquent silence.

Mr. Acheson is said to have flushed, paused, and successfully restrained a wave of extreme anger. He said:

"Mr. Hiss's case is before the Courts, and I think it would be highly improper for me to discuss the legal aspects of the case or the evidence or anything to do with the case."

The pressmen burrowed deep in their notebooks and decided that was that. But Mr. Acheson went on:

"I take it the purpose of your question was to bring something other than that out of me. I should like to make it clear to you that whatever the outcome of any appeal which Mr. Hiss or his lawyer may take in this case, I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss. I think every person who has known Alger Hiss or has served with him at any time has upon his conscience the very serious task of deciding what his attitude is and what his conduct should be. That must be done by each person in the light of his own standards and his own principles.

"For me, there is very little doubt about those standards or those principles. I think they were stated for us a very long time ago. They were stated on the Mount of Olives and if you are interested in seeking them you will find them in the 25th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, beginning at verse 34."

A BIBLE PRODUCED

Mr. Acheson's press officer had brought along a Bible for the help of the heathen press and the newsmen quickly scribbled down the passages, which go as follows:

For I was an hungered and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in.

Naked and ye clothed me: I was sick and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered and fed thee? Or thirsty and gave thee drink:

When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked and clothed thee?

Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?

And the king shall answer and say unto them, "Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me".

Mr. Acheson, as the son of an Episcopalian bishop, is fond of quoting Scripture. But it was passion more than elegance that impelled him yesterday to defend a man about whom, when he was questioned last year by a Foreign Relations Committee considering his confirmation as Secretary of State, he replied: "My friendship is not easily given and not easily withdrawn."

SENATORS' COMMENTS

Most reporters could hardly wait through the following policy questions to get a telephone line to Capitol Hill. When they were released they leaped at the phones and the word got to the Senate while Senator Karl Mundt, formerly a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, was taking the floor to castigate Alger Hiss.

Republican Senators bridled and choked as the Democrats, many of whom have political futures to insure come November, stayed silent. Senator Mundt had been demanding a further investigation into "the impact and influence," of Hiss and his associates on present American foreign policy, urging his party to take on more responsibility for foreign policy, lauding the vindication of the House Committee's hunt for un-Americans. He took one look at Secretary Achesons comment and remarked: "It could have been issued only by poor, befuddled Dean Acheson. It demonstates the peculiar capacity Alger Hiss has for working his way into the confidence of people in high places."

Senator Knowland of California, the lost leader of the abandoned Formosa campaign, threatened, as a member of the Senate's Appropriation Committee, to move "to withhold all State Department appropriations until we get information from the department on what influence Alger Hiss had on appointments"—a move that is being made much of by anti-Administration papers to-day.

Senator Capehart, of Indiana, again demanded the resignation of Secretary Acheson for "violating his sacred oath of office and showing contempt for the laws of the land," and announced that he was "more proud than ever" that he had voted against Mr. Acheson's confirmations as Secretary of State.

In the House, Representative Richard Nixon, who more than any other member of that House Committee pressed for the indictment of Hiss, was thrown into high choler, and on dull days he is a choleric man. Mr. Acheson's statement, he said, "is disgusting, and I believe the American people will think so too."

Among other things, it only goes to show that the isolation of a Cabinet Minister, specially of the Secretary of State, from [illegible]—a quirk of the American system that English statesmen regularly deplore—has its compensations in allowing for an independent stand on such important things as personal loyalty. Not a single Democrat, of the 54 glowering there yesterday in the Senate, felt free or secure enough to echo Mr. Acheson's remarkable testament.

Kisseloff-23260

Alger Hiss

It must be very rare, in a case of the importance of Alger Hiss's, for so much doubt about what really happened to remain after two protracted hearings. The first jury which heard the case disagreed; the second took nearly twenty-four hours to reach their verdict of guilty. But reach it they did; and whatever sympathy one may feel for Hiss—and many people, still unconvinced, will feel the deepest sympathy for him and for Mrs. Hiss, too—the verdict must stand, unless it is set aside on appeal or unless, as Hiss still hopes, "In the "future all the facts will be brought "out to show how Whittaker "Chambers was able to carry out "forgery by typewriter." (He sees that the typewriter was a more effective witness than Chambers. It could not be cross-examined.) And on the jury's verdict the judge was right to sentence Hiss to imprisonment: the offence of which he was convicted calls for no less, and it must be remembered that the statute of limitations prevents a consequential charge of espionage. But if it has left much that is obscure about Hiss the trial has thrown a flood of light on other people. The evidence of Chambers and Wadleigh has shown clearly enough the shamelessness and duplicity into which a convert to Communism, however well-meaning at the start, can be induced to fall. It is like a moral dry-rot; once it is in the house you never know where it will stop. One hopes, at the same time, that the trial will not be the signal for a campaign of indiscriminate "Red-baiting" such as some American politicians are always ready to set on foot. That is just slamming the door after the horse has been stolen—and slamming it, probably, on the finger of some quite innocent and honourable man who, whatever his links with the Left, has never sold his soul to the Communists and is in no position to sell them secrets if he had.

Kisseloff-23261

FINAL SCENES IN THE HISS TRIAL

Jury's Request for a Repetition of Evidence

From Alistair Cooke

[The following is the concluding part of our message on the passing of verdict in the Hiss trial.]

The jury went out and sent a note to the Judge nearly two hours later. They wanted to hear again the testimony of Mrs. Hiss, the Catletts, Julian Wadleigh, and about the Peterboro trip, and they wanted to have all the samples of the typewriter's work. The Judge brought them in and explained to them kindly that it would take the stenographer about five days to read what they had asked for.

Jauntily they agreed that was a tall order and jauntily they retired to reframe their question. A half-hour later they were back to ask for the Catletts' evidence on when they got the typewriter, Mrs Hiss on when she disposed of it, and all the typewritten documents. The Judge accordingly told off two court reporters to take turns in reading, which they did for precisely one hour. This could not be done, however, until the two teams of lawyers had spent a couple of hours agreeing on the relevant testimony to isolate.

The jury meanwhile trooped off to dinner in the custody of a marshal, sworn by the clerk "to keep the jurors empanelled and sworn in this cause together in some private and convenient place without meat and drink except water." This oath is, however, another of the innumerable brave relics of the English trial system and is not binding on the marshal at meal times.

THE LONG WAIT

The jury, then, went off to dinner, the lawyers sweated over transcript, the Hisses ate and dawdled over crossword puzzles in the chamber assigned to them. At 8 15 the jury came in, sat down and the courtroom coughed and dozed and glared through the long reading. Then the jury went off again and at 10 30 was ordered to go to a hotel and reassemble at ten to-day.

This morning, they sent another note to the Judge asking him to repeat his charge that concerned reasonable doubt, and corroborative evidence. He did so, but the defence bridled at two omissions he made. He left out a sentence saying "evidence of good character may in itself create a reasonable doubt where, without such evidence, no reasonable doubt would exist." And in explaining corroboration he ended by rereading his version of the Government's contention, which says the affair was carried on in great secrecy to avoid detection and "the Government urges that facts and circumstances have been proved which, it says, fully substantiate the testimony of Mr. Chambers."

He did not read the next and last sentence of that paragraph: "This is an issue to be determined by you." The defence fumed in the chambers afterwards but Judge Goddard was calmly convinced he had covered the points properly.

By now the courtroom and its flanking corridors were beginning to take on the appearance and habits of a long siege. The lawyers unbent and talked wryly with the press and friends come to watch the triumph. A messenger in a windbreaker shuttled between the corridor and a restaurant outside and came whipping in and out with sandwiches and coffee. The press room belched musty smoke every time a man with frantic copy threw open the door. Some of the profoundest newspaper sleuths of Foley Square hunched over a poker game. Down in the wire room conscientious agency men wrote and rewrote colourful "leads." There was a sudden reinforcement of shock troops to the "working press," including unlikely ladies in mink clutching pencils. The corridors yawned and everybody told his favourite psychiatry joke.

The only ones who maintained a vigil far from this ribaldry were that special American breed of party renegades, the reconstituted patriots who survived their Russian baptism of the 'twenties and 'thirties and are now hot and frantic for anything and everything called "the American way." To them all jokes are suspect, a Liberal is a Communist party man in civvies. They know all about Communism. They reconnoitre the fringes of the gossiping crowd, and frown intently on all those who joke, hot for the universal liquidation of all free speech that is not the same as theirs. They are—if this fair account is to be maintained—as nauseating a crew of relapsed heretics as it would be possible to find at large outside Siberia.

THE JURY'S RETURN

The jury again is sent to eat, to lunch. But they were no sooner back than the Judge called the clerk to call the Court. Now we all poured in, the newsmen, the anxious faction of the Hiss friends, the glowing partisans of Mr. Murphy, the professional liberals, the dawdlers, the old patient ladies (one of them symbolically knitting), the genteel vultures in at the kill. The doors closed, the Judge tugged at his gown, and the door of the juryroom opened. Alger Hiss, chalky and grey, slowly turned his head and peered far across the well of the court as each juror passed in. Mrs. Hiss looked nowhere but ahead. This time the jury had forgotten all its jauntiness. They avoided the face of Hiss, as Hiss craned for a glance, a token of hope or freedom. It never came. And the clerk rose up.

This was not the end of Hiss's life, but it was a shattering rehearsal of it. Now he must fight inside the bleak confines of declared guilt. All the horizon of cheerful and naïve surmise had been his. Now he has to crawl up from dishonour. It was a most sad moment. And his dignity in meeting it, and the wispy spectacle of his wife, made it all the harder to take.

Kisseloff-23262

Hiss Rep. 31.1.50

MR. ACHESON'S PLEDGE

Support for Hiss

"I DO NOT TURN MY BACK ON HIM"

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 25.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, to-day reaffirmed his friendship for Mr. Alger Hiss, sentenced to-day to five years' imprisonment for perjury.

A few hours after Hiss had been sentenced Mr. Acheson said: "I should like to make it quite clear, whatever the outcome of any appeal by Mr. Hiss, that I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss."

Hiss, a former adviser of President Roosvelt and secretary general of the San Fransisco Conference, was an associate of Mr. Acheson in the State Department during the war.—Reuter.

HISS PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE

Five-Year Sentence

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25.

In a melancholy twenty-minute session in the Federal Court this morning Judge Henry Goddard passed sentence on Alger Hiss and imposed the maximum prison term for a perjury offence of five years.

Hiss was found guilty last Saturday, by a jury of eight women and four men, on two counts of an indictment handed down by a Federal grand jury in December, 1948. He was judged to have lied in denying that he had passed confidential Government documents to a Communist courier twelve years ago; and to have lied in denying he had ever seen the man later than 1936.

Judge Goddard sentenced him to five years on the first count and five years on the second, but followed the usual practice in perjury cases of ruling that the terms should run concurrently. He did not, however, add any fine.

"HE HAS SUFFERED ALREADY"

Before the Judge delivered sentence, before a packed court, Mr. Claude Cross Hiss's counsel, begged that "any further punishment" be waived. In this most unusual and important case, he said, a case which had attracted more international attention than "any American trial in decades," Alger Hiss had paid a grievous penalty, "the worst that he could undergo," in "punishment of mind and heart . . . he has suffered, his family has suffered" ever since the day in August, 1948, when Whittaker Chambers first publicly accused him.

"As to what he has done since the Stalin-Hitler pact in 1939, his contributions to the interests of the United States and our international relationships, are matters beyond dispute. What little savings he had were gone long before the conclusion of the first trial. He has borrowed heavily on notes still unpaid. And the second trial has been financed by loyal friends and loyal Americans who believed and still believe in his innocence"

Pers 28
31.1.50

Kisseloff-23263

"As to what he has done since the Stalin-Hitler pact in 1939, his contributions to the interests of the United States and our international relationships, are matters beyond dispute. What little savings he had were gone long before the conclusion of the first trial. He has borrowed heavily on notes still unpaid. And the second trial has been financed by loyal friends and loyal Americans who believed and still believe in his innocence."

Against the wishes of his client, Mr. Cross said, his head down and his small hands trembling, he felt it was his duty to say that he too had believed and still believed in the innocence of Alger Hiss.

"There are only two or three people who know the real facts. The jury believed him guilty or they would not have returned a verdict. They don't know. I don't know, and until the true and complete facts come out there will always be the lingering doubt which was manifested by a hung jury at the first trial," and by the request of the second jury, after twenty hours' deliberation, for a re-reading of the Judge's charges on "reasonable doubt."

With all this background, Mr. Cross begged, "with this history, and with the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence, and with what the defendant has gone through already," he thought that "commitment to gaol is not necessary and would not serve the best interests of society."

NO SNAP VERDICT

Mr. Cross also appealed to the judge to consider that the meetings at which Hiss allegedly passed the papers were the only meetings referred to in the second count, and therefore to sentence him, if it had to be done, on a combined count.

Judge Goddard sat as imposingly as ever through this plea and, when Mr. Cross was done, gently said that the jury's long deliberation inclined him to think it had not reached its verdict by "any snap judgment" but did "indicate a very full consideration and conscientious effort to arrive at the right verdict."

Then the Judge asked Mr. Murphy, the Government prosecutor, if he wished to be heard. Mr. Murphy, who has had congratulations from far and near for his undeniably brilliant prosecution of the case, and who is currently the white-headed boy of the jubilating House Committee on Un-American Activities, took a very subdued stand and said he did not think this was a fitting time "for a prosecutor to be prolix." He just wanted to add a word to Mr. Cross's remarks about the obscurity of the facts. The defendant had had two opportunities to bring them out and "to add now an air of mystery I think is not quite fair." He recommended that his Honour impose the sentence that his Honour thereupon did impose.

Judge Goddard said this was not a case, in his opinion, where sentence should be suspended, "there should be a warning to all that a crime of this character may not be committed with impunity. The defendant will stand up."

HISS'S STATEMENT

Alger Hiss, his grace and stoicism restored, rose. Mr. Cross got up at the same time and asked if Hiss might make a brief statement. The judge nodded, "Certainly."

Hiss was led closer to the Bench by two marshals, bowed to the judge, and said in a firm voice, "I would like to thank your Honour for the opportunity again to deny the charges that have been made against me. I want only to add that I am confident that in the future the full facts of how Whittaker Chambers was able to carry out forgery by typewriter will be disclosed. Thank you, sir."

The judge then pronounced sentence, and, after notice of appeal, paroled Hiss in Mr. Cross's custody until the bail bond was signed this afternoon.
paroled Hiss in Mr. Cross's custody until the bail bond was signed this afternoon.

That was all, the last we shall see of Alger Hiss in a courtroom for some time, the last the Government ever hopes to see. His appeal, which was filed to-day, goes to the Circuit Court of Appeals for this district. If the verdict is upheld the appeal will go to the United States Supreme Court. If it is reversed, there must then be another trial, the third agony of the interminable ordeal of Alger Hiss.

FINAL STATEMENT OF CASE AGAINST HISS

Evidence of Typewriter and Documents

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, JANUARY 21.

The last phase of the Hiss trial began on Friday morning when Mr. Thomas Murphy lifted his impressive bulk, stood at a lectern in front of the jury-box, and began his summation—the American custom which derives from the classic "last word of the Crown."

It had been said that this was an extraordinary case. "Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Murphy with emphatic contempt, "it is an ordinary case . . . In this courtroom everything is ordinary. The courtroom is a great leveller. . . . You don't win any merits here because you are able to say, 'I am different.' There is one rule of law."

It was a simple case, no more than the question Did Hiss lie under oath? But he would admit that this ordinary case had "some extraordinary angles." Hiss was a lawyer. Hiss had "had an advantage denied to thousands of defendants before trial": he had been able to question his accuser to the extent of thirteen hundred pages in the Baltimore deposition. That was extraordinary. He had had the benefit of testimony from two medical experts, both of whom testified here and gave their services "free, without fee." That was extraordinary. The Government could have afforded competent medical advice. But though he had great respect for the profession of medicine, "no suspicion of anything wrong with Chambers's mind" had ever been asserted. Was there not a purpose behind the free testimony of the doctors? "Perhaps they unconsciously had a cause, they wanted to defend, to help, a friend."

The issue was, did Hiss lie twice? If there had been a close association between Hiss and Chambers, certain things followed—that "they agreed on their basic philosophy . . . they were both Communists." When Chambers saw the errors of his ways he quit, and when he saw the opposite philosophies of Nazism and Communism getting together he went to Mr. Berle, an Assistant Secretary of State, and told him something of what he knew. Why, the defence cried, did he wait till 1943 to talk to the F.B.I.? Why? Because Mr. Berle did not turn his notes over to them till then.

The defence said Chambers never told Berle about espionage. But the first sentence on Mr. Berle's notes was, "underground espionage agents." Chambers has no grudge against Hiss, who is the last name on the Chambers's list. Chambers had used a beautiful sentence: "We were both caught in a tragedy of history."

SUBJECT BY SUBJECT

Mr. Murphy licked his thumb and turned a page. He would now refute topic by topic the whole defence catalogue. The rug?—We brought a rug dealer here, and the purchaser and invoices. Hiss admits he still has it. If it was not the same rug why didn't he bring it in court? Obviously because "it proves the second count." [The rug admittedly left New York for Washington not before December 29, 1936.]

Close association?—Hiss freely admits he agreed to buy the same farm that Chambers lived on. But he did not know Chambers well. "How psychic do you have to get?" Mr. Murphy cried in his favourite tone of hurt incredulity. Chambers said he had been luching one day with Hiss when a friend dropped in named Plum Fountain. Mr. Murphy's eyes They had to put the date back, they had to get that typewriter out of the house before the end of 1937. Then they came up with the story about giving it to the Catletts, the family of their former maid. Why? Because it was inefficient, it would not work. Yet a sister of the Catletts came here and testified she used it unrepaired for two years. And a Government man came in here and typed one of the documents in three minutes. The Hisses say they went out and bought a portable for their boy to use—"and they have only $14 in the bank."

Now they're stuck with the Catlett story. They knew the F.B.I. was looking for that typewriter. And Hiss's brother admittedly went to the Catletts early last year. What did he say? Didn't he say—wasn't it something like this?—"If an F.B.I. man comes here get in touch with my brother at once." That is what happened. And then they have to get the Catletts to remember they got the typewriter as early as possible. You heard Perry Catlett say he took it to a typewriter repair shop as soon as he got it. We show him that that shop did not open until September, 1938. All right, we say, maybe another place? Yes, he thinks it is. We then prove that one didn't open till May, 1938. Isn't it the truth that "the Catletts got that typewriter when Chambers quit the Communist party"—in April, 1938.

Mr. Murphy condescended, but not for long, to weigh the character witnesses, of whom Hiss had called 19. But "think how many people had good reputations—Benedict Arnold, who sold out to the enemy. And Brutus. The devil himself . . . he could have called God himself as a character witness up to the time he was thrown out of heaven."

Mr. Murphy shook his head. "Character witnesses belong to another age." Anyway, Hiss had called his boss Mr. Francis Sayre. But he was only one boss. What about the earlier ones? Where was Judge Frank, and former Secretary of State Byrnes, and former Secretary Patterson?

In the end Mr. Murphy took a piece of paper in his hand. He had been going over the typing errors, not the mechanical errors the machine made. He had also noticed (so, by the way, did some of the first jury) some personal typing mistakes that were repeated both on the stolen documents and the letters Mrs. Hiss had typed. When they got in the jury room he advised them to "look for an R done for an I, an O for an I, an F for a G, an F for a D." Take those instruments, said Mr. Murphy, and show "they prove treason, and that is the traitor. . . . tell the world our American jury system is well founded."

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP

After lunch the Court assembled, the doors were locked, and Judge Goddard read his charge, quietly, unemotionally, with few stresses and little punctuation but an occasional faint cough. It might have been, except for the particularising of some evidence, a standard charge for all perjury trials.

He recognised the expert opinions of the psychiatrist and the psychologist, but told the jury this was like all expert testimony, "purely advisory." They could reject it or discount it utterly, as also they could the expert testimony of the Government's typewriter man who had said the documents were done on

He made it clear that accepted the diagnosis of the psychiatrists that Chambers was "a psychopathic personality" they might also decide that in making the accusations contained in the indictment Chambers was in those instances telling the truth.

He told them to weigh the reputation

Kisseloff-23265

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Close association?—Hiss freely admits he agreed to buy the same farm that Chambers lived on. But he did not know Chambers well. "How psychic do you have to get?" Mr. Murphy cried in his favourite tone of hurt incredulity. Chambers said he had been luching one day with Hiss when a friend dropped in named Plum Fountain. Mr. Murphy's eyes goggled and he whistled through his walrus moustache. "Plum Fountain! Who could think up a name like that? Yet she is a friend of the Hisses, she did go to Bryn Mawr" [where Mrs. Hiss was at college].

"And the Hiss gifts of furniture to the Chambers—Chambers still has them on his farm. The Hisses admit giving them. And they admit giving an apartment to Chambers without a lease and throwing in a telephone and a Ford car. Yet Hiss pretends this old friend was 'a sort of Jack London type of fellow,' a casual vagabond, a deadbeat he saw a time or two and then dropped.

The $400 loan?—The F.B.I. didn't subpœna the Chambers till January, 1949, and the loan never came out till the first trial. Then the defence had to say the Hisses withdrew the whole amount for furniture, though they drew small cheques subsequently. "When you need $10," Mr. Murphy was licking his lips, 'you go to a bank, but that $400 in the sugar bowl is only for furniture." He turned another page.

The Chamberses' knowledge of the Hiss house?—It could all be learned by the F.B.I.s snooping from the roadway, the defence says. Could it? Well the next-door neighbour agreed with Chambers that the wall was white, and that there was a step, and chintz.

"THE IMMUTABLE WITNESSES"

Inevitably Mr. Murphy kept till the end the typewriter and the documents, what he has called "the golden calf" and "the immutable witnesses." He pointed to the typewriter, squatting heavily on a table facing the jury. "That wasn't made by Omar the tent-maker," he said.

The Hisses admitted it was theirs and that the documents had been typed on it. And Mr. Cross had tried to show that many carbons of the original documents had never gone to Hiss's office because the office stamp was not on them. But the Hiss secretary had said they saw lots of documents they did not stamp. "Carbons, carbons," Mr. Murphy jeered. "Why, this is the paper age." "And as for the handwritten memorandums, don't you crumple those you want to destroy and throw them in a wastebasket? Or do you fold them as neatly as these were folded?"

Before Chambers produced the documents the Hisses were vague about the typewriter. Mrs. Hiss remembered it distinctly at Volta Place. Then when the dates of the documents were exposed "the Hisses had to do some quick thinking."

[illegible] treason, and that is the traitor [illegible] tell the world our American jury system is well founded."

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He recognised the expert opinions of the psychiatrist and the psychologist, but told the jury this was like all expert testimony, "purely advisory." They could reject it or discount it utterly, as also they could the expert testimony of the Government's typewriter man who had said the documents were done on the Hiss machine. He made it clear that even if they accepted the diagnosis of the psychiatrists that Chambers was "a psychopathic personality" they might also decide that in making the accusations contained in the indictment Chambers was in those instances telling the truth.

He told them to weigh the reputation of the defendant and warned them of the possibility of a man misleading his friends about his true character.

There was one striking difference between Judge Goddard's charge and that of Judge Kaufman in the first trial. Judge Kaufman took notice of a bill of particulars attached to the indictment which specified that the meetings implied in the second count were the meetings alleged in the first count at which the documents were supposed to have been passed. Therefore Judge Kaufman said that to find Hiss guilty on any one count was to find his guilty on both, and he was correspondingly to be found innocent of one or both. Judge Goddard ignored the bills f particulars and charged that the jury could find Hiss guilty of seeing Chambers in 1937 or later but innocent of passing the papers in 1938. The defence made no protest at the time, but this discrepancy is likely to be part of its appeal.

Judge Goddard cautioned the jury that they must find the evidence consistent with nothing but the guilt of the defendant if they were to find him guilty of the charges. He ended with these quite words:

"If you find that the law has not been violated as charged, you should not hesitate for any reason to render a verdict of acquittal. But, on the other hand, if you find that the law has been violated as charged, you should not hesitate because of sympathy or for any other reason to render a verdict of guilt, as a clear warning to all that a crime such as charged here may not be committed with impunity. The American public is entitled to be assured of this. I submit this case to you with confidence that you will faithfully endeavour to render a just verdict."

The Judge bobbed a smile at the jury. Hiss unfolded his arms, the jury went out, and we all stretched for the long wait. The defence counsel at once rose and asked to meet the Judge and the prosecution in chambers. There the defence took exception for the record to three parts of the charge:

1. The part in which he charged as a matter of law that the defendant's testimony before the grand jury was material to the grand jury investigation.
2. The part in which the judge had stated that even though the jury find the defendant not guilty they might nevertheless find him guilty on count two.
3. The part which "related to the testimony of Mrs. Chambers with respect to the allegation of count two."

Boston 31.1.50

HISS FOUND GUILTY

Final Scenes in Famous American "Communist" Trial

BAIL CONTINUED: APPEAL TO BE MADE

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, JANUARY 21:

At twelve minutes to three this afternoon the eighteen-month nightmare of Alger Hiss closed in on him and turned into reality. A jury of eight women and four men, who had been out for nearly twenty-four hours, came back into court and put a decisive end to his second trial for perjury on two counts of an indictment handed down in December, 1948, by a New York grand jury that was looking into espionage in the United States. The two counts were—

1. That Hiss "well knew" he lied when he denied passing secret State Department documents in and around February and March, 1938, to one Whittaker Chambers, at that time a Communist underground agent.

2. That he lied also in saying he had never seen Chambers after the first of January, 1937.

Hiss turned a grey face high towards the jury as they settled solemnly in their seats and the clerk read off the roll. Nearest the clerk was the forewoman, a widow from the Bronx, who got up as the clerk turned towards her:

"Members of jury, have you agreed on a verdict?"—The forewoman's small, rapid voice replied, "I have."

"And how say you?"—"Guilty on count one, guilty on count two."

In the ticking silence, the shortest gasp of surprise, a sort of whistling sigh, broke somewhere at the back of the courtroom.

"Guilty on both counts?"—"Yes."

"Members of the jury," said the clerk again, "will you kindly listen to your verdict as it now stands recorded. You find the defendant guilty on count one and count two, is that your verdict?"—"I do," said the forewoman.

"And so say all of you?"—"We do," said the forewoman as several of the jury nodded. They all looked straight ahead.

Hiss's head was high and immovable. He swallowed very slightly, but his chalky face flexed no muscles, his jaw was firm, the handsome bones set in their usual stoic mould. He put one hand over the hands of his wife, a flushed and now ageless little gnome staring into space.

HOUSE COMMITTEE STRENGTHENED

So ended an international incident that began on August 3, 1948, when Whittaker Chambers told the House Committee on Un-American Activities that among the members of a Communist underground organised in Washington in the nineteen-thirties was Alger Hiss, secretary to Mr. Justice Holmes, former assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State, the secretary general of the United Nations conference at San Francisco, a policy adviser to President Roosevelt at the Yalta conference, and lately—in the footsteps of Elihu Root and Nicholas Murray Butler—president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

What has been called an insoluble political mystery has been solved by the traditional judgment of the common law. The American people in 1950 have passed judgment on the political vanguard of the nineteen-thirties. They have given the assurance to which the presiding Judge said: "The American public is entitled . . . that a crime such as charged here may not be committed with impunity." They have guaranteed a new and confident lease of life to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They have acknowledged the superior investigating methods of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They have also pretty certainly assured that a generation of fellow travellers will now for its personal comfort forget or suppress the knowledge of its allegiances in the heady days of the Popular Front.

As soon as the verdict was given, Mr. Claude Cross, the defence counsel, asked to have the jury polled and they were challenged in turn. They either replied: "I do," or "It is," or nodded their heads to agree with the verdict put to them. Mr. Murphy, the Government prosecutor, rose to move that Hiss be committed to gaol, "as all convicted defendants ought to be." Judge Goddard looked up. "I think not, Mr. Murphy," he mildly said. Mr. Cross begged to have bail continued at $5,000, saying that Hiss had behaved impeccably during his year on bail. Judge Goddard nodded and granted the motion.

GROUNDS FOR APPEAL

The defence will file an appeal on the grounds, it is understood, that in re-reading to the jury the parts of his charge they came back to request (on "reasonable doubt" and "corroborative evidence") the judge left out sentences favourable to the defendant; and on the grounds cited by the appliate court in a recent case that a man may not be convicted of perjury if his accuser calls a witness who claims, or knows, he may claim, his constitutional privilege of refusing to answer questions.

In this trial the Government called one William Rosen, allegedly a Communist, to whom the Hisses' Ford car was reassigned the day after Hiss turned it over to a Washington motor company. Hiss says he knows nothing at all about this man or the transaction. Chambers says it was part of the understanding with Hiss that his car should go to a poor Communist organiser on the West Coast. Rosen appeared this time and refused to answer almost every question put to him on the usual privileged grounds that anything he said "might tend to incriminate me."

If the defence's appeal is upheld by the appellate court the verdict would be reversed and there would have to be a third trial. If it is denied, the appeal would presumably be handed up to the United States Supreme Court, where it is taken for granted that two of the nine justices would beg to excuse themselves from considering it. Justice Frankfurter and Justice Reed appeared in the first trial as character witnesses for Hiss. Thus the continuing ordeal of Alger Hiss might not be resolved for another year or two.

COST OF THE DEFENCE

The defence of H[illegible] cost him so far no[illegible] which is not the sort of money Hiss makes or ever had. The first trial used up all his savings and much more than that was borrowed. For the second trial he begged and borrowed amounts large and small from friends and sympathisers. He resigned as president of the Carnegie Endowment and has been replaced, but the board has still not removed him from the board of trustees. It is up to the judge on Wednesday to rule after sentence either that Hiss be committed now or continued in high bail through all the long labour of his appeal, its review and possible passage up to the highest court in the land.

[Final speeches on the back page]

Kisseloff-23267

SECOND JURY CONSIDERS ITS VERDICT ON HISS

Prosecution's Scornful Closing Speech

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, JANUARY 20.

After listening to more than a million words of testimony in the second trial of Alger Hiss the jury of eight women and four men were charged by Judge Goddard early this afternoon and at last trooped out into the jury room. Once again the face of Hiss lost its smiling cordiality and braced its jaw muscles for the long wait and an inner assault of emotions which the onlookers can only guess at.

To-day the Government had its traditional last word, and Mr. Murphy found it impossible not to pluck from the air the mantle of Lloyd Paul Stryker and revel in the banter, the scorn, the jocular irony its assumption requires.

Mr. Cross spent the rest of yesterday finishing a five-hour summation for the defence. He let the testimony of the psychiatrists fall where it might and manfully addressed himself to the Government's confident charge that it is the documents and the typewriter that are the unassailable witnesses of Alger Hiss.

JULIAN WADLEIGH'S PART

There are three sets of stolen Government documents. There is a set that was photographed in miniature and hidden by Chambers in the pumpkin on his Maryland farm. There are 65 pages of typed documents. There are four little memoranda in Hiss's acknowledged handwriting.

Mr. Cross tried to show, by minuscule comparison with the State Department's distribution list, that of the micro-film documents only three went to Hiss's office. These three, he bluntly announced, were stolen from Hiss's office by Julian Wadleigh and all the rest went through his office and by Wadleigh's hand on to Chambers.

In the most laborious and ingenious part of his summation, Mr. Cross then analysed the political content of the handwritten notes. Two were about amending the neutrality law when the Sino-Japanese war was on and would naturally be of great interest to Hiss's boss, Francis Sayre, for whom Hiss says he made these notes and summaries. Another suggested France was "stretching" the neutrality agreement by shipping modern 'planes to the Far East. That too, Mr. Sayre would have to know about. Another was about the possible British and American retaliation, under the London Naval Treaty, against Japan's threat to build larger capital ships. This surely was more important to Mr. Sayre than it could be to the Russians.

Mr. Cross fought bravely to keep most of the typewritten documents out of Hiss's office and fell back on the inference that they had all been stolen by an unknown confederate of Chambers in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, which is certainly where they all went. And how and when did who do the typing?—Surely it would have been easy to get a confederate to go to the Hiss's house and pose as a typewriter repair man, be referred to the house of the coloured maid—to whom the Hisses say they gave the typewriter at the end of 1937—and then sneak in and type them right there in the Catlett's hospitable house, or sneak the typewriter?

Mr. Murphy made prodigious fun of this inference to-day.

AT THE SCENE OF THE CRIME

"It's terrific. Imagine, some conspirator, confederate (those are good words) coming to the Hiss house in a Woodstock cap—the firm's name across the front—and he says, 'I'm the repair man. I've come for the typewriter.' And they say, 'Which one (Mrs. Hiss after all had had three typewriters in one year, pretty good for a longhand writer), the Remington, the L. C. Smith . . . ?' 'No,' he says, 'I mean the Woodstock.' 'Oh, that,' they say, 'you'll have to go to the Catletts' . . .

"So he goes along there, it's open house at the Catletts', they're always having parties, leaving the door open, have cellars and open hallways—you can see Chambers mingling with the guests at a coloured dance!"

Mr. Murphy puffed his jolly cheeks and blew through his walrus moustache. "Pah!" he said.

CHAMBERS'S MOTIVE

Mr. Cross teased a curious courtroom by doing what Mr. Stryker had barely done. He could expose "the motive." The motive, he said, extending himself up and down before the jury, "was a bad motive . . . it was dishonourable." Only when we were out of court and compared notes could we disentangle his inferential theory that Chambers long ago, fearing Wadleigh might quit the party or be caught in the act, had compiled a file of personal histories on Francis Sayre, on Laurence Duggan and Alger Hiss. And when the Hiss libel suit put him with his back to the wall last year, then he pulled out the file on Hiss and swore to a close relationship and a record that was, in fact, nothing but an elaborate and expert tissue of circumstantial lies.

Mr. Murphy thought very little of this either. He would tell the jury what Chambers's motive was: "Simply, ladies and gentlemen, there ain't any motive." Mr. Murphy jeered at Mr. Cross's explanation of what would interest Hiss as a loyal State Department servant, especially at his 1939 work to amend the Neutrality Act in favour of the Allies. Why did he do that?—because when Chambers quit the party, Hiss became the hottest thing in Washington . . . he had to take the opposite position. He had to be a good boy from then on.

The only motive the jury need worry about, Mr. Murphy said, was "that typewriter and those documents." He swung his arm out and pointed at the machine and the [illegible] which stood on a table facing the jury box. The documents were "the golden calf . . . each of them has a message. What is it? Alger Hiss was a traitor. Take these instruments away with you. Look at them well. They prove treason and that's the traitor. Go in there and come back and tell the world our faith in the American jury system is well founded."

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FINAL ROUND-UP OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS'S LIES

Counsel's Closing Speech for Hiss

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, JANUARY 19.

The second trial of Alger Hiss went into its tenth week to-day and its last phase. The testimony ended on Wednesday and Judge Goddard called a recess yesterday to allow the counsel to prepare their summations. Mr. Cross summed up for the defence to-day. Mr. Murphy will take the Government's turn to-morrow, and immediately after Judge Goddard has given his charge the jury will go out sometime late on Friday.

Hiss is charged with having lied to a New York grand jury that was inquiring into espionage when, on December 15, 1948, he denied that he had ever passed confidential Government documents to Whittaker Chambers in February and March of 1938, at a time when Chambers was a Communist courier; and when he denied he had ever seen Whittaker Chambers later than 1936.

To-day was the day of Mr. Claude Cross, but only in the literal sense that he had the jury to himself. Mr. Cross is small and portly and pretends to no other dramatic shape or form. He is also a corporation lawyer whose years have been spent indulging a preference for scrutinising contracts and naming names and checking dates. The purple prose and synthetic rage of the old trial lawyer are neither to his taste nor to his skill. And the gaudy toga of Mr. Lloyd Paul Stryker, Hiss's counsel in the first trial, can hang in the air unclaimed for all Mr. Cross cares. Mr. Murphy is probably content to leave it there, for he undoubtedly appreciates that beside Mr. Cross's air of plodding sincerity, a whimsical or smart man might leave the impression of a Smart Aleck, something no normal extrovert had to worry about in competition with Mr. Stryker. So Mr. Murphy is subdued and Mr. Cross is himself, a slow, sometimes fumbling keeper of the record, who has obviously dug and dug into every likely place to prove the innocence of Alger Hiss.

"A CHRONIC LIAR"

He began to-day with the usual humble warnings: that the only issues in this case were the issues of the indictment; that the jury alone could judge the evidence and the judge alone advise about the law; that in perjury trials it is necessary to have two credible witnesses or one witness and credible corroborating evidence. He would show that in this case the only accuser was a chronic liar and the so-called corroboration was "pure fabrication."

To justify a conviction, even if the accuser is believed, the corroboration must be "consistent only with the guilt of the defendant." Mr. Cross gave his own interpretation of "reasonable doubt" and picked up and waved that famous sentence which Mr. Murphy probably curses himself for ever having dropped in the first trial. "If you don't believe Whittaker Chambers, the Government's witness, that he got the name of John Land, and he says 'Oh, yes, Eugene Lyons, the editor, suggested it.'

When he is challenged about the illicit relationship he had with Ida Dales in his own mother's house, it was his mother who 'requested it.' And to pass off all his admitted lies as a Communist he says he was 'under instructions as a soldier.'

A CAR AND A RUG

Much mystery had been made about the sub-lease of the Hiss apartment to the Chambers, and the throwing in of the Ford car.

Why, Mr. Murphy asks, was there no written lease? "Good heavens, would Alger Hiss have sublet an apartment to a fellow-Communist, if that was what he was, without a written lease? . . . No, Mr. Hiss had made any number of oral leases and had no occasion to have a written one."

And how about the car, and Chambers's story that Hiss handed it over to a poor Communist organiser?—Well, Hiss had volunteered to the House committee the information about the car. Would he have done that if it had been a Communist transaction? And he got the reassignment of title to the car notarised, not by the motor company's agent, but by a man in the State Department. If he had been a Communist conspirator, do you suppose he would have had his acknowledgment taken by a man in the State Department who had been in the Government for thirty years?

Then there was the matter of the Oriental rug, which Chambers said he got from the mysterious Colonel Bykov (by the way, where was Bykov, why had he not appeared in this court?) as a reward for Hiss's services to the Russian people. Yet by Chambers's own testimony, and the documentary evidence presented here, the rug was supposed to have been given to Hiss before he ever met Colonel Bykov and before he had been supposedly enlisted in the noble cause. The only man who might know when the rug was delivered was a man in Washington called Silverman. The Government talked about this man but never called him. And Hiss still has the rug—"Is that the action of a man who is concealing something?"

"IMAGINARY" CAR TRIPS

Mr. Cross then turned to the motor-car trips, which he called bizarre, imaginary, and more "pure fabrication."

We are supposed to believe, for instance, that Chambers took a train to Washington from Baltimore, climbed in the Hisses' car, then drove back through Baltimore on his way—a 600-mile trip—into New Hampshire to see a man "about a new monetary system in Russia!" . . . He did not tell the Hisses where they were going or why . . . he just talks to this man, now dead, and then they register at an inn—at which in fact the defence had shown they never did register, as they never registered at any of the places Chambers swore they went on overnight visits together.

The very morning of that New Hampshire trip, the defence had shown, Alger Hiss had gone into a bank [illegible] of Maryland and ma[illegible] is no way of getting from the eastern shore to the mainland and down eighty miles to Washington except by car. Ergo, and obviously, "That trip never took place."

Now for the notorious $400 loan in November, 1937.

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"A CHRONIC LIAR"

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Mr. Cross's perusal of evidence is so artless and pedestrian that he flits, as the mood or memory takes him, from item to item, without organising it into a discernible argument. But he did seem to spring the only considerable rebuttal he has to offer to what Mr. Murphy calls "the immutable witness" of the documents by pointing out early on that Chambers had taken his oath here that he had all the documents from Alger Hiss alone, and then under cross-examination—"when I took out Baltimore 10 and laid it on the jury rail"—he swore with equal solemnity that it might have come from another man.

LATE ADMISSION OF ALIAS

Then Mr. Cross settled down more methodically to refuting Chambers topic by topic. He tried to show, in order to destroy the second count, that in all the supposed visits between the two families that the Chamberses had testified to Mr. and Mrs. Chambers could not agree about a single one. In compiling a "schedule" of their addresses and movements through the suspect years, the Chamberses had first failed to remember a single alias they used. But in this trial, when Chambers knew the defence had a copy of a false passport procured under the name of David Breen, Chambers came into this court and swore that he had discussed the name with Hiss, and that Hiss was privy to the whole plot to have Chambers go to England as a Communist worker masquerading under a religious "cover."

Whereas Hiss had stayed consistently with his first story that Chambers was known to him as "a free-lance writer," Chambers had denied it, though all the documentary evidence showed he was known to his nephew as such and Mrs. Chambers had applied for her daughter's entrance to a school and described the father as "a free-lance writer."

Possibly the most telling passage that Mr. Cross has managed to get off in this trial was something he said as he looked up from his bulky notes, took off his glasses, and cried:

"Chambers always puts the blame on somebody else; when he was asked by the House Committee if he had ever written under a pseudonym, he says 'Oh, no.' Then he is asked here if he did not write for the 'American Mercury' under the

Cross then turned to the motor-car trips, which he called bizarre, imaginary, and more "pure fabrication."

We are supposed to believe, for instance, that Chambers took a train to Washington from Baltimore, climbed in the Hisses' car, then drove back through Baltimore on his way—a 600-mile trip—into New Hampshire to see a man "about a new monetary system in Russia!" . . . He did not tell the Hisses where they were going or why . . . he just talks to this man, now dead, and then they register at an inn—at which in fact the defence had shown they never did register, as they never registered at any of the places Chambers swore they went on overnight visits together.

The very morning of that New Hampshire trip, the defence had shown, Alger Hiss had gone into a bank on the eastern shore of Maryland and made a deposit. There is no way of getting from the eastern shore to the mainland and down eighty miles to Washington except by car. Ergo, and obviously, "That trip never took place."

Now for the notorious $400 loan in November, 1937.

The Hisses took the money to buy furnishings for a new house. The Government says the house was still being advertised two weeks after the money was withdrawn. Well, the defence couldn't help that; the good lady who put in the advertisement "must have got her wires crossed with her mother," who had signed the Hisses' lease on December 2.

Why didn't Chambers get a loan of $486 from the Hisses, which was what the car he had bought had cost? Mr. Cross would tell them why. Chambers had never mentioned a loan of $400 until, after Hiss had sued him, he had spent "his days and nights with the F.B.I." after they had impounded Hisses' bank records. (Mr. Cross did not mention that there has been no evidence to this effect, but he evidently thought it a fair deduction.)

COACHED INTO A RECOGNITION?

In much the same way, Mr. Cross suggested Chambers had invented a piece of evidence which came up this week for the first time, when a former maid of the Chamberses swore she had seen the Hisses on overnight visits to the Chambers house in Baltimore—something the Hisses vehemently deny. Mr. Cross was not saying the maid had lied. He was saying that Chambers had coached her into a recognition that was no recognition at all, and that if she had been left to her own memory, it would have flashed back to her what in fact she admitted here had been her first thought when F.B.I. showed her a picture of Mrs. Hiss: "I know her . . . she is a movie actress."

As for Mrs. Chambers's meticulous recollections of the Hiss furnishings at the Thirtieth Street house, they could all have been concocted from standing outside the house ("I will tell you where the kitchen and bathroom of a house are by simply looking for the chimney and the ventilators"). And the two errors she made were just the errors you would make if you'd never seen the house till 1946. For it was in that year that the house acquired a white wall, and a stone piazza, both of which Mrs. Chambers "recalled" from her "invented" visits of 11 years ago.

A PSYCHOLOGIST'S OPINION OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Keen Cross-Examination in Hiss Trial

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, JANUARY 13.

To-day was the thirty-fifth day of the second perjury trial of Alger Hiss, and the last defence-witness was on the stand. He was Dr. Henry Murray, the former director of the Harvard psychological clinic, and the inventor of the thematic apperception test. Over the spluttering protest of Mr. Murphy, the Government prosecutor, that to let in a psychologist who is not a psychiatrist would make a "burlesque of a court of law," Judge Henry Goddard nevertheless took the risk and allowed his testimony.

Dr. Murray said that his speciality had been the analysis of psychopathic personalities through the internal evidence of their writings. He had looked into the works of Whittaker Chambers, Alger Hiss's single accuser, and found there "a higher proportion of images of disintegration and destruction, filth and dirt, decay and decomposition and death than in any writings I have ever examined." He completely concurred with the professional opinion of Dr. Carl Binger, who was on the stand for three days, that Chambers is a psychopathic personality much given to the lying, false accusation, grandiosity, and egocentricity of the type. Mr. Murphy had a tough time to-day trying to discredit Dr. Murray's professional qualifications and his portions.

SECRET SERVICE PSYCHOPATHS

The other day Mr. Murphy had Dr. Binger squirming on the rack of a pretty telling analogy. He wanted to get the doctor to discount as psychopathic symptoms all the deception, false witness, and secrecy of Chambers while he was an admitted Communist spy, or as Mr. Murphy preferred it, a dedicated and loyal "soldier" in the Communist cause. During the war, did not thousands of loyal citizens and normal men enlist in the service of the Office of Strategic Services—the famous cloak and dagger men—and had not they to take out false passports, swear falsely, and generally conduct themselves as slippery characters? Dr. Binger conceded they had, but he thought the analogy was false.

Mr. Murphy put the same teaser to Dr. Murray with the confident assumption that surely the O.S.S. men were not psychopaths. Dr. Murray said, on the contrary, that the ranks of its applicants were full of them, and he had had the job of weeding them out. "The whole nature of the functions of the O.S.S. was particularly inviting to psychopathic personalities," he said. "It involved sensation, intrigue, the idea of being a mysterious man with secret knowledge, working as an intelligence officer."

GRILLING OF DR. BINGER

But the great day in this second trial was the day of Dr. Binger's grilling by Mr. Murphy who for the purposes of matters like religion, friendship, marriage, penitence—which for most men are conspicuous badges of their better nature. And since it is the job of psychiatry to think most clearly about what is unthinkable, Dr. Binger, however gently he probed, was tickling the nerve ends of human pride and got the protesting bellow, the hysterical giggle, and the post-operative sarcasm that all such superior surgeons must expect for a very long time to come.

"MR. MURPHY'S COMMON SENSE"

Mr. Murphy is a wonderful representative of the big, gruff, all-American, no-nonsense regular fellow, attempting with stupefied sincerity to follow the obvious absurdities of what Menchen, the great debunker, called the "head-feelers." Let us see now, Mr. Murphy seemed to say, looking around him at the bewildering display of psychological "book larnin'" Dr. Binger had put in evidence.

Now here the good doctor says personal untidiness and bad teeth are some of the symptoms of this psychopathic personality. But, doctor, how about dear old Will Rogers, and Owen D. Young, and Bing Crosby, they were no fashion plates; were they psychopathic? Not on that evidence, Dr. Binger allows.

And then how about this matter of Chambers leaving a typewriter on a street-car or train because "it reminded him of the past"?—Don't thousands of wives throw away their wedding rings in Reno every year to forget the past?

And hiding the documents in a pumpkin, is that so bad, doctor?

How about putting the Connecticut Charter in the Hartford oak?—Were the early colonials psychopathic? Dr. Binger had the sense for his own good to imply they certainly were not.

You say normal people hide things in banks. How about the mother of Moses? Didn't she hide him in the bulrushes? "She could scarcely have put him in a safe-deposit box," Dr. Binger reflected in his only swift come-back of the day.

For by now Dr. Binger seemed a little weary of his rôle and the desperate task of bucking the ca' canny and blithe "common sense" of Mr. Murphy. Moreover, Mr. Murphy rightly saw that Dr. Binger and the defence counsel had spread their suspicious net much too wide and presumed to find pathological significance in many things they would now probably rather forget.

THE CEILING-GAZING TEST

For instance, Dr. Binger noticed that Chambers on the stand seemed to establish no contact with his questioner; he constantly looked up at the ceiling. Well, Mr. Murphy had kept a check of Dr. Binger's ceiling-gazing on the stand. He had done it 59 times in twenty minutes. Psychopathic, doctor?—Not by that token alone.

And then Dr. Binger had been very struck by the way Chambers rarely answered questions by stating what was the fact, but said always "it must have been," "it could have been," or "it should have been." Th[illegible] tainly did not tally wit[illegible] Mrs. Chambers got tangled up in the habit for awhile. Well, Mr. Murphy

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GRILLING OF DR. BINGER

But the great day in this second trial was the day of Dr. Binger's grilling by Mr. Murphy, who for the purposes of historical precedent put on a shuddering demonstration that when a psychiatrist is in the offing hell hath no fury like a layman scorned.

Dr. Binger's rôle was the long-suffering and unenviable one of a profession which, if not attempting to be holier than thou, is at least dedicated to the proposition that it knows better than Mr. Everyman why he behaves the way he does. This is an exasperating claim and the common man will probably rise against it for generations under the misguided assumption that such a claim robs him of his self-respect, whereas it means only to free him from self-deception.

It is impossible to guess by now how the jury feels about any testimony. But the courtroom, the spectators, the newspapermen all bristled at the presumed pretentiousness of Dr. Binger in speculating about the personal motive of banks. How about the mother of Moses? Didn't she hide him in the bulrushes? "She could scarcely have put him in a safe-deposit box," Dr. Binger reflected in his only swift come-back of the day.

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And then Dr. Binger had been very struck by the way Chambers rarely answered questions by stating what was the fact, but said always "it must have been," "it could have been," or "it should have been." This memory certainly did not tally with mine, tnough Mrs. Chambers got tangled up in the habit for awhile. Well, Mr. Murphy had looked over the transcript of the first trial and found that in 770 pages of testimony, Chambers had used one of those expressions only ten times, whereas in 550 pages of testimony, Alger Hiss had used one or the other 156 times.

"Panhandling" was another symptom Mr. Murphy doubted. He got the doctor to agree it meant "accosting strangers on the street for a handout," and Dr. Binger agreed Chambers had never done that and withdrew the imputation.

"It says here," Mr. Murphy went on, "that a psychopath is incapable of stable attachments. Would not marriage to the same woman for nineteen years *perhaps* represent a sign of stability?"—Perhaps, was the expressionless reply, though a marriage might look stable on the surface and be quite the opposite, a subtle shaft at the holiest respectability which the jury took with no perceptible wince.

Wouldn't holding down one job for ten years be a fair symptom of stability?—Could be, said Dr. Binger,—the sort of reply that old, wise men might approve but that carried a light and cynical note for others, for the jury perhaps.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

At the end of the long day, and Mr. Murphy's extremely able cross-examination, Dr. Binger stuck adamantly to his diagnosis. "Can you still say, doctor, that this man is psychopathic?" The doctor could and did, most certainly.

The doctor had done noble work for a suspect cause, and Mr. Murphy for all his occasional feigned archness and voluntary astonishment, had put just the questions that a jury would want to ask. We shall not know until the verdict is given whether the psychiatric testimony boomeranged on the defence. It is only one reporter's guess that the common man would rather steer clear of the mysteries of emotional health, and that when they are invoked he is inclined to protest, as Mr. Westbrook Pegler did at the solemn analysis of the mysteries of love in books about marriage: "We all, baby,—the 'tater-hoein' homespun folke of the great American majority—Well, stranger, we don't regard sex as any fittin' topic for a book."

HISS A FORGOTTEN SPECTATOR

The Layman Hands the Psychiatrist a Very Tough Assignment

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, JANUARY 11.

The presiding judge in the Hiss perjury trial had no sooner set a precedent in the Federal courts by letting a psychiatrist say what he thought about a witness's sanity than the courtroom began to croak with snuffles and hacking coughs.

This psychosomatic protest did not pass unnoticed by the learned and caused many a knowing aside when, at the end of the first day of Dr. Binger's testimony, one of the jurors broke out in a fever and heavy cold, which brought a nurse whisking to his side and the announcement, at the luncheon recess, that he would be unable to go on with his duties.

Since the trial had now gone thirty days, and the jurors were due for an extra munificence of $3 a day, Judge Goddard exercised his discretion in the sick juror's favour and postponed substituting for him one of the attending alternates. The juror was still out the next day and consequently the trial was postponed until yesterday, when the juror got up from his bed and came gamely into court but still pretty haggard and rheumy.

We were now about to witness not only the first Federal attempt to discredit the competence and judgment of a distinguished psychiatrist but a sort of public trial run of the Common Man's resistance to psychiatry. In this joust Mr. Murphy would ask no title more glorious than that of representing the humble inquiring layman. And he stood up yesterday for the ordeal like Horatio, the time-honoured punctum indifferens, a stand-in for the jury and all good men and true. Before the battle was half-joined Mr. Murphy also emerged as the champion of the character of Whittaker Chambers, not merely as a penitent conspirator but as a normal man, a "courageous" and "kindly" man. Alger Hiss was almost a forgotten spectator.

Mr. Murphy got Dr. Binger to link the episodes and testimony (in the evidence he had been asked to assume) with the characteristics—repetitive lying, pathological accusation, stealing, vagabondage, bizarre behaviour, and the rest—Dr. Binger had attributed to Chambers as symptoms of a "psychopathic personality."

"PLAIN FACTS, PLEASE"

First Mr. Murphy put into the record the fact that Dr. Binger was certified by the American Board of Neurology and Psychiatry only two or three years ago, though he graduated from Medical School 35 years ago. Dr. Binger tried to explain the complex of technical requirements which would dispose of this seeming anomaly (and which, in fact, would technically disqualify half the most celebrated psychiatrists in Europe). But Mr. Murphy stopped him. He wanted to have plain facts and plain answers to plain questions—just about the toughest assignment anyone could wish a psychiatrist. He asked Dr. Binger if he had ever been psycho-

Goddard grinned with the rest and made no move to quieten the court.

Mr. Murphy swept in on the ebbing wave of laughter. "You think if the parent believed it, it would be only a psychopathic personality symptom?"

"Oh, no. It would be a symptom of much else."

"You said it," remarked Mr. Murphy.

In his direct examination Dr. Binger had said that the first symptom on which he diagnosed Mr. Chambers's "condition" was "based on a series of repetitive and continuous lies covering approximately twenty-four years of this person's life." Later he mentioned that he had counted twenty of them.

It was Mr. Murphy's set course to tot them up to many less, a procedure which Dr. Binger thought "futile, because I did not base my diagnosis on a statistical count of lies."

But Mr. Murphy hacked away, shaving away "malign" intent on as much as he could, persuading Dr. Binger to count as one lie all the false statements Chambers had made when he took out a false passport "under orders," when—as Mr. Murphy picturesquely put it—he was "a soldier in the Communist cause." In the end Mr. Murphy had counted "about ten lies over a period of 33 years."

"Doctor," Mr. Murphy threw himself sportingly on Dr. Binger's charity, "what's par (for the course) for a normal person?"

"I think you have more experience than I have, Mr. Murphy," the doctor answered.

Mr. Murphy was hurt and said so and asked for an apology. But Judge Goddard leaned over and said he was sure Dr. Binger meant no reflection on Mr. Murphy but was referring to his experience as a prosecutor. Dr. Binger said that was correct.

SINNERS AND SAINTS

Mr. Murphy tried to damage the method Dr. Binger had used of forming an opinion from reading Chambers's writings. He tried to get him to say how psychopathic, for instance, Thomas Merton, the newly converted Trappist, might be; or Louis Budenz, once editor of the "Daily Worker," who had repented and who "had gone back to his religion." But Dr. Binger was not to be drawn.

"Would it be a fair statement to say that a great many sinners and saints have psychopathic personalities, a great many?"

"I don't think I can answer that because diagnosis is based on a life pattern and I do not know the life pattern of a great many saints and sinners," the doctor replied. He admitted, however, that he knew nothing at all about the first sixteen years of Chambers's life, and would like to know.

Mr. Murphy then asked:

"Doctor, would you say that other psychiatrists—let us say as qualified as yourself—might perhaps have a different opinion based upon the facts you have?"

"I should be very surprised if they did. I have talked to a great many of them," said Dr. Binger.

"Apart from your surp[illegible] difference of opinion be[illegible]"

"Naturally it would be."

"Doctors have been known to disagree frequently on diagnosis?"—"Frequently."

"And some doctors have been known to be wrong on diagnosis?"—"Frequently."

Mr. Murphy added: "Have you ever been wrong, doctor?"

"Certainly."

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stood up yesterday for the ordeal like Horatio, the time-honoured punctum indifferens, a stand-in for the jury and all good men and true. Before the battle was half-joined Mr. Murphy also emerged, as the champion of the character of Whittaker Chambers, not merely as a penitent conspirator but as a normal man, a "courageous" and "kindly" man. Alger Hiss was almost a forgotten spectator.

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Mr. Murphy tilted a friendly head. "Would you try, Doctor, just to say 'Yes' or 'No,' and we will go much faster?"

It seemed we might go very fast indeed when Mr. Murphy, having laid out in battle array every Chambers episode that had led the doctor to his opinion, provoked the doctor into the warning, "I have to consider the totality of the picture. I can't isolate my judgment according to specific parcels of information." Time and again Dr. Binger refused to say whether an act, a statement, or a mannerism was by itself a conclusive symptom of a psychopathic personality. "I would be delighted to oblige you, Mr. Murphy," he would say, or, "I don't want to bore you, . . ." But he had to insist through several hours that his opinion "is based, as I have said repeatedly, on a whole life pattern as far as I knew it."

"HONEST TOM" WRESTLES

"Surely there must be some single acts, some flagrant lie, that would stand alone as a symptom," Honest Tom Murphy seemed to say. He squared his shoulders and wrestled with the difference between "normal" lying and "repetitive" or pathological lying.

"How about a man's telling a lie to his wife to avoid an unpleasant argument?"—"Pretty normal," Dr. Binger replied.

"Telling children over a period of years there was a Santa Claus?"—"No symptom," said the doctor—"that is an accepted part of folk mythology and the parents simply take on what is traditional."

Well, "would you say that telling the children for many, many years that the stork brings the baby—would that indicate that the parent perhaps was manifesting a symptom of psychopathic personality?"

"If the parents believed it, I would think it might."

This dead-pan sally convulsed the court, the counsel, the reporters, and the crowd of seekers after what someone called "filthy testimony." Old Judge

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"Doctor, would you say that other psychiatrists, let us say as qualified as yourself, might perhaps have a different opinion based upon the facts you have?"

"I should be very surprised if they did. I have talked to a great many of them," said Dr. Binger.

"Apart from your surprise, would a difference of opinion be possible?"—"Naturally it would be."

"Doctors have been known to disagree frequently on diagnosis?"—"Frequently."

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Mr. Murphy added: "Have you ever been wrong, doctor?"

"Certainly."

PSYCHIATRIST GIVES COURT OPINION ON A WITNESS

Mr. Chambers's "Character Disorder"

JUDGE IN ALGER HISS CASE DEFENDS AN INNOVATION

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, JANUARY 6

Yesterday, for the first time in the history of the Federal Courts, psychiatric testimony was allowed in order to discredit the credibility of a witness, Judge Henry Goddard, the 74-year-old presiding judge in the second perjury trial of Alger Hiss, put out a memorandum allowing a psychiatrist to give his expert opinion about the mental condition of Whittaker Chambers, Hiss's accuser and the Government's chief witness.

This precedent, which the defence had fought to establish in the first trial, only to have Judge Kaufman shun it at the last moment, was set by Judge Goddard after a long argument in chambers last week In the moment that he published his ruling yesterday afternoon he also allowed Mr Claude Cross, the defence counsel, to call the psychiatrist to the stand.

Mr Thomas Murphy, the big, shaggy Government prosecutor, begged for a last word of protest. He appreciated that his Honour had given considerable time and study to this problem, and he had great respect for his Honour's "learning and long time on the bench" But he asked, without hope, for a reversal of the judge's ruling because—

"As I read the cases and the text-books, this is the first time in the history of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence that the testimony of a psychiatrist is being admitted to impeach the credibility of a mere witness, when there has not been one scintilla of proof indicating that the witness, Mr Whittaker Chambers, has had any institutional confinement or treatment by a doctor other than for his teeth and heart, and because it is a direct encroachment on the province of the jury

"I submit," said Mr Murphy from his great but forlorn height, "that it is for the jury and the jury alone to determine where the truth lies, and that duty, under our system of law, cannot be usurped by a medical expert"

Judge Goddard leaned forward with his usual imperturable courtesy and thought that "perhaps you are mistaken when you say it had never been introduced in any court in this country" He went on to cite cases where it had been allowed in the state courts of Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Georgia. But he acknowledged it was the first time in a Federal Court He mentioned the modern ruling which the Federal Courts have followed ever since a 1921 case, where a psychiatrist was allowed to testify only to reputation and not to give an expert opinion. But this, said Judge Goddard, was a long time ago, "before the value of psychiatry had been recognised."

EFFECT ON JURY

It was apparent to him "that the outcome of this trial is dependent to a great extent upon the testimony of one man—Whittaker Chambers . Evidence of insanity is not merely for the Judge on the preliminary question of competency, but goes to the jury to affect credibility." In this case he thought it was "undoubtedly relevant and material and in view of the foundation which has been laid, I think it should be received In my charge to the jury I shall advise them of the weight which may be given to such testimony'

The judge leaned back, Mr. Murphy propped his head up at the Government table, the defence lawyers silently concurred with Mr Murphy's respect for the Judge's great learning, and the courtroom craned and fretted for the great moment.

Dr Carl Binger was called. He is a big, athletic, genial, leather-lunged man with a record sufficiently distinguished and an accent thoroughly American to upset the popular preconception of a psychiatrist, to which Hollywood is devoutly enchained, of a rather tense and eccentric Viennese who makes passes over his patients while incense streams from the floor. It remains to be seen, and it will be the decisive test of this trial, ht jury to a mo value of psych

Dr Binger strode up to the witness chair and Mr Cross rose at the end of the jury box. But we had seventy teasing minutes to go before Dr. Binger could pronounce what everybody was in court to hear—his professional opinion of the sanity of Chambers After establishing the unquestioned reputation of Dr Binger, which goes all the way from a citation by General Pershing for control work on influenza epidemics in the first world war to recent psychosomatic studies of the emotions in cases of high blood pressure, and his present eminence as Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Cornell, we were then called on to endure the necessary legal bugbear of the "hypothetical question"

This is the postulate on which the witness is asked to base his professional opinion It entails reviewing practically the whole testimony of the witness in question and prefacing every statement of fact and recollection of testimony with the phrase "assuming further that," the American equivalent of the English "put the case that"

Mr. Cross put in a hoarse plea for a recess at one point, but after a rest and a swig of New York's precious water he was able to finish his selective digest of the Chambers testimony. Having carefully confirmed the fact that Dr Binger had watched Chambers through all his testimony in the first trial, and one day of the second, and had studied all his stories, poems, articles, and translations, Mr Cross then put the priceless question, which last June Dr Binger was barred from answering

Yes, Dr Binger had formed an opinion within the bounds of reasonable certainty

"What is your opinion?"

"Mr Chambers is suffering from a condition known as a psychopathic personality, a disorder of character the distinguishing features of which are amoral and asocial behaviour'

Dr Binger explained that such people did not take into account the ordinary accepted conventions of morality and had "no regard for the good of Society and of individuals" and were therefore frequently destructive of both Some of the symptoms of this condition were "chronic, persistent, and repetitive lying; acts of deception and misrepresentation; alcoholism and drug addiction, abnormal sexuality; vagabondage, panhandling, inability to form stable attachments, and a tendency to make false accusations"

A MIDDLE STATE

Mr. Cross was alert to the false inferences that are readily drawn by laymen from psychiatric language and got the doctor to say that an understanding of this sort of personality "has nothing to do with the conventional judgment of sanity," that a psychopath might hold a responsible job, that he might have some characteristics of merely neurotic people and also might exhibit some characteristics of a "psychotic or insane" person, but that on the whole he stood on "a kind of middle ground between the psychotic and the neurotic." It was a standard diagnosis of the American Psychiatric Association, was included in the Mental Hygiene Laws of New York State, and was so defined both here and abroad. It had been recognised for a long time As far back as 1835 a J C Prichard, of Bristol, England, had called the same condition "moral insanity"

Dr Binger said there were no very reliable statistics of the incidence or frequency of these personalities because "they are usually unaware of the nature of their disturbance and therefore do not seek psychiatric help, but they are frequently, especially when they are minors, adolescents, or when they run afoul of the law, sent to psychiatric hospitals or to psychiatrists" On the surface they might appear to live normal lives, but in fact they lived out the rôles their imagination suggested, and "on the basis of such imaginations they will claim friendships where none exist, just as they will make accusations which have no basis in fact, because they have a constant need to make their imaginations come true by behaving as if the outer world were actually in accord with their imaginations"

And because they were always playing a part which was true for them, they are "amazingly isolated and egocentric" He could give a very rough notion of the frequency of this condition by noting that of the 1,650,000 men rejected for psychiatric reasons in the last war 17 per cent were turned down on this diagnosis.

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FIGHTING THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT AT THE HISS TRIAL

More of Chambers's Stories Discredited

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 22.

A shudder of more than seasonal intensity passed over the Hiss trial lawyers yesterday in the windswept Federal courtroom where the aged Judge Goddard, evidently a man with coursing English blood in his veins, insists on presiding with the windows open. For what came in on the rimy air was the approaching jingle of Santa Claus and his reindeer, as discomfiting a sound as a trial lawyer ever hears. No prosecutor in his senses wants to insinuate perjury in his fellow men, let alone in an alleged fellow-traveller, while the carollers outside are lobbying for goodwill. And no defence lawyer wants to appear to be enlisting the aid of the Christmas legend on behalf of a client he maintains is innocent at any time of the year.

So Mr. Cross, for the defence, winding up his direct examination of Alger Hiss, retreated tactfully into a file of documents and dates, with which as an old corporation lawyer who has had little experience of criminal trials he is most at home. Even after he had got through what Mr. Murphy, the Government prosecutor, jeeringly described as "courtroom filibuster" there was still an hour left in which Mr. Murphy had to face the highly unchristian task of beginning to cross-examine the defendant.

OLD EVIDENCE RE-READ

Mr. Murphy contented himself with reading aloud ten pages of Hiss's testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee to try to show a glaring discrepancy in Hiss's account then and now of when and how he came to give Chambers an old Ford. He undoubtedly succeeded in proving that Hiss had amended his recollection, for Hiss said last year that he "threw in" the car with an oral lease on the Washington apartment he had let Chambers live in. Hiss's old recollection was that he didn't need the car because he had a new one, an error now attested by documentary proof and his present testimony that he did not buy a new car for at least another couple of months.

So it was a thankful moment when Judge Goddard saw the hands of the clock stand at 4 30, and with a courtly bow to the jury and a nod to the Court wished everybody a merry Christmas, mentioned that he included both the defence and the Government lawyers in this benediction, and adjourned the trial until next Tuesday.

In the past ten days the defence has brought on most of its witnesses from the first trial, with some notable exceptions. Nothing has been seen or heard of Mr. Justice Frankfurter and Mr. Justice Reed, for the cogent reason that at least three members of the first-trial jury thought it improper to call Supreme Court justices as character witnesses. There is also the point that if Hiss were convicted, his appeal would go in the end to the Supreme Court, which might find itself denuded of a quorum of impartial judges.

But there have also been new witnesses and new evidence. Mr. Cross never scintillates but he also never shirks the most tiresome hard work. Whatever can be turned up in Hiss's favour by a lawyer with the virtues of a mole, Mr. Cross will turn up. His courteous, laborious manner tends to make Mr. Murphy by contrast look like a very smooth article, and Mr. Murphy gives a sense of knowing this and restraining himself to avoid inheriting Mr. Stryker's smart-alec mantle.

THE CHIEF ACCUSERS

The documents and the typewriter are still the corroborating accusers that dog and bait Hiss at every turn. It is essential to show that the Hisses got rid of the typewriter before January, 1938, by which time somebody started to type the damning documents. And it may be essential either to identify the missing typist or to develop the circumstances under which this missing witness could have had access to the typewriter.

On the documents, Mr. Cross has managed to infer that at least five of them probably never went to Hiss's office and a few others might possibly have been pilfered by Julian Wadleigh.

On the typewriter, he has had no luck at all and had the misfortune the other day to provoke a defence witness into one statement not helpful to Hiss. One of the Catlett boys, son of the Hisses' Negro maid, swore that the typewriter came to him as a present from the Hisses at a time he could well remember, because he used it for the first time after he and his mother had moved into a new house, which he was certain was not later than 1936. Mr. Murphy pressed him to say why the memory was so vivid. He replied that this home was lit by a kerosene lamp, and he never would forget the day when they could afford to have electricity turned on.

Mr. Murphy was extremely solicitious to have him be sure that this was the truth, and having got him to say so then slapped suddenly in evidence a power company record showing that the negro family had the electricity turned off at the old house and turned on at the new the day they entered it. The date was January 17, 1938, a date perilously late for the Hisses' comfort.

BADLY DAMAGED STORIES

But Mr. Cross has badly damaged three particular stories of Chambers that in the first trial piled such a circumstantial load on Hiss's shoulders. The first is the beguiling account given by Mrs. Chambers and supported by her husband of a party at the Hisses' home in Washington on New Year's Eve, 1936. This was the time when Chambers was supposed to have got sick on port wine. Mrs. Hiss has turned up a letter written to her by Hiss from Washington on December 13 of that year. It established beyond doubt that she was then staying with some friends in a New York suburb and would be marooned there for some time because her son had suddenly got chickenpox.

Mr. Cross read Hiss's letter to the jury. It was an affectionate, even a charming, letter full of devoted advice about the son and assurances that Hiss would get along all right by himself. It disposed with a certain naïve pathos of the Chambers' story, for it was replete with the so-called "simple speech," the "thees" and "thous" of a devout Quaker family.

The second was the disturbing story of Chambers, which the Hiss bank records seem to confirm, that Hiss had lent him $400 in November, 1937, with which to buy a motor car. True, $400 had been withdrawn a day or two before Chambers paid a little more than that as a down payment on a car. The Hisses and their old maid say the money went to buy furnishings for the home they moved into six weeks later.

But the records were now read to show also that after the withdrawal the Hisses had only about thirteen dollars left in their account and had to get a loan of three hundred more from a bank to help Hiss keep up a monthly payment of thirty-six dollars on a new car of his own.

The question put up to the jury is thus whether a man who had to borrow money to pay off the price of a car bought on the instalment plan would be likely to lend another more than the whole amount required to rid him of a monthly obligation and interest charges.

GOVERNMENT'S REMORSELESS PRESSURE

The third is that romantic trip five hundred miles into New England to see "She Stoops to Conquer." The landlady of the inn where Chambers says he and the Hisses stayed has testified that she has no record of their ever being there. Chambers says he took the train from Baltimore, joined the Hisses in their car in Washington, and drove back to Baltimore on the way up to New England. But Hiss has insisted all along that he was on vacation more than eighty miles and a ferry ride away in a town on the Chesapeake Bay known as Chestertown, Maryland.

In this trial he has proved, with a bank-deposit slip, that he made a deposit in person in Chestertown on the morning Chambers is supposed to have picked him up in Washington.

All this may tend to show a reasonable doubt, among reasonable men, of Chambers's other testimony. But now Hiss is at the mercy of the Government's cross-examination, and the Government can afford to shrug off the countless discrepancies in the memory of ten-year-old Hiss to discredit the diabolical corroboration of the documents and the typewriter that was admittedly his.

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Copy in PF 117,

JULIAN WADLEIGH ADMITS HE PASSED ON STATE PAPERS

Dr. Jessup Praises Alger Hiss

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 11.

After the F.B.I. typewriter expert had testified that all the Government documents except one were done on Mrs. Hiss's typewriter, the Government called Julian Wadleigh, the former State Department economist who has confessed to passing some documents to Chambers. The defence is obviously mightily concerned to prove that he was the courier of some of the Chambers papers. And the Government is just as insistent to show that he was not.

Wadleigh is by all odds the most fascinating witness that has appeared to date, not only because of a subtle fencing mind but because he is to-day a walking symbol of the shattered gallantry of the idealistic Left, a fugitive from the ruins of the Popular Front and the classless society, the earnest fellow-traveller who must now pay for the pride he felt a dozen years ago in trading in the technical loyalty to a constitutional oath for the true glory of being in the advance guard of the resistance to Fascism.

To the Government, of course, he is just another misguided Leftist turned useful informer. To the defence, it would appear from Mr. Cross's close mimicry of Mr. Stryker's outraged indignation he is a wretched traitor saved from his deserts by the Statute of Limitations. Mr. Murphy handled him forgivingly, and Mr. Cross contemptuously but with enough vigilance to convey how priceless to the defendant would be his breakdown or even a momentary slip. But he was subtly adamant.

NO RECOLLECTION

Mr. Murphy had him look over all the papers and later Mr. Cross made him scan them one by one. But he was sure that he had no recollection of them, that although some of them (notably about economic affairs in the Far East, and also, especially, a German trade agreement) were about matters that concerned him, they would have come across his desk in the form of reports and not in the form of dispatches and cables. Anyway, he never saw these typewritten copies and never passed anything copied outside the department.

Mr. Murphy reminded him of an official mission to Turkey that began on March 10, 1938, and thereupon called off a list of the Chambers papers "that would put you somewhere out on the ocean." Mr. Murphy was confident enough of his quarry to get from him what amounted to his maximum concession to the defence—that he "might have seen the originals of some and might have handed over originals to David Carpenter or to Chambers, but never these copies."

Mr. Murphy then had him strengthen Mr. Murphy's impression that he never, at his time in the State Department, had a room to himself, and would have found it impossible, what with the security rules and Miss Lincoln's watchfulness, to sneak documents out of Hiss's office.

Wadleigh confirmed Chambers's description of Colonel Bykov in most particulars.

". . . I thought I was doing the right thing according to my principles at that time."

"Well, you knew you were violating your word, didn't you?"

"Technically, yes."

Mr. Cross kept up this running fire, but Wadleigh was very cool in the knowledge that it was being directed at a straw man. Mr. Cross put to him the most sacred challenge of our day. "Did you believe in the American way of life?"

"PASSED PAPERS"

Wadleigh put his index finger to his cheekbone and thought a moment. Mr. Cross took a pace forward, waiting to hear the trap spring. "Substantially I did."

After that Mr. Cross used the phrase "passed papers." He came back to the documents. He challenged Wadleigh to produce a single sharp independent recollection of one of the four or five hundred papers he admitted passing. Wadleigh stalled by saying they were usually economic reports and he selected especially documents about Germany and Japan. But Mr. Cross wanted him to show that his memory was bad on the papers he passed and suspiciously good on the ones he didn't. Wadleigh would concede nothing.

"Do you have," hammered Mr. Cross, "a distinct recollection of one single document?"

Yes, he remembered a telegram from Bullitt in Moscow, for no sensational reason at all.

Next Mr. Cross tried to shake his story that he took only documents that came to his desk. Did he not at conferences go out of his way to keep his ears open?—"That's something one does naturally."

Mr. Cross took a breather by asking to bring in a defence witness who would soon be out of the country. It was Dr. Phillip Jessup, Ambassador-at-large to the United States, who is about to leave on his mission to China. Mr. Murphy tried to hint his dark affinity for various Liberal organisations, and Mr. Cross promptly deflated this attack by having Dr. Jessup mention some of his old colleagues on one board—the Institute of Pacific Relations: such unlikely subversives as Newton Baker, Henry Luce, and the president of General Electric. Mr. Cross got what he wanted, which was that Alger Hiss's reputation for loyalty, integrity, and veracity was "good."

Then we were back to a final fruitless baiting of Wadleigh. Mr. Cross shot at him many a colourful phrase from a series of newspaper articles Wadleigh wrote after the first trial. But by now Wadleigh's tolerance of an ageing lawyer was all-embracing. Mr. Cross tried to wring his withers by making vivid the anxiety of the years his crime had gone undetected. "During all that time you were on pins and needles, weren't you?"

Wadleigh ran his hands through his shock of hair. He looked kindly at the agitated Mr. Cross.

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"During all those ten years?—Oh no. Maybe for a year or two, but after a while I pretty much stopped worrying."

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Wadleigh confirmed Chambers's description of Colonel Bykov in most particulars, but insisted that he had an arm missing, where Chambers saw both arms intact. Yes, he too had received an Oriental rug as a New Year's present at the end of 1936.

Mr. Cross stood up and gave him one of the wariest scowls in the Stryker repertoire. "When did you first steal any papers from the Government of the United States?"

Wadleigh stretched his legs, folded his arms, and knitted his shaggy brows. If this was to be a semantic battle he was ready for it. "When you say 'steal,' I take that to mean the procedures that I described. . . . I believe it was first when I was in the Department of Agriculture."

"And you started immediately to steal papers . . . ?"

"I passed over papers."

"You keep saying 'passed.'"

"Well, I just don't think that verb is very descriptive."

"Give me the Oxfordian version."

THAT "OXFORD" ACCENT

This dastardly inference brought a frown to the face of a visiting English judge, but Mr. Cross was merely being playful at the expense of Wadleigh's education and his accent, which, slavishly characterised here as Oxford, is in fact, like your correspondent's, a de-racinated mid-Atlantic, which sounds tough in England and prim in the United States.

Wadleigh blinked good-naturedly through his thick glasses and ignored it. After shuffling back through the record of Wadleigh's travelling youth (his father was a parson in various American churches in Europe), Mr. Cross got from him that at one time he had not been in the United States in twenty-five years and yet when he entered the Government service he took the usual oath of office.

Mr. Cross read it in solemn tones and then fired at him: "After you stole papers you knew you were a traitor to the United States?"

Wadleigh's rather restless bloodshot eyes steadied themselves on Mr. Cross. Very levelly he said: "No."

"You knew these papers were to be turned over to the Communist party?"

"Yes."

"You think you were performing a patriotic service to the United States?"

That's something one does naturally."

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Wadleigh ran his hands through his shock of hair. He looked kindly at the agitated Mr. Cross. Let's be mature about this whole thing, he seemed to say.

"During all those ten years?—Oh no. Maybe for a year or two, but after a while I pretty much stopped worrying."

Kisseloff-23279

MR. FEEHAN COMES INTO HIS OWN

Typewriter Expert Finds the Hiss Machine Guilty

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9.

The Government has stripped away most of its credibility witnesses and come down to the core of its case—the expert proof that all the documents but one were typed on a typewriter the Hisses had owned; and the positive conviction of Julian Wadleigh that whatever documents he did or did not pass to Chambers he never saw any of the wad of easel exhibits which the Government had from Chambers and which Chambers says he had from Hiss.

In her last hour on the stand Mrs. Chambers had very little to fear from Mr. Cross, who seems like a conscientious parson to write his sermon way ahead of time and sticks to the text no matter what. He confronted her with pages of Baltimore testimony that was clearly at odds with her present recollection, but every witness in this trial has been through all this before and has learned by now that the difference between present and "then" recollection is not only human but legal.

She deepened the impression she had left of unquestioning devotion to her husband by proudly admitting that when he was away from his farm last summer she hid in a chicken-house the 1935 false passport the defence has made so much of. Why did she do this?—"For safe keeping from you folks and the Communists." Asking the question again, Mr. Cross left himself wide open for a galling definition of "you folks." She did what she was told, she said, and put it in "a safe, careful place . . . lest the house be searched by either the Hiss people or the Communists." She left the stand in triumph, making a little bow to the judge and thanking him for being "most kind."

EASELS REAPPEAR

Now there was an important bustle at the Government table, as Mr. Murphy beckoned various helpers to move in front of the jury four big easels. In the middle were enlargements of the admitted Hiss standards, letters, and memoranda Mrs. Hiss allows she wrote on her Woodstock typewriter. On the left was the whole display of the 47 Government exhibits put in evidence by Chambers in Baltimore. And on the right were the enlargements of the miniature film he took from the pumpkin, and next to them the State Department originals of these filmed copies.

Into the court came a vigorous, dark-haired man, carrying a pointer. He was Ramos Feehan, the F.B.I.'s typewriter expert. And he soon began to indicate the tell-tale characteristics of the Woodstock typewriter with all the aplomb of a lantern lecturer much in demand. He pointed smartly to ten defects or irregularities in the typeface of the typewriter that Mrs. Hiss used—a small "g," an "e," an "i," an "o," a "u," a "d," an "a," an "r," an "l," and a capital "A." All these printing faults he showed to be in the Baltimore documents and on the microfilm blow-ups.

He explained fluently, with many a flourish of the special jargon of his trade, his conclusion: There was a group of seventeen papers done in "a single typing run," there were exact photographic copies of State Department originals, there were mixed groups of copies from State Department originals done at the same time, and other copies of the [illegible] documents done in other typin[illegible] the miniature films were carb[illegible] done from the same ten sten[illegible] had prepared the State Department circulating copies. There was no doubt whatever that all the Baltimore documents except one had been done on the Woodstock typewriter.

Mr. Cross came in for the cross-examination obviously hoping to invest this exception with all the reasonable doubt it would bear. It was done, Mr. Feehan concluded, on a 1936 Royal machine in very good condition. Mr. Cross seized on this to ask if he knew what machines the Far Eastern section and the Trade Agreements sections of the State Department were using in the first three months of 1938 (the defence is trying to say that the documents went to Chambers partly from Wadleigh and partly from an unidentified "confederate" then in the Far Eastern division). Mr. Feehan did not. If he had access to those typewriters could he tell if one of them had typed this one document?—He might.

But then how about the watermark, Mr. Cross cried, was not that a Government watermark on a strange kind of paper?—It was undoubtedly a Government watermark (borne by none other of the papers), but he thought the paper was the sort of onion skin you could pick up in any stationers. Could it not be a Japanese or other foreign make?—Mr. Feehan doubted it and, parrying Mr. Cross's intimation of what a chemical analysis might show, replied he thought Mr. Cross meant a fibre analysis. Well, hadn't the paper been described as a Japanese tissue?—"If it has, it is an erroneous description."

THE RIGHT OF DISQUISITION

Mr. Feehan, wallowing in the almost boundless freedom the good Judge Goddard allows to every witness, lectured for a while on the process—from the vat to the stenographer—of paper-making. Mr. Cross bore down with puzzling zeal on the possible foreign manufacture of this tissue, but Mr. Feehan was not to be shaken from his belief that it was "just a sulphite paper."

Mr. Cross appeared to get no farther than the welcome admission that one paper at least was not typed on the Hiss typewriter. He stressed that on another a file number in the margin of the State Department original was not on the copy. To Mr. Feehan this meant simply it had been copied before it went at last to the file room. Another document, Mr. Feehan agreed, had "some shorthand characters preceding the name Hawkins," the sender. And yet another had a handwritten addition of two letters "s," each shaped differently. Mr. Feehan would not agree, though, that there was any proof they had been done by a different person, one using ink, the other pencil.

Mr. Murphy lounged through all this with little discernible anxiety. There are still 43 Baltimore documents at least that the defence does not deny were done on the Hiss typewriter. Unless Mr. Cross can [illegible] that the typist was [illegible] Mrs. Hiss, the Government has the remembrance of the last jury's ultimate obsession, which was the identity of the person who typed the unchallenged mass of the documents. The defence contends the typewriter went directly from the Hisses to a family of illiterate Negroes.

The immaculate document known as "Baltimore Ten" may be free, but the others abide our question. And the jury, which had sat slumped and immobile through all the discrepancies of family memories, was galvanised by Mr. Feehan's magic pointer into leaning tensely forward, their eyes swivelling from easel to easel like the fans at the last set of a Wimbledon final.

Kisseloff-23280

UNDERGROUND AGENTS IN "NEW DEAL" WASHINGTON

Hiss's Job "to Mess Up Policy"

—Whittaker Chambers

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30.

At the end of yet another day of checking his current recollection with the wads of testimony he has given over the last decade, Whittaker Chambers visibly sagged. But though the jury yawned, the spectators were close to coma, and the Judge many times listened to the dialogue with his eyes closed, sitting bolt upright like a death-mask of justice on a Federal building, the mind's eye of Chambers never tired.

Once in the twilight, when Mr. Cross asked him if he had ever admitted, to the F.B.I., to the State Department's security officer, or to Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Berle, being a receiver of stolen documents, he winked his heavy eyelids and replied with elaborate restraint:

"Mr. Cross, I have testified for a very long period of time and been asked a great many involved and provocative questions. It is very difficult for me to remember the sequence of my answers."

Well, then, said Mr. Cross, did he want to give a different reply without characterising the questions? He did not, he just wanted to say that at all times there were controlling circumstances that might sharpen or qualify his memory of previous answers.

It was indeed an interminable day of checking and rechecking again the chronology of his meetings and motor trips with the Hisses, the furnishings of the Hiss houses, the contents of the envelope that contained the disputed State papers, the alleged loan to buy an automobile, the emotional effect of his brother's death, the circumstances under which he swore to a false name for the 1935 passport, and even the fertility rate of the single pumpkin vine which bred the container for the microfilm strips.

ONE EXTRANEOUS PAPER

Mr. Murphy, coming in for the redirect examination, started thunderously in the morning by asking:

"On your oath and before God, Judge Goddard, and this jury, did you say that Mr. Hiss passed Government documents to you?"—"I did."

Mr. Murphy brandished all the documents except the one known as Baltimore Number Ten, which Chambers thought yesterday he might have had from one Harry Dexter White.

"Are these they?"—"They are."

And these four handwritten papers, were they given to him by Hiss?—They were.

By the way, Mr. Murphy inquired, dropping his voice solicitously, "Are you having any trouble with your eyes?"

"Yes, I am; I need glasses."

"I have seen you rubbing them. Has that anything to do with glasses?"

"No, that has to do with fatigue."

Having thus prepared the way for making any more of Mr. Cross's explorations of old testimony seem like a petty form of torture, Mr Murphy went into the circumstances in which the Washington Communist underground was supposedly organised in the nineteen-thirties. This was all in the report Chambers had privately made to Ray Murphy, Security Officer of the State Department, a document resolutely excluded from the last trial by the ready outrage of Mr. Stryker and the consent of the Judge. After a session in chambers with counsel this morning Judge Goddard finally agreed to let Mr. Murphy read it aloud, which he did very meaningly to an attentive jury.

It explained that to the Communist party "the reforms going on in the Administration" of the New Deal provided a favourable climate for an underground of young Government workers who were more or less sympathetic to the party's policy, which was then dominated by the conception of the Popular Front. This seemed at the time to offer a better source of access to State documents than an underground recruited exclusively from party members. Consequently, according to Chambers, the party enlisted a fine ambitious crop of young New Dealers, including Harold Ware, in the Agriculture Authority; Nathan Witt, once attorney for the National Labour Relations Board; Lee Pressman, once general counsel of the C.I.O.; last but not least Alger Hiss. Chambers here described Hiss's function as "never to make contacts. . . . His job was to mess up policy." This logically led into the now celebrated, but unpublished, report of the conversation Chambers had with Adolph Berle some time around the beginning of September, 1939. What made Chambers go to Mr. Berle at that time? Chambers quietly replied, "The signing of the Moscow-Berlin Pact"—the first fashionable or objective reason Chambers has given for his otherwise very personal backslidings into the normal life of a good citizen.

This document, too, finally got itself read. It is an abracadabra of hastily typewritten notes without much rhyme or syntax. But it listed at random another roll of alleged conspirators and characterised Alger Hiss as "assistant to Sayre, member of Communist party, active Baltimore boy."

Mr. Murphy also waved some yellow sheets of paper, in Harry White's handwriting, which Chambers said for the first time had also been found in the big dirty envelope he handed to his lawyers last year, and whose contents are meant to be the required corroboration of Chambers's main accusation against Hiss.

F.B.I. BEGAN IT

This was the pith of the day's testimony. But Mr. Murphy was artful enough to imply that Mr. Cross was making great mysteries out of several easily explained movements and misgivings of Chambers.

Did he ever in 1936, '37, or '38, know anybody in the Far Eastern division of the State Department?—No, he believed he did not. When he went to visit the Hiss house at Volta Place was he ever interested in the surrounding terrain?—No, he was concerned with getting to the house (this was meant to dissipate any suspicion the jury might feel about Chambers's vague attention to the architecture and local colour of the neighbourhood).

And as for his having informed on Hiss to the F.B.I., "prior to November, 1938, did you ever go to the F.B.I." before they came to him?—He did not.

Mr. Cross came up for his recross-examination, and tried without success to get Chambers to "reconstruct" his testimony of yesterday. Chambers was even more indifferent [illegible] Julian Wadleigh tha[illegible] before, and when Mr. Cross asked him if he did not know there was a book the State Department sold to the public which listed the names, salaries, and histories of all its employees, Chambers came in archly with a typical thrust: "Yes, I do, Alger Hiss once procured a copy for me." Just before the ragged end, Mr. Cross squeezed out of him the concession, if anybody cares, that the Hisses knew him as David Breen.

Kisseloff-23281

MR. CROSS SCORES A POINT AGAINST MR. CHAMBERS

The Source of the "Hiss" Papers

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29.

Mr. Claude Cross, defence attorney for Alger Hiss, spent another whole day wrestling catch-as-catch-can with Whittaker Chambers and his memory. He had only variable success, for Chambers has adopted a stagger-proof stance, which implies that while he was a Communist there was no honour in him, but now he has become a God-fearing man his memory is as human as anybody else's.

Accordingly, he could afford to feint and tumble with Mr. Cross in a spirit of good clean fun, which he did with the loving roguery of a conscientious mother bear.

All day long the cheerful responses came back at the dogged Mr. Cross: "That is correct," "That is also correct," "I don't recall," "It may well have been," "It may well be you're right."

How much did he earn in the Government job that was taken to prepare him for his break with the party?—He couldn't recall.

Would it be about two thousand dollars a year?—He believed that was right.

Did he not say before the House Committee it was about six thousand a year?—Yes, he did.

Had he not said that Hiss was "a dedicated and disciplined Communist for some years?"—So he was and so he had said.

But before the committee did he not say he knew this only on the word of J. Peters?—That was correct.

What colour was the clapboarding on the 30th Street house?—He had forgotten, but it seemed to him it was grey.

Did he not tell the grand jury it was white?—He presumed he did, he simply wasn't clear about it.

Was there a police station near that same house, and an institute for the deaf?—He simply didn't recall.

How about the furnishings at Volta Place (the house where Chambers says he picked up the pilfered State documents from Hiss)? Could he remember them?—He believed he could remember some of them.

But didn't he testify in Baltimore that he couldn't remember them and tell the House Committee that the only thing he recalled from Volta Place was a leather cigarette-box with gold tooling on it?—He believed he did.

Chambers has already testified to copious memories of the Hiss furniture and domestic geography. It is evidently the defence's tactic to try to suggest he has memorised these details from the now huge accumulation of testimony. But Chambers is quite unperturbed. The fact is he knows now, and he reciprocates with the implied suggestion that he has had more time to recollect.

TESTS OF CHARACTER

Mr. Cross abandoned the Hisses for a time and tried to sharpen some general reflections on Chamber's character.

Where did he get the money to buy a cottage in the spring of 1937, subsequently his so-called hide-out after he had left the party?—He got it, he says blandly, from his mother.

And where did he get the money for the house in Baltimore purchased in summer the next year?—From his mother.

And how about the car bought in November, 1937, for which the Hisses supposedly lent him $400? "Did you ever pay it back?"—"I did not."

"Did you ever offer to pay it back?"—"I did not."

"That," said Chambers, "is what I am testifying now." But, certainly, he lost his fear and stayed to dinner. And later Hiss gave him the famous rolling-pin as a present for his daughter.

What did he do with it?—He threw it away.

"You didn't hide it in any pumpkins, did you?" Mr. Cross asked in a puckish moment.

Chambers moved his bulky body, coughed slightly, and composed his chubby hands, disdaining to answer.

POINT TO MR. CHAMBERS

There was an awkward pause. The judge wondered if Mr. Cross had meant that as a serious question. Mr. Cross gasped out a flustered syllable or two. The judge said: "I don't think lawyers should ask foolish questions just because some of the witness's answers may be inappropriate. . . . This case will take long enough as it is."

Mr. Cross apologised and Mr. Murphy, at the Government table, filtered a chuckle through his walrus moustache.

At the very end Mr. Cross at last got down to what the Government has challenged him to disprove as "the immutable evidence of espionage"—namely, the documents. He showed Chambers one paper and got from him the admission that it had a watermark different from all the other papers.

Had he not previously testified he got this paper from Hiss?—He had.

And now what did he think?

To everyone's astonishment Chambers, leaning over sideways to get a better look at it, imperturbably replied, "I think it's the sort of thing Harry White may have given to me."

Mr. Cross shuffled nearer to pin him on this unique admission—the first time Chambers has said that any of the incriminating documents came from anyone but Alger Hiss. It is only one paper, admittedly different from the others, but to Mr. Cross it was a great beginning.

He wanted to be sure Chambers would admit this departure, and he did. And Harry White was dead?—That was also true.

Hot for the first certainty, Mr. Cross whipped out the developed microfilms that Chambers hid in a pumpkin. He got him to agree that because of the unbroken run of serial numbers on each frame these two films embodied one photographic operation. They represented documents 11 and 12 in the Government's main exhibit.

"If you knew who gave you one of the 58 papers photographed in those films you would know who gave you all?"

Chambers said there was no question about it.

Now Mr. Cross turned over the testimony Chambers gave to the House Committee. Had he not said there was another active source in the State Department—Julian Wadleigh, "and it is possible some of these documents came from him"?

Mr. Cross closed his book. "Were you asked those questions and did you give those answers?"—"I did."

"Your witness," snapped Mr. Cross and sat down.

How about the furnishings at Volta Place (the house where Chambers says he picked up the pilfered State documents from Hiss)? Could he remember them?—He believed he could remember some of them.

But didn't he testify in Baltimore that he couldn't remember them and tell the House Committee that the only thing he recalled from Volta Place was a leather cigarette-box with gold tooling on it?—He believed he did.

Chambers has already testified to copious memories of the Hiss furniture and domestic geography. It is evidently the defence's tactic to try to suggest he has memorised these details from the now huge accumulation of testimony. But Chambers is quite unperturbed. The fact is he knows now, and he reciprocates with the implied suggestion that he has had more time to recollect.

TESTS OF CHARACTER

Mr. Cross abandoned the Hisses for a time and tried to sharpen some general reflections on Chamber's character.

Where did he get the money to buy a cottage in the spring of 1937, subsequently his so-called hide-out after he had left the party?—He got it, he says blandly, from his mother.

And where did he get the money for the house in Baltimore, purchased in summer the next year?—From his mother.

And how about the car bought in November, 1937, for which the Hisses supposedly lent him $400? "Did you ever pay it back?"—"I did not."

"Did you ever offer to pay it back?"—"I did not."

For a time Mr. Cross was ferreting all over the place, to the general confusion of the press and the evident indifference of Chambers.

Did he tell the House Committee that Hiss had a mincing walk?—He believed he did.

In high school was he (Chambers) poor in mathematics?—That was right.

Chambers was modulating his responses now with obvious Christian patience, and when Mr. Cross harried him to itemise the work he was doing to keep himself going after he left the party Chambers sweetly replied, "What I was not doing was itemising my daily activities, Mr. Cross. My main occupation was to support my wife and family."

PARTY CHAMPAGNE

This sort of by-play filled most of the afternoon. Chambers had at the first trial described as "loosely a Christmas occasion" a party at his house to which the Hisses came. In Baltimore he had called it a New Year's Eve party to let in 1938. He would settle for a New Year's party.

Wasn't there, Mr. Cross darkly suggested, some champagne drunk and he and his wife got sick?

Chambers sighed, as he does before sounding off with some irony or the connoisseur's regretful note, and said: "No, some American champagne was brought in and I got sick."

He on refusing to deny all Mr. Cross's masterly calendar of dates.

By the way, when he came to see the Hisses, for what Chamber says was the last time, at Christmas, 1938, did he ring the bell?

Immensely bored with bell-ringing and door-knocking (even the judge had wondered once if he hadn't been over all this), Chambers replied: "I do not recall whether I knocked on a door ten years ago."

Well, had he not testified that on that occasion he was afraid of an ambush and feared Alger Hiss might assassinate him?

anyone but Alger Hiss. It is only one paper, admittedly different from the others, but to Mr. Cross it was a great beginning.

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"Your witness," snapped Mr. Cross and sat down.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS CONFESSES HIS SINS

Why He Had to Challenge Mr. Hiss

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23.

Whittaker Chambers, the Government's chief witness in the first and now the second perjury trial of Alger Hiss, is a little squat man when he rolls into court. But once on the witness stand and required to sit and think he is a big, easy shambling man. For he exquisitely is at home with the thinking process and, under the sympathetic coaxing of Mr. Murphy, the Government counsel, he rehearses his story with the well-timed éclat of a professional mind reader.

We heard again the persuasive domestic chronicle of his life with the Hisses, the excursions, the nice separation of family feeling and conspiratorial hard work. He recalled with no effort his many appearances before the House un-American Activities Committee, the grand jury, and his first confrontation of Hiss in a room in a New York hotel to which the House investigators brought him. Tolerantly, he repeated Hiss's real or pretended denial of knowing him, Hiss's crucial examination of his teeth, and Hiss banging the table and saying, "I know him, he's George Crosley."

With a sigh he told how Hiss had then asked him if he ever lived in the Hiss apartment on Twenty-eighth Street in Washington, how he had replied that he had, how Hiss had added, "Did you ever lease that apartment from me?" and Chambers had said he had not. Hiss asked him how he reconciled those statements, and Chambers recalled his famous sad line: "Because you and I were both Communists, Alger."

MR. HISS'S CHALLENGE

Chambers lifted a bored eyebrow; "Mr. Hiss challenged me to say without immunity that he had been a Communist," and he made no comment at the time. But he said it out loud over a national radio network and Hiss had started a libel suit.

"What is your defence?" asked Mr. Murphy.—"It's true," drily replied Chambers.

"And what is the state of that action?"—"It is in abeyance pending the result of this criminal trial."

Then he told of his long examination, from September of last year to March of this, by Mr. Hiss's lawyers and retold the secret agreement with the Hisses for the delivery of pilfered documents. They had had a conversation, the substance of which was that Mrs. Hiss should do the typing, "since Mrs. Hiss always became restless when she was out of underground work and this would give her an opportunity to satisfy that need she felt."

Did there come any time in the Baltimore examination when he was asked to produce papers, documents, some tangible proof of this conspiracy?—There did.

DOCUMENTS IN BATHROOM

There was now evidently no escape from the final step he was loath to take. He went to Brooklyn to the home of one Nathan Levine, who went with him into the bathroom, "reached into an old dumb-waiter shaft and brought out an envelope, very dirty," and handed it to him. Chambers took it into the kitchen, where Levine got a broom to clean up the bathroom mess. And Chambers looked into the envelope and there found the documents and three sections of the film he subsequently introduced into his Baltimore deposition. He went next day to his lawyer and told him what he had found. On November 17 last year he offered them in evidence. There were three or four handwritten notes in Hiss's handwriting and 45 pages of typewritten documents "done by Mrs. Hiss." Some of the film he kept in his house (the pumpkin papers), to which he later led the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Why did he hand those papers to his lawyer, what was his motive?—This is what everybody asks, and the Court stirred as Chambers locked his thumbs, lowered his eyes from the ceiling (which is their normal point of rest), and said his purpose was—

"To destroy or paralyse the Communist conspiracy within the Government . . . and to do as little injury as possible to the human beings involved . . . and with the grace that has been given me to come out into a new life."

"Now you were forced into the position where you had no choice but to produce the documents?"—That was correct, said Chambers, and he stared far out into the courtroom with the quizzical, melancholy blue eyes that are his best feature.

This was the man who, in Mr. Murphy's eyes, "just couldn't bring himself" to betray a friend. It is the most plausible motive the Government has offered and Mr. Murphy wanted to have it more finely stated; by a man who everybody agrees is no slouch with the English language.

Well, then, Chambers would brace himself for the tragic necessity. He sighed:

"In exposing a conspiracy some damage is inevitably done . . . but there is a distinction in my mind between the ultimate perfidy of espionage and merely exposing the people as Communists."

He paused and slowed his speech. "There are two kinds of men. What one kind wishes to believe is that God is a god of justice. There are others who believe that God is a god of mercy. And I am so constituted that I will always range myself on the side of mercy."

As he came to the end, his eyes were wet, but he did not touch them. He looked ahead, the cleansed penitent, ready for any fate society might will on him.

PROVING CHAMBERS'S GUILT

The Government is sparing no pains this time to admit the guilt of this shriven soul. Mr. Murphy conscientiously put in evidence the "blasphemous play" that got Chambers into trouble at Columbia. In fact, so that there should be no doubt about its impieties, he read it aloud. It is a short and effective irony, in the main contrasting the mundane and slightly ribald conversation of a couple of centurions guarding the tomb of Christ with the Lord's waking awareness of His own holiness.

Outside this courtroom it might be identified as an affecting passage from Anatole France's "Procurator of Judea," but the defence shouts that it is an atheistic horror written deliberately to outrage Christian folk. And Mr. Murphy is only too willing to take the same view.

Before he was through Mr. Murphy was also alert to show that the Government knew all about the new circumstantial titbit the defence had fished up during the summer: a passport application, filed in the name of [illegible] which Chambers made in intention of sailing to England and there linking up with the Communist underground under cover of an active church membership.

Mr. Murphy asked him about this arrangement, made allegedly with the Hisses in 1935, whereby while Chambers was abroad his wife and child were to stay with the Hisses. "You got that passport under the name of David Breen, didn't you?"—That was correct. He got the false birth certificate from J. Peters, the head of the American Communist underground. "By the way," asked Mr. Murphy artlessly, "did you ever go to Europe?"—No, the passport was never used.

Mr. Murphy casually asked at another point whether Chambers had ever come to New York that year to meet a Colonel Lamb.—Yes, he had.

"You hired a moustache then?"—"That is correct."

"He knew you with that moustache?"—"Yes, he did."

This was a trivial item at the time but to the defence it has come to represent the symbol of the falseface of Whittaker Chambers. And the next day, in cross-examination, Mr. Cross was to spend two hours, a doubtful investment of artillery, on just this passport and this upper lip.

Kisseloff-23284

LIFE IN NEW YORK "COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND"

The Remarkable Memory of Mr. Chambers

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22.

Mr. Cross wound up his opening for he defence in the second Hiss trial by saying that the microfilm papers rescued by Whittaker Chambers from a pumpkin on his Maryland farm came to Chambers directly from Julian Wadleigh, a self-confessed Communist courier in the trade agreements division of the State Department in the mid-thirties. When he had done, the door behind he witness chair opened and in came, inevitably, Whittaker Chambers himself.

If there is anything at all in the general subjective feeling that the Hisses look older and grayer, Chambers, by contrast, is altogether more spruce and confident and ruddy. But then he is a farmer and would understandably retain an outdoor bloom long after city folks have gone into hibernation. Also, there was no one so formidable as a tryker in sight. And he settled himself very amiably into the witness chair, crossed his short legs, and was painlessly encouraged by Mr. Murphy into demonstrating once more his flawless memory for dates, conversations, and the minutiæ of his life—and the Hisses' during the mid-thirties.

NOT SO SURE ABOUT 1949

Yesterday he was a little less sure of his recollections of 1949, which, of course, he has hardly had time to digest. But when he has to recall anything to do with the Washington Communist "conspiracy" of the nineteen-thirties, and Hiss's alleged embroilment in it, the endless rehearsals before the House Committee, the Baltimore hearing, the grand jury, and the first trial have made him able to toss off the sort of usual, consummate performance that you expect from a touring actor manager who makes a profitable living out of the most popular Shakespearean rôle in his youth.

So once again, with great and deadly good humour, he told of his boyhood and schooling and college difficulties, throwing his eyes up to the ceiling to recall nothing that was ever likely to harm him. Since the Government has decided to take the sting out of the defence counsel's discovery of his injuries, Chambers acquiesces in the memory of his youthful shame as the necessary price of his later penitence. Yes, he was expelled from Columbia. He had no religious training at home. Here indeed he picked up the prevailing attitude of "sceptical indifference." Yes, he lied to his Dean because he had a deep desire to study history. And certainly he took a matter of fifty odd books from the university library which he never returned.

INTRODUCTORY READINGS

He then went again into the long capital of his Communist labours, for which he had been prepared and induced by introductory readings in the works of the Webbs, Tawney, Lehouse, the Guild Socialists, and G. D. H. Cole. He had edited the "Daily Worker" and the "New Masses" and contracted a "Communist marriage which was not a legal marriage." He subsequently had a Christian marriage in 1931 which has stayed happy ever since.

When he joined the Communists he was "politically naïve" and refused to use an alias, but he, nevertheless, was in a trusted member of an "apparatus" and, being something of a German scholar, he established contact with members of the "underground" doing microfilm and liaison work. (Some of this evidence was disclosed in the first trial.)

Chambers came at last to a pretty act retelling of his alleged professional conspiracy with Alger Hiss. He was allowed to enlarge upon this to the extent of saying that Hiss was so evident a Communist as long ago as 1935 that he asked the party's permission to take his job in the Justice Department and subsequently to move over into the Department of State.

Chambers also managed to get in, that Judge Kaufman had prohibited in the first trial, that Hiss wanted to turn over an old Ford car to a poor Communist organiser. One J. Peters (chief of the Communist underground (he was later deported) had reluctantly agreed. He told of innumerable meetings with Hiss or the Hisses in all their Washington homes and of his occupying for a couple of months in 1935 a Hiss apartment on 28th Street in Washington, with "no pay involved." He told that Hiss had driven to Baltimore from Washington and helped him move "the baby's collapsible bathtub and a high chair."

Chambers described the layout of the various Hiss homes and mentioned that he particularly remembers the third floor of their P Street house because it was there that he had done some photographing of documents. In the fall of 1936 he had talked with Hiss about Colonel Bykov, a Soviet agent, and subsequently introduced them in a New York restaurant, where Hiss agreed to transmit to Chambers documents he would pilfer from the State Department.

"PRESENT FROM SOVIET UNION"

Around this time Chambers got money from Colonel Bykov to purchase four Oriental rugs in New York, one of which he gave as a present to Hiss from the Soviet Union "in recognition of work he had done for the American Communists." He had later been shown this rug by an admiring Hiss in a cupboard of one of the Hiss homes.

We heard again about the weird trip across the Brooklyn Bridge and into Chinatown, where it was impressed upon Hiss that "the Soviet Union was in danger from the rise of Fascist Powers and that Mr. Hiss could help if he would get from the State Department documents particularly concerning Germany, Italy, and Japan." Hiss agreed to do this and it came about that Chambers went at intervals of about ten days to the Hiss home on Thirtieth Street in Washington, regularly picked up a bundle of papers, took them and photographed them in Baltimore, and returned them to the Hisses in Washington around midnight each time.

They kept up this system until the middle of 1937, but it was a slow system and Chambers told Hiss he wished to have new papers brought home every night and have some of them typed and some of them paraphrased. Mrs. Hiss agreed to do the typing. Thereafter Chambers used to turn a week's accumulation over to a certain "Felix" in Baltimore for photographing. The papers came to include several handwritten notes made by Hiss about documents that for one reason or another he was unable to steal.

Chambers recounted this with only an occasional comfortable misgiving, about actual days and months. Without any change of tone he told about his slow dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union ("I considered myself a better Communist than Stalin") and his final break with the party in April, 1938. He was already preparing for this break in the autumn of 1937, and judiciously got a research job with the Government. He borrowed $400 from the Hisses to buy a car in 1937.

THE ROAD TO REGENERATION

After April, 1938, he failed to keep an appointment with Colonel Bykov and started on the road back to his regeneration as a God-fearing man. He did some translating, and about 1940 bought a farm in Maryland. He went eventually on to the staff of "Time," became a senior editor, and henceforth lived a blameless life.

But not so, apparently, the Hisses. As late as Christmas, 1938, he tried to get the Hisses to break with the party but failed. It was then that Hiss gave him for his daughter the pathetic present of "a child's rolling-pin." He was baptised an Episcopalian in 1940, and became a Quaker the following year. By August, 1939, he was worried about the threat of the Communists to the American Government. He voiced his fears to Adolph Berle, then an Assistant Secretary of State, and later talked with the Federal Bureau of Investigations and the security officer of the State Department.

As if Hiss were not already damned enough, he wandered through odd memories of various excursions, and remembered a new one. It was a trip in Pennsylvania in 1936 which "I distinctly remember because at a red light in Norristown we saw a policeman carrying an Easter lily, and that pleased Mr. Hiss."

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CHAMBERS CONTINUES TO ADMIT HIS ERRORS

Defence's Tactics in Cross-Examination

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24.

Mr. Claude Cross, the chief defence attorney in the perjury trial of Alger Hiss, has kept Whittaker Chambers on the stand for two and a half days. And there is no end in sight, no end in time, and no discernible end in strategy. For whereas Mr. Stryker in the first trial hailed every casual lie, every sordid anecdote, every discrepancy in the Chambers testimony as a strike of purest gold, Mr. Cross laboriously weighs each ounce of the huge deposits of the Chambers record and seems to leave it up to the jury to decide what is gold-dust and what is sand and gravel. His strategy, whatever it is, is far too subtle for the press, though the members of the jury may have detective insights that belie their visible boredom.

Before the cross-examination started, Mr. Cross called three witnesses, keepers of various public records, to show that the birth certificate Chambers offered in applying for a passport to Europe was that of one David Breen, a child who died at the age of three and a half; that Chambers swore in this application to an oath of allegiance he had no respect for; and that he was discharged from a job in the New York Public Library for having a few books "improperly in his locker" and for having taken home 56 volumes from the Columbia University Library that he never returned.

Mr. Cross tried several times to get to see the reports of conversations Chambers had between 1939 and 1945 with Mr. Adolf Berle (an under secretary of the State Department), with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and with the security officer of the State Department. But Mr. Murphy strenuously objected to his seeing what amounted to secret Government reports, and Judge Goddard wearily agreed to look at them first to decide if there were any discrepancies the defence had a right to put on record.

NEARLY PERFECT DEFENCE

Mr. Cross spent the whole of Tuesday plodding through the dark jungle of Chambers's life in the Communist underground, turning every stick and stone for the hidden treasure of contradiction. He would turn around the same tree twice, then plunge into some tangled thicket and beat it back suddenly to a place they tracked over for hours. It is possible he was deliberately trying to make Chambers dizzy, for yesterday he quickened up the process till he made the forest rattle like a xylophone.

But a lot of this was music to Chambers's ears. He has a nearly perfect defence: that of admitting that, when he was a Communist, oaths were made to be broken, that his word was given to confuse, and that since his reformation, since he first appeared before the House Committee any changes in his testimony—either before the grand jury, or in his Baltimore deposition, or to the F.B.I., or even at the first trial—have been honest improvements in his recollection.

This attitude lends to Chambers the aplomb of a man who has gone through purgatory and who now, like the emerging Dante, sees the clear vault of heaven above with the wonder of a child and the purity of a saint. Mr. Cross got from him on Tuesday the admission of innumerable lies and discrepancies, but Chambers is as cheerful as a pixie in acknowledging them. And in insisting on this early wretchedness and state of sin, Mr. Cross appeared to one spectator at least to be engaging in the dangerous pastime of actually helping Chambers to knit his hair-shirt.

They began with the faked passport:

Did he know before to-day that the defence had got hold of the application?—My impression was you were frantically looking for it.

"Did you know David Breen?"—"Did I know David Breen?" asked Chambers with a nonchalant gaze, "I am David Breen."

This might be madness to the defence, but there was method in it, and the courtroom rippled with laughter. Chambers in one day had come a long way from his tearful confession that in private he ranges himself on the side of mercy. In public at least he was now ranging himself on the side of a highly successful insolence. Mr. Stryker would have protested accordingly and Judge Kaufman would have probably wagged an angry finger at him. But Judge Goddard long ago accepted the human animal intelligence at play, even in a courtroom, and he let it go.

"You mean you are David Breen to-day?"—"Obviously not," Chambers replied with bored disgust. He then went on to admit that he had signed a false application, sworn a false oath, that the passport was issued while he was still living at the Hisses apartment in Washington, that he journeyed to New York to do the dirty deal, that the passport photograph certainly did show a moustache, whereas the picture supposedly of the same vintage shown to the House Committee for Hiss to identify certainly was clean shaven. This seemed a likely trap, but Chambers sprang it and escaped with a fleeting sarcasm.

"Did you have a grown moustache," asked Mr. Cross intently, "in contradistinction to a false moustache?"—Back came the solemn answer, "I never wore a false moustache except at Halloween."

This wrangle went on for nearly two hours and it was obviously a bore to Chambers. He hadn't got the passport now, didn't know or care what had happened to it, and the same was true of any other passport. Mr. Cross gave up.

Kisseloff-23286

EFFORTS TO SHAKE CHAMBERS

Questions About His Brother's Suicide

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25

Until the second full day of the cross-examination of Whittaker Chambers, it seemed that the prosecution had learned more from the first trial than the defence

Mr Murphy has voluntarily withdrawn from any competition to prove the superior credibility of Chambers over Hiss He pins his faith in the 47 documents which the Government accuses Alger Hiss of having passed to Chambers in the first three months of 1938, and by the denial of which Hiss was indicted for perjury

On the contrary, it has not been easy to recognise in any such drastic change in the line of defence, except in Mr Cross's assertion on the first day of this trial that he would show the papers had been given to Chambers by an unidentified "confederate" in the Far Eastern department of the State Department.

On the last day before the Thanksgiving recess Mr Cross quickened the pace of his cross-examination and did at last seem to catch Chambers in several discrepancies that could be damaging to the main indictment He shuttled back and forth between the now famous issues like a waspish schoolmaster trying to trap a child in his tables From the New Hampshire trip to the identity of the Hiss maids, from a recital of a restaurant meeting to a demand for all the pseudonyms Chambers has ever used (fourteen in number), from the fate of a chair the Hisses had given him to the fate of a typewriter Chambers confessedly left on a train, from the mobility of Chambers in going twice nightly to Baltimore to photograph the documents, to his wretched immobility after his brother's suicide · Mr Cross evidently tried to suggest that Chambers was adding new and dubious circumstantial detail, that his routine in photographing the secret papers implied a highly unlikely athleticism, that a breakdown when his brother died and another when he was a magazine editor are symptoms of a psychopathic personality

THE PSYCHIATRIC ASPECT

Many people had not expected to see the defence again attempt a psychiatric argument. In the first trial Judge Kaufman conceded that psychiatric opinion is becoming daily more acceptable in the courts, but he shrank from a precedent in a Federal perjury trial and, having allowed Mr Stryker to paint an impressionist portrait of Chambers in the form of a hypothetical question, he then forbade the psychiatrist on the stand to answer it Judge Goddard, it seems apparent, will have even less sympathy with this line of attack

The record of the transcript is worth quoting at this point Mr Cross quietly took up his position at the far corner of the jury box and suddenly asked

Did your brother commit suicide?

Mr Murphy I object to that It seems to have no relevance to this case at all What difference does it make if his brother did commit suicide?

Mr Cross Well well I submit it is a foundation for psychiatric testimony and only has a bearing on that

Judge Goddard It is allowed, it seems remote

Mr Cross Did your brother commit suicide?—Chambers He did

Mr Cross Did he ask you to enter into a suicide pact? (Mr Murphy pressed his objection)

Judge Goddard Do we need to go into a matter of that kind?—Mr Cross A psychiatrist places reliance upon the man's history (The Judge nodded)

Chambers He did

For the second time on the stand Chambers was shocked out of his airy sardonic style by something that happened inside him There is no question that the memory of his brother stirs a well of feeling he has managed to seal off To see him crumple again into a forlorn introspection is shocking also to the spectator, because it shows up by contrast the astonishing lack or denial of emotion with which Chambers normally looks back over his life and troubled times. He was bitterly discomfitted by Mr. Cross's subsequent questions

What effect had his brother's suicide had on him?—the effect was "paralysing" Anticipating the literal play Mr Stryker had made on this word, he said he could hardly move for days and for a time had no desire to do anything

Yes, his brother had left the written sentence, "We are gentle people, incapable of coping with the world"

His brother's suicide had "set the seal on my being a Communist. I was a Communist before, but I became a fanatical Communist thereafter

Pressed later about his breakdown in, he believed, 1943, he admitted he had been away from the office, ill on his farm, for something like seven or nine months, and a doctor had diagnosd his case as "heart"

Did he not see another doctor who said he had no heart ailment at all "but it would be better if you thought you had?"—That was right

MOVEMENTS RECONSTRUCTED

For the rest of the day, Mr Cross divided his time between reconstructing the movements of Chambers on the nights he picked up the papers from the Hiss house, and questioning the embroidery or changes Chambers has lately made in his accounts of various overnight trips with the Hisses. For instance he now adds that on the trip to New Hampshire in August 1937 to see "She Stoops to Conquer" the three of them stopped overnight on the way back at a tourist home in Connecticut This is just the sort of circumstanial item that looks at first like a present to the defence For Chambers admitted going into Connecticut twice with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and failing to find the tourist home

Again he hazily recalls on a trip into Pennsylvania, whose purpose he has forgotten, that he and Hiss stayed at a place he cannot identify which he somehow recalls was run by two people "with Polish names" Such stories are unsatisfactory in just the way that the memory tends to be. If they are inventions, they are diabolically contrived by the imagination and not by the reason

Kisseloff-23287

NEW TACTICS IN THE HISS TRIAL

Government Admits at Start All Chambers's Faults and Tricks

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 21

At this early stage of the second Hiss trial Mr Murphy, the Government counsel, not only reviewed the life and career of Chambers again but mentioned the random trickeries and perjuries that Mr Stryker, for the defence, had first drawn from Chambers with such triumphant scorn Mr Murphy wanted to be sure to recall everything disreputable that had previously been left to the defence to unearth

The defence, he tolerantly noted, would try to make "great capital" out of Chambers's innumerable lies But Mr Murphy asked the jury "to throw yourself back to those years"—the nineteen-thirties—"if you don't you cannot quite grasp" the behaviour of such intellectuals as Chambers Mr Murphy threw himself back and came up with the confession that Fascism had then presented a perilous threat. "There were people," he explained, "who thought that only the Russians could stop the threat of Fascism" So they would see "how easy it was to become enmeshed in foreign ideologies" Chambers became so enmeshed He was apt for it because he had had a miserable childhood and been born into a home where there was no religious training

But Chambers was not without courage He had honestly become a Communist agent, a dangerous profession, but once he decided that "the Marx-Lenin philosophy was false" he quit the party Because of what he knew "he had to go in hiding and sleep with a gun beside him" But being the man he is "he then had to get back into the stream of life he had again to become a man" He did it by laborious hard work over many years and finally, Mr Murphy revealed in tones as reverential as Mr Stryker had adopted when he mentioned Hiss's apprenticeship to Mr Justice Holmes "he became senior editor of one of our largest national magazines at a salary of $30 000 a year"

REGENERATIVE JOB TOO HARD

In this regenerative job he sometimes worked 48 hours around the clock, and his health broke He bought a farm, and that was what he was now—a farmer Mr Murphy implied that he would have been content to be just that and let bygones be bygones if he had not suddenly "on one day's notice," been subpœnaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee in August last year and asked to say what he knew about espionage He told them what he knew he told them about his own disreputable past But he deliberately kept back the documents that were to damn Hiss In this way he perjured himself Not until Hiss had denied any Communist connections and forced a libel suit on him did Chambers reluctantly produce the documents and tell all he knew

Why, asked Mr Murphy, did Mr Chambers wait so long to produce the documents? This was a question a good many other people had asked throughout June and July Well, Mr Murphy would tell us: "He just couldn't bring himself to go that far with his former friend"

Mr Cross for Hiss got up and was, if anything even quieter than Mr Murphy By now the press has a regulation label for him—"Mr Claude Cross, the soft-spoken Bostonian." This is something of a contradiction in terms, but while Mr Cross is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, where they teach the soft answer that turneth away wrath, he gets his soft accents from fifteen hundred miles South, from nine miles outside Enterprise, Mississippi, his birthplace So, by birth and breeding, he is a gentle, almost apologetic, man

He started by reminding the jury that though this case has created national interest "it is important that our American system of jury trials be maintained by your record of deciding this case solely by the evidence offered"—a reflection on the first jury's enterprise in the jury room which this jury may possibly hear more about He agreed with Mr Murphy about the issue and "I have not any doubt that you will never be able to reconcile" the testimony of the two chief witnesses

A FALSE BIRTH CERTIFICATE

He briefly sketched the personal history of Hiss, "a normal" boy and very able college student, in his manhood always proceeding from one position of great trust to another and always honouring that trust. Mr Cross then redrew the familiar portrait of a rootless, unreliable Chambers, and put in the new highlight that while Chambers was reported to be living at the Hisses' Washington apartment in 1935 he applied for a passport to Germany and offered for identification a birth certificate of one David Breen, who had in fact died at the age of three

Mr Cross suggested that Chambers had picked up his extensive knowledge of the Hiss furnishings at various addresses from hearing them described before the House committee and the pre-trial hearing of the libel suit in Baltimore He also noted again that when Chambers was in a confessed "turmoil" at the Baltimore hearing, then, and only then desperate for some tangible proof did he produce the famous documents and his word alone said they had been given him ten years ago by Hiss

Mr Cross then showed what he hopes is the ace that, if Mr Stryker ever had it up his sleeve, was never shaken down in the first trial He would prove, he said, that the documents were typed by Chambers and perhaps one other confederate He would show that several of the original State Department documents from which the copies were made never went to Hiss's office whereas they all went to the Far Eastern division of the State Department He would show them enough proof to make them want to consider "whether Chambers had not got a pipeline out of the Far Eastern division" He would show that it was the missing "thief," aided and abetted by Julian Wadleigh (a former State Department man who confessed passing documents, but not these, to Chambers), who had in fact given to Chambers the papers falsely wished on Alger Hiss

Wadleigh wrote a series of Communist confessions in a New York paper which were printed during the first trial. They went beyond his evidence in court and it is a nice point to decide whether Wadleigh expected the trial to end as it did Presumably these articles can now be put in as evidence And the great question at the moment is, has Wadleigh anything more to tell, and if he has, will he think it worth while admitting he kept something back at the first trial? That "something," if Mr Cross is not reaching for the stars, could be Alger Hiss's passport to freedom.

Kisseloff-23288

FIRST DAY OF SECOND TRIAL OF HISS

Methods of Selecting the Jury

From Alistair Cooke

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 18

Alger Hiss, the former State Department official, came into the Federal Court again yesterday, again accused—on the indictment of the same grand jury—of having committed perjury when he denied having passed confidential State papers to a then Communist courier The first trial lasted six interminable weeks of the hottest summer in history, and ended with a jury divided between eight for conviction and four for acquittal The Government pressed the charge, put the case again on the court calendar, and now at last a judge was free to take it And so just before noon yesterday, for the second time Alger Hiss, a lean and handsome man, a little more stoical, perhaps, than he seemed in July, but still the man who as much as any man in the United States has known what it is in the past eighteen months to be "full of sorrow and acquainted with grief."

The demands of "colour" reporting incited some newsmen yesterday to say that Hiss looked older and greyer So he is, but aren't we all? It is more a characteristic of winter than of Hiss Mr Murphy, the Government counsel, who again is the prosecutor, looked greyer than most of us, only because his complexion has faded over the months into that look of near-jaundice which is the autumnal penalty of all of us who sport in summer such gorgeous beachcomber tans as he did The counsel looked greyer, the newsmen seemed greyer, the seersucker suits had gone into mothbags

Worst of all, Mr Lloyd Paul Stryker had faded away altogether, having been replaced as chief defence lawyer And any room is the greyer for his absence The courtroom is just across the hall from the one we sat in last time It is identical but everything is in reverse And here again, as counsel took their places, and the Hisses went into the well, and 60 talesmen packed one side of the court, it looked like the same old trial seen through a glass greyly.

THE NEW JUDGE

The new judge is the second senior judge of this circuit, Henry W Goodard, a magnificent old American bald eagle with two white nests of hair sprouting from long ears, curving quizzical eyes, an imperious hook of a nose, and a huge clapper of a mouth, a replica you would say of Warren Gamaliel Harding

He is a leisurely veteran of the Federal Courts, obviously able to handle the whipper-snapper impatience of any of the fledglings at the counsel tables. When Mr Murphy reared his impressive six feet five to protest against a defence request to examine some ships' passenger lists of the Department of Immigration (something unspecified to do with the transatlantic comings and goings of Whittaker Chambers), Judge Goddard wondered indulgently what was odd about the request. He thought it could be allowed

"Of course, if your honour so directs " sighed Mr Murphy

But Judge Goddard is in his seventy-fourth year and not the sort of man who wastes his dignity on "directing" anybody when he can mildly say "I think it is the simplest thing to do. Mr Murphy" Mr Murphy concurred with unaccustomed submissiveness And that was the only brush of the day

SELECTING THE JURY

The whole morning was taken up with choosing a jury, a process which in the elaborate American system can last one week or even five But again Judge Goddard seems to have the knack of making speedy procedure look like the natural amble of common sense The first tentative dozen is chosen by the spin of a drum, and that is as close to a roulette machine as anything you will see in the American temples of law and order. Once these twelve were seated in the jury box, the weeding-out—on grounds of bias or prejudice admitted by the victims or presumed by counsel—went along very smoothly The judge read to the first twelve the indictment and then the test questions submitted by both counsel Had any of them an impression of the guilt or innocence of the defendant or of any witnesses? Did they know any of the lawyers? Had they or any relations worked for the magazines "Time," "Life" or "Fortune"? Had they ever had any legal disputes with the United States? Were any of them biased on account of anything they had read or heard about the first trial? Had they ever subscribed to any of a huge list of Leftist organisations on the Government's subversive list?

The original twelve appeared for a while to be almost as spotless as the chosen jury of the first trial. But when the number one juror admitted to knowing a former defence lawyer, he was excused Seven other number ones were called and excused Altogether thirty-one were excused, the defence exercising nine of its permitted ten challenges, or peremptory dismissals for no reason given, and the Government exhausted its permitted six

As the morning wore along, more and more of the substitutions who stayed unbiased and unchallenged were seen to be females, till in the end the jury was complete—eight women, in a wild menagerie of autumn hats, and four rather old men, already wearing a slightly henpecked look It was very noticeable that far more men than women doubted their lack of bias, an issue in the ancient war between men and women that has not previously been noticed as the turning-point in our judicial system

THE VOGUE OF PREJUDICE

There was another interesting difference from the summer in the prevailing vogue of prejudice. Droves of prospective jurors were excused in the first trial when they admitted that they probably harboured prejudice against any witness who was a former member of the Communist party To-day, the reformed Communist is either the most lovable member of American society or he has lost his menace for the common man Only one of the whole sixty talesmen asked to be excused on this ground Most of the others—grave and modest men who were obviously superb jury material—declined to be thought incorruptible and left it to the brash, the insecure, or the truly serene twelve who eventually withstood all aspersions on their imperviousness to the political climate of the time

Anyway, after nearly two hours the apostles were chosen: seven housewives, a company treasurer, a lawyer's mortgage expert, an optician, an electrical company manager, and a retired manufacturer of plastics

When they were sworn and excused, Judge Goddard looked down at Mr. Murphy and Mr Maclean, the defence's attorney of record, and said

"I wanted you to do one thing . I want you to look up the code of ethics of this State of New York with regard to lawyers talking to newspapermen during the conduct of a trial. Read it and respect it We don't want this case to be tried by the newspapers"

They bowed obedience and went out looking right through the surrounding newsmen like Nelson with the glass up to his blind eye

Kisseloff-23289

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CHAPTER I

Karl Marx has said that the great scenes of history are always enacted twice, the first time as tragedy, the second time as comedy. The Hiss Case reversed the Marxian order; the tragedy to come was prefigured by no solemn drumbeat, no sound of Fate knocking on the door which, when opened, would reveal that the enemy was within the citadel and had been for more than three decades. The great Case began in that style of slipshod buffoonery which had dogged the House Committee on Un-American Activities all through its existence, and, which, played up and exaggerated by countless enemies in the press and public life, reduced almost to nullity the extremely important work the Committee had done in exposing and documenting the Communist conspiracy.

It seems incredible, but it is quite true, that no member of the Committee had more than inkling of what I might testify if I was called before it. It seems almost as incredible that I had no advance notice from the Committee that it intended to call me as a witness.

I first learned this fact from the press. I was at my desk at Time magazine, when, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 1, 1948, Washington called and I was told that David Sentner of Hearst's Washington Bureau wanted to speak to me. I had not heard that name for more than thirty years. But I remembered Sentner. When I was a freshman at Columbia College, trying to write poetry and not succeeding very well, I once met Sentner, who was then a student

in the School of Journalism. To me the introduction had been awesome. Sentner was a veteran of the first World War. He not only wrote poetry, he got it published in the campus magazines. He was to me a symbol of worldly experience and literary success. Sentner did not know this, of course -- we so seldom know what is going on behind the eyes observing us.

This flash-back which took only an instant, was the first, though I did not then know it, in an excruciating process of recollection that was to last for two years and amount to an almost total recall of my whole life.

Sentner had no recollection of me. "Are you the Time editor," his voice asked, "who has just been subpoenaed by the House Un-American Committee?" I said that I did not know. A little later the New York Journal American asked the same question. I still did not know the answer.

This comedy occurred because the Committee, before informing me that a subpoena had been issued, had already announced the news to the press in Washington. "Is Chambers a Communist?" one of the newsmen asked Robert Stripling, the Committee's chief investigator. Stripling hemmed and said that he did not know. I do not think he did. But his answer gravelled my peppery friend, Frank McNaughton, who covers the Hill for Time. "I've known Chambers for ten years," he snapped, "and you know damn well that he's no more a Communist than you are, Stripling." His was the first voice raised on my behalf. In a fight, you learn to put a high value on such voices.

I do not wish to give the impression that I did not know that a subpoena might be served. Several months before, a newsman, also an ex-Communist, had dropped into my office one day and told me a

curious story. A young woman, who had formerly worked in a Soviet underground apparatus in Washington, had broken with the Communist Party. Knowing that the Communists have people posted pretty nearly everywhere, she had very sensibly gone to the F.B.I. in Connecticutt, where she thought that the danger of eavesdropping would be less than in New York City. She had told her story in great detail. "They asked her," said the newsman, "if she had ever known you. She had never heard your name, but she had heard mention once or twice of 'the man who went sour'." Thus I first heard of Elizabeth Bently, though I did not then learn her name.

I learned it first when the House Committee called her to testify. On pleasant mornings, after the barn work is finished, my wife and I often walk together down our long lane to get the morning mail. This little walk is one of the breathers in our day, when we look around us, note the growth of things we have planted, note the dozens of jobs waiting to be done. It is our quiet time in the sun. One July morning, I drew the local paper out of the mailbox and saw that one Elizabeth Bently was to testify in Washington. I guess that she was the former underground worker. As we walked back, I showed my wife the story. I said: "I think I may be called to testify too." "What will you do?" she asked. I said: "I shall testify."

We walked in silence. On one side, the pasture sloped down steeply past the brook and up to the state road -- a green sweep. On the other side, was the third field I had ever ploughed. When I first turned it under, the wild lettuce was so rank that it reached up to the tractor seat; the rocks were so embedded that they kept breaking the plough point. Now it was a rolling field of alfalfa.

"What about the children?" my wife asked.

"We must be grateful," I said, "that we have brought them along so far in happiness and peace." We did not mention the subject again.

My decision to testify was not made suddenly. What was I in the summer of 1948? I was a highly responsible editor of the world's biggest news magazine and one of its most respected writers. I was a Quaker, that is to say, a man who made few decisions without first seeking the leading of that Inward Light which, friends hold, is the spark of God within in us. I was the husband of an infinitely loving and beloved wife, the father of two beautiful children the care of whose developing souls, clearly apparent in their eyes, seemed to me the seal of God's goodness to me. I was, much more than most people knew or can even perhaps credit, a working farmer. The labor of the fields, and even more, the care and patient work with cattle and sheep, often exhausted me, but it filled me with a gratification, which, had I come to it in my youth would have changed the course of my life. In short, I had, as few men have, those three blessings which give a man a complete life -- love of God, love of family, love of labor. This life my family and I, starting with nothing in 1938, had won by grace, by prayer, by hard work of which my wife had done more than her share.

But I was also an ex-Communist -- an ex-Communist who had worked in the underground, that is to say, close to the heart of the Communist conspiracy. Beyond the limits of my busy life, this force, which I regarded as a force of evil, was moving outward, sometimes lunging, always grinding on, glacierlike and inexorable. The second World War had destroyed the political balance of power

in the world. This had once helped to check the spread of Communism. The Soviet Union had used the war to make enormous territorial advances. As fanatical supporters of the war (after Germany attacked the Soviet Union), the Communists had infiltrated public life in droves.

The United States alone of Christian nations still possessed power to stand against the Communist advance. But nowhere had Communist infiltration been more successful. Nowhere had Communists more cunningly identified themselves with liberals and moderate reformers so that it was almost impossible for the average man to tell them apart. A skilful Communist propaganda, playing upon that love of peace which is one of the deepest instincts of this people, and, when it gets in the way of the political facts of life one of its great weaknesses, had convinced millions that Russia was really peace-loving but insecure. Appeasement alone could reassure her. Thus, Americans felt an immense apathy toward the peril without and the peril within, which were interlocking parts of the same threat.

Through the columns of Time I had long been warning them, to the great annoyance of some of my colleagues, of the peril without. It lay in my power to warn them of the peril within. I was in fact one of the few men who could warn them, for I alone had the facts to warn them with. To do so, I must be willing to relinquish all that I had become, all that I hoped for myself or my children. It seemed to me that I owed a debt that I could repay in no other way, that I had a simple duty to God to relinquish with an easy heart those blessings which He had so freely given us. My duty was to arouse the nation to its danger by testifying publicly to those

facts about Communist infiltration to which I had long testified privately.

Here a special problem arose. I must testify against Communists, that is to say, about other men and women, many of them, like me, the parents of children, all of them human souls though they might deny the existence of the soul. I, by grace, had been given the strength to break with that evil which they still served (if indeed all of them still served it), and time in which to make myself a new life. Why should they too not be given time to find themselves? Why was there not hope of grace for them with which I had no right to interfere? What right had I to tear with a steel plough into the lives of people I had not seen for years, complicating the destiny of souls, which is divine, with the exigencies of struggles which are human? But the ultimate struggle was between the power of good and the power of evil -- remembering always that good and evil seldom come unmixed in life.

This was a problem I had long faced. I had decided on a solution which, for those who have never faced the problem, is easy to condemn. I decided to testify to the fact that certain individuals had infiltrated the Government as underground Communists, but to withhold the fact that they had been engaged in espionage. In this way, I could cripple the conspiracy while shielding the individuals. I thought (quite mistakenly as it turned out) that most of these people would readily admit that they had once been Communists. I thought (also quite mistakenly) that the country would in this way be alerted to the degree and danger of Communist infiltration. I was naive. I have seldom met a man who was not naive about some things -- even rather important things.

Kisseloff-23216

After thinking quietly about the telephone call from Washington, I wrote a brief memo to my managing editor. I told him that I expected momently to be subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. I told him that I believed that any act a man may do, even the simplest, sets up ever widening ripples of evil; that my action might well cause much evil and suffering. But one man must be willing to take upon himself the onus of evil so that other men may be spared greater evil. Someone has always died so that we may sit quietly in our lamplight of an evening. For the sake of his children and my own, so that all children might be spared the evil of Communism, I was going to testify.

The next morning I had coffee with Henry R. Luce, the editor in chief of Time, Life and Fortune. He wanted to discuss a projected article. He had not heard of the expected subpoena. I said: "It seems to me that you will not want me around here any longer." "Nonsense," he said, "testifying is a simple patriotic duty."

A Hearst reporter and photographer were waiting outside my office when I came back. I refused any comment or pictures until the subpoena should arrive. About noon the server appeared, a rather grim-looking man, who presently became as pleasant as only a subpoena server can be when he finds someone who is not dodging him.

A colleague suggested that I should write a brief statement for the Committee. I wrote one quickly. It was read and approved. That evening I took the train for Washington. I was to spend the night with Frank McNaughton, who then lived far out in a northwest suburb of Washington. As we drove along, my cab driver began to talk about his chief interest in life, which was bees. He told me

that he spent most of his time when he was not hacking, working and watching among his hives. He told me about his troubles with swarms, robber bees, weak hives. Probably he had never been to high school. His voice and language were somewhat less than Harvard. But I was impressed by the great detailed knowledge he had of the complicated life of his insects. I thought of him, driving all kinds of irrelevant people (including witnesses before the House Committee) through the snarls of Washington traffic while his mind lingered in his bee-yard. When I got out, he showed me bottles of honey and frames that he kept in the back of the cab -- to give away, he said, but also, I suspect, for the sense of being with the things he loved. So I felt, as I took my first step into the inferno, that, through this chance encounter, the things I also loved, the fields and the life of the earth, were still with me.

Of my midnight talk with Frank McNaughton, I remember only one scrap: "There is one man on the Committee who asks shrewd questions," he said, "Richard Nixon of California."

Kisseloff-23218

FOREWORD IN THE FORM OF A LETTER TO MY CHILDREN

Beloved Children,

I am sitting in the kitchen of the little house at Medfield, our second farm, which is cut off by the ridge and a quarter mile across the fields from our home place, where you are. I am alone in the otherwise empty house. I am trying to write you a book. In it I am talking to you. But I am also talking to the world. To both I owe an accounting.

It is a terrible book. It is terrible in what it tells about men. If anything, it is more terrible in what it tells about the world in which you live. It is about what the world calls the Hiss-Chambers Case, or even more simply, the Hiss Case. It is about a spy case. All the props of an espionage case are there -- foreign agents, household traitors, stolen documents, microfilm, furtive meetings, secret hideaways, phony names, an informer, investigations, trials, official justice.

But if the Hiss Case were only this, it would not be worth my writing about or your reading about. It would be another fat folder in the sad files of the police, another crime drama in which the props would be mistaken for the play (as many people have consistently mistaken them). It would not be what alone gave it meaning, what the mass of men and women instinctively sensed it to be, often quite without knowing why. It would not be what, at the very beginning, I was moved to call it: "a tragedy of history."

For it was more than human tragedy. Much more than Alger

Hiss or Whittaker Chambers was on trial in the trials of Alger Hiss. Two faiths were on trial. Human societies, like human beings, live by faith and die when faith dies. At issue in the Hiss Case was the question whether this sick society, which we call Western civilization, could in its extremity still cast up a man whose faith in it was so great that he would voluntarily abandon those things which men hold good, including life, to defend it. At issue was the question whether this man's faith could prevail against a man whose equal faith it was that this society is sick beyond saving, and that mercy itself pleads for its swift extinction and replacement by another. At issue was the question whether, in the desperately divided society, there still remained the will to recognize the issues in time to offset the immense rally of public power to distort and pervert the facts.

At heart, the Great Case was this critical conflict of faiths; that is why it was a great case. On a scale personal enough to be felt by all, but big enough to be symbolic, the two irreconcilable faiths of our time -- Communism and Freedom -- came to grips in the persons of two conscious and resolute men. Indeed, it would have been hard, in a world still only dimly aware of what the conflict is about, to find two other men who knew so clearly. Both had been schooled in the same view of history (the Marxist view). Both were trained by the same Party in the same selfless, semi-soldierly discipline. Neither would nor could yield without betraying, not himself, but his faith; and the different character of these faiths was shown by the different conduct of the two men toward each other throughout the struggle. For, with dark certitude, both knew, almost from the

beginning, that the Great Case could end only in the destruction of one or both of the contending figures, just as the history of our times (both men had been taught) can end only in the destruction of one or both of the contending forces.

But this destruction is not the tragedy. The nature of tragedy is itself misunderstood. Part of the world supposes that the tragedy in the Hiss Case lies in the acts of disloyalty revealed. Part believes that the tragedy lies in the fact that an able, intelligent man, Alger Hiss, was cut short in the course of a brilliant public career. Some find it tragic that Whittaker Chambers, of his own will, gave up a $30,000 a year job and a secure future to haunt for the rest of his days the ruins of his life. These are shocking facts, ugly facts, criminal facts, disturbing facts; they are not tragic.

Crime, violence, infamy are not tragedy. Tragedy occurs when a human soul awakes and seeks, in suffering and pain, to free itself from crime, violence, infamy, even at the cost of life. The struggle is the tragedy -- not defeat or death. That is why the spectacle of tragedy has always filled men, not with despair, but with a sense of hope and exaltation. That is why this terrible book is also a book of hope. For it is about the struggle of the human soul -- of more than one human soul. It is in this sense that the Hiss Case is a tragedy. This is its meaning beyond the headlines, the revelations, the shame and suffering of the people involved. But this tragedy will have been for nothing unless we understand it rightly, and from it [illegible] hope and heart to begin its own [illegible] that beset it from within and [illegible]

fact that the world, the whole world, is sick unto death and that, among other things, this Case has turned a finger of fierce light into the suddenly opened and reeking body of our time.

My children, as long as you live, the shadow of the Hiss Case will brush you. In every pair of eyes that rests on you, you will see pass, like a cloud passing behind a woods in winter, the memory of your father -- dissembled in friendly eyes, lurking in unfriendly eyes. Sometimes you will wonder which is harder to bear: friendly forgiveness or forthright hate. In time, therefore, when the sum of your experience of life gives you authority, you will ask yourselves the question: What was my father?

I will give you an answer: I was a witness. I do not mean a witness for the Government or against Alger Hiss and the others. Nor do I mean the short, squat, solitary figure, trudging through the impersonal halls of public buildings to testify before Congressional committees, grand juries, loyalty boards, courts of law. A man is not primarily a witness against something. That is only incidental to the fact that he is a witness for something. A witness, in the sense that I am using the word, is a man whose life and faith are so completely one that when the challenge comes to step out and testify for his faith, he does so, disregarding all risks, accepting all consequences.

One day in the great jury room of the Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York, a juror leaned forward slightly and asked me: "Mr. Chambers, what does it mean to be a Communist?" I hesitated for a moment, trying to find the simplest, most direct

way to convey the heart of this complex experience to men and women to whom the very fact of the experience was all but incomprehensible. Then I said:

"When I was a Communist, I had three heroes. One was a Russian. One was a Pole. One was a German Jew.

"The Pole was Felix Djerjinsky. He was ascetic, highly sensitive, intelligent. He was a Communist. After the Russian Revolution, he became head of the Tcheka and organizer of the Red Terror. As a young man, Djerjinsky had been a political prisoner in the Paviak Prison in Warsaw. There he insisted on being given the task of cleaning the latrines of the other prisoners. For he held that the most developed member of any community must take upon himself the lowliest tasks as an example to those who are less developed. That is one thing that it meant to be a Communist.

The German Jew was Eugen Levinè. He was a Communist. During the Bavarian Soviet Republic, in 1919, Levinè was the organizer of the Workers and Soldiers Soviets. When the Bavarian Soviet Republic was crushed, Levinè was captured by the German army and court martialed. The court martial told him: "You are under sentence of death." Levinè answered: "We Communists are always under sentence of death." That is another thing that it meant to be a Communist.

"The Russian was not a Communist. He was a pre-Communist revolutionist named Kalyaev. He was arrested for a very minor part in the assassination of the Tsarist prime minister, von Plehve. He was sent into Siberian exile to one of the worst prison camps, where the political prisoners were flogged. Kalyaev sought some way to protest this outrage to the world. The means

The means were few, but at last he found a way. In protest against the flogging of other men, Kalyaev drenched himself in kerosene, set himself on fire and burned himself to death. That also is what it meant to be a Communist."

That also is what it means to be a witness.

But a man may also be an involuntary witness. I do not know any way to explain why God's grace touches a man who seems unworthy of it, and is withheld from another man who strives devoutly for it. But neither do I know any other way to explain how a man like myself -- tarnished by life, unprepossessing, not brave -- could prevail so far against the powers of the world arrayed almost solidly against him, to destroy him and defeat his truth. In this sense, I am an involuntary witness to God's grace and to the fortifying power of faith.

It was my fate to be in turn a witness to each of the two great faiths of our time. And so we come to the terrible word, Communism. My very dear children, nothing in all these pages will be written so much for you, though it is so unlike anything you would want to read. In nothing shall I be so much a witness, in no way am I so much called upon to fulfill my task, as in trying to make clear to you (and to the world) the true nature of Communism and the source of its power, which was the cause of my ordeal as a man, and remains the historic ordeal of the world in the 20th century. For in this century, within the next decades, will be decided for generations whether all mankind is to become Communist, whether the whole world is to become free, or whether, in

the struggle, civilization, as we know it, is to be completely destroyed or completely changed. It is our fate to live upon that turning point in history.

The world has reached that turning point by the steep stages of a crisis mounting for generations. The turning point is the next to the last step. It was reached in blood, sweat, tears, havoc and death in World War II. The chief fruit of the first World War was the Russian Revolution and the rise of Communism as a national power. The chief fruit of the second World War was our arrival at the next to the last step of the crisis with the rise of Communism to a world power. History is likely to say that these were the only decisive results of the world wars.

The last War simplified the balance of political forces in the world by reducing them to two. For the first time, it made the power of the Communist sector of mankind (embodied in the Soviet Union) roughly equal to the power of the free sector of mankind (embodied in the United States). It made the collision of these powers all but inevitable. For the world wars did not end the crisis. They raised its tensions to a new pitch. They raised the crisis to a new stage. All the politics of our time, including the politics of war, will be the politics of this crisis.

Few men are so dull that they do not know that the crisis exists and that it threatens their lives at every point. It is popular to call it a social crisis. It is in fact a total crisis -- religious, moral, intellectual, social, political, economic. It is popular to call it a crisis of the Western world. It is in fact a crisis of the whole world. Communism, which claims to be a solution of the crisis, is itself a symptom and an irritant

of the crisis.

In part, the crisis results from the impact of science and technology upon mankind which, neither socially nor morally, has caught up with the problems posed by that impact. In part, it is caused by men's efforts to solve those problems. World wars are the military expression of the crisis. Worldwide depressions are its economic expression. Universal desperation is its spiritual climate. This is the climate of Communism. Communism in our time can no more be considered apart from the crisis than a fever can be acted upon apart from an infected body.

I see in Communism the focus of the concentrated evil of our time. You will ask: Why, then, do men become Communists? How did it happen that you, our gentle and loved father, were once a Communist? Were you simply stupid? No, I was not stupid. Were you morally depraved? No, I was not morally depraved. Indeed, educated men become Communists chiefly for moral reasons. Did you not know that the crimes and horrors of Communism are inherent in Communism? Yes, I knew that fact. Then why did you become a Communist? It would help more to ask: How did it happen that this movement, once a mere muttering of political outcasts, became this immense force that now contests the mastery of mankind? Even when all the chances and mistakes of history are allowed for, the answer must be: Communism makes some profound appeal to the human mind. You will not find out what it is by calling Communism names. That will not help much to explain why Communism whose horrors, on a scale unparalleled in history, are now public knowledge, still recruits its thousands and holds its millions -- among them some of the best minds alive. Look at Klaus Fuchs, standing in the

London dock, quiet, doomed, destroyed, and say whether it is possible to answer in that way the simple question: Why?

First, let me try to say what Communism is not. It is not simply a vicious plot hatched by wicked men in a sub-cellar. It is not just the writings of Marx and Lenin, dialectical materialism, the politburo, the labor theory of value, the theory of the general strike, the Red Army, secret police, labor camps, underground conspiracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the technique of the coup d'etat. It is not even those chanting, bannered millions that stream periodically, like disorganized armies, through the heart of the world's capitals: Moscow, New York, Tokyo, Paris, Rome. These are expressions of Communism, but they are not what Communism is about.

In the Hiss trials, where Communism was a haunting specter, but which did little or nothing to explain Communism, Communists were assumed to be criminals, pariahs, clandestine men who lead double lives under false names, travel on false passports, deny traditional religion, morality, the sanctity of oaths, preach violence and practise treason. These things are true about Communists, but they are not what Communism is about.

The revolutionary heart of Communism is not the theatrical appeal: "Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain." It is a simple statement of Friedrich Engels, further simplified for handy use: "Philosophers have explained the world; it is necessary to change the world." Communists are bound together by no secret oath. The tie that binds them across the frontiers of nations, across barriers of language and differences of class and education, in defiance of

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religion, morality, truth, law, honor, the weaknesses of the body and the irresolutions of the mind, even unto death, is a simple conviction: It is necessary to change the world. Their power, whose nature baffles the rest of the world, because in a large measure the rest of the world has lost that power, is the power to hold convictions and to act on them. It is the same power that moves mountains; it is also an unfailing power to move men. Communists are that part of mankind which has recovered the power to live or die -- to bear witness -- for its faith. And it is a simple, rational faith that inspires men to live or die for it.

It is not new. It is, in fact, man's second oldest faith. Its promise was whispered in the first days of the Creation under the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil: "Ye shall be as gods." It is the great alternative faith of mankind. Like all great faiths, its force derives from a simple vision. Other ages have had great visions. They have always been different versions of the same vision: The vision of God and man's relationship to God. The Communist vision is the vision of Man without God.

It is the vision of man's mind displacing God as the creative intelligence of the world. It is the vision of man's liberated mind, by the sole force of its rational intelligence, re-directing man's destiny and reorganizing man's life and the world. It is the vision of man, once more the central figure of the Creation, not because God made man in His image, but because man's mind makes him the most intelligent of the animals. Coppernicus and his successors displaced man as the central fact of the universe. Communism restores man to his sovereignty by the simple method of denying God.

The vision is a challenge and implies a threat. It challenges man to prove by his acts that he is the masterwork of the Creation -- by making thought and act one. It challenges him to prove it by using the force of his rational mind to end the bloody meaningless-ness of man's history -- by giving it purpose and a plan. It challenges him to prove it by reducing the meaningless chaos of nature, by imposing on it his rational will to order, abundance, security, peace. It is the vision of materialism. But it threatens, if man's mind is unequal to the problems of man's progress, that he will sink back into savagery (the A and the H bombs have raised the issue in explosive form), until nature replaces him with a more intelligent form of life.

It is an intensely practical vision. The tools to turn it into reality are at hand -- science and technology, whose traditional method, the rigorous exclusion of all supernatural factors in solving problems, has contributed to the intellectual climate in which the vision flourishes, just as they have contributed to the crisis in which Communism thrives. For the vision is shared by millions who are not Communists (they are part of Communism's secret strength). Its first commandment is found, not in the Communist Manifesto, but in the first sentence of the physics primer: "All of the progress of mankind to date results from the making of careful measurements." But Communism, for the first time in history, has made this vision the faith of a great modern political movement.

Hence the Communist Party is quite justified in calling itself the most revolutionary party in history. It has posed in practical form the most revolutionary question in history: God or Man? It has taken the logical next step which three hundred years

of rationalism hesitated to take, and said what millions of modern minds think, but do not dare or care to say: If man's mind is the decisive force in the world, what need is there for God?; henceforth man's mind is man's fate.

This vision is the Communist revolution, which, like all great revolutions, occurs in man's mind before it takes form in man's acts. Insurrection and conspiracy are merely methods of realizing the vision; they are merely part of the politics of Communism. Without its vision, they, like Communism, would have no meaning and could not rally a parcel of pickpockets. Communism does not summon men to crime or to utopia, as its easy critics like to think. On the plane of faith, it summons mankind to turn its vision into practical reality. On the plane of action, it summons men to struggle against inertia, special interest, ignorance, which, embodied in social, political and economic forms, Communism claims are blocking the will of mankind to make its next great forward stride. It summons men to overcome the crisis, which Communism claims, is in effect a crisis of rending frustration, with the world, unable to stand still, but unwilling to go forward along the road that the logic of a technological civilization points out -- Communism.

This is Communism's moral sanction, which is twofold. Its vision points the way to the future; its faith labors to turn the future into present reality. It says to every man who joins it: the vision is a practical problem of history; the way to achieve it is a practical problem of politics, which is the present tense of history. Have you the moral strength to take upon yourself the crimes of history so that man at last may close his chronicle of

age-old, senseless suffering, and replace it with purpose and a plan? The answer a man makes to this question is the difference between the Communist and those miscellaneous socialists, liberals, fellow travellers, unclassified progressives and men of good will, all of whom share the same vision, but do not share the faith because they will not take upon themselves the penalties of the faith. The answer is the root of that sense of moral superiority which makes Communists, though caught in crime, berate their opponents with withering self-righteousness.

The Communist vision has a mighty agitator and a mighty propagandist. They are the crisis. The agitator needs no soap box. It speaks insistently to the human mind at the point where desperation lurks. The propagandist writes no Communist gibberish. It speaks insistently to the human mind at the point where man's hope and man's energy fuse to fierceness.

The vision inspires. The crisis impels. The workingman is chiefly moved by the crisis. The educated man is chiefly moved by the vision. The workingman, living upon a mean margin of life, can afford few visions -- even practical visions. An educated man, peering from the Harvard Yard, or any college campus, upon a world in chaos, finds in the vision the two certainties for which the mind of man tirelessly seeks: a reason to live and a reason to die. No other faith of our time presents them with the same practical intensity. That is why Communism is the central experience of the first half of the 20th century, and may be its final experience -- will be, unless the free world, inthe agony of its struggle with Communism, overcomes its crisis by discovering, in suffering and pain, a power of faith which will provide man's

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mind, at the same intensity, with the same two certainties: a reason to live and a reason to die. If it fails, this will be the century of the great social wars. If it succeeds, this will be the century of the great wars of faith.

You will ask: Why, then, do men cease to be Communists? One answer is: Very few do. Thirty years after the Russian Revolution, after the known atrocities, the purges, the revelations, the jolting zigzags of Communist politics, there is only a handful of ex-Communists in the whole world. By ex-Communists I do not mean those who break with Communism over differences of strategy and tactics (like Trotsky) or organization (like Tito). Those are merely quarrels over a road map by people all of whom are in a hurry to get to the same place.

Nor, by ex-Communists, do I mean those thousands who continually drift into the Communist Party and out again. The turnover is vast. These are the spiritual vagrants of our time whose traditional faith has been leached out in the bland climate of rationalism. They are looking for an intellectual night's lodging. They lack the character for Communist faith because they lack the character for any faith. So they drop away though Communism keeps its hold on them.

By an ex-Communist, I mean a man who knew clearly why he became a Communist, who served Communism devotedly and knew why he served it, who broke with Communism unconditionally and knew why he broke with it. Of these there are very few -- an index to

the power of the vision and the power of the crisis.

History very largely fixes the patterns of force that make men Communists. Hence one Communist conversion sounds much like another -- rather impersonal and repetitious, awesome and tiresome, like long lines of similar people all stolidly waiting to get in to see the same movie. A man's break with Communism is intensely personal. Hence the account of no two breaks is likely to be the same. The reasons that made one Communist break may seem without force to another ex-Communist. Arthur Koestler, the author of Darkness At Noon, is a man for whom I share with a great part of the world a great admiration. I recently read his account of his reasons for breaking with the Communist Party. I thought: such reasons would not have driven me out of the Audubon Society. I also found his reasons for joining the Communist Party, while perfectly sincere, curiously incomplete.

It is a fact that a man can join the Communist Party, can be very active in it for years, without completely understanding the nature of Communism or the political methods that follow inevitably from its vision. One day such incomplete Communists discover that the Communist Party is not what they thought it was. They break with it and turn on it with the rage of an honest dupe, a dupe who has given a part of his life to a swindle. Often they forget that it takes two to make a swindle.

Others remain Communists for years, warmed by the light of its vision, firmly closing their eyes to the crimes and horrors inseparable from its practical politics. One day they have to face the facts. They are appalled at what they have abetted. They spend the rest of their days trying to explain, usually

without great success, the dark clue to their complicity. As their understanding of Communism was incomplete and led them to a dead end, their understanding of breaking with it is incomplete and leads them to a dead end. It leads to less than Communism, which was a vision and a faith. The world outside Communism, the world in crisis, lacks a vision and a faith. There is before these ex-Communists absolutely nothing. Behind them is a threat. For they have, in fact, broken not with the vision, but with the politics of the vision. In the name of reason and intelligence, the vision keeps them firmly in its grip -- self-divided, paralyzed, powerless to act against it.

Hence the most secret fold of their minds is haunted by a terrifying thought: What if we were wrong? What if our inconstancy is our guilt? That is the fate of those who break without knowing clearly that Communism is wrong because something else is right, because to the challenge: God or Man?, they continue to give the answer: Man. Their pathos is that not even the Communist ordeal could teach them that man without God is just what Communism said he was: the most intelligent of the animals, that man without God is a beast, never more beastly than when he is most intelligent about his beastliness. "Er nennt's Vernunft," says the Devil in Goethe's Faust, "und braucht's allein, noch tierlicher als jeder Tier zu sein" -- Man calls it Reason and uses it simply to be more beastly than any beast. Not grasping the source of the evil they sincerely hate, such ex-Communists in general make ineffectual witnesses against it. They are witnesses against something; they have ceased to be witnesses for anything.

Yet there is one experience which most sincere ex-Communists

share, whether they go only part way or to the end of the question it poses. The daughter of a former German consul general in Moscow was trying to explain to me why her father, who, as an enlightened modern man, had been extremely pro-Communist, had become an implacable anti-Communist. It was hard for her because, as an enlightened modern girl, she shared the Communist vision without being a Communist. But she loved her father and the irrationality of his defection embarrassed her. "He was immensely pro-Soviet," she said, "and then -- you will laugh at me -- but you must not laugh at my father -- and then -- one night -- in Moscow -- he heard screams. That's all. Simply one night he heard screams."

A child of Reason and the 20th century, she knew that there is a logic of the mind. She did not know that the soul has a logic that may be more compelling than the mind's. She did not know at all that she had swept away the logic of the mind, the logic of history, the logic of politics, the myth of the 20th century, with five annihilating words: One night he heard screams.

What Communist has not heard those screams? They come from husbands torn forever from their wives in midnight arrests. They come, muffled, from the execution cellars of the secret police, from the torture chambers of the Lubianka, from all the citadels of terror now stretching from Berlin to Canton. They come from those freight cars loaded with men, women and children, the enemies of the Communist State, locked in, packed in, left on remote sidings to freeze to death at night in the Russian winter. They come from minds driven mad by the horrors of mass starvation ordered and enforced as a policy of the Communist State. They come from the starved skeletons, worked to death, then flogged to death,

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(as an example to others) in the freezing filth of sub-arctic labor camps. They come from children whose parents are suddenly, inexplicably, taken away from them -- parents they will never see again.

What Communist has not heard those screams? Execution, says the Communist code, is the highest measure of social protection. What man can call himself a Communist who has not accepted the fact that Terror is an instrument of policy, right if the vision is right, justified by history, enjoined by the balance of forces in the social wars of this century? Those screams have reached every Communist's mind. Usually they stop there. What judge willingly dwells upon the man the laws compel him to condemn to death -- the laws of nations or the laws of history?

But one day the Communist really hears those screams. He is going about his routine Party tasks. He is lifting a dripping reel of microfilm from a developing tank. He is justifying to a Communist fraction in a trade union an extremely unwelcome directive of the Central Committee. He is receiving from a trusted superior an order to go to another country and, in a designated hotel, at a designated hour, meet a man whose name he will never know, but who will give him a package whose contents he will never learn. Suddenly, there closes around that Communist a separating silence, and in that silence he hears screams. He hears them for the first time. For they do not merely reach his mind. They pierce beyond. They pierce to his soul. He says to himself: "Those are not the screams of man in agony. Those are the screams of a soul in agony." He hears them for the first time because a

soul in extremity has communicated with that which alone can hear it -- another human soul.

Why does the Communist ever hear them? Because in the end there persists in every man, however he may deny it, a scrap of soul. The Communist who suffers this singular experience, then says to himself: "What is happening to me? I must be sick." If he does not instantly stifle that scrap of soul, he is lost. If he admits it for a moment, he has admitted that there is something greater than Reason, greater than the logic of mind, of politics, of history, of economics, which alone justify the vision. If the Party senses his weakness, and the Party is peculiarly cunning at sensing such weakness, it will humiliate him, degrade him, condemn him, expel him. If it can, it will destroy him. And the Party will be right. For he has betrayed that which alone justifies its faith -- the vision of Almighty Man. He has brushed the only vision that has force against the vision of Almighty Mind. He stands before the fact of God.

The Communist Party is familiar with this experience to which its members are sometimes liable in prison, in illness, in indecision. It is recognized frankly as a sickness. There are ways of treating it -- if it is confessed. It is when it is not confessed that the Party, sensing a subtle crisis, turns upon it savagely. What ex-Communist has not suffered this experience in one form or another, to one degree or another? What he does about it depends on the individual man. That is why no ex-Communist dare answer for his sad fraternity the question: Why do men break with Communism? He can only answer the question: How did you break with Communism? My answer is: Slowly, reluctantly, in agony.

Yet my break began long before I heard those screams. Perhaps it does for everyone. I do not know how far back it began. Avalanches gather force and crash, unheard, in men as in the mountains. But I date my break from a very casual happening. I was sitting in our apartment on St. Paul Street in Baltimore. It was shortly before we moved to Alger Hiss's apartment in Washington. My daughter was in her high chair. I was watching her eat. She was the most miraculous thing that had ever happened in my life. I liked to watch her even when she smeared porridge on her face or dropped it meditatively on the floor. My eye came to rest on the delicate convolutions of her ear -- those intricate, perfect ears. The thought passed through my mind: "No, those ears were not created by any chance coming together of atoms in nature (the Communist view). They could have been created only by immense design." The thought was involuntary and unwanted. I crowded it out of my mind. But I never wholly forgot it or the occasion. I had to crowd it out of my mind. If I had completed it, I should have had to say: Design presupposes God. I did not then know that, at that moment, the finger of God was first laid upon my forehead.

One thing most ex-Communists could agree upon: they broke because they wanted to be free. They do not all mean the same thing by "free." Freedom is a need of the soul, and nothing else. It is in striving toward God that the soul strives continually after a condition of freedom. God alone is the inciter and guarantor of freedom. He is the only guarantor. External freedom is only an aspect of interior freedom. Political freedom, as the Western world has known it, is only a political reading of the Bible. Religion and freedom are indivisible. Without freedom

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the soul dies. Without the soul there is no justification for freedom. Necessity is the only justification known to the mind. Hence every sincere break with Communism is a religious experience, though the Communist fail to identify its true nature, though he fail to go to the end of the experience. His break is the political expression of the perpetual need of the soul whose first faint stirring he has felt within him, years, months or days before he breaks. A Communist breaks because he must choose at last between irreconcilable opposites -- God or Man, Soul or Mind, Freedom or Communism.

Communism is what happens when, in the name of Mind, men free themselves from God. But its view of God, its knowledge of God, its experience of God, is what alone gives character to a society or a nation, and meaning to its destiny. Its culture, the voice of this character, is merely that view, knowledge, experience, of God, fixed by its most intense spirits in terms intelligible to the mass of men. There has never been a society or a nation without God. But history is cluttered with the wreckage of nations that became indifferent to God, and died.

The crisis of Communism exists to the degree in which it has failed to free the peoples that it rules from God. Nobody knows this better than the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The crisis of the Western world exists to the degree in which it is indifferent to God. It exists to the degree in which the Western world actually shares Communism's materialist vision, is so dazzled by the logic of the Communist interpretation of history, politics and economics, that it fails to grasp that, for it, the only possible answer to the Communist challenge: Faith in God or Faith in Man? is the challenge: Faith in God.

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Economics is not the central problem of this century. It is a relative problem which can be solved in relative ways. Faith is the central problem of this age. The Western world does not know it, but it already possesses the answer to this problem--but only provided that its faith in God and the freedom He enjoins is as great as Communism's faith in Man.

My dear children, before I close this foreword, I want to recall to you briefly the life that we led in the ten years between the time when I broke with Communism and the time when I began to testify --the things we did, worked for, loved, believed in. For it was that happy life, which, on the human side, alone made it possible for me to do later on the things I had to do, or endure the things that happened to me.

Those were the days of the happy little worries, which then seemed so big. We know now that they were the golden days. They will not come again. In those days, our greatest worry was how to meet the payments on the mortgage, how to get the ploughing done in time, how to get health accreditation for our herd, how to get the hay in before the rain. I used to take my vacation in hay harvest so that I could help work the load. You two little fellows used to trample the load, drive the hay truck in the fields when you could barely reach the foot pedals, or drive the tractor that pulled up the loaded harpoons to the mow. At evening, you would break off to help Mother milk when I went on haying. For we came of age on the farm when we decided not to hire barn help, but to run the herd ourselves as a family.

Often the ovenlike heat in the comb of the barn and the sweet smell of alfalfa made us sick. Sometimes we fell asleep at the supper table from fatigue. But the hard work was good for us; and you knew only the peace of a home governed by a father and mother

whose marriage the years (and an earlier suffering which you could not remember) had deepened into the perfect love that enveloped you.

Mother was a slight, overalled figure forever working for you in the house or beside you in the barns and gardens. Papa was a squat, overalled figure, fat but forceful, who taught John, at nine, the man-size glory of driving the tractor; or sat beside Ellen, at the wheel of the truck, an embodiment of security and power, as we drove loads of cattle through the night. On summer Sundays, you sat between papa and mama in the Quaker meeting house. Through the open doors, as you tried not to twist and turn in the long silence, you could see the far, blue Maryland hills and hear the redbirds and ground robins in the graveyard behind.

Only Ellen had a vague, troubled recollection of another time and another image of papa. Then (it was during the years 1938 and 1939), if for any reason she pattered down the hall at night, she would find papa, with the light on, writing, with a revolver on the table or a gun against the chair. She knew that there were people who wanted to kill papa and who might try to kidnap her. But a wide sea of sunlight and of time lay between that puzzling recollection and the farm.

The farm was your kingdom, and the world lay far beyond the protecting walls thrown up by work and love. It is true that comic strips were not encouraged, comic books were banned, the radio could be turned on only by permission which was seldom given (or asked), and you saw few movies. But you grew in the presence of eternal wonders. There was the birth of lambs and calves. You remember how once, when I was away and the veterinarian could not come, you saw mother reach in and turn the calf inside the cow so that it could be

born. There was also the death of animals, sometimes violent, sometimes slow and painful -- nothing is more constant on a farm than death.

Sometimes, of a spring evening, papa would hear that distant honking that always makes his scalp tingle, and we would all rush out to see the wild geese, in lines of hundreds, steer up from the southwest, turn over the barn as over a landmark, and head into the north. Or on autumn nights of sudden cold, that set the ewes breeding in the orchard, papa would call you out of the house to stand with him in the now celebrated pumpkin patch and watch the northern lights flicker in electric clouds on the horizon, mount, die down, fade and mount again till they filled the whole northern sky with ghostly light in motion.

Thus, as children, you experienced two of the most important things men ever know -- the wonder of life and the wonder of the universe, the wonder of life within the wonder of the universe. More important, you knew them not from books, not from lectures, but simply from living among them. Most important, you knew them with reverence and awe -- that reverence and awe that has died out of the modern world and been replaced by man's monkeylike amazement at the cleverness of his own inventive brain.

I have watched greatness touch you in another way. I have seen you sit, uninvited and unforced, listening in complete silence to the third movement of the Ninth Symphony. I thought you understood, as much as children can, when I told you that that music was the moment at which Beethoven finally passed beyond the suffering of his life on earth and reached for the hand of God, as God reaches for the hand of Adam in Michelangelo's vision of the Creation.

And once, in place of a bedtime story, I was reading John Shakespeare -- at his own request, for I never forced such things on you. I came to that passage in which McBeth, having murdered Duncan, realizes what he has done to his own soul, and asks if all the water in the world can ever wash the blood from his hand, or will it not rather

The multitudinous seas incarnading?

At that line, John's whole body twitched. I gave great silent thanks to God. For I knew that if, as children, you could thus feel in your souls the reverence and awe for life and the world, which is the ultimate meaning of Beethoven and Shakespeare, as men and women you could never be satisfied with less. I felt a great faith that sooner or later you would understand what I once told you, not because I expected you to understand it then, but because I hoped that you would remember it later: "True wisdom comes from the overcoming of suffering and sin. All true wisdom is therefore touched with sadness

If all this sounds unduly solemn, you know that our lives were not; that all of us suffer from an incurable itch to puncture false solemnity. In our daily lives, we were fun-loving and gay. For those who have solemnity in their souls, generally have enough of it there, and do not need to force it into their faces.

Then, on August 3, 1948, you learned for the first time that your father had once been a Communist, that he had worked in something called "the underground," that it was shameful, and that for some reason he was in Washington telling the world about it. While he was in the underground, he testified, he had worked with a number of other Communists. One of them was a man with the odd name of Alger Hiss. Later, Alger Hiss denied the allegation. Thus the Great

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Case began, and with it our lives were changed forever.

Dear children, one autumn twilight, when you were much smaller, I slipped away from you in play and stood for a moment alone in the apple orchard near the barn. Then I heard your two voices, piping together anxiously, calling to me: "Papa! Papa!" from the harvested cornfield. In the years when I was away five days a week in New York, working to pay for the farm, I used to think of you both before I fell asleep at night. And that is how you almost always came to me -- voices of beloved children, calling to me from the gathered fields at dusk.

You called to me once again at night in the same orchard. That was a good many years later. A shadow deeper and more chilling than the autumn evening had closed upon us -- I mean the Hiss Case. It was the first year of the Case. We had been doing the evening milking together. For us, one of the few happy results of the Case was that at last I could be home with you most of the time (in life these good things usually come too little or too late). I was washing and disinfecting the cows, and putting on and taking off the milkers. You were stripping after me.

In the quiet, there suddenly swept over my mind a clear realization of our true position -- obscure, all but friendless people (some of my great friends had already taken refuge in aloofness; the others I had withdrawn from so as not to involve them in my affairs). Against me was an almost solid line-up of the most powerful groups and men in the country, the bitterly hostile reaction of much of the press, the smiling scepticism of much of the public, the venomous calumnies of the Hiss forces, the all but universal failure to understand the real meaning of the Case or my real

purpose. A sense of the enormous futility of my effort, and my own inadequacy, drowned me. I felt a physical cold creep through me, settle around my heart and freeze any pulse of hope. The sight of you children, guiltless and defenseless, was more than I could bear. I was alone against the world; my longing was to be left completely alone, or not to be at all. It was that death of the will which Communism, with great cunning, always tries to induce in its victims.

I waited until the last cow was stripped and the last can lifted into the cooler. Then I stole into the upper barn and out into the apple orchard. It was a very dark night. The stars were large and cold. This cold was one with the coldness in myself. The lights of the barn, the house and the neighbors' houses were warm in the windows and on the ground; they were not for me. Then I heard Ellen call me in the barn and John called: "Papa!" Still calling, Ellen went down to the house, to see if I were there. I heard John opening gates as he went to the calf barn, and he called me there. With all the longing of my love for you, I wanted to answer. But if I answered, I must come back to the living world. I could not do that.

John began to call me in the cow stable, in the milk house. He went into the dark side of the barn (I heard him slide the door back), into the upper barn, where at night he is usually afraid. He stepped outside in the dark, calling: "Papa! Papa!" -- then, frantically, on the verge of tears: "Papa!" I walked over to him. I felt that I was making the most terrible surrender I should have to make on earth. "Papa," he cried and threw his arms around me,

"don't ever go away." "No," I said, "no, I won't ever go away." Both of us knew that the words "go away" stood for something else, and that I had given him my promise not to kill myself. Later on, as you will see, I was tempted, in my wretchedness, to break that promise.

My children, when you were little, we used sometimes to go for walks in our pine woods. In the open fields, you would run along by yourselves. But you used instinctively to give me your hands as we entered those woods, where it was darker, lonelier, and in the stillness our voices sounded loud and frightening. In this book I am again giving you my hands. I am leading you, not through cool pine woods, but up and up a narrow defile between bare and steep rocks from which in shadow things uncoil and slither away. It will be dark. But, in the end, if I have led you aright, you will make out three crosses, from two of which hang thieves. I will have brought you to Golgotha -- the place of skulls. This is the meaning of the journey. Before you understand, I may not be there, my hands may have slipped from yours. It will not matter. For when you understand what you see, you will no longer be children. You will know that life is pain, that each of us hangs always upon the cross of himself. And when you know that this is true of every man, woman and child on earth, you will be wise.

Your Father

Kisseloff-23246

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

—v.—

ALGER HISS,

Appellant.

BRIEF FOR APPELLEE

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74-1333-1662

Kisseloff-22578

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Kisseloff-22587

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

—v.—

ALGER HISS,

Appellant.

BRIEF FOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Statement

This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction entered on January 25, 1950 after a trial in the Southern District of New York before the Honorable Henry W. Goddard and a jury (3305).*

The indictment, in two counts, charged the defendant, Alger Hiss, with violating Section 1621, Title 18, United States Code (1948 ed.), in that he testified falsely to two material matters while a witness before a Federal Grand Jury (2-5).

A verdict of guilty on both counts was returned by the jury (3294). The defendant was sentenced to imprisonment for five years on each count, the terms to be served concurrently (3305).

Notice of appeal was filed on January 25, 1950 (3306).

* Numbers in parentheses refer to pages in the printed record, unless indicated to the contrary.

Statute Involved

Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621 (1948 ed.).

§1621. *Perjury generally.*

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, wilfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

The Indictment

Count One charges that on December 15, 1948, while under oath, before a Grand Jury, sitting in and for the Southern District of New York, investigating possible violations of the espionage and other United States criminal statutes, Alger Hiss wilfully and knowingly testified falsely to material matter when he testified that neither he, nor Mrs. Hiss in his presence, delivered any confidential documents or papers, or summaries of such documents or papers, of the State Department to Whittaker Chambers.

Count Two charges that on December 15, 1948, while under oath before the same Grand Jury, Alger Hiss wilfully and knowingly testified falsely to material matter when he testified that he did not see Whittaker Chambers after January 1, 1937.

Questions Presented

1. Did the Government produce sufficient evidence to support the verdict of guilty on both Counts?

2. Did Judge Goddard correctly construe Count II when he instructed the jury that Count II could be established by proof of any meeting of Mr. Chambers and the defendant after January 1, 1937?

3. Should the witnesses Rosen and Inslerman have been barred from the witness chair because it was possible they would raise their privilege against self-incrimination?

4. Should the testimony of Inslerman, Webb, Massing, Murray and Dulles have been excluded as irrelevant or not proper rebuttal?

5. Did the prosecutor, by conduct or argument, improperly and unduly prejudice the defendant?

6. Did Judge Goddard commit reversible error in his charge or in his supplemental instructions?

7. Was this perjury prosecution barred by the statute of limitations on the grounds that the false testimony related to a crime barred by the statute of limitations?

The Facts

Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers were Communists together. This was 1934 (233) in Washington, when Hiss was Assistant General Counsel of the AAA (1809) and Whittaker Chambers was a salaried agent of the Communist conspiracy, organizing an "apparatus" of govern-

ment employees in the nation's capital (235). With contrasting social positions but similar intellectual and ideological leanings, these two men joined forces at the direction of J. Peters, Chief of the Communist Underground in America (233).

Hiss was a Harvard-trained lawyer (1804), married in 1929 to Priscilla Hobson (1805), a socialist (2369). Before joining forces with Whittaker Chambers, Hiss had been a member of a red spy ring headed by Harold Ware (117) [son of "Mother Bloor"] (234), and had guided Noel Field in similar work (1266). The Defendant was given the pseudonym "der Advokat" (276).

Whittaker Chambers was an open Communist. In 1923 he had toured Western Europe, where the moral, economic and physical carnage resulting from World War I indelibly impressed him (221). He had read exhaustively the works of Marx, Lenin and The Fabian Socialists (222). At the age of 24, Mr. Chambers sought out the Communist organization and became a member (388), which fact he then related to his friend and Columbia faculty adviser, Professor Mark VanDoren (389; Ex. N).

Although Mr. Chambers later achieved prominence as a literateur (228) in the revolutionary movement, with editorships of the Daily Worker (226) and the New Masses (228), his early apprenticeship in the Party was marked by menial service (225). He subsequently advanced from editing workers' correspondence to foreign news editor, to the *de facto* editorship (225). Being primarily a philosophical Communist, Mr. Chambers divorced himself from Party activities in 1929 when a factional fight for power developed within the Party (226).

In 1932, after returning to Party work, he was taken from his post as editor of the New Masses and ordered into the espionage corps of the Communist organization

(229). This underground work required the use of aliases. He became a "faceless man", serving as a liasion between the Russian and the American spy units (231).

During the summer of 1934, Mr. Chambers was ordered to Washington where he met Harold Ware and Ware's underground group, which included Alger Hiss (233). At the direction of J. Peters, Hiss left the Ware apparatus in order to serve in a new espionage unit to be organized by Mr. Chambers (235, 236).

A fast friendship soon developed between these two men and their families. Mrs. Chambers' homely characterization describes the relationship: "The Hisses were family to us; they were friends * * *" (1012). There were frequent family visits during the years of their association, from 1934 to 1938, both in Washington at the Hiss residence and in the Baltimore home of the Chambers family (120, 121, 956).

In May, 1935, Hiss gave his apartment on 28th Street to Mr. Chambers, a fellow-Communist needing assistance (242, 958). This courtesy included furniture, telephone, gas, electricity. There was no rent and the use of the Hiss Ford was added.

In the summer of 1935, Mr. Chambers drove with the Hisses to Long Eddy, New York, in a futile search for a summer cottage (245). Ultimately, the Chambers family, under the alias Breen, summered at the Bouchot Cottage in Smithton, Pennsylvania (248). The Hisses were visitors at the cottage (248, 960, 1040), Mrs. Hiss caring for the Chambers' child while Mrs. Chambers painted.

Whittaker Chambers, together with his family, spent several days at the Hiss home on P Street in the autumn of 1935 (248, 961). Originally Mr. Chambers was to leave his wife and child with the Hisses while he performed espionage work in England (249, 289). This plan was

later abandoned, but not before Mr. Chambers obtained a passport as David Breen, using false birth certificates furnished him by J. Peters (249, 289).

Mrs. Hiss, on one of her many visits, remained overnight at the Chambers' Baltimore home to take care of the Chambers' daughter while Mrs. Chambers traveled to New York for prenatal care (1031, 3025). The two families exchanged presents, music, and children's gifts, and on one occasion Mrs. Chambers painted a portrait sketch of Mrs. Hiss' child by her first husband (973, 2297). The defendant recommended a private school for the Chambers' child (1373).

So friendly were they that the Hisses assisted in furnishing the small Chambers' apartment in Baltimore (269, 963). Some of these furnishings are still kept on the Chambers' farm and were shown to one of the defendant's attorneys who asked to see them (631).

It was while Hiss was counsel for the Nye Committee, on loan from the AAA, that he first violated his oath as a Government employee. He obtained confidential State Department documents by virtue of his position with the Nye Committee. Hiss gave these documents to Mr. Chambers, who photographed them on microfilm in the Hiss home for transmittal to Russia (122, 123, 140).

Hiss transferred to the Justice Department during the summer of 1935 after receiving the approval of the Communist leadership (2509, 142). It was about this same time that Hiss came in contact with Mrs. Hede Massing, an admitted Communist spy and courier. A friendly conflict ensued between them as to who would have the espionage services of Noel Field, a State Department officer (1669, 1675).

On December 23rd, 1936, at the direction of Colonel Bykov, a Russian superior, Mr. Chambers purchased four

oriental rugs (254, 718, 719; Exs. 41, 42). This was accomplished in New York through a friend, Professor Meyer Schapiro, of Columbia University. Schapiro, at Mr. Chambers' direction, sent the rugs to George Silverman in Washington, shortly after December 29, 1936 (725; Ex. 42A).

In early 1937, Mr. Chambers gave the defendant one of these rugs, as a gift from the grateful Russian People (255). A second of these rugs was given to Henry Julian Wadleigh (653), another source of secret State Department information for the Chambers' apparatus (402, 1111).

Mr. Chambers and Hiss travelled to New York City to confer with Bykov in January, 1937 (255). At Bykov's bidding Hiss agreed to furnish confidential State Department documents relating to specified nations (256). Pursuant to this understanding, Mr. Chambers visited the Hiss home at two-week intervals to receive all documents taken from the State Department by the defendant that same day. These papers were photographed in Baltimore and returned to Hiss on the same night (258).

This practice continued until mid-1937. Thereafter, to increase production, Mrs. Hiss typed copies or summaries of State documents brought home by the defendant each night (259, 290). An office-type Woodstock typewriter, given Mrs. Hiss by her father, was used for this work. These copies, with notes written by the defendant and any original documents on hand, were called for by Mr. Chambers fortnightly. The material was photographed in Baltimore by Felix Inslerman (259).

Whittaker Chambers broke from the communist conspiracy in mid-April 1938 (260). He retained some copies of secret papers given him by Hiss, along with 5 strips of microfilm prepared by Inslerman, all of which he gave, for safe-keeping, to Nathan Levine, his wife's nephew (260, 727).

The defection was preceded by preparation. To secure an identity, being known in the underground only as "Carl", Mr. Chambers obtained employment with the National Research Project (260), using the unwitting assistance of the Party. In November 1937, he purchased an automobile (715; Ex. 40), financed in part by a $400 loan from Hiss (263, 690, 971). A room on the outskirts of Baltimore was obtained to which the Chambers family moved about April 15, 1938 (264, 970). Mr. Chambers then obtained a commission to translate a book along with a money advance, and moved to Daytona Beach, Florida (265, 971).

By summer 1938, the Chambers family was re-established in the Baltimore community (269, 972). Within a year Mr. Chambers began his career with TIME magazine (270) which culminated, a decade later, in his voluntary resignation from an editorship paying a salary of $30,000 per year (271). Whittaker Chambers then returned to his farm at Westminister, Maryland, where he still resides.

Shortly after the Hitler-Stalin Pact of August 1939, Mr. Chambers was taken by Isaac Don Levine an anti-communist publisher, to Adolph A. Berle, then Assistant Secretary of State in charge of security (271, 274). Berle made notes of the information (615; Ex. 18) given by Mr. Chambers, setting forth, in detail, communist infiltration and espionage in the State Department (274) [It is not insignificant that the defendant was the last name given Berle].

Berle allowed four years to elapse before he gave his notes to the F. B. I. who then interviewed Mr. Chambers (275). Thereafter, Mr. Chambers was twice visited and questioned by Ray Murphy, the security officer of the State Department (275). Mr. Chambers told the same facts to Murphy as he had to Berle (607-611; Ex. 17).

On August 3rd, 1948, Mr. Chambers appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee* pursuant to a subpoena served upon him the preceding day (280, 281). He testified before this Committee on six occasions, relating his knowledge of communist infiltration in the State Department.

Mr. Chambers named the defendant as one of many communists in government employ in the prior decade. Hiss denied he was a Communist and answered that "the name Whittaker Chambers means nothing to me" (2111).

At a closed meeting of the HCUA on August 17th, 1948, Mr. Chambers and the defendant were brought together for confrontation (281). After examining Mr. Chambers' teeth and the inside of his mouth and ascertaining the name and address of Mr. Chambers' dentist (282, 1987, 1989), Hiss identified his former friend as an alleged indigent writer, whom he knew in 1935 as George Crosley (282).

Hiss dared Mr. Chambers to state, without the committee room, that he was a communist (282). Chambers did so—twice. A defamation complaint was filed on September 27, 1948 in the Maryland District Court by Hiss (2448). Mr. Chambers, admitting the publication, pleaded truth as a defense (283). That cause is still at issue.

On November 4th, 1948, Hiss' Baltimore and New York attorneys began an exhaustive pretrial examination of Mr. Chambers and his wife (283), which continued after the indictment was filed (284).** After a demand by Hiss' attorneys for documentary proof, Mr. Chambers went to New York and obtained the papers and microfilm given Nathan Levine in 1938 (291, 727). On November 17th,

---

* Hereafter referred to as HCUA.

** These depositions ultimately consumed 1300 pages (2206) and included such pertinent questions as the birthplace of Mrs. Chambers' parents (2467).

1948, Mr. Chambers produced the papers he had received from Hiss a decade before (293).* In total, this constituted four notes written by the defendant and sixty-five typewritten pages, sixty-four of which were typed on the Hiss' Woodstock machine (B. 1-47). These papers are all dated between January 5, 1938 and April 1, 1938.

The five strips of undeveloped microfilms, three of which proved to have been exposed, were retained by Chambers until they were subpoenaed by the HCUA on December 2nd, 1948 (294). The Committee agents accompanied Chambers to his farm where he removed the films from a pumpkin in which he had placed them earlier that day for safekeeping (294).**

On December 15, 1948, the defendant was called before a Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York, investigating possible violations of the espionage and other United States criminal statutes (202). While under oath he furnished the testimony which forms the bases for the indictment (209, 210; Exs. 1, 2).

After a first trial which resulted in a jury disagreement (179), the defendant was found guilty of both counts on January 21, 1950 (3294).

---

* These Baltimore Papers were Marked as Government Baltimore Exhibits (B. 1 *et seq.*) and the underlying official documents as Government State Exhibits (St. 1 *et seq.*).

** Exs. 11, 12, the microfilms, are enlarged as B. 48, 50-55, the number B. 49 being used at the deposition for an exhibit, not relevant to the criminal trial (301).

POINT I

Evidence establishing Count I was not only sufficient but was overwhelming.

The defendant contends that the prosecution failed to establish a prima facie case, arguing that there was no corroboration of the testimony of Mr. Chambers. Notwithstanding the well-considered verdict, which this Court will not upset where the evidence, if believed, is sufficient, *Glasser* v. *United States,* 315 U. S. 60, 80 (1942); *Whaley* v. *United States,* 141 F. 2d 1010 (5th Cir. 1944), *cert. denied,* 323 U. S. 742 (1944); *United State* v. *Tempone,* 136 F. 2d 538 (2nd Cir. 1943), an elaborate argument is advanced that the Government's proof was inadequate. Defendant proceeds on the theory that the prosecution falls if it is remotely possible that one of the many State Department documents underlying the Baltimore Papers was unavailable to him. As a fillip to this, it is contended that better espionage practice would have required a selection of more informative documents and a greater caution in eliminating traces of guilt.

To lend substance to this hypothesis, it is suggested that possibly Wadleigh stole the documents. And if Wadleigh didn't, some other spy or confederate did, or, perhaps, a clerk, or a messenger, or a charwoman, *et cetera.* Mr. Chambers conceived his false tale, contends the defendant, because he is mentally ill.

As Point III the defendant contends that even if adequate for a *prima facie* case, the Government's proof was not strong. These contentions were rejected by the jury and are refuted by the record.

A. *The two-witness rule.*

In *United States* v. *Weiler,* 323 U. S. 606 (1945), the Supreme Court held that in the federal courts the government must satisfy the two-witness rule to establish a *prima facie* case of perjury. In brief, to reach the jury, the government must produce two witnesses to the falsity of the alleged perjurious testimony. As an alternative, the prosecution must offer one such witness in addition to some form of corroborative evidence.

The Supreme Court defined this required corroborative evidence as follows:

> "Two elements must enter into a determination that corroborative evidence is sufficient: (1) that the evidence, if true, *substantiates* the testimony of a single witness who has sworn to the falsity of the alleged perjurious statement; (2) that the corroborative evidence is trustworthy. To resolve this latter question is to determine the credibility of the corroborative testimony, a function which belongs exclusively to the jury" (italics added). *United States* v. *Weiler, supra,* at 610.

Professor Wigmore formulated a proper jury charge on the proposition. The content is the same.

> "* * * as to the *nature of the corroboration,* no detailed rule seems to have been laid down nor ought to be laid down. The jury should be instructed not to convict unless the testimony of the principal witness has been so corroborated that they believe it to be true beyond any reasonable doubt." 7 Wigmore, Evidence (3d ed. 1940) §2042, p. 278.

In terms of synonyms, the Court in *United States* v. *Hall,* 44 Fed. 864 (S. D. Ga. W. D. 1890) defined corroboration as follows:

> "The term 'corroborate the accusing witness' means to make strong; to strengthen; to support; to tend to establish the truth of the statement of the accusing witness" (p. 868).

Admissions of a defendant are sufficient corroboration. *Hart* v. *United States,* 131 F. (2d) 59 (9th Cir. 1942); *United States* v. *Buckner,* 118 F. (2d) 468 (2nd Cir. 1941). The testimony of two witnesses to two different and independent events proving the falsity of the defendant's testimony satisfies the rule. (*United States* v. *Seavey,* 180 F. (2d) 837 (3rd Cir. 1950), *cert. denied,* 339 U. S. 979 (1950); *United States* v. *Margolis,* 138 F. (2d) 1002 (3rd Cir. 1943); *United States* v. *Palese,* 133 F. (2d) 600 (3rd Cir. 1943).

In *Buckner* v. *United States,* 154 F. (2d) 317 (App. D. C. 1946), the sufficiency of the corroborative proof was challenged. At a previous trial defendant had denied that a statement, offered by the prosecution, bore his signature. He was indicted for this perjury. At the perjury trial the police officer, who took the statement and saw defendant sign it, so testified. The only corroborative testimony was by a handwriting expert who stated that in his opinion the signature on the statement was defendant's. This proof was held sufficient corroboration to satisfy the "two-witness rule."

In other instances where corroboration is required as a matter of law, the same general content is given to the term: *e.g.* for corroboration of an accomplice's testimony. *Tate* v. *State,* 204 Ark. 470, 163 S. W. 2d 150 (1942); *State*

v. *White,* 56 Ariz. 189, 106 P. 2d 508 (1940); for corroboration in rape prosecutions, *People* v. *Vaughn,* 390 Ill. 360, 61 N. E. 2d 546 (1945); for corroboration of adultery, *Lake* v. *Lake,* 60 N. Y. S. 2d 105 (Sup. Ct. 1946); for corroboration of a confession, *Anderson* v. *United States,* 124 F. (2d) 58, 65 (6th Cir. 1941).

An examination of the independent evidence presented by the prosecution to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Chambers establishes that it completely substantiates that testimony.

B. ***Evidence establishing Count I.***

Count I charged that the defendant testified falsely when he denied giving original State Department documents, together with copies and summaries of State papers, to Mr. Chambers. The defense was that this testimony of the defendant was true. This defense was destroyed by the convincing testimony of Mr. Chambers and the equally convincing corroborative proof.

1. Mr. Chambers' testimony.

Whittaker Chambers testified that the defendant gave him original State Department documents, together with copies and summaries of State papers (259, 290). To receive these papers, Mr. Chambers called at the Hiss home at intervals of about two weeks, for a period of more than a year (260). The documents were taken by Mr. Chambers to Felix Inslerman in Baltimore to be photographed (258). Ultimately, all original papers were returned to the defendant and all microfilms were given to Mr. Chambers' superior, with the exception of the Baltimore papers and microfilm.

Mr. Chambers identified the two developed rolls of microfilm as typical specimens of the many produced by Insler-

man from papers supplied by the defendant (299, 301). When developed, these films contained photographs of State Department papers available to the defendant. Inslerman identified his camera (1257), which was proved to have been used in producing the two microfilm rolls (1303-1308; Exs. 52, 53).

Mr. Chambers testified that he entered the Hiss residences in the course of receiving the State papers from the defendant (276, 277). Any visit by Mr. Chambers to the Hiss home after the summer of 1935 was vigorously denied by Hiss. In answer, Mr. Chambers described the interiors of the Hiss homes in 1936, 1937 and 1938 with the accuracy and detail that only one familiar with the houses could offer.

Mr. Chambers testified to a close social association with the Hiss family that was the environment of their partnership in espionage. He referred to the defendant's interest in bird-watching (564), which Hiss later admitted. In September 1939, Mr. Chambers told Berle of Mrs. Hiss' socialist activities, which she ultimately admitted, after early denials (2369).

When interrogated by the HCUA, Mr. Chambers stated that he had been given the use of the defendant's apartment and automobile (242). He also stayed with his family at the Hiss' P Street house in the early autumn of 1935 (248). Hiss, of necessity, conceded this, contending only that the P Street stay was in May 1935; this to suggest that their limited association ended with the occupation of the 28th Street apartment in June of 1935.

Mr. Chambers testified that he gave the defendant an oriental rug (255). He stated that the rug was one of four, purchased at Bykov's direction, and given to four of Mr. Chambers' co-conspirators as gifts of a grateful Russian people. Professor Meyer Schapiro recalled buy-

ing the four oriental rugs for his friend, Mr. Chambers (725). The seller Touloukian produced the receipts establishing the sale and delivery to Schapiro, who sent them to George Silverman in Washington, at Chambers' request (718, 719). Henry Julian Wadleigh acknowledged the receipt of a rug (1130). Finally, the defendant admitted receiving such a rug from Mr. Chambers, disagreeing only as to the time of the delivery and the conversation on that occasion (2013).

Mr. Chambers testified that he inspected a farm in Westminister, Maryland, with the defendant. Mr. Chambers recalled that the defendant intended to purchase the farm but withdrew. Mr. Chambers said he then bought the identical property (163). It was established that Hiss had contracted to buy a Westminister farm and then had withdrawn from the transaction (1902). Finally, it was conclusively proved that the same farm was later purchased by Mr. Chambers, in his wife's name (489; Exs. Y-1, 2, 3).

Mr. Chambers recalled that the Hisses had given some of their old furnishings to complete the outfitting of the Chambers' apartment (269). When asked at the Baltimore Depositions to produce this furniture, Mr. Chambers explained that the remnants were still on his farm. These were inspected by Mr. McLean (631). Mr. McLean did not testify to contradict this testimony. Since he was only as far away as the table of the defense attorneys, it can only be assumed that McLean found all to be as stated by Mr. Chambers.

Mr. Chambers described friends and servants of the Hisses. He described their servant, Martha Pope, as the "ailing" maid (462). Mrs. Hiss used the identical term to describe Miss Pope (2302). Mr. Chambers met a friend of the Hisses with the improbable name of Plum Fountain,

who was a Bryn Mawr alumna (457). Miss Fountain materialized and is a Bryn Mawr alumna (1785).

Mr. Chambers testified that he drove to New Hampshire with the Hisses on August 10th, 1937, stayed at Bleak house, and while in the nearby town of Peterboro, saw a performance of "She Stoops to Conquer" (278, 279) with the Hisses. Investigation established that the Peterboro Players presented that play on that evening. There was a nearby Bleak house at which travelers could stay. State Department records disclosed that Mr. Hiss was not at work in Washington during this period (745; Ex. 47).

Mr. Chambers testified that the Hisses loaned him $400 in cash a few days before November 23, 1937 and that this money was used to purchase a Ford in Randallstown, Maryland (263). From the records of the Schmidt Motor Company in Randallstown it was proved that the Chambers bought a Ford on November 23, 1937, paying $486.75 in cash (715). Records of a Hiss bank account disclosed a withdrawal on November 19, 1937 of $400 in cash (690). The offered explanation that this $400 was used by Mrs. Hiss to purchase furniture for her new Volta Place home was discredited by conclusive proof that the Hisses did not lease that house until December (3061).

The inherent improbability of attempted explanations by the defendant to cover incriminating facts, constituted a persuasive corroboration of Mr. Chambers' testimony. *Beck* v. *United States,* 140 F. 2d 169 (App. D. C. 1943); *Wilson* v. *United States,* 162 U. S. 613, 620-621 (1896).

Wherever documents or witnesses could be uncovered with information touching on Mr. Chambers' testimony, they were produced. In every detail they substantiated that testimony. As a consequence, that testimony constituted a strong and indestructible foundation for the jury's verdict. Vicious attacks on the credibility of Mr. Chambers

were ineffective. At best, they raised an issue of credibility which the jury determined against the defendant. *United States* v. *Freeman,* 167 F. 2d 786 (7th Cir. 1948), *cert. denied,* 335 U. S. 817 (1948); *Applebaum* v. *United States,* 164 F. 2d 974 (5th Cir. 1947).

2. The corroborative evidence.

Equally overwhelming and trustworthy was the corroborative proof which included the following: The documents or Baltimore Papers; their counterparts in the State Department files, *i.e.,* the State Department Papers; the accessibility of the State Department Papers to the defendant; the admission that four of the Baltimore Papers are in the defendant's handwriting; the uncontradicted testimony that the Baltimore Papers were typed on the Hiss typewriter (Ex. UUU); the evidence, including admissions by the defendant and his wife, that the typewriter was in the Hiss home in February and March 1938, when the Baltimore Papers were typed.

a. The source of the Baltimore Papers and microfilm.

Baltimore 1-4 are four memoranda, admittedly in the defendant's handwriting. They are virtually verbatim copies of four cables which came to the State Department in the early months of 1938. Mr. Chambers testified that he received these memoranda from Mr. Hiss (297, 298).

The evidence establishes that these notes were given to Mr. Chambers by the defendant. They were given in place of typewritten copies only because the particular documents, for some cause, could not be taken home by the defendant. Although Hiss testified otherwise, Mr. Sayre, his superior, stated that such notes were not used by Mr. Hiss in his reports (1486, 1493, 1507). Miss Lincoln, Sayre's

secretary, said it was not Hiss' practice to make such notes, where, as here, the papers referred to matters not of special interest to Mr. Sayre (938). She pointed out that the tops of two notes containing the legend, "Office of the Assistant Secretary of State" (937), had been torn off.

As a last effort, the defendant suggests that the memos must have been stolen from his desk or files and given to Mr. Chambers because it would have been poor espionage for him to have been the source. This is so, argues the defendant, because one note is difficult to read, another contains a few abbreviations and a third omits useful information contained in the cable being copied. In fact, the one note is quite legible, particularly when photographed as was Mr. Chambers' practice (590; Ex. 14); the abbreviations referred to are clear; finally, the excellence of the defendant's espionage work is not in issue [and if this was in issue, there is ample evidence in the record to establish that defendant was at least "adequate"]. At best this argument was one for the jury which rejected it.

Experts realized almost immediately that all of the typewritten Baltimore Papers produced by Mr. Chambers on November 17, 1948, with the exception of Baltimore 10, had been typed on the same machine. The importance of finding that machine and ascertaining its possessor in the first four months of 1938 was obvious.

On December 4th, 1948, the defendant, in the presence of his attorney, was interviewed by the F. B. I. with a view to determining what typewriter the Hisses had in early 1938 and how they had disposed of it. While at the place of interview, one of his attorneys informed the defendant by telephone, that the Hiss 1938 typewriter had been a Woodstock. In his statement to the F. B. I., Hiss then

helpfully said that the machine might have been an Underwood, but he was not sure (1979; Ex. 33).

Mrs. Hiss told the Grand Jury that she had given the Woodstock machine to a junk-man. Mrs. Hiss also told the Grand Jury of the death of Clydie Catlett, her maid during the years 1936, 1937, 1938 (2365, 2499). This maid, reincarnate, testified for the defendant. In her innocence, and to the consternation of defense trial counsel, Mrs. Catlett identified Mr. Chambers from a passport photo, and without benefit of dentures (1569).

It was subsequently established beyond contradiction that the Hiss typewriter had been an office-type Woodstock. Moreover, the machine had actually been given by the Hisses to their maid's young sons, to serve as a toy (1586). When the F. B. I. asked one of these now grown boys whether the Hisses had a typewriter he answered in the negative (1625). Then this man, Raymond Catlett, immediately went to the defendant's brother and agreed to produce the much-sought-after typewriter, for a fee (1626, 1627).

As an alternative method of determining whether the Hiss machine was used to type the Baltimore Papers, specimens of typing from that machine were sought. The Hisses were asked to provide such specimens to prove their innocence. Although Mrs. Hiss had only just read her 1937 typewritten report as a Bryn Mawr Alumnae officer, which had been typed on the Woodstock, she did not mention this document (2496). Instead specimens typed on a later-owned portable machine were supplied by the Hisses.

Ultimately, through its own efforts, the F.B.I. obtained specimens of typing from the Woodstock, still apparently lost [the Woodstock was dramatically produced by the defense in the course of the first trial]. At this point,

additional superfluous examples of the Woodstock work were submitted by the defendant. From these specimens, both the government's experts, and those experts who served for the defense (201), concluded that the Baltimore Papers, with the exception of Baltimore 10, were typed on the Woodstock typewriter, given Mrs. Hiss by her father (1074).

The Hisses originally stated that the Woodstock was in their Volta Place house at least during the first quarter of 1938 (1917, 1978, 2499). When the significance of this admission was made apparent by the dates on the Baltimore Papers, the defendant and his wife recalled that the typewriter had been given to the Catletts when the Hisses moved to Volta Place on December 29, 1937 (2350, 2492).

Mrs. Hiss could now see the Woodstock being carried from the Hiss' Volta Place house by the Catlett boys, in their little wagon (2351). Raymond Catlett could still see the Woodstock being driven from the Hiss Volta Place house to the Catletts' home by Mrs. Hiss (1630). The date of this transfer was fixed in the minds of the Catletts by contemporaneous circumstances. These circumstances establish that the transfer could not have been in December 1937 but had to be some time after April 1938.

As a first circumstance, the Catletts and Hisses are certain that the Woodstock was taken to the Catlett home on P Street while the Hisses were in the process of moving (1584, 1586). By their lease, the Catletts moved to P Street on January 17, 1938, after the Hiss move to Volta Place on December 29th, 1937 (2965, 2966; Ex. 70). Hence, the Woodstock could not have left the Hiss possession on their move to Volta Place, since the Catletts did not then live on P Street.

An attempt was made to remedy this difficulty by the suggestion that the Catletts moved into P Street before

their lease indicates. Raymond Catlett testified that they went without electricity for this period, the utility records indicating that their services did not commence until January 18, 1938 (1607-1612). Whatever value this story might have possessed was destroyed when a subsequent defense witness disclosed, by other utility company records, that the electricity was not turned off in the former Catlett home until January 17th (1733). Hence, by theory number two the Catletts would have been living in darkness on P Street while they paid for unused electricity facilities in their former home. Moreover, George Roulhac, a member of the Catlett household, testified that the Catletts did not enter the P Street house until the 17th of January, 1938 (2966).

As a second circumstance, Perry Catlett was certain that shortly after his family received the Woodstock he carried it to a repair shop on the Northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street in Washington. (1725). It was then established that this shop was not in business until September 1938 (2975; Ex. 71). Moreover, a second repair shop on K Street, later suggested as the shop at which Catlett called, did not open until May of the same year (2978; Ex. 72).

From this evidence the jurors could reasonably conclude and were logically compelled to conclude that the typewritten Baltimore Papers were typed on the Hiss typewriter with the knowledge and assistance of the defendant.

Baltimore 48, 50-55 are enlargements of microfilm given by Mr. Chambers to the HCUA, pursuant to subpoena (301). Independent evidence established that the films were made by Inslerman's camera, as Mr. Chambers testified (1257, 1303-1308; Exs. 52, 53). The documents photographed were accessible to the defendant. This

proof was in corroboration of Mr. Chambers' testimony and with that testimony served as a sufficient basis for a jury determination that the underlying documents were given Mr. Chambers by the defendant.

b. The contents of the Baltimore Papers and microfilm.

Baltimore 1-4 are almost verbatim copies of four cables which came to the State Department between the days of January 28th, 1938 and March 11, 1938 (St. 1-4). By way of procedure, cables went first to the Division of Communications and Records in the State Department, to be decoded. A yellow action copy was made and sent to the Department offices required to take some affirmative action (751, 762, 2182, 2429). In addition, several white information copies were made. Information copies were sent to those offices seeing the action copy and to other interested offices as well (1389, 1413, 2431).

One white copy of each cable was retained in DCR to indicate the offices that received information copies (753, 1401, 2430). Stamped on the left margin of this distribution sheet was a list of the State Department offices. Either a check or an "X" was made next to each office which received information copies (2428-2437). The distribution copies of the State Department Papers involved in this prosecution are usually marked as subexhibit A to the related action copy which is marked as a State Exhibit.

The four Baltimore notes were concededly written by the defendant. They contain secret information intended only for authorized officers of the State Department. The absence of defense in regard to these notes was and is fatal to the defense. By this alone was Count II established.

Baltimore 5-47, excluding Baltimore 10, are documents, now admitted to have been typed on the Hiss Woodstock. They are copies or summaries of papers received by the State Department between January 5 and April 1, 1938.

Most of these papers are incoming cables. The distribution copy of each of these cables, with the exception of two (890-893), indicates that a copy went to Sayre's office, where the defendant worked. However, the absence of markings as to these two was undoubtedly an oversight by a clerk checking the two distribution copies, as even the defendant concedes (Defendant's brief p. 23). For example, the distribution copy of a cable included in Baltimore 55 does not indicate a copy to Sayre. Yet it is conceded that Sayre's office received one since his stamp with the initials "A. H." are on a copy. Certainly, the jury could reasonably infer that copies of all these cables reached the defendant.

A few of the State documents underlying the typewritten papers were despatches received by diplomatic pouch, while others were intra-department memoranda. Distribution of both categories was indicated by office stamps or initials on the document (765, 795-797, 800, 802, 928). As to these two groups, question is raised only as to State 13, the contention being made that it bears no Sayre stamp, therefore, it was never available to the defendant.

First assuming it did not go to Sayre's office the defendant, as Sayre's alter-ego, could well have acquired possession of State 13 for one day, by means now unascertainable. The defendant had access to any office in the State Department. Moreover, there is strong evidence, sufficient for a jury inference, that State 13 did in fact go to Sayre's office.

State 13 is a memorandum dated February 9, 1938 by Jones of the Far Eastern Division. It summarizes a des-

patch from the Yokohama Consul, Richard F. Boyce, dated January 18, 1938. State 13 was sent to the interested offices with the Boyce Despatch (Ex. VV). The Boyce despatch bears no receiving stamp of Sayre's office. However, these two documents with State 15, a memo by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck (then Adviser on Political Relations) dated February 11, 1938 were stapled together in the State Department files (915) when first examined. The Hornbeck chit clearly indicates that it, with whatever was joined with it, went to Sayre's office. Mr. Hornbeck could not deny that his chit accompanied State 13, through the various State offices (1363). Hence, the jury could well infer that State 13 reached Sayre's office and the defendant.

In any event, the absence of further positive proof certainly does not now necessitate the setting aside of the verdict where but one of forty-six documents is even challenged. The proof is overwhelming that all of the documents did reach the defendant and were available to him for copy or summarization.

Mr. Chambers identified Exhibits 11 and 12 as microphotographs of State Papers given him by the defendant. These films contained 58 pictures, comprising seven original State Department documents (B. 48, 50-55). The pictures were all made on one camera run and were of documents supplied by one person.

Baltimore 48, 50-53 are microphotographs of a series of papers relating to trade-agreement negotiations with Germany. Baltimore 54 and 55 contain photographs of information copies of 3 incoming cables. Each copy bears the stamp of Sayre's office with the initials "A. H.", made by the defendant in his routine (1972).

The trade-agreement papers photographed were either carbon copies of the original documents or products of a second typing of the original State Papers. Defendant contends that only the original documents went to Sayre's office, hence no copies would be available to him for transfer to Mr. Chambers. However, Mr. Hawkins, the author of Baltimore 48, testified that he may well have sent to Sayre's office a copy of his work together with the original (1343). Moreover, there was additional testimony that, as a matter of routine, copies of the trade agreement papers would accompany the originals. In his brief (Defendant's Brief, p. 47), the defendant argues that a copy of such a communication would have travelled with the original to the Trade Agreements section and there be available to Wadleigh.

With additional copies of these trade agreement papers concededly in existence, it is highly improbable that one copy did not go with the original to Sayre's office. In any event, this argument was submitted to the jury and they rejected it with good basis.

As to Baltimore 54 and 55, the sole argument is that Hiss would have been a poor spy to take documents stamped by his office and bearing his initials. Lack of perfection in espionage does not support an inference of innocence. The defendant knew he would not be apprehended and he was not.

Defendant's argument that unknown persons, rather than he himself, assisted Mr. Chambers was made *ad nauseum* to the trial jury. They had to listen to it. They made their finding. They decided it was the defendant and not Rumblestilkskin who gave Whittaker Chambers the Baltimore Papers. That finding was compelled by the evidence. No argument requiring its overthrow has been forthcoming.

The suggestion that Mr. Chambers used the Hiss typewriter while at the Catlett home was revealed as the absurdity it is, in the government's summation (3255). To reallege it at this time is without value. The same is true of the psychiatric testimony.

POINT II

Judge Goddard correctly rejected defendant's narrow construction of Count II. Evidence establishing Count II was not only sufficient but was overwhelming.

The defendant was found guilty on each of two counts. He was sentenced to five years on each count, the sentences to be served concurrently. While argument on Count II is rendered academic upon the decision of this Court affirming the judgment of conviction on Count I, *Danziger* v. *United States,* 161 F. 2d 299, 301 (9th Cir. 1947), *cert. denied,* 332 U. S. 769 (1947); *United States* v. *Barton,* 145 F. 2d 939, 944 (2nd Cir. 1944), the government will refute as well, the arguments relating to the Second Count.

A. *Judge Goddard correctly interpreted Count II.*

Count II of the indictment charges that the defendant testified falsely before the grand jury as follows:

> "Q. Now, Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers says that he obtained typewritten copies of official State documents from you. A. I know he has.
>
> Q. Did you ever see Mr. Chambers after you entered into the State Department? A. I do not believe I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time,

say, in the fall of '36. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.

Q. Now, you say possibly in the fall of '36. A. That would be possible.

Q. Can you say definitely with reference to the winter of '36. I mean, say, December, '36? A. Yes, I think I can say definitely I did not see him.

Q. Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937? A. Yes, I think I can definitely say that.

Mr. Whearty: Understanding of course, exclusive of House hearings and exclusive of the Grand Jury.

The Witness: Oh, yes" (4).

The indictment alleges, in an added paragraph, that Mr. Chambers and the defendant met and conversed in February and March, 1938.

Judge Goddard instructed the jury:

"To find the defendant guilty on Count II, you must believe beyond a reasonable doubt

A. Mr. Chambers' testimony that he met Mr. Hiss after January 1, 1937; and

B. That there is trustworthy corroboration of his testimony * * * by either

(1) Other evidence as to this particular meeting or meetings

or

(2) Mrs. Chambers' testimony regarding that particular meeting of Mr. Hiss and Mr. Chambers after January 1, 1937.

> * * * if you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt by Mr. Chambers' testimony and either by other evidence that corroborates that part of his testimony or by Mrs. Chambers' testimony that the defendant saw Mr. Chambers after January 1, 1937, you may find the defendant guilty on Count II, * * * " (3272, 3274).

The defendant now contends that this instruction constituted error in that Count II could only be established by proof of meetings between Mr. Chambers and himself in February and March, 1938, at which secret State Department documents were given to the former.

The defendant agrees (Defendant's Brief p. 64) that the allegation of meetings in February and March, 1938, was superfluous if the balance of the indictment set forth the testimony and specified its falseness with sufficient clarity. *United States* v. *Otto,* 54 F. 2d 277 (2nd Cir. 1931); *Sharron* v. *United States,* 11 F. 2d 689 (2nd Cir. 1926). See *Flynn* v. *United States,* 172 F. 2d 12 (9th Cir. 1949). This flows from the policy enunciated in Rule 7(c) of the Federal Criminal Rules that an indictment need only state the crime charged with such clarity and precision that the defense may be prepared and double-jeopardy averted. *United States* v. *Bickford,* 168 F. 2d 26 (9th Cir. 1948); *United States* v. *Starks,* 6 F. R. D. 43 (S. D. N. Y. 1946).

However, as a first theory, the defendant proposes that Count II is unintelligible without the final paragraph. He argues that it is impossible to know in what respect the testimony was false without reading the allegation of meetings in February and March 1938. An examination of the testimony quoted in Count II destroys this contention.

The first statements by Mr. Donegan (the interrogator) and the defendant merely expresses a mutual recognition of Mr. Chambers' testimony that he received State De-

partment documents from the defendant. Mr. Donegan then asked the defendant if he saw Mr. Chambers at any time after entering the State Department.

This query was obviously to ascertain when the defendant alleged he severed his association with Mr. Chambers. The Baltimore papers were dated January, February and March, 1938. Hiss entered the State Department on September 1, 1936. Hence, the question concerned a period of more than a year preceding the occasions in early 1938 when Mr. Chambers was given the Baltimore papers. This new line of questioning was, therefore, necessarily independent of the inquiry regarding the Baltimore papers.

Characteristically, the defendant qualified his answer: possibly he saw Chambers in the fall of 1936. [Later the defendant decided that he did not see Mr. Chambers after the Spring of 1936 (1869).]

Mr. Donegan pressed for a clear statement of the defendant's recollection as to the date of his break with Mr. Chambers. Finally, the defendant was asked if he saw Mr. Chambers after January 1, 1937, a date more than a year preceding the transfer of the Baltimore papers. Hiss answered in the negative.

If Count II was to refer only to meetings in February and March, 1938, testimony would not have been quoted referring to the first day of 1937. Each question and answer quoted in Count II refers to meetings between Mr. Chambers and the defendant long preceding February and March 1938. The falsity obviously lay in the fact that the defendant did see Mr. Chambers after January 1, 1937.

It is idle now to contend that the defendant could not know, from the quoted testimony, in what respect his testimony was alleged to be false. This contention falls with a reading of the Count. And from this conclusion it follows that the final paragraph was superfluous, particularly when

it is noted that the date therein is not the occasion of the crime charged, *i.e.*, perjury.

It further follows that the allegations in that paragraph did not circumscribe the proof relevant to prove Count II. The prosecution was required to prove only that the crime charged was committed by the defendant " * * * prior to the date of the indictment, within the period of limitation, and within the jurisdiction of the court * * * " *United States* v. *Perlstein,* 126 F. 2d 789 (3rd Cir. 1941), cert. denied, 316 U. S. 678 (1942); *United States* v. *Krepper,* 159 F. 2d 958, 964 (3rd Cir. 1946), cert. denied, 330 U. S. 824 (1947). The prosecution satisfied this criterion. See *United States* v. *Wilson,* 154 F. 2d 802 (2nd Cir. 1946), vacated on other grounds, 328 U. S. 823 (1946); *Winslett* v. *United States,* 124 F. 2d 302 (5th Cir. 1942); *United States* v. *Cohen,* 73 F. Supp. 96 (W. D. Pa. 1947).

As a second theory, the defendant contends that he succeeded in narrowing the scope of Count II by the device of an order granting a Bill of Particulars. In his motion for a Bill of Particulars, the defendant requested all conceivable details of the meetings of Hiss and Mr. Chambers in February and March, 1938 (7-11).

This motion was argued on February 24, 1949 before the Honorable William Bondy (44). At that time Mr. and Mrs. Chambers had been questioned in the Baltimore depositions for several days. McLean, one of Hiss' many attorneys, was present at the depositions and also argued the motion (45, 56). He was familiar with Mr. Chambers' testimony before the HCUA. Mr. McLean undoubtedly knew that Mr. Chambers claimed a long and intimate association with the Hiss family, extending from the summer of 1934 until mid-April 1938.

On the argument, Mr. Whearty spoke for the government. He repeatedly and unequivocally stated that Count

II was not based solely on meetings of the defendant and Mr. Chambers in February and March 1938. Speaking at first of the documents, but including a mention of all meetings, the Government's representative said:

> "We will freely acknowledge that the Baltimore papers and the pumpkin papers are claimed by the Government to have been given to Chambers by Hiss, but we do not wish by such a concession to bar the Government from introducing into evidence at the trial, evidence that over a period beginning in January of 1937 and continuing for the next year and three months on an average schedule of every week or ten days or possibly fortnightly, Hiss and Chambers met and that at those times Hiss delivered documents to Chambers" (49).

If any doubt could remain as to the scope of Count II it was removed by the following:

The Court:

> "Are you ready to say that the conversation referred to in Count 2 is the same or supplemental to any alleged conversations alleged in Count 1?"

Mr. Whearty:

> "Once again, we cannot specify specific details. What we will have to do is merely cite that at certain periods, fortnightly or every ten days or so, Hiss and Chambers met. In addition to which I think there were two or three social visits—maybe five—what was it he testified to? Five in all, two in Baltimore and three here" (67, 68).

Judge Bondy stated, as his understanding, that the Government intended to prove under Count II meetings every ten days or so after January 1, 1937 (68). Mr. McLean did not, and could not, express a contrary interpretation. Finally, Mr. Whearty again noted that proof of Count II would include evidence of some three to five social visits between the Chambers and Hiss families (68).

Fully aware that Count II was not limited to alleged meetings in February and March, 1938, Mr. McLean submitted an order which, in this regard, asked only for details of the meetings in those two months of 1938 (80-86). This was the extent to which the defendant's motion had been granted. No amendment of the motion for a Bill was sought, either in writing, or orally at the argument of the motion, to cover particulars of other meetings after January 1, 1937.

For its Bill of Particulars the Government gave that information required by the defendant's order (87), drawn by the attorney who well knew that Count II was not limited to the meetings of February and March, 1938. The order in no way directed that particulars be supplied as to any other meetings. Hence, the Bill did not limit the Government's proof as contended by the defendant.

The interpretation of Count II by Judge Goddard and his instructions to the jury on the Count were correct.

B. *Count II, as interpreted by Judge Goddard was established.*

Proceeding upon the ruling of Judge Goddard, which gave to Count II its obvious content, Count II was established by proof of several independent meetings of the two men in 1937.

1. Testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers.

Mr. Chambers recalled a visit of the Hisses to the Chambers' Baltimore home in December 1937 (262). Mrs. Chambers testified to the same visit, placing it about the middle of December, 1937 (968). There was understandable uncertainty on the part of both as to the precise day in December and as to the occasion for the visit. Suffice to say, there was the testimony of two witnesses to a meeting of Hiss and Chambers. The Jury could properly have found the defendant guilty of Count II on this evidence alone.

In any event, even assuming the Chambers were speaking of 2 separate visits by Hiss to the Chambers home, they both nonetheless testified to the falsity of the defendant's testimony and therefore satisfied the two witness rule. *U. S.* v. *Seavey,* 180 F. 2d 837 (3rd Cir. 1950), *cert. denied,* 339 U. S. 979 (1950); *U. S.* v. *Palese,* 133 F. 2d 600 (3rd Cir. 1943).

2. Testimony of Mr. Chambers and corroborative proof.

a. The rug.

Mr. Chambers testified that in January 1937 he met the defendant and gave him an oriental rug. Mr. Chambers stated that he purchased the rug, with three others, through his friend Professor Schapiro.

Professor Schapiro testified that in December 1936, with money given him by Chambers, he purchased 4 oriental rugs from Edward H. Touloukian for $871.71 (724). Schapiro further testified, and produced receipts proving (842, 843; Exs. 41, 42) that Touloukian delivered the rugs to the Schapiro home on December 29th, 1936. Schapiro, shortly after, sent the four rugs to George Silverman in Washington. Even the defendant concedes that the rugs

could not have reached Washington until after January 1, 1937 (Defendant's brief, p. 56).

The defendant admits receiving an oriental rug from Mr. Chambers but alleges that this occurred in the spring of 1936. It was a payment for the rent due the year before opined the defendant, though neither he nor Chambers made any such suggestion (2013). The defendant has not yet produced this rug for inspection by Touloukian, though admittedly it is still in his possession. Finally, while Wadleigh also testified to receiving such a rug from Chambers no attempt was made by the defense to ascertain when that rug was given or whether it was similar to that received by the defendant (1130).

b. The Peterboro Trip.

Mr. Chambers said that on August 10th, 1937 he stayed at the Bleak House in Peterboro, New Hampshire (278) while on a trip with both Hisses, and there saw "She Stoops to Conquer" (279). The journey was to the home of Mr. Harry Dexter White and was to afford Mr. Chambers an opportunity to confer with White. Mr. Chambers said that the Hisses parked their automobile at a bend in the road near the White home but not visible from the house (278).

It was established that in Peterboro on August 10th, 1937, "She Stoops to Conquer" was performed by local players (720-723; Ex. 43). Photographs of the White house demonstrated that because of the juxtaposition of the house and nearby road, a car parked near the house, as recalled by Mr. Chambers, would not be visible from the house (632; Exs. 25, 26). The defendant's leave records with the State Department established that at this time the defendant was absent from his Washington office (745; Ex. 47).

c. The loan of $400.

Mr. Chambers testified that in November 1937, the defendant loaned him $400 in cash which Mr. Chambers gave, with his old car, for a new automobile (263). By way of argument, Mr. Hiss now notes that this loan has not been repaid (Defendant's Brief p. 58).

It was established by testimony (714) and documents that Mr. Chambers purchased an automibile in Randallstown, Maryland, on November 23, 1937, paying $486.75 in cash, with an allowance of $325 on a surrendered vehicle.

The bank account of the Hisses disclosed that on November 19, 1937, four days earlier, the Hisses withdrew $400 in cash (690). Mrs. Hiss alleged that she withdrew this $400 as a separate, distinct fund, with which to purchase additional furnishings for her new home on Volta Place. That her account showed frequent small withdrawals almost immediately after November 19, 1937 meant only that she would rather go to the bank for more household money than touch that separate, distinct fund (2388, 2394).

If this was not enough to make the Hiss explanation incredible, the testimony of Mrs. Tally was. Mrs. Gladys F. Tally was the daughter of the owner of the Volta Place house. She was attempting to lease the house for her mother (3059). On Sunday, December 5th, 1937 she had an advertisement in a Washington newspaper and received several prospective tenants on that day (3060). It was not until a few days after December 5th, almost three weeks after the $400 was withdrawn, that the defendant and his wife came forward as prospective tenants (3061).

No credible explanation of the $400 withdrawal remains but that it was to be the Chambers loan. This was undeniably a reasonable inference for the jury to make.

POINT III

Judge Goddard correctly refused to exclude challenged Government witnesses and testimony.

A. *That Inslerman and Rosen were permitted to testify does not constitute reversible error.*

1. Felix Inslerman.

Mr. Chambers testified that the defendant furnished him with original state documents and innumerable copies and summaries of secret State Department papers. Mr. Chambers further testified that he carried almost all of this material to Felix Inslerman, who reproduced the information on microfilm (259). Government's Exhibits 11 and 12 (the developed microfilms) were identified by Mr. Chambers as two strips of microfilm prepared by Inslerman and reproducing papers originally supplied by the defendant.

The defendant's attorney, in opening, stated that the papers reproduced in the microfilms came, not from the defendant, but from Henry Julian Wadleigh, a State Department economist (199, 200). In cross examining Mr. Chambers, it was again urged that Wadleigh, not Hiss, supplied the documents reproduced in the microfilms (588).

In the first trial, the defendant's attorney stipulated that if Inslerman were called he would testify that Government's Exhibits 11 and 12 contained pictures of documents given him by Mr. Chambers and that the pictures were made by Inslerman's Leica camera (1059). The Government accepted this stipulation and did not call Inslerman. In the second trial, the defendant's attorneys declined to so stipulate because " * * * we do not have any knowledge about Felix Inslerman * * * " (1059).

In this context, the government called Inslerman. He identified his Leica camera (1257; Ex. 51) and answered numerous other questions. Inslerman refused to state whether he knew Mr. Chambers or photographed papers for him, on the ground that he would thereby incriminate himself. The prosecution, in no way, suggested that Inslerman had any immediate connection with the defendant (1256-1260).

2. William Rosen.

Hiss owned a Ford, which he wished to give to a Communist organizer. Mr. Chambers obtained approval for this unauthorized transaction between a member of the underground and the open Party. Hiss later told Mr. Chambers that the automobile had been given to a party organizer (247).

The certificate of title of a 1929 Ford, registered in the defendant's name, was introduced in evidence. The reverse side of the certificate bore an assignment from the defendant to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936. The name of the assignee and his own name were admittedly written by defendant (2031). A reassignment on the same day to William Rosen and an application by Rosen for a certificate of title are also contained on the reverse side (773, 774; Ex. 49).

An examination of the invoices of the Cherner Motor Company disclosed that the Company had not received title to the Ford (776, 777). Notwithstanding this, the reassignment to Rosen bears the signatures of two officers of the Cherner Motor Company (777). Finally, a $25 chattel mortgage on the car, allegedly created by the reassignment, was never recorded (1308; Ex. 54).

Hiss' testimony before the HCUA relative to this Ford, disclosed that he "sold" the automobile to Mr. Chambers.

The defendant then modified this to say that he threw the "old, old Ford" in with the 28th Street apartment (2229). The defendant also told the House Committee that he had a new automobile when he gave the Ford to Chambers (1995). This car, a Plymouth, was acquired in August, 1935 (1863), while the apartment transaction occurred in May, 1935. Hence, it was apparent that Hiss lied either in that he had no Plymouth when he transferred the Ford or he did not transfer the Ford at the time he gave Mr. Chambers the apartment.

As a later version, the defendant testified that he promised the Ford to Mr. Chambers in May 1935, and gave him the car in August; that Mr. Chambers left the Ford with defendant (2032), with the ridiculous understanding that defendant should have it ready for Mr. Chambers if at any time he had use for it (2033, 2041); that the Ford was called for by Mr. Chambers sometime before the Hisses moved from P Street on June 15, 1936, more than a month before the assignment to Cherner Motors.

In his opening, the defendant's counsel stated, by way of defense, that the Ford was given to Mr. Chambers as part of the arrangement whereby Mr. Chambers used the Hiss apartment in May and June, 1935 (190).

Immediately after the testimony concerning the assignments to and from the Cherner Motor Company, the prosecution called William Rosen. The prosecution established that Rosen had no immediate contact with the defendant (924). Rosen declined to answer 7 of the 25 questions asked him (922-925).

3. Argument.

The defendant contends that Judge Goddard erred in permitting Inslerman and Rosen to testify when it was probable that they would claim their privilege.* Relative to this issue, there are, in the reports, two opinions of a Texas Court for Criminal Appeals, *Rice* v. *State,* 121 Tex. Crim. Rep. 68, 51 S. W. 2nd 364 (Tex. Crim. App. 1932); *McClure* v. *State,* 95 Tex. Crim. Rep. 53, 251 S. W. 1099 (Tex. Crim. App. 1923), and the following decisions: *Weinbaum* v. *United States,* 9th Cir. Sept. 19, 1950;** *United States* v. *5 Cases,* 179 F. 2d 519, 523 (2nd Cir. 1950); *Bord* v. *United States,* 133 F. 2d 313 (App. D. C. 1942), *cert. denied,* 317 U. S. 671 (1942); *People* v. *Kynette,* 15 Cal. 2nd 731, 104 P. 2d 794 (1940), *cert. denied,* 312 U. S. 703 (1940).

The *McClure* decision is not a precedent here. That criminal conviction was reversed, not because a prosecution witness raised the privilege, but because the prosecutor, in summation, argued at length that the witness' refusal to answer proved the defendant guilty. *McClure* v. *State, supra,* at 56, 251 S. W. 1099, 1102. By other evidence, a close relationship between the witness, the defendant and the crime charged, murder, had been established. Further, in his summation, the prosecutor indirectly referred to the failure of the defendant to testify.

The decision in the *Rice* case, a conspiracy to commit robbery, proceeded from one cause; the lack of evidence. A motion to reargue the reversal dealt with but one issue,

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* Rosen was convicted of contempt for refusing to tell a grand jury how he obtained the Hiss automobile. This conviction was reversed in *Rosen* v. *United States,* 174 F. 2d 187 (2nd Cir. 1949), cert. denied, 338 U. S. 851 (1949) on the ground that Rosen had acted within the privilege against self-incrimination.

** Copies of this unreported opinion have been filed with the Clerk of this Court.

the insufficiency of the evidence. The prosecutor agreed with the court that the government's case was insufficient. *Rice* v. *State, supra,* at 69, 51 S. W. 2nd 365. A companion case, *Bell* v. *State,* 123 Tex. Crim. Rep. 341, 59 S. W. 2d 121 (Tex. Crim. App. 1933) was reversed because the evidence was identical with that of the Rice prosecution and was therefore concluded to be insufficient.

This Court, in *United States* v. *5 Cases,* wrote that it was expressing no opinion as to the effect of a party calling a witness, knowing the witness would claim his privilege. However, the holding was for an affirmance of the judgment. A study of the record in that case establishes that that affirmance is strong precedent for an affirmance of the judgment herein appealed.

The government there sought to have a quantity of cooking oil, owned by the claimant, declared forfeited. It was charged that the oil was adulterated and misbranded in that it was labeled olive oil, which has a natural squalene content, whereas it was peanut oil, with squalene added. By other testimony the government proved that squalene, with anthrilic acid secretly added for purposes of identification, had been sold to Memmoli (pp. 72, 86 of appendix to claimant-appellant's brief). The United States Attorney then called Memmoli.

To the first question Memmoli raised his privilege, stating in the jury's presence, that a criminal prosecution was then pending against him based on the same transactions involved in the libel being tried. Memmoli finally agreed to give his business address but refused to answer the remaining twelve questions asked by the government's attorney. These questions directly suggested that Memmoli was the source of the marked squalene, charged, in the libel, to have been improperly introduced into claimant's product. The government, in the guise of a question,

further suggested to the jury that Memmoli's refusal to answer was prompted by the claimant (pp. 88-93 of appendix to claimant-appellant's brief). Finally, in summation, the government's attorney suggestively referred to this refusal of Memmoli to testify (p. 163 of appendix to claimant-appellant's brief). The judgment for the government was affirmed by this Court.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the ninth circuit has only recently held that the calling of a witness who might and did raise the privilege is not only not reversible error but does not even constitute a substantial question to authorize the granting of bail pending an appeal. *Weinbaum* v. *United States, supra.*

In *People* v. *Kynette, supra,* the prosecution called three witnesses, all associated with the defendant by other proof. These men had previously announced that they would not testify. When called, they raised the privilege. The Court held that this did not constitute error in the absence of positive proof that the prosecution deliberately and successfully sought to prejudice a defendant. See *Bord* v. *United State, supra.*

As a general proposition, where alleged prejudicial action of a prosecutor is charged as error, a deliberate effort to create and utilize some bias must be shown. See *United States* v. *Grayson,* 166 F. 2d 863, 867 (2nd Cir. 1948); *People* v. *Mundt,* 31 Cal. App. 2d 685, 88 P. 2d 767 (1939). Even where there is such a deliberate effort, reversible error does not result if the actions complained of constitute minor deviations from propriety in a lengthy record, *United States* v. *Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.,* 310 U. S. 150, 239 (1940), or where, as in the present case, the record contains overwhelming and convincing proof of the defendant's guilt. *United States* v. *Buckner,* 108 F. 2d 921, 928 (2nd Cir. 1940), *cert. denied* 309 U. S. 669 (1940). In the

absence of a definite prejudice to a substantial right the judgment will stand. *United States* v. *Spadafora,* 181 F. 2d 957 (7th Cir. 1950). *See Katteakos* v. *United States,* 328 U. S. 750, 759 (1946); *United States* v. *Antonelli Fireworks Company,* 155 F. 2d 631 (2nd Cir. 1946).

In particular, the two essential ingredients for error are set forth in the *Rice* case:

> "If the State's purpose in putting this witness on the stand was *to compel or invite his refusal to testify,* in order *to use this as an incriminating fact* against appellant, the state was guilty of an injustice" (italics supplied). See also *United States* v. *5 Cases, supra* at 523; *McClure* v. *State, supra,* at 56, 251 S. W. 1102.

To determine the issue here presented, the "setting" of the actions alleged to be error must be appreciated. The purpose of the prosecution was not to compel or invite the refusal of the two witnesses to testify. Inslerman and Rosen were called to the stand for one purpose; to complete, in a logical fashion, the government's case. Each had been cast irretrievably into the path of the Chambers-Hiss relationship by other evidence. Moreover, defendant's trial counsel explicitly stated at the close of Inslerman's testimony that he had not objected to that testimony but would only object to any further information from Inslerman (1260).

Had the government not subpoenaed Rosen and Inslerman, defendant's counsel would undoubtedly have argued that their absence proved the weakness of the prosecution. This very argument was made by the defendant because the government did not call Silverman (4554, 4557) and Bykov (4528), although it was obvious that, if called, these two seasoned Communists would have given no testi-

mony. It is the defendant's position that he may argue for an acquittal if the prosecution fails to call witnesses who would raise the privilege or argue for a reversal if the prosecution does call such witnesses. If that were the law the prosecution would be confronted with a hopeless dilemma.

Is a prosecutor to be forced into not calling a witness who concededly has knowledge for the jury, because the defense repeats a rumor that the witness will claim his privilege? What finite being knows what a witness will do when he is called and the oath has been administered? Consider what havoc could be played in prosecutions if a court would be coerced into rejecting testimony in advance by such a scheme. Even in the instant case, there were reasonable grounds for hoping that a recalcitrant might no longer rely on his Constitutional privilege. Wadleigh first refused to testify before the HCUA and also before the Grand Jury, before he ultimately admitted his guilt. Finally, is the prejudice to arise from the knowledge possessed by the prosecutor that the witness will refuse to answer? There was no prejudice and the probability that the privilege would be raised could not create such prejudice.

In the first trial, a stipulation to Inslerman's testimony was readily accepted by the prosecution. The refusal of Inslerman to testify was never presented to the jury, then, and would not have been presented to the second jury if the defendant had not suddenly lost knowledge of Felix Inslerman.

The prosecution did not use the raising of the privilege as an incriminating fact against the defendant. At no time did the prosecution suggest that Rosen or Inslerman were directly connected with the defendant. To the contrary,

the prosecution established that Rosen did not know the defendant (1156).

The combined testimony of Rosen and Inslerman occupies a total of 9 pages in a record of 3307 pages. They testified for a few minutes in a trial which lasted months.

The prosecution at no time argued, or even suggested, that any inference, hostile to Hiss, should be drawn from the refusal of the witnesses to answer. In summation the defendant's attorney referred to the incidents. He noted that there was no immediate relation between the defendant and the witnesses and expressed his assurance that the jury was not prejudiced thereby (3120). The prosecutor made but the briefest reference to Rosen (3228) and no reference to Inslerman in a lengthy summation of more than 18,000 words.

At the time the privilege was raised Judge Goddard instructed the jury that they were to draw no inference from that fact (925). Judge Goddard repeated this direction in his final charge, in language approved by this Court (3267). *United States* v. *5 Cases, supra,* at page 524. Thus any possible vestige of prejudice was guarded against. *United States* v. *Miller,* 61 F. 2d 947 (2nd Cir. 1933); *United States* v. *Rosenstein,* 34 F. 2d 630, 635 (2nd Cir. 1929), *cert. denied,* 280 U. S. 581 (1929). See *United States* v. *Di Carlo,* 64 F. 2d 15 (2nd Cir. 1933) (charge curing error created by prosecutor's comment on defendant's failure to testify).

Moreover, the record itself establishes that the verdict did not hinge in any way on prejudice, however created. The jury requested the reading of testimony (3278) and the rereading of instructions (3288). That testimony concerned the date of transfer of the Woodstock typewriter from the Hiss residence to the Catlett home (3280). Those instructions defined reasonable doubt, circumstantial evidence and corroborative evidence (3288).

Here was the keystone upon which the case pivoted, *i.e.,* the possession of the Woodstock in February and March 1938, when the Baltimore papers were typed upon it. Here were the pertinent principles of law; the bases upon which the factual issue was to be resolved into a verdict.

That verdict was guilty; that verdict resulted from a determination that the typewriter was possessed by the defendant in the period involved; no prejudice was intended or resulted from the raising of the privilege by Rosen and Inslerman. There was no error.

B. ***The testimony of Inslerman and Webb was relevant.***

As noted above, Mr. Chambers testified that almost all of the state papers received from the defendant were photographed on a Leica, owned by Felix Inslerman. Inslerman testified that Exhibit 51 was his Leica camera, which he had purchased in Washington in 1937. Qualified as an expert in photography, Frederick Webb testified that the microfilms (Exs. 11 and 12) had been made on Inslerman's camera. Webb produced photomicrographs to support his testimony (Exs. 52, 53).

The defendant contends that this testimony of Inslerman and Webb was totally irrelevant and therefore inadmissible. As an alternative theory, it is argued that even if relevant it was too prejudicial and should, therefore, have been excluded by Judge Goddard.

It is well settled that a trial court's ruling on a disputed question of relevancy will not be upset in the absence of a gross misjudgment. *See United States* v. *Grayson,* 166 F. 2d 863, 870 (2nd Cir. 1948); *United States* v. *Pugliese,* 153 F. 2d 497 (2nd Cir. 1945). As an administrative necessity, the trial judge is given broad discretion in ruling on the innumerable objections of a lengthy trial challenging the logical setting of some proffered proof.

The evidence here concerned was inescapably relevant to two prime issues, *i.e.,* the giving of State Papers to Mr. Chambers by the defendant, and the credibility of Mr. Chambers. Inslerman and Webb corroborated Mr. Chambers as to the means whereby the State Papers were photographed. The content of the microfilms corroborated Mr. Chambers as to the source of the underlying State Papers. Each element was essential and necessarily independent. That any part of this proof militated against the defendant did not render that part inadmissible.

As his sole rebuttal the defendant alleges that he did not dispute the photographing of papers by Inslerman for Mr. Chambers. Therefore, it is argued, the prosecution should have been foreclosed from proving these facts. But as a party the government was entitled to prove its entire case whether or not a particular element of that case was specifically disputed by the defendant or not.

In any event, the alleged absence of dispute is not borne out by the record. By his plea and by his vicious attempts to impeach the credibility of Whittaker Chambers, the defendant challenged all of the Chambers testimony. Moreover, the defendant by "losing" all knowledge of Inslerman, rendered Inslerman's testifying necessary. The testimony of Inslerman and Webb was all too relevant and was properly admitted into evidence by Judge Goddard.

C. *The testimony of Mrs. Hede Massing was competent and relevant.*

The indictment charged that the defendant gave State Papers to, and associated with, a Communist spy. The defendant denied that he had ever been a member of, or worker for, the communist organization. This denial was made time and again before the second trial and was indisputably to be the defense position.

At the first trial, the prosecution attempted to call Mrs. Hede Massing as a rebuttal witness. She was excluded on two grounds: (1) she should have been called in the direct case, and (2) because of the then current publicity concerning her fugitive former husband, Gerhardt Eisler. Neither ground being available at the later second trial when she was called on the direct case, Judge Goddard permitted Mrs. Massing to testify.

In 1935 Mrs. Massing, an admitted former Communist spy, met the defendant at the home of the Noel Fields. This couple later disappeared behind the Communist borders. At this 1935 meeting, Mrs. Massing and the defendant quarreled, in a friendly manner, Mrs. Massing desiring Field's espionage services while Hiss wished to retain Field in his Communist spy group. Both Massing and Hiss agreed that, in either event, they would be toiling for the same ultimate leader (1266).

The defendant notes that Mrs. Massing testified to her marriage to Eisler, which was prejudicial (Defendant's Brief, p. 91). The defendant fails to note that this testimony resulted from a vicious comment by his attorney who then announced that he would " * * * bring out the matter later" (1263).

Two arguments are advanced to support the conclusion that the testimony of Mrs. Massing should have been stricken: (a) her " * * * credibility was badly shaken", and (b) her testimony was vague (Defendant's Brief, p. 91).

As to the first proposition, the defendant had full opportunity to cross-examine Mrs. Massing. The weight to be given to Mrs. Massing's testimony and her credibility as a witness were for the jurors to determine and they were so instructed. *United States* v. *Fleenor,* 162 F. 2d 935 (7th Cir. 1947); *Cheffey* v. *Pennsylvania R. Co.,* 79 F. Supp. 252, 260 (E. D. Pa. 1948) (3268).

As to the argument on vagueness, this is refuted by the record. The testimony of Mrs. Massing was only too clear: the defendant was working for and with a communist group.

D. ***The testimony of Mrs. Edith Murray was proper rebuttal.***

The defendant testified that he broke with Mr. Chambers in the spring of 1936 and did not see Mr. or Mrs. Chambers after that time (1869). He further testified that, aside from the 28th Street apartment, he had never visited the Chambers' home (1853)..

Mrs. Hiss, a witness for the defendant, denied seeing Mr. or Mrs. Chambers at their Eutaw Place residence in 1936. Mrs. Hiss was given more than one opportunity by the Government to correct her testimony in this regard. She declined to do so (2381, 2414, 2423).

As a rebuttal witness the Government called Mrs. Edith Murray. She testified to serving a Cantwell family on Eutaw Place, Baltimore, in 1936 (3023, 3028). She identified Mr. and Mrs. Chambers as the Cantwells, they having used the pseudonym "Cantwell" at that time.

Mrs. Murray identified Mrs. Hiss as a frequent visitor at the Eutaw Place apartment in the spring of 1936 (3025). Mrs. Murray testified that Mr. Hiss accompanied his wife on one such visit (3026). On another occasion, Mrs. Hiss stayed the night to care for the Chambers' child while Mrs. Chambers went to New York for medical care, relative to her then-expected second child (3025). Testimony of this event corroborated the earlier testimony of Mrs. Chambers.

On cross-examination, the defendant's attorney developed in detail the extreme precautions taken by the prosecution to avoid any serious contention that Mrs. Murray

was coerced or influenced into testifying as she did. Mrs. Murray was not even told of the trial. She did not know the Chambers until asked to identify them as the Cantwells. She was brought to New York, placed in a crowded room and asked to point out the defendant and his wife (3032-3033). What further precautions could have been taken? The defendant suggests none.

The sole legal complaint with regard to the testimony of Mrs. Murray is that she should have been called in the Government's direct case (Defendant's brief, p. 93). But Mrs. Murray's testimony was by its very nature rebuttal. 6 Wigmore, Evidence (3rd ed. 1940) §1873. See *United States* v. *Novick*, 124 F. 2d 107, 109 (2nd Cir. 1941), *cert. denied,* 315 U. S. 813 (1942). Mrs. Hiss was asked if she visited the Chambers at their Eutaw Place apartment in 1936. She answered in the negative. Mr. Hiss gave substantially the same testimony.

With this as a foundation, the Government was entitled to introduce impeaching testimony on the issue. *Conrad* v. *Griffey,* 57 U. S. 38 (1853); *Evans* v. *United States,* 122 F. 2d 461 (10th Cir. 1941), *cert. denied,* 314 U. S. 698 (1941). Mrs. Murray could effect this impeachment only as a rebuttal witness. She was necessarily called as such. Moreover, assuming *arguendo* that Mrs. Murray might more properly have been called in the direct case, the decision to receive her testimony as rebuttal was well within the discretion of the trial court. *United States* v. *Abdallah,* 149 F. 2d 219, 223 (2nd Cir. 1945), *cert. denied,* 326 U. S. 724 (1945).

The defendant subtly contends that it was reversible error for the Government to call Mrs. Murray on the last day of testimony. Not to enable the defendant and his—at that time nine, now twelve—attorneys and investigators

to prepare an explanation of the Murray testimony was fatally improper. The defendant offers no authorities for this proposition and we know of none.

E. ***The testimony of John Foster Dulles was correctly submitted to the jury.***

Mr. Dulles, as a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation, had been called on stage by the testimony of Hiss. Hiss gave a version of his entrance into the Carnegie Foundation (1904), of Mr. Dulles' handling of an early report that Hiss was a communist (1906), of Hiss' resignation (1931), and of Hiss' report to Dulles after testifying before the Grand Jury (2071). The version was highly complimentary to Hiss.

Mr. Dulles was called. He disagreed with each and every important aspect of the Hiss recital (3071-3077). He served to give the true picture of what occurred, a picture clearly relevant to the principal charge. He further served to impeach the testimony of the defendant. Hence, on two distinct and independent grounds the testimony of Mr. Dulles was admissible. *United States* v. *Ryan,* 58 F. 2d 711 (7th Cir. 1932); *Halbert* v. *United States,* 290 Fed. 765 (6th Cir. 1923); 3 Wigmore, Evidence (3rd ed. 1940) §1005. See *United States* v. *Buckner,* 108 F. 2d 921 (2nd Cir. 1940), *cert. denied,* 309 U. S. 669 (1940). To hear him as a rebuttal witness was not an abuse of Judge Goddard's authority to determine the order of proof.

POINT IV

Arguments based on isolated questions of the prosecutor and his summation are extraordinary contentions to present for the first time on appeal. Each is obviously frivolous.

Defendant contends that the prosecutor acted and spoke in so prejudicial a manner that his conviction for perjury should be reversed, although, concededly, no objection to any such alleged improprieties was made (Defendant's brief, p. 97). Hence, in the face of the overwhelming proof of guilt in this record the defendant has the additional burden of establishing that the alleged prejudicial misconduct was plainly erroneous and seriously violated some substantial right. *United States* v. *Spadafora,* 181 F. 2d 957 (7th Cir. 1950). Moreover, this prejudice must have continued into the jury's deliberations, despite the explicit instructions of Judge Goddard that the jurors were to disregard the arguments of counsel (3267) and to reach their verdict on the basis of their own recollection of the evidence (3268, 3270). No such prejudicial conduct or argument occurred. The contentions now raised are plainly afterthoughts and extraordinary contentions to present for the first time on appeal. *United States* v. *Hefler,* 159 F. 2d 831, 833 (2nd Cir. 1947), *cert. denied,* 331 U. S. 811 (1947).

Complaint is made that the prosecutor referred to the Grand Jury and its return of the indictment against the defendant. It is not contended, nor is it the fact, that any remark of the prosecutor in this regard was contrary to the truth. Both in his opening (166) and in his summation (3219), the attorney for the government was most careful to note that the indictment was merely a charge which had

to be proved. Judge Goddard charged the jury at length that the indictment was a charge and nothing more (3264). This was even as the defendant had requested (3188). There was no error.

The government's attorney asked Mrs. Chambers when she had last seen him. This question had the obvious purpose of establishing that the prosecutor had not coached Mrs. Chambers to testify in a desired fashion. Mrs. Chambers answered that she last saw the prosecutor when he came to the Chambers' farm. She very naturally stated the occasion, *viz.* " * * * when you came to talk to him (Mr. Chambers) about the lie-detector" (960). On cross-examination, Mr. Hiss stated that he had declined to take a lie-detector test. The prosecutor then read the defendant's explanation to the HCUA that his refusal was due to serious doubts about the reliability of such tests (2211, 2212). The defendant sees reversible error here.

The testimony of Mrs. Chambers was volunteered and innocuous. There was no statement that Mr. Chambers desired to or would undergo a lie-detector test. The refusal by the defendant logically bore on his credibility and was permissible cross-examination. Any possibility of misrepresenting the defendant's position was carefully avoided by the government's attorney who immediately read the defendant's explanation of his position.

Two witnesses, Mrs. Massing and Mr. Chambers testified that the defendant was a spy for the Communist organization. In his opening and summation, the prosecutor suggested that the defendant, by his libel suit, convinced Mr. Chambers that standard Communist tactics were being applied. The prosecutor linked these facts with the defense's repeated attacks on the F. B. I., as an organization which creates false evidence and suborns perjury, as proof that the defendant was conforming to the Party

line (see *e.g.* 3113, 3114, 3124, 3130, 3131). That these actions of the defendant do conform to what is recognized Communist tactics, is not denied by the defendant. No objection was made during the trial, hence any sound complaint is lost. *United States* v. *Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.,* 310 U. S. 150, 239 (1940); *United States* v. *Skidmore,* 123 F. 2d 604 (7th Cir. 1941), *cert. denied,* 315 U. S. 800 (1941). The instances cited constitute isolated arguments of counsel in a long and hard fought criminal trial and are within the scope of permissible comment. *Shushan* v. *United States,* 117 F. 2d 110, 118 (5th Cir. 1941), *cert. denied,* 313 U. S. 574 (1941). Finally, the statements defending the F. B. I. were more than justified by the unsubstantiated and insinuating charges of the defendant's attorney. *Baker* v. *United States,* 115 F. 2d 533 (8th Cir. 1940), *cert. denied,* 312 U. S. 692 (1940).

In October, 1949 the defense wrote the State Department concerning a passport application made by Mr. Chambers in the 1930's under the alias of David Breen. This application was subsequently made available to the defense before the second trial. Mr. Chambers testified for the first time at the second trial that he did apply in 1935 for such a passport. Before this testimony, only Mr. Chambers, the defendant, and, of course, their communist superiors knew of the intended Breen trip (249). It was obviously pertinent, therefore, for the jury to be told the source of the defendant's information which resulted in the letter of October 1949 to the State Department.

Desiring to present all the circumstances to the jury, the prosecutor asked Mr. Hiss whence he learned of the Breen application. The reply was that someone had given the "tip" to one of the defense attorneys, Mr. Rosenwald, who was then seated at the defense table (2062-2064). After the

following recess the prosecutor asked the defendant if he had ascertained the identity of the very important "tipster". The answer was in the negative (2065). Following the next recess, Mr. Hiss again said he had not learned who the tipster was (2125).

Mr. Rosenwald, present daily at the defense table, never came forward. Hence, if this circumstance was innocent, the defense did everything in its power to make it appear otherwise. Certainly, reference in summation to the still unidentified informer does not constitute reversible error (3240, 3250). *United States* v. *Beekman,* 155 F. 2d 580, 584 (2nd Cir. 1946).

In summation, the prosecutor argued that the evidence concerning the gift of the rug substantiated Mr. Chambers' testimony on Count II. The failure of the defendant to produce the rug, admittedly in his possession, was suggested as an indication of guilt. To contend that this was other than proper summation is without substance. *Kempe* v. *United States,* 160 F. 2d 406, 411 (8th Cir. 1947), *cert. denied,* 331 U. S. 843 (1947).

The defendant next complains about the government's examination of five of his twenty-three character witnesses.

Mr. Jessup was asked if he had ever met Jacob Aranoff (1158). He answered in the negative. This is error, argues the defendant, because Aranoff is a Russian name (Defendant's brief, p. 105). Further error was committed, contends the defendant, because Dr. Jessup was questioned concerning his and his wife's association with specified organizations. No objection was made by the defendant. No ground for objection existed for these questions were obviously permissible in the cross examination of a character witness. *United States* v. *Michelson,* 165 F. 2d 732 (2nd Cir. 1948), affirmed, 335 U. S. 469 (1948).

Mr. Sayre was asked if the defendant had any part in obtaining Mr. Sayre's present employment with the United Nations (1515). Mr. Sayre answered that he had spoken with Hiss on the subject of employment with the U. N. (1515). Mr. Sayre would not deny having said that Hiss worked behind the scenes to help him secure a U. N. post (1516). In this context, the line of questioning now attacked was clearly proper to establish that Mr. Sayre had good reason to favor the defendant.

Mr. Eichelberger expressed an exalted opinion of the defendant's character. To aid in evaluating this opinion, the government inquired if the witness had been associated with certain organizations. Mr. Eichelberger denied any association with the organizations and this ended the inquiry. No error was committed by the asking of these questions which were not objected to by the defense.

The defendant attacks several questions and comments which are so innocuous that mere mention will dispose of them. Admiral Hepburn was asked if he had ever been a member of an Annapolis clique known as the Green Bowl Society (2274). The defendant was asked if a number of checks payable to Magruder referred to Judge Magruder, a previous character witness (2095). A humorous comment was made (3216) concerning the testimony of Judge Wyzanski that the defendant's reputation "was the equal of that of anybody I have ever known" (2124). It is obvious that there is no error here and extended comment will, therefore, not be made.

Argument is made that the prosecutor committed reversible error by objecting in open court to the testimony of the psychiatrist and the psychologist. This is indeed new doctrine. At the risk of belaboring the obvious, the Government here notes that it has the right to object publicly to any question or witness believed to be objectionable.

See *Baker* v. *United States, supra,* at 542. Similarly, in summation, it was permissible to argue that there was no need to refute the psychiatric testimony (3218, 3219). *Mellor* v. *United States,* 160 F. 2d 757, 765 (8th Cir. 1947), *cert. denied,* 331 U. S. 848 (1947). Indeed, this was the fact.

In summation the prosecutor noted that there were some common typing errors in the Baltimore Papers and the specimens of typing from the Woodstock typewriter. This was nothing more than a recital of something in evidence. The jury could examine these exhibits if it saw fit. *Buckner* v. *United States,* 154 F. 2d 317 (App. D. C. 1946); *Silkworth* v. *United States,* 10 F. 2d 711, 721 (2nd Cir. 1926), *cert. denied,* 271 U. S. 664 (1926). As in analogous situations, the jurors after personal examination of exhibits could give to such proof the weight they considered fitting. *United States* v. *Chamberlain,* Fed. Cas. No. 14,778 (C. C. S. D. 1874) (common spelling errors in handwriting); *Stokes* v. *United States,* 157 U. S. 187, 193 (1895). *In re Goldberg,* 91 F. 2d 996, 997 (2nd Cir. 1937) (comparison of handwriting); *Ledford* v. *United States,* 155 F. 2d 574, 576 (6th Cir. 1946) *cert. denied,* 329 U. S. 733 (1946) (examination of allegedly forged ballots). That this evidence did not conclusively prove Mrs. Hiss to be the typist of the Baltimore papers does not mean that it could not be submitted and considered by the jury.

There was testimony, some of which was demanded by the defendant (463), that Hiss had been associated in Washington with Lee Pressman, John Abt and Nathan Witt. These three men were described by Mr. Chambers as active members of the Communist Organization. The defendant was given full opportunity to state his version of his relationship with these men. Finally, the jury was carefully instructed that they were to arrive at their verdict on

the basis of the evidence of guilt only, which had to satisfy each of them beyond a reasonable doubt (3264).

The prosecutor argued that these three men were not called because he "* * * had a file * * *" on them (3240). This is error, contends the defendant, because the prosecutor thereby inferred that he had information which would incriminate the defendant. This inference is more than strained. The argument obviously was that the government would be able to effectively cross examine Pressman, Witt and Abt. This was clearly within the area of permissible argument.

There was comment by the prosecutor in summation that potential witnesses, available to the defendant, had not been called (3239, 3240). This was permissible comment by an attorney. *United States* v. *Beekman, supra,* at page 584. Moreover, it was more than justified by the repeated statements in the defense summation that the government had failed to call numerous witnesses because said witnesses would have destroyed the prosecution (*e.g.,* 3105, 3122, 3123). *Himmelfort* v. *United States,* 175 F. 2d 924, 929 (9th Cir. 1949), *cert. denied,* 338 U. S. 860 (1949).

Finally, there is an enumeration of instances wherein the government's attorney argues either that some aspect of the defendant's defense was contrary to the fact and fabricated or that the government's case was well established (Defendant's brief. p. 113). That such conduct is not only permissible but, indeed, demanded on the part of the prosecutor is well established. *United States* v. *Holt,* 108 F. 2d 365, 369 (7th Cir. 1940) *cert. denied,* 309 U. S. 672 (1940); *Mellor* v. *United States, supra.*

The conduct and arguments of the prosecutor were in no respect improper or unduly prejudicial. There is no error.

POINT V

Judge Goddard's charge and his supplemental instructions were correct.

A. *The charge.*

The defendant in the guise of legal argument indulges in improper attacks against Judge Goddard's charge. In no uncertain terms, Hiss charges that Judge Goddard's " * * * instructions to the jury were weighted in favor of the Government and against appellant." This accusation of prejudicial and improper conduct by Judge Goddard is repeated by defendant as alleged argument (Defendant's Brief, p. 114).

Augmenting this allegation that Judge Goddard weighted his instructions to favor the prosecution, the defendant extracts excerpts from these instructions which did not satisfy him. Hence, by way of prelude it is noted that requests to charge need not be adopted verbatim by the court. If the court's instructions expound the pertinent law accurately, there is no error. *United States* v. *Minkoff,* 137 F. 2d 402 (2nd Cir. 1943). Moreover, the court need not charge at length concerning the evidence presented, particularly where the proof has covered many days of court.

The defendant makes strong complaint that " * * * portions of the charge on reasonable doubt favorable to defendant or of neutral effect (3265, 3266) were followed immediately by instructions unfavorable to him (3265-3266)." It is not the government's understanding that the criterion for a charge on reasonable doubt is its "favorableness" to the defendant. Judge Goddard correctly defined reasonable doubt for the jury. *United States* v. *Minuse,* 142 F. 2d 338

(2nd Cir. 1944), *cert. denied,* 323 U. S. 716 (1944). His charge was more than fair to the defendant.

On character evidence, Judge Goddard charged the jury:

> "Evidence of good character may, in itself, create a reasonable doubt where, without such evidence, no reasonable doubt would exist" (3266).

Certainly, even the defendant could ask for no more favorable charge on this proposition of law. This was precisely the request to charge made by his attorneys (3192-3193). Now, the defendant argues that this instruction was prejudicial to him because the Court later said that the jury might disregard the good character testimony if it saw fit. This is coupled with the novel contention that arguments of the prosecutor, belittling the good character evidence, resulted in the Court's instructions being erroneous. Suffice to say, the Court's charge was correct, *Edgington* v. *United States,* 164 U. S. 361, 366 (1896), while the comments of the prosecutor were within the scope of proper argument. *Ladrey* v. *United States,* 155 F. 2d 417 (App. D. C. 1946), *cert. denied,* 329 U. S. 723 (1946); *Moore* v. *United States,* 132 F. 2d 47 (5th Cir. 1942), *cert. denied,* 317 U. S. 784 (1943).

Judge Goddard instructed the jury that they alone were to determine the credibility of Mr. Chambers; that in determining his credibility the jurors were to be mindful that Mr. Chambers had a "deep interest" in the result of the prosecution. The court referred to the defendant's libel action and stated that the result of the prosecution might affect that suit (3269). Judge Goddard instructed the jury further that they could give whatever weight they saw fit to the psychiatric testimony attacking the credibility of Mr. Chambers. Finally, he charged that the jurors were

compelled to acquit the defendant if they did not believe Mr. Chambers beyond a reasonable doubt.

The defendant requested a charge that all the proof concerning Mr. Chambers' past life be considered in determining his credibility (3181). This was done. He further requested that the jury be charged that Mr. Chambers' testimony be viewed with suspicion (3192). Judge Goddard declined to do so. This ruling was correct. No request was made that Mr. Chambers be considered an accomplice in evaluating his testimony (Defendant's Brief, p. 117). Under Federal Practice, the defendant was not entitled to such a charge. *United States* v. *Wilson, supra.* Moreover, Mr. Chambers was not the defendant's accomplice in the crime charged, perjury. See *United States* v. *Seavey, supra.* There was no error in the instructions dealing with the credibility of Whittaker Chambers.

Defendant's complaint with regard to Judge Goddard's instructions on the psychiatric testimony hardly merits comment. In his request 6A, Hiss included the following: "You may give that (the psychiatric) testimony such weight as you consider proper" (3181). This is precisely what Judge Goddard said to the jury (3270). The complaint now made is that all possible conclusions favorable to the defendant, which could be reached from the testimony of the two doctors, were not articulated by the Court. This course is patently unfeasible and is not required by any decision.

As his next theory, the defendant suggests that Judge Goddard erred in not summarizing the evidence in detail when instructing the jury in regard to circumstantial evidence and corroborative proof. It is not contended that the language used to define these two terms was erroneous. The charge on corroboration was correct. *United States* v. *Weiler, supra.* The jury was instructed

that they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the circumstantial proof was inconsistent with the innocence of the defendant (3274). This properly expounded the law. *Thompson* v. *United States,* 145 F. 2d 826 (5th Cir. 1944), *cert. denied,* 324 U. S. 861 (1945). Judge Goddard properly left to the jury the determination of the fact-issues. *Price* v. *United States,* 276 Fed. 628, 630 (App. D. C. 1921). See *Morris* v. *United States,* 156 F. 2d 525, 528 (9th Cir. 1946).

The contention is made that Judge Goddard prejudiced the defendant by incorrectly stating the evidence. In fact, Judge Goddard scrupulously avoided any indication of his own persuasions. He explicitly stated that he expressed no opinion on the evidence (3268). He charged the jury that their recollection of the proof was to be determinative and that any statement of the evidence by counsel or court was in no sense binding upon them. There was no error. *United States* v. *Michelson,* 165 F. 2d 732, 735 (2nd Cir. 1948), affirmed, 335 U. S. 469 (1948); *Johnson* v. *United States,* 126 F. 2d 242, 250 (8th Cir. 1942).

Mrs. Chambers testified to meetings of her husband and the defendant which occurred after January 1, 1937. Mr. Chambers testified to such meetings, one of which was also reported by Mrs. Chambers. Judge Goddard charged the jurors that they might return a verdict of guilty of Count II if they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers testified truthfully about the same meeting in 1937 (3273). This was more than the defendant was entitled to by the decisions. *United States* v. *Seavey, supra.*

Finally, one paragraph of the lengthy charge is torn from the context and charged to be error because there is not included therein a complete explanation of reasonable doubt and corroboration. These subjects were ade-

quately covered on the instructions. The Court is not compelled to repeat the information in every paragraph, but rather the entire charge must be read as one statement. *Baker* v. *United States, supra,* at page 54. Moreover, since no objection was made no error of harmless omission can now be raised. *Felton* v. *United States,* 170 F. 2d 153 (App. D. C. 1948), *cert. denied,* 335 U. S. 831 (1948); *United States* v. *Vasilaky,* 168 F. 2d 191 (2nd Cir. 1948). Rule 30, Federal Criminal Rules.

B. ***The supplemental instructions.***

After retiring to deliberate, the jury returned and submitted the following request to the Court (3288):

> "Your Honor, without reading the entire charge, will you please *define* the following: reasonable doubt; circumstantial evidence, acceptable corroborative evidence and their relation to each other." (Italics supplied.)

Judge Goddard complied with this request in the precise fashion in which he conducted the entire trial. He reread those portions of his charge which defined the terms specified. No objection was made by the defendant (3291). The jurors indicated that this was the information they desired (3291).

Thirty minutes later, the defendant's counsel requested the Court to reread these portions of the original charge: (1) the weight to be given character evidence, (2) the sentence of the original charge at folio 3274 reading, "This is an issue to be determined by you", (3) a paragraph from the original charge stating that if the jurors did not believe Mr. Chambers they must acquit (3274).

At this point, the defendant again charges that Judge Goddard weighed his instructions to prejudice him (123). However, even the defendant does not allege that the three excerpts requested by him were within the jury's request for definitions. The excerpts obviously were not. Judge Goddard correctly redefined the terms specified by the jury. There was no error. See *Dorsey* v. *United States,* 174 F. 2d 899, 902 (5th Cir. 1949); *C. I. T. Corporation* v. *United States,* 150 F. 2d 85, 90 (9th Cir. 1945); *United States* v. *Compagna,* 146 F. 2d 524 (2nd Cir. 1944), *cert. denied,* 324 U. S. 867 (1945).

Finally, the defendant charges that Judge Goddard committed reversible error in his supplemental instructions when he stated that the government contended it had substantiated Mr. Chambers' testimony by other proof (3291). But this was obviously the government's position. The jury was aware of that fact. The prosecution so stated in its opening and countless times during the trial and lastly in summation. Judge Goddard did nothing more than express knowledge known to all. To suggest that this statement caused the verdict of guilty is without substance.

POINT VI

Judge Goddard's denials of the defendant's motions to dismiss the indictment and to arrest the judgment were correct.

The sole argument discernible in the defendant's brief on this issue is that this perjury prosecution was barred by the Statute of Limitations. This conclusion flows, it is argued, from the circumstance that the perjurious testimony was related to espionage activities of the defendant now immune to criminal prosecution because of the limitations statute.

This contention was dismissed by Judge Bondy, when raised on a pretrial motion. When suggested to Judge Samuel Kaufman during the first trial, Judge Kaufman dismissed the argument with the following language:

> "I don't think there is any substance to that, Mr. Stryker." (P. 1427 of record of first trial.)

In essence, the defendant contends that a witness cannot commit perjury when he testifies about any past criminal activities without the period of limitation, regardless of how false his testimony may be. No precedent has been offered for this startling proposition. None exists for it is patently absurd.

The defendant was not prosecuted for espionage. If he had refused to answer the questions of the grand jury, the matter would have been there terminated. If he had answered truthfully, no valid indictment could have been returned.

The defendant was indicted and prosecuted for falsely answering two questions asked him by the Grand Jury. The indictment was returned within three years of the crime. The prosecution is, therefore, not barred by the Statute of Limitations.

CONCLUSION

The judgment below should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

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Kisseloff-22653

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United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

against

ALGER HISS,

Appellant.

BRIEF FOR APPELLANT

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Kisseloff-22655

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United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Appellee, against ALGER HISS, Appellant.	

BRIEF FOR APPELLANT

Introductory Statement

This is an appeal from a judgment of Honorable Henry W. Goddard, United States District Judge, entered January 25, 1950, on conviction of appellant by a jury on January 21 on both counts of an indictment charging perjury.

The indictment was returned on December 15, 1948. A trial was held before Honorable Samuel H. Kaufman, beginning May 31, 1949. The case was submitted to the jury at 4:20 P. M. on July 7 (T. 1st Tr. 2941).* The jury finally reported at 8:58 P. M. on July 8 that it was unable to reach a verdict; and it was discharged (T. 1st Tr. 2963).

The first trial was accompanied and followed by wide publicity, including (during and after the trial) attacks on the trial judge and character witnesses who had appeared for appellant, and (after the trial) on jurors who had voted for acquittal (R. 94-5, 98-105, 127-30); and some of these jurors were otherwise harassed (R. 113-24). Setting

* References herein to pages of the stenographic transcript of the first trial will be so indicated.

forth these circumstances, appellant moved for a change of venue (R. 93). The motion was denied (R. 141).*

The present trial began on November 17, 1949. The case was submitted to the jury at 3:10 P. M. on January 20, 1950 (R. 3277). After deliberation until 10:45 P. M. on January 20, and from 10 A. M. on January 21, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment at 2:47 P. M. on January 21, 1950 (R. 3287, 3294).

This case had its origin in a charge of membership in an underground group in the Communist Party made against appellant by one Whittaker Chambers before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives on August 3, 1948 (R. 598-600; House Committee Hearings, pp. 563 *et seq.*).** Appellant denied these charges under oath (House Committee Hearings, pp. 642 *et seq.*), and challenged Chambers to repeat his charges where they would not be privileged against suit for libel (R. 1892-3; House Committee Hearings, pp. 988-9). Chambers having so repeated these charges, appellant on September 27, 1948, brought suit for libel against him in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland (R. 2448); and on November 4, 1948, commenced in that suit a pre-trial examination of Chambers (R. 2449), in the course of which Mrs. Chambers was also examined.

Meanwhile, on October 14 and 15, 1948, Chambers had testified before the Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York (R. 346), and in that testimony denied any knowledge of espionage or of anyone in the employ of the Government furnishing information (R. 296, 347-52); this being also the substance of his previous testimony before the House Committee (R. 296, 354-5).

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* Appellant is not appealing from the denial of this motion, recognizing that the District Court had wide discretion with respect thereto. The relevance to this appeal of the circumstances shown in the record on that motion will be developed in Point III.

** The reference "House Committee Hearings" is to a public document, "Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage in the United States Government", Hearings Before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, Second Session (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1948). References are for the limited purpose of showing the statements made at such hearings, not for the truth of the content of such statements.

In his pre-trial examination in the Maryland action, Chambers was asked by appellant's attorneys to produce any papers that he might have received from appellant (R. 290). On November 17, after an interval of some days, Chambers produced four pencil memoranda in appellant's handwriting and 43 typewritten documents all but one of which it has been conceded for the purposes of this trial were typed on a Woodstock typewriter once owned by appellant and his wife (Gov. Balt. Exs. 1-4, 5-47).* Each of these pencil memoranda and typewritten documents is either a copy of or excerpt from, or a summary or paraphrase of all or part of, one or more official State Department documents (Gov. St. Exs. 1-47).**

Upon the production of Government's Baltimore Exhibits 1-47, appellant's attorneys, on his instructions, immediately turned these documents over to the Department of Justice (R. 1895-6, 2251, 2450-3).

On December 2, 1948, Chambers delivered to agents of the House Committee two rolls of developed microfilm which he had hidden in a hollowed-out pumpkin (R. 707-14; Gov. Exs. 11, 12).*** The microfilm consists of 58 frames, each frame being a copy of a page of a State Department document. Enlargements of these frames, with pages grouped to make up whole documents, have been marked Government's Baltimore Exhibits 48 and 50-55,**** having been introduced at a later session of the pre-trial examination in the Maryland action (that examination having been resumed after the indictment by order of Judge Chesnut [R. 2454-5; Gov. Ex. 62]).

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* For convenience at this trial, these exhibits (and seven others hereafter referred to) were marked "Government's Baltimore Exhibits", with the numbers with which they had been marked in the pre-trial examination in the Maryland action, and without interruption of the numerical sequence of the regular Government's Exhibits.

** The State Department documents related to the Government's Baltimore Exhibits were marked at this trial as "Government's State Exhibits", with numbers corresponding to the numbers of the Government's Baltimore Exhibits to which they related.

*** He delivered at the same time three rolls of undeveloped microfilm which have not been introduced in evidence in this case.

**** There is no Government's Baltimore Exhibit 49 (and no Government's State Exhibit 49), because in the Maryland action this exhibit number was used for an unrelated exhibit.

Chambers' production of Baltimore Exhibits 1-47 and Government's Exhibits 11 and 12 resulted in further testimony by him before the House Committee on December 6, 1948, the transcript of which has never been published by the Committee (except that an extract therefrom, read into the Committee's examination of Henry Julian Wadleigh, was published in the publication of Wadleigh's House Committee testimony). It resulted further in Chambers being recalled, and appellant being called, before the Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York. On the last day of the Grand Jury's term, December 15, 1948, appellant gave the testimony on which the indictment is founded. The indictment is set forth at R. 2-5.

Grounds of Appeal

The grounds on which appellant seeks reversal of the judgment of conviction are:

1. There was insufficient evidence to support a conviction, under the law applicable in perjury cases, and appellant's motion for judgment of acquittal should have been granted (Point I).

2. The Court erred in construing the second count of the indictment to permit the jury to convict on finding that there were meetings between appellant and Chambers after January 1, 1937, but at times other than "in or about the months of February and March, 1938", or meetings in that 1938 period other than on the occasions of the alleged deliveries of documents by appellant to Chambers (Point II).

3. There was error in allowing a witness who it was known would claim the privilege against self-incrimination to take the stand, in the admission of evidence, and in the denial of motions to strike the testimony of several witnesses including a witness in rebuttal whose testimony should have been admitted only on the Government's main case (Point IV).

4. Appellant was deprived of a fair trial by prejudicial action of the prosecutor (Point V).

5. The Court erred in its instructions to the jury (Point VI).

6. The Court erred in its supplemental instructions (Point VII).

7. The Court erred in denying appellant's motions to dismiss the indictment and to arrest the judgment (Point VIII).

We shall discuss also (in Point III) grounds for concluding that the errors discussed in Points IV to VII were not "harmless."

General Background Facts

To avoid undue interruption in the following discussion, it is necessary to state here certain background facts (undisputed except as indicated).

Facts regarding appellant: Appellant was born November 11, 1904, at Baltimore. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1929. From the fall of 1930 to the spring of 1933, when he moved to Washington, he was associated with law firms in Boston and New York. From May, 1933, to April, 1935, he served with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. During the latter part of that period his services were lent to the Senate Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry (the so-called Nye Committee) as its counsel; and this service continued until, on August 15, 1935, he entered the office of the Solicitor General. He continued in the Solicitor General's office until September 1, 1936, when he entered the State Department. From that date until September 1, 1939, he served as assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre; from September 1, 1939, to May 1, 1944, as assistant to Stanley K. Hornbeck (first Adviser on Political Relations and later Director, Office of Far Eastern Affairs); and from May 1, 1944, to January 15, 1947, in the Office of Special Political Affairs, of which he became Director on March 19, 1945. On February 1, 1947, he became President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a

position which he held until May, 1949 (having been on leave of absence from December 13, 1948).

Appellant was married on December 11, 1929, to Priscilla Fansler Hobson. At the time of the marriage, appellant's wife had one child by her former marriage, Timothy Hobson, born September 19, 1926.

The Hisses' residences in Washington were: 3411 O Street, June 13, 1933, to June 9, 1934; 2831 28th Street (Apt. 42), June 9, 1934, to April 19, 1935; 2905 P Street, April 19, 1935, to June 15, 1936; Hotel Martinique, June 15, 1936, to July 1, 1936; 1245 30th Street, July 1, 1936, to December 29, 1937; 3415 Volta Place, December 29, 1937, to October 1, 1943; 3210 P Street, October 1, 1943, until they moved from Washington to New York in the fall of 1947.

Facts regarding Chambers: * Chambers was born April 1, 1901, at Philadelphia. He attended Columbia College from the fall of 1920 until early in 1923, and again for at least one semester in the college year 1924-1925.

In February, 1925, Chambers joined the Communist Party. With an interval of withdrawal from the Party between 1929 and 1932, he remained a member until (according to his testimony at this trial) the middle of April, 1938. From October, 1937, to January, 1938, he was employed by the Works Progress Administration with the job title "report editor". From April, 1939, to December, 1948, he was employed by Time Magazine, having been a Senior Editor for a considerable period before his resignation.

Chambers was married on April 15, 1931, to Esther Shemitz. They have two children, a daughter Ellen, born October 17, 1933, and a son John, born August 18, 1936.

Some time in 1934 the Chamberses moved from New York or New Jersey to an apartment at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. How long they stayed there is uncertain.

It is undisputed that late in April or early in May, 1935, the Chamberses occupied Apartment 42 at 2831 28th Street,

* The background facts and dates with respect to Chambers and his wife are based largely on their testimony. In some respects this testimony is uncertain, but the dates given appear to represent the final conclusion of these witnesses.

Washington, which was still under lease to the Hisses and had been vacated by them when they moved to 2905 P Street on April 19, 1935. At the present trial Chambers testified that they moved directly from 903 St. Paul Street to 2831 28th Street (R. 242); Mrs. Chambers was uncertain whether this was correct, or whether, as she had testified before, they had moved from St. Paul Street first to Lynbrook and thence to Washington (R. 987-8, 1003-6).

The Chamberses' testimony as to the length of their stay at 2831 28th Street is also uncertain. It is undisputed that appellant's lease continued to July 1, 1935. Some of the Chamberses' testimony, at this trial and earlier, would indicate that they stayed during practically the full remaining term of the lease (R. 243, 991). But Mrs. Chambers at this trial put the end of the occupancy before the middle of June, 1935 (R. 991-2). At the expiration of their occupancy of the 28th Street apartment they moved to Professor Meyer Schapiro's house on West 4th Street, New York, and thence to a cottage owned by Mr. Boucot at Smithtown, Pennsylvania, which they rented with their friend Maxim Lieber, and at which they stayed until after Labor Day, 1935 (R. 248, 997).

After Smithtown, the Chamberses resided at Eutaw Place, Baltimore, until some time in 1936 (R. 480, 997); went from there to a farm of Maxim Lieber's near Ferndale, Pennsylvania (R. 998), and thence, still in 1936, to the vicinity of New Hope, Pennsylvania (R. 250-1, 998). They stayed at New Hope until the early spring of 1937 (R. 483, 1019-20). Thence they moved to Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, where they resided until some time between October 4 and November 23, 1937, when they moved to Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore (R. 1052).

The Chamberses stayed at Mount Royal Terrace until in April, 1938, Chambers, according to his testimony in this trial, broke with the Communist Party (R. 264). Thence they moved to a house on Old Court Road, Baltimore, to Daytona Beach, Florida, back to Old Court Road, and then, in July, 1938, to a house they purchased on St. Paul Street, Baltimore (R. 264-5, 970-2).

Other background facts: It is undisputed that appellant and Chambers met in Washington. The time, circumstances and nature of the meeting are sharply disputed. Appellant testified that Chambers came to see him at the end of December, 1934, or early in January, 1935, at appellant's office with the Nye Committee, introduced himself as George Crosley, a free-lance writer doing a series of articles on the munitions investigation, and talked to appellant about phases of the investigation (R. 1841). Appellant fixed the date by reference to the date of completion of certain hearings, which were the subject of the conversation (R. 1843-4). Chambers testified that he was introduced to appellant probably in June or July, 1934, at an unidentified restaurant in downtown Washington by Harold Ware, "the organizer of a large Communist organization in Washington", and J. Peters, "the head of the whole underground of the American Communist Party" (R. 233); that the substance of the conversation was that appellant "was to be disconnected from the apparatus which Ware was then organizer of; that he was to become a member of a parallel organization . . . which [Chambers] was then organizing" (R. 235).

It is undisputed that the Chamberses occupied the apartment at 2831 28th Street for a short period commencing in late April or early May, 1935 (pp. 6-7, *supra*). The circumstances and nature of the occupancy are sharply disputed. Appellant testified that, the remaining period of the 28th Street lease being so short, he had not thought a sub-lease possible (R. 1848-9, 1992); that in one of his meetings with Chambers (as Crosley) relating to the munitions investigation, Chambers told appellant that he was planning to come to Washington for several months to complete his articles on the munitions investigation, that he planned to bring his wife and child with him, and that he was looking for a place to live; that appellant told Chambers that he would be glad to sublet the 28th Street apartment to Chambers at his cost, $60 a month, leaving most of the furniture but not the china, silver or kitchenware (R. 1848-9, 1851-2, 2019); that this conversation resulted in an oral sub-lease,

though Chambers never paid anything except for the gift of a rug in 1936 which appellant considered as part payment in kind (R. 1872, 2010-4). Chambers' version was: "Mr. Hiss suggested that since he had leased a furnished house on P Street, that I might move into his 28th Street apartment which had furniture left in it, and stay there for the balance of the lease . . .", ". . . There was to be no rent" (R. 242); though in answer to a question on the same page, "Was any question discussed about rent?", Chambers also testified "I would be unable to say that I recollect exactly." A further statement by Chambers at R. 242, "This was a friendly gesture between Communists", was stricken on appellant's objection; but substantially the same testimony was brought into the record later (R. 282, 2001). Mrs. Chambers' version is uncertain. In the Maryland action she testified (R. 1006): ". . . We were just there for a short sub-lease . . . I said 'sub-lease', but actually we did not sub-lease the place at all."

It is undisputed that the Chamberses spent a few days at appellant's 2905 P Street house some time in 1935. Appellant and his wife testified that this occurred before the Chamberses moved into the 28th Street apartment, and because Chambers told them that he and his wife and child had arrived but that the van bringing their effects had been delayed (R. 1852-3, 2294). The Chamberses testified that the visit was in the fall of 1935, after they had left Smithtown (R. 248-9, 961, 997).

It is, as has appeared, undisputed that the Hisses and Chamberses knew each other. The nature and degree of their acquaintance are sharply disputed, as will appear sufficiently later in this brief. We mention here only its end. Appellant placed his last meeting with Chambers * in the spring of 1936, while he was still living on P Street (R. 1869). The occasion, he testified, was a request by Chambers, who had borrowed a few dollars at a time on four or five occasions, for another small loan (R. 1870):

* Appellant testified that the conversation summarized in the text might have been by telephone; if so, it followed the last actual meeting (R. 1871).

> ". . . I told him then that I did not think he was ever going to repay the money he owed me; I thought we had better forget about the money he owed me and . . . discontinue seeing each other any further."

Chambers placed his last meeting with appellant just before Christmas, 1938 (R. 268-9). The occasion, Chambers testified, was an unsuccessful attempt to persuade appellant to break with the Communist Party (R. 268). On cross-examination, his testimony was developed in detail (R. 569-73). His story was that he approached appellant's Volta Place house fearing an ambush by the Communists, but that he stayed for supper with the Hisses (R. 571-2). Though Chambers by his own testimony had not seen the Hisses since his break with the Communist Party in April, he explained his initial fear on the ground "that the Party might possibly be watching the houses of my former contacts, thinking that I might return and that they would trap me" (R. 571). In fact, Chambers had been living openly since July in a house he had bought on St. Paul Street, Baltimore, under the name "Chambers" by which he had always been known to the Communists (R. 553).

The General Fact Theory of the Government's Case

As further background, we state briefly the Government's general theory of the facts:

Chambers, an underground Communist, was assigned by the Party in 1934 to set up in Washington an underground organization ("apparatus") of Government employees who, under Chambers' leadership, would furnish confidential Government documents and information for transmittal by Chambers to the Russians. Chambers, finding appellant already a member of another underground organization headed by Harold Ware, brought appellant over into his own apparatus, pursuant to the instructions of J. Peters, head of the American Communist underground. In the early stages of appellant's service in Chambers' apparatus, appellant, then on the staff of the Nye Committee, turned over to Chambers confidential State Department documents

which he had obtained in his official capacity. The culmination came with appellant's dictated acceptance of employment by the State Department in September, 1936. A few months thereafter, early in 1937, Chambers arranged an elaborate clandestine meeting in New York City between appellant and a Russian, Col. Bykov, Chambers' own superior in the Communist underground. At that meeting Col. Bykov instructed appellant to obtain confidential State Department documents, and turn them over to Chambers for the Russians. Following the meeting early in 1937, appellant (then assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Sayre) carried out these instructions, bringing home State Department documents every week or ten days, turning them over to Chambers who called for them there in the late afternoon or early evening, receiving them back from Chambers late at night, again at appellant's house, after they had been micro-photographed, and returning them to the State Department the next morning. Later, when Col. Bykov wanted a more constant supply of documents, Chambers arranged to have appellant bring home State Department documents nightly, and to have copies, extracts or summaries typed by appellant's wife. At each subsequent visit of Chambers, appellant turned over to him for microfilming the accumulation of typewritten papers since his last visit, the particular day's haul of original documents, and occasional handwritten memoranda concerning documents which appellant had been able to see only briefly. Chambers decided to break with the Communist Party late in 1937. He continued the microfilming procedure until his actual break with the Party in the middle of April, 1938. Government's Baltimore Exhibits 1-47 and Government's Exhibits 11 and 12 were samples retained by Chambers for some reason which he has not made explicit.

The Government introduced also testimony calculated to prove close association between appellant and Chambers, and their families. The theory was made explicit in the summation: ". . . I think you will agree that if there was a close association certain things probably followed. . . . It

meant not only that they were friends but they were in agreement on their basic philosophy, and if they were in agreement on their basic philosophy they were all Communists. . . . Now if there was a close association and if they were in agreement on their philosophy, then it is probable that each Communist helped the other. And how did Mr. Hiss help? He gave the documents. . . ." (R. 3220).

The evidence presented by the Government was controverted by the evidence for the defense, as will appear illustratively in the following discussion. It should be added here that the second aspect of the Government's factual case, even if believed, would fail in logic to support the conclusion which the Government draws from it.

POINT I

There was insufficient evidence to support a conviction, under the law applicable in perjury cases, and appellant's motion for judgment of acquittal should have been granted.

The falsity of a statement alleged to be perjured must be established by the testimony of two independent witnesses or the testimony of one witness and corroborating circumstantial evidence; where there is only one witness, the corroborating circumstantial evidence must (1) substantiate that witness's testimony and (2) be deemed by the jury to be trustworthy (*Weiler* v. *United States,* 323 U. S. 606 [1945]).

This Court has held the general rule to be that the corroborating evidence must be "independent evidence inconsistent with the innocence of the defendant" (*United States* v. *Isaacson,* 59 F. (2d) 966, C. A. 2 [1932]; see also *United States* v. *Buckner,* 118 F. (2d) 468, 469, C. A. 2 [1941]).

The rule so stated is confirmed by the Supreme Court's use of the verb "substantiate" in the *Weiler* case (323 U. S. at 610). The applicable dictionary definition of that verb is: "To establish the existence or truth of by proof or competent evidence; to verify; as, to *substantiate* a charge" (Webster's New International Dictionary, 2d Ed., 2514).

If there is ever a question as to the strict application of this general rule in a particular case, there should be none in the case at bar, where proof of the alleged perjury depends on proof of appellant's guilt of a crime barred by the Statute of Limitations. [The indictment in this case necessarily stated the alleged facts of espionage in 1938, and the prosecutor in his summation repeatedly emphasized the issue of alleged espionage in 1938 and earlier (R. 3216, 3220, 3237, 3257, 3259, 3261-2).*] The considerations supporting the policy of the Statute of Limitations, particularly the difficulty of disproving allegations regarding the distant past, call for the application here of the strictest standard for corroborating evidence.

A. The Evidence on the First Count Was Insufficient

Only one witness, Chambers, testified directly on the issue under the first count. The question is thus whether the circumstantial evidence offered in corroboration was sufficient. We submit that it was insufficient,—that a jury could not properly find the evidence inconsistent with appellant's innocence, and that therefore appellant's motion for judgment of acquittal should have been granted as to the first count (see motion, R. 3089; see also R. 1309-20).

1. Chambers' testimony cannot supply any essential link in the chain of alleged circumstantial proof.

Before discussing the documentary evidence offered in corroboration on the first count, we point out that no essential link in the chain of circumstantial proof can be supplied by testimony of Chambers himself. Otherwise the circumstantial evidence cannot be "independent" of the witness, and must thus be insufficient under the rule of the *Isaacson* and *Buckner* cases, *supra*.

The central documents in the structure of alleged corroboration, Government's Baltimore Exhibits 1-47 and Government's Exhibits 11 and 12, were produced by Chambers from his possession, and his possession is explained only by his testimony. As will appear from the following

*At R. 3259 and 3262, the prosecutor used the words "traitor" and "treason".

discussion, the structure of alleged corroboration rests, in other essentials also, wholly on Chambers' testimony.

2. The documents themselves do not substantiate, but rather controvert, Chambers' testimony.

The documents which Chambers produced are in three categories: two rolls of developed microfilm (Gov. Exs. 11 and 12), 43 typewritten documents (Balt. Exs. 5-47)*, and four pencil memoranda in appellant's handwriting (Balt. Exs. 1-4). We shall discuss them by categories.

As we understand the cases, we have no obligation to show how Chambers obtained the documents, but at most to show reasonable hypotheses consistent with appellant's innocence as to how Chambers may have obtained them. A showing of such reasonable hypotheses destroys any basis for finding the "corroborating" evidence consistent only with the appellant's guilt. We shall show with respect to all the documents in all three categories reasonable hypotheses as to Chambers' having obtained them from other sources.

Further, as will appear, because of the particular nature of Chambers' story with respect to each of the categories, and because of the particular relation of the documents in each category to each other, a showing that one document in each category did not come from appellant will destroy Chambers' story. Going beyond what is required, we shall show by convincing evidence that one or more documents in each category did not come from appellant.

a. Microfilm.

As we have explained (p. 3), enlargements of the 58 frames of microfilm (Gov. Exs. 11, 12), with pages grouped to make up whole documents, have been marked Baltimore Exhibits 48 and 50-55.

Five of these, Baltimore 48 and 50-53, comprise a group of related papers dealing with trade agreement negotiations with Germany. Apart from Chambers' testimony that all

* Government's Baltimore Exhibits will be referred to hereafter as "Baltimore Exhibits" and Government's State Exhibits as "State Exhibits", or simply as "Baltimore ....." and "State .....".

the microfilm documents (Balt. 48, 50-55) were photographed in one operation (R. 299-301) and that all these documents were turned over to him by one person at one time (R. 586, 678), it is apparent on the face of the five German trade agreement documents (Balt. 48, 50-53) that these papers were given to Chambers as a group. The internal evidence is convincing that they were given to Chambers not by appellant but by someone who took them from the working files of the Division of Trade Agreements (hereinafter referred to as "TA", its State Department office symbol).

Originals of the State Department documents underlying Baltimore 48 and 50-52 were in Assistant Secretary of State Sayre's office, and thus available to appellant as Sayre's assistant. There is no evidence that State 53 (underlying Balt. 53) was ever in Sayre's office (R. 830-2).

State 48 is an original two-page memorandum on a TA letterhead, dated January 8, 1938, addressed to Sayre and signed by Harry C. Hawkins (Chief of TA). In the fourth line of the last paragraph of this memorandum, the letter "s" has been added in ink. On the face of the memorandum there appears the official receiving stamp of Sayre's office.

Baltimore 48 is a photograph of a carbon copy of State 48 (R. 1087). Hawkins testified: "It was not the practice to send along duplicates with action documents of this kind" (R. 1336). From this testimony, and a strong probability that the ordinary practice was followed, it would follow that no carbon copy accompanied State 48 to Sayre's office. Beyond this, it may be assumed that any carbon copy which might have accompanied such an original would have been conformed to the original. The ink correction in the last paragraph of State 48 does not appear on Baltimore 48. The reasonable conclusion is that the document photographed in Baltimore 48 was a carbon copy retained in the TA working file (see R. 1337).

State 50 is an original sixteen-page memorandum on a TA letterhead, dated December 31, 1937, addressed to Hawkins by C. F. Darlington, an Assistant Chief of TA.

It is one of the papers referred to in State 48, and transmitted therewith by Hawkins to Sayre.

Baltimore 50 is a photograph of a copy of the text of State 50. The last fifteen pages are carbon copies of the last fifteen pages of State 50. But the first page of Baltimore 50 is a carbon copy not of the first page of State 50 as originally typed but of another typing of that page. Ramos C. Feehan, the Government's expert on questioned documents, so testified (R. 1087-90). Even if it be assumed that a carbon copy of State 50 might have accompanied the original from Darlington to Hawkins to Sayre's office, the accompanying carbon could not on any reasonable hypothesis have been the copy photographed in Baltimore 50. The only legitimate inference is that the copy photographed in Baltimore 50 was, again, a copy retained in the TA working file.

State 51 is an official file carbon copy on blue paper of a four-page proposed memorandum to be addressed by the United States Government to the German Government, prepared by Darlington under date of December 31, 1937, and initialled by him and Hawkins. This proposed official memorandum is referred to in the last paragraph of State 50, Darlington's memorandum to Hawkins, as being attached thereto; it unquestionably accompanied State 50 to Hawkins, and with State 48 from Hawkins to Sayre's office. State 51 being a document prepared to be sent out of the Department, the practice would have been to send to Sayre's office (his approval being necessary) the original and a number of exact carbon copies typed with the original (R. 1425, 1968-71). When it was decided not to send the memorandum, the original would have been destroyed, and the exact carbon copy on blue paper sent to the files as the permanent record copy, which State 51 is (R. 825-6).

Baltimore 51 is a photograph of a copy of the text of State 51; but all four pages are carbon copies of a typing run different from that which produced State 51 (R. 1092-3). Since the document (if approved) was destined for delivery to the German Ambassador, since the original so delivered would have been accompanied by an exact carbon

copy, and since other exact carbon copies would have been authenticated for the Department's files, it is inconceivable that the carbon copies accompanying the original to Sayre's office would have been other than carbon copies made in the same typing run as the original (R. 1425, 1968-71). The only possible conclusion is that the copy photographed in Baltimore 51 did not go to Sayre's office, and the only reasonable inference is that this was a copy retained in the TA working file.

The conclusions thus reached with respect to each of the documents photographed in Baltimore 48, 50 and 51 are inescapable when the three documents are considered together. It is, we submit, literally impossible that the three originals transmitted by Hawkins to Sayre's office should all have been accompanied by such makeshift copies.

Having shown that the first three of the five documents in the group of German trade agreement papers were given to Chambers not by appellant but by someone else, we turn to independent supporting arguments as to the remaining two, those photographed in Baltimore 52 and 53.

State 52 is the original of an aide-memoire, in German, handed by the German Ambassador to the Under Secretary of State about October 22, 1937. It bears no evidence on its face where it was distributed within the State Department, the only notation being the Department file number typed down the right-hand margin. Baltimore 52 is, according to Feehan (R. 1093), either a photograph of State 52 before the file number was typed thereon, or a photograph of a true carbon copy of State 52.

On other evidence it is clear that Baltimore 52 is a photograph of a carbon copy. The practice was for an embassy to accompany such a communication to the State Department with at least one exact carbon (R. 1413). According to Department practice, any such communication would be sent promptly, for recording, to the Division of Communications and Records (hereinafter referred to as "DCR", its office symbol); DCR would send the original to the translating office of the Department and, upon receipt back of the foreign-language document and the translation,

would type the file number on the originals of both, but not on copies (R. 1395-6, 1400-1, 1412).

By reference to this practice, it can be demonstrated that the Department file number had been typed on State 52 by November 23, 1937, and therefore that the document photographed in Baltimore 52, which bore no file number when it was photographed, and which (since all the documents were concededly photographed together) must have been photographed after January 8, 1938 (the date of Baltimore 48), must have been a carbon copy of State 52.

The demonstration that the file number was typed on State 52 before November 23 is as follows: The original English translation of State 52 has been marked State 52-A. The practice referred to above shows that the translation would have been made by the translating office of the Department on referral by DCR, and that the file number would have been typed on the originals of both in connection with the translating process. The same file number appears on State 52 and State 52-A. Once the translation was completed, the original translation would accompany the original German-language text (R. 1397-8). State 52-A shows on its face that it was received initially by Sayre's office on November 23, 1937. Thus by that date at the latest the file number must have appeared on the originals of both State 52 and State 52-A (R. 1424-5).

We have thus shown that the document photographed in Baltimore 52 was a carbon copy of State 52, not State 52 itself. The final conclusion is that State 52 itself, with State 52-A, accompanied State 48, 50 and 51 to Sayre's office, and that the carbon copy of State 52, photographed in Baltimore 52, remained in the TA working file. The first part of this conclusion is clear from the text of State 48, Hawkins writing to Sayre on January 8, 1938: "I am returning the German aide-memoire which you sent me on November 23 . . ." The second part of the conclusion, that the carbon copy of State 52 remained in the TA working file, is supported by the natural inference that, having sent on to Sayre's office the original of State 52, TA would retain the carbon copy for its own working file.

As to Baltimore 53: We have noted (p. 15) that there is no evidence that State 53 was ever in Sayre's office. Baltimore 53 is a photograph of State 53. [This is demonstrated by the exact likeness of the corrections by hand on pages 7, 9 and 10.*] That this document (a United States aide-memoire to the German Ambassador, dated July 21, 1937) was in TA at the time Darlington wrote his memorandum of December 31, 1937 (State 50) is shown by the reference to it at the top of page 2 of that memorandum. The reasonable inference on this record is that it remained in the TA working file at least until the time in mid-January when the microfilm was made.

The microfilm, Government's Exhibits 11 and 12, contains, in addition to photographs of the German trade agreement papers, photographs of stencilled information copies (see p. 21, *infra*) of three incoming cables (St. 54, 55). Each of the three copies bears on its face the official receiving stamp of Sayre's office, with the date January 14, 1938; and in each instance appellant's initials are signed in pencil within the stamp. The evidence is that appellant initialled documents in this way after he had examined them (R. 1972-3).

The Government argues that this showing that appellant once had in his possession the documents photographed in Baltimore 54 and 55 is evidence that it was he who had delivered them to Chambers. We submit that the proper inference is directly to the contrary. There is no reason to believe that one engaged in an espionage conspiracy, as Chambers alleges appellant was, would have initialled such documents before turning them over to be photographed, and thus have indelibly identified them with himself, when he could as easily have turned them over first and initialled them later.

A more reasonable inference is that these documents, with appellant's initials, were stolen from Sayre's office after appellant had completed his examination and

* The fact that the file numbers in the margins of the two exhibits are different is explained by testimony that the file number on State 53 was changed (R. 914), obviously after Baltimore 53 was photographed.

Even the most confidential cables had wide distribution in the Department. For example, State 28-A, the distribution copy of a cable to the Secretary of State from Ambassador Bullitt at Paris, which was in the D code (the most confidential), and which began "Strictly Confidential for the Secretary," bears check marks showing regular distribution of information copies to the offices of the Secretary ("S"), the Under Secretary ("U"), the Counsellor ("C"), Assistant Secretary Messersmith ("A-M") and Assistant Secretary Sayre ("A-S"), and "x" marks to the left showing distribution addressed to the chiefs of the offices of Political Adviser Hornbeck ("PA/H"), Political Adviser Dunn ("PA/D"), European Affairs ("EU"), Far Eastern Affairs ("FE"), American Republics ("RA") and Near Eastern Affairs ("NE").

The practice with respect to outgoing cables was similar. The original was first typed on green paper, initialled by those whose authority was required, and sent to DCR for coding and dispatch. This green copy was the official file copy.* Information copies were made by the stencil multigraph process on pink paper. The distribution of such information copies was made and recorded in the same way as with incoming cables; and distribution copies of outgoing cables have similarly been marked in evidence.

The distribution copies of all except two of the cables in evidence show distribution of information copies to Sayre's office, among others, and thus show that a copy of each was available to appellant, among many others (see R. 890-3). The distribution copies of two cables, one dated January 22, 1938, to the Secretary of State from Ambassador Johnson at Hankow (part of St. 11-A), the second dated March 28, 1938, to the Navy Department from the Marine Detachment ("Mardet") at Tientsin (part of St. 42-A), show no distribution to Sayre's office. While there is thus no direct evidence that appellant had access to either of these two cables, we do not, on the point presently being argued, urge that there is a conclusive showing that he did not have access. [That there is a *possibility* of copies of these cables

* These green copies of outgoing cables are marked as State Exhibits.

having reached Sayre's office follows from the fact that the distribution copy of one of the cables photographed in Baltimore 55 (p. 19, *supra*), admittedly received by Sayre's office, shows no check mark against his office symbol (St. 55-A); but the fact that the distribution record was erroneous with respect to that one cable is not *proof* that it was erroneous also with respect to these two others.]

Some of the State Department documents included in State 5-47 are neither incoming nor outgoing cables. Except for State 10 (the typed excerpt from which [Balt. 10] was not typed on the Woodstock typewriter, and which will be separately discussed in another context), they are either despatches received by diplomatic pouch or memoranda prepared and circulated within the Department. No information copies of such documents were prepared by DCR, and the distribution of such documents within the Department is evidenced not by distribution copies but by receiving stamps or other notations on the face of the documents (see, *e. g.*, R. 765, 795-7, 800, 802). The practice was for every office to which such a document was circulated to stamp the document, or some other document part of a single circulating file, to evidence receipt. Mr. Sayre's secretary, Miss Lincoln, testified that this was always done with respect to documents routed to his office (R. 928-9).

The evidence is conclusive that one of these documents, State 13 (copied in full in Baltimore 13), was never in Sayre's office. There is therefore no basis for inferring that State 13 could have been copied by appellant or his wife on their typewriter and the copy given by appellant to Chambers. The only reasonable conclusion is that State 13 was given to Chambers by someone else, presumably someone in FE, the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, and copied (with the other typewritten Baltimore Exhibits) as we shall hereafter suggest.

State 13 is a brief memorandum, referred to in the State Department as a "chit" (R. 797), dated February 9, 1938, by J. M. Jones of FE. It is a practically verbatim summary of the essential content of a short despatch from Richard

F. Boyce, Consul at Yokohama, dated January 18, 1938 (part of Def. Ex. VV),* which, as appears from stamps on its face, was received in the Department on February 7, 1938, and in FE on February 9. The content of State 13 shows that it was intended to, and did, circulate with the Boyce despatch of January 18 as a quick summary introduction. The Government does not dispute this (as will appear from the later discussion of State 13-A).

State 13 bears no receiving stamps. The routing of the Boyce despatch of January 18, which circulated with State 13, is shown by pencil notation in the upper right-hand corner; that routing was to FE, A-M/C (Commercial Office of Assistant Secretary Messersmith) and EA (Office of the Adviser on International Economic Affairs). Receiving stamps on the face of the despatch show receipt by FE on February 9, receipt by A-M/C on February 12, receipt by EA on March 16, and filing in DCR on March 21. No stamp of Sayre's office appears on the despatch, and it is thus demonstrated that the despatch, and State 13 which circulated with it, were never in Sayre's office unless they can be shown to have accompanied some other paper which does bear his receiving stamp. There is no credible evidence that the Boyce despatch of January 18 and State 13 were circulated with any other document in the State Department. The conclusion is that neither the Boyce despatch of January 18 nor State 13 was ever in Sayre's office.

The Government sought to remedy this state of the record by advancing the hypothesis (disproved as we shall show) that State 13 and the Boyce despatch of January 18 circulated in the Department with State 15, a memorandum ("chit" or "tag") of Stanley K. Hornbeck (then Adviser on Political Relations), dated February 11, 1938, addressed to Sayre among others. It attempted to support this hypothesis by introducing State 13-A, made up of State 15, State 13 and the Boyce despatch of January 18, stapled together in that order. It elicited testimony from Walter H. Anderson, an employee of the Department, who pro-

* Copies of State 13 and the Boyce despatch of January 18, 1938, stapled together, were marked Defendant's Exhibit VV.

duced the original State Department documents at the trial, that he had produced State 13-A from the State Department file, so stapled together (R. 915). On cross-examination, Anderson admitted that he had no real knowledge what papers were circulated together (*e.g.*, R. 852, 919), that the stapling together of papers in the files did not necessarily mean that the stapled papers had actually circulated together in the Department (R. 844), and in effect that he did not even know whether the papers presently stapled together as State 13-A had been so stapled together when the documents in this case were delivered by the State Department to the FBI on April 7, 1949 * (R. 919-20; see also R. 853-4, 885).

The Government's hypothesis just discussed is refuted by the internal evidence of the documents. State 15, Hornbeck's memorandum of February 11, addressed to the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary, Mr. Sayre, Mr. Feis of EA, and Mr. Murphy of A-M/C, reads:

> "I feel that you will wish to have knowledge of the facts and appraisals given in Mr. Jones' very informative memorandum hereunder (based on Consul Boyce's report)."

It is obvious on the face of State 15 that it cannot refer to the Jones chit of February 9, State 13, since that is neither a "very informative memorandum", nor is it based on a "report" of Consul Boyce (but only on the brief Boyce despatch of January 18). Clearly it refers to what was in fact a very informative memorandum by the same Jones, an eight-page memorandum dated February 7, 1938, State 12, which is in turn explicitly based on a long report of Consul Boyce, State 6-8,** enclosed with a despatch from Consul Boyce dated January 6, 1938, State 5. Hornbeck himself so testified, and testified that it was these documents, and not State 13, that circulated with his memorandum, State 15 (R. 1354-5).***

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* The documents were returned by the FBI on May 10, 1949 (R. 885).

** State 6 is the title page of the report, State 7 the table of contents, and State 8 the 22-page body of the report.

*** In reading this testimony, it is necessary to know that copies of State 15 and State 12, stapled together, were marked Defendant's Exhibit WW.

What is clear on the face of the documents and on Hornbeck's testimony is finally confirmed by other intrinsic evidence in the documents. The receiving stamps on State 12 and State 5 (enclosing State 6-8) show that these documents reached Hornbeck's office on February 9, and had thus been available to him for several days before he wrote his memorandum of February 11 (St. 15). The receiving stamps on the Boyce despatch of January 18 (part of Def. Ex. VV) show that it and State 13, which concededly circulated with it, never went to Hornbeck's office.

The only hypothesis by which the Government sought to show that State 13 was in Sayre's office comes to nothing. The evidence is conclusive that it was never there.

We could stop with this demonstration that one of the State exhibits copied on the Woodstock typewriter was never in Sayre's office, that there is therefore no basis for finding that it was taken from the State Department by appellant and copied by him or his wife, and that the only reasonable conclusion is that it was given to Chambers by someone else (presumably someone in FE). For if any one of the State Department documents copied, extracted or paraphrased in the Baltimore exhibits typed on the Woodstock typewriter was taken from the State Department not by appellant but by someone else, Chambers' whole story regarding the typed documents is demolished.

We go further, however, and point out other aspects of Baltimore 5-47 that undermine Chambers' story that these papers were typed for espionage purposes. Comparison of these Baltimore exhibits with the underlying State exhibits will show that the Baltimore exhibits are a congeries of full copies, excerpts and summaries, with no possible explanation, from the viewpoint of the Russian interest, why some documents should have been copied in full while there are only partial summaries or brief excerpts of others of obviously greater importance. Most illuminating is the omission from particular Baltimore exhibits of matter in the underlying State exhibits clearly of greater interest to the Russians. To illustrate:

The first item in Baltimore 9 is a free paraphrase of part of a cable dated January 5, 1938, to the Secretary of State ("Strictly Confidential for the Secretary") from Ambassador Bullitt at Paris. Reference to the original cable (in State 9) will show that, immediately following the paragraph on the second page from which the author of Baltimore 9 took the material paraphrased in his second sentence, is another paragraph giving Leger's "latest information from Russia" regarding the Russian Government's attitude toward Chiang Kai Shek and the Sino-Japanese war. Obviously the Russians would want to know what information the French had of their attitude; but none of this appears in Baltimore 9. Nor does Baltimore 9 refer to other material in later pages of this cable of obvious interest to the Russians, including an account of Leger's views regarding Chiang Kai Shek, his views regarding the accession of Goga as Prime Minister of Rumania, his report regarding the French attitude towards Rumania (including the statement of an apparently secret French policy that "the military supplies which France had promised to Rumania . . . would be delivered with an eye-dropper . . .") and his statement of the perfect accord between France and England vis-a-vis Germany and Italy (including their policy, while rearming as fast as possible, to "speak softly and amiably to Germany and ignore Italy").

c. Pencil memoranda

As we have explained (p. 3), four pencil memoranda in appellant's handwriting have been marked Baltimore Exhibits 1-4. Each relates to an incoming cable in the files of the State Department, the earliest dated January 28 and the latest March 11, 1938 (St. 1-4).

Chambers' testimony was that Baltimore 1-4 were examples of memoranda made for espionage purposes by appellant "about documents which had passed under his eyes quickly and which . . . he was unable to bring out . . .", and that Chambers would either turn over these memoranda directly to Bykov or have them microfilmed and turn over the microfilm (R. 259). Appellant's testimony

was that these were memoranda made for his own use in pursuance of his duty to examine and sift all cables coming to Sayre's office and report to Sayre on those which he thought should be brought to Sayre's notice (R. 1820), that memoranda of this particular kind were used by appellant in reporting orally to Sayre in his office or at lunch (R. 1821-2, 1917, 1920, 1939-41, 1954, 1957, 2151-5, 2188-9),* and that after they were so used they were either thrown away or left attached to the copy of the cable, to be disposed of with that copy (R. 1963-4, 2184-8).

Sayre's testimony confirms appellant's with regard to the nature of appellant's duties, the frequency of their contacts, and the practice of making oral reports (R. 1478-9, 1480-1, 1489, 1492). His testimony establishes also that each of the memoranda concerned a subject in which he was interested (R. 1489-92, 1494-6, 1497-8, 1504, 1510-1), and on which appellant would thus naturally have reported to him. Sayre did not, of course, remember the particular memoranda which appellant says he had used in making oral reports (R. 1493, 1504, 1507); nor did he remember handwritten memoranda of another kind, which indisputably he had once seen (R. 1486-7, 1507). Nor, as seems natural, did he remember clearly whether appellant used written memoranda in making his oral reports; though he added, "I suppose that there were memoranda" (R. 1493). That it was natural for appellant to write such memoranda by hand rather than dictate them is supported by Miss Lincoln's testimony that the one stenographer in the office served both Sayre and appellant (R. 933).

Here again, as with Baltimore 54 and 55 (p. 19, *supra*), there is no reason to believe that one engaged in an espionage conspiracy, as Chambers alleges, would turn over papers written in his own hand and thus indelibly identify himself as their source.

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*For appellant's testimony as to these particular memoranda, see R. 1917-20, 1961-2, 2082-5, 2090-1, 2156-63, 2188, 2249-50 as to Baltimore 1; R. 1937-41, 1948, 1953-4, 1963, 2179-84, 2247-8 as to Baltimore 2; R. 1954-7, 1962-3, 2191-6, 2248 as to Baltimore 3; and R. 1953-4, 1963, 2189-91, 2247-8 as to Baltimore 4.

There is, moreover, as with both other types of Baltimore documents, internal evidence in these documents which, far from substantiating, controverts Chambers' testimony that they were prepared by appellant and given by him to Chambers for espionage purposes. To illustrate:

Baltimore 1, which can be read and interpreted easily enough by reference to State 1, would without that aid be difficult to read if not illegible (see, *e.g.*, the word "strict" in the handwritten text). Apart from illegibility, it would be impossible to decipher without, for example, appellant's explanation that "M 28" meant to him in his personal shorthand that this was a cable from Moscow dated the 28th of the current month; and without that explanation there would be no way of knowing that this was a cable from Henderson, United States Chargé at Moscow, repeating a telegram sent to him from Washington by Mary Martin. Nor could there have been any reason for the other abbreviations if Baltimore 1 had in fact been written for the use of anyone but its author.

It is evident, further, that the Russians already had the text of Mary Martin's telegram. Obviously Henderson would not have repeated to the State Department the text of her message if she had sent the message to him through Department channels. It follows that she had sent it by commercial cable; and it must be assumed that the Russians would have had the text of any commercial cable sent to our Embassy. These inferences are confirmed by the fact that the text of Mary Martin's telegram is quoted in Henderson's cable (St. 1) in the non-confidential Gray code used for matter otherwise known (pp. 20-1, *supra*).

Baltimore 2 is on its face what appellant says it is, not a memorandum written for espionage purposes. The cryptic references at the top are obviously, as appellant explained, initial notes on a slip of paper to call appellant's own attention to the relevant portion of a particular cable in a file of cables; the initial notes being expanded by appellant when he finally determined that the particular cable should be called to Sayre's attention (R. 1939-40).

Apart from this, there is conclusive internal evidence that Baltimore 2 could not have been prepared for espionage purposes. As with the first cable in Baltimore 9 (p. 27, *supra*), the evidence is found in a comparison of Baltimore 2 with State 2, and in the clear fact that the portions of State 2 not referred to in Baltimore 2 would have been of greater interest to the Russians than the one subject there referred to. Immediately after the portion of State 2 quoted in Baltimore 2, there follows a paragraph dealing with comment by the Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the French Foreign Office on Russian shipments of war material to China. On the following pages State 2 reports French diplomatic and military opinion of the likelihood of an attack by Japan on Russia.

There is, further, a vital contradiction between Chambers' story of the handwritten papers (that they were given to Chambers by appellant in that form because they related to documents "which had passed under [appellant's] eyes quickly and which he was unable to bring out") and the Government's attempt at the trial to show that the subjects to which they related would have been of no interest to Sayre (R. 1497, 1498, 1508, 1510-1, 1516) and thus that appellant's account of reporting on them to Sayre should be rejected (R. 3260-1). We have shown that in fact each of the memoranda related to a subject in which Sayre was interested. But there is no basis, either in the content of the documents themselves or in the testimony, for the further conclusion on which Chambers' story must rest, that the particular documents to which the memoranda related were of *special* importance to Sayre, and Sayre's information copies thus in urgent demand in his office (a conclusion, it will be noted, in direct conflict with the Government's argument that they were of *no* interest to Sayre). If Chambers' story were true, that appellant was able to (and did) "bring out" many other State Department documents, there would be no slightest reason for concluding that he could not have brought out these.

Baltimore 1-4 could not have been prepared by appellant, and given by him to Chambers, for espionage purposes.

The only reasonable conclusion is that they were procured by Chambers from one or more of his sources of material in the State Department (see below), and preserved by him, for purposes of his own. In this context Chambers' characterization of Baltimore 1-4 as "some handwritten specimens from Mr. Hiss" (R. 291) is suggestive.

d. Summary

In the foregoing discussion we have, beyond what is necessary, and despite the difficulty of proving a negative at so late a date, shown by the convincing evidence of the documents themselves that they were not given by appellant to Chambers. We have made such proof with respect to each of the three categories of documents, though in logic it may be argued that disproof as to any one of the categories destroys the whole fabric of Chambers' testimony.

3. The evidence supports reasonable hypotheses as to Chambers' procurement of the documents from other sources.

Appellant is under no burden of showing how Chambers in fact procured the State Department documents photographed in Government's Exhibits 11 and 12 or the typewritten documents or handwritten memoranda making up Baltimore Exhibits 1-47. Persuasive hypotheses clearly consistent with the evidence of the documents just discussed and with appellant's innocence may, however, be easily spelled out from the evidence.

a. Chambers' sources in the State Department

There is uncontradicted testimony of Henry Julian Wadleigh, who concededly for a period of two years from March, 1936, to February, 1938, turned over State Department documents to Chambers, that Chambers, "without mentioning names" (R. 1241-2), "made it abundantly clear" to Wadleigh that "he had other sources inside of the State Department" (R. 1254).

No one of these other sources has been publicly identified by Chambers or by the Government* (except for the

* Pigman, Reno and Harry White, referred to at R. 1255, were not in the State Department.

alleged identification of appellant as one of them), though Chambers was examined about the documents by the House Committee on December 6, 1948,* and though he spent at least two or three months (from some time in December, 1948, or January, 1949, to some time in March, 1949) in daily all-day conferences with the FBI (R. 434-5, 657).

Any attempt on this record to identify Chambers' other sources in the State Department must, therefore, be less than complete. But despite this handicap a persuasive showing can be made.

Wadleigh himself was employed in TA. The Government has made much of the fact that Wadleigh was sent to Turkey on official business early in March, 1938, and could not thereafter have been Chambers' source of State Department documents. But there is evidence from which it may reasonably be concluded that Chambers had another source in TA. Wadleigh testified (R. 1255) about a conversation with Chambers concerning Darlington, Assistant Chief of TA:

> ". . . he started telling me a lot of details about Charles Darlington, his background and career and all the rest, and I said 'How come you know so much about Charlie Darlington?' And he said, 'Well, we naturally like to know about a person who is your roommate so we have made inquiries from our friends in the State Department and that is how I got the information'."

The natural inference that one of the "friends" Chambers referred to was another official of TA is strengthened by the fact that, in his 1939 conversation with Assistant Secretary of State Berle, Chambers mentioned together two officials of TA, Wadleigh and another (see Berle's notes of this conversation, Gov. Ex. 18, p. 2).**

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*As has been noted, only one extract of this testimony, read into the Committee's later public examination of Wadleigh, has ever been published. This extract, in which Chambers, after examining the microfilmed documents, identified Wadleigh as a possible source of some of them, is set forth several times in the present record (*e.g.*, R. 588).

**In arguing that the inference should be drawn that there were two sources in TA, we do not suggest that Chambers' identification of the second person should be accepted as true.

It is demonstrable, from Baltimore 10 and State 10, that Chambers also had a source in FE. Baltimore 10, a typewritten excerpt from State 10, was produced by Chambers with the other typewritten documents (Balt. 5-9, 11-47) which he asserted he had obtained from appellant. It is undisputed that Baltimore 10 was not typed on the Woodstock typewriter (R. 1075). At this trial for the first time Chambers suggested on cross-examination that he might have received Baltimore 10 from Harry Dexter White (R. 582), though after redirect and recross-examination he reasserted "I believe Alger Hiss gave me that paper" (R. 655; see also R. 595-7, 654-6, 660). There is in the record and in the documents themselves no basis (apart from Chambers' assertions) for finding that he received Baltimore 10 either from appellant or from White, an official of the Treasury Department. There is no evidence that any copy of State 10 went to the Treasury or anywhere else where it would have been available to White. There *is* internal evidence in State 10 that it went in the State Department only to FE (and to DCR for filing). State 10 is a counterpart, from the State Department files, of a periodic report, dated January 7, 1938, prepared by the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, to which is attached a War Department routing slip dated January 13, 1937, marked "For Mr. Hamilton." Hamilton was the then Chief of FE (R. 869). State 10 bears only two receiving stamps, that of FE dated January 18, 1938 (see R. 1398), and that of DCR dated February 8, the date of filing. This being the type of document of which no information copies were made in the State Department, the receiving stamps show the only offices in the State Department to which the document went (R. 871, 1391, 1393-4; see also p. 23, *supra*). The only reasonable conclusion * is that Chambers had a source in FE who, between January 18 and February 8, made the excerpts from State 10 of which Baltimore 10 consists.

* The other theoretically possible source would be DCR; but, as will be suggested below, that is a likely source of documents only where there are copies of documents (other than the filed original) in the State Department, and there is no evidence that there were any such copies of State 10.

The conclusions that Chambers had a source besides Wadleigh in TA and another source in FE do not exhaust the possibilities. It is matter of common knowledge that the Communists have frequently used as their sources inconspicuous employees in important organizations. Thus it is by no means impossible that Chambers had sources among the many employees (including clerks and messengers) of DCR for copies of incoming and outgoing cables, or extra copies of other documents, or stolen documents like the pencil memoranda.

b. Possible sources of particular documents

Baltimore 1-4 (the pencil memoranda in appellant's hand) and the documents photographed in Baltimore 54 and 55 (information copies of cables bearing Sayre's office stamp and appellant's initials) were taken by some one or more of Chambers' contacts from appellant's office or after they had left his office.

Identification by appellant of the persons who took them is, of course, impossible. But it can be shown that, as the State Department was then run, the taking would not have been difficult. The time was before the war, and before security measures had been tightened (R. 758, 1325-6). Appellant's door was always open (R. 934, 1340, 1444). State Department officers waiting to see Sayre were free to use appellant's office while waiting (R. 1340, 1444, 1965-6); and a lawyer friend of appellant's who visited the State Department in 1937 or 1938 on business for a client (not involving appellant) testified (R. 2123):

> "After I had finished my business I went down and saw Alger Hiss . . . I went into his office and he was not there and I waited. While I waited no secretary was there, no messenger, no one except myself. He came there after I waited for, I would say, 15 minutes."

Within offices, papers were left on desks during working hours (R. 950, 1443-4). Stealing the papers from appellant's office would have been simple for anyone in Chambers' apparatus.

It would also have been simple for a DCR clerk or messenger to steal information copies of cables already dis-

posed of by Sayre's office (like Baltimore 54 and 55) and the pencil memoranda if those were left clipped to the information copies of the cables to which they related (as appellant testified was one of the possibilities). Such information copies were periodically collected by DCR messengers, returned to the "telegraph branch" of DCR, and, when "enough to take to the basement and burn" had been accumulated, taken there by messengers in "little pushcarts they had with wire baskets . . . they just filled them up and took them down there" (R. 1388-9). In this process, abstraction of information copies, or pencil memoranda clipped to them, would have been easy.

Nor would there have been any real risk of later discovery, whether the papers were taken from appellant's office by a DCR employee or any other employee of the State Department, or taken later by a DCR messenger or clerk from the accumulation of used papers. Disappearance of informal pencil memoranda would not have been noticed. Nor would there have been the slightest likelihood of discovery that information copies of cables, already disposed of by stamping and initialing, had been abstracted. So far as Sayre's office itself was concerned, an accumulation of like papers in large volume (R. 951, 1479) would be held for periodic collection and disposal (R. 930). Nor was there in DCR any system of accounting for information copies of cables once distributed (R. 858, 1326-7).

The distribution copies of all incoming and outgoing cables in State 5-47 (underlying the typewritten Baltimore exhibits) show that information copies of each went to one or more of FE, TA and the office of Pasvolsky, Special Assistant to the Secretary (office symbol "SA"). Pasvolsky's office was part of the general TA suite, and his work included trade agreements matters (R. 1334; Def. Ex. 4xW), so that material sent to SA would have been easily available to Chambers' sources in TA. It was not unusual for offices to retain information copies over considerable periods for working use (R. 1389-90). Such copies were readily available to any of Chambers' sources in the offices to which they had been distributed.

Information copies of cables were also readily available to employees of DCR, both through the process of collecting old copies, just referred to, and because extra information copies, prepared originally in DCR, were kept there for three to six months (R. 858, 1388).

The only documents underlying Baltimore 5-47 which are not cables are State 5-8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 36 and a despatch from The Hague included in 47. We have already shown that Baltimore 10 and Baltimore 13 are attributable to Chambers' source in FE. As to the others:

In our discussion of State 13, we have noted (p. 25, *supra*) that State 12 was a long memorandum prepared by Jones of FE, based on a long report of Consul Boyce, State 6-8, enclosed with a despatch from Consul Boyce, State 5. State 5 bears on its face, over the FE receiving stamp, a notation "Copy in FE". Obviously FE retained also a copy of the long Jones memorandum, State 12. As to State 15, Hornbeck's memorandum of February 11, circulated with State 12 and 5-8 (pp. 25-6, *supra*), Hornbeck testified that his office would have sent a copy to FE (R. 1356), as would have been natural since State 15 commented favorably on FE's work. Thus Chambers' contact in FE was the clearly probable source of Baltimore 5-8, 12 and 15.

State 36, copied in full in Baltimore 36, is a memorandum by Sayre, dated February 18, 1938, of a conversation with the Secretary of State and Vladimir Hurban, the Czechoslovak Minister, with the title "German domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak trade agreement." It bears on its face the TA receiving stamp dated February 19, with a notation indicating that TA retained a copy after returning the original to Sayre's office (R. 880). One of Chambers' sources in TA is thus an obviously possible source of Baltimore 36; and Wadleigh admitted that he might have given State 36 to Chambers (R. 1213, 1218-9).

Included in State 47 is a three-page despatch dated February 26, 1938, to the Secretary of State from the Legation at The Hague, an excerpt from which is included in Baltimore 47. This despatch shows on its face that it was sent in quintuplicate. A possible source would be Cham-

bers' source in TA other than Wadleigh (who had already left for Turkey), since the despatch bears the SA receiving stamp dated March 16, 1938, and any office to which a document of this kind was circulated might detach and retain a copy (R. 879). If all the copies had not been detached when the original was returned to DCR for filing on March 30, a DCR clerk or messenger would be another likely source.

The one source in the State Department identified by Chambers and the Government (apart from their allegations against appellant) is Wadleigh. Appellant has no burden of showing how Chambers procured any of the documents; and we do not put Wadleigh forward as *necessarily* the source of any of them. He appears nevertheless to have been a likely source of some of them.

The general purport of Wadleigh's testimony was that he had an "absence of recollection" of giving to Chambers any of the State Department documents involved in this case (R. 1228-9), but that "anything that I received in connection with my work I may have passed out" (R. 1241). Using this standard, and examining the documents, he testified that he might have given some of the State Department documents underlying Baltimore 5-47 (R. 1228, 1237) and the German trade agreement papers photographed in Baltimore 48, 50-53 (R. 1216-9, 1229). This tentative testimony must be appraised and judged against the background of his other testimony.

Wadleigh estimated that the number of State Department documents he turned over to Chambers and David Carpenter (another Communist associated with Chambers [R. 405-7]) was "somewhere in the neighborhood of 400", figuring that he had made deliveries approximately a hundred times during two years, and that the average number of documents delivered was four or five at a time (R. 1145). Chambers estimated that Wadleigh delivered ten to twenty-five documents at a time (R. 407); on his estimate, Wadleigh's total deliveries would come to somewhere between 1,000 and 2,500 documents. Of all the documents that he

had delivered, Wadleigh could remember the specific content of only one and the general nature of some others, none involved in the present case (R. 1134-5, 1145-6, 1253); he could not remember a single paper delivered in the winter of 1937-1938 (R. 1201). It is against the background of this testimony that one must appraise his "absence of recollection" of documents involved in this case.

Wadleigh's testimony must be judged also against the background of his obvious attempt to minimize his moral guilt, for example by repeatedly objecting to counsel's characterization of his activity as "stealing" (R. 1131-2, 1136-7), and by correcting one of the articles he had written for a newspaper in the summer of 1949 to eliminate a statement that he had "spied against [his] own country" (R. 1138-9). His testimony, noted above, that he gave to Chambers (and Carpenter) only what he received in connection with his work (R. 1241; see also R. 1118, 1123, 1124) is, we suggest, another attempt to minimize his moral guilt. In fact he conceded on cross-examination that he picked up around the State Department, and passed on, any oral information that he thought the Communist Party would like to have (R. 1150-2, 1252), and finally that he took all the papers that he thought would be of interest to Chambers and Carpenter if he could get them out without being caught (R. 1204). There is illuminating testimony by his superior, Darlington:

> "I think there were times Wadleigh had a well developed curiosity, I might say, in a lot of things that were going on. There were occasions when . . . I would come into my room after lunch and Mr. Wadleigh would be there reading a paper . . . he would be at my desk maybe reading one of the papers . . . Official papers" (R. 1443; see also R. 1446-7).

And Wadleigh conceded that he carefully tried to hide his curiosity (R. 1151).

There is another factor supporting the likelihood of Wadleigh's having turned over to Chambers in the early months of 1938 various of the State Department documents involved in this case. Apparently some time late in 1937

(R. 1129, 1167, 1222), Chambers introduced Wadleigh to "a person who used the name of Sasha", and intimated to him that Sasha was Chambers' "boss in the apparatus" (R. 1129; see also 1164-5). On direct examination, Wadleigh testified that Sasha "said that people in Moscow thought a person who . . . received the papers that I turned in must also be receiving other papers which they did not get from me" (R. 1130). On cross-examination more was elicited (R. 1164-73). He testified: "I certainly indicated that I was intending to do my best and that I hoped I would have the opportunity to do better" (R. 1170); "As I remember it, he said that they suspected me of holding back some material" (R. 1171); he assured Sasha that he was not holding anything back, and tried to explain the situation to him (R. 1172). It may be inferred that following this conversation Wadleigh would have made special effort to satisfy the "boss" of the apparatus.

On Wadleigh's entire testimony, he would appear to be a possible source of those documents underlying Baltimore 5-47 copies of which were in TA or SA before he left for Turkey (though the distribution copies show that almost all these documents went to FE also, and Chambers' contact there was an equally likely source of those).

Wadleigh, if not Chambers' other contact in TA, would appear to be Chambers' source of the German trade agreement papers (Balt. 48, 50-53). The primary ground of Wadleigh's "opinion" that he did not give those papers was that he did not recall having worked on the German trade agreement matter or recall having seen the particular documents (R. 1113-5). But doubt is cast on Wadleigh's recollection both by his own testimony as to the nature of his duties in TA (R. 1113, 1238) and by Darlington's testimony that matters within Wadleigh's particular field were involved in the German trade agreement negotiations (R. 1449-50). The evidence is clear, moreover, that the TA working files were readily available to anyone in the Division (R. 1219-20, 1337, 1340). Particularly in the face of Wadleigh's concessions on cross-examination, the grounds on which he put his "opinion" are unconvincing.

Wadleigh denied that he gave to Chambers the documents photographed in Baltimore 54 and 55, information copies of cables bearing Sayre's office stamp and appellant's initials. [In his initial testimony (R. 1116-7) he said merely that he had no recollection of having given them; later in his testimony his denial became more emphatic (*e.g.*, R. 1226, 1229).] His denial was based on the ground that he did not remember the documents, and would have remembered them as a "rich find" if he had seen them (R. 1225-7), and on the further ground that he had never taken anything out of Sayre's office unless authorized to do so (R. 1127). We have already discussed reasons for disbelieving both grounds. It is, moreover, reasonable to believe that, after his conversation with Sasha, Wadleigh would have been on the lookout for "rich finds." And Wadleigh could easily have gone to Sayre's office, and into appellant's room, without arousing suspicion (p. 34, *supra;* R. 1127, 1149). [Wadleigh is a possible source also of three pencil memoranda, Baltimore 1-3, despite his denial (R. 1229). He is not a possible source of Baltimore 4, dated after he left for Turkey.]

It will be remembered that Chambers testified that all the documents photographed on the microfilm (*i.e.*, the German trade agreement papers and Baltimore 54 and 55) were given to him by one person at one time (R. 586), and that that one person was appellant (R. 678). This testimony could be corroborated only by evidence that in fact *all* the microfilmed documents came from appellant. While a common source is thus a necessary part of the Government's case, it is not a hypothesis binding on appellant. In showing, as we have, that the German trade agreement papers did not come from appellant, but probably from a source in TA, and that there is reasonable ground for inferring that the information copies of cables came from a source in TA or elsewhere, we go further than we need go to destroy Chambers' testimony.

c. The typewritten documents

We have shown (pp. 26-7, *supra*) strong ground for concluding that the typewritten documents, Baltimore 5-9

and 11-47, were not typed for espionage purposes. We have shown conclusively (pp. 23-6, *supra*) that one of the underlying State Department documents, State 13, was never in Sayre's office, and thus that there is no basis for finding that that document was taken from the State Department by appellant, copied by him or his wife on their typewriter, and the copy (Balt. 13) given by appellant to Chambers, but that, on the contrary, the only reasonable conclusion is that State 13 was given to Chambers by someone else. We have noted, further, that that conclusion demolishes Chambers' whole story regarding the Baltimore typed documents. We come, therefore, to consider other explanations for the existence of those documents. There is no burden on appellant to show who typed the documents on the Woodstock typewriter, or how the typewriter was obtained by whoever typed them; but we shall discuss reasonable hypotheses.

To clear the ground for this discussion, we point out first that there is no evidence in the record (apart from Chambers' assertion that appellant's wife did the typing) that either appellant or his wife was the typist. Feehan, the Government's expert on questioned documents, whose testimony regarding the typed documents appears at R. 1074-82, 1096-1102 and 1105-6, was not asked his opinion as to the identity of the typist, and gave no opinion. Using four standards concededly typed on the Woodstock typewriter in 1937 and earlier (three by appellant's wife and one by her sister) and comparing these with the Baltimore typewritten documents, Feehan testified to his conclusion "that the same machine was used to type Baltimore Exhibits 5 through 9 and 11 through 47 that was used to type the four known standards" (R. 1074, 1080-1, 1106). He was not cross-examined as to this conclusion.*

The prosecutor in his summation asked the jury to conclude from typing errors common to two of the standards of comparison and the Baltimore typed documents that

*It was, in fact, conceded by appellant for the purposes of this trial that Feehan's opinion was valid, counsel for appellant stating to the jury in his opening (R. 201) and in his summation (R. 3145, 3162) that experts consulted by the defense had held the same opinion.

appellant's wife was the typist (R. 3258). We shall have more to say of this in Point V. In the present context we point out simply that there were also typing errors, and corrections of typing errors, common to the Baltimore documents and various of the letters typed by Chambers in evidence as Defendant's Exhibits W to W-7, and common to the Baltimore documents and the "Memorandum of Conversation, Tuesday, March 20, 1945, Westminster, Md.," included in Government's Exhibit 17. [Government's Exhibit 17 consists of two memoranda from the files of Raymond Murphy, a State Department security officer, of conversations with Chambers at Chambers' farm in Westminster on March 20, 1945, and August 28, 1946 (R. 275-6, 604). The August 28, 1946, memorandum has the appearance of having been typed in Murphy's office on his return to Washington. The appearance of the March 20, 1945, memorandum is in sharp contrast, and justifies an inference that it was typed while Murphy was at Chambers' farm. Whoever typed the memorandum, the existence of typing errors common to it and the Baltimore documents is relevant on the present argument.]

Examples of the errors and corrections common to the Baltimore documents and the others just mentioned are:

(1) Eight instances in the Baltimore documents, comprising 64 pages, where the small or capital letter "r" is typed over the letter "i" (Balt. 5, line 17; Balt. 8, p. 6, line 48, p. 9, line 29; Balt. 12, p. 2, line 52; Balt. 14, line 10; Balt. 22, p. 1, line 21; Balt. 24, p. 1, line 21; Balt. 28, p. 1, line 49); one such instance in all the documents in evidence typed by appellant's wife, comprising ten pages (Gov. Ex. 34, line 13); two in the two-page memorandum of the Chambers-Murphy conversation (Gov. Ex. 17, p. 1, line 9, p. 2, line 31); none in Chambers' letters, comprising eight pages (Def. Ex. W to W-7).

(2) Two instances in the Baltimore documents where the letter "r" is typed over the letter "o" or the letter "o" over the letter "r" (Balt. 11, p. 3, line 11; Balt. 28, p. 1, line 12); no such instances in the documents typed by appellant's wife; three in the memorandum of the Cham-

bers-Murphy conversation (Gov. Ex. 17, p. 1, lines 10, 33, p. 2, line 21); two in Chambers' letters (Def. Ex. W, line 10; Def. Ex. W-5, line 10).

(3) Two instances in the Baltimore documents where the letter "q" was struck instead of the letter "w" (Balt. 12, p. 2, lines 32, 52), and one where the letter "w" was struck instead of the letter "q" (Balt. 22, p. 1, line 11); no such instances in the documents typed by appellant's wife, or in the memorandum of the Chambers-Murphy conversation; one in Chambers' letters (Def. Ex. W-5, line 15).

(4) Nine instances in the Baltimore documents of a proofreader's handwritten transposition mark (Balt. 8, p. 1, line 13, p. 6, line 50, p. 13, line 17; Balt. 12, p. 1, line 39, p. 2, line 15; Balt. 13, line 2; Balt. 16, line 40; Balt. 22, p. 1, line 19; Balt. 28, p. 1, line 10); no such instances in the documents typed by appellant's wife or in the memorandum of the Chambers-Murphy conversation; two in one of Chambers' letters (Def. Ex. W-3, lines 11, 29).

The failure of the Government to elicit an opinion from its witness Feehan as to the identity of the typist is clear ground for concluding that he had no basis for identifying the typist as appellant's wife. The prosecutor's argument from common errors is controverted by our showing that the same argument could identify others.

The Government must therefore argue that the fact that the Baltimore documents were typed on the Woodstock typewriter once owned by appellant establishes that they must have come from appellant. That argument is clearly untenable, not only because it is inconsistent with the reasonable inferences from the documentary evidence, but because there are other reasonable hypotheses as to the typing, consistent with appellant's innocence.

The Woodstock typewriter (in evidence as Def. Ex. UUU) was given to appellant and his wife by her father on his retiring from business in the early '30's (R. 1915, 2345). It was used by appellant's wife for occasional typing, including some of the typing on the manuscript of a book published by her in 1934, and thereafter intermittently until 1937. The latest of the specimens of her

typing on the Woodstock which have been found, as the result both of a search instituted by appellant and his wife soon after Chambers first produced the Baltimore documents (R. 747-9, 2131) and of a countrywide search by the FBI (R. 2999), is dated May 25, 1937 (Gov. Ex. 34). It appears that by the end of 1937 the typewriter was in poor condition, some of the keys sticking and the roll having to be operated by hand (R. 1598-9, 1722-3, 2364). It is not suggested that the typewriter could not be used (R. 1558-9, 1623, 2379, 2634, 2637); but there is no doubt that there was difficulty in using it.

When the Baltimore documents were first produced, both appellant and his wife stated to the FBI that they had had an old typewriter (Gov. Ex. 45; Def. Ex. 6xB). [Though they did not at first remember the make, they did remember and disclose that it came from the office of appellant's wife's father; and they undertook to obtain samples of typing, which they turned over promptly to the FBI (R. 747-9, 2509) and from which the make could be readily ascertained.] Appellant's first recollection, which he also stated to the FBI, was that they had had that typewriter through 1938 (Gov. Ex. 45). Neither appellant nor his wife remembered at first how it had been disposed of (R. 1917, 2088; Gov. Ex. 45; Def. Ex. 6xB).

It is undisputed that appellant and his wife gave the Woodstock typewriter to Perry (Pat) and Raymond (Mike) Catlett, sons of their then maid, Claudie Catlett, at some time between the last days of December, 1937, and the middle of April, 1938. The Catlett boys associated the gift with appellant's move from 1245 30th Street to 3415 Volta Place (R. 1584-6, 1716-7, 1719-22, 1731-2), which concededly took place on December 29, 1937. George Roulhac, a Government witness, testified that he first saw the Woodstock at the house at 2728 P Street, of which he and the Catletts were co-tenants, about three months after they moved there (R. 2967); and he placed the date of their moving there at January 17, 1938 (R. 2965-6).

For the purposes of the present argument, it is unnecessary to fix the date of the gift of the Woodstock to

the Catlett boys within the range of this testimony. Whether the Woodstock left appellant's possession towards the end of December, 1937, or whether it remained in his possession until the middle of April, 1938, there are reasonable hypotheses on which it can be concluded that the Baltimore typed documents were typed by Chambers or some confederate of his. These hypotheses, we recognize, must include an hypothesis as to Chambers' motive (rational or irrational). It is necessary first, assuming a motive arguendo, to discuss the means.

It is reasonable to conclude that Chambers knew of the Woodstock typewriter. Apart from a possibility of its having been left at appellant's 28th Street apartment when that apartment was occupied by the Chamberses (R. 1852, 2348, 2403), he might have seen it during their visit of a few days to the P Street house or during some other visit of his to 28th Street or P Street. Knowing of its existence, Chambers would have had no difficulty in ascertaining its location in 1938, as by a casual inquiry to their maid on the telephone, which she would no longer remember. [The inquirer might, for example, have said he was a friend of the Hisses, or a typewriter dealer, and asked whether their old typewriter was for sale or needed repair.]

While the Woodstock was at the Catletts', there would have been many possible means of access by Chambers, either himself or through an intermediary. The evidence is that the typewriter was left lying about at the Catletts', rarely used, part of the time in a back hall next to an accessible back door, part of the time in a downstairs room with a separate door leading to the street (R. 1586-8, 1621-2, 1713, 2970; see Def. Exs. VVV to VVV-4). The Catletts kept boarders, and their house was the scene of frequent parties (R. 1586-7, 2965, 2970, 3012). It would have been easily possible for Chambers to obtain the hardly-used typewriter for a few days, in circumstances which no one would now remember (see R. 1621).

It would have been possible also for Chambers to obtain access to the typewriter if, during the period he used

it, it was still at appellant's house. Observation would have revealed without difficulty when the house was empty, on the maid's day off. Obtaining access to an empty house would have presented no difficulty to one of Chambers' experience (see in this connection R. 2219-20).

There is no evidence, apart from Chambers' testimony, when the Baltimore documents were typed. Chambers testified that in May or June, 1938, he put the Baltimore typed documents with the microfilm and pencil memoranda, and with other papers from other alleged sources, in an envelope which he gave to his wife's nephew Nathan Levine for safekeeping (R. 291-2) and that he took them out of that envelope in November, 1948, a few days before he produced some of them in the Maryland action (R. 291-3). Levine testified that he received an envelope from Chambers at an unspecified time in 1938 (R. 727) and that he turned the same envelope over to Chambers in November, 1948 (R. 727-8); but Levine did not at any time see the contents of the envelope (R. 728, 729). There is thus no testimony but Chambers' that the Baltimore typed documents were in the envelope. If they were not, the documents could have been typed by Chambers on the Woodstock at any time after the date of the latest State documents to which they relate (April 1, 1938). Even if the documents were in the envelope left with Levine, Chambers could have typed them at any time between early April and (on Chambers' testimony) May or June of that year.

At whatever time Chambers typed the documents, the likelihood is that he copied them from a roll of microfilm. His possession of the microfilm in evidence in this case, Government's Exhibits 11 and 12, shows either that he held that microfilm out from his current deliveries to the Russians, or that he obtained at the time duplicate sets of microfilm and kept one for himself. Either practice would have supplied him with microfilm from which he could at his convenience have typed the Baltimore typed documents; and the typing would have required access to the Woodstock typewriter for only a day or two.

The inference that Chambers himself typed the Baltimore typed documents draws strength from the weaknesses of his own story of the alleged typing for appellant by appellant's wife (as well as from the other weaknesses of his whole story, to be discussed in Point III).

Chambers' testimony is that he picked up documents from appellant's house every week or ten days (R. 257-8); that originally the documents were only "what Mr. Hiss had on his desk that day or a selection therefrom" (R. 258); that some time in mid-1937 he "told Mr. Hiss that we wished to have the papers brought out every night, or approximately every night and some of them typed* as nearly verbatim as possible and some of them paraphrased" (R. 258); and that thereafter he "received not just the documents from a single day, but typed documents which covered the approximate periods I have mentioned—a week or ten days or so, plus the documents for the single day . . ." (R. 258-9). There is evidence in the documents themselves discrediting this story. For example:

Baltimore 36 is a verbatim copy of State 36, a memorandum by Sayre, dated February 18, of a conversation with the Secretary of State and the Czechoslovak Minister. We have already noted (p. 36, *supra*) the obvious possibility that Chambers obtained from one of his sources in TA the carbon copy of the memorandum that TA retained. We note here that, the memorandum having originated in Sayre's office, a carbon copy would have remained there indefinitely. If appellant had in fact abstracted that document, he would certainly have taken it home on the day of one of Chambers' visits and given it to him for microfilming, thus (besides supplying him with a copy authentic on its face) avoiding a wholly unnecessary typing job.

The same demonstration can be made with respect to Baltimore 5-8. The receiving stamps on State 5, the despatch enclosing State 6-8, show that those documents were in Sayre's office from February 16 (the date of his receiving stamp) until March 11 (the date of the next receiving stamp, that of A-M/C). If appellant had in fact

* "Mrs. Hiss was to type them" (R. 259).

abstracted these documents (contrary to the evidence that the FE copy was abstracted by Chambers' FE source [p. 36, *supra*]), appellant would again have given the documents to Chambers on one of the microfilming nights. Here he would thus have avoided a particularly onerous typing job. Baltimore 5-8 make up 16 pages of the 64 pages typed in Baltimore 5-47 (excluding Baltimore 10).

Chambers' whole story of the typing of the Baltimore typed documents assumes, moreover, that appellant, engaged in espionage activity, would have identified himself with the documents by having them typed by his wife on an old typewriter, easily identified, when he could easily have used a new typewriter, probably unidentifiable (see R. 1099-1101), or a typewriter which, if identifiable, could not be traced to him.

These factors, logically inconsistent with Chambers' story, are not only consistent with but indeed fortify an hypothesis that Chambers himself typed the Baltimore typed exhibits, probably from microfilm, and typed them on a typewriter identifiable as once having been owned by appellant, for use against appellant.

There are still other weaknesses in Chambers' story that appellant is responsible for the typing of the typed Baltimore documents on the Woodstock. The Government's theory is that, as soon as appellant learned in the middle of April, 1938, that Chambers had (as he alleges) left the Communist Party, appellant realized that the typewriter was incriminating, and sought to dispose of it by giving it to the Catlett boys, in whose hands "it would be put to abuse and gradually disintegrate, gradually" (R. 3252-3). But if there had in fact been in appellant's mind, as the Government asserts, any guilty association with the typewriter and fear of disclosure by Chambers, giving it to the Catlett boys would have appeared a futile means of disposal. At the time Claudie Catlett was still appellant's maid, and the typewriter could have been found in the possession of her sons with utmost ease. The undisputed fact that appellant did give the typewriter to the Catlett boys

by the middle of April, 1938, at the latest, is, contrary to the Government's argument, clear evidence against its theory.

When the subject first came up in 1948, appellant stated frankly to the FBI his then recollection that he had had the Woodstock typewriter through 1938, the year in which all the Baltimore documents were dated (Gov. Ex. 45). His first recollection turns out to have been mistaken, but it was the mistake of a consciously innocent man.

4. Motive

Two experts, Carl A. L. Binger, M. D., a psychiatrist, and Henry A. Murray, M. D., a psychologist with psychiatric experience, each having particular qualifications and experience in the field in which he testified (R. 2519-24, 2585-90, 2599, 2604, 2770-7, 2787-9, 2790-1, 2792-8, 2800-3, 2806-11, 2813, 2816-7, 2850, 2860, 2882-3), testified for the defense. We shall refer again to their testimony under Point III. It is relevant also in the present context. Both experts testified that Chambers suffered from a mental ailment known as psychopathic personality* (R. 2550, 2812, 2882); both testified that psychopaths are of various types, and that the conduct of such persons may include stealing, pathological lying, other types of deception, and pathological false accusation (*e.g.*, R. 2551, 2815, 2824); and Dr. Binger defined pathological lying as "a kind of living out of a part, playing a part as if it were true, assuming a role" (R. 2567)—"These unfortunate people have a conviction of the truth and validity of their own imaginations, of their own fantasies without respect to outer reality; so that they play a part in life, play a role . . . and on the basis of such imaginations . . . they will make accusations which have no basis in fact . . ." (R. 2552-3, 2674). Both testified also that a psychopath has a defect of conscience, which renders him insensible to the feelings and sufferings of others, and leaves him without restraint against attacking and destroying them (R. 2558, 2559, 2823, 2824,

*The experts testified that psychopathic personality is not insanity, that the psychopath is not subject to commitment, that he is usually unaware of the nature of his illness, and that he may occupy responsible positions and live a life apparently normal on the surface (R. 2552, 2558-9, 2590, 2815, 2816, 2826-7, 2861).

2846). They adhered to their opinions after extended cross-examination (R. 2769, 2787, 2949). No expert testimony was offered by the Government in contradiction.

We concede that a jury would not be bound to accept Dr. Binger's and Dr. Murray's diagnosis of Chambers as a psychopath. We submit, however, that on the issue of corroboration the uncontradicted expert testimony that there is such a mental ailment as psychopathic personality (with the characteristics which Dr. Binger and Dr. Murray described) and the documentary evidence that "psychopathic personality" is recognized by the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene as a mental disease (Def. Ex. 6xH; see R. 2550, 2782-4) cannot properly be disregarded. In considering reasonable hypotheses as to motive, therefore, the hypothesis that Chambers *may* have suffered from this mental ailment cannot be excluded.

If we are right in this argument, there is no need to go further on the question of motive; rational motive is unnecessary for a psychopath.

If, however, the foregoing argument is not accepted, there are other reasonable hypotheses which cannot properly be disregarded on the issue of corroboration.

The common law doctrine which requires the careful scrutiny of the testimony of alleged accomplices supports one hypothesis. That doctrine is based on general experience that a guilty person is likely for his own ends to make false accusations against another, alleged by him to be a participant in his crime but in fact innocent. It would accord with the general experience that gave rise to the accomplice rule for Chambers to have built up against the day of discovery a false framework of "circumstantial evidence" to support false accusation against appellant for his own ends. For that purpose, no one would be more appropriate than the most prominent (and promising) of the non-Communists whom he knew. And the reasonableness of this hypothesis is borne out by what has in fact occurred, with Chambers himself, a confessed spy and perjurer, escaping all punishment (R. 77).

If rational motive is to be sought, there is still another reasonable hypothesis. A spy would have had a natural motive to cover his actual espionage sources, and to manufacture evidence to support the cover.

Finally, we point out that the reasonableness of hypotheses as to motive cannot be viewed in isolation and without regard to the great strength of the factual hypotheses. To give one example: We have shown that the omission from Baltimore 2, one of the pencil memoranda, of matter in State 2 obviously of greater interest to the Russians demonstrates that Baltimore 2 could not have been given by appellant to Chambers for espionage purposes. There is thus a compelling inference that Chambers had some other motive for obtaining Baltimore 2 and preserving it, whether that motive be rational or irrational.

5. Pseudo-corroboration

As we have shown, the evidence relating to the documents themselves does not substantiate, but rather controverts, Chambers' testimony. The Government offered through two witnesses, Felix Inslerman and Frederick E. Webb, additional evidence regarding the microfilm.

Chambers testified that he turned over to Inslerman, to be photographed on microfilm with his Leica camera, the documents which Chambers said appellant had given him (R. 259, 500-1, 615, 665); and he identified Government's Exhibits 11 and 12 as microfilm so produced (R. 300, 615).

Inslerman identified a Leica camera that he had owned at the time. The camera was marked in evidence, over appellant's objection (R. 1260-1; Gov. Ex. 51).*

Webb, an FBI expert, testified over appellant's objection that Government's Exhibits 11 and 12, the Baltimore microfilm, had been photographed on Inslerman's camera (R. 1303), and supported his conclusion by comparative photomicrographs (R. 1304-8; Gov. Exs. 52, 53).

This evidence, offered (in the prosecutor's words) "to corroborate . . . to the nth degree" the "detail" in Cham-

*It was admitted subject to a motion to strike out if not connected with the defendant; but the Court's later ruling, overruling an objection to Webb's testimony (R. 1303), made such a motion pointless.

bers' story "that the documents he received from Hiss were only photographed by Inslerman" (R. 1303), was wholly unconnected with appellant except by Chambers' testimony, and has no tendency to corroborate Chambers' story that the documents came from appellant (*cf. Sykes* v. *United States,* 204 Fed. 909, 912, C. A. 8 [1913]).

B. The Evidence on the Second Count Was Insufficient

We shall argue in Point II that the Court erred in construing the second count of the indictment to permit the jury to convict on finding that there were meetings between appellant and Chambers after January 1, 1937, but at times other than "in or about the months of February and March, 1938," or meetings in that 1938 period other than on the occasions of the alleged deliveries of documents by appellant to Chambers.

If we are right in that contention, the only witness and the only alleged corroboration are the same on the second count as on the first. But we do not rest on that contention alone. We proceed here to show that, even if the second count is construed to permit conviction on proof of *any* meetings after January 1, 1937, the evidence was insufficient to justify submission of the case to the jury under the law applicable in perjury cases, and appellant's motion for judgment of acquittal (R. 3089; see also R. 1309-20) should have been granted as to the second count.

1. There was no more than one witness to any of the alleged meetings after January 1, 1937.

No witness but Chambers and his wife testified to any alleged meeting of Chambers and appellant after January 1, 1937. There is indeed only one other witness, Edith Murray, a former maid of the Chamberses, who testified to any disputed meeting at any time between either of the Chamberses and either of the Hisses; and Mrs. Murray's testimony related to the period when the Chamberses were living at Eutaw Place, Baltimore, which ended in 1936.

Chambers and Mrs. Chambers did not, in any instance of alleged meetings after January 1, 1937, testify to the

same meeting. Only one part of the testimony as to alleged meetings calls for more from us than that flat statement—testimony by Chambers about one alleged meeting in December, 1937, and testimony by Mrs. Chambers about another alleged meeting in the same month.

Chambers testified to seeing the Hisses at the Chamberses' house on Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, "around Christmas of 1937 . . . it was a Christmas—loosely a Christmas occasion" (R. 262). On cross-examination, he admitted that in the Maryland action he had testified that it was a New Year's Eve party, but repeated that his present recollection was that it was around Christmas (R. 564-6); and on redirect he adhered to the Christmas date: "My recollection is that it was Christmas. I do not say that it could not have been New Year's; I do not recall the exact occasion . . ." (R. 629). Mrs. Chambers testified to a visit of the Hisses to the Chamberses at Mount Royal Terrace when ". . . we celebrated, just the four of us, their wedding anniversary, which was some time in the middle of December . . . 1937" (R. 968). [The Hisses' wedding date is December 11.] On cross-examination, given every opportunity by appellant's counsel to place the meeting at "around Christmas time", Mrs. Chambers answered: "No, I have placed it last, I believe, at somewhere in the middle of December" (R. 1009), and adhered to her testimony that it was a wedding anniversary party (R. 1006-7, 1009, 1013, 1017-9). She admitted on cross-examination (R. 1009, 1018) that in the Maryland action she had testified that she did not "remember any time this minute that I did see [the Hisses] at Mount Royal . . . I don't visualize it. It may come to me later on", and had there testified also that the alleged wedding anniversary party had been at the Hisses' house on Volta Place (which would place it in December, 1938, eight months after, according to both the Chamberses, he had broken with the Communist Party and gone into hiding). At this trial she added: ". . . I had that sort of mixed up. That was a mistake of having the wedding anniversary at the other house. It was at our house" (R. 1018).

The evidence would not, we submit, support a finding by a jury that Chambers and Mrs. Chambers were testifying to the same alleged meeting.

If the rationale of the two-witness rule of proof in perjury cases is to be satisfied, we submit that each of the two witnesses must testify to the same event. The Court so charged in this case (R. 3273), and we know of no decisions except in the Third Circuit reaching a different result.

In *United States* v. *Palese,* 133 F. (2d) 600, C. A. 3 (1943), the Third Circuit upheld a conviction for perjury in denying the purchase of votes, where there was testimony by two witnesses as to the separate purchase of their respective votes. This decision has been followed by the same Circuit in two others, *United States* v. *Margolis,* 138 F. (2d) 1002, C. A. 3 (1943), and *United States* v. *Seavey,* 180 F. (2d) 837, C. A. 3 (1950), cert. den. 339 U. S. 979. We respectfully suggest that the Third Circuit doctrine is unsound, and that this Court should not adopt it. But even if this Court should be inclined to apply the doctrine in some circumstances, we urge that it should not do so in a case where, as here, the two witnesses are closely related, and by hypothesis both have participated in the alleged events. Since the question is whether appellant met Chambers, Mrs. Chambers can by hypothesis testify relevantly only to alleged meetings at which both Chambers and she were present. Since both must have knowledge if those events were true, we submit that both should be subjected to the test of cross-examination to determine the truth.

2. There was no circumstantial evidence corroborating the testimony of any witness as to any of the alleged meetings after January 1, 1937.

Chambers testified to three alleged meetings with appellant after January 1, 1937, as to which the Government offered what it contended was corroborating circumstantial evidence. There was no such corroboration.

There was no alleged meeting after January 1, 1937, testified to by *Mrs.* Chambers as to which there was even an

attempt to corroborate by circumstantial evidence. The Government did introduce in evidence (as a standard of comparison used by Feehan [R. 1074]) a letter of May 25, 1937, from appellant's wife to the University of Maryland (Gov. Ex. 34), in which appellant's wife said that she was "extremely anxious to take [a course in inorganic chemistry] and obtain the necessary credit for Mercy Hospital's training course in medical technology". The prosecutor in his summation (R. 3233), referring to the letter by date, argued that it supported Mrs. Chambers' testimony that the interest of appellant's wife in a course at Mercy Hospital was the subject of constant conversation. But here there is no *testimony,* relevant under the indictment, to be corroborated; for Mrs. Chambers' account placed these conversations at the time when the Chamberses were living at Eutaw Place, that is, at the latest in 1936 (R. 964, 1028). [On cross-examination of Mrs. Chambers, it was brought out that in the Maryland action she had testified: "I believe it was at that time that Mrs. Hiss was enrolled at Mercy Hospital to learn nursing. She did not stay there very long . . ." (R. 1029). The evidence is that appellant's wife took the proposed course at the University of Maryland in the summer of 1937 (*e.g.,* Def. Ex. PP) but that she never took any course at Mercy Hospital (R. 1981, 2315). She had discussed the possibility many times, over a number of years (R. 1980), and it was doubtless mentioned during the time when the Hisses and the Chamberses concededly knew each other.]

a. Chambers' story about a rug

The fact that at some time Chambers gave appellant a rug was first mentioned in appellant's House Committee testimony on August 16, 1948. His account was that Chambers had given him a rug, which Chambers said had been given to him by some patron of his, and which appellant told the Committee was a payment on account of Chambers' indebtedness on the sub-lease of the 28th Street apartment (R. 1868, 1872; House Committee Hearings, p. 964). Appellant repeated that account before the Committee in Chambers' presence (R. 1986, 1997); he repeated it at this

trial, fixing the time of the gift in the winter or spring of 1936 (R. 1868, 1872, 1986, 2013-4, 2041-2). [Appellant's wife also testified that she had been present at the time of the gift (R. 2303-4, 2398-9).]

Chambers' story of a rug (first advanced months after these House Committee hearings) is that at some unspecified time before the alleged clandestine meeting of Chambers and appellant with Col. Bykov (which Chambers placed "I believe . . . in January, 1937" [R. 254]), Chambers pursuant to Bykov's order gave appellant one of four oriental rugs which he had purchased on Bykov's order with money given him by Bykov (R. 254-5); and that he had, before the gift, told appellant that he would receive "a gift from the Soviet people in recognition of the work of the American Communists" (R. 255). Chambers further testified that he arranged the purchase of the four rugs through Professor Meyer Schapiro, whom he instructed to send them to George Silverman in Washington (R. 254-5), and that subsequently he, Chambers, behind a restaurant on the Washington-Baltimore road, carried one of the rugs from George Silverman's car to appellant's car and gave it to appellant (R. 255).

Chambers' testimony does not fix a date after January 1, 1937, for this occasion, and therefore, standing alone, is irrelevant under the second count. The Government sought to supply a date after January 1, 1937, and to corroborate Chambers' testimony, by circumstantial evidence. It offered, first, testimony by Professor Schapiro (R. 724-6) and of Edward H. Touloukian (R. 718-20) that in December, 1936, Schapiro, with money furnished by Chambers, purchased from Touloukian's company four oriental rugs; that these rugs were delivered to Schapiro on December 29, 1936; and that a short time thereafter Schapiro shipped them to Silverman at an address in Washington which Chambers had given him. It also introduced documentary evidence of the transaction between Schapiro and Touloukian's company (Gov. Exs. 41, 42, 42A, 44).

Concededly this evidence justifies the inference that these four rugs reached Washington after January 1, 1937. It

also substantiates Chambers' testimony that he ordered the four rugs through Schapiro, and that these rugs were delivered to him through George Silverman. But it leaves wholly uncorroborated the only part of Chambers' testimony that touches appellant, namely, that he delivered one of these four rugs to appellant.

b. Chambers' story of a trip to Peterboro

Having testified before the House Committee that he had never stayed overnight on any automobile trip with the Hisses (R. 455), Chambers testified here: "In 1937 Mr. and Mrs. Hiss and I took a trip beyond Peterboro, New Hampshire" (R. 278); that he met appellant and his wife in Washington on the morning of August 9, 1937 (R. 430-2), drove with them in their automobile the first day to Thomaston, Connecticut, where they stayed at a tourist home which he has not since been able to identify (R. 432-5), drove with them the next day beyond Peterboro to the entrance of Harry Dexter White's property, leaving appellant and his wife by the car while he went to the house to see White (R. 278, 436-7), drove back with them to Peterboro, staying overnight "in a house which is called Bleak House, I believe" (R. 278, 437, 443, 445-6), and going that evening to a performance of "She Stoops to Conquer" at a summer theatre near Peterboro (R. 279, 429), and drove back on the third day to New York (R. 279).

Appellant and his wife denied the story (R. 1853, 2296).

There is a complete absence of evidence other than Chambers' testimony connecting appellant in any way with the alleged events. Thus, the guest book of Bleak House, the only place identified in Chambers' story as a place where he and the Hisses stayed overnight, contains no supporting entry (R. 1673-4, 1678-9; Def. Ex. V). Since, however, the Government offered several items of pseudo-corroboration, we should discuss those items here.

By testimony of Edith Bond Stearns, manager of the Peterboro Players, and by introduction of copies of the Peterboro Transcript for August 5 and 12, 1937, the Government proved that "She Stoops to Conquer" was pre-

sented by the Peterboro Players from August 10 to August 15, 1937 (R. 720-1, 723; Gov. Ex. 43). But proof that "She Stoops to Conquer" was presented in Peterboro on August 10, 1937, has no tendency to substantiate Chambers' testimony that the Hisses were there with him.

In support of Chambers' testimony that he had driven beyond Peterboro to see Harry Dexter White, the Government introduced through Chambers photographs of White's house, taken at an unspecified date (R. 632-3; Gov. Exs. 25, 26). In his summation, the prosecutor said (R. 3232):

> "In connection with that he said he went up to Harry Dexter White and he parked at a fork in the road just enough down so the Hisses could not see. He showed you the picture. No contradiction about that. Ladies and gentlemen, that is corroboration."

But photographs of White's property can have no tendency to substantiate Chambers' testimony that the Hisses ever drove him there.

c. Chambers' story of a $400 loan

The final alleged instance of meetings between appellant and Chambers after January 1, 1937, as to which the Government offered what it contended was corroborating circumstantial evidence was first testified to by Chambers at the first trial (R. 547).

Chambers testified that in November, 1937, appellant lent him $400, part of the purchase price of a Ford sedan purchased at that time by Chambers' wife (R. 263-4), and that in connection with this loan Chambers talked with both appellant and his wife (R. 264):

> "I said that I wished to buy a car; that Colonel Bykov was opposed to my using a car, but that a car was very necessary in the work I was doing; and either Mr. Hiss or Mrs. Hiss then offered me this amount of money, the amount I have named."

He admitted that he had never repaid the loan (R. 548).

Appellant and his wife denied the story (R. 1873, 2325).

The Government offered alleged corroboration.

By testimony of Lloyd Stoker of the Schmidt Motor Car Company, Randallstown, Maryland (R. 714-16), and by

introduction of an extract from the books of that company (Gov. Ex. 40), the Government proved that Mrs. Chambers purchased a Ford sedan on November 23, 1937, at a total price of $811.75, which was paid by an allowance of $325 for a 1934 Ford sedan and $486.75 in cash. This evidence has no tendency to substantiate Chambers' testimony that appellant lent him $400. Indeed, by showing that the Chamberses had a 1934 Ford sedan, it tends strongly to refute Chambers' own testimony, quoted above.

The other evidence offered as corroboration was evidence of a withdrawal in cash by appellant's wife on November 19, 1937, of $400 from a joint savings account with the Riggs National Bank (R. 689-90).

Appellant and his wife testified, in as much detail as the lapse of time permitted, to their actual use of the $400 withdrawn. Since the Government attacked their testimony, and the prosecutor in his summation argued that the explanation offered by appellant and his wife (through its incredibility) corroborated Chambers' version (R. 3241-2, 3247), we discuss this testimony and related evidence.

There was documentary evidence (relating to their Riggs Bank accounts, and appellant's purchase of a new car on the instalment plan two months before) that appellant and his wife had little money available for purposes other than their own (R. 1873-6, 2003-5, 2396-7; Def. Exs. FF, GG, HH, 4xO), and indeed that early in December appellant and his wife borrowed $300 from the Riggs Bank (R. 1875, 2340-1; Def. Exs. FF, GG). They testified that the $400 withdrawal was primarily in anticipation of the purchase of furniture and furnishings for the new house on Volta Place to which they expected to move from their smaller 30th Street house, and that part of the money was probably also used for the purchase of an evening dress (R. 1880, 1983-6, 2044-6, 2326, 2336-40, 2387-96). So far as memory permitted (R. 2340), they specified the purchases.

The Government attacked this testimony in three respects, arguing first that, since appellant and his wife had charge accounts at various department stores, there was no reason for cash purchases; second, that if cash pur-

chases were to be made there was no need of withdrawing the full amount of cash at once; and third, that appellant and his wife could not at the time of the cash withdrawal have counted on occupancy of the Volta Place house.

As to the first and second Government arguments: The testimony, primarily by appellant's wife, as to her reasons for buying in antique shops, specialty shops and elsewhere than in department stores where she had charge accounts, and her reasons for paying in cash out of a separate cash fund, is sensible on its face, and wholly consistent with common knowledge as to how young couples may act in such matters. In any event, a conclusion that some other course of conduct might have been more sensible would not show that this course of conduct was not in fact followed.

To support its third argument, the Government produced as a rebuttal witness Mrs. Gladys F. Tally, daughter of the Mrs. Flannigan from whom appellant rented the Volta Place house. Mrs. Tally (who had not testified at the first trial) testified that she had inserted an advertisement of the Volta Place house in the Washington Post of Sunday, December 5, and that she had shown the house that day to several prospective tenants (R. 3059-63). She testified also that she had talked to Gilliat, the agent with whom the house had been listed, about several persons who had seen it on December 5 (R. 3060-1):

> "... the other couple I had asked Mr. Gilliat to give me a couple of days to see if they could take the house. Well, they couldn't. And in the meantime he had told me that he did have a client for the house. . . . it was just a few days after December 5th I would say."

The "client" turned out to be appellant (R. 3061).

The inference which the Government sought to draw from this evidence, that appellant and his wife could not on November 19, 1937 (the date of the $400 withdrawal) have counted on occupancy of the Volta Place house, is, however, negatived by other evidence.

Appellant and his wife testified that their dealings with regard to the Volta Place house had been with Gilliat (R. 1984, 2513-4). This is consistent with Mrs. Tally's

testimony; indeed her testimony confirms that, except for her showing the house on December 5, she had had little to do with the job of attempting to rent it, and nothing to do with the rental to appellant. When she was shown on direct examination, with the December 5 advertisement in the Post, four advertisements in the Washington Star dated October 17, 26, 27 and 28, 1937, and was asked whether she could remember whether she put in the earlier advertisements, she replied (R. 3060):

> "No; I may have, you see, early in October, but I don't recall that. I only remember the one on that particular Sunday [December 5] because I was responsible for that, and did show the house that day."

Mrs. Tally testified further that she and her husband moved from Washington to Philadelphia on November 1 (R. 3059), and that shortly thereafter her mother, Mrs. Flannigan, who had vacated the Volta Place house when the Tallys moved, and herself moved to an apartment (R. 3067, 3068), had a stroke (R. 3059) and went to a nursing home (R. 3061). Meanwhile, in October, the house had been listed for rental with two brokers, primarily Gilliat, who was given the keys and who "was the only one who really did anything about renting the house" (R. 3066-7).

Mrs. Tally's testimony makes it clear, finally, that she was uninformed as to Gilliat's negotiations with appellant, and as to the actual signing of the lease. Shortly after December 5 she went from Gilliat's office to call on Mrs. Hiss (R. 3061). It is apparent from her testimony that the lease had already been concluded, and that this was a social call to meet the incoming tenant. As to the lease itself, Mrs. Tally had no recollection when it was signed or how,—whether she took it out to the nursing home for Mrs. Flannigan's signature or Gilliat did (R. 3061, 3068-9), or indeed whether she ever saw the lease (R. 3068).

Mrs. Tally testified honestly according to her recollection of events more than twelve years old. It is clear, from what she does remember, that Gilliat had much more than she to do with the whole attempt at rental, and had everything to do with the rental to appellant.

The lease of the Volta Place house from Mrs. Flannigan to appellant, dated December 2, 1937, and signed by Mrs. Flannigan, appellant, and Gilliat for his company as agent, is in evidence (Gov. Ex. 69). A sub-lease of appellant's 30th Street house, bearing the same date and signed by appellant, the lessee, and Gilliat's company as agent, is also in evidence (Def. Ex. 5xC). Each of these leases contains typed matter in addition to printed formal text; and that typed matter confirms a natural inference that negotiations, and reduction to writing of the result of negotiations, must have preceded the execution of the two instruments.

Appellant testified that his negotiations with Gilliat for the Volta Place house began early in November, and that by the time of the $400 withdrawal he had from Gilliat "a commitment . . . that he was confident that the price which we were prepared to pay would be satisfactory to the owner of the Volta Place house" (R. 1984, 1986).* The other evidence supports this testimony. It is entirely clear that Mrs. Tally was not in touch with what Gilliat was doing, and sufficiently clear that Gilliat considered Mrs. Flannigan as the one to whom he was to report. When Gilliat said in the middle of November that he was confident that appellant could have the Volta Place house, he was at a minimum predicting correctly what was formalized by the signature of a lease dated two weeks later. The Government's third ground of attack on the testimony of appellant and his wife is no better than the first and second.

A jury could not permissibly infer from the withdrawal of the $400 from appellant's savings account that appellant loaned the $400 to Chambers. There is, on the contrary, a clearly reasonable inference that Chambers' learning of the $400 withdrawal was the actual source of Chambers' story, first told at the first trial (in June, 1949). The

* Mrs. Tally having testified as a rebuttal witness on the last day of the trial, appellant had no opportunity to call Gilliat to testify in the light of her testimony, the substance of which had never before been intimated. In view of this circumstance, the prosecutor's comment in summation, "Perhaps Mr. Gilliat would have told us about the lease. He was the agent; he had done all of the committing" (R. 3239), was, we submit, unjustified.

Government had subpoenaed the records of appellant's accounts with the Riggs Bank early in February, 1949 (R. 697-8). Chambers was in daily all-day conferences with the FBI from some time in December, 1948, or January, 1949, to some time in March, 1949 (R. 434-5, 657). Especially in view of the fact that the FBI permitted Chambers to question at their offices two of appellant's former maids, Claudie Catlett and Martha Pope, as to the furnishings and arrangement of appellant's various houses (R. 462-4, 465-70, 672-3, 1546-8, 1570-1)—a matter in our view of extreme impropriety in view of the fact that Chambers was later to testify to his own alleged recollection of these very matters—there is strong ground for concluding that Chambers heard of the $400 withdrawal during his all-day FBI conferences. This conclusion is fortified by the carefully limited questions asked on his direct examination. He was not asked whether he had learned in any way of the $400 withdrawal, but was questioned only as follows (R. 626):

> "Q. Now, have you ever seen Mr. or Mrs. Hiss's bankbooks or bank accounts or bank statements? A. I never have.
>
> Q. Never have? A. Never.
>
> Q. In no shape or form? A. In no way.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> Q. And you say that you have never seen his bank account, his book, cancelled vouchers or statements, is that correct? A. That is correct."

POINT II

The Court erred in construing the second count of the indictment to permit the jury to convict on finding that there were meetings between appellant and Chambers after January 1, 1937, but at times other than "in or about the months of February and March, 1938", or meetings in that 1938 period other than on the occasions of the alleged deliveries of documents by appellant to Chambers.

The charging paragraph of the first count (R. 3-4) charges that appellant's testimony quoted in that count was

untrue in that he delivered State Department documents to Chambers "in or about the months of February and March". The charging paragraph of the second count (R. 4-5) charges that appellant's testimony therein quoted was untrue in that he saw and conversed with Chambers "in or about the months of February and March, 1938".*

Appellant requested the Court to instruct the jury that they must acquit under the second count unless they found that appellant had seen or conversed with Chambers on the occasions in February and March, 1938, referred to in the first count (Req. Nos. 5 [R. 3181], 18 [R. 3185-6]). The requests were denied, and appellant excepted (R. 3176). The Court (differing from the Court at the first trial)** instructed the jury that they could convict under the second count on the basis of any meeting after January 1, 1937 (R. 3273, 3275), and, specifically, that the jury might acquit on the first count and still convict on the second count (R. 3275). Appellant excepted (R. 3277). The Court's charge summarized fully the first count of the indictment, including its charging paragraph, but the summary of the second count omitted reference to its charging paragraph (R. 3263-4).

This Court has held that an indictment for perjury is sufficient which alleges that the oath of the accused was false, without alleging "what the truth was" (*United States* v. *Otto,* 54 F. (2d) 277, C. A. 2 [1931]; *Sharron* v. *United States,* 11 F. (2d) 689, C. A. 2 [1926]). The rule is based on an assumption that in the particular case "the allegation of falsity is in effect an allegation which shows with certainty what the government claims the truth to have been" (*United States* v. *Otto,* at 278).

We submit that the language of the second count preceding the charging paragraph does not meet this assumption. The testimony of appellant before the Grand Jury which the second count quotes begins with a question and answer regarding Chambers' testimony that he had obtained

* We concede, as to both counts, that the specification of this period would cover events in January or April, 1938.

** Transcript, first trial, 2915, 2919.

typewritten copies of official State documents from appellant. This beginning colors the rest of the testimony quoted so that, even without the charging paragraph, the most reasonable construction appears to be that the alleged falsity of appellant's testimony lay in his denial of seeing Chambers at the times of the alleged transmittal of documents. This construction is supported by a consideration of the indictment as a whole, with its reference in the charging paragraphs of both counts to the same period.

If that construction be adopted, then the whole text of the second count, not merely the charging paragraph, is consistent with appellant's position, and inconsistent with the Court's. If, on the other hand, it be argued that the language of the second count preceding the charging paragraph should (by emphasis on the last questions and answers quoted) be construed as meaning that the alleged falsity of appellant's testimony lay in his denial of seeing Chambers at *any* time after January 1, 1937, then we submit that the charging paragraph, being in conflict with this hypothetical construction, cannot properly be treated as mere surplusage which may be disregarded (see *Ford* v. *United States,* 273 U. S. 593 [1927]). To do so would be to go contrary to the rationale of *United States* v. *Otto.*

The charging paragraph of the second count discloses what the Grand Jury intended to charge when it found the indictment (*cf. Ex parte Bain,* 121 U. S. 1 [1887]; *United States* v. *Norris,* 281 U. S. 619 [1930]; *Dodge* v. *United States,* 258 Fed. 300, C. A. 2 [1919], cert. den. 250 U. S. 660). Under the construction of the second count adopted by the Court, the jury were permitted (even though they were to disbelieve the testimony, or find no corroboration, under the first count) to convict under the second count on believing (and finding corroboration for) Chambers' story of the alleged $400 loan, which he never mentioned until the first trial, or his story of the alleged Peterboro trip, which he first "recalled" during his "recollections to the FBI some time in the spring of this year [1949]" (R. 618), or his story of the alleged gift of a rug in January, 1937, in

the absence of any showing that he told that story to the Grand Jury or, if he did, placed the date in 1937.

Our argument rests not alone on a construction of the indictment, but also on a bill of particulars (R. 87) furnished pursuant to an order of the District Court (R. 84-5) on appellant's motion (R. 6, 10-1). The motion, relying on the language of the charging paragraph, asked for specification with regard to the occasions on which it was alleged that appellant saw and conversed with Chambers "in or about the months of February and March, 1938". The Government's memorandum in opposition stated (R. 36):

> "The indictment charges that the defendant saw Chambers in February and March, 1938. This is all the particularity necessary. The other information sought would be merely evidentiary details."

On oral argument of the motion (R. 44-79) nothing was said by Government counsel (one of the two who had presented the matter to the Grand Jury) to indicate any idea of going outside the period specified. The bill of particulars (R. 87) limited the occasions within that period to those involved under the first count (see, *e.g.*, item 1(b) of the bill of particulars as to Count I, incorporated by reference in item 3(a) as to Count II). This amounted, we submit, to the binding adoption of that construction of the second count which is in any event, on the face of the indictment, the most reasonable construction.

POINT III

The error hereinafter discussed was not "harmless".

In the following points, we shall discuss error in the trial. We show here that the error was not "harmless" (*Kotteakos* v. *United States*, 328 U. S. 750 [1946]).

A. The Government's Case Was Weak

We supplement here the showing made under Point I.

Chambers' story about appellant is on its face fantastic, and, as it is analyzed, becomes increasingly incredible.

Chambers asks one to believe that appellant, engaged in an espionage conspiracy with him, publicly identified himself with his co-conspirator by lending him the use of the 28th Street apartment, still in appellant's name, where appellant and his family had been living for ten months. He asks one to believe also that for a period of more than a year, at intervals of a week or ten days, he came to appellant's house in the afternoon or early evening to pick up stolen State Department documents, and came back to appellant's house late the same night or in the early hours of the next morning to return the documents.

Chambers and Mrs. Chambers ask one to believe that from 1935 to 1938 there was a close social association,—that the Hisses entertained the Chambers family for several days at P Street after the 28th Street lease had terminated, and planned to put up Mrs. Chambers and her infant daughter indefinitely while Chambers went abroad on a contemplated espionage mission (R. 248-9, 340-1);* that there were frequent social visits by the Chamberses to the Hisses in Washington and by the Hisses to the Chamberses in Baltimore, New York, Smithtown and New Hope (*e.g.*, R. 250-1, 345, 639, 959-60, 963, 967-8, 1010, 1017-8), meals together in public restaurants (*e.g.*, R. 457-8, 957, 964-5, 1065), and long motor trips to Peterboro, Long Eddy, and Erwinna (*e.g.*, R. 245-6, 277).**

In contrast, there is evidence how accomplices in espionage really act. Wadleigh testified that his practice with Chambers and Carpenter was to hand over a brief case, after he left work, at a prearranged meeting place on a street corner, and to get back the brief case at a prearranged place on his way to work the next morning (R. 1111, 1137). Chambers confirmed this (R. 404). Both testified that neither had ever been at the other's house and that Wadleigh had never met Mrs. Chambers; each thought

*The story of this contemplated mission was told for the first time at this trial, after the defense had first discovered Chambers' 1935 passport application in the name of David Breen (Def. Ex. D; see R. 141-61; Def. Ex. 5xX), though the House Committee and the FBI had had copies of the passport application since March, 1949 (see Def. Exs. 5xS, 5xT).

**The alleged Long Eddy and Erwinna trips were first testified to at this trial (R. 545, 991-2).

that Chambers might have met Mrs. Wadleigh once (R. 652, 1113).

The Hisses and the Chamberses agree that the Hisses never knew the Chamberses under the name "Chambers" (R. 673, 999). The Chamberses were living openly in Baltimore as "Chambers" in 1937 and 1938 (R. 483, 487, 998, 1019-20; Gov. Ex. 40; Def. Ex. DDD). The Chamberses' repeated testimony as to visits by the Hisses to them in Baltimore in those years is thus on its face incredible.

Central to Chambers' story of appellant's espionage is the figure of Col. Bykov. It was Bykov, the story goes, who ordered Chambers late in 1936 to give appellant an oriental rug as a gift from the Soviet people (R. 254-5). Shortly thereafter, in January, 1937, the story continues, Chambers, on Bykov's order, arranged a meeting. The way had been paved in the fall of 1936 (R. 253):

> "I told Mr. Hiss that Colonel Bykov, whom I knew under the pseudonym 'Peter', at that time was an underground worker in a Soviet apparatus and that—I don't remember whether I told him originally that Peter wished him to turn over documents to the apparatus or not or whether I introduced the subject more gradually."

Later (R. 254):

> "I told Mr. Hiss that Peter wished to meet him—Peter, Colonel Bykov that is; that the meeting was to take place in New York. . . ."

Accordingly, appellant met Chambers at "a cafeteria on Chambers Street" (R. 254). Thereupon (R. 255-6):

> "I took Mr. Hiss . . . in Brooklyn to the Prospect Theatre, a movie house on Ninth Avenue. We went into that movie house and sat down on a bench on the mezzanine. . . . Colonel Bykov came out of the audience and I introduced him to Alger Hiss."

From the movie house, the story continues, the three walked up Ninth Avenue toward Prospect Park, along Prospect Park to Grand Army Plaza and then, "either by taxi or subway, or both, we came to Manhattan and went to the

Port Arthur Restaurant in Chinatown" (R. 256). Conversation at the restaurant, perhaps started during the walk, was summarized by Chambers (R. 256):

> "The substance of the conversation was that the Soviet Union was acutely endangered by the rise of the Fascist powers; that it needed help, and that Mr. Hiss could greatly help if he would procure documents from the State Department. . . . Mr. Hiss agreed."

During the conversation Bykov spoke only German and Chambers acted as interpreter (R. 257). At one point the conversation turned to appellant's brother Donald (R. 257):

> "Colonel Bykov asked Mr. Hiss if Mr. Hiss's brother, Donald Hiss, could also procure documents,* and Mr. Hiss replied that he did not know whether or not his brother was yet sufficiently developed for such work. Colonel Bykov said perhaps he can persuade him."

Chambers remembers this well (R. 257):

> "Because Colonel Bykov spoke German with a very thick accent and the German word for persuade is 'uberreden', and Colonel Bykov mangled the word so badly that I had difficulty in understanding him and I saw Mr. Hiss look at me curiously wondering why I could not understand the Colonel better."

Finally (R. 257):

> "We all three went down to the street. I don't recall whether I went with Mr. Hiss or I went with Bykov. I am just not sure."

In the Maryland action, Chambers had told the Bykov story with vitally different dates (R. 494):

> "Some time in 1937, I think about the middle of the year, J. Peters introduced me to a Russian who identified himself under the pseudonym Peter, I presume for the purposes of confusion between his name and J. Peters. I subsequently learned from Mr. Krivitsky that the Russian Peter was one Colonel Bykov, . . . and I prefer to refer to him as Bykov hereafter to avoid confusion between the pseudonym and the name J. Peters. . . . I should think in August or the early fall of 1937 I arranged a meeting between Alger Hiss and Colonel Bykov. . . . "

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*The documents referred to were State Department documents (R. 511-2).

One item in the Bykov story (told with typical circumstantial detail) is demonstrably false. Appellant's brother Donald did not enter the State Department until February 1, 1938, and had never considered going there until October or November, 1937, when the subject was broached to him by Sayre and Dickover of the State Department (R. 1703-4). Even apart from this demonstrably false item, there is strong ground for concluding that Chambers' whole Bykov story is a figment of psychopathic imagination, invented within the last few years.

There is in the record an extract from an FBI report of an interview with Chambers on June 26, 1945 (R. 558-9), read to the jury at R. 561, from which we quote (R. 559):

> "Continuing Chambers related that other people whom he met while in the company of Peter included an individual whom he believed to be connected with the Russian Intelligence System, who was later identified to him as Boris Bykov by Krivitsky. He recalled that during 1936 he met Peter one time in a theatre which he could not recall. Peter was accompanied by a man about 5 feet 7 inches tall, red hair, slightly baldy, Jewish, very shifty appearance, who spoke very little English and poor German, was approximately 36-37 years old in 1937. He explained that Peter introduced him to this man, giving him some first name which he could not recall, and that he had sensed that this man was connected with the OGPU or Russian Intelligence because he had believed that he had been introduced to the man so that he could size up Chambers. In this connection he also stated that on numerous occasions when he entered a restaurant with Peter he would become conscious of someone watching him from across the room who would get up and walk out of the restaurant after having observed closely. He explained that it was his impression that these men may have been secret agents of Peter who were instructed to check up on Chambers' activities and his personal life."

Chambers attributed to the Bykov of his present testimony the physical characteristics of the Bykov of the FBI interview (see R. 493). There is every reason to believe that the Bykov of the FBI interview was a real person (see R. 560). If that is true, the Bykov of Cham-

bers' present testimony, and the story built around him, are the fictitious products of Chambers' mind. In the FBI interview it was Peter who was in a theatre with Bykov and there introduced Bykov to Chambers; now it is Chambers who took appellant to a theatre and there introduced him to Bykov. Chambers met the real Bykov only once, and Bykov's apparent function was (as one of Peter's secret agents, or a secret agent of the OGPU) to observe and check up on Chambers; in the present testimony, Bykov is Chambers' superior and co-worker, to whom he regularly reported. [The identity of the Peter of the FBI interview is not disclosed in the extract read at the trial. Perhaps he is the same as J. Peters (*cf., e.g.,* R. 233); but his identity is immaterial, since obviously in the FBI interview he is not Bykov.]

There is further evidence, in Wadleigh's testimony, that Chambers' story about Bykov and appellant is a product of Chambers' imagination. We have mentioned Wadleigh's testimony that Chambers introduced him to "Sasha", and intimated that Sasha was Chambers' "boss in the apparatus". Chambers identified Sasha with the Bykov of his present story (R. 408), as he had to do if he were to avoid attributing two heads to the same apparatus. If the Bykov of Chambers' testimony had been a real figure, the real boss of the apparatus, Wadleigh's testimony would have supported Chambers'; in fact it controverts it. The real boss, whom Wadleigh met, had only one arm (R. 1130, 1169, 1178); Bykov had two (R. 493).

If Chambers' Bykov-Hiss story, central to his whole story of appellant's alleged espionage, is a product of psychopathic imagination, as we believe we have shown it to be, his whole testimony against appellant is discredited.

Equally revealing, though less centrally important,* is Chambers' testimony that he obtained State Department documents from appellant while appellant was working for the Nye Committee. Appellant's testimony was that he first met Chambers when Chambers came to see him at the

* The alleged events were before the period of the indictment.

Nye Committee offices, Chambers introducing himself as George Crosley, a free-lance writer. Chambers seized on appellant's connection with the Nye Committee to offer a story that appellant obtained for him (for the Communists), from Mr. Green of the State Department, "confidential documents from the State Department dealing with some angle of the Munitions Investigation", and that Chambers photographed those documents for the Communists (R. 239, 574-9). According to Chambers' "recollection", the documents were original papers (R. 574-8).

Appellant denied the story (R. 1844-5). Joseph C. Green, the official of the State Department who had been in charge of its relations with the Nye Committee, testified that no original documents went from the State Department to the Committee (R. 1455), and that no documents of any kind were given by him to appellant, with whom he had no business dealings during that period (R. 1456). Green testified also that of all the thousands of documents, copies or paraphrases of which were furnished by the State Department to the Nye Committee, only about twenty were not published, and those not for "security reasons" but for reasons of "international courtesy, in a desire not to publish communications from a foreign government without the permission of that foreign government" (R. 1462).

But we are interested as much in the internal inconsistencies of Chambers' story as in its actual falsity. Attempting, as usual, to give circumstantial color to his fabrications, Chambers testified that he photographed the alleged Nye Committee documents in appellant's P Street house, either when he and his family were staying there or perhaps at a later date (R. 250, 640-1). But Chambers' and Mrs. Chambers' testimony placed their stay at the P Street house after their stay at Smithtown, *i.e.*, some time after Labor Day, 1935 (R. 248-9, 961, 997); and appellant left the Nye Committee for the Department of Justice in mid-August (R. 1814). There is, finally, a striking inconsistency between Chambers' Nye Committee story and his testimony regarding his alleged introduction of appel-

lant to the subject of espionage activity in the fall of 1936, over a year later (R. 253, quoted more fully above):

> "I don't remember whether I told him originally that Peter wished him to turn over documents to the apparatus or not or whether I introduced the subject more gradually."

With this introduction we return to the psychiatric expert testimony; but we may here, as we could not in Point I, rely on the diagnosis of Chambers' case. While the jury were not bound to accept the uncontradicted diagnosis of two qualified experts, that diagnosis cannot be disregarded here. The testimony of both was based on a hypothetical question (R. 2526-49) the larger part of which was a summary of facts testified to by Chambers himself (R. 2870), and on the reading of certain of Chambers' writings and translations which are in evidence. Dr. Binger's testimony was based also on his observation of Chambers on the witness stand (R. 2524-5, 2549-50). Both experts testified that the material made available to them in these ways was sufficient for a valid diagnosis (R. 2618, 2769, 2810-1, 2814, 2858-9, 2863), Dr. Binger giving persuasive reasons why examination by direct interview might, in the particular circumstances, have added nothing useful (R. 2614-8), and Dr. Murray stating that the images that he found in Chambers' writings (*e.g.*, R. 2828-9, 2948) satisfied the requirements of his method of diagnosis (R. 2814, 2826). Their diagnosis was that Chambers suffers from the mental ailment of psychopathic personality of the type characterized by amoral, asocial and delinquent behavior, *i.e.*, behavior which has no regard for the good of society and of individuals and which is therefore frequently destructive of both (*e.g.*, R. 2550, 2695, 2812, 2823, 2824, 2866, 2882, 2946-7), with a history of theft, pathological lying, deceiving, bizarre or eccentric behavior, false accusations, a disposition to smear, degrade and destroy, abnormal emotionality, instability of attachments, and paranoid ideas (*e.g.*, R. 2563-79, 2685, 2818-26).

We cannot undertake here even a partial summary of the expert testimony, which extends over several hundred pages; it must in any event be read as a whole (including the attempt made on cross-examination to break it down) to obtain its true effect. The experts, of course, could not properly, and did not purport to, testify on the ultimate issues of fact in this case (R. 2570-1, 2580-1 2888-9); and they agreed that psychopaths do not always lie or falsely accuse (R. 2595, 2598, 2696, 2888-9), though they are likely to (R. 2913; see R. 2696). Thus we do not argue that the expert testimony in itself conclusively destroys Chambers' testimony. We do say that it gravely compromises it.

Beyond what this testimony proves, it suggests a particular conclusion which a trier of the facts could reasonably reach. There is in evidence Chambers' 1929 translation of "Class Reunion" by Franz Werfel (Def. Ex. O). Dr. Binger pointed out "the extraordinary analogies", of "medical significance", between the story of that book and facts stated in the hypothetical question (R. 2575, 2745-9). It is not unreasonable to conclude that Chambers, in his psychopathic imagination, assumed the role of Sebastian (in "Class Reunion") and assigned in his imagination the role of Adler to appellant. It is consistent with this conclusion that Chambers translated rather than wrote the book,—the material facts are his close knowledge of the story in which the roles occur, and the tendency of a psychopath to assume a role (R. 2567) and to believe fully the role that he adopts and the roles that he assigns to others (R. 2552-3).

There is strong evidence of a more usual kind impeaching Chambers' credibility. He is an admitted perjurer.

In 1935 he filed an application for a passport under the name "David Breen" (one of a number of his false Communist names); that application was replete with perjured statements, and ended with a false oath of allegiance (R. 313-8; Gov. Ex. 29; Def. Exs. A, B, D).

In the fall of 1937, and according to his testimony as one of his preparations for breaking with the Communist Party (R. 260-1), Chambers applied for a job with the WPA (R. 260-2). His application was replete with false statements (R. 272-3, 522-8; Gov. Ex. 5). Acceptance of the application by the Government was followed again by a false oath of allegiance (R. 529-30; Gov. Ex. 6), at a time when Chambers, having decided to leave the Communist Party, was no longer an atheist (R. 380, 530).

Chambers testified before the House Committee that he had no evidence of espionage (R. 296, 355). Before the Grand Jury that indicted appellant, Chambers testified on October 14, 1948, that he had no information or knowledge of any individuals in the employ of the Government furnishing information to any unauthorized sources, and that in connection with his activities with the Communist Party he did not obtain any information from any individual (R. 348-9). On October 15, 1948, he testified before the Grand Jury that he did not believe that he knew the name of any person who was guilty of espionage against the United States (R. 350-1). Chambers admitted that he either lied to the Grand Jury or lied before the jury in this case (R. 350-2). The undisputed evidence regarding Chambers' own espionage, and Wadleigh's, demonstrates that Chambers committed perjury before the House Committee, and before the Grand Jury in October.

That Chambers committed perjury at the present trial with regard to his charges against appellant has, we submit, been demonstrated throughout this brief. There remains for comment the fact that he has shown, in his testimony at this trial and elsewhere (mainly on the issue presented by the Government of alleged close association between the Chamberses and the Hisses), knowledge of some things about the Hisses that were in fact true. We mention, for example, the facts, all undisputed, that appellant was interested in bird-watching (see R. 564), that appellant's wife voted the Socialist ticket in 1932 (see Gov. Ex. 18, p. 4), that the Hisses had a friend named Plum

Fountain (see R. 457),* and that in 1935 appellant had made a down payment on a farm at Westminster, Maryland (see R. 265-6).** As is true of the other things of this sort that Chambers knew, these are clearly things that might have been mentioned casually at the time Chambers and the Hisses concededly saw each other.

The Chamberses testified in the Maryland action, at the first trial and at this trial about various details of the arrangement and furnishings of the Hisses' P Street, 30th Street and Volta Place houses. Before the House Committee Chambers said nothing about the internal arrangement of any of the houses except P Street that could not have been observed from outside; as to furnishings, all he recalled was a small leather cigarette box (see R. 542-5). The testimony of both Chamberses on the later occasions varied, generally in the direction of expansion, but with retraction as it appeared that the true facts did not fit the earlier testimony. [For example, before the House Committee Chambers testified that he was sure he had stayed in the 30th Street house overnight (R. 545). He repeated this testimony in the Maryland action on November 5, 1948, saying then that he might have stayed as many as ten times, sleeping in one of three bedrooms (R. 490-1). Having been told by Claudie Catlett in February, 1949, that there were only two bedrooms at 30th Street, one the Hisses' and the other Timothy Hobson's (R. 1571), Chambers testified here: ". . . I have no clear recollection of spending a night there . . . I have no vague recollection either" (R. 490).]

There is no need to look for explanation of the Chamberses' knowledge of the arrangement and furnishings of the P Street house; they concededly stayed there. This leaves for consideration their testimony as to the 30th Street and Volta Place houses. So far as their descriptions were accurate, the record shows several probable

* Chambers' testimony that he had met Miss Fountain was denied by her (R. 1786, 1787-8, 1790-1).

** Chambers' testimony that he had seen the farm with appellant was denied by appellant (R. 1902).

sources (apart from other possible sources) of their information. There were, first, meetings between Chambers and the Hisses' two maids, Claudie Catlett and Martha Pope,* arranged by the FBI in February, 1949. Chambers, asked whether he had talked to these maids about the interior of the houses, answered: "It would be more correct to say I asked questions about the interior" (R. 673). [See also as to these meetings R. 462-72, 1545-50, 1570-2.] Second, Olivia (Plum) Fountain Tesone, a friend of the Hisses and an architect, testified that the FBI had asked her "a good many detail questions about the various houses the Hisses had occupied" (R. 1785-6); we have already mentioned the months of all-day conferences between the FBI and Chambers running into March, 1949. Third, Teunis F. Collier, a contractor-builder who had remodeled the 30th Street house just before the Hisses' occupancy and worked on the Volta Place house over a period of years, testified that he had drawn for the FBI plans of the 30th Street and Volta Place houses as they were when the Hisses occupied them, and plans of the Volta Place house as altered after the Hisses vacated it (R. 1734-42).

Besides these explanations of how the Chamberses obtained what accurate information they had, the record demonstrates, through some of their inaccuracies, that the Chamberses based at least part of their testimony not on recollection of the houses as they actually were when the Hisses occupied them, but on later observation (by them or someone else). Thus Mrs. Chambers testified that the 30th Street house "had a white or off white color" (R. 966). Collier testified that his company had painted the house gray in 1942 (R. 1748), and that its color at the date of the Hisses' occupancy was yellow (R. 1747). Geoffrey May, who occupied the companion house next to the Hisses' 30th Street house during their occupancy (R. 1525), confirmed that both houses were a "bright yellow" at that time and were later painted gray (R. 1528).

* Since Martha Pope left the Hisses' employ before they moved to 30th Street, Chambers' interview with her could have been a source only of testimony as to furnishings, which he doubtless did not remember in detail from the time that he saw them at P Street or 28th Street.

B. Appellant's Case Was Strong

Despite the severe handicap of having to search memories and seek documentary evidence to refute the shifting and elusive Government testimony of events alleged to have occurred long ago, appellant has produced (besides the evidence of the documents themselves) convincing factual evidence, including the testimony of many disinterested and unimpeachable witnesses in his behalf.

The problem he has faced, and his success in meeting it, may be illustrated by further discussion (beyond what was relevant to Point I) of the alleged Peterboro trip.

Appellant and his wife supplemented their denial of Chambers' story, first, by their testimony that during the period of the alleged trip they were in fact at Chestertown, Maryland, where Mrs. Hiss's son Timothy was at a camp run by the Kellog Smiths (R. 1853-8, 2091-2, 2313, 2318, 2385), appellant being on vacation, and his wife having completed her course at the University of Maryland (R. 701-2, 1854, 1858-9, 2313-4). They testified also that they were there daily, Timothy having broken his leg in February, and being still lame (R. 1886, 2091-2, 2320). Their testimony was supported by that of Mrs. Kellog Smith (R. 1775-6, 1779-80).

It was, further, established by the testimony of Thomas Fansler, appellant's brother-in-law (R. 1688-91, 1693-4, 1696-7, 1699), that on the morning of Monday, August 9, 1937, when Chambers testified that the Hisses left Washington with him for Peterboro, the Hisses were in fact driving Fansler from Chestertown to the Wilmington railroad station (R. 1690-1, 1693-4), Fansler having come to Chestertown for the first week-end after his return from abroad to see his daughter, also one of the Kellog Smith campers, who had recently recovered from pneumonia.

The Government sought to counter this testimony. First, it introduced testimony by Henry Norman Grieb, a camp counselor, that at one time the Hisses did not come out to the camp for a couple of days, and that Timothy was upset about it (R. 3014-5). But this testimony was obviously irrelevant, for Grieb put the short absence, according to

his recollection, at a time when the Hisses "had just gotten down" to Chestertown (R. 3015);* and the week of the alleged Peterboro trip was the last week of appellant's four-week vacation (R. 2973). Second, appellant, his wife and Mrs. Kellog Smith having testified according to their recollection that Timothy had not gone to Washington during the summer (R. 1783, 1858, 2092, 2385-6), the Government introduced testimony of Dr. Margaret Mary Nicholson, Timothy's pediatrician, that she had seen Timothy in Washington on August 15 (R. 2554). But Dr. Nicholson's testimony, which in any event has nothing to do with the time of the alleged Peterboro trip, proves nothing more than that the memories of the Hisses and Mrs. Kellog Smith are not infallible as to events more than twelve years old. Reconstructing from the evidence of Dr. Nicholson's office entry, it is reasonable to believe that, August 15 being the last day of appellant's vacation (R. 2973), appellant's wife drove him from Chestertown to Washington, and took advantage of that occasion to take Timothy along to see his doctor. This one-day excursion could easily have been forgotten (see, *e.g.*, R. 2385-6). If anyone had remembered it, there could be no conceivable reason for concealing it.

Besides disproving Chambers' Peterboro story by proving that he was in Chestertown at the time, appellant disproved it by the evidence of Mrs. Lucy Elliott Davis (R. 1670-9), who had opened Bleak House for operation on August 1, 1937. Mrs. Davis testified that it was her practice to have guests register in the guest book on arrival (R. 1673). The guest book (Def. Ex. V) showed no entry which could represent Chambers and the Hisses under their own or any other names (see R. 1678). Mrs. Davis testified that she had never seen either appellant or his wife until the first trial and, being shown a picture of Chambers, that she had never seen him (R. 1675).

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* The time when Timothy was "upset" appears to have been when he was first brought to camp in June (R. 3015, 3016).

Appellant did more than disprove Chambers' allegations.

First, he called "witnesses to show that his character was such as would make it unlikely that he would be guilty of the particular crime[s] with which he [was] charged" (*Edgington* v. *United States,* 164 U. S. 361, 363 [1896]), in this case espionage as well as perjury. His character witnesses, many of whom testified also on factual issues, were: Philip C. Jessup (R. 1157), G. Howland Shaw (R. 1328), Harry C. Hawkins (R. 1341-2), Stanley K. Hornbeck (R. 1358), Clarence E. Pickett (R. 1384-5), John W. Davis (R. 1430), Gerard Swope, Jr. (R. 1435), Charles F. Darlington (R. 1445), Joseph C. Green (R. 1457), Francis B. Sayre (R. 1493-4), Geoffrey May (R. 1530), John L. Hall (R. 1556), Judge Calvert Magruder (R. 1756), Margaret Kellog Smith (R. 1778), Olivia Fountain Tesone (R. 1788-9), Doris Hill Soule (R. 1793), Marie Willcox Abbott (R. 1797-8), Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr. (R. 2124), Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn (R. 2273), Clyde Eagleton (R. 2421), William L. Marbury (R. 2462), James T. Shotwell (R. 2844-5) and Clark M. Eichelberger (R. 2959).

Second, he established that his actual attitudes and actions had been always in his country's interest and, where that diverged from Russia's, against Russia's. Sayre, testifying about commercial negotiations with Russia in which appellant participated, said (R. 1496):

> "I never saw him trying to influence us in either a pro or anti-Russian policy. That is, it was always on the basis of what best comports with American interests."

Within the limitations of the rules of evidence, Sayre gave other favorable testimony at R. 1485 (see also R. 1483-4). In September, 1939, shortly after the Hitler-Stalin Pact, appellant prepared, on his own initiative and on his own time, a memorandum taking the position that international law permitted aid to the Allies; he took the matter up with Judge Hackworth, the Legal Adviser, Hornbeck and a number of others in the State Department (R. 1834-7). Appellant's personal file copy of this memorandum is in evidence as Defendant's Exhibit 4xK (see also Def. Ex.

4xK-1). Eagleton, Professor of International Law at New York University, to whom appellant had sent a copy of his memorandum, testified (R. 2415-20) to conversations with appellant in the fall of 1939 on this subject and on the subject of repeal of the Neutrality Act, which then stood in the way of full aid to the Allies, and testified that appellant shared his view that the Act should be repealed (R. 2418). Eichelberger, presently Director of the American Association for the United Nations, testified that he had been introduced to appellant by Sayre in 1936 or 1937 (R. 2952), that he had been working for revision of the Neutrality Act from 1936 on (R. 2953), that in 1937 he had discussed that question with appellant (R. 2953), and that he did so frequently thereafter, to and after the Hitler-Stalin Pact (R. 2954). Eichelberger also brought down to a later period appellant's activity in the American interest against the Russian, testifying to appellant's active participation in the formation and activity of the Committee to Aid the Marshall Plan (R. 2954-7; Def. Ex. 6xQ).

C. Other Aspects of the Case

There was in this case an unusual combination of circumstances emphasizing the necessity of utmost care lest appellant's interests be unfairly prejudiced.

The length of the trial and complexity of the issues, illustrated in the foregoing discussion, made it exceptionally difficult for the jury to exercise their function.

Other risk of unfair prejudice was inherent in the nature of the charges. Since the charges included Communist Party membership, the common knowledge that Communist doctrine calls for denial of Party membership and for the lie as an instrument of strategy placed appellant under a grave handicap. Since the charge was one of clandestine Communist espionage, every objection involved the risk that it would seem to the jury an attempt at concealment,—an effort to exclude on technical grounds evidence which if admitted would be seriously damaging. Since the charge was one of perjury, every challenge to credibility had a dual effect.

Appellant was under the practical necessity of attempting to prove the negative of the Chamberses' many assertions of things alleged to have occurred long ago,—with the risk that failures or discrepancies of memory and the natural unavailability of documentary evidence might strike the jury as sinister.

This is a cause celebre. The material on the motion for a change of venue (pp. 1-2, *supra*) is evidence of this; and it is matter of public knowledge that the case had its origin in widely publicized Congressional hearings. No juror, however responsible in his intentions, could be unaware of the public position that he occupied,—with the concomitant risk of abuse if he took an unpopular view.

All these factors made it essential that the case be tried with the utmost care for the protection of appellant's proper interests.

POINT IV

There was error in allowing a witness who it was known would claim the privilege against self-incrimination to take the stand, in the admission of evidence, and in the denial of motions to strike the testimony of several witnesses including a witness in rebuttal whose testimony should have been admitted only on the Government's main case.

A. Appearance of William Rosen as a Witness

We must first discuss evidence, not previously mentioned, involving a 1929 Ford owned by appellant in 1935 and part of 1936. The certificate of title in appellant's name (Gov. Ex. 49) bears on its reverse printed forms of "assignment of title," "reassignment to be used by registered District of Columbia dealers only," and "purchaser's application for new certificate of title." The first of these shows an assignment executed by appellant on July 23, 1936, and verified by him before W. Marvin Smith, notary public, appellant having first filled in in his hand the name of Cherner Motor Company as purchaser, and its address.

Cherner Motor Company is the largest Ford agency in Washington (R. 778), and appellant knew of it as one of the largest (R. 1881). The form of reassignment of title shows a reassignment executed the same day, July 23, by Cherner Motor Company (by L. A. Mensh) to William Rosen of 5405 13th Street, N.W. Mensh was a vice-president of Cherner (R. 775-6); his verification of the reassignment of title was taken by Henry J. Girtler, treasurer of Cherner (R. 780), as notary public. The form of purchaser's application, dated the same day, is signed with the name William Rosen, and the verification again taken by Girtler.

Mensh testified that his company had no records for 1936 except invoices (R. 785), and that an examination of the invoices for July 22, 23 and 24, 1936, running in consecutive numbers with none missing, showed no record of the transactions shown on Government's Exhibit 49 (R. 776-7, 782). Mensh confirmed his signature to the reassignment of title (R. 777) but testified that he had no recollection of the transaction (R. 785), that he had no present idea who William Rosen was (R. 777), and that he did not know appellant (R. 778).

Chambers, asked whether he was ever given the Ford by appellant, testified: "No. I was given the use of it" (R. 246),—"I used it to drive around Washington and I once drove from Smithton . . . to Washington in it" (R. 246). Asked whether he knew what happened to the car, he replied, "I know what Mr. Hiss did with his Ford" (R. 246). Chambers testified that appellant "proposed to turn the car over to the open Communist Party for the use of some poor organizer"; that Chambers opposed it; that appellant brought up the question again and Chambers took it up with J. Peters, after which he told appellant "that Peters had agreed, although reluctantly, to have it turned over to the open party"; and, finally: "Mr. Hiss told me that he had turned the car over according to an arrangement made between him and Peters" (R. 247).

At the executive session of the House Committee on August 16, 1948 (during questioning about the man he had told the Committee he had known as George Crosley),

appellant, asked what kind of automobile Crosley had, replied (R. 2229):

> "No kind of automobile. I sold him an automobile. I had an old Ford that I threw in with the apartment and had been trying to trade it in and get rid of it. I had an old, old Ford we had kept for sentimental reasons. We got it just before we were married in 1929."

At the executive session of the House Committee on August 17 (which was the occasion of his identification of Chambers as the man he had known as George Crosley [R. 1986]), appellant testified further regarding the Ford. His testimony of August 16 was read into the present record at R. 2215-6 and his testimony of August 17 at R. 1991, 1994-6, 2002-3 and 2216-7. At both sessions he testified, according to his then best recollection (R. 2215, 2266), that his conversation with Chambers was before the sublease of the 28th Street apartment, and that at that time he already had a Plymouth sedan and therefore had no need of the Ford (*e.g.*, R. 1991, 1994-5, 2215). These recollections were confused, especially in that appellant did not obtain delivery of his new Plymouth until August, 1935 (R. 1863); but appellant had had no opportunity before this testimony to look up his records as to dates (R. 1911, 2007-8), and at the August 17 session he testified, according to his best recollection "about something that occurred 13 years ago," that his sublease to Chambers was for the summer months of 1935 (R. 1991) when in fact it was from about May 1 to July 1.*

After opportunity to refresh his recollection from records (R. 1911-2), appellant testified at this trial that, before or during the time of the 28th Street sublease, Chambers had spoken to him about wanting a car, and he had told Chambers that, when he acquired a new car he was contemplating buying, Chambers could have the Ford; that the Ford was worth $25 or $30; that appellant purchased a Plymouth, taking delivery in August, 1935; that he then, in accordance with his earlier promise, turned the Ford over to Chambers, who kept it for a few months; that ap-

* His then recollection also was that the 28th Street apartment was on 29th Street (R. 1990, 1994).

pellant kept the Ford on the streets of Georgetown (where he always kept his cars) through the following winter; that, at some time before appellant left P Street (*i.e.,* before June 15, 1936), Chambers took final possession of the car with the certificate of title (if he had not had the certificate before); and that appellant never saw the car thereafter (R. 1860, 1863-5, 1867, 1869, 2025-34, 2039, 2040-1, 2044).

Appellant testified that he had no recollection of executing the assignment of title on Government's Exhibit 49 (R. 1865) but that, since it was verified before W. Marvin Smith, a fellow-attorney in the Solicitor General's office, he concluded that it must have been brought for execution to him at his office during business hours (R. 1866, 1881, 2030-2); that apart from signing the assignment of title he had never had any dealings with Cherner Motor Company (R. 1881); that he had never seen William Rosen until he appeared in the witness chair at this trial (R. 1867); and that Chambers' story was false (R. 1867).

The Government makes much of the fact that the assignment of title was not executed until July 23, 1936, and argues that that is inconsistent with appellant's testimony that he gave the Ford to Chambers months before. We suggest, on the contrary, that the natural assumption at the time was that the old car, worth only $25 or $30, would be used by Chambers as long as its usefulness lasted; that the idea of Chambers' ever wanting to sell the car would not have occurred to appellant; and that the only function of the certificate of title (which appellant testified he turned over to Chambers for that purpose [R. 1864, 2027]) would be as evidence of the right of possession.

William Rosen, questioned before a grand jury as to any connection he may have had with the above matters, claimed the privilege against self-incrimination, and his claim was upheld by this Court (*United States* v. *Rosen,* 174 F. (2d) 187, C. A. 2 [1949], cert. den. 338 U. S. 851).

Defense counsel, knowing that the Government proposed to call Rosen as a witness, informed the Court in chambers

that Rosen's counsel had said that Rosen "would claim the privilege with respect to any questions pertaining to his membership in the Communist Party and with respect to any questions pertaining to his transaction involving the Ford car which at one time belonged to Mr. Hiss" (R. 859), and objected to Rosen's appearing as a witness (R. 860). The prosecutor accepted the reported statement of Rosen's counsel as a correct statement of Rosen's intention (R. 860). Asked by the Court whether, in view of this, he wished to call Rosen the prosecutor said he did (R. 860):

> "I propose to ask him about his address; about whether he was affiliated in any way with the Communist Party, and what he had to do with this automobile, if anything; whether he had any connection at all with Mr. Chambers, Mr. Peters or Mr. Hiss."

Over appellant's renewed objection (R. 922), Rosen was permitted to take the stand. After answering one question, regarding his present address, Rosen declined to answer on the ground of self-incrimination the succeeding seven questions, the first relating to his connection with the Communist Party in 1936,* and the remaining six relating to his possible connection with the transaction regarding the Ford car (R. 922-3). He answered in the negative questions whether in 1936 he knew J. Peters or Stevens (a pseudonym of J. Peters') and whether in July, 1936, he knew appellant (R. 923-4). [Despite his statement in chambers, the prosecutor did not ask Rosen "whether he had any connection at all with Mr. Chambers" (R. 860, 922-4).] The Court sustained the witness's claim of privilege (R. 924) and stated (R. 925):

> "I want to state to the jury now that you are to draw no inference unfavorable to this defendant because of the fact that this witness Rosen has claimed immunity."

This Court has recently said that it might "be ground for reversal if the party who called a witness connected with a challenged transaction knew, or had reasonable cause

* The witness having answered in a low voice, the prosecutor said "I don't know whether the jury heard this", and had the reporter read the answer.

to know, before putting the witness on the stand that he would claim his privilege" (*United States* v. *5 Cases, Etc.*, 179 F. (2d) 519, 523, C. A. 2 [1950], cert. den. 339 U. S. 739).

In the present case, what happened on the witness stand was precisely what the colloquy in chambers foreshadowed with practical certainty. The witness testified to nothing relevant to the case against appellant; but the prejudice to appellant of his appearance and claim of privilege was extreme. Since the witness had been called by the Government to testify against appellant, the jury, who would inevitably infer from the claim of privilege the witness's own unlawful conduct, would naturally infer also that, had the privilege not been claimed, his testimony would implicate appellant. Indeed, the very logic of the Court's admonition that the jury should "draw no inference unfavorable to this defendant" is that the jury, unless so admonished, would naturally draw such an inference.* But the damage, once done, could not be so easily cured.

The prosecutor went further in summation (R. 3228):

> "Then Mr. Chambers said he had a Ford and that he used to use it; then he said he remembered that Mr. Hiss wanted to give it away to the Communist Party so some poor worker could use it. Well, what happened with that? . . . Mr. Hiss's assignment of title; he wrote the name in himself. Then we look at the Cherner books, 'We haven't got any record of it; no records are missing; they are all in consecutive order; that is our name; that is my signature,' and it ends up with Rosen.
>
> Now, does that corroborate what Mr. Chambers says? 'He had a Ford; he wanted to give it to the CP; he asked me; I asked Peters; he was opposed to it; finally we said "All right, go ahead if you want to do it". We don't know what happened to it.'
>
> You saw what happened to it. Corroboration: . . . Ford, disposition of the Ford."

There is no evidence in the record that Rosen is or ever was a Communist. Unless, therefore, the jury inferred

* See also the following sentence from the Court's instructions to the jury (R. 3267): " . . . The reluctance of a witness to incriminate himself may not be used to incriminate another. . . . "

from his claim of privilege that he was a Communist, there is nothing in which they could find support for the essence of Chambers' story,—that appellant gave his Ford to a Communist Party worker. Thus the prosecutor's argument to the jury was in flat disregard of the Court's admonition that no such inference should be drawn; it "was a plain invitation to the jury to follow his example and likewise disregard it" (*Skuy* v. *United States,* 261 Fed. 316, 319, C. A. 8 [1919]); see also *Waldron* v. *Waldron,* 156 U. S. 361, 383-4 [1895]).

On this record, it cannot be thought that the damage was cured by the Court's instructions to the jury (R. 3267).

B. Testimony of Felix Inslerman and Frederick E. Webb

We have discussed in Point I the evidence of Inslerman and Webb, and have shown that it was wholly unconnected with appellant. We argue here that the admission of this evidence was prejudicial error.

In chambers before Inslerman testified, defense counsel objected to his taking the stand, basing the objection on a report that Inslerman would claim his privilege against self-incrimination and on the ground that his testimony would in any event be immaterial and irrelevant (R. 1057-8).* The prosecutor declined to be interrogated as to the anticipated claim of privilege; as to relevance, he said that Inslerman's testimony would corroborate Chambers and contradict the defense theory "that Mr. Wadleigh was the one . . . who took the papers in question" (R. 1058).**

Inslerman's testimony (R. 1256-60) and Webb's (R. 1301-8),*** and the related testimony of Chambers, have been summarized in Point I; we add here that Inslerman identified himself as an Estonian, and confirmed that a voting

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*The statement of defense counsel at R. 1260 (in connection with his objection to the introduction of Government's Exhibit 51), " . . . I haven't objected to any of this testimony . . . ", is obviously to be interpreted as meaning that he had not, in view of the overruling of his objection taken in chambers, objected again after Inslerman's actual appearance as a witness.

**The prosecutor was presumably referring to Chambers' testimony that the documents he obtained from Wadleigh were photographed by Carpenter, not Inslerman (see R. 405).

***The defense objected to Webb's testimony as immaterial and irrelevant (R. 1303).

register for 1933 showed that he registered as a Communist, though he said he had no recollection of it (R. 1259). Webb's testimony, it will be noted, was wholly dependent on Inslerman's identification of his camera.

The prosecutor's claim of relevance for Inslerman's testimony (and Webb's) was plainly unfounded. The defense did not challenge Chambers' testimony that Inslerman photographed documents for Chambers on microfilm. Neither Inslerman's evidence nor Webb's tended to support Chambers' further testimony that the documents Inslerman photographed came from appellant. Webb proved that Government's Exhibits 11 and 12 were photographed on Inslerman's camera, as Chambers had said; but appellant's alleged connection with the documents there photographed rested (after Inslerman's and Webb's testimony, as before) wholly on Chambers' testimony.

But if the prosecutor could suggest any other ground of relevance, we submit that the evidence of these witnesses should in any event, and beyond any question of the exercise of discretion by the Court, have been excluded on the ground that its prejudicial effect far outweighed any probative value (see *United States* v. *Krulewitch,* 145 F. (2d) 76, 80, C. A. 2 [1944]). There was a specious relevance likely to impress the jury,—to persuade them that if Chambers had testified truly that Inslerman had photographed the documents he must also have testified truly that appellant had given him the documents. The likelihood of this effect on the jury was greatly increased by the prosecutor's claim of corroboration "to the nth degree", followed by defense counsel's statement that it would be on "an immaterial point", and the Court's ruling: "I should think it is relevant. The objection is overruled" (R. 1303).

The effect on the jury was, moreover, surely heightened by the introduction in evidence of the camera (Gov. Ex. 51) and Webb's photomicrographs (Gov. Exs. 52, 53).* There is "a natural tendency to infer from the mere production of

* Seven extra copies of Government's Exhibit 52 were given to the jury for their use in following Webb's testimony (R. 1305-6).

any material object, and without further evidence, the truth of all that is predicated of it" (IV Wigmore, 3rd Ed., p. 254). The Government's pains to produce the camera and to prepare the elaborate scientific proof tended to give Inslerman's and Webb's evidence special incriminatory significance in the jury's eyes.

Finally, the prejudicial effect of the evidence was heightened by Inslerman's claim of privilege on questions whether during 1937 he had met Chambers and photographed documents (R. 1258), and by the showing that in 1933 he had registered as a Communist (R. 1259).

C. Testimony of Mrs. Hede Massing

We submit that the Court committed prejudicial error in denying appellant's motion to strike the testimony of Mrs. Hede Massing (R. 1276-7).

Mrs. Massing testified to an alleged conversation with appellant at the Noel Fields' in Washington in the late summer or early fall of 1935. She admitted on cross-examination that she had never told anyone about this before she told the FBI in December, 1948 (R. 1296, 1301).* Her testimony as to the conversation was (R. 1266):

> "I said to Mr. Hiss, 'I understand that you are trying to get Noel Field away from my organization into yours,' and he said, 'So you are this famous girl that is trying to get Noel Field away from me,' and I said, 'Yes'. And he said, as far as I remember, 'Well, we will see who is going to win', at which point I said, 'Well, Mr. Hiss',—I did not say, 'Mr. Hiss'—'Well, you realize that you are competing with a woman', at which either he or I said, the gist of the sentence was, 'Whoever is going to win we are working for the same boss.'
>
> Now, as I say, I don't remember whether he or whether I said that, but this sentence I remember distinctly because it was very important."

Mrs. Massing testified that she had never met appellant before and never saw him again until she met him in the FBI office in 1948 (R. 1262-3, 1267, 1295).

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* Mrs. Massing "probably" told the FBI that the conversation was either in 1934 or 1935 (R. 1296).

Mrs. Massing testified, about herself, that she was born in Austria, had been naturalized as an American citizen in 1927, had been married first to Gerhard Eisler, then to Julian Gumperz, and then to Paul Massing, had not been permitted by her first two husbands to join the Communist Party but was affiliated with it from about 1919 until she "broke with the Russians in 1937", and had worked for the Communist Party in this country, in "a Russian apparatus," beginning in 1933 (R. 1261, 1262, 1264, 1283-5).

Mrs. Massing's credibility was badly shaken. In her 1927 petition for citizenship, when she was admittedly affiliated with the Communist Party, she swore that she was not "affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government" (R. 1285; Def. Ex. HHH); and, in obtaining her passport used in frequent subsequent trips abroad as a "courier" at the expense of the Russians (R. 1287-8, 1291), she took the oath of allegiance (Def. Ex. SSS),—in her case clearly a false oath. As to her memory (which was allegedly clear with respect to the alleged conversation with appellant in 1935): she had no recollection of the dates of her marriage to and divorce from Eisler, as to which she had given differing versions on different occasions (R. 1281-3); and, being unable to remember testimony she had given in 1942 on her present husband's application for naturalization, she conceded "I have a bad memory" (R. 1277-8). As to a specific motive for her appearing against appellant: she admitted a plan of writing articles, with Eugene Lyons as ghost writer, to appear after the trial (R. 1274, 1276, 1291-2, 1293-4),—to which her sensational appearance as a witness would doubtless contribute value.

Assuming its truth, Mrs. Massing's testimony as to the alleged 1935 conversation is so vague as to have no relevant meaning on the issue on which it was presented,—the subsidiary issue of appellant's alleged Communist activity. The quoted conversation (the only element of Mrs. Massing's testimony connected with appellant) does not identify the "organizations" to which it refers; it identifies no person or cause as the "same boss" for which either Mrs.

Massing or appellant is alleged to have said that they were both working; it includes nothing about the Communist Party or about espionage. Only by assuming that it has already been otherwise shown that appellant was engaged in Communist activity can the conversation be read to refer to such activity. It has, therefore, no probative force of its own. On this analysis, the denial of the motion to strike was clear error (*cf. Steinberg* v. *United States,* 14 F. (2d) 564, 567-8, C. A. 2 [1926]). But even if on a strained construction of Mrs. Massing's testimony it is thought to be somehow relevant on the issue of appellant's alleged Communist activity, we submit that its probative value (discounted for the great doubt as to the witness's credibility) is far outweighed by the unfair prejudice to which her appearance and testimony gave rise; and the motion to strike should have been granted on that ground (see *United States* v. *Krulewitch, supra*). Mrs. Massing was a colorful witness, an admitted courier for the Russians, the former wife of Gerhard Eisler. "By virtue of the personality of the witness" her testimony would tend "to receive an excessive weight in the minds of the [jury]" (VI Wigmore, 3rd Ed., p. 491). As should have been expected when the motion to strike was denied, the prosecutor's summation enhanced the damage to be anticipated on this score (R. 3237).

For economy of space, we could not discuss Mrs. Massing's testimony both here and where, in Point III, we considered the weakness of the Government's case. We add here brief reference (relevant to that subject but concededly not to the argument under Point IV) to the testimony of Henrikas Rabinavicius, a witness for the defense (R. 2639-63), and to appellant's testimony.

Rabinavicius' testimony related primarily to a conversation at the Eugene Lyonses' in September, 1949,* in which Mrs. Massing gave another account of her alleged meeting with appellant (R. 2647-50, 2657-61). Mrs. Massing's account according to Rabinavicius was that her as-

* For Mrs. Massing's testimony as to this conversation see R. 1274-6, 1292-3.

signment in Washington was "to endeavor to contact young men in the Department of State", and that "Mr. X" (Noel Field), who introduced her to appellant, and appellant were both in the State Department at the time of the alleged conversation. [The record is clear that Noel Field had left the State Department by July 1, 1936 (R. 2964) to work with the League of Nations (R. 1524), and that appellant did not enter the State Department until September 1, 1936, so that there was no time when both were there.] Rabinavicius also quoted Mrs. Massing as saying that she "carefully concealed" from the young men in the State Department whom she was contacting "that she was either a Communist or Soviet Russian spy because that would have frightened them away from her" (R. 2648). Her statement at the trial, that either she or appellant said "Whoever is going to win we are working for the same boss", was not in the September version of her story (R. 2650).

Taken together, the two versions brand Mrs. Massing's story of the alleged conversation as a fabrication. Appellant denied it at the trial (see R. 1888, 1897-1901, 1909-10, 1933-5), as he had denied it to Mrs. Massing and FBI agents in December, 1948 (*ibid.*).

D. Testimony of Mrs. Edith Murray in Rebuttal

Mrs. Murray's testimony would have been admissible on the Government's direct case. It was, we submit, beyond the proper exercise of discretion by the Court * to admit it in rebuttal. Appellant moved on this ground to strike her testimony (R. 3177). The Court, stating that "it might more properly have been offered in the direct case, but I don't think that it should be excluded because it is offered in rebuttal . . .", denied the motion (R. 3177-8). We submit that this denial was prejudicial error.

Mrs. Murray testified that she had worked as maid for the Chamberses (under the assumed name "Cantwell") at St. Paul Street, Baltimore, from the fall of 1934 to the spring of 1935, and at Eutaw Place, Baltimore, from the fall of 1935 to the spring of 1936 (R. 3023, 3028-9). Re-

* Cf. *United States* v. *Hirsch,* 74 F. (2d) 215, 219, C. A. 2 (1934), cert. den. 295 U. S. 739.

ferring to Eutaw Place, she testified that the Cantwells "didn't have any visitors, only two visitors that I know of" (R. 3024), and she identified these two visitors as appellant and his wife, testifying with circumstantial detail about four visits by appellant's wife, including one when appellant accompanied his wife (R. 3025-7, 3028, 3030-4). The identification was made in the courtroom and by a roughly contemporaneous photograph of appellant's wife (R. 3025, 3026, 3028). On cross-examination, Mrs. Murray testified that she had been brought to the courthouse by the FBI on November 17, 1949, the first day of the trial, and, in the hall outside the courtroom, had identified appellant and his wife, apparently as they came out of the elevator (R. 3032-3), and, further, that before that event she had been shown pictures of appellant and his wife by the FBI * and told by the FBI, when she came to New York, "to see if [she] could recognize them" (R. 3032-3, 3056). For her further testimony regarding her first being shown pictures of appellant and his wife, including her first reaction to appellant's wife's picture ("It looked like—I thought maybe it was an actress or something" [R. 3032] —" . . . I said to myself, maybe it was in the movies . . . " [R. 3046]), and her first reaction on being shown appellant's picture ("I said—it looked like I had seen him, but I wasn't sure, I told him I wasn't sure" [R. 3051]—"I told him I did not know" [R. 3053]), see R. 3032, 3046-53, 3055-6.

The record discloses no excuse for the Government's not calling Mrs. Murray on its direct case (see *Marande* v. *Texas & P. Ry. Co.,* 124 Fed. 42, 46-7, C. A. 2 [1903]). The fact that she was in the Courthouse on the first day of the trial makes any reasonable excuse impossible.

The effect of the Government's postponing Mrs. Murray's testimony to the last day of a trial which had been in progress for over two months was two-fold. It deprived the defense of an adequate opportunity to con-

* Being asked by defense counsel to produce the picture of appellant's wife shown to Mrs. Murray by the FBI, the prosecutor replied "I haven't got any pictures . . . " (R. 3047). From this and Mrs. Murray's own testimony it is clear that the picture shown her by the FBI was not the contemporaneous picture, Government's Exhibit 35, which she identified at the trial (R. 3028, 3046, 3047).

trovert and impeach her testimony. The dramatic impact of the testimony at the close of the long trial surely gave it in the jury's eyes an effect wholly disproportionate to its intrinsic probative force. In the absence of any excuse for the delay, it can only be concluded that these were the intended, as well as the actual, consequences.

The severe injury to the defense of depriving it, through surprise, of the full opportunity to controvert and impeach is more than a matter of surmise. So far as was possible through improvised cross-examination, the defense showed strong ground for believing that Mrs. Murray's identification of appellant and his wife was "the result of suggestion and subconscious, though innocent, fabrication" (*Di Carlo* v. *United States,* 6 F. (2d) 364, 366, C. A. 2 [1925]). We have noted above the process (brought out on cross-examination) which led to the identification in court. Cross-examination developed also that in 1942 Mrs. Murray had a nervous breakdown, and that she was under a doctor's care for over a year (R. 3043-6). On direct, it appeared that Mrs. Murray had been taken by the FBI in November, 1949 (before her trip to New York on November 17), to see the Chamberses on their farm at Westminster (R. 3027-8). Cross-examination developed the circumstances of this visit (R. 3036, 3038-42), including the fact that it lasted for about three hours (R. 3042). During this time the Chamberses could have supplied by suggestion the circumstantial detail which gave Mrs. Murray's testimony much of its effect.

The dramatic effect of Mrs. Murray's testimony at the close of the case is self-evident. She was the only witness (other than the Chamberses) who testified to having seen appellant or his wife with either of the Chamberses on any occasion which Chambers or his wife had asserted and appellant and his wife had denied. To deprive the defense of the fullest opportunity, by investigation and prepared cross-examination, to controvert and impeach this testimony was, we submit, beyond the proper exercise of discretion by the Court as to the order of proof.

E. Testimony of John Foster Dulles in Rebuttal

Appellant moved to strike the testimony of John Foster Dulles on the ground that "it is directed to an immaterial point and therefore is not subject to rebuttal testimony or to denial" (R. 3177-8). We submit that the Court's denial of this motion (R. 3178) was prejudicial error.

On direct and cross-examination appellant testified to his recollection of certain conversations with Dulles, who was first a Trustee and later Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These included conversations in 1946 regarding appellant's prospective employment as President of the Endowment, conversations just after appellant's election as President, and later, regarding charges made to Dulles by one Kohlburg that appellant was a Communist, a conversation relating to an appearance by appellant before the Grand Jury in March, 1948, and conversations following the House Committee hearings of August, 1948, relating primarily to the question of appellant's resignation as President of the Endowment (R. 1904-6, 1928-30, 1931-2, 2070-2, 2077-81, 2106-7, 2112-3, 2200).

Dulles was called as a rebuttal witness. His testimony (R. 3071-83), read in connection with appellant's, shows no real contradiction on any significant point, but at most a difference of recollection. The only possible relevance of Dulles's testimony being hypothetical impeachment of appellant's credibility, it thus had no relevance.

But even if the testimony had been logically relevant it would have been inadmissible, since the subject-matter of appellant's testimony sought to be impeached was collateral (*Moyer* v. *Aetna Life Ins. Co.,* 126 F. (2d) 141, 144, C. A. 3 [1942]; *United States* v. *Sager,* 49 F. (2d) 725, 730, C. A. 2 [1931]).

The Government presented to the jury as its final witness a former United States Senator whose testimony, it asserted, contradicted appellant's. Every challenge to the credibility of a defendant in a perjury trial has, as we have suggested, a necessarily dual effect. Impeachment

of the kind here attempted, through an impressive public figure, was beyond question prejudicial.

POINT V

Appellant was deprived of a fair trial by the prejudicial action of the prosecutor.

Wherever the bounds of conduct permissible to a prosecutor may be fixed, the prosecutor exceeded them.

We present here illustrative instances of the prosecutor's inflammatory and prejudicial questioning of witnesses and argument to the jury, and of his direct statements or implications of fact unsupported by, and in many cases directly contrary to, the record.

As to these matters, defense counsel took no objection on the record.* The damage done by the question or argument was incurable, and objection would only have aggravated it; the number of instances, especially in the summation, rendered effective objection impossible and any attempt at objection harmful. The Court may notice without objection (see *United States* v. *Atkinson,* 297 U. S. 157, 160 [1936]; *Brown* v. *Walter,* 62 F. (2d) 798, 799-800, C. A. 2 [1933]; *Skuy* v. *United States, supra,* 261 Fed. at 320-1) misconduct of the kind that existed here.

In opening and summation, the prosecutor referred to the Grand Jury in such a way as to invite the jury to believe that the questions for their decision had already once been decided against appellant, and to invite them to follow that lead. Thus in the opening (R. 173, 177):

> ". . . Finally . . . the grand jury here in this building . . . heard . . . the testimony of both Mr. Chambers and the defendant . . . over a number of days, until finally on December 15th, 1948 Mr. Hiss testified and, as they say in their indictment, he lied to them on that day.

* Appellant moved for a new trial, after verdict, on these grounds among others (R. 3297-8). At the appropriate time appellant requested the Court to charge that the jury were "not to consider any assumptions or implications contained in questions asked by the Government's counsel of defendant's witnesses, including character witnesses" (Request No. 43, R. 3193); this request was endorsed by the Court "Will be covered" (*ibid.*), but the subject-matter was not included in the instructions given.

So you can see how . . . the grand jury, after listening to both of these men on a number of days—I am just guessing now, but I think ten, I might be wrong, but ten days—and they believed Chambers and not Hiss and they indicted Hiss for perjury for having lied to them under oath."

* * * * * *

"But when the chips were down in December in the grand jury, when the grand jury, a body like yourself—twice as many—called him and called Mr. Hiss, first one, then the other, first one, then the other—where was the truth here? Where was the truth? Did you or didn't you? And they indicted Hiss."

Again in the summation (R. 3219):

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, the indictment here? . . . You have to find out whether Mr. Hiss lied twice while under oath upstairs here in the grand jury. Did he commit two lies deliberately before a body like yours, larger perhaps, but a group of New York citizens? . . . "

Since the perjury charged was alleged to have been committed before the Grand Jury, it was the prosecutor's duty to minimize the risk that the jury would give more weight to the indictment than it was entitled to. Instead he deliberately increased the risk. What other purpose could there be in detailing the length and character of the Grand Jury's deliberations (see also R. 3253-4), in referring to it as "a body like yours"?

The damage is clear. Certainly it was not cured by the Court's instruction that an indictment is not proof of guilt but only an accusation (R. 3264).

On direct examination Mrs. Chambers, answering a question how long it was since she had seen the prosecutor, volunteered (R. 960):

"I believe the last time I saw you, Mr. Murphy, was at our home on the farm when my husband—when you came to talk to him about the lie detector."

On appellant's cross-examination, the prosecutor reopened the subject (R. 2211):

"Q. Mr. Hiss, when you testified before the House Committee in Washington a year ago last August did

you refuse to submit to a lie-detector test? A. No, I did not.

Q. You did not? A. No.

Q. You were asked whether you would submit to a lie-detector test, were you not? A. That is correct.

Q. And did you say you would or would not? A. I wrote them a letter, Mr. Murphy, in which I said I would like to consider the matter at some length and consult people. I did not specifically refuse, no.

Q. Well, in any event you did not submit to a lie-detector test? A. No; they dropped the matter."

Reading into the record (R. 2211-2) an excerpt from the House Committee hearings (in which Congressman Nixon, stating that Chambers said he would take a lie-detector test,* asked appellant whether he would be willing to take one, and appellant stated his reasons for doubting the validity of such tests), the prosecutor continued (R. 2212):

"[Q.] . . . Is that what you refer to and say that you had consulted people and you were advised by them that they did not think it was scientific enough? A. After that I wrote the committee a letter. I think if you went on a little further you would find there was more about it.

Q. Well in any event you did not take the test? A. No; they dropped it, as I say.

Q. Well, you didn't come forward and insist upon it? A. No, I did not."

This interrogation, especially in a perjury case, was grossly improper. Appellant's doubts of the scientific validity of lie-detector tests are, so far as we know, shared by the courts of every jurisdiction that has considered the question (see III Wigmore, 3d Ed., p. 645, and, *e.g., Frye* v. *United States,* 293 Fed. 1013, C. A. D. C. [1923]; *People* v. *Forte,* 279 N. Y. 204 [1938]; *State* v. *Lowry,* 163 Kan. 622, 185 P. (2d) 147 [1947]). Yet the risk and hope were clear that the jury, ignorant of the scientific status of such tests, would draw a vitally prejudicial conclusion.

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* On the uncontradicted psychiatric testimony, psychopaths "have a conviction of the truth and validity of their own imaginations . . . " (R. 2552). Thus a psychopath may well volunteer to take a lie-detector test, however baseless his story (see R. 2568).

The prosecutor was guilty of unfounded charges that appellant and his counsel were following the Party line.

In his opening, referring to appellant's libel action against Chambers, and purporting to paraphrase Chambers, he said: ". . . when that lawsuit was started then he saw the Communist Party at work . . ." (R. 177). No evidence was produced that Chambers ever thought or said so. This was a pure appeal to prejudice, clear in intent and unsupported in fact.

In summation (referring to appellant's appearances before the House Committee and the Grand Jury) he repeated the theme (R. 3240):

> ". . . He had to admit or deny—admit or deny—fish or cut bait. If he admitted—bang. Everything crumbles at once, the job to boot. So you deny, you accuse, accuse the other guy, yell cop. That is standard CP practice, isn't it? Accuse the other guy, accuse me, accuse the Judge, everybody."

And again in summation, referring to criticism by defense counsel of the FBI (R. 3255):

> " . . . This is the open season on the FBI; everybody is taking potshots at them. It is the party line to do it. It is the party line."

These statements had a dual intent,—they were open assertions (without support even in Chambers' testimony) that appellant is now a Communist Party member; they were calculated to convey to the jury a concealed connection between the defense of this case and the defense of the Coplon case and the case of the eleven Communists. The phrase "accuse the Judge" can refer only to the "standard CP practice" employed against Judge Medina. The statement that it is "the party line" to criticize the FBI is a clear reference to the Coplon case.

It was especially prejudicial to answer legitimate criticism of the FBI by the illegitimate cry of "the party line". We have in this brief criticized, for example, the FBI's permitting Chambers to question Claudie Catlett and Martha Pope about appellant's houses (pp. 63, 77). Another instance of misconduct was disclosed by Mrs.

Norma B. Brown, sister of Joseph R. Boucot from whom the Chamberses (under the name "Breen") rented a cottage at Smithtown in 1935 (R. 248, 343-6, 1639-40). The Chamberses testified that Mrs. Hiss spent ten days at the cottage (R. 345, 1040). Mrs. Chambers testified that Mrs. Hiss met Boucot and Mrs. Brown (R. 1040). Boucot and Mrs. Brown denied it (R. 1641, 1652).

Mrs. Brown disclosed that an FBI agent had come to see her at a hospital, shown her a picture of Mrs. Hiss, and asked her "Does this look like Mrs. Breen?" (R. 1652-3). Mrs. Brown testified that at first she thought she recognized the person in the picture as Mrs. Breen, primarily by her hair, but that, thinking it over overnight, she was positive it was not (R. 1653-4); when she told the FBI agent the next morning, the agent admitted that it was a picture not of Mrs. Breen but of Mrs. Hiss (R. 1653-4). Appellant's counsel referred to this in his summation, temperately, as an instance "of overzealousness on the part of some representatives of the FBI" (R. 3123-4). There was no excuse for the prosecutor's meeting this with his vicious "party line" attack.

There were unfounded insinuations and charges that appellant and his counsel fabricated the defense.

In October, 1949, to learn whether Chambers had gone abroad during the period 1930-1939, counsel wrote to the State Department inquiring whether Chambers had secured a passport during that period under his real name or any of a number of assumed names (R. 160-1).* The Department replied that it had "been able to identify only one application in one of the names as pertaining to the subject of your inquiry", and that that would be produced at the trial upon receipt of a subpoena (R. 144-5). The defense served a subpoena (Def. Ex. 5xX) and secured an order requiring production before trial (R. 141-2). The Government moved to quash the subpoena (R. 145-9); the motion was denied (R. 161). Following this, and before the trial, there was exhibited to the defense for the first time the

* As this letter mentions, informal inquiry had been made in June.

false "David Breen" application dated May 28, 1935, which was introduced at the trial (R. 304-6; Def. Ex. D). The FBI had received from the State Department a copy of this same application in March, 1949, before the first trial (see Def. Ex. 5xS); but it was not mentioned there.

Knowing that the defense had discovered the application, the prosecutor elicited from Chambers at this trial, for the first time, a story that he had discussed with appellant in 1935 a contemplated trip "to England for work in the Soviet apparatus" (R. 249, 313).* Chambers also testified that he did not recall having told appellant about the passport (R. 249), that he did not go to Europe, and that the passport was never used (R. 251). Supported only by this testimony, the prosecutor persistently insinuated that appellant had known all along about the application (R. 2061-5). Appellant answered that someone (unidentified to him) had given Mr. Rosenwald, one of his counsel, a tip during the summer of 1949 that Chambers had been abroad during this period (R. 2062-3, 2064). Implying that it was appellant himself who had informed his counsel, the prosecutor continued the interrogation (R. 2062-5). At the beginning of each of the following two sessions, he asked appellant whether his counsel had told him who the informant was (R. 2065, 2125).** In the summation, innuendoes gave way to a direct charge (R. 3240, 3250):

> "And how about the tipster, the mysterious guy who told Mr. Rosenwald about 'Why not look in the Passport Section for the Breen passport?' How about that guy? Do you think he really existed? . . . "
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> * * * * * *

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*As we have noted (p. 67), Chambers also told for the first time at this trial the related story that during his contemplated trip his wife and child were to stay with the Hisses (R. 249). A further embellishment, also "a first" at this trial (R. 339), was Chambers' testimony (R. 288-9, 319-20, 339, 341-2), supported by Mrs. Chambers' (R. 1064), that he wore a moustache at the time (his photograph on the false passport application having shown him with a moustache). For contradiction of this embellishment see, *e.g.*, the testimony of Mr. Boucot and Mrs. Brown (R. 1643, 1646, 1654).

**In answer to the last of these questions, and again on redirect (R. 2222), appellant testified (as the prosecutor should in any event have known) that he had not discussed any phase of the case with his counsel during cross-examination. Appellant also testified that he had not known anything about the passport application until shortly before this trial (R. 1862, 2239, 2267-8).

" . . . If Mr. Hiss didn't know, way back in 1935, that Mr. Chambers had applied for and obtained a passport in the name of David Breen when he was going to Europe on another Communist mission, how did they know to go to the Passport Division and ask for passports? They could have written to a thousand places. But why pick out the State Department for passports? . . .

Mr. Davis, their Washington representative, was there last summer. They knew it was there because they were friends together. He confided in him, he told him. . . . "

Thus on the basis of the flimsiest evidence, and on a subject which the Government itself refrained from raising at the first trial, the prosecutor argued that appellant was deliberately lying, and that his counsel's inquiry of the State Department was a deliberately fabricated cover.

There was no corroboration for Chambers' story regarding the rug (pp. 55-7, *supra*). Appellant's testimony and his wife's that Chambers gave him a rug in 1936 was confirmed by Claudie Catlett's that she had seen the rug at P Street (from which he moved in June, 1936) and had seen it again on a visit to his New York apartment with the secretary of one of his counsel (R. 1575-6). She was not cross-examined.

In summation the prosecutor discussed the testimony that we have shown to be non-corroborative and continued (R. 3229; see also R. 3241):

" . . . But just consider the rug by itself. . . . Mr. Hiss says, 'He gave me a rug; I have it; I have the damn thing. Clidi Catlett saw it. I have it in my home.'

Now, what would you do assuming you were unjustly accused, and the man said, 'Why, you got a rug from us,' and you had a rug but you did not get it from us? What do you do with the rug? You bring it in and say to Mr. Toulokian, 'Is this the damn rug?' No. Whom did they show it to? Clidi Catlett. Clidi Catlett said she saw the rug up here in the Village. The thing to do when you are unjustly accused is to come in and prove that that is not the rug. The Government can't go out and subpoena rugs belonging to the defendant. . . . Bring it in here. Let us look at it. Let the expert look at it. 'That is one of the four rugs I sold.' Bang. Guilty.

No, don't do it that way. . . . He could not bring the rug in because that proves Count II."

Here is another charge that appellant and counsel joined in fabricating the defense, suppressing evidence and suborning perjury by Claudie Catlett. But this is an instance also of another pervading vice of the prosecutor's summation,—"seriously injurious reference to incriminating matter not in the record" (*United States* v. *Toscano,* 166 F. (2d) 524, 527, C. A. 2 [1948]). The argument implies that the dealer Touloukian could have told, if he saw the rug, whether or not it was one of four rugs sold by him to Schapiro thirteen years before, and implies further that he would have identified it as one of the four. There is no basis in the record for either implication.

Nor is this all. The prosecutor's statement that the Government could not have subpoenaed the rug is contrary to the law; his implication that the defense would not have produced it voluntarily if he had asked for it is contrary to the fact. Counsel had said in opening that appellant would take the stand (R. 182). Waiving his privilege, appellant could not have objected to a subpoena (*United States* v. *Buckner,* 108 F. (2d) 921, 929, C. A. 2 [1940], cert. den. 309 U. S. 669). In fact, appellant voluntarily produced whatever in his possession the prosecutor requested (*e.g.,* R. 2008, 2034). If the prosecutor had believed that Touloukian could identify the rug as one of the four sold to Schapiro, he could easily have obtained it.

Defense witnesses, for example character witnesses, were also subjected to improper attack and innuendo.

Jessup, who in the preceding year had negotiated the lifting of the Soviet Union's blockade of Berlin (R. 1155, 1164), was cross-examined with the clear intent of conveying by innuendo doubts as to his loyalty and a suspicion of some improper relation with the Russians (R. 1158):

"Q. Do you recall being asked a question in your deposition which was taken in Paris last year whether or not you had ever met a person named Jacob Aranoff? A. I recall that name, yes.

Q. And your answer was that you did not recall any person of that name? A. That is correct.

Q. Has your memory been refreshed since at all? A. I have no recollection of that name."

There is nothing in the record to identify Jacob Aranoff, but his Russian name would be sufficient to convey the intended implication to the jury. Nor did the fact that Jessup had in his deposition on the first trial denied knowing Aranoff prevent the prosecutor's asking the question again. Jessup was questioned also about his association (or alleged association) with the Institute of Pacific Relations, the American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, and the China Aid Council (R. 1159-60), and about his wife's association with the last-named (R. 1158). It was a grave impropriety for the prosecutor, an official of the Government, to attempt in this way to impugn the loyalty of a high diplomatic official for the purpose of depreciating the value of his testimony.

Sayre, presently United States Representative in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations (R. 1472), was asked: "Now will you tell this Court and jury whether or not Mr. Hiss had anything to do with getting you your present job?" (R. 1515), and this question was followed up (R. 1515-6). The implication that Sayre colored his factual and character testimony in return for appellant's helping him get his "job" was as indecent to Sayre as it was prejudicial to appellant.

In cross-examining Eichelberger, who had testified clearly that he had been associated with William Allen White's Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies (R. 2959), the prosecutor, by referring to the committee (organized during the existence of the Hitler-Stalin Pact) as "that committee to keep us out of war" (R. 2960), tried to convey to the jury the idea that Eichelberger's activities (and appellant's with him) were favorable to the Russian-German position, as the activities of American Communists at the time had been. He tried by questions about the American Youth Congress (association with

which Eichelberger denied), and about a Spanish Refugee Relief Committee (which Eichelberger explained), further to suggest a Communist tinge (R. 2960).

We add, as bearing on intent, reference to questions affecting two other character witnesses. Cross-examining Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, the prosecutor asked whether the Admiral had ever belonged to "the Green Bowl Society" (R. 2274). Admiral Hepburn's denial leaves no explanation for the question except the prosecutor's hope that the jury would draw from the exchange a suspicion of something discreditable. A similar hope apparently inspired a question during appellant's cross-examination about his check-book stubs (R. 2094):

> "Q. Now, I looked at some of those check stubs myself, and I see a few, four or five entries, to Magruder. Was that the Judge who testified, Judge Magruder?"

Magruder's is a Washington grocery store (R. 2095).

In summation the prosecutor distorted and ridiculed what some of the witnesses had said about appellant's reputation. Sayre testified, with precise accuracy, that opinion had been divided after August, 1948, but that up to then appellant's reputation had been "of the best" (R. 1493-4). In summation the prosecutor said: "Mr. Sayre, his boss, said it was evenly divided; half thought his reputation for integrity was good" (R. 3216; repeated at R. 3239). Judge Wyzanski testified that appellant's reputation was "the equal of that of anybody I have ever known" (R. 2124). The prosecutor said: "Judge Wyzanski didn't quite tell us. He said it is as good as anyone he knows, and he didn't tell us whom he knows" (R. 3216).

Finally, there is another instance of prejudicial matter with no basis in the record. First referring to Judge Manton's having been a defendant in the District Court (R. 3215), he added (R. 3217):

> "And Judge Manton, he had character witnesses. You might recall one of the character witnesses who testified in this trial was one of his."

The attack on the expert psychiatric testimony was in vital respects improper. The background was laid early. After argument in chambers, the Court held the testimony admissible, filing a memorandum which was not read to the jury (R. 2516-9). When Dr. Binger was called as a witness, the prosecutor restated his opposition before the jury (R. 2516). After preliminary cross-examination as to Dr. Murray's qualifications (R. 2806-11) he made before the jury the following statement (R. 2811):

> " . . . What I had in mind . . . is that he is prepared to testify to a personality. Now I submit if we get into the question of personalities any further we will be trying a lawsuit which will go down in history, your Honor, as just a burlesque on something we have never seen before."

The attack culminated in the summation. We comment on one point. The prosecutor said (R. 3218):

> "Now . . . psychiatry and psychology are . . . two respected branches of medicine; and I think you can assume that in the preparation of my cross-examination I had competent assistants. . . . A psychiatrist who has no bias, who studies a case with the aid of a psychologist who has applied tests . . . and tells us about the condition of a subject's mind where there is evidence that there is something wrong mentally, it is of great help. . . . But we do not have that here. There was no suspicion of anything wrong with Mr. Chambers' mind at all."

The last sentence is unsupported by anything in the record,—directly contrary to the only evidence in the record. The prosecutor went further. He asserted an opinion, contrary to the record, on a subject on which he could have had no valid opinion (R. 3219):

> "If I thought there was a serious question, a really serious question of the mental condition of Mr. Chambers, I suggest to you that the Government could afford competent psychiatrists. But I did not call any. I do not think the question attained that dignity."

Thus he told the jury, as clearly as if he had put it in words, that he himself had consulted experts and that the opinion he expressed was theirs. There is nothing in the

record to suggest that any expert had given Chambers a clean bill of mental health. But even if such an opinion had been expressed, the prosecutor had no right to repeat it to the jury without putting his hypothetical expert on the stand, subject to cross-examination. What he did is clearly within the condemnation expressed by this Court in *United States* v. *Toscano, supra.*

We have discussed (pp. 41-3) Feehan's testimony that Baltimore 5-9 and 11-47 were typed on the Woodstock, and have noted that Feehan was not asked his opinion as to the identity of the typist, and gave no opinion.

In summation, the prosecutor invited the jury to conclude from typing errors common to the Baltimore typed documents and papers typed by Mrs. Hiss that she was the typist (R. 3258). Apparently the invitation was accepted. Having retired at 3:10 on January 20, the jury at 5:00 requested, among other things, "Mrs. Hiss's letters written on typewriter", "Papers in evidence 5 to 47, etc.", and "FBI sample typing";* the request was repeated in substantially the same terms at 5:30; and these papers, with other material requested, were delivered to the jury early in the evening (R. 3277, 3278, 3280, 3282-3).

There is no evidence that it is scientifically possible ever to identify a typist by comparing typing errors with errors in standards of comparison. Assuming that that is scientifically possible in some instances, there is no evidence as to what errors would be significant, *e. g.,* which are usual (accounted for, perhaps, by the adjacent position of letters on the keyboard) and which unusual and hence possibly significant. Lacking such evidence, a jury, who "manifestly know nothing about it", should not be permitted to reach a conclusion by "indulging in mere guesswork" (*United States* v. *Lumbra,* 63 F. (2d) 796, C. A. 2 [1933],

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*FBI Agent McCool had typed in court on the Woodstock typewriter (R. 3019). The purpose of his doing so was to show that the typewriter could be used (R. 3253). Presumably the jury requested the material typed by him (Gov. Ex. 66-A) for comparison with the other typed documents. In the circumstances of the typing, it is not surprising that Government's Exhibit 66-A contained few typing errors.

aff'd 290 U. S. 551; see also *United States* v. *Clapp,* 63 F. (2d) 793, 795, C. A. 2 [1933]).

But even if a different conclusion were reached by what we submit would be the inapt analogy of handwriting cases (*e. g., In re Goldberg,* 91 F. (2d) 996, 997, C. A. 2 [1937]), the prosecutor's invitation to the jury was, in the circumstances of this case, prejudicial error. If Feehan had found in a comparison of common typing errors the basis for an opinion that Mrs. Hiss was the typist, surely that opinion would have been elicited. Thus the prosecutor invited the jury to reach for themselves a conclusion demonstrated by his own witness to be unsupportable. Beyond that there were, as we have shown (pp. 42-3), typing errors and corrections of typing errors common to the Baltimore documents and various papers in evidence not typed by Mrs. Hiss. The prosecutor's argument from common typing errors is thus, as anyone could see who had all the material before him, controverted by the showing that it could as easily identify others. It was manifestly improper to ask the jury to use in their comparison only the standards typed by Mrs. Hiss.

On Chambers' redirect examination, the prosecutor read his prepared statement to the House Committee on August 3, 1948 (R. 598-600), including the following (R. 599):

> ". . . For a number of years I had myself served in the underground, chiefly in Washington, D. C. The heart of my report to the United States Government consisted of a description of the apparatus to which I was attached. It was an underground organization of the United States Communist Party developed, to the best of my knowledge, by Harold Ware . . . I knew it at its proper * level, a group of seven or so men . . .
>
> The head of the underground group at the time I knew it was Nathan Witt . . . Later, John Abt became the leader. Lee Pressman was also a member of this group as was Alger Hiss . . ."

At the trial, Chambers (dropping the phrase "to the best of my knowledge") testified that Ware was "the organizer

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*In the original the word is "top".

of a large Communist organization in Washington" (R. 233), that he was introduced to appellant by Ware and J. Peters (R. 233), and that the substance of their conversation was that appellant "was to be disconnected from the apparatus which Ware was then organizer of; that he was to become a member of a parallel organization as it is called, which I was then organizing" (R. 235).*

Previously, on cross-examination regarding his interview at the FBI offices with Martha Pope, Chambers had volunteered (R. 463):

> "Q. And she told you in no uncertain terms that she did not recognize you? A. She told me in a quiet pleasant way that she did not recognize me.
>
> Q. Well, there wasn't any qualification in her answer, was there? A. I can tell you exactly what she said.
>
> Q. Tell us. A. She said that she could not remember my coming to the Hisses' house but she remembered Mr. Lee Pressman and Mr. Nathan Witt as being there very often."

This was put in its proper light by Martha Pope's testimony that she had mentioned them only "when they asked me," and had remembered them "by reading the papers, that is all; that is what reminded me of it" (R. 1552).

Witt, Abt and Pressman were appellant's fellow-employees in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; appellant and Pressman had been classmates at the Harvard Law School and fellow-editors of the Harvard Law Review, and they had both for a time been associated with the International Juridical Association in New York, which published a periodical dealing largely with civil rights and labor matters (R. 1809-12, 2142-3, 2146). Appellant was questioned on two occasions by the FBI, and in March, 1948, by the Grand Jury about his associations with Witt, Abt and Pressman (R. 2138, 2142-3; Defs. Exs. 5xE, 5xF); but it may fairly be inferred that the source of these inquiries was Chambers himself, through his reports to Berle and Murphy (Gov. Exs. 17, 18).

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* This testimony, it will be observed, differs from Chambers' statement to the House Committee that he himself was attached to Ware's apparatus.

On this flimsy basis, the prosecutor played on appellant's alleged association for Communist purposes with Pressman, Witt and Abt so as to imply that here was evidence independent of Chambers supporting Chambers' accusation (see *e.g.*, R. 1550-2, 2070-2, 2100, 2116-7, 2135-6, 2385, 3076-7). Thus in the summation (R. 3238-9, 3240):

> ". . . I think Mr. Hiss is a prototype. He is the example of what a lot of people here named, we named in the trial, resemble. I think he is the prototype of Pressman and Witt and Abt. . . ."
>
> * * * * * *
>
> "How about Pressman and Witt and Abt, . . . all of these people who were friends? Why weren't they here? You don't suppose it is because perhaps I had a file on some, do you? You don't suppose that they were afraid to sit there (indicating witness chair)? And these were his friends, the maids told us, at the house discussing office affairs on Sunday. They couldn't see enough of each other during the daytime, the week time, but had to come on Sundays to discuss office matters."

Apart from the impropriety of asserting in this way a vitally prejudicial charge of Communist activity with Pressman, Witt and Abt, it was prejudicial error for the prosecutor to charge appellant with not producing them as witnesses. It is matter of public record that each of them had declined, on the ground of self-incrimination, to testify before the House Committee (House Committee Hearings, pp. 1015-33). The prosecutor knew this, and knew therefore why the defense could not call them. It cannot be assumed that the jury understood.

Compounding the prejudicial effect, the prosecutor went outside the record to tell the jury that he "had a file" on Pressman, Witt and Abt. Doubtless he hoped that the jury would believe (as they were likely to) that the "file" contained something incriminating appellant.

There was other improper comment on absent witnesses, for example (R. 3239):

> ". . . Where is Maxim Lieber? There is the man who would explain Smithton. . . . You heard his name is right in the Manhattan phone book. . . ."

Lieber was a friend of the Chamberses (p. 7, *supra*). There is no testimony but Mrs. Chambers' (R. 1041, 1065) that he ever met either of the Hisses. Chambers said he was a Communist (R. 248). He had executed with Chambers a false certificate of doing business under an assumed name, in which Chambers' "true . . . full name" was given as "Lloyd Cantwell" (R. 623-6). Certainly if anyone was to call him it was the Government.

There is space only for brief reference to some of the other instances of statements and implications in the summation contrary to or unsupported by the record.

The prosecutor said (R. 3227):

> ". . . They [the Hisses] had to make up a story about the P Street place because it was obvious Mr. Chambers said that he lived at P Street and lived at 28th Street . . ."

In fact appellant told the House Committee on August 16 and 17, 1948, about the Chambers family's occupancy of the 28th Street apartment and visit to the P Street house (R. 1872, 1990; House Committee Hearings, pp. 948-9, 980). Chambers' earlier testimony at an executive session had mentioned staying at appellant's, but in a way inconsistent both with the actual events and with Chambers' own later testimony (House Committee Hearings, pp. 665-6, 671).

Stating that the defense "complained" about the story of the alleged $400 loan (first mentioned at the first trial) because "they had not had as long a time to alibi it as they had with other things", the prosecutor continued: ". . . Everything else was in the pre-trial depositions in Baltimore or in Congress . . ." (R. 3233). In fact a number of alleged events were admittedly first testified to by the Chamberses at the second trial (see, *e.g.*, footnotes, p. 67, *supra*). As to one of these, an alleged trip to Long Eddy in 1935, the prosecutor went further (R. 3232):

> ". . . Long Eddy . . . means that there is corroboration for a story told contemporaneously. He was subpoenaed the day before he showed up at the House Committee—the day before."

Not only was the story not told contemporaneously; there was in fact no "corroboration".

The prosecutor said that "Mr. Dulles was in there fighting to get him out" of the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment (R. 3222). On Dulles's own testimony, he voted with the other members of the Executive Committee in February, 1949, to extend appellant's leave of absence until May, 1949 (R. 3083; see also Def. Exs. 6xI, 6xJ, 6xL).

With regard to the sources of the Baltimore documents, the prosecutor misstated the defense. He said: ". . . Mr. Cross indicated that Mr. Wadleigh was the thief, not Mr. Hiss, but Mr. Wadleigh was. . . ." (R. 3236). In fact, the defense was not that Wadleigh was *the* thief, but only one of three or more (see, *e.g.*, R. 3158, 3161-2).

The prosecutor misstated Chambers' testimony regarding Baltimore Exhibit 10, the typewritten document not typed on the Woodstock (R. 3235):

> ". . . He said 'No. You are right.'
> Remember he said, 'you got a first for someone there.'
> He admitted it. He did not try to worm out of it at all. He admits that like a man. That is one exhibit which we could not prove anyway. . . ."

Far from "admitting it like a man", Chambers maintained: "I believe Alger Hiss gave me that paper" (p. 33, *supra*).

The prosecutor said (R. 3260-1):

> "Chambers says in 1939, in the Berle report 'Who sent Henderson's report back to Moscow? It came from Washington.'
> Who sent it? Chambers sent it. Where did he get it? From Alger Hiss. . . ."

The reference in the Berle notes (Gov. Ex. 18) is to Henderson's report of an interview with Mrs. Rubens (see R. 2163-9). There is no testimony even by Chambers either that he sent that report to Moscow or that he got it from appellant. But the prosecutor's reference was clearly calculated to mislead the jury into identifying the Henderson report mentioned in Berle's notes with the Henderson cable underlying Baltimore Exhibit 1.

The prejudicial effect of the error pervading the prosecutor's summation (exemplified in the foregoing discussion) was sharpened by the fact that his summation came on the day the case was submitted to the jury. The reasoned and temperate summation in appellant's behalf, delivered the day before, could not protect him adequately against the later prejudicial attack.

POINT VI

The Court erred in its instructions to the jury.

The Court's instructions to the jury were weighted in favor of the Government and against appellant. The instructions, especially with respect to the issue of corroboration, were not such as were required to help the jury perform their exceptionally difficult task. The instructions did nothing to protect appellant against the prosecutor's prejudicial action.* Appellant's requests to charge covered most of these matters; as to error not so covered (*e.g.*, the last words of the charge) we submit that, under the rule of *Wiborg* v. *United States,* 163 U. S. 632 (1896), there was no need to except. As will appear from reading the charge as a whole, moreover, appellant's interests could not have been protected, once the charge had been delivered, by attempted corrections or additions.

The weighting of the instructions against appellant resulted in some instances from a structure by which a requested statement favorable to appellant was followed immediately by matter nullifying its effect. Thus appellant had requested a charge (Req. No. 38(c), R. 3191-2):

> "You are not to construe the denial by the Court of any motion made to dismiss this indictment as any indication of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, as such a ruling is not to be considered by you."

* The Court said: " . . . you have heard the testimony discussed in great detail by able counsel who have prepared and presented their cases well . . . " (R. 3267).

The Court, having endorsed the request "Will be covered", charged (R. 3266-7):

> "The fact that the court has denied motions by the defendant to dismiss the indictment is not to be taken by you as an indication that the defendant is believed by the court to be guilty, but it does mean that a case has been presented which should be decided by a jury."

This in itself changed the emphasis; but the charge continued:

> "It means that there is enough evidence upon which, if you find it true, you may render a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment."

Again, portions of the charge on reasonable doubt favorable to appellant or of neutral effect (R. 3265, 3266) were followed immediately by instructions unfavorable to him (R. 3265-6, 3266). The last of these passages was especially harmful. Appellant's request to charge (Req. No. 31, R. 3189, endorsed by the Court "Will be covered") included the following:

> "By the term 'reasonable doubt' is meant a doubt which is reasonable, a doubt of such a quality as that, were a doubt of like quality to arise in your private lives in connection with some important decision required to be made by you, you would hesitate and pause in that decision . . ."

The Court's instruction was (R. 3266):

> "Now, if, after a careful and full consideration of all the testimony, and the exhibits, you are convinced of the defendant's guilt, and such conclusion is one in which you yourself would be willing to rely upon and to act upon in the more important matters of your own private life, then it may be said that you have no reasonable doubt."

The difference is vital. One must in many important matters of one's private life act in one way or another despite serious doubt as to the relevant facts. The proper analogy in defining reasonable doubt is whether one would pause or hesitate before acting (see *Hopt* v. *Utah,* 120 U. S. 430, 441 [1887]).

Just before this paragraph, the instructions dealt with character evidence (R. 3266). The charge requested by ap-

pellant (Req. Nos. 41, 42, R. 3192-3), and required by *Edgington* v. *United States,** *supra,* was included; but again what immediately followed nullified its effect. This treatment of character evidence was especially prejudicial in view of the way in which the prosecutor had treated it. Apart from attacks on individual character witnesses, he had attacked the *Edgington* doctrine during the trial (R. 1494, 2422) and in summation:

> "I ask you ladies and gentlemen what kind of a reputation did a good spy have? Of course it must be good. The fox barks not when he goes to steal the lamb. . . . But we are here on a search for truth. We are not concerned with reputations. Poppycock." (R. 3216)
>
> * * * *
>
> "Ladies and gentlemen, character witnesses belong to another era. This is the age of reason. This is the age of common people. And what we want are facts. We are here, you are here, Judge Goddard is here to ascertain the facts. We don't want gossip." (R. 3217)

Thus the prosecutor not only disparaged the character evidence but (as in the paragraph first quoted) sought to turn it against appellant by making it appear that he had deceived even his friends. The Court's instructions, especially the sentence: "It may be that those with whom he had come in contact previously have been misled and that he did not reveal to them his real character or acts" (R. 3266), must have seemed to the jury endorsement of the prosecutor's argument. This was prejudicial error (*Perara* v. *United States,* 235 Fed. 515, C. A. 8 [1916]).

As the Court properly instructed the jury (R. 3273), they could not convict on either count unless they believed Chambers' testimony. As the Court wrote in a memorandum (not read to the jury) on the admissibility of the psychiatric testimony, Chambers' credibility was "one of the major issues upon which the jury must pass" (R. 2517). Appellant requested the Court to instruct the jury with respect to factors to be taken into account in judging Chambers' credibility and the caution with which the jury should

* Approved in *Michelson* v. *United States,* 335 U. S. 469, 476 (1948).

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regard the testimony of such a witness (Req. Nos. 6 [R. 3181], 40 [R. 3192]). Request No. 6 was endorsed "Will be covered". Request No. 40 was endorsed "Denied".* The instructions as to the credibility of witnesses (R. 3267-70) included no special cautionary comment on Chambers (except for discussion of the psychiatric testimony, dealt with below) and mentioned none of the special factors referred to in these requests.

In all the circumstances of this case, and in the particular circumstance that this was a prosecution for perjury based primarily on the testimony of an admitted perjurer and asserted accomplice in the alleged underlying espionage,** we submit that it was prejudicial error for the Court to depart from what even in other circumstances is "the better practice" as to alleged accomplices (see Jackson, J., concurring, in *Krulewitch* v. *United States,* 336 U. S. 440, 454 [1949]; *United States* v. *Becker,* 62 F. (2d) 1007, 1009, C. A. 2 [1933]) and what in another Circuit is the required practice as to admitted perjurers (*Speiller* v. *United States,* 31 F. (2d) 682, C. A. 3 [1929]; see *United States* v. *Margolis, supra,* 138 F. (2d) at 1004).

The charge, in so far as it concerned the bearing of the psychiatric testimony on the question of Chambers' credibility (R. 3269-70), went far to deprive that testimony of any value to appellant. Stating that the expert testimony was "purely advisory",*** the charge continued (R. 3270):

> ". . . You may reject their opinions entirely if you find the hypothetical situation presented to them in the question to be incomplete or incorrect or if you believe their reasons to be unsound or not convincing."

and later (R. 3270):

> ". . . It is for you to say how much weight, if any, you will give to the testimony of the experts—and of Mr. Chambers."

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* Appellant excepted to the denial of all requests so endorsed (R. 3176-7).

** Neither Chambers' admitted perjury nor his position as an asserted accomplice was specifically mentioned in the requests, but we submit that the request for an instruction that "the evidence of such a witness should be received by you with suspicion and with the greatest of care and caution" (R. 3192) sufficiently presented the essential point.

*** Compare appellant's Request No. 6A (R. 3181); and see *Aetna Life Ins. Co.* v. *Kelley,* 70 F. (2d) 589, 592-3, C. A. 8 (1934).

and at the conclusion of the discussion (R. 3270):

> ". . . Even though you may accept the expert's opinions as to Mr. Chambers' mental condition, you may still find that Mr. Chambers was telling the truth when he testified regarding those particular matters."

There was no corresponding statement of the alternatives favorable to appellant. Moreover, the charge commented on the hypothetical question without mentioning the fact, conceded by the prosecutor (R. 2870), that in larger part it was a summary of facts testified to by Chambers; nor did it mention the fact that both experts based their opinions in part on a study of Chambers' writings and translations. There was, finally, nothing in the charge to offset the prosecutor's improper attack (pp. 107-8, *supra*).

The Court also instructed the jury that Feehan's expert testimony was "purely advisory" and that they might "reject it entirely" (R. 3272). This also was damaging to appellant, though in a different way. Feehan's testimony (as the Court recognized and stated before referring to Feehan) was actually on a point "not contested by the defense" (R. 3272), *i.e.,* that the Baltimore typed exhibits were typed on the Woodstock typewriter. Since the point was not contested, there was no reason for referring at all to Feehan's testimony; and the statement in the charge that the jury might reject it was meaningless. The damage to appellant lies in the likelihood that the reference to Feehan, coming after the prosecutor's unfounded argument from the existence of common typing errors (pp. 108-9, *supra*), misled the jury into thinking that Feehan (who had testified long before, on December 7) must in his testimony have lent support to that argument by testifying to more than the identification of the typewriter.* That likelihood was increased by the reference twice in one paragraph to "letters allegedly ** written by Mrs. Hiss", when in fact one

* A reading of the first full paragraph on R. 3272 will show how easily a listener might have thought that the Court's references to "defects in the type" were actually to "defects in the typing".

** There was no dispute that Mrs. Hiss had typed the letters in evidence attributed to her.

of the four standards of comparison used by Feehan had been typed not by Mrs. Hiss but by her sister, Daisy Fansler (R. 1074; Gov. Ex. 37).

During the trial * and repeatedly in his summation (R. 3226, 3228, 3230, 3232, 3237, 3239) the prosecutor applied the word "corroboration" to matters not within the direct issues under the indictment and applied it in the loose non-perjury-case sense of lending support to (rather than independently establishing the truth of) the testimony to which it related. Even without this, it would have been essential for the Court to make clear to the jury how to deal with the issue of "real corroboration" (*United States* v. *Isaacson, supra,* 59 F. (2d) at 968) on the direct issues.

In this case, as the discussion in Point I shows, it was impossible to deal adequately in the charge with the applicable law of corroboration without relating that discussion to the evidence. Various of appellant's requests to charge were denied with the endorsement "Denied as I shall not discuss the evidence in detail", or similar endorsement (Req. Nos. 7 [R. 3181-2], 19-26 [R. 3186-8]). The charge did deal in some respects with evidence supporting the Government's contentions as to corroboration (*e.g.,* in the wholly unnecessary discussion of Feehan's testimony, just referred to). The single reference to appellant's evidence against corroboration, "the defense claims that this typewriter was given away when the Hisses moved to the Volta Place house at the end of December, 1937" (R. 3272), was an incomplete and inadequate statement of the defense position even on the single subject of the typewriter.

Especially since the Court did comment on the evidence to some extent, appellant was entitled to have his defense on the facts clearly presented to the jury. He was entitled also to have the jury instructed in the applicable law so that they could rationally perform their function. The instructions as to the law of corroboration could only have confused the jury, not enlightened them.

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* See pp. 51-2, 89, *supra.*

Early in the charge, the Court properly instructed the jury that appellant did not have to prove how or from whom Chambers obtained the documents, the burden being upon the Government to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he obtained them from appellant (R. 3265). Later the Court charged that there was "enough evidence upon which, if you find it true, you may render a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment" (R. 3267), that "the issues in the case are simple . . ." (R. 3267), and (in relation to the instruction regarding credibility) that " . . . it is for you . . . to determine what the truth is" (R. 3268).

As to the method of proof, the charge, before dealing at all with the law of corroboration in perjury cases, dealt at length with circumstantial evidence. Referring to "circumstances from which you are able to draw reasonable conclusions and deductions", and "facts which have a legitimate tendency to lead the mind to a logical conclusion as to the existence or non-existence of the disputed fact", the instructions continued (R. 3271):

> "Circumstantial evidence is entitled to as much consideration as you find it deserves, depending upon the inferences you think it necessary and reasonable to draw from the circumstances. . . . Whether a fact is proved by circumstantial evidence or by direct proof is immaterial, for in either event it must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt."

Thus the jury's initial instruction on the question of proof might well lead them to conclude that any legitimate inference could support a conviction, despite the existence of other reasonably possible inferences.

The subject of corroboration was introduced later with a quotation of the *Weiler* rule (R. 3273) but without elucidation of the meaning of "substantiates"; and, without such elucidation, the jury would naturally understand it to mean no more than the rule of circumstantial evidence as that had previously been explained to them.

Finally the Court did charge that the jury "must believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the corroborative testimony [*sic*] is inconsistent with the innocence of the de-

fendant" (R. 3274).* But this brief instruction, even if it be assumed that the jury understood it fully in the context of what had gone before, left them without any practical guidance in its application; and, whatever it meant to them, there is more than a possibility that it was driven from their minds by what followed almost immediately (R. 3274):

> "Now, the Government says that the affair was carried on with great secrecy so as to escape possible detection, and that no one else was present when the alleged acts took place. The Government, however, urges that facts and circumstances have been proved which, it says, fully substantiate the testimony of Mr. Chambers. This is an issue to be determined by you."

Even if the charge on the facts and law relating to corroboration in this case had been of the clearest adequacy, this paragraph, stating emphatically the Government's contention regarding corroboration and wholly ignoring the defense contentions would, we submit, be prejudicial error (see *Allison* v. *United States,* 160 U. S. 203, 212 [1895]).

The Court erred in the charge with respect to the second count ** in that, having properly instructed the jury that under the two-witness rule the testimony of Chambers and Mrs. Chambers as to alleged meetings after January 1, 1937, must relate to the same "particular meeting or meetings" (R. 3273), the Court further instructed them that they might find "by Mr. Chambers' testimony and . . . Mrs. Chambers' testimony" that there were such meetings (R. 3274). In fact Chambers and Mrs. Chambers did not, in any instance of alleged meetings after January 1, 1937, testify to the same meeting (pp. 53-4, *supra*). It was "clearly error . . . to charge . . . upon a supposed or conjectural state of facts, of which no evidence has been offered" (*United States* v. *Breitling,* 20 How. 252, 254-5 [1858]; see also *Quercia* v. *United States,* 289 U. S. 466, 470 [1933]). Nor can it be assumed that the jury could have remembered for them-

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* See Requests Nos. 15-17 (R. 3184-5).

** See also Point II. As with respect to the point there discussed, appellant had made an adequate request to charge (R. 3195; see also R. 3176) and excepted after the charge (R. 3277).

selves that the only alleged meetings to which both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers had testified were before January 1, 1937.

Finally, after a statement that "a juror should not refuse to listen to the arguments of other jurors equally intelligent and equally earnest in the effort to mete out justice" (R. 3276)—not "to do justice"—came the Court's last word to the jury (R. 3276):

> "Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you find that the evidence respecting the defendant is as consistent with innocence as with guilt, the defendant should be acquitted. If you find that the law has not been violated you should not hesitate for any reason to render a verdict of acquittal. But, on the other hand, if you find that the law has been violated as charged, you should not hesitate because of sympathy or for any other reason to render a verdict of guilt, as a clear warning to all that a crime such as charged here may not be committed with impunity. The American public is entitled to be assured of this."

This was the culminating weighting of the charge against appellant. Gone are the concepts of reasonable doubt and corroboration. As to the last sentence, surely the American public was as entitled to be assured that appellant would be acquitted if he were not proven guilty as to be assured of his conviction if he were.

POINT VII

The Court erred in its supplemental instructions.

Having commenced its deliberations at 3:10 P. M. on Friday, January 20 (R. 3277), having asked for various exhibits and the reading of certain of the testimony (R. 3278-87), and having retired for the night at 10:45 P. M. (R. 3287), the jury next morning sent to the Court the following communication (R. 3288):

> "Your Honor, without reading the entire charge, will you please define the following: reasonable doubt; circumstantial evidence, acceptable corroborative evidence and their relation to each other."

The Court thereupon read to the jury portions of the

original instructions (R. 3288-91), concluding the reading as follows (R. 3291):

> "Now, the Government says that the affair was carried on with great secrecy so as to escape possible detection and that no one else was present when the alleged acts took place. The Government, however, urges that facts and circumstances have been proved which, it says, fully substantiate the testimony of Mr. Chambers.
>
> The Court: Does that answer your question?
>
> The Forelady: Yes, your Honor, thank you."

The jury thereupon retired at 10:55 A. M. (R. 3291).

At 11:25 A. M. counsel for appellant (having obtained a copy of the original instructions, which he had not had at the time of the reading [R. 3292]), requested the Court in chambers (R. 3292) to recall the jury and read to them in addition to what had just been read: (1) the two paragraphs of the original instructions relating to character evidence (R. 3266), which in the original charge were treated as an integral part of the instructions regarding reasonable doubt (R. 3265-6) and which contained a sentence stating the *Edgington* rule; (2) the sentence from the original charge following, as part of the same paragraph, the last words of the supplemental charge quoted above (*i. e.*, "This is an issue to be determined by you" [R. 3274]); and (3) the immediately following paragraph of the original charge (R. 3274). The Court having denied the request, counsel excepted (R. 3292-3).

The jury, having gone to lunch at 12:55 P. M. (R. 3293), returned a verdict of guilty at 2:47 P. M. on Saturday, January 21 (R. 3294).

The jury's request for additional instructions shows at the least that the original instructions had not been clear to all the jurors. The fact that the jury had been unable to reach agreement for so long emphasized the obligation of the Court to assist them in a dispassionate and informed attempt to come to agreement. The mere rereading of portions of the original instructions was not enough.

But the prejudice to appellant came from more than that inadequacy. The original instructions on reasonable doubt

were weighted against appellant. It was, we submit, prejudicial error to omit from the rereading the statement of the *Edgington* rule which the Court had originally incorporated therein.

The end of the rereading was the essence of prejudicial error. The last words that we have quoted above were not, in the original instructions or here, part of the definition of corroborating evidence; and it was definition that the jury had requested. Those words were, as we have noted in Point VI, an emphatic statement of the Government's contention regarding corroboration, wholly ignoring the defense contentions. Still worse, the palliative last sentence of the original paragraph, "This is an issue to be determined by you," was omitted in the rereading.

We submit that, if there were no other reason for reversing the judgment of conviction, this ground alone would require reversal (*Bollenbach* v. *United States,* 326 U. S. 607 [1946]; *Burton* v. *United States,* 196 U. S. 283 [1905]; *Spurr* v. *United States,* 174 U. S. 728 [1899]).

POINT VIII

The Court erred in denying appellant's motions to dismiss the indictment and to arrest the judgment.

Appellant moved to dismiss the indictment (R. 1310-3) on the ground, among others, that his testimony before the Grand Jury was elicited with the intent of indicting him for perjury and prosecuting him in that guise for an alleged offense barred by the Statute of Limitations. At the end of the trial appellant renewed the motion (R. 3089), and after verdict moved to arrest the judgment (R. 3298).

Like questions had been asked during the eight days on which appellant had testified before December 15, and his replies had been substantially the same as those for which he was indicted (R. 69-70, 204-6, 209, 211). Plainly, the questions on December 15 did not seek information.

Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, stated to appellant on December 14: "The FBI has cracked

this case. You are going to be indicted" (R. 27),—in effect that appellant would be asked before the Grand Jury whether he had committed espionage, and, upon his denial, would be indicted for perjury. On argument of a motion for inspection of the Grand Jury minutes, Raymond P. Whearty, one of the two Government counsel before the Grand Jury, said: "We didn't know whether they were going to return an indictment but we did know the only possible indictment was an indictment against Hiss for perjury" (R. 77).

Campbell's prophecy was fulfilled. The indictment was returned just before the final discharge of the Jury at about 5:00 P. M. on December 15 (R. 207).

Though appellant was in form tried for perjury, he was in fact obliged to meet a charge of ancient crime when "evidence has been lost, memories have faded, and witnesses have disappeared" (*Telegraphers* v. *Ry. Express Agency,* 321 U. S. 342, 349 [1944]). The difficulties he faced have been illustrated in this brief. We add one further example. Appellant was accused by the prosecutor of having destroyed evidence because, when he moved to New York in 1947, he disposed of his personal checks more than ten years old (R. 2224-5, 3242).

We have found one case that condemns the practice here employed (*Bennett* v. *District Court of Tulsa County,* 81 Cr. [Okla.] 351, 162 P. (2d) 561 [1945]), and none that condones it. We submit that this Court should join in condemnation.

Respectfully submitted,

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2 Enclosures for BUREAU
Att: INSP. A. H. BELMONT

Re: NY File 65-14920

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

For the Second Circuit

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

-against-

ALGER HISS,

Appellant.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Before:

SWAN, AUGUSTUS N. HAND and CHASE,

Circuit Judges.

Appeal from a judgment of the District Court for the Southern District of New York. Affirmed.

Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Attorney for Appellee.

Clark S. Ryan, Special Assistant to the U.S. Attorney

Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, of Counsel.

Thomas F. Murphy, Amicus Curiae.

Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller, Attorneys for Appellant.
Robert M. Benjamin,
Harold Rosenwald,
Chester T. Lane,
Kenneth Simon,
Of Counsel.

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CHASE, Circuit Judge:

On December 15, 1948, the appellant testified under oath as a witness before a grand jury of the United States sitting in the Southern District of New York that

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he had never, nor had his wife in his presence, turned over any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of such documents, to Whittaker Chambers or to any other unauthorized person. He also testified before the same grand jury on the same day that he thought he could definitely say that he did not see Mr. Chambers after January 1, 1937. This grand jury returned an indictment charging in count one that he committed the crime of perjury[1] when he testified as firstly above stated and in count two that he did when he testified as secondly above set forth. He was duly tried by jury twice, the jury at the first trial having failed to agree upon a verdict. At the second trial he was convicted on both counts and has appealed from the judgment and sentence thereon.

He relies for reversal upon the alleged insufficiency of the evidence as to both counts to comply with the law applicable in perjury cases to the quantum of proof; upon error in construing the scope of the second count too broadly; upon other trial errors, including faulty instructions in the charge; and upon the failure to grant his motion to dismiss the indictment and to arrest the judgment.

It is well established that the uncorroborated testimony under oath of one witness is not enough as a matter of law to prove the crime of perjury. Hammer v. United States, 271 U. S. 620. There must be either two witnesses who testify that the accused violated his oath, or one witness to that and corroboration by other evidence which is believed by the jury, and is found by it to substantiate the testimony of the one witness. Weiler v. United States, 323

1. 18 U.S.C. § 1621;

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U. S. 606. This corroboration of the testimony of a single witness should be such that it supplies independent proof of facts inconsistent with the innocence of the accused. United States v. Isaacson, 2 Cir., 59 F. 2d. 966; United States v. Buckner, 2 Cir., 118 F. 2d 468, 469.

To determine whether the government's proof in this case complies with this standard, some of the events leading up to the time when the charged perjury was alleged to have been committed should be reviewed. A committee of Congress known as the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives had, before August 3, 1948, been conducting investigations as authorized of matters which included subversive activities of governmental employees and others. On the above date Whittaker Chambers appeared before that Committee in Washington in response to a subpoena and testified that he had formerly been a member of the Communist Party in the United States and had been associated with a Communist group or "apparatus" in Washington from 1934 to 1938. The object of this group, he said, was to infiltrate its members into responsible government positions; an ultimate goal was espionage. He further testified that the appellant, Alger Hiss, had been an active member of this organization and of the Communist Party. Mr. Hiss, who had been during that time an assistant to Mr. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, was, when Mr. Chambers so testified before the Committee, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and was in New York City. He quickly learned from the press that he had been thus accused and lost no time either in issuing a statement in denial or in informing the Committee that he desired to appear before it and to be given an opportunity to make a

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denial there. His request was granted, and on August 5, 1948, he appeared before the Committee in Washington and not only denied categorically that he was, or ever had been, a Communist or a Communist sympathizer, but asserted that he didn't know anyone by the name of Whittaker Chambers. When shown a picture of Whittaker Chambers he could not recognize it as that of anyone he had ever seen and demanded a confrontation.

Mr. Chambers was then recalled, thoroughly examined regarding his acquaintance with the appellant, and gave to the Committee information in considerable detail concerning appellant's places of residence and their arrangement and furnishings, as well as about his habits and family. Mr. Hiss appeared again before the Committee on August 16 but without identifying Chambers as anyone he had known. On August 17, however, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hiss met for the first time in the course of the investigation, in the presence of members of the Committee. Mr. Hiss was told who Mr. Chambers was and was asked if he had ever known him before. The appellant replied by requesting that Mr. Chambers be asked to say something. Mr. Chambers was then asked to give his name and business and he gave his name. Mr. Hiss then walked toward him and asked him to open his mouth wider. He again gave his name and added, "I am senior editor of Time magazine". Mr. Hiss then said, "May I ask whether his voice, when he testified before, was comparable to this?" When told by Mr. McDowell of the Committee "I would say it is about the same now as we have heard," Mr. Hiss asked to have Mr. Chambers talk "a little more". Mr. Chambers was then asked to read something, but before he did Mr. Hiss said, "I think he is George Crosley, but I would like to

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hear him talk a little longer." Appellant then said to Mr. Chambers, "Are you George Crosley?" to which Mr. Chambers replied, "Not to my knowledge. You are Alger Hiss, I believe." Mr. Hiss rejoined, "I certainly am," and Mr. Chambers said, "That was my recollection." After this Mr. Nixon of the Committee remarked, "Since some repartee goes on between these two people, I think Mr. Chambers should be sworn." That was done and Mr. Chambers read from a magazine. Mr. Hiss interrupted to say, "The voice sounds a little less resonant than the voice that I recall of the man I knew as George Crosley. The teeth look to me as though they have been improved upon or that there has been considerable dental work done since I knew George Crosley, which was some years ago." Upon inquiry Mr. Chambers said that he had had extensive dental work done. Mr. Hiss wanted to know the name of the dentist and Mr. Chambers supplied that with the address. Then Mr. Hiss said, "That testimony of Mr. Chambers, if it can be believed, would tend to substantiate my feeling that he represented himself to me in 1934 or 1935 or thereabout as George Crosley, a free lance writer of articles for magazines. I would like to find out from Dr. Hitchcock [the dentist] if what he has just said is true, because I am relying partly, one of my main recollections of Crosley was the poor condition of his teeth." Mr. Chambers then said in reply to a question that his teeth "were in very bad shape" in 1934.

Mr. Nixon of the Committee pressed its inquiry by asking appellant if he felt he would have to have the dentist tell what he did to the teeth before he "could tell anything

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about this man", to which Mr. Hiss replied, "I would like a few more questions asked. I didn't intend to say anything about this, because I feel very strongly that he is Crosley, but he looks very different in girth and in other appearances --hair, forehead, and so on, particularly the jowls."

The appellant, being questioned further, was unable to give the name of Crosley's wife although he did remember that she had stayed in appellant's house "two or three or four consecutive nights" with her husband and infant child while they awaited a van with their furniture, shortly after they had sub-let the appellant's apartment in Washington. He said that he had made this sub-lease of his apartment for the summer to Crosley at cost after having leased a house on P Street in the spring of 1935, but that Crosley had paid him no rent in cash, although he had "once paid in kind"[2] and had borrowed some thirty-five or forty dollars from him in smaller amounts at different times. Concerning the events leading up to this rental, Mr. Hiss recalled that he first met Crosley when the latter came into his office in the Senate Office Building, where appellant was serving as legal assistant to the Senate Munitions Committee, to inquire about the investigation, probably in the fall of 1934. He saw him on business, he thought, ten or eleven times during the next five or six months. In the spring of 1935, Crosley told the appellant that "he was planning to spend the summer months in Washington to complete his search and investigation of the series of articles which he had been

2. The appellant here referred to an oriental rug which he testified at the trial he so received and which Chambers testified he delivered to Hiss as a present from the Soviet people.

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engaged upon at the time" appellant first met him. Mr. Hiss then orally sub-let his apartment to Crosley and, learning that Crosley would like to rent a car, told him, "You came to just the right place. I would be very glad to throw a car in because I have been trying to get rid of an old car which we have kept solely for sentimental reasons which we couldn't get anything on for trade-in or sale." Appellant said that car was "one of the first model A Fords." Appellant also testified that Crosley had the use of his apartment and car under this arrangement during the summer of 1935 and that he saw Crosley "several times in the fall of 1935," as he recalled it. He said, "I think he came to my house once or twice after that because of this establishment of a personal relationship. I remember on one occasion he came and brought me a rug which was part payment." Appellant remembered that once when he drove to New York from Washington he took Crosley with him.

The attorney for the Committee then said to the appellant, "Mr. Hiss, you say that person you knew as George Crosley, the one feature which you must have to check on to identify him is the dentures." To this the appellant said, "May I answer that my own way rather than just 'Yes' or 'No'?" And what then followed, up to the time the appellant identified Chambers as the man he had known as Crosley, is now quoted from the transcript:

"Mr. Stripling. Well, now, I would like to preface whatever you are going to say by what I say first.

"I certainly gathered the impression when Mr. Chambers walked in this room and you walked over and examined him and asked him to open his mouth, that you were basing

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your identification purely on what his upper teeth might have looked like.

"Now, here is a person that you knew for several months at least. You knew him so well that he was a guest in your home.

"Mr. Hiss. Would you-

"Mr. Stripling. I would like to complete my statement--that he was a guest in your home, that you gave him an old Ford automobile, and permitted him to use, or you leased him your apartment and in this, a very important confrontation, the only thing that you have to check on is this denture; is that correct?

"There is nothing else about this man's features which you could definitely say, 'This is the man I knew as George Crosley'; that you have to rely entirely on this denture; is that your position?

"Mr. Hiss. Is your preface through? My answer to the question you have asked is this:

"From the time on Wednesday, August 4, 1948, when I was able to get hold of newspapers containing photographs of one Whittaker Chambers, I was struck by a certain familiarity in features. When I testified on August 5 and was shown a photograph by you, Mr. Stripling, there was again some familiarity features. I could not be sure that I had never seen the person whose photographs you showed me. I said I would want to see the person.

"The photographs are rather good photostats of Whittaker Chambers as I see Whittaker Chambers today. I am not given on important occasions to snap judgments or simple, easy statements. I am confident that George Crosley had notably bad teeth. I would not call George Crosley a guest in my house. I have explained the circum-

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stances. If you choose to call him a guest, that is your affair.

"Mr. Stripling. I am willing to strike the word 'guest'. He was in your house.

"Mr. Hiss. I saw him at the time I was seeing hundreds of people. Since then I have seen thousands of people. He meant nothing to me except as one I saw under the circumstances I have described.

"My recollection of George Crosley, if this man had said he was George Crosley, I would have no difficulty in identification. He denied it right here.

"I would like and asked earlier in this hearing if I could ask some further questions to help in identification. I was denied that.

"Mr. Stripling. I think you should be permitted--

"Mr. Hiss. I was denied that right. I am not, therefore, able to take an oath that this man is George Crosley. I have been testifying about George Crosley. Whether he and this man are the same or whether he has means of getting information from George Crosley about my house, I do not know. He may have had his face lifted.

"Mr. Stripling. The witness says he was denied the right to ask this witness questions. I believe the record will show you stated 'at this time'. I think he should be permitted to ask the witness questions now or any other motion should be granted which will permit him to determine whether or not this is the individual to whom he is referring.

"Mr. Hiss. Right. I would be very happy if I could pursue that. Do I have the Chair's permission?

"Mr. McDowell. The Chair will agree to that.

"Mr. Hiss. Do I have Mr. Nixon's permission.

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"Mr. Nixon. Yes.

"Mr. McDowell. Here is a very difficult situation.

"Mr. Nixon. The only suggestion I would make in fairness to Mr. Chambers is that he should also be given the opportunity to ask Mr. Hiss any questions.

"Mr. McDowell. Of course.

"Mr. Hiss. I will welcome that.

"Mr. Nixon. Mr. Chambers, do you have any objection?

"Mr. Chambers. No.

"Mr. Hiss. Did you ever go under the name of George Crosley?

"Mr. Chambers. Not to my knowledge.

"Mr. Hiss. Did you ever sublet an apartment on Twenty-ninth Street from me?

"Mr. Chambers. No; I did not.

"Mr. Hiss. You did not?

"Mr. Chambers. No.

"Mr. Hiss. Did you ever spend any time with your wife and child in an apartment on Twenty-ninth Street in Washington when I was not there because I and my family were living on P Street?

"Mr. Chambers. I most certainly did.

"Mr. Hiss. You did or did not?

"Mr. Chambers. I did.

"Mr. Hiss. Would you tell me how you reconcile your negative answers with this affirmative answer?

"Mr. Chambers. Very easily Alger. I was a Communist and you were a Communist.

"Mr. Hiss. Would you be responsive and continue your answer?

"Mr. Chambers. I do not think it is needed.

"Mr. Hiss. That is the answer.

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"Mr. Nixon. I will help you with the answer, Mr. Hiss. The question, Mr. Chambers, is, as I understand it, that Mr. Hiss cannot understand how you would deny that you were George Crosley and yet admit that you spent time in his apartment. Now would you explain the circumstances? I don't want to put that until Mr. Hiss agrees that is one of his questions.

"Mr. Hiss. You have the privilege of asking any questions you want. I think that is an accurate phrasing.

"Mr. Nixon. Go ahead.

"Mr. Chambers. As I have testified before, I came to Washington as a Communist functionary, a functionary of the American Communist Party. I was connected with the underground group of which Mr. Hiss was a member. Mr. Hiss and I became friends. To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Hiss himself suggested that I go there, and I accepted gratefully.

"Mr. Hiss. Mr. Chairman.

"Mr. Nixon. Just a moment. How long did you stay there?

"Mr. Chambers. My recollection was about 3 weeks. It may have been longer. I brought no furniture, I might add.

"Mr. Hiss. Mr. Chairman, I don't need to ask Mr. Whittaker Chambers any more questions. I am now perfectly prepared to identify this man as George Crosley."

Before the time when the appellant identified Mr. Chambers as his former acquaintance Crosley, the Committee had before it evidence, much of it testimony of Mr. Chambers, to the effect that the appellant was a member of the Communist Party and active in its behalf when he was employed in the State Department. But up to this time Mr. Chambers had not testified to any breach of trust on the part

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of the appellant or to the commission of any crime. But matters did not remain long in that posture. Mr. Hiss challenged Mr. Chambers to repeat his accusations when not protected by the immunity afforded a witness before a Congressional committee. He did so, and Mr. Hiss brought suit against him in the United States District Court in Maryland to recover damages for the alleged tort. During pre-trial examinations conducted in that suit the plaintiff took the deposition of Mr. Chambers and demanded his production of whatever papers, if any, he had to support his accusations against Mr. Hiss.

Following that Mr. Chambers did produce on November 17, 1948, forth-three typewritten documents and four memoranda written with pencil. It is now conceded that the memoranda were in the handwriting of Mr. Hiss and that all but one of the documents had been written on a Woodstock typewriter which had belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Hiss and had been kept in their home in Washington. The documents were all dated after January 1, 1938 and ranged in date through the first two months of that year and into the third. These typewritten papers were copies of confidential documents in the

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State Department which Mr. Hiss could have obtained, and the penciled summaries were of similar documents which obviously he did have at least long enough to enable him to make the memoranda.

These papers so produced proved to be of such a nature that even at the comparatively late day of their disclosure some could not for security reasons safely be made public, and the proper officials of the government were advised and took charge of them. In response to a subpoena duces tecum served upon him by the Committee above mentioned at his farm in Maryland that same evening, Mr. Chambers produced from a pumpkin, in which he had recently hidden them, two rolls of developed micro-film, which had been made of other confidential documents from the State Department, and three rolls of undeveloped micro-film, one of which was found to have been light struck.

A federal grand jury was sitting in the Southern District of New York at the time investigating possible violations of the criminal laws of the United States, including those relating to espionage. Both Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hiss were called before it and testified as witnesses, Mr. Chambers to the effect that the typewritten copies of documents he produced in the civil action brought by Mr. Hiss had been turned over to him by Mr. Hiss in the early months of 1938, and that during the same time the original documents which the micro-films surrendered to the Committee reproduced had been turned over to him by Mr. Hiss to be micro-filmed, and then returned by him to Mr. Hiss. When Mr. Hiss, testifying before the grand jury under oath, flatly denied this as before stated he was indicted for perjury.

At the trial which ended in the conviction of Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers testified in great detail concerning

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his relations with Mr. Hiss in Washington. Indeed it is perfectly plain that his testimony, believed as it evidently was by the jury, is of such breadth and scope that, if it was adequately substantiated by other evidence as the law requires, there was enough to support the verdict.

His testimony may be summarized as follows: Mr. Chambers was ordered "underground" by the Communist Party and was sent to Washington to act as a courier or liaison man to gather information from Communists or their sympathizers there and to take it to the Communist representative of Russia in New York. He soon was introduced, among others, to Mr. Hiss and told that he was a reliable source. Mr. Chambers became intimately acquainted with the appellant and found him to be a reliable Communist as represented. Their wives became friendly and during the summer, after Mr. Hiss had rented a house on P Street, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers lived in his apartment but did not get a Ford car from him. The families visited back and forth, trips were taken together, Mr. Chambers borrowed $400 of the Hisses when he bought an automobile, and for months they associated on the basis of Communist comradeship. In accordance with a routine they developed, Mr. Chambers customarily called at the Hiss home in the evening about once in two weeks and picked up whatever documents Mr. Hiss had abstracted from the State Department on that day and took them to Baltimore to be microfilmed. He would then return the originals to Mr. Hiss before daylight the next day. As time went on the two men altered their method so that "production" would be greater. Mr. Hiss would take home each night from the State Department confidential documents which Mrs. Hiss would copy on

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a Woodstock typewriter they had in their house. These copies would accumulate, and when Mr. Chambers called at the Hiss home on one of his fortnightly visits he would pick up what copies they had, together with any originals Mr. Hiss had that day brought home. What he produced in the pre-trial examination in the civil suit against him was the fruit of his last such pick-up before, having lost sympathy with it, he renounced Communism in 1938. He did not deliver this material to his superior in New York but took it in a package to his wife's nephew in Brooklyn for safe keeping. The nephew testified that he received the package then, that he was not told what was in it, and that he returned it unopened to Mr. Chambers when he called for it.

Tending to substantiate Mr. Chambers' testimony was the concession that all the copied documents produced by him were, save one, copied on the Hiss Woodstock typewriter. According to the testimony of appellant and his wife, that typewriter had been given to one of their servants and taken away from their home before the dates of any of the documents of which Mr. Chambers produced copies, but there was sufficient contradictory evidence, other than that of Mr. Chambers, to enable the jury to find that the typewriter was in the Hiss home during the time when the documents might have been copied on it. Nor does the lack of any direct evidence of when the copies were typed (other than the dates of the originals) affect the sufficiency of this corroboration. It was, of course, possible that the copies were typed later either from the originals or from micro-filmed copies of them stored away for this purpose. That, however, was properly a question for the jury, not for this court.

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The testimony of Mr. Hiss may be well characterized as a stout and persistent denial that he was, or had been, a Communist or a Communist sympathizer; that he ever turned over any State Department papers or documents to Mr. Chambers or to anyone else who did not have authority to receive them; or that he had seen Mr. Chambers after January 1, 1937. He further testified that he had sub-let his apartment to Crosley, whom he had, as before stated, identified as Mr. Chambers, not only at the rental he was paying for it unfurnished but that he left it partly furnished and had paid for the gas, electricity and the telephone, in addition to providing the Ford car, all without making any charge to his sub-tenant.

Aside from dental repairs, probably more extensive than the average person requires during such a period, there was nothing to show any change in the appearance of Mr. Chambers which should be unexpected in a man of his age during about ten years between the time the appellant admitted having last seen and known him as Crosley and the time in 1948 when he denied that he could recognize Mr. Chambers. The jury might well have believed that the appellant had been less than frank in his belated recognition of Mr. Chambers as a man he had known as Crosley and had admittedly known well enough to provide for him a partly furnished apartment at cost with all utilities free to say nothing of an automobile, old certainly, but still useful. The jury had ample evidence other than the testimony of Mr. Chambers on which to find, as it evidently did, that the documents of which Mr. Chambers produced copies were all available to Mr. Hiss at the State Department and that finding, coupled with the admitted fact that they were copied on a typewriter which the jury could

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well find was used for that purpose when in the possession of Mr. Hiss in his home, supplied circumstances which strongly corroborated the testimony of Mr. Chambers. Indeed, such known circumstances tend to fill out a normal pattern of probability when so interpreted, while in attempting to reconcile them with the appellant's denial of association with the delivery of State Document documents, or their copies, to Mr. Chambers, one approaches the real of sheer speculation. To the prosecution's theory that the appellant abstracted these copied documents and took them home where they were copied on a typewriter which the jury could, and doubtless did, find was then in his home, the only possible alternative is that one or more others abstracted them (for there is not the slightest evidence or suggestion that this Woodstock typewriter was ever in the State Department) and then took what pains were needed to copy them, or have them copied, on that particular typewriter either at the Hiss home or elsewhere on some later date and, if at the Hiss home, unbeknown to Mr. or Mrs. Hiss. Obviously that would have entailed some risk of detection by the Hisses which the use of some other means of copying would not have involved. It seems abundantly clear that the jury was amply justified in believing that these circumstances did not indicate some ulterior motive to harm the appellant at some future date but in believing that they pinned the abstractions and deliveries fast to the appellant himself. The foregoing is an attempt not to summarize the mass of evidence introduced at the trial below, but only to show, as we think it does, that there was independent evidence sufficient as a matter of law, if believed and so considered by the jury, to substantiate the testimony of Mr. Chambers in compliance with the rule in perjury cases as to both counts.

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There was, however, additional evidence in support of count two. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers testified that Mr. Hiss met and saw Mr. Chambers at a time after January 1, 1937, not within or about the months of February and March, 1938. Had each testified to a separate occasion, their testimony might, nevertheless, have satisfied the two witness rule in prosecutions for perjury and have taken count two to the jury. United States v. Seavey, 3 Cir., 180 F. 2d 837; cert. denied 339 U.S. 979; United States v. Palese, 3 Cir., 133 F. 2d 600. We are not confronted with that question, however, for the trial judge instructed the jury that the two witness rule required that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers testify to the same occurrence. The jury could have found that they did, for there was no reason to suppose that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, though failing to identify precisely the same dates, were in disagreement on the fact that they had both met Mr. and Mrs. Hiss in December, 1937. But the appellant insists that count two was so limited by its language that it could not be supported on this evidence. Its language was that when the appellant testified before the grand jury as charged in the count he knew his testimony was untrue "in that the defendant did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March 1938".

The appellant moved for particulars as to meetings within the designated period, requesting no information as to any others claimed to have occurred, and the government supplied the particulars as requested. The record shows that counsel for the government at the hearing on the

motion made it perfectly plain that it did not intend to limit its proof at the trial to meetings of Mr. Hiss and Mr. Chambers in or about February and March, 1938, provided it could procure evidence of other meetings. Nor did the appellant claim surprise, or move for a continuance on that ground, or otherwise object to the admission of this evidence. Instead what the appellant did was to request the court to instruct the jury to acquit him on the second count unless it found that he saw Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, and he excepted to the refusal of his request.

It is the rule in this circuit that an indictment for perjury is sufficient if it alleges the falsity of the accused's oath without alleging what the truth was. Sharron v. United States, 2 Cir., 11 F. 2d 689; United States v. Otto, 2 Cir., 54 F. 2d 277. See also Rule 7(c) of the Federal Criminal Rules; Flynn v. United States, 9 Cir., 172 F. 2d 12; United States v. Bickford, 9 Cir., 168 F. 2d 26. Absent surprise, or some like special ground for relief, the appellant has shown no error in treating as surplusage the language he claimed to be a limitation. Moreover, as the sentences on both counts could lawfully have been imposed upon either, and are the same, and are to run concurrently, the conviction upon either, if without error, would alone sustain the judgment and require its affirmance. Whitfield v. Ohio, 297 U. S. 431, 438; United States v. Bronson, 2 Cir., 145 F. 2d 939, 944.

The third point made by the appellant is that reversible error was committed when the government called each of two witnesses who, it is said, the prosecutor knew would refuse on the ground of self-incrimination to answer

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at least some of the questions he intended to ask them. One of these witnesses was Felix Inslerman, who was the man in Baltimore to whom Mr. Chambers testified he took the papers he received from Mr. Hiss to have them micro-filmed. Mr. Inslerman, who had not been a witness at the first trial, testified that he lived in Baltimore and that in about the middle of 1937 while living there he had purchased a Leica camera which he had had ever since, and which he identified as Government's Exhibit 51.[3] Claiming the privilege above stated, he refused to answer when asked if he had during 1937 met a man whose name, he had now been told, was Whittaker Chambers, and also when asked if he had ever photographed any paper documents during that year with that camera.

The other witness whose calling to the stand is assigned as error was William Rosen, whose name appeared of record in Washington, D. C., in the office where certificates of title and transfers of title to automobiles are recorded, as the transferee of the above-mentioned Ford automobile. His transferor was the Cherner Motor Company, which was, according to the record in the same office, the transferee of Alger Hiss who signed and swore to that transfer on July 23, 1936. At investigations previous to the trial, Rosen had refused on the ground of self-incrimination to answer some questions concerning these transfers. He had been

3. Webb, a government expert, testified that tests showed that this was the camera used to make the micro-films which Chambers had produced. Inslerman's and Webb's testimony was not irrelevant, as appellant contends, for it tended to confirm Chambers' testimony that he had the documents and that he gave them to Inslerman to photograph, matters which, although not contested by Hiss, were an integral part of Chambers' story.

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adjudged in contempt and sentenced therefor when he so refused as a witness before the federal jury in New York. This was reversed by this court. United States v. Rosen, 174 F. 2d 187, cert. denied 338 U. S. 851. The government knew that he would refuse to answer some of the questions he would be asked when called at this trial and so did Mr. Cross, trial counsel for the appellant, who at once objected on the ground stated. The witness did claim his privilege against self-incrimination and refused to answer any questions having reference to the Ford automobile or to its transfer, or to whether he was a Communist. He also testified favorably to Mr. Hiss in that he denied that he knew him; that he had ever had any relations with him; or that he had ever seen him before the trial. The judge told the jury when this witness left the stand "to draw no inference unfavorable to this defendant because of the fact that this witness *** has claimed immunity."

In some state court decisions language has been used which may support the appellant on this point.[4] In an earlier opinion of this court, after noticing that Professor Wigmore held the view that the privilege was but an option to refuse to answer and not a prohibition of inquiry, 8 Wigmore on Evidence, 3d ed. § 2268, we remarked by way of warning, "Nevertheless we are not prepared to say that it would not be ground for reversal if the party who called a witness connected with a challenged transaction knew, or

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4. McClure v. State, 95 Tex. Crim. Rep. 53, 251 S.W. 1099; Rice v. State, 121 Tex. Crim. Rep. 68, 51 S.W. 2d 364.

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had reasonable cause to know, before putting the witness on the stand that he would claim his privilege."[5] We do not now say that such an abuse might not sometime occur so as to require reversal, but we find no such abuse occurred below. Cf. Weinbaum v. United States, 9 Cir.-- F. 2d --; dec'd Sept. 19, 1950; People v. Kynette, 15 Cal. 2d 731, 104 P. 2d 794, cert. denied 312 U. S. 703. Where a prosecutor is charged with conduct so prejudicial as to amount to reversible error, the charge should be made good by showing a successful effort to influence the jury against a defendant by some means clearly indefensible as a matter of law. It is not enough if there are no more than minor lapses through a long trial. United States v. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., 310 U. S. 150, 239-40. Cf. United States v. Buckner, 2 Cir., 108 F. 2d 921, 928, cert. denied 309 U. S. 669.

The grounds for the motion to strike the testimony of Mrs. Massing, which was denied, were its lack of weight and the questionable credibility of the witness, neither touching admissibility. The basis for the objection to the testimony of Mrs. Murray was that it was out of order in that it was received in rebuttal. These are matters so clearly within the discretion of the judge who so clearly exercised it well that we think no more need be said.

Mr. Hiss on direct examination had testified to conversations he had had with Mr. Dulles, chairman of the board of the Carnegie Endowment, concerning appellant's employment as its president; concerning charges of his having been a Communist or having been associated with Communists;

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5. United States v. Five Cases etc., 179 F. 2d 519, 523.

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and what he had done at times to refute such charges. The implication was that Mr. Dulles, having learned the facts as to such accusations, did not credit them. This testimony, if believed, would have afforded evidence of the good character of Mr. Hiss in addition to the direct evidence to that effect in the testimony of the character witnesses he called. In rebuttal, the government called Mr. Dulles, who testified without objection in partial contradiction. After both parties had rested and the summation for the appellant had been finished, a motion was made to strike the testimony of Mr. Dulles on the ground that the contradiction of Mr. Hiss on an immaterial matter had been permitted in rebuttal. Its denial is now claimed to be reversible error. We cannot agree. Insofar as Mr. Dulles' testimony may be said to be contradictory, it tended to refute the inferences of good character which might otherwise be drawn from the testimony of Mr. Hiss, and was therefore not collateral, but bore directly upon an issue he had raised himself. Moreover, what is within the scope of permissible contradiction is largely a matter of avoiding confusion of issues, and as such should be left to the discretion of the trial judge. Cf. Moyer v. Aetna Life Ins. Co., 3 Cir., 126 F. 2d 141; Salem News Pub. Co. v. Caliga, 1 Cir., 144 Fed. 965; Lizotte v. Warren, 302 Mass. 217, 19 N.E. 2d 60.

It is sufficient also to dispose of the attack upon the government's chief trial counsel by referring to what has previously been said in respect to his calling the witnesses Inslerman and Rosen. There was nothing in his general conduct which can justify reversal.

The charge of the court was clear and comprehensive with such due attention to detail in respect to the law

relevant to the facts which might be found upon the evidence that all the requests to charge which should have been granted were adequately covered. We find no error in it.

The effort to have the judgment arrested and the indictment dismissed was induced by a clearly untenable theory that the statute of limitations had barred the prosecution of the offense charged in the indictment.

Judgment affirmed.

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94-1338-4687

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United States Circuit Court of Appeals

SECOND CIRCUIT

(COPY)

OPINION

CHASE,
Circuit Judge.

Kisseloff 23329

FPI Atl. Ga.—2-6-89—1000

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DEC 1950

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United States District Court

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Criminal No. C-128-402

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

against

ALGER HISS,

Defendant.

NOTICE OF HEARING OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL
MOTION
AFFIDAVITS

BEER, RICHARDS, LANE & HALLER,
Attorneys for Defendant,

Exhibits accompanying this motion were withdrawn with the understanding that they will not be filed with the office of the Clerk of the District Court until exact copies are served upon the United States Attorney.

January 24th, 1950.
at 4:45 P.M.

Henry Hornblower

United States District Court

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, against ALGER HISS, Defendant.	Criminal No. C-128-402

NOTICE OF HEARING OF MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL BASED ON THE GROUND OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE

Sir:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the within motion under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, for a new trial of the defendant herein, Alger Hiss, based on the ground of newly discovered evidence, will be brought on for hearing before this Court at Room 318 in the United States Courthouse, Foley Square, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1952, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

Dated: January 24, 1952.

BEER, RICHARDS, LANE & HALLER,
Attorneys for Defendant,
70 Pine Street,
New York 5, New York.

To:

THE HONORABLE MYLES J. LANE,
United States Attorney,
Southern District of New York.

United States District Court

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, against ALGER HISS, Defendant.	Criminal No. C-128-402

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL BASED ON THE GROUND OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE

ALGER HISS, the defendant herein, pursuant to Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure moves the Court for an order granting a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: January 24, 1952.

BEER, RICHARDS, LANE & HALLER,

By: Chester T. Lane

Chester T. Lane,
A member of said firm,

Attorneys for Defendant,
70 Pine Street,
New York 5, New York.

AFFIDAVIT OF CHESTER T. LANE IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, against ALGER HISS, Defendant.	Criminal No. C-128-402

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.:

CHESTER T. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an attorney at law, a member of the firm of Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller, attorneys for Alger Hiss, the defendant herein, and am in charge of this case for my firm. I make this affidavit in support of the defendant's motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

The indictment contains two counts, each for the crime of perjury allegedly committed by defendant on December 15, 1948. The first count alleges that on or about December 15, 1948, the Grand Jurors duly impanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York were conducting an investigation pertaining to possible violations of espionage laws of the United States and other federal criminal statutes, and that it was material to that investigation to ascertain whether United States statutes had been violated by the unlawful abstraction or removal of secret, confidential or restricted documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers by persons employed by the United States Government, or by the furnishing, delivery or transmittal of any such documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers to any unauthorized persons. The first count further alleges that the defendant, a witness before said Grand Jury, testified under oath that he had not turned over to one Whittaker Chambers any documents of the State Department or of any other government organization, or copies of any such documents. The first count charges that the said testimony of defendant was false in that the defendant "being then and there employed in the Department of State, in or about the months of February and March, 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State."

The second count, after realleging the allegations of the first count pertaining to the Grand Jury investigation, alleges that defendant further testified as a witness before the Grand Jury that he thought he could say definitely that he had not seen Chambers after January 1, 1937. It charges that that testimony was untrue in that "the defendant

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did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938."

Defendant pleaded not guilty to each count of the indictment on December 16, 1948. The case was first tried before the Honorable Samuel H. Kaufman and a jury from May 31, 1949, until July 8, 1949. After deliberating over a period of 28 hours the jury reported that it could not agree, and was discharged. The case was again tried before the Honorable Henry W. Goddard and a jury from November 17, 1949, until January 21, 1950. After deliberating over a period exceeding 23 hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on each count of the indictment. Defendant was sentenced on January 25, 1950, to five years on each count of the indictment, the sentences to run concurrently.

The defendant's appeal was argued on October 13, 1950. The judgment was affirmed on December 7, 1950. A petition for rehearing was filed on December 19, 1950, and denied on January 3, 1951. A petition for a writ of certiorari was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States on January 27, 1951, and denied by that Court on March 12, 1951. The defendant surrendered to the United States Marshal on March 22, 1951, and was committed to the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he is still confined.

This case had its origin in a charge of membership in an underground group in the Communist Party made against Alger Hiss by Whittaker Chambers before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives on August 3, 1948.* Alger Hiss denied these charges under oath before the House Committee, and challenged Chambers to repeat his charges where they would not be privileged against suit for libel. Chambers having so repeated these charges, Hiss on September 27, 1948, brought suit for libel against him in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland; and on November 4, 1948, commenced in that suit a pre-trial examination of Chambers, in the course of which Mrs. Chambers was also examined.

In his pre-trial examination in the Maryland action, Chambers was asked by Alger Hiss's attorneys to produce any papers that he might have received from Alger Hiss. On November 17, after an interval of some days, Chambers produced four pencil memoranda in Hiss's handwriting (Government's Baltimore Exhibits 1-4) and 43 typewritten documents, all but one of which it was conceded for the purposes of the second trial were typed on a Woodstock typewriter once owned by the Hisses (Government's Baltimore Exhibits 5-47). Each of these pencil memoranda and typewritten documents was shown at the trial to be either a copy of or excerpt from, or a summary or paraphrase of all or part of, one or more official State Department documents (Government's State Exhibits 1-47).

Upon the production of Government's Baltimore Exhibits 1-47, Hiss's attorneys, on his instructions, immediately turned them over to the Department of Justice.

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* The designation "H. Hearings, ..." is used below for references to the published testimony before the Committee (Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage in the United States Government, Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, Second Session).

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On December 2, 1948, Chambers delivered to agents of the House Committee two strips of developed microfilm which he had hidden in a hollowed-out pumpkin (Government's Exhibits 11, 12) consisting of photographs of State Department documents (Government's State Exhibits 48 and 50-55). Enlargements of these photographs are marked Government's Baltimore Exhibits 48 and 50-55.

Chambers's production of Government's Baltimore Exhibits 1-47 and Government's Exhibits 11 and 12 resulted in further testimony by him before the House Committee, the transcript of which has never been published by the Committee (except for a brief excerpt read into the record in the course of the testimony of Henry Julian Wadleigh before the Committee). It further resulted in Chambers being recalled, and Alger Hiss being called, before the Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York. On the last day of the Grand Jury's term, December 15, 1948, Alger Hiss gave the testimony on which the indictment is founded.

The Government's case was based so largely on the testimony of Whittaker Chambers that condensed recital of his story as told on the stand is essential to an understanding of the importance of the new evidence presented by this motion. Copy of the printed record on the appeal is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and references to the testimony at the second trial are keyed to the page numbers of the printed record. The following is the substance of Chambers's story at the second trial:

> In 1934 Chambers was in Washington, D. C., as a member of the Communist "underground", and in that capacity first met Alger Hiss at "a restaurant in downtown Washington" (which he could not identify). The introduction was effected by one Harold Ware ("the organizer of an underground apparatus in Washington") and one J. Peters ("the head of the whole underground of the American Communist Party") (R. 233-4). At the meeting Peters stated in substance that Alger Hiss, whom he introduced as a Communist, "was to be disconnected from the apparatus which Ware was then organizer of" and "was to become a member of a parallel organization" under Chambers (R. 235). This meeting marked the beginning of a close association between Chambers and Alger Hiss, both on a social level and as active Communist espionage agents.
>
> At the time of the alleged meeting Hiss was counsel to the Senate Committee investigating the munitions industry (Nye Committee), and his first assignment, in the new "organization", was to procure through the Committee, for espionage purposes, original State Department documents that "dealt with some phases of munitions traffic, as nearly as I can remember" (R. 239). In 1936 Alger Hiss entered the Department of State, and thereafter, in January, 1937, Chambers arranged a clandestine meeting between him and a certain Colonel Bykov, "an underground worker in a Soviet apparatus" and Chambers's own superior in the Communist underground, at which Bykov stated in substance that Russia was endangered by the Fascist powers, and that Hiss "could greatly help if he would procure documents from the State Department". Hiss agreed, and soon afterwards began to bring home State Department documents at intervals of a week or ten days which

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Chambers would pick up from him at his home and take to Baltimore for photographing, returning the originals the same night (R. 253-8). This method, however, was unsatisfactory in that it resulted in the procurement of "just the documents of a single day" (R. 258); and in the middle of 1937, Chambers instructed Hiss "to have the papers brought out every night, or approximately every night and some of them typed as nearly verbatim as possible and some of them paraphrased" (R. 258). The typing was to be done by Mrs. Hiss. This practice was accordingly initiated, and in addition Alger Hiss would bring home and turn over to Chambers originals of the State Department documents coming to his desk on the particular days of Chambers's visits, and would also turn over handwritten notes "about documents which had passed under his eyes quickly and which, for some other reason he was unable to bring out * * *" (R. 258-9). After photographing, the originals would be returned by Chambers, and the typed copies or paraphrases and handwritten notes would be burned. The photographs would be turned over to Bykov (R. 259).

On April 15, 1938, Chambers broke with the Communist Party, and discontinued his espionage activities. However, for some reason which he has never made clear, he retained some of the papers and exposed film which had accumulated in his hands, and in May or June, 1938, confided them in an envelope to his wife's nephew, Nathan Levine, for safekeeping (R. 260, 291). Levine testified that he kept the envelope in an old dumbwaiter shaft from some time in 1938 until November, 1948, when he returned it to Chambers (R. 727-9). Levine never saw the contents of the envelope (R. 727).

In addition to these "official" contacts claimed by Chambers during the period from 1934 to 1938, Chambers testified to frequent and intimate social contacts between the Hiss and Chambers families. These involved stays in each other's homes, visits on ceremonial occasions, and out of town trips together.

As I have said, the Government's case rested largely on Chambers's testimony. As to the first count, he was the sole witness who testified to the alleged falsity of Hiss's statements; and to the extent that meetings involved in the delivery of documents were relied on to establish the second count, he was the sole such witness under that count also. Since this was a perjury case, the testimony of Chambers had to be substantiated by corroborative evidence under the rule of *Weiler* v. *United States*, 323 U. S. 606. The corroborative evidence introduced by the Government to support the first count of the indictment consisted essentially of the handwritten and typewritten documents and developed microfilm produced by Chambers as above described. State Department officials produced and authenticated the original official State Department documents from which the copies, paraphrases, and photographs derived. The handwritten documents (Government's Baltimore Exhibits 1-4) were conceded to be in Alger Hiss's handwriting (R. 1073); and a Government expert, Ramos C. Feehan, testified without contradiction by the defense that the typewritten documents, with the exception of Government's Baltimore Exhibit 10, were typed on the same machine as had been used to type certain other documents in evidence which had concededly been typed on a Woodstock typewriter owned by the Hisses in the early 1930's (R. 1074). In addition, the

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Government offered evidence that Alger Hiss had had access (although not exclusive access) to most of the State Department documents which had been copied, abstracted or photographed.

To the extent that the meetings involved in the alleged delivery of documents were used to support Count Two, the corroborative evidence tendered by the Government was the same under that count as under Count One. However, the Government also attempted to corroborate Chambers's testimony as to four other alleged meetings after January 1, 1937: (1) a meeting in January, 1937, at which Chambers delivered a rug to Alger Hiss "behind a restaurant on the Washington-Baltimore Road", as "a gift from the Soviet people in recognition of the work of the American Communists" (R. 255); (2) an automobile trip made in August, 1937, by Chambers with Alger and Priscilla Hiss to Peterboro, New Hampshire (R. 278-9); (3) a meeting in November, 1937, at which Alger Hiss lent Chambers $400 for the purchase of a car (R. 264); and (4) a meeting on "loosely a Christmas occasion" in December, 1937, at the Chambers's home in Baltimore (R. 262). As to the last of these alleged meetings, the corroboration was attempted through Chambers's wife, who testified to a party on the Hisses' wedding anniversary, December 11, 1937 (R. 968). As to the three other meetings, the proffered proof was wholly circumstantial, with no probative force as corroboration.

Conspicuously, the only person other than Mr. and Mrs. Chambers produced by the Government to testify to any disputed meeting between Alger Hiss and Chambers at any time was an alleged maid of the Chamberses, one Edith Murray, who claimed to have worked for the Chamberses under the assumed name "Cantwell" in Baltimore at 903 St. Paul Street from the fall of 1934 to the spring of 1935, and at 1617 Eutaw Place from the fall of 1935 to the spring of 1936, and to have seen Priscilla Hiss four times, and Alger Hiss once, in the Chambers home at 1617 Eutaw Place in the latter winter. Mrs. Murray's first appearance as a witness was at the second trial, and although she was present in the courthouse on the opening day of the trial she was not produced as a witness until the last day of the two-months' trial, at practically the close of the Government's case in rebuttal (R. 3032-3).

In defense, Hiss steadfastly asserted that his statements before the Grand Jury had been truthful. He denied any Communist membership or affiliation of any kind, denied having given Chambers any State Department documents, and denied any close association with Chambers or his family. He testified that in December, 1934, or January, 1935, when he was counsel to the Nye Committee, Chambers came to see him, introducing himself as George Crosley, a free-lance writer doing a series of articles on the munitions investigation (R. 1841, 1843-4). At one of the several subsequent meetings at lunch, Chambers told Hiss that he was planning to come to Washington for a few months to complete his articles on the munitions investigation, and was looking for a place to live with his wife and child. This conversation resulted in Hiss's subletting his apartment at 2831 28th Street, Washington, to Chambers—the Hisses having moved to a house at 2905 P Street and having the balance of the apartment lease on their hands (R. 1846-9, 1851-2). Before moving into the 28th Street apartment the Chamberses spent a few days at the Hisses' P Street

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State Department sources for the State Department originals, of whom Henry Julian Wadleigh was one but by no means the only one (R. 1254), and that the typewriter was out of the Hisses' possession by some time in April, 1938, at the very latest (the latest document copied was dated April 1, 1938). And as for Chambers's statement that all the documents (except possibly Government's Baltimore Exhibit 10) had been given to him by Alger Hiss, routing marks and other indicia showed that a number of them were most *unlikely* to have been available to Alger Hiss and most *likely* to have been available to others who might have been Chambers's sources.

Summary of Grounds of This Motion

1. Apart from the testimony of Chambers and his wife, the Government's case rested in principal part on the Baltimore Documents, which a Government expert testified had been typed on a Woodstock typewriter owned by the Hisses. Newly discovered evidence shows, and we offer to demonstrate on this motion, that a technique of forgery by typewriter exists which was not known about at the time of the trial, and which if it could have been demonstrated at the trial would have fatally undermined the essential identifying testimony of the Government's expert.

2. The typewriter supposed to have typed the Baltimore Documents was put in evidence at the trial as a physical exhibit, and was used by the Government before the jury as a dramatic visual illustration of Hiss's guilt. Newly discovered evidence points strongly to the conclusion that the typewriter found and produced by the defense in the belief that it was the original Hiss machine was in fact a carefully constructed substitute, which could only have been fabricated for the deliberate purpose of falsely incriminating Alger Hiss.

3. Though the Chamberses testified to long and close social relations with the Hisses, in public as well as in private, Edith Murray, a supposed former maid of the Chamberses, was the only person ever produced by the Government to testify to any such relations. She was first produced on the last day of the second trial, thus enhancing her dramatic effect on the jury and depriving the defense of any opportunity to prepare for cross-examination or to test her credibility. Newly discovered evidence demonstrates that her identification of the Hisses as visitors at the Chamberses' home cannot have any foundation in fact.

4. The core of the Government's case lay in the Baltimore Documents and in Chambers's story that they were documents supplied to him by Hiss for espionage purposes. To support Chambers's story it is essential that his alleged conspiracy with Hiss should have continued until a few days after April 1, 1938, the date of the last of the Baltimore Documents. Newly discovered evidence establishes that Chambers quit his Communist Party activities at the latest several weeks before April 1, 1938, and thus establishes that Chambers's entire testimony regarding the Baltimore Documents is a fabrication.

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house, Chambers having told Hiss that he and his wife and child had arrived but that the van bringing their effects had been delayed (R. 1852-3). Hiss and Chambers met a few times thereafter, the last meeting being in the spring of 1936, when Hiss refused Chambers's request for the latest of a number of small loans (R. 1869-70). Both Alger and Priscilla Hiss denied any visits by either of them to any of the Chambers homes, any visits by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers to the Hisses' 30th Street or Volta Place homes, and any trips with Chambers except for one occasion when Hiss gave Chambers a ride from Washington to New York.

A large number of persons of unquestionable integrity testified to Hiss's good character, and Hiss introduced substantial evidence that his beliefs and attitudes, in the State Department and elsewhere, had consistently shown his devotion to the interests of the United States.

In addition, the defense—though faced with the peculiarly difficult problem of proving a negative after the lapse of many years—introduced independent evidence specifically controverting many of the factual statements made by Chambers in his testimony. As an illustration: On the alleged Peterboro trip Chambers and the Hisses were supposed to have stayed in an inn known as Bleak House. The operator of the Inn, Mrs. Lucy Elliott Davis, testified that she had never seen the Hisses before the first trial and had never seen Chambers. She kept a guest book in which it was her practice to have all guests register; the guest book, produced, contained no entries which could represent Chambers and the Hisses under their own or any other names (R. 1670-9). Chambers himself was unable to locate the tourist home where he claimed to have stayed with the Hisses on their way to Peterboro (R. 433-5, 438).

The defense also introduced evidence as to the probable sources of such accurate information as Chambers and Mrs. Chambers did seem to have as to facts concerning Alger Hiss, his family, and their residences, beyond such facts as could readily have been learned during their conceded brief association. For example, it was shown that meetings were arranged by the FBI in February, 1949, between Chambers and the Hisses' two former maids, Claudie Catlett and Martha Pope, at which Chambers questioned the maids about the interior of the Hisses' houses (R. 462-72, 672-3, 1545-50, 1570-3). Likewise, the FBI before the first trial asked Olivia (Plum) Fountain Tesone, a friend of the Hisses and an architect, "a good many detail questions about the various houses the Hisses had occupied" (R. 1785-6), and secured from Teunis F. Collier, a contractor-builder, floor plans of the 30th Street and Volta Place houses as they were when the Hisses occupied them (R. 1734-42). Where such sources of information were not available to Chambers and his wife, defense witnesses showed that they had made demonstrable mistakes (see, *e.g.*, R. 966, 1525, 1528, 1747, regarding the color of the 30th Street house at the time the Hisses lived there).

The proof discrediting the alleged corrobative effect of the Baltimore documents need not be stated at length here. As to the handwritten notes, these were shown to have covered matters on which it would have been appropriate for Alger Hiss to make notes as an aid in reporting to his superior, and contained abbreviations obviously suited only to his personal use. As to the typewritten documents, typed apparently on a machine which had been owned by the Hisses, it was shown by the Government's own proof that Chambers had other

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5. Chambers's story depended upon implicating Hiss in a Communist Party group or cell containing several other designated members. Up to the end of the second trial no other alleged member of the group had been willing to testify publicly as to whether the group had in fact ever existed and, if so, what its membership was. Newly discovered evidence, from one prominent alleged member of the group, in the form of sworn testimony before a Congressional Committee, establishes that while such a group did exist, Alger Hiss was not a member of it.

I

The Typewriter

Following the conviction of Alger Hiss by the jury on January 21, 1950, on what his counsel were satisfied was in essential part perjured and fabricated evidence, the whole case was reexamined with a view to trying to find out how Chambers had been able to produce documents typed, or appearing to be typed, on a typewriter owned by Alger Hiss and his wife. One possibility was that Chambers had simply borrowed the typewriter, either when it was in the possession of the Hisses or after it had been given to the sons of their colored maid. This possibility had been fully explored at the trial—without apparently convincing the jury; and it seemed unlikely that any new evidence could be found to prove that Chambers had conducted what was in all probability a clandestine operation known only to himself.

The alternative possibility was that instead of using the Hiss typewriter, Chambers had in some way forged the Baltimore Documents so as to make them appear to have been written on the Hiss typewriter. This possibility had not theretofore been explored because of a general belief that experts in the examination of questioned typewritten documents were able to detect to a scientific certainty whether two given documents, or sets of documents, were typed on the same or on different machines. The scientific method by which this is customarily done had been demonstrated by the Government's witness Feehan in his testimony in this case, and advice from experts employed by the defense had furnished no reason to question the soundness of Feehan's method or the correctness of his results.

But after extended reflection it occurred to me that the method employed by Feehan and other experts rested on an assumption that if two typed documents contained a certain number of *similar* deviations from the norm—a repetition of similar peculiarities in a certain number of the typed characters employed in the two documents—the laws of chance would preclude the possibility that two different machines had been used. This assumption, while doubtless sound enough in the ordinary type of case, appeared to neglect altogether the possibility—if it was one—that a typewriter might be deliberately created, or adapted, so as to duplicate some, if not all, of the peculiar characteristics of another. I decided to explore this possibility—to see whether a typewriter could be created which would duplicate a sufficient number of the peculiar characteristics of another to meet the tests which as applied by Mr. Feehan had satisfied him that the same machine had been used in this case for the two sets of documents. If this—which so far as I know had never before been generally supposed possible—*could* be done, the demonstration of it would, it seemed to me, neutralize the "scientific" evidence which had been necessary to

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corroborate Chambers's testimony and which hence had been vital to the Government's case.

Accordingly, I consulted one Martin K. Tytell, a noted typewriter engineer in New York City, and explained my problem to him. I asked whether, without ever seeing the typewriter in evidence in the Hiss case—Woodstock #230,099—but working simply from sample documents typed on that machine, he could make another typewriter which would produce typed documents so similar in peculiar typing characteristics to the samples as to meet the tests of identity applied by Mr. Feehan. He said that not only could he do that, but he believed that he could make a machine the product of which would be so exactly similar in *all* respects—not merely in the ten or so characters analyzed by Mr. Feehan—that no expert could distinguish documents typed on the two machines, even if put on his guard by warning in advance that a deliberate effort had been made to construct a duplicate machine. Of course, he said, an expert not so forewarned (as Mr. Feehan was presumably not forewarned) would be even more likely to be mistaken in his attempted identification.

At my request Mr. Tytell undertook to try to create such a machine. The machine he built is now in my possession and, as his affidavit (Exhibit I-A annexed) shows, it was constructed solely from samples of typing on the alleged Hiss machine. Neither he nor anyone working with him has been allowed at any time to inspect the machine which he was attempting to duplicate, or to take impressions of the original type on it.

It became apparent early in the experiment that it would be necessary to secure the assistance of an expert document examiner, not participating in the manufacture of the machine, who would inspect the results as the experiment progressed and give suggestions as to where improvement was needed. Finding such an expert proved an extremely time-consuming task. Expert after expert declined to take any part in the experiment, some of them basing their refusal on firm disbelief in the possibility of the experiment's success, and others more or less frankly intimating that they did not wish to contribute to the success of any experiment which they feared would have adverse effects on the profession of document examination. One well known expert placed his refusal on the ground that in order to demonstrate the success of the experiment he would have to try to deceive a brother expert, which he would consider an unethical course of action.

After many months an associate suggested to me that I consult Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, whom he described as the leading document expert in New England. I did so, and found her willing and able to help. Her work during the course of the experiment has been confined to examining and comparing samples from the two machines, advising as to progress, and making suggestions as to improvement. At the conclusion of the experiment I asked her to embody her conclusions as to its success in an affidavit. Her affidavit is annexed as Exhibit I-B. As it shows, she concludes that the duplication has progressed to such a degree that an expert in the field, however highly qualified, would find it difficult if not impossible to distinguish between samples from the two machines. Her affidavit annexes samples from the two machines, which she believes will demonstrate the soundness of her conclusion.

Of course, any expert now examining these samples in the knowledge that two machines have been used will be forewarned to use much

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more rigid standards of examination and comparison than would heretofore have been the case. It is Miss McCarthy's opinion that even though an expert so forwarned might on that account be successful in differentiating the products of the two machines, an expert not so forewarned would conclude that all the samples were made on a single machine. Moreover, she expresses the opinion that the relative, even if not complete, success of the experiment demonstrates that the testimony of the Government's expert, Mr. Feehan, at the second trial, basing his conclusion of identity of machines on the identity of only ten characters in the two sets of documents, is absolutely worthless.

As the experiment was reaching its conclusion I also enlisted the aid of Mrs. Evelyn S. Ehrlich, of Boston, Massachusetts, who was for many years associated with the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University as an expert in the detection of typographic and other forgeries. I submitted to her samples from the two machines, taken in December, 1951, and early January, 1952. Without any key from me she successfully differentiated the machines, but told me that she considered the duplication to be far more precise than she had imagined possible, and that in her opinion only a very small number of minor discrepancies remained on the basis of which an expert could possibly differentiate the machines. I then asked her to read Mr. Feehan's testimony at the second trial and, having done so, to give me her opinion as to whether the products of my two machines would show as many identical peculiarities as Mr. Feehan had relied on in his testimony as sufficient to prove that the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards had been typed on a single machine. She advised me that that was her opinion and, further, that in her opinion the duplication had proceeded to a point where any document expert who, acting with reasonable care, applied the Feehan criteria to specimens from the two machines in the condition which they were in at the time the samples she had seen were made, would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type the two sets of samples.

At my request Mrs. Ehrlich has embodied her opinion in an affidavit (Exhibit I-C) and has accompanied her opinion with extensive photographic material demonstrating the basis for her opinion. As she points out in her affidavit, the examples she selects are illustrative only, as she finds in the two sets of documents far more identical deviations than the ten on which Mr. Feehan relied in his testimony.

In addition, I asked Mrs. Ehrlich whether, from comparison of available specimens of the Hiss standards with current samples from Woodstock #230,099 she could form any conclusion as to whether Woodstock #230,099 was in fact the machine used to type the Hiss standards. Her opinion, expressed in her affidavit, again with illustrative photographic material, raises serious question as to whether it was, although in the absence of original documents in better condition she finds it impossible to form a definite opinion.

The significance of the evidence offered on this point is that it demonstrates a technique of forgery which experts have heretofore not considered practicable, and which Mr. Feehan cannot be supposed to have taken into account. That technique depends, of course, upon the availability of specimens from the typewriter to be duplicated; but there is no question that such specimens would have been available in this case. The new evidence therefore renders valueless the testimony relied upon by the Government to ascribe the typing of the Baltimore Documents to the Hiss machine.

II

Indications of Forgery in This Case

As it became more evident in the course of the experiment described in Point I above that Chambers *could* have created a machine so similar in its product to that owned by the Hisses in the early 1930's as to "stump the experts", counsel for Alger Hiss began to turn their attention to the problem of why Chambers should have done so, and, if he had, what had become of it. As to *why* he should have done so, it could have been because he could not find the original Fansler-Hiss machine when he needed it, or, if he knew where it was, could not or did not dare steal it. The risks of discovery involved in even a discreet hunt for the old machine might have seemed considerable, and would be avoided by using a duplicate machine if the forgery could be made convincing enough.

On the other hand, it could have been that Chambers got hold of the original Fansler-Hiss machine and found it unworkable. This could have been so whether the forgery occurred in 1938 (the approximate date of the State Department documents) or in 1948, when he needed to fabricate some evidence to protect himself in the libel suit; for there was evidence at the trial, *not* emanating from Chambers, that the Fansler-Hiss machine was unworkable in 1938 (R. 1598-9, 1728-9) and also in 1945, when Lockey found it in the rain (R. 1558-9, 2637). In this case, it would have been necessary to fabricate a duplicate, and it would have been most natural, when the work of duplication and forgery was completed, to return the duplicate in place of the original as a means of increasing the deception.

The more this theory was considered, the more tenable it appeared, especially if the forgery and substitution occurred in 1948. When Chambers appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August, 1948, he gave no hint, any more than he had done in his meetings with Berle (1939) and Raymond Murphy (1945-6), that there were any such things as the Baltimore Documents in existence. Not until the pre-trial deposition hearings in the libel suit in Baltimore in November, 1948, did he suddenly change his story, assert that Alger Hiss had been engaged in an actual espionage operation, and produce the Baltimore Documents with the charge that they had been typed by Priscilla Hiss and given to him by Alger. On the face of it this switch suggested that the documents had been recently typed; and the documents themselves showed that they had been typed on a machine in adquate working condition. Moreover, the machine recovered by the defense from Lockey and placed in evidence (Woodstock #230,099; Defendant's Exhibit UUU) was clearly in adequate working condition; Government witness McCool demonstrated its fitness in court at the trial (Government's Exhibit 66-A; R. 3019), and I can state from my own observation that it is still a relatively efficient machine.

Against this background another peculiarity began to assume importance. It had been established at the trial that the Hisses had disposed of their typewriter by giving it to the two sons of their colored maid, "Mike" and "Pat" Catlett, possibly as early as December, 1937, and certainly no later than April, 1938 (R. 1584-6, 1716-7, 1719-22, 1731-2, 2965-7). Before the trials both the Government and the defense had made earnest efforts to trace the machine. Finally, the defense had been successful in locating a typewriter which, allowing

for lapses in memory over the years, answered the description of the Hiss machine, and which apeared to be traceable through several hands back to the Catletts. An expert retained by the defense had examined the machine and typing from it, and expressed the opinion that it was the same machine as had been used for the admitted Hiss specimens. The defense had accordingly introduced it at the trials on the theory that it was the Hiss machine, and the Government appeared to take the same view; in fact the prosecutor, in summation to the jury at the second trial, pointed to the machine, and said dramatically: "They [the Baltimore Documents] were typed on that machine (indicating). Our man said it was" (R. 3254). And the jury was even instructed by the trial judge that the identification of the typewriter was part of the Government's case (R. 3272).

Yet in fact no Government man had said anything of the kind. No witness for either side had testified that Defendant's Exhibit UUU was the machine used for the Baltimore Documents, or for the Hiss standards typed in the early thirties. The defense would have had no occasion to make such an identification, but it seemed peculiar that the Government's case had been silent on the matter. The typewriter had been impounded with the clerk by court order at the conclusion of the first trial. I am informed (although I have not been able to verify the fact) that at some time between the two trials the machine was temporarily released to the Government (presumably by authority of the Court) so that for all I know it may have been submitted to expert examination by the Government at that time. Whether it was or not is immaterial; in either event the Government made no effort at the second trial to identify it by *testimony* as the Fansler-Hiss machine. The Government's expert Feehan confined his testimony to comparison of the Baltimore Documents and the admitted Hiss specimens. Could it be that the Government also was suspicious of the machine's authenticity?

In the light of all these considerations, and bearing in mind that the expert who before the trials had identified the machine for the defense had rested his opinion on identical peculiarities in only three characters, apparently without consideration of the possibility of a deliberately fabricated machine, I determined to make a thorough study of the authenticity of Woodstock #230,099. That study has produced results which are startling, as far as they go. Admittedly, for reasons described below, they do not go far enough to demonstrate with any certainty that #230,099 is a fabrication; but I believe that they go far enough to cast serious doubt on its authenticity, and to justify calling upon the Court for its aid in supplying the missing links in the chain of evidence.

The general conclusions from my investigation are as follows:

1. According to the best information I have been able to uncover, a Woodstock typewriter bearing the serial number 230,099 would have been manufactured in or around August, 1929, and certainly no earlier than the first week of July 1929. At the same time the best available information indicates that the typeface style on our machine (#230,099) was a style used by the Woodstock Company only in typewriters manufactured in 1926, 1927 and 1928, and possibly the early part of 1929. These inconsistencies point to the conclusion that #230,099 is a fabricated machine.

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2. The documents admittedly typed by the Hisses on the machine owned by them in the early 1930's (Government's Exhibits 34, 36, 37, 39, and 46-B; Defendant's Exhibits SS, TT) were typed on a machine previously owned by Mr. Thomas Fansler, father of Mrs. Hiss. The available evidence points to the fact that this machine was in use in Mr. Fansler's office at least as early as July 8, 1929, and therefore could not have been the typewriter now in the possession of the defense—#230,099.

3. The Government has interested itself in, and has since before the second trial had information about, another machine, bearing a different serial number. There is some indication that the Government has in fact found the machine for which it was searching. In view of the conclusions in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, it would seem probable that this machine, rather than #230,099, is the original Fansler-Hiss machine. Significantly, my investigation of the authenticity of #230,099 is the only phase of my investigative activity which to my knowledge has invoked Government surveillance.

The data upon which the foregoing conclusions are based can only be understood by a somewhat detailed account of my investigation.

History of Investigation of the Typewriter

Early in the course of the experiment described in Point I, I sent a representative to the Woodstock factory at Woodstock, Illinois, to secure type of the same kind as used in #230,099. Upon his return he informed me that Mr. Schmitt, the Factory Manager, had advised him that the kind of type he was looking for could not belong to a machine with the serial number 230,099, since such a machine would have been manufactured in August or September, 1929, whereas the kind of type requested had been discontinued at the end of 1928. He also told me that Mr. Schmitt had mentioned, without elaboration, that his company "had helped the FBI find the typewriter in the Hiss case."

In an attempt to verify the information given by Mr. Schmitt as to the date of manufacture of #230,099, I had an inquiry made by Mr. Robert C. Goldblatt, a typewriter expert of Chicago, Illinois. This inquiry resulted in an affidavit from J. T. Carlson, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing of R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc., the company which succeeded to the business of the Woodstock Typewriter Company. Mr. Carlson's affidavit, which I annex as Exhibit II-A, indicated that a machine with a serial number only slightly lower than 230,099 would have been made in April or May, 1929.

In view of this divergence of reports, I arranged to have representatives again visit Woodstock to seek an explanation of the discrepancy. My representatives reported to me that at this meeting Mr. Carlson stated that his affidavit had been prepared for him by a clerk and that he himself was not familiar with the facts. He and Mr. Schmitt then produced for inspection certain production records which showed the number of machines manufactured each month during the year 1929, as well as the serial numbers at the beginning and end of that year. One of my representatives, an attorney, further reported to me that after examining these records and discussing their significance with Messrs. Carlson and Schmitt he prepared a draft of an affidavit for Mr. Schmitt's signature, setting forth as accurately as he could the

relevant facts from the records and the inferences which he thought could properly be drawn from them as to the date of manufacture of #230,099. According to this attorney, he returned to Mr. Schmitt's office and gave him the original draft affidavit, and was told by Mr. Schmitt that he would have to consult counsel before signing any affidavit in this matter. I have heard nothing further from Mr. Schmitt or Mr. Carlson with respect to the affidavit.

The attorney who prepared the draft affidavit delivered to me on his return to New York what he described as an original carbon copy of it, and I attach this document as Exhibit II-B. I have requested this attorney to authenticate his draft by an affidavit of the circumstances surrounding its preparation; but he has advised me that although he knows that what he prepared represented at the time his understanding of the records he is unwilling for fear of personal consequences to himself to sign any affidavit connected with the Hiss case.

Having in mind that in any event examination of the records by someone experienced in studying typewriters and their histories might be more productive of accurate results, I later asked one Donald Doud, a document examiner from Milwaukee, Wisconsin (whom I had retained in connection with another aspect of the case, described more fully below) to see if he could arrange for inspection of the records at Woodstock. He reported to me that his written request for an interview and inspection was denied by letter dated December 6, 1951, from Mr. Schmitt, and he sent me Mr. Schmitt's original letter. A photostatic copy of Mr. Schmitt's letter to Mr. Doud is annexed as Exhibit II-C. Mr. Doud has refused to authenticate this letter by affidavit for reasons I describe below (see Exhibit II-G), and now has the original in his possession.

It will be seen that both the facts reflected in the affidavit prepared for Mr. Schmitt's signature (Exhibit II-B), and Mr. Schmitt's letter of December 6, 1951 (Exhibit II-C), indicate that the date of manufacture of #230,099 was not before July, 1929. I have prepared, and attach as Exhibit II-D, a memorandum explaining how this conclusion is necessarily derived from the records inspected by my representatives at Woodstock.

Paralleling the inquiry as to the date of manufacture of #230,099, I initiated an investigation to ascertain the date of original purchase of the Fansler-Hiss machine. The obvious line of inquiry lay in Philadelphia, where Mr. Fansler had been at the time General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Our files showed that in December, 1948, before the typewriter had been found, a defense investigator had reported an interview with Harry L. Martin, Mr. Fansler's secretary or office associate at the time, in which Martin had told him that the Fansler Woodstock had been originally purchased in early 1928. This seemed worth checking on further and I had a representative attempt to interview Mr. Martin again. My representative informed me that Mr. Martin had declined to grant him a personal interview, and had stated that he would not discuss the matter under any circumstances without the formal consent of the Agent in charge of the FBI in Philadelphia.

I also requested Kenneth Simon, an attorney then associated with the Hiss defense, to try to locate the dealer from whom Fansler had acquired his machine. Mr. Simon's affidavit as to the results of his inquiry is annexed as Exhibit II-E. As the affidavit shows, Mr. Simon on several occasions interviewed Mr. O. J. Carow, who had been Branch

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Manager of the Woodstock Typewriter Company Sales Agency in Philadelphia from 1927 until its discontinuance in 1938. From these interviews several significant facts appeared:

(a) Mr. Carow had been interviewed in late 1948 or early 1949 by the FBI, and had been asked in connection with the Hiss case to locate records of the sale of a machine with a given serial number. He could not remember the exact serial number, and had not been able to find any record of the sale of the particular machine; but he recalled that on the basis of other records in his possession he had advised the FBI that the machine they were interested in would have been sold in Philadelphia in November 1927, with a six months margin of error.

(b) Mr. Carow was unable to give even an approximation of the date on which #230,099 would have been sold because the FBI had taken away, and never returned to him, all the material on which he had based his calculation of the date of sale of the machine in which they were interested, and after their visit he had destroyed most of the rest of his records.

(c) Mr. Carow thought, although he was not certain, that the machine the FBI was interested in had a serial number different from 230,099.

(d) Between Mr. Simon's first and his last visit to Mr. Carow (i.e., between October 23, 1950, and January 18, 1951) FBI agents, including a Mr. Kirkland, had been in touch with Mr. Carow to find out what it was that Mr. Simon was trying to learn, and what Mr. Carow had told him.

Mr. Simon's inquiry thus helped us very little in our effort to find out when the Fansler-Hiss machine was originally purchased by Mr. Fansler. It did, however, indicate:

(1) that the FBI, in its search for the original typewriter, had had a serial number to work from, and that that number was different from the number on the machine which the defense had found before the first trial.

(2) that the machine the FBI was looking for had been first sold in late 1927 or early 1928, and so could certainly not be a machine made in 1929, as a machine numbered 230,099 must have been.

(3) that the records which might make it possible for us to prove our point were unavailable, because either the FBI had them or they had been destroyed, and that as late as the end of 1950—nearly a year after the finish of the second trial—the FBI was still enough interested in the problem of the typewriter to be keeping our investigative efforts under surveillance;

This search in Philadelphia for the original sales record of the Fansler machine was only one of the lines of investigation I followed trying to date Fansler's purchase of the typewriter. As a separate inquiry I decided to try to locate letters typed in Fansler's office in the late twenties, with the thought that if I could have such letters compared by an expert with the letters typed by the Hisses in the 1930's, the expert could show just when the typewriter first came into use in the Fansler office.

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The most likely place to find such letters was clearly the home office of Fansler's employer, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In early October, 1950, I telephoned Mr. G. M. Swanstrom, the Company's General Counsel, and arranged to have him meet with one of my representatives. My representative reported to me that at the meeting Mr. Swanstrom showed him photostats of letters from the Fansler office written in 1928, 1929, and 1930, but would not allow him to see the originals or to borrow the photostats for examination by an expert. The 1929 letters, according to my representative, were dated January 14, June 29, July 8, and August 21; and the July 8 and August 21 letters appeared to him to be typed on a Woodstock, and on a different machine from that used for the earlier letters.

At my request my representative made a further attempt about a month later to persuade Mr. Swanstrom to let him have an expert examine the Northwestern Mutual letters, and compare them with the Hiss standards. He reported that again Mr. Swanstrom declined, this time saying that prominent policyholders of the Company had indicated disapproval of permitting access to the Company's files without a subpoena. As I had no legal right to a subpoena, I could do nothing.

For a while the matter necessarily rested there, but in September, 1951, a private investigative agency which I had retained to cover certain limited aspects of the inquiry for me reported that Mr. Swanstrom might be willing to release the letters for examination to a Mr. Donald Doud, a document examiner in Milwaukee practising in association with Mr. John F. Tyrrell, a former employee of Northwestern Mutual who had made himself a considerable reputation in the field of examining questioned documents. I went to Milwaukee, and found Mr. Doud already in possession of the originals or photostats of a substantial number of letters written from the Fansler office to Northwestern, running in date from July 23, 1927, to February 14, 1930—including photostats of the July 8 and August 21 letters which my representative had seen in Mr. Swanstrom's office. We talked over my problem at length, and I explained that since I had reason to believe that #230,099 had not been made before July, 1929, it was important for me to know whether, in the view of an expert, the Fansler letter of July 8, 1929, or any of the earlier letters was written on the same machine as had been used for the Hiss specimens in evidence at the trial; for if so it would follow that the machine we had found—#230,009—could not be the original Fansler-Hiss machine. I gave him for comparison purposes the originals or copies of the Hiss standards, and also photostats of some of the Baltimore Documents. Mr. Doud undertook, for an agreed fee, to make the necessary document examination and to give me his expert opinion as soon as practicable.

Mr. Doud sent me his opinion on November 6, 1951. I annex his letter as Exhibit H-F. As will be seen from a reading of it, he concludes:

> (1) that the Northwestern Mutual letters from the July 8th letter on were written on an "apparently quite new" Woodstock machine different from the machine used for the earlier letters.
>
> (2) that the Northwestern Mutual letters dated July 8, 1929, and later "agree in typeface pattern" with the Hiss specimens, as well as with the Baltimore Documents, and show a tendency "toward the development of typeface defects that later became so

highly identifying in the 1933 and 1935 specimens and the Baltimore Letters."

(3) that he could "find no evidence to show that these early Northwestern Life specimens from July 8, 1929 to February 14, 1930 *could not* have been written on the same typewriter used for the Baltimore Letters and the Standard Hiss specimens".

(4) that the model typewriter all these letters were written on was of a kind made from 1926 "until some time the latter part of 1928 or early in 1929", and that the letters show "complete agreement in typeface style" with specimens of typewriting from his files dated in 1926, 1927, and 1928.

Although Mr. Doud had been working in large part from photostats which necessarily limited the certainty of his conclusions, it seemed to me that his opinion went far to show that I was on the right track: that the Fansler-Hiss machine could not be the one the defense had found, and that our machine, #230,099, must therefore be a fake, deliberately planted on us by somebody. This would follow not only from his opinion with regard to the July 8th letter, but even more strongly from his opinion that the model typewriter used in the Fansler office from July 8th on, and later by the Hisses, was a model made in 1926, 1927, 1928, or early 1929. Accordingly, I asked Mr. Doud to embody his conclusions in an affidavit, with whatever qualifications he might wish to make arising from the limitations within which he had had to work.

To my surprise Mr. Doud declined to make any such affidavit, or even to authenticate the letter which he had received from Mr. Schmitt at Woodstock in answer to his request to be allowed to look at the production records (Exhibit II-C). I attach as Exhibit II-G Mr. Doud's letter of refusal, dated January 14, 1952. His stated reason is quite clear: he does not believe that it would have been possible for anyone to have faked a typewriter, and therefore he declines to make any affidavit which might be used in connection with an attempt to show that that may well have been done.*

Nothing in his letter of refusal retreats from the conclusions stated, in however qualified form, in his earlier opinion letter (Exhibit II-F). I attach the letter of refusal for two purposes: (1) to show why I cannot present the original conclusions in affidavit form; and (2) to show to the Court in the most effective form possible the extraordinary difficulties with which the defense has been confronted in its effort to uncover Chambers's methods of operation. Mr. Doud's reference to "evidence [he has] gathered to date" is misleading; Mr. Doud gathered no evidence, but simply made a comparison of certain letters I furnished him with certain letters Northwestern Mutual furnished him. He has never seen #230,099. He has not been asked to give any opinion as to specimens from it. He has not examined the records as to its date of manufacture. He knows nothing about it.

* As a second reason for his refusal Mr. Doud states that he had to work in part from "blurred photostats", and that "any judgment based upon such poor reproductions must be a qualified one." It will be noted that Mr. Doud's opinion letter of November 6th made no such complaint; and at my conference with him in September, when we both examined the specimens from which he would be working, he raised no question as to the inadequacy of the photostatic reproductions.

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He concludes, from "typeface style and pattern", that the Fansler-Hiss typewriter "must have been manufactured during * * * 1926, 1927, 1928, or possibly early 1929", and that therefore Mr. Schmitt must be wrong in saying that that #230,099 was made in July or August 1929.

Why must Mr. Schmitt be wrong? Evidently because, unless he is, the experts could be wrong when they say a machine could not be fabricated. But maybe the experts could be wrong too.

The foregoing is an unfortunately but necessarily elaborate account of the investigation into the authenticity of the typewriter. I do not contend that it has produced usable evidence which would conclusively demonstrate that a fabricated typewriter was used to forge the Baltimore Documents, or that such a typewriter was planted on the defense for deceptive purposes. I do contend, however, that considering the extraordinary handicaps which surround any such investigation on behalf of a private citizen, the matters hereby brought to the Court's attention give rise to such serious doubts regarding that part of the Government's case which rested on the typewriter that justice cannot be done unless the case is reopened for further proof according to law.

It is the handicaps surrounding the investigation which most require the Court's attention. We search for records—the FBI has them. We ask questions—the FBI will not let people talk to us. We request access to ordinary documents in corporate files—corporate officials fear the wrath of their stockholders. We ask people to certify information in files they have shown us—they must consult counsel, and we hear no more from them. We pay experts to give us opinions—and they decline to back them up in court because they "cannot subscribe" to anything which might support the conclusion we believe the facts point to.

And, even worse, honorable and patriotic citizens who have wanted to help have been deterred by the appearance—whether or not it is reality—of official surveillance and wiretapping, and others who have labored to gather information for us in the interests of justice are afraid to come forward for fear of personal consequences which might result to them from public association with the defense of Alger Hiss.

Anyone alive to today's events knows that as a result of Chambers's stories and the trials based on them the name Alger Hiss has become synonymous with treachery and betrayal in high office. If he was guilty, this is perhaps as it should be. But if he was not, it is tragic that the fear and hysteria of the times should be allowed to impede so gravely the efforts of his defenders to unearth and present the evidence which would clear his name.

If a new trial were granted, the defense could then, through subpoena power, present to the jury in evidentiary form much of the information which has necessarily been reflected in this affidavit as hearsay—however reliable. And I urge that the information presented herein is of such significance that if it had been possible to present it to the jury in the second trial, the jury could not but have been shaken from its faith in the genuineness of the Baltimore Documents, the Government's principal corroboration for Chambers's story. A new trial should therefore be granted, without more. But if the Court is not so convinced, I urge, and even more strongly, that in its

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consideration of this motion the Court should in the interests of justice invoke its own inquisitorial power. These questions cannot be set at rest unless the Court will bring before it the witnesses who have refused to make oath for us, require the production of documents which have been closed to us, and call upon the Government to show what it knows about the typewriter. And if, as we have deep reason to believe, the Government knows relevant facts about the typewriter which it has during and since the second trial concealed, that alone should require a new trial.

III

Edith Murray

Edith Murray was first produced by the Government as the eighteenth out of twenty Government rebuttal witnesses at the end of a second trial which itself lasted nine weeks. She provided dramatic support for the Chamberses' colorful story of intimate social relations they claimed to have enjoyed with the Hisses. The substance of her brief direct testimony was that in 1934-5 and 1935-6 she had worked as a maid for the Chamberses (under their assumed name of Cantwell) at their homes at 903 St. Paul Street and 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, and that in the course of the latter period she had seen Priscilla Hiss some four times and Alger Hiss once on social visits to the Chambers-Cantwells.

In view of the way Edith Murray was "sprung" by the Government as a witness on the last day of the trial, the defense had no way of preparing to test her truthfulness or the accuracy of her recollection by cross-examination. It was, nevertheless, brought out that FBI agents when they first visited her had shown her pictures of the Hisses (R. 3037) and that she had been most uncertain of any identification at that time. Then she had been taken out to the Chamberses' Westminster farm (R. 3036), where naturally she was available to suggestion as to what her recollection ought to be regarding whether and where she had worked for them and what had happened when she had done so (see R. 3040-3). Thereafter she saw the FBI "quite a bit" (R. 3042); and at the opening of the second trial she was sent up to the courthouse in New York to see whether she "could recognize the woman that was in the picture and the man on the picture" (R. 3056; see also R. 3032-3). She pointed them out successfully. It is scarcely surprising that after this course of education she was able to say on the stand that they were definitely the people she had seen fourteen years earlier at the Chambers-Cantwell home—even though she did not claim to have seen Alger for more than a few minutes on a single occasion (R. 3033), and even though her memory for personal characteristics was so vague that she could not remember whether Chambers, her alleged employer over a large part of two years, had had a mustache (R. 3057).

Edith Murray was the first and only person ever produced, out of the hundred and fifty million people in the United States, to give any support to the Chamberses' story of their relations with the Hisses—unsecret as those relations were supposed to have been. Though the reliability of her recollection was shown to be most suspect, her dramatic appearance as a rebuttal witness must have had an incalculably dynamic effect upon the jury. Beyond question, the Government planned it that way.

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I attach, as Exhibit III-A, a copy of an article in two installments in the August 6 and 13, 1950, issues of the American Weekly (Sunday magazine section of the Hearst newspapers) entitled "How the FBI trapped Hiss". While articles in the press would ordinarily be of no moment on a motion of this kind, this particular article acquires significance because of its apparent sponsorship by the Government. I quote from its opening paragraphs:

> High officials of this nation he betrayed testified Alger Hiss bore an excellent reputation for loyalty, integrity and veracity.
>
> A little Negro maid proved him a liar to clinch his conviction for perjury committed in denial of a traitorous act.
>
> If Edith Gland Murray had testified at the first Hiss trial there probably would have been no jury disagreement.
>
> The government was aware of her existence and of her possible great importance but she could not be found. The FBI, racing the clock in the search for her, fine-combing Baltimore for her whereabouts, following time-dimmed leads to dead-ends across the nation, didn't even know her name and knew only vaguely what she looked like 14 years before. And Edith Murray had no idea she was sought.
>
> How the FBI found her on the very eve of Hiss' second trial after a solid year of tracking and back-tracking is a fascinating story. How she justified the effort and how her memory of a simple truth baited the trap into which Hiss thrust his neck complete a drama that matches the finding of stolen State Department papers in a pumpkin on the Maryland farm of Hiss' accuser, Whittaker Chambers.
>
> I heard from J. Edgar Hoover in Washington an outline of the story of search for Edith Murray. He described it as "one of the finest examples of FBI investigative procedure." I asked if I might have it in detail for The American Weekly and he agreed.
>
> The considerable research necessary to correlate the reports of all FBI agents engaged in the hunt recently was completed and a 14-page condensation made available. With this account I visited Asst. U. S. Atty. Thomas F. Murphy, prosecutor at both trials, to build up the climax from his records. *These he produced and helped screen to stress the importance of Edith Murray to the final conviction.* (Italics added.)

Beyond question, the Government's case reached its climax in Edith Murray's testimony. If, then, it can be shown that—whether deliberately or as an innocent victim of suggestion—she testified without basis in fact, that in itself should be sufficient ground to call for a new trial.

I attach as Exhibit III-B an affidavit of William Reed Fowler of Lutherville, Maryland, showing his intimate familiarity with the menage at 903 St. Paul Street during the period—1934-5—when the Chamberses claim to have lived there, and asseverating that no maid was employed during that period by the tenants or otherwise in the house. Mr. Fowler even casts doubt on Chambers's assertion that he lived at 903 St. Paul Street.

I attach as Exhibit III-C an affidavit of Louis J. Leisman, of 206 E. Read Street, Baltimore, Maryland, the custodian and rent collector at the apartment house adjoining 1617 Eutaw Place during the winter of 1935-6, the period during which Edith Murray claims to have seen the Hisses. Mr. Leisman shows that he knew Chambers-Cantwell during this period, that he observed him frequently, and that he knows that he had no maid during that period, colored or otherwise.

Clearly, whether or not Edith Murray worked for the Chamberses at some time and some place, it was not at the time and place where

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she said she saw the Hisses. Therefore, she did not see them, as she said she did, and I believe that fairness and justice call for giving the defense an opportunity to establish that fact at a new trial.

IV

Chambers's Break With the Communist Party

Throughout the early versions of his story, Chambers consistently placed the time of his break with the Party as being at the end of 1937. He so advised Adolf A. Berle, Jr., according to Mr. Berle's recollection, at their conference at the end of August 1939 (H. Hearings, 1293)—when it might be supposed that his memory for dates would have been fresh. He repeated the statement to Raymond Murphy of the State Department at their meetings in 1945 and 1946, saying on the latter occasion that he "entered into the Washington picture in the summer of 1935, and left it and the Party at the end of December, 1937" (Government's Exhibit 17; R. 3323). Before the House Committee he swore repeatedly that the break occurred in 1937 (*e.g.*, H. Hearings, 565, 572, 573).

In one of his later appearances he amplified this. Appearing on August 30, 1948, he described under oath his acceptance of a position with the United States Government as a means of "establishing an identity" (H. Hearings, 1287). He was not quite certain when this occurred, but thought it was "1937 or the beginning of 1938" (H. Hearings, 1289). As to the date of leaving the Party, he testified as follows:

> Mr. Nixon: How long did you hold the job, Mr. Chambers?
> Mr. Chambers: I don't think more than 2 months, perhaps 3.
> Mr. Nixon: After you left the job, what happened then? Did you leave the party immediately?
> Mr. Chambers: I think there may have been 2 or 3 weeks in between. I have no longer a recollection, but I left very shortly thereafter.
> Mr. Nixon: In other words, you severed your relationship with the party completely a few weeks afterward?
> Mr. Chambers: I disappeared.
> Mr. Nixon: Completely disappeared?
> Mr. Chambers: Yes, sir (H. Hearings, 1287-8).

Chambers's employment record in the job in question, in evidence as Defendant's Exhibit J, R. 3663, shows that in fact he entered on the job October 18, 1937, and was placed on furlough as of February 1, 1938. His "disappearance" must by his own story therefore have occurred "2 or 3 weeks" after February 1, 1938.

At the second trial, however, the story is changed. According to the new version, his break with the Party occurred approximately in the middle of April, 1938: "I believe it was April 15" (R. 264). Upon this break he moved his family to a room on Old Court Road, near Baltimore, where he stayed for about a month, until he "had obtained a translation to do" from Paul Willert of the Oxford University Press—a translation of a book entitled "Dunant—The Founder of The Red Cross." As soon as he had the translation and an advance he went to Daytona Beach, Florida, where he "finished the translation, and after a month returned to New York" (R. 264-5).

Chambers himself was aware of—or could not escape from—the inconsistency. On cross-examination he was asked: "Now, did you

on a number of occasions say that you broke with the Party in 1937?", and he replied: "Yes, I did." He was further asked: "Is that date correct?" and replied: "It is not" (R. 264).

It is obvious why Chambers had to change his story. He had first produced the Baltimore Documents at a pretrial deposition hearing in the Baltimore libel action on November 17, 1948—when he needed some kind of evidence to protect himself against liability for his charges of Hiss's Communist affiliations. The documents he produced covered dates running from January 5 to April 1, 1938.* Once he had produced them, his old story of having left the Party in 1937, or no later than the middle of February, 1938, would no longer do. He had to provide a new date for his break; otherwise he could not sustain his new tale that he had been collecting State Department information from Alger Hiss for Communist espionage purposes through January, February, and March, 1938. So for the end of his Party activity he came up with April 15, 1938—a convenient date which would allow for the mechanics of abstracting and copying documents received in the Department as late as 7:45 on the evening of April first (Government's State Exhibit 46(4); R. 3627).

The suspicious characteristics of Chambers's changed story were evident on the trial record, and are reiterated here only because the defense has now come into possession of evidence showing that the second story, not the first, was the false one. This new evidence establishes that Chambers had left the Party and secured his translation from the Oxford University Press at least by early March, 1938. Therefore his whole story of Hiss as the source of State Department documents running into April is shown up as a fabrication.

First, I attach as Exhibit IV-A an affidavit of Dr. Martin Gumpert, of 315 East 68th Street, New York, N. Y., the author of the book which Chambers translated. This affidavit recites in general the history of the translation. It shows that the book was first assigned for translation to Mrs. Rita Reil, at some time before the end of December, 1937. Before very long a new translator, Chambers, was substituted. As soon as he was engaged Dr. Gumpert asked to meet him, but was told by the publisher that he could not do so because "he was in hiding from the Russian secret service, known as the G.P.U. and that because he was in hiding he constantly changed his address, and, also, that because he changed his address constantly the Oxford University Press was unable to contact Mr. Chambers, but had to wait for him to contact the Oxford University Press."

Both by Chambers's own testimony and by Dr. Gumpert's affidavit, the date when Chambers got his translation clearly marks the outside limit of Chambers's Party activity. I have made contact both with Mrs. Rita Reil, the first translator, and with Paul Willert, then Vice-President of the Oxford University Press in New York and the editor in charge of publication of Chambers's translation. Together, they confirm the basic facts reflected by Dr. Gumpert's affidavit, and upon a new trial, if one is granted, I intend to call each as a witness; but neither can be any more precise as to the relevant dates than Dr. Gumpert.

However, other records which have now become available to the defense are more precise. I have personally examined the files of the Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, relating to

* That is, the State Department documents copied or paraphrased in the Baltimore Documents were shown to have been received in the State Department between those dates, inclusively.

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Chambers's translation of Dr. Gumpert's book, and I have caused an examination to be made of the files of Dr. Gumpert's London agent, Pearn, Pollinger & Higham, Ltd., 39-40 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2, regarding the same subject matter. I attach copies of the relevant documents in those files, marked Exhibits IV-B-1 to IV-B-24, inclusive. Though these documents still do not fix the exact date when Chambers got his translation, they prove beyond question that the date was not only well before the middle of May—Chambers's date in his second trial testimony—but well before April first, the date of the last State Department document covered by the Baltimore Documents. Chambers had made his arrangements, got the bulk of his translation, and an advance of $100, early in March at the latest.

1. Chambers had obviously gotten his translation some time before April 12, 1938, since Willert's letter of that date to him (Exhibit IV-B-11(a)), which the Post Office was unable to deliver (Exhibit IV-B-11(b)), asks how he is getting on with it, and implies that some results are already due. This is confirmed by the fact that a portion of the manuscript had been mailed to him at his Mt. Royal Terrace address in Baltimore on March 18, 1938 (See Exhibit IV-B-9). The delivery instructions were "RUSH — MUST REACH BALTIMORE SATURDAY EXPRESS"; i.e., the next day, since March 18, 1938, was a Friday. Taken alone, this could mean merely urgency on the part of the publisher, or it could more probably mean that Chambers had advised that after March 19th he would no longer be available to pick up the package. That Chambers went into hiding at or about that time is clear from his handwritten letter dated May 3rd to Willert (Exhibit IV-B-16), in which he says: "I have not been at Mt. Royal Terrace for more than a month." In any event, Chambers had clearly become a translator by March 18th, and therefore by his own account must have been out of the Party by that date.

2. The same proof may be tied in more specifically to the Baltimore Documents Chambers claimed to have gotten from Hiss. The last of the State Department messages covered by the Baltimore Documents was an incoming cable dated April 1, 1938 (Government's State Exhibit 46(4)), the third message paraphrased in Government's Baltimore Exhibit 46). This message shows on its face that it was received in the Department at 7:45 P. M. on that day, and therefore it could not have been distributed to the Departmental offices until April 2nd—a Saturday. If Chambers had visited Hiss for a pick-up on April 2nd he would—according to the system he described at the trial—have taken not a typed copy, but the original for photographing that night or over the weekend. There would have been no occasion to paraphrase and type the message if Chambers had visited on April 2nd or 3rd. To have picked up a typed copy he would therefore have had to visit on Monday, April 4th, or some later day. But by April 4th, he was already in hiding, for in the letter of May 3rd to Willert he said that he had not been at Mt. Royal Terrace "for more than a month".*

* Although Chambers's handwritten letter bears the date "May 3, 1938", it seems probable that it was actually written on May 4th. From the subject matter, both it and the typed letter dated May 4th (Exhibit IV-B-17) were obviously in answer to Willert's letter dated May 4th (Exhibit IV-B-15). In view of Willert's urgency and irritation he would undoubtedly have written Chambers air mail, and his letter might well have reached General Delivery in St. Augustine on the same day. The fact that stamped notations show that neither of Chambers's answering letters was received by Willert until May 9th is consistent with the facts that Chambers, needing money (see Exhibit IV-B-17), would not have used air mail, and that a weekend intervened, May 9, 1938, being a Monday.

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Baltimore Document 46 cannot therefore have been received by Chambers in the manner he asserted at the trial—a further proof out of his own mouth that his story of the transmission of documents to him by Hiss is false.

3. Since a portion of the manuscript was sent to Chambers on March 18th, he must certainly have been out of the Party by that time. But the actual date was even earlier, for further correlation of the information in the Oxford University Press and the Pearn, Pollinger & Higham files shows that the March 18th shipment was the *last,* not the first, batch of manuscript. Chambers's telegram of May 22nd (Exhibit IV-B-22) refers to the "complete translation including extra chapters you sent"; and as the shipping ticket of March 18th (Exhibit IV-B-9) is the only shipping ticket in the file, it must have covered the "extra chapters", and the bulk of the manuscript must have been delivered by hand at some earlier date. That there was such a hand delivery is a natural inference from Chambers's own testimony (R. 265) that he got his translation and an advance * on a personal visit to Willert in New York—a visit which now is shown to have been at *some* time before March 18th.

4. Just how much before March 18th Chambers quit his espionage activities is still not certain from the records. However, the records do show that the London office of the Oxford University Press learned as early as March 3rd that a new translation was being made and on March 4th instigated inquiries as to its progress (Exhibit IV-B-8). While this may not establish that Chambers had actually been retained by that time, it should be recalled that at the second trial one of the Government's own witnesses, Henry Julian Wadleigh, who was a self-confessed source of many of Chambers's documents, placed the date by strong inference at some time before March 11th, the date on which he left for Turkey. When "the time came near" for him to go to Turkey, he tried to notify Chambers that he was going, but could not because before that time he had been instructed "not to deliver any document for the time being" and had no means of getting in touch with Chambers (R. 1191).

The conclusion to be drawn from these papers is necessarily that Chambers's break with the Party, and his cessation of espionage activity, occurred at least no later than the forepart of March. The new evidence, while generally supporting Chambers's story of his leaving the Party and getting a translation, definitely contradicts it in the vital features which would implicate Hiss. Even if everything that Chambers at the second trial said had happened in this respect did in fact happen, it did not happen *when* he said it did. It happened earlier—enough earlier to contradict and vitiate his testimony as to the source of the Baltimore Documents. And if Chambers was wrong as to the source of the Baltimore Documents, the Government had no case, and the jury could not fail to acquit.

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* The advance would appear to have been $100, for (a) London was to pay one-half the translation fee (Exhibit IV-B-1); (b) London's half was to amount to $350 (Exhibit IV-B-10); and (c) Willert completed the first half of his payment to Chambers with a check for $250 (Exhibit IV-B-11a).

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V

Lee Pressman

One of the major difficulties facing the defense throughout the trial was Chambers's tendency to bring in—as people involved with him in his Communist conspiracy which he claimed also involved Alger Hiss—people who were either dead or unavailable to deny his story. Thus, Chambers and Hiss were supposed to have met originally at a meeting engineered by two Communist Party officials, Harold Ware and J. Peters. At the time of trial Ware was dead, and Peters had flown from the United States (see R. 357-8). The alleged trip to Peterboro, New Hampshire, was mentioned only after the death of Harry Dexter White, the person whom Chambers claimed to have made the trip to visit. Instances could be multiplied.

In one centrally important phase of his tale, Chambers did use the names of persons who were alive and at least physically available. That was his story of the Communist group to which Hiss allegedly belonged. In the varying versions of this story Chambers nevertheless maintained consistency in his assertion that other members of the group included Nathan Witt, Charles Kramer, John Abt and Lee Pressman (see H. Hearings, 566, 569; *cf.* Raymond Murphy notes, Government's Exhibit 17). It might reasonably have been supposed that one or more of these persons might have been able to deny Chambers's story, at least so far as Alger Hiss was concerned; but each of them rendered himself as a practical matter unavailable by declining to testify in response to Chambers's charges on the ground of self-incrimination (see H. Hearings, 1015, 1033).

Since the conclusion of the trial, however, one of these men, Lee Pressman, has withdrawn his claim of privilege, and has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding the Communist group described by Chambers. He has stated publicly and under oath that such a group did exist, that he was a member of it, that it also included Abt, Kramer and Witt, and that Alger Hiss was not a member of it during the period of his own participation, namely, about a year, from 1934 to the latter part of 1935. This period was vital to Chambers's story, for it embraced the period of Hiss's service with the Senate Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry (the so-called Nye Committee), during which Chambers claimed that Hiss first began to turn over to him confidential State Department documents which he had obtained in his official capacity, and it also embraced the period of Chambers's stay at the 28th Street apartment. I quote relevant portions of Mr. Pressman's testimony before the House Committee on August 28, 1950 (Hearings Regarding Communism in the United States Government—Part 2, Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Eighty-first Congress, Second Session):

> In my desire to see the destruction of Hitlerism and an improvement in economic conditions here at home, I joined a Communist group in Washington, D. C., about 1934. My participation in such group extended for about a year, to the best of my recollection. I recall that about the latter part of 1935—the precise date I cannot recall, but it is a matter of public record—I left the Government service and left Washington to reenter the private practice of law in New York City. And at that time I discontinued any further participation in the group from that date until the present (p. 2845).

* * * * Kisseloff-23358

Now, I believe it of interest to comment that I have no knowledge regarding the political beliefs or affiliations of Alger Hiss. And when I say I have no knowledge, I am not endeavoring to quibble with this committee. I appear here, as I necessarily must, as a lawyer. I am a lawyer. When one asks me for knowledge, knowledge to my mind is based on fact, and I have no facts. And bear in mind, sir, that as an attorney, to be asked to comment on a case now pending in court is a very unusual experience for an attorney, because anything I say undoubtedly may have an impact one way or another on that case, and for that reason I am trying to be very, very precise. I do know, and I can state as a matter of knowledge, that for the period of my participation in that group, which is the only basis on which I can say I have knowledge, Alger Hiss was not a member of the group.

Now, those two statements of mine are based on knowledge, which embraces facts within my possession. I do not believe that this committee would want me to hazard conjectural surmise. That is not my function. You want from me, I assume, facts and nothing but facts (p. 2845).

* * * * * *

Mr. Tavenner. What were the circumstances under which you united with the Communist Party? That is, who recruited you into the party and all other circumstances connected with it?

Mr. Pressman. The circumstances are very simple. I was asked to join by a man named Harold Ware. For the reasons which I have already indicated, I assented, and I joined with the group which had, in addition to myself, three other persons, all of whom at that time were in the Department of Agriculture (p. 2850).

* * * * * *

Mr. Case. Were there other Government employees who were members of your group?

Mr. Pressman. No, sir. I have stated there were only four.

Mr. Case. You have made a distinction between those who were employees of the Department of Agriculture and other Government employees.

Mr. Pressman. No. I have said there were four, only four, no more, no less (p. 2854).

This Communist group was the core of Chambers's admitted conspiracy to infiltrate the Government in the interests of the Soviets. Evidence from a self-confessed member of the group that Alger Hiss, the defendant here, was not a member of it would have been deeply damaging to the Government's case; and now that that evidence has become available a new trial should be had at which Mr. Pressman can be subpoenaed and given an opportunity to reiterate his testimony before a jury.

CONCLUSION

This motion is made with full appreciation of the fact that new trials are not lightly granted, and that a showing must be made that upon a new trial the newly discovered evidence, if placed before the jury together with the old, would more than probably produce an acquittal.

I believe that such a showing will be made on this motion. I believe that the new evidence now offered hits so deeply at the vital aspects of the Government's case as it was presented to the jury that if it can be presented at a new trial it cannot fail to produce a different verdict.

All the evidence hereby presented is newly discovered since the second trial, and I assure the Court that it has been gathered and

Kisseloff-23359

presented with the greatest diligence of which I and my associates have been capable. I have referred at length under Point II to the disheartening difficulties with which we have been faced in our search for the history of the typewriter. Furthermore, for approximately the whole of the first year of the two year period since the judgment and sentence the energies of counsel, including myself, were unavoidably in large part devoted to the preparation of the record and briefs on appeal and in certiorari proceedings in the Supreme Court. The investigation has had to be pursued in many parts of the United States and in foreign countries, and many lines of inquiry which looked and still look promising have had to be deferred temporarily, or even abandoned, because of lack of funds and personnel. While it is true that certain portions of the new evidence—such as the evidence under Point III, relating to Edith Murray—could have been presented earlier, I concluded that it would be an imposition on the Court to make successive motions on different points, and that the only proper course would be to defer making any motion until we were in a position to present to the Court the best possible comprehensive showing of the falsity of Chambers's story and the inadequacy of his alleged corroboration to substantiate his story under the rule of the *Weiler* case.

I believe that such a showing is made. Any fair reading of the record shows beyond question that Chambers's testimony was riddled with inconsistencies and improbabilities, and it is inconceivable that the jury would have believed it, or convicted on either count, if it had not been for the apparent corroboration furnished by the Baltimore Documents, and by the testimony of Edith Murray supporting the Chamberses' story of social relations between the two families. These spurious corroborations we are now for the first time in a position to challenge successfully; and when we can also show by documentary evidence that the event which Chambers himself said marked the end of his Party activity and his alleged conspiracy with Hiss had occurred at least weeks before the date of many of the Baltimore Documents he claimed to have received from Hiss, I believe that no jury could possibly feel sufficient confidence in the Government's case to vote for conviction.

Chester T. Lane

Sworn to before me this
24th day of January, 1952.

Margaret L. Burton

Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

(Seal)

Kisseloff-23360

94-1333-4802

Kisseloff-23361

EXHIBIT I-A

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.:

MARTIN K. TYTELL, of 123 Fulton Street, New York, New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a typewriter expert, with many years of specialized experience in the creation of unique typewriters for foreign language and other purposes.

At some time in 1950 I was consulted by Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss. He asked me if it would be possible to construct a typewriter whose product would so nearly match the product of another typewriter in type defects, alignment and all other respects that a document expert comparing typed samples from the two machines would be led to believe that they had all been typed on the same machine. I told him that I thought this was entirely possible, particularly if I could have access to the machine which he wanted duplicated. He said he was more interested in finding out whether a duplicate machine could be constructed solely on the basis of samples taken from the machine to be duplicated. I said I believed this could be done, and undertook to try it.

I have constructed a machine which I believe meets Mr. Lane's specifications. Neither I nor any of my associates in the work have had any access whatsoever to the original machine during the course of the experiment.

The duplicate machine has taken longer to construct than I originally expected. This is due in part to the fact that it was many months before a qualified impartial document examiner could be found who was able and willing to examine my results as I went along and check me on my progress.

So far as I know, this is the first time such a machine has ever been made except possibly for forgery or other illegal purposes. With the experience I and my associates have gained through this experiment I am confident that we could now create other duplicates with an even higher degree of fidelity in a fraction of the time which this machine has taken.

MARTIN K. TYTELL

Sworn to before me this
23rd day of January, 1952.

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

EXHIBIT I-B

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

I, Elizabeth McCarthy, of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, on oath depose and say:

I reside at 16 Porter Street and have an office at 40 Court Street, both in said Boston.

I am a qualified examiner of questioned documents.

I was graduated from Vassar College with a degree of A.B., from Simmons College, and from Portia Law School with a degree of LL.B.

I am an attorney at law.

During the last sixteen years I have testified frequently in state and federal courts in many parts of the country in cases involving questioned handwriting, typewriting, inks, paper, rubber stamps, imprints, et cetera. I have frequently been employed as a document expert by both federal and state prosecuting officials and law enforcement agencies, and pursuant to such employment have examined documents, prepared reports, rendered expert opinions, and presented expert testimony in court on behalf of both federal and state governments. I have lectured at various law schools and before bar associations and banking groups on the subject of document identification, and on the presentation of testimony on the subject. I have qualified as an expert in the examination of disputed typewritten documents in many courts in various jurisdictions and have been consulted by many judges of such courts. I am at present the document expert for the Police Department of the City of Boston and for the Massachusetts State Police. I have had occasion in many cases to make intensive studies of questioned typewriting and to make comparisons with samples taken from other machines.

Heretofore, so far as I am aware, it has been the underlying assumption of all qualified document examiners, including myself, that no two typewriters could ever, merely by accidental coincidence, make identical impressions, and also that it would be as a practical matter impossible to change or adapt any one machine to the extent necessary to enable it to duplicate the product of another machine in all relevant respects. As a consequence it has been the practice of document examiners, however highly qualified, to concentrate their examination upon the presence or absence of a substantial number of identical peculiarities or irregularities in the questioned and known typing, in the belief that if any considerable number of such identical peculiarities or irregularities was found there would be no possibility that even the laws of chance could have produced such peculiarities in two separate machines. This evidently was the basis of the opinion given by the Government's expert, Ramos C. Feehan, in his testimony at the second trial, since he testified solely as to the existence of ten specific identical peculiarities in the type impressions in the two sets of documents. It could not have occurred to Mr. Feehan, any more than it would have occurred to any other qualified document examiner, that even a possibility existed of a machine having been fabricated to such an extent of perfection as to be able to produce as many identical peculiarities of type as appeared in the two sets of documents.

In the earlier part of this year I was consulted by Chester T. Lane, Esquire, attorney, of 70 Pine Street, New York City. He told me he was conducting an experiment to determine whether it would as a practical matter be possible to build a typewriter which would meet the standards of identity accepted by document examiners as grounds for a conclusion that a single machine had been used in two sets of documents. He said he had for a long time been looking for a qualified expert who could assist in the experiment by checking the results but that all the experts he had so far talked to had refused to have any part of it. I said I doubted that such an experiment could in any large measure be successful, but I expressed my willingness to examine the products of his experimental machine as the experiment continud, and to point out the respects in which the attempted duplication had not yet been successful. In undertaking this assignment I had in mind that the profession of document examiners, as well as the public at large, were entitled to learn whether any such experiment could be successfully conducted, since if it could, general knowledge of the fact would be essential as a means of preventing large numbers of forgeries which otherwise might be successfully carried out.

It was agreed that I should confine any examination to samples from the two machines without at any time inspecting the machines themselves, or any duplicates of their type; and my work throughout has been confined to typed samples.

The experiment has now been completed to the greatest extent possible in the time allowed. I am not prepared to say that the duplication btween the two machines is even yet complete to the highest degree of accuracy, and in fact I know that there are still a small number of characters sufficiently dissimilar so that in the light of the careful observation I have had occasion to give to samples from the two machines during the progress of the experiment I should myself find it possible to distinguish between the products of the two machines. Nevertheless, it is my opinion, based upon my long experience in methods of questioned document examination, that the duplication has progressed to such a degree that an expert in the field, however highly qualified, would find it difficult if not impossible to distinguish between samples from the two machines.

I attach samples of the writing from the two machines, which I believe will demonstrate the soundness of this conclusion. I have a key showing which samples were made on which machine, and shall be glad to furnish it to the court should it be desired to check the accuracy of the results of any test to which the Government may choose to subject the samples.

I should add that even if it can be demonstrated that my above conclusion is unfounded, it is my opinion as an expert in the examination of questioned documents that the duplication has progressed to a point where any document examiner not forewarned (as anyone now examining these samples must necessarily be) that a deliberate attempt at duplication of machines had been made, would be deceived into thinking that all the samples were made on a single machine. In particular, the success of the experiment shows that any such testimony as that given by the Government's expert, Mr. Feehan, at the second trial, basing his conclusion of identity of machines on the iden-

tity of only ten characters in the two sets of documents, is absolutely worthless.

ELIZABETH MCCARTHY

Sworn to before me this
22nd day of January, 1952.

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

(Seal)

Exhibit I-B

74-1333-4802

Kisseloff-23366

Enclosures to Bureau (4)
NY 65-14920

ENCLOSURE Kisseloff-21391

74-1333-4693

HORACE W. SCHMAHL
TRIAL PREPARATION
TELEPHONE-DIGBY 4-1795

ROBERT S. GILSON, JR.
EDWARD F. GAMBER
ASSOCIATES

62 William Street
New York 5, N.Y.

22 November 1950

Mr. Thomas Spencer, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Spencer:

Today I had a visit from Mr. J. Howard Haring, the handwriting expert who had been retained upon your suggestion by Mr. McLean in the original Hiss investigation. I had an occasion to use Mr. Haring on some other matter, and he told me that Mr. Lockwood had recently called on him, accompanied by an attorney named Lane. Mr. Haring told me that Messrs. Lockwood and Lane had with them a typewriter expert named Tytel. According to Mr. Haring, Lockwood and Lane proposed to retain Mr. Haring to assist Mr. Tytel in some task which he had undertaken upon the request of Messrs. Lockwood and Lane in anticipation of a new trial in the Hiss case.

It appears that Tytel had been retained by Mr. Hiss' attorneys to reconstruct a Woodstock typewriter which would have the identical type characteristics as the machine on which the Whittaker Chambers papers had been typed. It seems furthermore that Tytel is doing this work with the aid of typed records only. He claims that he has not seen or had any physical contact with the Woodstock typewriter which figured in the original trial. Tytel told Mr. Haring that he expected to testify in this anticipated new trial that he had been able to reproduce a machine having the same type characteristics as the machine introduced in the course of the original trial without ever having seen this machine. This would appear to indicate that Hiss' new counsel might try to argue that the Whittaker Chambers papers, on the basis of which Hiss was convicted, were forgeries produced on a machine other than the Fansler Woodstock typewriter which had been doctored up to match the type of that machine. Mr. Tytel furthermore told Mr. Haring that in the course of his efforts to produce a Woodstock typewriter which would match the type characteristics of the original machine, he went "form blind". Mr. Haring tells me that "form blindness" is an occupational ailment that sometimes befalls handwriting or typewriting experts when they concentrate strenuously on certain types of print or writing over a period of time. Tytel wanted to

retain Haring to complete his work. Haring, who is a good patriotic American, said that he would have none of it and suggested that Messrs. Lockwood, Lane and Tytel leave his office.

Mr. Kenneth Simon left with my secretary an affidavit obviously prepared by Mr. Rosenwald, which he wanted me to sign. I refused to sign this affidavit. However, I am sending you herewith enclosed a copy of it for your files.

I expect to be pretty well tied up for the remainder of this week and therefore, find it difficult to drop up and see you personally.

I would prefer that you destroy this letter after it has served your purpose. I remain, with my very best personal regards to yourself and Mr. McAndrews,

Faithfully yours,

Horace W. Lynch

P.S. Needless to say that any other information that will come into my hands will be promptly submitted to you.

74-1333-4693

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-against-

ALGER HISS

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK SS.

HORACE W. SCHMAHL, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a private investigator duly licensed under the laws of New York and having offices at 62 William Street, New York, New York.

2. During December, 1948 and for some months prior thereto, I was engaged in making an investigation on behalf of Alger Hiss. One of the objects of that investigation was to trace a Woodstock typewriter at one time owned by Mr. Thomas Fansler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

3. Early in December, 1948 I interviewed Mr. Harry L. Martin who was then an employee of an agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Martin informed me that he had been employed during the latter 1920's by Mr. Thomas Fansler who was at that time a special agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Martin also stated that he purchased a Woodstock typewriter on behalf of Mr. Fansler from Mr. Thomas Grady; that that Woodstock typewriter was thereafter used in the office of Mr. Fansler until shortly before Mr. Fansler's retirement; that shortly before his retirement, Mr. Fansler took the said Woodstock typewriter and other personal property

from his office to his home; and that during the entire period of Mr. Martin's employment with Mr. Fansler, which continued until Mr. Fansler's retirement, there was at no time any Woodstock typewriter in Mr. Fansler's office except the Woodstock typewriter above referred to. To the best of my recollection Mr. Martin told me that he purchased said Woodstock typewriter in 1928.

Sworn to before me this

day of , 1950.

94-1333-4693

Kisseloff-21397

74-1335-4711

Kisseloff-24120

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

For the Second Circuit

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

-against-

ALGER HISS,

Appellant.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Before:

SWAN, AUGUSTUS N. HAND and CHASE,

Circuit Judges.

Appeal from a judgment of the District Court for the Southern District of New York. Affirmed.

Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Attorney for Appellee.

Kisseloff-24121

Clark S. Ryan, Special Assistant to the U.S. Attorney

Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, of Counsel.

Thomas F. Murphy, Amicus Curiae.

Beer, Richards, Lane & Heller, Attorneys for Appellant.

Robert M. Benjamin,
Harold Rosenwald,
Chester T. Lane,
Kenneth Simon,
Of Counsel.

CHASE, Circuit Judge:

On December 15, 1948, the appellant testified under oath as a witness before a grand jury of the United States sitting in the Southern District of New York that

he had never, nor had his wife in his presence, turned over any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of such documents, to Whittaker Chambers or to any other unauthorized person. He also testified before the same grand jury on the same day that he thought he could definitely say that he did not see Mr. Chambers after January 1, 1937. This grand jury returned an indictment charging in count one that he committed the crime of perjury[1] when he testified as firstly above stated and in count two that he did when he testified as secondly above set forth. He was duly tried by jury twice, the jury at the first trial having failed to agree upon a verdict. At the second trial he was convicted on both counts and has appealed from the judgment and sentence thereon.

He relies for reversal upon the alleged insufficiency of the evidence as to both counts to comply with the law applicable in perjury cases to the quantum of proof; upon error in construing the scope of the second count too broadly; upon other trial errors, including faulty instructions in the charge; and upon the failure to grant his motion to dismiss the indictment and to arrest the judgment.

KISSELOFF-24122

It is well established that the uncorroborated testimony under oath of one witness is not enough as a matter of law to prove the crime of perjury. Hammer v. United States, 271 U. S. 620. There must be either two witnesses who testify that the accused violated his oath, or one witness to that and corroboration by other evidence which is believed by the jury, and is found by it to substantiate the testimony of the one witness. Weiler v. United States, 323

1. 18 U.S.C. § 1621.

U. S. 606. This corroboration of the testimony of a single witness should be such that it supplies independent proof of facts inconsistent with the innocence of the accused. United States v. Isaacson, 2 Cir., 59 F. 2d. 966; United States v. Buckner, 2 Cir., 118 F. 2d 468, 469.

To determine whether the government's proof in this case complies with this standard, some of the events leading up to the time when the charged perjury was alleged to have been committed should be reviewed. A committee of Congress known as the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives had, before August 3, 1948, been conducting investigations as authorized of matters which included subversive activities of governmental employees and others. On the above date Whittaker Chambers appeared before that Committee in Washington in response to a subpoena and testified that he had formerly been a member of the Communist Party in the United States and had been associated with a Communist group or "apparatus" in Washington from 1934 to 1938. The object of this group, he said, was to infiltrate its members into responsible government positions; an ultimate goal was espionage. He further testified that the appellant, Alger Hiss, had been an active member of this organization and of the Communist Party. Mr. Hiss, who had been during that time an assistant to Mr. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, was, when Mr. Chambers so testified before the Committee, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and was in New York City. He quickly learned from the press that he had been thus accused and lost no time either in issuing a statement in denial or in informing the Committee that he desired to appear before it and to be given an opportunity to make a

Kisseloff-24123

denial there. His request was granted, and on August 5, 1948, he appeared before the Committee in Washington and not only denied categorically that he was, or ever had been, a Communist or a Communist sympathizer, but asserted that he didn't know anyone by the name of Whittaker Chambers. When shown a picture of Whittaker Chambers he could not recognize it as that of anyone he had ever seen and demanded a confrontation.

Mr. Chambers was then recalled, thoroughly examined regarding his acquaintance with the appellant, and gave to the Committee information in considerable detail concerning appellant's places of residence and their arrangement and furnishings, as well as about his habits and family. Mr. Hiss appeared again before the Committee on August 16 but without identifying Chambers as anyone he had known. On August 17th, however, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hiss met for the first time in the course of the investigation, in the presence of members of the Committee. Mr. Hiss was told who Mr. Chambers was and was asked if he had ever known him before. The appellant replied by requesting that Mr. Chambers be asked to say something. Mr. Chambers was then asked to give his name and business and he gave his name. Mr. Hiss then walked toward him and asked him to open his mouth wider. He again gave his name and added, "I am senior editor of Time magazine". Mr. Hiss then said, "May I ask whether his voice, when he testified before, was comparable to this?" When told by Mr. McDowell of the Committee "I would say it is about the same now as we have heard," Mr. Hiss asked to have Mr. Chambers talk "a little more". Mr. Chambers was then asked to read something, but before he did Mr. Hiss said, "I think he is George Crosley, but I would like to

Kisseloff-24124

hear him talk a little longer." Appellant then said to Mr. Chambers, "Are you George Crosley?" to which Mr. Chambers replied, "Not to my knowledge. You are Alger Hiss, I believe." Mr. Hiss rejoined, "I certainly am," and Mr. Chambers said, "That was my recollection." After this Mr. Nixon of the Committee remarked, "Since some repartee goes on between these two people, I think Mr. Chambers should be sworn." That was done and Mr. Chambers read from a magazine. Mr. Hiss interrupted to say, "The voice sounds a little less resonant than the voice that I recall of the man I knew as George Crosley. The teeth look to me as though they have been improved upon or that there has been considerable dental work done since I knew George Crosley, which was some years ago." Upon inquiry Mr. Chambers said that he had had extensive dental work done. Mr. Hiss wanted to know the name of the dentist and Mr. Chambers supplied that with the address. Then Mr. Hiss said, "That testimony of Mr. Chambers, if it can be believed, would tend to substantiate my feeling that he represented himself to me in 1934 or 1935 or thereabout as George Crosley, a free lance writer of articles for magazines. I would like to find out from Dr. Hitchcock [the dentist] if what he has just said is true, because I am relying partly, one of my main recollections of Crosley was the poor condition of his teeth." Mr. Chambers then said in reply to a question that his teeth "were in very bad shape" in 1934.

Mr. Nixon of the Committee pressed its inquiry by asking appellant if he felt he would have to have the dentist tell what he did to the teeth before he "could tell anything

Kisseloff-24125

about this man", to which Mr. Hiss replied, "I would like a few more questions asked. I didn't intend to say anything about this, because I feel very strongly that he is Crosley, but he looks very different in girth and in other appearances --hair, forehead, and so on, particularly the jowls."

The appellant, being questioned further, was unable to give the name of Crosley's wife although he did remember that she had stayed in appellant's house "two or three or four consecutive nights" with her husband and infant child while they awaited a van with their furniture, shortly after they had sub-let the appellant's apartment in Washington. He said that he had made this sub-lease of his apartment for the summer to Crosley at cost after having leased a house on P Street in the spring of 1935, but that Crosley had paid him no rent in cash, although he had "once paid in kind"[2], and had borrowed some thirty-five or forty dollars from him in smaller amounts at different times. Concerning the events leading up to this rental, Mr. Hiss recalled that he first met Crosley when the latter came into his office in the Senate Office Building, where appellant was serving as legal assistant to the Senate Munitions Committee, to inquire about the investigation, probably in the fall of 1934. He saw him on business, he thought, ten or eleven times during the next five or six months. In the spring of 1935, Crosley told the appellant that "he was planning to spend the summer months in Washington to complete his search and investigation of the series of articles which he had been

2. The appellant here referred to an oriental rug which he testified at the trial he so received and which Chambers testified he delivered to Hiss as a present from the Soviet people.

Kisseloff-24126

engaged upon at the time" appellant first met him. Mr. Hiss then orally sub-let his apartment to Crosley and, learning that Crosley would like to rent a car, told him, "You came to just the right place. I would be very glad to throw a car in because I have been trying to get rid of an old car which we have kept solely for sentimental reasons which we couldn't get anything on for trade-in or sale." Appellant said that car was "one of the first model A Fords." Appellant also testified that Crosley had the use of his apartment and car under this arrangement during the summer of 1935 and that he saw Crosley "several times in the fall of 1935," as he recalled it. He said, "I think he came to my house once or twice after that because of this establishment of a personal relationship. I remember on one occasion he came and brought me a rug which was part payment." Appellant remembered that once when he drove to New York from Washington he took Crosley with him.

The attorney for the Committee then said to the appellant, "Mr. Hiss, you say that person you knew as George Crosley, the one feature which you must have to check on to identify him is the dentures." To this the appellant said, "May I answer that my own way rather than just 'Yes' or 'No'?" And what then followed, up to the time the appellant identified Chambers as the man he had known as Crosley, is now quoted from the transcript:

"Mr. Stripling. Well, now, I would like to preface whatever you are going to say by what I say first.

"I certainly gathered the impression when Mr. Chambers walked in this room and you walked over and examined him and asked him to open his mouth, that you were basing

your identification purely on what his upper teeth might have looked like.

"Now, here is a person that you knew for several months at least. You knew him so well that he was a guest in your home.

"Mr. Hiss. Would you-

"Mr. Stripling. I would like to complete my statement--that he was a guest in your home, that you gave him an old Ford automobile, and permitted him to use, or you leased him your apartment and in this, a very important confrontation, the only thing that you have to check on is this denture; is that correct?

"There is nothing else about this man's features which you could definitely say, 'This is the man I knew as George Crosley,' that you have to rely entirely on this denture; is that your position?

"Mr. Hiss. Is your preface through? My answer to the question you have asked is this:

"From the time on Wednesday, August 4, 1948, when I was able to get hold of newspapers containing photographs of one Whittaker Chambers, I was struck by a certain familiarity in features. When I testified on August 5 and was shown a photograph by you, Mr. Stripling, there was again some familiarity features. I could not be sure that I had never seen the person whose photographs you showed me. I said I would want to see the person.

"The photographs are rather good photostats of Whittaker Chambers as I see Whittaker Chambers today. I am not given on important occasions to snap judgments or simple, easy statements. I am confident that George Crosley had notably bad teeth. I would not call George Crosley a guest in my house. I have explained the circum-

Kisseloff-24128

stances. If you choose to call him a guest, that is your affair.

"Mr. Stripling. I am willing to strike the word 'guest'. He was in your house.

"Mr. Hiss. I saw him at the time I was seeing hundreds of people. Since then I have seen thousands of people. He meant nothing to me except as one I saw under the circumstances I have described.

"My recollection of George Crosley, if this man had said he was George Crosley, I would have no difficulty in identification. He denied it right here.

"I would like and asked earlier in this hearing if I could ask some further questions to help in identification. I was denied that.

"Mr. Stripling. I think you should be permitted--

"Mr. Hiss. I was denied that right. I am not, therefore, able to take an oath that this man is George Crosley. I have been testifying about George Crosley. Whether he and this man are the same or whether he has means of getting information from George Crosley about my house, I do not know. He may have had his face lifted.

"Mr. Stripling. The witness says he was denied the right to ask this witness questions. I believe the record will show you stated 'at this time'. I think he should be permitted to ask the witness questions now or any other motion should be granted which will permit him to determine whether or not this is the individual to whom he is referring.

"Mr. Hiss. Right. I would be very happy if I could pursue that. Do I have the Chair's permission?

"Mr. McDowell. The Chair will agree to that.

"Mr. Hiss. Do I have Mr. Nixon's permission.

Kisseloff-24129

"Mr. Nixon. Yes.

"Mr. McDowell. Here is a very difficult situation.

"Mr. Nixon. The only suggestion I would make in fairness to Mr. Chambers is that he should also be given the opportunity to ask Mr. Hiss any questions.

"Mr. McDowell. Of course.

"Mr. Hiss. I will welcome that.

"Mr. Nixon. Mr. Chambers, do you have any objection?

"Mr. Chambers. No.

"Mr. Hiss. Did you ever go under the name of George Crosley?

"Mr. Chambers. Not to my knowledge.

"Mr. Hiss. Did you ever sublet an apartment on Twenty-ninth Street from me?

"Mr. Chambers. No; I did not.

"Mr. Hiss. You did not?

"Mr. Chambers. No.

"Mr. Hiss. Did you ever spend any time with your wife and child in an apartment on Twenty-ninth Street in Washington when I was not there because I and my family were living on P Street?

"Mr. Chambers. I most certainly did.

"Mr. Hiss. You did or did not?

"Mr. Chambers. I did.

"Mr. Hiss. Would you tell me how you reconcile your negative answers with this affirmative answer?

"Mr. Chambers. Very easily Alger. I was a Communist and you were a Communist.

"Mr. Hiss. Would you be responsive and continue your answer?

"Mr. Chambers. I do not think it is needed.

"Mr. Hiss. That is the answer.

"Mr. Nixon. I will help you with the answer, Mr. Hiss. The question, Mr. Chambers, is, as I understand it, that Mr. Hiss cannot understand how you would deny that you were George Crosley and yet admit that you spent time in his apartment. Now would you explain the circumstances? I don't want to put that until Mr. Hiss agrees that is one of his questions.

"Mr. Hiss. You have the privilege of asking any questions you want. I think that is an accurate phrasing.

"Mr. Nixon. Go ahead.

"Mr. Chambers. As I have testified before, I came to Washington as a Communist functionary, a functionary of the American Communist Party. I was connected with the underground group of which Mr. Hiss was a member. Mr. Hiss and I became friends. To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Hiss himself suggested that I go there, and I accepted gratefully.

"Mr. Hiss. Mr. Chairman.

"Mr. Nixon. Just a moment. How long did you stay there?

"Mr. Chambers. My recollection was about 3 weeks. It may have been longer. I brought no furniture, I might add.

"Mr. Hiss. Mr. Chairman, I don't need to ask Mr. Whittaker Chambers any more questions. I am now perfectly prepared to identify this man as George Crosley."

Before the time when the appellant identified Mr. Chambers as his former acquaintance Crosley, the Committee had before it evidence, much of it testimony of Mr. Chambers, to the effect that the appellant was a member of the Communist Party and active in its behalf when he was employed in the State Department. But up to this time Mr. Chambers had not testified to any breach of trust on the part

of the appellant or to the commission of any crime. But matters did not remain long in that posture. Mr. Hiss challenged Mr. Chambers to repeat his accusations when not protected by the immunity afforded a witness before a Congressional committee. He did so, and Mr. Hiss brought suit against him in the United States District Court in Maryland to recover damages for the alleged tort. During pre-trial examinations conducted in that suit the plaintiff took the deposition of Mr. Chambers and demanded his production of whatever papers, if any, he had to support his accusations against Mr. Hiss.

Following that Mr. Chambers did produce on November 17, 1948, forty-three typewritten documents and four memoranda written with pencil. It is now conceded that the memoranda were in the handwriting of Mr. Hiss and that all but one of the documents had been written on a Woodstock typewriter which had belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Hiss and had been kept in their home in Washington. The documents were all dated after January 1, 1938 and ranged in date through the first two months of that year and into the third. These typewritten papers were copies of confidential documents in the

State Department which Mr. Hiss could have obtained, and the penciled summaries were of similar documents which obviously he did have at least long enough to enable him to make the memoranda.

These papers so produced proved to be of such a nature that even at the comparatively late day of their disclosure some could not for security reasons safely be made public, and the proper officials of the government were advised and took charge of them. In response to a subpoena duces tecum served upon him by the Committee above mentioned at his farm in Maryland that same evening, Mr. Chambers produced from a pumpkin, in which he had recently hidden them, two rolls of developed micro-film, which had been made of other confidential documents from the State Department, and three rolls of undeveloped micro-film, one of which was found to have been light struck.

A federal grand jury was sitting in the Southern District of New York at the time investigating possible violations of the criminal laws of the United States, including those relating to espionage. Both Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hiss were called before it and testified as witnesses, Mr. Chambers to the effect that the typewritten copies of documents he produced in the civil action brought by Mr. Hiss had been turned over to him by Mr. Hiss in the early months of 1938, and that during the same time the original documents which the micro-films surrendered to the Committee reproduced had been turned over to him by Mr. Hiss to be micro-filmed, and then returned by him to Mr. Hiss. When Mr. Hiss, testifying before the grand jury under oath, flatly denied this as before stated he was indicted for perjury.

At the trial which ended in the conviction of Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers testified in great detail concerning

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his relations with Mr. Hiss in Washington. Indeed it is perfectly plain that his testimony, believed as it evidently was by the jury, is of such breadth and scope that, if it was adequately substantiated by other evidence as the law requires, there was enough to support the verdict.

His testimony may be summarized as follows: Mr. Chambers was ordered "underground" by the Communist Party and was sent to Washington to act as a courier or liaison man to gather information from Communists or their sympathizers there and to take it to the Communist representative of Russia in New York. He soon was introduced, among others, to Mr. Hiss and told that he was a reliable source. Mr. Chambers became intimately acquainted with the appellant and found him to be a reliable Communist as represented. Their wives became friendly and during the summer, after Mr. Hiss had rented a house on P Street, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers lived in his apartment but did not get a Ford car from him. The families visited back and forth, trips were taken together, Mr. Chambers borrowed $400 of the Hisses when he bought an automobile, and for months they associated on the basis of Communist comradeship. In accordance with a routine they developed, Mr. Chambers customarily called at the Hiss home in the evening about once in two weeks and picked up whatever documents Mr. Hiss had abstracted from the State Department on that day and took them to Baltimore to be microfilmed. He would then return the originals to Mr. Hiss before daylight the next day. As time went on the two men altered their method so that "production" would be greater. Mr. Hiss would take home each night from the State Department confidential documents which Mrs. Hiss would copy on

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a Woodstock typewriter they had in their house. These copies would accumulate, and when Mr. Chambers called at the Hiss home on one of his fortnightly visits he would pick up what copies they had, together with any originals Mr. Hiss had that day brought home. What he produced in the pre-trial examination in the civil suit against him was the fruit of his last such pick-up before, having lost sympathy with it, he renounced Communism in 1938. He did not deliver this material to his superior in New York but took it in a package to his wife's nephew in Brooklyn for safe keeping. The nephew testified that he received the package then, that he was not told what was in it, and that he returned it unopened to Mr. Chambers when he called for it.

Tending to substantiate Mr. Chambers' testimony was the concession that all the copied documents produced by him were, save one, copied on the Hiss Woodstock typewriter. According to the testimony of appellant and his wife, that typewriter had been given to one of their servants and taken away from their home before the dates of any of the documents of which Mr. Chambers produced copies, but there was sufficient contradictory evidence, other than that of Mr. Chambers, to enable the jury to find that the typewriter was in the Hiss home during the time when the documents might have been copied on it. Nor does the lack of any direct evidence of <u>when</u> the copies were typed (other than the dates of the originals) affect the sufficiency of this corroboration. It was, of course, possible that the copies were typed later either from the originals or from micro-filmed copies of them stored away for this purpose. That, however, was properly a question for the jury, not for this court.

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The testimony of Mr. Hiss may be well characterized as a stout and persistent denial that he was, or had been, a Communist or a Communist sympathizer; that he ever turned over any State Department papers or documents to Mr. Chambers or to anyone else who did not have authority to receive them; or that he had seen Mr. Chambers after January 1, 1937. He further testified that he had sub-let his apartment to Crosley, whom he had, as before stated, identified as Mr. Chambers, not only at the rental he was paying for it unfurnished but that he left it partly furnished and had paid for the gas, electricity and the telephone, in addition to providing the Ford car, all without making any charge to his sub-tenant.

Aside from dental repairs, probably more extensive than the average person requires during such a period, there was nothing to show any change in the appearance of Mr. Chambers which should be unexpected in a man of his age during about ten years between the time the appellant admitted having last seen and known him as Crosley and the time in 1948 when he denied that he could recognize Mr. Chambers. The jury might well have believed that the appellant had been less than frank in his belated recognition of Mr. Chambers as a man he had known as Crosley and had admittedly known well enough to provide for him a partly furnished apartment at cost with all utilities free to say nothing of an automobile, old certainly, but still useful. The jury had ample evidence other than the testimony of Mr. Chambers on which to find, as it evidently did, that the documents of which Mr. Chambers produced copies were all available to Mr. Hiss at the State Department and that finding, coupled with the admitted fact that they were copied on a typewriter which the jury could

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well find was used for that purpose when in the possession of Mr. Hiss in his home, supplied circumstances which strongly corroborated the testimony of Mr. Chambers. Indeed, such known circumstances tend to fill out a normal pattern of probability when so interpreted, while in attempting to reconcile them with the appellant's denial of association with the delivery of State Document documents, or their copies, to Mr. Chambers, one approaches the real of sheer speculation. To the prosecution's theory that the appellant abstracted these copied documents and took them home where they were copied on a typewriter which the jury could, and doubtless did, find was then in his home, the only possible alternative is that one or more others abstracted them (for there is not the slightest evidence or suggestion that this Woodstock typewriter was ever in the State Department) and then took what pains were needed to copy them, or have them copied, on that particular typewriter either at the Hiss home or elsewhere on some later date and, if at the Hiss home, unbeknown to Mr. or Mrs. Hiss. Obviously that would have entailed some risk of detection by the Hisses which the use of some other means of copying would not have involved. It seems abundantly clear that the jury was amply justified in believing that these circumstances did not indicate some ulterior motive to harm the appellant at some future date but in believing that they pinned the abstractions and deliveries fast to the appellant himself. The foregoing is an attempt not to summarize the mass of evidence introduced at the trial below, but only to show, as we think it does, that there was independent evidence sufficient as a matter of law, if believed and so considered by the jury, to substantiate the testimony of Mr. Chambers in compliance with the rule in perjury cases as to both counts.

There was, however, additional evidence in support of count two. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers testified that Mr. Hiss met and saw Mr. Chambers at a time after January 1, 1937, not within or about the months of February and March, 1938. Had each testified to a separate occasion, their testimony might, nevertheless, have satisfied the two witness rule in prosecutions for perjury and have taken count two to the jury. United States v. Seavey, 3 Cir., 180 F. 2d 837; cert. denied 339 U.S. 979; United States v. Palese, 3 Cir., 133 F. 2d 600. We are not confronted with that question, however, for the trial judge instructed the jury that the two witness rule required that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers testify to the same occurrence. The jury could have found that they did, for there was no reason to suppose that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, though failing to identify precisely the same dates, were in disagreement on the fact that they had both met Mr. and Mrs. Hiss in December, 1937. But the appellant insists that count two was so limited by its language that it could not be supported on this evidence. Its language was that when the appellant testified before the grand jury as charged in the count he knew his testimony was untrue "in that the defendant did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March 1938".

The appellant moved for particulars as to meetings within the designated period, requesting no information as to any others claimed to have occurred, and the government supplied the particulars as requested. The record shows that counsel for the government at the hearing on the

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motion made it perfectly plain that it did not intend to limit its proof at the trial to meetings of Mr. Hiss and Mr. Chambers in or about February and March, 1938, provided it could procure evidence of other meetings. Nor did the appellant claim surprise, or move for a continuance on that ground, or otherwise object to the admission of this evidence. Instead what the appellant did was to request the court to instruct the jury to acquit him on the second count unless it found that he saw Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, and he excepted to the refusal of his request.

It is the rule in this circuit that an indictment for perjury is sufficient if it alleges the falsity of the accused's oath without alleging what the truth was. Sharron v. United States, 2 Cir., 11 F. 2d 689; United States v. Otto, 2 Cir., 54 F. 2d 277. See also Rule 7(c) of the Federal Criminal Rules; Flynn v. United States, 9 Cir., 172 F. 2d 12; United States v. Bickford, 9 Cir., 168 F. 2d 26. Absent surprise, or some like special ground for relief, the appellant has shown no error in treating as surplusage the language he claimed to be a limitation. Moreover, as the sentences on both counts could lawfully have been imposed upon either, and are the same, and are to run concurrently, the conviction upon either, if without error, would alone sustain the judgment and require its affirmance. Whitfield v. Ohio, 297 U. S. 431, 438; United States v. Bronson, 2 Cir., 145 F. 2d 939, 944.

The third point made by the appellant is that reversible error was committed when the government called each of two witnesses who, it is said, the prosecutor knew would refuse on the ground of self-incrimination to answer

at least some of the questions he intended to ask them. One of these witnesses was Felix Inslerman, who was the man in Baltimore to whom Mr. Chambers testified he took the papers he received from Mr. Hiss to have them micro-filmed. Mr. Inslerman, who had not been a witness at the first trial, testified that he lived in Baltimore and that in about the middle of 1937 while living there he had purchased a Leica camera which he had had ever since, and which he identified as Government's Exhibit 51.[3] Claiming the privilege above stated, he refused to answer when asked if he had during 1937 met a man whose name, he had now been told, was Whittaker Chambers, and also when asked if he had ever photographed any paper documents during that year with that camera.

The other witness whose calling to the stand is assigned as error was William Rosen, whose name appeared of record in Washington, D. C., in the office where certificates of title and transfers of title to automobiles are recorded, as the transferee of the above-mentioned Ford automobile. His transferor was the Cherner Motor Company, which was, according to the record in the same office, the transferee of Alger Hiss who signed and swore to that transfer on July 23, 1936. At investigations previous to the trial, Rosen had refused on the ground of self-incrimination to answer some questions concerning these transfers. He had been

3. Webb, a government expert, testified that tests showed that this was the camera used to make the micro-films which Chambers had produced. Inslerman's and Webb's testimony was not irrelevant, as appellant contends, for it tended to confirm Chambers' testimony that he had the documents and that he gave them to Inslerman to photograph, matters which, although not contested by Hiss, were an integral part of Chambers' story.

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adjudged in contempt and sentenced therefor when he so refused as a witness before the federal jury in New York. This was reversed by this court. United States v. Rosen, 174 F. 2d 187, cert. denied 338 U. S. 851. The government knew that he would refuse to answer some of the questions he would be asked when called at this trial and so did Mr. Cross, trial counsel for the appellant, who at once objected on the ground stated. The witness did claim his privilege against self-incrimination and refused to answer any questions having reference to the Ford automobile or to its transfer, or to whether he was a Communist. He also testified favorably to Mr. Hiss in that he denied that he knew him; that he had ever had any relations with him; or that he had ever seen him before the trial. The judge told the jury when this witness left the stand "to draw no inference unfavorable to this defendant because of the fact that this witness *** has claimed immunity."

In some state court decisions language has been used which may support the appellant on this point.[4] In an earlier opinion of this court, after noticing that Professor Wigmore held the view that the privilege was but an option to refuse to answer and not a prohibition of inquiry, 8 Wigmore on Evidence, 3d ed. § 2268, we remarked by way of warning, "Nevertheless we are not prepared to say that it would not be ground for reversal if the party who called a witness connected with a challenged transaction knew, or

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4. McClure v. State, 95 Tex. Crim. Rep. 53, 251 S.W. 1099; Rice v. State, 121 Tex. Crim. Rep. 68, 51 S.W. 2d 364.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals

SECOND CIRCUIT

(COPY)

OPINION

CHASE,
Circuit Judge.

Kisseloff-24142

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had reasonable cause to know, before putting the witness on the stand that he would claim his privilege."[5] We do not now say that such an abuse might not sometime occur so as to require reversal, but we find no such abuse occurred below. Cf. Weinbaum v. United States, 9 Cir.-- F. 2d --; dec'd Sept. 19, 1950; People v. Kynette, 15 Cal. 2d 731, 104 P. 2d 794, cert. denied 312 U. S. 703. Where a prosecutor is charged with conduct so prejudicial as to amount to reversible error, the charge should be made good by showing a successful effort to influence the jury against a defendant by some means clearly indefensible as a matter of law. It is not enough if there are no more than minor lapses through a long trial. United States v. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., 310 U. S. 150, 239-40. Cf. United States v. Buckner, 2 Cir., 108 F. 2d 921, 928, cert. denied 309 U. S. 669.

The grounds for the motion to strike the testimony of Mrs. Massing, which was denied, were its lack of weight and the questionable credibility of the witness, neither touching admissibility. The basis for the objection to the testimony of Mrs. Murray was that it was out of order in that it was received in rebuttal. These are matters so clearly within the discretion of the judge who so clearly exercised it well that we think no more need be said.

Mr. Hiss on direct examination had testified to conversations he had had with Mr. Dulles, chairman of the board of the Carnegie Endowment, concerning appellant's employment as its president; concerning charges of his having been a Communist or having been associated with Communists;

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5. United States v. Five Cases etc., 179 F. 2d 519, 523.

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and what he had done at times to refute such charges. The implication was that Mr. Dulles, having learned the facts as to such accusations, did not credit them. This testimony, if believed, would have afforded evidence of the good character of Mr. Hiss in addition to the direct evidence to that effect in the testimony of the character witnesses he called. In rebuttal, the government called Mr. Dulles, who testified without objection in partial contradiction. After both parties had rested and the summation for the appellant had been finished, a motion was made to strike the testimony of Mr. Dulles on the ground that the contradiction of Mr. Hiss on an immaterial matter had been permitted in rebuttal. Its denial is now claimed to be reversible error. We cannot agree. Insofar as Mr. Dulles' testimony may be said to be contradictory, it tended to refute the inferences of good character which might otherwise be drawn from the testimony of Mr. Hiss, and was therefore not collateral, but bore directly upon an issue he had raised himself. Moreover, what is within the scope of permissible contradiction is largely a matter of avoiding confusion of issues, and as such should be left to the discretion of the trial judge. Cf. Moyer v. Aetna Life Ins. Co., 3 Cir., 126 F. 2d 141; Salem News Pub. Co. v. Caliga, 1 Cir., 144 Fed. 965; Lizotte v. Warren, 302 Mass. 217, 19 N.E. 2d 60.

It is sufficient also to dispose of the attack upon the government's chief trial counsel by referring to what has previously been said in respect to his calling the witnesses Inslerman and Rosen. There was nothing in his general conduct which can justify reversal.

The charge of the court was clear and comprehensive with such due attention to detail in respect to the law

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relevant to the facts which might be found upon the evidence that all the requests to charge which should have been granted were adequately covered. We find no error in it.

The effort to have the judgment arrested and the indictment dismissed was induced by a clearly untenable theory that the statute of limitations had barred the prosecution of the offense charged in the indictment.

Judgment affirmed.

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ENCLOSURE

4747

NO. 520

In the Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1950

ALGER HISS, *Petitioner*

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

Kisseloff-28348

MEMO:

I.C. 74-1333

Re: ALGER HISS

At 11:00 AM on August 3, 1948, a hearing was in progress in the offices of the Committee on Ways and Means in the new office building, Washington, D.C. The following colloquy took place:

"Mr. Stripling: Mr. Chambers, are you before the Committee in response to a subpoena that was served on you yesterday?

"Mr. Chambers: I am.

"Mr. Stripling: Will you state your full name.

"Mr. Chambers: David Whittaker Chambers.

"Mr. Stripling: What is your present address?

"Mr. Chambers: 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

"Mr. Stripling: What is your present occupation?

"Mr. Chambers: I am a senior editor of Time Magazine.

"Mr. Stripling: Where and when were you born?

"Mr. Chambers: I was born April 1, 1901, in Philadelphia.

"Mr. Stripling: How long have you been associated with Time Magazine?

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"Mr. Chambers: Nine years.

"Mr. Stripling: Prior to that what was your occupation?

"Mr. Chambers: I was a member of theCommunist Party and a paid functionary of the Party.

"Mr. Stripling: When did you join the Communist Party?

"Mr. Chambers: 1924.

"Mr. Stripling: How long did you remain a member of the Communist Party?

"Mr. Chambers: Until 1937."

Somewhat later in the interrogation Mr. Chambers asked for, and received, permission to read a prepared statement. In this prepared statement he outlined the activities of an underground Communist Party apparatus that was operating in the City of Washington, D.C., during the years 1935, 1936, and 1937. Among persons he named as being members of this apparatus was Alger Hiss.

* * * * * * * * *

On August 5, 1948, the following colloquy took place in the same hearing room in the form of sworn testimony of Alger Hiss:

"Mr. Rankin: Will you please give your age and place of birth?

"Mr. Hiss: I was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 11, 1904.

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"I am here at my own request to deny unqualifiedly various statements about me which were made before this Committee by one Whittaker Chambers the day before yesterday. I appreciate the Committee's having promptly granted my request. I welcome the opportunity to answer to the best of my ability any inquiries members of this Committee may wish to ask me. I am not, and never have been, a member of the Communist Party. I do not and never have adhered to the tenets of the Communist Party. I am not, and never have been, a member of any Communist front organization. I have never followed the Communist Party line directly or indirectly. To the best of my knowledge none of my friends is a Communist."

Thus began one of the most publicized controversies of recent time. The case of the U.S. vs. Alger Hiss ran through two lengthy trials, the first one beginning May 31, 1949, and ending July 10, 1949, in a disagreement, eight of the jurors voting for conviction and four for acquittal.

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The second trial began November 17, 1949, and ended January 20, 1950, in the conviction of Alger Hiss for the crime of perjury.

On January 25, 1950, Alger Hiss appeared before the Honorable Henry J. Goddard in the Southern District of New York, and he was on this day sentenced to five years imprisonment on each of two counts of an indictment, said sentence to run concurrently. On the same day, he was released on bail in the amount of $10,000. pending appeal. Following his conviction his attorneys made an appeal of the lower court's decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit.

On December 7, 1950, the Honorable Harie Chase, Augustus Hand, and Thomas Swan, sitting in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York City, unanimously upheld the conviction of the lower court. Thereafter Hiss' lawyers sought a writ of certiorari before the United States Supreme Court. On March 12, 1951, their petition for certiorari was denied, and on March 22, 1951 Alger Hiss surrendered to the District Court for the Southern District of New York to commence serving his sentence.

The testimony of Whittaker Chambers as previously set forth was augmented by considerable additional testimony

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by Chambers before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in which he outlined in great detail his activities in a Communist Party underground apparatus in Washington, in particular his activities and close personal association with Alger Hiss, a member of this Communist Party apparatus. In his testimony before the House Committee, Chambers related in detail the close relationship that existed between the Hiss family and the Chambers family during a period from 1935 to early 1938. In contrast, the testimony of Alger Hiss during his first appearances before the Committee took the form of a complete denial of, knowledge of, or friendship with, Whittaker Chambers. As a result of the affirmative statements of Whittaker Chambers and the negative replies of Alger Hiss insofar as the association of these two individuals was concerned, a confrontation was arranged.

On the evening of August 17, 1948, Hiss and Chambers met at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, and after some discussion between the two men, Alger Hiss positively identified Chambers as one George Crosley whom he had casually known in Washington in 1935 as a free lance writer doing research on the munitions industry. At the time of the confrontation Hiss still denied being a member of the Communist Party and challenged Chambers to make this statement outside of the immunity [illegible] the halls of Congress.

On August 27, 1948, Whittaker Chambers appeared as a guest on the radio program "Meet the Press" over Station WOL in Washington, D.C. During this program he was interviewed concerning his association with Alger Hiss, and while on this program accused Alger Hiss of having been a member of the Communist Party.

In October of 1948 Alger Hiss, through his counsel, William Marbury, filed a slander-libel action in the Federal District Court at Baltimore, Maryland, charging Chambers with damages in the amount of $75,000. as a result of the latter's statement on the radio charging him with being a Communist.

On November 14, 1948, during the course of a pre-trial examination of Chambers in connection with the slander-libel suit in Baltimore, the latter produced four handwritten notes and 65 typewritten pages of documents which Chambers said he had received from Alger Hiss in 1938. All of these papers Chambers claimed contained material from the files of the State Department which had been obtained by Alger Hiss and turned over to Chambers.

An examination of these documents by both counsel for Chambers and Hiss indicated a strong probability that they were paraphrasings or verbatim copies of confidential

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official State Department documents. By agreement of counsel, and by order of United States District Judge Chestnut of Baltimore, the documents were turned over to the United States Department of Justice. Chambers, at the time he turned these documents over, testified he had received them from Alger Hiss and that they were eventually to be given by Chambers to Colonel Boris Bykov. Colonel Bykov, according to Chambers, was a Russian-born Soviet agent operating in the United States and was Chambers' superior. On November 24, 1948, the Department of Justice turned these documents over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested an immediate investigation of this matter. These documents were examined by the FBI Laboratory and it was definitely determined that the typed impressions were made by a Woodstock typewriter.

On December 4, 1948, Alger Hiss was interviewed by agents of the Baltimore Office. He denied ever having given official State Department documents to Chambers or any other unauthorized person. He examined the typewritten documents and related that they appeared to be authentic copies or summaries of official State Department material. He readily admitted the four handwritten notes were in his handwriting. With respect to any typewriters owned by the Hiss family, he said that at one time there was an old-fashioned

machine in his home, "possibly an Underwood". This machine, he said, was given to his wife, Priscilla, by the latter's father, Thomas Fansler, who had been in the insurance business in Philadelphia. He said Mrs. Hiss disposed of this typewriter by selling it to either a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer in Washington, D.C., some time subsequent to 1938. Immediately thereafter agents of the Washington Field Office canvassed all second-hand typewriter dealers in Washington who had been in business since 1937. No record of the purchase or sale of this typewriter was found.

It was not until the beginning of the first trial on May 31, 1949, that the all-important Woodstock typewriter showed up. It was produced in Court by Edward McLean, one of the Hiss attorneys. This typewriter had not been disposed of in the manner described by Hiss in December of 1948, but actually had been given to one of the Catlett brothers, who used to do odd jobs for the Hiss family in 1938.

The disposal of this typewriter, together with the events leading to its being offered in evidence at the trial, was one of the more important aspects of this case. The failure by the FBI to locate this typewriter accelerated their efforts to attempt to identify the typing on these

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documents with a typewriter owned by the Hisses. If the Hisses had been the owners of the typewriter which was used to prepare the 65 questioned documents, it followed that in all probability they had also prepared other documents on the same machine which could be identified as having originated from it. The big question was where would these documents be located.

Priscilla Hiss was a graduate of Bryn Mawr University in Pennsylvania. She had also been an officer of the university alumni association. Inquiry at the college failed to produce any typewritten letters or other memoranda that Mrs. Hiss might have directed to the college. However, inquiry of the Bryn Mawr Alumni Association produced more concrete results. An alumni report dated May, 1937, prepared by Priscilla Hiss was located.

Priscilla Hiss had attended the University of Maryland in the Summer of 1937. Inquiry at this institution produced a typewritten letter from Mrs. Hiss dated May 25, 1937.

Timothy Hobson, Alger Hiss' stepson, had attended the Landon School at Bethesda, Maryland. Inquiry here by agents of the FBI uncovered a typewritten letter dated December 9, 1936, to the Headmaster and signed by Alger Hiss.

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These letters were examined by the FBI Laboratory. The document examiners reached the definite conclusion that the typewriting appearing on the Landon School letter, the Bryn Mawr report, and the University of Maryland letter, was prepared on the same typewriter that was used to prepare the 65 questioned documents that were turned over by Chambers in the Baltimore disposition.

On December 2, 1948, in response to a subpoena served by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Chambers produced the now famous pumpkin papers. They consisted of two short strips of developed microfilm containing photographs of original State Department documents and three rolls of undeveloped film. Chambers claimed he placed these microfilms in a hollowed-out pumpkin as he believed this to be an excellent hiding place for the material he thought was of great value.

During December of 1948 Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers appeared before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City. This Grand Jury was hearing witnesses in connection with possible violations of the espionage laws of the United States and other related Federal criminal statutes. Special Agents of the FBI as well as a score of other witnesses gave testimony to this Grand Jury. On December 15 this Grand Jury handed up to Judge John W. Clancy of the Southern District of

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New York a true bill in two counts charging in one count, that Hiss' testimony was untrue when he stated before the Grand Jury that while he was employed in the Department of State in the months of February and March, 1938, he did not furnish, deliver, or transmit to Chambers, not a person authorized to receive such, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes, and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State in violation of law; count two, that the testimony of Alger Hiss was untrue when he stated that he did not, in fact, see and converse with Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of a Federal statute.

On December 16, 1948, Hiss appeared in Federal Court before the Honorable John W. Clancy and pleaded not guilty to both of the above counts in the indictment. Bond was fixed in the amount of $5,000. which was immediately furnished.

On May 31, 1949, the trial of Alger Hiss was commenced before Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman in the Southern District of New York, and thus started one of the most publicized trials of recent times. This trial received press coverage not only from all of the great newspapers of

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the United States, but representatives of the European press as well were in attendance at both this and the second trial.

One of the many facets of this investigation was the exhaustive interviews with Whittaker Chambers. Beginning shortly after the indictment, and continuing through April of 1949, Chambers was interviewed for approximately six to seven hours a day, each day of the week exclusive of Sunday. His background from the time he could first remember it was gone into in minute detail -- his early life, his college days, his membership in the Communist Party, his leaving the Party at the time of the Stalinist-Lovestonite quarrel, his reentering the Party actively again in 1933, his first days in the underground, his acquaintanceship with J. Peters in New York and Washington, his development of the Washington apparatus, his new superior, Boris Bykov, his meeting with Alger Hiss, every detail of his social life as it pertained to the Hisses and the Chambers, his method of operation, the meetings with Alger Hiss on 28th Street, on P Street, and on Volta Place, where he received State Department documents from Alger or Priscilla, the method he used in photographing these documents, those who had assisted him, the identity of his assistants, the various residences that were used as photographic studios for these operations, his association with Franklin and Victor Perlo, Harry Dexter

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White, Vincent Reno, William and George Pigman, David Carpenter -- each single small bit of evidence gone into in the most minute detail, so that at the conclusion of these interviews there were hundreds of pages of factual information as recalled by Whittaker Chambers. As he brought to light each new bit of information agents in the various cities where a particular situation took place immediately started to check it out and verify it. It was a long, hard, time-consuming job, but it was just one phase of the work of the FBI in connection with this important case.

Of utmost importance was the obtaining and identifying of persons who might have seen Chambers and Hiss together during 1935, 1936 and 1937. Because of the obvious secret nature of their work, the only ones who had ever seen Chambers and Hiss together other than their respective wives were three colored maids. Two of these maids were maids of the Hisses. One was the maid of the Chambers when they lived in Baltimore. Claudie Catlett, one of the Hiss maids, was located, but she only recalled having seen Chambers on one occasion when Alger Hiss was not present in the Hiss household.

EDITH MURRAY

Again during the lengthy interview with Chambers he pointed out that while he was living in Baltimore both Alger and Priscilla Hiss had visited the Chambers on several

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occasions. He quite definitely recalled that at least on some of these visits the Chambers' colored maid, Edith, was in the house. Unfortunately Chambers was unable to give much of a description of this woman, but did recall some sketchy information about her husband. This information about the maid, Edith, was obtained in January of 1949, and from that time until just before the second trial in November of 1949 efforts to locate this woman were futile. A systematic survey had been made of all employment agencies in Baltimore supplying domestic service during the period of 1935, 1936 and 1937, and an attempt was made to identify and interview all women applicants who had the first name Edith. This met with no success. The colored maids of people in the vicinity of the Chambers' home in Baltimore were interviewed, but they could furnish no leads as to the identity of the unknown Edith.

During the Summer of 1949, between the two trials of Alger Hiss, Agents of the Baltimore Office decided to interview Mr. and Mrs. Chambers again in a possible effort to obtain new leads on the maid. This interview took place at the Chambers farm in Westminster, Maryland. After some conversation, Mrs. Chambers suddenly recalled that at one time she had painted a portrait of Edith. A search of the Chambers attic resulted in finding this portrait. Photographs of this portrait were made, and again systematic interviews

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of persons in Baltimore who might identify Edith were conducted and the photograph displayed to them. One of these individuals recognized this photograph, and was subsequently able to procure Edith's current address. One of the agents of the Baltimore Office called at this address, and noting the similarity of the woman who answered the door with the person depicted in the photograph, did not immediately identify himself as an agent of the FBI, but took the photograph out of his pocket, showed it to this woman, and asked her who she thought it might be. Edith replied, "Why, that's me."

Subsequent detailed interviews with her revealed that she was Edith Murray who had been the maid at the Chambers home on Eutaw Place in Baltimore and knew the Chambers while she was working for them as the Cantwells. During the interviews she was shown a photograph of Alger and Priscilla Hiss and definitely identified the photograph of Priscilla Hiss as one of Mrs. Chambers' Washington friends. She tentatively identified a photograph of Alger Hiss as this woman's husband.

At the inception of the second Alger Hiss trial,

Edith Murray was placed in the lobby of the United States Court House in New York City and instructed to observe all persons entering the court room to determine if she could pick out from these people the couple who had visited the Chambers at Baltimore. As Mr. and Mrs. Hiss stepped from an elevator, Edith Murray immediately made an unquestionable identification of them.

She subsequently appeared at the trial and was probably one of the most important Government witnesses. Both Alger and Priscilla Hiss had steadfastly claimed on the witness stand in both trials that they had only seen Mr. and Mrs. Chambers a few times and on those occasions the meetings were in Washington, D.C. They categorically denied that they had ever seen them anywhere else.

After Edith Murray was sworn, Tom Murphy, then Government counsel, asked her a few questions about her background, about her work with the Chambers family, and whether the Chambers family had any visitors. She testified that the Chambers had very few visitors. Murphy then rather dramatically asked if she could identify any persons she had seen in the Chambers home in Baltimore that might be presently in the court room. She stood up on the witness stand, looked around the court room, and then said, "There is the lady right there with the black hat with the thing on the side." She had identified Priscilla Hiss. She was then

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asked if she would be able to identify the latter's husband and she replied, "Yes, I couldn't help but remember him." She thereafter pointed out Alger Hiss for the judge and jury.

In the course of her testimony Edith Murray recalled one instance where Priscilla Hiss came down from Washington to stay over night with the small Chambers child. She testified that Mrs. Chambers was pregnant at the time and had to go to New York City to see her doctor. Since Edith finished her work at around eight o'clock in the evening, it would of course necessitate someone staying at the house to mind the small child. She recalled a conversation she had with Mrs. Hiss while she was giving the baby a bath. She remembered that Mrs. Hiss stated she too had a small child whose name was Timmy. She recalled another occasion when Mr. and Mrs. Hiss came to the Chambers residence for dinner. She remembered serving the dinner and remarked that there seemed to be such a great difference between the two families. She testified that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were not too well dressed while Mr. and Mrs. Hiss appeared to be fashionably dressed. She was cross-examined by Mr. Cross at length, but she remained calm and collected and was unshaken in her testimony.

THE FIRST TRIAL

On May 31, 1949, the first trial of Alger Hiss began in the United States Court House on Foley Square.

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The trial judge was the Honorable Samuel H. Kaufman. The defendant Alger Hiss had as his principal counsel Lloyd Paul Stryker, a well-known New York attorney. He was assisted by attorneys Harold Shapiro, Edward McLean, Robert Von Mehrens, and Harold Rosenwald. The Government was represented by Thomas F. Murphy, then the head of the Criminal Division of the United States Attorney's Office in New York City and who is presently the Commissioner of Police for the City of New York, Assistant United States Attorney Clark S. Ryan, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan. The direct and cross-examination of Whittaker Chambers and his wife took approximately eleven days. The direct and cross-examination of Alger and Priscilla Hiss took approximately seven days.

The trial was concluded July 10, 1949, in a disagreement of the jurors. Following the foreman's statement that the jury was in disagreement the jury was polled by Attorney McLean and it was found that eight of the jurors had been for conviction of Hiss and four for his acquittal.

THE SECOND TRIAL

The second trial of Alger Hiss also took place in the United States Court House at Foley Square, New York, and was presided over by the Honorable Henry W. Goddard. It began November 17, 1949. The attorneys for Alger Hiss were the same as in the first trial except that Claude Cross replaced

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Lloyd Paul Stryker as principal counsel. The Government again was represented by Thomas F. Murphy, Clark S. Ryan and Thomas J. Donegan. This trial, as well as the first, was covered by approximately sixty representatives of the press.

In the first trial an attempt by the defense was made to allow Dr. Carl Binger, a psychiatrist, to testify but his testimony was not allowed. In the second trial, however, Dr. Binger did testify. His testimony in summary was that from his observation of Chambers while on the witness stand, as well as a study of all of his writings and a study of Chambers' testimony in the Baltimore depositions, he concluded that Chambers had a "psychopathic personality". Binger admitted that this classification of mental ailment did not indicate that Chambers was psychotic in that he should be admitted to an insane institution but that it was a mental ailment bordering on the neurotic.

Also at this trial a psychologist testified. He was Harvard-trained John Murray. He testified that he, too, had read all of Chambers writings and he came to the similar conclusion as did Dr. Binger that Chambers was a psychopathic personality. Although Murray steadfastly maintained that he had used only Chambers' writings and a lengthy hypothetical question as the basis of his conclusion, he was, under cross-

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examination, forced to admit that prior to making a study of Chambers' writings he had made a "private investigation" and had talked to a former co-worker of Chambers, and had asked this individual many leading questions in an effort to determine if Chambers was sloppy in his dress, egotistical, prejudiced, irresponsible, honest, etc.

THE MICROFILM

Of prime importance was the determination of the date that the pumpkin paper microfilm was manufactured. One of the strips was the product of the Eastman Kodak Company. Experts from the Eastman Kodak Company testified that the serial number on the microfilm indicated this particular film was manufactured and sold in 1937. The film manufactured by the DuPont Company was a bit of a problem. The DuPont people related that the number appearing on that particular strip of film indicated that that film was manufactured and sold by the DuPont concern in either 1936 or 1944. No positive testimony could be given because apparently there had been an error in using this number for two different years.

THE FOUR BOKHARA RUGS

During the interview with Chambers he related that in 1936 Colonel Bykov became his superior and he explained the Washington apparatus setup to him. Bykov

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appeared pleased and felt that the Washington apparatus of which Alger Hiss was a member could be more productive. He suggested to Chambers that possibly a gift of money might induce them to procure more documents and better information. Chambers vetoed this, saying that this might be insulting to them. Bykov then suggested that possibly the four best sources, Alger Hiss, A. George Silverman, Harry Dexter White and Henry Julian Wadleigh might be given a rather expensive gift. Chambers agreed. Bykov suggested giving each of the three an expensive rug. He gave Chambers $800.00 for this purchase. Chambers then went to his good friend, Meyer Shapiro, who was a professor of fine arts at Columbia University, for some suggestions. Shapiro suggested Bokhara rugs, and Chambers then gave Shapiro the money and suggested he make the purchase. Shapiro went to the Massachusetts Importing Company and purchased four Bokhara rugs for about $900.00. These rugs at Chambers suggestion were delivered to Shapiro in New York, who in turn sent them by American Railway Express to A. George Silverman in Washington, D.C.

A check of the records at the rug concern revealed that four such Bokhara rugs were billed to Meyer Shapiro, and a notation appeared on this bill DELIVERED DECEMBER 29, 1936 in New York City. The actual delivery in Washington could

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not be ascertained in view of the fact that the records that far back had been destroyed. Oddly enough, Silverman, who was most uncooperative, refused to state whether he had received such a rug. But Henry Julian Wadleigh readily admitted the receipt of this rug, and had it in his possession at the time he was interviewed. Strangely too, Alger Hiss admitted having such a rug, and also the fact that he received it from Chambers. Hiss' story, however, was that Chambers had received this rug from a patron, had no use for it, and gave it to Hiss. Hiss related that he felt this was "payment in kind" for small sums of money that Hiss had advanced to Chambers and which had not been repaid.

THE FORD AUTOMOBILES

Two Ford automobiles figured quite prominently in this case. One was a 1929 Ford roadster which, as Hiss testified before the House Committee, had a "sassy little trunk on the back". Hiss related both before the House Committee and at each of his trials that in the Spring of 1935 he met Chambers, a free lance writer. This first meeting took place in the offices of the Nye Committee, the Committee that was then investigating the munitions industry. After seeing Chambers a few times the latter indicated he was desirous of moving to Washington until he had completed his press assignment. Hiss, almost a stranger to Chambers, stated

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that he offered to allow Chambers to live in his P Street house until the expiration of a lease which had two months to run, inasmuch as he, Hiss, had moved to a new residence. He claimed that Chambers complained of the difficulty he experienced in getting around Washington by public conveyances and then out of almost sheer generosity, Alger offered him the use of this 1929 Ford since he, Hiss, had just purchased a "floor model" Plymouth sedan. Some months later, after Chambers had used this car a good bit, Hiss, according to Chambers, stated that since the car had only about a $25.00 resale value, it might be put to better advantage if it were given to some poor Communist organizer in the South. Some time thereafter Hiss told Chambers that he had so disposed of the Ford automobile.

Thus began another series of checks and rechecks among the various used automobile dealers in Washington, D.C. This met with success. A record was found in the offices of the Cherner Motor Company in Washington indicating that a 1929 Ford automobile had been purchased by the Cherner Motor Company from Alger Hiss. On this certificate of sale appeared a notation that this automobile had been assigned by the Cherner Motor Company to William Rosen, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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William Rosen was a reluctant witness. He refused to testify before the Grand Jury and in the second trial of this case investigation showed that William Rosen had not actually resided in Washington, D.C., at the time this title was assigned to him.

In October of 1937 Chambers had definitely made up his mind to break with the Communist Party. He figured, however, since he had been so enmeshed in the inner workings of the Party and the underground and knew its top leaders, that if he defected he might be assassinated or irreparable damage might be done to his wife and children. He decided that after he quit he would travel to Florida and go in hiding. At this time he had a second-hand Ford which had been given to him by the Party. It was not in good shape and Chambers wanted a new automobile. He went to Alger Hiss and told him that he had been informed by his superiors to buy a new automobile, but that the money for it would not be forthcoming for some months. He asked Hiss if he could borrow $400.00. According to Chambers, Hiss gave him the $400.00, and with the proceeds of the sale of the second hand car, his wife, Esther, went to the Schmidt Motor Car Company in Randallstown, Maryland, and purchased a new 1937 Ford automobile. Hiss denied ever giving this $400.00 to Chambers. A check of the bank records at the Riggs National Bank, where Alger and Priscilla had a

joint savings account, reflected that on November 19, 1937 a withdrawal of $400.00 was made from this account.

As a further indication of the veracity of Chambers' statement with regard to the purchase of this Ford, the records of the Smith Motor Car Company reflect that the purchase of the Ford car was made on November 23, 1937. According to the records of the Smith Motor Car Company, a 1937 Ford was sold to Esther Chambers on this date. Payment for it was in the form of a trade in of a 1934 Ford sedan and $486.75 in cash.

THE TYPING EXAMINATION

During Chambers' interview he related that in the initial stages of his operations with Alger Hiss when the latter was employed in the State Department, Hiss would bring home four, five or six documents which he thought were important, about once every two weeks. By pre-arrangement Chambers would go to the Hiss household, obtain the documents, take them to Baltimore, have them photographed, and return them late that night or early the next morning. Colonel Bykov, in commenting upon the importance of these documents, told Chambers that some system would have to be devised whereby the quantity of these documents would be increased. Chambers stated that he talked over this matter with Alger and Priscilla Hiss and it was arranged that Hiss would bring home every night,

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if possible, a few documents, and the next day Priscilla Hiss would type up copies or summaries and on the succeeding day Hiss would return the originals to the State Department. In this manner, when Chambers made his fortnightly visits to the Hiss home, he would receive a quantity of typed documents rather than just a few originals. He would take these to Baltimore, where they would be photographed, the typed documents would be destroyed, and the developed or undeveloped negative would be turned over to Bykov in New York City by Chambers.

When interviewed Priscilla Hiss disclaimed any proficiency in typing, and Alger himself said that Mrs. Hiss was not a typist. Again a search of records to determine whether this ~~was a fact~~ or not. Priscilla Hiss was known to have attended Columbia University. A check of the records at that school showed that on January 15, 1927 Priscilla Hiss passed an examination in typewriting and English. This was just another bit of evidence that took a great deal of doing to get but which was helpful to the Government at the trial of this case.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

During the time Priscilla Hiss was interrogated by FBI agents, and at both trials, she steadfastly maintained that she had never been a member of the Communist Party and

never had been a member of the Socialist Party. In an effort to determine whether this was a factual statement or not, the voting records during the time Priscilla Hiss was a resident of New York City were checked. These records showed that on October 14, 1932 Priscilla Hiss, residing at 547 West 123rd Street, New York City, registered giving as her voting preference Socialist. Even when confronted with a certified photostatic copy of this voting registration, she coyly denied in evasive double talk that she had so registered. She testified, however, that she distinctly remembered voting for Norman Thomas in 1932.

THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

In an effort to prove that the Woodstock typewriter was not in the possession of the Hisses during the period from January through March, 1938, the defense called as a witness one Mike Catlett, the son of a former Hiss maid. Mike Catlett testified that as youths he and his brothers did odd jobs for the Hisses and that in the course of one of the moves made by the Hisses they had given to him a battered upright typewriter. He identified the Woodstock typewriter produced by the defense as the machine given to him. The defense attempted to imply that the move referred to by Mike Catlett was a move made in December of 1937 by the Hisses from P Street to the Volta Place house. However, Mike Catlett

had been interviewed on previous occasions by agents of the Washington Field Office and had furnished a signed statement indicating that within a week after his receipt of the tyepwriter from the Hisses he had brought it for purposes of repair to a Woodstock typewriter shop located at the intersection of K Street and Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C. Catlett reiterated this statement on the witness stand, and the Government thereafter produced the lease for this Woodstock typewriter company which indicated that the premises at K Street and Connecticut Avenue were not occupied by the Woodstock people until September 1, 1938.

Efforts were then made by the defense to show that Mike Catlett might have taken the typewriter to a previous location occupied by the Woodstock people in the immediate vicinity of K Street and Connecticut Avenue. However, rental records for this location were produced by the Government which showed conclusively that the alternate location had in fact been occupied only from May through July, 1938. The obvious conclusion was that Catlett had received the typewriter from the Hisses some time subsequent to April, 1938, and that this immutable piece of evidence was in possession of Alger and Priscilla Hiss in January, February and March, 1938, the pertinent period of this inquiry.

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EXPERT TESTIMONY

During the first trial of Alger Hiss a Special Agent document examiner from the Laboratory testified at length concerning his examinations and conclusions relative to the typewriting and handwriting specimens that were introduced at the trial. This agent testified that the typewriting appearing on the Bryn Mawr alumni report, the Landon School letter, and Priscilla Hiss' letter to the University of Maryland was identical with the typewriting appearing on the 64 typewritten documents concerning State Department material. At the conclusion of this witness' testimony he was not cross-examined.

In the second trial this witness again testified, and although he was not cross-examined with respect to the handwriting and typewriting characters, he was examined about his ability to state the age and type of the paper in the Baltimore documents. To add some mystery to the age of the paper, the defense obtained a court order permitting them to obtain a portion of the original documents allegedly for examination as to age, texture, and source or origin. Oddly enough, although they procured such a sample and presumably had such an examination conducted, no testimony was introduced by the defense concerning the age or origin of the paper in the Baltimore documents.

During both trials considerable testimony was given by defense witnesses indicating that the Woodstock typewriter

was in a state of disrepair. At the second trial, a Special Agent of the New York Office was called to the witness stand, given one of the Baltimore papers, and was requested to type it out. He stepped to the exhibit table, and with the typewriter produced by the defense calmly typed out an exact copy of this document as if he had been using a typewriter just out of the factory.

FELIX INSLERMAN

During the interrogation of Chambers prior to the first trial the latter had stated that the documents which he procured from Alger Hiss had been photographed by a resident of Baltimore known only to Chambers as Felix. He did recall, however, that Felix lived on Gallow Avenue in Baltimore, and further recalled that at one time he was an employee of an electrical appliance store. Chambers was also able to give a rather vague description of Felix's residence in view of the fact that he had driven Felix to the front of his house on one occasion. With this scanty information, agents of the Baltimore Office conducted an extensive neighborhood investigation in the vicinity of Gallow Avenue, and with additional information obtained from a 1937 Baltimore city directory, were able to ascertain that a Felix Inslerman who had resided in 1937 on Gallow Avenue was once an employee of an electrical appliance shop in downtown Baltimore. Further investigation of Inslerman developed the fact that he was now a resident of Cambridge, New York, and an employee in the Engineering Department of the

General Electric plant at Schenectady, New York. A photograph of Inslerman was obtained and exhibited to Chambers who immediately identified it as Felix the photographer.

Subsequent investigation of Inslerman at New York City, where he had once resided, developed that for a period of two years prior to his departure for Baltimore he had enrolled as a member of the Communist Party with his local election board.

Inslerman was interviewed by Agents of the Albany Office and denied knowing Chambers or having acted in the manner outlined by Chambers. In the course of the interview, however, he admitted that he was the owner of a Leica camera which he claimed had been purchased by his wife at Washington, D.C., in 1937 on the occasion of his birthday. This Leica camera was turned over to the FBI Laboratory in Washington for examination. Test shots were exposed in this camera and enlarged prints were prepared. These prints in turn were compared with enlarged prints prepared from the Pumpkin microfilm. The border of these prints disclosed identical microscopic marks left by the edge of the mask of this Leica camera. As a result of these tests, the Laboratory concluded that the pumpkin microfilm had been exposed on the Leica camera owned by Felix Inslerman

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Records maintained by E. Leitz and Company, American distributors of the Leica camera, clearly established the ownership of this camera by Inslerman during the period in 1937-38 as stated by Chambers. In the first trial the Laboratory expert was sworn and was about to testify to these conclusions when Hiss' attorneys agreed by stipulation as to the testimony that would be given by this witness. In the second trial, however, no such concession was granted by Claude Cross, the new chief attorney for Alger Hiss, and a Special Agent from the Laboratory testified in detail concerning his examinations, findings, and conclusions.

3415 Volta Place

In the testimony of Alger and Priscilla Hiss at both the first and second trials, when interrogated about the withdrawal of the $400.00 from their joint savings account on November 13, 1937, they stated it was used for making purchases for the Volta Place house. They both explained that the Volta Place residence was larger than the house they were then living in on P Street and of necessity needed more furnishings. Both related that as of November 19, 1937, the Volta Place residence was vacant, and that as these purchases of furnishings, rugs, and other material were made, they were delivered directly to the Volta Place residence where they were stored until such time as they moved all of their belongings to that location.

The lessor of the premises at 3415 Volta Place, Mrs. Catherine Flannigan, was determined to be deceased, and efforts to locate her daughter, Mrs. Gladys Tally, met with no success. However, just prior to the commencement of the second trial Mrs. Tally was located in St. Louis. She told agents of the St. Louis Office, and later testified at the trial, that she was quite sure that there was no furniture in the Volta Place residence, at least as of December 5, 1937. She related that she recalled placing an ad in the "Washington Post" describing the Volta Place residence and indicating it was for rent.

A review of the Washington newspaper files in the Library of Congress reflected an advertisement for the Volta Place house that was in the December 5, 1937, issue of the "Washington Post". Mrs. Tally also recalled that she and a friend were at the house all day on December 5, and oddly enough was able to produce a photograph of herself and her friend taken in the Volta Place residence. Both of them were sitting on the floor when the photograph was taken. She testified that there was no furniture in the Volta Place house on December 5, 1937, and further that as of that date she had made no commitments for renting the Volta Place house to the Hiss family, and stated it was definitely some time after December 5th and the end of December that final

negotiations were entered into for the rental of this residence to the Alger Hiss family. This was another point bearing on the veracity of Alger and Priscilla Hiss as compared with independent witnesses and documentary evidence.

Kisseloff-23400

FORM 192

CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

HISTORY

History No. 136900

Name ~~Jones~~ Hiss, Donald Age 45 Sex M Occupation lawyer M.S.W.D.

CC&PI: Copied from 5/5/51 Progress Note

This 45 yr old man was seen this noon at home where he was found to be in deep coma. Has been under a severe emotional strain for 2 yrs. Past 2 weeks has been working under great pressure - little sleep. Has had a respiratory infection for a week & while in N.Y.C. has had very severe cough & sleep. Saw an MD in NYC. yesterday given penicillin and chloromycetin & probably a barbiturate for sleep. On return from NYC last evening still had severe cough. He is known to have taken a codeine containing cough syrup - & not more than a possible total of 2 grains of codeine. He was given 1½ gr phenobarbital by wife & there are suspicion of having consumed some other barbiturate for sleep and probably 4-5 ℥ of whiskey. He retired & was asleep by 10 PM This am his family was unable to arouse the pt.

P.H: Gastric ulcer followed by myself (MYGH) since 1935 & eventual resection in Balto in 1940. Has had mild depression always assoc. c̄ excess fatigue & insomnia

Copied from 5-5-51 Progress Note

5 NOV 2 1951

ENCLOSURE

24-1333-4767

Form 59 - Rev. 3-50

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME Hiss, Donald ROOM 539 HIST. NO. 136900

AGE 45 SEX Male OCCUPATION Lawyer M.S.W.D.

Copied from 5-5-51 Progress note

W. d. W. M. man - moderately cyanosed.
Resp rate 30 & fairly deep T 98.4 ax.
P. 100 BP 112/70 - Pupils small do not react -
Fundi cannot be seen. mouth dry -
Heart normal size shape - Sounds well heard.
Chest anteriorly clear - abd - walls flaccid
long upper rt rectus scar - small MacBurney
scar. no masses or visible palp - Genitalia
normal - Rectal deferred - Ext. flaccid muscles
no reflexes obtained except weak periosteal
radials. ? negative Babinski's - no stiff neck

Imp - Acute Barbiturate Poisoning
Myers

(HISTORY & PHYSICAL Copied
5-24-51 from Progress note by Dr.
Myers of 5-5-51 — Boggs)

Kisseloff-21357

Copied

DATE 5-24-51 EXAMINER C. Boggs M.D.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

FORM 10 100M

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Name ~~Jones~~ Hiss, Donald Room 539 Hist. No. 136900

Date and Hour A.M. or P.M.	Treatments and Remarks	Urine	Def.	Medications
5/3/51 1[10]	Admitted to room			
	from X-ray via			
	stretcher. To bed.			
	1000cc. 5% Glucose			
	in D/W started			
	by Dr. Hobart.			
	Stat blood work			
	done. Dr. Myers here			
	Temp. by rectum - 99.8.			
	Pulse 90 - full + reg.			
	R - 20.			
2 PM.	O_2 started - Nasal Catheter.			
2[30] P.M.				Picrotoxin - 5 c.c.
				given I.V. by Dr.
				Hobart.
3[00] p.m.				Picrotoxin - 5 cc. (I.V.)
4[00] p.m.	pt. put on C. fluid			
	list by Dr. Myers.			
5[00] p.m.	Med. I.V.			Picrotoxin 5 cc. given
5[30] pm	1000 c.c. of 5%			I.V. by Dr. Hobart.
6[00] p.m.	Glucose in distilled			
	H_2O I.V. by Dr. Hobart.			
7[00] p.m.	Position of pt.			
	Changed.			

Kisseloff-21358

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C. Form No. 73

Patient's Last Name	First Name	Room No.	History No.
Hiss	Donald	539	136980

Hemoglobin (12-16) 15.5 gm 93 %		Leucocytes 11,000 per cmm	
Erythrocytes 5,470,000 per cmm		Lymph 25	Segmented
Vol. of packed cells mm		Mono 10	Band
M.C.H. (27-31) 28 micromicrogms		Eos	Juvenile
Red cell morphology—anisocytosis		Baso	Myelocyte
Poikilocytosis		Total neutrophiles 65	N.F. 49 / F. 16
Achromia			

Frank W. Konzelmann, M.D.

Date 5-5-51 Blood Count Examined by FWK

Patient's Last Name	First Name	Room No.	History No.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORMALS			NORMALS		
80-120	Whole Blood Sugar 106.5	Mg. per 100cc.	140-250	S. Cholesterol (Total)	Mg. per 100cc.
5-23	Whole Blood Urea N	Mg. per 100cc.	60-80%	S. Cholesterol Esters	% of Total
1-2	Whole Blood Creatinine	Mg. per 100cc.	6-8	Serum Total Protein	Grams per 100cc.
25-35	Whole Blood N. P. N. 43	Mg. per 100cc.	3.5-5.6	Serum Albumin	Grams per 100cc.
8.5-11.5	Serum Calcium	Mg. per 100cc.	1.3-3.2	Serum Globulin	Grams per 100cc.
3-4.5, Adult	Serum Phos. (inorganic)	Mg. per 100cc.	1.4-2.0	A G ratio	
4-6, Child	Serum Phos. (inorganic)	Mg. per 100cc.	55-80	Plasma CO_2	Volumes per cent
570-620	S. Chlorides (as Na Cl)	Mg. per 100cc.		Thiocyanate	Mg. per 100cc. plasma

Date 5-5-51 Frank W. Konzelmann, M.D. Chemistry Examined by [illegible]

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C. Form No. 73

Patient's Last Name	First Name	Room No.	History No.
Hiss	Donald	539	136900

Hemoglobin (12-16) gm %		Leucocytes 19,100 per cmm	
Erythrocytes per cmm		Lymph 13	~~Segmented~~ N.F. 69
Vol. of packed cells mm		Mono 4	~~Band~~ F. 14
M.C.H. (27-31) micromicrogms		Eos	Juvenile
Red cell morphology—anisocytosis		Baso	Myelocyte 1
Poikilocytosis		Total neutrophiles 83	
Achromia Normal			

Frank W. Konzelmann, M.D.

Date 5-6-51 Blood Count Examined by FG

Kisseloff-21359

NLM.

E. H. FORM 5

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital

REQUISITION FOR ROENTGEN EXAMINATION

N. B.—This form must be filled out carefully and legibly, and signed by the person ordering the examination. It should be filed at the Roentgen Laboratory immediately. It will be returned in due course with a report of the Roentgen findings. No patients from the Emergency or Dispensary Departments will be examined free of charge unless they present a certificate from the Board of Charities authorizing same. Gastro-intestinal or kidney examinations will be made only by special appointment.

Name of Patient Mr Donald Hiss

Address 3030 J St. N.W Ward 539 Private room No. 136900

Emergency Department _____ Dispensary Department _____ Service

Free _____ Pay ✓ Attending Physician Dr. Myers

Information desired X. Ray of Chest (By Wheel Chair)

Clinical diagnosis Pneumonia

Date May 11. 1951 Ordered by Dr Myers

REPORT OF ROENTGENOLOGIST

Plates _____ 5x7 _____ 8x10 _____ 10x12 2 14x17 _____ Laboratory No. 200738

Roentgen findings

5-11-51

Examination of the chest shows definite improvement since the last examination. There is no evidence of a pneumonic consolidation at this time. jew/vlr

J. E. Wise

Kisseloff-21360 Roentgenologist.

N.B.—The Roentgenologist will be pleased to confer with the Attending Physician with respect to all cases referred to his department.

Form 40

CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Pay

History No. 136900

Charges Free Remitted

Room 539 Dr. W. R. Myers

Name Mr. Donald ~~Jones~~ Hiss Age 45 M. W. S.

Address 3030 Q St. N.W. Nationality Am. Religion Epis.

Occupation Lawyer

Place of Birth Baltimore, Maryland Date of Birth Dec. 10, 1906

Name of Father Charles Jones Birth Place Baltimore, Md.

Maiden Name of Mother Mary Birth Place Baltimore, Md.

Name of Nearest Relative (or Friend) Catherine (wife)

Address, Nearest Relative (or Friend) Same Phone No. Mi. 4733

Family Physician Duration of Residence in D. C.

Admitted 5-3-51 Discharged 5/15/51 Days 10

SUMMARY

WORKING DIAGNOSIS Coma - Etiology

FINAL DIAGNOSIS Pneumococcal Pneumonia

OPERATIONS None

OPERATOR:

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE Well

REMARKS

Disease and Operation Code Numbers

Kisseloff 21361

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S SIGNATURE [signature]

ME 5520

E. H. FORM 5

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital

REQUISITION FOR ROENTGEN EXAMINATION

N. B.—This form must be filled out carefully and legibly, and signed by the person ordering the examination. It should be filed at the Roentgen Laboratory immediately. It will be returned in due course with a report of the Roentgen findings. No patients from the Emergency or Dispensary Departments will be examined free of charge unless they present a certificate from the Board of Charities authorizing same. Gastro-intestinal or kidney examinations will be made only by special appointment.

Name of Patient Mr Donald Kiss 44 m w

Address 3630 Q St N.W. 2-7 Ward Private room No. 539 e

Emergency Department Dispensary Department Service

Free Pay Attending Physician Dr.

Information desired Chest

Clinical diagnosis pat. unconscious!

Date 5/5/51 Ordered by Dr. Myers.

REPORT OF ROENTGENOLOGIST

Plates 5x7 8x10 10x12 1 14x17 Laboratory No. 200495

Roentgen findings

5-5-51
Portable examination of the chest shows slight infiltration at the base of the left lung, which could represent a pneumonitis. jew/vlr

F. G. Wilson
Roentgenologist.

Kisseloff-21362

N.B.—The Roentgenologist will be pleased to confer with the Attending Physician with respect to all cases referred to his department.

Form 200 - Rev. 2-50

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME Donald ~~James~~ Hiss ROOM 539 HIST. NO. 136900

DATE AND TIME	TO:
	FROM:
	REGARDING: Neurological Consult
4 PM	This 45 yr old man who was known to have a severe cough went to bed about 10 P.M. - fell soundly asleep stopped coughing & it was found at noon today that he could not be roused. Since admission to Hospital he has had nasal O_2, penicillin, I.V. glucose - On arrival here he was areflexic.
	P.E. Pt coughing, corneal & gag reflex present. No response to pain. Pt in apparently state of unconsciousness unfavorable. Pupils small but react to light. Fundi could not be visualized. Tendon KJ & AJ could be obtained. No spontaneous movements. Chest was red & dry. Lymph gland left angle of jaw. No Generalized or abdominal or Response on Babinski. Impr Barbiturate Intoxication
	Recommend L.P. Continue nasal O_2 Penicillin penicillin, turn frequently.
	Hugh V. Rigg
	Kisseloff-21363
	(use both sides)

CONSULTATION SHEET

Form 200 - Rev. 2-50

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME Donald Jones Hiss ROOM _____ HIST. NO. _____

DATE AND TIME	TO: M. 4733
5-5-51	FROM: M. C. Myers
9:30 P.M	REGARDING:

History of heavy cold - onset of coma sometime during night (wife awoke to awake pt. at 11 A.M.) - This evening fever rapid respirations & pulse sweating and pallor of nail & beds developed.

Neurologic - pupils small - react - are equal - Fundi normal. No reaction any place to heavy painful stimuli - Arm reflexes absent: K.J. active - left little more than rt. - A.J. on right absent: left active - No plantar response

Respirations: 34
Pulse 130
B.P. 120/80 -

Question of barbital intoxication - wife has not found any evidences around the home - Diagnosis seems to lie between overwhelming toxemia (pneumonia ??) - or cerebro-vascular accident: Intracranial pressure not present as measured by Spinal tap (200 mm Hg O).
Xray skull to be sure of no fracture or pineal shift.
Rx - supportive medical management with antibiotics
Prognosis - guarded.

Robert H. [illegible] (use both sides)

Kisseloff-21364

CONSULTATION SHEET

E. H. FORM 37

CLINICAL LABORATORY
CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

History No. .....

Name James Donald (Hinn) Date 5-5 19

Location 539

Nature of specimen type & X match

Nature of examination required .....

History of patient and clinical diagnosis type A-RH pos

aRC 1-9539 type A-RH pos L u K

Frank W. Kanzelmann, M. D.

Request of myers

Report received by WS

NOTE—A brief statement of the presumptive clinical diagnosis is desirable, as it makes for a more exact laboratory diagnosis.

Form 50 - Rev. 2-50

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME His Jones, Donald ROOM 539 HIST. NO. 136900

DATE AND TIME	
5/8/51	This 45 year old man was seen this noon at home where he was found to be in deep coma. Has been under a severe emotional strain for two years. Pt is who has been working under great pressure - little sleep. Has had a respiratory infection for a week and while in N.Y.C. had had very severe cough & sleep - Saw an MD in NYC yesterday given pentobarb and chloromycetin and probably a barbiturate for sleep. On return from NYC last evening still had severe cough. He is known to have taken a codeine containing cough syrup - and not more than a possible total of 2 grains of Codeine. He was given 1½ gr phenobarbital by wife & then an suspicion of having consumed some other barbiturate for sleep. He retired & slept soundly by 10 PM. This am his family were unable to arouse the patient. Pupils probably 4-5 mm & sluggish
	P.H. Gastric ulcer followed by myself since 1935 - with eventual resection in Baltimore in 1940. Has had mild depression always associated with excessive fatigue and insomnia.
	P.E. W.d. W.N. man - moderately overweight. Resp rate 30 and heavily deep - T 98.4 ax.

(use both sides)

PROGRESS SHEET

Kisseloff-01366

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Form No. 221

A

Patient's Last Name	First Name	Room No.	History No.
Hiss	Donald	539	136900

Type of Examination: Sputum – Smear & Culture
Smear: g+ diplococci (predominating) g+ cocci in groups, pairs, chains
Few g+ rods.
Culture: Pneumococci
Staph albus
Alpha strep
Gamma strep
Diphtheroids
M catarrhalis

Date 5-5-51 Special Bacteriology Examined by RB

Type of Examination: Sputum – Sensitivities
Pneumococci – high sens. to aureomycin, penicillin, chloromycetin, Terramycin
Staph albus
alpha strep
gamma strep
Diphtheroids
M catarrhalis
not sens to penicillin
high sens to aureo, chloro, terra.

Date Special Examined by RB

Patient's Last Name

Appearance Cell Count 7 P. cu mu
Polys % Lymphs %
Proteins (0-45) 15 mg/100cc
Sugar (50-75) 139 mg/100cc
Chlorides (720-750) 627 mg/100cc
Bacterial smears
Other examinations

Colloidal Gold

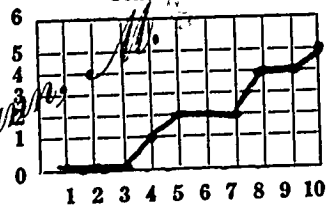

Kahn
Kolmer negative RB

Frank H. Konadman

Date 5-8-51 Spinal Fluid Examined by

Patient's Last Name	First Name	Room No.	History No.
Hiss	Donald	539	136900

Cath Vd
Character Yellow-clear
Reaction 7.0
Specific gravity 1.007
Albumin neg Mg. %
Sugar neg
Acetone
Diabetic acid
Bile neg
Occult Blood

Leucocytes occ per/hpf
Erythrocytes per/hpf
Epithelium
Casts per/lpf
Crystals
Other examinations

Frank H. Konadman, M.D.

Date 5-7-51 Urinalysis Examined by

Kisseloff-21367

Form 50 - Rev. 2-50

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME _____ ROOM _____ HIST. NO. _____

DATE AND TIME	
1/5/51	P. 100 - B.P. 112/70 + Pupils small do not react
Continued	Fundi can not be seen - Mouth dry -
	Heart normal size shape - Lungs well breathed -
	Chest anteriorly clear - Abd - walls flaccid
	long upper st rectus scar - Small Marburg
	scars. No masses or mass felt - Genitalia
	normal - Rectal deferred - Ext. flaccid muscles -
	No reflexes obtained except weak perosteal radials -
	? negative Babinski - No stiff neck -
	Dwp - Acute Barbiturate Poisoning
	Myers
5/5/51	Reports from laboratory reveal normal B.S. Sugar -
3PM	elevated NPN, blood counts consistent c̄
	hemoconcentration - Given Percatorin 5 cc i-v
	at 2:15 PM c̄ effect except for slight respiration
	and improvement in color of skin. Same dose
	repeated at 2:45 PM - c̄ same signs and e.g. dilatation
	of pupils + retention of pupillary reflex - Perosteal radial
	reflexes more active Babinski reflexes
	definitely negative - Abd muscle tone + equal tone
	improved distinctly -
	Myers
5 PM.	L.P done, pressure 200 - fluid clear,
	specimen sent to lab for routine examination
	[illegible]

Kisseloff-21368

(use both sides)

PROGRESS SHEET

E. H. FORM 5

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital

REQUISITION FOR ROENTGEN EXAMINATION

N. B.—This form must be filled out carefully and legibly, and signed by the person ordering the examination. It should be filed at the Roentgen Laboratory immediately. It will be returned in due course with a report of the Roentgen findings. No patients from the Emergency or Dispensary Departments will be examined free of charge unless they present a certificate from the Board of Charities authorizing same. Gastro-Intestinal or kidney examinations will be made only by special appointment.

Name of Patient Donald Jones

Address _____ Ward 539 Private room No. _____

Emergency Department _____ Dispensary Department _____ Service

Free _____ Pay ✓ Attending Physician Dr. W K Meyers

Information desired Portable Skull Film

Clinical diagnosis ? Possible fractured skull

Date May 5, 1951 Ordered by W K. Meyers.

REPORT OF ROENTGENOLOGIST

Plates _____ 5x7 ~~2~~ 8x10 ~~3~~ 10x12 _____ 14x17 _____ Laboratory No. 200 495

Roentgen findings

5-5-51
Portable examination of the skull shows no definite abnormality. jew/vlr

Roentgenologist.

Kisseloff-21369

N.B.—The Roentgenologist will be pleased to confer with the Attending Physician with respect to all cases referred to his department.

Form 50 - Rev. 2-50

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME _____ ROOM _____ HIST. NO. _____

DATE AND TIME	
5-5-51 9PM	Remains comatose - Has had return of tendon reflexes - ~~but~~ T 103 rectally. Skin hot - moist - No definite rash except flush of skin - Question again based on ~~t~~ diagnosis - No evidence of barbiturate poisoning in clothes or effects. P. 78 BP. 120/70 -
	Question is raised concerning 1) overwhelming infection 2) intracranial vascular lesion 3) neoplasm - Seen by Dr Groh - Urgent
5-8-51 9 Am.	Course continues septic Coma persists. Temperature up to 104 rectally - Considerable pharyngeal & laryngeal mucous requiring aspiration. T.P.E: P. 100 BP. 116/64 - Skin good color - much sweating. Pupils small but react. Fundi not seen. Pharynx & clear large lymph node. Chest moves very little. PN flat over left chest anteriorly to 2nd rib & posteriorly to spine of scapula. ? impairment over at base posteriorly. BS tubular over left chest posteriorly & anteriorly - ? coarse friction rub or rhonchi in left anterior axillary line - Abd soft no masses or spleen - Ext. normal - Reflexes Babinski negative. Tendon reflexes weak but present.
	Note elevation of white count and shift to left

Kisseloff-21370

(use both sides)

PROGRESS SHEET

Form 50 - Rev. 2-50

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME Miss Donald ROOM 539 HIST. NO. 136900

DATE AND TIME	
5-6-51 9 Am Continued.	Signs in chest quite definite. Blood culture remained negative - Sputum or throat pharyngeal mucus shows on smear predominately gram positive cocci in long chains -
	Has had penicillin, Terramycin (i.v.) - Started 2.5 gm Cefothrazole i.v. - Myers -
5-6-51	Pt seems ill impaired. Respiration are less labored. There is a response to increased pressure, actually pinching objects to airway -
	P. 100 BP. 122/78 Skin flushed - There is a blister on the left ear. On the rt heel is a large red ring c̄ pale center - Reflexes are present & definitely more vigorous -
	Spec urine & blood sent for chemical & toxicological studies Myers -
5/7/51	Definitely improved - This evening recognizes friends, doctor - admits headache, general malaise. Denies having taken any "sleeping capsules" upon onset. Ill explain status - Color good - Ill check up this P.M. P.E as noted yesterday Myers

Kisseloff-21371

(use both sides)

PROGRESS SHEET

FORM 10 100M

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Name Hiss, Mr. Donald Room 539 Hist. No. 136900

Date and Hour A.M. or P.M.	Treatments and Remarks	Urine	Def.	Medications
5/5/51 8 00 p.m.	Condition remains the same. temp. 103-130-34.			Penicillin 300,000
10 p.m.	T. 107-122-36.			
10 p.m.	Med. D.O. Clysis still running @ 10 30 p.m. Condition of pt. unchanged. [illegible]			Terramycin 5 mgm. given D.O. by Dr. Hobart. [illegible]
11 30	I.V. completely absorbed.			
				500 cc Whole Blood Dr. Hobart
11 50	102 8-116-32	invol.		
	Sunday May 6th, 1951			
1 30	Coughing-trying to swallow tongue. Body surface warm et flushed.			
2 00	103 4-112-36	invol.		
3 00	No ill effects from blood. Pulse strong, rapid.			500 cc - 5% Fluma in H_2O
4 25	101-102-28			1000 cc - 5% Fluma in H_2O
4 40-6 15	Ex. pectoraling loakions ant. mucus (Flick) Aspirator used continuous.			

Kisseloff-21372

PHONE DEARBORN 8444

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, MANAGER

★

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO

November 17, 1950

Mr. J. T. Carlson, Vice-President
R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc.
Woodstock, Ill.

Dear Mr. Carlson:

I am in receipt of your affidavit with the information requested and wish to thank you for your prompt reply.

Now there is one more thing which I would like to have cleared up, and then shall bother you no more.

The figure "6" on my Woodstock Typewriter #222,402 which was manufactured in March or April of 1929 is similar to the figure "6" on my other Woodstock which I have in my shop, #209455, and which also is similar to the Woodstock #230,000 which my customer has, and about which he asks for information, which in turn, I ask you.

You will note on samples of "6" on enclosed sheet, written on Woodstock #222402 and on Woodstock #209455, the top half is longer, and the terminal is more in the "center" of the type, than the "6" on the Woodstocks #343952 and #360719, which tops are shorter, more rounded, and terminal is to the "right of center" so to speak.

Now to be truthful, I don't know how or where or why this attorney wants to use this information, but it seems to me there is some matter in court and it is of the greatest importance to him to know "why" the "6" on his Woodstock is different than those on older and later than his Woodstock, and is especially interested to know, from your company, if this "6" was used during a certain period--say, during the year that his 230,000 and my 222,402 and 209,455 were manufactured. (I have no more Woodstocks to test of similar age for similar #"6"--).

Therefore, kindly try to ascertain from records, old time Woodstock mechanics--and any other source available--if this peculiar "6" was used only a certain period, and the best information as to which period these "6"'s were used, and when changed to the rounder ones--

This is of greatest importance, and do hope you will be successful in letting me have this information by return mail--and I shall bother you no more.

Kindly send me bill for any expenses involved in get the information, and please do return the enclosed sample with your reply, for which I thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Goldblatt, Owner

★ A Few STAR Accounts ★

All American Bus Lines
Burns International Detective Agency
Chicago Lodge of Elks
Chicago Medical Society
C. F. Childs & Co.
Chrysler Motors
Equitable Life Assurance Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
Greyhound Bus Lines
Hon. Edmund K. Jarecki
Kaufmann & Fabry Co.
Law Bulletin
Loyal Order of Moose
Morrison Hotel
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
Neisner Bros., Inc.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Personal Loan & Savings Bank
Procter & Gamble Co.
Saks Fifth Avenue
Sincere & Company
Universal Film Exchange
Winston, Strawn & Shaw
Yellow Cab Co.
Y. M. C. A.

ALL MAKES —:— NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES —:— SALES AND SERVICE

abcderghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz;, 1234567890 6666666666666
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz;, 1234567890 6666666666666
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz;, 1234567890 6666666666666
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz;, 1234567890 6666666666666

Wood st Woodstock
#222402

Kisseloff-21337

PHONE DEARBORN 8444

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, MANAGER

★

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO

ANdover 3-7373

Nov. 17, 1950

Mr. Manice de F Lockwood 3d
20 East 74th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith is the information you requested me to get for you from the R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc. factory at Woodstock, Illinois, which formerly was the Woodstock Typewriter Company, and recently purchased by the R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc.

The affidavit, sworn to, and signed before a Notary, by Mr. J. T. Carlson, Vice President, and in Charge of manufacturing, is herewith enclosed, and gives the dates of manufacture of the Woodstock Typewriter #222,402 which I have in my possession, and the serial number 230,000 which I do not have.

I also have samples of type from my Woodstock Typewriter #222,402, which contain the figure "6" especially, and enclose two lines of writing on this typewriter manufactured in March or April 1929.

The balance of samples, I am sending to Mr. Carlson, at the factory at Woodstock, Illinois, with request to clarify why this figure "6" is different from others of manufacture of Woodstock Typewriters about the same period, and see if he can solve this puzzle, whether there was a change in their foundry, or whether this is a type from another make typewriter and replaced, possibly a broken type, as it is not uncommon to have a "6" break off, if it is hit too hard in hitting underscores, which is the same type with "6".

When I receive this information in the early part of the week, I shall immediately relay it to you.

If I can be of further service, I shall be pleased to hear from you, as I have been in the typewriter business forty years, and have qualified as an expert on typewriter type for detective bureaus in Chicago, and more recently did I help win the verdict in favor of Wm. J. Cleary against the Chicago Title and Trust Co. who employed the famous handwriting expert of the Lindbergh kidnaping case.

Sincerely yours,
Robert C. Goldblatt, Owner

Robert C. Goldblatt

P.S. As I do the typewriter research work for the cases handled by the "Handwriting Expert on Questioned Documents" - C. W. Schmidt & Daughter at 110 So. La Salle Street, Chicago - Chicago's leading authority.

Robert C. Goldblatt

★ A Few STAR Accounts ★

All American Bus Lines
Burns International Detective Agency
Chicago Lodge of Elks
Chicago Tribune
C. F. Childs & Co.
Chrysler Motors
Equitable Life Assurance Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
Greyhound Bus Lines

Household Finance Corp.
Judge Edmund K. Jarecki
Kaufmann & Fabry Co.
Loyal Order of Moose
Morrison Hotel
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.
Neisner Bros., Inc.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Personal Loan & Savings Bank

Procter & Gamble Co.
Pullman Company
Saks Fifth Avenue
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
U. S. Government
Universal Finance
University of Chicago
Winston, Strawn & Shaw
Yellow Cab Co.
Y. M. C. A.

ALL MAKES —:— NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES —:— SALES AND SERVICE

Kisseloff-21338

PHONE DEARBORN 8444

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, MANAGER

★

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO

Nov. 16, 1950

R. C. Allen Business Machines,
Woodstock, Ill.

Att: Mr. John T. Carlson.

Dear Mr. Carlson:

For legal purposes, I must have an affidavit giving the date of manufacture of Woodstock Typewriter #223402 which is in my possession.

Also--Woodstock Typewriter #220,000, or a serial number near that number, if you haven't record of exactly 220,000--it can be within a few hundred numbers of this number, but the other number--223402 which I own, if you haven't the exact date of manufacture--according to your records, then you may state during "the week" "or month" if necessary--but it will be best if you can give date of this serial number, and there will be no technicalities.

This must be notarized, and I shall be pleased to remit any expenses involved.

I am enclosing a Self-addressed & Stamped envelope, that it might facilitate matters, as I would like to receive it at my office Saturday, and will be at my office until 9 P.M. Saturday.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I remain,

Yours truly,

Robert C. Goldblatt, Owner.

P.S.--When you sign the notarized affidavit, please also put below your name, your official title--or if you have some other official do it, have him place his Official title below his name--of course, yours, would be best for this purpose.

★ A Few STAR Accounts ★

All American Bus Lines
Burns International Detective Agency
Chicago Lodge of Elks
Chicago Medical Society
C. F. Childs & Co.
Chrysler Motors
Equitable Life Assurance Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
Greyhound Bus Lines
Household Finance Corp.
Judge Edmund K. Jarecki
Kaufmann & Fabry Co.
Law Bulletin
Loyal Order of Moose
Morrison Hotel
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.
Neisner Bros., Inc.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Personal Loan & Savings Bank
Procter & Gamble Co.
Pullman Company
Saks Fifth Avenue
Sincere & Company
U. S. Government
Universal Film
University of Chicago
Winston, Strawn & Shaw
Yellow Cab Co.
Y. M. C. A.

ALL MAKES —:— NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES —:— SALES AND SERVICE

G. W. SCHWARTZ AND DAUGHTER
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINERS OF QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS
(SINCE 1892)
10 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

October 24, 1950

Mr. Manice de F. Lockwood, 3rd
% Beer, Richards, Lane and Haller
70 Pine Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Lockwood:

In order to answer the questions propounded in your communication of October 19, 1950 in a convincing manner, Mr. Goldblatt and the writer spent some twelve hours locating four Woodstock typewriters of 1928, 1929, 1934 and 1937 vintage in the Chicago area and in personally getting the samples therefrom that are photostatically reproduced on the sheet hereto attached.

At the top of said sheet Mr. Goldblatt states that he used the same ribbon on all four machines. He failed to say that he also cleaned the type on each machine before typing the samples submitted.

Accurate study of these samples should indicate how utterly impossible it is for anyone to say and to demonstrate how many and what age typewriters were used in typing Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H of our report of October 9, 1950. There are no type defects apparent in said exhibits. Likewise there are no type defects apparent in the specimens hereto attached.

It is a well-known fact that the Woodstock company made no change in type design prior to 1940. Beginning with serial number 500,000 in 1940, the Woodstock company enlarged the size of its type but did not change the design of its type.

In our report of October 9th we assumed that Exhibits A, B, C, D and E were written on the dates they bear and that accounts for our statement in opinion No. 2 that the serial number would be under 145,000.

Kisseloff-21340

In our report of October 9th we also made the statement, "There is plenty of data in support of our opinion that at least five different persons had a hand in typing the eight documents that are photographically reproduced in Exhibits A to H, both inclusive, of this report". In support of this statement we refer you to the fact that Exhibit A has no identifying initials as to who did the typing. The quality of the typing indicates that it was done by Thomas L. Pamler. Exhibit B was typed by a person indicated by initial L. That is also true of Exhibit C. Exhibit D was typed by a person using the initials AG. Exhibit E was not typed by any of the persons who typed the preceding exhibits. Exhibit F is the product of a typewriter man, not a stenographer. The same is true of Exhibits G and H. Exhibits G and H are the product of the same typewriter man. It is apparent that two different ribbons were used, which again raises the question whether they were ribbons on two different machines, or were changed for a purpose on the same machine.

We trust that we have succeeded in convincing you how utterly impossible

G. W. SCHWARTZ AND DAUGHTER
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINERS OF QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS
(SINCE 1892)
10 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

it would be for anyone to attempt to state positively that only one Woodstock typewriter was used in typing the eight exhibits contained in our report of October 9, 1950, or that more than one Woodstock typewriter was used.

Cordially and sincerely,

G. W. Schwartz and Daughter

1934
1938
1939
1937

Professional Examiners of Questioned Documents since 1892

GWS/db

encl.

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, OWNER

189 WEST MADISON STREET - PHONE ANDOVER 7373

CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

Samples of Pica Type
Woodstock Typewriters Written on different Woodstock Typewriters
by Robert C. Goldblatt--- using same ribbon on all machines-

Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter #N383501 made October 1934 about
Type damples from Woodstock Typewriter #N186032 made July 1928 "
Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter #N222402 made Aug. 1929
Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter :N479068 made March 1937

the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1934
the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1928
the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1929
the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1937

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1934
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1928
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1929
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1937

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1934
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1928
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1929
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1937

Kisseloff-21342

Phone DEArborn 8444

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, Manager

LOCKWOOD

★

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

November 21, 1950

Mr. Maurice de F Lockwood 3d
20 East 74th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Sir:-

A few minutes ago, I received a letter from Mr. J. T. Carlson, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing,--R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc-Successors to the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, which Company they purchased, at Woodstock, Illinois, as follows:-

"Mr. Robert Goldblatt
Star Typewriter Company
189 W. Madison Street,
Chicago 2, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Goldblatt:

We have received your letter of November 17th requesting further information on type styles, particularly with reference to the figure "6".
Our Engineering records show that this particular "6" was used approximately between serial No. 139,000 to 250,000, 1924 to 1929.
We are also returning the sample sheet as you requested and hope we have been able to help you.

Very truly yours
(Signed)-J. T. Carlson-Vice President
in charge of manufacturing. "

JTC;lcg
Enc.

I am enclosing this letter from Mr. Carlson, as the original may be of value to you.-- I am also enclosing the sample type mentioned above-

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Goldblatt, Owner
"STAR TYPEWRITER CO

☆ A Few STAR Accounts ☆

All American Bus Lines
Burns International Detective Agency
Chicago Lodge of Elks
Chicago Medical Society
C. F. Childs & Co.
Chrysler Motors
Equitable Life Assurance Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
Haskins & Sells
Household Finance Corp.
Judge Edmund K. Jarecki
Kaufmann & Fabry Co.
Law Bulletin
Loyal Order of Moose
Morrison Hotel
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
Neisner Bros., Inc.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Personal Loan & Savings Bank
Process Corporation
Procter & Gamble Co.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co.
Saks Fifth Avenue
Sincere & Company
U. S. Government
Universal Film
Winston, Strawn & Shaw
Yellow Cab Co.
Y. M. C. A.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES SOLD, EXCHANGED, REPAIRED AND OVERHAULED

PHONE DEARBORN 8444

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, MANAGER

★

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO

ANdover 3-7373

Nov. 17, 1950

Mr. Manice de F Lockwood 3d
20 East 74th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith is the information you requested me to get for you from the R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc. factory at Woodstock, Illinois, which formerly was the Woodstock Typewriter Company, and recently purchased by the R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc.

The affidavit, sworn to, and signed before a Notary, by Mr. J. T. Carlson, Vice President, and in Charge of manufacturing, is herewith enclosed, and gives the dates of manufacture of the Woodstock Typewriter #222,402 which I have in my possession, and the serial number 230,000 which I do not have.

I also have samples of type from my Woodstock Typewriter #222,402, which contain the figure "6" especially, and enclose two lines of writing on this typewriter manufactured in March or April 1929.

The balance of samples, I am sending to Mr. Carlson, at the factory at Woodstock, Illinois, with request to clarify why this figure "6" is different from others of manufacture of Woodstock Typewriters about the same period, and see if he can solve this puzzle, whether there was a change in their foundry, or whether this is a type from another make typewriter and replaced, possibly a broken type, as it is not uncommon to have a "6" break off, if it is hit too hard in hitting underscores, which is on same type with "6".

When I receive this information in the early part of the week, I shall immediately relay it to you.

If I can be of further service, I shall be pleased to hear from you, as I have been in the typewriter business forty years, and have qualified as an expert on typewriter type for detective bureaus in Chicago, and more recently did I help win the verdict in favor of Wm. J. Cleary against the Chicago Title and Trust Co. who employed the famous handwriting expert of the Lindbergh kidnaping case.

Sincerely yours,
Robert C. Goldblatt, Owner

Robert C. Goldblatt

★ A Few STAR Accounts ★

All American Bus Lines
Burns International Detective Agency
Chicago Lodge of Elks
Chicago Tribune
C. F. Childs & Co.
Chrysler Motors
Equitable Life Assurance Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
Greyhound Bus Lines
Household Finance Corp.
Judge Edmund K. Jarecki
Kaufmann & Fabry Co.
Loyal Order of Moose
Morrison Hotel
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.
Neisner Bros., Inc.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Personal Loan & Savings Bank
Procter & Gamble Co.
Pullman Company
Saks Fifth Avenue
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
U. S. Government
Universal Finance
University of Chicago
Winston, Strawn & Shaw
Yellow Cab Co.
Y. M. C. A.

P.S. — I am the typewriter research work on the cases received by the "Handwriting Expert on Questioned Documents" — C. W. Schwartz & Daughter of 10 So. La Salle Street, Chicago — Chicago's leading authority.

Robert C. Goldblatt

ALL MAKES —:— NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES —:— SALES AND SERVICE

Nisselroff-21344

PHONE DEARBORN 8444

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, MANAGER

★

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO

Nov. 16, 1950

R. C. Allen Business Machines,
Woodstock, Ill.

Att: Mr. John T. Carlson.

Dear Mr. Carlson:-

For legal purposes, I must have an affidavit giving the date of manufacture of Woodstock Typewriter #222402 which is in my possession.

Also--Woodstock Typewriter #220,000, or a serial number near that number, if you haven't record of exactly 220,000--it can be within a few hundred numbers of this number, but the other number--222402 which I own, if you haven't the exact date of manufacture--according to your records, then you may state during "the week" "or month" if necessary--but it will be best if you can give date of this serial number, and there will be no technicalities--

This must be notarized, and I shall be pleased to remit any expenses involved.--

I am enclosing a Self-addressed & Stamped envelope, that it might facilitate matters, as I would like to receive it at my office Saturday, and will be at my office until 9 P.M. Saturday.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I remain,

Kisseloff-21345

Robert C. Goldblatt, Owner.

P.S.--When you sign the notarized affidavit, please also put below your name, your official Title--or if you have some other official do it, have him place his Official title below his name--of course, yours, would be best for this purpose.

★ A Few STAR Accounts ★

All American Bus Lines
Burns International Detective Agency
Chicago Lodge of Elks
Chicago Medical Society
C. F. Childs & Co.
Chrysler Motors
Equitable Life Assurance Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
Greyhound Bus Lines
Household Finance Corp.
Judge Edmund K. Jarecki
Kaufmann & Fabry Co.
Law Bulletin
Loyal Order of Moose
Morrison Hotel
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.
Neisner Bros., Inc.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Personal Loan & Savings Bank
Procter & Gamble Co.
Pullman Company
Saks Fifth Avenue
Sincere & Company
U. S. Government
Universal Film
University of Chicago
Winston, Strawn & Shaw
Yellow Cab Co.
Y. M. C. A.

ALL MAKES —:— NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES —:— SALES AND SERVICE

G. W. SCHWARTZ AND DAUGHTER
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINERS OF QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS
(SINCE 1892)
10 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

October 24, 1950

Mr. Manice de F. Lockwood, 3rd
% Beer, Richards, Lane and Haller
70 Pine Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Lockwood:

In order to answer the questions propounded in your communication of October 19, 1950 in a convincing manner, Mr. Goldblatt and the writer spent some twelve hours locating four Underwood typewriters of 1928, 1929, 1934 and 1937 vintage in the Chicago area and in personally getting the samples therefrom that are photostatically reproduced on the sheet hereto attached.

At the top of said sheet Mr. Goldblatt states that he used the same ribbon on all four machines. He failed to say that he also cleaned the type on each machine before typing the samples submitted.

Careful study of these samples should indicate how utterly impossible it is for anyone to say and to demonstrate how many and what age typewriters were used in typing Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H of our report of October 9, 1950. There are no type defects apparent in said exhibits. Likewise there are no type defects apparent in the specimens hereto attached.

It is a well-known fact that the Underwood [illegible] type design prior to 1940. Beginning with serial number [illegible] in 1940, the Underwood company changed the size of its type but did not change the design of the type.

In our report of October 9th we opined that Exhibits [illegible] were written on the dates they bear and that accounts for our statement in opinion No. 2 that the serial number would be under 145,000.

Kisseloff-21346

In our report of October 9th we also made the [illegible] there is plenty of data in support of our opinion that at least five different persons had a hand in typing the eight documents that are photographically reproduced in Exhibits A to H, both inclusive, of this report. In support of this statement we refer you to the fact that Exhibit A has no identifying initials as to the [illegible] typist. The quality of the typing indicates that it was done by Sharon L. Hamilton. Exhibit B was typed by a person indicated by initial L. That is also true of Exhibit C. Exhibit D was typed by a person using the initials AB. Exhibit [illegible] was not typed by any of the persons who typed the preceding exhibits. Exhibit [illegible] is the product of a typewriter man, not a stenographer. The same is true of Exhibits G and H. Exhibits G and H are the product of the same typewriter man. It is apparent that two different ribbons were used, which again raises the question whether they were typed on two different machines, or were changed for a purpose on the same machine.

We trust that we have succeeded in convincing you how utterly impossible

G. W. SCHWARTZ AND DAUGHTER
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINERS OF QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS
(SINCE 1892)
10 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

it would be for anyone to attempt to state positively that only one Woodstock typewriter was used in typing the eight exhibits contained in our report of October 9, 1950, or that more than one Woodstock typewriter was used.

Cordially and sincerely,

G. W. Schwartz and Daughter

Professional Examiners of Questioned Documents since 1892

GWS/db

encl.

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, OWNER

189 WEST MADISON STREET - PHONE ANDOVER 7373

CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

Samples of Pica Type
Woodstock Typewriters Written on different Woodstock Typewriters
by Robert C. Goldblatt--- using same ribbon on all machines-

Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter #N383501 made October 1934 about
Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter #N186032 made July 1928 "
Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter #N222402 made Aug. 1929
Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter :N479068 made March 1937

the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1934
the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1928
the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1929
the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1937

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1934
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1928
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1929
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1937

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1934
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1928
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1929
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1937

Phone DEArborn 0444

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, Manager

LOCKWOOD

★

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

November 21, 1950

Mr. Maurice de F Lockwood 3d
20 East 74th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Sir:-

A few minutes ago, I received a letter from Mr. J. T. Carlson, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing,--R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc-Successors to the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, which Company they purchased, at Woodstock, Illinois, as follows:-

"Mr. Robert Goldblatt
Star Typewriter Company
189 W. Madison Street,
Chicago 2, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Goldblatt:

We have received your letter of November 17th requesting further information on type styles, particularly with reference to the figure "6".
Our Engineering records show that this particular "6" was used approximately between serial No. 139,000 to 250,000, 1924 to 1929.
We are also returning the sample sheet as you requested and hope we have been able to help you.

Very truly yours
(Signed)-J. T. Carlson-Vice President
in charge of manufacturing.

JTC:jeg
Enc.

Kissoloff 21349

I am enclosing this letter from Mr. Carlson, as the original may be of value to you.--- I am also enclosing the sample type mentioned above-

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Goldblatt, Owner
"STAR TYPEWRITER CO

☆ A Few STAR Accounts ☆

All American Bus Lines
Burns International Detective Agency
Chicago Lodge of Elks
Chicago Medical Society
C. F. Childs & Co.
Chrysler Motors
Equitable Life Assurance Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
Haskins & Sells
Household Finance Corp.
Judge Edmund K. Jarecki
Kaufmann & Fabry Co.
Law Bulletin
Loyal Order of Moose
Morrison Hotel
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
Neisner Bros., Inc.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Personal Loan & Savings Bank
Process Corporation
Procter & Gamble Co.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co.
Saks Fifth Avenue
Sincere & Company
U. S. Government
Universal Film
Winston, Strawn & Shaw
Yellow Cab Co.
Y. M. C. A.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES SOLD, EXCHANGED, REPAIRED AND OVERHAULED

PHONE DEARBORN 8444

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, MANAGER

★

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO

November 17, 1950

Mr. J. T. Carlson, Vice-President
R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc.
Woodstock, Ill.

Dear Mr. Carlson:

I am in receipt of your affidavit with the information requested and wish to thank you for your prompt reply.

Now there is one more thing which I would like to have cleared up, and then shall bother you no more.

The figure "6" on my Woodstock Typewriter #222,402 which was manufactured in March or April of 1929 is similar to the figure "6" on my other Woodstock which I have in my shop, #209455, and which also is similar to the Woodstock #230,000 which my customer has, and about which he asks for information, which in turn, I ask you.

You will note on samples of "6" on enclosed sheet, written on Woodstock #222402 and on Woodstock #209455, the top half is longer, and the terminal is more in the "center" of the type, than the "6" on the Woodstocks #343952 and #360719, which tops are shorter, more rounded, and terminal is to the "right of center" so to speak.

Now to be truthful, I don't know how or where or why this attorney wants to use this information, but it seems to me there is some matter in court and it is of the greatest importance to him to know "why" the "6" on his Woodstock is different than those on older and later than his Woodstock, and is especially interested to know, from your company, if this "6" was used during a certain period--say, during the year that his 230,000 and my 222,402 and 209,455 were manufactured. (I have no more Woodstocks to test of similar age for similar #"6"--).

Therefore, kindly try to ascertain from records, old time Woodstock mechanics--and any other source available--if this peculiar "6" was used only a certain period, and the best information as to which period these "6"'s were used, and when changed to the rounder ones--

This is of greatest importance, and do hope you will be successful in letting me have this information by return mail--and I shall bother you no more.

Kindly send me bill for any expenses involved to get the information, and please do return the enclosed sample with your reply, for which I thank you

Sincerely,

Robert C. Goldblatt

★ A Few STAR Accounts ★

All American Bus Lines
Burns International Detective Agency
Chicago Lodge of Elks
Chicago Musicians Society
C. F. Childs & Co.
Chrysler Motors
Equitable Life Assurance Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
Greyhound Bus Lines
Judge Edmund K. Jarecki
Kaufmann & Fabry Co.
Law Bulletin
Loyal Order of Moose
Morrison Hotel
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.
Neisner Bros., Inc.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Personal Loan & Savings Bank
Rubloff & Company
Saks Fifth Avenue
Sincere & Company
Universal Film Exchanges
University of Chicago
Winston, Strawn & Shaw
Yellow Cab Co.
Y. M. C. A.

ALL MAKES —:— NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES —:— SALES AND SERVICE

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abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz;, 1234567890 6666666666666
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Wood st Woodstock
#222402

74-1333-4709

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-01-2011

DIRECTOR, FBI (74-1333) December 5, 1951

SAC, CHICAGO (65-3290)

CONFIDENTIAL

JAHM
ESPIONAGE;
ESPIONAGE - R

Reputel, 9/28/51, and New York letter, 9/13/51.

On October 9, 1951, ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, not ROTHBLATT, Star Typewriter Company, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by SA ROBERT K. McCURDY. It is noted that Mr. GOLDBLATT is advanced in years and appears to be forgetful, but after a time, did recall that he had in file correspondence in connection with instant matter. This correspondence has been photostated and will be described below.

To the best of GOLDBLATT'S recollection, his association with this matter was as follows:

In October, 1950, MANICE de LOCKWOOD, of a New York law firm, approached G. A. SCHWARTZ and Daughter, professional examiners of questioned documents, at 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. LOCKWOOD asked them to conduct certain typewriting examinations on a confidential basis. GOLDBLATT, who regularly does typewriting examinations for SCHWARTZ and Daughter, actually did the examination. He is not certain as to what these examinations consisted of, but SCHWARTZ'S letter to LOCKWOOD, dated October 24, 1950, a copy of which is enclosed, offers some explanation.

Before or after these examinations, but probably before, and about one month prior to LOCKWOOD'S personal visit to GOLDBLATT, which is described below, two men came to GOLDBLATT'S shop asking to see any Woodstock typewriters of about 1927 vintage. GOLDBLATT stated that one of the men is named TITELL and is the owner of the Titell Typewriter Company, New York City. He said he knew TITELL because the latter is considered unethical with the Chicago Typewriter Dealers Association since he sells typewriters below established prices.

RKM:DMB

Encs.5

cc to: New York (65-14920)(Encs.5)

Kisseloff-21352

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY;

GOLDBLATT displayed an old Woodstock to these men who were particularly interested in its number. TITELL had a magnifying glass and appeared to take but a very quick look at one section of the keyboard. GOLDBLATT now thinks that he looked at the number "6" and when it was not the type he wanted, he had no further interest in the machine.

In November, 1950, LOCKWOOD personally called on GOLDBLATT and expressed interest in the Woodstock No. "6." He wanted an affidavit as to the year the "6" was changed, and also wanted to know the exact dates No. 230,000 and 222,402 were made, and an affidavit as to the date of manufacturing of 222,402. With regard to the No. "6" GOLDBLATT explained that the Woodstock once used an open top "6" but subsequently changed to one with a rounded top. As to the affidavits LOCKWOOD requested, one was actually furnished and executed by J. T. CARLSON, Vice-President, R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc., Woodstock, Illinois, at the request of GOLDBLATT. This affidavit is referred to in GOLDBLATT'S letter of November 17, 1951, and has reference to dates of manufacture of Nos. 222,402 and 230,000. By letter dated November 21, 1950, GOLDBLATT set forth a copy of a letter from CARLSON regarding the No. "6."

As to the conversation between LOCKWOOD and GOLDBLATT, the latter recalls that he asked LOCKWOOD whether he was working for the FBI or for HISS, and received the answer that it made no difference. He could recall nothing further regarding their conversation except that LOCKWOOD had flown to Chicago and would return to New York by plane.

GOLDBLATT now believes that he saw LOCKWOOD but once. He said that he believes that LOCKWOOD gave him $25 at the time of his personal visit, and that the second payment actually came from SCHWARTZ. SCHWARTZ had learned that LOCKWOOD had gone directly to GOLDBLATT after LOCKWOOD had first consulted SCHWARTZ, and SCHWARTZ protested that this was not ethical. Thereupon LOCKWOOD gave SCHWARTZ $300 who turned over $100 or 150 to GOLDBLATT.

This office has no derogatory information regarding GOLDBLATT and no identifiable record regarding G. W. SCHWARTZ and Daughter.

Kisseloff-21353

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JAHAN
PERJURY;

One copy of each of the following communications is enclosed for the Bureau and the New York Office:

(1) Letter from G. W. SCHWARTZ and Daughter to MANICE de F. LOCKWOOD, 3rd, c/o Beer, Richards, Lane and Haller, 70 Pine Street, New York City, dated October 24, 1950.

(2) Letter from GOLDBLATT to JOHN T. CARLSON, R. C. Allen Business Machines, Woodstock, Illinois, dated November 16, 1950.

(3) Letter from GOLDBLATT to LOCKWOOD, 20 East 74th Street, New York 21, New York, dated November 17, 1950.

(4) Letter from GOLDBLATT to J. T. CARLSON, dated November 17, 1950.

(5) Letter from GOLDBLATT to LOCKWOOD, 20 East 74th Street, New York 21, New York, dated November 21, 1950.

RUC.

Kisseloff-21354

MEMORANDUM

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE-R

An examination has been made of the defendant's "Supplemental Affidavits In Support Of Motion for New Trial" including exhibit S-II-A, an affidavit of Daniel P. Norman, a chemist and spectrographer who has examined the Woodstock typewriter, N230099. This examination has given rise to the observations and findings which are enumerated hereinafter, which might be considered in preparing the Government's answer to this affidavit.

1. The affidavit of Daniel P. Norman starts off with a statement attributed to defendant's attorney, Chester T. Lane. Lane advises Norman "that experts who had examined specimens of typing from the machine had expressed the view that there were definite indications of forged typefaces on many of the letters; and that one expert had confirmed this opinion by a microscopic examination of the typefaces of the keys themselves." Obviously, here the objective for Dr. Norman's examination was set even though this statement is not consistent with defense attorney Lane's own affidavit. In Lane's affidavit he claims no expert proof other than that of Dr. Norman.

2. We have no means of commenting on the accuracy or adequacy of the analyses conducted by Dr. Norman since the actual results of these analyses are not set forth in quantitative terms. The statement of findings is limited to naming certain elements without stating the quantities found.

3. Even if we were to assume that his analyses are correct, we do not feel that the conclusions are justified by the findings as will be subsequently shown. The affidavit sets forth the qualifications of Dr. Norman as a chemist and spectrographer, but the conclusions primarily concern familiarity with the procedures in the manufacture and repair of typewriters, and no information is set forth to show that Dr. Norman has any familiarity with this field. It does raise the question as to why these conclusions were obtained from

Kisseloff-24942

74-1333 5197

 ENCLOSURE

a chemist rather than from a qualified typewriter authority and in particular one familiar with the procedures and practices of the Woodstock Company who we know was consulted in their behalf. The defense admits consulting the Service Manager of the R. C. Allen Business Machines office in New York, but refused to accept his opinion which was apparently contrary to the defense objective.

4. Mr. Norman concludes that the Woodstock typewriter, N230099, shows positive signs of having been "deliberately" altered. He does not state whether this was for the purpose of repair or for the purpose of attempting to simulate another typewriter, even though it is obvious that there is an intended inference of the latter. Neither his findings nor photographs bear this out.

5. Mr. Norman states: "The distribution and work on the solder holding the type to the type bars on N230099 is different in major respects from that on comparison machines." These photographs have been displayed to Mr. Joseph Schmitt, Factory Manager of the Typewriter Division, R. C. Allen Business Machines Company, Woodstock, Illinois, (formerly the Woodstock Typewriter Company) who has served in various capacities of both companies since 1919. Mr. Schmitt has stated that the soldering on the ends of the type bars as shown in Mr. Norman's photographs E-1 through E-9 is not inconsistent with the manufacturing practices used by the Woodstock plant during the period in which typewriters of the series including N230099 were made. Furthermore, we have obtained a group of typebars from a typewriter made during this period. Mr. Schmitt has stated that the soldering shown by this group of type bars is representative of the workmanship during that period. There are attached hereto photographs OE #1, OE #2, OE #3 and OE #4 which show a striking similarity between the soldering on this group of type bars and those shown in Mr. Norman's photographs, purported to be of the type bars of Woodstock typewriter, N230099. These photographs also show that the appearance of soldering can vary widely, from relatively smooth to obvious blobs of solder. (Compare OE #4 with the left-hand type in Mr. Norman's E-8.)

We feel this is sufficient to show that the conclusion of Mr. Norman is in error when "I conclude,

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therefore, that the type on N230099 was not, in general, soldered onto the typebars at the factory or by a professional repair man."

6. Dr. Norman states that spectrographic analyses showed that the solder on two type bars (A and T types) of N230099 contain somewhere between 10 and 50 times as much nickel as the solder from the J type of that machine or the solder from five comparison type bars from other machines. He states that full development of these differences would call for further extensive analyses which were not made. It appears that Dr. Norman was not aware of the procedure used in the manufacture of the type bars for Woodstock typewriters. At the Woodstock factory, the type face is soldered on the type bar after which the entire assembly is nickel plated and it is probable, therefore, that the source of the high nickel content that he mentions is due to the original nickel plating rather than to the solder which would normally contain nickel only as an impurity and not as an intentional constituent. The nickel content would, therefore, vary depending upon the manner in which the samples were taken. Since, as a result of nickel plating, solder is coated with pure nickel, the quantity found will depend on how much of the nickel-coated surface is obtained in the sample.

Again, it is felt that Dr. Norman reached the wrong conclusion from his findings and was in error when he stated: "These data support the conclusion that the type on N230099 showing heavy solder blobs was probably not put on at the Woodstock factory."

7. It should be additionally noted in regard to Dr. Norman's conclusion that he infers that high nickel content is indicative of a changed or resoldered type as found on types A and T and compares them with the J type which he considers "normal appearing." Actually, the reverse is true and because of the nickel plating, a high nickel content would be expected on unchanged types and the absence of nickel would be more apt to indicate resoldering.

8. Dr. Norman states that 19 of the types on typewriter N230099 contain elements apparently not present in type metal used on Woodstock machines until serial numbers

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beginning at a substantially later date. He states that aluminum, magnesium, vanadium, zinc, antimony, and cobalt, and their combinations are minor constituents whose presence or absence appear to be good criteria to show whether metals used were identical. He does not, however, report the quantities of these chemical elements present and it is, therefore, not possible to attach significance to his findings.

Dr. Norman does state that the composition is not uniform on N230099. It is pointed out that when the type faces are stamped, they are not made in a succession for an individual typewriter, but rather a quantity of a single letter is made which will be used on a number of typewriters. Other type faces, also made in quantity, may be made from different steels, even obtained from an entirely different source, and we have been advised by Mr. Schmitt, Manager of the Woodstock factory, that their steel supply has been obtained from a number of different sources over the years. Even successive batches of steel from the same manufacturer cannot be expected to be identical in minor impurities.

Therefore, the statement of Dr. Norman: "The analyses show that the types were not all made from the same batch of metal" does not indicate in any way that the type was replaced.

9. Dr. Norman states that photographs of the surfaces of the letters on N230099 display marks of mechanical alteration of the surfaces. An examination of the photographs of Dr. Norman, F-1 and F-2, does not substantiate the conclusion he reaches.

Type faces are made of hardened steel and while it would be possible through the use of special instruments to grind away a part of a type face, this would result in a thinning of the surface which makes the impression and, consequently, would be obvious from an examination of the typewriting. This would not, however, cause a change such as that referred to by Dr. Norman; namely, a change in the curvature at the bottom of the "t." In order to accomplish this, as represented by Dr. Norman, actual displacement of a part of the type on

the type face of hardened steel would be necessary. He has shown nothing to indicate that this has been done.

10. Dr. Norman states: "Types from the comparison machines are more or less uniformly corroded or eroded; those from H230099 show a non-uniform finish or polish on various surfaces, indicating mechanical work which had laid bare fresh metal. Figure 1-2 in particular shows clearly how the worked-over portion joins the unaltered portion of the letter." The photographs in Dr. Norman's exhibits do not show this to be true. There are present in these photographs "high lights" or light reflections which show white areas in which no detail can be observed. Obviously, metal surfaces unused will become corroded, whereas surfaces in use will retain a brighter finish. It also follows that where the surface does not strike uniformly, that part receiving the hardest wear will be most apt to retain a shining surface. Therefore, it is erroneous to conclude that a bright surface is metal "worked over" rather than metal which has not had an equal opportunity to corrode.

Dr. Norman's photograph of the small letter "y" shows a defect in the letter. There are many reasons which would account for such defects. Minor defects which do not cause malfunctions of the type may be present on a new typewriter and others will be caused by striking hard particles or objects in the normal use of the typewriter. Microscopic examination of any used typewriter will show numerous defects in the type faces.

Kisseloff-24946

SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVITS IN RE U. S. v. ALGER HISS

Summary

Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss, offered to the United States Court here today evidence which, he says, proves the typewriter which helped send Hiss to jail for perjury is "a deliberately fabricated job, a new typeface on an old body."

In his original motion to get a new trial for Hiss, filed January 24, Lane submitted evidence this was possible. Today, in a supplemental affidavit, Lane said "I no longer just *question* the authenticity of Woodstock N230099", the battered old typewriter found in a Washington attic by the defense before the first Hiss trial and put before the jury by both the defense and the Government as the original Hiss typewriter. "I now say to the Court that Woodstock N230099—the typewriter in evidence at the trials—is a fake machine * * *. It can only have been planted on the defense by or on behalf of Whittaker Chambers as part of his plot for the false incrimination of Alger Hiss."

In support Lane presented an affidavit by Dr. Daniel P. Norman, president of Skinner & Sherman, consulting industrial chemists of Boston, who examined the machine and eight other Woodstocks spectroscopically and took photomicrographs of their type. Dr. Norman concluded the machine "shows positive signs of having been deliberately altered, in that many of its types are replacements of the originals and have been deliberately shaped."

Skinner & Sherman tests metals, chemicals and papers for the United States Armed Services, Federal, State and Municipal Departments, and major industrial firms.

Woodstock type is attached to the typebar by the use of solder, Dr. Norman points out in his affidavit, and "type on a given machine may be readily changed by unsoldering the type from the bar and soldering a different piece of type in its place." The work on the solder holding type to bars on the suspected Woodstock is "different in major respects" from that on the comparison machines, Dr. Nor-

man says. The whole soldering job was done "sloppily" and as if by an amateur outside the factory.

The solder itself used on the suspected types was of a different composition from that on other machines, containing between ten and fifty times as much nickel.

Nineteen of the types on the alleged Hiss machine contain elements not present in type metal used on Woodstock machines until serial numbers of manufacture beginning at a later date. The implication here is that relatively new types were soldered onto an old typewriter.

Finally, Dr. Norman reports, photomicrographs of the surfaces of letters on N230099 show marks of mechanical alterations of the surfaces. They "show the appearance of surfaces of which parts have been worked over."

"Dr. Norman does not merely state a conclusion," Mr. Lane says. "His affidavit outlines in detail scientific proof, annexing photographs to illustrate such of his data as are capable of visual demonstration."

The alteration or fabrication must have occurred before the machine was found by the defense on April 16, 1949, Mr. Lane says. "As to when it was done there are of course various possibilities. One possibility with considerable logic to support it is that the initial alteration was made between the time Chambers first testified before the House committee in August, 1948, and November 17, 1948, the day he reversed his story and produced the Baltimore Documents as a defense to the libel suit." (The suit for $75,000 brought by Hiss against his accuser.) "The fact that between November and April neither the defense nor thirty-five agents of the FBI could find the machine suggests that it was during this period that further work was being done on the types, in an effort to remove at least the more obvious tool marks which would betray the deception."

"In the last analysis all the proof I am here offering looks to a final showing that the Baltimore Documents [the copies Mrs. Hiss was said to have made from documents brought home by her husband] are forgeries," Lane argues, "that they were not typed on the same Woodstock machine as the so-called Hiss standards." The "standards"

introduced at the trials were letters admittedly typed by Mrs. Hiss on the authentic Hiss Woodstock in the 'thirties.

However, Lane states that he cannot yet present final proof of the forgery of the Baltimore Documents themselves because the United States Attorney has refused to let him have access to the originals for photographing, even though this could be done "without danger to the documents or expense to the Government."

"I have regarded it as my duty", Lane says, "as attorney for Alger Hiss and as an officer of this Court, to bring out the true facts of this case, as far as diligent research can uncover them. The Government, it has seemed to me throughout my investigation, is reluctant to allow me the materials necessary to this result."

Nevertheless, Lane says, "The fact that the machine in evidence at the trials can now be shown up as a palpable fabrication could hardly fail to raise a doubt in any jury's mind as to the truth of Chambers' story of how and when the documents were typed."

With the typewriter evidence Lane submitted an affidavit by Paul Willert of London, England, former vice-president of the Oxford University Press in New York, that Chambers was actively engaged on a translation for that firm of a book by Dr. Martin Gumpert in March, 1938, or earlier, and that Chambers told him at that time that he had broken with the Communist Party and was a hunted man. But the last of the documents produced by Chambers and which he claims to have received from Hiss, whom he called his accomplice, was dated April 1. He is thus in the position of saying that he was acting as a Communist spy in Washington a month at least after he had quit the party and gone into hiding, which, Mr. Lane says, "establishes that Chambers' entire testimony concerning the Baltimore Documents is a fabrication."

The original motion for a new trial, first set for hearing on February 4, was successively put off to February 25 and March 17, and has finally been set down for argument on April 8. It will be heard by Judge Goddard, who presided over the second trial, which resulted in Hiss's conviction.

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Kisseloff-24950

94-1333-5177

United States District Court

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Criminal No. C-128-402

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

against

ALGER HISS,

Defendant.

SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

BEER, RICHARDS, LANE & HALLER,
Attorneys for Defendant,
70 Pine Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

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SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF CHESTER T. LANE IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL ON GROUND OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE

United States District Court

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, against ALGER HISS, Defendant.	Criminal No. C-128-402

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.:

CHESTER T. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an attorney at law, a member of the firm of Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller, attorneys for Alger Hiss, the defendant herein. I make this supplemental affidavit in support of the defendant's motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

The motion was made on January 24, 1952, and the Government was served with notice that it would be brought on for hearing on February 4, 1952, the next available regular criminal motion day. Shortly before the return day the United States Attorney informally asked me to agree to an adjournment to February 25, 1952, which I did. Thereafter the United States Attorney made an application to Judge Goddard in chambers for a further adjournment, this time to March 17, 1952. Again I agreed, but requested that the Government be required to file and serve its counter-affidavits, if any, at least a week before the hearing. In the light of this request the United States Attorney asked Judge Goddard to set March 24th as the day for argument of the motion. This date, and any date in the following two weeks, being inconvenient for Judge Goddard, it was agreed by counsel, and ordered by the Judge, that the motion be set down for argument on Tuesday, April 8th, at 2:30 P. M., the Government's counter-affidavits to be filed and served by March 24th and memoranda of law to be filed and exchanged by March 31st.

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In my original affidavit I summarized two of the grounds of the motion as follows:

> 2. The typewriter supposed to have typed the Baltimore Documents was put in evidence at the trial as a physical exhibit, and was used by the Government before the jury as a dramatic visual illustration of Hiss's guilt. Newly discovered evidence points strongly to the conclusion that the typewriter found and produced by the defense in the belief that it was the original Hiss machine was in fact a carefully constructed substitute, which could only have been fabricated for the deliberate purpose of falsely incriminating Alger Hiss.

4. The core of the Government's case lay in the Baltimore Documents and in Chambers's story that they were documents supplied to him by Hiss for espionage purposes. To support Chambers's story it is essential that his alleged conspiracy with Hiss should have continued until a few days after April 1, 1938, the date of the last of the Baltimore Documents. Newly discovered evidence establishes that Chambers quit his Communist Party activities at the latest several weeks before April 1, 1938, and thus establishes that Chambers's entire testimony regarding the Baltimore Documents is a fabrication.

This supplemental affidavit brings up no new issue beyond the two thus stated in my original affidavit. It does, however, present important additional evidence on those two issues. I take those two issues in reverse order.

I

Chambers's Break with the Communist Party

In my original affidavit supporting the motion I outlined briefly the successive versions Chambers gave of his break with the Party, and showed how his original story of breaking in 1937 was necessarily changed to April, 1938, when he had to support his new found tale of having gotten State Department documents from Alger Hiss through April 1st of that year. I referred to those portions of his testimony in which he purported to date his break by reference to his employment by the Oxford University Press as translator of Dr. Martin Gumpert's book, "Dunant—The Founder of the Red Cross"; and I appended to my affidavit copies of correspondence from the files of the Oxford University Press showing conclusively that his employment as translator began well before the middle of March. Further, I attached an affidavit of Dr. Gumpert, the author of the book, to the effect that when Chambers was first engaged as translator Dr. Gumpert asked to meet him but was told by Paul Willert, Vice-President of the Oxford University Press, that he could not, because Chambers "was in hiding from the Russian secret service, known as the G.P.U."

Dr. Gumpert's affidavit was illuminating as far as it went, but it failed to answer the question of just when he tried unsuccessfully to see Chambers. I mentioned in my affidavit that I had been in touch also with Paul Willert, the publisher, and that he too had difficulty in fixing the date precisely.

More recently, Mr. Willert has had an opportunity to review the Oxford University Press records, as well as to re-examine his own records. As a result he has refreshed his recollection and embodied it in an affidavit, which I attach hereto as Exhibit S-I. His affidavit leaves no further doubt that Chambers's story of having stayed in the Party until April 15th, and thereafter secured the translation, is false. He was out of it, and in hiding long before, and could not possibly have been engaged in active espionage operations down at least to April 1st, as he would have to have been if his story is to stick.

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Two questions may occur. The first is: Where, if all this is so, did Chambers get the later State Department documents which were copied or paraphrased in the Baltimore Documents? If he was out of the Party, and out of his espionage work, by some time in early March at the latest, how did he come to have access to State Department cables and memoranda dated down to April 1st?

I do not know. Perhaps he "borrowed" them from some one connected with the notorious "Amerasia" incident, which came to light in 1946. If "Amerasia" could so easily stuff its files with hundreds of State Department documents running back over the years, who knows but that there may have been other similar caches of State Department papers which might have been made available to him by some sympathetic acquaintance in 1948. For our purposes, all that matters is that he clearly did not get them when and how he said he did.

The second question may be: Why, if he forged the Baltimore Documents to incriminate Alger Hiss, did he include State Department documents down to April 1st, after he had left the Party?

Again, I do not know, but I can suggest. Julian Wadleigh was an admitted confederate, stealing for Chambers documents of just the same kind as many of those which Chambers says he got from Hiss (see, for example, R. 1225). There must always have been a fear in Chambers's mind that a judge or jury might believe that Wadleigh, not Hiss, was the source, unless it were shown that at least some of the documents could not possibly have come from Wadleigh. Wadleigh left the United States for Turkey on March 11, 1938 (R. 1108). What more natural than to make sure that some of the documents should be dated after that happened?

But why should Chambers have run the risk of setting the date of his disappearance by reference to the time he secured a translation which we now can show he secured much earlier than he said he did? Maybe his memory just failed him: he thought he had not gotten it until April. Certainly, he has emphasized that he got it on a personal visit to New York (R. 265), and he may well have assumed that there would be no record of the exact date of a personal meeting—forgetting that a last portion of the manuscript was shipped to him by mail on March 18th, and that the record of its shipment might be still preserved in the files.[1]

These are speculative answers, and they may be wrong. The important point, however, is that the evidence which raises the questions is new, and that it so directly challenges Chambers's veracity on a matter essential to the Government's case that it could not fail to raise a reasonable doubt in a jury's mind.

II

Proof of Forgery in This Case

At the opening of Point II of my original affidavit (pp. 12-13) I described some of the reasons why, on reviewing the record for purposes of the appeal, I began to be suspicious of the authenticity of the typewriter—Woodstock N230099—which, though found and put in evidence by the defense, was adopted and used by the Government as one of its principal, though mute, witnesses at the trials. I concluded my introduction to Point II as follows:

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[1] Chambers's consciousness of the weakness of his story at the trials is interestingly betrayed by the emendations he is supplying in his articles being currently published in the Saturday Evening Post. In the issue of March 1, 1952, at p. 97, he says: "Our life in hiding on the Old Court Road was an anxious and troubled time. One of my first problems was to find work. By prior arrangement with a publishing house I got some foreign books to translate." The reference to "prior arrangement with a publishing house" has no support in his trial testimony; it appears to be a belated effort to explain meetings with Paul Willert earlier than April 15th. It still does not explain shipment of manuscript by Willert to him in March.

In the light of all these considerations, and bearing in mind that the expert who before the trials had identified the machine for the defense had rested his opinion on identical peculiarities in only three characters, apparently without consideration of the possibility of a deliberately fabricated machine, I determined to make a thorough study of the authenticity of Woodstock #230,099. That study has produced results which are startling, so far as they go. Admittedly, for reasons described below, they do not go far enough to demonstrate with any certainty that #230,099 is a fabrication; but I believe that they go far enough to cast serious doubt on its authenticity, and to justify calling upon the Court for its aid in supplying the missing links in the chain of evidence.

I still need the Court's aid, particularly in calling upon the Government to show what it knows about the typewriter.

But I no longer just *question* the authenticity of Woodstock N230099. I now say to the Court that Woodstock N230099—the typewriter in evidence at the trials—is a fake machine. I present in affidavit form, and will be able to produce at the hearing, expert testimony that this machine is a deliberately fabricated job, a new type face on an old body. This being so, it can only have been planted on the defense by or on behalf of Whittaker Chambers as part of his plot for the false incrimination of Alger Hiss.

My original affidavit outlines the growth of my serious suspicions. At first, even in a case full of fantastic improbabilities, it seemed futile to question the judgment of experts, our own as well as the Government's, that forgery could not be committed by typewriter; but my experiment in producing a duplicate typewriter began to show that it could be done. Then it began to appear that there was something definitely wrong with N230099: its serial number did not agree with its type; its date (from its serial number) did not seem to agree with the time when Fansler must have bought it; and the Government seemed to have become interested in another machine. Always I looked towards having a real examination made of Woodstock N230099 to see whether from internal evidence it could be shown to be a fake; but I did not know how to go about it, and in any event I felt that first I ought to be surer from the other leads I was following that I was on the right track. Development of those leads, as I showed in my first affidavit, was discouragingly slow: witnesses were reluctant, records were missing, and experts, to say the least, were coy.

My first real encouragement towards having the typewriter analyzed came only in January of this year. I had, as outlined in my first affidavit, enlisted the aid of Mrs. Evelyn S. Ehrlich, of Boston, Massachusetts, as an expert in the use of photomicrography for the detection of documentary forgeries. Mrs. Ehrlich's function, as I first consulted her, was to give me an informed judgment on the success of my experiment in duplicating the typing product of Woodstock N230099. I gave her samples of typing from the two machines, and she successfully distinguished them, though only on the basis of a few minor remaining discrepancies. I was not surprised that she could tell them apart; what startled me, in the discussion in which she reported her results, was that she had concluded that the samples I had made on N230099 were the ones on Tytell's fabricated machine. When I corrected her, she assured me that the only possible explanation was that N230099, as well as the machine Tytell had made for me, must be a forgery—and not as carefully constructed a forgery as Tytell's. She said there was no other way of accounting for certain peculiarities of the typing from N230099 which she could observe by photomicrography.

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I asked her whether she could confirm this by an actual examination of the typewriter itself, rather than merely specimens of its typing. She said that any comprehensive examination should be made by a metallurgical expert, which she did not consider herself, but that she would be willing to look at it herself under a microscope just to see whether there was enough obvious evidence of fabrication on the types themselves to justify my having a comprehensive examination made. When she had done so she assured me that an expert examination was fully warranted.

I was most anxious to arrange for such an examination in time to incorporate its results in my original papers supporting my motion for a new trial. But again I met the familiar difficulties: those I could find who seemed competent to do the job were concerned at possible adverse consequences to themselves from public association with the defense of Alger Hiss, or were precluded from participation by the "policy" of the institutions with which they were associated.

I finally consulted Dr. Daniel Norman, Director of Chemical Research of the New England Spectrochemical Laboratories, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and President of its subsidiary, Skinner & Sherman, of Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. Norman's organization was recommended to me as "the best in the business", with long and distinguished experience in the field of metallurgical analysis. Dr. Norman agreed to examine Woodstock N230099 for me. He has done so, and his conclusions are embodied in his affidavit, which I attach as Exhibits S-II-A.

What were suspicions before are now translated into certainties. Dr. Norman and his organization have established that the machine the defense found and the Government used as evidence at the trials is a fake. In the language of Dr. Norman's affidavit, this machine

> *** * * is not a machine which has worn normally since leaving the factory, but shows positive signs of having been deliberately altered, in that many of its types are replacements of the originals and have been deliberately shaped.**

Dr. Norman does not merely state a conclusion. His affidavit outlines in detail scientific proof, annexing photographs to illustrate such of his data as are capable of visual demonstration. From it we learn:

1. That Woodstock type consists of a small detachable piece of metal which fits over the end of the typebar and is soldered into place.

2. That a majority of the types on Woodstock N230099 have been soldered onto the typebars in a careless fashion, quite unlike the kind of soldering job done at the Woodstock factory or in a regular repair operation.

3. That the solder used for the replacement types has a different metallic content from that used on the types which apparently have not been altered, and from that used on other contemporary machines.

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4. That the type face metal in almost half the types contains metallic elements not present in Woodstock type metal until the date of machines of substantially later serial numbers than N230099.

5. That the altered types show tool marks which indicate deliberate alteration of the striking faces of the letters, as well as peculiar finish or polish quite unlike that on types which have worn or aged normally.

In my original motion papers I presented evidence to show that it was *possible* to construct or alter a machine so as to make its typing resemble that of another machine so closely that an expert would be

unable to tell the difference, especially if he applied the criteria used by the Government's expert at the trials. I attached specimens of typing from two different machines and invited the Government to have its experts tell them apart if they could. I do not know whether the Government's experts can tell them apart, or even whether the Government will dare accept the invitation to try. However that may be, my proffered proof is now no longer pointed to showing how someone *could* have faked a machine which would fool the experts; it shows rather that someone *did* fake such a machine. Clearer evidence of the plot to incriminate Alger Hiss falsely could scarcely be desired.

At this stage of the case the Court, or the Government, may ask whether I can prove *when* N230099 was fabricated. I cannot. But I can say this: From April 16, 1949, when it turned up in Lockey's house, till the day it was put in evidence at the first trial, it was in the possession of defense counsel. Between the trials it was ordered impounded in the Clerk's office. It was returned to the possession of defense counsel at the end of the second trial, and was turned over to me on or about February 17, 1950, the day I was retained as counsel. From that time until February 10, 1952, when I had it delivered to Dr. Norman in Ipswich, it has been under my personal control,[2] and no one has been allowed access to it except my immediate associates.

Accordingly, the alteration or fabrication occurred before the machine was found by the defense. As to when it was done, there are of course various possibilities. One possibility with considerable logic to support it is that the initial alteration was made between the time Chambers first testified before the House Committee in August, 1948, and November 17, 1948, the day he reversed his story and produced the Baltimore Documents as a defense to the libel suit—enough alteration in the types to produce the deceptive typing embodied in the Baltimore Documents themselves. The fact that between November and April neither the defense nor thirty-five agents of the FBI (R. 2998) could find the machine suggests that it was during this period that further work was being done on the types, in an effort to remove at least the more obvious tool marks which would betray the deception.[3] Dr. Norman's affidavit leaves no doubt that such an effort was made, and that though the result could not pass his critical examination it would have been—and in fact for nearly three years was—sufficient to deceive non-mechanical lawyers and even mechanized document examiners.[4]

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In the last analysis all the proof I am here offering looks to a final showing that the Baltimore Documents are forgeries—that they were not typed on the same Woodstock machine as the so-called Hiss Standards. The fact that the machine in evidence at the trials can

[2] This is subject to the exception that for a period of three days early in 1952 it was in the possession of a distinguished scientist who first agreed and then declined to examine it for me and who assured me that he kept it locked in his safe for the three days he had it.

[3] I plan to show at the hearing, by expert testimony, that the fabrication of such a deceptive machine as N230099 could be accomplished in no more than a few days by anyone who had taken the pains to acquire knowledge of the techniques of how to do it.

[4] As well as the Service Manager of the R. C. Allen Business Machines office in New York (successors to the Woodstock Typewriter Company), who at my request and in my presence gave the machine a quick naked-eye inspection early in 1950.

now be shown up as a palpable fabrication could hardly fail to raise a reasonable doubt in any jury's mind as to the truth of Chambers's story of how and when the documents were typed; and I am confident that careful expert examination of the Baltimore Documents conducted in the light of our proof of the possibility of forgery by typewriter, would show conclusively that they are forgeries.

Unfortunately, I am not in a position to present any proof to the Court on the matter at the moment. Having just this problem in mind, on February 11, 1952, I addressed a letter to the United States Attorney requesting, among other things, that he make the original documents available to me for photographing. I attach a copy of this letter as Exhibit S-II-B. As a result of my letter Special Agent Spencer of the FBI visited me at my office on February 13th and asked me to explain in greater detail what I wanted—in view of the fact, as he said, that the defense had already photographed the documents three times. I told him that, whatever photographing might have been done in the past, I was now interested in a photomicrographic examination of the kind made by Mrs. Ehrlich in connection with her examination of specimens from N230099 and from Tytell's machine; that my experts advised me that such an examination could only be satisfactorily done from the originals themselves; and that they assured me that the photographing could be done wherever the documents might be without danger to the documents or expense to the Government.

The United States Attorney refused to comply with my request. I attach as Exhibit S-II-C a copy of his letter of February 14th.

I have regarded it as my duty, as attorney for Alger Hiss and as an officer of this Court, to bring out the true facts of this case, as far as diligent research can uncover them. The Government, it has seemed to me throughout my investigation, is reluctant to allow me the materials necessary to this result. Whatever may have been the justification in other phases of the case, I can see none in the matter of allowing me access to the original Baltimore Documents for photographic purposes.[5]

Accordingly, I hereby give notice that on the argument of the motion for a new trial I shall further move in open court for an order allowing me to have photographs made of the Baltimore Documents, as well as the Hiss Standards, so that, in the light of the new understanding which my experiments have developed as to how forgery by typewriter may be—and in this case was—accomplished, it may be possible at last to prove that the Baltimore Documents are forgeries, and that Alger Hiss is innocent of the crime charged to him.

CHESTER T. LANE.

Sworn to before me this
12th day of March, 1952.

Kisseloff-24958

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953.

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[5] Nor can I see justification for the refusal, in the same letter, to furnish me with blank parts (of which there are a great many) of a few of the pages of the Baltimore Documents for paper analysis. The three inch square which was furnished by court order—over Government protest—during the second trial, was long ago consumed inconclusively.

EXHIBIT S-I

Affidavit of Paul Willert

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
LONDON, ENGLAND
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA } SS.:

I, R. S. Anderson ViceConsul of the United States of America residing at London, England, do hereby make known and certify to all whom it may concern that

JOHN NEWTON

who has signed the annexed certificate, was in fact a Notary Public at the time the annexed certificate purports to have been made; that I have compared the signature of said

JOHN NEWTON

upon the original annexed certificate with a specimen of his signature filed in this Embassy; that I believe his signature to be genuine; that I have compared the impression of the seal affixed thereto with a specimen impression thereof filed in this Embassy; and that I believe the impression of the seal upon the said original annexed certificate to be genuine.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at London aforesaid this fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

R. S. ANDERSON

R. S. Anderson
ViceConsul of the United States of America at London, England.

SERVICE No.: 13783

FEE $2.00 Risseloff-24959 14s.8d.

SEAL

[Fee stamp attached and canceled]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
ENGLAND COUNTY OF LONDON } ss.:

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

I, JOHN NEWTON, Notary Public of the City of London, by Royal Authority duly admitted and sworn, practising in the said City, Do HEREBY CERTIFY that on the day of the date hereof before me personally came and appeared

PAUL WILLERT,

the Deponent named and described in the Affidavit hereunto annexed, who by solemn Oath which the said Deponent then made before me in due form of law, did depose testify and declare to be true the several matters and things mentioned and contained in the said annexed Affidavit.

IN FAITH AND TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal of Office and have caused the said Affidavit to be hereunto also annexed.

DATED in LONDON the Fourth day of March in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

JOHN NEWTON
Not. Pub.

SEAL

PAUL WILLERT, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I live at 14 Halsey Street, London, S.W.3. and am a business executive. I am a British subject by birth and was educated at Eton and later at Balliol College, Oxford, where I took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1930. Thereafter I was employed in publishing and journalism in Germany and later in England. In the year 1936 I went to New York as Vice-President and manager of the Oxford University Press. I stayed in the United States of America until July 1939, when I returned to England where, after the declaration of war, I was employed by the British Government on war service in France. In January 1941 I joined the Royal Air Force with which I served until 1946, when I was demobilised with the rank of Group-Captain, Air Attaché, Paris.

2. I first met the gentleman known to me as David Chambers when he came to me as a possible translator of Martin Gumpert's book "Dunant: the Red Cross". He was strongly anti-communist and, in fact, described himself as a victim of communist persecution. According to the best of my recollection and belief that first meeting occurred at the end of 1937 or at the very beginning of 1938. In order to substantiate these statements I say as follows:

Kisseloff-24960

3. (a) Martin Gumpert's book was completed towards the end of the year 1937 and as the author neared the completion of his work parts of the manuscript were handed to Mrs. Rita Reil for translation. Her translation proved unsatisfactory. Accordingly, I asked the then

editor of the Oxford University Press, Philip Vaudrin, for another translator, and he brought Chambers to me. I understood that Vaudrin had known Chambers in the past and met him again shortly before.

(b) The usual practice in publishing in engaging an unknown translator is as follows: he is given a chapter or two for a trial translation. If results are satisfactory he would be given the manuscript by instalments if it has not been completed, or the whole of it if available. I invariably followed this practice and in the case of Chambers made no exception, particularly as the first translator had been a failure.

(c) Chambers was very keen to do the translation and he told me that he was in need of money. I remember very vividly his unprepossessing appearance and general nervousness.

4. After my first meeting with Chambers I saw him on several occasions, both in my office and at my house. I remember that on one or two occasions I took him out for lunch or for a drink. I was impressed by his knowledge, his gift of languages and intelligence. I was also sorry for him because he was so clearly near a nervous break-down and out of luck. On the occasions of his visits to my office I mainly discussed his translation with him or handed him parts of the manuscript for translation. In the course of these discussions Chambers expressed violent anti-communist views and explained to me that he was in fear of his life as he was being hunted by the G. P. U. He gave me the impression of being hysterical and suffering from persecution mania. I remember that this topic was raised on what was one of his first visits to my office. I then happened to have a manuscript on my table which Chambers saw and which he said was written by an author who adhered to communism which he (Chambers) stated he abhorred. During my talks with Chambers it became clear to me that he was very familiar with communist thought and activities in Europe and he talked about communist leaders in Europe, particularly in Germany, Holland, France and Belgium in a manner which left no doubt in my mind that he was personally acquainted with them and had in fact been in Europe in recent years.

5. I have been shown copies of the Oxford University Press correspondence attached to the Motion for a new trial in the Hiss case and observe from these papers that on the 18th March 1938 the Oxford University Press sent a parcel containing parts of the manuscript to Chambers at Baltimore, that on the 23rd March 1938 I wrote to the Oxford University Press in London: "I am sending you a set of galleys" and that the translation was completed towards the end of May 1938. From this I can say that Chambers must have been given the translation a considerable time before the 18th March 1938. If the whole of the manuscript had been sent to Baltimore that day I could not possibly have expected Chambers to complete the translation by May. Moreover, I would not have sent the whole manuscript to Chambers without first receiving the test translations. Since I remember giving part of the manuscript to Chambers in my office, the parcel despatched on the 18th March 1938 must have contained a subsequent, and probably the last, instalment. These facts support my general recollection to the effect that my first meeting with Chambers must have occurred at the time mentioned in paragraph 2 hereof.

Kisseloff-24961

Exhibit S-1.

6. The correspondence referred to above also enables me to say (and this is in accordance with my own recollection) that after the 18th March 1938 I was unable to reach Chambers for about six weeks. Since I do not remember having seen him at any time after the receipt by the Oxford University Press of the completed translation, I am sure that all personal discussions with him which I have described in paragraph 4 hereof took place before the 18th March 1938 and that it was well before that date that he told me that he was in hiding from the G. P. U. Up to the time of Chambers' disappearance I thought, as I have stated above, that he was under a delusion when he talked about communist persecution, but as a result of his strange disappearance I was obliged to take his explanations seriously.

PAUL WILLERT

Sworn to before me this
4th day of March 1952,
at 10, Norfolk Street,
Strand, London, England.

JOHN NEWTON
Notary Public, London.

EXHIBIT S-II-A.

Affidavit of Daniel P. Norman.

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

DANIEL P. NORMAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On February 9, 1952, I was consulted by Mr. Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss, with respect to the Woodstock typewriter, N230099, placed in evidence in the Hiss trials. Mr. Lane explained to me that he had reason to believe that the machine was not the original machine owned by the Hisses in the early 1930's, but a deliberately fabricated machine substituted in its place. He said that experts who had examined specimens of typing from the machine had expressed the view that there were definite indications of forged typefaces on many of the letters; and that one expert had confirmed this opinion by a microscopic examination of the typefaces of the keys themselves. He asked me whether my organization would be willing and able to examine the machine in detail and advise him whether he had reasonable grounds for his doubts as to its authenticity.

I undertook to make the suggested examination, and make this affidavit as a result of my study.

As background for my conclusions, I state my qualifications, and those of my organization:

Kisseloff-24962

I am President of Skinner & Sherman, Inc., 246 Stuart Street, Boston, Massachusetts, Consulting Industrial Chemists. Skinner & Sherman, New England's oldest and largest firm in its field, is engaged in the business of testing and analysis, both physical and chemical, of metals, chemicals, paper, and other materials, for the United States Armed Services, Federal, State and Municipal Departments, and major industrial firms. Skinner & Sherman, Inc., is a wholly owned sub-

sidiary of the New England Spectrochemical Laboratories, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, a partnership, of which I am a member and the Director of Chemical Research. The New England Spectrochemical Laboratories are engaged in spectrographic analytical research in industrial chemistry for a number of the major chemical firms in the United States, and are noted for developing new analytical methods, with respect to which they hold patents and publish technical papers.

I myself am a graduate of Boston University (A.B., A.M.) and Harvard University (Ph.D.), and have studied spectroscopy at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I am a member of the principal professional societies in my field, including among others the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemists, and the American Optical Society. I am also a member of the Spectrographic Analysis Committee of the American Society for Testing Materials. I have published numerous papers on photography, spectroscopy, and analytical chemistry.

Mr. Lane arranged to have N230099 delivered to me at the laboratories in Ipswich on February 10, 1952. He also, at my request, furnished me for comparison purposes with a number of other old Woodstock typewriters with serial numbers indicating ages both greater and less than that of N230099; and I acquired parts of one such old Woodstock at a typewriter store in Boston. These machines—called herein the comparison machines—are:

Woodstock #

D53028
8-14-141879
4-264468
N223810
N233954
N256269
N295999
N332513

During a trip to New York in the course of my study I also examined a number of other old Woodstocks, and acquired several loose typebars with mounted type, from unidentified machines manufactured before or at about the same time as N230099.

My conclusions resulting from my study, and the bases for them, can be better understood in the light of the annexed photographs of the type mechanism of a Woodstock typewritter. (All magnifications referred to below are the actual magnifications at which the negatives were taken. The photographs are contact prints from the negatives and have the same magnifications as the original negatives.)

Figure #	*Negative # (M)*	
A-1	221	Partial view of typewriter keyboard and type, Woodstock N230099.
A-2	217	Typebars raised to show striking position of keys, Woodstock N230099.
A-3	317	*A.* Typebar of shape used (according to Woodstock Catalogue) on machines with serial numbers lower than N220000. *B.* Typebar of shape used (according to Woodstock Catalogue) on machines with serial numbers between N220000 and N300000.

Kisseloff-24963

Exhibit S-II-A.

Figure #	*Negative # (M)*	
A-4	331	*A.* Typebar with type mounted, as ready for use on typewriters. *B.* Typebar without type. *C.* Type detached from typebar: from left to right: end (head-on); typing face; side or skirt. *D.* Typebar with type mounted but not soldered on (to show position of end or head of type on typebar).
A-5	312	Close-up of end of type detached from typebar (magnification, 11X, of left hand detail of line C of Figure A-4 (M331)).

It will be understood that when the type is mounted on the typebar as shown in the illustrations it is attached firmly in place by the use of solder, and that type on a given machine may be readily changed by unsoldering the type from the bar and soldering a different piece of type in its place.

Findings

My examination of Woodstock N230099 and comparison of it with the comparison machines point definitely to the conclusion that Woodstock N230099 is not a machine which has worn normally since leaving the factory, but shows positive signs of having been deliberately altered, in that many of its types are replacements of the originals and have been deliberately shaped.

1. *The distribution and work on the solder holding the type to the typebars on N230099 is different in major respects from that observed on the comparison machines.*

An examination of the solder holding the type to the typebars on N230099 showed that it differed significantly in its appearance from the solder on the comparison machines. This observation is clearly illustrated by the following photographs (made at 2.7X magnification) of the ends of a number of the typebars:

Figure #	*Negative #(M)*	*Machine #*	*Types*
B-1	325	8-14-141879	Y B 6 G T V 5 F C 4
B-2	320	4-264468	M I K 9 ? O L) . P
B-3	329	D53028	V T G 6 B Y H 7 N U
B-4	268	N223810	T G 6 B Y H 7 N U
B-5	327	N295999	V T G 6 B Y H 7 N U
C-1	263	N230099	G T V 5 F R C 4 D E X
C-2	262	"	T G 6 B Y H 7 N U
C-3	330	"	5 F R C 4 D E X 3 S
C-4	266	"	N U J 8 M I K 9 ? O

The photographs, of course, are flat representations of three-dimensional objects, and are not as striking at these magnifications as they are at higher magnifications, but they do illustrate clearly the fact that the ends of the type on N230099 are covered with large irregular blobs of solder, which in general (29 out of 42 keys) have not been filed flat, while on the comparison machines the type-typebar joint is frequently evident and the solder has been filed flat. This phenomenon is more clearly shown by the following series of photographs made at 11X magnification:

Kisseloff-24964

Figure #	*Negative #(M)*	*Machine #*	*Types*
D-1	299	Unknown but before N220000	
D-2	303	Unknown but between N220000 and N300000	
D-3	301	Unknown; newly soldered by a repairman	
D-4	307	N223810	T and G
D-5	308	N223810	Y and H
E-1	280	N230099	T and G
E-2	283	"	F and R
E-3	276	"	H and 7
E-4	287	"	Q
E-5	288	"	W
E-6	286	"	A
E-7	284	"	C
E-8	275	"	B and Y
E-9	293	"	J and 8

The appearance of the solder on N230099 definitely suggests that the soldering was not done at the Woodstock plant or by a professional repair man. Study of the comparison machines indicates that the solder is invariably finished off by some sort of filing process. A few of the types on N230099 show this type of filing (see, for example, the left hand type in Figure E-8), and point up the fact that the majority of the types on this machine contain heavy blobs of solder which were not filed in a professional manner, and in fact were not filed at all. These heavy blobs of solder are not shown at all on the older machines such as are illustrated in Figures B-1, B-2 and B-3.

In view of the irregular manner in which it appeared that the type on N230099 had in general been soldered on, it seemed reasonable to suppose that the whole soldering job was done sloppily, and that examination would disclose an abnormal amount of solder distributed over the sides or skirts of the type. Small samples of metal were therefore removed from the sides of the type just below the hardened type face, but well away from the bottom of the skirt. The samples were taken by a dental drill, at a position shown by the small dimple on the middle raised typebar in Figure A-2 (see arrow). The types were all carefully cleaned with organic solvents before they were sampled. All forty-two types on N230099 were sampled, and enough types were sampled on the comparison machines to yield a statistically significant comparison figure. Analyses showed that on N230099 one out of every three types definitely had solder distributed over the skirt, whereas on the comparison machines the average showed solder only on one type out of seven (in the worst case, on one type out of six; in the best, only on one type out of ten).

I conclude, therefore, that the type on N230099 was not, in general, soldered onto the typebars at the factory or by a professional repair man.

2. *Solder used to attach type on heavily soldered typebars on N230099 is of a different kind from that used to attach type on other typebars on that machine and type on the comparison machines.*

Kisseloff-24965

Since some of the type on N230099 appears to have been soldered in a different manner from the other type and from the type on the

comparison machines, a spectrographic analysis was made of the solder on a number of the typebars. Samples of solder were taken from two types (A and T) on N230099 that showed the heavy incrustations of solder, and from one type (J) that appeared normal. These samples were compared with three parallel samples taken from N233954, and one sample each from N223810 and from a typebar of the kind used on serial numbers before 220000 (Figure D-1; Negative No. M299). Spectrographic analyses showed that the solder on the A and T types (heavy solder blobs) of N230099 contained somewhere between ten and fifty times as much nickel as the solder from the J type (normal appearing) on that machine, or the solder from the five comparison keys from other machines. In addition to these outstanding differences in nickel content, other less marked differences in metallic content are apparent; but full development of these differences would call for further extensive and expensive analyses which have not been made.

These data support the conclusion that the type on N230099 showing heavy solder blobs was probably not put on at the Woodstock factory.

3. *Nineteen of the types on N230099 contain elements apparently not present in type metal used on Woodstock machines until serial numbers beginning at a substantially later date.*

All forty-two types on N230099 were sampled on the side as described in Point 1 above, and the samples subjected to spectrographic analyses. The analyses show that the different types were not all made from the same batch of metal. These analyses were compared with similar analyses of forty keys from the comparison machines and three keys of old pattern but from machines of unknown serial numbers.

Aluminum, magnesium, vanadium, zinc, antimony, and cobalt, and their combinations, are very minor constituents whose presence or absence appear to be good criteria for showing whether the metals used were identical. The analyses show that the type metal on N223810 (before N230099) and on N233954 (after N230099) do not contain the critical constituents, nor do any of the comparison machines of earlier serial numbers; on the other hand, later comparison machines (i.e., starting with N256269) do show the significant criteria.

N230099 is not uniform. Nineteen of its forty-two types show these criteria; the balance of the types do not. Of these nineteen, thirteen are among the twenty-nine typefaces showing peculiar solder distributions; the remaining six types showing metallurgical deviations are distributed through the solder-questioned types and include one type which definitely looks like a factory-soldered job.

There is no significant difference between the metallurgy of the types which definitely show abnormal solder distribution and the others. As a group, however, the type on Woodstock N230099 shows significant metallurgical deviations from the type on comparison machines made at the same period.

Kisseloff-24966

4. *Photomicrographs of the surfaces of letters on N230099 display marks of mechanical alteration of the surfaces.*

After I had completed the foregoing studies I was authorized by Mr. Lane to detach some of the typebars, so as to make it possible

to get a microscope close enough to the type face to permit photographs of the type face metal at sufficiently high magnifications to show surface detail (20X to 24X). Removal of typebars is a non-destructive process normally used by repairmen, and is performed by uncoupling the key levers and withdrawing the pivot wire on which the typebars normally pivot. Typebars so removed are not damaged or altered in any way and can readily be replaced in their original positions on the machine.

Accordingly, I removed the typebars carrying the letters A, Y and T from Woodstock N230099 and compared the type faces microscopically with type from other machines. On the basis of this study I am prepared to state that abnormal tool marks can be observed on all three type faces, but outstandingly so on the small letter "t".

Figure F-1 (M383) strikingly shows the fact that the surface of the short terminal of the curve of the "t" on Woodstock N230099 has a finish markedly different from that of the rest of the "t". (In this photograph, as in all others of this series, the image, being that of the type face of the type, appears in mirror-reverse of a normal letter.) Figure F-2 (M384) shows the identical letter, but with a different adjustment of the camera and lights. These photographs may be compared with Figure F-3 (M391), the "t" from N223810, and with Figure F-4 (M392), the "t" from N233954. The types from the comparison machines are more or less uniformly corroded or eroded; those from N230099 show a non-uniform finish or polish on various surfaces, indicating mechanical work which had laid bare fresh metal. Figure F-2 (M384) in particular shows clearly how the worked-over portion joins the unaltered portion of the letter.

It should also be noted that Figure F-3 (M391), the "t" from N223810, resembles in its general form the altered letter from N230099, in that it has an acute angle at the bottom of the curve, while the "t" from N233954 (Figure F-4) shows a smooth curve. Presumably the dies in which these types were formed were changed at some time between N223810 and N233954. My observation is consistent with the possibility that on N230099 a type made in the later die was altered to appear as if it were made in the earlier die.

Figure F-5 (M376) shows the small "y" from N230099. The microscope was focussed so as to show the split and two gashes in the tail of the letter.

Figure F-6 (M387) is a photograph of the capital "A" from N230099, showing marked differences in the polish and wear of the right and left feet and their supporting metal. Figure F-7 (M395) is another photograph of the "A" from N230099, taken at an angle to the face, presented for its contrast with photographs of "A"'s from three other machines, Figure F-8 (M357; serial number unknown, but prior to N220000), Figure F-9 (M393; N223810), and Figure F-10 (M394; D53028, an old machine, of a series which I am informed was current between 1916 and 1920).

Kisseloff-24967

Exhibit S-II-A.

Although the surfaces on the three latter comparison types show differing degrees of corrosion, the corrosion being greater in the older machines, the corrosion or roughening is relatively uniform along the surfaces of each letter. The surfaces on N230099 are non-uniform in their finish, and show the appearance of surfaces of which parts have been worked over.

DANIEL P. NORMAN
Daniel P. Norman

Sworn to before me this
7th day of March, 1952.

MARGARET L. BURTON
MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

Exhibit S-II-A.

Kisseloff-24969

74-1333-5197

EXHIBIT S-II-B.

February 11, 1952

Myles J. Lane, Esq.
United States Attorney
United States Court House
Foley Square
New York, New York

Re: United States v. Alger Hiss

Dear Mr. Lane:

I want to make certain tests of the authenticity of the so-called Baltimore Documents, which can be made only if I, or rather my experts, can have access to the originals. One of these tests would involve photographing—which could be done at your office or wherever the documents now are. Another, involving laboratory examination, would require that the documents—or a representative group of them—be made available at the place where the necessary equipment is; the examination would not harm the documents examined, and your representatives could be present while the examination was going on. The third test is paper analysis; this would require cutting off blank parts of a few of the pages, but would not in any way affect the text for what evidentiary use the Government might want to make of it in any future proceedings. As you know, early in the proceedings the Court required the Government to give the defense a section of one of the documents for this purpose (the lower left corner, approximately 3″ x 3″, of Baltimore Exhibit 32), but this was so small that, as I understand it, it was consumed in the testing process before any definitive results could be reached.

I should like your answer to these requests without delay, in view of the possibility that after the argument on my motion on February 25th Judge Goddard may allow me a hearing at which I can air fully the reasons to believe that the Baltimore Documents are forgeries.

Yours sincerely,

CHESTER T. LANE.

Kisseloff-24970

Exhibit S-II-B.

EXHIBIT S-II-C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE
New York 7, N. Y.

Address reply to
"United States Attorney"
and refer to
initials and number
MJL:AU

February 14, 1952.

Chester T. Lane, Esq.,
70 Pine Street,
New York 5, New York.

Re: United States v. Alger Hiss.

Dear Mr. Lane:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 11, 1952, wherein you request that you be permitted to make certain tests of certain exhibits which were in evidence at the trial of the above-entitled case.

I communicated your desires to Special Agent Thomas Spencer of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested him to confer with you at further length about this matter. Mr. Spencer has advised me of the results of the conference which he had with you. I have been advised that the representatives of the defendant Hiss have, on three prior occasions, made photographs of the documents in question. I am also advised that the opportunity was afforded to and accepted by Hiss on prior occasions to make tests of portions of the paper exhibits, which are presently the subject of your request. In view of these premises, I regret that I am unable to conform with your request in this respect.

The argument of your motion is set for February 25, 1952. I appreciate the fact that you were gracious enough to extend the time to that particular date but I find that it will be impossible to have my answering affidavits in shape to properly serve you in advance with our agreement for argument on that date. I plan, therefore, to appear before Judge Goddard on Tuesday, February 19, 1952, at 4:00 P. M., in Judge Goddard's chambers for the purpose of requesting an adjournment of the motion until March 17, 1952. I assume you will appear in person at that time. However, if this date and time is not convenient for you, would you be good enough to communicate with me for the purpose of arranging a time which would be more suitable for your purpose.

Kisseloff-24971

Very truly yours,

MYLES J. LANE,
United States Attorney.

Exhibit S-II-C.

Kisseloff-24972

74 - 1333 - 5197

S E R I E S B

to

AFFIDAVIT OF EVELYN S. EHRLICH

January 24, 1952

In re: U.S. v. Alger Hiss

DUPLICATES
Series B.
Affidavit of Evelyn S. Ehrlich
January 24, 1952

In re: U.S. v. Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-23095

74-1333-4819

2

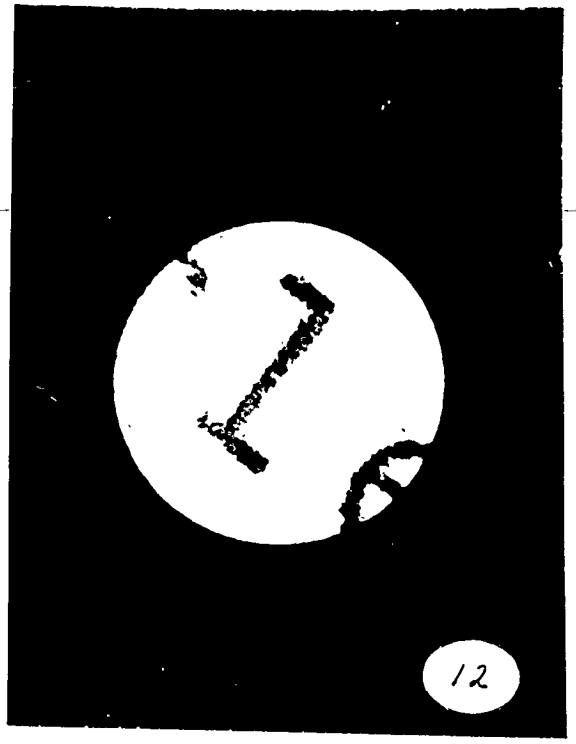

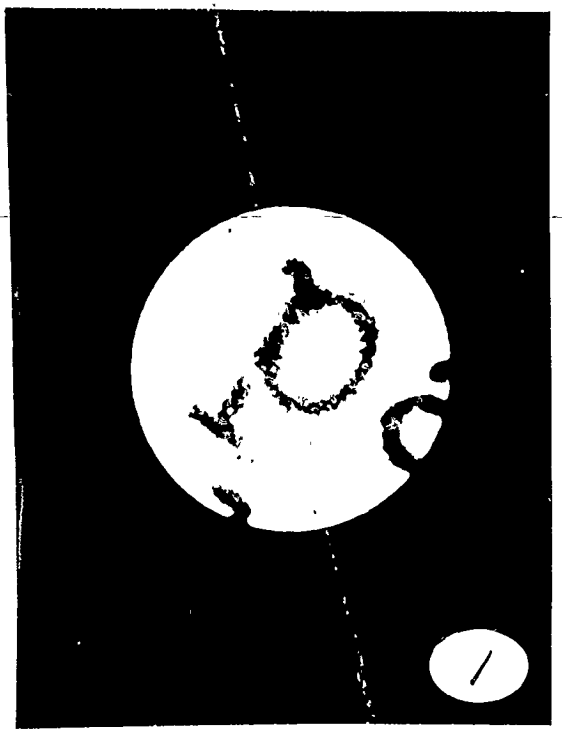

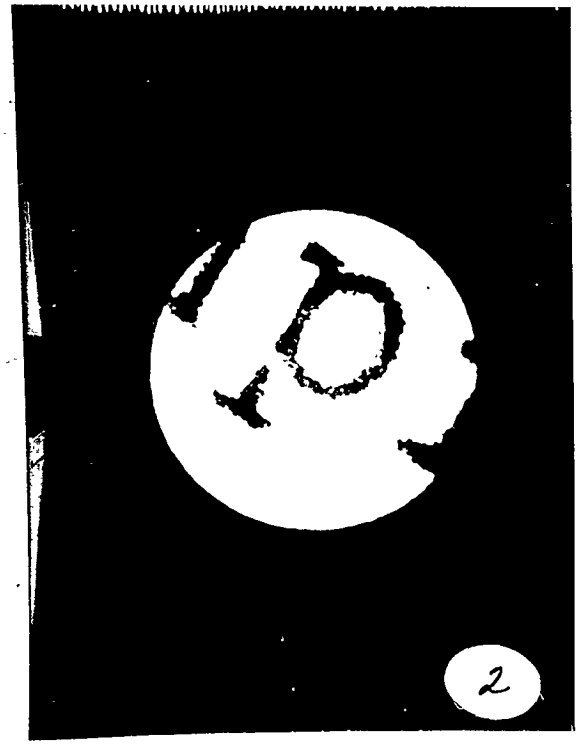

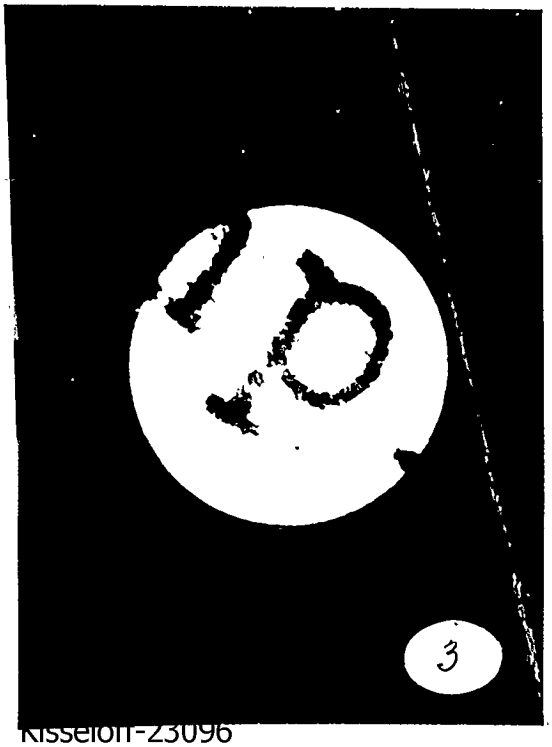

Kisseloff-23096

Kisseloff-23097

74-1333-4819

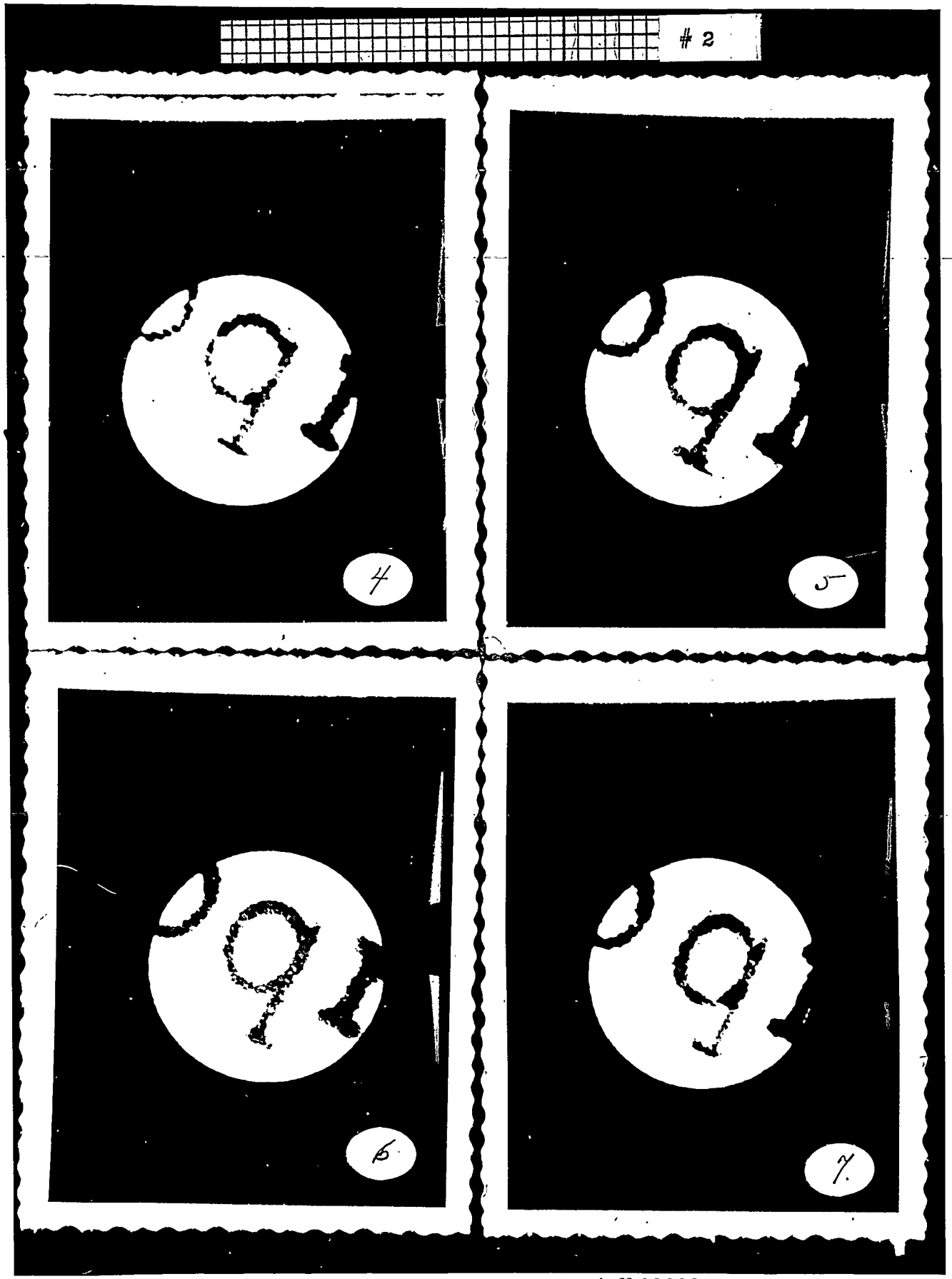

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74-1333-4819

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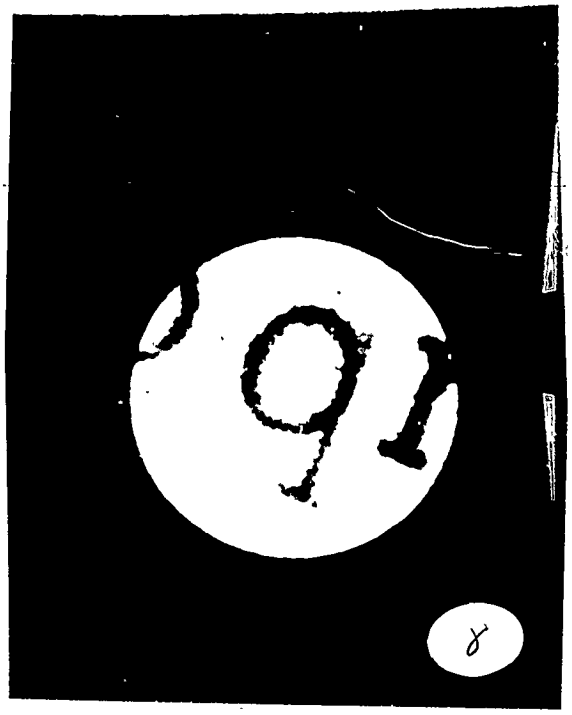

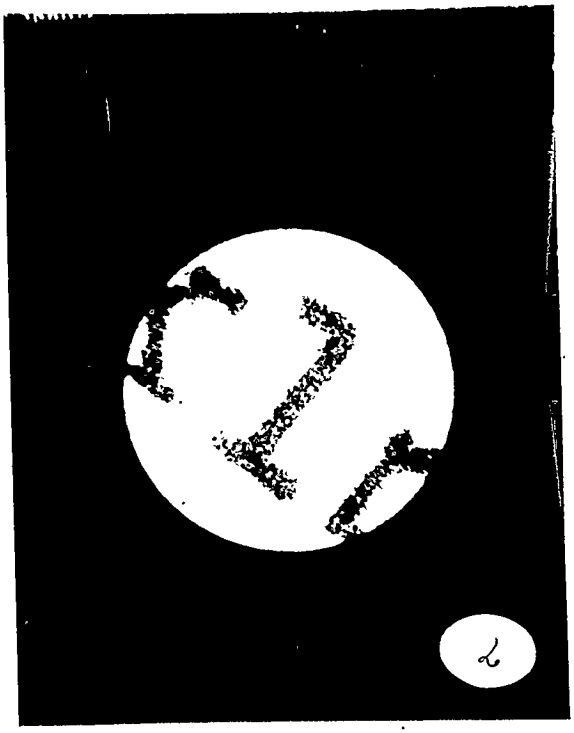

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74-1333-4819

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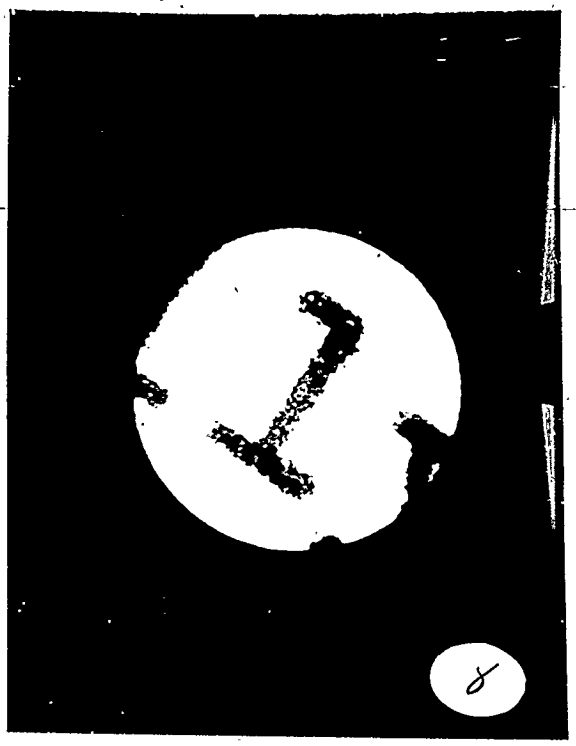

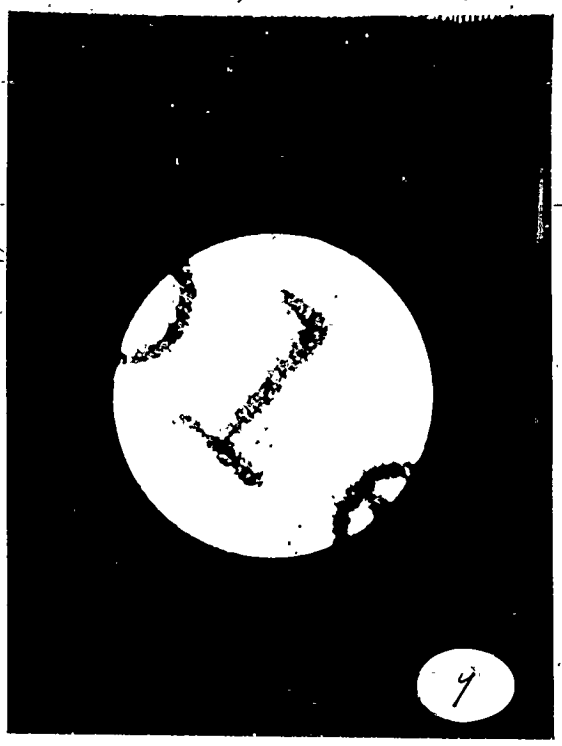

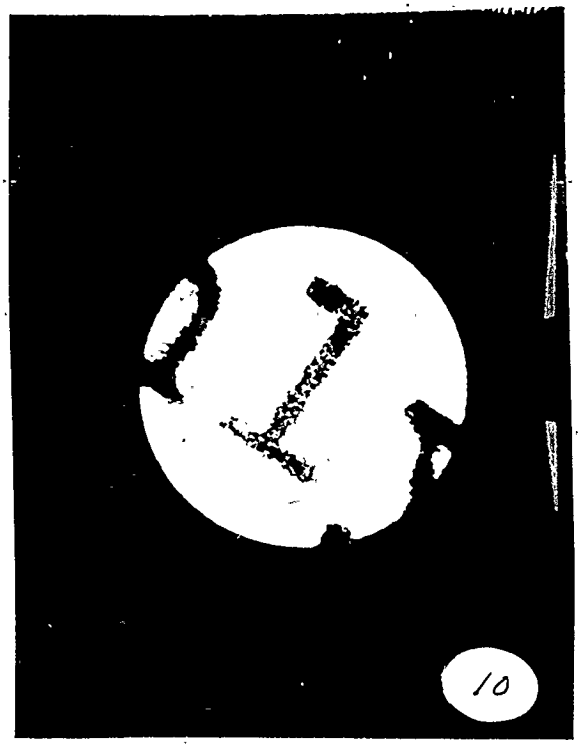

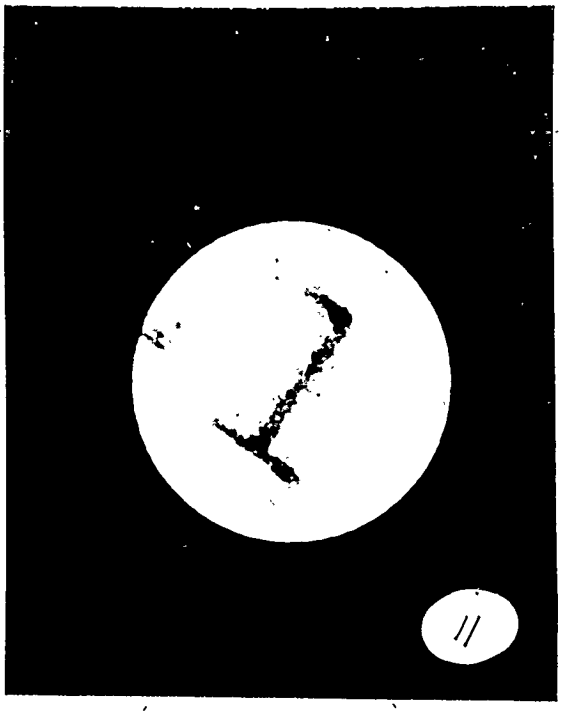

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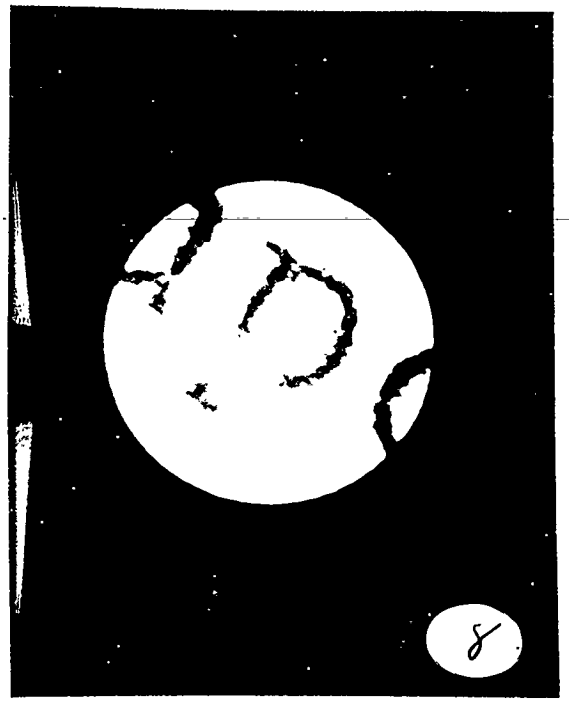

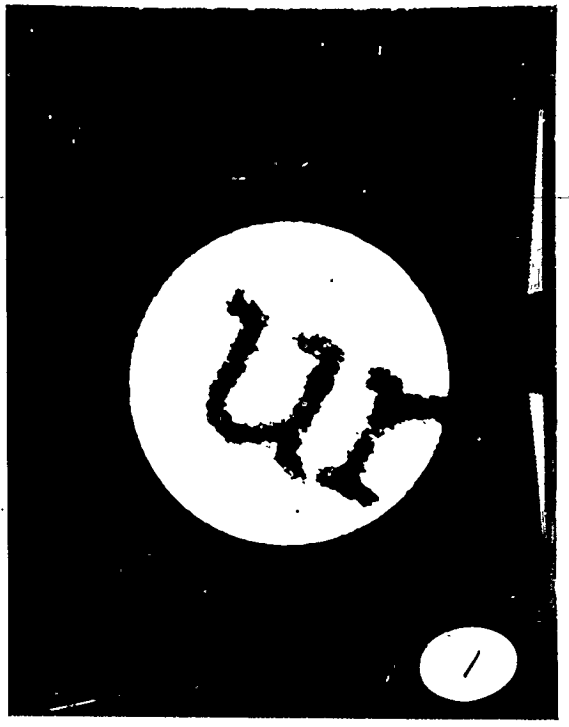

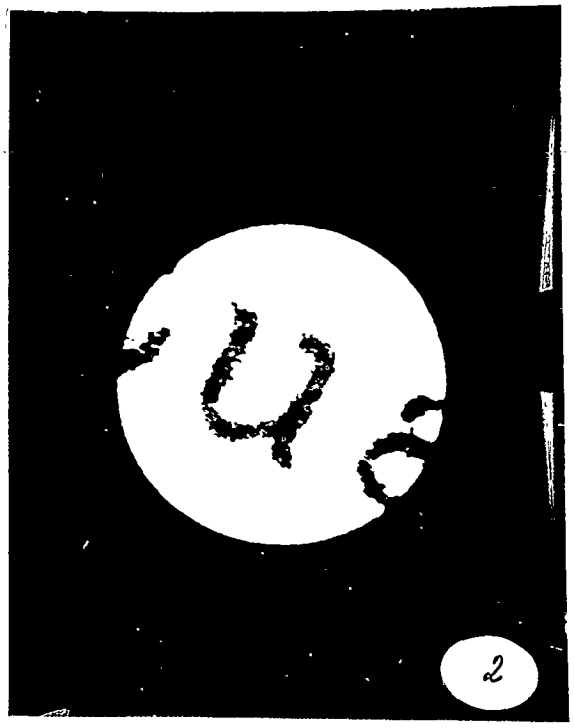

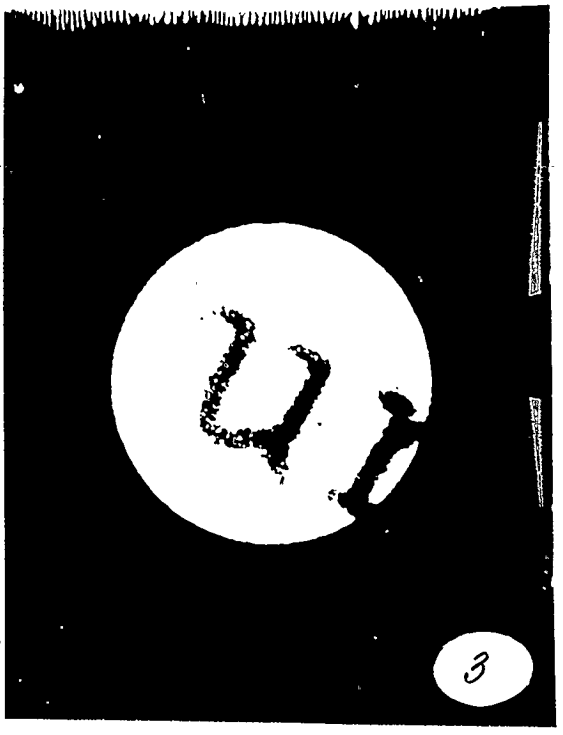

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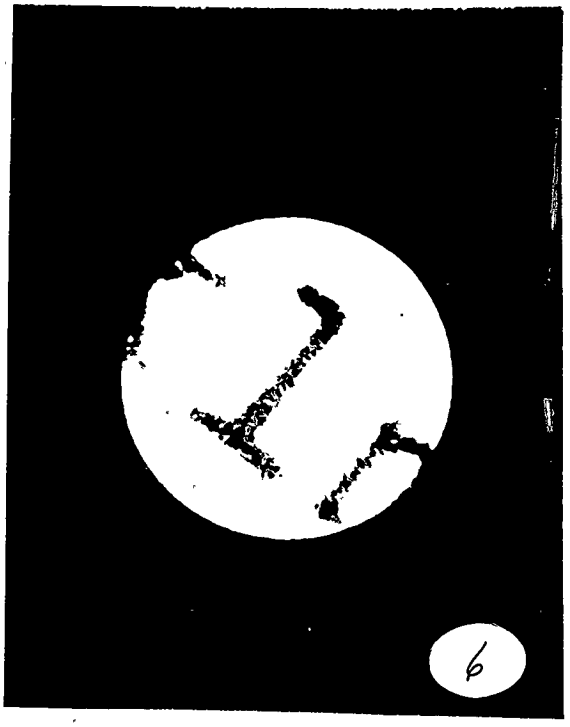

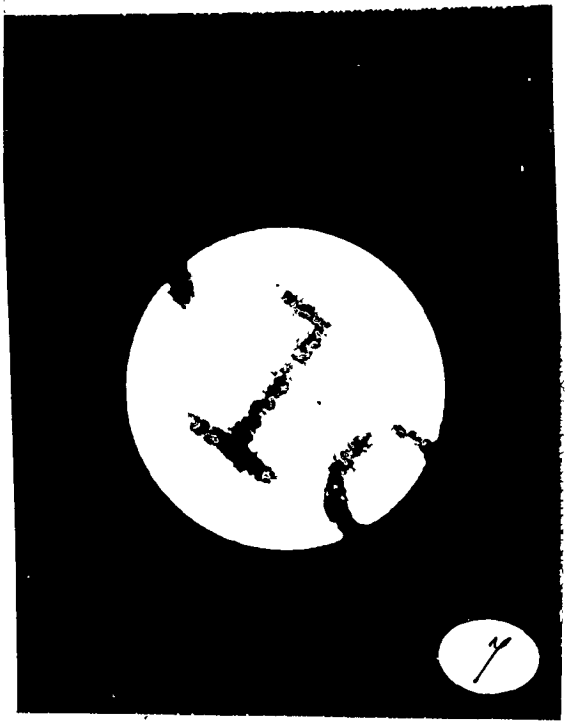

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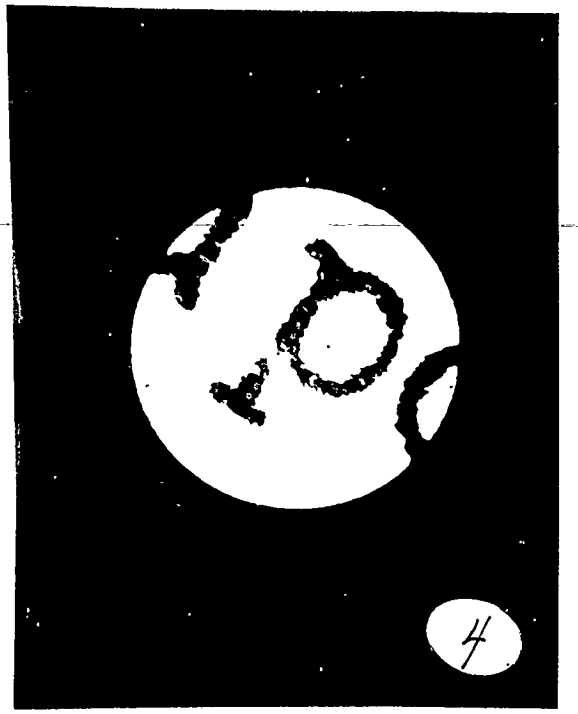

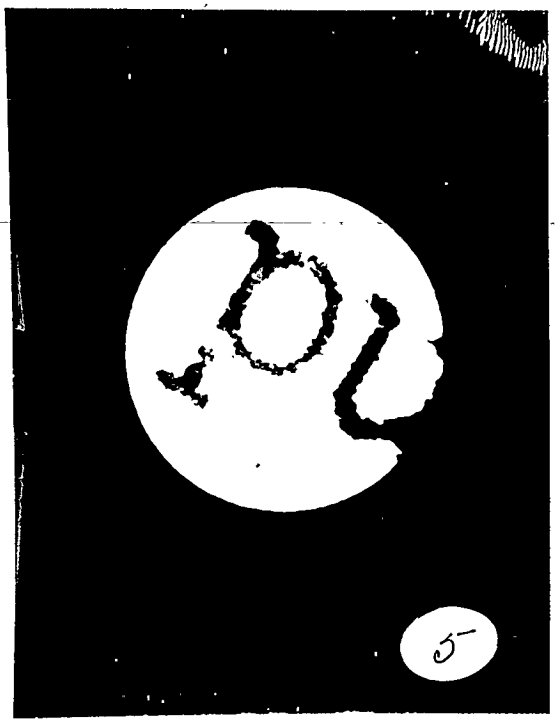

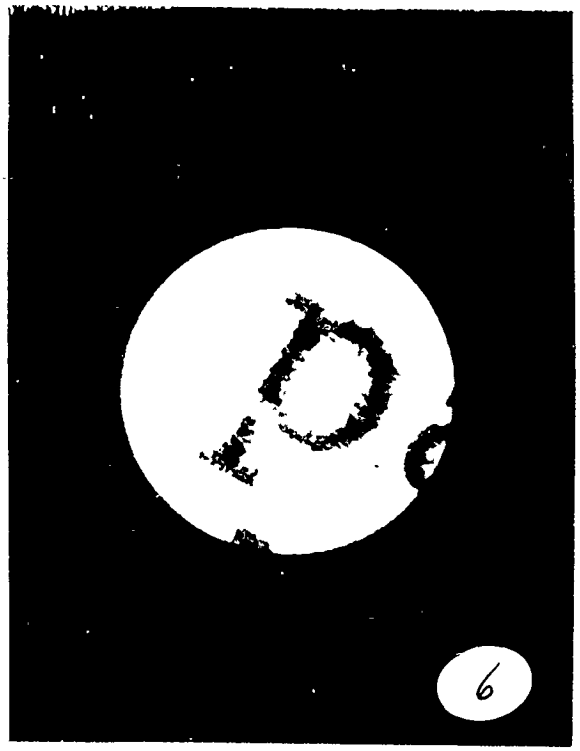

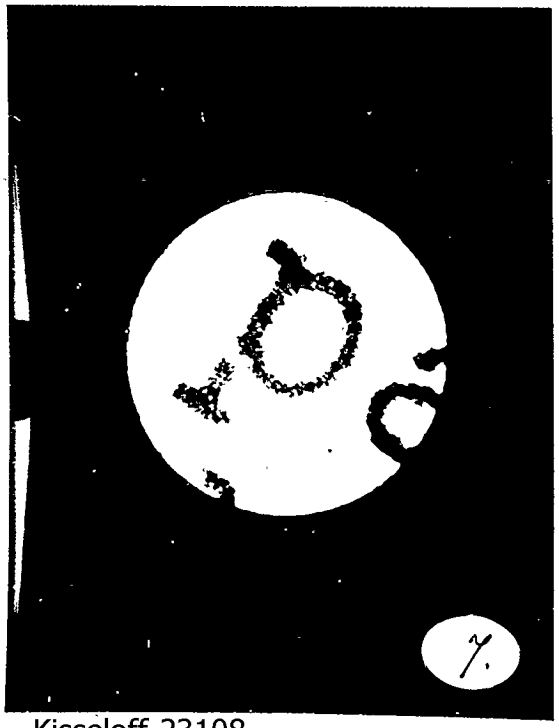

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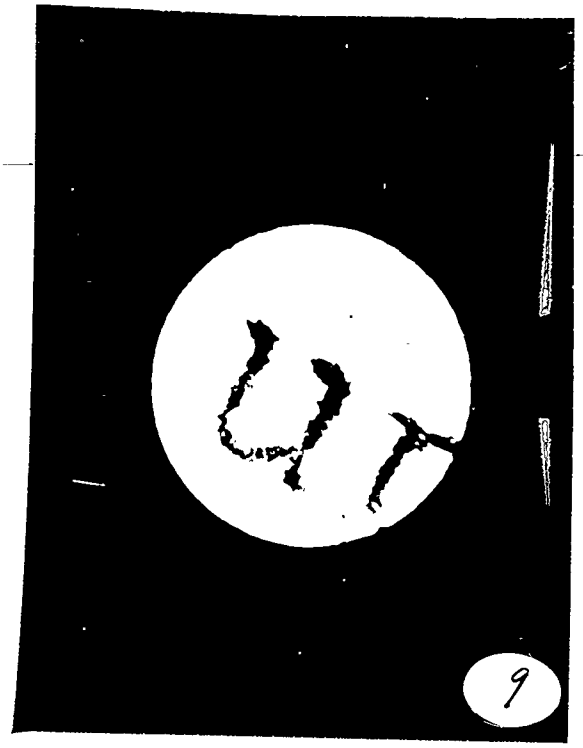

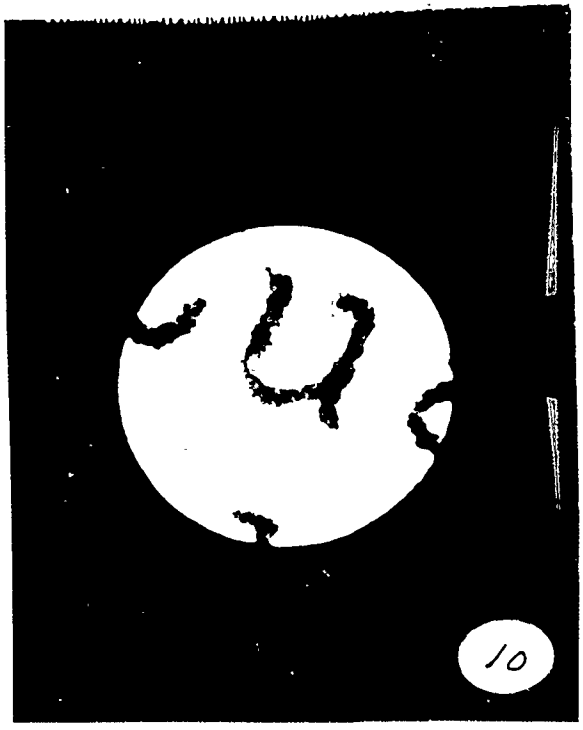

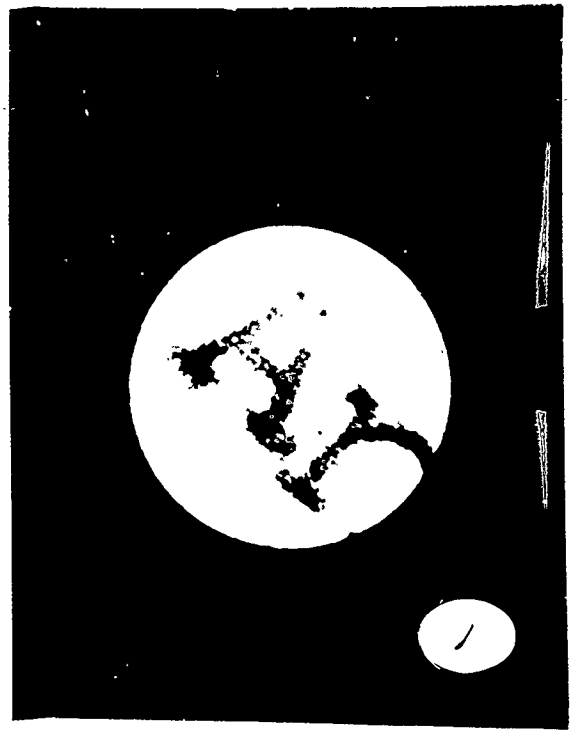

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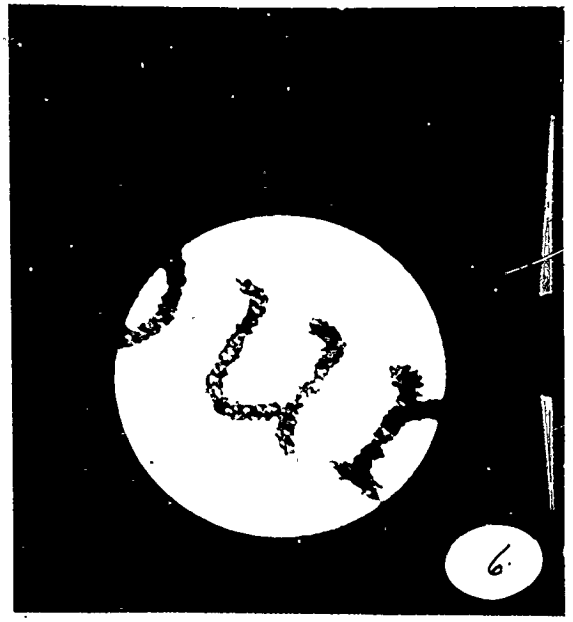

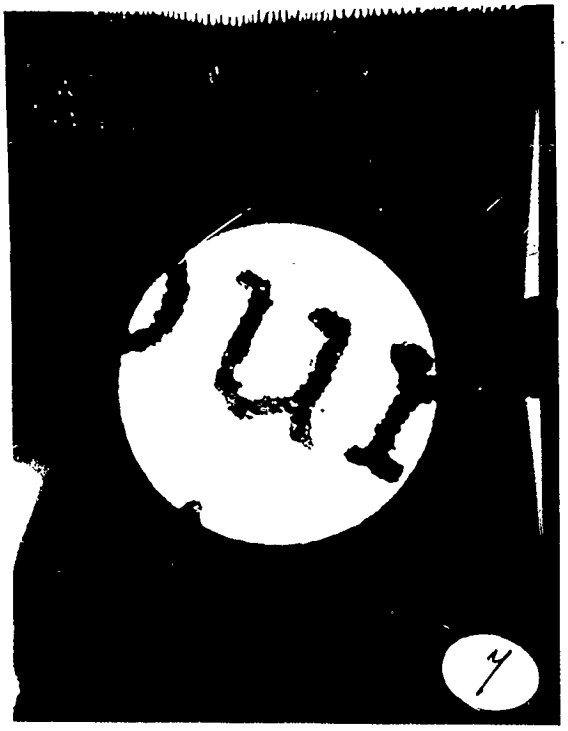

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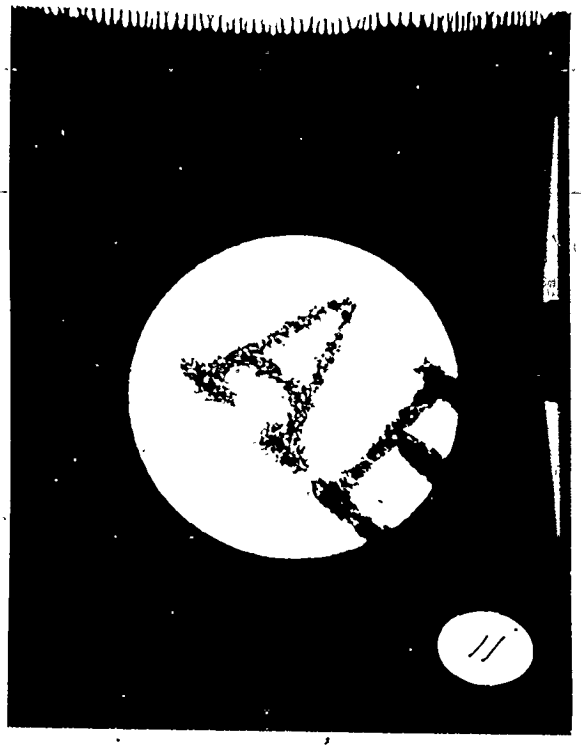

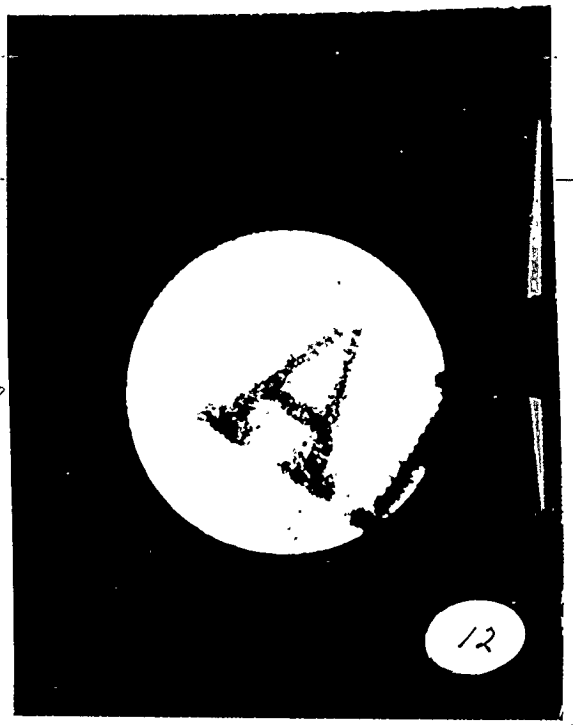

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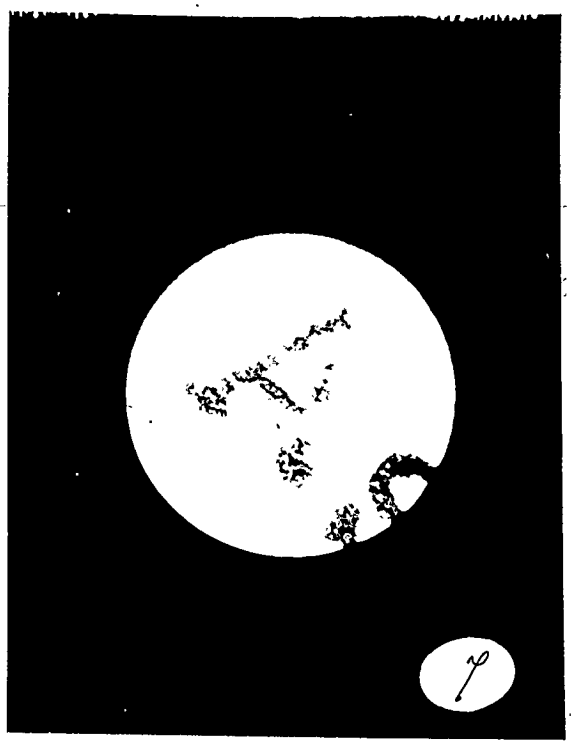

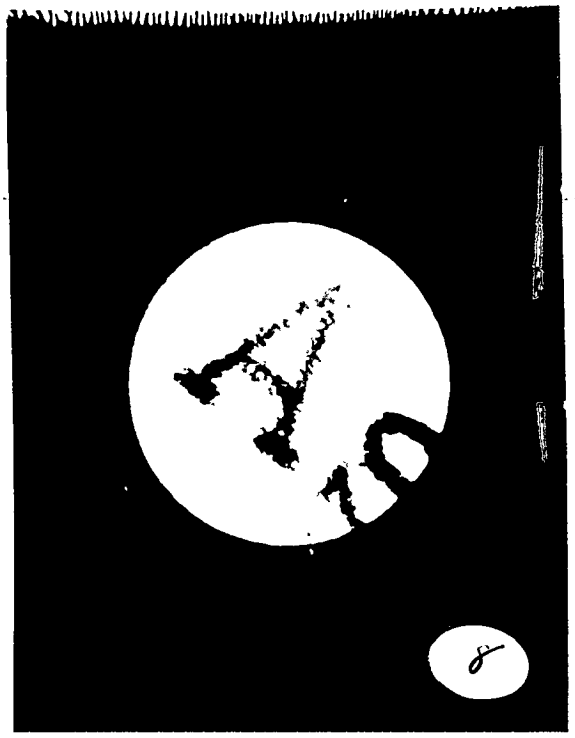

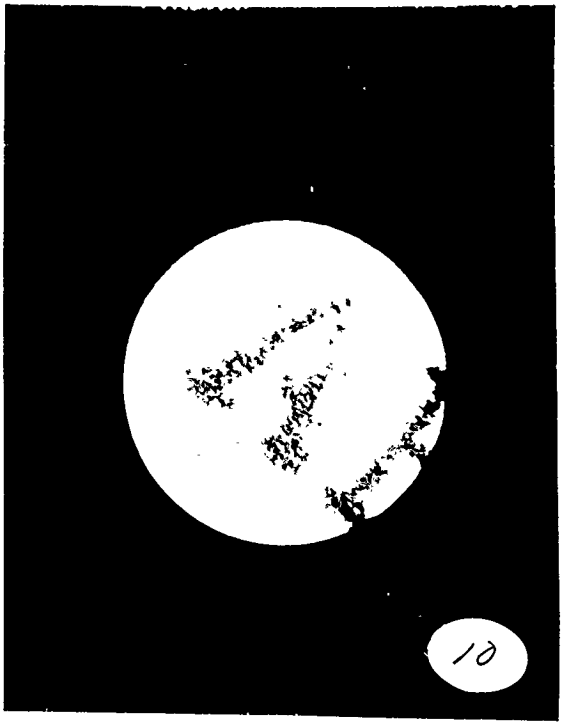

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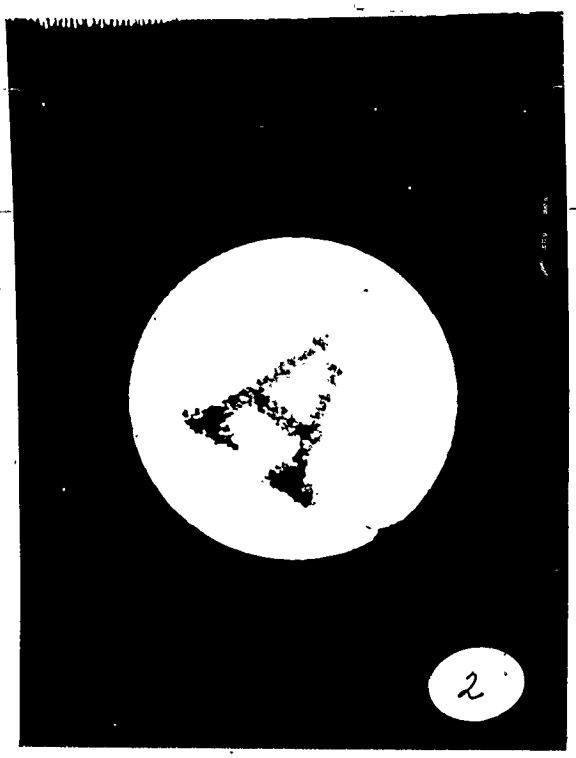

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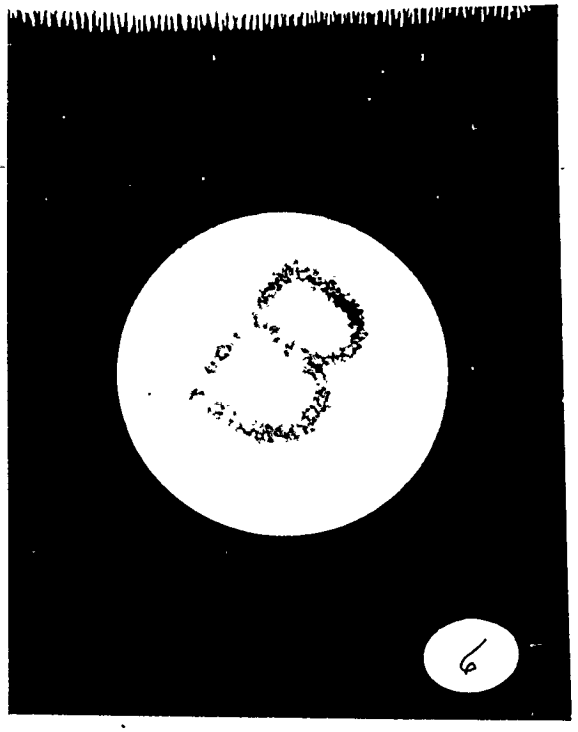

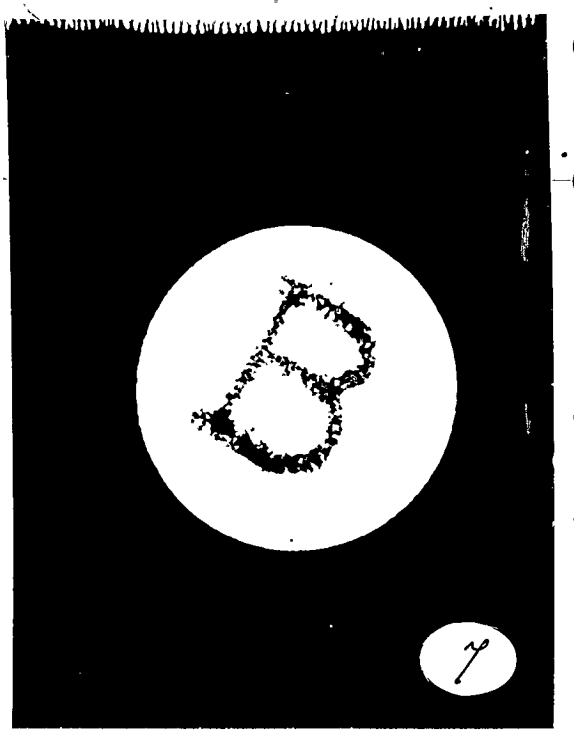

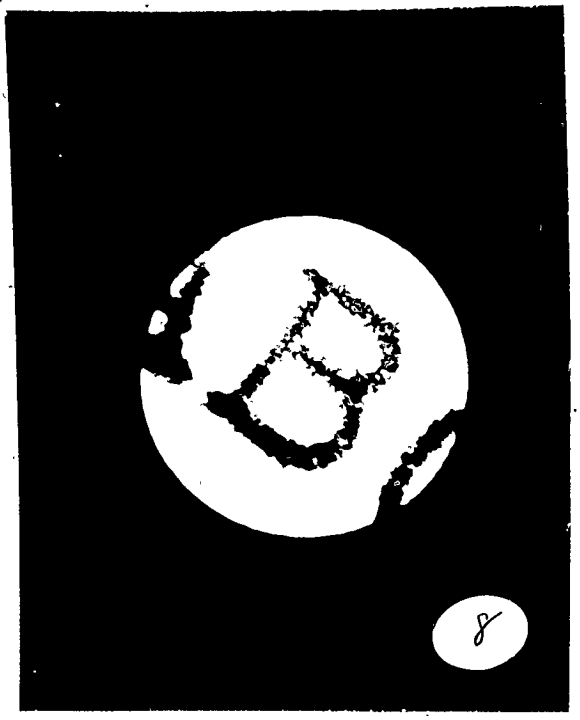

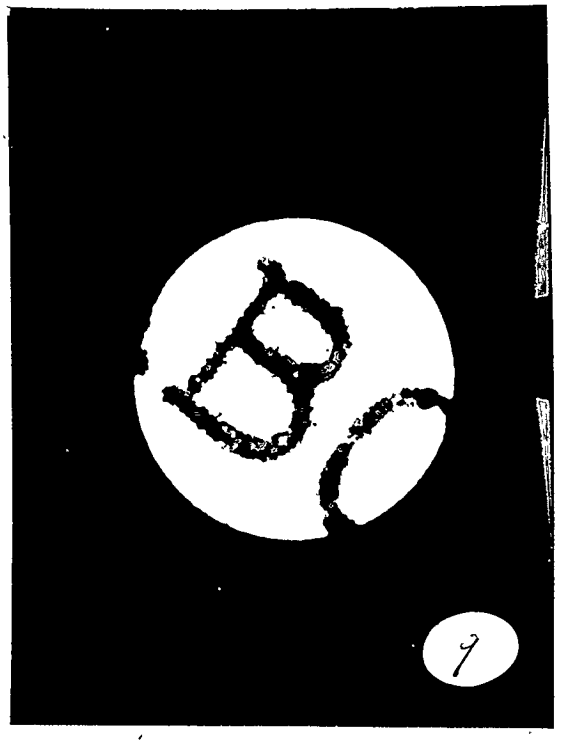

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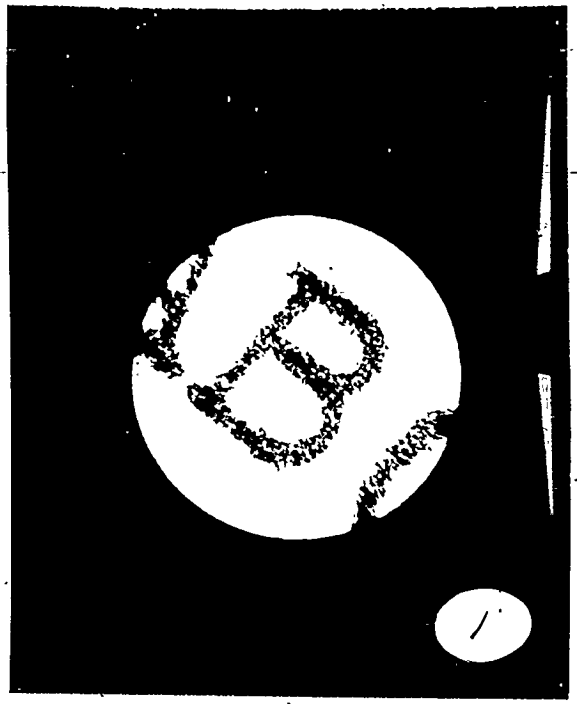

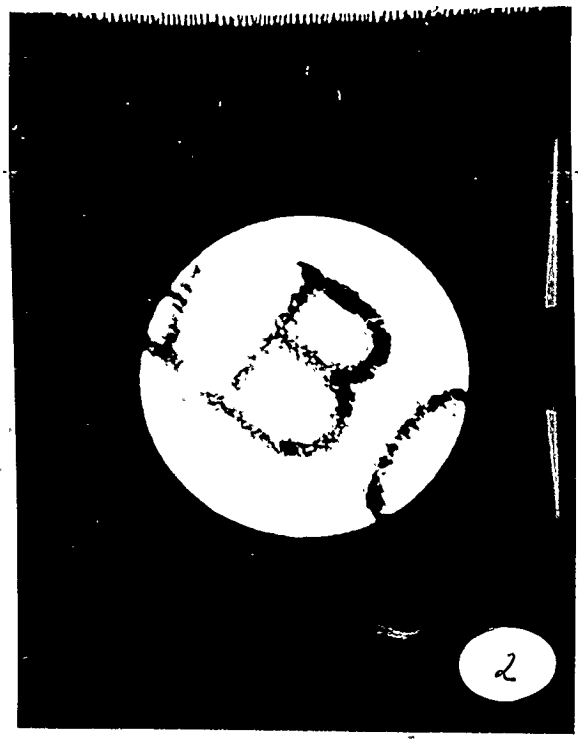

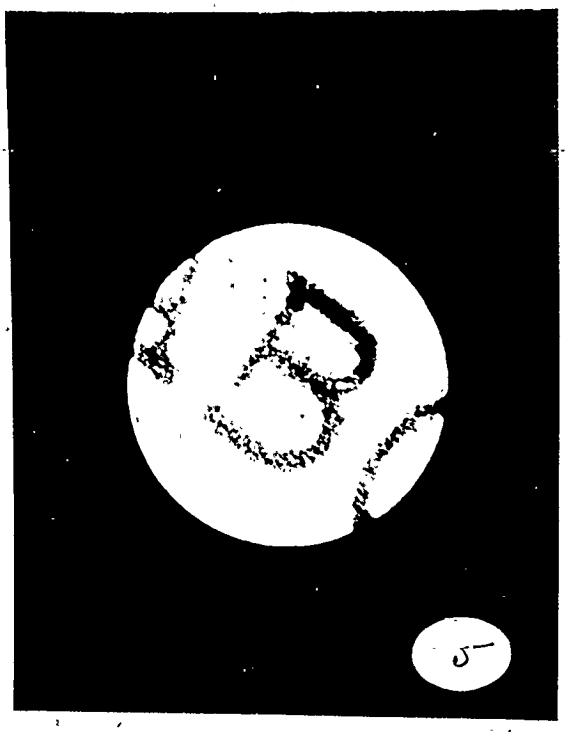

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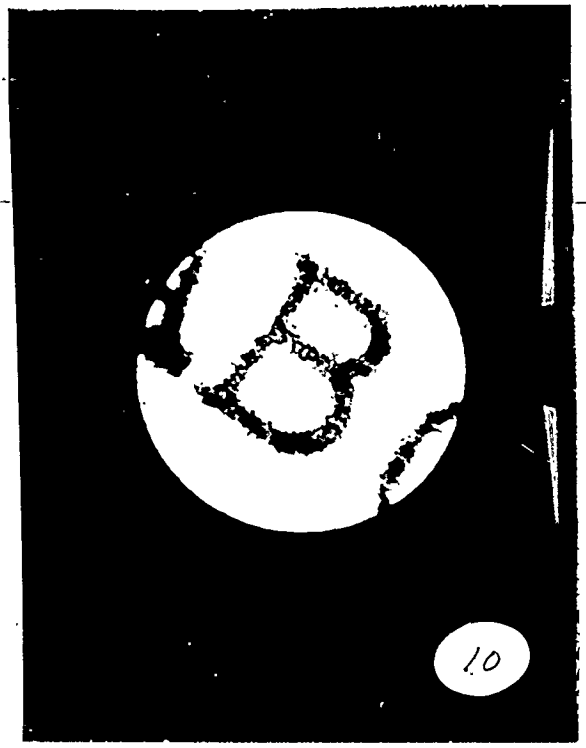

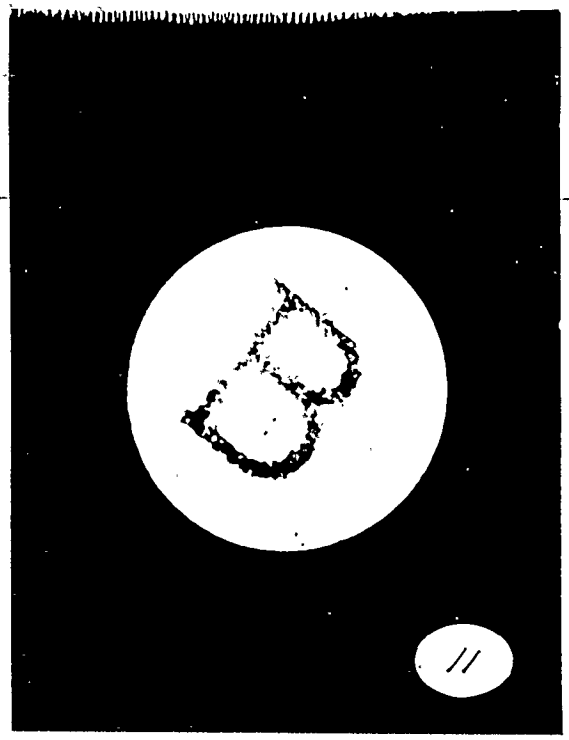

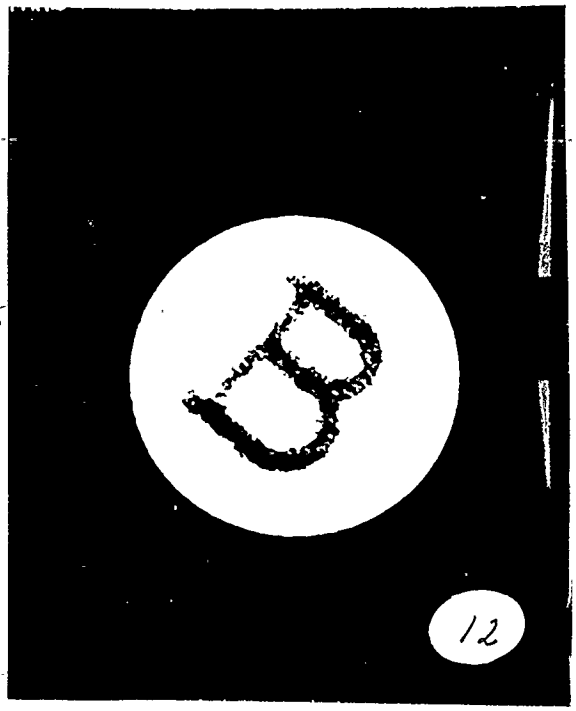

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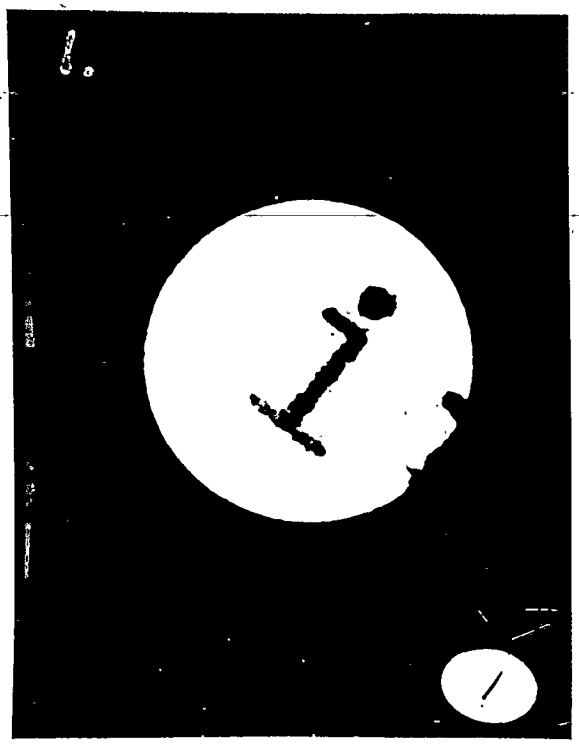

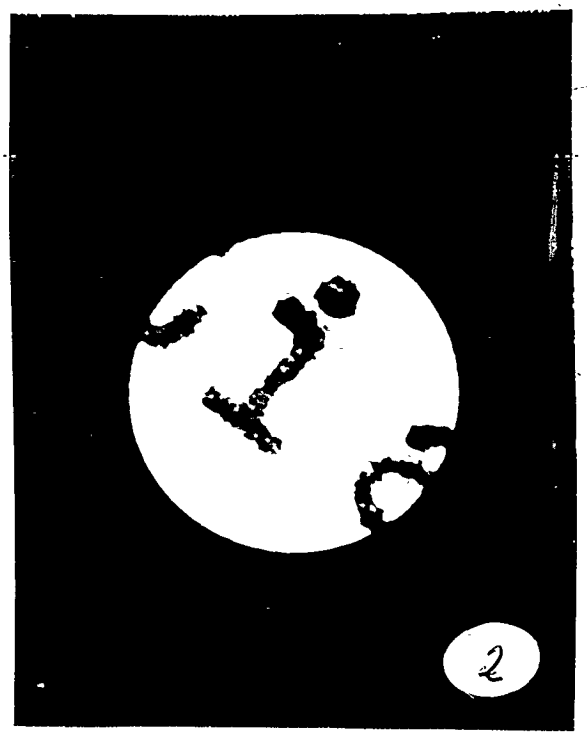

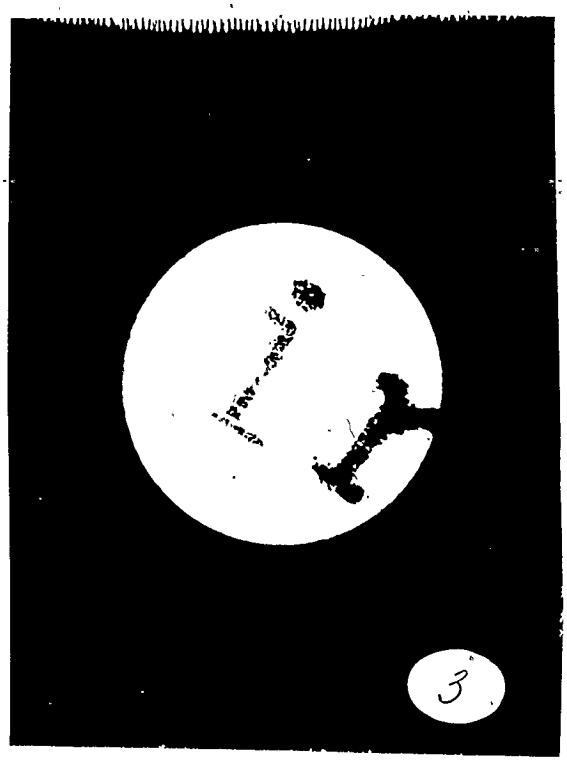

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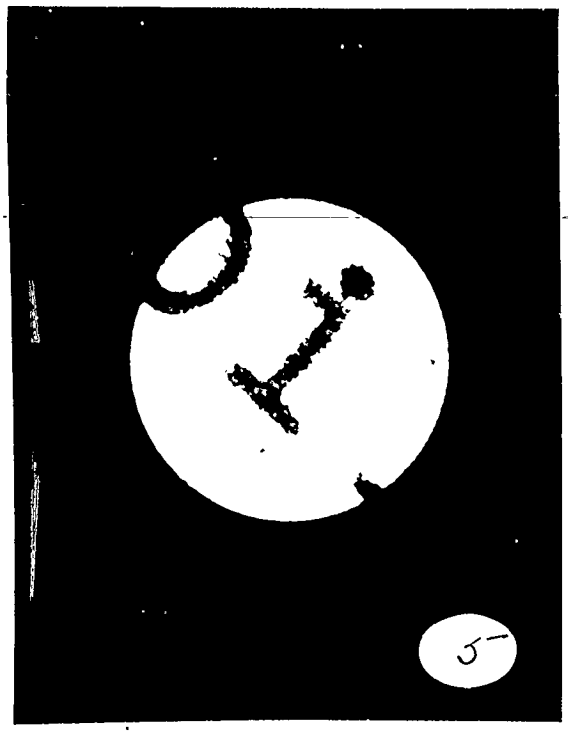

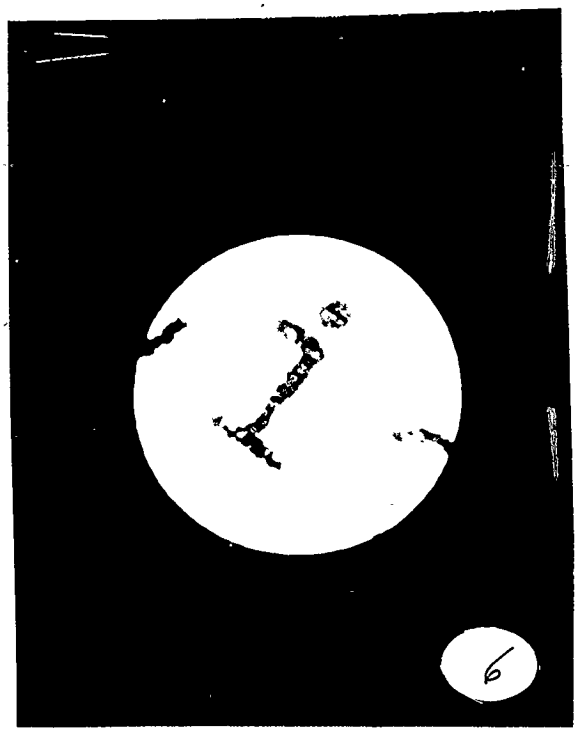

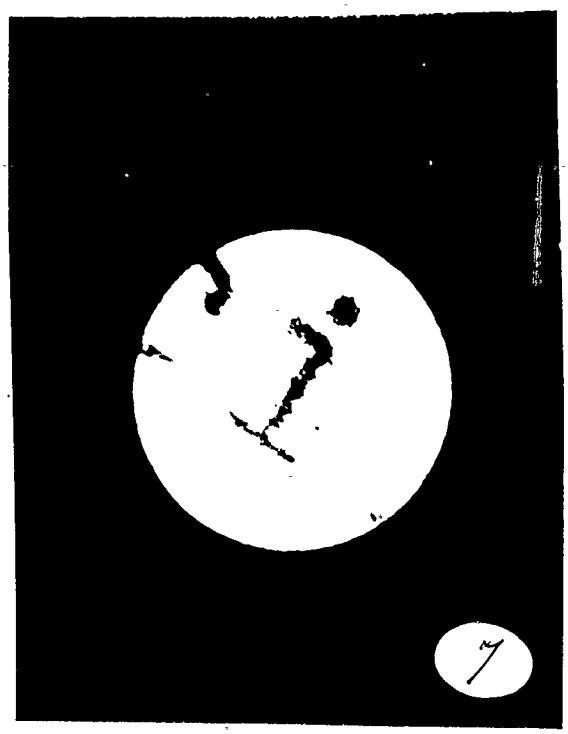

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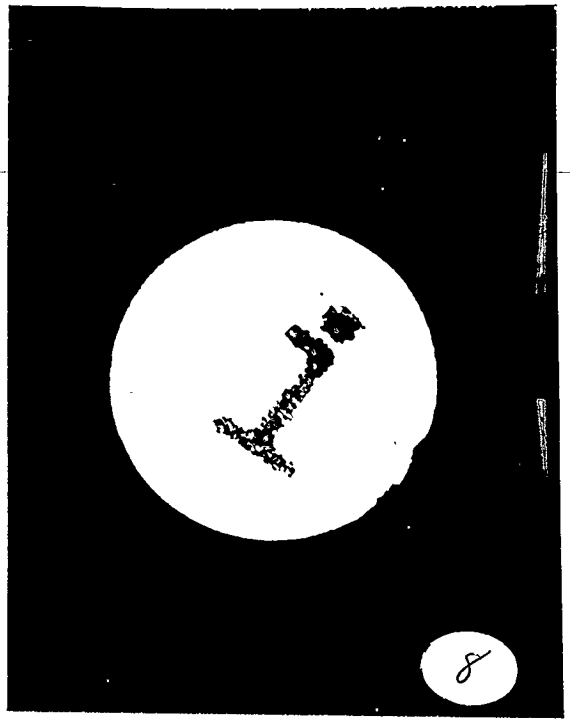

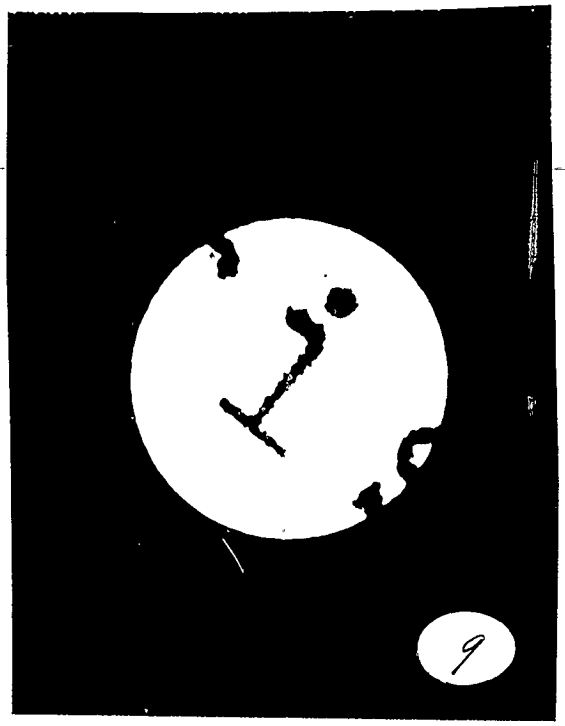

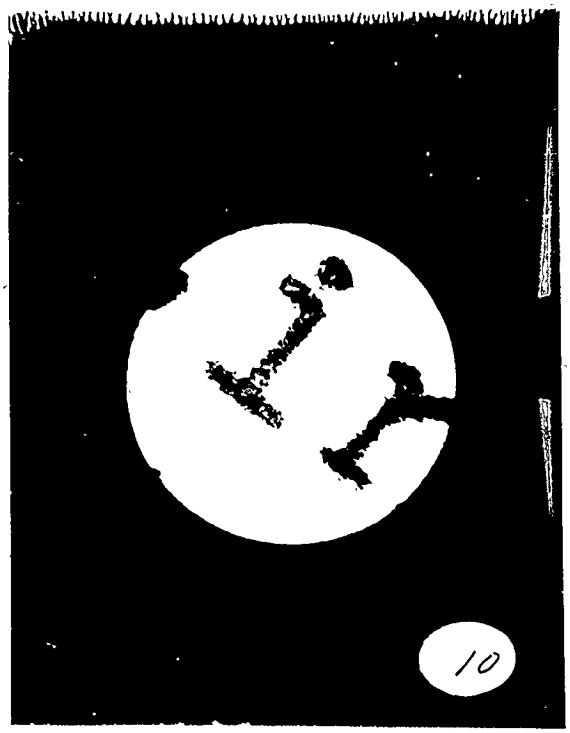

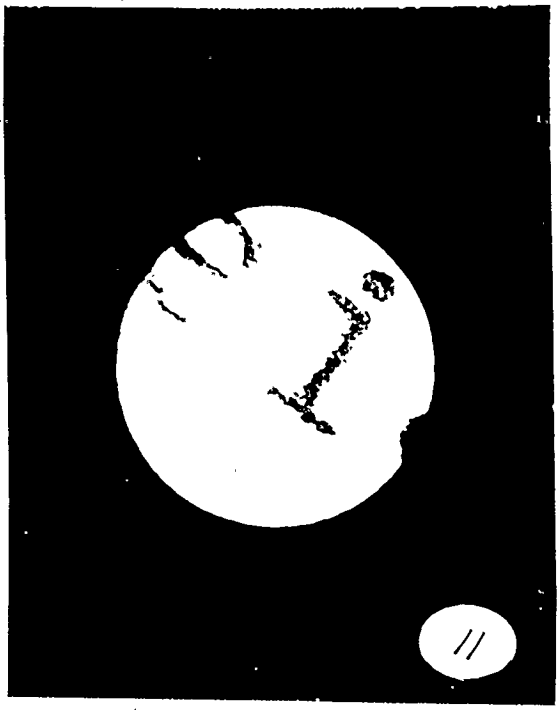

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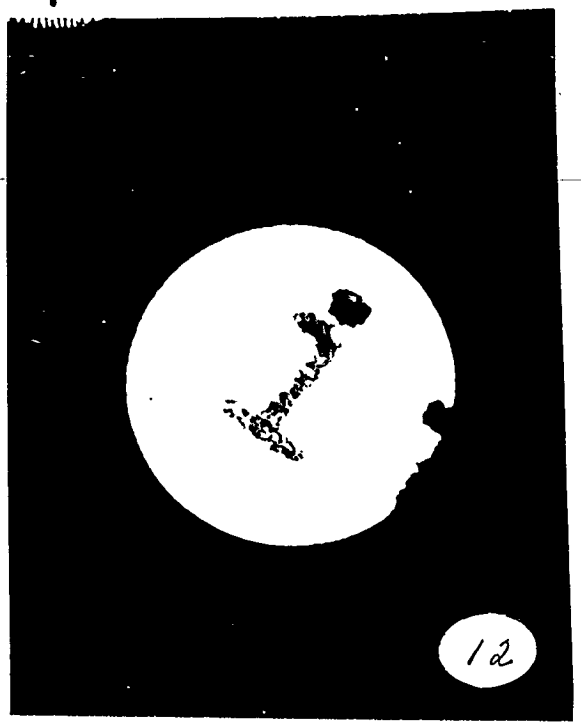

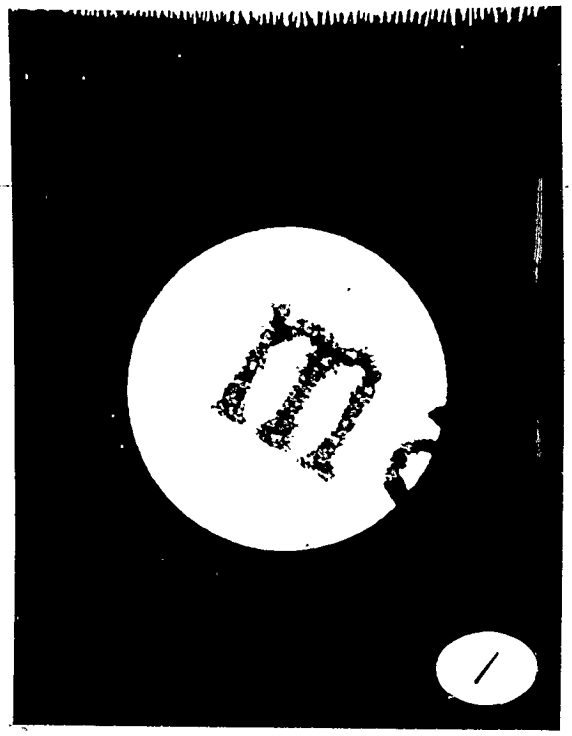

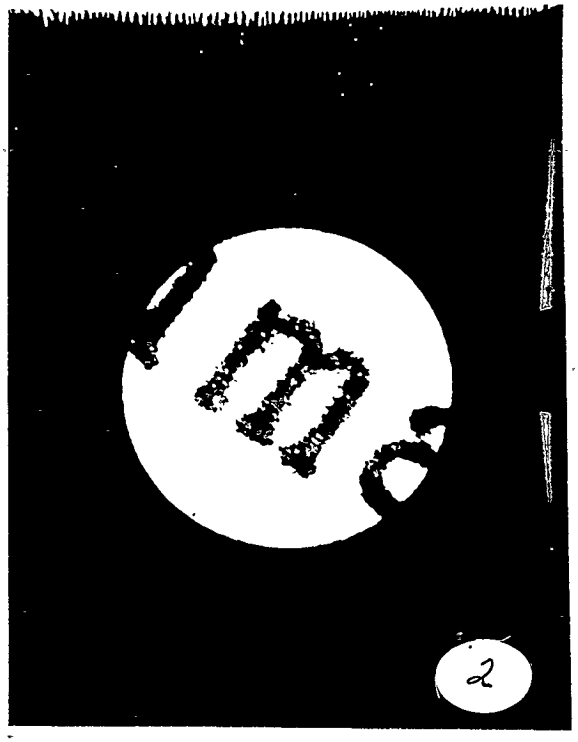

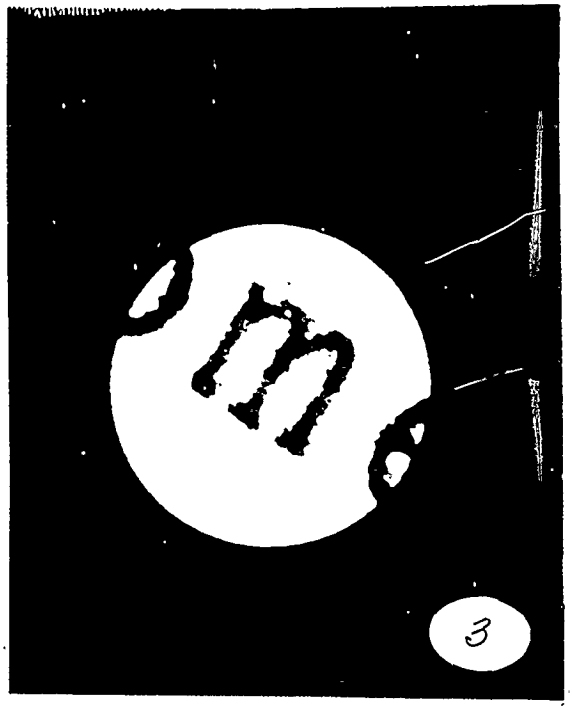

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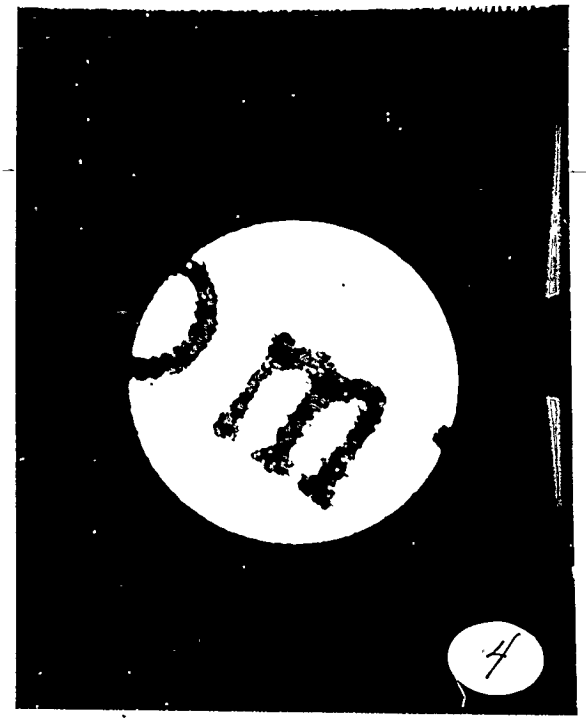

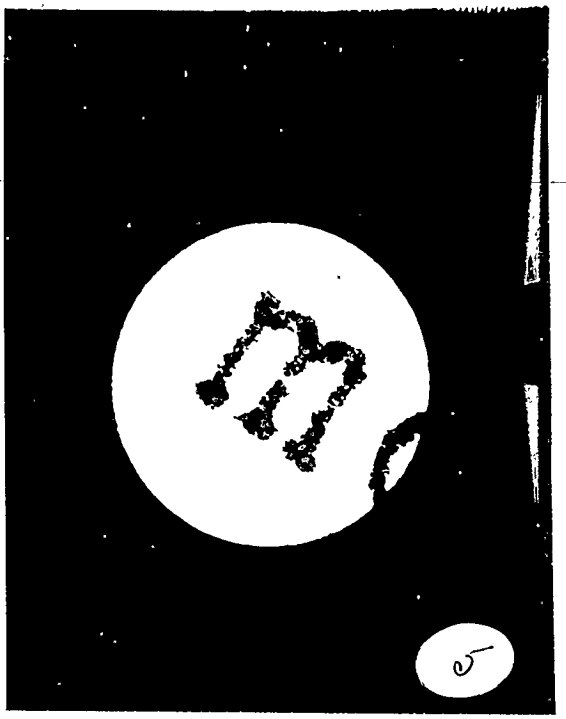

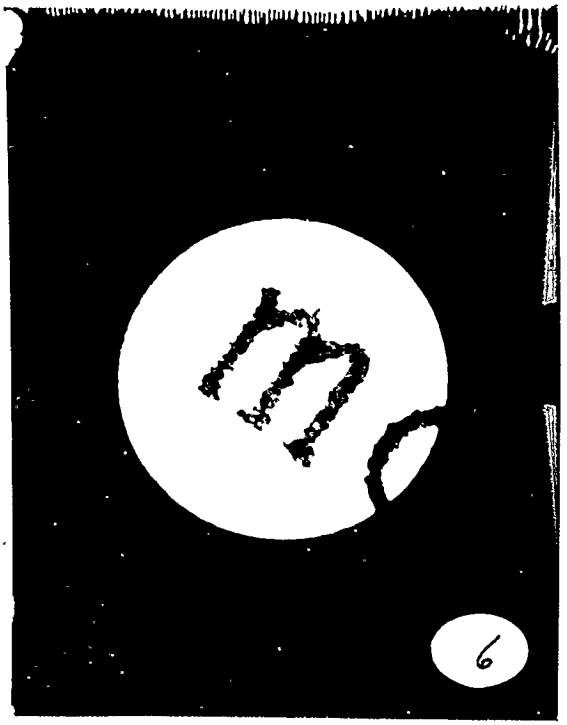

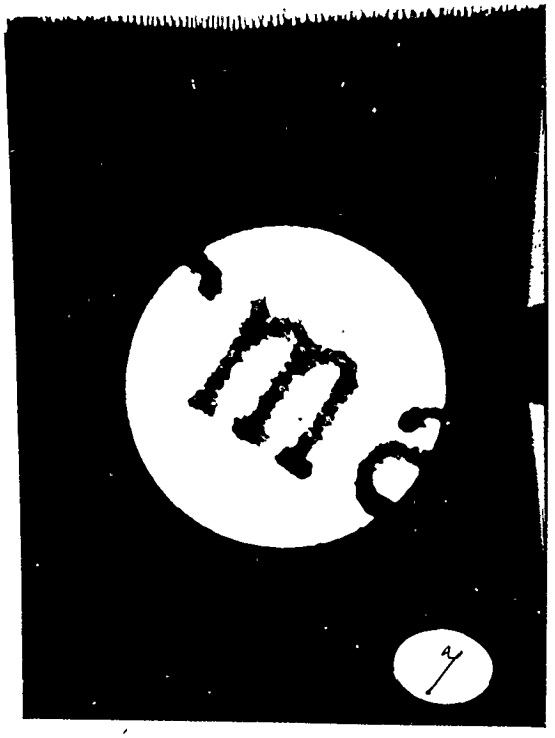

Kisseloff-23134

Kisseloff-23135

74-1333-4819

2

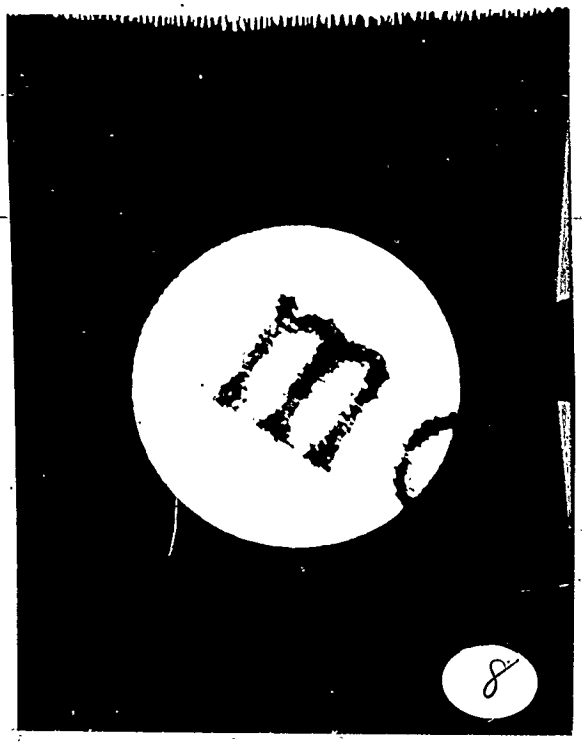

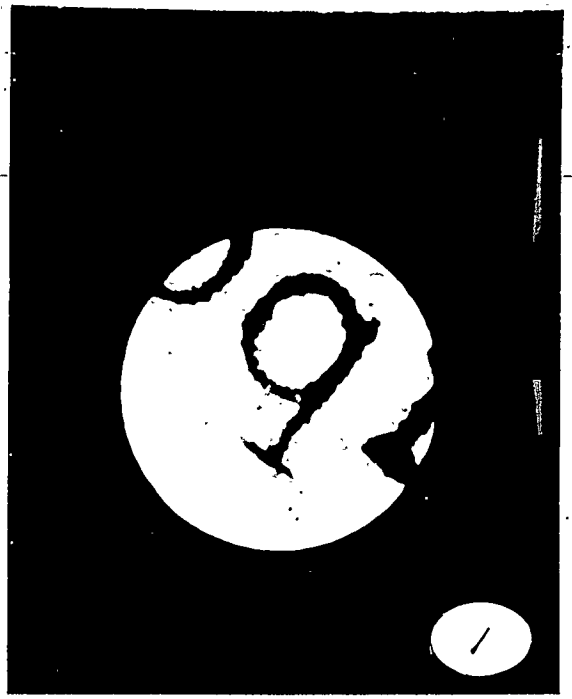

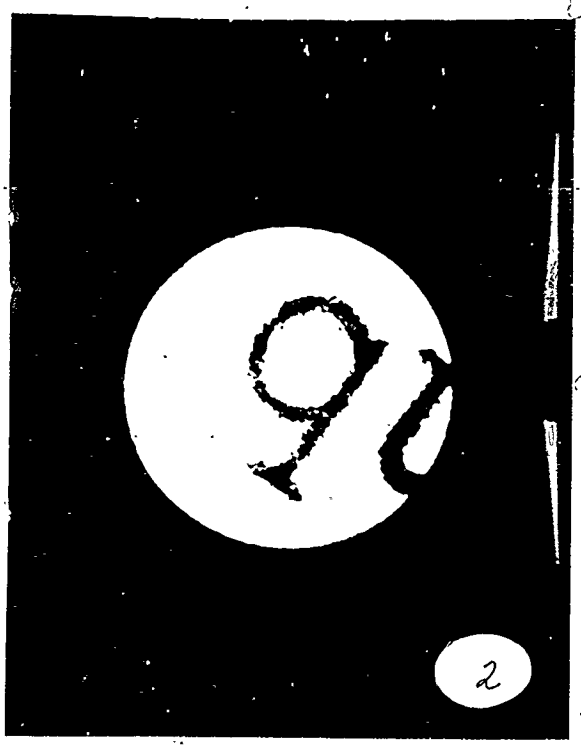

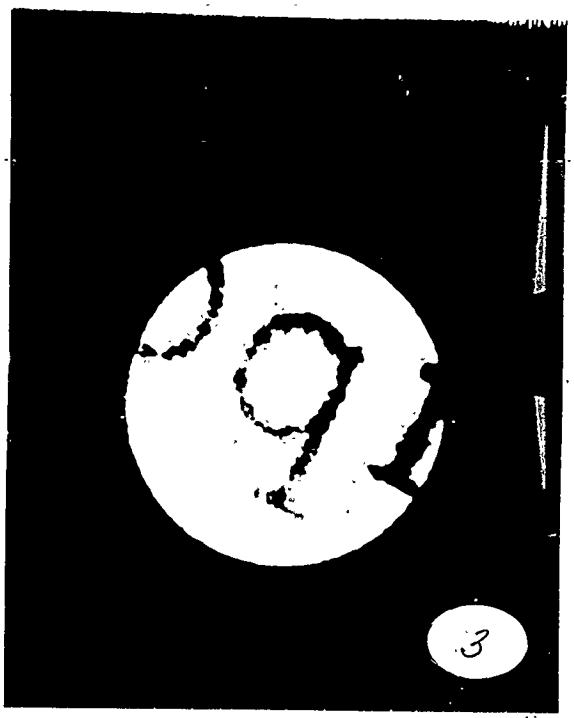

Kisseloff-23136

Kisseloff-23137

74-1333-4819

~~74-1333-4816~~

B-1
HISS MACHINE
(Magnification 15X)

B-1
Photocopy of Gov. Ex. 46-B
(Magnification 15X)

Kisseloff-23139
74-1333-4819

.....

SERIES B.1. y.

There is an interruption in the typeface of the descender of the small letter y in all of the imprints ofthis letter by the so-called Hiss typewriter. There is no apparent break in the descender of this letter "y" type in the imprints of this letter seen in the photocopy of the Hiss standard.

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Kisseloff-23141

74-1333-4819

B-2
Photocopy of Gov. Ex. 46-B
(Magnification 15X)

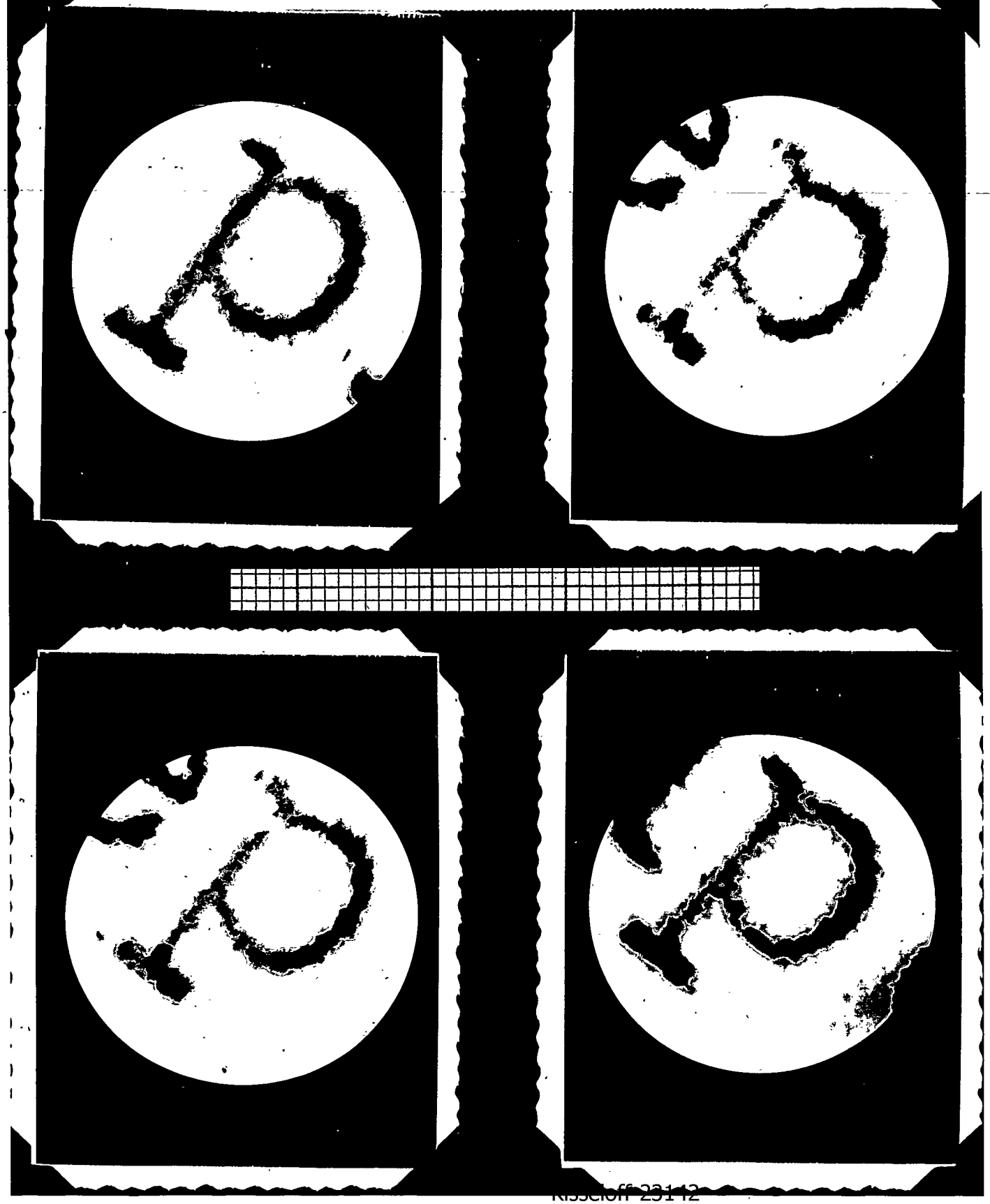

Kisscloff 23142

Kisseloff-23143

74-1333-4819

B-2
Hiss Machine
(Magnification 15X)

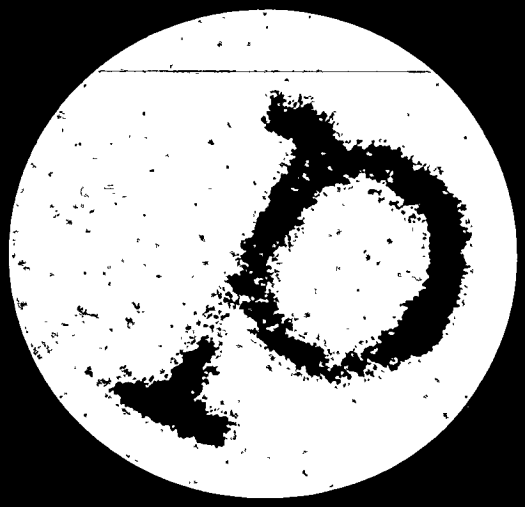

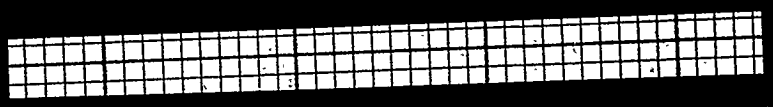

Kisseloff-23144

Kisseloff-23145

74-1333-4819

SERIES B.2. p.

There is a complete break in the descender of the main element of the small letter p in about 90% of the times which this letter appears in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine. The phtocopies of the Hiss document give no indication of this particular deterioration in the small letter "p".

Kisseloff-23147

74-1333-5812

Photocopy of Gov. Ex. 46-B
(Magnification 15X)

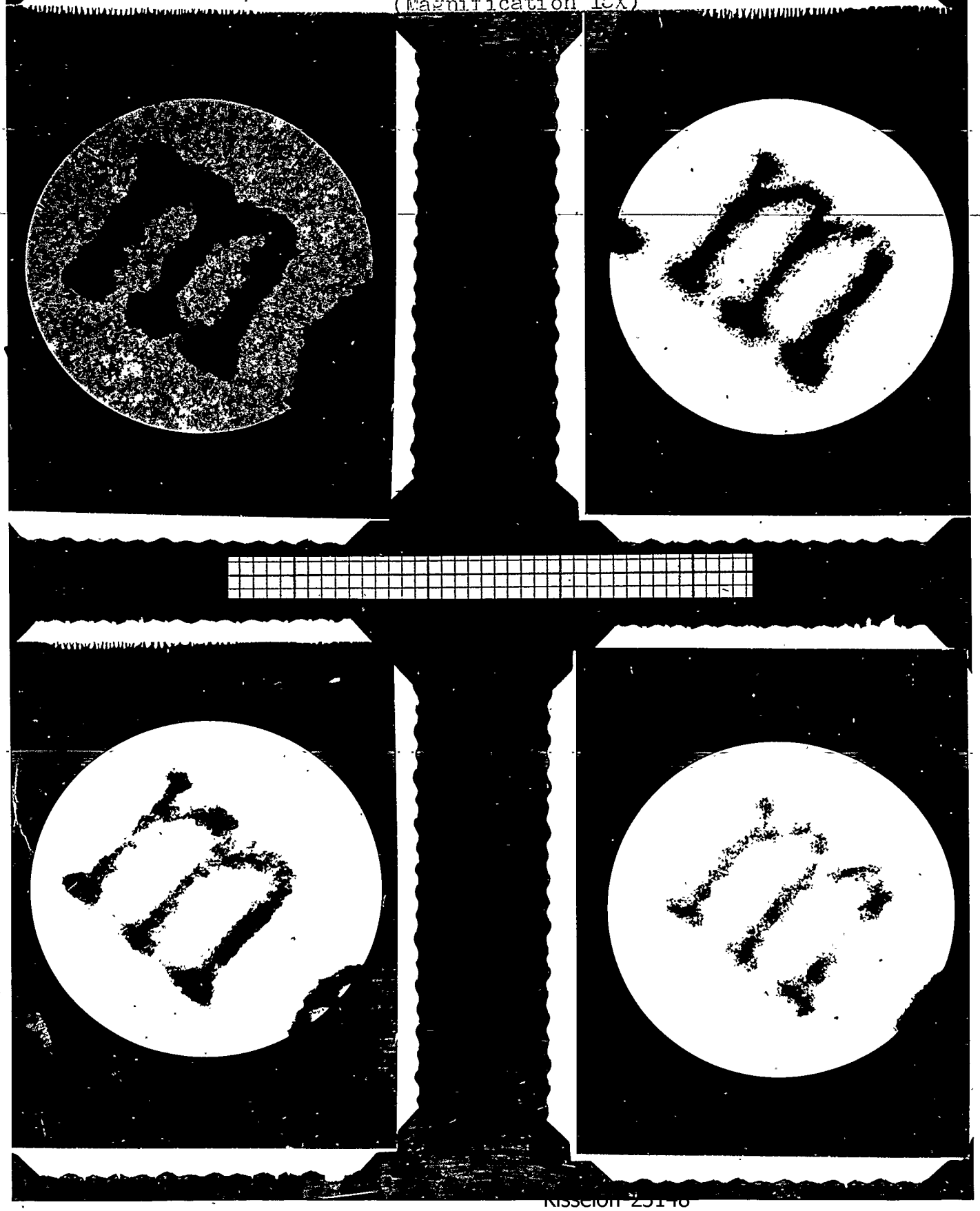

Kisseloff-23149
74-1333-4819

B-3
Hiss Machine
(Magnification 15X)

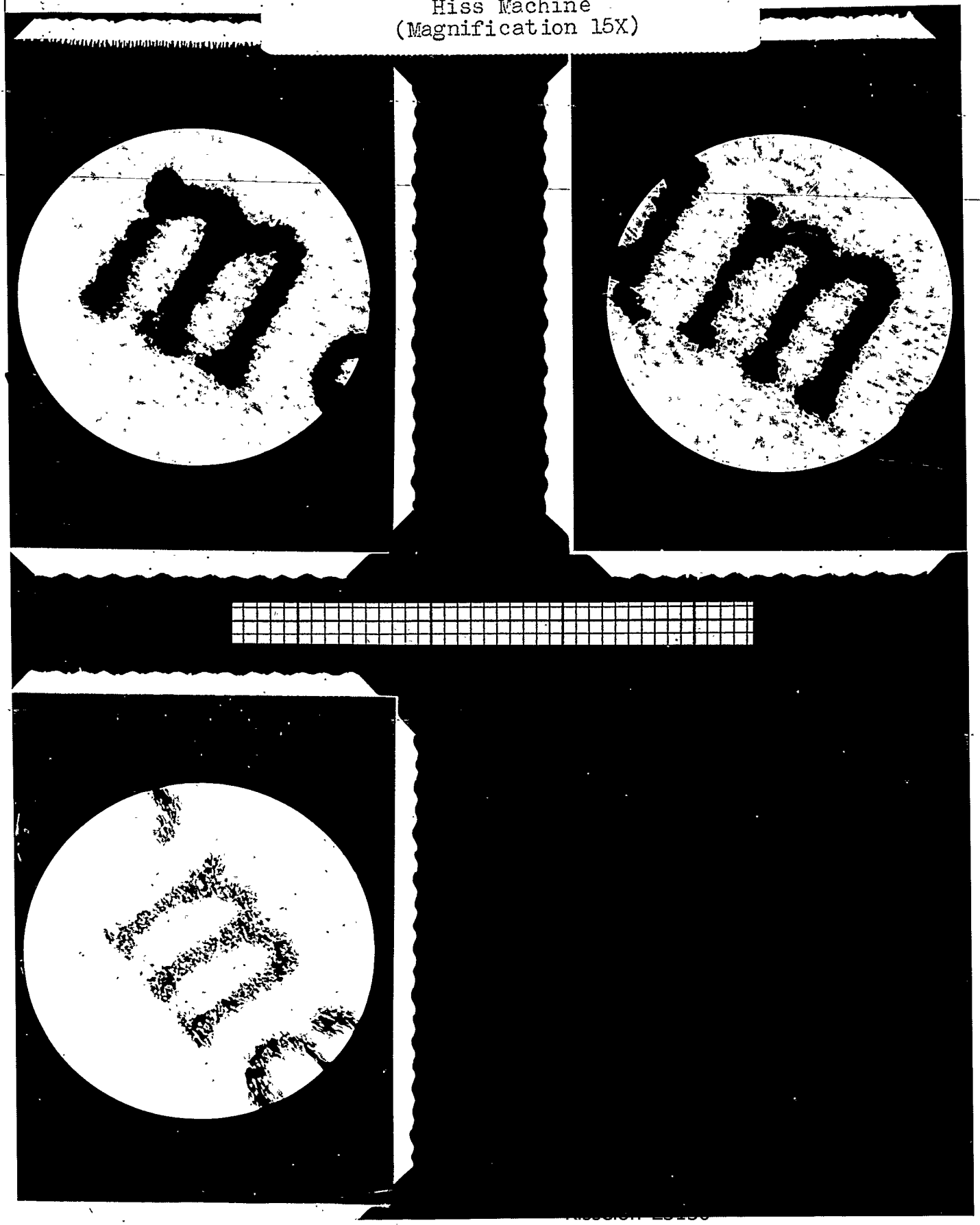

Kisseloff-23151

74-1333-4819

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SERIES B. 3. m.

In almost all of the imprints of the letter m in the photocopy of the Hiss document the highest part of the loops appears to be farther to the right and slightly different in shape than the more rounded loops of the small letter m in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine.

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Kisseloff-23153

74-1333-4819

B-4
Photocopy of Gov. Ex. 46-B
(Magnification 15X)

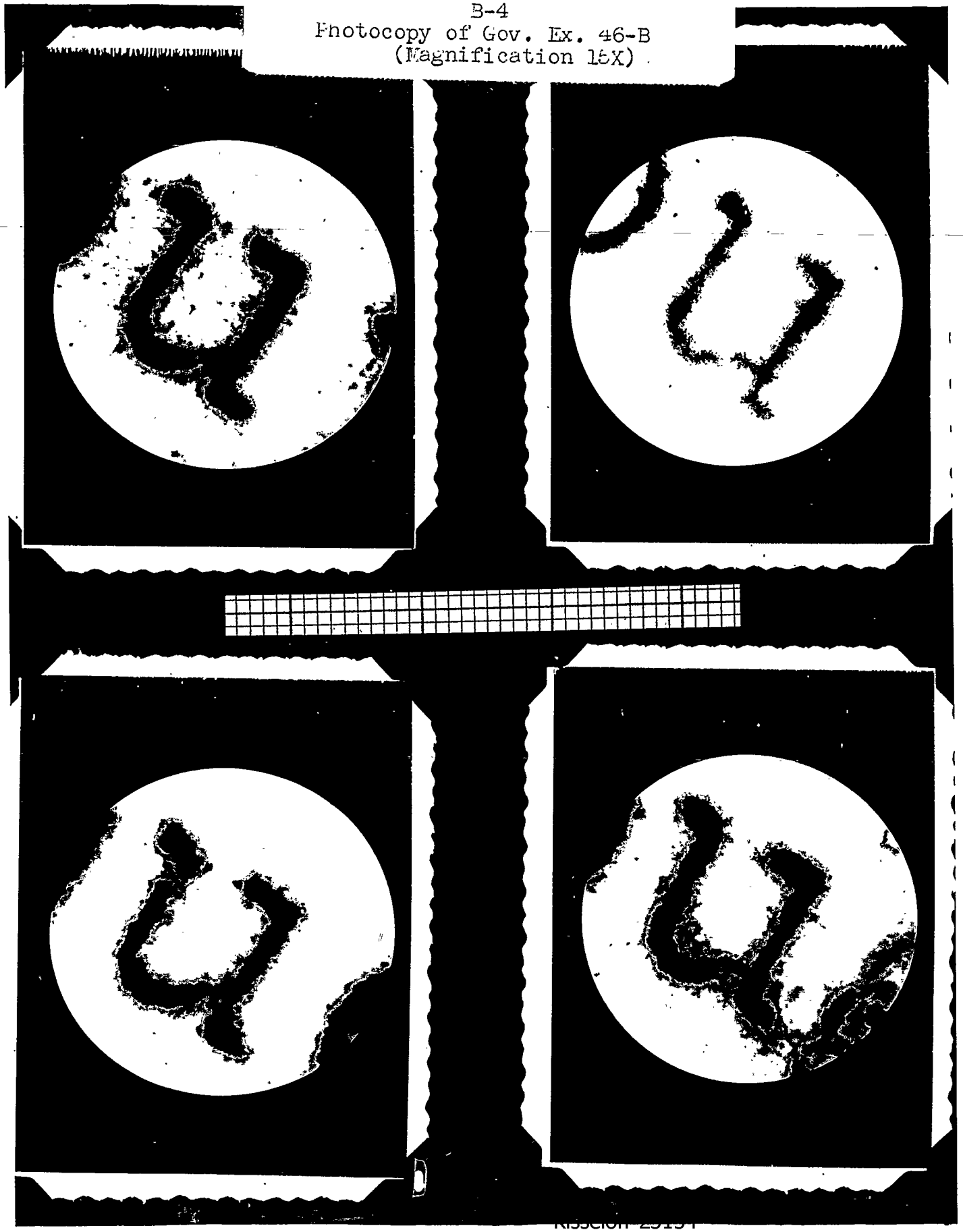

Kisseloff-23155

74-1333-4819

B-4
Hiss Machine
(Magnification 15X)

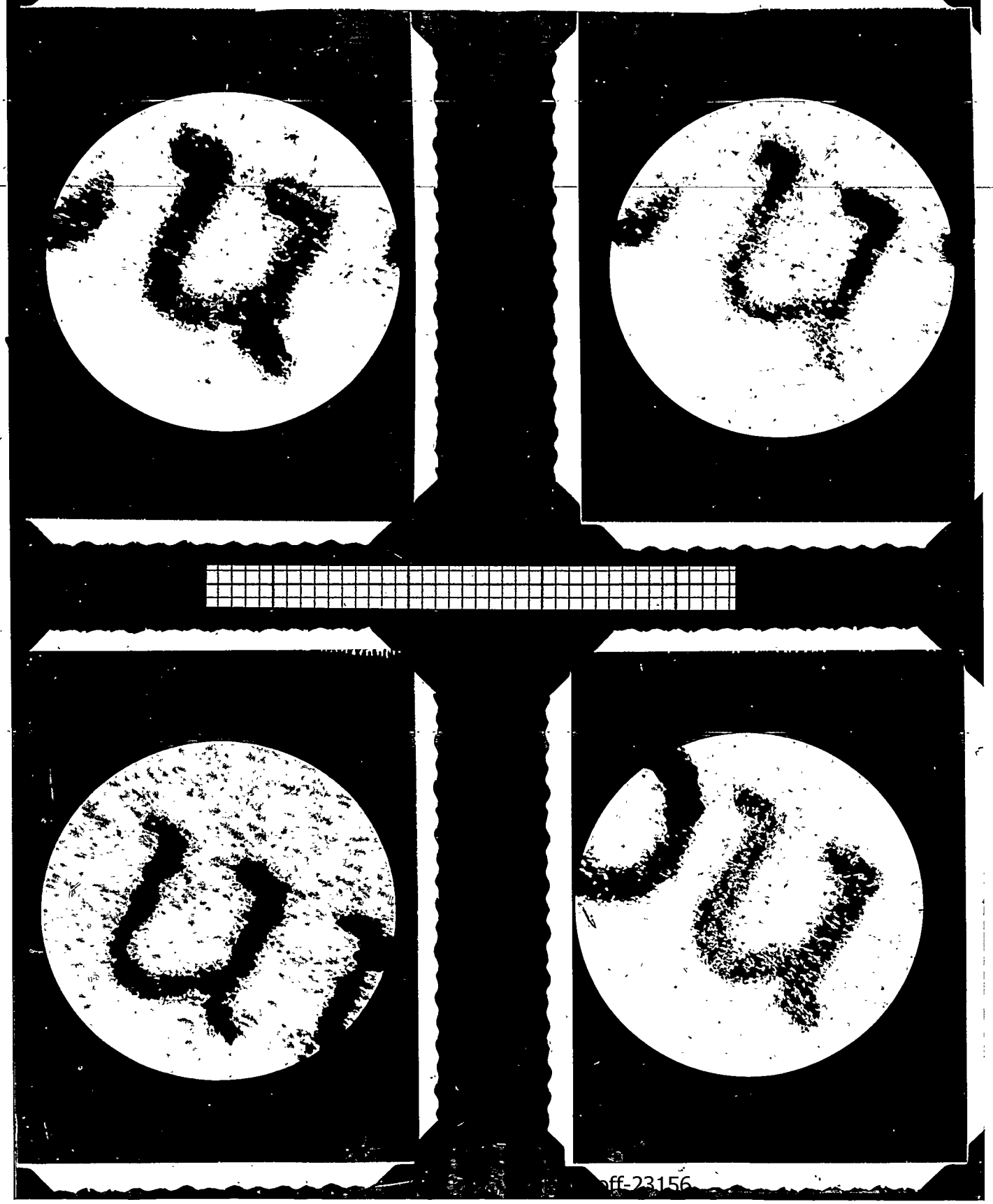

Kisseloff-23157

74-1333-4819

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SERIES B. 4, u.

The lower right seriph of the small letter u appears to be horizontal in almost a third of the times which this letter appears in the photocopy of the Hiss document while it appears to be consistently slanted downward at an angle in the imprints of this letter made by the Hiss machine. The attachment of this lower right seriph to the main element of the letter appears abnormal in the so-called Hiss machine. The printing surface of this seriph seems to be set on a lower level than the typeface of the rest of the letter. The upper seriphs of this letter also often appear slanted at a different angle in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss document from those made by the Hiss machine.

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74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23159

B-5
Photocopy of Gov. Ex. 46-B
(Magnification 15X)

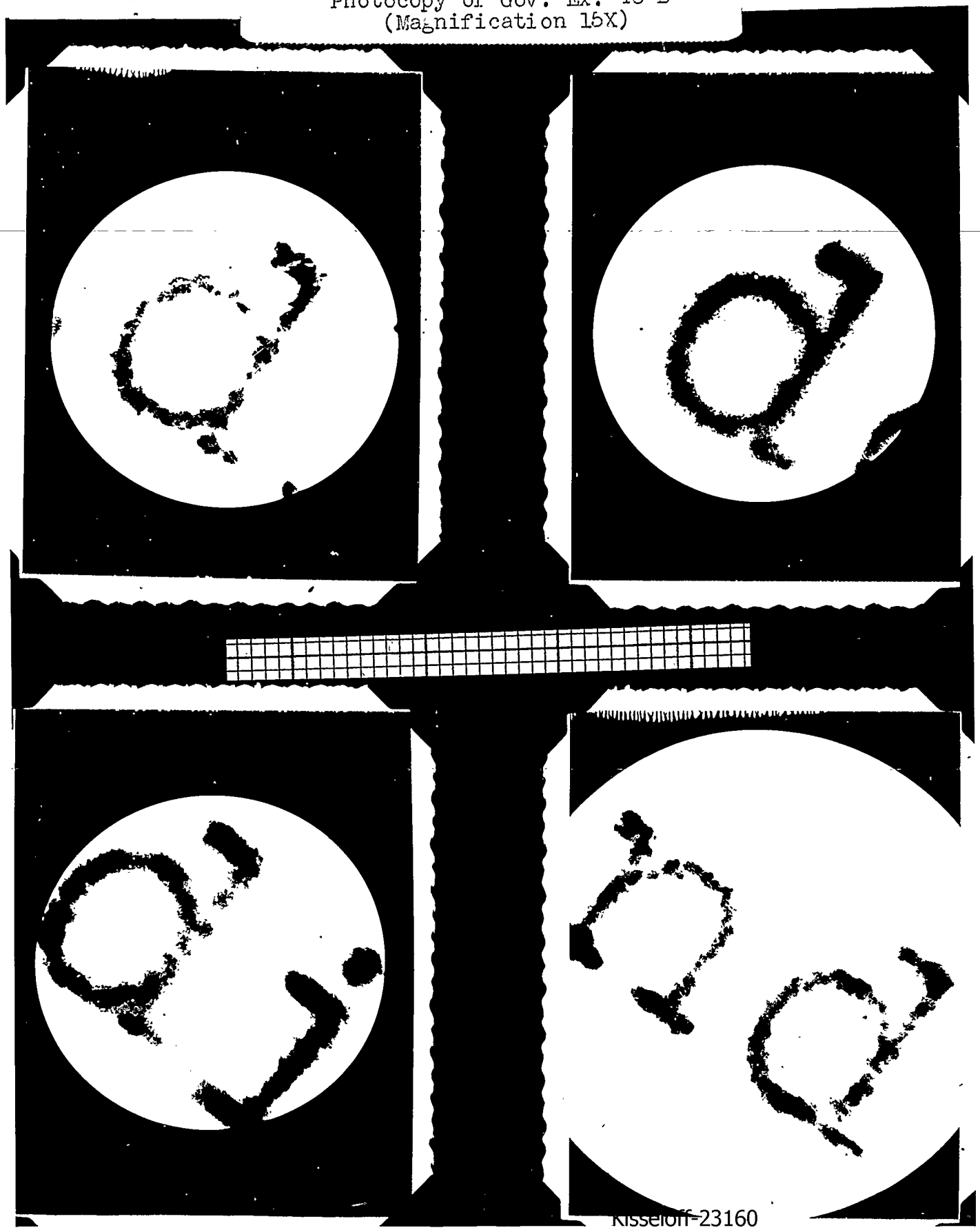

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23161

B-5
Hiss Machine
(Magnification 1X)

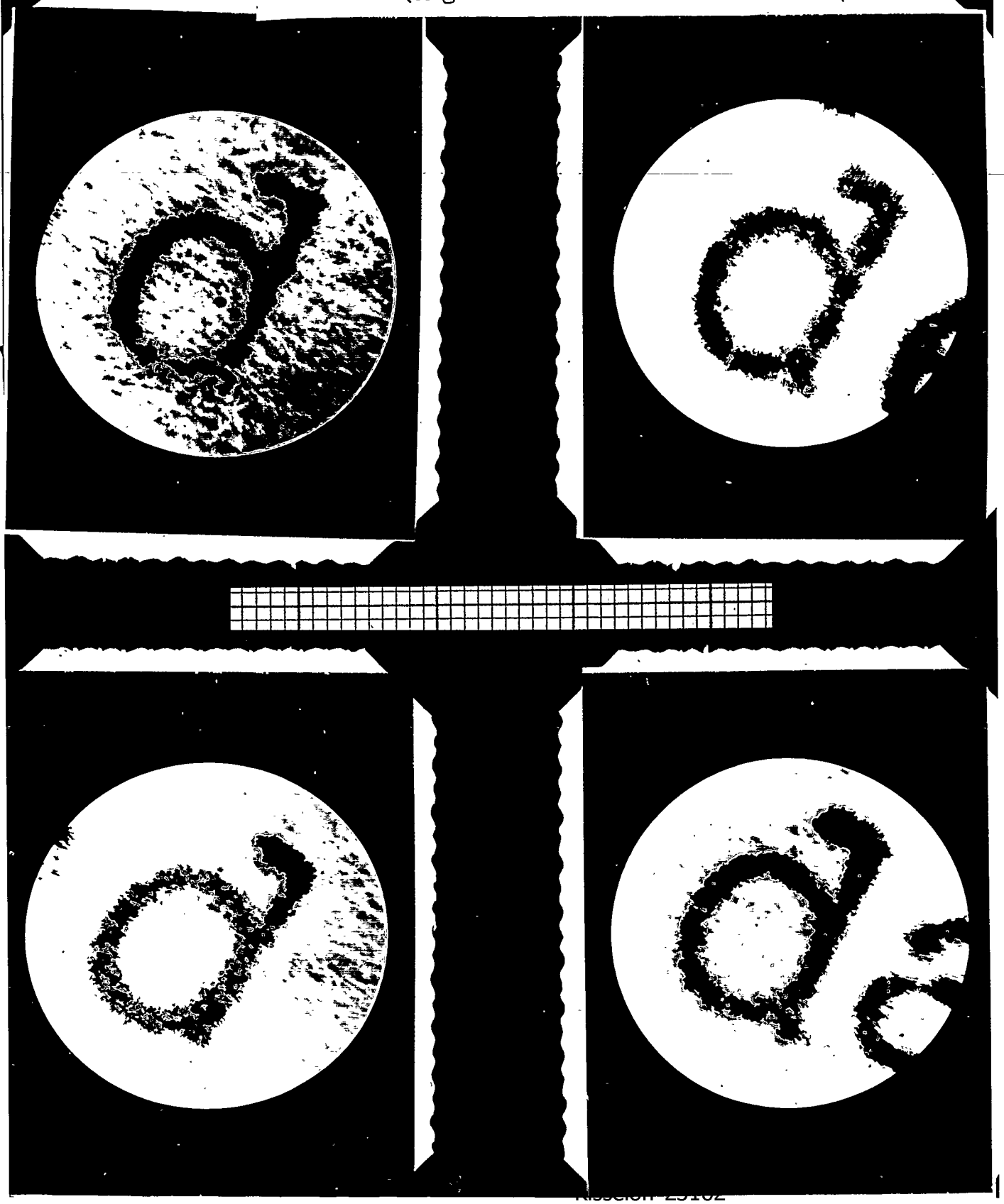

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23163

SERIES B. 5. d.

The seriph at the foot of the terminal element of the small letter d is manifest horizontally, apparently at full length in about a third of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss document. This seriph at the foot of the right side of the letter d is manifest only occasionally, and then, very short in length, in the imprints of this letter found in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine.

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23165

B-6
Photocopy of Gov. Ex. 46-B
(Magnification 15X)

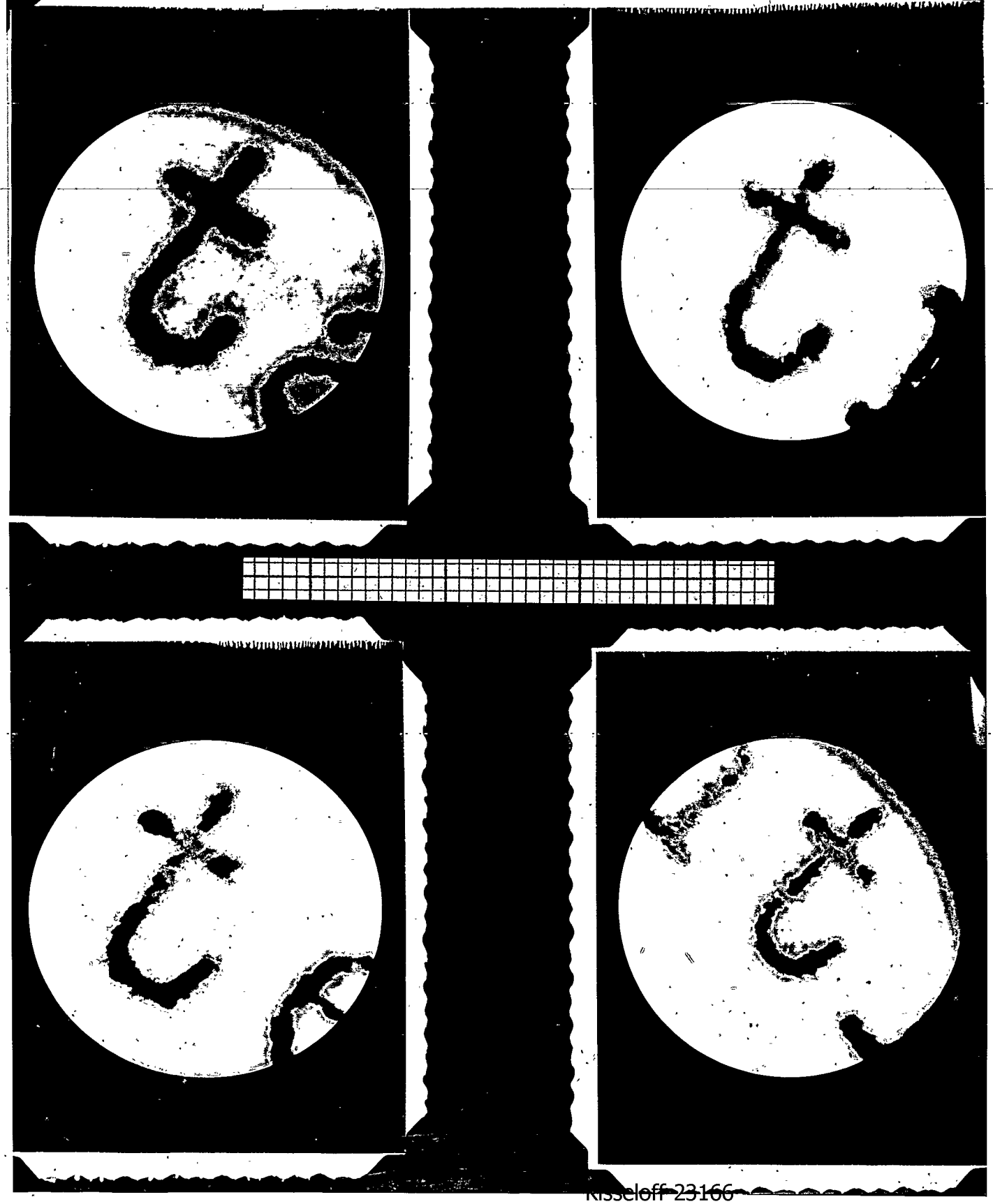

Kisseloff 23166

74-1353-45/P

Kisseloff-23167

B-8
Hiss Machine

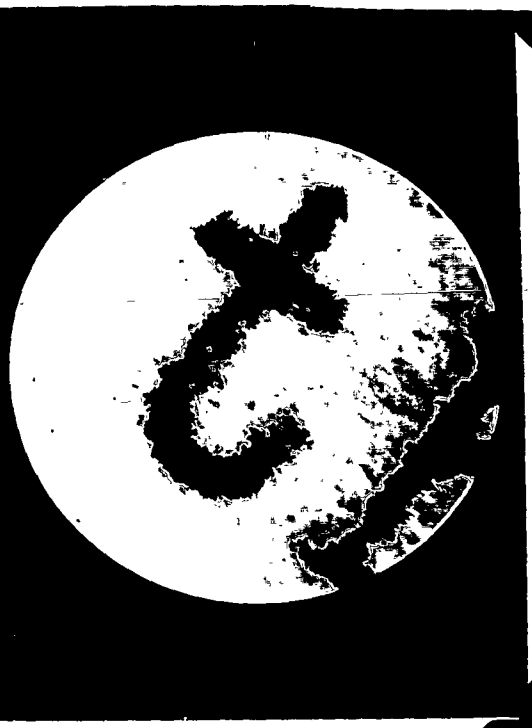

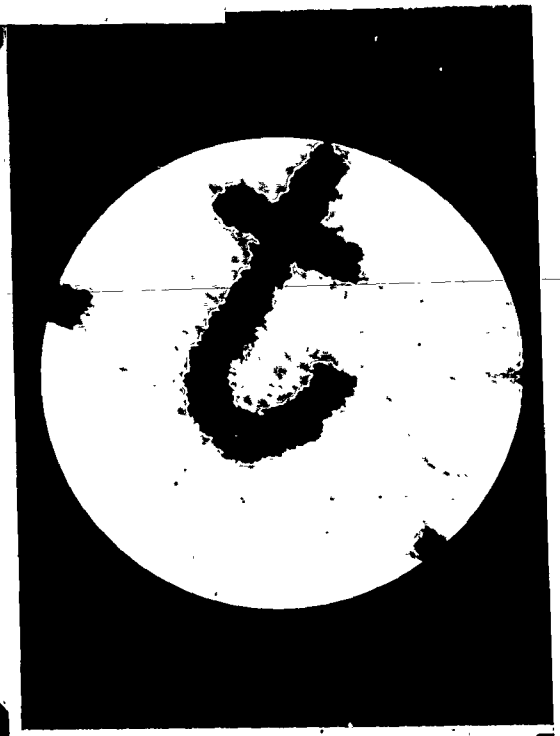

15X

15X

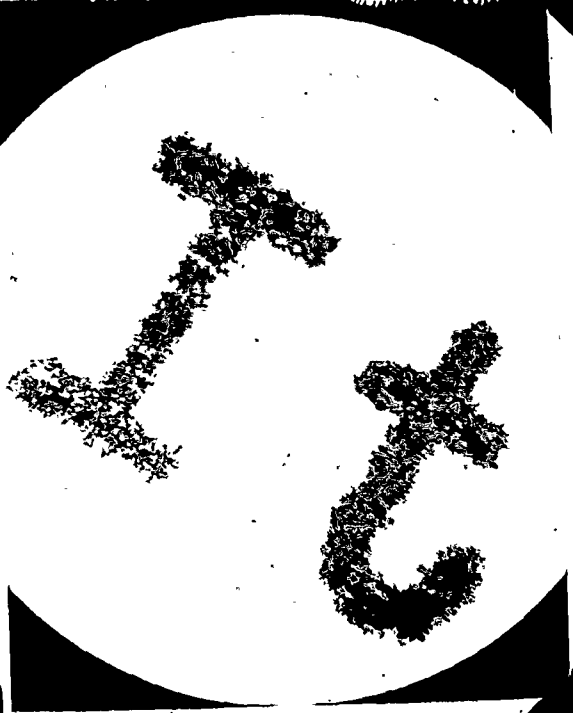

17X

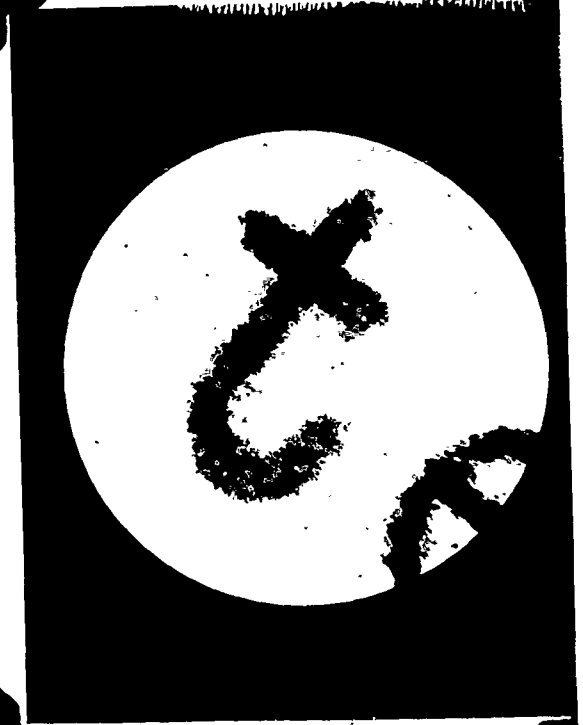

15X

Kisseloff-23168

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23169

SERIES B. 6 t.

The width of the arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" appears wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the photocopies of the Hiss document than in the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine.

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23171

Photocopy of Gov. Ex. 46-B
(Magnification 15X)

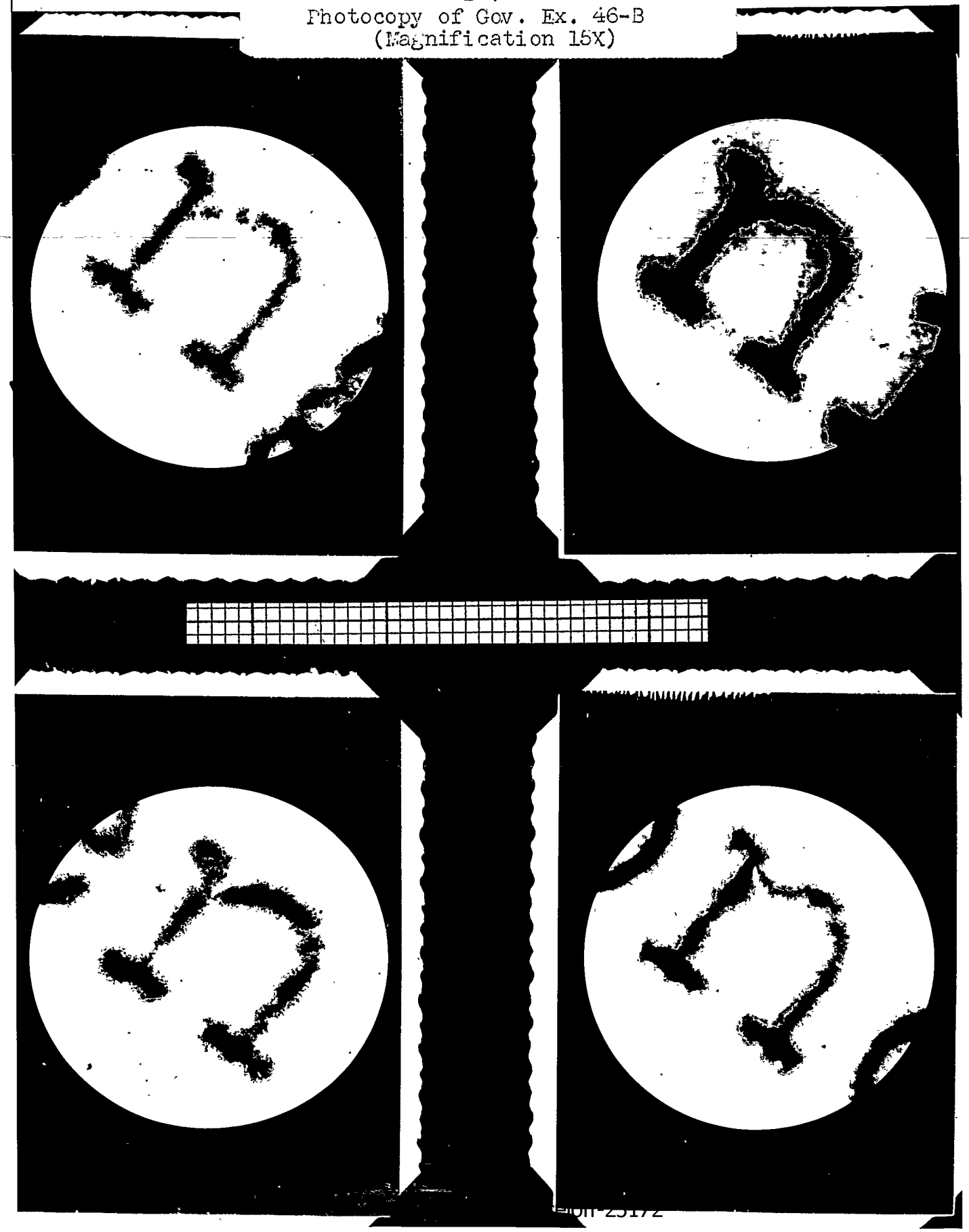

94-1988-4819

Kisseloff-23173

B-7
Hiss Machine
(Magnification 15X)

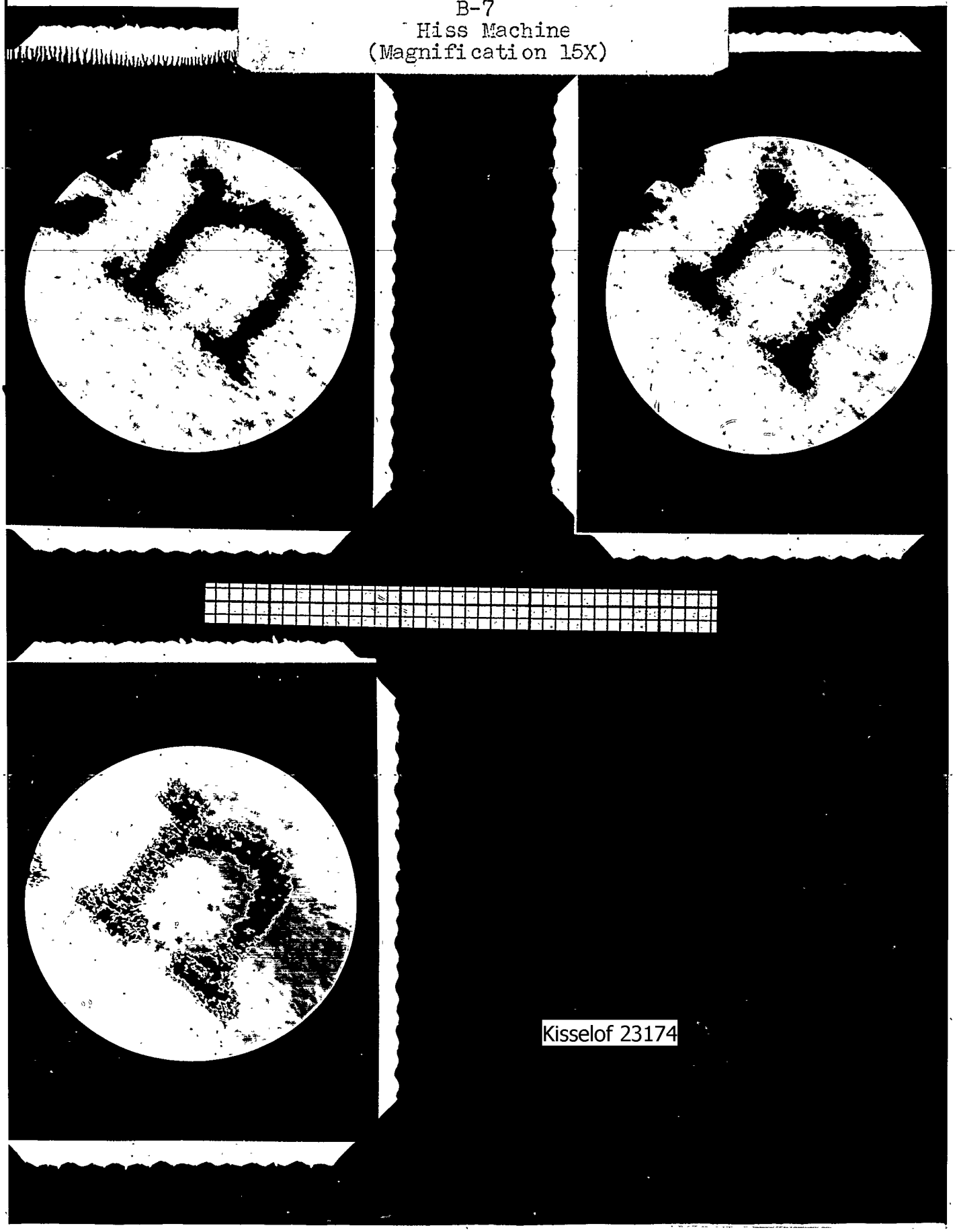

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23175

SERIES B. 7. n

The seriph on the right foot of the letter n appears to be horizontal in the imprints of this letter in the photocopy of the Hiss document. In the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine this right seriph is almost always slanted at a downward angle.

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23177

Envelope #1
(Small Folder)

NYFile 65-14920

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-4819

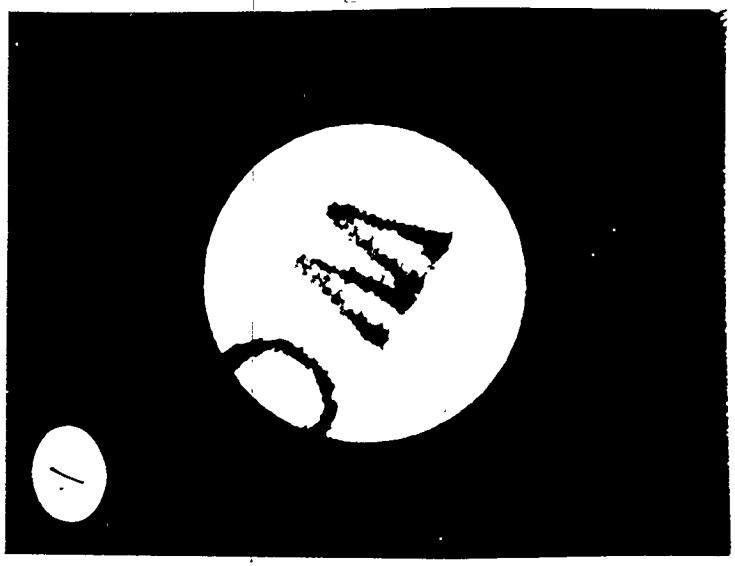

DUPLICATE PRINTS
Series A
Affidavit of Evelyn S. Ehrlich
January 24, 1952

In re: U.S. v. Alger Hiss

#1

74-1333-4819

1

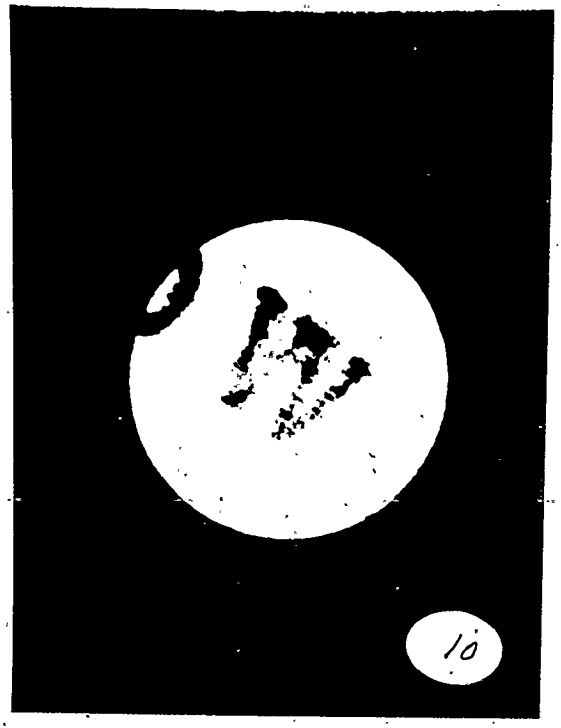

10

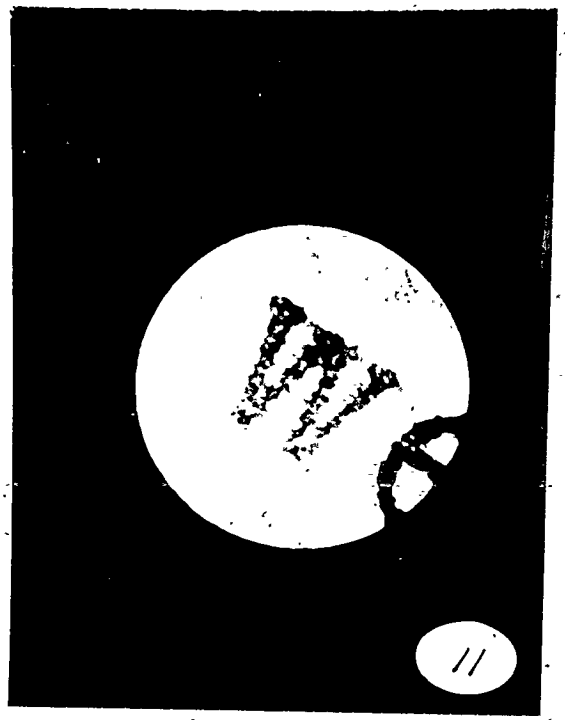

11

12

Kisseloff 23182

74-1333-4819

1

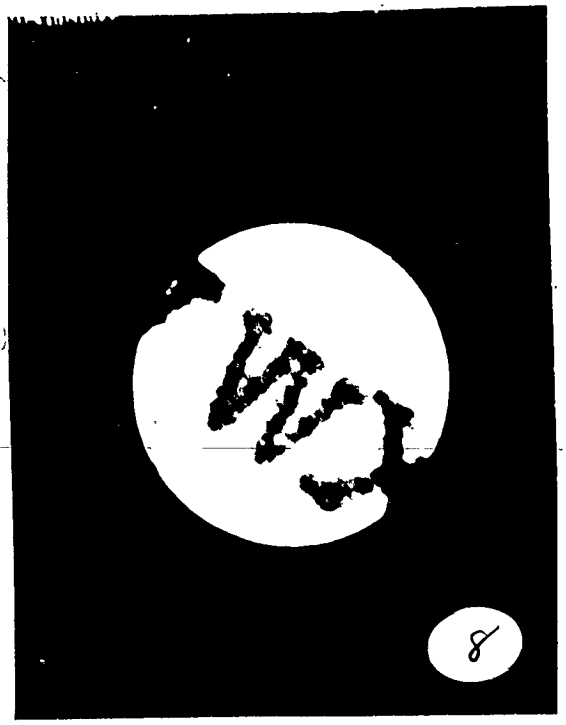

74-1333-4819

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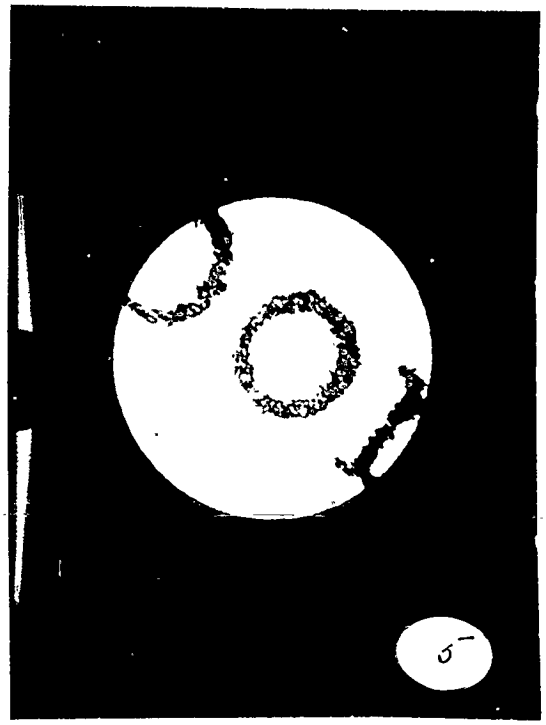

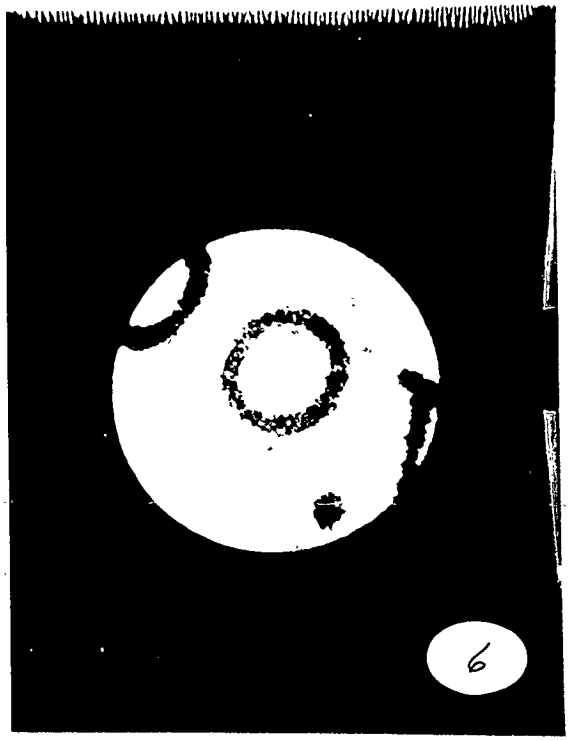

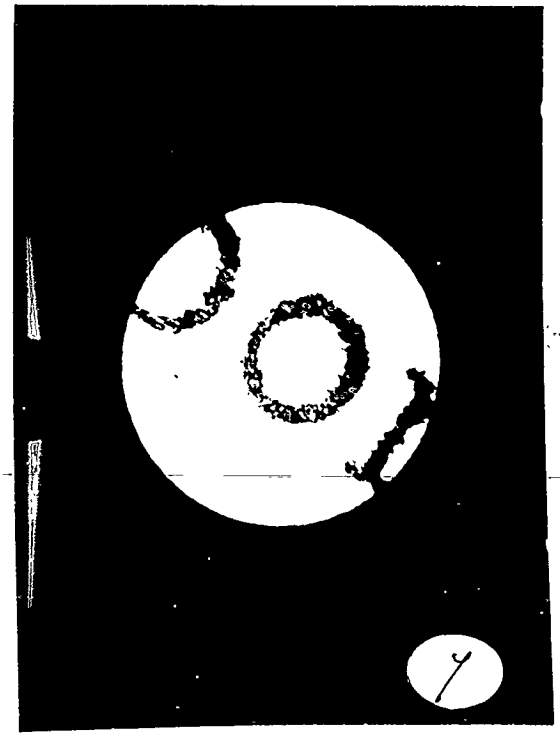

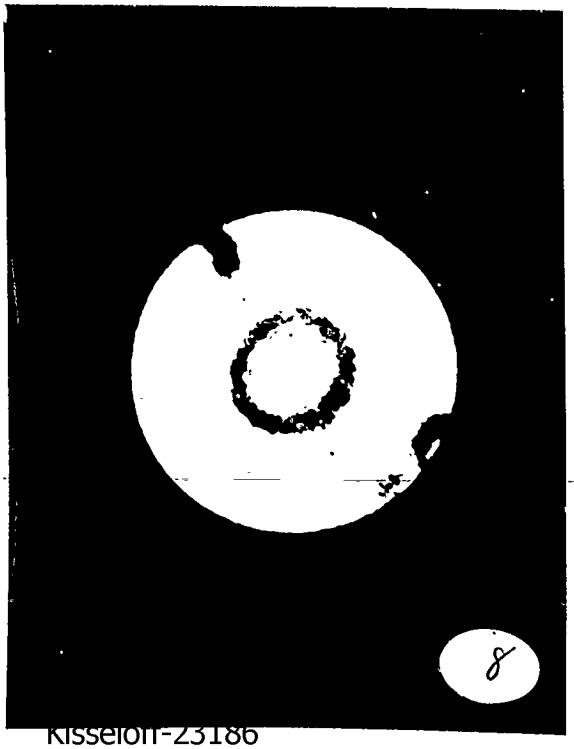

Kisseloff-23186

74-1333-4819

1

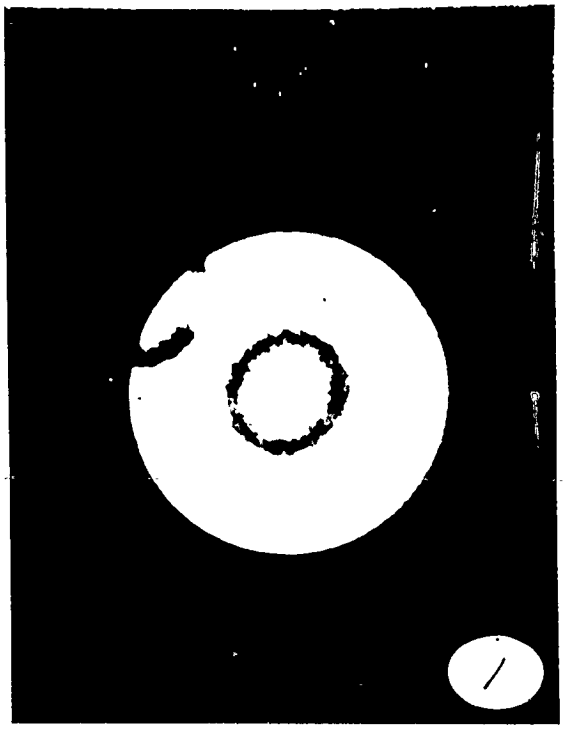

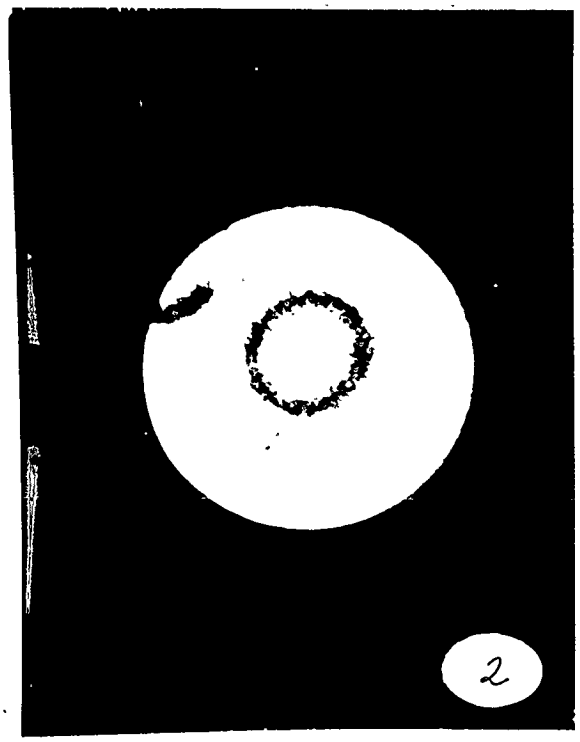

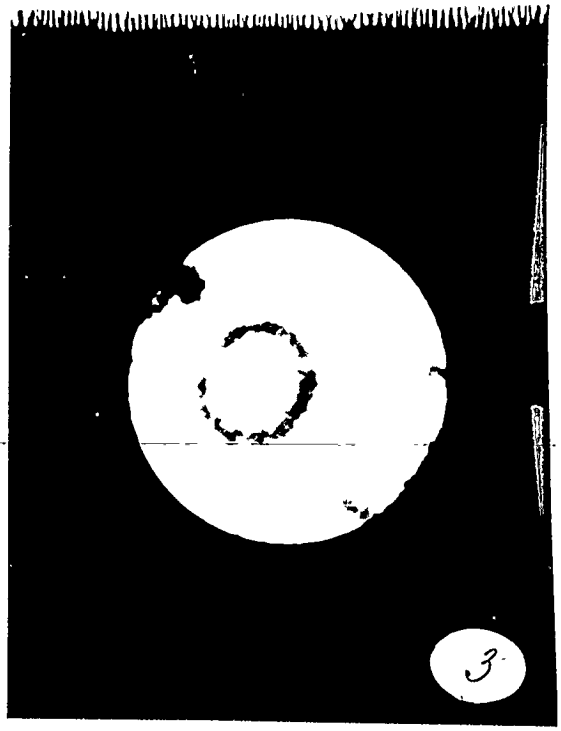

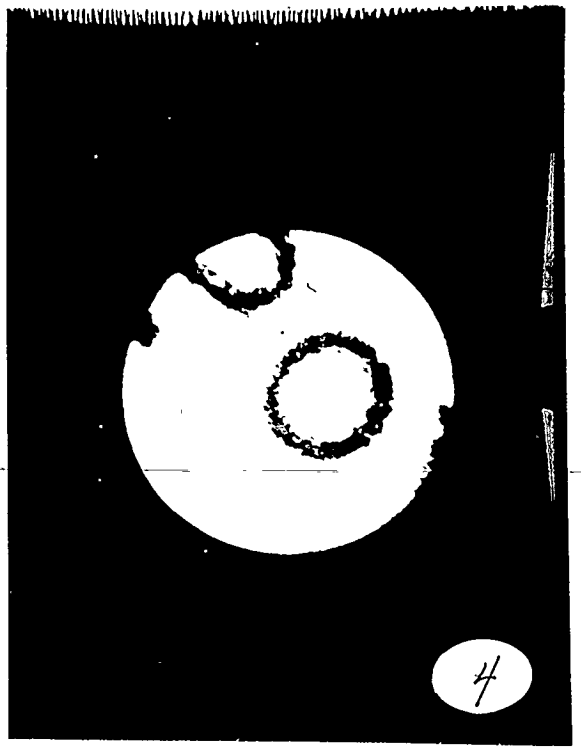

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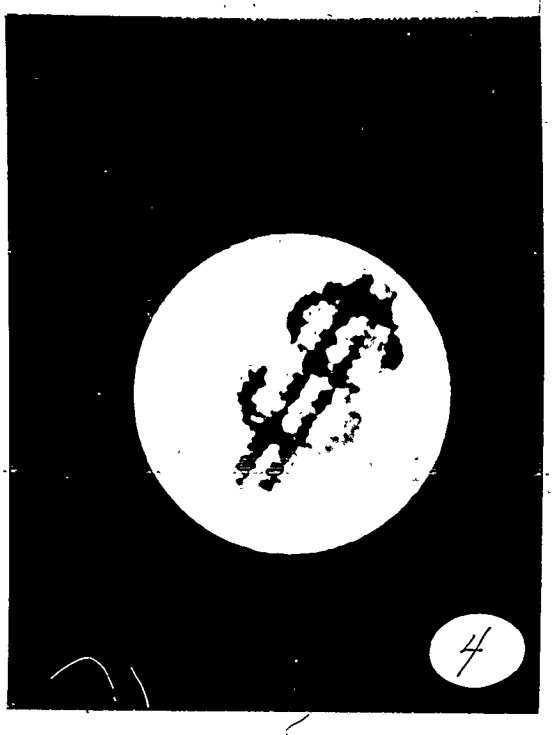

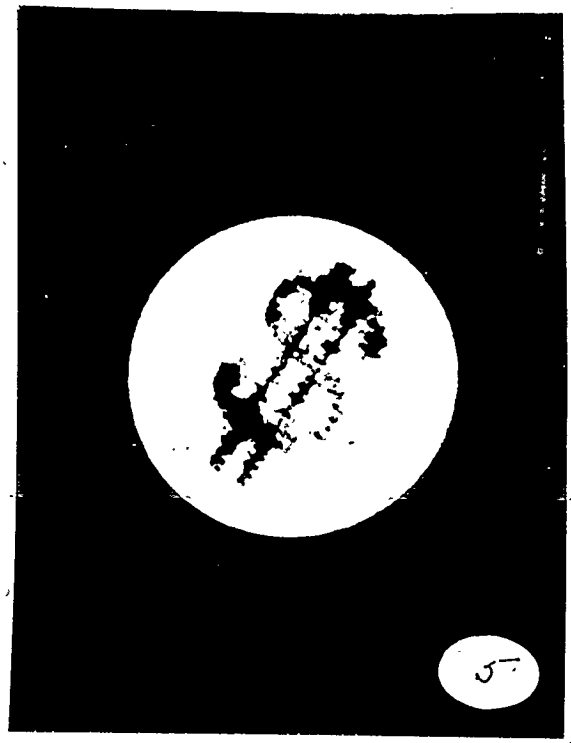

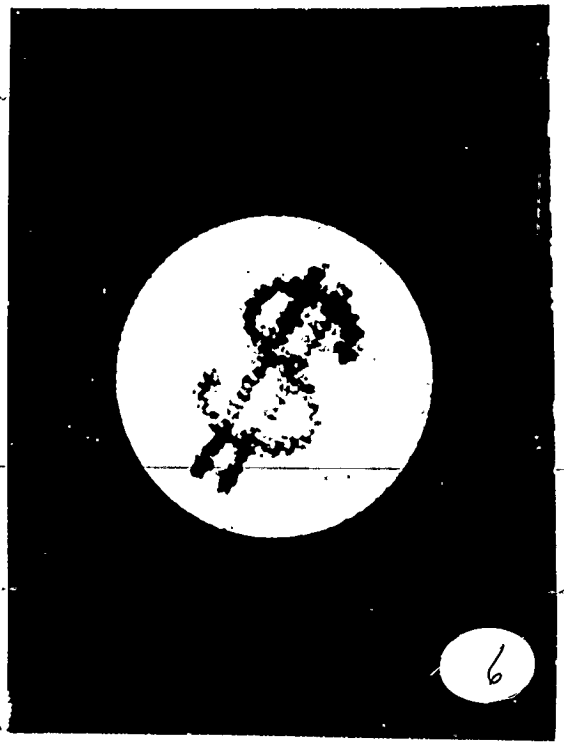

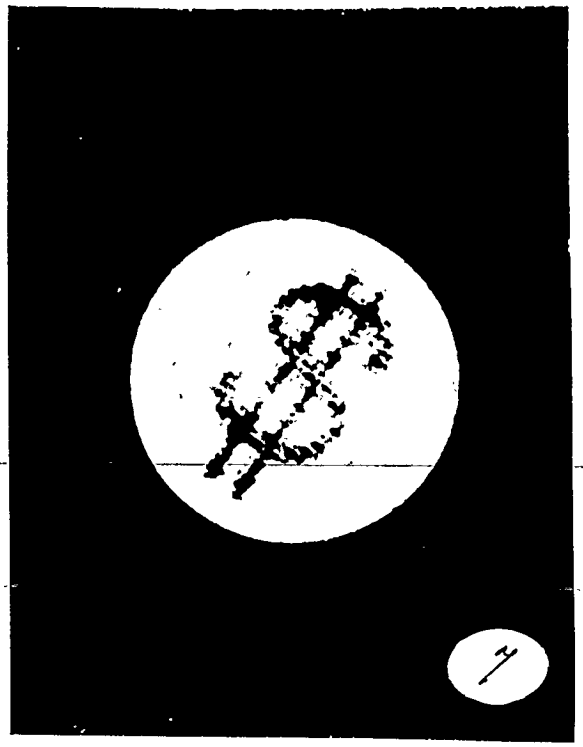

74-1333-4819

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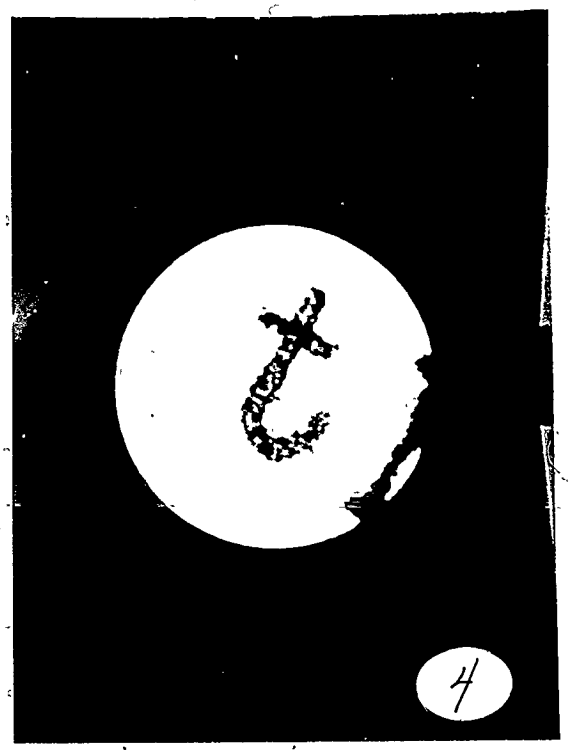

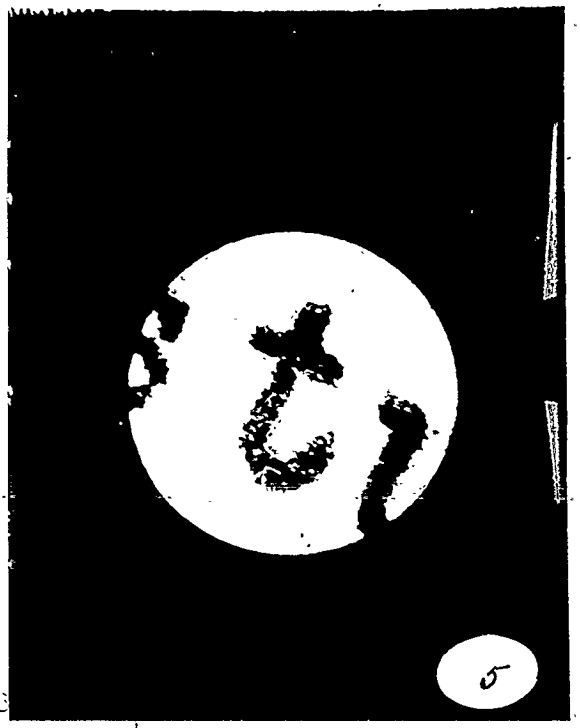

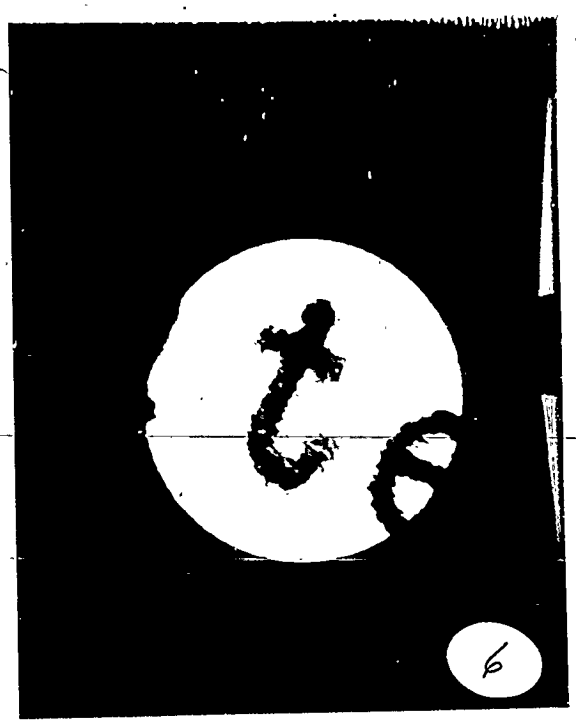

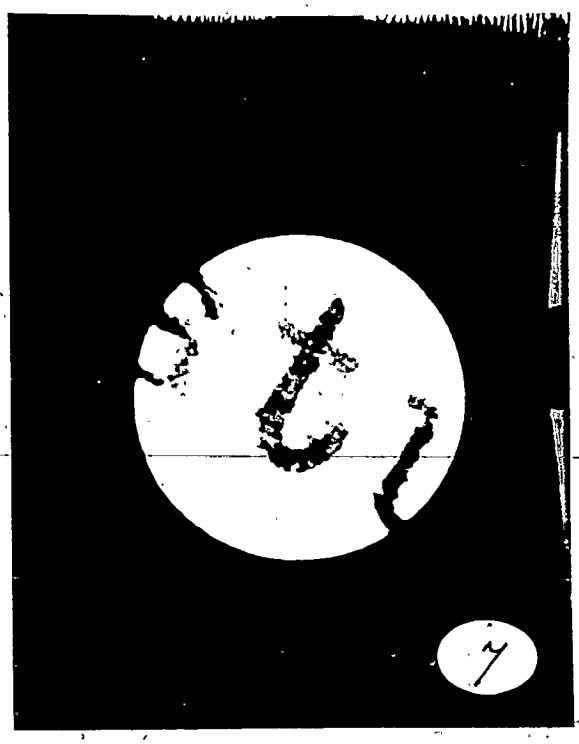

Kisseloff-23192

74-7333-4819

Kisseloff-23193

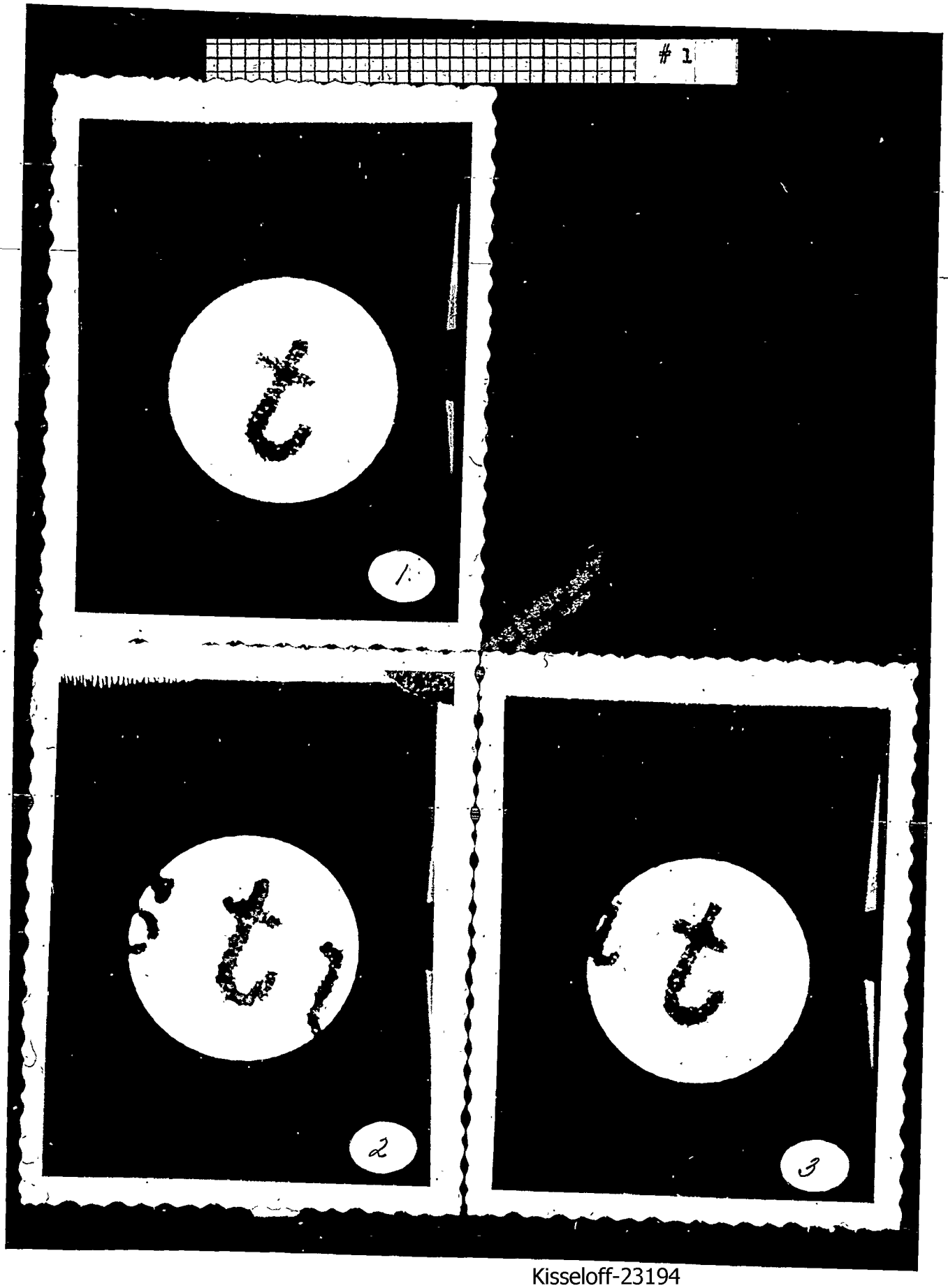

Kisseloff-23194

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23195

1

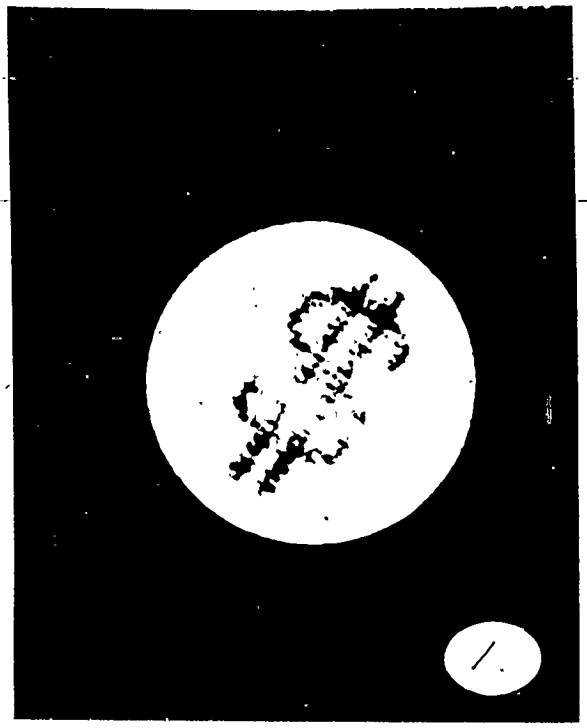

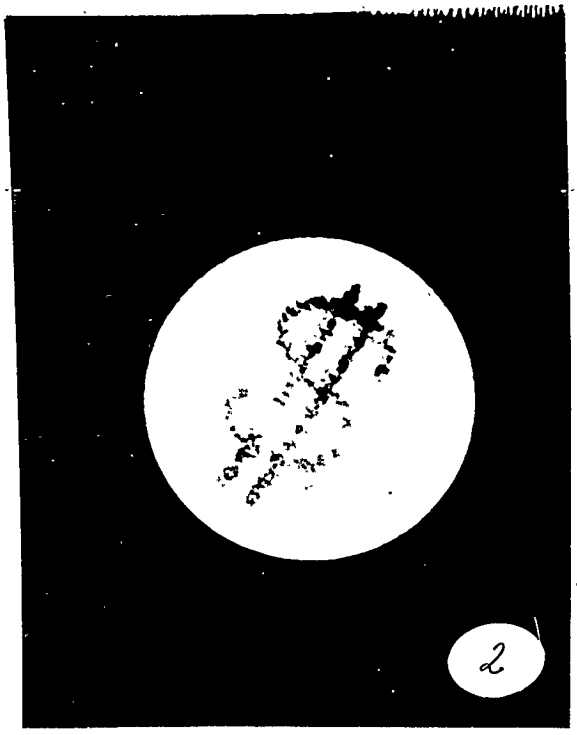

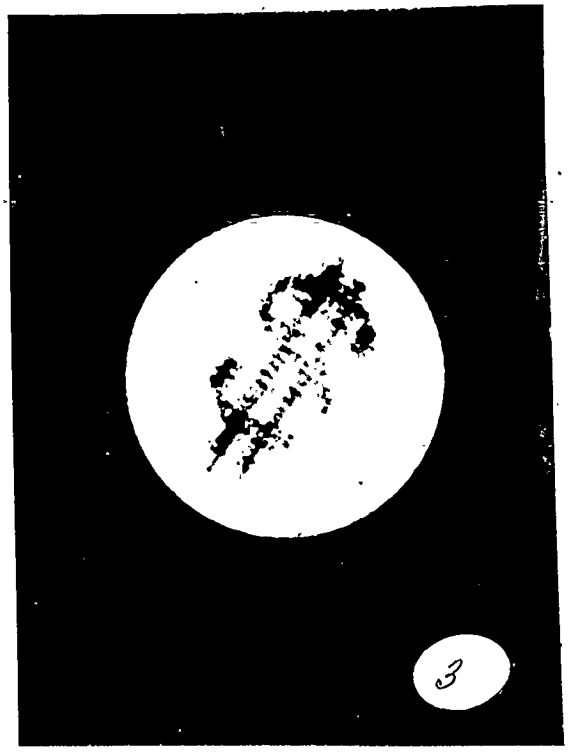

Kisseloff-23196

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23197

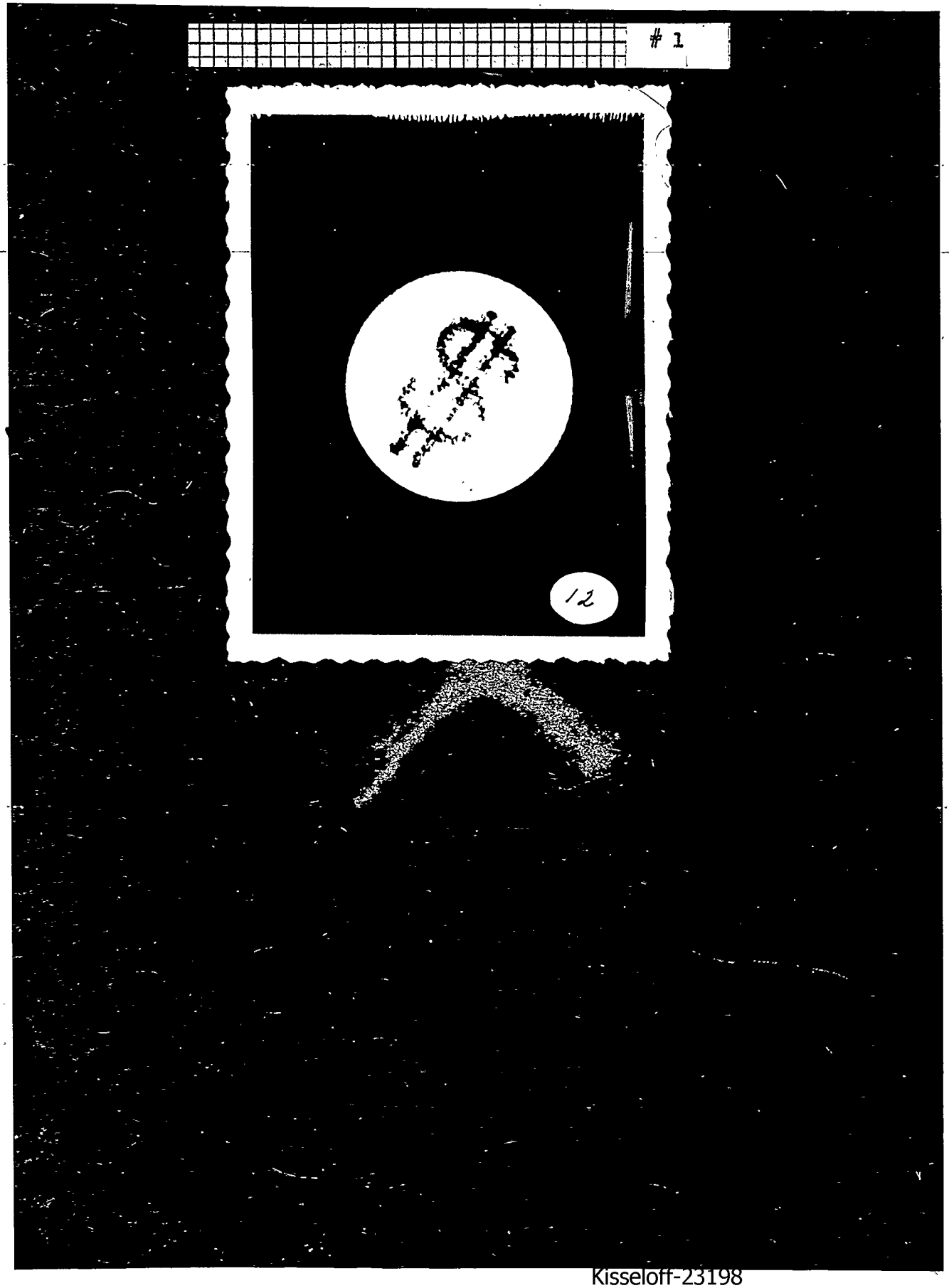

Kisseloff-23198

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23199

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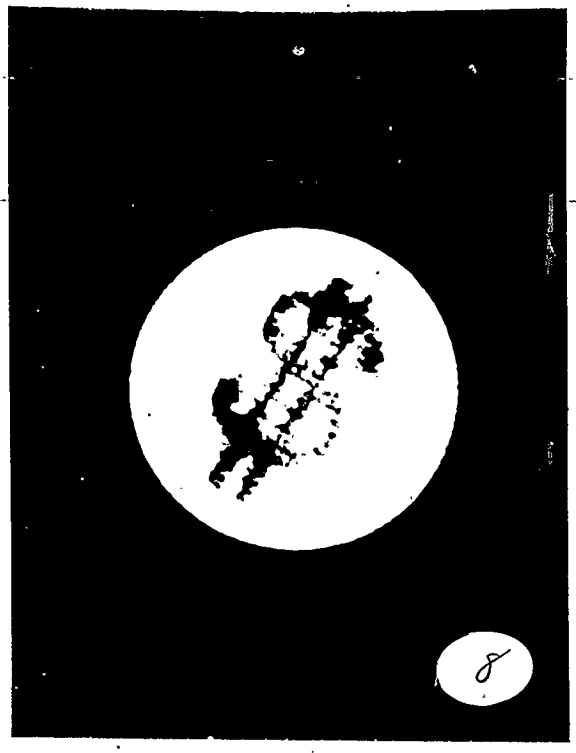

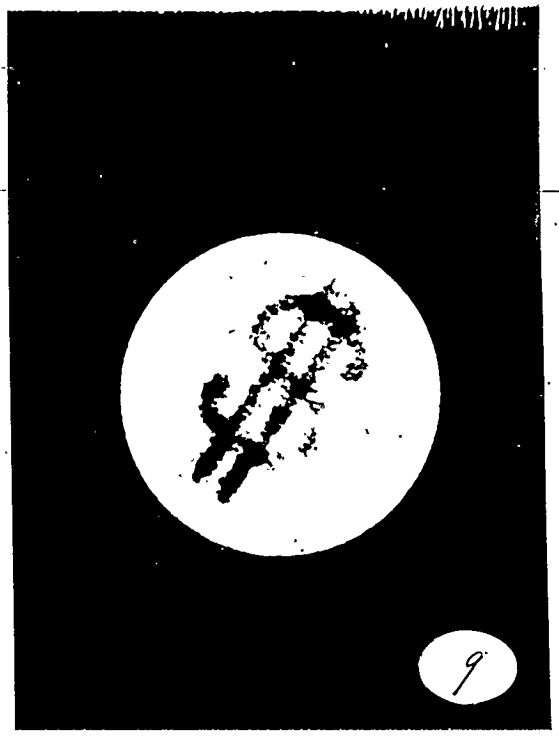

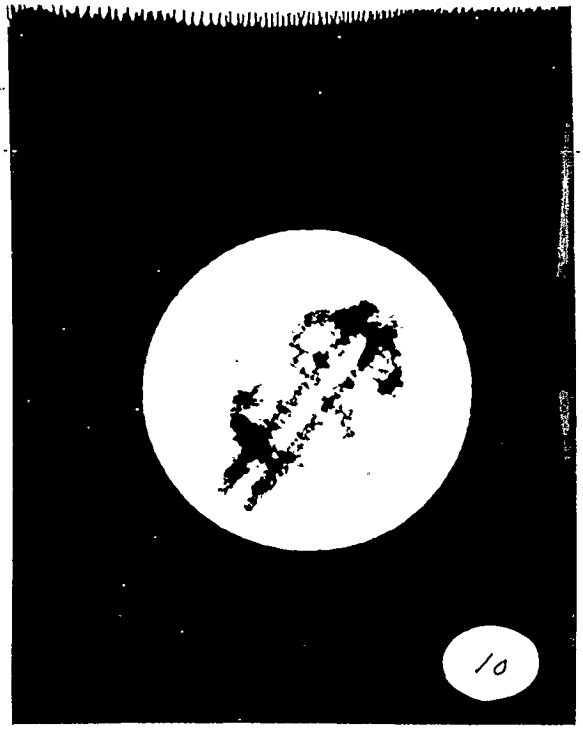

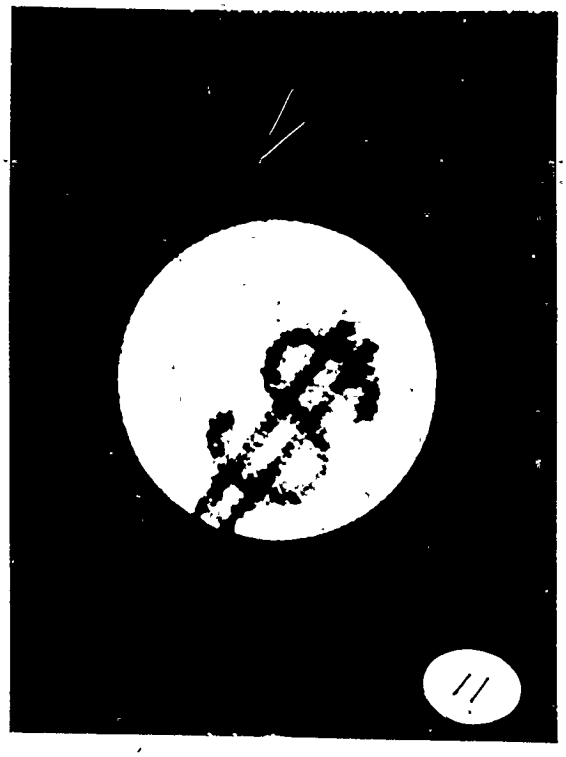

Kisseloff-23200

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23201

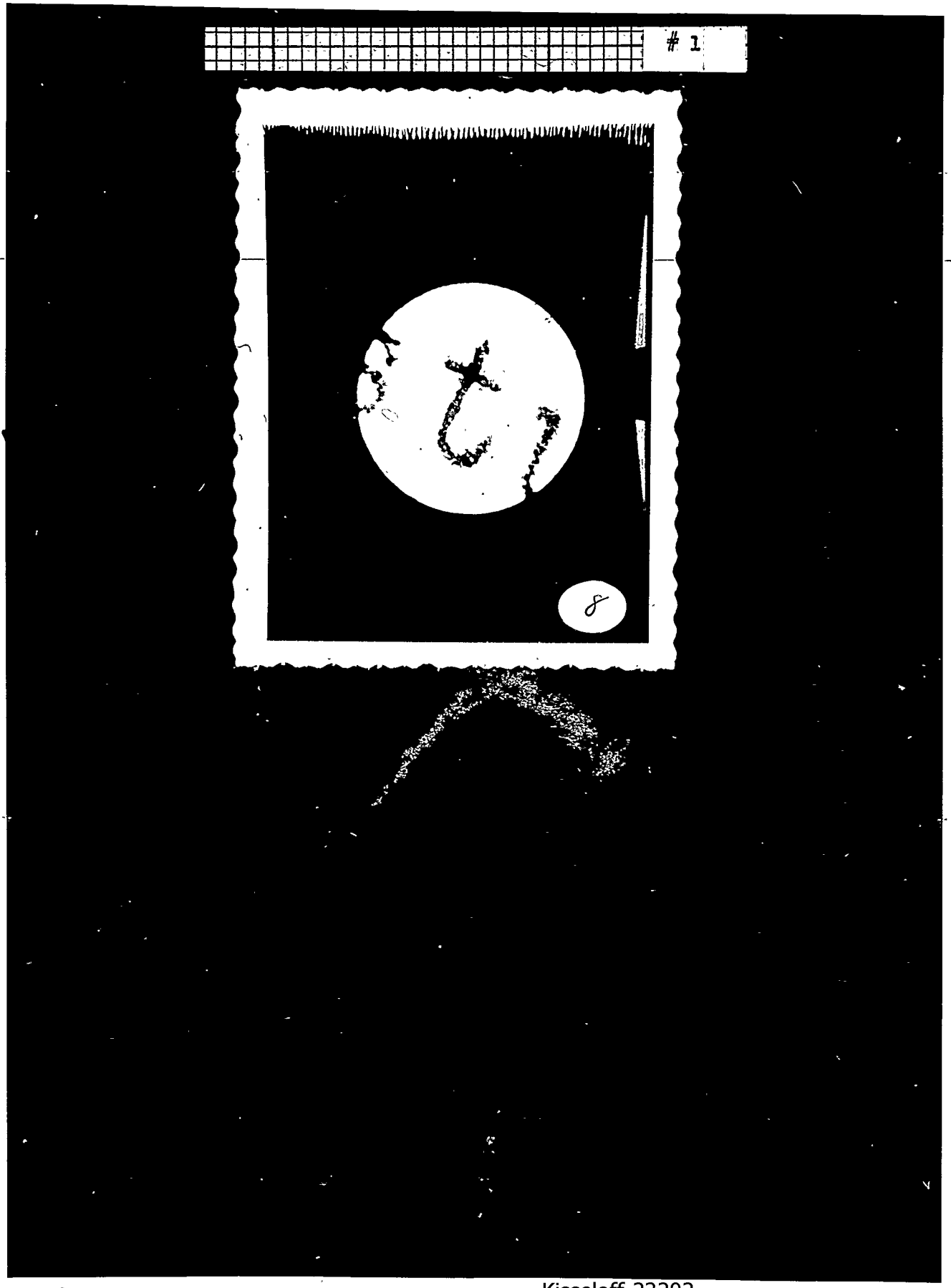

Kisseloff-23202

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23203

ENCLOSURE

EVIDENCE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23204

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)

CAN NOT

BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives

Kisseloff-23205

EVIDENCE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EVIDENCE

74-1333-4819

Kisseloff-23206

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)

CAN NOT

BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives

Kisseloff-23207

7-6-52
Contents of envelope
removed & sent to
[illegible] Treasurer for
return of coupon-
demo. to Auditor
A.S.B.

Kisseloff-24608

74-1333-4822

3415 Volta Place, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

December 20, 1940.

Mr. Stephen G. Thompson,
Sunday Department,
New York Herald Tribune,
230 West Forty-first Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Reference, your letter to me dated December 13.

The report to which you refer was not acted upon by the Congress until quite recently. On October 22, 1940 the President signed a bill which, in effect, embodied the recommendations contained in the report of last May. A copy of this legislation is enclosed for your information. No meeting of the Committee has been held since October 22.

Yours sincerely,

Kisseloff-24609

74-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24610

3415 Volta Place, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

February 17, 1941.

Mr. Stephen G. Thompson,
Sunday Department,
New York Herald Tribune,
230 West Forty-first Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 11 in which you refer again to the activities of the Holmes memorial committee.

Although the committee has met since I last wrote to you, there have been no developments of a sufficiently definite nature to warrant any public statement at this time as to the committee's activities.

Yours very truly,

Kisseloff-24611

Alger Hiss

74-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24612

Unofficial

3415 Volta Place, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

February 19, 1942.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

In reply to your letter of February 17, I may say that the Holmes Memorial Committee has not met for some months past. As far as I can see, it is not likely that the Committee will wish to recommend any action involving the utilization of space near the Supreme Court Building while all energies are being directed to the war effort. Consequently, I do not think that there is anything which can appropriately be said about the Committee's activities at this time which would be helpful to you in any article you may

Kisseloff-24613

74-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24614

3415 Volta Place, NW
Washington, D.C.
December 27, 1940

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I am unable to give you any helpful information in reply to the questions set forth in your letter of December 23. One of the members of the Committee, Representative Kent Keller of Illinois, was not re-elected last November. Consequently I assume that until the new Congress and a successor to Mr. Keller can be

Kisseloff-24615

74-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24616

chosen, the Committee will not meet. Each of your other questions depends upon such action as the Committee may choose to take. I expect that the Committee will meet soon after the new Congress comes in.

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

24-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24618

Alger Hiss

Enclosure:

Act approved October 22, 1940.

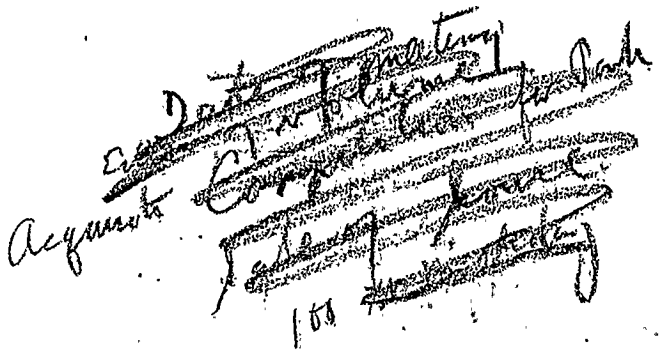

Kisseloff-24619

74-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24620

plan to write in connection with the commemoration of the next anniversary of the date of Justice Holmes' birth.

Sincerely yours,

Alger Hiss

Mr. Stephen G. Thompson,

Sunday Department, New York Herald Tribune,

230 West Forty-first Street,

New York, New York.

Kisseloff-24621

74-1333-482

Kisseloff-24622

74-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24623

Alger Hiss

Enclosure:

Act approved October 22, 1940.

Kisseloff-24624

74-1333-4522

Kisseloff-24625

plan to write in connection with the commemoration of the next anniversary of the date of Justice Holmes' birth.

Sincerely yours,

Alger Hiss

Mr. Stephen G. Thompson,

Sunday Department, New York Herald Tribune,

230 West Forty-first Street,

New York, New York.

Kisseloff-24626

Kisseloff-24627

3415 Volta Place, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

December 20, 1940.

Mr. Stephen G. Thompson,
Sunday Department,
New York Herald Tribune,
230 West Forty-first Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Reference, your letter to me dated December 13.

The report to which you refer was not acted upon by the Congress until quite recently. On October 22, 1940 the President signed a bill which, in effect, embodied the recommendations contained in the report of last May. A copy of this legislation is enclosed for your information. No meeting of the Committee has been held since October 22.

Kisseloff-24628

Yours sincerely,

74-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24629

3415 Volta Place, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

February 17, 1941.

Mr. Stephen G. Thompson,
Sunday Department,
New York Herald Tribune,
230 West Forty-first Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 11 in which you refer again to the activities of the Holmes memorial committee.

Although the committee has met since I last wrote to you, there have been no developments of a sufficiently definite nature to warrant any public statement at this time as to the committee's activities.

Yours very truly,

Kisseloff-24630

74-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24631

Unofficial

3415 Volta Place, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

February 19, 1942.

Kisseloff-24632

Dear Mr. Thompson:

In reply to your letter of February 17, I may say that the Holmes Memorial Committee has not met for some months past. As far as I can see, it is not likely that the Committee will wish to recommend any action involving the utilization of space near the Supreme Court Building while all energies are being directed to the war effort. Consequently, I do not think that there is anything which can appropriately be said about the Committee's activities at this time which would be helpful to you in any article you may

74-133-482

Kisseloff-24633

3415 Volta Place, NW
Washington, D.C.
December 27, 1940

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I am unable to give you any helpful information in reply to the questions set forth in your letter of December 23. One of the members of the Committee, Representative Kent Keller of Illinois, was not re-elected last November. Consequently I assume that until the new Congress convenes and a successor to Mr. Keller can be

Kisseloff-24634

74-1333-482

Kisseloff-24635

chosen, the Committee will not meet. Each of your other questions depends upon such action as the Committee may choose to take. I expect that the Committee will meet soon after the new Congress comes in.

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-24636

74-1833-4822

Kisseloff-24637

74-1333-4822

Kisseloff-24638

11-1333 4822

The Saturday Evening
POST
February 9, 1952 = 15¢

IN THIS ISSUE

One of the Great Books of Our Time:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' OWN STORY OF THE HISS CASE

★

A story that, for the first time, will show you the true dimensions of the communist threat to America

★

74-1333-4857
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1410030-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 30
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Page 6 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 7 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 8 ~ Referral/Consult;
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EXHIBIT I-C

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

EVELYN SELTZER EHRLICH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich. I live at 417 Beacon Street, Boston. My married name is Mrs. William Ehrlich. I am a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania where I studied architecture and received the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts in 1929. Excepting for two years during the war, from 1934 until 1951 I was on the staff of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, as a part time worker. While there, as a member of the Department of Conservation and Research, my special field of activity and investigation was concerned with the technical examination and conservation of prints, drawings, manuscripts and typography. In the course of my work and under the auspices of the Fogg Museum I was engaged from 1940 to 1951 in an intensive investigation concerned with the detection of spurious prints. In this connection I devoted part of my work to the development of visual techniques of presentation to illustrate the pertinent technical details in the detection of deceptive imprints and typography. I have summarized this print research project in a book entitled "The Detection of Spurious Prints" which is now in manuscript form in the hands of Harvard University.

Kisselloff-28417

An article which I wrote and illustrated describing the use of photomicrography as a research tool for the detection of deceptive rare book facsimiles was published in the Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 1, Winter 1950, and was recently reprinted in the Journal of the National Archives of India, Vol. IV, No. 1.

In December, 1951, I was consulted by Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss, with respect to an experiment he said he was conducting in connection with the Hiss case. He told me that he was trying to find out whether it would have been possible for Whittaker Chambers to have had a facsimile typewriter made which would write so nearly like the typewriter which Mr. Hiss had owned that experts looking at samples written on it would be misled into thinking that it was the Hiss typewriter that had been used. He said he had in his possession the Woodstock machine that was supposed to have belonged to the Hisses, and that he was having another machine made which he hoped would be able to duplicate the typing from the so-called Hiss machine. He told me that the work on the machine was not yet finished, but that his experts working on it felt that it was quite close to being a perfect duplication, and that he needed a fresh eye to help him make sure whether he was on the right track. He asked me whether I would be willing to examine specimens from the two machines to see whether they could be told apart.

I agreed to do this and on December 14, 1951, Mr. Lane sent me some samples typed on the so-called Hiss machine and the facsimile machine which had been altered to imitate it. These samples were not marked or separated in any way to indicate which machine had been used to type any individual document. When I examined them I was struck by the extraordinary degree of similarity which had been achieved in the typeface of these two machines. However, when I examined the samples more carefully under a microscope (magnification 30X) I found a few consistent details of difference which appeared to make it possible to separate these samples into two groups. Apart from these few microscopic details I found that an amazingly faithful reproduc-

Kisseloff-28418

tion of the so-called Hiss machine had been fabricated in almost every respect.

I made a similar examination of further samples which Mr. Lane sent to me on December 31, 1951, and reached the same conclusion. I separated the samples into two groups and informed Mr. Lane of my results. Again I felt that I had successfully differentiated the typing of the two machines, but only on the basis of a few specific characteristics. Except for these subtle details, I found that the microscopic variations on one machine had been duplicated on the other so faithfully that I might not have believed it possible if I had not been informed that two machines were involved.

After these preliminary experiments Mr. Lane informed me which specimens were typed by one machine and which from the other (confirming the conclusions I had already reached), and on January 7, 1952, provided me with some identified samples from both machines which were typed by the same typist using the same ribbons and a similar variation of pressures for both sets of samples. I thereupon took twelve characters appearing in each set and made eight to twelve photomicrographs (7.6X) of each, using a different imprint for each exposure of the same character, some made by one machine and some by the other.

These photomicrographs (7.6X), which are included herewith as Series A, were made with a Leitz Ultropak microscope, a fluorescent microscope table lamp, and a Land Polaroid camera. Each of the series of letters included was photographed under identical conditions of magnification, illumination, and photographic processes and no further

enlargement was made of these magnified details. Orthochromatic Polaroid Film No. ~~36~~ 41 was used. The precision controls of the automatic printing and developing processes in the Land Polaroid camera and film allowed for a series of similar letters from various documents to be photographed under conditions as nearly identical as is possible. By taking the photography of these details through a microscope it was possible to obtain a magnified image of each letter without the usual kind of distortion which is inherent in most types of photographic enlarging and copying processes.

Duplicate prints of Series A were also copied with a Polaroid camera and Polaroid film. This was done without any further enlargement of the photomicrograph, and made it possible for all duplicate prints to be made with the same precision controls of printing and developing as the originals. However, it will be noted that the duplicates (as in all photographs of photographs) do not show some of the fine details which can be seen on the original photomicrographs.

The original set of these photomicrographs of similar characters from both machines is attached to the original of this affidavit and a set of the duplicates is attached to an executed carbon hereof.

I have not indicated which machine was used to type these individual characters in Series A. However, each of the photographs is identified by a number and I have carefully noted the machine used for its typing and the document from which the detail was made in a code book which is in my possession.

After this experiment was made Mr. Lane suggested that I read the testimony given by the Government's expert, Mr. Ramos C. Feehan, in the second trial in the Hiss case,

Kisseloff-28420

and familiarize myself with the criteria which he had applied in demonstrating to the jury his conclusion that the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards had been typed on the same machine. I have done so, and it is my opinion that any document expert, acting with reasonable care, who applied those same criteria to the samples sent me by Mr. Lane would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type all of them. Mr. Feehan took ten separate characters appearing both in the Baltimore Documents and in the Hiss standards and pointed out similar deviations in the two groups of documents. On this evidence he concluded that a single machine had been used. It is my opinion that Mr. Lane's two machines contain many more similar deviations than the ten which Mr. Feehan described to justify his testimony at the trial. The twelve sets of individual characters from these two machines in Series A are used to illustrate a few of the similar deviations. It would be possible to provide a similar series for almost every character on the machines.

As a second problem, Mr. Lane asked me to make a study of specimens from the so-called Hiss machine and to compare them, if possible, with some of the photocopies of the Baltimore Documents and also the photocopies of the Hiss documents which were used as Government standards. For this purpose I was given photocopies of the Baltimore Documents dated Berlin, Feb. 12, 1938, Paris, Feb. 16, 1938, and Paris, Feb. 16, 1938. I was also given photocopies of the four Hiss documents which were used as Government standards.

Certain kinds of differences and similarities in a questioned document can be deduced from a photocopy of the document used as a standard, i.e., alignment, slant, spacing, and position of the letter. However, I believe

Kisseloff-28421

that a final judgment about similar deviations and inconsistent differences in typography can only be reliable if it is based on a comparison of the questioned document with the original copy of the material used as a standard. I have not had access to the original copies of the documents mentioned above, but making allowances for the distortion of the photocopying process which was used for the Government standard 46-B, I observed certain differences in some of the letters in this document and the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. I found that the photocopies of the other Hiss standards and the Baltimore Documents which I had examined were so distorted by the copying process that they were too inaccurate to work from.

I have made a careful comparison of the photocopy of the Hiss standard (Government Exhibit 46-B) and specimens of typing from the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. On the basis of this comparison, it is my opinion that it is entirely possible that the so-called Hiss machine now in Mr. Lane's possession is not the machine which was used to type the Hiss standard. I base this conclusion on my observation of certain differences which might not be due to age, normal wear, or personal typing idiosyncracies. To illustrate these differences I have made photomicrographs in the same manner as Series A, but at higher magnifications (15X and 17 X). These are attached as Series B-1 through B-7.

I note, for example, the following differences:

y. There is an interruption in the typeface of the descender of the small letter "y" in all of the imprints of this letter by the so-called Hiss machine. There is no apparent break in the descender of this letter "y" type in the imprints of this letter seen in the photocopy of the Hiss standard.

See photomicrographs, Series B-1.

p. There is a complete break in the descender of the main element of the small letter "p" in about 90% of the times which this letter appears in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine. The photocopies of the Hiss document give no indication of this particular deterioration in the small letter "p".

See photomicrographs, Series B-2.

m. In almost all of the imprints of the letter "m" in the photocopy of the Hiss document the highest part of the loops appears to be farther to the right and slightly different in shape than the more rounded loops of the small letter "m" in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-3.

u. The lower right seriph of the small letter "u" appears to be horizontal in almost a third of the times which this letter appears in the photocopy of the Hiss document, while it appears to be consistently slanted downward at an angle in the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine. The attachment of this lower right seriph to the main element of the letter appears abnormal in the so-called Hiss machine. The printing surface of this seriph seems to be set on a lower level than the typeface of the rest of the letter. The upper seriphs of this letter also often appear slanted at a different angle in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss document from those made by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-4.

d. The seriph at the foot of the terminal element of the small letter "d" is manifest horizontally, apparently at full length, in about a third of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss document. This seriph at the foot of the right side of the letter "d" is manifest only occasionally, and then very short in length, in the imprints of this letter found in the samples typed by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-5.

Kisseloff-28423

t. The width of the arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" appears wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the photocopies of the Hiss document than in the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine.

See photomicrographs, Series B-6.

n. The seriph on the right foot of the letter "n" appears to be horizontal in the imprints of this letter in the photocopy of the Hiss document. In the imprints of this letter made by the so-called Hiss machine this right seriph is almost always slanted at a downward angle.

See photomicrographs, Series B-7.

However, for the reasons already stated, my observations could be more complete if I were in a position to examine the original documents. I should add that in examining the similar deviations mentioned by Mr. Feehan on the photocopy of the Hiss document, which was the only one of those furnished to me that was a clear enough photocopy for me to make any use of, I observed that the deviations described for some of Mr. Feehan's chosen examples were not consistent throughout this standard. Two of the deviations were not consistent for over thirty per cent of the times the letter was used so far as was apparent from this document.

Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich

Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich

Sworn to before me this
24th day of January, 1952.

Margaret L. Burton

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clk. Kings, Rockland and with City Reg's. N.Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

Kissel-28424

EXHIBIT II-A

Letterhead of

R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc.
Typewriter Division
Woodstock, Ill.

November 17, 1950

Mr. Robert C. Goldblatt
Star Typewriter Company
189 West Madison Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Mr. Goldblatt:

We have today received your letter of November 16th requesting an affidavit giving the dates of manufacture of Woodstock typewriter No. 222,402 and also Woodstock typewriter No. 230,000.

Our records are not complete enough to give you exact dates of manufacture but from the records we do have, typewriter No. 222,402 was built in March or April, 1929 and serial No. 230,000 was built in April or May 1929.

We hope that the information we are able to give you will be of help to you.

Very truly yours,

J. T. Carlson
J. T. Carlson—Vice President
In Charge of Manufacturing

JTC:IEG

AFFIDAVIT

This is to certify that the information contained in the above letter is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

J. T. Carlson

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 17th day
of November, 1950

Irene E. Gorenflo
Notary Public

(Notarial Seal)

Kisseloff-28425

EXHIBIT II-B

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
McHENRY COUNTY } SS.:

JOSEPH SCHMITT, being duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

1. I am employed by R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc., Typewriter Division, as Factory Manager in charge of the factory of that company located at Woodstock, Illinois. Said factory was formerly owned by the Woodstock Typewriter Company and was used for the manufacture of all Woodstock typewriters produced by that company. I have been employed in this factory by the Woodstock Typewriter Company and successor owners of said factory since prior to 1920 and continuously to the present time.

2. I have custody and control at the present time of all records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company that are on the premises of the factory referred to above. Certain of the production records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company for the year 1929 are still in existence and in my custody and control.

3. It was the usual practice of the Woodstock Typewriter Company during the year 1929 to assign serial numbers to all typewriters manufactured by that company at the factory referred to above. Such serial numbers were normally consecutive although at times a number or group of numbers may have been skipped. No one serial number was ever used for more than one typewriter.

4. According to the records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company the typewriters manufactured in said factory during the calendar year 1929 were assigned serial numbers starting approximately with the number 204,500 and ending approximately with the number 246,500. Serial number 220,000 was assigned to a typewriter manufactured in March, 1929, when a new style action model was brought out by the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

5. The following table shows the actual number of Woodstock typewriters that were manufactured at said factory during the respective months of 1929 that are indicated:

Jan	2058
Feb	2009
Mar	1356
Apr	2374
May	1772
Jun	2345
July	2911
Aug	3039
Sept	2755
Oct	3166
Nov	2316
Dec	2447
Total	28548

6. Since serial number 220,000 was used in March 1929 it seems probable that many numbers were skipped between the serial numbers 204,500 and 220,000. Such skipping of numbers may have occurred at the time of the change-over to the new style action model typewriter.

7. On the basis of the use of serial number 220,000 in March, 1929 and the monthly production statistics set forth in paragraph 5 above, it appears that Woodstock typewriter serial number 230,099 was manufactured during the latter part of July or in August 1929. The date of the manufacture of said typewriter serial number 230,099 cannot be determined more exactly for the principal reason that it is not possible to determine from the available records the day of the month of March 1929 on which typewriter number 220,000 was manufactured. In determining the time of the manufacture of typewriter serial number 230,099 I have assumed that there was a relatively small amount of skipping of serial numbers with respect to all typewriters manufactured in 1929 commencing with typewriter serial number 220,000. This conclusion seems to be required by the actual production statistics set forth in paragraph 5 above as compared with the serial number 220,000 used in March 1929 and the serial number 246,500 which was the approximate number of the last typewriter manufactured in 1929.

Sworn to before me this
day of November, 1950

Notary Public

Kisseloff-28427

Exhibit II-B

EXHIBIT II-C

Letterhead of

R. C. ALLEN BUSINESS MACHINES, INC.
Typewriter Division
Woodstock, Ill.

December 6, 1951

Mr. Donald Doud
Tyrrell & Doud
312 E. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Doud:

I have your letter of December 1st and I do not believe it is necessary for you to visit our plant as we have given this information to many people in the past and there is nothing more that we can say other than that the machine in question was built approximately in July or August 1929.

I am sorry but we do not feel we should spend any more time on this case.

Very truly yours,

J. SCHMITT
J. Schmitt—Factory Manager
Typewriter Division

JS;EG

Kisseloff-28428

EXHIBIT II-D

Memorandum Prepared by Chester T. Lane
Re: Dating Woodstock #230099

Information from the Woodstock officials, as reflected in the draft affidavit based upon their records (Exhibit II-B), indicates the following approximate manufacture dates:

204,500	January 1, 1929
220,000	March, 1929
246,500	January 1, 1930

From these serial numbers, it would appear that 42,000 machines were manufactured in 1929.

However, the monthly production figures were as follows:

January	2058
February	2009
March	1356
April	2374
May	1772
June	2345
July	2911
August	3039
September	2755
October	3166
November	2316
December	2447
Total	28548

Thus it appears, taking the difference between 42,000 serial numbers and 28,548 machines actually manufactured, that some time in the course of the year 13,452 serial numbers were skipped.

The production figures indicate that 11,914 machines were manufactured during the first six months of 1929. Disregarding the serial numbers skipped, this would mean that the last machine manufactured in June, 1929, would have borne the serial number 216,414. If it be assumed that all the numbers skipped were skipped during the first six months (possibly at the time of the changeover in March) the serial number of the last machine manufactured in June would be 229,866. Thus, machine #230099 would not have been manufactured before the first week in July. Taking an average rate of manufacture for July of 100 machines a day, it would appear that a serial number 233 above No. 229,866 would have been manufactured on July 3, 1929. July 4th that year fell on a Thursday, and the 7th was a Sunday. To believe that Fansler had #230099 in use in Philadelphia on July 8th, therefore, requires believing that a machine was packed, shipped, received by a distributor in Philadelphia, unpacked, sold, and put into use by the purchaser all in a period of five days which included the 4th of July and a weekend. Incidentally, it is known that in 1929 air mail freight was not yet in existence.

It may be added that the facts cannot possibly justify the assumption that all 13,452 of the skipped numbers were skipped at the time of the changeover. The serial number at the beginning of January was 204,500. Adding the total production for January, February, and March would bring the serial number to 209,923. Therefore, if number 220,000 is to have been manufactured in March, even on the 31st, only 10,077 serial numbers can have been skipped at that time, leaving 3,375 to be skipped at some later date. Unless they were all skipped between March 31 and June 30, the date July 3rd is too early for possible manufacture of #230099.

EXHIBIT II-E

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, against ALGER HISS, Defendant.	Criminal No. C 128-402

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.:

KENNETH SIMON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside at 177 Nagle Avenue, New York, N. Y., and am one of the attorneys for the above named defendant.

2. In the course of various investigations instituted by counsel for Alger Hiss it was decided to attempt to fix the date of the purchase of a Woodstock typewriter by Mr. Thomas Fansler.

3. Accordingly, on October 23, 1950, accompanied by Mr. Manice deF. Lockwood, III, I interviewed Mr. O. J. Carow at his home at 5318 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Carow is at present employed by the Remington Rand Co. as a salesman in its Philadelphia office. Mr. Carow had been branch manager of the Woodstock Typewriter Company Sales Agency in Philadelphia from before 1927 to the Sales Agency's discontinuance in 1938.

4. Mr. Carow informed us that on the Sales Agency's closing he sent to the Woodstock Company's main office in Woodstock, Illinois, all of the Sales Agency's records, keeping only some personal notations as to the dates when typewriters, identified by their serial numbers, were sold. He stated that his records would not identify the purchaser of any typewriter.

5. I asked Mr. Carow if he would check his notes and tell me whether a Woodstock typewriter numbered 230099 had been sold in Philadephia, and if so approximately when it was sold. Mr. Carow declined to do so on the ground that the job was extremely time-consuming, which fact he had discovered when, "approximately a year and a half or two years ago", the FBI had requested him in connection with the Hiss case to check his records to ascertain the date of sale of a machine from a serial number they gave him. He said that he had reported to the FBI that he had not been able to find the exact date of sale of the machine about which they asked, as he found no record of the sale of that machine, but judging from the records he had of dates of sale of subsequent and prior numbered machines, he told the FBI that the machine they had inquired about would have been sold in Philadelphia late in 1927, with a six months margin of error. Having been independently informed that the salesman of Mr. Fansler's Woodstock was one Thomas Grady, now deceased, I asked Mr. Carow if he knew anything of Grady. He said that Grady had

been one of his employees, and that when the FBI had visited him they had discussed with him Grady's whereabouts.

6. On November 19, 1950, Mr. Lockwood and I saw Mr. Carow in his home in Philadelphia and again requested that he check his records to ascertain whether they would show the date of sale of Woodstock #230099. He said that he would do so in his spare time provided he was paid for his efforts, to which we agreed.

7. On December 12, 1950, Mr. Lockwood and I phoned Mr. Carow and found that he had not proceeded to check his records as he had forgotten the serial number that we were interested in. We told him it was #230099 and he said that the machine the FBI had asked him about had a different number. Mr. Carow indicated that his records would contain the name of the purchaser. He said he would check his records to determine when and to whom typewriter #230099 was sold.

8. On December 21, 1950, I phoned Mr. Carow. He said he had been through all but one box of his records and had not been able to find any record of machine #230099 or enough records of any sort upon which to base an approximation when a machine #230099 would have been sold in Philadelphia. Mr. Carow said some of his records had been burnt since he last looked through them for the FBI. I asked what kind of records he had and he said "mostly shipping tickets", containing the number of the machine, the name of the purchaser and the date of purchase. Mr. Carow said he would look through the remaining box of records and asked me to call him back on December 26th.

9. On December 27, 1950, I phoned Mr. Carow. He said he had looked through his last box of records and could find nothing that would help date the sale of Woodstock #230099. I asked if he had come across any "shipping tickets" concerning typewriters sold in or about July, 1929. Mr. Carow said he didn't have any "shipping tickets" at all, that all his records contained was old correspondence, pictures, banquet menus and things of that nature. He said that when the FBI had worked with him in his garage and basement two years ago in looking through the records they had taken all the "shipping tickets" with them, telling Mr. Carow that "he knew where they were and he could get them any time he needed them." I asked Mr. Carow what he thought would be adequate compensation for his work in connection with this search, and he said that "a suit of clothes" would be adequate.

10. On January 18, 1951, I again interviewed Mr. Carow at his home in Philadelphia. I told him that in our earlier talks I had gotten the impression that he was looking through "shipping tickets" in order to determine for us the date of sale of Woodstock #230099, but that my notes of our last conversation indicated that he had said he didn't have any "shipping tickets". He said that I was confused; that he had not had any "shipping tickets" at any time I had talked to him. He added that "shipping tickets" was really an incorrect name for what he had had; that they were really "delivery tickets" which showed the number of the machine, the date the machine was delivered to the purchaser, and the name of the purchaser. He said that what had happened was that, as he had told me before, he had gone through

all his "delivery tickets" a year and a half to two years ago, at which time he was looking for the date of sale of a Woodstock machine for the FBI. As a result of that search he had arrived at the date November, 1927, and had given this date to the FBI along with all of the material on which he had based his calculation of the date, and then had either burnt or thrown out most of the "delivery tickets" and other matter that did not relate to the machine the FBI was interested in. When in November, 1950, he had agreed to look through his records for us to try to establish the date of sale of Woodstock #230099, he had done so because he understood from us that "two machines" were involved. He had looked through whatever material was left, which consisted of correspondence, a few delivery tickets, old banquet pictures, sales promotion material, contest letters, sales meeting pictures and literature, and some of his personal sales books, but had found that all of the delivery tickets that he still had were for machines numbered with either a much lower or higher number than 230099. He said that he could not arrive at any approximation of the date of sale of #230099 from the material that he still had, but that the search had involved numerous evenings of work and one entire weekend.

I asked him if the FBI had physically helped him in the search "a year and a half to two years ago" and he said "No." But, he added, since Mr. Lockwood's and my first visit to him in October of 1950, he had been visited by an FBI agent whose name he didn't remember, and had also received a telephone call from Mr. Kirkland of the FBI, who was the agent who had first contacted him about two years ago. He said they had asked him what it was that Mr. Lockwood and I were trying to find out and what he had told us. Mr. Carow said he told the FBI that he had told us that the FBI had all the material.

I asked him if the FBI had ever returned to him the material that he had given to them, and he said "No", but that it was possible that they had returned it during the day when he wasn't home and had given it to his wife. He called Mrs. Carow into the room and I asked her if she had ever received any material from the FBI. She said "No." I asked Mr. Carow if he was sure that the machine the FBI asked him to establish the date of sale on had a number different from #230099. He said he was not sure; that he didn't remember, and that he did not remember the number of the machine the FBI was interested in. I asked Mrs. Carow if she remembered what number the FBI had inquired about and she said "No." I asked Mr. Carow if 230099 "rings a bell" in connection with the FBI number. He said "No"; that he was pretty sure it was not the same number, but he was not positive. He asked me if I knew what number the FBI had asked about, and I said "No."

I asked Mr. Carow if, when he was branch manager of the Woodstock Sales Agency in Philadelphia, he had kept a supply of new machines on hand. He said that he usually kept between 200 and 300 new machines on hand.

I mentioned that I wished to compensate him for his time spent in searching through his records. I said that since I couldn't deliver him "a suit of clothes", which he had earlier indicated would be in his opinion reasonable compensation, I wondered whether a check would be all right with him. He said "Yes", and I gave him a check for $50. At his request I wrote on the check "for services rendered". He said that he "didn't want to be subpoenaed" because if subpoenaed he "wouldn't be of any help" to us because he "didn't know anything".

Kisseloff-28432

I asked him whether he would be willing to sign an affidavit, and he said "No".

KENNETH SIMON

Sworn to before me this
26th day of January, 1951.

MARGARET L. BURTON

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1951

(Notarial Seal)

EXHIBIT II-F

Letterhead of

TYRRELL & DOUD
312 E. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

November 6, 1951.

Mr. Chester Lane, Attorney-at-Law
Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller
70 Pine St.
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lane:

You have submitted to this office for examination the following described documents, consisting of letters sent by Fansler and Martin, General Agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company to the home office. These letters are listed in date sequence.

(1) Two-page letter to Harry L. Martin, dated July 23, 1927, unsigned.

(2) Two-page letter to Charles H. Parsons, dated Nov. 4, 1927, signed Harry L. Martin.

(3) Letter to Mr. R. E. Perry, dated Dec. 17, 1928, signed H. L. Martin.

(4) Letter to Mr. R. E. Perry, dated Jan. 14, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.

(5) Letter to Mr. W. Ray Chapman, dated June 17, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.

(6) Photostatic copy of letter to Mr. E. D. Jones, dated June 29, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.

(7) Photostatic copy of letter to Mr. E. D. Jones, dated July 8, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.

(8) Photostatic copy of letter to H. R. Ricker, dated August 21, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.

(9) Letter to Mr. Percy H. Evans, dated August 28, 1929, signed H. L. Martin.

(10) Two-page letter to Doctor J. W. Fisher, dated Feb. 3, 1930, signed Thomas L. Fansler.

(11) Letter to E. G. Fassel, dated Feb. 5, 1930, signed H. L. Martin.

(12) Letter to E. G. Fassel, dated Feb. 14, 1930, signed H. L. Martin.

In conjunction with the above group of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance documents, you have also submitted a photostatic copy of a letter sent by the Fansler-Martin office to the Rose Hill Cemetery Co., dated Nov. 4, 1929, signed Thomas L. Fansler.

For comparison with the typewriting on the above described documents, which will hereafter be referred to as the Northwestern Life documents, you have submitted ten photostatic copies of the so-called Baltimore Letters, the ones presented bearing in the upper right hand corner, the numbers 5, 6, 7, 9, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40.

A third set of documents which in our understanding are the standard or admitted specimens from the machine used by Alger Hiss or his family, are described as follows:

(1) Letter to Mr. Walter L. Tibbets, dated Jan. 30, 1933, unsigned, bearing the exhibit No. Defendant's TT.

(2) Carbon copy of letter to Mr. Walter G. Schelker, dated Feb. 17, 1933, unsigned, bearing Defendant's Exhibit No. SS.

(3) Photostatic copy of three-page document headed "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson" dated Sept. 9, 1936, unsigned.

(4) Photostatic copy of three-page document headed "President's Report for the Year 1936-1937", unsigned, bearing Exhibit No. Gov. 22.

(5) Photostatic copy of letter to W. M. Hillegeist, dated May 25, 1937, signed "Priscille Fansler Hiss."

(6) Photostatic copy of a letter and envelope addressed to "Dear Miss Hellings" dated 6-11-1931, signed Daisy Fansler, bearing Gov. Exhibit No. 21.

The purpose of this examination and comparison was (1) to determine whether or not in our opinion the twelve Northwestern Life documents of the date period, July 23, 1927 to Feb. 14, 1930, were all written on the same machine and (2) whether or not the typewriting on any of the Northwestern Life documents agreed in identifying characteristics with the "Baltimore Letters" or with the specimens of typewriting admitted to have originated from the Alger Hiss typewriter.

Opinion

(1) In our opinion the Northwestern Life documents dated July 23, 1927, Nov. 4, 1927, Dec. 17, 1928, Jan. 14, 1929, June 17, 1929 and June 29, 1929 were written on a different and earlier model Woodstock than the subsequently dated Northwestern Life documents beginning with the date July 8, 1929. This evidence would tend to indicate that the Fansler-Martin office acquired a second Woodstock machine between the period of June 29, 1929 and July 8, 1929. The absence of any specimens of the earlier type face style in documents dated after July 8, 1929 would suggest that upon the purchase of the new typewriter, the earlier typewriter was disposed of, or at least it was not used extensively after that time.

(2) The Baltimore Letters and the specimens admittedly written on the Hiss machine agree in typeface pattern with the Northwestern Life Insurance documents dated July 8, 1929 and later. They do not agree with the Northwestern Life Insurance documents dated June 29, 1929 and earlier.

A comparison of the individual typeface characteristics in the Northwestern Life Insurance typewritings dated July 8, 1929 and after, with the Baltimore Letters and Standard Hiss specimens, shows a tendency, in the 1929-1930 Northwestern Life Insurance specimens toward the development of typeface defects that later became so highly identifying in the 1933 and 1935 specimens and the Baltimore Letters. For instance, in 1929, the Northwestern Life documents were typed on a machine that was apparently quite new and had not as yet developed many defective characters. However, even in those early days, such defects as the "u" with the bent right serif, the "o", printing heavier on the right, the "a" printing heavier on the bottom and the "i" printing below the baseline, were manifest. In 1930, the "d" became defective at the lower right serif and in 1931 the "e" appears to have been damaged on the lower right extension. The extensive scar on the right side of the lower loop in the "g" appears to have occurred between 1931, the date of the standard to Miss Hellings, and 1933, the date of the letter addressed to Walter L. Tibbetts. This scar is found in all subsequently dated documents. I can find no evidence to show that these early Northwestern Life specimens from July 8, 1929 to Feb. 14, 1930 *could not* have been written on the same typewriter used for the Baltimore Letters and the Standard Hiss specimens.

Information gathered from our typewriting files in regard to the date of manufacture of the Woodstock typewriter used for the Baltimore Letters, the admitted Hiss specimens and the July 8, 1929 and subsequent Northwestern Life specimens, is in accordance with that reported by the other document experts. Specimens of typewriting from our files dated in 1926, 1927 and 1928 show complete agreement in typeface style with the Northwestern documents dated July 8, 1929 and later, the Baltimore letters and the Standard Hiss specimens. In the early days, Woodstock did not keep an accurate record of typeface changes. However, incomplete information made available by that company would indicate that this model typewriter was used from 1926, when the multigraph style type was discontinued, until some time the latter part of 1928 or early in 1929, when the "6" was changed to incorporate a more nearly round lower loop. In 1938 the entire keyboard font was again changed in major proportions.

Included as a part of this report is a typewriting comparison chart showing in the left column, words and figures cut from photographs of the Northwestern Life Insurance documents dated from July 23, 1927 to Feb. 14, 1930. In the center column, under the caption, "Baltimore Letters," are characters cut from photographs of the subversive documents. In the right column under caption, "Alger Hiss Standards," are words and figures cut from photographs of typewritings from the Alger Hiss typewriter.

This chart is designed to illustrate the fundamental difference in the structure of the "r" and "6" in the documents dated from July 23, 1927 to June 29, 1929, in comparison with the Northwestern Life Insurance documents dated from July 8, 1929 to Feb. 14, 1930, as well as the Baltimore Letters and the Alger Hiss Standards. The dates in the left hand side of the chart refer to the individual Northwestern Life documents from which the cutouts were taken.

The cutouts in the comparison chart were prepared so that the "r's" and the "6's" in the respective words were placed directly below one another. Running the eye down the column of "r's" on the left side of the chart, beginning with the word "from," it can clearly be seen that the first six examples are of a different design than the last six examples on the chart, beginning with the word "Barger's" and ending with "very." In the documents dated July 23, 1927 to June 29, 1929, the "r" has a shorter "pump handle" and more of a downward ending stroke.

In contrast to this short "r", the Northwestern Life documents dated July 8, 1929 to Feb. 14, 1930 show a longer, slightly curved horizontal stroke which finishes only slightly downward. This same type of "r" is likewise seen in the Baltimore Letters as well as the Alger Hiss Standards shown at the far right of the chart.

A comparison of the figure "6" in the Northwestern Life Documents dated June 29, 1929 and the two Northwestern Documents dated July 8, 1929 and Aug. 21, 1929 shows a fundamentally different "6" in the former instance, which is almost circular in its lower formation in contrast to the horizontal ovals in the "6's" of the two later dated documents. In the right side of the comparison chart, the figure "6" in the Baltimore Letters and the Alger Hiss Standards agree with the July 8, 1929 and Aug. 21, 1929 Northwestern Life Documents in respect to the oval shaped "6" and they do not agree with the June 29, 1929 specimen. These fundamentally divergent characters definitely point to the use of two different models of Woodstock typewriters in the execution of the various documents.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD DOUD
Donald Doud, Document Examiner

DD:gss
cc:Mr. Raymond Schindler

(Comparison Chart omitted in printing.)

EXHIBIT II-G

Letterhead of

TYRRELL & DOUD
312 E. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

January 14, 1952

Mr. Richard Lane
Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller
70 Pine Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lane:

In your letter of January 9, 1952 you ask me to submit an affidavit on two unrelated points with which you hope to establish the theory that typewriter 230,099 was a fraudulently made up machine in support of the Government's case against Alger Hiss. I have worked conscienciously and diligently on this matter but no evidence I have gathered to date has given me any reason to believe that theory, and I cannot subscribe to a statement tending to imply that evidence I have gathered supports that conclusion.

To subscribe to the theory that typewriter 230,099 was a manufactured machine, one would have to assume that some individual had specimen letters written on the machine that Alger Hiss used and possessed the ability, knowledge and skill to discover all of the typeface defects apparent in these documents and then in some manner proceed to have these defects incorporated in typewriter 230,099. To me this is an almost impossible task. I don't think the expert in Boston could do it, nor could anyone else.

In regard to the specific points mentioned in your letter may I present the following facts:

You ask for an affidavit that the Northwestern letters of July 8, 1929 and later were probably typed on the same machine as was used for the standard Hiss specimens. Any statement I might make in this direction would, of necessity, be so modified as to be worthless to you.

As you may remember, the July 8, 1929 and the August 21, 1929 Fansler-Martin letters were photostatic copies, the originals having been destroyed in Philadelphia according to Mr. Swanstorm's secretary. To make matters worse these photostats were not the original white on black photostats, but were photostatic copies of photostats. In other words they were twice removed from the originals. Therefore, any judgement based upon such poor reproductions must be a qualified one.

The examination of these blurred photostats showed what appeared to be indications of two or three incipient typeface defects that could later have been enlarged into the pronounced defects seen in the Hiss standards and the Baltimore letters. (There were of course many additional defects of an outstanding nature that appeared in the Hiss standards and Baltimore letters.) However, the typewriter used for these early specimens was apparently in almost perfect condition and these irregularities can only be regarded in the nature of clues as to

the possible inception of the more serious defects. Certainly I nor anyone else could testify positively that the same typewriter was used, and the negative statement in my report, "I can find no evidence to show that these early Northwestern Life specimens *could not* have been written on the same typewriter used for the Baltimore letters and the Standard Hiss specimens" would not bear any weight. Indications are not evidence and I would not feel justified in putting into an affidavit anything, no matter how modified, that could not later be substantiated in court if it were found necessary to do so. It seems to me that the Fansler-Martin secretary "HLM" would be the logical one to approach as to the history of this typewriter.

In regard to the letter from Mr. Schmitt, I do not feel that any affidavit is required on that point. The fact that such a letter was received (a copy of which you have) is evidence enough that a request was made to examine the Woodstock records and that request was refused.

On page two of your letter you state that I am in error in my statement in regard to the period of manufacture of typewriter 230,099. My statement was to the effect that typewriter 230,099 (it is inconsequential, in regard to this point, whether or not it was the Hiss machine) showed the same TYPEFACE STYLE AND PATTERN as the standard Hiss specimens and the Baltimore letters. Therefore it must have been manufactured during the same period of time as those two specimens, or 1926, 1927, 1928 or possibly early 1929, which would show Mr. Schmitt to be wrong in his statement about "approximately July or August 1929". The only alternate assumption would be that someone took typeface "slugs" from another Woodstock of 1926 to 1929 vintage and soldered them on the typebars of machine 230,099 which Schmitt says was manufactured approximately in July or August 1929 and therefore in the new manufacturing period. Only an expert on typewriter construction could determine whether resoldering or other changes had been effected in the typewriter. The second point in regard to "The change of action in Woodstock typewriters around March of 1929" was not mentioned in your last letter.

I can see no point to be served in your coming to Milwaukee. I have carefully considered all aspects of this problem and the decisions, before expressed, were made only after due thought and consideration.

Yours very truly,

DONALD DOUD
Donald Doud, Document Examiner

DD:gs
CC Mr. Raymond Schindler

Exhibit II-G

the FBI trapped HISS

A Year's Search Against Odds Located the One Person Who Could Prove Him Guilty of Perjury

Perhaps now they could recall additional facts concerning Edith."

Back to former tenants, neighbors, service people, went the FBI. Back to every house and store in the area. Dead end. No luck. Back to the former janitor who hadn't remembered any maid at all.

And there it was!

Since the FBI's first interview with him he had seen one of the reproductions of the portrait of Edith and he had seen Edith in a Baltimore street car. He had remembered her as the maid. He had asked Edith her name and address without telling her anything of the search.

What is her name? Edith Murray. (A far

cry, no matter how you say it, from Brown or Brun or Brenner!)

What's her address? She said she lived at 342 Bloom Street, Baltimore. (A long leap, no matter how you jump it, from the 900 to 1200 blocks of Madison or Eutaw!)

Why didn't you notify us — come forward with this information? The janitor said he did not want to become involved!

Okay, take it easy. That's enough here. Report back. Conference. Contact with headquarters. Orders from The Boss: Blind approach, no suggestion, let her volunteer any information, don't mention the names Cantwell, Chambers or Hiss.

A knock on the door of 342 Bloom Street. A pleasant-faced Negro woman answered. One agent of all the hundreds who had been seeking her stood on the porch. He had a little picture in his hand—a small reproduction of Esther Chambers' portrait of her maid.

"Do you know who this is?"

"Why sure," with a flash of smile, "that's me."

A year of search was at an end. From the FBI account:

"She said she worked for a family named Cantwell in Eutaw Place and volunteered the information they had a little girl named Ellen who she called Peegee, sounding like Peachie but actually standing for the initials of Pretty Girl. Her husband's name? Ellwood. He had been employed, she said, as a gasoline station attendant in Baltimore at the time she worked for the Cantwells.

"She was shown photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers. She said their names were Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell. She had no idea they had any other name.

"She was asked to tell what she remembered of them. She related that in the fall of 1934 she first met Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell, then living at 903 St. Paul Street. She was referred to them, she said, by their former maid, Missouri Diggs."

Hail, Missouri!

"Edith said she worked for Mrs. Cantwell until the spring of 1935 when the family left Baltimore. Then in the fall of 1935 she accidentally met Mrs. Cantwell on the street in front of Edith's then home, 1113 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, and at this meeting Mrs. Cantwell rehired her to work at the 1617 Eutaw Place apartment."

From the interview it was obvious that Edith knew nothing about the Cantwells being the Chambers, nothing at all about the Chambers-Hiss case, nothing about any Communist connections of her ex-employer.

From the FBI account:

"Edith was asked about visitors at the apartment. She volunteered she recalled 'a lady from Washington,' a lady who came to visit the home on at least two or three occasions. She said the 'lady from Washington' had a son 12 to 14 years old. This she gathered from her conversation with her.

"She recalled specifically that the 'lady from Washington' sometime in April or May, 1936, came to the Cantwell (Chambers) apartment where she remained all day and all one night until noon the following day while Mrs. Cantwell went to New York. This lady did not leave the apartment until Mrs. Cantwell returned from New York. Edith said Mrs. Cantwell had gone to New York for medical examination.

"Not having seen a photograph of Priscilla Hiss, Edith then described the physical characteristics of 'the lady from Washington.' This description fitted perfectly that of Priscilla Hiss. Edith recalled one evening this woman from Washington came to the Cantwell apartment accompanied by her husband. Her description of this man generally coincided with that of Alger Hiss.

"She was then shown photographs of Alger and Priscilla Hiss. Edith was quite certain the photograph of Priscilla Hiss was 'the lady from Washington.' She was of the opinion Alger Hiss' photograph was that of the lady's husband. Seeing these people in person, she thought, would enable her to make a definite statement."

She first was taken to the Chambers' farm near Westminster, Md. There she greeted Chambers and his wife as Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell and recognition was mutual. Identification of Edith Murray as the long-sought Edith was established beyond doubt. Her value as a witness still remained to be proved.

On the day Alger Hiss went on trial for the second time in the United States Courthouse on Foley Sq., New York City, Edith Murray was sent to New York with an FBI employe who did not know Alger or Priscilla Hiss by sight. The FBI was still leaning away over backwards to guarantee Hiss his fair trial.

With the FBI man, Edith Murray rode to the 13th floor of the courthouse as trial was about to begin in a courtroom there. She was simply instructed to say whether she recognized anyone. The corridor was filled with men and women, scores of veniremen called to fill the jury. Six elevators continually fed the crowd.

From the FBI account:

"Within a short time Alger and Priscilla Hiss, together with a crowd of other people, emerged from an elevator. Edith grasped the arm of the FBI man with her and said, 'That is the lady from Washington and her husband.'"

Then the United States knew the value of its witness and her story went into the hands of Asst. U. S. Atty. Murphy and Murphy planned to bait the trap that would ensnare Alger Hiss in his lie—not too big a lie, not too small—but one which Murphy effectively argued later to the jury was in a pattern of lies he began and didn't know where to end.

Nearly all of the evidence of the trial went in while Edith Murray waited back in Baltimore, unaware of what went on, not knowing she was guarded. And Murphy back in New York baited the trap.

The trap:

(Cross-examination of Hiss by Murphy)

Q. Didn't you go to Baltimore with your wife—over to see them (the Chambers) in Baltimore. A. Never. Never, Mr. Murphy.

Q. You never went to Baltimore? A. Never went to Baltimore to see them.

Q. And Mrs. Hiss either. A. Never.

Q. Any place in Baltimore to see the Chambers? A. No, Sir.

Q. At any time? A. Never.

Q. 1935, 1936, 1937? A. No time. Never.

So there he was, and under oath again.

The trap:

(Cross-examination of Priscilla Hiss by Murphy)

Q. Did you see her (Mrs. Chambers) in Baltimore? A. I have never seen her in Baltimore.

Q. Did you know she lived in Baltimore? A. I didn't know she lived in Baltimore.

Q. Did you know there was a time she was living in Baltimore at Eutaw Place. A. I didn't know it then. I have learned it since.

Q. I am talking now about the '30s. Did you know it then? A. I did not know it then.

Q. And I take it that you did not know she was living in Eutaw Place under the name of Cantwell, Lloyd Cantwell, Mrs. Lloyd Cantwell? A. I did not know anything about her, Mr. Murphy.

Q. All right. So I can say, and drop it, that on your oath before this jury you didn't see her in Baltimore in any shape or form at any address or under any name? A. That is exactly right.

So Murphy got it in the record, thinking of that little woman in Baltimore who had something different to say. He was saving her for rebuttal.

So here at last comes Edith Murray (not Brown, not Brun, not Brenner) found by the FBI at the end of a year's search, to testify as one of the last of the trial's witnesses.

The trap is sprung.

(Direct examination of Edith Murray by Murphy)

Q. Did they (the Chambers) have any visitors? A. They didn't have many visitors, only two visitors that I know of.

Q. Did these visitors tell you where they lived? A. The lady did. She said she lived in Washington.

Q. Do you see her here in court? A. Yes, Sir. There is the lady right there with the black hat with the thing on the side (pointing to Priscilla Hiss).

Q. Where did you see that lady? A. Well, she visited Mrs. Cantwell in Eutaw Place.

Q. Did she tell you anything about her family at all? A. Well, she came there and stayed overnight when Mrs. Cantwell had to come here in New York to see the doctor. She was pregnant at the time so she had to come to New York to see the doctor. So she came over and she (Mrs. Hiss) stayed overnight and so while we were in the bathroom with the baby—I attended the baby's bath—I asked her did she have any children and she said yes, she had one little boy. That is the only conversation we had.

Q. Who else do you remember? A. Well, she came there one night with her husband just as I was getting ready to leave and the bell rang and I went to the door and then her and her husband came in.

Q. Would you be able to identify her husband? A. Yes, I couldn't help but remember him (standing and pointing to Hiss).

Q. What did you call the lady and gentleman if you remember? A. Well, I didn't call him anything.

Q. What did you call this lady? A. I called her Miss Priscilla.

HER complete examination by Murphy is recorded in only eight pages of official transcript—a few minutes of appearance against a full year's search—but as she testified all the good character Alger Hiss had assumed in the light of big-name witnesses during two trials fell away from him like a canvas unveiling a new and ugly statue.

It fell away regardless of what Supreme Court Justices Frankfurter and Reed had heard about his integrity, what U. S. Circuit Judge Magruder heard of his character, what U. S. Judge Wyzanski said of his loyalty—what all the others of name and fame had testified regarding Alger Hiss in his plight.

Here was an honest woman with a good memory who knew a simple truth and told it convincingly. The jury hung on her every word.

The Hiss defense took Edith Murray under a cross-examination that fills 45 pages of official transcript. She couldn't be shaken. When she was excused, the fate of Alger Hiss was sealed.

Edith Murray went home to Baltimore. The portrait Mrs. Chambers neglected to give her 14 years ago now hangs in Edith Murray's living room.

Kisseloff-28439

Edith Murray Waited While Crowds Flocked Into the Courtroom. Suddenly She Identified Hiss and His Wife—And His Fate Was Sealed.

FAR across the Pacific Russia was arming Communist North Korea to the teeth for the hot war to come and Russia was in North Korea by virtue of the Yalta Agreement at which Roosevelt acted with the guidance of Alger Hiss. In New York City Hiss' first trial ended in disagreement while the FBI engaged in an all resource hunt for an ex-maid of Hiss' accuser, Whittaker Chambers. She was needed to prove the Chambers-Hiss family intimacy which Hiss denied. After following hundreds of dead-end leads, FBI agents uncovered an oil portrait Mrs. Chambers had painted of the maid. "That's Edith," said Mrs. Chambers.

By Win Brooks

THAT dusty, forgotten portrait of Whittaker Chambers' ex-maid, Edith, was to bring Alger Hiss to justice but beyond its mere discovery lay many more weeks of FBI investigation.

How good was this clue? How good was the likeness of the sought maid?

"A fair likeness," Mrs. Chambers thought.

A fair likeness of a woman 14 years before! How much do you resemble your picture of 14 years ago?

Nevertheless, here was something new, something a little more tangible than a dim verbal description. Seize it. Make the most of it.

From the FBI account:

"Photographs of the oil painting of Edith were reproduced. They were distributed throughout Baltimore at employment agencies and other places where Edith might be known."

Do you know anyone who resembles this picture? Someone may come in who looks like this. If she does, phone the FBI. Store to store, house to house. Have you ever seen this woman? If you do, contact the FBI.

From the FBI account:

"Preparations were under way for retrial of Hiss. Investigation to locate Edith was intensified, especially in view of the testimony of Hiss at the first trial denying he ever visited Chambers' home in Baltimore.

"A special squad of FBI agents carefully studied all the facts heretofore developed with respect to the maid. At daily conferences agents reviewed results of the previous day's investigation and new leads became apparent.

"Mr. and Mrs. Chambers stated that on further thought they were now of the opinion Edith and her husband probably had lived on Madison Ave., Baltimore, somewhere in the 900 to 1200 blocks, rather than on the parallel blocks of Eutaw St.

"They also remembered Edith had a friend named Missouri. This was her correct name, not a nickname, but they could not recall the last name. They said Missouri substituted for Edith on occasion and did housework for Mrs. Chambers at the Eutaw Place apartment."

Find a maid named Edith. Here's a "fairly good likeness" of her 14 years ago. Find another maid with the intriguing name, Missouri. Find one or the other and you may have the corroborative witness needed. If she remembers!

From the FBI account:

"Every conceivable possible source of information was contacted in vain. A search of city and phone directories over 14 years revealed nothing of assistance. Every employment agency in Baltimore was contacted. Managers of these agencies were interviewed and their records thoroughly reviewed for the name Edith Brown, Edith Brun or Edith Brenner. Every maid whose first name was Edith was checked.

"The hundreds of leads developed entailed tracing person after person from residence to residence, some in distant places. In each instance a dead end was the answer. Edith could not be located by these methods."

No grocery proprietor remembered an Edith who bought staples for her employers. No pharmacist recalled a maid named Edith who had prescriptions filled. No laundry man, no milkman, no iceman, no restaurant operator could help. Have you ever seen this woman or one who resembles her? We'll leave a picture; she might come in. If she does, notify the FBI.

Nobody notified the FBI.

Mid-September, 1949, with the retrial of Hiss set for November, brought no trace of Edith or of Missouri. A complete review of the search convinced the special squad of agents there was something wrong. Edith existed, unless she had died a young woman. No clue had been overlooked, no error in procedure had been made. The search should have found her. There was something wrong because there was no more logical ground to cover. Back-track. Go back. Go back. Go over all of it again because the answer has to be there!

From the FBI account:

"It was decided to reinterview persons who had lived or worked in the vicinity of 161 Eutaw Place during the period of Chambers' tenancy. Despite the fact these people had been previously contacted and had been unable to supply information, it was thought that during the intervening months they had had opportunity to give further thought to the inquiry

Kisseloff-28440

Illustrated by ELMOR BROWN

There in the Attic, Under the Cobwebs, Was an Oil Portrait. "That's It!" Mrs. Chambers Said. "That's Edith!"

"Interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were continuing in an effort to gleam further facts, however trivial. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and FBI agents spent many more days carefully recounting events in an attempt to unearth additional facts. During one such interview Mrs. Chambers recalled that during the period of her Baltimore residence she had been interested in art and had made several oil paintings.

Were some of these portraits? Yes, some were. Whom did she paint?

It was the jackpot question. Esther Chambers came up with the jackpot answer. The FBI report relates it in this prosaic fashion:

"She vaguely remembered actually painting a portrait of the maid, Edith, and thought she had given it to the maid."

Was she sure? She was not. Not sure she gave it to Edith. It was in the dim background of her mind. It hadn't been of consequence. So she thought!

If she did paint Edith and didn't give her the portrait, where might the painting be now?

If and if and if—well, in the attic of the Maryland farm there were some old canvasses.

With Mrs. Chambers, FBI agents searched the attic. There, amid the dust, the cast-offs, the laid-asides, the keep-me-alwayses;—there against the eaves where cobwebs hung among a group of discarded finished and unfinished paintings, an oil portrait of a colored girl was found. A pleasant face.

"That's it," Mrs. Chambers said. "That's Edith!"

(How the FBI used the old, all-but-forgotten portrait of Edith to find her on the eve of the second trial of Hiss and how her memory and her straightforward testimony clinched the case of the United States against him after 19 character witnesses testified in his defense will be told in the concluding chapter of this story in next Sunday's American Weekly.)

How the FBI trapped HISS

By Win Brooks

HIGH officials of this nation he betrayed testified Alger Hiss bore an excellent reputation for loyalty, integrity and veracity.

A little Negro maid proved him a liar to clinch his conviction for perjury committed, in denial of a traitorous act.

If Edith Gland Murray had testified at the first Hiss trial there probably would have been no jury disagreement.

The government was aware of her existence and of her possible great importance but she could not be found. The FBI, racing the clock in the search for her, fine-combing Baltimore for her whereabouts, following time-dimmed leads to dead-ends across the nation, didn't even know her name and knew only vaguely what she looked like 14 years before. And Edith Murray had no idea she was sought.

How the FBI found her on the very eve of Hiss' second trial after a solid year of tracking and back-tracking is a fascinating story. How she justified the effort and how her memory of a simple truth baited the trap into which Hiss thrust his neck complete a drama that matches the finding of stolen State Department papers in a pumpkin on the Maryland farm of Hiss' accuser, Whittaker Chambers.

I heard from J. Edgar Hoover in Washington an outline of the story of search for Edith Murray. He described it as "one of the finest examples of FBI investigative procedure." I asked if I might have it in detail for The American Weekly and he agreed.

The considerable research necessary to correlate the reports of all FBI agents engaged in the hunt recently was completed and a 14-page condensation made available. With this account I visited Asst. U. S. Atty. Thomas F. Murphy, prosecutor at both trials, to build up the climax from his records. These he produced and helped screen to stress the importance of Edith Murray to the final conviction.

Here, then, is the complete, official story.

From the beginning it was obvious that either Hiss or Chambers was a terrific, accomplished liar. It was the word of Chambers, $30,000-a-year Time Magazine editor, ex-agent for the Communist underground espionage, against the word of Hiss, trusted State Department brilliant, patrician-nosed Harvard Law protege of Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

It was the word of solid, stolid Esther Chambers against the word of poised and pretty Priscilla Hiss. Chambers swore that in 1938 he received from Hiss the State Department papers he later produced in micro-film from his pumpkin. Chambers and his wife swore they had been on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Hiss over a period of years.

Hiss swore he never gave the papers to Chambers and that Chambers had been, under another name, only a casual acquaintance.

One fact was mutually agreed: Chambers had the documents and they weren't grown in a pumpkin. The Hiss defense at both trials suggested that Chambers received these papers from any one of many others who had access to them and that his accusation of Hiss was the unexplainable act of a psychopathic liar.

The material evidence was that some of the documents were in Hiss' handwriting and others had been typed on an old typewriter Hiss once owned and which the FBI had located. The defense against that evidence was (1) that the papers were stolen after Hiss had copied some in the line of duty; (2) that the identified typewriter had been given away by Hiss before it was used to copy the other papers.

Hiss was indicted and tried on two counts of perjury before the federal grand jury where he testified he did not give the papers to Chambers and that he had not seen Chambers after Jan. 1, 1937. The statute of limitations barred any charge but perjury, and perjury under federal law is difficult to prove because the lie under oath must be established by two independent witnesses; or by one witness and corroborating facts.

The great need of the government was for a corroborating witness to prove Hiss a liar. Trap him in even a small lie that would be apparent to the jury—trap him with a solid witness whose obvious honesty would convince the jury—and a conviction seemed assured. The task was to find that witness, and a particular type needed was one who could disprove the claim of Alger and Priscilla Hiss that they were not on terms of close friendship with Whittaker and Esther Chambers. The importance of Edith, the maid, is early established in the FBI account:

"During late 1948 and early 1949, FBI agents sat for many weeks with Chambers while he related in detail incidents in his life tending to corroborate the allegations with respect to Hiss.

"Chambers related that in August, 1934, during his Communist espionage activities, he and his wife and their infant daughter, Ellen, moved to Baltimore where they occupied an apartment at 903 St. Paul St. Here they remained until spring of 1935, living under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Cantwell. Chambers identified the landlady of this apartment.

"In the spring of 1935 the Chambers family moved to a Washington, D. C., apartment formerly occupied by Alger and Priscilla Hiss. They remained there several months and then took up residence during the summer in Pennsylvania.

"In October, 1935, Chambers recalled, he and his family returned to Baltimore and on this occasion rented an apartment in Eutaw Place between Wilson and McMechen streets. Again Chambers used the alias Lloyd Cantwell.

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were certain Alger and Priscilla Hiss visited them at the Eutaw Place apartment on several occasions. Mrs. Chambers recalled that Hiss actually brought to the new Chambers' apartment several pieces of furniture for which he had no need.

"Chambers mentioned to FBI agents that his wife employed a maid in the Eutaw Place apartment. Mrs. Chambers was of the opinion this maid also worked for them a short while at 903 St. Paul St.

"The best description Mr. and Mrs. Chambers could give of the maid was that her name was Edith. They had a vague recollection her surname might have been Brown, Brun or Brenner. They were quite certain her husband's name was Ellwood and that he had been employed as a mechanic in the vicinity of the 2500 block of Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore. They believed Edith had met the Hisses in the Chambers home."

A Corroborative Witness Was Needed, and the Best One Would Be the Chambers' Former Maid, But Where Was She?

So the hunt began and day after day the questioning of the Chamberses always returned to the subject of the maid, a prodding for any little elusive detail that would aid the search.

From the FBI account:

"Mr. and Mrs. Chambers furnished the physical descriptions of Edith and Ellwood. They remembered Edith gave the nickname Peachie to the Chambers' baby. They remembered that Edith and Ellwood were a devoted couple with no children, very quiet, sober, well settled. They thought Edith and her husband might have lived somewhere on Eutaw Street, in a second or third floor apartment. Edith didn't live with the Chambers; she was a day worker arriving in the morning, leaving in the early evening."

Not all of this at one sitting. A little at a time over the days and weeks as the questioning continued and the search was pressed.

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were quite certain that Edith, some time during her employment, saw the Hisses in the Chambers' apartment. Specifically, they said, Edith saw Priscilla Hiss when the latter took care of Mrs. Chambers' baby while the mother went to New York overnight for a physical checkup."

Stop there and repeat. Baby-sitting for a friend! There, surely, the intimacy denied by the Hisses could be established. If a maid named Edith could be found. And if, having been found, she could remember. Check the Browns in Baltimore, all of them. Check the Bruns in every large city through every FBI district office. Check the Brenners, too. Here's a description of what she looked like 14 years ago. Sift the haystack.

From the FBI account:

"The several facets of the investigation were simultaneously checked. Efforts were made to find the landlady described by Chambers. It was learned she had moved from Baltimore. Her whereabouts were traced to a town in northern Maryland near the Pennsylvania border. Inquiry there developed she had left for Florida. When finally located she could not recall the tenancy of Chambers (Cantwell) nor could she identify photographs of the parties involved."

Dead end. Back-track.

"Inquiry was conducted in the vicinity of 903 Paul Street after checking old city and business directories in an effort to locate former neighbors residing there during the period of Chambers' tenancy. Several former neighbors were finally located but they had no recollection of Chambers or Hiss or their wives or the maid.

"Efforts were made to find the garage where Ellwood worked. Only one garage is located in the neighborhood of the 2500 block of Greenmount Avenue.' Records there revealed nothing concerning an Ellwood Brown, Brun, or Brenner—nothing of any Ellwood. The manager stated, however, that approximately 13 or 14 years ago a garage had been located at East 25th Street, just off Greenmount Avenue. It had since gone out of business. A search was made for former owners and a former manager was located in Baltimore. This man stated all firm records had been destroyed and he had no recollection of anyone named Ellwood."

Dead end. Back-track.

"Investigation determined that the Eutaw Place apartment was actually located at 1617 Eutaw Place. The 1936 Baltimore City Directory listed a Lloyd Cantwell residing in Apartment C at this address. Names of four other occupants of the building at the time were secured. All had moved away."

Find those four other occupants. They may remember the Chambers' maid, may even remember Hiss. Investigative leads were run down in several directions. All four former families were found and interviewed by the FBI.

From the FBI account:

"Two of the tenants recalled Cantwell's (Chambers') tenancy and remembered the maid Edith but could furnish no information as to her identity or whereabouts. Photographs of the Hisses were displayed to them without effecting identification."

Dead end again. But for the first time here was proof that the maid existed other than in the minds of Whittaker and Esther Chambers.

"Records were checked as to the ownership of the Eutaw Place apartment building. The former owner had died. His son was located and produced records showing Cantwell (Chambers) lived there from Oct. 2, 1935, to June 27, 1936. The son could not recall Chambers or his wife nor was he able to identify photographs of the Hisses. He suggested that the janitor employed by his father from 1927 to 1944 might recall them. He furnished the name of the janitor, address unknown."

Time was working at both ends for Alger Hiss. His first trial was under way in New York. The lapse of 14 years had dulled a lot of memories. Where were you 14 years ago? Who did you know? Ever hear of a maid named Edith? Might have been Edith Brown. Or Brun. Or Brenner. The FBI found the former janitor, still in Baltimore. From the account:

"The janitor recalled a family named Cantwell had resided in Apartment C for about 10 months in 1935 or 1936. He could not recall a maid employed by them and when shown photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Hiss he said he had never seen them. He did identify photographs of the Chambers as the Cantwells."

In New York Alger and Priscilla Hiss were denying from the witness stand they were ever intimate with the Chambers, ever saw them in Baltimore. Testifying about a casual meeting in Washington with Mrs. Chambers during the year before Chambers moved to Baltimore, Priscilla Hiss said: "I don't think I ever saw her again at all."

The end of the trial in disagreement brought into sharper relief the government's need of a corroborative witness. Every needed resource of the FBI was in the search for Edith. Find her before the second trial! She may remember.

Here was a short breathing spell affording the Bureau opportunity to go over still again with the Chamberses their recollections of the maid. Question, question, question! One question may bring a memory that will be helpful. From the report:

Kisseloff-28442

EXHIBIT III-A

Articles in August 6 and 13, 1950 issues of
AMERICAN WEEKLY
(Sunday magazine section of the Hearst newspapers)
entitled "HOW THE FBI TRAPPED HISS"
(Omitted in Printing.)

EXHIBIT III-B

STATE OF MARYLAND }
CITY OF BALTIMORE } SS.:

WILLIAM REED FOWLER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is William Reed Fowler. I reside at Lutherville, R.F.D. Maryland.

In 1934 I married Louise Tracy, a niece of Miss Adelino Hasson, who was the housekeeper or custodian of 903 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Maryland, on behalf of the W.C.T.U., which owned and operated the house. From sometime in 1932 until the date of my marriage in August 1934 I used to visit Louise four or five times a week at 903 St. Paul St., where she lived with her aunt. After my marriage my wife and I continued to have dinner with Miss Hasson three to five times a week down until some time in 1938 at 903 St. Paul St. Miss Hasson left 903 St. Paul St. in 1938.

At the time I was familiar with 903 St. Paul St. the third floor was rented out as an apartment. Miss Hasson had a sitting room, two bedrooms and a bath on the second floor, and in addition there was a bedroom and bath that were used for putting up W.C.T.U. out-of-town visitors. The ground floor was used for the regular purposes of the WCTU, and was composed of a large living room, library, WCTU office and Miss Hasson's kitchen. There was only one bell at the front door. The front door was usually unlocked during the day, but it was locked at night. When the bell would ring, Miss Hasson would go out to the landing on the second floor and press a button to unlock the front door. She would look very carefully over whoever came in before letting them come upstairs. Although I am not quite sure I don't think that even the tenants on the third floor had keys with which they could let themselves in.

When I first started going to 903 St. Paul St. in 1932 a Mrs. Warner was living in the third floor apartment, first with her husband and, after her separation, by herself. She moved out in about the middle of 1934, and I think there was a period of a few months when nobody occupied the third floor apartment. I think the next tenants moved in some time around the first of the year—January or February 1935. They were a family of three—husband, wife and small girl of toddling age.

This family did not stay very long; my recollection is that they moved out in June or July 1935. After they moved, the apartment was empty again for a few months, and then an elderly woman and her daughter, a redheaded girl, moved in. I do not remember how long these people lived there.

Exhibit III-A
Exhibit III-B

My wife's aunt was very careful to know just what went on in the house at all times, and would discuss these things at meals, and that is one reason why I remember the house and the people who lived there as vividly as I do.

So far as the couple and the little girl go, I do not remember what their names were. I remember my wife's aunt telling me about them when they moved in, and she probably told me their names, but I don't remember names very well. At any rate, the names Chambers and Cantwell have never registered with me as being the names of those people.

I think I only saw the woman and the little girl once. However, I met the man quite shortly after he moved in. I remember that he came in to the big living room downstairs one time and my wife's aunt introduced me to him. I got a good look at him then, and after that I used to meet him pretty frequently on the steps when either he or I were going in or coming out. I got to know him pretty well in this casual kind of way. I remember that Miss Hasson had a nephew by marriage living there at that time, named Fred Beatty. He had come from the West Coast to live with her. He used to go up and play cards with the man and his wife. Sometimes he would go out and bring them in some beer; I remember this particularly because of the fact that he had to be pretty careful not to let Miss Hasson see him doing it.

Even though I am not very good at names I have an excellent memory for faces. I have seen pictures of Chambers, and I have also seen him in person recently—during the year 1951—and neither the Chambers whom I recently saw, nor the pictures of him that I have seen, have any resemblance whatsoever to the man who was living on the third floor at 903 St. Paul St. in 1935.

I am absolutely positive that Chambers and his family did not live at 903 St. Paul St. at any time between 1932 and 1938.

I am also absolutely positive that no colored maid, or any maid, for that matter, was employed there during that period by any of the people who were tenants during that time, or by Miss Hasson. Miss Hasson did have a colored man who did odd jobs around the house, as well as at another house which she owned and had rented out, but she didn't have any colored maid. Entirely apart from my own observation I am sure that she would have talked about a maid if there had been one there. As a matter of fact, I remember her mentioning that she had quite a lot of trouble even getting the rent out of the couple with the child.

I have asked my wife whether she remembers anything about these things. She tells me that she doesn't; that her aunt's habit of gossip used to get on her nerves so much that she made a habit of not listening to her; and anyhow that details of this kind don't ordinarily interest her or stick in her mind.

Miss Hasson died about five years ago.

/s/ William Reed Fowler
William Reed Fowler

Exhibit III-B

I hereby certify that on this 19th day of December, 1951, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore City, personally appeared William Reed Fowler, the above named affiant, and swore that the matters stated by him in the foregoing affidavit are true.

As WITNESS my hand and Notarial Seal.

/s/ MARGARET A. HILL
Margaret A. Hill, Notary Public

(Seal)

EXHIBIT III-C

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

LOUIS J. LEISMAN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I lived and worked at 1619 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, as custodian and rent collector, from September, 1935, to December, 1936. I have been shown a picture of Whittaker Chambers and remember him as a man who lived at 1617 Eutaw Place, which is the apartment house next door to 1619 Eutaw Place. I did not know his name at the time but I do know that one of the apartments at 1617 Eutaw Place was occupied by someone called Cantwell. I often observed Chambers in and around No. 1617, and frequently saw him in a tavern on McMechen Street, not far from 1617 Eutaw Place.

I know from my own observation that Chambers, or Cantwell, never employed a colored maid. If Chambers, or Cantwell, had employed a white maid, I might possibly have mistaken her for a tenant, but no colored maid could possibly have escaped my observation. In the winter time I was regularly in the basement in the morning and in the evening where I lived, in which there was a basement window that reached a little above the street level from which I could see the steps of 1617 and 1619 Eutaw Place. I stood there each day to watch for tenants in my house in order to catch them to collect rents due or to tell them to get out if they had proved undesirable. In warm weather I would either sit on the front steps outside my house or on a chair set against the railing, not more than three feet from the front steps of 1617.

It would have been almost impossible for a colored maid to have used the rear entrance of 1617 because the rear of the basement was taken up by the furnace room and there was no exit from the furnace room to the upper floors of the house except through the front basement apartment which was rented to a white tenant. The janitor of 1617 had to use the front entrance to get into the house proper and a white tenant in Baltimore would never have given a colored maid permission to come through the basement apartment. I can further say that it would be very unlikely that she could have escaped my observation by using the rear because it was necessary for me to take out the ashes and trash at 1619 through the rear exit at various times during the day, and certainly I would have seen a colored maid at least once in the time Edith Murray is supposed to have worked there.

I further say that there is no possibility of my being mistaken in my recollection in this matter, since the buildings in the neighborhood, including 1617 Eutaw Place, were generally occupied by very low type white people, paying rents of not more than $8.00 a week at that time, and keeping the police busy at all times checking up on prostitution, illegal sale of whiskey, and other immoral activities. It would have been so unusual for anyone to have a maid in that house that everybody in the neighborhood would have known about it and spoken about it, and if I had seen a colored girl going in or out of any house in the 1600 block of Eutaw Place it would have been so unusual that I would have investigated and found out for myself what new was going on in the block.

I am willing to testify under oath concerning the above facts and observations.

/s/ Louis J. Leisman

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 8th day of February, 1951.

Margaret L. Burton

Margaret L. Burton
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and
Rockland and with City Reg's. N. Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1951

(Notarial Seal)

EXHIBIT IV-A

State of New York
City of New York
County of New York

Martin Gumpert, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a physician duly licensed to practice in the State of New York, and I am the author of several books published in the United States and elsewhere.

I am the author of a book called "Henri Dunant—The Story of the Red Cross", which was published in the fall of 1938.

I wrote the book in German and completed it in December, 1937.

The Oxford University Press, which was managed in 1937 and 1938 by Paul Willert, bought my book before I completed it.

I sent the first three chapters to Mr. Willert several months before I finished the book and I sent him two or three chapters at a time until the book was completed late in December, 1937.

The translator who was engaged by the Oxford University Press was Mrs. Rita Reil, who resided at the Bedford Hotel, 118 East 40 Street, New York City, during the period when she was working on translating my book.

I too resided at the Hotel Bedford and saw Mrs. Reil frequently in connection with the progress of the translation.

Kissel0ff-28447

I do not remember exactly how long Mrs. Reil worked on the translation of my book, but I do know that Mrs. Reil was engaged as a translator some time before I completed the writing of my book in the end of December, 1937, and that when Mr. Willert saw the translation of the first few chapters he insisted that Mrs. Reil do over the translation.

I saw Mr. Willert frequently, not only in a business way, but socially also as I was very friendly with both Mr. Willert and his wife. Mr. Willert discussed with me his dissatisfaction with the translation produced by Mrs. Reil, his willingness to let her try again to translate the first few chapters, and his intention to obtain a new translator promptly if Mrs. Reil was unable to re-translate the first few chapters satisfactorily. Mr. Willert told me that time was important because certain publication dates were better than others.

The re-translation by Mrs. Reil of the first few chapters proved also to be unsatisfactory and within a very short time afterwards Mr. Whittaker Chambers was engaged to do the translating of my book.

I do not remember how long Mrs. Reil worked on the translation, but it could not have been very long because Mr. Willert told me as soon as he received the first few chapters that he was not very happy about them, and shortly thereafter Mrs. Reil was asked to re-translate them.

I do remember that the new translator was engaged within two or three weeks, at the most, after Mrs. Reil's second translation was declared inadequate.

As soon as the new translator, Mr. Chambers, was engaged I asked to meet him as I was anxious to see for myself if he was able, and I wanted, also, to give him some personal ideas on the translation.

I was told by Mr. Willert that I would be unable to meet my new translator because he was in hiding from the Russian secret service, known as the G.P.U. and that because he was in hiding he constantly changed his address, and, also, that because he changed his address constantly the Oxford University Press was unable to contact Mr. Chambers, but had to wait for him to contact the Oxford University Press.

I asked from time to time, during the course of the translation to be permitted to talk to the translator but I was told each time that I could not see him for the reason I have just given.

I finally met Mr. Chambers in late September or early October, 1938 at a cocktail party given in honor of the publication of the book.

/s/ Martin Gumpert

Sworn to before me this
3rd day of January, 1952.

Lillian U. Genatt

Lillian U. Genatt
Notary Public in the State of New York
Qualified in Kings County
No. 24-1401175
Cert. Filed with New York County
Clerks and Register Office
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

Exhibit IV-A

16th December, 1937.

G.F. Cumberlege, Esq.,
The Oxford University Press,
Amen House,
Warwick Square,
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Cumberlege,

DR. MARTIN GUPPERT'S HENRI DUNANT: THE FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS

As you may know, Paul Willert has bought the American rights in this and has suggested that we should give you the first refusal of the British Empire except Canada volume rights. Willert makes one stipulation regarding English publication and that is that the English publisher should pay one-half of the translation cost.

I am enclosing herewith the first three chapters in German. Would you kindly get some early word to me about them.

Yours sincerely,

LP/YM
ENC. TYPESCRIPT

16th December, 1937.

G.F. Cumberlege, Esq.,
The Oxford University Press,
Amen House,
Warwick Square,
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Cumberlege,

DR. MARTIN GUPPERT'S HENRI DUNANT: THE FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS

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I am enclosing herewith the first three chapters in German. Would you kindly get some early word to me about them.

Yours sincerely,

LP/YM
ENC. TYPESCRIPT

30th December, 1937.

G.F. Cumberlege, Esq.,
The Oxford University Press,
Amen House,
Warwick Square,
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Cumberlege,

On December 16th we sent you the first three chapters in German of HENRI DUNANT by Dr. Martin Gumpert and now have pleasure in enclosing the first fifty-eight pages in English. Will you please let us have some word from you about this as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Pollinger.

MF/YM
ENC. TYPESCRIPT

Kisseloff-28450

EXHIBIT IV-B-3

3rd January, 1938

G.F. Cumberlege, Esq.,
Oxford University Press,
Amen House,
Warwick Square,
E.C.4.

HENRI DUNANT

Dear Mr. Cumberlege,

Further to my Secretary's letter of December 30th sending you the first 58 pages of this work in English. I now hear from Paul Willert that the fee for the cost of the translation is $400 and that he would expect you to pay half. The delivery of the complete German manuscript was due January 1st and the translation is being made as rapidly as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Kisseloff-28451

L.?/MF

EXHIBIT IV-B-3

EXHIBIT IV-B-5

The OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

AMEN HOUSE WARWICK
SQUARE LONDON E.C. 4
SIR HUMPHREY MILFORD
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES
London Office FROWDE CENT LONDON
Edinburgh Depot FROWDE EDINBURGH
Glasgow Depot FROWDE GLASGOW

TS/E.H. *Telephone* CITY 2604 (*6 lines*) January 11th, 1938.

Laurence Pollinger, Esq.,
Messrs., Pearn, Pollinger and Higham, Ltd.,
6, Norfolk Street,
Strand,
London W.C.2.

aw
1/12

Dear Mr. Pollinger,

re: Dunant: The Founder of the Red Cross.

Thank you for both your letters of January 7th. We have now read the sample chapters you sent us and think they are rather interesting. Of course we cannot form any opinion yet as to what the whole book will be like but as soon as you have got the whole manuscript we would like to see it so that we can have it read quickly and let you know if we think we can do the book or not.

I am returning the first 58 pages of the English manuscript which you kindly sent us and which you now want to have back. I am not doing anything in this matter until I hear from you again.

Yours sincerely,

for the Oxford University Press.

Kisseloff-28452

EXHIBIT IV-B-5

7th January, 1938.

T. Schuller, Esq.,
The Oxford University Press,
Amen House,
Warwick Square,
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Schuller,

HENRI DUNANT: THE FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS.

A note has just come in from Ann Watkins which reads:-

"Paul Willert tells me the first pages of the translation are to be done over. You had best destroy the 58 pages which went to you - do not show them. Hamish Hamilton, who is here now, is very interested in the book which Willert talked to him about.

I will get copy of the new translation to you at the earliest possible moment."

Will you kindly return the pages that I sent you the other day and accept my apologies for any inconvenience you may have been put to.

Yours sincerely,

LP/YM

25th January,1938.

T. Schuller Esq.,
Oxford University Press,
Amen House, Warwick Square,
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Schuller,

HENRI DUNANT

The completion of the manuscript in German has just reached me and is enclosed. The translation will be along soon, I hope.

Yours sincerely,

Kisseloff-28454

LP/LF
ENC

The OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

AMEN HOUSE WARWICK
SQUARE LONDON E.C. 4
SIR HUMPHREY MILFORD
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES
London Office FROWDE CENT LONDON
Edinburgh Depot FROWDE EDINBURGH
Glasgow Depot FROWDE GLASGOW

Telephone CITY 2604 (6 lines)

TS/EMH.

January 27th, 1938.

L. Pollinger, Esq.,
Messrs., Pearn, Pollinger and Higham, Ltd.,
6, Norfolk Street,
London W.C.2.

Dear Mr. Pollinger,

Dunant: The Red Cross.

Thank you for yours of January 25th and for sending us the German manuscript. We are now looking forward to receiving the English translation.

Yours sincerely,

Kisseloff-28455

OXFORD

FILE COPY 2

3/18/5

SENT TO

David Chambers, Esq.
2124 Mt. Royal Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

S

David Chambers, Esq.
2124 Mt. Royal Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

S 27219

V	QUAN.	TITLE
		MS GUMPERT: HENRI DUNANT RECEIVED MAR 18 19[illegible] Packer RUSH * MUST REACH BALTIMORE SATURDAY EXPRESS

CHARGE	ORDERED BY

Kisseloff-28456

March 23, 1938

T. Schuller, Esq.
Amen House, Warwick Square
London, E. C. 4
England

CONFIDENTIAL

Gumpert: Dunant-The Red Cross

This book is first class and I think it is pretty important. The book is suitable for you if you will try to get behind it and put it over as would Heinemann's or Gollancz. If you feel you can't do this, then I would rather, for the author's sake, let another publisher have it.

$200.00 for the translation is a very small fee indeed and the offer no longer holds good: it will now be about $350.00. I am sending you a set of galleys and you can form an estimate of it yourself.

PW:ES

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

114 FIFTH AVENUE

April 12, 1938

Dear Mr. Chambers:

Here is, rather belatedly, my cheque to you for $250 - part of my payment to you. The remaining half will be given to you on completion and approval of the manuscript, which should be delivered to us by the first of May.

How are you getting on with it? I should be very grateful if you would send me your chapters as you go along, as I wish to have them prepared immediately for the printer and can use them for publicity. Will you let me know by return?

Kisseloff-28458

Yours sincerely

Paul Elliott

David Chambers, Esq.
2124 Mt. Royal Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

EXHIBIT IV-B-11(b)

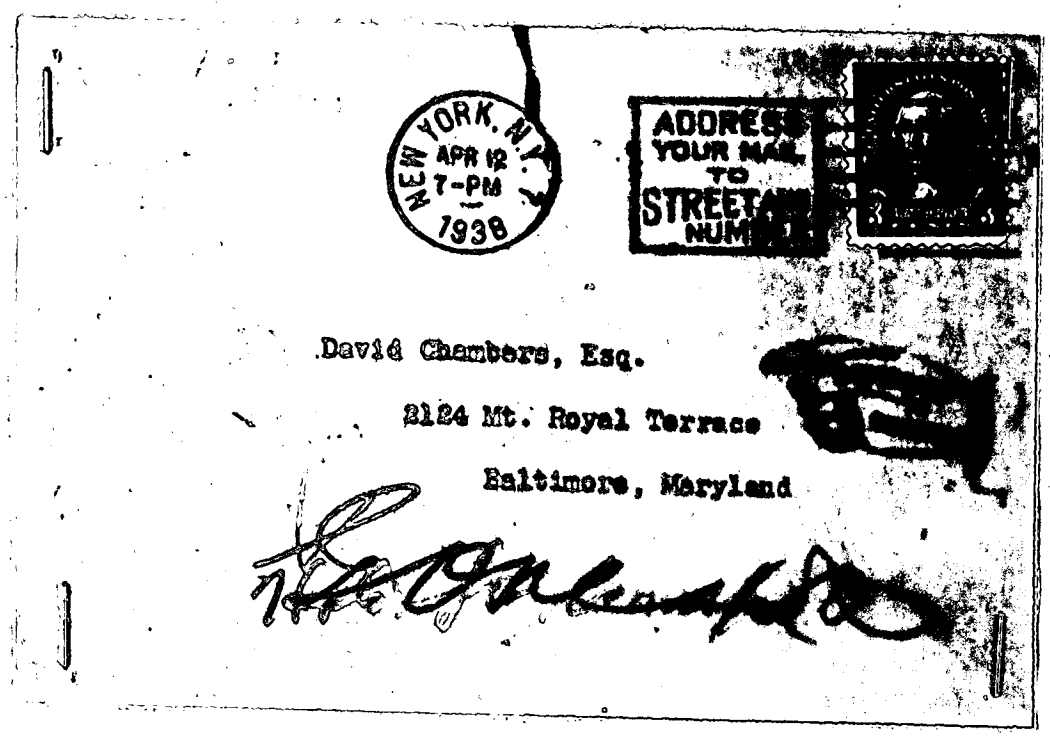

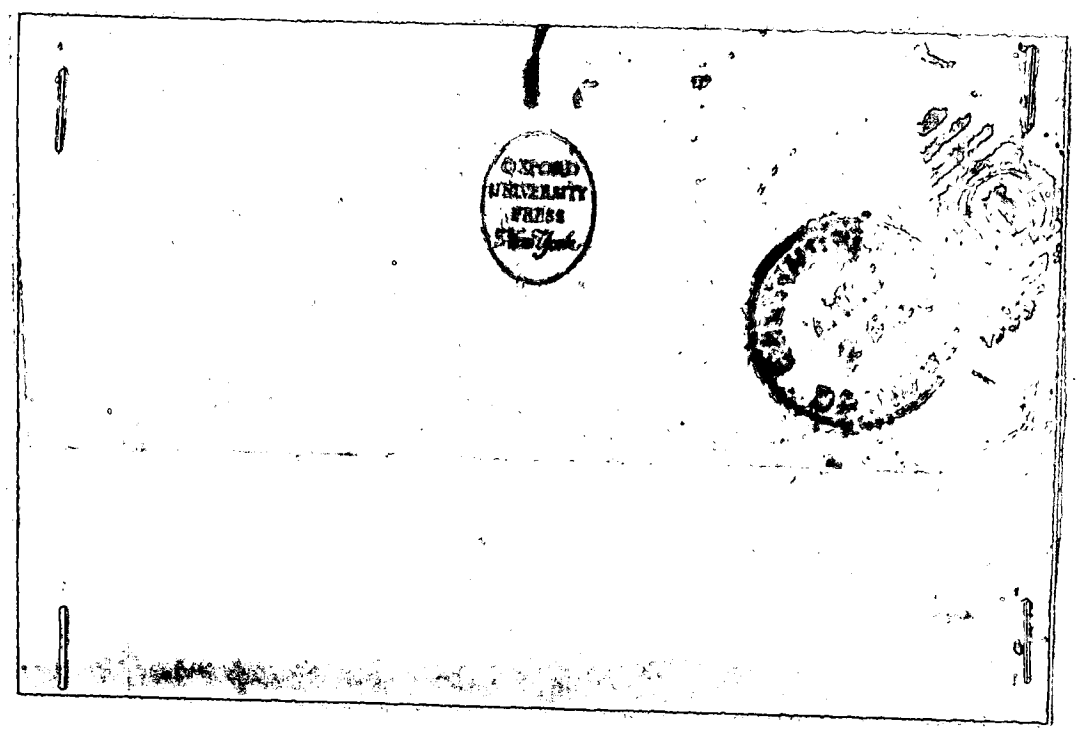

Kisseloff-28459

EXHIBIT IV-B-11(b)

EXHIBIT IV-B-12

Form 47—J-3183

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Chelsea 3-3576
Mr Schapiro

NA113

M OXFORD UNIVERSITY

114 FIFTH AVE

Your telegram of TODAY addressed to DAVID CHAMBERS

2124 MTROYAL TERRACE BALTIMORE MD

has not been delivered for the reason that ADDRESSEE MOVED PRESENT ADDRESS UNKNOWN

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

Per PB

Telephone your Telegrams to *Postal Telegraph*

Kisseloff-28460

EXHIBIT IV-B-12

May 1, 1938.

Mr. Paul Willert,
The Oxford University Press,
114 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Willert,

I am enclosing the first 100 pages of Dunant and the Red Cross. If I may have two weeks more in which to turn in the balance, it will relief the pressure I am now working under, and certainly improve the translation. Meanwhile I shall send another batch soon.

Mail to me should be addressed to David Chambers, General Delivery, St. Augustine, Florida. Quite unavoidable personal reasons have brought me here at a time when I should much rather have been nearer New York.

As you probably know, there are a number of errors in the German manuscript. I have caught up as many as possible - proper names, especially. For example, I have identified Mussé as de Musset, San Beuve as Sainte-Beuve, Henri Toepffer as Rodolph Toepffer etc. But who is Golier? I cannot trace him so I have left him as he stands.

The book would gain substantially, it seems to me, if the background of facts was fuller, the foreground of interpretation less insistent: even the facts that are given will bear pointing up.

Sincerely yours,

David Chambers

David Chambers

May 4, 1938

Dear Mr. Chambers:

I was immensely relieved to receive the first hundred pages of Dunant which I have read and think are excellent. Perhaps you might prune, as you go on, some of the unnecessary adjectives, but that is a minor fault. Germans always appear to use twice as many adjectives as are necessary in English.

Meanwhile, let me protest strongly at the way in which you disappeared leaving no address of any kind. I have no doubt that you had excellent reasons for doing this, but you must realize it was an impossible basis for us to work on. I have sent you a cheque and telegrams and have spent endless time trying to locate you through your friends here. I have an author and an agent telephoning me every day for news of the translation and the least you could have done was to have sent me some information from time to time as to how the work was progressing. Will you please either remain at your present address or let me know what your movements are until such time as the translation is finished?

I am expecting the rest of the book by May 14th, which is exactly two weeks from the date on which you wrote. I must stress the need for receiving the complete translation then, as we are in a desperate rush to put the book into the printer's hands. I hope you will come up to New York then, as I have various things I would like to take up with you.

I shall be grateful for an answer to this letter by return promising me delivery on the fourteenth and also re-assuring me as to where you are going to be.

Yours sincerely

David Chambers, Esq.
General Delivery
St. Augustine, Florida

EXHIBIT IV-B-I5

EXHIBIT IV-B-14

RECEIVING REPORT

No. 8077

Oxford University Press
New York, Inc.

114 Fifth Avenue New York, 7/30 19

RECEIVED FROM David Chambers.
2124 Mt. Royal Ter
Balto. Md.

HOW DELIVERED SD DELIVERY CHARGES PAID $

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1	Package	
	Ms Translation	
	Gumpert Memoirs	

RECEIVED BY

UNPACKED BY Mrs Gilbert Sr

DISPOSITION 28 Sherwood

P. O. NO.

DEPT.

Kisseloff-28463

03-24

EXHIBIT IV-B-14

St. Augustine, Florida,
May 5, 1938

RECEIVED
MAY 9 1938
C.U.P.H.V.

Mrs. Paul Willert
114 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Willert

I am writing this immediately on receipt of your letter. You will not mind my receiving your thoughts on this — some of it before. I am distressed that I should have caused you so much trouble. I have not been at Mr. Royal Terrace for more than a month. I shall write more fully later.

Sincerely yours,

David Chambers

EXHIBIT IV-B-I6

RECEIVED
MAY 9 1938
O.U.P., N.Y.

May 4, 1938.

Mr. Paul Willert,
115 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Willert,

This is to supplement the scrawl I sent you from the post-office. Most important, you will receive the translation by the fourteenth. Shortly after, I shall be in New York and will call to see you.

It is difficult to express my sense of your consideration after the bad time I've given you. But I am deeply grateful.

Of course, I never received the check or any communication. If it does not involve too much red tape, you might stop payment on that check, and I shall appreciate it if you send me another here: I need it. Otherwise, I'll pick up the first check some time when I am in Baltimore.

My St. Augustine address will remain the same until after I am finished with the translation.

I am usually glad of an opportunity to prune out adjectives. But there is soemthing else - are you sure of the data scattered through this book? The Lord Exmouth commission, for one thing? Or the treatment of NapoleonIII and the Italian question? I seem to notice all kinds of small inaccuracies. But I suppose that is the author's business.

Sincerely yours,

David Chambers

David Chambers

Kisseloff-28465

May 4, 1953

Dear Martin,

The first hundred pages of the translation appeared this morning and the rest is promised by May 14th. I have read it through and have pencilled various comments in the margin. You can rub them out when you have read them. The translation I think is excellent. The changes or queries which I have made are much more due to the fact that he has sometimes been too literal and too ambiguous in your own text. I think we must do a certain amount of adjective pruning especially in your more philosophical and descriptive passages. Two or three adjectives is all right in German, but gives an extremely old-fashioned and pretentious feeling in English.

I have queried one or two statements which seem to me to require either qualification or enlargement. I am prepared to argue definitely with you on the subject of Locke and Rousseau and you must be careful that whenever you take a side on an American issue you state fully your reasons. This is with reference to the Civil War in particular, but you will see when you read it the kind of thing that I mean.

I am still a little unhappy about the beginning. I do think in this day when readers are more than ever accustomed to a visual image of their characters you must give some physical description, however vague or imaginative, of Dunant in the first chapter. As it is, pieces of descriptive information slip in as by accident: i. e. you say that the sickly Dunant visited prisons and later at Solferino that he was dressed in white. This gives a curiously incomplete feeling as if the reader had forgotten your description of the man and one feels that one should turn back to the description which does not, in fact, exist. You might think over this criticism.

Every now and again in your condensation of history I think you assume knowledge which the ordinary reader does not have. A few sentences of explanation would give him the necessary clue. The translator's note on the revolution of 48 from Le Matin seems to me an excellent point.

When you have had time to consider these criticisms, can we meet and discuss them and type and format of the book, as I am going to send this to the printer as it comes in.

Kisseloff-28466

I am greatly relieved to get the translation and also to find that it is really as good as we had hoped. I think he gets better as he goes on. The description of Solferino and the historical parts are really very well done.

I am sending you a copy and one copy goes to Ann Watkins for England. I am retaining another copy for our own use.

Yours ever

Dr. Martin Gumpert
Hotel Bedford
118 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Kisseloff-28467

EXHIBIT IV-B-19

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

N. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1939 MAY 17 AM 9

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46

Received at 69 FIFTH AVENUE. N. Y.

NBM20 5=DA DAYTONABEACH FLO 7 919A

PAUL WILLERT=

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS 114 FIFTH AVE=

TRANSLATION OF DUNANT ON WAY=

DAVID CHAMBERS=

Kisseloff-28468

F Sengert

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

EXHIBIT IV-B-19

EXHIBIT IV-B-20

X

RECEIVING REPORT **No. 8427**

Oxford University Press
New York, Inc.

114 Fifth Avenue New York, 5/18 1938

RECEIVED FROM David Chambers
2124 Mt. Royal
Baltimore, Maryland

HOW DELIVERED DELIVERY CHARGES PAID $

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1 pkg.	1 pkg received special delivery air mail	
Post	Translation Humpert: Vincent	
	St. Sherwood	

RECEIVED BY R. Cary P. O. NO.
UNPACKED BY Mr Willett Letter DEPT. administration
DISPOSITION

Kisseloff-28469

EXHIBIT IV-B-20

RECEIVING REPORT № 8438

Oxford University Press
New York, Inc.

114 Fifth Avenue New York, 5/20/58

RECEIVED FROM D. Chambers
2124 Mt Royal
Balto Md

HOW DELIVERED DELIVERY CHARGES PAID $

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1	Package	
	Gross Gungert: Hunsert	

RECEIVED BY P. O. NO.

UNPACKED BY DEPT.

DISPOSITION H. Sherwood

Kisseloff-28470

EXHIBIT IV-B-22

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NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

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NL = Night Letter
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NLC = Cable Night Letter
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1958 MAY 22 PM 10 30

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Received at

JNA156 10 NL=DAYTONABEACH FLO 22

PAUL WILLERT, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS=
114 FIFTH AVE NYK=

7

COMPLETE TRANSLATION INCLUDING EXTRA CHAPTERS YOU SENT
SENT AIR MAIL=
DAVID CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-28471

SENT SENT.

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

EXHIBIT IV-B-22

EXHIBIT IV-B-23

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NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

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R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCT'G INFRM.

TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR.D.CHAMBERS
% NATHAN LEVINE
152 WEST 42ND ST.
N.Y.C.

21 June 1938

REMAINING GALLEYS AT THIS OFFICE AWAIT YOUR READING. ON WHAT DAY OF THIS WEEK WILL YOU CALL. PLEASE BRING CORRECTED PROOFS.

Kisseloff-28472

PAUL WILLERT

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE.

EXHIBIT IV-B-23

EXHIBIT IV-B-24

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

(12)

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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1958 JUN 22 PM 3 14

Received at 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

NBM211 5=RM BALTIMORE MD 22 255P

PAUL WILLERT= OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS=
114 FIFTH AVE=

GALLEY SLAVE ARRIVING THURSDAY MORNING=
DAVID CHAMBERS=

Thank

Gumpert

Kisseloff-28473

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

EXHIBIT IV-B-24

MJL:c
111692

STATEMENT

-of-

LOUIS J. LEISMAN

APPEARANCES:

HON. MYLES J. LANE
United States Attorney, S.D.N.Y.

CHESTER T. LANE, ESQ.
Attorney for ALGER HISS

STANLEY D. ROBINSON, ESQ.
Assistant United States Attorney

March 31, 1952 — Catherine T. Dwane, Steno.

By Chester Lane

May I say for the record, or otherwise -

By M. J. Lane

Make it for the record.

By Chester Lane

That I am not here as Mr. Leisman's attorney and that he is not here at my request. He telephoned me on Friday and said that he wished to make a protest to the appropriate authorities and said he intended to see the United States Attorney in Baltimore and I told him that the United States Attorney in New York is in charge of this case and that I thought that that was were he should make a protest if he wanted to and that I would try to arrange a meeting.

By M. J. Lane

Q. Mr. Leisman - did you bring with you an affidavit?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

By M. J. Lane

May the record indicate that I received an affidavit from Mr. Leisman and may I take time out now to read it.

Q. Who prepared this affidavit?

A. The girl in Mr. Chester Lane's office. I asked her to word it. It is not like a lawyer would say it, but I asked her to use my own words like I would say it, and if you want me to explain anything, I will do that for you.

74-1333-5199

MJL:cd
111692

By Chester Lane

You don't mean that she wrote it.

By Mr. Leisman

She took it down as I gave it to her. I want some relief so that my child can continue his schooling. I got 10 more weeks for him to go and I want a letter to Major Burg so that I can get it out there quickly and stop them from thinking that the FBI is looking for me. What I want is a letter or something to convince these people of just what the FBI is doing - andI don't know what they are doing, of course, I can't interfere with the whole FBI, but it seems to me that these two fellows are interfering with me.

By M. J. Lane

Q. What are they doing wrong?

A. Legally nothing wrong, only to go around to different people and say they are looking for me, if they are looking for me I am there.

Q. They are checking the story that you gave them.

A. A month and a half seems to be a long time to be doing that, don't you think so.

Q. Do you suggest that they should not be permitted an opportunity to check your story?

A. I didn't give them any story, only the affidavit that I made with Mr. Lane here.

Q. The affidavit which you gave to Mr. Chester Lane was in turn presented to the Court and a copy of it was given to me. Now naturally it is my duty as the U.S.A.- I can't take that affidavit on its face value - I have to check the affidavit and see whether what you say is true or false, and the only way I can do that is by using the FBI to do it.

A. It all centers around Utah Place and not a word about Aberdeen.

Q. I can't tell the FBI how to conduct their investigation, that is something which they have control over.

A. I think you are the man responsible for the case.

Q. Any more you can tell me?

A. I don't want them to bother my wife and child.

Q. In what way do they bother them?

A. Her job - she has been working for a man for 7 years and he refuses to take her back because on 3 different occasions the FBI have been in and out of the place.

Kisseloff-24594

MJL:cd
111692

Q. The FBI didn't charge your wife with any crime - -

A. The circumstances of the case - the man is a foreigner, he has only been in the country 10 years and he thinks that by questioning my wife that the FBI is after her, which is ridiculous, but that is what he thinks.

Q. I can't control his thinking.

A. When I first made this affidavit at the outset I asked that my wife not be drawn into the case. As it stands now my wife was not at the Utah Place and she wants to make an affidavit if that strengthens your case.

Q. I don't know whether it weakens or strengthens my case. I don't care, all we want is the truth.

A. You have the truth in my affidavit. You can have as many affidavits as you want in behalf of Mr. Hiss. I don't know Mr. Hiss and all I know is what the affidavit says, I never saw Mr. Hiss in my life.

Q. Did you have some trouble with Mrs. Bird with respect to the amount of money you were to pay for board and room for your son?

A. No, sir.

Q. For yourself?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is your son's name?

A. Jack Charles Leisman.

Q. What agreement did you have with the Burgs with respect to boarding and rooming your son?

A. $12 a week we agreed to pay.

Q. That was agreed to?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many weeks has the boy lived there?

A. Since the 16th of February.

Q. That would be about 6 weeks, wouldn't it?

A. I don't know exactly.

Q. How much have you paid the Burgs in that time ?

A. She pays it.

Q. Who pays it?

A. My wife.

Kisseloff-24595

MJL:cd
111692

Q. Are you sure she pays them $12 a week?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Are you sure she pays each week?

A. I am sure she made two payments, I was with her at the post office in Baltimore when she got the money orders.

Q. What about the other 4?

A. I don't know - but she pays?

Q. Would you be surprised if I told you the money hadn't been paid?

A. It hasn't been paid?

Q. Would you be surprised?

A. I sure would be surprised.

Q. Well, then you had better check on that. That may be the seat of all your trouble.

A. I will, Mr. Lane, but I have that much confidence with my wife to know she wouldn't owe it for 4 weeks. She pays.

Q. Did you have any trouble with Sergeant Burg yourself?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any quarrel with him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you sure?

A. I wouldn't have any reason to quarrel with him.

Q. Never had any harsh words with him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Any difference of opinion?

A. No, I don't think anyone would have a quarrel with him, because he is such a nice fellow.

Q. As I read this affidavit you haven't accused the FBI specifically of anything that would indicate that they have hurt you in any way, or suggested that they hurt you in any way.

A. Well, I don't think anyone would be hurt like a child. I don't know where I am going to move him to.

MJL:cd
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Q. You still don't tell me anything specific that the FBI do to injure your child, or your wife, what have they gone out and done and said?

A. The only thing is as I said in the affidavit.

Q. The affidavit doesn't say anything you have arrived at, but some suppositions.

A. I said that -

Q. Can you give me any facts?

A. No I can't give you any facts.

By Mr. M. J. Lane

Do you have any questions, Mr. Robinson -

By Mr. Robinson

No, I would note that in the concluding paragraph of the affidavit - "This procedure is going away beyond seeking information and I would term it nothing but plain persecution"- I would ask Mr. Leisman what are the facts underlying that assertion.

By Mr. Leisman

The facts would be that it seems to me that in a town that small it wouldn't take up the time of 2 FBI for 1 month and a half and I move out of the town with my wife, as the affidavit stated, and then instead of leaving the child alone they work on the child and my wife.

By Mr. M. J. Lane

Q. Who do you know that they talked to?

A. The affidavit states that I saw them at the provost office and they were told to get out.

Q. Did Sergeant Burg tell you that?

A. His wife told my wife that they had been there in the Provost office and that Burg ordered the FBI out of the grounds and thats what my wife told me, she went up there especially to see.

Q. But Burg himself never told you, that's what your wife said?

A. Yes.

Q. But you never saw it and you weren't present when Burg said this?

A. No, sir.

Kisseloff-24597

MJL:cd
111692

Q. So this is based upon hearsay?

A. Well, if you want to take it from a legal standpoint that's all it is.

Q. Do you know that the FBI was in Aberdeen making inquiries every day?

A. I didn't intend to state every day, but nevertheless they have been there off and on.

Q. Who are the complaints from?

A. The Burgs - the boy was there, they were satisfied to take him, they took him into their home and they were calling up my wife and telling her about what the real trouble was about it.

Q. Who were the complaints from?

A. The complaints came from Mr. and Mrs. Burg and they can't keep the child any longer.

Q. Your wife told you that, they didn't tell you that?

A. That's right.

Q. They didn't tell you that the reason they wanted you to take your child back was because you or your wife hadn't paid?

A. I don't know for sure, but I would think that - I have enough confidence in my wife to say they got the money and she should have receipts for it.

Q. Well you can still get them and send me the receipts or copies of them if you wish. Will you do that?

A. I will be more than glad to if I can get any help, that's all I want.

Q. It looks as though this man Marvelous, according to what you say here let your wife go from the place where she was working?

A. That's right.

Q. Did she tell you that?

A. No, I was there when he said that, that was the night of the 1st of March.

Q. Why did he say that he was letting her go?

A. He said he had somebody coming down from New York, he said the FBI had been there 3 times and asked him questions, called him out of bed at 10 o'clock in the morning when he had only gotten to bed at 4 and he said I can't have your wife here.

Kisseloff-24598

MJL:cd
111692

Q. Did he tell you what the FBI was checking?

A. No.

Q. Why wouldn't he tell you?

A. They don't talk, those Greeks, I don't know why, the reason he gave was that the FBI had questioned him and he can't have you here and the FBI coming many times.

Q. How many times?

A. 3 times.

Q. In what space of time?

A. He didn't specify. If they had only let the boy alone after we moved.

Q. What do you mean leave him alone?

A. In an indirect way it would harm the boy if the parents get talking and the children heard that the FBI is looking for the parents, especially in high school.

Q. Why didn't you take the boy with you when you moved?

A. Because I didn't want to take him out of high school. It costs me $10.50 a week but it looks like now I will have to.

Q. Why doesn't he go to school in Baltimore?

A. Take him out 10 weeks before school closes?

Q. I am asking you the question?

A. No I don't want to take him out - I thought you were suggesting it.

Q. Where do you live in Aberdeen?

A. I live at 510 South Philadelphia Road, Mrs. Richard Lare. It is an apartment on the second floor on the south side.

Q. How much do you pay for rent?

A. $12 a week.

Q. For how many rooms.

A. 3 rooms.

Q. $12 a week for 3 rooms, how long did you pay that?

A. The last time I lived there about 7 months.

Q. The last time, what do you mean the last time, did you live there before?

A. Yes, I had the boy there for a whole year before and she won't take him back.

Kissel-Blake 2459

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT

of

LOUIS J. LEISMAN

Same appearances.

Steno: A. Urban
(Relieved C.Dwane)
Date: March 31, 1952.

- -

BY MR. LANE:

Q If you check and see if you paid the boy's board and room, your difficulties with respect to the board will be resolved. As far as I know, the FBI has not questioned your boy. I don't see how they would interfere with him at all. What I want to know, and if you can give me specific instances when the FBI violated any of your rights, I will take it up with the FBI because they are not instructed to interfere with any of your rights and, to my knowledge, they never have. But, if you can give me specific instances when they have, based on fact not hearsay, I will take it up with the proper authorities.

A Now, she can't get a job. That's facts. She can't go back to the Mayflower. Suppose they go into the Flying Clipper in Aberdeen where she is working now and she loses her job on account of the FBI, is that a fact?

Q What fact? The FBI certainly have a right to interrogate her.

A They never go near her or me. It is always the employer or the landlady or somebody like that.

Q I don't see why the employer or landlady should take offense.

A I agree, too, I don't see why.

Q We have a right, as officers of the Government, to check with people and I don't think the purpose or intent of the FBI is to, in any way, intimidate you or to try to influence anybody to injure you in any way or your wife or your child. If I thought for one moment that was their purpose or they were attempting to do that, I personally would see that it was stopped and the person reprimanded but you have not shown me anything.

A I can't convince these people up there. That is one thing I can't do.

BY MR. ROBINSON:

Q You agree they are acting irrationally?

A I agree they are in - I think, when they go and investigateman and ask questions, I think they should go out and say "Don't put the boy out."

Q You agree these people are acting irrationally?

A Which people?

Q The people who refuse to give your wife back her job and take -
A I say this, 9 out of 10 people, I don't know whether you people know or not, whether honest or hardworking, as soon as you mention the FBI, they get scared, they think something is wrong.

BY MR. LANE:

Q Why is that? You wouldn't get scared if they mentioned the FBI. Neither would I.
A It is a very peculiar thing.

BY MR. CHESTER LANE:

He was a sergeant in the Army and doesn't scare so easy.
A I don't scare so easy. They can follow me 24 hours a day but let them leave the wife and boy alone.

BY MR. LANE:

Q They have more important things to do than follow you 24 hours a day.
A I am just using that as a supposition. I would rather have them annoy me 24 hours a day.

Q The fact they question you -
A They don't question me. Everybody else but me.

Q But they question people in places where you were supposed to have been; things you said in your affidavit; I assume they want to check on these.
A There is nothing in that affidavit concerning Aberdeen.

Q But we can't tell the FBI what to do. There may be things in that affidavit which may require them to ask questions in Aberdeen. I would be the last one to tell them their business.
A I don't expect that. The only thing I am after, I just want them to let my wife and child alone.

Q I can't see from what you tell me -
A You are the last straw. I figured I could get some help from you.

Q If you demonstrated to me the FBI has done anything unethical or illegal, I could take some action but, from what I see thus far, I cannot agree the FBI has done anything unethical or illegal.

BY MR. CHESTER LANE:

Can I try to interpret what Mr. Leisman is asking here. Part of it relates to this. The FBI may be in some way improperly acting. Apart from that, he made the point when he started and now, his real problem is people are immediately suspicious and worried and I think I heard him ask you whether there wasn't some possibility of getting some kind of letter or what that could quiet the suspicions these people are developing, because the FBI are asking questions, there must be something wrong.

Q I can't do that. You appreciate, if these affidavits Mr. Leisman has already submitted, if they are falacious or perjurous, any statement I made may be wrong. If they are perjurous, there may be action taken against it. In fact, I would practically be giving him immunity if he committed a -

A I am asking for the wife or child. They am not involved in this whatsoever.

Q I don't see that any further purpose can be served by this unless you have something to say on the record.

A The FBI work in a way you can't do anything about it and still, I don't know, you say it isn't unethical. It certainly in my opinion is not ethical.

Q Will you do this for me. Will you agree to check with your wife and find out -

A I will do that, I promise.

Q If these board and room payments have been made and -

A I will send you the receipts.

Q The dates when board and room payments have been made to Mr. Burg. I want to find out if Mr. Burg or someone else is not telling the truth. If you or your wife or Mr. Burg. That's fair enough.

A Absolutely. If that's all you want me, I certainly can get it. If she didn't pay, that's the first person.

Q I am not saying she didn't, but I want you to check.

A I know my wife and I will bet you 10 to 1 she paid them people.

Q I am not a gambler. I think that's all, Mr. Lane.

*****

74-1333-5199

The Director

March 30, 1950

D. M. Ladd

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

PURPOSE:

To present a review of Fred Rodell's article entitled, "Was Alger Hiss Framed?," appearing in the April, 1950, issue of the "Progressive" magazine.

BACKGROUND

Rodell is a Professor of Law at Yale University. He has written several books and many magazine and law journal articles. He wrote the article, "What Should We Do About the Commies?," which appeared in the January, 1948, issue of the "Progressive." In that article, he complained of the witch hunts in Washington, D. C., and referred to the FBI as "a potentially sinister secret police force." He fought against the deportation of Harry Bridges. He is known to have associated with Communist Party members. His name has been associated with alleged Communist front organization. Informants have indicated that the Communists regard him as "truly progressive." He has warned of the Communist danger and stated that "Communists should be avoided like the plague." (100-354201; 14-1400)

"THE PROGRESSIVE"

In June, 1950, the Milwaukee Office advised that this magazine was originally founded in 1909 by the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., of Wisconsin. It was a publication of the LaFollette family, and the now defunct Progressive Party in Wisconsin until about 1946. When Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., was defeated in the Republican primary senatorial contest and the Progressive Party of the State of Wisconsin merged with the regular Republican Party, the "Progressive" magazine was reorganized and became a monthly publication issued by the Progressive, Inc., 400 West Gorham Street, Madison, Wisconsin. Morris H. Rubin is its Editor. The "Progressive" has a general

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reputation in Madison, Wisconsin, as that of a liberal and possibly socialist publication which sometimes supports liberal candidates in both major parties, and particularly in the Democratic Party. Milwaukee advised that there was no information available that the "Progressive" or its Editor, Mr. Rubin, are connected with any un-American organization or ideologies. (14-1460)

"WAS ALGER HISS FRAMED?"

Rodell begins this article by attacking the [illegible] inept reporting of the defense motion [illegible]al for Alger Hiss. He states this event [illegible] by the press rather summarily, with an [illegible]le air of boredom. He advises that he has [illegible] the formal motion, the document which the [illegible]tories were based upon. And if ever the [illegible]d a big story--whether inadvertently out of [illegible]r deliberately out of cowardice--it muffed. He interjects, in order to give what he [illegible] force and credence, "I have never been a Hiss-[illegible]r a Chambers-lover either);--." Rodell assumes [illegible]ster T. Lane is completely honest and states [illegible] a thoroughly reputable citizen. He assumes that [illegible]s contained in Lane's motion are, therefore, true. [illegible]mes that the Government will not be able to demolish [illegible] motion in its reply. After making these [illegible]tions, he is convinced Alger Hiss is entitled, if [illegible] a new trial, at least such help from the Court as [illegible]torneys need to gather further evidence. He states [illegible] "The granting of a new trial, plus even Hiss' [illegible]ble acquittal if Lane can make his astounding stuff [illegible] up in court, would not in itself clear up the Hiss-[illegible]hambers mystery (why, then, did Chambers accuse Hiss?)--[illegible]ner, for that matter, would it conclusively prove that Hiss had never been a Communist. But it would properly make heroes--such as even the press could not ignore--out of Alger Hiss and especially Chester Lane, and bums out of Whittaker Chambers and perhaps--who knows?--the FBI."

Rodell states that after reading the formal papers making up the defense motion, and here again he assumes the facts contained in these papers to be true, he was convinced that regardless of Hiss' innocence or guilt,

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his conviction was procured in large part by the use of highly suspect and very possibly manufactured evidence. He states "I was convinced that there was something quite malodorous, to put it mildly, about certain FBI activities in connection with the case (is this perhaps why the press petered out on the story?);--."

Rodell reviews the facts contained in the defense motion. He mentions the FBI in connection with Chester Lane's search to determine when Hiss' father-in-law acquired the Woodstock typewriter, which Hiss later owned, "(and which was supposedly the trial typewriter)." He refers to Lane's efforts to establish when the Woodstock was acquired by the father-in-law and the fact that Lane was blocked in his efforts because the FBI had taken and returned the sales records of the dealer who sold the machine. He quotes Lane as saying "We search for records the FBI has them. We ask questions--the FBI will not let people talk to us...We ask people to certify information files they have shown us--they must consult counsel, and we hear no more from them." He also refers to Lane's statements in his affidavit that the FBI was sufficiently interested in Lane's investigations regarding the typewriter to keep them under surveillance and that the FBI had been looking for and might even have found, another Woodstock typewriter than the trial typewriter. He also referred to Lane's statement that there were indications that the FBI knew that the trial typewriter was not the regular Woodstock Hiss once owned but a planted fabrication on which Chambers could easily have forged the incriminating documents; that the FBI knew of this as either possibility or fact; that it was, therefore, worried about Lane's investigations to the point of watching and impeding them, and that meanwhile it had been looking for the real Hiss typewriter itself. Rodell states "On all of this--the whole of Lane's sworn story of what he found and couldn't find and why--the nation's press kept strangely mum."

OBSERVATIONS:

This article has no basis in fact. It can only be concluded that it is an unwarranted and vicious attack on the Bureau. The Bureau knows that Lane's allegations against it, which are reiterated and implemented by Rodell, are absolutely unfounded. If it were not for the fact that the Hiss motion is presently pending before Judge Goddard, it is believed that we should take agressive steps to put Mr. Rodell and

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"The Progressive" magazine in their places. Since the matter is to be argued in court, it is not believed that we can take any action which will jeopardize the Government's case. The issue will be decided by the Court.

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Founded in 1909

THE Progressive

APRIL 1952 35 CENTS

Was Alger Hiss Framed?

By Fred Rodell

FRIGHTENED AMERICA — William O. Douglas

SHADOWS OVER THE SATELLITES — G. E. R. Gedye

THE HOPE OF INDIA — Chester Bowles

A PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE — George W. Goble

BLACK MARKET BLUES — Milton Mayer

A NEGRO ABROAD — William Worthy

Other Articles and Reviews by Richard L. Neuberger, Aldric Revell, Mary Sheridan, Carl Auerbach, Elizabeth Brandeis, Richard Hofstadter

Kisseloff 25173

Office Memo

THE BEST series of personality studies carried by *The Progressive* in recent years will be turning up in the next three issues—May, June, and July—as we complete our gallery of campaign portraits.

Scheduled for early publication are these interpretations of major contenders for the Democratic and Republican nominations:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, by Richard Rovere, Washington correspondent for *The New Yorker.*

Gov. Earl Warren, by Richard L. Neuberger, the well-known Pacific Coast writer.

Sen. Robert A. Taft, by William V. Shannon, Washington correspondent of the New York *Post.*

Sen. Robert Kerr, by Willard Shelton, former Washington correspondent for *The Nation.*

During the past year we have carried special articles on other contenders: Walter F. Morse's "Stevenson of Illinois," in the March *Progressive,* and three by our former Washington correspondent, W. McNeil Lowry, who contributed "Jumping Harold Stassen" in December, "The Other Kefauver" in June, and "Boss of the Senate," a study of Sen. Richard Russell, in February, all 1951.

●

We had planned to devote Office Memo this month to an analysis of the mail we have received in response to the question we raised in the February number—how to evaluate the background and understanding of the average mythical reader in preparing material for *The Progressive.* But the letters are still coming in at a pretty lively clip, so we've postponed our report until the May issue.

●

The volume of mail for The People's Forum has increased by more than 50 per cent in recent months, which means that we're falling steadily behind in publishing letters. This is a good place to print in ten-point type what appears in fine print on the bottom of the adjoining column: We can't return articles or letters unless the writer so requests and encloses a stamped envelope.

●

NOTES—Milton Mayer interviewed Pastor Martin Niemoeller over the NBC's University of Chicago Round Table from Frankfurt, Germany, last month. . . . Fred Rodell tangled on "Author Meets the Critic," over television and radio, with William F. Buckley, Jr., whose book, *God and Man at Yale: the Superstitions of "Academic Freedom,"* Rodell lambasted in the February *Progressive* (see The People's Forum in this issue). . . . Alan Barth's *The Loyalty of Free Men* has been reprinted in a 35-cent Pocket Book edition. Barth wrote "The Age of Doubt" in the February *Progressive.* . . . Richard L. Neuberger's "Our Rotten Boroughs and Lawless Lawmakers," which appeared in the December *Progressive,* is being reprinted in the *Magazine Digest.* . . . Stuart Chase's "Language and Loyalty," which we carried last October, has now been reprinted in 16 magazines or newspapers that we know about.

The PROGRESSIVE

Founded in 1909 by Robert M. LaFollette, Sr.

April, 1952

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* *On leave in the Armed forces.*

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The Progressive makes no attempt to exact complete conformity from its contributors, but rather welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with its general policies. Signed articles, therefore, do not necessarily represent the opinion of the Management of the Magazine.

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The Progressive

'Ye Shall Know the Truth and the Truth Shall Make You Free'

Volume 16 April, 1952 Number 4

First Choice

SEVERAL subscribers have inquired if Walter F. Morse's friendly portrait of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson in the March issue was intended to commit *The Progressive* to supporting the Illinois governor for President this year.

The answer is no.

We have an unusually high regard for Mr. Stevenson, and it's conceivable that we may yet turn up in his corner.

But we do have a basic quarrel with Mr. Stevenson—with what strikes us as uncritical acceptance of most of the major principles of the Truman-Acheson foreign policy: its distorted interpretation of the world conflict as an old-fashioned power struggle, its dangerous reliance, for this reason, on military power, and its resulting incapacity to produce and fight for a creative foreign policy in this age of revolution.

But it is only fair to emphasize right now that even if Mr. Stevenson saw things our way more than he does, he would not be our first choice. For our heart belongs to Douglas—William O. Douglas, that is.

It would be an unfair trifling with the political facts of life to imply that Justice Douglas is a contender for the Democratic nomination for President. He isn't.

Justice Douglas has done nothing to put himself in the race. He has eschewed the mush-mouthed ambiguities of the traditional Presidential hopeful. In fact, he has spoken up so clearly and courageously on most of the critical issues of our time that one might almost suspect he has purposely burned his political bridges behind him.

And yet that very clarity and courage have fanned afresh the hope that he might make himself available, and that in this decisive moment in the Republic's history the liberal wing of the Democratic Party might bestir itself sufficiently to make an all-out fight for the man who has become the foremost spokesman of an indigenous American progressivism.

On the domestic front, Justice Douglas represents, eloquently and effectively, the best of the American tradition. He has demonstrated, again and again, a fighting faith in the capacity of a free people to safeguard their individual liberties while planning, in the words of the Constitution, for the general welfare.

In the all-important field of civil rights and liberties, Justice Douglas has proved himself our country's ablest and most resourceful champion of the Bill of Rights and the anti-racist amendments to the Constitution.

In the field of foreign policy—so overriding an issue today—Justice Douglas speaks the language of countless Americans who long for leaders who understand the true character of the menace of Communism and have the guts to stand up and fight for a program of affirmative action.

Justice Douglas rightly accepts the need for military preparedness in the face of an armed and threatening Soviet Union, but he rejects our government's sterile, negative program of seeking to contain Communism almost solely by building up positions of military strength. His is a positive approach which emphasizes the need to guide the revolution of our time along democratic lines and thus to combat Communism in the area of its greatest success—its appeal to the hunger of humanity for national independence, freedom from exploitation, and economic opportunity.

Certainly if the Democratic nomination went to Douglas the country would have a clear-cut and meaningful choice, whomever the Republicans chose, and this, too, would be a healthy thing for a democracy which is beginning to show the first signs of a boredom or weariness which could be serious.

These are some of the reasons our heart belongs to Bill Douglas. On just about every count that matters he seems to us so far and away the best choice for 1952 that we're in no mood to consider anyone else until he is definitely removed from consideration.

Thought Control

THE United States Supreme Court carried the country another giant stride down the road toward thought control last month when it gave its judicial blessing to the un-American doctrine of "guilt by association."

Dividing six to three, the Court could find "no constitutional infirmity" in New York State's notorious Feinberg Law. The heart of the law is 1) its requirement that the Board of Regents, governing body of New York schools, "make a listing of organizations which it finds to be subversive" and 2) its mandate to the Board that "membership in any such organization . . . shall constitute *prima facie* evidence" of disqualification for any position within the public school system of the state.

Thus, a teacher whose competence is unchallenged and whose patriotism is impeccable is automatically disqualified if she belongs to an organization which the Regents in their wisdom conclude is "subversive." Contrary to the cherished principles of our legal code, the teacher would be assumed to be guilty, by the mere fact of member-

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ship, unless she could prove her innocence. Writing the opinion for the Court majority, Justice Sherman Minton found nothing disturbing in the Feinberg Law:

"One's associates, *past* and present, as well as one's conduct, may properly be considered in determining fitness and loyalty. We know of no rule, constitutional or otherwise, that prevents the state, when determining the fitness and loyalty of such persons, from considering the organizations and persons with whom they associate."

The three justices who dissented were William O. Douglas, Hugo L. Black, and Felix Frankfurter, the first two on the basic issues involved, and Frankfurter on the much narrower ground that no real controversy had been submitted to the Court for settlement.

In a superb dissent, which will be studied and admired long after a return to national sanity exposes the majority's corruption of the Constitution, Justice Douglas wrote:

"The present [Feinberg] law proceeds on a principle repugnant to our society—guilt by association. A teacher is disqualified because of her membership in an organization found to be 'subversive.' The finding as to the 'subversive' character of the organization is made in a proceeding to which the teacher is not a party and in which it is not clear that she may even be heard. To be sure she may have a hearing when charges of disloyalty are leveled against her. But in that hearing the finding as to the 'subversive' character of the organization apparently may not be reopened in order to allow her to show the truth of the matter. . . .

"The very threat of such a procedure is certain to raise havoc with academic freedom. Any organization committed to a liberal cause, any group organized to revolt against an hysterical trend, any committee launched to sponsor an unpopular program becomes suspect. These are the organizations into which Communists often infiltrate. Their presence infects the whole, even though the project was not conceived in sin. A teacher caught in that mesh is almost certain to stand condemned. Fearing condemnation, she will tend to shrink from any association that stirs controversy. In that manner freedom of expression will be stifled. . . .

"Supineness and dogmatism take the place of inquiry. A 'party line'—as dangerous as the 'party line' of the Communists—lays hold. It is the 'party line' of the orthodox view, of the conventional thought, of the accepted approach. . . . The teacher is no longer a stimulant to adventurous thinking; she becomes instead a pipe-line for safe and sound information.

"A deadening dogma takes the place of free inquiry. Instruction tends to become sterile. Pursuit of knowledge is discouraged; discussion often leaves off where it should begin. . . .

"A school system producing students trained as robots threatens to rob a generation of the versatility that has been perhaps our greatest distinction. The Framers knew the danger of dogmatism; they also knew the strength that comes when the mind is free, when ideas may be pursued wherever they lead. We forget these teachings of the First Amendment when we sustain this law."

Justice Douglas' dissent, we venture to predict, will be studied, admired, and followed when a return to national sanity exposes the majority opinion for what it is—a corruption of the Constitution and a debasement of what is noblest in the American idea of freedom.

"Do I Understand There's More Cooking?"

Decisive Victory

THE DECISIVE action of the House of Representatives in refusing to adopt a program of Universal Military Training has been hailed as a great victory against the further militarization of America. And so it was. But even more significant to us was the lesson that emerged from the struggle — that an aroused, articulate citizenry can make its views prevail if it sheds the defeatist "What's the use?" attitude and organizes for action.

Too often, on other issues, too many of us have felt it was useless to speak up and fight because the cards seemed stacked against us. The odds seemed almost hopeless in this case, too, with the Administration, most of the press, and much of the Pentagon mobilized in favor of UMT.

Happily, however, the all too familiar mood of resignation was replaced by a militant determination to fight the issue out with Congress. Farm organizations, labor unions, educational groups, and the churches argued the case against UMT before the House Armed Forces Committee. Tens of thousands of individuals and organizations sent letters and resolutions to their Congressmen. The result was a handsome 236 to 162 vote against UMT.

Many powerful pleas were advanced against the adoption of universal military training, but the most effective was the argument that supporters of UMT were using the present emergency to fasten a permanent system of universal training on the nation.

Congress and the country have accepted the need for conscription while a hot war rages in Korea and a cold war in much of the rest of the world, but the country—and eventually, Congress—awakened to the fact that there was something phony about the drive for passing *now* a *permanent* UMT program while the draft was providing all the men—

and more—the armed forces can use efficiently.

The victory against UMT was important in its own right. It will take on vastly greater significance if it emboldens those who fought and won this fight to use their great power of protest and petition on other, equally important issues. The chance may come soon—and on the same issue—if there is substance to Washington reports that UMT supporters are hoping to revive the measure and sneak it through Congress on a day when there are many absences.

Phony Hallelujahs

THE North Atlantic Treaty is three years old this week. In size and scope it has outgrown its original specifications, and today its mantle ranges southeastward from the North Atlantic to Greece and Turkey on the shores of the Mediterranean. But despite all the hallelujahs of its architects, that mantle is still mostly paper.

For evidence of this judgment one need only turn to the outcome of NATO's most recent and significant conference at Lisbon a month ago. There were some hopeful achievements at Lisbon—notably, in our reckoning, the agreement to embark on a modest beginning toward a political community which just barely might become the flowering seed of the long-dreamed-about United States of Europe.

But the diplomats at Lisbon, our own especially, were not content to emphasize modest beginnings toward long-run goals. A curious compulsion drove them to boast to the world that they would have 50 battle-ready divisions by the end of the year, and that they had pretty much whipped the problems associated with the rearmament of Germany.

But what are the facts behind the souped-up statements—statements which Seymour Freiden, the strongly pro-NATO correspondent for the New York *Post*, characterized as the "difficult ambiguity, reckless talk, and empty promises of American diplomats" and the cautious London Economist branded "downright dishonest"?

"Now, You Said You Wanted To Be Heard?"

Regarding the first claim—that the NATO army would number 50 divisions by the end of the year—the rebuttal was swift and decisive. It came directly from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Supreme Allied Headquarters. Speaking to the Associated Press, "sources" at Headquarters dismissed this promise as "fanciful, misleading, and unfortunate."

The London *Times* put its finger on the damage done by this circus-style exaggeration when it wrote:

"Presumably the announcement is meant to impress someone; but it will not impress the Russians, who know very well the true state of affairs. . . Indeed this imaginative total, with the still more imaginative promise of 85 to 100 divisions in two years time, seems to contain the maximum amount of provocation with the minimum amount of deterrent effort."

The second disputed achievement of the Western diplomats was their alleged agreement on the terms on which Western Germany was to become a vital part of the army of the European community. But the statements of participants like Secretary of State Dean Acheson concealed more than they revealed. Actually, every barrier which blocked the way before the recent series of conferences at London and Lisbon was still there after the meetings.

It has been painfully apparent for many months that bull-headed American insistence on the immediate rearmament of Germany was doing more to split than to unify the community of Western Europe. The British have been luke-warm, the Germans cool, and the French cold to our pleas for arming West Germany, and the Russians, who are supposed to be deterred by all this, have indicated they would regard the rearmament of Germany as the most provocative step we could take in forcing a showdown.

It seems like only yesterday that our driving concern was to prevent forever the rearmament of Germany. Today, the people of West Germany are brooding about how they can prevent us from rearming them.

In a Bonn report the Associated Press quoted a "leading Allied official" as saying flatly: **"Nobody in Germany wants to rearm except the old professional militarists"**—certainly the one group that common sense insists must not be returned to power.

II

The affirmative alternative to the fear-creating rearmament of Germany is two-fold:

One—A revitalized program, on the political and economic levels, to bring France and Germany closer together. The Schuman Plan for economic integration in critical fields like coal, iron, and steel is precisely the right approach. Any attempt to force a union can be no more enduring than shot-gun weddings usually are.

Two—The launching of a carefully worked-out program for the unification of Germany—a free and disarmed Germany under United Nations auspices—to be submitted to the Soviet Union as the decisive test of whether the Soviets and the West can reach a live-and-let-live agreement. Norman Thomas, in *The Call*, recently summed up best the virtues of such a course: "A united and disarmed Germany might even, in a military sense, be safer for us than a divided, embittered, and rearmed Germany."

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Was Alger Hiss Framed?

By Fred Rodell

SOME WEEKS ago, the nation's press reported rather summarily, with an almost audible air of boredom, that Alger Hiss' attorneys had asked that he be given a new trial because of newly discovered evidence.

The stories told how a typewriter had been built, at the lawyers' behest, that could imitate down to the last type-flaw the work turned out on the old Woodstock which played so large a part in convicting Hiss. Despite the fact that such a feat of typewriter engineering had heretofore been rated impossible, and despite recollection of Hiss' then desperately unconvincing claim that he had been the victim of "forgery by typewriter," the press treated this as an interesting but rather irrelevant phenomenon, as if to say: that it *can* be done by no means proves or indicates, in the absence of other evidence, that it *was* done to get Hiss convicted.

The newspaper stories also mentioned a couple of affidavits casting doubt on the veracity of the colored woman, the surprise witness, whose damaging testimony about seeing the Hisses as guests of the Chambers, when she worked for the Chambers in Baltimore, was sprung on the last day of the trial. The stories referred to the lawyers' use of confessed ex-Communist Lee Pressman's statement under oath, made since the Hiss trial, that Hiss was not a member of the Communist cell to which Chambers said Hiss belonged. That—in a tone of so-what?—is just about all the press reported.

I have recently read the formal motion for a new trial, filed in federal court by Hiss' lawyers—the document on which the newspaper stories were based. And if ever the press muffed a big story—whether inadvertently out of stupidity or deliberately out of cowardice—it muffed this one.

Let me interject here a personal note in order to give what I next say more force and credence. I have never been a Hiss-lover (nor a Chambers-lover either); I have always thought that both men lied, or at least that neither ever told the whole truth; indeed, an article of mine in *The Progressive* for June, 1950, suggested that maybe Hiss, an ambitious man, had played both sides of the Washington street by *pretending* to the Communists for a time that he was really one of them.

But when I finished reading the motion for a new Hiss trial I was deeply shaken. Not that I was convinced of Hiss' innocence. But—assuming always the complete honesty of the lawyer who drew up the motion (and Chester Lane is a thoroughly reputable citizen with no tags, so far as I can discover, that even Joe McCarthy could pin on him save only his courageous championing of Hiss)—I was convinced that, regardless of Hiss' innocence or guilt, his conviction was procured in large part by the use of highly suspect and very possibly manufactured evidence; I was convinced that there was something quite malodorous, to put it mildly, about certain FBI activities in connection with the case (is this perhaps why the press petered out on the story?); and I was convinced that Hiss is entitled, if not to a new trial forthwith, at least to such help from the court as his attorneys need to round up further evidence to which they have leads, but which they now have no power to procure—evidence of a sort that would make a new trial clearly mandatory.

FRED RODELL, a graduate of Haverford and the Yale Law School, has been a professor of law at Yale for nineteen years. Before then he was a member of the staff of President Hoover's Commission on Social Trends and special legal adviser to the late Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania. His articles on public issues and personalities have appeared in many American magazines, including Fortune, Life, Harper's, The American Mercury, Look and The Reader's Digest. He is the author of several books, among them "Woe Unto You, Lawyers" and "Fifty-Five Men: The Story of the Constitution," and has contributed to a number of law journals.

II

Lawyer Lane's motion—or, more technically, his long affidavit in support of the motion—reads like a detective story. And no fictional detective—and few if any real-life lawyers—ever searched out and tracked down clues more diligently and indefatigably than did Lane.

He tells first of the building of the "impossible" typewriter. The craftsman who built it wanted as a model the Woodstock used at the trial, which he was supposed to duplicate. This was the machine which Hiss' representative had found sometime before the trial; which Hiss and his lawyers then believed was the Woodstock Hiss once owned; which the defense—not the prosecution—exhibited in court; and on which the incriminating documents Hiss allegedly gave to Chambers were presumably typed.

But Lane insisted that the craftsman work only from samples of typing done on the trial Woodstock. What Lane wanted to prove was that Chambers could have had this machine similarly constructed from samples of the work of the Woodstock that Hiss once owned (for, if Chambers had had the original machine, he would scarcely have needed a duplicate built to forge the papers Hiss said were forged). The success of Lane's experiment is attested by the attached affidavits of two recognized document experts, one of whom says that it makes the trial testimony of the government's expert witness—probably the most im-

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portant testimony in the whole case —"absolutely worthless."

But if a duplicate typewriter *could* then have been built for purposes of forgery, was there any evidence that it *had* been built? Here is perhaps the most crucial point of Lane's motion. Here is where his detective work became most fabulous and where he turned up some evidence and many clues, only to be constantly stymied by the FBI or by people's fear of the FBI. And here too is where the entire press retired into silence, thus giving the impression that the typewriter experiment was an ingenious but empty gesture.

Lane's investigation here led to two related but separate lines of attack on the authenticity of the trial typewriter. Both were concerned with the serial number of that typewriter; Woodstock No. 230,099. Both were dependent on proving that a machine with such a serial number *could not have been manufactured earlier than the first week of July, 1929* and this is one of the key points which Lane came very close to establishing conclusively before his informants suddenly clammed up on him, as by refusing "for fear of personal consequences" to swear to their own written statements.

Lane came similarly close to legal proof that the style of type used on the machine that helped convict Hiss had been abandoned by the Woodstock Co. *some months before July, 1929.* Proof of both these points—toward which Lane accumulated considerable and convincing information—would automatically show that the trial typewriter was not a regular Woodstock product but instead a subsequent fabrication.

Lane's other line of search was for the date when Hiss' father-in-law acquired the Woodstock which Hiss later owned (and which was supposedly the trial typewriter). He found evidence that the real Hiss machine was in use in the father-in-law's office in Philadelphia at almost precisely the earliest date when, it appeared, No. 230,099 could have been manufactured in Woodstock, Illinois—but again he was blocked in his efforts to pin all this down,

Alger Hiss

partly because the FBI had taken and never returned the sales records of the dealer who sold the machine.

The hunt for evidence ranged from Woodstock to Chicago to Philadelphia to Milwaukee (home office of the insurance company Hiss' father-in-law had worked for). And everywhere, as Lane swears in his affidavit: "We search for records —the FBI has them. We ask questions—the FBI will not let people talk to us. . . We ask people to certify information in files they have shown us—they must consult counsel, and we hear no more from them."

Moreover, says Lane, his investigations turned up as by-products two other fascinating facts: (1) the FBI was sufficiently interested in those investigations to keep them under surveillance; and (2) the FBI had been looking for—and might even have found—*another* Woodstock typewriter than No. 230,099. In short, not only were there strong indications, according to Lane, that the trial typewriter was not the regular Woodstock Hiss once owned but a planted fabrication on which Chambers could easily have forged the incriminating documents; there were also indications, according to Lane, that the FBI knew of this as either possibility or fact, and that it was therefore worried about Lane's investigations to the point of watching and impeding them, and that meanwhile it had been looking for the real Hiss typewriter itself.

On all of this—the whole of Lane's sworn story of what he found and couldn't find and why—the nation's press kept strangely mum.

Nor did the press do justice to what Lane got hold of to contradict the trial testimony of Edith Murray, the Chambers' supposed one-time maid. Edith Murray was the *only* person ever produced by the prosecution (other than Chambers and his wife) who claimed to have seen the Hisses and Chambers' together —despite their allegedly intimate social relationship. The importance of her testimony is indicated by the fact that the government saved her as a last-day-of-the-trial bomb-shell —which also prevented Hiss' lawyers from investigating the truth of her story.

Now, Lane has acquired two affidavits—one from a constant visitor at one house in Baltimore where Edith Murray said she worked for the Chambers when they rented the third floor, and one from the custodian of the building next-door to the other Baltimore address where Edith Murray said she worked for the Chambers. Both affidavits are long and detailed and they read with a ring of authenticity. Both state flatly that the Chambers' (then known as "Cantwells") did not have any colored maid—and could not possibly have had such a maid without the affiants knowing it—at the times the Chambers' lived at the respective addresses.

III

Finally, the press completely ignored one further batch of new evidence produced by Lane. At the trial, Chambers testified that he quit the Communist Party around the middle of April, 1938—and that he then got a job translating a certain book into English and went into hiding from the Communists. But Lane is now able to establish, out of the files and records of the publisher of the book, that Chambers got his translating job *no later than early March and probably before that;* and Lane also has an affidavit from the

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author of the translated book to the effect that Chambers did go into hiding as soon as he got the job, if not earlier.

The significance of all this is that the dates of the documents that Chambers said he, as a Communist courier, received from Hiss—the documents supposedly typed on Hiss' Woodstock typewriter—the documents that were the backbone of the government's case—run up to and including April 1, 1938.

There, except for the reference to Pressman's testimony about Hiss before a Congressional committee (testimony to which I, personally, attach as little weight as I do to Nathaniel Weyl's contrary testimony a few weeks back) is a too brief summary of the motion for a new trial for Alger Hiss. There is the story that the press failed or refused to tell.

But what the press can welsh on, whether out of incompetence or cowardice, a federal judge cannot. And Judge Goddard—who presided at the second Hiss trial and who will doubtless hear this motion—can scarcely fail to be impressed by the job Lane has done and deeply disturbed by the dark shadow of doubt he has cast on the evidence that convicted Hiss.

For if Hiss was convicted, even in part, on fabricated evidence, a fraud was perpetrated not just on Hiss but on the court as well. And Judge Goddard's duty is clear—in protection of the integrity of his court, and especially in so notorious a case as this one—to remove any taint or suspicion of fraud from the Hiss conviction.

I repeat that—assuming always the complete honesty of Chester Lane (which in turn assumes that the government will not be able to demolish his motion in its reply)—I do not see how the court can fail either to grant a new trial at once, or at least to give Lane the power to demand in legal form the information he had his hands on, especially about Woodstock typewriter No. 230,099—which information, once verified, would of course mean a new trial. Moreover, I have yet to talk to any lawyer who has read the motion and holds a different view—and I have talked to several.

The granting of a new trial, plus even Hiss' probable acquittal if Lane can make his astounding stuff stand up in court, would not in itself clear up the Hiss-Chambers mystery (why, then, did Chambers accuse Hiss?)—nor, for that matter, would it conclusively prove that Hiss had never been a Communist. But it would properly make heroes—such as even the press could not ignore—out of Alger Hiss and especially Chester Lane, and bums out of Whittaker Chambers and perhaps—who knows?—the FBI.

In this country, even Communists are not supposed to be framed.

My Plea for America

By George Kennan

(U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union)

PERHAPS our first need is a realistic appraisal of the danger confronting us. For example: Will the Soviets attack the West?

We do not know for sure.

But we do know that to act as though war were inevitable, and unavoidable, when we have no proof of that assumption, is the best way to substantiate the Soviet thesis that we are aggressors and planning war ourselves, and the best way to bring war nearer.

* * *

A second need is certainly the ability to keep cool and to rise above petty irritation. We must repudiate idle invective, empty gestures, and pinpricks in diplomacy; and reserve our power for things that are really necessary and that advance our interest. It should not surprise us that other nations have different interests and outlooks.

* * *

Thirdly we should exhibit some of this fairness and tolerance at home. We are dealing with extremely complicated problems in foreign affairs. The choices are not simple; they are not obvious. In consequence, no one has the right to certainty, to self-righteousness, to uncharitableness toward others who do not think as he does; no one has the right to treat as reprobates or criminals those directing American policy because he does not agree with them.

* * *

I therefore plead for concepts of national interest more modest than those with which we are accustomed to flatter our sensibilities; for greater dignity, quietness, and self-discipline in implementation of those concepts.

I plead for cool nerves and a clear eye, for the husbanding of our strength and for an iron self-discipline in refusing to be provoked to use that strength where no plausible end is in sight.

I also plead for a return to comradeship and tolerance in public life and public debates, to a recognition that Americans may be wrong without being evil, and that the wrong ones may even conceivably be ourselves.

In such things lie the true glory and true interest of our nation.

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Condensed from
The Foreign Service Journal

Frightened America

By William O. Douglas

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This article is adapted from an address Justice Douglas gave recently at Brandeis University—an address which the Editors of The Progressive believe will survive as one of the most penetrating of our time.*

THERE is an ominous trend in this nation. We are developing tolerance only for the orthodox point of view on world affairs, intolerance for new or different approaches. As a people we have swung over the years from tolerance to intolerance and back again. There have been eras of intolerance when the views of minorities have been suppressed. But there probably has not been a period of greater intolerance than we witness today.

To understand this, I think one has to leave the country, go into the back regions of the world, lose himself there, and become absorbed in the problems of the peoples of different civilizations. When he returns to America after a few months, he probably will be shocked. He will be shocked not at the intentions or purposes or ideals of the American people. He will be shocked at the arrogance and intolerance of great segments of the American press, at the arrogance and intolerance of many leaders in public office, at the arrogance and intolerance reflected in many of our attitudes toward Asia. He will find that thought is being standardized, that the permissible area for calm discussion is being narrowed, that the range of ideas is being limited, that many minds are closed to the receipt of any idea from Asia.

This is alarming to one who loves his country. It means that the philosophy of strength through free speech is being forsaken for the philosophy of fear through repression.

That choice in Russia is conscious. Under Lenin the ministers and officials were encouraged to debate, to advance new ideas and criticisms. Once the debate was over, however, no dissension of disagreement was permitted. But even that small degree of tolerance for free discussion that Lenin permitted disappeared under Stalin. Stalin maintains a tight system of control, permitting no free speech, no real clash in ideas, even in the inner circle. We are, of course, not emulating either Lenin or Stalin. But we are drifting in the direction of repression, drifting dangerously fast.

What is the cause of this drift? What are the forces behind it? It is only a drift, for certainly everything in our tradition would make the great majority of us reject that course as a conscious choice.

This drift goes back, I think, to *the fact that we carried over to days of peace the military approach to world affairs.* Diplomacy, certainly in our relations to Asia, took a back seat. The military approach conditioned our thinking and our planning. The military, in fact, determined our approach to the Asians and their problems. That has been a great tragedy in Asia. And the tragedy to us at home has been about as great.

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Military thinking continued to play a dominant role in our domestic affairs. The conspiratorial role of Soviet Communism in the world scene was apparent to all who could read. This conspiratorial role of Soviet Communism was, of course, backed by Russia's military strength. We, therefore, had to be strong in a military sense to hold off Russia. But we soon accepted the military role as the dominant one. We thought of Asia in terms of military bases, not in terms of peoples and their aspirations. We wanted the starving people of Asia to choose sides, to make up their minds whether they were for us or against us, to cast their lot with us and against Russia.

We did not realize that to millions of these people the difference between Soviet dictatorship and the dictatorship under which they presently live is not very great. We did not realize that in some regions of Asia it is the Communist party that has identified itself with the so-called reform programs, the other parties being mere instruments for keeping a ruling class in power. We did not realize that the choice between democracy and Communism is not in the eyes of millions of illiterates the critical choice it is for us.

II

We forgot that democracy in many lands is an empty word; that the appeal is hollow when made to illiterate people living at the subsistence level. We asked them to furnish staging grounds for a military operation whose outcome, in their eyes, had no perceptible relation to their own welfare. Those who rejected our overtures must be Communists, we said. Those who did not fall in with our military plans must be secretly aligning with Russia, we thought. This was the result of our military thinking, of our absorption in military affairs. In Asia it has brought us the lowest prestige in our existence.

The military effort has been involving more and more of our sons, more and more of our budget, more and more of our thinking. The military policy has so completely absorbed our thoughts that we have

mostly forgotten that our greatest strength, our enduring power is not in guns, but in ideas. Today in Asia we are identified not with ideas of freedom, but with guns. Today at home we are thinking less and less in terms of defeating Communism with ideas, more and more in terms of defeating Communism with military might.

The concentration on military means has helped to breed fear. It has bred fear and insecurity partly because of the horror of atomic war. But the real reason strikes deeper. In spite of our enormous expenditures, we see that Soviet imperialism continues to expand and that *the expansion proceeds without the Soviets firing a shot.* The free world continues to shrink without a battle for its survival having been fought. It becomes apparent, as country after country falls to Soviet imperialistic ambitions, that military policy alone is a weak one; that military policy alone will end in political bankruptcy and futility. Thus fear mounts.

Fear has many manifestations. The Communist threat inside the country has been magnified and exalted far beyond its realities. Irresponsible talk by irresponsible people has fanned the flames of fear. Accusations have been loosely made. Character assassinations have become common. Suspicion has taken the place of good will. Once we could debate with impunity along a wide range of inquiry. Once we could safely explore to the edges of a problem, challenge orthodoxy without qualms, and run the gamut of ideas in search of solutions to perplexing problems. Once we had confidence in each other. Now there is suspicion. Innocent acts become tell-tale marks of disloyalty. The coincidence that an idea parallels Soviet Russia's policy for a moment of time settles an aura of suspicion around a person.

Suspicion grows until only the orthodox idea is the safe one. Suspicion grows until only the person who loudly proclaims the orthodox view, or who, once having been a Communist, has been converted, is trustworthy. Competition for embracing the new orthodoxy increases. Those who are unorthodox are suspect. Everyone who does not follow the military policy-makers is suspect. Everyone who voices opposition to the trend away from diplomacy and away from political tactics takes a chance. Some who are opposed are indeed "subversive." Therefore, the thundering edict commands that all who are opposed are "subversive." Fear is fanned to a fury. Good and honest men are pilloried. Character is assassinated. Fear runs rampant.

Fear even strikes at lawyers and the bar. Those accused of illegal Communist activity—all presumed innocent, of course, until found guilty—have difficulty getting reputable lawyers to defend them. Lawyers have talked with me about it. Many are worried. Some could not volunteer their services, for if they did they would lose clients and their firms would suffer. Others could not volunteer because if they did they would be dubbed "subversive" by their community and put in the same category as those they would defend. This is a dark tragedy. Lawyers are the first to be aware of the bar's great historic role —the role of the defender. They know that the law's brightest days have been when an Erskine stepped forward to defend an unpopular person accused of an ugly or infamous crime. Yet such has been the temper of opinion in recent years that good men have been reluctant to undertake this great historic role.

Fear has driven more and more men and women in all walks of life either to silence or to the folds of the orthodox. Fear has mounted—fear of losing one's job, fear of being investigated, fear of being pilloried. This wear has stereotyped our thinking, narrowed the range of free public discussion, and driven many thoughtful people to despair. This fear has even entered universities, great citadels of our spiritual strength, and corrupted them. We have the spectacle of university officials lending themselves to one of the worst kinds of witch hunts we have seen since early days.

III

This fear has affected the youngsters. Youth has played a very important role in our national affairs. It has usually been the oncoming generation—full of enthusiasm, full of idealism, full of energy—that has challenged its elders and the status quo. It is from this young group that the country has received much of its moral power. They have always been prone to question the stewardship of their fathers, to doubt the wisdom of traditional practices, to explode cliches, to quarrel with the management of public affairs.

Youth—like the opposition party in a parliamentary system — has served a powerful role. It has cast doubts on our policies, challenged our inarticulate major premises, put the light on our prejudices, and exposed our inconsistencies. Youth has made each generation indulge in self-examination. Its criticisms have been searching and productive. Changes have been propelled by the opinion which they have generated. They have until now felt free to discuss, to argue, to campaign, to embrace radical ideas, and to harass the orthodox school with a barrage of ideas.

But a great change has taken place. Youth is still rebellious; but it is largely holding its tongue. There

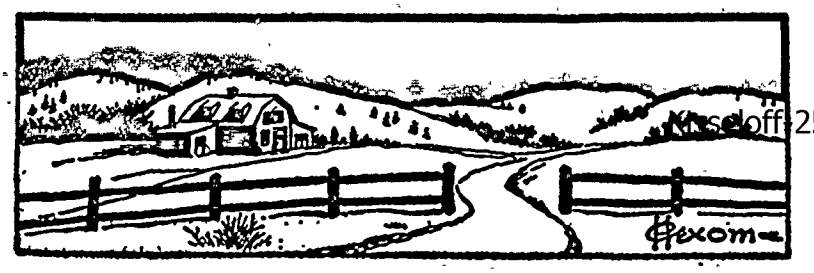

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is the fear of being labeled a "subversive" if one departs from the orthodox party line. That charge—if leveled against a young man or young woman—may have profound effects. It may ruin a youngster's business or professional career. No one wants a Communist, nor any one who is suspect, in his organization.

And so the lips of the younger generation have become more and more sealed. Repression of ideas has taken the place of debate. There may not be a swelling crowd of converts to the orthodox, military view. But the voice of the opposition is more and more stilled; and youth, the mainstay in early days of the revolt against orthodoxy, is largely immobilized.

This pattern of orthodoxy that is shaping our thinking has dangerous implications. No one man, no one group can have the answer to the many perplexing problems that today confront the management of world affairs. The scene is a troubled and complicated one. The problems require the pooling of many ideas, the exposure of different points of view, the hammering out in public discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of this policy or of that.

There are few who know firsthand the conditions in the villages of Asia, the South Pacific, South America, and Africa. There are few who really know the powerful forces operating from the grass roots in those areas—forces that are reflected in the attitudes of the men who head up the governments in those countries. But unless we know those attitudes, we cannot manage intelligently. Unless we know, we will waste our energies and our resources. Unless we know, we are not in position to win even political alliances of an enduring nature.

There are those who think that our present policy towards Asia will lead to disaster—for us. There are those who believe that in Asia we are fast becoming the symbol of what the people of Asia fear and hate. There are those who believe that the most effective bases we can get in Asia are bases in the hearts of Asia's millions, not bases on their lands. There are those who believe

—and the Home of the Brave

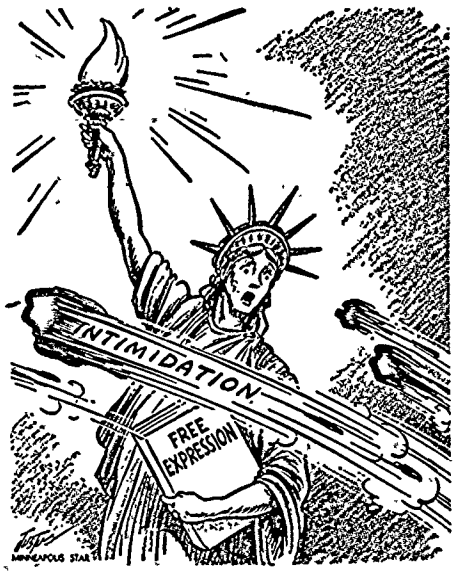

Justus in The Minneapolis Star

that we must substitute a political for a military strategy in Asia; that when there is a cease fire in Korea, we must make a political settlement with Red China; that if we apply to China the attitude we are now brilliantly exploiting in Yugoslavia, we can manage to make Soviet imperialism crumble.

There are those who are deeply opposed, many of whom put that issue beyond the pale of discussion. There are even some who make the crucial test of one's loyalty or sanity his acceptance or rejection of our present policy toward Asia.

The question of our Asian policy illustrates the need for a wide range of free public discussion. Asia poses probably the most critical issues of the day. Certain it is that if Asia, like China, is swept into the political orbit of Soviet Russia, the Soviets will then command or be able to immobilize

—the bulk of the people of the world

—the bulk of the wealth of the world.

If that happens, it is doubtful if we, with all our atomic bombs, could win a war.

The great danger of this period is not inflation, nor the national debt, nor atomic warfare. The great, the critical danger is that we will so limit or narrow the range of permissible discussion and permissible thought that we will become victims of the orthodox school.

If we do, we will lose flexibility. We will lose the capacity for expert management. We will then become wedded to a few techniques, to a few devices. They will define our policy and at the same time limit our ability to alter or modify it. Once we narrow the range of thought and discussion, we will surrender a great deal of our power. We will become like the man on the toboggan who can ride it but who can neither steer it nor stop it.

The mind of man must always be free. The strong society is one that sanctions and encourages freedom of thought and expression. When there is that freedom, a nation has resiliency and adaptability. When freedom of expression is supreme, a nation will keep its balance.

Our real power is our spiritual strength, and that spiritual strength stems from our civil liberties. If we are true to our traditions, if we are tolerant of the whole market place of ideas, we will always be strong. Our weakness grows when we become intolerant of opposing ideas, depart from our standards of civil liberties, and borrow the policeman's philosophy from the enemy we detest.

That has been the direction of our drift. It is dangerous to the morale of our people; it is destructive of the influence and prestige of our country. We have lost much of our resiliency, much of our inventive genius. The demands of orthodoxy already have begun to sap our strength—and to deprive us of power. One sees it from far off Asia. From Asia one sees an America that is losing its humanity, its idealism, and its Christian character. From Asia one sees an America that is strong and rich and powerful, and yet crippled and ineffective because of its limited vision.

When we view this problem full face we are following the American tradition. The times demand a renaissance in freedom of thought and freedom of expression, a renaissance that will end the orthodoxy that threatens to devitalize us.

Kisseloff 25183

Deepening Shadows Over the Satellites

By G.E.R. Gedye

Vienna

DISTRESS SIGNALS are flashing with greater frequency behind the Iron Curtain. In recent weeks three different signs of economic sickness have been revealed in three different parts of the Soviet bloc—Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania. The gravity of each case was admitted only when further concealment was impossible.

- In Czechoslovakia the obvious breakdown in food production and the inflationary trend were denied to the outside world until the Government and Communist Party were forced to admit some of the facts regarding food in mid-February.
- In Hungary, top-Communist Mattyas Rakosi made a holiday gesture to the population with the announcement that foodstuffs and other products were coming off the ration list while wages were being increased. The practical result was that the actual cost of living, allowing for wage increase, shot up by some 20 to 40 per cent. Now peasant opposition to collectivization has forced him to suspend the setting up of new *kolkhoses*—farm collectives—until further notice.
- In Rumania the government put through an overnight "currency reform" in January, with the State playing the role of highwayman and emptying the nation's pockets.

These three apparently quite separate dislocations are symptoms of the same incurable disease affecting the Soviet body politic—chronic indigestion, brought about by gluttonous devouring of unassimilable non-Communist, non-Russian, European populations.

Russia's failure to digest her new satellites has led her to try one quack Muscovite remedy after another, including repeated purges. But while repeated doses of this horse-doctor treatment during thirty years have kept the Soviet Union from collapse, they have only aggravated the trouble in the annexed countries. The exigencies of the cold war, and of the breathless Soviet extensions of an already vast armament program in preparation for a possible shooting war, have produced the twin disorders of inflation and agricultural chaos which lie behind the various symptoms in each of these three satellites.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Food supplies began to go wrong in Czechoslovakia even before the *Putsch* of 1948 which put the Communists in full control. Ever since the country came under Russian reins in 1948, food had been falling off. The indigent Russians were understandably shocked to see the standard of life demanded by the average Czechoslovak, in sharp contrast to the wretched conditions prevailing in their fatherland. Continual pressure was maintained to achieve a reduction of Czechoslovak food imports in favor of strategic raw materials for processing by heavy industry and delivery to Russia. As a result, the output of consumer goods by light industry was drastically reduced.

Within a year of the *Putsch*, the real reign of terror, hardship, and slavery set in under the new Premier, Antonin Zapotocky. Following months of mass arrests, political prisoners were drafted to the mines. Food imports were drastically cut. Deliveries of grain promised from Russia fell heavily into arrears. Tea and coffee disappeared, sugar ran short, milk and butter were almost unobtainable, meat became scarce and dear. This, more or less, has been the prevailing pattern ever since.

The campaign to force the peasantry into collectives encountered sullen, hardening resistance, and with it home production of food fell off. As supplies of food and consumer goods decreased, absenteeism in the mines went up. One Minister after another angrily denounced the "industrial slackers." Penalties were invoked, and then came waves of arrests of foremen and managers who failed to drive their workmen harder, on transparently bogus charges of sabotage. At the same time that the lash cracked across the backs of miners and heavy industrial workers, sugar plums in the shape of extra pay and bonuses were dangled before their eyes. But those who responded soon found their pockets stuffed with Czech crowns that counted for little because of the famine in consumer goods.

In 1950 there was a new food crisis coupled with rising prices and plan failures. Moscow cried "faster, faster" to the factories. Even bread, formerly the one abundant foodstuff, ran so short that rationing had to be resumed. One experiment after another was tried without success. To the women and children in the mines were added drafted peasants and civil servants. "Conspiracies" were discovered at ministerial level. Tremendous compulsory delivery quotas were set for non-collectivized peasants. But the more Moscow insisted on the persecution

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of the non-existent *"Kulaks,"* the worse the situation grew.

The failure of Rudolf Slansky, all-powerful Secretary-General of the Communist Party, to produce food and thus to induce workers to fulfill Moscow's demands, was one of the principal causes of his downfall and arrest at the end of last year, as I reported in the February *Progressive.*

During December the murmuring about food and consumer goods shortages gained greatly in volume. Both shortages were blandly denied in the press, and the slogan was launched that increased export of heavy industrial products was alone the key to national well-being. The usual cash bonuses at Christmas were abolished, and at last Zapotocky and others began to use the dreaded word "inflation." No use, he said, to demand more wages — to pay them without a great increase in output would simply mean inflation and price increases.

"I had," Zapotocky said in a Christmas speech, "to reject unjust and exaggerated demands by those who expect the State to fulfill all their wishes," i.e. those who expected real reward for their labor in the shape of purchasable supplies, food, and clothing instead of worthless paper. "Those who will not help the Republic," he said, "we shall crush."

Desperately, a new rationing system was introduced in January, cutting supplies for large categories and cancelling ration cards for a still larger number. The Minister of Manpower, Dr. Havelka, insisted again on withdrawing still more workers from light industry and other jobs to increase the number of heavy industry workers. On Jan. 27, it was triumphantly stated that the number of peasant cooperatives was 1,011 more than in 1950 and that the "meat plan" for 1951 had been fulfilled.

Then came the pay-off. On Feb. 10 it was announced:

"The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak Government find that there were deficiencies in the supply to the people of meat and meat-products last year. Workers' demands could not be satisfied and it was even necessary to limit the free market, to increase its prices, and to issue rice and sugar on food cards in place of 300 grams of meat.

"The reasons were, firstly, the nonfulfilment of agricultural tasks, under-production of fodder, insufficient care of cattle. The cattle and pig birth-rate fell, and deaths and compulsory slaughtering increased."

This was only the introduction to a string of complaints of shop wastage, swindling, concealment of stocks, and misappropriation of rations. Of the chronic grain, potato, vegetable, and other food shortages, there has still been no official admission. But despite all previous denials, part of the disastrous situation had now to be revealed to scare the public and get a hearing for an imposing string of remedies.

Since these included neither the dissolution of the hated and ineffectual collective farms, the cessation of peasant persecution, nor checking inflation by letting up on heavy industry and military preparations in favor of the production of the urgent necessities of life, it may safely be predicted that they will achieve precisely nothing. The symptoms may be camouflaged but the disease remains.

HUNGARY

In Hungary, food shortages and inflation were better camouflaged and more skillfully dealt with. Though the Magyar lacks the stubbornness which marks the Czech, the resentment of collectivization is no less strong among the peasantry because of their wretched plight under their feudal overlords up to 1945. The millions of formerly landless peasants bitterly resent the efforts to deprive them of the longed-for patch of land which they secured in 1945.

Until last December the food situation in this very rich agricultural country, which was the granary of the Hapsburg Monarchy, was much like that in Czechoslovakia. Rationed food-stuffs cheap on paper, but never properly available owing to peasant resistance, and black market supplies so expensive as to be out of the normal worker's reach. It was then that Rakosi, the top-Communist, announced his "courageous gesture." Rationing would be abolished, the peasants would disgorge at higher prices, and wages would go up. What happened?

Same Line-up, Another Location

Herblock in The Washington Post

Prices for meat and butter went up 100 per cent; lard 200 per cent; textiles and public services, from 25 to 100 per cent. The wage increases to cope with this were fixed at 15 to 21 per cent. The result, of course, was a new and disastrous drop in the standard of living.

The State scooped in huge amounts of inflated currency over the deal and made a big profit. The entire stocks accumulated by the State—the only wholesaler—at very low rationed prices were passed on to retailers and their worker customers at the new inflated prices. Peasants were further ordered to hand over to the State "the difference between the old and new prices of any stocks they hold." Once again, the State was as highwayman. Or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say the Russian state, for in December Hungary's monthly reparations deliveries to Russia included:

120 freight-car-loads of wheat, 100 each of barley and oats, 85 of maize, 20 of canned foodstuff, two barge-loads of unspecified grain.

Little wonder that Hungary de-

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faults on her treaty obligations to sell foodstuff to Austria.

One thing the abolition of rationing on Nov. 30 failed to effect was a permanent improvement in the food supply. Within four weeks the Minister of Agriculture, Erdei, was again storming at the peasants; both "free" and "collectivized." The latter were charged with slacking, sabotage, and deserting their posts whenever possible. Savage penalties were imposed. It was announced that the compulsory production quota for peasants on collectives would be raised by 50 per cent, the earnings of anyone leaving a *kolkhose* confiscated, and two days' remuneration withheld for every working-day missed.

II

But the every next day Rakosi sounded retreat. Nobody, he said, must be over-persuaded "or perhaps even threatened" into joining a *kolkhose*. On Jan. 6 there was another desperate effort to straighten things out. A new "Ministry for the Delivery of Agrarian Products" was created—but the products remained in arrears. Then came another panic concession; all agitation in favor of the *kolkhoses* was stopped at once and the formation of new farm collectives forbidden as from March 10.

This move was made in the hope that the peasants would now stop their agitation and get on with the spring sowing. But this year the peasants know that once the harvest is safe, the *kolkhose* whip will crack again. For in March 1951, Rakosi "forbade" the formation of new collectives—on the silly plea that the enthusiasm of the peasants was outrunning organizational facilities. That was also a measure of sheer panic, for only three days before, Rakosi had declared that the enforced collectivization was to be greatly speeded up! The peasant answer to that was widespread sabotage, destruction of stocks, and unmistakable preparations for revolt.

On July 21, when it was seen that the harvest was secure, Rakosi cancelled this order, and the collectivization lash again descended on the peasantry. By December 1951, Rakosi had increased the areas "collectivized" and "state-cultivated" from six and seven per cent a year earlier to 16 and 8.5 per cent respectively of the country's total arable land. Thus nearly 25 per cent is now "communized."

Meanwhile the "free" markets for "surplus" products legalized by Rakosi on Nov. 30 have been practically closed again by an order doubling the quota to be yielded to the State before any "surplus" can be sold. The peasants have already proved that neither crippling ordinances nor the terror of the AVH (secret police) can force them to provide the normal food supplies without which the workers will not perform their terribly hard tasks. For their part, as the Communist newspapers constantly bear witness, the workers continue to prove unsatisfactory — even in the face of such measures as the shooting of 80 recalcitrant miners in Tata Banya last autumn. If the imperturbable Rakosi shows signs of losing his nerve over the sequence—peasant-resistance, food-shortage, currency-inflation, workers'-resistance—surely no one recalling, as he must, the fate of Czechoslovakia's Slansky, can be surprised.

RUMANIA

The inflation resulting from peasant resistance and under-production of consumer goods has had to be admitted even more openly in Rumania. At the end of January, it was announced without warning that the leu would no longer have a dollar basis, but would be tied to the rouble at 280 lei to one rouble. At the same time, the Rumanian Communists decreed that the old leu must be exchanged at the fantastic rate of 100 old to one new leu, up to 2,000 lei; over 3,000 lei the rate would be 400:1. State concerns were allowed to change unlimited sums at 200:1.

The effect of this Kissel-ff-25186 population of almost their entire cash in hand; the few favored Communists who dared deposit money in the banks could get one new for 50 old lei. Even this was robbery, as the twenty to one rate paid to foreign diplomats and that fixed for future wages showed. Thus the last remaining independent small traders and handicraftsmen are being wiped out. Price reductions simultaneously announced were too petty to soften the blow to the despoiled population.

This is the second time the Rumanians have been mulcted in the name of currency reform, but this time the operation was much more drastic. How little this is going to help against the chronic satellite inflation is shown by the intensive drive to increase heavy industrial output which has followed.

Under stern orders, the State undertakings have filled their windows with long-hoarded goods for which they will now get "gold-rouble lei," but the ruined private shops are rapidly closing. Thus the distribution of such consumer goods as there are becomes a monopoly of the State, which can allot them as Party interests dictate. Instead of the workers being enabled to buy more, they are urged to "invest" their new wages in industrial undertakings—presumably until they also vanish with the next currency reform.

Neither in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, nor Rumania has the problem been solved of how to get the last ounce of energy out of the workers to satisfy Russian needs, when the peasants hold out on food and the State on consumer needs. Nor has any worker yet discovered how to make a square meal out of a gun barrel or to walk a mile shod in tank spares.

The Hope Of India

By Chester Bowles

I BELIEVE it was Paul Hoffman who once remarked that it was possible to pick up fifty per cent of the information about a new country during the first three months of your stay there, but that it would take at least thirty years to learn the remaining fifty per cent.

I've been in India more than three months and if I have 50 per cent of the answers about that vast, fascinating, and complex country, I am at least on schedule. I have had a rare opportunity to get around India and talk with the people as well as the government officials in New Delhi. I've already traveled some 7,000 miles by plane and another 1,800 by auto. I've had half a dozen illuminating interviews with Prime Minister Nehru and hundreds of roadside conversations with the farmers in the country and with the people in the great cities. I suppose I have drunk tea in at least 35 village houses.

It is in the villages of India that the great underlying issue that challenges us all will be hammered out. We have learned from experience that tanks and machine guns are not the most effective weapons in fighting Communism. Communism got its hold in China on the village level. It must be beaten in India on the village level by proving that free men working together can obtain more of the good things of life than can the victims of regimentation.

The next five years may determine which system—free democratic government or Communist dictatorship—proves the more successful. If the Indian economy stagnates while China with its brutal methods succeeds in providing even moderately improved living standards for its masses—and whether we like it or not China has already made progress in that direction—the Communist appeal throughout Asia will become almost irresistible.

Even though the leaders of free nations contend that China's gains were achieved only through the ruthless destruction of human life and human values, this viewpoint will be thrust aside by people impatient to improve their own situation.

On the other hand, a victory for democracy in India will enable tens of millions of Asiatic peoples to develop a robust new faith in themselves, in their ancient cultures, and in the ideals of the free world.

We must not allow the natural differences which arise between the United States and Indian Governments to obscure the fact that India is definitely aligned on the side of the free nations. Prime Minister Nehru has stated in clear terms that India would defend itself against outside aggression.

Indians deplore the word "neutralism" as applied to their foreign policy. In recent sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, India voted as the United States did on 38 occasions, and differed from the American stand only twice.

Sometimes I believe we Americans often fall into the easy rationalization that other nations must be either 100 per cent for us or 100 per cent against us. The Indian people do not accept the theory that they are sinners because they do not always agree with our policies.

I am often asked about India's attitude toward the U.S.S.R. The people of India and the Indian Government generally started out with a sympathetic attitude toward the U.S.S.R., which went back to the period of World War II. This feeling was based on the fact that Russia's material gains started more or less from scratch—the background of an agricultural country increasing its productivity.

The disillusionment with the Soviet Union began when the Communist Party in India broke with the Congress Party on the issue of supporting Great Britain in the last war. The Communist Party in India was playing the game, of course, that it has always played, that whatever is good enough for the Soviet Union is good enough for it.

A second factor was the armed Communist revolts that took place in 1947 and 1948 in Travancore and Cochin and other parts of India when many people were killed and there was a great deal of violence.

II

Today I find that few of the Indian people are pro-Soviet. Some of the young people in the colleges and universities are dangerously pro-Soviet and I should estimate the percentage runs as high as 40 or 50 per cent in some sections. However, among the leaders in government there are certainly none. They aren't always clear as to what the Soviet is trying to do; they have a sort of disillusioned attitude. They had hoped it would be different. They had hoped the brutality they admitted was there was just a quirk of the Russian temperament and not part of the system itself. When they began to appreciate it was part of the thing itself, the Soviet Union slipped sharply in the estimation of the Indian people.

Vishinsky's speech on disarmament, in which he said he laughed all night, was quoted in practically every paper in India and it was the cause of real shock to the people.

The most effective Soviet propa-

CHESTER BOWLES, U.S. ambassador to India, has been widely praised for his successful beginning in seeking the friendship of the people of India. Before accepting this key diplomatic post Mr. Bowles served as governor of Connecticut, director of OWM, head of OPA, and the co-founder of Benton & Bowles, one of the most successful of U.S. advertising agencies.

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ganda in India is paper-covered books. The Communists have an ingenious way of handling them. The Soviet Government presents these books to the local Communist parties as a gift. The local Communist parties then sell them and in that way finance their local Communist activities, with no apparent direct subsidy.

The Indian attitude towards Red China is most complex. The Soviet Union has done a successful job of trying to convince people all through this area that the Americans will not accept the Asian people as equals. The Kremlin's game has been simplified, of course, by the widespread conviction that Asia in general and India in particular have long been victims of Western exploitation.

Moreover, both India and China face huge economic difficulties as countries with quite substantial resources still in a low agricultural stage of development, and they feel some community of interest in how those problems can be licked.

Another factor is the behavior of the Chinese in India. Unlike the Russians, they have handled themselves with great skill. The Chinese cultural delegation which visited India recently was a big success. A fairly typical conversation, of a Chinese delegate to an Indian in the government, would run something like this:

"Let us not argue about the U.S.S.R. We are not necessarily in partnership with them. We feel indebted to them because they have taken up our cause, but you don't like them, so let us not argue about them and let us not argue about America. We have our views. You don't share all of them. Let us spend our time talking about our mutual problems. We are a great Asian nation like yourself—the two most heavily populated countries in the world. We are trying to solve our problems through a people's democracy."

This approach tells the Indians what they want to hear—that China has no designs on India. Still, I believe there is a growing disillusionment in India with China—a growing fear of what China has on its mind as far as aggression is concerned. There is a great deal of talk and fear about Tibet. The Indian people are concerned about the fact that there are many troops in Tibet—many more than are needed to hold down a docile people. There is also concern about the northern boundary of Nepal.

Despite the problems and tensions of India, I am optimistic about its future. The great test of democratic government will succeed. On the other hand, I recognize that many mistakes may be made. If success is achieved and free India overcomes its problems, the victory will be a victory for the Indian people, not for assistance which the United States has given and—I hope—will continue to give India.

If democratic government fails in India, the entire free world will suffer a catastrophic setback all through Asia. This setback will be even greater, in my opinion, than the reverse the free world suffered when China was conquered by Communism. The lesson of China forewarned us of what could happen in India. If we cannot profit from this lesson, the future is dark indeed.

What can we Americans do to prevent this catastrophe?

One—We must give the Indian people a much clearer picture of the United States and the American people. Most Indians have an unbalanced conception of Americans. They often exaggerate racial discrimination. The Cold War often makes it necessary for us to talk in world strategy military terms, and this irritates the Indians. Furthermore, many of them still believe that the Western nations will revert to the policies of the 19th Century colonial period.

India must see the best in America. We do not make friends by boasting of our material comforts. Talk of bath tubs, radios, and television sets does not make it easier for people in other lands to know and like us.

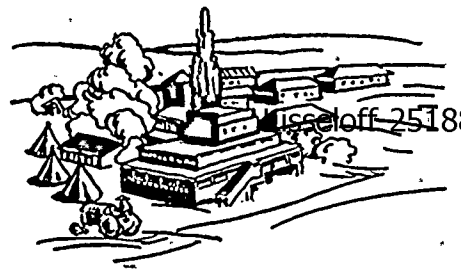

We have a great democratic tradition. It embodies the ideas of Jefferson, of Jackson and Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt and Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie. One great idea runs through the philosophies of these men—every individual is important; governments exist for him. He does not live to serve the state.

We are carrying a tremendous burden in our struggle for a free world. We are often uncertain, and, in spirit, I think, we are humble in the face of this responsibility. We have made mistakes. We shall probably make more. We must get across to India our deep and grave concern with these problems, our anxiety to preserve democratic freedoms as we search for answers. We should welcome their help and search out the contributions they can make in their own way.

We are making progress with this need to inform India about ourselves. Most of the kinks in our information service have been ironed out in the last year, and the information program is now moving along in high gear.

Two—We must face up to the fact that we must increase aid to India. This will cost money, but it is a small fraction of what we spend in the rest of the world.

Three—We must never lose sight of the fact that when we deal with India we are dealing with an Asiatic country. By shirking the difficult task of recognizing India as a part of Asia and thus refusing to recognize the realities of 1952, the free nations will surely alienate all of Asia and perhaps even bring about their own downfall.

The rest depends largely on India. I'm an optimist. I believe India will meet the challenge. The next five years may tell the story. Everyone who believes in human freedom and ultimate dignity of man will be affected by the outcome.

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How to End the High Cost of Strikes

By George W. Goble

DURING the five year period following World War II (1946-51) the United States had 20,546 work stoppages caused by labor-management disputes. These strikes involved 14,170,000 workers and resulted in a loss of 274,000,000 man-days of working time. The dollar loss of these work stoppages to labor, the owners, and the public is astronomical, but impossible to calculate accurately. The steel strike of 1949 alone cost workers $210,000,000 in wages and the owners $50,000,000 in maintenance charges.

This tragic loss, involving great injury to the public, can be prevented or greatly reduced, and what is equally significant, this result can be achieved without impairing labor's power to obtain its justifiable demands from management or management's ability to resist unjustifiable demands by labor.

The way to do it is to legalize contracts between management and labor providing for a non-stoppage strike plan under which financial penalities would be substituted for the losses now caused by work stoppages.

Here is how it would be done: The National Labor Relations Act would be amended to permit collective bargaining contracts to contain a clause providing that in the event of a dispute between management and labor, management would be required to deposit weekly with the National Labor Relations Board an amount equal to the company's average weekly net profits, and 25 per cent of the salaries of officers and executives. Labor would be required to submit to a weekly deduction of 25 per cent of wages, also deposited with the Board.

The plant would be required to continue to operate and the parties to continue to negotiate. If the parties settled their dispute within 90 days, all amounts paid to the Board would be returned. If they did not reach an agreement within 90 days, the entire deposit would be forfeited to the U. S. Government. The same procedure would then be repeated for the next 90 days and so on until the parties reached an agreement.

In cases where it is found inappropriate to use net profits for determining the amount of the company's forfeiture, the plan would permit the parties to agree to a stipulated amount instead of net profits. The company would not be permitted to pay dividends during the period that the strike continued beyond 90 days.

A bill (H.R. 5449) incorporating the non-stoppage strike plan has been introduced in Congress. Hearings before the House Committee on Education and Labor are planned during the present session.

The operating details of the plan are not inflexible. The whole approach is grounded on awareness that experience will be required to iron out flaws. Thus, there is a high degree of elasticity allowed the contracting parties in setting percentages of wages and salaries to be forfeited, in permitting stipulated amounts to be substituted for net profits made subject to forfeiture, and in making adjustments for a variety of operating conditions.

Goals of the non-stoppage strike are:

1. Substitute a new sanction (or method of coercion) for the traditional strike and lockout in management-labor disputes.
2. Elimination of the stop-work or lockout procedure as a factor in collective bargaining.
3. Maintenance of the present balance in economic bargaining power as between management and labor.
4. Maintenance of a higher level of production and stabilize the national economy by eliminating work stoppages.

II

Obviously, labor won't agree even to a suspension of the right to strike if suspension will result in a net impairment of the economic power it may exert against management. The non-stoppage strike plan would result in no such impairment. Under it labor would retain the most potent attribute of the regular strike itself—the power to cause the employer to lose all net profits.

In addition, labor would acquire the right to compel the forfeiture of a percentage of salaries of company executives, and during the continuance of the strike beyond 90 days, to prevent the payment of dividends to stockholders—two powers labor does not now possess. And while inflicting these injuries upon management, labor would continue to draw a major portion, if not all of its wages, which is not the case during a regular strike.

But if the plan is so beneficial to labor, how can it also be advantageous to management? The answer is simple enough. The employer would be exempt from the considerable losses that result from a closed plant, such as shutdown expenses and maintenance costs. He would gain protection from the loss of his competitive position in the market by being able to continue to supply his customers, and he would receive enough income to continue to pay current costs, taxes, interest,

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and other fixed charges, which he does not now get in the event of a conventional strike.

Moreover, both sides would gain because the plan encourages the settlement of disputes without requiring any actual loss by either side.

The 90-day provision makes it possible for large sums of money to be collected from both parties and impounded by the Labor Board. Failure to settle the controversy by the 91st day would result in the forfeiture of these funds to the government. Settlement before that date would prevent it, thus providing a powerful inducement to *both* parties to settle their dispute before the loss occurs.

The forfeiture of net profits and the prohibition of dividend payments during a non-stoppage strike injures the stockholders. What, you may wonder, is the justification for injuring these "innocent" people who are not responsible for the management of the company? There are three answers.

One—The stockholders are the real owners and the real employer. The strike in reality is against them. The officers and executives are only their representatives.

Two—The stockholders are now hurt by a regular strike. The proposed law leaves this loss where it is, except that it makes it possible for the loss to be mitigated or avoided by a prompt settlement.

Three—It is not essential that net profits be received by the company or dividends be paid to stockholders in order that the plant be kept running during a wage controversy. The only purpose of the proposed law is to prevent work stoppage.

The creation of the corporation and the development of the factory system and mass production made the birth and growth of the labor union inevitable. Concentration of power in the hands of ownership just as surely made necessary the organization of balancing power on the side of labor. Labor's principal weapon in its fight for union recognition, improved working conditions, and a higher standard of living has been the strike.

Conciliation, mediation, and arbitration have proved useful as auxiliaries in the settlement of labor disputes, but none has served or can serve as a substitute for the strike. The only alternative previously proposed has been the establishment of a system of compulsory arbitration. It is suggested that if we can have courts to settle ordinary disputes between man and man, why can't we have boards of arbitration to settle labor disputes?

The answer isn't too difficult. Through the centuries rules of law have been developed for deciding most disputes between persons. By the use of these rules courts are able to reach results generally accepted by all classes of society. However, there is no comparable acceptable body of rules governing labor relations.

There are no rules for determining the thorniest problem of all—what is a fair wage? Is it the wage based upon the industry's profits, value of the product, standard of living of the community, difficulty of performing the work, competition in the labor market, or the employee's need, length of service, education and training, or some combination of all of these?

A labor court of arbitration would have no accepted or recognized standard for deciding a case. Its decision would necessarily have to be an expedient or only a guess as to what would be fair or acceptable to the parties or to society. And there is no chance of developing a system of rules so long as there is no agreement on basic principles and so long as there is a risk of organized resistance to each decision.

The strike, with all its faults, therefore has been accepted as inevitable. With labor it has become sacrosanct. The law neither recognizes nor offers an effective alternative. So far we have closed our minds to the consideration of a substitute.

Under present laws neither management nor labor can be said to have a decided dominance over the other. A workable balance in economic power has been achieved. The maintenance of this balance seems to me vitally important if democracy and our present economy are to be preserved. The compelling challenge is the development of a substitute for the strike which will, without work stoppage, preserve this balance. The non-stoppage strike is my answer. It removes power from both sides without impairing the relative bargaining power of either. At present each contestant is armed with a gun, with which he may kill or permanently maim not only his opponent but also innocent bystanders. The proposal would take away the gun and let the contestants wres-

Our Fearful Teachers

One of the most disturbing reports on academic freedom this year has been an 86-page study by the National Education Association. Its main theme is that a growing censorship in public schools has made "insidious inroads" into the teaching profession.

The report charges that teachers are afraid to tackle almost any controversial subject. School boards and superintendents bow to outside pressure groups, even though the groups may be against the best interests of education. The whole idea is to avoid a row with "troublemakers."

The result of all this is that teachers now take for granted the policy of not offending anybody. They try to keep peace in the ranks, and stay away from any controversial issue that might upset a member of the school board or of the community. Textbooks are removed even though they have been used for 20 years, simply to avoid getting into a row.

N.E.A. has adopted a resolution suggesting that each school system set up a joint committee of community members to consider all pressure-group complaints.

The Open Forum,
California paper of the
American Civil Liberties Union

Kissoloff 25190

tle it out without endangering the health and safety of the public.

The regular strike is such a powerful weapon because of the economic injury it enables labor to inflict upon management. That injury comes about, however, not so much because the plant is closed, as because the company's income is stopped. The main target of the strike is the employer's profits. The purpose of the non-stoppage strike plan is to enable labor to reduce or eliminate the net profits of management without interrupting the operation of the plant.

But the regular strike cuts both ways. It injures labor as well as management. During a strike wages stop. Under the proposed plan, to maintain the existing balance of power between the parties, labor must suffer an economic loss commensurate with that of management. The plan subjects labor to the possible loss of part of its wage.

Thus, under the proposed law, each party has the power to inflict an economic injury upon the other as a means of enforcing its demands. Yet, a striking group of laborers is in a better position than at present because, instead of receiving no wages at all, at the worst it receives 75 per cent of its wages. Management is in a better position because instead of losing all its income, at the worst, its executives lose 25 per cent of their salaries and the company loses only net profits and is able to continue the operation of its plant. The public is in a better position because full employment is maintained and the production of goods is continued without interruption, thus contributing toward a lower price level, a higher standard of living, and the stabilization of the national economy.

The non-stoppage strike plan also includes the added advantage of enhancing the scope and prestige of the democratic device of collective bargaining. It will tend to shift the focus of attention and effort from the picket line to the conference table, encourage calm and reasoned discussion of demands, and minimize personal antagonisms. Is not such a plan worth trying?

Germany:

Black Market Blues

By Milton Mayer

Marburg/Lahn, Germany

"I KNEW it was wrong," said Frau McGillicuddy, fingering the tablecloth she'd got with a 60-cent can of Nescafe, "but I couldn't resist it."

"Those," I said, "are the very words of the Mademoiselle from Armentieres."

"We haven't spent much time in France," said Frau McGillicuddy, "but we've had some wonderful trips in Italy and Spain."

"I suppose," I said, "that we'll be doing it, too, after we're here a while, but it does seem wrong."

"Of course you will," said Frau McGillicuddy, "and," sighing deeply, "I suppose it *is* wrong. I never did anything like it in Pittsburgh, never in my whole life. But nobody does anything like that in Pittsburgh, and everybody does it here. We've been here five years, and I haven't met an American housewife who doesn't—not one."

"But what will you say when you get back to Pittsburgh, about the tablecloths, and the silver, and all?"

"Oh, pooh," said Frau McGillicuddy, "that's nothing. I'll simply say we got some wonderful bargains here in Germany."

"You did," I said.

"That's just it," said Frau McGillicuddy. "The candlesticks—just imagine, twenty pounds of coffee. At 65 cents a pound. And the coffee was worth $60 to him. He'd rather have the coffee than the money. That's the thing about it—everybody is satisfied."

"Twenty pounds of coffee," said I, looking at the candlesticks, "and who suggested it, you or the shopkeeper?"

"Why, I don't remember," said Frau McGillicuddy. "I guess it was—no, I don't remember. You ask them if they'd like some coffee, or they ask you if you have any extra coffee—I just don't remember, about the candlesticks."

"And what does Joe say?" said I.

"He never says a word. When we first came over, he said he'd send me home if I did it. He said that of all the positions in the Occupation, his was the worst. He said if he got mixed up in it, the Germans wouldn't have any respect for American authority. I asked him how the Germans would know, and he said they knew everything. He was right about that. You can't turn around in your own house before it's all over town."

"That's certainly true," I said.

"Naturally, they're interested," said Frau McGillicuddy, "because they're all in it themselves, every one of them. I haven't met one, in all these five years, who wasn't in it, one way or another. And if they're willing to take it—and show me one who isn't—they're just as bad as we are. Isn't that so?"

"It certainly is," I said, "and yet the temptation must be worse for them, with German coffee at $5 a pound. They're always reminding me it was 95 cents under Hitler."

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"'Under Hitler, under Hitler,' that's all you hear," said Frau McGillicuddy. "They forget that Hitler was responsible for all their troubles, and of course they forget that they murdered six million Jews themselves. They deserve what they're getting. They deserve a lot worse than they're getting."

"They're getting your coffee at $3 a pound," I said, "and it's better than the German coffee at $5. If you look at it that way, they're doing all right."

"That's just what I say," said Frau McGillicuddy. "We're helping them, and they're helping us. Though I must say, I don't know why *we* should break our necks to help *them,* not after what *they* did to the Jews."

"It was certainly terrible," I said.

"Joe says it undermines the German economy," said Frau McGillicuddy, "but I never was any good in economics, I must admit."

"Me, too," I said, "but what worries me more is that it undermines their morals."

"The *Germans?"* said Frau McGillicuddy. *"Their* morals? You seem to forget the six million Jews they murdered. Morals! I'm so sick of hearing about German morals, you'd think there'd never been anything like Dachau or Buchenwald. 'German honesty, German honesty,' that's all you hear, how honest the Germans *used* to be. They certainly aren't now. There isn't one of them that isn't in the gray market, one way or another. Not one."

"Why do you call it 'gray' instead of 'black'?" I said.

"Oh," said Frau McGillicuddy, "the black market is different. The black marketeers are the Jews, the ones who come to your house on Wednesday, that's commissary day, and buy the rations from you. That's different from using the things yourself. When I give a girl a can of Nescafe for two days' washing and ironing, *she's* happy and *I'm* happy. She gets almost two dollars worth of Nescafe, and it costs me 60 cents. She couldn't get two dollars for two days washing, not from the Germans. They

Mary Jean McGrath

just can't afford to pay that much."

"But if you have plenty of stuff left over," I said, "I don't see why you don't sell it to the Wednesday man."

"The Wednesday man?"

"The man who comes on Wednesday," I said.

"Oh, you mean the Jew. Well, I sell him what I have left, there's no sense in letting it go to waste. Do you know, we used to get 50 pounds of coffee a month at the commissary, ten pounds for each member of the family, including the children. *Plus* a pound a week for each adult at the PX. Of course it costs 90 cents at the PX and 65 at the commissary, but the very least you *ever* got was eight Marks a pound—that's two dollars."

"Fifty pounds a month!" I said. "That's a lot of coffee."

"Well, that's because we had Army status," Frau McGillicuddy explained. "The civilian officials just got their pound a person a week at the PX, plus two cans of Nescafe. But you can get all the tea you want at the PX, unless they're short at the moment, and tea is as high as coffee in the German stores. And pepper—they'll pay anything for pepper in the fall, when they're making their sausage. And at Christmas they're fighting for cocoa—you can get all the cocoa you want at the PX — for their Christmas cakes. You know how the Germans are about Christmas—when they're not murdering people."

"Fifty pounds a month," I said. "No wonder it goes into the bl—gray market."

"We *used* to get it," said Frau McGillicuddy. "Since last summer we only get ten pounds a month, but that's still more than enough. And you can always pick up a little Nescafe at the PX, because a lot of people don't bother getting it on their rations."

"How come you get less now?" I said. "Is there a shortage?"

"Oh, no," said Frau McGillicuddy. "That was the big fight between Mr. McCloy and the Army. Didn't you know about that?—It wasn't in the papers, of course, but Mr. McCloy, he's the high commissioner, you know, and he and Joe are very friendly, Mr. McCloy was fighting the Army all the time to get the rations cut so as to cut down the black market—the real black market, I mean.

"You see," Frau McGillicuddy went on, "the real black market isn't our fault at all. It's the soldiers' fault."

"The German soldiers?"

"No, of course not: the American soldiers. There are almost 300,000 of them here now—and they're mostly in barracks, where they get all the coffee they want. But they get coffee rations besides, and of course they sell them. The Army's idea is to improve their morale, you know, to keep them happy when they're so far away from home. The black market is really what you might call a bonus for them. And it's really a good idea, in a way, because it doesn't cost anybody anything and it makes it possible for our boys to earn a lot of extra money."

"In their spare time," I said.

"Yes," said Frau McGillicuddy, "in their spare time. Of course the draftees in America all hear about it by word of mouth, and it makes a lot of them more willing to come over here, and even to re-enlist. So it's a good idea, really. If we *have* to have an Army, that is."

"Oh," I said, "and was Mr. McCloy against our having an Army? Was that it?"

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"Of course not," said Frau McGillicuddy. "His idea is that the Germans would get a bad impression of Americans with so many American soldiers in the black market."

"And what does the Army say?" I said.

"Oh, the Army," said Frau McGillicuddy, "the Army doesn't care what kind of an impression the Germans get. You know the Army."

"Not very well," I said. "And so Mr. McCloy got the rations cut?"

"Yes, but it was a terrible fight. And I just say, I don't see why they should have cut the civilians' rations too. The soldiers were doing most of it."

II

I had traveled one hundred miles to see Frau McGillicuddy, and, as you can see, it was worth it. Frau McGillicuddy is an American, and, like all Americans, good-hearted and open-handed. The first time I met her—we had a letter to her from mutual friends in Pittsburgh—she told me I must let her buy all our German railroad tickets for us.

"You see," she said, "all American government people, soldiers, civilians, everybody, get a 90 per cent discount on the German trains, and it's perfectly open and aboveboard and it doesn't really cost the Germans anything—the trains are running anyway. Of course the Germans kick; but the Germans kick about everything, they're so abused after all they did was to murder millions. Now here you are over here for a year, with your family of five, and there is simply no reason why you should lay out a fortune for railroad tickets, just because you're a private person. After all, you're an American, too."

That was ten minutes after I first met Frau McGillicuddy. Thirty-five Marks to take my family to Munich, instead of 350—boy! And wasn't it all open and above board? Of course, it wouldn't have been, for Frau McGillicuddy to have bought the tickets that way for me; but wasn't it all right for the McGillicuddys? That wasn't black market; that was an official privilege, an official American privilege in Germany.

And it didn't cost anyone anything, and it wasn't black market at all. I wanted to tell Frau McG. that I thought it was wrong, wrong not merely for her to buy tickets for me, but for the McG.'s themselves to use German facilities that way, wrong for one category of persons, and that category the rich, to ride cheap, while another category, and that one the poor, rode expensive.

It was just what was wrong with Nazism; categorical discrimination, master-racism. And the privileges, all of them open and above-board, rested on naked force, just as they did under Nazism. I wanted to tell Frau McG. that we couldn't denazify the Germans that way, and that I had come to Germany to denazify the Germans, over, if necessary, the dead body of the U.S. Government. But it was all so righteous—and would have sounded, therefore, so self-righteous—that I didn't say it.

Besides, wasn't I myself tarred with the same brush? Wasn't every American over here, just as Frau McGillicuddy said? When every desperate effort to find housing on the German market had failed, hadn't I eagerly accepted rooms, at a low rent, in one of the hundreds (or thousands) of "requisitioned" houses, standing empty in American hands while their owners, Nazis, non-Nazis, and *anti*-Nazis, crowded together in tenements? And because my work was so terribly important—*wasn't the Army's work important, too?*—hadn't I sought temporary PX privileges for myself, in order, of course, to give provisions to needy Germans—and to consume a few myself?

The Germans were paying, every German, including the newborn baby, was paying the price for the evils he had done, and how cheaply they were getting off, including the new-born babies, for the millions of murders, the millions of murders of innocent Jews that preoccupied Frau McG. every time she referred to the black marketeers as Jews. The Americans were paying, too. They were paying a token amount, as tax-payers, for the tax-free status of the groceries, liquor, tobacco, and gasoline in the PX. But they were paying, along with the Germans, in another kind of coin, the harder to come by (and more easily lost) coin of integrity.

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The fact of American wealth—entirely apart from either the special privilege or the black market—is demoralizing because it is set so sharply against a background of poverty. You must, and you will, understand that the West Germans are desperately poor in spite of the fact that they are rich compared with their East German brothers or their fellow-men in the Communist countries, in Africa, or in Asia. I suppose that the Russians always froze, but the Germans once were warm.

There are the cruel little needs; I see my friend Prof. Hermann, carefully sifting the ashes from his pipe for unburned bits, while American ash-trays fill with half- or one-third-smoked cigarettes. And there are the crueler big needs. Average monthly income is about DM. 200 ($84) with prices of everything except rent (which is controlled) averaging not more than 25 per cent under American prices.

III

You are two worlds; between you and your closest German friends the gulf is wider than it is between them and their chance acquaintances. When they see you serving bread without butter, they take it, amiably or resentfully, as a display of that rarefied morality which makes the little sister of the poor (with her mink coat in the closet at home) so deservedly objectionable in song and story.

So you might as well come down to earth, lay off the pretense, and swill in the manner to which God's country has accustomed you. But no; though the Germans themselves will tell you that they are used to it, that, after all, they lost the war, or even that they deserved it (as a very few do), you know that your doing without is at least a symbol, and as such useful, of some small

good intention; as swilling (even with Germans as your guests) is not.

Forget about morality and propaganda, and remember only the history of the entire human race gone by: He who will not say No early cannot say No late. You have to draw the line somewhere, don't you? If you start with American cigarettes —under the counter in any store— where will you end? If you start buying coffee, you will end selling money. And why not, if your character is normally bad? It is all so easy, and so universally acceptable.

I hesitate to say that I know only two Americans, among the hundreds I have met (outside religious circles), who are not in the racket, buying, selling, trading, or just paying off in coffee which rises in value from 60 cents to two dollars as it passes from your hand to a German washerwoman's. And I hesitate still more to say that maybe even these two Americans are fooling me. For the rest, just how, even as Frau McGillicuddy said, is an ordinary, good-hearted, open-handed American from Pittsburgh to withstand the temptation?

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania — or Pittsburg, Kansas—does not prepare you for this. The Americans did not invent the black market; they found it here, the age-old creation of European statism. On a continent whose populace cannot buy luxuries in any case, the tax on genuine luxuries produces no return, so the burden falls on the indispensable amenities, such as coffee and tobacco. Germans will drink coffee, however bad it is, so coffee will sell at from four to five dollars a pound, with importation forbidden; and so there will be a black market, since the free market value of coffee is between 50 and 75 cents.

Hitler began the conversion of the dumb, methodical, duty-driven Germans to lives of distrust and dishonesty. War, occupation, and the black market have finished the job. The phenomenon of the traditional German incorruptibility lives side by side with flagrant corruption, gradually yielding to it. The black market is open, everywhere. There is no real attempt made to control it, obviously for the reason that it is impossible to control. Only a healthy economy and another kind of German, the really responsible adult citizen, would help. And a free currency.

IV

What consummates the ruin of Americans like Frau McGillicuddy is the buying and selling of money. Americans, and only Americans, have never seen the likes of this practice.

"It is unnatural," said Aristotle, the Big Greek, "to make money with money," and the Christian Church agreed. Interest, called usury, was forbidden Christians. The Jew, historically a shepherd, now, under the first "Christian" emperor of Rome, a pariah, was forced into the filthy sacrilegious occupation called banking. A few centuries later, the Christians, having abandoned Christianity, threw the Jews out of the banks and reduced them to the practice of usury.

The Nazis finished the job the Christians began, by reducing the Jews from usurers to fertilizer. But any Jew who had a chance to be anything else was not a usurer anyway; the Nazis, exterminating Jews at random, caught those who, by their honorable lives and professions, gave the lie to the Nazis. When Nazism was over, it was not the honorable Jews who returned; they were dead. It was the Jew who had survived in the only way a Jew could—by cunning. This was the Jew the Nazis had first invented and then produced—the Jew who did not love Germany.

As a minority, the Jews are a minority among the black marketeers. But Frau McGillicuddy, who bleeds for the six million killed by the Nazis, waxes fat and bejeweled on the black market, and, rather than accuse the McGillicuddys of Pittsburgh, she will accuse, as she does, the Germans who killed the Jews—and the Jews.

"I suppose we ought to go back," said Frau McG. "I can't say that I like Germany or the Germans— though once in a while you find a very nice one. But Joe likes his work here, and we're certainly more comfortably situated than we ever were at home, I'll say that. To be perfectly frank with you, Joe always wanted the job at home that he's got over here, but he belonged to the wrong party in Pittsburgh, so he never got it. When we go back, he'll have to go back where he was. So will we all."

"I guess it won't be easy," I said.

"I suppose," said Frau McGillicuddy, "that I'm a little afraid to go back, and so is Joe. And we're not the only ones. Most of the really best people who came over here have gone back. It's the worst who stay, I'll have to admit. Though"—unselfconsciously— "there are plenty of exceptions."

Did Joe know that she was in the black market?

"Does he know? Why, of course he knows. Joe never asks me where things come from, like the candlesticks, or how we finance our trips. He leaves all that to me, and he knows we couldn't do any of it, all this silver and stuff, on his salary. He isn't really so high-and-mighty; nobody is. He likes to have all these things. We just don't talk to each other about it."

Frau McG. and I talked on and on, and Joe came home from the office.

"Herr McGillicuddy," I said, "I have a currency problem, and I don't know what to do about it because I haven't got on to the ropes yet. Is it true that Germans are not allowed to have greenbacks?"

"It certainly is," said Herr McG.

"Why?"

"Because they're prime in the black market, and the black market is the American's private preserve. It's against the law for a German to have a greenback."

"Well," I said, "there's a country girl named Ilse who does our washing, and her fiance has an uncle in Milwaukee, and the uncle had a friend who was coming over here on a trip and the uncle gave him a 50-dollar bill to give Ilse and her fiance for a wedding present. So

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one day the friend walks into Ilse's house, shakes hands, gives them the 50-dollar bill, drinks a glass of wine, and hops the midnight flyer. Ilse and her boy-friend don't know what to do."

"They certainly don't," said Herr McGillicuddy. "They have no way of proving that they came by it honestly. I'll tell you what to do, if you think Ilse's telling you the truth. Take a run out there, and take the bill off her hands. Bring it to me the next time you come this way, and I'll run it through our clerk's office and get the Marks for you. The law wasn't meant to trap Ilse."

I thanked Herr McG., and took my leave. Frau McG. accompanied me to, and through, the door. In the outer hall she said, "Don't bring the bill to Joe, bring it to me. He won't mention it to you—he'll know what became of it. The legal rate is 4.2 for a dollar and I'll get 300 Marks for it instead of 210—that's better than the five for a dollar you get in front of the Carlton in Frankfurt."

I was waxing wroth, but I wax slow, and Frau McG. must have taken my waxing for waning.

"I'll tell you what," she said, "I'll split with you. You and I might as well get it instead of Joe's clerk—or the Jews."

"Thanks," I said, and I may even say that I said it drily.

"And by the way," she said, "here's two cans—if you don't mind carrying them—of that wonderful whole milk they're putting up in the States now. We just got it as a gift, and we've got more milk than we know what to do with. Give it to one of those terribly poor families the Quakers have found in Marburg, will you? We Americans are really *too* well off."

Ilse came the next day to do the washing, and I told her I'd go home with her and get the 50-dollar bill and get the 210 Marks for her in a week or so.

"Oh," said Ilse, in broken German (all German is broken), "don't bother. My fiance found a Jew yesterday, and he gave us 360 Marks for it. We're going to get a stove."

Your Money's Worth

By MARY SHERIDAN

SO FAR, apathy has been the country's principal reaction to President Truman's demand on Congress for extension and strengthening of the price control legislation which expires June 30.

The President recommended repeal of the Capehart amendment (which allows manufacturers to raise prices to cover all cost increases of the first year of the Korean war), repeal of the Butler-Hope amendment (which bans the use of slaughtering quotas on livestock), and repeal of the Herlong amendment (which guarantees business the same profit percentages of the pre-Korean period).

We still don't know the full effect of the Capehart amendment, for of some 5,000 requests to the Office of Price Stabilization for price increases, only a fraction have been acted on. What we do know isn't good. The President cited, as one example, a metal manufacturing company scheduled for price reductions of 2 million dollars which, thanks to the Capehart amendment, won, instead, price *increases* of 7½ million dollars.

It's an election year, and all of us, businessmen, farmers, politicians, and individual consumers, seem mostly to be watching and waiting. About the best we can hope for, apparently, is a one-year extension of the legislation now on the books.

As consumers, we are continuing to baffle business and government with our increased savings and restraint in buying cars, clothes, and household equipment. A lot of current income, of course, is going out for installment debts and the continued high cost of eating, but despite these overwhelming concerns of ordinary families, we have shown ourselves, for months now, indisposed to buy. It's good sense to watch and wait, and in the long run, we may, as consumers, achieve by watchful waiting and cautious buying the kind of price stability Congress denies us. Actually, consumer restraint has worried some of our more volatile economic analysts into fear that we may be moving into a deflationary spiral.

Kisseloff-25-195

Those Philip Morris Ads

Advertising campaigns over the years have made even casual ad readers conscious of the cigarettes "preferred by men who know tobacco best" and those whose "superiority is recognized by eminent medical authorities," to mention just two brands. Lucky Strikes, Camels, and Old Golds have had some of their more preposterous advertising claims punctured and banned as false and misleading by the Federal Trade Commission. Last month the FTC cracked down on the claims that Philip Morris cigarettes are "definitely less irritating" and their "superiority is recognized by eminent medical authorities."

The heart of this case involves Philip Morris' use of diethylene glycol as a moistening agent instead of glycerin, the common moistener used by other cigarette makers. The moistener is added to tobacco to keep cigarettes soft and in good smoking condition. Philip Morris has touted that use of diethylene glycol makes its cigarettes less irritating than other brands.

The FTC, in banning this and other Philip Morris claims, contends that all cigarettes are irritating, no matter what the brand or what the moistening agent.

Philip Morris has appealed the FTC's decision, charging that "adverse testimony" was influenced by competitors and the glycerin agency, the American Association of Soap and Glycerin Products. Its appeal will prolong the case and the current Philip Morris advertising.

In its probing of cigarette ad-

vertising, the FTC has emphasized that there is very little difference in the amount of nicotine or effect of individual brands—very little difference, in short, between one brand and any other. Irritation from cigarettes, says the FTC, depends on an individual's tolerance for tobacco, the frequency and rapidity of his smoking, the length to which he smokes a cigarette, and the extent of his inhaling.

As individuals we are free to buy and smoke any brand we choose. Thanks to the Federal Trade Commission, we now choose without at least some of the more flagrantly false and misleading nonsense about T-zones and some of the fantastic testimonials of previous years. But the cigarette industry and advertising profession being what they are, the FTC's constant vigilance in this field will certainly be needed for a long time.

The Good Design Exhibit

The current Good Design exhibit on the 11th floor of the Merchandise Mart in Chicago is one of the best of the series co-sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art and the Mart. In its variety of home furnishings, from necessary glassware to accessory bowls, there is a greater emphasis than in previous exhibits of furnishings within middle income reach.

Among the many notable items which impressed me are:

- The lovely new glasses, flaired from a heavy bottom to a wide top, designed in clear crystal by Freda Diamond for the Libbey Glass Co. Available in 6, 8, 10, and 14 ounce sizes, at about $1.20 for a set of 8, they are one of the most attractive designs in a practical, inexpensive form yet produced. Called "Flair," these glasses should be turning up any day in department and hardware stores.
- Relatively inexpensive (compared to all-wool) carpeting: Rugs made of Fiber E (the new rayon derivative) and cotton, rugs of rayon-wool-and-cotton, rugs of all-rayon, and rugs of improved cotton weave that are good to look at and are backed by manufacturers' guarantees for durability explain the quiet revolution going on in the rug industry. We can hope that their competition with all-wool carpeting will help bring rug prices down.
- Armchairs and sofas of practical wood-and-fabric construction, lighter in appearance than their over-stuffed forebears and easier to keep clean and cheaper to reupholster.

Making the Most of Color

Planning to paint, inside or outside the house, this spring? Remember the truth of the old saying that cheap paint is, in the long run, the most expensive. It's worth the time to shop around among paint dealers, for the better ones have good paint color charts and experienced personnel glad to give advice.

Color, says William S. Pusey of the University of Illinois' Small Homes Council, "is the first thing a person notices and the thing he remembers longest about any object." Here are some of his and other experts' suggestions for effective use of paint:

Too many colors, like too many materials, make a house look smaller.

A house of dark color is usually improved with the use of white trim, especially if trim and siding are of different materials. On white houses, don't paint the trim of windows too bright a color; this gives a choppy appearance.

Inside a house, varying shades of grays, off-whites, eggshells, and sand form a background for any color of furniture and draperies you want.

Painting a room, and particularly adjoining rooms, all one color makes the space seem larger.

If you want a wall to recede, paint it a cool color.

Ceilings seem higher and rooms better lighted if ceilings are painted white.

When a room faces north, with little natural light, paint it in bright colors.

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Large areas of white kitchen equipment and cabinets look best against a background of vermillion, yellow, brown, or maroon walls. The warm colors make the white areas seem less cold.

Most important, even if you flout these sound principles, is to choose colors you like.

Blackstrap Is Dregs

Blackstrap molasses, called a wonder health food by Gayelord Hauser (*Look Younger, Live Longer*), is one of the food fads of our time. What is blackstrap, anyway? If more consumers of the stuff knew, it seems likely that their consumption would drop. Blackstrap is what is left over from sugar making and often contains machinery scrapings and rust. While it does contain iron and some vitamin B—so does edible molasses and so do liver and some of the green vegetables—it would have to be consumed by the pints to give a person the daily minimum requirements of vitamin B.

A recent article in *Fortune* on the American Molasses Co., the largest U.S. producer of edible molasses, reports the remarkable failure of this large manufacturer to jump on the blackstrap wagon. American Molasses takes the position, "We are inalterably opposed to the edible use of blackstrap." It calls blackstrap dregs and compares it to the water left over from washing clothes.

American Molasses, it's true, does sell its own blackstrap brand ("Henry Adams, Jr., Inc.") and does sell blackstrap to other companies which bottle it under their own trade names. It remains remarkable, however, that American Molasses has refused to promote blackstrap and, instead, has continued to push its quality molasses, where the profit margin is small.

According to the *Fortune* article, only one out of every seven blackstrap buyers ever re-purchases; that is reassuring confirmation of American Molasses' position against a food fad.

Eating Well for Health

Food fads are just one of the matters that Ruth M. Leverton talks about, lightly but authoritatively, in a new book, *Food Becomes You* (University of Nebraska Press.

$3.50). The well-known nutritionist says, "The quack's diet is easily recognized. It is far removed from a normal varied diet or insists on the addition of special health foods or formulas. It often makes spectacular claims, cites fantasic testimonials, and suggests self-diagnosis—all of them dangerous."

Food lore (like "milk shouldn't be drunk with fresh or acid fruits" and "meat is hard on the kidneys") and food prejudices and vitamin pills come in for a penetrating look under Miss Leverton's clear eye, but all these negative matters are secondary to her discussion of food in positive terms of better nutrition and well-being.

Miss Leverton emphasizes that vitamins, vital for anyone's health, are more desirable from foods than from pills. The pills supply amounts of specific vitamins in excess of human daily requirements for good health; a well-balanced diet supplies a variety of *more* vitamins and minerals than we have yet been able to classify.

The Nebraska nutritionist offers specific suggestions on diets for losing weight, diets for pregnant women, and, above all, does a fine bit of pleading for a balanced diet (including, daily, milk, lean meat or fish or fowl, green and yellow vegetables, citrus juice and natural fruit, an egg). Miss Leverton writes with zest and love for good nutrition, and her readable book is decorated with David M. Seyler's witty drawings.

New Products

A new paint which turns a surface into a chalkboard writing slate, will be useful in children's and recreation rooms and kitchens. One coat of this "Rite-On" paint (available only in a restful green) is sufficient for most surfaces. The paint can be washed many times, and a chalk eraser can be used on it. "Rite-On" costs $1.15 a pint, $2.10 a quart, and is made by Sapolin Paints, 229 E. 42nd St., New York.

"Easy-Off Oven and Grille Cleaner" is a short cut to clean up neglected ovens. The liquid is brushed on, left on for two or three hours, then washed off. It will dissolve even long-standing grease deposits and won't harm oven surfaces. A 16-ounce jar costs 98 cents from Sage & Allen, Hartford, Conn.

"Ziprite," which looks like a little styptic stick, makes balky zippers work smoothly. You draw the tip over each side of a zipper. 25 cents in drugstores or at notion counters.

Pamphlet Parade

Modern Hooked Rugs. Designs and instructions for making hooked rugs. Free. Cornell Miscellaneous Bulletin 11. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Way of All Cookies. A collection of 22 favorite cookie recipes. Free. Consumer Service Department, Western Beet Sugar Producers, 2 Pine St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

How to Diet Delightfully. Sample menus and recipes for low calorie, low carbohydrate, and low sodium diets. 23 pages. Free. Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.

Fitting Coats and Suits. Margaret Smith, clothing specialist in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, has written a new publication on common fitting problems. She recommends making up a trial garment in cheap material before cutting into expensive fabric and doing all fitting with the clothing right side out. This is 15 cents a copy (coin, not stamps) from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Financing the Home. A sound analysis of what you can afford for housing. It covers the necessary outlay for down payment, interest, taxes, insurance, and upkeep; preliminary costs like appraisal fees, legal fees, architectural services, inspection fees; the annual expense of home ownership for every thousand dollars borrowed, and the types of housing loans. The bulletin emphasizes, "Do not overbuild or overbuy. If you spend more for housing than your budget will support, you may have to forego necessities as well as comforts." A single copy of *Financing the Home* is free April 1 (after that, 10 cents) from the Small Homes Council, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

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Freezing Vegetables and Fruits. This bulletin (Circular 357) is free from the Bulletin Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

Notes

Urging gardeners, old and new, to get their vegetable and flower seed and plant orders in early is not, as several friends have twitted me, just free publicity for seedhouses and nurseries. With some 17 million gardens in the country (the figure is a 1951 estimate made by the American Institute of Public Opinion), there's a terrible rush at planting time to fill orders. Ordering ahead of the season assures the varieties you want, particularly in roses, new introductions, some shrubs and trees, and assures being ready to plant when the soil and weather are ready. . . U. S. corporations have reported record cash dividends of $8,053,000,000 for 1951, according to the Commerce Department. That 8½-billion dollar figure is 2% higher than the previous high, in 1950. Some of the biggest gains were in oil refinery, mining, gas utilities, railroads, non-ferrous metals, and paper and printing. . . In this column in February, in the "Notes" section, I mentioned that the individual American consumed an average of 248 pounds of beef in 1951. The statistic, despite the reputable source, was a horrible error. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the average American ate approximately 58 pounds of beef last year. . . The best food buys at the moment are eggs, oranges, broilers and fryers, dry beans, cottage cheese, and dry skim milk. . . The latest issue of the Housing and Home Finance Agency's quarterly, *Housing Research*, reports on that subject of concern to many northern home owners, "Prevention of Cold Weather Roof Leaks." Proper placing of insulation and eave ventilation, relatively easy in new construction, will prevent the ice dams that usually cause winter roof leaks. This winter issue of *Housing Research* is available for 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents.

A Negro Abroad

By William Worthy

TWO RECENT episodes throw revealing light on Europe's impression of race relations in the United States.

Scene One is aboard the *S.S. Stavangerfjord,* in a Norwegian port. A friendly Norwegian newspaper reporter asked a group of Negro students: "How did you manage to get out of the United States?"

Scene Two is at a student party at the University of Oslo. Introduced to a white student from South Carolina, a Norwegian student's first question was: "When did you last participate in the lynching of a Negro?"

I did not come to Europe to apologize for American prejudices, nor to condone the widespread practice of racial discrimination. It is too pleasant to be in a country where skin color makes no difference. For the first time in my life I am treated like everyone else. When the time comes for me to return to America, I shall leave this new-found freedom reluctantly, and only because I would solve nothing by running away from the race problem at home. After a brief period of this refreshing atmosphere, I do not propose to forget what, in contrast, America is like for a Negro.

But there is no need to exaggerate the problem at home. Racial discrimination in the 48 states is sufficently degrading and brutalizing so that an observer can stick to the facts and still communicate the horrible urgency of the situation. In that spirit, then, one can undertake to clear up the misconceptions embodied in the two questions above.

How did we, the half-dozen Negro students in Oslo, "manage to get out of the United States?" Simply, I explained, by filling out an application for a passport like any other citizen and paying $10 to the State Department. In other words, the *federal* government—as distinguished from governments of different states—has no *official* policy of racial inequality.

Unofficially, as the whole world knows, Negroes are denied jobs in many federal agencies unless they are porters or messengers; the famed FBI closes its eyes to most cases of mob violence against Negroes in which the Bureau has legal jurisdiction to act; the U.S. Army treats Negro soldiers with varying degrees of abuse and humiliation. But except for one or two Negroes like Paul Robeson, who loudly follow the Communists' line, any colored American can get a federal passport to travel abroad, I explained to inquiring Norwegians.

I have tried to make it clear to Europeans that Negroes leaving the States are not in the same role as were Jews escaping from Nazi Germany. We are second-class citizens, to be sure, but we do not have to sneak past the Statue of Liberty in the dead of the night. America is not a police state—for Negroes or for whites.

Nor, to correct the second misconception, does every white Southerner participate in lynchings that are becoming ever less frequent. My guess would be that at least 75 per cent of whites in the South today disapprove of mob violence against Negroes, partly, of course, because of the fear that if lynchings continue at a time when America needs the support of colored peoples abroad, Congress will have to "crack down" on the South and pass federal legislation to protect the civil rights of Negroes.

There is the case, for instance, of the Southern sheriff who successfully appealed to a night-riding mob outside his jail to go home peacefully and spare the life of the Negro they had come to lynch. The "far-sighted" and expedient sheriff reminded the mob that at that very moment in Washington the Southern members of Congress were waging a hard fight against an anti-lynching bill. If they lynched this Negro at that dramatic moment, he said, public opinion across the nation might force the enactment of the bill within a few days.

II

Europeans are puzzled over conflicting motivations and confused by inconsistencies in the pattern of American race relations. But so are American Negroes who find diversity and uncertainty of reception a baffling problem.

If a Negro is driving a car in the North, he has no way of knowing which restaurants and hotels will admit him and which will refuse to serve him or will falsely claim that "we are all filled up." In Maine, where I went to school for four years, I was never barred from any theater, restaurant, or hotel. But in Des Moines, Iowa, I once had to threaten a YMCA (Young Men's *Christian* Association) secretary with a suit under the state's civil rights law in order to get a room. The Negro traveler's only consolation in the North is that he is safe from mob violence if he enters the "wrong" hotel or cafe. Only his spirit will be humiliated.

If white Americans seem torn between a genuine abhorrence of lynching Negroes' bodies and an acceptance of lynching their souls

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through discriminatory education, jobs, housing, and medical care, this split personality reflects "the American dilemma." In his monumental study of the race problem in the United States, Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish scholar, points to the American creed of equality, justice, fair play, and decency. This creed, he says, has the firm *intellectual* allegiance of almost all Americans.

But the people also pay *emotional* homage to the prejudices and racial antipathies which have been passed on to them as children. Such deep-rooted bias is beyond the reach of logical argument, and a mixture of fear and anxiety inevitably crowds in to complicate matters. Yet deep in their hearts they know that Negroes are not being treated properly and that sooner or later a day of reckoning will come. Hence the dilemma. Hence the mental conflict. Hence the ultimate moral collapse if America clings to this double standard.

Frankly, white America, with its guilt complex and its policy of drift, is afraid to learn the full extent of Negro bitterness. I shall never forget how angry and loud-spoken President Truman became in 1948 when a delegation of anti-Communist Negroes, headed by A. Philip Randolph, informed him that many young Negroes were not inclined to shoulder a gun to fight for democracy abroad until they won democracy at home. As the late Charles Houston once expressed it, it is difficult for a Negro to feel strongly about far-away Russian tyranny while riding in a separate colored railroad car in Mississippi.

It is a tribute to the common sense of Negroes that up to now they have not succumbed to Stalin's demagogic enticements and pretensions of friendship. Nevertheless, persons high in American political life would not be surprised if Negroes, in utter disgust and in an effort to wrest concessions from a fearful government, turned away from the Democrats and Republicans who jointly make a cruel political joke out of racial injustices, and listened to the blandishments of the Communists.

Florida's Contribution To Radio Moscow

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

It would be difficult to predict how vigorous Negroes may become in their own behalf in the next few years. At present there is no single figure in America comparable in experience and moral stature to a Gandhi or a Nehru. Perhaps because Negroes live in a twilight zone of limited democracy and heavy-handed discrimination, perhaps because Negroes in America *do* have a crust of bread to eat every day, they have not yet launched a full-blown resistance movement, violent or passive, and have not developed revolutionary leaders.

My own conviction is that Negroes should not cooperate in perpetuating discrimination, but that their resistance should be non-violent, and, in the words of Gandhi, free of hatred, retaliation, revenge, and fear, because "hatred begets hatred and fear begets fear, and a person or a nation gripped with fear is capable of committing any crime."

But in the turbulent days ahead, when mobilization brings a declining standard of living and the burden of rearmament falls unequally on the least privileged, who can tell what 15 million Negroes will do? And who can tell how much Negroes in America will be influenced by the revolutionary struggles of the colonial peoples in Asia and Africa? It is doubtful if even unprejudiced persons in the States perceive the potential of racial unrest. For if they did realize the explosive potentialities of this intolerable social pattern, they might begin to work with a missionary spirit to avert what could become a disastrous era of physical conflict.

It is good to report that some white persons do have this zeal of the crusader. Unfortunately they are a tiny minority of the 135 million whites. Most white "liberals" in the States go only a limited distance in insisting effectively on civil rights for Negroes. Economically, an uncompromising fight does not pay dividends—and since the articulate liberals in America as a rule earn a comfortable livelihood, they do not want to change radically the economic relationships which are so disadvantageous and unfavorable to Negroes.

Socially, many a white person, North and South, faces ostracism and pressures if he indicates a sustained and Christian determination to abolish all racial distinctions. Politically, it is dangerous these days because Dixiecrats indiscriminately call such a person a "Communist."

III

Hence at the moment Negroes cannot realistically expect any massive number of white allies in America. In hysterical America, with its new and impudent "loyalty oaths," integrity and courage have too high a price for most people to afford these days. At the most I hope that a considerable number of Americans can be shamed into personally refraining from overt discrimination and bigoted language and into at least remaining neutral in the inevitable clashes between Negroes wearing economic chains and forces in the business and political world with a "vested interest" in discrimination.

To Europeans who seem eager to understand and help I say: "Tell every white American tourist that you disapprove of the treatment of the Negro in the United States and that they *individually* share the re-

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sponsibility for the discrimination practiced today.

"Tell the white ministers that there are not two Gods and hence there should not be the farce of two churches in America—the white church and the colored church.

"Tell the visiting educators that separate schools for Negro youth and racial quotas are an abomination in the eyes of scholars.

"Tell American trade unionists that you can see no justification for job discrimination in America and that separate unions for whites and Negroes in the South violate the most rudimentary concept of working-class solidarity.

"And especially tell the visiting Congressmen and Gen. Eisenhower that Europe and the rest of the world cannot follow any leadership that acquiesces in aggression in the form of Dixieland lynchings, police brutality in Negro neighborhoods from coast to coast, and the race riot of the Cicero type.

"Tell the roving ambassadors from ECA and the State Department that time is running out; that America is courting isolation and a moral quarantine if she keeps her mind enslaved..

"But above all retain a spirit of compassion. For since ten per cent of your population is not composed of a minority group, and since your North never fought your South in a bitter and impoverishing civil war, would it not be fitting for each of your countrymen, even as he properly condemns the fearful and unhappy American Dixiecrat (and his blood brothers up North) for grievous crimes, to say to himself in all humility: 'There but for the grace of God go I'?"

This is what one American Negro is telling his friends in Europe as he reflects on the problems to which he must one day soon return.

THE MOOD OF AMERICA

Notes on Issues in the Middle West And a Boom in the Northwest

The People Fool GOP Issue-Makers

By Aldric Revell

Madison, Wis.

REPUBLICAN Presidential candidates who have recently visited Wisconsin with satchels full of tirades against big government, corruption, oppressive taxation, inflation, and "creeping socialism" have been shocked to discover that, in this part of the country, audience reaction ranged from cool to cold.

I have just finished covering two tours made by Sen. Robert A. Taft in more than a dozen Wisconsin communities where he spoke to thousands of people. Taft was making an all-out fight to win the state's 30 delegates to the GOP national convention and frequently conceded that the outcome of the Wisconsin primary was of vital importance to his Presidential ambitions.

Everywhere he spoke the response was the same, as though the identical audience faced him rather than varying audiences made up of chamber of commerce business men, farmers, school teachers, and ordinary people in all walks of life.

From closely observing these audiences and watching Taft shift his emphasis to keep the applause coming, I conclude that:

One—People in this area are cold to self-righteous condemnation of corruption in government—even though they may guffaw at mention of mink coats.

Two—They remain stolid and unmoved when exposed to warnings that their government is rapidly going socialistic—though they do voice a mild tut-tut when treated to reports of vast, bureaucratic government.

Three—Descriptions of governmental waste and top-heavy budgets find them shifting to more comfortable positions in their seats—though they manage a frown at mention of heavier taxes to come.

Four—Dire predictions of the perils of inflation find them indifferent—though they titter at horsemeat stories.

In short, the strategists who lay out the major campaign issues for their candidates to discuss have drawn a blank, at least in this area of America. The issues conceived by a Washington brain-trust as paramount just don't come alive on the platform.

On the other hand, there are issues which caused the audiences Taft addressed to beat their hands together in enthusiastic approval—a reaction much appreciated by Taft, whose type of oratory belongs more to the chapel than the court house.

These issues are:

One—Praise for Sen. Joseph McCarthy for "ridding the State Department of Communism," and a pledge of support to him in the continuance of his "crusade."

Two—Condemnation of President Truman for firing Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the promise that the general would be restored to his office in the event of a Taft victory.

Three—Denunciation of the Korean war as having been utterly unnecessary and characterization of the conflict as the "Truman War."

These points, and almost solely these points, caused the Taft audiences to stir from polite boredom to noisy approval. Taft himself soon

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realized these were the popular themes, and devoted an ever growing proportion of his speech to them.

To give Taft credit, however, he did not entirely cater to the emotional reactions of his audiences because he spent long (and applause free) minutes describing why the Taft-Hartley Act was good, how he got the support of labor in Ohio, how big government was taking freedom away from Americans, and why increased taxes would soon bring socialism to America.

For the most part these Taft audiences were overwhelmingly Republican, and they were in large measure organization Republicans wholeheartedly supporting Taft in his bid for the state's delegates. That is why it is especially significant that these audiences in such typical Wisconsin communities as Elkhorn, Delavan, Janesville, Beloit, Monroe, Whitewater, Beaver Dam, Oconomowoc, Watertown, and Fort Atkinson are indifferent to what Taft considers the outstanding issues of the day—the threat of big government to the liberties of the people.

True, this is McCarthy's home state and he has an emotional, if uninformed, following. And this is also the home state claimed by Gen. MacArthur.

But whatever the reason, the feeling of Wisconsin audiences among Republican ranks is definitely that Communist spies in government are more important to them than big government, MacArthur more important than taxation, and the Korean war more important than the threat of "creeping" socialism.

If you begin to detect a shift in the content of campaign speeches and over-all strategy in your own area, it may well be that the political grape-vine has passed the word that typical Republican audiences in Wisconsin are not really afraid of the things that frighten Taft and other GOP die-hards, but are reacting emotionally to such spokesmen of their discontent as McCarthy and MacArthur, and expressing their frustration over a war they cannot understand.

Northwest Revives Boom for Douglas

By Richard L. Neuberger

Portland, Ore.

ONCE AGAIN talk is heard in the Pacific Northwest of the lean, vigorous man who so often has been a bridesmaid but never a bride in the country's Presidential match-making.

Neuberger

This man is William O. Douglas, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, whose recent best-selling book, *Strange Lands and Friendly People*, has impressed millions of Americans who believe that living standards in Asia and the Middle East must be improved.

In October Douglas will be 54 years old. This means that, unlike many other national figures, he need not regard the year 1952 as his last chance for an office he narrowly missed on two different occasions. A person in good health and sound mind can reasonably think of being President until he reaches the old-age assistance bracket, which is 65. Thus, Justice Douglas has two and possibly even three Presidential elections ahead after this one.

Certainly no other living individual has come as close to the White House as this lawyer who was born in Minnesota, brought up in the state of Washington, appointed to the Supreme Court from Connecticut, and now makes his summer home in Oregon.

In 1944, President Roosevelt's coast-bound train stopped briefly in the Chicago railroad yards, and Mr. Roosevelt handed Bob Hannegan a letter declaring he would be glad to run for reelection with either Bill Douglas or Harry Truman as his running mate. The sequence of these names has been a raging controversy for years.

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Hannegan released the letter with the name of Harry Truman, his Missouri crony, first. But Grace Tully, private secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, later said that the President had listed Justice Douglas ahead of the Senator from Missouri. As the episode fades into the murkiness of the past, the details are lost. Yet there can be no doubt that the appearance in the public prints of Truman's name ostensibly first in the esteem of FDR had a powerful impact on the 1944 Democratic convention delegates. Original New Dealers will contend until doomsday that Douglas actually was the President's real choice as his running mate and eventual successor.

In 1948 destiny again flirted with Douglas.

President Truman, harassed by a revolt of liberals, phoned Douglas in Oregon and urged him to be his running mate. Like nearly every newspaper correspondent in the nation, Douglas was wrong that year. He frankly expected Truman to lose. He respectfully declined the invitation. A lifetime position on the U. S. Supreme Court did not seem worth bartering for second place on a Presidential ticket consigned to defeat in every straw poll and betting parlor. Had Douglas run with Truman, it is inconceivable that now he would not be heir-apparent to the 1952 Democratic Presidential nomination.

II

Yet, in spite of these near misses, Douglas still captivates many liberals and New Dealers as a candidate who would be most closely a return to the era of the original New Deal. Furthermore, his recent speeches and articles boldly challenge the ascendancy of the military mentality and the military personality in America. This qualifies him admirably, in the opinion of his backers, to challenge a Republican ticket which very possibly might be headed by either Gen. Dwight Eisenhower or Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Unfortunately for Douglas, some of his current admirers in the West seem to include those Communist fellow-travelers who four years ago enthusiastically supported Henry A.

Wallace, now currently on their blacklist. It could be that the left-wingers are entranced with the fact that Douglas, on his return from the Orient last September, told San Francisco correspondents that Red China should be admitted to the United Nations.

Regardless of the reason for the embrace of the fellow-travelers, their affection is a source of embarrassment to any embryonic candidacy inspired by Douglas's *bona fide* supporters. In the past, enthusiasm for him has come largely from a group anchored root and branch in the sod of America — public power advocates, early New Dealers, George Norris liberals, and the remnants of the old original Progressives who stood with Teddy Roosevelt at Armageddon in 1912 and with the elder La Follette against Coolidge normalcy in 1924. The attempted infiltration of Communist fellow-travelers has not been welcomed by real friends of Douglas.

In recent months Justice Douglas has become the intellectual leader of the forces fighting for freedom of expression in America. For the protection of this position, many of Douglas' liberal friends hope his name will not be on the Oregon ballot. They fear that he might run poorly because of sponsorship by the ex-Henry Wallace crowd, and that the result would weaken the ideas he is espousing. They also feel it would be unfair to Douglas for his name to be entered without his actual approval or encouragement, especially because he would be opposing men active in politics and thus free to bolster their campaigns.

III

Many people in the Northwest feel that Truman is the weakest candidate the Democrats could run this year. The mink coats and other well-publicized scandals are blamed on him but not on any other of the party's possibilities. The potentials besides Justice Douglas are Sen. Estes Kefauver, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, and Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois.

Sen. Douglas has insisted he would not consider being a candidate. Justice Douglas also has renounced any Presidential intentions in a public letter. It could be that his feelings in this respect have been fortified by an article in the Washington *Post* claiming that Chief Justice Vinson would not run because "of a strong belief in the independence of the Supreme Court." It could be that Douglas would not want to open himself to the charge that he had involved the Court in politics. Yet he would be less than human if the Presidency did not have a siren-lure for someone with his obvious political assets.

Many of Douglas' personal intimates in the Northwest were distressed in January when Drew Pearson broadcast that Douglas and his wife would soon be divorced. Mildred Douglas, a former school teacher in La Grande, Ore., is extremely popular in the region, where her family is well known. Should the Pearson report materialize, such an event, of course, would affect any future political speculations surrounding Justice Douglas.

Drew Pearson's claim that the Supreme Court Douglases were considering a divorce brought vividly to fore the fact that this shadow also hangs over two other prospective Democratic candidacies. When he was still a comparatively young man, Paul Douglas was divorced from his first wife. And last year Gov. Adlai Stevenson and his wife, Ellen, agreed to a divorce because the tension and strain of a public career were distasteful to her.

It is not impossible that, at the moment, Kefauver is the strongest of the possible Democratic nominees in the Northwest. His name and Truman's probably will be entered in the Oregon Presidential preference primary May 16. This was the strategic primary in which Dewey dealt a hay-maker to Stassen's glassy chin in 1948. At the present time, Kefauver would seem a likely bet to get more votes than Truman in Oregon. Kefauver's active role in TVA would appeal to Oregon Democrats and so would his pursuit of gamblers and criminals, for Oregon has been plagued with Republican-sponsored dog racing ever since 1933.

IV

Gov. Stevenson, right now, is not so well known as Kefauver in the Western states. Of course, should he inherit Truman's backing, with all that Presidential approval implies, he speedily would become a household by-word. Not forgotten is the campaign of 1940 in which Wendell Willkie spurted from comparative obscurity to international fame in a few short months. This could happen for Stevenson under the proper circumstances. However, to enter him in the Oregon primary against Kefauver without this preliminary buildup, would be unfair to his future hopes. His well-meaning backers are considering just this blunder.

A group of leading Oregon liberals has started circulation of Stevenson petitions. If they are filed, his name will appear on the ballot opposing Kefauver and possibly Truman. Because Stevenson has received comparatively little national fanfare, some of his admirers wonder if this move does justice to an outstanding man.

Oregon is different from nearly all other states in one fundamental respect—a candidate himself cannot get his name off the Presidential preference ballot. Charles Evans Hughes tried to do so in 1916 and the Oregon Supreme Court ruled against him. This invariably makes the Oregon race a frenzied free-for-all.

One result of the whole spectacle has been an editorial in the Oregon *Daily Journal* declaring that if a man can take his own name off the ballot for coroner or constable or the state legislature, he should have the same privilege when he is promoted against his will for the highest office in the world, the Presidency of the United States.

ALDRIC REVELL is political reporter and columnist for the Madison Capital Times and Wisconsin correspondent for Time and Life . . . RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, best-known of American writers on the Northwest, covers that area for many leading American publications, including the New York Times and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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The Good and Bad Germans

By Martin S. Dworkin

THERE came a time, after World War I, when there were "good" Germans once again. The beastly Hun had gone from the popular mind; in the movies and the pulp magazines, Germans were not only presented favorably, but even as heroic protagonists. In a spectrum broken only into black and white, the Germans were now white. The villain was War, not Wilhelm II.

Of course the villain was War. Sergeant Kat was clear on that, in *All Quiet On The Western Front,* and the way for agreement with him had already been prepared by Zweig and Barbusse, Hasek and Dos Passos, Ford Madox Ford, and every other novelist, poet, and artist who had watched the shells, the mud, the horror of the trenches eating into the moral substructure of our civilization.

Now, war is no longer immoral, but a perennial problem of mankind, a perennial evil following from perennial sin. The artist today cannot say that war is bad, but only that man is bad, and is bad in the way of war among other ways.

The Desert Fox and *Decision Before Dawn* are productions of the same studio—20th Century-Fox—and are about the same Germans in the same war. But they are as unlike as confusions about problems and principles can make them. *The Desert Fox* attempts to reconstruct the last days of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, as a "good German" who finally conspired against Hitler because Germany was losing the war. *Decision Before Dawn* is principally concerned with a young German prisoner of war, a good man, who becomes a spy against his own countrymen because Germany deserved to lose the war.

Both films are introduced as being "true" to the facts; they are "based upon" actual happenings, and are meticulously accurate as to details. In the case of *The Desert Fox* especially, it is important to recognize the historical—the interpretative or fictional—matrix in which actual events and people move.

Field Marshal Rommel must have been a great general—surely one of the finest field tacticians of World War II. As a soldier, he must have suffered under the unprofessional intuitions upon which Hitler based his military decisions. He was apparently involved in the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Hitler. The film Rommel, played by James Mason, is a simpering ineffectual who cannot make up his mind, and—most patently—a man who so little knows how to distinguish good and evil that we truly cannot judge him responsible for his acts.

The film's conception of a good German is that of a man who regards Hitler as a great, misjudged leader unfortunately surrounded by evil persons, until continual defeats of the *Wehrmacht* force him to change his mind. Apparently the only thing Hitler was guilty of was losing the war.

II

If *The Desert Fox* shows a boastful admiration for the defeated enemy, *Decision Before Dawn* shows understanding—which is quite another thing. "Happy," the German prisoner who spies upon his countrymen, is a traitor like the Rommel who plotted against Hitler. But here we are told clearly that there are higher duties than those of the soldier and patriot, that loyalty alone is not its own justification, but must be measured against standards of individual conscience which define loyalty as a virtue to begin with.

In *The Desert Fox* there are two kinds of Germans—one good, one bad, in the manner of the Western movies. *Decision Before Dawn* shows many kinds, and many motivations for conduct that is German to be sure, in a historical sense, but comprehensively human first of all.

There are the unregenerate Nazis: a sinister SS courier, who befriends and betrays "Happy," his bitter fellow prisoners, who carry their blind loyalty to beastliness into captivity.

There are the derelicts of moral degeneration: "Tiger," another prisoner, who has turned spy in frank self-interest, to be on the winning side; a girl in a *Wehrmacht* entertainment troupe, spiritually broken, but reaching for kindness as more real than the glorious fictions being pounded to rubble all about her. There are those upon whom Germany must build its hope: not "Happy," who finally must sacrifice his life, but a young boy, a Hitler-youth wearing his Nazi brassard in the teeth of defeat, his blind patriotism yielding at last to the kindness shown him by an American officer, whom he saves from capture.

This is the lesson of the film, and the measure of its superiority over the other. The tragedy of the good and bad Germans is that the new Germany may not be built by those who were good, who were traitors against an evil state that happened to be their own. But the clarity of this theme, which is enhanced by the remarkable authenticity of every detail of Germany's last days of war, is clouded over by the weak, unresolved presentation of the Americans. They, the victors, appear themselves to have no loyalty except to victory. And this is also a lesson of the film: that it is symbolic of the paradoxes of the problem of total war and total allegiance that once we set out to understand our enemy, we bring ourselves under a kind of question that will be long in the answering.

Kissel CIP-25203

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Eastman Claims He Was Misrepresented

Dear Sirs:

May I have space to correct an extreme misrepresentation of me in Fred Rodell's article, "That Book About Yale," in your February number? Rodell attributes to me a "lyrical eulogy" of Buckley's book *God And Man At Yale,* and says I "shower the book with adulatory adjectives." As he says little else except that I reject the part about religion, his readers inevitably conclude that I have gone all out for Buckley's thesis about academic freedom, his proposal to have the Yale alumni kick out the collectivist professors, and all the rest of what Rodell rants against in the young man's book.

The facts are these: I rejected, together with the section on religion, a good two-thirds of the rest of Buckley's book. I kidded the notion of a "march on New Haven by the Yale alumni." I said that when it came to suggesting remedies, the author's extreme youth made him "dangerous." I rejected absolutely his proposal to "narrow the range of academic freedom."

I expressed, on the other hand, my admiration for his force and audacity, his daring to sass his professors, and I said that his book convinced me, in spite of Bundy's attack in the *Atlantic,* that the debate between the state-planned and the free-market economy was not fairly conducted at Yale.

"The conclusion I draw from all this," I said, "is modest: namely that the debate should be fairly conducted." And I added: "I am optimistic enough to believe that this will happen in the near future, as a direct result of Buckley's book. And that is high praise for the book, which is . . ." Then followed the shower of adjectives, "brilliant, informed, sincere, keenly reasoned, exciting to read." Too many, I guess, but no one of them *took back* any of my objections, or *endorsed* any part of the book that I had not endorsed.

I don't suppose Rodell deliberately intended to misrepresent me. I judge he was in such a rage against what he calls Buckley's "barbarian bleat against his alma mater," that he was incapable of deliberation.

The following sentence about me I find both barbarian and bewildering: "I deem it irresponsible, in a scholar like Max Eastman, to shower the book with adulatory adjectives, and to credulously swallow and whoop it up for Buckley's stuff about economics, even while he pooh-poohs the stuff on religion." I did not "pooh-pooh" Buckley's concern about religion—I merely remarked that I thought God could take care of Himself at Yale, or even for that matter at Harvard. And I added the opinion that in discussing education, the two subjects, religion and public policy, ought to be rigidly separated.

Nor did I "whoop it up for Buckley's stuff about economics." I endorsed it earnestly, and said that I found it not only convincing but devastating. What on earth is "irresponsible" about that? It seems to me far less irresponsible than to say, as Rodell does, that Buckley wants to fire all faculty members who do not teach "the economic gospel according to Adam Smith." "So help me, I do not exaggerate," he cries. I think he not only exaggerates, but damagingly misrepresents the man he is enraged at.

However, this is not a complaint. I merely want to set the record straight, and forestall my getting any more letters like the one that just came from Upton Sinclair, enclosing Rodell's article (not mine!) and saying: "You have saddened your old friend." The comments of old friends who read *my* article (not Rodell's) ran like this: "Congratulations on your deft handling of the Buckley book"; "I liked your fatherly way of educating this youth." Only yesterday someone described my review as "a very gentlemanly way of saying the author is wrong!"

What kind of *teachers* can these men, Rodell and Bundy, be, I wonder, to jump on an industrious and spirited young student in this excited and unseemly way? If I had had a pupil at Columbia who would tear through the textbooks, devouring brainfuls of them like a forest fire, and coming up with a rebellious thesis thoroughly and brilliantly lambasting me, and the university, and the universe, and anything else he didn't happen to like, I should have been delighted beyond measure.

Fred wants the American college student taught "intellectual humility." Shades of Emerson, Thoreau, Walt Whitman! Shades of all great men! I can more easily believe Buckley's anguished cry, "Individualism is dying at Yale!" after reading this ecstatically irate harangue against a rebellious Yale student by a distinguished Yale professor. And I can more easily believe that the teachers, as well as the times, are to blame.

MAX EASTMAN
Chilmark, Mass.

Fred Rodell Replies To Max Eastman

Dear Sirs:

No doubt about it, somebody has committed "an extreme misrepresentation" of Max Eastman. But I'm awfully afraid the deed was done by Max Eastman and not by me. To wit:

Eastman states, as one of "the facts," that he rejected, along with the religious stuff, " a good two-thirds of the rest of Buckley's book." But among "the facts" he does not state are these: that "a good two-thirds" and more of his article in the *Mercury* was ardently pro-Buckley; that the article both began and ended with ecstatic encomia of the book; that the criticisms were so interlarded and underplayed, in space and tone, as scarcely to detract from the over-all air of open enthusiasm; that among the adjectives showered on Buckley—along with the concluding quintet—were "original," "challenging," "charming," "stimulating," and (on the economic stuff) "mature." I still say "lyrical eulogy."

And a word about the "original" and the "challenging." Do they sound like *pro* or like *con* adjectives? Here's why I ask: It is true that I did not mention Eastman's brief disagreement, late in his article, with Buckley's would-be substitution of alumni control for academic freedom—and perhaps in fairness I should have. I'm not sure. For in his opening paragraph Eastman said: "Mr. Buckley's most original and challenging idea is that essential freedom is the freedom of the customer to buy what he wants on the market. The alumni of a college who support it, and the parents who pay their children's tuition, are customers . . ." "Original" and "challenging"—and no word of protest from Eastman here. So I wondered a little.

But I didn't wonder about Eastman on Buckley on religion. Eastman now complains that he "did not 'pooh-pooh' Buckley's concern about religion" (and note the Buckley-like switch from my "stuff on" to his "concern about"—is the disease contagious?); he "merely remarked that . . . God could take care of Himself at Yale . . ." Well, the very next sentence in Eastman's article reads like this: "To me it is ridiculous to see little, two-legged fanatics running around the earth fighting and arguing in behalf of a Deity whom they profess to consider omnipotent."

I still say Eastman pooh-poohed Buckley's stuff on religion—and I'll add that Eastman also pooh-poohed Buckley's "concern about" religion—and I'll further add that if there's anything worse than distorting other writers by quoting them out of context, a la Buckley, it is distorting yourself by quoting yourself out of conext, a la Eastman.

The reason why I called Eastman irresponsible should be pretty clear, *in context,* from my article. I deplored the fact that Buckley's touts, Eastman among them, had added fuel to his Philistine crusade by calling attention to his book and by praising it, even with self-saving reservations. For

Kissell#f-25204

Eastman's benefit, I'll now state that I also thought it irresponsible of him to swallow—with eager credulity and with no apparent checking whatsoever—Buckley's twisted and often deliberately dishonest picture of the Yale economics department and the textbooks it uses. (And I'm amused that Eastman now gags at, even while completely confirming, my "whoop it up" but seems to swallow my "swallow.")

As for my own allegedly irresponsible statement about Buckley wanting Yale to fire all faculty members who don't teach (where it's relevant) the economic gospel according to Adam Smith, let's see: (1) Buckley in his book includes under "collectivism" not only Communism and Socialism but New Dealism, Fair Dealism, Keynesism, advocacy of graduated income taxes, and literally just about every economic idea to the left of old Adam Smith's outdated orthodoxies. (2) Eastman, in his article, says of Buckley: "He would fire the professors who teach insidious collectivism . . ." (3) I *still* say—.

The rest of Eastman's not-a-complaint is devoted to trivia (does the man want to match fan letters?) and to uninformed personal comments. If he wants to know "what kind" of teacher I "can be" he can find out easily by asking—instead of snidely implying that intellectual humility, in student or in teacher, is incompatible with intellectual curiosity (which I also mentioned) or with intellectual courage. If he wants to know what breed of student Buckley was, he can find that out too—and it might not quite fit with his long-distance analysis of Buckley's "cry" as coming (this quote is from the *Mercury* article) "out of an honestly anguished heart."

And if Max Eastman—a scholar and an honorable man—is really concerned about the teachers as well as the times, about education as well as economics, about free inquiry as well as free enterprise, he had better be a bit more discerning in future as to just whose "rebellious" banner he elects to salute—and in just what direction the man with the banner is marching.

FRED RODELL
New Haven, Conn.

A Catholic Comment on Rodell and Buckley

Dear Sirs:

May I be permitted a comment on Fred Rodell's article in the February *Progressive* on William F. Buckley's *God and Man at Yale?*

The intellectual humility of Mr. Buckley in reference to his alma mater is exceeded only by the intellectual humility of Mr. Rodell in dealing (in the Blanshardian tradition of dark and ghostly innuendo) with Buckley's "very relevant church affiliation." Actually, quite a case can be made for the proposition that "church affiliation" is the alma mater of Mr. Rodell and of all democrats and liberals.

Quite apart from that, I think we Catholics have a right to be weary of this sort of thing: the self-conscious emancipation complex of those who prefer the small world of greenbacks and test-tubes and double-entry ledgers to the large world of faith. And, along with it, the smug assumption that Catholicity invests the state or custom or simply reaction in general with the same authority that, oddly enough, it does not deny God.

It is a puerile idea of religion and one that can be corrected by a quick scanning of an elementary catechism. The fact that it appears so often in the speech and writings of otherwise well-informed people betrays boundaries to their intellectual curiosity and honesty which they would not admit and of which they may not be aware.

Among Catholics, it makes the task of the socially conscious and awake much more difficult, by its identification of progressive trends and movements with a superficial materialism. Among non-Catholics, to put it in the simplest terms, it forces an unnatural wedge between the love of God and the love of man, and therefore places before the truth-seeker a false dilemma.

As a voter for Norman Thomas in the two national elections in which I have legally marked ballots, and as a member of the American Civil Liberties Union (despite its occasional prattling and making causes of some of Mr. Rodell's prejudices), I can hardly be accused of being a partisan of Bill Buckley. I would not want to see Mr. Rodell burned, nor his essays.

But I am a Catholic. And Catholics believe that there are realities that are not colored green, and indeed that have no color at all. Mr. Rodell and others may not have that conviction. That is their loss. Because they can see no further than political parties and groups and pressures, they are naturally prone to regard the church as a political party or group or pressure.

I would never deny that there are Catholics—and many—who have no social or political sense at all. And that these same people have often sought, sometimes successfully, to ally prominent members of the Church with their particular blindness, whether it be Franco or royalism or Coughlinism or Adam Smith or Marx or a thousand other escapes.

May I suggest that this lack of reason in the social, political, and economic orders is due, not to their religion, but to their membership in a race which has spawned the present host of catalogers, categorizers, pigeon-holers, and stereotypers.

Best wishes to *The Progressive.*

FATHER ROBERT HOVDA
St. Mary's Cathedral
Fargo, N. Dak.

Douglas for President

Dear Sirs:

Recent political statements have revealed that there is but one man among the many mentioned for the nomination for the Presidency who possesses the wisdom and courage to grapple with the complex international and domestic problems that beset us. That man is Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Kissoff425205

Mr. Justice Douglas' views, stated on the bench and off, have consistently evoked tremendous amounts of favorable comment throughout the nation. In spite of this, there has been little inclination by political leaders to consider him seriously for the nomination.

Independent Voters for Douglas has been organized as a rallying point for Americans of all political faiths who feel that it is time that our nation dispense with mediocre political leadership and once more elect men of stature and maturity to our high office.

We of Independent Voters for Douglas call upon the thousands of Americans who feel as we do to join with us in the fight to elect William O. Douglas President of the United States.

BERNARD R. SORKIN
GERARD M. WEISBERG
SEYMOUR VALL
Independent Voters
for Douglas
Box 1572,
Grand Central Station
New York 17, N. Y.

Gedye Accused

Dear Sirs:

It would seem to be most unbecoming of Mr. Gedye to brandish accusations of "anti-Semitism" in the direction of Moscow, for he has apparently become infected with this truly social disease himself.

In his article on Czech communism in the February *Progressive* he repeats a canard regarding "Continental Jews" made famous by Dr. Goebbels: namely, that the Communists and Jewry are somehow linked. According to Mr. Gedye, "so many continental Jews" have an "ever-present sense of insecurity, of 'not belonging,' of sneer, smear, and persecution waiting round the corner. . ." They are "obsessed" by these things. So much so that they are easy prey for the machinations of Moscow, which "welcomes their unstable equilibrium and flexibility [but] . . . does not trust them . . ."

Personally, I find such racist generalizations offensive in the extreme, especially in a magazine bearing the proud title of *Progressive.*

DANIEL S. GILLMOR
New York, N. Y.

Gedye Replies

Dear Sirs:

It is hardly necessary to reply further to Mr. Gillmor's somewhat petulant letter than to quote his charge that "Mr. Gedye . . . in his article . . . repeats a canard made famous by Dr. Goebbels that the Communists and Jewry are somehow linked." If Mr. Gillmor or anyone else can spot this canard in my article, I will gladly present him with a copy of my book *Betrayal in Central Europe,* to give him a chance of studying my notorious anti-Semitic views *in extenso.*

On reflection he must surely see that it was rather silly to quote, in support of his

charges, phrases of mine which pointed out that Stalin exploits the precarious position and anxieties of the Jews, but "does not trust them" and (Mr. Gillmor might have been correct enough to finish the quotation) discards them when he can. It would call for the ingenuity of Dr. Goebbels himself to contend that these phrases not only do not support but completely invalidate the alleged Goebbels canard which he puts into my mouth.

Perhaps I should have inserted after "continental Jews" the words "behind the Iron Curtain"—but as the whole article deals exclusively with that part of the world, it should hardly have been necessary for any reasonable reader.

Obviously Mr. Gillmor is not one of these Jews, or he would endorse my description of their mentality and perilous position as giving a correct picture of why Stalin feels he can exploit (and then throw aside) those of them he can use. And surely my explanatory reference, "Slansky's father was murdered by Nazis," accords ill with the anti-Semitism Mr. Gillmor attributes to me.

My article was a study of Slansky, and the many factors which contributed to his downfall, referring in passing to one of many being that he is a Jew. Does Mr. Gillmor feel that I should have suppressed this fact, or that I should have eagerly added "but Gottwald and Clementis are not Jews"? Is he defending Moscow against my reference to its anti-Semitism, or Slansky because, although a Communist, he was, after all, a Jew? Or is he just attacking my article without really grasping what it is all about?

G. E. R. Gedye
Vienna, Austria

Anguish at the Waldorf

Dear Sirs:

I hope that every ex-GI has taken note of the breast-beatings and cries of foul play that came from the MacArthur outpost at the Waldorf when Army Secretary Frank Pace reduced the number of uniformed flunkies from eight to three. What, no major to escort Arthur to the ball game!

Bernard Harkness
Moravia, N. Y.

Crisis in TV

Dear Sirs:

The March *Progressive* has some stirring articles, but none so timely as "The Time Is Now" by Diane Shipler. Most people will agree there is nothing more important than education (if we have the right kind, other things will come to us), and right there we have the strongest weapon against the dreadful things the Russians do.

Today television is the most powerful medium for teaching people, yet some in charge of this great medium tell us, "We give the people what they want. We believe in a fifth freedom—freedom from culture."

Of course, if educators had a commodity to sell like cigarettes, that brought them as much income to pay for the kind of talent people want—they, too, would succeed. To change the desires of people is a terrific task. The beginning should be in the home where most desires are formulated.

I can see where Miss Hennock has her hands full; we are fortunate in having a woman of her caliber on the Federal Communications Commission, and we should give her all the help we can, but we need more drastic means to equalize unbalanced situations than she can bring to bear. We need in the Cabinet a Secretary of Education to control, among other matters, radio and television.

Helen Kerber
Linden, Mich.

Memorial

Dear Sirs:

We are enclosing a check to *The Progressive* as a memorial to Mr. John Aaron Johnson, 436 Carney Blvd., Marinette, Wisconsin.

Mr. Johnson, who came to this country from Sweden as a young man, was a life-long liberal, choosing to support grange, union, consumer cooperative, and liberal political groups. He enjoyed reading *The Progressive*.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Osten
Falls Church, Va.

Stevenson's Record On Civil Rights

Dear Sirs:

Walter F. Morse's article on "The Man from Illinois" in your March issue did not discuss Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson's record in the field of race relations. His record on civil rights has been so outstanding, compared with his predecessor and compared with other city and state officials in Illinois, that a summary may be helpful to readers of *The Progressive* as they follow the primary campaigns.

The Governor has appointed associates who have for the most part been "straight" on problems of civil rights. Some of these top appointive officials have selected Negroes, with the Governor's approval, to fill high positions. Unlike his predecessor, Gov. Stevenson wholeheartedly urged the passage of fair employment practice legislation during the past two sessions of the Illinois General Assembly.

That Illinois does not yet have a state FEPC is not the fault of the Governor; it is the fault of unconcerned rural representatives aided in their unconcern by pressure from business. In lieu of a FEPC, the Department of Labor recently issued orders against accepting discriminatory orders in the State Employment Service.

It was in Stevenson's regime that the General Assembly passed legislation which would cut off state funds to those public school systems which continued to segregate Negro and white pupils. In the past few years, a number of Illinois communities have eliminated long-time school segregation.

Although the recent threats and actual violence in Cairo are tragic and inexcusable, certainly Gov. Stevenson has devoted the facilities of his office, of the State Police, and of the Illinois Human Relations Commission to the task of eliminating segregation without violence.

Perhaps the most spectacular action of the Governor in this field was his instant agreement to call out the National Guard to quell the racial violence in Cicero. Many an official would have equivocated; but Stevenson took fast action and, in his public utterances and actions, stood completely on the side of enforcing the right of allowing Negroes to move anywhere.

A Governor single-handedly cannot make over the racial patterns of a whole state. And no state executive can ever do enough in the face of long-time aggressions and discriminatory practices. But Gov. Stevenson's attitude and actions in the field of race relations give even the most impatient defender of civil rights the assurance that the Governor can be relied upon in the field of civil rights should he someday be given even larger responsibilities.

Homer A. Jack
Minister, Unitarian Church
Evanston, Ill.

Huber's Report Criticized

Dear Sirs:

I would like to take issue with a number of Mr. Huber's statements in his February article, "Reds and Red Salmon."

I have lived on the coast all my life and keep informed about the activities of the unions Mr. Huber mentions. Moreover, I am acquainted with many of their members.

Mr. Huber's basic premise that the salmon industry leaders are pro-ILWU due to economic opportunism is a laugh. Any objective person who examines and compares working conditions and wage scales under ILWU, FTA, etc., with Lundeberg's outfit will find ILWU far ahead. In addition to this, Lundeberg's lily-white SUP discriminates against Negroes and minorities. Any issue of his union's paper displays rank chauvinism and name-calling.

If the employers favor Bridges' union and the cannery workers (FTA now merged with ILWU) they have a strange way of showing it. They have been trying since 1935 to deport Bridges and smash his union, and they are trying to deport a number of the cannery worker leaders and break the union. But the members of these unions still prefer their leaders to a phony Lundeberg. Strange, isn't it?

Lundeberg was not interested in organizing the cannery workers in the early '30s when the Filipinos worked under deplorable conditions and at miserable wages. His favorite tactic is to raid an already established and legitimate union, and make back door agreements with the employer.

The issue is decidedly not "Communism versus Christian civilization" but honest, *democratic*, and militant unionism as against the dictatorial, goon squad type of union-

Kissinger 232-06

ism Mr. Lundeberg represents. In case you haven't heard, he was recently ordered by the court to reinstate some 97 members whom he had expelled without cause or trial.

Let's stick to the facts, brother Huber.

MRS. EUGENE ROBEL
Kennydale, Wash.

Hat off to Huber

Dear Sirs:

Most of the authors who write about Alaska stay up here a few weeks, go back to the states, and become self-appointed experts on our problems. Mostly the stuff they write is hogwash.

So when I came across Huber's "Reds and Red Salmon," I said "Oh, oh, another 14-day wonder." But I must admit it took me one hour to read and re-read the 5-minute article just to find one minor mistake. I take my hat off to Mr. Louis Huber and a bouquet of roses to *The Progressive* for printing it. It's just about letter-A-perfect in history, opinion, and Bristol Bay sentiment.

ALFRED ANDREE
Dillingham, Alaska

Hope in Germany

Dear Sirs:

With great satisfaction I read Melvin J. Lasky's letter, "Facts and Mayer" in the February *Progressive* about Milton Mayer's December "Report from Yugoslavia." Lasky is absolutely right when he said, "But the political bugs have gotten to him [Mayer] worse." I greatly hope Lasky will answer Mayer's article in the February *Progressive*, "Germany: Underneath the Stones." I am sure Mayer is highly exaggerating the whole German situation.

It will surely take an entirely new German generation before democratic thoughts and ideas are able to take root in the German political and economic soil. So why should Mr. Mayer get so alarmed and hysterical if there are still Nazi trends surviving at present? Certainly this is an absolutely logical aftermath, given Germany's past.

But we find at the same time a strong democratic movement in Germany. If we give those democrats every help and encouragement, the German people will overcome in time this terrible disease which Hitler injected into the German nation.

WALTER WENDERICH
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ambassadors Wanted

Dear Sirs:

I was especially grateful for the article in your December issue by Robert Reuman, "Inside Red China." I have a Chinese letter-friend in Shanghai. It has been a little difficult for me to understand all of her comments. Mr. Reuman's article throws new light on her letters.

I acquired my Chinese friend through Youth of All Nations—an organization that some of your readers might find interesting and valuable. The aim of YOAN is to help make it possible for young people of many nationalities, races, and creeds to exchange ideas and experiences with one another and work together for better understanding in a free world of larger happiness than mankind enjoys now. This is an independent, non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political, membership organization. Members' ages range from about 14 to 34.

Anyone interested in becoming a correspondence-ambassador or in supporting this type of program may write Miss Clara Leiser, Youth of All Nations, Inc., 16 St. Luke's Place, New York 14, N. Y., or me.

MRS. ROBERT E. GREENWOOD
Milwaukee, Wis.

Funke Lauded

Dear Sirs:

Please accept our warmest appreciation for so able and civilized a commentary on the contemporary stage as Lewis C. Funke's "Shaw and Shakespeare" in your March issue. I hope we shall have much more of this type of presentation.

RALPH K. JAMES
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Big Fat Question

Dear Sirs:

After reading the March issue straight through practically the minute it arrived—with only the expected interruptions of a learning-to-crawl baby, and leaving the ironing to ripen all afternoon—I have one great big fat question: What's to do? What can any of us little shmoes *do*!

Your feature article was on Adlai Stevenson, and a good one—but your most important, thought-provoking offering was Mordecai Johnson's constructive vision of hope. The whole issue tied together into a maddening, sick-making frustration for me.

Stuart Chase tells us as how we dassn't use certain words any more because they're either meaningless or taboo; if even blue-eyed, simon-pure Americans can't understand each other, how in the world can we hope to find a common frame of reference with the German and French and Egyptians and Malayans—not to mention the Russians?

Sen. Humphrey points out coldly that the likes of me is being over-taxed while the likes of the upper income brackets have things called loop-holes. This, when I don't approve of the destination of some 85 per cent of tax money (military purposes) anyhow.

Further, I read yet another atrocity story on Life, U. S. Version; the American Legion Does It Again.

Finally, I hear that TV will be sold down the river unless educators act now.

This is not to say I don't like your March issue. It was terrific! With Milton Mayer for leaven, this month presented a graphic picture of our going straight to hell in a handbasket—no words left, no freedom, no money, and nuthin' on TV but Milton Berle and politicians. Unless, that is, someone great enough could be found to act on Mordecai Johnson's proposal!

BETTY JANE PECKHAM
Pasadena, Calif.

Dr. Johnson Superb

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for that superb article in the March issue by Dr. Mordecai Johnson. He has truly gone to the heart of the matter and expressed views which I, and many others, have felt for some time.

BERGER JOHNSON, SR.
Joplin, Mont.

Mayer's Insight

Dear Sirs:

I hope that Milton Mayer will find yet other sources than Zillertal Man equally inspirational of *snog*. He possesses a keen insight into people—ordinary people—accompanied by a sympathetic understanding, and his telling of what he sees and feels is a felicitous and contagious *sniging*.

COL. W. A. CALLAWAY
Charlottesville, Va.

On Top

Dear Sirs:

I would like to express my appreciation to the editorial staff of *The Progressive* for their efforts in the production of high caliber, forthright journalism. I rate *The Progressive* with the New York *Times* on the top of my periodical list.

J. CHARLES FOX
Sidney, Neb.

The Progressive

is still the best for the least!

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your subscription now!

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3 years $10

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BOOKS

Capitalism at Stake

CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM ON TRIAL, by Fritz Sternberg. Translated from the German by Edward Fitzgerald. John Day. 603 pp. $6.50.

Reviewed by

Carl A. Auerbach

IN THIS massive volume, which takes the form of a synoptic world history of the economic and political development of "Capitalism" since the 19th Century, Fritz Sternberg makes it clear that he thinks Marxism still has much to teach but little to learn.

Marx and his followers were the first to point out that the maldistribution of income was inherent in the capitalist system and was the basic cause of its periodic breakdowns. It is true that non-Marxian economists have come to accept this view, or, like Lord Keynes, have arrived at it independently. Whether it follows, as Sternberg here maintains, that "Capitalism" is doomed is quite another matter.

"Capitalism" did not collapse in the second half of the 19th Century, as Marx predicted, only because, says Sternberg, it was saved by Imperialism, defined as the expansion of "Capitalism" into colonial and semi-colonial areas under its economic and political control. Sternberg's analysis of Imperialism's significance for world "Capitalism," elaborating the work of Otto Bauer, Rudolf Hilferding, and Rosa Luxemburg, constitutes his major contribution to Marxist thought.

In the long run, Sternberg argues, "Capitalism's" imperialist policy was self-defeating because it led to World Wars I and II which permanently weakened its foundations, and Western "Capitalism" was incapable of promoting the industrial development of the colonial areas for fear of building up potential competition.

With the decline of capitalist Imperialism, so marked since the end of World War II, "Capitalism," Sternberg insists, cannot resolve its contradictions, and the "latent crisis" would already have broken out had not the gigantic armament program provided a respite. In any case, Sternberg concludes, "Capitalism" will hardly survive the 20th Century, for either the need for armament will disappear, or a third world war will plunge the world into barbarism.

This is not the place to argue the validity of Sternberg's major thesis that while the *economic* system of "Capitalism" is the cause of war, the *economic* system of "Socialism" will bring peace. Suffice to mention that Norman Thomas, in a recent article which once again demonstrated the youthful vigor of his inquiring mind, challenged this dogmatic assertion of so many socialists because it slights nationalism and absolutism as "primary" causes of war. Indeed, how on economic grounds alone can we explain the ruthless external expansion of the Soviet Union which threatens the peace and which Sternberg himself emphasizes is not an absolute necessity arising from the nature of the Soviet economic system?

II

Sternberg's approach to Imperialist economics is likewise questionable. Could not the industrialization of Asia and Africa have opened up sufficiently vast possibilities for capital investment to submerge the crisis tendencies in "Capitalism" at least throughout the 20th Century? And may not the specific relations between the imperialist country and its colonies which foreclosed this possibility have been as much the result, as Hannah Arendt has suggested, of irrational race thinking and the lust for domination as of capitalist economics?

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His economic determinism also prevents Sternberg from grasping the full import of political democracy and the opportunities it affords to offset and control economic power. It is no accident that in all of these 600 pages the reader will find no definition of either "Capitalism" or "Socialism." By "Capitalism" Sternberg means mainly "pure" or "laissez-faire" capitalism. By "Socialism" he means a social system which not only has never been approximated on earth but which he never even explains.

Sternberg regards the Soviet Union as neither "Capitalist" nor "Socialist" and in a modern version of Trotsky's theory that "Socialism" cannot exist in one country, asserts that Britain, by itself, even under a Labor Government, can never become a "Socialist" state.

Had Sternberg attempted to clear up this semantic confusion, he would have jeopardized his whole analysis. For once it is recognized that the fulfillment of democracy requires both the abandonment of "pure" or "laissez-faire" capitalism and the rejection of all-out collectivism, the orthodox, absolute meanings of "Capitalism" and "Socialism" become untenable, and the terms themselves lose much of their meaning. And so does Sternberg's analysis.

Interestingly enough, Sternberg singles out as most characteristically "socialist" the exercise by Britain's Labor Government of its tax and spending powers to equalize the distribution of income. He also makes the point that the Labor Government found it difficult to persuade the ordinary worker that nationalization, in and of itself, meant any real change in his status. May we not conclude that the basic tendencies toward social justice in a Labor Britain or New Deal America are products, not of any absolutely ideal economic system, but of democracy, just as social injustice in the Soviet Union is the result, not of a planned economy, but of the suppression of democracy?

Is it necessary, therefore, to insist, as Sternberg does, that the United States of Europe, for which he calls as a bulwark of peace, be not only "democratic" but also "socialist"?

Would not the cause of a United Europe be better served if the socialists were prepared to accept a democratic United States of Europe, which, to use the phrase of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was "progressing toward social equity," while exercising the right to argue that even if the nationalization of particular industries in particular countries was not the only way to achieve social equity, it was the best way?

A Critic's Flight

THE CONFIDENT YEARS, 1885-1915, by Van Wyck Brooks. E. P. Dutton. 627 pp. $6.

Reviewed by

Richard Hofstadter

WITH *The Confident Years* Van Wyck Brooks has brought to a close the five-volume cycle which began with *The Flowering of New England,* and which he now describes in his title for the entire series as *Makers and Finders: A History of the Writer in America.* This is the first enterprise of its kind since V. L. Parrington published, 25 years ago, the first two volumes of his *Main Currents in American Thought.* Although it is doubtful for several reasons that Brooks' work can have the same impact as Parrington's, its scope is greater, its touch surer, its scholarship broader and sounder.

Indeed, the most impressive aspect of the series is its immense erudition. Brooks has steeped himself in Americana; he has read not only all the major writers but an immense and perhaps a gratuitous number of the minor ones. His intimacy with the nooks and crannies of our literary topography is nothing short of astonishing, and there are times when the series takes on the aspect of a detailed reliving of American literary experience—but not, regrettably, of that experience at its highest pitch or at the supreme peaks of its achievement.

In the first phase of his career Brooks was a notably stern critic of American society and of the impact of that society on its literature. During that phase he may have struck some shrill notes, but he also produced such vital books as *America's Coming of Age,* which was a landmark in the development of our literary self-consciousness, and that wonderful and moving work, *The Ordeal of Mark Twain.*

This series, a monumental atonement for the earlier Brooks, embodies a flight from criticism and at many points from ideas. No writer of Brooks' stature could write at length about things he knows so well without being continuously perceptive and informing; but he has for the most part wilfully trained his perceptions on small things—the reaction, perhaps, of a man who feels that he has in the past committed himself to too many big ideas, too many big negations.

It is interesting in a small way to hear that Frank R. Stockton foresaw the atomic bomb; that the elder Holmes profited from S. Weir Mitchell's researches on rattlesnake poison; that the very, very minor poet Madison Cawein worked as a cashier in a poolroom; or that Josiah Flynt, the literary hobo, was a nephew of Frances E. Willard. But such trivia, which might go down easily enough as the incidental trappings of a work of major insights and major criticism, fall of their own weight when they occupy, as they do here, an important, at times a central, place. I fear that *Makers and Finders* is destined to be the favorite literary history of those who like to read about writers but are not over-curious about what went on in their minds.

Brooks is at his best when he pauses, in his mellifluous and rapid passage from writer to writer, to deal at some length with a single object of criticism, as he does in good passages on Norris, London, Mencken, and Sinclair Lewis. But the fundamental unit of literary history, as he practices it, is neither the writer, the idea, nor the literary form, but geography. He suffers from a curious compulsion to deal with all writers as though their importance was roughly the same and as though the most meaningful way of grouping them was regional.

Like Parrington, Brooks is devoted to a thesis, although it is not, as in Parrington's sustained affirmation of Jeffersonian liberalism, ingenuously present in miniature in every single sequence. Brooks is attempting to strengthen certain humanistic values which he insists have been more or less uniformly deserted by such writers as Eliot, Pound, Joyce, Proust, Lawrence, and Gertrude Stein. There seems, however, to be no really necessary connection between his long and affectionate narration of the lives and times of American writers and the peroration that closes these volumes.

That literature should embrace and affirm life is the essence of the argument with which *Makers and Finders* ends. Many readers would have found this argument more effective if it had not been made at the cost of an unnecessarily harsh constriction of literary sympathies, and if it had climaxed an enterprise which itself asserted some of Brooks' old faith in the power and value of serious criticism.

How to Talk It Over

NEGOTIATING WITH THE RUSSIANS, edited by Raymond Dennet and Joseph E. Johnson. World Peace Foundation. 310 pp. $3.50.

Reviewed by

George Fischer

DESPITE the cruel lessons of the Cold War, most Americans continue to be strikingly naive about dealings with the rest of the world. That this is true of many U. S. representatives abroad as much as of the average person is brought out in this collection of essays.

Its authors are eleven Americans who negotiated with the Soviets dur-

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ing and since World War II. They range from Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, wartime Chief of the U. S. Military Mission in Moscow, to business men and publishers drafted into government service.

The tone of the entire volume is calm, factual, non-sensational—a welcome relief from most current writings on the problem. Although at the time most of the authors were guilty of the same illusions about the U.S.S.R. as were most other Americans, they agree in retrospect that to the Soviets international negotiations mean something radically different from Western practices. No Soviet stand, however minor, is changed without Moscow approval. Moscow policy itself is exceptionally inflexible and devious. Above all, it is consistently and fundamentally skeptical about the actions and intentions of non-Communist governments.

At the present stage of the Cold War, these conclusions are not at all new. But the book is most timely in showing quite specifically when and how the United States still can —and should—rely on negotiating with the U.S.S.R. Let us hope that future American negotiators will have learned their predecessors' lessons ahead of time. And may they be backed up not solely by military might, but also by greater political and ideological skill and success throughout the world than the United States has had to date.

Mary Anderson

WOMAN AT WORK. The autobiography of Mary Anderson as told to Mary Winslow. University of Minnesota Press. 266 pp. $3.50.

Reviewed by

Elizabeth Brandeis

WHEN Mary Anderson visited Sweden for the first time since she had left as an emigrant nearly 35 years earlier, a Swedish paper carried the headline, "A Swedish Peasant Girl—An American Government Official," and under it the story:

"Miss Mary Anderson has back of her a very romantic history, not romantic in the sense of adventure and experience but in her development and achievement. Surely it is not an ordinary career that has brought a little Swedish peasant girl past the stages of the immigrant, the servant, the factory worker, the trade union leader to a high position in the Department of Labor of the United States of America."

It is this "romantic history" which is contained in Miss Anderson's autobiography. Mary Winslow, to whom she told her story, has been remarkably successful in preserving the quality of the woman who came to America in the steerage, started life as a maid of all work at a dollar and a half a week, and became the first head of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor, a prominent official in Washington.

II

At first sight this is the familiar American success story, an example of what can happen in our "land of opportunity," where there has really been a ladder which could be climbed by one who started from the very bottom. But Mary Anderson's life did not follow the conventional "rags to riches" pattern. The position she reached was not one of wealth. When she became head of the Women's Bureau, her salary was $5,000 a year; when it was raised to $7,500, she reports she felt secure for the first time—she could start buying annuities for her old age.

No, the success she achieved was not of the conventional kind, for she did not in any real sense move out of the working class. She remained a trade unionist, a member of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, a leader of wage-earning women. This was her strength in her government position.

Mary Anderson's kind of success is still possible today, despite the fact that modern large scale corporate enterprise makes it increasingly unlikely that even the most ambitious and hard working office boy will rise in the future to become head of the business. Her story, we may hope, foreshadows the new success stories of 20th Century America. For it is clear that in our democratic society there are unlimited opportunities for people like her—challenging, creative, responsible jobs to be done in every labor union in the country, in countless other organizations, and even in government service—if only bureaucratic formalism can be avoided. In this sense America is still, perhaps more than ever, the land of opportunity.

In her first six years in the United States, Mary progressed from housework to a skilled job in the shoe industry. Then she joined the Boot and Shoe Makers Union and immediately became immersed in trade union work. Her story shows what qualities are needed in such work, and perhaps explains why many labor leaders die young. "One of the hardest things I had to learn," she writes, "was to be patient at a meeting when everyone had to make a speech. A good deal of time is wasted at every labor meeting . . . I think patience is one of the greatest disciplines in working with human beings."

Long hours of hard work are another essential of union leadership. After working ten hours a day in the shoe factory, Mary put in "all her spare time" in union activity.

III

When she quit her factory job to work for the Women's Trade Union League, her hours were if anything longer. At first she was helping the garment workers in Hart, Schaffner and Marx. The firm had asked Mrs. Robins, president of the League, to be a co-signer of the first agreement they made with a union, to help assure that their workers lived up to its terms. Mrs. Robins asked Mary Anderson, who had been helping actively in the big strike which preceded, to take on this assignment for the League. Miss Anderson rates this work as the most interesting and important of her life. Perhaps it was; for the pattern of union-

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management relations developed in Hart, Schaffner and Marx became a model for "industrial government" in other cities and other industries.

It was in those years in Chicago that Mary Anderson wrote something which she declares is as true today as it was then. In urging women to join unions she said: "The union movement means better wages and shorter hours . . . But the best part of the union is that it makes you think. And we working women have got to do some thinking."

This book chronicles Miss Anderson's life as a factory hand and a union organizer. It tells of the multifold activities incident to her position as head of the Women's Bureau; of international congresses of working women; of the Bryn Mawr Summer School, an experiment in workers' education; of the fight for equal pay and the removal of discriminations against working women; of opposition to the so-called equal rights amendment; and of her relations with the presidents and secretaries of labor under whom she served. It is a rich story of her share in the social movements of the last forty years.

IV

Mary Winslow in her foreword warns, "It has not been an easy task to extract from her the personal account which brings her to life for the reader. As she herself said when I asked her to describe her conversation with her brothers when she saw them again after 35 years, 'Swedes don't talk much'." But the reader will, I believe, find the simple, wholesome fare which this book provides a welcome change from many more highly spiced biographies.

The woman we came to know and admire as we read these pages is the kind we desperately need today. We close the book with the sobering thought: Can we find enough people like Mary Anderson, willing to work as hard, with such integrity and unending perseverance? For without them we cannot hope to preserve and strengthen the kind of society we want in these United States.

Loyalty Hunts

THE TENNEY COMMITTEE, by Edward L. Barrett, Jr. Cornell University Press. 400 pp. $5.

LOYALTY AND LEGISLATIVE ACTION, by Lawrence H. Chamberlain. Cornell University Press. 254 pp. $4.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, by Vern Countryman. Cornell University Press. 405 pp. $5.

Reviewed by

Richard W. Taylor

THESE BOOKS deal with investigations of "subversion" by legislative committees in California, New York, and Washington. Sponsored by Cornell University, they are part of a timely series of studies on the impact upon civil rights of governmental attempts to ensure loyality. Other books in the series cover such aspects of the problem as the President's loyalty program, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the implications of government-imposed secrecy for scientific development.

The studies are under the direction of Robert E. Cushman, professor of political science at Cornell and an authority on civil rights and the law. Each volume stands alone as an investigation of a particular phase of the problem, and the conclusions in each case are the individual author's. Barrett and Countryman are on the law faculties of the University of California and Yale respectively; Chamberlain is dean of Columbia College and a political scientist by profession.

The Tenney Committee deals with the history of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the California Legislature. This committee was authorized to deal with subversion generally, but at the outset its efforts were directed to "alleged radicalism in the state university." Barrett's book covers the relationship of the committee with the groups that wished to place Japanese-Americans in concentration camps during the war, with the zoot-suit riots, FBI counter-espionage, Hollywood, fad organizations, schools and sex, and the loyalty of professors. The study, however, does not cover the loyalty oath dispute between faculty members and Board of Regents at the University of California.

Most interesting is the personal story of the chairman, Rep. Tenney, whose prior claim to fame was that as an officer of the Musicians Union he had written the song, *Mexicali Rose*. In 1937, as a first-term member of the legislature, he proposed repeal of the California Criminal Syndicalism Act, a law put on the books to stop revolutionary union activity. Perhaps in order to secure re-election, or because of an internal fight in his union against the Communists he switched to "Americanism." He became chairman of the legislative committee in 1951, and tried subsequently to use the committee as a means of personal advancement.

Chamberlain's *Loyalty and Legislative Action* treats of similar experiences in New York between the years 1919 and 1949, the irresponsible charges and raids of the Lusk Committee in 1919, the investigation of the McNaboe Committee (which "no one took . . . seriously enough for great harm to be done"), and the efforts of the Rapp-Coudert Committee.

Un-American Activities in the State of Washington by Vern Countryman covers the activities of the Canwell Committee between 1947 and 1949, and the resultant investigation and trial before the University of Washington Faculty Committee on Tenure of alleged and admitted Communists with a view toward their dismissal. Countryman ably shows the legal mind at work. Because his period of investigation covers only two years, Countryman treats his material with greater attention to detail.

Readers of *The Progressive* will remember Richard Neuberger's "Canyon Creek Lodge: 1938" [January, 1950 issue], which dealt with the unsubstantiated charges against Prof. Melvin Rader. The facts on

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this case are brought up to date in Countryman's careful study.

On the basis of the three studies one may conclude:

1. Legislative committees have tended to be more interested in lurid charges than adequate documentation.

2. The major concern of investigations appears to have been unorthodox opinions rather than subversive acts.

3. Perhaps the major concern has not been with subversion.

Of all the committees, the Rapp-Coudert investigation in New York was the most careful. Of this committee's work Chamberlain says, "Here was an investigation tarnished by none of the hypocrisy or buffoonery of its two predecessors." It "was conducted by reasonable people with a high sense of personal honor." Yet in spite of this, it "proceeded from challengeable assumptions, employed procedures that produced unnecessary personal hardship . . . and established precedents which weakened traditional principles of civil liberties and academic freedom."

Although each of the authors deals competently with legal and factual problems, a book still has to be written on the moral questions arising out of such investigations and relating to the whole loyalty problem. It may be asked why schools of higher learning are particularly subjected to this type of inquiry. Is it because free inquiry is the fundamental basis of academic life? Is there fear that free inquiry will undermine the institutional structure of America? Certainly the products of our public education system have not been notoriously subversive or even noted for a questioning attitude toward the institutions of American government.

THE REVIEWERS

CARL A. AUERBACH is an associate professor at the University of Wisconsin Law School. RICHARD HOFSTADTER, an associate professor of history at Columbia University, wrote "The American Political Tradition" and is at work on a history of American thought since 1890. ELIZABETH BRANDEIS teaches economics at the University of Wisconsin. HENRY BESTON is the distinguished naturalist; his most recent book is "Northern Farm." RICHARD W. TAYLOR teaches political science at the University of Minnesota. GEORGE FISCHER is on the staff of the Russian Research Center at Harvard.

Everlasting Nature

JOHN BURROUGHS' AMERICA. Edited by Farida A. Wiley. Illustrated by Frances Lee Jaques. Devin-Adair. 304 pp. $4.

NORTH WITH THE SPRING, by Edwin Way Teale. Dodd, Mead. 366 pp. $5.

Reviewed by

Henry Beston

FORTUNATE is the naturalist as a literary figure. Those writers who concern themselves with the contemporary scene are almost sure to see the world of which they write recede in history, both its manners and morals becoming as curious and unintelligible as that of the earliest Chaldeans. How alien and even displeasing, for instance, seems the Scott Fitzgerald world when it is resurrected for us today! But the sun the naturalist writes of in any age remains the sun of all human history, the sea remains the sea, and the lightning the lightning. The incomparable nature descriptions of the Hebrew prophets remain as valid today as when they were first set down in Judea, and the wind still soars up mountain sides as it does in the solemn hexameters of Virgil. Nature changes, of course, but even local and catastrophic change does not alter the essential pattern by which man lives and will live as long as our violent and aspiring race exists beneath the moon.

Here are two "nature books" of our own North America, one edited from material written down in the last half of the 19th Century, in an age which has politically gone over the Niagara of time, the other a contemporary study. Both books are interested in the same aspect of human existence, both are concerned with that which is beyond the measure of human calendars and clocks. What does change is the mood in which such books are written.

An example of the older mood of American "nature-writing" may be found in *John Burroughs' America.* The volume is a kind of Burroughs' reader, selections from Burroughs' books and essays chosen and assembled with great skill by Farida Wiley.

Burroughs was a good naturalist who set down what he saw in a sound, readable prose of the magazine-essay kind admired in the later 19th Century. It was something of a genteel age—to use Santayana's word—and the nature Burroughs saw is something of a genteel nature. Of the terror, of the demoniac quality of Nature and the occasional touch of nightmare which exists along with the splendor, good old John either saw nothing or preferred not to write.

One must not look here for poetic insight or the divine fire, but if you want a careful essay description of the nest building of some bird, Burroughs will give it to you both with accuracy and old-fashioned charm. He well deserves to go down in our literature and have a place on a naturalist's shelf, and Miss Wiley cannot be too commended for her effort to preserve Burroughs' work and for her editorial ability. It is a pleasant and valuable book.

II

With Edwin Way Teale, one comes into a different world. The genteel mood having worn thin and blown away in the winds of time, the modern naturalist has replaced it with a modern mood founded on modern scientific knowledge. The danger of such a mood is that it may have a sniff of the modern scientific textbook, but it is Teale's distinction to avoid this pitfall and, while grounding *North with the Spring* in modern knowledge, to make it literature as well as a tract. He writes from the larger awareness, does not disdain the poetic spirit, and he writes well. It is no easy task to combine the spirit of modern science and the spirit of beauty, but Teale is

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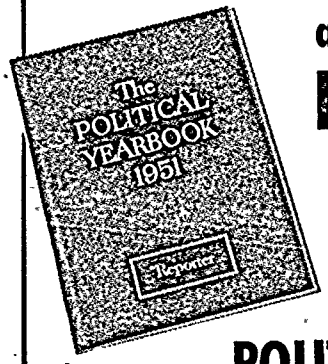

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BOOKS BRIEFLY

Non-Fiction

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS, by George Dangerfield (Harcourt, Brace. 525 pp. $6). Under an ironical title, Dangerfield recounts not just the administrations of James Monroe, to which the phrase traditionally has been applied, but the whole period from 1812 to 1829, the years of transition from Jeffersonian to Jacksonian democracy. High points in the narrative are the Peace of Ghent, the Panic of 1819, the Missouri Compromise, the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine, and the elections of 1824-25 and 1828. These are treated not as abstract events but as the work of human beings who are made to live for the reader. Perceptive, thoroughly informed, and witty, if sometimes wordy, Dangerfield has achieved a near masterpiece of literature and sophisticated popularization.

DANCE TO THE PIPER, by Agnes de Mille (Little, Brown. 335 pp. $3.50). This autobiography of America's great dancer-choreographer gives in detail the trials and frustrations of lifetime devotion to a cause—the dance. The writer's experiential physical endurance and artistic anguish cover both her own country and Europe before her London recognition, stemming from associations made at Marie Rambert's Ballet Club. Since her purpose is solely one of recounting personal history as it reflects an intimate insight into the realm of dance, two facets of Miss de Mille's life, her parent's divorce and her own courtship, gain in importance by her restrained treatment of them. This restraint disappears, however, when Miss de Mille's artistic empathy shows itself in her portraits of Anna Pavlova, of the past, and Martha Graham, of the present.

Kisseloff-25214

NEW HOPES FOR A CHANGING WORLD, by Bertrand Russell (Simon and Schuster. 213 pp. $3). It is heartening to find a philosopher as distinguished as Bertrand Russell undertaking to present a view of life "which can give certainty and hope together with the completest understanding of the moods, the despairs, and the maddening doubts that beset modern man." The reader may notice that the optimism of the author is not founded upon his facts, for the world he observes is a grim one, but upon the *importance* attached to this humanistic conception of the happy life. Whether or not Mr. Russell has grounds for expecting his ideals (population control, interracial harmony, economic cooperation, world government, mental health) to take concrete form is a challenging question.

HOW TO CONDUCT A COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEY OF CIVIL RIGHTS, by Margot Haas Wormser and Claire Selltiz (Association Press. 271 pp. $3.75). This volume was written to provide help with the technical problems faced when civic organizations band together and attempt, primarily with volunteer workers, to find the facts of discriminatory practices in their community. Detailed, factual, and clear, the study should be an invaluable handbook to leaders of such a survey. It is based on experience actually encountered in Minneapolis and an unnamed New Jersey community. It provides such specific aids as suggested questions, training of workers, and charts for timing each job from organizing the original survey committee to writing the final report a year later.

Fiction

MITTEE, by Daphne Rooke (Houghton Mifflin. 312 pp. $3). A South African mulatoo girl, Selina, tells this story of her life with Mittee, an aristocratic mistress. The relationship fluctuates from loyal companionship to disloyal competition. Why the book wasn't called *Selina* instead of *Mittee* is not clear, for the uneducated servant dominates the pages, and Mittee remains an enigmatic, cloudy person. Daphne Rooke's skillful presentation of South African background and the race-caste problem is blurred by

over-attention to the flesh and by the lack of a compelling story.

THE BRIGAND, by Giuseppe Berto (New Directions. 224 pp. $2.75). The rights-for-the-poor problem is hustled dramatically, but unconvincingly, into this postwar novel of Italian peasant life. Unjustly accused of a local murder, scrappy Michele Rende leaves prison, fights in the war, returns to his hostile village, and attempts to organize the poor against absentee landlords. Paradoxically, he brings sorrow and death to those he loves and tries to help. Nino, sympathetically narrating the story, reveals Berto's skill in unfolding the peasant boy's response to the confusing demands of life in a quiet countryside which turns out to be a disenchanting shelter.

THE GRASS HARP, by Truman Capote. (Random House. 181 pp. $2.75). This a fanciful and touching story of three odd, endearing people who leave a small Southern town to find refuge and freedom in a tree house. Their home, seemingly fragile, soon includes two additional outcasts, and survives assaults by righteous, brutal town residents. Warmly humorous and sensitive, Capote skilfully portrays the crucial harmonizing function of the love shared by the three main characters. Tree house life is made to appear gentler, more loving, and eminently more civilized than life in the nearby town.

WINDS OF MORNING, by H. L. Davis (Morrow. 344 pp. $3.50). There is an invigorating flavor about this novel, with its outdoor Northwest background, people involved in a mesh of evil goings-on, and a restrained love story, all brought in focus with the trek of an old horse herder and a young sheriff's assistant. The old timer's reminiscing often stalls the story, and the book, despite its authentic background, is by no means in a league with Walter van Tilburg Clark's *The Ox-Bow Incident*, of which it may remind you.

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Kisseloff-25210

April 8, 1952

I, Conrad Youngberg, make this statement to Horace H. Willis and J. William Magee who have identified themselves to me as special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No inducements of any kind have been offered to me for making this statement.

I am fifty-nine (59) years old and presently employed by The Electric Auto-Lite Company of Woodstock, Illinois, and have been so employed for the past sixteen years. At the present time, I am in charge of the Engineering Department, Die Cast Division of The Electric Auto-Lite Company, Woodstock, Illinois.

In approximately 1920, I was employed by the Woodstock Typewriter Company. For several years prior to 1930, I was Assistant Superintendent at the Woodstock Typewriter Company at Woodstock, Illinois. My duties consisted of close supervision of all manufacturing operations. I spent the majority of my time while on duty visiting and checking the various operations involved in the manufacture of Woodstock typewriters.

In the latter part of 1929, I became Plant Superintendent and continued in this capacity until near the end of 1933.

For approximately two years thereafter I was employed by the Remington Typewriter Company, after which employment I became affiliated with The Electric Auto-Lite Company.

In connection with my duties at the Woodstock Typewriter Company, I designed and set into operation the process for soldering type to type bars which process was in operation in and around 1929. The type bars were first coated with copper, after which they were assembled into the type bar segment. The type were then soldered on to the bars. The excess solder was ground and filed from the bars and type after which the bars and type were nickel plated.

I have had occasion to inspect finished bars and type and have noticed considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the ends of the bars.

I examined numerous type bars containing type, which were represented to me by agents, Willis and Magee, as being made at the Woodstock Factory in approximately 1929. I noticed considerable variation in the general appearance of the ends of the bars; some appeared rather smooth and others contained ridges and rolls of solder. A few bars had unfilled cavities. I consider these bars not to be unusual or different in appearance from type bars which we were producing while I was at Woodstock.

I examined a set of photographs of type bars marked N230099. From these photographs I cannot state whether the solder of type to the bars is a factory job. I am not able to do this because of the magnification and lighting used when the photographs were made.

I examined photographs marked M383, M384, M391 and M392. I do not recall any change in dies between the time typewriter N228310 and typewriter N233954 were made at the Woodstock plant.

Photographs M383, M384 and M391 have the appearance of type faces that have been damaged by striking the paper fingers on the typewriter or striking the heel of another type bar in motion. In order for the type face to strike the paper finger, the retaining ear on the paper finger must be bent or broken.

I do not consider it possible to change the curvature of the small letter "t" on a type face without the type face bearing marked evidence of mechanical grinding or abrasion.

I also examined photograph M387 and believe that such damage could result from striking a defective paper finger or the heel of another bar in motion.

From my experiences with the Woodstock Typewriter Company and from my knowledge of the normal operation of typewriter repair work, type and type bars are not re-nickled after a typewriter repair man re-solders an old type to a bar or replaces a broken or lost type with a new piece of type.

We, at Woodstock, made no chemical analyses of steel used in making type. I do recall that in 1929 we were producing about one hundred (100) typewriters a day.

As Assistant Superintendent, I would have had a supply of finished type in the Stock Room from which the type were withdrawn to the Soldering Department for assembly on the bar. This reserve supply of type, to the best of my knowledge, would have totalled at least 25,000 pieces of type. Part of these type could have been made from one batch of steel and part from another batch.

I have read the above statement consisting of three pages and to the best of my knowledge it is true and correct.

Konrad Zumberg

J. William Magee - Special Agent. Federal Bur. of Investigation

Kisseloff-23250

74-1333-5234

Pasadena, California
April 10, 1952.

I, Otto A. Hokanson, make this statement to Harold F. Dodge and J. Wm Magee, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept of Justice. No inducements of any kind have been offered to me to make this statement.

I am 69 years old and retired and reside at 302 Alpine Street, Pasadena, California.

In 1909 I began employment with the Emerson Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois which company in about 1911 or 1912 became the Woodstock Typewriter Company. Through the years I advanced in the company until I became Plant Superintendent in 1925. I continued as Plant Superintendent until about the ~~[illegible]~~ of 1929,

Otto A. Hokanson

at which time I left the employ of the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

Among my duties as Plant Superintendent I supervised the general operations and the activities of the various inspectors in the manufacture of Woodstock typewriters. During my employment with the company I became familiar with all the operations used in the manufacture of typewriters. I had occasion to become familiar with the general appearance of type bars which were considered satisfactory for assembly into a typewriter.

After the type was soldered to the type bar the excess solder was removed by either filing or grinding. The completed bar was then given a thin coat of nickel. I recall there was considerable variation in the

Otto A. Hokanson

amount of solder left on the bars although we strived to produce bars as clean as practical.

I have examined approximately twenty ~~[illegible]~~ typebars which were represented to me by Agent Magee as coming from a Woodstock typewriter. I recognized these bars as being similar to bars with which we were experimenting about the time I left Woodstock about or near the middle of 1929. We may have used bars similar to the ones which I examined today in typewriters made before I left although I am not too sure on this point. I noticed on these bars, considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the bars. Some bars appeared to be very smooth and others had excess solder still remaining on the bars. I would consider these

Kisseloff-23253

Otto A. Hakanson

bars not particularly unusual in appearance and to the best of my knowledge they represent the type of bars which we were turning out at the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

I examined numerous photographs of the ends of type bars, photographs marked N-230099, and compared these photographs with the particular set of bars I previously mentioned. I am not able to state whether the photographs show bars typical of the factory finish which we produced at Woodstock because the photographs show an enlarged view of the ends of the bars and because the photographs are not as clear cut as they could be. I did notice some similarity between the ends of the bars in the photographs and the ends of the bars, above mentioned, which I examined in that the flanges were

Otto A. Hakanson

not trimmed closely to the body of the type and some general similarities in the solder on the ends of the bars I examined with those shown on the ends of the bars in the photographs.

I examined photographs #M383 and M384 and M391 and M392 and am of the opinion that we did not make a small letter "t" as shown in photograph marked M391 while I was at the Woodstock Typewriter Company. I do not believe it would be possible to change the inside curvature of the bottom of the small letter "t" as shown in photograph marked M392 to make it appear like it does in photograph marked M384 without the face of the type showing some signs of alteration.

I believe that the type faces shown in the photographs marked M383, M384, M391, M376 and M387

Otto A. Hakanson

could have damaged by some abnormal use of the typewriter.

From my general knowledge of the work done on typewriters during repair, I do not consider it a normal practice to re-nickel a type bar after a type have been re-soldered to the bar.

During 1929 while I was superintendent I recall that we were making about one hundred typewriters a day. I would be expected to have had on hand finished type for assembly onto the bars. To the best of my recollection the number of type on hand in the type department would vary from a months supply for some letters or numbers or characters to only a few days supply of the more commonly used type.

We did not conduct any chemical analyses of the steel used in making type. We tested

Kisseloff-23256

Otto A. Hakanson

its hardness only.

When we were making type one batch of the type could have been made from two different batches of steel. Such matters would be called to my attention only when some difficulty arose with a new batch of steel.

I have have read this statement consisting of seven pages and the information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I am signing my name to all seven pages.

Otto A. Hakanson

Witnesses:

Harold F. Dodge, Special Agent, F.B.I.

J. William Magee, Special Agent, FBI

74-1333-5234

Kisseloff-23258

"C O P Y"

"NEW EVIDENCE ENTERS HISS CASE

"By NORM GELMAN
Silver and Gold Editor

"The government's perjury case against Alger Hiss rested, to a large degree, on the mute testimony of an old Woodstock typewriter. The prosecution alleged that this machine had been used in the typing of certain secret documents allegedly passed on by Hiss to Whittaker Chambers, confessed Communist courier.

"Now Hiss' lawyer, Chester Lane, has filed an affidavit demanding a new trial for his client on the basis of evidence which--if true--would go far towards destroying the validity of the government's case.

"During his trial, Hiss desperately protested that he was the victim of forgery by typewriter. Government experts, however, declared that it was impossible to duplicate a typewriter. But Lawyer Lane tells how he did the impossible. Working from samples of typing done on the trial machine, a typewriter craftsman has built an exact duplicate of the crucial Woodstock. Supporting affidavits from two documents experts confirm the accomplishment. One of the experts goes on to say that the duplication makes 'absolutely worthless' testimony given in the trial by the government's document expert.

"This startling feat of engineering is only the most spectacular of a long list of damaging (to the government case) evidence dredged up by Lane. It merely indicates that forgery could have been done; it does not prove that it was done.

"But Lane has also come suggestively close to proving that the forgery was more than just possible. In independent investigation without the aid of legal compulsion, Lane nearly established that Woodstock No. 230,099, the trial machine, could not have been manufactured earlier than the first week of July, 1929, and that the style of type used on the machine which helped convict Hiss was abandoned by Woodstock several months before July, 1929. Proof of these facts would, of course, immediately establish that the typewriter used in the trial was not a regular Woodstock machine, but a fabrication.

"In another investigative tack, Lane attempted to establish the date when Hiss' father-in-law obtained the Woodstock which Hiss later owned. Preliminary evidence seemed to indicate that this machine already was in actual use in Philadelphia on the date when No. 230,099 was manufactured in Woodstock, Ill.

"Lane comes close to proving both these lines of attack. In both, however, he was stymied. In one case, the FBI had taken the

Kissloff 2519

74-1333-5249

"sales records of the dealer who sold the machine. In the other, Lane's informants suddenly refused to say any more when he was almost at the point of proving what he had set out to prove.

"As Lane swears in his affidavit: 'We search for records--the FBI has them. We ask questions--the FBI will not let people talk to us.' Lane says that the FBI kept his investigations under close watch. And more important, he told how the FBI had been searching for and may have found another Woodstock typewriter, perhaps the real Hiss machine.

"Add to these suggestions, sworn statements contradicting the testimony of Edith Murray who claimed to have been Chambers' maid. Miss Murray was the only person other than Chambers and his wife who 'saw' the Hiss and Chambers families together despite Chambers' testimony to their close friendship. Two persons swear that the Chambers could not have had a colored maid at the times claimed.

"Add all of these facts and sworn statements together and there emerges an impressive mass of startling material that not only bolsters the Hiss end of the Hiss-Chambers duel but also intrudes the fascinating and explosive possibility that the FBI may have had a part in a conspiracy to withhold vital evidence.

"Lane, of course, has not established all that he has suggested. But he has made it plain that he is galloping on the track and that he needs legal force to help him. He needs power from federal courts to compel the release of information he is seeking.

"As Fred Rodell says in the article in The Progressive for April 1952, from which this summary is taken, 'If Hiss was convicted, even in part, on fabricated evidence, a fraud was perpetrated not just on Hiss but on the court as well.' And a fraud on the federal courts, is a fraud on the American people."

Kisseloff-25150

March 29.

Carr, U.S. Minister at Prague, cabled a summary of the Prime Minister's speech of the 28th. After noting the reference in the speech to future minority measures, Carr said "no mention made of new measures though they are probable since in addition to Chamberlain's auggestion we know that British and German ministers think further measures and improved administration essential."

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 44

Gov. 44
E. Kisseloff
Deposition

Gov
ADL

#44

Warsaw. No. 38, March 29, 4 p.m.

"One. I learn following in strictest confidence from Beck and his associates:

"(A) Beck gained distinct impression in conversations with Mussolini and Ciano during Beck's recent Rome visit that they both shared Beck's view in respect to Danubian Valley: whereas Italy focused its attention on the Mediterranean and Poland on the Baltic neither would like to see the hegemony of any country develop further in the Danubian Valley.

"(B) Of pertinent interest moreover during adjournment of Anglo-Italian conversations Mussolini had recently pointed out Italy was fundamentally interested in ascertaining the extent to which Britain would be interested in doing something to bring about economic and other appeasement in that area which had been disturbed by recent events (such as Austria). My informants added that in other words Mussolini's soundings on this score indicated Mussolini's interest in embarking on a potential counter policy vis a vis Germany's suspected aspirations in Danubian Valley; the counter policy envisaging economic assistance to resque the Danubian and Balkan states from being swept into the German camp.

"Two. My informants added their opinion that Britain would probably be inclined to leave treatment of this problem in abeyance until current obstacles still retarding an Anglo-Italian solution of the problem in Spain will have been eliminated."

BIDDLE

Gov. 45
T. E. McDonald
notary

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 45

for PEA

#45

Japan #46

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 46

On March 30 the Department cabled to the U.S. legations at Costa Rica and at Panama:

"The Department has learned from a presumably reliable source that certain Japanese have approached the E.W. Creevy Trading Company with reppect to the ~~possibility~~ possible purchase of a manganese mine said to be owned by that company on Cocos Island."

March 31. The U.S. legation at Panama replied:

"Neither of Creevys in Panama since December nor has shown active interest in Panama manganese although reported developing Guanacaste, Costa Rica, deposits. No manganese deposit or Creevy interest in Costa Rican Cocos Island heard of in presumably informed sources in Panama but confirmation by the Legation at San Jose is suggested.

"Creevys reputedly capable of such deal or of publicising fictitious foreign offer for promotion purchases."

April 1. U.S. Legation at San Jose, Costa Rica, cabled that there were no manganese deposits on Cocos Island, that the Creevys had available 4,000 tons on the Guanacaste coast of Cocos Bay.

March 31. The Fourth Regiment of U.S. Marines stationed at Peiping (?) cabled that one regular Japanese division had recently been transferred from Central China to Japan.

March 23. U.S. consul at Dairen in a cable referring to commercial treatment of American products stated that a few days before a permit entry had been granted for 1,000 American motor trucks purchased by the authorities in Hsinking.

Ex. 46
T. M. Donald
notary

Kisseloff-24149

Ex
DPN

#46

74-1333-5254

6633

Kisseloff-24150

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 47

England

On March 28, Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador to London, cabled about the British desire to proceed without delay with discussions under paragraph 3 of Article 25. The cable added:

"Captain Wilson in conversation with Admiralty officials was told that the British are anxious to fix a limit of about 42,000 tons which they believe will give a well balanced ship carrying nine 16 inch guns. They feel that the next higher logical limit would be about 47,000 tons, providing a balanced ship of twelve 16 inch guns."

On March 30 Hull replied by cable agreeing to proceed at once with the discussions under paragraph 3 of Article 25.

A typed despatch of February 26 from the ~~Hague~~ American Minister to the Hague referred to his despatch No, 182, dated February 14, "wherein it was reported that a secret understanding has existed since 1934 between the Netherlands and ~~British~~ British air forces."

Germany

On March 30, Wilson, U.S. charge at Paris sent cable No. 497, 8 p.m., as follows:

"A German friend formerly in the diplomatic service who maintains relations with Von Neurath has just arrived here from Berlin. He tells me that the leaders of the party are urging Hitler to move quickly against Czechoslovakia in order to take advantage of the favorable situation created by French weakness and British unpreparedness. Their thought is that when the Czechoslovak proposal for dealing with minorities is known it should be treated as a sort of Berchtesgaden arrangement, denounced as unsatisfactory, disorders to take place in the Sudeten country with an appeal for the assistance of German troops.

"My informant said that Von Neurath and others were playing for time and counseling that no aggressive action be taken at least until after Hitler's visit to Rome."

Italy

April 1, Wilson, U.S. consul at Genoa, cabled:

"Have just heard from reliable confidential source that order issued last Tuesday placing fleet from La Spezia to French boundary under 6 hours sailing orders has now been cancelled."

For POPN

#47

Mr. 47 T. E. Donald Notary

D4-1333-53254

0304

734

Kisseloff-24152

Rome, 77, March 29, noon

"My 69, March 20, noon.

"The Embassy learns that in the course of the conversations between Ciano and the British Ambassador on March 26 the British requested assurances that at the end of the war all Italian volunteers should leave Spanish territory and that all Italian war material would be withdrawn. These assurances were given the following day but the Italian Government has reserved the right to sell or to give certain quantities of war materials to the Franco Government when they are no longer needed by the Italian forces in Spain.

"The Ambassador also requested that some official Italian recognition be given to those passages in Chamberlain's recent speech which referred to the satisfactory progress of the negotiations with Italy. This was likewise agreed and the Informazione Diplomatica communique quoted in the Embassy's telegram No. 76, March 28, 6 p.m., was issued. The British Ambassador adds, however, that he had no prior knowledge of last paragraph containing the warning against French intervention.

"Assurances were also given by the Italian Government that it would start almost immediately to withdraw troops from Libya at the rate of a thousand a week until the normal peace strength or about one-half the present garrison has been reached.

"Several other minor points to be clarified but it is believed that only outstanding major question to be resolved relates to the form and publicity of the agreement. It has been agreed that it will take the form of a general protocol with separate instruments covering the various points included in the conversations to enter into force at a date to be set by the two governments. This would permit the British to determine what progress had been made in Spain and the Italians to await recognition by ~~Britis~~ Great Britain. The Italian Government is, however, anxious to make public the terms before Hitler's visit and is insisting upon some form of public pledge on the part of Great Britain with respect to the recognition of the Empire.

"It is not yet known whether the British Government will be willing to make such a public pledge before the League Council meeting.

"It has, however, been proposed that there be a public exchange of letters between the British Ambassador and the Italian Foreign Minister setting forth the understanding on the part of the British Government to go to Geneva with a view to ultimate recognition of the Empire and the reaffirmation of Italian commitments with respect to Spain. The Ambassador is seeking ~~instructions~~ on this point and believes that the negotiations may be speedily concluded if his Government is willing to accept this proposal."

PHILLIPS

Mr 43 T.E. McDonald Italy

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 43

#43

March 28. Grew, U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo, cabled that the Commercial Attache had been informed by an official of the Bank of Japan of the following gold shipments (presumably to the U.S.): 20,000,000 yen on March 27 via the Kinkwa Maru, 20,000,000 yen via the Komaki Maru on April 8 and 30,000,000 yen via the Titibu Maru on April 9.

U.S. Marine detachment at Tientsin reported by naval radio on March 28 as follows:

"During 21-28 March approximately 700 Japanese wounded or sick evacuated via Chinwangtao. No unusual troop movements. Hospital ship unloading supplies, nature undetermined."

Gov. Ex. 42
T. E. Stewart
notary

For DPN

#42

March 28. U.S. consul at Tampico, Mexico, in a cable describing the oil industry situation stated that a Japanese tanker was expected at Tuxpam the morning of March 29.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 41

Ex. 41
Breitfeld
U.S. v. Mulcay

Kisseloff-24155

For DPN

#41

Ring to the communique's warning against French intervention in Spain, Phillips said:

"There is every evidence that the Italian Government is seriously preoccupied over the possibility that France may intervene actively in behalf of the Spanish Government forces. One such indication is the effort to speed up negotiations with Great Britain, two conversations between Ciano and Perth having taken place over the weekend."

rnment's Baltimore Exhibit 40

Exh. 40
T.C. Mason Gould
Notary

Exh
DPN

#40

March 26, Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade, cabled:

"Minister of War restated to me yesterday that construction of Yugoslav fortifications on German frontier which was initiated prior to anschluss is proceeding. Yugoslav Government now evincing active interest in coming to agreement with Standard Vacuum Oil Co. respecting duty on crude oil due to military necessity of gasoline reserves. General Maric discounted importance of recent incidents in northern part of the country attributing them to local political rather than to international causes.

"Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs said to me this morning that general European situation appears calmer; that Hitler will not attack Czechoslovakia realizing that such action would lead to general coalition against Germany, and that war will probably be averted for 2 years at least."

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 39

#39

Nov. 39
T. E. McCaffrey
Notary

For
DEN

March 26. Ravndal, U.S. consul at Buenos Aires cabled:

"According to best possible source, Germany is secretly purchasing large stocks of cereals and linseed in Argentina, presumably for excessive fees. Shipments since January 15, 1938, have been of unusual volume and local shippers are strictly prohibited from divulging any information regarding them."

ent's Baltimore Exhibit 38

No 38
T. E. Ward Gould
Notary

38

DPN
Fur

London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m.

"My 241, March 23, 7 p.m.

"I have just finished an hour's talk with Grandi who recently returned from Italy.

"First, he is vitally concerned regarding America's opinion of Italy. Second, he informed me that the agreement with England will positively go through within the next few weeks; the Spanish situation will not stop the agreement, settlement of that problem being taken care of. Third, he impressed me with the fact that the Italians will heave a sigh of relief on making this deal with England which will relieve them of being so closely identified with Germany. In answer to Moffat's letter to me of March 14, I would say that in my opinion the successful conclusion of this agreement would definitely weaken Italy's connection with Germany.

"Grandi was not particularly flattering in his opinion of Goering. Hitler we did not discuss. He is very impressed with Chamberlain and says that he has enjoyed the last month in England more than the previous five and a half years because of the Prime Minister's attitude."

KENNEDY

DPW Jw

437

No. 37
T.E. McDonald
Notary

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 37

February 18, 1938.

German domination of Central Europe
and Czechoslovak trade agreement.

Mr. Vladimir Hurban, Czechoslovak Minister,
The Secretary,
Mr. Sayre.

Mr Hurban called on the Secretary by appointment in order to deliver to him a message just received from his Government. Mr. Hurban began by saying that the situation in Czechoslovakia is grave, - "very, very difficult". He went on to say that Germany is threatening to dominate Central Europe economically as well as in other ways. He said that his Government believed that the German Government intends the complete domination of Central Europe and that German activities seem to point to a plan of forming extensive clearing agreements with all the European countries of Central Europe except Austria and Czechoslovakia. Within the limits of such an extensive clearing agreement would be Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, and other countries similarly situated. The economic effect of such a union would be extensive bartering without money passing on the basis presumably of the German mark. In the words of the Czechoslovak Minister, it would be equivalent to a large monetary union. He said that Austria and Czechoslovakia would be left out of this because of German plans to dominate these two countries through political means. From the entire group trade from the other countries would be virtually excluded. In other words, the plan was German dominstion of Central Europe, with a closed door to the trade of every other country. The Czechoslovak Minister said that his Government had brought this matter to the attention of the British and French Governments within the last day or two and that he was now instructed to bring it to the attention of the Un ted States Government.

In view of this development, the Czechoslovak Minister said that he hoped we would not be rigid in insisting upon the language in our trade agreement covering the Danubian preferances, for he said that some kind of a Danubian alliance seemed to be the only way successfully to prevent the achievement of such a German plan as he outlined.

F.B.S.

No. 35
T. M. Stokes
Notary

For DCN

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 36

Dated February 17, 1938
Rec'd 3:35 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 35

Secretary of State,
Washington.

269, February 17, 8 p.m.

The Foreign Office states that Francois Poncet is seeing Ribbentrop at five o'clock this afternoon. The appointment was asked for the day before yesterday but Ribbentrop was unable to set an hour before this afternoon. Francois will request information concerning the exact significance of the meeting at Berchtesgaden on February 12 and will state that the French Government has a deep interest in whatever takes place in Central Europe.

The British Ambassador in Berlin saw Ribbentrop on the 15th and made a demarche along the lines of the foregoing. He was told that the discussion at Berchtesgaden with Schuschnigg had been concerned only with removing the causes of difficulties which had arisen from the working of the Austro- German agreement of July 1936 and that a communique would be issued shortly giving all pertinent information (this was before the final decision of the Austrian Government had become known).

The French do not expect to receive any more satisfactory or enlightening response from Ribbentrop than was given to the British. They state however that the fact that this step has been taken in Berlin by both the French and British Governments has some importance as manifesting the interest of both governments in what traspires in Central Europe.

It seems clear however that the French and British action in Berlin has been taken mainly for the sake of the record out of a feeling that they could hardly afford to pass by recent events in complete silence.

Copies to Berlin, Vienna.

BULLITT

No. 35
T. McGoldrick
Notary

For
DPN

Secretary of State,
Washington

60, February 17, 6 p.m.

This evening's press announces that the new Austrian Minister of the Interior Seyss-Inquart arrived in Berlin this morning "for a short visit" and was received by Hitler. It is learned that he also saw Ribbentrop and it is reported that the necessity was impressed upon him in both of these conversations of cleaning up in Austria what was described as "Communist elements". It may be further noteworthy that he spent some time at the offices of the secret police.

The circumstance of a newly appointed member of the Austrian cabinet who is known to be pro-German being thus in effect "summoned" to Berlin is construed here as sharply indicative of the nature of the new relationship between Germany and Austria.

GILBERT

Ex. 34
T. M. McGerald
Notary

Ex
DPN
#34

Kissel's Baltimore Exhibit 34

Gray
Tokyo
Dated February 17, 1938
Rec'd 9:10 a.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 33

Secretary of State,
Washington.

111, February 17, 5 p.m.

The British Ambassador today furnished me with the following statement regarding smuggling in North China:

"His Majesty's Charge in China has received reliable confidential information that during the period January 24th to 31st over 17,000 packages were landed near Chinwangtao without payment of duty. The duty on sugar alone thus evaded was almost "50,000 even at the new tariff rates".

Repeated to Shanghai.

GREW

No. 33
J. E. McDonald
Secretary

Kisseloff-24163

Special Gray

Tientsin via N.R.
Dated February 17, 1938
Rec'd 8:30 a.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 32.

Secretary of State,

Washington

39, February 17, 2 p.m.
My No. 29, February 11, noon.

I have been reliably informed that 412,000 gallons of kerosene have been imported duty free at Tientsin under Japanese military auspices during February and that 354,000 gallons of duty free kerosene were forwarded to Peiping by the Japanese Takas Petroleum Company between January 1 and February 12 to be placed on the market there.

CALDWELL

No. 32
I. E. Weatherly
Notary

for
WPR

#32

Kisseloff-24164

Austria, Germany

Feb. 16. Wiley, U.S. charge at Vienna, cabled the cabinet changes approved by Miklas the preceding night, adding that he was informed through official sources that the German Government had demanded action on its requests by midnight and had staged an impressive military demonstration along the frontier.

Feb. 14. Gilbert, U.S. charge at Berlin, cabled that Hemmen, former German counsellor of Embassy at Buenos Aires and the negotiator of the Canadian-German commercial agreement of 1935 and the German-French agreement of 1937 and now in the economic section of the Foreign Office, was being sent to the United States. He would travel around securing economic information and would be available after the signature of the U.S. - British trade agreement to discuss possibilities of negotiating a trade agreement between Germany and the United States.

Feb. 17, Phillips cabled from Rome that Ciano said that while the inclusion of Seyss-Inquart in the cabinet meant "a pronounced increase of German influence in Austria he nevertheless felt that it was far better to have cooperation between the two governments since any increase of Austrian opposition or hostility to Germany might of itself be an invitation to Hitler to take some drastic step. Ciano also told me that there would be very mush closer cooperation between the German and Austrian armies and that during the next year there would be an exchange of high ranking officers between the two armies."

Feb. 18. Gilbert, U.S. charge at Berlin:

"The Military Attache reports that as a result of numerous conversations and discussions with army sources he is convinced that the agreement reached with Austria as a result of the Hitler-Schuschnigg conversations contains military clauses providing for the gradual "assimilation" of the Austrian army into the German.

"Presumably this military agreement covers: (one) unification of tactical doctrine through adoption of similar text books, (two) Austrian adoption of German military organization, (three) gradual introduction of uniform weapons, (four) coordination of war plans.

"The Military Attache believes that within the relatively near future there will be evidence of a military alliance through the appointment of standing military missions by each country to the other country.

"As a corollary of the foregoing it is believed here that further changes in the Austrian Government will be announced shortly which will include the appointment of a "pro-German" Chief of Staff of the Austrian army."

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 31

No. 31
T. E. McDonald
Notary

Kisseloff-24165

undertake some new ~~venture~~ adventure within a few months which may precipitate European war. He stated that today the British Government had made representations at Berlin and that tomorrow the French Government would do likewise. He feared, however, that these representations were of a harmless informative nature not likely to serve as an effective deterrent.

I have also seen the Italian Minister who assumes the attitude that nothing unusual is going on and that Austrian independence is not menaced. Mussolini sent message last night approving proposed cabinet reorganization.

A prominent Austrian banker who is exceptionally well informed described the situation as most favorable possible outcome for Austria. Austria was threatened with radical action by Germany which could not be resisted. Present compromise would prove far less successful for German aims than Hitler expected. Seyss-Inquart was fundamentally weak and vacillating and would be out-maneuvered by Schuschnigg and Skubl, the Secretary of State for Public Security. He was sure that Austria had gained six months during which time international situation might change in some way favorable to Austria.

Indirectly but reliably informed of views of their present Left Wing Leader. He does not expect immediate trouble from Austrian Nazis and believes that Austria will have some months of relative quiet during which Seyss-Inquart will be in constant and ineffective conflict with Skubl. There will be frequent threats of resignation from Seyss-Inquart and in due course another crisis in relations with Germany.

General consensus is that Schuschnigg deserves sympathy and admiration for the manner in which he came out of Berchtesgaden ordeal. It is felt that he yielded minimum and rendered great service to Austria and peace of Europe.

Pending Hitler's speech of February 20 and clarification of attitude of Austrian Nazis it is impossible to make any forecast.

WILEY

4/8/52 OPN JW

#30-P2.

Vienna
Dated Feb. 16, 1938
Rec'd 8:48 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Rush
25, February 16, 10 p.m.
Strictly confidential
My 21, February 15, 5 p.m.

Have just seen Minister for Foreign Affairs Schmidt who seemed on the whole cheerful. He expressed confidence that a period of internal quiet would ensue but felt nevertheless that like the agreement of July 11 only temporary appeasement could be obtained. The task of Seyss-Inquart would be to bring into the fold those elements which have so far been irreconcilable. He did not know how this could be accomplished and foresaw that Seyss-Inquart would have difficulty with Nazi extremists. Probably several new councilors of state would be appointed but this had already been under deliberation with Seyss-Inquart for some time. I asked what further steps the Austrian Government would take in carrying out Berchtesgaden agreement. He replied that pensions would be given to ex-functionaries who were dismissed for Nazi activities. They would, however, not be reinstated. The amnesty did not apply to the Austrian Legionaires in Germany. He desired that someone be appointed in administrative capacity to look after Austro-German press matters under the two governments. This move he said had not been dictated by Hitler.

Schmidt said that present German maneuvers on the Austrian frontier had been planned for two months. He did not believe that they were a military demonstration against Austria.

Also saw the French Minister who has interviewed Schuschnigg and Hornbostel with both of whom he has unusually close relations. Paux told me that formation of cabinet was bitterly contested. Papen made a last minute effort to have Glaise Horstenau made Vice Chancellor and an outstanding Nazi appointed Minister of Justice.

(I am reliably informed that Bishop Gfoellner of Linz rushed to Vienna despite illness and urged resistance upon President Miklas. In consequence Catholic Church claims credit for saving these posts from Nazis.)

Schuschnigg informed the French Minister that in Berchtesgaden conversation Hitler boasted to him of military prowess of Germany, deprecated French military equipment, alleged that everything he did with respect to Austria and the Sudeten Germans was in entire agreement with Halifax, (British Minister has telegraphed this to the Foreign Office) that in two years time Italy would no longer mean anything to Germany and that it was holy mission to unite 80,000,000 Germans into a nation which would rule Europe.

30 In contrast with Schmidt the Chancellor frankly resents German maneuvers as military demonstration against Austria. Also article in today's National Zeitung of Essen that reconstruction of Austrian cabinet is first step in Gleichschaltung.

French Minister believes immediate future unpredictable and hopes that there will be at least a temporary period of quiet. He remains, however, most pessimistic regarding the future of Austria and is apprehensive that present German success will encourage Hitler to

Kisseloff-24167

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 30

Paris
Dated February 16, 1938
Rec'd 4:34 p.m.

Secretary or State,
Washington

255, February 16, 9 p.m.

In conversation today the Belgian Ambassador who served in Berlin before coming to Paris said that in his opinion the Austrian situation might easily have found a worse solution than the temporary one actually reached, Everyone knew that in the absence of a determined stand by Great Britain and France Hitler could seize Austria whenever he wanted to. As a matter of fact he had not seized Austria but had come to an agreement with Schuschnigg by brutal methods, it is true, under which Austria would be allowed to continue as an independent state for the time being at least. Kerchove attached great importance to the fact that Skubl as Undersecretary of the Department of Security is apparently to continue in control of the Austrian police and felt that this as well as other points which Schuschnigg is reported to have obtained indicate that there has not by any means been complete abdication in the face of Hitler's demands.

BULLITT

no. 29
E. McDonald
Secy

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 29

for
Opr

per cent Nazi by conviction although a devout Catholic and that he will insert Nazis gradually into all vital posts and strike for a decision in a few months.

BULLITT

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 28 (Concluded)

DPN Jr

#28-2

Kisseloff-24169

Paris
Dated February 16, 1938
Rec'd 3:47 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 28

Secretary of State,

Washington
249, February 16, 5 p.m.
Strictly confidential for the Secretary.

The Austrian Minister has just read to me a telegram which he received this morning from Schuschnigg. It indicated that Schuschnigg has by no means given up hope of maintaining Austrian independence.

Schuschnigg had confidence that Seyss-Inquart, although a pan-German, would not work in an underhand manner for the introduction of Nazis into the regime.

Amnesty would be extended at once not only to Nazis but also to Social Democrats. This amnesty would, however, not include those who had emigrated from Austria thus excluding from the country all those Austrian Nazis who are now in Germany.

The right to conduct political propaganda would be extended not only to the Nazis but also to the Monarchists and Social Democrats. Those Nazis who had been excluded from office and pensions because of their political opinions would have their pensions restored but would not be given their former offices.

The position of Schuschnigg was, I gathered, the following: that he would continue to struggle for Austrian independence; that he believed this independence could be maintained in the long run only if there should be reconciliation between England, France, and Italy; that he considered recognition of Ethiopia essential for any such reconciliation since the Italians were genuinely convinced that the British at some future date would attempt to drive the Italians out of Ethippia which would mean the collapse of the Fascist regime in Italy.

Section Two. Schuschnigg felt that the actions which he was about to take would produce a temporary breathing period but in the end would prove to be just as unsatisfactory to Hitler as his actions which followed the accord of July 1936. He expected therefore that at some future date Germany would attempt again to repeat the Berchtesgaden coup and would mobilize if necessary on the Austrian frontier. He would make no further concessions. He could not attempt to fight Germany alone and if faced by German mobilization would have to resign.

The question of Austrian existence as an independent state therefore depended on the possibility that before Hitler again should become sufficiently irritated to mobilize on the Austrian frontier there might be reconciliation between England, France and Italy and an agreement between those states to support Austrian independence.

The Austrian Minister added that he believed the extension of amnesty to the Social Democrats would add greatly to the strength of Schuschnigg's regime as the Social Democrats would be the strongest opponents of a gradual Nazification of Austria.

In contradiction of the opinions expressed above with regard to Seyss-Inquart I was told this morning by a gentleman who says he knows Seyss-Inquart intimately that the latter is a hundred

DPN

GRAY
London
Dated February 16, 1938
Rec'd 3:02 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

136, February 16, 7 p.m.
Your 57, February 4, 7 p.m., and previous.
Strictly confidential.

Admiral Lord Chatfield talked informally but at some length yesterday with Captain Willson concerning escalation under the London Treaty. Based on this conversation it appears probable that the Admiralty will favor for this Year's programme raising the battleship limit to about 39,000 tons and making no change in cruiser limits. Captain Willson forwarded a full report by mail to the Navy Department in yesterday's pouch via QUEEN MARY.

JOHNSON.

No-27
J. E. MacDonald
Notary

DPN Fw

#27

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 27

Paris
Dated Feb. 15, 1938
Rec'd 5:03 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Wa hington.

241, February 15, 4 p.m.
Reference my 194, February 4, 6 p.m.
Confidential

The same informant in the Austrian Legation advised us today that for the past few weeks Italy has assured Austria that in the event of German aggression against Austria Italy will mobilize. Italy has, however, at the same time urged Austria to temporize as much as possible with Germany in order to gain time and not put Italy in the position of having to take such action.

Our informant likewise stated that he had talked over the telephone to Vienna this morning and that it was his impression that Chancellor Schuschnigg would probably appoint Seiss-Inquart as Minister of the Interior and head of public security but would have the control of the government police taken away from the latter department and put under the Prefect of Police in Vienna; thus outwardly acceding to Hitler's demands but actually not doing so in that the latter's real desire was to have a Nazi sympathizer control the police.

BULLITT

No. 26
E. McDonald
Secretary

For
ORN

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 26

February 15, 1938
4 p.m.

Telegram sent

AMLEGATION
VIENNA

6.
Your No. 18, February 14, 9 p.m.

The Department has found your recent telegraphic reports, and in particular your telegram under reference, most enlightening and extremely helpful.

I am somewhat concerned, however, by the statements which you say you made to Schmidt, as reported by you in the sixth paragraph of your telegram. You should very carefully avoid, in the future, making any statements which can possibly be construed as implying that your Government is involving itself, in any sense, in European questions of a purely political character or is taking any part, even indirectly, in the determination of such questions.

HULL

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 25

No. 25
T. E. MacDonald
Notary

Kisseloff-24173

#24

an intensification of British war preparations and incidentally an increase in American hostility to Germany.

Leger went on to say that both he and Francois Poncet were entirely convinced that if Schuschnigg should accept the first two demands of Hitler but reject the final two demands Hitler would not dare to use force. He would employ every means short of mobilization to make life uncomfortable and impossible for the Austrian Government but would not mobilize. Leger said that he was not sure that Chautemps and Delbos would agree with him in this diagnosis. It was possible to believe that Hitler would mobilize three or four divisions on the Austrian frontier and that Schuschnigg would be forced to give way at a moment of great European crisis.

Section Four. If one adopted the latter interpretation, it would obviously be less dangerous to have Schuschnigg submit now rather than later. Leger said that there were indications that the latter interpretation might be the interpretation of the British Government. In that case France would do nothing.

Schuschnigg would have to be assured of at least moral support from France and England and perhaps also Italy in order to be in a position to resist.

Leger said that the French and British Governments would discuss the problem this morning. He added that Hitler had not delivered an ultimatum with a time limit to Schuschnigg and he believed that Schuschnigg would attempt to gain time by standing on his dignity for a brief space.

BULLITT

Paris
Dated February 15, 1938
Received 3;17 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 24

Secretary of State
Washington

240, February 15, 3 p.m. Section One.

I have just discussed with Leger the situation created by Schuschnigg's visit to Berchtesgaden.

Leger said that Schuschnigg had informed the French Minister in Vienna very privately and confidentially that he had been received with the utmost brutality. Hitler had had three generals including Reichenau standing behind him throughout the conversation and had made the following four demands: (one) that the Austrian Government should declare an amnesty for all Nazis and permit those now in Germany to return to Austria; (two) that those Nazis who had been deprived of their pensions and positions because of their political affiliations should be restored to their pensions and positions; (three) that Seyss-Inquart should be appointed Minister of the Interior and given control of the entire Austrian police force; (four) that Austria should agree to take no action with regard to foreign affairs without previous consultation with the German Government.

Leger went on to say that Schuschnigg had returned to Vienna intensely depressed and that Guido Schmidt was doing his best to persuade Schuschnigg to accept these demands of Germany.

Leger made the obvious comment that the acceptance of these demands would mean the end of Austrian independence.

Section Two. I asked if the French Government had taken any action in Vienna or given Schuschnigg definite advice. Leger replied that there had been no formal contact whatsoever between Schuschnigg and the French Minister since the former's visit to Berchtesgaden. The information which Schuschnigg had given the French Minister had been given most privately and Schuschnigg had not asked for advice nor had any been given him.

Leger went on to say that he did not know whether or not the French Government would decide to urge Schuschnigg to reject these demands. The question would have to be decided by Chautemps and Delbos after consultation with Chamberlain and Eden. The decision would in his opinion rest on the interpretation of recent events in Germany.

A message had been received from Francois Poncet giving what he, Leger, believed to be an accurate account of the genesis of the Berchtesgaden visit. Hitler's old Nazi friends had been urging him to give up the idea that he could acquire Austria by peaceful evolutions and to turn to the method of force. Hitler was most loath to use force because the generals of the Reichswehr had convinced him that the army would not be in condition to fight a major war against France and England for approximately another year. Hitler therefore had wished to make a last attempt to gain his objective by overwhelming Schuschnigg's will to resist.

Section Three. He had had the three generals present in order to make it clear to Schuschnigg that if necessary there would be force behind his words.

An additional reason for Hitler's reluctance to use force or threat of force was the fact that during the present period of preparation of the German army he wished to avoid any act which might produce a strong government of national defense in France and

Vienna
Dated February 15, 1938
Rec'd 12:32 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 23

Secretary of State.
Washington.

Rush.
20, February 15, 1 p.m.
My telegram February 14, 9 p.m.

Dined last night at a large dinner given by Schmidt with Chancellor Schuschnigg, Seyssinquart, members of the Government and diplomatic corps. Atmosphere most oppressive. To French Minister Schuschnigg described visit to Berchtesgaden as the most horrible day of his life. He says that Hitler undoubtedly a madman with a mission and in complete control of Germany. Hitler openly told him of his desire to annex Austria and declared that he could march into Austria with much greater ease and infinitely less danger than he incurred in remilitarization of the Rhineland. Schuschnigg admits that appointment of Seyssinquart is highly dangerous but states that he will make it in order to avert the "worst." In respect of Italy, Schuschnigg declared that he can count only on moral not material support.

Schuschnigg is attempting to make best of bad situation and was in a long and friendly conversation with Seyssinquart. Hornbostel is in utter despair and states openly that there is nothing left for him to do but to leave Foreign Office.

Italian Minister claims that he was informed of Berchtesgaden meeting only on the eleventh and denied that Italy took any initiative in the matter. He telegraphed full information to Mussolini. Latter however is engaged in winter sports and up to last night Ghigi had no information that his messages had reached the Duce. Italian Minister gives anxious impression.

Papal Nuncio admits that Seyssinquart may be good Catholic but fears nevertheless that it is the beginning of the end.

The French Minister who has been here five years states that this is the most critical moment since July 1934. "It is not the end. It is the moment before the end." In his opinion Austria can only be saved by immediate reconciliation of France and England with Italy and energetic joint act. Enderrs author of May constitution made identical remark this morning.

In my opinion Austria's situation is most unfortunate and menacing. If Seyssinquart is loyal his appointment would not be a solution. If he is disloyal it is a catastrophe. Germany probably plans gradual Danzigfication and any unsupported efforts of Schuschnigg may make to outmaneuver Seyssinquart can at best only retard this process.

Repeated by telegraph to Paris, London, Berlin and Rome.

WILEY.

No. 23
T. E. McDonald
Notary

Kisseloff-24176

I queried Schmidt with regard to the Italian attitude. He was non-committal save for the admission the Italian Government was informed of the negotiations well in advance.

I told Schmidt that my Government maintained a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of Austria and I was sure it hoped earnestly that the Austrian Government would firmly resist threats against the independence of Austria.

I have learned indirectly but reliably from the Federal Press Service that in return for the appointment of Seyssinquart Hitler promised the maintenance of the principles the July 11th agreement with recognition of Austria's independence, may (?) the patriotic front as the unique ~~xxxxx~~ political structure of Austria together with a pledge of non-interference in domestic affairs; economic matters were not mentioned.

Schuschnigg avoided committing himself stating that he was not authorized to sign any agreement without previous consultation with President Miklas. According to the press service the attitude of the Chancellor was that the portfolio of Public Security which he now retains could only be confided to some one having his entire confidence. President Miklas was opposed to the proposed concession.

From another source reliably informed Hitler promised to dissolve Austrian legion in Germany. About a thousand workmen at Austro Fiat and Clayton Shuttleworth factories made a short protest strike this morning against concession to National Socialists.

My feeling is that inclusion of Seyssinquart in the Government would be stopgap solution reflecting force of German pressure and would profoundly discourage spirit of resistance in Austria.

WILEY

(*) Apparent omission.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 22 (Concluded)

Vienna
Dated February 14, 1938
Rec'd 11:45 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

18, February 14, 9 p.m.
My telegram No. 16, February 13th.

Have just seen (? illegible word) Schmidt and he told me that the Berchtesgaden conversations had been extremely "hard" and that he had to admit that Schuschnigg had been under heavy pressure. I inquired whether Schuschnigg had been confronted as rumored with the text of an agreement already signed by Hitler. He denied this and stated that during the protracted conversations every possible combination had been debated. He admitted, however, that three ranking German generals had been present in order to increase the pressure and did not deny a rumor that Hitler had threatened trouble in the event that Schuschnigg refused to accept Hitler's proposals. It had all, however, come to a happy end and he felt that a great service had been rendered to world peace. He would not promise that the solution would be a permanent one. Probably Austro-German relations would again come to a crisis and require revision.

I asked Schmidt whether an agreement had actually been definitely concluded. He replied that the agreement had not as yet been formally reached but that he thought it would be and that a joint communique would be issued. I inquired with regard to details. He told me that the agreement would comprise all of the basic elements of the July 11th accord and admitted that Hitler had requested the inclusion of Seyssinquart in the government as Minister of Public Security. Police President Skubl however would remain. Schmidt assured me that the Chancellor had complete confidence in Seyssinquart and that he, Schmidt, did not regard him as an obstacle to appeasement. He said that "if he is loyal we prefer to have Nazis arrested by a Nazi. If he is not loyal it will mean that appeasement between the two countries is not possible and something else will have to be done." I suggested that as late as two years ago Seyssinquart had been working actively on behalf of the Nazis. He replied that Seyssinquart was a devout Catholic and since that time the "Kultur Kampf" had broke out. Moreover Seyssinquart was in deadly opposition to Captain Leopold the illegal Austrian Nazi leader. I suggested that if Seyssinquart was loyal to Schuschnigg I did not understand why Hitler placed such emphasis on his inclusion in the government or if he was not loyal how the Austrian Government could risk turning over the police control of the country to him. Schmidt replied that he had raised the same question with Hitler. However there was always a "middle way" and he hoped that it would be found in the present instance. (I could not obtain clarification of this.)

I (*) Schmidt if it was true that Schuschnigg had shown Hitler documents seized in Tavs affair incriminating Nazi leaders in Germany. He replied in the negative stating that this had previously been done through Papen. (Papen definitely leaves end of this week.)

Schmidt added that while it had been agreeable to work with Ribbentrop he had the definite feeling that Ribbentrop had inwardly been much opposed to the results achieved.

Kisseloff-24178

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 22

GRAY
Chefoo via N.R.
Dated Feb. 14, 1938
Rec'd 12:04 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

February 14, 2 p.m.

Japanese marines have been proceeding eastward from Chefoo to Muping (Ninghai) by motor 13th and 14th. Current reports indicate that armed Chinese in bodies of considerable size in mountains south of Muping are opposed to Chinese authorities of the new regime. There are no Americans in Shantung east of Chefoo.

ALLEN

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 21

Kisseloff-24179

GRAY
Peiping via N.R.
Dated February 14, 1938
Rec'd 9:20 a.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 20

Secretary of State,
Washington.

110, February 14, 6 p.m.
Embassy's 104, February 11, 5 p.m.

One. Passenger trains on the Peiping Hankow Railway have not left or arrived at Peiping yesterday and today except for service between Peiping and Changhsintien, a few miles south of Peiping. This partially substantiates widespread but unconfirmed reports of activities of Chinese irregulars at Paoting and points along the railway south thereof.

Two. Press reports of Japanese advance southward in Southern Hopei have not been confirmed. An American reports that several tens of thousands of Japanese troops have moved during the last few days from Shihkiachuang in the direction of Taiyuan. With large numbers of Japanese troops already in Shansi and in Southern Hopei and Northern Honan, it is doubtful whether irregulars to the north of them can seriously hamper their movements unless the irregulars are supported strongly by the National Government.

Repeated to Hankow. By mail to Tokyo.

LOCKHART

Incs 2 T.E. instructed notary

for DPN

Berlin
Dated February 14, 1938
Rec'd 2:57 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 19

Secretary of State,
Washington.

56, February 14, 7 p.m.

One. In a conversation with the British Ambassador following his return from London he told me that he had been summoned to London for the purpose of discussing Anglo-German relations including among other matters the "colonial question." He said that the matter of a "reply" to Berlin was still very much alive in London but he thought that action would now await the Chancellor's speech on February 20.

Two. In the course of my conversation with Weizsaecker on the Austrian question, reported in my 55, February 14, 6 p.m., I took occasion to bring forward also the improving Anglo-German relations. Weizsaecker seemed more optimistic than usual on this point commenting that he believed Henderson's trip to London had advanced matters.

He even went so far as to say that he felt Henderson had come back to Berlin "with something in his pocket", and in discussing the possible future movements of the Chancellor between Berlin and Berchtesgaden speculated as to whether Henderson would see Hitler before February 20.

I may say that I had been anxious to see Weizsaecker largely because from certain minor indications, I had experienced a growing impression which I wish to make clear is entirely a personal one that something was on foot in the form of conversations particularly between Berlin and London which played some role in the Austrian and other European problems and included what the Chancellor might be induced to say on February 20, in other words a "negotiated speedh." Among other things the British Embassy here admitted that it was aware of the Schuschnigg visit before it occurred.

Weiszaecker has always taken the position with me of "telling me as much as he felt he could." The implications of what I have just reported as his saying to me, appear to me to be rather strong. I am not attempting to interpret it further,

GILBERT

No. 19
T.E. MacDonald
Notary

February 11, 1938

S.
Mr. Secretary
U.
Mr. Welles
A.S.
Mr. Sayre
EA
Mr. Feis
A-M/C
Mr. Murphy

I feel that you will wish to have knowledge of the facts and appraisals given in Mr. Jpnes' very informative memorandum hereunder (based on Consul Boyce's report).

SKH

PA/H: SKH: ZMK

No. 15
E. Wilmot Gold
Notary

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 15

For
SPR

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 16

Berlin
Dated February 12, 1938
Rec'd 9:45 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington

52, February 12, noon.

With reference to the final paragraph of Geneva's number 16, January 27, midnight, to the effect that certain states were reported as desirous of doing nothing which might interfere with a possible early understanding between United States, London and Berlin, I have to report as symptomatic of the current situation here (Embassy's 48, February 11, noon, paragraph four) and as of possible interest the following local development:

During the past few days, despite the Department's announcement that the United States has no alliance or understanding with any other country, various representatives of small powers, including in particular, the Ministers in Berlin, of Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Ireland and Estonia have initiated conversations with me in w ich they express their anxiety lest developments in Anglo-American relations might result in postponing or preventing a British rapprochement with Germany for which they are strongly hopeful, regarding it as an "offset" to a further crystallization of actually opposing bloc aide of states and as such necessary for the peace of Europe, their concern being the safety of their own countries.

The purpose of what they expressed in general terms was that a desire for an understanding with the United States is to a degree at least holding Great Britain back from negotiations with Germany because the British Government either believes that the support of the United States would render unnecessary the granting of concessions of the type asked by Germany as a price for agreement or because it fears that a friendly #approach" to a dictatorship government, particularly Germany, would alienate the sympathy of Ame ican public opinion for Great Britain.

I may add that despite Admiral Leahy's recent clarification of his testimony to the effect that the navy plans envisaged only the defense of the United States on the basis of complete independence of action which together with the Department's announcement already referred to I have taken pains to cite in such conversations, the diplomatic representatives mentioned are still inclined to attach at least psychological significance to press accounts that in his earlier testimony Leahy had referred to the anti-commintern pact as possessing naval significance and had apparently avoided replying in open hearings to a question regarding alleged Anglo-American naval conversations.

GILBERT

No. 16
T. E. McDonald
Notary

#16

Tokyo
Dated February 12, 1938
Rec'd 1:10 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 17

Secretary of State,
Washington.

100, February 12, noon.
Strictly Confidential

One. My British colleague who talks to me freely and so far as I can judge frankly, has told me of the following conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on February 9 which would appear to be significant owing to the marked change in the Minister's usually placid, courteous and friendly bearing. The fact that for the first time in our respective dealings with him Hirota twice lost his temper with Craigie might be due to nervousness engendered by the strain of the current sessions of the Diet or the mounting irritation at the tone, insiste ce and volume of Craigie's continual representations both oral and written in connection with British interests in China or perhaps to both. The Minister's demeanor tends to confirm reports which have come to both Craigie and myself that Hirota is steadily becoming harder and more intransigent as regards foreign interests in the Far East and that it is Hirota rather than Suetsugu who leads the ultra Chauvinistic element in the Government. I myself have as yet seen no outward demonstration of any change of attitude on Hirota's part as regards American interests.

Two. The conversation referred to arose when Craigie informed the Minister that he is in possession of evidence indicating that Japanese forces have occupied several of the smaller Chinese islands in the general vicinity of Hong Kong and again asked for specific assurances that the statements of the Japanese Government that it has no territorial designs in China apply as well to the islands as to the mainland. According to Craigie the Minister in some instances in their intercourse became very angry, inveighed against the continual British demands for renewed assurances, said that under present war conditions Japan had given all the assurances that can reasonably be expected, and asserted that if the warfare is prolonged Japan may be forced to occupy more territory whether insular or on the mainland. If the warfare becomes permanent, said Hirota, the occupation will also be permanent. Referring specifically to Hainan, Hirota said that the Japanese could not possibly give a permanent pledge not to occupy. Craigie pointed out that whereas Hong Kong cannot be regarded as a threat to Japan the occupation of these islands by Japanese forces does constitute a very real threat to Hong Kong. The general tone of this conversation appears to have been acrimonious.

Three. Craigie is aware that there are large concentration of Japanese troops in Formosa (see our 61, January 31, 6 p.m.) and of Japanese ships in the port of Takao and he believes that an attack on Canton or some other point in South China is impending.

Four. Craigie's general reaction to this conversation with Hirota is that the longer the warfare is prolonged the greater will be the likelihood of permanent occupation by Japan not only of the islands but of territory on the mainland. He believes that Japanese assurances of "no territorial designs" are likely to be withdrawn at short notice. These prospects so seriously concern British

FW OPC

interests that he contemplates recommending ~~or has already recommending~~ or has already recommended to his Government (a) that continued support of Chiang Kai Shek, whether by furnishing war supplies and funds or otherwise, is detrimental to British interests and (b) that the British Government should be alert to foster any outlook for peace negotiations which might leave to China any hope of eventual resurrection.

Five. Craigie is informed and believes that it was the Japanese industrialists and politicians and not the military who favored and brought about the withdrawal of recognition from the Central Government.

Six. I think that the nature of the conversation reported above indicates that our own practice of concentrating our representations to the Minister on important issues and with discreet timing is likely to prove more effective than the British practice of constant hammering by almost daily notes, letters, and other communications with continual personal visits to the Minister or the Vice Minister both on important and routine issues. The British procedure appears to be based on the theory that constant hammering will wear away a stone but in the present temper of the Japanese Government and military this practice is liable to defeat its own object through the irritation which it inevitably engenders, clearly demonstrated in Craigie's last interview with the Minister. The representations of the American Government are at least listened to with respect and an evident inclination on the part of the Foreign Office to meet our wishes so far as the military can be influenced in that direction.

Seven. About two weeks ago Craigie told me that he had heard from a trustworthy source that there was to be a change for the better in the Japanese attitude toward Great Britain and that press and other agitation against the British was to be discontinued. I did not put much stock in Craigie's information. Since then General Matsui in the interview which he gave to Woodhead sharply criticized the British for trying to create political issues out of the problem of preserving British economic and commercial interests in China while the Japanese press has expressed the conviction that it was Great Britain which initiated the three power demarche with regard to naval construction. The feeling in Japan against the British is not in our opinion altogether artificially created as Craigie believes it to be but flows from the conviction that the British are constantly endeavoring to establish a common front against Japan in order to preserve British political and economic interests in the Far East.

Repeated to Hankow.

GREW

for DPW

817-2

Vienna
Dated February 13, 1938
Rec'd 3:50 p.m. Feb. 13

Secretary of State
Washington

17, February 13, 6 p.m.
My 16, February 13, 1 p.m.

Reports from reliable source indicate that Hitler made unacceptable demands and that Austrian Government is now formulating counter-proposals. Government inaccessible to Diplomatic Corps. Even French Minister who was promised appointment has been unable to see Schmidt. It seems possible that Hitler is seeking foreign political triumph at the expense of Austria to redress adverse effect of party crisis.

Innsbruck correspondent of an American news agency reports Ribbentrop passed through today en route to Italy. Rumors from several sources alleged that Schuschnigg had long telephone conversations with Mussolini before proceeding to Berchtesgaden.

Small Heimwehr demonstration this afternoon for Starhemberg. Austrian legitimists reported discouraged over probable course of events.

WILEY

DPN Fur

18

No. 18
E. McDonald
Secretary

Government's property exhibit

Far East

Feb. 11. Lockhart, U.S. counselor of Embassy at Peiping, cabled that reports indicate that the Japanese are continuing preparations for advances southward along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, and in Shansi. The number of Japanese troops going south on that railway has increased; the number of Japanese forces on the Taiyuan plain has been increasing; railway materials have been sent south, presumably for repair of the line destroyed south of Changteh; Japanese expeditions to cause the retirement of irregular forces west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and north and south of the Shikiachuang-Taiyuan Railway have reportedly increased for the purpose of rendering flank attack against the Japanese more difficult. Rumors of a western movement of Japanese in Suiyan can not be confirmed in Peiping.

Feb. 11. Gauss, U.S. consul general in Shanghai, cabled that the University of Shanghai in the Yangtzepoo District which was occupied by Japanese military and naval units was adjacent to a golf course which was being used as an airfield.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 14

No. 14
T. E. McDonald
notary

Jur
Dew

as a result of the deal additional resources with which to expand in Manchuria or in North China. (According to recent press reports the South Manchuria Railway Company has definitely been alloted the task of developing the railways, rounds (roads?), harbors and mines of North China.) It may be that this was one of the more important considerations of the deal.

Why should Mr. Aikawa be willing to merge his interests, and those of his co-investors in Nippon Sangyo, with those of the somewhat more dubious economic enterprises of the South Manchuria Railway Company? The character and background of Mr. Aikawa fit admirably into the new picture. He is the son-in-law of Mr. Kuhara, President of the Japan Iron Foundries and a former Cabinet Minister. Mr. Kuhara has been associated with Mr. Aikawa in many of his most important enterprises and has supplied much of his capital. Moreover, he is closely associated with the more reactionary element in the Japanese Army and was recently sentenced to prison for his connection with the attempted army coup of February 26, 1936. Messrs. Aikawa and Kuhara have been favored by substantial Army support for the last few years and several of the more important industries controlled by Nippon Sangyo depend largely upon military orders. There certainly appears to be a sufficient amount of affinity and interdependence involved to explain Mr. Aikawa's action in the matter.

Mr. Aikawa now seeks to obtain American capital to aid in the expansion schemes of this large holding company controlled legally by the "Manchukuo" Government and in fact by the Japanese Kwantung Army and conducting enterprises both in Manchuria and Japan. It is reported that Mr. Aikawa will come shortly to the United States for the purpose of eliciting aid in the form of credits for machinery, equipment and materials, for which he will exchange minority interest shares in the subsidiary companies of the Manchuria Heavy Industries Development Company (in no case will foreigners be allowed majority interest or management privileges in any subsidiary).

Consul Boyce believes that Americans who may be approached by Mr. Aikawa should keep in mind the uneconomic nature of many of the enterprises controlled by the Company, the Army control, the almost inevitable financial difficulties of Japan in the next few years, the possibility of war with Russia, and other considerations which he lists.

M.M.H.

FE: Jones: SMJ

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Kisseloff-24188

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 12 (Concluded)

February 9, 1938

Yokohama reports that Mr. Aikawa is scheduled to sail from Japan on the M.S. Shichibu Maru February 24 for the United States. According to a newspaper item in the Japan Advertiser Mr. Aikawa hopes to raise $300,000,000. in the United States. Another Japanese newspaper item states that the success of Mr. Aikawa's efforts in the United States depends upon Mr. Aikawa's ability and upon the attitude of the American government toward his venture.

FE: Jones: NN

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DPN

#13

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 13

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Consul Boyce believes that Americans who may be approached by Mr. Akkawa should keep in mind the uneconomic nature of many of the enterprises controlled by the Company, the Army control, the almost inevitable financial difficulties of Japan in the next few years, the possibility of war with Russia, and other considerations which he lists.

M.M.H.

FE: Jones: SMJ

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 12 (Concluded)

Kisseloff-24190

for DPL

Army controls and is practically synonymous with the "Manchukuo" Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company. Control of the Manchurian interprises involved, therefore, will remain centralized in the same hands. Private investors will be allowed to invest in the minority shares of the subsidiaries of the new company as they were allowed previously to invest in the minority shares of companies controlled by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Not only does private capital make no gain as a result of the creation of the new company; on the contrary, the state of "Manchukuo" (or the Army) acquires control of Nippon Sangyo's large network of industrial enterprises in Japan. It will be possible under the new set-up to operate these in coordination with the Manchurian enterprises. It is difficult to evaluate the relative importance of this factor in the creation of the new company. It may have been the principal reason for the change or it may have been a secondary reason. It can scarcely have been an incidental fact, however, that the Army acquired as a result of the deal control of large industrial enterprises in Japan, particularly in view of the world-wide trend toward increased military influence in industry,

Is it likely that Mr. Aikawa's modern and thus far very successful business methods and reputation will attract private capital more successfully than the South Manchuria Railwai Company?

There is little doubt that Japanese investors are exhibiting an extreme lack of confidence in the South Manchuria Railway Company. In 1936 the Company launched grandiose expansion plans, sponsored by the military, calling for an investment of yen 436,000,000. in five years in strategic and other primarily military enterprises. According to a report received from the American Consul in Dairen, in March of 1937, it appeared that the Company was borrowing in order to pay its dividends; at the same time the Japanese Government refused to pay up capital stock previously subscribed. The South Manchuria Railway Company debentures were unsalable to the public and the newly adopted policy of selling to the public some of its shares in subsidiary companies had met with relatively little success.

The essence of the lack of confidence appears to lie in military domination of the business management of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the vast expansion of enterprise since 1931 along strategic and military rather than economic lines. The soundness of extensive heavy industries in Manchuria may be questioned at once upon economic grounds. It is highly doubtful, therefore, that the transfer to new management (control remaining the same) of the heavy industries requiring extension in Manchuria will attract private capital, either Japanese or foreign, in substantial quantities. Nevertheless the Nippon Sangyo and its subsidiaries in Japan probably possess reserves and borrowing power which may be milked for the benefit of the Manchurian enterprises. Furthermore, the creation of the new company, with half the stock taken by the Government of "Manchukuo" automatically pumps another yen 225,000,000. of public funds into Manchurian industry. It is true, these funds will be used by the new company to acquire from the South Manchuria Railway Company control of the Manchurian enterprises to be taken over by the new company and leave little capital for expansion but since the South Manchuria Railway Company and the new company are two pockets in the same military trousers this need not detain us. The South Manchuria Railway Company, after having been paid off (probably) in "Manchukuo" bonds, will possess

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Kisselloff-24191

TWS
DPN

February 7, 1938

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 12

The Significance of the Establishment

of the

"Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company".

The information supplied the Department by Consul Richard F. Boyce in his report entitled "New Economic Organization in 'Manchukuo' ", Yokohama, January 6, 1938, suggests an interpretation of the significance of the establishment in Manchuria of a new company to develop heavy industries which differs considerably from those popularly accepted. The facts in connecgion with the new company are as follows:

The Nippon Sangyo (Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha) is a Japanese holding company capitalized at yen 225,000,000 headed by Gisuke Aikawa, which controls and manages a large network of industrial and commercial enterprises in Japan engaged in mining, ship building, shipping, fishing, the manufacture of iron, automobiles, chemicals and oils, marine products, matches, and electric power.

The South Manchuria Railway Company is a Japanese corporation owning and operating directly, or controlling through stock ownership the enterprises occupying a key position in the economic life of Manchuria.

A new "Manchukuo" corporation called the "Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company" has been created, with a capitalization of yen 450,000,000. which will acquire the assets of the Nippon Sangyo and at the same time acquire from the South Manchuria Railway Company control and management of many important mining and manufacturing enterprises (coal, iron, and gold mining) , the iron and steel industry, light metal manufacture, automobile, aircraft, and other manufacturing industries). Half of the stock of the new company will be held by the present owners of Nippon Sangyo, and half will be held by the "Manchukuo" Government. Mr. Aikawa will assume management of the combined enterprises contolled by the new company.

The establishment of the new company has been generally portrayed as the opening up of Manchuria to private capital, with emphasis upon foreign capital, as the result of the failure of the South Manchuria Railway Company to develop the country sufficiently, and its inability to attract capital for further expansion schemes.

It may be said with a fair degree of certainty that the establishment of the new company does not imply any material change in the opportunities for private capital in Manchuria. Private Japanese capital has always been allowed to participate in the minority shares of most of the enterprises controlled by the South Manchuria Railway Company or the "Manchukuo" Government and foreign capital has been allowed in many. It is important to note that the Supervising Law governing the new company specifies that control of the new company, even as regards the details of business and financial management, shall rest with the "Manchukuo" Government (which also will own 50 percent of the stock of the new company). Most of the Manchurian enterprises slated to be controlled and managed by the new company are "Manchukuo" special companies already legally controlled by the State with the South Manchuria Railway Company owning controlling stock of all of them. These distinctions are nice but irrelevant since the Japanese Kwantung

12

For DPN

Great Britain

Jan. 28. Johnson, U.S. charge in London, cabled the text of a note which the British proposed to present to the Japanese early in February stating that unless Japan could assure them that she was not contemplating building vessels in excess of 35,000 tons or could agree to furnish information as to such building England would invoke the escalator clause of the London Naval Treaty. It was hoped France and the United States would present identic notes. In a separate cable Johnson said that Captain Phillips of the British Admiralty had informed the American Naval Attache " in confidence that it was the opinion of the Admiralty that Great Britain must come to some sort of terms with Germany even if material concessions were involved. This opinion, Captain Phillips said, was not shared by the Foreign Office which was not entirely convinced that an agreement with Germany would have of necessity to be reached at the cost of concessions that might be considered too great."

France

Jan. 25. Bullitt cabled that "in the course of a long conversation last night Delbos said that after his return from Geneva he hoped to inaugurate active moves for reconciliation with Germany. He said that he felt the Government of the United States would be of great assistance in promoting such reconciliation. The Germans had even today an enormous respect for the United States and a latent fear of the United States and the American Ambassador in Berlin should be able to exercise a powerful influence for peace.

"Delbos ~~should have also~~ went on to say that all the information he had received recently indicated that Hitler was intensely interested in the 'humanization of warfare' . He, Delbos, believed that the only civilized way to humanize war was to have no war but he and Chautemps felt that this interest of Hitler's in the 'humanization of warfare' might be used as the door to real Franco-German reconciliation."

#11-C

Europe

England

Jan. 24. Johnson, U.S. Charge at London, cabled that the U.S. Military Attache informed him that a representative of the British Air Ministry had intimated that day that his authorities would probably request through the British Ambassador in Washington permission to purchase certain American aircraft. The first item will be not less that 12 Boeing B-17 models for delivery within 12 weeks.

The Air Ministry hopes special consideration will be given by the appropriate American authorities for release for sale of these Boeing machines and other aircraft to be specified later.

Spain

Jan. 21. Bay, U.S. Consul in Seville cabled:

"Political optimism described in my Dec. 7 has been rudely shaken by events of Teruel. Moral effect of the loss of that city far outweighs military significance but ultimate liquidation of the affair is expected by operation now developing. Information received from widely separated sources indicates General Franco was on the point of launching a drive on Guadalajara to take off from Jadraque with intention of completing encirclement of Madrid when attacked at Teruel. These circumstances are generally regarded as merely delaying final victory

Tightening of frontiers which still continues is attributed to plot against Franco. Information from German sources is to the effect that a number of civilians were recently executed in this connection at Caceres. Method of granting leaves to members military forces has been revised and restricted. Masters and crews of foreign merchantmen are not permitted to go ashore in Seville exception being made for ships of nations having relations with General Franco.

Foodstuffs, especially meats, scarcer than last year and prices substantially higher. Hotels and restaurants still continue to serve articles not available in local markets. Retail stocks practically exhausted."

811-B

Far East

Jan. 29. Lockhart of U.S. Embassy at Peiping cabled that as a result of the protests of the United States, the Japanese military authorities had decided not to quarter troops in the Tinghua University buildings.
Jan. 30. Grew cabled from Tokyo that the U.S. Military attache had supplied him with a memorandum stating substantially the following:

"An unusually large number of Japanese troops has been assembled in Formosa, one estimate from Warner at Taihoku running as high as 100,000 Great secrecy is being maintained regarding this force, and it has been impossible to determine its strength, composition or location.

"However, the presence on the island of Formosa of anything beyond the normal garrison which is usually not greater than 10,000 men is significant at this time." The memorandum added that Formosa is obviously in no danger of attack by the Chinese and is a good base for attacks on Amoy and other coastal cities.

Jan. 31. U.S. marine commandant (presumably at Shanghai) radioed that the Japanese were reported to be reinforcing the Wuhu region with 5,000 troops which left Tientsin on January 29.

Jan. 31. Hull cabled Phillips, U.S. Ambassador to Rome, to investigate fully the report of the U.S. consul at Milan that 80 Italian aircraft and 50 airmen had been ordered to Japan. Hull said that President Roosevelt was disturbed that a number of Italian aircraft and especially aviators of the regular or reserve forces should be ordered to Japan. Hull added that if Phillip's investigation showed any basis for the report he would probably ask Phillips to make a direct inquiry of Italy.

Feb. 2. Lockhart cabled that he had been informed that the decision not to quarter troops in Tsinghua University had been changed and the original plan would be adhered to.

Feb. 2. Grew cabled from Tokyo that the British Ambassador informed him that war supplies to China through Hong Kong had been furnished by countries according to the following percentages: Germany 62%; Italy 21%; France 12%; and Great Britain 3%. The remainder were divided between Belgium and the United States. Craigie had told Grew that he took particular pleasure in communicating these figures to the Japanese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs.

DPN

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Government's Baltimore Exhibit 11

Jan 22. from Tsingtao, Dorn, of the U.S. Military Attache's staff cabled that the Japanese landed one battery of truck drawn 10 centimeter howitzers and four batteries of horse drawn 77 millimeter guns.

Jan.22. Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to China cabled from Hankow the following message from Stillwell, U.S. Military Attache, for the War Department:

"One. Military situation Yangtze Valley unchanged. Death of Liu Hsiang and appointment of Chang Chou as Szechwan Governor gives Central Government better hold on Szechwan. Japanese making progress toward Hsuchowfu along railroad from South. Believe Hsuchowfu will not hold long.

"Two. Reliable report from foreigner with long experience in northwest indicates heavy traffic on(?) Lanchow(?) highway. Estimates 1500 heavy Russian trucks operating hauling munitions. Daily arrivals Lanchow 100 to 200 trucks. He has counted 400 in one day. Saw four Russian tanks and over 50 Russian planes at Lanchow on Jan. 1. Highway being surfaced throughout. Large gangs Chinese laborers working. 700 Russian mechanics, chauffeurs, etc quartered in village near Lanchow handling transport. Individual truck capacity four tons. Russians are chauffeurs west of Lanchow; only Chinese chauffeurs east thereof."

Jan. 27. Lockhart, of the U.S Embassy in China cabled from Peiping that on Jan. 25 a Japanese officer had ordered the evacuation of the scien hemistry and biology buildings of the Nat onal Tsinhua University. All equipment would have to be removed by Jan. 27. The officer explained that the buildings would simply be borrowed for use as barrakks for 3 or 4 months and were needed for housing part of the 20,000 Japanese troops that were to arrive in Peiping shortly.

Jan. 28. Harrison, U.S. Minister at Geneva, cabled that he "learned this morning in strict confidance from Vice President of Board of Managers of Swiss National Bank that Japan has been putting out feelers re garding possibility of obtaining a large loan in Switzerland. He gave me to understand that the Swiss National Bank is definitely unfavorable."

Jan. 28. Lockhart cabled from Peiping that American military observers at Peiping estimate that 60 trucks and 18 narrow gauge locomotives arrived in North China between Jan. 19 and Jan. 25. According to French ob servers 10,000 effectives arrived in North China and 3,000 departed during first two weeks in January.

Jan. 29. Sholes, U.S. consul at Milan cabled that the "80 Italian air craft and 50 Italian airmen, some recently returned from Spanish front, it would appear, have been ordered to Japan. Embassy was informed aircraft shipments January 25 last. My British colleague called upon me today. His figures place aircraft sent at 50."

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#11

17/38

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 10

Reliable source reports that since signing the tripartite Anti-Commintern Pact an agreement has been reached whereby complete Italian and German military aircraft engineering and designing data, plus the services of technical advisers, are made available to Japan.

A "Shanghai Mail" report states that German experts on ordinance and airplane matters are now in Japan.

American military attache at Hangkow paints gloomy picture of China's present military plight. States that a Chinese counter-offensive is unthinkable and he doesn't believe a force that can offer serious resistance can now be created.

Japanese are reported to be moving 80,000 fresh troops from Japan via Mukden. First of these troops arrived at Mukden on December 17th. Believes they are destined for the northern frontier. Barracks with a capacity of 50,000 troops are reported to have been erected at Chaimussu and Poli in northeast Manchuria. Other barracks with capacities for 100,000 troops are reported to be located between railroads which are rapidly being pushed to the Mongolian and northeast frontiers. Japanese agents are reported to be fomenting action by Mohammedans in Ninghsia and Chenghi to harrass the Urunchi-Lanchow Road.

No. 10
T. Mayfield
Interpreter

for DCN

#10

Europe

Jan. 5. Bullitt cabled from Paris that Leger, in charge of the Foreign Office in Delbos' absence, had told him that the French Government was very apprehensive lest the United States become involved with Japan. Leger said that alone Britain would do nothing in the Far East, no matter how insulted. But if the United States should go to war with Japan, Britain would join in and this would leave France alone in Europe. Leger said that in such an eventuality Germany and Italy would strike at once and France would be no match for them.

Jan. 12. Bullitt cabled that Prunas, new Italian charge in Paris, had told him that Germany and Italy had reached complete agreement as to Austria and that Italy did not object to Germany's taking over Austria. Bullitt asked whether in that event the 300,000 Tyroleans might not become a danger to Italy. Prunas replied that it was already agreed that the Tyroleans would emigrate to Germany. Germany had expressed a desire for farm laborers and some 25,000 had already been sent. When this was completed Italy would be safe at the Brenner.

Jan. 12. Bullitt cabled that Delbos had told him that Poncet reported from Berlin that the Germans would agree to a limitation of production of military planes and that in general prospects for a French-German rapprochement were encouraging. Delbos said in addition that he believed there was complete understanding between Germany and Italy as to Austria.

49

Kisseloff-24198

Mr. Aikawa and his company just as abruptly as they dropped Mr. Matsuoka and the South Manchuria Railway.

8. The success of the venture also depends largely upon Mr. Aikawa's ability to manage the huge interests he has undertaken. Although he has been successful to date, his success has admittedly been due in large measure to conditions over which he has no control. It is one thing to expand successfully in boom times. It remains to be seen how he can do in a depression. Some, but not all, of his ventures have succedded. Certainly his automotive ventures are not a success and without Army support would have been abandoned.

9. The American investor can buy Japanese Government bonds in New York, payable in U.S. dollars, at such a discount that they yield him 10%. The investment in the new company has only a 6% guaranteed yield. The possibility of getting more than 6% is purely speculative.

10. The American investor cannot buy any shares of the Manchoukou Heavy Industry Development Company but only of the subsidiary companies. The parent company could declare a substantial profit from sources not available to the American investor and the subisdiary might only declare a 6% dividend.

11. The American investor cannot control more than 49% of the stock of any subsidiary. If th subsidiary, for example, made automobiles, the American investor could not keep the company from exporting to markets in competition with his American plant. He could not be a decisive factor in any of the acts the directors decided upon. He could be "frozen out" at any time.

12. The economic set up in "Manchoukuo" is still a monopoly, the only change being from the South Manchuria Railway to the Manchoukuo Heavy Industry Development Company. If the activities of any subsidiary in which an American might invest should run counter to the purpose of the controlling interests of the parent company, they would be curtailed even though it adversely affected the subsidiary.

13. As Japan has announced upon a number of occasions that the terms of treaties should not be binding upon her when the conditions existing at the time the treaties were made have changed, it is hard to believe that less formal guarantees, as represnted by the laws of "Manchoukuo" would be considered as binding her if economic conditions in Japan became so unfavorable as to make it difficult to carry them out. Up to now the Japanese Governemnt has never defaulted on its bonds. It would not do so unless the economic situation became hopeless. The situation is becoming more and more serious, however, and it is too soon to say that Japan will never default. American experience in Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain and other countries and the experience of the foreign oil companies in "Manchoukuo" should be considered in predicting possibilities of American participation in the new venture.

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(d) the political support of the Japanese Army, (e) the continuation of heavy expenditures in Japan and "Manchoukuo" for munitions and other war purposes and (f) Mr. Aikawa's ability.

3. There is a great difference of opinion as to what the economic possibilities of "Manchoukuo" are. It is an agricultural country and the Japanese Government wishes to keep the market there for Japan's own industries and does not wish to establish industries that will compete with its own factories. It seems inconsistent, therefore, to establish a new automotive industry and a new aircraft industry, as announced by the Company, unless it is being done purely for reasons of military defence against Russia. The present annual ~~[illegible]~~ automotive market in "Manchoukuo" is only 2500 units. The annual consumption of aircraft for civil purposes is very little. The principal industrial possibilities, from an economic point of view, appear to be the production of iron and coal as a source of supply to Japanese industries and for national defence.

This office is not supplied with sufficient data to report upon the economic possibilities of "Manchoukuo". This data should be available in the Consulates in "Manchoukuo." There is doubt, however, as to whether the proposed development is more for economic reasons than for military defense.

4. As the "Manchoukuo" Government, which is a 50% owner of the new company and which guarantees the profits and other benefits to American investors, is the instrument of the Japanese Governemnt, the success or failure of the new company will depend largely upon the success or failure of present economic developments in Japan. Practically every American or English economist or business man with intimate knowledge of the country agrees in predicting serious economic trouble for the country within the next three years, whether Japan's military activities in China succeed or fail. As economic conditions in Japan become worse, Japan's ability to support "Manchoukuo" decreases and any guarantees as to profits, to exemption of profits from taxation, to permission to export profits and dividends become affected. The much advertised "Japan-Manchoukuo bloc" is only as good as Japan can make it.

5. Japan's success in China depends upon many unknown and unpredictable factors. The present military activity is costing Japan a great amount of money and the desired economic expansion there will cost a great deal more. The Japanese business men are not believed to be too optimistic, but in any case it is admitted that failure of their economic expansion in China would be ruinous to Japan after the great sacrifices they are now making.

6. The Japanese admit that the prosperity of the heavy industries of the country since 1932 is largely due to military expenditures. This can easily be proved, and no attempt has been made to deny it. It is admitted that such expenditures cannot be supported indefinitely. It follows that when the expenditures stop either by reason of exhaustion or otherwise, the heavy industries will suffer a depression. As the activities of the new company in "Manchoukuo" will be largely in heavy industries and as some of the leading activities of the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha in Japan proper, which are now taken over by the new company, are heavy industries, it is hard to see how the Manchoukuo Heavy Industry Development Company can fail to suffer when it loses the support of the war expenditures.

7. As the Japanese Army officials are so powerful politically and as their policies are subject to change without consideration of other interests, it is always possible for them to abandon

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IV

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED

The announced intention of the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha is to invite foreign capital to participate in the development of "Manchukuo". Mr. Aikawa is said to be planning to visit the United States very shortly to obtain American capital. He will probably be accompanied by Mr. James W. Murray. Mr. Murray is an American citizen who came to Japan several years ago as Treasurer of the Nipponophone Company (Columbia Phonograph Company) in Kawasaki. When the company was purchased by the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha in 1935, Mr. Murray was retained by the new owners and has since been acting in an advisory capacity to the Company on financial matters particularly in its dealing with American companies in the United States. Mr. Murray will therefore assist Mr. Aikawa in completing any financial arrangements which Mr. Aikawa decides upon but will not engage in any of the promoting activities of Mr. Aikawa.

Mr. Aikawa needs money or credit totalling several million dollars. He wants it in the form of machine tools, factory equipment, foundry and steel mill equipment, mining equipment, automotive equipment, and materials. He wants also the latest engineering advice and the assistance of American engineers to design the plants, purchase and install the equipment and get the new industries in running order.

He will pay well for what he buys but he wants all this on credit for at least three years and preferably for ten years. His proposition is to exchange shares or debentures of the subsidiary companies for the materials, equipment and engineering advice received. He does not want to issue debentures or make loans which mature in less than ten years.

He will propose that all American dollar investments will be represente by shares or debentures in yen; that such yen values will be revalued whenever they are re-purchased by the company so that the American investor will get the same dollar refund, regardless of any possible yen depreciation, as his original dollar investment.

The guarantee of such an arrangement will be made by the "Manchoukuo" Government in the form of laws or regulations but not by treaties.

No American or other foreign investment will be permitted to own a controlling interest in any of the subsidiaries, and none of the foreign investment will be permitted in shares of the parent company.

Americans who may be approached by Mr. Aikawa should consider the matter very carefully before committing themselves. The following facts are given as bearing upon any plans he may suggest:

1. The purpose of Mr. Aikawa's invitation to American capitalists is to obtain funds or credit which are not readily available in Japan to carry out his plans in "Manchoukuo." A statement regarding Japan's capital resources, prepared by Vice Consul Ivan B. White, is enclosed herewith. The profit accruing to American investors is only incidental to his venture. He would not seek American capital if he could get sufficient capital in Japan.

2. The success of the venture in "Manchoukuo" depends upon (a) the economic possibilities of "Manchoukuo," (b) the economic situation in Japan itself, (c) the success of Japan in China,

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B. Victor Talking Machine Co. of Japan, Ltd. (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 68%)

Established 1927
Capital Stock Subscribed and fully paid Yen 7,500,000
Number of Employees ... 1,000

VII. Plantation Industries

A. Japan Industries Rubber Estate Co. (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 64%)

Established 1934
Capital Stock Subscribed and fully paid Yen 6,000,000
Number of Shareholders ... 1,183
Number of Employees 3,100

VIII. Other Industries and Businesses

A. Daido Match Company - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries -- 91%)

Established 1927
Capital Stock Subscribed and fully paid Yen 4,000,000
Number of Employees 4,000
Daido Match Co. owns 7 subsidiaries

B. Godo Real Estate Company - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)

Established 1915
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 5,000,000
Amount Paid In 2,500,000

C. Sakhalin Steamship Company (Comtrolling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 80%)

Established 1918
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 3,000,000

D. Chuo Civil Engineering Company (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)

Established 1930
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 1,000,000

E. Imperial Lumber Company (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)

Established 1933
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 250,000

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III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries

A. Nissan Automotive Manufacturing Company (Controlling Interest Held by J. I. - 100%)
Established 1933
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 10,000,000
Amount Paid In 10,000,000
Nissan Automotive Manufacturing Co. owns the Nissan Automotive Sales Co. with capitalization of Yen 5,000,000.

IV. Chemical Industries

A. Japan Chemical Company - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)

Established 1934
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 62,000,000
Amount Paid In 53,900,000
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 fully paid ..... 430,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 40.00 paid in ..... 810,000 shares
Number of Employees 20,000
Japan Chemical Co, owns 12 chemical manufacturing companies.

B. Japan Oil Company - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 60%)

Established 1921
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 17,500,000
Amount Paid In 17,500,000
Number of Shareholders ...2,367
Number of Employees 2,000
Japan Oil Co, owns 40 manufacturing companies in soybean, fish oil industries, etc.

V. Fishing Industries

A. Japan Fishing Industries , Ltd. (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 46%)

Established 1925
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 91,500,000
Amount Paid In 55,500,000
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 fully paid ..... 840,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 12.50 paid in ..... 960,000 shares
Number of Shareholders 33,450
Number of Employees 5,000
Japan Fishing Industries owns 56 subsidiaries.

B. South American Fishing Industries, Ltd. (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)

Established 1932
Capital Stock Subscribed ..... Yen 1,000,000

C. Japan Fishing Industries Research Institute (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industry - 100%)

Established 1935
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 1,000,000

VI. Electric and Musical Industries

A. Nipponophone Co., Ltd. (Columbia) - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 59%)
Established 1910
Capital Stock Subscribed and fully paid Yen 7,000,000
Number of Employees ... 1,700

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Companies Controlled by Japan Industries Ltd.

(Nihon Sangyo K.K.)

As of March 30, 1937

Japan Industries established in 1912
Capital Stock Subscribed .....Yen 225,000,000.00
Amount Paid In 198,375,000.00
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 each fully paid ..... 2,370,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 37.50 paid in ..... 2,130,000 shares
Total number of Shareholders 50,200
Chairman O Yoshisuke Aikawa

.....

I. Mining Industries

A. Nippon Mining Company (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 58%)

Established 1929
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 160,000,000.00
Amount Paid In 138,750,000.00
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 each fully paid ... 1,500,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 37.50 paid in ..... 1,700,000 shares
Number of Shareholders 6,630
Number of Employees.....30,000
Nippon Mining Company owns The Taiwan Mining Co., Nissan Steamship Co., and the Nichinan Mining Co.

II. Heavy Industries

A. Hitachi Engineering Works (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 35%)

Established 1920
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 117,900,000.00
Amount Paid In 73,688,000.00
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 each fully paid ..... 1,179,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 12.50 paid in ..... 1,179,000 shares
Number of Shareholders 7,580
Number of Employees 30,000
Hitachi Engineering Works owns the Osaka Iron Works & Shipbuilding Companies with capital stock of Yen 12,000,000.00 fully paid; and 8 other subsidiaries including iron foundry industry, precision instrument manufacturing, etc.

B. Hitachi Electric Power Company (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 45%)

Established 1927
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 10,000,000.00
Amount Paid In 6,250,000.00
Old Shares O Yen 50.00 fully paid ..... 100,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 12.50 paid in ..... 100,000 shares
Number of Shareholders 261
Number of Employees 150

III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries

A. see next page

Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha

A great deal has been written about the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Ka sha during the past few years, mostly inspired articles intended to promote the sale of shares of the company and to promote the sald of the product of the subsidiary companies. The following information is taken from a series of articles in the Japan Advertiser of January 16, 17, 18, 1936, and from other sources:

Mr. Aikawa and the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha were relatively unkonwn prior to 1931 but his remarkable progress since then has aroused universal attention. The Aikawa-Kuhara interests were built upon the success of the Japan Mining Company, which has been their largest subsidiary and a most profitable one. It is said to be the largest gold mining compnay in Japan and also produces silver, lead, copper and other mineral products. In recent years it has paid as much as 14% dividends on its capitalization of Yen 89,127,000.

The second and third subsidiaries are the Hitachi Engineering Works and the Hitachi Electric Power Company. These depend largely on military orders. The profit of the Engineering Company in the first half of 1935 was claimed to be 37.8% on its capitalization of Yen 20,000,000 and a 12% dividend was declared.

The growth of the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha has been so rapid since 1931 that in 1936 it controlled nearly 50 subsidiaries and was said to be promoting new subsidiaries at the rate of two a month. It was interested mainly in "mining, manufacturing, marine products and miscellaneous." There follows a list of the main subsidiaries as supplied by the company on December 8, 1937.

Since thatlist was given it has just been announced that the Nipponophone and Victor Companies (Nos. VIA and VIB on the list) have been sold to the Tokyo Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (with which the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, has a working agreement). These two companies were purchased by the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha within the past two years at the time when they were doing a very rpofitable business They control the phonograph market in Japan. Since the new import tariffs, sales taxes, and exchange restrictions were put into effect, however, it is said that the companies have had difficulty making ends meet.

There may be other sales of the Japan interests of the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha in order to raise funds for financing the venture in "Manchoukuo."

The Nissan Comapny has been fully reported on. (See the confidential report of this office on June 12, 1936, "Japanese Automotive Industry.") Its first product, the Datsun midget car, is said to be selling well in competition with Japanese three-wheeled motorcycle del very vans, but it is doubtful whether the company is making an appreciable profit, It second product, the Nissan standard sized truck, is being produced at a rate of 20 units a day for the Army and is believed to be operating at a substantial loss.

for DEN

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III

BACKGROUND OF YOSHISUKE AIKAWA AND THE NIHON SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Yoshisuke Aikawa

The decision of the Japanese Government, said to be controlled in this matter by the military party in Japan, to invite capitalists to take over the industrial development of "Manchoukuo" was followed by their selection of Mr. Yoshisuke Aikawa and the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha, of which he is President, as the sole agent for carrying out the new scheme into effect. The change amounts to substituting Mr. Aikawa and his company for Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka and the South Manchuria Railway, of which he is President.

Mr. Yoshisuke Aikawa was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, in November 1880. He graduated from the Engineering College of Tokyo Imperial University in 1903. He is described as "a scion of a good family" in Yamaguchi Prefecture. His father was a prefectural government official. Desiring to learn about the metal industry from the ground up he worked as a laborer in the iron foundry in Shibaura for two years after his graduation. He worked for two years as a laborer in a foundry in the United States. Upon his return to Japan in 1909 he founded the Tobata Casting Company, with capital provided by Mitsui, Kuhara, Kaijima and Fujita interests. He was helped greatly by his uncle, Marquis Kaoru Inouye, "a statesman of the Meiji Restoration," who took a keen interest in him. He has for some years been closely associated with his father-in-law, Kusanosuke Kuhara, President of the Japan Iron Foundries, who was one of his original backers in the Tobata venture, who has supplied much of Aikawa's capital. Kuhara became closely associated with the reactionary elements in the Japanese Army and was recently sentenced to prison for his connection with the now famous attempt of those officers on February 26, 1936 to seize the control of the Government.

Mr. Aikawa and Mr. Kuhara have, according to all accounts, been favored by substantial Army support for the last few years and the present development is a culmination of their relations with the Army. Mr. Kuhara's connection with the attempted Army coup d'etat which resulted in his imprisonment has presumably improved his political support by the Army.

The Army is said to be opposed to the old financial interests, such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, etc, etc., because their prosperity benefits only a few families already wealthy. The Army favors Aikawa and his interests because their prosperity benefits an alleged 5,000,000 shareholders all over Japan, in addition to the 130,000 employees.

It seems clear that the prosperity of the new company will continue to depend largely upon the support of the Army and upon war expenditures.

Mr. Aikawa publicly and privately admires American business and industrial methods. His experience in the United States is said to have aroused this admiration and it is inferred that he is genuinely friendly to Americans. Tah American engineers who have worked for him all speak of him in the highest terms so far as their business and personal relations are concerned. They also speak highly of his ability.

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"4. The company will be capitalized at Yen 250,000,000. When necessary the company may obtain permission from the State Minister concerned to increase its capitalization.

"5. State control will be increased along the following lines:

"a. The right to appoint and fix the salaries and allowances for the president and vice-presidents will be vested in the Manchoukuo Government.

"b. The company is under obligation to submit to the Hsinking Government a detailed report on the business program for each fiscal year.

"c. Election of directors and inspectors, their dismissal, modification of the articles of association, disposal of profits, flotation of bonds and other important matters are to be carried out under special permission of the State Minister concerned.

"d. The State Minister concerned is empowered to issue any order considered necessary in connection with the business management of the company in case such is deemed necessary with regard to its supervision and control."

Officers of Company

The officers of the new company will be:

Chairman and President	Yoshisuke Aikawa
Directors	K. Shimokobe
	T. Shimamoto
	E. Tanaka
	K. Yamada
	Baron B. Ito
	K. Tamura
	G. Asahara
	N. Odaira
	S. Ibuki
Auditors	C. Iwata
	Y. Katayama
	K. Yamada

for DPN

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The following table is said to be the list of companies which will come under the management of the new concern. (Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book 1938, page 948.)

Companies	Capital (Yen 1,000) Authorized	Paid-up
Showa Steel Works	100,000	82,000
Manchou Colliery	16,000	16,000
Manchuria Mining Development	5,000	3,100
South Manchuria Mining	3,600	1,350
Shantung Mining	5,000	2,250
Fuchow Mining	1,000	750
Kaiping Mining	34,320	33,620
Manchuria Lead Mining	4,000	4,000
Manchuria Gold Mining	12,000	7,175
Great Manchuria Gold Mining	200	50
South Manchuria Light Metal	25,000	6,250
Japan-Manchoukuo Magnesium	7,000	3,500
Dowa Automobile	6,200	3,200
Total	219,320	163,245

The Manchoukuo Government is furthermore expected to entrust the larger part of the work appertaining to the so-called Manchoukuo 5 Year Industrial Plan, which is scheduled to be undertaken with a budget of 3,000 million yen, to the new company.

Controlling Legislation

The law passed by the "Manchoukuo" Government to provide for the new regime is summarized as follows: (Japan Advertiser, December 30, 1937.)

"HSINKING, December 20. -- The Manchukuo Government promulgated today the Supervising Law of the Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company, effective December 27.

"Under the supervision of the Manchukuo Government, the new company will undertake to develop the heavy industries of Manchukuo and at the same time promote the economic ties between the new State and Japan.

"The law consists of 31 articles, the salient feature of which is that the Government will give high protection to the company's interests and rights, while the State's control will be considerably enhanced.

"Scope Outlined

"Gist of the law follows:

"1, The Manchukuo Heavy Industry Development Company will invest in steel manufacturing, light metal industries, mining, motorcar and aircraft manufacturing and coal mining, and will manage these branches of industry. It also will be empowered to invest in gold, zinc, lead and copper mining.

"2. The company will be required to establish its main office in Hsinking.

"3. The company's board of directors will be composed of a president, two vice-presidents, five or more directors and three or more inspectors. The president and vice-Presidents will remain in office five years. They will be appointed by the Hsinking Government, while the directors and inspectors will be elected.

"3. The Manchoukuo Government shall guarantee the principle and a net return of 6% per annum on all funds expended by the corporation in connection with carrying on enterprises in Manchoukuo for ten years. In the event the corporation does not earn 6% per annum and it is necessary for the Manchoukuo Government to make up a deficit up to 6%, the Government shall be reimbursed in subsequent periods out of any earnings in excess of 6% until such time as the advance to cover the guaranteed dividend has been repaid.

"4. There shall be no Manchoukuo tax on profit made by the corporation from investments outside Manchoukuo. Also dividends, paid by the corporation to shareholders residing outside of Manchoukuo shall not be taxed. As to taxation in respect to enterprises in Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Government shall take suitable steps so as not to impair the functions of integrated management of the corporation in the event a change in the taxation system would, in the future, cause an additional burden to the corporation.

"5. The corporation shall not be restricted as to the dividend rate in the disposal of profits.

"6. In regard to the marketability of the private shares of the corporation, the Japanese and the Manchoukuo Governments shall take suitable measures so that the existing negotiability shall not be impaired.

"7. No restrictions will be placed on export of dividends."

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for DPN

II

OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN

(Supplied by
Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha)

"MANCHOUKUO HEAVY INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.

"The urgent necessity of expediting the development of industry in Manchoukuo, more especially the heavy industries, leaves no room for discussion. To bring about this development and to take advantage of the forthcoming abolition of extra-territoriality rights which will result in the transfer of administrative power now exercised by the South Manchurian Railway in the railway zone, our Company has come to an agreement whereby it will become a Manchoukuo corporation and will move its head office to Hsinking.

"This new Manchoukuo corporation shall then merge with a powerful national policy corporation planned by the Manchoukuo Government for the purpose of developing industries there on an integrated management principle, with the center in the heavy industries field. In addition to managing the existing enterprises of our present Company, the new company resulting from the merger will undertake the important mission of controlling and managing the iron and steel industry, light metal manufacturing, automobile, aircraft and other manufacturing industries in Manchoukuo, also coal, gold and other mining industries.

"The new national policy corporation shall have a capital of Yen 450,000,000.00 consisting of Yen 225,000,000.00 to be invested by the Manchoukuo Government, and the present capital of Yen 225,000,000 of our Company. The new corporation shall enjoy the positive support of both the Japanese and Manchukuo Governments with respect to the active utilization of the assets to be taken over from our Comapny and of raising the necessary funds and making available other facilities that may be necessary.

"The following is a general outline of definite terms agreed upon with a veiw to respecting the interests of the existing shareholders of our Company and to provide for the investment of private capital in Manchoukuo:

"1. At the disposal of profit for each period, the dividend will be determined as follows:

(a) When the dividend rate for private shareholders is 10% or under, the dividend for the shares held by Manchoukuo shall be one-half thereof. For example, if the private shareholders receive a 10% dividend, Manchoukuo shall receive a 5% dividend.

(b) Any profit in excess of a dividend of 10% for private shareholders and 5% for Manchoukuo shall be divided equally. Foreexample, if private sharholders receive a 12 % dividend, Manchukuo shall receive a 7% dividend.

"2. In the event of liquidation of the corporation, the residue shall be divided between the private shareholders and the Government shares at the ratio of two to one up to one and one half of the paid-in capital. Any excess over one and one-half shall be divided equally.

Note: The new holding company will be called "Manchoukuo Heavy Industry Development Company."

I

NEED FOR NEW POLICY

IN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF "MANCHUKUO

"Manchukuo's" economic organization is principally agricultural - 90% of the population is engaged in agriculture and 80% of the national income is derived from it.

The great importance of trade relations between Japan, "Manchukuo," and China will be understood when one considers the poor natural wealth of Japan and the existence of abundant resources and wide consumption markets in "Manchukuo" and China. (Mitsuibishi - "Japan Trade and Industry," page 623.)

The purpose of Japanese economic expansion into "Manchukuo" is said to be "to bring the two countries into a common economic unit, to avoid destructive competition, and to utilize as fully as possible the natural resources of the two countries." (Japan-Manchukuo Year Book 1937, page 840.)

"The South Manchuria Railway Company has been the bulwark of Japanese political and economic interests in Manchuria for the past three decades." Since 1932 the company has had supervisory control either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries over many activities, including railways, workshops, steamships, harbors, coal mines, shale oil plants, iron and steel works, chemical fertilizer plants, electricity , gas, hotels, public works, such as shhools, hospitals, etc,; slaughter houses, cement, paraffin refinings, ceramics, industrial fats and oils, lumber, storage, express service, gold and lead mining, real estate, insurance, newspapers, etc., etc.

The vast undertakings of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which is controlled by the Japanese Government, have not been developed, or have not developed "Manchukuo," to the extent desired. The theory upon which the South Manchuria Railway Company worked is said to have been evolved by the Japanese military authorities in "Manchoukuo" and was based on the idea that the established capitalists of Japan, such as Mitsubishi, etc., should be kept out of "manchoukuo"; that the Government should run the entire project through the South Manchuria Railway Company and any profits would accrue to the Government.

Without giving specific data to show how far short of the original expectations the South Manchuria Railway Company development progressed, it is now announced that a change must be made and that capitalists will be given a chance to see what they can do.

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For DPN

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 7

No. 7 T.E. Smith Entry

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MEMORANDUM - Japan's Capital Resources

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Hurst's Baltimore Exhibit 6

NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

OF

"MANCHUKUO"

From: Consul Richard F. Boyce

American Consulate,

Yokohama, Japan.

Date of completeion: January 6,1938
Date of Mailing: January 7,1938

Note: The enclosure "Japan's Capital Resources" was prepared by Vice Consul Ivan B. White.

no international history

#6

Kisseloff-24213

American Consulate
Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938.

Subject: ENCLOSING A REPORT ON THE NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION IN "MANCHUKUO"

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a report dated January 6, 1938, entitled New Economic Organization in "Manchukuo". This report describes the change in the directing force of the economic development of "Manchukuo" from the South Manchuria Railway to a new company, the Manchukuo Heavy Industry Development Company, which will be a holding company jointly owned by the "Manchukuo" Government and the Japan Industries Company (Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha).

Mr. Yoskisuke Aikawa, the promoter of the venture described in the report, is expected to leave Japan for the United States in a few days. He will no doubt present his plan for investment with American capital in "Manchukuo" to possible American investors as soon as he can arrange to meet them.

Respectully yours,
Richard F. Boyce,
American Consul

England

On March 29, Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador to London, cabled about the British desire to proceed without delay with discussions under paragraph 3 of Article 25. The cable added:

"Captain Wilson in conversation with Admiralty officials was told that the British are anxious to fix a limit of about 42,000 tons which they believe will give a well balanced ship carrying nine 16 inch guns. They feel that the next higher logical limit would be about 47,000 tons, providing a balanced ship of twelve 16 inch guns."

On March 30 Hull replied by cable agreeing to proceed at once with the discussions under paragraph 3 of Article 25.

A typed despatch of February 26 from the ~~Hague~~ American Minister to the Hague referred to his despatch No, 182, dated February 14, "wherein it was reported that a secret understanding has existed since 1934 between the Netherlands and ~~British air~~ British air forces."

Germany

On March 30, Wilson, U.S. charge at Paris sent cable No. 497, 8 p.m., as follows:

"A German friend formerly in the diplomatic service who maintains relations with Von Neurath has just arrived here from Berlin. He tells me that the leaders of the party are urging Hitler to move quickly against Czechoslovakia in order to take advantage of the favorable situation created by French weakness and British unpreparedness. Their thought is that when the Czechoslovak proposal for dealing with minorities is known it should be treated as a sort of Berchtesgaden arrangement, denounced as unsatisfactory, disorders to take place in the Sudeten country with an appeal for the assistance of German troops.

"My informant said that Von Neurath and others were playing for time and counseling that no aggressive action be taken at least until after Hitler's visit to Rome."

Italy

April 1, Wilson, U.S. consul at Genoa, cabled:

"Have just heard from reliable confidential source that order issued last Tuesday placing fleet from La Spezia to French boundary under 6 hours sailing orders has now been cancelled."

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 47

Ex 47
T. E. Dewey
Notary

For
RPN

#47

74-1333-5254

0331

331

Kisseloff-24216

Japan

#46

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 46

On March 30 the Department cabled to the U.S. legations at Costa Rica and at Panama:

"The Department has learned from a presumably reliable source that certain Japanese have approached the E.W. Creevy Trading Company with respect to the possible purchase of a manganese mine said to be owned by that company on Cocos Island."

March 31. The U.S. legation at Panama replied:

"Neither of Creevys in Panama since December nor has shown active interest in Panama manganese although reported developing Guanacaste, Costa Rica, deposits. No manganese deposit or Creevy interest in Costa Rican Cocos Island heard of in presumably informed sources in Panama but confirmation by the Legation at San Jose is suggested.

"Creevys reputedly capable of such deal or of publicising fictitious foreign offer for promotion purchases."

April 1. U.S. Legation at San Jose, Costa Rica, cabled that there were no manganese deposits on Cocos Island, that the Creevys had available 4,000 tons on the Guanacaste coast of Cocos Bay.

March 31. The Fourth Regiment of U.S. Marines stationed at Peiping (?) cabled that one regular Japanese division had recently been transferred from Central China to Japan.

March 23. U.S. consul at Dairen in a cable referring to commercial treatment of American products stated that a few days before a permit entry had been granted for 1,000 American motor trucks purchased by the authorities in Hsinking.

No. 46
T. W. McDonald
History

Kissloff-24217

Ku
DPN

#46

Warsaw. No. 38, March 29, 4 p.m.

"One. I learn following in strictest confidence from Beck and his associates:

"(A) Beck gained distinct impression in conversations with Mussolini and Ciano during Beck's recent Rome visit that they both shared Beck's view in respect to Danubian Valley: whereas Italy focused its attention on the Mediterranean and Poland on the Baltic neither would like to see the hegemony of any country develop further in the Danubian Valley.

"(B) Of pertinent interest moreover during adjournment of Anglo-Italian conversations Mussolini had recently pointed out Italy was fundamentally interested in ascertaining the extent to which Britain would be interested in doing something to bring about economic and other appeasement in that area which had been disturbed by recent events (such as Austria). My informants added that in other words Mussolini's soundings on this score indicated Mussolini's interest in embarking on a potential counter policy vis a vis Germany's suspected aspirations in Danubian Valley; the counter policy envisaging economic assistance to resque the Danubian and Balkan states from being swept into the German camp.

"Two. My informants added their opinion that Britain would probably be inclined to leave treatment of this problem in abeyance until current obstacles still retarding an Anglo-Italian solution of the problem in Spain will have been eliminated."

BIDDLE

Doc. 45
J. E. McDonald
notary

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 45

For PPA

#45

March 29.

Carr, U.S. Minister at Prague, cabled a summary of the Prime Minister's speech of the 28th. After noting the reference in the speech to future minority measures, Carr said "no mention made of new measures though they are probable since in addition to Chamberlain's auggestion we know that British and German ministers think further measures and improved administration essential."

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 44

Gov. Exh. 44
E. Wilson
Witness

Ken
Apl

#44

Rome, 77, March 29, noon

"My 69, March 20, noon.

"The Embassy learns that in the course of the conversations between Ciano and the British Ambassador on March 26 the British requested assurances that at the end of the war all Italian volunteers should leave Spanish territory and that all Italian war material would be withdrawn. These assurances were given the following day but the Italian Government has reserved the right to sell or to give certain quantities of war materials to the Franco Government when they are no longer needed by the Italian forces in Spain.

"The Ambassador also requested that some official Italian recognition be given to those passages in Chamberlain's recent speech which referred to the satisfactory progress of the negotiations with Italy. This was likewise agreed and the Informazione Diplomatica communique quoted in the Embassy's telegram No. 76, March 28, 6 p.m., was issued. The British Ambassador adds, however, that he had no prior knowledge of last paragraph containing the warning against French intervention.

"Assurances were also given by the Italian Government that it would start almost immediately to withdraw troops from Libya at the rate of a thousand a week until the normal peace strength or about one-half the present garrison has been reached.

"Several other minor points to be clarified but it is believed that only outstanding major question to be resolved relates to the form and publicity of the agreement. It has been agreed that it will take the form of a general protocol with separate instruments covering the various points included in the conversations to enter into force at a date to be set by the two governments. This would permit the British to determine what progress had been made in Spain and the Italians to await recognition by ~~Britis~~ Great Britain. The Italian Government is, however, anxious to make public the terms before Hitler's visit and is insisting upon some form of public pledge on the part of Great Britain with respect to the recognition of the Empire.

"It is not yet known whether the British Government will be willing to make such a public pledge before the League Council meeting.

"It has, however, been proposed that there be a public exchange of letters between the British Ambassador and the Italian Foreign Minister setting forth the understanding on the part of the British Government to go to Geneva with a view to ultimate recognition of the Empire and the reaffirmation of Italian commitments with respect to Spain. The Ambassador is seeking instructions on this point and believes that the negotiations may be speedily concluded if his Government is willing to accept this proposal."

PHILLIPS

Mr 43
T.E. McDonald
Military

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 43

March 28. Grew, U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo, cabled that the Commercial Attache had been informed by an official of the Bank of Japan of the following gold shipments (presumably to the U.S.): 20,000,000 yen on March 27 via the Kinkwa Maru, 20,000,000 yen via the Komaki Maru on April 8 and 30,000,000 yen via the Titibu Maru on April 9.

U.S. Marine detachment at Tientsin reported by naval radio on March 28 as follows:

"During 21-28 March approximately 700 Japanese wounded or sick evacuated via Chinwangtao. No unusual troop movements. Hospital ship unloading supplies, nature undetermined."

Ex. 42
T. E. Murray

For DPN

#42

March 28. U.S. consul at Tampico, Mexico, in a cable describing the oil industry situation stated that a Japanese tanker was expected at Tuxpam the morning of March 29.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 41

Ex. 41
Meiffrad
L.E. Delany

Kisseloff-24222

#41

ring to the communique's warning against French intervention in Spain, Phillips said:

"There is every evidence that the Italian Government is seriously preoccupied over the possibility that France may intervene actively in behalf of the Spanish Government forces. One such indication is the effort to speed up negotiations with Great Britain, two conversations between Ciano and Perth having taken place over the weekend."

rnment's Baltimore Exhibit 40

Exh. 40
T.C. Mugford
Notary

Exh
DRN

#40

March 26, Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade, cabled:

"Minister of War restated to me yesterday that construction of Yugoslav fortifications on German frontier which was initiated prior to anschluss is proceeding. Yugoslav Government now evincing active interest in coming to agreement with Standard Vacuum Oil Co. respecting duty on crude oil due to military necessity of gasoline reserves. General Maric discounted importance of recent incidents in northern part of the country attributing them to local political rather than to international causes.

"Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs said to me this morning that general European situation appears calmer; that Hitler will not attack Czechoslovakia realizing that such action would lead to general coalition against Germany, and that war will probably be averted for 2 years at least."

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 39

#39

Gov. 39
T. E. McCafferd
Notary

For
DEN

March 26. Ravndal, U.S. consul at Buenos Aires cabled:

"According to best possible source, Germany is secretly purchasing large stocks of cereals and linseed in Argentina, presumably for excessive fees. Shipments since January 15, 1938, have been of unusual volume and local shippers are strictly prohibited from divulging any information regarding them."

ent's Baltimore Exhibit 38

No 38
J. E. Mc Donald
Notary

38

DPN
File

London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m.

"My 241, March 23, 7 p.m.

"I have just finished an hour's talk with Grandi who recently returned from Italy.

"First, he is vitally concerned regarding America's opinion of Italy. Second, he informed me that the agreement with England will positively go through within the next few weeks; the Spanish situation will not stop the agreement, settlement of that problem being taken care of. Third, he impressed me with the fact that the Italians will heave a sigh of relief on making this deal with England which will relieve them of being so closely identified with Germany. In answer to Moffat's letter to me of March 14, I would say that in my opinion the successful conclusion of this agreement would definitely weaken Italy's connection with Germany.

"Grandi was not particularly flattering in his opinion of Goering. Hitler we did not discuss. He is very impressed with Chamberlain and says that he has enjoyed the last month in England more than the previous five and a half years because of the Prime Minister's attitude."

KENNEDY

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 37

DPW Jr

K37

Exh. 37
T.E. McDonald
notary

February 18, 1938.

German domination of Central Europe
and Czechoslovak trade agreement.

Mr. Vladimir Hurban, Czechoslovak Minister,
The Secretary,
Mr. Sayre.

Mr Hurban called on the Secretary by appointment in order to deliver to him a message just received from his Government. Mr. Hurban began by saying that the situation in Czechoslovakia is grave, - "very, very difficult". He went on to say that Germany is threatening to dominate Central Europe economically as well as in other ways. He said that his Government believed that the German Government intends the complete domination of Central Europe and that German activities seem to point to a plan of forming extensive clearing agreements with all the European countries of Central Europe except Austria and Czechoslovakia. Within the limits of such an extensive clearing agreement would be Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, and other countries similarly situated. The economic effect of such a union would be extensive bartering without money passing on the basis presumably of the German mark. In the words of the Czechoslovak Minister, it would be equivalent to a large monetary union. He said that Austria and Czechoslovakia would be left out of this because of German plans to dominate these two countries through political means. From the entire group trade from the other countries would be virtually excluded. In other words, the plan was German dominstion of Central Europe, with a closed door to the trade of every other country. The Czechoslovak Minister said that his Government had brought this matter to the attention of the British and French Governments within the last day or two and that he was now instructed to bring it to the attention of the Un ted States Government.

In view of this development, the Czechoslovak Minister said that he hoped we would not be rigid in insisting upon the language in our trade agreement covering the Danubian preferances, for he said that some kind of a Danubian alliance seemed to be the only way successfully to prevent the achievement of such a German plan as he outlined.

F.B.S.

No. 35
To Mr Stowe
Notary

For DRN

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 36

Dated February 17, 1938
Rec'd 3:35 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 35

Secretary of State,
Washington.

269, February 17, 8 p.m.

The Foreign Office states that Francois Poncet is seeing Ribbentrop at five o'clock this afternoon. The appointment was asked for the day before yesterday but Ribbentrop was unable to set an hour before this afternoon. Francois will request information concerning the exact significance of the meeting at Berchtesgaden on February 12 and will state that the French Government has a deep interest in whatever takes place in Central Europe.

The British Ambassador in Berlin saw Ribbentrop on the 15th and made a demarche along the lines of the foregoing. He was told that the discussion at Berchtesgaden with Schuschnigg had been concerned only with removing the causes of difficulties which had arisen from the working of the Austro- German agreement of July 1936 and that a communique would be issued shortly giving all pertinent information (this was before the final decision of the Austrian Government had become known).

The French do not expect to receive any more satisfactory or enlightening response from Ribbentrop than was given to the British. They state however that the fact that this step has been taken in Berlin by both the French and British Governments has some importance as manifesting the interest of both Governments in what traspires in Central Europe.

It seems clear however that the French and British action in Berlin has been taken mainly for the sake of the record out of a feeling that they could hardly afford to pass by recent events in complete silence.

Copies to Berlin, Vienna.

BULLITT

No. 35
T. E. McGerald
Notary

Kisseloff-24228

Secretary of State,
Washington

60, February 17, 6 p.m.

This evening's press announces that the new Austrian Minister of the Interior Seyss-Inquart arrived in Berlin this morning "for a short visit" and was received by Hitler. It is learned that he also saw Ribbentrop and it is reported that the necessity was impressed upon him in both of these conversations of cleaning up in Austria what was described as "Communist elements". It may be further noteworthy that he spent some time at the offices of the secret police.

The circumstance of a newly appointed member of the Austrian cabinet who is known to be pro-German being thus in effect "summoned" to Berlin is construed here as sharply indicative of the nature of the new relationship between Germany and Austria.

GILBERT

Ft's Baltimore Exhibit 34

No. 34
I. M. Goldstein
Notary

For
DPN
#34

Gray
Tokyo
Dated February 17, 1938
Rec'd 9:10 a.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 33

Secretary of State,
Washington.

111, February 17, 5 p.m.

The British Ambassador today furnished me with the following statement regarding smuggling in North China:

"His Majesty's Charge in China has received reliable confidential information that during the period January 24th to 31st over 17,000 packages were landed near Chinwangtao without payment of duty. The duty on sugar alone thus evaded was almost $50,000 even at the new tariff rates".

Repeated to Shanghai.

GREW

No. 33
I.E. McDonald
Notary

February 15, 1938
4 p.m.

Telegram sent

AMLEGATION
VIENNA

6.
Your No. 18, February 14, 9 p.m.

The Department has found your recent telegraphic reports, and in particular your telegram under reference, most enlightening and extremely helpful.

I am somewhat concerned, however, by the statements which you say you made to Schmidt, as reported by you in the sixth paragraph of your telegram. You should very carefully avoid, in the future, making any statements which can possibly be construed as implying that your Government is involving itself, in any sense, in European questions of a purely political character or is taking any part, even indirectly, in the determination of such questions.

HULL

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 25

No. 25
J. E. McDonald
Notary

Kisseloff-24231

#24

an intensification of British war preparations and incidentally an increase in American hostility to Germany.

Leger went on to say that both he and Francois Poncet were entirely convinced that if Schuschnigg should accept the first two demands of Hitler but reject the final two demands Hitler would not dare to use force. He would employ egery means short of mobilization to make life uncomfortabbb and impossible for the Austrian Government but would not mobilize. Leger said that he was not sure that Chautemps and Delbos would agree with him in this diagnosis. It was possible to believe that Hitler would mobilize three or four divisions on the Austrian frontier and that Schuschnigg would be forced to give way at a moment of great European crisis.

Section Four. If one adopted the latter interpretation, it would obviously be less dangerous to have Schuschnigg submit now rather than later. Leger said that there were indications that the latter interpretation might be the interpretation of the British Government. In that case France would do nothing.

Schuschnigg would have to be assured of at least moral support from France and England and perhaps also Italy in order to be in a position to resist.

Leger said that the French and British Governments would discuss the problem this morning. He added that Hitler had not delivered an ultimatum with a time limit to Schuschnigg and he believed that Schuschnigg would attempt to gain time by standing on his dignity for a brief space.

BULLITT

Austria, Germany

Feb. 16. Wiley, U.S. charge at Vienna, cabled the cabinet changes approved by Miklas the preceding night, adding that he was informed through official sources that the German Government had demanded action on its requests by midnight and had staged an impressive military demonstration along the frontier.

Feb. 14. Gilbdrt, U.S. charge at Berlin, cabled that Hemmen, former German counsellor of Embassy at Buenos Aires and the negotiator of the Canadian-German commercial agreement of 1935 and the German-French agreement of 1937 and now in the economic section of the Foreign Office, was being sent to the United States. He would travel around securing economic information and would be available after the signature of the U.S. - British trade agreement to discuss possibilities of negotiating a trade agreement between Germany and the United States.

Feb. 17, Phillips cabled from Rome that Ciano said that while the inclusion of Seyss-Inquart in the cabinet meant "a pronounced increase of German influence in Austria he nevertheless felt that it was far better to have cooperation between the two governments since any increase of Austrian opposition or hostility to Germany might of itself be an invitation to Hitler to take some drastic step. Ciano also told me that there would be very much closer cooperation between the German and Austrian armies and that during the next year there would be an exchange of high ranking officers between the two armies."

Feb. 18. Gilbert, U.S. charge at Berlin:

"The Military Attache reports that as a result of numerous conversations and discussions with army sources he is convinced that the agreement reached with Austria as a result of the Hitler-Schuschnigg conversations contains military clauses providing for the gradual "assimilation" of the Austrian army into the German.

"Presumably this military agreement covers: (one) unification of tactical doctrine through adoption of similar text books, (two) Austrian adoption of German military organization, (three) gradual introduction of uniform weapons, (four) coordination of war plans.

"The Military Attache believes that within the relatively near future there will be evidence of a military alliance through the appointment of standing military missions by each country to the other country.

"As a corollary of the foregoing it is believed here that further changes in the Austrian Government will be announced shortly which will include the appointment of a "pro-German" Chief of Staff of the Austrian army."

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 31

No. 31
T. E. McDonald
Notary

For
DPR

undertake some new ~~venture~~ adventure within a few months which may precipitate European war. He stated that today the British Government had made representations at Berlin and that tomorrow the French Government would do likewise. He feared, however, that these representations were of a harmless informative nature not likely to serve as an effective deterrent.

I have also seen the Italian Minister who assumes the attitude that nothing unusual is going on and that Austrian independence is not menaced. Mussolini sent message last night approving proposed cabinet reorganization.

A prominent Austrian banker who is exceptionally well informed described the situation as most favorable possible outcome for Austria. Austria was threatened with radical action by Germany which could not be resisted. Present compromise would prove far less successful for German aims than Hitler expected. Seyss-Inquart was fundamentally weak and vacillating and would be out-maneuvered by Schuschnigg and Skubl, the Secretary of State for Public Security. He was sure that Austria had gained six months during which time international situation might change in some way favorable to Austria.

Indirectly but reliably informed of views of their present Left Wing Leader. He does not expect immediate trouble from Austrian Nazis and believes that Austria will have some months of relative quiet during which Seyss-Inquart will be in constant and ineffective conflict with Skubl. There will be frequent threats of resignation from Seyss-Inquart and in due course another crisis in relations with Germany.

General consensus is that Schuschnigg deserves sympathy and admiration for the manner in which he came out of Berchtesgaden ordeal. It is felt that he yielded minimum and rendered great service to Austria and peace of Europe.

Pending Hitler's speech of February 20 and clarification of attitude of Austrian Nazis it is impossible to make any forecast.

WILEY

4/8/52 OPN JW

#30-P2

Vienna
Dated Feb. 16, 1938
Rec'd 8:48 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 30

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Rush
25, February 16, 10 p.m.
Strictly confidential
My 21, February 15, 5 p.m.

Have just seen Minister for Foreign Affairs Schmidt who seemed on the whole cheerful. He expressed confidence that a period of internal quiet would ensue but felt nevertheless that like the agreement of July 11 only temporary appeasement could be obtained. The task of Seyss-Inquart would be to bring into the fold those elements which have so far been irreconcilable. He did not know how this could be accomplished and foresaw that Seyss-Inquart would have difficulty with Nazi extremists. Probably several new councilors of state would be appointed but this had already been under deliberation with Seyss-Inquart for some time. I asked what further steps the Austrian Government would take in carrying out Berchtesgaden agreement. He replied that pensions would be given to ex-functionaries who were dismissed for Nazi activities. They would, however, not be reinstated. The amnesty did not apply to the Austrian Legionaires in Germany. He desired that someone be appointed in administrative capacity to look after Austro-German press matters under the two governments. This move he said had not been dictated by Hitler.

Schmidt said that present German maneuvers on the Austrian frontier had been planned for two months. He did not believe that they were a military demonstration against Austria.

Also saw the French Minister who has interviewed Schuschnigg and Hornbostel with both of whom he has unusually close relations. Paux told me that formation of cabinet was bitterly contested. Papen made a last minute effort to have Glaise Horstenau made Vice Chancellor and an outstanding Nazi appointed Minister of Justice.

(I am reliably informed that Bishop Gfoellner of Linz rushed to Vienna despite illness and urged resistance upon President Miklas. In consequence Catholic Church claims credit for saving these posts from Nazis.)

Schuschnigg informed the French Minister that in Berchtesgaden conversation Hitler boasted to him of military prowess of Germany, deprecated French military equipment, alleged that everything he did with respect to Austria and the Sudeten Germans was in entire agreement with Halifax, (British Minister has telegraphed this to the Foreign Office) that in two years time Italy would no longer mean anything to Germany and that it was holy mission to unite 80,000,000 Germans into a nation which would rule Europe.

In contrast with Schmidt the Chancellor frankly resents German maneuvers as military demonstration against Austria. Also article in today's National Zeitung of Essen that reconstruction of Austrian cabinet is first step in Gleichschaltung.

30

French Minister believes immediate future unpredictable and hopes that there will be at least a temporary period of quiet. He remains, however, most pessimistic regarding the future of Austria and is apprehensive that present German success will encourage Hitler to

for DPN

Paris
Dated February 16, 1938
Rec'd 4:34 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington

255, February 16, 9 p.m.

In conversation today the Belgian Ambassador who served in Berlin before coming to Paris said that in his opinion the Austrian situation might easily have found a worse solution than the temporary one actually reached, Everyone knew that in the absence of a determined stand by Great Britain and France Hitler could seize Austria whenever he wanted to. As a matter of fact he had not seized Austria but had come to an agreement with Schuschnigg by brutal methods, it is true, under which Austria would be allowed to continue as an independent state for the time being at least. Kerchove attached great importance to the fact that Skubl as Undersecretary of the Department of Security is apparently to continue in control of the Austrian police and felt that this as well as other points which Schuschnigg is reported to have obtained indicate that there has not by any means been complete abdication in the face of Hitler's demands.

BULLITT

no. 29
E. McDonald
Notary

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 29

for
Opr

per cent Nazi by conviction although a devout Catholic and that he will insert Nazis gradually into all vital posts and strike for a decision in a few months.

BULLITT

DPN

#28-2

Paris
Dated February 16, 1938
Rec'd 3:47 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 28

Secretary of State,

Washington
249, February 16, 5 p.m.
Strictly confidential for the Secretary.

The Austrian Minister has just read to me a telegram which he received this morning from Schuschnigg. It indicated that Schuschnigg has by no means given up hope of maintaining Austrian independence.

Schuschnigg has confidence that Seyss-Inquart, although a pan-German, would not work in an underhand manner for the introduction of Nazis into the regime.

Amnesty would be extended at once not only to Nazis but also to Social Democrats. This amnesty would, however, not include those who had emigrated from Austria thus excluding from the country all those Austrian Nazis who are now in Germany.

The right to conduct political propaganda would be extended not only to the Nazis but also to the Monarchists and Social Democrats. Those Nazis who had been excluded from office and pensions because of their political opinions would have their pensions restored but would not be given their former offices.

The position of Schuschnigg was, I gathered, the following: that he would continue to struggle for Austrian independence; that he believed this independence could be maintained in the long run only if there should be reconciliation between England, France, and Italy; that he considered recognition of Ethiopia essential for any such reconciliation since the Italians were genuinely convinced that the British at some future date would attempt to drive the Italians out of Ethippia which would mean the collapse of the Fascist regime in Italy.

Section Two. Schuschnigg felt that the actions which he was about to take would produce a temporary breathing period but in the end would prove to be just as unsatisfactory to Hitler as his actions which followed the accord of July 1936. He expected therefore that at some future date Germany would attempt again to repeat the Berchtesgaden coup and would mobilize if necessary on the Austrian frontier. He would make no further concessions. He could not attempt to fight Germany alone and if faced by German mobilization would have to resign.

The question of Austrian existence as an independent state therefore depended on the possibility that before Hitler again should become sufficiently irritated to mobilize on the Austrian frontier there might be reconciliation between England, France and Italy and an agreement between those states to support Austrian independence.

The Austrian Minister added that he believed the extension of amnesty to the Social Democrats would add greatly to the strength of Schuschnigg's regime as the Social Democrats would be the strongest opponents of a gradual Nazification of Austria.

In contradiction of the opinions expressed above with regard to Seyss-Inquart I was told this morning by a gentleman who says he knows Seyss-Inquart intimately that the latter is a hundred

DPR

GRAY
London
Dated February 16, 1938
Rec'd 3:02 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

136, February 16, 7 p.m.
Your 57, February 4, 7 p.m., and previous.
Strictly confidential.

Admiral Lord Chatfield talked informally but at some length yesterday with Captain Willson concerning escalation under the London Treaty. Based on this conversation it appears probable that the Admiralty will favor for this Year's programme raising the battleship limit to about 39,000 tons and making no change in cruiser limits. Captain Willson forwarded a full report by mail to the Navy Department in yesterday's pouch via QUEEN MARY.

JOHNSON.

No. 27
T. E. McDonald
Notary

DPN Fw

#27

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 27

Paris
Dated Feb. 15, 1938
Rec'd 5:03 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 26

Secretary of State,
Washington.

241, February 15, 4 p.m.
Reference my 194, February 4, 6 p.m.
Confidential

The same informant in the Austrian Legation advised us today that for the past few weeks Italy has assured Austria that in the event of German aggression against Austria Italy will mobilize. Italy has, however, at the same time urged Austria to temporize as much as possible with Germany in order to gain time and not put Italy in the position of having to take such action.

Our informant likewise stated that he had talked over the telephone to Vienna this morning and that it was his impression that Chancellor Schuschnigg would probably appoint Seiss-Inquart as Minister of the Interior and head of public security but would have the control of the government police taken away from the latter department and put under the Prefect of Police in Vienna; thus outwardly acceding to Hitler's demands but actually not doing so in that the latter's real desire was to have a Nazi sympathizer control the police.

BULLITT

No. 26
E. McDonald
Notary

for
ORN

Special Gray

Tientsin via N.R.
Dated February 17, 1938
Rec'd 8:30 a.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 32

Secretary of State,

Washington

39, February 17, 2 p.m.
My No. 29, February 11, noon.

I have been reliably informed that 412,000 gallons of kerosene have been imported duty free at Tientsin under Japanese military auspices during February and that 354,000 gallons of duty free kerosene were forwarded to Peiping by the Japanese Takas Petroleum Company between January 1 and February 12 to be placed on the market there.

CALDWELL

No. 32
U.S. Needs Kerosene
Military

for
OPA

W32

Paris
Dated February 15, 1938
Received 3;17 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 24

Secretary of State
Washington

240, February 15, 3 p.m. Section One.

I have just discussed with Leger the situation created by Schuschnigg's visit to Berchtesgaden.

Leger said that Schuschnigg had informed the French Minister in Vienna very privately and confidentially that he had been received with the utmost brutality. Hitler had had three generals including Reichenau standing behind him throughout the conversation and had made the following four demands: (one) that the Austrian Government should declare an amnesty for all Nazis and permit those now in Germany to return to Austria; (two) that those Nazis who had been deprived of their pensions and positions because of their political affiliations should be restored to their pensions and positions; (three) that Seyss-Inquart should be appointed Minister of the Interior and given control of the entire Austrian police force; (four) that Austria should agree to take no action with regard to foreign affairs without previous consultation with the German Government.

Leger went on to say that Schuschnigg had returned to Vienna intensely depressed and that Guido Schmidt was doing his best to persuade Schuschnigg to accept these demands of Germany.

Leger made the obvious comment that the acceptance of these demands would mean the end of Austrian independence.

Section Two. I asked if the French Government had taken any action in Vienna or given Schuschnigg definite advice. Leger replied that there had been no formal contact whatsoever between Schuschnigg and the French Minister since the former's visit to Berchtesgaden. The information which Schuschnigg had given the French Minister had been given most privately and Schuschnigg had not asked for advice nor had any been given him.

Leger went on to say that he did not know whether or not the French Government would decide to urge Schuschnigg to reject these demands. The question would have to be decided by Chautemps and Delbos after consultation with Chamberlain and Eden. The decision would in his opinion rest on the interpretation of recent events in Germany.

A message had been received from Francois Poncet giving what he, Leger, believed to be an accurate account of the genesis of the Berchtesgaden visit. Hitler's old Nazi friends had been urging him to give up the idea that he could acquire Austria by peaceful evolutions and to turn to the method of force. Hitler was most loath to use force because the generals of the Reichswehr had convinced him that the army would not be in condition to fight a major war against France and England for approximately another year. Hitler therefore had wished to make a last attempt to gain his objective by overwhelming Schuschnigg's will to resist.

Section Three. He had had the three generals present in order to make it clear to Schuschnigg that if necessary there would be force behind his words.

An additional reason for Hitler's reluctance to use force or threat of force was the fact that during the present period of preparation of the German army he wished to avoid any act which might produce a strong government of national defense in France and

Kiseloff 24242

Vienna
Dated February 15, 1938
Rec'd 12:32 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 23

Secretary of State.
Washington.

Rush.
20, February 15, 1 p.m.
My telegram February 14, 9 p.m.

Dined last night at a large dinner given by Schmidt with Chancellor Schuschnigg, Seyssinquart, members of the Government and diplomatic corps. Atmosphere most oppressive. To French Minister Schuschnigg described visit to Berchtesgaden as the most horrible day of his life. He says that Hitler undoubtedly a madman with a mission and in complete control of Germany. Hitler openly told him of his desire to annex Austria and declared that he could march into Austria with much greater ease and infinitely less danger than he incurred in remilitarization of the Rhineland. Schuschnigg admits that appointment of Seyssinquart is highly dangerous but states that he will make it in order to avert the "worst." In respect of Italy, Schuschnigg declared that he can count only on moral not material support.

Schuschnigg is attempting to make best of bad situation and was in a long and friendly conversation with Seyssinquart. Hornbostel is in utter despair and states openly that there is nothing left for him to do but to leave Foreign Office.

Italian Minister claims that he was informed of Berchtesgaden meeting only on the eleventh and denied that Italy took any initiative in the matter. He telegraphed full information to Mussolini. Latter however is engaged in winter sports and up to last night Ghigi had no information that his messages had reached the Duce. Italian Minister gives anxious impression.

Papal Nuncio admits that Seyssinquart may be good Catholic but fears nevertheless that it is the beginning of the end.

The French Minister who has been here five years states that this is the most critical moment since July 1934. "It is not the end. It is the moment before the end." In his opinion Austria can only be saved by immediate reconciliation of France and England with Italy and energetic joint act. Enderrs author of May constitution made identical remark this morning.

In my opinion Austria's situation is most unfortunate and menacing. If Seyssinquart is loyal his appointment would not be a solution. If he is disloyal it is a catastrophe. Germany probably plans gradual Danzigfication and any unsupported efforts of Schuschnigg may make to outmaneuver Seyssinquart can at best only retard this process.

Repeated by telegraph to Paris, London, Berlin and Rome.

WILEY.

No. 23
T. E. McDonald
Notary

Kisseloff-24243

I queried Schmidt with regard to the Italian attitude. He was non-committal save for the admission the Italian Government was informed of the negotiations well in advance.

I told Schmidt that my Government maintained a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of Austria and I was sure it hoped earnestly that the Austrian Government would firmly resist threats against the independence of Austria.

I have learned indirectly but reliably from the Federal Press Service that in return for the appointment of Seyssinquart Hitler promised the maintenance of the principles the July 11th agreement with recognition of Austria's independence, may (?) the patriotic front as the unique ~~xxxxx~~ political structure of Austria together with a pledge of non-interference in domestic affairs; economic matters were not mentioned.

Schuschnigg avoided committing himself stating that he was not authorized to sign any agreement without previous consultation with President Miklas. According to the press service the attitude of the Chancellor was that the portfolio of Public Security which he now retains could only be confided to some one having his entire confidence. President Miklas was opposed to the proposed consession.

From another source reliably informed Hitler promised to dissolve Austrian legion in Germany. About a thousand workmen at Austro Fiat and Clayton Shuttleworth factories made a short protest strike this morning against concession to National Socialists.

My feeling is that inclusion of Seyssinquart in the Government would be stopgap solution reflecting force of German pressure and would profoundly discourage spirit of resistance in Austria.

WILEY

(*) Apparent omission.

Vienna
Dated February 14, 1938
Rec'd 11:45 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 22

Secretary of State,
Washington.

18, February 14, 9 p.m.
My telegram No. 16, February 13th.

Have just seen (? illegible word) Schmidt and he told me that the Berchtesgaden conversations had been extremely "hard" and that he had to admit that Schuschnigg had been under heavy pressure. I inquired whether Schuschnigg had been confronted as rumored with the text of an agreement already signed by Hitler. He denied this and stated that during the protracted conversations every possible combination had been debated. He admitted, however, that three ranking German generals had been present in order to increase the pressure and did not deny a rumor that Hitler had threatened trouble in the event that Schuschnigg refused to accept Hitler's proposals. It had all, however, come to a happy end and he felt that a great service had been rendered to world peace. He would not promise that the solution would be a permanent one. Probably Austro-German relations would again come to a crisis and require revision.

I asked Schmidt whether an agreement had actually been definitely concluded. He replied that the agreement had not as yet been formally reached but that he thought it would be and that a joint communique would be issued. I inquired with regard to details. He told me that the agreement would comprise all of the basic elements of the July 11th accord and admitted that Hitler had requested the inclusion of Seyssinquart in the government as Minister of Public Security. Police President Skubl however would remain. Schmidt assured me that the Chancellor had complete confidence in Seyssinquart and that he, Schmidt, did not regard him as an obstacle to appeasement. He said that "if he is loyal we prefer to have Nazis arrested by a Nazi. If he is not loyal it will mean that appeasement between the two countries is not possible and something else will have to be done." I suggested that as late as two years ago Seyssinquart had been working actively on behalf of the Nazis. He replied that Seyssinquart was a devout Catholic and since that time the "Kultur Kampf" had broke out. Moreover Seyssinquart was in deadly opposition to Captain Leopold the illegal Austrian Nazi leader. I suggested that if Seyssinquart was loyal to Schuschnigg I did not understand why Hitler placed such emphasis on his inclusion in the government or if he was not loyal how the Austrian Government could risk turning over the police control of the country to him. Schmidt replied that he had raised the same question with Hitler. However there was always a "middle way" and he hoped that it would be found in the present instance. (I could not obtain clarification of this.)

I (*) Schmidt if it was true that Schuschnigg had shown Hitler documents seized in Tavs affair incriminating Nazi leaders in Germany. He replied in the negative stating that this had previously been done through Papen. (Papen definitely leaves end of this week.)

Schmidt added that while it had been agreeable to work with Ribbentrop he had the definite feeling that Ribbentrop had inwardly been much opposed to the results achieved.

Kisseloff-24245

GRAY
Chefoo via N$^{3}_{4}$R.
Dated Feb. 14, 1938
Rec'd 12:04 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

February 14, 2 p.m.

Japanese marines have been proceeding eastward from Chefoo to Muping (Ninghai) by motor 13th and 14th. Current reports indicate that armed Chinese in bodies of considerable size in mountains south of Muping are opposed to Chinese authorities of the new regime. There are no Americans in Shantung east of Chefoo.

ALLEN

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 21

Gov. 21
J.E. Gaddis
Stipulated

JW
DAN

GRAY
Peiping via N.R.
Dated February 14, 1938
Rec'd 9:20 a.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 20

Secretary of State,
Washington.

110, February 14, 6 p.m.
Embassy's 104, February 11, 5 p.m.

One. Passenger trains on the Peiping Hankow Railway have not left or arrived at Peiping yesterday and today except for service between Peiping and Changhsintien, a few miles south of Peiping. This partially substantiates widespread but unconfirmed reports of activities of Chinese irregulars at Paoting and points along the railway south thereof.

Two. Press reports of Japanese advance southward in Southern Hopei have not been confirmed. An American reports that several tens of thousands of Japanese troops have moved during the last few days from Shihkiachuang in the direction of Taiyuan. With large numbers of Japanese troops already in Shansi and in Southern Hopei and Northern Honan, it is doubtful whether irregulars to the north of them can seriously hamper their movements unless the irregulars are supported strongly by the National Government.

Repeated to Hankow. By mail to Tokyo.

LOCKHART

Incs 3
T.E. Kirkpatrick
Notary

for
DPN

Berlin
Dated February 14, 1938
Rec'd 2:57 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 19

Secretary of State,
Washington.

56, February 14, 7 p.m.

One. In a conversation with the British Ambassador following his return from London he told me that he had been summoned to London for the purpose of discussing Anglo-German relations including among other matters the "colonial question." He said that the matter of a "reply" to Berlin was still very much alive in London but he thought that action would now await the Chancellor's speech on February 20.

Two. In the course of my conversation with Weizsaecker on the Austrian question, reported in my 55, February 14, 6 p.m., I took occasion to bring forward also the improving Anglo-German relations. Weizsaecker seemed more optimistic than usual on this point commenting that he believed Henderson's trip to London had advanced matters.

He even went so far as to say that he felt Henderson had come back to Berlin "with something in his pocket", and in discussing the possible future movements of the Chancellor between Berlin and Berchtesgaden speculated as to whether Henderson would see Hitler before February 20.

I may say that I had been anxious to see Weizsaecker largely because from certain minor indications, I had experienced a growing impression which I wish to make clear is entirely a personal one that something was on foot in the form of conversations particularly between Berlin and London which played some role in the Austrian and other European problems and included what the Chancellor might be induced to say on February 20, in other words a "negotiated speedh." Among other things the British Embassy here admitted that it was aware of the Schuschnigg visit before it occurred.

Weiszaecker has always taken the position with me of "telling me as much as he felt he could." The implications of what I have just reported as his saying to me, appear to me to be rather strong. I am not attempting to interpret it further,

GILBERT

No. 19
T.E. MacDonald
Notary

Vienna
Dated February 13, 1938
Rec'd 3:50 p.m. Feb. 13

Secretary of State
Washington

17, February 13, 6 p.m.
My 16, February 13, 1 p.m.

Reports from reliable source indicate that Hitler made unacceptable demands and that Austrian Government is now formulating counter-proposals. Government inaccessible to Diplomatic Corps. Even French Minister who was promised appointment has been unable to see Schmidt. It seems possible that Hitler is seeking foreign political triumph at the expense of Austria to redress adverse effect of party crisis.

Innsbruck correspondent of an American news agency reports Ribbentrop passed through today en route to Italy. Rumors from several sources alleged that Schuschnigg had long telephone conversations with Mussolini before proceeding to Berchtesgaden.

Small Heimwehr demonstration this afternoon for Starhemberg. Austrian legitimists reported discouraged over probable course of events.

WILEY

DPN Fur

18

No. 18
E. McDonald
Vienna

Government's Exhibit 10

Kisseloff-24249

interests that he contemplates recommending ~~or has already recommending~~ or has already recommended to his Government (a) that continued support of Chiang Kai Shek, whether by furnishing war supplies and funds or otherwise, is detrimental to British interests and (b) that the British Government should be alert to foster any outlook for peace negotiations which might leave to China any hope of eventual resurrection.

Five. Craigie is informed and believes that it was the Japanese industrialists and politicians and not the military who favored and brought about the withdrawal of recognition from the Central Government.

Six. I think that the nature of the conversation reported above indicates that our own practice of concentrating our representations to the Minister on important issues and with discreet timing is likely to prove more effective than the British practice of constant hammering by almost daily notes, letters, and other communications with continual personal visits to the Minister or the Vice Minister both on important and routine issues. The British procedure appears to be based on the theory that constant hammering will wear away a stone but in the present temper of the Japanese Government and military this practice is liable to defeat its own object through the irritation which it inevitably engenders, clearly demonstrated in Craigie's last interview with the Minister. The representations of the American Government are at least listened to with respect and an evident inclination on the part of the Foreign Office to meet our wishes so far as the military can be influenced in that direction.

Seven. About two weeks ago Craigie told me that he had heard from a trustworthy source that there was to be a change for the better in the Japanese attitude toward Great Britain and that press and other agitation against the British was to be discontinued. I did not put much stock in Craigie's information. Since then General Matsui in the interview which he gave to Woodhead sharply criticized the British for trying to create political issues out of the problem of preserving British economic and commercial interests in China while the Japanese press has expressed the conviction that it was Great Britain which initiated the three power demarche with regard to naval construction. The feeling in Japan against the British is not in our opinion altogether artificially created as Craigie believes it to be but flows from the conviction that the British are constantly endeavoring to establish a common front against Japan in order to preserve British political and economic interests in the Far East.

Repeated to Hankow.

GREW

for DPW

#17-2

Tokyo
Dated February 12, 1938
Rec'd 1:10 p.m.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 17

Secretary of State,
Washington.

100, February 12, noon.
Strictly Confidential

One. My British colleague who talks to me freely and so far as I can judge frankly, has told me of the following conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on February 9 which would appear to be significant owing to the marked change in the Minister's usually placid, courteous and friendly bearing. The fact that for the first time in our respective dealings with him Hirota twice lost his temper with Craigie might be due to nervousness engendered by the strain of the current sessions of the Diet or the mounting irritation at the tone, insiste ce and volume of Craigie's continual representations both oral and written in connection with British interests in China or perhaps to both. The Minister's demeanor tends to confirm reports which have come to both Craigie and myself that Hirota is steadily becoming harder and more intransigent as regards foreign interests in the Far East and that it is Hirota rather than Suetsugu who leads the ultra Chauvinistic element in the Government. I myself have as yet seen no outward demonstration of any change of attitude on Hirota's part as regards American interests.

Two. The conversation referred to arose when Craigie informed the Minister that he is in possession of evidence indicating that Japanese forces have occupied several of the smaller Chinese islands in the general vicinity of Hong Kong and again asked for specific assurances that the statements of the Japanese Government that it has no territorial designs in China apply as well to the islands as to the mainland. According to Craigie the Minister in some instances in their intercourse became very angry, inveighed against the continual British demands for renewed assurances, said that under present war conditions Japan had given all the assurances that can reasonably be expected, and asserted that if the warfare is prolonged Japan may be forced to occupy more territory whether insular or on the mainland. If the warfare becomes permanent, said Hirota, the occupation will also be permanent. Referring specifically to Hainan, Hirota said that the Japanese could not possibly give a permanent pledge not to occupy. Craigie pointed out that whereas Hong Kong cannot be regarded as a threat to Japan the occupation of these islands by Japanese forces does constitute a very real threat to Hong Kong. The general tone of this conversation appears to have been acrimonious.

Three. Craigie is aware that there are large concentration of Japanese troops in Formosa (see our 61, January 31, 6 p.m.) and of Japanese ships in the port of Takao and he believes that an attack on Canton or some other point in South China is impending.

Four. Craigie's general reaction to this conversation with Hirota is that the longer the warfare is prolonged the greater will be the likelihood of permanent occupation by Japan not only of the islands but of territory on the mainland. He believes that Japanese assurances of "no territorial designs" are likely to be withdrawn at short notice. These prospects so seriously concern British

Kisselof-24251

FW DPC

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 16

Berlin
Dated February 12, 1938
Rec'd 9:45 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington

52, February 12, noon.

With reference to the final paragraph of Geneva's number 16, January 27, midnight, to the effect that certain states were reported as desirous of doing nothing which might interfere with a possible early understanding between United States, London and Berlin, I have to report as symptomatic of the current situation here (Embassy's 48, February 11, noon, paragraph four) and as of possible interest the following local development:

During the past few days, despite the Department's announcement that the United States has no alliance or understanding with any other country, various representatives of small powers, including in particular, the Ministers in Berlin, of Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Ireland and Estonia have initiated conversations with me in w ich they express their anxiety lest developments in Anglo-American relations might result in postponing or preventing a British rapprochement with Germany for which they are strongly hopeful, regarding it as an "offset" to a further crystallization of actually opposing bloc aide of states and as such necessary for the peace of Europe, their concern being the safety of their own countries.

The purpose of what they expressed in general terms was that a desire for an understanding with the United States is to a degree at least holding Great Britain back from negotiations with Germany because the British Government either believes that the support of the United States would render unnecessary the granting of concessions of the type asked by Germany as a price for agreement or because it fears that a friendly #approach" to a dictatorship government, particularly Germany, would alienate the sympathy of Ame ican public opinion for Great Britain.

I may add that despite Admiral Leahy's recent clarification of his testimony to the effect that the navy plans envisaged only the defense of the United States on the basis of complete independence of action which together with the Department's announcement already referred to I have taken pains to cite in such conversations, the diplomatic representatives mentioned are still inclined to attach at least psychological significance to press accounts that in his earlier testimony Leahy had referred to the anti-commintern pact as possessing naval significance and had apparently avoided replying in open hearings to a question regarding alleged Anglo-American naval conversations.

GILBERT

No. 16
T. E. McDonald
Notary

#16

Kisseloff-24252

February 11, 1938

S.
Mr. Secretary
U.
Mr. Welles
A.S.
Mr. Sayre
EA
Mr. Feis
A-M/C
Mr. Murphy

I feel that you will wish to have knowledge of the facts and appraisals given in Mr. Jpnes' very informative memorandum hereunder (based on Consul Boyce's report).

SKH

PA/H: SKH: ZMK

No. 15
E. Marshall
Notary

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 15

Far East

Feb. 11. Lockhart, U.S. counselor of Embassy at Peiping, cabled that reports indicate that the Japanese are continuing preparations for advances southward along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, and in Shansi. The number of Japanese troops going south on that railway has increased; the number of Japanese forces on the Taiyuan plain has been increasing; railway materials have been sent south, presumably for repair of the line destroyed south of Changteh; Japanese expeditions to cause the retirement of irregular forces west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and north and south of the Shikiachuang-Taiyuan Railway have reportedly increased for the purpose of rendering flank attack against the Japanese more difficult. Rumors of a western movement of Japanese in Suiyan can not be confirmed in Peiping.

Feb. 11. Gauss, U.S. consul general in Shanghai, cabled that the University of Shanghai in the Yangtzepoo District which was occupied by Japanese military and naval units was adjacent to a golf course which was being used as an airfield.

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 14

No. 14
T. E. McDonald
notary

Kisseloff-24254

February 9, 1938

Yokohama reports that Mr. Aikawa is scheduled to sail from Japan on the M.S. Shichibu Maru February 24 for the United States. According to a newspaper item in the Japan Advertiser Mr. Aikawa hopes to raise $300,000,000. in the United States. Another Japanese newspaper item states that the success of Mr. Aikawa's efforts in the United States depends upon Mr. Aikawa's ability and upon the attitude of the American government toward his venture.

FE: Jones: NN

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 13

Exh. 13
T. E. Kiss[illegible]
Testimony

Fw
DPN

#13

as a result of the deal additional resources with which to expand in Manchuria or in North China. (According to recent press reports the South Manchuria Railway Company has definitely been alloted the task of developing the railways, rounds (roads?), harbors and mines of North China.) It may be that this was one of the more important considerations of the deal.

Why should Mr. Aikawa be willing to merge his interests, and those of his co-investors in Nippon Sangyo, with those of the somewhat more dubious economic enterprises of the South Manchuria Railway Company? The character and background of Mr. Aikawa fit admirably into the new picture. He is the son-in-law of Mr. Kuhara, President of the Japan Iron Foundries and a former Cabinet Minister. Mr. Kuhara has been associated with Mr. Aikawa in many of his most important enterprises and has supplied much of his capital. Moreover, he is closely associated with the more reactionary element in the Japanese Army and was recently sentenced to prison for his connection with the attempted army coup of February 26, 1936. Messrs. Aikawa and Kuhara have been favored by substantial Army support for the last few years and several of the more important industries controlled by Nippon Sangyo depend largely upon military orders. There certainly appears to be a sufficient amount of affinity and interdependence involved to explain Mr. Aikawa's action in the matter.

Mr. Aikawa now seeks to obtain American capital to aid in the expansion schemes of this large holding company controlled legally by the "Manchukuo" Government and in fact by the Japanese Kwantung Army and conducting enterprises both in Manchuria and Japan. It is reported that Mr. Aikawa will come shortly to the United States for the purpose of eliciting aid in the form of credits for machinery, equipment and materials, for which he will exchange minority interest shares in the subsidiary companies of the Manchuria Heavy Industries Development Company (in no case will foreigners be allowed majority interest or management privileges in any subsidiary).

Consul Boyce believes that Americans who may be approached by Mr. Aikawa should keep in mind the uneconomic nature of many of the enterprises controlled by the Company, the Army control, the almost inevitable financial difficulties of Japan in the next few years, the possibility of war with Russia, and other considerations which he lists.

M.M.H.

FE: Jones: SMJ

2-3

Kisseloff-24256

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 12 (Concluded)

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M.M.H.

FE: Jones: SMJ

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 12 (Concluded)

Kisseloff-24257

Army controls and is practically synonymous with the "Manchukuo" Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company. Control of the Manchurian interprises involved, therefore, will remain centralized in the same hands. Private investors will be allowed to invest in the minority shares of the subsidiaries of the new company as they were allowed previously to invest in the minority shares of companies controlled by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Not only does private capital make no gain as a result of the creation of the new company; on the contrary, the state of "Manchukuo" (or the Army) acquires control of Nippon Sangyo's large network of industrial enterprises in Japan. It will be possible under the new set-up to operate these in coordination with the Manchurian enterprises. It is difficult to evaluate the relative importance of this factor in the creation of the new company. It may have been the principal reason for the change or it may have been a secondary reason. It can scarcely have been an incidental fact, however, that the Army acquired as a result of the deal control of large industrial enterprises in Japan, particularly in view of the world-wide trend toward increased military influence in industry,

Is it likely that Mr. Aikawa's modern and thus far very successful business methods and reputation will attract private capital more successfully than the South Manchuria Railwai Company?

There is little doubt that Japanese investors are exhibiting an extreme lack of confidence in the South Manchuria Railway Company. In 1936 the Company launched grandiose expansion plans, sponsored by the military, calling for an investment of yen 436,000,000. in five years in strategic and other primarily military enterprises. According to a report received from the American Consul in Dairen, in March of 1937, it appeared that the Company was borrowing in order to pay its dividends; at the same time the Japanese Government refused to pay up capital stock previously subscribed. The South Manchuria Railway Company debentures were unsalable to the public and the newly adopted policy of selling to the public some of its shares in subsidiary companies had met with relatively little success.

The essence of the lack of confidence appears to lie in military domination of the business management of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the vast expansion of enterprise since 1931 along strategic and military rather than economic lines. The soundness of extensive heavy industries in Manchuria may be questioned at once upon economic grounds. It is highly doubtful, therefore, that the transfer to new management (control remaining the same) of the heavy industries requiring extension in Manchuria will attract private capital, either Japanese or foreign, in substantial quantities. Nevertheless the Nippon Sangyo and its subsidiaries in Japan probably possess reserves and borrowing power which may be milked for the benefit of the Manchurian enterprises. Furthermore, the creation of the new company, with half the stock taken by the Government of "Manchukuo" automatically pumps another yen 225,000,000. of public funds into Manchurian industry. It is true, these funds will be used by the new company to acquire from the South Manchuria Railway Company control of the Manchurian enterprises to be taken over by the new company and leave little capital for expansion but since the South Manchuria Railway Company and the new company are two pockets in the same military trousers this need not detain us. The South Manchuria Railway Company, after having been paid off (probably) in "Manchukuo" bonds, will possess

2-2

Kisselloff-24258

TWS
DCN

February 7, 1938

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 12

The Significance of the Establishment

of the

"Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company".

The information supplied the Department by Consul Richard F. Boyce in his report entitled "New Economic Organization in 'Manchukuo' ", Yokohama, January 6, 1938, suggests an interpretation of the significance of the establishment in Manchuria of a new company to develop heavy industries which differs considerably from those popularly accepted. The facts in connecgion with the new company are as follows:

The Nippon Sangyo (Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha) is a Japanese holding company capitalized at yen 225,000,000 headed by Gisuke Aikawa, which controls and manages a large network of industrial and commercial enterprises in Japan engaged in mining, ship building, shipping, fishing, the manufacture of iron, automobiles, chemicals and oils, marine products, matches, and electric power.

The South Manchuria Railway Company is a Japanese corporation owning and operating directly, or controlling through stock ownership the enterprises occupying a key position in the economic life of Manchuria.

A new "Manchukuo" corporation called the "Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company" has been created, with a capitalization of yen 450,000,000. which will acquire the assets of the Nippon Sangyo and at the same time acquire from the South Manchuria Railway Company control and management of many important mining and manufacturing enterprises (coal, iron, and gold mining) , the iron and steel industry, light metal manufacture, automobile, aircraft, and other manufacturing industries). Half of the stock of the new company will be held by the present owners of Nippon Sangyo, and half will be held by the "Manchukuo" Government. Mr. Aikawa will assume management of the combined enterprises contolled by the new company.

The establishment of the new company has been generally portrayed as the opening up of Manchuria to private capital, with emphasis upon foreign capital, as the result of the failure of the South Manchuria Railway Company to develop the country sufficiently, and its inability to attract capital for further expansion schemes.

It may be said with a fair degree of certainty that the establishment of the new company does not imply any material change in the opportunities for private capital in Manchuria. Private Japanese capital has always been allowed to participate in the minority shares of most of the enterprises controlled by the South Manchuria Railway Company or the "Manchukuo" Government and foreign capital has been allowed in many. It is important to note that the Supervising Law governing the new company specifies that control of the new company, even as regards the details of business and financial management, shall rest with the "Manchukuo" Government (which also will own 50 percent of the stock of the new company). Most of the Manchurian enterprises slated to be controlled and managed by the new company are "Manchukuo" special companies already legally controlled by the State with the South Manchuria Railway Company owning controlling stock of all of them. These distinctions are nice but irrelevant since the Japanese Kwantung

112

For SPR

Great Britain

Jan. 28. Johnson, U.S. charge in London, cabled the text of a note which the British proposed to present to the Japanese early in February stating that unless Japan could assure them that she was not contemplating building vessels in excess of 35,000 tons or could agree to furnish information as to such building England would invoke the escalator clause of the London Naval Treaty. It was hoped France and the United States would present identic notes. In a separate cable Johnson said that Captain Phillips of the British Admiralty had informed the American Naval Attache " in confidence that it was the opinion of the Admiralty that Great Britain must come to some sort of terms with Germany even if material concessions were involved. This opinion, Captain Phillips said, was not shared by the Foreign Office which was not entirely convinced that an agreement with Germany would have of necessity to be reached at the cost of concessions that might be considered too great."

France

Jan. 25. Bullitt cabled that "in the course of a long conversation last night Delbos said that after his return from Geneva he hoped to inaugurate active moves for reconciliation with Germany. He said that he felt the Government of the United States would be of great assistance in promoting such reconciliation. The Germans had even today an enormous respect for the United States and a latent fear of the United States and the American Ambassador in Berlin should be able to exercise a powerful influence for peace.

"Delbos ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ went on to say that all the information he had received recently indicated that Hitler was intensely interested in the 'humanization of warfare' . He, Delbos, believed that the only civilized way to humanize war was to have no war but he and Chautemps felt that this interest of Hitler's in the 'humanization of warfare' might be used as the door to real Franco-German reconciliation."

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Europe

England

Jan. 24. Johnson, U.S. Charge at London, cabled that the U.S. Military Attache informed him that a representative of the British Air Ministry had intimated that day that his authorities would probably request through the British Ambassador in Washington permission to purchase certain American aircraft. The first item will be not less that 12 Boeing B-17 models for delivery within 12 weeks.

The Air Ministry hopes special consideration will be given by the appropriate American authorities for release for sale of these Boeing machines and other aircraft to be specified later.

Spain

Jan. 21. Bay, U.S. Consul in Seville cabled:

"Political optimism described in my Dec. 7 has been rudely shaken by events of Teruel. Moral effect of the loss of that city far outweighs military significance but ultimate liquidation of the affair is expected by operation now developing. Information received from widely separated sources indicates General Franco was on the point of launching a drive on Guadalajara to take off from Jadraque with intention of completing encirclement of Madrid when attacked at Teruel. These circumstances are generally regarded as merely delaying final victory.

Tightening of frontiers which still continues is attributed to plot against Franco. Information from German sources is to the effect that a number of civilians were recently executed in this connection at Caceres. Method of granting leaves to members military forces has been revised and restricted. Masters and crews of foreign merchantmen are not permitted to go ashore in Seville exception being made for ships of nations having relations with General Franco.

Foodstuffs, especially meats, scarcer than last year and prices substantially higher. Hotels and restaurants still continue to serve articles not available in local markets. Retail stocks practically exhausted."

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Far East

Jan. 29. Lockhart of U.S. Embassy at Peiping cabled that as a result of the protests of the United States, the Japanese military authorities had decided not to quarter troops in the Tinghua University buildings.
Jan. 30. Grew cabled from Tokyo that the U.S. Military attache had supplied him with a memorandum stating substantially the following:

"An unusually large number of Japanese troops has been assembled in Formosa, one estimate from Warner at Taihoku running as high as 100,000 Great secrecy is being maintained regarding this force, and it has been impossible to determine its strength, composition or location.

"However, the presence on the island of Formosa of anything beyond the normal garrison which is usually not greater than 10,000 men is significant at this time." The memorandum added that Formosa is obviously in no danger of attack by the Chinese and is a good base for attacks on Amoy and other coastal cities.

Jan. 31. U.S. marine commandant (presumably at Shanghai) radioed that the Japanese were reported to be reinforcing the Wuhu region with 5,000 troops which left Tientsin on January 29.

Jan. 31. Hull cabled Phillips, U.S. Ambassador to Rome, to investigate fully the report of the U.S. consul at Milan that 80 Italian aircraft and 50 airmen had been ordered to Japan. Hull said that President Roosevelt was disturbed that a number of Italian aircraft and especially aviators of the regular or reserve forces should be ordered to Japan. Hull added that if Phillip's investigation showed any basis for the report he would probably ask Phillips to make a direct inquiry of Italy.

Feb. 2. Lockhart cabled that he had been informed that the decision not to quarter troops in Tsinghua University had been changed and the original plan would be adhered to.

Feb. 2. Grew cabled from Tokyo that the British Ambassador informed him that war supplies to China through Hong Kong had been furnished by countries according to the following percentages: Germany 62%; Italy 21%; France 12%; and Great Britain 3%. The remainder were divided between Belgium and the United States. Craigie had told Grew that he took particular pleasure in communicating these figures to the Japanese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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Jan 22. from Tsingtao, Dorn, of the U.S. Military Attache's staff cabled that the Japanese landed one battery of truck drawn 10 centimeter howitzers and four batteries of horse drawn 77 millimeter guns.

Jan.22. Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to China cabled from Hankow the following message from Stillwell, U.S. Military Attache, for the War Department:

"One. Military situation Yangtze Valley unchanged. Death of Liu Hsiang and appointment of Chang Chou as Szechwan Governor gives Central Government better hold on Szechwan. Japanese making progress toward Hsuchowfu along railroad from South. Believe Hsuchowfu will not hold long.

"Two. Reliable report from foreigner with long experience in northwest indicates heavy traffic on(?) Lanchow(?) highway. Estimates 1500 heavy Russian trucks operating hauling munitions. Daily arrivals Lanchow 100 to 200 trucks. He has counted 400 in one day. Saw four Russian tanks and over 50 Russian planes at Lanchow on Jan. 1. Highway being surfaced throughout. Large gangs Chinese laborers working. 700 Russian mechanics, chauffeurs, etc quartered in village near Lanchow handling transport. Individual truck capacity four tons. Russians are chauffeurs west of Lanchow; only Chinese chauffeurs east thereof."

Jan. 27. Lockhart, of the U.S Embassy in China cabled from Peiping that on Jan. 25 a Japanese officer had ordered the evacuation of the scien hemistry and biology buildings of the Nat onal Tsinhua University. All equipment would have to be removed by Jan. 27. The officer explained that the buildings would simply be borrowed for use as barrakks for 3 or 4 months and were needed for housing part of the 20,000 Japanese troops that were to arrive in Peiping shortly.

Jan. 28. Harrison, U.S. Minister at Geneva, cabled that he "learned this morning in strict confidance from Vice President of Board of Managers of Swiss National Bank that Japan has been putting out feelers re garding possibility of obtaining a large loan in Switzerland. He gave me to understand that the Swiss National Bank is definitely unfavorable."

Jan. 28. Lockhart cabled from Peiping that American military observers at Peiping estimate that 60 trucks and 18 narrow gauge locomotives arrived in North China between Jan. 19 and Jan. 25. According to French ob servers 10,000 effectives arrived in North China and 3,000 departed during first two weeks in January.

Jan. 29. Sholes, U.S. consul at Milan cabled that the "80 Italian air craft and 50 Italian airmen, some recently returned from Spanish front, it would appear, have been ordered to Japan. Embassy was informed aircraft shipments January 25 last. My British colleague called upon me today. His figures place aircraft sent at 50."

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Government's Baltimore Exhibit 10

Reliable source reports that since signing the tripartite Anti-Commintern Pact an agreement has been reached whereby complete Italian and German military aircraft engineering and designing data, plus the services of technical advisers, are made available to Japan.

A "Shanghai Mail" report states that German experts on ordinance and airplane matters are now in Japan.

American military attache at Hangkow paints gloomy picture of China's present military plight. States that a Chinese counter-offensive is unthinkable and he doesn't believe a force that can offer serious resistance can now be created.

Japanese are reported to be moving 80,000 fresh troops from Japan via Mukden. First of these troops arrived at Mukden on December 17th. Believes they are destined for the northern frontier. Barracks with a capacity of 50,000 troops are reported to have been erected at Chaimussu and Poli in northeast Manchuria. Other barracks with capacities for 100,000 troops are reported to be located between railroads which are rapidly being pushed to the Mongolian and northeast frontiers. Japanese agents are reported to be fomenting action by Mohammedans in Ninghsia and Chenghi to harrass the Urunchi-Lanchow Road.

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Europe

Jan. 5. Bullitt cabled from Paris that Leger, in charge of the Foreign Office in Delbos' absence, had told him that the French Government was very apprehensive lest the United States become involved with Japan. Leger said that alone Britain would do nothing in the Far East, no matter how insulted. But if the United States should go to war with Japan, Britain would join in and this would leave France alone in Europe. Leger said that in such an eventuality Germany and Italy would strike at once and France would be no match for them.

Jan. 12. Bullitt cabled that Prunas, new Italian charge in Paris, had told him that Germany and Italy had reached complete agreement as to Austria and that Italy did not object to Germany's taking over Austria. Bullitt asked whether in that event the 300,000 Tyroleans might not become a danger to Italy. Prunas replied that it was already agreed that the Tyroleans would emigrate to Germany. Germany had expressed a desire for farm laborers and some 25,000 had already been sent. When this was completed Italy would be safe at the Brenner.

Jan. 12. Bullitt cabled that Delbos had told him that Poncet reported from Berlin that the Germans would agree to a limitation of production of military planes and that in general prospects for a French-German rapprochement were encouraging. Delbos said in addition that he believed there was complete understanding between Germany and Italy as to Austria.

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Mr. Aikawa and his company just as abruptly as they dropped Mr. Matsuoka and the South Manchuria Railway.

8. The success of the venture also depends largely upon Mr. Aikawa's ability to manage the huge interests he has undertaken. Although he has been successful to date, his success has admittedly been due in large measure to conditions over which he has no control. It is one thing to expand successfully in boom times. It remains to be seen how he can do in a depression. Some, but not all, of his ventures have succeeded. Certainly his automotive ventures are not a success and without Army support would have been abandoned.

9. The American investor can buy Japanese Government bonds in New York, payable in U.S. dollars, at such a discount that they yield him 10%. The investment in the new company has only a 6% guaranteed yield. The possibility of getting more than 6% is purely speculative.

10. The American investor cannot buy any shares of the Manchoukou Heavy Industry Development Company but only of the subsidiary companies. The parent company could declare a substantial profit from sources not available to the American investor and the subisdiary might only declare a 6% dividend.

11. The American investor cannot control more than 49% of the stock of any subsidiary. If the subsidiary, for example, made automobiles, the American investor could not keep the company from exporting to markets in competition with his American plant. He could not be a decisive factor in any of the acts the directors decided upon. He could be "frozen out" at any time.

12. The economic set up in "Manchoukuo" is still a monopoly, the only change being from the South Manchuria Railway to the Manchoukuo Heavy Industry Development Company. If the activities of any subsidiary in which an American might invest should run counter to the purpose of the controlling interests of the parent company, they would be curtailed even though it adversely affected the subsidiary.

13. As Japan has announced upon a number of occasions that the terms of treaties should not be binding upon her when the conditions existing at the time the treaties were made have changed, it is hard to believe that less formal guarantees, as represnted by the laws of "Manchoukuo" would be considered as binding her if economic conditions in Japan became so unfavorable as to make it difficult to carry them out. Up to now the Japanese Governemnt has never defaulted on its bonds. It would not do so unless the economic situation became hopeless. The situation is becoming more and more serious, however, and it is too soon to say that Japan will never default. American experience in Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain and other countries and the experience of the foreign oil companies in "Manchoukuo" should be considered in predicting possibilities of American participation in the new venture.

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(d) the political support of the Japanese Army, (e) the continuation of heavy expenditures in Japan and "Manchoukuo" for munitions and other war purposes and (f) Mr. Aikawa's ability.

3. There is a great difference of opinion as to what the economic possibilities of "Manchoukuo" are. It is an agricultural country and the Japanese Government wishes to keep the market there for Japan's own industries and does not wish to establish industries that will compete with its own factories. It seems inconsistent, therefore, to establish a new automotive industry and a new aircraft industry, as announced by the Company, unless it is being done purely for reasons of military defence against Russia. The present annual ~~[illegible]~~ automotive market in "Manchoukuo" is only 2500 units. The annual consumption of aircraft for civil purposes is very little. The principal industrial possibilities, from an economic point of view, appear to be the production of iron and coal as a source of supply to Japanese industries and for national defence.

This office is not supplied with sufficient data to report upon the economic possibilities of "Manchoukuo". This data should be available in the Consulates in "Manchoukuo." There is doubt, however, as to whether the proposed development is more for economic reasons than for military defense.

4. As the "Manchoukuo" Government, which is a 50% owner of the new company and which guarantees the profits and other benefits to American investors, is the instrument of the Japanese Governemnt, the success or failure of the new company will depend largely upon the success or failure of present economic developments in Japan. Practically every American or English economist or business man with intimate knowledge of the country agrees in predicting serious economic trouble for the country within the next three years, whether Japan's military activities in China succeed or fail. As economic conditions in Japan become worse, Japan's ability to support "Manchoukuo" decreases and any guarantees as to profits, to exemption of profits from taxation, to permission to export profits and dividends become affected. The much advertised "Japan-Manchoukuo bloc" is only as good as Japan can make it.

5. Japan's success in China depends upon many unknown and unpredictable factors. The present military activity is costing Japan a great amount of money and the desired economic expansion there will cost a great deal more. The Japanese business men are not believed to be too optimistic, but in any case it is admitted that failure of their economic expansion in China would be ruinous to Japan after the great sacrifices they are now making.

6. The Japanese admit that the prosperity of the heavy industries of the country since 1932 is largely due to military expenditures. This can easily be proved, and no attempt has been made to deny it. It is admitted that such expenditures cannot be supported indefinitely. It follows that when the expenditures stop either by reason of exhaustion or otherwise, the heavy industries will suffer a depression. As the activities of the new company in "Manchoukuo" will be largely in heavy industries and as some of the leading activities of the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha in Japan proper, which are now taken over by the new company, are heavy industries, it is hard to see how the Manchoukuo Heavy Industry Development Company can fail to suffer when it loses the support of the war expenditures.

7. As the Japanese Army officials are so powerful politically and as their policies are subject to change without consideration of other interests, it is always possible for them to abandon

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IV

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED

The announced intention of the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha is to invite foreign capital to participate in the development of "Manchukuo". Mr. Aikawa is said to be planning to visit the United States very shortly to obtain American capital. He will probably be accompanied by Mr. James W. Murray. Mr. Murray is an American citizen who came to Japan several years ago as Treasurer of the Nipponophone Company (Columbia Phonograph Company) in Kawasaki. When the company was purchased by the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha in 1935, Mr. Murray was retained by the new owners and has since been acting in an advisory capacity to the Company on financial matters particularly in its dealing with American companies in the United States. Mr. Murray will therefore assist Mr. Aikawa in completing any financial arrangements which Mr. Aikawa decides upon but will not engage in any of the promoting activities of Mr. Aikawa.

Mr. Aikawa needs money or credit totalling several million dollars. He wants it in the form of machine tools, factory equipment, foundry and steel mill equipment, mining equipment, automotive equipment, and materials. He wants also the latest engineering advice and the assistance of American engineers to design the plants, purchase and install the equipment and get the new industries in running order.

He will pay well for what he buys but he wants all this on credit for at least three years and preferably for ten years. His proposition is to exchange shares or debentures of the subsidiary companies for the materials, equipment and engineering advice received. He does not want to issue debentures or make loans which mature in less than ten years.

He will propose that all American dollar investments will be represente by shares or debentures in yen; that such yen values will be revalued whenever they are re-purchased by the company so that the American investor will get the same dollar refund, regardless of any possible yen depreciation, as his original dollar investment.

The guarantee of such an arrangement will be made by the "Manchoukuo" Government in the form of laws or regulations but not by treaties.

No American or other foreign investment will be permitted to own a controlling interest in any of the subsidiaries, and none of the foreign investment will be permitted in shares of the parent company.

Americans who may be approached by Mr. Aikawa should consider the matter very carefully before committing themselves. The following facts are given as bearing upon any plans he may suggest:

1. The purpose of Mr. Aikawa's invitation to American capitalists is to obtain funds or credit which are not readily available in Japan to carry out his plans in "Manchoukuo." A statement regarding Japan's capital resources, prepared by Vice Consul Ivan B. White, is enclosed herewith. The profit accruing to American investors is only incidental to his venture. He would not seek American capital if he could get sufficient capital in Japan.

2. The success of the venture in "Manchoukuo" depends upon (a) the economic possibilities of "Manchoukuo," (b) the economic situation in Japan itself, (c) the success of Japan in China,

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B. Victor Talking Machine Co. of Japan, Ltd. (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 68%)

Established 1927
Capital Stock Subscribed and fully paid Yen 7,500,000
Number of Employees ... 1,000

VII. Plantation Industries

A. Japan Industries Rubber Estate Co. (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 64%)

Established 1934
Capital Stock Subscribed and fully paid Yen 6,000,000
Number of Shareholders ... 1,183
Number of Employees 3,100

VIII. Other Industries and Businesses

A. Daido Match Company - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries -- 91%)

Established 1927
Capital Stock Subscribed and fully paid Yen 4,000,000
Number of Employees 4,000
Daido Match Co. owns 7 subsidiaries

B. Godo Real Estate Company - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)

Established 1915
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 5,000,000
Amount Paid In 2,500,000

C. Sakhalin Steamship Company (Comtrolling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 80%)

Established 1918
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 3,000,000

D. Chuo Civil Engineering Company (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)

Established 1930
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 1,000,000

E. Imperial Lumber Company (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)

Established 1933
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 250,000

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III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries

A. Nissan Automotive Manufacturing Company (Controlling Interest Held by J. I. - 100%)
Established 1933
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 10,000,000
Amount Paid In 10,000,000
Nissan Automotive Manufacturing Co. owns the Nissan Automotive Sales Co. with capitalization of Yen 5,000,000.

IV. Chemical Industries

A. Japan Chemical Company - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)
Established 1934
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 62,000,000
Amount Paid In 53,900,000
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 fully paid ..... 430,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 40.00 paid in ..... 810,000 shares
Number of Employees 20,000
Japan Chemical Co, owns 12 chemical manufacturing companies.

B. Japan Oil Company - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 60%)
Established 1921
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 17,500,000
Amount Paid In 17,500,000
Number of Shareholders ...2,367
Number of Employees 2,000
Japan Oil Co, owns 40 manufacturing companies in soybean, fish oil industries, etc.

V. Fishing Industries

A. Japan Fishing Industries , Ltd. (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 46%)
Established 1925
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 91,500,000
Amount Paid In 55,500,000
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 fully paid ..... 840,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 12.50 paid in ..... 960,000 shares
Number of Shareholders 33,450
Number of Employees 5,000
Japan Fishing Industries owns 56 subsidiaries.

B. South American Fishing Industries, Ltd. (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 100%)
Established 1932
Capital Stock Subscribed ..... Yen 1,000,000

C. Japan Fishing Industries Research Institute (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industry - 100%)
Established 1935
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 1,000,000

VI. Electric and Musical Industries

A. Nipponophone Co., Ltd. (Columbia) - (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 59%)
Established 1910
Capital Stock Subscribed and fully paid Yen 7,000,000
Number of Employees ... 1,700

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Companies Controlled by Japan Industries Ltd.

(Nihon Sangyo K.K.)

As of March 30, 1937

Japan Industries established in 1912
Capital Stock Subscribed .....Yen 225,000,000.00
Amount Paid In 198,375,000.00
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 each fully paid ..... 2,370,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 37.50 paid in ..... 2,130,000 shares
Total number of Shareholders 50,200
Chairman O Yoshisuke Aikawa

.....

I. Mining Industries

A. Nippon Mining Company (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 58%)

Established 1929
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 160,000,000.00
Amount Paid In 138,750,000.00
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 each fully paid ... 1,500,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 37.50 paid in ..... 1,700,000 shares
Number of Shareholders 6,630
Number of Employees.....30,000
Nippon Mining Company owns The Taiwan Mining Co., Nissan Steamship Co., and the Nichinan Mining Co.

II. Heavy Industries

A. Hitachi Engineering Works (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 35%)

Established 1920
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 117,900,000.00
Amount Paid In 73,688,000.00
Old Shares - Yen 50.00 each fully paid ..... 1,179,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 12.50 paid in ..... 1,179,000 shares
Number of Shareholders 7,580
Number of Employees 30,000
Hitachi Engineering Works owns the Osaka Iron Works & Shipbuilding Companies with capital stock of Yen 12,000,000.00 fully paid; and 8 other subsidiaries including iron foundry industry, precision instrument manufacturing, etc.

B. Hitachi Electric Power Company (Controlling Interest Held by Japan Industries - 45%)

Established 1927
Capital Stock Subscribed Yen 10,000,000.00
Amount Paid In 6,250,000.00
Old Shares O Yen 50.00 fully paid ..... 100,000 shares
New Shares - Yen 12.50 paid in ..... 100,000 shares
Number of Shareholders 261
Number of Employees 150

III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries

A. see next page

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Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha

A great deal has been written about the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha during the past few years, mostly inspired articles intended to promote the sale of shares of the company and to promote the sale of the product of the subsidiary companies. The following information is taken from a series of articles in the Japan Advertiser of January 16, 17, 18, 1936, and from other sources:

Mr. Aikawa and the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha were relatively unkonwn prior to 1931 but his remarkable progress since then has aroused universal attention. The Aikawa-Kuhara interests were built upon the success of the Japan Mining Company, which has been their largest subsidiary and a most profitable one. It is said to be the largest gold mining compnay in Japan and also produces silver, lead, copper and other mineral products. In recent years it has paid as much as 14% dividends on its capitalization of Yen 89,127,000.

The second and third subsidiaries are the Hitachi Engineering Works and the Hitachi Electric Power Company. These depend largely on military orders. The profit of the Engineering Company in the first half of 1935 was claimed to be 37.8% on its capitalization of Yen 20,000,000 and a 12% dividend was declared.

The growth of the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha has been so rapid since 1931 that in 1936 it controlled nearly 50 subsidiaries and was said to be promoting new subsidiaries at the rate of two a month. It was interested mainly in "mining, manufacturing, marine products and miscellaneous." There follows a list of the main subsidiaries as supplied by the company on December 8, 1937.

Since thatlist was given it has just been announced that the Nipponophone and Victor Companies (Nos. VIA and VIB on the list) have been sold to the Tokyo Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (with which the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, has a working agreement). These two companies were purchased by the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha within the past two years at the time when they were doing a very rpofitable business They control the phonograph market in Japan. Since the new import tariffs, sales taxes, and exchange restrictions were put into effect, however, it is said that the companies have had difficulty making ends meet.

There may be other sales of the Japan interests of the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha in order to raise funds for financing the venture in "Manchoukuo."

The Nissan Comapny has been fully reported on. (See the confidential report of this office on June 12, 1936, "Japanese Automotive Industry.") Its first product, the Datsun midget car, is said to be selling well in competition with Japanese three-wheeled motorcycle del very vans, but it is doubtful whether the company is making an appreciable profit, It second product, the Nissan standard sized truck, is being produced at a rate of 20 units a day for the Army and is believed to be operating at a substantial loss.

for DEN

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III

BACKGROUND OF YOSHISUKE AIKAWA AND THE NIHON SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Yoshisuke Aikawa

The decision of the Japanese Government, said to be controlled in this matter by the military party in Japan, to invite capitalists to take over the industrial development of "Manchoukuo" was followed by their selection of Mr. Yoshisuke Aikawa and the Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha, of which he is President, as the sole agent for carrying out the new scheme into effect. The change amounts to substituting Mr. Aikawa and his company for Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka and the South Manchuria Railway, of which he is President.

Mr. Yoshisuke Aikawa was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, in November 1880. He graduated from the Engineering College of Tokyo Imperial University in 1903. He is described as "a scion of a good family" in Yamaguchi Prefecture. His father was a prefectural government official. Desiring to learn about the metal industry from the ground up he worked as a laborer in the iron foundry in Shibaura for two years after his graduation. He worked for two years as a laborer in a foundry in the United States. Upon his return to Japan in 1909 he founded the Tobata Casting Company, with capital provided by Mitsui, Kuhara, Kaijima and Fujita interests. He was helped greatly by his uncle, Marquis Kaoru Inouye, "a statesman of the Meiji Restoration," who took a keen interest in him. He has for some years been closely associated with his father-in-law, Kusanosuke Kuhara, President of the Japan Iron Foundries, who was one of his original backers in the Tobata venture, who has supplied much of Aikawa's capital. Kuhara became closely associated with the reactionary elements in the Japanese Army and was recently sentenced to prison for his connection with the now famous attempt of those officers on February 26, 1936 to seize the control of the Government.

Mr. Aikawa and Mr. Kuhara have, according to all accounts, been favored by substantial Army support for the last few years and the present development is a culmination of their relations with the Army. Mr. Kuhara's connection with the attempted Army coup d'etat which resulted in his imprisonment has presumably improved his political support by the Army.

The Army is said to be opposed to the old financial interests, such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, etc, etc., because their prosperity benefits only a few families already wealthy. The Army favors Aikawa and his interests because their prosperity benefits an alleged 5,000,000 shareholders all over Japan, in addition to the 130,000 employees.

It seems clear that the prosperity of the new company will continue to depend largely upon the support of the Army and upon war expenditures.

Mr. Aikawa publicly and privately admires American business and industrial methods. His experience in the United States is said to have aroused this admiration and it is inferred that he is genuinely friendly to Americans. Tah American engineers who have worked for him all speak of him in the highest terms so far as their business and personal relations are concerned. They also speak highly of his ability.

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"4. The company will be capitalized at Yen 250,000,000. When necessary the company may obtain permission from the State Minister concerned to increase its capitalization.

"5. State control will be increased along the following lines:

"a. The right to appoint and fix the salaries and allowances for the president and vice-presidents will be vested in the Manchoukuo Government.

"b. The company is under obligation to submit to the Hsinking Government a detailed report on the business program for each fiscal year.

"c. Election of directors and inspectors, their dismissal, modification of the articles of association, disposal of profits, flotation of bonds and other important matters are to be carried out under special permission of the State Minister concerned.

"d. The State Minister concerned is empowered to issue any order considered necessary in connection with the business management of the company in case such is deemed necessary with regard to its supervision and control."

Officers of Company

The officers of the new company will be:

Chairman and President	Yoshisuke Aikawa
Directors	K. Shimokobe
	T. Shimamoto
	E. Tanaka
	K. Yamada
	Baron B. Ito
	K. Tamura
	G. Asahara
	N. Odaira
	S. Ibuki
Auditors	C. Iwata
	Y. Katayama
	K. Yamada

For DPN

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The following table is said to be the list of companies which will come under the management of the new concern. (Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book 1938, page 948.)

Companies	Capital (Yen 1,000) Authorized	Paid-up
Showa Steel Works	100,000	82,000
Manchou Colliery	16,000	16,000
Manchuria Mining Development	5,000	3,100
South Manchuria Mining	3,600	1,350
Shantung Mining	5,000	2,250
Fuchow Mining	1,000	750
Kaiping Mining	34,320	33,620
Manchuria Lead Mining	4,000	4,000
Manchuria Gold Mining	12,000	7,175
Great Manchuria Gold Mining	200	50
South Manchuria Light Metal	25,000	6,250
Japan-Manchoukuo Magnesium	7,000	3,500
Dowa Automobile	6,200	3,200
Total	219,320	163,245

The Manchoukuo Government is furthermore expected to entrust the larger part of the work appertaining to the so-called Manchoukuo 5 Year Industrial Plan, which is scheduled to be undertaken with a budget of 3,000 million yen, to the new company.

Controlling Legislation

The law passed by the "Manchoukuo" Government to provide for the new regime is summarized as follows: (Japan Advertiser, December 30, 1937.)

"HSINKING, December 20. -- The Manchukuo Government promulgated today the Supervising Law of the Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company, effective December 27.

"Under the supervision of the Manchukuo Government, the new company will undertake to develop the heavy industries of Manchukuo and at the same time promote the economic ties between the new State and Japan.

"The law consists of 31 articles, the salient feature of which is that the Government will give high protection to the company's interests and rights, while the State's control will be considerably enhanced.

"Scope Outlined

"Gist of the law follows:

"1, The Manchukuo Heavy Industry Development Company will invest in steel manufacturing, light metal industries, mining, motorcar and aircraft manufacturing and coal mining, and will manage these branches of industry. It also will be empowered to invest in gold, zinc, lead and copper mining.

"2. The company will be required to establish its main office in Hsinking.

"3. The company's board of directors will be composed of a president, two vice-presidents, five or more directors and three or more inspectors. The president and vice-Presidents will remain in office five years. They will be appointed by the Hsinking Government, while the directors and inspectors will be elected.

"3. The Manchoukuo Government shall guarantee the principle and a net return of 6% per annum on all funds expended by the corporation in connection with carrying on enterprises in Manchoukuo for ten years. In the event the corporation does not earn 6% per annum and it is necessary for the Manchoukuo Government to make up a deficit up to 6%, the Government shall be reimbursed in subsequent periods out of any earnings in excess of 6% until such time as the advance to cover the guaranteed dividend has been repaid.

"4. There shall be no Manchoukuo tax on profit made by the corporation from investments outside Manchoukuo. Also dividends, paid by the corporation to shareholders residing outside of Manchoukuo shall not be taxed. As to taxation in respect to enterprises in Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Government shall take suitable steps so as not to impair the functions of integrated management of the corporation in the event a change in the taxation system would, in the future, cause an additional burden to the corporation.

"5. The corporation shall not be restricted as to the dividend rate in the disposal of profits.

"6. In regard to the marketability of the private shares of the corporation, the Japanese and the Manchoukuo Governments shall take suitable measures so that the existing negotiability shall not be impaired.

"7. No restrictions will be placed on export of dividends."

8-3

Fur OPN

II

OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN

(Supplied by
Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha)

"MANCHOUKUO HEAVY INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.

"The urgent necessity of expediting the development of industry in Manchoukuo, more especially the heavy industries, leaves no room for discussion. To bring about this development and to take advantage of the forthcoming abolition of extra-territoriality rights which will result in the transfer of administrative power now exercised by the South Manchurian Railway in the railway zone, our Company has come to an agreement whereby it will become a Manchoukuo corporation and will move its head office to Hsinking.

"This new Manchoukuo corporation shall then merge with a powerful national policy corporation planned by the Manchoukuo Government for the purpose of developing industries there on an integrated management principle, with the center in the heavy industries field. In addition to managing the existing enterprises of our present Company, the new company resulting from the merger will undertake the important mission of controlling and managing the iron and steel industry, light metal manufacturing, automobile, aircraft and other manufacturing industries in Manchoukuo, also coal, gold and other mining industries.

"The new national policy corporation shall have a capital of Yen 450,000,000.00 consisting of Yen 225,000,000.00 to be invested by the Manchoukuo Government, and the present capital of Yen 225,000,000 of our Company. The new corporation shall enjoy the positive support of both the Japanese and Manchukuo Governments with respect to the active utilization of the assets to be taken over from our Comapny and of raising the necessary funds and making available other facilities that may be necessary.

"The following is a general outline of definite terms agreed upon with a veiw to respecting the interests of the existing shareholders of our Company and to provide for the investment of private capital in Manchoukuo:

"1. At the disposal of profit for each period, the dividend will be determined as follows:

(a) When the dividend rate for private shareholders is 10% or under, the dividend for the shares held by Manchoukuo shall be one-half thereof. For example, if the private shareholders receive a 10% dividend, Manchoukuo shall receive a 5% dividend.

(b) Any profit in excess of a dividend of 10% for private shareholders and 5% for Manchoukuo shall be divided equally. Foreexample, if private sharholders receive a 12 % dividend, Manchukuo shall receive a 7% dividend.

"2. In the event of liquidation of the corporation, the residue shall be divided between the private shareholders and the Government shares at the ratio of two to one up to one and one half of the paid-in capital. Any excess over one and one-half shall be divided equally.

Note: The new holding company will be called "Manchoukuo Heavy Industry Development Company."

Kisseloff-24277

I

NEED FOR NEW POLICY

IN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF "MANCHUKUO

"Manchukuo's" economic organization is principally agricultural - 90% of the population is engaged in agriculture and 80% of the national income is derived from it.

The great importance of trade relations between Japan, "Manchukuo," and China will be understood when one considers the poor natural wealth of Japan and the existence of abundant resources and wide consumption markets in "Manchukuo" and China. (Mitsuibishi - "Japan Trade and Industry," page 623.)

The purpose of Japanese economic expansion into "Manchukuo" is said to be "to bring the two countries into a common economic unit, to avoid destructive competition, and to utilize as fully as possible the natural resources of the two countries." (Japan-Manchukuo Year Book 1937, page 840.)

"The South Manchuria Railway Company has been the bulwark of Japanese political and economic interests in Manchuria for the past three decades." Since 1932 the company has had supervisory control either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries over many activities, including railways, workshops, steamships, harbors, coal mines, shale oil plants, iron and steel works, chemical fertilizer plants, electricity , gas, hotels, public works, such as shhools, hospitals, etc,; slaughter houses, cement, paraffin refinings, ceramics, industrial fats and oils, lumber, storage, express service, gold and lead mining, real estate, insurance, newspapers, etc., etc.

The vast undertakings of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which is controlled by the Japanese Government, have not been developed, or have not developed "Manchukuo," to the extent desired. The theory upon which the South Manchuria Railway Company worked is said to have been evolved by the Japanese military authorities in "Manchoukuo" and was based on the idea that the established capitalists of Japan, such as Mitsubishi, etc., should be kept out of "manchoukuo"; that the Government should run the entire project through the South Manchuria Railway Company and any profits would accrue to the Government.

Without giving specific data to show how far short of the original expectations the South Manchuria Railway Company development progressed, it is now announced that a change must be made and that capitalists will be given a chance to see what they can do.

#8-1

For OPN

Government's Baltimore Exhibit 7

No. 7 Introduced T.E. Lang

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ENCLOSURE

MEMORANDUM - Japan's Capital Resources

***

74-1333-5254

0055

Kisseloff-24280

American Consulate
Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938.

Subject: ENCLOSING A REPORT ON THE NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION IN "MANCHUKUO"

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a report dated January 6, 1938, entitled New Economic Organization in "Manchukuo". This report describes the change in the directing force of the economic development of "Manchukuo" from the South Manchuria Railway to a new company, the Manchukuo Heavy Industry Development Company, which will be a holding company jointly owned by the "Manchukuo" Government and the Japan Industries Company (Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha).

Mr. Yoskisuke Aikawa, the promoter of the venture described in the Report, is expected to leave Japan for the United States in a few days. He will no doubt present his plan for investment with American capital in "Manchukuo" to possible American investors as soon as he can arrange to meet them.

Respectully yours,
Richard F. Boyce,
American Consul

Kisseloff-24281

Director, FBI

May 21, 1952

SAC, New York (65-14920)

JAHAM

Attention: Inspector John J. McGuire

In connection with the Bureau's telephone call of May 20, there is attached a photostatic copy of the affidavit of U. S. Attorney MYLES LANE which consists of 39 pages, together with the supporting affidavits which were filed on May 19, 1952, in the Southern District of New York in answer to the defense motion for a new trial.

TGG:RAA

Enclosure

SPECIAL DELIVERY

74-1333-5328

Kisseloff-24640

SDR:GR

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
-v-	
ALGER HISS,	AFFIDAVIT
Defendant.	C 128-402

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MYLES J. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and in that capacity I am in charge of the above entitled case. This affidavit is submitted in opposition to the motion of the defendant for a third trial on a theory of "newly discovered evidence."

While I recognize that this court is fully familiar with the facts of this prosecution, I will, for the purpose of completeness, review briefly the pertinent details.

The defendant was indicted by a Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York on December 15, 1948. The indictment charged that the defendant twice perjured himself while testifying before that Grand Jury. Count One charged that the defendant perjured himself when he testified that he had not turned over to Whittaker Chambers any documents or copies of documents of the State Department. The second count charged that the defendant committed perjury when he testified that he had not seen Chambers after January 1, 1937.

Kisseloff-24641

A series of pre-trial motions were made by the defendant and various orders were submitted and signed providing the defendant with opportunities of inquiry into the details of the prosecution's case. The indictment was brought to trial for the first time on May 31, 1949, before the Honorable Samuel H. Kaufman and resulted in a disagreement of the jury on July 8, 1949.

The defendant next moved for a change of venue on the ground of public prejudice in this district, and after the submission of voluminous supporting papers, this motion was denied by the Honorable Alfred C. Coxe. The indictment was brought to trial again on November 17, 1949, before the Honorable Henry W. Goddard. On January 21, 1950, a jury found the defendant guilty on both counts, and on January 25, 1950, the defendant was sentenced to five years on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

On October 13, 1950, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit heard extended argument by the defendant's counsel in support of his appeal from the conviction. That court affirmed the conviction, United States v. Hiss, 185 F. 2d 822 (2nd Cir. 1950), and denied a petition for rehearing. Finally, on January 27, 1951, the Supreme Court of the United States denied the defendant's application for certiorari. United States v. Hiss, 340 U.S. 948 (1951).

On January 24, 1952 the defendant served upon me a paper captioned, "A notice of a hearing on a motion", together with supporting papers, petitioning the court for a third trial on the theory that he possessed newly discovered evidence which, if it had been presented to the trial jury, would have resulted in an acquittal. Those papers announced that "a hearing" on the motion would be had on February 4, 1952. The arguments were formulated in an affidavit by Chester T. Lane. For purposes of convenience to all concerned,

Kissell-24642

I will deal with the contentions of the defendant under number classifications identical with those employed in that affidavit.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

This motion is frivolous. Though supposedly based on newly discovered evidence, in reality it is predicated on sheer speculation. As such its real purpose must be to perpetuate in some quarters the myth of the defendant's innocence. Thus the affidavits of Chester T. Lane, submitted in support of the present motion, renew and reiterate the pre-trial propaganda of the defense which attempted to depict Chambers as a social leper, totally unworthy of belief, and the defendant as the epitome of loyalty and truth. The trial jury, by its verdict, rejected these characterizations. It determined that Chambers was speaking the truth and that the defendant was a liar, perjurer and a communist spy. No evidence to the contrary is produced upon this motion.

Further, the motion for a third trial was not made by the defendant within the time specified by Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. For that reason it would appear that this motion is also untimely. The final judgment of conviction was entered on January 25, 1950, while the original return day for the notice of motion, on which day the defendant would make his application to the court, was February 4, 1952, more than the two years fixed by the rule. This subject is considered in more detail in our memorandum of law. Suffice it to say here the Government submits that there is a serious question as to whether this court has jurisdiction to entertain this motion.

Kisseloff-24643

Before demonstrating the lack of merit of the contentions raised here, it would appear fitting to set forth facts establishing that the alleged proofs proposed are in no legal sense "newly discovered." Where appropriate, peculiar

facts will be set forth demonstrating that the particular item could have been produced at the second trial if due diligence had been exercised by the defense, but for all contentions the following should be considered. There was a time interval of more than two years from the date of the indictment on December 15, 1948, to the completion of the second trial on January 21, 1950. In addition to that period of time for inquiry and investigation, it must be conceded that the defendant had done some investigating as early as the initiation of the depositions in Baltimore in November, 1948, and knew most of the testimony given by Chambers before the House Committee in August of 1948. It is a matter of record that the defendant had considerable assistance in the investigations he conducted before the conclusion of the second trial. He has had the services of at least sixteen qualified attorneys and the assistance of at least three experienced private investigators. He had the assistance of a psychiatrist and a psychologist. He had the services of an expert in the analysis of paper content as well as handwriting and typewriting experts. In the light of these factors, it is apparent that the defendant would have discovered all evidence of assistance to him before the conclusion of the second trial if due diligence had been exercised by him. This is particularly so when it is recognized that by the prosecution's testimony at the first trial, the defendant was thoroughly informed of the Government's evidence, and, with a few exceptions, knew the entire content of the prosecution's case.

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SDR:GR

I. THE THEORY THAT THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS WERE NOT TYPED ON HISS MACHINE.

The defendant now attempts to prove that the typed Baltimore papers, were not produced by the Woodstock typewriter which was in the Hiss home in 1937 and early 1938. This is a complete change of tactics by the defense and abandons the defense theory of both trials. The defense previously alleged and sought to prove that Hiss was innocent because his typewriter, concededly used to type the Baltimore papers, left his possession in 1937. The defendant, his wife and several of his witnesses told in great detail how the Woodstock was taken to the Catlett home in December 1937. Further, photographs and testimony were produced by the defense to suggest means whereby Chambers secretly used the Woodstock while it was at the Catlett home. In so far as the defendant argues that Ex.UUU did not produce the Baltimore papers, his argument is irrelevant since the conclusion of both the defendant's and the Government's experts was only that the Baltimore documents were typed on the same typewriter that produced the known standards of typing and no identity with Ex. UUU was attempted or needed. As a matter of record, the Government rested its case in both trials without attempting to identify the typewriter. The defendant dramatically introduced it as his exhibit to physically prove the truth of his now abandon-

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ed defense that it was not in his possession after January 1938. In so far as the defense theorizes that the Baltimore papers were produced by Chambers on a typewriter constructed by him to produce typing identical with the Hiss machine, no credible evidence to support the theory is forthcoming, nor could it be forthcoming. Moreover, this new theory of the defense affects only one of the several corroborating proofs supporting Count 1 and Count 2, and hence does not even

approach the other bases of conviction, all sufficient in themselves to establish the required corroboration. Mrs. Chambers gave direct testimonial corroboration to establish Count II of the indictment. The four handwritten notes given by the defendant to Chambers were more than adequate to support the verdict of guilty upon both counts. The rug which Chambers gave to Hiss sometime after December 1936, and all the evidence surrounding it, is left undisputed in this motion. The loan of four hundred dollars to Chambers by Hiss in November of 1937 and the collateral proof of that loan were adequate to warrant the verdict of guilty on Count II. Finally, culminating these insurmountable hurdles is the fact that the defendant received concurrent sentences on each count.

II. THE THEORY THAT THE TRIAL EXHIBIT UUU WAS NOT THE HISS MACHINE.

Here the defense suggests, as evidence requiring a third trial, information not relevant to the prosecution's case. The trial exhibit was not a basis for the conclusion of the government's document examiner. It was not produced by the defense until after the examiner had testified at the first trial and was not introduced in evidence until after the Government rested. We have the aggravating factor here that the defendant seeks a new trial on the ground that an exhibit he produced was not what he, his wife and five of his witnesses said it was. Again, even assuming all possible theories of the defendant in this regard are sound, it does not attack the other corroborating proofs which are independently sufficient.

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III. THE ARGUMENT RELATED TO EDITH MURRAY.

Mrs. Edith Murray was the former maid of the Chambers who also proved to the jury that the defendant and his wife lied as to their relationship with the Chambers. The defendant produces affidavits of two individuals, one to the effect that the affiant did not see Edith Murray work for the Chambers' family at their 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, apartment in 1935 and 1936. The other swears he never saw Mrs. Murray at the 1617 Eutaw Place residence of the Chambers in 1936. Even assuming the affidavits submitted had any prima facie value, it must be conceded that at best they would constitute an attempt to attack the credibility of a witness and as such would be insufficient, under the precedents, to warrant a new trial. Moreover, the opportunities of observation of the two affiants of the defendant were obviously inadequate; so that on their face the affidavits do not even constitute impeachment. Further, there is every indication that the affidavit of Louis J. Leisman contains perjurious statements. The general character and background of this affiant will be developed at length hereafter.

IV. THE TIME OF CHAMBERS' BREAK WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Considerable effort is expended by the defendant in an attempt to establish that Chambers left the Communist Party before April 1, 1938. One of the many, many copies of State Department documents produced by Chambers bears the date, April 1, 1938 and the argument is that Chambers could

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not have received this document from the defendant if Chambers had broken with the party before April of 1938. The defendant charges that Chambers left his Mount Royal Terrace home in Baltimore to go into hiding before April 1, this move marking the rupture with the communist organization. The statements culled from the many pages of testimony by Chambers, recalling his break as occurring in 1937 or early 1938, are obviously approximations by him which set the date of break some months ahead of the actual rupture. Certainly even the defendant would not now seriously argue that Chambers left the Communist Party in the year 1937. Correspondence referring to the translation by Chambers for the Oxford University Press, which correspondence was accumulated by the defendant through the services of Eleanor Kirstein, a former Tass agent, is relied upon by the defendant because it indicates the translation was obtained before April, 1938. Chambers has, of course, testified that he obtained this translation at the time he broke from the Party. It is apparent that in these time approximations made a decade later, Chambers erred by a few weeks in fixing the time of his obtaining the translation. Additional affidavits will be discussed herein to establish beyond question that Chambers and his family did not leave their Baltimore home for Florida and refuge until at least two weeks after April 1, 1938, and that the break occurred approximately April 15, 1938, as Chambers stated in both trials. Exhibits submitted by the defense support this finding. (Exs. IV-B-10; IV-B-11(a); IV-B-11(b); IV-B-12; IV-B-14; IV-B-13; IV-B-15). In any event, this contention of the defendant is again solely of an impeaching nature and therefore, under the precedents, would not warrant a new trial.

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V. LEE PRESSMAN

A statement before a Congressional Committee by Lee Pressman that Alger Hiss was not in a communist cell with him is offered as another item of newly discovered evidence. But the name of Lee Pressman was never mentioned by Whittaker Chambers at any time during his lengthy appearance on the witness stand at the second trial. In all probability any testimony by Chambers in regard to Pressman and his possible membership in a Communist cell with the defendant would have been rejected by the trial court as not relevant. The statement of Pressman before the House Un-American Activities Committee on August 28, 1950, does not conflict with any testimony of Chambers at the trial, hence does not impeach his testimony in any respect. It would lead only to a completely superfluous inquiry into an irrelevant issue. See the testimony of Nathaniel Weyl in February, 1952, given before the Internal Security Committee of the United States Senate, in which he stated under oath that Alger Hiss and Lee Pressman were members of a Communist cell, together with other men previously named by Chambers.

I. THE THEORY THAT THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS WERE NOT TYPED ON HISS MACHINE.

1. The first theory calling for a third trial is the contention that the Baltimore documents produced by Chambers were not typed on the Woodstock possessed by the defendant in 1938 but were typed on a second machine constructed by someone, presumably Chambers, in such a fashion that it produced typing identical with typing produced by the Hiss machine. Throughout these affidavits the government will refer to the Woodstock owned by Hiss in 1938 as the Hiss machine and will refer to the machine allegedly constructed by Chambers as the fabricated machine, while the

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machine introduced in evidence at both trials by the defendant will be designated Ex. UUU, or by its Woodstock Number, N 230,099.

2. In summation, defense counsel at the second trial said, "The Government expert said that in his opinion these Baltimore exhibits were typed on the Woodstock typewriter. Undoubtedly that is a good opinion. As I told you in the opening we consulted experts, and in their opinion they thought so too." (R. 3162) But now, in pursuing this new and contrary avenue of defense, it is alleged, in apparent seriousness, that Chambers, in some unexplained fashion, constructed a miraculous duplicate typewriter and then, without leaving any traces whatsoever, substituted it for the Hiss machine while the latter was in the possession of either the Catletts of Ira Lockey. While doing this Chambers is assumed to have possessed the fore-knowledge that the defendant would be indicted several years later and be convicted because his typewriter produced unauthorized copies of secret State Department documents. Finally, Chambers possessed the incredible ingenuity to lure the defendant into producing the miraculous typewriter and thereby bring about his own destruction.

3. Chester T. Lane, in evolving this theory, presupposes from the very beginning that the defendant was innocent of the offenses charged (p. 9, par. 2 of original affidavit). From this unsubstantiated starting point he then proceeds to the conclusion that the Baltimore documents could not have come from the machine that produced the known standards, notwithstanding the fact that all the experts contacted by either the prosecution or defense had come to the opposite conclusion. It should be noted in evaluating all the supporting papers that in this proceeding it is Chester T. Lane who is the combined typewriter expert and

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document examiner. He would have this court set aside the result of an extended trial, which result has been affirmed, after a considered appeal and a denial of certiorari, on the ground of his expert opinions, although he must himself concede that he has no experience or training in the field. Where opinions of other experts are submitted, in many instances no details as to the bases of their conclusions are given, as will be pointed out hereafter. In addition, one expert states that he does not undertake to present the details as to particular analyses from which he does undertake to present numerous conclusions.

4. The defendant's expert, Chester T. Lane, contends that the government's expert, Ramos C. Feehan, erred when he concluded that the Baltimore papers and the known standards were typed upon the same machine. Criticism of Feehan's methods is made by defense experts because in his testimony Feehan referred only to ten points of identity. The fact is that Feehan was asked to indicate "some" reasons for his conclusion and was not cross-examined as to further indicia of identity. (R. 1075). An examination of the attached affidavit of Ramos C. Feehan (Ex. A) will demonstrate to the court that this belated attack is without substance, for the conclusion of Feehan proceeded from a most thorough and complete analysis and comparison of the Baltimore documents with the known standards.

5. In his original affidavit (p. 9, par. 2) Chester T. Lane admitted that this new approach of the defense abandons the theory set forth at both trials, which was that the Baltimore documents were typed on the Hiss machine but were typed by Chambers, who in some unknown fashion, gained access to the machine. At the second trial, defense counsel theorized as follows: "Suppose someone had called up, or come over, when he knew the Hisses weren't there, and asked Clidi, saying that they were a typewriter

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repair man and had come to repair the Woodstock typewriter. What would she have said? Why, they have given it to my boys. He wouldn't have much difficulty locating Clidi's place, and with that open house, with the cellar there, I mean the closet; with all the people coming and going, all the people living there, and their friends, and the dances and all. How easy. Am I talking through my hat? (R.3164)" As a corollary of this now obsolete theory, the defense attempted to prove that the Hiss machine had been given to the Catlett family on or about December 29, 1937, when the Hiss family moved to Volta Place in Georgetown. This theory was disproved by the prosecution, but certainly was a more plausible explanation than is now proposed. New counsel apparently believes that the former defense counsel was talking through his hat. Rejection by the jury of theory number one would indicate, a fortiori, rejection by any jury of the now proposed contention.

6. In his affidavit Chester T. Lane theorizes that Mr. Chambers constructed a typewriter which would produce typing identical with specimens obtained from the Hiss machine. It is nowhere suggested, however, how Chambers obtained specimens of the Hiss machine, and I advise the Court that it was only with great difficulty that the F.B.I. obtained such specimens. Mr. Lane concedes that many experts advised him that such a typewriter could not have been constructed (p. 10, par. 3 of original affidavit). In an effort to construct such a machine for the defense, Mr. Lane has had the services for at least one year of expert Martin K. Tytell, and even at this time Tytell will say only that he "believes" he has constructed a machine to meet the defense specifications. Tytell produced this typewriter with the aid of his associates and by virtue of his long experience as a specialist in this esoteric field. Mr. Tytell states:

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"I am a typewriter expert, with many years of specialized experience in the creation of unique typewriters for foreign language and other purposes." (Ex. 1A)

7. In addition to this trained background and the help of his associates, it may reasonably be assumed that Mr. Tytell had the help of specialized equipment and tools. Mr. Chambers, on the other hand, the supposed creator of a similar machine, has had no experience or training whatsoever in the field and would have no equipment for such a venture. If the defendant now supposes that Chambers constructed the machine with the assistance of some experts in the field, it leads to the refutation that such a procedure would have left traces to prove that that occurred. Although the defendant has completed extensive investigation in this field, he not only has not uncovered any such traces, but does not even suggest that they exist.

8. The entire proposition becomes even more fantastic when it is suggested that Chambers did not mention the Baltimore documents in August of 1948 before the House Committee, because they did not then exist, but were produced between that date and November 17, 1948. Under this alternate theory, Chambers would have had to obtain in the autumn of 1948 the necessary typing specimens, construct the typewriter, obtain the original State Department documents, type them and substitute his fabricated machine for the Hiss machine, all in the period of approximately three months.

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ANALYSES OF THE DOCUMENTS

9. The defendant submits two affidavits of Evelyn S. Ehrlich who describes herself at some length as a detector of spurious prints. In his second supplemental affidavit Mr. Lane refers to this lady (p. 11) as "... an expert in the use of photomicrography to detect printing forgeries." For purposes of argument we will assume that an opinion of Mrs. Ehrlich in the field of typed documents is of some value.

10. It is first to be noted that this helper of the defendant concedes that she can distinguish between typing specimens from the trial exhibit UUU and the fabricated machine. Thus, despite all this time, and despite the work of experts skilled in the manufacture of special typewriters, and despite the aid of two document examiners, the defense has still not produced a machine to duplicate the work of Ex. UUU. How then can it seriously be argued that Chambers produced such a machine without expert training of any kind and without assistance, and possibly accomplished this miracle of production in three months' time!

11. The assigned task of Mrs. Ehrlich was to compare recent specimens from Ex. UUU with the Baltimore Documents and the known standards. Mrs. Ehrlich, an expert in printed documents, expresses great difficulty in working with most of these typed papers because of poor quality paper and because of overwet typewriter ribbons. Although the other defense expert, Elizabeth McCarthy, experienced no such problem and the standards were deemed adequate by the government's experts, Ehrlich is reluctant to express any opinion. In all probability she has this difficulty because she concededly has not worked with typed documents but with printed matter.

12. Ehrlich accepts only three of the known standards as usable; Exs. 3746B and TT. Two of these are older specimens dating from 1931 and 1933, while the third (Ex. TT) was not used by the government expert. She compares these standards with the Baltimore Documents of 1938 and with specimens made from N 230,099 in 1951. After comparing the Baltimore documents with the known standards, Ehrlich states that she has no definite opinion as to whether the two sets of papers were typed on the same machine. Nor is she certain that the Baltimore documents were typed on N 230,099, thus further confounding the defendant's theory, for otherwise

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Chambers must be assumed to have constructed not one but two new machines. In the last analysis, all Ehrlich can say is that the "observable peculiarities" in the type of the Baltimore documents "more nearly resemble" the specimens from N230,099 than the Hiss standards. But even Ehrlich concedes that these peculiarities may be attributable to the particular ribbons and absorbent quality of poor grade paper used for the Baltimore documents (Ex. 2S-II, p.5). Since Ehrlich does not conclude that the Baltimore documents and the known standards came from different machines, her affidavit is without value and can not conceivably warrant the granting of a third trial.

13. The second document examiner used here by the defense is Elizabeth McCarthy. McCarthy agrees with Ehrlich that typing from Ex. UUU can be distinguished from typing done on the newly fabricated machine. Thereafter, McCarthy announces conclusions differing from those of Ehrlich.

14. McCarthy reports that after examining the known standards, the Baltimore documents and recent products of Ex. UUU she would be of the opinion that all sets of documents came from the same machine. She then admits that her further opinion is based upon a report of Daniel Norman, a chemist, which will be considered hereafter. This report attempts to prove that Ex. UUU inherently indicates it was constructed by some one other than the Woodstock Company. Even with reliance placed on this report, the farthest McCarthy will go is to state that (p. 4 of Ex. 2S-I) "... while I cannot say definitely that all three sets of documents were not typed on the same machine, I believe it just as possible, in the light of the observable facts, that the Baltimore Documents were typed on a machine which was not the original Hiss Machine used for the standards." This sort of conjecture merits no attention and certainly is of no support to this application.

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15. The defendant has also utilized the services of a well-recognized document examiner, Mr. Donald Doud, but significantly has not submitted any formal affidavit by Mr. Doud on this issue. Mr. Doud has examined the Baltimore documents and the known standards together with some early products of the Hiss machines and states that early developments of type peculiarities indicate that all three sets of documents were produced by the Hiss typewriter (Ex.II-F,p.4).

16. In summary, it will be noted that the defense affidavits contain disputable findings, unfounded and false conclusions; and despite these claims and the various side issues raised, the defense has still not produced one person, expert or no, who challenges the principal contention of the government and will say that the Baltimore papers and the known standards were not typed on the same machine. Although the defense experts can detect forgeries, and although they theorize that the Baltimore documents might be forgeries, they do not conclude, and present no evidence, that they are forgeries.

AUTHORSHIP OF BALTIMORE PAPERS AND CORRECTIONS THEREON.

17. The defense has also introduced a series of collateral suggestions and theories which will be considered here. In her affidavit attached to the Second Supplemental Affidavit of Chester T. Lane, Elizabeth McCarthy expresses the opinion that there were two typists who produced the Baltimore Papers and that neither was Priscilla Hiss. To begin with, this entire subject is totally irrelevant. The government's case in no way and to no degree hinges upon who the typist was. Chambers, when asked, specifically stated that he had no recollection of seeing Mrs. Hiss or anyone else type any of the Baltimore papers. (R. 580). Hence, the

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affidavit of McCarthy in this connection is without significance. In addition this conclusion is unworthy of belief for no expert has or can so identify a typist from typing which is merely mechanical copy-work, as was the production of these papers. Only very general indications of identity or non-identity of typing for two groups of specimens can be detected. In this regard, indications of identity of the typist of the known standards and the Baltimore papers are evident. (Ex. B-1, p. 2).

18. McCarthy concludes that the penciled proof-reading corrections on the Baltimore Papers were all made at one time because of the quality of the penciled markings, and that none were made by the Hisses. These opinions are of no relevancy and require no refutation. Moreover, to say that all corrections were made simultaneously from the evidence noted is patently as unsound as is the conclusion itself irrelevant. The same may be said of the conclusion as to authorship in light of the inadequate specimens of handwriting available in the corrections (Ex. B-1, p.3). McCarthy concludes that the papers were deliberately made to appear the work of an amateur typist because some superimposed correcting letters are made lighter than the underlying incorrect letters. This conclusion is not warranted by the available evidence, for only 27 such instances are alleged, and these are not set out, while the attached affidavit sets out numerous examples to the contrary (Ex. B-3). McCarthy's opinion that four typing ribbons were used to produce the Baltimore Papers likewise is of no significance. Similarly, that the four ribbons were allegedly used in an order contrary to the dates of the Baltimore papers is not important since there was no claim or proof offered that the Baltimore Papers were typed in the same

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precise order as they were received or initiated at the State Department. There has been no suggestion that the defendant took them home and had them copied in precise chronological order. Moreover, no details are set forth as to the methods by which McCarthy made her type-ribbon count. Did she independently arrive at her conclusions, which are the same as Mr. Norman's? There is a serious question that their conclusion is sound (Ex. B-1, p.7). Certainly it is of no support to this motion.

These miscellaneous contentions, lumped under Point I by the defense, are largely irrelevant and totally unpersuasive. They can in no sense call for the setting aside of a considered judgment which has been upheld after full appeal.

II. THE THEORY THAT THE TRIAL EXHIBIT UUU WAS NOT THE HISS MACHINE.

1. Foremost in consideration of this contention is the fact that the argument is totally irrelevant to any consideration of the opinion of Feehan, or of the defendant's experts consulted before the trial, that the Baltimore documents and the known standards were produced by the one typewriter. I respectfully point out to the court that the trial Exhibit UUU was not produced by the defense until after the testimony of Feehan at the first trial and was not introduced into evidence until after the government rested. The opinion of Feehan was not based on any specimens taken from Exhibit UUU, but was based upon known standards obtained from the typewriter in the Hiss home in early 1938, as compared with the typed Baltimore documents. The opinion of Feehan at the second trial had the same foundation. Hence, even assuming for purposes of argument that the trial exhibit was a fabricated machine and not the Hiss machine, the soundness and completeness of the Government's evidence is not

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affected one iota. The defense seeks a third trial on a theory that the exhibit was not the Hiss machine after, as they must concede, they produced the machine and testified to its authenticity by tracing its history through the hands of several defense witnesses. Moreover, this evidence would not be likely to produce an acquittal at a third trial. Indeed there is a serious question whether the proof now offered under this contention would be admissible as relevant to the issues in the case.

2. In this instance, again we have the defense abandoning a defense theory which it attempted to develop at both the first and second trials. We respectfully call attention to the authorities which condemn this practice as one not to be rewarded by the granting of new trials.

3. In evolving a theory that Chambers must have constructed a duplicate of the Hiss machine, various reasons why such a construction would have been necessary for Chambers are proposed. All these suggested reasons presuppose always, without apparent or actual foundation, that Chambers had some motive for implicating Hiss. No motive is articulated, however, and the contention that Chambers was a psychopathic personality, so desperately pursued at the second trial, appears also to have been abandoned. No motive is suggested for explaining why Chambers would have gone to such incredible lengths to implicate an allegedly innocent man.

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4. As part of this argument, Chester T. Lane suggests that the trial exhibit is not the Hiss machine, because it is in workable condition, while the Hiss machine was not. In fact the evidence shows that the trial exhibit UUU bore the precise physical defects attributed to the Hiss machine by several witnesses. After Mrs. Hiss testified on direct examination that the machine was not very serviceable

(R.2356) (to explain why she disposed of it to the Catletts), she stated on cross examination (R. 2364) that the keys stuck and the ribbon did not work properly. Ex. UUU bore these defects. Mrs. Hiss did not testify that no typing whatsoever could be done on the machine. Raymond Catlett, a son of Clydie Catlett, testified that when his family received the machine from Priscilla Hiss (R. 1598) the carriage roller was broken and the carriage would not shift. He then identified the trial exhibit as the machine he possessed and pointed out the precise defects on the trial exhibit to which he referred. Thus it is apparent that the testimony of those most familiar with the Hiss machine identified the trial exhibit as the machine which emanated from the Hiss home in 1938, and pointed to those defects which demonstrated that identity.

DATE OF MANUFACTURE OF EX. UUU.

5. The defendant attempts to establish that the trial exhibit, the base structure of which bears the serial number N230,099, could not have been a regular Woodstock product but must have been constructed by another person, i.e., Whittaker Chambers. First, it is contended that the base N 230,099 was not made by Woodstock until late July or August 1929, at a time when Woodstock no longer made the type-face found on Ex. UUU. Therefore, the defendant concludes that Chambers took the base N230,099 and added the type he accumulated from somewhere to produce a machine that produced type identical with the Hiss machine. In addition, an affidavit of Donald Norman, a chemist, is submitted, alleging that typewriter N230,099 was not a regular Woodstock product. To bolster this theory also are the above-analysed opinions of McCarthy and Ehrlich insofar as they suggest that a typewriter can be constructed to produce typing identical with another machine.

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6. The defense further produces evidence to indicate that the Hiss machine came to the office of Mr. Fansler, Mrs. Hiss' father, sometime between June 29, 1929 and July 8, 1929. Much speculation upon Woodstock's production records follows to support the theory that N 230,099 was not made until after July 8, 1929 and therefore could not be the real Hiss Woodstock since it was not in existence when Fansler had the Hiss machine. As to precisely when the machine N 230,099 was produced by Woodstock and when the type-face thereon was used by the Company, the defendant's own papers establish that no company records can assist us. Mr. Doud, in a defendant's exhibit, advises the Court that Woodstock kept no accurate records of the changes in the type-face used. (Ex. II-F).

7. A verified letter of J.T. Carlson, who has supervision over the Woodstock Records, states some conclusions as to production in 1929, but those conclusions were later identified as merely the speculation of some unnamed clerk. In an unsigned affidavit by Joseph Schmitt (Ex.II-B), a Woodstock officer, the defense submits a summary of the production records of the Woodstock Company in 1929. This includes information on the company's use of serial numbers. Accepting those figures as accurate they reveal how totally incomplete and unreliable they are as the bases of further conclusions. Over thirteen thousand serial numbers were skipped by the company in that one year, with no apparent pattern or reason for these omissions. Monthly production figures are given but nowhere is it indicated when a serial number was placed on the machines. Nowhere does the production item reflect the date a machine was begun, or completed, or sold, or sent out, or what. Finally, even accepting these statistics as of some reliability the defendant concedes

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the possibility that N 230,009 was produced in June, 1929 in time to be on Fansler's desk on July 8th, 1929. (II-D, Par.6). This entire theory is a patchwork of assumptions, resting one upon another. No evidence of any probative value is presented.

ANALYSES OF PAPER USED FOR BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS AND ENVELOPE WHICH HELD THEM.

8. The defendant submits two affidavits of Daniel P. Norman who is described by Chester Lane as, "... an expert in physical and chemical analysis of paper, metals and other materials." (p. 11 of Second Supplemental Affidavit). Norman describes his qualifications in similar terms. Norman submits a series of conclusions which stem from chemical analyses, as well as some opinions in the field of typewriter construction and wear, in which subject he is not even alleged to be an expert. The former deal with a paper analysis of the Baltimore Documents and envelope which held them from 1938 to 1948. This line of opinion really goes to Chambers' testimony that the envelope held all the Baltimore Documents, and is distinct from any theory raised in the original motion papers. However, it is readily refutable and will be recited here for convenience. The sum total of these conclusions adds nothing to this issue, as will be demonstrated.

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9. Norman cut a portion of paper from each of the Baltimore documents as well as from the envelope which contained those documents for ten years. This opportunity was given the defense at their request although they previously had had a paper analysis made during the second trial.

10. Norman notes that physically the Baltimore papers, with the exception of Nos. 9 and 10, fall into two groups. Group "A" sheets are 8½" by 11" and are more yellow

than Group 'B' sheets, which are 8" by 10½". Norman notes that sheets of both groups are of the same general class of paper. From these facts Norman concludes that both groups could not have been stored together for ten years. But Norman assumes that all the sheets were of the same age in 1938 when typed, which premise is supported by no proof whatsoever. Further, the speed of yellowing depends upon the rosin, iron, lignin and bleaching in the sheets of each group. Thus, two different sheets of paper of the same general class under identical conditions will vary greatly as to the degree of yellowing where one is rosin-sized. (Ex.B-1,p.6). Hence the conclusion of Norman as to the impossibility of both groups of sheets being in the same envelope for ten years begins with an unsupported premise and proceeds upon an erroneous generality. The conclusion can therefore bear no weight. Moreover, Norman ignores persuasive inherent proof that the Baltimore Documents were folded into quarters while aging, as would be the case if they were in Chambers' envelope. (Ex. B-1p.5).

STRUCTURE OF EX. UUU.

11. Norman next steps into the field of typewriting manufacture to express a series of conclusions, each of which is erroneous. Norman took a sample of solder from various keys on N 230,099. He notes that the iron content in these samples varies greatly and that there is more nickel in the solder on N 230,099 then in the solder on other Woodstocks. Further, he notes that there is more nickel in the solder on what he describes as altered keys of N 230,099 than on those keys designated unaltered. In this entire experiment and in his conclusions Norman exposes his complete ignorance of the manufacturing procedure at Woodstock in 1929, and that ignorance renders his affidavit worthless. Mr. Conrad

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Youngberg, a longtime employee of Woodstock and the plant superintendent from 1929 to 1933 (Ex. C), Mr. Otto Hokanson, also with many years at Woodstock and the plant superintendent from 1925 to 1929 (Ex. D), Joseph Schmitt, another man with many years of experience at the Woodstock plant, (Ex. E) all agree that no nickel was intentionally mixed in their solder at all. Any nickel content was accidental, of insignificant quantity and was not uniform. Actually, the type-bar with the type attached by solder was dipped into a nickel bath to furnish a nickel plating at the end of the operation. Thus, the variation in the amount of nickel in each of Norman's specimens would not indicate a variation in the nickel content of the solder but would indicate how much of the surface nickel plate he took off with the underlying solder. By the same token if there was an "altered type", less and not more nickel would be found since, as the three Woodstock men state, it would not be normal for the "altered type" to be nickel plated anew, while original plating would necessarily be lost. Thus the very opposite of Norman's conclusion would be correct.

12. Norman says that he made a ribbon-thread count. How he made it is left unstated and there is a serious question as to whether the methods available to him would permit an accurate count (Ex. B-1, p.8). Ehrlich announces no such finding. But even assuming such a count, the government has already respectfully noted to the court that it is no part of the government's case that the Baltimore papers were typed in the same time order as the order of the dates upon those documents.

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13. As for the conclusion of Norman that some Baltimore sheets were cut off after the typing, it is of no significance. There is no proof that it is so, but even if so it would avail the defendant nothing (Ex. B-1, p.4).

Similarly, Norman's "rain-experiment" that left a Woodstock out in the rain for two weeks and to the accompanying rust, from which he concludes that N 230,099 could not have been in the rain in 1945 as Lockey testified, touches upon collateral testimony of a defense witness, and nothing more.

14. Norman notes that his analyses of nineteen types on N 230,099 reflect ingredients not on other types in the same machine. The Woodstock employees state that it was entirely possible that the type stockpile at the plant would contain types made from different batches of steel. No attempt was made to have all the type on one machine from one precise steel formula. By the same token, a base from one period could well have type produced at an earlier date. As for the varying degrees of solder on the type pointed out by Norman, Schmitt, who looked at the few photographs of N 230,099 given us on this motion, says this was a usual plant job (Ex. E). Both Hokanson and Youngberg (Exs. C, D) state that the soldering of type at the plant left many type bars with greatly varying quantities of solder. The "abnormal tool marks" on three letters of N 230,099 from which Norman concludes that there was a deliberate alteration of the type are recognized by the Woodstock men as mere evidences of rough wear. They all differ with Norman's statement that the Woodstock Company changed its "t" die in 1929. Norman reaches this conclusion from the fact that a machine he is using as a standard, has a "t" of a different design from the "t" on N 230,099. From the statements of the Woodstock executives it would appear that Norman's machine has been altered as to its letter "t". This is another basis for attack upon the Norman affidavit. We have no assurance that his standards are reliable. In any event, his conclusions are unsound and do not support the defendant's application.

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GOVERNMENT'S SEARCH FOR TYPEWRITER OTHER THAN N 230,099.

15. I turn now to the alleged statements of Mr. O.J. Carow, as set forth on pages 15 et seq., of the first affidavit of Chester T. Lane. Mr. Carow states that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation visited him at a time well before the first trial and before the F.B.I. knew that Ira Lockey possessed the Hiss typewriter. Carow is reported to have stated that he recalls being questioned by the agents on that occasion as to the number of the missing Hiss typewriter and his recollection is that the agents were looking for a number other than N 230,099, the serial number of Ex. UUU. The defense then argues that this other number then mentioned by the agents must be the number of the actual Hiss machine and that the knowledge of the existence of this other machine is possessed by the F.B.I. This is of course absurd since when the agents called upon Mr. Carow they did not know the number of the Hiss machine. They had had no opportunity to examine Exhibit UUU. The records of the Woodstock Company are such that it was impossible to trace in that fashion the serial number of the Hiss machine. When the agents spoke to Carow, they had no serial number to seek out, but were investigating an entire series of numbers on the theory that the sought-for typewriter was somewhere within that series.

16. The affidavit of Mr. Earl J. Connelly, attached hereto, unequivocally states that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has no knowledge of any Woodstock typewriter pertinent in any way to this prosecution other than Exhibit UUU (Ex. F).

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CONCLUSION ON POINT II

17. In closing, I quote from the defendant's motion Exhibit 2-G, which is a letter of Document Expert Donald Doud, explaining his conclusions after having worked diligently and conscientiously for the defendant for some time. He states:

> "In your (Chester T. Lane) letter of January 9, 1952 you asked me to submit an affidavit on two unrelated points with which you hope to establish the theory that typewriter 230,099 (Trial Ex. UUU) was a fraudulently made up machine in support of the Government's case against Alger Hiss. I have worked conscientiously and diligently on this matter but no evidence I have gathered to date has given me any reason to believe that theory and I cannot subscribe to a statement tending to imply that evidence I have gathered supports that conclusion."

Mr. Doud further states that in his expert opinion the suggestion that Chambers constructed the trial exhibit to produce type identical with the Hiss machine is an almost impossible task and one which he thinks could not be accomplished by anyone, expert or inexpert. We have by this letter the opinion of the defendant's own expert that his entire theory is based on an impossible foundation. That theory should be rejected by this court because it is inherently unsound and because no credible evidence has been offered to support it. Therefore, it could not conceivably produce a verdict of acquittal. In regard to the question of due diligence, I respectfully note to the court that this theory of forgery by typewriter is not of recent concoction, but was expressed by the defendant himself at the time of sentence on January 25, 1950, indicating the consideration of that theory at that time (R. 3302).

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III. EDITH MURRAY

1. In the direct examination of Mrs. Chambers at the second trial the defense was forewarned of the Government's contention that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers had a negro maid while living in Baltimore in 1935 and 1936. As early as November, 1948, at Baltimore Mrs. Chambers told the defense of Edith Murray, told them her first name and described her contacts with Mrs. Hiss (R. 1031). Again on cross examination Mr. and Mrs. Hiss were both asked if they visited the Chambers' apartment in Baltimore in 1935 and 1936 and were cautioned by the prosecuting attorney that they should carefully weigh their answer to that question. In this way the defendant was put on guard that he would have to meet proof indicating that he had visited the Chambers' home in Baltimore. Further, the mere fact that evidence is submitted in rebuttal does not eliminate the legal requirement of due diligence in the obtaining of answering proof. In the light of all the factors here, it is apparent that the defendant should be required to have produced any evidence impeaching Edith Murray at the second trial. The defense did not request any adjournment or other opportunity to meet the testimony of Edith Murray. It cannot now seek a third trial on that ground.

2. Furthermore, the two affidavits submitted by the defense in support of its third contention at best would serve only as attempted impeachments of the testimony of Edith Murray. It is well established that such evidence as a matter of law is not sufficient to obtain a new trial. Hence, accepting arguendo these two allegedly impeaching affidavits at face-value, the defendant has not produced adequate evidence under this contention to entitle him to a new trial.

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3. The affidavit of William R. Fowler (Ex. 3-B) states in substance that he was the beau of the housekeeper's niece, at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. He informs the court that before his marriage he frequently dined at 903 St. Paul Street with his intended in-law, and that subsequent to his marriage he dined there approximately four times a week. Mr. Fowler further assures the court that the dinner table of his intended was a source of complete and thorough information on the activities of the entire household. It is the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, and has not previously been contradicted, that they, with their first child, were tenants at 903 St. Paul Street during part of the time that Mr. Fowler dined there. It was further the testimony of the Chambers and of Edith Murray that Edith Murray worked as a day-maid for the Chambers while at that address. The defense submits the affidavit of Mr. Fowler with the allegation that not only was Edith Murray not a maid for the Chambers at 903 St. Paul Street, but that according to Mr. Fowler's recollection, the Chambers did not live there at all.

4. I respectfully call the court's attention to the following factors in evaluating this affidavit of Mr. Fowler, which even if toally acceptable as to conclusion, would not warrant a new trial. The precise times when Mr. Fowler was at the St. Paul Street house are not set forth, nor can they be set forth, and similarly the precise dates and times when Edith Murray was at that house are not set forth. Therefore, it is entirely possible that though both visited that house, they would not have seen one another. Secondly, no reason is set forth why the presence of Miss Murray at the house, even if then known to Fowler, would have impressed him so that he would have recalled the fact, including the detail of names, to this date. The dependence of Mr. Fowler upon the gossip discussed at the dinner table

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hardly suggests worthwhile recollection. Even assuming that Mr. Fowler was produced at the first trial and gave the evidence such as was contained in his affidavit, it is inconceivable that it would have produced a verdict of acquittal.

5. The Government submits herewith the affidavit of Louise T. Fowler, the wife of William Reed Fowler (Ex.G). Mrs. Fowler states that subsequent to her marriage on August 18, 1934, she and her husband visited 903 St. Paul Street ". . . not more often than once every three weeks." Even the defendant must concede that Chambers was not at 903 St.Paul Street and was not even in Washington before late 1934 or early 1935. It is therefore obvious that Chambers and his family were at 903 St. Paul Street after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler. By the sworn statement of Mrs. Fowler she and her husband visited 903 St. Paul Street at that time no more than once every three weeks. This is additional evidence that the attempted impeachment by Mr. Fowler is without substance.

6. The second affidavit submitted by the defendant in support of this contention is the sworn statement of Louis J. Leisman. Leisman swears that he lived and worked at 1619 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, from September 1935 to December 1936, as the janitor of the apartment house. The Chambers lived at 1617 Eutaw Place from October 2, 1935 to June 27, 1936. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and Edith Murray have testified that Miss Murray served on occasion as a maid for the Chambers at the Eutaw Place apartment. Leisman states that he recalls the Chambers as tenants of the house adjoining that of his then employer, but avers under oath that they had no maid.

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7. Assuming for the moment that this affidavit, if totally true, lent support to the pending motion, I will analyse both it and its source, and in reverse order. At the outset, Leisman and the defense saw fit to omit his present whereabouts from his affidavit. This is, of course, a departure from regular practice. Whether or not it was done by design is best indicated by the past activities of the affiant, particularly insofar as they reflect his character, or lack thereof.

8. To date, the Government has discovered records of two criminal convictions against this person, but because of positive evidence of the use of aliases by the affiant I hesitate to state that this is the sum total of his prior relations with police authorities. For now, let it be said that on January 7th, 1923, Mr. Leisman, then using the name of Louis J. Smith, was convicted in Buffalo, New York, of criminally discharging a firearm in violation of Section 1906 of the Penal Law. On November 7th, 1931, Mr. Leisman, using the name set forth in his here submitted affidavit, was convicted in Baltimore, Maryland, of violating the National Prohibition Act and was given a jail sentence together with a fine of $250.00. The information stated that he was operating a "speakeasy" in the city of Baltimore at which he produced and sold various types of liquor without benefit of proper authorization. To avoid paying the committed fine, Leisman swore that he had less than twenty dollars non-exempt moneys and was ultimately released as a pauper pursuant to Section 641 of former Title 18. It is also known that in May of 1950 this affiant was charged in Maryland with criminal assault but was acquitted after a trial.

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9. To further indicate how responsible and reliable a reporter of history Mr. Leisman is, I am compelled to delve briefly into his economic and social past. Leisman has never been able to maintain any employment for any extended period. For example, investigation has established that, between the years 1942 and 1951, Leisman has held at least twenty-six different jobs, most of which he lost because of being continuously intoxicated. Between the years 1919 and 1951 Leisman is now known to have had at least forty-seven different residences. In September of 1938, Leisman stated under oath to an election official that he had resided in the third precinct, first district for the prior eighteen years, although many of his addresses within that period were not in that precinct. The affiant has had two wives and one mistress, the last named being frequently beaten and once hospitalized by Leisman. In summary, Leisman's past activities establish him to be totally irresponsible and an excessive drinker, if not a confirmed alcoholic.

10. Turning to the content of the affidavit, it is apparent that assuming Leisman did work at 1619 Eutaw Place as he claims, his opportunities of observation of 1617 Eutaw Place were inadequate. His own statement of the positions of vantage he always assumed, demonstrate this inadequacy. Despite Mr. Leisman's statement to the contrary, a tenant of 1617 Eutaw Place, there when the Chambers resided there, has advised the Government that there was a readily available rear entrance which Edith Murray could well have used. A physical inspection of the premises reveals that this entrance still exists.

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11. Innumerable residents of that area in 1935 have informed the Government that negro maids served many people in that immediate area in 1935. Hence, even if Mr. Leisman had seen Edith Murray in 1935 in or near 1617 Eutaw Place it is

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highly unlikely that sixteen years later he would recall her, and her association with the Chambers.

12. It is established by independent documentary proof that the Chambers resided at 1617 Eutaw Place from October 2nd, 1935 to June 27, 1936 (Ex. H). For the affidavit of Leisman to appear of value, it must state that Leisman was in the adjoining house during that period. Conveniently, Leisman swears that he was employed and resided at 1619 Eutaw Place from September 1935, (a month before Chambers' arrival) to December 1936. Leisman offers no independent proof to corroborate him on these all important dates.

13. The Government has been advised by three independent and reliable witnesses that in fact Mr. Leisman was not employed and did not live at 1619 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, during the period set forth in his affidavit. From the evidence now at hand it is certain that Leisman lied under oath when he swore he was employed and resided at 1619 Eutaw Place in the last quarter of 1935 and through 1936. Leisman apparently did work for a short period in early 1935 at that address but was soon fired because of his drinking and general inattention to duty. It would appear that when fired he took with him some of the rent money he had collected for his former employer.

Kisseloff-24673

14. This is the man and this is the offered "evidence" upon which the defendant seeks a new trial. I believe further argument on this issue would be superfluous and will not burden the court with it. The evidence on this issue is totally inadequate to warrant a new trial.

IV. THE TIME OF CHAMBERS' BREAK WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

1. As Point IV of its motion, the defense contends that Chambers left the Communist Party before April 1, 1938, and not in approximately mid-April, 1938, as Chambers testified at both trials. From this premise the defense argues that Chambers' story is a fabrication because at least one of the Baltimore documents is dated April 1st, and that if Chambers left the Party before that date, he could not have obtained it from the defendant as he testified. From this conclusion the defense then proceeds to the ultimate conclusion that the entire story of receiving documents from the defendant is a fabrication.

2. In substantiation of this general theory, the defense first points to early statements of Chambers before the Congressional Committee to the effect that he left the Communist Party in 1937. It is apparent from an examination of those statements that the answers given were offered as an approximation with no need for any great specification of date of break and without opportunity for any considerable thought by Chambers as to the precise date of break. (Later, but still in August 1948, before the same Committee, Chambers fixed the time as 1938.)

3. At both trials Chambers was asked for a close approximation of the date of his break at a time when considerable importance was attached to that date. He fixed the break as of on or about April 15, 1938. In giving this testimony, Chambers, as a collateral circumstance, referred to the fact that it was about then that he obtained a translation from the Oxford University Press.

Kisseloff-24674

4. The defense also submits correspondence and affidavits indicating that the arrangements for this translation were made in early March, 1938, and that correspondence

ensued between Chambers and the Press Company into the summer of 1938. All this evidence is directed toward this one answer of Chambers at the second trial. "Mr. Chambers: I stayed at the Old Court Road for about a month, I believe, until I had obtained a translation to do." In total, it indicates only that the translation came before April 1, 1938. It proves nothing as to the time of break, other than, as already conceded, that Chambers erred as to its happening at the time he received the translation.

5. As Exhibit S-1, the defendant submits the supplemental affidavit of Paul Willert, an officer of the Oxford University Press who dealt with Chambers in 1938. Willert is ostensibly brought forth to further establish the undisputed fact that Chambers obtained the translation before April, 1938. His chief "contribution", however, is in another field. Willert reports his recollection of Chambers as a man of "... unprepossessing appearance and general nervousness." Willert presents his diagnosis that Chambers "... was so clearly near a nervous break-down...." This totally unqualified individual volunteers that Chambers gave him the impression" ... of being hysterical and suffering from persecution mania". Willert even concludes that because of conversation with Chambers, Willert had no doubt but that Chambers had been in Europe, and "in recent years", no less. It is apparent that any person who would Kaseloff-24675 such unsubstantial opinions is of no value as a reporter of facts. To be charitable I will go no further in examining the judgment of Mr. Willert. He contributes nothing to assist the defense here.

6. At best, the proof submitted by the defendant on this issue indicates that in his offhand statement as to the time of obtaining this translation, Chambers erred by approximately one month. This is at most an impeachment on

a collateral matter and is not such evidence as would entitle the defendant to a new trial. To the contrary, even as is conceded in the affidavit of Chester T. Lane, the evidence produced by the defendant on this issue goes far to corroborate the testimony of Chambers regarding his activities immediately before and after his break with the Party. Certainly it establishes beyond doubt that his early statements of a break in 1937 were rough approximations containing a margin of error totally unintended to deceive.

7. Going to the real issue - when Chambers left his Mount Royal Terrace home and broke from the Communist Party, the affidavit of Paul P. Hlubb (Ex. I), attached hereto, establishes that as late as April 12, 1938, Mrs. Chambers ordered the furnishing of gas and electric service for a room in a house on Old Court Road, Baltimore. The affidavit of Mr. Hlubb follows the utility record of the Chambers' family during this period in Baltimore and indicates that the Chambers had and paid for gas and electric service at their Mount Royal Terrace apartment in Baltimore until April 9, 1938.

8. The affidavit of Andrew J. Ludwig, (Ex. J) also submitted here, establishes that Mrs. Chambers paid rent on March 14, 1938, for the Mount Royal Terrace apartment and was entitled to occupy the same into the end of April, 1938.

Kisseloff-24676

9. The affidavit of Lloyd Stoker (Ex. K) establishes that on April 1, 1938, Mrs. Chambers brought the family car to a repair shop in Randallstown, Maryland, a suburb of Baltimore. The Chambers automobile was brought to the service shop for repairs necessary before a long trip such as Chambers then had planned for approximately one month later.

10. I have also submitted facsimiles of two letters from Mrs. Chambers to the Headmaster of the Park School, (Exs. L, M) which indicate clearly that the Chambers were still at Mount Royal Terrace on April 2nd, 1938 and would be in Baltimore a few days after April 9th, 1938. These letters came from the same school files which agents for the defense have previously examined. They apparently did not see fit to present these letters to this court. The contents of the letters establish them to be letters from Mrs. Chambers to the headmaster and place her and her family in the Mount Royal Terrace home until after April 1st, 1938.

11. An analysis of the defendant's own exhibits relative to the fact-issue of when Chambers left Baltimore corroborates the testimony of Chambers. Ex. IV-B-9 establishes that Chambers received a parcel at his Mount Royal Terrace home on March 18, 1938. There is no evidence that he left that home until approximately April 14, 1938, that is, two days after the posting of a letter to him from the Oxford University Press in New York, which letter was returned as undeliverable. (Ex. IV-B-11). We have the exhibits enumerated in the above paragraphs to establish that Chambers remained at Mount Royal Terrace into the second week in April. The defense adds to this Ex. IV-B-14, a receiving report of the Oxford University Press, which indicates that Chambers sent a package from Baltimore which was received in New York on May 4, 1938. Coupled with this is the Chambers letter of May 1, 1938 which obviously was written upon his arrival in Florida. Thus, the pattern of Chambers in Mount Royal Terrace until mid-April and arrival in Florida on or immediately before May 1, 1938 is clearly depicted by the defendant's own exhibits.

Kisseloff-24677

12. This evidence, it is submitted, establishes conclusively that Chambers was in his Baltimore home until April 1, 1938 and remained in the Baltimore area until mid-April, 1938. The totality of proof on this issue establishes conclusively that the contention of the defendant is without substance and in no event warrants the granting of a new trial. Certainly the exercise of due diligence would have produced all the evidence now suggested by the defendant before the termination of the second trial.

V. LEE PRESSMAN

1. As its final contention, the defense points to testimony of Lee Pressman given before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 28, 1950. This testimony is put forth apparently as impeachment of the trial testimony of Mr. Chambers. Accepting the statement of Pressman that Alger Hiss was not a member of his small Communist group in Washington as fact, it does not contradict any trial testimony of Chambers. At no time during the trial was Chambers asked or permitted to identify Pressman as a member of the same Communist group as the defendant. Chambers at no time stated at either trial that he had knowledge that Hiss and Pressman attended simultaneously meetings of any Communist group.

Kisseloff-24678

2. The prosecution in its direct questioning of Chambers at no point introduced the subject of Lee Pressman. For these reasons it is apparent that any statement of Pressman, denying that he had knowledge of Hiss's membership in the Party, would be of no value whatsoever in determining the issues in this prosecution or in evaluating the testimony of witnesses. At best, it would be a subject for attempted impeachment of extra-judicial testimony of Chambers. It is clearly not sufficient to warrant the granting of a new trial.

SDR:GR

CONCLUSION

The affidavits submitted by the Government in opposition to this motion for a new trial are prepared in the knowledge that the court presided at a second trial of lengthy duration and is well-grounded in the facts concerned. I respectfully submit that the supporting papers submitted by the defendant are on their face inadequate to warrant the granting of a new trial; even accepting all allegations as fact, they indicate insufficient proof to call for the setting aside of a judgment arrived at only after extended litigation and appeal.

Moreover, I submit that the affidavits submitted in opposition to this motion fully establish that the defense possesses no evidence sufficient to warrant a new trial or to warrant the conducting of a hearing on the papers submitted. This motion should be denied without hearing and without further submissions of sworn or unsworn statements. There is before the court, with the papers submitted by the defendant and the opposing papers of the Government, full and adequate evidence upon which this court can arrive at a considered decision that no new trial should be here granted.

Finally, as is developed in the memorandum of law submitted by the Government, there is a serious question as to whether this motion must be denied because it was not made within the two year period provided by Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Kisseloff-24679

Sworn to before me this

day of May, 1952. _____

EXHIBIT B-2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

AFFIDAVIT

EXHIBIT B-2

WASHINGTON)
:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

J. WILLIAM MAGEE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and I am assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. I have been so assigned since January, 1939. Prior to my employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation I attended the University of Mississippi where I received the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Science degrees in chemistry in 1934 and 1935, respectively. I attended the University of Texas for three years and was graduated by that school in 1938 with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemistry. During my employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation I have examined thousands of pieces of evidence by the use of both chemical and physical methods.

2. I have examined a sample of paint given to me by Special Agent James C. Cadigan of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who represented the sample to me as coming from the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home. I have also examined paint on the brown envelope, Government Exhibit 19 (Q136), and found the paint on this envelope to be of the same color, texture and composition as the paint from the dumb-waiter shaft. From the examinations conducted, I conclude that the paint on Government Exhibit 19 (Q136) could have originated from the same source as the paint from the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home.

Kisselloff-24680

J. William Magee

Sworn to before me this
14th day of May, 1952

Louise D. Bennett
Notary Public
My Commission Expires [illegible], 1953.

EXHIBIT B-3

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

AFFIDAVIT

EXHIBIT B-3

WASHINGTON)
:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

RAMOS C. FEEHAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., as a qualified examiner of questioned documents. I have set forth my qualifications in detail by affidavit executed by me March 3, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

I have reviewed a photostatic copy of Elizabeth McCarthy's affidavit executed April 19, 1952. On page 6 she states that "It is a common habit of most typists, when an incorrect letter is struck, to push the carriage back and strike over the wrong letter with the right one. The normal and almost universal tendency, in doing this, is to strike the second, correct, letter more heavily, so as to obliterate the first, incorrect, impression." She states that she finds no less than 27 instances in the Baltimore Documents where this habit is reversed and the incorrect letter is struck more heavily than the correct one. She further states there is "<u>no such instance</u>" in any of the Hiss Standards. I find there are more than 329 strike-overs in the Baltimore Documents, and even if her statement were true, the presence of 27 instances where the habit is reversed in a total of 329 strike-overs would in itself show

Kisselloff-24681

the intentions of the typist to follow the procedure of the "almost universal tendency." In the interest of space the more than 329 typewriting strike-overs appearing on the Baltimore Documents are not listed here, but 50 typewriting strike-overs occurring in the Baltimore Documents are set forth below:

Baltimore Exhibit #	Page #	Paragraph #	Line #	Word
5	1	1	2	Manchukuo
5	1	1	10	for
8	1	3	2	is
8	2	3	6	our
8	3	1	6	for
8	5	4	1	company
8	5	6	1	issue
8	6	6	2	experience
8	7	2	8	dividends
8	11	1	4	shortly
8	11	7	2	very
8	12	4	12	taxation
11	1	dated Jan. 27	1	US
11	1	dated Jan. 28	2	confidence
11	1	dated Jan. 29	4	informed
11	a	dated Feb. 2	3	countries
11	b	dated Jan. 24	2	British
11	b	dated Jan. 24	3	probably
11	c	dated Jan. 28	9	in
12	1	2	4	mining
12	1	2	6	matches
12	1	5	2	private
12	1	5	3	emphasis
12	2	1	1	synonymous
12	2	2	4	possible
12	3	1	5	this
12	3	3	1	Mr.
13	1	1	2	for
14	1	1	7	presumably
14	1	2	4	airfield
16	1	8	7	friendly
17	1	1	2	following
17	1	1	13	becoming
17	1	1	12	myself
17	1	2	16	whereas
19	1	4	1	anxious
20	1	2	4	Taiyuan
22	1	1	6	conversations
22	1	1	8	increase
22	2	1	2	Government
23	1	5	1	five
24	1	2	4	him
25	1	2	4	possibly
26	1	1	5	possible
27	1	1	7	yesterdays
31	1	2	1	Gilbert
34	1	1	6	Communist
35	1	1	5	meeting
43	1	1	4	material
47	1	1	3	cable

Kisseloff-24682

As a result of a microscopic study of the depth of typewritten corrections on the Baltimore Documents, I found not 27 but 10 clear instances where the first, incorrect impression was struck with more force than the correcting impression. This same reversal of the normal habit was also found to be present in the known standard, Government Exhibit 39, page 2; the reverse of the normal habit occurs in the word "meetings" where the correcting letter "n" is struck lighter than the original incorrect letter "t." Elizabeth McCarthy's statement that "no such instance" occurs in the Hiss Standards is in error. There are listed below three instances where the correcting letter is struck lighter than the original incorrect letter on the Baltimore Documents.

Baltimore Exhibit #	Page	Paragraph	Line	Word
12	2	4	7	was
30	2	3	8	which
17	2	2	1	Craigie

James C. Fetzer

Sworn to before me this
14th day of May, 1952
Louise D. Bennett
Notary Public
My commission expires August 19, 1953

Kisseloff-24683

EXHIBIT C

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

CONRAD YOUNGBERG, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed for the past sixteen years by the Electric Auto-Lite Company of Woodstock, Illinois, and am at present in charge of the Engineering Department, Die Cast Division, of that company.

2. I began working for the Woodstock Typewriter Company in approximately 1920. For several years prior to 1930 I was Assistant Superintendent of the Woodstock plant at Woodstock, Illinois, and from the latter part of 1929 until late 1933 I was Superintendent of that plant.

3. In connection with my duties at the Woodstock Typewriter Company, I designed and set into operation the process for soldering type to type-bars, which process was in operation in 1929. The type-bars were first coated with copper, after which they were assembled into the type-bar segment. The type were then soldered on to the bars. The excess solder was ground and filed from the bars and type after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution. I have examined bars and type produced at the Woodstock plant and have noticed considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the ends of the bars.

4. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I do not recall any change in dies for the letter "t" between the time N 228310 and N233954 were made at the Woodstock plant. As Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent of the plant I would have been advised of any such change. I am of the opinion that we did not make a small letter "t" as shown in M 391 while I worked at the Woodstock plant.

5. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to markings on the type. They have the appearance of having struck a paper finger which was bent or broken or having stuck the heel of another type in motion. Their appearance does not indicate to me a deliberate alteration to the type.

6. In my opinion, to change the curvature of the small letter "t" on the type face would be extremely difficult without the type face bearing marked evidence of alteration by mechanical means.

7. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type in the Stock Room from which the type were withdrawn to the Soldering Department for assembly on the bar. To the best of my knowledge this reserve supply totalled at least 25,000 pieces of type. Part of these type could have been made from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

Kisseloff-24684

8. From my experience with the Woodstock Company and from my knowledge of the normal practice in typewriter repair work, type and type bars are not re-nickeled after a repair man resolders an old type to a bar or replaces a lost type with a new piece of type.

Conrad Youngberg

Sworn to before me this

9th day of May, 1952.

Herman Seger
Notary Public

EXHIBIT D

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.:

OTTO A. HOKANSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside at 302 Alpine Street, Pasadena, California. In 1909 I entered the employ of the Emerson Typewriter Company, which in about 1911 became the Woodstock Typewriter Company. I continued with this firm in various capacities until 1925, when I was appointed Superintendent of the company's plant at Woodstock, Illinois. I remained in this position until about the middle of 1929.

2. My duties at Woodstock have resulted in my being very familiar with the operations necessary to solder type to type bars and with the general appearance of the finished produce of the factory. When type was soldered to a type bar excess solder was removed by either filing or grinding. The completed bar was then given a thin coat of nickel. There was considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the bars.

3. I have examined M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. It is my opinion that the Woodstock Company did not make a small "t" such as shown in M 391 while I worked there. I consider it impossible to change the inside curvature of the bottom of the small "t" as shown in M 392 to make it appear as shown in M 384 without the face of the type showing some signs of alteration.

4. I believe that the type faces shown in the photographs marked M 383, M 384, M 391, M 376 and M 387 could reflect mere abnormal use of the typewriter.

5. In 1929 while I was Plant Superintendent, the type on hand in the Type Department would vary from a month's supply for some characters to only a few days supply of the more commonly used type. We did not conduct any chemical analysis of the steel used in making type. When we were making type one batch of the type could have been made from two different batches of steel.

6. From my knowledge and experience in the [redacted] repair of typewriters, it is not a normal practice to nickel a type bar and type after a type has been resoldered to a type bar.

OAH

Otto A. Hokanson

Sworn to before me this
13 day of May, 1952.

Joanne L. Leiman
NOTARY PUBLIC
In and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California
My Commission Expires May 23, 1955

SDR:ehb-c

EXHIBIT E.

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

JOSEPH SCHMITT, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed in the Woodstock, Illinois, plant of the Woodstock Typewriter Company since 1920. This plant was later sold to the R. C. Allen Business Machines Company and I am now employed by that organization. By virtue of my many years of employment at the Woodstock plant, I am familiar with the typewriters produced by that company in 1929, and with the production procedures followed.

2. At Woodstock the type bars were first coated with copper. The type were then soldered on to the type bars. The excess solder was filed from the bars after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution.

3. I have examined a set of photographs of type bars from Woodstock N 230,099. The soldering on these type bars is not abnormal and resembles the work produced at the Woodstock factory in 1929.

4. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I recall no change in the dies used for the letter "t" in or about the year 1929. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to the marking on the keys. They do not indicate a deliberate alteration of the keys in my opinion.

Kisseloff-24686

5. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type at the plant and part of such a stock-pile could be from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

(S) JOSEPH SCHMITT

(seal)

Sworn to before me this
9 day of May, 1952

Irene E. Gorenflo
Notary Public

SDR:ehb-c

EXHIBIT F

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- : AFFIDAVIT

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant. :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK : ss.:
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK)

EARL J. CONNELLEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am an Assistant Director in charge of Field Operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and in such capacity was in charge of the investigation of Alger Hiss which followed his indictment for perjury on December 15, 1948.

2. This affidavit is prepared at the request of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and is in relation to the motion of the said defendant for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence.

3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not have in its possession and never did have in its possession any typewriter known, believed, or considered to be the Woodstock machine owned and possessed by Alger Hiss and/or his wife, Priscilla Hiss, nee Fansler, from approximately 1932-33 until 1938. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has never had any information as to the existence of any other Hiss Woodstock machine other than the trial Exhibit UUU.

Kisseloff-24687

4. The Bureau is not now and has at no time sought information as to any other Woodstock typewriter or Woodstock typewriter by a serial number other than serial number 5N230099 after such correct number of the Hiss machine became known to

SDR:ehb-c

the Bureau May 14, 1949 and which after start of the Hiss trial May 31, 1949 was introduced as Defense exhibit UUU.

(s) EARL J. CONNELLEY

Sworn to before me this
12th day of March, 1952

(seal)

Ethelreda M. Furlong

Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in Richmond County
No. 43-1350175
Cert. filed with N.Y. Co. Clk's and Reg's Off.
Commission expires March 30, 1952.

mr

EXHIBIT "G"

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
-v-	:	
ALGER HISS,	:	AFFIDAVIT
Defendant	:	C128-402

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

MRS. LOUISE TRACEY FOWLER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. My name is Louise Tracey Fowler and I reside in Riderwood, Baltimore County, Maryland.

2. I am the wife of William Reed Fowler but have been separated from him since March, 1951.

3. In the Fall of 1933 I started to reside with my aunt, Miss Adeline Hasson, at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. William Reed Fowler visited me at that address approximately three times each week until our marriage on August 18, 1934.

4. After our marriage we resided at 1306 West Belvedere Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. From the date of our marriage until approximately eight months later we visited my aunt at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, not more often than once every three weeks.

Kisseloff-24689

5. I recall that at some time subsequent to the date of my marriage my aunt, Miss Adeline Hasson, stated that a family named Cantwell had resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

(S.) LOUISE TRACEY FOWLER

(SEAL)

Sworn to before me this
29th day of February, 1952

(S.) J. C. SPELLERBERG
My Commission Expires May 4, 1953

SDR:ehb-c

EXHIBIT H

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant. - - - - - - - - - - - - x

AFFIDAVIT

C 128-402

STATE OF MARYLAND)
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

CHARLES E. JACKSON, JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. My father, Charles E. Jackson, Sr., owned the property at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, from before 1930 until after 1940.

2. The various rental records pertaining to the property at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, during the time my father owned the property were made by me in the usual course of business, are in my handwriting and have remained in my custody to the present time.

3. I have examined these records and I have found that they reflect that Lloyd Cantwell rented an apartment at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, and paid rent in the amount of Forty Five Dollars ($45.00) a month, as follows:

October 2, 1935	$10.00
October 17, 1935	$35.00
November 8, 1935	$45.00
December 6, 1935	$45.00
January 8, 1936	$45.00
February 10, 1936	$45.00
March 6, 1936	$45.00
April 4, 1936	$45.00
May 8, 1936	$22.50
May 26, 1936	$22.50

Kisseloff-24690

SDR:ehb-c

June 13, 1936	$22.50
June 27, 1936	$22.50

(S) CHARLES E. JACKSON, JR.

Sworn to before me
this 15th day of May, 1952

(seal)

(S) WALTER N. WILLUDE
Notary Public

EXHIBIT B-1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -v- ALGER HISS, Defendant	AFFIDAVIT EXHIBIT B-1

WASHINGTON)
:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

JAMES C. CADIGAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. I have a Master of Science degree from Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts. I received a specialized course of training and instruction in the examination and comparison of documents in the FBI Laboratory under qualified document examiners. I have studied books, attended lectures and conferences and examined many thousands of specimens. Upon becoming sufficiently qualified in this work I was granted authority to examine cases on my own responsibility. Since 1941 I have examined thousands of cases containing many thousands of specimens involving handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, obliterations, paper, inks and writing instruments. I have qualified as an examiner of questioned documents and provided testimony in Federal, State and Military Courts in this country.

Kisseloff-24692

I have examined the original Baltimore Documents referred to in the Second Supplemental Affidavit of Chester T. Lane with respect to the statement in Lane's affidavit listed as Point #1: "That the Baltimore Documents were not typed by one person, but by two, and probably more, and that therefore Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed all of them, as Chambers said she did." Lane bases this statement exclusively on the affidavit of Elizabeth McCarthy (Exhibit 2S-I).

McCarthy bases her conclusion upon a number of characteristics of her own choosing and the intended meaning and significance of such terms as "habits of mind" are unfamiliar and meaningless to me. It is true that certain aspects of touch and form could be of significance where an experienced typist was following habits and procedures of her own, but these certainly cannot be applied to an inexperienced typist who is copying documents and obviously influenced by the form of the source material. Variation in pressure would be expected of the nonexpert typist, but I find no more variations in pressure in the Baltimore Documents than in the known standards. Also, differences in the color of the typed letters are not necessarily due to a difference in pressure, but here are due largely to uneven inking in the ribbon and it does not take an expert to see that there is frequently greater variation in the darkness of the type on a single document than there is between documents in the Baltimore Documents.

As to form, I found the left-hand margins of the Baltimore Documents vary widely and so do the known standards; on the Baltimore Documents, where the exhibit is more than one page, the page numbers are composed of a dash on either side of the number separated by a space, thus: - 2 -. Instances such as Baltimore Exhibit 8, page 2, and known standard Government Exhibit 39 show this same feature.

Kisseloff-24693

I do not agree with the statement made by Lane in his third point: "That neither Priscilla nor Alger Hiss made the pencil corrections on the Baltimore Documents." He bases this exclusively on the affidavit of Elizabeth McCarthy (Exhibit 2S-I).

McCarthy states that ".....the penciled corrections give the appearance of having been made in one continuous operation rather than at the separate times when the separate

pages should have been typed." She gives nothing to support this statement or show how she determines the relative age of pencil markings. As a matter of fact, the writing substance in pencil lead is graphite which is chemically so stable that no change can be detected over a period of many years. It is, therefore, not susceptible to chemical tests which are applied to ink writing to show chemical or physical changes.

McCarthy states: "The corrections and proof-reading marks were made with a soft, grayish-black pencil, in approximately the same condition of wornness and bluntness throughout,...." I found that the variation in the thickness of pencil leads of the same grade and type, particularly those of mechanical pencils, is very slight. Further, the physical manner in which graphite rubs off on the surface of paper does not leave a well-defined line which can be measured with the same accuracy as the diameter of the pencil lead itself, and I, therefore, feel it is impossible to say how many pencils were used in the various pencil markings on the Baltimore Documents and the statements of McCarthy as to the times of these markings are not based on provable findings and, consequently, her claim is worthless.

McCarthy further states, "I have studied numerous samples of the handwriting of Alger and Priscilla Hiss, as well as samples of documents furnished to me as taken from Alger Hiss's files in the 1932's and showing his correctional and proof-reading habits. In my opinion neither Alger nor Priscilla Hiss could have done the pencil markings on the Documents." I do not believe that the few brief markings comprising the pencil corrections on the Baltimore Documents are sufficient for any accurate or valuable conclusions; and that writing characteristics are insufficient to determine whether any particular person or persons did or did not make

Kisseloff-24694

these marks; nor is it possible to give a valid conclusion as to the number of persons who made these markings. I further do not feel that any competent expert would attempt to reach a conclusion on so limited material, if based solely on technical considerations without influence or bias.

The defense attorney as a footnote adds that "Spectrographic analysis of the typewriting ink at the edges of the pages which were cut off in the middle of line-end letters might have enabled us to prove more effectively that the cutting was done after the typing. The Government would not let us make the excisions necessary for this analysis."

The Baltimore Documents are of two different sizes: 8½" x 11" and 8" x 10½", both of which are common letterhead and second sheet sizes. Norman states in his affidavit, referring to his category B (the 8" x 10½" papers) that "From the arrangement of the typing on the pages of the documents in category B, including the observable narrow margins and the frequent slicing of the edge of the paper through the typed letters at the right margin, it appears probable that at some time after the typing was done all the sheets in this category were cut down from some other size or sizes to the present 8" x 10½" size." Norman does not claim or even suggest as Lane does in his footnote that a spectrographic examination would have supported this contention which "appears probable."

Kisseloff-24695

I feel that a spectrographic approach is scientifically unsound. A microscopic examination, however, shows that the black ink of the typewriter ribbon can be observed to be present on Baltimore Exhibits 11 and 17, pages 1, on the edges of the paper where the typing has run over and, therefore, shows that the paper was this size when the typing was done. Due to the thinness of the paper, this cannot be accurately observed in all instances, but is present sufficiently to show that the claim and conclusion on this point are in error.

On the contrary, I believe the narrow margins on the right sides of many of the Baltimore Documents and the few instances where the type ran off the edges of the paper on the 8" x 10½" sheets are almost certainly due to the failure of the typist to reset the margin stops for the narrower size paper.

Defense Attorney Chester Lane states as his fifth point: "That the same two categories show such different characteristics of aging and discoloration that they cannot have been stored together for ten years in a single envelope, and therefore cannot all have been kept in the envelope which Chambers recovered from the dumbwaiter." Lane bases this statement exclusively on the statement of Daniel P. Norman in his affidavit (Exhibit 2S-III).

Norman states in his affidavit that "All documents in category A (8½" x 11") are heavily yellowed and show marks of age over substantial portions of their area to a degree not apparent in any of the documents in category B (8" x 10½"). The appearance of the paper in the category B documents is very similar to that of Government manifold paper known to have been stored in ordinary office files from 1937 to 1952. The appearance of the paper in the category A documents is that of sheets which have been subjected to deteriorating conditions which were not uniform across the area of the sheets."

Kisseloff-24696

The effects of age on the Baltimore Documents are not uniform across their areas and should not be because these documents were obviously folded in fourths for a considerable period of time. For example, Baltimore Exhibit 8 shows progressively increasing yellowing in the upper right portion of the pages and also progressively increasing discoloration along the folds. There is a long yellow stain visible under ultraviolet light which almost bisects the upper left portion of the

last five pages of this exhibit. This stain becomes larger and more intense, reaching the maximum on the last two pages. Additionally, there is a worn area and a hole in the center of page 13 where the folds intersect. So obvious are those aging characteristics that they permit the arranging and folding in the manner in which they were stored.

Norman states: ".....variations in heat and humidity being in particular responsible for variations in the rate of aging and yellowing of paper. In view of the fact that most of the papers in both category A and category B are of the same general class (predominantly chemical wood pulp) and show no chemical idiosyncrasies (such as abnormal alum concentrations which would be reflected in abnormal acidity), I concluded that the two categories of documents could not have been stored together under the same atmospheric conditions for most of their existence."

The inference that papers of the same general class will show the same aging characteristics is without foundation. Far more important are variations in such constituents as rosin (sizing material), iron, lignin and bleaching. Rosin-sized paper is particularly susceptible to yellowing and aging and these changes are accelerated by heat and light. Consequently, whether or not they are of the same class, they cannot be expected to show the same aging characteristics if they are not identical in composition.

With reference to the number of typewriter ribbons, the McCarthy affidavit states as follows: "Although the pencil corrections would appear, as I have said, to have been made in one operation, examination of the ribbon imprint appearing on the original documents makes it seem extremely unlikely that the documents were typed in a normal single continuous operation, or even consecutively by the same person over a period of three

Kissell 24697

months. I base this observation on the fact that the ink on documents dated on the same day sometimes differs radically in color, documents dated within a few days of each other likewise show ink of different shades, and documents typed months apart show ink of much the same color. At least four, and probably more, ribbons were used, and if the documents were typed consecutively according to their dates it would appear that these four or more ribbons were alternately being put on and taken off the machine, sometimes daily, or every day or so. The best ribbon, making the blackest and clearest impression, was used only once, in Baltimore Document No. 9. I do not undertake to suggest any explanation as to why this alternation of ribbons may have taken place, but merely point out that it appears entirely inconsistent with the normal use of a typewriter."

This statement appears typical of efforts to justify any claim which might be made. She first says that one phase of the preparation of the documents, the pencil corrections, was made in one operation, and turns right around and says that another phase, the typing, was probably not done consecutively or even over a period of three months. Actually, the color of the typewriter impressions does vary, but as may be readily observed, the type impressions of the individual letters will vary as much on one document as they will between documents. Obviously, variations in pressure and varying amounts of ink on a used ribbon will result in different color impressions. Baltimore Exhibit 9 is on bond paper and would be expected to take a heavier impression than the thin manifold paper of the other documents. I do not presume to say whether one or more ribbons were used because there is not sufficient evidence to permit any such statement.

Kisseloff-24698

No definite statement can be found in the Ehrlich affidavit in support of the claim that four or more ribbons

were used. She does state "The Baltimore Documents are all on poor types of paper with inadequate sizing and a high degree of absorbency. In many instances the ribbons were apparently moist. These factors resulted in obscuring the exact characteristics of the type....."

The affidavit of Daniel P. Norman states "Mr. Lane asked us to make a separate study of the ribbon thread counts visible on the typed Baltimore Documents. This study has established to our satisfaction that at least four ribbons were used in the typing of these documents. Alternation in the use of the various ribbons bears no discernible relationship to any possible grouping of the documents by their dates; in fact, in a number of instances two documents dated some time apart are typed with a ribbon of a given thread count while other documents with dates in between are typed with a ribbon of a different count."

Conspicuous are the use of the terms "given" and "different" counts. No figures are cited for verification or refutation. Even if it were possible to make an accurate thread count of each and every letter of the Baltimore Documents, a difference in thread count would not justify a statement that "at least four ribbons were used." Considerable variation will be found throughout the length of a typewriter ribbon. I have made inquiries as to the Federal specifications governing the ribbon thread counts of typewriter ribbons and according to Federal Specifications DDD-R-311D, it is permissible for grade A cotton ribbons to have a variation of five threads per inch in either the vertical or horizontal threads. In view of this, I feel there is no basis for an accurate determination as to the number of typewriter ribbons used in typing the Baltimore Documents.

Kisseloff-24699

On April 29, 1952, I examined the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home where the Baltimore Documents were allegedly hidden by Levine at the request of Chambers. I observed numerous white paint splatterings similar to those appearing on the envelope, Government Exhibit 19, in the immediate area where Government Exhibit 19 allegedly was placed. I removed samples of the paint from the shaft and brought them back to the FBI Laboratory in Washington where I turned them over to Special Agent J. William Magee.

James C Cadigan

Sworn to before me this
14th day of May, 1952

Louise D. Bennett
Notary Public

My Commission Expires August 19, 1953.

Kisseloff-24700

mr

EXHIBIT I

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
-v-	:	AFFIDAVIT
ALGER HISS,	:	C128-402
Defendant	:	

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

PAUL F. HLUBB, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am an Assistant Manager of the Department of Customers' Accounts, Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, Lexington and Liberty Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

2. In my official capacity, I have custody of the various records pertaining to service furnished by the company to its customers. These records are made in the usual course of business.

3. I have examined the company's records regarding service for one Jay Chambers and I have found that these records reflect the following information:

a. Jay Chambers was furnished gas and electric service at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, from March 26, 1937 to on or about October 25, 1937. This order for service was given in person and signed by Jay Chambers on March 26, 1937.

Kisseloff-24701

b. Jay Chambers was furnished gas and electric service at 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland from October 25, 1937 to on or about April 9, 1938. This order for service was given telephonically on October 21, 1937 by someone who represented herself to be Mrs. Chambers, who advised at this time that she would be responsible for the payment for this service effective October 25, 1937.

c. Jay Chambers was furnished electric service

mr

at West Side of Old Court Road, three buildings south of Green Lane, Woodlawn, Randallstown, Maryland from April 1, 1938 to on or about June 30, 1938. This order for service was given telephonically on April 12, 1938 by someone who represented herself to be Mrs. Chambers, who advised at this time that she would be responsible for the payment for this service effective April 1, 1938. This record further reflects that service for the previous occupant at this address was discontinued on or about April 4, 1938.

d. Jay Chambers was furnished gas and electric service at 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland from June 30, 1938 to on or about June 15, 1939. This order for service was given telephonically on June 30, 1938 by someone who represented herself to be Mrs. Chambers.

e. The exact termination dates for the services mentioned at the addresses listed above are no longer available in the company's records.

4. These records further reflect that all services rendered to Jay Chambers at the above addresses were paid for, and there are no outstanding bills for these services.

(S.) PAUL F. HLUBB

Sworn to before me this
29th day of February, 1952

(SEAL)

(S.) FERDINAND HARTHAUSEN Kisseloff-24702
NOTARY PUBLIC

EXHIBIT J

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

AFFIDAVIT

C128-402

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

ANDREW J. LUDWIG, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a licensed real estate broker with offices at 433 Title Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

2. From approximately 1919 until December 5, 1944 I was the agent for the premises located at 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland.

3. I have examined a rent receipt dated March 14, 1938, acknowledging the receipt by me of the sum of seventy (70) dollars from Mrs. Esther Chambers, as rent for 2124 Mount Royal Terrace for the period from March 25, 1938, to April 30, 1938.

4. I have compared this receipt with my original ledger for this period, which is intact, and I have found that the receipt conforms with the entries in that ledger.

5. I further have examined the handwriting on the receipt and state that it was written by me.

Kisseloff-24703

(S.) ANDREW J. LUDWIG

(SEAL)

Sworn to before me this
29th day of February, 1952.
(S.) ANNETTE BAKER

EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

- x

AFFIDAVIT

C128-402

WASHINGTON)
:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

RAMOS C. FEEHAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. I have a Bachelor of Education degree and have taught three years in the public school system in the State of New Hampshire. I received a specialized course of training and instruction in the examination and comparison of documents in the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., under qualified Document Examiners. I studied books, attended lectures and conferences, and examined thousands of specimens. Upon becoming sufficiently qualified in this work I was granted authority to examine cases on my own responsibility. Since 1938 I have examined hundreds of cases containing thousands of specimens involving handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, obliterations, restoration of writing, paper, inks and writing implements. I have qualified as an examiner of questioned documents and provided testimony in Federal, State and Military Courts in this country.

Kisseloff-24704

2. I appeared as a witness for the United States Government in both the first and second trials of Alger Hiss, and on those occasions gave as my opinion that the Baltimore documents #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 were typed on the same typewriter that was used to

type the four known standards of typewriting, to wit, Government exhibits #34, #37, #39 and #46.

3. When I received the documents referred to as the Baltimore documents, which were Exhibits #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 in the second trial, and the four known specimens of typewriting referred to above, I was requested to compare the typewriting on the various documents and to report my conclusion as to whether or not they were typed by the use of one typewriter. In my examination and comparison, and as a basis for my conclusion, I performed the following examinations. I examined and compared each typewritten character appearing on the Baltimore documents #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 with the known standards, taking into consideration style of type, alignment, horizontal and vertical spacing, footing, variations and defects. A Spencer binocular microscope, low magnification movable hand glass and calibrated glass templates were used in my examination.

4. As a result of my examination and comparison I reached the conclusion that the Baltimore documents #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 and the known standards #34, #37, #39 and #46 were typed by the use of the same typewriter. This was the opinion I expressed at both the Hiss trials. At the second trial, after giving my opinion, I was questioned as follows: (P. 1075 of the transcript of testimony)

"Mr. Murphy: Now, would you come out of the witness chair and point out to the jury some of the evidence which you discovered which made you come to that conclusion."

Kisseloff-24705

5. I was thereby requested to demonstrate to the court and jury "some" of the characteristics used as a basis for my conclusion, which I did by the use of the letters "g," "e," "i," "o," "u," "d," "a," "r," "l," and "A." The letters enumerated appeared many times in both the Baltimore documents #5 through #9, #11 through #47 and Government exhibits #34, #37, #39 and #46, and their peculiar individual characteristics were called to the attention of the court and jurors.

6. The use of the ten characters for demonstration purposes by me at the trials does not mean my examination and resulting conclusion were based only on ten characters. When making the examination and comparison of the typewriting on the questioned and known documents with the use of instruments in the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., I examined each and every character of typewriting appearing on the questioned and known documents. I found that the style of type employed was that of Woodstock Pica Type spaced ten letters to the inch. Defects in characters appearing on the questioned documents I found to be in common with defects in the same characters appearing on the known standards. Impressions of like characters varying from the normal in both sets of specimens were in agreement. The individual characters as they appeared with respect to their position on the lines of typewriting (inclining to right or left), their relationship with respect to their position with the preceding or following letter (high, low, high right, high left, low right, low left, right and left of center) and the evenness of impression (heavy at bottom, top, left or right side) with variations, I found to be consistent in the typewriting on both sets of documents. I found no unexplainable differences existing in the typewritten characters on the questioned and known documents, nor did I find any evidence that more than one typewriter was used.

7. As a result of my examination and comparison I reached the conclusion that Baltimore documents #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 were typed by the use of the same typewriter that was used to type Government exhibits #34, #37, #39 and #46.

Ramos C. Tichar

Sworn to before me this

3rd day of March, 1952

Wm. C. Jackson
Notary Public

my commission expires 4/15/53

vjl

EXHIBIT K

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

AFFIDAVIT

C 128-402

STATE OF MARYLAND)

CITY OF BALTIMORE)

D. LLOYD STOKER of Schmidt Motor Company, Inc. being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am the Vice-President of the firm of Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., Randallstown, Maryland.

2. In April of 1938 I was the shop foreman for this same company. Included in my duties at that time was the preparation of repair charts and orders for customers.

3. I have examined a repair order of the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., dated April 1, 1938, which bears No. 3977, calling for work for Mrs. Esther Chambers, 2124 Mount Royal Avenue, in respect to a 1937 Fordor car bearing license #63-341. The repairs are as follows:

Kisseloff-24707

Fill and adjust shocks	$1.25
General tightening up	2.50
Lubricate front wheels	1.25
Tighten & adjust brakes	.75
Alemite chassis - check oil	.75
Stop lite stays on	No chge
Take out dents Rt fenders	.50
Put on Running Bd Strip Rt Side	.30

Tighten w/s wiper	No chge
Put on License tags	No chge
Total Labor	$7.30
Total Parts	.18
Total Amount	7.48

4. I have examined the repair order. I state that it is in my handwriting and bears my initials, and that, according to the uniform practice of myself and of the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., it was written on the date indicated on the order, to wit, April 1, 1938.

/s/ D.Lloyd Stoker

Sworn to before me this

29th day of February, 1952.

/s/ Howard A.Petz
Notary Public
(Seal)

April 2. 1938.
2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.
Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Hans Froehlich
Park School.
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Froehlich.

We have been so very pleased with the way in which the school has helped to develop Ellen and to solve our more immediate problems, that we wish to express deepest gratitude and appreciation for your help in making her attendance possible, and to tell you briefly how it is we believe she has benefited

One of our major crises came with the intrusion of brother Patrick into Ellen's world some eighteen months ago. Like most only children, Ellen's domain had been undisputed. Her parents had given her undivided attention and affection. With the arrival of Patrick, things changed. Despite every effort to prevent it, the situation became not a little difficult. We turned to the school for help. It did, with most gratifying success.

Kisseloff-24709

EXHIBIT L

Brother is now one of the accepted home pattern and is often the object of great displays of fondness at the not yet an adequate playfellow.

It might be argued that same results could have been obtained by a busy life with neighborhood playmates. These it happens, were not available, as we had only recently arrived from another city. Besides regular attendance at school made it possible to give the necessary attention to the younger child with arousing the susceptibilities of the ~~young~~ older one. Also, it furnished the stimulating and diverting change necessary to help bridge the difficulty.

There are a good many other ways in which the kindergarten has decidedly helped develop the child.

Ellen has been adept in the use of her hands ever since she was little more than an infant. She is however, a gentle child who has never found it necessary to assert herself physically or otherwise. Surrounded by other children of her own age, some stronger than she, she has learned to protect herself and gained a confidence in her special abilities. She is proud of the approval, when it is given, of her group.

3.

She now displays greater imaginativeness and is bolder in attempting new things. (Out driving the other day we came on a field of winter wheat bristling greenly in neat rows. She commented "That's like my potato when I mash it with my fork." And today about a fat chow. "He looks like a thump."

Her horizon has broadened and her life is peopled with definite personalities, her schoolmates, her teachers, and all the things she hears in school. We are grateful to you and Miss Cox, Miss Supple and Mrs Kemper for helping her make such genuine progress.

We are grieved at having to cut short her attendance this year, but with the arrangement you spoke of in mind for next fall, we look forward to a happy renewal.

Very sincerely,
Jay and Esther Chambers

April 9, 1938.
228 Earle Avenue,
Lynbrook, Long Island.

Dr. Hans Froehlich.
Park School,
Liberty Heights Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Dr. Froehlich.

I wonder if you can see me for a little while on Monday about 10:30. to talk over some of the details of classes for next year. I was sorry to have to leave before getting to see you about this.

As you know, we have had to leave Balt. now temporarily but expect to return in the Fall. I am eager to know what your plans are and to talk over some ideas of mine. The enclosed letter is genuine but also an attempt to use it on the parents angle for the new catalog. If too late, well

Kisseloff-24712

EXHIBIT M

ENCLOSURE

74-1533-5279

4 enclosures to Bureau

Re: New York 65-14920

REGISTERED MAIL

CSR:ELF-c

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

:

-v- : AFFIDAVIT

:

ALGER HISS, : C 128-402

:

Defendant. :

:

- x

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MYLES J. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and in that capacity I am in charge of the above entitled case. This affidavit is submitted in opposition to the motion of the defendant for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence.

2. While I recognize that this court is fully familiar with the facts of this prosecution, I will, for the purpose of completeness, review briefly the pertinent details.

3. The defendant was indicted by a Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York on December 15, 1948. The indictment charged that the defendant twice perjured himself while testifying before that Grand Jury. Count One charged that the defendant perjured himself when he testified before that jury that he had not turned over to Whittaker Chambers any documents or copies of documents of the State Department. The second count charged that the defendant committed perjury when he testified that he had not seen Chambers after

Kisseloff-24563

January 1, 1937.

4. A series of pre-trial motions were made by the defendant and various orders were submitted and signed providing the defendant with opportunities of inquiry into the details of the prosecution's case. The indictment was brought to trial for the first time on May 31, 1949, before the Honorable Samuel H. Kaufman and resulted in a disagreement of the jury on July 8, 1949.

5. The defendant next moved for a change of venue on the grounds of public prejudice in this district, and after the submission of voluminous supporting papers, this motion was denied by the Honorable Alfred C. Coxe. The indictment was brought to trial again on November 17, 1949, before the Honorable Henry W. Goddard. On January 21, 1950, a jury found the defendant guilty on both counts and on January 25, 1950, the defendant was sentenced to five years on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

6. On October 13, 1950, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit heard extended argument by the defendant's counsel in support of his appeal from the conviction. That court affirmed the conviction and denied a petition for rehearing. Finally, on January 27, 1951, the Supreme Court of the United States denied the defendant's application for certiorari.

Kistoloff-24564

7. The affidavit of Chester T. Lane, submitted by the defendant, refers to the testimony of Whittaker Chambers as still nothing more than charging statements of a witness. That affidavit further attempts to describe Chambers as not worthy of belief and suggests that his story is fiction. The trial jury by their verdict have rejected these arguments of the defense, and for all purposes the statements of Chambers regarding the criminal activities of the defendant must be accepted as fact, as indeed they are. The jury cast aside the many theories of the defense and found that the defendant was a liar, perjurer and a Communist spy.

8. The defendant has, on January 24, 1952, served upon me a paper captioned "A notice of a hearing on a motion" and supporting papers, petitioning the court for a new trial on the grounds that he possesses newly discovered evidence which, if presented to the trial jury, would have been likely to change the verdict. Those papers provided that "a hearing on a motion" would be had on February 4, 1952. For purposes of convenience to all concerned, I will deal with the contentions of the defendant under number classifications identical with the affidavit of Chester T. Lane.

Kisseloff-24565

9. This motion is frivolous. Further the motion for a new trial was not made by the defendant within the time specified by Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

For that reason this motion is also untimely. The final judgment of conviction was entered on January 25, 1950, while the motion made by the defendant was effected on February 4, 1952. This subject is considered in more detail in our memorandum of law. Suffice it to say here the Government submits that this court is without jurisdiction to entertain this motion. However, the motion also lacks merit as will be demonstrated herein.

I. BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS WERE NOT TYPED ON HISS MACHINE

To begin with, this contention is totally irrelevant since the conclusion of both the defendant's and the Government's experts was only that the Baltimore documents were typed on the same typewriter that produced the known standards of typing. It is highly questionable whether the proof here tendered by the defendant would even be admissible. This theory of the defense affects only one of the several corroborating proofs supporting Count 1 and Count 2, and hence does not even attack the other basis, all sufficient to establish the required corroboration, e.g., the handwritten notes, the prints from the microfilms, Mrs. Esther Chambers, the rug, and the loan of $400.

Kisseloff-24566

II. THE TRIAL EXHIBIT UUU WAS NOT THE HISS MACHINE

Here again the defense suggests as evidence requiring a new trial information not relevant to the prosecution's

case. The trial exhibit was not a basis for the conclusion of the document examiner, and indeed its whereabouts was not even known to the Government until after the examiner had testified at the first trial. We have the aggravating factor here that the defendant seeks a new trial, alleging that an exhibit it produced was not what it appeared to be. Again, even assuming all possible theories of the defendant in this regard are sound, it does not attack the other corroborating proofs which are independently sufficient.

III. EDITH MURRAY

The defendant produces affidavits of two individuals who state that they did not see Edith Murray work for the Chambers' family at their 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, apartment in 1935 and 1936, or at the 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, place in 1936. Even assuming the affidavit submitted had any bona fide value, it must be conceded that at best that would attempt to attack the credibility of a wit-

Kisseloff-24567

ness and as such are insufficient under the decisions to warrant a new trial. The opportunities of observation of the two affiants of the defendant were obviously inadequate; so that on their face the affidavits would not constitute impeachment. Further, the general character and history of these affiants will be developed at length herein. I advise the court that persuasive evidence of a serious perjury

has come to my attention, and under my responsibilities as a United States Attorney I may be compelled to submit this matter to a grand jury. I promise that no action will be taken in this regard until this motion is ultimately disposed of by the proper court.

IV. THE TIME OF CHAMBERS' BREAK WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Considerable effort is expended by the defendant in an attempt to establish that Chambers left the Party sometime before April 1, 1938, on the theory that if that was so he could not have received the State document dated April 1, 1938, from the defendant. The statements culled from the many pages of testimony by Chambers, indicating a break in 1937 or early 1938, are obviously approximations by him which set the date of break some months ahead of the actual rupture. Certainly even the defendant would not now seriously argue that Chambers left the Party in the year 1937. The correspondence referring to the translation for the Oxford University Press is relied upon by the defendant because of testimony by Chambers that he obtained this translation at the time he broke from the Party. It is apparent that in his recollection of the precise time when he obtained the translation Chambers erred. Additional affidavits will be discussed herein to establish

Kissel 0124558

beyond question that Chambers and his family did not leave the Baltimore area for Florida until at least two weeks after April 1, 1938. In any event, this contention of the defendant is again solely of an impeaching nature and therefore, under our precedents, would not warrant a new trial.

V. LEE PRESSMAN

The name of Lee Pressman was never mentioned by Whittaker Chambers at any time during his lengthy appearance on the witness stand at the second trial. In all probability any testimony by Chambers in regard to Pressman and his possible membership in a Communist cell with the defendant would not have been relevant. The statement of Pressman before the House Un-American Activities Committee on August 28, 1950, does not conflict with any testimony of Chambers at the trial, hence does not impeach his testimony in any respect.

I. BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS WERE NOT TYPED ON HISS MACHINE

Kisseloff-24569

1. Before considering the merits of this contention or any other contentions raised here, it would appear fitting to set forth general grounds indicating that this evidence and the alleged proofs under the other arguments are in no sense newly discovered. In relation to each item, peculiar facts will be set forth demonstrating that the

particular item could have been produced at the second trial if due diligence had been exercised by the defense, but for all contentions the following should be considered. There was a time interval of more than two years from the date of the indictment on December 15, 1948, to the completion of the second trial on January 21, 1950. In addition to that period of time for inquiry and investigation, it is conceded that the defendant had done some investigating as early as the initiation of the depositions in Baltimore in November, 1948. It is a matter of record that the defendant had considerable assistance in the investigations he conducted before the conclusion of the second trial. He has had the services of at least sixteen qualified attorneys. He had the assistance of a psychiatrist and a psychologist of high repute. He had the services of an expert in the analysis of paper content as well as the opinions of handwriting and typewriting experts. In the light of these factors, it is apparent that the defendant should have discovered all evidence of assistance to him by January 21, 1951, if due diligence had been exercised by him. This is particularly so when it is recognized that by the first trial the defendant was thoroughly informed of the Government's evidence, and, with a few exceptions, knew the content of the prosecution's case.

Kisseloff-24570

2. The first alleged ground for a new trial is the contention that the Baltimore documents produced by Chambers

possibly were not typed on the Woodstock possessed by the defendant in 1938 but were typed on a second machine constructed by Chambers in such a fashion that it produced typing identical with typing produced by the Hiss machine. Throughout these affidavits the government will refer to the Woodstock owned by Hiss in 1938 as the Hiss machine and will refer to the machine allegedly constructed by Chambers as the fabricated machine.

3. There is nothing in the sworn statements submitted in support thereof which would have prevented them from being raised in the course of the first or second trials. All of the evidence under this contention, such as it may be, could have been produced certainly at the time of the second trial if the defense had exercised due diligence in its investigation. That this new theory would have contradicted other contentions of the defendant raised at the second trial is no reason for failing to require the usual rule of due diligence from this defendant.

Kisseloff-24571

4. Chester T. Lane, in evolving this theory presupposes from the very beginning that the defendant was innocent of the offenses charged (p. 9, par. 2). From this unsubstantiated starting point he then proceeds to the conclusion that the Baltimore documents could not have come from the Hiss machine, notwithstanding the fact that all the experts contacted by either the prosecution or defense

had agreed that the Hiss machine was the source. It should be noted in evaluating all the supporting papers that in this proceeding it is Chester T. Lane who is a combined typing-engineer and document examiner. He would have this court set aside the result of an extended trial which has been affirmed, after a considered appeal and a denial of certiorari, on the grounds of his expert opinions although he must himself concede that he has no experience or training in the field.

5. By this contention, the defendant argues that Ramos C. Feehan, as well as the defendant's own experts, might have been in error when they concluded that the Baltimore documents were typed on the same machine that produced the known standards of typing.

6. It is first to be noted that the defendant does not even contend here that the opinion of Feehan in this regard was erroneous. It is only suggestive at best that the bases of the opinion might have been unsound because in his testimony Feehan referred only to ten points of identity. An examination of the attached affidavit of Ramos C. Feehan (Ex.) will demonstrate to the court that even this suggestion is without substance, for the conclusion of Feehan proceeded from a most thorough and complete analysis and comparison of the Baltimore documents with the known standards. It is sorely apparent that this contention of the defendant considered in its most complimentary aspect would not produce such proof as would be likely

Kisseloff-24572

to produce an acquittal at a new trial and for this reason alone is insufficient.

7. In his affidavit (p. 9, par. 2) Chester T. Lane admits that this new approach of the defense abandons the theory set forth at both trials, which was that the Baltimore documents were typed on the Hiss machine but were typed by Chambers, who in some unexplained fashion, gained access to the machine. As a corollary of this now obsolete theory, the defense attempted to prove that the Hiss machine had been given to the Catlett family on or about December 29, 1937, when the Hiss family moved from 29th Street to Volta Place in Georgetown. This theory was disproved by the prosecution, but certainly was a more plausible explanation than is now proposed. Its rejection by the jury would lead a fortiori to a rejection by any jury of the now proposed contention.

8. By his affidavit Chester T. Lane theorizes that Mr. Chambers constructed a typewriter which would produce typing identical with specimens obtained from the Hiss machine. It is nowhere suggested, however, how Chambers obtained specimens of the Hiss machine, and I advise the Court that it was only with great difficulty that the FBI obtained such specimens. Mr. Lane concedes that many experts advised him that such a typewriter could not have been constructed, and he submits the unqualified opinion of no expert which states that such a machine can be built

Kisseloff-24573

(p. 10, par. 3). In an effort to construct such a machine for the defense, Lane has had the services for at least one year of Martin K. Tytell, and even at this time Tytell will say only that he believes he has constructed a machine to meet the defense specifications. This product of Tytell was produced by him with the aid of his associates, and with himself, an expert in this esoteric field. Mr. Tytell states:

> "I am a typewriter expert, with many years of specialized experience in the creation of unique typewriters for foreign language and other purposes." (Ex. 1A)

9. In addition to this trained background and the help of his associates, it may reasonably be assumed that Mr. Tytell had the help of specialized equipment and tools. Mr. Chambers, on the other hand, the supposed creator of a similar machine, has had no experience or training whatsoever in the field and would have no equipment for such a venture. If the defendant now contends that Chambers constructed the machine with the assistance of some experts in the field, it leads to the refutation that such a procedure would have left traces to prove that that occurred. Although the defendant has effected great investigation in this field, he not only has not produced any such traces, but does not even allege that they exist.

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10. The entire proposition becomes even more fantastic when it is suggested that Chambers did not mention

the Baltimore documents in August of 1948 before the House Committee, because they did not then exist, but were produced between that date and November 17, 1948. Under this alternate theory, Chambers would have had to obtain the specimens, constructed the typewriter, obtained the original State Department documents, typed them and substituted his fabricated machine for the Hiss machine, all in the period of approximately three months.

11. The defendant submits an affidavit of Evelyn S. Ehrlich who describes herself at some length as a detector of spurious prints. Accepting for purposes of argument that the opinion of Miss Ehrlich is of some value, her final conclusion states only that

> ". . . It is entirely possible that the so-called Hiss machine now in Mr. (Chester) Lane's possession is not the machine which was used to type the Hiss standard."

This conclusion has no relevancy since the opinion of Feehan was based not on any comparison with Trial Exhibit UUU, but only on an analysis of the Baltimore documents together with the known standards. The opinion can in no sense be considered as likely to produce a verdict of acquittal.

Kisseloff-24575

12. To conclude this phase of the argument, I refer to the affidavit of Elizabeth McCarthy (Ex. 1-B, p. 2, par. 3). The defendant's own expert document examiner concedes that even after all this work and effort of Tytell

and his associates, it is possible for a document examiner to distinguish between known standards from the Hiss machine and specimens from the fabricated machine. The defense on this contention has failed to produce any evidence which could not have been discovered before the second trial if due diligence had been exercised, and such evidence as has been produced would certainly not lead to an acquittal at a subsequent trial.

II. THE TRIAL EXHIBIT UUU WAS NOT THE HISS MACHINE

1. In regard to this argument it is again noted that in the exercise of due diligence the proofs submitted by the defendant could have been and should have been produced at the second trial. Nothing in the nature of the proof or in the manner of investigation would have prevented a timely discovery of the evidence now submitted by the defendant.

2. Foremost in consideration of this contention is the fact that the contention is totally irrelevant to any consideration of the opinion of Feehan or of the defendant's experts consulted before the trial, that the Baltimore documents and the known standards were produced by the one typewriter. I respectfully note to the court that the trial Exhibit UUU was not produced by the defense until after the testimony of Feehan at the first trial. The opinion of Feehan was not based on any specimens taken from the trial exhibits,

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but was based upon known standards obtained from the typewriter in the Hiss home in early 1938, as compared with the typed Baltimore documents. The opinion of Feehan at the second trial had the same bases. Hence, even assuming for purposes of argument that the trial exhibit was a fabricated machine and not the Hiss machine, the soundness and completeness of the Government's evidence is not affected one iota. The defense seeks a new trial on a theory that the exhibit was not the Hiss machine after, as they must concede, they produced the machine and testified to its authenticity by tracing its history through the hands of several defense witnesses. In any event the arguments and affidavits here submitted by the defendant do not present evidence which could not have been discovered before the conclusion of the second trial if due diligence had been exercised and which evidence would not be likely to produce an acquittal at any third trial. Indeed there is a serious question whether the proof now offered

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under this contention would be admissible as relevant to the issues in the case.

3. In this instance, again we have the defense abandoning a defense theory which it attempted to develop at both the first and second trials. We respectfully call attention to the authorities which condemn this practice as one not to be rewarded by the granting of further new trials.

4. In evolving a theory that Chambers produced a constructed machine various reasons why such a construction would have been necessary are proposed. All these suggested reasons presuppose always, without apparent or actual foundation, that Mr. Chambers had some motive for implicating Hiss. No motive is articulated, however, and the contention that Chambers was a psychopathic personality, so desperately pursued at the second trial, appears also to have been abandoned. No motive is suggested for explaining why Chambers would have gone to such incredible lengths to implicate an allegedly innocent man.

5. As part of this argument, Chester T. Lane suggests that the trial exhibit is not the Hiss machine, because it is in workable condition, while the Hiss machine was not. In fact the evidence shows that the trial exhibit bore the physical defects attributed to the Hiss machine by several witnesses. After Mrs. Hiss testified on direct examination (R. 2356) that the machine was not very serviceable (to explain why she disposed of it to the Catletts) she stated in cross examination (R. 2364) that the keys stuck and the ribbon did not work properly. She did not testify that no typing whatsoever could be done on the machine. Raymond Catlett, a son of Clydie Catlett, testified that when his family received the machine from Priscilla Hiss (R. 1598) the carriage roller was broken and the carriage would not shift. He then

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identified the trial exhibit as the machine he possessed and pointed out the precise defects on the trial exhibit to which he referred. Thus it is apparent that the testimony of those most familiar with the Hiss machine identified the trial exhibit as the machine which emanated from the Hiss home in 1938 and pointed to those defects which demonstrated that identity.

6. In his affidavit, Chester Lane concedes (p. 13, par. 3) that the evidence Hiss produced on this issue does not go far to demonstrate with any certainty that the trial exhibit is not the Hiss machine. The defendant attempts to establish by series of sworn and unsworn statements that the base structure of the trial exhibit, because of its date of manufacture as contrasted with the alleged date of manufacture of the type facing thereon, could not have been a regular Woodstock product but must have been a makeshift construction of Mr. Chambers'. Suffice it to say that all the statements produced by the

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defendant establish clearly that there are insufficient records to show with any degree of certainty precisely when the type facing or base of trial Exhibit UUU were produced by the Woodstock Company. Indeed, the statements given to the defendant's representatives were contradictory and in at least one instance secondhand (Exhibit 2-A). The record of the purchase of the original Hiss machine by Thomas Fansler

has not been forthcoming, and without such evidence it would be virtually impossible to fix the exact date of the purchase of Exhibit UUU.

7. I turn now to the alleged statements of Mr. O. J. Carow, as set forth on pages 15, et seq., of the affidavit of Chester T. Lane. Mr. Carow states that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation visited him at a time before the first trial. Carow states that he recalls being questioned by the agents as to the number of the missing Hiss typewriter and his recollection is that the agents were looking for a number other than 230099. The defense then argues that this other number then mentioned by the agents must be the true number of the Hiss machine and that the knowledge of the existence of this other machine is possessed by the Bureau. This is of course absurd upon analysis since when the agents called upon Mr. Carow they did not know the number of the Hiss machine, or indeed of Exhibit UUU. The defense concedes that

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the records of the Woodstock Company are such that it is impossible to trace in that fashion the serial numbers of the Hiss machine. It was not until the defense produced Exhibit UUU that the Bureau had a serial number with which to investigate it. When the agents spoke to Carow, they had no serial number, as indeed they could have no serial number, but were investigating in regard to an entire series of

numbers on the theory that the sought-for typewriter was somewhere within that area.

8. The affidavit of Mr. Earl J. Connelly, attached hereto, clearly states that theFederal Bureau of Investigation has no knowledge of any Woodstock typewriter pertinent in any way to this prosecution other than Exhibit UUU.

9. In closing, I quote from the defendant's motion Exhibit 2-G, which is a letter of Document Expert Donald Doud, explaining his conclusions after having worked for the defendant for some time. He states:

> "In your (Chester T. Lane) letter of January 9, 1952 you asked me to submit an affidavit on two unrelated points with which you hope to establish the theory that typewriter 230,099 (Trial Ex. UUU) was a fraudulently made up machine in support of the Government's case against Alger Hiss. I have worked conscientiously and diligently on this matter but no evidence I have gathered to date has given me any reason to believe that theory and I cannot subscribe to a statement tending to imply that evidence I have gathered supports that conclusion."

Mr. Doud further states that in his expert opinion the suggestion that Chambers constructed the trial exhibit to produce type identical with the Hiss machine is an almost impossible task and one which he thinks could not be accomplished by anyone, expert or inexpert. We have by this letter the opinion of the defendant's own expert that their entire theory is based on an impossible foundation. That theory should be rejected by this court because it is founded upon evidence unlikely to obtain a verdict of acquittal, and further because such evidence as is produced could have been

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brought forth before the conclusion of the second trial if the defense had exercised due diligence. In regard to the question of due diligence, I respectfully note to the court that this theory of forgery by typewriter is not of recent concoction, but was expressed by the defendant at the time of sentence on January 25, 1950, indicating the consideration of that theory at that time.

III. EDITH MURRAY

1. In the direct examination of Mrs. Chambers at the second trial the defense was forewarned of the Government's contention that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers had a negro maid while living in Baltimore in 1935 and 1936. Again on cross examination Mr. and Mrs. Hiss were both asked if they visited the Chambers' apartment in Baltimore in 1935 and 1936 and were cautioned by the prosecuting attorney that they should carefully weigh their answer to that question. In this way the defendant was put on guard that he would have to meet proof indicating that he had visited the Chambers' home in Baltimore. Further, the mere fact that evidence is submitted in rebuttal does not eliminate the legal requirement of due diligence in the obtaining of answering proof. In the light of all the factors here, it is apparent that the defendant should be required to have produced any evidence impeaching Edith Murray at the second trial. The defense did not request any adjournment

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or other opportunity to meet the testimony of Edith Murray. See United States v. Rosenberg, (C.A. 2, Feb. 25, 1952). It cannot now seek a new trial on that ground.

2. As its third contention the defense produces two affidavits which at best would serve only as attempted impeachments of the testimony of Edith Murray. By authority, it is well established that such evidence is not sufficient as a matter of law to obtain a new trial. Hence, accepting for purposes of argument these two allegedly impeaching affidavits, the defendant has not produced adequate evidence under this contention to entitle him to a new trial.

3. The affidavit of William R. Fowler (Ex. 3-B) states in substance that he was the beau of the housekeeper's niece (at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore). He informs the court that before his marriage he dined at 903 St. Paul Street with his intended in-law, and that subsequent to his marriage he dined approximately four times a week. Mr. Fowler further assures the court that the dinner table of his intended was a source of complete and thorough information on the activities of the entire household. It is the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and has not previously been contradicted that they, with their first child, were tenants at 903 St. Paul Street during part of the time that Mr. Fowler dined there. It was further the testimony of the Chambers

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and of Edith Murray that Edith Murray worked as a day-maid for the Chambers while at that address. The defense submits the affidavit of Mr. Fowler with the allegation that not only was Edith Murray not a maid for the Chambers at 903 St. Paul Street, but that according to Mr. Fowler's recollection, the Chambers did not live there at all.

4. I respectfully call the court's attention to the following factors in evaluating this affidavit of Mr. Fowler, which even if totally acceptable as to conclusion, would not warrant a new trial. The precise times when Mr. Fowler was at the St. Paul Street house are not set forth, nor can they be set forth, and similarly the precise dates and times when Edith Murray was at that house are not set forth. Therefore, it is entirely possible that though both visited that house, they would not have seen one another. Secondly, no reason is set forth why the presence of Miss Murray at the house, even if then known to Fowler, would have impressed him so

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that he would have recalled the fact, including the detail of names to this date. The dependence of Mr. Fowler upon the gossip discussed at the dinner table is hardly to suggest worthwhile recollection. Even assuming that Mr. Fowler was produced at the first trial and gave the evidence such as was contained in his affidavit, it is inconceivable that it would have produced a verdict of acquittal.

5. The Government submits the affidavit of Louise T. Fowler, the wife of William Reed Fowler. Mrs. Fowler states that subsequent to her marriage on August 18, 1934, she and her husband visited 903 St. Paul Street ". . . not more often than once every three weeks." Even the defendant must concede that Chambers was not at 903 St. Paul Street and was not even in Washington before late 1934 or early 1935. Chambers stayed at the defendant's apartment in the summer of 1935 and was at the defendant's P Street house into the late summer of 1935. It is therefore obvious that Chambers and his family were at 903 St. Paul Street after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler. This is additional evidence that the attempted impeachment by Mr. Fowler is of no validity.

6. The second affidavit submitted by the defendant in support of this contention is the sworn statement of Louis J. Leisman, who identifies himself as the janitor of the apartment house adjoining 1617 Eutaw Place, in Baltimore, where Chambers resided in 1936. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and Edith Murray have testified that Miss Murray served on occasion as a maid for the Chambers at the Eutaw Place apartment. It is this testimony that the Leisman affidavit is submitted to impeach. (Will develop Leisman when all reports are in.)

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IV. THE TIME OF CHAMBERS' BREAK WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

1. As Point 4 of its motion, the defense contends that Chambers left the Communist Party before April 1, 1938, and not in approximately mid-April, 1938, as Chambers testified at both trials. From this premise the defense argues that Chambers' story is a fabrication because at least one of the Baltimore documents is dated April 1st, and that if Chambers left the Party before that date, he could not have obtained it from the defendant as he testified. From this conclusion the defense then proceeds to the ultimate conclusion that the entire story of receiving documents from the defendant is a fabrication.

2. In substantiation of this general theory, the defense points to early statements of Chambers to the effect that he left the Communist Party in 1937. It is apparent from an examination of those statements that the answers there given were given as an approximation with no need for any great specification of date of break and without opportunity for any considerable thought by Chambers as to the precise date of break. Even before the House Committee on August 30, 1948, Chambers advised the House Committee that the break occurred either in late 1937 or early 1938 (H.).

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3. At both trials Chambers was asked for a close approximation of the date of his break at a time when

considerable importance was attached to that date. He fixed the break as of on or about April 15, 1938. In giving this testimony, Chambers, as a collateral circumstance, referred to the fact that it was about then that he obtained a translation from the Oxford University Press.

4. The defense now submits considerable documentary evidence indicating that the arrangements for this translation were made in early March, 1938, and that correspondence ensued between Chambers and the Press Company into the summer of 1938. All this evidence is directed toward this one answer of Chambers at the second trial. "Mr. Chambers: I stayed at the Old Court Road for about a month, I believe, until I had obtained a translation to do."

5. At best, the proof submitted by the defendant on this issue indicates that in his offhand statement as to the time of obtaining this translation, Chambers erred by approximately one month. This is at best an impeachment on a very trivial matter and is not such evidence as would entitle the defendant to a new trial. To the contrary, even as is

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conceded in the affidavit of Chester T. Lane, the evidence produced by the defendant on this issue goes far to corroborate the testimony of Chambers regarding his activities immediately before and after his break with the Party. Certainly it establishes beyond doubt that his early statements of a break in 1937 were rough approximations containing a margin of error totally unintended to deceive.

6. The affidavit of Paul F. Hlubb, attached hereto, establishes that as late as April 12, 1938, Mrs. Chambers ordered the furnishing of gas and electric service for a room in a house on Old Court Road, Baltimore. The affidavit of Mr. Hlubb follows the utility record of the Chambers' family during this period in Baltimore and indicates that the Chambers had and paid for gas and electric service at Mount Royal Terrace apartment until April 9, 1938.

7. The affidavit of Andrew J. Ludwig, also submitted here, establishes that Mrs. Chambers paid rent on March 14, 1938, for the Mount Royal Terrace apartment and was entitled to occupy the same into the end of April, 1938.

8. The affidavit of Lloyd Stoker establishes that on April 1, 1938, Mrs. Chambers brought the family car to a repair shop in Randallstown, Maryland, a suburb of Baltimore.

9. This evidence, it is submitted, establishes conclusively that Chambers was in the Baltimore area at least until mid-April, 1938; and was at his Mount Royal Terrace home until after April 1, 1938. The totality of proof on this issue establishes conclusively the contention of the defendant is without substance and in no event warrants the granting of a new trial. Certainly the exercise of due diligence would have produced all the evidence now suggested by the defendant before the termination of the second trial.

V. LEE PRESSMAN

1. As its final contention, the defense points to testimony of Lee Pressman given before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 28, 1950. This testimony is

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put forth apparently as impeachment of the trial testimony of Chambers. Accepting the statement of Pressman that Alger Hiss was not a member of his small Communist group in Washington as fact, it does not contradict any trial testimony of Chambers. At no time at either trial was Chambers asked or permitted to identify Pressman as a member of the same Communist group as the defendant. Chambers at no time stated at either trial that he had knowledge that Hiss and

Pressman attended simultaneously meetings of any Communist group.

2. The prosecution in its direct questioning of Chambers at no point introduced the subject of Lee Pressman. For these reasons it is apparent that any statement of Pressman, denying that he had knowledge of Hiss's membership in the Party, would be of no value whatsoever in determining the issues in this prosecution or in evaluating the testimony of witnesses. At best, it would be a subject for attempted impeachment of extra-judicial testimony of Chambers. It is clearly not sufficient to warrant granting of a new trial.

CONCLUSION

The opposing affidavits submitted by the Government in opposition to this motion for a new trial are prepared in the knowledge that the court presided at a second trial of lengthy duration and is well-grounded in the facts concerned. I respectfully submit that the supporting papers submitted by the defendant are on their face inadequate to warrant the granting of a new trial; even accepting all allegations as fact, they indicate insufficient proof, as the defendant's counsel concedes, to call for the setting aside of a judgment arrived at only after extended litigation and appeal.

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Moreover, I submit that the affidavits submitted in answer to this motion fully establish that the defense possesses no evidence sufficient to warrant a new trial or to warrant the conducting of a hearing on the papers submitted. This motion

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should be denied without hearing and without further submissions of sworn or unsworn statements. There is before the court, with the papers submitted by the defendant and the opposing papers of the Government, full and adequate evidence upon which this court can arrive at a considered decision that no new trial should be here granted, even as was done in

Sworn to before me this

day of March, 1952. _____

ENCLS. TO BUREAU WITH BA LET 4/26/52

RE: JAHAM

6 affidavits &(2 copies each)
memo SA ROBERT G. EMOND

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, BALTIMORE (65-1642) DATE: April 26, 1952

FROM : ROBERT G. EMOND, SA

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE-R

The following is submitted for your information in connection with the affidavit of LOUIS J. LEISMAN dated March 31, 1952 in which he states on Page 2 that PETER MAVRELIS, proprietor of the Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland, "gave the agents food and coffee and never charged them for it." It is felt that the following information should be brought to your attention since it has not been mentioned in writer's affidavit refuting LEISMAN's charges.

The only reason it was not mentioned was that it was agreed that it would lengthen the already long affidavit to cover a point of little consequence, and by such treatment perhaps give it an importance entirely out of proportion.

At no time did the writer or any of the agents accompanying him in the interviews of PETER MAVRELIS, solicit any food or drink at the Mayflower Restaurant. On February 19, when the writer and SA WALTER L. LEECH went to the Mayflower Restaurant for the purpose of interviewing Mr. MAVRELIS, they were under the impression that GERTRUDE LEISMAN was employed there as a waitress. When the agents were told that Mr. MAVRELIS would not be in the restaurant for 10 or 15 minutes, the agents ordered coffee so as to appear less conspicuous while waiting for him.

After the interview was completed, the agents took their check for 20 cents and went to the cashier to pay for this check. Mr. MAVRELIS followed them over to the cash register and told them not to pay for the coffee since it was "on the house." The agents thanked him for his

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hospitality but insisted on payment. Mr. MAVRELIS instructed the cashier not to take the agents' money. Rather than prolong this stalemate, the agents acceded to Mr. MAVRELIS' wishes and accepted the hospitality of the house.

On February 29, 1952 when the writer and SA BERNARD J. O'DONNELL, JR. again interviewed MAVRELIS, the interview took place in a booth in the Mayflower Restaurant. Mr. MAVRELIS refused to be seated until the agents ordered something and a waitress hovered over the table, waiting to take the order. The agents stated that they did not want anything but Mr. MAVRELIS was insistent that they be served; rather than cause another incident, the agents ordered a cup of tea.

It may be noted that at all times during the interviews with Mr. MAVRELIS, he was most friendly and cooperative and gave the writer the impression that he would be offended if his hospitality would not be accepted.

SA BERNARD J. O'DONNELL, JR., concurs with the above remarks of the writer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

- v - : AFFIDAVIT

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

---------- x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

ROBERT G. LMOND, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties, I conducted an investigation at Aberdeen, Maryland, on February 15, 1952 for the purpose of determining if Louis J. Leisman had a police record in Maryland. The Aberdeen, Maryland police records indicated that one Frank Leishman had been incarcerated on the night of May 2-3, 1952 in the city jail. Officer William P. Krause, Aberdeen Police Department, advised me that this was an error in the records; that the person actually arrested was a Louis Leisman; and that this arrest was occasioned by Leisman's assault on one Peter Mavrelis, owner, Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland.

For purposes of verifying this assault and obtaining further avenues for investigation, I, accompanied by Special Agent Walter L. Leech, interviewed Mr. Peter Mavrelis at the Mayflower Restaurant on February 19, 1952. This interview consumed approximately ten minutes and was conducted after 2:00 p.m. since it had come to my attention that this was a time convenient to Mr. Mavrelis. At no time during my contacts with Mr. Mavrelis, did I approach

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him for an interview prior to 2:00 p.m.

On the occasion of the interview on February 19, 1952, Mr. Mavrelis advised me that he had been assaulted during the Spring of 1950 by Louis J. Leisman who was then in a drunken rage and that Leisman had been jailed as a result of this assault. I also inquired of Mr. Mavrelis if Gertrude Leisman was present in the restaurant and he reported that she had quit her job without notice "over a week ago" which would place her termination on or about February 12, 1952.

At the inception of this interview with Mr. Mavrelis, I informed him that the inquiry was in connection with a confidential matter and not caused by any criminal or subversive activity on the part of Leisman. Mr. Mavrelis indicated that he understood this and would not mention the inquiry to anyone.

On February 29, 1952, I interviewed Mr. Mavrelis to determine the residence of Mr. Leisman. I was accompanied by Special Agent Bernard J. O'Donnell, Jr. and the interview took place in less than ten minutes. Mr. Mavrelis stated at this time he had not heard from Louis Leisman or his wife since she, Mrs. Leisman, had quit her job and that he had no knowledge of their address. Mr. Mavrelis suggested that Agent O'Donnell and I talk to one of his waitresses, Mrs. Beatrice Burg, whom he understood was taking care of Leisman's son, Jack, and would probably know his address.

I then interviewed Mrs. Beatrice Burg in the office of the Mayflower Restaurant, first cautioning her concerning the confidential nature of the interview and advised her that Leisman was not being investigated because of any criminal or subversive activity on his part. Mrs. Burg immediately advised us she had been apprised of the investigation by "word around the restaurant" and had asked Jack Leisman if his parents had done

something to get the FBI after them. Mrs. Burg stated the boy appeared worried and would no doubt ask his parents about it when they visited on the following day. Mrs. Burg was again reassured that the inquiry was not based on any criminal act of Louis Leisman and was in no way concerned with Mrs. Leisman. I told Mrs. Burg that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not trying to arrest Leisman, but merely interested in knowing the place of his residence. I advised Mrs. Burg that I would contact her later in the event that Leisman left that information with her.

Also during this interview, Mrs. Burg told me that Mrs. Leisman quit her job at the Mayflower Restaurant on or about "Tuesday of the week before last" which would have been on or about February 12, 1952. Mrs. Burg stated that Mrs. Leisman had incurred some injury to one of her legs and that it would not heal properly because she was on her feet so much. Mrs. Burg advised that Mrs. Leisman complained that it was giving her considerable discomfort and she was going to make her husband work for a while. Mrs. Burg stated that Mrs. Leisman came to her shortly after she had quit her job at the Mayflower Restaurant and asked her, Mrs. Burg, to care for her son, Jack Leisman, until some permanent arrangements could be made or until they, the Leismans, would return to Aberdeen. Mrs. Burg stated that Jack Leisman was left with her on Friday, February 15, 1952 and that as far as she knew, the Leismans had removed their residence from Havre de Grace, Maryland, a short time later.

On March 3, 1952, accompanied by Special Agent Joseph L. Grotta, I reinterviewed Mrs. Burg at her home, 207 Law Street, Aberdeen, Maryland. Mrs. Burg advised us on this occasion that the Leismans had visited there on March 1, 1952 and were told by their son that the FBI was making inquiries about Louis Leisman at the

Mayflower Restaurant. Mrs. Burg stated that when she arrived home from work at about 9:00 p.m. on March 1, she, upon learning that Leisman was aware of the inquiry, asked him what he had done. She stated he replied that he had signed an affidavit with regard to something that had happened seventeen years ago; that he did not want to sign it, but that the man who knew he had this information kept after him six or seven times until he finally got tired of it and signed. Mrs. Burg further advised that Louis Leisman told her at that time the FBI was after him now to get him to change the statement and that he did not want to talk to the FBI, but if they wished to contact him, they could do so through his attorney in Baltimore.

Mrs. Burg also advised us that the Leismans paid her $25.00 for the care of their son and she expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of the payment. Mrs. Burg also appeared concerned over having Jack Leisman in her home in view of the current investigation of his father. I advised her that any consideration pertaining to the keeping or evicting of Jack Leisman should be made by her independently of the investigation since it in no manner, reflected upon the character of Louis Leisman or any member of his family. I again explained to her that Leisman was not being investigated because of criminal or subversive activity.

On March 5, 1952, I telephoned Mrs. Burg to ascertain where I might locate her husband, Sergeant Sylvester Burg.

On the same day, accompanied by Special Agent Bernard J. O'Donnell, Jr., I interviewed Sergeant Burg at the Post Intelligence Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, for the purpose of obtaining corroborative testimony to the statements Leisman made to the Burgs at the Burg home March 1, 1952, to the effect that he was reluctant to sign the above mentioned affidavit. I advised Sergeant

Burg of the confidential nature of the investigation and that it did not reflect in itself upon the character of Leisman. Sergeant Burg stated that Leisman had been waiting for him March 1, 1952 in the apartment below his at 207 Law Street, Aberdeen, Maryland when he and Jack Leisman returned home. He stated that this was about 12:00 noon and that Mr. and Mrs. Leisman remained in his apartment for the entire day until he took them to the bus stop in Aberdeen at about 10:45 p.m. Sergeant Burg told us at this time that he heard Leisman tell his son that he was being harrassed by the FBI because of a statement he had made in connection with the "Hiss case". He further stated that he recalled nothing else Leisman had said on that day since he buried himself about the apartment and was interested in the programs on his television set. Sergeant Burg explained this attitude by saying that he found Louis Leisman an objectionable person of poor character and wanted to have as little to do with him as possible.

Sergeant Burg also stated that he had observed Mr. and Mrs. Leisman on the previous evening March 4, 1952 in the vicinity of the Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland.

Upon completion of the above interview with Sergeant Burg, I contacted Mr. Peter Mavrelis to see if he had been approached by the Leismans on the previous evening. Mr. Mavrelis advised the Leismans had sought re-employment from him and stated that he was willing to rehire Gertrude Leisman but refused to hire Leisman on the basis of his past experiences with him. Mr. Mavrelis stated that likewise he refused to rent the Leismans one of the cabins he maintai for the use of his employees because of Leisman's tendency to be loud, quarrelsome, drunk and disorderly which would cause embarrassment to the establishment. He added that Louis Leisman was drunk at this time. Mr. Mavrelis also advised me that he told Mrs. Leisman

to return the next day and they would make arrangements for her employment.

On March 10, 1952, I telephoned Sergeant Sylvester Burg for the purpose of ascertaining if he had knowledge of Leisman's present residence. At this time, Sergeant Burg stated that Leisman had not been in touch with him since March 1, 1952 and that if they did not come soon and bring some money for their son's support, he would find it necessary to evict the boy. Sergeant Burg expressed reluctance at having to take this step, since he personally admired the boy very much.

I conducted no further interviews with Sergeant Burg and at no time during the above mentioned contacts did he express other than friendly cooperation. At no time did he tell me or the Agents who accompanied me to leave him alone and "Get the Hell out".

Mr. Peter Mavrelis was interviewed by Special Agent Alex G. B. Radcliffe and myself on March 10, 1952, for a period of five minutes. He stated at this time that Mrs. Leisman did not return to the Mayflower Restaurant to accept the employment offered her as he had expected on March 5, 1952. According to Mr. Mavrelis this March 4 encounter with the Leismans was the only time he had seen them since the time Mrs. Leisman quit her job around February 12, 1952.

I hereby affirm:

That at no time during the above investigation did I or any other Agent who accompanied me conduct any interviews for the

purpose of harrassing Louis Leisman or any member of his family.

That no effort was made to contact Louis Leisman.

That no attempt was made to urge him directly or indirectly to change the affidavit he had made.

That all persons interviewed by me in connection with Louis Leisman were cautioned as to the confidential nature of the interview and reassured that the inquiry was not based upon any criminal or subversive act on the part of Louis Leisman or any of the members of his family.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

---------- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

- v - : AFFIDAVIT

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

---------- x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

ROBERT G. EMOND, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties, I conducted an investigation at Aberdeen, Maryland, on February 15, 1952 for the purpose of determining if Louis J. Leisman had a police record in Maryland. The Aberdeen, Maryland police records indicated that one Frank Leishman had been incarcerated on the night of May 2-3, 1952 in the city jail. Officer William P. Krause, Aberdeen Police Department, advised me that this was an error in the records; that the person actually arrested was a Louis Leisman; and that this arrest was occasioned by Leisman's assault on one Peter Mavrelis, owner, Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland.

For purposes of verifying this assault and obtaining further avenues for investigation, I, accompanied by Special Agent Walter L. Leech, interviewed Mr. Peter Mavrelis at the Mayflower Restaurant on February 19, 1952. This interview consumed approximately ten minutes and was conducted after 2:00 p.m. since it had come to my attention that this was a time convenient to Mr. Mavrelis. At no time during my contacts with Mr. Mavrelis, did I approach

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him for an interview prior to 2:00 p.m.

On the occasion of the interview on February 19, 1952, Mr. Mavrelis advised me that he had been assaulted during the Spring of 1950 by Louis J. Leisman who was then in a drunken rage and that Leisman had been jailed as a result of this assault. I also inquired of Mr. Mavrelis if Gertrude Leisman was present in the restaurant and he reported that she had quit her job without notice "over a week ago" which would place her termination on or about February 12, 1952.

At the inception of this interview with Mr. Mavrelis, I informed him that the inquiry was in connection with a confidential matter and not caused by any criminal or subversive activity on the part of Leisman. Mr. Mavrelis indicated that he understood this and would not mention the inquiry to anyone.

On February 29, 1952, I interviewed Mr. Mavrelis to determine the residence of Mr. Leisman. I was accompanied by Special Agent Bernard J. O'Donnell, Jr. and the interview took place in less than ten minutes. Mr. Mavrelis stated at this time he had not heard from Louis Leisman or his wife since she, Mrs. Leisman, had quit her job and that he had no knowledge of their address. Mr. Mavrelis suggested that Agent O'Donnell and I talk to one of his waitresses, Mrs. Beatrice Burg, whom he understood was taking care of Leisman's son, Jack, and would probably know his address.

I then interviewed Mrs. Beatrice Burg in the office of the Mayflower Restaurant, first cautioning her concerning the confidential nature of the interview and advised her that Leisman was not being investigated because of any criminal or subversive activity on his part. Mrs. Burg immediately advised us she had been apprised of the investigation by "word around the restaurant" and had asked Jack Leisman if his parents had done

something to get the FBI after them. Mrs. Burg stated the boy appeared worried and would no doubt ask his parents about it when they visited on the following day. Mrs. Burg was again reassured that the inquiry was not based on any criminal act of Louis Leisman and was in no way concerned with Mrs. Leisman. I told Mrs. Burg that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not trying to arrest Leisman, but merely interested in knowing the place of his residence. I advised Mrs. Burg that I would contact her later in the event that Leisman left that information with her.

Also during this interview, Mrs. Burg told me that Mrs. Leisman quit her job at the Mayflower Restaurant on or about "Tuesday of the week before last" which would have been on or about February 12, 1952. Mrs. Burg stated that Mrs. Leisman had incurred some injury to one of her legs and that it would not heal properly because she was on her feet so much. Mrs. Burg advised that Mrs. Leisman complained that it was giving her considerable discomfort and she was going to make her husband work for a while. Mrs. Burg stated that Mrs. Leisman came to her shortly after she had quit her job at the Mayflower Restaurant and asked her, Mrs. Burg, to care for her son, Jack Leisman, until some permanent arrangements could be made or until they, the Leismans, would return to Aberdeen. Mrs. Burg stated that Jack Leisman was left with her on Friday, February 15, 1952 and that as far as she knew, the Leismans had removed their residence from Havre de Grace, Maryland, a short time later.

On March 3, 1952, accompanied by Special Agent Joseph L. Crotta, I reinterviewed Mrs. Burg at her home, 207 Law Street, Aberdeen, Maryland. Mrs. Burg advised us on this occasion that the Leismans had visited there on March 1, 1952 and were told by their son that the FBI was making inquiries about Louis Leisman at the

Mayflower Restaurant. Mrs. Burg stated that when she arrived home from work at about 9:00 p.m. on March 1, she, upon learning that Leisman was aware of the inquiry, asked him what he had done. She stated he replied that he had signed an affidavit with regard to something that had happened seventeen years ago; that he did not want to sign it, but that the man who knew he had this information kept after him six or seven times until he finally got tired of it and signed. Mrs. Burg further advised that Louis Leisman told her at that time the FBI was after him now to get him to change the statement and that he did not want to talk to the FBI, but if they wished to contact him, they could do so through his attorney in Baltimore.

Mrs. Burg also advised us that the Leismans paid her $25.00 for the care of their son and she expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of the payment. Mrs. Burg also appeared concerned over having Jack Leisman in her home in view of the current investigation of his father. I advised her that any consideration pertaining to the keeping or evicting of Jack Leisman should be made by her independently of the investigation since it in no manner, reflected upon the character of Louis Leisman or any member of his family. I again explained to her that Leisman was not being investigated because of criminal or subversive activity.

On March 5, 1952, I telephoned Mrs. Burg to ascertain where I might locate her husband, Sergeant Sylvester Burg.

On the same day, accompanied by Special Agent Bernard J. O'Donnell, Jr., I interviewed Sergeant Burg at the Post Intelligence Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, for the purpose of obtaining corroborative testimony to the statements Leisman made to the Burgs at the Burg home March 1, 1952, to the effect that he was reluctant to sign the above mentioned affidavit. I advised Sergeant

Burg of the confidential nature of the investigation and that it did not reflect in itself upon the character of Leisman. Sergeant Burg stated that Leisman had been waiting for him March 1, 1952 in the apartment below his at 207 Law Street, Aberdeen, Maryland when he and Jack Leisman returned home. He stated that this was about 12:00 noon and that Mr. and Mrs. Leisman remained in his apartment for the entire day until he took them to the bus stop in Aberdeen at about 10:45 p.m. Sergeant Burg told us at this time that he heard Leisman tell his son that he was being harrassed by the FBI because of a statement he had made in connection with the "Hiss case". He further stated that he recalled nothing else Leisman had said on that day since he busied himself about the apartment and was interested in the programs on his television set. Sergeant Burg explained this attitude by saying that he found Louis Leisman an objectionable person of poor character and wanted to have as little to do with him as possible.

Sergeant Burg also stated that he had observed Mr. and Mrs. Leisman on the previous evening March 4, 1952 in the vicinity of the Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland.

Upon completion of the above interview with Sergeant Burg, I contacted Mr. Peter Mavrelis to see if he had been approached by the Leismans on the previous evening. Mr. Mavrelis advised the Leismans had sought re-employment from him and stated that he was willing to rehire Gertrude Leisman but refused to hire Leisman on the basis of his past experiences with him. Mr. Mavrelis stated that likewise he refused to rent the Leismans one of the cabins he maintain for the use of his employees because of Leisman's tendency to be loud, quarrelsome, drunk and disorderly which would cause embarrassment to the establishment. He added that Louis Leisman was drunk at this time. Mr. Mavrelis also advised me that he told Mrs. Leisman

to return the next day and they would make arrangements for her employment.

On March 10, 1952, I telephoned Sergeant Sylvester Burg for the purpose of ascertaining if he had knowledge of Leisman's present residence. At this time, Sergeant Burg stated that Leisman had not been in touch with him since March 1, 1952 and that if they did not come soon and bring some money for their son's support, he would find it necessary to evict the boy. Sergeant Burg expressed reluctance at having to take this step, since he personally admired the boy very much.

I conducted no further interviews with Sergeant Burg and at no time during the above mentioned contacts did he express other than friendly cooperation. At no time did he tell me or the Agents who accompanied me to leave him alone and "Get the Hell out".

Mr. Peter Mavrelis was interviewed by Special Agent Alex G. B. Radcliffe and myself on March 10, 1952, for a period of five minutes. He stated at this time that Mrs. Leisman did not return to the Mayflower Restaurant to accept the employment offered her as he had expected on March 5, 1952. According to Mr. Mavrelis this March 4 encounter with the Leismans was the only time he had seen them since the time Mrs. Leisman quit her job around February 12, 1952.

I hereby affirm:

That at no time during the above investigation did I or any other Agent who accompanied me conduct any interviews for the

purpose of harrassing Louis Leisman or any member of his family.

That no effort was made to contact Louis Leisman.

That no attempt was made to urge him directly or indirectly to change the affidavit he had made.

That all persons interviewed by me in connection with Louis Leisman were cautioned as to the confidential nature of the interview and reassured that the inquiry was not based upon any criminal or subversive act on the part of Louis Leisman or any of the members of his family.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

: AFFIDAVIT

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

- x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

JOSEPH L. CROTTA, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties I accompanied Special Agent Robert G. Emond to Aberdeen, Maryland, on March 3, 1952 and interviewed Mrs. Beatrice Burg at her home, 207 Law Street, Aberdeen, Maryland.

During this interview Mrs. Burg stated she would be very willing to tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation the truth as she knew it and the truth according to Mrs. Burg, "would never hurt anyone". Mrs. Burg advised us that Mr. Leisman was aware of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's investigation concerning him and that he had told his son, Jack Leisman this on Saturday, March 1, 1952. Mrs. Burg advised that she had inquired from Leisman the reason for the inquiry being made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to which he

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had answered: "some fellow talked me into signing an affidavit concerning something that happened some seventeen years ago and the FBI is trying to get me to change it".

Mrs. Burg related at this time that she was boarding the Leismans' son at her apartment and stated the Leismans had only given her $25.00 for taking care of their child, adding that she did not consider this to be enough money. Mrs. Burg inquired concerning the Federal Bureau of Investigation's attitude toward her having the boy in her care and Special Agent Emond advised her that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no interest in this matter and that any decisions made by her, concerning the Leismans, should be made independently of the investigation.

Special Agent Emond again advised her that an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not in itself reflect upon the individual under investigation and that the investigation concerning Louis J. Leisman was not in connection with any criminal or subversive activity on his part.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

- x

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

GEORGE W. MAYO, JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties, I telephoned Mrs. Beatrice Burg, 207 Law Street, Aberdeen, Maryland, for the purpose of determining the present residence of Louis J. Leisman on March 20, 1952. Mrs. Burg advised me that she had no definite information concerning Leisman's present address although she stated she had received a letter from Gertrude Leisman, return address 2805 E. Chase Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and had had a telephone conversation with Gertrude Leisman in which she, Mrs. Burg, was given to understand that the Leisman's would visit Aberdeen, Maryland, on the weekend of April 5, 1952. I made no inquiry at this time concerning any other member of Louis Leisman's family and no further mention was made of Louis Leisman nor was his son, Jack Leisman, mentioned, although Mrs. Burg inferred that Jack Leisman still resided with her and that the forthcoming visit of the Leisman's would be in connection with their son.

Also in connection with my official duties, I was aware of the entire investigation concerning the background of Louis J. Leisman, and at no time during this investigation were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Toner, 510 S. Philadelphia Road, Aberdeen, Maryland, contacted by agents of the

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Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Louis J. Leisman.

It is also known to me in connection with my official duties that no investigation concerning Louis J. Leisman was conducted in Aberdeen, Maryland, prior to February 14, 1952, and that Mr. Peter Mavrelis, owner of Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland, was first interviewed on February 15, 1952.

The investigation regarding Louis J. Leisman was directed toward establishing the character, reputation and background of him, and at no time was consideration given or was an attempt made to convince or persuade Leisman, directly or indirectly, to modify or otherwise alter his affidavit in support of a motion of a new trial filed by the Hiss defense.

Kisseloff-27976

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- : AFFIDAVIT

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant

- x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

BERNARD J. O'DONNELL, JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties, I conducted an investigation into the background and character of Louis J. Leisman.

On February 29, 1952, I accompanied Special Agent Robert G. Emond to the Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland, where we inquired of Mr. Peter Mavrelis, the owner, as to his knowledge of the present employment and residence of Louis J. Leisman. Mr. Mavrelis advised he had no such knowledge but that one of his waitresses, Mrs. Beatrice Burg, might have such information inasmuch as she was then taking care of Leisman's son, Jack.

Mrs. Beatrice Burg was thereupon interviewed by Special Agent Emond and myself in the office of the Mayflower Restaurant. Mrs. Burg was advised of the confidential nature of the inquiry by Special Agent Emond. Mrs. Burg was pleasant and cooperative throughout the interview and advised that she had heard from fellow workers that the FBI was checking on Leisman. She also stated that Jack Leisman was aware of the investigation. Mrs. Burg was advised that we desired to ascertain the present employment and residence of Louis J. Leisman and that he was not wanted for arrest. Mrs. Burg was unable to supply this information.

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Mr. Mavrelis was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was making an inquiry regarding Louis J. Leisman in order to ascertain Leisman's background and community reputation. He was further advised that the inquiry should be treated confidentially and should raise no question that Leisman had engaged in improper activities.

The interview was conducted by Special Agent Radcliffe who prepared a short written statement relative to the information furnished by Mavrelis and which Mavrelis signed willingly. The interview, including the preparation of the statement, took approximately twenty-five minutes, at the end of which time we departed.

No inquiry was made of Leisman's son or the residence or employment of Louis Leisman or his wife, nor was any reference made to Leisman's wife other than was necessary to determine the extent of Mavrelis' acquaintance with Leisman.

To my knowledge, the above interview was the first time Peter Mavrelis had been contacted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Louis J. Leisman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, : **AFFIDAVIT**

Defendant :

- x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

ALEX G. B. RADCLIFFE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties, I accompanied Special Agent Robert R. Alwell to Aberdeen, Maryland on February 15, 1952 for the purpose of interviewing Peter Mavrelis, owner of the Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland in connection with his knowledge of the reputation of Louis J. Leisman.

Upon entering the Mayflower Restaurant, we inquired of the woman at the cashier's desk as to where Mavrelis might be located. This woman identified herself to us as Mrs. Mavrelis and stated that her husband was in bed, explaining that he closes the restaurant in the early hours of the morning. I asked Mrs. Mavrelis what was the earliest time he might be seen, and she responded to the effect that he is usually at the restaurant after 2:00 PM.

Accordingly, Special Agent Alwell and myself departed, returning again at approximately 2:15 PM. We found Peter Mavrelis in his office behind the cashier's desk, and he expressed the desire that the interview be conducted there. I asked Mr. Mavrelis if Mrs. Leisman was on the premises, and he replied that she was not.

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Before this interview commenced, Mavrelis was told that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was conducting an investigation which necessitated ascertaining the character and reputation of Louis J. Leisman. He was also advised that the inquiry should be treated as confidential and should raise no inference that Leisman had engaged in improper activities.

Mr. Mavrelis was then questioned as to the extent of his acquaintance with Louis J. Leisman, his knowledge of Leisman's community reputation and of any specific misconduct of Leisman. I wrote a short statement covering the replies made by Mr. Mavrelis, which he read, approved and signed willingly.

To the best of my recollection, the above interview, including the preparation and signing of the statement, consumed between twenty and thirty minutes. At no time was Mavrelis asked about Leisman's son nor was he asked about Leisman's wife, except insofar as was necessary to ascertain the extent of his acquaintance with Leisman. No inquiry was made as to the present residence of Leisman, his wife or his son.

To my knowledge, the above interview on February 15, 1952 was the first time Peter Mavrelis had been contacted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in regard to Louis J. Leisman.

On March 10, 1952, I accompanied Special Agent Robert G. Emond on another visit to the Mayflower Restaurant. We spoke to Peter Mavrelis in the yard of the restaurant and ascertained that he had not seen Leisman since March 4, 1952, at which time he had told Mrs. Leisman he had a job opened for her.

This interview, which took place at approximately 3:15 PM, consumed not more than ten minutes.

The foregoing accurately described all contacts I have had with Peter Mavrelis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

- v - :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

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AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

ROBERT R. ALWELL, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties, I accompanied Special Agent Alex G. B. Radcliffe to Aberdeen, Maryland on February 15, 1952 for the purpose of interviewing the proprietor of the Mayflower Restaurant, Mr. Peter Mavrelis in connection with his knowledge of the reputation of Louis J. Leisman.

Upon arriving at the Mayflower Restaurant at approximately 11:00 a.m., we were told by Mrs. Mavrelis that her husband was sleeping; that he closes the restaurant in the early hours of the morning; and that she was reluctant to awaken him at that time. Upon being asked what was the earliest time he might be seen, Mrs. Mavrelis advised that her husband usually arrived at the restaurant at about 2:00 p.m. everyday.

Special Agent Radcliffe and myself then departed and returned to the restaurant at approximately 2:15 p.m. the same day. Mr. Peter Mavrelis was in his office at this time and we interviewed him there. Special Agent Radcliffe asked Mr. Mavrelis if Mrs. Leisman was on the premises and Mr. Mavrelis stated she was not.

74-1333-5311

On March 5, 1952, I accompanied Special Agent Robert G. Emond to the Post Intelligence Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, where we talked with Sergeant First Class Sylvester Burg. Special Agent Emond advised Burg that the interview was to be held confidential, to which Burg agreed, and that the investigation was not based on any criminal or subversive activity on the part of Leisman. Sergeant Burg was asked questions concerning the visit of Leisman to the Burg home on March 1, 1952. Sergeant Burg was entirely cooperative throughout the interview and at no time displayed animosity toward either myself or Special Agent Emond.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

- v - :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

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AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

ROBERT R. ALWELL, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties, I accompanied Special Agent Alex G. B. Radcliffe to Aberdeen, Maryland on February 15, 1952 for the purpose of interviewing the proprietor of the Mayflower Restaurant, Mr. Peter Mavrelis in connection with his knowledge of the reputation of Louis J. Leisman.

Upon arriving at the Mayflower Restaurant at approximately 11:00 a.m., we were told by Mrs. Mavrelis that her husband was sleeping; that he closes the restaurant in the early hours of the morning; and that she was reluctant to awaken him at that time. Upon being asked what was the earliest time he might be seen, Mrs. Mavrelis advised that her husband usually arrived at the restaurant at about 2:00 p.m. everyday.

Special Agent Radcliffe and myself then departed and returned to the restaurant at approximately 2:15 p.m. the same day. Mr. Peter Mavrelis was in his office at this time and we interviewed him there. Special Agent Radcliffe asked Mr. Mavrelis if Mrs. Leisman was on the premises and Mr. Mavrelis stated she was not.

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Mr. Mavrelis was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was making an inquiry regarding Louis J. Leisman in order to ascertain Leisman's background and community reputation. He was further advised that the inquiry should be treated confidentially and should raise no question that Leisman had engaged in improper activities.

The interview was conducted by Special Agent Radcliffe who prepared a short written statement relative to the information furnished by Mavrelis and which Mavrelis signed willingly. The interview, including the preparation of the statement, took approximately twenty-five minutes, at the end of which time we departed.

No inquiry was made of Leisman's son or the residence or employment of Louis Leisman or his wife, nor was any reference made to Leisman's wife other than was necessary to determine the extent of Mavrelis' acquaintance with Leisman.

To my knowledge, the above interview was the first time Peter Mavrelis had been contacted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Louis J. Leisman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Louis J. Leisman.

It is also known to me in connection with my official duties that no investigation concerning Louis J. Leisman was conducted in Aberdeen, Maryland, prior to February 14, 1952, and that Mr. Peter Mavrelis, owner of Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland, was first interviewed on February 15, 1952.

The investigation regarding Louis J. Leisman was directed toward establishing the character, reputation and background of him, and at no time was consideration given or was an attempt made to convince or persuade Leisman, directly or indirectly, to modify or otherwise alter his affidavit in support of a motion of a new trial filed by the Hiss defense.

Kisseloff-27987

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, : **AFFIDAVIT**

Defendant :

- x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

ALEX G. B. RADCLIFFE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties, I accompanied Special Agent Robert R. Alwell to Aberdeen, Maryland on February 15, 1952 for the purpose of interviewing Peter Mavrelis, owner of the Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland in connection with his knowledge of the reputation of Louis J. Leisman.

Upon entering the Mayflower Restaurant, we inquired of the woman at the cashier's desk as to where Mavrelis might be located. This woman identified herself to us as Mrs. Mavrelis and stated that her husband was in bed, explaining that he closes the restaurant in the early hours of the morning. I asked Mrs. Mavrelis what was the earliest time he might be seen, and she responded to the effect that he is usually at the restaurant after 2:00 PM.

Accordingly, Special Agent Alwell and myself departed, returning again at approximately 2:15 PM. We found Peter Mavrelis in his office behind the cashier's desk, and he expressed the desire that the interview be conducted there. I asked Mr. Mavrelis if Mrs. Leisman was on the premises, and he replied that she was not.

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Before this interview commenced, Mavrelis was told that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was conducting an investigation which necessitated ascertaining the character and reputation of Louis J. Leisman. He was also advised that the inquiry should be treated as confidential and should raise no inference that Leisman had engaged in improper activities.

Mr. Mavrelis was then questioned as to the extent of his acquaintance with Louis J. Leisman, his knowledge of Leisman's community reputation and of any specific misconduct of Leisman. I wrote a short statement covering the replies made by Mr. Mavrelis, which he read, approved and signed willingly.

To the best of my recollection, the above interview, including the preparation and signing of the statement, consumed between twenty and thirty minutes. At no time was Mavrelis asked about Leisman's sonnor was he asked about Leisman's wife, except insofar as was necessary to ascertain the extent of his acquaintance with Leisman. No inquiry was made as to the present residence of Leisman, his wife or his son.

To my knowledge, the above interview on February 15, 1952 was the first time Peter Mavrelis had been contacted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in regard to Louis J. Leisman.

On March 10, 1952, I accompanied Special Agent Robert G. Emond on another visit to the Mayflower Restaurant. We spoke to Peter Mavrelis in the yard of the restaurant and ascertained that he had not seen Leisman since March 4, 1952, at which time he had told Mrs. Leisman he had a job opened for her.

This interview, which took place at approximately 3:15 PM, consumed not more than ten minutes.

The foregoing accurately described all contacts I have had with Peter Mavrelis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

: **AFFIDAVIT**

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

JOSEPH L. CROTTA, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties I accompanied Special Agent Robert G. Emond to Aberdeen, Maryland, on March 3, 1952 and interviewed Mrs. Beatrice Burg at her home, 207 Law Street, Aberdeen, Maryland.

During this interview Mrs. Burg stated she would be very willing to tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation the truth as she knew it and the truth according to Mrs. Burg, "would never hurt anyone". Mrs. Burg advised us that Mr. Leisman was aware of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's investigation concerning him and that he had told his son, Jack Leisman this on Saturday, March 1, 1952. Mrs. Burg advised that she had inquired from Leisman the reason for the inquiry being made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to which he

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had answered: "some fellow talked me into signing an affidavit concerning something that happened some seventeen years ago and the FBI is trying to get me to change it".

Mrs. Burg related at this time that she was boarding the Leismans' son at her apartment and stated the Leismans had only given her $25.00 for taking care of their child, adding that she did not consider this to be enough money. Mrs. Burg inquired concerning the Federal Bureau of Investigation's attitude toward her having the boy in her care and Special Agent Emond advised her that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no interest in this matter and that any decisions made by her, concerning the Leismans, should be made independently of the investigation.

Special Agent Emond again advised her that an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not in itself reflect upon the individual under investigation and that the investigation concerning Louis J. Leisman was not in connection with any criminal or subversive activity on his part.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- : **AFFIDAVIT**

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant

- x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

BERNARD J. O'DONNELL, JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

In connection with my official duties, I conducted an investigation into the background and character of Louis J. Leisman.

On February 29, 1952, I accompanied Special Agent Robert G. Emond to the Mayflower Restaurant, Aberdeen, Maryland, where we inquired of Mr. Peter Mavrelis, the owner, as to his knowledge of the present employment and residence of Louis J. Leisman. Mr. Mavrelis advised he had no such knowledge but that one of his waitresses, Mrs. Beatrice Burg, might have such information inasmuch as she was then taking care of Leisman's son, Jack.

Mrs. Beatrice Burg was thereupon interviewed by Special Agent Emond and myself in the office of the Mayflower Restaurant. Mrs. Burg was advised of the confidential nature of the inquiry by Special Agent Emond. Mrs. Burg was pleasant and cooperative throughout the interview and advised that she had heard from fellow workers that the FBI was checking on Leisman. She also stated that Jack Leisman was aware of the investigation. Mrs. Burg was advised that we desired to ascertain the present employment and residence of Louis J. Leisman and that he was not wanted for arrest. Mrs. Burg was unable to supply this information.

Kisseloff-27993

74-1333-5311

On March 5, 1952, I accompanied Special Agent Robert G. Emond to the Post Intelligence Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, where we talked with Sergeant First Class Sylvester Burg. Special Agent Emond advised Burg that the interview was to be held confidential, to which Burg agreed, and that the investigation was not based on any criminal or subversive activity on the part of Leisman. Sergeant Burg was asked questions concerning the visit of Leisman to the Burg home on March 1, 1952. Sergeant Burg was entirely cooperative throughout the interview and at no time displayed animosity toward either myself or Special Agent Emond.

DIRECTOR, FBI (74-1333) 4/26/52

SAC, BALTIMORE (65-1642)

JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet 4/21/52.

Forwarded herewith are copies of affidavits prepared by SAs ROBERT G. EMOND, ALEX G. B. RADCLIFFE, BERNARD J. O'DONNELL, JR., JOSEPH L. CROTTA, GEORGE W. MAYO, JR., and a memorandum submitted by SA ROBERT G. EMOND.

The above affidavits are submitted prior to execution in order that the Bureau may have the opportunity of reviewing them for completeness and to insure that they meet with the Bureau's requirements. For the Bureau's information, the following is noted:

The false and erroneous allegations made by LOUIS J. LEISMAN in his affidavit and in statements made to U.S. Attorney MILES J. LANE on 3/31/52 are not based on facts within LEISMAN's knowledge but rather on information which he allegedly had received from his wife, GERTRUDE LEISMAN, PETER MAVRELIS, SERGEANT SYLVESTER BURG, Mrs. BEATRICE BURG, and Mr. or Mrs. RICHARD TONER. This information relates to their observations concerning the investigation into the background of LEISMAN conducted in Aberdeen, Maryland, and from the interviews had with them by various Bureau agents. In view of this fact, it is felt that more complete refutation of the allegations made by LEISMAN may be accomplished by obtaining affidavits from the above individuals.

For the Bureau's information, this office interviewed PETER MAVRELIS on five occasions, i.e. on 2/15/52, 2/19/52, 2/29/52, 3/5/52, and 3/10/52. The first interview on 2/15/52 was to ascertain the character and reputation of LEISMAN as a former employee, while the second interview was for the purpose of verifying additional information received subsequent to the first interview that MAVRELIS had been a complainant in an assault charge against LEISMAN and which information he had not volunteered to the agents. Subsequent interviews with MAVRELIS

GWM:mhp

cc New York (Encls. 7) REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
cc Pittsburgh (Encls. 7) REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY AIR MAIL

ENCLS. 13 - REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

were had to determine the whereabouts of LEISMAN as directed by the Bureau in teletype dated 2/29/52, which instructed Baltimore to make such arrangements as would be necessary to insure knowledge of the whereabouts of LEISMAN. It was for this same reason that BEATRICE BURG was interviewed on 2/29/52 and 3/3/52, and telephoned on 3/20/52. Mrs. BURG was also telephoned on 3/5/52 to learn where her husband might be reached and he was interviewed on that date to corroborate the information received from Mrs. BURG on3/3/52. Later Sergeant BURG was telephoned on 3/10/52 for the purpose of ascertaining what information he had concerning LEISMAN's whereabouts.

It is the observation of the Baltimore Office that although the fact that the many interviews and contacts with MAVRELIS and the Burgs are contained in the aforementioned affidavits of the agents, neither the reasons for nor the continuity of all of the interviews are set out in the affidavits. It is desired that the Bureau consider the advisability of such information being set out in the form of an affidavit sworn to by either the SAC, the Supervisor, SA MAYO, or the agent to whom the case is assigned. The practical reason for such an affidavit would be to (1) assist the Court in understanding the logical development of each interview and (2) providing a reasonable basis for the belief that frequent contacts with MAVRELIS and the BURGS were prompted by sound reasons and not for purposes of harrassment.

It is pointed out that in instant investigation, officers of the Aberdeen Police Department, Aberdeen, Maryland, were contacted to determine the reputation of PETER MAVRELIS and the BURGS with particular reference to their ability to maintain a confidence. Since this inquiry was positive, this office felt no hesitation in contacting them. In the case of Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD TONER, this office was advised by the Aberdeen Police Department that their reputation was unfavorable and that they would doubtless disclose the fact of the investigation and consequently no interview was had with them.

It is noted that in his affidavit, LEISMAN states the FBI influenced the TONERS to adopt an unfriendly attitude toward him and his son. This allegation has been refuted by a general statement in the affidavit of SA GEORGE W. MAYO, JR., who had immediate charge of the investigation of LOUIS J. LEISMAN. It is also noted that LEISMAN alleges the FBI conducted investigation in Aberdeen which caused his wife to lose her job at the Mayflower Restaurant on 2/13/52. Statements refuting this allegation are contained in the affidavits of SA MAYO and SA EMOND.

Kisseloff-27996

RE: JAHAM

Copies of this letter and enclosures are being forwarded to New York for their information.

It is noted that SA WALTER L. LYECH is now assigned to the Pittsburgh Division and from a review of the files, it was determined that he accompanied SA ROBERT G. EWONT to Aberdeen, Maryland, on 2/19/52 to interview PETER MAVROLIS. It is desired that SA LYECH prepare an appropriate affidavit forwarding copies to the Bureau, New York, and this office prior to execution. It will be noted that the interview in which SA LYECH participated is set out in the affidavit and memo of SA ROBERT G. EWONT.

The original copy of these affidavits are being maintained in this office and, upon receipt of instructions from the Bureau, will be executed and forwarded to New York for transmittal to the U.S. Attorney and for filing with the U.S. District Court, Southern District New York.

Kisseloff-27997

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

-v-

ALGER HISS,

Defendant.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -x

AFFIDAVIT

S 128-402

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MYLES J. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and in that capacity I am in charge of the above entitled case. This affidavit is submitted in opposition to the motion of the defendant for a third trial on a theory of "newly discovered evidence."

While I recognize that this court is fully familiar with the facts of this prosecution, I will, for the purpose of completeness, review briefly the pertinent details.

The defendant was indicted by a Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York on December 15, 1948. The indictment charged that the defendant twice perjured himself while testifying before that Grand Jury. Count One charged that the defendant perjured himself when he testified that he had not turned over to Whittaker Chambers any documents or copies of documents of the State Department. The second count charged that the defendant committed perjury when he testified that he had not seen Chambers after January 1, 1937.

74-1333-5329

A series of pre-trial motions were made by the defendant and various orders were submitted and signed providing the defendant with opportunities of inquiry into the details of the prosecution's case. The indictment was brought to trial for the first time on May 31, 1949, before the Honorable Samuel H. Kaufman and resulted in a disagreement of the jury on July 8, 1949.

The defendant next moved for a change of venue on the ground of public prejudice in this district, and after the submission of voluminous supporting papers, this motion was denied by the Honorable Alfred C. Coxe. The indictment was brought to trial again on November 17, 1949, before the Honorable Henry W. Goddard. On January 21, 1950, a jury found the defendant guilty on both counts, and on January 25, 1950, the defendant was sentenced to five years on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

On October 13, 1950, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit heard extended argument by the defendant's counsel in support of his appeal from the conviction. That court affirmed the conviction, United States v. Hiss, 185 F. 2d 822 (2nd Cir. 1950), and denied a petition for rehearing. Finally, on January 27, 1951, the Supreme Court of the United States denied the defendant's application for certiorari. United States v. Hiss, 340 U.S. 948 (1951).

On January 24, 1952 the defendant served upon us a paper captioned, "A notice of a hearing on a motion", together with supporting papers, petitioning the court for a third trial on the theory that he possessed newly discovered evidence which, if it had been presented to the trial jury, would have resulted in an acquittal. These papers announced that "a hearing" on the motion would be had on February 4, 1952. The arguments were formulated in an affidavit by Chester T. Lane. For purposes of convenience to all concerned,

I will deal with the contentions of the defendant under number classifications identical with those employed in that affidavit.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

This motion is frivolous. Though supposedly based on newly discovered evidence, in reality it is predicated on sheer speculation. As such its real purpose must be to perpetuate in some quarters the myth of the defendant's innocence. Thus the affidavits of Chester T. Lane, submitted in support of the present motion, renew and reiterate the pre-trial propaganda of the defense which attempted to depict Chambers as a social leper, totally unworthy of belief, and the defendant as the epitome of loyalty and truth. The trial jury, by its verdict, rejected these characterizations. It determined that Chambers was speaking the truth and that the defendant was a liar, perjurer and a communist spy. No evidence to the contrary is produced upon this motion.

Further the motion for a third trial was not made by the defendant within the time specified by Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. For that reason it would appear that this motion is also untimely. The final judgment of conviction was entered on January 25, 1950, while the original return day for the notice of motion, on which day the defendant would make his application to the court, was February 4, 1952, more than the two years fixed by the rule. This subject is considered in more detail in our memorandum of law. Suffice it to say here the Government submits that there is a serious question as to whether this court has jurisdiction to entertain this motion.

Before demonstrating the lack of merit of the contentions raised here, it would appear fitting to set forth facts establishing that the alleged proofs proposed are in no legal sense "newly discovered." Where appropriate, peculiar

facts will be set forth demonstrating that the particular item could have been produced at the second trial if due diligence had been exercised by the defense, but for all contentions the following should be considered. There was a time interval of more than two years from the date of the indictment on December 15, 1948, to the completion of the second trial on January 21, 1950. In addition to that period of time for inquiry and investigation, it must be conceded that the defendant had done some investigating as early as the initiation of the depositions in Baltimore in November, 1948, and knew most of the testimony given by Chambers before the House Committee in August of 1948. It is a matter of record that the defendant had considerable assistance in the investigations he conducted before the conclusion of the second trial. He has had the services of at least sixteen qualified attorneys and the assistance of at least three experienced private investigators. He had the assistance of a psychiatrist and a psychologist. He had the services of an expert in the analysis of paper content as well as handwriting and typewriting experts. In the light of these factors, it is apparent that the defendant would have discovered all evidence of assistance to him before the conclusion of the second trial if due diligence had been exercised by him. This is particularly so when it is recognized that by the prosecution's testimony at the first trial, the defendant was thoroughly informed of the Government's evidence, and, with a few exceptions, knew the entire content of the prosecution's case.

I. THE THEORY THAT THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS WERE NOT TYPED ON HISS MACHINE.

The defendant now attempts to prove that the typed Baltimore papers, were not produced by the Woodstock typewriter which was in the Hiss home in 1937 and early 1938. This is a complete change of tactics by the defense and abandons the defense theory of both trials. The defense previously alleged and sought to prove that Hiss was innocence because his typewriter, concededly used to type the Baltimore papers, left his possession in 1937. The defendant, his wife and several of his witnesses told in great detail how the Woodstock was taken to the Catlett home in December 1937. Further, photographs and testimony were produced by the defense to suggest means whereby Chambers secretly used the Woodstock while it was at the Catlett home. In so far as the defendant argues that Ex.UUU did not produce the Baltimore papers, his argument is irrelevant since the conclusion of both the defendant's and the Government's experts was only that the Baltimore documents were typed on the same typewriter that produced the known standards of typing and no identity with Ex. UUU was attempted or needed. As a matter of record, the Government rested its case in both trials without attempting to identify the typewriter. The defendant dramatically introduced it as his exhibit to physically prove the truth of his now abandoned defense that it was not in his possession after January 1938. In so far as the defense theorizes that the Baltimore papers were produced by Chambers on a typewriter constructed by him to produce typing identical with the Hiss machine, no credible evidence to support the theory is forthcoming, nor could it be forthcoming. Moreover, this new theory of the defense affects only one of the several corroborating proofs supporting Count 1 and Count 2, and hence does not even

approach the other bases of conviction, all sufficient in themselves to establish the required corroboration. Mrs. Chambers gave direct testimonial corroboration to establish Count II of the indictment. The four handwritten notes given by the defendant to Chambers were more than adequate to support the verdict of guilty upon both counts. The rug which Chambers gave to Hiss sometime after December 1936, and all the evidence surrounding it, is left undisputed in this motion. The loan of four hundred dollars to Chambers by Hiss in November of 1937 and the collateral proof of that loan were adequate to warrant the verdict of guilty on Count II. Finally, culminating these insurmountable hurdles is the fact that the defendant received concurrent sentences on each count.

II. THE THEORY THAT THE TRIAL EXHIBIT PRU WAS NOT THE HISS MACHINE.

Here the defense suggests, as evidence requiring a third trial, information not relevant to the prosecution's case. The trial exhibit was not a basis for the conclusion of the government's document examiner. It was not produced by the defense until after the examiner had testified at the first trial and was not introduced in evidence until after the Government rested. We have the aggravating factor here that the defendant seeks a new trial, on the ground that an exhibit he produced was not what he, his wife and five of his witnesses said it was. Again, even assuming all possible theories of the defendant in this regard are sound, it does not attack the other corroborating proofs which are independently sufficient.

III. THE ARGUMENT RELATED TO EDITH MURRAY.

Mrs. Edith Murray was the former maid of the Chambers who also proved to the jury that the defendant and his wife lied as to their relationship with the Chambers. The defendant produces affidavits of two individuals, one to the effect that the affiant did not see Edith Murray work for the Chambers' family at their 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, apartment in 1935 and 1936. The other swears he never saw Mrs. Murray at the 1617 Sutaw Place residence of the Chambers in 1936. Even assuming the affidavits submitted had any *prima facie* value, it must be conceded that at best they would constitute an attempt to attack the credibility of a witness and as such would be insufficient, under the precedents, to warrant a new trial. Moreover, the opportunities of observation of the two affiants of the defendant were obviously inadequate; so that on their face the affidavits do not even constitute impeachment. Further, there is every indication that the affidavit of Louis J. Leisman contains perjurious statements. The General Character and background of this affiant will be developed at length hereafter. ~~General character and history of one of these affiants will be developed at length herein. I advise the court that presumptive evidence of a serious perjury has come to my attention, and under my responsibilities as a United States Attorney I may be compelled to submit this matter to a grand jury. I promise that no action will be taken in this regard until this motion is ultimately disposed of by the court.~~

IV. THE RING OF CHAMBERS' BREAK WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Considerable effort is expended by the defendant in an attempt to establish that Chambers left the Communist Party before April 1, 1938. One of the many, many copies of State Department documents produced by Chambers bears the date, April 1, 1938 and the argument is that Chambers could

not have received this document from the defendant if Chambers had broken with the party before April of 1938. The defendant charges that Chambers left his Mount Royal Terrace home in Baltimore to go into hiding before April 1, this move marking the rupture with the communist organization. The statements culled from the many pages of testimony by Chambers, recalling his break as occurring in 1937 or early 1938, are obviously approximations by him which set the date of break some months ahead of the actual rupture. Certainly even the defendant would not now seriously argue that Chambers left the Communist Party in the year 1937. Correspondence referring to the translation by Chambers for the Oxford University Press, which correspondence was accumulated by the defendant through the services of Eleanor Kirstein, a former Time agent, is relied upon by the defendant because it indicates the translation was obtained before April, 1938. Chambers has, of course, testified that he obtained this translation at the time he broke from the Party. It is apparent that in these time approximations made a decade later, Chambers erred by a few weeks in fixing the time of his obtaining the translation. Additional affidavits will be discussed herein to establish beyond question that Chambers and his family did not leave their Baltimore home for Florida and refuge until at least two weeks after April 1, 1938, and that the break occurred approximately April 15, 1938, as Chambers stated in both trials. Exhibits submitted by the defense support this finding. (Exs. IV-B-8; IV-B-11(a); IV-B-11(b); IV-B-12; IV-B-14; IV-B-13; IV-B-15. In any event, this contention of the defendant is again solely of an impeaching nature and therefore, under the precedents, would not warrant a new trial.

V. LEE PRESSMAN

A statement before a Congressional Committee by Lee Pressman that Alger Hiss was not in a communist cell with him is offered. But, the name of Lee Pressman was never mentioned by Whittaker Chambers at any time during his lengthy appearance on the witness stand at the second trial. In all probability any testimony by Chambers in regard to Pressman and his possible membership in a Communist cell with the defendant would have been rejected by the trial court as not relevant. The statement of Pressman before the House Un-American Activities Committee on August 25, 1950, does not conflict with any testimony of Chambers at the trial, hence does not impeach his testimony in any respect. It would lead only to a completely superfluous inquiry into an irrelevant issue. See the testimony of Nathaniel Weyl in February, 1952, given before the Internal Security Committee of the United States Senate in which he stated under oath that Alger Hiss and Lee Pressman were members of a Communist cell, together with other men previously named by Chambers.

I. THE THEORY THAT THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS WERE NOT TYPED ON HISS MACHINE.

1. The first theory calling for a third trial is the contention that the Baltimore documents produced by Chambers were not typed on the Woodstock possessed by the defendant in 1938 but were typed on a second machine constructed by someone, presumably Chambers, in such a fashion that it produced typing identical with typing produced by the Hiss machine. Throughout these affidavits the government will refer to the Woodstock owned by Hiss in 1938 as the Hiss machine and will refer to the machine allegedly constructed by Chambers as the fabricated machine, while the

machine produced by the defendant will be designated Ex.WWW, or by its Woodstock Number, N 230,099.

2. In cross-examination, defense counsel at the second trial said, "The Government expert said that in his opinion these Baltimore exhibits were typed on the Woodstock typewriter. Undoubtedly that is a good opinion. As I told you in the opening we consulted experts, and in their opinion they thought so too. (R. 3162) But now, in pursuing this new and contrary avenue of defense, it is alleged, in apparent seriousness, that Chambers, in some unexplained fashion, constructed a miraculous duplicate typewriter and then, without leaving any traces whatsoever, substituted it for the Hiss machine while the latter was in the possession of either the Catletts or Ira Lockey. While doing this Chambers is assumed to have possessed the fore-knowledge that the defendant would be indicted several years later and be convicted because his typewriter produced unauthorized copies of secret State Department documents. Finally, Chambers possessed the incredible ingenuity to lure the defendant into producing the miraculous typewriter and thereby bring about his own destruction.

3. Chester T. Lane, in evolving this theory presupposes from the very beginning that the defendant was innocent of the offenses charged (p. 9, par. 2 of original affidavit). From this unsubstantiated starting point he then proceeds to the conclusion that the Baltimore documents could not have come from the machine that produced the known standards, notwithstanding the fact that all the experts contacted by either the prosecution or defense had come to the opposite conclusion. It should be noted in evaluating all the supporting papers that in this proceeding it is Chester T. Lane who is the combined typewriter expert and

document examiner. He would have this court set aside the result of an extended trial, which result has been affirmed, after a considered appeal and a denial of certiorari, on the ground of his expert opinions, although he must himself concede that he has no experience or training in the field. Where opinions of other experts are submitted no details as to the bases of their conclusions is given, as will be pointed out hereafter. In addition, one expert states that he does not undertake to present the details as to particular analyses from which he does undertake to present numerous conclusions.

4. The defendant's expert, Chester T. Lane, contends that the government's expert, Ramos C. Feehan, erred when he concluded that the Baltimore papers and the known standards were typed upon the same machine. Criticism of Feehan's methods is made by defense experts because in his testimony Feehan referred only to ten points of identity. The fact is that Feehan was asked to indicate "some" reasons for his conclusion and was not cross-examined as to further indicia of identity. (R. 1075). An examination of the attached affidavit of Ramos C. Feehan (Ex. A) will demonstrate to the court that this belated attack is without substance, for the conclusion of Feehan proceeded from a most thorough and complete analysis and comparison of the Baltimore documents with the known standards.

5. In his original affidavit (p. 9, par. 2) Chester T. Lane admitted that this new approach of the defense abandons the theory set forth at both trials, which was that the Baltimore documents were typed on the Hiss machine but were typed by Chambers, who in some unknown fashion, gained access to the machine. At the second trial, defense counsel theorized as follows: "Suppose someone had called up, or come over, when he knew the Hisses weren't there, and asked Cliff, saying that they were a typewriter

repair man and had come to repair the Woodstock typewriter. What would she have said? Why, they have given it to my boys. We wouldn't have much difficulty locating Gildi's place, and with that open house, with the cellar there, I mean the closet; with all the people coming and going, all the people living there, and their friends, and the dances and all. How easy. Am I talking through my hat? (R.3164)" As a corollary of this now obsolete theory, the defense attempted to prove that the Hiss machine had been given to the Catlett family on or about December 29, 1937, when the Hiss family moved to Volta Place in Georgetown. This theory was disproved by the prosecution, but certainly was a more plausible explanation than is now proposed. New counsel apparently believes that the former defense counsel was talking through his hat. Rejection by the jury of theory number one would indicate, a fortiori, rejection by any jury of the now proposed contention.

6. By his affidavit Chester T. Lane theorizes that Mr. Chambers constructed a typewriter which would produce typing identical with specimens obtained from the Hiss machine. It is nowhere suggested, however, how Chambers obtained specimens of the Hiss machine, and I advise the Court that it was only with great difficulty that the F.B.I. obtained such specimens. Mr. Lane concedes that many experts advised him that such a typewriter could not have been constructed (p. 10, par. 3 of original affidavit). In an effort to construct such a machine for the defense, Lane has had the services for at least one year of expert Martin K. Tytell, and even at this time Tytell will say only that he "believes" he has constructed a machine to meet the defense specifications. Tytell produced this typewriter with the aid of his associates and by virtue of his long experience as a specialist in this esoteric field. Mr. Tytell states:

"I am a typewriter expert, with many years of specialized experience in the creation of unique typewriters for foreign language and other purposes." (Ex. 14)

7. In addition to this trained background and the help of his associates, it may reasonably be assumed that Mr. Tytell had the help of specialized equipment and tools. Mr. Chambers, on the other hand, the supposed creator of a similar machine, has had no experience or training whatsoever in the field and would have no equipment for such a venture. If the defendant now supposes that Chambers constructed the machine with the assistance of some experts in the field, it leads to the refutation that such a procedure would have left traces to prove that that occurred. Although the defendant has completed extensive investigation in this field, he not only has not uncovered any such traces, but does not even suggest that they exist.

8. The entire proposition becomes even more fantastic when it is suggested that Chambers did not mention the Baltimore documents in August of 1948 before the House Committee, because they did not then exist, but were produced between that date and November 17, 1948. Under this alternate theory, Chambers would have had to obtain in the autumn of 1948 the necessary typing specimens, construct the typewriter, obtain the original State Department documents, type them and substitute his fabricated machine for the Hiss machine, all in the period of approximately three months.

ANALYSIS OF THE DOCUMENTS

9. The defendant submits two affidavits of Evelyn G. Ehrlich who describes herself at some length as a detector of spurious prints. In his second supplemental affidavit Mr. Lane refers to this lady (p. 11) as "... an expert in the use of photomicrography to detect printing forgeries." For purposes of argument we will assume that an opinion of Mrs. Ehrlich in the field of typed documents is of some value.

10. It is first to be noted that this helper of the defendant concedes that she can distinguish between typing specimens from the trial exhibit [illegible] and the fabricated machine. Thus, despite all this time, and despite the work of experts skilled in the manufacture of special typewriters, and despite the aid of two document examiners, the defense has still not produced a machine to imitate the work of Ex. [illegible]. How then can it seriously be argued that Chambers produced such a machine without expert training of any kind and without assistance, and possibly accomplished this miracle of production in three months' time!

11. The assigned task of Mrs. Ehrlich was to compare recent specimens from Ex. [illegible] with the Baltimore Documents and the known standards. Mrs. Ehrlich, an expert in <u>printed</u> documents, expresses great difficulty in working with most of these typed papers because of poor quality paper and because of overwet typewriter ribbons. Although the other defense expert, Elizabeth McCarthy experienced no such problem and the standards were deemed adequate by the government's experts, Ehrlich is reluctant to express any opinion. In all probability she has this difficulty because she concededly has not worked with typed documents but with printed matter.

12. Ehrlich accepts only three of the known standards as usable; Exs. 3746R and [illegible]. Two of these are older specimens dating from 1931 and 1933, while the third (Ex. [illegible]) was not used by the government expert. She compares these standards with the Baltimore Documents of 1938 and with specimens made from # 230,099 in 1952. After comparing the Baltimore documents with the known standards, Ehrlich states that she has no definite opinion as to whether the two sets of papers were typed on the same machine. Nor is she certain that the Baltimore documents were typed on # 230,099, thus further confounding the defendant's theory, for otherwise

Chambers must be assumed to have constructed not one but two new machines. In the last analysis, all Ehrlich can say is that the "observable peculiarities" in the type of the Baltimore documents "more nearly resemble" the specimens from N230,099 than the Rice standards. But even Ehrlich concedes that these peculiarities may be attributable to the particular ribbons and absorbent quality of poor grade paper used for the Baltimore documents (Ex. 28-II, p.5). Since Ehrlich does not conclude that the Baltimore documents and the known standards came from different machines, her affidavit is without value and can not conceivably warrant the granting of a third trial.

13. The second document examiner used here by the defense is Elizabeth McCarthy. McCarthy agrees with Ehrlich that typing from Ex. UUU can be distinguished from typing done on the newly fabricated machine. Thereafter, McCarthy announces conclusions differing from those of Ehrlich.

14. McCarthy reports that after examining the known standards, the Baltimore documents and recent products of Ex. UUU she would be of the opinion that all sets of documents came from the same machine. She then admits that her further opinion is based upon a report of Donald Kerman, a chemist, which will be considered hereafter. This report attempts to prove that Ex. UUU inherently indicates it was constructed by some one other than the Woodstock Company. Even with reliance placed on this report, the farthest McCarthy will go is to state that (p. 4 of Ex. 28-I) " ... while I cannot say definitely that all three sets of documents were not typed on the same machine, I believe it just as possible, in the light of the observable facts, that the Baltimore Documents were typed on a machine which was not the original Rice Machine used for the standards." This sort of conjecture merits no attention and certainly is of no support to this application.

15. The defendant has also utilized the services of a well-recognized document examiner, Mr. Daniel Doud, but significantly has not submitted any formal affidavit by Mr. Doud on this issue. Mr. Doud has examined the Baltimore documents and the known standards together with some early products of the Hiss machines and states that early developments of type peculiarities indicate that all three sets of documents were produced by the Hiss typewriter (Ex.II-F,p.4).

16. In summary, it will be noted that the defense affidavits contain disputable findings, unfounded and false conclusions; and despite these claims and the various side issues raised, the defense has still not produced one person, expert or no, who challenges the principle contention of the Government and will say that the Baltimore papers and the known standards were not typed on the same machine. Although the defense experts can detect forgeries, and although they theorize that the Baltimore documents might be forgeries, they do not conclude, and present no evidence, that they are forgeries.

AUTHORSHIP OF BALTIMORE PAPERS AND CORRECTIONS THEREON.

17. The defense has also introduced a series of collateral suggestions and theories which will be considered here. In her affidavit attached to the Second Supplemental Affidavit of Chester T. Lane, Elizabeth McCarthy expresses the opinion that there were two typists who produced the Baltimore Papers and that neither was Priscilla Hiss. To begin with, this entire subject is totally irrelevant. The Government's case in no way and to no degree hinges upon who the typist was. Chambers, when asked, specifically stated that he had no recollection of seeing Mrs. Hiss or anyone else type any of the Baltimore Papers. (R. 580). Hence, the

Kisseloff-25267

affidavit of McCarthy in this connection is without significance. In addition this conclusion is unworthy of belief for no expert has or can so identify a typist from typing which is merely mechanical copy-work, as was the production of these papers. Only very general indications of identity or non-identity of typing for two groups of specimens can be detected. In this regard, indications of identity of typist for the known standards and the Baltimore papers are evident. (Ex. B-1, p.2).

18. McCarthy concludes that the penciled proof-reading corrections on the Baltimore papers were all made at one time because of the quality of penciled markings, and that none were made by the Hisses. These opinions are of no relevancy and require no refutation. Moreover, to say that all corrections were made simultaneously from the evidence noted is patently as unsound as is the conclusion itself irrelevant. The same may be said of the conclusion as to authorship in light of the inadequate specimens of handwriting available in the corrections (Ex. B-1, p.3). McCarthy concludes that the papers were deliberately made to appear the work of an amateur typist because some superimposed correcting letters are made lighter than the underlying in correct letters. This is unsound factually in the only 27 alleged instances are alleged, and these are not set out, while the attached affidavit (Ex. B-3) sets out numerous examples to the contrary. It is unsound in theory as even a layman can recognize, for the conclusion is not warranted by the evidence available (Ex. B-3). McCarthy's opinion that four typing ribbons were used to produce the Baltimore Papers is of no significance. Similarly, that the four ribbons were allegedly used in an order contrary to the dates of the Baltimore papers is not important since there was claim or proof offered that the Baltimore Papers were typed in the same

precise order as they were received or initiated at the State Department. There has been no suggestion that the defendant took them home and had them copied in precise chronological order. Moreover, no details are set forth as to the methods by which McCarthy made her type-ribbon count. Did she independently arrive at her conclusions, which is the same as Mr. Norman's? There is serious question that their conclusion is sound (Ex. P-1, p.7). Certainly it is of no support to this motion.

These miscellaneous contentions lumped under this head by the defense are largely irrelevant and totally unpersuasive. They can in no sense call for the setting aside of a considered judgment which has been upheld after full appeal.

II. THE THEORY THAT THE TRIAL EXHIBIT UUU WAS NOT THE HISS MACHINE.

1. Foremost in consideration of this contention is the fact that the argument is totally irrelevant to any consideration of the opinion of Feehan, or of the defendant's experts consulted before the trial, that the Baltimore documents and the known standards were produced by the one typewriter. I respectfully point out to the court that the trial Exhibit UUU was not produced by the defense until after the testimony of Feehan at the first trial and was not introduced into evidence until after the government rested. The opinion of Feehan was not based on any specimens taken from Exhibit UUU, but was based upon known standards obtained from the typewriter in the Hiss home in early 1938, as compared with the typed Baltimore documents. The opinion of Feehan at the second trial had the same foundation. Hence, even assuming for purposes of argument that the trial exhibit was a fabricated machine and not the Hiss machine, the soundness and completeness of the Government's evidence is not

affected one iota. The defense seeks a third trial on a theory that the exhibit was not the Hiss machine after, as they must concede, they produced the machine and testified to its authenticity by tracing its history through the hands of several defense witnesses. Moreover, this evidence would not be likely to produce an acquittal at a third trial. Indeed there is a serious question whether the proof now offered under this contention would be admissible as relevant to the issues in the case.

2. In this instance, again we have the defense abandoning a defense theory which it attempted to develop at both the first and second trials. We respectfully call attention to the authorities which condemn this practice as one not to be rewarded by the granting of new trials.

3. In evolving a theory that Chambers must have constructed a duplicate of the Hiss machine, various reasons why such a construction would have been necessary for Chambers are proposed. All these suggested reasons presuppose always, without apparent or actual foundation, that Chambers had some motive for implicating Hiss. No motive is articulated, however, and the contention that Chambers was a psychopathic personality, so desperately pursued at the second trial, appears also to have been abandoned. No motive is suggested for explaining why Chambers would have gone to such incredible lengths to implicate an allegedly innocent man.

4. As part of this argument, Chester T. Lane suggests that the trial exhibit is not the Hiss machine, because it is in workable condition, while the Hiss machine was not. In fact the evidence shows that the trial exhibit DDD bore the precise physical defects attributed to the Hiss machine by several witnesses. After Mrs. Hiss testified on direct examination that the machine was not very serviceable

(R.2356) (to explain why she disposed of it to the Catlettes), she stated on cross examination (R. 2360) that the keys stuck and the ribbon did not work properly. Ex. UUU bore these defects. Mrs. Hiss did not testify that no typing whatsoever could be done on the machine. Raymond Catlett, a son of Clydie Catlett, testified that when his family received the machine from Priscilla Hiss (R. 1535) the carriage roller was broken and the carriage would not shift. He then identified the trial exhibit as the machine he possessed and pointed out the precise defects on the trial exhibit to which he referred. Thus it is apparent that the testimony of those most familiar with the Hiss machine identified the trial exhibit as the machine which emanated from the Hiss home in 1938, and pointed to those defects which demonstrated that identity.

DATE OF MANUFACTURE OF EX. UUU.

5. The defendant attempts to establish that the trial exhibit, the base structure of which bears the serial number N230,099, could not have been a regular Woodstock product but must have been constructed by another person, i.e., Whittaker Chambers. First, it is contended that the base N 230,099 was not made by Woodstock until late July or August 1929, at a time when Woodstock no longer made the type-face found on Ex. UUU. Therefore, the defendant concludes that Chambers took the base N230,099 and added some type he accumulated from somewhere to produce a machine that produced type identical with the Hiss machine. In addition, an affidavit of Donald Norman, a chemist, is submitted, alleging that typewriter N230,099 was not a regular Woodstock product. To bolster this theory also are the above-analyzed opinions of McCarthy and Ehrlich insofar as they suggest that a typewriter can be constructed to produce typing identical with another machine.

6. The defense further produces evidence to indicate that the Hise machine came to the office of Mr. Fansler, Mrs. Hise' father, sometime between June 29, 1929 and July 8, 1929. Much speculation upon Woodstock's production records follows to support the theory that # 230,099 was not made until after July 8, 1929 and therefore could not be the real Hise Woodstock since it was not in existence when Fansler had the Hise machine. As to precisely when the machine # 230,099 was produced by Woodstock and when the type-face thereon was used by the Company, the defendant's own papers establish that no company records can assist us. Mr. Bond, in a defendant's exhibit, advises the Court that Woodstock kept no accurate records of the changes in the type-face used. (Ex. II-F).

7. A verified letter of J.T. Carlson, who has supervision over the Woodstock Records, states some conclusions as to production on 1929 but those conclusions were later identified as merely the speculation of some unnamed clerk. In an unsigned affidavit by Joseph Schmitt (Ex.II-E), a Woodstock officer, the defense submits a summary of the production records of the Woodstock Company in 1929. This includes information on the company's use of serial numbers. Accepting those figures as accurate they reveal how totally incomplete and unreliable they are as the bases of further conclusions. Over thirteen thousand serial numbers were skipped by the company in that one year, with no apparent pattern or reason for these omissions. Monthly production figures are given but nowhere is it indicated when a serial number was placed on the machines. Nowhere does the production item reflect the date a machine was begun, or completed, or sold, or sent out, or what. Finally, even accepting these statistics as of some reliability the defendant concedes

the possibility that N 230,009 was produced in June, 1929 in time to be on Fensler's desk on July 8th, 1929. (II-B, Par.6). This entire theory is a patchwork of assumptions, resting one upon another. No evidence of any probative value is presented.

ANALYSES OF PAPER USED FOR BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS AND ENVELOPE WHICH HELD THEM.

8. The defendant submits two affidavits of Daniel F. Norman who is described by Chester Lane as, "... an expert in physical and chemical analysis of paper, metals and other materials." (p. 11 of Second Supplemental Affidavit). Norman describes his qualifications in similar terms. Norman submits a series of conclusions which stem from chemical analyses, as well as some opinions in the field of typewriter construction and wear, in which subject he is not even alleged to be an expert. The former deal with a paper analysis of the Baltimore Documents and envelope which held them from 1938 to 1948. This line of opinion really goes to Chambers' testimony that the envelope held all the Baltimore Documents and is distinct from any theory raised in the original motion papers. However, it is readily refutable and will be recited here for convenience. The sum total of these conclusions adds nothing to this issue, as will be demonstrated.

9. Norman cut a portion of paper from each of the Baltimore documents as well as from the envelope which contained these documents for ten years. This opportunity was given the defense at their request although they previously had had a paper analysis made during the second trial.

10. Norman notes that physically the Baltimore papers, with the exception of Nos. 9 and 10, fall into two groups. Group "A" sheets are 8½" by 11" and are more yellow

than Group 'B' sheets, which are 8" by 10½". Herman notes that sheets of both groups are of the same general class of paper. From these facts Herman concludes that both groups could not have been stored together for ten years. But Herman assumes that all sheets were of the same age in 1939 when typed, which premise is supported by no proof whatsoever. Further, the speed of yellowing depends upon the resin, iron, lignin and bleaching in the sheets of each group. Thus, two different sheets of paper of the same general class under identical conditions will vary greatly as to the degree of yellowing where one is resin-sized. (Ex.R-1,p.6). Thus the conclusion of Herman as to the impossibility of both groups of sheets being in the same envelope for ten years begins with an unsupported premise and proceeds upon an erroneous generality. The conclusion can therefore bear no weight. Moreover, Herman ignores persuasive inherent proof that the Baltimore Documents were folded into quarters while aging, as would be the case if they were in Chambers' envelope. (Ex. R-19.5).

STRUCTURE OF EX. NUM.

11. Herman next steps into the field of typewriting manufacture to express a series of conclusions, each of which is erroneous. Herman took a sample of solder from various keys on # 230,099. He notes that the nickel content in these samples varies greatly and that there is more nickel in the solder on # 230,099 than in the solder on other Feedstocks. Further, he notes that there is more nickel in the solder on what he describes as altered keys of # 230,099 than on those keys designated unaltered. In this entire experiment and in his conclusions Herman exposes his complete ignorance of the manufacturing procedure at Feedstock in 1929, and that ignorance renders his affidavit worthless. Mr. Conrad

Youngberg, a longtime employee of Woodstock and the plant superintendent from 1929 to 1933 (Ex. C), Mr. Otto Johanson, also with many years at Woodstock and the plant superintendent from 1925 to 1929 (Ex. B), Joseph Schmitt, another man with many years of experience at the Woodstock plant, (Ex. E) all agree that no nickel was intentionally mixed in their solder at all. Any nickel content was accidental, of insignificant quantity and was not uniform. Actually, the type-bar with the type attached by solder, was all dipped into a nickel bath to furnish a nickel plating at the end of the operation. Thus, the variation in the amount of nickel in each of Norman's specimens would not indicate a variation in the nickel content of the solder but would indicate how much of the surface nickel plate he took off with the underlying solder. By the same token where there was an "altered type", less and not more nickel would be found since, as the three Woodstock men state, it would not be normal for the "altered type" to be nickel plated once, while original plating would necessarily be lost. Thus the very opposite of Norman's conclusion would be correct.

12. Norman says that he made a ~~type-~~ribbon-thread count. How he made it is left unstated and there is a serious question as to whether the methods available to him would permit an accurate count (Ex. B-1, p.8) Shrlich announces no such finding. But even assuming such a count, the government has already respectfully noted to the court that it is no part of the government's case that the Baltimore papers were typed in the same time order as is the order of the dates upon those documents.

13. As for the conclusion of Norman that some Baltimore sheets were cut off after the typing, it is of no significance. There is no proof that it is so but even if so, it would avail the defendant nothing (Ex. B-1, p.4).

Similarly, Norman's "rain-experiment" that left a Woodstock out in the rain for two weeks and to the accompanying rust and from which he concludes that # 230,099 could not have been in the rain in 1945 as Lockey testified, touches upon collateral testimony of a defense witness, and nothing more.

14. Norman notes that his analyses of nineteen types on # 230,099 reflect ingredients not on other types in the same machine. The Woodstock employees state that it was entirely possible that the type stockpile at the plant would contain types made from different batches of steel. No attempt was made to have all the type on one machine from one precise steel formula. By the same token, a base from one period could well have type produced at an earlier date. As for the varying degrees of solder on the type pointed out by Norman, Schmitt, who looked at the few photographs of # 230,099 given us on this motion says this was a usual plant job (Ex. E). Both Hokanson and Youngberg (Exs. C, D) state that the soldering of type at the plant left many type bars with greatly varying quantities of solder. The "abnormal tool marks" on three letters of # 230,099 from which Norman concludes that there was a deliberate alteration of the type are recognized by the Woodstock men as mere evidences of rough wear. They all differ with Norman's statement that the Woodstock Company changed its "t" die in 1929. Norman reaches this conclusion from the fact that a machine he is using as a standard, has a "t" of a different design from the "t" on # 230,099. From the statements of the Woodstock executives it would appear that Norman's machine has been altered as to its letter "t". This is another basis for attack upon the Norman affidavit. We have no assurance that his standards are reliable. In any event, his conclusions are unsound and do not support the defendant's application.

GOVERNMENT'S SEARCH FOR TYPEWRITER
OTHER THAN # 230,099.

15. I turn now to the alleged statements of Mr. O.J. Carow, as set forth on pages 15 et seq., of the first affidavit of Chester T. Lane. Mr. Carow states that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation visited him at a time well before the first trial and before the F.B.I. knew that Ira Lockey possessed the Hiss typewriter. Carow is reported to have stated that he recalls being questioned by the agents on that occasion as to the number of the missing Hiss typewriter and his recollection is that the agents were looking for a number other than #230,099, the serial number of Ex. UUU. The defense then argues that this other number then mentioned by the agents must be the number of the actual Hiss machine and that the knowledge of the existence of this other machine is possessed by the F.B.I. This is of course absurd since when the agents called upon Mr. Carow they did not know the number of the Hiss machine. They had had no opportunity to examine Exhibit UUU. The records of the Woodstock Company are such that it was impossible to trace in that fashion the serial number of the Hiss machine. When the agents spoke to Carow, they had no serial number to seek out, but were investigating an entire series of numbers on the theory that the sought-for typewriter was somewhere within that series.

16. The affidavit of Mr. Earl J. Connelly, attached hereto, unequivocally states that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has no knowledge of any Woodstock typewriter pertinent in any way to this prosecution other than Exhibit UUU (Ex. P). In this regard, it is to be noted that on page 4 of his second supplemental affidavit Chester Lane says he needs a hearing now on points I and II, only to learn what the government knows of the real typewriter. He is fully informed of this by the papers here submitted and hence, by his own concession, requires no hearing on this application.

CONCLUSION ON POINT II

17. In closing, I quote from the defendant's motion Exhibit 2-G, which is a letter of Document Expert Donald Doud, explaining his conclusions after having worked diligently and conscientiously for the defendant for some time. He states:

> "In your (Chester T. Lane) letter of January 9, 1952 you asked me to submit an affidavit on two unrelated points with which you hope to establish the theory that typewriter 230,099 (Trial Ex. UUU) was a fraudulently made up machine in support of the Government's case against Alger Hiss. I have worked conscientiously and diligently on this matter but no evidence I have gathered to date has given me any reason to believe that theory and I cannot subscribe to a statement tending to imply that evidence I have gathered supports that conclusion."

Mr. Doud further states that in his expert opinion the suggestion that Chambers constructed the trial exhibit to produce type identical with the Hiss machine is an almost impossible task and one which he thinks could not be accomplished by anyone, expert or inexpert. We have by this letter the opinion of the defendant's own expert that his entire theory is based on an impossible foundation. That theory should be rejected by this court because it is inherently unsound and because no credible evidence has been offered to support it. Therefore, it could not conceivably produce a verdict of acquittal. In regard to the question of due diligence, I respectfully note to the court that this theory of forgery by typewriter is not of recent concoction, but was expressed by the defendant himself at the time of sentence on January 25, 1950, indicating the consideration of that theory at that time (R. 3302).

III. EDITH MURRAY

1. In the direct examination of Mrs. Chambers at the second trial the defense was forewarned of the Government's contention that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers had a negro maid while living in Baltimore in 1935 and 1936. As early as November, 1948, at Baltimore Mrs. Chambers told the defense of Edith Murray, told them her first name and described her contacts with Mrs. Rice (R. 1031). Again on cross examination Mr. and Mrs. Rice were both asked if they visited the Chambers' apartment in Baltimore in 1935 and 1936 and were cautioned by the prosecuting attorney that they should carefully weigh their answer to that question. In this way the defendant was put on guard that he would have to meet proof indicating that he had visited the Chambers' home in Baltimore. Further, the mere fact that evidence is submitted in rebuttal does not eliminate the legal requirement of due diligence in the obtaining of answering proof. In the light of all the factors here, it is apparent that the defendant should be required to have produced any evidence impeaching Edith Murray at the second trial. The defense did not request any adjournment or other opportunity to meet the testimony of Edith Murray. It cannot now seek a third trial on that ground.

2. Furthermore, the two affidavits submitted by the defense in support of its third intention at best would serve only as attempted impeachments of the testimony of Edith Murray. It is well established that such evidence as a matter of law is not sufficient to obtain a new trial. Hence, accepting arguendo these two allegedly impeaching affidavits at face-value, the defendant has not produced adequate evidence under this contention to entitle him to a new trial.

3. The affidavit of William H. Fowler (Ex. 3-H) states in substance that he was the beau of the housekeeper's niece, at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. He informs the court that before his marriage he frequently dined at 903 St. Paul Street with his intended in-law, and that subsequent to his marriage he dined there approximately four times a week. Mr. Fowler further assures the court that the dinner table of his intended was a source of complete and thorough information on the activities of the entire household. It is the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and has not previously been contradicted that they, with their first child, were tenants at 903 St. Paul Street during part of the time that Mr. Fowler dined there. It was further the testimony of the Chambers and of Edith Murray that Edith Murray worked as a day-maid for the Chambers while at that address. The defense submits the affidavit of Mr. Fowler with the allegation that not only was Edith Murray not a maid for the Chambers at 903 St. Paul Street, but that according to Mr. Fowler's recollection, the Chambers did not live there at all.

4. I respectfully call the court's attention to the following factors in evaluating this affidavit of Mr. Fowler, which even if totally acceptable as to conclusion, would not warrant a new trial. The precise times when Mr. Fowler was at the St. Paul Street house are not set forth, nor can they be set forth, and similarly the precise dates and times when Edith Murray was at that house are not set forth. Therefore, it is entirely possible that though both visited that house, they would not have seen one another. Secondly, no reason is set forth why the presence of Miss Murray at the house, even if then known to Fowler, would have impressed him so that he would have recalled the fact, including the detail of names, to this date. The dependence of Mr. Fowler upon the gossip discussed at the dinner table

is hardly to suggest worthwhile recollection. Even assuming that Mr. Fowler was produced at the first trial and gave the evidence such as was contained in his affidavit, it is inconceivable that it would have produced a verdict of acquittal.

5. The Government submits herewith the affidavit of Louise T. Fowler, the wife of William Reed Fowler (Ex.G). Mrs. Fowler states that subsequent to her marriage on August 18, 1934, she and her husband visited 903 St. Paul Street ". . . not more often than once every three weeks." Even the defendant must concede that Chambers was not at 903 St. Paul Street and was not even in Washington before late 1934 or early 1935. It is therefore obvious that Chambers and his family were at 903 St. Paul Street after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler. By the sworn statement of Mrs. Fowler she and her husband visited 903 St. Paul Street at that time no more than once every three weeks. This is additional evidence that the attempted impeachment by Mr. Fowler is without substance.

6. The second affidavit submitted by the defendant in support of this contention is the sworn statement of Louis J. Leisman. Leisman swears that he lived and worked at 1619 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, from September 1935 to December 1936, as the janitor of the apartment house. The Chambers lived in 1617 Eutaw Place from October 2, 1935 to June 27, 1936. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and Edith Murray have testified that Miss Murray served on occasion as a maid for the Chambers at the Eutaw Place apartment. Leisman states that he recalls the Chambers as tenants of the house adjoining that of his then employer, but avers under oath that they had no maid.

7. Assuming for the moment that this affidavit, if totally true, lent support to the pending motion, I will analyze both it and its source, and in reverse order. At the outset, Leiman and the defense saw fit to omit his present whereabouts from his affidavit. This is, of course, a departure from regular practice. Whether or not it was done by design is best indicated by the past activities of the affiant, particularly insofar as they reflect his character, or lack thereof.

8. To date, the Government has discovered records of two criminal convictions against this person, but because of positive evidence of the use of aliases by the affiant I hesitate to state that this is the sum total of his prior relations with police authorities. For now, let it be said that on January 7th, 1923, Mr. Leiman, then using the name of Louis J. Smith, was convicted in Buffalo, New York, of criminally discharging a firearm in violation of Section 1906 of the Penal Law. On November 7th, 1931, Mr. Leiman, using the name set forth in his here submitted affidavit, was convicted in Baltimore, Maryland, of violating the National Prohibition Act and was given a jail sentence together with a fine of $150.00. The information stated that he was operating a "speakeasy" in the city of Baltimore at which he produced and sold various types of liquor without benefit of proper authorization. To avoid paying the committed fine, Leiman swore that he had less than twenty dollars non-exempt moneys and was ultimately released as a pauper pursuant to Section 641 of former Title 18. It is also known that in May of 1950 this affiant was charged in Maryland with criminal assault but was acquitted after a trial.

9. To further indicate how responsible and reliable a reporter of history Mr. Leisman is, I am compelled to delve briefly into his economic and social past. Leisman has never been able to maintain any employment for any extended period. For example, investigation has established that, between the years 1940 and 1951, Leisman has held at least twenty-six different jobs, most of which he lost because of being continuously intoxicated. Between the years 1919 and 1951 Leisman is now known to have had at least forty-seven different residences. In September of 1938, Leisman stated under oath to an election official that he had resided in the third precinct, first district for the prior eighteen years, although many of his addresses within that period were not in that precinct. The affiant has had two wives and one mistress, the last named being frequently beaten and once hospitalized by Leisman. In summary, Leisman's past activities establish him to be totally irresponsible and an excessive drinker, if not a confirmed alcoholic.

10. Turning to the content of the affidavit, it is apparent that assuming Leisman did work at 1619 Sutaw Place as he claims, his opportunities of observation of 1617 Sutaw Place were inadequate. His own statement of the positions of vantage he always assumed, demonstrate this inadequacy. Despite Mr. Leisman's statement to the contrary, a tenant of 1617 Sutaw Place, there when the Chambers resided there, has advised the Government that there was a readily available rear entrance which Edith Murray could well have used. A physical inspection of the premises reveals that this entrance still exists.

11. Innumerable residents of that area in 1935 have informed the Government that negro maids served many people in that immediate area in 1935. Hence, even if Mr. Leisman had seen Edith Murray in 1935 in or near 1617 Sutaw Place it is

highly unlikely that sixteen years later he would recall her, and her association with the Chambers.

12. It is established by independent documentary proof that the Chambers resided at 1617 Eutaw Place from October 2nd, 1935 to June 27, 1936 (Ex. 2). For the affidavit of Leisman to appear of value, it must state that Leisman was in the adjoining house during that period. Conveniently, Leisman swears that he was employed and resided at 1619 Eutaw Place from September 1935, (a month before Chambers' arrival) to December 1936. Leisman offers no independent proof to corroborate him on these all important dates.

13. The Government has been advised by three independent and reliable witnesses that in fact Mr. Leisman was not employed and did not live at 1619 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, during the period set forth in his affidavit. From the evidence now at hand it is certain that Leisman lied under oath when he swore he was employed and resided at 1619 Eutaw Place in the last quarter of 1935 and through 1936. Leisman apparently did work for a short period in early 1935 at that address but was soon fired because of his drinking and general inattention to duty. It would appear that when fired he took with his some of the rent money he had collected for his former employer.

14. This is the man and this is the offered "evidence" upon which the defendant seeks a new trial. I believe further argument on this issue would be superfluous and will not burden the court with it. The evidence on this issue is totally inadequate to warrant a new trial.

IV. THE TIME OF CHAMBERS' BREAK WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

1. As Point IV of its motion, the defense contends that Chambers left the Communist Party before April 1, 1938, and not in approximately mid-April, 1938, as Chambers testified at both trials. From this precise the defense argues that Chambers' story is a fabrication because at least one of the Baltimore documents is dated April 1st, and that if Chambers left the Party before that date, he could not have obtained it from the defendant as he testified. From this conclusion the defense then proceeds to the ultimate conclusion that the entire story of receiving documents from the defendant is a fabrication.

2. In substantiation of this general theory, the defense first points to early statements of Chambers before the Congressional Committee to the effect that he left the Communist Party in 1937. It is apparent from an examination of those statements that the answers given were offered as an approximation with no need for any great specification of date of break and without opportunity for any considerable thought by Chambers as to the precise date of break. (Later, but still in August 1948, before the same Committee, Chambers fixed the time as 1938.)

3. At both trials Chambers was asked for a close approximation of the date of his break at a time when considerable importance was attached to that date. He fixed the break as of on or about April 15, 1938. In giving this testimony, Chambers, as a collateral circumstance, referred to the fact that it was about then that he obtained a translation from the Oxford University Press.

4. The defense also submits correspondence and affidavits indicating that the arrangements for this translation were made in early March, 1938, and that correspondence

ensued between Chambers and the Press Company into the summer of 1938. All this evidence is directed toward this one answer of Chambers at the second trial. "Mr. Chambers: I stayed at the Old Court Road for about a month, I believe, until I had obtained a translation to do." In total, it indicates only that the translation came before April 1, 1938. It proves nothing as to the time of break, other than, as already conceded, that Chambers erred as to its happening at the time he received the translation.

5. As Exhibit S-1, the defendant submits the supplemental affidavit of Paul Willert, an officer of the Oxford University Press who dealt with Chambers in 1938. Willert is ostensibly brought forth to further establish the undisputed fact that Chambers obtained the translation before April, 1938. His chief "contribution", however, is in another field. Willert reports his recollection of Chambers as a man of "... unprepossessing appearance and general nervousness." Willert presents his diagnosis that Chambers "... was so clearly near a nervous break-down...." This totally unqualified individual volunteers that Chambers gave him the impression" ... of being hysterical and suffering from persecution mania". Willert even concludes that because of conversation with Chambers, Willert had no doubt but that Chambers had been in Europe, and "in recent years", no less. It is apparent that any person who would swear to such unsubstantial opinions is of no value as a reporter of facts. To be charitable I will go no further in examining the judgment of Mr. Willert. He contributes nothing to assist the defense here.

6. At best, the proof submitted by the defendant on this issue indicates that in his offhand statement as to the time of obtaining this translation, Chambers erred by approximately one month. This is at best an impeachment on

a collateral matter and is not such evidence as would entitle the defendant to a new trial. To the contrary, even as is conceded in the affidavit of Chester T. Lane, the evidence produced by the defendant on this issue goes far to corroborate the testimony of Chambers regarding his activities immediately before and after his break with the Party. Certainly it establishes beyond doubt that his early statements of a break in 1937 were rough approximations containing a margin of error totally unintended to deceive.

7. Going to the real issue - when Chambers left his Mount Royal Terrace home and broke from the Communist Party the affidavit of Paul P. Blubb (Ex. I), attached hereto, establishes that as late as April 12, 1938, Mrs. Chambers ordered the furnishing of gas and electric service for a room in a house on Old Court Road, Baltimore. The affidavit of Mr. Blubb follows the utility record of the Chambers' family during this period in Baltimore and indicates that the Chambers had and paid for gas and electric service at their Mount Royal Terrace apartment in Baltimore until April 9, 1938.

8. The affidavit of Andrew J. Ludwig, (Ex. J) also submitted here, establishes that Mrs. Chambers paid rent on March 14, 1938, for the Mount Royal Terrace apartment and was entitled to occupy the same into the end of April, 1938.

9. The affidavit of Lloyd Stoker (Ex. K) establishes that on April 1, 1938, Mrs. Chambers brought the family car to a repair shop in Randallstown, Maryland, a suburb of Baltimore. The Chambers automobile was brought to the service shop for repairs necessary before a long trip such as Chambers then had planned for approximately one month later.

10. I have also submitted facsimiles of two letters from Mrs. Chambers to the headmaster of the Park School, (Exs. LM) which indicate clearly that the Chambers were still at Mount Royal Terrace on April 2nd, 1938 and would be in Baltimore a few days after April 9th, 1938. These letters came from the same school files which agents for the defense have previously examined. They apparently did not see fit to present these letters to this court. The contents of the letters establish them to be letters from Mrs. Chambers to the headmaster and place her and her family in the Mount Royal Terrace home until after April 1st, 1938. They further establish that Chambers left that home in the second week of April, 1938 to prepare for his break with the Communist Party shortly thereafter.

11. An analysis of the defendant's own exhibits relative to the fact-issue of when Chambers left Baltimore corroborates the testimony of Chambers. Ex. IV-E-9 establishes that Chambers received a parcel at his Mount Royal Terrace home on March 18, 1938. There is no evidence that he left that home until approximately April 14, 1938, that is, two days after the posting of a letter to him from the Oxford University Press in New York, which letter was returned as undeliverable. (Ex. IV-E-11). We have the exhibits enumerated in the above paragraphs to establish that Chambers remained at Mount Royal Terrace into the second week in April. The defense adds to this Ex. IV-E-14, receiving report of the Oxford University Press, which indicates that Chambers sent a package from Baltimore which was received in New York on May 4, 1938. Coupled with this is the Chambers letter of May 1, 1938 which obviously was written upon his arrival in Florida. Thus, the pattern of Chambers in Mount Royal Terrace until mid-April and arrival in Florida on or immediately before May 1, 1938 is clearly depicted by the defendant's own exhibits.

12. This evidence, it is submitted, establishes conclusively that Chambers was in his Baltimore home until April 1, 1938 and remained in the Baltimore area until mid-April, 1938. The totality of proof on this issue establishes conclusively that the contention of the defendant is without substance and in no event warrants the granting of a new trial. Certainly the exercise of due diligence would have produced all the evidence now suggested by the defendant before the termination of the second trial.

V. LEE FRESEMAN

1. As its final contention, the defense points to testimony of Lee Freseman given before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 28, 1950. This testimony is put forth apparently as impeachment of the trial testimony of Mr. Chambers. Accepting the statement of Freseman that Alger Hiss was not a member of his small Communist group in Washington as fact, it does not contradict any trial testimony of Chambers. At no time during the trial was Chambers asked or permitted to identify Freseman as a member of the same Communist group as the defendant. Chambers at no time stated at either trial that he had knowledge that Hiss and Freseman attended simultaneously meetings of any Communist group.

2. The prosecution in its direct questioning of Chambers at no point introduced the subject of Lee Freseman. For these reasons it is apparent that any statement of Freseman, denying that he had knowledge of Hiss's membership in the Party, would be of no value whatsoever in determining the issues in this prosecution or in evaluating the testimony of witnesses. At best, it would be a subject for attempted impeachment of extra-judicial testimony of Chambers. It is clearly not sufficient to warrant granting of a new trial.

CONCLUSION

The opposing affidavits submitted by the Government in opposition to this motion for a new trial are prepared in the knowledge that the court presided at a second trial of lengthy duration and is well-grounded in the facts concerned. I respectfully submit that the supporting papers submitted by the defendant are on their face inadequate to warrant the granting of a new trial; even accepting all allegations as fact, they indicate insufficient proof to call for the setting aside of a judgment arrived at only after extended litigation and appeal.

Moreover, I submit that the affidavits submitted in opposition to this motion fully establish that the defense possesses no evidence sufficient to warrant a new trial or to warrant the conducting of a hearing on the papers submitted. This motion should be denied without hearing and without further submissions of sworn or unsworn statements. There is before the court, with the papers submitted by the defendant and the opposing papers of the Government, full and adequate evidence upon which this court can arrive at a considered decision that no new trial should be here granted.

Finally, as is developed in the memorandum of law submitted by the Government, there is a serious question as to whether this motion must be denied because it was not made within the two year period provided by Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Sworn to before me this

day of May, 1952.

EXHIBIT "A"

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, : AFFIDAVIT

: C 128-402

Defendant :

- x

WASHINGTON)
: :
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

RAMOS C. FEEHAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. I have a Bachelor of Education degree and have taught three years in the public school system in the State of New Hampshire. I received a specialized course of training and instruction in the examination and comparison of documents in the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., under qualified Document Examiners. I studied books, attended lectures and conferences, and examined thousands of specimens. Upon becoming sufficiently qualified in this work I was granted authority to examine cases on my own responsibility. Since 1938 I have examined hundreds of cases containing thousands of specimens involving handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, obliterations, restoration of writing, paper, inks and writing implements. I have qualified as an examiner of questioned documents and provided testimony in Federal, State and Military Courts in this country.

2. I appeared as a witness for the United States Government in both the first and second trials of Alger Hiss, and on those occasions gave as my opinion that the Baltimore documents #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 were typed on the

74-1333-5329

same typewriter that was used to type the four known standards of typewriting, to wit, Government exhibits #34, #37, #39 and #46.

3. When I received the documents referred to as the Baltimore documents, which were Exhibits #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 in the second trial, and the four known specimens of typewriting referred to above, I was requested to compare the typewriting on the various documents and to report my conclusion as to whether or not they were typed by the use of one typewriter. In my examination and comparison, and as a basis for my conclusion, I performed the following examinations. I examined and compared each typewritten character appearing on the Baltimore documents #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 with the known standards, taking into consideration style of type, alignment, horizontal and vertical spacing, footing, variations and defects. A Spencer binocular microscope, low magnification movable hand glass and calibrated glass templates were used in my examination.

4. As a result of my examination and comparison I reached the conclusion that the Baltimore documents #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 and the known standards #34, #37, #39 and #46 were typed by the use of the same typewriter. This was the opinion I expressed at both the Hiss trials. At the second trial, after giving my opinion, I was questioned as follows: (P. 1075 of the transcript of testimony)

"Mr. Murphy: Now, would you come out of the witness chair and point out to the jury some of the evidence which you discovered which made you come to that conclusion."

5. I was thereby requested to demonstrate to the court and jury "some" of the characteristics used as a basis for my conclusion, which I did by the use of the letters "g," "e," "i," "o," "u," "d," "s," "r," "l," and "A." The

letters enumerated appeared many times in both the Baltimore documents #5 through #9, #11 through #47 and Government exhibits #34, #37, #39 and #46, and their peculiar individual characteristics were called to the attention of the court and jurors.

6. The use of the ten characters for demonstration purposes by me at the trials does not mean my examination and resulting conclusion were based only on ten characters. When making the examination and comparison of the typewriting on the questioned and known documents with the use of instruments in the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., I examined each and every character of typewriting appearing on the questioned and known documents. I found that the style of type employed was that of Woodstock Pica Type spaced ten letters to the inch. Defects in characters appearing on the questioned documents I found to be in common with defects in the same characters appearing on the known standards. Impressions of like characters varying from the normal in both sets of specimens were in agreement. The individual characters as they appeared with respect to their position on the lines of typewriting (inclining to right or left), their relationship with respect to their position with the preceding or following letter (high, low, high right, high left, low right, low left, right and left of center) and the evenness of impression (heavy at bottom, top, left or right side) with variations, I found to be consistent in the typewriting on both sets of documents. I found no unexplainable differences existing in the typewritten characters on the questioned and known documents, nor did I find any evidence that more than one typewriter was used.

7. As a result of my examination and comparison I

EXHIBIT B-1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- : AFFIDAVIT

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant. :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -x

WASHINGTON)
:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

JAMES C. CADIGAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. I have a Master of Science degree from Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts. I received a specialized course of training and instruction in the examination and comparison of documents in the FBI Laboratory under qualified document examiners. I have studied books, attended lectures and conferences and examined many thousands of specimens. Upon becoming sufficiently qualified in this work I was granted authority to examine cases on my own responsibility. Since 1941 I have examined thousands of cases containing many thousands of specimens involving handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, obliterations, paper, inks and writing instruments. I have qualified as an examiner of questioned documents and provided testimony in Federal, State and Military Courts in this country.

I have examined the original Baltimore Documents referred to in the Second Supplemental Affidavit of Chester T. Lane with respect to the statement in Lane's affidavit listed as Point #1: "That the Baltimore Documents were not

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typed by one person, but by two, and probably more, and that therefore Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed all of them, as Chambers said she did." Lane bases this statement exclusively on the affidavit of Elizabeth McCarthy (Exhibit RS-I).

McCarthy bases her conclusion upon a number of characteristics of her own choosing and the intended meaning and significance of such terms as "habits of mind" are unfamiliar and meaningless to me. It is true that certain aspects of touch and form could be of significance where an experienced typist was following habits and procedures of her own, but these certainly cannot be applied to an inexperienced typist who is copying documents and obviously influenced by the form of the source material. Variation in pressure would be expected of the nonexpert typist, but I find no more variations in pressure in the Baltimore Documents than in the known standards. Also, differences in the color of the typed letters are not necessarily due to a difference in pressure, but here are due largely to uneven inking in the ribbon and it does not take an expert to see that there is frequently greater variation in the darkness of the type on a single document than there is between documents in the Baltimore Documents.

As to form, I found the left-hand margins of the Baltimore Documents vary widely and so do the known standards; on the Baltimore Documents, where the exhibit is more than one page, the page numbers are composed of a dash on either side of the number separated by a space, thus: - 2 -. Instances such as Baltimore Exhibit 8, page 2, and known standard Government Exhibit 39 show this same feature.

I do not agree with the statement made by Lane in his third point: "That neither Pricilla nor Alger Hiss made the pencil corrections on the Baltimore Documents." He bases this exclusively on the affidavit of Elizabeth McCarthy (Exhibit RS-I).

McCarthy states that ".....the penciled corrections give the appearance of having been made in one continuous operation rather than at the separate times when the separate pages should have been typed." She gives nothing to support this statement or show how she determines the relative age of pencil markings. As a matter of fact, the writing substance in pencil lead is graphite which is chemically so stable that no change can be detected over a period of many years. It is, therefore, not susceptible to chemical tests which are applied to ink writing to show chemical or physical changes.

McCarthy states: "The corrections and proof-reading marks were made with a soft, grayish-black pencil, in approximately the same condition of wornness and bluntness throughout,...." I found that the variation in the thickness of pencil leads of the same grade and type, particularly those of mechanical pencils, is very slight. Further, the physical manner in which graphite rubs off on the surface of paper does not leave a well-defined line which can be measured with the same accuracy as the diameter of the pencil lead itself, and I, therefore, feel it is impossible to say how many pencils were used in the various pencil markings on the Baltimore Documents and the statements of McCarthy as to the times of these markings are not based on provable findings and, consequently, her claim is worthless.

McCarthy further states, "I have studied numerous samples of the handwriting of Alger and Priscilla Hiss, as well as samples of documents furnished to me as taken from Alger Hiss's files in the 1932's and showing his correctional and proof-reading habits. In my opinion neither Alger nor Priscilla Hiss could have done the pencil markings on the Documents." I do not believe that the few brief markings comprising the pencil corrections on the Baltimore Documents are sufficient for any accurate or valuable conclusions;

reached the conclusion that Baltimore documents #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 were typed by the use of the same typewriter that was used to type Government exhibits #34, #37, #39 and #46.

(S.) RAMON C. FRECHAN

Sworn to before me this

3rd day of March, 1952

(S.) Wm. C. Jackson
Notary Public

My commission
expires 4/15/55

and that writing characteristics are insufficient to determine whether any particular person or persons did or did not make these marks; nor is it possible to give a valid conclusion as to the number of persons who made these markings. I further do not feel that any competent expert would attempt to reach a conclusion on so limited material, if based solely on technical considerations without influence or bias.

The defense attorney as a footnote adds that "Spectrographic analysis of the typewriting ink at the edges of the pages which were cut off in the middle of line-end letters might have enabled us to prove more effectively that the cutting was done after the typing. The Government would not let us make the excisions necessary for this analysis."

The Baltimore Documents are of two different sizes: 8½" x 11" and 8" x 10½", both of which are common letterhead and second sheet sizes. Norman states in his affidavit, referring to his category B (the 8" x 10½" papers) that "From the arrangement of the typing on the pages of the documents in category B, including the observable narrow margins and the frequent slicing of the edge of the paper through the typed letters at the right margin, it appears probable that at some time after the typing was done all the sheets in this category were cut down from some other size or sizes to the present 8" x 10½" size." Norman does not claim or even suggest as Lane does in his footnote that a spectrographic examination would have supported this contention which "appears probable."

I feel that a spectrographic approach is scientifically unsound. A miscropic examination, however, shows that the black ink of the typewriter ribbon can be observed to be present on Baltimore Exhibits 11 and 17, pages 1, on the edges of the paper where the typing has run over and, therefore, shows that the paper was this size when the typing was done. Due to the thinness of the paper, this cannot be

accurately observed in all instances, but is present sufficiently to show that the claim and conclusion on this point are in error.

On the contrary, I believe the narrow margins on the right sides of many of the Baltimore Documents and the few instances where the type run off the edges of the paper on the 8" x 10½" sheets are almost certainly due to the failure of the typist to reset the margin stops for the narrower size paper.

Defense Attorney Chester Lane states as his fifth point: "That the same two categories show such different characteristics of aging and discoloration that they cannot have been stored together for ten years in a single envelope, and therefore cannot all have been kept in the envelope which Chambers recovered from the dumbwaiter." Lane bases this statement exclusively on the statement of Daniel F. Norman in his affidavit (Exhibit 28-III).

Norman states in his affidavit that "All documents in category A (8½" x 11") are heavily yellowed and show marks of age over substantial portions of their area to a degree not apparent in any of the documents in category B (8" x 10½"). The appearance of the paper in the category B documents is very similar to that of government manifold paper known to have been stored in ordinary office files from 1937 to 1952. The appearance of the paper in the category A documents is that of sheets which have been subjected to deteriorating conditions which were not uniform across the area of the sheets."

The effects of age on the Baltimore Documents are not uniform across their areas and should not be because these documents were obviously folded in fourths for a considerable period of time. For example, Baltimore Exhibit 8 shows progressively increasing yellowing in the upper right

portion of the pages and also progressively increasing discoloration along the folds. There is a long yellow stain visible under ultra-violet light which almost bisects the upper left portion of the last five pages of this exhibit. This stain becomes larger and more intense, reaching the maximum on the last two pages. Additionally, there is a worn area and a hole in the center of page 13 where the folds intersect. So obvious are those aging characteristics that they permit the arranging and folding in the manner in which they were stored.

Norman states: ".....variations in heat and humidity being in particular responsible for variations in the rate of aging and yellowing of paper. In view of the fact that most of the papers in both category A and category B are of the same general class (predominantly chemical wood pulp) and show no chemical idiosyncrasies (such as abnormal alum concentrations which would be reflected in abnormal acidity), I concluded that the two categories of documents could not have been stored together under the same atmospheric conditions for most of their existence."

The inference that papers of the same general class will show the same aging characteristics is without foundation. Far more important are variations in such constituents as rosin (sizing material), iron, lignin and bleaching. Rosin-sized paper is particularly susceptible to yellowing and aging and these changes are accelerated by heat and light. Consequently, whether or not they are of the same class, they cannot be expected to show the same aging characteristics if they are not identical in composition.

With reference to the number of typewriter ribbons, the Kogarthy affidavit states as follows: "Although the pencil corrections would appear, as I have said, to have been

made in one operation, examination of the ribbon imprint appearing on the original documents makes it seem extremely unlikely that the documents were typed in a normal single continuous operation, or even consecutively by the same person over a period of three months. I base this observation on the fact that the ink on documents dated on the same day sometimes differs radically in color, documents dated within a few days of each other likewise show ink of different shades, and documents typed months apart show ink of much the same color. At least four, and probably more, ribbons were used, and if the documents were typed consecutively according to their dates it would appear that these four or more ribbons were alternately being put on and taken off the machine, sometimes daily, or every day or so. The best ribbon, making the blackest and clearest impression, was used only once, in Baltimore Document No. 9. I do not undertake to suggest any explanation as to why this alternation of ribbons may have taken place, but merely point out that it appears entirely inconsistent with the normal use of a typewriter."

This statement appears typical of efforts to justify any claim which might be made. She first says that one phase of the preparation of the documents, the pencil corrections, was made in one operation, and turns right around and says that another phase, the typing, was probably not done consecutively or even over a period of three months. Actually, the color of the typewriter impressions does vary, but as may be readily observed, the type impressions of the individual letters will vary as much on one document as they will between documents. Obviously, variations in pressure and varying amounts of ink on a used ribbon will result in different color impressions. Baltimore Exhibit 9 is on bond paper and would be expected to take a heavier impression than

the thin manifold paper of the other documents. I do not presume to say whether one or more ribbons were used because there is not sufficient evidence to permit any such statement.

No definite statement can be found in the Ehrlich affidavit in support of the claim that four or more ribbons were used. She does state "The Baltimore Documents are all on poor types of paper with inadequate sizing and a high degree of absorbency. In many instances the ribbons were apparently moist. These factors resulted in obscuring the exact characteristics of the type....."

The affidavit of Daniel P. Norman states "Mr. Lens asked us to make a separate study of the ribbon thread counts visible on the typed Baltimore Documents. This study has established to our satisfaction that at least four ribbons were used in the typing of these documents. Alternation in the use of the various ribbons bears no discernible relationship to any possible grouping of the documents by their dates; in fact, in a number of instances two documents dated some time apart are typed with a ribbon of a given thread count while other documents with dates in between are typed with a ribbon of a different count."

Conspicuous are the use of the terms "given" and "different" counts. No figures are cited for verification or refutation. Even if it were possible to make an accurate thread count of each and every letter of the Baltimore Documents, a difference in thread count would not justify a statement that "at least four ribbons were used." Considerable variation will be found throughout the length of a typewriter ribbon. I have made inquiries as to the Federal specifications governing the ribbon thread counts of typewriter ribbons and according to Federal Specifications DDP-R-311B, it is permissible for grade A cotton ribbons to have a variation of five threads per inch in either the

vertical or horizontal threads. In view of this, I feel there is no basis for an accurate determination as to the number of typewriter ribbons used in typing the Baltimore Documents.

On April 29, 1952, I examined the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home where the Baltimore Documents were allegedly hidden by Levine at the request of Chambers. I observed numerous white paint splatterings similar to those appearing on the envelope, Government Exhibit 19, in the immediate area where Government Exhibit 15 allegedly was placed. I removed samples of the paint from the shaft and brought them back to the FBI Laboratory in Washington where I turned them over to Special Agent J. William Hagan.

(s) James E. Godleen

Sworn to before me this
16th day of May, 1952

(seal) Louise E. Bennett
Notary Public
My Commission Expires August 19, 1953.

EXHIBIT G-2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-v-

ALGER HISS,

Defendant

- -

AFFIDAVIT

WASHINGTON)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

J. WILLIAM MAGNE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and I am assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D.C. I have been so assigned since January, 1939. Prior to my employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation I attended the University of Mississippi where I received the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Science degrees in chemistry in 1934 and 1935, respectively. I attended the University of Texas for three years and was graduated by that school in 1938 with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemistry. During my employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation I have examined thousands of pieces of evidence by the use of both chemical and physical methods.

2. I have examined a sample of paint given to me by Special Agent James C. Cadigan of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who represented the sample to me as coming from the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home. I have also examined paint on the brown envelope, Government Exhibit 19 (Q138), and found the paint on this envelope to be of the same color, texture and composition as the paint from

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EXHIBIT B-2

the dumb-waiter shaft. From the examinations conducted, I conclude that the paint on Government Exhibit 10 (Q136) could have originated from the same source as the paint from the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home.

(s) J. William Mance

(Seal)

EXHIBIT J

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, : AFFIDAVIT

Defendant : C128-402

- x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

ANDREW J. LUDWIG, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a licensed real estate broker with offices at 433 Title Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

2. From approximately 1919 until December 5, 1944 I was the agent for the premises located at 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland.

3. I have examined a rent receipt dated March 14, 1938, acknowledging the receipt by me of the sum of seventy (70) dollars from Mrs. Esther Chambers, as rent for 2124 Mount Royal Terrace for the period from March 25, 1938, to April 30, 1938.

4. I have compared this receipt with my original ledger for this period, which is intact, and I have found that the receipt conforms with the entries in that ledger.

5. I further have examined the handwriting on the receipt and state that it was written by me.

(S.) ANDREW J. LUDWIG

(SEAL)

Sworn to before me this
29th day of February, 1952.
(S.) ANNETTE BAKER

74-1333-5329
~~74-1333-9~~

mr

EXHIBIT I

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
-v-	:	AFFIDAVIT
ALGER HISS,	:	C128-402
Defendant	:	

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

PAUL F. HLUBB, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am an Assistant Manager of the Department of Customers' Accounts, Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, Lexington and Liberty Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

2. In my official capacity, I have custody of the various records pertaining to service furnished by the company to its customers. These records are made in the usual course of business.

3. I have examined the company's records regarding service for one Jay Chambers and I have found that these records reflect the following information:

a. Jay Chambers was furnished gas and electric service at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, from March 26, 1937 to on or about October 25, 1937. This order for service was given in person and signed by Jay Chambers on March 26, 1937.

b. Jay Chambers was furnished gas and electric service at 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland from October 25, 1937 to on or about April 9, 1938. This order for service was given telephonically on October 21, 1937 by someone who represented herself to be Mrs. Chambers, who advised at this time that she would be responsible for the payment for this service effective October 25, 1937.

c. Jay Chambers was furnished electric service

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mr

at West Side of Old Court Road, three buildings south of Green Lane, Woodlawn, Randallstown, Maryland from April 1, 1938 to on or about June 30, 1938. This order for service was given telephonically on April 12, 1938 by someone who represented herself to be Mrs. Chambers, who advised at this time that she would be responsible for the payment for this service effective April 1, 1938. This record further reflects that service for the previous occupant at this address was discontinued on or about April 4, 1938.

d. Jay Chambers was furnished gas and electric service at 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland from June 30, 1938 to on or about June 15, 1939. This order for service was given telephonically on June 30, 1938 by someone who represented herself to be Mrs. Chambers.

e. The exact termination dates for the services mentioned at the addresses listed above are no longer available in the company's records.

4. These records further reflect that all services rendered to Jay Chambers at the above addresses were paid for, and there are no outstanding bills for these services.

(S.) PAUL F. HLOBB

Sworn to before me this
29th day of February, 1952

(SEAL)

(S.) FERDINAND HARTHAUSEN
NOTARY PUBLIC

EXHIBIT X

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- X

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

AFFIDAVIT

C 128-402

- X

STATE OF MARYLAND)

CITY OF BALTIMORE)

D. LLOYD STOKES of Schmidt Motor Company, Inc. being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am the Vice-President of the firm of Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., Randallstown, Maryland.

2. In April of 1938 I was the shop foreman for this same company. Included in my duties at that time was the preparation of repair charts and orders for customers.

3. I have examined a repair order of the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., dated April 1, 1938, which bears No. 3977, calling for work for Mrs. Esther Chambers, 2124 Mount Royal Avenue, in respect to a 1937 Fordor car bearing license 63-341. The repairs are as follows:

Fill and adjust shocks	$1.25
General tightening up	2.50
Lubricate front wheels	1.25
Tighten & adjust brakes	.75
Alemite chassis - check oil	.75
Stop lite stays on	No chge
Take out dents Rt fenders	.50
Put on Running Bd strip Rt Side	.30

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Tighten w/s wiper	No chge
Put on License tags	No chge
Total Labor	$7.30
Total Parts	.18
Total Amount	7.48

4. I have examined the repair order. I state that it is in my handwriting and bears my initials, and that, according to the uniform practice of myself and of the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., it was written on the date indicated on the order, to wit, April 1, 1938.

/s/ D.Lloyd Stoker

Sworn to before me this

29th day of February, 1952.

/s/ Howard A.Fetz
Notary Public
(Seal)

EXHIBIT B-3

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-v-

ALGER HISS,

Defendant

- x

AFFIDAVIT

WASHINGTON)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

RAYMOND G. FERRAY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., as a qualified examiner of questioned documents. I have set forth my qualifications in detail by affidavit executed by me March 3, 1953, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

I have reviewed a photostatic copy of Elizabeth McCarthy's affidavit executed April 10, 1952. On page 6 she states that "It is a common habit of most typists, when an incorrect letter is struck, to push the carriage back and strike over the wrong letter with the right one. The normal and almost universal tendency, in doing this, is to strike the second, correct, letter more heavily, so as to obliterate the first, incorrect, impression." She states that she finds no less than 27 instances in the Baltimore Documents where this habit is reversed and the incorrect letter is struck more heavily than the correct one. She further states there is "no such instance" in any of the

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EXHIBIT B-3

Miss Standards. I find there are more than 329 strike-overs in the Baltimore Documents, and even if her statement were true, the presence of 27 instances where the habit is reversed in a total of 329 strike-overs would in itself show the intentions of the typist to follow the procedure of the "almost universal tendency." In the interest of space the more than 329 typewriting strike-overs appearing on the Baltimore Documents are not listed here, but 50 typewriting strike-overs occurring in the Baltimore Documents are set forth below:

Baltimore Exhibit #	Page #	Paragraph #	Line #	Word
6	1	1	2	Kanchainuo
6	1	1	10	for
6	1	3	2	is
6	2	3	6	our
6	3	1	6	for
6	5	4	1	company
6	6	6	1	issue
6	6	6	2	experience
6	7	2	8	dividends
6	11	1	4	shortly
6	11	7	2	very
6	12	4	10	tention
11	1	dated Jan. 27	1	us
11	1	dated Jan. 28	2	confidence
11	1	dated Jan. 29	4	informed
11	2	dated Feb. 2	3	countries
11	5	dated Jan. 24	2	british
11	5	dated Jan. 24	3	probably
11	6	dated Jan. 23	9	in
12	1	2	4	mining
12	1	2	6	matches
12	1	3	2	private
12	1	5	3	emphasis
12	2	1	1	synonymous
12	2	3	4	possible
12	3	1	5	this
12	3	5	1	Mr.
13	1	1	2	for
14	1	1	7	presumably
14	1	2	4	airfield
16	1	3	7	friendly
16	1	3	9	following
17	1	1	15	becoming
17	1	1	12	myself
17	1	2	16	whereas
17	1	4	1	anxious
19	1	2	6	taiyuan
20	1	1	6	conversations
23	1	1	9	increase
23	1	1	3	government
23	2	1	1	five
25	1	6		

-2-

EXHIBIT E-3

Baltimore Exhibit #	Page #	Paragraph #	Line #	Word
24	1	2	4	him
25	1	2	4	possibly
26	1	1	5	possible
27	1	1	7	yesterdays
31	1	2	1	Gilbert
34	1	1	6	Communist
35	1	1	5	meeting
45	1	1	4	material
47	1	1	3	cable

As a result of a microscopic study of the depth of typewritten corrections on the Baltimore Documents, I found not 27 but 10 clear instances where the first, incorrect impression was struck with more force than the correcting impression. This sense reversal of the normal habit was also found to be present in the known standard, Government Exhibit 39, page 2; the reverse of the normal habit occurs in the word "meetings" where the correcting letter "n" is struck lighter than the original incorrect letter "t". Elizabeth McCarthy's statement that "no such instance" occurs in the Hiss Standards is in error. There are listed below three instances where the correcting letter is struck lighter than the original incorrect letter on the Baltimore Documents.

Baltimore Exhibit #	Page	Paragraph	Line	Word
12	2	4	7	was
30	2	3	6	which
17	2	2	1	Craigie

(s) RAYMOND C. WERNAN

(Seal)

SDR:ehb-c

EXHIBIT C

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

CONRAD YOUNGBERG, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed for the past sixteen years by the Electric Auto-Lite Company of Woodstock, Illinois, and am at present in charge of the Engineering Department, Die Cast Division, of that company.

2. I began working for the Woodstock Typewriter Company in approximately 1920. For several years prior to 1930 I was Assistant Superintendent of the Woodstock plant at Woodstock, Illinois, and from the latter part of 1929 until late 1933 I was Superintendent of that plant.

3. In connection with my duties at the Woodstock Typewriter Company, I designed and set into operation the process for soldering type to type-bars, which process was in operation in 1929. The type-bars were first coated with copper, after which they were assembled into the type-bar segment. The type were then soldered on to the bars. The excess solder was ground and filed from the bars and type after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution. I have examined bars and type produced at the Woodstock plant and have noticed considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the ends of the bars.

4. I have examined photographs N 383, N 384, N 391 and N 392. I do not recall any change in dies for the letter "t" between the time N 228310 and N233954 were made at the Woodstock plant. As Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent of the plant I would have been advised of any such change. I am of the opinion that we did not make a small letter "t" as shown in N 391 while I worked at the Woodstock plant.

74-1333-5329

SDR:ehb-c

EXHIBIT D

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } ss.:

OTTO A. ROXANSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside at 302 Alpine Street, Pasadena, California. In 1909 I entered the employ of the Emerson Typewriter Company, which in about 1911 became the Woodstock Typewriter Company. I continued with this firm in various capacities until 1929, when I was appointed Superintendent of the company's plant at Woodstock, Illinois. I remained in this position until about the middle of 1929.

2. My duties at Woodstock have resulted in my being very familiar with the operations necessary to solder type to type bars and with the general appearance of the finished product of the factory. When type was soldered to a type bar excess solder was removed by either filing or grinding. The completed bar was then given a thin coat of nickel. There was considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the bars.

3. I have examined M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. It is my opinion that the Woodstock Company did not make a small "t" such as shown in M 391 while I worked there. I consider it impossible to change the inside curvature of the bottom of the small "t" as shown in M 392 to make it appear as shown in M 384 without the face of the type showing some signs of alteration.

4. I believe that the type faces shown in the photographs marked M 383, M 384, M 391, M 376 and M 387 could reflect more abnormal use of the typewriter.

5. In 1929 while I was Plant Superintendent, the type on hand in the Type Department would vary from a month's supply for some characters to only a few days supply of the more commonly used type. We did not conduct any chemical

74-1333-5329

SDR:ehb-c

5. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to markings on the type. They have the appearance of having struck a paper finger which was bent or broken or having struck the heel of another type in motion. Their appearance does not indicate to me a deliberate alteration to the type.

6. In my opinion, to change the curvature of the small letter "t" on the type face would be extremely difficult without the type face bearing marked evidence of alteration by mechanical means.

7. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type in the Stock Room from which the type were withdrawn to the Soldering Department for assembly on the bar. To the best of my knowledge this reserve supply totalled at least 25,000 pieces of type. Part of these type could have been made from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

8. From my experience with the Woodstock Company and from my knowledge of the normal practice in typewriter repair work, type and type bars are not re-nickeled after a repair man resolders an old type to a bar or replaces a lost type with a new piece of type.

(seal)

(S) CONRAD YOUNGBERG

Sworn to before me this
9th day of May, 1952.

(S) MERCADES HOLGER
Notary Public

SDR:ehb-c

analysis of the steel used in making type. When we were making type one batch of the type could have been made from two different batches of steel.

6. From my knowledge and experience in the repair of typewriters, it is not a normal practice to re-nickel a type bar and type after a type has been resoldered to a type bar.

(S) OTTO A. NORANSON

Sworn to before me this
13 day of May, 1952.

(seal)

(s) JOANNE L. GEIMAN
Notary Public
in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California
My Commission Expires May 23, 1955

SDR:ehb-c

EXHIBIT E.

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

JOSEPH SCHMITT, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed in the Woodstock, Illinois, plant of the Woodstock Typewriter Company since 1920. This plant was later sold to the R. C. Allen Business Machines Company and I am now employed by that organization. By virtue of my many years of employment at the Woodstock plant, I am familiar with the typewriters produced by that company in 1929, and with the production procedures followed.

2. At Woodstock the type bars were first coated with copper. The type were then soldered on to the type bars. The excess solder was filed from the bars after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution.

3. I have examined a set of photographs of type bars from Woodstock # 230,099. The soldering on these type bars is not abnormal and resembles the work produced at the Woodstock factory in 1929.

4. I have examined photographs # 383, # 384, # 391 and # 392. I recall no change in the dies used for the letter "t" in or about the year 1929. I have examined photographs # 383, # 384, # 387 and # 391 in regard to the marking on the keys. They do not indicate a deliberate alteration of the keys in my opinion.

5. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type at the plant and part of such a stock-pile could be from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

(seal) Sworn to before me this
9 day of May, 1952

(S) JOSEPH SCHMITT

Irene E. Gorenflo
Notary Public

74-1333-5329

BF

EXHIBIT "G"

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, : AFFIDAVIT

Defendant : C128-402

- x

STATE OF MARYLAND)
:
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

MRS. LOUISE TRACEY FOWLER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. My name is Louise Tracey Fowler and I reside in Riderwood, Baltimore County, Maryland.

2. I am the wife of William Reed Fowler but have been separated from him since March, 1951.

3. In the Fall of 1933 I started to reside with my aunt, Miss Adeline Hasson, at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. William Reed Fowler visited me at that address approximately three times each week until our marriage on August 18, 1934.

4. After our marriage we resided at 1306 West Belvedere Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. From the date of our marriage until approximately eight months later we visited my aunt at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, not more often than once every three weeks.

5. I recall that at some time subsequent to the date of my marriage my aunt, Miss Adeline Hasson, stated that a family named Cantwell had resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

(S.) LOUISE TRACEY FOWLER

(SEAL)

Sworn to before me this

29th day of February, 1952

(S.) J. C. SPELLERBERG
My Commission Expires May 4, 1953

74-1333-5329

SDR:ebb-c

EXHIBIT H

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

AFFIDAVIT

C 126-402

STATE OF MARYLAND)
CITY OF BALTIMORE)

CHARLES E. JACKSON, JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. My father, Charles E. Jackson, Sr., owned the property at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, from before 1930 until after 1940.

2. The various rental records pertaining to the property at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, during the time my father owned the property were made by me in the usual course of business, are in my handwriting and have remained in my custody to the present time.

3. I have examined these records and I have found that they reflect that Lloyd Cantwell rented an apartment at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, and paid rent in the amount of Forty Five Dollars ($45.00) a month, as follows:

October 2, 1935	$10.00
October 17, 1935	$35.00
November 8, 1935	$45.00
December 6, 1935	$45.00
January 8, 1936	$45.00
February 10, 1936	$45.00
March 6, 1936	$45.00
April 4, 1936	$45.00
May 8, 1936	$22.50
May 26, 1936	$22.50

74-1333-5329

3

SDB:ehb-c

June 13, 1936 $22.50

June 27, 1936 $22.50

(S) CHARLES E. JACKSON, JR.

Sworn to before me
this 15th day of May, 1952

(seal)

(S) WALTER N. WILLUDE
Notary Public

SDR:ehb-c

EXHIBIT F

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- : AFFIDAVIT

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant. :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK : ss.:
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK)

EARL J. CONNELLEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am an Assistant Director in charge of Field Operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and in such capacity was in charge of the investigation of Alger Hiss which followed his indictment for perjury on December 15, 1948.

2. This affidavit is prepared at the request of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and is in relation to the motion of the said defendant for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence.

3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not have in its possession and never did have in its possession any typewriter known, believed, or considered to be the Woodstock machine owned and possessed by Alger Hiss and/or his wife, Priscilla Hiss, nee Fansler, from approximately 1932-33 until 1938. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has never had any information as to the existence of any other Hiss Woodstock machine other than the trial Exhibit UUU.

4. The Bureau is not now and has at no time sought information as to any other Woodstock typewriter or Woodstock typewriter by a serial number other than serial number 5N23009 after such correct number of the Hiss machine became known to

74-1333-5329

SDR:cht-c

the Bureau May 14, 1949 and which after start of the Miss trial May 31, 1949 was introduced as Defense exhibit UUU.

(s) EARL J. CONNELLEY

Sworn to before me this
12th day of March, 1952

(seal)

Ethelreda M. Furlong

Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in Richmond County
No. 43-1350175
Cert. filed with N.Y. Co. Clk's and Reg's Off.
Commission expires March 30, 1952.

April 9. 1938.
228 Earle Avenue
Lynbrook. Long Island

Dr. Hans Froehlicher.
Park School.
Liberty Heights Ave.
Baltimore. Md.

Mrs Chambers gave me
from her experience - she would like
to go ahead with your - want
enough to keep a record.

Dear Dr. Froehlicher.

I wonder if you can see me for a little while on Monday about 10:30. to talk over some of the details of classes for next year. I was sorry to have to leave before getting to see you about this.

As you know, we have had to leave Baltimore temporarily but expect to return in the Fall. I am eager to know what your plans are and to talk over some ideas of mine. The enclosed letter is genuinne but also an attempt to help out on the parents angle for the new catalog. If too lame, well

EXHIBIT M

74-1333-5329

change.

Will drive in Sunday night & Monday morning at 7 a.m. I hope you can see me then.

Very truly,
Esther Chambers.

April 2. 1938.
2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.
Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Hans Froehlich
Park School.
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Froehlich,

We have been so very pleased with the way in which the school has helped to develop Ellen and to solve our more immediate problems, that we wish to express deepest gratitude and appreciation for your help in making her attendance possible and to tell you briefly how it is we believe she has benefited.

One of our major crises came with the intrusion of brother Patrick into Ellen's world some eighteen months ago. Like most only children, Ellen's domain had been undisputed. Her parents had given her undivided attention and affection. With the arrival of Patrick, things changed. Despite every effort to prevent it, the situation became not a little difficult. We turned to the school for help. It did, with most gratifying success.

EXHIBIT L

74-1333-SO

Brother is now one of the accepted home pattern and is often the object of great displays of fondness altho not yet an adequate playfellow.

It might be argued that same results could have been obtained by a busy life with neighborhood playmates. These, it happens, were not available, as we had only recently arrived from another city. Besides regular attendance at school made it possible to give the necessary attention to the younger child with arousing the susceptibilities of the ~~young~~ older one. Also, it furnished the stimulating and diverting change necessary to help bridge the difficulty.

There are a good many other ways in which the kindergarten has decidedly helped develop the child.

Ellen has been adept in the use of her hands ever since she was little more than an infant. She is however, a gentle child who has never found it necessary to assert herself physically or otherwise. Surrounded by other children of her own age, some stronger than she, she has learned to protect herself and gained a confidence in her special abilities. She is proud of the approval, when it is given, of her group.

3.

She now displays greater imaginativeness and is bolder in attempting new things. Out driving the other day we came on a field winter wheat bristling greenly in neat rows. She commented "That's like my potato when I mash it with my fork." And today about a fat chow. "He looks like a thumb."

Her horizon has broadened and her life is peopled with definite personalities, her schoolmates, her teachers, and all the things she hears in school. We are grateful to you and Miss Coe, Miss Supple and Miss Kemper for helping her make such genuine progress.

We are grieved at having to cut short her attendance this year, but with the arrangement you spoke of ~~to~~ in mind for next fall, we look forward to a happy renewal.

Very sincerely,

Jay and Esther Chambers

:cd-c

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

v. : **AFFIDAVIT**

: C 128-402

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant, :

- x

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MYLES J. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and in that capacity I am in charge of the above entitled case. This affidavit is submitted in opposition to the motion of the defendant for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence.

2. While I recognize that this court is fully familiar with the facts of this prosecution, I will, for the purpose of completeness, review briefly the pertinent details.

3. The defendant was indicted by a Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York on December 15, 1948. The indictment charged that the defendant twice perjured himself while testifying before that Grand Jury. Count One charged that the defendant perjured himself when he testified before that jury that he had not turned over to Whittaker Chambers any documents or copies of documents of the State Department. The second count charged that the defendant committed perjury

Kisseloff-25441

when he testified that he had not seen Chambers after January 1, 1937.

4. A series of pre-trial motions were made by the defendant and various orders were submitted and signed providing the defendant with opportunities of inquiry into the details of the prosecution's case. The indictment was brought to trial for the first time on May 31, 1949, before the Honorable Samuel H. Kaufman and resulted in a disagreement of the jury on July 8, 1949.

5. The defendant next moved for a change of venue on the grounds of public prejudice in this district, and after the submission of voluminous supporting papers, this motion was denied by the Honorable Alfred C. Coxe. The indictment was brought to trial again on November 17, 1949, before the Honorable Henry W. Goddard. On January 21, 1950, a jury found the defendant guilty on both counts and on January 25, 1950, the defendant was sentenced to five years on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

6. On October 13, 1950, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit heard extended argument by the defendant's counsel in support of his appeal from the conviction. That court affirmed the conviction and denied a petition for rehearing. Finally, on January 27, 1951, the Supreme Court of the United States denied the defendant's application for certiorari.

Kisselloff-25442

7. The affidavit of Chester T. Lane, submitted in support of the present motion, refers to the testimony of Whittaker Chambers as nothing more than charging statements of a witness. That affidavit further attempts to describe Chambers as not worthy of belief and suggests that his story is fiction. The trial jury by its verdict rejected these arguments of the defense, and for all purposes the statements of Chambers regarding the criminal activities of the defendant must be accepted as fact, as indeed they are. The jury cast aside these many unsubstantiated theories of the defense and found that the defendant was a liar, perjurer and a Communist spy.

8. On January 24, 1952 the defendant served upon me a paper captioned, "A notice of a hearing on a motion", together with supporting papers, petitioning the court for a new trial on the grounds that he possessed newly discovered evidence which, if it had been presented to the trial jury, would have resulted in an acquittal. Those papers announced that "a hearing" on the motion would be had on February 4, 1952. The arguments were formulated in an affidavit by Chester T. Lane. For purposes of convenience to all concerned, I will deal with the contentions of the defendant under number classifications identical with that affidavit.

Kisseloff-25443

CSR:cd-c

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION

This motion is frivolous. Further the motion for a new trial was not made by the defendant within the time specified by Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. For that reason this motion is also untimely. The final judgment of conviction was entered on January 25, 1950, while the motion made by the defendant was effected on February 4, 1952. This subject is considered in more detail in our memorandum of law. Suffice it to say here the Government submits that this court is without jurisdiction to entertain this motion. The motion also lacks merit as will be demonstrated herein.

Before demonstrating the lack of merit of the contentions raised here, it would appear fitting to set forth facts establishing that the alleged proofs proposed are in no sense newly discovered. Where appropriate, peculiar facts will be set forth demonstrating that the particular item could have been produced at the second trial if due diligence had been exercised by the defense, but for all contentions the following should be considered. There was a time interval of more than two years from the date of the indictment on December 15, 1948, to the completion of the second trial on January 21, 1950. In addition to that period of time for inquiry and investigation, it is conceded that

Kisseloff-25444

the defendant had done some investigating as early as the initiation of the depositions in Baltimore in November, 1948. It is a matter of record that the defendant had considerable assistance in the investigations he conducted before the conclusion of the second trial. He has had the services of at least sixteen qualified attorneys. He had the assistance of a psychiatrist and a psychologist of high repute. He had the services of an expert in the analysis of paper content as well as the opinions of handwriting and typewriting experts. In the light of these factors, it is apparent that the defendant would have discovered all evidence of assistance to him by January 21, 1951, if due diligence had been exercised by him. This is particularly so when it is recognized that by the first trial the defendant was thoroughly informed of the Government's evidence, and, with a few exceptions, knew the content of the prosecution's case.

I. BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS WERE NOT TYPED ON HISS MACHINE

The defendant suggests that the Baltimore papers produced by Chambers were not typed on the Woodstock typewriter, heretofore conceded to be his. To begin with, this contention is totally irrelevant since the conclusion of both the defendant's and the Government's experts was only that the

Kisseloff-25445

Baltimore documents were typed on the same typewriter that produced the known standards of typing. The known standards were typed by a member of the Hiss household during the pertinent time period. It is highly questionable whether the proof here tendered by the defendant would even be admissible. This theory of the defense affects only one of the several corroborating proofs supporting Count 1 and Count 2, and hence does not even attack the other bases of conviction, all sufficient of themselves to establish the required corroboration, e.g., Mrs. Esther Chambers, the handwritten notes, the prints from the microfilms, the rug, and the loan of $400.

II. THE TRIAL EXHIBIT UUU WAS NOT THE HISS MACHINE

Here again the defense suggests as evidence requiring a new trial information not relevent to the prosecution's case. The trial exhibit was not a basis for the conclusion of the document examiner, and indeed its whereabouts was not even known to the Government until after the examiner had testified at the first trial. We have the aggravating factor here that the defendant seeks a new trial, on the ground that an exhibit he produced was not what he said it was. Again, even assuming all possible theories of the defendant in this

Kisseloff-25446

regard are sound, it does not attack the other corroborating proofs which are independently sufficient.

III. EDITH MURRAY

The defendant produces affidavits of two individuals, one to the effect that the affiant did not see Edith Murray work for the Chambers' family at their 993 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, apartment in 1935 and 1936. The other swears he never saw Miss Murray at the 1617 Eutaw Place residence of the Chambers in 1936. Even assuming the affidavits submitted had any prima facie value, it must be conceded that at best they would constitute an attempt to attack the credibility of a witness and as such would be insufficient, under the precedents, to warrant a new trial. Moreover, the opportunities of observation of the two affiants of the defendant were obviously inadequate; so that on their face the affidavits do not even constitute impeachment. Further, the general character and hist/ry of one of these affiants will be developed at length herein. I advise the court that persuasive evidence of a serious perjury has come to my attention, and under my responsibilities as a United States Attorney I may be compelled to submit this matter to a grand jury. I promise that no action will be taken in this regard until this motion is ultimately disposed of by the court.

Kisseloff-25447

IV. THE TIME OF CHAMBERS' BREAK WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Considerable effort is expended by the defendant in an attempt to establish that Chambers left the Party sometime before April 1, 1938, on the theory that if that were so he could not have received the State document dated April 1, 1938, from the defendant. The statements culled from the many pages of testimony by Chambers, indicating a break in 1937 or early 1938, are obviously approximations by him which set the date of break some months ahead of the actual rupture. Certainly even the defendant would not now seriously argue that Chambers left the Communist Party in the year 1937. The correspondence referring to the translation by Chambers for the Oxford University Press, which correspondence was accumulated by the defendant through the services of a former Tass agent, is relied upon by the defendant because it indicates the translation was obtained before April, 1938. Chambers has, of course, testified that he obtained this translation at the time he broke from the Party. It is apparent that in his approximations of when he obtained the translation, made a decade later, Chambers antedated the occurrence by a few weeks. Additional affidavits will be discussed herein to establish beyond question that Chambers and his family did not leave the Baltimore area for Florida

Kisseloff-25448

until at least two weeks after April 1, 1938, and that the break occurred approximately April 15, 1938, as Chambers stated in both trials. In any event, this contention of the defendant is again solely of an impeaching nature and therefore, under our precedents, would not warrant a new trial.

V. LEE PRESSMAN

The name of Lee Pressman was never mentioned by Whittaker Chambers at any time during his lengthy appearance on the witness stand at the second trial. In all probability any testimony by Chambers in regard to Pressman and his possible membership in a Communist cell with the defendant would not have been rejected by the trial court as not relevant. The statement of Pressman before the House Un-American Activities Committee on August 28, 1950, does not conflict with any testimony of Chambers at the trial, hence does not impeach his testimony in any respect.

I. BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS WERE NOT TYPED ON HISS MACHINE

1. The first alleged ground for a new trial is the contention that the Baltimore documents produced by Chambers possibly were not typed on the Woodstock possessed by the defendant in 1938 but were typed on a second machine constructed by Chambers in such a fashion that it produced typing identical with typing produced by the Hiss machine.

Kisseloff-25449

Throughout these affidavits the government will refer to the Woodstock owned by Hiss in 1938 as the Hiss machine and will refer to the machine allegedly constructed by Chambers as the fabricated machine.

2. There is no information in the sworn statements submitted in support of this contention which could not have been presented in the course of the first or second trials. All of the evidence under this contention, such as it may be, could have been produced certainly at the time of the second trial if the defense had exercised due diligence in its investigation. That this new theory would have contradicted other contentions of the defendant raised at the second trial is no reason for failing to require the usual rule of due diligence from this defendant.

3. Chester T. Lane, in evolving this theory presupposes from the very beginning that the defendant was innocent of the offenses charged (p. 9, par. 2). From this unsubstantiated starting point he then proceeds to the conclusion that the Baltimore documents could not have come from the Hiss machine, notwithstanding the fact that all the experts contacted by either the prosecution or defense had agreed that the Hiss machine was the source. It should be

Kisseloff-25450

noted in evaluating all the supporting papers that in this proceeding it is Chester T. Lane who is a combined typing-engineer and document examiner. He would have this court set aside the result of an extended trial, which result has been affirmed, after a considered appeal and a denial of certiorari, on the grounds of his expert opinions, although he must himself concede that he has no experience or training in the field.

4. Under this heading, the defendant goes no further than to say that Ramos C. Feehan, as well as the defendant's own experts, might have been in error when they concluded that the Baltimore documents were typed on the same machine that produced the known standards of typing.

5. It is first to be noted that the defendant does not even contend here that the opinion of Feehan in this regard was erroneous. It is only suggestive at best that the bases of the opinion might have been unsound because in his testimony Feehan referred only to ten points of identity. An examination of the attached affidavit of Ramos C. Feehan (EX.) will demonstrate to the court that even this suggestion is without substance, for the conclusion of Feehan proceeded from a most thorough and complete analysis and comparison of the Baltimore documents with the known standards. It is sorely apparent that this contention of the defendant considered in its most complimentary aspect would not produce such proof as would be likely

Kisseloff-25451

to produce an acquittal at a new trial and for this reason is insufficient.

6. In his affidavit (p. 9, par. 2) Chester T. Lane admits that this new approach of the defense abandons the theory set forth at both trials, which was that the Baltimore documents were typed on the Hiss machine but were typed by Chambers, who in some unexplained fashion, gained access to the machine. As a corollary of this now obsolete theory, the defense attempted to prove that the Hiss machine had been given to the Catlett family on or about December 29, 1937, when the Hiss family moved from 29th Street to Volta Place in Georgetown. This theory was disproved by the prosecution, but certainly was a more plausible explanation than is now proposed. Its rejection by the jury would lead a fortiori to a rejection by any jury of the now proposed contention.

8. By his affidavit Chester T. Lane theorizes that Mr. Chambers constructed a typewriter which would produce typing identical with specimens obtained from the Hiss machine. It is nowhere suggested, however, how Chambers obtained specimens of the Hiss machine, and I advise the Court that it was only with great difficulty that the FBI obtained such specimens. Mr. Lane concedes that many experts advised him that such a typewriter could not have been constructed, and he submits the unqualified opinion of no expert which states that such a machine can be built

Kisseloff-25452

(p. 10, par. 3). In an effort to construct such a machine for the defense, Lane has had the services for at least one year of Martin K. Tytell, and even at this time Tytell will say only that he believes he has constructed a machine to meet the defense specifications. This product of Tytell was produced by him with the aid of his associates, and with himself, an expert in this esoteric field. Mr. Tytell states:

> "I am a typewriter expert, with many years of specialized experience in the creation of unique typewriters for foreign language and other purposes." (Ex. 1A)

8. In addition to this trained background and the help of his associates, it may reasonably be assumed that Mr. Tytell had the help of specialized equipment and tools. Mr. Chambers, on the other hand, the supposed creator of a similar machine, has had no experience or training whatsoever in the field and would have no equipment for such a venture. If the defendant now contends that Chambers constructed the machine with the assistance of some experts in the field, it leads to the refutation that such a procedure would have left traces to prove that that occurred. Although the defendant has effected great investigation in this field, he not only has not produced any such traces, but does not even allege that they exist.

9. The entire proposition becomes even more fantastic when it is suggested that Chambers did not mention

the Baltimore documents in August of 1948 before the House Committee, because they did not then exist, but were produced between that date and November 17, 1948. Under this alternate theory, Chambers would have had to obtain the necessary typing specimens, constructed the typewriter, obtained the original State Department documents, typed them and substituted his fabricated machine for the Hiss machine, all in the period of approximately three months.

10. The defendant submits an affidavit of Evelyn S. Ehrlich who describes herself at some length as a detector of spurious prints. Accepting for purposes of argument that the opinion of Miss Ehrlich is of some value, her final conclusion states only that,

> ". . . It is entirely possible that the so-called Hiss machine now in Mr. (Chester) Lane's possession is not the machine which was used to type the Hiss standard."

This conclusion has no relevancy since the opinion of Feehan was based not on any comparison with Trial Exhibit UUU, but only on an analysis of the Baltimore documents together with the known standards. The opinion of expert Ehrlich can in no sense be considered as likely to produce a verdict of acquittal.

11. In closing this phase of the argument, I refer to the affidavit of Elizabeth McCarthy (Ex. 1-B, p. 2, par. 3). The defendant's own expert document examiner there concedes that even after all this work and effort of Tytell

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and his associates, it is possible for a document examiner to distinguish between known standards from the Hiss machine and specimens from the fabricated machine. As to this contention it is apparent that the defendant has failed to produce any evidence which would lead to an acquittal at a subsequent trial.

II. THE TRIAL EXHIBIT UUU WAS NOT THE HISS MACHINE

1. Foremost in consideration of this contention is the fact that the argument is totally irrelevant to any consideration of the opinion of Feehan or of the defendant's experts consulted before the trial, that the Baltimore documents and the known standards were produced by the one typewriter. I respectfully note to the court that the trial Exhibit UUU was not produced by the defense until after the testimony of Feehan at the first trial. The opinion of Feehan was not based on any specimens taken from the trial exhibits,

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but was based upon known standards obtained from the typewriter in the Hiss home in early 1938, as compared with the typed Baltimore documents. The opinion of Feehan at the second trial had the same foundation. Hence, even assuming for purposes of argument that the trial exhibit was a fabricated machine and not the Hiss machine, the soundness and completeness of the Government's evidence is not effected one iota. The defense seeks a new trial on a theory that the exhibit was not the Hiss machine after, as they must concede, they produced the machine and testified to its authenticity by tracing its history through the hands of several defense witnesses. In any event the arguments and affidavits here submitted by the defendant do not present evidence which could not have been discovered before the conclusion of the second trial if due diligence had been exercised and which evidence would not be likely to produce an acquittal at any third trial. Indeed there is a serious question whether the proof now offered under this contention would be admissible as relevant to the issues in the case.

3. In this instance, again we have the defense abandoning a defense theory which it attempted to develop at both the first and second trials. We respectfully call attention to the authorities which condemn this practice as one not to be rewarded by the granting of further new trials.

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4. In evolving a theory that Chambers constructed a machine which the experts say cannot be built, various reasons why such a construction would have been necessary for Chambers are proposed. All these suggested reasons presuppose always, without apparent or actual foundation, that Mr. Chambers had some motive for implicating Hiss. No motive is articulated, however, and the contention that Chambers was a psychopathic personality, so desperately pursued at the second trial, appears also to have been abandoned. No motive is suggested for explaining why Chambers would have gone to such incredible lengths to implicate an allegedly innocent man.

5. As part of this argument, Chester T. Lane suggests that the trial exhibit is not the Hiss machine, because it is in workable condition, while the Hiss machine was not. In fact the evidence shows that the trial exhibit UUU bore the precise physical defects attributed to the Hiss machine by several witnesses. After Mrs. Hiss testified on direct examination (R. 2356) that the machine was not very serviceable (to explain why she disposed of it to the Catletts) she stated in cross examination (R. 2364) that the keys stuck and the ribbon did not work properly. Ex. UUU bore these defects. Mrs. Hiss did not testify that no typing whatsoever could be done on the machine. Raymond Catlett, a son of Clydie Catlett, testified that when his family received the machine from Priscilla Hiss (R. 1598) the carriage roller was broken and the carriage would not shift. He then

identified the trial exhibit as the machine he possessed and pointed out the precise defects on the trial exhibit to which he referred. Thus it is apparent that the testimony of those most familiar with the Hiss machine identified the trial exhibit as the machine which emanated from the Hiss home in 1938, and pointed to those defects which demonstrated that identity.

6. In his affidavit, Chester Lane concedes (p. 13, par. 3) that the evidence Hiss produced on this issue does not go far to demonstrate with any certainty that the trial exhibit is not the Hiss machine. The defendant attempts to establish by a series of sworn and unsworn statements that the base structure of the trial exhibit, because of its date of manufacture as contrasted with the alleged date of manufacture of the type facing thereon, could not have been a regular Woodstock product but must have been a makeshift construction of Mr. Chambers'. Suffice it to say that all the statements produced by the defendant establish clearly that there are insufficient records to show with any degree of certainty precisely when the type facing or base of trial Exhibit UUU were produced by the Woodstock Company. Indeed, the statements given to the defendant's representatives were contradictory and in at least one instance secondhand (Exhibit 2-A). The record of the purchase of the original Hiss machine by Thomas Fansler

has not been forthcoming, and without such evidence it would be virtually impossible to fix the exact date of the purchase of Exhibit UUU. No evidence of substance has been presented in this regard.

7. I turn now to the alleged statements of Mr. O. J. Carow, as set forth on pages 15, et seq., of the affidavit of Chester M. Lane. Mr. Carow states that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation visited him at a time before the first trial. Carow is reported to have stated that he recalls being questioned by the agents as to the number of the missing Hiss typewriter and his recollection is that the agents were looking for a number other than 230099, the serial number of Ex. UUU. The defense then argues that this other number then mentioned by the agents must be the true number of the Hiss machine and that the knowledge of the existence of this other machine is possessed by the Bureau. This is of course absurd upon analysis since when the agents called upon Mr. Carow they did not know the number of the Hiss machine. They had had no opportunity to examine Exhibit UUU. The defense concedes that the records of the Woodstock Company are such that it is impossible to trace in that fashion the serial numbers of the Hiss machine. It was not until the defense produced Exhibit UUU that the Bureau had a serial number with which to investigate it. When the agents spoke to Carow, they had no serial number, as indeed they could have no serial number, but were investigating in regard to an entire series of

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numbers on the theory that the sought-for typewriter was somewhere within that area.

8. The affidavit of Mr. Earl J. Connelly, attached hereto, unequivocally states that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has no knowledge of any Woodstock typewriter pertinent in any way to this prosecution other than Exhibit UUU.

9. In closing, I quote from the defendant's motion Exhibit 2-G, which is a letter of Document Expert Donald Doud, explaining his conclusions after having worked for the defendant for some time. He states:

> "In your (Chester T. Lane) letter of January 9, 1952 you asked me to submit an affidavit on two unrelated points with which you hope to establish the theory that typewriter 230,099 (Trial Ex. UUU) was a fraudulently made up machine in support of the Government's case against Alger Hiss. I have worked conscientiously and diligently on this matter but no evidence I have gathered to date has given me any reason to believe that theory and I cannot subscribe to a statement tending to imply that evidence I have gathered supports that conclusion."

Mr. Doud further states that in his expert opinion the suggestion that Chambers constructed the trial exhibit to produce type identical with the Hiss machine is an almost impossible task and one which he thinks could not be accomplished by anyone, expert or inexpert. We have by this letter the opinion of the defendant's own expert that their entire theory is based on an impossible foundation. That theory should be rejected by this court because there is no evidence whatsoever to support it, hence it could not conceivably produce a verdict of acquittal.

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In regard to the question of due diligence, I respectfully note to the court that this theory of forgery by typewriter is not of recent concoction, but was expressed by the defendant at the time of sentence on January 25, 1950, indicating the consideration of that theory at that time.

III. EDITH MURRAY

1. In the direct examination of Mrs. Chambers at the second trial the defense was forewarned of the Government's contention that Mr. and Mrs. Chambers had a negro maid while living in Baltimore in 1935 and 1936. As early as November 1948, at Baltimore Mrs. Chambers told the defense of Edith Murray, told them her first name and described her contacts with Mrs. Hiss. Again on cross examination Mr. and Mrs. Hiss were both asked if they visited the Chambers' apartment in Baltimore in 1935 and 1936 and were cautioned by the prosecuting attorney that they should carefully weigh their answer to that question. In this way the defendant was put on guard that he would have to meet proof indicating that he had visited the Chambers' home in Baltimore. Further, the mere fact that evidence is submitted in rebuttal does not eliminate the legal requirement of due diligence in the obtaining of answering proof. In the light of all the factors here, it is apparent that the defendant should be required to have produced any evidence impeaching Edith Murray at the second trial. The defense did not request any adjournment

or other opportunity to meet the testimony of Edith Murray. See United States v. Rosenberg, (C.A. 2, Feb. 25, 1952). It cannot now seek a new trial on that ground.

2. As its third contention the defense produces two affidavits which at best would serve only as attempted impeachments of the testimony of Edith Murray. By authority, it is well established that such evidence is not sufficient as a matter of law to obtain a new trial. Hence, accepting arguendo these two allegedly impeaching affidavits at face-value, the defendant has not produced adequate evidence under this contention to entitle him to a new trial.

3. The affidavit of William R. Fowler (Ex. 3-B) states in substance that he was the beau of the housekeeper's niece, at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. He informs the court that before his marriage he frequently dined at 903 St. Paul Street with his intended in-law, and that subsequent to his marriage he dined there approximately four times a week. Mr. Fowler further assures the court that the dinner table of his intended was a source of complete and thorough information on the activities of the entire household. It is the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and has not previously been contradicted that they, with their first child, were tenants at 903 St. Paul Street during part of the time that Mr. Fowler dined there. It was further the testimony of the Chambers

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and of Edith Murray that Edith Murray worked as a day-maid for the Chambers while at that address. The defense submits the affidavit of Mr. Fowler with the allegation that not only was Edith Murray not a maid for the Chambers at 903 St. Paul Street, but that according to Mr. Fowler's recollection, the Chambers did not live there at all.

4. I respectfully call the court's attention to the following factors in evaluating this affidavit of Mr. Fowler, which even if totally acceptable as to conclusion, would not warrant a new trial. The precise times when Mr. Fowler was at the St. Paul Street house are not set forth, nor can they be set forth, and similarly the precise dates and times when Edith Murray was at that house are not set forth. Therefore, it is entirely possible that though both visited that house, they would not have seen one another. Secondly, no reason is set forth why the presence of Miss Murray at the house, even if then known to Fowler, would have impressed him so that he would have recalled the fact, including the detail of names, to this date. The dependence of Mr. Fowler upon the gossip discussed at the dinner table is hardly to suggest worthwhile recollection. Even assuming that Mr. Fowler was produced at the first trial and gave the evidence such as was contained in his affidavit, it is inconceivable that it would have produced a verdict of acquittal.

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5. The Government submits herewith the affidavit of Louise T. Fowler, the wife of William Reed Fowler. Mrs. Fowler states that subsequent to her marriage on August 18, 1934, she and her husband visited 903 St. Paul Street ". . . not more often than once every three weeks." Even the defendant must concede that Chambers was not at 903 St. Paul Street and was not even in Washington before late 1934 or early 1935. Chambers stayed at the defendant's apartment in the summer of 1935 and was at the defendant's P Street house into the late summer of 1935. It is therefore obvious that Chambers and his family were at 903 St. Paul Street after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler. By the sworn statement of Mrs. Fowler she and her husband visited 903 St. Paul Street at that time no more than once every three weeks. This is additional evidence that the attempted impeachment by Mr. Fowler is without force.

6. The second affidavit submitted by the defendant in support of this contention is the sworn statement of Louis J. Leisman, who identifies himself as the janitor of the apartment house adjoining 1617 Eutaw Place, in Baltimore, where Chambers resided in 1936. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and Edith Murray have testified that Miss Murray served on occasion as a maid for the Chambers at the Eutaw Place apartment. It is this testimony that the Leisman affidavit is submitted to impeach. (Will develop Leisman when all reports are in.)

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IV. THE TIME OF CHAMBERS' BREAK WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

1. As Point IV of its motion, the defense contends that Chambers left the Communist Party before April 1, 1938, and not in approximately mid-April, 1938, as Chambers testified at both trials. From this premise the defense argues that Chambers' story is a fabrication because at least one of the Baltimore documents is dated April 1st, and that if Chambers left the Party before that date, he could not have obtained it from the defendant as he testified. From this conclusion the defense then proceeds to the ultimate conclusion that the entire story of receiving documents from the defendant is a fabrication.

2. In substantiation of this general theory, the defense points to early statements of Chambers to the effect that he left theCommunist Party in 1937. It is apparent from an examination of those statements that the answers there given were given as an approximation with no need for any great specification of date of break and without opportunity for any considerable thought by Chambers as to the precise date of break.

3. At both trials Chambers was asked for a close approximation of the date of his break at a time when

considerable importance was attached to that date. He fixed the break as of on or about April 15, 1938. In giving this testimony, Chambers, as a collateral circumstance, referred to the fact that it was about then that he obtained a translation from the Oxford University Press.

4. The defense now submits considerable documentary evidence indicating that the arrangements for this translation were made in early March, 1938, and that correspondence ensued between Chambers and the Press Company into the summer of 1938. All this evidence is directed toward this one answer of Chambers at the second trial. "Mr. Chambers: I stayed at the Old Court Road for about a month, I believe, until I had obtained a translation to do."

5. At best, the proof submitted by the defendant on this issue indicates that in his offhand statement as to the time of obtaining this translation, Chambers erred by approximately one month. This is at best an impeachment on a collateral matter and is not such evidence as would entitle the defendant to a new trial. To the contrary, even as is

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conceded in the affidavit of Chester T. Lane, the evidence produced by the defendant on this issue goes far to corroborate the testimony of Chambers regarding his activities immediately before and after his break with the Party. Certainly it establishes beyond doubt that his early statements of a break in 1937 were rough approximations containing a margin of error totally unintended to deceive.

6. The affidavit of Paul F. Hlubb, attached hereto, establishes that as late as April 12, 1938, Mrs. Chambers ordered the furnishing of gas and electric service for a room in a house on Old Court Road, Baltimore. The affidavit of Mr. Hlubb follows the utility record of the Chambers' family during this period in Baltimore and indicates that the Chambers had and paid for gas and electric service at their Mount Royal Terrace apartment in Baltimore until April 9, 1938.

7. The affidavit of Andrew J. Ludwig, also submitted here, establishes that Mrs. Chambers paid rent on March 14, 1938, for the Mount Royal Terrace apartment and was entitled to occupy the same into the end of April, 1938.

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8. The affidavit of Lloyd Stoker establishes that on April 1, 1938, Mrs. Chambers brought the family car to a repair shop in Pendelltown, Maryland, a suburb of Baltimore. The Chambers automobile was brought to the service shop for such repairs as would be necessary before a long trip such as Chambers made approximately one month later.

9. This evidence, it is submitted, establishes conclusively that Chambers was in the Baltimore area at least until mid-April, 1938; and was at his Mount Royal Terrace home until after April 1, 1938. The totality of proof on this issue establishes conclusively that the contention of the defendant is without substance and in no event warrants the granting of a new trial. Certainly the exercise of due diligence would have produced all the evidence now suggested by the defendant before the termination of the second trial.

V. LEE PRESSMAN

1. As its final contention, the defense points to testimony of Lee Pressman given before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 28, 1950. This testimony is put forth apparently as impeachment of the trial testimony of Mr. Chambers. Accepting the statement of Pressman that Alger Hiss was not a member of his small Communist group in Washington as fact, it does not contradict any trial testimony of Chambers. At no time during the trial was Chambers asked or permitted to identify Pressman as a member of the

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same Communist group as the defendant. Chambers at no time stated at either trial that he had knowledge that Hiss and Pressman attended simultaneously meetings of any Communist group.

2. The prosecution in its direct questioning of Chambers at no point introduced the subject of Lee Pressman. For these reasons it is apparent that any statement of Pressman, denying that he had knowledge of Hiss's membership in the Party, would be of no value whatsoever in determining the issues in this prosecution or in evaluating the testimony of witnesses. At best, it would be a subject for attempted impeachment of extra-judicial testimony of Chambers. It is clearly not sufficient to warrant granting of a new trial.

CONCLUSION

The opposing affidavits submitted by the Government in opposition to this motion for a new trial are prepared in the knowledge that the court presided at a second trial of lengthy duration and is well-grounded in the facts concerned. I respectfully submit that the supporting papers submitted by the defendant are on their face inadequate to warrant the granting of a new trial; even accepting all allegations as fact, they indicate insufficient proof, as the defendant's counsel concedes, to call for the setting aside of a judgment arrived at only after extended litigation and appeal.

Moreover, I submit that the affidavits submitted in opposition to this motion fully establish that the defense possesses

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no evidence sufficient to warrant a new trial or to warrant the conducting of a hearing on the papers submitted. This motion should be denied without hearing and without further submissions of sworn or unsworn statements. There is before the court, with the papers submitted by the defendant and the opposing papers of the Government, full and adequate evidence upon which this court can arrive at a considered decision that no new trial should be here granted, even as was done in

Finally, as is developed in the memorandum of law submitted by the Government, this motion must be denied because it was not made within the two year period provided by Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Sworn to before me this

day of March, 1952.

_____

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF CHESTER T. LANE
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL
ON GROUND OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, -against- ALGER HISS, Defendant.	Criminal No. C-123-402

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CHESTER T. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an attorney at law, a member of the firm of Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller, attorneys for Alger Hiss, the defendant herein, and am in charge of this case for my firm. This is my second supplemental affidavit in support of the defendant's pending motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

The damning evidence in this case--the evidence without which there would have been no case worth considering--was the so-called Baltimore Documents. These four small handwritten notes on scratch-pad paper and sixty-five typewritten sheets, copying or paraphrasing or summarizing State Department documents dated in the first three months of 1938, were Chambers's bombshell in his defense to the libel

action which Alger Hiss had brought against him in the federal court in Baltimore. They were part, he said, of the fruits of an espionage operation in which he and Alger Hiss had been engaged together from 1934 to 1938. The handwritten notes (Baltimore Documents 1-4) were apparently in Alger Hiss's handwriting, and Alger, he claimed, had given them to him; the typewritten pages (Baltimore Documents 5-47) he said had been typed by Priscilla Hiss for Alger on the family typewriter from State Department documents Alger had brought home overnight for the purpose. The defense conceded Alger Hiss's handwriting on the four small momoranda, and did not contest the Government's expert testimony that the typed sheets had been typed on the same machine as had been used for the so-called Hiss Standards--letters, etc., unquestionably written on the Hiss family typewriter from 1931 to 1937.

There was, of course, other evidence. There were the two developed microfilm strips that House Committee investigators found, wrapped one in another in wax paper, in the hollowed out pumpkin to which Chambers led them at his Westminster, Maryland, farm on December 2, 1948 (R. 708-9, 713). Each of the fifty-eight frames in the two strips was a photographed page of an original State Department document. These microfilms were melodramatically effective; documents of state, found at night by Congressional investigators in a pumpkin patch, presented such an exciting incongruity that all of Chambers's "proofs" of his charge, including the typed and handwritten sheets he produced in the Baltimore libel suit, became popularly and inaccurately

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known as the "Pumpkin Papers". But intrinsically, and evidentially, the microfilm strips were insignificant. There was only Chambers's word for it that the originals which were photographed had come to him from Alger Hiss. Ten frames (covering Baltimore Exhibits 54 and 55) were photographs of copies of three State Department cables which had passed through Alger Hiss's office and been initialled by him. The other forty-eight were photographs of a group of papers related to a proposed trade agreement with Germany; the subject matter fell in the province of Alger Hiss and his chief, Assistant Secretary Sayre, but the particular copies photographed were not the ones which would normally have gone through the Hiss-Sayre office (see Defendant's Brief on Appeal, pp. 14-20). The microfilms by themselves would have been negligible as proof that Alger Hiss was giving out State Department secrets; they were important only as the capstone of the edifice which Chambers had started to build with the typed Baltimore Documents.

There was the typewriter, too. In my first and second affidavits in support of this motion I have spoken of how the Government used the typewriter as dramatic visual evidence of Hiss's guilt--even though the Government made no effort at the trials to show that this particular typewriter in evidence (Woodstock #N230099) was the original Hiss typewriter. The typewriter was awfully effective.

And there was Edith Murray--the mysterious maid kept under wraps by the Government until the last day of the second trial, when the defense would have no chance to find out, and show the jury, whether what she said was truth, or imagination, or distorted recollection. Edith Murray

said she had seen the Hisses and the Chamberses visit together fourteen years earlier; she said she saw Alger at Chambers's home for three or four minutes, once, that long ago, and certainly remembered him. She was effective, too.

But these evidences were only effective because they tended to confirm Chambers's basic proofs, the Baltimore Documents--the typed and handwritten documents that Chambers finally put up at the libel suit deposition hearing in Baltimore. Handwritten notes like Baltimore Documents 1-4 might easily have been stolen off someone's desk, or out of someone's wastebasket; but the typewritten sheets were really important. They seemed to have been typed on the Hiss family typewriter--the one Priscilla had been given by her father in 1932 or 1933 and which she and Alger had certainly had around until late 1937 or early 1938. The Government expert said they had been. The defense had no proof that they had not been. The jury obviously concluded that they had been, and for that reason convicted Alger Hiss.

My earlier affidavits in support of this motion have dealt at length with the typewriter. I have shown that Chambers could have created a fake typewriter to forge his Baltimore Documents with, and how he could have done so. I have offered proof not only that the machine in evidence, Woodstock #H230099, is not the original Hiss family typewriter, but that it is itself a deliberately fabricated machine--leaving no possible inference but that the typed Baltimore Documents are forgeries. I have tendered evidence that Edith Murray's recollection is, to say the least, untrustworthy, and that Chambers himself had gone into hiding

from the Communist Party weeks before the dates of many of the State Department documents which he claimed Alger had had copied for him on the Woodstock. My earlier affidavits are, I believe, compulsive towards the granting of a new trial.

But in those earlier affidavits I could not present proofs based upon study of the Baltimore Documents themselves. The defense had photographs of some of them; but these had been taken early in the case, before my experiments had exposed the techniques by which forgery by typewriter could be--and in this case undoubtedly was--accomplished. I had asked the Government for access to the originals for expert examination and photography, as well as for testing of their paper content and condition. My request had been refused, and in my first supplemental affidavit I gave notice that at the hearing on the motion I would move in open court for an order allowing me to make such an examination.

After my first supplemental affidavit was filed, the United States Attorney asked me to consent to an adjournment of the hearing on the ground that he needed more time to study the affidavit and its supporting material. I said I had no objection, but felt that I should not be required to defer my subsidiary motion for leave to examine the original documents. I suggested that we take both points up with Judge Goddard.

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At our conference with Judge Goddard in chambers on March 21st a new time schedule was set for the hearing of the motion,[1] and the United States Attorney withdrew his objection to my requested examination. The documents were accordingly produced at my request in Boston on April 1st, and, under continuous FBI supervision and subject to reasonable limitations as to working hours, were made available to my experts when and how they were needed, for a period of a little over two weeks. I commend the cooperation with which both the United States Attorney and the FBI carried out the spirit of the agreement under which the documents were to be made available for examination.[2]

1/ The motion was originally made on January 24, 1952, returnable for hearing on February 4, 1952, the next regular available criminal motion day. I consented to an adjournment to February 25th, and later a conference was held with Judge Goddard in chambers on the United States Attorney's request for a further adjournment. At this conference, on February 19th, the motion was set down for argument on April 8th, the Government's counter-affidavits to be filed and served on March 24th, and memoranda of law to be filed and exchange on March 31st.

At the conference mentioned in the text, at which the United States Attorney withdrew his objection to my proposed examination of the documents, he requested that he be given not less than four weeks in which to answer such further supplemental affidavits as I might file as a result of the examination, as well as my earlier affidavits. This arrangement was acceptable to me and was approved by Judge Goddard, and at a further conference in chambers on March 31st, after I had had an opportunity to consult with my experts, the dates were set as follows:

Further affidavits in support of motion	April 21
Government's counter-affidavits	May 19
Interchange of memoranda of law	May 26
Hearing on motion	June 2.

2/ Three subsidiary requests I made of the United States Attorney were refused by him on what seemed to me to be unnecessarily technical grounds. These will be mentioned below.

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RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE DOCUMENTS

This, my second supplemental affidavit, deals with the results of the examination of the documents. The examination has been most fruitful. I believe that it leaves no vestige of doubt but that Chambers's whole story is false, and that his fraudulent plot now stands exposed.

Background: Chambers's Story of the Origin and History of the Documents

As I have said, Priscilla Hiss was supposed to have typed the documents on the family machine, as Alger was no typist. According to Chambers's story, the ordinary plan was to have Alger bring home original documents overnight, so that Priscilla could make typed copies or summaries. Every ten days or two weeks Chambers would come around to pick up the typed material, together with originals which Alger might have brought home on that particular day. Chambers would take the copies and originals to Baltimore that night, to have them photographed; later the same night he would come back to Washington and return the originals to Alger. The typed copies or summaries he would burn.

For some reason never yet convincingly explained, the crop of typed papers which Chambers produced in Baltimore he kept, instead of burning them. He broke with the Party, and abandoned his document conspiracy, around April 15, 1938. The papers which he had kept, instead of burning, he put into an envelope, which he gave for safekeeping to his wife's nephew, Nathan Levine, in May or June of that year. Levine put the envelope in an old dumbwaiter shaft in his mother's house in Brooklyn, and forgot about it. He had no idea what was in it.

There the documents are said to have rested for more than ten years. On November 4, 1948, at the deposition hearing in Baltimore, Chambers was asked to produce any correspondence or other papers that he might have received from any member of the Hiss family. He produced none the next day, and the hearing was adjourned. It was resumed on November 16 for testimony by Mrs. Chambers. On the following day Chambers reappeared, with the documents. Now, for the first time in his many official stories, he asserted that the conspiracy had actually involved the copying of official State Department papers. He told how he had recollected the existence of the envelope that he had given so many years before to Nathan Levine; how he had asked Levine for it; how they had gone together on November 14th to the house in Brooklyn and Levine had pulled the dust-encrusted envelope out of the dumbwaiter shaft and given it to him; how he had opened it by himself in the kitchen, while Levine was cleaning up the dust that had fallen on the floor; and how he was amazed at finding that the envelope contained these typewritten sheets, which he had forgotten all about. 3/

With the typewritten sheets were other things, he said. There were the short handwritten memoranda. There were some yellow sheets supposedly in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White. There were two strips of developed microfilm, and three cylinders of microfilm, undeveloped. And, according to Chambers's article in the Saturday Evening Post for April 5, 1952, there were "one or two smaller items of no particular importance".

3/ This account necessarily telescopes Chambers's varying stories in the Baltimore deposition hearing, the first and second trials, and his Saturday Evening Post articles.

Nathan Levine made clear, and Chambers has repeatedly made clear for him, that Levine never knew what went into the envelope, and never saw what came out of it. He knew only that he had put it in the dumbwaiter shaft for Chambers in 1938; that he had gotten it out for him in October, 1943 (on cross-examination he corrected this to November 14, 1948); that it was sealed; and that it was bulky.[4]

The handwritten and typewritten papers Chambers produced in Baltimore three days later, on November 17th. The developed microfilm he did not; he held it for the House Committee, hidden in the pumpkin. Why, if he really found them all together in the envelope, is still a mystery.[5]

4/ See Levine's testimony at R. 726-731; also his testimony on December 10, 1948, before the House Committee.

5/ As in so many other respects, Chambers has made a belated attempt in his Saturday Evening Post articles to plug this particular hole in his story. Mystically, he explains that "the meaning of the pumpkin" is "the heart meaning of the case", and that he was "moved by a subconscious intuition" to put the microfilms in it. (Saturday Evening Post, April 5, 1952, p. 72). Strangely enough, even this explanation deals only with the three cylinders of undeveloped microfilm; for his decision "on the level of consciousness" was to divide the evidence "in order to try to find out what was on the undeveloped film" (ibid.). There is still no explanation of his failure to produce the developed film in Baltimore.

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Foreground: What the Documents Themselves Show

If Chambers is telling the truth, the typed Baltimore Documents must have been typed by one person (Priscilla Hiss), on one typewriter (the Hiss family Woodstock),[6] currently over the three months period represented by the dates of the underlying State Department documents (January 5, to April 1, 1938). They must have been kept together in one envelope, a specific envelope, for ten years, over a disused dumbwaiter in Brooklyn. They must have rested there, in that envelope, with three cylinders of undeveloped microfilm and a "little spool of developed film (actually two strips)",[7] as well as with the "long memo on yellow foolscap in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White [and] one or two smaller items of no particular importance."[8]

6/ Baltimore 10, a precis of a long War Department MID report routed to Mr. Hamilton, of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, was obviously not written on the same typewriter as the others, and the Government made no contention that it was (R. 1097-1101); but Chambers still pressed his recollection: "I believe Alger Hiss gave me that paper". (R. 655, contrast R. 532).

7/ This particular description comes from page 736 of an advance copy of Chambers's apologia, "Witness", shortly to be published. His April 5, 1952, article in the Saturday Evening Post speaks of "two strips of developed microfilm". His second trial testimony (R. 292) emphasizes that while the undeveloped film was in cylinders, the developed film was not. When Agent Appell of the FBI reached in and found it in the green pumpkin on December 2, 1948 (or when Chambers "took out the documents and handed them over"--whichever may be the fact--see R. 709-714; R. 295), they were still not in cylinders; according to Agent Appell, they were "wrapped one in another, wrapped in wax paper".

8/ This description is from his April 5, 1952, Saturday Evening Post article. The text of the "memo on yellow foolscap" ascribed to Harry Dexter White was read into the Congressional Record for January 30, 1950, by Representative Nixon, and the memorandum was there described as consisting of eight pages.

I attach affidavits of experts who have at last had an opportunity to examine and analyze the originals of the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards. Their qualifications have been set out before, in my earlier affidavits and in their affidavits which I annexed to mine. Mrs. Evelyn S. Ehrlich is an expert in the use of photomicrography to detect printing forgeries. Miss Elizabeth McCarthy is an expert in the examination of questioned documents, handwritten and typewritten. Dr. Daniel P. Norman is an expert in physical and chemical analysis of paper, metals and other materials. They have examined the Baltimore Documents, separately, according to their several expertnesses. They have recorded their findings in their affidavits, which I number

Exhibit 2S-I:	Elizabeth McCarthy
Exhibit 2S-II:	Evelyn S. Ehrlich
Exhibit 2S-III:	Daniel P. Norman

They find, and will testify at a new trial:

1. That the Baltimore Documents were not typed by one person, but by two, and probably more, and that therefore Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed all of them, as Chambers said she did. (Exhibit 2S-I)

2. That Priscilla Hiss did not type any of the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibit 2S-I)

3. That neither Priscilla nor Alger Hiss made the pencil corrections on the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibit 2S-I)

4. That the Baltimore Documents, physically observed, fall into two categories of size, one of which is made up of sheets apparently cut down to a particular size

(approximately 8" x 10½") after the typing had been done, but before the penciled corrections were made.[9] (Exhibit 2S-III)

5. That the same two categories show such different characteristics of aging and discoloration that they cannot have been stored together for ten years in a single envelope, and therefore cannot all have been kept in the envelope which Chambers recovered from the dumbwaiter. (Exhibit 2S-III)

6. That the envelope in which Chambers said the documents had been kept is most peculiar in itself; its observable stains, both outside and in, and the condition of its flap, and of the two parts of the label which presumably once sealed it, pose questions which defy logical explanation. (Exhibit 2S-III, especially illustrative Figures 5, 6 and 7).

7. That none of the Baltimore Documents can have been kept in that envelope; they are devoid of the stains and pressure marks which they would have had to show if they had been in the envelope. (Exhibit 2S-III)

8. That the absence of stains and pressure marks on the Baltimore Documents cannot be explained by the presence

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9/ Spectrographic analysis of the typewriter ink at the edges of the pages which were cut off in the middle of line-end letters might have enabled us to prove more effectively that the cutting was done after the typing. The Government would not let us make the excisions necessary for this analysis.

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of other protective material, since the envelope could not have held all these and the microfilms too.[10] (Exhibit 2S-III)

9. That the Baltimore Documents are a tricky set of papers, typed on a machine, or machines, closely resembling the original Hiss machine, but with miscellaneously different typewriter ribbons and faked typographical errors, plainly designed to confuse. (Exhibits 2S-I, 2S-II and 2S-III)

10. That the typewriter in evidence (Woodstock #H230099) was certainly not the original Hiss machine, although it probably was the machine made to forge the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibits 2S-II and 2S-III)

In short, the typed Baltimore Documents were not typed by Priscilla Hiss, or by any one person. They were not given to Chambers by Alger Hiss. They were not put in the envelope and kept in the dumbwaitor for ten long years. They are an ingenious set of forgeries.

CONCLUSION

After all my investigation, I still do not know exactly what Chambers did, or how he did it, or exactly what motivated him to frame Alger Hiss. Some signs point

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10/ I have myself examined the envelope, and seen in it markings which might well have been made by the cylinders of undeveloped microfilm. There is another marking, made apparently by the presence of a squarish box or carton, approximately 3" x 3". This mark, from its shape and size, cannot be the mark of Chambers's "little spool of developed film"; and therefore even the "Pumpkin Papers" microfilm may well not have been in the envelope. Unfortunately, the United States Attorney would not permit us to split the envelope so that we could demonstrate photographically the interior markings and stains. The United States Attorney would not, either, let us see the 8 pages of "foolscap" on the ground that it had not been formally admitted as an exhibit at the trial--even though it had been produced in court, and its text has since been made public by Representative Nixon in the Congressional Record. Whether or not the foolscap shows stains or pressure marks, it could not have adequately protected the Baltimore Documents.

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to the conclusion that, though his personal interest may have been largely to protect himself in the libel suit, the availability to him of the means for such self-protection may have been part of a much larger scheme, involving other people, and for larger objectives than the mere framing of Alger Hiss. This, however, is speculation. For purposes of this motion it should be enough that I present proof that every important point of the Government's case at the trials is vulnerable. Chambers was the Government's witness, its only real witness; and everything that he said, or did, or said he did, is tainted with fraud and forgery. The Government may present evidence to countervail some of my proffered proofs; if so, that will create issues. Those issues should be considered anew, by a jury. Wherever the truth may ultimately be found, in all its details, we have surely borne the burden of showing that on the proofs that went before the last jury a grave miscarriage of justice has occurred. We should be given a chance to rectify this at a new trial.

Sworn to before me this
21st day of April, 1952.

Margaret L. Burton

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31 0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and Rockland and with City Reg's. N.Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

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EXHIBIT 28-I

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

I, ELIZABETH McCARTHY, of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, on oath depose and say:

I reside at 16 Porter Street and have an office at 40 Court Street, both in said Boston.

I am a qualified examiner of questioned documents. I have stated my qualifications in this respect in an affidavit executed January 22, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

My affidavit of January 22nd dealt with the results of an experiment being conducted by the attorneys for Alger Hiss to determine the extent to which it would be possible as a practical matter to build or adapt a typewriter which would so nearly duplicate the typing of another machine that qualified document examiners, comparing specimens of typing from the two machines, would be led by ordinary standards of comparison to conclude that only a single machine had been used.

When I first agreed to assist in the experiment, I told Mr. Lane, Mr. Hiss's attorney, that I doubted very much whether such a machine could be made, but that if it could the knowledge that such a thing was possible would be so important to the profession of document examiners, as well as to the public at large, that I thought I would be doing a public service by assisting in the experiment.

As my earlier affidavit shows, Mr. Lane's experiment, in terms of precise duplication of the typing of one machine by another, was carried to a point of perfection which I had not

supposed possible. I illustrated this by attaching to my affidavit specimens of typing from the two machines. It may be that Government document examiners, approaching these two sets of specimens with the knowledge that some of them were typed on a machine deliberately fabricated so as to produce typing resembling that of another machine, have because of their forewarning been able to distinguish the products of the two machines; as of now, of course, I have no way of knowing how far they may have been successful in making such a distinction. I do believe, however, that the experiment was carried to a point so close to complete duplication that any careful document examiner who from here on engages to compare questioned typing with samples, in a situation where the background facts allow the possibility that a duplicate machine might have been constructed for forgery purposes, must take that possibility into account, and must be prepared to be confronted with a duplication so substantially complete as to defy detection.

Recently, Mr. Lane told me that the Government had finally agreed to let him have an expert examination made of the originals of the so-called Baltimore Documents which had been introduced in evidence in the Hiss trials, as well as the so-called Hiss Standards with which Mr. Fahan, the Government's document expert, had compared them. He asked me to compare these two sets of documents with each other, and also with specimens of typing from the so-called Hiss machine in his possession--that is, the machine which had been introduced into the trials as being the machine owned by the Hisses in the 1930's, and which had been used as the standard machine in the experiment of trying to create a duplicate. He said he wanted my opinion as to whether all three sets of documents had been typed on one machine--in

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which case, of course, the machine would necessarily be the so-called Hiss machine--or whether more than one machine was used, and, if so, how many.

I have never examined Mr. Lane's so-called Hiss machine, my work in connection with the construction of the duplicate having been limited to examination of specimens of typing from it and from the duplicate machine. However, since the experiment in duplication was finished and I made my January affidavit about it, I have read Dr. Daniel Norman's affidavit of March 7th in which he describes and illustrates the results of his physical examination of the machine, and the grounds for his conclusion that it is a deliberately altered machine. I have made my examination of the three sets of documents in the light of my knowledge of Dr. Norman's findings, as well as my own experience in studying the typing results of a machine deliberately created for the purpose of showing that forgery by typewriter would be possible.

Without considering the possibility of forgery, I should have concluded, by all standard tests ordinarily applied by questioned document examiners, that all three sets of documents were typed on the same machine. I should not have based this conclusion merely upon an inconsequential number of relatively identical peculiarities,*/ but upon the more convincing fact that

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*/ I have in mind the ten similarities of typing impression between the Baltimore Documents and the standards which Mr. Feehan, the Government's expert at the second trial, relied on as a basis for his opinion that they were typed on the same machine. I call them inconsequential not only because Mr. Feehan gave no testimony as to the identity or dissimilarity of the other seventy-four characters, but because eight of the ten peculiarities which he picked are of a kind which are most likely to occur in old typewriters, particularly Woodstocks of this vintage. For example, I have seen at least fourteen Woodstocks of this period, all of which had somewhat similar damage at the right side of the lower loop of the "g". The final upstroke of the "e" is one of the most vulnerable small pieces of type in the whole keyboard, and is often pushed to the right or left out of its perfect arc in much-used machines. I could continue the catalogue in detail.

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I find no substantial consistent deviations in type impressions as among the three sets of documents. However, my own experience has shown me that it is possible, by careful work on a machine, to eliminate almost completely the deviations which would normally have developed between its typing and that of another machine, and therefore, while I cannot say definitely that all three sets of documents were not typed on the same machine, I believe it just as possible, in the light of the observable facts, that the Baltimore Documents were typed on a machine which was not the original Hiss machine used for the standards, but another machine made to type like the original Hiss machine. Since the typing of the Baltimore Documents so closely resembles the typing of the specimens from the so-called Hiss machine, and since Dr. Norman has furnished evidence that that machine is a deliberately fabricated one, I can only conclude that, as between the two possibilities, the forgery of the Baltimore Documents is the more likely. If the Baltimore Documents are forged, the forgery is a good one, but it is no better than I know would be possible with careful workmanship.

I have not confined my examination of the documents to a comparison of the typing for purposes of trying to reach an opinion as to how many machines were used. When Mr. Lane asked me to make this comparison he told me that there were additional points on which he wanted my opinion. He said that, while the defense had on earlier occasions been allowed to photograph the documents in one way or another, the originals had never, so far as he knew, been made available for close and detailed expert study. He told me that according to Chambers's testimony at the trial all the typewritten Baltimore Documents had been typed by

Priscilla Hiss and given to him by Alger Hiss at some time between January 5 and April 15, 1938. He asked me to examine the original documents closely and give him my opinion as to whether this testimony was correct.

I have done so, and am satisfied that Chambers's testimony on this point cannot possibly be correct. The following are my more significant conclusions; I am prepared to support and illustrate each of them in detail on the stand if given an opportunity.

1. No one person typed the Baltimore Documents. There were certainly two typists, whose work varied sharply in evenness of pressure, typing skill, mechanical understanding and control of the machine, style habits, and other similar respects. No one person's work could exhibit such differences. It is quite possible that more than two typists were involved.

2. Since certainly more than one person typed the Baltimore Documents, Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed them all. Furthermore, the characteristics of her typing make it perfectly clear that she was not either of the two principal typists involved. I base this conclusion to a considerable extent upon such factors, not clearly observable except from the original documents, as typing rhythm, pressure habits and variations, quality of touch, pace of typing, relative competence of the two hands, and the like. My conclusion from these factors is borne out by many other differentiating characteristics in such matters as style, mechanical skill, and habits of mind. Priscilla Hiss did not in my opinion type any of the Baltimore Documents.

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3. The respective tendencies towards certain kinds of typing errors and corrections are also extremely important. It is a common habit of most typists, when an incorrect letter is struck, to push the carriage back and strike over the wrong letter with the right one. The normal and almost universal tendency, in doing this, is to strike the second, correct, letter more heavily, so as to obliterate the first, incorrect, impression.

In the Baltimore Documents I find from examination of the originals no less than twenty-seven instances where the ordinary habit is reversed, and the incorrect letter is struck more heavily than the correct one. There is <u>no such instance</u> in any of the Hiss standards.

This difference goes far to support the conclusion that Priscilla Hiss did not type the Baltimore Documents. But it has an additional, far-reaching significance. The phenomenon is not isolated; it appears on seventeen pages of the Baltimore Documents, and in the work of both of the clearly different typists, so that it cannot be a personal idiosyncrasy. It is such an extraordinary phenomenon, so lacking in rational explanation in the work of any ordinary typist, that it can scarcely be explained on any other basis than that the typists of the Baltimore Documents either were attempting to make precise and intentional copies of someone else's unintentional typing errors, or were attempting to simulate the work of some other relatively inaccurate typist.

4. While on the subject of typing errors, I feel I should comment on the statement of the prosecutor, Mr. Murphy, to the jury, that the jury could draw conclusions as to the identity of the typist by observing three "common typing errors", namely, the combinations "r" for "i", "f" for "g", and "f" for "d", and noting that they appeared both in the Baltimore Documents and in

two of the standards, Government Exhibits 34 and 46-B.

In my opinion this observation was grossly misleading. The combination "r" for "i" does not appear at all in the standards, in the sense of being a confusion between the two letters. The instance Mr. Murphy obviously had in mind is in the word "transcript" in Government Exhibit 34, where the typist, having originally written the letters "transri", noticed the omission of the "c", and went back to type the letters "cr" over the letters "ri", thus superimposing the "r" on the "i".

The "combinations" "f" for "g" and "f" for "d" are the commonest kind of typing errors, committed by every typist because of the proximity of the letters on the keyboard. Even if Mr. Murphy's selection of what he calls "common typing errors" were correct--which they are not--or were unusual--which they are not--they are totally insignificant against the fact that the Baltimore Documents contain at least fifty typing errors of a kind which do bear on the personality of the typist and which do not appear anywhere in the standards, while on the other hand nine errors of that nature appearing in the standards never occur in the Baltimore Documents. Only four errors of this kind are common to the two sets of documents.

5. Entirely apart from the typing of the Baltimore Documents, my examination of the originals has given me an opportunity to draw certain conclusions from the pencilled corrections and proof-reading marks appearing on them.

A striking fact is that, whereas the Baltimore Documents are claimed to have been typed currently from day to day over a period of about three months, the pencilled corrections give the appearance of having been made in one continuous operation

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rather than at the separate times when the separate pages should have been typed. The corrections and proof-reading marks were made with a soft, grayish-black pencil, in approximately the same condition of wornness and bluntness throughout, and are quite inconsistent with the idea that the same or different pencils were used at a number of different times over a three months period.

As to the handwriting and the correctional or proof-reading habits, they show that the pencil notations were carefully done, at one time, by one person, quite probably with stenographic training. I have studied numerous samples of the handwriting of Alger and Priscilla Hiss, as well as samples of documents furnished to me as taken from Alger Hiss's files in the 1930's and showing his correctional and proof-reading habits. In my opinion neither Alger nor Priscilla Hiss could have done the pencil marking on the documents.

6. Although the pencil corrections would appear, as I have said, to have been made in one operation, examination of the ribbon imprint appearing on the original documents makes it seem extremely unlikely that the documents were typed in a normal single continuous operation, or even consecutively by the same person over a period of three months. I base this observation on the fact that the ink on documents dated on the same day sometimes differs radically in color, documents dated within a few days of each other likewise show ink of different shades, and documents typed months apart show ink of much the same color. At least four, and probably more, ribbons were used, and if the documents were typed consecutively according to their dates it would appear that these four or more ribbons were alternately being put on and taken off the machine, sometimes

daily, or every day or so. The best ribbon, making the blackest and clearest impression, was used only once, in Baltimore Document No. 9. I do not undertake to suggest any explanation as to why this alternation of ribbons may have taken place, but merely point out that it appears entirely inconsistent with the normal use of a typewriter.

Elizabeth McCarthy

Sworn to before me this
19th day of April, 1952.

Richard H. Jawl Jr.
Notary Public

My commission expires November 7, 1953.

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EXHIBIT 2S-II

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

EVELYN SELTZER EHRLICH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich. I live at 417 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. My background and training in the detection of spurious and deceptive imprints and typography, as well as my experience in the use of photomicrography in the detection and illustration of documentary forgeries, are outlined in an affidavit which I executed on January 24, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion being made for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In my earlier affidavit I dealt with two problems which Mr. Hiss's attorney, Chester T. Lane, had asked me to consider.

1. I examined samples of typing taken from a Woodstock typewriter which Mr. Lane told me was supposed to have belonged to the Hiss family in the 1930's, and contrasted them with samples of typing taken from another machine which Mr. Lane told me he had had made with the object of duplicating as nearly as possible the typing from the so-called Hiss machine. The object of this examination was to determine how nearly perfect a duplication had been achieved. On the basis of my examination I found that I could successfully differentiate the typing of the two machines on the basis of a few specific characteristics, but, as I stated in my affidavit, except for these subtle details I found that the microscopic variations on one machine had been duplicated on the other so faithfully that I might not have believed it possible that two separate machines were involved if I had not been so informed in advance.

In addition, after studying the testimony given by the Government's expert, Mr. Ramos C. Feehan, in the second trial in the Hiss case, I expressed the opinion that any document expert, acting with reasonable care, who applied the criteria of comparison used by Mr. Feehan to the samples sent me by Mr. Lane from his two machines would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type all of them.

2. The second problem which I considered in my affidavit of January 24th involved a three-way comparison between the typing in (a) specimens from the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession, (b) the Baltimore Documents, and (c) the documents introduced as Government standards at the trial and admittedly typed in the 1930's on the machine then owned by the Hisses.

For purposes of this comparison I was furnished with original specimens from the so-called Hiss machine, but only with photocopies of the Government standards--known as Government Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B--and of three of the Baltimore Documents. Mr. Lane explained to me that the original Baltimore Documents and the original Government standards were in the possession of the Government and that he did not have access to them for comparison purposes.

The photocopies thus supplied to me were in general so distorted by the copying process that I found them too inaccurate to work from. However, one photocopy--that of Government Exhibit 46-B, one of the standards of Hiss typing--was sufficiently clear to enable me to form a tentative conclusion that the machine on which that document was typed might well not be the same as the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. I attached to my affidavit a series (Series B) of photo-

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micrographs made at 15X and 17X magnifications, which in my opinion tended to support this tentative judgment. As I stated in my affidavit, I was unwilling to express any final judgment regarding the similarities or the inconsistencies between the two sets of typing without access to the original of the material used as a standard.

In the latter part of March, 1952, Mr. Lane informed me that he had had a conference with the United States Attorney and with the Judge, and that the Government had agreed to allow him to have access to the original Baltimore Documents and the original Government standards of Hiss typing for detailed examination and comparison with each other and with specimens from the so-called Hiss machine. Mr. Lane asked me to make such a detailed examination and comparison, with a view to seeing whether study of the originals would support any more positive conclusion than I had been able to reach on my earlier examination of the copies.

The original documents were put at my disposal in Boston under FBI guard on April 1, 1952, and I have been allowed to make an intensive study of them, and to take such photographs and measurements as I might wish. I have also been able to make a similar study of the original of Defendant's Exhibit TT, a letter apparently typed on the Hiss Woodstock in 1933. For comparison purposes I have had a large number of specimens furnished me as having been typed on the so-called Hiss machine (which I will call #N230099) at various times and with varying ribbons and operators, from the date when the machine was first discovered in April, 1949, down to the present.

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In studying and contrasting these three sets of documents (Baltimore Documents 5-47; the Hiss standards [Government's Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B and Defendant's Exhibit TT]; specimens taken since April 16, 1949, from #N230099), I found many of them difficult to work from. The Baltimore Documents were all on poor types of paper with inadequate sizing and a high degree of absorbency. In many instances the ribbons were apparently moist. These factors resulted in obscuring the exact characteristics of the type which might have been observable on microscopic examination if the documents had been on other kinds of paper. Two of the Hiss standards--Government Exhibits 34 and 39--are likewise inadequate for comparison purposes; the latter is an inexpensive and extremely absorbent bond, and the former, though with a good sizing surface, has a highly irregular surface conformation; and both are typed with a heavy, moist ribbon which further alters the measurements to such an extent that precise comparisons are almost impossible. In this connection, I have noted that when Mr. Feehan, in his testimony at the second trial, was illustrating to the jury the ten similar characteristics which he said supported his opinion that the same machine typed both the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards, he used letters appearing in these two blurred exhibits--Government Exhibits 34 and 39--to illustrate every one of his ten characteristics, with only two supporting references to Government Exhibit 46-B, and none at all to Government Exhibit 37 or Defendant's Exhibit TT.

The only reliable comparison I have found possible is between the three last-mentioned standards, and the specimens I have been furnished from #N230099. On the basis of this

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comparison I am now prepared to confirm the tentative judgment I formed earlier on the basis of my study of a photocopy of Government Exhibit 46-B.

In my opinion, #N230099 cannot be the same machine that typed Government Exhibits 37 and 46-B and Defendant's Exhibit TT. I base this opinion upon certain differences in type impressions between many of the letters in the two sets of documents, these differences appearing with such a high degree of regularity as to preclude the possibility of their being due to variations of ribbon, typing pressure, or other peculiarities of operation, and being of such a nature that differences in imprint cannot be due to age or wear on the machine.

On the other hand, I have not found it possible to form a definite opinion as to whether the Baltimore Documents were typed on #N230099.*/ I observe certain subtle details of difference, but these are of a kind which might quite possibly be due to the particular ribbons and the absorbent quality of the low grade of poorly sized paper which was used for the Baltimore Documents. The same is true of a comparison between the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT. As to these comparisons I can only say that the observable peculiarities in the type of the Baltimore Documents in my opinion more nearly resemble the peculiarities in the typing from #N230099 than they do the peculiarities in the Hiss Standards which I used for comparison.

I am attaching photographs intended to illustrate the grounds for my opinion. Series A, C, E and F show comparisons, at 15X magnification, of the "y", "t", "u" and "n" appearing in

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*/ Baltimore Document No. 10 was not included in the group of Baltimore Documents used for this study.

Kisseloff-22952

all three sets of documents. The particular imprints which I have chosen to photograph have been selected not because they were unusual, but because after careful study I found them typical examples, for photomicrographic purposes, of the particular peculiarities which I observe in these letters throughout the three sets of documents. Nor are these four letters the only ones which could be used to illustrate my opinion. The kinds of distortions which I have illustrated, particularly by the "u" and the "n", could be equally well illustrated by photographic studies of many of the other characters on the keyboard.

The photographs in Series B and D are enlargments of details of the "y" and "t" appearing in the three sets of documents, at magnification 26X. The photomicrographs in Series A-F were made in the same way as those which were made for my earlier affidavit, except that polarized light was used for most of the photomicrographs included with this affidavit.

SERIES A and B

y. The clear-cut sharp angles which are almost always apparent at the juncture of the seriphs and the legs of the small letter "y" in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT are almost always blurred and indistinct in the imprints of this letter by N230099. The left leg of the small letter "y" appears to meet the main staff of the letter at a higher point in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards than in the imprints made by #N230099. This difference makes the descender of the small letter "y" longer in the Hiss Standards than it does in the imprints from #N230099. There is a break or cut in the type face of the terminal arc in the descender of the small letter "y" in #N230099 which does not appear in

the other two sets of documents. This defect helps to obscure the difference between the length of the descender of the "y" in the #N230099 machine and that of the "y" in the Hiss Standards where the type face is continuous in this terminal curve. It also tends to confuse micrometric comparisons between the letter "y" as it appears in the Baltimore Documents and as it appears in specimens from #N230099.

SERIES C and D

t. The arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" is wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT than in the imprints of this letter by #N230099, and the line of the curve follows a different pattern.

SERIES E

u. The angles where the lower seriph and the loop, respectively, meet the right leg are different in the imprints of #N230099 from those in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT.

SERIES F

n. The differences between the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT, and the imprints in the typing from #N230099, are most clearly shown in the angles where the seriphs meet the left and right leg and where the loop meets the left upright.

Evelyn Settler Ehrlich

Sworn to before me this
14th day of April, 1952.

Richard H. Tarle Jr.
Notary Public
11/7/53

Kisseloff-22954

EXHIBIT 2S-III

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF ESSEX) ss.:

DANIEL P. NORMAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am President of Skinner & Sherman, Inc., 246 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass. My firm is engaged in the business of testing and analysis, both physical and chemical, of paper, and other materials, for the United States Armed Services, Federal, State, and Municipal Departments, and major industrial firms. My qualifications, and those of my organization, in this and related fields are set out in detail in an affidavit which I executed on March 7, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In the latter part of March, 1952, Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss, informed me that the United States Attorney had finally agreed to make available to him for physical examination and analysis the originals of the so-called Baltimore Documents which were introduced in evidence at the Hiss trials, and he requested me and my organization to examine these documents by physical and chemical tests in an attempt to obtain any possible information as to their source and history. He told me that he was particularly interested in any conclusions which I could draw from such an examination which would bear upon the truth of the claim that Baltimore Documents 5-47 were all documents typed by one person on one machine in the period of approximately the first three months of 1938 and had all been kept together, with other material, in a single envelope from the middle of 1938 until November 1948.

Baltimore Documents 5-47 and Government Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B (the Hiss Standards) were made available to me and my organization under FBI guard in Boston on April 1, 1952. Shortly thereafter, at my request, there were also made available the envelope (Government Exhibit 19) in which I understand it has been claimed that the documents were stored between 1938 and 1948, as well as Baltimore Documents 1-4 (the handwritten notes) and Government Exhibits 66 and 66-A (the paper on which Mr. McCool typed in court).

I was permitted to cut a section of the blank portions of each of the typed Baltimore Documents, a section of page 3 of Government's Exhibit 46-B, and a section of the completely blank page of Exhibit 66. In most instances the sections were approximately 1" square but in a few instances as large as approximately 4" x 5". I was not permitted to take any section on which there was typing or writing of any kind, and wherever an abnormality of any kind, such as a stain or spot, was observed I had to leave at least half of the abnormality.

I was also permitted to cut six 1" squares from the envelope, one from the flap, three from the front and two from the back, the sections in each instance again being so selected that at least half of each stain in which I was interested was left intact on the envelope. (By "back" of the envelope I mean the side on which the clasp and label are found; by "front" I mean the opposite side--the side on which the address would normally be written.) When the specimens were taken, both from the documents and from the envelope, I would indicate the portion I wanted and an FBI agent would then cut it off, the agent and I

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would initial the main part of the document, and we would then photograph the document and the portion cut therefrom, simultaneously, approximately in situ. It was not possible to photograph the markings on the inside of the envelope without slitting it open, and I was denied permission to do this.

Except as just indicated, I was permitted to photograph the documents and the envelope freely.

While I was allowed to take away and use as I saw fit the samples cut from the documents and from the envelope, the balance of the papers were at all times kept under surveillance by one or more representatives of the FBI.

As a result of direct observation of the papers and study of my photographs of them, as well as chemical and other analyses of the specimens which were furnished to me, I have been able to reach a number of definite conclusions bearing on the questions which Mr. Lane asked us to consider.

1a. Physically, the typed Baltimore Documents except Nos. 9 and 10 fall into two different size categories:

A. 8½" x 11" (Baltimore Documents numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47).

B. 8" x 10½" (Baltimore Documents numbered 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36).

1b. From the arrangement of the typing on the pages of the documents in category B, including the observable narrow margins and the frequent slicing of the edge of the paper through the typed letters at the right margin, it appears probable that at some time after the typing was done all the sheets in this category were cut down from some other size or sizes to the present 8" x 10½" size. I illustrate this observation by a photograph marked Figure 1, which is a 0.4 magnification of

Baltimore 22, page 1, showing the entire document right out to the edge of the paper. Figure 2 is a 0.4 magnification of Baltimore 17, page 1, showing similar crowding at the right margin, and particularly the cutting at the end of the 25th line. Figure 3 is a 3X enlargement of a portion of the right margin of the same page, showing how the last word in the 25th line of the text was cut off and the missing portion pencilled in. Figure 4 shows a 3X enlargement of the upper right margin of Baltimore 11, page 1, showing particularly the words in the 23rd and 25th lines which have been cut off at the edge of the paper.

Phenomena of this kind are present on many other pages of documents in category B, but are not present in any of the pages of documents in category A.

2a. The majority of the typed Baltimore Documents are on paper which meets present-day Federal specifications for white manifold papers of types IV and V. That is to say, they are composed wholly or predominantly of chemical wood fibers. None of the papers show an abnormally high acidity (the pH of water extracts of the paper vary between 5.0 and 5.5, while the specifications merely require that the pH be not less than 4.2), and there is no evidence of abnormal chemical properties in the many samples tested.

2b. All documents in category A (8½" x 11") are heavily yellowed and show marks of age over substantial portions of their area to a degree not apparent in any of the documents in category B (8" x 10½"). The appearance of the paper in the category B documents is very similar to that of Government manifold paper known to have been stored in ordinary office files from 1937 to 1952. The appearance of the paper in the category A

documents is that of sheets which have been subjected to deteriorating conditions which were not uniform across the area of the sheets.

It is well known that the conditions of storage of paper have a considerable influence on its degree of permanence, variations in heat and humidity being in particular reponsible for variations in the rate of aging and yellowing of paper. In view of the fact that most of the papers in both category A and category B are of the same general class (predominantly chemical wood pulp) and show no chemical idiosyncrasies (such as abnormal alum concentrations which would be reflected in abnormal acidity), I conclude that the two categories of documents could not have been stored together under the same atmospheric conditions for most of their existence.

Experiments which we have conducted with paper of comparable quality known to have come from Government files in the latter part of the 1930's have satisfied us that the present appearance of the typed Baltimore Documents cannot have been caused by the handling and exposure to light to which these documents have presumably been subjected since they were first turned over to the Government in November 1948. Particularly, such handling and exposure to light could not explain the varying degrees of aged appearance shown by the documents in the two categories, A and B.

3. What I have said indicates that it would have been impossible for all the typed Baltimore Documents to have been stored together over the 10 year period from 1938 to 1948. From this it follows that they cannot have been all stored together during that period in the envelope in which they are alleged to have been stored.

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I have carefully examined this envelope (Government Exhibit 19) for the purpose of determining whether it would nevertheless have been possible that some of the documents might have been stored in it. My examination leads to the conclusion that it would not have been possible. I base this observation on analyses of certain stains appearing on both the front and back of the envelope, and both inside and out, as well as upon observation of the effect made on the envelope by the presence of certain hard physical objects which may have been microfilm containers of one kind or another. These observations lead me to conclude that, unless very elaborate precautions had been taken, no set of papers could have been enclosed for a period of 10 years in this envelope without showing stains or pressure marks which are totally absent in all the typed Baltimore Documents. In view of the size of the envelope and the presumed size of the microfilm containers or other physical objects which were enclosed in it, I am satisfied that there would not have been room in the envelope for additional material sufficient to protect the Baltimore Documents.

At my suggestion Mr. Lane requested permission to examine the 8 sheets of yellow paper which were marked at the trial as Government Exhibit 20 for Identification, and which Chambers testified were also enclosed in the envelope. This permission was denied, so that I have no knowledge as to whether those yellow sheets reflect the type of stains or pressure marks to which I have referred. However, if they do, I am satisfied that no 8 sheets of ordinary paper could have been so arranged as completely to protect any set of papers, of the type used for the Baltimore Documents, from markings of the kind I have described.

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I do not undertake to present at this time detailed data on the results of the examinations and analyses which I and my organization have made of the stains and pressure marks appearing on the envelope. I do, however, illustrate the condition of the envelope by the attached photographs--Figures 5, 6 and 7. For purposes of these photographs the envelope was held down by two rubber bands.

Figure 5 is a photograph of the front of the envelope with the flap open so that the stains on the outside of the envelope are visible.

Figure 6 is a similar photograph showing the back of the envelope with the flap open.

Figure 7 shows the back of the envelope with the flap closed. It is interesting to note that the portion of the label which is still attached to the flap shows an entirely different degree of discoloration and staining than does the portion of the label adhering to the back of the envelope, although they were clearly once part of the same label. Unfortunately, I was not permitted by the FBI to slit open the envelope so that I could take photographs of its interior, particularly photographs illustrating the internal stains which I have observed and analyzed, and the character of which precludes their being due to seepage or penetration from the outside.

4. Mr. Lane asked us to make a separate study of the ribbon thread counts visible on the typed Baltimore Documents. This study has established to our satisfaction that at least four ribbons were used in the typing of these documents. Alternation in the use of the various ribbons bears no discernible relationship to any possible grouping of the documents by their

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dates; in fact, in a number of instances two documents dated some time apart are typed with a ribbon of a given thread count while other documents with dates in between are typed with a ribbon of a different count.

5. I report the result of one further separate experiment which I conducted at Mr. Lane's request. He advised me that Ira Lockey, from whom the defense had acquired Woodstock No. N230099, had testified at the second trial that when he originally acquired the machine in 1945 it was out in a heavy rain in a Washington backyard. He asked me to determine whether No. N230099 could have been exposed outdoors to the elements for any length of time. As a basis for reaching a conclusion on this point I exposed a Woodstock typewriter of the same general class and approximately the same serial number outdoors in Ipswich, Mass., for a period of two weeks. For the first week, on days in which we did not have rain, we wet the typewriter down with water. In the second week, which was relatively dry, we did not. At the end of the first three days this comparison Woodstock machine showed appreciable signs of corrosion and damage in the form of paint flaking off and rust appearing on various parts of the mechanism. At the end of two weeks the type face, the type bars, the carriage ways, the slotted segment in which the type moves, and all the unpainted metal portions, showed heavy rusting and the paint on the carriage back and sides of the machine showed substantial flaking and spotting. No traces of rust or of flaking of the paint of the nature we have observed in this exposed comparison machine can be found on No. N230099. It appears to be merely a somewhat dirty machine.

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In my opinion Woodstock No. N230099 could not be in its present condition if it had ever been exposed to a heavy rain, unless after such exposure it had been completely reconditioned.

Daniel P. Norman

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Essex, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, 1952.

Richard H. Vogel Jr.
Notary Public
My commission expires November 7, 1953.

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SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT
OF SIDNEY F. LANE IN SUPPORT
OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL ON
GROUND OF NEWLY DISCOVERED
EVIDENCE

Myles J. Lane

74-1333

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74-1333-5254

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF CHESTER T. LANE
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL
ON GROUND OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, -against- ALGER HISS, Defendant.	Criminal No. C-123-402

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CHESTER T. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an attorney at law, a member of the firm of Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller, attorneys for Alger Hiss, the defendant herein, and am in charge of this case for my firm. This is my second supplemental affidavit in support of the defendant's pending motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

The damning evidence in this case--the evidence without which there would have been no case worth considering--was the so-called Baltimore Documents. These four small handwritten notes on scratch-pad paper and sixty-five typewritten sheets, copying or paraphrasing or summarizing State Department documents dated in the first three months of 1938, were Chambers's bombshell in his defense to the libel

action which Alger Hiss had brought against him in the federal court in Baltimore. They were part, he said, of the fruits of an espionage operation in which he and Alger Hiss had been engaged together from 1934 to 1938. The handwritten notes (Baltimore Documents 1-4) were apparently in Alger Hiss's handwriting, and Alger, he claimed, had given them to him; the typewritten pages (Baltimore Documents 5-47) he said had been typed by Priscilla Hiss for Alger on the family typewriter from State Department documents Alger had brought home overnight for the purpose. The defense conceded Alger Hiss's handwriting on the four small memoranda, and did not contest the Government's expert testimony that the typed sheets had been typed on the same machine as had been used for the so-called Hiss Standards--letters, etc., unquestionably written on the Hiss family typewriter from 1931 to 1937.

There was, of course, other evidence. There were the two developed microfilm strips that House Committee investigators found, wrapped one in another in wax paper, in the hollowed out pumpkin to which Chambers led them at his Westminster, Maryland, farm on December 2, 1948 (R. 708-9, 713). Each of the fifty-eight frames in the two strips was a photographed page of an original State Department document. These microfilms were melodramatically effective; documents of state, found at night by Congressional investigators in a pumpkin patch, presented such an exciting incongruity that all of Chambers's "proofs" of his charge, including the typed and handwritten sheets he produced in the Baltimore libel suit, became popularly and inaccurately

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known as the "Pumpkin Papers". But intrinsically, and evidentially, the microfilm strips were insignificant. There was only Chambers's word for it that the originals which were photographed had come to him from Alger Hiss. Ten frames (covering Baltimore Exhibits 54 and 55) were photographs of copies of three State Department cables which had passed through Alger Hiss's office and been initialled by him. The other forty-eight were photographs of a group of papers related to a proposed trade agreement with Germany; the subject matter fell in the province of Alger Hiss and his chief, Assistant Secretary Sayre, but the particular copies photographed were not the ones which would normally have gone through the Hiss-Sayre office (see Defendant's Brief on Appeal, pp. 14-20). The microfilms by themselves would have been negligible as proof that Alger Hiss was giving out State Department secrets; they were important only as the capstone of the edifice which Chambers had started to build with the typed Baltimore Documents.

There was the typewriter, too. In my first and second affidavits in support of this motion I have spoken of how the Government used the typewriter as dramatic visual evidence of Hiss's guilt--even though the Government made no effort at the trials to show that this particular typewriter in evidence (Woodstock #N230099) was the original Hiss typewriter. The typewriter was awfully effective.

And there was Edith Murray--the mysterious maid kept under wraps by the Government until the last day of the second trial, when the defense would have no chance to find out, and show the jury, whether what she said was truth, or imagination, or distorted recollection. Edith Murray

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said she had seen the Hisses and the Chamberses visit together fourteen years earlier; she said she saw Alger at Chambers's home for three or four minutes, once, that long ago, and certainly remembered him. She was effective, too.

But these evidences were only effective because they tended to confirm Chambers's basic proofs, the Baltimore Documents--the typed and handwritten documents that Chambers finally put up at the libel suit deposition hearing in Baltimore. Handwritten notes like Baltimore Documents 1-4 might easily have been stolen off someone's desk, or out of someone's wastebasket; but the typewritten sheets were really important. They seemed to have been typed on the Hiss family typewriter--the one Priscilla had been given by her father in 1932 or 1933 and which she and Alger had certainly had around until late 1937 or early 1938. The Government expert said they had been. The defense had no proof that they had not been. The jury obviously concluded that they had been, and for that reason convicted Alger Hiss.

My earlier affidavits in support of this motion have dealt at length with the typewriter. I have shown that Chambers <u>could</u> have created a fake typewriter to forge his Baltimore Documents with, and <u>how</u> he could have done so. I have offered proof not only that the machine in evidence, Woodstock #H230099, is not the original Hiss family typewriter, but that it is itself a deliberately fabricated machine--leaving no possible inference but that the typed Baltimore Documents are forgeries. I have tendered evidence that Edith Murray's recollection is, to say the least, untrustworthy, and that Chambers himself had gone into hiding

from the Communist Party weeks before the dates of many of the State Department documents which he claimed Alger had had copied for him on the Woodstock. My earlier affidavits are, I believe, compulsive towards the granting of a new trial.

But in those earlier affidavits I could not present proofs based upon study of the Baltimore Documents themselves. The defense had photographs of some of them; but these had been taken early in the case, before my experiments had exposed the techniques by which forgery by typewriter could be--and in this case undoubtedly was--accomplished. I had asked the Government for access to the originals for expert examination and photography, as well as for testing of their paper content and condition. My request had been refused, and in my first supplemental affidavit I gave notice that at the hearing on the motion I would move in open court for an order allowing me to make such an examination.

After my first supplemental affidavit was filed, the United States Attorney asked me to consent to an adjournment of the hearing on the ground that he needed more time to study the affidavit and its supporting material. I said I had no objection, but felt that I should not be required to defer my subsidiary motion for leave to examine the original documents. I suggested that we take both points up with Judge Goddard.

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At our conference with Judge Goddard in chambers on March 21st a new time schedule was set for the hearing of the motion,[1] and the United States Attorney withdrew his objection to my requested examination. The documents were accordingly produced at my request in Boston on April 1st, and, under continuous FBI supervision and subject to reasonable limitations as to working hours, were made available to my experts when and how they were needed, for a period of a little over two weeks. I commend the cooperation with which both the United States Attorney and the FBI carried out the spirit of the agreement under which the documents were to be made available for examination.[2]

1/ The motion was originally made on January 24, 1952, returnable for hearing on February 4, 1952, the next regular available criminal motion day. I consented to an adjournment to February 25th, and later a conference was held with Judge Goddard in chambers on the United States Attorney's request for a further adjournment. At this conference, on February 19th, the motion was set down for argument on April 8th, the Government's counter-affidavits to be filed and served on March 24th, and memoranda of law to be filed and exchange on March 31st.

At the conference mentioned in the text, at which the United States Attorney withdrew his objection to my proposed examination of the documents, he requested that he be given not less than four weeks in which to answer such further supplemental affidavits as I might file as a result of the examination, as well as my earlier affidavits. This arrangement was acceptable to me and was approved by Judge Goddard, and at a further conference in chambers on March 31st, after I had had an opportunity to consult with my experts, the dates were set as follows:

Further affidavits in support of motion	April 21
Government's counter-affidavits	May 19
Interchange of memoranda of law	May 26
Hearing on motion	June 2.

2/ Three subsidiary requests I made of the United States Attorney were refused by him on what seemed to me to be unnecessarily technical grounds. These will be mentioned below.

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RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE DOCUMENTS

This, my second supplemental affidavit, deals with the results of the examination of the documents. The examination has been most fruitful. I believe that it leaves no vestige of doubt but that Chambers's whole story is false, and that his fraudulent plot now stands exposed.

Background: Chambers's Story of the Origin and History of the Documents

As I have said, Priscilla Hiss was supposed to have typed the documents on the family machine, as Alger was no typist. According to Chambers's story, the ordinary plan was to have Alger bring home original documents overnight, so that Priscilla could make typed copies or summaries. Every ten days or two weeks Chambers would come around to pick up the typed material, together with originals which Alger might have brought home on that particular day. Chambers would take the copies and originals to Baltimore that night, to have them photographed; later the same night he would come back to Washington and return the originals to Alger. The typed copies or summaries he would burn.

For some reason never yet convincingly explained, the crop of typed papers which Chambers produced in Baltimore he kept, instead of burning them. He broke with the Party, and abandoned his document conspiracy, around April 15, 1938. The papers which he had kept, instead of burning, he put into an envelope, which he gave for safekeeping to his wife's nephew, Nathan Levine, in May or June of that year. Levine put the envelope in an old dumbwaiter shaft in his mother's house in Brooklyn, and forgot about it. He had no idea what was in it.

There the documents are said to have rested for more than ten years. On November 4, 1948, at the deposition hearing in Baltimore, Chambers was asked to produce any correspondence or other papers that he might have received from any member of the Hiss family. He produced none the next day, and the hearing was adjourned. It was resumed on November 16 for testimony by Mrs. Chambers. On the following day Chambers reappeared, with the documents. Now, for the first time in his many official stories, he asserted that the conspiracy had actually involved the copying of official State Department papers. He told how he had recollected the existence of the envelope that he had given so many years before to Nathan Levine; how he had asked Levine for it; how they had gone together on November 14th to the house in Brooklyn and Levine had pulled the dust-encrusted envelope out of the dumbwaiter shaft and given it to him; how he had opened it by himself in the kitchen, while Levine was cleaning up the dust that had fallen on the floor; and how he was amazed at finding that the envelope contained these typewritten sheets, which he had forgotten all about.[3/]

With the typewritten sheets were other things, he said. There were the short handwritten memoranda. There were some yellow sheets supposedly in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White. There were two strips of developed microfilm, and three cylinders of microfilm, undeveloped. And, according to Chambers's article in the Saturday Evening Post for April 5, 1952, there were "one or two smaller items of no particular importance".

3/ This account necessarily telescopes Chambers's varying stories in the Baltimore deposition hearing, the first and second trials, and his Saturday Evening Post articles.

Nathan Levine made clear, and Chambers has repeatedly made clear for him, that Levine never knew what went into the envelope, and never saw what came out of it. He knew only that he had put it in the dumbwaiter shaft for Chambers in 1938; that he had gotten it out for him in October, 1943 (on cross-examination he corrected this to November 14, 1948); that it was sealed; and that it was bulky.[4]

The handwritten and typewritten papers Chambers produced in Baltimore three days later, on November 17th. The developed microfilm he did not; he held it for the House Committee, hidden in the pumpkin. Why, if he really found them all together in the envelope, is still a mystery.[5]

4/ See Levine's testimony at R. 726-731; also his testimony on December 10, 1948, before the House Committee.

5/ As in so many other respects, Chambers has made a belated attempt in his Saturday Evening Post articles to plug this particular hole in his story. Mystically, he explains that "the meaning of the pumpkin" is "the heart meaning of the case", and that he was "moved by a subconscious intuition" to put the microfilms in it. (Saturday Evening Post, April 5, 1952, p. 72). Strangely enough, even this explanation deals only with the three cylinders of undeveloped microfilm; for his decision "on the level of consciousness" was to divide the evidence "in order to try to find out what was on the undeveloped film" (ibid.). There is still no explanation of his failure to produce the developed film in Baltimore.

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Foreground: What the Documents Themselves Show

If Chambers is telling the truth, the typed Baltimore Documents must have been typed by one person (Priscilla Hiss), on one typewriter (the Hiss family Woodstock),[6] currently over the three months period represented by the dates of the underlying State Department documents (January 5, to April 1, 1938). They must have been kept together in one envelope, a specific envelope, for ten years, over a disused dumbwaiter in Brooklyn. They must have rested there, in that envelope, with three cylinders of undeveloped microfilm and a "little spool of developed film (actually two strips)",[7] as well as with the "long memo on yellow foolscap in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White [and] one or two smaller items of no particular importance."[8]

6/ Baltimore 10, a precis of a long War Department MID report routed to Mr. Hamilton, of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, was obviously not written on the same typewriter as the others, and the Government made no contention that it was (R. 1097-1101); but Chambers still pressed his recollection: "I believe Alger Hiss gave me that paper". (R. 655, contrast R. 532).

7/ This particular description comes from page 736 of an advance copy of Chambers's apologia, "Witness", shortly to be published. His April 5, 1952, article in the Saturday Evening Post speaks of "two strips of developed microfilm". His second trial testimony (R. 292) emphasizes that while the undeveloped film was in cylinders, the developed film was not. When Agent Appell of the FBI reached in and found it in the green pumpkin on December 2, 1948 (or when Chambers "took out the documents and handed them over"--whichever may be the fact--see R. 709-714; R. 295), they were still not in cylinders; according to Agent Appell, they were "wrapped one in another, wrapped in wax paper".

8/ This description is from his April 5, 1952, Saturday Evening Post article. The text of the "memo on yellow foolscap" ascribed to Harry Dexter White was read into the Congressional Record for January 30, 1950, by Representative Nixon, and the memorandum was there described as consisting of eight pages.

I attach affidavits of experts who have at last had an opportunity to examine and analyze the originals of the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards. Their qualifications have been set out before, in my earlier affidavits and in their affidavits which I annexed to mine. Mrs. Evelyn S. Ehrlich is an expert in the use of photomicrography to detect printing forgeries. Miss Elizabeth McCarthy is an expert in the examination of questioned documents, handwritten and typewritten. Dr. Daniel P. Norman is an expert in physical and chemical analysis of paper, metals and other materials. They have examined the Baltimore Documents, separately, according to their several expertnesses. They have recorded their findings in their affidavits, which I number

Exhibit 2S-I: Elizabeth McCarthy
Exhibit 2S-II: Evelyn S. Ehrlich
Exhibit 2S-III: Daniel P. Norman

They find, and will testify at a new trial:

1. That the Baltimore Documents were not typed by one person, but by two, and probably more, and that therefore Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed all of them, as Chambers said she did. (Exhibit 2S-I)

2. That Priscilla Hiss did not type any of the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibit 2S-I)

3. That neither Priscilla nor Alger Hiss made the pencil corrections on the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibit 2S-I)

4. That the Baltimore Documents, physically observed, fall into two categories of size, one of which is made up of sheets apparently cut down to a particular size

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(approximately 8" x 10½") after the typing had been done, but before the penciled corrections were made.[9] (Exhibit 2S-III)

5. That the same two categories show such different characteristics of aging and discoloration that they cannot have been stored together for ten years in a single envelope, and therefore cannot all have been kept in the envelope which Chambers recovered from the dumbwaiter. (Exhibit 2S-III)

6. That the envelope in which Chambers said the documents had been kept is most peculiar in itself; its observable stains, both outside and in, and the condition of its flap, and of the two parts of the label which presumably once sealed it, pose questions which defy logical explanation. (Exhibit 2S-III, especially illustrative Figures 5, 6 and 7).

7. That none of the Baltimore Documents can have been kept in that envelope; they are devoid of the stains and pressure marks which they would have had to show if they had been in the envelope. (Exhibit 2S-III)

8. That the absence of stains and pressure marks on the Baltimore Documents cannot be explained by the presence

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9/ Spectrographic analysis of the typewriter ink at the edges of the pages which were cut off in the middle of line-end letters might have enabled us to prove more effectively that the cutting was done after the typing. The Government would not let us make the excisions necessary for this analysis.

of other protective material, since the envelope could not have held all these and the microfilms too.[10] (Exhibit 2S-III)

9. That the Baltimore Documents are a tricky set of papers, typed on a machine, or machines, closely resembling the original Hiss machine, but with miscellaneously different typewriter ribbons and faked typographical errors, plainly designed to confuse. (Exhibits 2S-I, 2S-II and 2S-III)

10. That the typewriter in evidence (Woodstock #H230099) was certainly not the original Hiss machine, although it probably was the machine made to forge the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibits 2S-II and 2S-III)

In short, the typed Baltimore Documents were not typed by Priscilla Hiss, or by any one person. They were not given to Chambers by Alger Hiss. They were not put in the envelope and kept in the dumbwaiter for ten long years. They are an ingenious set of forgeries.

CONCLUSION

After all my investigation, I still do not know exactly what Chambers did, or how he did it, or exactly what motivated him to frame Alger Hiss. Some signs point

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10/ I have myself examined the envelope, and seen in it markings which might well have been made by the cylinders of undeveloped microfilm. There is another marking, made apparently by the presence of a squarish box or carton, approximately 3" x 3". This mark, from its shape and size, cannot be the mark of Chambers's "little spool of developed film"; and therefore even the "Pumpkin Papers" microfilm may well not have been in the envelope. Unfortunately, the United States Attorney would not permit us to split the envelope so that we could demonstrate photographically the interior markings and stains: The United States Attorney would not, either, let us see the 3 pages of "foolscap" on the ground that it had not been formally admitted as an exhibit at the trial--even though it had been produced in court, and its text has since been made public by Representative Nixon in the Congressional Record. Whether or not the foolscap shows stains or pressure marks, it could not have adequately protected the Baltimore Documents.

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to the conclusion that, though his personal interest may have been largely to protect himself in the libel suit, the availability to him of the means for such self-protection may have been part of a much larger scheme, involving other people, and for larger objectives than the mere framing of Alger Hiss. This, however, is speculation. For purposes of this motion it should be enough that I present proof that every important point of the Government's case at the trials is vulnerable. Chambers was the Government's witness, its only real witness; and everything that he said, or did, or said he did, is tainted with fraud and forgery. The Government may present evidence to countervail some of my proffered proofs; if so, that will create issues. Those issues should be considered anew, by a jury. Wherever the truth may ultimately be found, in all its details, we have surely borne the burden of showing that on the proofs that went before the last jury a grave miscarriage of justice has occurred. We should be given a chance to rectify this at a new trial.

Sworn to before me this
21st day of April, 1952.

Margaret L. Burton

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31 0515250
Cert. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and
Rockland and with City Reg's. N.Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

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EXHIBIT 23-I

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

I, ELIZABETH McCARTHY, of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, on oath depose and say:

I reside at 16 Porter Street and have an office at 40 Court Street, both in said Boston.

I am a qualified examiner of questioned documents. I have stated my qualifications in this respect in an affidavit executed January 22, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

My affidavit of January 22nd dealt with the results of an experiment being conducted by the attorneys for Alger Hiss to determine the extent to which it would be possible as a practical matter to build or adapt a typewriter which would so nearly duplicate the typing of another machine that qualified document examiners, comparing specimens of typing from the two machines, would be led by ordinary standards of comparison to conclude that only a single machine had been used.

When I first agreed to assist in the experiment, I told Mr. Lane, Mr. Hiss's attorney, that I doubted very much whether such a machine could be made, but that if it could the knowledge that such a thing was possible would be so important to the profession of document examiners, as well as to the public at large, that I thought I would be doing a public service by assisting in the experiment.

As my earlier affidavit shows, Mr. Lane's experiment, in terms of precise duplication of the typing of one machine by another, was carried to a point of perfection which I had not

supposed possible. I illustrated this by attaching to my affidavit specimens of typing from the two machines. It may be that Government document examiners, approaching these two sets of specimens with the knowledge that some of them were typed on a machine deliberately fabricated so as to produce typing resembling that of another machine, have because of their forewarning been able to distinguish the products of the two machines; as of now, of course, I have no way of knowing how far they may have been successful in making such a distinction. I do believe, however, that the experiment was carried to a point so close to complete duplication that any careful document examiner who from here on engages to compare questioned typing with samples, in a situation where the background facts allow the possibility that a duplicate machine might have been constructed for forgery purposes, must take that possibility into account, and must be prepared to be confronted with a duplication so substantially complete as to defy detection.

Recently, Mr. Lane told me that the Government had finally agreed to let him have an expert examination made of the originals of the so-called Baltimore Documents which had been introduced in evidence in the Hiss trials, as well as the so-called Hiss Standards with which Mr. Fahan, the Government's document expert, had compared them. He asked me to compare these two sets of documents with each other, and also with specimens of typing from the so-called Hiss machine in his possession--that is, the machine which had been introduced into the trials as being the machine owned by the Hisses in the 1930's, and which had been used as the standard machine in the experiment of trying to create a duplicate. He said he wanted my opinion as to whether all three sets of documents had been typed on one machine--in

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which case, of course, the machine would necessarily be the so-called Hiss machine--or whether more than one machine was used, and, if so, how many.

I have never examined Mr. Lane's so-called Hiss machine, my work in connection with the construction of the duplicate having been limited to examination of specimens of typing from it and from the duplicate machine. However, since the experiment in duplication was finished and I made my January affidavit about it, I have read Dr. Daniel Norman's affidavit of March 7th in which he describes and illustrates the results of his physical examination of the machine, and the grounds for his conclusion that it is a deliberately altered machine. I have made my examination of the three sets of documents in the light of my knowledge of Dr. Norman's findings, as well as my own experience in studying the typing results of a machine deliberately created for the purpose of showing that forgery by typewriter would be possible.

Without considering the possibility of forgery, I should have concluded, by all standard tests ordinarily applied by questioned document examiners, that all three sets of documents were typed on the same machine. I should not have based this conclusion merely upon an inconsequential number of relatively identical peculiarities,*/ but upon the more convincing fact that

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*/ I have in mind the ten similarities of typing impression between the Baltimore Documents and the standards which Mr. Feehan, the Government's expert at the second trial, relied on as a basis for his opinion that they were typed on the same machine. I call them inconsequential not only because Mr. Feehan gave no testimony as to the identity or lissimilarity of the other seventy-four characters, but because eight of the ten peculiarities which he picked are of a kind which are most likely to occur in old typewriters, particularly Woodstocks of this vintage. For example, I have seen at least fourteen Woodstocks of this period, all of which had somewhat similar damage at the right side of the lower loop of the "g". The final upstroke of the "e" is one of the most vulnerable small pieces of type in the whole keyboard, and is often pushed to the right or left out of its perfect arc in much-used machines. I could continue the catalogue in detail.

I find no substantial consistent deviations in type impressions as among the three sets of documents. However, my own experience has shown me that it is possible, by careful work on a machine, to eliminate almost completely the deviations which would normally have developed between its typing and that of another machine, and therefore, while I cannot say definitely that all three sets of documents were not typed on the same machine, I believe it just as possible, in the light of the observable facts, that the Baltimore Documents were typed on a machine which was not the original Hiss machine used for the standards, but another machine made to type like the original Hiss machine. Since the typing of the Baltimore Documents so closely resembles the typing of the specimens from the so-called Hiss machine, and since Dr. Norman has furnished evidence that that machine is a deliberately fabricated one, I can only conclude that, as between the two possibilities, the forgery of the Baltimore Documents is the more likely. If the Baltimore Documents are forged, the forgery is a good one, but it is no better than I know would be possible with careful workmanship.

I have not confined my examination of the documents to a comparison of the typing for purposes of trying to reach an opinion as to how many machines were used. When Mr. Lane asked me to make this comparison he told me that there were additional points on which he wanted my opinion. He said that, while the defense had on earlier occasions been allowed to photograph the documents in one way or another, the originals had never, so far as he knew, been made available for close and detailed expert study. He told me that according to Chambers's testimony at the trial all the typewritten Baltimore Documents had been typed by

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Priscilla Hiss and given to him by Alger Hiss at some time between January 5 and April 15, 1938. He asked me to examine the original documents closely and give him my opinion as to whether this testimony was correct.

I have done so, and am satisfied that Chambers's testimony on this point cannot possibly be correct. The following are my more significant conclusions; I am prepared to support and illustrate each of them in detail on the stand if given an opportunity.

1. No one person typed the Baltimore Documents. There were certainly two typists, whose work varied sharply in evenness of pressure, typing skill, mechanical understanding and control of the machine, style habits, and other similar respects. No one person's work could exhibit such differences. It is quite possible that more than two typists were involved.

2. Since certainly more than one person typed the Baltimore Documents, Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed them all. Furthermore, the characteristics of her typing make it perfectly clear that she was not either of the two principal typists involved. I base this conclusion to a considerable extent upon such factors, not clearly observable except from the original documents, as typing rhythm, pressure habits and variations, quality of touch, pace of typing, relative competence of the two hands, and the like. My conclusion from these factors is borne out by many other differentiating characteristics in such matters as style, mechanical skill, and habits of mind. Priscilla Hiss did not in my opinion type any of the Baltimore Documents.

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3. The respective tendencies towards certain kinds of typing errors and corrections are also extremely important. It is a common habit of most typists, when an incorrect letter is struck, to push the carriage back and strike over the wrong letter with the right one. The normal and almost universal tendency, in doing this, is to strike the second, correct, letter more heavily, so as to obliterate the first, incorrect, impression.

In the Baltimore Documents I find from examination of the originals no less than twenty-seven instances where the ordinary habit is reversed, and the incorrect letter is struck more heavily than the correct one. There is <u>no such instance</u> in any of the Hiss standards.

This difference goes far to support the conclusion that Priscilla Hiss did not type the Baltimore Documents. But it has an additional, far-reaching significance. The phenomenon is not isolated; it appears on seventeen pages of the Baltimore Documents, and in the work of both of the clearly different typists, so that it cannot be a personal idiosyncrasy. It is such an extraordinary phenomenon, so lacking in rational explanation in the work of any ordinary typist, that it can scarcely be explained on any other basis than that the typists of the Baltimore Documents either were attempting to make precise and intentional copies of someone else's unintentional typing errors, or were attempting to simulate the work of some other relatively inaccurate typist.

4. While on the subject of typing errors, I feel I should comment on the statement of the prosecutor, Mr. Murphy, to the jury, that the jury could draw conclusions as to the identity of the typist by observing three "common typing errors", namely, the combinations "r" for "i", "f" for "g", and "f" for "d", and noting that they appeared both in the Baltimore Documents and in

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two of the standards, Government Exhibits 34 and 46-B.

In my opinion this observation was grossly misleading. The combination "r" for "i" does not appear at all in the standards, in the sense of being a confusion between the two letters. The instance Mr. Murphy obviously had in mind is in the word "transcript" in Government Exhibit 34, where the typist, having originally written the letters "transri", noticed the omission of the "c", and went back to type the letters "cr" over the letters "ri", thus superimposing the "r" on the "i".

The "combinations" "f" for "g" and "f" for "d" are the commonest kind of typing errors, committed by every typist because of the proximity of the letters on the keyboard. Even if Mr. Murphy's selection of what he calls "common typing errors" were correct--which they are not--or were unusual--which they are not--they are totally insignificant against the fact that the Baltimore Documents contain at least fifty typing errors of a kind which do bear on the personality of the typist and which do not appear anywhere in the standards, while on the other hand nine errors of that nature appearing in the standards never occur in the Baltimore Documents. Only four errors of this kind are common to the two sets of documents.

5. Entirely apart from the typing of the Baltimore Documents, my examination of the originals has given me an opportunity to draw certain conclusions from the pencilled corrections and proof-reading marks appearing on them.

A striking fact is that, whereas the Baltimore Documents are claimed to have been typed currently from day to day over a period of about three months, the pencilled corrections give the appearance of having been made in one continuous operation

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rather than at the separate times when the separate pages should have been typed. The corrections and proof-reading marks were made with a soft, grayish-black pencil, in approximately the same condition of wornness and bluntness throughout, and are quite inconsistent with the idea that the same or different pencils were used at a number of different times over a three months period.

As to the handwriting and the correctional or proof-reading habits, they show that the pencil notations were carefully done, at one time, by one person, quite probably with stenographic training. I have studied numerous samples of the handwriting of Alger and Priscilla Hiss, as well as samples of documents furnished to me as taken from Alger Hiss's files in the 1930's and showing his correctional and proof-reading habits. In my opinion neither Alger nor Priscilla Hiss could have done the pencil marking on the documents.

6. Although the pencil corrections would appear, as I have said, to have been made in one operation, examination of the ribbon imprint appearing on the original documents makes it seem extremely unlikely that the documents were typed in a normal single continuous operation, or even consecutively by the same person over a period of three months. I base this observation on the fact that the ink on documents dated on the same day sometimes differs radically in color, documents dated within a few days of each other likewise show ink of different shades, and documents typed months apart show ink of much the same color. At least four, and probably more, ribbons were used, and if the documents were typed consecutively according to their dates it would appear that these four or more ribbons were alternately being put on and taken off the machine, sometimes

daily, or every day or so. The best ribbon, making the blackest and clearest impression, was used only once, in Baltimore Document No. 9. I do not undertake to suggest any explanation as to why this alternation of ribbons may have taken place, but merely point out that it appears entirely inconsistent with the normal use of a typewriter.

Elizabeth McCarthy

Sworn to before me this
19th day of April, 1952.

Richard H. Jawl Jr.
Notary Public

My commission expires November 7, 1953.

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EXHIBIT 2S-II

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

EVELYN SELTZER EHRLICH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich. I live at 417 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. My background and training in the detection of spurious and deceptive imprints and typography, as well as my experience in the use of photomicrography in the detection and illustration of documentary forgeries, are outlined in an affidavit which I executed on January 24, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion being made for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In my earlier affidavit I dealt with two problems which Mr. Hiss's attorney, Chester T. Lane, had asked me to consider.

1. I examined samples of typing taken from a Woodstock typewriter which Mr. Lane told me was supposed to have belonged to the Hiss family in the 1930's, and contrasted them with samples of typing taken from another machine which Mr. Lane told me he had had made with the object of duplicating as nearly as possible the typing from the so-called Hiss machine. The object of this examination was to determine how nearly perfect a duplication had been achieved. On the basis of my examination I found that I could successfully differentiate the typing of the two machines on the basis of a few specific characteristics, but, as I stated in my affidavit, except for these subtle details I found that the microscopic variations on one machine had been duplicated on the other so faithfully that I might not have believed it possible that two separate machines were involved if I had not been so informed in advance.

In addition, after studying the testimony given by the Government's expert, Mr. Ramos C. Feehan, in the second trial in the Hiss case, I expressed the opinion that any document expert, acting with reasonable care, who applied the criteria of comparison used by Mr. Feehan to the samples sent me by Mr. Lane from his two machines would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type all of them.

2. The second problem which I considered in my affidavit of January 24th involved a three-way comparison between the typing in (a) specimens from the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession, (b) the Baltimore Documents, and (c) the documents introduced as Government standards at the trial and admittedly typed in the 1930's on the machine then owned by the Hisses.

For purposes of this comparison I was furnished with original specimens from the so-called Hiss machine, but only with photocopies of the Government standards--known as Government Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B--and of three of the Baltimore Documents. Mr. Lane explained to me that the original Baltimore Documents and the original Government standards were in the possession of the Government and that he did not have access to them for comparison purposes.

The photocopies thus supplied to me were in general so distorted by the copying process that I found them too inaccurate to work from. However, one photocopy--that of Government Exhibit 46-B, one of the standards of Hiss typing--was sufficiently clear to enable me to form a tentative conclusion that the machine on which that document was typed might well not be the same as the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. I attached to my affidavit a series (Series B) of photo-

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micrographs made at 15X and 17X magnifications, which in my opinion tended to support this tentative judgment. As I stated in my affidavit, I was unwilling to express any final judgment regarding the similarities or the inconsistencies between the two sets of typing without access to the original of the material used as a standard.

In the latter part of March, 1952, Mr. Lane informed me that he had had a conference with the United States Attorney and with the Judge, and that the Government had agreed to allow him to have access to the original Baltimore Documents and the original Government standards of Hiss typing for detailed examination and comparison with each other and with specimens from the so-called Hiss machine. Mr. Lane asked me to make such a detailed examination and comparison, with a view to seeing whether study of the originals would support any more positive conclusion than I had been able to reach on my earlier examination of the copies.

The original documents were put at my disposal in Boston under FBI guard on April 1, 1952, and I have been allowed to make an intensive study of them, and to take such photographs and measurements as I might wish. I have also been able to make a similar study of the original of Defendant's Exhibit TT, a letter apparently typed on the Hiss Woodstock in 1933. For comparison purposes I have had a large number of specimens furnished me as having been typed on the so-called Hiss machine (which I will call #N230099) at various times and with varying ribbons and operators, from the date when the machine was first discovered in April, 1949, down to the present.

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In studying and contrasting these three sets of documents (Baltimore Documents 5-47; the Hiss standards [Government's Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B and Defendant's Exhibit TT]; specimens taken since April 16, 1949, from #N230099), I found many of them difficult to work from. The Baltimore Documents were all on poor types of paper with inadequate sizing and a high degree of absorbency. In many instances the ribbons were apparently moist. These factors resulted in obscuring the exact characteristics of the type which might have been observable on microscopic examination if the documents had been on other kinds of paper. Two of the Hiss standards--Government Exhibits 34 and 39--are likewise inadequate for comparison purposes; the latter is an inexpensive and extremely absorbent bond, and the former, though with a good sizing surface, has a highly irregular surface conformation; and both are typed with a heavy, moist ribbon which further alters the measurements to such an extent that precise comparisons are almost impossible. In this connection, I have noted that when Mr. Feehan, in his testimony at the second trial, was illustrating to the jury the ten similar characteristics which he said supported his opinion that the same machine typed both the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards, he used letters appearing in these two blurred exhibits--Government Exhibits 34 and 39--to illustrate every one of his ten characteristics, with only two supporting references to Government Exhibit 46-B, and none at all to Government Exhibit 37 or Defendant's Exhibit TT.

The only reliable comparison I have found possible is between the three last-mentioned standards, and the specimens I have been furnished from #N230099. On the basis of this

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comparison I am now prepared to confirm the tentative judgment I formed earlier on the basis of my study of a photocopy of Government Exhibit 46-B.

In my opinion, #N230099 cannot be the same machine that typed Government Exhibits 37 and 46-B and Defendant's Exhibit TT. I base this opinion upon certain differences in type impressions between many of the letters in the two sets of documents, these differences appearing with such a high degree of regularity as to preclude the possibility of their being due to variations of ribbon, typing pressure, or other peculiarities of operation, and being of such a nature that differences in imprint cannot be due to age or wear on the machine.

On the other hand, I have not found it possible to form a definite opinion as to whether the Baltimore Documents were typed on #N230099.*/ I observe certain subtle details of difference, but these are of a kind which might quite possibly be due to the particular ribbons and the absorbent quality of the low grade of poorly sized paper which was used for the Baltimore Documents. The same is true of a comparison between the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT. As to these comparisons I can only say that the observable peculiarities in the type of the Baltimore Documents in my opinion more nearly resemble the peculiarities in the typing from #N230099 than they do the peculiarities in the Hiss Standards which I used for comparison.

I am attaching photographs intended to illustrate the grounds for my opinion. Series A, C, E and F show comparisons, at 15X magnification, of the "y", "t", "u" and "n" appearing in

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*/ Baltimore Document No. 10 was not included in the group of Baltimore Documents used for this study.

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all three sets of documents. The particular imprints which I have chosen to photograph have been selected not because they were unusual, but because after careful study I found them typical examples, for photomicrographic purposes, of the particular peculiarities which I observe in these letters throughout the three sets of documents. Nor are these four letters the only ones which could be used to illustrate my opinion. The kinds of distortions which I have illustrated, particularly by the "u" and the "n", could be equally well illustrated by photographic studies of many of the other characters on the keyboard.

The photographs in Series B and D are enlargments of details of the "y" and "t" appearing in the three sets of documents, at magnification 26X. The photomicrographs in Series A-F were made in the same way as those which were made for my earlier affidavit, except that polarized light was used for most of the photomicrographs included with this affidavit.

SERIES A and B

y. The clear-cut sharp angles which are almost always apparent at the juncture of the seriphs and the legs of the small letter "y" in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT are almost always blurred and indistinct in the imprints of this letter by N230099. The left leg of the small letter "y" appears to meet the main staff of the letter at a higher point in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards than in the imprints made by #N230099. This difference makes the descender of the small letter "y" longer in the Hiss Standards than it does in the imprints from #N230099. There is a break or cut in the type face of the terminal arc in the descender of the small letter "y" in #N230099 which does not appear in

the other two sets of documents. This defect helps to obscure the difference between the length of the descender of the "y" in the #N230099 machine and that of the "y" in the Hiss Standards where the type face is continuous in this terminal curve. It also tends to confuse micrometric comparisons between the letter "y" as it appears in the Baltimore Documents and as it appears in specimens from #N230099.

SERIES C and D

t. The arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" is wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT than in the imprints of this letter by #N230099, and the line of the curve follows a different pattern.

SERIES E

u. The angles where the lower seriph and the loop, respectively, meet the right leg are different in the imprints of #N230099 from those in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT.

SERIES F

n. The differences between the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT, and the imprints in the typing from #N230099, are most clearly shown in the angles where the seriphs meet the left and right leg and where the loop meets the left upright.

Evelyn Settler Ehrlich

Sworn to before me this
14th day of April, 1952.

Sidney H. Tarle Jr.
Notary Public
11/7/53

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EXHIBIT 2S-III

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF ESSEX) ss.:

DANIEL P. NORMAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am President of Skinner & Sherman, Inc., 246 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass. My firm is engaged in the business of testing and analysis, both physical and chemical, of paper, and other materials, for the United States Armed Services, Federal, State, and Municipal Departments, and major industrial firms. My qualifications, and those of my organization, in this and related fields are set out in detail in an affidavit which I executed on March 7, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In the latter part of March, 1952, Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss, informed me that the United States Attorney had finally agreed to make available to him for physical examination and analysis the originals of the so-called Baltimore Documents which were introduced in evidence at the Hiss trials, and he requested me and my organization to examine these documents by physical and chemical tests in an attempt to obtain any possible information as to their source and history. He told me that he was particularly interested in any conclusions which I could draw from such an examination which would bear upon the truth of the claim that Baltimore Documents 5-47 were all documents typed by one person on one machine in the period of approximately the first three months of 1938 and had all been kept together, with other material, in a single envelope from the middle of 1938 until November 1948.

Baltimore Documents 5-47 and Government Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B (the Hiss Standards) were made available to me and my organization under FBI guard in Boston on April 1, 1952. Shortly thereafter, at my request, there were also made available the envelope (Government Exhibit 19) in which I understand it has been claimed that the documents were stored between 1938 and 1948, as well as Baltimore Documents 1-4 (the handwritten notes) and Government Exhibits 66 and 66-A (the paper on which Mr. McCool typed in court).

I was permitted to cut a section of the blank portions of each of the typed Baltimore Documents, a section of page 3 of Government's Exhibit 46-B, and a section of the completely blank page of Exhibit 66. In most instances the sections were approximately 1" square but in a few instances as large as approximately 4" x 5". I was not permitted to take any section on which there was typing or writing of any kind, and wherever an abnormality of any kind, such as a stain or spot, was observed I had to leave at least half of the abnormality.

I was also permitted to cut six 1" squares from the envelope, one from the flap, three from the front and two from the back, the sections in each instance again being so selected that at least half of each stain in which I was interested was left intact on the envelope. (By "back" of the envelope I mean the side on which the clasp and label are found; by "front" I mean the opposite side--the side on which the address would normally be written.) When the specimens were taken, both from the documents and from the envelope, I would indicate the portion I wanted and an FBI agent would then cut it off, the agent and I

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would initial the main part of the document, and we would then photograph the document and the portion cut therefrom, simultaneously, approximately in situ. It was not possible to photograph the markings on the inside of the envelope without slitting it open, and I was denied permission to do this.

Except as just indicated, I was permitted to photograph the documents and the envelope freely.

While I was allowed to take away and use as I saw fit the samples cut from the documents and from the envelope, the balance of the papers were at all times kept under surveillance by one or more representatives of the FBI.

As a result of direct observation of the papers and study of my photographs of them, as well as chemical and other analyses of the specimens which were furnished to me, I have been able to reach a number of definite conclusions bearing on the questions which Mr. Lane asked us to consider.

1a. Physically, the typed Baltimore Documents except Nos. 9 and 10 fall into two different size categories:

A. 8½" x 11" (Baltimore Documents numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47).

B. 8" x 10½" (Baltimore Documents numbered 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36).

1b. From the arrangement of the typing on the pages of the documents in category B, including the observable narrow margins and the frequent slicing of the edge of the paper through the typed letters at the right margin, it appears probable that at some time after the typing was done all the sheets in this category were cut down from some other size or sizes to the present 8" x 10½" size. I illustrate this observation by a photograph marked Figure 1, which is a 0.4 magnification of

Baltimore 22, page 1, showing the entire document right out to the edge of the paper. Figure 2 is a 0.4 magnification of Baltimore 17, page 1, showing similar crowding at the right margin, and particularly the cutting at the end of the 25th line. Figure 3 is a 3X enlargement of a portion of the right margin of the same page, showing how the last word in the 25th line of the text was cut off and the missing portion pencilled in. Figure 4 shows a 3X enlargement of the upper right margin of Baltimore 11, page 1, showing particularly the words in the 23rd and 25th lines which have been cut off at the edge of the paper.

Phenomena of this kind are present on many other pages of documents in category B, but are not present in any of the pages of documents in category A.

2a. The majority of the typed Baltimore Documents are on paper which meets present-day Federal specifications for white manifold papers of types IV and V. That is to say, they are composed wholly or predominantly of chemical wood fibers. None of the papers show an abnormally high acidity (the pH of water extracts of the paper vary between 5.0 and 5.5, while the specifications merely require that the pH be not less than 4.2), and there is no evidence of abnormal chemical properties in the many samples tested.

2b. All documents in category A (8½" x 11") are heavily yellowed and show marks of age over substantial portions of their area to a degree not apparent in any of the documents in category B (8" x 10½"). The appearance of the paper in the category B documents is very similar to that of Government manifold paper known to have been stored in ordinary office files from 1937 to 1952. The appearance of the paper in the category A

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documents is that of sheets which have been subjected to deteriorating conditions which were not uniform across the area of the sheets.

It is well known that the conditions of storage of paper have a considerable influence on its degree of permanence, variations in heat and humidity being in particular reponsible for variations in the rate of aging and yellowing of paper. In view of the fact that most of the papers in both category A and category B are of the same general class (predominantly chemical wood pulp) and show no chemical idiosyncrasies (such as abnormal alum concentrations which would be reflected in abnormal acidity), I conclude that the two categories of documents could not have been stored together under the same atmospheric conditions for most of their existence.

Experiments which we have conducted with paper of comparable quality known to have come from Government files in the latter part of the 1930's have satisfied us that the present appearance of the typed Baltimore Documents cannot have been caused by the handling and exposure to light to which these documents have presumably been subjected since they were first turned over to the Government in November 1948. Particularly, such handling and exposure to light could not explain the varying degrees of aged appearance shown by the documents in the two categories, A and B.

3. What I have said indicates that it would have been impossible for all the typed Baltimore Documents to have been stored together over the 10 year period from 1938 to 1948. From this it follows that they cannot have been all stored together during that period in the envelope in which they are alleged to have been stored.

Kisseloff-22999

I have carefully examined this envelope (Government Exhibit 19) for the purpose of determining whether it would nevertheless have been possible that some of the documents might have been stored in it. My examination leads to the conclusion that it would not have been possible. I base this observation on analyses of certain stains appearing on both the front and back of the envelope, and both inside and out, as well as upon observation of the effect made on the envelope by the presence of certain hard physical objects which may have been microfilm containers of one kind or another. These observations lead me to conclude that, unless very elaborate precautions had been taken, no set of papers could have been enclosed for a period of 10 years in this envelope without showing stains or pressure marks which are totally absent in all the typed Baltimore Documents. In view of the size of the envelope and the presumed size of the microfilm containers or other physical objects which were enclosed in it, I am satisfied that there would not have been room in the envelope for additional material sufficient to protect the Baltimore Documents.

At my suggestion Mr. Lane requested permission to examine the 8 sheets of yellow paper which were marked at the trial as Government Exhibit 20 for Identification, and which Chambers testified were also enclosed in the envelope. This permission was denied, so that I have no knowledge as to whether those yellow sheets reflect the type of stains or pressure marks to which I have referred. However, if they do, I am satisfied that no 8 sheets of ordinary paper could have been so arranged as completely to protect any set of papers, of the type used for the Baltimore Documents, from markings of the kind I have described.

I do not undertake to present at this time detailed data on the results of the examinations and analyses which I and my organization have made of the stains and pressure marks appearing on the envelope. I do, however, illustrate the condition of the envelope by the attached photographs--Figures 5, 6 and 7. For purposes of these photographs the envelope was held down by two rubber bands.

Figure 5 is a photograph of the front of the envelope with the flap open so that the stains on the outside of the envelope are visible.

Figure 6 is a similar photograph showing the back of the envelope with the flap open.

Figure 7 shows the back of the envelope with the flap closed. It is interesting to note that the portion of the label which is still attached to the flap shows an entirely different degree of discoloration and staining than does the portion of the label adhering to the back of the envelope, although they were clearly once part of the same label. Unfortunately, I was not permitted by the FBI to slit open the envelope so that I could take photographs of its interior, particularly photographs illustrating the internal stains which I have observed and analyzed, and the character of which precludes their being due to seepage or penetration from the outside.

4. Mr. Lane asked us to make a separate study of the ribbon thread counts visible on the typed Baltimore Documents. This study has established to our satisfaction that at least four ribbons were used in the typing of these documents. Alternation in the use of the various ribbons bears no discernible relationship to any possible grouping of the documents by their

Kisseloff-23001

dates; in fact, in a number of instances two documents dated some time apart are typed with a ribbon of a given thread count while other documents with dates in between are typed with a ribbon of a different count.

5. I report the result of one further separate experiment which I conducted at Mr. Lane's request. He advised me that Ira Lockey, from whom the defense had acquired Woodstock No. N230099, had testified at the second trial that when he originally acquired the machine in 1945 it was out in a heavy rain in a Washington backyard. He asked me to determine whether No. N230099 could have been exposed outdoors to the elements for any length of time. As a basis for reaching a conclusion on this point I exposed a Woodstock typewriter of the same general class and approximately the same serial number outdoors in Ipswich, Mass., for a period of two weeks. For the first week, on days in which we did not have rain, we wet the typewriter down with water. In the second week, which was relatively dry, we did not. At the end of the first three days this comparison Woodstock machine showed appreciable signs of corrosion and damage in the form of paint flaking off and rust appearing on various parts of the mechanism. At the end of two weeks the type face, the type bars, the carriage ways, the slotted segment in which the type moves, and all the unpainted metal portions, showed heavy rusting and the paint on the carriage back and sides of the machine showed substantial flaking and spotting. No traces of rust or of flaking of the paint of the nature we have observed in this exposed comparison machine can be found on No. N230099. It appears to be merely a somewhat dirty machine.

In my opinion Woodstock No. N230099 could not be in its present condition if it had ever been exposed to a heavy rain, unless after such exposure it had been completely reconditioned.

Daniel P. Norman

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Essex, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, 1952.

Richard H. Vorel Jr.
Notary Public
My commission expires November 7, 1953.

Kisseloff-23003

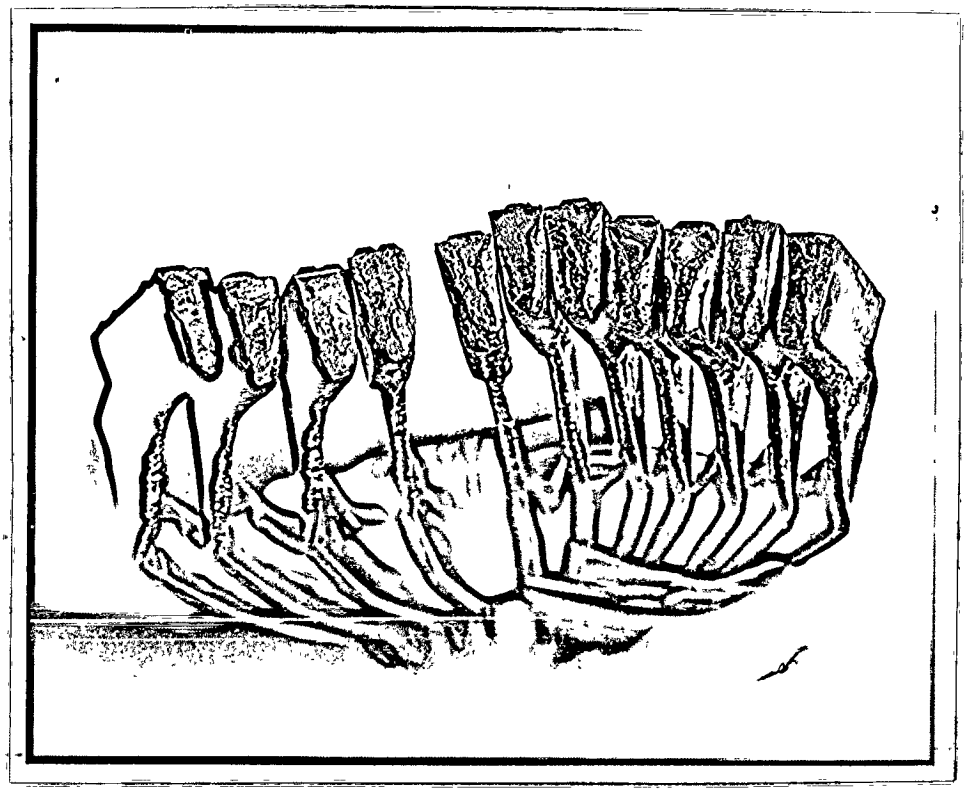

GE #1

SOLDERING TYPICAL OF PRODUCTION METHODS OF
WOODSTOCK FACTORY IN TYPEWRITERS OF THE
"200" SERIES

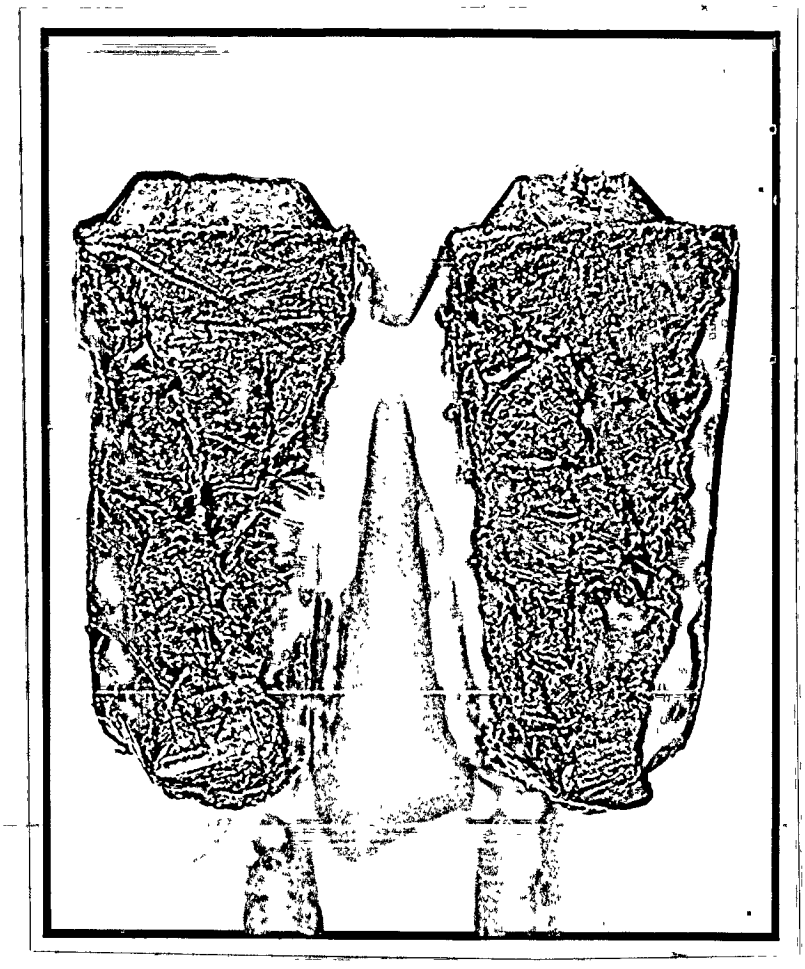

GE #2

KEYS "F" AND "5" OBTAINED FROM WOODSTOCK FACTORY

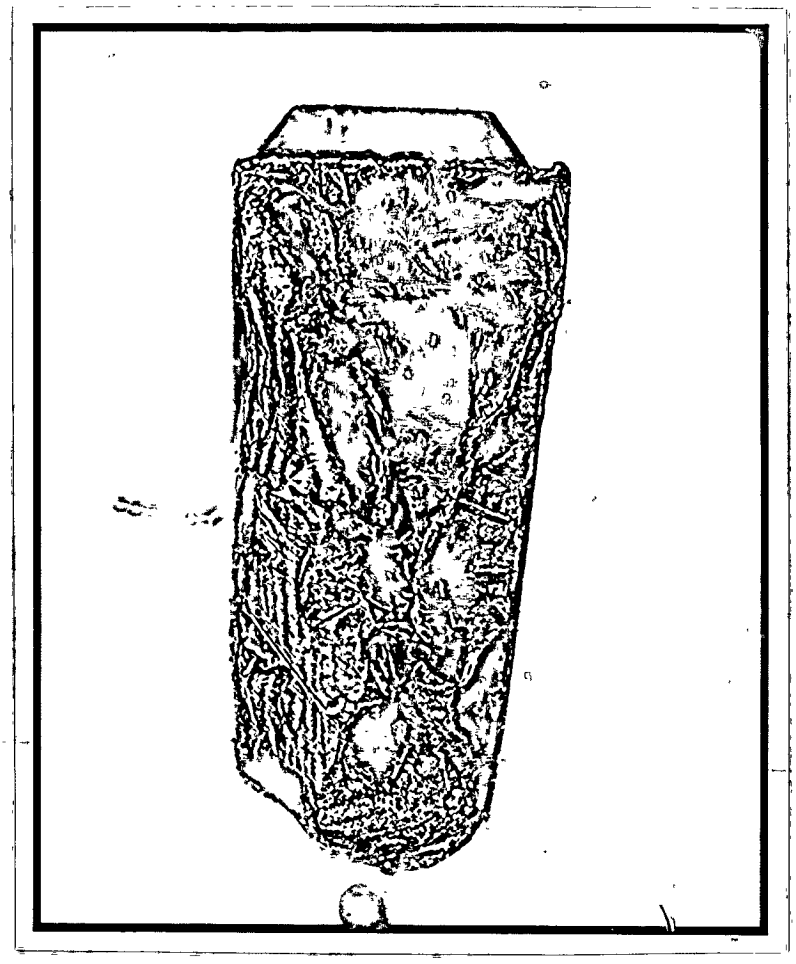

GE #3

KEY "F" OBTAINED FROM WOODSTOCK FACTORY

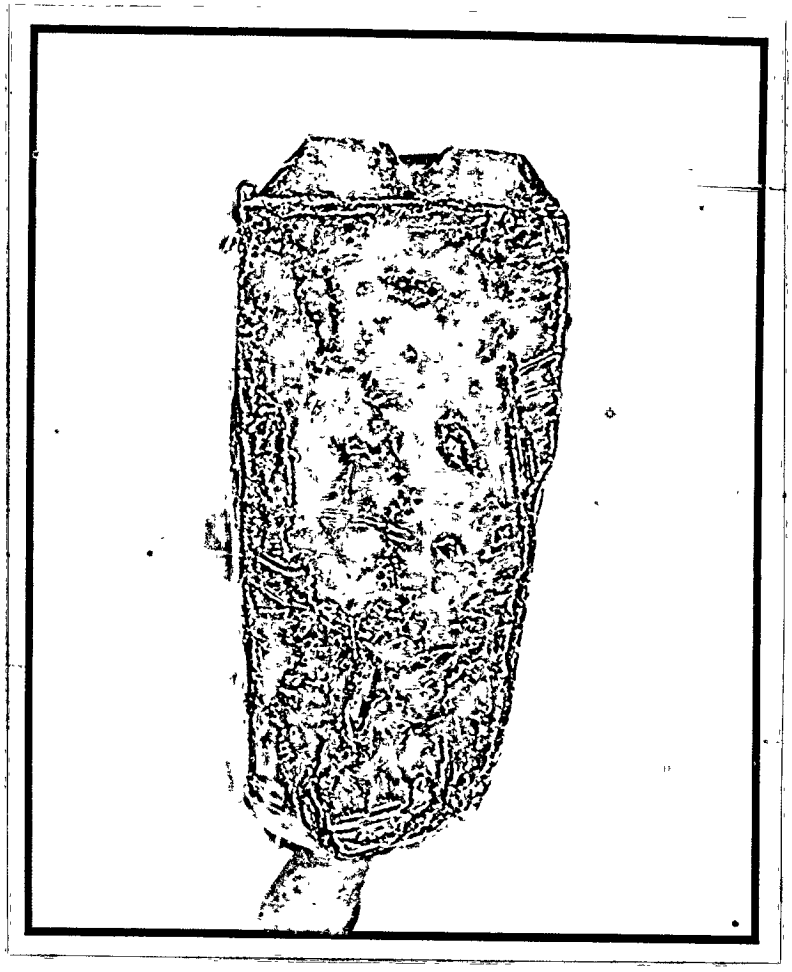

GE #4

KEY "K" OBTAINED FROM WOODSTOCK FACTORY

CO

Director, FBI (74-1333)

April 22, 1952

SAC, New York (65-14920)

JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

There are forwarded herewith to the Bureau and the Boston Office photographic prints prepared by this office from film submitted by the Boston Office. These photographs were taken by Boston of the Baltimore exhibits 5 through 47 encompassing 65 pages and showing cuts taken from each page by Dr. WILLIAM NORMAN, the defense expert.

The film from which these photographs were prepared was forwarded by Boston letter of 4-14-52. The film will be retained as an exhibit in this office.

JJD:RAA

Enc. REGISTERED MAIL

cc - Boston (Enc.)
REGISTERED MAIL

Copy to Bureau

74-1333-5541

68 AUG 1 1

Kisseloff-23008

Criminal No. C-123-402

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

-against-

[illegible] ISS,

Defendant.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF [illegible] T. LANE IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL ON GROUND OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE

Myles J. Lane

BARR, RICHARDS, LANE & HALLER
Attorneys for Defendant
70 Pine Street
New York 5, N.Y.

EXHIBIT 23-I

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

I, ELIZABETH McCARTHY, of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, on oath depose and say:

I reside at 16 Porter Street and have an office at 40 Court Street, both in said Boston.

I am a qualified examiner of questioned documents. I have stated my qualifications in this respect in an affidavit executed January 22, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

My affidavit of January 22nd dealt with the results of an experiment being conducted by the attorneys for Alger Hiss to determine the extent to which it would be possible as a practical matter to build or adapt a typewriter which would so nearly duplicate the typing of another machine that qualified document examiners, comparing specimens of typing from the two machines, would be led by ordinary standards of comparison to conclude that only a single machine had been used.

When I first agreed to assist in the experiment, I told Mr. Lane, Mr. Hiss's attorney, that I doubted very much whether such a machine could be made, but that if it could the knowledge that such a thing was possible would be so important to the profession of document examiners, as well as to the public at large, that I thought I would be doing a public service by assisting in the experiment.

As my earlier affidavit shows, Mr. Lane's experiment, in terms of precise duplication of the typing of one machine by another, was carried to a point of perfection which I had not

supposed possible. I illustrated this by attaching to my affidavit specimens of typing from the two machines. It may be that Government document examiners, approaching these two sets of specimens with the knowledge that some of them were typed on a machine deliberately fabricated so as to produce typing resembling that of another machine, have because of their forewarning been able to distinguish the products of the two machines; as of now, of course, I have no way of knowing how far they may have been successful in making such a distinction. I do believe, however, that the experiment was carried to a point so close to complete duplication that any careful document examiner who from here on engages to compare questioned typing with samples, in a situation where the background facts allow the possibility that a duplicate machine might have been constructed for forgery purposes, must take that possibility into account, and must be prepared to be confronted with a duplication so substantially complete as to defy detection.

Recently, Mr. Lane told me that the Government had finally agreed to let him have an expert examination made of the originals of the so-called Baltimore Documents which had been introduced in evidence in the Hiss trials, as well as the so-called Hiss Standards with which Mr. Fishan, the Government's document expert, had compared them. He asked me to compare these two sets of documents with each other, and also with specimens of typing from the so-called Hiss machine in his possession--that is, the machine which had been introduced into the trials as being the machine owned by the Hisses in the 1930's, and which had been used as the standard machine in the experiment of trying to create a duplicate. He said he wanted my opinion as to whether all three sets of documents had been typed on one machine--in

which case, of course, the machine would necessarily be the so-called Hiss machine--or whether more than one machine was used, and, if so, how many.

I have never examined Mr. Lane's so-called Hiss machine, my work in connection with the construction of the duplicate having been limited to examination of specimens of typing from it and from the duplicate machine. However, since the experiment in duplication was finished and I made my January affidavit about it, I have read Dr. Daniel Norman's affidavit of March 7th in which he describes and illustrates the results of his physical examination of the machine, and the grounds for his conclusion that it is a deliberately altered machine. I have made my examination of the three sets of documents in the light of my knowledge of Dr. Norman's findings, as well as my own experience in studying the typing results of a machine deliberately created for the purpose of showing that forgery by typewriter would be possible.

Without considering the possibility of forgery, I should have concluded, by all standard tests ordinarily applied by questioned document examiners, that all three sets of documents were typed on the same machine. I should not have based this conclusion merely upon an inconsequential number of relatively identical peculiarities,*/ but upon the more convincing fact that

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*/ I have in mind the ten similarities of typing impression between the Baltimore Documents and the standards which Mr. Feehan, the Government's expert at the second trial, relied on as a basis for his opinion that they were typed on the same machine. I call them inconsequential not only because Mr. Feehan gave no testimony as to the identity or lissimilarity of the other seventy-four characters, but because eight of the ten peculiarities which he picked are of a kind which are most likely to occur in old typewriters, particularly Woodstocks of this vintage. For example, I have seen at least fourteen Woodstocks of this period, all of which had somewhat similar damage at the right side of the lower loop of the "g". The final upstroke of the "e" is one of the most vulnerable small pieces of type in the whole keyboard, and is often pushed to the right or left out of its perfect arc in much-used machines. I could continue the catalogue in detail.

Kisseloff-23012

I find no substantial consistent deviations in type impressions as among the three sets of documents. However, my own experience has shown me that it is possible, by careful work on a machine, to eliminate almost completely the deviations which would normally have developed between its typing and that of another machine, and therefore, while I cannot say definitely that all three sets of documents were not typed on the same machine, I believe it just as possible, in the light of the observable facts, that the Baltimore Documents were typed on a machine which was not the original Hiss machine used for the standards, but another machine made to type like the original Hiss machine. Since the typing of the Baltimore Documents so closely resembles the typing of the specimens from the so-called Hiss machine, and since Dr. Norman has furnished evidence that that machine is a deliberately fabricated one, I can only conclude that, as between the two possibilities, the forgery of the Baltimore Documents is the more likely. If the Baltimore Documents are forged, the forgery is a good one, but it is no better than I know would be possible with careful workmanship.

I have not confined my examination of the documents to a comparison of the typing for purposes of trying to reach an opinion as to how many machines were used. When Mr. Lane asked me to make this comparison he told me that there were additional points on which he wanted my opinion. He said that, while the defense had on earlier occasions been allowed to photograph the documents in one way or another, the originals had never, so far as he knew, been made available for close and detailed expert study. He told me that according to Chambers's testimony at the trial all the typewritten Baltimore Documents had been typed by

Priscilla Hiss and given to him by Alger Hiss at some time between January 5 and April 15, 1938. He asked me to examine the original documents closely and give him my opinion as to whether this testimony was correct.

I have done so, and am satisfied that Chambers's testimony on this point cannot possibly be correct. The following are my more significant conclusions; I am prepared to support and illustrate each of them in detail on the stand if given an opportunity.

1. No one person typed the Baltimore Documents. There were certainly two typists, whose work varied sharply in evenness of pressure, typing skill, mechanical understanding and control of the machine, style habits, and other similar respects. No one person's work could exhibit such differences. It is quite possible that more than two typists were involved.

2. Since certainly more than one person typed the Baltimore Documents, Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed them all. Furthermore, the characteristics of her typing make it perfectly clear that she was not either of the two principal typists involved. I base this conclusion to a considerable extent upon such factors, not clearly observable except from the original documents, as typing rhythm, pressure habits and variations, quality of touch, pace of typing, relative competence of the two hands, and the like. My conclusion from these factors is borne out by many other differentiating characteristics in such matters as style, mechanical skill, and habits of mind. Priscilla Hiss did not in my opinion type any of the Baltimore Documents.

Kisseloff-23014

3. The respective tendencies towards certain kinds of typing errors and corrections are also extremely important. It is a common habit of most typists, when an incorrect letter is struck, to push the carriage back and strike over the wrong letter with the right one. The normal and almost universal tendency, in doing this, is to strike the second, correct, letter more heavily, so as to obliterate the first, incorrect, impression.

In the Baltimore Documents I find from examination of the originals no less than twenty-seven instances where the ordinary habit is reversed, and the incorrect letter is struck more heavily than the correct one. There is <u>no such instance</u> in any of the Hiss standards.

This difference goes far to support the conclusion that Priscilla Hiss did not type the Baltimore Documents. But it has an additional, far-reaching significance. The phenomenon is not isolated; it appears on seventeen pages of the Baltimore Documents, and in the work of both of the clearly different typists, so that it cannot be a personal idiosyncrasy. It is such an extraordinary phenomenon, so lacking in rational explanation in the work of any ordinary typist, that it can scarcely be explained on any other basis than that the typists of the Baltimore Documents either were attempting to make precise and intentional copies of someone else's unintentional typing errors, or were attempting to simulate the work of some other relatively inaccurate typist.

4. While on the subject of typing errors, I feel I should comment on the statement of the prosecutor, Mr. Murphy, to the jury, that the jury could draw conclusions as to the identity of the typist by observing three "common typing errors", namely, the combinations "r" for "i", "f" for "g", and "f" for "d", and noting that they appeared both in the Baltimore Documents and in

two of the standards, Government Exhibits 34 and 46-B.

In my opinion this observation was grossly misleading. The combination "r" for "i" does not appear at all in the standards, in the sense of being a confusion between the two letters. The instance Mr. Murphy obviously had in mind is in the word "transcript" in Government Exhibit 34, where the typist, having originally written the letters "transri", noticed the omission of the "c", and went back to type the letters "cr" over the letters "ri", thus superimposing the "r" on the "i".

The "combinations" "f" for "g" and "f" for "d" are the commonest kind of typing errors, committed by every typist because of the proximity of the letters on the keyboard. Even if Mr. Murphy's selection of what he calls "common typing errors" were correct--which they are not--or were unusual--which they are not--they are totally insignificant against the fact that the Baltimore Documents contain at least fifty typing errors of a kind which do bear on the personality of the typist and which do not appear anywhere in the standards, while on the other hand nine errors of that nature appearing in the standards never occur in the Baltimore Documents. Only four errors of this kind are common to the two sets of documents.

5. Entirely apart from the typing of the Baltimore Documents, my examination of the originals has given me an opportunity to draw certain conclusions from the pencilled corrections and proof-reading marks appearing on them.

A striking fact is that, whereas the Baltimore Documents are claimed to have been typed currently from day to day over a period of about three months, the pencilled corrections give the appearance of having been made in one continuous operation

rather than at the separate times when the separate pages should have been typed. The corrections and proof-reading marks were made with a soft, grayish-black pencil, in approximately the same condition of wornness and bluntness throughout, and are quite inconsistent with the idea that the same or different pencils were used at a number of different times over a three months period.

As to the handwriting and the correctional or proof-reading habits, they show that the pencil notations were carefully done, at one time, by one person, quite probably with stenographic training. I have studied numerous samples of the handwriting of Alger and Priscilla Hiss, as well as samples of documents furnished to me as taken from Alger Hiss's files in the 1930's and showing his correctional and proof-reading habits. In my opinion neither Alger nor Priscilla Hiss could have done the pencil marking on the documents.

6. Although the pencil corrections would appear, as I have said, to have been made in one operation, examination of the ribbon imprint appearing on the original documents makes it seem extremely unlikely that the documents were typed in a normal single continuous operation, or even consecutively by the same person over a period of three months. I base this observation on the fact that the ink on documents dated on the same day sometimes differs radically in color, documents dated within a few days of each other likewise show ink of different shades, and documents typed months apart show ink of much the same color. At least four, and probably more, ribbons were used, and if the documents were typed consecutively according to their dates it would appear that these four or more ribbons were alternately being put on and taken off the machine, sometimes

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daily, or every day or so. The best ribbon, making the blackest and clearest impression, was used only once, in Baltimore Document No. 9. I do not undertake to suggest any explanation as to why this alternation of ribbons may have taken place, but merely point out that it appears entirely inconsistent with the normal use of a typewriter.

Elizabeth McCarthy

Sworn to before me this

19th day of April, 1952.

Richard H. Jawl Jr.
Notary Public

My commission expires November 7, 1953.

EXHIBIT 23-III

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF ESSEX)

DANIEL P. NORMAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am President of Skinner & Sherman, Inc., 246 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass. My firm is engaged in the business of testing and analysis, both physical and chemical, of paper, and other materials, for the United States Armed Services, Federal, State, and Municipal Departments, and major industrial firms. My qualifications, and those of my organization, in this and related fields are set out in detail in an affidavit which I executed on March 7, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In the latter part of March, 1952, Chester T. Lane, attorney for Alger Hiss, informed me that the United States Attorney had finally agreed to make available to him for physical examination and analysis the originals of the so-called Baltimore Documents which were introduced in evidence at the Hiss trials, and he requested me and my organization to examine these documents by physical and chemical tests in an attempt to obtain any possible information as to their source and history. He told me that he was particularly interested in any conclusions which I could draw from such an examination which would bear upon the truth of the claim that Baltimore Documents 5-47 were all documents typed by one person on one machine in the period of approximately the first three months of 1938 and had all been kept together, with other material, in a single envelope from the middle of 1938 until November 1948.

Baltimore Documents 5-47 and Government Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B (the Hiss Standards) were made available to me and my organization under FBI guard in Boston on April 1, 1952. Shortly thereafter, at my request, there were also made available the envelope (Government Exhibit 19) in which I understand it has been claimed that the documents were stored between 1938 and 1948, as well as Baltimore Documents 1-4 (the handwritten notes) and Government Exhibits 66 and 66-A (the paper on which Mr. McCool typed in court).

I was permitted to cut a section of the blank portions of each of the typed Baltimore Documents, a section of page 3 of Government's Exhibit 46-B, and a section of the completely blank page of Exhibit 66. In most instances the sections were approximately 1" square but in a few instances as large as approximately 4" x 5". I was not permitted to take any section on which there was typing or writing of any kind, and wherever an abnormality of any kind, such as a stain or spot, was observed I had to leave at least half of the abnormality.

I was also permitted to cut six 1" squares from the envelope, one from the flap, three from the front and two from the back, the sections in each instance again being so selected that at least half of each stain in which I was interested was left intact on the envelope. (By "back" of the envelope I mean the side on which the clasp and label are found; by "front" I mean the opposite side--the side on which the address would normally be written.) When the specimens were taken, both from the documents and from the envelope, I would indicate the portion I wanted and an FBI agent would then cut it off, the agent and I

Kisseloff-23020

would initial the main part of the document, and we would then photograph the document and the portion cut therefrom, simultaneously, approximately in situ. It was not possible to photograph the markings on the inside of the envelope without slitting it open, and I was denied permission to do this.

Except as just indicated, I was permitted to photograph the documents and the envelope freely.

While I was allowed to take away and use as I saw fit the samples cut from the documents and from the envelope, the balance of the papers were at all times kept under surveillance by one or more representatives of the FBI.

As a result of direct observation of the papers and study of my photographs of them, as well as chemical and other analyses of the specimens which were furnished to me, I have been able to reach a number of definite conclusions bearing on the questions which Mr. Lane asked us to consider.

1a. Physically, the typed Baltimore Documents except Nos. 9 and 10 fall into two different size categories:

A. 8½" x 11" (Baltimore Documents numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47).

B. 8" x 10½" (Baltimore Documents numbered 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36).

1b. From the arrangement of the typing on the pages of the documents in category B, including the observable narrow margins and the frequent slicing of the edge of the paper through the typed letters at the right margin, it appears probable that at some time after the typing was done all the sheets in this category were cut down from some other size or sizes to the present 8" x 10½" size. I illustrate this observation by a photograph marked Figure 1, which is a 0.4 magnification of

Kisseloff-23021

Baltimore 22, page 1, showing the entire document right out to the edge of the paper. Figure 2 is a 0.4 magnification of Baltimore 17, page 1, showing similar crowding at the right margin, and particularly the cutting at the end of the 25th line. Figure 3 is a 3X enlargement of a portion of the right margin of the same page, showing how the last word in the 25th line of the text was cut off and the missing portion pencilled in. Figure 4 shows a 3X enlargement of the upper right margin of Baltimore 11, page 1, showing particularly the words in the 23rd and 25th lines which have been cut off at the edge of the paper.

Phenomena of this kind are present on many other pages of documents in category B, but are not present in any of the pages of documents in category A.

2a. The majority of the typed Baltimore Documents are on paper which meets present-day Federal specifications for white manifold papers of types IV and V. That is to say, they are composed wholly or predominantly of chemical wood fibers. None of the papers show an abnormally high acidity (the pH of water extracts of the paper vary between 5.0 and 5.5, while the specifications merely require that the pH be not less than 4.2), and there is no evidence of abnormal chemical properties in the many samples tested.

2b. All documents in category A (8½" x 11") are heavily yellowed and show marks of age over substantial portions of their area to a degree not apparent in any of the documents in category B (8" x 10½"). The appearance of the paper in the category B documents is very similar to that of Government manifold paper known to have been stored in ordinary office files from 1937 to 1952. The appearance of the paper in the category A

I have carefully examined this envelope (Government Exhibit 19) for the purpose of determining whether it would nevertheless have been possible that some of the documents might have been stored in it. My examination leads to the conclusion that it would not have been possible. I base this observation on analyses of certain stains appearing on both the front and back of the envelope, and both inside and out, as well as upon observation of the effect made on the envelope by the presence of certain hard physical objects which may have been microfilm containers of one kind or another. These observations lead me to conclude that, unless very elaborate precautions had been taken, no set of papers could have been enclosed for a period of 10 years in this envelope without showing stains or pressure marks which are totally absent in all the typed Baltimore Documents. In view of the size of the envelope and the presumed size of the microfilm containers or other physical objects which were enclosed in it, I am satisfied that there would not have been room in the envelope for additional material sufficient to protect the Baltimore Documents.

At my suggestion Mr. Lane requested permission to examine the 8 sheets of yellow paper which were marked at the trial as Government Exhibit 20 for Identification, and which Chambers testified were also enclosed in the envelope. This permission was denied, so that I have no knowledge as to whether those yellow sheets reflect the type of stains or pressure marks to which I have referred. However, if they do, I am satisfied that no 8 sheets of ordinary paper could have been so arranged as completely to protect any set of papers, of the type used for the Baltimore Documents, from markings of the kind I have described.

I do not undertake to present at this time detailed data on the results of the examinations and analyses which I and my organization have made of the stains and pressure marks appearing on the envelope. I do, however, illustrate the condition of the envelope by the attached photographs--Figures 5, 6 and 7. For purposes of these photographs the envelope was held down by two rubber bands.

Figure 5 is a photograph of the front of the envelope with the flap open so that the stains on the outside of the envelope are visible.

Figure 6 is a similar photograph showing the back of the envelope with the flap open.

Figure 7 shows the back of the envelope with the flap closed. It is interesting to note that the portion of the label which is still attached to the flap shows an entirely different degree of discoloration and staining than does the portion of the label adhering to the back of the envelope, although they were clearly once part of the same label. Unfortunately, I was not permitted by the FBI to slit open the envelope so that I could take photographs of its interior, particularly photographs illustrating the internal stains which I have observed and analyzed, and the character of which precludes their being due to seepage or penetration from the outside.

4. Mr. Lane asked us to make a separate study of the ribbon thread counts visible on the typed Baltimore Documents. This study has established to our satisfaction that at least four ribbons were used in the typing of these documents. Alternation in the use of the various ribbons bears no discernible relationship to any possible grouping of the documents by their

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dates; in fact, in a number of instances two documents dated some time apart are typed with a ribbon of a given thread count while other documents with dates in between are typed with a ribbon of a different count.

5. I report the result of one further separate experiment which I conducted at Mr. Lane's request. He advised me that Ira Lockey, from whom the defense had acquired Woodstock No. N230099, had testified at the second trial that when he originally acquired the machine in 1945 it was out in a heavy rain in a Washington backyard. He asked me to determine whether No. N230099 could have been exposed outdoors to the elements for any length of time. As a basis for reaching a conclusion on this point I exposed a Woodstock typewriter of the same general class and approximately the same serial number outdoors in Ipswich, Mass., for a period of two weeks. For the first week, on days in which we did not have rain, we wet the typewriter down with water. In the second week, which was relatively dry, we did not. At the end of the first three days this comparison Woodstock machine showed appreciable signs of corrosion and damage in the form of paint flaking off and rust appearing on various parts of the mechanism. At the end of two weeks the type face, the type bars, the carriage ways, the slotted segment in which the type moves, and all the unpainted metal portions, showed heavy rusting and the paint on the carriage back and sides of the machine showed substantial flaking and spotting. No traces of rust or of flaking of the paint of the nature we have observed in this exposed comparison machine can be found on No. N230099. It appears to be merely a somewhat dirty machine.

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In my opinion Woodstock No. N230099 could not be in its present condition if it had ever been exposed to a heavy rain, unless after such exposure it had been completely reconditioned.

Daniel P. Norman.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Essex, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, 1952.

Richard H. Powell Jr.
Notary Public
My commission expires November 7, 1953.

EXHIBIT 2S-II

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)
; ss.:
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

EVELYN SELTZER EHRLICH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Evelyn Seltzer Ehrlich. I live at 417 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. My background and training in the detection of spurious and deceptive imprints and typography, as well as my experience in the use of photomicrography in the detection and illustration of documentary forgeries, are outlined in an affidavit which I executed on January 24, 1952, for filing in connection with a motion being made for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In my earlier affidavit I dealt with two problems which Mr. Hiss's attorney, Chester T. Lane, had asked me to consider.

1. I examined samples of typing taken from a Woodstock typewriter which Mr. Lane told me was supposed to have belonged to the Hiss family in the 1930's, and contrasted them with samples of typing taken from another machine which Mr. Lane told me he had had made with the object of duplicating as nearly as possible the typing from the so-called Hiss machine. The object of this examination was to determine how nearly perfect a duplication had been achieved. On the basis of my examination I found that I could successfully differentiate the typing of the two machines on the basis of a few specific characteristics, but, as I stated in my affidavit, except for these subtle details I found that the microscopic variations on one machine had been duplicated on the other so faithfully that I might not have believed it possible that two separate machines were involved if I had not been so informed in advance.

In addition, after studying the testimony given by the Government's expert, Mr. Ramos C. Feehan, in the second trial in the Hiss case, I expressed the opinion that any document expert, acting with reasonable care, who applied the criteria of comparison used by Mr. Feehan to the samples sent me by Mr. Lane from his two machines would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type all of them.

2. The second problem which I considered in my affidavit of January 24th involved a three-way comparison between the typing in (a) specimens from the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession, (b) the Baltimore Documents, and (c) the documents introduced as Government standards at the trial and admittedly typed in the 1930's on the machine then owned by the Hisses.

For purposes of this comparison I was furnished with original specimens from the so-called Hiss machine, but only with photocopies of the Government standards--known as Government Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B--and of three of the Baltimore Documents. Mr. Lane explained to me that the original Baltimore Documents and the original Government standards were in the possession of the Government and that he did not have access to them for comparison purposes.

The photocopies thus supplied to me were in general so distorted by the copying process that I found them too inaccurate to work from. However, one photocopy--that of Government Exhibit 46-B, one of the standards of Hiss typing--was sufficiently clear to enable me to form a tentative conclusion that the machine on which that document was typed might well not be the same as the so-called Hiss machine in Mr. Lane's possession. I attached to my affidavit a series (Series B) of photo-

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micrographs made at 15X and 17X magnifications, which in my opinion tended to support this tentative judgment. As I stated in my affidavit, I was unwilling to express any final judgment regarding the similarities or the inconsistencies between the two sets of typing without access to the original of the material used as a standard.

In the latter part of March, 1952, Mr. Lane informed me that he had had a conference with the United States Attorney and with the Judge, and that the Government had agreed to allow him to have access to the original Baltimore Documents and the original Government standards of Hiss typing for detailed examination and comparison with each other and with specimens from the so-called Hiss machine. Mr. Lane asked me to make such a detailed examination and comparison, with a view to seeing whether study of the originals would support any more positive conclusion than I had been able to reach on my earlier examination of the copies.

The original documents were put at my disposal in Boston under FBI guard on April 1, 1952, and I have been allowed to make an intensive study of them, and to take such photographs and measurements as I might wish. I have also been able to make a similar study of the original of Defendant's Exhibit TT, a letter apparently typed on the Hiss Woodstock in 1933. For comparison purposes I have had a large number of specimens furnished me as having been typed on the so-called Hiss machine (which I will call #N230099) at various times and with varying ribbons and operators, from the date when the machine was first discovered in April, 1949, down to the present.

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In studying and contrasting these three sets of documents (Baltimore Documents 5-47; the Hiss standards [Government's Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46-B and Defendant's Exhibit TT]; specimens taken since April 16, 1949, from #N230099), I found many of them difficult to work from. The Baltimore Documents were all on poor types of paper with inadequate sizing and a high degree of absorbency. In many instances the ribbons were apparently moist. These factors resulted in obscuring the exact characteristics of the type which might have been observable on microscopic examination if the documents had been on other kinds of paper. Two of the Hiss standards--Government Exhibits 34 and 39--are likewise inadequate for comparison purposes; the latter is an inexpensive and extremely absorbent bond, and the former, though with a good sizing surface, has a highly irregular surface conformation; and both are typed with a heavy, moist ribbon which further alters the measurements to such an extent that precise comparisons are almost impossible. In this connection, I have noted that when Mr. Feehan, in his testimony at the second trial, was illustrating to the jury the ten similar characteristics which he said supported his opinion that the same machine typed both the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards, he used letters appearing in these two blurred exhibits--Government Exhibits 34 and 39--to illustrate every one of his ten characteristics, with only two supporting references to Government Exhibit 46-B, and none at all to Government Exhibit 37 or Defendant's Exhibit TT.

The only reliable comparison I have found possible is between the three last-mentioned standards, and the specimens I have been furnished from #N230099. On the basis of this

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comparison I am now prepared to confirm the tentative judgment I formed earlier on the basis of my study of a photocopy of Government Exhibit 46-B.

In my opinion, #N230099 cannot be the same machine that typed Government Exhibits 37 and 46-B and Defendant's Exhibit TT. I base this opinion upon certain differences in type impressions between many of the letters in the two sets of documents, these differences appearing with such a high degree of regularity as to preclude the possibility of their being due to variations of ribbon, typing pressure, or other peculiarities of operation, and being of such a nature that differences in imprint cannot be due to age or wear on the machine.

On the other hand, I have not found it possible to form a definite opinion as to whether the Baltimore Documents were typed on #N230099.*/ I observe certain subtle details of difference, but these are of a kind which might quite possibly be due to the particular ribbons and the absorbent quality of the low grade of poorly sized paper which was used for the Baltimore Documents. The same is true of a comparison between the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT. As to these comparisons I can only say that the observable peculiarities in the type of the Baltimore Documents in my opinion more nearly resemble the peculiarities in the typing from #N230099 than they do the peculiarities in the Hiss Standards which I used for comparison.

I am attaching photographs intended to illustrate the grounds for my opinion. Series A, C, E and F show comparisons, at 15X magnification, of the "y", "t", "u" and "n" appearing in

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*/ Baltimore Document No. 10 was not included in the group of Baltimore Documents used for this study.

all three sets of documents. The particular imprints which I have chosen to photograph have been selected not because they were unusual, but because after careful study I found them typical examples, for photomicrographic purposes, of the particular peculiarities which I observe in these letters throughout the three sets of documents. Nor are these four letters the only ones which could be used to illustrate my opinion. The kinds of distortions which I have illustrated, particularly by the "u" and the "n", could be equally well illustrated by photographic studies of many of the other characters on the keyboard.

The photographs in Series B and D are enlargments of details of the "y" and "t" appearing in the three sets of documents, at magnification 26X. The photomicrographs in Series A-F were made in the same way as those which were made for my earlier affidavit, except that polarized light was used for most of the photomicrographs included with this affidavit.

SERIES A and B

y. The clear-cut sharp angles which are almost always apparent at the juncture of the seriphs and the legs of the small letter "y" in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT are almost always blurred and indistinct in the imprints of this letter by N230099. The left leg of the small letter "y" appears to meet the main staff of the letter at a higher point in the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards than in the imprints made by #N230099. This difference makes the descender of the small letter "y" longer in the Hiss Standards than it does in the imprints from #N230099. There is a break or cut in the type face of the terminal arc in the descender of the small letter "y" in #N230099 which does not appear in

the other two sets of documents. This defect helps to obscure the difference between the length of the descender of the "y" in the #N230099 machine and that of the "y" in the Hiss Standards where the type face is continuous in this terminal curve. It also tends to confuse micrometric comparisons between the letter "y" as it appears in the Baltimore Documents and as it appears in specimens from #N230099.

SERIES C and D

t. The arc in the terminal curve of the small letter "t" is wider in most of the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT than in the imprints of this letter by #N230099, and the line of the curve follows a different pattern.

SERIES E

u. The angles where the lower seriph and the loop, respectively, meet the right leg are different in the imprints of #N230099 from those in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT.

SERIES F

n. The differences between the imprints of this letter in the Hiss Standards 46-B, 37 and TT, and the imprints in the typing from #N230099, are most clearly shown in the angles where the seriphs meet the left and right leg and where the loop meets the left upright.

Evelyn Dettler Ehlich

Sworn to before me this
14th day of April, 1952.

Richard H. Tarola Jr.
Notary Public
11/7/53

Kisseloff-23033

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL AFFIDAVIT OF CHESTER T. LANE
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL
ON GROUND OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, -against- ALGER HISS, Defendant.	Criminal No. C-123-402

STATE OF NEW YORK)
: ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CHESTER T. LANE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am an attorney at law, a member of the firm of Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller, attorneys for Alger Hiss, the defendant herein, and am in charge of this case for my firm. This is my second supplemental affidavit in support of the defendant's pending motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS

The damning evidence in this case--the evidence without which there would have been no case worth considering--was the so-called Baltimore Documents. These four small handwritten notes on scratch-pad paper and sixty-five typewritten sheets, copying or paraphrasing or summarizing State Department documents dated in the first three months of 1938, were Chambers's bombshell in his defense to the libel

action which Alger Hiss had brought against him in the federal court in Baltimore. They were part, he said, of the fruits of an espionage operation in which he and Alger Hiss had been engaged together from 1934 to 1938. The handwritten notes (Baltimore Documents 1-4) were apparently in Alger Hiss's handwriting, and Alger, he claimed, had given them to him; the typewritten pages (Baltimore Documents 5-47) he said had been typed by Priscilla Hiss for Alger on the family typewriter from State Department documents Alger had brought home overnight for the purpose. The defense conceded Alger Hiss's handwriting on the four small memoranda, and did not contest the Government's expert testimony that the typed sheets had been typed on the same machine as had been used for the so-called Hiss Standards--letters, etc., unquestionably written on the Hiss family typewriter from 1931 to 1937.

There was, of course, other evidence. There were the two developed microfilm strips that House Committee investigators found, wrapped one in another in wax paper, in the hollowed out pumpkin to which Chambers led them at his Westminster, Maryland, farm on December 2, 1948 (R. 703-9, 713). Each of the fifty-eight frames in the two strips was a photographed page of an original State Department document. These microfilms were melodramatically effective; documents of state, found at night by Congressional investigators in a pumpkin patch, presented such an exciting incongruity that all of Chambers's "proofs" of his charge, including the typed and handwritten sheets he produced in the Baltimore libel suit, became popularly and inaccurately

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known as the "Pumpkin Papers". But intrinsically, and evidentially, the microfilm strips were insignificant. There was only Chambers's word for it that the originals which were photographed had come to him from Alger Hiss. Ten frames (covering Baltimore Exhibits 54 and 55) were photographs of copies of three State Department cables which had passed through Alger Hiss's office and been initialled by him. The other forty-eight were photographs of a group of papers related to a proposed trade agreement with Germany; the subject matter fell in the province of Alger Hiss and his chief, Assistant Secretary Sayre, but the particular copies photographed were not the ones which would normally have gone through the Hiss-Sayre office (see Defendant's Brief on Appeal, pp. 14-20). The microfilms by themselves would have been negligible as proof that Alger Hiss was giving out State Department secrets; they were important only as the capstone of the edifice which Chambers had started to build with the typed Baltimore Documents.

There was the typewriter, too. In my first and second affidavits in support of this motion I have spoken of how the Government used the typewriter as dramatic visual evidence of Hiss's guilt--even though the Government made no effort at the trials to show that this particular typewriter in evidence (Woodstock #N230099) was the original Hiss typewriter. The typewriter was awfully effective.

And there was Edith Murray--the mysterious maid kept under wraps by the Government until the last day of the second trial, when the defense would have no chance to find out, and show the jury, whether what she said was truth, or imagination, or distorted recollection. Edith Murray

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said she had seen the Hisses and the Chamberses visit together fourteen years earlier; she said she saw Alger at Chambers's home for three or four minutes, once, that long ago, and certainly remembered him. She was effective, too.

But these evidences were only effective because they tended to confirm Chambers's basic proofs, the Baltimore Documents--the typed and handwritten documents that Chambers finally put up at the libel suit deposition hearing in Baltimore. Handwritten notes like Baltimore Documents 1-4 might easily have been stolen off someone's desk, or out of someone's wastebasket; but the typewritten sheets were really important. They seemed to have been typed on the Hiss family typewriter--the one Priscilla had been given by her father in 1932 or 1933 and which she and Alger had certainly had around until late 1937 or early 1938. The Government expert said they had been. The defense had no proof that they had not been. The jury obviously concluded that they had been, and for that reason convicted Alger Hiss.

My earlier affidavits in support of this motion have dealt at length with the typewriter. I have shown that Chambers <u>could</u> have created a fake typewriter to forge his Baltimore Documents with, and <u>how</u> he could have done so. I have offered proof not only that the machine in evidence, Woodstock #N230099, is not the original Hiss family typewriter, but that it is itself a deliberately fabricated machine--leaving no possible inference but that the typed Baltimore Documents are forgeries. I have tendered evidence that Edith Murray's recollection is, to say the least, untrustworthy, and that Chambers himself had gone into hiding

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from the Communist Party weeks before the dates of many of the State Department documents which he claimed Alger had had copied for him on the Woodstock. My earlier affidavits are, I believe, compulsive towards the granting of a new trial.

But in those earlier affidavits I could not present proofs based upon study of the Baltimore Documents themselves. The defense had photographs of some of them; but these had been taken early in the case, before my experiments had exposed the techniques by which forgery by typewriter could be--and in this case undoubtedly was--accomplished. I had asked the Government for access to the originals for expert examination and photography, as well as for testing of their paper content and condition. My request had been refused, and in my first supplemental affidavit I gave notice that at the hearing on the motion I would move in open court for an order allowing me to make such an examination.

After my first supplemental affidavit was filed, the United States Attorney asked me to consent to an adjournment of the hearing on the ground that he needed more time to study the affidavit and its supporting material. I said I had no objection, but felt that I should not be required to defer my subsidiary motion for leave to examine the original documents. I suggested that we take both points up with Judge Goddard.

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At our conference with Judge Goddard in chambers on March 21st a new time schedule was set for the hearing of the motion,[1] and the United States Attorney withdrew his objection to my requested examination. The documents were accordingly produced at my request in Boston on April 1st, and, under continuous FBI supervision and subject to reasonable limitations as to working hours, were made available to my experts when and how they were needed, for a period of a little over two weeks. I commend the cooperation with which both the United States Attorney and the FBI carried out the spirit of the agreement under which the documents were to be made available for examination.[2]

1/ The motion was originally made on January 24, 1952, returnable for hearing on February 4, 1952, the next regular available criminal motion day. I consented to an adjournment to February 25th, and later a conference was held with Judge Goddard in chambers on the United States Attorney's request for a further adjournment. At this conference, on February 19th, the motion was set down for argument on April 8th, the Government's counter-affidavits to be filed and served on March 24th, and memoranda of law to be filed and exchange on March 31st.

At the conference mentioned in the text, at which the United States Attorney withdrew his objection to my proposed examination of the documents, he requested that he be given not less than four weeks in which to answer such further supplemental affidavits as I might file as a result of the examination, as well as my earlier affidavits. This arrangement was acceptable to me and was approved by Judge Goddard, and at a further conference in chambers on March 31st, after I had had an opportunity to consult with my experts, the dates were set as follows:

Further affidavits in support of motion	April 21
Government's counter-affidavits	May 19
Interchange of memoranda of law	May 26
Hearing on motion	June 2.

2/ Three subsidiary requests I made of the United States Attorney were refused by him on what seemed to me to be unnecessarily technical grounds. These will be mentioned below.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE DOCUMENTS

This, my second supplemental affidavit, deals with the results of the examination of the documents. The examination has been most fruitful. I believe that it leaves no vestige of doubt but that Chambers's whole story is false, and that his fraudulent plot now stands exposed.

Background: Chambers's Story of the Origin and History of the Documents

As I have said, Priscilla Hiss was supposed to have typed the documents on the family machine, as Alger was no typist. According to Chambers's story, the ordinary plan was to have Alger bring home original documents overnight, so that Priscilla could make typed copies or summaries. Every ten days or two weeks Chambers would come around to pick up the typed material, together with originals which Alger might have brought home on that particular day. Chambers would take the copies and originals to Baltimore that night, to have them photographed; later the same night he would come back to Washington and return the originals to Alger. The typed copies or summaries he would burn.

For some reason never yet convincingly explained, the crop of typed papers which Chambers produced in Baltimore he kept, instead of burning them. He broke with the Party, and abandoned his document conspiracy, around April 15, 1938. The papers which he had kept, instead of burning, he put into an envelope, which he gave for safekeeping to his wife's nephew, Nathan Levine, in May or June of that year. Levine put the envelope in an old dumbwaiter shaft in his mother's house in Brooklyn, and forgot about it. He had no idea what was in it.

There the documents are said to have rested for more than ten years. On November 4, 1948, at the deposition hearing in Baltimore, Chambers was asked to produce any correspondence or other papers that he might have received from any member of the Hiss family. He produced none the next day, and the hearing was adjourned. It was resumed on November 16 for testimony by Mrs. Chambers. On the following day Chambers reappeared, with the documents. Now, for the first time in his many official stories, he asserted that the conspiracy had actually involved the copying of official State Department papers. He told how he had recollected the existence of the envelope that he had given so many years before to Nathan Levine; how he had asked Levine for it; how they had gone together on November 14th to the house in Brooklyn and Levine had pulled the dust-encrusted envelope out of the dumbwaiter shaft and given it to him; how he had opened it by himself in the kitchen, while Levine was cleaning up the dust that had fallen on the floor; and how he was amazed at finding that the envelope contained these typewritten sheets, which he had forgotten all about.[3/]

With the typewritten sheets were other things, he said. There were the short handwritten memoranda. There were some yellow sheets supposedly in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White. There were two strips of developed microfilm, and three cylinders of microfilm, undeveloped. And, according to Chambers's article in the Saturday Evening Post for April 5, 1952, there were "one or two smaller items of no particular importance".

3/ This account necessarily telescopes Chambers's varying stories in the Baltimore deposition hearing, the first and second trials, and his Saturday Evening Post articles.

Nathan Levine made clear, and Chambers has repeatedly made clear for him, that Levine never knew what went into the envelope, and never saw what came out of it. He knew only that he had put it in the dumbwaiter shaft for Chambers in 1938; that he had gotten it out for him in October, 1948 (on cross-examination he corrected this to November 14, 1948); that it was sealed; and that it was bulky.[4]

The handwritten and typewritten papers Chambers produced in Baltimore three days later, on November 17th. The developed microfilm he did not; he held it for the House Committee, hidden in the pumpkin. Why, if he really found them all together in the envelope, is still a mystery.[5]

4/ See Levine's testimony at R. 726-731; also his testimony on December 10, 1948, before the House Committee.

5/ As in so many other respects, Chambers has made a belated attempt in his Saturday Evening Post articles to plug this particular hole in his story. Mystically, he explains that "the meaning of the pumpkin" is "the heart meaning of the case", and that he was "moved by a subconscious intuition" to put the microfilms in it. (Saturday Evening Post, April 5, 1952, p. 72). Strangely enough, even this explanation deals only with the three cylinders of undeveloped microfilm; for his decision "on the level of consciousness" was to divide the evidence "in order to try to find out what was on the undeveloped film" (ibid.). There is still no explanation of his failure to produce the developed film in Baltimore.

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Foreground: What the Documents Themselves Show

If Chambers is telling the truth, the typed Baltimore Documents must have been typed by one person (Priscilla Hiss), on one typewriter (the Hiss family Woodstock),[6] currently over the three months period represented by the dates of the underlying State Department documents (January 5, to April 1, 1938). They must have been kept together in one envelope, a specific envelope, for ten years, over a disused dumbwaiter in Brooklyn. They must have rested there, in that envelope, with three cylinders of undeveloped microfilm and a "little spool of developed film (actually two strips)",[7] as well as with the "long memo on yellow foolscap in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White [and] one or two smaller items of no particular importance."[8]

6/ Baltimore 10, a precis of a long War Department MID report routed to Mr. Hamilton, of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, was obviously not written on the same typewriter as the others, and the Government made no contention that it was (R. 1097-1101); but Chambers still pressed his recollection: "I believe Alger Hiss gave me that paper". (R. 655, contrast R. 532).

7/ This particular description comes from page 736 of an advance copy of Chambers's apologia, "Witness", shortly to be published. His April 5, 1952, article in the Saturday Evening Post speaks of "two strips of developed microfilm". His second trial testimony (R. 292) emphasizes that while the undeveloped film was in cylinders, the developed film was not. When Agent Appell of the FBI reached in and found it in the green pumpkin on December 2, 1948 (or when Chambers "took out the documents and handed them over"--whichever may be the fact--see R. 709-714; R. 295), they were still not in cylinders; according to Agent Appell, they were "wrapped one in another, wrapped in wax paper".

8/ This description is from his April 5, 1952, Saturday Evening Post article. The text of the "memo on yellow foolscap" ascribed to Harry Dexter White was read into the Congressional Record for January 30, 1950, by Representative Nixon, and the memorandum was there described as consisting of eight pages.

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I attach affidavits of experts who have at last had an opportunity to examine and analyze the originals of the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards. Their qualifications have been set out before, in my earlier affidavits and in their affidavits which I annexed to mine. Mrs. Evelyn S. Ehrlich is an expert in the use of photomicrography to detect printing forgeries. Miss Elizabeth McCarthy is an expert in the examination of questioned documents, handwritten and typewritten. Dr. Daniel P. Norman is an expert in physical and chemical analysis of paper, metals and other materials. They have examined the Baltimore Documents, separately, according to their several expertnesses. They have recorded their findings in their affidavits, which I number

Exhibit 2S-I: Elizabeth McCarthy
Exhibit 2S-II: Evelyn S. Ehrlich
Exhibit 2S-III: Daniel P. Norman

They find, and will testify at a new trial:

1. That the Baltimore Documents were not typed by one person, but by two, and probably more, and that therefore Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed all of them, as Chambers said she did. (Exhibit 2S-I)

2. That Priscilla Hiss did not type any of the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibit 2S-I)

3. That neither Priscilla nor Alger Hiss made the pencil corrections on the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibit 2S-I)

4. That the Baltimore Documents, physically observed, fall into two categories of size, one of which is made up of sheets apparently cut down to a particular size

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(approximately 8" x 10½") after the typing had been done, but before the pencilled corrections were made.[9/] (Exhibit 2S-III)

5. That the same two categories show such different characteristics of aging and discoloration that they cannot have been stored together for ten years in a single envelope, and therefore cannot all have been kept in the envelope which Chambers recovered from the dumbwaiter. (Exhibit 2S-III)

6. That the envelope in which Chambers said the documents had been kept is most peculiar in itself; its observable stains, both outside and in, and the condition of its flap, and of the two parts of the label which presumably once sealed it, pose questions which defy logical explanation. (Exhibit 2S-III, especially illustrative Figures 5, 6 and 7).

7. That none of the Baltimore Documents can have been kept in that envelope; they are devoid of the stains and pressure marks which they would have had to show if they had been in the envelope. (Exhibit 2S-III)

8. That the absence of stains and pressure marks on the Baltimore Documents cannot be explained by the presence

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9/ Spectrographic analysis of the typewriter ink at the edges of the pages which were cut off in the middle of line-end letters might have enabled us to prove more effectively that the cutting was done after the typing. The Government would not let us make the excisions necessary for this analysis.

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of other protective material, since the envelope could not have held all these and the microfilms too.[10] (Exhibit 2S-III)

9. That the Baltimore Documents are a tricky set of papers, typed on a machine, or machines, closely resembling the original Hiss machine, but with miscellaneously different typewriter ribbons and faked typographical errors, plainly designed to confuse. (Exhibits 2S-I, 2S-II and 2S-III)

10. That the typewriter in evidence (Woodstock #H230099) was certainly not the original Hiss machine, although it probably was the machine made to forge the Baltimore Documents. (Exhibits 2S-II and 2S-III)

In short, the typed Baltimore Documents were not typed by Priscilla Hiss, or by any one person. They were not given to Chambers by Alger Hiss. They were not put in the envelope and kept in the dumbwaiter for ten long years. They are an ingenious set of forgeries.

CONCLUSION

After all my investigation, I still do not know exactly what Chambers did, or how he did it, or exactly what motivated him to frame Alger Hiss. Some signs point

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10/ I have myself examined the envelope, and seen in it markings which might well have been made by the cylinders of undeveloped microfilm. There is another marking, made apparently by the presence of a squarish box or carton, approximately 3" x 3". This mark, from its shape and size, cannot be the mark of Chambers's "little spool of developed film"; and therefore even the "Pumpkin Papers" microfilm may well not have been in the envelope. Unfortunately, the United States Attorney would not permit us to split the envelope so that we could demonstrate photographically the interior markings and stains. The United States Attorney would not, either, let us see the 8 pages of "foolscap" on the ground that it had not been formally admitted as an exhibit at the trial--even though it had been produced in court, and its text has since been made public by Representative Nixon in the Congressional Record. Whether or not the foolscap shows stains or pressure marks, it could not have adequately protected the Baltimore Documents.

Kisseloff-23046

to the conclusion that, though his personal interest may have been largely to protect himself in the libel suit, the availability to him of the means for such self-protection may have been part of a much larger scheme, involving other people, and far larger objectives than the mere framing of Alger Hiss. This, however, is speculation. For purposes of this motion it should be enough that I present proof that every important point of the Government's case at the trials is vulnerable. Chambers was the Government's witness, its only real witness; and everything that he said, or did, or said he did, is tainted with fraud and forgery. The Government may present evidence to countervail some of my proffered proofs; if so, that will create issues. Those issues should be considered anew, by a jury. Wherever the truth may ultimately be found, in all its details, we have surely borne the burden of showing that on the proofs that went before the last jury a grave miscarriage of justice has occurred. We should be given a chance to rectify this at a new trial.

Sworn to before me this
21st day of April, 1952.

Margaret L. Burton

MARGARET L. BURTON
Notary Public for the State of New York
Qualified in New York County
No. 31-0515250
Certs. Filed with Co. Clks., Kings and Rockland and with City Reg's. N.Y. and Kings
Commission Expires March 30, 1953

Kisseloff-23047

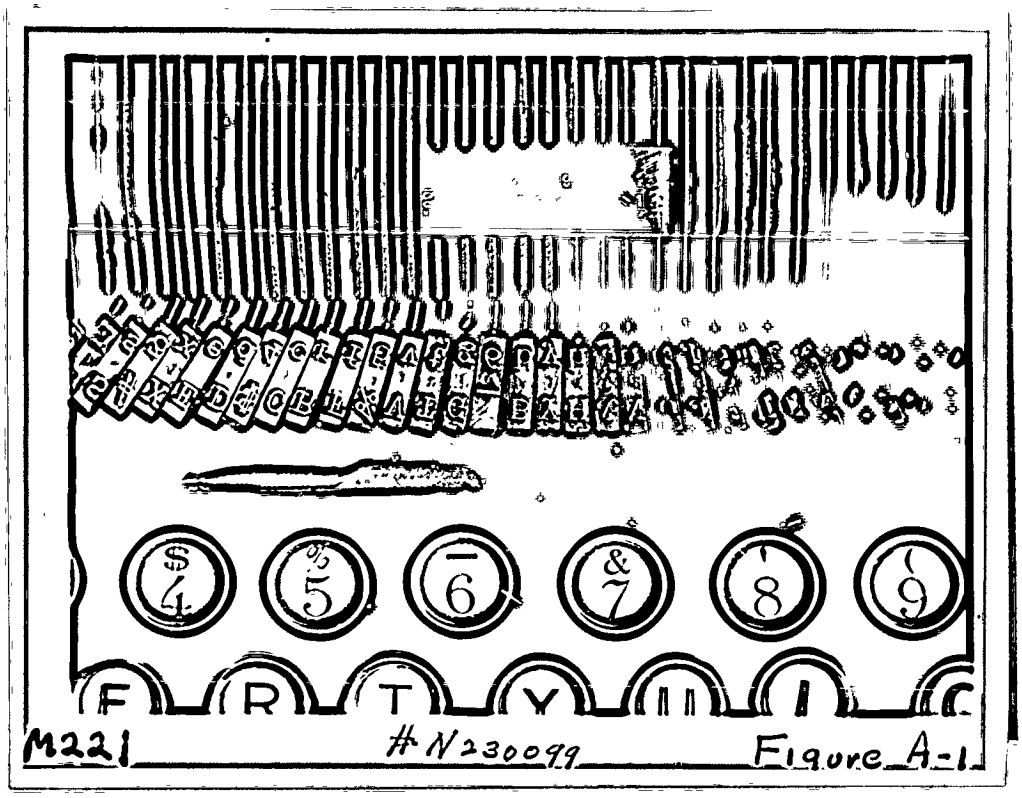

M221 #N230099 Figure A-1

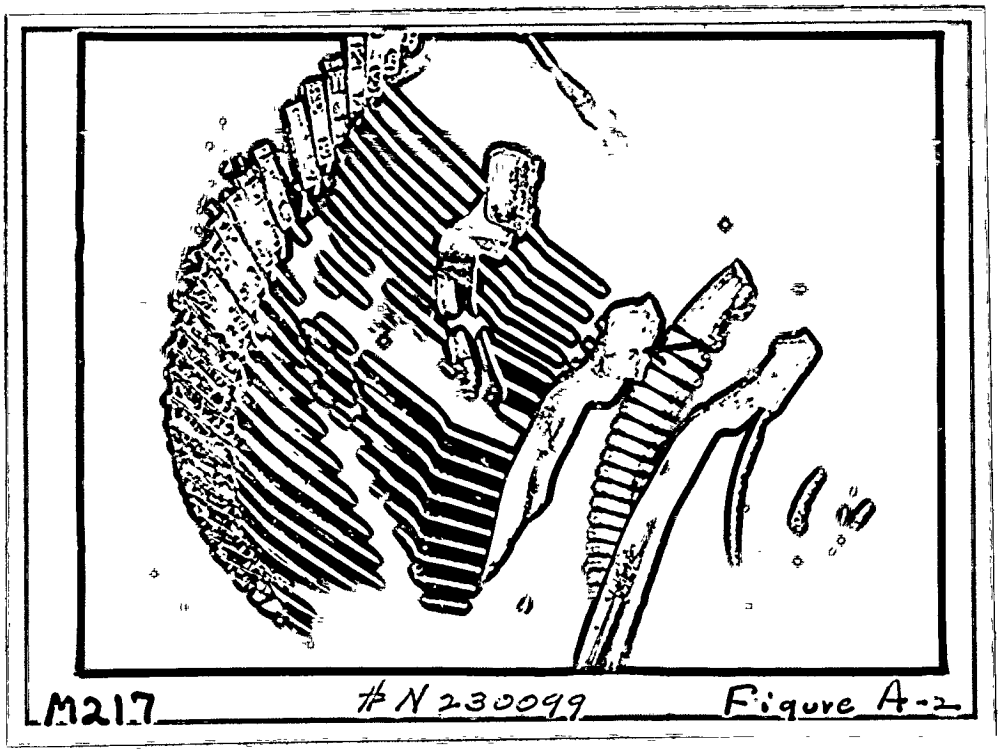

M217 #N230099 Figure A-2

A. Serial number below N220000
B. Serial number between N220000 and N300000

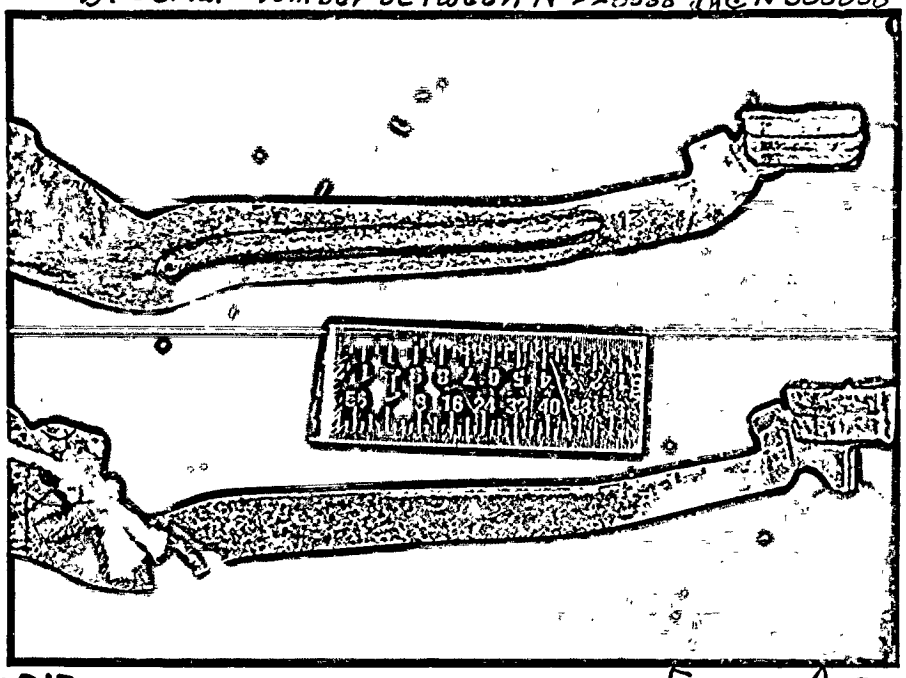

M317 Figure A-3

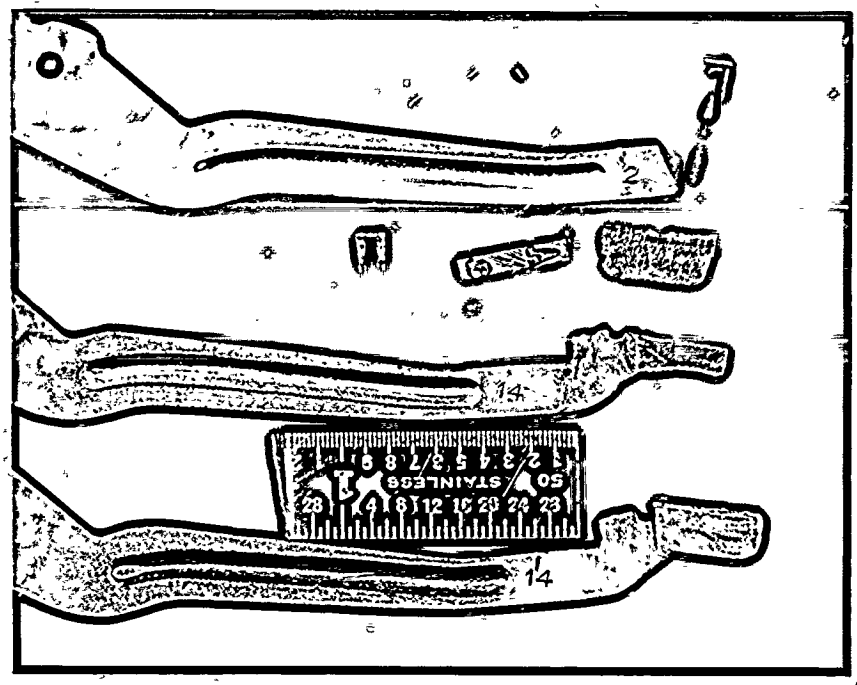

M331 Figure A-4

A. Typebar with type mounted, as ready for use on typewriters.
B. Typebar without type.
C. Type detached from typebar; from left to right: end (head-on); typing face; side or skirt.
D. Typebar with type mounted but not soldered on.

Kirschoff 22049

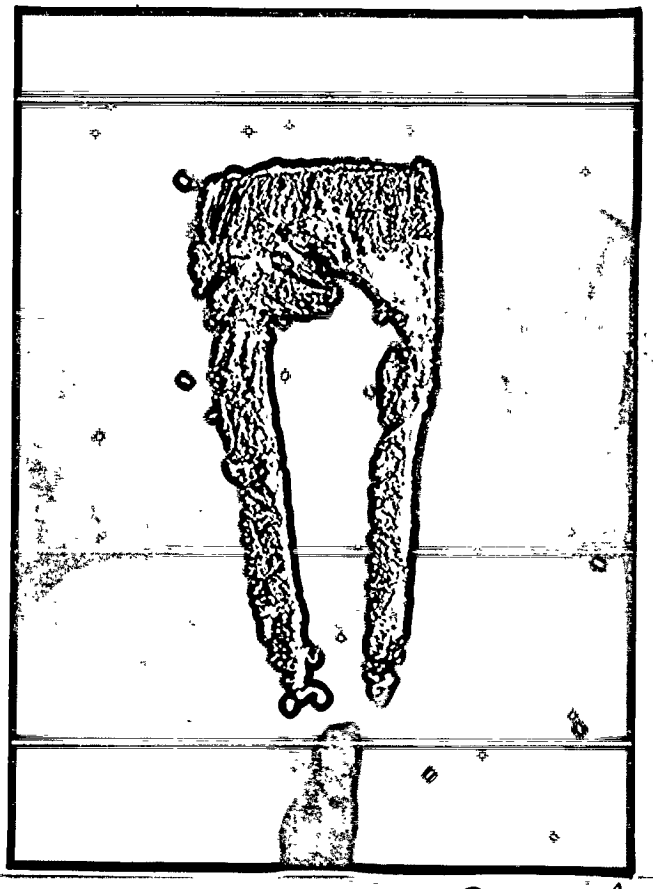

M312 Figure A-5

Close-up of end of type detached from typebar (magnification, 11X, of left hand detail of line C of Figure A-4 (M331)).

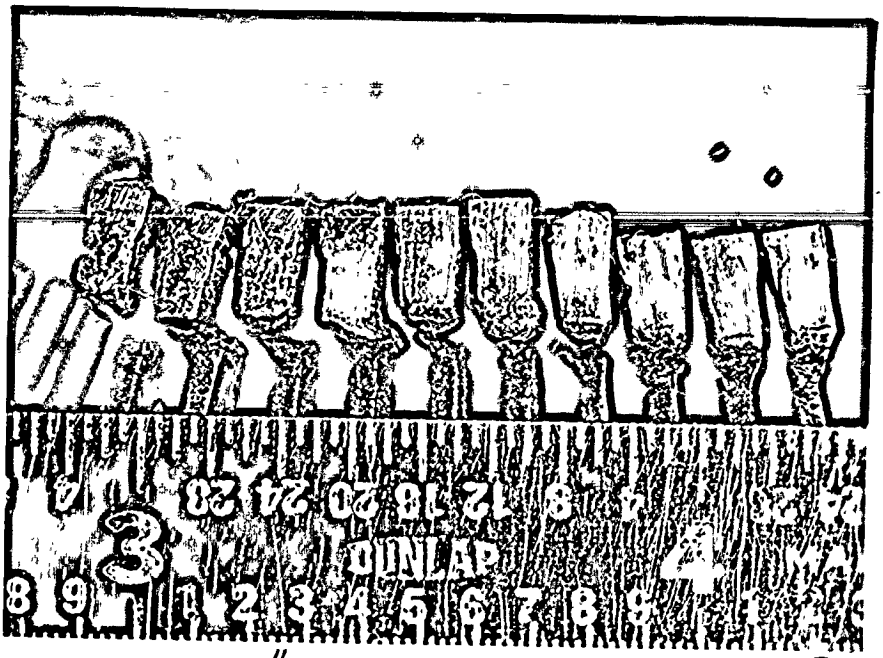

M325 #8-14-141879 Figure B-1

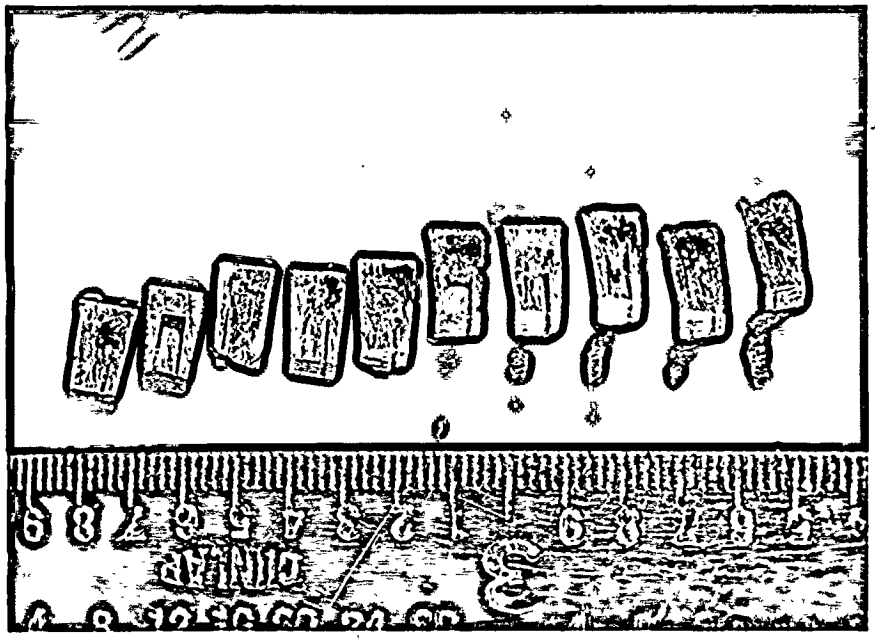

M320 #4-264468 Figure B-2

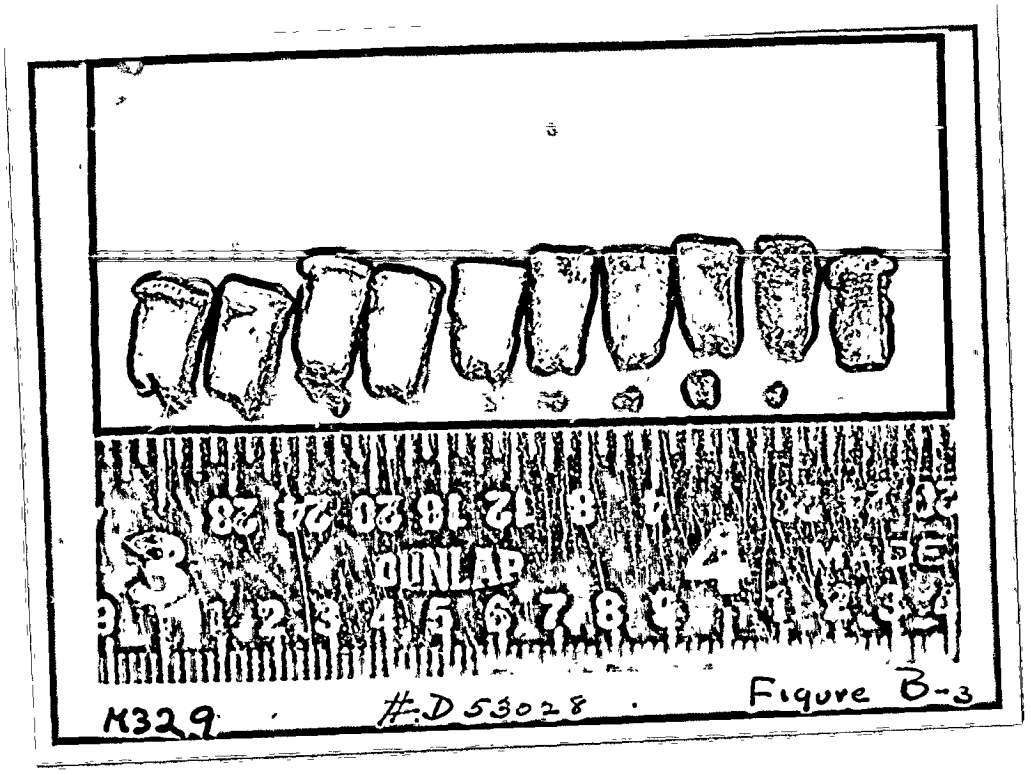

Figure B-3

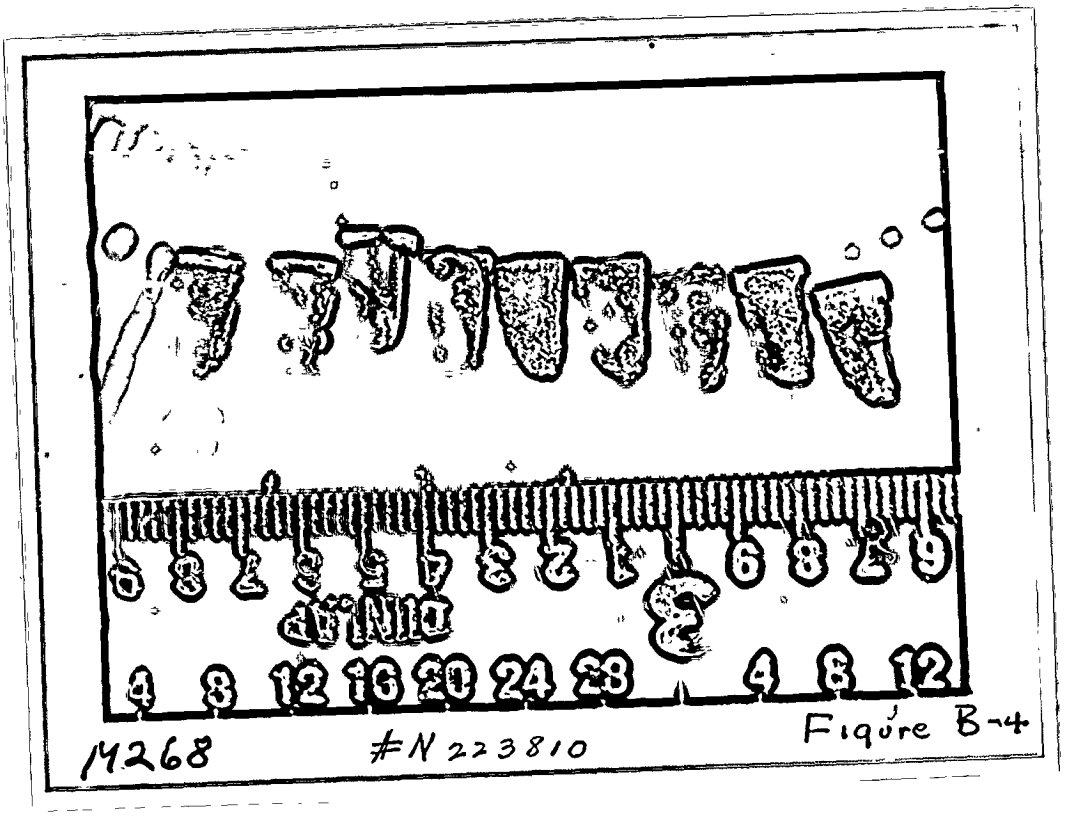

Figure B-4

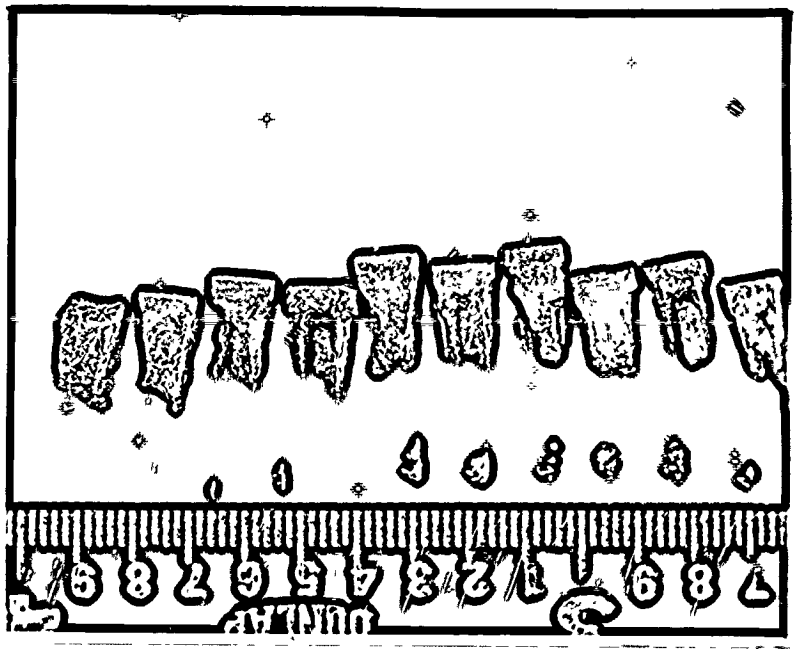

M327 # N 295999 Figure B-5

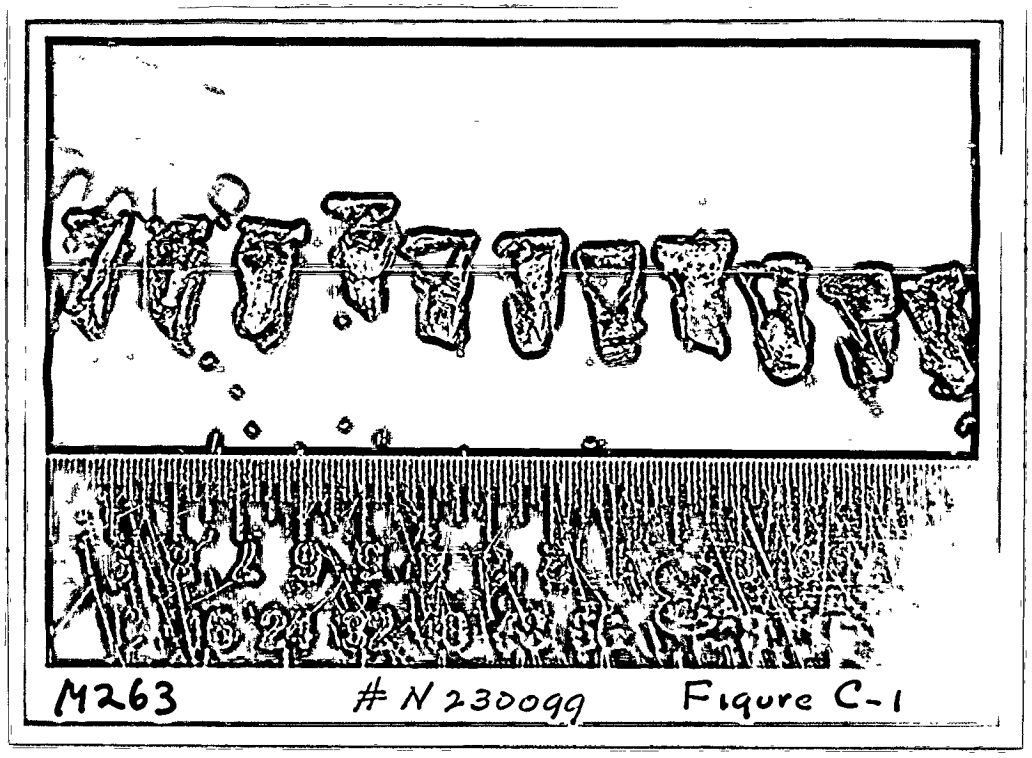

M263 #N230099 Figure C-1

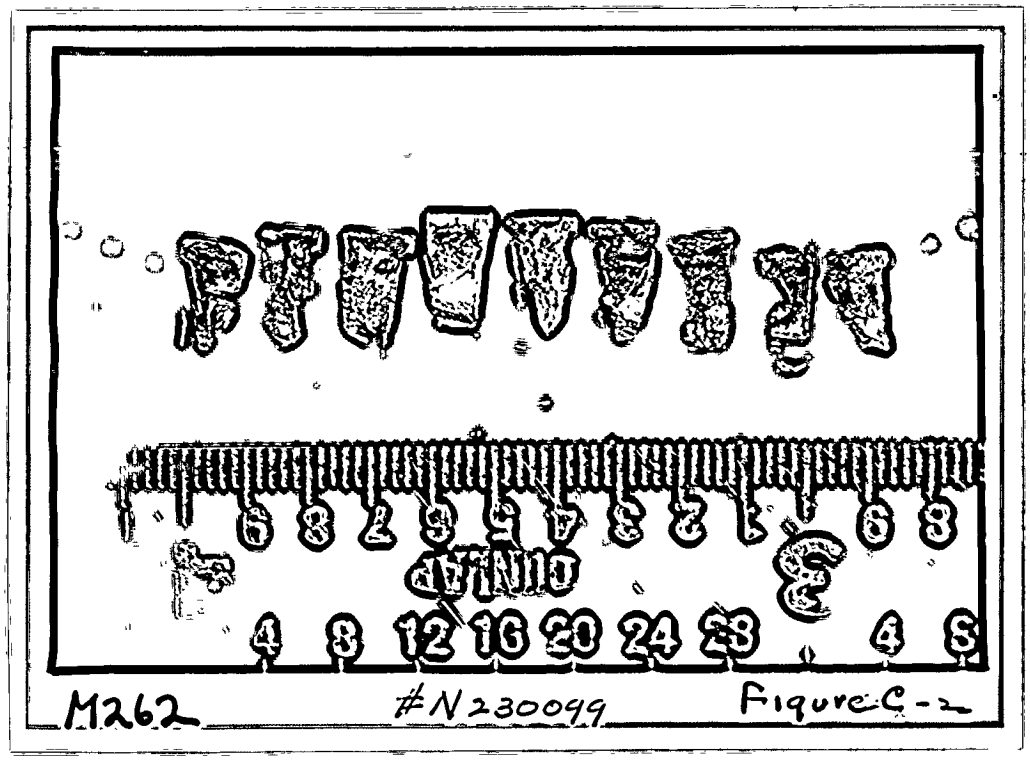

M262 #N230099 Figure C-2

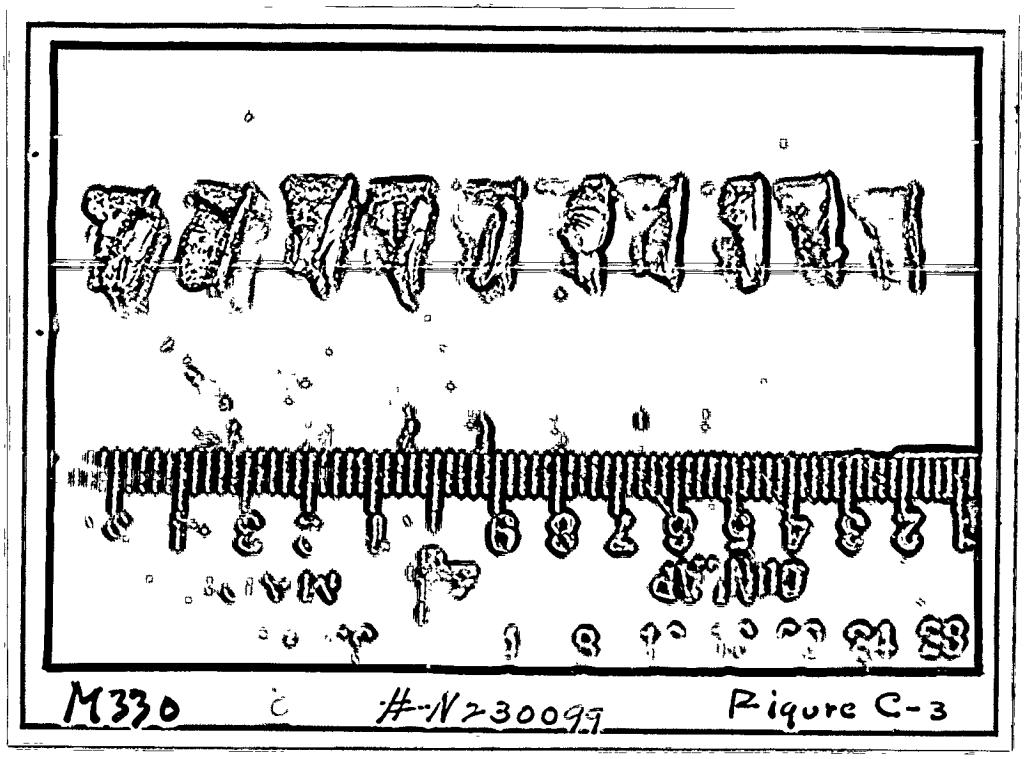

M330 #-N230099 Figure C-3

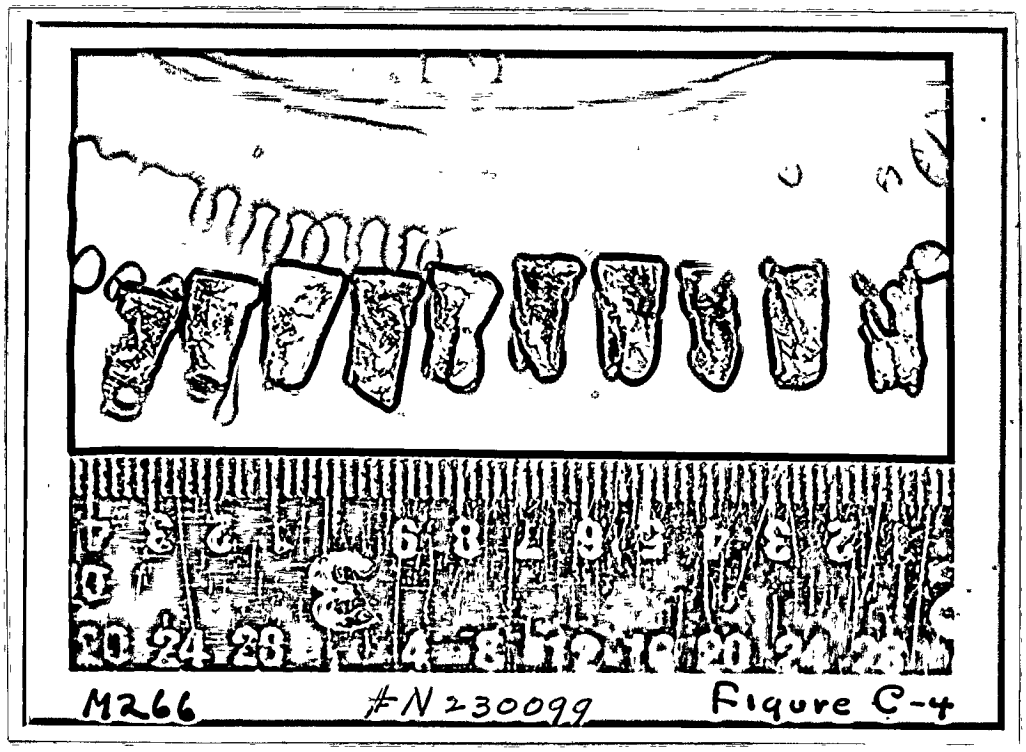

M266 #N230099 Figure C-4

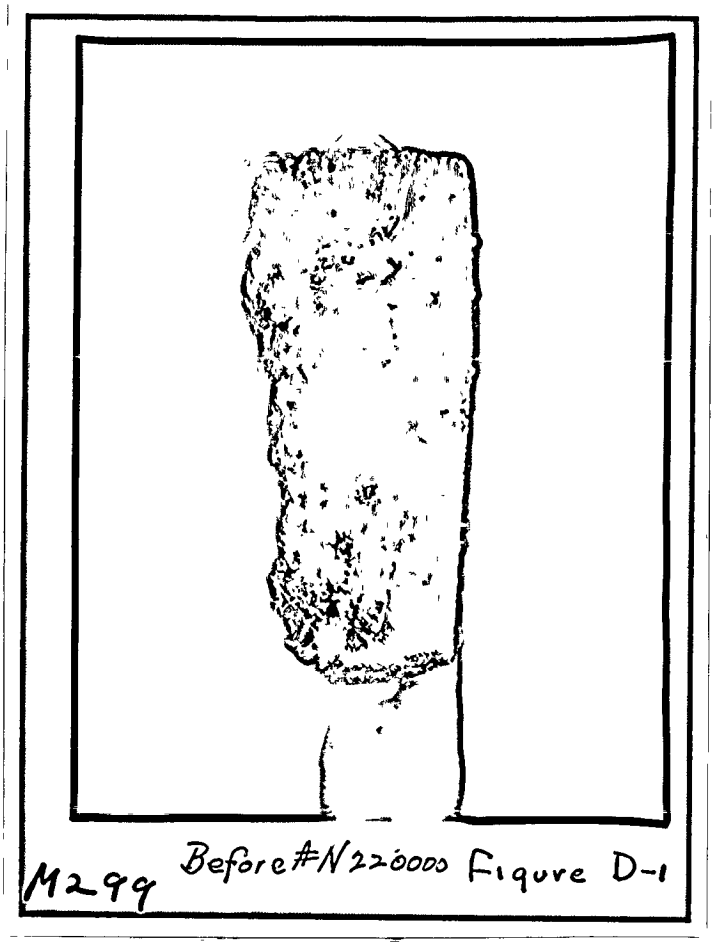

M299 Before #N220000 Figure D-1

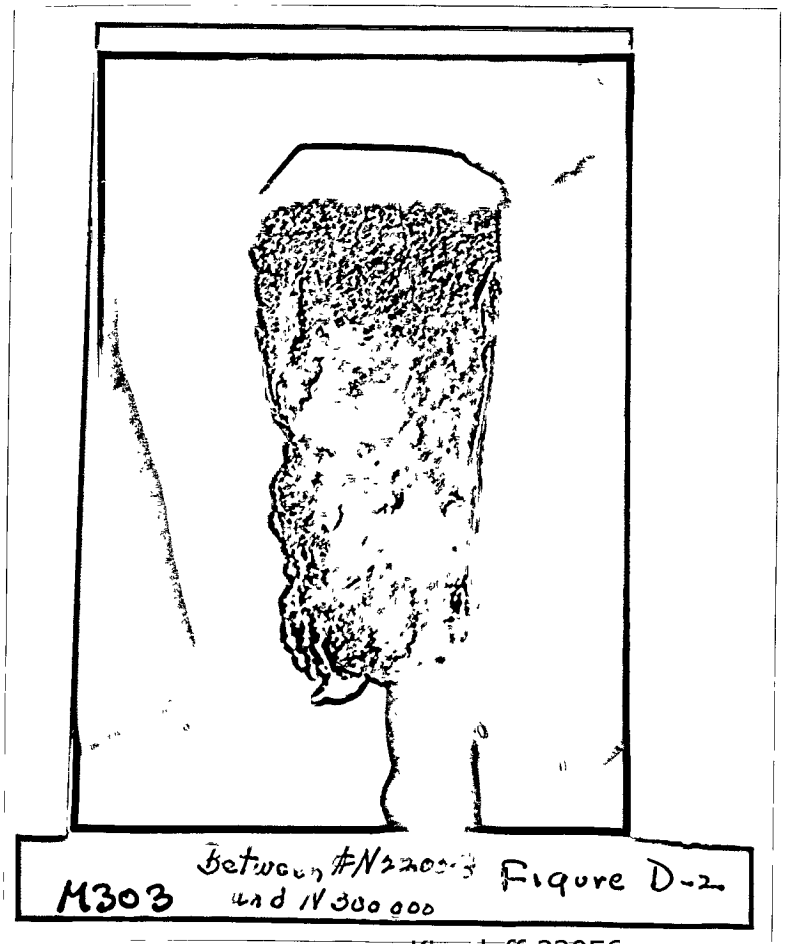

M303 Between #N220000 and N300000 Figure D-2

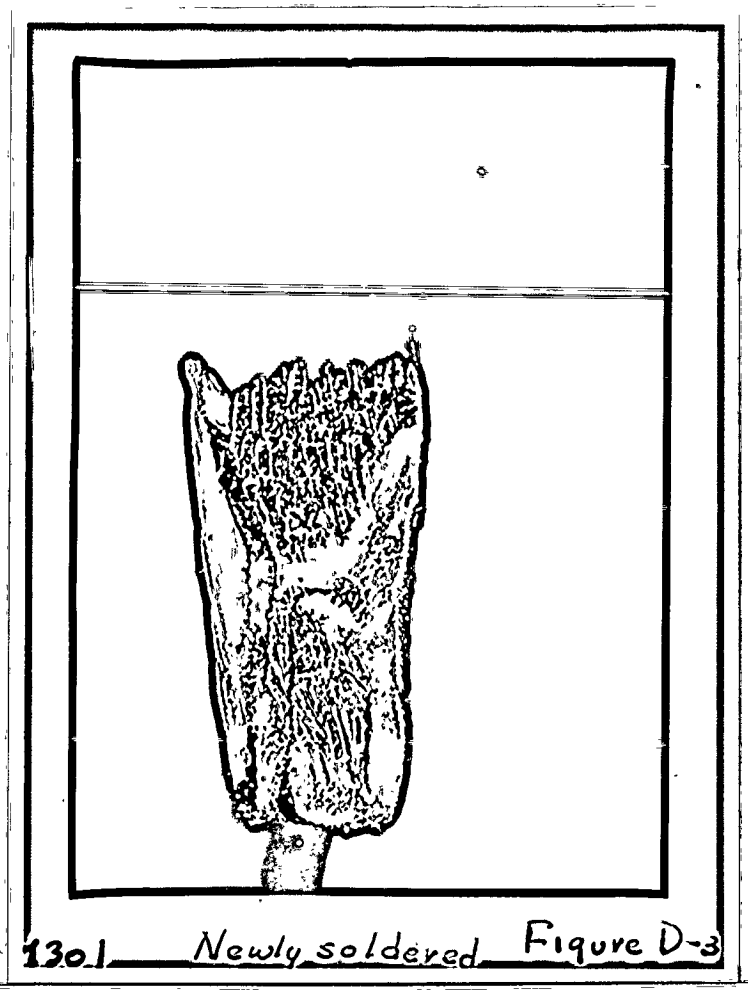

1301 Newly soldered Figure D-3

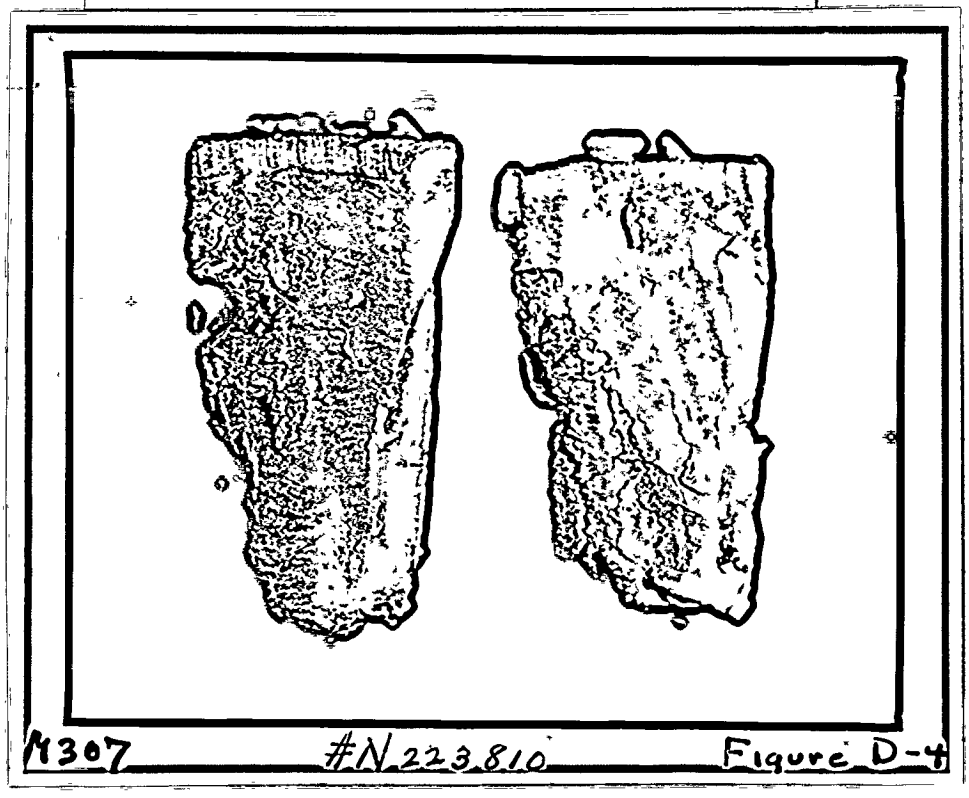

1307 #N 223 810 Figure D-4

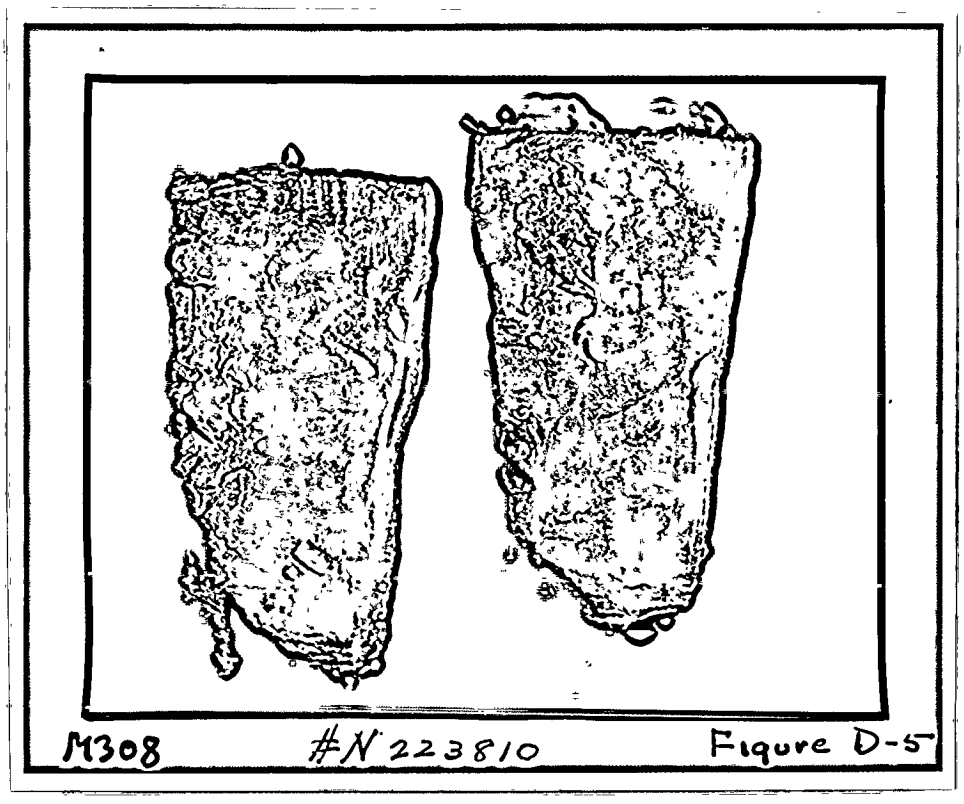

M308 #N 223810 Figure D-5

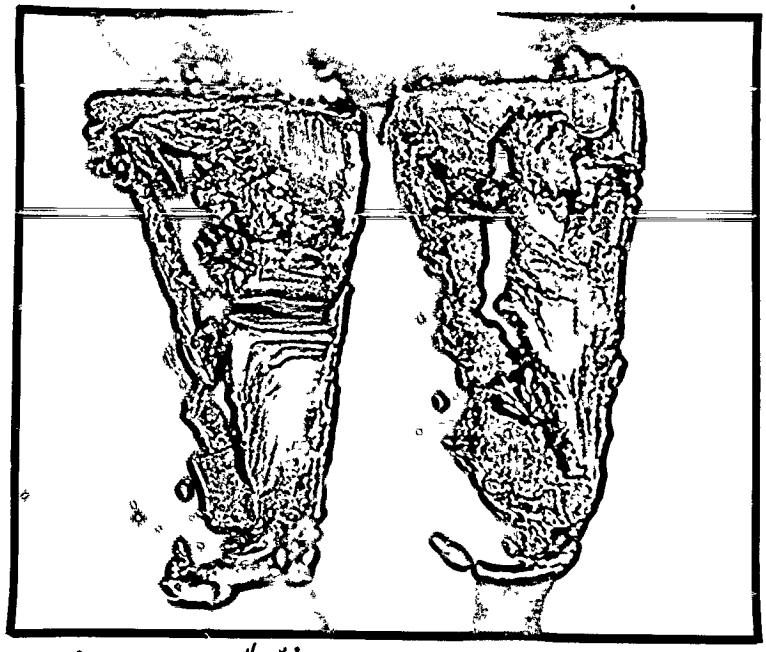

M280 #N230099 Figure E-1

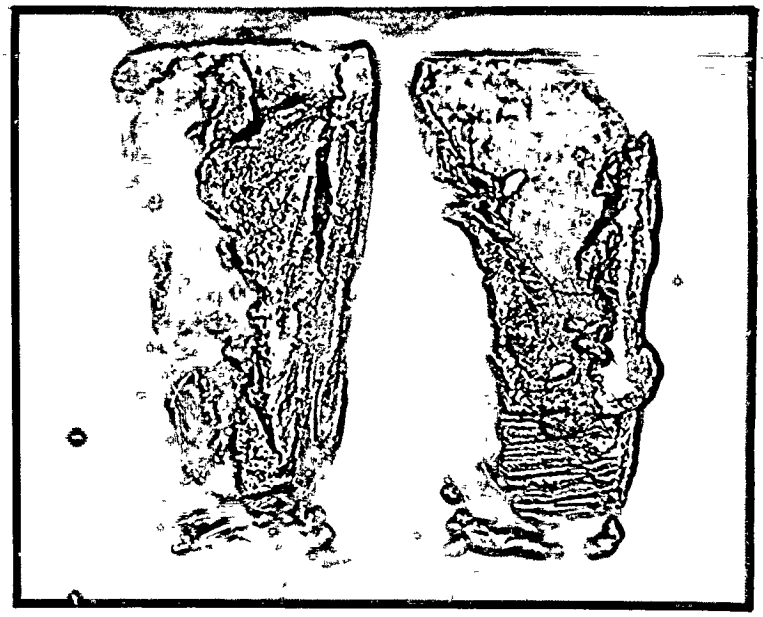

M283 #N230044 Figure E-2

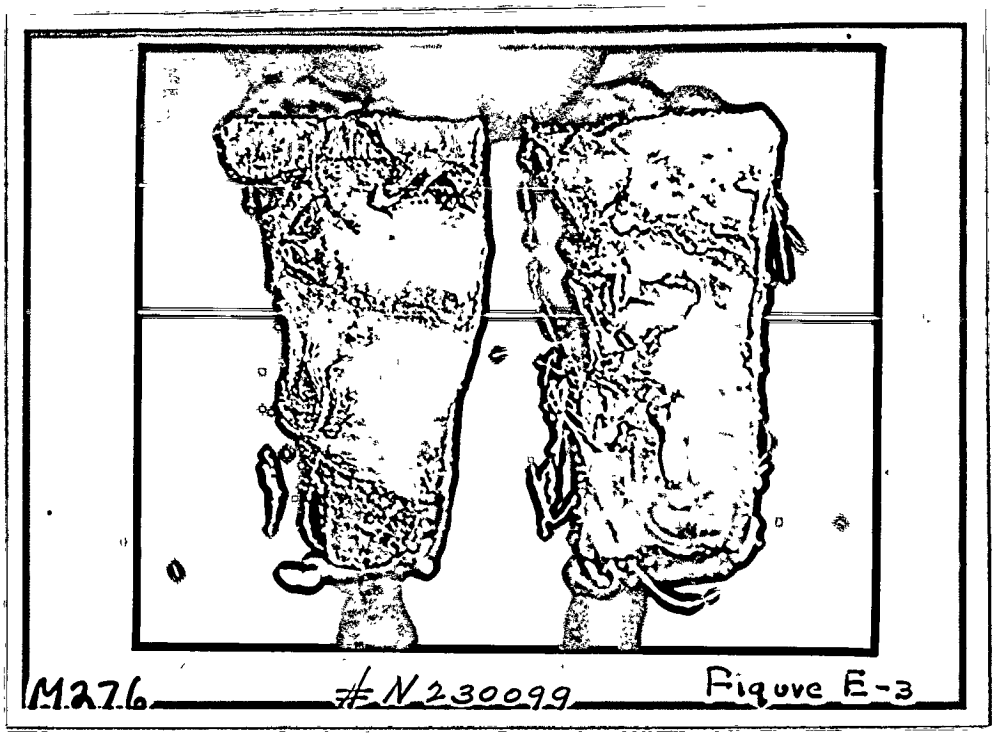

M276 #N230099 Figure E-3

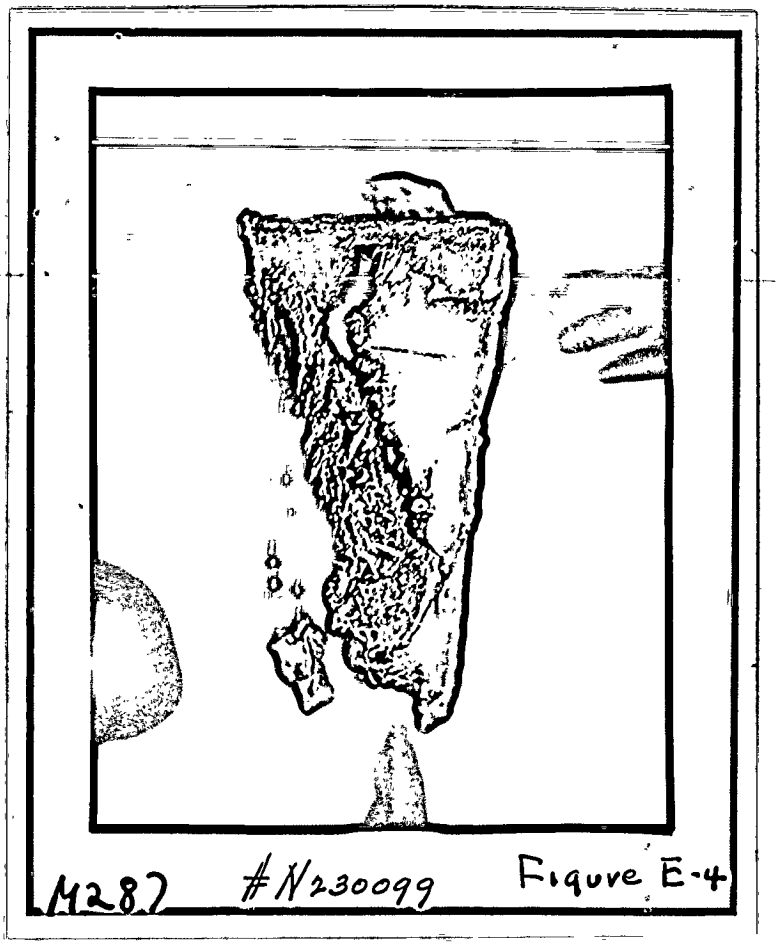

M287 #N230099 Figure E-4

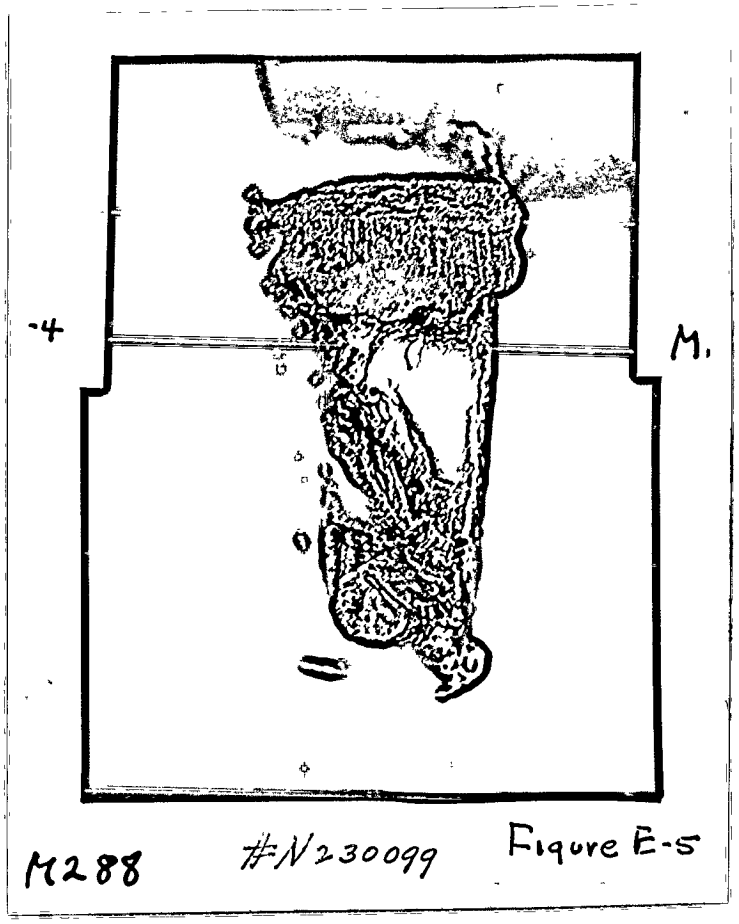

M288 #N230099 Figure E-5

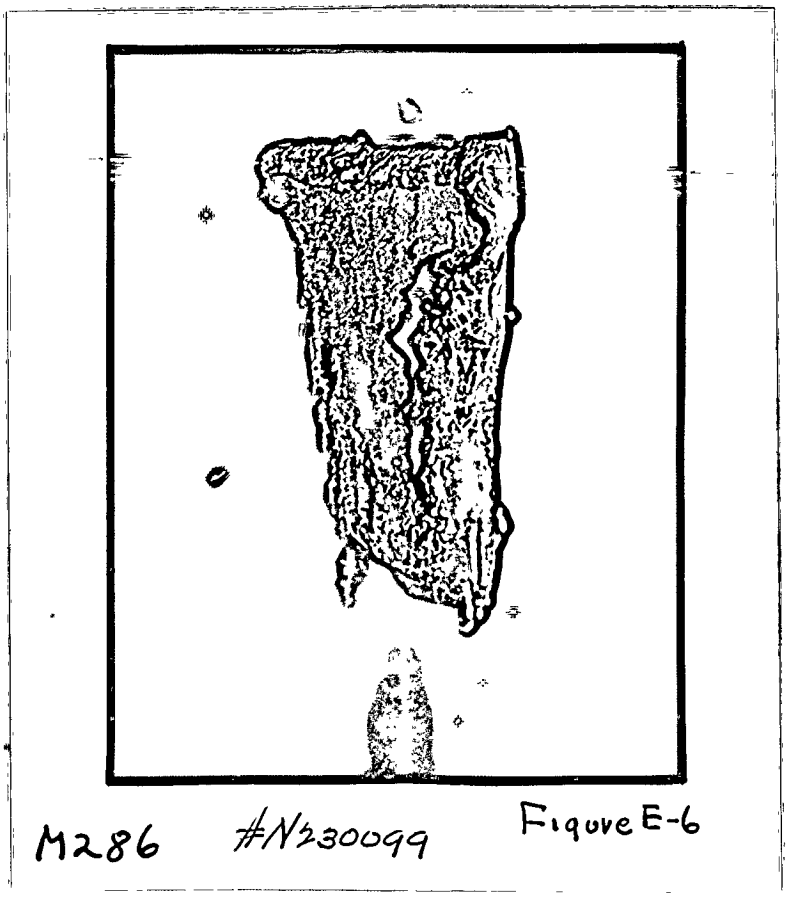

M286 #N230099 Figure E-6

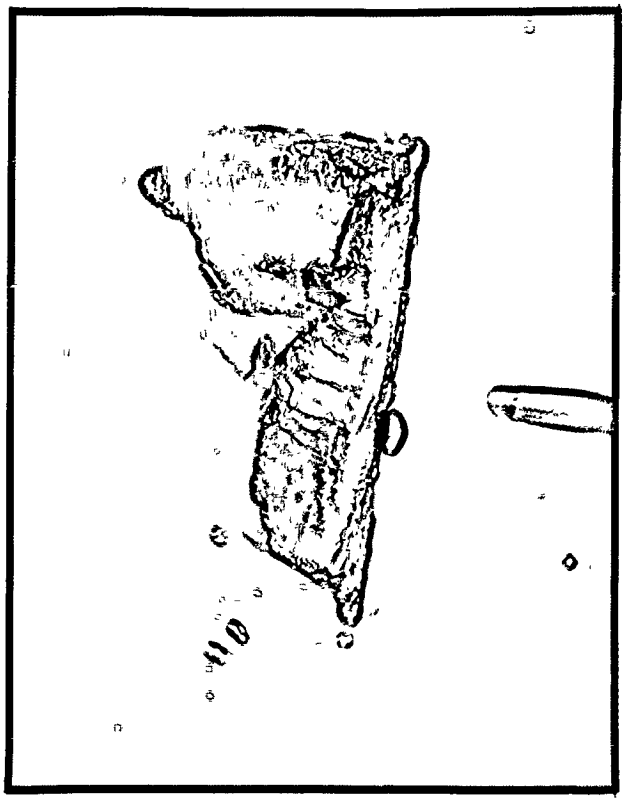

M284 #N230099 Figure E-7

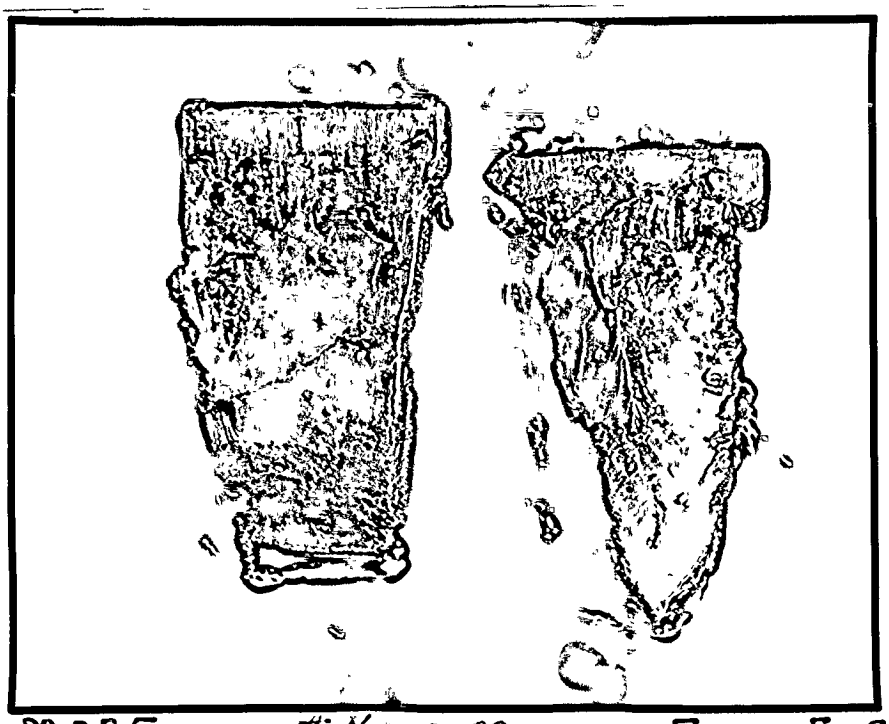

M275 #N230099 Figure E-8

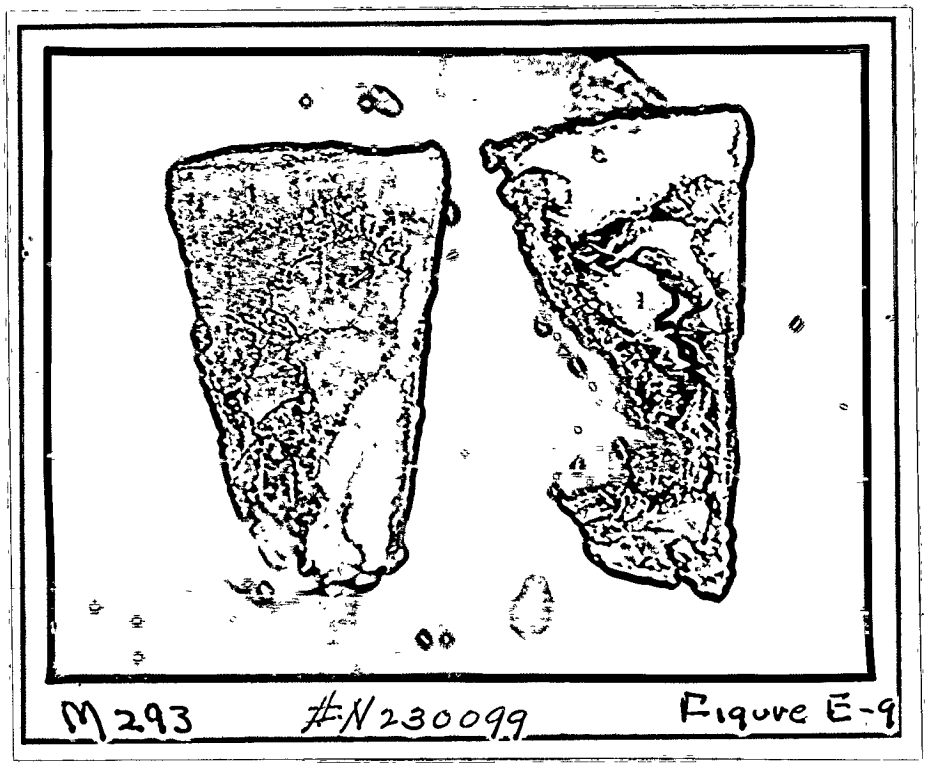
M293
#N230099
Figure E-9

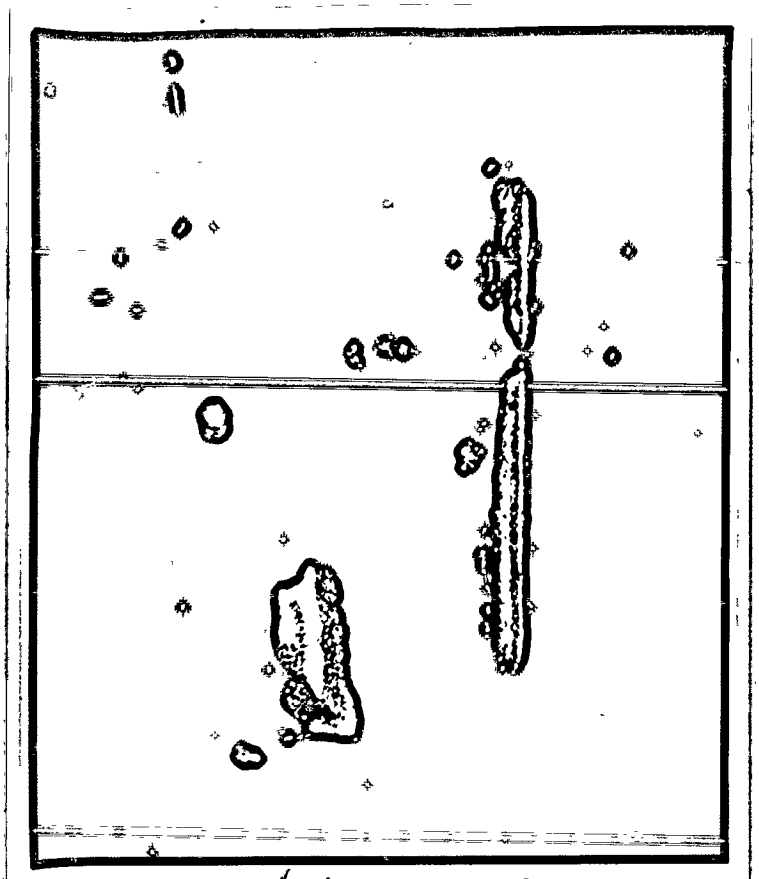

M383 #N230099 Figure F-1

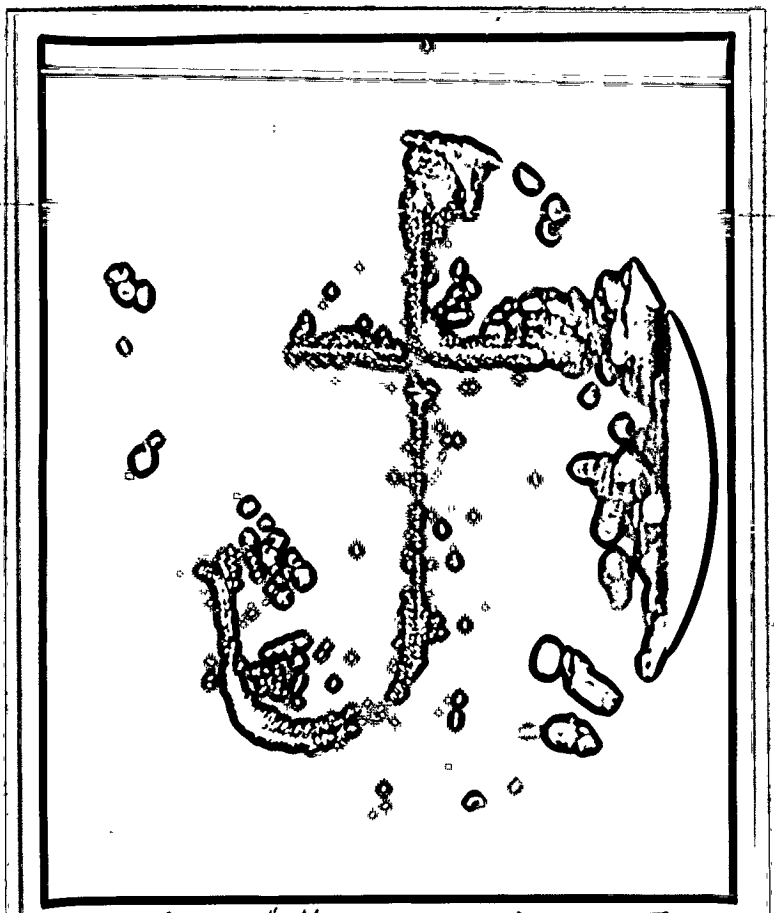

M384 #N230099. Figure F-2

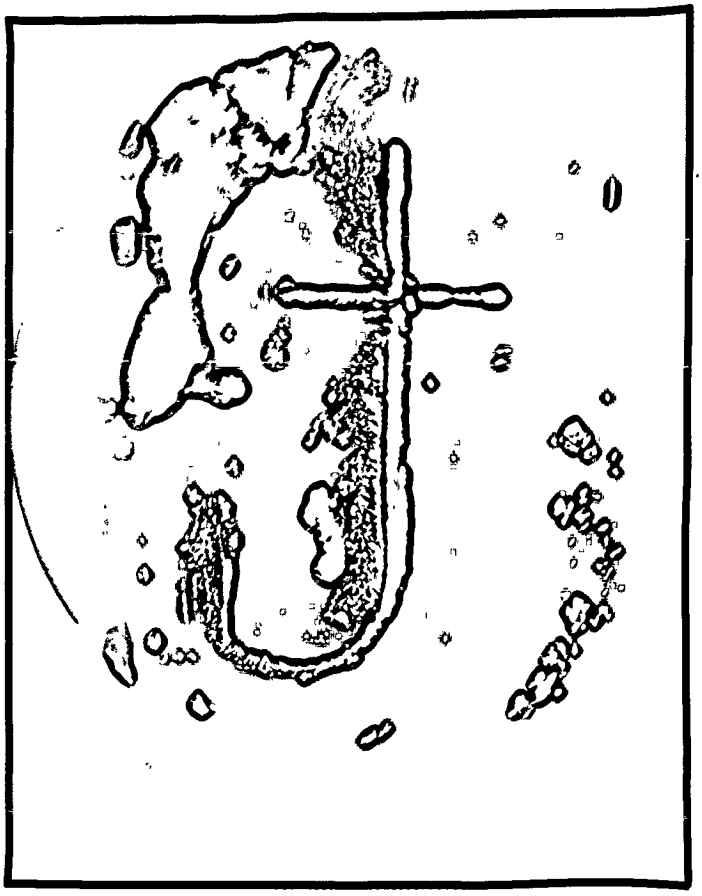

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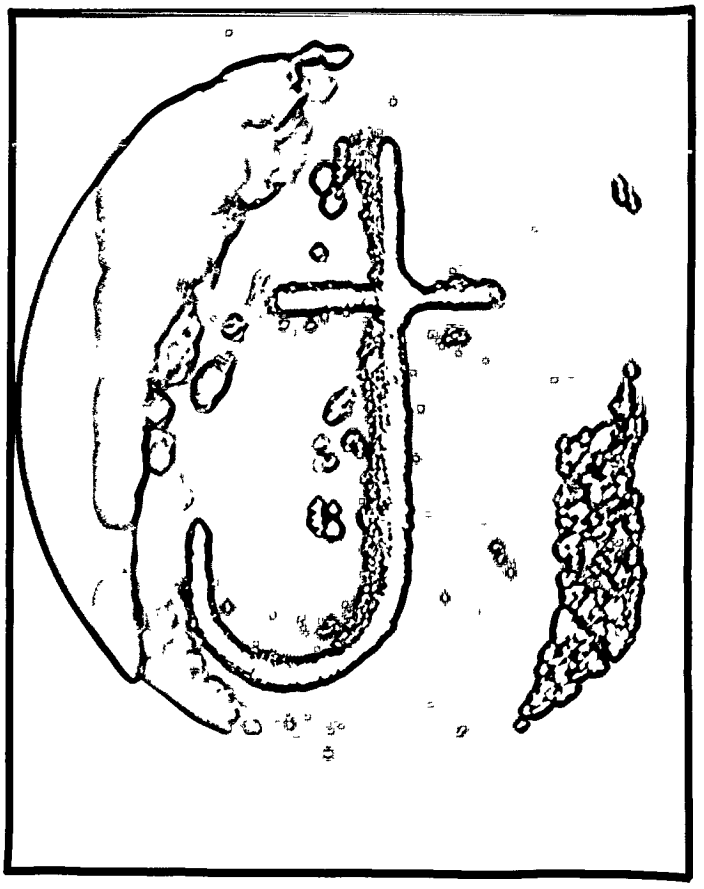

M392 #N 233 Figure F-4

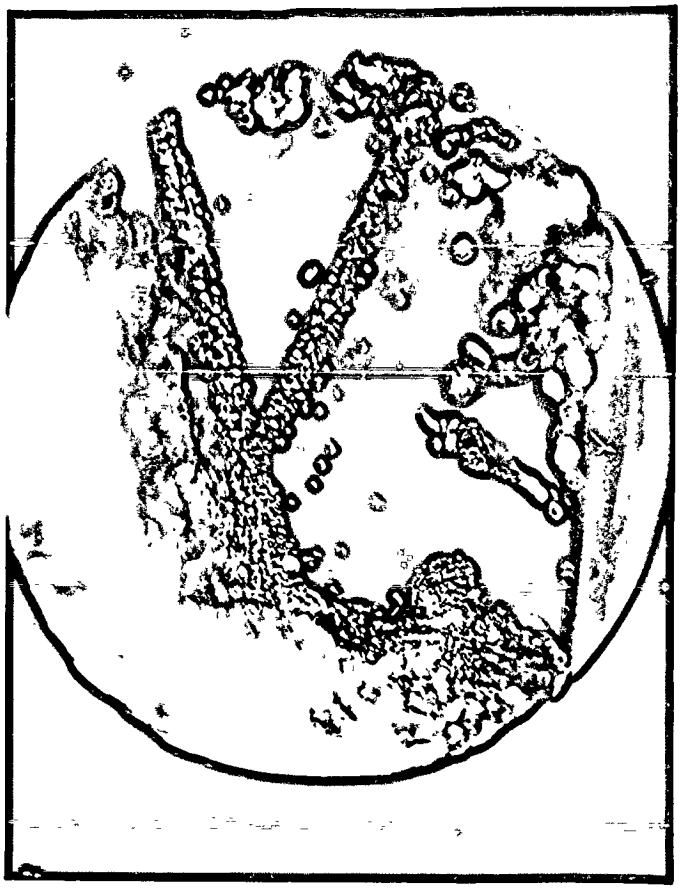

M 376 #V-30099 Figure F-5

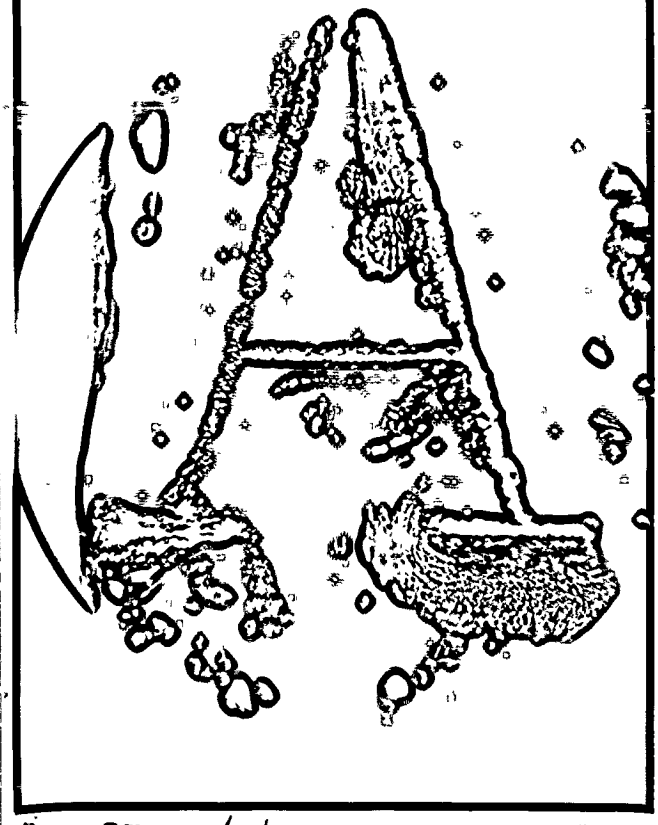

M 387 #N230099 Figure F-6

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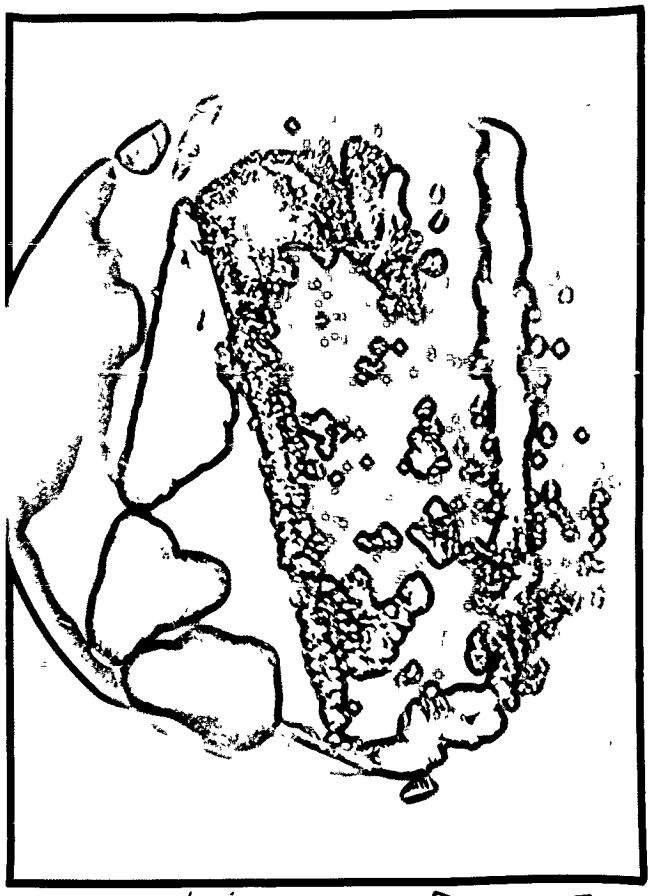

M395 #N 20011 Figure F-7

M357 Before N22000 Figure F-8

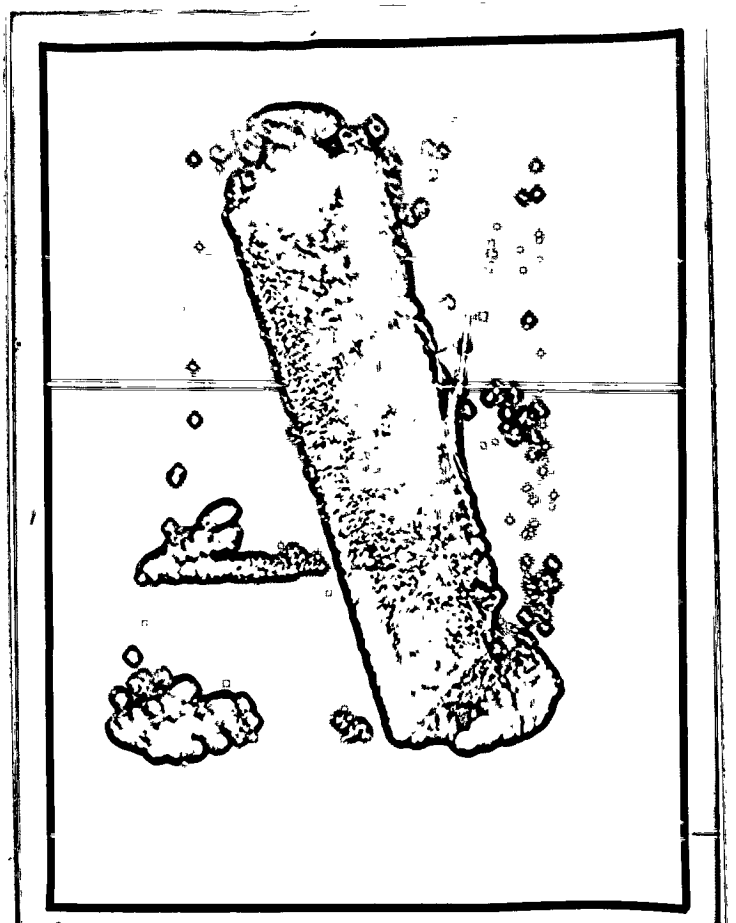

M 393 #N 223.8.1.0 Figure F-9

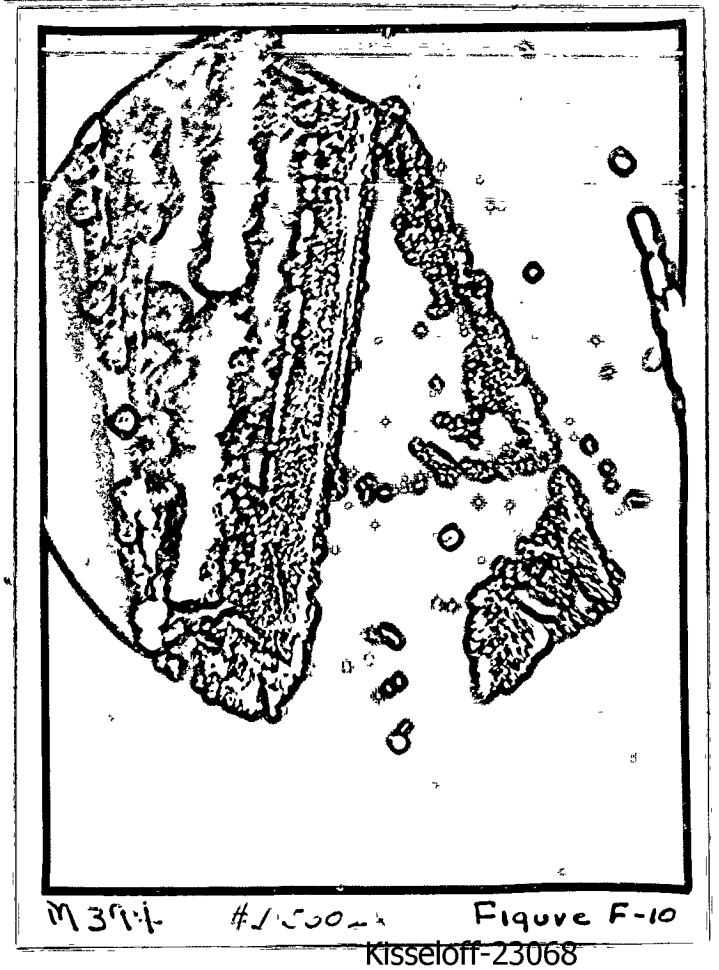

M 394 #1500 Figure F-10

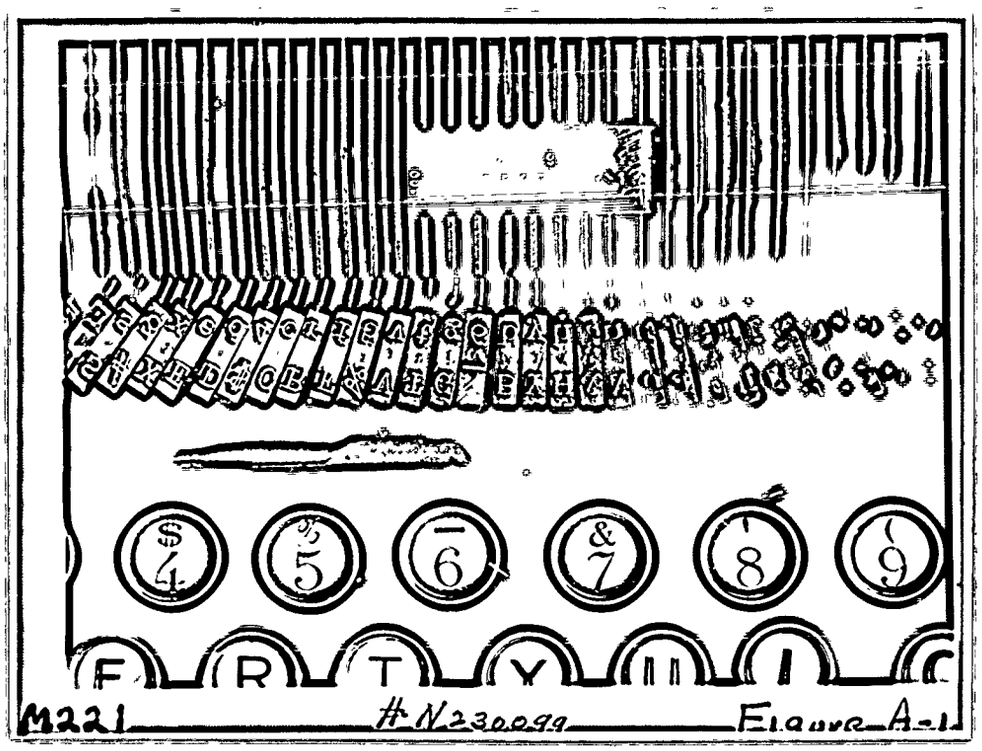

M221 #N230099 Figure A-1

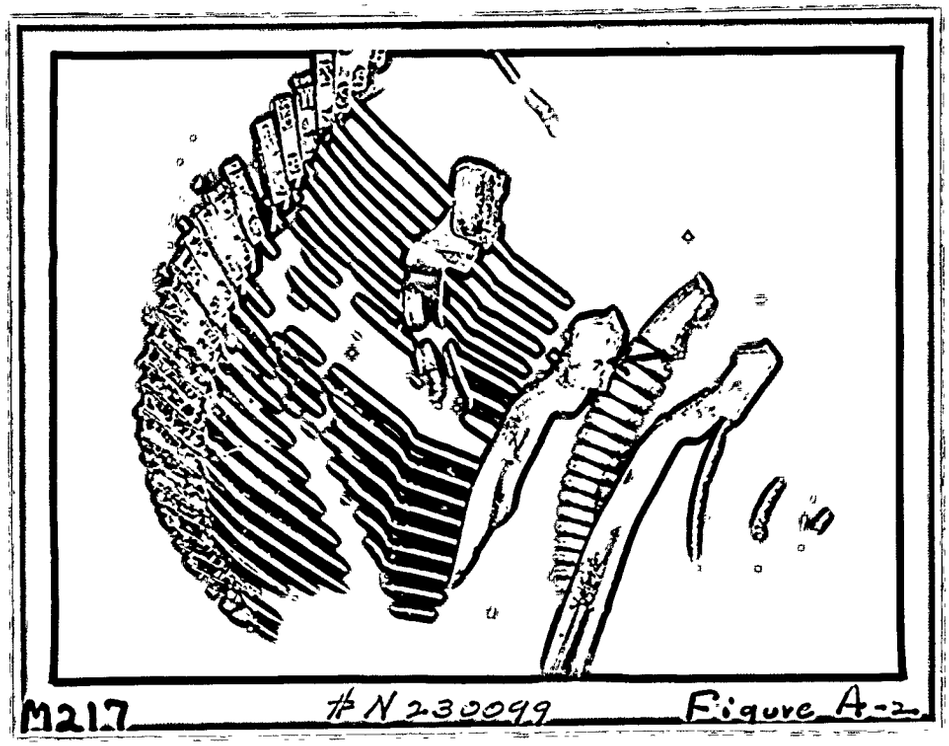

M217 #N230099 Figure A-2

A. Serial number below N220000
B. Serial number between N220000 and N300000

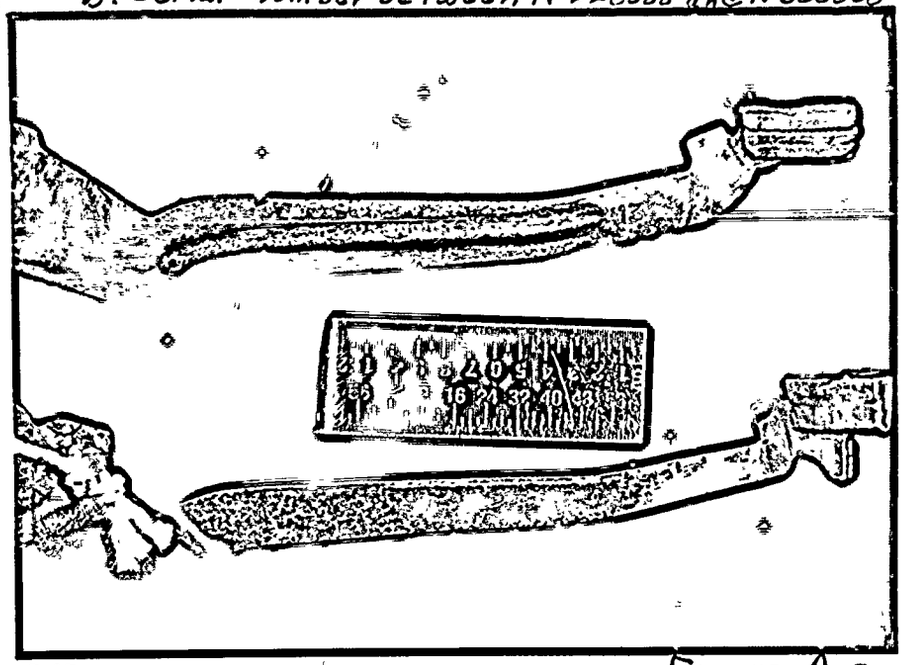

M317 Figure A-3

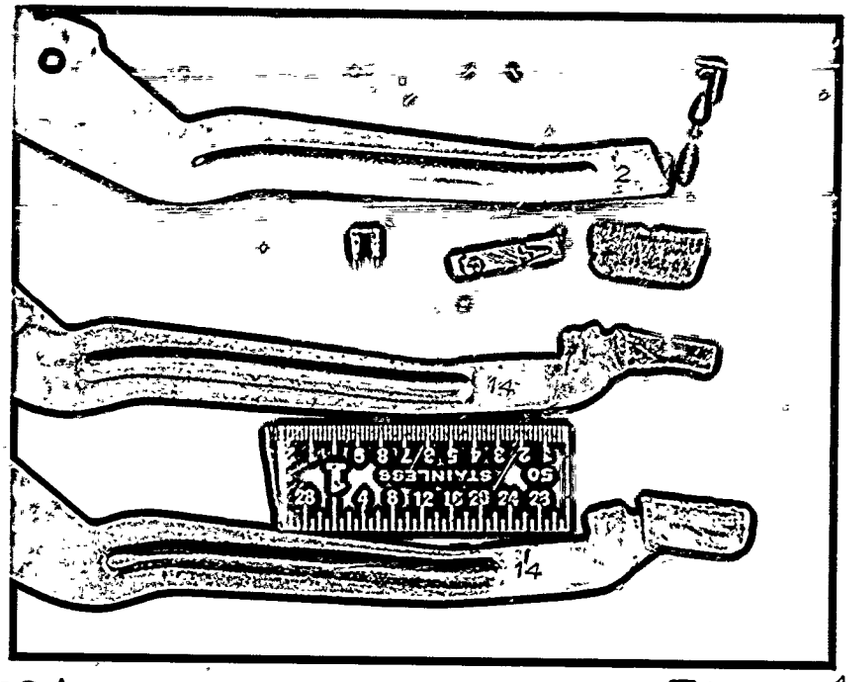

M331 Figure A-4

A. Typebar with type mounted, as ready for use on typewriters.
B. Typebar without type.
C. Type detached from typebar; from left to right: end (head-on); typing face; side or skirt.
D. Typebar with type mounted but not soldered on.

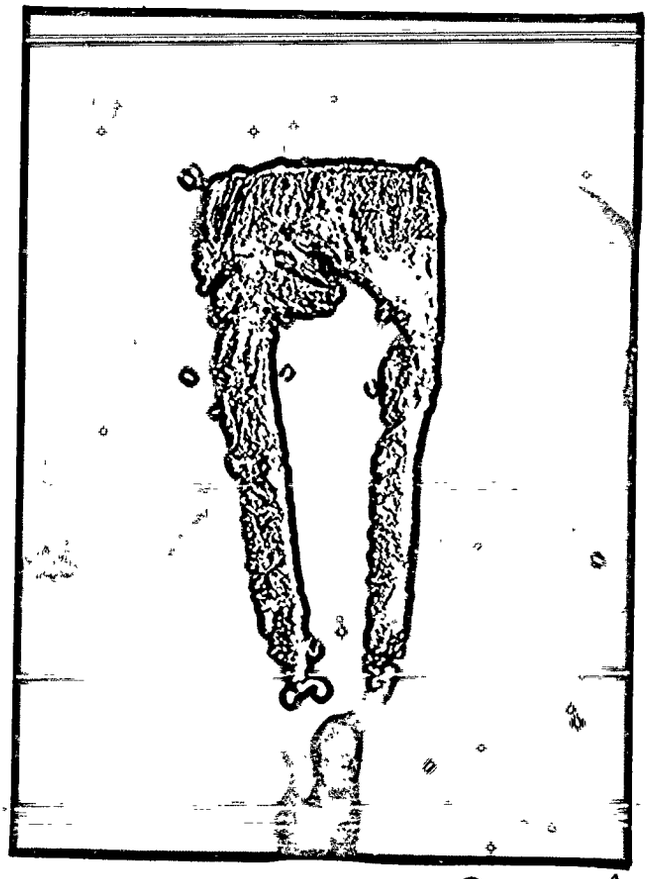

M312 Figure A-5

Close-up of end of type detached from typebar (magnification, 11X, of left hand detail of line C of Figure A-4 (M331)).

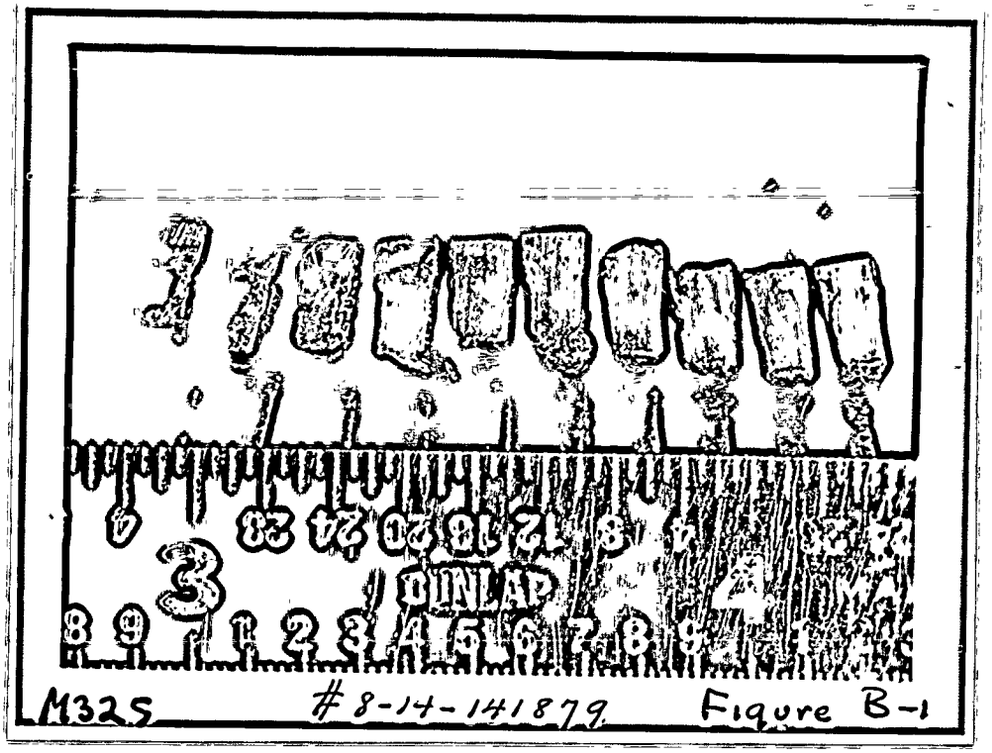

M325 #8-14-141879 Figure B-1

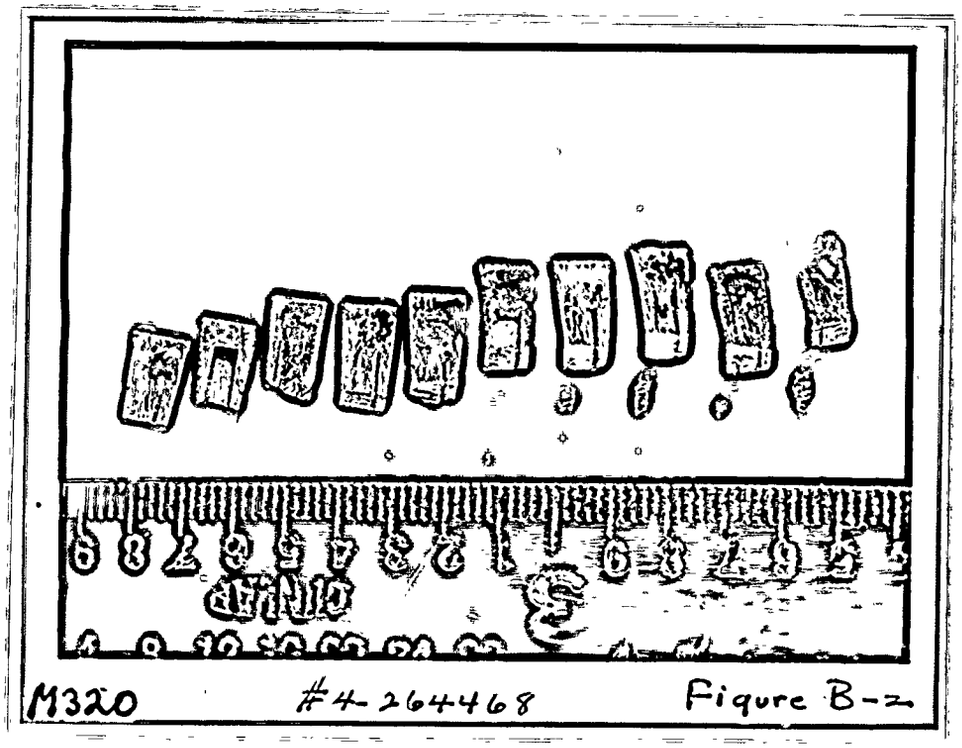

M320 #4-264468 Figure B-2

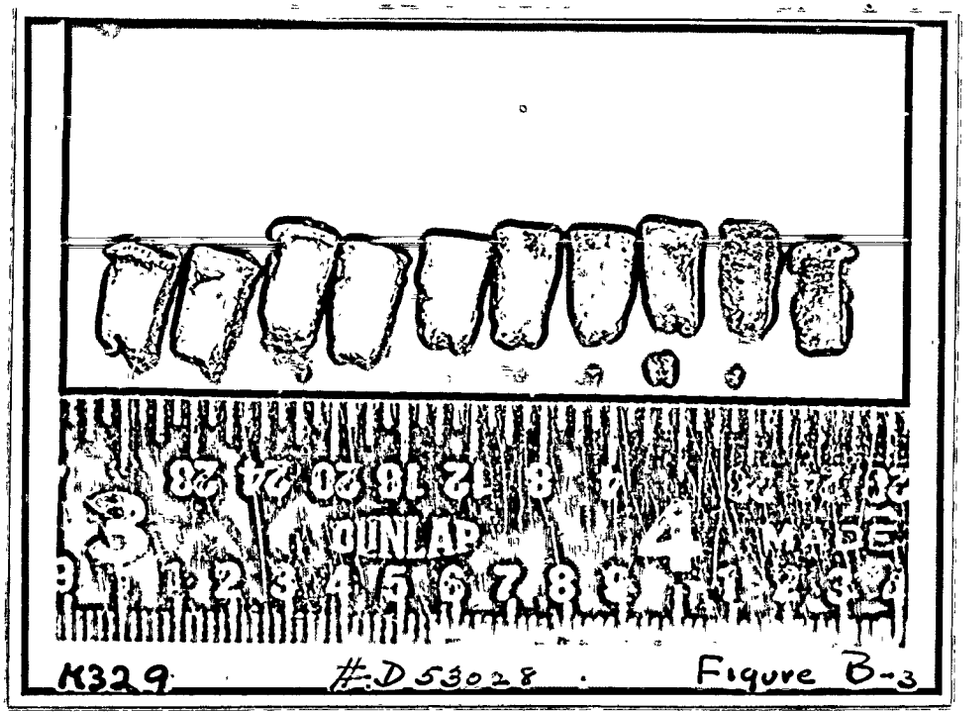

Figure B-3

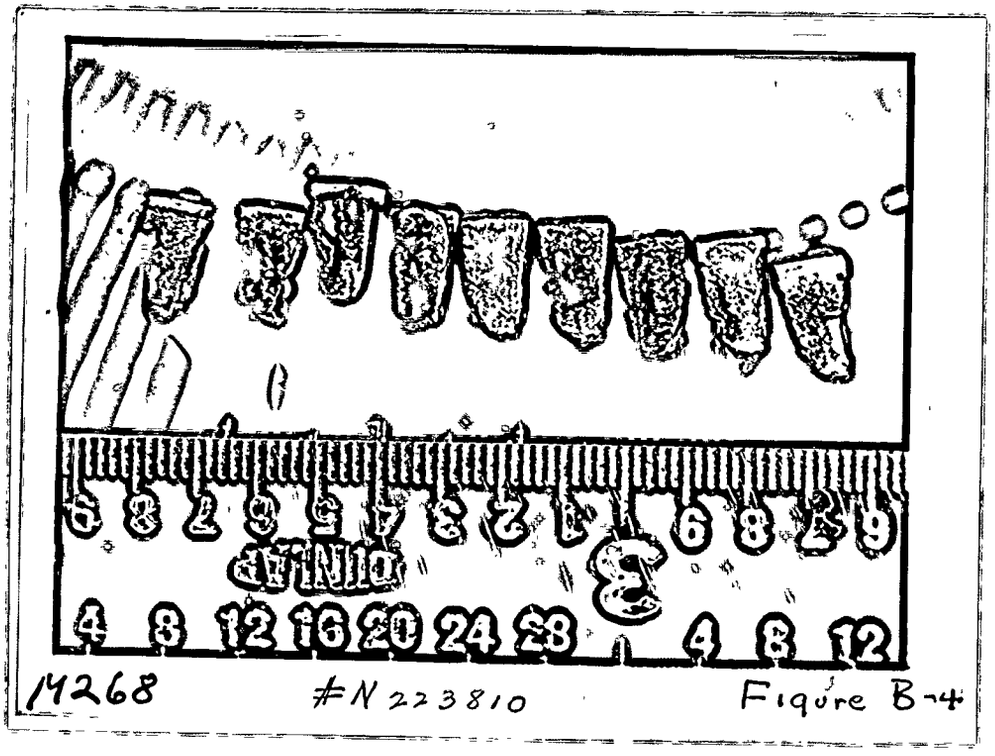

Figure B-4

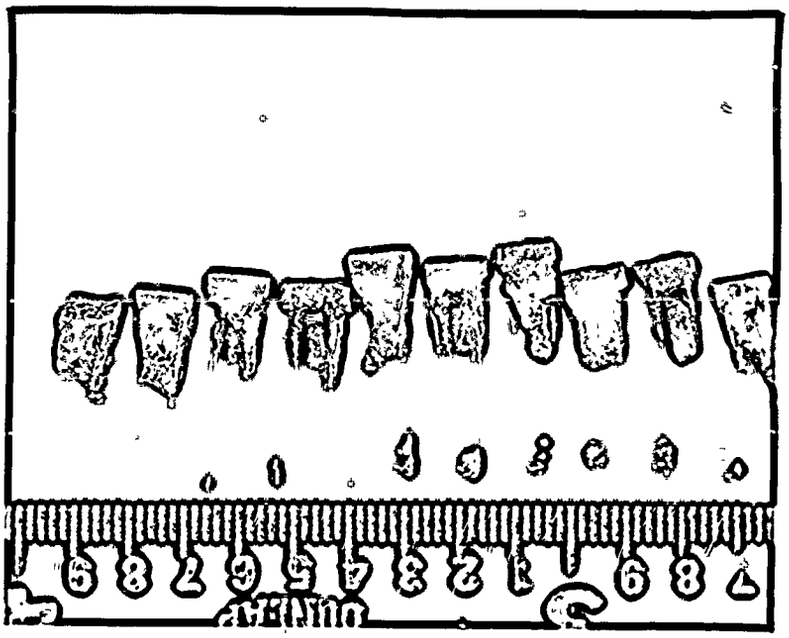

M327 #N 295999 Figure B-5

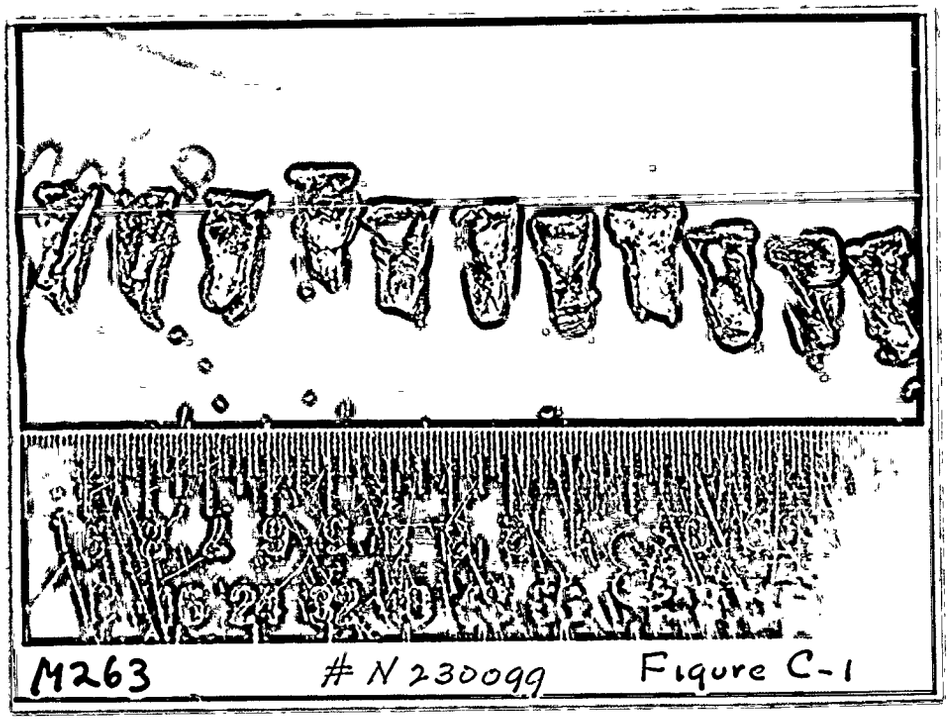

M263 #N230099 Figure C-1

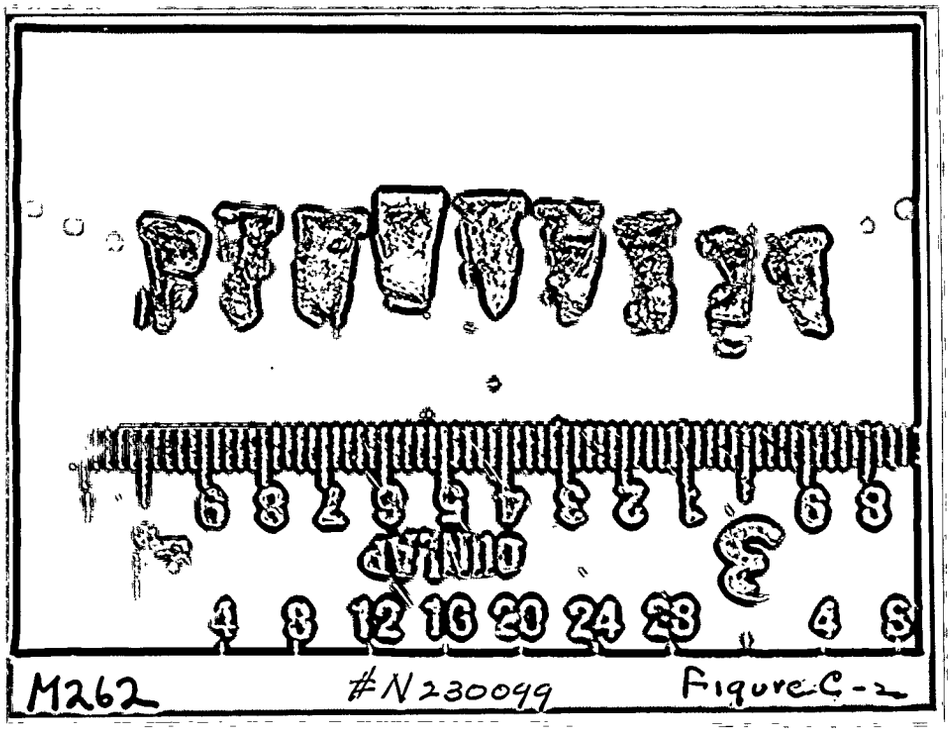

M262 #N230099 Figure C-2

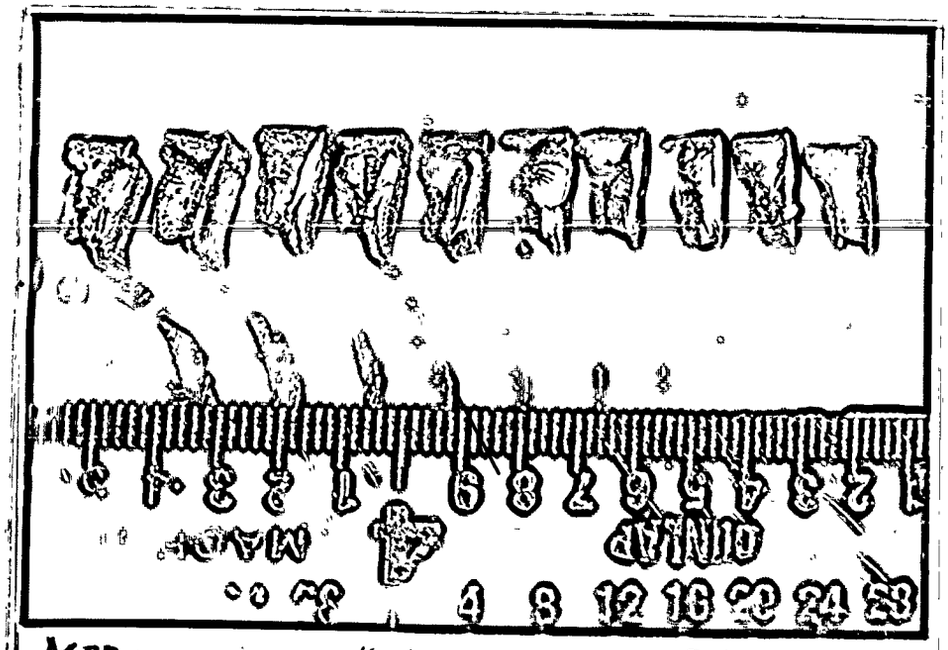

M330 #N230011 Figure C-3

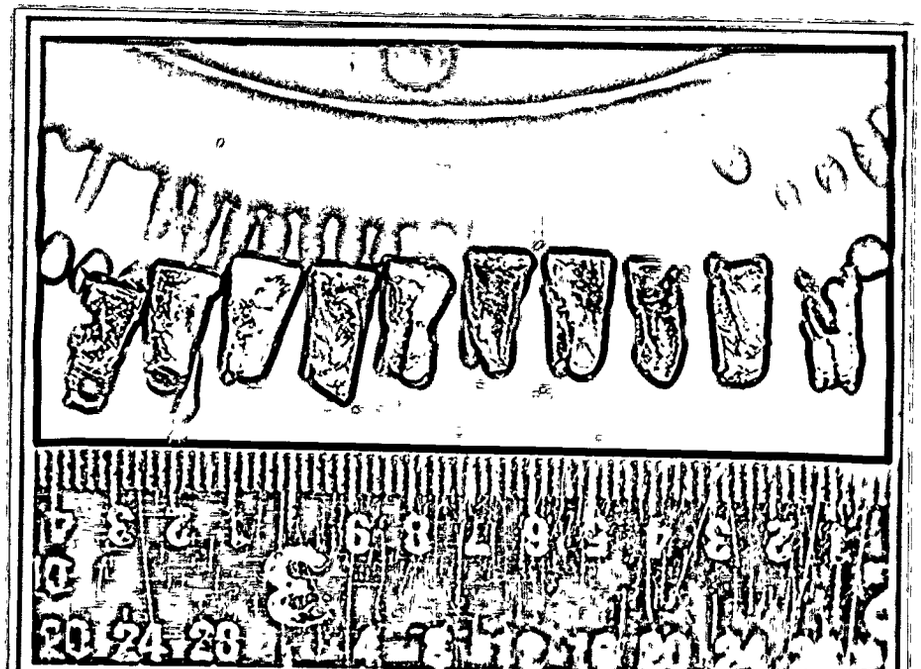

M266 #N230099 Figure C-4

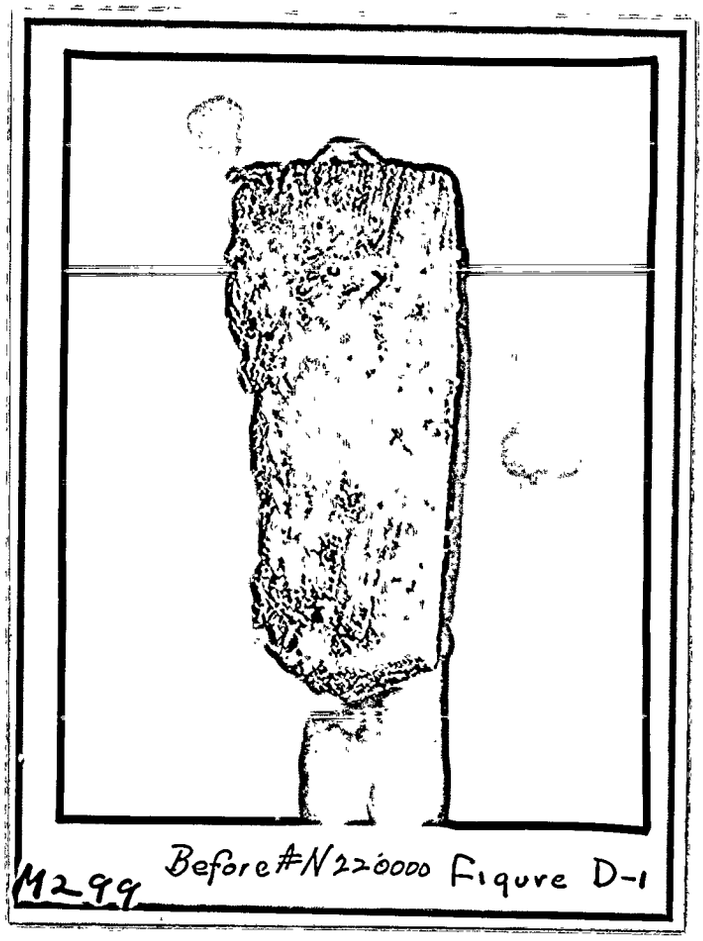

M299 Before #N220000 Figure D-1

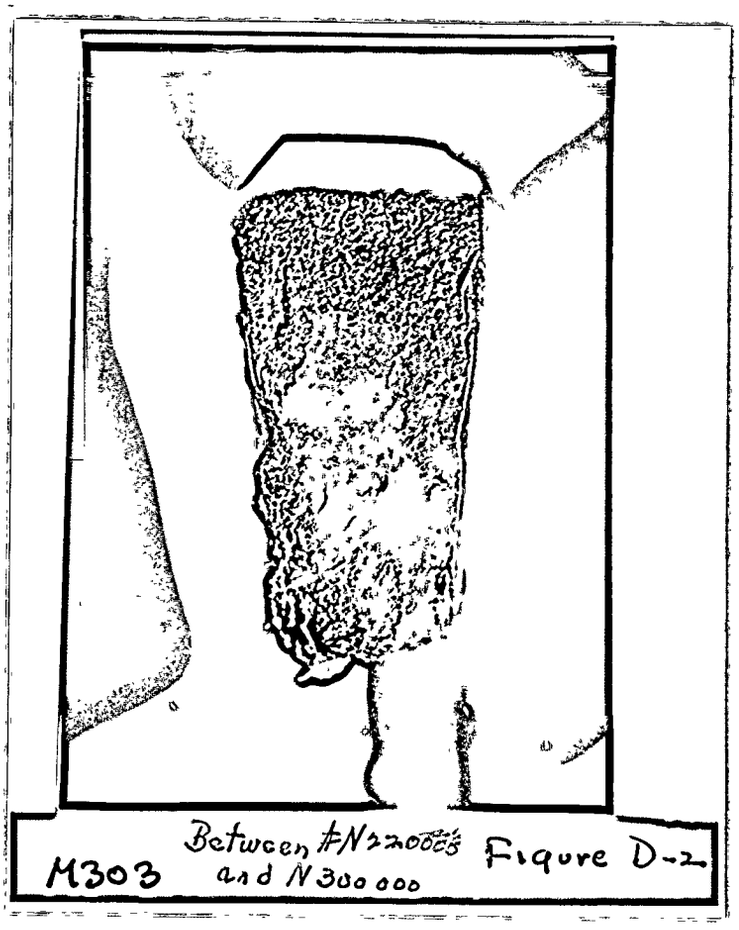

M303 Between #N220000 and N300000 Figure D-2

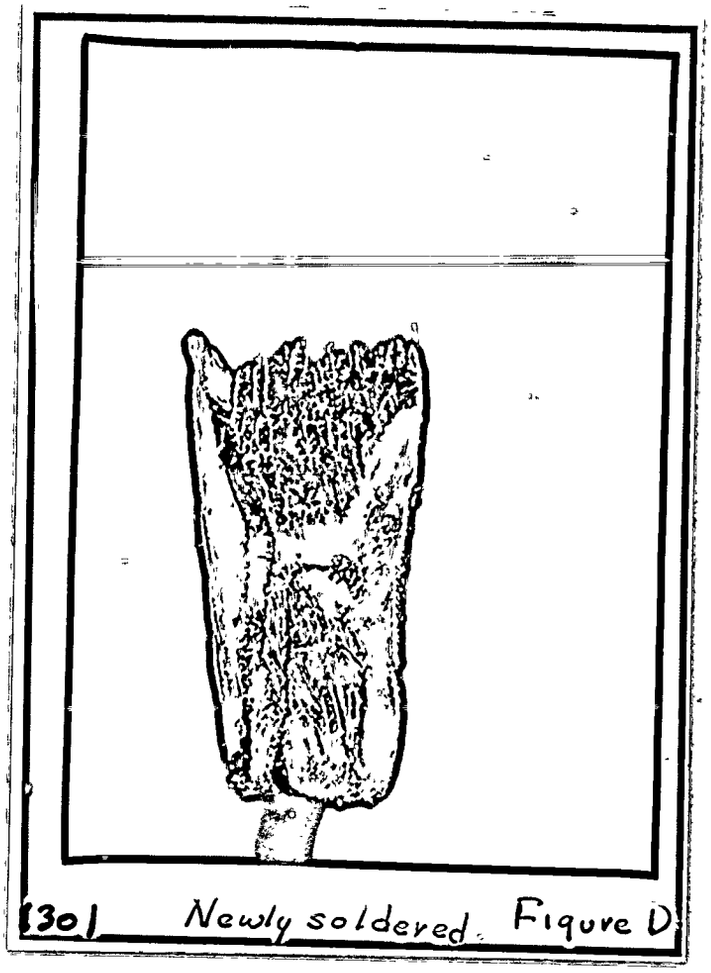

[30] Newly soldered. Figure D

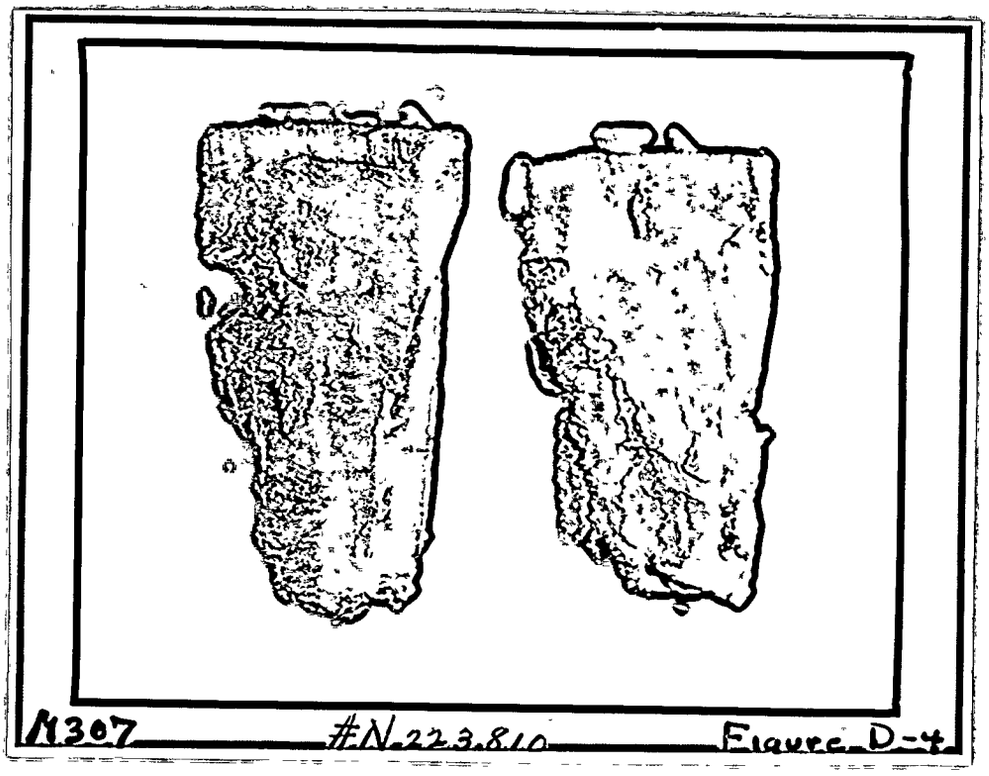

M307 #N.223.810 Figure D-4

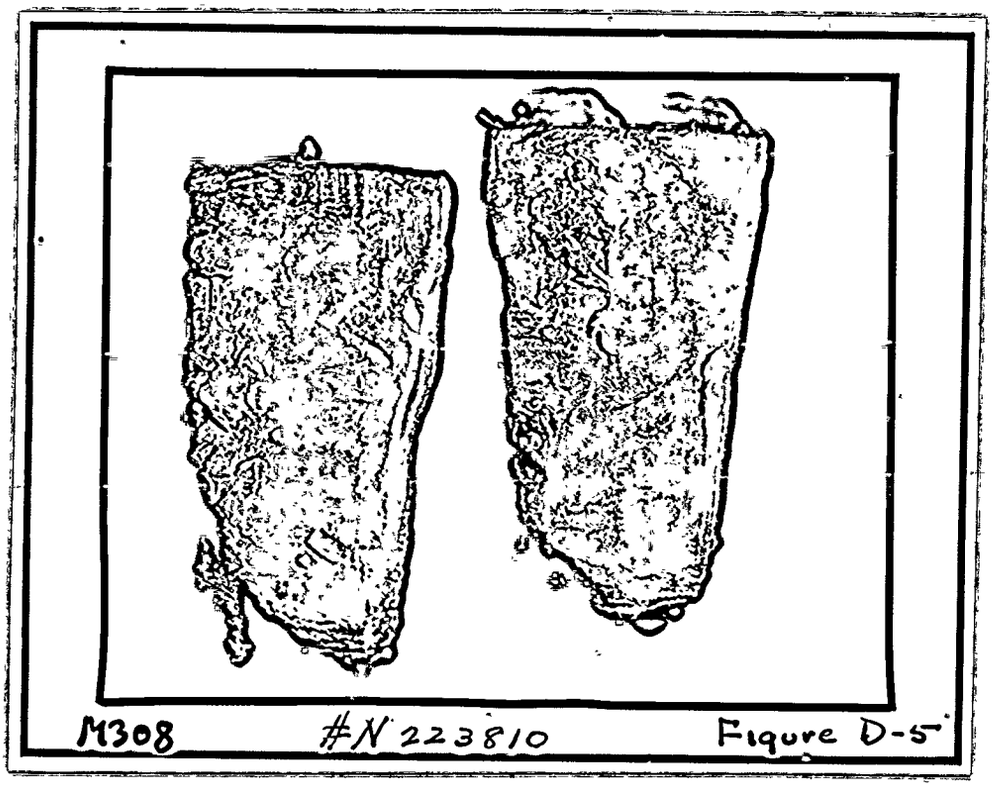
M308
#N 223810
Figure D-5

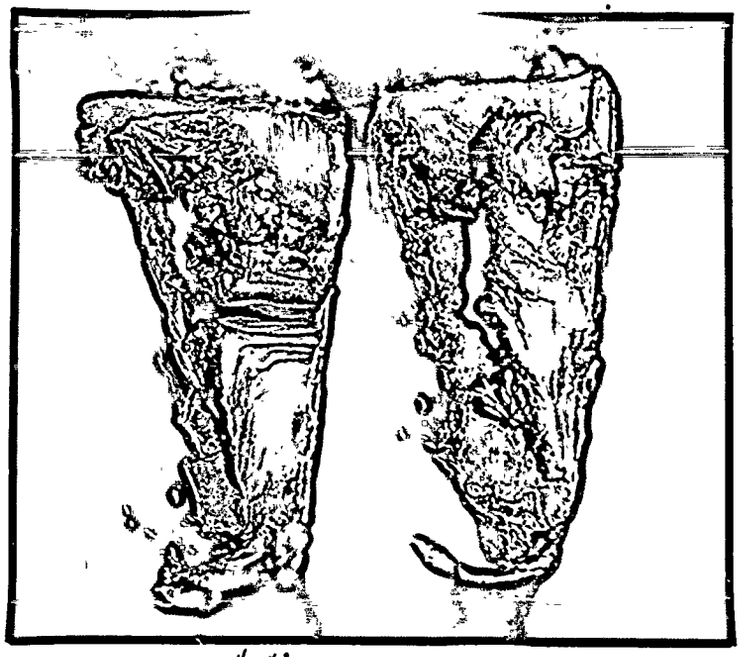

M280 #N230099 Figure E-1

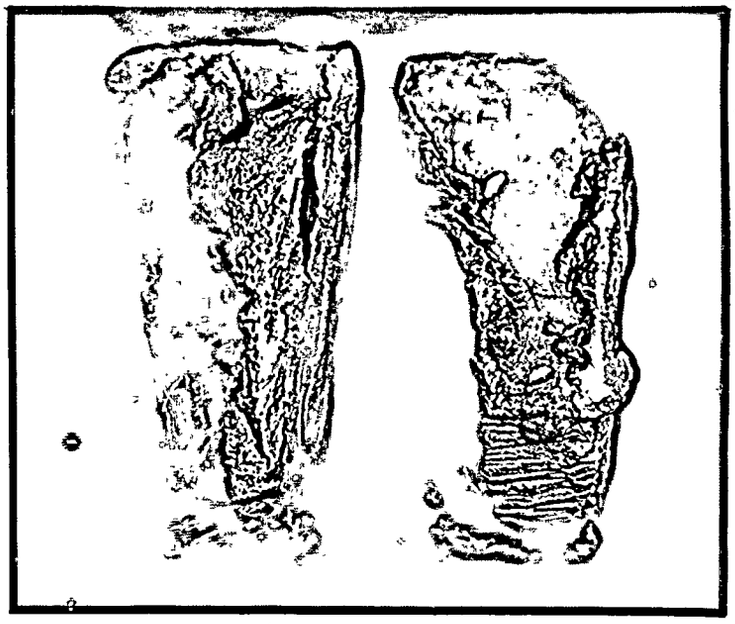

M283 #N230044 Figure E-2

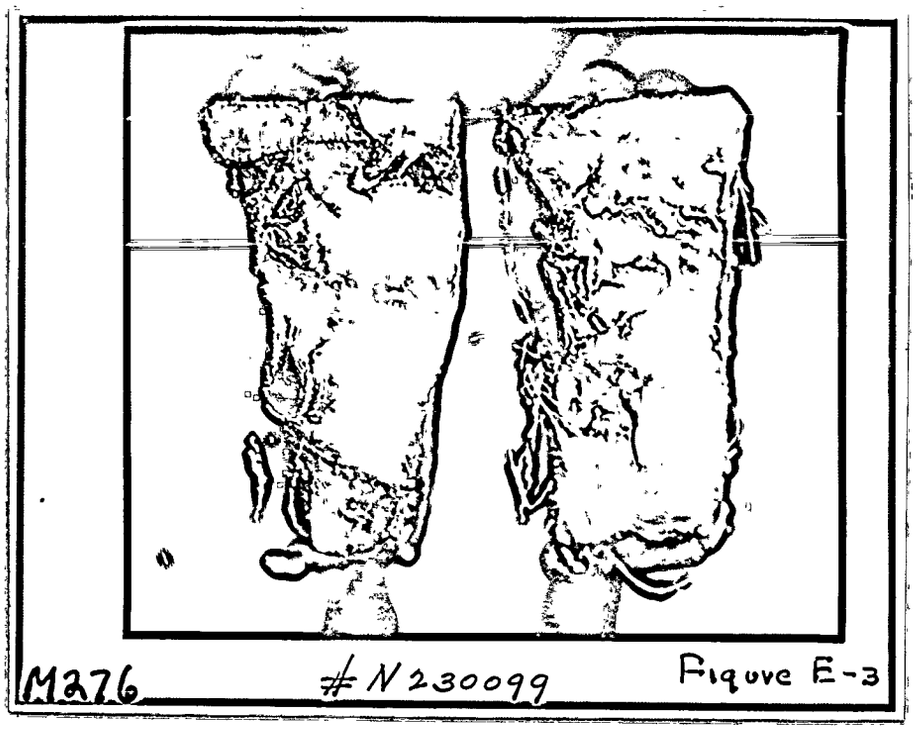

M276 #N230099 Figure E-3

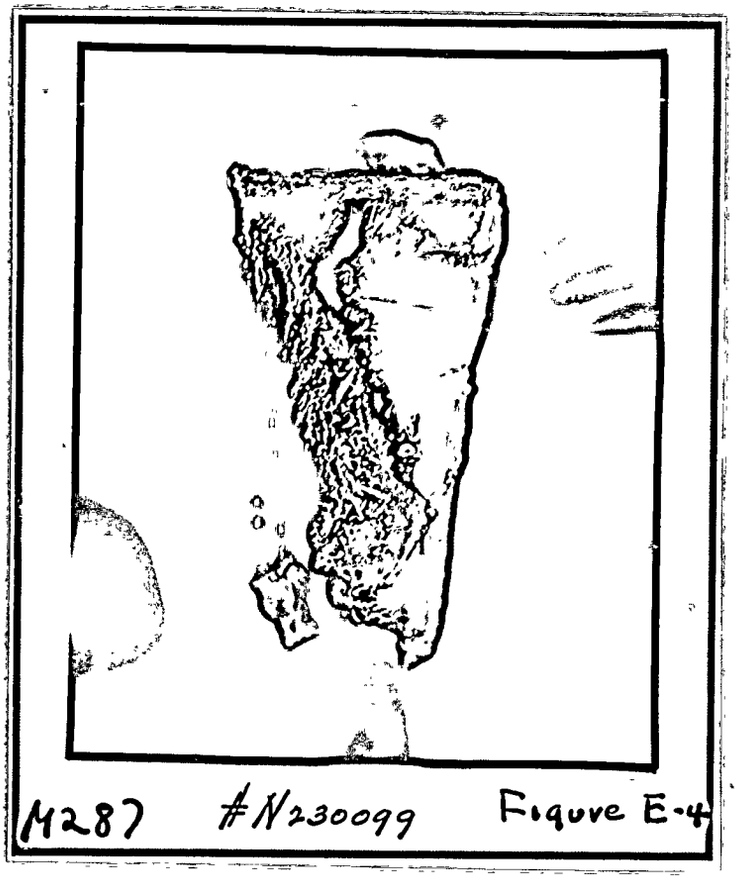

M287 #N230099 Figure E-4

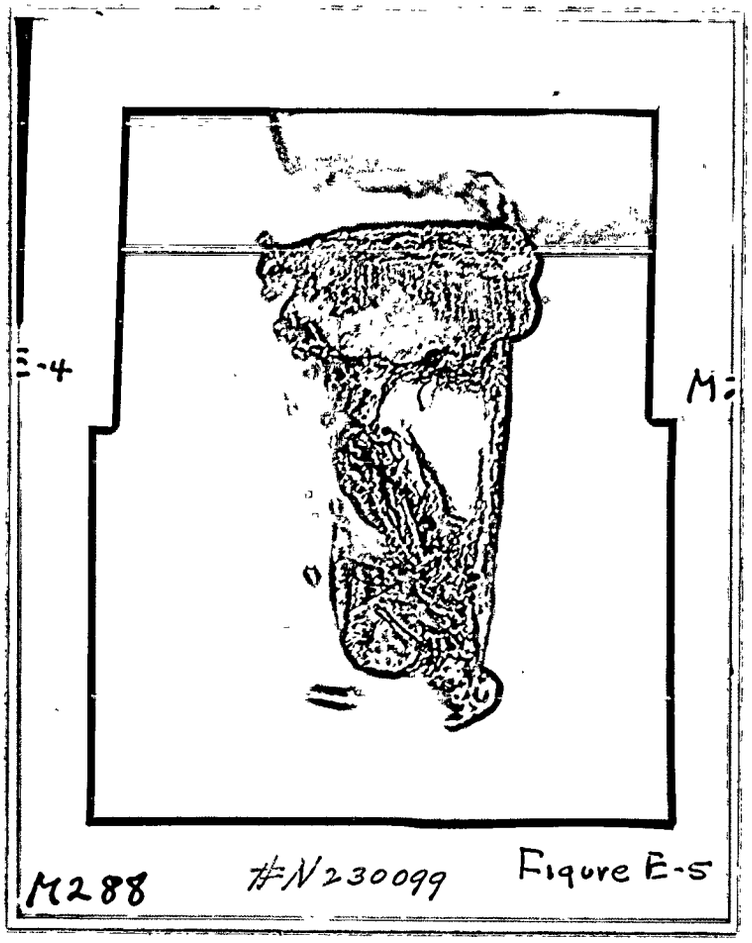

M288 #N230099 Figure E-5

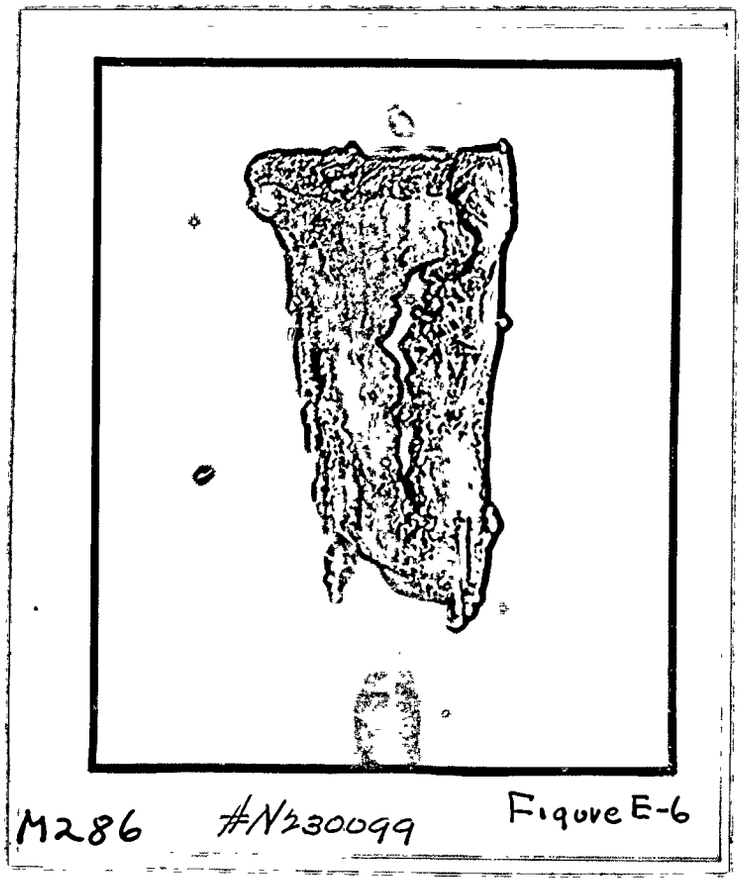

M286 #N230099 Figure E-6

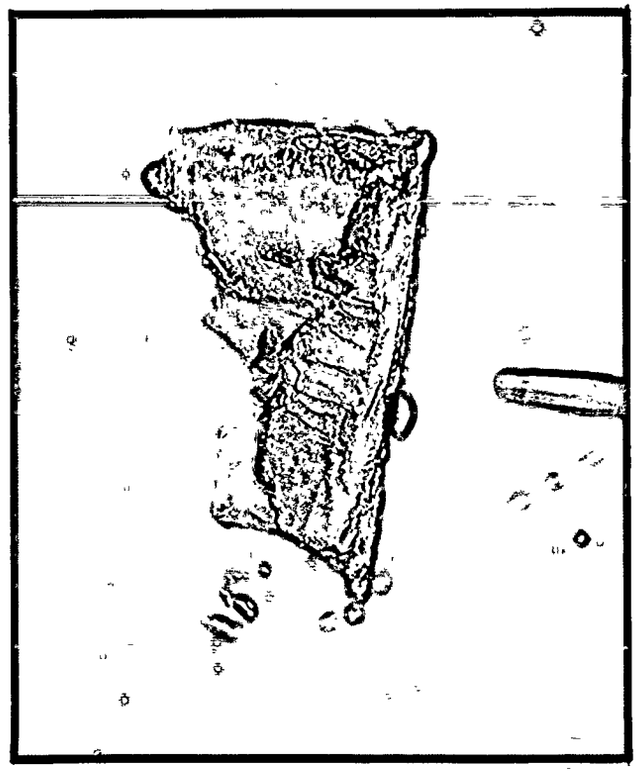

M284 #N230099 Figure E-7

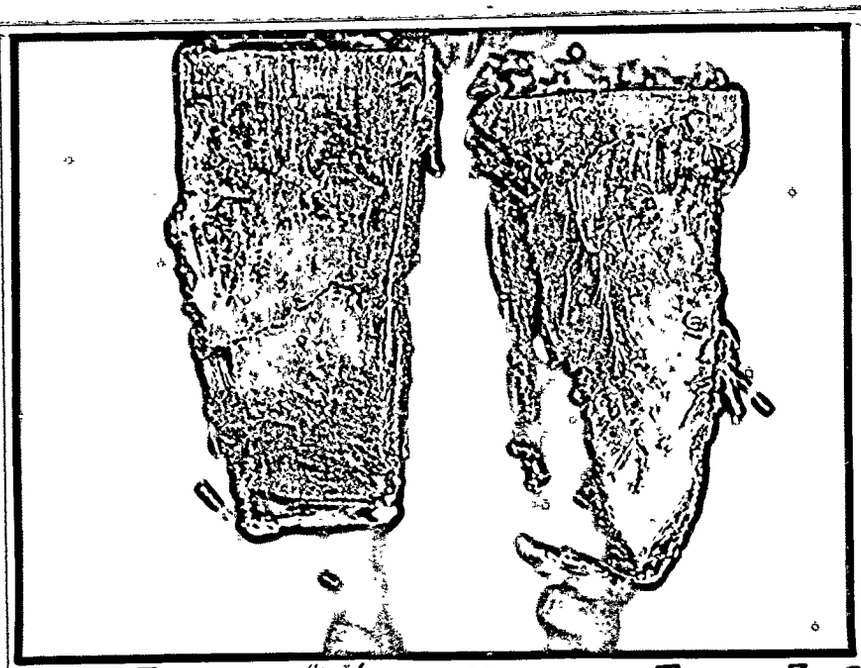

M275 #N230099 Figure E-8

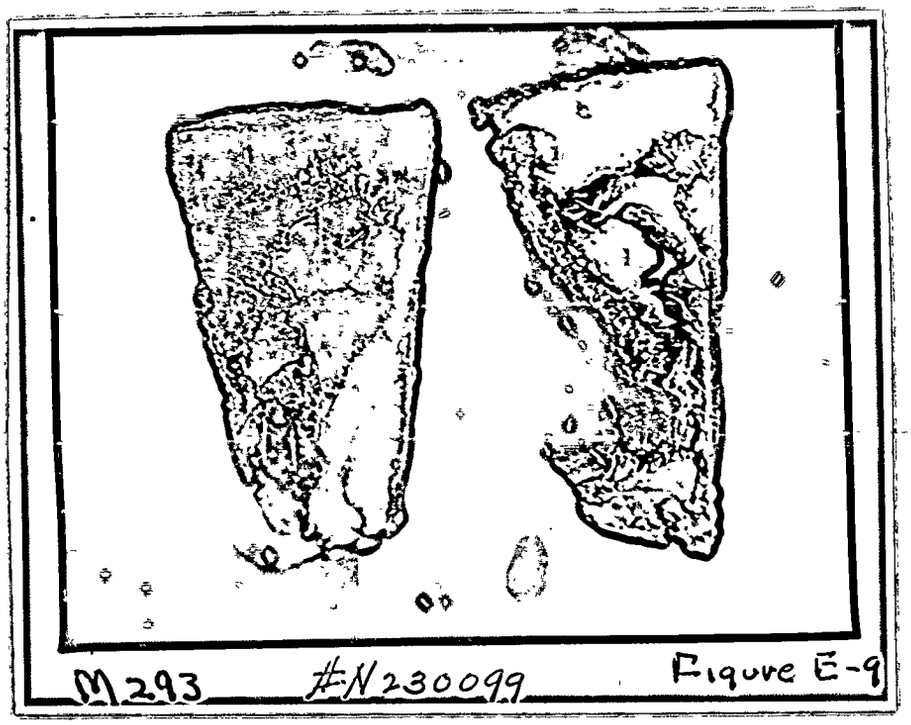
M293
#N230099
Figure E-9

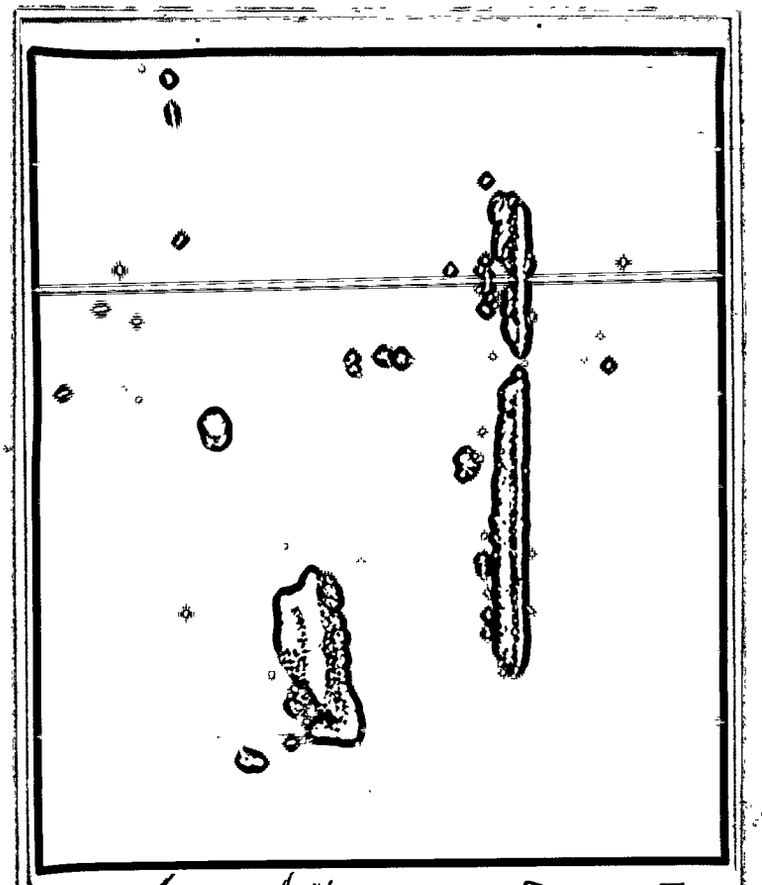

M383 #N230099 Figure F-1

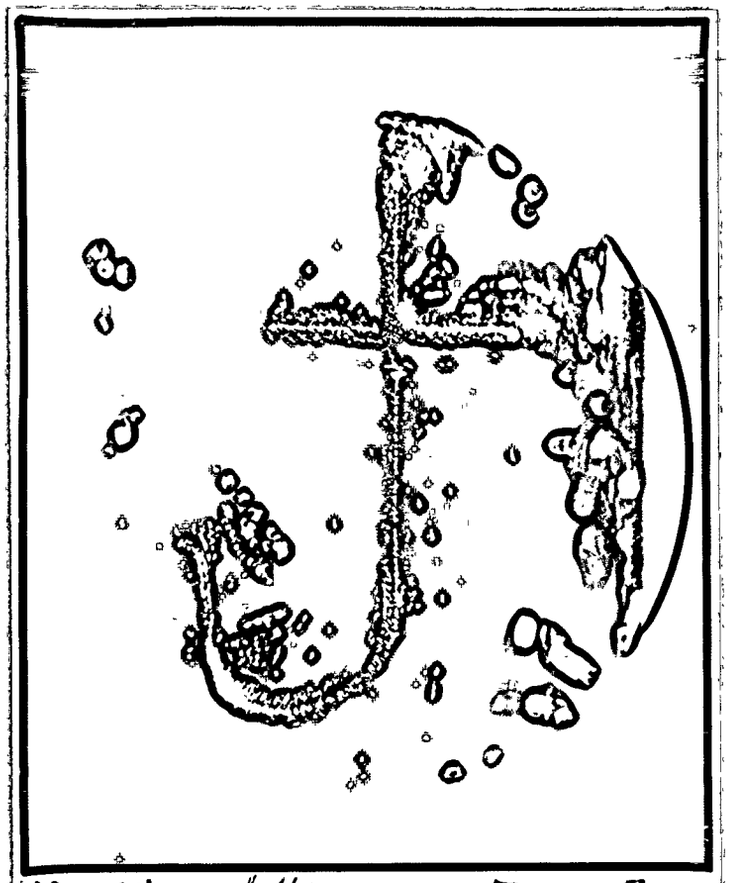

M384 #N230099. Figure F-2

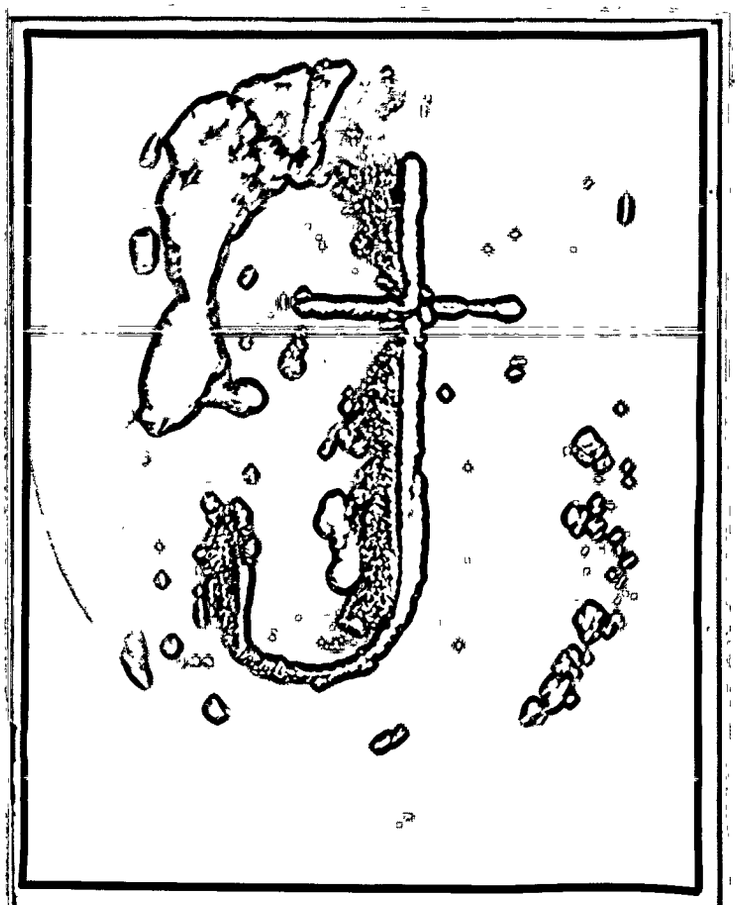

M391 #N223810 · Figure F-3

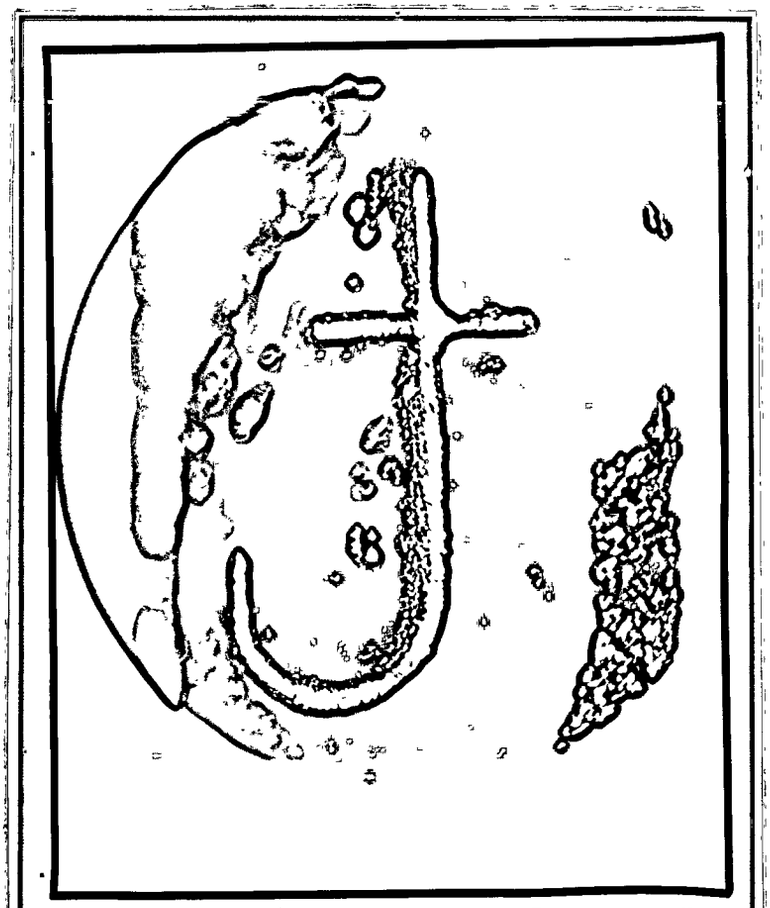

M392 #N233954 Figure F-4

M 376 #N230099 Figure F-5

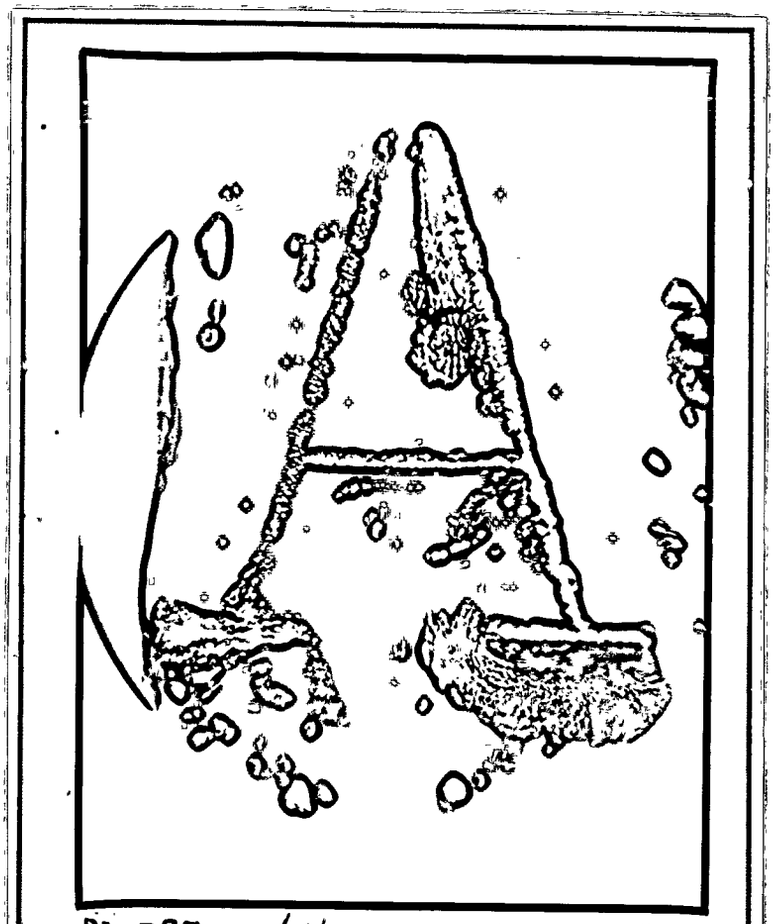

M 387 #N230099 Figure F-6

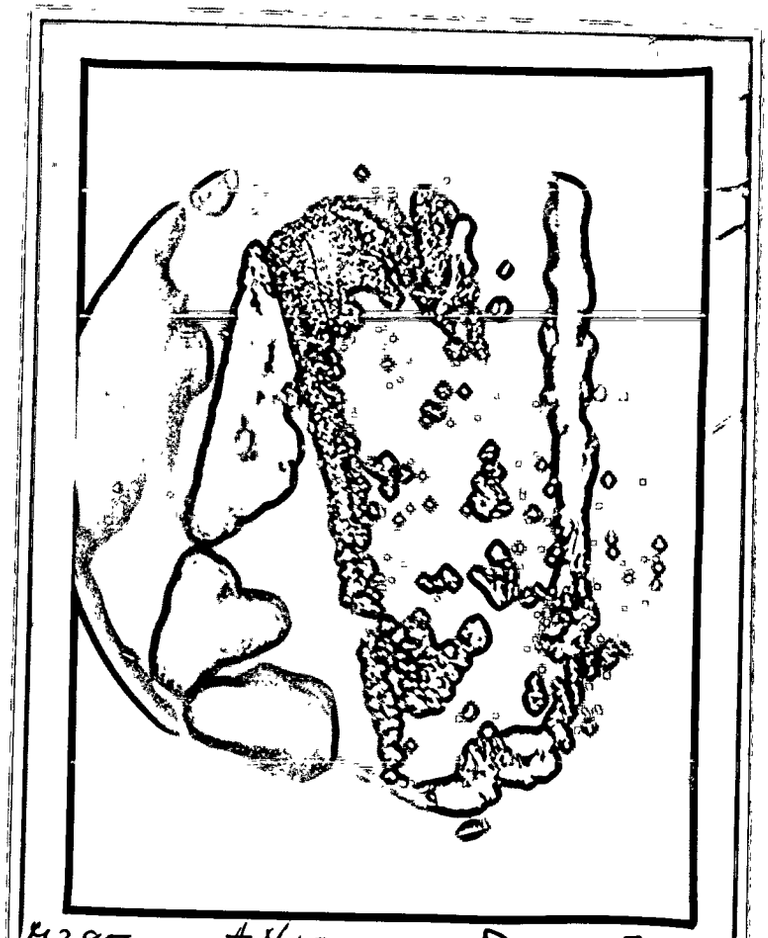

M395 #N230099 Figure F-7

M357 Before N220005 Figure F-8

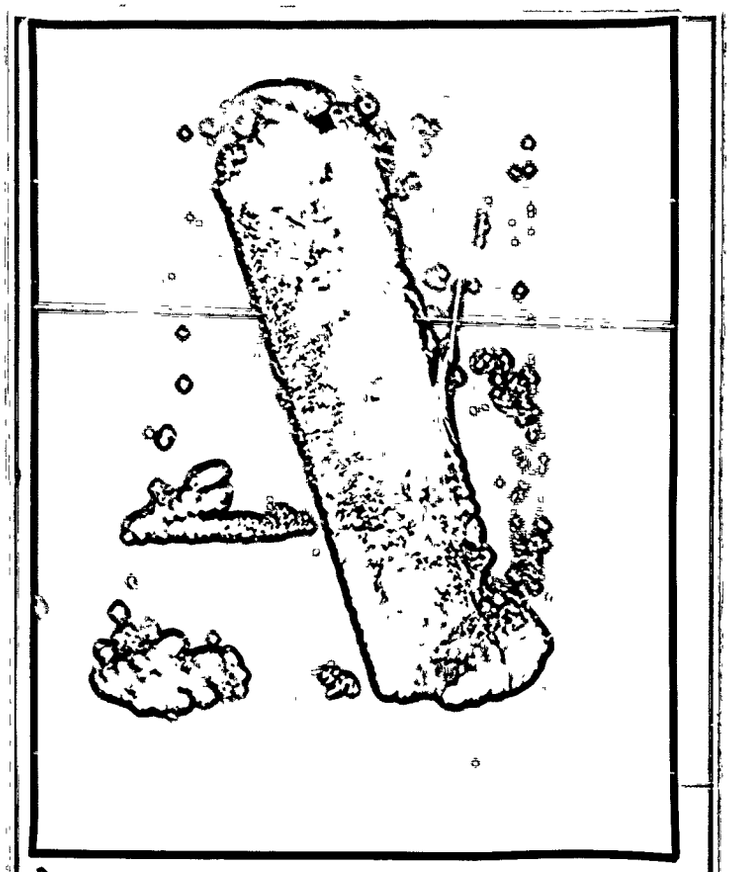

M 393 #N223810 Figure F-9

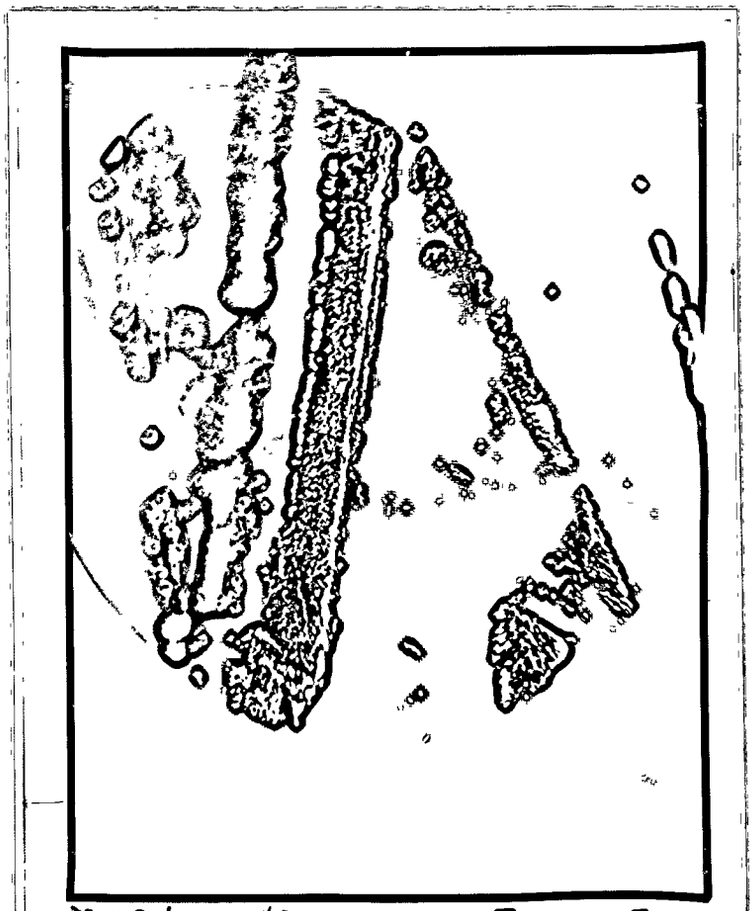

M 394 #D53028 Figure F-10

DRAFT

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

CONRAD YOUNGBERG, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed for the past sixteen years by the Electric Auto-Lite Company of Woodstock, Illinois, and am at present in charge of the Engineering Department, Die Cast Division, of that company.

2. I began working for the Woodstock Typewriter Company in approximately 1920. For several years prior to 1930 I was Assistant Superintendent of the Woodstock plant at Woodstock, Illinois, and from the latter part of 1929 until late 1933 I was Superintendent of that plant.

3. In connection with my duties at the Woodstock Typewriter Company, I designed and set into operation the process for soldering type to type-bars, which process was in operation in 1929. The type-bars were first coated with copper, after which they were assembled into the type-bar segment. The

type were then soldered on to the bars. The excess solder was ground and filed from the bars and type after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution.

4. I have examined a set of photographs of type bars from Woodstock N 230,099 and can not state whether the solder of type to the bars was or was not done at our factory because of the magnification and lighting used when the photographs were made. ~~I do say, however, that~~ I have examined bars and type produced at the Woodstock plant and have noticed considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the ends of the bars.

must?

5. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I do not recall any change in dies for the letter "t" between the time N 228310 and N 233954 were made at the Woodstock plant. As Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent of the plant I would have been advised of any such change. I am of the opinion that we did not make a small letter "t" as shown in M 391 while I worked at the Woodstock plant.

6. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to markings on the keys. They have the appearance of having struck a paper finger which was bent or broken or having struck the heel of another type in motion.

Their appearance does not indicate to me, ~~that it is evidence of~~ a deliberate alteration of the keys.

7. In my opinion, it is not possible to change the curvature of the small letter "t" on a type face without the type face bearing marked evidence of mechanical grinding or abrasion.

8. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type in the Stock Room from which the type were withdrawn to the Soldering Department for assembly on the bar. To the best of my knowledge this reserve supply of type totalled at least 25,000 pieces of type. Part of these type could have been made from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

9. From my experience with the Woodstock Company and from my knowledge of the normal practice in typewriter repair work, type and type bars are not re-nickeled after a repair man resolders an old type to a bar or replaces a lost type with a new piece of type.

Sworn to before me this

day of , 1952.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.:

OTTO A HOKANSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside at 302 Alpine Street, Pasadena, California. In 1909 I entered the employ of the Emerson Typewriter Company, which in about 1911 became the Woodstock Typewriter Company. I continued with this firm in various capacities until 1925, when I was appointed Superintendent of the company's plant at Woodstock, Illinois. I remained in this position until about the middle of 1929.

2. My duties at Woodstock have resulted in my being very familiar with the operations necessary to solder type to type bars and with the general appearance of the finished product of the factory. When type was soldered to a type bar excess solder was removed by either filing or

grinding. The completed bar was then given a thin coat of nickel. There was considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the bars.

3. I have examined M 383, 384, M 391 and M 392. It is my opinion that the Woodstock Company did not make a small "t" such as shown in M 391 while I worked there. I consider it impossible to change the inside curvature of the bottom of the small "t" as shown in M 392 to make it appear as shown in M 384 without the face of the type showing some signs of alteration.

4. I believe that the type faces shown in the photographs marked M 383, M 384, M 391, M 376 and M 387 could reflect mere abnormal use of the typewriter.

5. In 1929 while I was Plant Superintendent, the type on hand in the Type Department would vary from a month's supply for some characters to only a few days supply of the more commonly used type. We did not conduct any chemical analysis of the steel used in making type. When we were making type one batch of the type could have been made from two different batches of steel.

6. From my knowledge and experience in the manufacture and repair of typewriters, it is not a normal practice to re-nickel a type bar and type after a type has been resoldered to a type bar.

_____

Sworn to before me this
day of , 1952.

elfc.

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

JOSEPH SCHMITT, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed in the Woodstock, Illinois, plant of the Woodstock Typewriter Company since 1920. This plant was later sold ~~transferred~~ to the R. C. Allen Business Machines Company and I am now employed by that organization. By virtue of my many years of employment at the Woodstock plant, I am familiar with the typewriters produced by that company in 1929, and with the production procedures followed.

2. At Woodstock the type bars were first coated with copper. The type were then soldered on to the type bars. The excess solder was filed from the bars after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution.

3. I have examined a set of photographs of type bars from Woodstock N 230,099. The soldering on these type bars is not abnormal and resembles the work produced at the Woodstock factory in 1929.

4. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I recall no change in the dies used for the letter "t" in or about the year 1929. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to the

marking on the keys. They do not indicate a deliberate alteration of the keys in my opinion.

5. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type at the plant and part of such a stock-pile could be from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

Sworn to before me this

_____day of_____ _____

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.:

OTTO A. HOKANSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside at 302 Alpine Street, Pasadena, California. In 1909 I entered the employ of the Emerson Typewriter Company, which in about 1911 became the Woodstock Typewriter Company. I continued with this firm in various capacities until 1925, when I was appointed Superintendent of the company's plant at Woodstock, Illinois. I remained in this position until about the middle of 1929.

2. My duties at Woodstock have resulted in my being very familiar with the operations necessary to solder type to type bars and with the general appearance of the finished produce of the factory. When type was soldered to a type bar excess solder was removed by either filing or grinding. The completed bar was then given a thin coat of nickel. There was considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the bars.

3. I have examined M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. It is my opinion that the Woodstock Company did not make a small "t" such as shown in M 391 while I worked there. I consider it impossible to change the inside curvature of the bottom of the small "t" as shown in M 392 to make it appear as shown in M 391 without the face of the type showing some signs of alteration.

4. I believe that the type faces shown in the photographs marked M 383, M 384, M 391, M 376 and M 387 could reflect more abnormal use of the typewriter.

5. In 1929 while I was Plant Superintendent, the type on hand in the Type Department would vary from a month's supply for some characters to only a few days supply of the more commonly used type. We did not conduct any chemical analysis of the steel used in making type. When we were making type one batch of the type could have been made from two different batches of steel.

6. From my knowledge and experience in the ~~manufacture and~~ repair of typewriters, it is not a normal practice to re-nickel a type bar and type after a type has been resoldered to a type bar.

Otto A. Hokanson

Sworn to before me this
13 day of May, 1952.

Joanne L. Gleiman
NOTARY PUBLIC
In and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California
My Commission Expires May 27, 1955

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.:

OTTO A. HOKANSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside at 302 Alpine Street, Pasadena, California. In 1909 I entered the employ of the Emerson Typewriter Company, which in about 1911 became the Woodstock Typewriter Company. I continued with this firm in various capacities until 1925, when I was appointed Superintendent of the company's plant at Woodstock, Illinois. I remained in this position until about the middle of 1929.

2. My duties at Woodstock have resulted in my being very familiar with the operations necessary to solder type to type bars and with the general appearance of the finished produce of the factory. When type was soldered to a type bar excess solder was removed by either filing or grinding. The completed bar was then given a thin coat of nickel. There was considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the bars.

3. I have examined M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. It is my opinion that the Woodstock Company did not make a small "t" such as shown in M 391 while I worked there. I consider it impossible to change the inside curvature of the bottom of the small "t" as shown in M 392 to make it appear as shown in M 384 without the face of the type showing some signs of alteration.

4. I believe that the type faces shown in the photographs marked M 383, M 384, M 391, M 376 and M 387 could reflect mere abnormal use of the typewriter.

5. In 1929 while I was Plant Superintendent, the type on hand in the Type Department would vary from a month's supply for some characters to only a few days supply of the more commonly used type. We did not conduct any chemical analysis of the steel used in making type. When we were making type one batch of the type could have been made from two different batches of steel.

6. From my knowledge and experience in the [redacted] repair of typewriters, it is not a normal practice to re-nickel a type bar and type after a type has been resoldered to a type bar.

Otto A. Hokanson

Sworn to before me this
13 day of May, 1952.

Joanne L. Leiman
NOTARY PUBLIC
In and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California
My Commission Expires May 27, 1955

Kisseloff-25160

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } ss.:

OTTO A. HORNTON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I resided at 302 Alpine Street, Pasadena, California. In 1909 I entered the employ of the Emerson Typewriter Company, which in about 1911 became the Woodstock Typewriter Company. I continued with this firm in various capacities until 1925, when I was appointed Superintendent of the company's plant at Woodstock, Illinois. I remained in this position until about the middle of 1929.

2. My duties at Woodstock have resulted in my being very familiar with the operations necessary to solder type to type bars and with the general appearance of the finished produce of the factory. When type was soldered to a type bar excess solder was removed by either filing or grinding. The completed bar was then given a thin coat of nickel. There was considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the bars.

3. I have examined M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. It is my opinion that the Woodstock Company did not make a small "t" such as shown in M 391 while I worked there. I consider it impossible to change the inside curvature of the bottom of the small "t" as shown in M 392 to make it appear as shown in M 391 without the face of the type showing some signs of alteration.

4. I believe that the type faces shown in the photographs marked M 383, M 384, M 391, M 376 and M 387 could reflect more abnormal use of the typewriter.

5. In 1929 while I was Plant Superintendent, the type on hand in the Type Department would vary from a month's supply for some characters to only a few days supply of the more commonly used type. We did not conduct any chemical analysis of the steel used in making type. When we were making type one batch of the type could have been made from two different batches of steel.

6. From my knowledge and experience in the [redacted] repair of typewriters, it is not a normal practice to re-nickel a type bar and type after a type has been resoldered to a type bar. OAH

Otto A. Hornton

Sworn to before me this
13 day of May, 1952.

Joanne L. Leiman
NOTARY PUBLIC
[illegible] County, State of California
My Commission Expires May 21, 1955

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

CONRAD YOUNGBERG, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed for the past sixteen years by the Electric Auto-Lite Company of Woodstock, Illinois, and am at present in charge of the Engineering Department, Die Cast Division, of that company.

2. I began working for the Woodstock Typewriter Company in approximately 1920. For several years prior to 1930 I was Assistant Superintendent of the Woodstock plant at Woodstock, Illinois, and from the latter part of 1929 until late 1933 I was Superintendent of that plant.

3. In connection with my duties at the Woodstock Typewriter Company, I designed and set into operation the process for soldering type to type-bars, which process was in operation in 1929. The type-bars were first coated with copper, after which they were assembled into the type-bar segment. The type were then soldered on to the bars. The excess solder was ground and filed from the bars and type after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution. I have examined bars and type produced at the Woodstock plant and have noticed considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the ends of the bars.

4. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I do not recall any change in dies for the letter "t" between the time N 228310 and N233954 were made at the Woodstock plant. As Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent of the plant I would have been advised of any such change. I am of the opinion that we did not make a small letter "t" as shown in M 391 while I worked at the Woodstock plant.

5. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to markings on the type. They have the appearance of having struck a paper finger which was bent or broken or having struck the heel of another type in motion. Their appearance does not indicate to me a deliberate alteration to the type.

6. In my opinion, to change the curvature of the small [illegible] on the type face would be extremely difficult without the [illegible] ring marked evidence of alteration by mechanical means.

7. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel [illegible]. We kept a stock-pile of type in the Stock Room from which the type were withdrawn to the Soldering Department for assembly on the bar. To the best of my knowledge this reserve supply totalled at least 25,000 pieces of type. Part of these type could have been made from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

8. From my experience with the Woodstock Company and from my knowledge of the normal practice in typewriter repair work, type and type bars are not re-nickeled after a repair man resolders an old type to a bar or replaces a lost type with a new piece of type.

Conrad Youngberg

Sworn to before me this
9th day of May, 1952.

Thomas Degen
Notary Public

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

CONRAD YOUNGBERG, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed for the past sixteen years by the Electric Auto-Lite Company of Woodstock, Illinois, and am at present in charge of the Engineering Department, Die Cast Division, of that company.

2. I began working for the Woodstock Typewriter Company in approximately 1920. For several years prior to 1930 I was Assistant Superintendent of the Woodstock plant at Woodstock, Illinois, and from the latter part of 1929 until late 1933 I was Superintendent of that plant.

3. In connection with my duties at the Woodstock Typewriter Company, I designed and set into operation the process for soldering type to type-bars, which process was in operation in 1929. The type-bars were first coated with copper, after which they were assembled into the type-bar segment. The type were then soldered on to the bars. The excess solder was ground and filed from the bars and type after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution. I have examined bars and type produced at the Woodstock plant and have noticed considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the ends of the bars.

4. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I do not recall any change in dies for the letter "t" between the time N 228310 and N233954 were made at the Woodstock plant. As Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent of the plant I would have been advised of any such change. I am of the opinion that we did not make a small letter "t" as shown in M 391 while I worked at the Woodstock plant.

5. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to markings on the type. They have the appearance of having struck a paper finger which was bent or broken or having struck the heel of another type in motion. Their appearance does not indicate to me a deliberate alteration to the type.

6. In my opinion, to change the curvature of the small letter "t" on the type face would be extremely difficult without the type face bearing marked evidence of alteration by mechanical means.

7. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type in the Stock Room from which the type were withdrawn to the Soldering Department for assembly on the bar. To the best of my knowledge this reserve supply totalled at least 25,000 pieces of type. Part of these type could have been made from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

8. From my experience with the Woodstock Company and from my knowledge of the normal practice in typewriter repair work, type and type bars are not re-nickeled after a repair man resolders an old type to a bar or replaces a lost type with a new piece of type.

Conrad Youngberg

Sworn to before me this
9th day of May, 1952.

Thomas Dolan
Notary Public

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

CONRAD YOUNGBERG, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed for the past sixteen years by the Electric Auto-Lite Company of Woodstock, Illinois, and am at present in charge of the Engineering Department, Die Cast Division, of that company.

2. I began working for the Woodstock Typewriter Company in approximately 1920. For several years prior to 1930 I was Assistant Superintendent of the Woodstock plant at Woodstock, Illinois, and from the latter part of 1929 until late 1933 I was Superintendent of that plant.

3. In connection with my duties at the Woodstock Typewriter Company, I designed and set into operation the process for soldering type to type-bars, which process was in operation in 1929. The type-bars were first coated with copper, after which they were assembled into the type-bar segment. The type were then soldered on to the bars. The excess solder was ground and filed from the bars and type after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution. I have examined bars and type produced at the Woodstock plant and have noticed considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the ends of the bars.

4. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I do not recall any change in dies for the letter "t" between the time N 228310 and N233954 were made at the Woodstock plant. As Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent of the plant I would have been advised of any such change. I am of the opinion that we did not make a small letter "t" as shown in M 391 while I worked at the Woodstock plant.

5. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to markings on the type. They have the appearance of having struck a paper finger which was bent or broken or having struck the heel of another type in motion. Their appearance does not indicate to me a deliberate alteration to the type.

6. In my opinion, to change the curvature of the small letter "t" on the type face would be extremely difficult without the type face bearing marked evidence of alteration by mechanical means.

7. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type in the Stock Room from which the type were withdrawn to the Soldering Department for assembly on the bar. To the best of my knowledge this reserve supply totalled at least 25,000 pieces of type. Part of these type could have been made from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

8. From my experience with the Woodstock Company and from my knowledge of the normal practice in typewriter repair work, type and type bars are not re-nickeled after a repair man resolders an old type to a bar or replaces a lost type with a new piece of type.

Conrad Youngberg

Sworn to before me this
9th day of May, 1952.

Notary Public

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

JOSEPH SCHMITT, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed in the Woodstock, Illinois, plant of the Woodstock Typewriter Company since 1920. This plant was later sold to the R. C. Allen Business Machines Company and I am now employed by that organization. By virtue of my many years of employment at the Woodstock plant, I am familiar with the typewriters produced by that company in 1929, and with the production procedures followed.

2. At Woodstock the type bars were first coated with copper. The type were then soldered on to the type bars. The excess solder was filed from the bars after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution.

3. I have examined a set of photographs of type bars from Woodstock N 230,099. The soldering on these type bars is not abnormal and resembles the work produced at the Woodstock factory in 1929.

4. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I recall no change in the dies used for the letter "t" in or about the year 1929. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to the marking on the keys. They do not indicate a deliberate alteration of the keys in my opinion.

5. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We got a stock-pile of type at the plant and part of such a stock-pile could be from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

Sworn to before me this

9 day of May 1952

Joseph Schmitt

Irene [illegible]
Notary Public

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

JOSEPH SCHMITT, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed in the Woodstock, Illinois, plant of the Woodstock Typewriter Company since 1920. This plant was later sold to the R. C. Allen Business Machines Company and I am now employed by that organization. By virtue of my many years of employment at the Woodstock plant, I am familiar with the typewriters produced by that company in 1929, and with the production procedures followed.

2. At Woodstock the type bars were first coated with copper. The type were then soldered on to the type bars. The excess solder was filed from the bars after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution.

3. I have examined a set of photographs of type bars from Woodstock N 230,099. The soldering on these type bars is not abnormal and resembles the work produced at the Woodstock factory in 1929.

4. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I recall no change in the dies used for the letter "t" in or about the year 1929. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to the marking on the keys. They do not indicate a deliberate alteration of the keys in my opinion.

5. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type at the plant and part of such a stock-pile could be from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

Sworn to before me this

9th day of May 1952

Joseph Schmitt

Irene C. Cerullo
Notary Public

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) ss.:

JOSEPH SCHMITT, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have been employed in the Woodstock, Illinois, plant of the Woodstock Typewriter Company since 1920. This plant was later sold to the R. C. Allen Business Machines Company and I am now employed by that organization. By virtue of my many years of employment at the Woodstock plant, I am familiar with the typewriters produced by that company in 1929, and with the production procedures followed.

2. At Woodstock the type bars were first coated with copper. The type were then soldered on to the type bars. The excess solder was filed from the bars after which the bars and type were plated by dipping them into a nickel solution.

3. I have examined a set of photographs of type bars from Woodstock N 230,099. The soldering on these type bars is not abnormal and resembles the work produced at the Woodstock factory in 1929.

4. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 391 and M 392. I recall no change in the dies used for the letter "t" in or about the year 1929. I have examined photographs M 383, M 384, M 387 and M 391 in regard to the marking on the keys. They do not indicate a deliberate alteration of the keys in my opinion.

5. At Woodstock we made no chemical analysis of the steel used. We kept a stock-pile of type at the plant and part of such a stock-pile could be from one batch of steel and part from a different batch.

Sworn to before me this

9 day of May 1952

Joseph Schmitt

Irene C. Orenski
Notary Public

74-1333-5346

1 Enc. - Bureau

NY 65-14603

Kisseloff-27499

Note: Upon arrival at Bureau this envelope should be transmitted by hand to Assistant Director A. H. BELMONT.

Criminal 128 - 402

United States District Court
Southern District
of
New York

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff

-against-

ALGER HISS

Defendant

OPINION

GODDARD, D. J.

7/22/52

USP ATL. GA. 7-31-36 500

Kisseloff-27501

74-1333-5382

✓ #20034

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
FILED
JUL 22 1952
4:10 P.M.
S. D. OF N.Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff

-against-

C 128 - 402 n.c.

ALGER HISS,

Defendant

MYLES J. LANE,
United States Attorney for the
Southern District of New York,
Stanley D. Robinson, Assistant
United States Attorney.

BEER, RICHARDS, LANE & HALLER,
Attorneys for Defendant,
By Chester T. Lane,
Robert M. Benjamin.

GODDARD, District Judge:

Motion by defendant for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure was filed in the United States District Court for this District on January 24, 1952. The time for filing supplemental affidavits, and for the argument, was extended at request of both counsel to June 4, 1952.

The defendant, Alger Hiss, was indicted by the Grand Jury on December 15, 1948 on two counts of perjury allegedly

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committed in December, 1948 before the Grand Jury impanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for this District. The first count charged him with perjury when he testified under oath that he had never, nor had his wife in his presence, turned over any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of such documents, to Whittaker Chambers or to any other unauthorized person. The second count charged him with perjury when he testified that he thought he could definitely say that he did not see Chambers after January 1, 1937.

Hiss pleaded not guilty to each count of the indictment on December 16, 1948. He had two trials - the first, before a Judge of this court, lasted from May 31, 1949 to July 8, 1949 and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The trial before me began on November 17, 1949 and lasted until January 21, 1950 and the jury found the defendant guilty on both counts. He was sentenced on January 25, 1950 to five years on each count of the indictment, the sentences to run concurrently. The conviction was affirmed by the Court of Appeals for this Circuit on December 7, 1950. A petition for rehearing was denied by the Court of Appeals on January 3, 1951, and the Supreme Court of the United States denied a petition for a writ of certiorari on March 12, 1951. The defendant surrendered to the United States Marshal on March 22, 1951 and was committed.

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The Government argues that this motion was not made within two years as required by Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. The notice of motion was served and filed on January 24, 1952 for hearing on February 4, 1952. Whether March 16, 1951 - the date of the mandate of affirmance by the Court of Appeals - or January 25, 1950 - the date when the judgment of conviction and sentence was entered, be regarded as the date of "final judgment", I think the motion should be treated as being timely. See Marion v. United States, 171 F (2nd) 185, 9 Cir. Moreover, it is highly desirable that the merit or lack of merit of the matters presented by a motion of the character of the one at bar should be carefully and fully considered without being restricted by any technical defect in the timing of the motion.

Counsel for Hiss now asserts that the Woodstock typewriter #230,099 (Defendant's Exhibit UUU), offered in evidence by Hiss at the trial, is not the Hiss machine but is a forgery made to duplicate the work of the Hiss typewriter and used by Chambers to type the Baltimore Documents produced by him. In an effort to substantiate this charge defendant has submitted the affidavits of the following:

Martin Tytell, a typewriter engineer, in his affidavit states that in 1950 he was asked by the attorney for Hiss "* * * if it would be possible to construct a typewriter whose product

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would so nearly match the product of another typewriter in type defects, alignment and all other respects that a document expert comparing typed samples from the two machines would be led to believe that they had all been typed on the same machine. I told him that I thought this was entirely possible, particularly if I could have access to the machine which he wanted duplicated. He said he was more interested in finding out whether a duplicate machine could be constructed solely on the basis of samples taken from the machine to be duplicated. I said I believed this could be done, and undertook to try it. I have constructed a machine which I believe meets Mr. Lane's [defense counsel] specifications. Neither I nor any of my associates in the work have had any access whatsoever to the original machine during the course of the experiment. The duplicate machine has taken longer to construct than I originally expected. This is due in part to the fact that it was many months before a qualified impartial document examiner could be found who was able and willing to examine my results as I went along and check me on my progress". Evelyn S. Ehrlich, an alleged document expert, was consulted in December 1951 and the first samples were sent to her on December 14, 1951. Other samples were sent to her on December 31, 1951, and on January 7, 1952, as the construction of the typewriter progressed, which indicates that it had taken Tytell upwards of one year to construct his alleged duplicate machine. Mrs. Ehrlich, who describes herself as a

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detector of spurious prints, compared the work of Tytell with samples typed on #230,099. In her first affidavit she says - "When I examined them I was struck by the extraordinary degree of similarity which had been achieved in the typeface of these two machines. However, when I examined the samples more carefully under a microscope (magnification 30X) I found a few consistent details of difference which appeared to make it possible to separate these samples into two groups". Of the second set of samples given her on December 31, 1951, she says she reached the same conclusion. "Again I felt that I had successfully differentiated the typing of the two machines, but only on the basis of a few specific characteristics". After these experiments, "* * * Mr. Lane informed me which specimens were typed by one machine and which from the other (confirming the conclusions I had already reached), * * *". Concerning the testimony of Mr. Feehan, the Government expert from the laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], she says "Mr. Feehan took ten separate characters appearing both in the Baltimore Documents and in the Hiss standards and pointed out similar deviations [from the normal] in the two groups of documents. On this evidence he concluded that a single machine had been used. It is my opinion that Mr. Lane's two machines contain many more similar deviations [from the normal] than the ten which Mr Feehan described to justify his testimony at the trial". She made a com-

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parison of specimens of #230,099 with photocopies of some of the Baltimore Documents and photocopies of the Hiss standards. She had difficulty working from the copies and she will only say "* * * that it is entirely possible that the so-called Hiss machine now in Mr. Lane's possession is not the machine which was used to type the Hiss standard". [standard #46-B]

In her second affidavit, on comparing the original Baltimore Documents, the original Hiss standards (Nos. 34, 37, 39 and 46-B, and Defendant's Exhibit TT), and the work of #230,099, she again had difficulty working with the papers and she says only that "In my opinion, #N230099 cannot be the same machine that typed Government Exhibits 37 and 46-B and Defendant's Exhibit TT". She also states "On the other hand, I have not found it possible to form a definite opinion as to whether the Baltimore Documents were typed on #N230099".

Elizabeth McCarthy, an examiner of questioned documents, in her first affidavit on January 22, 1952 says - "The experiment has now been completed to the greatest extent possible in the time allowed. I am not prepared to say that the duplication between the two machines is even yet complete to the highest degree of accuracy, and in fact I know that there are still a small number of characters sufficiently dissimilar so that in the light of the careful observation I have had occasion to give to

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samples from the two machines during the progress of the experiment I should myself find it possible to distinguish between the products of the two machines". She states that an expert "* * * would find it difficult if not impossible to distinguish * * *" between them and says "In particular, the success of the experiment shows that any such testimony as that given by the Government's expert, Mr. Feehan, at the second trial, basing his conclusion of identity of machines on the identity of only ten characters in the two sets of documents, is absolutely worthless".

In her second affidavit, McCarthy, on comparing the original Baltimore Documents, Hiss standards and specimens of #230,099, says - "I have made my examination of the three sets of documents in the light of my knowledge of Dr. Norman's findings, * * *. Without considering the possibility of forgery, I should have concluded, by all standard tests ordinarily applied by questioned document examiners, that all three sets of documents were typed on the same machine. I should not have based this conclusion merely upon an inconsequential number of relatively identical peculiarities [referring to Feehan's testimony], but upon the more convincing fact that I find no substantial consistent deviations in type impressions as among the three sets of documents". She further says "* * * while I cannot say definitely that all three sets of documents were not typed on the same

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machine, I believe it just as possible, in the light of the observable facts, that the Baltimore Documents were typed on a machine which was not the original Hiss machine used for the standards, * * *".

It is evident that McCarthy, Ehrlich, and defense counsel have proceeded on an erroneous elementary assumption when they say that Mr. Feehan based his opinion, that the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss standards were typed on the same machine, solely upon a comparison of ten characters and his examination was therefore inadequate. For in Feehan's affidavit he states that "I examined and compared <u>each typewritten character</u> [emphasis added] appearing on the Baltimore Documents #5 through #9 and #11 through #47 with the known standards, taking into consideration style of type, alignment, horizontal and vertical spacing, footing, variations and defects". At the trial Feehan was asked, after he had stated his opinion, to "* * * point out to the jury <u>some</u> [emphasis added] of the evidence which you discovered which made you come to that conclusion". Feehan was not cross-examined regarding this testimony, and counsel for defense in his summation said:

> "The Government expert said that in his opinion these Baltimore Documents were typed on the Woodstock typewriter. Undoubtedly that is a good opinion. As I told you in the opening, we consulted experts, and in their opinion they thought so too".

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The typewriter #230,099, now challenged by the defense, was produced upon the trial by the defense and definitely identified by Hiss, Mrs. Hiss and several of the defendant's witnesses as the Hiss typewriter.

Daniel Norman, who describes himself as a consulting industrial chemist, in his first affidavit, states that he was consulted by defense counsel, who requested Norman to examine the machine #230,099. Norman says "My examination of Woodstock N230099 and comparison of it with the comparison machines [several old Woodstock typewriters furnished by defense counsel] point definitely to the conclusion that Woodstock N230099 is not a machine which has worn normally since leaving the factory, but shows positive signs of having been deliberately altered, in that many of its types are replacements of the originals and have been deliberately shaped". He says "* * * that the ends of the type on N230099 are covered with large irregular blobs of solder, which in general (29 out of 42 keys) have not been filed flat, while on the comparison machines the type-typebar joint is frequently evident and the solder has been filed flat". He states that he found a greater nickel content in heavy solder encrustations on type of #230,099 than in solder that "appeared normal", and "The appearance of the solder on N230099 definitely suggests that the soldering was not done at the Woodstock plant or by a

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professional repair man". He says he found that the typefaces on #230,099 differ in metal content and apparently "were not all made from the same batch of metal"; that he noted "abnormal tool marks" on letters A, Y, and T on #230,099. In his second affidavit he states he examined the Baltimore Documents and in his opinion the stains on some and absence of similar stains on others and the different conditions of the documents indicate that they were not stored together in the dumbwaiter shaft, or in the envelope produced by Chambers.

The affidavits, submitted by the Government, of Conrad Youngberg, assistant superintendent of the Woodstock plant for several years prior to 1930, thereafter superintendent; Otto Hokanson, superintendent of the plant until Youngberg took over; and Joseph Schmitt, the factory manager and employed by the plant from 1920 until date, state that after typefaces were attached to typebars the solder was filed and then they were nickel-plated; that repairmen who work on typeface usually don't re-nickel them; that the amount of solder on machines varied; that, in Schmitt's opinion, based upon Norman's photographs, the amount of solder on #230,099 is not abnormal and resembles Woodstock work; that the typefaces come from a stockpile which might be composed from different batches of steel; and that the markings on some of the typeface as shown in Norman's photographs are not the result of

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deliberate alterations but of rough wear and the typefaces striking the metal heels of other type in motion. These affidavits indicate that the presence of nickel arises from the plating process and that if there were changes in type, there would probably be less nickel present than on type which had not been altered.

James Cadigan of the FBI laboratory, in his affidavit submitted by the Government referring to the condition of the documents, states "The inference that papers of the same general class will show the same aging characteristics is without foundation. Far more important are variations in such constituents as rosin (sizing material), iron, lignin and bleaching. Rosin-sized paper is particularly susceptible to yellowing and aging and these changes are accelerated by heat and light. Consequently, whether or not they are of the same class, they cannot be expected to show the same aging characteristics if they are not identical in composition". The affidavit of William Magee, of the FBI laboratory, states that he compared paint splatterings from the dumbwaiter shaft with paint on the envelope and found it was of the same color, texture, and composition.

This purported new evidence of the defense regarding the condition and storage of the documents cannot be regarded as newly discovered evidence. Moreover, the documents were sub-

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mitted to the jury which considered and passed upon this issue.

In McCarthy's second affidavit, she states that "No one person typed the Baltimore Documents. There were certainly two typists, whose work varied sharply in evenness of pressure, typing skill, mechanical understanding and control of the machine, style habits, and other similar respects". She says that Mrs. Hiss did not type any of the documents. "I base this conclusion to a considerable extent upon such factors, not clearly observable except from the original documents, as typing rhythm, pressure habits and variations, quality of touch, pace of typing, relative competence of the two hands, and the like. My conclusion from these factors is borne out by many other differentiating characteristics in such matters as style, mechanical skill, and habits of mind".

In Cadigan's affidavit, regarding the identity of the typist referred to by McCarthy, he states "It is true that certain aspects of touch and form could be of significance where an experienced typist was following habits and procedures of her own, but these certainly cannot be applied to an inexperienced typist who is copying documents * * *". At any rate, the identification of Mrs. Hiss as the typist is not an essential element of the case against Hiss.

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The defense now attempts to establish that typewriter #230,099 was not manufactured until after a date in July, 1929 on which they say Fansler (Mrs. Hiss' father from whom the Hiss machine was received by them) already had the Hiss typewriter and submits the following memoranda, letters, and affidavits:

A memorandum based upon Woodstock records which defense says indicate that typewriter #204,500 was manufactured approximately on January 1, 1929, #220,000 about March, 1929, and #246,500 about January 1, 1930. Defense says the 1929 production figures indicate that 11,914 machines were manufactured during the first six months of the year. Although 13,452 serial numbers were skipped during the year and it is not known when nor what numbers were skipped, counsel reasons that even if they all were skipped early in the year, #230,099 would not have been manufactured before the first week of July.

Schmitt, the Woodstock factory manager, in a letter to counsel for defense, stated that "the machine in question was built approximately in July or August 1929". However, when a representative of defense counsel prepared a draft affidavit for signature by Schmitt containing this statement above, Schmitt would not sign such an affidavit. J.T. Carlson, vice-president of the R.C. Allen Company, which later took over the Woodstock

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plant, in his affidavit for the defense, states that "Our records are not complete enough to give you exact dates of manufacture but from the records we do have, typewriter No. 222,402 was built in March or April, 1929 and serial No. 230,000 was built in April or May 1929". This would indicate that #230,099 was probably constructed shortly thereafter.

Kennth Simon, a defense attorney, in his affidavit says he interviewed C. Carow, of Woodstock's Philadelphia office, to ascertain when Fansler's machine was sold to him but Carow could find no records on this matter.

Donald Doud, a document examiner, in a letter to defense counsel, states that he compared early Fansler letters with copies of the Baltimore Documents and Hiss standards and found that Fansler letters from July 8, 1929 on were written on an apparently new Woodstock different from one used on earlier letters, of which one was dated June 29, 1929. On examination of the three sets of documents he says "I can find no evidence to show that these early Nathwestern Life specimens [Fansler letters] from July 8, 1929 to February 14, 1930 could not have been written on the same typewriter used for the Baltimore Letters and the Standard Hiss specimens". In a second letter, Doud states to defense counsel "In your letter of January 9, 1952 you ask me to submit an affidavit on two unrelated points with which you hope to establish the theory that typewriter 230,099 was a fraudulently made up machine in support of the Government's case against Alger

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and was constructed in the three months beteen the time of the Congressional hearing in August, 1948 and November 17, 1948, when the documents were produced by him. If this be so, it would mean that he constructed in three months a machine that has taken the defense's several experts at least one year to produce and that still falls short of being a perfect duplication. Moreover, there is not a trace of any evidence that Chambers had the mechanical skill, tools, equipment or material for such a difficult task. It is quite unlikely that Communist friends constructed it or

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provided the material, etc. for Chambers, as the defense suggests, because at that time his relationship with them was far from friendly, If Chambers had constructed a duplicate machine how would he have known where to plant it so that it would be found by Hiss? In planting a duplicate typewriter he would subject himself to the risk of the real Hiss machine being found and his entire case being destroyed.

The defense experts have been unable to show that Feehan of the FBI was wrong. McCarthy found no substantial deviations in type impressions between the Documents and the standards, whereas they were still able to distinguish between Tytell's work and that of #230,099. The Hisses and their witnesses identified #230,099 as their machine on the trial. Furthermore, this motion has not answered the handwritten documents produced by Chambers which were admittedly in Hiss' handwriting.

The defense reasoning that #230,099 was manufactured after the Hiss machine is not sustained by any proof. Their theory is based wholly upon incomplete records from which they have drawn speculations from approximate dates of manufacture. Some of their own witnesses cannot support their theory.

In the absence of <u>any</u> proof and in view of the many improbabilities in the theory of the defense, a jury could not reasonably find that Chambers constructed a duplicate typewriter or that #230,099 is not the Hiss machine.

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Defense counsel states that Edith Murray, Chambers' maid, testified for the Government at the end of the trial, and defense had no way of preparing to test her truthfulness or the accuracy of her recollection by a complete cross-examination. She was cross-examined at length - 29 pages of the printed record on appeal. Defense now attempts to show that Murray did not work for Chambers as she said. William Fowler, in an affidavit for the defense, states that Miss Hasson was the custodian of 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, where Chambers lived, and he (Fowler) visited her and her niece four or five times a week from 1932 until he married the niece in August, 1934, and thereafter he and his wife visited there for dinner three to five times a week. He says "My wife's aunt was very careful to know just what went on in the house at all times, and would discuss these things at meals, and that is one reason why I remember the house and the people who lived there as vividly as I do"; and "I am absolutely positive that no colored maid, or any maid, for that matter, was employed there during that period by any of the people * * *".

Fowler's wife in an affidavit for the Government says "From the date of our marriage [August, 1934] until approximately eight months later we visited my aunt at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, not more often than once every three weeks". Chambers testified that he arrived at 903 St. PaulStreet

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in the late summer or fall of 1934.

Louis Leisman, custodian of 1619 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, next to 1617 Eutaw Place where Chambers lived, in an affidavit for the defense says- "I know from my own observation that Chambers, or Cantwell, never employed a colored maid", stating that "In the winter time I was regularly in the basement in the morning and in the evening where I lived, in which there was a basement window that reached a little above the street level from which I could see the steps of 161 7 and 1619 Eutaw Place. I stood there each day to watch for tenants in my house in order to catch them to collect rents due or to tell them to get out if they had proved undesirable. In warm weather I would either sit on the front steps outside my house or on a chair set against the railing, * * *".

The Government says that Leisman has in the past used aliases, has been twice convicted, is a heavy drinker, and in general is irresponsible.

This evidence is neither convincing nor conclusive for the opportunities of Fowler and Leisman to observe Murray were limited. Both 903 St. Paul Street and 1617 Eutaw Place were houses converted into apartments and there appears to be no

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reason why Fowler and Leisman should have noticed Murray particularly nor why they should, sixteen years later, recall not seeing her. At any rate, this could not be the basis for a new trial, for there is no indication that the defendant or his lawyers made any effort to elicit this information and offer it at the trial - no request for an adjournment or continuance was requested at the time - and the facts do not justify the inference that this information was sought with due diligence.

Defense counsel points out that Chambers in his early story placed his defection from the Communist Party as at the end of 1937; and that he testified at the trial that it occurred approximately in the middle of April, 1938, and then said that he thereafter moved and remained at Old Court Road, Baltimore, for about a month until he had obtained a translation from Paul Willer of the Oxford University Press. The defense seeks to show here that Chambers left the Party before April and thus would no longer have received documents, one of which is dated April 1, 1938, from Hiss.

Martin Gumpert in an affidavit for the defense, says that Rita Reil was hired for the translation of his book in December, 1937; that her translation of the first few chapters was inadequate and she began anew. He says "I do remember that the new translator was engaged within two or three weeks, at the most,

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after Mrs. Reil's second translation was declared inadequate. As soon as the new translator, Mr. Chambers, was engaged I asked to meet him * * *. I was told by Mr. Willert that I would be unable to meet my new translator because he was in hiding from the Russian secret service * * *".

Copies of letters obtained by the defense from the files of the Oxford University Press, regarding the translation, do not fix the exact dates either but do indicate that at least a part of the manuscript was sent to Chambers on March 18, 1938.

Paul Willert, in an affidavit for the defense, says, "I first met the gentleman known to me as David Chambers when he came to me as a possible translator of Martin Gumpert's book: 'Dunant: the Red Cross'. He was strongly anti-communist and, in fact, described himself as a victim of communist persecution. According to the best of my recollection and belief that first meeting occurred at the end of 1937 or at the very beginning of 1938". He states "I can say that Chambers must have been given the translation a considerable time before the 18th March 1938".

This evidence does not establish that Chambers was no longer in the Party in April, 1938. The testimony Chambers gave as to the date he took the translation was an approximation of an event that had occurred some eleven years previously. It

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is apparent from his testimony that this was a statement in reference to a collateral incident and that he had fixed the date of his break with the Party independently of the time of translation. Consequently, though he may have erred by a few weeks in his recollection as to the time he took the translation, it does not establish that he erred as to the date of break with the Party, nor, more important, that he could not have received the Documents from Hiss. Furthermore, the defense has not shown that this evidence could not have been offered at the trial if it thought it worthwhile and used due diligence, for the time when Chambers left the Party was an element in the issues submitted to the jury at the trials. In a consideration of the standard of due diligence required, it must be noted that the defendant was ably represented by competent counsel in two trials and over a year elapsed from the time of indictment to the date of sentencing. Ample time was afforded to marshal the relevant testimony and evidence.

The defense challenges Chambers' testimony, given before the House Committee, that Hiss and Pressman belonged to the same Communist group. This testimony was read into the record at the trial. Defense states that Lee Pressman, on August 28, 1950, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that "I do know, and I can state as a matter of knowledge, that for the period of my participation in that group,

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which is the only basis on which I can say I have knowledge, Alger Hiss was not a member of that group". Pressman said that he had belonged to a Communist group in Washington from 1934 until the latter part of 1935.

This testimony of Pressman is solely an attempt to impeach Chambers and as such is not ground for a new trial. Hiss was tried for perjury. There was substantial evidence to indicate that Hiss passed documents to Chambers and had seen Chambers though he denied having done so. Pressman's testimony does not refute this. Furthermore, Nathaniel Weyl, before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the United States Senate, in February, 1952, identified Hiss and Pressman as members of a Communist cell.

The defense has raised certain additional points which have been considered by me but have not been discussed in this opinion since they are not probative of anything material to the issues of the case.

The federal courts have quite generally aplied the rule announced in Berry v. Georgia, 10 Ga. 511, requiring a party seeking a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence to show the following vital elements:

"(a) The evidence must be in fact, newly discovered, i.e. discovered since the trial; (b) facts must be alleged from which the court may infer diligence on

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the part of the movant; (c) the evidence relied on, must not be merely cumulative or impeaching; (d) it must be material to the issues involved; and (e) it must be such, and of such nature, as that, on a new trial, the newly discovered evidence would probably produce an acquittal". Johnson v. United States, 32 F (2nd) 127, C.C.A. 8.

(See also Evans v. United States, 122 F. (2nd) 461, C.C.A. 10; Thompson v. United States, 188 F (2nd) 652, C.A.D.C.; Wagner v. United States, 118 F (2nd) 801 C.C.A. 9; Prisement v. United States, 96 F (2nd) 865 C.C.A. 5; Brandon v. United States, 190 F (2nd) 175, 9 Cir.; Heald v. United States, 175 F (2nd) 878, 10 Cir.) (See also United States v. Johnson, 327 U.S. 106, at 110).

A separate rule is that applied in Larrison v. United States, 24 F (2nd) 82 C.C.A. 7, which allows a new trial where:

"(a) The court is reasonably well satisfied that the testimony given by a material witness is false.

(b) That without it the jury might have reached a different conclusion.

(c) That the party seeking the new trial was taken by surprise when the false testimony was given and was unable to meet it or did not know of its falsity until after the trial".

In United States v. Johnson, 142 F (2nd) 588, C.C.A. 7, at 591, the court explained the distinction between and the applicability of the two rules, pointing out that the Larrison rule is applicable where there has been a recantation or where it has been proved that false testimony was given at the trial. (See Gordon

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v. United States, 178 F. (2nd) 896, 6 Cir.) Otherwise, the Berry rule is applied. (Accord, United States v. Johnson, 149 F. (2nd) 31, C.C.A. 7, at 43, reversed on other grounds in 327 U.S. 106).

There is general concurrence of authority that the granting of new trials on the ground of after-discovered evidence is not favored by the courts and they are granted with great caution. Weiss v. United States, 122 F. (2nd) 675, C.C.A. 5, at 691; Long v. United States, 139 F. (2nd) 652, C.C.A. 10, at 654.

The contention of the defendant is that under either rule he is entitled to another trial. On the contrary, I am of the opinion, after a full consideration of all the defendant has offered, that under either rule he is not entitled to a new trial. The defendant has submitted no proof, which would support a finding by a jury that the typewriter received in evidence at the trial was constructed by or for Chambers or that the typewriter was not the original Hiss machine. There is no newly discovered evidence which would justify the conclusion that if it were presented to a jury, it would probably result in a verdict of acquittal.

The motion is denied.

July 22, 1952

Henry W. Goddard
U.S.D.J.

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United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

No. 22478

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee,

against

ALGER HISS,
Appellant.

APPELLANT'S BRIEF

On Appeal from Order Denying Motion for New Trial

74-1333-5435

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United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

No. 22478

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee,

against

ALGER HISS,
Appellant.

APPELLANT'S BRIEF

Kisseloff-24513

Introductory Statement

The appellant, Alger Hiss, was convicted by a jury in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on both counts of an indictment charging perjury. The judgment of conviction, rendered by the Honorable Henry W. Goddard, United States District Judge, and entered on January 25, 1950, sentenced appellant to imprisonment for five years on each of the two counts, the sentences to run concurrently. After an appeal to this Court (185 F. 2d 822), a petition for rehearing, and a petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for certiorari (340 U. S. 948), all unsuccessful, this Court's mandate of affirmance was issued on March 16, 1951, and on March 22, 1951, the appellant surrendered to the United States Marshal. At the present time appellant is confined in the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

This is an appeal from an order of Judge Goddard, filed on July 22, 1952, which denied a motion made by appellant on January 24, 1952, for a new trial based on the ground of newly discovered evidence.* The motion was denied on affidavits and memoranda submitted on both sides, and after argument of counsel, held on June 4, 1952, but without any hearing of the witnesses proffered by appellant in support of the motion or of the witnesses proffered by the Government in opposition.

Grounds of Appeal

A motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence is addressed to the sound judicial discretion of the trial court. See, *e.g.*, *Prisament* v. *United States*, 96 F. 2d 865, 866 (C. A. 5th, 1938). The concept of sound judicial discretion, however, implies the possibility of its abuse, and the consequent commission of reversible error. On this appeal we contend that the trial court abused its discretion, and that its order denying the motion should be reversed by this Court.

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* The order is contained in Judge Goddard's opinion, dated July 22, 1952. Neither the appellant nor his counsel have ever been officially notified of the entry of any separate formal order, nor indeed of the filing of the opinion itself, and it might therefore be that technically the time for appeal has not yet started to run. See *Oddo* v. *United States*, 171 F. 2d 854 (C. A. 2d, 1949), cert. denied 337 U. S. 943; *Carter* v. *United States*, 168 F. 2d 310 (C. A. 10th, 1948). However, upon being advised by newspaper reporters of the filing of the opinion, appellant's counsel secured a photostatic copy from the clerk's office, bearing a rubber-stamp notation showing filing on July 22, 1952. Under the recently amended rules of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, a memorandum of the determination of a motion, signed by the judge, constitutes the order (General Rule 10, effective March 1, 1952). See also *United States* v. *Rockower*, 171 F. 2d 423 (C. A. 2d, 1948), cert. denied 337 U. S. 931. Appellant accordingly, for safety's sake, elected to assume that the time for appeal began to run on July 22, 1952, and filed notice of appeal on July 31, 1952. The record on appeal was filed and the appeal docketed on September 9, 1952.

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In asserting that the trial court abused its discretion in denying the motion, we do so in full appreciation of the accuracy of the court's observation "that the granting of new trials on the ground of after-discovered evidence is not favored by the courts and they are granted with great caution" (F. 907).* But if new trials are not to be lightly granted, it is equally true, we believe, that motions for new trials are not to be lightly considered or disposed of by the court to which they are addressed.

We intend to show on this appeal

that the trial judge misconceived the burden which the defense was required to carry in order to support the motion;

that he misstated or misunderstood much of the evidence offered in support of the motion;

that he passed over or neglected to consider vital elements of proof offered;

that he resolved issues of fact, depending on the credibility of witnesses, uniformly in favor of the Government, without hearing the witnesses or permitting their credibility to be tested by direct and cross-examination;

that he accepted the Government's unsubstantiated gossip and rumors as sufficient to controvert sworn statements of defense witnesses who were presented as ready and able to support their affidavits in open court;

that in the face of an uncontroverted showing that evidence needed to establish the innocence of the defend-

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* References "F. ....." are to folios in the Appendix to this brief. References "R. ....." are to pages of the record on the original appeal to this Court, 185 F. 2d 822. References to portions of the record on the current appeal which have not been printed in the Appendix will be specifically so designated.

References "H.H. ....." are to pages of the published testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities (Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage in the United States Government), House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, Second Session.

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> ant was in the possession of the FBI, or was withheld by others from the defense for fear of the FBI, he declined to permit a hearing at which the defense might be enabled to bring such evidence out into the light.

However decorously we may phrase our criticisms of the trial court's action, they will inevitably be recognized as amounting to a charge of predetermination of the motion, without hearing of the witnesses and without that just and fair consideration which even once-convicted defendants are entitled to receive at the hands of our courts when evidence of a miscarriage of justice is offered. We cannot make any lesser charge. We believe that the trial court's handling of the motion displayed such predetermination, without fair hearing, as to amount to an abuse of its discretion, and thus to constitute error requiring reversal by this Court.

Statement of Facts

In their nature, motions for new trials on the ground of newly discovered evidence can be tested for sufficiency only by comparing the proffered new evidence with the evidence which was before the jury on the trial.* Consequently, as background for an intelligible argument, we must first state not only the substance of the new evidence (which Judge Goddard held insufficient to call for a new trial), but also the substance of the evidentiary case made against appellant at the trial which resulted in his conviction. We first summarize the trial evidence.

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* This is so whether the applicable rule is that of the *Johnson* and *Berry* cases (*Johnson* v. *United States,* 32 F. 2d 127, 130 (C. A. 8th, 1929); *Berry* v. *State,* 10 Ga. 511, 527 (1851)) or that of the *Larrison* case (*Larrison* v. *United States,* 24 F. 2d 82, 87-8 (C. A. 7th, 1928)). See opinion below, F. 903-5.

I. The Case Against Alger Hiss.

This case had its origin in a charge made by Whittaker Chambers to the effect that he had known Alger Hiss as a member of the Communist Party in the middle 1930's. The charge was first publicly made by Chambers before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives on August 3, 1948. Alger Hiss asked immediate opportunity to reply to the charge, and denied it under oath before the Committee on August 5, 1948. At a later hearing before the Committee on August 17, 1948, after Hiss had identified Chambers as a man he had once known under a different name, Hiss challenged Chambers to repeat his statements where they would not be privileged against suit for libel. Chambers did so, and Hiss on September 27, 1948, instituted action against him in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland.

In this Baltimore action Hiss's attorneys on November 4, 1948, began a pre-trial examination of Chambers and his wife, Esther. Up to that time Chambers had consistently maintained that, though Alger Hiss had been a member of the Communist Party, his assignment had had nothing to do with espionage activities.* Even on the opening days of the pre-trial examination (November 4, 5, 1948) he reiterated this assertion, and specifically denied ever having "transmitted a State Department document from Mr. Hiss to the Communist Party".† He was asked on Novem-

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* Before the House Committee on August 3, 1948, Chambers had testified: " * * * I should perhaps make the point that these people were specifically not wanted to act as sources of information. These people were an elite group, an outstanding group, which it was believed would rise to positions—as, indeed, some of them did—notably Mr. White and Mr. Hiss—in the Government, and their, position in the Government would be of very much more service to the Communist Party—" (H.H., 577). Similarly, before the Grand Jury on October 14, 1948, he testified that he did not have "any knowledge that people in the employ of the Government furnished information" (R. 352).

† Transcript, pp. 303, 317.

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ber 4th to produce any correspondence or other papers he might have received from any member of the Hiss family. He produced none that day or the next, and the hearing was adjourned. On November 16th it was resumed for testimony by Mrs. Chambers, and on the following day, November 17th, Chambers reappeared, this time bringing with him a set of papers. They consisted of four pencil notes and forty-three typewritten documents—full or partial summaries, paraphrases, or copies of State Department documents—all of which he claimed at the trials had been written by Hiss or typed on the Hiss family typewriter by Mrs. Hiss and given to him by Hiss in the first few months of 1938 for microfilming and transmittal to Russia. He had forgotten about them, he said, but had just a day or two earlier (November 14, 1948) found them in an envelope which he had left with his wife's nephew, Nathan Levine, in 1938 and which Levine had kept over a disused dumbwaiter in his mother's house in Brooklyn for the last ten years.

Chambers's production of these documents * brought the pre-trial examination to a standstill. On Hiss's instructions his attorneys immediately turned the documents over to the Department of Justice (R. 2251, 2451-4). About two weeks later—December 2, 1948—Chambers led agents of the House Un-American Activities Committee to a pumpkin patch on his Westminster, Maryland, farm, and produced for them there, out of a hollowed-out pumpkin, two strips of developed microfilm which he claimed to have found in the same envelope in Levine's house. These microfilm strips consisted of photographs of State Department documents

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* At the second trial the four handwritten notes were designated Government's Baltimore Exhibits 1-4, and the forty-three typewritten documents were designated Government's Baltimore Exhibits 5-47. The respective State Department documents which at the trial were shown to have underlain the copies or summaries were designated Government's State Exhibits 1-4 and 5-47. These designations are used in this brief.

which he said Alger Hiss had given him for copying and transmission to Russia.*

Chambers's production of these various documents and microfilm strips led to further testimony by him before the House Committee,† and also before a Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York. Alger Hiss was also called before the Grand Jury, and there, on December 15, 1948, he gave the testimony on which the indictment was founded.

The indictment, in brief, charged that on December 15, 1948, Alger Hiss lied when he testified to the Grand Jury that neither he nor his wife, Priscilla, in his presence had ever turned over to Chambers any documents, or copies of documents, of the State Department or of any other Government organization (Count I), and that he thought he could say definitely that he had not seen Chambers after January 1, 1937 (Count II).

The Government's case consisted largely of the testimony of Whittaker Chambers. It is quite unnecessary here to give the detail of Chambers's elaborate and circumstantial tale of his alleged contacts with Hiss, from their first meeting in 1934 when Hiss was serving as counsel to the Senate committee investigating the munitions industry (the "Nye Committee") down to Chambers's break with the Communist Party on April 15, 1938. It is equally unimportant

* The microfilm strips were designated Government's Exhibits 11 and 12 at the second trial. The State Department documents photographed on the strips were designated Government's State Exhibits 48 and 50-55 (there was no Government's State Exhibit 49). Three additional microfilm strips—these undeveloped—were found in the pumpkin by the House Committee investigators and, according to Chambers, had likewise been kept in the envelope over Levine's dumbwaiter; but Chambers made no attempt to link these three strips with Hiss, and they were not introduced in evidence at the trials.

† This further testimony has been kept secret by the Committee, except for a brief excerpt read into the record in the course of later testimony before the Committee by Henry Julian Wadleigh.

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to recite the defense's answering evidence which, at almost every point where Chambers was incautious enough to suggest a fact susceptible of verification or disproof, forcefully showed either that Chambers was lying or that he had been in a position to inform himself specifically for the purposes of the trial.* Since this was a perjury case, Chambers's testimony, however effectively it might have survived the devastating defense attack on it, would have been insufficient to support a conviction unless either confirmed by the testimony of a second independent witness or substantiated by corroborative evidence under the rule of *Weiler* v. *United States,* 323 U. S. 606.

So far as Count I was concerned,† there was no second independent witness. The corroborative evidence offered consisted essentially of the handwritten and typewritten documents, and the two developed microfilm strips, produced by Chambers as above described. State Department officials produced and authenticated the original official State Department documents from which the copies, paraphrases, summaries, and photographs derived. The defense conceded that the handwritten notes were in Alger Hiss's handwriting; and an FBI expert, Ramos C. Feehan, testified without contradiction by the defense that the typewritten documents, with one exception (Government's Baltimore Exhibit 10), were typed on the same machine as had been used to type certain other documents in evidence (known as the Hiss Standards) which had concededly been

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* The substance of Chambers's story, and of the defense's rebuttal, is stated in one of the affidavits supporting the motion (F. 25-45).

† Neither the motion, nor this appeal, is concerned with the "corroborative" evidence offered by the Government on Count II. Since the trial court charged the jury that if they found Hiss guilty on Count I they should also find him guilty on Count II (R. 3275), it must be assumed that the jury did not necessarily consider any of the separate evidence under Count II. See *Stromberg* v. *California,* 283 U. S. 359. The disposition of this motion by the court below was in no way based upon any failure to attack the evidence under Count II.

typed on a Woodstock typewriter owned by the Hisses in the 1930's. In addition, the Government offered evidence that Alger Hiss had had access to most of the State Department documents which had been copied, abstracted, or photographed.*

A mute but dynamic witness for the Government, too, was a battered Woodstock typewriter, #N230,099. This, it is true, was introduced as a defense exhibit, Exhibit UUU. Following Chambers's production of the typed documents in Baltimore, both the Government and the defense had instituted a search for the typewriter which the Hisses had owned in the 1930's. Though the Government had thirty-five FBI agents on the trail in the Washington area alone (R. 739, 2998), it was the defense that finally located a machine which was apparently the original Hiss machine. A defense attorney bought it from one Ira Lockey; the trail which had led to it—starting with former servants of the Hisses who had received it from them in late 1937 or early 1938—indicated that it was probably the Hiss machine; and the defense introduced it in evidence on that assumption, at both the first and the second trial.†

The defense thus took initial responsibility for Woodstock #N230,099 as being the original Hiss machine. The Government, however, soon adopted it, and used it as though it were a living witness. It sat before the jury throughout the second trial. Several witnesses were called by the Government to identify it by at least superficial characteristics as the one given away by the Hisses to their maid's family. An FBI man typed on it in front of the jury to

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* The Government did not undertake to show that Hiss alone had had access to the documents in question, and the defense showed, from routing marks and other indicia, that a number of them were most *unlikely* to have been available to him, and most *likely* to have been available to others who might have been Chambers's sources in his espionage work. See our brief on the original appeal, pp. 14-27, and petition for rehearing, pp. 9-12.

† Between the trials it was impounded in the clerk's office by order of the trial court. Since the end of the second trial it has been in the possession or under the control of defense counsel.

show that it worked (R. 3019, 3253). The prosecutor, in his summation, pointed to it and said dramatically: "They [the Baltimore Documents] were typed on that machine (indicating). Our man said it was"; * and he invited the jury to take it to the jury room with them when they retired to consider their verdict (R. 3262). And the trial judge charged the jury that it was "the contention of the Government that this is the typewriter upon which Baltimore Exhibits 5-47 (with the exception of Exhibit 10) were typed" (R. 3271-2).

This, then, was the essential Government case on Count I—Chambers's own story, and the Baltimore Documents, the microfilms, and the typewriter offered to the jury as corroborations to substantiate his story. Of human witnesses to support Chamber's charge there were none.

But there was one important human witness brought on by the Government—important before the jury, even though she corroborated nothing relevant to either count of the indictment. This was Edith Murray, the woman produced on the last day of the second trial to testify that she had worked as a maid for the Chamberses † in 1934-5 at 903 St. Paul Street and in 1935-6 at 1617 Eutaw Place, in Baltimore, and that during the latter period she had seen Priscilla Hiss three or four times, and Alger Hiss once for about five minutes, as visitors at the Chambers apartment. She knew nothing about Chambers's alleged espionage activities with Hiss; but she was one independent human being ‡—and the only one the Government was ever

Kisseloff-24522

* R. 3254. As with Sherlock Holmes's "curious incident of the dog in the night," the most startling fact was that neither "our man" —Feehan of the FBI—nor any other Government witness had said anything of the kind. There was no *testimony* whatsoever at the trials that Woodstock #230,099 was the machine that typed the Baltimore Documents or the Hiss Standards.

† Knowing them, however, under the false name of "Cantwell."

‡ Mrs. Chambers (who in any event testified only to events alleged under Count II) can scarcely be classed as "independent". As she herself testified, if her husband were so to direct, "We would go [tomorrow] to Ypsilanti and we would be Hogans" (R. 1063).

able to produce—whose testimony tended to suggest that the Government's case might be something more than a product solely of Chambers's imagination and skillful deceit. The prosecutor himself told the jury, in his summation, that it was Edith Murray "that really put the lie back where it belonged" (R. 3247; cf. F. 116-119).

II. The Evidence in Support of the Motion.

A. Evidence of the possibility of forgery by typewriter.

At the trial the linking of the typed Baltimore documents to Hiss was provided by the testimony of the FBI expert Feehan, who compared them with the Hiss Standards,* and on the basis of ten peculiarities of imprint apparently recurring in the two sets of documents expressed the opinion that the same machine had been used to type both sets.† Underlying his opinion was the assumption, common at the time to all qualified document examiners (see Miss McCarthy's affidavit, F. 169), that no two typewriters could ever, merely by accidental coincidence, make identical impressions, and also that it would be as a practical matter impossible to change or adapt any one machine to the extent necessary in order to enable it to duplicate the product of another machine so closely that an expert examiner could not detect the difference. At the trial defense counsel had had no basis for questioning the validity of the assumption, and on this issue of identification had not even subjected Feehan to cross-examination.

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* At the trial these were designated Goverment's Exhibits 34, 37, 39 and 46B and Defendant's Exhibit TT. Feehan, for unstated reasons, did not include in his comparison Defendant's Exhibit TT.

†Although Feehan testified before the jury that his opinion was based on these ten peculiar characteristics, he states, in an answering affidavit submitted by the Government on this motion, that before testifying he had "examined each and every character of typewriting appearing on the questioned and known documents" (F. 632).

Following the trial, however, defense counsel did begin to question the validity of the assumption, and to test it out in a practical manner. They engaged an experienced typewriter engineer, Martin K. Tytell, to construct, if possible, a machine which would so closely duplicate the typing of Woodstock #230,099, the machine in evidence, that an expert examining the products of the two could not tell them apart.* Tytell constructed such a machine without ever seeing the machine which he was duplicating, succeeding, in his opinion and those of other experts, to such a point that the typing from his machine would pass, by any standard expert test, for typing from #230,099, and would be indistinguishable from it at least by any expert who had not been closely identified with the process of constructing the duplicate (F. 163, 174, 189-90).

As the first link in the chain of our new evidence on this motion, accordingly, we presented to the court below thirty documents, some typed on #230,099 and some on Tytell's duplicate, but without indicating which was which.† We presented also a set of enlarged details photographed by an expert in photomicrography, again without revealing which detail was taken from which machine.‡ We supported these illustrative documents with expert opinions as to the completeness of the duplication (F. 174, 189-90). And we challenged the Government to controvert, if it could, the soundness of our contention by having its experts tell the documents apart.

Kisseloff-24524

On the record this challenge not only has remained completely unanswered by the Government; even the fact of its existence has been ignored both by the Government and by the court below (F. 753-4, 852-4, 889).

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* Woodstock #230,099 was selected for the test solely for the purpose of adapting the experiment as closely as possible to the conditions which would have had to be met if Chambers had been having an early Woodstock duplicated.

† Photocopies of these thirty documents were filed with the unprinted record on this appeal (p. 81); see also F. 175-7.

‡ See unprinted record on this appeal, p. 81; also F. 189-90, 201.

B. Evidence of a forged typewriter in this case.

The next link in the chain of evidence presented in support of the motion related to the typewriter in evidence at the trial—Defendant's Exhibit UUU, Woodstock #230,099. As it became increasingly apparent that in spite of prior expert opinion to the contrary the creation of a fake machine, capable of producing forged documents, would have been possible, defense counsel began to turn their attention, more closely than had theretofore been practicable or had seemed likely to be fruitful, to the history and make-up of #230,099 itself. The investigation led to positive conclusions that #230,099 was not a genuine original Woodstock, merely worn by time and usage and subjected to normal repair. In the language of Dr. Norman, an expert in, among other things, the physical and chemical analysis of metals, "Woodstock N230099 is not a machine which has worn normally since leaving the factory, but shows positive signs of having been deliberately altered, in that many of its types are replacements of the originals and have been deliberately shaped" (F. 378). This being so, the conclusion is inevitable that #230,099 is not the original Hiss machine, but is a deliberately fabricated, synthetic machine, put together for the purpose of deception, by someone in whose interest it was to make Chambers's story of the Baltimore Documents stand up.

Kisseloff-24520

The evidence falls into two categories, one historical and one scientific. Each lends force to the other.

(1) *History.* There is no dispute as to the source from which the Hisses acquired their typewriter. It had belonged to Mr. Thomas Fansler, Priscilla Hiss's father, who had acquired it new for purposes of his business as Philadelphia General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The exact date of his acquisition of it remains uncertain, at least to the defense; for Mr. Fansler closed his office and gave the machine to one of his daughters in the early 1930's; both

he and the salesman from whom he purchased it are dead; his secretary has refused to discuss the matter without the permission of the FBI (F. 87-8); the Woodstock factory records (at Woodstock, Illinois) do not reflect retail sales data; and the pertinent sales records of the concern which was the Woodstock sales agency in Philadelphia from 1927 to 1938 have been taken over by the FBI and never returned (F. 231-2, 236).

Notwithstanding these disheartening road-blocks encountered in the investigation into the history of the typewriter, it was still possible, at length, to uncover certain important facts establishing that Woodstock #230,099 cannot be the original Fansler machine, and therefore cannot be the machine owned by the Hisses in the 1930's.

(a) After many months of apparently fruitless effort, defense counsel finally induced the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company to permit an examination to be made of typed letters in its file written from Mr. Fansler's office at times running from July, 1927, to February, 1930. The examination was permitted on condition that it be conducted by the firm of Tyrrell & Doud of Milwaukee, document examiners in whom the Northwestern Mutual officials had confidence (F. 96-97). The conclusions of Mr. Doud, who conducted the examination, were presented in a letter (F. 241-58), and may be summarized as follows:

Kisseloff-24526

(i) That letters dated July 8, 1929, and thereafter were written on an "apparently quite new" Woodstock machine different from the machine used for the earlier letters (the latest of which earlier letters was dated June 29, 1929).

(ii) That the letters dated July 8, 1929, and thereafter, "agree in typeface pattern with the so-called Hiss Standards", as well as with the Baltimore Documents, and show a tendency "toward the development of typeface defects that later became so highly identifying in the 1933 and 1935 specimens and the Baltimore Letters."

(iii) That the model typewriter all these later letters were written on was of a kind made from 1926 "until some time the latter part of 1928 or early in 1929," and that the letters show "complete agreement in typeface style" with specimens of typewriting from Mr. Doud's files dated in 1926, 1927, and 1928.

Accordingly, Doud's examination shows that the typewriter used by the Hisses in the 1930's must have been manufactured long enough before July 8, 1929, to allow for shipping to the sales agency in Philadelphia, sale to Mr. Fansler, and placement in use in his office by that date. Further, its typeface style was one discontinued in manufacture in 1928 or *early* 1929 at the latest.

(b) After many similarly discouraging months of apparently fruitless effort and conflicting reports, the defense was permitted to examine the surviving production records at the Woodstock factory at Woodstock, Illinois (now R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc.), and to discuss them with responsible officials of the company. From the examination and discussions it appeared that Woodstock records no longer showed the date of manufacture or shipment of a machine with a given serial number, but that they did show the serial numbers at the beginning and end of the year 1929, and also the number of machines manufactured in each month in that year (Ex. II-B, F. 206-13). On these facts, and making every possible allowance for error, on no conceivable theory could Woodstock #230,099 have been manufactured before July 3, 1929 (Ex. II-D, F. 217-22). It would be manifestly beyond reason to suppose that, particularly in an era before air mail freight, a machine could have been packed, shipped from Woodstock, Illinois, to Philadelphia, received by a distributor, unpacked, sold, and put into use by the purchaser all in a period of five days which included the 4th of July and a weekend.

Accordingly, Woodstock #230,099—the machine in evidence as Defendant's Exhibit UUU—could not be the original Fansler-Hiss machine.

Kisseloff-2

(2) *Scientific.* Growing suspicions of the authenticity of #230,099, based on the peculiarities of its history, led defense counsel to submit the machine to metallurgical analysis, at the hands of Dr. Daniel P. Norman, of Boston, a leading expert in the physical and chemical analysis of metals, paper and other materials, with wide experience in such work on behalf of the Armed Services, and other branches of the Federal Government, as well as for major private industrial firms.

Dr. Norman's conclusions (F. 367-99) are unequivocal. On the basis of an intimate study of Woodstock #230,099 itself, and comparison of its characteristics with those of other Woodstocks of the same vintage, he finds that Woodstock #230,099 deviates from the norm in the manner in which many of its type faces are soldered to the bars, and in the metal content not only of the solder, but also of many of the type faces themselves. Further, many of the types show tool marks and abnormal characteristics in their surface finish which show incontrovertibly that the striking faces have been mechanically altered. In short, Woodstock #230,099 is a deliberately fabricated machine.*

The statement last made does not rest solely on Dr. Norman's evidence. Evelyn S. Ehrlich, an expert in the detection and photomicrographic demonstration of documentary forgeries (F. 178-80, 463-4), has examined specimens of typing from #230,099, and compared them with the Hiss Standards.† On the basis of this comparison she states the

Kisseloff-2452

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* Ira Lockey, from whom the defense purchased #230,099, testified at the second trial that when he acquired it in 1945 it was out in a heavy rain in a Washington backyard (R. 1558). Dr. Norman establishes that Woodstock #230,099 has never been so exposed to the elements—thus raising the alternative inference that it is not the machine which Lockey originally acquired, or that Lockey did not acquire it when and how he said he did.

† As explained below, p. 18, the four Government exhibits included in the Hiss Standards (Nos. 34, 37, 39 and 46B) were finally made available to the defense for study by direction of the court below on March 21, 1952.

positive opinion that #230,099 cannot be the machine that typed at least three of the five Hiss Standards * (F. 474).

On this motion we do not purport to show—we do not yet know—how and when the typewriter in this case was concocted, or by what devious means it was planted on the defense as apparently the authentic Fansler-Hiss machine. But by historical and by scientific evidence we show that it is a fraud. And if the typewriter is shown to be a fraud, the plot to incriminate Alger Hiss is exposed, even though some details of the plot may still be undiscovered, since there is no possible innocent explanation—no conceivable theory for its injection into the case except by or on behalf of Whittaker Chambers.

C. Evidence of the forgery of the typed Baltimore Documents.

In the papers initially filed in support of this motion we offered no evidence dealing specifically with the physical characteristics of the Baltimore Documents. The defense had photographs of some of them; but those had been taken early in the case, before the defense experiments had exposed the techniques by which forgery by typewriter could be accomplished, and were not adapted to the kind of examination which needed to be made in the light of our new knowledge. The defense had sought, before and during the second trial, the opportunity to make a paper content analysis of the documents themselves; the Government had objected strenuously, but had been finally, after the second trial was more than half over, required to surrender a small blank corner of one of the documents (Government's Baltimore Exhibit 32), which had promptly been consumed in the course of inconclusive experiments.

Kisseloff-24529

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* In an earlier affidavit Mrs. Ehrlich had expressed a tentative opinion, based upon examination of a photocopy of one of the Standards (46B), that it might not have been typed on #230,099 (F. 193). Even after the originals were made available by the Government she found two of them inadequate for comparison purposes, because of the quality of paper and ribbon used—and she noted, incidentally, that these two were the ones on which Feehan had primarily relied at the second trial (F. 472-4).

After the initial motion papers were filed, offering for the first time proof of the practical possibility of forgery, defense counsel formally asked the United States Attorney for such access to the documents as would permit a real test of their genuineness. The request was refused; but at an informal hearing in chambers on March 21, 1952, the objection was withdrawn, and the trial judge ordered the documents made available to defense experts for study. Thus it was possible for the first time to secure and present to the court the evidence of forgery intrinsic in the documents themselves.

As background for the significance of the evidence thus presented, Chambers's trial story of the origin and history of the documents should be recalled. According to him, Mrs. Hiss typed them on the family machine, as her husband was no typist, and she wanted "an opportunity to satisfy that need which she felt" for activity in underground work (R. 290). The ordinary plan was to have Hiss bring home original documents overnight, so that his wife could make typed copies or summaries. Every week or ten days Chambers would come around to pick up the typed material, together with originals which Hiss might have brought home on that particular day. Chambers would take the copies and originals to Baltimore that night, to have them photographed; later the same night he would come back to Washington and return the originals to Hiss. The typed copies or summaries he would burn (R. 257-9). For some reason never yet convincingly explained, the crop of typed papers which Chambers produced in Baltimore he kept, instead of burning them.* He broke with the Party,

Kisseloff-24530

* This Court, in its opinion on the original appeal, says that what Chambers produced "was the fruit of his last such pick-up before, having lost sympathy with it, he renounced Communism in 1938 * * *" (185 F. 2d 822, 829). As we pointed out in our petition for rehearing (pp. 8-9), there was nothing in the record to support this statement, since Chambers gave no testimony whatsoever as to why or in what circumstances he preserved the Baltimore Documents. Moreover, the "last pick-up" could not possibly, consistently with Chambers's story of the operation, have comprised documents running over a three months' period, with a hiatus (except for one of the handwritten notes) of approximately a month in the middle.

and abandoned his document conspiracy, around April 15, 1938. The papers which he had kept, instead of burning, he put into an envelope which he gave for safe-keeping to his wife's nephew, Nathan Levine, in May or June of that year. Levine put the envelope in an old dumbwaiter shaft in his mother's house in Brooklyn, and forgot about it. He had no idea what was in it.

There the documents are said to have rested for more than ten years. At the Baltimore deposition hearing on November 17, 1948, Chambers produced them, for the first time injecting a note of actual espionage operation. At the trial he told how he had come to recollect the existence of the envelope that he had given so many years before to Nathan Levine; how he had asked Levine for it; how they had gone together on November 14th to the house in Brooklyn and Levine had pulled the dust-encrusted envelope out of the dumbwaiter shaft and given it to him; how he had opened it by himself in the kitchen, while Levine was cleaning up the dust which had fallen on the floor, and how he (Chambers) was amazed at finding that the envelope contained these typewritten sheets, which he had forgotten all about.

With the typewritten sheets were other things, he said. There were the short handwritten memoranda (Government's Baltimore Exhibits 1-4). There were some yellow sheets supposedly in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White.* There were two short strips of developed microfilm and three cans of microfilm, undeveloped.†

Kisseloff-24531

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* Though these sheets were physically produced at the second trial and marked for identification as Government's Exhibit 20, and though the text was read into the Congressional Record by (then) Representative Nixon on January 30, 1950, the Government has still declined to permit the defense to examine the sheets themselves. In the Congressional Record the memorandum was said to consist of eight pages.

† In addition, according to Chambers's article in the Saturday Evening Post for April 5, 1952, there were "one or two smaller items of no particular importance" (F. 421).

The handwritten and typewritten papers Chambers produced in Baltimore three days later, on November 17th. The developed microfilm he did not; he held it for the House Committee, hidden in the pumpkin.

If Chambers was telling the truth in the foregoing recital, the typed Baltimore Documents must have been typed by one person (Priscilla Hiss), on one typewriter (the Hiss family Woodstock)* currently over the three months' period represented by the dates of the underlying State Department documents (January 5 to April 1, 1938). They must have been kept together in one specific, dust-encrusted, envelope for ten years, over a disused dumbwaiter in Brooklyn. They must have rested there, in that envelope, with three cans of undeveloped microfilm, and two short strips of developed film, as well as the eight yellow pages of the so-called Harry Dexter White memorandum † and the "one or two smaller items of no particular importance." ‡

As indicated above, on the trial judge's direction on March 21, 1952, the Baltimore Documents and the envelope in which they were supposed to have been kept, as well as the Hiss Standards, were at last made available to defense experts for study.

As a result of this study supplemental affidavits were filed in support of the motion, including affidavits by the three experts to whom the study had been committed. These affidavits show that every essential detail of Chambers's story of the source and history of the typed Baltimore Documents is false:

(1) That the Baltimore Documents cannot have been kept together in any one place over the ten years from 1938 to 1948.

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* Feehan, the FBI expert, testified at the trial that Government's Baltimore Exhibit 10, a precis of a long War Department MID report routed to Mr. Hamilton, of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, was obviously not written on the same typewriter as the others, and the Government made no contention that it was; but Chambers still pressed his recollection: "I believe Alger Hiss gave me that paper" (R. 1097-1101; R. 655; contrast R. 582).

† See note *, p. 19, *supra*.

‡ See note †, p. 19, *supra*.

Kisseloff-24533

(2) That in particular none of the Baltimore Documents can have been kept in the envelope which Chambers claims to have recaptured from the dumbwaiter and which was put in evidence as Government's Exhibit 19.

(3) That the Baltimore Documents were not typed by any one person, but by two or more, and in particular that none of them were typed by Priscilla Hiss.

(4) That the Baltimore Documents bear intrinsic proof of forgery, deducible in part from the use of miscellaneously different typewriter ribbons and faked typographical errors, plainly designed to confuse.

Kisseloff-24533

In short, the defense would, if the Court would permit, show by expert testimony and demonstration that the typed Baltimore Documents were not typed by Priscilla Hiss, or by any one person; that they were not kept together in the envelope over the dumbwaiter for ten long years; and that they are an ingenious set of forgeries.

D. Evidence of the falsity of Chambers's story of how he got the Documents.

The State Department documents reflected in the typed Baltimore Documents bore dates from January 5, 1938, to April 1, 1938, two of them bearing the latter date. If Chambers's story of how he got the Baltimore Documents from Alger Hiss were true, he would have had to be still getting documents from Alger Hiss as part of his Communist espionage conspiracy at least down to April 4, 1938.*

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* This allows for the fact that April 1, 1938, was a Friday. One of the documents was not received in the State Department until 7:45 P. M. of that evening; and under Chambers's plan of operation he would not have secured the typed copies until April 4th at the earliest. See F. 137-8.

Before the Baltimore Documents had been produced, Chambers had fixed his break with the Party as in 1937, or at the latest in February 1938. But with the Baltimore Documents to be explained, a new story was needed. At the trial he testified to a date for the break late enough to allow for the reception of the last of them; he fixed the date of his break with the Party, and the end of his participation in the espionage operation, as about April 15, 1938. And particularly he fixed it with reference to a translation job for the Oxford University Press, which he said he got only after he had broken with the Party.

On a new trial the defense would establish, if the court would permit, that Chambers got his translation job long before April 1, 1938, and that, likewise, he had left the Party long before that date. We would offer the testimony of Paul Willert, the Oxford University Press official who gave him the job, Dr. Martin Gumpert, the author of the book translated, and Mrs. Rita Reil, the person first engaged to translate the book. And we would supplement their recollections by correspondence in the files of the Oxford University Press in New York, and in the files of Dr. Gumpert's literary agents in London. The testimony and documents which we offer would expose Chambers's fraud by testimony out of his own mouth.

Kisseloff-24534

E. Evidence on Edith Murray.

Edith Murray, alone of human beings (other than Chambers and his wife), testified that the Hisses had known and visited the Chamberses socially in a manner which the Chamberses had asserted and the Hisses had denied. The manner of her "discovery" and production as a Government witness provoked suspicion, if not of her veracity, at least of the accuracy of her recollection; and cross-examination strengthened the suspicion.* But the Government's

* See our brief on the original appeal, pp. 93-5.

tactics, of concealing her identity and withholding her as a witness until the last day of the second trial, effectively prevented the administration of the *coup de grace.*

To have had the knowledge to which Edith Murray testified, she would have had to have worked, as she said she did, as a maid in the Chambers-Cantwell menage at 1617 Eutaw Place in 1935-6. And the verisimilitudinous detail with which she invested her story requires, if it is to be accepted, that she should also have worked for the Chamberses at their previous residence, 903 St. Paul Street, in 1934-5.

On this motion the defense has offered the testimony of two witnesses, respectively familiar with 903 St. Paul Street and 1617 Eutaw Place at the times in question, who would, if the court would permit, testify that no such person as Edith Murray worked when and where she said she did. From this testimony, if believed, it would have to follow that her story of visits by the Hisses to the Chamberses was false.

Kisseloff-24535

ARGUMENT

The general rules applicable to the granting of new trials in the federal courts on the ground of newly discovered evidence need not be stated here, since they are quoted *in extenso* in the opinion of the trial court (F. 903-6). We contended below, and contend here, that our proffered evidence is such that "on a new trial [it] would probably produce an acquittal" (*Johnson* v. *United States,* 32 F. 2d 127 (C. A. 8th, 1929)), and also that it shows the use of false testimony at the trial, "without [which] the jury might have reached a different conclusion" (*Larrison* v. *United States,* 24 F. 2d 82 (C. A. 7th, 1928)). The trial court held (F. 907) "that under either rule he [appellant] is not entitled to a new trial."

We do not underestimate the burden which lies on an appellant seeking to show abuse of discretion in the denial

of a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. We are aware that in the interests of orderly judicial administration it is "important * * * that findings on conflicting evidence by trial courts on motions for new trial * * * remain undisturbed except for most extraordinary circumstances * * *." *United States* v. *Johnson,* 327 U. S. 106, 111.

But clearly these criteria do not preclude examination by an appellate court of the grounds given for the ruling, to the end of testing whether the trial court in fact fairly weighed the evidence offered in support of the motion—in the light of the opposing evidence, if any, submitted by the Government—and whether *judicially* it exercised its discretion.

In such a case as this, and in such times as these, where the mere imputation of Communist Party association serves to raise blind and often unreasoning passions and prejudices against the object of the imputation, the courts, we submit, carry an exceptionally heavy responsibility to ensure that fair and full consideration shall be given to evidence newly discovered and offered to disprove the charges of the Government. And, without questioning the decision of this Court on the earlier appeal, that the Government's "corroborating" evidence offered to substantiate Chambers's story at the trial under Count I was sufficient in spite of its patent weaknesses to take the case to the jury, we urge that those patent weaknesses * placed upon the trial court the duty to be especially alert to grant a fair and full hearing on this motion.

The ultimate question before the trial court on such a motion as this is to decide what effect the new evidence—assuming its credibility and relevance—would have had, or on a new trial would have, on the jury's verdict. Con-

Kisseloff-24536

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* See our brief on the original appeal, especially pp. 12-52, 66-81, and our petition for rehearing, pp. 8-12. It is to be noted that the evidence at the trial, dealt with on the original appeal, fortifies the new evidence now produced, and is in turn fortified by that new evidence.

cededly, discharge of this ultimate function calls for the exercise of a peculiarly individualized quality of judgment. The judge hearing this motion, as by general practice, was the judge who presided at the trial, who was in a position to observe the witnesses, to experience the cumulative effect of the prosecution's case and the defense's answer, and to assay the probable influence of the various elements of the proof upon the jury. When a judge so situated hears proffered new evidence, it is proper that he should be accorded wide discretion to judge whether the presentation of that new evidence before the jury "might" have or "probably" would have changed the verdict.

On this appeal we do not concern ourselves with the scope of this Court's power to review a decision by a trial judge on that issue. For Judge Goddard did not reach that issue; he did not purport to judge what would have been the effect on the jury if we had been allowed to show them that the typewriter in evidence in the case was a fake, that the Baltimore Documents were forgeries, that Edith Murray was, at least, mistaken about seeing Alger Hiss in the Chambers apartment, and that Chambers lied when he changed his story to put his break with the Communist Party late enough to dovetail with the Baltimore Documents.

Kisseloff-24537

Instead, Judge Goddard undertook to analyze our proffered evidence, and to decide that it does not prove what we claim it does. In turn, we ask the Court on this appeal to analyze Judge Goddard's analysis of our evidence, and we ask the Court to conclude, on the basis of Judge Goddard's own opinion, that the motion was disposed of without the fair hearing which even a wide discretion requires, if it is to be judicially exercised.

In support of our contention we can show how the court below simply ignored vital parts of our proof, and how it resolved disputed issues of fact in favor of the Government without even hearing the witnesses. But if the validity of our contention is to become clear this Court must, we respectfully request, consider carefully not only

these more obvious defects in the opinion but also other features which to a perceptive ear will equally show predetermination—such features as the language which the court chose to select from the supporting affidavits for quotation, as contrasted with the language it chose to omit, the characterizing phrases which the court chose to use in introducing quotations or in discussing evidence, and the court's uncritical acceptance of unsupported, irrelevant, or patently fallacious assertions made in the Government's answering affidavits.

The opinion, we respectfully submit, bears all the earmarks of a document gotten together to justify a fixed determination—i.e., that in no circumstances must Alger Hiss be allowed a new trial—rather than a reasoned statement of the considerations leading to an exercise of true judicial discretion based on the evidence presented.

I

Kisseloff-24538

The Typewriter

A. Tytell's experimental machine.

At the outset we undertook to show that, notwithstanding general expert opinion to the contrary, it is possible, by mechanical fabrication of a typewriter, to duplicate the work of another machine so expertly that the forgery will successfully pass the scrutiny of an expert document examiner, at least if he has not been forewarned that two separate machines have been used. By demonstrating the feasibility of such forgery, we proposed so to undermine the testimony of the FBI expert Feehan as to destroy the essential link of the Baltimore Documents to Alger Hiss.

The major element of this demonstration consisted in the preparation and presentation to the court below of actual sample documents typed on Woodstock #230,099 (the machine in evidence) together with documents typed on

another machine, fabricated on behalf of the defense for the purpose of showing that Woodstock typing (in this instance the typing of #230,099) could be duplicated. We invited the Government to have its experts tell the difference, if they could, for we thought that whatever might be the weight accorded to abstract expert opinions on the possibility of forgery, an actual demonstration of successful forgery by typewriter could not fail to command respect.

So far as the trial court was concerned, we were apparently wrong. Throughout Judge Goddard's opinion (as throughout the Government's counter-affidavits, memorandum, and argument on the motion) there is not a single word to reveal that the proffered evidence included documents handed to the court to demonstrate successful forgery by typewriter.

Kisseloff-24539

Obviously, on the motion the Government faced a dilemma, caused by the inability of its experts to pass the test we had posed. It could concede the success of our experiment, and argue that nevertheless proof that forgery by typewriter *could* be done would have no weight with a jury on the issue whether forgery by typewriter *had* been done. This, the straightforward way of handling the situation, would still, however, have possibly entailed damaging consequences, for it could have been interpreted, publicly or otherwise, as an admission that there *might* be something wrong with the Government's case against Alger Hiss.

So the Government chose the alternative of shutting its eyes to our demonstration, of pretending that it had never been made, and of pressing upon the court dislocated passages from the affidavits to justify an assertion that even the defense did not claim to have been successful in its experiment.

And the court below followed the Government's lead, implicitly.

Of course, it was not possible for the court below to neglect the experiment altogether. Thus, the opinion quotes

the affidavit of Martin Tytell, the typewriter engineer, at sufficient length to show what he was retained to do, and how it had taken him longer than he expected. But the quotation omits the passage in which Tytell states that having once learned the technique he could readily create other duplicates, of even higher fidelity, in a fraction of the time needed for the first. This, if a fact, would be inconvenient to the Government's argument, and to the court's conclusion, that the defense's own papers showed that construction would necessarily take a longer time than would have been available to Chambers.

The opinion refers to the defense's retention of Evelyn S. Ehrlich for consultation as to the progress of the experiment. It refers to her invidiously as "an alleged document expert", and as one who "describes herself as a detector of spurious prints".* It quotes from her first affidavit those portions showing that when asked to examine and compare samples from #230,099 and from Tytell's machine she was able to separate the two sets of samples—and on this basis the court concludes that "they [presumably Mrs. Ehrlich and Miss McCarthy] were *still* able to distinguish between Tytell's work and that of #230,099" (F. 890; emphasis supplied). But Mrs. Ehrlich's comparison of the two sets of samples was made at an intermediate stage in the construction of the machine, and for the purpose of aiding in its perfection (F. 182); she did not purport to render an opinion on the final success of the experiment. And of the extent of the duplication even at the intermediate stage at which she considered it, she stated "it is my opinion that any document expert, acting with reasonable care, who applied those same criteria [as reflected in Feehan's trial testimony] to the samples sent me by Mr. Lane would reach the conclusion that a single machine had been used to type all of them" (F. 189). But of these facts,

Kisseloff-24540

* Mrs. Ehrlich's extensive experience in the technical examination and conservation of prints, drawings, manuscripts and typography, and in the use of photomicrography as a research tool in the detection and illustration of deceptive imprints and typography, is set out in her first affidavit (F. 178-80).

and of the photomicrographic demonstration which Mrs. Ehrlich attached to her affidavit (F. 185-188) and which the Government has never answered, the opinion says absolutely nothing.

The opinion quotes from the first affidavit of Elizabeth McCarthy, the examiner of questioned documents who, apart from assisting during the course of the experiment, gave an opinion as to the success of its results. It quotes at length her concession that, having been intimately concerned with the development of the experimental machine, she would still be able to identify its product. But of the fact that she attached to her affidavit samples from the two machines as a demonstration that other experts not so acquainted with the machines would be unable to differentiate their products, *there is not one word.* Miss McCarthy, an affirmative witness to the newly discovered practicability of forgery by typewriter, is by the opinion of the court converted by elision into a witness against the defense.

The object of the experiment was, of course, to undermine Feehan's testimony that the Baltimore Documents were typed on the then-owned Hiss machine, and thus to discredit the most vital element of the Government's case. We dealt with Feehan's testimony as it was given at the second trial—testimony based upon similarity of ten separate peculiar characteristics recurring in the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss Standards. By silently reading out of the case our most effective proof, the court below goes far to make our task impossible. But the court is not content. It characterizes our accurate citation of Feehan's own testimony in this respect as having "proceeded on an erroneous elementary assumption", and recites four grounds for the statement: (1) that Feehan in fact examined more than ten characters; (2) that he was only asked by the prosecutor for "some of" his evidence; (3) that he was not cross-examined on this issue; and (4) that defense counsel at the trial conceded the correctness of his opinion.

Kisseloff-24541

We accept at face value Feehan's statement, in one of his affidavits opposing the motion, that before testifying at the second trial he had "examined each and every character of typewriting appearing on the questioned and known documents" (F. 632). Had he so testified at the trial there might be merit in the judge's reference to "an erroneous elementary assumption" (F. 872). He did not so testify,* and we submit that his testimony is not to be moulded for the Government's convenience by reference to the form in which the prosecutor had put the question, or to the failure of the defense to cross-examine. But this is not the issue. Regardless of whether Feehan examined ten characters, or every single imprint on every single document in the case, our point is that at the time Feehan testified, at the time the defense permitted his testimony to stand without cross-examination, all parties were acting in the light of the current belief that a typewriter forgery could not be effected so expertly as to defy the ordinary techniques of document examination (see McCarthy, F. 169-170). In neither of his affidavits opposing this motion has Feehan denied that his examination was conducted and his testimony given on that assumption. We have offered on this motion proof of the invalidity of that assumption, and we submit that disposal of our proof by smothering it is not a sound exercise of judicial discretion.

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* His actual testimony covered ten characteristics, of which eight, as Miss McCarthy has pointed out, "are of a kind which are most likely to occur in old typewriters, particularly Woodstocks of this vintage" (F. 447). Speaking of these ten, and these ten only, he said "* * * as a result of not using only one of these characteristics but by using all of these characteristics, I reached the conclusion" that the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss Standards were typed on the same Woodstock machine (R. 1080-1).

B. The scientific evidence regarding Woodstock #230,099.

The defense sought to show that Woodstock #230,099, the machine put in evidence by the defense in the belief that it was the original Fansler-Hiss machine, was not in fact that machine, but was instead a cleverly faked substitute fabricated to resemble very closely the typing of the original machine. One branch of the proof resulted from a physical examination of the machine by Dr. Daniel P. Norman, of Boston, who offered affidavits outlining the basis for his findings and was prepared to testify in detailed support of them.

As with the proof regarding Tytell's machine, the choice facing the court was between accepting the proof, at least *arguendo,* and concluding that nevertheless a jury would not have been affected, or saying, simply: "There is no proof." The court chose the latter; it says: "The defendant has submitted no proof which would support a finding by a jury * * * that the typewriter was not the original Hiss machine" (F. 907-8).

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Again we encounter the process of "belittling". For example, the court points out (although apparently not resting its opinion on the point) that the machine "was produced upon the trial by the defense and definitely identified by Hiss, Mrs. Hiss and several of the defendant's witnesses as the Hiss typewriter" (F. 874). Not a word of the facts that several Government witnesses similarly so identified it, that the prosecutor told the jury—incorrectly, as it happens—that the Government's expert had testified that the Baltimore Documents were typed on it, and that the judge himself had charged the jury that its identification was part of the Government's case (see pp. 9-10, *supra*). No disclosure of the fact that all identifications on both sides were superficial—to the effect that it "looked like", the Hiss machine (e.g., R. 2638), as would any Woodstock which had been deliberately made to look like the Hiss machine.

And of Dr. Norman himself: he is characterized as one "who describes himself as a consulting industrial chemist"

(F. 874), and by inference is not much good when it comes to metallurgical analysis. No reflection of the extensive experience of Dr. Norman and his organization "in the business of testing and analysis, both physical and chemical, of metals, chemicals, paper, and other materials, for the United States Armed Services, Federal, State and Municipal Departments, and major industrial firms" (F. 369), or of Dr. Norman's own particular expertness in spectroscopic analysis.

But these details, while atmospherically significant, are not the major weakness of the opinion on this point. That weakness consists in the uncritical acceptance of the Government's affidavits as controlling on a vital issue of fact, and the disposition of that issue without hearing the witnesses.

Dr. Norman saw the machine. He had it in his possession. He examined its types and solders, analyzed them spectroscopically, and compared them with those of other machines of the same make and vintage. He studied its type faces with the aid of photomicrography. He concluded, and is prepared to testify under oath, and to demonstrate to the court if allowed, that #230,099 is a deliberately altered machine, with many deliberately shaped replacements of original types (F. 378).

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Against this the Government offers, and the court below accepts, as controlling of the fact issue, three affidavits of officials once or now connected with the manufacture of Woodstocks. They are described in the opinion as "Conrad Youngberg, assistant superintendent of the Woodstock plant for several years prior to 1930, thereafter superintendent; Otto Hokanson, superintendent of the plant until Youngberg took over; and Joseph Schmitt, the factory manager and employed by the plant from 1920 until date" (F. 877).

Of these three men, Hokanson has had no connection with Woodstocks (or apparently with typewriters at all) since 1929 (F. 683), and Youngberg has had no such connection since 1933 (F. 677), yet their recollections, after

twenty or so years, of exactly what 1929 Woodstock type, typebars, and soldering looked like, are accepted as controlling.

No one of the three has ever seen #230,099. No one of them even claims qualifications in the field of metallurgical or spectroscopic analysis. They say, in substance, that they have looked at the illustrative photographs attached to Dr. Norman's affidavit, and that they can see no evidence of irregularity. And because *they* say so, the court below, without hearing Dr. Norman or them, holds that there is *no* evidence which could justify a jury in concluding that #230,099 is a fake (F. 890, 908).

Indeed, the court goes further, and draws an insupportable inference from the Government's affidavits. Dr. Norman had found much greater nickel content (as well as other marked differences in metallic constituents) in the solder on keys of #230,099 which appeared for other reasons to have been altered than he did in the solder on the balance of the keys or on the keys of other contemporary Woodstocks (F. 388-9, 394). Youngberg and Hokanson, in their answering affidavits, state: "From my knowledge and experience in the repair of typewriters, it is not a normal practice to re-nickel a type bar and type after a type has been resoldered to a type bar" (F. 685).* From this the judge reasons that the Government's affidavits "indicate that the presence of nickel arises from the plating process and that if there were changes in type, there would probably be less nickel present than on type which had not been altered" (F. 878)—and therefore, presumably, Dr. Norman must be wrong in reporting that the keys with more nickel in their solder were "altered" keys.

Surely elementary principles of reasoning would show that if, as Hokanson and Youngberg say, less rather than more nickel would appear on keys after a *normal* repair job, and if, as Dr. Norman says (and no one has questioned his technical ability to detect nickel if it is there), more

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* The quotation in the text is from Hokanson's affidavit. Youngberg's comparable statement is at F. 680.

rather than less in fact appears on the keys which have been replaced here, the replacement cannot have been part of a normal repair job.

Dr. Norman's evidence is supplemented and confirmed by that of Mrs. Ehrlich. She has stated, in her second affidavit, after detailed photomicrographic comparison between three of the Hiss Standards and typing from #230,099, that in her opinion #230,099 cannot be the same machine which typed those Standards (see pp. 16-17, *supra*).

The court below quotes Mrs. Ehrlich's opinion—introducing it with the phrase "she says only that" (F. 868).

What more could she or anyone else say on the issue of whether Woodstock #230,099 is the Hiss typewriter?

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The court below might, on a hearing, after examination and cross-examination of Mrs. Ehrlich and Dr. Norman and of the Government's witnesses, conclude that the evidence of the former was not credible. But the court has held no such hearing. It has not even said it disagrees with their evidence. It has, in effect, said that they have given none.

> "In the absence of *any* proof and in view of the many improbabilities in the theory of the defense, a jury could not reasonably find that Chambers constructed a duplicate typewriter or that #230,099 is not the Hiss machine" (F. 890, emphasis in original).

> "* * * The defendant has submitted no proof which would support a finding by a jury that the typewriter received in evidence at the trial was constructed by or for Chambers or that the typewriter was not the original Hiss machine" (F. 907-8).

We submit that this is not judicial consideration of our proof.

C. The history of the typewriters.

Our scientific proof shows that Woodstock #230,099 is on its face a fake machine. The same conclusion follows from our historical proof that a Woodstock typewriter with the serial number 230,099 cannot be the original Fansler-Hiss machine.

We cannot take space here to restate the nature of the proof offered on this point (see pp. 13-15, *supra*). The holding of the court below, that we have "submitted no proof which would support a finding by a jury * * * that the typewriter was not the original Hiss machine" (F. 907-8), is presumably as much applicable to our tendered historical proof as to our tendered scientific proof. And the court's treatment of our proffered evidence here is no less revelatory of its failure to give our motion the consideration which the fair exercise of judicial discretion requires.

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For instance, we sought evidence as to the original date of sale, from the man who had been the Woodstock distributor in 1929. The court recognizes this, and states: "Kenneth Simon, a defense attorney, in his affidavit says he interviewed O. Carow, of Woodstock's Philadelphia office, to ascertain when Fansler's machine was sold to him but Carow could find no records on this matter" (F. 884-5). Fair consideration would have surely noted also that the reason Carow had no records was that the FBI had taken them and never returned them (F. 231-2, 236).*

We sought evidence from the Woodstock plant as to the date on which a machine numbered 230,099 would have been manufactured. The court recognizes that we secured a written statement from Joseph Schmitt, the Woodstock factory manager, that the machine would have been "built

* Of less technical pertinence, but of considerable interstitial importance, is the fact that the FBI were around at Carow's during the course of our investigation, trying to find out what we wanted (F. 235-6).

approximately in July or August 1929", and that we secured access to production records which verified this fact (F. 883-4). But the court comments that Schmitt "would not sign such an affidavit," and that another Woodstock official, J. T. Carlson, had made an "affidavit for the defense" to the effect that "serial No. 230,000 was built in April or May 1929", which, the court says, "would indicate that #230,099 was probably constructed shortly thereafter" (F. 883-4).*

As to Carlson's affidavit, it was submitted to the court as part of a fair presentation of the investigation, including its difficulties. It was not presented as establishing, and did not establish, the facts stated in it; Carlson later explained that it had been prepared for him by a clerk and that he himself was not familiar with the facts (F. 82), and he joined with Schmitt in producing for the defense records which showed that it was incorrect (F. 82-3, 206-13). The United States Attorney's own affidavit characterized its conclusions as having been "later identified as merely the speculation of some unnamed clerk" (F. 569).

These facts the court's opinion does not recite; instead, it describes the affidavit as an "affidavit for the defense", and uses it to answer our proof (F. 884). So indefensible a treatment of the record is, we submit, a denial of fair judicial consideration of our motion.

And as to Schmitt, fair judicial consideration would have noted that while he declined to sign the affidavit prepared on the basis of the Woodstock records he and Carlson had produced, on the ground that he must consult counsel first,† he has been produced, by affidavit, as a Government witness

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* This dating would have made it physically possible for #230,099 to have been the machine Fansler bought.

† Counsel apparently never approved the dangerous precedent of making facts available for the vindication of one charged with Communist affiliation.

Kisseloff-245

on another aspect of the motion,* but has said nothing to question the accuracy of the unsigned affidavit prepared from his records.

Finally, the opinion undertakes to cite, against this aspect of our motion, isolated language from a letter received from one Donald Doud of Milwaukee, who had been retained (see p. 14, *supra*) to compare the original Fansler letters to Northwestern Mutual with the Baltimore Documents and the Hiss Standards. The court omits reference to Mr. Doud's stated opinion that the machine used for the Fansler correspondence from July 8, 1929, on must have been one made "in 1926, 1927, 1928 or possibly early 1929",† from which it would follow that it could not have been #230,099. But the court does quote Doud to the effect that he has "worked conscientiously and diligently on this matter", but does not believe that #230,099 can be a fabricated machine, and "cannot subscribe to a statement tending to imply" that that might be possible (F. 886-7).

Surely fair reading of Doud's letters would disclose that Doud was consulted—at the insistence of Northwestern Mutual (see p. 14, *supra*)—for the limited job of helping to determine the date when Fansler originally acquired the machine which later became the Hiss family machine; that he never saw #230,099; that he was not consulted with regard to its authenticity; that he had nothing to do with Tytell's machine; that his findings on the limited issue on which he worked tended to prove that #230,099 could not be the genuine Fansler-Hiss machine; and that it was precisely because of a fear that his findings would establish that fact—and thereby undermine the prestige of "docu-

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* The physical analysis of #230,099. See pp. 32-3, *supra*.

† F. 266. Doud says that this fact "would show Mr. Schmitt to be wrong" in placing the date of manufacture in July or August. But Mr. Schmitt said nothing about when the Fansler machine was made. His statement, and the records supporting it, referred to #230,099, and go to show, as does Doud's own opinion on a fair reading, that #230,099 cannot be the Fansler machine—which is our exact point.

ment experts"—that he refused to authenticate them by affidavit and wrote the letter he did.

In the light of all the foregoing we challenge wholly the statement of the court below:

> "The defense reasoning that #230,099 was manufactured after the Hiss machine is not sustained by any proof. Their theory is based wholly upon incomplete records from which they have drawn speculations from approximate dates of manufacture. Some of their own witnesses cannot support their theory" (F. 890).

On what basis can the court properly say that mathematically precise computations from given data are merely "speculations"? On what basis can the court properly say that precise records of year end serial number and monthly number of machines manufactured are in any relevant sense "incomplete records" involving "approximate dates of manufacture"? On what basis can the court properly say that "their own witnesses cannot support their theory", save by misuse of such documents as Carlson's affidavit (see p. 36, *supra*), or by twisting the fact that some of the people interrogated by the defense declined to verify their own statements or produce their own records because of the FBI or for fear of personally adverse consequences to themselves in being involved in this case? The very fact that there is enough color in the record to make it possible for a court to utter the last quoted statement should in itself be a challenge to a court to lend its aid to securing justice through a full hearing at which the defense might be enabled to procure the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents by subpoena.

And we challenge also the court's intimation that this motion must fail, if for no other reason, because we have not offered to prove exactly when and how Chambers had the fraudulent machine made, or that he personally had the equipment to make it (F. 887-9). This last—"there is

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not a trace of any evidence that Chambers had the mechanical skill, tools, equipment or material for such a difficult task" (F. 888)—is surely a *reductio ad absurdum.* Would the court imply that even though we have conclusive proof that a faked machine had been injected into the case, we could create no issue for a jury unless we could also prove a personal manufacture job by Chambers himself? We do not believe that the authorities, or common sense, put any such burden on a defendant moving for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

The passage of the opinon above referred to (F. 887-9) needs other comment. It is the judge's inference, solely, that it "has taken the defense's several experts at least one year to produce" a duplicate machine; the judge chooses to draw the inference from the lapse of time between the time Tytell was retained and the date of filing of the motion. The *much* shorter amount of time actually involved in construction would be one of the things we would show on a hearing. It is the judge who tried to confine the defense to a particular theory as to when the machine was made—only to ridicule it.* It was the judge who converted a defense suggestion that possible former underground contacts of Chambers's might have helped him, into the more easily ridiculed suggestion that Chambers got the Communist Party to help him in 1948 (F. 771-2, 888-9).

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* See F. 767-8, 887-8. The defense memorandum in support of the motion had stated, as a possible theory only, that Chambers might have had the job done between the hearings in August and the production of the Baltimore Documents, as a defense against a possible libel suit. Defense counsel tried to emphasize that this was only one of a variety of possible explanations, but the judge would not have it so.

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II

The Baltimore Documents

A. The condition of the Documents.

Nothing in the opinion of the court below shows clearer disregard of the evidence offered than the treatment accorded to the showing that from intrinsic evidence in the Baltimore Documents themselves Chambers's story of the manner of their custody over ten years and their fortuitous discovery by him in 1948 was false.

We have outlined in detail above Chambers's story (pp. 19-20, *supra*). We have described how, at long last, by direction of the court on March 21, 1952, the Government was required to give the defense for the first time opportunity to examine the documents carefully and to subject them to physical tests (pp. 17-18, *supra*). We have summarized briefly (pp. 20-21, *supra*) the conclusions set forth at greater length in Dr. Norman's second affidavit (Exhibits 28-III, F. 484, et seq.)—his findings that from the condition of the documents it is physically impossible that they should have been kept together for ten years and, more particularly, physically impossible that they should have been stored in the envelope allegedly kept over the dumbwaiter in Brooklyn. Dr. Norman has presented his findings by affidavit, and is prepared to develop, explain, and demonstrate them at a hearing.

Dr. Norman's evidence is damning to the Government's case. It is summarized in six lines of the opinion, tucked away at the end of a paragraph dealing with other matters (F. 876). In answer to it, the opinion quotes (F. 878-9) an FBI man to the effect that to determine age of papers certain characteristics must be examined—a generalization which may be sound, but scarcely controverts Dr. Norman's conclusion,* or even bears any relation to that significant

* Dr. Norman's affidavit indicated that apart from finding the documents all to be of the same general class of paper, he had specifically tested them for abnormal chemical properties. F. 494.

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part of his evidence which would show from factors entirely apart from the age of the paper that the Baltimore Documents could not have been kept together in the envelope. And the opinion quotes another FBI man to the effect that the *envelope* showed paint markings similar to the paint on the dumbwaiter (F. 879-80)—which is totally irrelevant, since the defense has made no contention whatsoever as to where the envelope was kept.*

The insufficiency of these "answers" to our evidence should be obvious—and it is uncertain how far even the court below relied on them. For the disposition—as opposed to the discussion—of this portion of our evidence is as follows:

> "This purported new evidence of the defense regarding the condition and storage of the documents cannot be regarded as newly discovered evidence. Moreover, the documents were submitted to the jury which considered and passed upon this issue" (F. 880).

Such a statement is absolutely incomprehensible. The judge who wrote the opinion was himself the same judge who for the first time, on March 21, 1952, directed the Government to let the defense examine and test the documents. If evidence first discovered after, and as a result of, that direction is not "newly discovered", surely words have lost their meaning. And how, conceivably, can the jury be supposed to have "considered and passed upon" an issue created by evidence not known or available at the time of the trial, or presented to the jury thereat?

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B. The identity of the typist.

As a by-product of the physical examination of the Baltimore Documents in the spring of 1952, the defense has advanced expert testimony to the effect that not one

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* Nathan Levine at the trial supported Chambers's story as to the storage of the envelope, but neither he nor anyone else was ever produced to testify as to what was in it, and indeed Levine testified that he never saw the contents (R. 728-9).

but at least two typists typed the Baltimore Documents, and that none of them was typed by Priscilla Hiss.

To this the court below answers two things: (1) an FBI counter-affidavit asserts that certain of the tests applied by our experts "cannot be applied to an inexperienced typist who is copying documents" (F. 881); and (2) "the identification of Mrs. Hiss as the typist is not an essential element of the case against Hiss" (F. 882).

We reply: (1) a large number of the Baltimore Documents were not copies, but were full or partial paraphrases and summaries, requiring careful thought on the part of the typist; and (2) Chambers made the identification of Mrs. Hiss as the typist a part of the Government's case, by testifying positively and consistently that she was the typist (R. 290, 293). Moreover, the prosecutor himself, towards the close of his summation, made this a vital issue by inviting the jury to compare the Baltimore Documents with the Hiss Standards and conclude that Mrs. Hiss typed them.* As to the identification of Mrs. Hiss as the typist not being, in the court's phrase, "an essential element", there was no testimony that Alger Hiss typed them, or could type at all; and we respectfully submit that if the jury were shown that Chambers lied when he said Mrs. Hiss typed them for him, it could not have retained any credence whatsoever in Chambers's story.

On this, as on other branches of the motion, the court below has not given the fair consideration to the evidence submitted which the exercise of sound judicial discretion requires.

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* R. 3258; see also our brief on the original appeal, pp. 108-9.

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III

Chambers's Break with the Communist Party

Before the Baltimore Documents were produced Chambers testified that he left the Party in 1937 or very early 1938. In order to have gotten the Baltimore Documents from Alger Hiss when and as he said he did, he would have had to be still in the Party down to April 4, 1938. After he produced them he changed his story and fixed the date as April 15, 1938.*

Chambers himself fixed the date of the break by reference to a translation which he said he got, following the break, from Paul Willert, of the Oxford University Press in New York. We have offered on this motion the affidavit of Mr. Willert that he gave the translation to Chambers well before April 15, 1938; and we have supported Willert's recollection beyond dispute by the contemporary records of the Oxford University Press.

In disposing of our evidence on this point, the court below points out that "the defense has not shown that this evidence could not have been offered at the trial if it thought it worthwhile and used due diligence" (F. 900). It is, we believe, a harsh rule of diligence that would require the defense in such a case as this to canvass every one of Chambers's vast panorama of lies within the period of even two trials—especially when the vital evidence lay with a man who had been out of the United States for many years. There are limits to the manpower and money available for the defense of even one who, as the court below points out, "was ably represented by competent counsel" (F. 900). But technically we must concede that on this branch of our motion—as distinct from all the others—the evidence now produced was in existence and theoretically available at the time of the second trial.

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* At the first trial Chambers explained when and how he came to realize that the date he had given earlier was wrong. He said it was "when I began to go over the whole story with the FBI and in relation to the documents" (1st Trial Transcript, p. 575). His going over the whole story with the FBI took from December, 1948, to May, 1949 (id., p. 576).

Yet we cannot let the lower court's disposition of this issue rest on this concession alone. For here, as elsewhere, the court in its discussion of the evidence discloses either inaccurate reading of it or inadequate comprehension of it.

Our evidence that the translation came to Chambers weeks before April 15, 1938, is so compelling that even the Government concedes (F. 612) that "Chambers erred by approximately one month"—a vital month if ever there was one in history. And the court, accepting the concession, minimizes its significance by calling Chambers's assertion "an approximation" and "a statement in reference to a collateral incident" (F. 899). To Chambers it was not collateral; it was part of the *res gestae;* his testimony about the close connection between the incidents was circumstantial and emphatic (R. 264-5). It is impossible to read his testimony fairly without seeing that securing the original translation was an essential incident in his break.

We thus question the lower court's analysis of the testimony. But far more significant is the fact that Paul Willert has stated under oath in support of this motion that when he gave Chambers the translation—a date which the Government and the court below now accept as being at least as early as March 18, 1938 (F. 898)—Chambers was already "in fear of his life as he was being hunted by the G.P.U." (F. 361). And the testimony of Dr. Martin Gumpert, the author of the book translated, is to the same effect (F. 290-1).

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This proffered testimony the court totally ignores.

IV

Edith Murray

The significance of the testimony of Edith Murray is set forth above, at pp. 10-11, 22-23. Two witnesses are now offered by the defense to establish that she did not work for the Chamberses when and where she said she did, and that therefore she cannot have seen Alger Hiss visit the Chamberses when and where she said she did.

With William Reed Fowler, the witness with respect to 903 St. Paul Street, we will not concern ourselves here,

for it was not at that address but at 1617 Eutaw Place that Edith Murray claimed to have seen Alger Hiss.

The witness regarding 1617 Eutaw Place is Louis J. Leisman, the janitor at the adjoining No. 1619. His knowledge of Chambers, his opportunity for observation, and his reasons for being certain that the Chamberses had no colored maid at the time, are set forth clearly in his affidavit (F. 280-5).

The court below concludes (F. 895) that the opportunities of Leisman to observe Murray were "limited", and that "there appears to be no reason why * * * Leisman should have noticed Murray particularly nor why [he] should, sixteen years later, recall not seeing her."

So far as we can know with certainty, Leisman might be wrong in his recollection. But against the speculation by the court below that he might be, may be set the fact that Leisman voluntarily telephoned defense counsel to contradict Murray, promptly upon reading of her testimony in the newspapers.* There is no conceivable reason why he should have injected himself into the case unless he had felt impelled to tell the truth.

Doubtless the court below was influenced by assertions of the Government "that Leisman has in the past used aliases, has been twice convicted, is a heavy drinker, and in general is irresponsible" (F. 894). Perhaps Leisman was, but the Government has adduced no proof on that score, beyond the unsupported affidavit of the United States Attorney that the Government has been "informed" or "advised" by unidentified persons to that effect (F. 598-605).

Possibly, the assertions of the United States Attorney are correct. Even if they are, they do not necessarily preclude a genuine motive to help avert a miscarriage of justice; in fact, the willingness of a man with such a vulnerable past to volunteer as a witness in such a case as this would in itself be some proof of the *bona fides* of his

* The circumstances of Leisman's appearance in the case are set forth in a memorandum which, though not printed in the Appendix, will be found at pp. 303-4 of the record on this appeal. Prompt as was Leisman's response, it was still too late to rebut a witness held off by the Government till the last day of the trial.

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testimony. But be that as it may, we respectfully submit that unsupported assertions and innuendoes have no place in our courts as a substitute for submitting the witness and his anonymous accusers to cross-examination.*

Finally, the court below comments that "there is no indication that the defendant or his lawyers made any effort to elicit this information and offer it at the trial—no request for an adjournment or continuance was requested at the time—and the facts do not justify the inference that this information was sought with due diligence" (F. 895).

So far as this statement seeks to imply that the defense was derelict in not having prepared to impeach Edith Murray on her production, it is contradicted by the record. Edith Murray was deliberately held by the Government until the last day of the second trial, although she had been available in the court house at its beginning (F. 113-4). Until she was produced, the defense had no knowledge of her existence, and it outrages reason to suggest that the defense should have been prepared to disprove her story before being informed that she was the person whose story was going to be told.

That "no request for an adjournment or continuance was requested at the time" (F. 895) is an accurate statement. But surely the test of due diligence is not what might technically have been done, but what practicably and wisely could have been done. This Court is familiar with the atmosphere of the case from the record on the original appeal. Having no knowledge of the existence of the witness till her production at the very end of a long trial which had already exhausted all concerned, counsel could have no assurance that a few days of investigation would produce any information as to the whereabouts of a negro maid in Baltimore fourteen years earlier, and could hardly dare risk the extreme damage to the defense which would have followed from its having requested an adjournment and then having had to come back and report that nothing had been found.

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* Although we have not emphasized the evidence of William Reed Fowler in this brief (see p. 44, *supra*) we should at a hearing offer his testimony also.

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The Government handled Edith Murray so as to make it impossible for the defense effectively to discredit her at the trial. To foreclose the defense now from discrediting her would be simply using "judicial discretion" to guarantee the Government the fruits of its sharp practice.

CONCLUSION

We have undertaken to show in our Argument that the court below has misconceived or misstated our evidence in vital respects—to an extent indicating a failure to give our motion that fair consideration which is requisite to a sound exercise of judicial discretion. We believe that our showing calls for a mandate of this Court reversing the order below, and directing the granting of a new trial. We may, as the court below has pointed out (see, e.g., F. 887-9), have failed to prove—because we do not yet know—all the *minutiae* of Chambers's fraudulent scheme. Under the law as we understand it, no such complete showing is needed to secure a new trial. We must show, if we are to meet the standards of the *Johnson* case (*supra*, p. 4, n.), that our evidence on a new trial "would probably produce an acquittal"; but to meet this test we do not have to diagram every detail of Chambers's machinations nor demonstrate the innocence of the defendant beyond peradventure. Under instructions which would be given by the court on a new trial a jury would have to acquit if the evidence presented raised in their minds a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's guilt (see *Coates* v. *United States*, 174 F. 2d 959, 960 (C. A. D. C., 1949)). Respectfully disagreeing with the court below, we do not see how our evidence could do less than raise such a reasonable doubt, and therefore produce an acquittal.

It is true, as the court below points out, that "this motion has not answered the handwritten documents produced by Chambers which were admittedly in Hiss' handwriting" (F. 890). We have as yet no newly discovered evidence on how Chambers got those notes, any more than we have on

Kisseloff-24559

how he got the microfilms, or the documents reproduced on them.

But we have produced evidence that Chambers's story—if not of how he got them originally, at least of how and where he kept them and "re-found" them in 1948—is false. We have produced evidence that the typewritten Baltimore Documents are forgeries. We have produced evidence that the typewriter in the case—Woodstock #230,099—is a faked machine, made to look like and type like the Hiss-Fansler machine, but not in fact that machine; and we have produced evidence, if not of how it was made, at least of how it could have been made. No jury, presented with proof that the typewriter was faked and the typed documents were forgeries, could conceivably retain any belief whatsoever in the rest of Chambers's fantastic tale.

We are aware of the reluctance of the appellate courts to disturb findings of trial courts on motions such as this. We have demonstrated that the findings of the court below are so clearly based upon misapprehension of the nature of the evidence offered that in this case we hope that proper reluctance may be overcome. But on this, at least, we are clear: proper practice on motions such as this plainly calls for a hearing of the witnesses themselves when they are reputable and competent, and by their affidavits tender relevant factual evidence which is put in issue by counter-affidavits from the Government.

In *Hamilton* v. *United States,* 140 F. 2d 679, 681 (C. A. D. C., 1944), in an opinion reversing a denial of a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, it was said:

> "An affidavit of newly discovered evidence in a criminal case should be construed fairly to the accused. Ambiguities should not be resolved in favor of the prosecution without inquiry of the proposed witnesses." *

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* While it is true that *United States* v. *Johnson,* 149 F. 2d 31 (C. A. 7th, 1945), a decision citing the *Hamilton* case with approval, was in turn reversed by the Supreme Court in *United States* v. *Johnson,* 327 U. S. 106, we do not suppose the Supreme Court intended to disapprove the principle stated in the text, nor to deny the appellate courts the right and the duty to supervise its conscientious application.

Kisseloff-24

As illustrations of the wide spread of the practice of hearing the witnesses in such cases as this, we cite the following: *United States* v. *Hefler,* 159 F. 2d 831 (C. A. 2d, 1947); *Ewing* v. *United States,* 135 F. 2d 633 (C. A. D. C., 1942); *United States* v. *Miller,* 61 F. Supp. 919 (S. D. N. Y., 1945); *Coates* v. *United States,* 174 F. 2d 959 (C. A. D. C., 1949); *cf. United States* v. *Krulewitch,* 167 F. 2d 943 (C. A. 2d, 1948).

For the foregoing reasons, the order below should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

BEER, RICHARDS, LANE & HALLER,
Attorneys for Appellant.

CHESTER T. LANE,
ROBERT M. BENJAMIN,
HELEN L. BUTTENWIESER,
of Counsel.

November, 1952.

Kisseloff-24561

Whittaker Chambers' *Witness*—A Review

By The Right Honorable The Earl Jowitt of Stevenage

There has recently been published a book by Mr. Whittaker Chambers called *Witness*. It is an account by the author of his experiences when he was a Communist, and of his later years when, having realised how base, how ignoble and how unsatisfying the Communist ideology had proved to be, he embraced the ideal of the democratic way of life. The book runs to no less than 800 pages. It would, I think, have been a better book if it had been a shorter book, and if some of the purple passages had been omitted; for fine words are no adequate substitute for clear thinking. Yet the author, in spite of much rhodomontade, tells a most interesting story, and the book well repays careful study.

After I had read the transcript of the second trial of Alger Hiss, an aphorism of the late Mr. Choate, when he was United States Ambassador in London, came to my mind—"In America we say that the counsel try the case and that the judge hears and decides; but, if I understand your common parlance, in England the judge tries the case and the counsel hear and obey." I had no idea until I had studied this case how far-reaching are the consequences of this differing conception.

Witness deals with the trial of Alger Hiss at some length; but the trial is only incidental to the purposes of the book. Mr. Chambers does not set at rest any of the problems which have arisen in my mind as a result of reading an account of the trial. It answers none of my questions, and frankly I do not see why it should. It does not purport to deal with the trial except in so far as it figures in the life story of the author.

Editor's Note: The Earl Jowitt of Stevenage, an honorary member of the Association, was Lord Chancellor of Great Britain from 1945 to 1951. He is presently engaged in the preparation of a book dealing with the Hiss case, which will be published in England next spring.

Kisseloff-23401

The book succeeds—and it is the first essential of an autobiography—in revealing the complex character of its author.

Whittaker Chambers was born in Philadelphia in 1901. He was the son of what he calls "upper middle class" parents. His father was a staff artist on a well-known paper. His mother had been on the stage. It was likely that he would possess the artistic temperament, and it is quite clear that he did. He was, moreover, clever, highly emotional, introspective, and I think neurotic.

In 1925 he joined the Communist Party. He left it in 1937, according to his earlier statements made to the F.B.I. and to the House Committee. At the trial he put the date of his leaving as the 15th April, 1938. He adopts this latter date in his book. If it were possible to establish the exact date, it would be a matter of some importance; for the incriminating documents which proved the downfall of Hiss were all dated between the 1st January and the 15th April, 1938.

No doubt the mental processes which caused him finally to leave the Party covered some period of time. It is at least certain that he had begun making his preparations in the course of the year 1937. During that year he had become, so he says, a God-fearing man; though I must confess that the steps he took preparatory to leaving evidenced but little fear of God. He describes these—amongst other things he wanted to obtain what he calls in his book "a life preserver, in the form of copies of official documents stolen by the apparatus, which, should the Party move against my life, I might have an outside chance of using as a dissuader." He was lucky enough to obtain in those first three months of 1938 just the incriminating documents he wanted: not mere photographs of secret documents—for a photograph does not prove the source from which it came. He got something much better—documents written by Hiss in his own handwriting, and copies of secret documents typed on an old typewriter which belonged to Hiss. Mr. Chambers knew how revealing a typewriter can be. He had, he tells us, taken the precaution to get rid of his own typewriter in such a way that it could not be traced to him.

Kisseloff-23402

From the day Mr. Chambers joined the Party, when he was 24, to the day he left it when he was about 37, I can find no single act that redounds to his credit. This is hardly surprising, for he explains that the Communist ideology has no use for our morality. Lying, treachery, even murder, are not regarded as bad in themselves, for the end justifies the means, and the end is the overthrow of Christianity, and the Western way of life and the installation of world government on the Communist pattern.

Mr. Chambers, with that enthusiasm which is so common in the case of converts, enjoys contrasting the blackness of his past with the glittering whiteness of his present. The blacker he can make the past—and it is not difficult—the sharper the contrast becomes. Liberals, socialists, new dealers, according to his new found philosophy, differ from the Communists only in this—that whereas the Communists know where they are going, these others are being led blindly along the path that leads to destruction. I confess that I find this a singularly naive philosophy—for after all I suppose it would be admitted that amongst the ranks of these men, however mistaken they may be, there are some who are honest, some who are sincere, and many who do not believe that the end can ever justify the means. May not the real difference lie just there? I would commend to Mr. Chambers the famous words which Cromwell used in his letter to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, "I beseech you, in the bowels of Christ, think it possible you may be mistaken."

But Mr. Chambers has no misgivings: he is right—and all who differ from him are wrong. He sees himself as the modern St. George, clad in shining armour and engaged in deadly combat with the dragon of Communism. As for the case, it is not a mere case in which an individual called Chambers is testifying against an individual called Hiss. It is a "tragedy of human [illegible]." The generation is on trial and Chambers is a witness [illegible]. The contest is a contest between the forces of good (as represented by Chambers) and the forces of evil (as represented by Hiss); and what is involved in the contest is the soul of the American people—indeed of the whole free world.

Kisseloff-23403

The real interest of this book rests in its portrayal of the character and development of the author, and his account of his early life explains much. Unhappily his parents quarrelled and his father left his mother with two small children—the author and his younger brother. She had been brought up in comfortable circumstances, and still entertained lively recollections of that past, rolling off the names of distinguished families. Young Whittaker used to wonder why, if these people were all such friends, "they never came to visit us." The truth was that the mother was finding it very difficult to make both ends meet. Nor was the health of the children satisfactory. They would lie on a couch enduring the torments of toothache studying a print called "Death the Comforter." The boy had no real friends; he had the unpleasant feeling of being "out of step." His father was unapproachable.

There was no sort of religious atmosphere in the home; on one occasion Whittaker in some rambling child's conversation used the phrase, "When God made the world," and his mother promptly replied, "The world was formed by gases cooling in space."

When the father left, the mother moved the children's cots into her room and used to keep an axe under her bed, and the child, though his mother did not know it, kept a knife under his pillow which gave him a feeling of security. One night when the mother heard screams coming from outside, she screamed herself in sympathy and told the children to scream too. What an atmosphere in which to bring up an emotional and highly strung child.

Kisseloff-23404

Then, when he was older, he would accompany his grandfather on his drinking bouts, for grandfather could drink a great deal, and from time to time would "disgorge like an antique Roman—and be ready for more." Then long after dark the child, tired out, would take one of grandfather's hands and guide him home, for he was no longer quite sure of his footing.

Then father made up his mind to return home. He lived an

[illegible] acquire the habit, [illegible] meals on a tray in his room, and the dull [illegible] his presence spread through the house, and the family life festered in gloom.

When the time came for Whittaker to go to High School, he found himself becoming impudent and rebellious. He forced himself to acquire the art of cursing, and determined that since he was to be an outcast that he would be an outcast up to the hilt. He would say to himself, I am an outcast. My family is outcast. We have no friends, no social ties, no church, no organization that we belong and that belongs to us, no community, and generalizing as was his wont in later life, he came to the conclusion that the world had left us to rot. It was arranged that he should go to Williams College, but after one or two days he decided that it was not the place for him and entered Columbia University. There he got into trouble with the authorities for writing a blasphemous play ridiculing the events of Easter Sunday. Back home once more, he found that grandmother had come to live with them. She was insane and was given to picking up knives. There were scenes between grandmother, armed with scissors, and father, who would fling himself against grandmother's door in anger. Indeed these scenes became a regular part of the family life, and what a life it must have been.

Then the brother started to drink and asked Whittaker to enter into a suicide pact. He asked in vain, and determined on a solitary suicide. Whittaker, much to his brother's regret, stopped him once. Then after terrible fights between the father and the brother about women, the brother was found dead with his head in a gas oven, and Whittaker, believing himself to be too gentle for this world, wondered if he was not wrong to let his brother make the journey alone.

Kisseloff-23405

Here indeed with a drunken father, an insane grandmother, a suicidal brother and disunited parents, we have all the elements of a Greek tragedy, and Whittaker Chambers, believing that the world was dying a death of the spirit, now becomes an irreconcilable Communist. So we learn how it was that

man of great gifts and high intelligence drifted into Communism. We do not, however, learn what there is in the Communist creed which makes it attractive to an intelligent mind. Such attraction as it has seems to be negative rather than positive. The world as we know it with its series of wars and economic crises is wrong and we must escape, so the argument runs, from the bad old order, and so Communism becomes a refuge for those in distress.

Then we come to that part of the story with which readers of the Hiss trial will already be familiar. Chambers in 1934 comes to Washington as a Communist agent in charge of the underground. There he finds a group of Communists already organised by one Harold Ware, and he asserts that Alger Hiss and his brother Donald were members of that group. I could wish that in his book he had given us a considered and authoritative account of the circumstances in which he used to collect Communist dues from the group, for he gave three conflicting accounts to the House Committee and, oddly enough, the matter was never referred to at the trial. He explains once more his repeated denial when under oath that he possessed any evidence of espionage. I confess I find his explanation singularly unconvincing: there is, I think, a much simpler explanation than any he has given. We hear again of the incident in 1935 when Hiss had suddenly volunteered that he could bring out secret documents belonging to the Nye Committee. Were these documents secret documents at all? Were they not documents which were made available to any representative of the press? It is a striking fact that in the course of the second trial the allegation that these documents were secret seems to have been more or less abandoned.

Kisseloff-23406

Then there was the case against Donald Hiss. He was called at the trial and gave his evidence. He was cross-examined, but the cross-examination consisted of precisely eleven questions. Now, if Donald Hiss had never been a Communist and therefore not a member of any Communist group, what becomes of the

testimony of Chambers before the House Committee that he had collected Communist Party dues from Donald Hiss? The case against Donald Hiss was allowed, I think, to go by default.

It was not until the libel action had been launched and Mr. Chambers found himself confronted with a claim for $75,000 by way of damages that he decided to reveal the contents of his life preserver. So he arranges to go round to his friend Mr. Levine, with whom he had left the envelope containing these documents in the summer of 1938, some ten years before. He describes with what surprise he realised what the envelope contained—not only the documents provided by Hiss, but documents too in the handwriting of Mr. White. How strange that both these intelligent men should have supplied handwritten documents to a Communist agent instead of having them photographed in the usual manner. How odd that Mr. Chambers should have sworn that he had no such documents.

Kisseloff-23407

The book *Witness* contains a revealing account of the mental agony which Mr. Chambers went through before he could bring himself to testify about these documents. He felt that the time had come to remove himself as the only living witness. Let the documents and the microfilm speak for themselves. So he wrote a letter to his wife, to each of his children, and finally a letter addressed simply, "To all." He explained that the act he was about to commit was not suicide but self-execution, a subtle distinction which I fail to appreciate. Fortunately he has survived to write this book, but the description he gives of this attempt justifies me in saying that he is plainly a neurotic.

Communism is a danger that confronts us all. We should try to understand what it is that makes men Communists, and how Communism works. This book answers some of these problems—and for that reason I think it should be widely read.

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By Marvin Schwartz and Edwin M. Zimmerman

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO., ET AL. V. SAWYER

(June 2, 1952)

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By The Right Honorable The Earl Jowitt of Stevenage

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Kisseloff-23410

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Kisseloff-23411

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Kisseloff-23412

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Kisseloff-23414

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Kisseloff-23416

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Whittaker Chambers' *Witness*—A Review

By The Right Honorable The Earl Jowitt of Stevenage

There has recently been published a book by Mr. Whittaker Chambers called *Witness*. It is an account by the author of his experiences when he was a Communist, and of his later years when, having realised how base, how ignoble and how unsatisfying the Communist ideology had proved to be, he embraced the ideal of the democratic way of life. The book runs to no less than 800 pages. It would, I think, have been a better book if it had been a shorter book, and if some of the purple passages had been omitted; for fine words are no adequate substitute for clear thinking. Yet the author, in spite of much rhodomontade, tells a most interesting story, and the book well repays careful study.

After I had read the transcript of the second trial of Alger Hiss, an aphorism of the late Mr. Choate, when he was United States Ambassador in London, came to my mind—"In America we say that the counsel try the case and that the judge hears and decides; but, if I understand your common parlance, in England the judge tries the case and the counsel hear and obey." I had no idea until I had studied this case how far-reaching are the consequences of this differing conception.

Witness deals with the trial of Alger Hiss at some length; but the trial is only incidental to the purposes of the book. Mr. Chambers does not set at rest any of the problems which have arisen in my mind as a result of reading an account of the trial. It answers none of my questions, and frankly I do not see why it should. It does not purport to deal with the trial except in so far as it figures in the life story of the author.

Editor's Note: The Earl Jowitt of Stevenage, an honorary member of the Association, was Lord Chancellor of Great Britain from 1945 to 1951. He is presently engaged in the preparation of a book dealing with the Hiss case, which will be published in England next spring.

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The book succeeds—and it is the first essential of an autobiography—in revealing the complex character of its author.

Whittaker Chambers was born in Philadelphia in 1901. He was the son of what he calls "upper middle class" parents. His father was a staff artist on a well-known paper. His mother had been on the stage. It was likely that he would possess the artistic temperament, and it is quite clear that he did. He was, moreover, clever, highly emotional, introspective, and I think neurotic.

In 1925 he joined the Communist Party. He left it in 1937, according to his earlier statements made to the F.B.I. and to the House Committee. At the trial he put the date of his leaving as the 15th April, 1938. He adopts this latter date in his book. If it were possible to establish the exact date, it would be a matter of some importance; for the incriminating documents which proved the downfall of Hiss were all dated between the 1st January and the 15th April, 1938.

No doubt the mental processes which caused him finally to leave the Party covered some period of time. It is at least certain that he had begun making his preparations in the course of the year 1937. During that year he had become, so he says, a God-fearing man; though I must confess that the steps he took preparatory to leaving evidenced but little fear of God. He describes these—amongst other things he wanted to obtain what he calls in his book "a life preserver, in the form of copies of official documents stolen by the apparatus, which, should the Party move against my life, I might have an outside chance of using as a dissuader." He was lucky enough to obtain in those first three months of 1938 just the incriminating documents he wanted: not mere photographs of secret documents—for a photograph does not prove the source from which it came. He got something much better—documents written by Hiss in his own handwriting, and copies of secret documents typed on an old typewriter which belonged to Hiss. Mr. Chambers knew how revealing a typewriter can be. He had, he tells us, taken the precaution to get rid of his own typewriter in such a way that it could never be traced to him.

From the day Mr. Chambers joined the Party, when he was 24, to the day he left it when he was about 37, I can find no single act that redounds to his credit. This is hardly surprising, for he explains that the Communist ideology has no use for our morality. Lying, treachery, even murder, are not regarded as bad in themselves, for the end justifies the means, and the end is the overthrow of Christianity and the Western way of life and the installation of world government on the Communist pattern.

Mr. Chambers, with that enthusiasm which is so common in the case of converts, enjoys contrasting the blackness of his past with the glittering whiteness of his present. The blacker he can make the past—and it is not difficult—the sharper the contrast becomes. Liberals, socialists, new dealers, according to his new found philosophy, differ from the Communists only in this—that whereas the Communists know where they are going, these others are being led blindly along the path that leads to destruction. I confess that I find this a singularly naive philosophy—for after all I suppose it would be admitted that amongst the ranks of these men, however mistaken they may be, there are some who are honest, some who are sincere, and many who do not believe that the end can ever justify the means. May not the real difference lie just there? I would commend to Mr. Chambers the famous words which Cromwell used in his letter to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, "I beseech you, in the bowels of Christ, think it possible you may be mistaken."

But Mr. Chambers has no misgivings: he is right—and all who differ from him are wrong. He sees himself as the modern St. George, clad in shining armour and engaged in deadly combat with the dragon of Communism. As for the case, it is not a mere case in which an individual called Chambers is testifying against an individual called Hiss. It is a "tragedy of history." The generation is on trial and Chambers is a witness to [illegible] contest is a contest between the forces of good (as represented by Chambers) and the forces of evil (as represented by Hiss), and what is involved in the contest is the soul of the American people—indeed of the whole free world.

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The real interest of this book rests in its portrayal of the character and development of the author, and his account of his early life explains much. Unhappily his parents quarrelled and his father left his mother with two small children—the author and his younger brother. She had been brought up in comfortable circumstances, and still entertained lively recollections of that past, rolling off the names of distinguished families. Young Whittaker used to wonder why, if these people were all such friends, "they never came to visit us." The truth was that the mother was finding it very difficult to make both ends meet. Nor was the health of the children satisfactory. They would lie on a couch enduring the torments of toothache studying a print called "Death the Comforter." The boy had no real friends; he had the unpleasant feeling of being "out of step." His father was unapproachable.

There was no sort of religious atmosphere in the home; on one occasion Whittaker in some rambling child's conversation used the phrase, "When God made the world," and his mother promptly replied, "The world was formed by gases cooling in space."

When the father left, the mother moved the children's cots into her room and used to keep an axe under her bed, and the child, though his mother did not know it, kept a knife under his pillow which gave him a feeling of security. One night when the mother heard screams coming from outside, she screamed herself in sympathy and told the children to scream too. What an atmosphere in which to bring up an emotional and highly strung child.

Then, when he was older, he would accompany his grandfather on his drinking bouts, for grandfather [illegible] great deal, and from time to time would "disg[illegible] que Roman—and be ready for more." Then long after dark the child, tired out, would take one of grandfather's hands and guide him home, for he was no longer quite sure of his footing.

Then father made up his mind to return home, he lived an

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entirely separate life having his meals on a tray in his room, and the chill of his presence spread through the house, and the family life festered incurably.

When the time came for Whittaker to go to High School, he found himself becoming impudent and rebellious. He forced himself to acquire the art of cursing, and determined that since he was to be outcast that he would be outcast up to the hilt. He would say to himself, "I am an outcast. My family is outcast. We have no friends, no social ties, no church, no organisation that we claim and that claims us, no community", and generalising, as was his wont in later life, he came to the conclusion that the world had lost its soul. It was arranged that he should go to Williams College, but after one or two days he decided that it was not the place for him and entered Columbia University. There he got into trouble with the authorities for writing a blasphemous play ridiculing the events of Easter Sunday. Back home once more to find that grandmother had come to live with them. She was insane and was given to picking up knives. There were scenes too between grandmother, armed with scissors, and father, who would fling himself against grandmother's door in anger. Indeed these scenes became a regular part of the family life—and what a life it must have been.

Then the brother started to drink and asked Whittaker to enter into a suicide pact. He asked in vain, and determined on solitary suicide. Whittaker, much to his brother's regret, stopped him once; then after horrible fights between the father and the brother about women, the brother was found dead with his head in a gas oven, and Whittaker, believing himself to be too gentle for this world, wondered if he was not wrong to let his brother make the journey alone. Kisseloff-23422

Here indeed with a drunken grandfather, an insane grandmother, a suicidal brother and disunited parents, we have all the elements of a Greek tragedy, and Whittaker Chambers, believing that the world was dying a death of the spirit, now becomes an irreconcilable Communist. So we learn how it was that

a man of great gifts and high intelligence drifted into Communism. We do not, however, learn what there is in the Communist creed which makes it attractive to an intelligent mind. Such attraction as it has seems to be negative rather than positive. The world as we know it with its series of wars and economic crises is wrong and we must escape, so the argument runs, from the bad old order, and so Communism becomes a refuge for those in distress.

Then we come to that part of the story with which readers of the Hiss trial will already be familiar. Chambers in 1934 comes to Washington as a Communist agent in charge of the underground. There he finds a group of Communists already organised by one Harold Ware, and he asserts that Alger Hiss and his brother Donald were members of that group. I could wish that in his book he had given us a considered and authoritative account of the circumstances in which he used to collect Communist dues from the group; for he gave three conflicting accounts to the House Committee and, oddly enough, the matter was never referred to at the trial. He explains once more his repeated denial when under oath that he possessed any evidence of espionage. I confess I find his explanation singularly unconvincing—there is, I think, a much simpler explanation than any he has given. We hear again of the incident in 1935 when Hiss had suddenly volunteered that he could bring out secret documents belonging to the Nye Committee. Were these documents secret documents at all? Were they not documents which were made available to any representative of the press? It is a striking fact that in the course of the second trial the allegation that these documents were secret seems to have been more or less abandoned.

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Then there was the case against Donald Hiss. He was called at the trial and gave his evidence. He was cross-examined, but the cross-examination consisted of precisely eleven questions. Now, if Donald Hiss had never been a Communist and therefore not a member of any Communist group, what becomes of the

sworn testimony of Chambers before the House Committee that he had collected Communist Party dues from Donald Hiss? The case against Donald Hiss was allowed, I think, to go by default.

It was not until the libel action had been launched and Mr. Chambers found himself confronted with a claim for $75,000 by way of damages that he decided to reveal the contents of his life preserver. So he arranges to go round to his friend Mr. Levine, with whom he had left the envelope containing these documents in the summer of 1938, some ten years before. He describes with what surprise he realised what the envelope contained—not only the documents provided by Hiss, but documents too in the handwriting of Mr. White. How strange that both these intelligent men should have supplied handwritten documents to a Communist agent instead of having them photographed in the usual manner. How odd that Mr. Chambers should have sworn that he had no such documents.

The book *Witness* contains a revealing account of the mental agony which Mr. Chambers went through before he could bring himself to testify about these documents. He felt that the time had come to remove himself as the only living witness. Let the documents and the microfilm speak for themselves. So he wrote a letter to his wife, to each of his children, and finally a letter addressed simply "To all." He explained that the act he was about to commit was not suicide but self-execution, a subtle distinction which I fail to appreciate. Fortunately he has survived to write this book, but the description he gives of this attempt justifies me in saying that he is plainly a neurotic.

Communism is a danger that confronts us all. We should try to understand what it is that makes men Communists, and how Communism works. This book answers some of these problems—and for that reason I think it should be widely read.

Review of Recent Decisions of the United States Court

By Marvin Schwartz and Edwin M. Zimmerman

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO., ET AL. V. SAWYER

(June 2, 1952)

On November 27, 1951, the United Steelworkers of America, C.I.O. submitted 22 demands to steel companies which accounted for almost the whole of the nation's steel production. These demands, which were said by the steel companies to encompass more than 100 issues, included a wage increase averaging 18½ per hour, premium pay for Saturdays and Sundays, a guaranteed annual wage, severance pay for all layoffs and for all terminations and the union shop. With the existing five-year collective bargaining agreement scheduled to expire by its own terms on December 31, 1951, the union had on November 1, 1951 requested the opening of negotiations for a new contract.

Negotiations failed to resolve the dispute and on December 18 the union gave notice of an intention to strike when the existing contract expired. After fruitless intervention by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and when it was plain that a strike was inevitable, President Truman intervened, on December 22, 1951, by referring the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board and directing it to report to him its recommendations as to fair and equitable terms of settlement.

The Wage Stabilization Board was created by Executive Order pursuant to titles IV and V of the Defense Production Act of 1950, 50 U.S.C. App. §§ 2101–2110 (1946 ed. Supp. V), which provides that:

> "It is the intent of Congress, in order to provide for effective price and wage stabilization pursuant to title IV of this Act and to maintain uninterrupted production, that there be effective procedures for the settlement of labor disputes affecting national defense." 50 U.S.C. App. § 2121 (1946 ed. Supp. V)

The President is authorized "to initiate voluntary conferences between management and labor" and to "designate such [illegible] as he may deem appropriate to carry out the provisions [illegible] 50 U.S.C. App. § 2121 (1946 ed. Supp. V).

In referring the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board the President called upon the steel companies and the union to maintain production. His call was heeded, despite the non-existence of a collective bargaining agreement, through an initial Board hearing on January 7, 1952 and through

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Director, FBI (74-1333) 1/13/55

SAC, New York (65-14920)

JAHAM
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On 12/20/54, 12/31/54, and 1/3/55 the matter of the disposition of the exhibits in the perjury trial of ALGER HISS was discussed with AUSA ARNOLD BAUMAN, Chief of the Criminal Division, and AUSA GEORGE BAILEY, SDNY.

It was pointed out to Messrs. BAUMAN and BAILEY that there are presently in the custody of the USA, SDNY 388 exhibits in instant case, which exhibits might generally be classified as follows:

1. Exhibits marked in evidence at the first or second trial of HISS.

2. Exhibits marked for identification but not received in evidence at either trial.

3. A miscellaneous assortment of exhibits not marked or received in evidence but which were available or used in the course of the trial for purposes of cross-examination or reference.

At the conclusion of these conferences, Mr. BAUMAN and Mr. BAILEY expressed the belief that all the exhibits in the instant case remain intact and expressed a desire to retain them in the office of the USA. They pointed out that together with these exhibits there were numerous papers, legal and otherwise, relating to the HISS case retained in the files of the USA, and for reasons which will be pointed out hereafter they felt these papers and exhibits should be retained together.

Mr. BAUMAN pointed out that while he did not know it to be a fact, various newspaper items have indicated that HISS was contemplating writing a book, and newspaper articles have likewise indicated that HISS might be called before some legislative committee. In either of these cases HISS might

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contradict documentary material and the office of the USA might be called upon to explain this contradiction. If the exhibits in instant matter were to be returned from whence they were procured or otherwise disposed of, considerable difficulty might ensue in obtaining them to properly answer any allegations made by HISS.

In accordance with Mr. BAUMAN's request, SA JOHN J. DANAHY of this office has discussed with AUSA GEORGE BAILEY the nature and location of these exhibits which are filed in individual numbered envelopes. A photostatic copy of a chart together with an index thereof, prepared by SA DANAHY for the HISS trials, is being furnished to the office of the USA for their assistance in locating any of these exhibits which they desire and for the completion of their records.

A photostatic copy of this chart is being furnished to the Bureau so that the Bureau can be aware of the exhibits which are being retained by the USA, SDNY. The original of this chart will be made an exhibit in the files of the NYO.

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#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE #	PRODUCED BY
45	An interpretation of British Iran operations	Q 45		24		Balt 24	W CHAMBERS
46	Secy State Wash, Czech vs. Iran just seen Minister of Foreign Affairs Schmidt	Q 46		30		" 30	"
47	undertake some new adventure	Q 47		30		" 30	"
48	Secy State Wash, Paris Feb 16, Secy State Wash 155. In conversation with the Belgian ambassador	Q 48		29		" 29	"
49	Secy State Wash 136 Feb 16, 7 P.M. Jan 57 Feb 4 7. P.M. enclosures strictly confidential	Q 49		27		" 27	"
50	Secy State Wash 149 Feb 16 5 P.M. strictly confidential for the Secretary	Q 50		28		28	"
51	Jew cent Nazi my conviction strength	Q 51		28		" 28	"
52	Secy State Wash, 59 Feb 17, 1 P.M. my no. 29 Feb 11 noon. my no 29 I have been reliably informed	Q 52		31		31	
53	Secy State Wash 111 Feb 17, 5 P.M. The system	Q 53		33		33	

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BALTIMORE PAPERS (CONT)

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE #	PRODUCED BY
54	One letter - Sec of State Wash, 60 Feb 17, 6 P.M. This morning's press announces that the new	Q 54		34		Balt 34	W. CHAMBERS
55	Sec of State Wash 469 Feb 17 9 P.M. The Foreign Office states that Francois Poncet	Q 55		35		" 35	"
56	German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak trade agreement	Q 56		36		" 36	"
57	Austria, Germany Feb 16 Wiley N.Y. Charge at Vienna	Q 57		37		" 37	
58	London No 457 March 18 8 PM Ury 441 March 13 7 PM I have just finished an hour's talk with Grandi	Q 58		37		" 37	
59	March 19 Carr, N.Y. minister at Prague	Q 59		44		" 44	
60	Warsaw No 38 March 19 4 P.M. One. A. hour following	Q 60		45		45	
61	Rome 77 March 19 noon Ury 69 March 20 noon. The embassy learns that in the course of conversation	Q 61		[illegible]		43	
62	March 16 June N.Y. Minister at Belgrade cabled	Q 62				39	

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BALTIMORE [illegible]

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE #	PRODUCED BY
63	(Germany) March 26 Raundal U.S. Consul at Buenos Aires	Q 63		38		BALT 38	W C Chambers
64	March 28 U.S. Consul at Tampico Mexico	Q 64		41		" 41	
65	March 28 Phillips, U.S. Ambassador at Rome	Q 65		40		" 40	
66	England. On March 29, Kennedy U.S. Ambassador	Q 66		47		" 47	"
67	Far East. March 28 Grew U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo.	Q 67		HY Kisseloff-23490		" 42	
68	Japan. On March 30 the Department cabled	Q 68		HY		" 46	
69	Japan Jan 6 1938. Enclosing a report on the new economic organization in Manchukuo.	Q 69		5		" 5	
70	Original envelope in which was contained saltwater & pumpkin seeds.	Q 132				~~Ev 16~~ Ev. 19	Retrial

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Microfilm & Photos

#	DESCRIPTION	FBI Lab #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE # First Trial	PRODUCED BY	EVIDENCE # 2nd Trial
71	One strip of microfilm designated Strip "D" containing 36 developed frames	K154	47			9	Chamber	11
72	One strip of microfilm designated Strip "C" containing 22 developed frames	K155	48			10	"	12
73	Aluminum Kodak Can & strip of microfilm referred to as Strip "A"	K151	49					
74	Aluminum Kodak Can & strip of microfilm referred to as "Strip "B"	K152	51					
75	Aluminum Kodak Can & strip of microfilm referred to as Strip "E"	K153	50					

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9

9

PRINTS DEVELOPED FROM MICROFILMS "C" & "E"

All 18272

#	DESCRIPTION	FBI LAB #	GRAND JURY #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE #		PROBED BY	Date
76	Memo to A.S. Mr. Sayre dated 1/8/38 beginning "I am returning the German..." from Mr. Hawkins (Page 1.)	Qc 74 D-1			Gov. Exh	48		
	Page 2 of above memo beginning "Mr. Darlington points out"	Qc 75 D-2			" "	48	"	
	Memo. of Mr. Darlington to Mr. Hawkins dated 12/31/37 beginning "I am returning the Aide Memoire				"	50	"	
	P. 1 (D-3)	Qc 76						
	P. 2 (D-4)	Qc 77						
	P. 3 (D-5)	Qc 78						
	P. 4 (D-6)	Qc 79						
	P. 5 (D-7)	Qc 80						
	P. 6 (D-8)	Qc 81						
	P. 7 (D-9)	Qc 82						
	P. 8 (D-10)	Qc 83						
	P. 9 (D-11)	Qc 84						
	P. 10 (D-12)	Qc 85						
	P. 11 (D-13)	Qc 86						
	P. 12 (D-14)	Qc 87						
	P. 13 (D-15)	Qc 88						
	P. 14 (D-16)	Qc 89						
	P. 15 (D-17)	Qc 90						
	P. 16 (D-18)	Qc 91						
	Memorandum by Darlington dated 12/31/37 beginning "The United States Government has devoted careful study..."				Gov. Exh	51	"	
	P1	(D-19) Qc 92						
	P2	(D-20) Qc 93						
	P3	(D-21) Qc 94						
	P4	(D-22) Qc 95						

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PRINTS DEVELOPED FROM MICROFILMS "C" & "D" (Counts) Oct 1937.

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #			Exhibit #		Print made by	Date
	German Aide Memoire beginning I. Die Deutsche Regierung teilt due in dem (14 pages)				Gov. Exhibit	52	Murphy	8/8/37
	p. 1	D-23	Qc	96				
	p 2	D-24	Qc	97				
	p 3	D 25	Qc	98				
	p 4	D 26	Qc	99				
	p 5	D 27	Qc	100				
	p 6	D 28	Qc	101				
	p 7	D 29	Qc	102				
	p 8	D 30	Qc	103				
	p 9	D 31	Qc	104				
	p 10	D 32	Qc	105				
	p 11	D 33	Qc	106				
	p 12	D 34	Qc	107				
	p 13	D 35	Qc	108				
	p 14	D 36	Qc	109				
77	Aide Memoire of Dept of State, Washington dated 7/21/37 beginning "The German Ambassador on June 30 ..."; bears file #632.6231/217A and				" "	53	"	"
	hand written solution "handed to the German Ambassador by Mr. Welles 7-21 37" 12 pages							
	p. 1	C-1	Qc	120				
	p 2	C-2	Qc	121				
	p 3	C 3	Qc	122				
	p 4	C 4	Qc	123				
	p 5	C 5	Qc	124				
	p 6	C 6	Qc	125				
	p 7	C 7	Qc	126				
	p 8	C 8	Qc	127				
	p 9	C 9	Qc	128				
	p 10	C 10	Qc	129				
	p 11	C 11	Qc	130				
	p 12	C 12	Qc	131				

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PRINTS DEVELOPED FROM MICROFILMS "C" + "D" ONLY.

#	DESCRIPTION	FBI LHB #			Enclosure #		
77 cont.	Telegram # 24 from Hankow dated 1/11/38 (3 pages) p 1	C-13	Qc	117	Dos Balt	54	
		C-14	Qc	118			
		C 15	Qc	119			
	Telegram from Sokolov at Tsingtao via NR dated 1/13/38 For War Dept from Dorn	C 16	Qc	116	Dos Balt	55	
	Telegram # 63 from PARIS dated 1/13/38				" "	"	"
	Section I p 1	C-17	Qc	114			
	p 2	C-18	Qc	115			
	Section II p. 1	C-19	Qc	113			
	p 2	C-20	Qc	111			
	Section III p 1.	C-21	Qc	112			
	Section IV p 1.	C-22	Qc	113			

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(12)

Known Typing Specimens of Fansler Typewriter

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	Produced by	Grand Jury #	EVIDENCE # FIRST TRIAL	EVIDENCE # 2nd TRIAL
78	Typewritten letter dated 12/6/31. to Dear Miss Hellings signed Daisy Hadden	K35	Franklin H. Cross Asst Attorney Phila Phila Pa.		21	37 37A
79	Original and carbon copy typewritten letter dated Jan 30 1933 addressed to Mr. Walter X. Pisetta 1216 Atlantic Nat Bank Bldg Boston Mass	K17	Edward C. McKean atty 70 Exchange Pl nyc	GJ 50		
80	Typed carbon copy of letter dated 2-17-33 addressed to Walter J. Schelper asst Sec Equitable Life Ins Co nyc	K33	Ditto.		Def. X	
81	Typewritten letter dated 2-17-33 addressed to Walter B. Schelper signed Alger Hiss	K40	Leo D. Fitzgerald Equitable Life Ins Co nyc.		20	36
82	Typed Report dated 9/9/36 to Mr Sanfield, Kansas School re Hiss personality Page 86 for Hiss letter	K54	Paul L. Sanfield Kansas School Lawrence Kan.	GJ 55	19B	46B
83	Typewritten document entitled "Students Report for year 1936"	K44	Mr. Henry Corbett 405 Congressional Wash. D.C.		22	51
84	Typewritten letter dated 9/25/37 addressed to Mr. W. M. Hillegiest signed Priscilla Fansler Hiss	K41	Mrs. Francis Stopford 4 Irvine Schenectady N.Y.		17	35
84A	Civil Service Application of		Stallard			

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KNOWN FANSLER Typing Specimens

#	Description	FBI Exhibit #	F.B.I. Lab #
362	Typing Specimens Taken from WOODSTOCK Typewriter # N230099 - 10/21/49 by SA. John S. McCool. (also carbon paper used)	B502	K746

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13-A

Known the handwriting specimens of Alger Hiss

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	Introduced by	Grand Jury #		First Trial Evidence #	Retrial										
85	Handwritten power of attorney dated 7/28/38 signed by Alger Hiss	K 70 ✓	Francis D. Malachmutt asst U.S. Attorney Gen. Criminal Div. and Thomas D. C.								1B 316						
86	Handwritten letter directed to Mr. Benfield dated 9/9/36 at Lincoln School + Father's reply + Priscilla's letter & letter	K 547	Paul L. Benfield Lincoln School Bethesda Md.		DJ 57 DJ 53 DJ 54	19A	46A										
87 see 364	Handwritten letters dated Apr 13, Apr. 16, and May 5, 1936 signed Alger Hiss and directed to Edw. Wm. Case.	K 540 K 541 K 542 ✓	Edward William Case Real Estate agent Westminster Md.								1B 33 [illegible] [illegible]						
88	Questionnaire and statement of Alger Hiss for admission to the New York State Bar. dated 1/9/33 and signed Alger Hiss	K 734	George Campbell applicant Hiss superior court Short manual court Judge.			23					1B [illegible]						
89	Selective Service Questionnaire of Alger Hiss dated 11/5/40 and Supplementary Questionnaire	K 751 K 752 ✓	Francis D. Morrow asst dir. asst Atty Gen Criminal Div. Wash. D.C.														

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EXTRA HANDWRITING SPECIMENS OF ALGER HISS
+ TYPING SPECIMENS

			FBI LAB #		
	Letter dated 1/30/33 from Alger Hiss to WALTER L. TIBBETTS, Esq. 1316 Atlantic Nat'l Bank Bldg. Boston, Mass. (photostat)	Supposedly typed by P. Hiss per M. Sohm	K17	see 79	1B21
90	Request for Change of Policy Form dated 6/6/34 bearing signature "Alger Hiss"		K36		1B31
91	Typewritten letter dated 6/6/34 to Walter L. Tibbetts Esq 100 Milk St. Boston Mass bearing signature "Alger Hiss"		K37		1B40
92	Typewritten letter dated 3/22/33 headed "re Policy No. 7,604,400		K38		1B41
93	Typewritten letter dated 4/19/33 headed "re Policy No. 7,604,400		K39		1B42
94	Photographic copy of power of Attorney dated 7/29/33 signed "Alger Hiss"				1B45
95	Photographic copies of Alger checks, deposit slips + withdrawal slips of Savings Account # 1995 of Alger + Priscilla Hiss at Farmers + Mechanics Branch, Riggs Nat'l Bank, Wash. DC				1B47
96	Photographic Copy of signature cards of Alger + Priscilla Hiss for checking + savings acct., Riggs Nat'l Bank, Wash DC				1B48
97	State Dept Fingerprint Card of Alger Hiss, dated 5/0/42				

ORIGINAL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS

#	Description	F.B.I. Lab #	Grand Jury #	Deposition #	Ident #	Evidence Exhibit #	Produced By	Related to Grand Jury #
98	Telegram #30 from MOSCOW dated 1/28/38 File # 361.115 Robinson, Donald L./90					S 1 S 1A		1 Q1
99	Telegram # 324 from PARIS dated 3/2/38 File # 793.94/12565					S 2 S 2A		2 Q2
100	Paraphrase of #324 marked "Confidential" dated 3/2/38, American Embassy, Paris File # 793.94/12565							2 Q2
101	Telegram to Amer. Embassy, Tokyo, dated 3/5/38 at Washington, D.C. File # 793.94/12565	✓ FE						2 Q2
102	Telegram # 179 from LONDON dated 3/3/38 File # 500.A15A5 Construction/126					S 3 S 3A		3 Q3
103	Telegram # 378 from SHANGHAI via N.R. dated 3/11/38 File # 793.94/12630	✓ FE				S 4 S 4A		4 Q4
104	Copy of MID report on "Sino-Japanese Situation dated 1/7/38 pages 16605-6 + 16618-26 incl. File # 793.94 MID reports/260	✓ FE				S 10		5 Q5
105	Memorandum dated 2/11/38 from Adviser on Political Relations to Sec. of State, Mr Welles, Sayre, Feis + Murphy, initials SKH re Mr Jones memo on Consul Boyce's Report	✓ FE				S 15		6 Q6

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Original Star Exhibit Document p.

#	DESCRIPTION	J.F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Related in ...
106	Letter from American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, 1/6/38 enclosing report on "New Economic Organization in Manchukuo" File # 893.50 Manchuria/39	✓ FE				S 5		
107	Voluntary Report of Richard F. Boyce, Consulate, Yokohama, completed 1/6/38 titled "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo." Mailed 1/7/38	✓ FE				S 6 S 1 S 8		7-21 C7-21 incl incl
108	Letter from Richard F. Boyce, Amer. Consul, Yokohama dated 1/18/38 re "New Economic Org. of Manchukuo" File # 893.50 Manchuria/40	✓ FE						
109	Memorandum from Div. of Far Eastern Affairs dated 2/4/38 title "Japan's Capital Resources" prepared by Mr. Ivan White	✓ FE						
110	Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated 2/7/38 "FE suggests that Consul Boyce's report..... is exceedingly timely" initialed MMH.	✓ FE						
111	Telegram # 20 from PARIS dated 1/5/38 File # 793.94/11975	→				S 9 9a		66 Cc
112	Telegram # 55 from PARIS dated 1/12/38 File # 740.00/265	✓				S 9 9c		26 Cc
113	Telegram # 56 from PARIS dated 1/12/38 File # 740.00/267	✓				S 9 9b		[illegible]

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Chinese State Dept. Documents p.3

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Related to Chambers Documents #
114	Telegram # 57 from LONDON dated 1/24/38 File # 841.248/142					S-11 (3) S-11A (3)		20 Q23
115	Telegram # 1 from SEVILLE dated 1/21/38 File # 852.00/7235					S-11 (3) S-11A (3)		20 Q23
116	Telegram from TSINGTAO for WAR DEPT. from DORN dated 1/23/38 File # 793.94/12175	✓	FF			S-11 (1) S-11A (1)		24 Q24
117	Telegram # 47 from HANKOW via N.R. dated 1/27/38 for WAR DEPT. from STILLWELL File # 793.94/12173	✓	FF			S-11 (1) S-11A (1)		24 Q24
118	Telegram # 63 from PEIPING via N.R. dated 1/27/38 signed "Lockhart" File # 893.11/2086	✓	FF	Kisseloff-23501		S-11 (1) S-11A (1)		24 Q24
119	Telegram # 7 from BERN dated 1/28/38 File # 894.51/548	✓				S 11 (1) S-11A (1)		24 Q24
120	Telegram # 68 from PEIPING dated 1/28/38 File # 793.94/12239	✓	FF			S 11 (1) S 11A (1)		[illegible]
121	Telegram FROM MILAN received 1/29/38 File # 793.94/12248	✓				S 11 (1) S 11A (1)		[illegible]

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Related to Numbers Demand #
122	Telegram dated 1/27/38 to American Embassy, PEIPING China, via N.R. from WASH. DC. File: 493.11/2086	FE						24 Q24
123	Telegram dated 1/28/38 to AMERICAN EMBASSY, TOKYO from WASH. D.C., initials S.K.H. File # 493.11/2086	FE						24 Q27
124	Telegram # 70 from LONDON dated 1/28/38 File # 500.A15A5 Construction/84					S-11 (4)		25 Q25
125	Telegram # 136 from PARIS dated 1/25/38 File # 740.00/277 WITHHOLD				X			25 Q25
126	Telegram # 69 from LONDON dated 1/28/38 File # 500.A15A5 Construction/85					S-11 (4) S-11-A (4)		25 Q25
127	Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated 2/8/38 re: Tokyo's #71 of 2/3; signed ARK	FE						26 Q26
128	Telegram # 73 from PEIPING via NR dated 1/29/38 File # 493.11/2087	FE →				S-11 (4) S-11-A (4)		26 Q26
129	Telegram # 74 from PEIPING dated 1/29/38 File 493.11/2088	FE				S-11 (4) S-11-A (4)		26 Q26

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Signal Corps Sept Documents p.5

#	DESCRIPTION	FBI LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Related to Chambers Documents #
130	Telegram from WASH. DC. To AMERICAN EMBASSY, PEIPING dated 2/1/38 via N.R. File 493.11/2088 initials (M.M.H.)	FE						20 C 20
131	Telegram # 80 from PEIPING via N.R. dated 2/2/38 File # 493.11/2090	FE			148	S-11 (Y) S-11A (Y)		20 C 20
132	Telegram # 67 from TOKYO dated 2/2/38 File # 893.24/350	FE				S-11 (Y) S-11A (Y)		20 C 20
133	Confidential Paraphrase of Tokyo Telegram # 67 dated 2/2/38	FE			11/28	S-11 (Y) S-11A (Y)		20 C 20
134	Telegram 61 from TOKYO dated 1/30/38 Re: MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT File # 793.94/12259	FE				S-11 (Y) S-11A (Y)		20 C 20
135	Telegram from 2nd Brig. USMC dated 1/31/38 Re: JAP REINFORCEMENT of WUHU REGION File # 793.94/12257	FE				S-11 (Y) S-11A (Y)		20 C 20
136	Telegram #7 to ROME from WASHINGTON, DC dated 1/31/38 File # 793.94/12248					S-11 (Y) S-11A (Y)		21 C 21
137	MEMORANDUM of DIV. of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS dated 2/7/38 initial MMH Re: The Significance of the ESTABLISHMENT of the MANCHUKUO HEAVY INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.	FE				S-12		21 C 21

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Prepared state exhibit statement

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Attached to Affidavit #
138	Telegram # 104 from PEIPING via NR dated 2/11/38 File # 793.94/12390		FE			S-14 S-14 A		30
139	Telegram # 240 from SHANGHAI via N.R. dated 2/11/38 File # 393.1164 Univ. of Shanghai/3		FE			S-14 S-14 A		30
140	Copy of P.C letter dated 10/18/37 at Shanghai to Jap Consul Gen'l, Shanghai, from W. Robt Taylor and M.T. Rankin		FE					30
141	Memo of Div. of Far Eastern Affairs dated 2/8/38 beginning "Yokohama reports that Mr. Ishawa" in typing. Ends with hand written notation "the attitude of Amer. Govt.... venture" FE:Jones:NN		FE			S-13		31
142	Telegram # 52 from BERLIN dated 2/12/38 File # 711.41/383			Kisseloff-23504		S-16 S-16 A		32
143	Telegram # 100 from TOKYO dated 2/12/38 File # 793.94/12412		FE			S-17 S-17 A		33 34
144	Telegram # 17 from VIENNA dated 2/13/38 File # 762.63/424					S-18 S-18 A		35
145	Memorandum of Div. of European Affairs dated 2/15/38 referring to Vienna's telegram # 18 of 2/14/38, 9 PM concluding "the incumbent occupies an extraordinarily powerful position in the Austrian Government", and initialed Cu:FLACK:DG							36 37

Original State Dept Documents p 1

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Related to Chambers Document #
146	Telegram # 18 from VIENNA dated 2/14/38 File # 762.63/427					S-17 S-17A		36 37
147	Telegram # 56 from BERLIN dated 2/14/38 File # 741.62/225					S-19 S-19A		38
148	Telegram # 110 from PEIPING via N.R. dated 2/14/38 File # 793.94/12416		FE			S-20 S-20A		39
149	Telegram from CHEFOO via N.R. Re: Jap Troop Movements File # 793.94/12418 signed "ALLEN"		FE			S-21 S-21A		40
150	Telegram #6 from WASH. DC. to Amer. Legation, Vienna dated 2/15/38, 4PM, initialed SW					S-25 S-25A		71
151	Telegram from WASH. D.C. To American Legation, Vienna dated 2/15/38 initialed SW Serial 762.63/427							71
152	Telegram # 20 from VIENNA dated 2/15/38 File # 762.63/428					S-3 S-3A		72
153	Telegram # 241 from PARIS dated 2/15/38 File # 762.63/430					[illegible] A		73

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Sergeant Dick Duff Counsel [illegible]

#	DESCRIPTION	FBI LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Ref Bd Numbers Issued #
154	Telegram # 240 from PARIS dated 2/15/38 File # 762.63/429				544 544A	544 544A		44 45
155	Telegram # 25 from VIENNA dated 2/16/38 File # 762.63/440					500 500A		70 71
156	Telegram # 255 from PARIS dated 2/16/38 File # 762.63/438					549 549A		48
157	Telegram # 136 from LONDON dated 2/16/38 File # 500.A15A5 Construction/109					547 547A		47
158	Confidential Note to Sec. of Navy re enclosure of copy of telegram received from London dated 2/18/38 File # 500A15A5 Construction/109							77
159	Telegram # 249 from PARIS dated 2/16/38 File # 762.63/437					548 548A		[illegible]
160	Telegram # 39 from TIENTSIN via N.R. dated 2/17/38 File # 693.002/515					530 530A		62
161	Telegram from WASH., D.C. to American Embassy, Tokyo dated 3/19/38 File # 693.002/515							52

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Superior State Dept. Doc. file 54.

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Related to Chambers Document #
162	Telegram from WASH. DC. To AMERICAN CONSUL, TIENTSIN, CHINA dated 2/21/38 initials M.M.H. File # 693.002/513							52
163	Telegram # 111 from TOKYO dated 2/17/38 File # 693.94244/258					S 33 S 33A		53
164	Telegram # 60 from BERLIN dated 2/17/38 File # 762.63/441					S 34 S 34A		54
165	Telegram # 261 from PARIS dated 2/17/38 File # 762.63/443					S 35 S 35A		55
166	Memorandum dated 2/18/38 Title: German Domination of Central Europe & Czechoslovak Trade Agreement File # 611.60F31/591					S 36	(TH)	56
167	Telegram # 24 from VIENNA dated 2/16/38 File # 762.63/434					S 31 S 31A		57
168	Telegram # 54 from BERLIN dated 2/14/38 File # 611.6231/1013					S 31 S 31A	(T.H.)	57
169	Telegram # 34 from ROME dated 2/11/38 File # 762.63/444					S 31		57

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#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	Grand Jury #	Deposition #	Ident #	Evidence Exhibit #	Produced By	Exhibited to Chambers Document #
170	Telegram # 62 from BERLIN dated 2/18/38 File # 762.63/453				Su 167	S 31 S 31A		57
171	Telegram # 257 from LONDON dated 3/28/38 File # 741.65/521					S 37 S 37A		58
172	Telegram # 50 from PRAHA dated 3/29/38 File # 760F.62/184					S 41 S 41A		59
173	Telegram # 38 from WARSAW dated 3/29/38 File # 740.00/338					S 45 S 45A		60
174	Telegram # 77 from ROME dated 3/29/38 File # 741.65/522					S 48 S 49		61
175	Telegram # 47 from BELGRADE dated 3/26/38 File # 760H.62/60					S 39 S 39A		62
176	Telegram dated 3/20/38 from BUENOS AIRES Re Purchase of Cereals & Linseed by Germany in Argentina File # 662.3511/2					S 38 S 38A		63

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#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #		SHEETS EXHIBIT #				Dated?									
177	Telegram dated 3/28/38 from TAMPICO Re: INFO. FROM OIL OFFICIALS File # 812.6363/3179						SH1 S.+1A				07									
178	Telegram # 76 from ROME dated 3/28/38 File # 741.00/180						S.40 S.40A				65									
179	Telegram # 260 from LONDON dated 3/29/38 File: 500.A15A5 Construction /141						S.47				66									
180	Telegram from WASH., D.C. to AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON "Re. your 260" dated 3/31/38 File: 500.A15A5 Construction/141						S.47				66									
181	Copies of notes dated 3/31/38 from Hull to Minister of Canada, Ambassadors of France + G. Britain File: 500.A15A5 Construction/141										66									
182	Telegram from WASH., D.C. to AMERICAN EMBASSY, ROME dated 3/31/38 File 500.A15A5 Construction/141										66									
183	Telegram from WASH., D.C. to AMERICAN EMBASSY, TOKYO dated 3/31/38 File 500.A15A5 Construction/141										66									
184	LETTER # 195 from U.S. LEGATION, THE HAGUE dated 2/26/38 File # 856 51/345						S.47				66									

Kisseloff-23509

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Related to Chambers Document #
185	Letter # 194 from US Legation, THE HAGUE dated 2/26/38 File: 762.00/180					547		66
186	Telegram #497 from PARIS File: 760F.62/189					547		66
187	Telegram from GENOA dated 4/1/38 File: 865.33/5					547		66
188	Telegram # 211 from TOKYO dated 3/28/38 File: 894.51/566		16			547 / 547A		67
189	Paraphrase of telegram #211 from TOKYO dated 3/28/38		16					67
190	Note dated 3/28/38 from Secretary of State to Sec. of Treasury enclosing paraphrase of telegram 211 File: 894.51/566		16					67
191	Telegram dated 3/28/38 from MARDET, TIENTSIN to NAVY DEPT. ending "0935" File: 793.94/1214		16			547 / 547A	first HS.	67
192	Telegram from WASH., D.C. to PANAMA dated 3/30/38 Re Manganese Mine on Cocos Island File 818.559/19A mind S.W.					547 / 547A		68

Kisseloff-23510

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE EXHIBIT #	PRODUCED BY	Related Charters Document #
193	Telegram # 28 from PANAMA via N.R. dated 3/31/38 File: 818.6359/20					S-46 S-[illegible]		68
194	Telegram # 22 from SAN JOSE dated 4/1/38 File: 818.6359/20				See 192	S-46 [illegible]		68
195	Telegram # 8631 from FOURTH MARINES dated 3/31/38 endo "#1859" File: 793.94/12744					S-46 [illegible]		68
196	Telegram # 201 from PEIPING via N.R. dated 3/31/38 File: 693.116 Manchuria/6	1F				S-46 [illegible]		68
197	Memorandum of Division of Latin American Affairs re telephone message from Customs re Jap attempt to purchase manganese Mines on Coco So; dated 3/28/38			Kisseloff 23511				68
198	Telegram from Wash. D.C. to SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA dated 3/30/38 re Manganese mines File 818.6359/19B				See 192	S-46 [illegible]		68
199	Memorandum of 1/8/38 to A-S Mr. SAYRE re German Aide Memoire					S48		
200	Memorandum of 1/31/37 to Mr. HARRIS [illegible] re German Aide Memoire					S50		

#	DESCRIPTION	FBI LAB #	GRAND JURY #	DEPOSITION #	IDENT #	EVIDENCE FILE #
201	Draft Memorandum to German Ambassador Dated 12/31/37 Re: Most Favored Nation Principle					S51
202	Aide Memoire, undated From German Embassy Re: Most Favored Nation Principle File: 611.6231/987 and Translation					S52 S52A
203	Aide Memoire dated 7/2/37 to German Ambassador Re: Trade Relations File: 611.6231/971A					S53
204	Telegram #24 from HANKOW, China Dated 1/11/38 File FW 793.94/12067	"				S54 54A
205	Telegram #17 from TSINGTAO China Dated 1/13/38 File 793.94/12068 for Star Route	"				S55 55A
206	Telegram #63 from PARIS Dated 1/17/38 File 793.94/12069					

Kisseloff-23512

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Prints of Microfilm "A" & "B"
Bureau of Standard Copies of US Navy Bureau of Aeronautics Notes & Orders

#		F.B.I. LAB NY #	GRAND JURY #	F.B.I LAB. SPECIMEN #
207	36 prints (A1 thru A36) developed from roll of micro film referred to as film "A" (G.J.49) (K151)	1B175		
208	38 prints (B1 thru B38) developed from roll of micro film referred to as film "B" (G.J.51) (K152)	1B175		
	STANDARD COPIES OF BUREAU OF U.S. NAVY, AERONAUTICS DOCUMENT			
209	Interconnection of output of two receivers used by Bombing Squadron Two" Tech. Note 32-37 p. 2.	P.N	A-10 B-4	K722
210	Technical order #1-38 dated 1/4/38 - "Restriction on three weight of Transports"	P.N	A-12 B-21	K712
211	Technical order #84-37 dated 12/9/37. "Instructions for removal locking feature for microphone RS.39."	P.N.	A-16	K711
212	Technical Order #79-37 dated 12/8/37. "Lubrication and replacement of Solenoid"	P.N.	A-18 A-20	K707 K708
213	Technical Order #82-37 dated 12/20/37 "Increasing Interval Setscrew"	P.N	A-22	K704

Kisselloff-23513

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Bureau of Standards copies of US Navy Bureau of Aeronautics Notes & Orders

#	DESCRIPTION	F.B.I. LAB #	GRAND JURY #	F.B.I. LAB-SPECIMEN #
214	Technical Order #76-37 dated 1/3/37 "Securing A.C. Wiring of NEA-2 Bendix Bomb by Glyptal treatment	P.N. A-24		K704
215	Technical Order #31-37 dated 1/8/37 "Fuel System Dump Valves	P.N. A-28		K720
216	Technical Order #77-37 dated 1/6/37. Note of heat with Chandler Groves Carburetor	P.N. A31 A33		K705 K706
217	Technical order #33-37 page - dated 1/28/37. F. - Modified operator page 3 - Control Box	P.N. B8 B9 B10		K724 K725 K725
218	Technical Order #1-38 dated 1/11/38 Aircraft Radio. Drawing - Station Box on page 4	P.N. B17 B14		K726 K727
219	Technical Order #5-38 dated 1/15/38 - Parachutes. page 2 "nearest stores P.N. and procedure.	B15 B16 B17 B18		K714 K715
	page 3. ing time is normal.	B-19		K716
220	Technical order #2-38 dated 1/5/38	B21		K713
	T... #1-38	B-24		K728

Kisseloff-23514

Signed Statements.

#	Description Person	Place	Date	F.B.I. LHB NY #			IDENT # First Trial	# Retrial
225	J. David Whittaker CHAMBERS	Baltimore	12/3/48					
356	Marcia Earle MARSHALL	Emporia, Va	9/26/49	13479				
224	J. David Whittaker CHAMBERS	N.Y.C	12/7/48	1B3				
359	Edith (Mrs. Ellwood) MURRAY	Baltimore	9/28/49	1B498				
225	J. David Whittaker CHAMBERS	NYC	12/8/48	1B4				
352	Frances Oneida Booth	Wash. DC.	6/24/49	13452				
226	Priscilla HISS	NYC	12/7/48	1B6	K535		35 ID.	48
227	Henry Julian WADLEIGH	WASH., DC	12/6/48			8J46		
228	Henry Julian WADLEIGH	NYC	12/10/48	1B10				
351	Col. Dean Ivan LAMB	NYC	4/18/49	13428				
229	Henry Julian WADLEIGH	NYC	12/14/48	1B22				
353	Mrs. Richard H. COLLINS	Chestertown, MD	7/3/49	13457 13458				
230	Franklin Victor RENO	NYC	12/13/48	1B16				
355	Dr. Allen M. FERRY	Arlington, Va.	9/21/49	1B478				
231	Franklin Victor RENO	Albuquerque	1/10/49	13227				
231 A	BERTHA HALL	Wash. DC.	5/16/49					
232	Philip RENO	NYC	12/13/48	1B17				
354	Frances Elizabeth HENSLER	Chicago, Ill	6/27/49	13455				
233	Alger HISS	Baltimore	12/4/48	1B24	K65		~~33 Ev~~	45
234	" "	Wash DC	6/27/47	13424				45 x E
235	Claudie CATLETT	Winchester, Va	2/10/49	1B24	(see 238 A)		ID 38 EV	56
235 A	Burnett FISHER	Detroit, Mich	5/25/49	13422				
236	Florence TOMPKINS	WASH., D.C.	3/5/49	1B29				
236 A	IRA W. LOCKEY Sr.	" "	5/16/49		Kisseloff-23515			
237	Viola Tompkins ABRAMS	WASH, D.C	3/8/49	13222				
237 A	IRA W. LOCKEY Jr.	" "	5/16/49					
238	Timothy HOBSON	N.Y.C.	2/9/49	1B220				
238 A	Claudie CATLETT	Wash DC	5/5/49		(see 240 A)		ID 39 EV	
239	Charles E. FRIZZELL	Brookmont Md	2/5/49	1B[illegible]				
239 A	MARY CATLETT	Wash DC	5/16/49					
240	Ernest BELL	Wash DC.	5/18/49	13415				
240 A	Claudia Catlett. (Q & A)	" "	5/13/49				40 ID	
241	Louise MARLOW	Wash DC	5/18/49	1B[illegible]				
241 A	Vernon F. Marlow	" "	5/15/49					
242	Virginia O McINTYRE	Wash DC	3/11/49	1B[illegible]				
	Felix A. INSLERMAN	(see INSLERMAN SHEET)						
242 A	JAMES CATLETT	Wash DC	5/16/49					
243	Stephen M WALTER	Wash DC	3/7/49	1B[illegible]				
357	Mary Louise TRUSLOW	Camp Lee, Va	9/19-27/49	13480				
244	Sentell CHEFFENS	Wash DC	3/18/49	1B[illegible]				
358	Helen D. & Susan L. LAMONTE	Owego, N.Y	9/26/49	13[illegible]				
244 A	Stafford Jimmy McQUEEN	N.Y.C	5/25/49					
244 B	Perry M CATLETT	Wash DC	2/9/49	1B[illegible]				
244 C	" "	" "	5/25/49	1B[illegible]			41 ID EV	58

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369	CLAUDIE CATLETT	1B 515		WINCHESTER	VA	1/26/49
370	" "	1B 516		WASHINGTON,	D.C.	2/2/49
371	RAYMOND CATLETT		Q+A	"	"	5/13/49
372	PERRY CATLETT		Q+A	"	"	5/13/49
373	JAMES CATLETT		Q+A	"	"	5/13/49
376	EDITH MURRAY			Baltimore	Md	1/18/49

Kisseloff-23516

32A

PETERBOROUGH TRIP

#	DESCRIPTION	Retrial	
245	Form SOLICITING subscribers to a series of plays being produced at the Sterns' Farm by the Peterboro Players for the 1937 Summer Season. Listing for "She Stoops to Conquer" 8/10 to 14		1B293
246	Copy of PROGRAM of PLAY "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER" presented by Peterboro Players.		1B 294
247	Copy of newspaper PETERBOROUGH TRANSCRIPT dated Thurs., 8/5/37, as made available by Alger Holt, Town Clerk, Peterborough N.H. It is noted that p.1 carries an advertisement of Peterboro Players	43	1B 300
248	Copy of newspaper PETERBOROUGH TRANSCRIPT dated Thurs. 8/12/37, p.8 carries account of Peterboro Players in "She Stoops to Conquer"		1B 300

Kisseloff-23517

WRITINGS OF J D WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

#	DESCRIPTION		Ident # First Trial	Ident # Second Trial	
	Photo of Copy of				
249	New Masses, MAR. '31 "Can You Have Out Their Voices"				1B 396
250	New Masses, APRIL '31 "You Have Seen The Heads"				1B 397
251	New Masses, JUNE '31				1B 398
252	New Masses, OCT '31 (Our Comrade Munn)				1B 399
253	New Masses DEC '31 "Death of the Communist"				1B 400
254	New Masses MAY '32				1B 401
255	New Masses SEPT. '32				
256	New Masses SEPT '32 "How I Came to Communism"				1B 223
257	TIME MAGAZINE 8/16/43 "Pope Pius" p. 55		11	16	1B 405
394	EINSTEIN - 7/1/46 - p. 52				
258	LIFE MAGAZINE 2/2/48 "The Devil" p. 76		12		1B 407
259	TIME MAGAZINE 3/8/48 "Theologian Reinhold Niebuhr" (intro p. 63) p. 70		13	15	1B 406
260	THE MORNINGSIDE (photostat)			13	1B 421
260-A	CLASS REUNION (translation by Chambers)				
391	SPARTICUS' SONG				
260-B	THE SCORPION (translation by Chambers)				
260-C	TIME MAGAZINE 2/16/42 p. 13-14 RE. MALCOLM COWLEY'S "The DRY SEASON"	1B 471			
392	THE DAMN FOOL				
393	The Spectator (Comment [illegible])				

Kisseloff-23518

FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

#	DESCRIPTION		Retrieval	
261	Signed Statement dated 12/23/48 at Schenectady, NY			1B 62
262	Affadavit for Search Warrant, Warrant + Return thereon, issued in S.D.N.Y. for premises at 909 Summit Ave. (carbon + photostat)			1B 73 1B 74
263	Personnel Security Questionnaire executed 12/10/47 by FA Inslerman			1B 119
264	Affadavit for Search Warrant, Warrant Return thereon + Receipt for Seized Property — N.D.N.Y. for premises of Inslerman at Cambridge, N.Y.			1B 305 304 306 307
265	Photostatic copies of pps. 68 + 69 of Election Registers of 19th E.D., 20th A.D., N.Y.C. for years 1933-34	1B 118	Kisseloff-23519	1B 117 118
266	LEICA CAMERA # 234730, property of Felix A. Inslerman		51	
267	2 Copies of Receipt of Property turned over to FBI by Inslerman on 12/23/48			1B 55
268	Consent to Search premises of FA Inslerman ~~Dated~~	1B 50		
383	Registration of [illegible] of Foreign Principals for Felix Inslerman			

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PHOTOGRAPHS

| # | Name of Person | | |

Photographs (CONT)

#		DESCRIPTION	FBI Exhibit #
360		Chair in home of Claudie Catlett (3 views)	1B 460
361		18 Photos of Exterior & Interior of Wickes House, Chestertown, Md.	1B 448
361	A	Descriptions of above Photos	1B 449
361	B	Sketch of 2nd Floor Apt., Rear, Wickes House, Chestertown, MD.	1B 451
346		Photo Album of E.S. Shepard showing views of 3416 Volta Pl. about Sept. 1935. Enlargements of prints.	1B 497
347		Photos prepared from E.S. Shephard's negatives # 529 thru 617; 621 thru 624; Exposed Nov. Dec. 1937	1B 495
348		Photos of Classified Ads Wash. Evening Star 10/17, 26, 27, 28/37 Wash. Post 12/5/37	Rpt. 15 Dupme 10/10/49 W.F.O. 1B 496
349		Photo of Bedroom Closet Door Apt. 12, 138 N. Wash. St., Winchester, Va	1B 496
350		Blueprints of 1245 - 30 St. N.W	1B 477
		" " 3415 Volta Pl. (See Bulky Roll)	E 472
319		FRENCHTOWN, N.J. and NEW HOPE, PA. Photo Copy of Area of	

75 A B

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Kisseloff-23521

31-A

Photo's CONTINUED

			Retrial
367	CATLETT RESIDENCES 2319 N St. NW. 1665 32 St. NW. 1642 32 St. N.W. 1304 9 St. NW 1008 26 St. NW 1270 25 St. NW 2728 P St. NW 2523 P St. NW	 1B507 1B511 1B508 1B510 1B509 1B512 1B513 1B506	
368	Photo's of Typewriters displayed to Sgt. Geo. N. ROULHAC, with legend on one identified	1B514	
380	Photos of House at HANCOCK, N.H. occupied by HARRY DEXTER WHITE		Port (2 photos) Dov. 25, 26
Bulky	Photos of 1000 Conn. Ave. WASH. DC. (formerly place of Wonderlich Co.) (Enlargements)		59 - (see bulky)
381	12 Photos of 1000 Conn Ave. (Wonderlich Co.)		

Kisseloff-23522

MISCELLANEOUS

#	DESCRIPTION		Introduced By	Evidence # FIRST	TRIAL	Retrial
	BYKOF RUGS					
298	Order # 227-39 of Mass. Importing Co. (Carbon Copy)	1B208		24		41
299	Order # 227-41 of Mass. Importing Co. (Original + Carbon)	1B208		25		42, 42-A
300	Cancelled check of Meyer Shapiro to Mass. Importing Co. dated 12/23/30	1B209		26		44
	TIMOTHY HOBSON					
301	Photostatic Copy of Report of Neuropsychiatric Service by H.C. Eaton, Cmdr. (MC) U.S.N.R. dated 9/5/45					
302	Letter of Timothy Hobson to Director of Naval Procurement dated 11/28/43 (Photo)					
	GRACE LUMPKIN NOTES					
303	To Reuben Shemitz	1B31				
304	" " " dated 5/19/28	1B31				
	ALGER'S FAN MAIL					
305	Photostatic Copies of 52 letters	1B353				
	PUBLIC RECORDS					
306	Photostat of Registration of Space of '37 Ford from Schmidt Motor Co. to Esther Shemmers	1B303, 1B319				
307	Photostat of Transfer of title of 1941 Ford to William Rosen	1B315		42		49

Kisseloff-23523

#	Description	NY#	FBI Lab #	Retrial
	PUBLIC RECORDS (cont)			
	Passport App. of W. Chambers '23			Gov. 33
308	Passport Application of CHAMBERS (David Breen) 5/28/35	1B295		
309	Certified Copy of House of Representatives Resolution of 5/10/49			
	DAISY FANSLER HANDWRITING			
310	Letter 2/14/49, Norfolk, Va	1B390	K544	
311	Letter 2/14/47.	1B390	K545	
	HARRY DEXTER WHITE			
31✓	Photostatic Copy of White's Report to Chambers	1B366		
	PUBLICATION			
313	The Middle of the Journey by Lionel Trilling			
313A	INDICTMENT COPY	1B43		
314*	Note enclosed in original Pumphrey Papers + cover memo from HCUA.	0/167		
315	Deposition taken by Hiss Attorneys at Springfield Mass Re Application of Chambers for Insurance Policy 11/3/48 and 9 Miscellaneous Photo. stats of Insurance Application + Doctor's Reports. (8 used)			Pl's Exhibits 15
	BALTIMORE EVENING SUN			
316	Photostatic copy of 12/11/29 re Alger Hiss MARRIAGE			

Kisseloff-23524

#	Description			FIRST TRIAL EVIDENCE #		
317	Copy of Pleadings in Civil Suit, Baltimore, Md. Hiss vs. Chambers.					
318	Photostatic Copies of Leave Records of Alger Hiss 1937-38	18321 322 323	Sagona State Dept.	34	47	
319	Photographic Copy of Area of French Lick, N.J. & New Hope, Pa.					
320	Photostatic Copies of Leave Records of Henry Julian Wallace & Cover letter of S. Houston Lay (carbon)					
321	Application of Woodstock Typewriter Co. to Randall & Hagin Co. for Rental at 1000 Con. Ave.				71	
322	Photostat of Orig Notes of Adolph BERLE				18	
323	Certified Copy of Death Certificate of Jay Chambers dated 10/31/29			14	Def. DD	
324	Copy of death Certificate of CHARLES A. HISS dated 8/7/07.	18[illegible]				
325	Certified Copy of Death Certificate of MARY ANN EMERSON	18[illegible]				

| | | |

			Retrial
335	Chesapeake & Potomac Co. TELAPHONE Records Re: Alger Hiss Letter of Summary	5 5A 5B	
336	Potomac Electric Co. Records of Service Re: Priscilla Hiss Letter of Summary	6 6A 6B 6C 6D	4
337	Georgetown Gaslight Co. Records of Service Re: A. Hiss Letter of Summary	7 7A 7B 7C 7D 7E	
338	Chart Summary of Public Utility Records Relating to Residence of Alger Hiss	8	3
339	Schmidt Motor Co. Record of Sale of '37 Ford to Esther Chambers (Photostat of P. 386)	18	40
340	~~Applicant~~ Columbia Univ. Record Card of Priscilla Hiss	35	38
341	Notes of J. Kellog Smith	36	
342	Diagram prepared by Teunis F. Collier of premises at 3415 Volta Pl.	37	
343	Election Registration of 1932 for Priscilla Hiss		64

Kisseloff-23527

364		Photostats of complete CASE CORRESPONDENCE			
	A	Correspondence between Mr + Mrs Hiss + Mr. Case Agreement of Sale dated 4/13/36 signed by Alger Hiss			
	B	Correspondence between Esther Chambers + Mr. Case Agreement of Sale dated 3/12/37			
365		PASSPORT of CHAMBERS (David Breen)		Def K	
366		Correspondence relating to 30th St. House from Mrs David H. Miller	1B489 thru 1B492		
~~367~~ 374		FEDERAL Employment Application of Raymond Sylvester Catlett dated 11/25/44	1B521	— Check this photo	Kissel-off-23528
~~368~~ 375		Federal Employment Application of PERRY M. CATLETT	1B522		
		Letter of Recommendation of Donald Hiss	1B523		
377		Notes of RAY MURPHY, State Dept., re. Interviews of Chambers 3/20/45; 8/28/46			
378		MATERIAL OF BREEN FAMILY 3 BANKBOOKS 2 BIRTH CERTIFICATES		27 thru 11/29/49	
		R/D Passport Application NAT'L GEOGRAPHIC SOC. CARD		32	
379		Roulhac Rental Lease 1/17/38		70	

344		Copies of Notice of Entry and Orders of Bondy, J., USDC. dated 4/15/49		49 A 49 B		
344	A	Bill of Particulars		49 C		
345		Receipt dated 5/10/49 from Rebecca Plimpton - Wilson for items delivered in re: order.		50		
346		Photo album of E.S. Shepherd showing views of 3415 Volta Pl. about Sept. 1935. Enlargements & prints.				
347		Photos prepared from negatives of E.S. Shepherd - #529 thru 617; 621 thru 624; Exposed Nov., Dec. 1937				
348		Photos of Classified Ads Wash. Evening Star 10/17, 26, 27, 28/37 Wash. Post 12/5/37.	Rpt. F.S. Doane 10/10/49. WFO. 1B496		73	
349		Photo of Bedroom Closet Door, Apt. 12, 138 N. Wash. St., Winchester, Va.	" 1B496			
350		BLUEPRINTS OF 1245 30 St. N.W.	1B497			
		3415 VOLTA PL. (See Bulky Roll)	1B474			
363		Copy of LEASE, 3/29/38 for 1526-28 K St. between E.H. BATSON and WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER Co. or Copy of Letter of Termination 6/38	1B4[illegible] 1B4[illegible]	Furnished by Walter N. Tolleriner Atty, 930 Southern Bldg. Wash DC	72	

Kisseloff-23529

		Retrial
381	American Feature Writers Syndicate — Certificate of Conducting Business (Certified Copy)	Gov. 24
382	Certificate of D.C. Recorder of Deeds Re. No Record of Automobile Lien against Hiss: Rosen Ford	54
384	Monthly Meteorological Summary for Wash. D.C. Jan., Feb. & Mar. 1938.	
385	Certified Copies of Passport Applications of Another David Breen and David Joseph Breen, Sr.	
386	Letter of A. Hiss to Paul Field 5/7/48	60
3		
388	Socialist Party Registration Card of Priscilla Hiss	D 63 FU (1/17/50)

Kisseloff-23530

1 ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

RE: NY 65-14920

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333-

Kisseloff-24838

ROBERT E. STRIPLING, called as a witness, having first been sworn, testified as follows:

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q Mr. Stripling what is your official position?

A I am the Chief Invesitgator of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Q And how long have you been in that position?

A I have been with the Committee since 1938. In 1938 I was the Secretary of the Committee. In 1939 I was the Secretary of the Committee. In 1940 I was appointed Secretary and Chief Investigator; which positions I have held since, with the exception of 18 months in the Army.

Q Now, Mr. Stripling, this Grand Jury, as you know, is interested in a pretty detailed knowledge, if it's possible, of the way in which these famous films came to light. And rather than ask you specific questions, it would seem to me that we will just give you a general question of this character and have you describe it in your own words: Will you describe that matter as fully as you can, please?

A All right, sir. On November 30 -- may I refer to my notes?

Q Oh, by all means, certainly. A On November 30 an individual by the name of Nicholas S. Vazzana, who is a lawyer, I understand, and acts as an investigator for a firm of lawyers in New York City --

Q Did you have an address for him? A No, sir, I don't. But I think I can tell you how you can reach him.

He came to me some time ago and said that he was working for the firm of lawyers that were representing Whittaker Chambers in the libel matter. He asked me for copies of the Committee's public hearings, and from time to time he came by and asked me various questions regarding what appeared in the record. On November 30 he came in to see me and he made this statement to me, he said: "Alger Hiss better go shoot himself." And I had no idea what he was referring to; except for the way in which he said it, he indicated that something important had developed in the case. It so happens that Congressman Nixon, of the Committee on Un-American Activities, who had been principally in charge of the Hiss-Chambers controversy for the Committee acting principally as a sub-Committee, had just arrived back in Washington that morning, so I asked Mr. Vazzana if he would go up to see Mr. Nixon with me. I took him up to Mr. Nixon's office, introduced him and asked him if he would tell Mr. Nixon what he was referring to. Whereupon he said to me that he was not privileged to do that, that he was under instructions through his firm of lawyers -- that Judge Chestnut in Baltimore had instructed him that they would be in contempt to discuss the matter. And we talked with him for some time, but he did not divulge the nature of the development, except that he definitely gave us the impression that something very unusual had occurred.

Q At that time, Mr. Stripling, had you been informed

of the voluntary turning over of these other documents in Baltimore? A No, sir.

Q You knew nothing of that whatever? A In fact, I didn't even know that they were taking pre-trial testimony or depositions. The following morning -- I mean, this item appeared in the Washington Post, this was Wednesday, December 1, 1948, in a column entitled The Federal Diary, by Jerry Klutz. Jerry Klutz, as you may know, writes a very famous column in Washington on government affairs. In the column, under the title of "Loyalty," he states as follows: (Reading) "The Hiss-Chambers fight is slated to make news again very shortly. Since Alger Hiss sued Whittaker Chambers for libel attorneys for both men have been taking detailed depositions from witnesses, including the two principals. Some very startling information on who is a liar is reported to have been uncovered." When I saw that in the paper I called Mr. Nixon and asked him if he had seen it and he said that he had not. He said, "If Vazzana comes in today, be sure and bring him up. We want to talk to him again." Vazzana did come by. I showed him this clipping. He made no comment whatsoever. I took him to Mr. Nixon's office and again Mr. Nixon tried to get him to tell us what had developed, but he would not. We left the building, went out to lunch. Mr. Nixon and I discussed it during the lunch period and we both decided that it would be a good idea to go and see Whittaker Chambers. Now, the reason we did that was

because during the hearing on Whittaker Chambers it was very apparent to me that he was withholding information, because he would not fill in certain details which I felt that he should, and from time to time in the record or in the course of the hearings I spoke rather strongly to Mr. Chambers on and off the record, in which I practically accused him of holding out and I kept saying to him that it was impossible for us to handle a hearing or a case of this kind unless we had the full cooperation of a witness, unless he was frank and sincere in all of his answers.

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q Mr. Stripling, I don't mean to interrupt you at this time, but with reference to his answers before the Committee, either in executive session or in a public session, is it your recollection -- of course, the best evidence of that would be the record, but is it your recollection that Mr. Chambers stated before the Committee, under oath, that he did not have any information which would corroborate the fact that he was giving information as an espionage agent?

A Mr. Donegan, I would like to check the record as to what he said on that. I don't -- I mean, I think that during the course of the hearing that we were definitely under the impression that if he had any information it had been destroyed.

Q I would like to pursue it just a little bit further, because I think it's pertinent, especially for the Grand

Jury since Mr. Chambers has appeared before this Grand Jury previous to this. Of course, the Committee was interested in not only the Communist situation as it existed, or as Mr. Chambers alleged it existed, and as Hiss denied it existed, but also the possibility of espionage or whether there was actual information transmitted; and of course it would be quite material whether the documents were transmitted. Now, is it your recollection -- and I realize that the record isn't here, isn't available to you now, but is it your recollection that there were questions asked which would logically bring that out if Chambers hadn't been withholding the information deliberately? A I remember that in his original statement which he made before the Committee the first time he appeared, that the question of ultimate espionage came up, in which he was describing the formation of the setting up of this apparatus within the government and he stated -- I believe the record can bear me out on this -- that espionage was the ultimate objective or one of the ultimate objectives. On that, on whether or not a direct question was asked, I would have to check the record.

Q Now, in addition to that, with reference to your position with the Committee, outside of the public hearings or the executive hearings, do you know whether Chambers misled the Committee with reference to the giving of these documents or whether he had any documents or whether he had anything to corroborate the statement that he made?

A Well, I know this: that not only the investigators but myself asked Mr. Chambers time and time again if he had any additional information, anything to bear out what he had stated.

Q And you would conclude, with reference to your experience as an investigator, that Chambers did mislead the investigators with reference to this information?

A Oh, there is no question about that.

Q The Grand Jury is particularly interested in that point. A No, there is no question about that.

Q Of course, you realize the situation; that it had been well known and there were two people who had given testimony under oath, and Chambers, who was making the allegation, did not at that time or did not until recently come up with these documents. A Oh, yes.

Q And it's your conclusion, with reference to your position in the Committee, that he was misleading the Committee? A Oh, there is no question about that. And I was as surprised as anyone when the documents developed.

Q All right. I'm sorry to have interrupted your --

A All right, sir. After reading the Jerry Klutz column and again talking to Vazzana, Mr. Nixon and I decided to go immediately to Westminster and see Mr. Chambers. I put in a call to him at Westminster. He answered the phone. I asked him if he would be there during the afternoon. He said that he would. I didn't say that Mr. Nixon would accompany me;

I just simply said, "I want to see you, and I'll be up before six o'clock." Mr. Nixon and I, accompanied by a Committee stenographer, Mrs. Rose Purdy, drove up to Westminster in Mr. Nixon's automobile. We arrived there it was dark; I would say it was around six o'clock. We went to the house. Mrs. Chambers finally answered the door. She said that Mr. Chambers was in the barn, milking. We went in and had a seat. I would say in 10 or 15 minutes Mr. Chambers appeared. He was in his working clothes, or milking clothes, and he sat down and we talked for a few minutes, and then I -- Mr. Nixon took out this article in Jerry Klutz's column and read it to Mr. Chambers and said, "Well, what about this?" And at that point I interrupted Mr. Nixon and I said, "Mr. Chambers, as you know" -- and I said, "I know you are not going to like this, but" -- and he interrupted me and he said, "Mr. Stripling, I know exactly what you are going to say." He said, "You have said it before." And I said, "Yes, I certainly have. You have been withholding information." And he said, "Yes, I have been withholding information, that's true." We then asked him what this was all about. And he told us the same thing that Mr. Hazzana had told us, and that was that he would be in contempt of court if he discussed it.

Q May I interrupt you there. Did Mr. Chambers recognize this Mr. Hazzana, or whatever his name is? A No, Hazzana's name was not mentioned at all to Mr. Chambers and we didn't

bring up Mr. Hazzana's name. In other words, knowing Chambers and having had him before the Committee so many times, he is a rather -- he is the kind of person you have to work on to get any kind of information. He doesn't volunteer anything. And Mr. Nixon kept trying to find out from him what had been presented at the pre-trial.

(Continued by IFG)

A (Cont.) We were not seeking - - frankly, we were not seeking new evidence. We merely wanted to know what had happened at the pre-trial, and I will be glad to tell you why we were particularly interested in determining what had been brought up at the pre-trial, because it, too, was based upon a newspaper article which appeared the same day. With your permission, I will tell you.

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q Go ahead. A Now, as you understand, I work for the Committee. It is my job. Mr. Nixon is a member of the Committee, and is very enthusiastic, I would say, and concerned about this case, and he has worked very hard on it.

Well, the following article appeared the same day that the item appeared in Mr. Kluttz' column, in the WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, and it says:

"Hiss & Chambers Perjury Probe Hits Dead End."

It is a United Press dispatch:

"The Justice Department is about ready to drop its investigation of the celebrated Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers controversy, it was learned today. Department officials still have 'under study' the question of a possible perjury prosecution. But officials said privately that unless additional evidence is forthcoming, they are inclined to forget the whole thing.

"The perjury question arose when Mr. Chambers, an admitted ex-Communist who is now with Time Magazine, charged under oath that Mr. Hiss was a member of a pre-war Communist underground in official Washington. Mr. Hiss, a former State Department official, denied it - also under oath. Their conflicting statements were made during House Un-American Activities Committee's hearings last summer on Communists in the Government. The Committee turned their testimony over to the Justice Department for a perjury investigation.

"One department source said that on the basis of available evidence, officials in charge of the case believe it would be unwise to take it before a Grand Jury. But he emphasized this attitude could change over-night if the House Committee dug up some new evidence. [or the department investigators]

"The F. B. I. has taken part in the department's investigation. Attorney General Tom C. Clark has assigned the case to Special Assistant John Ford Baecher and U. S. Attorney George Morris Fay."

As I say, this article appeared the same day. Mr. Nixon was considerably concerned that if new evidence had been submitted - evidence which would cause Vazzana to make the statement to us which he did - then he wondered what it was all about.

We went to Mr. Chambers, and as I say we had this conversation. He would not tell us what he had submitted. He did say this, however - and I think this is very significant - - he used the expression - - no, I am sorry, it was not that way - - In trying to find out from him exactly what had happened, I said, "I have heard by rumor that you dropped a bomb-shell at this pre-trial examination." Mr. Chambers said, "Yes, but," he said, "the first one will be nothing compared to the second one."

Now, he would not comment beyond that. He said he could not give testimony, that he would have to talk to his lawyers, and so forth. We left.

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q That was out at thefarm? A That was in his drawing room at the farm.

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q On December 1st? A On December 1st. Mr. Nixon and I drove back to Washington. On the way back we discussed it very thoroughly, as to what he could be withholding, and what he had in mind. But from his attitude, and from knowing him, we were convinced that he did then have some information.

I told Mr. Nixon that I thought it was important that the first thing he do, and that he do it that night,

was to go to his office and call the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and tell them everything that he knew about it, which he did.

He went to his office at approximately eleven o'clock, according to him - I didn't accompany him; he let me out in front of the House Office Building - and he called a high official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and told him everything that we had learned.

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q Do you know the name of that official? A Yes, sir, I do.

Q Will you give it? A It was Assistant Director Lou Nichols. The following morning, at about seven o'clock, or six-thirty, I believe it was - -

Q Would that be December 2nd? A December 2nd - I received a 'phone call from Mr. Nixon at home. He asked me if I could meet him in my office at seven-thirty. That was rather early, and unusually early for offices to open in Washington, nine o'clock being the usual time, but I told him I would be there. He said, "It is very important."

Mr. Nixon was leaving to go to Panama that day, on a two o'clock boat, and he had to be in New York. I got tied up in traffic and then, when I got to the office, it was about five minutes to eight, and Mr. Nixon had left.

However, he left me a note in which he said in effect - I have forgotten the exact wording of the note - - he said, "I have been thinking this over. Issue a subpoena immediately upon Chambers, and serve it before noon, if possible, calling for everything in his possession in documentary form."

At 8:15 Mr. Nixon called me from the Pennsylvania train, and I told him that I had gotten his note, and I would see to it that a subpoena was served, if I could find Mr. Chambers.

The subpoena was prepared, and I called Mr. Chambers and asked him if he would stop by my office that day, that I wanted to see him.

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q You knew he was coming to Washington? A Yes. I am sorry I forgot to tell you that. He told us he was going to the State Department to testify concerning a loyalty case. He said he would stop by, and I didn't tell him why I wanted to see him, or anything.

Q Before we get too far into that, let me ask you this question: When you drew that subpoena, it was what is known in the trade as a "flyer" - - in other words, a general subpoena? A That's right, sir.

Q Couched in the most general terms, so as to be a catch-all for practically anything in connection with the matter? A That's right. I mentioned the names of

everybody who was involved in the case. There is no question about that, that it was a blanket subpoena.

Mr. Chambers came by my office at about five minutes after two. I said, "I have a subpoena here, upon you, calling for all documents, any material whatsoever, in your possession, to be produced forthwith, and you are to appear before the Committee on - I think it was - the 17th, to give testimony concerning these documents."

And he then reached in his pocket and handed me a note, saying, "Well, here is one document," but he said, "I will be glad to turn over the others."

This is not the original of the document; that is in the files in Washington, but I have copied it verbatim, and if you like I should be glad to offer it.

Q Read it into the record. A It says:

"3-4-38

"Karl -

"If you have given up playing around with my girl friend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours!"

Then there is an "H" with one quote, ending it. The "H" is not in quotes.

I said, after examining it, "I am particularly interested in this document, because you are addressed as Karl," and there had been some controversy in the public

record as to whether or not he had been known as "Karl" or "George Crossley" or other names.

Q Was that a handwritten name? A This is typed.

Q But was the original also typed? A Also typed.

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q Has any examination been made of the paper to determine its age? A No, sir. The paper appears to be rather old; it is a little yellow.

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q Has any examination been made to compare the typing in the note - - let me withdraw this question. I know you couldn't make such an examination, since you didn't have the original documents - I will withdraw the question.

A JUROR: Was any handwriting on that memorandum?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

Q Did you question him as to the identity of the writer, of the "H"? A Yes, sir. I asked him who wrote it. Of course, when I saw the "H" I immediately said, "Is this from Hiss?" and he said, "No, I don't think so. I believe it is either from Henry Collins or - - " I would like to be positive about this, because I have to bring a lady's name into it, but he said, "the husband of Josephine Herbst." I didn't discuss it with him beyond that.

I then told him when he finished at the loyalty

hearing, that he was to come back by my office, and that I would accompany him to Westminster to receive the documents that he was to turn over.

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q Mr. Stripling, up to that point had there been any discussion, either with Chambers or this lawyer you had previously been talking with, concerning the depositions that had been taken by Hiss' attorneys in Baltimore?

A Only except what I told you about Vazzana coming by the office. He did say that the depositions were being taken, but he didn't say whose deposition was being taken, but we knew that they were taking pre-trial testimony in Baltimore.

Q Go ahead. A Mr. Chambers left the room, and I endorsed the subpoena and put the time, and so forth, on it, and filed it.

He called me late that afternoon and said, "I have finished here, and I will stop by." It was getting rather late, and I had been up late the night before, going up to his place, and I then called for two of the investigators on the staff - Mr. Appell and Mr. Wheeler - and I told them that I wanted them to accompany Mr. Chambers to Westminster and to pick up the documents or material referred to in the subpoena.

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q Up to that point, you didn't have the faintest

notion, as I understand it, that there were any films?

A No; except for one thing that Mr. Chambers had said to me, as we were leaving Westminster the night before. He turned to me and said, "Do you know a real good photographic technician?" and I said, "Yes, I have one on my staff," and he said, "Well, that's all, I just wondered if you had one." That is the only indication I had that it might be something to do with pictures or documents which had to be brought out.

Mr. Chambers came into the office, and I read the subpoena, in effect, to him, and I said, "You are to proceed with these two gentlemen, and in response to the subpoena you are to then and there turn over to them all documents and materials and so forth in your possession," and they left.

The next morning, about 9:15, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Appell came back into the office. I said, "Did you get anything?" and they said, "Yes. Here it is."

I examined the one roll of film, which was not in a container. It was wrapped in oil or wax paper. I held it up to the light, and it was apparent that these were quite legible. In other words, that you could see them.

Mr. Wheeler had a machine which would enlarge them, at his home, and I said, "You go immediately to your home and get the machine," which he did, and he

came back and we hooked up the machine and looked through that, and there - very plainly - were documents from the State Department, because they had the stamp from the Assistant Secretary, and were marked "Confidential" and so forth, on it.

I immediately told Mr. Wheeler to take all the film which had been developed to this photographic technician, to have prints made.

I instructed Mr. Appell to take the undeveloped film to the Veterans Administration Laboratory, and have it developed, and after it was developed then to join Mr. Wheeler and have prints made from it.

I didn't hear from them for a couple of hours, except that Mr. Wheeler called me and said that the prints were coming out very well.

In the meantime I placed a call to Mr. Lou Nichols, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was not in his office. I told his secretary that it was very important that I get in touch with him at once. I waited an hour, and he did not call back.

I then called her again, and asked her if she had delivered my message to Mr. Nichols. She said no, that she hadn't, that he was moving and she was having some difficulty in locating him, and I believe she said he might be taking the day off. I am not sure of that.

She then asked if I would speak to Mr. McGuire, his Assistant, and I said no, I didn't know Mr. McGuire; perhaps I had better talk to Mr. Nichols, but to tell him that it was very important, from their standpoint and not mine, to get in touch with me.

Later on in the afternoon Mr. Wheeler returned with the prints, and I examined the prints and immediately called the two members of the Committee who were physically present in the building in Washington - the House Office Building - and asked them to come around, and told them in a general way that we had just obtained some micro-film which appeared to be of tremendous importance in this matter.

I then communicated with the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Thomas, and told him that a very important development had occurred, and that it was necessary that the Sub-Committee be appointed to consider this matter.

Also, I forgot to mention that in the morning, as soon as we had examined this film the first time, I sent a wireless message to Mr. Nixon, who had sailed the day before, advising him that the subpoena had been served, and I referred to it as the "second bomb-shell." I simply said, "The second bomb-shell amazing. Can you leave the boat? Can you get back to Washington? If not, will it be all right with you if Mr. Mundt acts as Chairman of the Sub-Committee?"

I waited all day long to hear from Mr. Nixon, and I did not get a reply.

In the meantime, Mr. Thomas, the Chairman, appointed a Sub-Committee to take this matter under consideration.

As soon as he did that, I called Mr. Mundt in Madison, South Dakota, and gave him a complete fill-in on all the developments up to that moment, including the - - not all of the contents, but I read some of the messages to him; and he then instructed me to put a stenographer on the 'phone and he dictated a press statement which was released shortly thereafter.

I called him again and he authorized me, or directed me, I should say, to release the title of two of the documents; none of the content but the title, one of them having "Strictly Confidential" and certain information in the corner which indicated that it had been sent in code.

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q Up to this time, Mr. Stripling, have the contents of those documents been disclosed publicly?

A No, sir.

Q Mr. Stripling, with reference to one point, I would like to clarify it a little bit, particularly since the Grand Jury is interested in the matter, and

it is directly related to an appearance of Mr. McGohey and myself before the Sub-Committee at the Commodore Hotel, I think it was, on the evening of December 6th.
A Yes, sir?

Q When was it that you or the Committee or any member of the Committee had any knowledge that the documents which had been turned over by Chambers on November 17th, at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore, had been called to the attention of the Department of Justice?
A I believe that the first time that I obtained any real knowledge of the story was from Mr. Vazzana after the micro-films had been obtained. Subsequently, you understand - after we obtained the micro-films - we then subpoenaed the documents or copies of the documents from the attorneys for Mr. Chambers, Mr. Cleveland.

Q Could you fix the approximate time - was it prior to Friday, December 3rd? A No, sir. Just a moment. Well, in what detail do you mean, Mr. Donegan?

Q Well, this is what I mean. Chambers was talking in terms of a "second bomb-shell." A Yes.

Q And naturally, when he talked about the "second bomb-shell," which you were interested in determining what it was, had any inquiries been made concerning the "first bomb-shell?" A Oh, yes. We inquired of Mr. Chambers. He wouldn't tell us what he had done,

but it was quite apparent that he had submitted some documentary evidence of some sort.

Q Did you inquire of the attorneys in Baltimore? A No, we did not inquire of the attorneys.

Q May I ask whether there was any particular reason in not going also after the "first bomb-shell," since you were interested, of course, in getting all "bomb-shells," and since you did call the F. B. I. the first time and couldn't get Mr. Nichols? You naturally would be interested in knowing whether Mr. Nichols knew anything about the number one "bomb-shell." A I didn't ask Mr. Nichols myself.

Q You didn't talk to him about it? A Only to ask him about securing these documents. He called me back after my second 'phone call, and I told him what we had, and I told him I was sure, as soon as the Committee could meet, they would be glad to turn this material or copies of it over to the Department.

Q I believe you said the time already, but would you mind repeating it? A That would be December 3rd - Friday, December 3rd.

Q Now, to go back to the other point. With reference to it, was there any reason why the Committee didn't make any inquiries concerning the "first bomb-shell?" In other words, of Mr. Chambers or through his attorneys - - you knew his attorneys, of course?

A No, I didn't know his attorneys. I will say this - that, number one, at the time we were of the impression very definitely that this matter was under the jurisdiction of the Court, and that any inquiry or efforts to get it would be in conflict with the Court, and I think that is the reason we made no effort to do so; but as you know Washington, when things begin to buzz, like on a matter which is as controversial as this, newspapermen become involved.

I do know that two newspapermen, who I assume had talked with someone who knew something about it, and had communicated with Mr. Nixon perhaps, had called Mr. Campbell of the Department of Justice - -

Q Identifying Mr. Alex Campbell, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Criminal Division, of theDepartment of Justice - - A - - and had made inquiry concerning the item which had appeared in Jerry Kluttz' column about the new developments.

Of course, I got this third-hand from the newspapermen, but from their conversations to me, Mr. Campbell had indicated to them - he had said he had no comment to make, but one of the newspapermen said to me that he indicated - - He said, "I feel quite certain that there is something developing," but he refused to make any comment about it.

Q Can you fix the approximate time that that came to your attention? A No, sir. I would say it was on Friday, the 3rd.

Q Now, with reference to this newspaper clipping - - in other words, you referred to two newspaper clippings, one by Jerry Kluttz, who writes for one of the Washington papers - -

MR. WHEARTY: The WASHINGTON POST - -

Q - - that that caused you to be wondering whether Mr. Chambers had any further information. Is that what I understand? A That, plus Mr. Vazzana. Vazzana preceded that.

Q You also referred to the other newspaper item, with reference to the Hiss-Chambers controversy, and the reference to the possibility that nothing further would be done unless there were other developments. With reference to that second newspaper article, I don't think the Grand Jury is quite clear what significance that had, as far as the course of action that was taken is concerned. A I didn't make it very clear, but Mr. Nixon has been very concerned that the people involved in this case be brought to justice, and he was considerably disturbed by the idea that this case would be dropped.

As a matter of fact, we were in the process of preparing our final report on the case, and we had been

working for some time on it, and the report was - before they opened the pumpkin - practically ready for release.

Q Just one more question, with reference to that particular point. Since these two newspaper items have come up before this Grand Jury, was any effort made, as far as you know, by any members of the Committee or any members of the investigative staff, to contact any person in the Department of Justice - particularly Mr. Alex Campbell - since you had some indication that the Department of Justice might have been interested in this matter? A I know of no communication to the Department of Justice from the Committee, regarding this, except the two that I have mentioned to you.

Q The two to Mr. Nichols, you mean? A That's right, to Mr. Nichols.

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q Mr. Stripling, what I would be interested to know, and I think we would all be, is this: Once you saw what Chambers had, and got your hands on the film, have you since talked to Chambers? A Since I got the film - - yes, we have.

Q Have you questioned him? A Yes.

Q You questioned him at the Sub-Committee meeting in New York? A Yes.

Q What I had in mind was, once you found the

nature of what he had, did you call him back to Washington and question him, in advance of the Committee hearing? A No, sir.

Q You had no opportunity to find out why he was holding those documents? A Oh, yes. I served another subpoena on him - - the subpoena I had before I received the material called for the 17th, but as soon as I got it we issued a subpoena calling for his appearance on Monday of this week.

Q You mean, at an earlier date? A That's right. We were interested in finding out as soon as possible.

Q Surely; but I am wondering if, as soon as you saw what you had, you made any attempt, even in advance of a Committee meeting, to find out from Chambers why he had held those out from you or from anybody else. A You understand I was in this situation, to be very frank with you - -

Q I am not being critical of you, you understand; I am asking the fact. A Oh, I understand. I am trying to tell you why I didn't do a lot of things.

This was Mr. Nixon's case, in court parlance, and he had gotten on a boat. I didn't want to take any action to give him the impression that as soon as he got out of the country his whole case was taken over by somebody else; so I didn't do anything the whole day

Friday, except to wait for his reply as to whether he was going to get off the boat, and when I didn't hear from him and realized that something had to be done about it I communicated with Mr. Thomas and Mr. Mundt.

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q And they authorized the disclosure of the fact that this material had been obtained in the pumpkin? A That's right; Mr. Mundt did.

Q Do I also understand, Mr. Stripling, that with reference to your action in communicating with Mr. Nichols, and when Mr. Nichols wasn't available in your not talking to anybody else, that you took that responsibility upon yourself - - in other words, the Committee was not available at that time? A The Committee was not available, and I certainly felt this was a matter that the F. B. I. should know about.

Q But you did not feel you wanted to talk to anybody else in the F. B. I. - - when you say Mr. Nichols was not available that day, and you say his secretary explained that he had the day off, or something like that? A Of course, I knew Mr. Nichols - -

Q And you didn't know Mr. Ladd, the Assistant in charge of the investigation? A I knew Mr. Ladd, but not well. I will say this: Mr. Nichols, when he did call me back, said, "Do you have any objection to

my relaying this information to the boss?" but I am sure he was referring to Mr. Hoover.

Q I am sure he would have relayed it to Mr. Hoover whether you had any objection or not. A I am quite sure he would have, also. That is my understanding. You asked me if I didn't get in touch with Mr. Campbell at one point - - of course, I don't care to go into it, but you realize the delicate situation existing.

Q I am not asking you for any explanation. Mr. Stripling, this Grand Jury, of course, is naturally puzzled, as you are puzzled, by what reason Mr. Chambers had for holding this material back for this length of time.

Can you contribute anything to help them in arriving at a conclusion with reference to that matter, either that has been developed by your investigators, or as a result of any hearings held by the Committee up to this time? A You mean besides what Mr. Chambers says about it?

Q Yes, besides what Mr. Chambers says; or if there is anything that he has told either the Committee or your investigators that would throw light on it, I think it would be of interest to this Grand Jury, particularly since you have described Mr. Chambers - and I think other people have described him that way - that

he sometimes does not say things and he sometimes does not say what is a correct fact. A I don't know, but - -

MR. DONEGAN: Does the Grand Jury want to take a recess?

A JUROR: I would like to ask one question: When this Vazzana came to you and said that Hiss ought to shoot himself - - do you remember that statement you made?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

A JUROR: Was anybody else there but yourself?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

A JUROR: You were alone?

THE WITNESS: That's right, sir.

A JUROR: Another statement was - -

THE WITNESS: You understand that he didn't come in seriously and say Hiss ought to shoot himself, but he had been coming into my office from time to time, and he was trying to dig up stuff, I assume, for his client, and he just kind of shook his head and said, "Hiss ought to shoot himself," or something like that.

A JUROR: I see. There is an awful lot

of spy investigations and Communist activity investigations going on, for a number of years. This Committee of Un-American Activities that you know considerable about - has there been any time when they tried to get information from the Attorney General's office, and couldn't get the information?

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes, sir.

A JUROR: Did they give you any reason why they didn't want to give you the information that they had?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

A JUROR: For what reason?

THE WITNESS: That it would not be in the public interest.

A JUROR: Still, your Committee had a secret committee, didn't it, so that when you got information it wouldn't be given out to the public?

THE WITNESS: (No answer.)

A JUROR: Forget that.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

A JUROR: Their reply was just that it was not in the public interest?

THE WITNESS: I have particular instances

in mind.

A JUROR: Let us hear them.

THE WITNESS: In 1944, the Committee served a subpoena upon the Commissioner of the Civil Service - Civil Service Commissioner Mitchell - calling upon him to produce the files of 120 Federal employees - - I could be wrong about the number.

Mr. Mitchell refused to comply with the subpoena and gave as his reasons that he had been directed to do so by the President of the United States, upon the advice of the Attorney General.

The last case that I recall immediately, or the one which has been most publicized, was the effort on the part of the Committee to obtain a copy of the letter of March 15, 1947, written by J. Edgar Hoover, to W. Averill Harriman, regarding Dr. Edward U. Condon.

We communicated with the Attorney General several times directly upon that, and the replies, whether direct from the Attorney General or through the President or through the Secretary of Commerce, was that it would not be in the public interest to make that information public.

In that particular case, the House adopted a Resolution of Inquiry, by a vote of ten to one, calling upon the Department to produce the letter, but the President refused to do so.

A JUROR: Hasn't the President since issued a blanket order not to?

THE WITNESS: As a matter of fact, I think that the order was issued as a direct result of this request.

A JUROR: It has taken formal shape now, hasn't it?

THE WITNESS: He issued a "freeze order" on it.

A JUROR: That is President Truman, isn't it?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q Mr. Stripling, to fill out the picture a little bit, in the letters advising the Committee of the reasons for not permitting the turning over of the material that you wanted, isn't it a fact that there was an explanation of the legal authority for that stand?

A Oh, yes. I don't mean to give the impression that it was just a blanket statement that it was against public interest to turn the information over to us.

It was substantiated and supplemented by briefs beginning with George Washington, I believe.

A JUROR: Mr. Stripling, can you understand any reason why Mr. Chambers would bring in Mr. Alger Hiss' name - would it be in any way to his personal interest to do so?

THE WITNESS: Sir, I know of no reason why he would do so. I can elaborate a little bit as to my own opinion.

A JUROR: Do you think his statements are dependable in any way?

THE WITNESS: Well, I will say this: When Mr. Chambers first testified in the open session in Washington, and Mr. Hiss followed him two days later in open session, in which he denied this categorically - or at least he gave the appearance of denying it categorically - he convinced everybody in the room - - I would say there were six hundred people there - - that he never knew this person and he had never seen this person; and but for one or two slips which Mr. Hiss made I don't think any of this would have come out.

But when we began to investigate, we found out that what Mr. Chambers had said about Mr.

Hiss, in all the details that we could check, was exactly correct.

Here is what we did: When Mr. Hiss replied on the stand, everybody was convinced that here a great injustice had been done, and we as a Committee had been used by Mr. Chambers to destroy the reputation of the man.

That very night, Mr. Nixon and two other members and I - I am not sure whether it was that night or the next night, but we proceeded to New York, and in this very building we brought Mr. Chambers in and we said to him: "All right. You say you know this man. You say you knew him well. What are the details on how well you knew him? Were you ever in his house? Where was the furniture placed? What did they eat?"

And 'he gave us the answers, and then we took the information that he gave us and checked it, and it checked out. It checked out to such perfection that the credibility of Mr. Chambers was - - I don't know where you are going to draw the line, but I know on two or three times I was definitely of the impression that he was lying, and he was not lying.

When he told the story of the automobile, I didn't believe it; but it turned out that the

story of the automobile is true. We haven't been able to locate the automobile, but Mr. Hiss certainly did not tell the full facts about the automobile.

A JUROR: What slip or two was that that you ascertained Mr. Hiss made?

THE WITNESS: I don't say it was a slip, necessarily, sir. I would say it was his manner, and the fact that when you read the record he didn't say exactly what he left the impression that he had said.

In other words, his denials were not straight; they were always qualified in certain language, and so forth.

A JUROR: Thank you.

ANOTHER JUROR: May I ask you, Mr. Stripling, when Mr. Chambers came before the Committee originally, was he a voluntary witness?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, he was not.

A JUROR: He was not a voluntary witness?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, not in any degree.

A JUROR: Had he been investigated by you and you served a subpoena upon him - is that it?

THE WITNESS: You understand that the story of Mr. Chambers about the whole business generally

had been floating around Washington for many years. It was nothing new. The Chambers story had been heard before.

I sent two members of my staff - Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Mandell - to see Mr. Chambers early this year. It would probably be January or February, but it was early this year. And they were to see him not about Alger Hiss, but we were investigating certain people - namely, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster - and the whole thing grew out of the Condon case.

We knew that Silvermaster was friendly with Condon, and so forth, and what we were really working on was the Condon case.

When they went to see Mr. Chambers, it was during the interview then that he told them this story, but not in too much detail.

Then, when this Grand Jury had been considering the Elizabeth Bentley case - we had been waiting for the Grand Jury to give us the opportunity to bring in the witnesses Silvermaster and others, in public session, and when we brought in Miss Bentley and these other witnesses, why some of the people mentioned in Miss Bentley's testimony we felt tied in to

Chambers, and without any suggestion on the part of anyone the Committee issued a subpoena for Mr. Chambers and brought him to Washington.

There was no communication from Mr. Chambers, or any one connected with Mr. Chambers, that he wanted to testify or he would like to testify, or anything like that.

A JUROR: Is it in the power of the Committee to give anybody immunity?

MR. WHEARTY: That is a legal question. I don't know whether Mr. Stripling wants to answer that or not. I will be glad to help you out on it.

THE WITNESS: Well, - -

A JUROR: The reason I am asking the question is, I am following current events, and want to know why today you see in the paper that - I think it was Mr. Nixon who said he thought it would be a mistake if Chambers were indicted.

THE WITNESS: Well, sir, why Mr. Nixon said that I would much prefer that he answer it, but about the immunity - -

A JUROR: I am wondering why Mr. Nixon made that statement, because, after all, Mr.

Nixon is working on the case with you, and I want to know what he had in his mind.

THE WITNESS: I would be glad to give you the background of the immunity, but - -

A JUROR: Have you offered Mr. Chambers anything in the way of immunity?

THE WITNESS: We can't offer him any immunity, sir, but there is a provision which says that a person can not be prosecuted in a criminal action for what he says before a Committee of Congress; and the reason for that statute is so that a person before a Committee of Congress can not refuse to answer a question under the Fifth Amendment.

But the matter, as Mr. Whearty can tell you, has not been clearly determined in the Courts.

Whether or not a man can absolutely refuse to answer a question before a Committee of Congress, I don't know; but that is the reason for the statute, so that he can not refuse to answer.

A JUROR: Does your Committee have any other evidence such as this, about anybody else concerned in this whole investigation?

THE WITNESS: Sir, the only evidence that I am aware of - -

A JUROR: I mean such as this - real evidence?

THE WITNESS: Well, when you refer to real evidence, I don't believe we have anything in documentary form - no, sir - but we do have a case that we have been very much concerned with, that involves the Government.

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q I would like to clarify that. Is that evidence related to this case? If it is, I think the Grand Jury would like to hear it. A Well, Mr. Donegan, I don't know whether it is related or not. I have in mind the case which we made a report on several months ago, involving Clarence Hisky and his wife, Marcia San Hisky, and Dr. Chapin, regarding the theft of atomic secrets.

Q Now, is that in any way - using the general term, and I think you can evaluate the general term, since you are familiar with the Bentley story, so to speak - - is that in any way related to the Bentley story? A I don't know, sir. Since you have people like Steve Nelson, who is a Communist Party functionary in the apparatus, then it could well be that it would tie in. I don't know that.

Q Well, do you have any knowledge that it ties in with it, inasmuch as you are familiar with the Bentley story? A No, sir.

Q Now, with reference to the Chambers-Hiss situation, with which we are particularly concerned now, do you have any knowledge that it ties in there? A No, sir, not directly. I mean, there might be indirect deductions that you could make, but not directly, no, sir.

Q Well, in order to save time, in your opinion do you think it would be of particular value to this Grand Jury, knowing that they have been considering the Bentley story and the Hiss-Chambers story? A Well, the only evidence that I would refer to, Mr. Donegan, is the testimony of Mr. Chapin himself. He confessed to the conspiracy.

Q He confessed to what? A Well, we refer to it as a conspiracy.

Q Well, the point of this, Mr. Stripling - and I think you fully understand it - is, one very important reason, and the real reason, of having you here before the Grand Jury is if there is anything that you have or you know of, or if there is anything that the Committee has, that would aid this Grand Jury, either with reference to the Bentley story or with reference to the Chambers-Hiss story, they want to hear it, and I want you to feel

free to give it out.

Now, you have had extensive experience, and I think you are in the best position to evaluate whether it is related to those matters, because you know it and I don't know it, and so I can't say. A No, sir, I have no evidence, but we are working on various angles now that, if they were to develop, I have been instructed by the Committee that any material which we get relating to either of these cases - either the Bentley case or the other - to immediately bring it to the attention of the Grand Jury; and the thing I have in mind now is, we have been working for several days on the typewriter angle, and we have obtained two or three samples - -

Q Let us explain the typewriter angle to the Grand Jury. I think Mr. Stripling is referring to the typewriter that Mrs. Hiss is supposed to have copied the reports on? A That's right.

A JUROR: That came from her father?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

A JUROR: Does your Committee have a psychiatrist on it?

THE WITNESS: No, ma'am.

A JUROR: There wasn't any psychiatrist in Court, watching these people that gave their testimony?

THE WITNESS: It is a public hearing, and there may have been five or six hundred people in the audience, but I don't know of any psychiatrist there.

A JUROR: Don't you think Mr. Hiss is a sort of mental case, trying to block out something in his background? You know, there are things that they can block out.

THE WITNESS: The only thing is that Mr. Hiss definitely gave the Committee and the public and Congress wrong information about matters that he knew about.

A JUROR: I thought it was very similar to Hauptmann. When he was on the stand, he was blocking things out, and I was wondering if it is the same type of mentality.

THE WITNESS: I don't know that. Mr. Hiss is very agile mentally.

A JUROR: I am sure he is.

ANOTHER JUROR: What major function does your Committee perform that no other governmental instrumentality has as its function? We would all like to know about it - and I know I would.

THE WITNESS: All right, sir. A Committee of Congress has a right of subpoena. In other words, a Committee can issue a subpoena for

anybody - -

A JUROR: I would like you to tell us what you do that other governmental departments or functions can't do or don't do, and that's all.

THE WITNESS: Fundamentally it is the duty of a Committee of Congress, and its function, to investigate any situation which they are authorized to investigate, to determine whether or not legislation is needed, or whether legislation should be repealed, on a given situation.

In determining that fact, it is necessary that they have the facts, and that they be able to get those facts, by the subpoenaing of evidence and by the taking of testimony.

Our Committee has always functioned principally as an instrument of exposure. In other words, it is not illegal to be a Communist in the United States, and you couldn't prosecute anybody for being a Communist in the United States.

But our Committee, over a period of ten years, has exposed hundreds and hundreds of people who were Communists and who were doing everything in their power to destroy the very

Government which protected them.

Now, those people could not be prosecuted. In the case of Hiss and Chambers and this apparatus, if before it reached the stage of espionage, the setting up and operation of an apparatus in the Government - I don't know whether it is illegal or not - -

A JUROR: Mr. Stripling, you indicated that you have exposed those people, but has your Committee made any suggestions for changing the laws?

THE WITNESS: Many, sir.

A JUROR: Many, you say?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

A JUROR: The fundamental difference between your Committee and the Grand Jury, let us say, is that this is an entirely secret body, and we can't tell the public what we do, and your Committee makes it all public?

THE WITNESS: Well, the function of a public Committee in Congress - it should be public - - in other words, they lean to public issues rather than private.

A JUROR: In other words, if the facts were brought out in a jury room, and there were

no indictment, the facts would die, but - -

THE WITNESS: I don't know whether it is proper to make the statement or not, but whether or not an indictment were to flow from this Grand Jury - -

A JUROR: Don't mistake me, I am not discussing whether or not we will indict. Perhaps I didn't make myself clear. But in any case, and forgetting this particular case - in any case, under any circumstances, if no indictment took form in this jury room or any other jury room, the public might never hear of the case?

THE WITNESS: That's right, sir.

A JUROR: But you actually handle it differently, and use whatever publicity methods you desire?

THE WITNESS: The Committee does that.

A JUROR: If I gave any suggestion that we had an indictment here in mind, I want to correct that immediately.

ANOTHER JUROR: For instance, I have learned just recently that the statute of limitations in espionage is three years, which does not seem right to me.

Now, is that something that such a Committee as yours would take care of, if they

thought it necessary?

THE WITNESS: I feel positive, sir, that as a result of the work of this Grand Jury, regardless of what the outcome may be, that there will be numerous changes in the statute in the next Congress.

A JUROR: That wouldn't affect the case here, would it?

THE WITNESS; No, it wouldn't.

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q You have already put out a report as one of your recommendations that the statute be changed with respect to espionage, haven't you? A Yes. One of our Committees asked about two years ago that the statute be extended, but it was never made law.

A JUROR: When you handed that subpoena to Mr. Whittaker Chambers, to produce everything that he had, had you the slightest idea at that time that you were going to be supplied with all this information, or was it a mere wish on your part?

THE WITNESS: I was fishing, I will say that, but when he said to me that he had information and he would turn it over, I was very optimistic, because when you get anything out of

Chambers, why, I think it would be worth-while.

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q May I ask you a question there, as related to Chambers' mental processes - - let us put it that way - - do I understand he made no explanation as to why he hadn't told you about it before? A I hadn't seen Mr. Chambers then.

Q No, I mean at the time he made the statement, and you gave him the subpoena, did he make any explanation then as to why he hadn't told you about it before? A Oh, yes.

Q I don't think we have that. What was that explanation? A Well, Mr. Nixon is a Quaker, and Mr. Chambers, I believe, has recently become a Quaker; and he looked at Mr. Nixon and he said, "You will understand this."

And then he told us that originally, when he decided to tell as much as he did, that he debated within his own mind for a long time - in fact, he said, "I debated 'a day'" - - I don't know just the term he used, but he said that he had searched his soul, so to speak, to decide whether or not he would do this; and then he said that "Conditions in the world, and," he said, "China particularly convinced me that the only way that this thing could ever be cleared up was for me to go all the way."

Q Was any question raised at that time, either

by Mr. Chambers, Mr. Nixon, or whoever else was present, as to how he could explain his conduct in not producing these documents or the information contained in the documents? A No, sir, we didn't go into that one bit.

Q When it was before formal bodies, either the Committee or the Grand Jury - that was not gone into? A No, sir. Of course, you understand that here was a man who was confessing, and we wanted to get the information, and I saw no point - -

Q Understand me. What I want to get at is something that will throw some light on what Chambers said to you or to the Committee or to anybody else, that he hasn't said to us. A No, sir, he said that he didn't want to do this, being a Quaker, but he wanted to break it - -

Q Mr. Stripling, one of the Grand Jurors has given me this newspaper here - - this is today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, December 9th - - "Mr. Stripling then asked if he had ever indicated where the evidence was. 'He indicated that it was in a safe place for trading purposes with the old GPU (Soviet Secret Police) or other Russian agencies, in the event he, his wife or children were placed in any horror.'" When did he give that explanation? A He didn't give that, sir. That must be a misstatement. Mr. Levine, I believe, gave that testimony.

You see, Mr. Levine is testifying here, sir.

A JUROR: Did Mr. Chambers also say that one of the tenets of the Quaker faith was not to hurt anybody - did he make that statement?

THE WITNESS: He said that he was considering the human element. That is the term he used. When he testified the first time, in other words - - Mr. Nixon kept asking him all along, "Well, why didn't you say something about this before - why have you waited?" or something like that; and he went into what I have related.

Then he said, there was a great struggle in his own mind, because of the human element; that he wanted to destroy the conspiracy of Communism, but he wanted to do it without destroying the humans, if possible; but he said he was convinced now that it was not possible to do it.

A JUROR: He excluded Hiss when he said he felt it his duty to divulge it. I read that in the paper.

ANOTHER JUROR: Did he refer to the statute of limitations as a protection for them, as a thing that would save them from being hurt?

THE WITNESS: No, sir. He has never brought any such condition up, and in my own mind all

along, all the suspicions that I had that he had something, I had figured that it was because he was in so deep himself that he didn't want to come out with it because he felt he would be putting his neck in a noose.

That was my own impression, but he never said that he was concerned as to what would happen with him.

BY MR. WHEARTY:

Q Mr. Stripling, last Saturday, the 4th of December, Mr. Fay and I went over to your office, and we examined the reproductions of the prints of these films, and at that time saw the films themselves. I think I should ask you these questions, so that the jury will know. Have you since turned the films over to the F. B. I. for technical processing? A No, sir. That was supposed to have been done this morning; it may have been done by this time.

Q In looking at the copies that Mr. Wheeler produced for the Grand Jury, I think I recall that at least one drawing is not included in the sheets that I saw - - A I asked Mr. Wheeler if he absolutely took everything, and he said he did. If there is a diagram missing, the only explanation I can make is that two men from the Navy Department came and asked if they could examine the material that was supposed to be from the Navy. If they

misplaced something, or something like that, I don't know.

Q It was a communication device. A That's right.

Q I looked through the papers here, and that does not seem to be here among them, and I thought it might have been an inadvertent omission, and I wanted the jury to know that full copies will be made available to them. A I will be glad to assure you, Mr. Donegan - -

BY MR. DONEGAN:

Q I talked to you about this the other night, and I haven't any question on it. A Surely. I asked Mr. Wheeler, and he said he took everything, but when the Bureau makes their sets today you can get it.

Q Well, the point is that Mr. Whearty was up and spoke to you, with Mr. Fay, and he saw that last Saturday. I have no knowledge of that, of course.

Now I would like to ask you a question, Mr. Stripling, and perhaps you are not in a position to answer the question, and if you will just state that you are not in the position, that will be satisfactory.

There has been considerable publicity given to the Committee and the Grand Jury as to its function, and there has been the question coming up with reference to public hearings, and the effect on the Grand Jury inquiry as to public hearings.

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Mr. McGohey and myself appeared before your Sub-Committee at the Commodore Hotel on December 6th, at which time I think I can state - and you correct me if I am not stating it correctly - that the Committee said that they would cooperate fully.

Now, there has been further - - I understand that that was a Sub-Committee? A Yes, sir.

Q Now, there have been further hearings in Washington. Are you in any position to state as to what the Committee's intentions are with reference to public hearings, and what witnesses will be called? A Sir, I would like personally very much to tell you exactly what I know.

Q But you are not in a position to? A I will say why. The rules of the House of Representatives state specifically that no one, not even a Member of Congress, can divulge what takes place in an executive meeting of the House, or of a House Committee, without the express authority of the House, by a vote.

Now, if I were to tell you what happened yesterday in the Committee room, when Mr. Campbell and Mr. Fay were before the Committee, I would be violating my oath to the House.

If you feel that I should, I shall be glad to submit it to the House, but I am in that position.

Q As you recall, I qualified my question by

saying I didn't know whether you were in a position to answer that question, and the reason I asked the question, as I said before the Sub-Committee on December 6th, that the Grand Jury was quite concerned, and I was there for that purpose, to express the concern of the Grand Jury; but now I understand that you are not in the position to comment on that. A No, sir, I am not.

MR. DONEGAN: I think the Grand Jury is planning to suspend now.

(WITNESS EXCUSED)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis, Missouri	3-18-49	3-17-49	EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER wor

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.	PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records AGO, CPRB, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, indicate ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN employed Army Air Forces Materiel Division, Washington, D. C. 3-25-42 to 8-18-45. Terminated by resignation. Denied membership in any organization advocating overthrow of U. S. Government by force or violence. Background information set out. Photostatic copies of contents of personnel folder obtained. SILVERMAN born 2-2-00 in Poland or Russia. Claims naturalization June, 1921 in U.S. District Court, Boston, Mass. Inducted U. S. Army 10-9-18, honorably discharged 12-13-18, and was assigned ASN 4917471. World War I Army record indicates citizenship as United States.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bufile #74-94
WFO telegram to St. Louis dated March 10, 1949.
St. Louis telegram to WFO, New York dated March 16, 1949.

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

A review of the personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, reflects that he was employed on March 25, 1942 as a Chief Production Specialist, CAF-15 at $8250 per annum with the Army Air Forces, Materiel Division, Washington, D. C. on transfer from the Railroad Retirement Board, 884 Rush Street.

His employment was terminated as a Economist, P-8, at $9537.50 per annum, on August 18, 1945 by reason of resignation because of the end of the war and to accept a position outside the Federal Government. SILVERMAN received the following efficiency ratings:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 WFO (Encl)
2 St. Louis

April 19, 1945 - Excellent. Rated by SAM S. MULLIN, Lieutenant Colonel and FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, Lt. Colonel.
April 22, 1944 - Excellent. Rated by FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, Major and C. H. DYSON, Colonel.
March 29, 1943 - Excellent. Rated by DONALD F. FRITCH, Colonel.

On March 27, 1942 SILVERMAN executed an Oath of Office and Personnel Affidavit in which he swore to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that he would bear true faith and allegiance to the same; denied membership in any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; and agreed that during the period of his employment by the Federal Government he would not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. A Civil Service Commission form notarized on March 10, 1942, reflects the signature "A. G. SILVERMAN" and the answer "no" to the question, "Are you a member of any Communist or German Bund organization or any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States, or do you have membership in or any affiliation with any group, association, or organization which advocates, or lends support to any organization or movement advocating, the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States?"

In an Application and Personnel History Statement dated March 27, 1942, the places of birth of SILVERMAN and his parents, DAVID and REBECCA, are indicated as Poland. His citizenship status is shown as naturalized citizen on June 24, 1921 in the United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts, Certificate #1593507. His wife, SARAH SLEPIAN SILVERMAN, was employed by the District of Columbia Public Assistance Division.

SILVERMAN resided at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. in 1945 and at 915 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1918. He attended the following schools:

Boston English High School, Boston, Massachusetts (1913-1917)
Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts (1917-1919)
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1919-1921; 1923-1924;1929)

SILVERMAN speaks French and German languages.

SILVERMAN listed his employment record as follows:

Railroad Retirement Board, March, 1936 to March, 1942 as Chief Economist and Director of Research;
U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., November, '34 to February '36
National Recovery Administration, Wash., D.C., September '33 to July '34

Brown University and Rockefeller Foundation, Providence, Rhode Island, September'32 to June'33
National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, N.Y., September'31 to August'32
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, June '24 to June'31
Babson Statistical Organization, (1924-1931)
Better Homes in America, Inc., and Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Department of Commerce, June'24 to September'24.
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, (1923-1924) intermittent
Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., May'22 to October'23.

A review of the Army service record on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, World War I Unit, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for ABRAHAM G. SILVERMAN, Army Serial Number 4917471, reflects that he was inducted into the United States Army on October 9, 1918 and on the same date at Boston University, Students' Army Training Corps, was unassigned. He was honorably discharged on December 13, 1918 as a Private, by reason of expiration of term of service. His birth date was indicated as February 2, 1900 in Russia and citizenship as United States. It should be noted that in 1942, SILVERMAN stated he was born in Poland and became a naturalized citizen in 1921, supra.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU, WFO AND NEW YORK:

Set photostatic copies of papers in the Civilian Personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri. (25 sheets)

Kisseloff-28704

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis, Missouri	3-18-49	3-17-49	EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER wor

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.	PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records AGO, CPRB, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, indicate ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN employed Army Air Forces Materiel Division, Washington, D. C. 3-25-42 to 8-18-45. Terminated by resignation. Denied membership in any organization advocating overthrow of U. S. Government by force or violence. Background information set out. Photostatic copies of contents of personnel folder obtained. SILVERMAN born 2-2-00 in Poland or Russia. Claims naturalization June, 1921 in U.S. District Court, Boston, Mass. Inducted U. S. Army 10-9-18, honorably discharged 12-13-18, and was assigned ASN 4917471. World War I Army record indicates citizenship as United States.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bufile #74-94
WFO telegram to St. Louis dated March 10, 1949.
St. Louis telegram to WFO, New York dated March 16, 1949.

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

A review of the personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, reflects that he was employed on March 25, 1942 as a Chief Production Specialist, CAF-15 at $8250 per annum with the Army Air Forces, Materiel Division, Washington, D. C. on transfer from the Railroad Retirement Board, 884 Rush Street.

His employment was terminated as a Economist, P-8, at $9537.50 per annum, on August 18, 1945 by reason of resignation because of the end of the war and to accept a position outside the Federal Government. SILVERMAN received the following efficiency ratings:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau (Encl)
1 T.J. Donegan, Special Ass't. to Atty. Gen.
3 New York (Encl)
2 WFO (Encl)
2 St. Louis

Kisseloff-28705

April 19, 1945 - Excellent. Rated by SAM S. MULLIN, Lieutenant Colonel and FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, Lt. Colonel.
April 22, 1944 - Excellent. Rated by FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, Major and C. H. DYSON, Colonel.
March 29, 1943 - Excellent. Rated by DONALD F. FRITCH, Colonel.

On March 27, 1942 SILVERMAN executed an Oath of Office and Personnel Afficavit in which he swore to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that he would bear true faith and allegiance to the same; denied membership in any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; and agreed that during the period of his employment by the Federal Government he would not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. A Civil Service Commission form notarized on March 10, 1942, reflects the signature "A. G. SILVERMAN" and the answer "no" to the question, "Are you a member of any Communist or German Bund Organization or any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States, or do you have membership in or any affiliation with any group, association, or organization which advocates, or lends support to any organization or movement advocating, the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States?"

In an Application and Personnel History Statement dated March 27, 1942, the places of birth of SILVERMAN and his parents, DAVID and REBECCA, are indicated as Poland. His citizenship status is shown as naturalized citizen on June 24, 1921 in the United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts, Certificate #1593507. His wife, SARAH SLEPIAN SILVERMAN, was employed by the District of Columbia Public Assistance Division.

SILVERMAN resided at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. in 1945 and at 915 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1918. He attended the following schools:

Boston English High School, Boston, Massachusetts (1913-1917)
Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts (1917-1919)
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1919-1921; 1923-1924;1929)

SILVERMAN speaks French and German languages.

SILVERMAN listed his employment record as follows:

Railroad Retirement Board, March, 1936 to March, 1942 as Chief Economist and Director of Research;
U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., November, '34 to February '36
National Recovery Administration, Wash., D.C., September '33 to July '34

Brown University and Rockefeller Foundation, Providence, Rhode Island, September'32 to June'33
National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, N.Y., September'31 to August'32
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, June '24 to June'31
Babson Statistical Organization, (1924-1931)
Better Homes in America, Inc., and Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Department of Commerce, June'24 to September'24.
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, (1923-1924) intermittent
Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., May'22 to October'23.

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- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU, WFO AND NEW YORK:

Set photostatic copies of papers in the Civilian Personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri. (25 sheets)

Kisseloff-28707

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

Director, FBI

October 25, 1949

SIGNED, PRIVATE

TOP SECRET

LAUTERBACH

STEPHEN LAIRD, WAS
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 65-58367

RICHARD SORGE LAUTERBACH, WAS
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 62-78494

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTO DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X (1)
DATE 4.6.2011

Reference is made to Baltimore letter dated September 19, 1949, in the James case setting forth information related by Whittaker Chambers concerning the leftist group at "Time" magazine Bertenbaker. (U)

Referral/Consult

You are instructed to interview Whittaker Chambers for all details in his possession concerning Lauterbach, the Lairds, and Charles Bertenbaker. The results of this interview should be submitted in report form in the individual case to which it relates. New York is the Office of Origin in both cases. (U)

Referral/Consult

This interview should be conducted at the earliest practicable time and the results should be submitted promptly. (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320
REASON - FCIM II 1-2. 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-27-91

cc - New York
Washington Field
Los Angeles
San Francisco
Philadelphia

INDEXED - 41

PWR/ls 3/27/91

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124-[illegible] - 41

RECORDED
OCT 24 1949

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

EDV/prm/jm

TOP SECRET

cc - Jaham Case file

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DEC 8 1975

Kisseloff-28773

TOP SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4.6.2011 BY 60322 UC LP/PLS/LCW

SAC - New York

January 12, 1949

Director - FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 139
EX-66

You will recall that Joseph Fels Barnes, who was formerly connected with the New York "Herald Tribune" and is presently co-owner of the New York "Star" was mentioned by Whittaker Chambers in 1942, as part of an apparatus involving Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Field's wife. Chambers stated that his information concerning Barnes and Field came to him from J. Peters.

When Chambers was interviewed on December 31, 1948, by the Washington Field Office, he recalled that in about 1937, J. Peters told him that Frederick Vanderbilt Field was operating an apparatus in New York which included Joseph Barnes. This apparatus, he stated, may have included Barnes' brother, Howard Barnes, although Chambers was not certain of this. Chambers mentioned that Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Joseph Barnes had swapped wives. This was mentioned only as a matter of interest. He said that this group used an apartment donated for the purpose by the mother of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, which apartment was located on Central Park West in New York City.

Chambers advised that he became aware that Laurence Duggan and Frederick Field had been classmates, probably at Princeton University (Harvard, according to Duggan), and J. Peters introduced Chambers to Field for the purpose of recruiting Duggan. Chambers stated that Field proceeded to Washington, D. C., to see Duggan and the latter had brushed him off indicating that he was already active in an apparatus. Chambers was led to feel that Duggan was part of or associated with the apparatus of Hedi Massing.

In connection with Joseph Barnes, Paul Massing named him as a person whom he suspected of being possibly engaged in Soviet espionage, although he has no basis for this suspicion. Paul Massing stated that while Barnes was the New York "Herald Tribune" correspondent in Moscow, he had seen Barnes playing tennis on the NKVD tennis courts.

The Bureau files reflect that Barnes, a Harvard graduate, was born in Montclair, New Jersey, on July 26, 1907. He is married to the former wife of Frederick Vanderbilt Field. Barnes went to Moscow during the 1930's as a foreign correspondent of the Herald Tribune and remained until 1939. He then became the foreign editor of the Herald Tribune. In September, 1941, he became the deputy director of the overseas branch of OWI. He accompanied Wendell

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 12 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

359484
COPY FILED IN
JAN 12 11 16 AM

FLJ:mpd

Wilkie on his trip to Russia in 1942. Barnes has written for the magazine "New Masses." He has also been named as pro-Soviet by a number of persons. He testified on one occasion before the Civil Service Commission stating that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. At the same time he testified that he did not believe the Spanish Loyalist forces were controlled by Communists. Barnes has been associated with several persons whom we suspect of Soviet espionage, such as Haakon M. Chevalier, Ursula Wasserman, a subject in the Gregory Case, and Herman Habicht, a contact of Vassili M. Zubilin.

In view of the alleged implication of Joseph Fels Barnes in a Communist underground apparatus during the 1930's, it is suggested that you contact T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, to determine if he desires to subpoena Barnes before the Grand Jury in New York City. No interview with Barnes is contemplated at this time.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : L. Whitson

SUBJECT: JOSEPH BARNES
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

TOP SECRET

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320
REASON - FCIM 11 1-2. 4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-25-91 PWK/ea 3/25/81

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

Information was received from Arlington Hall officials on January 5, 1948, which is of current interest in connection with the Hiss-Chambers Case in view of the fact that it involves Joseph Barnes. You will recall that Barnes was named by Chambers in 1942 as part of an apparatus involving Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Field's wife. Chambers said his information concerning Barnes and Field came from J. Peters. (100-25824-22)(TS)(U) Per NSA letter 4/3/81

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

Whittaker Chambers was interviewed on December 31, 1948, by agents of the Washington Field Office, at which time in speaking of Laurence Duggan, Chambers recalled that about 1937 J. Peters had told him that Frederick V. Field was operating an apparatus in New York which included Joseph Barnes, formerly of the New York Herald Tribune, now co-owner of the New York Star. This apparatus, according to Chambers, may have included Barnes' brother, Howard Barnes, although Chambers was not certain of this. Chambers mentioned that Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Barnes had swapped wives. He mentioned this only as a matter of interest. Chambers stated that this group used an apartment donated for the purpose by the mother of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, which apartment was located on Central Park West in New York City. Chambers advised that he became aware that Duggan and Field had been classmates, probably at Princeton University (Harvard, according to Duggan) and J. Peters introduced Chambers to Field for the purpose of recruiting Duggan. Chambers stated that Field proceeded to Washington, D. C. to see Duggan and Duggan had brushed him off indicating to Field he was already active in an apparatus. This is what led Chambers to feel that Duggan was part of or associated with the apparatus of Hedi (Massing) Gomperz. (U)

In connection with Joseph Barnes, Paul Massing has mentioned him as a person whom he suspects of being possibly engaged in Soviet espionage. Paul Massing said that he has no basis for this suspicion other than a feeling. Paul Massing said that while Barnes was the Herald Tribune correspondent in Moscow he had seen Barnes play tennis on the NKVD tennis courts. (65-9940-30)(U)

INDEXED - 139 RECORDED - 139

74-1333-1112

The Bureau's files reflect Barnes, a Harvard graduate, was born in Montclair, New Jersey, on July 26, 1907. He is married to the former wife of Frederick Vanderbilt Field. Barnes went to Moscow during the 1930's as a foreign (U)

RJL:eew

Classified by 4417
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

TOP SECRET

EX-66

4/19/76 GT

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTO DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X (1)
DATE 4.6.2011

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Kisseloff-28776

TOP SECRET

MEMO FOR MR. H. B. FLETCHER

correspondent of the Herald Tribune and remained until 1939. He then became the foreign editor of the Herald Tribune. In September, 1941, he became the deputy director of the overseas branch of OWI. He accompanied Wendell Wilkie on his trip to Russia in 1942. Barnes has written for the magazine "New Masses". He has also been named as pro-Soviet by a number of persons. He testified on one occasion before the Civil Service Commission stating that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. At the same time he testified that he did not believe the Spanish Loyalist forces were controlled by Communists. Barnes has been associated with several persons whom we suspect of Soviet espionage, such as, Haakon M. Chevalier, Ursula Wasserman, a subject in the Gregory Case, and Herman Habicht, a contact of Vassili M. Zubilin. (100-20358-1647; 65-56402-758; 100-203581-3702, page 34) (M)

Referral/Consult

no -
I recommend he be called before grand jury
DMJ.

TOP SECRET

Kisseloff-28777

CJJ:cL
74-94

Mr. Gleason
1747

70628

WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WACO FIELD 8-9-48 9:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, PHILADELPHIA

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP - R. PHILADELPHIA REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW HARRY HAYTHE, FORMER PARTNER OF MRS. HISS' FATHER, TO DETERMINE IF POSSIBLE DEALER FROM WHICH WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER PURCHASED, IF LOCATED, CONTACT DEALER, OR CONTACT WOODSTOCK AGENCY, PHILADELPHIA, IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE SERIAL NUMBER OF MACHINE IN QUESTION. WOODSTOCK AGENCY MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH APPROXIMATE SERIAL NUMBERS OF ALL MACHINES SOLD IN NORTHEAST TERRITORY, THUS NARROWING FIELD OF SEARCH. SUBM IMMEDIATELY.

HOOVER

INDEXED - 99

cc - Baltimore by Mail
New York by Mail

74-1333-X

DEC 17 1948

RECORDED - 99

Kisseloff-3110

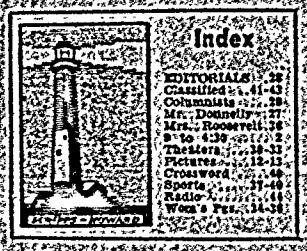

The WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

27th Year—No. 238 Entered as Second Class Matte

CITY EDITION WEDNESDAY,

FBI SPENT Y TRYING TO SPY INDICT

ENCLOSURE 74-1333-X1

Kisseloff-3111

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1944

9 to 4:30

New Anti-Commie CIO Union Gainin Members From UP

By JOHN CRAMER

The new, anti-Communist CIO Government Workers begun to make impressive inroads into the members rival CIO organization, the Communist-infested Unit Workers union.

And indications are that UPW officials are badly worried.

• As of today, the GWU already has signed up 13 locals which formerly were affiliated with UPW.

• Three additional former UPW locals—two in Pittsburgh and one in Chillicothe, O.—soon will raise the total to 16.

• And more than a dozen other UPW locals are in various stages of negotiations with the GWU, and expected to sign up soon.

Latest convert to the GWU cause was a big 600-to-800-member local of city employes in Yonkers, N. Y. This local formally has voted to affiliate with the GWU. More than 400 of its members already have signed on the dotted line, and GWU officials say the organizing campaign still is "going strong."

The Government Workers Union seceded several months ago from the UPW, and later was taken under the wing of the anti-Communist Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union.

So far, UPW has risked three clear-cut tests of strength with its rebellious offshoot—and each time it has taken a bad licking.

22 FOR UPW; 200 FOR GWU

In the fight for control of the Yonkers local, for example, both unions put on vigorous campaigns. UPW announced a meeting of its adherents. The GWU scheduled one for the same night. Only 22 persons, including union organizers, attended the UPW meeting. But al

think there's a strong hysteria in the agencies mands. They concede that the Board probably to go along.

Shrewd Move

Give the big, post unions credit for anoth move. Because they are well organized, they m wangle a $450 raise fro Congress, while Class ployes got only $330! gress let it be known th of the Job Classification governs the pay of Cla ployes, will be one of th its program at the ne session. And the pe promptly came up wit for revision of the posta fication system.

The union's proposal corporated in a bill intr week by Sens. William N. D.) and Olin Johns C.). The bill would prov

A 35-hour week for ployes—instead of the hours.

Twenty-six days of per year instead of and 15 days of sic of the present 10 same leave bene by Classified e

Twenty per work instea

Kisseloff-3112

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

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

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

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

STILL A CHANCE

A top Justice Department official said there is still a chance of getting indictments, provided investigators can turn up evidence supporting the Bentley story.

Officials said the espionage inquiry began in 1945 when Miss Bentley walked into an FBI office in

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

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

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

WOULD BE HELPLESS

House Committee members said they would be helpless to press him for direct answers, sho stand upon those grounds at ing. They have exco nesses from questi same basis.

Committee mem

A

Kisseloff-3113

Can't Indict 'Spies'

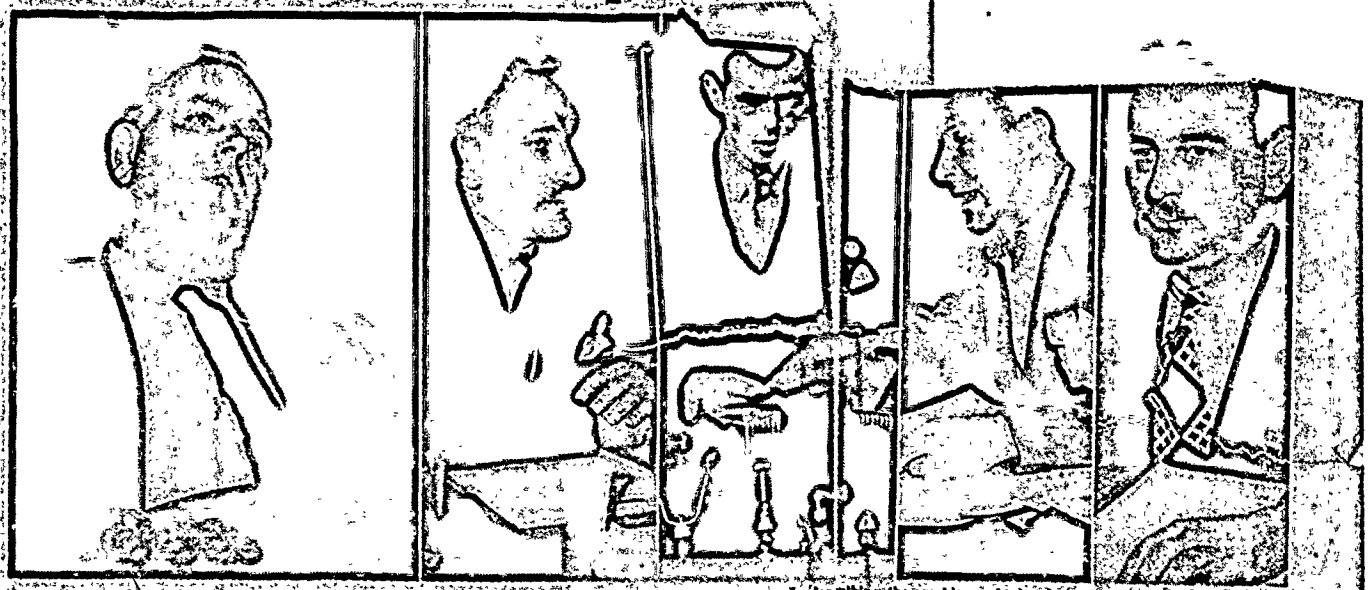

In describing the workings of what he called the Washington Communist underground in New Deal days, Whittaker Chambers (left), confessed ex-Communist, yesterday named these four as members of the "elite." Left to right, they are Nathan Witt, former National Labor Relations Board official; Alger Hiss, former State Department official, who played an important role in the formation of the United Nations; Lee Pressman, former WPA executive and more recently ousted CIO general counsel, and John Abt, who is one of the organizers of Henry Wallace's Progressive Party.

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

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

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

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

1. No trace of documents which Miss Bentley claims were turned over to her by Government officials for transmission to Moscow.

2. Refusal of the accused—if they are guilty—to break down and confess.

REASONABLE DOUBT

[illegible] emphasized that [illegible] reasonable [illegible]

New Haven, Conn., and told her story.

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

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

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

200 WITNESSES

Nearly 200 witnesses w[illegible] guar[illegible] off the C[illegible] at the [illegible] another [illegible] is [illegible] undecided on future procedure in following up the testimony of Mr. Chambers, now a senior editor of Time Magazine. Mr. Chambers yesterday described the Communist "underground" in Washington before the war.

He said this underground included such former Government officials as Alger Hiss of the State Department, who helped draft the United Nations charter; his brother, Donald, also of the State Department; Nathan Witt, secretary of the National Labor Relations Board; Lee Pressman, general counsel of the Works Progress [illegible] and later for [illegible] AFL [illegible] and Charles Kramer, former counsel [illegible] congressional committees. [illegible] government services [illegible] ing most of those Miss

Kisseloff-3114

CC-247

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

Alger Hiss

August 5, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Late Sunday afternoon Senator Ferguson called the Bureau switchboard endeavoring to get in touch with me. I talked to the Senator. He wanted to know if he could see the Director and me. I told him the Director was out of Washington. He then asked if he could see me. I told him I would be glad to see him at his convenience. Accordingly, I saw him at 9 a.m. Monday morning at his office. The substance of the conversation was as follows:

The Senator referred to the Bentley case and asked how he could get corroboration of her statement. I told him we could not be of assistance. He then asked if I thought the Attorney General would help him. I told him he, of course, could contact the Attorney General, that it would be up to him.

He then asked if we had investigated the case. I told him we had, that generally speaking, on those matters which were susceptible of proof, we had established corroboration but the weakness was in the fact that due to the lapse of time it was not possible to corroborate the passing of specific documents or specific information. Likewise there was difficulty in establishing the agency's relationship necessary in the espionage act. The Senator then asked me if we could give him any leads.

I told him I was amazed that he asked this, that he had asked me about the Kansas City case and I told him the facts, that apparently he had never believed me, that frankly I had never been more disillusioned in all my life. He then said to forget it, that he has tried to protect the Bureau from the very beginning, to ask Bill Rogers if he has not said that the FBI did nothing more than what it was told to do, that he will continue to hold to this position.

REC-29 74-1333-X1

I told him the one thing I could never forgive him for was the manner in which they got Mr. Ladd and me before the Subcommittee without giving any inkling as to what they wanted or otherwise, had we known what they wanted, we would have been up there with the facts and the innuendoes which had been raised by him subsequent thereto

EX-101 ENCLOSURE REC-29

Kisseloff-3115

CC - Mr. Ladd

51 AUG 19 1948

~~THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES~~

and others certainly would not have had a basis. I further told him we had heard rumbles that some of his investigators were gloating over the fact that they had us on a spot, that I didn't appreciate this. He interposed by asking if I held him responsible for his staff. I told him just as responsible as he would hold Mr. Hoover for what I did, that we recently had heard rumors that he was trying to reopen the case, that he knew very well there was only one issue, namely why was a full investigation not ordered after the preliminary investigation, that this had been thrashed out a year ago. I asked him what did he hope to prove and what additional information was he seeking, that if he was seeking additional information pertaining to the Bureau to ask us. He stated he wasn't, that they had to bring the case to a conclusion, they had to submit a report, and to do so they would have to have some hearings, but that he had no doubts about the FBI.

He stated that he was amazed that I had such a strong feeling on the matter and I told him I was merely laying my cards on the table, that unfortunately since the Kansas City case we did not feel free to come to him as we did before. He then said we should and could come to him. He asked me to tell the "chief" that he reiterated what he said to the Director, that namely he holds the FBI in high esteem and has confidence in it.

He then came back to the Bentley case. I asked him if he had heard of the name of Whittaker Chambers. I told him I had heard from newspaper sources that Whittaker Chambers as senior editor of Time had considerable information. He stated he would check into this immediately. The House Un-American Activities Committee, of course, had Whittaker Chambers under subpoena on August 3. He then stated that Remington, he thought, was going to claim that he had the chicken-pox which was the reason why he left the Government and did any of the others do this. I told him a chap by the name of Halpern, who was mentioned by Bentley in her testimony, had submitted his resignation and claimed sick leave. He then stated he was having his men check the employment record but that he was ~~then~~ not going into the Grand Jury. He asked if we had notified everybody. I told him it was the policy of the Bureau in cases such as this, when we ran into something of informative value to another Government agency, to advise them of this information.

He then asked about the New York Grand Jury. I told him I knew little if anything about the New York Grand Jury, the Director was not in favor of the Grand Jury but once the Grand Jury was reconvened, the Director favored that if no indictments were returned, the Grand Jury return a presentment explaining why they no-billed the matter.

Kisseloff-3116

I further told him the Director nor anyone in the Bureau would be competent to testify on the Bentley case inasmuch as we did not know what had been corroborated in Grand Jury or what had taken place there, that the Grand Jury was initiated by T. Vincent Quinn under the Attorney General's directive assisted by Tom Donegan.

The Senator then stated that the Bentley woman had told him she had not testified as to the 12 Communists who were indicted and he wondered who handled that. I told him my understanding was that it was handled by United States Attorney McGohey, as a matter of fact we did not know indictments were coming out until a day or two before they were returned.

On the morning of August 4, Bill Rogers, the Counsel for this Committee, called me and wanted to know what our reaction would be if we were called upon to testify: I told him if we were called upon to testify we would, of course, refer the matter to the Attorney General pursuant to the established Departmental rules and regulations, and be guided by the Attorney General's directive. He stated they had been trying to locate the Attorney General but the Attorney General could not be found and he also had been trying to locate Peyton Ford. I made it clear to Rogers that we would not testify in the absence of a directive from the Attorney General and our testimony would not be complete as we had no knowledge of what went on in the Grand Jury. Peyton Ford was informed of the Rogers' call. He stated they had a request from the Committee for the dates when information was disseminated to other agencies, that he felt they should probably furnish this but if they furnished this, it would put everybody else on the spot and they better face the issue now by declining anything, that he did not believe the Attorney General was going to change this to the Committee. I told Mr. Ford I was merely calling to let him know of my call from Rogers and what I told Rogers.

Late on the afternoon of August 4, Senator Ferguson called me. He stated he wanted to get in touch with the Director and where could he meet the Director. I told him frankly the Director was out of town. He wanted to know when he would return and I told him frankly it would not be for at least two to three weeks or more, that in fact his return was indefinite. He then wondered if he could go meet the Director. I told him confidentially the Director was on the West Coast. He then asked if there was somebody else he could talk to in the Bureau. I told him I would be glad to talk to him. He then made the unusual statement: "I don't want to always be talking to my friend." I told him that this was a business matter, that I could talk for the Bureau. He then asked me to see him at 9 a.m. on Thursday morning, August 5.

Kisseloff-3117

I saw the Senator this morning. While I was in his office at approximately 10 to 9, the Senator did not come in until later and then saw a Congressman who apparently he had an appointment with. I saw the Senator at 9:20 a.m. He asked if I saw the story in yesterday's news. A copy is attached. I told him I had. He asked if I liked it. I told him I didn't, I didn't know where the story came from as we in the Bureau had not been commenting on this case. He then stated he thought the story was very bad, it puts us in a bad light, and that we have more information than was indicated in the story. He then wanted to know how the Russians paid Bentley and how he could verify this. I told him, of course, he had Bentley's testimony on the subject. He wanted to go further.

I told him the only thing we could think of at the moment was to go into the organizations with which she was affiliated. He asked about the $2,000 the Russians had given her for espionage purposes and which she turned over to us. I told him I was not familiar with this.

He then asked how he could ascertain to whom the Bureau's information on Remington was furnished. I told him I regretted it was not possible for us to furnish him information for reasons which he very well knew. At this point, the Senator received a telephone call and in the course of his conversation he stated he quite understood the caller was acting under orders, there was no personal hard feelings on the Senator's part. After the call was concluded, the Senator laughed and I told him I bet I could wager to whom he was talking. The Senator asked who and I mentioned Admiral Inglis. He then told me confidentially Inglis had been down to see him and told him what the Navy had done regarding Remington, that the Bureau had furnished the Navy with the information on Remington, but when called to testify, Inglis declined to furnish information.

The Senator also told me confidentially he had talked to John Steelman, that he knows John well, and John would like to be helpful. John told him the Bureau had furnished him information on Remington, that he had fired Remington, that he also had passed the word on, Ferguson believes it was to General Fleming. The Senator then asked if we could furnish him with the identity of the person to whom we had furnished the information. I told him we could not furnish this. He then opened up his Congressional Record and it was quite obvious he had been doing some figuring of his own. He started out with the White House and went right on down the line. To each query, I told him I would not say. He mentioned the State Department and said that as Jimmy Byrnes was no longer Secretary of State, he would no longer be bound by Government rules and regulations; he mentioned Dean Acheson but said he doubted if we would furnish information to him; Spruille Braden was interested in Latin-American affairs and we were too; Jimmy Byrnes' former law partner who was Assistant Secretary in charge of Administration, and others.

Kisseloff-3118

He then moved into the War Department starting with the Secretary and went right on down the line; then the Navy Department; then he went to Commerce, said he doubted if we would furnish the information to Wallace, then mentioned Harriman and Sawyer. I told him I just would not furnish him with this information.

The conversation terminated very pleasantly. The Senator stated he did not want to put the Director on the spot and then asked as we were about to break up, what our view would be if they found out the names of the Agents who conducted the investigation, talked to various people in the Government regarding Remington, conferred with Dr. Steelman and others, if they subpoenaed them. I told him, if subpoenaed, the Bureau Agents or anybody in the Bureau would have to decline to testify unless the Attorney General so directed that they testify. He then asked what we would do if they wanted these people. I told him that we would immediately contact the Attorney General and be guided by the Attorney General's instructions pursuant to well-established departmental policy. He stated he understood. At this point, the interview terminated as he stated he had to go on to a Hearing.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:FML

Enclosure

ADDENDUM, LBN:FML, 8/6/48:

With reference to the Washington News story, Fred Mullen of the United Press had been in my office the day prior to the story coming out. He was pumping and trying to get something. I, of course, told him we were not commenting. When the story came out, I asked him if he had been smoking marihuana again and he said he would talk to me later. This morning, Mullen told me confidentially that after leaving my office he went around and was able to see the Attorney General, that everything in the story was given him by the Attorney General but he did not want me to break that confidence.

Kisseloff-3119

Mullen stated the Attorney General had said that when the Grand Jury was authorized he was certain some of the people would break, but that since they had not broken, he doubted it would be possible to get them to break any more. The Attorney General was certain that Mary Watkins Price would break down and tell her story.

Fred also told me he didn't think we had anything to worry about. The Senate Committee is closing up public hearings and may hold some additional hearings in Executive Session, that Senator Ferguson has on numerous occasions pointed out when the press has talked to him that this case was not the FBI's responsibility, that the FBI got the facts but that the responsibility lay elsewhere, namely in the Department of Justice and other Government agencies, and that he, Senator Ferguson, cannot understand why the Grand Jury did not come out with a presentment explaining the lack of evidence. Fred stated that he was very much interested in the number of times Ferguson has made the statement the FBI is not responsible.

VSN

V.W.

I do wish the A.G. would stop "leaking" to the press unless all is given.

H.

Kisseloff-3120

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 31, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS
PERJURY

70627

At 7:05 P. M. on the evening of August 28, 1948, Mr. LOUIS B. WENNINGHAUSEN, 703 West Melrose Avenue, Baltimore 10, Maryland, telephonically communicated by long distance telephone with the Washington Field Office and advised Special Agent ROBERT M. FAUNTLEROY of this office that he was desirous of testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He went on to relate that he was a life long friend of the ALGER HISS family, being well acquainted with HISS' sisters and considered himself HISS' brother's best friend. He appeared to be very incensed at the charges directed against HISS and offered to testify against "that awful fraud, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS". He claimed he was not a Communist and was motivated only by a long acquaintance and admiration for the HISS family.

The above information was telephonically furnished to Bureau Night Supervisor CHARLES W. BATES on the same evening as the call. This letter is being written in confirmation.

RECORDED - 116

SE 174-1333-1

INDEXED - 116

6 SEP 1 1948

WCR:cl
74-94

Kisseloff-3121

71 SEP 13 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1948

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY. RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE OF AUGUST THIRTY-ONE ADVISING REPORT ON WESTMINSTER INVESTIGATION BEING SUBMITTED. FURNISH COPY OF THIS REPORT TO USA G. M. FAY AS SOON AS RECEIVED BY YOU.

By Special Messenger

HOOVER

PJC:VW

70629

G. I. R.

RECORDED - 1

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED RM. 9 ROOM

SEP 2 1948
F B I

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

Kisseloff-3122

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

70620

SAC, Washington

August 30, 1948

Director, FBI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS
PERJURY
74-1333-3

RECORDED - 119

With reference to your letter to the Bureau dated August 27, 1948, and confirmation of telephonic instructions given to ASAC Hennrich of your Office by Assistant Director D. M. Ladd, it is desired that the investigation requested by United States Attorney George Morris Fay at Deep Run, Maryland, be instituted immediately and the results furnished to the Bureau.

For your information, on August 27, 1948, Mr. Peyton Ford of the Department telephonically advised the Bureau that Mr. Fay was making such a request of your Office and indicated that the Department desired this investigation be expedited.

DML:FA
Mr. Rosen - Direct

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

MAILED 1
AUG 30 1948 P.M.
FBI

FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 30 9 01 AM '48

AUG 30 9 01 AM '48
RECEIVED
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TELETYPE ROOM

Kisseloff-3123

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 27, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS
PERJURY

70621

There is enclosed herewith copy of a letter dated August 27, 1948, received from U. S. Attorney GEORGE MORRIS FAY requesting investigation concerning property purchased by the above subjects at Deep Run, Maryland, during 1935 or 1936.

The Bureau is requested to advise this office whether investigation with regard to this matter as requested by Mr. FAY should be conducted by this office.

RECORDED - 119

WCR:BGW
74-
Enclosure

1 ENCL

74-1333-3
F B I

31 SEP 1 1948

Kisseloff-3124

GLF:kkl

70622

Q Shea
Ed for
decode 3-10-76
FOIA

August 27, 1948

Mr. Guy Hottel
Special Agent in Charge
Washington Field Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: The matter of J. D. Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss

Dear Mr. Hottel:

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has forwarded to this office the transcripts of testimony adduced from the hearings concerning the above entitled subjects.

Late yesterday afternoon, after returning from a conference with the Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, it came to my attention that the subject Alger Hiss had purportedly negotiated for and finally purchased a piece of land in Torrell County, Maryland, located near the Pennsylvania State line, and referred to as Shelby's Place, Deep Run. The negotiations were alleged to have begun in November, 1935, and culminated in the purchase in April, 1936. It was reported that a George Case was the real estate man who negotiated the sale and transfer of the property, and that the actual contract of sale was made out to Alger Hiss and was witnessed by Judge Lee Erb, presently a Circuit Court Judge in Maryland, and Mr. Alger Hiss' wife.

It was also reported that shortly after Mr. Hiss had entered into the contract of sale and made two payments totaling approximately $100, he abandoned the contract and within a very few months new negotiations began between J. Whittaker Chambers and the real estate agent, George Case, and reportedly culminated in the purchase of the land by Chambers. It is alleged that the property was purchased in the name of the wife of Chambers and the contract of sale was signed in the name of Mrs. Chambers by Jay Whittaker Chambers.

It was also reported that sometime between 1936 and 1941, while the above mentioned property was owned by Mr. Chambers and his wife, that Mr. Chambers accompanied by another man, whose identity is unknown, appeared at the business place of an antique

74-1333.3

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-3125

18

dealer whose place is located next door to the real estate office of George Case, and requested the dealer to drive Chambers and his companion out to the property at Deep Run. The antique dealer reports that he was unable to accommodate Chambers and his companion and that he suggested that they register at the local hotel and go out to the property in the morning. It is reported that the antique dealer had a feeling that Chambers' companion on that occasion was Alger Hiss.

The property at Deep Run, Terrell County, Maryland, is reported to have been sold by Chambers sometime in 1941 shortly after he acquired a farm comprising more than 130 acres in May, 1941.

The examination of the testimony to date indicates a possible violation of the local and federal perjury statutes, and one of the issues would be whether the two men were acquainted and the nature and extent of such acquaintanceship during the period from 1935 to the present. Accordingly, it is felt that the above mentioned information would have a considerable bearing on this particular issue, and it is requested that these reported facts be investigated and the truth ascertained.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE MORRIS FAY,
United States Attorney

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

AUG 31 1948

TELETYPE

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

7062

WA 2 AND NY 1 FROM BA 31 9-30 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SUPERVISOR WILLIAM RYAN, WFO, TO SA ROBERT S. PITZER, BALTIMORE. INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED WESTMINSTER, MD., THRU EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, REAL ESTATE AGENT, FEESER FAMILY, FORMER NEIGHBORS OF CHAMBERS, PRESENT AND FORMER OPERATORS OF THE CHARLES CARROLL HOTEL AND E. LEE ERB WITNESS TO SIGNATURE WHEN HISS ATTEMPTED TO BUY FARMHOUSE. ALL CORRESPONDENCE EXCEPT TWO LETTERS BETWEEN CASE AND HISS AND CASE AND CHAMBERS TURNED OVER AUGUST TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT BY CASE TO DONALD T. APPELL WHEN SUBPOENA SERVED BY APPELL, INVESTIGATOR FOR HOUSE UN-AMICXX UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE. THESE TWO LETTERS DATED MAY THIRTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND MAY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX FROM HISS TO CASE, FORMER HANDWRITTEN AND LATTER TYPED, OBTAINED BY BUREAU AGENT. CASE ADVISED THAT HISS ABOUT NOVEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE WROTE INQUIRING ABOUT PURCHASE SMALL FARMHOUSE AND APPROXIMATELY APRIL FOURTH, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX CAME TO WESTMINSTER ALONE, AND MADE TWENTY DOLLARS DEPOSIT ON HOUSE AFTER DRIVING TO HOUSE WITH CASE. ON APRIL FOURTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, CONTRACT SIGNED BY HISS TO PURCHASE AND ADDITIONAL ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR DEPOSIT MADE, HOWEVER, OWNER DIED AND HEIRS INCREASED PRICE FROM SIX HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS TO EIGHT HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS. CASE AND ERB WITNESS ADVISED ONLY HISS AND WIFE PRESENT WHEN CONTRACT SIGNED. HISS REFUSED TO BUY AT LATTER PRICE AND ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, HISS TERMINATED NEGOTIATIONS AND ASKED RETURN OF

RECORDED - 91
INDEXED - 91
174-1382-4
31 SEP 9 1948

Kisseloff-3127

DEPOSIT AND CASE STATES ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REFUNDED. DURING ABOVE PERIOD WHEN MR. AND MRS. HISS VISITED PROPERTY, CHAMBERS NEVER SEEN BY ANY WITNESSES AND NONE HEARD HISS MENTION NAME OF CHAMBERS. CASE RECEIVED LETTER FROM CHAMBERS DATED FEBRUARY THIRD, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX (POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT CORRECT DATE OF THIS LETTER which bore return address COULD HAVE BEEN FEBRUARY THIRD, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN/ INQUIRING RE SMALL FARMHOUSE.) CASE ADVISED HE REPLIED SHORTLY AFTERWARDS TO CHAMBERS AND ON MARCH TWELVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, CHAMBERS CAME TO WESTMINSTER ALONE DRIVING "OLD BROWN CAR" AND WENT WITH CASE TO PROPERTY AND ON SAME DATE SIGNED CONTRACT TO BUY. CASES RECORDS SHOW FORTY DOLLAR DEPOSIT BY CHAMBERS MARCH TWELVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN WHICH APPARENTLY IS DATE OF AGREEMENT OF SALE, COPY OF WHICH APPARED IN BALTIMORE NEWS POST DATED AUGUST TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. CASE ADVISED CHAMBERS WAS ALONE ON MARCH TWELVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND NEVER HEARD CHAMBERS MENTION HISS. WIFE AND CHILDREN OF CHAMBERS OCCUPIED THIS HOUSE for NINETEEN THRITYSEVEN UNTIL APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN FORTYONE WHEN LARGER PROPERTY PURCHASED BY CHAMBERS NEAR WESTMINSTER. CHAMBERS FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TILL NINETEEN FORTYONE VISITED FAMILY OVER WEEKENDS. FORMER NEIGHBORS OF CHAMBERS FOR THIS PERIOD AND FORMER OPERATORS OF CHARLES CARROLL HOTEL KNOW CHAMBERS BUT NONE KNEW HISS OR EVER HEARD CHAMBERS SPEAK OF HIM. CHAMBERS FAMILY DID NOT MINGLE WITH NEIGHBORS AND LITTLE KNOWN OF VISITORS TO CHAMBERS ~~EXX~~ HOME. 2/1/70 FOR INFORMATION OF ALL OFFICES, BALTIMORE NEWS-POST DATED AUGUST TWENTY-SEVEN, FORTYEIGHT STATES IN PART "STRIPLING SAID CHAMBERS WAS QUESTIONED OVER THE TELEPHONE BY REPRESENTATIVE NIXON ON THE NEW IN-

70626

FORMATION TURNED UP BY THE BALTIMORE NEWSPAPER. THE INVESTIGATOR QUOTES CHAMBERS AS SAYING THAT HE AND HISS DROVE TOGETHER TO LOOK AT THE FARM NEARD WESTMINSTER, MD. AND ~~SUBSEWUXX~~ SUBSEQUENTLY MADE A ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR DOWN PAYMENT ON THE PROPERTY. CHAMBERS ALSO TOLD NIXON THAT WHEN HISS ~~EXX~~ DECIDED NOT TO GO THROUGH WITH PURCHASE OF THE FARM, HE, CHAMBERS, BOUGHT IT." THE SAME ISSUE OF THE NEWS POST STATES "ONE QUESTION WESTMINSTER PEOPLE THOUGHT INSOLUBLE WAS A "MAN OF MYSTER" WHO, TO SOME, APPEARED TO RESEMBLE HISS, WHO VISITED THE CHAMBERS FAMILY ONE DAY. HE AND CHAMBERS REGISTEED TOGETHER AT THE LITTLE HOTEL, AND LATER THE NEXT DAY, WENT OUT TO THE HOUSE. WHO WAS THIS MAN. PEOPLE WHO KNEW BOTH, FROM PHOTOGRAPHS, SAID "THEY COULDNT BE SURE." THE HOTEL RECORDS FOR THIS PERIOD HAVE BEEN LOST, MISLAID OF DESTROYED HOWEVER ALL INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED DENY ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THIS INDIVIDUAL. EFFORTS TO LOCATE FOR INTERVIEW ~~CLXX~~ CALVIN ZEPP, ANTIQUE DEALER WHO ALLEGEDLY DROVE CHAMBERS AND ABOVE MAN TO FARM, UNSUCCESSFUL UP UNTIL MIDNIGHT AUGUST THIRTY. ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO INTERVIEW ZEPP AUGUST THIRTYONE. ~~RNXX~~ PHOTOSTATS OF LETTERS MAY THIRTEEN AND MAY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX WILL BE FORWARDED BUREAU AND WFO. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT BUREAU HAVE WFO OBTAIN REMAINDER OF CORRESPONDENCE IN POSSESSION OF HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ~~CXX~~ ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE FOR PHOTOSTATING. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT BUREAU HAVE NEW YORK INTERVIEW CHAMBERS AND DETERMINE /1/ DID HISS EVER STAY OVERNIGHT WITH CHAMBERS AT HOTEL IN WESTMINSTER, IF SO, APPROXIMATE DATE AND HOW REGISTERED, /2/ DID HISS EVER VISIT CHAMBERS AT FARM, IF SO, WHAT OTHER PERSONS PRESENT, /3/ IF HISS DROVE WITH CHAMBERS TO FARM DID ANY INDIVIDUAL IN WESTMINSTER SEE THEM TOGETHER, /4/ DID CHAMBERS

SE DATED FEBRUARY THIRD, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX HAVE

ILD DATE BE FEBRUARY THIRD, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN.

ADDRESS C/O REUBEN SHEMITZ, NY. IF BUREAU

H CHAMBERS, NY SUTEL RESULTS TO BALTIMORE.

Kisseloff-3129

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 31 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichol
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tra
Mr. Egan
Mr. Curran
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HBF Fletcher

WA 4 AND NY 2 FROM BA 31 1-09 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY. REMYTEL THIS DATE

CALVIN ZEPP, ANTIQUE DEALER, WESTMINSTER, ADVISES HE NEVER SAW

AND CHAMBERS TOGETHER, AND NEVER HEARD EITHER ONE SPEAK OF THE O

ZEPP SAW HISS ONLY ONCE AND SEVERAL MOS. TO YEAR LATER MET CHAMBERS.

SUBSEQUENTLY he DROVE CHAMBERS FROM WESTMINSTER TO the FARM of FOUR OR FIVE

TIMES OVER ~~PRXX~~ PERIOD from NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO FORTYTWO. ZEPP said that ON

ONLY ONE OCCASION SAW CHAMBERS WITH ANOTHER MAN, WHOM HE COULD NOT

DESCRIBE, AND THIS OCCURRED BETWEEN NINETEEN FORTY AND FORTYTHREE

WHEN CHAMBERS CAME TO STORE OF ZEPP TO PAY BILL. ZEPP DID NOT DRIVE

THIS INDIVIDUAL TO FARM AND "REASONABLY SURE" THIS MAN NOT AL

REPORT BEING SUBMITTED REFLECTING INVESTIGATION WESTMINSTER,

ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED HERE UNLESS (INTE

CHAMBERS DEVELOPS ADDITIONAL LEADS.

END

RECORDED - 91 | 14-1338-5
INDEXED - 91
31 SEP 9 1948

Memo sent to Ford P.J.C. 9/2/48 PJC

CC: 7

Kisseloff-3130

The Attorney General
Attention: Mr. Peyton Ford, The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

September 2, 1948

RECORDED - 91

J. R. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS
PERJURY

INDEXED - 91

Reference is made to a telephone call from Mr. Peyton Ford to Mr. D. M. Ladd on August 27, 1948, in which he requested that certain investigation as outlined to our Washington Field Office by United States Attorney George Morris Fay, be conducted in the captioned matter at Westminster, Maryland.

In this connection there is set forth the following information which was developed by our Baltimore Office at Westminster:

Edward William Case, a real estate agent, advised that Alger Hiss wrote to him in or about November 1935 inquiring about the purchase of a small farmhouse. Case said that Hiss came to Westminster alone on approximately April 4, 1936, and made a deposit of $20 on such a house in the vicinity of Westminster after driving out to the house with Case. A contract to purchase the house was signed by Hiss on April 14, 1936, according to Case and an additional deposit of $100 was made by Hiss. Case and E. Lee Orb, a witness to the signing of the contract, advised that only Hiss and his wife were present when the contract was signed. It developed, however, that the owner of the property died in the meanwhile and the heirs increased the sale price of the farmhouse from $650 to $850. As a result, Hiss refused to buy at the latter price and on May 23, 1936, terminated the negotiations in progress and asked for the return of his deposit. Case declared that $100 was refunded to Hiss.

During the above period when Mr. and Mrs. Hiss visited the property in question, Chambers was never seen by any witnesses and no one heard Hiss mention the name of Chambers.

Case then explained that he received a letter from Chambers dated February 3, 1936, inquiring about a small farmhouse. (The possibility exists that the correct date of this letter which bore the return address "c/o Reuben Shemitz, New York", should have been February 3, 1937.) Case stated that he replied to Chambers' letter shortly afterwards and that on March 12, 1937, Chambers came to Westminster alone driving an "old brown car." He went with Case to the property in question and on the same date signed a contract to buy it. Case's records show that Chambers made a deposit of $40 on March 12, 1937, which is apparently the date of the agreement of sale, a copy of which appeared in the Baltimore News Post of August 27, 1948. Case explained that Chambers was alone on March 12, 1937, and that he never heard Chambers mention Hiss. Chambers' wife and children then occupied this house from 1937 to approximately 1941 when a larger property was purchased by Chambers, also near Westminster, he meanwhile visiting his family over week ends. Members of the Feeser family who were neighbors of Chambers for this period, from 1937 to 1941, together with former operators of the Carroll Hotel, knew Chambers but none of them ever saw or ever heard Chambers speak of his. The Chambers family, according to them, did not mingle with neighbors and little is known of visitors to the Chambers home.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Nease
Tracy
Gahan
Carson
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Gandy

JC:JS

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:00 noon
DATE 9-3-48

Kisseloff-3131

It is to be noted that the Baltimore News Post on August 27, 1948, reported, in part, that "Stripling said Chambers was questioned over the telephone by Representative Nixon on the new information turned up" by that newspaper. It said that the investigator quoted Chambers as saying that he and Hiss drove together to look at the farm near Westminster, Maryland, and subsequently made a $100 down payment on the property. Chambers also told Nixon that when Hiss decided not to go through with the purchase of the farm he, Chambers, bought it.

The statement is also made in the same issue of the News Post that "one question Westminster people thought insoluble was a 'man of mystery' who, to some, appeared to resemble Hiss and who visited the Chambers family one day. He and Chambers registered together at the little hotel and later the next day went out to the house. Who was this man? People who knew both from photographs said 'they couldn't be sure.' "

It was determined that the records of the Charles Carroll Hotel for this period have been lost, mislaid or destroyed. However, all of the individuals interviewed denied any knowledge of this "mysterious" individual.

Calvin Zepp, an antique dealer, said that he never saw Hiss and Chambers together and never heard either one speak of the other. Zepp said he saw Hiss only once and several months to a year later met Chambers. Subsequently, he drove Chambers from Westminster to the farm, mentioned above, four or five times during the years from 1937 to 1942. Zepp advised that on only one occasion did he see Chambers with another man but that he could not describe the latter. Zepp explained that this occurred sometime between 1940 and 1943 when Chambers came to Zepp's store to pay a bill. Zepp said that he did not drive this individual to Chambers' farm and is "reasonably sure" that the man was not Alger Hiss.

All of the correspondence which took place between Case and Hiss and between Case and Chambers, with the exception of two letters, was turned over by Case on August 27, 1948, to Donald T. Appell, when served with a subpoena by Appell who is an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Photostatic copies of these two letters dated May 13 and May 23, 1936, from Hiss to Chambers, together with a report setting forth the above information, are being furnished to Mr. Fay in compliance with Mr. Ford's request.

In an effort to clear up the above phase of the conflict in the Hiss-Chambers testimony, you may wish to have Chambers interviewed. Further action will be held in abeyance pending receipt of your opinion in this respect.

Kisseloff-3132

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 17, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS;
ALGER HISS;
DONALD HISS
PERJURY

There is transmitted herewith a letter received today from the Honorable GEORGE MORRIS FAY, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, requesting that his office be furnished with all background information which the Bureau may have concerning the above subjects, as well as any additional information that the Bureau can secure which would be of assistance to the United States Attorney's Office in evaluating their testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Bureau's advice is desired as to what action should be taken by this office.

letter w/FO 8-19-48

8/18/48

RECORDED - 119

SEARCHED

INDEXED

1333

19 AUG 31 1948

CEH:cl
Enclosure

ENCL 119

Klsseloff-3133

United States Department of Justice

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO INITIALS AND NUMBER
GMF:kkl

August 17, 1948

Mr. Guy Hottel
Special Agent in Charge
Washington Field Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hottel:

Relative to the present investigation being conducted by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives, this office has received transcript of testimony of all the witnesses appearing before the Committee in connection with charges of perjury against one or more of these witnesses.

Allegations have been made principally against the witnesses David Whittaker Chambers, Alger Hiss and Donald Hiss. Accordingly, it would be most helpful in considering this problem, if this office could be furnished with all background information which the Bureau may have concerning these subjects, as well as any additional information that the Bureau can secure which would be of assistance in evaluating their testimony.

QSher
Okd for
release under FOIA
3/10/76
gr

Very truly yours,

George Morris Fay

GEORGE MORRIS FAY,
United States Attorney

CC: Mr. Peyton Ford

Kisseloff-3134

Caslin advised
w

74-1333-6

ENCLOSURE

SAC, Washington Field August 19, 1948

Director, FBI

DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS
DONALD HISS
PERJURY

RECORDED - 119

Reference is made to your letter of August 17, 1948, transmitting a letter from Mr. George Morris Fay, United States Attorney, requesting that his office be furnished all background information which the Bureau may have concerning the above named subjects.

You should respond to Mr. Fay's letter by advising him that the minutes of the Grand Jury in New York City may furnish him the information he desires. Also, he may be informed that Mr. T. Vincent Quinn, former Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, and Mr. Thomas C. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, have had made available to them all material which relates to these subjects, he might desire to get in touch with them for the information he is requesting.

HBF:IGS

AUG 19 7 15
RECEIVED FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Glegg
Clayton
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Nease
Tamm

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
AUG 20 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3135

CC-247

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

September 7, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: DR. BERNARD PETERS

The Washington Times Herald ran a story on Dr. Bernard Peters and his alleged trip to Europe on behalf of Naval Research and of the action of the Navy in picking up his credentials. From what I have learned, this has stirred up a hornet's nest.

Jim Walter told me that the Navy was putting the pressure on them to ascertain the source of the story. Walter told me confidentially that former Colonel Considine of the Manhattan Engineering Project testified off the record at length before the Un-American Activities Committee, as did General Groves, regarding the background of Bernard Peters; that the Times Herald in turn started checking up on Bernard Peters and found that he was not at the University of Rochester and that they received a tip from a friend in ONI regarding Peters' trip to Europe.

Walter told me that Admiral Hillenkoetter of CIA is very much up in arms on the Peters case as it appears the Army is trying to oust Hillenkoetter out of CIA and is ganging up on him.

EX-101

REC-29 74-1333-68

Mason Peters called me Friday night and stated that he had had calls from two Admirals inquiring about the source of his story on Dr. Peters. He declined to furnish them with the information. They then asked him if he had any contacts in the FBI and Peters replied that he had contacts all over Washington. After a lot of wrangling the two Admirals then told Peters he should not forget he is still a Naval officer and Peters told them that he was now a newspaperman and as a newspaperman his first loyalty was to his paper. They then attempted to badger him about his loyalty to the Navy and finally he said that they should also talk to other Naval people, that, as a matter of fact, he had gotten his information from a Naval officer.

AUG 8 1958

Peters stated that undoubtedly the Navy suspects this information came from the FBI. He said that in the event the Navy should make any issue out of this with us to let him know and he would not have any feelings whatsoever about giving us

Kisseloff-3136

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

1 AUG 19 1958

the name of the ONI representative who furnished him with the confirmatory information on Dr. Peters' trip to Europe. He did say that the initial tip on the matter came from within the paper.

In this connection, Bill Rogers of the Senate Investigating Committee called me this morning and wanted to know about Peters. Strictly off the record and for his own information, I told him that it was my understanding that Peters would figure in the next phase of the hearings of the Un-American Activities Committee, that there was a story on Dr. Peters in the Times Herald last week. I briefly mentioned the substance of this to him.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:hmc

If the Navy would expend as much effort constructively as it does "gun-shooing" it would be better off.

H.

Kisseloff-3137

2905 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
May 28, 1936

Mr. Edward W. Case
211 East Main Street
Westminster
Maryland

Dear Mr. Case:

I have delayed answering your letter of May 20 due to a sudden pressure of work which I expected to ease up each day.

Since it is now so late in the season, and since I have already made other arrangements for the summer, I am not interested in the Shirkey place at this time. Consequently, we had better terminate the negotiations completely. Will you please return to me the deposits which I have already made.

I judge that the tools described in your letter are some which I left at the place and forgot to take away with me. I will pick these up sometime, and hope it will not inconvenience you to keep them until then.

Very truly yours,

Alger Hiss

Kisseloff-3138

AH-rf

2905 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
May 13, 1936

Dear Mr. Case,

I have your letter of May 11th with the news that Mrs. Shirley is not willing to sell at the price named in our contract. I am not interested in the higher figure and will return my copy of the contract upon receipt of the initial deposit of $50 and the later instalment of $100. I hope to be able to come up to Westminster on Saturday of this week to pick up the things I had left in the house and can deliver the contract at that time.

It is a little difficult for me to know at this time whether it will

Symbol #

File #

Status: Active_____ Inactive____ Deceased_____

Date Activated:

Date Discontinued:

Type of Information Furnished:

Classification Level (if known):

Kisseloff-3140

4-719 (6-30-77)

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 74-6

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	9/10/48	8/27,30,31/48	H. EDGAR LENTZ asg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, Jay Chambers; ALGER HISS	PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation at Westminster, Maryland reflects ALGER HISS began negotiating with EDWARD W. CASE, real estate agent, in November, 1935 for the purchase of a farmhouse near Westminster. Approximately April 4, 1936 HISS came to Westminster alone, inspected property, made deposit, and on April 13, 1936 signed contract to purchase. Upon death of owner, heirs increased price of property and HISS refused to buy and on May 28, 1936 terminated negotiations for property and asked return of his deposit. CASE received letter from CHAMBERS dated February 3, 1936 (correct date may be February 3, 1937), inquired re small farmhouse, and on March 12, 1937 CHAMBERS came to Westminster alone, inspected same property, and on same date made deposit and signed contract to purchase. CASE, CALVIN ZEPP, antique dealer who occasionally drove CHAMBERS from Westminster to farm, FEESER family, former neighbors of CHAMBERS, present and former operators of Charles Carroll Hotel, Westminster, E. LEE ERB, witness to ALGER HISS signature on contract dated April 13, 1936, interviewed and all advised that HISS and CHAMBERS never seen together and never heard either one speak of the other. All correspondence, except two letters, between CASE and HISS and CASE and CHAMBERS turned over on August 27, 1948 by CASE to Investigator for House Un-American Activities Committee. Remaining two letters obtained and photostats prepared.

- R U C Kisseloff-3141

Deleted copy sent Allen Weinstein by letter 1-24-74 RD/gpk copy sent to S. Jones 2-9-74

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
M. W. McFarlin		74-1333-7

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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3 - Washington Field (Encls.) (1-USA)
2 - New York
2 - Baltimore

34 SEP 13 1948

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

Baltimore 74-6

REFERENCE: Letter from Washington Field to Baltimore dated August 27, 1948.

DETAILS:

This investigation was predicated upon a letter dated August 27, 1948 addressed to the Washington Field Office from United States Attorney GEORGE MORRIS FAY, District of Columbia. This letter is as follows:

"The House Committee on Un-American Activities has forwarded to this office the transcripts of testimony adduced from the hearings concerning the above entitled subjects.

"Late yesterday afternoon, after returning from a conference with the Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, it came to my attention that the subject ALGER HISS had purportedly negotiated for and finally purchased a piece of land in Terrell County, Maryland, located near the Pennsylvania State line, and referred to as Shelby's Place, Deep Run. The negotiations were alleged to have begun in November, 1935, and culminated in the purchase in April, 1936. It was reported that a GEORGE CASE was the real estate man who negotiated the sale and transfer of the property, and that the actual contract of sale was made out to ALGER HISS and was witnessed by Judge LEE ERB, presently a Circuit Court Judge in Maryland, and Mr. ALGER HISS' wife.

"It was also reported that shortly after Mr. HISS had entered into the contract of sale and made two payments totaling approximately $100, he abandoned the contract and within a very few months new negotiations began between J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and the real estate agent, GEORGE CASE, and reportedly culminated in the purchase of the land by CHAMBERS. It is alleged that the property was purchased in the name of the wife of CHAMBERS and the contract of sale was signed in the name of Mrs. CHAMBERS by JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"It was also reported that sometime between 1936 and 1941, while the above mentioned property was owned by Mr. CHAMBERS and his wife, that Mr. CHAMBERS accompanied by another man, whose identity is unknown, appeared at the business place of an antique dealer whose place is located next door to the real estate office of GEORGE CASE, and requested the dealer to drive CHAMBERS and his companion out to the property at Deep Run. The antique dealer

Kisseloff-3142

"reports that he was unable to accomodate CHAMBERS and his companion and that he suggested that they register at the local hotel and go out to the property in the morning. It is reported that the antique dealer had a feeling that CHAMBERS' companion on that occasion was ALGER HISS.

"The property at Deep Run, Terrell County, Maryland, is reported to have been sold by CHAMBERS sometime in 1941 shortly after he acquired a farm comprising more than 130 acres in May, 1941.

"The examination of the testimony to date indicates a possible violation of the local and federal perjury statutes, and one of the issues would be whether the two men were acquainted and the nature and extent of such acquaintanceship during the period from 1935 to present. Accordingly, it is felt that the above mentioned information would have a considerable bearing on this particular issue, and it is requested that these reported facts be investigated and the truth ascertained."

Terrell County, referred to in this letter, should be Carroll County, and the Shelby's Place, referred to, is incorrect inasmuch as the property in question is known as the Shaw Place or the Shirkey Place.

During the investigation at Westminster, it was determined that several reporters for the Baltimore News-Post had ascertained that subjects HISS and CHAMBERS were interested in a piece of property near Westminster, and these reporters had interviewed various individuals in Westminster and vicinity during the period August 23 to August 26. As a result of these interviews, articles appeared in the Baltimore News-Post dated August 27 and August 28, setting out in considerable length the various negotiations of HISS and CHAMBERS for the identical property. A portion of this newspaper article, which is particularly pertinent, is quoted from the Baltimore News-Post for Friday evening, August 27, 1948 as follows:

"Stripling said Chambers was questioned over the telephone by Representative Nixon (Republican) of California, on the new information turned up by the Baltimore newspaper.

"The investigator quotes Chambers as saying that he and Hiss drove together to look at the farm near Westminster, Md., and subsequently made a $100 down payment on the property.

"Chambers also told Nixon that when Hiss decided not to go through with purchase of the farm, he, Chambers, bought it."

Another portion of this article reads:

"One question Westminster people thought insoluble was a 'man of mystery,' who, to some, appeared to resemble Hiss, who visited the Chambers family one day.'

"He and Chambers registered together at the little hotel, and later, the next day, went out to the house.

"Who was this man? People who knew both, from photographs, said 'they couldn't be sure.'

"And the hotel register for that night has been mislaid."

AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

EDWARD WILLIAM CASE
211 E. Main Street - Home and Office
Westminster, Maryland
Phone: Westminster 617R

CASE was interviewed and advised that he has been engaged in the real estate business in Westminster since 1910. When interviewed he did not have available correspondence between himself and HISS or correspondence between himself and CHAMBERS regarding the Shaw property, and advised that all of this correspondence, with the exception of two letters, had been turned over to Mr. DONALD T. APPELL, Investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, on August 27, 1948 when APPELL served CASE with a subpoena for these records. CASE made available to the writer two remaining letters which he inadvertently did not turn over to APPELL. The first of these letters is dated May 13, 1936 from ALGER HISS which is handwritten and the second is dated May 28, 1936 from ALGER HISS which is typewritten. These letters will be referred to hereinafter in this report.

Concerning his dealings with HISS for the Shaw property, CASE advised that to the best of his recollection he received a letter in November, 1935 from Mrs. ALGER HISS in which she stated that she was interested in obtaining a small farmhouse. CASE replied to this letter

and cited several properties that he had for sale in the vicinity of Westminster and on April 4, 1936 a man who identified himself as ALGER HISS came to his place of business in Westminster. CASE advised that he showed HISS several pieces of property near Westminster, one of which was the property owned by Mrs. ESTELLA SHAW. HISS was informed that the price of this property was $650 and CASE displayed his cashbook which showed the following entry:

"April 4, 1936 deposit on Mrs. Shaw's place, $20."

There is no notation in the cashbook indicating the person making this deposit; however, CASE stated that he is certain ALGER HISS was the individual who made the deposit on this property. The next notation in the cashbook of CASE shows the following:

"April 14, 1936 Alger Hiss dep. on place $100 for $650."

The next step in selling this property to HISS was an Agreement of Sale dated April 13, 1936 between EDWARD W. CASE, acting as agent for the estate of T. ESTELL SHAW and JOSEPHINE AMELANG, her sister, deceased, and ALGER HISS of 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. This Agreement of Sale (a copy of which appeared in the Baltimore News-Post dated August 27, 1948) describes the property as "All of those two tracts of land located in Manchester District Carroll County, Md. and containing nine acres, 3 roods and 38 square perches of land more or less, as conveyed to the said first parties now deceased by deed of Annie M. McKenzie and John B. McKenzie, her husband, by their deed dated December 12th, 1922, and recorded among the land record of Carroll County, Md. in Liber E.M.M. Jr., No. 141 Folio 571, etc." This agreement was signed EDWARD M. CASE, Acting Agent for the principals, and ALGER HISS, second party. These signatures were witnessed by E. LEE ERB and PRISCILLA HISS.

A few days prior to the time this Agreement of Sale was entered into Mrs. T. ESTELL SHAW died and was buried in Baltimore, according to CASE. Thereafter her sister, Mrs. DAISY A. SHIRKEY, was named executrix and informed CASE that she felt that the price of $650 for this property was too low and would not sell the property for less than $850. CASE stated that he thereafter wrote HISS to this effect, and by letter dated April 25, 1936 (a copy of which is set out in the Baltimore News-Post dated August 28, 1948) HISS replied, stating that he was disappointed to hear that one of Mrs. SHAW'S heirs did not wish to dispose of the property and requested that CASE notify him of any further developments.

Kisseloff-3145

CASE again corresponded with HISS under date of May 11, and by reply dated May 13, 1936 HISS advised that he was not interested in the property at the higher figure ($850) and stated that he would return his copy of the contract upon receipt of the initial deposit of $20 and the later installment of $100. HISS stated that he hoped to be able to come to Westminster on Saturday to pick up the things he had left in the house and would deliver the contract at that time. CASE advised that he again corresponded with HISS under date of May 20, 1936 and by letter dated May 28, 1936 HISS stated that he had made other arrangements for the Summer and was not interested in the Shirkey Place at that time, and stated: "Consequently, we had better terminate the negotiations completely. Will you please return to me the deposits which I have already made." CASE advised that to the best of his recollection he subsequently did return to HISS the $100 deposit which HISS made on April 14, 1936, but he felt that he never did return the $20 which HISS paid as a deposit April 4, 1936.

Concerning the occasions when CASE actually saw HISS, he stated that he was positive that he saw HISS April 4, 1936 when HISS first looked at the property, at which time HISS was alone, and on April 13, 1936 when HISS was in the company of his wife, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, when the Agreement of Sale, above referred to, was signed by CASE and HISS and witnessed by E. LEE ERB and PRISCILLA HISS. CASE stated that he may have seen HISS on other occasions; however, he did not have a definite recollection of any other time that he had seen HISS. CASE was positive that he had never seen HISS in the presence of CHAMBERS, had never heard HISS or his wife mention the name of CHAMBERS, refer to him in any way or give any indication that they knew of CHAMBERS. To the best of CASE'S recollection, he advised that HISS was driving an automobile, make and model unknown, when he first inspected the property on April 4, 1936.

Concerning the business dealings between CASE and CHAMBERS, CASE stated that he kept all of his correspondence with CHAMBERS as he did with all of his customers; however, these letters had been turned over to DONALD T. APPELL, Investigator, House Un-American Activities Committee, on August 27, 1948, when APPELL served CASE with a subpoena for this material. CASE had in his possession at the time of the interview copies of the Baltimore News-Post for August 27 and August 28, and advised that on page 2 of the Baltimore News-Post for August 28 the letter set out from CHAMBERS to himself, dated February 3, 1936, was the first contact he had had with CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-3146

Baltimore 74-6

It is to be noted that the date of this letter, February 3, 1936, would indicate that CASE received it subsequent to the time he received a letter from Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, namely November, 1935, but prior to the time that HISS came to inspect the Shaw property, namely April 3, 1946. The recollection of CASE did not seem to be very clear on this point, but he stated that as nearly as he could recall he had absolutely no contact whatsoever with CHAMBERS until the negotiations with HISS had ceased. This would indicate that the letter referred to from CHAMBERS, dated February 3, 1936, could possibly be misdated and the correct date could be February 3, 1937. On this point, CASE estimated that he could not be certain in his own mind as to the period of time that elapsed between the HISS negotiations and his first contact with CHAMBERS, but he would estimate that he first heard from CHAMBERS several months to a year after his dealings with HISS had ceased.

This letter is being quoted verbatim in this report since it is felt that it indicates that CHAMBERS may have had some prior knowledge of the Shaw Place prior to the time he actually wrote this letter, inasmuch as the description as to the size of the house, the purchase price and the locale could possibly have been made known to CHAMBERS by HISS either by taking him to the place or informing him of it orally. This letter is as follows:

"c/o Reuben Shemitz, Attorney,
The Holland Building,
276 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,
Feb. 3, 1936.

"Mr. E. W. Case,
Main St.,
Westminster, Md.

"Dear Sir:

"I want to buy a small farm in your neighborhood. I want it to cost about $600. or $700. cash, for which price I shall have it free and clear.

"If possible, it shall have a five or six room house in fair condition, pure water (well or pump), and some kind of outbuilding that can serve as a garage. Otherwise, I expect no

Kisseloff-3147

"miracles; will consider anything else an advantage, but not a requirement.

"I am a writer; I need quiet to work. I am interested in acquiring an inexpensive summer home where I can take my wife and children early in the spring and leave late in the autumn. I do not intend to farm, so that 'level tillage' has no meaning for me. In fact, I prefer rolling land.

"If you have in mind one, or better, two or three places that come close to these specifications, please let me know at once, and I will come down as quickly as my work and the bad roads permit. If they are at all acceptable, I shall close quickly since this is a business that ought to be settled before spring, but on which I have very little time to spend.

"Very truly yours,

/s/ J. W. Chambers

J.W. Chambers"

The New York Office in the event CHAMBERS is interviewed, should specifically question him concerning this letter in an effort to establish whether the date appearing thereon is correct or whether it could possibly have been misdated and the correct date be February 3, 1937.

Continuing, CASE stated that upon receipt of this letter from CHAMBERS he replied and on March 12, 1937 CHAMBERS appeared at his office in Westminster, driving "an old brown car." CHAMBERS and CASE thereafter went to the Shaw property that same day, returned to CASE'S office, at which time an Agreement of Sale was drawn up between EDWARD W. CASE, Acting Agent for Mrs. DAISY A. SHIRKEY, the executrix for the estate of her sister, T. ESTELL SHAW, deceased, and ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife of JAY CHAMBERS. CASE advised that the original of this Agreement of Sale was turned over to APPELL on August 27, 1948; however, a copy of this agreement appeared in the Baltimore News-Post on August 27, 1948, which CASE had available in his office. This agreement describes the property as "All of her real estate and personal property contained in her ten acre place located about 10 miles north of Westminster and adjoining the lands of Wayne Miller Mr. Feeser and others, including all the furniture and wood, etc. now in the said dwelling on the property so sold." This agreement is signed EDWARD W. CASE as Agent, ESTHER CHAMBERS per JAY CHAMBERS,

and the witness is CHRISTINE P. CASE, the wife of EDWARD W. CASE. $40 was paid as a deposit at the time this agreement was entered into.

It is to be noted that the description of the property as set out in this Agreement of Sale does not coincide with the description of the property set out in the Agreement of Sale entered into between CASE and HISS dated April 13, 1936. However, CASE advised that he is positive the properties were identical and the wording of the description was apparently inserted by himself in the CHAMBERS agreement, whereas it was probably copied by him from a deed in the HISS agreement. CASE made available his cashbook which contains the following notations:

"March 12, 1937, sale of Shaw Place, $40."

"April 10, 1937, Mr. Chambers acc. Place, $285."

CASE stated that after the above agreement was entered into, considerable difficulty was encountered in clearing the title to this property and as a matter of fact, it was not until the year 1941 that a tax deed was finally obtained. Considerable correspondence followed thereafter, most of it being between Mrs. CHAMBERS and CASE regarding the title to this property. CASE was not certain as to the exact date when the CHAMBERS family took possession of this property but stated that he felt it was late in 1937 when Mrs. CHAMBERS and her children began living on this property, and they were visited, he understood, occasionally over week-ends by Mr. CHAMBERS.

During his dealings with Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, CASE stated that he was positive that he never saw them in the company of HISS, never heard either of them refer to HISS, nor was there anything in their subsequent conversation which would give any indication that CHAMBERS knew that HISS was formerly interested in the same particular piece of property. CASE was unable to supply any information regarding any visitors that the CHAMBERS family had at the farm, which is located approximately eight miles outside of Westminster. However, he advised that a friend of his, Mr. CALVIN ZEPP, who lived next door, occasionally drove some of CASE'S prospects to look at a piece of property. CASE understood that on several occasions after the CHAMBERS family began occupying this property ZEPP drove CHAMBERS from Westminster to the farm.

During the interview, CASE, who advised he was 68 years of age, appeared to have an alert mind and good memory, and stated that he was certain he could positively identify CHAMBERS inasmuch as he has

occasionally seen him during recent years in Westminster. However, he was extremely uncertain as to whether he would be able to identify HISS. The reason for the latter statement, CASE advised, was because he had seen him on only a few occasions and these during the year 1936.

CASE was questioned about the possibility of both subjects visiting the property without his knowledge. CASE advised that this was entirely possible and, for that matter, they could have entered the house by means of a simple skeleton key inasmuch as the house did not contain any locks other than the ordinary mortise bolt-action locks on the doors. CASE did not remember whether he had given HISS a key to the house after it was first displayed to him.

Mr. CALVIN T. B. ZEPP
Residence: 213 E. Main Street
Westminster, Maryland
Phone: Westminster 623W
Business: 215 E. Main Street
Antique Dealer and Electrical Appliance Store
Phone: Westminster 623W

ZEPP was interviewed at his place of business and advised that he was born and raised in Westminster, was familiar with all of the local residents and frequently drove real estate prospects of Mr. EDWARD CASE to visit various properties. ZEPP stated that due to the advanced age of Mr. CASE he seldom drove a car and requested ZEPP to drive his prospects frequently. In early 1936, ZEPP stated that he is certain of the date because he had a new 1936 Chevrolet at the time, he happened to walk into CASE'S office at which time he was introduced to an individual named ALGER HISS. CASE advised that he remembered the name because it seemed very unusual to him. The ensuing conversation lasted for approximately ten or fifteen minutes, during which time Mr. HISS, CASE and ZEPP were the only ones present. In their conversation CASE stated that he had sold the Shaw property to HISS and since the house contained a number of antiques in which ZEPP was interested in purchasing, he, ZEPP, asked HISS if he would be interested in selling the furniture. HISS replied that he was not at all interested in antiques but rather a small country home and after the transaction was completed he would discuss further with ZEPP the selling of the furniture. The conversation concluded thereafter. ZEPP stated that this was the only occasion that he has ever seen HISS, to the best of his recollection.

Kisseloff-3150

Several months or a year later (ZEPP was unable to more clearly estimate the exact time) he happened to walk into CASE'S office, at which time CASE introduced him to a Mr. and Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, and on this occasion CHAMBERS' two small children were present. CASE mentioned the fact that the CHAMBERS were interested in purchasing the Shaw property, and ZEPP informed CHAMBERS that there was some furniture in the house he would be interested in purchasing, whereupon CHAMBERS replied that he was not interested in antiques, however his wife was. ZEPP thereupon began talking with Mrs. CHAMBERS regarding the furniture, specifically mentioning the cherry dropleaf table and a flat top piano, and Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that she wanted the piano but would consider selling the cherry dropleaf table to ZEPP. ZEPP estimated that he was in the presence of CASE and the CHAMBERS family approximately one-half hour on this occasion. However, he was certain that he did not drive them to the property that day.

A few months after this conversation, ZEPP advised, the CHAMBERS moved into the house and shortly thereafter Mrs. CHAMBERS, accompanied by her two children, came to his antique shop and purchased knick-knacks, crocks, bric-a-brac and garden tools. ZEPP estimated that between the years 1937 and 1942 he drove CHAMBERS on approximately four or five occasions from Westminster to the farm.

Once, ZEPP estimated between 1940 and 1943, CHAMBERS came into the store with another man. ZEPP estimated that this occurred sometime in the afternoon as he was certain that the store was open because CHAMBERS came to pay a bill for purchases made by his wife. ZEPP advised it would be absolutely impossible for him to furnish any description whatsoever of this individual. When CHAMBERS came to his store on this occasion he introduced his companion to ZEPP and ZEPP stated that he was reasonably sure that the name of his companion as he was introduced was not ALGER HISS, because he felt that if CHAMBERS had mentioned this name it would have "stuck in his mind" since he had met HISS in 1936, regarded the name as being very unusual and also because he had attempted to purchase the antique furniture in the Shaw place from HISS. On every other occasion when CHAMBERS requested ZEPP to drive him to his farm, CHAMBERS was alone, according to ZEPP.

Once CHAMBERS came to his home late in the evening, and to the best of ZEPP'S recollection, the weather was particularly bad, so he, ZEPP, suggested that CHAMBERS stay at the hotel in Westminster overnight and he, ZEPP, would pick up CHAMBERS the following morning and drive him to his home. CHAMBERS consented to do this, and on the

following morning ZEPP picked up CHAMBERS at the hotel and drove him to the farm, and on this occasion CHAMBERS was alone. (ZEPP was closely questioned on this point in view of the write-up in the Baltimore News-Post dated August 27, which is set out before in this report on page 4, referring to the "man of mystery.") ZEPP advised that to the best of his knowledge he was the only individual in Westminster who drove CHAMBERS from the town to his farm, and on each of these occasions he charged CHAMBERS $2.00 for the trip. However, ZEPP did not want this generally known inasmuch as he did not have a hacking license. ZEPP stated that he never saw HISS and CHAMBERS together and he never heard either one speak of the other or give any indication that they were known to each other.

Mrs. LOLA FEESER
Miss MIRIAM FEESER
Westminster-3, Maryland
No home phone

Mrs. and Miss FEESER occupy a farmhouse approximately 300 yards from the property in which both HISS and CHAMBERS were interested and the property which CHAMBERS eventually purchased. Mrs. FEESER estimated that in approximately late 1937 or early 1938 the CHAMBERS family moved into the adjoining property which is visible from her residence. She stated that most of the time Mrs. CHAMBERS was home alone with the children, and occasionally Mr. CHAMBERS would visit them over the week-ends. According to Mrs. FEESER, the CHAMBERS family appeared to be "city folks" who did not mingle or associate with their neighbors and she seldom even carried on a conversation with any members of the CHAMBERS' household.

Concerning any visitors to the CHAMBERS' home, Mrs. FEESER stated that during the Summer months of the year which she estimated to be about 1939 a Mrs. THOMAS and her son, ALEX, then approximately nine years old, visited the CHAMBERS' and stayed for the Summer months. Mrs. THOMAS was described by Mrs. FEESER as being "white, female, age 35, height 5' 5", weight 140 lbs., no glasses, hair brown, some gray, foreign accent, country unknown - perhaps Slav origin, no automobile - dubious as to whether she would recognize a photograph of this individual." This description is as of 1939. The only other visitor to the CHAMBERS' home in the years 1938 to 1941, according to Mrs. FEESER, was a man who visited the CHAMBERS family on one day. However, Mrs. FEESER did not see this individual but her daughter, MIRIAM did. Mrs. FEESER stated they recognized the photograph of CHAMBERS appearing in the

Baltimore News-Post of August 27, but did not recognize the photograph of HISS appearing in the same issue of that paper.

Miss MIRIAM FEESER, age 23, advised that she worked for the CHAMBERS family doing housework for approximately two years, from 1938 until 1940. Miss FEESER stated that she discontinued going to school in approximately 1937 because of her health and thus was able to work one-half day for the CHAMBERS family. During the entire period of time that she worked there she advised that she did not hear any unusual conversations and never heard anyone in the family mention ALGER HISS. Ordinarily, Miss FEESER stated, Mrs. CHAMBERS and the children were the only ones at home. However, occasionally, Mr. CHAMBERS visited them over week-ends.

Miss FEESER was unable to elaborate in any way on the identity of the Mrs. THOMAS, above referred to; however, she furnished the following description of the male visitor to the CHAMBERS household: "white, male, age 35, height 5' 11", 180 lbs., no glasses, black hair, slightly curly, dark complexion, did not think had mustache, visited CHAMBERS for one day only." Concerning the time when this individual visited the CHAMBERS family, Miss FEESER stated that to the best of her recollection it was during the Summer of 1939 when he came to the farm one day with Mr. CHAMBERS and returned with him the same day, apparently to New York. The reason Miss FEESER believed that they returned to New York was because she was instructed in advance by Mrs. CHAMBERS to do a good job with the scrubbing as they were expecting company with Mr. CHAMBERS from New York. Miss FEESER did not recollect whether Mr. CHAMBERS called this visitor by his first or last name; however, she stated that it was possible that this man was the husband of Mrs. THOMAS inasmuch as she believed that shortly after this man left, Mrs. THOMAS and her son, ALEX, came to the CHAMBERS home where they stayed for the remainder of the Summer.

Photographs of CHAMBERS and HISS appearing in the Baltimore News-Post dated August 27th were displayed to this witness, and she stated she could readily identify CHAMBERS but had no recollection of ever seeing ALGER HISS before, nor was there anything she learned from working in the CHAMBERS' household that would indicate that they knew ALGER HISS.

Mr. GEORGE A. ALBAUGH
Manager, Charles Carroll Hotel
Westminster, Maryland

Kisseloff-3153

Mr. ALBAUGH advised that he has been the operator of the Charles Carroll Hotel in Westminster from December 14, 1947 to the present time. The hotel is owned and has been owned since 1898 by the estate of GEORGE W. ALBAUGH; however, from December 14, 1937 to December 14, 1947 it was operated by Mr. GEORGE B. HUTTING, presently residing on the outskirts of Westminster, and from 1910 until December 14, 1937 it was operated by Mrs. MARY RAYMER, who died approximately three months ago. ALBAUGH stated that there were no records now at the hotel dating prior to December 14, 1947 when he took possession as the former operator, GEORGE B. HUTTING, took all of his records with him. Concerning the records prior to December 14, 1937, Mr. ALBAUGH stated that he was positive that these records did not exist inasmuch as Mrs. RAYMER was very advanced in age and had been confined to a convalescent home for a number of years prior to her death, and all records dating prior to December 14, 1937 had been destroyed.

Mr. GEORGE B. HUTTING
R.F.D. #5
Westminster, Maryland
Phone: Westminster 902J12

Mr. HUTTING advised that he was the operator of the Charles Carroll Hotel from December 14, 1937 to December 14, 1947. This hotel was originally known as the Westminster Hotel; however, in January, 1938 the name was changed to the Charles Carroll Hotel, the name by which it is still known. A thorough and exhaustive attempt was made to locate hotel registrations, particularly for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 by the writer with the cooperation of Mr. HUTTING and his wife. Old records maintained by HUTTING in the attic and garage of his home were searched as were also the storage closets in the cellar of the Charles Carroll Hotel in an attempt to locate these records with negative results.

HUTTING explained that they did not begin using individual registration cards until the year 1941. Prior to 1941 guests signed an open register and the names signed by the guests were thereafter transferred by the hotel clerk to a day ledger. This day ledger begins with the date August 23, 1937, and it was observed that this day ledger was kept in a very incomplete fashion and no registrations were noted for either subject in this ledger. The records prior to August 23, 1937, according to HUTTING, were either lost, mislaid or destroyed, and he had absolutely no idea where these records might be. HUTTING was questioned as to the whereabouts of the records that were maintained by Mrs. RAYMER, and he stated that to the best of his recollection, when

she ceased to be operator of the hotel, she took the records with her and probably destroyed them. HUTTING confirmed the statement made by GEORGE A. ALBAUGH that Mrs. RAYMER had died of advanced age several months ago in a convalescent home.

Concerning the identities of the subjects of this case, HUTTING advised that he knew CHAMBERS; however, he did not know subject HISS. He advised that to the best of his knowledge he had never seen CHAMBERS in the company of anyone who resembled HISS, and has never heard CHAMBERS mention HISS by name.

During the search of the above described records, seven separate registrations of subject CHAMBERS were located at the Charles Carroll Hotel, the first of these registrations being December 11, 1944 and the last being February 9, 1946. Each of these registration cards bore the initials H. J. G., which, according to HUTTINGS, indicated that the former clerk, HARRY K. GILES, checked CHAMBERS in. HUTTINGS advised that GILES died in August, 1947 in Westminster.

Mrs. VIRGINIA WALSH
150 E. Main Street
Phone: Westminster 69W

Mrs. WALSH operates a tourist home in Westminster, and a check of the guest register for the years 1935 through 1938 was made by the writer; however, there was no registration for either subject in this case. Mrs. WALSH stated that she had a son-in-law named CHAMBERS and she was reasonably certain that she would have remembered the name had the subject ever stayed at her tourists' home. Mrs. WALSH stated that she read in the newspapers of the HISS-CHAMBERS story and considered the name HISS very unusual, and felt that she would have remembered it had he ever been a guest at her tourists' home. She stated that she had never heard anyone in Westminster say that they had seen these two individuals together, nor did she know of anyone who had ever heard CHAMBERS refer to HISS in conversation.

AT UNION BRIDGE, MARYLAND

Mr. E. LEE ERB
Locust Avenue
Union Bridge, Maryland
Phone: Union Bridge 16W

Kisseloff-3155

Mr. ERB is presently the Chief Judge of the Orphans Court for Carroll County, located in Westminster. He was interviewed at his home, and he advised that he is the brother-in-law of EDWARD W. CASE inasmuch as his wife and CASE'S wife are sisters. Mr. ERB was questioned as to the circumstances under which he witnessed the signature of ALGER HISS on the Agreement of Sale dated April 13, 1936, and he stated that when this transaction took place he and his wife were visiting at the home of EDWARD CASE. The home of EDWARD CASE is connected to his office by means of a hallway, and he, ERB, was not present during the conversation between CASE and Mr. and Mrs. HISS. The only information that ERB was able to furnish was that when the agreement had been drawn up he was asked by CASE to sign his name as a witness to the signature, which he consented to do, and after signing his name he left the presence of CASE and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and returned to join his wife and Mrs. CASE at the latter's residence. ERB advised that he had never seen HISS either before or since April 13, 1936 and doubted whether he would recognize him.

Concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS, he advised that he first met CHAMBERS approximately three years ago when he went to the CHAMBERS' present residence in an attempt to sell him some insurance. On any of his subsequent contacts with CHAMBERS he never heard him speak of HISS nor give any indication that HISS was known to him.

Since none of the individuals interviewed were able to furnish an accurate description of either subject, none is being set out in this report.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU: Two photostatic copies of handwritten letter dated May 13, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. Case, I have your letter of May 11th" and ending "touch with the heirs," signed ALGER HISS; two photostatic copies of typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. Case: I have delayed answering" and ending "keep them until then," signed ALGER HISS.

ENCLOSURES TO THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE: Two photostatic copies of handwritten letter dated May 13, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. Case, I have your letter of May 11th" and ending "touch with the

ENCLS. TO WFO (Continued)

heirs," signed ALGER HISS;
Two photostatic copies of typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. Case: I have delayed answering" and ending "keep them until then," signed ALGER HISS.
(One copy of these enclosures should be forwarded to the United States Attorney, together with the remaining photostats that Washington Field will obtain from the House Un-American Activities Committee.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-3157

L E A D S

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

Will, upon receipt of requested authority from the Bureau, interview subject CHAMBERS who may be located in care of "Time" magazine, New York and determine:

(1) Did HISS ever stay overnight with CHAMBERS at the hotel in Westminster, if so, approximate date and how registered.

(2) Did HISS ever visit CHAMBERS at his farm, if so, what other persons present.

(3) If HISS drove with CHAMBERS to farm, did any individual in Westminster see them together.

(4) Did CHAMBERS' first letter to CASE, dated February 3, 1936, have the correct date, or should this date be February 3, 1937.

Will develop any additional information reflecting any violation of the Perjury statutes.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Will contact the House Un-American Activities Committee and obtain photostatic copies of correspondence between CASE and HISS and CASE and CHAMBERS, which was turned over by CASE on August 27, 1948 to DONALD T. APPELL, Investigator, House Un-American Activities Committee.

Will, upon completion of the investigation, discuss the facts of the case with the United States Attorney for his opinion relative to prosecution.

Kisseloff-3158

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 74-6

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	9/10/48	8/27,30,31/48	H. EDGAR LENTZ asg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, Jay Chambers; ALGER HISS	PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation at Westminster, Maryland reflects ALGER HISS began negotiating with EDWARD W. CASE, real estate agent, in November, 1935 for the purchase of a farmhouse near Westminster. Approximately April 1, 1936 HISS came to Westminster alone, inspected property, made deposit, and on April 13, 1936 signed contract to purchase. Upon death of owner, heirs increased price of property and HISS refused to buy and on May 28, 1936 terminated negotiations for property and asked return of his deposit. CASE received letter from CHAMBERS dated February 3, 1936 (correct date may be February 3, 1937), inquired re small farmhouse, and on March 12, 1937 CHAMBERS came to Westminster alone, inspected same property, and on same date made deposit and signed contract to purchase. CASE, CALVIN ZEPP, antique dealer who occasionally drove CHAMBERS from Westminster to farm, FEESER family, former neighbors of CHAMBERS, present and former operators of Charles Carroll Hotel, Westminster, E. LEE ERB, witness to ALGER HISS signature on contract dated April 13, 1936, interviewed and all advised that HISS and CHAMBERS never seen together and never heard either one speak of the other. All correspondence, except two letters, between CASE and HISS and CASE and CHAMBERS turned over on August 27, 1948 by CASE to Investigator for House Un-American Activities Committee. Remaining two letters obtained and photostats prepared.

Kisseloff-3159

- R U C -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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- New York
- Baltimore

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DATE 03-14-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 30, 1948

ATTENTION: MR. PEYTON FORD
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE DIRECTOR, FBI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with alias: Jay Chambers;
ALGER HISS; PERJURY

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated September 2, 1948, which referred to certain investigation to be conducted by this Bureau upon the request of United States Attorney George Morris Fay, Washington, D. C.

There is attached hereto a copy of the report of Special Agent H. Edgar Lentz, Baltimore, Maryland, dated September 20, 1948, in the above-captioned matter, reflecting the results of investigation conducted in the vicinity of Westminster, Maryland.

It will be appreciated if you will advise whether you desire Chambers to be interviewed in view of the information appearing in the attached report.

Enclosure

FLJ/de
74-1333-7

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 11:20 P.M.
DATE 10-1-48
BY RP

Kisseloff-3160

Nelson
A. Tamm
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Mohr
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
Gurnea
Harbo
Hoover
Mohr
Washington
A. Tamm
Tolson
Clyde
Tamm
Mohr
Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Clegg
Glavin
Coffey
Gurnea
Harbo
Hoover

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-3161

741-1333-8

Kisselloff 3162

919 North Franklin St.

Robert Busby

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/31/89 BY 22 Sulzer/DSK
CA 25-1211

74-1333-8

Kisseloff-3163

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/31/89 BY 275 wlw/psk
CA 75-121

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

RE: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa., ET AL
PERJURY

Baltimore file 74-6

Kisseloff-3164

74-1333-8

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: September 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, Jay Chambers; ALGER HISS
PERJURY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/31/89 BY 275 WEW/PSW
CA 75-1211

Reference is made to report of Special Agent H. EDGAR LENTZ dated September 10, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland in the above captioned matter.

The enclosed photograph of four children was obtained from Miss MIRIAM FEESER, results of interview set out on page 13 of the report. Miss FEESER advised that two of the children on this photograph are CHAMBERS' children, one is her brother, SAMMY, and the tallest boy in the photograph on the right end is ALEX THOMAS. This photograph is submitted for the information of the Bureau, and may be disposed of in any way desired inasmuch as Miss FEESER stated that she did not desire that it be returned to her.

HEL:asg
74-6

ENCLOSURE (REGISTERED MAIL)

cc: Washington Field
New York

G.I.R.

RECORDED - 61

74-1333-8
F P H
19 SEP 14 1948

ENCL. ATTACHED

170

51 SEP 21 1948

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-14-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

S T R I C T L Y C O N F I D E N T I A L

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
COLONEL H. B. HAYDEN, INFORMANT

Colonel H. B. HAYDEN, formerly Maine State Director of Selective Service and presently Loan Guaranty Officer for the State of Maine at August, Maine, furnished the following information to Special Agent DARREL B. CURRIE at Bangor, Maine today:

On September 3, 1948, HAYDEN attended a dinner and cocktail party at the Deer Isle, Maine, summer home of FREDERICK HITZ, an attorney in the U. S. Department of Justice at Washington, D. C. HITZ is a son of the late Judge HITZ of the D. C. Supreme Court and a cousin of Justice HAROLD BURTON of the United States Supreme Court. WILLIAM HITZ, also an attorney in the United States Department of Justice at Washington, D. C. is a brother of FREDERICK HITZ.

According to HAYDEN, FREDERICK HITZ was intoxicated at this party. During the evening HITZ made a statement that the Washington law firm of Covington, Gordon and Acheson had offered his brother WILLIAM $25,000 to leave the Justice Department and defend ALGER HISS. The reason for this was to add respectability, because of influential connections, to the defense of HISS.

Colonel HAYDEN described Dean Acheson of this firm as a "pro Russian friend of Alger Hiss."

HAYDEN believes this information should be made available to the Justice Department and to the House Committee on un-American Activities. He requests that his name remain confidential insofar as possible but he is willing to testify to this if necessary.

Others present when this statement was made were a Dr. and Mrs. KAUFFMAN of Deer Isle, Maine; Mrs. FREDERICK HITZ; a Dr. and Mrs. HARRISON of Dover, Maryland, and an attorney named QUINLAN of Washington, D. C.

PMB:HLL

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37

14-1333-9
F B I
23 SEP 16 1948

memo to A. G. 9-20-48

Kisseloff-3166

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-14-2010

Attorney General

Director, FBI

ALGER HISS

September 21, 1948

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I thought you might be interested in the following information which was recently furnished to an agent of this Bureau by Colonel H. B. Hayden, formerly Maine State Director of Selective Service and who is presently employed as a Loan Guaranty Officer for the State of Maine at Augusta, Maine.

Hayden advised that on September 3, 1948 he attended a dinner and cocktail party at the Deer Isle, Maine, summer home of Frederick Hitz, an attorney in the U. S. Department of Justice at Washington, D. C. According to Hayden, Hitz was intoxicated at this party and during the evening made a statement that the Washington law firm of Covington, Gordon and Acheson had offered his brother, William Hitz, $25,000 to leave the Justice Department and defend Alger Hiss. Hayden stated that the reason for this offer was to add respectability in the defense of Hiss, because of Hitz' influential connections. Colonel Hayden described Dean Acheson of the above law firm as a "pro Russian friend of Alger Hiss."

In furnishing the above information, Hayden stated that he believed this information should be made available to the Justice Department and to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He requested that his name remain confidential insofar as possible but stated that he would be willing to testify to the above if necessary.

Colonel Hayden further advised that the following persons were present when the above statement was made by Frederick Hitz: Dr. and Mrs. Kauffman of Deer Isle, Maine; Dr. and Mrs. Harrison of Dover, Maryland; Mr. Frederick Hitz; and an attorney named Quinlan of Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
SEP 21 5 36 PM '48
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

RECEIVED-TOLSON
SEP 21 10 19 AM '48
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 98 74-1333-9

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED ROOM
SEP 21 1948
F B I

CC - Whitson

Fletcher

Ladd

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

EHH:vw;rmb

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 20 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS
PERJURY

At the request of Assistant Director D. M. LADD, the personnel records of the WPA were checked for employment of J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The records, checked by Special Employee MELVIN L. MONTGOMERY, were made available by EVELYN TAYLOR, Supervisor of the WPA Liquidation Unit at the FWA.

The instant records were contained in WPA Microfilm Reel #CO-4807, among which was a personnel application form undated by JAY V. DAVID CHAMBERS, 3310 Auchentoraly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland; born April 1, 1901 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married; one daughter and one son. His schooling included summer courses at the University of Brussels, Belgium, 1920; 1920-1921, residence in Germany, Belgium, and France; 1922, unemployed; 1923 to 1926, employed by REUBEN J. SHEMITZ at 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as personal investigator, left this position because the job was distasteful; 1926 to 1930, employed by ELIZABETH NOWELL, Publishers Agent, 114 East 56th Street, New York City, in complete editorial charge, left for better position; 1930 to 1935, employed by MAXIN LIEBER, Publishers Agent, 454 Fifth Avenue, New York City, managing editor, American Features Syndicate, became unemployed because the Syndicate failed; 1935 to 1937, employed by ROBERT CANTWELL, Fortune Magazine, 135 East 42nd Street, New York City, research work for industrial articles on steel, railroads, shipping, etc, no reason offered for leaving this position.

The personnel records also contained a form entitled, "Requisition for Personnel", dated September 30, 1937, to DAVID WEINTRAUB and IRVING KAPLAN, Assistant Directors, National Research Project, from A. G. SILVERMAN, for assignment to Dr. GILLMAN, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C. as Editorial and Research Assistant; Appointment, October 15, 1937, Grade 7, $2000, EOD'd October 18, 1937, Division Head, JOSEPH M. GILLMAN; Letter of Appointment dated October 16, 1937, signed by CARL E. V. ROSENBERY, Executive Assistant for the Director; Oath of Office (Standard Form #8, approved May 22, 1935), signed October 18, 1937, witnessed by THEODORE J. KING, Notary Public, Washington, D. C.; EOD papers transmitted by CATHERINE H. ALEXANDER; Termination Letter dated January 29, 1938 with termination date February 13, 1938.

124-1333-10

RECORDED - 83
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31 SEP 9 1948

LGZ:cl
74-94

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20 DEC 17 1964

62 SEP 22 1948

LGZ:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al
September 1, 1948

JAY V. DAVID CHAMBERS at the time of termination, gave his address as 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. He officially terminated his duties on January 31, 1938, per memorandum dated February 12, 1938, from GILLMAN to Mrs. ANNA S. BASS, Executive Assistant. He was furloughed without prejudice on February 1, 1938 to June 30, 1938 due to reduction in volume of work, to be changed to termination if no opening was found by the latter date. His official title was "Report Editor".

Kisseloff-3169

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: September 1, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY

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

SUBJECT: STATEMENTS OF ADOLF A. BERLE, JR. TO THE THOMAS COMMITTEE ON WHITTAKER CHAMBERS INTERVIEW, 1939; ALGER HISS, ET AL

Assistant Director Nichols has asked that Mr. Roach make a check at the State Department to determine what information was available in the State Department records concerning information supplied by Whittaker Chambers to Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State, in about 1939. It was specifically desired to know what information emanating from this interview did Mr. Berle transmit to the Bureau, as he had so indicated in his testimony before the Thomas Committee.

Mr. Roach has checked on this matter, and it has been learned that the State Department on its own initiative had been running a search for this type of information since last Thursday in view of the fact that a request had come down from the Hill to Assistant Secretary Peurifoy for the same information. As a result of inquiries from the Hill, the State Department have caused a very careful search to be made of its records and archives and cannot locate anything reflecting this interview between Berle and Chambers; nor can they find anything in their files reflecting that Mr. Berle gave any information to the Bureau.

As you know, as a result of previous checks of information supposedly in the possession of Mr. Berle, it has been determined that Mr. Berle, when he left the State Department, took with him or destroyed information of this type. Perhaps the best way to determine what action Mr. Berle took on this matter would be to have him interviewed, either in Washington or New York.

No further action is being taken on this matter unless advised to the contrary.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: September 3, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka
Internal Security - C

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

Chambers' Employment with Federal Government in 1937-1938

J. D. Whittaker Chambers, when interviewed by Special Agents John R. Hall and E. J. Greenwald in New York City on May 13, 1942, furnished information concerning the operation of a Communist underground organization among Government employees in the 1930's. Chambers at the time said that he had been sent by the Communist Party in New York to Washington to assist its leader Harold Ware, now deceased. There is no indication in the New York Office's letter dated May 14, 1942, which reported this interview, to show that Chambers had made any mention that he too, among others he named, had been employed by the Federal Government. (100-25824-22)

Likewise, there is no indication that Chambers had been a Government employee in a copy of a set of notes obtained by the Bureau in June, 1943, from Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State. These notes had originally been set down by Mr. Berle in 1939 on the occasion that he had interviewed Chambers concerning the Communist underground group mentioned above. (100-25824-27)

Chambers was again interviewed at New York City on May 10, 1945, by Special Agents Harland F. Danner and Edward F. Hummer at which time he elaborated on the story first outlined by him in 1940 concerning a Communist underground movement in Washington. No mention was reported in this instance of any Government employment on the part of Chambers. (100-25824-36)

However, on August 30, 1948, Chambers, in testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at New York City, declared that he had been employed by the Government in 1937. He explained that he had worked on a "boondoggling job" in the Research Department of the Railroad Retirement Board at $6,000 a year. (This was later corrected to $2,000 a year.) Chambers said he obtained this Federal position "in twenty-four hours" through the efforts of Abraham George Silverman and Irving Kaplan (who have been accused among others by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being involved in a Soviet espionage ring) and J. Peters (Alexander Stevens) who has been charged by both Chambers and Bentley as a key figure in the Communist underground apparatus. According to Chambers, he told these men that he "could not float around Washington without some sort of occupation." (Washington Post, August 31, 1948)

Kisseloff-3171

It may be noted at this point that Chambers had been investigated in 1941 prior to his being interviewed by the Bureau for the first time but that inquiry in Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Albany had disclosed no indication that he had once been employed by the Federal Government. (100-25824-8, 10, 12, 18)

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The Director

The investigation included a check of State and Federal income taxes, credit references, school records, neighbors and past employment. Chambers worked for N.Y.C. Public Library from September, 1923 to July, 1925 and from January, 1926 to April, 1927. Very little positive information concerning Chambers' activities was developed by this investigation.
(100-25824-8,10,12)

Inquiry by the Washington Field Office on September 1, 1948, revealed a WPA record in the name of Jay V. David Chambers of 3310 Auchentoraly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. An application form reflected that this individual was born on April 1, 1901, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; that his schooling included summer courses at the University of Brussels in Belgium; residence in Belgium, Germany and France; employment by Reuben J. Shemitz as a personal investigator and other positions as a writer in New York City. From this information it appears probable that Jay V. David Chambers is identical with the Chambers known to us inasmuch as it is in keeping with information previously known about Chambers by us; for example, that he was born in Philadelphia in 1901 and that he had studied as he told us in 1942 in Brussels.

The WPA record further shows a "Requisition for Personnel" form dated September 30, 1937, to David Weintraub and Irving Kaplan, Assistant Directors, National Research Project, from A. G. Silverman which arranged for the assignment of Chambers to Dr. Joseph M. Gillman, division head in Washington, as an editorial and research assistant at $2,000 per year. A letter of appointment was dated October 16, 1937, signed by Karl E. L. Rosenberry, Executive Assistant to the Director, and it was indicated that Chambers entered on duty on October 18, 1937. According to the record, Jay V. David Chambers terminated his duties on January 31, 1938. He was furloughed without prejudice for the period from February 1, 1938, to June 30, 1938, due to reduction in volume of work which was to be changed to termination if no opening was found by the latter date. No further information was obtained at this source.

The Chicago Office learned from the Railroad Retirement Board on September 1, 1948, that in 1937 a group of employees of the National Bureau of Economic Research, a WPA unit, were assigned to the Railroad Retirement Board for a research project. One of the individuals assigned in that connection was J. V. D. Chambers who entered on services on the WPA payroll on October 18, 1937, as a report writer at $2,000 per annum. It was also learned that Abraham George Silverman had been employed at the Railroad Retirement Board from March, 1936, to March, 1942, at first as a Chief Economist and later as a Research Director. The Railroad Retirement Board advised that it could furnish no additional identifying data concerning the Chambers assigned to them.

No references to Chambers have been found in the Bureau's files under the name of Jay V. David Chambers nor as Jay David Whittaker Chambers.

Kisseloff-3172

URGENT

SEPTEMBER 7, 1948

SACs - BALTIMORE
NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; ALGER HISS; PERJURY. RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE SEVENTH INSTANT. BALTIMORE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY FURNISH BUREAU REPORT REFLECTING RESULTS INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER. FOR INFORMATION NY OFFICE, DEPARTMENT AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS RE FARM WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

G. I. R. HOOVER

ELJ:mpd

RECORDED - 119

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

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Vol.

House of Representatives, U. S.

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Special Subcommittee of the

Committee on Un-American Activities

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Testimony of Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

August 30, 1948

New York, N. Y.

[redacted]

Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-3174

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74-1333-11

Kisseloff-3175

CANTOR
WLC

EXECUTIVE SESSION

- - -

Monday, August 30, 1948.

House of Representatives,

Special Subcommittee of the
Committee on Un-American Activities,

New York, N. Y.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 1:20 p.m., in room 108 Federal Court House, New York City, Honorable John McDowell presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives McDowell (presiding), and Nixon.

Staff members present: Robert E. Stripling, Chief Investigator, and Louis J. Russell, Investigator.

Mr. McDowell. The committee will be in order.

The chairman will state for the record that this is a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities appointed by Chairman Thomas on August 26 to take testimony for the further investigation into espionage in the United States Government.

Those present on the subcommittee are Mr. Nixon and Mr. McDowell, sitting in the Federal Court House, City of New York.

(Pursuant to the adjournment in the open hearing, the subcommittee reconvened in executive session at 3:05 p.m.)

Mr. McDowell. The committee will be in order.

The Chair will state for the record that this is a subcommittee appointed August 26 by the Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, to take further testimony in the matter of espionage in the United States.

Off the record.

(Discussion was had outside the record.)

Mr. McDowell. On the record.

You do solemnly swear that the testimony you shall give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Berle. I do.

Mr. McDowell. Be seated, sir. You may smoke if you care.

Mr. Stripling.

TESTIMONY OF ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Berle, will you give your name?

Mr. Berle. Adolf Augustus Berle, Jr.

Mr. Stripling. What is your occupation?

Mr. Berle. A lawyer and professor of law, Columbia University Law School.

Mr. Stripling. Were you ever employed in the Federal Government?

cy 2

Mr. Berle. I was.

Mr. Stripling. Were you ever employed in the Department of State?

Mr. Berle. I was. I was Assistant Secretary of State from the latter part of February, 1938 to the end of 1944 when I became Ambassador to Brazil.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Berle, on August the 3rd, an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers, who is now one of the senior editors of Time Magazine, appeared before the committee in open session in Washington and testified regarding an alleged underground apparatus which he testified operated from 1934 to 1937. He gave the committee in some detail his participation in that apparatus. He also told the committee that in 1938 he left the Communist Party and went into hiding, as he referred to it.

He gave us the names of the following people who comprised this select group in 1934, '35 and '36. They were John Abt, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman, Charles Kramer, Victor Perlo,

Henry Collins, Alger Hiss, and Donald Hiss. Mr. Chambers also told the committee that he came to see you on August the 23rd, 1939, and he saw you at your home on Woodley Road. I believe he recalled it as the home of Henry Stimson. I believe he testified that he was accompanied by Isaac Don Levine, and at that meeting he alleges that he told you of this group.

Now, the committee is investigating the many phases of his testimony, as you are fully aware and have read notices of in the press. I ask you now: Do you recall ever having met an individual known as Whittaker Chambers?

Mr. Berle. Yes, I do.

Mr. Stripling. Would you tell the committee the circumstances, in your own way?

Mr. Berle. I would like to say that I am testifying from recollection about something that happened nine years ago. If there are discrepancies in detail, please lay it to faulty memory and not like of desire to tell the story. My recollection differs in some slight detail from the statement which you have made.

In the latter of August, 1939, Mr. Isaac Don Levine telephoned and asked whether I would receive Whittaker K. Chambers who was then on the staff of Time Magazine. I believe he was not then a senior editor but was working in the book review section, or something of that kind. He stated that he had had a suggestion from Mr. Marvin McIntyre, the secretary of the

President, that it might be useful to talk to me.

He further stated, Mr. Levine, that is, that Mr. Chambers did not wish to come to the office but wished to see me at some convenient place outside. I suggested that Mr. Levine might call on me at the house we were then occupying in Woodley Road which we had rented from Mr. Henry L. Stimson. This is before Mr. Stimson was Secretary of War.

I do not recall that Mr. Levine accompanied Mr. Chambers, but that may be an absence of memory. Mr. Chambers came to see me at my house after dinner. This was the latter part of August, 1939. My recollection is it was a little later than August 23rd, but I wouldn't be certain. The reason for believing it was later is that the Hitler-Stalin pact had been announced, I think, on the 26th of August and I, or we, felt that war would probably ensue rapidly after that, and my distinct recollection is that it was between the time that pact was announced and the day the Germans invaded Poland, so I should fix the date between August 26th and September 1st. If this does not accord with the record, as I say --

Mr. Stripling. The date is not particularly important. I think we will agree it was in 1939. That is sufficient.

Mr. Berle. It was in August of 1939. Mr. Chambers stated that he wanted to disclose certain information about Communist activities in Washington. He related a story to me that he had been a member of the undercover Communist group from 1934

to end of 1937, as nearly as I can recall; that at that time, and apparently as a result of the purge activities which had been going on, he had decided to cut clear of the whole thing. He stated that he had then lived in hiding for a year or more under various names. He appeared to be even then in fear of some sort of reprisal and was obviously under some emotional strain.

He said that in addition to the New York corps, the Party policy, the Communist Party policy, had been to try to develop a group of sympathizers who might be of use to them later in the United States Government.

This was not, as he put it, any question of espionage. There was no espionage involved in it. He stated that their hope merely was to get some people who would be sympathetic to their point of view. With that in mind apparently a study group of some sort had been formed of men who were interested in knowing something about Russia and Russian policy and the general Communist theory of life, and so on. He said that in that group there had been various people at one time or another but that it had finally come down to four men who had been named at that time as being in or about the Government service, and he mentioned Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, Nathan Witt, and Pressman, who had previously been in the Department of Agriculture and at that time had got out and was counsel to the C.I.O. I don't recall the names of these other

men. They were not in the Government service, in any event.

He said that these men, it was hoped, would go, as they called it, "underground"; that is to say, that they would not appear as part of the well known or open Communist group, but that they would simply be there and be sympathetic.

In one respect, what he told me omitted something that he has told you: He did not make the direct statement that any of these men were members of the Communist Party. They were apparently, from what I then gathered, men who were synpathetic to their general point of view and to whom they might have access and perhaps a sympathetic approach in case anybody brought a request there.

I asked whether he had given this information to the F.B.I. already had that information either from him or secondarily through some other source by which it had been transmitted, and I asked whether he would come forward and state that or whether this was merely an oral communication. He said that he did not want to appear in the transaction at that time; that he tried to cut all his connections. He didn't want to spend the rest of his life with this hanging around his neck; that he wanted to tell the story, and then he wanted to disappear from the proceedings and not do anything further about it.

I said that this was a pretty grave matter, if true, but that we needed something more than a mere ex parte state-

ment without somebody who was prepared to do something or at least bear withness; that it was difficult to bring charges or otherwise tackle the question unless somebody at least were prepared to stand to the facts stated. He said, yes, that was true, and all he could do was to give the warning, and there followed then a rather elaborate explanation of the Communist Party of the underground, which was not unfamiliar to many of us who lived here in New York and actually struggled with it. I think the entire conversation may have lasted an hour and a half or something of that kind. I think that answers your question.

Mr. Stripling. Yes. Now, may I ask this: Did you subsequently do anything officially or unofficially about this information?

Mr. Berle. Yes, I did a great deal. I was disturbed a good deal, but not so much at the three or four men named. Mr. Pressman was out of the Government. To be blunt about it, Mr. Witt's statements and sympathi s were so well known that what Mr. Chambers had said added nothing to anything that wasn't public knowledge at the time.

I looked into the then position of the two Hiss boys, first.

According to my recollection, neither of them had any position that amounted to very much in the State Department. My recollection is that at that time Alger Hiss was doing some relatively unimportant work in, I think, the legal department,

and I have forgotten what Donald Hiss was doing, but neither were in any position where they either had access to confidential information or where they had much to do with policy, so for the moment there was no immediate danger.

Further, the idea that the two Hiss boys and Nat Witt were going to take over the United States Government didn't strike me as any immediate danger. What was interesting was that the Communist Party was really trying an undercover lobbying operation, which it really amounted to, plus the attempt apparently to reach various people who might be useful to them later, and that worried me and two or three people I talked to.

I checked on the two Hiss boys. Specifically, I checked with Dean Acheson, and later I checked when Acheson became the Assistant Secretary of State and Alger Hiss became his executive assistant. That, to the best of my knowledge, was the first time when Hiss would have been in a position to do anything effectively.

Acheson said that he had known the family and these two boys from childhood and he could vouch for them absolutely. I further checked and found that Mr. Justice Frankfurter would give them an exactly similar endorsement. You had, therefore, a chain of endorsements by the men for whom they worked, but reputable men, whether you agree with their point of view or not, and this seemed to negative any immediate

danger.

Schematically, however, I believe that Chambers was telling the truth as he saw it, so I caused the Department to establish very close relations with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A little later, a section in the State Department was organized which was then known as the Foreign Activities Correlation Division. The name is meaningless, and designedly so. Its business was to follow all of these various activities as they appeared in Washington, and in respect of any group that might appear to be sympathetic either with the Communists or with the Nazi-Fascist point of view. That section had been in existence until very recently; I think a couple of weeks ago it was merged with the Security Division or some similar section in the State Department.

We likewise established a weekly liaison meeting with the F.B.I. at which we exchanged information. We tried to trace out the groups which endeavored to have representation through any individuals in Washington, and we endeavored to reach back to see whether the Communist apparatus was beginning to try to active the foreign language groups in the United States. This brought it, of course, squarely within the jurisdiction of the State Department.

This still was pretty inadequate, as it seems to us, because it related only to the State Department. The Depart-

ment of Justice meanwhile, knowing the espionage problem, began to get active, and we worked with them on some legislation. After all, there was no law involved in a man's being even a member of the Communist Party at that time. There was no evidence that anybody had been.

We accordingly caused to be written the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and that Act in due time was passed by the Congress -- as no doubt Mr. McDowell will recall. The administration was placed in the State Department. I actually administered it as deputy for Judge Moore who was then counsellor of the State Department until such time as we could get it back to the Department of Justice where it now is, and where, of course, it belongs.

In addition to that, we had in one section of the European Division a little group formed to study the foreign intelligence in the hope of endeavoring to establish any link between the Communist group here and the Russian Government. It was our theory -- and it is still my theory -- that however well concealed, the Communist Party is not interested in communism primarily but is primarily interested in forwarding the Russian interests here. Later on, they may have some idea of world revolution.

The records of those sections are in existence and they are extensive. The work of the Division remained good. It showed up later in the State Department, particularly when the

State Department took over some of the rather loosely organized agencies. It took over later the Board of Economic Warfare, and still the O.S.S. In both cases, there were people who had been rather hastily recruited and of whose records we were not so sure.

I think that the protection which those sections eventually gave, plus the added investigation we were able to make through the State Department securities' service and the F.B.I. record in considerable measure kept things pretty clear. The State Department, as a department when I was there was clear of it there with the exception of this --

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Berle, let me be more specific on one particular phase of this investigation which we have been looking into, namely, the case of Alger Hiss, because Alger Hiss came in two days after Chambers testified and categorically denied all of Chambers' testimony and certainly gave the committee to believe that he had never seen Whittaker Chambers.

A subsequent investigation on our part, part of which was the taking of testimony in executive session of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hiss, Mr. Hiss did testify that he knew Whittaker Chambers as a person by the name of George Crosley. Last Wednesday, we had a public hearing at which time Mr. Hiss was on the stand for about six hours. Now, the testimony as given last Wednesday, and the evidence which was introduced, certainly showed a very close relationship between Mr. Chambers

and Mr. Hiss over a period of several years, and there are strong contradictions in certain testimony which Mr. Hiss gave.

As I believe was stated by Mr. Nixon, the reason for going into all these details was to determine the credibility of the witnesses. Now, this is an executive session. I am going to ask you if at anytime when you were in the State Department, did Mr. Hiss ever do anything, whether it was on a policy level or on a minor level -- did he ever do anything that would arouse any suspicion on your part as one of the two top administrators and officials of the Department of State which would lead you to believe that he might be either sympathetic to the Communist Party or that he might be, shall we say, serving the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist Party?

I know that is a long statement, a long question, but what I would like to know is: Were you ever at anytime suspicious of Mr. Hiss?

Mr. Berle. A better way of saying it is: I was worried. I ought to say, begin by confessing a prejudice here so that you can discount whatever I say here.

As I think many people know, in the fall of 1944 there was a difference of opinion in the State Department. I felt that the Russians were not going to be sympathetic and cooperative. Victory was then assured, though not complete, and the intelli-

gence reports which were in my charge, among other things, indicated a very aggressive policy not at all in line with the kind of cooperation everyone was hoping for, and I was pressing for a pretty clean-cut showndown then when our position was strongest.

The opposite group in the State Department was largely the men, Mr. Acheson's group of course with Mr. Hiss as his principal assistant in the matter. Whether that was a difference on foreign policy -- and the question could be argued both ways -- it wasn't clean cut -- was a problem, but at that time Mr. Hiss did take what we would call today the pro-Russian point of view.

Now, that was reason for worry. It is not necessarily a reason to draw the conclusion that he was a disloyal man because many people were quite loyal, including a good many of the Army officers who felt the Russian army would be important in case of an invasion of Japan and that by consequence it was desirable not to raise any issues until later.

I say that in Mr. Hiss' defense, although I got trimmed in that fight, and, as a result, went to Brazil, and that ended my diplomatic career. I mention that, because I did have a biased view.

Kisseloff-3189

Now, there was one other thing that worried me, too. At that time we were all trying not to tell anything that ought not be told, and there were pretty consistent leaks whenever anything

went through that office. Usually, we would know about them because they would come out in Mr. Drew Pearson's column, and one of the leg men was pretty intimate in that office. Well, this was reason for caution. It wasn't reason necessarily for indicting the man. I ought to state that, for whatever it is worth. What we actually did do, partly as the result of that but it must be added also for general security reasons, was to see that the ultra-secret intelligence, what was called the "magic" in the hearing, the intercepted foreign codes never went outside of my own safe. I took them personally to the Under Secretary, to the Secretary of State. We didn't let them run around.

This was not any fixed suspicion, but just: "If there is any chance, let's not take any;" and other people besides Mr. Hiss or anyone else could give leaks to Washington columnists, so I don't know as you could allege that as fatal crime, but it just meant you are a little cautious.

Yet, in general it was true during that period Mr. Hiss was all for cooperation with Russia. This was also the policy during the war, and at the time when the question was raised as to whether we ought not to begin tightening up. He may have been right objectively. I don't know. I disagreed.

al
fws

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Berle, when was the Yalta Agreement?

Mr. Berle. The Yalta Agreement?

Mr. Stripling. The conference.

Mr. Berle. As I recall, it was February 1945.

Mr. Stripling. Were you in the State Department?

Mr. Berle. I was in Brazil at that time.

Mr. Stripling. Are you familiar with the persons who attended the conference, and so on?

Mr. Berle. Well, I am familiar with some of them.

Mr. Stripling. I mean Mr. Hiss was --

Mr. Berle. Mr. Hiss was there.

Mr. Stripling. Quite active, wasn't he?

Mr. Berle. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Byrnes was Secretary of State?

Mr. Berle. No, Mr. Stettinius was Secretary of State at that time.

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever serve under Mr. Byrnes?

Mr. Berle. Yes. Mr. Stettinius got out, I think, in May or June of 1945 when Mr. Byrnes took over at that time.

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever discuss Alger Hiss with Mr. Byrnes, from the standpoint of --

Mr. Berle. No. Mr. Byrnes was almost continually in Europe the whole time, and I was in Brazil. Actually I only saw Mr. Byrnes once or twice during my embassy activities and there is nothing unnatural about that because he was

engaged in continuous European conferences, and by that time it was a department job and I was far away.

No, the men that I talked to were his immediate superiors. The first we checked, of course, and when Mr. Hiss began to move up in the hierarchy with Mr. Acheson, I checked with Mr. Acheson.

Frankly, I still don't know whether this is the boy that got in deep and then pulled clear, or what goes on here.

You have in mind that when Mr. Chambers talked to me in 1939 he was talking about something that was then two years old at the time when there was no strain on relations. A man might be very much interested in Russia, and most people in the State Department were. I was myself, so far as that is concerned, so that about all you had to go on was that -- and I must add that Chambers did not state to me that he was a member of the Communist Party; merely that this was a group that was hoping to be sympathetic, so that was all you had to go on. You don't like to file charges against a man unless you are prepared to back them up.

As a result of this what we got was the organization of a couple of sections in the State Department to watch, tightening up of the F.B.I.'s machinery, eventually the Foreign Registration Act, and eventually a rake-over.

Mr. Browder was indicted for a false passport violation. Frankly, the dangerous element here was not in a couple of

minor officialsin the Government so much as it was in the strength of the Apparatus in New York and abroad. Not that you would displace one official and try to replace him, but the many, many hundreds of thousands in Government, that was the thing that gave cause for concern.

Mr. Stripling. I have no further questions.

Mr. McDowell. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon. I think Mr. Berle has covered the matter very well. I don't think I have any questions.

Mr. McDowell. Mr. Berle, I think you have, too. We are supposed to be experts in the matter of subversive affairs, or at least we have available on our staff experts. You were a diplomat. You had many things to do and we are apt to wonder about certain things. I think that the Apparatus that you described or referred to was much deeper than you knew and most certainly much deeper than we knew. We are just beginning to appreciate how deep and how widespread it was.

It was testified here before you came in by Mr. Chambers -- as I told you in our conversation -- that out of a mere whim to identify himself under the name of Chambers he was able within 24 hours to get a job, a $6,000 job, and his boss, if I recall his testimony, was a Communist, too. Well, that testimony or similar testimony has run all through this, so it is our job now to find out how deep it went, and see if these men were acting -- as the charge has been --

as actual spies and couriers for the Soviet Government.

If you gentlemen have nothing more I will thank Mr. Berle for coming down here. You have been very cooperative and very fine, and I would like to tell the members of the committee and the members of the staff that I qualified Mr. Berle's coming here today with the members of the press that under no circumstances was he to be involved in any sense in regard to status or character.

(6)

Mr. Stripling. I would like to say this, Mr. Chairman: that after the 50-odd witnesses we have heard in the last three weeks, it is very refreshing to have a witness come in with the forthrightness of Mr. Berle.

Mr. Berle. I would like to say that during these years which you are examining, as well as subsequently and now, I was a continuous target of the Communist press. In 1939 and after I think I was Public Enemy No. 1 so far as the Daily Worker was concerned. It was hardly an issue, so that I am not seriously worried about being qualified as a Communist sympathizer.

I would like to say this. Like you, I have a considerable amount of respect, or lack of it, as you choose, for the Communist Apparatus. I have had some experience with the men who have been in it and then got out of it. They sometimes tend to exaggerate a little the depths of the experience they have had. They have obviously been through a violent

emotional experience, and I gather that part of the Communist Apparatus is designed to impress the people in it with the all-powerful quality of it, probably exaggerating their own importance.

It is a most infernal damned nuisance, and in time of war could be dangerous. I should question whether their actual importance at any time, except in a few limited areas in Washington, was a grave as they would like to make out. There was, however, a good deal around here, notably in certain unions and in certain elements of New York State and City services where under the Civil Service arrangements members of particular unions like the UOPWA either came into public jobs or the employees were later organized into such unions. That became quite considerable.

We have the problem in the State of New York as well as in the Federal Government.

Mr. McDowell. Well, I have had a similar thought. However, when I think back over the years and think of the description of this business, it began many years ago and the men who were in it for an ideal and discovered that it wasn't that, it was something else, men like Max Eastman, Ben Mandell here, Ben Gitlow, all the way down, a constant parade of smart minds, honest minds, if you peer at the things they have described and said the patterns seems to be always about the same, so I am beginning to wonder if even we have

taken it in as serious a fashion as we should.

Mr. Berle. Well, I agree with that. There is a great deal to be said for it. Very few men of active mind in some stage of the game haven't been interested. There are two obvious types, the men who get going all the way to the point they can either be held in by blackmail or are almost hypnotized by it.

The trouble, it seems to me, is that this is almost psychology as much as it is detective work, Mr. McDowell, why certain men are fascinated by it as a problem. The number of such men is relatively small. I think more men break clear, and a great many of these people who are intellectually interested I gather are of very little use to the Communist Party. They are too romantic. They do break clear after a while, and they are just taken for the ride, so to speak.

Mr. McDowell. Well, this Mr. Hiss has a very similar background to my own. His father apparently was not a rich man, but had sufficient funds to see that he went to a nice boarding school. He was a brilliant young man. His home life was, I judge, very similar to my own; about the same sort of people. He is romantic. There is no question about that. He is temperamental, he is emotional, and if this story be true, if we can finally prove this, it is a dreadful thing that a fine young man, or a pair of fine young men such as they appear to be --

Mr. Berle. Well, I am not counsel for Mr. Hiss. Nevertheless my observations of New York Communists -- and I saw a lot -- were that they didn't throw around party cards very easily. I am by no means clear that Hiss would have been taken into the Communist Party unless things had gone along farther than they apparently did. Sympathizer, possibly, but to be taken into the fold, it is pretty exclusive and secret an organization, that Communist Party, and I recall that Chambers did not make any direct statement to me then. I am not sure whether he did to the committee.

People made contributions without being members of the Communist Party. We all of us know boys that have chipped in on this, that and other campaigns, or made donations or what-not at one time or another without ever being allowed inside the fold.

Mr. McDowell. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Berle.

(Whereupon, at 3:45 o'clock p.m., the committee adjourned.)

- - -

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

SEP 7 - 1948

TELETYPE

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

WA 1 AND NY 1 FR M BA 9-43 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY. REMYTELS AUG THIRTY ONE. SUBMISSION OF REPORT DELAYED BY THIS OFFICE PENDING INERVIEW OF CHAMBERS BY NY AND POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION TO BE CONDUCTED WESTMINSTER, MD. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER BALTIMORE REPORT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED NOW OR WITHHELD UNTIL AFTER CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED.

MC FARLIN

END

WA

NAME SHOULD BE CHAMBERS

WA BA R 1 WA

NY L BA R1 NY

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24-1333-12

F B I

31 SEP 8 1948

Tel NY & Balto 9-7-48

Kisseloff-3198

copy

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: September 7, 1948

FROM : D.M. LADD

SUBJECT:

The attached files contain your memorandum covering your conference of November 15, 1945, with Secretary Byrnes relative to the Gregory Case. Also marked is the original letter to the White House dated November 8, which is the day after Bentley furnished information to the New York Office. No abstract slip or memorandum could be found of any subsequent conference with Secretary Byrnes.

There was, however, an earlier conference of October 11, 1945, with Dean Acheson relative to Alger Hiss, which is marked in the attached file.

DML:dad
cc: Mr. Fletcher

ORIGINAL FILED IN CRIM. INTELLIGENCE

Kisseloff-3199

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74-1333-12X

F F I

73 DEC 22

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: September 8, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka
Jay David Whittaker Chambers,
Vivian Chambers, John Kelly;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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

Attached is a summary of the information concerning various individuals furnished by Chambers to this Bureau in the interviews of May 13, 1942 conducted by Special Agents John R. Paul and E. J. Greenwald, Jr. in New York City; the information contained in the notes of Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, on the occasion of his interview with Chambers in September, 1939 which were obtained from Mr. Berle in June, 1943; and the interview of Chambers conducted by Special Agents Harland F. Danner and Edward F. Hummer in New York City May 10, 1945. This summary is broken down as to subjects, indicating the information obtained from Chambers and the action taken upon it.

Analysis of Bureau Handling of Chambers' Information

In the original interview conducted by Special Agents Paul and Greenwald, no reference was made by Whittaker Chambers to various individuals whose names were subsequently found in Mr. Berle's notes and who are mentioned by Chambers in his 1945 interview. Likewise, no information was elicited from Chambers regarding the occupancy by him of Alger Hiss' apartment, facts regarding Alger Hiss' automobile, or the story later told to the House Un-American Activities Committee regarding Chambers' WPA employment.

It is possible that if the interview had been more prolonged and searching that leads, if not complete information on these items, might have been obtained.

It might be pointed out in mitigation, though not as an excuse, that information received concerning Chambers prior to the interview and statements made by Chambers during the interview carried no indication that Chambers was in possession of such data.

The Bureau in retrospect was probably derelict in not opening a control case in 1942 regarding the entire picture, such as was done with the

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Summary Data 8-24-48 Placed with Encl Behind file

EX-59

LW:EW

RECORDED - 100 74-1333

INDEXED - 100 EX-593 AUG 10 1949

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Kisseloff-3200

allegations of Elizabeth Bentley in 1945. In this regard, it is pointed out, however, that Chambers in 1942 made no specific allegations of espionage activity against employees of the Federal Government.

An analysis of the Bureau's action with regard to individuals mentioned by Chambers in the 1942 interview shows that 21 such persons were already subjects of Bureau investigations, as well as two organizations - namely, Amtorg and Tass. On five others investigation was instituted on the basis of Chambers' allegations. These were _____ Azimov, Harry Kweit, with aliases, Paul Massing, Hedi Massing, and Helen Ware (Cappel). Two individuals, Ralph Bowman and Margaret Browder, became the subjects of investigation at a later date on the basis of information developed through other sources, data furnished by Chambers in each instance already appearing in the Bureau's files. With regard to Bowman, it is noted that he was established to be identical with the person mentioned by Chambers as Rudy Baker, but Chambers was never able to identify Bowman's photograph as Baker.

Regarding those individuals mentioned by Chambers concerning whom no investigative action was undertaken, Mrs. Lila Field and Harold Ware were dead and the Bureau files contained considerable information regarding Ware. Gertrude Schilbach, a German Communist involved in the murder of Ignace Reiss in Switzerland, was not indicated to be in the United States. Isidore Miller was not alleged to be either a Communist or an espionage agent, but his identity probably could have been established through investigation. The circumstances regarding the disappearance of Juliet Poyntz were generally known to the Bureau and Chambers' suspicions contributed nothing to the picture at that time. One Post who "was obtained" for the underground movement of the Party, whom Chambers said became a coeditor of a State Department publication, and an unnamed individual "connected" with the Communist underground, who was in the Trade Agreement Section of the Treasury Department prior to 1947, were not identified further by Chambers and the Bureau files do not show that Mr. Berle, to whom Chambers informed the interviewing Agents he had furnished all this information, was ever asked to inform the Bureau whether such people were still employed by the Department of State.

In mitigation but not as an excuse of this dereliction, it is noted that Chambers' statements with regard to them were less positive than as to other persons and he did not state in unequivocal language that they were

Kisseloff-3201

Party members at the time he left the movement, as he did in the case of many of the individuals discussed.

Berle's original notes of his conversation with Chambers in 1939, which were obtained by the Bureau in June, 1943, should have been discussed with him at least for the purpose of determining whether the individuals in the Department of State whose names appeared in the notes were still employed by the Department of State.

An analysis of the names indicated that nine of those named for the first time in Chambers' allegations were already subjects of Bureau investigation. On one Francis Reno, an investigation was already under way by Military Intelligence and nothing in Berle's notes amplified the material already developed by the Army. The Bureau was not investigating Reno at that time at the express request of Military Intelligence.

In the following instances no investigation was undertaken. With regard to Sam Carp, Scott Ferris, Dr. Morris Greenberg and Charles Kramer, more comprehensive information than that appearing in Berle's notes was already in the possession of the Bureau and no basis had been established at that time for the conduct of a separate investigation on any of those individuals.

With regard to Bob Coe, Frank Coe and Mack Moren, the allegations were too indefinite to institute an investigation.

With regard to Lauchlin Currie there was no allegation of either Communist Party membership or espionage.

In the case of Noel Field, this individual was no longer employed in the United States Government and was residing outside the United States.

In connection with Priscilla Hiss, no investigation was instituted, the only allegation being that she was a Socialist.

Concerning Sol Adler, _____ Lovell and Julian Wadleigh, all of whom were indicated to have been in Government employment, the first in the Treasury Department and the latter two in the Department of State, the Bureau should have determined the meaning of Berle's notations and likewi

determined whether those individuals were still employed in agencies of the United States Government within the purview of the Hatch Act. It should be noted with regard to Adler, the Treasury employee, that he was in 1943 in China as the American representative on the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board.

In the 1945 interview with Chambers conducted by Special Agents Danner and Hummer, it is noted that ten of the individuals mentioned by Chambers had already been under investigation either as individual subjects or collaterally in connection with pending cases. One individual suggested by Chambers as a possible source of information to the Bureau was already being utilized as a Bureau source of information. Of those individuals named for the first time by Chambers, insufficient identification was furnished as to Arthur, Charles Krieger, the man from Canada, Mones, and Nathan Perlow, for an investigation to be instituted.

With regard to Mrs. Barnes, Chambers' statements were qualified as to whether she had permitted the Communist Party to use her property and investigation of Frederick Vanderbilt Field indicates that it was his mother rather than Mrs. Barnes who permitted such use of her property.

With regard to _____ Kramer mentioned by Chambers as editor of "New Masses" in 1931, Bureau files reflect that Chambers probably had in mind Walt Carmon who was managing editor of "New Masses" in 1930 and 1931 and who was the subject of a Bureau investigation at the time his name was mentioned by Chambers.

The person not named by Chambers, but who was identified as the husband of Alice Mendham, has been identified as Webster Powell; but no active investigation of him is reflected in the Bureau's files.

In this regard, it should be noted that on May 4, 1945, prior to the interview in that month of Whittaker Chambers, copies of the Berle notes were transmitted to the Washington Field Office under the caption "Communist Political Association - Government Group; Internal Security - C" and the Washington Field was instructed as follows:

> "For the time being, in order to protect the informant and to allow sufficient time for the development of organizational information, you should open cases under the Hatch Act on individuals

"definitely identified as being a member of this Group. However, you should conduct only a preliminary investigation in this regard. By this is meant fellow-employees, immediate supervisors and the subject need not be interviewed at this particular time. The remainder of the investigation should be conducted and reported as in other Hatch Act cases. This is in order that the submitted reports might be used for Hatch Act purposes in the event it is deemed advisable in the future."

Subsequently the Washington Field was advised through copies of the letter from New York dated June 26, 1945 to the Director re Whittaker Chambers of the additional information obtained from Chambers concerning individuals mentioned in the Berle notes.

It was understood that the Security-Investigative Division would supervise the organizational file on the Government Group and that the Hatch Act investigations on the individuals would be supervised by the Investigative Division.

The apparent derelictions with regard to the May, 1945 interview with Chambers are as follows:

The interviewing Agents did not interrogate him exhaustively regarding all of the individuals whose names appeared in the Berle notes.

The Bureau did not insist upon a re-interview of Chambers with regard to such individuals.

The Washington Field Office did not open Hatch Act cases pursuant to the Bureau's instructions in its letter of May 4 concerning the individuals indicated to be in the underground.

The Bureau did not follow the Washington Field Office within a reasonable time to determine that such cases were being opened and properly handled.

At the present time the only individuals concerning whom allegations have been made by Chambers indicating membership or affiliation with

Kisseloff-3204

the Communist Party on whom no active investigation in the Field is reflected to date are Webster Powell and Julian Wadleigh, and possibly one Lovell who, like Wadleigh, might be the individual referred to by Chambers as the State Department employee who went to Turkey.

A check of the Civil Service files by the Washington Field as reported by that office on March 11, 1948 concerning possible members of the Communist underground group still employed in the Government included the name of Wadleigh.

ACTION:

The Washington Field is being instructed to determine definitely whether Powell is still employed with the Government, whether Lovell is still employed, and whether Wadleigh is still employed.

Attachment

Kisseloff-3205

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 7, 1948

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa ETAL
PERJURY

Enclosed herewith is the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER at Washington, D. C., dated October 7, 1948, together with photostatic copies of correspondence in the possession of the HCUA, in this matter.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent H. EDGAR LENTZ at Baltimore, Maryland, dated September 10, 1948, in which a lead was set out for the New York Office to interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS upon receipt of requested authority from the Bureau. No information has been furnished this office as to whether the New York Office was so authorized to interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in instant matter. Unless otherwise instructed by the Bureau, no further investigation will be conducted by the Washington Field Office.

G. I. R. -3

Enc.
LGZ:dmh
74-94.

3 ENCL.

RECORDED - 125

74-1333-13

22 OCT 8 1948

52 OCT 28 1948

File

Kisseloff-3206

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	10-7-48	10-4,5-48	LAMBERT G. ZANDER dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa Jay Chambers ALGER HISS	PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Photostatic copies of correspondence between EDWARD W. CASE and HISS, and between CASE and CHAMBERS obtained from the files of HCUA.

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 mmk

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent H. EDGAR LENTZ at Baltimore, dated September 10, 1948

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The correspondence and agreement of sale between EDWARD W. CASE, realtor of Westminster, Maryland, and ALGER HISS and his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, and the correspondence and agreement of sale between CASE and JAY CHAMBERS and his wife, ESTHER CHAMBERS, presently in possession of the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee was examined. Photostatic copies of this correspondence and documents were obtained.

ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU:

Three photostatic copies of the following items:

1. Letter dated November 5, 1935, from 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Sir," and signed, "Very truly yours, PRISCILLA HISS (Mrs. ALGER HISS)."

2. Letter dated April 13, 1936, from 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Mr. CASE" and ending "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS."

Sealed

Kisseloff-3207

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED - 125

INDEXED - 125

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
3-Bureau (enc.)
1-USA, Washington, D.C. (enc.)
2-Washington Field

WFO 74-94

3. Agreement of sale, dated April 13, 1936, between EDWARD W. CASE, acting agent for the estate of T. ESTELL SHAW, et al, and ALGER HISS.

4. Letter dated April 16, 1936, from 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Mr. CASE" and ending "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS."

5. Letter dated April 25, 1936, at Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Mr. CASE" and signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS."

6. Letter dated May 5, 1936, at Washington, D.C., beginning "Dear Mr. CASE," and signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS."

7. Agreement of sale, dated March 12, 1937, between EDWARD W. CASE, acting agent for Mrs. DAISY A. SHIRKEY, executrix, and ESTHER CHAMBERS, per JAY CHAMBERS.

8. Letter dated June 3, 1937, at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, beginning "My dear Mr. CASE" and ending "Very truly yours, ESTHER CHAMBERS."

9. Letter dated October 30, 1939, from 228 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York, beginning "Mr. EDWARD W. CASE, Main Street, Westminster, Maryland, Dear Mr. CASE" and signed "Very truly yours, ESTHER CHAMBERS."

10. Letter dated November 1, 1937, from 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, beginning "Mr. EDWARD CASE, Westminster, Maryland, Dear Mr. CASE," and ending "Yours very truly, ESTHER CHAMBERS."

11. Letter dated November 16, 1937, from 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, beginning "Mr. EDWARD CASE, Westminster, Maryland," and ending "Yours very truly, ESTHER CHAMBERS."

ENCLOSURE TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY:

One photostatic copy of the above enumerated items.

Kisseloff-3208

P E N D I N G

WFO 74-94

LEAD:

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D. C. will follow and report prosecutive action.

Kisseloff-3209

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-14-2010

cc-Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletc

CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General

November 1, 1948

Director, FBI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
wa, Jay Chambers;
ALGER HISS;
PERJURY

Reference is made to my memoranda dated September 2, and September 30, 1948, in the above-captioned matter.

It will be appreciated if you will advise if you desire any further investigation to be conducted in this matter.

FLJ:aop

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7:00 AM
DATE 11-2-48
BY

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

NOV 15 1948

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
FBI

G. I. R.

Kisseloff-3210

Hiss Case Key Witness Plunges to Death

U. S. Lawyer Who Figured In Hiss Case Killed in Fall

W. Marvin Smith Of Justice Dept. Plummets 5 Stories In Stair Well

(Another Picture on Page B-1)

A key witness in the Hiss-Chambers controversy on Capitol Hill yesterday plunged five stories to his death down a circular stairwell in the Justice Department Building.

He was W. Marvin Smith, Justice Department employe for the last 31 years. Smith, 53, an attorney in the office of Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, lived at 4806 Chevy Chase blvd., Chevy Chase, Md. A nurse who reached his side within minutes after the fall said he was probably killed instantly.

Smith told a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee August 24 that he notarized the document transferring the title of a 1929 Ford automobile from Alger Hiss to the Werner Motor Co., which transferred it to a William Rosen.

He testified that he and Hiss worked in the same office at the Justice Department in 1936 when the notarizing incident occurred, and that they were acquainted. The auto transaction was an important element in the controversy between Whittaker Chambers, admitted former Communist, and Hiss, who Chambers said was a member of a Communist "underground apparatus" in the Government.

W. MARVIN SMITH

Plunges to death

Hiss and Chambers disagreed over the disposition of the Ford. Hiss said his recollection was that he had "thrown in" the Ford to Chambers when he gave Chambers the use of his apartment. Chambers denied this, saying Hiss insisted on turning it over to the Communist organization.

It was in attempting to straighten out this conflict that the House investigators came across Smith's name. The assignment of title which was dated July 23, 1936, was notarized by W. Marvin Smith.

Called before the committee August 24, Smith identified his

See LEAP, Page 7, Column 4.

LEAP—From Page 1.

Key Witness Dies in Plunge

signature and testified that he was acquainted with Hiss.

Chambers is now a senior editor of Time magazine. Hiss, now president of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, is a former high official of the State Department.

While there were no witnesses, police said that evidence indicated Smith leaped from the fifth floor. He had been despondent, they said, and in a highly nervous condition.

Smith's body fell down a staircase well in the FBI wing of the Justice Department Building shortly after 4 p. m., crashing into the marble floor of a ground entrance hall leading to a court. He was pronounced dead by Deputy Coroner Richard M. Rosenberg.

According to Ralph Akin, 1010 Spring rd. nw., a messenger who worked under Smith's supervision, the attorney had paced "up and down" the hall outside his fifth floor office all afternoon. He seemed to be "staring down the hall," Akin said.

On two different occasions, Akin related, he watched Smith enter the nearby elevator and stair balcony from which he later plunged and lean over the stairwell, peering down it.

Just as Smith's body struck the marble floor, Mrs. Dorothy Holloman and Miss Mae King, both elevator operators, opened their elevator doors simultaneously to see him hit the floor with a loud noise.

Miss King immediately notified her supervisor, she said, who in turn notified police.

According to Solicitor General Perlman, Smith had seemed despondent recently. The Solicitor General told reporters the attorney "had been keeping all the statistics" in his office and aided in preparing its annual report.

Smith had argued "a number" of cases before the Supreme Court, Perlman said, mostly of the criminal type, in which he was a specialist.

Police investigation disclosed that the attorney's office was littered with cigaret butts and matches.

A native Washingtonian, Smith began work for the Department of Justice in January, 1917, as a stenographer. In 1919 he was made an assistant attorney.

Smith was graduated from Georgetown University Law School in 1914 and the following year took a master's degree in law. He had also studied accounting at the university.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Inez D. Smith; a daughter, Mrs. Doris Leonard, both of the Chevy Chase address, and another daughter, Miss Jeanne Smith of Washington.

According to friends at the house, the Smiths had lived in Chevy Chase about 13 years. Mrs. Smith was prostrated by the news of her husband's death, they said, and Mrs. Leonard was too grief-stricken to talk.

Annandale Meeting

The Virginia school situation will be discussed by Robert Whitehead, delegate to the Virginia General Assembly from Nelson and Amherst Counties, at the Men's Fellowship Club, Annandale Methodist Church, tonight at 6:3. Whitehead is a member of Governor Tuck's special tax study commission.

HE WASHINGTON POST
ashington, D. C.
ated 10-21-48

ENCLOSURE 74-1333-15

Kisseloff-3211

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: October 21, 1948

FROM : Mr. Fletcher

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY

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

The Washington Post today, as well as other newspapers carried a story about W. Marvin Smith who jumped or fell to his death in a circular stairway of the Justice Department building yesterday. He was described as having been 53 years old, an attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General, a Justice Department employee for the past 31 years, and a key witness in the Hiss-Chambers controversy. While there were no witnesses, police said that evidence indicated that Smith had leaped from the fifth floor of the building. He had been despondent they said and in a highly nervous condition.

Cartoons 54

According to Ralph Akin, a messenger who worked under Smith's supervision, the attorney had paced "up and down" the hall outside his fifth floor office all afternoon. He seemed to be "staring down the hall" Akin said. According to Akin, he watched Smith on two different occasions, leaning over and peering down the stair well from which he later plunged.

According to Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, Smith "had seemed despondent recently" and the Solicitor General told reporters that the attorney "had been keeping all the statistics" in his office and aided in preparing its annual report. Police investigation further disclosed that the attorney's office was littered with cigarette butts and matches.

G.I.R. -7

With respect to the Hiss-Chambers matter, according to the Washington Post, Smith had told a Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 24, 1948 that he had notarized the document transferring the title of a 1929 Ford Automobile from Alger Hiss to the Cherner Motor Company, which in turn transferred it to a William Rosen. Smith testified that he and Hiss worked in the same office at the Justice Department in 1936 when the notarizing incident occurred and that they were acquainted.

It will be recalled that the auto transaction referred to was an important element in the controversy between Whittaker Chambers, admitted former Communist and Hiss, who Chambers said was a member of a Communist underground apparatus in the Federal Government in the 1930's. Hiss and Chambers disagreed over the disposition of the Ford. Hiss testified that it was his recollection that he had "thrown in" the ford to Chambers when he gave Chambers the use of his apartment in Washington. Chambers denied this in his testimony, saying that Hiss had insisted on turning it over to the Communist Party for its use. It was in attempting to straighten out this conflict that HCUA investigators came across Smith's name. The assignment of title which was dated July 23, 1936 was notarized by W. Marvin Smith.

ENCL

PJC:EHW

55 NOV 10 1948

RECORDED - 39 | 74-1333-15

INDEXED - 39

12 OCT 26 1948

FBI

Kisseloff-3212

Memo for Mr. Ladd

A review of a report of the HCUA on its recent hearings dealing with Communist espionage in the United States Government revealed that the testimony of W. Marvin Smith on August 24, 1948 substantiates the story published in the Post. Smith, according to the record, had testified before the HCUA that he and Hiss had worked together for about a year in the same Justice Department office. He said he was a notary there and that many people in the Department would come to him to have their signatures notarized although he did not recall having witnessed Hiss' signature on the assignment of title in question. However, he did state that his signature which attested to the signature of Alger Hiss was undoubtedly his own.

The HCUA report also discloses that Alger Hiss stated before the Committee on August 25, 1948 that he had known W. Marvin Smith and cautiously indicated that since the assignment of title referred to above bore the signature "Alger Hiss" and was notarized by W. Marvin Smith, it could be his signature. Furthermore, Hiss hedged in his answers concerning the transfer of the title of his car to the Cherner Motor Company and said that he wanted to talk to Smith concerning this transaction, indicating that he might have signed the assignment in question some time after he had actually disposed of the car.

There is no indication that Smith testified before the HCUA except on the occasion mentioned above.

A review of the file in the above-captioned case disclosed no reference to Smith.

The Washington Post points out that Smith is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Doris Leonard and Miss Jean Smith. It is to be noted that Jean Smith disappeared from her home in Washington in April 1945 and was subsequently located by the New York Field Office. She was returned to her father at the Washington Field Office on April 12, 1945.

According to an anonymous telephone call on August 14, 1945, Jean Smith was unable to get along with her stepmother and stepsister. The anonymous caller explained that Smith had placed his first wife in an insane asylum and had obtained a divorce from her so that he could remarry; however, he sided with his second wife and her daughter by a previous marriage in their difficulties with his own daughter and allegedly whipped her at times. The anonymous caller said she was calling in an endeavor to have Smith prosecuted for such action on his part. It was stated that Jean had run away from home twice because of the ill treatment she had received from her family. The caller was advised that the Bureau had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Kisseloff-3213

Memo for Mr. Ladd

Today's Washington Post discloses that Jean Smith lives in Washington whereas Smith's wife and other daughter live at 4806 Chevy Chase Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

COMMENT:

It would appear that although Smith could be technically described as a key witness in the Hiss-Chambers dispute, his involvement in it may have been only the result of his having been a notary at the time Hiss requested that his signature be notarized. There is at present no indication to show that Smith's death was connected with his testimony before the HCUA.

ACTION:

None. The above is set forth for your information on a current development in this case.

Kisseloff-3214

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI Attn: Assistant Director L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: August 31, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS
PERJURY

In compliance with the telephonic request of Assistant Director L. B. NICHOLS, requesting that the files of the Washington Field Office be thoroughly reviewed for the purpose of determining why the association of ALGER HISS with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had not been established, there are enclosed herewith three copies of a memorandum outlining the association of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D. C., as revealed by the Washington Field Office files.

DEFERRED CHECKING

It would appear from the information contained in the Washington Field Office files that one specific allegation of a contact by CHAMBERS with HISS has been made by CHAMBERS, but since this contact was at the home of ALGER HISS, it could only be verified through HISS himself and he has denied to all sources his acquaintance with CHAMBERS under that name.

3 enc.
1 copy attached LBN

WCR:cl
74-94

RECORDED - 112

INDEXED - 112

Kisseloff-3215

74-1333-16

EX-39 SE 7

61 NOV 23 1948

NOV 5 1948

RE: ASSOCIATION OF ALGER HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Initial investigation conducted by the Washington Field Office on ALGER HISS was a Hatch Act investigation. Reference is made to Bureau file 101-2668. Further reference is made to Bureau letter dated December 24, 1941, report of Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS made at Washington, D. C., February 18, 1942, and report of Special Agent H. FLETCHER made at New York City on February 24, 1942. All reported in case entitled "ALGER HISS, Assistant to Advisor on Political Relations, Department of State, Internal Security; Hatch Act."

Investigation herein fails to indicate any association with or knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on the part of ALGER HISS. The basis for investigation in instant case was that ALGER HISS, Legal Advisor for the Department of State, according to the Special Committee on un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. ALGER HISS was interviewed under the provisions of Public Law Number 135, at which time he denied that he had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or any organization advocating the overthrow of this Government.

ALGER HISS next came to the attention of the Washington Field Office at the time ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY furnished information regarding certain Soviet espionage activity in underground groups in Washington, D. C. BENTLEY related that HAROLD GLASSER, an individual who is a prominent figure in the investigation of these activities, had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and had dropped out of one of these underground groups in Washington known as the Perlo Group. BENTLEY stated that VICTOR PERLO had told her that GLASSER had requested that he be allowed to return to the Perlo Group. PERLO, in explaining why HAROLD GLASSER had left his group originally, stated that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and turned over to some Russian for direction. PERLO at that time did not know the identity of this individual but that CHARLES KRAMER, also a prominent figure identified with this investigation, was in possession of this information. BENTLEY at a later date, in talking with KRAMER in New York City, was advised that the American employed in the Government agency who had originally taken GLASSER away from the Perlo Group was named HISS and was employed by the United States State Department. (The statement of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY dated November 30, 1945. Bureau file 65-56402-220).

Investigation of the activities and contacts of ALGER HISS was commenced by the Washington Field Office in this matter on November 30, 1945.

Kisseloff-3216

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

74-13322-16

ENCLOSURE

The usual investigative techniques, including physical surveillances and technical surveillances, were pursued until ALGER HISS and his family left Washington, D. C. for New York City on September 13, 1947. In the course of this investigation, there was no indication of any kind that ALGER HISS was acquainted with or had knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

ALGER HISS was interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office on June 2, 1947, at which time he stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. No individual by that name had ever visited his home on any occasion so far as he could recall. (Bureau file 65-56402-2530).

In connection with the interview of ALGER HISS on June 2, 1947, he stated that shortly after his return from London, where he represented the United States in United Nations matters in March, 1946, he was called to the office of the then Secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES. BYRNES advised him that he had been furnished with information showing that HISS was too sympathetic towards the Communists. HISS remarked that he denied to BYRNES that he was a member of the Communist Party or with any group which had Communist tendencies. Secretary BYRNES advised HISS that he had contacted Attorney General CLARK and Director HOOVER of the FBI on this matter and that it was agreed that HISS should appear at the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an effort to clear the allegations which BYRNES had presented to HISS. HISS stated that he did visit the Bureau in March, 1946, and talked to Assistant Director D. M. LADD on the matter. No information is presently available to the Washington Field Office as to whether, in the course of this interview, HISS made any admissions or statements with reference to his association or acquaintance with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. (Bureau file 65-56402-2530).

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS first came to the attention of the Washington Field Office on October 4, 1941, through the receipt of a copy of a report entitled "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, alias, VIVIAN CHAMBERS, JOHN KELLY, Espionage - R," New York origin, made at New York City on October 2, 1941, by Special Agent HUGH A. PAGE, JR. (Bureau file 100-25024). This report dealt principally with the information furnished by LUDWIG LORE and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS's possible connections with Soviet espionage activity. No investigation conducted in this matter indicated any association or knowledge of ALGER HISS by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 4, 1945, to SAC, Washington, entitled "Communist Political Association, Government Group, Internal Security - C." This letter initiated the Cogog Case and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS again came to the attention of the Washington Field Office as having

Kisseloff-3217

furnished information to A. A. BERLE, former Undersecretary of State, concerning a possible Government underground. Among others, the name of ALGER HISS was mentioned in the notes of Mr. BERLE from information supplied by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a member of this underground Communist group in Washington.

Further reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated June 26, 1945, which advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed on May 10, 1945, by Agents of the New York Office and among information furnished by CHAMBERS to the interviewing Agents regarding Soviet and Communist Party espionage activity, the name of ALGER HISS again appeared as being a member of the Communist Party. That portion of the investigation of this case pursued by the Washington Field Office failed to furnish any information regarding the activities of ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in particular, that there had been any previous association between them or that they had any mutual contacts or acquaintances.

Other than the information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the Undersecretary of State, A. A. BERLE, and the information furnished to Agents of the New York Field Division that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS did know ALGER HISS and did know him to be a member of the Communist Party, investigation to date has failed to prove or disprove either such acquaintanceship or knowledge on either the part of ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The only information specifically furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which could be verified by the Washington Field Office regarding his association with ALGER HISS in Washington was a visit to ALGER HISS's home in Georgetown, Washington, D. C. The purpose of CHAMBERS's visit there was to persuade HISS to break away from the Communist Party. CHAMBERS remained for dinner and spent all night. PRISCILLA HISS, ALGER HISS's wife, was also present. The date of his visit was undetermined and no verification of CHAMBERS's allegations was possible except through ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS denied knowing CHAMBERS when they were interviewed on June 2, 1947.

Kisseloff-3218

AUG 27 1948

TELETYPE

FBI RICHMOND 8-27-48 11-55AM CTC

DIRECTOR, FBI

HOUSE COMMITTEE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES HEARING, ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. JOHN JANUS, THREE THREE NAUGHT FOUR WEST FRANKLIN STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, WHO OPERATES RADIATOR REPAIR BUSINESS IN RICHMOND, ADVISED TODAY HE BELIEVES THE WILLIAM ROSEN TO WHOM HISS TRANSFERRED HIS FORD AUTOMOBILE, AS BROUGHT OUT IN COMMITTEE HEARINGS, IS IDENTICAL WITH THE WILLIAM ROSEN WHO FORMERLY OPERATED THE CAPITOL CLOTHING COMPANY IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. THIS ROSEN LEFT RICHMOND ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS AGO AND AFTER WORKING IN A CLOTHING STORE IN WASHINGTON, DC FOR A SHORT TIME WENT TO NYC. COMPLAINANT, ON WHOM WE HAVE NO PREVIOUS RECORD AND WHOSE RELIABILITY IS UNKNOWN, STATES THE ROSEN HE KNEW WAS A COMMUNIST AND WAS EXPELLED FROM THE RICHMOND LOCAL OF THE WORKMENS CIRCLE, A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION WHICH CARRIES SICKNESS AND DEATH INSURANCE ON ITS MEMBERS, BECAUSE OF HIS COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES. JANUS DESCRIBED THE ONLY KNOWN COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OF ROSEN AS AGITATION AND TALKING IN FAVOR OF THE COMMUNIST FORM OF GOVERNMENT. JANUS DOES NOT KNOW ROSENS PRESENT ADDRESS BUT BELIEVES HE MAY BE LOCATED THROUGH THE WORKMENS CIRCLE HEADQUARTERS, ONE SEVENTY FIVE EAST BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. JANUS DESCRIBED ROSEN HE KNEW AS WHITE, SIXTY, FIVE FEET SIX INCHES, ONE THIRTYFIVE POUNDS, DARK COMPLEXION, BLACK HAIR, BORN AUSTRIA, JEWISH. JANUS SAID HE

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

INDEXED
RECORDED 126
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15 1948

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PAGE TWO

REPORTED ABOVE BECAUSE FROM HIS READING OF THE AUGUST TWENTYSIXTH LAST ISSUE OF THE JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, PUBLISHED IN NYC, IT DID NOT APPEAR THAT THE HCUA HAD BEEN ABLE TO IDENTITY AND LOCATE ROSEN. THE ONLY WILLIAM ROSEN IN RICHMOND INDICES IS IN MATTER CAPTIONED QUOTE WILLIAM CARL ROSENE VA WILLIAM CARL ROSEN, SECURITY MATTER DASH C UNQUOTE WHEREIN THIS OFFICE VERIFIED NATURALIZATION OF ROSENE ALIAS ROSEN THROUGH US DISTRICT COURT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA AS BEING AT CAMP LEE, VIRGINIA JULY NINE, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN. THIS PERSON WAS STATED TO HAVE BEEN BORN APRIL TWENTYSEVEN, EIGHTEEN NINETYTWO IN SWEEDEN WHILE ROSEN, KNOWN TO JANUS, REPORTEDLY BORN IN AUSTRIA. NATURALIZATION VERIFIED AT REQUEST OF PITTSBURGH OFFICE WHICH IS APPARENTLY ORIGIN IN ROSENE MATTER. ABOVE FOR BUREAUS INFORMATION. NO ACTION HERE.

AUERBACH

END

102 PM OK FBI WA NM

cc: Mr. Fletcher

Kisseloff-3220

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Fletcher

October 28, 1948

GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-26-83 BY SPS
5-25-88 3042 PWT-DB-JAR

b3

On October 14, 1948, Whittaker Chambers testified before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City and stated among other things as follows:

[redacted]

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS ON MAY 13, 1942

RECORDED - 130

EX-69 43 NOV 22 1948

F B I

When interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 13, 1942, Chambers mentioned an Isidore Miller, a chemist connected with the Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

FLJ/do;ehw

Kisseloff-3221

DEC 1948

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-56402-1-362

He said that Miller was certainly in Russian circles because of a common friend, a Dr. Philip Rosenbleitt, who was formerly a dentist on Broadway, New York City, and an old member of the Party and the OGPU for many years. Chambers advised that Rosenbleitt went back to Moscow and he had not heard anything about him since he left. (61-7559-12354; 100-25824-22)

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS ON MAY 10, 1945

When interviewed by Bureau Agents in New York City on May 10, 1945, Chambers stated that in the middle 1930's when he needed dental work he went to Dr. Philip Rosenbleitt who had offices at Broadway and 41st Street, New York City. He gained the impression that Rosenbleitt was a regular Communist Party dentist and an old Party man who might have been connected with the Party underground, but was not engaged in espionage. He said that Rosenbleitt furnished his office as a meeting place for those who desired to converse secretly.

Chambers said that Rosenbleitt had talked to him about his connection with a Dr. Isidore Miller, whom he described as a Communist employed by or connected with the Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey. Chambers said that he had never met Dr. Miller.

He further stated that he learned that Rosenbleitt had left the United States to return to Russia some time in 1936 or 1937 and that he had never heard from him, or anything about him, since and supposed that he had been liquidated. (100-25824-36, pages 4, 5 and 6) b3

Kisseloff-3222

with the auto-loading plans in view of the fact that it was at this time that he ceased his activities with the Communist Party.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS ON MAY 13, 1942 and MAY 10, 1945

When Chambers was interviewed by Bureau Agents on the above dates he did not mention anything concerning Rosenbleitt's conversation with him in 1937 after Rosenbleitt allegedly returned to the United States from Russia.

IDENTITY OF CONNIE NEENAN

With reference to the Connie Neenan mentioned by Chambers, this individual is apparently identical with Cornelius Einbar Neenan, with aliases: Con Collins, Con Neenan, Connie Neenan, Con Devine and C. J. Daly. This individual was born in Ireland on August 7, 1894 and was active in the old Irish Republican Army during the Easter rebellion of 1916 and subsequently emigrated to the United States where he settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and later in New York City. While in Philadelphia he was closely associated with the Irish Republican Army leader, Joseph McGarrity, and both of them were active for many years in the Clan na Gael, Irish Republican Army.

Neenan was indicted in December, 1938 in New York City and charged with the distribution in interstate commerce of Irish Free State Hospitals' Sweepstakes tickets. A nolle pros was entered as to him on July 28, 1943. As a result of his arrest he has admitted using his several aliases to avoid apprehension and being contacted by a certain Irish faction in New York City. He has claimed that he is no longer active in the Irish Republican Army or any other political activities. (100-147396-9,10)

IDENTITY OF DR. PHILIP ROSENBLEITT

In connection with the Bureau's investigation of the "Moische Stern,wa Et Al; Espionage" case it was learned that in 1935 a Dr. Philip Rosenbleitt, a dentist, had offices on the 16th floor at 1440 Broadway, New York City and that Lydia Stahl, a Soviet agent, had sent one Ingrid Eostrom to see Dr. Rosenbleitt at that address.

According to Nicholas Bozenberg, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, in 1929 or 1930 there was a doctor's office in New York City where

Kisseloff-3223

money was brought in from Russia by German seamen couriers which was to be used by Soviet espionage agents in this country. Dozenberg said that this dentist's office was a place where people arriving in the United States could be met and where they received assignments. Dozenberg identified this dentist as Dr. Philip Rosenbleitt.

Investigation disclosed that Dr. Rosenbleitt had been practicing dentistry in New York City since October 1, 1917 and that his license had been renewed annually until 1936. On April 19, 1935, he informed the rental agent that he was returning to Russia on business. There is no indication that he has ever returned to this country and his exact whereabouts is unknown. (61-6670-19, page 21, 24, 26 and 30)

IDENTITY OF DR. ISIDORE MILLER

No record has been located in Bureau files concerning anyone named Isidore Miller who can be identified with the person mentioned by Chambers.

ACTION: Since the above information was furnished by Whittaker Chambers in his testimony before the Federal Grand Jury of New York City, which is, of course, of a confidential nature, it is recommended that no steps be taken to approach Chambers concerning the above facts.

There is attached hereto a letter to the New York Office advising that office of the possible identity of Connie Neenan who, according to Chambers, was the connecting link between General Miller and the Russians. The New York Office has been attempting to identify Neenan.

We should check with MID on these names. Also every effort should be made to find whereabouts of Neenan, Miller and Rosenbleitt if in U.S.

Kisseloff-3224

Criticism - Richard M. Nixon

FBI Accused of Failure in Hiss Probe

...use Investigator Cites G-Men's Fruitless 4-Year Hunt

...the World-Telegram.

...INGTON, Aug. 19.—Rep. ...d M. Nixon (R. Calif.), to...zed the Federal Bureau ...gation for its inability ...er Hiss and Whittaker ... key figures in the ... investigation, after ... of investigation.

... former State Department ...al accused of being a ... the prewar Communist ... finally admitted ... that he knew Whit... Chambers, his accuser, but ... different name.

"... asked the FBI for help ... started, but we didn't get ...," Mr. Nixon, a member of ... Committee on Un-... Activities, said. "I think this thing clearly proves the need for Congressional investigations."

Sniping at Committee.

The committee has been under sharp attack, not only from Communist sources, for its alleged mishandling of the espionage inquiry. Other groups have charged that the House Committee has pilloried innocent people.

"I think it's quite significent that the FBI," Mr. Nixon continued, "in four years of investigating the case, never has able to establish that these two men knew each other."

Mr. Hiss had denied up to Tuesday night that he had ever known Mr. Chambers, who had testified that as a Communist agent he had been on intimate terms with the State Department official credited with helping organize the United Nations.

Big Break in Spy Probe.

Mr. Hiss' admission has been termed a major break in the spy inquiry by jubilant committee members. But they said there are still many facets of the Hiss-Chambers story to be investigated.

Main thing to be investigated is Mr. Hiss' denial that he ever was a Communist. According to Mr. Chambers, he was an important one as he was high in the ranks of New Deal officialdom.

Three New Yorkers, who were not named, have been supboenaed to appear before the committee this week. According to Mr. Nixon, they are people who are supposed to know both men.

"I hope more will come forward," Mr. Nixon said. "We don't want any hearsay."

Closed Sessions Slated.

All witnesses will be examined in closed sessions.

Next week, however, be... Messrs. Hiss and Chambers ... confront each other again in o... session.

"We're going to allow the press and public to hear bot... sides and make up their minds which is telling the truth," Mr. Nixon said. "We will present the corroborative evidence on either side."

Mr. Hiss is now head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Chambers, who broke with the Communist party in 1937, now is a senior editor of Time magazine.

Kisseloff-3225

ENCLOSURE

WORLD TELEGRAM
...T 19, 1948

74-1333-17

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York - New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

August 18, 1948

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

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Director, FBI.

Attn: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

DEFERRED ATTENTION

Dear Sir:

In accordance with telephone conversation had today with Mr. D. M. Ladd, I am transmitting herewith clipping from today's World Telegram entitled "FBI ACCUSED OF FAILURE IN HISS PROBE - House Investigator cites G-Men's fruitless 4-year hunt."

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

ES:gu
Enclosure

G. I. R.-7

Kisseloff-3226

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INDEXED - 81

174-1333-17
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53 DEC 1 1948

CRIME REC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: November 23, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE

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

Mr. Donegan called at my office this afternoon and advised that he had just come from a conference with Mr. Campbell in the Criminal Division of the Department. He wanted me to explain to you that at the time he saw you this morning he did not have the information which he furnished to me and which is incorporated hereinafter.

He states that Mr. Campbell advised that he went over to Baltimore on Friday of last week at the request of an attorney named Marberry, who is representing Alger Hiss in his suit against Chambers, that he, Campbell, was accompanied by Mike Russo and Dean Schedler of the Department. Also present on this occasion were the attorneys for Mr. Whittaker Chambers and the "Time" magazine. Mr. Hiss's attorney is supposed to have taken a deposition from Mr. Chambers on Wednesday, November 17, 1948; at which time Chambers brought with him about 160 or 170 documents which he stated he had obtained from Alger Hiss a number of years ago when Hiss was with the State Department, for delivery to a General Bucoff (phonetic). These attorneys stated that Alger Hiss had denied furnishing these documents to Chambers but admits that some of his handwriting is on the documents indicating that he did handle them at the State Department. Mr. Donegan stated that J. Peters is supposed to have informed Chambers that Bucoff was representing the Russians in this country. Chambers allegedly stated that he did not trust Bucoff.

There is no explanation for the appearance of these documents in the possession of Chambers at this time. The production of the documents has greatly embarrassed his attorneys who had no knowledge of them until he walked in for the deposition carrying them.

Mr. Donegan stated that when Chambers was questioned before the Grand Jury in the Gregory Case he was specifically asked if he had any documents and he stated that he did not.

The purpose of Mr. Donegan's being in Washington today was at the specific request of Mr. Campbell who wants to institute perjury charges against Chambers by reason of his testimony before the Grand Jury as indicated above. Mr. Donegan stated that a memorandum is being prepared in the Criminal Division at this time to the Bureau requesting that the attorneys be contacted in Baltimore and that a copy of the deposition of Chambers be obtained and an examination made of the State Department documents which Chambers had turned over to the court and which are

DML:ddd

Kisseloff-3227

being held in Baltimore by the court in connection with the civil suit.

JFW K

Interesting but I wonder why they don't move against Ortiz also.

H.

Director, FBI

November 18, 1948

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

STANLEY K. HORNBECK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-25-83 BY SIS Mgl tig
5-25-88 3042 Pwr - PB-JAR

Reurlet dated November 4, 1948 instructing that Mr. HORNBECK be contacted for whatever information he may have concerning ALGER HISS.

STANLEY HORNBECK was interviewed by Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER on November 18, 1948, at his residence, 2139 Wyoming Avenue, N. W. Mr. HORNBECK reiterated his statement made to Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD on October 15, 1948, as indicated in my letter to you dated November 1, 1948. Mr. HORNBECK stated that he would furnish whatever information he did have to the Director, with whom he is personally acquainted, but under no circumstances would he do so until after ALGER HISS' litigation presently pending in Baltimore, Maryland had been disposed of. Mr. HORNBECK was referring to ALGER HISS' action in damages against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Incidentally, Mr. HORNBECK again expressed concern that he had not been previously interviewed with reference to ALGER HISS inasmuch as he had been HISS' immediate superior for some years and that at this late date whatever information he did have may not now be pertinent. Mr. HORNBECK refused to be more specific. He was reminded, however, that in December, 1941, he had advised Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS of the Washington Field Office, who had interviewed Mr. HORNBECK with reference to DONALD HISS, that while he was not well acquainted with DONALD HISS he is acquainted with his brother, ALGER HISS, and that he at one time heard that the HISS brothers were classed as "fellow travelers" and that at that time he stated that he was not aware of the basis for this information and had no cause to doubt the loyalty of ALGER HISS. (Reference report of Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated February 19, 1942, at Washington, D. C., in the matter entitled "DONALD HISS, Assistant to Legal Advisor, Department of State, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT".)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-57464-3701

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INDEXED - 42

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LGZ:cl
100-17493

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73 APR 7 1949

Kisseloff-3229

EX-19

61 APR 18 1949

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-14-2010

SAC, Washington Field

December 1, 1948

Director, FBI

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the New York Office dated November 26, 1948 in the above captioned matter, copies of which were furnished to your offices.

There is attached hereto as an enclosure to the Washington Field Office one set of photostatic copies of the documents which Chambers alleged he received from Alger Hiss for delivery to a Colonel Bykov (not Bukoff) some time in 1938. These documents were made available to the Baltimore Office by the attorney for Alger Hiss and included 65 pages of typewritten pages and five pages of handwritten notes on small pieces of paper.

When these documents were shown to Alger Hiss by his attorney, he admitted that the 65 typewritten pages appeared to be authentic copies of State Department documents and that four of the five smaller sheets appeared to be in his handwriting; however, Hiss denied giving any of this material to Chambers and wondered who stole them from the State Department and from his desk in the State Department and later gave them to Chambers.

It is of interest to note that Chambers in his deposition on November 17, 1948 stated that when he introduced Alger Hiss to Colonel Bykov, a Russian, some time in 1937, Hiss agreed to procure documents from the State Department for Bykov; that following this meeting Hiss began to supply a consistent flow of material similar to the attached documents; that Hiss would take them home in his brief case and Mrs. Hiss would usually type them; that when it became impossible for Hiss to remove the documents themselves, he would make handwritten notations of pertinent portions such as the handwritten notes in the attached documents. Chambers said that both he and Hiss knew where the material was going, namely, to Colonel Bykov.

The Washington Field Office is instructed to immediately contact appropriate officials at the State Department in connection with the attached photostatic copies of the documents and, if possible, determine the following information:

1. Determine the identity of the documents as authentic State Department documents.

2. Determine whether the documents appear to be originals, or therefrom.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
DEC 1 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Delivered Wash. Field 11:30 AM 12-1-48 N.B.F.

Kisseloff-3230

100-339333-18

FBI
DEC 2 1948

G.I.R. 2

3. If the documents are found to be copies of originals, determine if the originals are presently in the possession of the State Department.

4. If the originals are in the State Department's possession, determine the present classification of them and what classification was given to them when they were first received by the State Department.

5. Determine what markings for routing or initials appear on the originals of the documents and, if possible, the name of the individual responsible for the routing of these documents.

6. Determine the name of the person who is presently in charge of the originals of these documents and the name of the person who is in a position to testify as to their authenticity.

7. It should be determined if Alger Hiss had access to these documents while employed by the State Department during the pertinent period. Alger Hiss was appointed as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State on September 1, 1936 and maintained that position until 1942 when he was made Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations at the State Department.

8. It should be determined if there is anyone presently employed by the State Department who was employed there during 1937-1938 who can assist in identifying these documents or can furnish any information concerning them.

9. If any documents are identified as being originals, copies or excerpts of the State Department material, an effort should be made to obtain the State Department's copy in order that same may be photostated for future use.

Kisseloff-3231

You are instructed to see that this matter is afforded immediate attention and that the Bureau be notified of the results in the shortest possible time. The Department has requested the Bureau to interview Alger Hiss concerning these documents and anticipates calling him as a witness before a Federal Grand Jury in the very near future. However, the interview with Hiss is being held in abeyance pending the results of the investigation at the State Department.

SAC, Washington Field

The Bureau should be telephonically advised if the above portion of the investigation is likely to result in any undue delay which may be caused by a search of the State Department files.

Enclosure
cc: Baltimore

Kisseloff-3232

FROM DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ✓ ( )
Mr. Clegg ( )
Mr. Glavin ( )
Mr. Ladd ( )
Mr. Nichols ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tracy ( )
Mr. Gurnea ( )
Mr. Harbo ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Nease ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

Whitten ( )

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

Such matters as the new developments in Chambers matter, I feel I should be advised at once. I was embarrassed by not being kept informed.

Whitten
Nease
Gandy

74-1333-19

RECORDED - 11

5 DEC

58 DEC 10 1948

Kisseloff-3233

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 5, 1948

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

At 1:10 P. M. this date, ASAC Belmont of New York telephonically contacted Supervisor Randolph, who was on duty, and mentioned the following concerning the above case:

He stated that T. J. Donegan feels that SA Daniel F. X. Callahan of the Baltimore Office, who witnessed the signed statements of both Chambers and Hiss, should be available at the Grand Jury in New York tomorrow. He said Donegan has no objection to both Agents Callahan and Johnstone being present, but he feels that the presence of Callahan is sufficient.

He wanted to know if the Bureau had the original handwriting specimens of Harry Dexter White. I subsequently contacted Belmont and told him that they had been sent to the Bureau today by the Baltimore Office and that the originals would be turned over to Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department, along with the original signed statements of Hiss and Chambers, pursuant to your instructions.

He wanted to know if the Baltimore Office had located Felix, the photographer mentioned in Chambers' statement. I later contacted Belmont and told him that Felix had not been identified or located by the Baltimore Office to date, but that efforts were being made to do so.

Belmont said that when they interviewed Nathan Levine yesterday, they learned that the documents and films which Chambers produced had been secreted in Levine's mother's home in Brooklyn, rather than in Levine's apartment, according to information then in their possession. He said that they propose to get in touch with Levine and, with the consent of Levine's mother, to search the mother's home for more documents. This step was being made as a protective measure, since the House Un-American Activities Committee may subpoena Levine, and if they turned up with some additional documents it would prove embarrassing to the Bureau.

He also wanted to know why the Bureau felt that David Vernon Zimmerman, with alias David Carpenter, is identical with the photographer of the same name mentioned in Chambers' statement. He said that before attempting to interview him, they wanted to have the benefit of this information. I subsequently advised Mr. Belmont that the Baltimore Office had made the identification and that he

RECORDED - 95

INDEXED - 95

74-1333-20

19 DEC 7

30 DEC 28 1948

G. I. Rec'd

Kisseloff-3234

should get in touch with Mr. R. J. Lalley in Baltimore for the desired information. I also advised him that the Bureau has a photograph of Zimmerman, alias Carpenter, and that it would be made available to the New York Office so that it could be exhibited to Whittaker Chambers, who will be in New York on Monday for Grand Jury appearance, in order that Chambers can definitely identify the photograph of Zimmerman as the photographer known to him as David Carpenter.

FLJ:ed

ADDENDUM

After conferring with you and Mr. Ladd, I telephonically contacted SAC McFarlin in Baltimore and advised him of the desired appearance of SA Callahan in New York at 10:00 A. M. tomorrow before the Grand Jury. I told him to have Callahan come to Washington first to pick up a photostatic copy of the handwriting of Harry White and a photograph of David Zimmerman, alias David Carpenter, for delivery to the New York Office. He stated that Callahan would be down sometime tonight and take a plane for New York.

I then contacted ASAC Belmont and told him that Callahan would be up and that he would have the document and photograph with him upon arrival. I also told him that, pursuant to your instructions, authorization was granted for the search of Levine's mother's home for more documents.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 3, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

At 4:00 p.m. today, ASAC Lally of the Baltimore Office called and stated that Mr. Cleveland, who is the attorney for Chambers, had called over with reference to the interview to be had with Chambers beginning at 4:00 p.m. and said he had learned from Chambers that he, Chambers, had been called down yesterday before the House Un-American Activities Committee and at that time he was served with a subpoena duces tecum, returnable December 17, 1948. He was told to bring down all documents in his possession which are believed to be pertinent to the Hiss controversy. He also stated that Mr. Cleveland had indicated doubt as to the interview with Chambers. He stated in view of this subpoena and in view of the fact that the Attorney General has not given him any advice, that he wanted some questions answered prior to the interview. ASAC Lally stated that Special Agent-Supervisor Jones, together with another Agent of the Baltimore Office, unnamed, had proceeded over to Mr. Cleveland's office to find out what questions he had, and Mr. Lally said that these Agents have been instructed to find out what the questions were and not to supply any answers if there was any question at all of policy.

I checked with SAC McFarlin at 5:20 p.m. today and he stated that the Agents have not yet returned from the office of Mr. Cleveland but he would phone in as soon as they do return.

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-3236

RECORDED - 95

74-1333-21

50 DEC 28 1948

19 DEC 7 1948

LGZ:cl
74-94

DIRECTOR, FBI 12-6-48 11:35 AM

FBI, WASHINGTON FIELD

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R. JACK D. NEAL ADVISED SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER THIS DATE THAT ATTEMPTS TO IDENTIFY DOCUMENTS AT STATE DEPARTMENT ARE CONTINUING. WITH REFERENCE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THESE DOCUMENTS, MR. NEAL REQUESTS THAT HIS NAME BE HELD IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE INASMUCH AS THE RECENT PUBLICITY IN THIS MATTER IS CAUSING CONSIDERABLE CONCERN AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 33 124-133322

23 DEC 8 1948

EX-116

G.I.R.-2

Kisseloff-3237

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

DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 12/4/48 11:45 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS , PERJURY, ISR. REBUTEL FOURTH INSTANT.

DISCREET INQUIRY REVEALS THAT ALTHOUGH HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH IS PRESENTLY RESIDING HUNTER ROAD, FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA HIS CORRECT POST OFFICE ADDRESS IS BOX TWO NINE SEVEN, ROUTE THREE, VIENNA, VIRGINIA.

HOTTEL

END

Kisseloff-3238

RECORDED - 7 74-1333-23

INDEXED - 7

EX-16

DEC 7 1948

DECEMBER 4, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, IS, R. THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE VERIFIED FOR POSSIBLE SUBPOENA PURPOSES BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NEW YORK CITY, IMMEDIATE FUTURE: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, HUNTER ROAD, FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA, EMPLOYED ITALIAN TECHNICAL DELEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., SIXTEEN WEST SEVENTYFOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, EMPLOYED AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, FIVE EIGHT PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. NATHAN IRVINE, STERLING PLACE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, EMPLOYED AS ATTORNEY, FORTY SECOND STREET NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, POSSIBLY IN NEWSWEEK BUILDING. DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WITH ALIASES, WHO IS POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH DAVID CARPENTER MENTIONED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ON DECEMBER THIRD LAST. CARPENTER'S RESIDENCE MARCH NINETEENFORTYSEVEN WAS TWENTYTWO ARDEN PLACE, YONKERS, NEW YORK, EMPLOYED AS PROOF READER FOR DAILY WORKER, FIFTY EAST TWENTYTENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. ZIMMERMAN SUBJECT NEW YORK FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH EIGHT SEVEN FIVE ONE FOUR. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN WHOSE LAST RECENT ADDRESS AVAILABLE TO NEW YORK OFFICE IS GREGORY CASE. VERIFICATIONS SHOULD BE FURNISHED BUREAU AND NEW YORK OFFICE FOR IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY OF T. J. MONEGAN. SUTEL.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 80

74-1333 24

EX-16

34 DEC 7 1948

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

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

FLJ:mn

Kisseloff-3239

COPIES DESTROYED
20 - DEC 17 1964

DEC 13 1948
TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

December 7, 1948

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, New York
Baltimore
Philadelphia
Washington (By Special Messenger)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. FBI LABORATORY HAS CONCLUDED THAT OF SIXTY-FIVE TYPEWRITTEN COPIES DOCUMENTS THAT CHAMBERS INTRODUCED AT PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION THE TYPEWRITING ON ONE LETTER WAS TYPED WITH A MACHINE EQUIPPED WITH TYPE THAT MOST CLOSELY MATCHES THE ROYAL ELITE STYLE OF TYPE THAT IS MAINTAINED IN STANDARDS OF FBI LABORATORY. TYPEWRITING ALL REMAINING SIXTY-FOUR DOCUMENTS WAS TYPED WITH A MACHINE WHICH MOST CLOSELY MATCHES WOODSTOCK PICA TYPE, THE STANDARDS OF WHICH ARE IN THE FBI LABORATORY FILES. THIS FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

HOOVER

FLJ:aop

RECORDED - 80 124-13[illegible]-28
EX-16
4 DEC 8 1948

INITIALS
DIRECTOR'S

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-3240

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 DEC 17 1964

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

cc: Mr. Jones

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

December 1, 1948

Director, FBI

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 11-30-48 in the above-captioned matter and particularly to Exhibits Nos. one to four inclusive referred to therein.

For your information, the FBI Laboratory has concluded that the handwriting appearing on these exhibits was written by Alger Hiss.

The originals of these exhibits are enclosed herewith. You will recall that they were made available to the Baltimore Office of this Bureau by Mr. Richard F. Cleveland, attorney for Whittaker Chambers, on November 26, 1948.

Enclosure

FLJ:esb

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
e. Robm
Nease
s Candy

EX-16

RECORDED

Delivered to 80
Russo 12-1-48

DECLASSIFIED

61 DEC

Kisselloff-3241

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: 12-6-48

FROM : F. L. JONES

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Candy

On Sunday afternoon, December 5, 1948, I was talking with ASAC Belmont. He stated that he had been in touch with Tom Donegan and Donegan had instructed the New York Office to interview Mrs. Alger Hiss concerning the allegations of Chambers, and particularly about her copying the documents on a typewriter in the Hiss home in Washington.

This is for your information.

FLJ:cmw

50 DEC 20 1948

RECORDED - 7

INDEXED - 7

100-1333-27

F B I

34 DEC 7 1948

Risseloff-3242

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1/16 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC4150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

December 6, 1948

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK.....URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. BU FILES REFLECT CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTY NINE ADVISED ADOLPH BERLE, STATE DEPARTMENT THAT ONE WADLEIGH, EDITOR OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL AND EMPLOYEE OF STATE DEPARTMENT WAS MEMBER OF ALEXANDRIA UNIT OF COMMUNIST PARTY UNDERGROUND APPARATUS. INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH WAS EMPLOYED STATE DEPARTMENT FROM MARCH NINETEEN THIRTY SIX UNTIL FALL OF NINETEEN FORTY FOUR. CHAMBERS ALSO TOLD BERLE THAT WADLEIGH'S LEADER IN UNDERGROUND WAS HEDI GUMPERZ MASSING. NEW YORK SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW HEDI MASSING CONCERNING WADLEIGH WHO WAS MENTIONED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN HIS STATEMENT ON DECEMBER THREE, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT.

HOOVER

CC WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ/lc

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

RECEIVED REAL NO ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 6 5 27 PM '48

RECORDED 74-13228

INDEXED - 7

F B I
23 DEC 8 1948

EX-109

Kisseloff-3244

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

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30 5 DEC 17 1954

G.I.R.-2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In accordance with your telephonic instructions, there are being delivered herewith the original signed statement of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, executed December 6, 1948, in the presence of Special Agents LAMBERT G. ZANDER and MAURICE A. TAYLOR.

To Asst AG Campbell 12-7-48

IGZ:cl
74-94

61 DEC 14 1948

EX-125

RECORDED - 7

INDEXED - 7

74-1333-29
F B I

5 DEC 8 1948

Kisseloff-3245

G.I.R.-2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 4, 1948

FROM : P. F. Dougherty

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
Perjury
Internal Security - R

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

Mr. Whearty of the Department telephoned at 4:25 P.M. this date advising that he had just left a conference with Mr. Peyton Ford. Tomorrow he is going to New York and would like to review the results of the recent interviews in this matter.

After consulting with you, Mr. Whearty was advised that the Bureau hopes to receive the reports in this matter by tomorrow noon, that Mr. Donegan in New York is expecting to receive them at that time; and that we are doing everything possible to make them available both here and in New York on Sunday without fail.

Mr. Whearty stated that he is going to be talking to Mr. Donegan later this evening and if these arrangements are not satisfactory, he will get in touch with the Bureau later.

Reply sent to Pyle by Bolles 12-5-48

PFD:mn

Kisseloff-3246

RECORDED - 142

124-1333

19 DEC 8 1948

EX-49

51 DEC 14 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 3, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

Supervisor Kenneth Delavigne of the Washington Field Office called at the Bureau at 4:50 P.M. today and delivered photostatic copies of certain documents obtained from Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department in connection with this case.

Mr. Delavigne explained that an Agent of the Washington Field Office had called on Mr. Neal after he had advised that in view of the article which appeared in this morning's issue of the Washington Times-Herald he was afraid that the State Department might "freeze" all documents in this case. Accordingly Mr. Neal stated that he had located certain documents in connection with his search and wanted the Bureau to have copies of these documents just in case a "freeze" was put on this material. Mr. Neal made available to the Washington Field Office certain documents on condition that they be returned to him before the close of business today. These documents were photostated and the original material returned to Mr. Neal for his files.

Mr. Delavigne explained that according to Mr. Neal, the search is continuing and, of course, it is entirely possible that the State Department will not take any action but just in case a "freeze" was put on, Mr. Neal wanted the Bureau to have the benefit of the search made thus far by him of the State Department records.

The documents in question are being examined and this matter will be followed with the Washington Field Office.

LLL:mer

Kisseloff-3247

RECORDED : 142 74-1333-30

50 DEC 28 1948

STAND. FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Philadelphia teletype dated 12/7/48.

Mr. JOHN L. HUGHES, Assistant Director of Agencies, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, made available from the files in his office the correspondence hereinafter described taken from the contract file of HARRY L. MARTIN. Photostatic copies of the same are enclosed herewith for investigative use to the Philadelphia Office. The originals have been forwarded to the Bureau, attention laboratory, AMSD this date for comparison with questioned documents. The originals were identified on the back thereof with the holographic signature and date of Mr. HUGHES. These letters have been photostated by the Northwestern Mutual and the copies placed in their files. The originals need not be returned to the company.

The letters are as follows:

K-1 - a letter dated June 17, 1929 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed to Mr. W. RAY CHAPMAN, Assistant Superintendent of Agencies and signed H. L. MARTIN. It will be noted the stenographer's initials on this letter are AC.

K-2 - a two page typewritten letter dated July 23, 192 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, THOMAS L. FANSLER, Successor to FANSLER & HOFFMAN, Special Agents. It will be noted that this letter is unsigned but appears to be from FANSLER to MARTIN.

Kisseloff-32 8

K-3 - a typewritten letter dated November 4, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the letterhead of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, THOMAS L. FANSLE Successor to FANSLER & HOFFMAN, Special Agents, addressed to CH PARSONS, Superintendent of Agencies, and signed HARRY L. MARTIN

K-4 - a typewritten letter dated August 4, 1927 at Phil Pennsylvania on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurar

74-1333-32

RECORDED - 20

INDEXED - 20

COPIES DESTROYED

20 DEC 17 1984

7 DEC 8 1948

Director, FBI
December 7, 1948
MI 65-786

Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, Special Agent, Tenth Floor, Jefferson Building, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. RALPH PERRY, Secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was able to find a file on Policy 1748423 wherein WAYNE C. MESCHTER was the insured. However, all correspondence in this file was dated in 1933 or later. He was unable to locate any correspondence concerning that policy from MARTIN and FANSLER and no correspondence from anyone in Philadelphia during the pertinent period, the spring of 1927 to fall of 1930.

Attention is directed to the "congratulatory" letter which MARTIN recalls FANSLER sent to him at the inception of their partnership and which letter would have been prepared on instant typewriter, according to MARTIN. In this connection, it will be noted that the letter identified as K-2, being a letter to MARTIN in care of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, may be the letter MARTIN had in mind. While the letter is unsigned, it apparently was written at the inception of the partnership and by FANSLER as he tells MARTIN that upon his return from Milwaukee his office will be "in order for your coming on August 1." The nature of the letter is also "congratulatory."

Since only K-1 carries the partnership name of MARTIN and FANSLER and was apparently typed by their office stenographer whose initials appear thereon, the possibility exists that this may be the only speciman which MARTIN can identify as having come from the typewriter in question. Since it is a short letter, an effort was made to obtain additional specimens but none could be located in the FANSLER contract file or otherwise. In the event the laboratory desires further specimens, it is possible that MARTIN could furnish Agents of the Philadelphia Office the identity of some other policy contract, after which a further search could be conducted at Milwaukee. RUC. to Philadelphia.

CEL/dc
65-786

2 cc - Philadelphia (encls)

Kisseloff-3249

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-7-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

At 11:45 a.m. today, I delivered to Mr. Russo of the Department personally a memorandum addressed to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, dated December 7, 1948, setting out the results of the interview with Henry Julian Wadleigh.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 128 174-1333-33
EX-133 F B I
34 DEC 8 1948

53 DEC 14 1948

Kisseloff-3250

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 5, 1948

FROM : J. H. Randolph

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

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

In accordance with your instructions, the report in instant case of SA Frank G. Johnstone, dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, and the signed statements submitted with this report, have been approved by Supervisor F. L. Jones, and photostatic copies of the alleged handwriting of Harry Dexter White have been prepared. As of 4:10 P. M., Mr. Whearty of the Department has not called at the Bureau.

ACTION

The relief Supervisor will, upon proper identification from Mr. Ray Whearty of the Justice Department, furnish him with the original signed statements of Chambers and Hiss, together with the original specimens of the alleged handwriting of White.

RECORDED - 128

174-1333-34

EX-37

10 DEC 7 1948

JHR:ed

ADDENDUM: 9.22pm. SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN of the Baltimore Office departed from the Bureau at 9.10pm in possession of one photostatic copy of the alleged handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and one photograph of ZIMMERMAN. The SA was leaving by American Airlines flight at 9.50pm to arrive in New York at 11.25pm. Upon arrival he was to report to SA SULLIVAN, Night Supervisor in the NY Office. PFD(ougherty)

50 DEC 9 1948

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-11-2010

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

December 6, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PREJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Whittaker Chambers when interviewed on December 3, 1948, stated that he had turned over to Colonel Bykov, who during 1937 was the head of a Soviet underground organization in this country, copies of State Department documents. He further stated that the bulk of this material was given to him by Alger Hiss and that some of it was made available through Julian Wadleigh, who was employed at the State Department at that time.

For your information, Chambers in 1939 mentioned one Wadleigh or Wadley of the State Department, whom he described as the Editor of the Foreign Service Journal and a member of the Alexandria Unit of the Communist Party in the underground apparatus.

Investigation has disclosed that Henry Julian Wadleigh was employed by the State Department from March 2, 1936 to the Fall of 1944. From May, 1946 until April, 1947 he was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He is presently employed by the Italian Technical Delegation in Washington, D. C.

In view of the allegations concerning Wadleigh, I would appreciate your views toward an immediate interview with him.

RECORDED - 128
SE 22
174-1333-35
F B I
EX-37 34 DEC 7 1948

(If Department clearance is obtained for interview, further clearance will be obtained from the State Department.)

FLJ/de

Delivered to Russo 1:20 PM 12-5-48

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

DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-3252

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

DECEMBER 6, 1948 URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
BALTIMORE
WFO

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. FOR INFORMATION PHILADELPHIA OFFICE IN CONNECTION WITH LIBEL SUIT PENDING IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS, A PRE-TRIAL EXAMINATION WAS CONDUCTED BY ATTORNEYS FOR BOTH SIDES. THE EXAMINATION INVOLVED DEPOSITIONS TAKEN FROM WITNESSES INCLUDING WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ON NOVEMBER FOUR, FIVE, SIXTEEN, AND SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST, CHAMBERS PRODUCED CERTAIN DOCUMENTS AT DEPOSITION CLAIMING THAT THEY WERE COPIES OF OR EXCERPTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER TO HIM BY ALGER HISS DURING LATTER NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND EARLY NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT FOR TRANSMITTAL TO HEAD OF COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND. CHAMBERS CLAIMED DOCUMENTS WERE SOMETIMES COPIED ON TYPEWRITER BY ALGER HISS OR HIS WIFE AT HISS' HOME IN WASHINGTON. ALGER HISS WHEN INTERVIEWED STATED HAD TYPEWRITER IN WASHINGTON RESIDENCE FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO SOMETIME AFTER NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT DESCRIBED AS POSSIBLY AN UNDERWOOD MAKE. TYPEWRITER DISPOSED OF BY HIS WIFE AND PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN. ADVISED THAT BEFORE COMING INTO HIS IMMEDIATE POSSESSION IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX WAS OWNED BY MR. THOMAS FANSLER, THE DECEASED FATHER OF MRS. ALGER HISS WHO WAS IN INSURANCE BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA AND DURING LATER YEARS OF LIFE LIVED ON WALNUT STREET. CLAIMED FANSLER DIED IN EARLY NINETEEN FORTIES. PHILADELPHIA SHOULD MAKE IMMEDIATE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN SAMPLES OF TYPEWRITING FROM ANY MACHINES USED BY FANSLER DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSIX PRIOR THERETO. THESE SAMPLES SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE FBI FOR COMPARISON OF TYPEWRITING WITH THAT CONTAINED ON DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY CHAMBERS. IMPERATIVE THIS BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE AND EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION.

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

RECORDED 126 174-12-32-36

DEC 8 1948

RECEIVED BY COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 6 5 02 PM

FLJ:DHB:MSR

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20 DEC 17 1964

HOOVER

CC: SENTINEL FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

M Per

Kisseloff-3253

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1/16 1948

TO:
✓ Director
___ Mr. Clegg
___ Mr. Glavin
___ Mr. Harbo
___ Mr. Ladd
___ Mr. Nichols
___ Mr. Rosen
___ Mr. Tracy
___ Mr. Fletcher
___ Mr. Mohr
___ Mr. Carlson
___ Mr. Nease
___ Miss Gandy
___ Personnel Files Section
___ Records Section
___ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-3254

Clyde Tolson

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 7, 1948

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, New York
Washington (By Special Messenger)
Baltimore
Philadelphia

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. IMPERATIVE ALL LEADS OUTSTANDING AND THOSE SUBSEQUENTLY DEVELOPED BE HANDLED EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE AND REPORTS MADE AVAILABLE TO BUREAU. ONE COPY OF REPORT SHOULD BE DESIGNATED FOR T. J. DONEGAN SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL AND SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO NEW YORK FOR TRANSMITTAL TO DONEGAN. BUREAU SHOULD BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS THIS MATTER. NY DESIGNATED ORIGIN.

HOOVER.

op

G I R 2

124-1333-37
F B I

RECORDED - 96

23 DEC 8 1948

EX-100

RECEIVED FBI
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TO HOOVER
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

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Kisseloff-3255

M Per

: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation December 6, 1948

FROM : Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division. AMC:VPR:fy

SUBJECT: Jay David Whittaker Chambers, WAS
Perjury; Espionage - R

Reference is made to your memorandum of December 6, 1948, relating to the above-captioned subject.

This is to confirm my oral request to Mr. Howard Fletcher of the Bureau, that Henry Julian Wadleigh be interviewed immediately.

Your report of such interview together with any signed statement that may be secured from Mr. Wadleigh would be appreciated at the earliest possible moment.

Q. Shea
Okd for release 3-10-76
FOIA/PA

Interviewed 12-6-48; Refused signed statement
Alexander Campbell 12-7-48
File

74-1233-38
F B I

RECORDED - 96

EX-100

5 DEC 8 1948

Kisselloff-3256

File

7 DEC 14 1948

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37945

WASH, BALTO AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-6-48 8:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, IS - R. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS OF WFO TODAY AND FURNISHED SIGNED STATEMENT. AMONG OTHER THINGS HE ADVISED HE WAS EMPLOYED IN STATE DEPT IN DIV OF TRADE AGREEMENTS FROM MARCH THIRTYSIX TO FORTYFOUR. IN FORTYTHREE HE WENT TO ITALY ON STATE DEPT MISSION. FROM FORTYFOUR TO FORTYSIX HE WAS EMPLOYED AT DEPT OF AGRICULTURE AFTER WHICH HE WAS EMPLOYED BY UNRRA. AT TERMINATION OF THIS EMPLOYMENT HE WAS EMPLOYED BY ITALIAN TECHNICAL DELEGATION OF ITALIAN EMBASSY WHERE HE IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED. IN THIRTYFIVE OR THIRTYSIX HE MADE ACQUAINTANCE OF MAN WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS HAROLD WILSON. SUBSEQUENTLY HAROLD INVITED HIM TO SUPPLY INFO ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY AND JAPAN. A RELATIONSHIP DEVELOPED IN WHICH HAROLD WAS REGULARLY SUPPLIED ABOUT ONCE A WEEK WITH DOCUMENTS THAT CAME TO WADLEIGHS DESK IN STATE DEPT. AFTER SOME TIME HAROLD TOOK WADLEIGH TO BALTO AND INTRODUCED HIM TO MAN WHOM HE NOW KNOWS TO BE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND WHO AT THAT TIME GAVE HIM NAME OF CARL CARLSON. LATER CARL MET HIM FOR LUNCH IN WASHINGTON FREQUENTLY PARTICULARLY DURING LATTER PART OF ~~FORTYSEVEN~~ THIRTYSEVEN. WADLEIGH COULD FURNISH NO SPECIFIC INFO RE RESIDENCE OR ACTIVITIES OF EITHER HAROLD OR CARL. ON EVENINGS HE WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET HAROLD, WADLEIGH WOULD MAKE AN APPROPRIATE SELECTION OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE TO HIM, WOULD REMOVE IT FROM STATE DEPT IN BRIEFCASE, AND TURN BRIEFCASE OVER TO HAROLD. ON FOLLOWING DAY DOCUMENTS AND BRIEFCASE WOULD BE RETURNED TO WADLEIGH. WADLEIGH UNDERSTOOD

SE 7 174-1333-39
RECORDED - 127
INDEXED - 127
EX-125
23 DEC 8 1948

37946

FROM HAROLD THAT DOCUMENTS WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY HAROLD WITH LEICA CAMERA. ON ONE OR MORE OCCASIONS THESE DOCUMENTS WERE FURNISHED DIRECTLY TO CARL. IN MARCH THIRTYEIGHT WADLEIGH MADE A TRIP TO TURKEY ON STATE DEPARTMENT ASSIGNMENT TO NEGOTIATE TRADE AGREEMENT. WHEN HE RETURNED CARL MET HIM FOR LUNCH AND ADVISED THAT HE HAD CEASED HIS PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES AND WADLEIGH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED BY HAROLD TO LAY LOW FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD. EXCEPT FOR A CONTACT MADE BY HAROLD LATE IN THIRTYNINE OR EARLY FORTY HE HAS NEVER RECEIVED CALL FROM HAROLD OR CARL AND HAS NEVER SEEN EITHER OF THEM SINCE. NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS COMPRISING THE HAROLD WARE GROUP AND OTHERS WERE MENTIONED TO WADLEIGH AND IN EACH INSTANCE HE INDICATED THEY WERE UNKNOWN TO HIM. HE DENIED HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS ALTHOUGH HE KNEW HIM AS A CO-EMPLOY AT STATE DEPT. HE COULD FURNISH NO INFO RE HISS' RELATIONSHIP WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION TO HIM THAT HISS WAS KNOWN TO HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH BELIEVED THAT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS HAROLD WILSONS SUPERIOR AND HAROLD WAS WELL KNOWN TO CHAMBERS. IN FACT, WADLEIGH UNDER IMPRESSION CHAMBERS FURNISHED IDENTITY OF HAROLD WILSON TO BUREAU. HAROLD WILSON DESCRIBED AS ABOUT THIRTYTWO IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, FIVE EIGHT, ONE THIRTY LBS, WIREY, SLENDER, DARK BROWN HAIR, PROMINENT NOSE, SMALL CHIN, BELIEVED JEWISH AND SINGLE, AND WADLEIGH OF VAGUE IMPRESSION HE MAY HAVE COME FROM VIRGINIA. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WITH VIEW TO IDENTIFYING HARROLD.

HOTTEL

IGZ:dmh
74-94

HB Fletcher
telephonically instructed not to contact Chambers this
12-7-48
RJ

Kisseloff-3258

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 12/9/48

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Baltimore teletype captioned as above dated December 9, 1948, concerning FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.

There is enclosed for the assistance of the New York Office one small photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, together with an enlarged photograph of RENO. It is suggested that New York may desire to exhibit these photographs of RENO to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

G.I.R. 3

RJL:mhp
65-1642

cc: New York (Enclosure) - SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL

Kisseloff-3259

RECORDED - 126
INDEXED - 126

74-1333-41

37 DEC 10 1948

304

DEC 28 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-4204 MSS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	12-7-48	12-7-48	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, deceased, father-in-law of ALGER HISS, advises partnership existed from 1927 to 1930, when FANSLER retired. MARTIN states there was only one typewriter, a Woodstock, in the partnership office. Is convinced FANSLER took this typewriter upon retirement. Advises original documents prepared on this machine are probably available at head office of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee. Counsel for HISS likewise has attempted to secure such documents from MARTIN.

-AUG-

G.I.R.-3

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Baltimore, Newark and Philadelphia, dated December 6, 1948.

DETAILS: AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

By referenced teletype, the Bureau requested investigation by the Philadelphia Office with a view to obtaining samples of typewriting from any machine used by THOMAS FANSLER during or prior to 1936.

Kisseloff-3260

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. V. Boardman SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-40 RECORDED - 124

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1 T. J. DONOGAN, Spec. Asst. to Att. Gen.)
2 - Milwaukee
1 - Baltimore (Info.)
1 - Newark (Info.)
2 - Philadelphia

F B I
DEC 9 1948

INDEXED - 124

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20 5 DEC 17 1954

7-2034

Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mitten Building, Philadelphia, advised that he was a partner with THOMAS L. FANSLER, now deceased, father-in-law of ALGER HISS--with offices in the Bullitt Building, 135 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, from the spring of 1927 until the latter part of 1930. He said that in this partnership, he and FANSLER had the Philadelphia Agency for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

MARTIN stated that when the partnership office was opened in 1927, the partners had purchased a new Woodstock typewriter, and that this typewriter was the only one in the partnership office during the entire life of the partnership. He recalled the name of the salesman from whom the typewriter was purchased as being THOMAS GRADY, and added that GRADY had subsequently come with the Northwestern Mutual Company in either 1932 or 1933 as a salesman and stayed with the company for approximately one year.

MARTIN continued that when the partnership broke up in 1930, due to the inability of FANSLER to continue in active business because of his advanced age, FANSLER had retired to an apartment in West Philadelphia (King's Court Apartments). He said that at the time, FANSLER took with him his roll-top desk and that he is convinced in his own mind that FANSLER also took the Woodstock typewriter, which was a part of the office equipment. He advised that, in any event, he, MARTIN, did not take this typewriter with him in his continued association with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

MARTIN stated that on the afternoon of December 6, 1948, he had received a long distance telephone call from New York from one HORACE W. SCHMALL, telephone Whitehall 3-0666, and that SCHMALL had represented himself to be a special investigator; that as a result of the ensuing conversation with SCHMALL, he had gained the impression that SCHMALL was connected in some way with the Department of Justice, although SCHMALL had not actually represented himself as such in so many words. He said that SCHMALL was likewise interested in the typewriter used in the partnership of FANSLER and himself, and had particularly requested information as to whether MARTIN was aware of the existence and location of any original documents prepared on this typewriter. MARTIN advised that he had told SCHMALL at that time that he recalled one letter in particular--a letter received by him from FANSLER at the inception of the partnership in 1927, which was a two-page letter of a congratulatory nature. He told SCHMALL that he believed he had this letter somewhere in his possession and would attempt to locate it. He advised that SCHMALL had told him that if the letter could

Kisseloff-3261

be located, he, SCHMALL, would send a special messenger from New York to Philadelphia to obtain this letter.

MARTIN further stated that SCHMALL had inquired as to the identity of the secretary employed by the former partnership, and that he had told SCHMALL that this secretary was the former ANN C. COYLE, who at that time resided at 1415 South 54th Street with her parents, but who subsequently had married, about 1942, a widower whose name he believed was FOX, and that the secretary had moved to the vicinity of Williamstown, New Jersey, where her father-in-law was in the grain and farm implement business.

During the time the reporting Agent was in the office of Mr. MARTIN on the morning of December 7, SCHMALL attempted to reach MARTIN three times by long distance telephone from New York City. Mr. MARTIN refused to accept SCHMALL's call, pending the completion of the interview with the reporting Agent. In the interim, it was ascertained by telephonic contact with the New York Office that SCHMALL was a special investigator for one McCLEAN, an attorney for ALGER HISS. This information was furnished to Mr. MARTIN.

MARTIN advised that with respect to the aforementioned letter received by him from FANSLER at the inception of their partnership, he had made a diligent effort to locate this letter the previous evening, but had been unsuccessful. He said that he had likewise attempted to locate other records which he thought might have beenprepared on the instant Woodstock typewriter and had likewise been unable to locate any records of such nature.

MARTIN advised, however, that in the course of the partnership, considerable correspondence was carried on from the partnership office with the head office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and he recalled one case in particular dealing with Policy No. 1748423, re WALTER C. LESCHTER, insured. He said that with regard to this policy, which was already in existence at the time the partnership between FANSLER and him commenced, in the latter part of 1928, probably November, there had been a change in the type of insurance carried by LESCHTER and that as a result of this, there had been a number of letters addressed to the head office of the Northwestern Mutual by FANSLER regarding commissions, etc., which also were spaced over a period of approximately four or five months, probably beginning November, 1928;

Kisseloff-3262

further, that these letters all would have been prepared on the Woodstock typewriter in question.

MARTIN stated that the letters with regard to the above-mentioned insurance policy would be available at the head office of Northwestern Mutual, either through RALPH PERRY, Secretary of the company, or PERCY EVANS, Vice-President and Actuary. He said that additional correspondence prepared on the Woodstock typewriter might well be contained in the Contract File of FANSLER at the head office of Northwestern Mutual, and that this file would be available through the Agency Department of the Main Office by Mr. GRANT L. HILL. It is obvious, however, that any correspondence appearing in FANSLER's Contract File prior to the inception of the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership in the spring of 1927 could not have been prepared on the instant Woodstock typewriter. Any correspondence subsequent to the spring of 1927 may well have been prepared on such typewriter.

Mr. MARTIN urgently requested that the name of WAYNE C. MESCHTER, Policy No. 1748423, or any other client of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company which might be obtained as a result of examination of correspondence at the head office be excluded from any public record resulting from this investigation. He furnished the address of the head office of Northwestern Mutual as 724 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

At the conclusion of the interview with Mr. MARTIN, and in the presence of the reporting Agent, MARTIN accepted a long distance telephone call from SCHMALL, wherein SCHMALL requested information as to whether or not the Federal Bureau of Investigation had contacted MARTIN. MARTIN replied in the affirmative, whereupon, according to MARTIN, SCHMALL told him that he was cooperating with the Government, and that MARTIN should do likewise; that, however, he would appreciate obtaining any original documents, such as the letter previously mentioned. MARTIN pointed out that he had been unable to locate this letter or any other record which he believed might have been prepared on the Woodstock typewriter. He advised that SCHMALL told him that he had made an attempt to locate the former ANN C. COYLE in Williamstown, New Jersey, and had been unsuccessful. MARTIN subsequently advised that it is possible that the name, FOX, furnished by him as the marriage name of ANN COYLE might possibly

Kisseloff-3263

have been the name of a former boyfriend of ANN COYLE. He said that if it becomes necessary, he feels he can identify positively the present husband of ANN COYLE. MARTIN also subsequently advised that he will make further efforts to locate the previously-described letter received by him from FANSLER and that if he should be successful in locating this or any other correspondence believed to have been prepared on the Woodstock typewriter, he will turn such correspondence over to the reporting Agent.

By teletype dated December 7, the Milwaukee Office was requested to conduct investigation at the main office of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in order to obtain any possible correspondence received at the head office from the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, which correspondence may have been prepared on the Woodstock typewriter, and to submit the same to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison purposes.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-3264

PH FILE 65-4204

LEADS

THE MILWAUKEE OFFICE:

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Covered

By teletype dated December 7, the Milwaukee Office was requested to obtain correspondence from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company which may have been written on the instant Woodstock typewriter and forward such documents to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison purposes.

THE NEWARK OFFICE:

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

A copy of this report is being designated for Newark for information purposes because it may subsequently become necessary to locate the former ANN C. COYLE near Williamstown, New Jersey.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE:

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

A copy of this report is being designated for Baltimore for information purposes as there is presently pending at Baltimore a libel suit against CHAMBERS instituted by HISS.

Kisseloff-3265

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible], was	[illegible] (S)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[illegible] L. [illegible], former partner of [illegible], deceased, father-in-law of [illegible], advises partnership existed from 1927 to 1930, when [illegible] retired. [illegible] states there was only one typewriter, a Woodstock, in the partnership office. He convinced [illegible] took this typewriter upon retirement. Advises original documents prepared on this machine are probably available at home office of Northeastern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee. Counsel for [illegible] Licensee has attempted to secure such documents from [illegible].

-[illegible]-

[illegible]: Teletype to Baltimore, [illegible] and Philadelphia, dated December 6, 1950.

[illegible]: AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

By referenced teletype, the Bureau requested investigation by the Philadelphia Office with a view to obtaining samples of typewriting from any machine used by [illegible] prior to 1930.

Kisseloff-3266

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			

[illegible] COPIES OF THIS REPORT
3 - [illegible] (1 - J. [illegible], Spec. Asst. to Atty. Gen.)
2 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible] (Info.)
1 - [illegible] (Info.)
[illegible] - Philadelphia

7-2034

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20 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-3267

74-1233-42
ENCLOSURE

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Baltimore 3, Maryland
December 9, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R: PERJURY

Dear Sir:

Re teletype from Baltimore dated December 9, 1948.

There are transmitted herewith, to the Bureau and New York, two copies of the unsigned statement of SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ, obtained in Baltimore on December 9, 1948.

PELOVITZ refused to sign the statement at this time, admitting orally, however, to Special Agents DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE that the contents therein are true.

Very truly yours,

M. W. McFarlin

M. W. McFARLIN
SAC

DFXC:AC
65-1642
Enclosures - REGISTERED MAIL
cc - New York (Encl.) - REGISTERED MAIL; SPECIAL DELIVERY

G.I.R.-3

Issued from 3268

2 ENCL. ATTACHED

RECORDED - 126

14-1333-42
L. E. I.

37 DEC 10 1948

384

6 SDEC 28 1948

Baltimore, Maryland
December 9, 1948

I, Samuel Joseph Polovitz, also known in New York City as Sam Perry, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Maryland, make the following voluntary signed statement to Daniel F. X. Callahan and Frank G. Johnstone, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I have been told that I need make no statement and that anything I say can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to legal counsel, if I choose.

I was born September 22, 1908 in Manhattan Borough, New York City. For most of my life, since about the age of six, I have resided in Baltimore, Maryland. Among other places, I have resided in Baltimore during 1931-1934 at 1416 East Baltimore Street, during about seven or eight months in 1934 at, I believe, 2118 Callow Avenue; again, from about January, 1938 for approximately one year, at 1416 East Baltimore Street, and from sometime late in 1938 until about May, 1941, at 2113 Brookfield Avenue in an apartment on the third floor.

In the fall of 1936 I went to New York City and took employment as house manager at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse, 154 West 55th Street. I remained in such employment until my return to Baltimore in about December, 1937. During the period from the fall of 1936 to about December,

1937, I resided in a number of rooming houses and furnished apartments because my wife came to New York City only occasionally for visits. During the summer of 1937, I was in Baltimore for approximately one month, when I lived with my family at the home of my mother-in-law, Mrs.Leah Pushkin, who then resided in the 3400 block of Park Heights Avenue.

In about the early 1930's, I first met David and Jesse Zimmerman in Baltimore, Maryland. The exact date and circumstances under which I met the Zimmerman brothers I do not recall, but at that time they were associated in a literary or art group of persons like myself who were interested in intellectual pursuits. With regard to David Zimmerman, I recall that he lived with his mother and Jesse on Jackson Place near the corner of Fairmount Avenue, possibly 100 Jackson Place, in Baltimore. Dave was employed for a while as a chemist with an unknown concern located outside Baltimore, possibly somewhere between Baltimore and Washington, D. C. Dave was also formerly employed in the late 1930's for an unknown period, in some capacity with the Workers' Alliance of America, Washington, D.C. I was in the printing business at that time, doing business as the Premier Printing Company, 1416 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and received some printing jobs from the Workers' Alliance of America.

Jesse Zimmerman's employment during the 1930's is quite vague to me, with the exception that I think at one time he may have been a clerk in one of the Baltimore department stores, possibly The Hub.

I do not recall having seen either David or Jesse Zimmerman in person since about 1942 or 1943 and I do not believe either of them lives in Baltimore at the present time.

I always thought that both David and Jesse Zimmerman were members of the Communist Party, but I have no proof to substantiate this belief. At one time I heard that David Zimmerman was an organizer for the Communist Party, but I have no proof of that statement, either. I do not know the present whereabouts of either David or Jesse Zimmerman. Jesse Zimmerman has never stayed in my home, even overnight, but on occasions during my active acquaintanceship with David Zimmerman, from about 1934 to about 1943, David stayed at my home overnight or possibly for consecutive nights, including the period of time when I resided at 2113 Brookfield Avenue.

I do not recall that David or Jesse Zimmerman ever asked me to join the Communist Party. Neither of them ever introduced me to anyone that I suspected was doing underground espionage work for the Communist Party.

I deny that I know or have ever met a Russian named Bykov or that any such person ever introduced me to anyone in a Communist Party espionage apparatus. I also deny knowing or ever having met Whittaker Chambers under that name, the name of Carl Carlson, Carl, or any other name. The Agents have exhibited to me a newspaper photograph of Whittaker Chambers and after viewing that

Kisseloff-3271

photograph, I still deny that I know or have ever met Chambers at any time or under any circumstances. I likewise deny that Chambers under any name ever gave me any documents to photograph and that I then returned the documents and photographs or developed film to him. Such transactions between Chambers and myself never occurred during the period 1937-1938 or during any other period during my lifetime, at Baltimore, Maryland, Washington, D. C. or any other place. I have no photographic knowledge or ability whatsoever, and it would be impossible for me to perform such photographic work. Likewise, I deny that I ever photographed documents in the above manner for anyone else at any time.

I deny that I have ever been identified by the name of Felix, or that I have ever been told by anyone that I would be known by that name in a Communist Party apparatus or otherwise. To my knowledge, I have never known anyone identified to me under the name Felix, either as a first name, middle name, last name or secret name. To the best of my knowledge, neither David nor Jesse Zimmerman has or ever had any acquaintances who might be known under the name of Felix, in the vicinity of my former residence at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, or in the vicinity of Konig Street.

I have no knowledge that David Zimmerman, Jesse Zimmerman or anyone else ever performed photographic work on documents for Whittaker Chambers under that name or any other name, along the lines

Kisseloff-3272

outlined above in this statement. If David Zimmerman, Whittaker Chambers or anyone else says that I performed such photographic work on documents, they are just not telling the truth. I also deny that I have ever known of the existence or operation of any Communist Party underground movement or apparatus, set up for the purpose of espionage against the United States or for any other purpose. I vigorously deny that I have ever been a member of any such Communist underground or apparatus. I deny that I am at present a member of the Communist Party, USA, in Baltimore or any other place, but I prefer not to state whether I have ever been a member of the Communist Party. I also prefer not to state whether or not I have ever attended a meeting of a unit or branch of the Communist Party.

I have carefully read this statement, consisting of this and four additional pages, and to the best of my knowledge, it is all true, accurate and correct. I have been given an opportunity to make any corrections or additions but do not care to do so. I have voluntarily signed below and have also initialled each of the other four pages at the bottom of each page.

Witnessed: /s/_____

_____

Kisseloff-3273

_____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	12-8-48	12-8-48	ROBERT P. LEWIS RPL/hmr

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GEORGE L. PIGMAN, Experimental Station, CAA, Indianapolis, Indiana, categorically denies any acquaintance, association, contact or knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ELEANOR NEILSON, DAVID CARPENTER or Colonel VYKOV. BYKOV

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Telephone calls from Bureau and New York office 12-8-48.

DETAILS: GEORGE L. PIGMAN was interviewed at Indianapolis, Indiana on December 8, 1948 and categorically denied personal acquaintance with or any knowledge concerning CHAMBERS, DAVID CARPENTER, ELEANOR NEILSON or Colonel BYKOV.

PIGMAN was interviewed at the Experimental Station, CAA, Weir Cook Airport, Indianapolis, where he is employed as Chief of the Structural Section, by Special Agents ROBERT P. LEWIS and JOHN B. LITTLE.

With reference to CHAMBERS, PIGMAN stated that he is not personally acquainted with CHAMBERS and has never met him; that he is familiar with the recent publicity on CHAMBERS and has seen his photograph in the press and that this photograph has not recalled to his mind any previous acquaintanceship or contact with CHAMBERS either by that name or under some alias.

Kisseloff-3274

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - Milwaukee INFO.
1 - Baltimore INFO.
1 - Washington Field INFO.
3 - Indianapolis (1 to 121-38Q)

FILED IN

Indpls
65-2027

PIGMAN further stated that the name of DAVID CARPENTER is unfamiliar to him; that he cannot recall ever having met anyone by this name or been associated with anyone by the same name.

With reference to ELEANOR NELSON, PIGMAN likewise denied any acquaintance with this individual or contact with her, although he recalls having seen her name in the newspapers at Washington, D. C. because of her connection with a government labor union in which she was a prominent figure.

PIGMAN also denied any knowledge or acquaintanceship with anyone by the name of Colonel BYKOV.

Concerning his brother, WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, GEORGE PIGMAN stated that his brother is two years the elder, that they have always been very close and in each other's confidence, and that his brother has never indicated to him that he was active in any way in furnishing information from the files and records of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, or any other government documents to any outside individual; that his brother had never indicated to him a personal acquaintanceship with CHAMBERS, CARPENTER, NELSON or BYKOV; that the names of these individuals had never entered into any discussions he has ever had with his brother. Moreover he stated his brother has never shown any indication of any disloyalty or inclination to furnish any foreign power with any information.

GEORGE PIGMAN further stated that he has never belonged to any organizations that might be considered subversive, so-called "front" organizations or to the Communist Party. He moreover stated he is not acquainted with any known members of the Communist Party or any of its front organizations. He stated that while connected with the Bureau of Standards at Washington he did belong to an engineering union which was independent and which was recognized by the Bureau of Standards. He belonged to this organization for approximately a year and after he dropped his membership this organization subsequently became affiliated with the CIO.

It was brought to PIGMAN's attention that his name had been linked with CHAMBERS but he could offer no explanation whatsoever how his name could be associated with CHAMBERS or any of the other individuals previously referred to.

Concerning his visit to Russia, PIGMAN stated that his brother received a scholarship from the DuPont Company to Leipzig University in Germany, and that he subsequently joined his brother there and they visited several countries including Russia; that they were in Russia for a period of six days, three days in Moscow and three days in Leningrad, departing from Russia into

Kisseloff-3275

Finland; that their visit in Russia was solely as tourists and that they experienced considerable difficulty in entering Russia at the Polish border from the Russian customs officials because his brother's passport indicated an extensive stay in Germany.

PIGMAN stated that should his recollection be refreshed at a later date as a result of the interview concerning further knowledge of any of the individuals named, he would immediately contact the Indianapolis office. He reiterated, however, that the information supplied by him was true; and stated that he was not withholding any information whatever because of fear of incriminating himself and that he would make the same statements under oath if called upon to do so.

Kisseloff-3276

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. CO-2327

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	12-9-40	12-9-40	ROBERT P. LEWIS TPL/kmp

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GEORGE L. PICMAN, Experimental Station, CAA, Indianapolis, Indiana, categorically denies any acquaintance, association, contact or knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ELEANOR NELSON, DAVID CARPENTER or Colonel WYCOV.

- D U C -

REFERENCE: Telephone calls from Bureau and New York office 12-9-40.

DETAILS: GEORGE L. PICMAN was interviewed at Indianapolis, Indiana on December 9, 1940 and categorically denied personal acquaintance with or any knowledge concerning CHAMBERS, DAVID CARPENTER, ELEANOR NELSON or Colonel WYCOV.

PICMAN was interviewed at the Experimental Station, CAA, Weir Cook Airport, Indianapolis, where he is employed as Chief of the Structural Section, by Special Agents ROBERT P. LEWIS and JOHN D. LITTLE.

With reference to CHAMBERS, PICMAN stated that he is not personally acquainted with CHAMBERS and has never met him; that he is familiar with the recent publicity on CHAMBERS and has seen his photograph in the press and that this photograph has not recalled to his mind any previous acquaintanceship or contact with CHAMBERS either by that name or under some alias.

Kisseloff-3277

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8 - Indianapolis (1 to 121-[illegible])

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK MI FILE NO. 65-786

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	12-9-48	12-8-48	CLARK E. LOVRIEN CEL/dc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, presently employed research chemist, American Paper Institute, Appleton, Wis., employed Bureau of Standards 1930 to 1944 except one year University of Leipzig, Germany, 1938 and 1939. Does not know Subject. Has seen name in paper. Does not know DAVID CARPENTER. Knew an ELEANOR NELSON from about 1936 to 1938 when he was member of F.A.E.C.T. Union. Volunteered dates. Believes NELSON was a member of a federal employees union at time and that he must have met her at some joint union meeting. Cannot recall why he remembers her except that she may have been prominent in union work. Is unable to describe her except to say that she was a woman about ten years older then himself. Denies being member of CP. Denies ever at any time having furnished information obtained during course of employment in Bureau of Standards to unauthorized persons.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Telephone call from Mr. LEO LAUGHLIN of Bureau to Milwaukee, 12/8/48.

Telephone call from ASAC, A. H. BELMONT, New York City, to Milwaukee, 12/8/48.

Kisseloff-3278

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ALEXANDER P. LE GRAND and the writer:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED W K Johnson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - New York (AMSD)
1 - Indianapolis (infp)
2 - Milwaukee

At Appleton, Wisconsin:

Mr. WESTBROOK STEELE, Director of the American Paper Institute, made arrangements for Agents to interview Dr. WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN at the American Paper Institute on December 8, 1948. The subject or reason for the interview was not disclosed to Mr. STEELE.

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, upon interview, advised that he is employed as a research chemist at the American Paper Institute, Appleton, where he has been so employed for about two years. Prior to that time he was similarly employed by Corn Products Company at Argo, Illinois for approximately two years. PIGMAN originally comes from Chicago, Illinois. He took employment in 1930 with the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., at the same time continuing his undergraduate work at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1932. He received a Master of Science degree from the same institution in 1933 and later a Ph D degree from the University of Maryland. He was continuously employed by the Bureau of Standards at Washington until the fall of 1944, with the exception of approximately one year beginning in the fall of 1938 which he spent attending the University of Leipzig at Leipzig, Germany under a fellowship of the Lalor Foundation of Wilmington, Delaware. He described the Lalor Foundation as a small institution endowed by the LALOR family which furnishes money for study and research.

PIGMAN was advised that it was believed he could furnish information of value concerning an investigation involving the activities of one JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who resided in Washington, D. C. during part of the period PIGMAN lived there. PIGMAN stated that he had read something about the CHAMBERS' case in the newspapers but never knew anyone in his experience by that name and never was acquainted with the name until he saw newspaper accounts. He was also asked whether he, during his residence and employment in Washington, D. C., knew a man by the name of DAVID CARPENTER, but denied ever having known a person by that name.

When he was asked whether or not he had ever known a woman by the name of ELEANOR NELSON, he stated that he recalled having been slightly acquainted with a person by that name in Washington, D. C. from about 1936 to 1938. The dates were volunteered by him and were never suggested by Agents. When he was asked the circumstances surrounding his acquaintance with this person, he stated that he belonged to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians Union in Washington, D. C. from 1936 to 1938 when he left to study abroad and that his recollection is that ELEANOR NELSON was prominent in union activity in that city. After contemplation he concluded that she must have been prominent in some federal employees union, the exact name of which he could not recall, and that she came to his attention in connection with possibly a joint meeting of his union and the one to which she belonged. He was asked to describe her and stated that he recalled she was a woman approximately ten years older than himself but further than that was unable to give any description.

Kisseloff-3279

PIGMAN was asked whether or not he himself was now or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. He stated that he had not and was not now such a member. He further stated that he had never engaged in any activity known to him to be connected with the Communist Party and that to the best of his knowledge none of his acquaintances and associates were members of the Communist Party or ever engaged in Communist activity. He qualified this statement to the extent of saying that some of his acquaintances occasionally talked as though they might have been Communists or had convictions along this line but he had no personal knowledge that they were Communists.

Dr. PIGMAN was asked whether or not at any time during his employment with the Bureau of Standards he had furnished information of a confidential nature in any manner to any person outside of his employment. He denied that he had and claimed that anyway he had never worked upon any matter in the Bureau of Standards prior to the war which was of a confidential nature. He stated that anything he worked on or had access to would subsequently be published and made available to the general public. He stated that about 1936 until he went to Germany he had spent a good share of his time doing research in the sugar line and that none of this information was confidential. He was then asked that regardless of the fact of whether or not he himself considered any of the information available to him in the course of his employment was confidential he had furnished this information to any person outside the Bureau of Standards or otherwise unauthorized to receive the same. He denied that he had.

Upon conclusion of the interview, PIGMAN was asked whether or not he would be willing to furnish Agents with a signed statement embodying the information he had given. He refused to do this saying that he could see no value in such a procedure. He claimed a willingness to cooperate in this matter and advised that should he later recall any information which would be of assistance to this investigation he would immediately contact the Milwaukee Office.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-3280

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [redacted] FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted]	[redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] presently employed research chemist, American Paper Institute, Appleton, Wis., employed Bureau of Standards 1930 to 1944 except one year University of Leipzig, Germany, 1931 and 1932. Does not know subject. Has been used in paper. Does not know DAVID [redacted]. Knew [redacted] from about 1933 to 1937 when he was member of N.A.D.G.L. Union. Volunteered data. Believes [redacted] was a member of a Federal employees union at time and that he must have met her at some joint union meeting. Cannot recall she ever mentioned her except that she may have been president in union work. Is unable to describe her except to say that she was a woman about ten years older than himself. Denies being member of C.P. Denied ever at any time having furnished information obtained during course of employment in Bureau of Standards to unauthorized persons.

-RD-

[redacted] Telephone call from Mr. [redacted] of Bureau to Milwaukee, 12/8/43.

Telephone call from AAG, A. H. [redacted], New York City, to Milwaukee, 12/8/43.

[redacted] The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] F. [redacted] and he writes:

Kisseloff-3281

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clyde
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boyd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/7/48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
REFER 5 IS

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] has noted the current publicity appearing in the press concerning Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss. The Boston informant thereupon furnished the following information voluntarily to this office. b2 b7D

[redacted] has known Whittaker Chambers for a number of years. Informant's most recent contact with him occurred in the early spring of 1948 when Chambers requested the informant's assistance in preparing an article for Life magazine which was to deal with the Protestant Reformation. Chambers utilized the informant's sources in Catholic circles in order to obtain the Catholic viewpoint and original sources on this historical event. The article was subsequently published and occasioned if not controversy at least widespread comment.

Shortly after its publication Chambers in apparent haste wrote a penciled note to the Boston informant, declaring that the article as prepared by him had been "butchered and perverted"; that he had avoided having anything to do with it thereafter and the informant should not believe he had ignored the material furnished by her to him.

There is being forwarded under separate cover a photograph of this penciled note in which film #2 was exposed at F32 at ½; #3 at F32 at 1/5; #4 at F22 at ½; #5 at F32 at ½; #6 at F32 at 1/5 and #7 at F22 at ½. The original of this handwriting specimen can be obtained for examination if the Bureau so desires. The photographs were made solely to provide the Bureau with a specimen of handwriting in the event such were desired at this time.

[redacted] relates that in her contacts with CHAMBERS she had noted that he is a person of wide and varied experience. At some time in 1945 or 1946 she suggested to him in New York City that he might compose an interesting biographical book. She intended to offer such for publication by her employing company. CHAMBERS subsequently submitted a manuscript, which rather than being of a biographical nature was of a philosophical nature. The informant, who is well read, found his book difficult to read and more difficult to understand. b2 b7D

ENCL

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She offered the manuscript for review to her brother, a Jesuit, who is the head of the Department of Theology at the Gregorian University at Rome and is currently a full professor of philosophy at Boston College. In the opinion of the Jesuit, Chambers' book definitely reflected an unbalanced mind in so far as philosophical considerations were concerned. Father Ford was of the opinion that Chambers in his varied experience had succeeded in confusing himself completely as to his origins, his current course of conduct and his ultimate last end.

The informant has not been in contact with Chambers since he first received publicity from the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. He has never referred in her presence to his past Communist affiliations or his present association with the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities as a witness.

The foregoing is provided the Bureau purely for informative purposes. The informant was not questioned with reference to Chambers and no further action will be taken along this line in the absence of specific Bureau direction.

BSG:md
65-3163

INDED 113

EX-93

SAC, Boston

December 16, 1948

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Whittaker Chambers
Information Concerning
Refer 5 13

REGISTERED MAIL

Reference is made to your letter dated December 7, 1948, transmitting one film pack pertaining to the above captioned matter.

In accordance with your request, prints have been made and they are being forwarded together with the film to your office herewith.

Enclosure

1 copy being retained in Bur. file 74

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

RCR:CT
CJ

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 16 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3284

June 19/48

Dear Ann

I trust that you know without being told that the piece in the Re formation issue, as it appears in Life, is not my handiwork.

As a matter of fact, I haven't read it in the magazine, but I saw enough of the edited copy to know that a butchery and perversion were in progress. So I went home without seeing the job through.

Kisseloff-3285

Many pictures have been so skewed that it is very unlikely that I will write any kind of piece for Life again. I am sorry for the

(7)

Long Twice

This is not for distribution, but I wanted you to know

W. H. Auden

Kisseloff-3286

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 4, 1948

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY

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

At 7:40 PM December 3, ASAC Lally of the Baltimore Office called and stated Whittaker Chambers was then being interviewed in the Baltimore Office. He stated that Chambers had already advised them that he had been before the HUAC at Washington yesterday and he had furnished to the Committee four strips of developed micro-film and three rolls of undeveloped film. He stated the documents pictured on the film were furnished either by Hiss and/or Julian Wadley (phonetic), formerly with the State Department in some trade agreement section. He stated the film had been taken by a man known to him as Felix, complete identity unknown. The pictures were taken over ten years ago.

Chambers also furnished four pieces of paper containing about six pages of handwritten material which he stated he obtained from Harry Dexter White, now deceased, and this material is of the same character as the documents previously recovered in this case. Chambers claims now that he has no more documents.

Mr. Cleveland, Attorney for Chambers, also advises that Stripling of the HUAC, was told by him, Cleveland, that a number of documents were turned over to the Attorney General. Cleveland also had been served with a subpoena to appear before the HUAC returnable forthwith, but he had arranged to delay his appearance for a few days.

Mr. Marbury, Attorney for Hiss, has indicated that he intends to make the press release having in mind a release of the Attorney General, and the Marbury release will be to the effect that Hiss will cooperate fully with the Government.

ENCL 59

Late in the afternoon, Mr. Cleveland also talked with Mr. Alexander Campbell, of the Department, apparently trying to find out the significance of the developments and Cleveland stated that Mr. Campbell had said that at present no holds were barred and "let the chips fall where they may". At 9:15 PM, I called ASAC Lally back and told him that it could be expected that the U. S. Marshal would serve a subpoena on Chambers at the Baltimore Office, and I inquired as to how much longer Mr. Chambers would be there. He told me at least an hour which would be sufficient time for the Marshal. At 10:30 PM, ASAC Lally called again, stating that Chambers had been served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Grand Jury at New York, Tuesday, but the Marshal was coming back again to serve another subpoena which would call for the appearance of Chambers on Monday. Mr. Lally stated that Mr. Chambers was very friendly, cooperative and at 10:30 PM was setting and reminiscing while his statement was being typed up. At 9:30 AM, today, SAC McFarlin called in and stated that

HBF:mh

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HBI

DEC 13 1948

Keeloff-3287

Hiss would be at the Baltimore Office for interview at 10 AM and He instructed that the questioning be confined to the contents of the transcript and the related documents. Mr. McFarlan stated that the Marshal was anxious to serve the subpoena on Hiss and had inquired as to the whereabouts of Hiss and the Marshal had been advised that Hiss would be in the Baltimore Office at 10 AM and for a considerable period of time thereafter. Mr. McFarlan wanted to know whether there would be objections to permitting the Marshal to serve the subpoena at the Office. I told him there would be no objections, having in mind that Chambers had been served at the office. There is attached the news item appearing in the Washington Post today covering the press release of the HUAC. With reference to this news item, the Navy Department is inquiring of Special Agent Supervisor DeLoach as to the documents which are of Navy interest. He inquired of SAC McFarlan and also of Special Agent Supervisor F. L. Jones as to the nature of the documents which appear on the micro-film in the possession of the HUAC. Both stated that Chambers advised them that he did not know what documents were pictured on the micro-film but stated that they were comparable to the documents turned over to the Department. It is noted that the news item indicates the documents were recovered from a pumpkin, actually the documents apparently were concealed in a dumb waiter shaft at the Chambers residence and were protected by being wrapped with tape similar in character to electrician's tape.

ONI advised
DL.

What are the facts?
Was there any pumpkin
involved at all?

K.

Kisseloff-3288

Here again I heard nothing
of this for several days. I should
have been advised at once.

K.

Microfilms From Chambers Indicate Reds Stole Secrets Of State, Navy Departments

Pumpkin Contents Suggest Scores of Papers Were Taken; N. Y. Jury May Act

By Bert Andrews

Microfilms brought out of their hiding place in a hollowed-out pumpkin on his Maryland farm have been produced by Whittaker Chambers, it was revealed last night, and they strongly indicate that highly secret State and Navy Department information was obtained by him in the days when he was a Communist.

A statement from the Committee on Un-American Activities declared:

"These microfilms have been the object of a 10-year search by agents of the United States Government and provide definite proof of one of the most extensive espionage rings in the history of the United States.

"On the basis of the evidence now before the committee, it appears that conclusive proof has been established that secret documents of direct significance to our national security were fed out of the State Department by a member of the Communist underground to Whittaker Chambers, who at that time was operating as one of the Washington contacts for the Communist underground operating in America."

Evidence Startles Reporter

The statement said the documents were given to Chambers "for the purpose of transmittal to Russian Communist agents."

The evidence—some of which has been seen by this reporter—is by far the most startling that has been yet brought to light as a result of the celebrated controversy involving Chambers, a senior editor of Time magazine, and Alger Hiss, former State Department official and now president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The evidence was obtained as a direct result of pre-trial procedure in the libel suit by Hiss against Chambers, brought because of Chambers' charge that Hiss was a member of a Communist "apparatus" in Washington in the mid-1930s.

It is evidence that will be placed before a New York Federal grand jury, probably next Wednesday, and will most certainly give the jury reasons to ponder these additional questions:

Who fed the information—including plans of technical instruments highly valuable in war—to Chambers?

Was it transmitted to Soviet Russia?

Did it give away secret codes by the State Department and the Navy Department?

No word or hint was given tonight, however, as to the person or persons in the State Department and the Navy who supplied the microfilmed documents to Chambers.

One illustration of how "hot" the microfilms are lies in the fact that letter-sized reproductions made of some of them—the job of enlarging them is still going on—make a stack 3 to 4 feet high.

Mundt Flying Back Here

Other illustrations are these:

1. Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, is flying back from his home in Madison, S. Dak., to bring the facts to light as a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Informed in detail in an hour-long telephone conversation with Robert E. Stripling, chief committee investigator, Mundt—who'll be a Senator in the next Congress—said: "These documents are of such startling and significant importance and reveal such a vast network of Communist espionage within the State Department that they far exceed anything yet brought before the committee in its 10-year history."

2. Mundt sent a wireless message to Representative Richard M. Nixon, Republican, of California, vacation-bound to Panama on the liner Panama. Mundt asked Nixon to leave the ship by plane if pos-

See CHAMBERS, Page 4, Col. 4.

74-1333-46

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-3289

CHAMBERS—From Pg.

Chambers Microfilms Indicate Reds Stole Top-Secret Papers

sible and fly back. Nixon, all reporters in Washington know, has been more responsible than any other member of the committee for bringing Hiss-Chambers facts into the open. It was Nixon, in fact, who ordered a subpena served on Chambers—and who got a pumpkin and its contents.

Documents Ordered Sealed

3. The microfilm supplement documents turned over two weeks ago by Chambers in Baltimore at a pretrial examination in the libel suit brought against him by Hiss for his charge that Hiss was a Communist once. It was learned last night that at that examination Chambers, asked by Hiss attorney if he had any documentary proof "stopped the show" by saying, "only these." By his words "only these" he meant more than sixty documents, which were in document and not in microfilm form. They were so important that Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut was called in. So was Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the criminal division of the Department of Justice. The upshot was that the documents were sealed in the interests of national security and given into Campbell's custody.

Hiss Says He Prompted Action

4. Nixon, presumably acting on the theory that if Chambers had some undisclosed documents he might have others, issued a subpena calling for anything and everything pertinent that Chambers had.

5. Hiss, who was not present when Chambers was questioned but who read yesterday that the documents of the pretrial hearing were under study, issued a statement in New York last night saying:

"During the course of the examination by counsel of Chambers in the libel action which I have brought against him in Baltimore, Chambers produced certain documents which I considered of such importance that I directed my attorney to place them at once before the Department of Justice. This has been done and I have offered my full cooperation to the Department of Justice and to the grand jury in a further investigation of this matter."

Donegan Returns to N. Y.

6. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant Attorney General, came from New York to Washington, did a lot of hurried conferring about the case, and went back by train to New York, presumably to get ready to present the whole case to the Federal grand jury there on Wednesday.

7. It was learned incontrovertibly that the Department of Justice

Stripling came back to Washington.

Stripling got Representative Mundt on the telephone and, after many microfilms had been developed, told him about them and about the more than 60 documents of the libel suit pretrial examination.

Mundt's statement stressed that the microfilms and documents would be kept under 24-hour guard.

(Mundt talked before he knew there were Navy Department as well as State Department documents in the microfilms.)

Stripling Shows Films

Stripling held a press conference last evening.

"Here is a case of film, unopened," he said. He showed a metal cylinder about an inch in diameter and 2½ inches long. He said there were many cylinders, but did not say how many.

"Reproduced," he said, "the ones we have developed so far make a stack of letter-sized documents 3 or 4 feet high."

He said that presumably the original documents were returned to the departmental files after being microfilmed.

How important they were was shown by the top few lines on one.

(Stripling steadfastly refused to allow publication of the contents of any of the documents.) But the top lines on one read:

"This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone."

Telegram From Bullitt

It was dated June 13, 1938, was received at the State Department at 3:15 p.m. that day, was addressed to the Assistant Secretary of State, and was from former Ambassador William C. Bullitt, in Paris.

The significance of the order to paraphrase it was this:

1. If it were released or made known as it was sent, it would give any good code-breaker a chance to reverse matters and see what the code used was.

2. If the code used was broken on the one message, it could be readily used to translate other messages.

3. It was, in effect, the equivalent of the wartime top-secret warning on highly confidential matters.

Another such message in the microfilms bore the same preface and the additional words in capital letters:

"Strictly confidential for the Secretary."

This was the peacetime equivalent of top-secret stuff.

Another bore in long-hand the notation: "Handed to the German Ambassador by Mr. Welles." It

crofilms—actually turned over to Soviet Russia?"

Stripling had no comment. One reporter spoke up to say he guessed it was possible to make more than one microfilm copy of a single document and to retain a copy while sending one elsewhere.

Stripling didn't disagree.

"Have you talked to the State Department about this?"

"No," Stripling said.

"To the Justice Department?"

"What if the Justice Department demands jurisdiction over the material you have subpenaed?"

"That will be a matter for the committee to decide," Stripling said.

"Is Alger Hiss name mentioned in any of the documents reproduced from the film?"

"We have not analyzed all of them yet," he replied.

"Is the Justice Department seeking Mr. Chambers?"

"I don't know," Stripling said. "I think the most important thing is—who made these things available to Mr. Chambers."

"Is there any evidence, other than the testimony of Mr. Chambers, that he got anything from Mr. Hiss?"

Stripling said he had no comment.

"Will anybody new be subpenaed in the investigation?"

Stripling said emphatically:

"Yes, indeed."

"Who?"

He wouldn't comment.

"Has Mr. Hiss been resubpenaed as yet?"

Stripling replied:

"Not as yet."

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont called in from New York at 6:40 pm and stated that he had received information from the Milwaukee Office that the interview with William Ward Pigman was negative. A teletype will come through during the night from the Milwaukee Office.

Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan is issuing subpoenas immediately for both George L. Pigman at Indianapolis and William Ward Pigman at Appleton, Wisconsin, calling for their appearance before the Grand Jury probably next Monday. Mr. Donegan is also issuing a subpoena for Samuel J. Pelovitz, Baltimore, Maryland, and in arranging for this interview with Mr. Belmont, I advised that he could arrange for the Baltimore Office to serve the subpoena on Pelovitz. He stated that Mr. Donegan is also issuing subpoenas for Francis Victor Reno and Philip Reno, and further that Mr. Donegan wanted them interviewed immediately. Mr. Belmont stated that he was going to contact the Denver Office and have them positively locate these two persons. The Denver Office subsequently will be instructed to handle their interviews and will be asked at the time of the interviews to serve the subpoenas calling for their appearance before the Grand Jury. I authorized the serving of the subpoenas by the Agent interviewing the two Renos because the available information reflects that they have been and may possibly still be members of the Communist Party and it is felt that if interviewed, they might avoid the service of the subpoenas subsequent to the interviews.

HBF:esb

G. I. R. 2

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EX-16

10 DEC 10

Kisseloff-3291

68 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: Jay Lanier Whittaker Chambers

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

Mr. Alex Campbell advised me that he and USA Morris Fay were up with the House UnAmerican Committee this morning for a couple of hours, that they asked the committee three things (1) Not to interview any witnesses who had been before or might be called before the Grand Jury in New York and feel that such interview might give them immunity. (2) To discontinue releasing allof their evidence to the newspapers and (3) To extend an invitation to any members of the Committee or all of them to go before the Grand Jury in New York at any time that they desire.

Mr. Campbell stated that the Committee was now in Executive session considering these three matters.

DML:dad

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19 DEC 10 1948

Ex 16

364

50 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Peyton Ford called at 6:45 p.m. tonight and stated that the House Un-American Committee was holding a Committee meeting at 7:30 p.m. tonight. He asked if the Bureau knew whether any witnesses had been called. I advised him that we did not.

Mr. Ford then stated that the Attorney General was sending a letter to the Committee this evening following up the conference which Assistant Attorney General Campbell and United States Attorney Morris Fay had with the Committee this morning. This letter is going to point out that this case is presently being presented to a Grand Jury and respectfully request that the Committee refrain from doing anything that would hurt the possible prosecution of this case.

DML:esb

RECORDED 87 74-1333-429

EX-16

19 DEC 10 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-3293

BUREAU OF INVESTIGA
ATES DEPARTMENT OF J

CC-150

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

DECEMBER 8, 1948

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, BOSTON
NEW YORK
WFO

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. BOSTON SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPT TO VERIFY PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF NOEL HAVILAND FIELD, WHO WAS FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, A BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN AID SOCIETY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH OF AMERICA, WHOSE HEAD OFFICES LOCATED IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. FIELD LAST KNOWN TO BE RESIDING IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. SUTEL BUREAU, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE. NEW YORK ORIGIN.

HOOVER

CC: WASHINGTON (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ:CMW:MER

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

174-1333-50

6 DEC 10 1948

EX-98

Kisseloff-3294

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

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F B I
DEC 8 2 47 PM '48
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SENT VIA _____ M. Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ESPIONAGE - R

The following information was obtained from Confidential Informant C-550, whose identity is known to the Bureau, on December 6, 1948.

At 4:35 P. M., December 6, 1948, ROB HALL, Washington Representative, Daily Worker, contacted VEMAMIN MACHAVARIANI, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy. HALL referred to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, particularly their press conference which divulged that CHAMBERS had named a Colonel BORIS BYKOV as the Russian agent into whose hands CHAMBERS would place material. HALL inquired if there had been such a person attached to the Embassy around 1937, and MACHAVARIANI replied that he wanted to be exact and wanted to check it "because there was a BYKOV here. He remained in the United States. He didn't return to Russia". Subsequently, an unidentified individual believed to be MACHAVARIANI contacted HALL and advised that there was "no information".

Subsequently, HALL in contacting ERIC BERT, Daily Worker, New York City, referred to his conversation with MACHAVARIANI and opined that the Embassy was not sure as to whether BYKOV was here. HALL stated that there is a rumor around Washington that there was a BYKOV here in 1937 and that his connections with the Embassy had been terminated and that he had remained in this country. HALL stated that the Daily Worker could not use the information. He stated that the matter is going to be a sensation in all of the other papers and "I think it's going to come poping up with maybe this guy BYKOV coming up himself as a witness or something, you see".

Referring to his contact with the Embassy again, HALL indicated that they didn't say that BYKOV was and they didn't say that BYKOV wasn't in Washington. HALL expressed the opinion that the whole business makes it very clear to him that CHAMBERS didn't have any documents until a week or so ago.

The above is being submitted for the Bureau's information.

TCR:cl
C-74-94

RECORDED - 101
INDEXED - 101
EX-133

74-7333-51

19 DEC 10 1948

URGENT

DECEMBER 16, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK CITY

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE, R. WASHINGTON FIELD HAS ADVISED THAT ON DECEMBER SIX LAST ROB HALL, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE DAILY WORKER, CONTACTED VELAMIN MACHAVARIANI, SECOND SECRETARY, SOVIET EMBASSY, AND REFERRED TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, PARTICULARLY THEIR PRESS CONVERENCE WHICH DIVULGED THAT CHAMBERS HAD NAMED A COLONEL BORIS BYKOV AS THE RUSSIAN AGENT INTO WHOSE HANDS CHAMBERS PLACED MATERIAL. HALL INQUIRED IF THERE HAD BEEN SUCH A PERSON ATTACHED TO THE EMBASSY AROUND NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. MACHAVARIANI REPLIED HE WANTED TO BE EXACT AND WANTED TO CHECK QUOTE BECAUSE THERE WAS A BYKOV HERE. HE REMAINED IN THE UNITED STATES. HE DIDN'T RETURN TO RUSSIA. UNQUOTE. SUBSEQUENTLY AN UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL BELIEVED TO BE MACHAVARIANI CONTACTED HALL AND ADVISED THERE WAS NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. SUBSEQUENTLY, ROB HALL CONTACTED REPRESENTATIVE DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK CITY AND INFORMED HIM OF ABOVE. HALL WAS OF OPINION BYKOV MIGHT POP UP AS A WITNESS, NOT STATING BEFORE ANY PARTICULAR BODY. CHAMBERS SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY REINTERVIEWED FOR FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING COLONEL BYKOV, INCLUDING HIS DESCRIPTION, LAST KNOWN CONTACT HAD WITH HIM, HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS AND ANY DETAILS THAT MIGHT LEAD TO HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. HE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS RESIDENCE OR RESIDENCES DURING PERIOD CHAMBERS KNEW HIM, ANY TELEPHONE NUMBERS, OR ADDRESSES KNOWN TO CHAMBERS WHERE HE COULD CONTACT BYKOV, AND WHETHER HE WAS CONNECTED WITH THE SOVIET EMBASSY OR ANY OTHER SOVIET ESTABLISHMENT WHILE IN UNITED STATES.

HOOVER

WASHINGTON FIELD (BY MESSENGER)

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

EBU/dc

DEC 1 1948

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EX-109

Kisselloff-3296

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 5, 1948

FROM : F. L. Jones

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

At 12:10 P. M. today, Assistant Director L. B. Nichols telephonically contacted Agent Randolph who was on duty and wanted to know if there was anything in our files to show that Whittaker Chambers had been hospitalized in White Plains, New York, and whether he had been in an institution at Westminster, Maryland, when he was there and the nature of the institution. After checking with the writer, Agent Randolph contacted Mr. Nichols and advised him that similar inquiry had been made by the Attorney General in August, 1948, and that by memorandum dated August 20, 1948 the Attorney General was advised that there is nothing indicated in the Bureau files or the files of the New York Office which would indicate that Chambers has been institutionalized. It was pointed out, however, that in 1941 it was learned that Chambers had a reputation in his neighborhood in Lynbrook, Long Island, New York, of being "queer" and stayed very much to himself. In 1942 and 1943, Chambers suffered on occasions from severe attacks of Angina Pectoris. This condition confined him for several months during 1942 and 1943, and also for a short period during 1945, on his farm at Westminster, Maryland.

Mr. Nichols suggested that further check be made with the New York Office concerning possible confinement of Chambers at White Plains, New York.

While talking with ASAC Belmont later in the afternoon, he stated that there is no information in the files of the New York Office showing that Chambers had been hospitalized at White Plains, New York. He recalled that when the New York Office was requested to make similar inquiry in August, 1948, it was determined that there were numerous hospitals, rest homes, tuberculosis homes, etc., at White Plains, and that it would be most difficult to make such a check unless it was known under which name Chambers was hospitalized at the time and the approximate time of the alleged hospitalization.

The above information was telephonically furnished to Mr. Nichols by the writer, and he stated that in view of this situation it would not be necessary for the New York Office to make any further check.

FLJ:ed

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30

DEC 28 1948

G.I.R. 2

Kisseloff-3297

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

DEC 6 - 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boden
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Webb
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 3 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 6

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ISR. SUBPOENAS FOR APPEARANCE TEN AM INST. DATE SERVED BY AGENTS DEC FIFTH LAST ON A. GEORGE SILVERMAN AND HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR, IN NYC. FORMER REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS WHEN AGENTS ATTEMPTED TO INTERROGATE HIM, STATING HE DESIRED TO CONSULT COUNSEL. COLLINS STATES HE PROBABLY MET CHAMBERS IN WASHINGTON IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR OR THIRTYFIVE AT A SOCIAL AFFAIR AND PROBABLY SAW HIM LATER AT ONE OR TWO SOCIAL GATHERINGS IN WASHINGTON. DENIES EVER BEING INTRODUCED TO ANYONE BY CHAMBERS, SPECIFICALLY COLONEL BYKOV, AND STATES HIS PRESENT OPINION OF PROBABLY HAVING MET CHAMBERS CAME TO HIM AS A RESULT OF HIS THINKING MATTER OVER SINCE APPEARANCE BEFORE THOMAS COMMITTEE SEVERAL MONTHS AGO. NATAN L LEVINE, NINE SIXTY SERLING PLACE, BROOKLYN, NEPHEW OF CHAMBERS WIFE, DENIED DEC FOURTH THAT CHAMBERS HAD EVER LEFT WITH HIM FOR SAFEKEEPING ANY PERSONAL PROPERTY, SPECIFICALLY ANY DOCUMENTS OR OTHER WRITTEN MATERIAL. LEVINE STATED CHAMBERS HAD VISITED HIM IN NYC ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO AND WHEN LEVINE WAS DRIVING CHAMBERS TO PENNA RR STATION FOR RETURN TO WASH, CHAMBERS REQUESTED THEY STOP AT RESIDENCE OF LEVINE-S PARENTS AT

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED 115 44-1333-53
INDEXED 118
DEC 9 1948

TWO COPIES FWD

Kisseloff-3298

cc: Mr. Fletcher

TWO SIXTY ROCHESTER AVE., BROOKLYN, THAT CHAMBERS LOOKED OVER SOME MATERIAL IN STORAGE IN BASEMENT OF PREMISES AND REMOVED THEREFROM A FOLDER OR ENVELOPE. LEVINE CLAIMED NOT TO KNOW NATURE THEREOF AND THROUGHOUT INTERVIEW REITERATED HE FELT QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE INVOLVED INASMUCH AS HE IS AN ATTORNEY AND CHAMBERS HAD REQUESTED LEGAL ADVICE FROM HIM. ON EVENING OF DEC FIFTH LEVINE WAS AGAIN QUESTIONED RE CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS AND WAS INFORMED AGENTS DESIRED TO INSPECT BASEMENT AREA WHERE HE SAID CHAMBERS SECURED MATERIAL. LEVINE THEN ADMITTED MATERIAL NOT TAKEN FROM BASEMENT, BUT RATHER FROM DUMB WAITER SHAFT IN PARENTS HOME, THAT HE HAD PLACED IT THERE ABOUT NINE YEARS AGO AFTER CHAMBERS HAD ASKED HIM TO HOLD MATERIAL, AND THAT HE HAD GIVEN IT BACK TO CHAMBERS WHEN LATTER VISITED NYC ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO. LEVINE CLAIMED ENVELOPE SEALED WHEN CHAMBERS GAVE IT TO HIM, THAT HE NEVER TOUCHED IT UNTIL DAY HE RETURNED IT TO CHAMBERS, THAT HE DID NOT KNOW ITS CONTENTS, AND THAT CHAMBERS NEVER KNEW PRECISELY WHERE LEVINE HAD HIDDEN IT. CAREFUL EXAMINATION BY AGENTS OF ROCHESTER AVENUE PREMISES DEVELOPED NOTHING OF INTEREST. LEVINE IS IN COURT HOUSE TODAY FOR GJ APPEARANCE. ARRANGEMENTS MADE THIS AM THROUGH EDWARD C. MC LEAN, A NYC ATTORNEY WHO ACCOMPANIED HISS TO COURTHOUSE HERE THIS AM, FOR INTERVIEW OF MRS PRISCILLA HISS THIS

END PAGE TWO

WA&WFO 3, BA1, PAGE THREE

PM IN PRESENCE OF MC LEAN. PHOTOGRAPH OF DAVID CARPENTER, WAS, WILL BE EXHIBITED TO CHAMBERS WHEN LATTER APPEARS BEFORE GJ, AND DONEGAN HAS REQUESTED IT NOT BE EXHIBITED BEFORE THAT TIME. HAS BEEN TENTATIVELY ESTABLISHED THAT CARPENTER NOW RESIDES THREE NAUGHT NINE SOUTH BROADWAY, SOUTH NYACK, NY, AND IF CHAMBERS MAKES IDENTIFICATION OF HIM FROM PHOTOGRAPH CARPENTER WILL BE QUESTIONED DEC SEVENTH.. AM.

SCHEIDT

PAGE ONE7TH LINE FROM END, SIXTH WORD -NATHAN

LAST LINE PAGE ONE, FIRST TWO WORDS - CHAMBERS REQUESTED

DISREGARD THAT JUMBLING AT END OF SECOND LINE FROM END OF MSG.

ACK IN ORDER

WA NY R 3 WA

BA NY R 1 BA

DISC

1/4

Kisseloff-3300

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

DEC 4 - 1948

TELETYPE

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

TWAGA

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTIMORE 4 12-26 AM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS. WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY R. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED. TONIGHT IN BALTIMORE OFFICE AND FURNISHED SIGNED STATEMENT INCLUDING FOLLOWING INFORMATION. STATED SIXTY FIVE PAGES OF DOCUMENTS HE INTRODUCED AT PRETRIAL DEPOSITION ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST WERE COPIES OR CONDENSATIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER TO HIM BY ALGER HISS DURING LATTER THIRTY SEVEN, AND EARLY THIRTY EIGHT. DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN IN POSSESSION OF NATHAN ~~XXXXX~~ LEVINE, WIFES NEPHEW, A LAWYER IN BROOKLYN, N. Y. STATES LEVINE DID NOT KNOW CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS WHEN TURNED OVER TO HIM AT TIME CHAMBERS BROKE WITH PARTY IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. DOCUMENTS WERE CONTAINED IN ENVELOPE ALONG WITH PAPERS BEARING HANDWRITING OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE. ALSO CONTAINED THEREIN WERE THREE CANS OF UNDEVELOPED FILM AND TWO STRIPS OF DEVELOPED NEGATIVE FILM. PIECES OF PAPER CONTAINING HARRY WHITE'S HANDWRITING OBTAINED FROM RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS ATTORNEY TODAY AND WILL BE FORWARDED BUREAU AFTER PHOTOSTATS MADE. CHAMBERS STATED THE THREE CANS OF UNDEVELOPED FILM AND TWO STRIPS OF DEVELOPED NEGATIVES TURNED OVER BY HIM TO INVESTIGATORS OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN AMERICAN ACTIVITIES AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND ON THURSDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER TWO, FORTY EIGHT, IN RESPONSE TO A SUBPOENA SERVED ON HIM. STATES HAS NO OTHER DOCUMENTS OF THIS NATURE ~~XXX~~ IN HIS POSSESSION NOW.

RECORDED - 118 74-1333-54
EX-74 INDEXED - 118
DEC 8 1948
Kisseloff-3301

12/4/48

TO BEST OF CHAMBERS RECOLLECTION, UNDEVELOPED [redacted] FILM IN CANS CONTAINED PHOTOGRAPHS OF ORIGINAL [redacted] DOCUMENTS EMANATING FROM STATE DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU OF STANDARDS. MOST OF DOCUMENTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT WERE TURNED OVER [redacted] TO HIM BY ALGER HISS. STATED DOCUMENTS PRESENTED BY HIM AT DEPOSITION WERE COPIES OR CONDENSATIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY ALGER HISS TO CHAMBERS [redacted] DURING LATTER PART OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND FIRST PART OF NINETEEN [redacted] THIRTY EIGHT FOR DELIVERY TO COLONEL BYKOV WHO HAD BEEN INTRODUCED TO ALGER HISS BY CHAMBERS. HISS AGREED AT THIS MEETING TO FURNISH STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS. STATED SOME DOCUMENTS SUPPLIED BY HISS WERE COPIED ON TYPEWRITER AT HISS' S HOME BY HISS OR HIS WIFE AND THEN TURNED OVER TO CHAMBERS FOR DELIVERY TO BYKOV. IN OTHER [redacted] INSTANCES, ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FROM STATE WERE TURNED OVER TO CHAMBERS BY ALGER HISS AND TAKEN BY CHAMBERS TO PHOTOGRAPHERS FOR COPYING, AFTER WHICH ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RETURNED TO ALGER HISS SAME NIGHT FOR RETURN TO STATE. DESCRIBED PHOTOGRAPHERS AS ONE FELIX IN BALTIMORE AND DAVID CARPENTER IN WASHINGTON. CARPENTER POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WITH ALIAS DAVID CARPENTER, NEW YORK FILE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED DASH EIGHT NAUGHT FIVE ONE FOUR. BALTIMORE FILES REFLECT IN NINETEEN FORTY SIX, ZIMMERMAN EMPLOYED AS PROOF READER ON THE CITY DESK OF DAILY WORKER, ACCORDING TO NEW YORK CI ONE EIGHT THREE. CHAMBERS STATED PAPERS ON WHICH APPEARED HANDWRITING OF HARRY WHITE ARE EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL WHITE MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR DELIVERY TO BYKOV. CHAMBERS STATED MET WHITE IN WASH.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS BY PRE- ARRANGEMENT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ORALLY AND WRITTEN. ADVISED INTRODUCED [redacted] ALGER HISS, HENRY COLLINS, HARRY WHITE AND GEORGE SILVERMAN TO COLONEL BYKOV. STATES AS FAR AS HE CAN RECALL, NEVER DISCUSSED EXISTENCE OF DOCUMENTS THAT HE [redacted] PRODUCED AT DEPOSITION WITH ANYONE, AND DENIED THAT HE HAD TOLD ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY OR GOVERNMENT BODY CONCERNING THE EXISTENCE OF THESE DOCUMENTS STATED NEVER DISCUSSED WITH ANYONE THE PROCURRING OF DOCUMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR TRANSMITTAL TO BYKOV. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE THROUGH HISS- S ATTORNEY, WILLIAM L. MARBURY, IN BALTIMORE TO INTERVIEW ALGER HISS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE AT TEN AM, DECEMBER FOURTH. REPORT WILL BE [redacted] PREPARED AND COMPLETED TO REACH NEW YORK BEFORE MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER SIXTH NEXT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE WITH U. S. MARSHAL TO SERVE CHAMBERS WITH SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN NEW YORK, TEN AM, MONDAY, DECEMBER SIXTH. CHAMBERS STATED HE WOULD APPEAR AT THE TIME DESIGNATED. BALTIMORE IS ENDEAVORING TO DETERMINE IDENTITY OF PHOTOGRAPHER FELIX NAMED BY CHAMBERS.

MCFARLIN

cc - Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Rosen

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

Kisseloff-3303

¼ .

WA BA R-1 WA

TWO COPIES WFO

NY BA R 1 NYVM

KH

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: December 6, 1948

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

The evidence which is listed below was received in the Laboratory December 3, 1948 for examination purposes.

Photostatic copies of typewritten documents described as follows:

Qc5 One page beginning "Reliable source reports that ...".
Qc6 Letter dated February 11, 1938, beginning "I feel that you will ...".
Qc7 One page beginning "VOLUNTARY REPORT NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION ...".
Qc8 One page beginning "NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION ...".
Qc9 One page beginning "I NEED FOR NEW POLICY IN ECONOMIC ...".
Qc10 One page beginning "II OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN ...".
Qc11 Page number 3 beginning "3. The Manchoukuo Government ...".
Qc12 Page number 4 beginning "The following table is said ...".
Qc13 Page number 5 beginning "4. The company will be capitalized ...".
Qc14 Page number 6 beginning "III BACKGROUND OF YOSHISUKE AIKAWA ...".
Qc15 Page number 7 beginning "Nihom Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha A great deal has been written about ...".
Qc16 Page number 8 beginning "Companies Controlled by Japan Industries ...".
Qc17 Page number 9 beginning "III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries ...".
Qc18 Page number 10 beginning "VI B. Victor Talking Machine Co ...".
Qc19 Page number 11 beginning "IV ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED ...".
Qc20 Page number 12 beginning "(d) the political support of the ...".
Qc21 Page number 13 beginning "Mr. Aikawa and his company ...".
Qc22 One page beginning "Europe Jan. 5. Bullitt cabled from ...".
Qc23 One page beginning "Europe England Jan. 24. Johnson, U. S. Charge ...".
Qc24 One page beginning "Far East Jan 22. from Tsingtao, Dorn,...".
Qc25 One page beginning "Great Britain Jan. 28. Johnson ...".
Qc26 One page beginning "Far East Jan. 29. Lockhart of U. S. Embassy ...".
Qc27 One page beginning "February 7, 1938 The Significance of the Establishment ...".
Qc28 One page beginning "Army controls and is practically ...". Kisseloff-3304
Qc29 One page beginning "as a result of the deal additional ...".
Qc30 One page beginning "Far East Feb. 11. Lockhart, U. S. counselor ...".
Qc31 One page dated February 9, 1938, beginning "Yokohama reports that ...".
Qc32 Letter dated Berlin, February 12, 1938, beginning "With reference ...".
Qc33 Letter dated Tokyo, February 12, 1938, beginning "One. My British ...".
Qc34 One page beginning "interests that he contemplates ...". 74-1333-55
Qc35 Letter dated Vienna, February 13, 1938, beginning "Reports from reliable ...".
Qc36 Letter dated Vienna, February 14, 1938, beginning "Have just seen ...". RECORDED
Qc37 One page beginning "I queried Schmidt with regard ...". 4 DEC 9 1948
Qc38 Letter dated February 14, 1938 at Berlin, beginning "One. In a conversation ...".
Qc39 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "One. Passenger trains on the ...".
Qc40 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "Japanese marines have been ...".

RECORDED - 96

COPIES DESTROYED
20 - DEC 17 1964

G. I. R. 3

EX-66

Continued on next page.

Qc41 Letter dated February 15, 1938, beginning "The Department has found ...".
Qc42 Letter dated at Vienna, February 15, 1938, beginning "Dined last night ...".
Qc43 Letter dated at Paris, February 15, 1938, beginning "The same informant ...".
Qc44 Letter dated February 15, 1938 at Paris, beginning "I have just discussed ...".
Qc45 One page beginning "an intensification of British war ...".
Qc46 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Vienna, beginning "Have just seen Minister...".
Qc47 One page beginning "undertake some new adventure ...".
Qc48 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Paris, beginning "In conversation today ...".
Qc49 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at London, beginning "Admiral Lord Chatfield ...".
Qc50 Letter dated at Paris, February 16, 1938, beginning "The Austrian Minister ...".
Qc51 One page beginning "per cent Nazi by conviction ...".
Qc52 Letter dated February 17, 1938, beginning "I have been reliably informed ...".
Qc53 Letter dated February 17, 1938 at Tokyo, beginning "The British Ambassador ...".
Qc54 Letter dated at Berlin, February 17, 1938, beginning "This evening's press ...".
Qc55 Letter dated at Paris, February 17, 1938, beginning "The Foreign Office states.."
Qc56 Letter dated February 18, 1938, beginning "German domination of ...".
Qc57 One page beginning "Austria, Germany Feb. 16. Wiley, ...".
Qc58 One page beginning "London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m. I have just ...".
Qc59 One page beginning "March 29, Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague ...".
Qc60 One page beginning "Warsaw. No. 38, March 29, 4 p.m. "One.I learn following...".
Qc61 One page beginning "Rome, 77, March 29, noon ...".
Qc62 One page beginning "March 26, Lane, U. S. Minister ...".
Qc63 One page beginning "(Germany) March 26. Ravndal, U. S. consul at ...".
Qc64 One page beginning "March 28. U. S. consul at Tampico, ...".
Qc65 One page beginning "March 28. Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome, ...".
Qc66 One page beginning "England On March 29, Kennedy, ...".
Qc67 One page beginning "Far East March 28. Grew, U. S. Ambassador ...".
Qc68 One page beginning "Japan On March 30 the Department cabled ...".
Qc69 Letter dated at Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938, beginning "Sir: I have the honor to enclose ...".

Kc5 Photostatic copy of a typewritten letter dated June 3, 1937 at Baltimore, Maryland, signed ESTHER CHAMBERS.
Kc6 Photostatic copy of a typewritten letter dated November 1, 1937 at Baltimore, Maryland, signed ESTHER CHAMBERS.
Kc7 Photostatic copy of a typewritten letter dated November 16, 1937 at Baltimore, Maryland, signed ESTHER CHAMBERS.

It was concluded that the typewriting on the questioned specimens Qc5 through Qc69 were not typed with the machine used to type Kc5 through Kc7.

Specimen Qc5 was typed with a machine which was equipped with type that most closely matches the Royal elite style of type that is maintained in the standards of the Laboratory. The questioned typewriting appearing on specimens Qc6 through Qc69 was typed with a machine containing type which most closely matches Woodstock pica type, the standards of which are in the Laboratory files.

Continued on next page.

The photostatic copies of original evidence submitted, Kc5 through Kc7 and Qc5 through Qc69 are attached hereto. Photographic copies have not been made of this evidence.

RECOMMENDATION: This memorandum and the attached photostatic copies should be forwarded to the Security and Investigative Division of this Bureau.

#74-1333 attachments removed by filing

RCF:JL jl T.L. Jones 74-1333-130

(KC 5, KC6, KC7 in 74-1333-130

Kisseloff-3306

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 3, 1948

FROM : Mr. L. Whitson

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers, in his deposition, stated that after he introduced Alger Hiss to Colonel Bykov in the middle of 1937, that Hiss began furnishing documents to him from the State Department for delivery to Colonel Bykov. Chambers claimed that the documents were taken home by Hiss and were copied by either Hiss or his wife.

No typewritten specimens are presently available of letters written by Hiss or his wife during 1937. However, the obtaining of such specimens are being kept in mind during the course of this investigation.

There are attached hereto photostatic copies of the following letters which were written on a typewriter belonging to Esther Chambers, the wife of Whittaker Chambers:

1. Letter dated June 3, 1937 beginning "My dear Mr. Case, A notice of the Collector .....," and ending "Very truly yours," and signed "Esther Chambers."

2. Letter dated November 1, 1937 beginning "Dear Mr. Case, Please note the change in our address. .....," and ending "Yours very truly," and signed "Esther Chambers."

3. Letter dated November 16, 1937 beginning "My dear Mr. Case, Kindly answer my letter .....," and ending "Yours Truly," and signed "Esther Chambers."

G. I. R. - 3

ACTION:

It is requested that the FBI Laboratory make a comparison between the typewriting appearing on the enclosed letters with the typewriting appearing on the 65 pages of the documents made available by Whittaker Chambers, which he alleged were furnished to him by Alger Hiss. Photostatic copies of these documents are also attached hereto.

Kisseloff-3307

Attachments

FLJ:VW

Removed for filing

RECORDED - 62 174-1333-56

INDEXED - 62

DEC 9 1948

EX-66

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12/7/48

Memo 12/6/48 RCF:jl

53 DEC

RECORDED
12-4-48 2 PM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333 - 56
Lab. #

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Bureau (

Date of reference communication: Memo dated 12-3-48 Date received: 12-3-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Peehan

Non Ident Qc5 → Qc69 typing with Kc5 → Kc7.

Q5- matches most closely Royal Elite Standard
Qc6 → Qc69 most closely like Woodstock Rica standards in our files.

Specimens submitted for examination

The following are photostatic copies of typewritten documents.

Qc5 One page beginning "Reliable source reports that .....".
Qc6 Letter dated February 11, 1938, beginning "I feel that you will .....",
Qc7 One page beginning "VOLUNTARY REPORT NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION .....".
Qc8 One page beginning "NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION .....".
Qc9 One page beginning "I NEED FOR NEW POLICY IN ECONOMIC .....".
Qc10 One page beginning "II OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN .....".
Qc11 Page number 3 beginning "3. The Manchoukuo Government ...".
Qc12 Page number 4 beginning "The following table is said .....".
Qc13 Page number 5 beginning "4. The company will be capitalized ...".
Qc14 Page number 6 beginning "III BACKGROUND OF YOSHISUKE AIKAWA ...".
Qc15 Page number 7 beginning "Nihom Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha A great deal has been written about ....".
Qc16 Page number 8 beginning "Companies Controlled by Japan Industries ....".
Qc17 Page number 9 beginning "III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries ...".
Qc18 Page number 10 beginning "VI B. Victor Talking Machine Co .....".
Qc19 Page number 11 beginning "IV ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED .....".
Qc20 Page number 12 beginning "(d) the political support of the .....".
Qc21 Page number 13 beginning "Mr. Aikawa and his company .....".

Kisseloff-3308

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

Qc22 One page beginning "Europe Jan. 5. Bullitt cabled from .....".
Qc23 One page beginning "Europe England Jan. 24. Johnson, U. S. Charge ....".
Qc24 One page beginning "Far East Jan 22. from Tsingtao, Dorn,....".
Qc25 One page beginning "Great Britain Jan. 28. Johnson ....".
Qc26 One page beginning "Far East Jan. 29. Lockhart of U.S.Embassy .....".
Qc27 One page beginning "February 7, 1938 The Significance of the Establishement...".
Qc28 One page beginning "Army controls and is practically .....".
Qc29 One page beginning "as a result of the deal additional .....".
Qc31 One page dated February 9, 1938, beginning "Yokohama reports that ....".
Qc32 One page beginning "Far East Feb. 11. Lockhart, U. S. counselor ....".
Qc32 Letter dated Berlin, February 12, 1938, beginning "With reference ....".
Qc33 Letter dated Tokyo, February 12, 1938, beginning "One. My British .....".
Qc34 One page beginning "interests that he contemplates ....".
Qc35 Letter dated Vienna February 13, 1938, beginning "Reports from reliable ...".
Qc36 Letter dated Vienna February 14, 1938, beginning "Have just seen ....".
Qc37 One page beginning "I queried Schmidt with regard ....".
Qc38 Letter dated February 14, 1938, at Berlin, beginning "One. In a conversation ...".
Qc39 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "One. Passenger trains on the ...".
Qc40 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "Japanese marines have been ....".
Qc41 Letter dated February 15, 1938, beginning "The Department has found ...".
Qc42 Letter dated at Vienna, February 15, 1938, beginning "Dined last night ....".
Qc43 Letter dated at Paris, February 15, 1938, beginning "The same informant ....".
Qc44 Letter dated February 15, 1938 at Paris, beginning "I have just discussed ...".
Qc45 One page beginning "an intensification of British war .....".
Qc46 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Vienna, beginning "Have just seen Minister ...".
Qc47 One page beginning "undertake some new adventure .....".
Qc48 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Paris, beginning "In conversation today ...".
Qc49 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at London, beginning "Admiral Lord Chatfield ...".
Qc50 Letter dated at Paris, February 16, 1938, beginning "The Austrian Minister...".
Qc51 One page beginning "per cent Nazi by conviction ....".
Qc52 Letter dated February 17, 1938, beginning "I have been reliably informed ....".
Qc53 Letter dated February 17, 1938 at Tokyo, beginning "The British Ambassador ....".
Qc54 Letter dated at Berlin, February 17, 1938, beginning "This evening's press ....".
Qc55 Letter dated at Paris, February 17, 1938, beginning "The Foreign Office states...".
Qc56 Letter dated February 18, 1938, beginning "German domination of .....".
Qc57 One page beginning "Austria, Germany Feb. 16. Wiley, ...".
Qc58 One page beginning "London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m. I have just .....".
Qc59 One page beginning "March 29. Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague .....".
Qc60 One page beginning "Warsaw. No. 38, March 29, 4 p.m."One. I learn following ...".
Qc61 One page beginning "Rome, 77, March 29, noon.....".
Qc62 One page beginning "March 26, Lane, U. S. Minister .....".
Qc63 One page beginning "(Germany) March 26. Ravndal, U. S. Consul at ...".
Qc64 One page beginning "March 28. U. S. consul at Tampico,.....".
Qc65 One page beginning "March 28. Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome,....".
Qc66 One page beginning "England On March 29, Kennedy, ...".
Qc67 One page beginning "Far East March 28. Grew, U. S. Ambassador .....".
Qc68 One page beginning "Japan On March 30 the Department cabled .....".

Kisselloff 3309

Continued on next page

FILE #74-1333

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

Qc69 Letter dated at Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938, beginning "Sir: I have the honor to enclose .....".

Kc5 Photostatic copy of a typewritten letter dated June 3, 1937 at Baltimore, Maryland, signed ESTHER CHAMBERS.

Kc6 Photostatic copy of a typewritten letter dated November 1, 1937, at Baltimore, Maryland, signed ESTHER CHAMBERS.

Kc7 Photostatic copy of a typewritten letter dated November 16, 1937, at Baltimore, Maryland, signed ESTHER CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-3310

Known letters (typewritten) of June 3, 1937
Nov 1, 1937
Nov 16, 1937

K's	June 3.	S t a g r w	KNOWN TYPE
	Nov 1.	"	KNOWN TYPE
	Nov 16.	"	"
Q's		S t a g r (Pica 10 to 1")	MATCHES MOST CLOSELY WOODSTOCK PICA 10 L. to 1"
1 letter Quest.	1/17/38	S t a g r (Elite 12 to 1")	(closest to Royal Elite (421)) (very close to Remington 90B)

Conclusion

12-4-48 Known typewriting specimens Non-Identical questioned typewritten letters

65 Q's
3 K's } typewritten

Photostats are not true to size (smaller than original documents)

~~Affidavit~~ of 12/3/48 from Mulson to Fletcher.

Whittaker Chambers
Perjury
Internal Security - R.

Memo from L. Mutson dated Dec 3, 1948

Kisseloff-3312

RECORDED
12-4-48 2 PM
JI

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333 - 56
Lab. #

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Bureau (

Date of reference communication: Memo dated 12-3-48 Date received: 12-3-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Fechan

End forward to Spec. + Security Div 12/6/48

Specimens submitted for examination

The following are photostatic copies of typewritten documents.

Qc5 One page beginning "Reliable source reports that .....".
Qc6 Letter dated February 11, 1938, beginning "I feel that you will .....".
Qc7 One page beginning "VOLUNTARY REPORT NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION .....".
Qc8 One page beginning "NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION .....".
Qc9 One page beginning "I NEED FOR NEW POLICY IN ECONOMIC .....".
Qc10 One page beginning "II OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN .....".
Qc11 Page number 3 beginning "3. The Manchoukuo Government ...".
Qc12 Page number 4 beginning "The following table is said .....".
Qc13 Page number 5 beginning "4. The company will be capitalized ...".
Qc14 Page number 6 beginning "III BACKGROUND OF YOSHISUKE AIKAWA ...".
Qc15 Page number 7 beginning "Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha A great deal has been written about ....".
Qc16 Page number 8 beginning "Companies Controlled by Japan Industried ....".
Qc17 Page number 9 beginning "III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries ...".
Qc18 Page number 10 beginning "VI B. Victor Talking Machine Co .....".
Qc19 Page number 11 beginning "IV ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED .....".
Qc20 Page number 12 beginning "(d) the political support of the .....".
Qc21 Page number 13 beginning "Mr. Aikawa and his company .....".

Kisseloff-3313

Continued on next page.

SAC, Baltimore

November 24, 1948
PERSONAL ATTENTION
SPECIAL DELIVERY - REGISTERED

Director, FBI

74-135[illegible]-57

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

EX-125

RECORDED - 64

Reference is made to the telephone call from the Bureau to you at 10:00 A.M., November 24, 1948. This will confirm the instructions given at that time that you should contact the attorneys for Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers, namely William L. Marbury, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, and Richard F. Cleveland, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, and arrange to obtain two copies of the transcript of the deposition given by Whittaker Chambers on Wednesday, November 17. One copy should be forwarded to the Bureau promptly and the other retained by you for your investigative use.

You should also secure from Mr. Cleveland photostatic copies of the alleged State Department documents totalling approximately 162 pages which Chambers claims were obtained from Hiss for delivery to the Russian Colonel Bukoff (phonetic).

You should make arrangements to obtain photographic or photostatic copies of the reverse of any of these documents which bears handwriting, date stamps or other indicia of the character, classification or handling of the documents where such is not available in the photostats. You should retain copies of all of these documents for your own investigative use and forward one set of copies to the Bureau. The Department has specifically requested that you obtain the photostatic copies in the possession of Mr. Cleveland.

After obtaining a copy of the transcript and a copy of each of the documents, you should pursuant to the Department's request contact Mr. Marbury for the purpose of obtaining his permission to interview his client. After Mr. Hiss' interview has been arranged you should question him concerning the allegations of Chambers contained in the deposition and concerning each of the documents in question. If possible, you should obtain a signed statement from him.

As you were instructed, you should proceed with this investigation immediately in order to meet a deadline of two weeks from Friday, November 19. You appreciate that the Department must have an opportunity to pass upon the results of your investigation and reach a decision prior to December 3, 1948.

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

LW:EW

MAILED 11
NOV 24 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3314

SAC, Baltimore

Attached for your information and guidance is a copy of a communication from Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, dated November 23, 1948.

You are specifically instructed to make no comments or give no indication to the attorneys or Hiss regarding the possible action of the Department as indicated in the attached communication from Mr. Campbell.

No contact with Chambers is authorized at this time.

Attachment

Kisseloff-3315

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2010

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: November 23, 1948

FROM : Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division AMC:TJD:DJ

SUBJECT: Testimony of Whittaker Chambers Before Grand Jury

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

On November 19, 1948, Solicitor General Perlman informed that he had received a message from William L. Marbury, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland, an attorney who is representing Alger Hiss in in the civil suit in Federal court at Baltimore against Whittaker Chambers.

I contacted Mr. Marbury by telephone and he advised that the matter was of considerable importance and he did not wish to discuss it on the telephone. Mr. Russo, Mr. Schedler, and myself met with Mr. Marbury and Mr. Evans, who represent Alger Hiss, and with Messrs. Richard F. Cleveland and William D. MacMillan, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, representing Whittaker Chambers, and Mr. Harold R. Medina, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York City, representing Time Incorporated, at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, November 19, 1948. Mr. Marbury stated that as attorneys for Alger Hiss they had taken a deposition from Whittaker Chambers on Wednesday, November 17th. The attorneys for Whittaker Chambers and Mr. Medina, the attorney for Time Magazine, were also present at the taking of this deposition.

Mr. Marbury said that he had consulted with Alger Hiss and Hiss was desirous that this information be brought to the attention of the Government. Chambers brought to Mr. Marbury's office a number of documents, totaling approximately 162 pages, purporting to be confidential documents of the State Department. In his deposition Chambers stated that these documents had been given to him by Alger Hiss to be delivered to a Russian Colonel by the name of Bukoff (phonetic). Mr. Marbury fixed the time as about 1937 and 1938. It is noted that the deposition had not been transcribed by the official reporter at the time of this interview since the attorneys for both Hiss and Chambers were desirous of consulting with the Department of Justice prior to having this done.

Mr. Marbury said that Mr. Hiss commented that he thought summaries of some of these documents were in his handwriting but he is quite positive in stating that he never turned these documents over to Chambers.

74-1333-57

The attorneys agreed by stipulation with the approval of the court to delay any further proceedings in this civil action for a period of two weeks in order that the Department of Justice might take whatever action it deems appropriate.

RECORDED - 64
INDEXED - 64
NOV 29 1948
EX-125

Phoned McDarlin SAC Baltimore 11-24-48

See Baltimore LW 11-24-48

The photostatic copies of the documents, which are in the possession of Mr. Cleveland, will be made available to the FBI. The originals are in the custody of the Clerk of the Court.

Chambers testified before a Federal grand jury in the Southern District of New York to the effect that he had no information concerning espionage activities involving Alger Hiss. It is also noted that he did not inform the grand jury or the FBI that he had these documents in his possession. In his testimony before the grand jury he stated that neither Alger Hiss nor any other individuals, whom he claimed he had been in contact with, had turned over any Government documents to him.

It is desired that an immediate investigation be conducted so that it can be determined whether Chambers has committed perjury. In this connection the photostatic copies of these documents should be obtained together with a copy of the deposition given by Chambers.

Chambers was asked a general question in the grand jury as to whether he could furnish any further information that would be helpful to the grand jury. In response to this question he stated that perhaps there was a point that should be brought out and that about 1937 or early in 1938 J. Peters introduced him to a Russian who also went under the name of Peter. Chambers went on to testify that he learned from comparing notes with Kravitsky that this was a Colonel Bukoff, which he explained was a phonetic spelling, and Bukoff had been with Kravitsky in Italy. He went on to say that Bukoff was interested in the apparatus in Washington. He described him as a rather dreadful character from the slums of Odessa who lived in constant fear of the American secret police. Chambers further stated that there was a jurisdictional rivalry between J. Peters and Peter Bukoff, and J. Peters was anxious that Bukoff should not know what was going on in Washington because he feared the Russians would try to take over the Washington group. Chambers said the last he saw of Bukoff was shortly before he left the Communist Party the last time. Chambers was then asked a question in the grand jury whether he received any further information than that which he related to the grand jury which indicated that Bukoff was engaged in espionage activities. Chambers responded to this question that he could only say from inference. He was then asked the question whether he had related this information concerning Bukoff to the FBI. He answered that he did as nearly as he could remember it. Chambers gave no further testimony concerning Bukoff and made no reference whatsoever to having contacts with Bukoff for the purpose of turning documents over to him.

It is also requested that Mr. Marbury be contacted for the purpose of obtaining his permission to interview his client, Alger Hiss. Upon the interview with Alger Hiss he should be questioned concerning the allegation of Chambers that he, Hiss, turned these documents over to Chambers. All information concerning the documents should also be

obtained from Hiss, particularly with reference to his handling these documents in the State Department. If possible, a signed statement should be obtained from Hiss. In this connection, it is contemplated that Hiss might be questioned before the grand jury in the Southern District of New York with reference to these allegations. It is noted that when Hiss testified before the grand jury he denied that he furnished any confidential information to any unauthorized persons and he also denied that he knew Whittaker Chambers.

It is further noted that the term of the New York grand jury will come to a close on December 15, 1948, and since it is likely that it will be necessary to present further testimony before them, it is important that this investigation be given expeditious attention.

General Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

December 13, 1948

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Re Philadelphia teletype dated December 10, 1948, and mytel to Philadelphia of the same date.

Dr. ROBERT WHYTE, Pastor, Old Stone Church, Cleveland, has advised that he has no documents in his possession which he may have received from THOMAS FANSLER, deceased father-in-law of ALGER HISS. WHYTE stated that he did not believe that he had ever received any written material from FANSLER, and said he was certain that if he did it was not typewritten.

Dr. WHYTE advised he first met FANSLER when he, FANSLER, moved into Dr. WHYTE'S parish in 1927. FANSLER became an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia shortly thereafter, and WHYTE stated that he became rather friendly with him.

WHYTE stated that FANSLER'S family in Philadelphia consisted of FANSLER, his wife, who was an invalid, and one daughter, whose name Dr. WHYTE was unable to recall. He believes FANSLER had a son who lived in the Midwest, but he knew of no other daughters.

Dr. WHYTE did not believe that the daughter who resided with FANSLER could be the wife of ALGER HISS. He advised that this daughter was a bit "off balance", though she was not a lunatic. Dr. WHYTE requested that this information concerning FANSLER'S daughter be kept confidential.

WHYTE advised FANSLER came to Philadelphia from Evanston, Illinois or thereabout. FANSLER resided at the corner of 35th or 36th Street and Chestnut while in Philadelphia.

Kisseloff-3319

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

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Director, FBI

December 13, 1948

Inasmuch as there is no further investigation pending in the Cleveland Division, this matter is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Abbaticchio Jr.

R. J. ABBATICCHIO JR.
Special Agent in Charge

JBO:DG
65-2663

c/c - Philadelphia

Kisseloff-3320

Enclosure to Bureau with letter from Baltimore, 12/10/48
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R: PERJURY
Baltimore file 65-1642

(3 photos. SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ)

Kisseloff-3321

Kisseloff-3322

74-1333-59

Kisseloff-3323

SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ
Balto. file 65-1642

Kisseloff-3324

74-1333-59

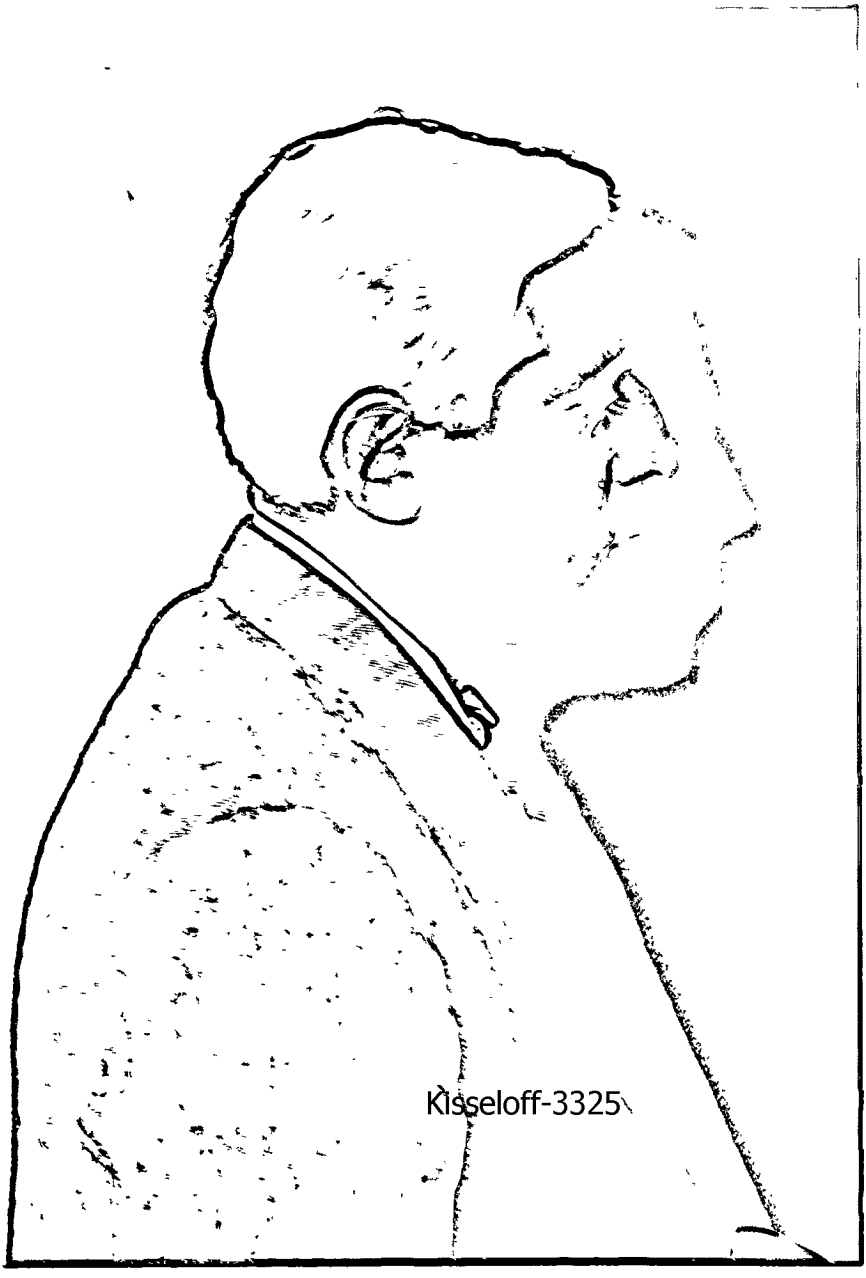
Kisseloff-3325

SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ
Balto. file 65-1642

Kisseloff-3326

74-1333-59

Kisseloff-3327

SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ
Balto. file 65-1642

Kisseloff-3328

74-1333-59

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1-7-8 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Fletcher
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Carlson
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-3329

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY

There are enclosed to the New York Office for their assistance 20 enlarged photographs showing various scenes in the vicinity of Konig Street in Baltimore. These photographs also include portions of North Avenue, Callow Avenue, Brookfield Avenue and Linden Avenue. It was thought that perhaps these photographs might help to refresh CHAMBERS' recollection as to the exact house containing the apartment in which FELIX is alleged to have lived in Baltimore.

There are also enclosed for the assistance of the New York Office three enlarged photographs of SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ, showing two profile and one full-face views of PELOVITZ. It is understood that CHAMBERS has tentatively identified PELOVITZ as being identical with FELIX.

Photographs of PELOVITZ are likewise enclosed for the Bureau.

RJL:AC
65-1642
Enclosures (3 photographs) - REGISTERED MAIL
cc - New York - Encl. (23 photographs) - REGISTERED, SPECIAL DELIVERY

3 ENCL.

ENCL. ATTACHED

RECORDED - 4

74-1333-59

37 DEC 13 1948

INDEXED - 4

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-3330

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	12/12/48	12/10,11/48	EDWIN O. JOHNSON KK

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, relates he joined Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, in 1935. Served as a recruiter and organizer for Communist Party among military personnel in and around Washington, D.C. in 1935 and 1936. He worked with PAT WHALEN, Communist Party organizer in Baltimore, Maryland, waterfront early 1937. RENO introduced by one "BERNIE" to one "CARL" in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in June, 1937, and was recruited by "CARL" to perform espionage work for the Soviet Union. RENO admits meeting "CARL" four to seven times in 1937 possibly going into 1938 and turned over some restricted data on Military Ordnance to "CARL." He also drew for "CARL" a bombsight. RENO admits receiving about $30.00 from "CARL" for services in espionage work. PHILIP RENO, FRANKLIN RENO's brother, served as intermediary in Washington, D.C., between "CARL" and FRANKLIN RENO in getting them together. FRANKLIN RENO's activity with "CARL" discontinued early in 1938.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: New York City telephone call to Denver December 8, 1948
Denver teletype to New York City and El Paso, December 8, 1948
New York City teletype to Denver December 9, 1948
Denver teletypes to New York City December 11 and 12, 1948

Kisseloff-3331

DETAILS: AT DENVER, COLORADO

This report covers a joint investigation by Special Agents JOSEPH S. JOHNSON, JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the writer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. P. Traynor SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-658-1333-160

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INDEXED - 143

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2 - Denver

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EX-24

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—203

DN 65-658

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO upon interview by Special Agents JOSEPH S. JOHNSON and EDWIN O. JOHNSON at the FBI Field Office, Denver, Colorado, on the afternoon of December 10, 1948, stated that this is his correct name and that he has never been known by the name of FRANCIS, VINCE, or VINCENT. He at first denied that he had been a member of the Communist Party or acted as organizer within the Communist Party at any location. He furthermore denied knowing or having anything to do with J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, J. PETERS, DAVID CARPENTER or LANCE CLARK. However, he then changed his mind and admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party in 1935, 1936, and 1937 and as such used the name LANCE CLARK as an alias in his Communist Party activity.

FRANKLIN RENO stated that he joined the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, while still a student in the Spring of 1935 at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. He does not recall the name of the Communist Party organizer or official in Richmond, who recruited him as a member but indicated that it was an individual who had a foreign accent. He did not pay dues to the Party and did not hold an official position in the Party either in Richmond, Virginia, or in Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN RENO moved from Virginia to Washington, D. C., upon the completion of his studies and in about September or October, 1935, he was employed as a Clerk in the Federal Government WPA. He was at that time a member of the Party as one on the intellectual scale who who did not carry a card and did not pay any dues and did not belong to any specific branch. However, he was well acquainted with one SIDNEY SHOSTICK, whom RENO described as an official of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. He also remembers the name of RAY or ROY WARNER, who he believes was the City Organizer for the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., in 1935 and 1936 and possibly on into 1937. He stated that SHOSTICK and WARNER sometimes consulted with him on matters pertaining to the Communist Movement. RENO understands that SIDNEY SHOSTICK was killed in Spain while fighting for the Loyalist Forces during the Civil War in that country.

RENO also admitted that while living in Washington, D.C., he some time traveled to Baltimore, Maryland, but did not have a permanent residence in Baltimore. He recalls some of his addresses in Washington as being 1220 "N" Street; 1242 - 12th Street; about 1317 "K" or "M" Street, and 1230 New Hampshire Avenue. He explains that he is not in a position to state definitely that the numbers mentioned above as addresses are absolutely correct. He occasionally stayed with his brother, PHILIP, and the latter's wife at their apartment, which he thinks may have been at 1230 New Hampshire Avenue but he cannot be certain of this address.

Kisseloff-3332

After working at the WPA for a period of approximately a year and a half he became unemployed in the Spring of 1937 for a period of about three months and at that time spent part of his time in Baltimore. However, he obtained a position at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and he believes that he went to work on June 26, 1937, and has worked at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds continuously since that day until over a year ago when he became disabled as the result of a disease which has left him partially invalid in that the joints of his hands have become deformed. He is, therefore, on leave without pay from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds at the present time.

When he went to work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds he first resided with a Dr. LOUIS S. DEDRICK at 508 Bellaire Street in Aberdeen, Maryland. However, most of the time he resided at the Men's Dormitory at Aberdeen.

RENO states that after he became steadily employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds he discontinued to function as a Communist Party member as he was satisfied with his work and did not feel that it was safe to be a Communist while working for the Government.

RENO stated that he had never been in the Communist Party in Montana and as a matter of fact had never lived in Montana. He denied that he had ever been in Philadelphia or that he did any organizational or recruiting work in the Communist Party in Washington, D.C. He did attend some study classes in Communism but did not conduct any. He performed some assignments for SHOSTICK but didn't explain the nature of them other than to say they were more of an intellectual nature or he acted in an advisory capacity.

With respect to the nature of RENO's work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, he explained that he started out working with airplane observation equipment and also in the Ballistics Research Department but for more than a year he did not work on bombsights as such but later did do some work on the NORDEN Bombsight; however, this would not have been until 1939 and he, therefore, saw the NORDEN Bombsight in its completed form in 1942 and never saw it before that time even though he had done substantial work in connection with the research which preceded its perfection. He categorically denied that he had ever given out any secret or restricted documents to any individual not connected with the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, and he again denied knowing J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or J. PETERS. He recalled, however, that he might have met ELEANOR NELSON on one occasion but could not remember whether it was in Denver, Colorado, on one of his visits home or whether it was in Washington, D. C. At any rate the name sounded familiar to him and he may have been introduced to her at some time.

RENO further stated that it wouldn't be impossible that he might have been acquainted with J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under an assumed name but he certainly could not place this individual. He indicated that he did not desire to furnish any signed statement covering the information which he had given particularly with reference to his Communist Party membership in 1935, 1936, and 1937.

RENO upon conclusion of the interview was served with a subpoena to appear before the New York Grand Jury on December 15, this subpoena having been obtained from the United States District Court Clerk, Denver, Colorado. This procedure was followed upon instructions of the New York Office received telephonically December 8, 1948, which requested that the present whereabouts of FRANKLIN or FRANCIS VICTOR RENO be determined and also that the whereabouts of his brother, PHILIP RENO, be determined in that he too might be interviewed and a subpoena served. It was determined that PHILIP RENO was residing at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the El Paso Office was advised accordingly. It was also determined that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO is presently residing with his mother at 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado.

During the evening of December 10, RENO telephonically communicated with Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON and stated that he had additional information to give and that he was in a bar in Englewood, Colorado, drinking. He suggested that on the following day he would give additional information if the Agent would call his mother and tell her that he was absolutely not in any kind of trouble and that he would not become involved in any kind of difficulty, and that he would tell his mother that he was going to New York City on business.

Special Agent JOHNSON advised RENO that he could not call RENO's mother and make any such requested assurances, but that he would be glad to obtain the additional information that RENO had in his possession. He, therefore, indicated that he would come personally to the office on Saturday, December 11.

At noon-time December 11, FRANKLIN RENO voluntarily appeared at the Field Office of the FBI, Denver, Colorado, and stated he was prepared to furnish additional information concerning his Communist Party activities in 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938. Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and EDWIN O. JOHNSON conducted the interview.

RENO confirmed the information previously given to the effect that he had joined the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, about the Spring of 1935, that he moved to Washington, D.C., in the Summer of 1935, and

after a short time he was given a confidential and important assignment by SIDNEY SHOSTICK of the Communist Party in Washington as an organizer and recruiter in United States military establishments. He explained that it was his duty to endeavor to recruit and organize cells of the Communist Party on military posts. His modus operandi was to go directly on the Army posts and to engage military personnel in conversation and to eventually get around to advocating Communism to them. He also distributed literature to members of the Armed Forces in such places as Fort Meyer, Virginia; Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Quantico, Virginia; and Bolling Field, Washington, D.C. He did not spend much time at the Marine Base at Quantico, Virginia, but did work there on two or three Saturday afternoons about 1936.

RENO frankly stated that the Communist Party purpose in endeavoring to recruit and organize cells on military establishments was to have a corps of military personnel in the Communist Party because it would be of benefit to the Communist Party in the event of any war with the Soviet Union or in the event of a Revolution within the country.

RENO performed this type of work for a period of about a year or a year and a half. He indicated that he took his orders from SIDNEY SHOSTICK and that one "JOHN" from New York came to Washington on possibly two or three occasions and he understood that this "JOHN" was one of the leaders in the particular type of work he was doing, namely, endeavoring to recruit and organize on military establishments. RENO stated frankly that he did not have much success in such recruiting on military posts and that about early 1937 the Communist Party discontinued this type of recruiting because it was not successful and because they felt it was too "risky."

In the Spring of 1937, RENO went to Baltimore, Maryland. However, he did not give up his residence in Washington, D. C., but spent most of his time in Baltimore where he worked for the Communist Party on the waterfront with one PAT WHALEN, who was in charge of the Communist Party organizing work among the waterfront workers. He usually lived at hotels while in Baltimore and he also spent some time with PAT WHALEN, whom he described as a capable Party organizer. It was while at Baltimore that he became acquainted with an individual who seemed to be an important official in the Communist Party Movement and who used the name "BERNIE." As he recalls it was possibly through PAT WHALEN that he met this "BERNIE" and one day in the waterfront section of town RENO was advised by "BERNIE" that there was to be a change of assignment from the waterfront to other important work and he was, therefore, instructed on one of these meetings with "BERNIE" to purchase a railroad ticket for New York on a particular train on a particular day, and that he should board the train at exactly

one-half minute before it was due to leave the station. As RENO recalls this was probably in the early part of June, 1937. He was furthermore told that "BERNIE" would meet him on the train. RENO followed these instructions and after boarding the train and after it had left the station "BERNIE" came up to him and introduced a man, whose name RENO does not recall, if the name was given at all. This man was about 6'1" tall, about twenty-six years of age, wore a mustache, had dusty or yellowish-colored hair, and spoke with a definite foreign accent. He believes the accent would indicate Balkan or Slavic nationality. This man wore a brown tweed suit and did not have much to say. They used discretion on the way to Philadelphia and just talked about things in general and RENO was surprised when he was told that they would not go to New York but that they were only going to Philadelphia. Upon the arrival of the train at Philadelphia the man with the tweed suit left them at a station and RENO has never seen him since. "BERNIE" and RENO went to a Cafe in Philadelphia, the location of which RENO cannot remember as he did not know the City, but stated that it was a basement or downstairs Cafe.

In this basement restaurant "BERNIE" and RENO were met by one whom "BERNIE" introduced to RENO as CARL or it could have been KRAUSE. RENO is just not certain, although he may have used both names at one time or another. He described CARL as a man who looked to be about fifty years of age, although he could have been younger than that, medium height or around 5'8 to 11", heavy set, with brown hair, sort of square head and a square chin. When he spoke RENO gathered that he might have spent some time abroad as there seemed to be a slight trace of an accent, possibly German. He wore a gray-blue suit coat that fitted him rather loosely. He remembers that the man had a gold cap on one of his front upper teeth that seemed to be sort of triangular in shape.

RENO described "BERNIE" as a man of about 5'11", thirty-five years of age in 1937, who wore a mustache sometimes and on other occasions he did not. He wore his hair unusually long and this was sort of brown in color and a man who was always well dressed and put forth a sort of superior attitude in his conversation.

While in the downtown restaurant, after the introduction, CARL asked "BERNIE" if he, RENO, knew what he was doing. "BERNIE" told CARL that he, RENO, did know. CARL asked him, RENO, what it was and RENO said he had been previously advised by "BERNIE" that it was to be espionage work for the Soviet Union. CARL said that a nicer word was "intelligence" work. "BERNIE" then departed leaving CARL and RENO alone.

During the course of the conversation at this downstairs restaurant, CARL told RENO that he should build himself up at the Aberdeen

Proving Grounds. RENO had not yet gone to work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds but he had received his appointment at the time of this introduction to CARL in Philadelphia.

RENO was not to contact or try to contact him, CARL, in any way and that he should spend a few months in building up his knowledge and confidence at the Proving Grounds and that he, CARL, would in due time arrange to contact RENO. They talked generally about what RENO could do for the Communist Party and the Soviet Union and CARL had mentioned that it was important for RENO to know foreign languages, that German would be an important language, but he did not explain why.

After spending maybe two or three hours in the restaurant, during a substantial part of which time only general matters were discussed. They decided to leave and CARL suggested going to another restaurant which they did but just for a few minutes. Then CARL suggested a night club but they did not go to any night club and later on separated. RENO does not know whether CARL went or where he was planning to go but he, RENO, returned to Washington by the next train. They had been together from about mid-afternoon until early evening.

As RENO recalls he started work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds on June 26, 1930, and does not recall exactly when the second meeting with CARL took place. It was about six weeks after he began work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and he states that he really cannot remember whether this was in Philadelphia, in Washington, or New York. At least one of the subsequent appointments with CARL was in Philadelphia or New York. Furthermore, RENO states he cannot recall just how this second meeting was arranged. (FRANKLIN RENO subsequently stated his brother, PHILIP, arranged one or two of the meetings and that CARL knew PHILIP RENO's telephone number).

At any rate in accordance with the instructions which RENO had obtained from the first meeting in Philadelphia, which was to gather any or all important information pertaining to developments in Army Ordnance, RENO had obtained from publications some information concerning bombsights and at the second meeting, which is indicated above, RENO can't remember just where it was, RENO drew for CARL a rough diagram of the bombsight but this was not the NORDEN Bombsight. RENO tried to indicate what he was working on and he sort of drew and talked at the same time. This rough diagram of a bombsight was turned over to CARL and RENO told CARL a Colonel ZORNIG was in charge of the work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. RENO recalls telling CARL about possibly changing the

nature of his work to what he calls statistical control to "the statistical control of ordnance products", which was then under Captain SIMON. He was then working with a Dr. DEDRICK on observation matters. CARL again mentioned to RENO that he should continue to obtain information pertaining to new developments in Army Ordnance.

Upon the second meeting, mentioned above, CARL and RENO arranged for a third meeting on a particular day, particular time, two to four weeks later, which would be in the late summer of 1937, and if RENO remembers correctly, this third meeting was somewhere on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D.C. He remembers this incident because his instructions were to walk along Constitution Avenue between certain streets. He does not recall exactly where on Constitution Avenue. This meeting would take place but at any rate he was to walk along and CARL would come on Constitution Avenue from a side street and meet him. He remembers that upon meeting CARL, CARL made the remark "there are two fellows walking ahead of us and they might be German intelligence." RENO believes that it was on this third meeting that he gave CARL a manual on Army Ordnance, and that this manual was not secret and CARL didn't seem to be very interested in it.

RENO also recalls giving CARL some documents obtained from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, which he believed pertained to "firing tables" of .30 and .50 Caliber Machine Guns and of 16" artillery. These documents were restricted but were not secret. RENO also recalls that these documents were to be in CARL's possession long enough for reproduction. He doesn't recall whether he obtained them back the same evening or the following morning but at any rate the documents were returned to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds after CARL had them for a matter of some hours. RENO states specifically that he never gave CARL any secret documents as he did not have access to them at first at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

RENO cannot remember exactly the number of meetings or appointments he had with CARL and exactly where they took place but he would say there were possibly four to seven separate meetings with CARL and that these meetings took place within an estimated period of four to nine months following the first meeting which was in Philadelphia in the early part of June, 1937. Therefore, RENO states that it is possible that he may have met CARL once or twice in the early part of 1938 but he cannot be sure. The arrangement terminated possibly early in 1938 not by prearrangement but CARL just didn't show up for a specified meeting and RENO didn't follow the instructions that if failing one meeting they should try it again at the same time, same place

maybe one week later. Furthermore, RENO related he had gathered the impression from CARL on one or two of the later meetings that CARL planned either to go abroad or that CARL was pulling away from that type of activity. CARL had mentioned that he had had difficulty with another individual who was indiscreet and who, contrary to instruction, met him, CARL, while dressed in his military uniform. This man was apparently a young man and was an Army man. RENO, of course, never met the man and only recalls CARL mentioning an incident.

RENO also recalls that there was an arrangement that should two specified meetings fail, the exact plan should be followed six months later to the day at the same place and time but RENO never endeavored to meet with CARL after one meeting failed after the last successful meeting.

RENO recalls that upon the occasion of one of the meetings with CARL in Washington he rode in an automobile which CARL drove. He recalls it was at that time two or more years old, that it had a broken down front seat cushion, that it was a dark blue sedan, that he does not remember the make but knows that it was a small car either a Ford, Chevrolet, or Plymouth, and he does not know whether CARL owned this car but he did have it on one occasion.

FRANKLIN RENO states that in early in 1938 at about the time he discontinued meeting with CARL he was becoming very well satisfied with his work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, that he just began to dislike the arrangement, and even began to dislike the Communist Party movement. He, therefore, ceased to function not only as a collaborator with CARL but as a Communist Party member. He admits that he never formally withdrew from the Communist Party but that he has just not taken any part in it, and that he has never paid any dues since 1938. Actually he never did pay dues for while working as an organizer and recruiter in military establishments in 1935 and 1936 in and around Washington, RENO's contribution consisted of paying his own transportation and possibly paying for beers for likely recruiters.

With respect to RENO's work in the military establishments, he states that he succeeded a young man whom he thinks was called "GEORGE SAVAGE." This man SAVAGE was taken out of this work by the Communist Party leader SIDNEY SHOSTICK because he was drinking too much and was indiscreet.

RENO states that the only funds he ever received from CARL was at their first meetings in Philadelphia when he stated that he was broke and he accepted about $15.00 from CARL. Thereafter on subsequent meetings he accepted a few dollars but he would say that all told he never received more than about $30.00 from CARL for the information which he furnished to CARL.

Kisseloff-3339

DN 65-658

FRANKLIN RENO states that he does not know how much of his activity in the Communist Party and with CAIL back in 1935, 1936, and 1937, is known to his brother, PHILIP RENO. He feels that his brother, PHILIP RENO, does not know that he, FRANKLIN RENO, was actually performing intelligence work or espionage work for the Soviet Union.

FRANKLIN RENO did not chose to give a signed statement explaining that his memory could be faulty and he would be afraid of a possible perjury charge but he indicated that he would cooperate and testify to the information in his possession concerning his activities before the Grand Jury in New York City.

Based on the statements of FRANKLIN RENO and observation of him, the following description applies:

NAME	FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was. Vic Reno, Lance Clark, Frank Reno
Age	37
Born	May 13, 1911, at Salt Lake City, Utah
Height	5'9½" to 10"
Weight	135 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Light brown and reddish
Complexion	Sallow
Eyes	Blue
Teeth	Uneven
Chin	Receding
Occupation	Mathematician
Military Service	None
Distinguishing Scars or Marks	As result of arthritis the hands are deformed at the finger joints and are rigid and he has difficulty in walking except slow
Relatives	Father, FRANKLIN RENO - deceased Mother, EVELYN RENO, 4428 S. Bannock St., Englewood, Colorado Brothers, PHILIP RENO, Bx 1378A, Albuquerque, New Mexico; DUANE H. RENO, 1423 South Knoxville, Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Education	High School, Fort Collins, Colorado Colleges: 1928-1929 Colorado A.&M. at Fort Collins, Colorado

Kisseloff-3340

DN 65-658

Education

Colleges Cont'd: 1929-1932 Colorado University, Boulder, Colorado; 1932-1935 University of Virginia. At University of Virginia Post Graduate work in Astronomy in the LEANDER McCORMICK OBSERVATORY - M.A. Degree in 1935.

FRANKLIN RENO indicated to the writer that he will fly to New York on Sunday afternoon, arriving there in the evening and that he expects to stay at the Commodore Hotel. He was instructed to proceed to Room #607 Courthouse Building, Foley Square, New York, first thing Monday morning.

A copy of this report is being furnished the El Paso Office since PHILIP RENO, brother of FRANKLIN RENO, has been contacted by Bureau Agents in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

- RUC -

Kisseloff-3341

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: December 6, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

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

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to me dated December 4, 1948, which attached a news item appearing in the Washington Post dated December 4, 1948, indicating that the microfilm containing documents were recovered from a pumpkin. It was stated in the memorandum that the documents were apparently concealed in a dumb waiter shaft in the Chambers' residence. You penned a notation, "What are the facts? Was there any pumpkin involved at all?"

Chambers was interviewed on Friday evening, December 3, 1948. Prior to the interview his attorneys advised the interviewing agents that Chambers had been served with a subpoena by the House Un-American Activities Committee on the previous day, December 2, 1948, that following the issuing of the subpoena Chambers accompanied the two investigators of the Committee to Westminister, Maryland, at which time he turned over to the Committee investigators three cans of undeveloped film. This was the first time that this had been brought to the attention of the Bureau.

When interviewed Chambers stated that the three cans of film plus the documents had been in the possession of his wife's nephew Nathan Levine in Brooklyn, New York, since 1938, that he went to Brooklyn on Sunday, November 14, 1948, and obtained the documents and film from Levine. Levine had them secreted in a dumb waiter shaft in his mother's home in Brooklyn. Chambers brought the contents of the envelope to his farm and produced the documents at the deposition hearing on November 17, 1948, leaving at his farm the three cans of undeveloped film. He was not questioned concerning where on his farm the films had been kept. It was not until the following day that the pumpkin angle appeared in the newspapers. The source of this, of course, was the House Un-American Activities Committee.

FLJ:aop

RECORDED - 34 1-74-1333-61
INDEXED - 34 34 DEC 13 1948
EX-98

6 DEC 31 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

The following are the most recent pertinent developments in this case. Abraham George Silverman, you will recall, according to Chambers, was introduced by Chambers to Colonel Bykov and operated in the underground with Chambers. When interviewed by the New York Office on December 5, 1948, Silverman refused to answer any questions, stating that he desired to consult counsel.

Henry Hill Collins, Jr., according to Chambers, was likewise introduced to Colonel Bykov and was active in Chambers' apparatus. When Collins was interviewed on December 5, 1948, he stated that he probably met Chambers in Washington in 1934 or 1935 at a social affair and probably saw him later at one or two social gatherings in Washington. He denied ever having been introduced to anyone by Whittaker Chambers, specifically Colonel Bykov. He stated his present opinion of probably having met Chambers came to him as a result of his thinking the matter over since his appearance before the Thomas Committee several months ago.

Nathan L. Levine, you will recall, is the nephew of Chambers' wife to whom Chambers stated he turned over documents and film in an envelope in 1938 with the instructions to hide the envelope and documents for him. On December 4, 1948, Levine, when interviewed, denied that Chambers had ever left with him for safekeeping any personal property, specifically any documents or other written material. Levine stated that Chambers had visited him in New York City about two weeks ago and when Levine was driving Chambers to the station for return to Washington Chambers requested that they stop at the residence of Levine's parents at 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn; that Chambers looked over some material in storage in the basement of the premises and removed therefrom a folder or envelope. Levine claimed that he did not know the nature of the contents of the envelope and throughout the interview he reiterated the question of privilege was involved, inasmuch as he is an attorney and Chambers had requested legal advice from him.

RECORDED - 34
INDEXED - 34 74-1833-62

On the evening of December 5, 1948, Levine was again questioned regarding Chambers' allegations and was informed by the Agents that they desired to inspect the basement area from where he claimed Chambers secured the material. Levine then admitted that the material was not taken from the basement but rather from a dumb waiter shaft in his parents' home; that he had placed it there about nine years ago after Chambers had asked him to hold the material, and that he had given it back to Chambers when the latter visited New York City about two weeks ago. Levine claimed that the envelope was sealed when Chambers gave it to him and that he never touched it until the day he returned it to Chambers and that Chambers had never known precisely where Levine had hidden it.

Kisseloff-3343

FLJ:cmw

6 DEC 21 1948

Memo for the Director

A careful examination by the Agents of the Rochester Avenue premises of Levine's parents developed nothing of interest.

David Carpenter, you may recall, was, according to Chambers, the photographer for Chambers' apparatus and photographed documents for Chambers in a Southeast Washington apartment. A photograph of David Zimmerman, with alias David Carpenter, a proofreader on the Daily Worker, was to be exhibited to Chambers when the latter appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday in hopes that a positive identification of Zimmerman as the photographer can be made. In the event Chambers makes an identification of him from the photograph, Carpenter will be questioned on December 7, 1948.

You will recall that according to Chambers he received most of the documents from the State Department through Alger Hiss; however, some of the documents came to him through Julian Wadleigh. It has been established that this person is identical with Henry Julian Wadleigh, who was employed by the State Department in the Division of Trade Agreements from March, 1936 to 1944. He is presently employed by the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy in Washington, D. C. After clearance had been obtained from the Department and the State Department, Wadleigh was interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office on December 6, 1948.

Wadleigh stated that in 1935 or 1936 he made acquaintance of a man who described himself as Harold Wilson. Subsequently, Harold Wilson invited him to supply information on economic conditions in Germany and Japan. A relationship developed in which Wilson was regularly supplied about once a week with documents that came to Wadleigh's desk in the State Department.

After some time, Harold took Wadleigh to Baltimore and introduced him to a man whom he now knows to be Whittaker Chambers and who at that time gave him the name of Carl Carlson. Later Carl met him for lunch in Washington frequently, particularly during the latter part of 1937. Wadleigh could furnish no specific information regarding the residence or activities of either Harold or Carl. On evenings he was scheduled to meet Harold, Wadleigh would make an appropriate selection of material available to him, would remove it from the State Department in a briefcase, and turn the briefcase over to Harold. On the following day, documents and briefcase would be returned to Wadleigh. Wadleigh understood from Harold that the documents were photographed by Harold with a Leica camera. On one or more occasions these documents were furnished directly to Carl. In March, 1938, Wadleigh made a trip to Turkey on a State Department assignment to negotiate trade agreement. When he returned Carl met him for lunch and advised that he had ceased his previous activities and Wadleigh was subsequently advised by Harold to lay low for a considerable period. Except for a contact made by Harold late in 1939 or early 1940, he has never received a call from Harold or Carl and has never seen either of them since. Names of individuals comprising the Harold Ware Group and others were mentioned to Wadleigh and in each instance he indicated they were unknown to

Kisseloff-3344

him. He denied having knowledge of the activities of Alger Hiss, although he knew him as a co-employee at the State Department. He could furnish no information regarding Hiss' relationship with Whittaker Chambers and there was no indication to him that Hiss was known to Harold Wilson. Wadleigh believed that Whittaker Chambers was Harold Wilson's superior and Harold was well known to Chambers.

You will recall that Chambers alleged that Mrs. Alger Hiss copied on a typewriter in her home some of the documents supplied by Alger Hiss from the State Department, after which the typewritten copies of the documents would be made available to Whittaker Chambers.

Mrs. Alger Hiss was interviewed in New York City on December 6, 1948, in the presence of her attorney and stated in substance the information which had previously been furnished by Alger Hiss at the time of his interview on December 4, 1948. She admitted knowing Whittaker Chambers as George Crosley. She stated she has not seen him since 1936 as far as she can recall. She says she is endeavoring to obtain all information concerning the typewriter which was in her possession and her attorney offered to furnish the New York Office with any specimens or other information that he may obtain concerning the typewriter. Mrs. Hiss denied that she had ever typed any documents which were in Alger Hiss' possession. She claimed that she had no knowledge of any documents that he may have brought home.

Activities Before Grand Jury at New York City on December 6, 1948.

T. J. Donegan confidentially advised of the following account of Grand Jury proceedings on December 6, 1948. He stated that Alger Hiss, Henry H. Collins, Jr., and Chambers all appeared before the Grand Jury very briefly and were scheduled to return on the following day. William E. Wheeler, Jr., an investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee whom Donegan described as a very cagey witness, produced 116 photographic prints of film found in a pumpkin on Chambers' premises. He stated about one-half of them were light struck and therefore not readable. Wheeler testified that one entire roll could not even be developed. He claimed the copies he produced were all that the Committee has in its possession; however, Ray Whearty of the Department stated he knows of his own knowledge that some of the prints he and Assistant U. S. Attorney Fay observed last Saturday when the Committee permitted them to examine the film were not among those Wheeler produced at the Grand Jury hearing.

Mr. Donegan further stated that neither Levine nor Abraham George Silverman testified before the Grand Jury and were excused until December 7, 1948.

On the night of December 6, 1948, Mr. L. E. Thompson, Deputy Director,

Memo for Director

European Division, Department of State, examined in Mr. Donegan's office copies of material Chambers produced at the pre-trial examination and also prints of film secured from Chambers on December 2, 1948. Thompson commented to Mr. Donegan that there was nothing particularly embarrassing in the first group and that they apparently were copies of State Department material. He stated, however, much of the material located on December 2, 1948, on Chambers' farm was "top secret" and would have carried such a designation as "strictly confidential" if such designation had been in use by the State Department during the pertinent period. He mentioned one document particularly that might cause some embarrassment if it were publicized, inasmuch as it indicated that consideration had been given to reproachment between the United States and Germany on an economic basis.

Subpoenas have been issued for appearance before the Grand Jury on December 8, 1948, of Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, and Henry Julian Wadleigh.

Whittaker Chambers will be interviewed today in an effort to further identify the Harold Wilson mentioned by Henry Wadleigh. Other investigation is being pressed vigorously and all leads are being covered as they develop. You will continue to be informed of all pertinent developments.

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell of the Department has been advised by memorandum dated today of the results of the interview had with Henry Julian Wadleigh.

Kisseloff-3346

December 9, 1948 URGENT

SAC, BOSTON
SAC, NEW YORK

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. FOR INFORMATION BOSTON OFFICE IN CONNECTION WITH LIBEL SUIT PENDING IN US DISTRICT COURT FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MARYLAND BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS, A PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION WAS CONDUCTED DURING WHICH DEPOSITIONS TAKEN FROM WITNESSES, INCLUDING WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, LAST CHAMBERS PRODUCED CERTAIN DOCUMENTS AT DEPOSITION CLAIMING THEY WERE COPIES OR/OR EXCERPTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER TO HIM BY ALGER HISS DURING LATTER NINETEEN THIRTY-SEVEN AND EARLY NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT FOR TRANSMITTAL TO HEAD OF COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND. CLAIMED DOCUMENTS SOMETIMES COPIED ON TYPEWRITER IN POSSESSION OF ALGER HISS AT HISS' HOME IN WASHINGTON. CURRENT EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE TYPEWRITER OR SAMPLES OR TYPEWRITING THEREFROM. ATTORNEYS FOR HISS HAVE MADE AVAILABLE TO BUREAU CARBON COPY OF LETTER DATED JANUARY THIRTY, NINETEEN THIRTY-THREE, BEARING RETURN ADDRESS, THREE SEVEN EIGHT CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY, ADDRESSED TO WALTER L. TIBBETTS, ESQUIRE, ONE TWO ONE SIX ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. LETTER UNSIGNED BUT BELIEVED WRITTEN BY ALGER HISS. THIS LETTER WAS QUOTE RE: CONVERTIBLE POLICY NUMBER SEVEN, SIX NAUGHT FOUR, FOUR SIX NAUGHT UNQUOTE AND WAS TWO PAGES IN LENGTH, ALL TYPEWRITTEN. LETTER BEGINS QUOTE DEAR WALTER: ON READING OVER THE POLICY DASH DASH DASH UNQUOTE AND ENDS AT BOTTOM SECOND PAGE QUOTE OR (THREE) A CANCELLATION OF THE POLICY AND A RETURN TO ME OF THE PREMIUMS I HAVE PAID, VERY TRULY YOURS UNQUOTE. BOSTON OFFICE IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPT TO LOCATE ORIGINAL OF THIS LETTER AND FORWARD TO BUREAU AMSD FOR COMPARISON WITH TYPEWRITING APPEARING ON DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS AT DEPOSITION HEARING. IMPERATIVE THIS BE EXPEDITED. NEW YORK ORIGIN.

INDEXED - 34 RECORDED - 34 74-333

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

ELJ:VW

COPIES DESTROYED

cc: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

Kisseloff-3347

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 10 1948
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 3 NEW YORK 2 MILWAUKEE AND CLEVELAND FROM PHILA

12-10-48 12-40 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. HARRY MARTIN, FORMER PARTNER OF THOMAS FANSLER, DECEASED FATHER-IN LAW OF ALGER HISS, HAS STATED FANSLER WAS VERY CLOSE TO DR. ROBERT WHYTE, FORMER PASTOR, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PHILA. DR. WHYTE NOW PASTOR AT OLD STONE CHURCH, CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND OFFICE SHOULD CONTACT DR. WHYTE AND DETERMINE IF HE HAS IN HIS POSSESSION ANY TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM FANSLER BETWEEN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN AND NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. IF SO ORIGINALS SHOULD BE OBTAINED AND FORWARDED TO FBI LAB FOR DOCUMENT EXAMINATION. MARTIN STATES THOMAS GRADY, WHO SOLD WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO FANSLER-MARTIN AGENCY, WAS SUBSEQUENTLY EMPLOYED BY NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTWO. NO RECORDS AVAILABLE AT LOCAL OFFICE OF NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL CONCERNING GRADY. HOWEVER, MARTIN STATES HEAD OFFICE WOULD HAVE RECORD OF GRADY-S EMPLOYMENT AND ADDRESS AT THAT TIME. BELIEVES GRADY PROBABLY HAD INSURANCE POLICY WITH NORTHWESTERN WHICH MIGHT SHOW HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS IF STILL IN FORCE. STATES HEAD OFFICE COULD LOCATE THIS POLICY IF DATE OF BIRTH OF GRADY WAS FURNISHED, WHICH DATE SHOULD APPEAR ON GRADY-S EMPLOYMENT RECORD AT HEAD OFFICE. MILWAUKEE SHOULD ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MOST CURRENT INFO RE GRADY-S WHEREABOUTS. FOR INFO FBI LAB, CHICAGO

RECORDED - 34 124-1333-64
INDEXED - 34 4 DEC 14 1948
DEC 28 1948
Kisseloff-3348

PAGE TWO

HAS DETERMINED THAT GRADY TERMINATED EMPLOYMENT WITH WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY DECEMBER THREE, TWENTYSEVEN. THEREFORE, INSTANT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER HAD TO BE SOLD TO FANSLER-MARTIN BEFORE THIS DATE. SOME DOCUMENTS ALREADY SUBMITTED TO LAB DATED NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN COULD THEREFORE HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER.

BOARDMAN

SE

END
WA
PLS ACK AND DISC

Kisseloff-3349

cc-Harbo

Called Laboratory
Mr. Harbo
By

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : The Attorney General TCC:AMG:mab

SUBJECT: Chambers-Hiss

It is respectfully requested with respect to the investigation being conducted by the New York Grand Jury that the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately examine all documents which are herewith being turned over to the Bureau by Fred Strine of the Criminal Division; that this examination be made to include a complete examination of the documents themselves to ascertain age, source of origin, typing, water marks, and any other features of identification.

Also with respect to these documents it is respectfully requested that an investigation be made at the State Department to determine if the originals of the copies we have are still in the State Department and, if so, please examine the state of original documents to determine any and all possible characteristics of identification, such as initials, the location of documents in the files, and the location of the files [e.g. in whose room, under whose custody and under whose general supervision]. Also it should be determined the personnel and names of the parties who may have had access to said documents and whose hands said documents passed through.

Also it is respectfully requested that a check be made to determine the personnel and the names of all persons, departmental-wise, who were associated with Hiss, Chambers, Wadleigh, William Ward Pigman, Francis Reno and Philip Reno. It is anticipated that all of such personnel will be subpoenaed before the next Grand Jury in New York which commences December 16, 1948. Please also include George Pigman.

After a list of the persons who worked with the above named individuals has been completed, we respectfully request that each of said persons be interviewed along the line heretofore followed in this investigation.

In ascertaining the list of persons herein requested who may have worked with the within named persons, it is respectfully requested that such investigation be made in each department of the government where the above named parties may have worked during their careers as government employees.

Rec'd 6:55 pm 12-10-48 from messenger

Sent to Board in Mr Harbo's office 7:00 pm 12-10-48

GSHea OK'd for release 3-10-76

RECORDED - 126

74-1333-65

F B I

5 DEC 16 1948

12-11-48

Kisseloff 3350

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2010

RECORDED - 108
INDEXED - 108

SAC, Washington Field

December 13, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
BUFILE 100-[illegible]

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

EX-109

By memorandum dated December 10, 1948, the Attorney General furnished the Bureau the original documents which Whittaker Chambers produced at the pre-trial deposition in the civil suit brought against him by Alger Hiss at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. The Bureau was requested to immediately examine those documents to ascertain the age, source of origin, typing, watermarks, and any other features of identification.

The remaining portion of the Attorney General's memorandum is quoted as follows:

"Also with respect to these documents it is respectfully requested that an investigation be made at the State Department to determine if the originals of the copies we have are still in the State Department and, if so, please examine the state of original documents to determine any and all possible characteristics of identification, such as initials, the location of documents in the files, and the location of the files (e.g. in whose room, under whose custody and under whose general supervision). Also it should be determined the personnel and names of the parties who may have had access to said documents and whose hands said documents passed through.

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

MAILED 13
DEC 13 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FLJ:jmf

Kisselofff-3351

For your information the following is the known government employment of the above-mentioned individuals:

Alger Hiss

May, 1933 to April, 1935 - employed Department of Agriculture as Principal Attorney, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

April, 1935 to August 31, 1936 - Department of Justice as a Special Attorney.

Beginning September, 1936 he was employed as an assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State, U. S. State Department.

On November 16, 1944 he was made Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, State Department.

In the fall of 1945 he was made Secretary to the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, California. Thereafter, he served with the State Department on United Nation matters until he resigned on January 15, 1947.

Jay David Whittaker Chambers

From October 18, 1937 to January 31, 1938 he was employed as a temporary report editor, National Research Project, WPA, and was assigned to the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C. in connection with a research project.

Henry Julian Wadleigh

From June or July, 1930 to some time in 1932 he was employed by the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

From 1932 to 1936 he was employed in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

From March, 1936 to the latter part of 1944 he was employed by the State Department, Division of Trade Agreements, and was later made an assistant to Mr. Leo Pasvolsky, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

From the latter part of 1944 to May, 1946 he was employed by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-3352

William Ward Pigman

From May 28, 1930 to March 13, 1931, employed by Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. as Laboratory Apprentice.

From March 13, 1931 to May 1, 1936 - Scientific Aide, Bureau of Standards.

From May 1, 1936 to August 8, 1938 - Chemist at the Bureau of Standards. He was absent from this employment from August, 1938 to September 27, 1939 to attend the University of Leipzig in Germany. On the latter date he returned to the Bureau of Standards, and resigned on August 22, 1944.

George Leroy Pigman

Employed, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. beginning August 1, 1930 as an Under Laboratory Apprentice.

On May 13, 1936 he was promoted to the position of Junior Material Engineer in the Cement and Concrete Division, Bureau of Standards.

On November 4, 1938 he was promoted to Assistant Materials Engineer in this Division.

He resigned on October 17, 1940 to accept a position with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and is presently employed with that Agency in Indianapolis, Indiana, as Chief of Structural Section, Experimental Station.

Francis Victor Keno

From July 26, 1937 to July 16, 1947, employed at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, at which time he was placed on sick leave. He is still considered an employee of the War Department on leave.

Philip Keno

From January, 1935 to April, 1936, employed Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

On April 27, 1936 he was employed by the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-3353

On May 24, 1941 he was transferred to the Denver, Colorado Regional Office of the Social Security Board.

On February 18, 1943 he was employed by the War Labor Board, possibly Washington, D. C. as an Economist. The date of his termination is unknown.

The Washington Field Office should check with the Civil Service Commission in order to berify the above employment of these individuals and for nformation concerning any additional known government employment by any of them.

Copies of this letter are being designated for the Baltimore, Denver and Indianapolis Field Offices to conduct the requested investigation in their respective territories regarding Francis Victor Reno, Philip Reno and George Leroy Pigman.

Copies are being made available to the New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee and Boston Field Offices for information since other investigation is being conducted by those offices.

In view of the importance of this investigation, I am holding each Special Agent in Charge personally responsible for the immediate and exhaustive handling of every phase of this investigation. It is imperative that reports and other communications reflecting results of the investigation in this matter be furnished to the Bureau as soon as possible in order that the material can be made available to the Department for possible use in connection with the Grand Jury in New York City.

cc - New York * AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
Baltimore - SPECIAL DELIVERY
Philadelphia - SPECIAL DELIVERY
Chicago - AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
Milwaukee - AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
Boston - AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
Indianapolis - AIR MIAL SPECIAL DELIVERY
Denver - AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Kisseloff-3354

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

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

December 10, 1948

The Attorney General

TCC:MC:mab

Chambers-Hiss

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Also it is respectfully requested that a check be made to determine the personnel and the names of all persons, departmental-wise, who were associated with Hiss, Chambers, Radleigh, William Hard Pigman, * Francis Reno and Philip Reno. It is anticipated that all of such personnel will be subpoenaed before the next Grand Jury in New York which commences December 16, 1948. Please also include George Pigman.

After a list of the persons who worked with the above named individuals has been completed, we respectfully request that each of said persons be interviewed along the line heretofore followed in this investigation.

In ascertaining the list of persons herein requested who may have worked with the within named persons, it is respectfully requested that such investigation be made in each department of the government where the above named parties may have worked during their careers as government employees.

14-1333-65

Kisseloff-3355

The Attorney General

December 13, 1940

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
PERIOD I
EXTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 126

74-1325-65

In regard to the request contained in your memorandum of December 10, 1940, there is set forth below the results of the FBI Laboratory's examination of the following listed documents you submitted:

Q1 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "Mr 23 Mary Martin widow of HUGH MARTIN formerly ...".
Q2 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "About March 2 U. S. embassy in Paris ...".
Q3 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "March 3 Johnson U. S. charge at London ...".
Q4 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "Mar 11 Cowen U. S. consul at Shanghai ...".
Q5 One page beginning "Reliable source reports that ...".
Q6 Letter dated February 11, 1939, beginning "I feel that you will ...".
Q7 One page beginning "CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON MORMONS ...".
Q8 One page beginning "THE MORMON ORGANIZATION ...".
Q9 One page beginning "I WRITE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ...".
Q10 One page beginning "II. OUTLINE OF THE PLAN ...".
Q11 Page number 3 beginning "3. The Manchukuo Government ...".
Q12 Page number 4 beginning "The following table is said ...".
Q13 Page number 5 beginning "4. The company will be capitalized ...".
Q14 Page number 6 beginning "III. BACKGROUND OF MANCHUKUO AFFAIR ...".
Q15 Page number 7 beginning "Million Dengyo Kabushiki Kaisha A great deal has been written about ...".
Q16 Page number 8 beginning "Companies Controlled by Japan Industries ...".
Q17 Page number 9 beginning "III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries ...".
Q18 Page number 10 beginning "II. B. Victor Talking Machine Co ...".
Q19 Page number 11 beginning "IV AMERICAN OR WESTERN CAPITAL ...".
Q20 Page number 12 beginning "(d) the political support of the ...".
Q21 Page number 13 beginning "Mr. Aikawa and his company ...".
Q22 One page beginning "Tokyo Jan. 5. Bullitt called from ...".
Q23 One page beginning "Tokyo England Jan. 24. Johnson, U. S. Charge ...".
Q24 One page beginning "Far East Jan 22. from Tsingtao, China ...".
Q25 One page beginning "Great Britain Jan. 24. Johnson ...".
Q26 One page beginning "Far East Jan. 22. Lockhart of U. S. Embassy ...".
Q27 One page beginning "February 7, 1939 The significance of the Manchukuo ...".
Q28 One page beginning "Army controls and is practically ...".
Q29 One page beginning "As a result of the deal additional ...".
Q30 One page beginning "Far East Feb. 11. Lockhart, U. S. consulate ...".
Q31 One page dated February 9, 1939, beginning "Tokyo reports that ...".

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE
BY

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

69 DEC 21 1940

Kisseloff-3356

Q32 Letter dated Berlin, February 12, 1938, beginning "With reference ...".
Q33 Letter dated Tokyo, February 12, 1938, beginning "One. My British ...".
Q34 One page beginning "interests that he contemplates ...".
Q35 Letter dated Vienna, February 13, 1938, beginning "Reports from reliable ...".
Q36 Letter dated Vienna, February 14, 1938, beginning "Have just seen ...".
Q37 One page beginning "I queried Schmidt with regard ...".
Q38 Letter dated February 14, 1938 at Berlin, beginning "One. In a conversation ...".
Q39 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "One. Passenger trains on the ...".
Q40 Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "Japanese marines have been ...".
Q41 Letter dated February 15, 1938, beginning "The Department has found ...".
Q42 Letter dated at Vienna, February 15, 1938, beginning "Dined last night ...".
Q43 Letter dated at Paris, February 15, 1938, beginning "The same informant ...".
Q44 Letter dated February 15, 1938 at Paris, beginning "I have just discussed ...".
Q45 One page beginning "an intensification of British war ...".
Q46 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Vienna, beginning "Have just seen Minister ...".
Q47 One page beginning "undertake some new adventure ...".
Q48 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Paris, beginning "In conversation today ...".
Q49 Letter dated February 16, 1938 at London, beginning "Admiral Lord Chatfield ...".
Q50 Letter dated at Paris, February 16, 1938, beginning "The Austrian Minister ...".
Q51 One page beginning "per cent Nazi by conviction ...".
Q52 Letter dated February 17, 1938, beginning "I have been reliably informed ...".
Q53 Letter dated February 17, 1938 at Tokyo, beginning "The British Ambassador ...".
Q54 Letter dated at Berlin, February 17, 1938, beginning "This evening's press ...".
Q55 Letter dated at Paris, February 17, 1938, beginning "The Foreign Office states ...
Q56 Letter dated February 18, 1938, beginning "German domination of ...".
Q57 One page beginning "Austria, Germany Feb. 16. Wiley, ...".
Q58 One page beginning "London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m. I have just ...".
Q59 One page beginning "March 29. Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague ...".
Q60 One page beginning "Warsaw. No. 33, March 29, 4 p.m. One. I learn following ...".
Q61 One page beginning "Rome, 77, March 29, noon ...".
Q62 One page beginning "March 26, Lane, U. S. Minister ...".
Q63 One page beginning "(Germany) March 26. Ravndal, U. S. consul at ...".
Q64 One page beginning "March 28. U. S. consul at Tampico, ...".
Q65 One page beginning "March 28. Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome, ...".
Q66 One page beginning "England On March 29, Kennedy, ...".
Q67 One page beginning "Far East March 28. Grew, U. S. Ambassador ...".
Q68 One page beginning "Japan On March 30 the Department cabled ...".
Q69 Letter dated at Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938, beginning "Sir: I have the ...
Q132 A metal clasp manilla envelope containing initials and date in ink under flap "R.F.C. 11-26-48".

Kisseloff-3357

It was not possible to determine the age of the documents from the standpoint of the paper or the writing or typing appearing thereon. It was noted that some of the sheets of paper were discolored possibly by age or exposure or both.

The specimens listed above as Q3 and Q5 contain portions of the Government watermark. The watermark on Q3 is too fragmentary for specific classification, but a considerable portion of the watermark appears on Q5. Information developed concerning this watermark indicates that it has been used on Government bond paper at least since March 1, 1929.

It was concluded that the handwriting on specimens Q1 through Q4 was written by ALGER HISS, whose known handwriting specimens are listed in the FBI Laboratory as Kc1 through Kc4. These known handwriting specimens were submitted by the Baltimore Office of the FBI on November 29, 1948. Specimens Q1 through Q4 are the originals of photostatic copies previously submitted by the Baltimore Office.

An examination was made of the typewriting on specimens Q5 through Q69. It was found that the typewriting on Q5 compares most closely to the FBI Laboratory's standards for Royal Elite type spaced 12 letters to the inch. The typewriting on Q6 through Q69 compares most closely to standards for Woodstock Pica type spaced 10 letters to the inch. The Laboratory's files reflect that this style of type was made by Woodstock in 1929. Although comparisons of photostatic copies of Q6 through Q69, previously submitted by this Bureau, have been made with several specimens of typewriting alleged to have come from the HISS household, it was not possible to effect an identification with known typewriting until the submission of K32 which allegedly was written by Mrs. Hiss and consists of three pages of typewriting entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson".

The envelope listed above as Q132 was examined. Certain light spots were observed on the outside of the envelope. An appropriate examination disclosed that they were deposits of white paint. The white paint on the outside of Q132 became attached to the envelope before its present soiled condition as is shown by the light paper beneath each deposit of paint. A determination of the age of the white paint spots on Q132 would depend upon many unknown factors such as the temperature, humidity and surroundings of the envelope and at present cannot be determined. Sufficient white paint is available on Q132 for comparison purposes with any paint which was used in the vicinity of the envelope during the period it was supposed to be stored. There was also a dark smear on the inside of this envelope. This smear on examination was determined to be a soft pliable black enamel. This paint is of the type known as synthetic enamel. A sufficient amount is present for comparison with known specimens should any be located.

The evidence, Q1 through Q69 and Q132, is retained for the present time in this Bureau's files.

Kisseloff-3358

The Attorney General

December 15, 1948

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Perjury
Espionage - R

RECORDED - 126

74-1[illegible] 66

I thought you would like to know of the most recent identifications effected in the FBI Laboratory in regard to 64 of the documents alleged to have been given WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS.

These 64 documents were identified as Q6 through Q69 in my memorandum to you dated December 10, 1948. It was indicated therein that these specimens were typed on the same machine which typed K32, a letter consisting of three pages allegedly typed by Mrs. HISS and entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HARRIS".

These documents, Q6 through Q69, as well as specimen K32, were written on the same typewriter which was used to type the following documents:

K17 A two-page letter addressed to WALTER L. TIBBETTS, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 20, 1933, beginning "On reading over my policy last week...". This letter is unsigned and was never mailed, but relates to an insurance policy allegedly issued to ALGER HISS.

K35 A letter addressed to Miss ERA L. [illegible], Philadelphia, postmarked December 6, 1931, beginning "Dr. [illegible], my physician..". This letter is signed "LAICY PARKER".

K40 A one-page letter addressed to WALTER G. SCHLEIER, New York, New York, dated, February 17, 1933, signed "ALGER HISS".

K41 A letter addressed to Dr. M. M. [illegible], Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., dated May 25, 1937, beginning "I am sending to your office today.....", signed "PRISCILLA [illegible] HISS".

cc - Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
in Charge of the Criminal Division

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

MCW:mr/ifg

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:05 a.m.
DATE 12-16-48
BY [illegible]

69 DEC 21 1948

Kisseloff-3359

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 10:40 A.M. Mr. Sizoo of the Laboratory telephonically advised Supervisor F. L. Jones that the Philadelphia letter (K-35) postmarked June 12, 1931, has been identified with the Chambers documents designated as Q-6 through Q-69 and with K-17, which is the letter that Mrs. Hiss wrote to the insurance company in Boston dated January 30, 1933, and with K-32, which is the letter that Hiss wrote to the Landon School in September, 1936.

He stated that another letter dated February 17, 1933, addressed to Walter Schelker signed by Alger Hiss has been identified with all of the above documents. This letter is designated as K-40.

He also advised that a letter submitted by the Baltimore Office dated May 25, 1937, addressed to Mr. W. M. Hillegeist, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, signed by Priscilla Fansler Hiss and typed under the signature "Mrs. Alger Hiss" has been identified with Q-6 through 69, K-17, K-32, K-40 and K-35.

He advised that a report is being prepared on these latest examinations but that he wanted you advised immediately.

FLJ:mer

Belmont advised 11:25 A.M.

RECORDED - 126

174 L 33 - 66
F B I
34 DEC 16 1948

memo to A.G. 12/15 ref

Kisseloff-3360

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2011

The Attorney General

December 15, 1948

Director, FBI

~~FEDERAL AUDIT CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ESPIONAGE
ESPIONAGE - R 74-1332-67

RECORDED - 136

You may recall that Franklin Reno, with aliases: Francis Victor Reno and Vincent Reno, was mentioned by Whittaker Chambers as an individual he had met in 1937 and who subsequently furnished him information concerning a bombsight from the Aberdeen Proving Ground at Aberdeen, Maryland.

When Reno was interviewed on December 10, 1948, he denied the allegations of Chambers. He was then served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury in New York City on December 15, 1948. However, on December 11, 1948, he voluntarily appeared at the Denver Field Office of this Bureau and said he desired to furnish additional information which he had not given when originally interviewed. In substance, he then admitted that he gave restricted documents to one "Carl" or "Krauss," who he has subsequently identified as Whittaker Chambers. He stated that one "Dennis" accompanied him from Baltimore to Philadelphia where "Dennis" introduced him to "Carl," which was believed to be in the early part of June, 1937. He said that "Carl" requested "intelligence information" from him and that "Carl" knew that Mr. Reno, would soon be employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Reno stated that he agreed to this request knowing that it was Soviet espionage work. Thereafter Reno stated he met "Carl" on an estimated four to seven times in Washington, D. C., generally on a designated street by pre-arranged appointments. He stated that on one or two occasions his brother, Philip Reno, acted as an intermediary between him and "Carl."

I thought you would be interested to know that Congressman Karl Mundt of South Dakota telephonically contacted Assistant Director D. M. Ladd on the afternoon of December 14, 1948. He stated that the House Un-American Activities Committee had been discussing the question of calling Mr. Vincent Reno before the House Committee and wanted to know if this would "foul up the Bureau." Mr. Ladd advised him that he could not comment one way or the other on the matter since the Attorney General was handling the Grand Jury investigation and suggested that he might want to clear it with the Department.

On December 14, 1948, pursuant to a written consent executed by Reno, Agents of the Baltimore Office of this Bureau obtained from Reno's quarters at Aberdeen, Maryland, four large cartons containing voluminous material, including large quantities of mathematical formulae, the nature of which is not yet unknown, and considerable correspondence between Reno and three

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

FLJ:de:mer

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE 12-15-48
BY

Kisseloff-3361

individuals. These individuals were James and Virginia McShane of the Advanced Research Laboratory, Princeton, New Jersey, and John L. Kelly of the Department of Mathematics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. The most recent correspondence was dated in April, 1946.

It appears from the correspondence that Reno was furnishing to these people classified ballistics data from the Aberdeen Proving Ground. The letters in the correspondence contained the inference that the four individuals were jointly writing a book. The items referred to in the correspondence were ballistics data of various types and data concerning dive bombers. Virginia McShane mentioned in her correspondence data relating to a bomb sight.

There was also found in this material a photostatic item bearing the British classification "Confidential," with a handwritten notation that the U. S. equivalent classification was "Restricted." This item was entitled, "The Mathematical Theory of Air Combat," by L. B. C. Cunningham.

A continued analysis is being made of this material and you will be advised of any further items of interest.

The above information concerning the material found in Reno's quarters at Aberdeen, Maryland, has been made available to the New York Office of this Bureau for the attention of Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Kisseloff-3362

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 5:30 p.m., December 14, 1948, ASAC Lally of Baltimore telephoned and advised that pursuant to the written consent executed by Frederick Reno, with aliases: Francis Victor Reno, Vincent Reno, they had obtained from Reno's quarters at Aberdeen four large cartons containing voluminous material. There were large quantities of mathematical formulae, the nature of which is as yet unknown, and considerable correspondence between Reno and three individuals: James and Virginia McShane of the Advanced Research Laboratory, Princeton, New Jersey, and John L. Kelly of the Department of Mathematics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. The most recent correspondence was dated in April, 1946. It appears from the correspondence that Reno was furnishing to these people classified ballistics data from Aberdeen. The letters in the correspondence contained the inference that the four were jointly writing a book. The items referred to in the correspondence were ballistics data of various types and data on dive bombers. Virginia McShane mentioned also data relating to a bomb sight.

There was also found in this material a photostatic item bearing the British classification "Confidential" with a handwritten notation that the U. S. equivalent classification was "Restricted" and entitled "The Mathematical Theory of Air Combat" by L. B. C. Cunningham.

Mr. Lally stated that he was telephoning the foregoing information immediately to our New York Office and that they were continuing in Baltimore to sort and attempt to analyze the voluminous material found.

Mr. Lally further stated that Baltimore had already mailed to the Bureau for the attention of the Laboratory a typewritten application for registration in the University of Maryland by Mrs. Priscilla Hiss dated in 1937.

LW: esb

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

174-1333-67

DEC 16 1948

DEC 21 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT:

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

Congressman Karl Mundt of South Dakota called me this afternoon and wanted to speak to either Mr. Tolson or myself. He stated that the Committee had been discussing the question of calling Mr. Vincent Reno before the House Committee. He wanted to know if this would "foul up the Bureau".

I told the Congressman that I could not comment either one way or the other on the matter; that the Attorney General was handling the Grand Jury case and that from that standpoint he might want to clear it with the Department. He stated that, of course, this would not be done; that the Committee would not clear it with the Attorney General.

He was very friendly and appeared to understand the Bureau's position.

Vincent Reno is an alias of Franklin Victor Reno who was interviewed on December 11, 1948 and advised that he had passed some documents to Chambers whom he knew as Carl during the time that he was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He is under subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury on December 15, 1948.

Whittaker Chambers

12/14/48

DML:FA

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

SANDPIPER

174-1333-68
H B I

4 DEC 16 1948

Memo RC to Campbell 12-15-48

69 DEC 20 1948

Kisseloff-3364

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. T. HARBO

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

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

In accordance with preliminary arrangements made by Mr. H. B. Fletcher, Mr. Wheeler, Investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, appeared at the Laboratory today and turned over to Lyndal Shanyfelt, Laboratory Photographer, five 35 mm. negatives for copy. These negatives were stated to be those previously referred to as the "pumpkin" microfilms. The negatives submitted were identified as follows:

(A) Grand Jury Exhibit #49.

(B) Grand Jury Exhibit #51.

(C) Grand Jury Exhibit #48.

(D) Grand Jury Exhibit #47.

(E) Grand Jury Exhibit #50.

With reference to negatives A and B, these are alleged to have been exposed many years ago but developed only within the last few weeks. Each contained approximately 30 exposures. Both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emulsion on the film was badly deteriorated. This condition was apparently caused by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. It is considered unusual that the latent image was even visible after the alleged lapse of time of approximately ten years. The fogging condition was typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date. One set of enlarged prints was made from each of these negatives. Many of the prints were illegible. However, 35 photographs were at least partially legible and in addition to the print made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

Film E was submitted with films A and B but was entirely black. Efforts were made by Shanyfelt to restore it and make it at least partially visible but these efforts were unsuccessful.

Film C was a film allegedly both exposed and developed some years ago. This negative contained 22 exposures. It was a Kodak negative bearing identifying symbols as follows:

Letter NYC
Letter FO, Balto
Memo Ladd 12-15-48

74-1333-69
F B I

RECORDED - 3
DEC 16 1948

Memo Ladd + Campbell 12-15-48

It was in good condition and one set of enlarged prints was made from the negative. Three additional copies of each photograph were later made from the first set of prints.

Film D was also alleged to have been both exposed and developed some years ago. This negative contained 36 exposures. It was observed to bear the notation "Dupont 428 nitrate" along the edge of the negative at 12 inch intervals. It also bore framemarkers 19 mm. apart. This negative was also in good condition and four enlarged prints were made directly from the negative.

There are attached hereto in accordance with Mr. Fletcher's request, all of the photographic prints referred to in this memorandum including those made from films A and B which were illegible. The negatives prepared as a result of rephotographing the first prints made from films A, B and C are being retained in the Laboratory. There is, of course, no negative for film D since all prints were made direct from the original film.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum together with its attachments be referred to Mr. Fletcher of the General Security Investigative Division.

Attachments

JAS:GAS

Kisseloff-3366

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General

December 15, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID STEIN
DR. TONY
[illegible]

74-1333-70

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 14, 1948, concerning the microfilm which was turned over to this Bureau for examination on that date.

The films turned over to the FBI Laboratory were five 35 mm. negatives for copy. These negatives were stated to be those previously referred to as the "pamphlet" microfilms. The negatives submitted were identified as follows:

(A) Grand Jury Exhibit #49

(B) Grand Jury Exhibit #51

(C) Grand Jury Exhibit #43

(D) Grand Jury Exhibit #47

(E) Grand Jury Exhibit #50.

With reference to negatives A and B, these are alleged to have been exposed many years ago but developed only within the last few weeks. Each contained approximately 35 exposures. Both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emulsion on the film was badly deteriorated. This condition was apparently caused by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. It is considered unusual that the latent image was even visible after the alleged lapse of time of approximately ten years. The fogging condition was typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date. One set of enlarged prints was made from each of these negatives. Many of the prints were illegible, however, 35 photographs were at least partially legible, and in addition to the print made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

Film D was submitted with films A and B but was entirely black. Efforts were made to restore it and make it at least partially visible but these efforts were unsuccessful.

Film C was a film allegedly both exposed and developed some years ago. This negative contained 22 exposures. This was a negative of a Kodak film. It was in good condition and one set of enlarged prints was made from the negatives. Three additional copies of each photograph were later made from the first set of prints.

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

DEC 23 1948

JLF:BHJ

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:40 PM
DATE 12-15-48
BY [illegible]

Kisseloff-336

Memo for The Attorney General

Film D was also alleged to have been both exposed and developed some years ago. This negative contained 36 exposures. It was observed to bear the notation "Dupont 120 nitrate" along the edge of the negative at twelve inch intervals. It also bore frame markers 19 mm. apart. This negative was also in good condition and four enlarged prints were made directly from the negative.

A comparison was made between the material turned over to the Grand Jury and the documents developed from the film made available to the FBI Laboratory and no additional documents were developed from the film, however, the Committee made available to the Grand Jury a number of documents which were illegible. Some of these documents were developed so that they are now readable.

A study is being made of these particular documents in an effort to more definitely identify the nature of them so they can be possibly identified with the originals in one of the Government agencies.

You will, of course, be kept advised in this matter.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

Kisseloff-3368

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

With respect to the films that were brought over to the Bureau by the Committee on December 14, 1948, the examination and development of the film has been completed by the Laboratory.

A comparison of the material turned over by the Committee to the Grand Jury was made against the documents developed from the film turned over by the Committee and it was found that no additional documents were developed from the film. This applies to the readable documents.

It is pointed out that the Committee turned over to the Grand Jury a number of documents that were not readable. These documents were brought out in more detail by the Laboratory and it is believed that the originals of the documents can be identified in one of the Government agencies.

ACTION:

A more complete memorandum will be prepared as soon as time and study permit to more definitely identify the nature of the documents which have been more clearly developed as indicated above.

FLJ:mer

RECORDED - 12F

174-7333-70

F B I

3 DEC 16 1948

memo to Crawford 12-15-48

Kisseloff-3369

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2010

The Attorney General

December 15, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R

The following memorandum was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell on December 13, 1948, concerning the captioned matter and is being furnished to you for your information.

"In connection with efforts that have been made to obtain samples of typewriting that was written on the typewriter in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Alger Hiss in Washington, D. C. during 1936 - 1938, I thought you would be interested in the following information.

"You may recall that Timothy Hobson is the son of Priscilla Hiss by her first marriage. Investigation has disclosed that Timothy Hobson attended the Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland, during the fall term of 1936.

"Mr. Paul L. Danfield, headmaster of the above school, made available on December 12, 1948 three pages of typewritten material entitled 'Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson', bearing the date September 9, 1936. He also made available a handwritten letter dated September 1, 1936, bearing the signature of Priscilla Hiss which referred to an application for admission to the Landon School of Timothy Hobson for the fall term of the school year 1936. He also made available a carbon copy of a letter directed by him as headmaster of the school to Alger Hiss, 1245 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., dated September 3, 1936. This letter acknowledged the application for registration of Timothy Hobson. The letter in part read as follows:

"'If you can find the time I would appreciate you sending me a written statement of your ideas of the boy. Our masters study these before school opens, and find them a great help in the early stages of acquaintanceship.'

"In addition, Mr. Danfield made available a handwritten letter bearing the date September 9, 1936, signed by Alger Hiss which is quoted as follows:

"'My dear Mr. Danfield, enclosed is the description of Tim's personality. I should like to bring him out during the afternoon of September 19 and to have a look at the school and to meet you, if you will be available then. Unless I hear from you to the contrary, I shall assume this will be all right. Sincerely, Alger Hiss.'

"An examination has been made by the FBI Laboratory and a comparison has been made between the three pages of typewritten material entitled 'Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson' bearing the date September 9, 1936, and the 65 pages of documents turned over by Whittaker Chambers during the course

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

FLJ:dhb:rmb

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:00 PM
DATE 12-15-48
BY

74-1335-77

DEC 16 1948

69 DEC 21 1948

Kisseloff-3370

of a civil hearing in Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948. It was concluded that the typewriting specimens appearing on the three pages of typewriting entitled 'Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson' dated September 9, 1936, were written by the same typewriter that was used to write the documents turned over by Chambers described by the FBI Laboratory, Q-6 through Q-69.

"Mr. Banfield stated that he is willing to testify that he wrote the letter to Alger Hiss dated September 3, 1936 and that in response to this communication he received the handwritten letter from Alger Hiss dated September 9, 1936 with regard to the typewritten pages entitled 'Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson', he advised he is willing to testify that these three pages were in his files in a bound folder and that in this folder were the three typewritten pages along with the aforementioned material, all of this material being bound together in the single folder relating to Timothy Hobson, along with other material pertaining to Timothy Hobson which does not appear to be of value to this investigation.

"Mr. Banfield expressed a desire that a subpoena be served upon him in the event it is necessary for him to testify regarding this matter.

"Mr. Banfield stated that attorneys for Hiss and Chambers have called upon him to see the file on Timothy Hobson and that he refused to allow them to see the file. Mr. Banfield further stated that he was particularly desirous of not having any of the information furnished by him to be made available to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, feeling that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the only agency entitled to this information."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

Whittaker Chambers

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

Mr. Alexander Campbell called me at 4:20 p.m. today and asked if the Bureau had the microfilm from the House Committee yet. I advised him that it had not as yet been turned over. I informed him of Congressman Mundt's call to Mr. Nichols yesterday and of the fact that he had informed Mr. Peyton Ford of that call this morning.

Mr. Campbell asked what I thought about issuing a subpoena duces tecum for these records. I advised him that it was not my position to decide this problem; that it was a policy for the Department to decide. Mr. Campbell said, "I know that. For your information they are going to be subpoenaed within the next five minutes".

G. I. R. 8

DML:FA

STOP DRIVE

RECORDED - 28

174-1333-72

F B I

5 DEC 14 1948

68 DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-3372

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

Peyton Ford called and stated that Jack Puerifoy of the State Department had left with him photostatic copies of the Committee documents which the Committee had given to the State Department for the purpose of checking their files.

Mr. Ford stated he wanted the Bureau to check the photostats against the photostats received by the Grand Jury in New York, copies of which are in possession of the Bureau, to see if we have copies of all of them.

He also stated that Sam Boykin of the State Department had been pulling all originals from the State Department files for the purpose of checking and identifying the originals and that he would like to have an Agent contact Boykin in the State Department for the purpose of obtaining these originals. The Washington Field Office has been so instructed.

Mr. Ford also requested that in the event the Bureau heard of any present employees of the Government being involved that he would like to be advised.

DML:dad

Whitson & Chambers

STOP DESK

14-1333-73

FBI

5 DEC 14 1948

RECORDED - 83

68 DEC 31 1948

Kisselloff-3373

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

Assistant Attorney General Alex Campbell called at your office about 7:30 or 8:00 PM last night and stated that the Department had received a reply from the Committee to the letter which the Attorney General had sent to the Committee, that in this reply the House UnAmerican Committee advised that they did not agree with the Department, that the Committee should discontinue hearings, etc., and that they intended to continue to hold public hearings in connection with this matter. The letter concluded by urging that the Attorney General permit the FBI to help the Committee find witnesses and by furnishing information to the Committee, to help them fill in the missing gaps.

I asked Mr. Campbell if it was the intention of the Department to reply to this communication and he stated that he saw no need for any reply.

Mr. Campbell, upon inquiry, stated that a copy of this letter would be forwarded to the Bureau.

DML:dad

174-1333-74

FBI

5 DEC 14 1948

68 DEC 31 1948

INDEXED - 83
RECORDED - 83

Kissel 00-3324

Written on Chamber

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

KB

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 11, 1948

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: Whittaker Chambers

Peyton Ford called me this morning and referred to the memorandum which you furnished to the Attorney General in which you pointed out that Congressman Nixon had indicated that he was possibly going to embarrass the Bureau and the Director, and might endeavor to force you to testify before the Committee.

Mr. Ford stated that the Attorney General had sent this memorandum to him and that the Attorney General had placed a note thereon: "There will be no testimony." Mr. Ford thought that you would be interested in this comment.

Mr. Nelson
Mr. E. A.
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nat'l
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumfor
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Tele. Roo
Mr. Nease
Miss Beah
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

174-1333-1

F B I

12 DEC 14 1948

5 1 JAN 3 1949

308

Kisseloff-3375

DML:jmf

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 6:10 p.m., ASAC Belmont of New York called and advised me of the indictment returned against Alger Hiss ten minutes prior to his call. The contents of the indictment are as follows:

"The United States District Court of the
Southern District of New York

United States of America - Plaintiff
Versus Alger Hiss - Defendant

Title 18, Section 1621, United States Code

"The Grand Jury charges

"1. That on the 15th day of December, 1948, at the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, Alger Hiss, the Defendant herein, having duly taken an oath before a competent tribunal, to wit, the Grand Jurors aforesaid duly impaneled and sworn in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and inquiring for that District in a case then and there pending before said Grand Jurors in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he would testify truly, did unlawfully, knowingly and willfully and contrary to said oath, state material matter which he did not believe to be true, that is to say:

"2. That at the time and place aforesaid the said Grand Jurors, inquiring as aforesaid were conducting an investigation entitled 'United States Versus John Doe', pertaining to possible violations of espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes:

"3. That it was material to this investigation to ascertain whether the espionage or other statutes of the United States had been violated by the unlawful abstraction or removal of secret, confidential or restricted documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers by persons employed by the United States Government or by the furnishing, delivery or transmittal of any such documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers to any unauthorized persons, and whether the Defendant, Alger Hiss, had any knowledge of any such violation.

6 9 DEC 29 1948 308

RECORDED - 83 | 74-1333-76

F B I

5 DEC 17 1948

HBF:esb

Kisseloff-3376

"4. That at the time and place aforesaid, the Defendant, Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before the said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material made as follows:

Q. Mr. Hiss, you have probably been asked this question before but I would like to ask the question again. At any time did you, or Mrs. Hiss in your presence, turn any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of any documents of the State Department or any other Government organization, over to Whittaker Chambers?

A. Never, Excepting, I assume, the title certificate to the Ford.

Q. In order to clarify it, would that be the only exception?

A. The only exception.

Juror: To nobody else did you turn over any documents, to any other person?

The Witness: And to no other unauthorized person. I certainly could have to other officials.

"That the aforesaid testimony of the Defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the Defendant, being then and there employed in the Department of State, in or about the months of February and March, 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

Kisseloff-3377

"Count 2

"1. The Grand Jury realleges all of the allegations of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the first count of this indictment.

"2. That at the time and place aforesaid the Defendant, Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material made as follows:

Q. Now, Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers says that he obtained typewritten copies of official State documents from you.

A. I know he has.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. Chambers after you entered into the State Department?

A. I do not believe I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time, say, in the fall of 1936. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.

Q. Now, you say possibly in the fall of 1936.

A. That would be possible.

Q. Can you say definitely with reference to the winter of 1936; I mean, say, December, 1936?

A. Yes, I think I can say definitely I did not see him.

Q. Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937?

A. Yes, I think I can definitely say that.

Mr. Whearty: Understanding, of course, exclusive of House hearings and exclusive of the Grand Jury.

The Witness: Oh, yes.

Kisseloff-3378

"That the aforesaid testimony of the Defendant, as he then and there knew and believed, was untrue in that the Defendant did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

A TRUE BILL

Signed by the Foreman

Witnesses: Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

Thomas J. Donegan
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

Raymond T. Whearty
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

John F. X. McGohey
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York."

(The above is the indictment as given to Mr. Belmont by Mr. Whearty.)

Mr. Belmont advised that the following is a copy of the statement made by the Grand Jury at the time the indictment was returned before Judge Clancy:

"The June, 1947, Special Grand Jury has not been able to complete the investigation of all the matters which have come before it within the legal 18 months' period. These unfinished matters will now receive the attention of the successor Grand Jury."

Relative to the arrest of Alger Hiss based on the indictment, Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan advised him that Mr. Campbell had advised that he had called Mr. McLean, the attorney for Alger Hiss and had arranged for Hiss to come in tomorrow, December 16th. Mr. Donegan advised Mr. Belmont that any such arrangements were unknown to him and apparently Mr. Campbell had personally called Mr. McLean either during the returning of the indictment or prior thereto. From what can be determined now, Hiss will come in to give himself up tomorrow afternoon, December 16th.

Mr. Belmont stated that under the circumstances no effort whatsoever will be made to have Agents of the New York Office apprehend Alger Hiss.

Mr. Belmont advised that it is understood that the new Grand Jury will convene immediately, probably on December 16th.

12/16/48

URGENT

DECEMBER 15, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; PERJURY. ESPIONAGE, R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE FIFTEENTH, INSTANT, CONCERNING PERSONNEL RECORDS UNRRA WHERE WADLEIGH EMPLOYED DURING NINETEEN FORTYSIX. DISREGARD INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BY WASHINGTON FIELD SINCE INVESTIGATION AS SET OUT IN BUREAU LETTER DATED DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, SHOULD BE CONFINED TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS NAMED THEREIN.

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD
(BY MESSENGER)

HOOVER

FLJ/de

G.I.R.-8

RECEIVED

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Losen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 133
EX-10
DEC 16 1948

Kisselloff-3380

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2010

CC: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Jones

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

December 7, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WITH ALIASES
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Henry Julian Wadleigh, an employee of the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy, Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Agents of this Bureau on the evening of December 6, 1948, and furnished a signed statement containing the following information:

He stated he was employed in the State Department in the Division of Trade Agreements from March, 1936 to 1944. In 1943 he went to Italy on a State Department mission. From 1944 to 1946 he was employed at the Department of Agriculture, after which he was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Wadleigh stated that in 1935 or 1936 he made the acquaintance of a man who described himself as Harold Wilson. Subsequently Wilson invited him to furnish information on economic conditions in Germany and Japan. A relationship developed in which Harold was regularly supplied about once a week with documents that came to Wadleigh's desk in the State Department. After some time Harold took Wadleigh to Baltimore and introduced him to a man whom he now knows to be Whittaker Chambers and who, at the time, gave him the name of Carl Carlson. Later Carl met him for lunch in Washington frequently, particularly during the latter part of 1937. Wadleigh stated that he is unable to furnish specific information regarding the residence or activities of either Harold or Carl. He advised that on the evenings when scheduled to meet Harold, he, Wadleigh, would make an appropriate selection of material available to him and remove it from the State Department in a brief case and turn the brief case over to Harold. On the following day the documents and the brief case would be returned to Wadleigh. Wadleigh said he understood from Harold that the documents were photographed by Harold with a Leica [illegible] on one or more occasions these documents were [illegible] directly [illegible]

He stated that in [illegible] 1938, [illegible] had [illegible] trip to Turkey on State Department business to negotiate a [illegible] trade agreement. On his return, Carl met him for lunch and advised him that he had ceased his previous activities. Wadleigh was subsequently advised by Harold to "lay low" for a considerable period. Except for a contact made by Harold late in 1939 or early 1940 he has never received a call from Harold or Carl and has never seen either of them since.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FLJ:mcr

EX-109

Kisseloff-3381

Wadleigh was unable to identify or recall by name any of the members of the Harold Ware Group of the underground apparatus of the Party which allegedly operated in Washington during that period. He denied having knowledge of the activities of Alger Hiss although he admitted knowing him as a coemployee at the State Department. He could furnish no information regarding Hiss' relationship with Whittaker Chambers and he had no knowledge that Hiss was known to Harold Wilson. It was Wadleigh's belief that Whittaker Chambers was Harold Wilson's superior and that Harold was well known to Chambers.

Efforts are being made to identify Harold Wilson and you will be advised immediately in this regard.

A report reflecting the results of Wadleigh's interview is being prepared and you will be furnished with copies immediately when available.

Kisseloff-3382

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

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. LADD

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : MR. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

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

With reference to the allegation by the State Department that it has in its possession a letter from the Bureau "clearing" Alger Hiss, the following search has been made of the Bureau files:

1. All outgoing abstracts from January 1, 1936 to date have been searched and all communications to the State Department have been examined for any possible information that would even indicate that Hiss had been given a clean bill of health by the Bureau. This search has proved negative.

2. All abstracts in the Gregory Case, in which Alger Hiss was a principal subject, were examined for outgoing communications to the State Department. These communications were examined with negative results.

G. I. R. 6

3. As a cross-check against the above two checks, all index references to Alger Hiss were reviewed and nothing was found as a result thereof which would even suggest that Alger Hiss had been given clearance by the Bureau.

The foregoing is for your information.

FLJ/de

EX-125

RECORDED - 139 | 74-1333-79
EF B I
12 DEC 14 1948

6 9 DEC 29 1948

Kisseloff-3383

SAC, Washington

December 9, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

For your information the specimens of handwriting which were in the possession of Whittaker Chambers and alleged by him to be the handwriting of Harry Dexter White, were compared by the FBI Laboratory with known handwriting specimens of White and it was concluded that the handwriting appearing on the papers made available by Chambers is the handwriting of Harry Dexter White.

The Washington Field Office should attempt to obtain additional handwriting specimens of Harry Dexter White through available sources such as public records, et cetera, for additional comparison with the Chambers' material since the original identification was made by comparing the Chambers' material with specimens obtained through Washington Field Office's Confidential Informant Z.

cc New York
Baltimore

EX-125

RECORDED 139 | 74-1333-80
F B I
DEC 16 1948
71

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

69 DEC 20 1948

FLJ:HHR:TD

Kisseloff-3384

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont of New York advised at 5:30 p.m. today, during the course of another telephone call, that the New York Office had interviewed today Lawrence Duggan, former State Department employee, now Director of the Institute of International Education. Duggan resides in Scarsdale, New York. Duggan states that he knows Alger Hiss fairly well and that he has never been approached by Alger Hiss for the purpose of giving information. He states he also knows Noel Field and he has never been approached by Field. He stated that he personally did not consider either Hiss or Field as members of the Communist Party or persons interested in front groups but rather he considered them "New Dealers".

The interview of Duggan was occasioned by the statement from Hede Massing, aka Hede Gumpert, to the effect that she had attempted to approach and develop Duggan. It was difficult for Duggan to recall Hede Gumpert, which would have been her name at the time of the alleged approach. He stated that he actually does not recall that he ever had any conferences with her or that she made any actual approaches to him.

With reference to her statement that he had agreed to go up and see Colonel Bykov, he responded that he had never gone anywhere at her request. With reference to this matter, Hede Gumpert advised that her attempts to approach Duggan were negative, but she did state that he agreed to go up and see Colonel Bykov, but she did not know whether or not as a matter of fact that he did actually go.

Duggan did state that he was approached by two other individuals to furnish information for the use of the Soviets and the Communist Internationale. One of these is Frederick Vanderbilt Field, a rather wealthy individual who has been known to make definite contributions to the Communist Party. He is a resident of New York. He was a classmate of Duggan at Harvard. Duggan states that Field approached him some time in the year 1936 or 1937; that he could not recall the words used by Field in attempting to get him to agree to furnish information, but there was no question in his mind as to the meaning of the words of Field and he turned him down. He stated that he was also approached by Henry Collins, who has been named by Chambers; that he knew Collins socially from about 1934. In about June of 1938, he had lunch with Collins and afterwards they walked around, and at that time Collins approached him to assist in furnishing information. Again, Duggan states he could not recall the words of Collins, but the obvious import was that he wanted information furnished to the Soviets. He also turned Collins down.

RECORDED - 139
EX-125 INDEXED - 139

100-133?-8?
F P I
19 DEC 15 1948

HBF:esb

6 9 DEC 29 1948

Kisseloff-3385

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

FBI MILWAUKEE 12-10-48 4-34 PM CST DDC

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SACS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RETEL PHILADELPHIA TO MILWAUKEE AND CLEVELAND INSTANT DATE ONE TWELVE PM. RECORDS NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WIS., SHOW ONE THOMAS FRANCIS GRADY MADE APPLICATION FOR AGENTS CONTRACT DECEMBER NINE, NINETEEN THIRTY, GIVING ADDRESS GARRETT ROAD AND LINCOLN AVENUE, LANDSDOWNE, PENNSYLVANIA, BUSINESS ADDRESS, WEST DISINFECTING CO., FORTY NINTH AND GRAYS AVE., SAME CITY, BORN JANUARY TWENTY, NINETEEN ONE, WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND, MARRIED, ONE CHILD, PREVIOUS EMPLOYER QUOTE SALESMAN FOR TYPEWRITERS QUOTE. GAVE REFERENCES ALEX R. GAUL, FOUR SEVEN FOUR NAUGHT PINE STREET, JAMES MULRINE, FOUR NINE ONE TWO LOCUST STREET, CLARENCE PEPPER, DENCLA BUILDING, ALL PHILADELPHIA, PA. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES THREE NAUGHT NINE SOUTH FORTIETH STREET AND WINGATE HALL, FIFTIETH AND SPRUCE STREETS, BOTH PHILADELPHIA. ALL INSURANCE POLICIES ON GRADY LAPSED BY NINETEEN THIRTY THREE. DISCHARGED AS AGENT APRIL, THIRTY TWO. GARRETT ROAD ADDRESS MOST RECENT COMPANY HAS. R. E. PERRY, SECRETARY, NORTHWESTERN, RECEIVED LETTER THIS PM FROM MARTIN, MAKING FURTHER SUGGESTIONS AS TO SOURCES OF SPECIMENS. AS RESULT, THIS OFFICE HAS OBTAINED FOUR ADDITIONAL TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS, ALL FROM CLAIM FILE OF THOMAS L. FANSLER. TWO OTHER LETTERS FROM MARTIN

RECORDED - 139 4-1338-82
INDEXED - 139

F B I

EX-125

DEC 29 1948

END PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-3386

PAGE TWO CONT.

IN AUGUST, NINETEEN TWENTY NINE, ONE A CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY FROM FANSLER IN AUGUST, NINETEEN TWENTY NINE, AND THE FOURTH A LETTER FROM PRISCILLA HISS DATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY, ADVISING COMPANY THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON IS A PARTY IN INTEREST UNDER ONE OF THE POLICIES OF THOMAS L. FANSLER, AT THAT TIME DECEASED. ORIGINALS FORWARDED AMSD LABORATORY TODAY, PHOTOSTATIC COPIES TO PHILADELPHIA AMSD.

JOHNSON

FIFTEENTH LINE LAST WDS ARE APRIL NINETEEN

END ACK PLS IN ORD

2-XX WA 5-41 PM OK FBI WA OVM

PH OK FBI PG P OK FBI PH LPM

DISC MM

Laboratory

M. Supervisor

By

cc: Mr Hoover

Kisseloff-3387

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

DEC 11 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
8-25

WASHINGTON 2 NEW YORK 1 AND PHILDELPHNIA 1 FROM NEWARK 11

LEC

DIRECTOR AND SADS NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE PHILADELPHIA TEL TODAY. MRS. THOMAS C. FOX, NEWFIELD, NJ ADVISES WORKED FOR FANSLER AND MARTIN FROM NINFTEEN TWENTY EIGHT TO DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP AND FOR MARTIN UNTIL NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. PRIOR TO FANSLER MARTIN PARTENERSHIP, FIRM KNOWN AS FANSLER DASH HOFFMAN. UPON DISSOLUTION FANSLER MARTIN, FANSLER TOOK OLD DESK TO HIS HOME AND MAY HAVE TAKEN TYPEWRITER. MRS. FOX DOES NOT RECALL MAKE OF TYPEWRITER BUT STATES FANSLER ENTERED A CONTEST ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SPONSERED BY A CHICAGO FIRM AND SHE TYPED A LIST OF NAMES ON IT FOR HIM. NATURE OF CONTEST AND IDENTITY OF SPONSOR NOT RECALLED. STATES FANSLER HAD TWO DAUGHTERS, PRICILLA THE YOUNGEST WHO MARRIED ALGER HISS AND DAISY WHO WAS EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, PARKWAY, PHILADELPHIA. ALSO HAD THREE SONS, THOMAS, RALPH AND DEAN. BELIEVES DAISY MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION RE DISPOSITION OF TYPEWRITER. FIRM HAD SECRETARY PRIOR TO MRS. FOX, NAMED CATHERINE LOGERMAN WHO MARRIED A SHOTWELL OR STILLWELL AND RESIDED IN NORTH PHILADELPHIA. MRS FOX HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF THOMAS GRADY AND STATES ONLY SHE, MARTIN AND FANSLER IN OFFICE DURING HER EMPLOYMENT BY FANSLER MARTIN. RUC

EX-125

RECORDED 139 174-1333-83

INDEXED - 139

6 DEC 14 1948

308

6 DEC 29 1948

END

Kisseloff-3388

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 11 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher 1742

FBI MILWAUKEE 12-11-48 1-46 AM CST WFP

DIRECTOR, FBI, SACS, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.....URGENT...RUSH

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RETEL PHILADELPHIA TO MILWAUKEE DECEMBER TEN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, SEVEN FIFTEEN P.M. THOMAS GRADY, TWO ONE TWO SIX MENOMINEE PARKWAY, WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN, STATES THAT HE SOLD HARRY MARTIN A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN AND APPLIED THE COMMISSION HE RECEIVED ON THIS SALE AS PART PAYMENT FOR FIRST INSURANCE POLICY MARTIN WROTE FOR HIM ON THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND THEREFORE SALE OF TYPEWRITER WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY DATE ON WHICH THIS POLICY WRITTEN. GRADY RECALLS MARTIN AT TIME OF SALE OF TYPEWRITER HAD JUST RESIGNED AS CASHIER FOR THE GENERAL AGENTS OF NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL IN PHILADELPHIA AND STARTED SELLING INSURANCE FOR THE SAME COMPANY IN PARTNERSHIP WITH FANSLER IN THE BULLITT BLDG., PHILADELPHIA. HE DOES NOT RECALL DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF TYPEWRITER BUT BELIEVES IT WAS A MODEL F OR H WITH PICA TYPE. SAYS CUSTOMARY AT TIME TO NOTE SERIAL NUMBER ON BILL OF SALE COPY WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO MARTIN, THE OTHER COPY TO WOODSTOCK AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA WHICH WAS THEN MANAGED BY SAM WARD WHOM HE BELIEVES IS NOW DEAD. DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER ANY OTHER RECORD OF SERIAL NUMBER WOULD APPEAR IN WOODSTOCK COMPANY FILES SHOWING SALE TO MARTIN. CLAIMS TYPEWRITER WAS NEW AND THAT HE TOOK A USED TYPEWRITER IN TRADE WHICH HE THINKS WAS AN UNDERWOOD. NEVER USED TYPEWRITER HIMSELF AND HAS NO SUGGESTION WHERE SPECIMENS CAN BE FOUND. MR. RALPH E. PERRY, SECRETARY, NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL, TONIGHT ADVISED HE WOULD BE GLAD TO COME TO HIS OFFICE TOMORROW AM BUT RECORDS THAT END PAGE ONE.....

RECORDED 174-1332-84

X-125 6 DEC 14 1948

DEC 29 1948

Kisseloff-3389

PAGE TWO--

COMPANY UNAVAILABLE UNTIL MONDAY MORNING. AT THAT TIME WILL SECURE DATE FIRST POLICY HARRY MARTIN WROTE FOR THOMAS GRADY IN ORDER TO FIX TIME OF SALE OF TYPEWRITER.

JOHNSON

EORRECTIONS--

LINE SIX, FOURTH WORD -PAYMENT-

LINE TWENTYTWO, SIXTH WORDU-NORTHWESTERN-

END ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA1-54 AM OK FBI WA DW

NY OK FBI NYC DPR

PH OK FBI PH FMM

DISC

SAC, Washington

December 9, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are attached hereto for the Washington Field Office two photostatic copies of the report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone, Baltimore, Maryland, dated December 4, 1948, for its assistance in conducting investigation in this matter.

Enclosure

cc-Baltimore
New York

FLJ:aop

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 9 1948 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
EX-109

F B I
DEC 10 1948

Kisseloff-3391

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C. December 10, 1948

SAC, Washington Field

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 10, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

JR: DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Perjury
Espionage - R

RECORDED

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 - 86
LAB. NO. D-00673 DU

EX-76

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated December 10, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-10-74 TH B/bcz

Qc22 Spool of Recordak film on which there is a document undated pertaining to the biographical sketch of ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting on Qc22, which is described above, is different from the typewriting appearing on specimen Qc6 through Qc69, which has been previously submitted in connection with this case.

Specimen Qc22 was returned to the Washington Field division by an Agent of that office. A photograph of Qc22 is retained.

Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

RCF:mg

MAILED 13
DEC 13 1948
FBI

Kriseloff 3392

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 19, 1943

To: [redacted] Washington

This follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 10, 1943.

Re: [redacted]

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
RECORDED
LAB. NO. [redacted]

Examination requested by: [redacted] Washington

Reference: Letter dated December 10, 1943

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent [redacted] by Letter [redacted]

K10 A typewritten "Biographical Statement of [redacted] beginning "Born December 11, 1904, Baltimore, Maryland."

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriter which typed specimen K10 was not used to type any of the specimens which have been previously submitted and listed as K1 through K6 and K7 through K31.

Specimen K10 was returned to the Washington Field Office by an agent of that office. A photograph of K10 is retained in the Bureau's files.

2 - New York
[redacted]
1 - [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Kerr
Mr. Mohr

MAILED 13
DEC 19 1943
FBI WASHINGTON

HCF/dbb

Kisseloff-3393

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

D-88673
D-88669
D-88668

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Transmitted herewith are the following typewritten documents which may have been written on a typewriter in the home of ALGER HISS.

It is requested that they be compared with the known specimens of the Woodstock typewriter in question.

K19 Biographical statement of ALGER HISS beginning "Born November 11, 1904" and ending "authorizing his appointment", which was obtained from the Civil Service file of ALGER HISS.

K18 Letter of resignation dated July 31, 1936 signed by ALGER HISS on the stationery of the Office of the Solicitor General, United States Department of Justice.

In addition, there is transmitted herewith a spool of Recordak film on which there is a document dated ~~September 10, 1936,~~ pertaining to the biographical sketch of ALGER HISS. It is requested that the typewriting appearing on the document be compared with the known specimens of the Woodstock typewriter in question. The document on the Recordak film is part of the Civil Service file on ALGER HISS.

K22

74-94
CC; New York
Baltimore

CJJ:MAH

Enc.

2 ofc's handled by first reports.
1 ofc handled with this report D

Lab report 12-10-48
REF: MG

RECORDED - 139
INDEXED - 139

124-1333-86
F B I
4 DEC 16 1948

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12-10-48

Ex 74

Kissel-off-3394

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIO SECTION. December 8, 1948

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, Washington (By Special Messenger)
Baltimore
New York

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. WASHINGTON FIELD SHOULD MAKE IMMEDIATE AND EXHAUSTIVE EFFORTS TO LOCATE TYPEWRITER WHICH WAS DISPOSED OF BY MRS. HISS TO A SECOND HAND TYPEWRITER DEALER OR SECOND HAND STORE NEAR ONE OF THE HISS FAMILY ADDRESSES MENTIONED IN HISS STATEMENT DATED DECEMBER FOUR LAST SINCE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT THIS MACHINE MIGHT STILL BE IN EXISTENCE.

HOOVER

FLJ:aop

cc-Washington

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 43

74 - 1323 - 87
F B I
6 DEC 10 1948

EX-76

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

Kisseloff-3395

50 DEC 22 1948

SENT VIA COPIES DESTROYED 535 M Per

20 5 DEC 18 1964

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Mr. Russo of the Department called Mr. Laughlin at 4:45 p.m. today. He wanted to know the most recent addresses of the following, which subsequently were furnished to him by Supervisor F. L. Jones:

Name	Residence	Employment
Maurice Halperin	438 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York	
Robert Talbott Miller, III	2731 Pallisade Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil, New York	Randolph Feltus, Public Relations, 128 East 56th Street, New York City
Isaac Don Levine	Apartment 8B, 3286 - 33rd Street, Astoria, Long Island, New York	Plain Talk, Inc. 240 Madison Avenue, New York City

This wrong residence address. FLJ.

FLJ:esb

EX-125

RECORDED - 130 | 74-1332 - 88
INDEXED - 130 | B I
6 DEC 14 1948

G. I. R. - 8

Kisseloff-3396

6 DEC 31 1948

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2010

cc-Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Ladd

The Attorney General

December 9, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 4

74-1332-89

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 8, 1948, which advised that the House Un-American Activities Committee would make available the documents in their possession and that copies of them would be made for the Department.

On the afternoon of December 8, 1948, when Agents of this Bureau contacted Congressman Mundt, the Congressman advised that the only copy of the documents available was presently being examined by the State Department to determine what portion can be released with regard to possible prejudice to the public welfare. Congressman Nixon at this point stated that only two copies of the film were made; that one copy is presently being utilized in connection with the proceedings in New York City and the other is in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Mr. Nixon pointed out that the Justice Department and the FBI certainly have access to the copy being utilized at New York, and further stated that he felt no additional copies should be made. Congressman Rankin made the remark that he did not see why the FBI did not obtain the copy desired from the Attorney General. Congressman Mundt advised that there may have been some misunderstanding based upon his previous conversation with an official of this Bureau and suggested that he be recontacted later in the afternoon.

For your information all of the documents that the committee made available to the Grand Jury in New York have already been received by this Bureau. However, it is believed that the committee did not make everything available to the Grand Jury. A discreet effort will be made to determine whether the committee has any films or documents which were not made available to the Grand Jury. If the committee states that they have furnished everything to the Grand Jury, then this Bureau will have possession of complete copies.

I have been informed through a reliable source close to the committee that Congressman Nixon is attempting to embarrass this Bureau if possible in connection with this matter, and that he also intends to do everything he can to have me called before the committee to testify.

I will keep you advised of all pertinent developments in this connection.

FLJ:aop

RECEIVED
DEC 9 3 00 PM 1948
F B I

SENT FROM D.C.
TIME 11:45 pm
DATE 12-9-48

Kisseloff-339

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS
PERJURY

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

In accordance with my instructions, ASAC Hennrich advised that at 2:00 PM today Agent Nixon and Agent Paul Tierney of the Washington Field Office presented themselves at the office of Robert Stripling of the HCUA, Room 225, Old House Office Building, at which time Mr. Stripling was in conference in a private office with the members of the Committee. After waiting until 3:10 the Agents were admitted to the office occupied by Stripling, at which time the purpose of their call was explained. Congressman Mundt said that the only copy available is presently being examined by the State Department to determine what portion can be released with regard to possible prejudice to public welfare. At this point Congressman Nixon stated that only two copies of the film were made; that one copy is presently being utilized in connection with the Grand Jury proceedings in New York City and the other in the possession of the House Committee. Nixon pointed out that the Justice Department and certainly the FBI has access to the copy being utilized in New York City and further stated that he felt no additonal copies should be made.

During the discussion, Congressman Rankin chimed in with the statement that he did not see why the FBI did not obtain the copy desired from the Attorney General.

Congressman Mundt advised that there may have been some misunderstanding based on his telephone conversation with Assistant Director Nichols and suggested that Nichols recontact him this afternoon.

I have advised Mr. Nichols of the above and he is going to endeavor to reach Congressman Mundt. You will recall that all of the documents that the Committee made available to the Grand Jury in New York have already been received by the Bureau, however, it was believed that the Committee had not made everything available to the Grand Jury. I suggested to Mr. Nichols that he without disclosing the fact that the Bureau has copies of the material from the Grand Jury endeavor to determine whether the Committee has any films or documents which were not made available to the Grand Jury. If the Committee states that they have furnished everything to the Grand Jury, then we should be in possession of complete copies.

RECORDED - 51 F B I 12 DEC 20 1948

Former Special Agent Louis J. Russell of the HCUA (Investigator) confidentially advised Agent Nixon that it was

Memo RJ 12-9-48

Kisseloff-3398

his opinion that Congressman Nixon was out to embarrass the Bureau, if possible, in connection with this matter and that he also intends to do everything he can to get the Director before the Committee to testify.

Mr. Hennrich further advised that because of the interest of the press every individual calling at the HCUA Office is photographed regardless of identity. Because of the physical setup photographs of the two Agents who called on Stripling were taken by the press, however since Agent Nixon was known to the receptionist, it was unnecessary for them to leave their names.

DML:dad

Advise A.G. by memo.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2010

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Jones

The Attorney General

December 16, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers produced 65 pages of typewritten documents at the pretrial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. These documents were obtained by the Baltimore Office of this Bureau and have been made available to the Criminal Division of the Department.

Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Division of Security, State Department, made available to the Washington Field Office of this Bureau a list of original State Department documents from which the paraphrasings or copies of these documents were made.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of this list cont[illegible] identifications of these State Department documents.

Mr. Nicholson advised that he is having photostatic [illegible] of these documents prepared for you in accordance with your request and that these documents will be made available to you in the near future. In view of the nature of these documents and the information already at hand, it is thought that you may deem it advisable to request Mr. Nicholson to expedite the submission of this material.

There is also enclosed herewith a photostatic set of typewritten charts showing the interdepartmental distribution of these documents.

Enclosures

cc - Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

FLJ:de:cmw

RECORDED

Kisseloff-3400

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2010

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Jones

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 8, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED -91

Reference is made to the microfilm in connection with this matter presently in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee. In connection therewith, Congressman Karl Mundt was contacted on December 7, 1948, and he was advised that the Bureau would like to have a set of the transcript of the microfilm that had been reproduced. He was further advised that the Bureau would like to have everything that they have secured in the way of microfilm for the Bureau's use and for study to determine if the material contained on the film coincided with anything that this Bureau already had in its possession. The Congressman stated that he would take the matter up at a meeting of the Committee in executive session on the afternoon of December 7, 1948, and that he would advise of the Committee's decision.

It was pointed out to the Congressman that the development of microfilm was very difficult and that it was the Bureau's understanding that some of the microfilm which had been developed was illegible; that we were hopeful that everything possible could be gotten from the microfilm and that we would be glad to make the facilities of the FBI Laboratory available for the purposes of making this examination. He was told that there would be no objection to the Committee's having a representative present during the process of developing this film. The Congressman thought this was an excellent idea and stated that he would also take this up with the Committee in executive session at the same time.

Today this Bureau was advised that the Committee would make available the documents in their possession this afternoon and copies thereof will be made so that they will be available to the Department.

(FLS:mc)

HBF:cmw

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter [illegible]

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter [illegible]

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

SENT FROM D.O.
TIME [illegible]
DATE 12-8-48
BY [illegible]

RECEIVED
DEC 9 11 50 AM '48

Kisseloff-3401

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 7, 1948
12:35 p.m.

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

I talked to Congressman Karl E. Mundt. He had just arrived from South Dakota. I told him that we would like to have a set of the transcript of the microfilm that had been reproduced. In other words, I told him that we would like to have everything that they have secured in the way of microfilm for our own use for study in the Bureau and for a check to see if anything tied in with anything that we had. Mundt stated that that was perfectly reasonable and he thought that we should have them, that he would take the matter up at a meeting of the committee in executive session this afternoon after the open hearings and would communicate with me.

Secondly, I pointed out that the development of microfilm was very tricky, that it was our understanding some of the microfilm which had been developed was illegible, that we were hopeful that everything could be gottem from the microfilm, that would be possible and to that end we would be glad to make the facilities of our Photographic Laboratory available for the purposes of making this examination. I told him that if the question arose as to custody we would have no objection to their having a representative present during the process. He stated that this was an excellent idea, that he frankly had not thought of it, that he would take this up with the committee, too, in executive session this afternoon and would communicate with me.

I will keep you informed as soon as I secure any additional information.

LBN:hmc

cc: Mr. Ladd

Advise A. G. by memo.

Memo AG 12-8-48

74-1333-
F B I

RECORDED - 99

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34 ~~DEC 14 1948~~
Dec 17, 1948

Kisseloff-3402

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: GREGORY

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

I contacted Mr. Nichols in accordance with your instructions and asked him to call Congressman Karl E. Mundt and point out the development of microfilm was tricky and that if the negatives were not properly developed the evidence might be destroyed and to suggest that in the event the Committee desired, the Bureau would be glad to assist in the development of this film but in any event to see if we could borrow the film long enough to copy it.

Mr. Nichols, after checking, advised that Congressman Mundt was traveling to Washington and was unavailable on the evening of December 6 and would not be in until about noon December 7, that at that time Congressman Nixon and Mr. Stripling were en route to New York and were not available. In checking to determine whether the Committee had made available to the Department copies of the microfilm material turned over to them by Chambers, Mr. Belmont contacted Mr. Donegan, who advised that some of them had been turned over by the Committee investigator, that the Committee investigator stated that it was a copy of all prints of the film that had been developed to date but that it had not all been developed. I told Mr. Belmont to obtain the material in Donegan's possession and to have copies prepared immediately and sent to the Bureau, which he stated had been done.

Mr. Belmont then advised me that information had been received that the Pathe News had been advised to attend a meeting in New York of the Committee on the evening of December 6, that the Attorney General had instructed Mr. Donegan and Mr. McGohey to endeavor to find out where the meeting was to be held and to contact the members of the Committee and ask them to cease and desist from any hearings in the interest of justice. Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan and Mr. McGohey want the Bureau to advise as to the location of the meeting. Mr. Belmont stated that this could be done only if a surveillance was placed on the members of the Committee when their train arrived. I instructed him to take no action with reference to this matter.

Subsequently Mr. Belmont advised that Mr. Donegan and Mr. McGohey had left in a big hurry supposedly to meet the train, that they had endeavored to obtain a court order to stop the Committee from holding hearings but that Judge Clancy had advised that he did not think such an order could be issued.

DML:dad

50 DEC 28 1948

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RECORDED - 99

74-1333-92

FBI

34 DEC 1948

Missoloff-3403

Mr. Belmont stated that McGohey and Donegan had then had a very heated discussion with Congressman Nixon asking him to cease and desist in the holding of hearings and the calling of witnesses and that after considerable discussion Nixon agreed that they would not call any additional witnesses. Congressman McDowell issued a press statement in New York indicating that it was the desire of the Committee to cooperate fully with the Department of Justice representatives in New York.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: November 24, 1948

FROM : Mr. L. Whitson LW

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

At 5:30 this date SAC McFarlin of Baltimore phoned and advised he had obtained the photostatic copies of the documents in question. The photostats are poor, however. The original items are in the possession of a document examiner in New York named Hilton, who is employed by Elbridge W. Stein. Further identifying data unknown. None of the items presented by Chambers were State Department originals. They were either typewritten or handwritten copies of extracts therefrom. McFarlin will let us know when the original items are returned to Chamber's attorney, Mr. Cleveland in Baltimore.

McFarlin stated that the court reporter, T. Edward McDonald had taken approximately 100 pages of testimony on November 17, 1948 which includes and concerns the documents. He was instructed by Mr. Alexander Campbell not to have this testimony transcribed by a public stenographer, but that Mr. Campbell would arrange by last Monday to have it done. To date McDonald has not heard from Campbell.

McFarlin wondered whether Hiss should be interviewed on the basis of the general statements that had been made regarding Chamber's allegations concerning the documents or whether they should wait until the transcripts were available. He also wondered if the Hiss interrogation should go into matters other than the documents.

ACTION:

Pursuant to your instructions Mr. McFarlin was advised at 6:30 P. M.:

1. Baltimore should forward the photostats to the Bureau, Attention Mr. Ladd, so that the Mechanical Section could start duplicating them immediately and the Laboratory could commence examinations.

2. The Bureau will contact Campbell concerning the procurement of the transcript of the testimony of November 17.

3. Hiss' interview should be based on the transcript of November 17 and to the documents to which it refers.

LW:vw

RECORDED

124-1333-93
F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

File

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: November 26, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

At 1:00 P.M. today after several attempts, I reached Mr. Alexander Campbell of the Department and told him that the originals of the documents were in the hands of a handwriting expert in New York and all that we could get at the present were photostats. He inquired as to when the originals would become available again at Baltimore. I told him I would check. I also pointed out to him that Mr. T. Edward McDonald, the court reporter, had taken no steps to prepare a transcription of the testimony of November 17, 1948, and that he was awaiting the advice of Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell stated he would have Mr. Russo of the Department call me immediately. Mr. Russo called and it was finally decided that Mr. Russo would get in touch with Mr. McDonald after he had determined from the Administrative Section of the Department how to pay for the transcript.

Mr. Russo called me back at 3:15 and stated it had been arranged to have two copies of the transcription prepared for the use of the Department and they would be available on Monday. I pointed out to him that the Bureau would need a copy and he asked if we couldn't photostat it. I told him yes. He asked that the transcription be furnished to the Department as promptly as possible and I told him he would have it in his hands either on Monday or on Tuesday without fail.

I then made a check with the Mechanical Section and found that the minimum cost of photostating is fifteen cents a page. I called SAC McFarlin at Baltimore and inquired of him as to when the original documents would be returned to Baltimore and he stated they were to be returned today. I asked him the name of the Agent who would secure the transcription copies from the court reporter, McDonald, and he gave the name of Frank Johnstone. I told SAC McFarlin that the Department wanted two copies of the transcription and, if necessary, the Bureau would prepare photostats of the transcription for use in the investigation. However, I would try to get the Department to secure an extra copy of the transcription.

At 3:30 I called Mr. Russo back, advising him of the name of the Special Agent, Frank Johnstone. I told him that the transcription would be picked up on Monday and we would try to get them into Washington the same day. I also pointed out to him that photostating cost us a minimum of 15 cents a page and he said that in view of this he would order an extra copy of the transcription.

INDEXED - 99

174-1333-94

Mr. McFarlin stated that they would secure the original documents involved in this matter and would bring them down Monday with the transcription so that the documents could be handled by the Technical Laboratory.

RECORDED 8 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

ACTION: None. For information.

Kisselloff-3406

HBF:mer

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: November 29, 1948

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: ~~GREGORY~~ Re Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was; ~~ESPIONAGE - R~~ Perjury; Espionage - R.

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

SAC McFarlin of Baltimore called at 1:15 P.M. today and stated that the Baltimore Office has succeeded in obtaining a number of documents in connection with the Hiss-Chambers testimony. McFarlin pointed out that the documents in question were obtained originally in connection with the deposition taken from Chambers by a Federal court reporter. They are originals and already have been marked for identification by the court reporter who took the deposition. Mr. McFarlin wanted to know whether, in view of this, it was necessary for the Baltimore Office to mark the documents for identification purposes.

Mr. McFarlin said that it was his recommendation that the documents be submitted as they are, without any Bureau marks of identification, since they are already marked for this purpose by the Federal court reporter. McFarlin added that these documents will be sent to the Bureau by a Special Employee who will be here within the next several hours.

LLL:mer

RECORDED - 99

174-1333-95

F B I

3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-3407

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

November 30, 1948

Director, FBI

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RS

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 23, 1948, entitled, "Testimony of Whittaker Chambers Before Grand Jury," in which you requested an investigation to be conducted in order to determine if Chambers has committed perjury.

There are enclosed herewith two copies of the stenographic transcripts of the deposition of Whittaker Chambers, which were furnished to the Baltimore Office of this Bureau by Mr. T. Edward McDonald, court reporter, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

There are also being enclosed the original and one photostatic copy of the documents which Chambers alleged he received from Alger Hiss. These documents were furnished to the Baltimore Office by Mr. Richard F. Cleveland of the firm of Semmes, Bowen and Semmes, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 26, 1948. The original documents are numbered one to forty-seven, inclusive, and were introduced in the pre-trial deposition of Whittaker Chambers in the case of Hiss vs. Chambers pending in the District Court of the United States, Fourth District of Maryland. Exhibits numbers one to four, inclusive, are handwritten notes on small pieces of white paper. Exhibits numbers five to forty-seven are letter-size, typewritten, white sheets. There are a total of sixty-five pages of the typewritten exhibits. Each of these original documents has been identified with the signature of the court reporter T. E. McDonald at the time the deposition was taken from Chambers. Also included is a stained manila envelope approximately 8 3/4" x 12". This envelope, according to attorney Cleveland, was the envelope that Chambers claimed he had kept the documents in since the time of his receiving them from Hiss. It is not alleged, however, that the envelope was furnished to Chambers by Hiss.

Assistant Attorney General Criminal Dept. 11-30-48 1:20 PM

100-1332-96

An examination is being made by the FBI Laboratory of the handwriting appearing on the handwritten notes in question to determine if it is identical with the known handwriting of Alger Hiss. Upon the completion of this examination, you will be advised of the results.

Immediate arrangements are being made to interview Alger Hiss in connection with the enclosed documents and you will be advised immediately of the results of this interview.

Enclosures

ELJ:lfc

RELEASED

Kisseloff-3408

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1/7/2 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-3409

Clyde Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12-1 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 1, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

This morning at 11:40 I personally delivered the additional documents involved in this matter to Mr. Russo of the Department who is preparing this case. He advised that he had been in touch with Mr. Tom Donegan in New York and that the Grand Jury had been called for next Wednesday. He wanted to know when the interview with Hiss would be handled and whether the matter could be ready by Wednesday.

I told him that we first had the problem of identifying the documents in the State Department and that that investigation was receiving immediate and continuous attention; that we would know within a day or two the possibilities of completing the check through the State Department and that the interview with Hiss was being delayed until we had accurate information as to the authenticity of the documents and Hiss' connection with them.

He agreed it would not be practical to interview ALGER Hiss until the authenticity of the documents was established. He stated there was talk of indicting both Hiss and Chambers but if they indicted both they would be confronted with the problem of having no witnesses. They obviously at this point intend to indict Chambers.

Mr. Russo observed in his opinion Mr. Chambers had been very clever in his testimony and when he was asked pointed questions before the Grand Jury he always asked permission to answer in his own way and he went off on tangents.

This morning also I delivered to the Washington Field Office the instructions to handle the check of the documents through the State Department. I instructed that this matter receive immediate and continuous attention. I will follow this matter personally.

A memorandum summarizing the controversy and its background is being prepared. Also a letter is being prepared which, of course, will be delayed pending the results of the State Department check and which will offer suggestions and instructions to the Baltimore Office as to the conduct of the interview with Hiss. It is reported that Mr. Russo has indicated the Department is considering another interview with Chambers and wanted to know if it could be handled. I indicated that his request would be handled.

HBF:cmw

50 DEC 28 1948

RECORDED 174-1333-97

3 DEC 17 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 172 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-3412

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 2, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers, according to his own statements, was a member of the Communist Underground Movement in Washington, D. C. from approximately 1934 to sometime in 1938. This particular group was headed by Harold Ware and a number of the members of the group were Government employees. Chambers stated that he acted as a courier for this group for his principal J. Peters in New York City who has been identified as Alexander Stevens. Chambers further stated that one of the members of the Underground Group in Washington was Alger Hiss who was then employed as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. (100-25824-22)

[redacted] appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City in connection with the evidence being presented in the Gregory Case on October 14 and 15, 1948. According to Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General handling the Grand Jury, [redacted] was completely cooperative when he appeared before the Grand Jury but his testimony was of no value to the Gregory Case since [redacted] never knew the informant Elizabeth Bentley, and further, since the purpose of the [redacted] Group was not espionage but dealt with the placement of their members and sympathizers in key Government posts. Mr. Donegan stated that although [redacted] testimony was irrelevant he was permitted to testify at length to eliminate any possible criticism to the effect that [redacted] was not allowed to testify fully. (Teletypes from New York to Bureau dated October 14 and 15, 1948, in 65-56402)

b3

You will recall that Chambers testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee recently and furnished information concerning the Underground Movement of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. In his testimony he described Alger Hiss as a member of the Underground Group of the Communist Party during the time that he, Chambers, was active therein. Subsequent to his appearance before the Committee, Chambers made similar charges against Hiss on a radio program and as a result, Hiss has now brought civil action against Chambers.

Possible Perjury Violation by Chambers

RECORDED 174-1333-98

INDEXED 95

On November 23, 1948, Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell advised the Bureau by memorandum that on Wednesday, November 17, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, during a pre-trial deposition of Whittaker Chambers that Chambers had produced 162 pages of material purporting to be confidential documents of the State Department. Chambers stated that these documents had been given to him by Alger Hiss to be delivered to a Russian Colonel named Bykov. Chambers said these documents were given to him in 1937 or 1938. When these documents were later examined it was determined that there were actually 65 pages of typewritten material which appeared to be copies of State Department documents dealing for the most part with economic matters in Europe and the Far East. There were also five small pieces of white paper on which appeared handwriting which Chambers claimed was the handwriting of Alger Hiss.

DEC 28 1948

GLJ:EEW:TD

MEMO FOR MR. D. M. LADD

It is of interest to note that Chambers in his deposition stated that when he introduced Alger Hiss to Colonel Bykov, a Russian, sometime in 1937, Hiss agreed to procure documents from the State Department for Bykov; and following this meeting Hiss began to supply a consistent flow of material similar to the documents presented in evidence by Chambers; that Hiss would take them home in his briefcase and his wife would usually type them; that when it became impossible for Hiss to remove the documents from the State Department he would make handwritten notes of pertinent portions, such as the handwritten notes included in the documents presented in evidence. Chambers said that both he and Hiss knew where the material was going, namely, to Colonel Bykov.

For your information, Colonel Bykov is believed to be identical with one Borris Bykov, with aliases, who was mentioned by Walter Krivitsky, a former head of Soviet Military Intelligence of western Europe, in his testimony before the Dies Committee in 1939 as the individual who was in charge of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States from 1936 on. Krivitsky failed to furnish additional identifying data concerning Bykov but left the impression that he was still in charge of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States during 1939. The Bureau has conducted an extensive investigation in an effort to further identify and determine the location of Bykov with negative results.

b3

[redacted] The Department requested that an immediate investigation be conducted by the Bureau to determine whether Chambers has committed perjury.

Copies of the transcript of Chambers' testimony in connection with his deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948, and the original and photostatic copies of the documents were obtained by the Baltimore Office. Copies of the transcript of testimony and the original and a photostatic copy of the documents have been made available to the Criminal Division of the Department.

The FBI Laboratory made a comparison between the handwriting appearing on the small white pieces of paper included in the documents and known handwriting specimens of Alger Hiss and it was concluded that the handwriting appearing on the pieces of paper were identical with the known handwriting of Alger Hiss. This information was made available to the Department on December 1, 1948.

The Washington Field Office is presently making a check at the State Department in an effort to determine the authenticity of the documents as State Department documents. When the results of this check have been obtained, Alger Hiss will be interviewed by the Baltimore Office concerning these documents and other allegations made about him by Chambers in his deposition. This will be done pursuant to instructions received from the Department in the memorandum from Mr. Campbell dated November 23, 1948.

Kisseloff-3414

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

It is of interest to note that the attorney for Alger Hiss has exhibited the documents to Hiss and Hiss commented that the typewritten pages appeared to be authentic copies of State Department documents and that four of the five smaller sheets appeared to be in his handwriting. However, he denied giving any of this material to Chambers and was at a loss to understand how they got out of the State Department.

On December 1, 1948, Mr. Russo of the Department who is handling this case advised me that he had been in touch with Mr. Donegan in New York and that the Grand Jury had been called for Wednesday, December 8, 1948. He wanted to know when the interview with Hiss would be handled and if the matter could be ready by that date. He was advised that the copies of the documents were being checked at the State Department and that we would know within a day or two the possibilities of completing the check through the State Department and that the interview with Hiss was being delayed until we had accurate information as to the authenticity of the documents and Hiss' connection with them. Mr. Russo agreed that it would not be practicable to interview Hiss until the authenticity of the documents was established.

A careful review is being made of the testimony of Chambers in his deposition and instructions are being prepared for the Baltimore Office in connection with the pending interview of Alger Hiss which will be conducted as soon as the State Department check has been completed.

ACTION: The foregoing is for your information and you will be kept advised of any further developments.

give this matter careful & meticulous attention. Collaterally can't understand why such effort is being made to indict Chambers to exclusion of Hiss.

H.

Kisseloff-3415

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 2, 1948

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

Supervisor Kenneth Delavigne of the Washington Field Office called this morning and referred to the Bureau letter of December 1, 1948, requesting certain investigation in connection with this matter and particularly to the last paragraph of Bureau letter instructing WFO to telephonically advise the Bureau if the requested investigation encountered any delay.

Mr. Delavigne stated that a Special Agent has discussed this matter with Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department in detail. Mr. Neal advised that he realized the necessity for urgency and, accordingly, will put all available personnel on this job. Even under these circumstances, Mr. Neal stated the earliest the search could be substantially completed is December 8. Mr. Neal pointed out that undoubtedly some of the material in question will be in the Archives and this may further delay the project. Mr. Neal assured Special Agent Zander of the WFO who is handling this that he will do his best to obtain the desired information as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. Delavigne stated that the WFO will contact Mr. Neal on Wednesday, December 8, and keep the Bureau advised of all developments.

Inasmuch as Mr. Vincent P. Russo has indicated that this material is desired for use in connection with the Grand Jury proceeding and has also expressed the opinion that there would not appear to be much benefit derived from conducting the interviews in this case until this search had been completed, I telephoned Mr. Russo and advised him of the above facts. Mr. Russo stated that under the circumstances there did not appear to be anything the Bureau could do and that the interviews should be held in abeyance pending the results of the search. Mr. Russo added, however, that Mr. T. J. Donegan, who was handling this, was due in Washington tomorrow for a conference, at which time he will work out the details and advise the Bureau if there is any change or additional request on the part of the Department. Mr. Russo stated that Mr. Donegan has already sent out notices for the Grand Jury to reconvene on December 9. He further pointed out that he understands Mr. Donegan is anxious to have this particular Grand Jury return the indictment in this case. However, this Grand Jury will expire on December 15.

RECORDED 174-1333-99

INDEXED

Mr. Russo stated that he would communicate with the Bureau after conferring with Mr. Donegan. In the interim the Washington Field Office will be followed closely for the purpose of obtaining the results of the searches as quickly as possible.

See that this is done.

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-3416

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1/12 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Harbo
- ___ Mr. Ladd
- ___ Mr. Nichols
- ___ Mr. Rosen
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Fletcher
- ___ Mr. Mohr
- ___ Mr. Carlson
- ___ Mr. Nease
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Personnel Files Section
- ___ Records Section
- ___ Mrs. Skillman
- ___

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-3417

Clyde Tolson

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 13 1948

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 61 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 1

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. MESSRS. DONEGAN AND WHEARTY FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GRAND JURY ACITIVITIES INSTANT DATE. [redacted]

[redacted] b3

[redacted] PHILIP AND FRANKLINE VICTOR RENO WILL APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY TOMORROW AS WILL

END OF PAGE ONE

68 DEC 28 1948

SEE LAST PAGE.

Kisseloff-3418

ADOLF A. BERLE, JR., AND ESTHER CHAMBERS. ON INTERVIEW BY AGENTS TODAY RE STATEMENT OF WADLEIGH THAT HE RECEIVED RUG FROM CHAMBERS, LATTER STATES HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION WHATSOEVER THEREOF BUT IF WADLEIGH SO STATES IT MUST BE TRUE. ALSO STATED THAT ON DECEMBER TENTH LAST HE HAD NOT MEANT TO CONVEY IMPRESSION TO AGENTS THAT HIS INFORMATION RE GUMPERT-S APPARATUS AND FACT THAT NOEL FIELD WAS IN IT CAME FROM ALGER HISS. STATES ACTUALLY THAT HE DISCUSSED FIELD WITH HISS, LATTER TOLD HIM FIELD ALREADY IN APPARATUS AND THEREAFTER CHAMBERS MADE INQUIRY OF J. PETERS AND LEARNED FROM HIM THAT FIELD WAS IN GUMPERT-S APPARATUS. WITH RESPECT TO STATEMENT IN SIGNED STATEMENT OF WADLEIGH DATED DECEMBER TENTH LAST RE MEETING ONE ARMED RUSSIAN, CHAMBERS STATES THIS UNDOUBTEDLY REFERS TO COLONEL BYKOV INASMUCH AS LATTER HABITUALLY CARRIED HIS RIGHT ARM INSIDE HIS COAT AND MIGHT GIVE IMPRESSION TO CASUAL OBSERVER THAT HE HAD LOST PARRT OF ARM. CHAMBERS ALSO REINTERROGATED CONCERNING "FELIX" AND RESULTS THEREOF TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED BALTIMORE THIS PM. PHILIP RENO IN SIGNED STATEMENT TODAY ADVISED THAT IN THIRTYEIGHT AND THIRTYNINE WHILE EMPLOYED WITH SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD WAS PRESIDENT OF LOCAL TEN OF THE UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS, CIO, THAT ELEANOR NELSON WAS THE NATIONAL SECRETARY OF UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS AND

END OF PAGE TWO

THAT HE BECAME CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH MISS NELSON. HE DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE WHATSOEVER THAT ELEANOR NELSON WAS IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH CP AT THIS TIME. IN SPRING, FORTYTHREE, PHILIP RENO RESIGNED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE AND WENT TO BALTIMORE, MD., WHERE HE EDITED A NEWSPAPER AND DID EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR THE INDUSTRIAL UNION OF MARINE AND SHIPYARD WORKERS, CIO, AND FURING THAT EMPLOYMENT BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH AL LANNON, WHO HE UNDERSTOOD WAS HEAD OF CP IN BALTIMORE. LANNON INSTURMENTAL IN HAVING RENO PUBLISH ARTICLES IN EFFORT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF SHIPS AND MATERIALS IN CONNECTION WITH CP PARTY LINE. IN EARLY FORTYFOUR PHILIP RENO WENT TO DENVER, WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND SUBSEQUENT TO OBTAINING THIS POSITION BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH ARTHUR BARRY, CP LEADER IN DENVER, AND AT BARRY-S REQUEST JOINED CP WITH PROVISO THAT HE NOT BE A CARD CARRYING, DUES PAYING MEMBER. SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME EMPLOYED BY THE NATIONAL FARMER-S UNION IN DENVER AND ON FOUR OCCASIONS MET LEM HARRIS, WHO BARRY INFORMED HIM WAS NATIONAL FARM DIRECTOR OF CP. AT REQUEST OF HARRIS, PHILLIP RENO ATTEMPTED TO INJECT CP LINE IN CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIRS OF NATIONAL FARM UNION. RENO BROKE WITH CP IN FALL FORTYSEVEN AND CLAIMS NOT TO BE ACTIVE IN CP ACTIVITIES AT THIS TIME. WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY

END OF PAGE THREE

PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAMBERS OR DAVID CARPENTER, DOES NOT KNOW THESE INDIVIDUALS BY THEIR TRUE NAME OR ALIASES AND CATEGORICALLY DENIED THAT HE IN ANY WAY PARTICIPATED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION OBTAINED BY BROTHER FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO TO ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. STATED INDIVIDUALS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS CONTACTED HIM AT HIS HOME IN EFFORT TO LOCATE FRANKLIN VICTOR BUT CANNOT IDENTIFY ANY OF THESE PEOPLE AS BEING CHAMBERS OR CARPENTER. STATES REASON FOR INQUIRY AT HIS HOME WAS THAT HE, PHILLIP, HAD TELEPHONE LISTED IN HIS NAME WHILE HIS BROTHER, FRANKLIN VICTOR, DID NOT HAVE A TELEPHONE. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO SUBMITTED SIGNED STATEMENT WHEREIN HE ADMITS BEING ENGAGED IN CP WORK FROM THIRTYFIVE TO THIRTYEIGHT, STATES HE WAS ENGAGED IN ANTI MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF CP IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND BALTIMORE, MD. THIS ORGANIZATION WAS AN UNDERGROUND UNIT THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WAS TO ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OXX TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE CP. CLAIMS HE CARRIED IN THIS WORK IN WASHINGTON, DC, THROUGH SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY OF THE CP IN WASHINGTON, DC, IN THIRTY FIVE, AND RAY WARNER, PARTY ORGANIZER FOR CP IN WASHINGTON, DC, IN THIRTYFIVE. CLAIMS HE WAS MEMBER OF CP UNDER NAME OF LANCE SLARK BUT NEVER CARRIED A CARD. CLAIMS HE MET CARL, WHOM HE NOW

END OF PAGE FOUR

IDENTIFIES AS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, IN JUNE OF THIRTYFIVE IN PHILA., PA., WAS INTRODUCED BY ONE BERNIE, WHOM HE HAD MET THROUGH ONE PADDY WHALEN AT BALTIMORE, MD. HAD NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE BERNIE BUT STATES THAT WHALEN WAS ONE INDIVIDUAL WHOM HE MET WHILE CARRYING ON ANTYMILITARY ORGAINZATION WORK IN BALTIMORE. CLAIMS THAT CARL OR CHAMBERS ASKED HIM IF HE KNEW WHAT HE WAS ENGAGED IN. STATED HE THOUGHT IT WAS ESPIONAGE AND CARL RESPONDED THAT QUOTE INTELLIGENCE WOULD BE A NICER WORD UNQUOTE. ADMITS HE HAD KNOWLEDGE THAT HE WAS ENGAGED IN RUSSIAN SOVIET ESPIONAGE. ADMITS MEETING CARL IN WASHINGTON, DC, ON FROM THREE TO SEVEN OCCASIONS AND FURNISHED TO HIM THE TEXT BOOK OF THE ORDNANCE SCHOOL, ABERDEEN, MD., WHICH TEXT DEALT WITH BALLISTICS, ALSO FURNISHED TWO FIRING TABLES WHICH WERE COMPOSED OF MATHEMATICAL DATA CONCERNING SIXTEEN INCH GUN AND THIRTY OR FIFTY CALIBER MACHINE GUNS. STATES INFORMATION WAS RESTRICTED AND PROPERTY OF THE US GOVERNMENT. CLAIMED HE KNEW CHAMBERS REPRODUCED DOCUMENTS WHICH HE FURNISHED TO HIM AS HE WOULD RETURN DOCUMENTS ON FOLLOWING MORNING. MEETINGS USUALLY TOOK PLACE ON SATURDAY NIGHT. CLAIMS NO KNOWLEDGE OF MEANS USED BY CARL TO REPRODUCE DOCUMENTS OR NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PHOTOGRAPHER ENGAGED IN THIS WORK. FAILED TO IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPH OF DAVID CARPENTER AS THE INDIVIDUAL WHOM HE HAD MET. CLAIMS HE BROKE OFF WITH CHAMBERS IN LATE FALL OF THIRTYSEVEN OR

END OF PAGE FIVE

PAGE SOX

SPRING OF THIRTYEIGHT AFTER CHAMBERS HAD TOLD HIM HE MIGHT TAKE A TRIP ABROAD. CLAIMS NO CONTACT WITH CHAMBERS SINCE THAT TIME AND THAT HE HAS NOT FURNISHED ANY DOCUMENTS TO ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL NOR HAS HE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE CP SINCE THIRTYEIGHT. RE ABOVE STATEMENT OF BRANKLIN VICTOR RENO RE BERNIE, CHAMBERS STATES HE DOES NOT KNOW AND NEVER HEARD OF BERNIE AND DECLARES RENO MUST HAVE KNOWN CARPENTER AS BERNIE. WRITTEN CONSENT SIGNED BY FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO TODAY FOR SEARCH OF HIS QUARTERS AT ABERDEEN AND BALTIMORE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THEREOF.

b3

11
44

ACK IN ORDER

BANY R 4 BA

WA 38 NY R 61 WA

Kisseloff-3423

TWO COPIES WFO

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 2, 1948

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

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

Congressman Nixon called Mr. Nichols at home late last night on a strictly personal and highly confidential basis to inform that he was going to Panama where he would be at the Tivoli Hotel and that he would return to Washington on December 15, that on December 18 he plans to reopen the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers matter. Nixon stated he understood that the Department of Justice told the FBI that there was no violation involved and that consequently no further action was to be undertaken by the FBI. However, it is Nixon's understanding that Chambers recently let go and turned in some highly incriminating documentary evidence which consisted of State Department information typed by Mrs. Chambers, turned over by ~~Chambers~~ to ~~Hiss~~, and by ~~Hiss~~ ultimately to the Russians. Nixon understands that Alexander Campbell in the Department has some of these documents and he also understands that Chambers did not tell the FBI everything he knew and as a matter of fact still has other documents and material that substantiate and vindicate his position which have up to this time not become publicly known.

Nixon stated it was his intention to subpoena these documents at the hearings on December 18 and the purpose of his call, which he reiterated was strictly personal and highly confidential, was merely to apprise the Bureau so that the FBI would not be caught off base. He stated they were handling the matter so that there will be no criticism to the FBI and he particularly urged that we do nothing about the information which he has just furnished as he feels the statute of limitations has run.

Nixon specifically urged that we not tell the Attorney General that we were told of this information as the Attorney General undoubtedly would try to make it impossible for the Committee to get at the documents. He also asked that the Bureau not look for the documents themselves.

124-1333-101

FBI
DEC 17 1948

It looks like the only thing we could do would possibly be to inquire of Alexander Campbell if he has any documentary evidence without revealing the reason for our inquiry or our source.

This is being done by Dept order

JJM:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff 3424

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS

DATE: 12-2-48

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

File in 74-1333

Ed Nellor of the New York Sun called and stated he had received a tip in connection with the civil suit by Hiss against Chambers in Baltimore to the effect that Chambers had brought forward some startling documents extremely damaging in their nature against Hiss and that the court had, in Nellor's words, "impounded" the material and had referred the matter to the Justice Department prior to the admission of the material in evidence. Nellor wanted to know if we would have anything to say about this or would advise him as to whether or not there was anything to this information. He was informed that, of course, we had nothing to say on this matter and could not give him any advice one way or another concerning the accuracy of his information.

This ties in, of course, with the information received from Congressman Nixon yesterday.

CC - Mr. Ladd

RFC/mp

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-102

F B I

3 DEC 17 1948

INDEXED

5 C DEC 38 1948

Kisseloff-3425

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1/2 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-3426

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 3, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY

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

Mr. Russo called over at 10:15 this morning and stated that they were presently holding a conference in Mr. Peyton Ford's office. It was my understanding that Mr. Donegan, Mr. Ford, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Russo are in attendance at this conference. He stated with reference to the interview with Hiss that they have not yet decided whether or not it should be conducted before the completion of the search of the State Department records. He said, however, that they definitely wanted Chambers interviewed immediately - today, if possible, and that he be interviewed concerning this whole matter. Questions should be particularly pointed at the information he furnished which appears on page 766 of the transcript. I asked that he confirm the request for the interview by proper memorandum and he said he would.

I told him I could not guarantee an interview with Chambers today but we would be in contact with him and arrange for the interview.

Within a minute or two Mr. Campbell called and stated that there is an indication in the statement of Chambers that he has other documents. He should be questioned with respect to such a possibility and an effort should be made to obtain from him any other documents that he might have which are governmental in character.

HBF:mer

Chambers interviewed 12-3-48

RECORDED - 99

124-1333-103

3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-3427

50 DEC 28 1948

RD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 3, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY 1D32D PWK/es

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

At 11:30 a.m., I called ASAC Lally, Baltimore, in the absence of SAC McFarlin and told him that the Department desired Chambers interviewed today, if possible, and instructed that he contact the attorney of Mr. Chambers, a Mr. Cleveland, to find out if he could advise as to when Mr. Chambers could be available. SAC McFarlin called back at 11:50 a.m. and stated that he had been in touch with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Cleveland said Mr. Chambers was coming to his office at 2:00 p.m. today with reference to his case and that he would be available for interview about 4:00 p.m.

I checked with Supervisor Newby of the Washington Field Office to see if Special Agent Zander, who is well acquainted with the Chambers-Hiss Case, could be available to get to Baltimore and handle the interview at 4:00 p.m. I found that Special Agent Zander was on Annual Leave and he could not return to duty fast enough to handle the matter.

After a discussion of this situation with you, I instructed Special Agent Supervisor F. L. Jones to handle the interview and he departed for Baltimore at 2:00 p.m. by train. He was the only Special Agent who has had an opportunity to review all the documents and the transcript. I informed SAC McFarlin that Special Agent Jones was coming and instructed that he arrange to have a competent Agent assist Special Agent Jones. I also advised SAC McFarlin that it could be anticipated that an interview with Hiss would become necessary, perhaps this week-end, and that interview with Hiss would be handled by the Baltimore Agents.

At 3:00 p.m., I phoned SAC McFarlin again and told him to be certain to caution Special Agent Jones not to mention the testimony of Chambers before the Grand Jury because of its secret nature. I had issued the same instructions to Special Agent Jones prior to his departure. I also instructed that Special Agent Jones not only ask Chambers whether he had additional documents in his possession, but also determine whether or not he ever had additional documents in his possession and to whom he had given them.

ENCLOSURE

174-1333-104

At 2:00 p.m., Mr. Alex Campbell of the Criminal Division called over and inquired as to whether or not the interview with Chambers could be accomplished. I told him that we had made tentative arrangements to start the interview at 4:00 p.m. He wanted me to tell Chambers that he was going to be under subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury in the Federal Building, New York City, at 10:00 a.m., December 8, 1948, and in effect the statement was to be that he was under subpoena. I told Mr. Campbell that we would tell Mr. Chambers that a subpoena was being issued calling for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

HBF:esb

at 10:00 a.m. on December 8th. Mr. Campbell said that would be all right; that it would be a courtesy to Mr. Chambers and his attorney to be advised of that information.

Mr. Campbell stated also for the confidential information of the Bureau that they were subpoenaing Hiss for December 9th and he instructed that an interview with Hiss be accomplished this week-end, if possible, even though the research at the State Department with reference to the various documents was not complete. He also requested that a copy of the reports be furnished to Mr. Tom Donegan at New York. He stated confidentially that they probably would not have Chambers actually appear before the Grand Jury since an indictment against him for perjury was contemplated.

Kisseloff-3429

WASHINGTON FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 12-4-48

DIRECTOR URGENT 4 12:35

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY R

REFERENCE IS MADE TO BALTIMORE TELETYPE IN ABOVE CAPTIONED MATTER DATED DECEMBER FOUR FORTYEIGHT AS TO PHOTOGRAPHER DAVID CARPENTER WHO IS POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. WFO INDICES WERE CHECKED RE THESE INDIVIDUALS AND CONTAIN NO INFORMATION OTHER THAN THAT SET FORTH REGARDING DAVID V. ZIMMERMAN, ALIAS DAVID CARPENTER SECURITY MATTER DASH C. IN REPORT OF SA R.E. WHITE DATED DECEMBER THREE NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY ONE AT NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK FILE NUMBER ONE NAUGHT-NAUGHT DASH ONE FIVE NAUGHT ONE SIX. BUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO PUBLICITY IN TODAYS PAPERS RE DISCOVERY OF ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE BY HCUA INVESTIGATORS AT CHAMBERS' FARM AT WESTMINSTER MARYLAND. BUR ADVICE REQUESTED AS TO WHAT ACTION IF ANY IS DESIRED ON THE PART OF WFO IN REGARD TO EITHER OF ABOVE ITEMS. THE ONLY INVESTIGATION CURRENTLY UNDER WAY IN THIS OFFICE IS THE CHECKING OF STATE DEPT. FILES.

HOTTEL

emd

RECORDED - 99

174-1333-105

3 DEC 17 1948

no action for requested letter

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Perjury

DATE: December 4, 1948

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

Whittaker Chambers was interviewed by special agents of the Bureau at the Baltimore Office the evening of December 3, 1948.

For your information there is attached a copy of the signed statement which he furnished at that time.

74-1333-106

RECORDED

FBI

DEC 17 1948

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Make certain such angles as can be developed in this statement are given prompt & vigorous attention.

Also in future I want to be kept more promptly advised. M.

Attachment
HBF:mn

5 ENCL

Kisseloff-3431

1 JAN 3 1949

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2010

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Baltimore 3, Maryland
December 4, 1948

RS

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Attention: Inspector Howard Fletcher HBF W

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith, being forwarded by Special Messenger, four yellow, lined pages of handwritten material, three of them with handwritten material on both sides of the paper, which were obtained on December 3, 1948, from Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, attorney for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland. According to CHAMBERS' statement to MR. CLEVELAND, these are in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. Agents of this office executed a receipt for these documents and they must be returned to MR. CLEVELAND as soon as possible. Please furnish this office with three photostatic copies of these documents when the originals are returned by the Bureau.

Photostatic copies made & 1 copy sent T. J. Donegan via S.A. Callahan 12-5-48 FGJ

There are also enclosed herewith the original and four copies of the signed statement of Mr. ALGER HISS dated December 4, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland. Also, the original and three copies of the signed statement of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS dated December 3, 1948, at Baltimore. No copies of either of these statements have been retained by the Baltimore Office.

This material is being forwarded upon instructions of Mr. HOWARD FLETCHER.

Originals to Campbell via Dept 12-8-48 FGJ

Very truly yours,

M. W. McFARLIN
Special Agent in Charge

FGJ:arf
65-1642

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

174-1333-107
F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

File FGJ

50 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

88429

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 6, 1948

FROM : L. Whitson

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

There are attached hereto four sheets of paper bearing handwriting alleged by Whitaker Chambers to be the handwriting of the late Harry Dexter White.

There are also attached hereto three letters written by Harry Dexter White to his wife, which were obtained through Washington Field Office Informant Z.

ACTION::

It is requested that the questioned handwriting appearing on the pieces of paper be compared by the FBI Laboratory with the handwriting of Harry White as contained in the three letters. This matter should be handled promptly in order that the sheets of paper can be forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Campbell as soon as possible.

174-1333-108

FLJ:EW

Attachments

See Memo Suzoo to Harbo Dec. 7, 1948

INDEXED - 99

RECORDED - 99

DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-3433

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2010

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

December 8, 1948

Director, FBI

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED

-109

There are enclosed herewith the original four sheets of yellow paper which were obtained by the Baltimore Office of this Bureau from Mr. Richard F. Cleveland, attorney for Whittaker Chambers, on the afternoon of December 3, 1948. These papers are described as follows:

A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "1/10/38- Taylor tried to press the Secretary..." and ending on the reverse side "...China and is quite interested."

A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "We have just discovered evidence..." and ending on the reverse side "...there is any chance, however, of his."

A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "becoming Premier. Reynard believed the..." and ending on the reverse side "...taken seriously here."

A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "(via Cochran) Lachman of the Swiss Nat. Bank..." and ending "...Hitler and Schaechriss."

According to Whittaker Chambers, the handwriting appearing on these papers was the handwriting of the late Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

For your information, the FBI Laboratory has compared the handwriting on these pieces of paper with the known handwriting of Harry Dexter White and has concluded that the handwriting appearing on the attached pieces of paper was written by Harry Dexter White.

Mr. Cleveland has requested that these pieces of paper be returned to him as soon as they have served their purpose.

Enclosure

#246,845
DECLASSIFIED BY SP1BTW/lf
ON 3/7/85

FLJ:cmw

Delivered to Russo 2:30PM 12-8-48 HMT.

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

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-3434

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file #74-1333)

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

#146,845

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/2/88 BY SP6

The evidence described below was received in the Laboratory for examination purposes December 6, 1948.

Q70 A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "1/10/38- Taylor tried to press the Secretary..." and ending on the reverse side "...China and is quite interested."

Q71 A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "We have just discovered evidence..." and ending on the reverse side "...there is any chance, however, of his."

Q72 A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "becoming Premier. Reynard believed the..." and ending on the reverse side "...taken seriously here."

Q73 A sheet of yellow lined paper bearing handwriting beginning "(via Cochran) Backman of the Swiss Nat. Bank..." and ending "...Hitler and Sahaschrigg."

Kc8 Two photostatic copies of an Air Mail envelope and accompanying two page handwritten letter addressed to "Mrs. H. D. White 4000 Cathedral Ave Westchester Apt. 114-B Washington, D. C. U.S.A.", letter beginning "Anne dear, Here I am in Lima, Peru after a fine day..." and ending "With Love Harry", bearing the purported known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Kc9 Two photostatic copies of an Air Mail envelope and accompanying two page handwritten letter addressed to "Mrs. H. D. White Westchester Apt. 114-B, Cathedral Ave. Washington, D.C.", letter beginning "Anne dearest, Arrived to-day after a rather long night sitting up." and ending "Love Dads:", bearing the purported known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Kc10 Two photostatic copies of a two page handwritten letter on the stationery of the Gran Hotel, Managua, Nic., letter beginning "Well, Anne dear, there are doubtless hotter places than this..." and ending "With Love, Dads.", bearing the purported known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Kisseloff-3435

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

ENCL

It was concluded that the questioned writing appearing on specimens Q70 through Q73 was written by HARRY DEXTER WHITE, whose purported known handwriting specimens are listed as Kc8 through Kc10.

The above described evidence is attached.

INDEXED 74-1333-

RECORDED 3 DEC 17 1948

RECOMMENDATION: This memorandum with the attached evidence should be routed to the Security Investigative Division.

RCF:lml

Mr. Wm. Campbell 12-8-48

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: December 6, 1948

F246,845
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-86 BY

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

Reference is made to my previous memorandum to you dated December 2, 1948, outlining the background in the current civil action between Chambers and Alger Hiss at Baltimore, Maryland, and the possible perjury violation on the part of Chambers by his failure to mention before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City his knowledge of, and possession of, the documents that he introduced in the pre-trial deposition at Baltimore on November 17, 1948.

You will recall that the Department is contemplating bringing an indictment against Chambers for perjury and wanted the Bureau to interview Hiss after the documents produced by Chambers had been checked against the State Department records.

On December 3, 1948, Mr. Russo, of the Department, advised me that a conference was being held in the Department and that it had been decided to have Chambers interviewed immediately, if possible on that date, and that he should be specifically questioned concerning documents containing the handwriting of Harry Dexter White, which he previously stated he has in his possession, and concerning any other documents that he might have. The questioning was also to include any other pertinent information contained in Chambers' possession.

Accordingly, arrangements were made by the Baltimore Office through Chambers' attorney to have Chambers available for interview on the late afternoon of December 3, 1948

Chambers was interviewed on the night of December 3, 1948, and furnished a signed statement which included the following pertinent information.

He said that on November 17, 1948, at the pre-trial deposition held in Baltimore, Maryland, that he produced in evidence 65 typewritten documents and four small pages of white paper on which appeared handwriting which he thought was the handwriting of Alger Hiss. He described these documents as copies of, or condensations of, State Department documents which were turned over to him by Alger Hiss during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938. These documents have been in the possession of his wife's nephew, Nathan Levine, in Brooklyn, New York since a short time after Chambers broke with the Party in April, 1938. When he gave the documents to Levine, they were contained in a

RECORDED - 99 SE 15 174-1333-110
INDEXED - 99 F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

I should have been advised of this at the time.

FLJ:mh

60 DEC 28 1948

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-4015

manila envelope. He stated that he did not tell Levine what was in the envelope but asked him to hide it for him and if anything happened to him that he should open it and make the contents public. He said he got the envelope and its contents from Levine on Sunday, November 14, 1948. Also contained in the envelope were four sheets of yellow paper bearing the handwriting of the late Harry Dexter White, three cans of undeveloped film and two strips of developed film. He said he turned over the specimens of White's handwriting to his attorney, Mr. Cleveland, and kept the film at his farm at Westminster, Maryland. He did not introduce the film at the deposition because it was undeveloped, and he was not certain what the film contained although he believed that it was photographs of original documents from the State Department and the Bureau of Standards.

Chambers stated that he turned over the two strips of developed film and the three cans of undeveloped film to investigators of the House Un-American Activities Committee at his home in Westminster, Maryland, on Thursday night, December 2, 1948, in response to a subpoena from the Committee. He denied having any other documents of this nature in his possession at the present time. He said that the bulk of the documents from the State Department were turned over to him by Alger Hiss. Others from the State Department were made available to him possibly by Julian Wadleigh.

Chambers stated that the documents he introduced at the deposition were copies of, or condensations of, State Department documents which were turned over to him by Alger Hiss at about the time indicated on the dates of the documents. They were given to him for delivery to Colonel Bykov, who had been previously introduced to Alger Hiss, at which time Hiss agreed to furnish documents from the State Department to Chambers for delivery to Colonel Bykov. He said that Hiss was well aware that Bykov was the head of a Soviet underground organization. He said it was possible that some of the 65 documents had been photographed and copies of the photographs had been turned over to Bykov. He said he did not destroy the documents because he was preparing to break with the Party in about April, 1938.

Chambers said that some of the documents supplied by Hiss were copied on a typewriter in Alger Hiss' home by Hiss or his wife and then turned over to Chambers. In other instances original documents from the State Department were turned over to Chambers by Alger Hiss and taken by Chambers in most instances to photographers to be copied after which the originals were returned to Hiss the same night for their return to the State Department.

One of the photographers was named Felix, last name unknown, a member of Chambers' Communist apparatus who resided in Baltimore, Maryland, and who was placed in the apparatus for the purpose of photographing documents of this nature.

Kisseloff-3437

Chambers said that the usual procedure when he obtained these documents from Hiss was for him, Chambers, to meet Felix at some pre-arranged point in either Baltimore or Washington, turn the documents over to Felix for photographing, after which they would be returned to Chambers for delivery to Hiss the same night at Hiss' home. At a later date Felix would turn over to Chambers the developed or undeveloped film which Chambers would make available to Colonel Bykov.

Another photographer utilized by the apparatus was one David Carpenter who originated from Baltimore and did his photography in an apartment in the Southeast section of Washington, the exact location of which Chambers does not recall. He described Carpenter as a Communist and a member of Chambers apparatus.

Chambers said that he always met Harry White in Washington who insisted upon having meetings in the vicinity of his home. Many of these meetings were in front of a theater in the vicinity of Ordway and Connecticut Avenue, Northwest. Other times he would meet White and White would drive him around in his automobile during which time White would furnish Chambers information which he had written on pieces of paper and sometimes oral information emanating from the Treasury Department. He recalled that some of the material that White gave him were Office of Naval Intelligence reports signed by a Captain Puliston but he does not recall what the material was about.

Concerning Colonel Bykov, Chambers stated he was introduced to him by J. Peters in New York City during the latter part of 1936 or the early part of 1937. Bykov was introduced to Chambers as "Peter" and was described to Chambers as a Russian underground worker. Chambers was told by J. Peters that he should help Peter. Later on Walter Krivitsky told Chambers that "Peter" was actually Colonel Bykov and that he was with the 4th Section of Red Army Intelligence.

Shortly after, Colonel Bykov wanted to know something about the personnel in the apparatus in Washington and questioned Chambers closely about them and said he wanted to meet some of them. The first person he met was Alger Hiss, which meeting occurred in Brooklyn, New York, in the spring of 1937 by arrangements made by Chambers. Chambers said he was present at this meeting. He said he arranged for a similar meeting in Brooklyn, New York, between Colonel Bykov and Henry Collins, the treasurer of the original Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D. C. He also arranged meetings between Colonel Bykov and Harry Dexter White and George Silverman in Washington, D. C. Bykov only met these individuals on one occasion for the purpose of sizing them up as individuals and to discuss with them their work for him and for the prospects of further developing their work and also, possibly, to check on Chambers.

Chambers said that when Alger Hiss met Bykov in Brooklyn, Hiss agreed to furnish documents to Bykov from the State Department.

Kisseloff-3438

Chambers stated that as far as he can remember he has never discussed the existence of documents similar to those that he presented at the pre-trial deposition with anyone. He also denied that he had ever told any governmental agency or government head concerning the existence of these documents. He stated that he had never discussed with anyone the procuring of any documents from government agencies for transmittal to Colonel Bykov.

Finally, Chambers stated that in testifying to various government agencies over the past ten years he had two purposes in mind. The first was to stop the Communist conspiracy; and the second was to try to preserve the human elements involved. He said that in this sense he was shielding these people. For these reasons, he stated, he has not previously mentioned the procuring and passing of any documents.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

After Chambers was interviewed in the Baltimore Office and while he was waiting for his statement to be typed up, the United States Marshal served him with a subpoena to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City on Monday, December 6, at 10:00 A.M.

On the afternoon of December 3, 1948, Mr. Alexander Campbell of the Department advised me confidentially that a subpoena was being issued for Alger Hiss to appear before the New York Grand Jury on December 9, 1948, and he instructed that an interview with Hiss be accomplished over the week end even though the check at the State Department with reference to the documents had not been completed. Accordingly, arrangements were made by the Baltimore Office through Hiss' attorney to have Hiss interviewed. This interview was scheduled to take place on Saturday morning, December 4, 1948, at the Baltimore Office.

Concerning the check being made at the State Departmant, the Washington Field Office has advised that Jack Neal of the State Department has furnished photostatic copies of reports, messages, and cablegrams consisting of approximately 50% of the material being checked. These have been reviewed and appear to be official State Department documents from which the material obtained by the Baltimore Office had been paraphrased. Mr. Neal advised that an expeditious search is being conducted in order that all of the documents may be properly identified by Wednesday, December 8, 1948.

Kisseloff-3439

Alger Hiss was interviewed by Bureau Agents in the Baltimore Office on December 4, 1948, and furnished a signed statement in which he denied all allegations made by Whittaker Chambers concerning the documents and any activity on his part in connection with any Communist espionage apparatus or underground. Hiss also denied he is now a member of the Communist Party, that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, and that he had ever been engaged in any Communist activity. He stated that the allegations made concerning him by Chambers were a complete fabrication, the motive for which is unknown to him. Particular reference is made to certain portions of his statement, as follows:

Hiss said that he had read portions of the Court Reporter's transcriptions of the deposition of Chambers, and that according to the deposition, Chambers, on November 5, 1948, was asked whether he had ever obtained any documents from Hiss for transmittal to the Communist Party and Chambers replied that he had not.

With reference to the photostatic copies of the documents produced by Chambers, Hiss stated that documents similar to them normally passed over his desk at the State Department for perusal prior to being referred to Mr. Sayre. Mr. Sayre was then the Assistant Secretary of State, and Hiss was Sarye's assistant. He said he does not have any independent recollection of having seen any of these documents or the documents summarized while he was employed by the State Department. He said they do not appear to be documents of a very highly confidential nature and would not have been treated in the State Department with any special precautions at that time, according to security regulations in effect then.

With reference to the small pieces of paper on which appeared handwriting alleged by Chambers to be the handwriting of Hiss, he stated that three of the four pages appear to be in his handwriting; that the fourth page, consisting of five handwritten lines, may or may not be in his handwriting, but it does not appear that it is his handwriting.

Hiss stated that from 1936 to sometime after 1938 he had a typewriter at his home in Washington, which was an old machine, possibly an Underwood. He said that Mrs. Hiss, who is not a typist, used this machine somewhat as an amateur typist, but that he can not recall having ever used it. He said that possibly samples of Mrs. Hiss' typing on this machine are in existence, but he was not able to locate any to date. He said Mrs. Hiss disposed of this typewriter to either a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer in Washington sometime subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. He said he does

Kisseloff-3440

not know the present whereabouts of this typewriter. He advised that prior to the time the typewriter came into the possession of his immediate family, it was the property of Mr. Thomas Fansler, the father of Mrs. Hiss, now deceased, who was in the Insurance business in Philadelphia and who, during the later years of his life, lived on Walnut Street in Philadelphia. He said that Mr. Fansler died in the early 1940s.

Hiss devoted about a page of his statement to his association with Chambers, stating that he first met him as George Crosley when he (Hiss) was employed on the Senate Munitions Committee, about December, 1934 or January, 1935. Thereafter, he furnished information concerning their association which was similar to that which has been mentioned recently in hearings before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He stated, however, that he has no clear recollection of the date of his last contact with Chambers, which he stated probably occurred in the spring or summer of 1936 while he (Hiss) was employed as an attorney by the Department of Justice. He said that during the period when Chambers was contacting him; namely, from December, 1934 or January, 1935 to the spring or summer of 1936, most of the contacts were made by Chambers at Hiss' office or for lunch, with the possible exceptions that he may have contacted him on several occasions at Hiss' residences.

He stated that he has made efforts personally, through counsel and private investigators, to locate other persons who knew Chambers as George Crosley during the period from the turn of the year 1934-1935 to the spring or summer of 1936, but without success.

In conclusion, Hiss said that he does not know what motive Chambers could have had for making these accusations against him but he thinks that a thorough examination of Chambers' life and personal background might throw some light on this problem.

Upon the instructions received from the Department, interviews are being conducted with Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Abraham George Silverman and Nathan Levine by the New York Office, and efforts are being made to identify and locate for interview David Carpenter, who is possibly identical with David Zimmerman, an employee of the "Daily Worker", and the individual known to Chambers as Felix, the photographer who operated for the apparatus in Baltimore.

You will be kept advised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 6, 1948

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

With reference to the clearance for the Bureau to interview Henry Julian Wadleigh, Mr. Nicholson, State Department, advised SA R. W. Lawrence today that the State Department has no objection to his being interviewed by the Bureau.

RWL:hke

RWL

RECORDED - 99

124-1333-111

F R I

3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-3442

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

December 6, 1948

Director, FBI

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

3952

In accordance with your instructions, interviews were had with Jay David Whittaker Chambers on December 3, 1948, and with Alger Hiss on December 4, 1948. There are attached the original signed statements of these two persons.

At the time of the interview with Mr. Chambers, he furnished some material which he states is in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White. Photostatic copies of this material are attached. A handwriting examination is being made of the original to determine whether or not it is in fact in the handwriting of Harry Dexter White. As soon as this examination is completed the original handwriting specimens will be furnished to you.

There are also attached two copies of the report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone, dated at Baltimore, Maryland, December 4, 1948.

Enclosures

HBF:cmw

74-1333-112

Delivered to Bernard 10:40 AM 12-5-48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/22/78

Kisseloff-3443

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 6, 1948

FROM : MR. WHITSON

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

You will recall that Chambers introduced 65 pages of documents at a pre-trial deposition in connection with a civil action brought against him by Alger Hiss. He stated that these documents were copies of or excerpts from documents that had emanated from the State Department during the latter part of 1937 or the first part of 1938 and were furnished to him by Alger Hiss. He further stated that Hiss would, in most instances, bring documents to him from the State Department after which they were copied on a typewriter in the Hiss home, either by Alger Hiss or his wife, after which copies would be turned over to Chambers and the originals returned to the State Department.

Alger Hiss, when interviewed on December 4, 1948, stated that during the period from 1936 to sometime after 1938 he had a typewriter in his home in Washington. He described it as an old fashioned machine, possibly an Underwood. He said that Mrs. Hiss, who is not a typist, used this machine somewhat as an amateur typist. However, he stated that he does not recall using it. He said that possible samples of Mrs. Hiss' typing on this machine are in existence but that he has not located any to date. He said that Mrs. Hiss had disposed of this typewriter to either a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer in Washington, D. C., sometime subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. He said the whereabouts of this typewriter is presently unknown to him. He stated that prior to the time that the typewriter came into the possession of his immediate family it was the property of Mr. Thomas Fansler, Mrs. Hiss' father, now deceased, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. He said that Mr. Fansler lived during the later years of his life on Walnut Street in Philadelphia and that he died in the early 1940s.

1 74-1333-113
NF NS I

INDEXED - 99

RECORDED - 99

3 DEC 17 1948

ACTION:

It is strongly suggested that every effort be made to obtain samples of typewriting made on this machine. It is possible that some may now be in existence. It is further possible that Mr. Thomas Fansler could have used this machine during the course of his insurance business prior to 1936 and that samples of typewriting may be obtained in Philadelphia by the Philadelphia Office.

There is attached hereto for your approval a teletype to the Philadelphia Office instructing that efforts be made to obtain typewriting samples from this machine.

Kisseloff-3444

Attachment

60 DEC 28 1948

FLJ:dhb:mer

Yes.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1/21/6 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Fletcher
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Carlson
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman

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

Kis

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 6, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE-R

Re telephonic request of Assistant Director Ladd to ASAC A. H. Belmont this date.

Enclosed herewith are photostatic copies of 108 photographic prints of film introduced before the Grand Jury in New York today by WILLIAM E. WHEELER, Jr., Investigator for the HCUA. Altogether 116 photographic prints were introduced but according to Mr. WHEELER'S testimony, about half of these prints were light struck and therefore not readable. Eight of these prints were not photostated because they were completely blank and no purpose would be served by photostating. The balance which were partially blank have been photostated.

Encs. (108)
JTH:JGB
65-14603

RECORDED - 99

1 74-1333-114
F R I
3 DEC 17 1948

Rec'd 12-7-48
SA N. P. Bagwell
office of 30 readable prints
for typewriting other 65
to lab for comparison with
Chambers's documents
12-8-48
JGB

5 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-3446

File

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 6, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 1:20 P.M. today I delivered to Mr. Russo of the Department a memorandum dated December 6, 1948, which made inquiry as to whether they desired an interview with Henry Julian Wadleigh, former State Department employee named by Chambers. Wadleigh is presently employed by the Italian Technical Delegation.

Mr. Russo in my presence discussed the matter with Assistant Attorney General Alexander Campbell. Mr. Campbell stated that Wadleigh should be interviewed and, in my presence, he instructed Mr. Russo to prepare the necessary memorandum requesting the Bureau to conduct such an interview. I told them that I would secure the necessary clearance from the State Department and have the interview handled.

Subsequently Mr. Russo called me and stated he had discussed this matter with Mr. Peyton Ford. Mr. Peyton Ford had discussed this with Mr. Purifoy of the State Department who had given the necessary clearance for the interview. Mr. Russo advised me that they were going to subpoena Wadleigh and wanted his address. I furnished him the address, Hunter Road, Falls Church, Virginia; post office address Box 297, Route 3, Vienna, Virginia; and business address, Italian Technical Delegation, Washington Gas and Light Building, Washington, D. C.

At 3:00 P.M. I instructed Supervisor Delavigne of the WFO to proceed with the interview of Wadleigh.

Wadleigh interviewed 12-6-48 JD

HBF:mer

RECORDED - 96
INDEXED - 96

124-1333-115

3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-3447

5 DEC 28 1948

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

December 7, 1948

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are attached hereto the original signed statement of Henry Julian Wadleigh dated December 6, 1948, and two copies of the report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander dated December 7, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

FLJ:EHW

Delivered to Russo 2:25 PM 12-8-48

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

DEC 28 1948

74-1333-116

3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8519

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 7 - 1948
TELETYPE

19882

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Larbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 4 BALTIMORE 1 NYC 1 FROM PHILA 12-7-48 2~~40~~ P.M.

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBUTEL DECEMBER SIX LAST. HARRY L. MARTIN, NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., WAS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THOMAS L. FANSLER FROM SPRING OF NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN TO LATE NINETEEN THIRTY. AT TIME OF PARTNERSHIP INCEPTION, A NEW WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WAS PURCHASED. THIS WAS THE ONLY TYPEWRITER IN THE OFFICE. WHEN PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED, FANSLER RETIRED TO AN APARTMENT IN WEST PHILADELPHIA. MARTIN IS CONVINCED FANSLER TOOK THE TYPEWRITER WITH HIM SINCE HE, MARTIN, DID NOT TAKE IT IN HIS CONTINUED ASSOCIATION WITH NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL. THEIR PARTNERSHIP WAS AN AGENCY FOR NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL. ON DECEMBER SIX HORACE W. SCHMALL TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED MARTIN FROM NY IN AN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY THIS TYPEWRITER. MARTIN TOLD SCHMALL HE RECALLED A LETTER SENT BY FANSLER TO HIM AT THE INCEPTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP, WHICH LETTER WOULD HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE INSTANT TYPEWRITER AND WHICH WAS OF A CONGRATULATORY NATURE. SCHMALL REQUESTED THAT THIS LETTER BE LOCATED, AND TOLD MARTIN IF IT WERE LOCATED HE WOULD SEND A SPECIAL MESSENGER FROM NY TO OBTAIN IT. SCHMALL REPRESENTED HIMSELF TO MARTIN AS A SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR AND MARTIN GAINED THE IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS CONNECTED IN SOME WAY WITH THE DEPT OF JUSTICE, ALTHOUGH SCHMALL DID NOT ACTUALLY REPRESENT HIMSELF AS SUCH IN SO MANY WORDS.

RECORDED 92 INDEXED 92 | 74-1333-117
3 DEC 17 1948

NY OFFICE ADVISES TELEPHONICALLY TODAY THAT SCHMALL IS A SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR FOR ONE MC CLEAN, AN ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS. SCHMALL QUESTIONED MARTIN AS TO IDENTITY OF THE SECRETARY EMPLOYED BY THE PARTNERSHIP. MARTIN IDENTIFIED HER AS THE FORMER ANN COYLE, WHO HAS SUBSEQUENTLY MARRIED A MAN WHOSE NAME HE BLIEVES TO BE FOX, AND WHO IS BELIEVED TO RESIDE IN VICINITY OF WILLIAMSPORT, NJ. FOX-S FATHER IN THE GRAIN AND FARM IMPLEMENT BUSINESS NEAR WILLIAMSPORT. WHILE AGENT FROM PHILA WAS IN MARTIN-S OFFICE THIS AM, SCHMALL ATTEMPTED TO REACH MARTIN SEVERAL TIMES TELEPHONICALLY FROM NY. AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW WITH PHILA AGENT, MARTIN TALKED TO SCHMALL AND TOLD HIM HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE REFERENCED LETTER. SCHMALL INQUIRED IF FBI HAD MADE INQUIRIES OF MARTIN AND WHEN ADVISED IN AFFIRMATIVE, TOLD MARTIN THAT HE WAS COOPERATING WITH FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AND THAT MARTIN SHOULD DO LIKEWISE, THAT, HOWEVER, HE STILL DESIRED TO OBTAIN ANY ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED ON THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. MARTIN HAS ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT HE WILL AGAIN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE REFERENCED LETTER, AND IF SUCCESSFUL, WILL TURN IT, OR ANY OTHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, BELIEVED TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS TYPEWRITER, OVER TO FBI. MARTIN ADVISES THAT ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED ON

OF ANN COYLE, AND THAT IF NECESSARY, HE BELIEVES HE CAN OBTAIN THE CORRECT NAME. IT IS NOT BELIEVED THE FORMER ANN COYLE CAN FURNISH ANY PERTINENT INFO. HOWEVER, IF BUREAU DESIRES INVESTIGATION RE COYLE, IT IS SUGGESTED NEWARK OFFICE BE FURNISHED PERTINENT INFO. FOR INFORMATION MILWAUKEE OFFICE -- IN CONNECTION WITH LIBEL SUIT PENDING IN US DISTRICT COURT FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS, A PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION WAS CONDUCTED BY ATTORNEYS FOR BOTH SIDES. DEPOSITIONS WERE TAKEN FROM WITNESSES INCLUDING CHAMBERS AND CHAMBERS PRODUCED CERTAIN DOCUMENTS, CLAIMING THEY WERE COPIES OF, OR EXCERPTS FROM, STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS,
TURNED OVER TO HIM BY HISS, DURING LATTER NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, AND EARLY THIRTY EIGHT, FOR TRANSMITTAL TO HEAD OF COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND. CHAMBERS CLAIMED DOCUMENTS WERE SOMETIMES COPIES ON TYPEWRITER BY ALGER HISS OR HIS WIFE, AT HISS HOME IN WASHINGTON. HISS, WHEN INTERVIEWED, STATED HAD TYPEWRITER IN WASHINGTON RESIDENCE FROM THIRTYSIX TO SOMETIME AFTER THIRTYEIGHT, DESCRIBED AS POSSIBLY AN UNDERWOOD MAKE. TYPEWRITER DISPOSED OF BY HISS WIFE, AND PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN. HISS HAS STATED THAT BEFORE COMING INTO HIS IMMEDIATE POSSESSION IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. F. L. JONES

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 7, 1948

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont of New York called in at 5:33 p.m. and stated that Mrs. Hiss was in the New York Office ready to sign her statement. Her attorney was with her and they requested a copy of the statement. I authorized ASAC Belmont to furnish a copy of the statement to Mrs. Hiss.

ALGLN

ACTION:

None. For record purposes.

HBF:esb

RECORDED - 92

INDEXED - 92

174-1333-118
F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

File

Kisseloff-8523

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1948 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Harbo
- ___ Mr. Ladd
- ___ Mr. Nichols
- ___ Mr. Rosen
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Fletcher
- ___ Mr. Mohr
- ___ Mr. Carlson
- ___ Mr. Nease
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Personnel Files Section
- ___ Records Section
- ___ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8524

Clyde Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12-7 1948

TO:
✓ Director
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carlson
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Personnel Files Section
Records Section
Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8525

Clyde Tolson

RELAY TO WFO

DEC 7 1948

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY spmaubd

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

WA 7 NY 2 FROM BALTO 12-7-48 5-58 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE R. INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED AT BALTIMORE IN ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY FELIX, NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS PHOTOGRAPHER IN BALTIMORE, REVEALS POSSIBILITY THAT ONE SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ, WHO PRESENTLY RESIDES AND IS EMPLOYED IN BALTIMORE, MAY POSSIBLY BE IDENTICAL WITH FELIX. PELOVITZ IN THIRTYNINE AND POSSIBLY PRIOR THERETO RESIDED AT TWO ONE ONE THREE BROOKFIELD AVE., BALTIMORE, WHICH LOCATION IS ON ONE END OF KONIG STREET, WHICH RUNS DEAD END INTO BROOKFIELD AVE., IT BEING NOTED THAT CHAMBERS CLAIMS FELIX LIVED ON OR NEAR KONIG STREET. FURTHERMORE, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WA DAVE CARPENTER, ACCORDING TO BALTIMORE CI SIX ZERO FOUR, IN THIRTY-NINE APPLIED FOR SOCIAL SECURITY WHILE EMPLOYED BY WORKERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICA IN WASHINGTON, DC. HE GAVE AS HIS RESIDENCE TWO ONE ONE THREE BROOKFIELD AVE. ALSO SELECTIVE SERVICE FILE OF ZIMMERMAN REFLECTS THAT IN NINETEEN FORTYONE, HE GAVE TO HIS LOCAL BOARD AS PERSON WHO WOULD ALWAYS KNOW HIS LOCATION SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ, ONE SEVEN ZERO THREE GWYNNS FALLS PARKWAY, BALTIMORE. INVESTIGATION HAS DETERMINED THAT PELOVITZ MOVED TO GWYNNS FALLS PARKWAY IN MAY, FORTYONE, AND PREVIOUSLY LIVED AT TWO ONE ONE THREE BROOKFIELD AVE. SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS, BALTIMORE, REVEAL PELOVITZ WAS INDUCTED AT BALTIMORE IN THE US NAVY

RECORDED 174-1333-119
INDEXED - 92
DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8526

JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYFOUR, AND WAS DISCHARGED AT US NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SHELTON, VIRGINIA, JANUARY ELEVEN, FORTYSIX, NSN NINE TWO SEVEN DASH EIGHT TWO DASH ZERO SEVEN. DESCRIPTION FROM THESE RECORDS OF PELOVITZ IS, BORN SEPT. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, NYC, FIVE FEET SIX, ONE EIGHTY POUNDS, BLUE EYES, BROWN HAIR, LIGHT COMPLEXION, MARRIED, WIFES NAME MILDRED, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER ZERO EIGHT TWO DASH ZERO SEVEN DASH FOUR FOUR TWO ONE. THIS PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF PELOVITZ COINCIDES FAIRLY WELL WITH DESCRIPTION OF FELIX AS GIVEN BY CHAMBERS. NEW YORK HAS BEEN TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED TODAY TO ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH OF PELOVITZ FROM US NAVY RECORDS AT GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, NY, AND IF PHOTO OBTAINED, TO EXHIBIT IT TO CHAMBERS TO DETERMINE IF HE IS IDENTICAL WITH FELIX. BALTIMORE WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE OR OBTAIN PHOTO OF PELOVITZ. BALTIMORE FILES REFLECT A NUMBER OF REFERENCES INDICATING CP ACTIVITY ON PART OF PELOVITZ. PELOVITZ NOW EMPLOYED AS A PRINTER IN BALTIMORE AND FILES REFLECT HE WAS FORMERLY A PRINTER FOR CP AND YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE IN BALTIMORE. CI SIX ZERO FOUR REPORTS THAT PELOVITZ ON DECEMBER ONE, THIRTYSIX, WAS EMPLOYED AT FIFTYFIFTH STREET PLAYHOUSE, ONE FIFTYFOUR WEST FIFTYFIFTH STREET,

RELEASED

NYC, AND RESIDED ONE ZERO FIVE EAST NINETEENTH ST., NYC, AT THAT TIME. MOTHER, ETHEL SIEGAL, FATHER, JOSHUA HARRY PELOVITZ. NYC REQUESTED TO CHECK INDICES RE PELOVITZ AND SUTEL BALTIMORE. REFERENCE REPORT SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE OF DEC. FOUR, LAST, BALTIMORE, PAGE TEN, FIRST PARAGRAPH QUOTING SIGNED STATEMENT TAKEN FROM ALGER HISS. THIS PORTION OF SIGNED STATEMENT PERTAINS TO THE TYPEWRITER FORMERLY OWNED BY THE HISS FAMILY WHICH WAS DISPOSED OF BY MRS. HISS SOMETIME AFTER NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT IN WASHINGTON, DC. STATEMENT FAILS TO MENTION THAT MRS. ALGER HISS DISPOSED OF THIS TYPEWRITER TO A SECOND HAND TYPEWRITER DEALER OR A SECOND HAND STORE SOMEWHERE IN THE GENERAL NEIGHBORHOOD OF ONE OF THE HISS FAMILY ADDRESSES MENTIONED IN THE STATEMENT. SUGGEST THE BUREAU MAY DESIRE WFO TO MAKE EFFORT TO TRACE THIS MACHINE IN THESE TWO NEIGHBORHOODS AS POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT THIS MACHINE MAY STILL BE IN EXISTENCE. WITH REFERENCE TO THE SEARCH BEING MADE FOR TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS FROM THE HISS TYPEWRITER PRIOR TO ITS DISPOSAL IN WASHINGTON, DC, IT SHOULD BE NOTED ALGER HISS ADVISED THAT MRS. HISS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE TYPED A GOODLY PORTION OF A BOOK MANUSCRIPT ON THIS TYPEWRITER PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF THE MANUSCRIPT TO THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR PUBLICATION. HISS STATED THAT FURTHER EFFORTS WOULD BE MADE BY HIM PERSONALLY TO LOCATE THIS MANUSCRIPT BUT THE POSSIBILITY EXISTSSTS THAT THE NY OFFICE COULD ASSIST IN AND EXPEDITE. ALSO HISS STATED THAT EFFORTS WOULD BE MADE BY HIM AND HIS COUNSEL TO LOCATE OTHER SPECIMENS MADE ON THE TYPEWRITER DURING THE LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES.

Kisseloff-8528

PAGE FOUR

AT THE TIME SIGNED STATEMENT WAS OBTAINED FROM HISS, TIME DID NOT PERMIT COVERING TYPEWRITER SPECIMEN ANGLE AS FULLY AS DESIRED SO FURTHER INTERVIEW IN THIS REGARD WITH MR. AND MRS. HISS MIGHT DEVELOP VALUABLE LEADS.

MCFARLIN

4

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

NY ACK AND DISC- WA HOLD PLS

NY BA R 7 WA

NS NY BA R 2 NY

WA HOLS HOLD PLS. MIN PLS OK

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-8529

4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-21-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CCS

88546

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTEN: FBI LABORATORY DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

In connection with the above entitled case, there are enclosed with this letter the following original letters:

K-1 - a letter dated June 17, 1929 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed to Mr. W. RAY CHAPMAN, Assistant Superintendent of Agencies and signed H. L. MARTIN. It will be noted the stenographer's initials on this letter are AC.

K11

K-2 - a two page typewritten letter dated July 23, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, THOMAS L. FANSLER, Successor to FANSLER & HOFFMAN, Special Agents. It will be noted that this letter is unsigned but appears to be from FANSLER to MARTIN.

K12

K-3 - a typewritten letter dated November 4, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, THOMAS L. FANSLER, Successor to FANSLER & HOFFMAN, Special Agents, addressed to CHARLES H. PARSONS, Superintendent of Agencies, and signed HARRY L. MARTIN.

K13

K-4 - a typewritten letter dated August 4, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, Special Agent, Tenth Floor, Jefferson Building, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

K14

Investigation at Philadelphia has indicated that it will probably be possible to prove these letters came from a Woodstock typewriter in the office of FANSLER and MARTIN, Agents for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which typewriter subsequently was the property of ALGER HISS, and according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, used by HISS and/or Mrs. HISS, in copying documents taken by HISS from the State Department. These are furnished in accordance with a lead set out by the Philadelphia Office by teletype of instant date, which office has indicated the laboratory is already in possession of certain questioned documents turned over by CHAMBERS.

YIER

RECORDED 92

174-1333-120
F R I

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12/9/48 jl

COPIES DESTROYED 92
DEC 17 1984

3 DEC 17 1948

Kuseloff-8530

Examinations should be made generally for the purpose of identifying these typewriter specimens with the questioned specimens and any other further examination as directed by Philadelphia or the Bureau;

The initials on the back of each sheet are those of investigating Agents, CLARK E. LOVRIEN and JOHN D. OCONNELL. The name J. J. HUGHES also on the back of each sheet is the name of the Assistant Director of Agencies, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, from whom the originals were obtained.

These documents need not be returned to the Milwaukee Office, but upon completion of the examination be forwarded to the office of origin as part of the evidence in the case. In the event it is determined that the K specimens submitted herewith came from more then one typewriter, it is suggested that Philadelphia be asked to further identify correspondence from MARTIN to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company by exhibiting it to MARTIN and if additional specimens are desired, contact with MARTIN may succeed in producing them as they are not presently available here, without further identification.

CEL/dc
65-786
Enclosures - AMSD REGISTERED MAIL
cc - Philadelphia

Kisseloff-8531

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

SAC, Milwaukee

December 9, 1940

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 8, 1940.

74-1333-120

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 65-726
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-C546 EU

Examination requested by: Milwaukee

Reference: Letter dated December 7, 1940

Examination requested: Document

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-11-77 JTHB

Specimens:

K11 A one page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated June 17, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. W. RAY CHAPLIN, Assistant Superintendent of Agencies and signed H. L. MARTIN.

K12 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated July 23, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

K13 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated November 4, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. CHARLES H. PARKER, Superintendent of Agencies, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, signed HARRY L. MARTIN.

K14 A one page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated August 4, 1927 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. CHARLES H. PARKER, Superintendent of Agencies, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, signed HARRY L. MARTIN.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field
DEC 10 1940 P.M.

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-8532

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The typewriting appearing on specimens listed above as K11 through K14 were compared with each other and it was concluded that K12 and K13 were typed with one machine. It was not possible to reach a definite conclusion as to whether K11 was typed with the machine which typed K12 and K13 due to the fact there are not enough letter and word combinations in common. It was concluded that K14 was written on a different machine than specimens K11 through K13.

It was concluded that specimens K11 through K14 were not the machines used to type Qc5 through Qc69 and Qc74 through Qc131. Qc5 through Qc69 were received in the Laboratory December 3, 1948 from the Security Investigative Division of this Bureau. Qc74 through Qc131 were received in the Laboratory December 8, 1948 from the Security Investigative Division of this Bureau.

As has been previously reported Qc5 through Qc69 contain typewriting most closely matching the standards for Woodstock pica type spaced ten letters to one inch maintained in the Laboratory's files. Due to the fact the evidence consists of photostatic copies which many times fail to reflect minute detail and the fact that L. C. Smith has type design on some of their machines that matches closely a type design of Woodstock's, it is suggested that specimens also be obtained from suspected L. C. Smith machines for comparison with the typewriting appearing on specimens Qc6 through Qc69.

The evidence K11 through K14 is retained in the Bureau.

Kisseloff-8533

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 66 PHILA. 8 FROM NEW YORK 7 9-27P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW HELD WITH MRS. ALGER HISS ON DECEMBER SEVENTH LAST, IN THE PRESENCE OF HER ATTORNEY, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, NYC, MC LEAN STATED THAT HE HAD AN INVESTIGATOR ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE THE TYPEWRITER WHICH MRS. HISS HAD RECEIVED FROM HER FATHER. MC LEAN STATED THIS INVESTIGATOR WAS WORKING IN PHILA. IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING THE TYPEWRITER FROM THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. MR. MC LEAN APPEARED AT THIS OFFICE AGAIN TODAY AND FURNISHED THREE SPECIMENS OF TYPING MATERIAL WHICH HE HAD OBTAINED. TWO OF THE SPECIMENS HE FEELS WERE NOT TYPED ON THE QUESTIONED TYPEWRITER, BUT THE THIRD IS THE CARBON COPY OF A LETTER DATED IN JANUARY, NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, NEW YORK CITY, WHICH WAS ADDRESSED FROM THE HISS-S HOME IN NYC. HE ALSO ADVISED THAT HIS INVESTIGATOR, WHOM HE NAMED AS HORACE SCHMALL, WAS STILL WORKING ON THE CASE. SCHMALL CONTACTED SA F. D. O-BRIEN OF THIS OFFICE TODAY AND TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 92 124-1333-121 F B I DEC 17 1948

CORR 6TH LINE, FIRST WORD SHOULD BE INVESTIGATOR

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Kisseloff-8534

CALLED A MR. MARTIN IN PHILA. AT THE INSURANCE COMPANY AND THAT HE HAD NOT RECEIVED AS MUCH INFORMATION AS HE DESIRED FROM MR. MARTIN, FURTHERMORE, THAT HE WAS GOING TO PHILA. TOMORROW IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION FROM MARTIN. HE DESIRED TO KNOW IF HE SHOULD FURNISH ANY INFORMATION HE MIGHT OBTAIN TO THE PHILA. OFFICE, STATING HE WANTED TO COOPERATE WITH THE FBI. SCHMALL WAS TOLD THAT ANY INVESTIGATION THE FBI WAS CONDUCTING WOULD BE CONDUCTED INDEPENDENTLY OF ANYONE, AND THAT ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE TYPEWRITER WHICH MR. MC LEAN DESIRED TO DISCUSS WITH THE FBI, WOULD BE SO DONE THROUGH MR. MC LEAN IN NYC. MR. MC LEAN WAS AGAIN IN THE OFFICE LATER WITH MRS. HISS AND AT THIS TIME HE WAS ADVISED OF MR. SCHMALL-S TELEPHONE CALL AND REQUEST. IT WAS POINTED OUT TO MR MC LEAN THAT THE FBI CONDUCTED ALL INVESTIGATIONS INDEPENDENTLY OF ANY OTHER ORGANZATION AND THE INFORMATION WHICH WE RECEIVED AS A RESULT OF OUR INVESTIGATION WOULD NOT BE FURNISHED TO ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON. THE SPECIMENS REFERRED TO HEREINABOVE FURNISHED BY MR. MC LEAN ARE BEING FORWARDED TO THE FBI LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION. PHILA. BEING TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TONIGHT NOT TO ALLOW SCHMALL TO INTEREERE IN ANY WAY WITH INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY BUREAU.

Rec'd by Rat 12-9-48 7:29

SCHEIDT

PH ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD

NY R 8 PH

Called Laboratory

M

Kisseloff-8535

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 177 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Fletcher
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Carlson
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman
- ____

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8536

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont at 2:00 P.M. today advised that the Grand Jury had continued meeting in New York this morning and adjourned about 1:30, and it was not yet possible to ascertain what transpired at the Grand Jury today. He stated he would advise when information was available. He stated that Special Agent Daniel F. X. Callahan of the Baltimore Office, who had taken the statement from Chambers, had appeared before the Grand Jury today.

He stated further that they reinterviewed Chambers and he had furnished them a signed statement. They attempted to ascertain from him the identity of Harold Wilson, named by Henry Julian Wadleigh as the courier or contact handling Wadleigh. Chambers stated that he did not know Harold Wilson but that he had been introduced to Wadleigh by David Carpenter, who has been identified by Chambers from photographs as being identical with David Zimmerman. It is known he presently resides at South Nyack near New York City. It is understood that he is employed at the Daily Worker. He will be interviewed in the morning prior to his departure for work. He stated that Chambers had furnished additional details which would indicate that the man known as David Carpenter was a very active figure in this case and, of course, he will be of more prominence if he is identified as the Harold Wilson. The photograph of Carpenter will be exhibited to Wadleigh tomorrow by the New York Office when Wadleigh appears to testify before the Grand Jury in response to his subpoena. Chambers stated that he did positively recall that he used the name Carl with reference to his contacts with Wadleigh.

At 2:20 P.M. Mr. Delavigne, Supervisor, Washington Field Office, advised that it does not appear that any hearings are presently being held by the HUAC but it is known that at 2:30 P.M. today some of the Committee are having a conference with Mr. Sumner Welles of the State Department with reference to the classification and authenticity of the documents in the possession of the HUAC.

HBF:mer

RECORDED - 92
INDEXED 92

124-1333-122
3 DEC 17 1948

30 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 2:10 p.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in and reported developments in this matter and he reported the results of the interview with Hede Massing. She was being interviewed particularly with reference to the activities of Henry Julian Wadleigh, formerly with the State Department, who furnished a statement last night admitting he had furnished documents from the State Department files which reached the hands of Whittaker Chambers. She advised that on the basis of the description and known information furnished to her she could not identify Wadleigh. She did say, however, that in the winter of 1934-35 she made a number of trips to Washington for the purpose of developing Noel Field of the State Department to work for her and furnish her information. He finally told her that someone else was approaching him for the same type of information. She indicated to him that this other person was wrong and she wanted to meet him. Subsequently, she was invited to a dinner to meet this person and she stated that when she arrived she determined that Mr. Field and his wife and Alger Hiss were the persons present. She took Alger Hiss off to one side and pointed out that he was invading her field and he insisted she was invading his field. They finally agreed that it did not make any difference who developed Field; that they were working for the same thing. Massing said she finally handled Noel Field.

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-8538

174-1333-123

RECORDED - 92

INDEXED - 92

3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS

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

Last evening following my conversation with Mr. Ladd, I endeavored to contact Congressman Mundt. There was no answer at his office or his home and in an effort to locate him I endeavored to contact Stripling. Mrs. Stripling informed me that Stripling and Congressman Nixon had left hurriedly for New York yesterday afternoon and when she heard from Stripling, she would call me. She also stated that Mr. Mundt was presently en route to Washington and was in a travel status. After Mr. Ladd's call later in the evening, I, of course, abandoned attempts to locate Congressman Mundt.

Early this morning, Stripling called and said his wife said that I had called. I made the conversation very casual and told him that informally and personally I just wondered what the developments had been. He told me that he and Nixon had gone to New York last evening, that United States Attorney McGohey and Donegan met them at the station, that they had a long conversation with Nixon, that they endeavored to get the Committee to desist from holding public hearings, interviewing witnesses, or taking testimony. However, they had taken the testimony of Whittaker Chambers last evening and will present it to the Committee in Executive Session. Stripling doesn't know what the outcome will be.

I asked him if they had an opportunity to get all the microfilm transcribed, i.e. typed up. He stated they had made copies of most of it. I told him that while I was not making any formal request he might give some thought to informally or unofficially turning over a set of the transcripts to the Bureau for our information, guidance, and reference. He stated he had thought of this and thought it should be done and he would initiate such a move on his own as his own suggestion. I asked him about the development of the microfilm and told him that microfilm was very tricky and unless one had considerable experience, there is considerable likelihood of permanently marring and destroying the evidence. Stripling volunteered the advice he thought that it would be well to ask us to endeavor to develop the microfilm in our laboratory. I told him that while I had not talked to the Director, I felt reasonably certain if the Committee made such a request, the Director would be glad to make the laboratory facilities available for this. He stated that he would keep me posted.

CC - Mr. Ladd

LBN:FML

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INDEXED - 92

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174-1333-124

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3 DEC 17 1948

Rec'd 17 1948

They will hold Executive Sessions today. The first witness will be Sumner Welles. I asked him what they expected from Welles. He stated they would have Welles testify as to the necessity or lack of necessity of maintaining the documents secret.

The conversation was very amiable and at no time did I make any request for a transcript of the microfilm nor for the laboratory to develop the microfilm. As the conversation developed in a casual manner, I did pick it up and carry it along.

Since dictating the above, Mr. Ladd has informed me of the Director's desire that I endeavor to contact Mundt and make a request for the transcript and offer the facilities of the laboratory to develop the microfilm. I endeavored to reach Mundt again and getting no answer, I called Stripling.

Stripling told me Mundt is due in around 12 or 12:30 today.

I told Stripling with reference to our conversation this morning, I now wished to make an official request on behalf of the Bureau for a transcript of the microfilm and to also offer the facilities of our laboratory in developing the microfilm. He stated that there would be no difficulty involved in making a transcript available, that he appreciated the personal offer of the laboratory. I also told him I would endeavor to get in touch with Congressman Mundt. He stated that would be a very good idea and there would be no difficulty involved and he also would talk to Mundt upon his arrival in Washington.

I have again tried Mundt's office. This time a clerk answered and I advised the clerk of my desire to talk to the Congressman immediately upon his return and left word for him to call. However, I will also follow up on the call.

Kisseloff-8540

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12-7 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Fletcher
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Carlson
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8541

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12/8/48
4:15 p.m.

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS

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

I called Congressman KARL E. Mundt. He had not returned to his office. He is to call me back.

I talked to ROBERT E. Stripling who apologized for keeping the Agents waiting. He stated that this morning Messrs. Fay and Campbell appeared before the Committee and requested that the Committee refrain from hearing any more witnesses on the basis that the witnesses might secure immunity by testifying before a Congressional Committee. Stripling stated this set the Committee in an uproar because nobody in the Committee would believe such a statement; then, too, the Committee has been trying to subpoena Henry J. Wadley. Their representatives went to Wadley's home and his wife said he was at work. His office said he was on vacation. They went back to his home and his wife nearly fainted when they told her the office said he was on vacation. Mr. Campbell indicated and conveyed to the Committee the impression that either we or the Department of Justice had Wadley. This upset several members of the Committee who launched into a tirade against the Department, although Stripling told me nothing was said about the Bureau and that they really gave Fay and Campbell a rough time. A couple of members of the Committee expressed themselves to the effect that since there were only 2 copies of the developed material available and one set had been supplied to the Grand Jury in New York and one to the State Department they were of the opinion no additional copies should be made and the Bureau should not be given a copy until the State Department had returned their set. Stripling stated he felt certain tomorrow morning we would get everything.

I told him I hoped he understood and the Committee understood with reference to the undeveloped negatives we merely were trying to be helpful to the Committee as well as to preserve the microfilm in that a great deal of technique was required in its development and if it was not properly developed it would be ruined and that we were anxious to preserve every scintilla of evidence. Stripling pointed out there was not too much undeveloped material; that the undeveloped material came primarily from the Bureau of Standards and pertained to Navy Department material. He further told me that Chambers had stated that his contacts in the Bureau of Standards had furnished details on the Navy's self-sealing gas tank which had been turned over to the Russians. He inquired about Henry Wadley. I told him definitely we did not have Wadley and that if we had any word as to where Wadley was I would check on the matter and would pass it on to him. Mr. Ladd tells me that Wadley is under subpoena and is probably in New York. He concurs in the view that if we do know where Wadley is we should inform Stripling. I will keep you advised as soon as I hear from Mundt.

174-1333-125

RECORDED - 92

Stripling further advised me that they had a press conference

50 DEC 28 1948

3 DEC 17 1948

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CC - Mr. Ladd
LBN:MP

Kisseloff-8542

L. B. Nichols Memo for Mr. Tolson 12/8/48

RE: HISS-CHAMBERS

after their meeting late this afternoon and the question was asked of Congressman Mundt as to whether the controversy the Committee was having with the Department extended to the FBI. Stripling said Congressman Mundt made clear that the FBI was not involved in the controversy and that the controversy of the Committee was with the Attorney General and the Department.

Kisseloff-8543

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12-8 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8544

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 7, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At the time Chambers was interviewed by Special Agents on the night of December 3, 1948, there were recovered through the cooperation of his attorney, Mr. Cleveland, four tablet sheets of paper on which appeared six pages of handwritten material. Chambers stated that this was material furnished to him by Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, now deceased, and that the handwriting was that of Harry Dexter White.

For your information the Technical Laboratory has submitted a report with the conclusion that the handwriting on these sheets of paper is that of Harry Dexter White.

HBF:mer

ADDENDUM

At 5:15 P.M., ASAC Belmont called in and stated that today at the Grand Jury proceedings in New York, SA Callahan read to the Jury the Hiss statement. Donald Appell of the HUAC Staff also briefly testified as to the recovery of the documents from the "pumpkin" at Chamber's residence. Alger Hiss also testified as to his background and associates but he made no startling disclosures or admissions of interest. Chambers also testified as to the contents of his statement but he added that there were two brothers involved, a George and a Wald (Walt or Ward) Pigman. They worked in Washington, D. C. in the Bureau of Standards in 1937 and Wald gave to Chambers information from the Bureau of Standards. Chambers stated that he endeavored also to develop George Pigman but was unsuccessful. Chambers stated that David Carpenter was active with reference to Wald Pigman and he believed that Wald Pigman was a part of the Eleanor Nelson group. The Washington Field Office was instructed at 5:30 P.M. to locate tonight George and Wald Pigman so that they can be interviewed tomorrow morning.

The New York Office will further interview Chambers for full details on the Pigman allegations.

50 DEC 28 1948

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74-1333-126
F R I

3 DEC 17 1948

At 5:20 P.M. Mr. Delavigne of the Washington Field Office called over and stated that the HUAC met this afternoon at 2:30 in closed conference but finally the hearings were opened and Mr. Purifoy and Mr. Welles of the Department of State testified concerning the official character of the documents in the possession of the HUAC recovered from Chambers. The handwriting notations which appeared on some of these documents were testified to as being unimportant and if placed thereon by State Department personnel, it would be unusual. Mr. Delavigne stated it was also learned that the HUAC is making intensive efforts to identify the typewriting and it is asserted that they have secured some specimens typed on the typewriter allegedly in the possession of Hiss in the pertinent period around 1937. There is an inclination to find that the typewriting specimens compare favorably with the typewriting on some of the documents.

Intensive efforts are being presently made to locate typewriting specimens prepared on the typewriter which Hiss admits was in his possession during the years 1936-1938.

HBF:mer

expedite these inquiries

H.

Kisseloff-8546

DEC 7 - 1948

TELETYPE

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

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 70 AND BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK

10-48 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO RE GJ ACTIVITIES THIS DATE. SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN TESTIFIED RE INTERVIEW OF ALGER HISS DECEMBER FOURTH LAST AND READ HISS-S STATEMENT INTO RECORD. DONALD APPELL, HCUA INVESTIGATOR, TESTIFIED RE ACCOMPANYING INVESTIGATOR WILLIAM WHEELER TO CHAMBERS FARM AND SECURING FILMS. HIS TESTIMONY DID NOT CONTRIBUTE ANYTHING OF PARTICULAR VALUE. ALGER HISS TESTIFIED RE PAST EMPLOYMENT AND RESIDENCES AND WAS EXAMINED RE GEORGE CROSLEY SITUATION. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TESTIFIED RE A. GEORGE SILVERMAN AND HENRY HILL COLLINGS, JR., ALONG SAME LINES SET OUT IN CHAMBERS STATEMENT FRIDAY LAST, AND ALSO TESTIFIED THAT ONE WARD PIGMAN AND HIS BROTHER, GEORGE PIGMAN, WERE CONTACTS OF HIS DURING NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY SEVEN, THAT BOTH WERE EMPLOYED BY BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND THAT WARD GAVE CHAMBERS MATERIAL FROM BUREAU OF STANDARDS. STATED HIS ATTEMPTS TO CULTIVATE GEORGE PIGMAN FOR PURPOSE OF SECURING MATERIAL FOR HIM UNSUCCESSFUL. DONEGAN REQUESTS IMMEDIATE EFFORT TO IDENTIFY, LOCATE, AND QUESTION BOTH WARD PIGMAN AND GEORGE PIGMAN.

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 92 174-1333-127
INDEXED - 92
DEC 17 1948

Both interrogated 12-9-48

Memo Ladd 12-9-48

Kisseloff-8547

IS POSSIBLE FORMERS FIRST NAME MAY BE WALT OR WALD. HISS AND CHAMBERS BOTH SCHEDULED TO RETURN FOR TESTIMONY DEC. EIGHTH, AND NATHAN L. LEVINE, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH AND DAVID CARPENTER, WAS., ALSO SCHEDULED TO BE BEFORE GJ TOMORROW. AGENTS THIS OFFICE WILL INTERVIEW CARPENTER AT HIS HOME IN SOUTH NYACK, NY, DECEMBER EIGHTH, AM., AND DONEGAN REQUESTS THAT WE SERVE SUBPOENA ON HIM AT THAT TIME. CHAMBERS DECLARED TODAY IN SIGNED STATEMENT THAT HE MET WALDLEIGH IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX THROUGH INTRODUCTION BY DAVID CARPENTER, THAT WALDLIEGH AT THAT TIME EMPLOYED IN TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION OF STATE DEPT., THAT WADLEIGH WAS TOLD BY CARPENTER IN MAKING INTRODUCTION THAT WADLEIGH HENCEFORTH WAS CONNECTED WITH CHAMBERS GROUP. COMMENCING IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, WADLEIGH BEGAN FURNISHING DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL FROM STATE DEPT. TO CHAMBERS, AND LATTER TOOK IT TO CARPENTER FOR PHOTOGRAPHING, LATER RETURNING MATERIAL TO WADLEIGH AND TRANSMITTING FILMS TO COL. BYKOV. STATES HE SAW WADLEIGH APPROXIMATELY EVERY TEN DAYS UNTIL CHAMBERS LEFT PARTY IN APRIL, THIRTY EIGHT. STATES INFO FROM WADLEIGH NOT PARTICULARLY INTERESTING TO COL. BYKOV. CHAMBERS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF DAVID CARPENTER AS INDIVIDUAL HE KNEW BY THAT NAME AND STATES HE, HIMSELF, USED NAME CARL IN DEALINGS WITH WADLEIGH. CHAMBERS STATES NEVER MET HAROLD WILSON AND NEVER KNEW CARPENTER TO USE THAT ALIAS. CHAMBERS ALSO STATED WHEN BYKOV MET ALGER HISS HE NOT ONLY URGED HISS TO COMMENCE FURNISHING MATERIAL TO CHAMBERS, BUT ALSO REQUESTED HISS TO ACTIVATE HIS BROTHER, DONALD HISS, ALONG SAME LINES. HEDE MASSING ADVISED TODAY SHE NEVER HEARD OF WADLEIGH OR HAROLD WILSON.

Kisseloff-8548

SCHEIDT

cc-Mr. Fletcher

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

DEC 8- 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
8 P10-55

CONF THREE STATIONS

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 56 AND BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO RE GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. CHAMBERS AGAIN TESTIFIED BUT ONLY NEW MATTER CONCERNED ONE VINCENT RENO WHO WAS AN EMPLOYEE OF ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS AND WHO FURNISHED HIM DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL ONCE OR TWICE REGARDING BOMB SIGHT. NATHAN L. LEVINE TESTIFIED RE KEEPING CHAMBERS MATERIAL FOR HIM IN PARENTS HOUSE IN BKLYN. DAVID CARPENTER POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED BY CHAMBERS AS ONE OF PHOTOGRAPHERS WORKING FOR HIS APPARATUS, REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS BEFORE GJ INVOKING CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVELEGES AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION. HENRY HILL COLLINS DENIED CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HIM. HEDE MASSING TESTIFIED RE SAME INFO SET OUT NY TEL DEC. SEVEN LAST RE MEETING WITH ALGER HISS AT WASHINGTON RESIDENCE OF NOEL FIELD. ALGER HISS THEREAFTER DENIED KNOWING HEDE MASSING. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS STATING HE HAD CONSULTED COUNSEL SUBSEQUENT TO QUESTIONING BY WFO AGENTS. Kisseloff-8549

END OF PAGE ONE

124-1333-128
F B I

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50 DEC 28 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/13/87 BY spmacklel

THAT HE AGAIN PLANS TO RECALL ALGER HISS AND CHAMBERS DEC. NINE AND WILL ALSO EXAMINE DONALD HISS, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, AND PRISCILLA HISS BEFORE GJ TOMORROW. ALSO PLANS TO HAVE ALGER HISS VIEW HEDE MASSING INASMUCH AS HISS DENIED EVER KNOWING HER. ON INTERVIEW BY AGENTS THIS OFFICE TODAY, WADLEIGH REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS STATING HE HAD CONSULTED ATTORNEY HERMAN GREENBERG IN WASH YESTERDAY AND LATTER INSTRUCTED HIM TO SAY NOTHING. PHOTO OF CARPENTER EXHIBITED TO WADLEIGH AND THOUGH HE WOULD NOT COMMENT THEREON, INTERVIEWING AGENTS BELIEVED FROM WADLEIGHS REACTION TO PHOTO THAT CARPENTER UNDOUBTEDLY IDENTICAL WITH HAROLD WILSON. CHAMBERS REQUESTIONED TODAY AND STATEMENT DICTATED FOR HIS SIGNATURE TOMORROW SETTING OUT EXTENT OF HIS RECOLLECTION RE GEORGE AND WARD PIGMAN AND VINCENT RENO AS WELL AS HIS STATEMENT HE IS REASONABLY SURE PHOTO OF SAMUEL L PELOVITZ EXHIBITED TO HIM IS THAT OF FELIX. CHAMBERS NOT INFORMED BY AGENTS OF LATTER IDENTITY. STATES HE MET PIGMAN BROTHERS THROUGH DAVID CARPENTER, THAT BOTH EMPLOYED BUREAU OF STANDARDS, THAT FOR APPROXIMATELY FOURTEEN MONTHS COMMENCING EARLY THIRTY SEVEN WARD PIGMAN FURNISHED HIM DOCUMENTARY FILM FROM BUREAU OF STANDARDS AT WEEKLY MEETINGS IN PUBLIC PLACES IN WASHINGTON AND THAT CARPENTER PHOTOGRAPHED ALL SUCH MATERIAL.

END OF PAGE TWO

FURTHER THEY WERE NEVER ABLE TO ACTIVATE GEORGE PIGMAN INTO ESPIONAGE WORK. INDIANAPOLIS AND MILWAUKEE DIVISIONS TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED BY ASAC BELMONT INSTANT DATE TO QUESTION GEORGE AND WARD PIGMAN IMMEDIATELY. CHAMBERS STATES MET VINCENT RENO IN PHILA IN THIRTY SIX THROUGH J. PETERS, THAT HE MET RENO PERHAPS FIVE TIMES ALTOGETHER AND THAT ON ONE OR TWO OCCASIONS RENO GAVE HIM DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL RE BOMB SIGHT PROJECT ON WHICH HE WAS EMPLOYED AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND. DONEGAN STATES PELOVITZ WILL BE SUBPOENAED IMMEDIATELY AND BALTIMORE SHOULD QUESTION HIM CONCERNING CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS. DONEGAN REQUESTS BALTIMORE AGENTS TO SERVE SUBPOENA WHEN QUESTIONING PELOVITZ. THIS INTERVIEW SHOULD NOT BE CONDUCTED UNTIL BALTIMORE RECEIVES FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM NY. FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS THEREON WILL BE FORWARDED. DONEGAN ALSO REQUESTS SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER OF WFO BE AVAILABLE FOR GJ APPEARANCE NYC TEN AM DECEMBER TEN.

TWO COPIES WFO

cc Mr. Fletcher

SCHEIDT

BALTIMORE ACK AND DISC PLS, WASH HOLD PLS

CORR---- PAGE ONE, LAST AXXX WORD LINE FOUR IS -- DOCUMENTARY---

ZV NY R 4 1 1 6 WA

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12-8-48

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS

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

Congressman Karl E. Mundt called late last evening around 10:00 o'clock and stated they had just completed an Executive Session of the Committee; that the Committee was very happy to make available a set of the microfilm reproductions that have already been developed to the Bureau in order that we might make copies. The material will, of course, have to be returned to the Committee. Secondly, the Committee will be very happy if the Bureau's Laboratory facilities could be made available in an attempt to develop the undeveloped negative microfilm.

He asked that I contact Mr. Stripling early this morning and work out the details with him. I talked to Stripling. He said if there was any real urgent need he would come down right now and get the things together; however, he would appreciate it if we would wait until 2:00 o'clock this afternoon as he was all tied up this morning and some of the material was being used. I told him it would not be necessary for us to have all the material at one time; that we could take what was not being used and get the balance later; however, I told him an Agent would contact him at 2:00 o'clock this afternoon at Room 225, Old House Office Building. At that time Stripling will make available the reproduced microfilm in order that we might make photostats or copies in any way we desire. The material that he makes available will, of course, have to be returned to the Committee. He will also make available undeveloped negatives in order that the photographic section might be working on them. He indicated it would not be necessary for them to have a representative accompany the film to the Bureau. I told him the Agent who contacted him would make an inventory of what he received and it would be returned.

Mr. Ladd has been advised and has taken care of the details of having an Agent in the Field Office contact Stripling.

Kisseloff-8552

CC - Mr. Ladd

74-1333-129

RECORDED - 92

3 DEC 17 1948

LBN:MP

Give very prompt attention

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12/8/48

Tolson rec'd Pat from Committee 12-14-48

DEC 29 1948

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

DEC 8- 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

CONF THREE STATIONS

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 55 AND BALTIMORE ~~XXXXX~~ 2 FROM NEW YORK 8

10-47 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. DURING THE INTERVIEWS WITH HEDE MASSING ON DEC. SEVEN AND EIGHT, FORTY EIGHT, SHE STATED THAT ABOUT THE TIME SHE WAS WORKING ON NOEL FIELD TO COOPERATE WITH HER IN COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE WORK SHE ALSO WAS WORKING ON LAWRENCE DUGGAN, A STATE DEPT. EMPLOYEE AND A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF ALGER HISS. DUGGAN RESISTED HER BUT EVENTUALLY AGREED TO SEE HER SUPERIOR BORIS. BORIS LATER TOLD HER THAT DUGGAN WAS DIFFICULT AND SUGGESTED SHE MIGHT HAVE TO SEE HIM AGAIN. SHE NEVER DID. SHE ALWAYS LIKED DUGGAN AND RESPECTED HIM AND AS SHE BROKE WITH THE RUSSIANS IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT SHE WENT TO WASHINGTON TO SEE HIM AND TELL HIM SHE WAS THROUGH SINCE SHE FELT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIM. SHE DID NOT SEE HIM BUT SAW HIS WIFE AND RECEIVED A COOL RECEPTION.

Kisseloff-8553

END OF PAGE ONE

74-1333-130

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F B I
DEC 17 1948

DEC 28 1948

SHE FELT THAT DUGGAN MUST HAVE TOLD HIS WIFE ABOUT HER AND HER ACTICITY AND OPPOSED IT. THE WIFES TREATMENT OF HER INDICATED THAT DUGGAN HAD EITHER KEPT OUT OF THE MOVEMENT OR HAD GOTTEN OUT. HEDE NEVER SAW DUGGAN ON HER VISIT TO WASH AND HAS NOT SEEN HIM SINCE PROBABLY NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE OR THIRTY SIX. HEDE STATED THAT SHE HAD HELD BACK THE ABOVE INFO CONCERNING DUGGAN WHEN INTERVIEWED RECENTLY BECAUSE SHE WAS NOT SURE HE EVER GOT INTO THE WORK AND IF HE DID SHE FELT QUITE SURE HE WAS OUT BY NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. THE ABOVE IS BEING BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE BUREAU IN THAT THEY MAY WISH TO HAVE DUGGAN INTERVIEWED AT THIS TIME SINCE IT IS VERY POSSIBLE THAT WHEN ALGER HISS WORKED ON NOEL FIELD TO RECRUIT HIM HE MAY ALSO HAVE WORKED ON LAWRENCE DUGGAN.

SCHEIDT

11
44

BOTH HOLD PLS

Yes & all around.

TWO COPIES WFO

#

H.

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ (✓)
Mr. Clegg _____ ( )
Mr. Glavin _____ ( )
Mr. Ladd _____ (✓)
Mr. Nichols _____ ( )
Mr. Rosen _____ ( )
Mr. Tracy _____ ( )
Mr. Gurnea _____ ( )
Mr. Harbo _____ ( )
Mr. Mohr _____ ( )
Mr. Nease _____ ( )
Miss Gandy _____ ( )
_____ ( )

See Me _____ ( )
Note and Return _____ ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts?. ( )

Have we been able to get access to the micro-films, House Com. has?

H.

Remarks:

12/8/48

mrs Nichols to Johnson

Kisseloff 8555

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 9:05 a.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in and stated that Hedi Massing, who furnished information concerning Alger Hiss and Noel Field, will appear before the Grand Jury in New York today. Every effort is being made to protect her identity to other than the Grand Jury.

Mr. Belmont advised that McLean, attorney for Hiss, has hired a private investigator by the name of Schmall to assist in locating a typewriter specimen from the Hiss typewriter which he admits was in his possession in the years 1936 to 1938, and which he states he subsequently sold to some second-hand dealer. He stated that he has ascertained that Schmall has been in touch with the Philadelphia Office and plans to contact a Mr. Martin of an insurance company with which the father-in-law of Hiss was associated. The father-in-law is now deceased and the typewriter that Hiss had from 1936 to 1938 was secured from him. The father-in-law utilized the typewriter in the insurance agency.

Schmall apparently is claiming that he is cooperating with Bureau Agents and though this is perhaps true, he represents Hiss and not the Bureau. Mr. Belmont stated that he advised the Philadelphia Office along the line indicated, pointing out to them that they should not work with Schmall and that Mr. Martin of the insurance company who has already been contacted by Bureau Agents should be advised that Schmall is not working for the Bureau but is actually working for Mr. Hiss; that any requests made by him are for the personal purposes of Mr. Hiss and not for the U. S. Government.

Subsequently, during the course of another telephone call, SAC Boardman, Philadelphia, brought up the question of Schmall and I advised him along the lines indicated, that he should not place himself in the position of having worked with Schmall.

It is noted that the New York Office has already advised the attorney, McLean, that they wish to accept the cooperation of McLean only from him personally and not from Schmall. No difficulty is anticipated as to Schmall because every effort is being made to avoid any difficulty over his activities.

HBF:cmr

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3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8556

DEC 28 1948

DEC 7-48

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON AND WASH FLD 52 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 7-8-29P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS-R. ON DECEMBER SEVENTH, FORTY EIGHT, SAS JOHN J. WARD AND WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR., INTERVIEWED HEDE MASSING AT HER RESIDENCE. HEDE MASSING STATED THAT SHE WISHED TO FURNISH SOME ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING ALGER HISS. SHE ADDED THAT SHE HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED THIS INFORMATION SINCE HER MIND WAS NOT EXACTLY CLEAR CONCERNING THE MATTER. SHE FELT SHE NOW COULD RECONSTRUCT THE EVENTS WITH A FAIR DEGREE OF ACCURACY. HEDE STATED THAT FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE YEAR, OR A PERIOD OF TIME WHICH INCLUDED A WINTER AND A SUMMER, SHE HAD BEEN WORKING ON NOEL FIELD, A STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE, TO GET HIM TO ENTER INTO THE WORK SHE WAS DOING, WHICH WAS INTELLIGENCE WORK ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIETS OF THE COMINTERN. SHE STATED THAT SHE WAS NOT CERTAIN THAT SHE WAS WORKING FOR THE SOVIETS NOR DID SHE KNOW WHETHER OR NOT NOEL FIELD UNDERSTOOD THAT HE WAS BEING RECRUITED FOR THE SOVIETS. HOWEVER, SHE IS SURE THAT HE KNEW THAT HE WAS TO WORK IN BEHALF OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CAUSE. HEDE STATED THAT SHE HAD PROPOSITIONED NOEL FIELD TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND TURN IT OVER TO HER. SHE WOULD THEN SEE THAT IT WAS TURNED OVER TO HER SUPERIOR, BORIS, WHO WOULD SEND IT EITHER TO RUSSIA OR TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMINTERN. HEDE FREQUENTLY WENT TO WASHINGTON AND STAYED AT FIELD-S APARTMENT WITH FIELD AND HIS WIFE WHILE SHE WAS DEVELOPING

END OF PAGE ONE

ENCLOSURE

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Kisseloff-8557

HIM. AFTER ABOUT A YEAR, AND POSSIBLY IN THE WINTER OF NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE, THIRTY SIX, NOEL FIELD TOLD HEDE THAT SOMEONE ELSE WAS ALSO RECRUITING HIM TO DO THE SAME WORK AND HE DID NOT KNOW JUST WHAT TO DO. HEDE TOLD NOEL THAT SHE WOULD LIKE TO MEET THIS PERSON WHO WAS TRYING TO RECRUIT HIM SO THEY COULD HAVE IT OUT. FIELD SAID HE WOULD ARRANGE TO HAVE HEDE MEET THE PERSON. ACCORDING TO HEDE, APROXIMATELY A WEEK LATER FIELD HAD A DINNER PARTY AT HIS APARTMENT IN WASHINGTON. HEDE RECALLS THAT HERTA FIELD, NOEL-S WIFE, WAS PRESENT, ALONG WITH NOEL, HERSELF, AND ALGER HISS. SHE CANNOT RECALL WHETHER OR NOT ANYONE ELSE WAS PRESENT, POSSIBLY A FEW OTHERS. HISS-S WIFE WAS NOT PRESENT. NOEL FIELD TOLD HEDE THAT HISS WAS THE PERSON WHO WAS TRYING TO RECRUIT HIM. HE TOLD HER THIS EITHER BEFORE OR ON THE NIGHT OF THE DINNER. HEDE STATED THAT SHE WAS IMPRESSED BY HISS-S GOOD LOOKS, HIS CHARM, AND HIS INTELLIGENCE, AND THEY GOT ALONG VERY WELL. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DINNER AND AT THE FIRST MOMENT WHEN HEDE AND ALGER HISS COULD GET TOGETHER THEY HAD A CONVERSATION WHICH, TO THE BEST OF HEDE-S RECOLLECTION, IS AS FOLLOWS...ALGER HISS.."WELL YOU ARE THE FAMOUS GIRL WHO IS MEDDLING IN MY AFFAIRS." HEDE MASSING... "AND YOU ARE THE MAN WHO IS MEDDLING IN MY AFFAIRS." ALGER HISS... "WHAT IS YOUR APPARATUS." HEDE MASSING... "I WOULDN-T ASK THAT

END OF PAGE TWO

QUESTION OF YOU. YOU SHOULDN-T ASK IT OF ME." /THEY BOTH LAUGHED AT THIS/. ALGER HISS.."WELL WE-LL FIGHT IT OUT TO SEE WHO GETS NOEL." HEDE MASSING..."I-LL BEAT YOU IN THIS GAME BECAUSE I-M A WOMAN." AFTER THIS EITHER HEDE OR ALGER SAID, "WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE WHO GETS NOEL. WE-RE BOTH WORKING FOR THE SAME BOSS." HEDE CANNOT RECALL WHETHER SHE MADE THIS STATEMENT OR WHETHER ALGER MADE IT. THE STATEMENT MEANT TO HEDE THAT THEY WERE BOTH WORKING FOR THE SAME BOSS, THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT. HEDE STATED THAT THERE WAS NO QUESTION IN HER MIND THAT HISS WAS WORKING FOR SOME BRANCH OF SOVIET INTELLIGENCE OR FOR THE COMINTERN AND WAS TRYING TO RECRUIT FIELD TO WORK WITH HIM, AND FURTHER THIS BRANCH WAS IN COMPETITION WITH HER GROUP HEADED BY "BORIS". HEDE STATED THAT THROUGHOUT THE EVENING SHE GOT ALONG VERY WELL WITH ALGER HISS. THEY SEEMED TO AGREE ON EVERYTHING. AFTER THE MEETING HEDE RETURNED TO NY AND REPORTED THE RESULTS OF HER MEETING WITH ALGER HISS. BORIS WAS DELIGHTED AND SLAPPED HEDE ON THE BACK AND SAID, "GOOD GIRL." HE INSTRUCTED HER NOT TO SEE HISS IN THE FUTURE. HEDE STATED THAT SHE NEVER SAW ALGER HISS EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER THIS ONE DINNER PARTY AT NOEL FIELD-S. HEDE HAS SEEN MANY PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALGER IN THE PAPER RECENTLY AND SHE IS SURE THAT IT WAS ALGER HISS SHE MET IN FIELD-S APARTMENT. HEDE STATED THAT SHE WAS PROBABLY STAYING AT FIELD-S APARTMENT THE NIGHT SHE MET HISS. HEDE EVENTUALLY WON FIELD AND HE OPERATED FOR HER GROUP. HE IS PRESENTLY IN SWITZERLAND.

SCHEIDT

11
44

Kisseloff-8559

BA ACK AND DISC WA HOLD

BA WHEN WAS FIRST MSG SENT US

11-25AM OK

NY R 2 BA

3

TWO COPIES WFO

Mr Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12-8 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Fletcher
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Carlson
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman
- ____

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8560

Clyde Tolson

FROM DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ (✓)
Mr. Clegg _____ ( )
Mr. Glavin _____ ( )
Mr. Ladd _____ (✓)
Mr. Nichols _____ ( )
Mr. Rosen _____ ( )
Mr. Tracy _____ ( )
Mr. Gurnea _____ ( )
Mr. Harbo _____ ( )
Mr. Mohr _____ ( )
Mr. Nease _____ ( )
Miss Gandy _____ ( )
_____ ( )

See Me _____ ( )
Note and Return _____ ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

Just who is Hede Massing? Also have we interviewed Field? Is he still in govt?

L.

Memo Director 12/8/48

RECORDED - 92

ENCLOSURE

100-1333-132

FBY

3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff 8561

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to the attached teletype from New York dated December 7, 1948, and to the attached routing slip in which you inquired as to the identity of Hede Massing. You also inquired if we had interviewed Noel Field and if he is still in the government.

For your information Hedi Tune Massing was formerly married to Gerhart Eisler, divorcing him in Germany in 1926 to become the wife of Julian Gumperz. In 1928 she separated from Gumperz and is now the wife of Dr. Paul Wilhelm Massing. Both Paul and Hedi Massing served as agents of the Soviet Intelligence Service during the 1930's. In March, 1947, both Paul and Hedi Massing were entensively interviewed by Bureau personnel and have since served as valuable informants. They have proven exceedingly cooperative and without remuneration have continued to furnish valuable information concerning the identities and activities of Soviet espionage agents active during the period from 1932 to 1936.

Noel Haviland Field was employed by the State Department from 1928 until approximately 1940 or 1941. From as early as 1926 until as late as March 27, 1941, Field had been reported from sources regarded as reliable to have been connected with the Communist Party and Communist front groups. This information had been made available to the State Department on several occasions during that period. Subsequent to his State Department employment Field in 1941 or 1942 while in Europe became a representative of the Unitarian Service Committee, a branch of the American Unitarian Aid Society.

According to the latest available information Field is presently residing in Switzerland. Field has not been interviewed by the Bureau since he has been out of this country since approximately 1941 or 1942. Current efforts are being made to determine his whereabouts for possible interview in connection with this matter.

Kisseloff-8562

FLJ:aop

174-1333-132

FBI

3 DEC 20 1948

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68 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 3:55 P.M. today ASAC Belmont called in and stated that they had contacted Henry Julian Wadleigh for the purpose of exhibiting to him a photograph of David Carpenter to determine whether Carpenter was identical with the Harold Wilson named by Wadleigh. Wadleigh stated that he had consulted an attorney and his attorney advised him not to talk. He remarked that he wished his attorney would permit him to talk. He did look at the photograph of David Carpenter but would not make a statement. His reaction was such as to indicate that David Carpenter is probably identical with Harold Wilson. When he was shown the photograph he just returned it with a smile and stated that he wished his attorney would let him talk.

This morning David Carpenter was approached for an interview. He responded to a few questions and then stated he wanted to see his attorney. At that time he was served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury. He went directly to the Daily Worker's office in New York. The technical coverage of the New York Office reflected that Carpenter's wife phoned the Daily Worker while Carpenter was en route and told them to get Carpenter an attorney.

A photograph of Samuel J. Pelovitz, indicated by the Baltimore Office investigation to be identical with Felix, based upon the description of Felix and the description of the residence of Felix, was exhibited to Chambers today and he stated he was not positive in his identification but is reasonably sure from the photograph that Pelovitz is identical with Felix. Based on this tentative identification, Mr. Donegan is issuing a subpoena for Pelovitz. Pelovitz is a known Communist and it is felt that if he is contacted for an interview he will not be cooperative and, in fact, will hide out. It was the recommendation of ASAC Belmont that the subpoena be issued and that the Baltimore Agents be authorized to serve the subpoena at the time they attempt the interview with Pelovitz to insure his appearance before the Grand Jury. I told Mr. Belmont we would advise him concerning this recommendation.

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124-1333-133

F B I
DEC 17 1948

Today Chambers, before the Grand Jury, implicated a Vincent Reno, employed in 1937 at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. Chambers stated that Reno furnished him information about a bombsight. Mr. Donegan wants him interviewed and plans to subpoena him. Mr. Belmont stated that in the matter titled "Whittaker Chambers, Internal Security - R," Bureau

Kisseloff-8563

HBF:mcn

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file 100-25824, there appeared a letter dated January 29, 1945, from the Bureau to the New York Office, to which are attached certain notations of a Special Agent. In these notations there is a reference to a Vincent Reno, named by Chambers, employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, and he is indicated by the notes as having something to do with aerial bombsights. There was a notation that he was openly a Communist Party organizer under the alias Lance Clark. He was a civilian employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Chambers stated that Reno was a civilian employee at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; that he met him in late 1937, was introduced by J. Peters; that Reno knew the subject, David Carpenter; that Reno was a member of the Eleanor Nelson Apparatus; and that he had a brother, Phillip, also in the same apparatus. He met him for the purpose of securing information. Reno was a mathematician. He met Reno four or five times in Washington and Baltimore and at the first of these meetings he discussed his work with him. Reno told him that in the past he had been a Communist Party organizer in Montana under the name of Lance Clark. Chambers stated that on two occasions Reno actually gave him information about a bombsight. Reno was employed under the supervision of a Colonel Zornig and the information furnished by Reno was given to Colonel Bykov. Chambers described Vincent Reno as age 27 or 28 in 1937; 5' 8" tall; build, slender; hair, sandy; eyelashes, sandy; eyes, blue; young appearance. Chambers also stated that he knew Phillip Reno - that he met him in an apartment on New Hampshire Avenue in Washington, D. C. Phillip Reno is named in the previously mentioned Bureau letter of January 29, 1945, and notations thereto reflect: "Social Security ?" underground trade unit group, political leader.

There is a reference to a Lance Clark contained in a Baltimore report dated October 21, 1947, entitled "Communist Party, USA, Brief," wherein confidential informant of Baltimore No. 137 furnished information concerning a Lance Clark, true name Reno. Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan was expected to request subpoenas for these two persons; that he was going to ask the Baltimore Office to determine the present address of Vincent Reno and he suggested that the Washington Field Office be contacted to develop the current address of Phillip Reno. I told him I would be in touch with the WFO and suggested that no actual interview be held with either Vincent or Phillip Reno until it was known that they would be subpoenaed before the Grand Jury. He suggested that as a matter of policy interviews not be conducted with persons not indicated for appearance before the Grand Jury. I told Mr. Belmont that this was a good over-all policy to follow and the Bureau desired that all persons be interviewed who were going to be brought up before the Grand Jury.

Kisseloff-8564

Before contacting the WFO at 4:45 P.M. ASAC Lally called in and stated that their records definitely indicated that Vincent Reno was identical with Francis Victor Reno, alias Vince Reno, alias Lance Clark, Bureau file 121-1765. He is on extended sick leave and the investigation of that case reflected that both Phillip and Francis Victor Reno resided at 4428 South Bannock Street, Denver, Colorado. This information has been furnished by the Baltimore Office to Belmont, New York, and he will be in contact with Donegan to determine if he will issue subpoenas. If subpoenas are issued for these two persons ASAC Belmont plans upon receipt of this advice to contact the Denver Office to instruct the interview of both of the Reno brothers.

Mr. Lally stated further that their technical coverage at Baltimore reflected that on June 24, 1948, Phil Frankfeld, CP leader in Baltimore, had stated that Phil Reno had been expelled from the CP.

At 5:15 P.M. SAC Foster of Indianapolis called in and stated that the interview with George L. Pigman was unproductive. He stated that he did not know Chambers and all he knew about Chambers and Hiss is what he read in the newspapers. It is noted that on the basis of what Chambers said it is entirely possible that George L. Pigman would not recall him because Chambers said he was unsuccessful in his contacts with George Pigman.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that with reference to the matter of the interview with Samuel J. Pelovitz that the Baltimore Office be authorized to serve the subpoena requiring his appearance before the Grand Jury at the time of the interview.

Kisseloff-8565

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

F.L.

In the absence of SAC Foster, I advised ASAC Roche of the Indianapolis Field Office at 10:45 A.M. today that the Bureau was interested in verifying the residence address of George L. Pigman, which was now known to the Bureau as 602 West Maple Road, Indianapolis, Indiana. I instructed ASAC Roche that in addition to verifying the residence address of George L. Pigman, a discreet inquiry should be made to determine his business address, and that after this had been done the information should be furnished to the New York Office and the Bureau. I also told Mr. Roche that sometime today, depending upon the outcome of some investigation being handled by the New York Office, the New York Office would request the Indianapolis Field Office to thoroughly interview Pigman. Suggestions as to some of the things to be asked Pigman during this interview would be furnished to the Indianapolis Office by New York.

At 10:55 A.M. I called SAC Johnson of Milwaukee and told him that the latest address that the Bureau had on William Ward Pigman, also known as Wald or Walt, is 702 East North Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. I requested that the Milwaukee Office verify this address and also ascertain discreetly the business address of William Ward Pigman. The same instructions issued to the Indianapolis Office were also imparted to the Milwaukee Field Office.

PIGMAN

At 11:25 A.M., ASAC Roche of Indianapolis called and advised that George L. Pigman was now residing at 602 West Maple Road, Indianapolis. His business address is the Experimental Station, CAA, Weir Cook Airport, Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Roche further advised that Pigman is now at the airport and is expected to be there until about 5:00 or 5:30 P.M. He doesn't expect to go home for dinner but probably will be out for the evening, according to information available to the Indianapolis Office.

Kisseloff-8566

This information was furnished to ASAC Belmont at New York at 11:30 A.M. Also at this time the substance of the background information concerning George L. and William Ward Pigman, as reflected in the letter from the Washington Field Office dated December 8, 1948, was furnished to Mr. Belmont.

LLL:mer

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74-1333-134

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3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

SAC Johnson called Mr. Fletcher at 12:12 P.M. and advised that William Ward Pigman was presently residing at 702 East North Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, and his business address was the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin. He stated that William Ward Pigman was now at his business address.

This information was furnished to ASAC Belmont by Mr. Fletcher at 12:15 P.M.

Kisseloff-8567

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : J. E. MILNES

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
Time of Call: 8:20 p.m.

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

ASAC R. J. Lally of the Baltimore Office called. He indicated that he had previously discussed the possible interview with Samuel J. Pelovitz with you. He said that they were awaiting Bureau instructions to determine whether or not they should interview Pelovitz.

I obtained the tickler of your memorandum to Mr. Ladd of December 8, 1948, recording a call from Mr. Belmont in New York at 3:55 p.m. and advised Mr. Lally that you had indicated in that memorandum that Mr. Belmont had recommended that the Baltimore Agents serve the subpoena on Pelovitz at the time they attempted to interview him, in order to be certain that the subpoena was served on him and at the same time insure his appearance before the Grand Jury. You recall that in that memorandum you indicated that you would advise Mr. Belmont concerning this recommendation.

While talking to Mr. Lally, another Agent in the Baltimore Office was talking to the New York Office, at which time the Baltimore Office was advised that Mr. Donegan did not anticipate issuing the subpoena until tomorrow morning. In view of this, it did not appear that it was necessary to advise the Baltimore Office whether or not the interview was authorized at this time. I indicated to Mr. Lally that so far as the interview was concerned tonight, they could forget about it and that the Bureau would advise them in the morning as to whether the interview was authorized.

JEM:esb

Kisseloff-8568

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174-1333-135
F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

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50 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 8

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This is to advise you of information received in confidence from LOUIS A. RUSSELL, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, concerning the present activities of that Committee in the matter of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

RUSSELL indicated that the Committee has issued three subpoenaes, one for JULIAN WADLEIGH, whom RUSSELL advises, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an interview on December 6, 1948, had stated as furnishing him information of a commercial nature in his espionage activities. The other subpoenaes, according to RUSSELL, were for EUNICE LINCOLN and ANNABELLE NEWCOMBE, both of whom were formerly secretaries for ALGER HISS at the Department of State. RUSSELL indicated that the Committee Investigators had been informed that JULIAN WADLEIGH was on vacation and had learned that ANNABELLE NEWCOMBE was in Paris, France with the State Department but would be returning within a day or two to this country.

RUSSELL also advised that the Committee had been in receipt of an anonymous report that one BERTRAM BENEDICT, who operates the "Editorial Research Reports", had been the individual who was making photostats for ALGER HISS in his espionage activities. RUSSELL advised that during the course of their investigation, the Committee Investigators had learned that ALGER HISS had sold a house to BERT BENEDICT and RUTH SARLES.

It was further learned from RUSSELL that the Committee was trying to locate WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, whom WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised the Committee in interview as being his source of information at the Bureau of Standards. Kisseloff-8569

RUSSELL also advised that the House Committee had learned from a source which he did not disclose that FRANCIS SAYRE was leaving Washington, D. C. sometime on this date in order to avoid testifying before the Committee and was not expected to return until sometime after December 20, 1948.

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F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

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74-94

RIN:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
December 8, 1948

In connection with the Committee's efforts to identify certain typewritten specimens which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had turned over to the Committee with known typewritten specimens of ALGER HISS, RUSSELL advised that they had obtained one known specimen which had been turned over to the typewriting expert of the Veterans Administration and that he made a tentative identification but would not give a conclusive identification since one of the specimens was a photographic reproduction and the other a photostatic reproduction and this expert declined to make a positive identification unless the identification could be made on original documents or on specimens similarly reproduced.

In the event that additional information is obtained, it will be promptly forwarded to the Bureau.

Kisseloff-8570

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Special Agent K. T. Delavigne of the Washington Field Office advised me at 12:30 p.m. today that Jack Neal of the State Department informed that with reference to the documents being checked at the State Department, it has been ascertained that Under Secretary of State, through the Legal Department, requested and received the documents. They are now in his personal possession and will not be available to Mr. Neal until they are returned for files. This action, of course, delays the completion of the Washington Field Office inquiry as to these documents. Today, however, the Washington Field Office is conferring with Mr. Neal concerning the documents, photostats of which he previously furnished to the Bureau on a confidential basis.

It has been further ascertained that the House Un-American Activities Committee is now trying to locate George L. Pigman and William Ward Pigman, named by Chambers in his testimony before the Grand Jury yesterday. With reference to these two individuals the Bureau has identified them, is aware of their present addresses and proper instructions have been issued for their interviews. George Pigman is residing and working at Indianapolis, Indiana. William Ward Pigman is residing and working at Appleton, Wisconsin.

It has been ascertained also that the HUAC has issued subpoenas for the appearance of Eunice Lincoln (both names phonetic) and Annabelle Newcombe, both of whom allegedly were employed by the State Department in the past and served as secretaries to Alger Hiss. Newcombe is in Paris but is expected to return by air within the next day or two.

The HUAC is also endeavoring to subpoena former Assistant Secretary of State Sayre and allegedly he is making himself unavailable until about December 20 and is apparently avoiding service of a subpoena.

Kisseloff-8571

HBF:cmw

174-1333-137
F B I

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3 DEC 17 1948

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50 DEC 28 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mason
Mr. Nease
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Jones
Mr. Leibler
Miss Gandy

DEC 8-1948

Quinn RS

FBI MILWAUKEE 12-8-48 7-16 PM CST GS

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SACS, NEW YORK AND INDIANAPOLIS URGENT...RUSH...

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

ON INTERVIEW DENIES KNOWING JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS OR DAVID

CARPENTER. IS ACQUAINTED WITH NAME OF SUBJECT CHAMBERS FROM NEWSP-

APER ACCOUNTS ONLY. CLAIMS HE CASUALLY KNEW [redacted] AND ELEANOR NELSON

FROM ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, WHEN HE WAS

A MEMBER OF THE FEDERATION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS AND

TECHNICIANS UNION. THE DATES WERE VOLUNTEERED BY HIM. HE BELIEVES

THAT NELSON WAS A MEMBER OF SOME FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNION AT THAT TIME,

AND THAT HE MUST HAVE MET HER AT SOME JOINT UNION MEETING. HE CANNOT

RECALL WHY HE REMEMBERS HER EXCEPT THAT SHE MAY HAVE BEEN PROMINENT

IN UNION WORK. HE IS UNABLE TO DESCRIBE HER EXCEPT TO SAY THAT SHE

WAS A WOMAN ABOUT TEN YEARS OLDER THAN HIMSELF. PIGMAN ALSO DENIES

EVER HAVING BEEN A MEMBER OF THE CP. DENIES EVER AT ANY TIME HAVING

FURNISHED INFORMATION OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE TO ANY PERSON OUTSIDE

OF HIS EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS IN WASHINGTON. CLAIMS

HE NEVER WORKED ON ANY CONFIDENTIAL MATTER AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER

HE CONSIDERED THE WORK CONFIDENTIAL, STILL DENIES THAT HE FURNISHED

TO ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON INFORMATION COMING TO HIM THROUGH THE

COURSE OF HIS EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS. CLAIMS A WILLING-

NESS TO COOPERATE, BUT EITHER REFUSES OR CANNOT GIVE ANY INFORMATION

OF A DELICATE NATURE INVESTIGATION, BUT STATES THAT IN EVENT HE SHOULD

END PAGE ONE

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3 DEC 17 1948

File 9

308

Kisseloff-8572

SUBSEQUENTLY RECALL ANYTHING OF VALUE TO INVESTIGATION, WILL IMMED-
~~IATELY~~X IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THIS OFFICE. THE ALLEGATIONS CONCERN-
ING PIGMAN AND THE SOURCE THEREOF WERE NOT DISCLOSED TO HIM, BUT QUES-
TIONS WERE ASKED HIM TO ELICIT THIS INFORMATION IF HE HAD KNOWN OR
BEEN WILLING TO FURNISH IT.

JOHNSON

END ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 821PM OK FBI WA LS

NYC OK FBI NYC EMCG

IP OK FBI IP FTV

DIS PLS

cc: Mr. Fletcher

LHB:cl
74-54

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WACO FIELD 12-0-48 5:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTLER CHEMIST, WAC, NORFOLK, VA - R. FORWARD TO WFO BY SPECIAL DELIVERY, PHOTOSTATIC COPIES CONSISTING OF SIXTYFIVE DOCUMENTS AND FIVE HANDWRITTEN NOTES WHICH WERE ORIGINALLY FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU IN THIS MATTER AND LEFT IN YOUR OFFICE BY SA F. L. JONES ON EVENING OF DECEMBER THIRD, LAST.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 92

124-1333-139

Kisseloff-8574

DEC 2 1948

74-1333

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

December 8, 1948

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SEP/EWW/A
Declassify on: OADR 23567

On December 7, 1948, Agents of the New York Office of this Bureau interviewed Mrs. Jade Massing in New York City, who is known to have been engaged in Soviet espionage in this country until 1936. This interview was conducted on the basis of previous information received from Whittaker Chambers to the effect that Mrs. Massing may have been the leader of a Communist underground apparatus in which Henry Julian Wadleigh and others at the State Department were members.

Mrs. Massing stated that for approximately one year, or a period of time which included a winter and a summer, she had been working on Noel Field, a State Department employee, in an endeavor to have him enter into the work that she was doing, which she described as intelligence work on behalf of the Soviet Government and the Comintern. She said she was not certain that she was working for the Soviets nor did she know whether or not Noel Field understood that he was being recruited for the Soviets, however, she said she is sure that he knew that he was to work in behalf of the Communist International cause. She stated she had propositioned Noel Field to obtain information from the State Department and turn it over to her, after which she would see that it was turned over to her superior, Boris, who would send it either to Russia or to a representative of the Comintern.

Mrs. Massing said that she frequently went to Washington and stayed at Noel Field's apartment with him and his wife while she was developing Field. She stated that possibly in the winter of 1935-1936, Noel Field told her that someone else was also recruiting him to do the same work and that he did not know just what to do. She said she told Field that she would like to meet this person who was trying to recruit him so they could "have it out." Field made arrangements for her to meet this person.

RECORDED - 92 74-1333-140

According to Mrs. Massing, approximately a week later, Field had a dinner party at his apartment in Washington. She recalled that Martha Field, Noel's wife was present, along with Noel, herself and Alger Hiss. She said she cannot recall whether or not anyone else was present but there were possibly a few others. She said that Alger Hiss' wife was not present. According to Mrs. Massing, Noel Field told her that Hiss was the person who was trying to recruit him. Field told her this either before or on the night of the dinner. Mrs. Massing said she was impressed with Alger Hiss' good looks, his charm, and his intelligence, and she said they got along very well. Immediately after the dinner, and at the first moment

DECLASSIFIED BY SCB/EWW/A ON 7/21/85

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-

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

FLJ:DHW
Cc: 65-9940

Delivered 5:10 PM to Russo 12-8-48

Kisseloff-8575

CONFIDENTIAL

when Mrs. Massing and Alger Hiss could get together, they had a conversation which to the best of her recollection went as follows:

"Well, you are the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs." Mrs. Massing said, "and you are the man who is meddling in my affairs." Alger Hiss said, "What is your apparatus" and Mrs. Massing stated, "I didn't ask that question of you. You shouldn't ask it of me." They both laughed at this, after which Alger Hiss stated, "Well we'll fight it out to see who gets Noel." Mrs. Massing stated, "I'll beat you in this game because I am a woman." After this statement, either Mrs. Massing or Alger Hiss said, "What difference does it make who gets Noel. We're both working for the same boss." Mrs. Massing cannot recall whether she made the statement or whether it was made by Alger Hiss. She said the statement meant to her that they were both working for the same boss, the Communist International movement. She said there was no question in her mind that Alger Hiss was working for some branch of the Soviet intelligence or for the Comintern and was trying to recruit Noel Field to work with him and further, this branch was in competition with her group headed by Boris.

Mrs. Massing stated that throughout the evening she got along very well with Alger Hiss. They seemed to agree on everything. After the meeting she returned to New York and reported the results of her meeting with Alger Hiss. Boris was delighted and slapped her on the back and said, "good girl." He instructed her to refrain from seeing Hiss in the future. She stated she never saw Alger Hiss either before or after this dinner party at Noel Field's apartment. She advised that she has seen many photographs of Alger Hiss in the newspapers recently and she is sure that they were photographs of the Alger Hiss that she met in Field's apartment. Mrs. Massing stated that she was probably staying at Field's apartment the night that she met Hiss; that she eventually "won Noel Field" and that he operated for her group. She advised finally, that to her knowledge, Noel Field is presently in Switzerland.

Efforts are being made to verify the present location of Noel Field in order to determine if he is available for interview.

Your immediate advice is requested concerning a reinterview of Alger Hiss in connection with the above allegations of Mrs. Massing.

For your additional information, Mrs. Massing has been summoned to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City today.

Kisseloff-8576

CONFIDENTIAL

LGZ:cl
74-94

DIRECTOR, FBI 12-8-48 4:00 PM URGENT

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. JACK D. NEAL OF STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY SUPPLIED ADDITIONAL ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS TO SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, WHICH HAE BEEN PHOTOSTATED AND RETURNED. ALL DOCUMENTS OBTAINED TO DATE FROM STATE DEPARTMENT INDICATE THAT THE MATERIAL FROM BALTIMORE OFFICE WERE PARAPHRASINGS OR COPIES OF AUTHENTIC STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS. FOURTEEN DOCUMENTS ARE STILL TO BE IDENTIFIED AND WILL BE FURNISHED AS SOON AS OBTAINED FROM STATE DEPARTMENT FILES. DOCUMENTS PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF THIS OFFICE ARE BEING CORRELATED AND WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

HOTTEL

124-1333-141

3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8577

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA,
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to telephone call of Inspector HOWARD B. FLETCHER on the evening of December 7, 1948, at which time the Washington Field Office was requested to identify and locate one GEORGE PIGMAN and his brother, WARD PIGMAN, also known as WALD or WALT. Both of these individuals were employed at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. in 1937.

PIGMAN

Attention is directed to the following Bureau file: 100-166300, which furnished information from the Chicago Office dated December 9, 1942, under the caption of "GEORGE L. PIGMAN, Arlington, Virginia, Internal Security - G - Hatch Act". The Chicago Office advised that one WILLIAM B. FELTES, 5322 West Drummond Place, Chicago, Illinois, who at that time was employed by the Communication Section of the Western Electric Company of Chicago, said his brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE L. PIGMAN, Columbus Street, Arlington, Virginia, an aeronautical engineer employed by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, made a trip to Germany, returning just before the outbreak of the war in 1939. He brought several German cameras back with him and was believed to have a contraption in his basement which might be a short wave radio. According to the informant, who requested that this information be retained in strictest confidence, PIGMAN's wife allegedly stated to PIGMAN that he had better get rid of the literature he had in his basement or that he would lose his job. No other remarks of an un-American character were noted by the informant.

Further attention is called to Bureau File No. 121-13374, which shows that a preliminary loyalty investigation was instigated on one GEORGE LEROY PIGMAN, Chief of Structural Section, Experimental Section, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Indianapolis, Indiana, under the caption of "Loyalty of Government Employees".

Kisseloff-8578

74-94

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74-1333-142
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3 DEC 17 1948

memo Mr. Fletcher 12-8-48 LLL

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COPIES DESTROYED
205 DEC 17 1964

An examination of the city directories for Washington, D. C. and vicinity reflects that in 1933 one GEORGE L. PIGMAN, employed in the laboratory at the National Bureau of Standards, resided at 1255 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W. WILLIAM W. PIGMAN, a scientist aide at the Bureau of Standards, is listed as residing at the same address.

The city directory of 1935 reflects GEORGE L. PIGMAN, wife, VIRGINIA W., as being a Laboratory Assistant at the National Bureau of Standards and residing at 1922 N Street, N. W., Apartment 44; WILLIAM W. PIGMAN, wife, ALICE, of being a Scientist Aide at the National Bureau of Standards and residing at 2127 P Street, N. W. Apartment 308.

In the directory for 1936, GEORGE L. PIGMAN is listed as a mechanic at the National Bureau of Standards, residing at 1922 N Street, Apartment 44. WILLIAM W. PIGMAN, Scientist Aide at the Bureau of Standards, is listed as residing at 3001 Porter Street, N. W.

The 1937 directory lists GEORGE L. PIGMAN and WILLIAM W. PIGMAN, both employed at the National Bureau of Standards, as residing at the same addresses as they did in 1936.

The directory for 1938 reflects GEORGE L. PIGMAN employed at the Bureau of Standards as residing at 1922 N Street, N. W., Apartment 44, while WILLIAM W. PIGMAN, a chemist at the Bureau of Standards, as residing in Arlington, no street address listed.

The 1939 directory carries only GEORGE L. PIGMAN, engineer at the Bureau of Standards as residing in Arlington.

In the directory for 1944, GEORGE L. PIGMAN, engineer, Bureau of Standards, is shown as residing at 1907 N. Kenmore, Arlington, Virginia, while WARD W. PIGMAN, chemist, Bureau of Standards, resided at 2006 North Stafford, Arlington, Virginia.

The 1941 directory lists GEORGE L. PIGMAN, aeronautical engineer, Civil Aeronautics Administration, as residing at 1907 North Kanmore, Arlington. WILLIAM W. PIGMAN, chemist, Bureau of Standards, is listed as residing at 2006 North Stafford, Arlington.

In the 1942 city directory, GEORGE L. PIGMAN, engineer, Civil Aeronautics Administration is listed as residing at 1907 North Kenmore, Arlington, Virginia, while WILLIAM W. PIGMAN, chemist, National Bureau of Standards, is listed as residing at 5002 Wakefield Road, Green Acres, Maryland.

Kisseloff-8579

74-94

The directory for 1943 lists GEORGE L. PIGMAN, engineer, Civil Aeronautics Administration, as residing at 1907 North Kenmore, Arlington, and also lists a second GEORGE L. PIGMAN with the National Bureau of Standards as residing at 229 North Columbus, Arlington. WILLIAM W. PIGMAN is listed as being with the Bureau of Standards and residing at 5002 Wakefield Road, Green Acres, Maryland.

Un appropriate pretext, Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, made telephonic inquiry of Mrs. JOHN J. O'CONNELL, 5000 Wakefield Road, Green Acres, Maryland. She advised that WARD PIGMAN formerly resided at 5002 Wakefield Road and had moved to 702 East North Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. Mrs. O'CONNELL received a Christmas card from the PIGMANS in 1947 and in addition she visited in Washington, D. C. with Mrs. WARD PIGMAN in the summer of 1948, at which time she gave no indication of a change of address. Mrs. O'CONNELL said further that Mrs. WARD PIGMAN has a sister who is Mrs. LEWIS B. SIMS, 6513 Brennon Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN contacted Mr. JAMES KIRBY, 229 North Columbus Street, Arlington, Virginia, and he advised that he had taken title to those premises in approximately June 1946. He stated that he had purchased the house from one GEORGE L. PIGMAN. To the best of his recollection, PIGMAN was employed with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and had been transferred to Indianapolis, Indiana sometime previously but that due to his inability to obtain suitable living quarters there he had left his family residing at 229 North Columbus Street until he was able to procure a place for them to live.

Mr. KIRBY did not know exactly when Mr. PIGMAN had left Arlington but knew that it was sometime previous to his taking possession of the house. Mr. KIRBY also advised that PIGMAN's wife's name was VIRGINIA PIGMAN, but he was unable to offer any information as to whether PIGMAN had a brother named WALT. Mr. KIRBY was also unable to furnish any residence address for Mr. PIGMAN but advised that his nextdoor neighbors, a Mr. MARTIN who had resided there since 1941 and also a Mr. McQUEEN at 4808 Second Road North, Arlington, Virginia, were friendly with the PIGMANS and might possibly be in a position to offer some information as to their present whereabouts. Mr. KIRBY also without being specifically asked, volunteered the information that he believed GEORGE PIGMAN had formerly been employed at the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. JAMES MARTIN, 225 North Columbus Street, Arlington, Virginia, also confirmed the fact that GEORGE L. PIGMAN had previously resided at 229 North Columbus Street.

Kisseloff-8580

74-94

He further substantiated the information furnished by Mr. KIRBY to the effect that PIGMAN had been employed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and had been transferred to Indianapolis approximately three or four years ago. Mr. MARTIN, however, was unable to furnish any additional information and did not know what Mr. PIGMAN's present residence address would be.

Mr. THOMAS W. McQUEEN, 4808 Second Road North, Arlington, Virginia, advised that he had been acquainted with the PIGMAN family when they had resided at 229 North Columbus Street. He also advised that GEORGE PIGMAN had been transferred to Indianapolis, Indiana and after consultation with his wife, Mr. McQUEEN advised Agent CANAVAN that the most recent address which they had for the PIGMANS is 602 West Maple Road, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Inquiry by Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES at the Arlington Post Office reflects that in 1943 GEORGE L. PIGMAN submitted a change of address from 1907 North Kenmore, Arlington to 229 North Columbus Street, Arlington, Virginia. In 1946 he submitted a change of address to 602 West Maple Road, Indianapolis, Indiana.

An examination of the current Indianapolis telephone directory reflects a GEORGE L. PIGMAN as residing at the above address, telephone number Humboldt 4512.

Through confidential sources at the Bureau of Standards Special Agents ROBERT W. McCASLIN and JOE R. CRAIG ascertained that neither GEORGE L. PIGMAN or WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN or WALT or WALD PIGMAN were listed. Such sources determined, however, inactive files relative to former employees GEORGE LEROY PIGMAN and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN had been removed to the National Archives.

Through the cooperation of an official of the National Archives, Inactive Bureau of Standards employment files pertinent to the above individuals were furnished and the following information noted therefrom:

GEORGE LEROY PIGMAN entered on duty at the Bureau of Standards August 1, 1930 as an Under Laboratory Apprentice, SP-2, subsequently promoted to Junior Material Engineer May 13, 1936 in the Cement and Concrete Division. On November 4, 1938 he was promoted to Assistant Materials Engineer, Cement and Concrete Division.

The records reflect that he resigned without prejudice October 17, 1940, to accept employment with the Civil Aeronautics Administration as an aeronautical engineer.

The above file reflected that GEORGE L. PIGMAN was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 22, 1912 and at the time of his application listed the address of his nearest relative as J. W. PIGMAN, father, 1017 South Lombard Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. The file further noted that he attended George Washington University, having received a Master of Engineers Degree in 1935. The only address shown for GEORGE L. PIGMAN was 3102 Rodman Street, N. W. at the time of his application in 1930.

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was shown to have entered on duty with the Bureau of Standards May 28, 1930 as a Laboratory Apprentice, in which capacity he worked until March 13, 1931. Thereafter he was designated as a Scientific Aide March 13, 1931 to May 1, 1936; chemist May 1, 1936 to August 8, 1938; absent August 1939 to September 27, 1939 to attend the University of Leipzig, Germany, as Research Fellow for Labor Foundation, Wilmington, Delaware; return to Bureau of Standards as Organic Chemist September 27, 1939 in which capacity he was employed until his resignation August 22, 1944, at which time he indicated he was resigning to accept other employment with the Corn Products Refining Company, Research Laboratory, Argo, Illinois.

Such records reflect that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN received a BS Degree in Chemistry at George Washington University in 1932 and a Ph. D. in Organic Chemistry from the University of Maryland in 1936. It was further noted that he had registered for Selective Service with Local Board No. 1, Arlington County, Virginia, being assigned Order No. 1522.

The file reflected WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN in 1930 at the time of his application resided at 2006 North Stafford, Arlington, Virginia, that thereafter he had resided at 1907 North Kenmore Street, Arlington, Virginia, during 1939. In such file he listed the name of his nearest relative in 1930 and again in 1939 as J. W. PIGMAN, 1017 South Lombard Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

His birth date is shown as March 5, 1910, Chicago, Illinois.

74-94

Kisseloff-8582

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

DEC 8- 1948

TELETYPE

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BSA/cam
928732-002

WASH 19 AND NEW YORK 5 FROM PHILA 8 9-35 PM PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK CITY URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. REMYTEL DECEMBER SEVEN. HARRY MARTIN HAS ADVISED RESULTS OF INTERVIEW TODAY WITH HORACE SCHMAHL WHO CAME TO MARTIN-S OFFICE ALONE FROM NEW YORK PARTICULARLY FOR THIS INTERVIEW. SCHMAHL QUESTIONED MARTIN AND HIS ATTORNEY, SIDNEY ORLOFSKY WHO WAS PRESENT DURING INTERVIEW AT GREAT LENGTH CONCERNING POSSIBLE WHEREABOUTS OF DOCUMENTS WRITTEN ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. MARTIN FURNISHED INFORMATION IN RESPONSE TO DIRECT QUESTIONS AS TO POSSIBIBILITY OF A WILL BEING WRITTEN ON THE TYPEWRITER THAT FANSLER DID HAVE A WILL WRITTEN IN NINETEEN FORTY. ORLOFSKY TOOK SCHMAHL TO CITY HALL WHERE WILL WAS EXAMINED. SCHMAHL INDICATED HE DID NOT BELIEVE IT WAS WRITTEN ON THE WOODSTOCK AND MADE NO EFFORT IN ORLOFSKY-S PRESENCE TO OBTAIN THE ORIGINAL WILL OR HAVE A COPY MADE. SCHMAHL ASKED IF INCOME TAX RETURNS WERE TYPED ON THE WOODSTOCK AND MARTIN BELIEVES THIS WAS PROBABLE FOR ALL YEARS OF THE PARTNERSHIP. SCHMAHL INQUIRED AS TO EXISTENCE OF DOCUMENTS AT HEAD OFFICE OF NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND MARTIN CLAIMS HE ATTEMPTED TO CONVINCE SCHMAHL THAT THERE WOULD NOT BE ANY SUCH DOCUMENTS IN EXISTENCE. RE MILWAUKEE LETTERS TO BUREAU DECEMBER SEVEN WITH INSTANT CAPTION.

RECORDED - 92 | 74-1333-143
INDEXED 92 3 DEC 17 1948

68 DEC 31 1948

- END PAGE ONE -

Kisseloff-8583

MARTIN HAS EXAMINED PHTOTOSTATS OF THE FOUR ORIGINAL LETTERS OBTAINED AND UPON OBSERVING STENO-S INITIALS ON LETTER DATED NOVEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN NOW RECALLS THAT A STENO NAMED KATHERINE LOGERMAN WAS FANSLER-S SECRETARY AT INCEPTION OF PARTNERSHIP IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN. THROUGH INQUIRY TODAY MARTIN HAS LOCATED KATHERINE SHOTWELL, NEE LOGERMAN WHO ADVISED HIM THAT SHE WAS PARTNERSHIP SECRETARY UNTIL APPROXIMATELY MIDDLE OF NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT AND THAT DURING HER ENTIRE TENURE THE ONLY TYPEWRITER WAS A ROYAL. MARTIN THEN RECALLED THAT WOODSTOCK WAS OBTAINED SOMETIME AFTER NEW STENO, ANNE C. COYLE WAS EMPLOYED AT TIME KATHERINE LOGERMAN RESIGNED AND THAT AT TIME WOODSTOCK WAS PURCHASED THE ROYAL WAS EITHER TRADED IN OR SOLD IN A MANNER UNKNOWN TO HIM. AFTER EXTENSIVE INQUIRY MARTIN HAS LOCATED THE FORMER ANNE COYLE NOW MRS. THOMAS C. FOX AS RESIDING NEAR VINELAND, N.J. NOT WILLIAMSTOWN AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCE TELETYPE. MARTIN PLACED PHONE CALL TO MRS. FOX BUT WAS ADVISED SHE WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UNTIL THURSDAY AM. HE WILL CALL HER AGAIN AT THAT TIME. MARTIN AND HIS ATTORNEY BOTH GAINED IMPRESSION FROM SCHMAHL THAT THERE IS SOME DOUBT IN HIS MIND AS TO HISS-S INNOCENCE SINCE SCHMAHL TOLD THEM THAT HISS-S STORY CONCERNING THE TYPEWRITER AND QUOTE SEVERAL OTHER POINTS UNQUOTE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE INACCURATE. HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE NATURE OF THE OTHER POINTS

Kisseloff-8584

NOR DID HE SAY DIRECTLY THAT HE DOUBTED HISS-S INNOCENCE BUT BOTH MARTIN AND ATTORNEY GAINED THE IMPRESSION THAT THIS WAS WHAT HE MEANT. SCHMAHL DID STATE THAT IF HISS WERE PROVEN WRONG ON QUOTE ONE MORE THING UNQUOTE HIS FIRM WOULD WITHDRAW FROM THE CASE. MARTIN HAS ALSO ADVISED SCHMAHL IN ANSWER TO DIRECT QUESTIONS THAT DOCUMENTS PREPARED ON THE WOODSTOCK ARE POSSIBLY IN EXISTENCE AT SEVERAL OTHER SOURCES SUCH AS FANSLER-S CHURCH AND ATTORNEY. SCHMAHL APPEARED AT PHILADELPHIA OFFICE THIS PM WHILE AGENT HANDLING THIS CASE WAS WITH MARTIN AND WAS INTERVIEWED BY COMPLAINT AGENT. WAS IN CONSIDERABLE HURRY TO CATCH TRAIN TO NEW YORK AND GAVE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME INFO AS MARTIN HAS ADVISED HE GAVE SCHMAHL. IT NOW APPEARS THAT ALL THREE LETTERS DATED IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN FORWARDED BY MILWAUKEE TO LABORATORY AND POSSIBLY THE FOURTH LETTER DATED IN NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE WERE WRITTEN ON THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER USED BY THE PARTNERSHIP OF FANSLER - MARTIN BEFORE THE WOODSTOCK WAS OBTAINED SOMETIME DURING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ANNE C. COYLE AS PARTNERSHIP STENO. SCHMAHL DOES NOT POSSESS INFO RE ACTUAL WHEREABOUTS OF MRS. ANNE C. FOX, NEE COYLE NOR DOES HE KNOW ABOUT ROYAL TYPEWRITER AND FORMER STENO LOGERMAN SINCE THIS INFO WAS DEVELOPED SUBSEQUENT TO INTERVIEW BETWEEN SCHMAHL AND MARTIN AND HIS ATTORNEY. INVESTIGATION AT PHILADELPHIA WILL BE GUIDED BY

Kisseloff-8585

RESULTS OF MARTIN-S CONVERSATION WITH MRS. FOX TOMORROW. BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO OBTAIN INCOME TAX RETURNS OF FANSLER FOR YEARS NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT THROUGH NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE FOR COMPARISON WITH DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS.

Unnecessary since later specimens obtained

BOARDMAN

END

cc: Mr. Harbo

WAO# R PH R 19 WA4

NY PH R 5 NY

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

December 8, 1948

Director, FBI

88586

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

266586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY spmacldd

Attention: FBI Laboratory

~~Dear Sir:~~

Reference is made to teletype from New York to Bureau dated December 7, 1948, wherein it was stated that certain specimens of typewriting would be forwarded to the Laboratory for examination.

On December 7, 1948, Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, personally called at this office and turned over to an agent the following specimens of typewriting:

alleged K15

1. A menu dated May 20, 1939, which Mr. McLEAN states was typewritten by TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of Mrs. ALGER HISS.

alleged K16

2. A set of notes consisting of six pages and captioned "Appendix." Mr. McLEAN stated he believed TIMOTHY HOBSON also typed these notes.

alleged K17

3. Also furnished was a carbon copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933, with the address 378 Central Park West, New York City. This letter is addressed to Mr. Walter L. Tibbetts, 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Mass. Mr. McLEAN does not know whether this specimen was typed by Mr. ALGER HISS or Mrs. HISS, but states that he found the letter in the papers of ALGER HISS. Mrs. HISS has been unable to state whether or not she had a typewriter in her possession while residing in New York City in 1933.

With reference to the above specimens, it has been alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that the documents which he obtained from ALGER HISS were copied on a typewriter by Mrs. ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-8587

Mrs. HISS has denied that she typed or copied any documents which Mr. HISS had in his possession, and states that she remembers receiving a typewriter from her father, Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. She does not know the exact date she received the typewriter, nor can she recall the make of the typewriter or how she disposed of it. Mrs. HISS stated, however, that her father, Mr. FANSLER, was a general

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65-14920

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CONTAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

DEC 28 1948

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

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3 DEC 17 1948

FDO'B:RAA
65-14902

New York, N. Y.

agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia. Agents of the Philadelphia Office interviewed Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, who stated that he was in partnership with Mr. FANSLER from 1927 to late 1930. Mr. MARTIN stated that at the time of the inception of the partnership a new Woodstock typewriter was purchased, and when the partnership was dissolved FANSLER, according to Mr. MARTIN, retired to an apartment in West Philadelphia, and he is convinced that FANSLER took the typewriter with him since he, MARTIN, did not take it in his continued association with Northwestern Mutual. Leads have been set forth by the Philadelphia Office to Milwaukee, at the suggestion of Mr. MARTIN, in an effort to obtain a specimen which was written on the Woodstock typewriter which Mr. FANSLER had in his possession.

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated December 7, wherein it is indicated that the FBI Laboratory has concluded that 64 of the typewritten copies of documents which CHAMBERS had in his possession were typed on a machine which most closely matches the Woodstock pica type, the standards of which are in the FBI Laboratory files.

It is requested that the enclosed specimens submitted by Mr. McLEAN be examined by the Laboratory in an effort to determine the type and make of typewriter on which they were typed. It is Mr. McLEAN'S opinion that the carbon copy of the letter was typed on the HISS typewriter, provided they had it in their possession in 1933.

It is requested that this examination be conducted immediately and the results of the same be forwarded to the New York Office together with the specimens, in order that they may be returned to Mr. McLEAN, who has been advised that the results will not be furnished to him.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

Kisselloff-8588

FDO'B:RAA
65-14920

Enclosures

REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

SPECIAL DELIVERY

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 10, 1940

74-1333-144

To: New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of the evidence received from your office on December 9, 1940.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

JAY DAVID WHITMAN, ET AL
FORGERY, ETC. - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-11,000
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-[illegible] LM

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated December 9, 1940

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 12-16-74

Examination requested: Document

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY sp/mcl/dd #26656

Specimens:

K15 Item dated May 20, 1937, purportedly typewritten by THOMAS HUGHES.
K16 Set of notes consisting of six pages and captioned "APPENDIX", purportedly typewritten by THOMAS HUGHES.
K17 Carbon copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933 to MILTON L. THOMPSON, purportedly typewritten by Mrs. ALICE HUGHES.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the typewriters used to type K15 and K16 were not used to type any of the specimens previously submitted and designated as Q65 through Q67, Q74 through Q131.

It was concluded that the typewriter which typed K17 was not used to type specimen Q65, Q74 through Q131.

Kisseloff-8589

No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not the machine which was used to type K17, typed specimens Q66 through Q67, due to the fact that the carbon copy, K17, is not clear and the photostatic copies of questioned evidence are of poor quality and not sufficiently clear. However, there was

[illegible] SPECIAL DELIVERY

1- Philadelphia
1- Baltimore
1- Washington Field

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

RECEIVED

Page one

(continued)

RCF:[illegible]

a defect noted on the right hand side of the bottom loop of the small letter "g" appearing on both the questioned and known specimens. With the exception of the defect in the letter "g" as far as can be seen from the carbon impression making up K17, the machine must have been in good condition at the time K17 was typed. It is suggested, if possible, to secure the original specimens of photostats, Q65 through Q69, and the original of K17 for further comparison with each other. It is doubtful whether or not a definite conclusion could be reached if only the original K17 was obtained and not the originals of Q65 through Q69.

Specimens K15 through K17 are returned herewith to the New York office, photographic copies being retained in the Bureau's files.

Kisseloff-8590

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

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 9, 1948

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

19887

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

At 10:05 a.m. today, Supervisor Delavigne of the Washington Field Office called and stated they had just received a call from Henry Julian Wadleigh, who a few days ago furnished a signed statement admitting that he had furnished State Department documents to a man known to him as Harold Wilson. Wadleigh was calling from the office of Herman Greenberg, an attorney associated with Forer and Rein, Washington, D. C., and he asked for a copy of his statement. This firm is the one who represents Gerhart Eisler.

After consulting with you, I instructed Mr. Delavigne to call Mr. Wadleigh back and tell him that the statement had been furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell of the Department and he would have to make his request for a copy of the statement of Mr. Campbell.

ACTION

There is attached a memorandum to Mr. Campbell advising of this request.

Attachment

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-8591

174-1333-145

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50 DEC 28 1948

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

DEC 9 - 1948

TELETYPE

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

FBI MILWAUKEE 12-9-48 9-50 AM W

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SACS, NEW YORK AND INDIANAPOLIS

URGENT

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REMYTEL DECEMBER EIGHTH, FORTYEIGHT. THAT PORTION OF SENTENCE WHICH BEGINS ON LINE FOUR SHOULD READ QUOTE CLAIMS HE CASUALLY KNEW AN ELEANOR NELSON UNQUOTE.

JOHNSON

END ACK PLS

311
922 FBI NYC GAP

DA 10-51 AM OK FBI WASH DC ML

IP OK FBI IP NR

DISC PLSM

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F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

6 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8592

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

DEC 9- 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

8-21 P

CONF WASH 52 AND BALTIMORE 4 ~~EDMKEW~~ FROM NEW YORK 9

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, IS-R., ESP-R. ASSISTANT TO AG DONEGAN IS REQUESTING USA BALTIMORE TO ISSUE SUBPOENA ON MORNING OF DECEMBER TENTH FOR APPEARANCE OF ELEANOR NELSON BEFORE FEDERAL GJ, NYC, DEC. THIRTEENTH. USA WILL CONTACT BALTIMORE TO SECURE NELSONS CURRENT ADDRESS. UPON ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENA, BALTIMORE AGENTS SHOULD INTERVIEW NELSON. BUREAU AUTHORITY HAS BEEN TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED FOR AGENTS TO ALSO SERVE SUBPOENA ON NELSON. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO CLEAR WITH BUREAU BEFORE SERVING SUBPOENA.

SCHEIDT

END

BALTIMORE ACK AND DISC, WASH ACK AND HOLD PLS

BA NY R 4 BA

WA NY R 52 WA

74-1333-147
F R I
3 DEC 17 1948

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cc: Mr. Fletcher

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8593

[illegible] 12-2-63 10:55 AM [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CONCEIVABLE BACHRACH MAY HAVE RECEIVED INSTANT TYPEWRITER. SUTEL RESULTS.

[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY sp2mac/dd

cc - Baltimore by teil
Philadelphia by teil

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B
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[illegible]

Kisseloff-8594

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

DEC 9 - 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

FBI, MILWAUKEE 12-9-48 4-49PM-CST

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT RUSH

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. WESTBROOK STEELE, DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN PAPER INSTITUTE, APPLETON, WIS., ADVISED WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN THIS AFTERNOON TOLD HIM HE WAS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE A GRAND JURY IN NEW YORK TOMORROW. PIGMAN TOLD STEELE HE WAS NOT GOING TO NEW YORK ON ONE HOUR NOTICE BUT WOULD LEAVE BY SEVEN FIFTY TWO PM TRAIN TOMORROW FROM APPLETON AND WOULD ARRIVE IN NEW YORK ABOUT EIGHT THIRTY AM SATURDAY, DECEMBER ELEVEN. RUC.

JOHNSON

ACK IN ORDER PLS

FBI WA 552PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

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DEC 17 1948

DEC 28 1948

RHBCBNY XXXXXXX OK FBI NYC E ML

Kisseloff-8595

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : L. WHITSON

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY

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

On this date, former SA Robert L. King personally contacted Supervisor William A. Branigan and furnished the following information:

King stated that from previous conversation with one John Sutro, who is a former lieutenant in the Office of Naval Intelligence and presently a practicing attorney in San Francisco, he learned that Sutro is acquainted with Alger Hiss, having attended Harvard Law School with him.

King advised that from Sutro he secured the names of Richard Field of Harvard Law School and J. P. Tumulty, Jr., an attorney in Washington, who according to Sutro, were at one time close friends of Alger Hiss. In furnishing this information King informed that through his acquaintance with Congressman Richard Nixon, House Committee on Un-American Activities, he had been advised that the House Committee on Un-American Activities was endeavoring to locate typewriting specimens of Alger Hiss for comparison with documents purportedly turned over by Hiss to Chambers. King stated that the names of Richard Field and J. P. Tumulty, Jr., could be regarded as possibly having typewritten letters from Hiss, which might be used for comparison purposes. King informed that Nixon was aware of the names of Richard Field and J. P. Tumulty.

King stated that from his conversation with Congressman RICHARD M. Nixon it had been indicated to him that the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and Congressman Nixon personally, were most anxious to turn the entire matter of the Alger Hiss - Whittaker Chambers controversy over to the Bureau because Nixon was personally of the belief that only the Bureau is capable of fully investigating the espionage angles of the case. King also informed that the House Committee was considering approaching President Truman to have the matter turned over to the Bureau for investigation.

At the same time, King stated that Congressman Nixon had exhibited to him on a personal and confidential basis the documents which the House Committee had obtained from Chambers. King informed that Nixon said that if the matter were not properly handled the House Committee intended to blast their disclosures in the public press because they felt that without a doubt those who were responsible for stealing the government's secrets should be held accountable. King stated that Nixon had informed him that the House Committee had succeeded in identifying certain

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written notations on the documents as being in the handwriting of Alger Hiss. Throughout the conversation King stressed the fact that Congressman Nixon personally felt that the Bureau was the only agency capable of handling this matter and stressed that Nixon had indicated his personal belief that the case should be turned over to the Bureau exclusively.

The above information was furnished by King in strict confidence and he stated that if any approach is made to Field or Tumulty there should be no indication that John Sutro was the source for furnishing their names.

Kisseloff-8597

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 5:45 p.m., at the request of Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, I conferred with him and Mr. Russo in Mr. Campbell's office. He explained that Henry Julian Wadleigh, who appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday and the House Un-American Activities Committee today, was a nervous wreck and he thought he would probably break. Wadleigh is going back to appear before the Grand Jury tomorrow, leaving at 8:00 a.m.

There was some talk to the effect that Russo and Campbell would talk again to Wadleigh tonight because they thought he would break further. In my presence, Mr. Campbell talked to Mr. Ray Whearty and Mr. Donegan in New York on the telephone and he told them he was considering interviewing Wadleigh some more tonight, but it appeared that Mr. Donegan, particularly, opposed it. It was noted that Mr. Campbell told both Mr. Whearty and Mr. Donegan that this was a key witness and that he would make the second witness to prove the perjury case of Hiss. Mr. Campbell indicated also that just before Wadleigh had left his office about 5:30 p.m., he had made some kind of a statement to the effect that he was still giving information out of State Department files as late as 1943. This kind of information does not appear in any statement taken by Bureau Agents and Mr. Campbell did not follow it up. He indicated to Mr. Whearty and Mr. Donegan that he was fearful of following it up because apparently the attitude all afternoon had been that of letting him say what he wanted to when he wanted to and they weren't pushing him in any degree on anything. They obviously are attempting to secure his cooperation and his testimony before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Campbell stated that he regarded Wadleigh as very important and requested that a surveillance be placed on Wadleigh tonight to see who he contacts, if anybody, and that he be "put to bed", and that the surveillance be continued in the morning to be certain that he gets on the train to New York; that he be surveilled in New York until it is known for certain what he is going to do. (At 7:00 p.m., I reached Supervisor Delavigne of the Washington Field Office and instructed the appropriate surveillance.)

Kisseloff-8598

Mr. Campbell also started to talk about an investigation designed to determine, locate and interview all associates of Hiss and a number of other subjects in this case, who were Government employees, to determine if any of the associates, supervisors, fellow workers, etc., could give any pertinent information. Mr. Campbell was called out at this point and I asked Mr. Russo to put a request for such an investigation in the form of a memorandum so that it could be properly considered by the Bureau.

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At 7:15 p.m., I told Mr. McGrath of the New York Office to advise Mr. Belmont that Wadleigh has identified Harold Wilson as Julia Carpenter.

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50 DEC 28 1948

HBF:esb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JU
COMMUNICATIONS SE

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

DEC 9- 1948

TELETYPE

FBI INDIANAPOLIS -12-9-48 9-10 AM CST NR

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK CITY U R G N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY, INDIANAPOLIS, RECEIVED TELEPHONIC INSTRUCTIONS FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL NIGHT OF DECEMBER EIGHT RE SUBPOENA FOR GEORGE L. PIGMAN. SUBPOENA TO BE SERVED TODAY.

F O S T E R

END ACJ WA

"10-09 AM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

ACK NY OK FBI NYC RWT

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Kisseloff-8599

cc: Mr. Hitchen

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

FILE

Supervisor Kenneth Delavigne of the Washington Field Office called at 4:40 P.M. in connection with his discussion earlier today regarding the endeavors on the part of the Washington Field Office to locate a typewriter or material emanating from a typewriter owned by Hiss during the period 1936-~~1940~~. 1938.

ALGER

Mr. Delavigne stated that in checking at the Credit Bureau it was learned that Hiss had accounts with at least six different stores in Washington, D. C. during this period. Further, it was determined that in 1935 he purchased a car from a dealer in Washington and in 1943 had some correspondence with the Riggs Bank regarding the purchase of some land. Mr. Delavigne also stated that there are indications that Hiss had some dealings with a furniture company in Baltimore.

To date there is nothing to show that any of the firms or institutions with which Hiss dealt would have any correspondence from him. However, the possibility does exist and will be probed into if you concur. Mr. Delavigne said he is withholding action along this line in accordance with your instruction of this morning.

LLL:mer

Kisseloff-8600

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File

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In connection with the Bureau's efforts to locate the typewriter believed to be used by ALGER HISS in the reproduction of certain information from the files of the State Department, it has been confidentially learned from the House Committee on Un-American Activities that that Committee, in its efforts to locate known specimens of material of ALGER HISS, has either contacted or considered contacting the following sources for this information:

The Harvard Club, New York City, of which ALGER HISS has been a member of long standing;

A resort at Peacham, Vermont, which HISS and his wife have regularly visited for a number of years;

Department of Agriculture and State Department, both departments in which HISS has been employed in government service;

HISS' Local Draft Board;

The Massachusetts Bar Association;

The United States Supreme Court;

The Riggs National Bank, which held a first mortgage on HISS' residence; and

The American Security and Trust Company, which held a second mortgage on the residence.

It has also been learned in confidence from the HCUA that attorneys for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had furnished the HCUA with information that possibly MARION BACHRACH, the sister of JOHN ABT, and whom WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described as being closely associated with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, may possibly have information concerning the typewriter. It will be noted in the teletype furnished the Bureau on December 9, 1948, that information has been received that MARION BACHRACH has been subpoenaed to appear before the HCUA on Friday, December 10, 1948, and to be questioned in connection with any knowledge she might have of the HISS typewriter. A copy of this teletype was also furnished the New York Office which covers the present residence of MARION BACHRACH.

Kisseloff-8601

This is being furnished for the Bureau's information and any additional information will be furnished promptly.

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74-94

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Director, FBI

Confidential
December 9, 1948

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY
DEFICIENCY - R

You will recall that copies of the stenographic transcript of the testimony of Whittaker Chambers which were obtained by the Department from Mr. T. Edward McDonald, Court Reporter, Baltimore, Maryland, was Volume number 4 of the official transcript and covered only the results of the deposition on November 17, 1948.

You may deem it advisable to obtain Volumes 1, 2 and 3 through similar arrangements that were made in the obtaining of Volume 4 since the material in these Volumes may prove to be of considerable value in connection with this matter. If arrangements are made by the Department to obtain these additional Volumes it would be appreciated if a copy would be made available to this Bureau.

FLJ:hhr

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lohr
Mr. Mohr

Delivered to Russo
12-9-48

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Kisseloff-8602

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

December 9, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

This morning Henry Julian Wadleigh called the Washington Field Office of this Bureau and requested a copy of the statement he has furnished in this matter. He was calling from the office of Norman Greenberg, a Washington, D. C., attorney associated with the firm of Porter and Rein.

Mr. Wadleigh was advised that his signed statement had been furnished to you and that it would be necessary to make his request for a copy of the statement of you.

HBF:cmw

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3 DEC 17 1948
Kisseloff-8603

Delivered to Russo 1PM 12-9-48 MAT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Karnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

0DE028349

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: CHAMBERS-HISS MATTER

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

Former Special Agent Patrick Coyne advised me that he was with former Special Agent Bob King last night, that King is a good friend of Congressman Nixon, that they visited Congressman Nixon at his hotel room and Nixon exhibited to them copies of the documents in the Chambers - Hiss matter. Nixon indicated that he was very anxious to obtain, if possible, specimens of the typewriting from the typewriter which was formerly used by Mrs. Alger Hiss for comparison with the typing on these documents. (You will recall that we are making every effort at the present time to find specimens of this typewriter, which was disposed of in 1938, according to the Hiss' statements.)

Mr. Coyne stated that Nixon is extremely mad at the Attorney General and at Alex Campbell for not having more vigorously prosecuted this whole matter, but Mr. Coyne stated that Congressman Nixon had nothing but praise for the Director and the Bureau. He voluntarily stated during the course of the evening that he had worked very close with the Bureau and with Mr. Nichols during the past year on this matter.

I thought you would like to know the above in view of the statement received earlier from Lou Russell where he stated he thought Nixon wanted to embarrass you, if possible, and make you come up to testify.

DML:dad

This fellow Nixon blows hot & cold.

Kisseloff-8604

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50 DEC 28 1948

RICHARD M. NIXON Congressman

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

FROM : L. Whitson

DATE: December 9, 1948

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

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Sizoo telephonically advised Supervisor F. L. Jones on the evening of December 8, 1948, that the laboratory had completed the comparison between the typewriting on the 65 documents that Chambers produced at the deposition hearing against the typewriting that appeared on the documents developed from the film obtained by the Congressional Committee and it was concluded that the typing on these documents was not identical. He also advised that the typing that appeared on the specimens furnished by the Milwaukee Office from the records of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company were not identical with the typewriting on either of the above-mentioned sets of documents.

ACTION: None. This is for your information. The laboratory is submitting its report in connection with this matter.

FLJ:aop

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Kisseloff-8605

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 3:50 p.m. today, ASAC Lally of Baltimore called in and stated that they were then interviewing Samuel J. Pelovitz who has not admitted anything concerning the Chambers-Hiss matter. He claimed he does not know Chambers. Mr. Lally stated he has furnished certain information which would indicate that he was not identical with the photographer, Felix, named by Chambers. Further, Pelovitz states that he is not a Communist but is acquainted with many Communists and has been very free in giving information about Communists known to him. He doesn't act like he is concealing anything and the subpoena for his appearance before the Grand Jury had not yet been served.

I told ASAC Lally to advise ASAC Belmont, New York, of the results of the question and if possible Mr. T. J. Donegan be contacted to see if view of the results of the questioning whether he still desired a subpoena served. Mr. Lally stated he would call New York immediately.

HBF:cmw

ADDENDUM:

While talking to ASAC Belmont at 5:00 p.m. today, he advised me that Mr. Donegan had instructed that the subpoena be served on Pelovitz and he had so advised the Baltimore Office.

HBF:esb

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5 DEC 28 1948

File (5)

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/87 BY sprmac/dd

246586

DEC 9- 1948

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 27 9 4-18 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. RETEL WASH FLD TODAY. MRS. HISS HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED RE TYPEWRITER BY AGENTS NY OFFICE AND WILL BE QUESTIONED BEFORE GJ. NO BELIEVED DESIRABLE TO INTERVIEW MARION BACHRACH AS SHEIS PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR OF CP USA AND SISTER OF JOHN ABT. ASSISTANT TO AG DONEGAN ADVISED OF HCUA SUBPOENA FOR BACHRACH. HE SUGGESTS NO ACTION BE TAKEN TO INTERVIEW BACHRACH NOW IN VIEW OF HER POSITION AND LACK OF COOPERATION TO BE EXPECTED FROM HER.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

RECORDED - 92

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F R I

3 DEC 17 1948

File (5)

cc: Mr. Fletcher

TWO COPIES WFO

30 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8607

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

DEC 9 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin

TELETYPE

FBI MILWAUKEE 12-9-48 10-45 AM CST ER

DIRECTOR FBI AND SACS NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA UR GENT RUSH

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REOURLET DEC. SEVENTH, FORTYEIGHT. JOHN L. HUGHES OF NORTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE CO., WHO FURNISHED TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS TO MILWAUKEE AGENTS, RECEIVED LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL TEN AM TODAY FROM HORACE W. SCHMALL, TWENTY EXCHANGE PLACE, NYC WHO STATED HE WAS QUOTE INVESTIGATOR COOPERATING WITH DEPT. OF JUSTICE UNQUOTE AND DESIRED SPECIMENS OF TYPEWRITER USED IN OFFICE OF MARTIN AND FANSLER, PHILADELPHIA, NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN TO THIRTY. SCHMALL STATED HE HAD CONTACTED FINKBEINER, GENERAL AGENT OF NORTHWESTERN IN PHILADELPHIA IN PREVIOUS EFFORT TO GET SUCH SPECIMENS. HUGHES INFORMED SCHMALL THAT THOSE SPECIMENS AVAILABLE WERE ALREADY FURNISHED TO FBI AGENTS. ~~SCHALL~~ SCHMALL STATED THIS WAS QUOTE FINE UNQUOTE AND MADE NO FURTHER REQUEST. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION BUREAU AND NEW YORK , USM AT MILWAUKEE JUST ADVISED HE RECEIVED SUBPOENAE FROM USA MILWAUKEE CALLING FOR APPEARANCE AT NEW YORK BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY AM OF DECEMBER TENTH NEXT OF WILLIAM WARD ~~PEIGH~~ PIGMAN. DEPUTY USM. OF MILWAUKEE LEAVING IMMEDIATELY FOR APPLETON, WIS TO SERVE SAID SUBPOENAE ON PIGMAN.

Kisseloff-8608

JOHNSON

END ACK PLS

½. 11-50 A OK FBI WASH DC ND

NYC OK FBI NY

PH OK FBI PH FHB

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F. B. I.

3 DEC 17 1948

File (5)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

In accord with your instructions, I contacted Supervisor K. T. Delavigne of the Washington Field Office at 12:30 p.m. and advised him that Mr. Sam Boykin of the State Department either had all the files pertinent to the documents in question in this case or was having them all pulled and they would be available for examination to determine whether or not Hiss had access to them at any time and to determine also who did handle them.

It was suggested that Special Agent Zander make the arrangements to get these documents for the necessary investigation by the Washington Field Office, but it should be remembered that Special Agent Zander would have to go to New York tonight to appear before the Grand Jury there tomorrow and that one or more Agents should accompany Special Agent Zander to carry this thing through.

I told Supervisor Delavigne that since Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department had been working on this matter, he should be advised that Mr. Boykin is making this material available.

With reference to New York teletype of December 8, 1948, relating to Lawrence Duggan, I instructed that Duggan be interviewed. I also advised Supervisor F. L. Jones that Mr. Jack Peurifoy of the State Department had been in touch with Mr. Peyton Ford and advised that he was sending over all the documents received from the House Un-American Activities Committee and when received they should be compared with the documents already received by the Bureau which had been recovered by the HUAC to see that the Bureau had a complete set. Further, I instructed that if it was determined that any present State Department employees were involved in this situation that Mr. Peyton Ford should be immediately advised.

Kisseloff-8609

HBF:cmw

Noted

Duggan interviewed by my office. Documents rec'd 12-9, 10-48 examined 12-10-48 Fletcher

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F R I

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File (5)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 9, 1948
3 p.m.

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS

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

ROBERT E. Mr. Belmont called from New York and advised that Stripling appeared before the grand jury this morning. He was asked why he did not forward the microfilm found in the pumpkin to the FBI immediately after it was found. Stripling replied that on Thursday, the day the subpoena was issued, he had called my office and asked to speak to me, that I was not available and he left word for me to call. On the following day, Friday, he called again and was advised that I was not in and was at home. He testified he left word for me to call him.

Mr. Donegan at that point asked him why he did not give the information to Mr. Ladd, who is in charge of the Security Division. Mr. Stripling replied that he knew me and wanted to give it to me. He was then asked why he did not give it to Mr. Campbell. He stated that he wanted to give it to me personally.

The facts are, with reference to the telephone calls, that Stripling did call my office Friday morning and after being advised, in answer to his question, that I was at home asked that I call him. I called him at 1:15 p.m. and at that time he advised me of the microfilm being found at 1 o'clock Friday morning. He did not call my office on Thursday. A tickler copy of my memorandum concerning my conversation with Stripling on Friday is attached hereto.

In the event Stripling did call on Thursday, he did not identify himself, nor did he leave word that he had called. I have had numerous calls from Stripling over a period of months and my office is under instructions to let me know of Stripling's calls in order that I might call him back in the event I am not in the office.

cc: Mr. Ladd Mr. Belmont has been advised of the foregoing.

Kisseloff-8610

LBN:hmc

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Unfortunately Nichols was not here during this critical period so such confusion or misunderstanding could have been avoided.

K.

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WA

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

DEC 9 1948

TELETYPE

WA 7 NY 3 FROM BALTO 12-9-48 5-25 PM EST

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND DENVER

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

FOR ASSISTANCE OF DENVER OFFICE IN LOCATING FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, ALIAS VINCENT RENO, LANCE CLARK, INFO RECEIVED BY BALTIMORE THAT RENO ON OCTOBER THREE, LAST, WROTE LETTER TO GEORGE T. TOMASKY, CHIEF OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, BALLISTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, IN WHICH RENO STATED HE ANTICIPATED RETURN TO WORK AT ABERDEEN WITHIN TWO MONTHS. AT THAT TIME RENO GAVE AS RETURN ADDRESS FOUR FOUR TWO EIGHT SOUTH BANNOCK STREET, ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO. TOMASKY REPLIED TO RENOS LETTER ON OCTOBER EIGHT, LAST, TELLING HIM TO TAKE WHATEVER ADDITIONAL SICK LEAVE WAS NECESSARY UNTIL HIS HEALTH WAS SUCH HE COULD RETURN TO WORK. INASMUCH AS TWO MONTHS PERIOD MENTIONED BY RENO HAS NOW ELAPSED, HE MAY POSSIBLY BE ENROUTE TO RETURN TO WORK AT ABERDEEN. HOWEVER, OFFICIALS AT ABERDEEN HAVE HAD NO WORD FROM HIM SINCE LETTER OF OCTOBER THREE. IN THE EVENT DENVER UNABLE TO LOCATE RENO AT ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO, SUTEL BALTIMORE AND FURTHER EFFORTS ~~WILL BE MADE TO LOCATE~~ WILL BE MADE TO LOCATE HIM THROUGH OFFICIALS AT ABERDEEN.

PHOTO OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO OBTAINED AT ABERDEEN AND IS BEING FORWARDED BY SEPARATE LETTER TO NYC FOR EXHIBITION TO CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-8611

MC FARLIN

END

WA ACK AND DISC

BA R 7 WA 308

NW ACK AND HOLD

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3 DEC 17 1948

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : MR. J. E. MILNES JEM

Time of Call: 11:20 P.M.

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

F. L. Spurlock

Supervisor Ken Delavigne of the Washington Field Office called. He referred to his conversation with you concerning the requested surveillance on Wadleigh. Since he told Mr. Campbell that he was going right home the Agents went to his log cabin at Vienna, Virginia, but when they arrived there were no lights on in the place and there haven't been any signs of life there since. He wanted to know whether the surveillance should be continued.

In addition to the foregoing, he desired to know whether Special Agent Lambert Zander was to accompany Wadleigh on the train tomorrow at 8:00 or to leave at 1:00 A.M. this morning in order to arrive there by 10:00 A.M. tomorrow.

After talking to you, I returned Delavigne's call and said that they should continue the surveillance until midnight and if no one showed up they could pull it off, but they should have the Agents arrive there by 6:00 A.M. in the morning in order for them to catch him and tail him to New York City tomorrow. I told him that if Wadleigh returned home before the Agents left, they should stay there until he went to bed and then pick up the surveillance early enough in the morning (at least by 6:00) so as not to lose him.

I also advised him that Special Agent Zander should go to New York alone in time to be there by 10:00 A.M. as requested and not to accompany Wadleigh.

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

JEM:mer

Kisseloff-8612

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File (5)

WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WASH FIELD 12-9-48 5:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, PHILADELPHIA

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

REYTEL INSTANT DATE. PHILADELPHIA PLEASE EXPEDITE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

RE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NUMBER. NUMEROUS PENDING LEADS WAITING

RESULTS OF PHILADELPHIA FINDINGS.

HOOVER

Kisseloff-8613

124-1333-166

F B I

3 DEC 17 1948

RECORDED - 92

DEC 23 1948

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

DEC 9 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 8 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTIMORE 9 5-47 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, IS DASH R, PERJURY. SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOWITZ, WHO HAS BEEN TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED BY CHAMBERS AS FELIX, A MEMBER OF HIS COMMUNIST APPARATUS AND AS A PHOTOGRAPHER OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE APPARATUS, INTERVIEWED IN BALTIMORE THIS DATE BY SAS DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN AND FRANK G. JOHNSTONE. PELOWITZ EMPHATICALLY DENIES KNOWING CHAMBERS BY THAT NAME OR ANY OTHER AND DENIES ANY RELATIONSHIP WITH CHAMBERS IN ANY TYPE OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITY. DOES NOT RECOGNIZE PHOTOGRAPH [redacted] OF CHAMBERS AND DENIES PARTICIPATION IN ANY COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND APPARATUS WITH ANYONE. ADMITS ACQUAINTANCE WITH DAVID ZIMMERMAN FROM APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN THIRTY THREE TO NINETEEN FORTY THREE. BELIEVES ZIMMERMAN WAS A COMMUNIST BUT ACITIVITY OF ZIMMERMAN IN ANY COMMUNIST APPARATUS UNKNOWN TO HIM. LAST SAW ZIMMERMAN IN ~~NXXXXX~~ ~~ANYZZZXXXX~~ APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN FORTY THREE. IS UNAWARE OF HIS OCCUPATION AT PRESENT AND UNCERTAIN AS TO ZIMMERMANS EMPLOYMENT DURING THEIR ACQUAINTANCE. PELOWITZ DENIES HIS PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN CP AND REFUSES TO EITHER AFFIRM OR DENY PAST MEMBERSHIP BALTIMORE FILES REFLECT PELOWITZ WAS UTILIZED BY CP OF BALTIMORE IN PRINTING LEAFLETS AND OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT TO FORTY FOUR DURING WHICH PERIOD PELOWITZ OPERATED THE PREMIER PRINTING COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD. INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM PELOWITZ ~~XXX~~ SET FORTH IN STATEMENT WHICH HE REFUSES TO SIGN AT THIS TIME.

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F B I

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END PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-8614

PAGE TWO

COPIES OF STATEMENT BEING MAILED SPECIAL DELIVERY TO BUREAU AND NYC TONIGHT. SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY , NYC, TEN AM, DECEMBER TENTH, SERVED ON PELOWITZ AT FIVE PM THIS DATE AND SERVICE [redacted] ACCEPTED.

MCFARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA ZP BA R 8 WA

NY

BA R 4 NY

E

B

RU FINISHED NOW PLS

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

DEC 9 - 1948

TELEMETER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BJM/cam
928732-002

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Pennington

WASH, WASH FLD. 18, NYC 12, PHILA 1 FROM CHICAGO 9 8-8 PM FGK

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

REURTEL DECEMBER NINE. DELMAR DE WOLFF, SALES PROMOTION MGR., WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, CHICAGO, ADVISED ALL SALES RECORDS MAINTAINED AT COMPANY FACTORY AT WOODSTOCK, ILL. DE WOLFF CONFERRED WITH JOHNSON, SECRETARY TREASURER AT WOODSTOCK, TELEPHONICALLY AS DID SA. JOHNSON ADVISED ALL SALES RECORDS PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, INCLUDING THOSE OF PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, DESTROYED, AND THAT HE COULD LOCATE NO RECORD OF SALE OUTLINED IN URTEL. STATED THAT POSSIBLY A SERVICE RECORD COULD BE LOCATED AND HE WOULD ADVISE THIS OFFICE BY TEN AM DECEMBER TEN. THOMAS GRADY WORKED IN PHILADELPHIA BRANCH DURING NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE AND TWENTY SIX AND FROM MARCH, TWENTY SEVEN UNTIL DECEMBER THREE, TWENTY SEVEN. RESIDED AT ~~ONE~~ THREE NAUGHT NINE, REPEAT ~~ONE~~ THREE NAUGHT NINE, SOUTH FORTIETH ST., PHILADELPHIA, BUT NO INFORMATION AFTER NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN APPEARS. GRADY EMPLOYED NINETEEN TWENTY TO TWENTY TWO BY R. E. ELLIS ENGINEERING CO. AND TWENTY TO TO TWENTY FOUR BY SHERMAK ELLISH INSURANCE CO., CHICAGO. CHICAGO WILL CHECK THESE FIRMS FOR LATER INFO. DE WOLFF ADVISED THAT ON DECEMBER NINE HE RECEIVED A CALL FROM HORACE W. SCHMAHL, A NEW YORK PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR, WHO STATED HE WAS WORKING FOR SOME GROUP AND INTIMATED HIS INQUIRY WAS IN CONNECTION WITH A SPY CASE. HE DESIRED TO TRACE SALE OF A TYPEWRITER SOLD PROBABLY IN NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT EITHER BY OR THOUGH A THOMAS GRADY IN PHILADELPHIA TO THOMAS FANSLER, NOW DECEASED. SCHMAHL INDICATED A FORMER CLERK IN FANSLER,S OFFICE TOLD HIM THIS MACHINE PURCHASED IN NINTEEN TWENTY

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Kisseloff-8616

END PAGE ONE

EIGHT AND PROBABLY A WOODSTOCK. FORMER CLERK REPORTEDLY ALSO SAID THAT A RELATIVE OF FANSLER HAD USED THE TYPEWRITER IN FANSLER,S OFFICE. SCHMAHL INTIMATED THAT HE KNEW PRESENT ~~XXXX~~ LOCATION OF TYPEWRITER. DE WOLFF VOLUNTARILY INDICATED THAT THE COMPANY WOULD NOT FURNISH ANY INFORMATION TO SCHMAHL.

MC SWAIN

CORR. WORD 1 LINE 11 SHOULD BE DURING, WORD LINE 13 WORD 4 SHOULD BE THREE, LINE 19 WORD 4 SHOULD BE INVESTIGATOR

END AND ACK PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

Trans. to NYC + PH.

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

DEC 9 - 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON AND WASH FLD FROM NW YORK 53 9 8-43P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/07 BY sp/mcd

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY R. THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. SA FRANCIS D. O-BRIEN TESTIFIED RE QUESTIONING OF PRISCILLA HISS RE CHAMBER-S ALLEGATIONS. SA JAMES P. MARTIN TESTIFIED RE QUESTIONING OF DAVID CARPENTER DECEMBER EIGHT, LAST. DONALD HISS ALSO APPEARED AND WAS QUESTIONED GENERALLY RE HIS EMPLOYMENT. DENIED ANY PARTICIPATION WHATSOEVER IN HARRY BRIDGES-S DEPORTATION MATTER AND CATEGORICALLY DENIED CHAMBERS-S ALLEGATIONS AND SPECIFICALLY DENIED EVER MEETING CHAMBERS OR BEING ACQUAINTED WITH HIM. CHAMBERS WAS THEN BROUGHT INTO GJ ROOM FOR DONALD HISS TO VIEW AND HISS LATER REITERATED DENIAL. ROBERT E. STRIPLING THEN TESTIFIED RE SERVICE OF SUBPOENA ON CHAMBERS IN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING DECEMBER TWO LAST AND RE QUESTIONING ABOUT MATERIAL FROM CHAMBERS-S FARM. ALGER HISS AGAIN APPEARED AND DENIED KNOWING WOMAN WHOM HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO VIEW THIS AM. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT AT DONEGAN-S REQUEST, AGENTS BROUGHT HEDE MASSING TO OFFICE AND THEREAFTER BROUGHT ALGER HISS FACE TO FACE WITH HER. NEITHER SAID ANYTHING. HISS IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER INFORMED AGENTS HE HAD NEVER SEEN THAT WOMAN AND HAD NO IDEA OF HER IDENTITY.

Kisseloff-8618

END OF PAGE ONE

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CORR ON 5TH LINE FROM BOTTOM, 12TH AND 13TH WORDS SHOULD BE "IT IS"

50 DEC 28 1948

PAGE TWO

CHAMBERS WAS LAST WITNESS TODAY AND WAS EXAMINED COMPREHENSIVELY RE REASONS FOR WITHHOLDING INFO. FOR MANY YEARS RE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF HIMSELF AND OTHERS HE HAS NAMED RECENTLY. PRISCILLA HISS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY TEN AM DECEMBER TEN AND CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS BOTH TO RETURN THEN. AT FIVE PM INSTANT DATE, ASSISTANT AG ALEX CAMPBELL INFORMED DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY RAY WHEARTY TELEPHONICALLY THAT WADLEIGH WAS PRESENTLY IN HIS OFFICE AND DESIRED TO TESTIFY. ACCORDINGLY, WADLEIGH WILL BE HEARD BY GJ TOMORROW. REFER WFO TEL INSTANT DATE RE INTERVIEW OF MARIAN BACHRACH. MATTER DISCUSSED WITH DONEGAN AND IT IS FELT IT SHOULD BE DELAYED PARTICULARLY AS SHE IS SISTER OF JOHN ABT AND IS PRESENTLY HIGH FUNCTIONARY OF CP. DONEGAN ADVISES VINCENT AND PHILIP RENO BEING SUBPOENAED IMMEDIATELY FOR GJ DECEMBER FOURTEENTH NEXT. APPROPRIATE INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THIS OFFICE BY TELETYPE TO DENVER AND EL PASO DIVISIONS. CHAMBERS WAS AGAIN QUESTIONED TODAY BY AGENTS AND SIGNED STATEMENT WHICH WAS TAKEN DECEMBER EIGHT LAST AND REFERRED TO IN NY TEL DECEMBER EIGHT. ALSO SECURED FROM CHAMBERS DETAILED CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF HIS KNOWLEDGE OF AND ASSOCIATION WITH COLONEL BYKOV. ALL FOUR VOLUMES OF TRANSCRIPT OF PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION OF CHAMBERS AND WIFE HAVE NOW BEEN MADE AVAILABLE BY DONEGAN AND ARE PRESENTLY BEING REVIEWED HERE.

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-8619

NY R 530 WA1
44

TWO COPIES WFO

cc: Mr. Fletcher

12/9/48

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS DASH R. INSPECTOR HOWARD FLETCHER HAS REQUESTED IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW BE MADE WITH LAURENCE H. DUGGAN, FORMER STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL MENTIONED YOUR TEL YESTERDAY. LATEST AVAILABLE INFO REFLECTS IN OCT. FORTYSEVEN DUGGAN WAS DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, TWO WEST FORTYFIFTH ST., NYC. FILES INDICATE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS INFORMED YOUR OFFICE IN MAY FORTYTWO HE SUSPECTED DUGGAN CONNECTED WITH SOVIET INTELLIGENCE BECAUSE OF CONTACT WITH HEDDA GOMPERTS, ALTHO SHE WAS INDICATED LACK OF SUCCESS IN RECRUITING. ADVISE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION INTERVIEW WITH DUGGAN.

HOTTEL

MAT:VT:PAL
74-94

Kisseloff-8620

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F R I

DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 9 - 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 46 9 7-04P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP. - R. ASSISTANT TO AG DONEGAN IS REQUESTING USA, DENVER, TO ISSUE SUBPOENA ON MORNING OF DECEMBER TENTH FOR APPEARANCE OF FRANCIS RENO BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NYC. DENVER OFFICE REQUESTED TO CONTACT USA AND UPON RECEIPT OF SUBPOENA TO INTERVIEW FRANCIS RENO ON BASIS OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION FURNISHED TELEPHONICALLY DECEMBER EIGHTH. SIGNED STATEMENT SHOULD BE OBTAINED IF POSSIBLE. FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW, SUBPOENA SHOULD BE SERVED BY AGENTS. BUREAU AUTHORITY HAS BEEN SECURED.

SCHEIDT

DENVER ADVISED

TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

END

NYP 4 DNA

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Kisseloff-8621

50 DEC 28 1948

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

DEC 9 - 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 45 9 7-01P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP. - R. ASSISTANT TO A. G. DONEGAN IS REQUESTING USA, ALBUQUERQUE TO ISSUE SUBPOENA MORNING OF DECEMBER TENTH FOR APPEARANCE OF PHILIP RENO BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NYC. EL PASO REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH USA ON MORNING OF DECEMBER TENTH TO SECURE SUBPOENA, AFTER WHICH PHILIP RENO SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED BY YOU ON BASIS OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION FURNISHED YOU BY DENVER OFFICE. SIGNED STATEMENT SHOULD BE TAKEN IF POSSIBLE. FOLLOWING THE INTERVIEW, SUBPOENA SHOULD BE SERVED ON RENO BY AGENTS WHO CONDUCT INTERVIEW. BUREAU AUTHORITY HAS BEEN SECURED. SUTEL BUREAU AND NEW YORK ORIGIN.

SCHEIDT

EL PASO ADVISED

HOLD PLS

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3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8622

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers stated that one Ward Pigman and his brother, George Pigman were contacts of his during 1936 and 1937, and that they were both employed by the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. Chambers stated that Ward Pigman gave him material from the Bureau of Standards. He advised that his attempts to cultivate George Pigman for the purposes of securing material from him were unsuccessful.

Bureau files contain no information concerning Ward Pigman. The following information is available in the files of the Bureau regarding George L. Pigman:

George L. Pigman, Arlington, Virginia, an Aeronautical Engineer employed by the Bureau of Standards, made a trip to Germany and returned to the United States just before the outbreak of war in 1939. According to [redacted] the informant, Pigman may have had a short wave radio in his basement, and that Pigman's wife told him on one occasion that he had better get rid of the ~~radio~~ literature that he had in the basement or he would lose his job. (100-166300). b7D

On October 7, 1948, the Indianapolis Office advised that Mr. A. L. Morse, Experimental Station, Civil Aeronautics Administration, stated that George Pigman, an employee, has views which coincide with another employee on whom a loyalty investigation had been conducted. It was reported that Pigman attended a Wallace meeting held in Indianapolis, Indiana, during April, 1948 and that Pigman had visited in Russia several years ago and traveled extensively in that country. (121-13374)

A preliminary inquiry was conducted by the Washington Field Office in October, 1948 to determine if a full field loyalty investigation should be conducted. Insufficient derogatory information was found and therefore no further investigation was made.

George Pigman is presently employed as Chief of the Structural Section, Experimental Section, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Instructions have been issued to the Field to immediately interview George Pigman in Indianapolis, and his brother, Ward, who is working and residing in Appleton, Wisconsin.

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F T I
3 DEC 17 1948

ACTION:

The foregoing is for your information.

Kisseloff-8623

ELJ:hhr

50 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Supervisor Kenneth Delavigne of the Washington Field Office called at 4:15 P.M. today and stated that the New York Office had been endeavoring to interview Lawrence H. Duggan, employee of the State Department. Mr. Delavigne said that, as far as the Washington Field Office is able to determine, the last known address of Duggan, which was in 1947, is in New York City. Mr. Delavigne stated that the New York Office was being requested to handle this interview promptly.

LLL:mer

Duggan interviewed by NY Office 12-10-48

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3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8624

50 DEC 28 1948

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

88547

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 8, 1948

FROM : L. WHITSON

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

There are attached hereto 65 photostatic copies of documents bearing typewriting which were produced by Whittaker Chambers before a deposition hearing in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. These documents have been previously designated by the Laboratory as Specimens Qc5 through Qc69.

There are also attached hereto 58 photostatic copies of documents bearing typewriting which were developed from the negative films that Chambers had hidden on his farm in a pumpkin.

ACTION

It is recommended that a comparison be made by the FBI Laboratory of the typewriting appearing on the two sets of documents in order to determine if they are identical.

Attachment

FLJ:cmw

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F B I

3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8625

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

The evidence described below was received in the Laboratory for examination purposes December 8, 1948.

The following are photostatic copies of documents bearing typewriting which were developed from negative films.

Qc74 One page dated January 8, 1938, beginning "Mr. Sayre: I am returning ...".
Qc75 Page number 2, beginning "Mr. Darlington points out ...", ending "HARRY C. HAWKINS".
Qc76 One page dated December 21, 1937, beginning "Mr. Hawkins: I am returning ...".
Qc77 Page number 2, beginning "critical of its commercial ...".
Qc78 Page number 3, beginning "field of general currency ...".
Qc79 Page number 4, beginning "same words on another occasion ...".
Qc80 Page number 5, beginning "have undergone an appreciable ...".
Qc81 Page number 6, beginning "of Party men have gained ...".
Qc82 Page number 7, beginning "give a reply of negative nature ...".
Qc83 Page number 8, beginning "method of carrying on trade ...".
Qc84 Page number 9, beginning "an agreement upon Germany ...".
Qc85 Page number 10, beginning "German Imports of Cotton ...".
Qc86 Page number 11, beginning "trade. What is needed now ...".
Qc87 Page number 12, beginning "An interim agreement should ...".
Qc88 Page number 13, beginning "most-favored-nation treatment in ...".
Qc89 Page number 14, beginning "best politics of all, at any time, ...".
Qc90 Page number 15, beginning "proof to the German people ...".
Qc91 Page number 16, beginning "come from the one least ...".
Qc92 One page beginning "MEMORANDUM The United States Government ...".
Qc93 Page number 2, beginning "convinced that the interests ...".
Qc94 Page number 3, beginning "The United States is not ...".
Qc95 Page number 4, beginning "Germany during the interim ...".
Qc96 One page beginning "Aide - Memoire. I. Die Deutsche Regierung ...".
Qc97 Page number 2, beginning "kungen auch der Urheber ...".
Qc98 Page number 3, beginning "genannten 'reprasentativen Periode' ...".
Qc99 Page number 4, beginning "wesentliche Grundlagen seiner ...".
Qc100 Page number 5, beginning "der Kompensation usw. sind nicht ...".
Qc101 Page number 6, beginning "finden, welche zu der ...".
Qc102 Page number 7, beginning "Staaten gewahren gewissen ...".
Qc103 Page number 8, beginning "ten auf eine neue, die ...".
Qc104 Page number 9, beginning "wird, dab die Deutsche ...".
Qc105 Page number 10, beginning "Zusammenwirken dieser beiden ...".

photostatic copies of evidence referred to in T.L. Jones report T.L.J. na

Kisseloff-8626

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Continued on next page.

Qc106 Page number 11, beginning "Die Ausfuhr der Vereinigten ...".
Qc107 Page number 12, beginning "Vereinigten Staaten Automobile ...".
Qc108 Page number 13, beginning "Beteiligung Deutschlands und der ...".
Qc109 Page number 14, beginning "silien nicht die Rede ...".
Qc110 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that on the ...".
Qc111 One page, message beginning "to Urumchi in Sinkiang and thence ...", ending "BULLITT".
Qc112 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that the whole problem ...", ending "BULLITT".
Qc113 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "The road from that point ...", ending "BULLITT".
Qc114 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Tsiang recently resigned ...".
Qc115 One page, message beginning "a reply. He stated ...", ending "BULLITT".
Qc116 One page dated January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Peiping and Hankow please transmit ...", ending "SOKOBIN".
Qc117 One page dated at Hankow, January 11, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Following for War Department ...".
Qc118 Page number 2, beginning "suggest nothing better, but they ...".
Qc119 Page number 3, beginning "results will be disappointing ...", ending "JOHNSON".
Qc120 One page beginning "AIDE MEMOIRE The German Ambassador ...".
Qc121 Page number 2, beginning "not constitute a threat or ...".
Qc122 Page number 3, beginning "this reply. The Ambassador has ...".
Qc123 Page number 4, beginning "tiating bilateral trade agreements ...".
Qc124 Page number 5, beginning "certain reasonable and ...".
Qc125 Page number 6, beginning "tries, for whatever reasons they ...".
Qc126 Page number 7, beginning "arrangement by German regulations ...".
Qc127 Page number 8, beginning "competitors of non-German residence ...".
Qc128 Page number 9, beginning "which is reputed to amount ...".
Qc129 Page number 10, beginning "The problem which such subsidizations ...".
Qc130 Page number 11, beginning "the trade agreement between the ...".
Qc131 Page number 12, beginning "fluencing the Brazilian ...", dated July 21, 1937.

Kisseloff-8627

The conclusion was reached that different machines were used to type Qc74 through Qc131 than were used to type Qc5 through Qc69. Qc5 through Qc69 were received in the Laboratory December 3, 1948 from the Security ~~and~~ Investigative Division for examination purposes.

Continued on next page.

Under date of December 7, 1948 Milwaukee forwarded to the Laboratory typewriting specimens which have been designated in the Laboratory as K11 through K14, all of which bore the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. These known typewriting specimens, K11 through K14, were concluded not to have been typed with any of the machines that were used to type Qc5 through Qc69 and Qc74 through Qc131.

It was noted that several different typewriters were used to type specimens Qc74 through Qc131, but an attempt was not made to ascertain the kinds of machines used inasmuch as the specimens are photostats of evidence, the originals of which are alleged to have been typed on State Department typewriters.

The photostatic copies of original evidence submitted, Qc74 through Qc131, are attached hereto. Photographic copies have not been made of this evidence.

The photostatic copies, Qc5 through Qc69, are retained temporarily in the Laboratory for comparison with evidence which was received from the New York Office today. Upon the completion of the examination Qc5 through Qc69 will be forwarded to the Security ~~and~~ Investigative Division attached to a copy of the report.

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum and the attached photostatic copies should be forwarded to the Security ~~and~~ Investigative Division of this Bureau.

ADDENDUM: The photostatic copies Qc74 through Qc131 were personally delivered to Mr. Floyd Jones of the Security ~~and~~ Investigative Division today.

Enclosure

#74-1333

RCF:JL jl

Kisseloff-8628

RECORDED
12-9-48 9:45 AM
jl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

File # 74-1333-176
Lab. # D-88547 BU

NO LAB. FILE

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: Memo dated 12-8-48 Date received: 12-8-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Has not been photo'd

Specimens submitted for examination

The following are photostatic copies of documents bearing typewriting which were developed from negative films.

Qc74 One page dated January 8, 1938, beginning "Mr. Sayre: I am returning ...".
Qc75 Page 2, beginning "Mr. Darlington points out ....", ending "HARRY C. HAWKINS".
Qc76 One page dated December 21, 1937, beginning "Mr. Hawkins: I am returning ...".
Qc77 Page number 2, beginning "critical of its commercial ...".
Qc78 Page number 3, beginning "field of general currency ...".
Qc79 Page number 4, beginning "same words on another occasion ...".
Qc80 Page number 5, beginning "have undergone an appreciable ...".
Qc81 Page number 6, beginning "of Party men have gained ...".
Qc82 Page number 7, beginning "give a reply of negative nature ....".
Qc83 Page number 8, beginning "method of carrying on trade .....".
Qc84 Page number 9, beginning "an agreement upon Germany ....".
Qc85 Page number 10, beginning "German Imports of Cotton ....".
Qc86 Page number 11, beginning "trade. What is needed now ...".
Qc87 Page number 12, beginning "An interim agreement should ....".
Qc88 Page number 13, beginning "most-favored-nation treatment in ...".
Qc89 Page number 14, beginning "best politics of all, at any time,...".
Qc90 Page number 15, beginning "proof to the German people ...".
Qc91 Page number 16, beginning "come from the one least ....".
Qc92 One page beginning "MEMORANDUM The United States Government ...".
Qc93 Page number 2, beginning "convinced that the interests ...".

Kisseloff-8629

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-88547 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

Qc94 Page number 3, beginning "The United States is not .....".
Qc95 Page number 4, beginning "Germany during the interim .....".
Qc96 One page beginning "Aide - Memoire. I. Die Deutsche Regierung ...".
Qc97 Page number 2, beginning "kungen auch der Urheber ...".
Qc98 Page number 3, beginning "gonannten 'reprasentativen Periode' ....".
Qc99 Page number 4, beginning "wesentliche Grundlagen seiner ....".
Qc100 Page number 5, beginning "der Kompensation usw. sind nicht ...".
Qc101 Page number 6, beginning "finden, welche zu der ...".
Qc102 Page number 7, beginning "Staaten gewahren geniessen ....".
Qc103 Page number 8, beginning "ten auf eine neue, die ....".
Qc104 Page number 9, beginning "wird, dab die Deutsche .....".
Qc105 Page number 10, beginning "Zusammenwirken dieser beiden ...".
Qc106 Page number 11, beginning "Die Ausfuhr der Vereinigten ...".
Qc107 Page number 12, beginning "Vereinigten Staaten Automobile ....".
Qc108 Page number 13, beginning "Beteiligung Deutschlands und der ....".
Qc109 Page number 14, beginning "ailien nicht die Rede ...".
Qc110 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. X Taiang stated that on the ....".
Qc111 One page, message beginning "to Urumchi in Sinkiang and thence ...", ~~and~~ ending "BULLITT".
Qc112 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Taiang stated that the whole problem ....", ending "BULLITT".
~~Qc113x One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Taiang recently resigned ...", ending "BULLITT"~~
~~Qc113x~~
Qc113 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "The road from that point ....", ~~and~~ ending "BULLITT".
Qc114 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Taiang recently resigned ...".
Qc115 One page, message beginning "a reply. He stated .....", ending "BULLITT".
Qc116 One page dated January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Peiping and Hankow please transmit ....", ending "SOKOBIN".
Qc117 One page dated at Hankow, January 11, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Following for War Department ...".
Qc118 Page number 2, beginning "suggest nothing better, but they ....".
Qc119 Page number 3, beginning "results will be disappointing ...", ending "JOHNSON".
Qc120 One page beginning "AIDE MEMOIRE The German Ambassador ...".

Continued on next page.

File #74-1333
Lab. #D-88547 BU

SPECIMENS: (Continued)

Qc121 Page number 2, beginning "not constitute a threat or .....".
Qc122 Page number 3, beginning "this reply. The Ambassador has ...".
Qc123 Page number 4, beginning "tiating bilateral trade agreements ...".
Qc124 Page number 5, beginning "certain reasonable and .....".
Qc125 Page number 6, beginning "tries, for whatever reasons they ....".
Qc126 Page number 7, beginning "arrangement by German regulations ...".
Qc127 Page number 8, beginning "competitors of non-German residence.....".
Qc128 Page number 9, beginning "which is reputed to amount ....".
Qc129 Page number 10, beginning "The problem which such subsidizations .....".
Qc130 Page number 11, beginning "the trade agreement between the ....".
Qc131 Page number 12, beginning "fluencing the Brazilian ....", dated July 21, 1937.

Kisseloff-8631

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

Peyton Ford called me at 3:30 PM today and stated that he had just talked to Mr. Donegan in New York. Mr. Donegan advised that Mr. Stripling of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee testified before the Grand Jury today that the microfilm had not been turned over to the FBI but that the Committee intended to do so today. He suggested that it might be desirable to contact the Committee in the light of this testimony for the purpose of obtaining this microfilm.

Subsequent to the above call, I noticed the telephone call that Mr. Nichols had with Congressman KARL A. Mundt with reference to turning this material over in which it was stated that the Congressman indicated that the Bureau should sit tight for the time being, that the Bureau's request was a matter of record and that the burden was on the committee to turn the material over to us.

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In light of this, I would suggest that Mr. Ford be advised that it was not believed a contact should be had by the Bureau with the Committee.

Kisselloff-8632

DML:dad

50 DEC 20 1948

I got it on 12-14-48 JBO
memo Ladd to Div 12-14-48 JBO
Let me know if anyone of me get it. I do not think we should make any further move. JBO

File

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 4:10 p.m. today, Mr. Russo of the Department came in and was accompanied by the subject, Henry Julian Wadleigh. He indicated that he wanted Mr. Wadleigh interviewed as to his associates in the Department of State. Mr. Wadleigh indicated he would be willing to furnish this information but qualified the statement by advising he would much prefer to look at a complete list of all the members of the personnel in his section; that he did not want to name one and leave out others. He stated he actually had no knowledge of any other employee of the Government being involved in the apparatus he was connected with other than that which he outlined in his signed statement. He furnished the following listing of his Government supervisors. Where he knew the present location of his former supervisors it is listed.

Federal Farm Board - 1930; Joseph A. Davis, Palo Alto, Calif.

Department of Agriculture - 1932-1934; Leslie L. Wheeler, Foreign Agriculture Relations, now in State Department.

1934 - Lynn R. Edmondster; Tariff Commission.

March, 1936 - Henry Grady, Ambassador of Greece

1936-1937 - Harry C. Hawkins, Tufts College, teacher.

1936-1938 - Lynn R. Edmondster

1939-1943 - Posvolsky, Special Assistant to Secretary of State; Brookings Institute, Washington. Leo Pasvolsky?

1943 - Leroy Steinbower.

He was asked specifically if anyone had an office in the same room with him and he stated in 1936 Charles F. Darlington was in the same room with him; however, in the same year he was given an office of his own. He indicated the name of his secretary as Katherine Hampton, present whereabouts unknown. He states he understands she is married.

Kisseloff-8633

Wadleigh explained that the attorney he had this morning, a Mr. Greenberg of the firm of Forer and Rein, is not his attorney any longer because the firm had advised him that they had represented so many Communists that to represent him would be detrimental to his interest, it therefore being inferred that he was not a Communist.

HBF:cmv

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F B I

3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

While he was present in my office he telephoned his wife and I learned that he had been before the House Un-American Activities Committee; that he had been most uncooperative in trying to answer questions on advice of his counsel, using the grounds that it would incriminate him. He told his wife over the phone that he could better protect himself by explaining that he could not answer the questions because the matter had been the subject of an inquiry by a Grand Jury in New York before which he appeared yesterday.

I particularly asked him whether or not he could identify the Harold Wilson and he was reminded of the fact that a photograph of David Carpenter had been exhibited to him. He stated he could not answer the question because the legal advice he had had up to this time was that he should not answer questions of FBI Agents. He stated he could not really say why he could not answer the question as to the identity of Harold Wilson. It was suggested to him that he seek legal advice and if he desired his attorney could be present for any additional questions, but we were interested in securing the answer to the question as to whether David Carpenter was identical with Harold Wilson. He stated he would seek additional legal advice, and it is believed that he will either call at my office or at the office of Mr. Russo for additional questioning.

Kisseloff-8634

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12-9-48
12:10 p.m.

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS

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

Yesterday afternoon as I have previously pointed out I called Congressman Karl Mundt in view of the refusal of the Committee to turn over either the developed or undeveloped microfilm. He was not in. His girl said she would have him call me. He did not call last evening. I tried this morning and there was no answer in the office. I tried again a few minutes ago. His girl stated he was in Committee last night; that she had given him the message to call me; that he was in Committee this morning and that she would again tell him I had called.

I am wondering in view of the 2 specific contacts I have made with his office if I should take the initiative any further or whether I should wait until he calls me back and if he does not call me back whether we should just not try to get him as we certainly are on record now with having made the request, with having tried to straighten this out, coupled with the fact I had talked to Stripling after the meeting yesterday.

Unless the Director feels otherwise, I will not call him any further. I have gone over this with Mr. Ladd who concurs with this, although if Mundt does call me this afternoon I, of course, will tell him that apparently there has been a misunderstanding and remind him of his conversation day before yesterday when he called me to say they would turn over the developed material as well as that they were anxious to have our assistance in developing the undeveloped material.

I think this is right

CC - Mr. Ladd

LBN:MP

Kisseloff-8635

179

I agree.

RECORDED - 95

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F R I

3 DEC 17 1948

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50 DEC 28 1948

CC-247

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

December 9, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Rex Collier phoned at 10 o'clock this morning advising that the Star had an editorial which was to appear today wherein they were criticizing the New York Grand Jury for never having Whittaker Chambers appear before them previous to this week. Collier stated he understood that this was a fact that Chambers never had appeared, but just a few minutes ago had learned from another reporter who had questioned Congressman Mundt, Chambers was believed to have been before the Grand Jury last August.

I checked this immediately with Mr. Ladd who advised Chambers did go before the Grand Jury last Summer at which time he was asked if he had any records and Chambers replied he had none. It is this latter statement which is now the basis of a possible perjury charge and is one of the reasons why Chambers has been called before the Grand Jury in New York at this time.

Accordingly, I told Collier that Chambers had been before the New York Grand Jury last August. Collier stated he appreciated this very much as he definitely would have to hold the press to get their editorial corrected at once as they do not want to go off on the wrong beam.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Kisseloff-8636

JJM:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd

74-1333-180

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50 DEC 28 1948

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12-9 1948

TO:
✓ Director
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carlson
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Personnel Files Section
Records Section
Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8637

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 9, 1948
2:45 p.m.

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS

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

Congressman KARL E. Mundt called. He apologized for his delay in returning my call yesterday and for what occurred in the Committee yesterday afternoon. He stated that what set the Committee off was the attitude of Mr. Campbell, who came down before the Committee and told the Committee that they should refrain from calling any witnesses who had appeared before the grand jury or might appear before the grand jury. This was followed by a letter delivered by special messenger at 7:30 last evening, which Mundt termed the most tactless piece of arrogance he had ever seen, and the substance of which was that the Committee was requested to refrain from calling any witnesses who had testified or might testify before the grand jury in New York. In other words, Mundt stated that the request boiled down to simple terms was to tell the Committee not to call any witnesses at all.

Mundt stated that as far as the Bureau is concerned he understands our position and the attitude of the Committee yesterday in not turning over the material was directed not at the Bureau but at the Department. Mundt stated that we should sit tight for the timebeing, that our request was a matter of record, that the burden was on the Committee of turning the material over to us.

I pointed out to him that of course the recent developments merely confirmed what the Bureau had reported to appropriate authorities years ago and that this might be a good point for him to get across. He stated that he would certainly try to keep this in mind.

cc: Mr. Ladd

LBN:hmc

Kisseloff-8638

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F R I

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

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

FBI MILWAUKEE 12-9-48 11-55PM CST JRS

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND ~~SAXXXSXXX~~ SAC NEW YORK URGENT RUSH.....

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. WESTBROOK STEELE DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN PAPER ~~INSTITUXXX~~ INSTITUTE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN, ADVISED NINE FIFTY PM TONIGHT THAT ASSOCIATED ~~PRESSXXX~~ PRESS TELEPHONICALLY INQUIRED OF HIM WHETHER SUBPOENAE HAD BEEN SERVED ON WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN AN EMPLOYEE OF THE PAPER INSTITUTE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITITES COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON DC WHEREUPON STEELE ADVISED INQUIRER ~~THXXXX~~ THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH A MATTER AND STEELE MADE NO FURTHER COMMENT. WTMJ, MILWAUKEE JOURNAL RADIO STATION AT NEWSPAPER BROADCAST AT TEN PM SHORTLY AFTER STEELE ADVISED ~~AXXXX~~ ABOVE STATED THAT TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION AND US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAD INDICATED AT WASHINGTON, HUAC SHOULD CEASE FURTHER ~~INAUXXX~~ INQUIRY ON CHAMBERS MATTER SINCE JUSTICE AND FEDERAL GRAND JURY ~~HADXXX~~ HANDLING MATTER FOR REASONS OF SECURITY. ~~SSAXXX~~ SAID NEWS BROADCAST CONTINUED THAT HUAC AT WASHINGTON DC INDICATED THAT A TELEGRAM HAD BEEN SENT TODAY TO A MAN, UNNAMED, AT APPLETON, WIS. TO APPEAR BEFORE HUAC AT WASHINGTON DC AND THAT IF MAN FAILED TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE A SUBPOENAE WOULD BE ISSUED FOR HIM. ~~STEXXXX~~ STEELE ADVISED ME AFTER ABOVE BROADCAST THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE NO SUCH TELEGRAM HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO PIGMAN AND NO SUCH TELEGRAM COULD BE DELIVERED TO PIGMAN UNTIL TOMORROW AS ~~TEXXXX~~ TELEGRAPH OFFICE CLOSED. STEELE ~~STATES~~ ~~XXXXSTAXXXX~~ STATES WILL ADVISE MILWAUKEE OFFICE IF POSSIBLE OF MORNING

Kisseloff-8639
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OF DECEMBER TEN, RE PIGMANS MOVEMENTS AND WHETHER ACTUALLY DEPARTED BY TRAIN FOR NEW YORK TO APPEAR BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN ANSWER TO SUBPOENAE. PIGMAN OF COURSE NOT ~~CONTACTXXX CONTACTXXX~~ CONTACTED IN THIS MATTER. SUBSQUENT TO ABOVE INFORMATION STEELE AGAIN ~~TELRXXX~~ TELEPHONED AT ELEVEN PM TONIGHT THAT HE HAD JUST CONFIDENTIALLY ASCERTAINED THAT A TELEGRAM WAS DELIVERED AT TEN FIFTEEN PM TONIGHT TO PIGMAN WHICH ~~APPARENTXXXX~~ APPARENTLY WAS THE ABOVE MENTIONED TELEGRAM. PIGMAN APPARENTLY TAKING COMMODORE TRAIN OUT OF CHICAGO TOMORROW FOR NEW YORK CITY. NO FURTHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN BY MILWAUKEE OFFICE WITHOUT ~~BUXXX~~ BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS AS PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RE ABOVE TO NIGHT SUPERVISOR MILNES AT BUREAU.

JOHNSON

END ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 1-10A M OK FBI WA DW

7
8NY OK FBI NYC DR

cc Mr Tolson & Mr Nelson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

WASH 15, NEW YORK 7 FROM PHILA 10 8-47 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND MILWAUKEE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. CHICAGO OFFICE HAS ADVISED THAT THOMAS GRADY RESIDES AT TWO ONE TWO SIX MENOMINEE RIVER PARKWAY, WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN. THAT HE IS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE R. E. ELLIS ENGINEERING COMPANY OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WITH OFFICES AT SEVEN FOUR THREE WEST FOURTH STREET MILWAUKEE. BUSINESS PHONE MARKET EIGHT SEVEN FOUR ONE TWO. HOME PHONE SPR FOUR NAUGHT SIX THREE SEVEN. FOR INFO MILWAUKEE THOMAS GRADY SOLD A NEW WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO THE FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP THEN SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND WHICH PARTNERSHIP WAS LOCATED IN THE BULLITT BUILDING ON SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILA. THIS SALE WAS MADE PROBABLY DURING NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN. HARRY MARTIN OF AFORE-MENTIONED PARTNERSHIP, HAS ADVISED TODAY THAT GRADY WAS OF UNRELIABLE CHARACTER AND THAT POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT GRADY OBTAINED THIS WOODSTOCK ILLEGALLY FROM THE WOODSTOCK AGENCY IN PHILA AND SOLD IT TO FANSLER-MARTIN SUBSEQUENT TO THE TERMINATION OF GRADYS EMPLOYMENT WITH WOODSTOCK WHICH OCCURRED ON DECEMBER THREE, TWENTY SEVEN. OTHER INFO RECEIVED TO DATE TENDS TO INDICATE THAT THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER MAY NOT HAVE BEEN PURCHASED FROM GRADY UNTIL EITHER NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT OR NINETEEN TWENTYNINE. MILWAUKEE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW GRADY FOR ALL INFO IN HIS POSSESSION

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3 DEC 17 1948
50 DEC 28 1948

END PAGE ONE

REGARDING THE SALE OF THIS TYPEWRITER TO FANSLER-MARTIN. ADVISE NEW YORK AND PHILA. NO FURTHER INFO DEVELOPED TODAY WHICH WOULD SHOW PRESENCE OF ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS HERE.

BOARDMAN

WA ACK AND DISC, NYC HOLD

WA SS PH PLS CALL WA WHEN U ARE THRU

PH R 15 WA

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

FBI EL PASO 12-10-48 8-16 PM E

DIRECTOR AND SAC NYC URGENT

ATTN ASAC BELMONT AT NYC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, IS- R, ESP- R. PHILIP RENO INTERVIEWED AND SERVED WITH SUBPOENA AT ALBUQUERQUE NM TODAY. DENIED ANY AACQUAINTANCE , KNOWLEDGE OF OR ASSOCIATION WITH SUBJECT OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF ANY COMMUNIST APPARATUS WHILE EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON DC. ALSO DENIED ANY KNOWKEDGE THAT HIS BROTHER FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO WAS ACQUAINTED WITH SUBJECT OR ASSOCIATED WITH ANY COMMUNIST APPARATUS. ADMITTED CP MEMBERSHIP IN COLORADO FROM NINETEEN FORTY FOUR UNTIL EXPELLED ABOUT NINE MONTHS AGO. FURNISHED GENERAL INFORMATION RE ACTIVITIES IN COLORADO DURING THAT TIME. RENO EXPECTS TO FLY TO NEW YORK IN ANSWER TO SUBPOENA, LEAVING ALBUQUERQUE TWELFTH INSTANT.

BROWN

END AND ACK IN ORDER

WA B 10-19 PM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

NYC OK FBI NYC DPR

Kisseloff-8643

174-1333-184

RECORDED - 95

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3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 179 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8644

Clyde Tolson

12/10/48

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 10 10 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PURJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. ALGER HISS RECEIVED AB DEGREE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, NINETEEN TWENTYSIX. WFO HAS RECEIVED INFO HISS WAS ACTIVE IN ROTC AT JOHNS HOPKINS AND HELD A COMMISSION IN RESERVE UNTIL NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. A LEAD HAS BEEN SET OUT FOR ST. LOUIS TO CHECK DEMOBILIZED BRANCH ARMY RECORDS THERE. ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE, WASH., D.C. ADVISES ADDITIONAL INFO CONCERNING ROTC SERVICE MAY BE FOUND AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. ASN NAUGHT TWO TWO NAUGHT SIX SIX EIGHT. SUGGEST REVIEW OF CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS AT JOHNS HOPKINS TO OBTAIN TYPED MATERIAL FOR COMPARISON WITH TYPING ON DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS TO U.S. DISTRICT COURT.

HOTTEL

JJW:PAL
74-94

Kisseloff-8645

cc - New York (By Mail)

RECORDED - 95 74-1333-185
F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

DECLASSIFIED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 77 10 11-31 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH ARRIVED NYC ONE PM TODAY. CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH T. J. DONEGAN AND LATER WITH HIS ATTORNEY, RAYMOND WISE, EIGHTY BROAD ST., NYC. WISE TELEPHONICALLY COMMUNICATED WITH AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE AND STATED HE HAD ADVISED WADLEIGH TO MAKE COMPLETE DISCLOSURES TO FBI AND TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS AT GJ HEARING. STATEMENT PRESENTLY BEING TYPED CONCERNING ADDITIONAL ADMISSIONS. WADLEIGH STATES BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH ELEANOR NELSON WHEN SHE WAS MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THAT SOMETIME LATER BECAME VERY ACTIVE IN "TENANTS LEAGUE" IN WASH, DC., THAT SUBSEQUENT THERETO, NELSON BECAME MEMBER OF CP AND WHEN WADLEIGH SUGGESTED HE WOUULD LIKE TO ASSIST CP CAUSE INTRODUCED HIM TO ONE HAROLD WILSON WHO WADLEIGH HAS IDENTIFIED FROM PHOTO AS DAVID CARPENTER. SHORTLY AFTER ENTERING EMPLOYMENT OF STATE DEPT. BEGAN TO FURNISH CARPENTER WITH DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN GERMANY AND JAPAN AND CONTINUED THIS ACTIVITY FROM WINTER THIRTY FIVE DASH THIRTY SIX TO EARLY PART OF THIRTY EIGHT.

Kisseloff-8646

END OF PAGE ONE

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IN INTERIM HE WAS INTRODUCED BY CARPENTER TO KARL WHO HE NOW KNOWS AS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE DECLARED THAT IN LATE THIRTY SEVEN HE WAS INTRODUCED BY CHAMBERS TO MAN WHO CHAMBERS REFERRED TO AS "BOSS OF THE OUFIT," WHOSE GENERAL DESCRIPTION FITS THAT OF COL. BYKOV WITH THE EXCEPTION THAT THIS PERSON HAD EITHER ALL OR MOST OF THE RIGHT ARM MISSING. THIS INDIVIDUAL APPEARED TO KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT MATERIAL WADLEIGH WAS FURNISHING AND SOMEWHAT REPRIMANDED HIM FOR NOT DOING MORE AND BETTER WORK. CHAMBERS IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTY NINE AT A LUNCHEON OR DINNER WITH WADLEIGH RELATED HE HAD BROKEN WITH THE ORGANIZATION. A MONTH OR SO LATER, CHAMBERS FRANTICALLY CALLED WADLEIGH AT LATTERS HOME OF OFFICE AND DEMANDED TO SEE HIM IMMEDIATELY. CHAMBERS INDICATED HE WAS STARVING AND NEEDED TEN DOLLARS WHEREUPON WADLEIGH STATED THAT HE BACAME SO FRIGHTENED THAT HE GAVE HIM TWENTY DOLLARS AND HAS NOT SEEN HIM SINCE THAT TIME. HE RECALLED THAT ON THIS PREVIOUS VISIT WITH CHAMBERS, LATTER INFORMED HIM THE ONE ARM MAN MENTIONED ABOVE WAS A FUG. AND WAS WANTED BY THE RUSSIANS. WADLEIGH SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE GJ TOMORROW AM. Kisseloff-8647

cc. Mr. Fletcher SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

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

Mr. Fletcher 1742

WASH 76 AND BOSTON 4 FROM NEW YORK 10 11-29 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. REBUTEL THIS DATE TO BOSTON AND NY REQUESTING BOSTON TO OBTAIN ORIGINAL COPY OF LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR. WALTER L. TIBBETTS, ESQUIRE, ONE TWO ONE SIX ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS. THE ORIGINAL COPY OF THIS LETTER WAS FURNISHED THE NY OFFICE THIS AFTERNOON BY MR. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, ATTORNEY FOR MR. ALGER HISS, WHO ADVISED THAT THE LETTER HAD NEVER BEEN SENT AND IT WAS IN MR. HISS-

PAPERS. BOSTON TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TO DISCONTINUE LEAD FOR THIS LETTER, BUT REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN FROM TIBBETTS TO WHOM THE LETTER WAS ADDRESSED, IF HE HAD ANY ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE IN HIS POSSESSION WHICH HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM MR OR MRS ALGER HISS AT ANY TIME, AND TO OBTAIN SPECIMENS OF THIS CORRESPONDENCE PROVIDING IT WAS TYPED. AT THE TIME MRS HISS WAS INTERVIEWED, SHE STATED THAT SHE HAD WRITTEN A BOOK AND COLLABORATED IN WRITING THIS BOOK WITH HER SISTER ROBERTA FANSLER. THIS BOOK WAS PUBLISHED UNDER A GRANT OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION, NYC. EFFORTS MADE TO LOCATE AN ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF BOOK, SOME OF WHICH MRS. HISS CLAIMED WAS TYPED AND THE REST IN HANDWRITING, UNSUCCESSFUL.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY sp2mac

Kisseloff-8648

WA 76 AND BS 4 FROM NY

PAGE TWO

CARNEGIE CORP. ADVISES THE BOOK WAS PUBLISHED UNDER A GRANT TO THE COLLEGE ART ASSOCIATION, SIX TWO FIVE MADISON AVE., NYC. INVESTIGATION AT THE ABOVE OFFICE REVEALS BOOK WAS PUBLISHED UNDER THE TITLE OF RESEARCH IN FINE ARTS IN THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OF THE US, NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. THE COLLEGE ART ASSOCIATION CLAIMS MANUSCRIPT NOT AVAILABLE IN THEIR OFFICES AND IF NOT RETURNED TO WRITER OF BOOK, IT HAS BEEN DESTROYED. BOSTON REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MRS. JOHN ALFORD, FORMERLY ROBERTA FANSLER, MRS HISS- SISTER, RESIDING FIVE FIVE A CHARLES DASH FIELD STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, IN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN IF SHE HAS MANUSCRIPT IN HER POSSESSION. ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN FROM MRS. ALFORD ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE SHE MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM MR OR MRS HISS AT ANY TIME. IN EVENT SPECIMENS OBTAINED FROM ABOVE SOURCE, THEY SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED TO BUREAU FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION.

correct 7d

SCHEIDT

cc - Mr. Harbo

BOTH ACK AND DISC PL

WA KX

BS HOLD FOR WA

NYC R-76 WA

BS NY R 4 BS

Kisseloff-8649

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/13/87 BY sprmcldd

266586

WASH AND WASH FLD 73 AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 11 03 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. T.J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF GJ PROCEEDINGS INSTANT DATE. [redacted] b3 PRISCILLA [redacted] HISS MADE GENERAL DENIAL OF CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING HER AND ALGER. LATTER FOLLOWED BEFORE GJ BUT TESTIFIED VERY BRIEFLY RE USE OF VARIOUS TYPEWRITERS IN HIS HOUSEHOLD. PAUL GOLDSBERRY OF STATE DEPT TESTIFIED RE CODING PROCEDURES IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT AND STATED THREE TELEGRAMS IN MICROFILM MATERIAL RECOVERED FROM CHAMBERS WERE "CONFIDENTIAL" WHICH WAS HIGHEST SECURITY CLASSIFICATION THEN IN USE. SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ REAFFIRMED STATEMENT MADE TO BALTIMORE AGENTS DEC NINTH. DID ADMIT MEMBERSHIP AT ONE TIME IN CP IN BALTIMORE. DENIED ACTIVITIES ALLEGEDLY PERFORMED BY FELIX. DENIED KNOWING CHAMBERS. LATTER THEN TESTIFIED THAT PELOWITZ WAS NOT IDENTICAL WITH FELIX BECAUSE LATTER WAS OF SLIGHTER BUILD AND NOT JEWISH, WHILE PELOWITZ STATED HE IS

END OF PAGE ONE

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Kisseloff-8650

WA AND WA FLD 73 AND BA 2 FROM NY

PAGE TWO

JEWISH. GJ WILL SIT FROM TEN AM TO NOON, DEC ELEVEN, AND BOTH PIGMANS WILL BE CALLED THEN. AGENTS TODAY ARRANGED FOR CHAMBERS TO VIEW PELOWITZ AND UPON COMPLETION THEREOF CHAMBERS STATED TO AGENTS HE WAS REASONABLY SURE PELOWITZ WAS FELIX. AS NOTED ABOVE, HE RECANTED THIS STATEMENT SUBSEQUENTLY BEFORE GJ. CHAMBERS MADE FAIRLY DEFINITE IDENTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPH OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AS PERSON HE KNEW AS VINCENT RENO. CHAMBERS THEN STATED TO AGENTS HE HAD NEVER MET NOR SEEN NOEL FIELD, BUT HAD BEEN TOLD BY ALGER HISS THAT FIELD WAS MEMBER OF APPARATUS OPERATED BY HEDE GUMPERTZ, BUT THAT HE NEVER MET GUMPERTZ. THIS PM ALGER HISS WAS CONFRONTED WITH HEDE MASSING IN TWENTY MINUTE MEETING DURING WHICH MASSING DETAILED HER RECOLLECTION OF MEETING HISS AT DINNER PARTY IN NOEL FIELD-S HOME. HISS STATED THEREAFTER THAT HE WAS POSITIVE HE HAD NEVER SEEN MASSING BEFORE, THAT HE DEFINITELY NEVER HAD ANY CONVERSATION WITH HER AT ANY TIME OR PLACE AND CLAIMED TO BE AMAZED BY HER STATEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO HIM. WADLEIGH ARRIVED NYC THIS PM., AND AFTER CONSULTING ATTORNEY HERE, APPEARED AT THIS OFFICE AND IS PRESENTLY BEING QUESTIONED. AN INVESTIGATOR FOR HCUA APPEARED IN COURTHOUSE THIS PM WITH SUBPOENA FOR WARD PIGMAN, AND WAS INFORMED BY DONEGAN THAT PIGMAN NOT HERE. LATE THIS AFTERNOON, UPON DEPART-

END OF PAGE TWO

WA AND WASH FLD 73 AND BA 2 FROM NEW YORK

PAGE THREE

MENTAL INSTRUCTIONS, DONEGAN HAD PREPARED A SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM FOR SERVICE ON KARL MUNDT, ACTING CHAIRMAN, HCUA, CALLING FOR PRODUCTION AT NYC OF ALL DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL WHATSOEVER IN COMMITTEE POSSESSION RE CHAMBERS INVESTIGATION. UPON REQUEST OF USA MC GOHEY, SDNY, SUCH SUBPOENA NOT BEING FORWARDED TO WASH TONIGHT FOR SERVICE, BUT BEING HELD HERE UNTIL MC GOHEY CONFERS DEC ELEVENTH AM WITH ASSISTANT AG CAMPBELL, WHO IS ARRIVING HERE THEN. IN VIEW OF CHAMBERS TESTIMONY TODAY THAT PELOWITZ NOT IDENTICAL WITH FELIX, BALTIMORE WILL RENEW EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY FELIX.

SCHEIDT

cc-Mr. Fletcher

TWO COPIES WFO

1
4

BA PLS ACK AND DISC WA HOLD

BA

XMXXR PLS HOLD

Kisseloff-8652

CORR AFTER FIFTH LINE WORD SEVEN INSERT THE FOLLOWING LINE

DEFINITE IDENTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPH OF RXXX FRANKLIN VICTOR EXXX

RENO AS "

BA PLS ACK THE CORR IS ONE PAGE TWO

BA NY R 2 BA

3

Com

NW Clear

DECEMBER 10, 1948

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND ST. LOUIS FROM WASH FIELD 10 6:00p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. ALGER HISS, BORN NOVEMBER ELEVEN NINETEEN NAUGHT FOUR AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, HELD RESERVE COMMISSION IN US ARMY AS SECOND LIEUTENANT, APPOINTMENT EXPIRED JUNE SEVEN THIRTYSIX. ASN NAUGHT TWO TWO NAUGHT SIX SIX EIGHT. RECORDS TRANSFERRED TO ST. LOUIS, DEMOBILIZED BRANCH, MARCH THREE FORTYSEVEN. BUREAU DESIRES SPECIMENS OF ANY TYPED MATERIAL SUBMITTED BY HISS. ST. LOUIS CHECK SERVICE RECORDS FOR ANY SUCH TYPED MATERIAL AND FURNISH TO FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH DOCUMENTS FURNISHED US COURT BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. NY ORIGIN. SUTEL RESULTS.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-8653

CC - NEW YORK (by mail)

74-94
JJW:NPB

REC'D FBI - 95

74-1333-189
F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

30 DEC 29 1948

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

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

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

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 7 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTIMORE 10 6-25 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, INTERNAL SECURITY- R, PERJURY.

SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, DEC. THIRTEEN NEXT, SERVED ON ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING FOUR THIRTY FIVE PM BY BUREAU AGENTS. SOYRING REFUSED TO GRANT INTERVIEW TO AGENTS AND ACCEPTED SERVICE OF SUBPOENA. SOYRING INITIALLY CONTACTED TWELVE FIFTY PM AND REFUSED TO DISCUSS ~~XXXX~~ ANYTHING. IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING CONTACT, ~~SOYXXX~~ SOYRING WENT TO OFFICE OF MAURICE BRAVERMAN, CP FUNCTIONARY AND ATTORNEY, AND REMAINED THEREIN UNTIL THREE THIRTY PM. RETURNED HOME SHORTLY AFTERWARD. C FIFTY NINE ADVISES THAT PHILIP FRANKFELD, CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT FOUR, CP, VIVIAN BARAD, AND JEANETTE BRAVERMAN, BOTH SUSPECTED WHITE COLLAR MEMBERS , CP, WERE PROBABLY AT BRAVERMAN- S OFFICE DURING ABOVE PERIOD. AFTER SOYRING LEFT BRAVERMANS OFFICE, PHILIP FRANKFELD ADVISED HIS WIFE AND C SIXTY FOUR THAT IT WAS ~~NECESSARYXXXNECESSARYXXX~~ NECESSARY FOR HIM TO IMMEDIATELY GO TO NYC. PRESUMABLY, FRANKFELD INTENDS TO CONFER WITH CP LEADERS, NYC. , CONCERNING ~~CXXX~~ SOYRING- S CONTACT BY AGENTS.

Kisseloff-8654

MCFARLIN

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3 DEC 17 1948

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E SRH

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Philadelphia teletype to Milwaukee December 9, 1948, 6:20 p.m., and Milwaukee letter to Bureau, cc to Philadelphia, dated December 7, 1948.

In accordance with reference teletype Mr. R. E. PERRY, Secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was contacted for additional typewritten specimens which may have come from the Woodstock typewriter owned by FANSLER AND MARTIN in Philadelphia. A search of his files in connection with the policy of HERBERT F. GRESSLEY, #1931338, and the policies of FRANK E. BARGER, numbers 1970390, 1970391 and 1987861, revealed four original typewritten letters from the office of FANSLER and MARTIN which may be from the Woodstock typewriter in question. The originals of these letters have been forwarded to the Laboratory under separate cover letter, a copy of which letter is attached hereto which includes the description of the letters. Photostatic copies of these letters are enclosed herewith to Philadelphia for investigative use.

4 letters in lab 12/17/48

DEFERRED RECORDING

Mr. PERRY has advised that he knows of no further places to search for original typewriter specimens during the pertinent period which now appears to be from about the middle of 1929 to the fall of 1930. The letter mentioned in reference teletype dated February 19, 1930 could not be located. However, as of this time he has not yet received the personal letter from Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN referred to in reference teletype. When it is received he will immediately advise this office whether he is able to find further specimens based upon the information in MARTIN's letter.

CEL/dc
65-786

Kisseloff-8655

ENCLOSURES - REGISTERED MAIL (AMSD) for Philadelphia

cc - Philadelphia
New York AMSD

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELEMETER

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

WASH &WASH FLD.14 NYC 12 AND PHILA 2 FROM CHICAGO 10 5-03 PM FGK

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD, PHILADELPHIA

.....U R G E N T .....

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY. ESPIONAGE R. REMYTEL DEC. NINE. DELMAR DE WOLF, WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., ADVISD TODAY THAT NO INFO CONCERNCNG INSTANT TYPEWRITER DALE COULD BE LOCATED. ALSO STATED A MR. OWENS OF HCUA, WASHINGTON HAD CONTACTED HIM TODAY RE SALE OF TYPEWRITER TO ALGER HISS OR PRISCILLA HISS BETWEEN NINETEEN TWENTY-FIVE AND NINETEEN THIRTY. THOMAS GRADY PRESENTLY RESIDES AT TWO ONE TWO SIX MENOMINEE RIVER PARKWAY, WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN, AND EMPLOYED BY R. E. ELLIS ENGINEERING CO., CHICAGO, WITH OFFICES AT SEVEN FOUR THREE WEST FOURTH ST., MILWAUKEE, TELPHONE MARKET EIGHT DASH SEVEN FOUR ONE TWO, HOME PHONE SPR FOUR DASH NAUGHT SIX THREE SEVEN. PHILADELPHIA FURNISH FULL DETAILS TO MILWAUKEE FOR INTERVIEW WITH GRADY. RUC.

INDEXED 95

Kisseloff-8656

MC SWAIN

RECORDED - 95

74-1333-192

F B I

CORR. LINE 7 WORD 5 SHOULD BE PARKWAY

3 DEC 17 1948

END AND ACK PLS

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5 DEC 28 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
POLITICAL SECTION
DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lead
Mr. Nease

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 12, NEW YORK 3 AND PHILADELPHIA 1 FROM BOSTON 10 5-35 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS VERY URGEN

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE TEL BOSTON AND NEW YORK FROM DIRECTOR THIS DATE. WALTER I. TIBBITS ESQUIRE DIED APPROXIMATELY TEN YEARS AGO. FORMERLY AGENT OF EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. OFFICIALS OF INSURANCE COMPANY ADVISE CORRESPONDENCE IS NOT RETAINED OVER FOUR YEARS. THEY HAVE NO RECORD OF SUCH A POLICY NUMBER AS SET OUT IN REFERENCED TEL. OFFICIALS LOCATED POLICY NUMBER EIGHT FIVE FOUR THREE SIX NAUGHT TWO IN NAME OF ALGER HISS, BORN NOVEMBER ELEVEN , NINETEEN NAUGHT FOUR, WHICH POLICY WAS NOT TAKEN OUT. SUGGEST NEW YORK CONTACT L. D. FITZGERALD, ASSOCIATE COUNSEL, LEGAL DEPT., EQUITABLE LIFE, THREE NINE THREE SEVENTH AVE., NYC, AS CORRESPONDENCE MAY BE ATTACHED TO CANCELED POLICY. FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND PHILA., RE PHILA TEL TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD, BOSTON AND NEWARK DATED DECEMBER TEN, FORTY EIGHT, REQUESTING DETERMINATION BY BOSTON OF WHEREABOUTS OF ONE THOMAS GRADY, WILLIAM J. GRADY, TWO FIVE NINE HIGH STREET, WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND, ADVISED HIS BROTHER THOMAS GRADY PRESENTLY RESIDING AT TWENTY ONE TWENTY SIX MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY, WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN. ABOUT SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO WAS A SALESMAN FOR THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY WHILE HE WAS RESIDING IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. RUC.

SOUCY

END

PH ACK AND DISC PLS

Kisseloff-8657

RECORDED - 95 124-1333-193
INDEXED - 95
3 DEC 17 1948

BS R 1 PH

WA BS R 12 WA

NY BS R 3 NY

DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 5:30 p.m., ASAC Belmont called from New York and stated that he had ascertained that the original documents obtained from Hiss at the time of the interview with him on December 3, 1948, had been taken back to the Department yesterday and should be available in the Department at Washington.

He also advised that the surveillance of Wadleigh had been continued up to the time of this call. Wadleigh had now come into the New York Office and was being interviewed. He has advised that he has consulted an attorney who advised him that he should respond to questions. Mr. Belmont stated that he would be in touch with Mr. Donegan about the results of this interview and also to determine the necessity for continued surveillance, having the results of the interview in mind.

HBF:esb

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174-1333-194

3 DEC 17 1948

DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8658

LWRO:cl,pal
74-94

19888

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12/10/48 5:30 p.m.

DIRECTOR AND SACS VERY URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, INT. SEC. - R, ELEANOR NELSON, IS - C. REMY PREVIOUS TELETYPE INSTANT DATE. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED THAT SUBSEQUENT TO CONTACTS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED TELETYPE, NELSON RECONTACTED JOSEPH FORER AND STATED THAT SHE HAD ALREADY BEEN SERVED A SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY IN NYC, MONDAY, DECEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT. SHE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO REACH MILT FREEMAN SO JOE FORER SUGGESTED THAT SHE SEE HAROLD CAMMER OF THE FIRM OF PRESSMAN, WITT AND CAMMER, IN NYC. NELSON ADVISED SHE MAY GO TO NEW YORK TOMORROW, DECEMBER ELEVEN, AND SEE SOMEONE ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER TWELVE.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-8659

74-1333-195

F B I

3 DEC 17 1948

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DEC 20 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
a.k.a.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE-R

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are copies of clippings from the Milwaukee Sentinel dated December 10, 1948, relating to testimony before the House Committee on un-American Activities, and also to the fact that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN has been summoned to appear Friday, December 10, 1948, before that committee.

DEFERRED RECORDING

PIGMAN has already been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury at New York, but no mention of this subpoena appears in the newspaper articles.

APL:JJ
65-786
Enc. 1

CC - New York (Enc.)

3 - ENCL 95

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Kisseloff-8660

PROBERS CALL APPLETON MAN ACCUSED OF FEEDING SPY DATA

Kisseloff-8661

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

12-10-48

ENCLOSURE

-196

Mystery Witness Silent On Leak to Russ

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—(AP)—The Truman administration tonight asked—in vain—that House investigators step aside in the spy hunt and leave it to the Justice Department "for reasons of internal security."

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, already smarting under President Truman's remark that it is only hunting headlines, promptly rejected the request.

"An utterly unreasonable attack upon the prerogative of the United States Congress," snapped the committee in turning down a request from the Justice Department that it:

1. Stop interviewing witnesses, in the search for "leaks" of official documents to Russian agents, who have been called before the Federal Grand Jury in New York, or who might be called.

2. Refrain from issuing "any information which it has regarding said investigation."

New Witness Put on Stand

Only today the committee put on the stand a witness who also was under subpena to appear before the Grand Jury. He was Henry Julian Wadleigh, a former State Department employe, who refused to answer committee questions as to whether he slipped secret papers to a Russian agent while he worked for the government. Wadleigh refused to answer nearly all questions posed to him, on grounds it might tend to incriminate or degrade him.

Wadleigh, Alger Hiss, a former State Department employe, and a third man from Wisconsin were named by Whittaker Chambers as sources he used a decade ago in getting secret U. S. documents while Chambers was a courier for the Reds.

For weeks the committee and the Justice Department have been at odds over who is treading on whose toes in the double-barreled investigation. Tonight's exchange heightened the feelings, which had been stirred up by Mr. Truman's news conference statement this morning that the House probe is still, in his opinion, only a red herring and the committee should leave the case to the Justice Department.

Politics Charge Attacked

Committee leaders replied Mr. Truman actually was helping hide facts about how Communists obtained U. S. documents. The Committee is not playing politics, they

Gag by U. S. Defied By Red Quiz Group

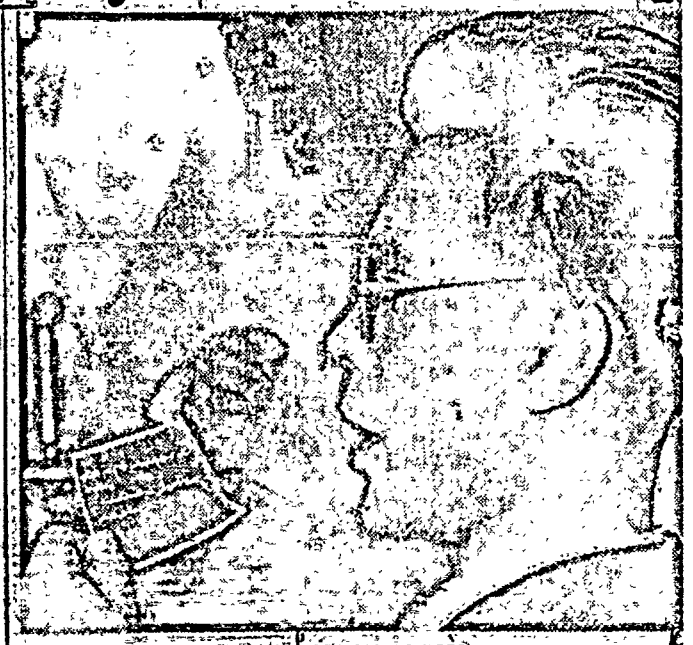

JULIAN WADLEIGH
"I Refuse to Answer That Question"

Kisseloff-8662

ENCLOSURE

74-1533-196

Probers Call Appleton Man; Spy Quiz Defies Gag by U. S.

said in reply to Mr. Truman's observation that the House hearing is political in nature.

Tonight the Justice Department released copies of its letter to the committee, asking that it call off its full-fledged proceedings.

"Premature and ill-advised publicity," said an accompanying statement from Attorney General Clark, "can and will seriously impair the administration of justice, without any corresponding benefit to the country."

Clark said that, "unlike the committee, the Department of Justice recognizes its responsibility to proceed within the framework of the Constitution."

In mentioning "reasons of internal security" as cause for quieting the House Committee, the Department letter said that directly involved is "the successful prosecution of any case which might be developed."

TURNED DOWN COLD

Acting Chairman Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, in reply turned the department down cold and said the committee will continue its investigation in the hope "major culprits" will be disclosed, apprehended and punished.

If the Committee gave in, Mundt said, eventually all future congressional investigations might be paralyzed.

In today's committee hearing, Witness Wadleigh refused to say even whether he knew his accuser, Chambers.

"I refuse to answer that question on grounds the answer might tend to incriminate or degrade me," said Wadleigh, who used to work on foreign trade matters for the State Department.

President Truman, in raising the "red herring" charge today, was repeating one he made during the political campaign—that the House spy hearing was designed to divert attention from shortcomings of the 80th Congress.

SPEAKS SHARPLY

If the Committee had been in dead earnest, Mr. Truman said, it would have taken the matter to the Attorney General for prosecution. He added rather sharply that he has no intention of getting into a controversy with what he called this dead committee. (As now set up, the Committee has a Republican majority. The Democrats take control of Congress in January and all Committees will have a Democratic majority.)

But if Mr. Truman wanted no controversy with the Committee, its Republican members were quick to jump at it.

Rep. Nixon, Republican of California, called the President's statement "a flagrant flaunting of the national interests." He said Mr. Truman is "helping to keep the facts about the stealing of America's top secrets by the Communists from the American people."

CHALLENGE ISSUED

Mundt called the President's attitude inconceivable, and added:

"If he considers the investigation a red herring, I challenge him to authorize us to publish the documents in toto in the press. The State Department says they are so startling that to release them even now would imperil the national security."

At bottom is a conflict over whether the House Committee or the Federal Grand Jury now sitting in New York is the proper vehicle for sifting charges that many secret documents were filched from State Department files in 1937-38. A cache of microfilms of these documents were found in a pumpkin on Chambers' farm last Thursday, after the Committee issued a subpena to obtain any official papers Chambers might have.

Kisseloff-8663

EXPECT INDICTMENT

Nixon said last night that the grand jury, operating under the Justice Department, will indict Chambers for perjury and that this will make it impossible to get at persons who worked with him "because the chief witness will be an indicted perjurer." Nixon called the whole proceeding part of administration efforts "to silence this committee."

The committee's chief investigator, Robert E. Stripling, appeared before the Grand Jury today, by request. Also on hand to testify were Alger Hiss, former State Department employe who Chambers said was a member of a "Communist apparatus," and his brother, Donald Hiss. Both the Hiss brothers have denied Chambers' charges against them and Alger Hiss has sued Chambers for $75,000 in a libel case.

In today's open hearing of the Committee, Nixon read what he said were parts of testimony taken from Chambers by a subcommittee in New York last Monday.

It ran thusly:

"MR. NIXON: Mr. Chambers, I hand you herewith photographic copies of documents made from the microfilm which you submitted to the committee in response to a subpena the committee served upon you?"

"MR. CHAMBERS: Yes, sir. (Mr. Chambers examines documents.)"

"MR. STRIPLING: The documents you are now examining are all documents from the State Department? They bear the stamp 'State Department, Assistant Secretary of State'?"

"MR. CHAMBERS: Yes. I should think from the nature of these documents which I have examined, that they were turned over to me by Alger Hiss, and I should make the point right here, perhaps, that the same procedure that I have described above in the case of other photographics was also followed by Alger Hiss, in addition to the typed documents. There was, however, another active source in the State Department, Mr. Julian Wadleigh, who was then in the trade agreements division of the State Department, and it is possible some of these documents were from him."

NOW UNEMPLOYED

Wadleigh, on the witness stand, said he had worked for the State Department from 1936 to 1943 and is now unemployed, living in a Washington suburb, Vienna, Va. Forty-four years old, he is a thin, bushy haired man.

He talked freely of his background—born in Greenfield, Mass., educated mostly abroad, worked for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration after he left the State Department, and served as an economist for the Italian government.

But his replies stopped cold when the Committee members and its staff members started asking questions about "leaks" and associates.

Drumming the witness table with his fingers, Wadleigh refused to answer on "incrimination" grounds whether he had ever been in Alger Hiss' home. He said he saw Hiss "in the course of my work" but could not recall any specific instance of turning over any documents to Hiss from his own office in the Trade Division.

He gave the same refusal to answer when asked this question by Rep. Herbert, Democrat of Louisiana: "Have you at any time engaged in anything that would smack of espionage against the United States government?"

Louis Russell, committee investigator, got the same refusal to answer on this question: "Did you ever turn over to unauthorized persons any restricted information whatsoever?"

The same refusal greeted a question as to whether Wadleigh knew of any individual who ever identified himself to you as a Soviet agent."

WISCONSINITE SUMMONED TO APPEAR TODAY

Witness Worked in Standards Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—(INS)—William Ward Pigman, of Appleton, Wis., a former employe of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, has been ordered by the House Committee on Un-American Activities to appear before it tomorrow as its third and last "mystery" witness in the Hiss-Chambers spy probe.

A committee spokesman told INS tonight Pigman was named by ex-Communist Whittaker Chambers, in executive hearings, as another government employe who provided him with secret data a decade ago. During Pigman's employment at the Bureau of Standards, it was doing considerable research in radar and the proximity fuse.

Pigman was found in Appleton by committee investigators. He is a research chemist and instructor in organic chemistry at the Institute of Paper Chemistry there.

The committee, summoning Pigman by wire, asked him to appear here at 1 p. m. (CST) tomorrow for an open hearing. If he ignores the wire, he will be subpoenaed.

GAVE NO AID, PIGMAN SAYS

William Ward Pigman, 38, Appleton chemist, who has been summoned to appear today before the House un-American Activities Committee, denied last night he had ever given information of a secret nature to anyone.

When asked whether he had ever done so, Pigman declared emphatically:

"I have never given such information to anyone."

Asked whether he would answer the summons, Pigman said:

"The situation is complicated and I don't care to answer."

Pigman was with the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., from 1930 to 1938 and from 1939 to 1944 doing research in sugar. He was asked:

"While an employe of the bureau did you ever relay any information of a secret character or any confidential information to an agent of the Communist Party?"

Pigman said "No."

Again, he was asked: "Did you at any time ever give secret or confidential information to any Communist sympathizers?"

"My answer is no," he said.

Pigman said he was anxious to co-operate with the committee "in any way possible." He would not say, however, whether he would answer the summons to appear before the committee.

GIFTS BY RED SPY REVEALED

Sentinel Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Three government officials accused in connection with the Russian spy ring received gifts of a Russian rug apiece, Whittaker Chambers, confessed former Red spy, has testified.

One recipient, he said, was Alger Hiss, former high State Department official.

Chambers told the House Committee on Un-American Activities the rugs were presented by Col. Boris Bykov, whom he has named as head of the Soviet military intelligence in this country.

It was also learned that:

1. Plans for secret war weapons were stolen from the Bureau of Standards and handed over to the Russian agents.

2. Chambers said he gave one rug to an alleged member of Elizabeth Bentley's spy ring. Miss Bentley, former Communist agent, revealed this man's name in her testimony in August.

3. Another alleged rug recipient was a top Treasury Department official whose name has not been made public because "he is beyond the jurisdiction of the committee," according to the House spy probers.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

12-10-48

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-8665

74-1333-196

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Re teletype from Philadelphia to Milwaukee and Cleveland dated December 10, 1948, at 1:12 p.m., and letters from Milwaukee to the Laboratory and the Director of this date.

Subsequent to the preparation of referenced letters and receipt of referenced teletype, Mr. R. E. PERRY, Secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, received a letter from Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN of Philadelphia, making further suggestions as to possible sources of typewriter specimens in this case. As a result thereof, Mr. PERRY was able to locate four more letters which are described in detail in the letter attached hereto directed to the Laboratory.

These letters came from the claims file of THOMAS L. FANSLER in the Claims Department of the company. Mr. JOSEPH T. GALLAGHER, Superintendent of that department, has made them available for use in this case and they have been forwarded to the Laboratory. Mr. GALLAGHER has attached his name to the back of each one, together with the date. The other initials appearing on the back thereof are those of investigating Agents. Photostatic copies of these letters are enclosed with the copy for Philadelphia for their investigative use.

It will be noted that the document designated K-12 is a letter signed by PRISCILLA HISS, the wife of ALGER HISS, and dated June 8, 1940, at Washington, D. C. This has been included only because the possibility exists that MRS. HISS or someone else for her may have typed this letter on questioned typewriter. It is also noted, however, that the letter is somewhat in form style which MRS. HISS appears to have filled in in pen and ink.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

12-12-48

ENCL

MARTIN in his letter furnished three additional policy holders, the files of which were examined by Agents with negative results. In addition, he suggested there might be correspondence in the personal correspondence file of the deceased president and the deceased Superintendent of Agencies who were close personal friends of FANSLER. Part of the personal correspondence of these two men has been preserved and Mr. JOHN L. HUGHES, Assistant Superintendent of Agencies, caused a search to be made with negative results.

Kisseloff-8666

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174-1333-197
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DATE 7/13/87 BY sprmacldd

The other suggestion by MARTIN was to review all the policy files on policies written by FANSLER. Mr. PERRY advised that this would be impossible as no separate file is kept for each agent writing insurance. The only possible way this could be done would be to institute a review of all policies ever written by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company subsequent to 1927.

Thus, unless Mr. MARTIN can furnish the names and/or policy numbers of additional policies, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company officials contacted feel that they have exhausted the practicable sources of typewriter specimens in this case.

Mr. JOHN L. HUGHES, Assistant Superintendent of Agencies, found a record in the files of his office indicating that one THOMAS FRANCIS GRADY made an application for a position as agent with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company dated December 9, 1930. This application revealed that he resided at Garrett Road and Lincoln Avenue, Landsdowne, Pennsylvania. His business address was West Disinfecting Company, 49th and Grays Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born January 20, 1901, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He was married and had one child. He stated his previous employment was that of "salesman of typewriters". He have the following references:

ALEX R. GAUL, 4740 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
JAMES MULRINE, 4912 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
CLARENCE PEPPER, Dencla Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Previous addresses were given as 309 South 40th Street, Philadelphia, and Wingate Hall, 50th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was discharged by the company in April, 1932.

During the time of GRADY's employment as an Agent, he took out five life insurance policies, all giving the Garrett Road address or the address of the General Agent of the company in Philadelphia. The last of these policies lapsed in 1933, and therefore the company has no more recent addresses than given above.

For the information of the Bureau and office of origin, at least three letters in the handwriting of PRISCILLA HISS addressed to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company were found in the claims file of her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER. They are available for use in this case at any time.

Kisseloff-8667

Call Appleton Man in Red Spy Inquiry

Chemist Pigman Summoned to Washington After Chambers Tells of 'Leak' Source

An Appleton chemist, William Ward Pigman, has been called to Washington to be questioned Friday by the house committee on un-American activities in connection with its espionage probe. The committee sent Pigman a telegraphic summons late Thursday after declining to identify an Appleton man it said had been named by Whittaker Chambers, former Communist courier, as one of three sources of United States secrets which he obtained for transmission to Russian agents.

William Pigman

The chemist reportedly left Appleton late Thursday in answer to the summons. His wife, Alice, said there that he was "on his way to Washington."

In New York, where a federal grand jury is investigating espionage, a government source said that Pigman had been summoned to testify before the grand jury.

Pigman, 38, is a former employe of the national bureau of standards, which tests some of the government's most secret weapons and military devices. He is a research worker and instructor in organic chemistry at the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton. He worked for the bureau of standards in Washington on two occasions, from 1930 to 1938 and 1941 to 1944. He worked for the Corn Products Co. of Argo, Ill., in 1944 and 1945, and joined the paper institute in 1946.

May Be Heard In Secret

A native of Chicago, Pigman received degrees from George Washington university and the University of Maryland. He studied at the University of Leipzig from 1938 to 1940.

A poll of readers of the Chemical Bulletin has rated him one of the 10 outstanding chemists working in carbohydrate chemistry.

In Washington, the house committee said that Pigman had been summoned to appear at 1 p.m. (central standard time) Friday. Robert E. Stripling, chief committee investigator, told a reporter the committee had a reply but he declined to say whether Pigman would appear as a witness.

Representative Mundt (Rep., S. D.), acting chairman of the committee, said that if Pigman was

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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Kisseloff-8668

ENCLOSURE

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willing to co-operate, he would be questioned at length behind closed doors. If not, Mundt said, there would be public hearings at which the witness could refuse to answer questions.

Chambers has named Alger Hiss and Henry Julian Wadleigh, both formerly in the state department, as two of the suppliers of secrets.

Wadleigh Refuses to Answer

Hiss, now head of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, has denied all.

Wadleigh, now unemployed and living at near-by Vienna, Va., was a witness Thursday. He chose not to answer most questions thrown his way.

Answers, he said, might tend to incriminate him.

Wadleigh did say that he had access to "some kinds" of confidential information while he was a state department economist from 1936 to 1943.

Representative Nixon (Rep., Calif.) told him that the statute of limitations would prevent his prosecution for handing over secret papers to Russian agents if he had stopped doing so before 1939.

But that assurance didn't convince Wadleigh he ought to talk. He said his lawyer had told him the statute of limitations isn't "iron clad."

To Mundt's question, "What interpretations do you expect the American people to place on your refusal" to testify, Wadleigh replied:

"I cannot speculate on what interpretations, rightly or wrongly, may be made. I have to let my statements stand."

It was brought out that Wadleigh already had been questioned by FBI agents and had appeared before a New York grand jury investigating espionage.

Hid Papers for 10 Years

The stolen documents turned over to the house committee by Chambers were hidden in the dumb waiter

Turn to ESPIONAGE, page 2, col. 3.

Espionage

From page 1, column 2

shaft of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) house for 10 years, the committee was told Friday.

Nathan L. Levine, a Brooklyn lawyer and nephew of Mrs. Chambers, said that Chambers gave him a sealed package at a time when he was "in morbid fear of being liquidated by Communists" and asked him to hide it and to give it to Mrs. Chambers in case anything happened to Chambers. If anything happened to both, Levine said, Chambers told him that "you, an attorney, would know what to do."

Levine said that he never knew what was in the package and that he turned it over to Chambers at the latter's request about three weeks ago.

Friends' Secrets Turned Up

Vital military secrets of friendly nations turned up Thursday among stolen government papers uncovered in the house committee's spy hunt.

Chambers has yielded to the committee some of the papers he obtained, in the form of photographs or copies. Most of them came from the state department and are dated 1937 and 1938.

It is known that they contain information on such touchy subjects of the times as:

Whether Britain was going to specialize on cruisers or battleships as the backbone of her fleet.

The placing of Chinese orders for bombers in France.

The size of Chinese troop movements during her war with Japan.

Argentine sales of large quantities of linseed oil to the Germans at fancy prices. Linseed oil is a strategic war material.

Quiz Mrs. Hiss in New York

Germany was getting ready then to move against Austria. Some of the papers deal with the Austrian anschluss and with other behind the scenes maneuvers in diplomacy and international politics.

The committee showed signs of heeding the advice of the [illegible] department on whether it should or shouldn't publish the texts of the 10 year old documents. Some probably will be turned loose and the rest withheld.

In New York Friday, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss, wife of Alger Hiss, appeared to testify before the grand jury probing alleged Communist spying.

Chambers had said Mrs. Hiss copied some of the documents which he accused her husband of taking from government files.

Hiss accompanied his wife to the grand jury witness room.

As Mrs. Hiss began her testimony, it was learned that Hiss had been subpenaed to appear before the house committee in Washington Saturday.

His subpena was in defiance of a justice department request that the committee not question witnesses who have appeared before the jury. However, Hiss indicated he would not go to Washington if the jury held a Saturday session in New York.

Stripling appeared before the grand jury Thursday. Before returning to Washington, he declined any comment except to say, "I was a witness—for an hour."

A government spokesman said that Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed former Soviet spy, would be called before the jury next week.

Kisseloff-8669

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

12-10-48

Will Politics Save the Spies?

The way things are shaping up in Washington, there is grave danger that every spy who stole secrets from the United States—and there must have been a number of them—will go scot free. A split among government forces, and a split among the people, lets criminals get away.

It happens often in cases involving political offenses—vote frauds and the like. A charge is made and the evidence seems pretty clear. But the rascal immediately cries persecution and the people line up politically in two groups. The man who has betrayed democracy simply walks out while the groups fight each other. It is an old method of escape that too often succeeds.

Isn't this what is happening in the spy cases? The congressional committee and the department of justice are at loggerheads. They are interfering with each other, with the worse offender the department of justice. It does not seem to us that Atty. Gen. Clark is very keen about getting to the bottom of this spy business.

President Truman, who could be of great help to the nation now, continues his stubborn attitude of unfriendliness to the congressional committee. He persists in calling the investigation a red herring. What is being brought up is red, all right, but it looks a lot bigger than a herring. It is something that involves the very safety of this country. If the president were helpful, we would be more hopeful.

Mr. Truman in his latest comment skillfully tries to make the investigation a political issue. He refers to the investigators as a "dead committee" and says that the people hold with him on the red herring business. Is that true? Were the people voting on whether congress should investigate spies?

It seems to us that the effect of this comment will be to split the people. Talk to some of his supporters and you find that they are lining up now, in just this way.

What is the sense in this? Will we form two political lines and let the spies walk between them—unharmed? Is that what this country wants?

Kisseloff-8670

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
12-10-48

ENCLOSURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tra
Mr. E
Mr. Curran
Mr. Karbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy

FBI MILWAUKEE 12-10-48 12-48 PM W

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R.

WESTBROOK STEELE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED AT TWELVE NOON TODAY THAT WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN ARRIVE CHICAGO TWELVE NOON LEAVING EITHER THREE OR FOUR PM ON EITHER COMMODORE OR ADVANCED COMMODORE FOR NYC. WHILE IN CHICAGO, PIGMAN WILL PROBABLY CALL HIS HOME IN APPLETON AND WILL PROBABLY ALSO CALL USA IN NYC. ON REACHING NY HE WILL PROBABLY STAY AND WILL GO DIRECTLY TO WELLINGTON HOTEL.

JOHNSON

END ACK IN ORDER

WA 2-5 XXX 1-41 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NY OK FBI NYC DB

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

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coyle
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, MILWAUKEE 12-10-48 11-47AM-CST HNU

DIRECTOR FBI, SACS PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RETEL PHILADELPHIA TO MILWAUKEE DECEMBER NINE LAST SIX TWENTY PM REQUESTING FURTHER TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS FROM NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. ON BASIS INFO THEREIN FOUR ADDITIONAL LETTERS LOCATED, THREE DATED SUMMER NINETEEN TWENTYNINE AND ONE JANUARY, TWENTYNINE. PERRY HAS NOT YET RECEIVED THE PERSONAL LETTER FROM MARTIN SUGGESTING SOURCES OF SPECIMENS. WILL ADVISE IMMEDIATELY IF FURTHER SPECIMENS AVAILABLE ON BASIS OF MARTINS LETTER. SPECIMENS OBTAINED BEING FORWARDED LABORATORY TODAY AMSD WITH PHOTOSTATS TO PHILADELPHIA.

JOHNSON

Rec'd & ack'd to Milw 12-9-48

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174-1333-199
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3 DEC 17 1948

Mailed Laboratory
M. Harbo
By

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WA 12-50 PM OK FBI WASH DC ML

PH THIS IS FBI PH LPM

NY

Kisseloff-8672

cc Harbo

MI OPR 31 IS FBI NY 1-0711 ON TIX THIS CONNECTION

NY WAS DISCONNECTED THIS IS WA MIN PLS WA TO FB M

50 DEC 28 1948

File (5)

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

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BTM/Cam
928732-002

WASHINGTON 1, NEW YORK 1, BOSTON 1 AND NEWARK 1 FROM PHILA.

12-10-48 1-07 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S NEW YORK, WASH. FIELD, BOSTON AND NEWARK...URGENT
JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP. R. HARRY L. MARTIN
TODAY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED MRS. THOMAS C. FOX, NEE ANN C. COYLE
FORMERLY SECRETARY OF FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP DURING PORTION OF
NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT THRU THIRTY OR THIRTY ONE. MRS. FOX WAS UNABLE
TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION RE TYPEWRITERS USED BY PARTNERSHIP. MRS. FOX
RESIDES ROSEMONT AVE. NEWFIELD, N. J., TELEPHONE VINELAND NINE DASH
FOUR EIGHT ONE EIGHT. NEWARK SHOULD RECONTACT MRS. FOX FOR ANY DATA
SHE MAY SUBSEQUENTLY RECALL CONCERNING A ROYAL OR WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER
IN POSSESSION OF FANSLER MARTIN PARTNERSHIP. ALSO SHOULD INQUIRE AS TO HER
KNOWLEDGE OF THOMAS GRADY, SALESMAN

Kisseloff-8673

WHO SOLD THE WOODSTOCK TO FANSLER MARTIN PROBABLY DURING NINETEEN TWENTY
NINE AND WHO SUBSEQUENTLY WAS EMPLOYED BY NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO. GRADYS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS ARE DESIRED. MARTIN HAS SENT
PERSONAL LETTER TO R. E. PERRY SECRETARY NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL AT
MILWAUKEE GIVING ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS AS TO LOCATION OF LETTERS POSS-
IBLY PREPARED ON INSTANT WOODSTOCK, ALSO FURNISHED CARBON COPIES OF TWO
LETTERS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND
WHICH INCLUDE REFERENCE TO SEVERAL POLICY NUMBERS. MILWAUKEE ADVISED
OF ABOVE. VICTORY TYPEWRITER CO. OF PHILA. TOOK OVER LOCAL AGENCY OF
WOODSTOCK TWO YEARS AGO AND HAS NO RECORDS OF SALES BY PREVIOUS AGENCY.
THESE RECORDS MAY BE AVAILABLE IN CHICAGO OR WOODSTOCK, ILL. HORACE
INQUIRED AT THESE RECORDS FROM

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PAGE TWO

OFFICE ADVISED AND IS CHECKING RECORDS OF WOODSTOCK. PARENTS OF THOMAS GRADY WHO SOLD NEW WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO FANSLER MARTIN BELIEVED RESIDING IN OR NEAR WOONSOCKET, R. I. BOSTON SHOULD ATTEMPT TO LOCATE GRADY-S PARENTS AND DETERMINE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF SON THOMAS. LOCAL PRESS HAS CONTACTED MARTINS ATTORNEY FOR INFO RE WOODSTOCK. THE ATTORNEY HAS DECLINED TO FURNISH INFO TO PRESS WHO IN TURN DECLINED TO SAY WHERE THEY HAD RECEIVED INFO RE WOODSTOCK AND ATTORNEY-S IDENTITY SAYING ONLY IT WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE COME FROM NY. ATTORNEY THEN CALLED HORACE SCHMAHL IN NY. SCHMAHL DENIED HAVING GIVEN INFO TO PRESS BUT ADMITTED HE HAD CALLED HEAD OFFICE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL AT MILWAUKEE FOR INFORMATION.

BOARDMAN

CORRECTION PAGE ONE - AT THE END OF LINE NINE PLS. INSERT "HER "

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA PH R 1 WA

NY PH R 1 NY

BS BS PH R 1 BS

NK PH R 1 NK

WASH HOLD ALL OTHERS DISC

TWO COPIES WFO

CC Mr Gettler

Kisseloff-8674

CJJ:el
74-24

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA FIELD 12-10-43 11:00 AM
INTERCEPT AND CASE, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA URGENT

J. [illegible] ITTNER: [illegible], WAC, PRIVATE, [illegible] - [illegible] COURT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DC, SUBJECT HAS HAD CRIMINAL ACCOUNT IN ATTEMPTING TELEPHONE WITH HOTELMAN BALTIMORE PROSECUTOR COUNTY, BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE OFFICE MAY I FILE TO OTHER HOTELMEN [illegible] TIMES CONFERENCE AND DEMANDED FROM HIMS' DOUT WHICH CO [illegible] ON A COMPLAINT TO [illegible]. PHILADELPHIA REPORT HIGH ATTENDED BAKER COLLEGE, BAKER, PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA OFFICE CONSIDER AVAILABILITY OF CHECKING SCHOOL AND ALREADY [illegible] FOR SIMILAR CONSIDERATION.

[illegible]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY spmac/dd

Kisselloff-8675

[illegible]-93

cc - New York by [illegible]

INDEXED-25

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3 DEC 17 1943

CJJ:cl
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WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WASH FIELD 12-10-48 11:00 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, INT. SEC. - R. CREDIT RECORDS, WASHINGTON, DC, REFLECT HISS HAD CHARGE ACCOUNT IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN WITH HUTZLER BROTHERS FURNITURE COMPANY, BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE OFFICE MAY DESIRE TO CHECK HUTZLER RECORDS FOR TYPED CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM HISS' HOME WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN WRITTEN ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS ATTENDED BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA OFFICE CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF CHECKING SCHOOL AND ALUMNI RECORDS FOR SIMILAR CORRESPONDENCE.

HOTTEL

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INDEXED - 95

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3 DEC 17 1948

cc - New York by Mail

File (3)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

Peyton Ford called me this morning and advised that Jack Puerifoy had informed him that Noel Fields was at the Hotel Palace, Prague 2, Czech., as late as October 29, 1948.

DML:dad

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Kisseloff-8677

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY SP3 MCD/LD 266586

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher 1742

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 14 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BOSTON

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE NY TEL CALL TODAY. MRS. JOHN ALFORD, FIVE FIVE A CHARLESFIELD ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I., ADVISED MRS. ALGER HISS, WHOSE BROTHER (FATHER?) THOMAS FANSLER WAS MRS. ALFORD-S FORMER HUSBAND, TELEPHONED HER AT PROVIDENCE, SATURDAY LAST, ASK ING WHEREABOUTS OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF BOOK PUBLISHED IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. MRS. ALFORD STATES SHE WAS FORMERLY EMPLOYED NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR AS ART ADVISOR CARNEGIE CORPORATION, NYC. SHE COLLABORATED WITH THEN SISTER-IN-LAW, MRS. HISS, IN WRITING BOOK WHICH WAS PUBLISHED BY CARNEGIE CORPORATION PRINTED IN PHILADELPHIA, PRINTER-S NAME UNKNOWN, BUT WHOSE IDENTITY WOULD BE KNOWN TO ROBERT LESTER, SECRETARY, CARNEGIE CORPORATION. ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT GIVEN TO PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, ANSONIA HOTEL, NYC FOR FINAL DRAFTING AND ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT RETURNED TO MRS. ALFORD, AND ITS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN TO HER. SHE BELIEVES MANUSCRIPT DESTROYED BY HER LONG AGO. PART OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT DEALING WITH FOGG MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, SENT TO FOGG MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. FOR THEIR APPROVAL. THIS PART OF MANUSCRIPT WAS NOT RETURNED TO MRS. ALFORD BY FOGG MUSEUM, AND THAT SECTION OMITTED FROM BOOK CONTENT. WHEREABOUTS OF THIS PORTION OF MANUSCRIPT UNKNOWN AND MRS. ALFORD BELIEVES THE ORIGINAL SECTION SENT

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Kisseloff-8678

TO PROFESSOR PAUL J. SACHB, RETIRED, FOGG MUSEUM. ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT BOTH TYPED AND HANDWRITTEN. TYPEWRITER USED THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF MRS. HISS. MRS. ALFORD ADVISED SHE HAS ONLY RECENT CORRESPONDENCE FROM MRS. HISS IN HER POSSESSION. DURING INTERVIEW, MRS. ALFORD REFERRED TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS QUOTE CROSSLEY UNQUOTE, WHICH NAME HE WAS FORMERLY KNOWN BY. INQUIRY BEING MADE TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW PROF. SACHS RE PORTION OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

SOUCY

COR PLS PAGE ONE LINE FIVE SECOND WORD SHOULD BE "ASKING"

END

WA BS R-14 WA

NY BS R 4 NY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : J. E. Milnes

Time of Call: 10:50 p.m. 12-9-48

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Dean Schedler of the Department of Justice called at 10:50 p.m., December 9, 1948. He said that he had just received a call from the AP and from the caller he learned that the HUAC had just located a "third key witness" in Appleton, Wisconsin. He wanted to know if we knew who it was. I asked him if he had the man's name and he said that he did not get it. I then asked him if it was Pigman. He then wanted to know who Pigman was and at the same time turned to Alexander Campbell who was present and asked if he ever heard of the name. Campbell apparently indicated that he had a vague recollection of it.

Schedler then inquired into the identity of Pigman. I informed him that a William Ware Pigman of Appleton, Wisconsin had apparently been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury in New York City on December 10, 1948, however, it did not appear that he would arrive there until Saturday, since he was not leaving Appleton until tomorrow night. Mr. Schedler then said that if the HUAC had him that "we will have to head him off". He said that he would confer with Mr. Campbell and would call me back, but he had not called at the time I left for home.

You recall that I advised you concerning the above matter.

JEM:IGS

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Kisseloff-8680

INRO:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-10-48 5:30 PM VERY URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, INT. SEC. - R, ELEANOR NELSON, IS - C. REMY PREVIOUS TELETYPE INSTANT DATE. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED THAT SUBSEQUENT TO CONTACTS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED TELETYPE, NELSON RECONTACTED JOSEPH FORER AND STATED THAT SHE HAD ALREADY BEEN SERVED A SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY IN NYC, MONDAY, DECEMBER THIRTEEN, NEXT. SHE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO REACH MILT FREEMAN SO JOE FORER SUGGESTED THAT SHE SEE HAROLD CAMMER OF THE FIRM OF PRESSMAN, WITT, AND CAMMER, IN NYC. NELSON ADVISED SHE MAY GO TO NEW YORK TOMORROW, DECEMBER ELEVEN, AND SEE SOMEONE ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER TWELVE.

HOOVER

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50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8681

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

With reference to the surveillance of Henry Julian Wadleigh, I was informed at midnight, December 9, 1948, that either Wadleigh had not returned to his home or if he had he had already retired at the time the surveillance was taken up. I instructed that the surveillance be discontinued and picked up again in the morning.

This is to record that Supervisor Delavigne of the Washington Field Office reported as a result of the surveillance that Wadleigh boarded the 8:00 a.m. train to New York and the surveillance was being continued by Two Special Agents from the WFO. Agent Delavigne was instructed to furnish this information to the New York Office so that they can handle any necessary surveillance after the arrival of Wadleigh in New York.

At 11:20 a.m. today I phoned ASAC Lally, Baltimore, and advised him that he was authorized to serve the subpoena on Eleanor Nelson at the time she is interviewed today. He stated the subpoena had been received and the Agents would handle this matter promptly.

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-8682

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

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA GA

RELAY TO WFO

WA FROM BALTO 6 12-10-48 4-50 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, INT. SEC. R. RE WFO TEL TODAY.

CREDIT MANAGER, HUTZLER BROTHERS, BALTO., ADVISES HIS FILES CONTAIN NO CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM THE HISS RESIDENCE. ALL CHARGE ACCOUNT REC ORDS AND CORRESPONDENCE FOR THIRTYSEVEN HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

MC FARLIN

END

RECORDED - 95 | 74-1333-207

3 DEC 17 1948

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-8683

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : J. E. MILNES

Time of Call: 12:00 midnight

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

SAC Johnson, Milwaukee, called. He stated that Westbrooke Steele, Director of the American Paper Institute at Appleton, Wisconsin, called Special Agent LeGrand tonight and informed him that he had received an inquiry from the Associated Press concerning William Ward Pigman. They asked him if he knew that Pigman had been called to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Steele said that he hadn't. Thereafter, Johnson listened to the 10:00 p.m. news broadcast and heard the commentator say that the HUAC had indicated that a telegram had been sent to an unidentified man in Appleton, Wisconsin directing him to appear before it and stating that if the person didn't appear that a subpoena would be issued for him. After hearing this, SAC Johnson called Steele and asked him if he knew anything about the telegram. Steele didn't know then. He later called Johnson and said that he had learned that Pigman had been called out of a meeting this evening and the telegram was delivered to him.

SAC Johnson didn't know whether Pigman was going to New York in response to the Grand Jury Subpoena which had been served on him this afternoon by the marshal or to Washington, D. C., in response to the HUAC's instructions. He wanted to know what to do. I told him to do nothing and that unless I called him back shortly thereafter to refrain from taking any action.

You will recall that I advised you of the foregoing. Since Mr. Johnson said that he was sending the above in by teletype which was also going to New York I called Night Supervisor Albert G. McGrath and advised him of the instructions given to Johnson.

JEM:cmw

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Kisseloff-8684

LWRO:cl
100-703

K

F. E. [illegible]

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 12-10-48 4:30 PM VERY URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R,

ELEANOR NELSON, IS - C. RELIABLE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ON AFTERNOON OF DECEMBER TEN, ADVISED THAT SUBJECT HAD CONTACTED ARTHUR STEIN, HEAD OF UPWA, AND REPORTED THAT SHE HAD BEEN ASKED FOR AN INTERVIEW BY FBI AGENTS. SHE STALLED OFF AGENTS UNTIL EVENING OF DECEMBER TEN AND ASKED STEIN TO RECOMMEND A LAWYER. STEIN SUGGESTED SHE CONTACT JOSEPH FORER OR DAVID REIN. ANOTHER CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED THAT SUBJECT THEN CONTACTED JOSEPH FORER AND TOLD HIM OF CONTACT BY FBI AGENTS AND THAT SHE HAD AVOIDED GOING HOME TO AVOID MEETING AGENTS. FORER STATED THAT HIS FIRM WOULD NOT CARE TO HANDLE HER CASE INASMUCH AS IT WAS INVOLVED IN THE CASE OF HENRY J. WADLEIGH. NELSON STATED THAT SHE DID NOT DESIRE TO TALK TO FBI AGENTS SINCE SHE FEARED SHE WOULD BE CALLED TO TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY SITTING IN NYC. FORER STATED HE WAS SURE SHE WOULD BE SUBPOENAED AND ADVISED HER NOT TO TALK TO FBI. NELSON STATED SHE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH MILT FREEMAN, AN ATTORNEY WITH LAW FIRM OF ARNOLD, FORTAS, AND PORTER AND WOULD CONTACT HIM ON A PERSONAL BASIS. IF FREEMAN DECLINES TO ACT ON HER BEHALF, SHE WOULD BE IN TO SEE FORER OR REIN DECEMBER ELEVEN. FORER AND NELSON ALSO DISCUSSED POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING SERVICES OF MAURICE BRAVERMAN AND ALLAN ROSENBERG BUT FORER DID NOT THINK THEY SHOULD HANDLE NELSON'S CASE IN VIEW OF THEIR CONNECTION IN THE PAST AS ATTORNEYS IN CASES INVOLVING ALLEGED COMMUNISTS. IN CLOSING, NELSON STATED THAT WHEN RECONTACTED THIS EVENING BY FBI

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Kisseloff-8685

SHE WOULD TELL AGENTS THAT SHE HAD NOTHING TO SAY TO THEM.

HOTTEL Hottel

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 17710 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Harbo
- ___ Mr. Ladd
- ___ Mr. Nichols
- ___ Mr. Rosen
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Fletcher
- ___ Mr. Mohr
- ___ Mr. Carlson
- ___ Mr. Nease
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Personnel Files Section
- ___ Records Section
- ___ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8687

Clyde Tolson

WHO INTERVIEWED HIM ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN. INGRAM UNABLE TO SUPPLY THE NAMES OF ANYONE WHO COULD CORROBORATE INSTANT STORY. INGRAM ADVISED HE HAD BEEN DRUNK FOR A WEEK AND WAS OBSERVED DRINKING BEFORE INTERVIEW. INGRAM ADMITS BEING ARRESTED NUMEROUS TIMES ON INTOXICATION BUT FOR NO OTHER OFFENSES. COPY OF SIGNED STATEMENT AND COMPLETE FACTS BEING FORWARDED AMSD TODAY.

BILLS

END

ACK PLS

AXHLFTCCV

FBI
RECEIVED

cc: Mr. Fletcher

HOLD AFTER ACK PLS

4-09PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 5 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 10 10-53PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBUTEL DECEMBER EIGHT. INFORMANT QUOTES HOWARD BROOKS, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, BOSTON, MASS., AS STATING NOEL H. FIELD WAS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA TWO WEEKS AGO FURNISHING THE ADDRESS AS CARE OF KAREL HASPL, KARLOVA EIGHT, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA. FIELD HAS MAILING ADDRESS, TWENTYONE RUE DE CONTAMINES, GENEVA SWITZERLAND. INFORMANT UNABLE TO STATE WHETHER FIELD IS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT PRESENT TIME. RUC.

SOUCY

END

ACK IN 0 PLS

NY BS R 1 NY

WA ACK AND HOLD PLS

WABS R-5 WA

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Kisseloff-8689

RGENT

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DECEMBER 16, 1948

SAC, ATLANTA

-211

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL DECEMBER FIFTEEN, LAST, RE INTERVIEW WITH HORACE A. INGRAM. INGRAM SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY REINTERVIEWED TO ASCERTAIN HIS EMPLOYMENT AND RESIDENCES DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN OR THIRTYEIGHT, AT WHICH TIME CLAIMED WAS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES AS ALLEGED BY HIM AT TIME PREVIOUS INTERVIEW. A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INGRAM SHOULD BE FURNISHED BUREAU IN EFFORT TO LOCATE POSSIBLE FINGERPRINT RECORD SINCE POSSIBLE HE MAY HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED IN AN INSTITUTION DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. ABOVE INFORMATION DESIRED SINCE IT APPEARS INGRAM'S STORY MAY BE FABRICATION. SUTEL.

FLJ/de

HOOVER

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

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

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Kisseloff-8690

GA AT

DEC 15 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. C

FBI ATLANTA 12-15-48 4-03 PM FW

DIRECTOR ..... URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REURTEL DECEMBER FOURTEEN. HORACE A. INGRAM OF CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA, INTERVIEWED AT KIMBALL HOTEL, ATLANTA, GA., NIGHT OF DECEMBER FOURTEEN FORTYEIGHT AND SIGNED STATEMENT TAKEN AT ATLANTA FIELD DECEMBER FIFTEENTH, FORTYEIGHT. INGRAM STATED THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN OR THIRTYEIGHT, EXACT DAY AND MONTH UNKNOWN, HE WAS APPROACHED BY TWO MEN ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C. ONE OF THE MEN GAVE HIM TWENTY DOLLARS TO DELIVER TWO LETTERS IN BROWN MANILA ENVELOPES, ABOUT TWELVE BY TWELVE, IN WASHINGTON, D. C. THAT SAME DAY AND THAT ON THE SAME DAY ALSO GAVE HIM TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS TO DELIVER THE SAME TYPE SEALED BROWN MANILA ENVELOPE TO AN ADDRESS IN NYC. INGRAM ADVISED HE DELIVERED ALL THREE ENVELOPES AND THAT WHEN HE DELIVERED THE ENVELOPE IN NYC THE NIGHT OF THE SAME DAY HE DELIVERED IT TO THE OTHER MAN WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE TIME HE WAS REQUESTED TO DELIVER THE LETTERS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. INGRAM STATED HE HAD RECEIVED NO OTHER MONEY FROM ANYONE AND HAD DELIVERED NO OTHER LETTERS FOR ANYONE OTHER THAN THESE TWO UNKNOWN INDIVIDUALS, THAT HE ONLY MADE ONE TRIP TO NY AND ONLY DELIVERED A TOTAL OF THREE LETTERS, TWO IN WASHINGTON, D. C AND ONE IN NYC. INGRAM ADVISED THAT HE RECOGNIZED THE PICTURE IN A NEWSPAPER OF THE MAN WHO ASKED HIM TO DELIVER THESE LETTERS AS ALGER HISS. INGRAM DENIED GIVING INSTANT STORY OR TELLING ANYONE ABOUT HIS SINCE THE DAY IT HAPPENED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE AGENT

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TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 79 10 11-42 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. LAWRENCE DUGGAN, PRESENTLY DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, INTERVIEWED AT HIS RESIDENCE IN SCARSDALE, NY, TODAY. ADVISED THAT HE KNEW ALGER HISS FAIRLY WELL FROM ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR ON. SAW HIM INFREQUENTLY. NEVER WORKED IN SAME SECTION WITH HIM, THOUGH BOTH WERE IN STATE DEPT. DID NOT KNOW HISS, AS A COMMUNIST, OR AS A MEMBER OF A CP FRONT. DID NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT THAT ALGER

HISS EVER ENGAGED IN SOVIET ESPIONAGE. WAS NEVER APPROACHED BY ALGER HISS TO WORK IN THE INTEREST OF THE SOVIETS, OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. ALSO KNEW DONALD HISS BUT WAS NEVER APPROACHED BY HIM OR DID HE KNOW THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST OR A CP FRONTER. DUGGAN STATED HE KNEW NOEL FIELD VERY WELL BOTH AS A COWORKER AND A NEIGHBOR SINCE THEY LIVED IN THE SAME APARTMENT HOUSE DURING NINETEEN THIRTY THREE DASH THIRTY FIVE. NEVER APPROACHED BY NOEL FIELD TO WORK FOR SOVIETS OR COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. NEVER SUSPECTED THAT NOEL FIELD WAS IN THIS BUSINESS. IS PRETTY CERTAIN THAT ALGER HISS KNEW NOEL FIELD.

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END OF PAGE ONE

PAGETWO

THINKS HE HAS MET HEDE MASSING AS HEDE GUMPENTY BUT CANNOT RECALL CIRCUMSTANCES. MAY HAVE BEEN THROUGH NOEL FIELD. DENIES THAT HEDE MASSING EVER PROPOSITIONED HIM OR SAID ANYTHING THAT HE RECOGNIZED AS A REQUEST TO COOPERATE WITH HER IN SOVIET OR COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL WORK. IS SURE THAT HE NEVER MET ANYONE AT THE INSTIGATION OF HEDE MASSING AT ANY PLACE. CANNOT RECALL INCIDENT WHEN HEDE WENT TO HIS HOUSE IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. DUGGANS WIFE RECOGNIZED HEDE AS SOMEONE SHE MET, BUT COULD NOT PLACE WHERE. COULD NOT RECALL INCIDENT BUT DID RECALL THAT THE DUGGANS HAD A HOUSE IN WASHINGTON IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. DUGGAN DENIES THAT HE WAS EVER A MEMBER OF THE C.P OR ANY FRONT OR THAT HE EVER DID ANY WORK ON BEHALF OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL OR THE SOVIETS OR ANY FOREIGN POWER. DUGGAN RECALLS THAT HE WAS APPROACHED TWICE TO DO SOMETHING IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AT THE STATE DEPT. IN THE INTEREST OF THE SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. THE FIRST TIME WAS BY FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, A PROMINENT WEALTHY, PROCOMMUNIST, WHO WAS A CLASS MATE OF DUGGANS AT HARVARD IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN. FREDERICK FIELD CALLED DUGGAN IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX OR THIRTY SEVEN WHEN DUGGAN WAS AT THE STATE DEPT. AND INVITED DUGGAN TO MEET HIM IN HIS HOTEL AFTER WORK.

END OF PAGE TWO

Kisseloff-8693

DUGGAN WENT TO THE HOTEL AND HAD A DRINK AND HAD A CONVERSATION WITH FIELD AND FIELD SAID SOMETHING WHICH INDICATED TO DUGGAN THAT HE, FIELD, WANTED DUGGAN TO DO SOMETHING AT THE STATE DEPT. WHICH WOULD BE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. DUGGAN RECOGNIZED THIS PROPOSITION OF FIELD AND ANSWERED IN SUCH A WAY THAT FIELD DID NOT PURSUE THE MATTER FURTHER. DUGGAN CANNOT RECALL JUST WHAT THE REQUEST OR PROPOSITION WAS. HE IS SURE IT WAS NOT SO DEFINITE AS A REQUEST TO REMOVE PAPER FROM THE DEPT. FILES. DUGGAN STATED THAT HE SUSPECTED THAT FIELD WAS A COMMUNIST AT THE TIME. THE SECOND INSTANCE OCCURRED WHEN DUGGAN WAS APPROACHED BY HENRY COLLINS/A SUBJECT IN THE SILVERMASTER CASE/ IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR THIRTY EIGHT, PROBABLY IN JUNE. DUGGAN HAD KNOWN COLLINS SOCIALLY FOR A FEW YEARS. ON THIS DAY THEY HAD LUNCH AND WERE TAKING A WALK WHEN COLLINS MADE A STATEMENT WHICH DEFINITELY INDICATED TO DUGGAN THAT COLLINS WANTED HIM TO DO SOMETHING FOR THE SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. DUGGAN CANNOT REMEMBER JUST WHAT WAS SAID, BUT SO ANSWERED THAT COLLINS DID NOT FOLLOW THE MATTER FURTHER. DUGGAN STATED THAT THE REQUEST WAS NOT TO TAKE ANY PAPERS FROM THE STATE DEPT. FILES. DUGGAN STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW COLLINS AS A COMMUNIST OR MEMBER OF CP FRONTS.

END PAGE THREE

DUGGAN STATED HE KNEW HARRY DEXTER WHITE BUT ONLY IN THEIR GOVT. WORK. DID NOT RECOGNIZE PHOTOS OF ELIZABETH BENTLEY, ANATOLI GROMOV, JOSEPH GREGG, VASSILI ZUBILIN, PAVEL KLARIN, WILLY BRANDES, CHARLES ALKIN, BERNARD REDMONT, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, AND PAUL MASSING. DUGGAN DID NOT KNOW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE KNEW HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH AS A COWORKER IN STATE DEPT. DID NOT KNOW HIM AS A COMMUNIST OR A MEMBER OF ANY CP FRONT OR AS A PERSON ENGAGED IN ANY ACTIVITY IN BEHALF OF THE SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. THE NAME HAROLD WILSON WAS NOT KNOWN TO DUGGAN.

cc: Mr. Fletcher

SCHEIDT

ND ACK PLS

Kisseloff-8695

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

December 10, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I talked to Russell Turner in Fulton Lewis' office. Fulton seldom comes to the office anymore and makes his broadcast from a studio in his home in Maryland. Russell told me Fulton is devoting about 70% of his time to making a church organ which he is giving to his church and which will be dedicated on his Christmas Eve program. Fulton has scoured the country for the parts and Turner stated he has done quite a job on it.

In the course of the conversation the Hiss-Chambers case came up. He was wondering if there were any angles on it. I told him that, of course, speaking strictly for his own information and guidance and not for quotation, as both he and Fulton very well knew, the Bureau had been investigating this entire matter over a period of years and that we did not have the authority or the power to take action; that we should not have this authority or power, but that our reports had been communicated to higher authorities and, of course, it was up to them to take the action; that everything we had secured on Hiss had been communicated to the State Department as well as other individuals in the Washington Communist underground, but this had been going on for a period of years. He wanted to know if we were doing anything special at the moment and I told him that since the most recent developments with the production of the microfilm by Chambers, the Grand Jury in New York had intensified its activities and we were running out a lot of leads and the like; that so far as we were concerned the microfilm merely tended to corroborate what he had told us years ago and what we had reported years ago; that we had endeavored to secure corroboration from Chambers when he was first interviewed several years ago and on subsequent occasions; that he had never told us about the microfilm and in fact had stated he did not have any of the documents. I further told Turner that in connection with the Washington underground that we, of course, were fully cognizant of the deficiencies of the law, the difficulties of presenting evidence and corroborating information which we had and which we believed to be true; that the Director's position had been that it was inadvisable to go to

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Kisseloff-8696

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

the Grand Jury until we knew we had a case; however, notwithstanding this, the case was presented to a Grand Jury; and that from that time on the Director has advocated that if the Grand Jury were unable to secure corroboration, they should issue a report on their findings so that the American public would know what has been going on and would know what the FBI has been doing, because we ourselves could not make our reports known to the public. I told him this might be an excellent idea for Fulton to undertake. Turner got very much excited about this and stated he was sure Fulton would like nothing better than to undertake a campaign such as this to bring out full disclosures of what the FBI has done.

I further told him we are in a very awkward and difficult position; that obviously we could not talk about the case or about what we had done because the action to be taken was not within our province. He said he thoroughly understood this. I emphasized this is the point Fulton should endeavor to get across as much as he can. He said Fulton has already commented along these lines but that it would not be amiss to do it again which he will do.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:MP

Kisseloff-8697

DEC 11 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 3 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BOSTON 11 10-26 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

REMYTEL TODAY. WIDOW OF WALTER I. TIBBETTS ADVISES ALGER HISS

UNKNOWN TO HER AND INQUIRY REVEALS HER LATE HUSBAND-S BUSINESS

CORRESPONDENCE IS DESTROYED.

SOUCY

END

ACK AND DISC

WABS R 3 WA

NY

WA DA NY GNO THIS IS BS

SORRY BS R4 NY DISC

RECORDED - 95

74-1333-2114

3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8698

DEC 11 1948

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BJP/cam 928732-002

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

Mr. Fletcher

WASH AND WASH FLD 10 BALTIMORE 4 PHIL Q FROM NY 11 1528PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS, PERJURY ISR. ANONYMOUS SOURCE ADVISED LAST EVENING THAT HORACE W. SCHMAHL, PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR EMPLOYED BY EDWARD C. MCLEAN, ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS, HAD IN HIS POSSESSION PAPERS BELONGING TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. SCHMAHL INTERVIEWED IN NY OFFICE TODAY STATES THAT HE DID HAVE IN HIS POSSESSION COPIES OF THE DEPOSITIONS TAKEN FROM WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LIBEL SUIT. ALSO THAT HE HAD SEEN COPIES OF THE DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEYS AT THE TIME OF THE DEPOSITION WHICH DOCUMENTS WERE REPORTED BY CHAMBERS TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO HIM BY HISS. SCHMAHL DENIED HE HAD ANY PAPERS IN HIS POSSESSION BELONGING TO CHAMBERS AND STATED THAT HE HAS NOT TOLD ANYBODY HE HADD THE ABOVE MENTIONED DEPOSITIONS OR THAT HE HAD SEEN THE COPIES OF THE REFERRED DOCUMENTS. SCHMAHL WAS ADVISED THAT HE SHOULD NOT IN ANY WAY INFER OR STATE THAT HE IS CONNECTED WITH THE FBI OR THE JUSTICE DEPT. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INVESTIGATION OR ANY INVESTIGATION. SCHMAHL OFFERED THE INFORMATION THAT IN THIRTY-SIX MRS. WHITTAKER

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 95 174-1333-215

INDEXED - 95

50 DEC 28 1948

3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8699

CONF MG

PAGE TWO

CHAMBERS HAD USED THE NAME OF MRS. JAY CHAMBERS, WHO AT THE TIME WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN THE WIFE OF MR. JAY CHAMBERS, SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER IN THE TREASURY DEPT. SCHMAHL CLAIMS HE GOT THIS INFO IN A CREDIT REPORT IN BALTIMORE AND THAT MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAD USED THE NAME OF MRS. JAY CHAMBERS IN CERTAIN PURCHASES IN WASH. SCHMAHL-S OPINION WAS THAT THIS INFO CONCERNING JAY CHAMBERS WHICH WAS USED AS TO HIS PERSONAL HISTORY COULD ONLY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY SOMEBODY IN THE TREASURY DEPT. OR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. WASH FIELD REQUESTED TO CHECK PERSONEL RECORDS ON JAY CHAMBERS, ALSO CREDIT AGENCY IN WASH., TO ASCERTAIN IF INFO AVAILABLE THERE AS REPORTED BY SCHMAHL. BALTIMORE ALSO REQUESTED TO CHECK CREDIT RECORDS IN AN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN THIS INFO FURNISHED BY SCHMAHL IS AVAILABLE AS STATES. SCHMAHL ADVISED TODAY HE IS GOING TO PHIL AND THIS INFO IS BEING FURNISHED TO PHIL IN EVENT ANY ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS TAKE PLACE WHICH HAVE OCCURRED THERE DURING THE PAST WEEK CONCERNING SCHMAHL-S INVESTIGATIONS REGARDING SPECIMEN OF ALGER HISS TYPEWRITER.

SCHEIDT

4

Kisseloff-8700

CORR

ON PAGE TWO AT ENDOF LINE 8 INSERT WASH FLD

ACK IN ORDERPLS

O

WA NY R 10 WA

K

BA NY R4 BA

TWO COPIES WFO

2

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

DEC 11 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 12-11-48 4-15 PM

WASHINGTON (1)

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND BOSTON, DECEMBER TEN LAST. PROFESSOR PAUL SACHS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, PRESENTLY IN NEW YORK CITY BUT HIS WIFE DOES NOT KNOW HIS WHEREABOUTS. STATES HE WILL RETURN LATE SUNDAY NIGHT AND CAN BE CONTACTED MONDAY, DECEMBER THIRTEEN. BOSTON IS ALSO CONTACKTING WIDOW OF ~~WALTER~~ WALTER I. TIBBITTS AT WINCHENDON, MASS., FOR POSSIBLE TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE SENT TIBBITTS BY HISS. OFFICIALS AT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, BOSTON ~~[illegible]~~ ADVISE A SEARCH FAILS TO DISCLOSE ANY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HISS AND TIBBITTS IN COMPANY FILES.

~~[illegible]~~ SOUCY

END

ACK IN OR

WA BS R 1 WA

NY SHOULDN-T THIS BE MES NO. 2 YES SIRRT SORRY

NY BS R 2 NY

DISC DEC 28 1948

RECORDED - 95 74-1333-216
INDEXED - 95 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8701

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H.B. Fletcher

DATE: 12/11/48

FROM : E. Hyatt Mossburg

SUBJECT: W. David Whittaker Chambers
Perjury: Espionage-R

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

SA Doneland New York Office telephonically advised at 7:15 PM that the following teletype had been received by the New York Office from the Denver Office and no copy designated for the bureau.

" Remytel 12-10 last Franklin V. Reno voluntarily appeared at this office today stating that he would give additional information which he had not given on interview 12-10 last. In substance Reno admitted that he gave restricted documents to one "Carl" or "Krauss" whom he thinks might have been Chambers but is in no position to know for certain. He further explained that one "Bernie" accompanied him from Baltimore to Philadelphia where "Bernie" introduced him to "Carl" probably early June 1937. "Carl" requested "intelligence information" from Reno whom he knew would be soon employed at The Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Reno agreed, knowing that it was Soviet Union espionage work. Thereafter, Reno met Carl on an estimated 4 to 7 times in Wash, D.C., generally on a designated street by prearranged appointments. On one or two occassions Philip Reno brother of Franklin acted as an intermediary between Carl and Franklin Reno. Franklin Reno did not desire to give signed statement but indicated he will cooperate. Report follows. Reno expects to arrive in NY by plane night of 12 -12 next and will contact US attorney Monday morning next. "

At 7:50 PM ASAC Belmont at NY telephonically advised in connection with with the above information that he had instructed the Denver Office to inform Franklin V. Reno to report to the New York Office Monday morning and that they would escort him to the U.S. Attorney's Office. Belmont stated that representatives of the press were present in large numbers in the Federal Building and that he didn't want to take any chances.

Mr. Belmont also advised that he recommended against giving the information contained in the above teletype to Mr Campbell in the Criminal Division. He stated that he had been informed by Mr. Donegan that an article in a New York paper today indicated that Campbell may have discussed Julian Wadleigh's testimony before the Grand Jury with the press. Belmont stated that Donegan said that the furnishing of the above information to him was sufficient and it was not necessary that it be given to Mr Campbell.

You will recall that I advised you of the above.

174-1333-217

INDEXED - 95

RECORDED - 95

3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8702

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

Mr. Fletcher
1744

Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gandy
Mr. L.
Mr. M.
Mr. N.
Mr.
Mr. L.
Mr. Gurnea
Mr.
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

DEC 11 1948

TELEMETER

CONF 3 STA WASH 1 WFO, AND NYC 1 FROM ST. LOUIS 11 7-15 PM BM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REUEL WFO DEC. TEN LAST. WW ONE ARMY RECORD CONTAINS APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT IN RESERVE DATE JAN. FIFTEEN, TWENTYSIX COMPLETED ON TYPEWRITER AND SIGNED ALGER HISS. NOT KNOWN WHETHER SUCH TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO HISS. PHOTOSTATS OF APPLICATION BEING FORWARDED TO FBI LAB AMSD TODAY. New York Advised

RECORDED - 95 | 74-1333 — NORRIS 218
F R I

END AND ACK PLS

Called Laboratory
M

3 DEC 17 1948

cc: Mr. Harbo

TWO COPIES WFO

50 DEC 28 1948

File

Kisseloff-8703

BUREAU, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 12-11-48 12:30 pm

DIRECTOR AND SACS, -------URGENT-------

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. IN CONNECTION WITH ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN TYPED MATERIAL TRACEABLE TO ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS FOR COMPARISON WITH DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS TO DISTRICT COURT BALTIMORE, SUGGEST NEW YORK CITY DISCUSS WITH MR. T. H. DONEGAN ADVISABILITY OF CONTACT WITH FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON FIRST HUSBAND OF PRISCILLA HISS. TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS AND HISS BEFORE HCUA INDICATES CONSIDERABLE BITTERNESS EXISTS BETWEEN MRS. HISS AND HOBSON. DURING LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES HOBSON CONTRIBUTED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS MONTHLY TO MRS. HISS FOR THE SCHOOL EXPENSES OF THEIR SON TIMOTHY HOBSON, POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT HOBSON OR HIS ATTORNEY MAY HAVE CORRESPONDENCE FROM MRS. HISS DURING THIS PERIOD. HOBSON BELIEVED EMPLOYED BY FIRM OF WILLIAM MORROW AND COMPANY, PUBLISHING FIRM IN NEW YORK CITY. SUGGEST PHILADELPHIA CONTACT GEORGE SCHOOL NEAR DOYLESTOWN OR NEWTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA WHERE TIMOTHY HOBSON ATTENDED SCHOOL IN APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN FOR TYPED CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM HISS FAMILY.

Kisseloff-8704

HOTTEL

94-74
JJW/wboc
CC Baltimore (by mail)

174-1333-219

RECORDED - 95 3 DEC 17 1948

INDEXED - 95 264586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY spmaddd

5 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H.B. Fletcher HBF

FROM : E. Hyatt Mossburg

DATE: 12/11/48 8:22 PM

SUBJECT: J. David Whittaker Chambers
Perjury: Espionage-R.

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

SA Halsey Smith (WFO) telephonically advised that Julian Wadleigh, whom you will recall was one of the persons named by Chambers who had furnished him with confidential information, was calling the field office and desired to furnish information in connection with the captioned case. SA Smith advised he was not familiar with the facts in this particular case.

I advised Smith to transfer the call to the bureau and I would talk to Wadleigh. Smith called back in a couple of seconds and advised that Wadleigh had been cut off or hung up. I then ~~called Supervisor Delavaigne (WFO)~~ told Smith to call Supervisor Delavaigne (WFO) and see that Wadleigh was immediately recontacted.

9:00 PM Smith subsequently called back and advised that Wadleigh had been recontacted at once by SA Zander. The substance of Wadleigh's call was that he wanted to go on record as answering a question previously asked of him. Wadleigh advised that in 1937 or 1938 he had received a rug from Chambers as a gift at New Years. Smith was unable to advise me of who had asked this question of Wadleigh but he advised that a teletype summary was now being prepared by agent Zander and would be sent to the bureau and the New York Office.

You will recall that I advised you of the above information.

rec'd from WFO dated 12-11-48 re rug

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INDEXED - 95

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3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8705

50 DEC 28 1948

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Director, FBI

December 13, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

-221

Pursuant to a telephonic request of Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department on Sunday, December 12, 1948, you are advised that the meeting between Whittaker Chambers and Adolph A. Berle, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State, occurred in Washington, D. C., on September 2, 1939. This information was obtained from Mr. Berle during the course of an interview had with him by a representative of this Bureau on September 3, 1948. At this time Mr. Berle also stated that Isaac Don Levine accompanied Mr. Chambers when Chambers had his conversation with Mr. Berle.

Mr. Whearty stated that this information should be made available to you and to Mr. Donegan in New York City for use in connection with the Federal Grand Jury on December 13, 1948.

The above information was furnished to the New York Office of this Bureau early this morning with instructions that it be made available to you and Mr. Donegan.

FLJ:GAS

DEC 17 1948

Delivered to Rennie office 5:35 PM 12-14-48 HBT

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

DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 12, 1948

FROM : J. R. JONES

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 11:47 a.m. on Sunday, December 12, 1948, Mr. Ray Whearty, First Assistant, Criminal Division, Justice Department, contacted writer by telephone. He advised that he has been assisting Mr. Campbell and Mr. Donegan before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City. He is in Washington today (Sunday, 12/12/48) only and will be at his office - extension 180, Justice Building.

b3

Continuing, Mr. Whearty related that at noon on Saturday, December 11, 1948, Henry J. Wadleigh advised Mr. Alex Campbell of the Department that he had loaned Hiss a portable (again no information as to make or date) which was later sold by him, Wadleigh, to Mrs. Pittman B. Potter of Washington, D. C. (It is noted by writer that the current Washington telephone directory lists a Pitman B. Potter, address: Avenel, Silver Spring, Maryland; telephone, Sligo 8197).

Mr. Whearty requested that Mrs. Potter be immediately located and interviewed relative to the acquisition of the portable typewriter and that specimans be taken from the machine if available. In the event it is no longer in her possession its disposition should be determined and if she is in possession of any documents prepared on this machine it is the Department's desire that same be secured.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Whearty advised that Mr. Campbell was very desirous of determing the exact date on which Chambers, in company with Mr. Isaac Levine, visited Mr. Adolf A. Berle, then with the State Department. Whearty

Kisseloff-8707

JRJ:jb

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3 DEC 17 1948

5 DEC 28 1948

suggested that the date was probably in 1939. Whearty volunteered in this connection that this appearance by Chambers before Berle may constitute a withdrawal from the conspiracy on his, Chambers, part.

The essence of the above was relayed to Mr. Fletcher who instructed the writer to determine the date from Supervisor Floyd Jones and to request Supervisor Delavigne of Washington Field to immediately cause Mrs. Potter to be interviewed along the lines suggested by the Department.

Supervisor Floyd Jones advises that the date of the Chambers-Berle interview was September 2, 1939. This date was furnished by Mr. Berle to SAC Carson on September 3, 1948, it being noted that Mr. Berle at that time corrected information previously given to the House Un-American Activities Committee to the effect that the meeting was in the last week of August, 1939. Berle also stated that Mr. Levine was present, as against his earlier statement to the HCUA that Levine was not present. (Bureau file 100-25824-50 p.5)

Mr. Delavigne of Washington Field was contacted at noon, December 12, 1948, and requested to cause the interview of Mrs. Potter as outlined above. He advised that this case is assigned to Special Agent Zander of Washington Field and that Zander would be instructed to proceed immediately.

NOTE:

Mr. Whearty requested that the date of the Berle-Chambers interview be made known to Mr. Campbell and Mr. Donegan in New York prior to the opening of the Monday, December 13, 1948, session of the Federal Grand Jury (at 10:00 a.m.). He also expressed the desire that as much of the information as could be elicited from Mrs. Potter be forwarded to the gentlemen named at the earliest possible moment. He also requested that a memorandum be sent to the Department in this matter.

Addendum at 4:20 p.m. December 12, 1948

Supervisor Delavigne of Washington Field relayed to the writer instructions of Mr. Fletcher that the interview of Mrs. Potter be deferred. Mr. Delavigne advised that he had already arranged with Special Agent Zander of Washington Field in this connection.

Telephonically furnished Belmont 9:45 a.m. 12/12/48 WAB

pending claim material then in lib from Landon School. per HBF. JJ

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

December 13, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 12, 1948.

222

EX-49

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. [redacted]
FBI FILE NO. [redacted]
LAB. NO. [redacted]

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated December 12, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K32 Three pages containing purported known typewriting from Mrs. HISS' typewriter beginning "Ten years old on September 19, 1938." and ending "... Christopher for a while and still offish."

Result of Examination:

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

It was concluded that the typewriting specimens listed above as K32 were written by the same typewriter that was used to write specimens [illegible] through [illegible] previously submitted.

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

Specimen K32 is returned to the Washington Field Office herewith photographic copies being retained.

Deleted copy sent
Allen Weinstein & William A. Reuben
by letters 7-24-74 & 7-8-74 respectively
RD/jah

2-New York
1-Philadelphia
1-Baltimore

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 13 1948
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RDF:lml

Kisseloff-8709

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 12, 1948

D-88678

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Transmitted herewith are three pages of typewritten material entitled "Discription of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON" dated September 9, 1936 which were secured from the Landon School, Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Maryland. Mr. BANFIELD, Headmaster of the Landon School advises that his records reflect TIMOTHY HOBSON was an applicant for admission to the school during the fall term of the year 1936 and at that time Mr. Banfield requested Mrs. ~~MISS~~ Priscilla by letter to furnish by letter background characteristics of her son.

K32

Mr. BANFIELD stated that the enclosed material was received in answer to this request and that his files reflect an acknowledgment showing receipt of this material.

The enclosure bore no cover letter and it is not signed.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the enclosures with the ~~known~~ questioned specimens of the Woodstock in question.

Following the examination the specimens should be returned to the Washington Field Office.

74-1333

74-94
CJJ CWB JJW
CC New York City

ALL INFORMATION 266,586 CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/13/87 BY spmaclld

3 pp Encl. rec'd OK

Kisseloff-8710

RECORDED - 126
INDEXED - 126

74-1333-
F B I

3 DEC 17 1948

File Fwd

X-49

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell December 13, 1948
Criminal Division
Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

I thought you would be interested in the results of interviews conducted by this Bureau on December 10 and 11, 1948 with Franklin V. Reno, aka Francis V. Reno:

Reno was interviewed on December 10, 1948, at which time he denied any dealings with Chambers, J. Peters, or anyone else in connection with furnishing information while he was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He was served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Grand Jury, New York City at 9:00 a.m., December 15, 1948.

On December 11, 1948, Reno voluntarily appeared at the Denver Field Office of this Bureau stating that he desired to give additional information which he had not given when interviewed on December 10. In substance he admitted that he gave restricted documents to one "Carl" or "Krauss", whom he thought might have been Chambers, but he advised that he did not know for certain. Reno advised further that one "Bernie" accompanied him from Baltimore to Philadelphia where "Bernie" introduced him to "Carl", probably in the early part of June, 1937. He advised that "Carl" requested "intelligence information" from him and that "Carl" knew that he, (Reno) would soon be employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Reno stated that he agreed to this request knowing that it was Soviet Union espionage work. Thereafter Reno advised that he met "Carl" on an estimated four to seven times in Washington, D. C., generally on a designated street by prearranged appointments. Reno also stated that on one or two occasions his brother, Philip Reno, acted as an intermediary between he and "Carl". Franklin Reno did not desire to give a signed statement but he indicated that he would cooperate.

The above information has been furnished to Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

RECORDED - 126 | 74-1333-223
F B I
3 DEC 17 1948

INDEXED

EHM:hhr;jb

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

Delivered 6:55 pm to Mr. Peter Brown

Kisseloff-8711

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: CHAMBERS-HISS CASE

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

Mr. Belmont called me on the afternoon of December 13 and advised that Congressman Nixon of the HCUA had appeared before the Grand Jury in New York, that he had refused to turn over the documents to the Grand Jury but stated that he would let them look over the documents at any time they wanted to but would not leave them.

Peyton Ford called me and furnished the same information and added that the Grand Jury following the refusal of Congressman Nixon, voted to make a demand for this material and he was served with a subpoena. He was then taken before a Federal Judge and stated that he did not want to be abhorrent but would have to take it back to the committee and then it would be turned over to the FBI. Accordingly, Congressman Nixon stated he would personally deliver the material to my office at 10:00 AM on Tuesday, December 14, 1948.

DML:dad

RECORDED - 126 174-1333-224

F B I

3 DEC 17 1948

5 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8712

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

DEC 13 1948

TELETYPE

FBI MILWAUKEE 12-13-48 3-29 PM CST DDC

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK URGENT RUSH

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. REMYTEL DEC. ELEVEN, ONE FORTYSIX AM. RECORDS NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. REVEAL THOMAS F. GRADY HAS HAD FIVE POLICIES THERE. THE FIRST, ON WHICH APPLICATION WAS DATED APRIL SEVEN, NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN, WAS WRITTEN BY THREE PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE AGENTS, NAMELY J. O. BATTERSBY, H. B. STAVERS AND W. L. COATES. ON THE APPLICATION FOR THIS POLICY GRADY LISTED HIS OCCUPATION AS QUOTE SALESMAN WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY UNQUOTE. THE SECOND POLICY IN THIS COMPANY TAKEN OUT BY GRADY WAS DATED JAN. TWENTY NINE, THIRTY, AND THE INSURANCE AGENT WHO SOLD HIM WAS H. L. MARTIN, PHILADELPHIA. ON THE APPLICATION FOR THIS POLICY GRADY LISTED HIS OCCUPATION QUOTE SALESMAN FOR DISINFECTION COMPANY UNQUOTE. THE OTHER THREE POLICIES WERE WRITTEN BY GRADY HIMSELF, ONE IN NINETEEN THIRTYONE AND THE OTHER IN THIRTYTWO AT THE TIME HE HIMSELF WAS AN AGENT FOR NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. UPON REINTERVIEW TODAY GRADY NOW SAYS THAT HE WAS MISTAKEN IN SAYING THAT THE TYPEWRITER SOLD TO MARTIN WAS TIED IN WITH THE PURCHASE OF AN INSURANCE POLICY BY HIMSELF. THE POLICY FIRST MENTIONED SOLD TO GRADY BY THREE MEN WAS THE ONE IN WHICH GRADY APPLIED HIS COMMISSION ON A TYPEWRITER TO THE PREMIUM OF THE POLICY. HE STATES THAT THESE MEN HAD OFFICES TOGETHER IN PHILADELPHIA AND PURCHASED THE TYPEWRITER TOGETHER. GRADY STILL SAYS, HOWEVER, THAT INDEPENDENT

END PAGE ONE

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OF ANY POLICY BEING TIED TO THE DEAL HE RECALLS SELLING HARRY MARTIN A TYPEWRITER. THE ONLY WAY HE CAN FIX THE DATE IS THAT HE RECALLS A LADY BY THE NAME OF COYLE WORKED FOR MARTIN AS HIS STENOGRAPHER AND FURTHER THAT THE TIME WAS NOT LONG AFTER MARTIN RESIGNED AS CASHIER FOR C. B. AND H. M. TAYLOR, THE GENERAL AGENTS FOR NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL IN PHILADELPHIA. HE RECALLS THAT MARTIN AND FANSLER HAD BEEN SELLING INSURANCE TOGETHER BUT A SHORT TIME AT THE TIME OF THE SALE OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. HE CANNOT RECALL WHEN HE LEFT THE EMPLOY OF WOODSTOCK, BUT DOES RECALL HE NEXT WORKED FOR WEST DISINFECTING CO. IN PHILADELPHIA, THEN FOR NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND AFTER THAT AGAIN WORKED FOR WEST, BUT IN CONNECTICUT. THE DATES OF THESE EMPLOYMENTS HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY FIXED. WESTBROOK STEELE, AMERICAN PAPER INSTITUTE IN CHEMISTRY, APPLETON, WIS., TODAY ADVISED THAT WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN ON DEC. NINE, FORTY EIGHT, TOLD AN ASSOCIATE AT THE INSTITUTE, JOHN W. GREENE, THAT WHEN HE WAS YOUNGER HE PLAYED AROUND A LOT WITH A PINK AND RADICAL GROUP, BUT HE DIDN-T KNOW WHAT HIS SUBPOENA TO NY WAS ABOUT.

JOHNSON

END ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 437PM OK FBI WA LS

PH OK FBI PH FHB

NY OK PLS REPEAT LAST WORD O N LINE ONE PAGE ONE

REMYTEL DEC. OK

Kisseloff-8714

OK THX

OK FBI NYC DBDG

12-13-48

13 3 p.m.

WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE LOCATION OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. CGO IMMEDIATELY RECONTACT WOODSTOCK FACTORY OFFICIALS AND SECURE SERIAL NUMBERS OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS MANUFACTURED NINETEEN TWENTYFIVE TO THIRTY. RANGE OF NUMBERS FOR EACH YEAR OF THIS PERIOD SHOULD BE OBTAINED AND FURNISHED EXPEDITIOUSLY TO OFFICES RECEIVING THIS TELETYPE.

HOTTEL

CWH:NJT
74-94

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F R I

3 DEC 17 1948

304

DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8715

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

CENTRAL RECORDS SECTION

DEC 13 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 6 AND NEW YORK 5 FROM BOSTON 12-13-48 4-30 PM EST

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

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REMYTEL TODAY. CHECK OF PRIVATE FILES OF PROFESSOR PAUL J. SACHS, THE FILES OF THE FOGG ART MUSEUM AND DISCREET INQUIRY FAILS TO DISCLOSE MANUSCRIPT OF BOOK BY PRISCILLA HISS AND ROBERTA FANSLER. R U C.

SOUCY

END

END

WA BS R 6 WA

NY BS R 5 NY

RECORDED - 126

INDEXED - 126

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DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8716

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Mr. Vincent P. Russo of the Department called at 9:20 A.M. today and advised that Assistant Attorney General Campbell called him from New York this morning stating that Wadleigh had been interviewed by Special Agent Lambert Zander of the Washington Field Office yesterday, December 12, 1948. Mr. Campbell wanted Mr. Russo to furnish him with the substance of the results of this interview.

After contacting Mr. Zander and determing that practically all of the information obtained through this interview (which consisted of a phone call received by Zander at his residence last evening from Wadleigh in the Union Station) had been furnished to the New York Office by teletype last night, a copy of which was available in the Bureau, I called Mr. Russo back and gave him the substance of this information. I also pointed out to Mr. Russo that apparently the New York Office had furnished this material to Mr. Campbell in New York.

LLL:mer

Kisseloff-8717

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0 DEC 22 1948

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Director, FBI

December 13, 1948

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

In connection with efforts that have been made to obtain samples of typewriting that was written on the typewriter in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Alger Hiss in Washington, D. C. during 1936 - 1938, I thought you would be interested in the following information.

You may recall that Timothy Hobson is the son of Priscilla Hiss by her first marriage. Investigation has disclosed that Timothy Hobson attended the Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland, during the fall term of 1936.

Mr. Paul L. Banfield, headmaster of the above school, made available on December 12, 1948 three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson", bearing the date September 9, 1936. He also made available a handwritten letter dated September 1, 1936, bearing the signature of Priscilla Hiss which referred to an application for admission to the Landon School of Timothy Hobson for the fall term of the school year 1936. He also made available a carbon copy of a letter directed by him as headmaster of the school to Alger Hiss, 1245 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., dated September 3, 1936. This letter acknowledged the application for registration of Timothy Hobson. The letter in part read as follows:

"If you can find the time I would appreciate you sending me a written statement of your ideas of the boy. Our masters study these before school opens, and find them a great help in the early stages of acquaintanceship."

In addition, Mr. Banfield made available a handwritten letter bearing the date September 9, 1936, signed by Alger Hiss which is quoted as follows:

"My dear Mr. Banfield, enclosed is the description of Tim's personality. I should like to bring him out during the afternoon of September 19 and to have a look at the school and to meet you, if you will be available then. Unless I hear from you to the contrary, I shall assume this will be all right. Sincerely, Alger Hiss."

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

An examination has been made by the FBI Laboratory and a comparison has been made between the three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson" bearing the date September 9, 1936, and the 65 pages of documents turned over by Whittaker Chambers during the course of a civil hearing in Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948. It was concluded that the typewriting specimens appearing on the three pages of typewriting entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson dated September 9, 1936, were written by the same typewriter that was used to write the documents turned over by Chambers described by the FBI Laboratory, Q-6 through Q-69.

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

Delivered 6:55 PM to Mr. Peter Brown

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

Kisseloff-8718

Mr. Banfield stated that he is willing to testify that he wrote the letter to Alger Hiss dated September 3, 1936 and that in response to this communication he received the handwritten letter from Alger Hiss dated September 9, 1936. With regard to the typewritten pages entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson", he advised he is willing to testify that these three pages were in his files in a bound folder and that in this folder were the three typewritten pages along with the aforementioned material, all of this material being bound together in the single folder relating to Timothy Hobson, along with other material pertaining to Timothy Hobson which does not appear to be of value to this investigation.

Mr. Banfield expressed a desire that a subpoena be served upon him in the event it is necessary for him to testify regarding this matter.

Mr. Banfield stated that attorneys for Hiss and Chambers have called upon him to see the file on Timothy Hobson and that he refused to allow them to see the file. Mr. Banfield further stated that he was particularly desirous of not having any of the information furnished by him to be made available to the House Committee on un-American Activities, feeling that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the only agency entitled to this information.

FLJ:dhb

Kisseloff-8719

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

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Remylet dated December 12, 1948, attention FBI Laboratory, which transmitted three pages of typewritten material entitled, "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON", bearing the date September 9, 1936. This material was secured from Mr. PAUL L. BANFIELD, Headmaster, Landon School, Bethesda Post Office, Washington, D. C.

Transmitted herewith is a handwritten letter dated September 1, 1936, bearing the signature of PRISCILLA HISS referring to an application for admission to the Landon School of TIMOTHY HOBSON for the fall term of the school year 1936. There is also transmitted herewith a carbon copy of a letter directed to ALGER HISS dated September 3, 1936, from PAUL L. BANFIELD, Headmaster, acknowledging the application for registration of TIMOTHY HOBSON. This letter in part reads as follows:

"If you can find the time I would appreciate you sending me a written statement of your ideas of the boy. Our masters study these before school opens, and find them a great help in the early stages of acquaintanceship."

In addition, there is enclosed a handwritten letter bearing the date September 9, 1936, and the signature of ALGER HISS. This letter reads as follows:

"My dear Mr. BANFIELD, enclosed is the description of TIM's personality. I should like to bring him out during the afternoon of September 19 and to have a look at the school and to meet you, if you will be available then. Unless I hear from you to the contrary, I shall assume this will be all right. Sincerely, ALGER HISS."

Mr. BANFIELD stated he is willing to testify that he wrote the letter to ALGER HISS dated September 3, 1936 and that in response to this communication he received the handwritten letter from ALGER HISS dated September 9, 1936. With regard to the three typewritten pages entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON", he advised he is willing to testify that these three pages were in his files in a bound folder and that in this folder were the three typewritten pages along with

encl. returned to search. F.O. files
F.F. Jones
CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York
Baltimore

Memo to Asst. Attorney General Campbell
12-13-48
H.G.

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Kisselloff-8720

the aforementioned material, all of this material being bound together in the single folder relating to TIMOTHY HOBSON, along with other material pertaining to TIMOTHY HOBSON which does not appear to be of value to this investigation.

Mr. BANFIELD expressed a desire that a subpoena be served upon him in the event it is necessary for him to testify in open court regarding this matter.

He was most cooperative and expressed a desire to assist the Bureau in any manner possible. It is interesting to observe that Mr. BANFIELD stated that both the attorneys for ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS have been to see him, asked to see the file of TIMOTHY HOBSON, and specifically inquired if there were any typed material that could have emanated from the HISS home. Mr. BANFIELD refused to allow these men to see the file.

Mr. BANFIELD stated that due to the attendance of TIMOTHY HOBSON at the Landon School, he became personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. HISS and has held them in high regard. However, he is willing to testify as described above.

Mr. BANFIELD stated that he was particularly desirous of not having any of the information furnished by him to be made available to the House Committee on Un-American Activities in any form. In this regard, he indicated he feels that only the Federal Bureau of Investigation is entitled to this information. Agents were required to sign a receipt indicating that this material would be used only in investigations concerning the national security of this country.

Kisseloff-8721

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. E. H. MOSSBURG

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

The following is a copy of a teletype sent from the Denver Office to the New York Division at 5:26 P.M., Mountain Standard Time on December 10, 1948:

"Witness Francis Victor Reno states his correct name is Franklin Victor Reno and denies any dealings with Chambers, J. Peters, or anyone else in connection with furnishing information while at Aberdeen Proving Ground. He was served with subpoena calling for his appearance SDNY 9:00 A.M., December 15, next."

LLL:mer

12/13/48
Memo to Campbell & mel in Dir. memo.

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69 DEC 29 1948

BGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-13-48 9:50 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, INT. SEC. - R. JACK D. NEAL OF STATE DEPARTMENT WHO HAS HITHERTO CONFIDENTIALLY FURNISHED THIS OFFICE WITH PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS FROM WHICH THE PARAPHRASINGS FURNISHED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TO THE BALTIMORE OFFICE WERE OBTAINED, ADVISED THIS MORNING THAT IT IS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT THE ATTY GENERAL HAS LIKEWISE REQUESTED PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THESE DOCUMENTS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-8723

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3 DEC 17 1948

5 0 DEC 28 1948

cc: Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Fletcher

FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 13 1948

TELETYPE

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

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 1 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 13

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. RENYTEL DEC NINTH, FORTYEIGHT, SETTING OUT INFO RECD FROM CHAMBERS IN SIGNED STATEMENT SIGNED DEC NINTH, FORTYEIGHT. CHAMBERS IN TALKING OF THE UNKNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER KEITH MENTIONED THAT HE LEARNED EITHER FROM KEITH OR THROUGH BYKOV THAT THE FORMER WAS CONNECTED WITH A WHITE RUSSIAN NAMED SVIASHNIKOV /PHONETIC/. WHO WAS A BALLISTICS EXPERT EMPLOYED IN GOVT SERVICE IN WASH DC AROUND NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. THE WFO SHOULD CHECK WITH BUREAU BALLISTICS EXPERTS AND ANY OTHER BALLISTICS EXPERTS IN THE GOVT SERVICE WHO HELD SUCH POSITIONS AT THAT TIME IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY, IF POSSIBLE, SVIASHNIKOV. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT ALL LEADS THIS CASE BE COVERED SO THAT ANY INDIVIDUALS WHO SHOULD APPEAR BEFORE THE GJ CAN APPEAR PRIOR TO ITS EXPIRATION WEDNESDAY, DEC FIFTEENTH. ALSO IMPERATIVE ALL FBI REPORTS THIS CASE REACH NY IN TIME FOR GJ CONSIDERATION. WFO TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED TO COVER ABOVE LEAD.

Kisseloff-8724

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER

WA NY R 1 WA

BA NY R 1 BA

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3 DEC 17 1948

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

DEC 13 1948

TELETYPE

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

CONF WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM BOSTON 13 1-00 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RETEL BOSTON TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK DECEMBER TEN LAST. PROFESSOR PAUL J. SACHS UNABLE TO RECALL BOOK BY PRISCILLA HISS AND ROBERTA FANSLER ENTITLED RESEARCH IN FINE ARTS IN THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OF THE U.S.A. A PRINTED COPY DISCLOSED IT WAS PRINTED FOR THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR BY WILLIAM F.FELL COMPANY, PRINTERS, PHIL., PENN. PROFESSOR SACHS STATES A MANUSCRIPT WAS QUOTE CONSIDERED VERY SACRED BY HIM AND HE COULD NOT CONCEIVE OF NOT HAVING RETURNED IT UNQUOTE. PROFESSOR SACHS IS HAVING HIS PRIVATE FILES AS WELL AS THE FILES OF THE FOGG ART MUSEUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, DISCREETLY AND THOROUGHLY CHECKED THIS DATE. HE ADVISED THAT IF THE MANUSCRIPT IS BY ANY CHANCE AVAILABLE, THE BUREAU MAY HAVE IT.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY spmcklld

SOUCY

END

HOLD MI PLS

Kisseloff-8725

LINE TEN AND ELVEN START
TEN- WELL AS THE FILES OF
EEEVEN- DISCREETLY AND THOROUGHLY
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5 DEC 28 1948 304

BSRR3 NY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: 12/13/48

FROM : O. E. Coleman

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

At 1:57 AM this date JIM DONOVAN of the United Press telephoned to advise that reports were being circulated that the FBI and the House Committee on Un-American Activities were hunting for a typewriter used by Mrs. Alger Hiss to type the secret documents recently turned up in this case. DONOVAN further advised that another "report" was that the FBI had recovered this typewriter and had so advised the HCUA. DONOVAN desired confirmation of the story from the Bureau and left his telephone number, EXecutive 3430, for a return call.

On instructions of Mr. John J. McGuire, no return call was made to Donovan and when he called again at 3:15 AM he was advised that his telephone message had been relayed to the appropriate Bureau authorities.

Action: None. Above for information.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 13 1948

TELETYPE

WASH A45 AND PHILA 4 FROM NEW YORK 13 6-48 P

DIRECTORAND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. AT THE TIME MRS. ALGER HISS WAS INTERVIEWED, SHE STATED THAT SHE HAD WRITTEN A BOOK AND COLLOBORATED IN WRITING THIS BOOK WITH HER SISTER, ROBERTA FANSLER. THIS BOOK WAS PUBLISHED UNDER A GRANT OF THE CARNEGIE CORP., NYC. EFFORTS MADE TO LOCATE AN ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF BOOK, SOME OF WHICH MRS. HISS CLAIMED WAS TYPED AND THE REST IN HANDWRITING, UNSUCCESSFUL IN NYC. CARNEGIE CORP. ADVISES THE BOOK WAS PUBLISHED UNDER A GRANT TO THE COLLEGE ART ASSOCIATION, SIX TWO FIVE MADISON, AVE., NYC. IT WAS PRINTED FOR THE CARNEGIE CORP. IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR BY WILLIAM F. FELL CO., PRINERS, PHILA, PA. PHILA OFFICE CONTACT THIS CO. TO ASCERTAIN IF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN THEIR POSSESSION. IF MANUSCRIPT IS LOCATED, IT SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY MOST EXPEDITIOUS MEANS IN ORDER THAT LABORATORY MAY COMPARE IT WITH OTHER SPECIMENS THIS CASE.

Kisseloff-8727

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PHILA ACK AND DISC, WASH HOLD PLS

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50 DEC 28 1948

WA HFC PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY sp/mac/dd

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1948

TO:

✓ Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. J. A. Carlson
Mr. E. J. McCabe

Miss Artley
Mrs. Metcalf

Mrs. Davidson

Chief Clerk's Off.
Records Section
Personnel Files
Mechanical Sec.
Ident. Division
Technical Lab.

Mr. H. B. Fletcher
Mr. Baumgardner
M _____
M _____

Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Wall
Mr. Keay
Mr. Whitson
M _____

Mr. Sanders
Foreign Service Desk

See Me
Call Me
Appropriate action
Note & return
Send file
Bring up-to-date
Correct
Re-date
Please initial & return
Place on record & return
Place on record

Kisseloff 8728

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE

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

There are attached six photostatic copies of State Department documents which the Un-American Activities Committee intend releasing to the press very soon. These documents are some of those appearing in the microfilm recovered from Whittaker Chambers. The Committee submitted copies to the State Department requesting clearance so that they may be published.

Mr. Samuel D. Boykin informed Mr. Roach that the State Department was willing to clear these documents for publication providing Mr. Peyton Ford, of the Department of Justice, concurred. According to Mr. Boykin, the decision is now before Mr. Ford. Mr. Boykin is of the opinion that Ford will clear the Committee's request and that these documents will appear in the press soon. Boykin desired that the Bureau receive copies so that we may be informed as to what may be expected to appear in the press.

Mr. Roach has checked these particular documents with Mr. Jack Neal, of the State Department, and it has been determined that they were previously supplied to us last week. While in discussion with Mr. Boykin on this matter, he informed Mr. Roach that the Attorney General had made a request of the State Department for all of the original State Department documents in this case. Mr. Boykin did not know the reason for the Attorney General's request but stated undoubtedly the State Department would comply with it.

Mr. Boykin also mentioned that the comments of the President branding the entire procedure as a "red herring" were causing considerable embarrassment to the State Department in view of the fact that Congressman Nixon, of the Committee, had recently displayed the documents to and had briefed Undersecretary Lovett on the entire matter as known to the Committee, with the request that Mr. Lovett bring the true facts of the case to the attention of the President. This, according to Boykin, Lovett promised to do.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Attachment

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53 JAN 3 1949

JF:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 12-17-48 5:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, W/S, PERJURY, IS - R. PERSONNEL RECORD OF PRISCILLA HISS AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REFLECTS SHE ATTENDED UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, SUMMER SCHOOL, IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. RECORDS AT COLLEGE PARK NEGATIVE. SCHOOL AUTHORITIES, IN LD CALL TO BALTIMORE, OBTAINED FOLLOWING INFO. PRISCILLA FANELER HISS OF ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT ST., CHESTERTOWN, MD., ATTENDED COURSE IN GENERAL CHEMISTRY, UNDER DR. VANDEN BOSCHE OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. HER ADDRESS WAS LATER REFLECTED AS ONE TWO FOUR FIVE DASH THREE NAUGHT STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. THE ABOVE FILE IN POSSESSION OF MRS. FLORENCE STAFFORD, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, LOMBARD AND GREENE STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD. SUGGEST FILE BE REVIEWED FOR ANY INFO OF VALUE AND IN PARTICULAR FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL THAT MAY HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY MRS. HISS. SUGGEST DR. VANDEN BOSCHE BE INTERVIEWED FOR POSSIBLE LOCATION OF ANY TERM PAPERS, ETC. WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY MRS. HISS. FORWARD ANY SPECIMENS FOUND TO BUREAU LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY sprmcdld

Kisseloff-8730

174-1333-238
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3 DEC 17 1948

cc - New York by Mail

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MAT:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-13-48 5:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. MR. FRANK BAUGHMAN ADVISES SVIASHNIKOV UNKNOWN TO BUREAU BALLISTICS EXPERTS. ONE VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, AKA WOLDEMAR W. SVESHNIKOFF, MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH SVIASHNIKOV (PHONETIC), DESCRIBED BY CHAMBERS AS FORMER CONTACT OF UNKNOWN SUBJECT KEITH. THIS INDIVIDUAL REFERRED TO AS QUOTE LIEUTENANT UNQUOTE, EMPLOYED FEBRUARY SEVEN, NINETEEN HUNDRED NINETEEN TO JUNE THIRTY, NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTY, BUREAU OF STANDARDS AS ASSISTANT PHYSICIST, ENGAGED RESEARCH INVESTIGATION OF GUN EROSION AND GENERAL METALLURGICAL INVESTIGATIONS. DISCONTINUED DUE REDUCTION FORCE BUT SHORTLY THEREAFTER OFFERED JOB JUNIOR PHYSICIST WHICH DECLINED IN VIEW CONTEMPLATED TRIP TO VISIT MOTHER IN RUSSIA OF SEVERAL MONTHS DURATION. PERSONAL HISTORY FORMS REFLECT BORN FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED EIGHTYNINE, MOSCOW. EDUCATED IN PUBLIC HIGHSCHOOLS, MOSCOW, NINETEEN NAUGHT SEVEN, GRADUATED UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW, NINETEEN ELEVEN, SPECIAL AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE COURSE, NINETEEN FOURTEEN. ENTERED MILITARY SERVICE JULY, NINETEEN FOURTEEN, ARTILLERY OFFICER, GRADUATED ARTILLERY SCHOOL, NINETEEN FIFTEEN. SENT U. S. AS SPECIALIST IN EXPLOSIVES, NINETEEN SIXTEEN. WAS INSPECTOR MUNITIONS PLANTS, U. S. AND CANADA. SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS LISTED METALLURGIST, PHYSICIST, CRISTALLOGRAPHIST. GAVE AS PERSON TO NOTIFY, FEBRUARY ELEVEN, NINETEEN HUNDRED NINETEEN, SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS, NYC. ON APRIL TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN TWENTY NAMED RUSSIAN EMBASSY. STATED PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED NINETEEN EIGHTEEN AS SPEAKER FOR U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

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Kisseloff-8731

cc. Jane Ale

NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTYSEVEN TO NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTYNINE, AT U. S. NAVY YARD AND NAVAL STATION, CAVITE, P.I. FILE INDICATES SERVICE FOR ABRASIVES INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT WITH NORTON COMPANY, WORCESTER, MASS. AND ABRASIVES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALLEGEDLY HELD CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION, USA RESERVE CORPS, WHICH RESIGNED APPARENTLY IN PREFERENCE TO FACING BOARD OF INQUIRY IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN REQUESTS MADE BY SVESHNIKOFF FOR DOCUMENTS. FURTHER CHECK BEING MADE MID AND OFFICE OF PERSONNEL, WAR. CURRENT DIRECTORIES INDICATE SVESHNIKOFF RESIDING RESIDENCE HERBERT R. ~~P.~~ BRETT, OFFICE SECRETARY, BRITISH EMBASSY, FOUR THREE THREE FIVE RENO ROAD, NW. BRETT EMPLOYED AS SECRETARY TO AIR ATTACHE, BRITISH EMBASSY, SINCE ABOUT NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTY. AN INTERESTING COINCIDENCE, PEARL BRETT, DIVORCED WIFE OF HERBERT BRETT, TOGETHER WITH ALMA VON STEINER, RENTED APARTMENT AT (THREE NAUGHT ONE MONTGOMERY STREET, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND) IN LATE NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, (TO ROBERT HARRIS AND MARGARET LOUISE BANKS, SUBJECT OF RECENT ESPIONAGE - R CASE,) BEARING THEIR NAMES. THIS RENTAL SECURED THROUGH PLACING NAMES ON FILE WITH RED CROSS AT NAVY HOSPITAL WHERE BANKS WAS RECUPERATING AND CONSIDERED ENTIRELY COINCIDENTAL.

WFO has been instructed to interview him on 12-14-48 per KB Fletcher. JRB

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-8732

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum — UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : MR. J. E. MILNES

Time of call: 9:28 P.M. 12-13-48

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont called. He said that he had been talking to Mr. Donegan and Mr. Donegan wanted Special Agent C. J. Jones of the Washington Field Office and Supervisor R. C. Feehan to appear before the grand jury tomorrow at the earliest possible time. Mr. Belmont also wanted to know the exact date that Alger Hiss commenced working at the State Department. Mr. Belmont said that the headmaster of the school where Hiss' stepson attended need not appear at this time.

Through the Washington Field Office and Mr. Harbo I arranged for SA Jones and Supervisor Feehan to go to New York tonight. They have reservations on the Pennsylvania Railroad and will occupy Uppers No. 9 and 10 of car 1027 on the train that departs at 1:00 A.M. They will arrive in New York at 6:00 A.M. and will report to Mr. Belmont when he arrives in the office.

Supervisor Feehan is taking the following documents with him: K-32 and the questioned and known handwriting of Alger Hiss. In addition, he is taking copies of Q-9 through Q-69 which are copies of the documents received by the Bureau from the Attorney General.

Special Agent Jones is taking the following documents with him: Letter from Hiss to the headmaster, letter from Mrs. Hiss to the headmaster, letter from the headmaster to Mr. Hiss, and the three page memorandum concerning Timothy. Both Agents were cautioned to carefully guard the documents.

In connection with the date that Hiss commenced working for the State Department, Supervisor F. L. Jones advised that he was quite certain that it was the day after he left the Department of Justice. He said that he would check it in the morning and would advise you so you could advise Mr. Belmont in accordance with his request. Kisseloff-8733

I advised Special Agent Albert G. McGrath of the New York Office concerning the foregoing.

JEM:mer

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

31

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 17, NEW YORK 6 FROM PHILA 13 7-45 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK, WASH FIELD AND MILWAUKEE

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. MRS. KATHERINE LOGERMAN SHOTWELL, FORMERLY STENO TO FANSLER-MARTIN IN TWENTYSEVEN AND PART OF TWENTYEIGHT, NOW STATES THAT SHE WAS MISTAKEN ABOUT A ROYAL TYPEWRITER BEING IN OFFICE-- THAT IT WAS A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND HAD BEEN THERE PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF FANSLER-MARTIN WHILE FANSLER WAS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ANOTHER PERSON. MRS. SHOTWELL LIKEWISE STATES IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE TYPEWRITER WAS TRADED IN FOR A NEW ONE DURING TWENTYSEVEN OR TWENTYEIGHT, BUT THAT SHE CANNOT RECALL THIS FACT. DOES NOT RECALL THOMAS GRADY. LETTER OBTAINED TODAY FROM FREE LIBRARY, PHILA., WHO THEN EMPLOYED DAISY FANSLER, SISTER OF PRISCILLA HISS, WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN WRITTEN ON THOMAS FANSLER-S WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. THIS LETTER, DATED DECEMBER SIX, THIRTYONE, HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO LAB FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES. NO CORRESPONDENCE AVAILABLE BRYN MAWR COLLEGE RE PRISCILLA HISS OR GEORGE SCHOOL RE TIMOTHY HOBSON. RE MILWAUKEE TEL TODAY. THOMAS GRADY ON REINTERVIEW ATTEMPTS TO FIX DATE OF SALE OF WOODSTOCK TO FANSLER-MARTIN BY RECALLING STENO COYLE EMPLOYED BY FANSLER-MARTIN. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT GRADY COULD NOT HAVE KNOWN COYLE AT TIME OF SALE SINCE HE RESIGNED

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END PAGE ONE

O D

PAGE TWO

FROM WOODSTOCK DECEMBER THREE, TWENTYSEVEN, WHEREAS COYLE DID NOT BEGIN EMPLOYMENT UNTIL FALL OF TWENTYEIGHT. HOWEVER, COYLE WAS STILL MARTIN-S STENO IN GENERAL AGENCY WHEN HE, GRADY, PURCHASED LIFE INSURANCE POLICY IN NINETEEN THIRTY AND LATER WHEN HE, GRADY, WAS EMPLOYED BY NORTHEASTERN MUTUAL IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES.

BOARDMAN

END

MILWAUKEE ~~ADVISEXXX~~ ADVISED SEPARATELY

NYC PH R 6 NY

WA HOLD PLS

PH R 17 WA

Kisseloff-8735

Called Laboratory

M. Seifer

M

By

TWO OFFICES WFO

1/4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12/13 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Harbo
- ___ Mr. Ladd
- ___ Mr. Nichols
- ___ Mr. Rosen
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Fletcher
- ___ Mr. Mohr
- ___ Mr. Carlson
- ___ Mr. Nease
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Personnel Files Section
- ___ Records Section
- ___ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 8736

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

Late Saturday afternoon Fred Mullen of the UP called me to advise that the UP had received word that former Secretary Byrnes upon hearing of the ugly rumors pertaining to Alger Hiss had referred the matter to the Bureau for inquiry and that the Bureau had subsequently cleared Hiss. I told Mullen that we had never cleared Hiss and that any such statement was absolutely without foundation.

Secondly, Mullen stated that they understood John Foster Dulles prior to appointing Hiss as head of the Carnegie Peace Foundation and upon hearing the same ugly rumors had referred the matter to the Bureau and the Bureau in this case had likewise given Hiss a clean bill of health. I told Mullen that this, too, was absolutely without foundation.

cc: Mr. Ladd

LBN:hmc

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Memo to BG 12-13-48

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DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 13, 1948

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

re: Memo. for the Criminal Division concerning Whittaker Chambers-Hiss case (re Typewriter).

Mr. Ladd says this information was not being sent to the Attorney General because all of the information in this case has been sent direct to the Criminal Division.

He said if you wish, however, memoranda will be sent to the Attorney General also.

2 yes.

hwg

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Info furnished AG by memo dated 12-15-48

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff 8738

File

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 14 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
742

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

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 3 14 1-00 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ISR, ESPIONAGE R. RE TELEPHONE CALL ASAC BELMONT TO INSPECTOR H. B. FLETCHER BUREAU THIS MORNING. ALSO REFERENCE CASE ENTITLED"ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE, IS-R". BUREAU FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE SEVEN SIX NINE FOUR NINE. BARMINE CONTACTED BY NY AGENTS DECEMBER TWELFTH RE FEDOR GOERGEVITCH KISELEV, WAS. RESULTS OF THIS CONTACT WILL BE FORWARDED IN REPORT FORM UNDER APPROPRIATE TITLE. WHEN CONTACTED, BARMINE ADVISED AGENTS HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED MORNING OF DECEMBER TWELFTH BY "MR. APPEL, AN INVESTIGATOR FOR THE HCUA". ACCORDING TO BARMINE, THIS INVESTIGATOR INQUIRED IF FBI AGENTS HAD EVER QUESTIONED HIM WHETHER HE HAD EVER FURNISHED THE BUREAU ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING "HISS OR OTHERS". BARMINE STATED HE TOLD APPEL HE HAD NOT BEEN QUESTIONED BY FBI. REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL BETWEEN MR. MUMFORD OF BUREAU AND ASAC BELMONT OCTOBER TWENTY THIRD, FORTY SIX, RE ALEXANDER BARMINE, REQUESTING THAT NY AGENTS INTERVIEW BARMINE CONCERNING A LIST OF SOVIET AGENTS BARMINE ALLEGEDLY HAD SEEN ABROAD AND WHICH INCLUDED NAME ALGER HISS. REFERENCE NY LETTER TO BUREAU NOVEMBER FIFTH, FORTY SIX, ENTITLED"ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE, IS-R, REFER FIVE IS", SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH BARMINE, DURING WHICH

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HE MADE NO MENTION OF SUCH A LIST OR OF HISS. IT WILL BE RECALLED BUREAU HAD INSTRUCTED THAT DURING INTERVIEW WITH BARMINE NO MENTION SHOULD BE MADE BY AGENTS OF LIST OR NAME OF HISS. HOWEVER, IN YESTERDAYS INTERVIEW, BARMINE INDICATED HE HAD PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED GOVERNMENT WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING "HISS AND OTHERS" BUT NOTHING HAD EVER BEEN DONE ABOUT IT BECAUSE HE, BARMINE, HAD NO EVIDENCE. NY CONTEMPLATED REINTERVIEW OF BARMINE IMMEDIATELY, QUESTIONING HIM SPECIFICALLY REGARDING HISS AND THE ALLEGED LIST OF SOVIET AGENTS, AS WELL AS ANY OTHER INFORAMTION IN HIS POSSESSION PERTININET TO INSTANT INVESTIGATION. BUREAU TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED TO FURNISH NY WITH FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING AFOREMENTIONED LIST. BUREAU CLEARANCE ALSO DESIRED TO INTERVIEW BARMINE AND EFFECT SERVICE OF GRAND JURY SUBPOENA ON HIM IN EVENT SO DESIRED BY T. J. DONEGAN.

SCHEIDT

END

12-14-48 1:50 pm Belmont NYC advised OK interview and if necessary subpoena per DMB. DW

TWO COPIES WFO

NY R 3 WA

Balt advised

Kisseloff-8740

DEC 1

TELETYPE

WA 2 AND NY 1 FROM BA 14 2-55 PM AHS

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. RE WFO TEL DATED DEC THIRTEEN LAST. BY REFERENCED TELETYPE WFO ADVISED THAT PRISCILLA F. HISS ATTENDED U. OF MD. NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND REQUESTED HER FILE BE REVIEWED AT U. OF MD., BALTIMORE, MD., FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL PREPARED BY PRISCILLA HISS. TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMEN MADE BY PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS ON MAY TWENTYFIVE THIRTYSEVEN WHILE RESIDING AT ONE TWO FOUR FIVE THIRTIETH ST., NW, WASHINGTON, DC, OBTAINED AND IS BEING FORWARDED BY SPECIAL MESSENGER TO BUREAU LAB THIS DATE FOR COMPARISON WITH ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN THIS CASE.

MC FARLIN

END

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THA IS . B M

BA R1 NY

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Called Laboratory

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50 DEC 28 1948

cc. Mr Hoover

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DATE 05-21-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

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

DEC 14

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tra
Mr. E
Mr. C nca
Mr. L o
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 4 NEW YORK 2 FROM BALT 14 5-55 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T,

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE N.Y. TEL DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST CONCERNING ASSOCIATE OF PHOTOGRAPHER KEITH, NAMELY WHITE RUSSIAN NAMED SVIASHNIKOV PARENTHESES PHONETIC END PARENTHESES. INQUIRY AT BALLISTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, ABERDEEN, MD., REVEALS THAT ON MAY TWENTYNINE LAST ONE VLADIMIR ~~D.~~ DE SVESHNIKOFF OF FOUR THREE THREE FIVE RENO ROAD, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. APPLIED FOR A POSITION AT THE BALLISTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY. HE WAS NOT EMPLOYED AT ABERDEEN BUT IS IS UNDERSTOOD THAT HE SUBSEQUENTLY APPLIED FOR WORK JUST RECENTLY AT EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, EDGEWOOD, MD. EFFORTS ARE PRESENTLY BEING MADE BY BALTIMORE TO OBTAIN DE SVESHNIKOFFS APPLICATION AT EDGEWOOD TO OBTAIN PERTINENT BACKGROUND DATA CONCERNING HIM. IT IS QUITE PROBABLE THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH SVIASHNIKOV. BUREAU TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF FOREGOING ON AFTERNOON OF DECEMBER FOURTEEN. RE NY TEL DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST RELATIVE TO INFORMATION FURNISHED BY FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO WHO CLAIMED THAT HE WAS INTRODUCED TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ONE QUOTE BERNIE UNQUOTE WHOM RENO HAD MET THROUGH ONE QUOTE PADDY WHALEN UNQUOTE AT BALTIMORE, MD. PADDY WHALEN IS UNDOUBTEDLY IDENTICAL WITH PATRICK B. WHELAN,

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WAS, BUREAU FILES ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO EIGHT NAUGHT SIX THREE, ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO NINE NINE TWO FIVE, AND SIXTYFIVE DASH TWO TWO THREE TWO, A FORMER CP ORGANIZER IN BALTIMORE, NOW DECEASED. BALTIMORE FILE OF PATRICK WHELAN REFLECTS THAT HE WAS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH BERNARD H. WEINKRANTZ, ALIAS BERNIE WEINKRANTZ, BUREAU FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO FIVE TWO SIX TWO. THE QUOTE BERNIE UNQUOTE MENTIONED BY RENO MAY POSSIBLY BE IDENTICAL WITH BERNARD H. WEINKRANTZ. BALTIMORE FILE REFLECTS THAT WEINKRANTZ LAST RESIDED IN JULY FORTYSEVEN AT ONE EIGHT THREE FIVE JEFFERSON STREET, HOLLYWOOD SIXTEEN, FLORIDA, POST OFFICE BOX TWO TWO NAUGHT TWO. BALTIMORE DOES NOT HAVE PHOTOGRAPH OF WEINKRANTZ, HOWEVER, IT IS NOTED HE HAS FBI NUMBER ONE FOUR SIX FIVE SIX SEVEN THREE REFLECTING A TRAFFIC ARREST IN BALTIMORE AND ARREST IN HUDSON COUNTY, N.J. CHARGED WITH POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

MC FARLIN

NNNNNNNNN

END

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Kisseloff-8743

DEC 14 1948

RS

FBI ATLANTA 12-14-48 6-50 PM FW

DIRECTOR, FBI ..... URGENT

ALGER O. HISS, WITNESS, HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE HEARINGS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. FOLLOWING NEWSPAPER STORY SUBMITTED BY REPORTER OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION FOUR FORTYFIVE PM THIS DATE -

QUOTE

NOTE TO DESK

A MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS RUSSELL INGRAM OF CARTERSVILLE VISITED THE PRESS ROOM LAST NIGHT AFTER TALKING TO CITY DETECTIVES. ACCORDING TO INGRAM CITY POLICE REFERRED HIM TO THE FBI WHO HE CALLED FROM THE PRESS ROOM AND RELATED THIS STORY ----

I WAS SITTING IN MY ROOM AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE EARLY TONIGHT MONDAY READING THE PAPER WHEN I SAW A FACE I WILL NEVER FORGET. IT WAS A PICTURE OF THE HISS BROTHERS AND I RECOGNIZED ONE OF THEM AS BEING A MAN WHO PAID ME TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS TO DELIVER SOME SEALED PAPERS FROM ONE HOUSE TO ANOTHER HOUSE IN WASHINGTON IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. I DID NOT KNOW WHAT THE MAN-S NAME WAS NOR DID I KNOW WHAT WAS IN THE ENVELOPE. I STILL DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE PAPERS WERE ABOUT. I WAS TOLD HOWEVER THE PAPERS CONCERNED MARITAL TROUBLES ONE OF THE MEN WERE HAVING. THE MAN WHO I TODAY RECOGNIZED AND WHO WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE PAPER AS HISS DID NOT ACTUALLY GIVE ME THE MONEY BUT HE WAS WITH A

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SMALL MAN WHO DID PAY ME. AFTER DELIVERING THE PAPERS I WAS DETAINED IN THE SECOND HOUSE FOR MORE THAN THREE HOURS DURING WHICH TIME I WAS QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY AS TO WHETHER I KNEW THE MAN FROM WHOM I ORIGINALLY RECEIVED THE PAPERS. I WAS SLAPPED ACROSS THE FACE SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE PERIOD OF MY DETENTION. LATER I WAS ACCOSTED ON THE STREET BY THE SAME MAN /HISS/ WHO PAID ME THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO DELIVER ANOTHER SEALED ENVELOPE TO AN ADDRESS ON TWENTYFIFTH STREET IN NEW YORK. I MADE A SECOND TRIP TO NEW YORK LATER. I HAD NOT RECALLED THE INCIDENT AT ANY TIME UNTIL TODAY WHEN I SAW THE PICTURE IN THE PAPER. THERE IS NO DOUBT HOWEVER HE IS THE SAME MAN. ----
INGRAM TOLD ME THE SAME STORY HE HAD TOLD THE FBI A FEW MOMENTS EARLIER. THE FBI SHOWING INTEREST IN THE CASE TOLD THE MAN THEY WOULD MEET HIM AT HIS HOTEL AT NINE AM TODAY TUESDAY. INGRAM SAID HE HAD BEEN DRINKING BUT I COULD NOT TELL IT AND WOULD NOT HAVE KNOWN HAD HE NOT TOLD ME. THIS MAY BE A PIPE DREAM BUT THEN IT MAY BE A GOOD STORY. SUGGEST HAVE SOME ONE CHECK FBI TODAY CONFRONT THEM WITH THE INFO. AND SEE WHAT THEY SAY. IT COULD BE A KEY TO THE CURRENT SPY PROBE UNDERWAY IN WASHINGTON. END QUOTE.
MAN WHO REFUSED TO GIVE INFORMATION OVER PHONE, USING LAST NAME OF INGRAM CALLED ATLANTA DIVISION APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FIFTEEN PM, DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST. REFUSED TO DIVULGE INFORMATION OVER TELEPHONE. HAS NOT CONTACTED

PAGE III

OFFICE. SERGEANT I. A. THOMAS, NA, ON DUTY AT ATLANTA PD DETECTIVE BUREAU NIGHT OF DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST, HAS NO RECORD RE COMPLAINT. CLARK HOWELL, JR., REPORTER FOR ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, WHO BROUGHT INFORMATION TO OFFICE-S ATTENTION, EXPRESSED OPINION THAT INCIDENT WAS ATTEMPT TO GAIN PUBLICITY AND THAT CONSTITUTION NOT PLANNING STORY AT THIS TIME. NOTED THAT KIMBALL HOUSE IS THIRD RATE INEXPENSIVE HOTEL. NO COMMENT. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED BY BUREAU.

BILLS

END

ACK PLS

6-59 PM OK FB I WA JG

Advise Atlanta to interview informant.
RL

cc: Mr. Fletcher

Reply rec'd by teletype 12-15-48 JRG

Kisseloff-8746

DEC 14 1948

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 40 PHILA. 1 FROM NEW YORK 14 6-52P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, IS-R, ESP.-R. RE PHILA. TEL DECEMBER FOURTEENTH CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. IT IS STILL DESIRED THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, REPORTEDLY USED BY ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS, BE LOCATED. PHILA. SHOULD EVALUATE COMPLAINTS ACCORDINGLY.

Kisseloff-8747

SCHEIDT

WA HOLDE PH ACK AND DISC PLS

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50 DEC 28 1948

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO 38 14 ~~6-49P~~ 6-44P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, IS-R, ESP.-R. CHAMBERS STATED IN BALTIMORE PRETRIAL DISPOSTION OF NOVEMBER FIVE LAST PAGES THREE NINETEEN TO THREE TWO SEVEN THAT ONE OF ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS WAS TO TRY TO DRAW NEW PEOPLE OF CULTURE TO CHAMBERS APPARATUS. AS RESULT HISS APPROACHED NOEL FIELD, LAWRENCE DUGGAN, ONE YOST, FIRST NAME BELIEVED TO BE JOHN, AND ONE TRUEBLOOD, ALL STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES. EFFORTS RE FIELD CEASED WHEN LATTER ASCERTAINED TO BE MEMBER HEDA GOMPERTZ APPARATUS AND LIKEWISE DISCONTINUED RE DUGGAN WHEN LATTER FOUND TO BE CLOSE FRIEND OF FIELD. CHAMBERS STATES NO RESULTS REALIZED BY EFFORTS ON YOST AND TRUEBLOOD, HOWEVER HISS ENTERTAINED THEM AND WAS ENTERTAINED AT THEIR HOMES. HISS ALLEGEDLY DISCUSSED VARIOUS TANGENTIAL QUESTIONS SUCH AS SPANISH CIVIL WAR WITH YOST AND TRUEBLOOD, FOUND THEM TO BE UNSYMPATHETIC TO COMMUNIST CAUSE AND CEASED HIS EFFORTS. EFFORTS APPARENTLY MADE IN LAST HALF THIRTY SIX OR EARLY THIRTY SEVEN. FIELD NOW IN SWITZERLAND UNAVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW. DUGGAN INTERVIEWED DECEMBER TEN LAST COULD NOT RECALL RECRUITMENT EFFORT BY HISS. HENRY WADLEIGH STATES ONE

END OF PAGE ONE

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Kisseloff-8748

PAGE TWO

CHARLES YOST KNOWN TO HIM IN STATE DEPARTMENT IN FORTY THREE, PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN AND TRUEBLOOD MAY BE EITHER OF TWO BROTHERS IN STATE DEPARTMENT ONE OF WHOM WAS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER. PERSONAL RECOLLECTION OF AN AGENT THIS OFFICE THAT EDWARD TRUEBLOOD WAS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER. WASHINGTON FIELD AT STATE DEPARTMENT WILL ENDEAVOR TO FULLY IDENTIFY AND LOCATE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF YOST AND TRUEBLOODS. BUREAU WILL CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF AUTHORIZING THEIR IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW WITH VIEW TO ESTABLISH THEIR RECOLLECTION OF ALLEGED EFFORTS OF HISS TO RECRUIT THEM.

SCHEIDT

11
44

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

CC: Mr. Fletcher

2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT •

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT:

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

I took a telephone call from Mr. Alexander Campbell in New York, where he is with the Grand Jury presenting the Gregory case. He stated that he wanted you to know that the New York Office was doing a grand job and he stated that he thought that they were making very real progress and were going to end up with an indictment in the Espionage case.

He inquired as to whether the Committee had produced the microfilm as Congressman Nixon had agreed he would.

I informed him of the developments as contained in my memorandum earlier today. He stated that from his standpoint this was very unsatisfactory; that Congressman Nixon had promised to produce all of the microfilm. He stated that he was going to wait a little while and if the film was not produced soon, he would go ahead with the action which he had started even though it might be the citing of Congressman Nixon for contempt.

DML:FA

Kisseloff-8750

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DIRECTOR OF OFFICE
INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

DEC 1 1948

##

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NW YORK 44 14 8-39P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R, ESP.-R. CHAMBERS STATED IN BALTIMORE PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION OF NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST, PAGES SEVEN FOUR EIGHT AND SEVEN SEVEN ONE TO SEVEN SEVEN FIVE, THAT HE ATTENDED A MEETING OF A CP CELL HEADED BY HENRY COLLINS AT THE HOME OF RICHARD POST IN ALEXANDRIA, VA. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, HE SEPARATED POST FROM APPARATUS HEADED BY COLLINS AND TOOK POST INTO HIS OWN APPARATUS, CONSISTING OF THE HISS BROTHERS, WHITE AND SILVERMAN. THEREAFTER, POST OBTAINED A POSITION IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND BECAME A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER. CHAMBERS STATED HE MAINTAINED INTERMITTENT CONTACT WITH POST, HOWEVER, THE LATTER NEVER FURNISHED ANY INFO WHILE A MEMBER OF THIS UNDERGROUND APPARATUS AND SHORTLY AFTER POST JOINED THIS GROUP, CHAMBERS DISASSOCIATED HIMSELF WITH IT AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF POST-S SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES. POST BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH RICHARD HOWELL POST, FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SUBJECT OF LGE INVESTIGATION. BUREAU WILL CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF INTERVIEWING POST CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS BY CHAMBERS OF MEMBER SHIP WITH HISS BROTHERS IN APPARATUS. WASHINGTON FIELD WILL FOLLOW DESIRES OF BUREAU IN THIS MATTER.

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SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-8751

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

DEC 1 4 1948

TELETYPE

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

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON & WFO 63 BALTIMORE 5 FROM NEW YORK 1 4 1 02P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY sp2mcd

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESP.- R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. SA COURTLAND J. JONES TESTIFIED RE SECURING TYPEWRITTEN LETTER, SIGNED BY ALGER HISS, DATED SEPTEMBER NINE, THIRTYSIX, FROM LANDON SCHOOL. SA FRANCIS D. O-BRIEN TESTIFIED RE TYPEWRITTEN LETTER, DATED JANUARY THIRTY, THIRTYTHREE, WRITTEN BY ALGER HISS AND MADE AVAILABLE TO SA O-BRIEN BY EDWARD MC LEAN, ATTORNEY FOR HISS. THEN, SA R. C. FEEHAN OF FBI LABORATORY TESTIFIED, FROM EXAMINATION, SIXTY-FOUR DOCUMENTS ORIGINALLY MADE AVAILABLE BY CHAMBERS WERE WRITTEN ON SAME MACHINE AS HISS-S LETTERS DATED JANUARY THIRTY, THIRTYTHREE AND SEPTEMBER NINE, THIRTY SIX. ESTHER CHAMBERS, WIFE OF WHITTAKER, TESTIFIED INDETAIL RE DATES AND PLACES OF ASSOCIATION OF HERSELF AND HUSBAND WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. ADOLF A. BERLE THEN TESTIFIED RE CONVERSATION BETWEEN HIMSELF AND CHAMBERS IN SEPTEMBER, THIRTYNINE. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AND PHILLIP RENO THEN TESTIFIED AND APPARENTLY COMPLETED THEIR TESTIMONY ALTHOUGH BOTH ARE REMAINING IN NYC SUBJECT TO CALL ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM DONEGAN. ALGER HISS WAS LAST WITNESS AND WAS CONFRONTED WITH RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTS, MENTIONED ABOVE. STATED

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WITH RESPECT TO LETTER TO LANDON SCHOOL, SEPTEMBER NINE, THIRTYSIX, THAT IT WAS WRITTEN EIGHTER BY HIMSELF OR HIS WIFE IN HIS HOME AND THAT IT MUST HAVE BEEN WRITTEN ON THE FANSLER MACHINE. HE WAS TOLD THAT SIXTYFOUR OF CHAMBERS-S DOCUMENTS, SAID BY CHAMBERS TO HAVE COME FROM HISS, WERE WRITTEN ON SAME MACHINE AND WHEN ASKED FOR EXPLANATION THEREOF, STATED HE HAD NONE BUT THAT IT APPEARS CHAMBERS MUST HAVE HAD ACCESS TO THAT MACHINE. APPARENTLY REALIZED HIS PREVIOUS DENIALS WERE SOMEWHAT SHAKEN, AND FINALLY DECLARED TO GRAND JURY THAT HE REALIZED HIS EXPLANATION MIGHT SOUND SOMEWHAT FANTASTIC BUT THAT THE GJ MUST REMEMBER CHAMBERS IS A FANTASTIC CHARACTER. DONEGAN STATED HISS DEOMONSTRATED SOME ANNOYANCE, PROBABLY OCCASIONED BY HIS REALIZATION THAT ABOVE DEVELOPMENTS ARE SERIOUS FOR HIM, BUT STATES HISS CONTINUES TO MAINTAIN COOLNESS AND POISE IN AN AMAZING MANNER. ISAAC DON LEVINE, ROBERT T. MILLER AND MAURICE HALPERIN ALL APPEARED TODAY UNDER SUBPOENA BUT WERE NOT REACHED AND ASKED TO RETURN TOMORROW. IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION, APPROXIMATELY SIX THIRTY TODAY, ASSISTANT AG ALEX CAMPBELL WAS ASSURED BY CONGRESSMAN NIXON THAT LATTER-S COMMITTEE HAD VOTED TO BACK UP HIS PROMISE OF MAKING AVAILABLE ALL MATERIAL IN ORIGINAL FORM TO DEPARTMENT, AND HAD ALSO AGREED NOT TO ATTEMPT TO SECURE WITNESSES BEFORE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS CHANCE TO REACH

END OF PAGE TWO

THEM, AND NIXON ALSO STATED PRESS-RELEASE TO THAT EFFECT WAS ISSUED AT FIVE PM TODAY. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH EXECUTED ADDITIONAL SIGNED STATEMENT TODAY. IN THIS STATEMENT, HE INDICATES THAT DOCUMENTS NOS. ONE TO FORTYEIGHT /MICROFILM DOCUMENTS/ WERE CONCERNED WITH THE IMPASSE WHICH EXISTED BETWEEN THE US AND GEMANY AT THAT TIME AND THAT THESE ARE THE ONLY DOCUMENTS THAT HE HAS ANY RECOLLECTION OF POSSIBLY HAVING SEEN, BUT IS NOT SURE WHETHER HE PASSED THESE DOCUMENTS TO CARPENTER OR CHAMBERS, IT IS HIS FURTHER RECOLLECTION THAT HE MIGHT HAVE DISCUSSED WITH CHAMBERS AND CARPENTER THIS PARTICULAR TYPE OF INFORMATION. STATES, IN CONNECTION WITH PREVIOUS STATEMENT OF SMALL LOAN MADE TO CHAMBERS, THAT SUBSEQUENT THERETO HE TALKED TO ELEANOR NELSON AND ADVISED HER THAT THIS WAS PROBABLY SMALL-TYPE BLACKMAIL ON PART OF CHAMBERS AND THAT SINCE LATTER PROBABLY HAD OTHER CONTACTS, WOULD ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MONEY FROM THEM IN LIKE MANNER. ASKED NELSON TO MAKE INQUIRIES TO DETERMINE IF THIS WAS SO. NELSON SUBSEQUENTLY INFORMED WADLEIGH THAT SHE WAS UNABLE TO LEARN OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INSTANCES AND WADLEIGH OBTAINED THE DISTINCT IMPRESSION THAT NELSON CONSIDERED HIS CONVERSATION REGARDING THE LOAN A REFLECTION ON HIS RELIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH WADLEIGH-S PREVIOUS STATEMENT RE GIFT OF RUG MADE TO AGENTS OF WFO, HE RELATED THAT THIS WAS AN EIGHT BY TWELVE BOKHARA RUG, WHICH HE DETERMINED WAS WORTH APPROXIMATELY TWO OR THREE

END OF PAGE THREE

HUNDRED DOLLARS AT THE TIME IT WAS GIVEN TO HIM AND THAT THIS RUG WAS STORED, IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, IN A RUG STORE OPERATED BY NESHAN G. KHINTLIAN ON CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON, DC AND IS STILL STORAGE. RELATES THAT THIS RUG GIVEN TO HIM, PROBABLY BY CARPENTER, BUT RECOLLECTION NOT CLEAR ON THIS. FURTHER, THAT AT TIME RUG WAS GIVEN TO HIM AS A NEW YEAR-S PRESENT, THE COMMENT WAS MADE THAT IT WAS PRESENTED TO WADLEIGH BY THE AUGHORITIES IN MOSCOW IN APPRECIATION OF HIS COLLABORATION. IN CONECTION WITH PREVIOUS STATEMENT MADE TO ALEX CAMPBELL RELATIVE TO A LOAN OF HIS TYPEWRITER TO CARPENTER, HE DECLARED THAT THIS TYPEWRITER WAS SOLD ABOUT FEBRUARY FIFTEEN, FORTYONE, TO MARGARET HARDY, EITHER SHORTLY BEFORE OR AFTER HER MARRIAGE TO PITTMAN B. POTTER. HE RELATED THAT HE PURCHASED THIS TYPEWRITER IN TWENTYEIGHT OR TWENTYNINE IN LONDON, ENGLAND, AND THAT IT WAS A REMINGTON PORTABLE THAT HAD POUNDS, SHILLINGS AND PENCE ON THE KEYBOARD RATHER THAN DOLLARS AND CENTS. IN CONNECTION WITH JACK BRINTON, WHO WAS STATED BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE TO HAVE BEEN AN ASSOCIATE OF PHILLIP RENO AND A COMMUNIST, RENO DECLARED TODAY THAT HE BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH BRINTON AT COLORADO UNIVERSITY IN ABOUT THIRTY SEVEN WHEN BOTH WERE STUDENTS THERE AND INTERESTED IN THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, TO SOME EXTENT. STATES THAT BRINTON SUBSEQUENTLY WENT TO

END OF PAGE FOUR

CORR...5TH WORD IN 11TH LINE SHOULD BE "EITHER"

WASHINGTON, DC, WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU DURING THIRTYEIGHT AND THIRTYNINE, AND SUBSEQUENTLY AT SEVERAL NEW DEAL AGENCIES, THAT HE MOVE TO BALTIMORE, MD. IN FORTYTHREE AND WAS EMPLOYED BY THE LONGSHOREMEN-S UNION IN THAT CITY, AND AT THAT TIME BECAME A FULL-FLEDGED MEMBER OF THE CP, THEREAFTER SERVED TWO YEARS IN THE US ARMY AND IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. IN PUEBLO, COLORADO. STATES THAT AT TIME HE, RENO, WAS READ OUT OF THE PARTY IN DENVER, COLORADO, HE WAS CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF BRINTON AND THAT THIS ASSOCIATION EVENTUALLY LED TO BRINTON-S BEING READ OUT OF PARTY IN DENVER. ON INTERVIEW TODAY RE HIS ALLEGEDLY HAVING SEEN LIST IN EUROPE OF SOVIET AGENTS IN US, ALEXANDER BARMINE STATED HE NEVER SAW SUCH LIST AND ONLY INFO CAME TO HIM IN CONVERSATION IN EARLY THIRTYEIGHT WITH WALTER KRIVITSKY IN PARIS AFTER BOTH HAD BECOME DISAFFECTED. KRIVITSKY TOLD HIM HE KNEW THREE PERSONS IN US WORKING FOR RED ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND NAMED THEM AS GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS AND HARRY DEXERT WHITE. BARMINE SERVED WITH SUBPOENA AND WILL BE NOTIFIED OF POSSIBLE APPEARANCE THEREUNDER, ACCORDING TO DONEGAN-S WISHES. DENVER BEING REQUESTED TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BRINTON.

Kisseloff-8756

SCHEIDT

CORR 4TH LINE UP, 5TH WORD SHOULD BE "DEXTER" NOT DEXERT

11
44

12/15/48

ACK IN ORDER

BA

TWO COPIES WFO

BA NY R 5 BA

cc Mr. Fletcher

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Lally, Baltimore, called in at 2:55 p.m. today and made reference to New York teletype of yesterday relating to the results of an interview with Vince Reno. He stated that there was a reference made to a man by the name of "Bernie". Mr. Lally stated that possibly this person is identical with Bernard H. Weinkrautz, FBI #1465673, Bureau File #100-25262. Weinkrautz was known in 1947 to reside at 1835 Jefferson Street, Hollywood, Florida. He was a close friend of Paddy Whelan and was arrested with him in New Jersey in 1938 in connection with some gun charge. Mr. Lally suggested that we send a photograph of Weinkrautz to see if he could be identified with "Bernie".

HBF:cmw

Photo sent to NYC AMSD 12-14-48

Kisseloff-8757

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-21-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau file 74-1333

Re Milwaukee letter to Bureau dated December 10, 1948, and Milwaukee teletype to Bureau, Philadelphia and New York dated December 13, 1948.

Mr. JOHN L. HUGHES, Assistant Director, Agency Department, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, made a further search in the policy files of THOMAS F. GRADY for the purpose of locating additional correspondence from the office of FANSLER and MARTIN during the pertinent period. On this date he furnished a letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from the office of FANSLER and MARTIN at Philadelphia, Pa., dated January 29, 1930. This letter has been forwarded under separate cover letter to the Laboratory and identified therein as K-13, a copy of which has been furnished interested offices.

K-13 was attached to the application for insurance of THOMAS F. GRADY dated January 29, 1930, and described in referenced teletype. It is apparently typed on the typewriter in the office of FANSLER and MARTIN as of January 29, 1930. It is noted that the stenographer's initials are AC, probably being the initials of ANNE COYLE.

At this time investigation has indicated that THOMAS F. GRADY was employed by the West Disinfecting Company in Philadelphia.

Mr. HUGHES has advised today that he was mildly criticized by his superiors for furnishing the correspondence to the FBI in this case from their files without a subpoena. He stated that he personally did not think it was necessary and he had not been taken to task for DEFERRING RECORDING.

In view of the criticism directed against HUGHES, he was advised that all original correspondence furnished by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in this case would be returned to the files of that company prior to any trial or public hearing on the case, and that in the event these documents were needed for such purpose a subpoena would be issued to the proper person in the Northwestern Company, directing them to bring the correspondence with them.

74-1333-253

In view of the fact that the correspondence furnished to date has come from several sources, no attempt will be made at this time to identify the persons who should be subpoenaed. If Milwaukee

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Kisseloff-8758

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File

Director, FBI
December 14, 1948
MI 65-786

is kept informed of the identifications, if any, made by the Laboratory, it will at that time furnish the name of the person in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company who would be the proper person to produce each document.

A photostatic copy of K-13 has been prepared and is enclosed to Philadelphia for investigative use.

CEL/ddc
65-786
Enclosure to Philadelphia (Registered)
cc - Philadelphia (65-4204)
New York
AMSD

There have been no prints identified to date
JRG 12-15-48

Kisseloff-8759

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

(VLADIMIR DeSVESHNIKOFF)

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

At 1:55 p.m. today, ASAC Lally of Baltimore called and advised Supervisor Whitson that Vladimir DeSveshnikoff, 4335 Reno Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., had applied for a job as a ballistics expert at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds on May 29, 1948, but had not been so employed. During the month of December, 1948, he filed an application for a similar position at Edgewood Arsenal. This application is on file there and an Agent from the Baltimore Office is en route to examine it.

At 2:00 p.m., Supervisor Delavigne of the Washington Field Office was furnished the foregoing information and advised that they had verified Sveshnikoff's current employment at the Department of Vehicles and Traffic of the District of Columbia Government where he was doing drafting. He pointed out that authorization for an interview with Sveshnikoff had been predicated upon a previous report that he was self employed as a consultant and requested confirmatory authorization due to his present D. C. Government employment.

Pursuant to your instructions, Supervisor Delavigne was advised at 2:05 p.m. to proceed with the interrogation of Sveshnikoff.

LW:cmw

Kisseloff-8760

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

When SA Courtland J. Jones of the Washington Field Office testified before the Federal Grand Jury at New York on December 14, 1948, he introduced into evidence four documents which were retained as exhibits. These documents, which will be described, are in the custody of Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

The documents are as follows:

Handwritten letter dated September 1, 1936 bearing the signature of PRISCILLA HISS, referring to an application for admission to the Landon School of TIMOTHY HOBSON.

A carbon copy of a letter dated September 3, 1936 from PAUL L. BANFIELD, Headmaster, Landon School, directed to ALGER HISS.

A handwritten letter dated September 9, 1936 directed to Mr. BANFIELD and bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.

Three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON", bearing the date September 9, 1936.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Mr. Donegan stated that the aforementioned exhibits will be returned to the Washington Field Office when the Grand Jury no longer needs them.

cc: Washington Field

Kisseloff-8761

CJJ:eg
65-14920

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File 5

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 14 8:30 P.M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R.

VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF INTERVIEWED WFO THIS EVENING. RELATED CAREER SOME DETAIL, STATING CAME U.S., NINETEEN SIXTEEN, MEMBER CZARIST MILITARY COMMISSION, RECALLED OCTOBER, NINETEEN SEVENTEEN, AND MANAGED RETURN U.S. VIA CANADA, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN. FOLLOWING U.S. RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA, MADE VISIT TO MOSCOW ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO VISIT MOTHER. DENIES BEING APPROACHED BY INTELLIGENCE AGENTS THERE. SVESHNIKOFF EXPLAINED DIFFICULTY LEADING TO RESIGNATION ON RESERVE COMMISSION IN THIRTY ONE, STATING ONE STEPANOFF, WHOM HE HAD KNOWN IN U.S. UPON ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMISSION, HAD REQUESTED HIM TO PREPARE PAPER ON MECHANIZATION OF VEHICLES, PROMISING HIM SUM OF MONEY BELIEVED ABOUT THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS. SVESHNIKOFF STATED HE CONSIDERED PREPARING PAPER AND TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED FRIEND IN WAR DEPARTMENT HAVING GERMAN NAME NOT RECALLED TO ASSIST HIM SECURE SOME DATA. DECLARED HE DID NOT CONSIDER THIS ESPIONAGE WORK AND AFTER DIFFICULTY ENDING IN RESIGNATION RESERVE COMMISSION HE DID NOT DO ANYTHING TOWARD PREPARING PAPER FOR STEPANOFF. HE STATED STEPANOFF OPERATED ORDNANCE RESEARCH OFFICE, NYC, ADDRESS BELIEVED ELEVEN THIRTY FIVE BROADWAY QUESTION MARK AND HE BELIEVES HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH AMTORG ABOUT THAT TIME AND UNDERSTANDS SUBSEQUENTLY RETURNED TO RUSSIA PERMANENTLY. FURNISHED POOR DESCRIPTION STEPANOFF,

RECEIVED - DETROIT

INDEXED

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B I

Kisseloff-8762

LATE FIFTIES, FIVE FEET EIGHT OR NINE INCHES, MEDIUM, SLENDER, GRAY HAIR, BELIEVED TO WEAR GLASSES. STATED HE SAW STEPANOFF ON NUMBER OF OCCASIONS UPON PERIODIC RECREATIONAL WEEKEND VISITS TO NY. SVESHNIKOFF DENIED ACQUAINTANCE WITH KEITH STATING THAT HE NEVER KNEW ANYONE BY THIS NAME EXCEPT ELDERLY ATTORNEY FRIEND KEITH CARLIN PRESENTLY IN WASHINGTON. UNDER QUESTIONING ADVISED THAT AFTER FAILING TO PREPARE PAPER CONCERNING MECHANIZATION OF VEHICLES FOR STEPANOFF HE RECEIVED PHONE CALL ONE NIGHT AT UNIVERSITY CLUB FROM INDIVIDUAL WHO ADVISED STEPANOFF SENT HIM AND MET THIS PERSON IN PARK ON FOURTEENTH STREET. THIS INDIVIDUAL REQUESTED ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING TECHNICAL DATA ON MECHANIZATION AND MADE THREATS TOWARD SUBJECT AND REPRISALS AGAINST FAMILY IN MOSCOW. SVESHNIKOFF FURNISHED VAGUE DESCRIPTION THIS INDIVIDUAL AND DOUBTS HE COULD IDENTIFY HIM, AGE THIRTY, FIVE FEET EIGHT OR NINE INCHES, MEDIUM BUILD, SPOKE RUSSIAN, WORE HAT, BELIEVES INTERVIEWED IN SPRING OR SUMMER. SVESHNIKOFF POSITIVELY DENIED ACQUAINTANCE BORIS BYKOV AND DECLARED NEVER HEARD NAME BEFORE. OF POSSIBLE INTEREST SVESHNIKOFF ADVISED HE HAS SISTER NATALIE SOMINICH, PRESENTLY RESIDING MOSCOW, WHO IS COLLEGE EDUCATED AND HAS RESPONSIBLE JOB IN NATURE OF ATTORNEY COUNSELOR. ALSO TWO BROTHERS DR. ARKADY SVESHNIKOFF WHO OPERATED HOSPITALS DURING WAR AND NICHOLAS SVESHNIKOFF WHO HOLDS MENIAL POSITION. SUBJECT PRESENTLY

EMPLOYED DRAFTSMAN, DIVISION VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC, DISTRICT GOVERNMENT, NEW DISTRICT BUILDING, WASHINGTON. NOW RESIDING ROOMING HOUSE AT TWO NINE THREE TWO PORTER, N.W., TELEPHONE WOODLEY NINE NAUGHT SIX EIGHT. PLANS TRIP TO RACES, CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIFTEEN, DAY ONLY.

HOTTEL

MAT:FO
74-94

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

DEC 14 1948

TELETYPE

WASH AND WFO 9 NEW YORK 4 PHILA 1 FROM CHICAGO 14 . 7-11 PM CJW

CONF TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK AND PHILADLEPHIA U R G E N T

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BJ/ 928732-002

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE WFO TEL DECEMBER THIRTEEN. WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. OFFICIALS ADVISE THAT NO EXACT RECORDS OF SERIAL NUMBERS FROM NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE TO NINETEEN THIRTY MAINTAINED. TRADE IN ~~MAUXXXXX~~ MANUAL FOR USE OF DEALERS LISTS APPROXIMATE SERIAL NUMBERS ASSIGNED TO TYPEWRITERS AT BEGINNING OF YEARS INDICATED AS FOLLOWS. NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY ONE THOUSAND. NINETEEN TWENTY SIX, ONE HUNDRED FORTY FIVE THOUSAND. NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN, ONE HUNDRED SIXTY THOUSAND. NINETEEN ~~XXXXX~~ TWENTY EIGHT, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND; NINETEEN TWENTY NINE, TWO HUNDRED FOUR THOUSAND. NINETEEN THIRTY, TWO HUNDRED FORTY THOUSAND. NINETEEN THIRTY ONE, TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY SIX THOUSAND. DELMAR DEWOLF, SALES PROMOTION MGR., WOODSTOCK CO., ALSO ~~ADVISD XXXX~~ ADVISED THAT HORACE SCHMAHL CONTACTED HIM TELEPHONICALLY DECEMBER TEN AND HE DECLINED TO FURNISH ANY INFO TO SCHMAHL, STATING THAT COMPANY ~~PLXXXX~~ POLICY ALLOWED ~~SXXX~~ DISSEMINATION ONLY TO GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES. SCHMAHL TOLD DEWOLF THAT HE INTENDED TO MAKE ANY PERTINENT INFO AVAILABLE TO THE FBI IN NEW YORK BUT ~~DWXXXX~~ DEWOLF DECLINED TO FURNISH HIM ANY INFO. REPORT FOLLOWS.

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INDEXED - 99

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3 DEC 17 1948

MC SWAIN

TWO COPIES WFO

6 DEC 28 1948

END AND ACK PLS

Kisseloff-8765

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ~~TALMADGE~~ TOLSON

Time of call: 6:50 P. M.

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : J. E. Milnes

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC A. H. Belmont of New York called. He said that they would send in their daily teletype concerning this case this evening, however, he wanted the Bureau to know that the Department has sent up to New York two attorneys from Washington, D. C., namely a Mr. Russo and a Mr. Kneif (allegedly the Department's indictment expert). In addition to those two men, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Whearty and Mr. Stryne are also present.

He said that they were going to hold a conference tonight concerning the possibility of an indictment being returned by the Grand Jury. Mr. Belmont believed, although he was not positive, that a possible indictment had already been drawn up against Alger Hiss, charging him with perjury. He said that the attorneys were very optimistic about the matter and were highly elated over the evidence that the Bureau had secured which showed that the 65 documents were typed by the same typewriter on which the letter to the Headmaster of the Landon School was typed. Mr. Belmont stated that he would obtain more definite information concerning this matter tonight and would advise me as soon as he received it.

In addition to the foregoing, while Mr. Belmont was in Mr. Donegan's office, Mr. Campbell called Congressman Nixon. It seems that Mr. Nixon told Mr. Campbell that he had issued a press release at 5:00 o'clock saying that the House Un-American Activities Committee would not attempt to get anymore witnesses until the Grand Jury had completed its hearings. Mr. Belmont opined that this may be on account of the fact that up to this point, we have been getting witnesses just in advance of the House Committee having obtained them.

You will recall that I advised you and Mr. Ladd of the foregoing.

Kisseloff-8766

JEM:GAS

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3 DEC 17 1948

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60 DEC 28 1948

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 14 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 6 NYC 1 FROM PHILA 12-14-48 12.28 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. AS RESULT OF NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY YESTERDAY, THIS OFFICE HAS RECEIVED A NUMBER OF NON-SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS CONCERNING USED WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS. UNLESS FURTHER INVESTIGATION INDICATES ADVISABILITY, NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN ON THESE COMPLAINTS, UNLESS BUREAU ADVISES TO CONTRARY.

BOARDMAN

No action necessary, we have found source of Woodstock

384

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3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-8767

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-14-48 10:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. RE ASAC BELMONT'S TELEPHONIC REQUEST TO WFO THIS MORNING. ALGER HISS EDD AT STATE DEPARTMENT ON SEPTEMBER ONE, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, AT REQUEST OF FRANCIS B. ASAYNE, THEN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF TRADE AGREEMENTS. IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING SUCH EMPLOYMENT, HISS WAS EMPLOYED IN SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. WITH REFERENCE TO NAMES AND TITLES OF INDIVIDUALS IN A POSITION TO TESTIFY AS TO AUTHENTICITY OF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS, THEY ARE JOHN E. PEURIFOY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ADMINISTRATION, AND WALTER K. SCOTT, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.

HOTEL

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Kisseloff-8768

CC-247

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

December 14, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Russell Wiggins, Managing Editor of the Washington Post, informed me confidentially that they had information although he was unable to state the source, but he thought it could be checked into, that Pricilla Hiss lived with her first husband named Hobson in Paris for a couple of years prior to marrying him and that her son, Timothy Hobson, was illigitimately born and that her early life could not bear very close scrutiny; that the theory has been advanced that Chambers knew of this and might have used this as pressure upon her to secure documents or to secure Hiss' cooperation. Wiggins did not see where this would be of any great value but thought it was something we should know about in the event it had not been called to our attention, and he emphasized he was passing it on as rumor as it had not been verified.

Respectfully,

V. B. Nichols

CC - Mr. Ladd

LBN:MP

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THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re New York tel to Bureau, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices dated December 11, 1948. Investigation at Washington, D. C. fails to substantiate allegations that JAY CHAMBERS was employed as a Senior Administrative Officer at the Treasury Department in 1936 or at any time. On December 13, 1948, the records of Stone's Mercantile Agency were checked under the following names, with completely negative results:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
JAY CHAMBERS
J. V. DAVID CHAMBERS
JAY VIVIAN CHAMBERS
J. V. CHAMBERS
J. VIVIAN CHAMBERS
VIVIAN CHAMBERS
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

DEFERRED RECORDING

Likewise, the records of The Credit Bureau were checked with negative results under the same names. However, the files of The Credit Bureau contain a credit report dated April 18, 1940, concerning JAY L. CHAMBERS (ANNA), 6414 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, who was born September 26, 1892, white, married, and two children. He had resided at the above address since March 10, 1937, and was buying his home there through LESLIE E. MEASELL Real Estate Company for $14,000.

JAY L. CHAMBERS formerly resided at 3822 Albemarle Street, N. W., from March 15, 1936 to March 10, 1937, renting from LESLIE E. MEASELL, 3205 Oliver Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He previously resided at 4439 Fessenden Street, N. W. from September 15, 1935 to March 15, 1936, and prior to that at 3707 Reservoir Road, N. W. and at New Concord, Ohio. His wife was unemployed.

At that time (April 18, 1940), JAY L. CHAMBERS had been employed as a Senior Administrative Assistant in the United States Treasury Department, Accounts and Deposits, since June 22, 1935, an emergency appointment. He had formerly been employed by the Muskingum College in New Concord, Ohio, as Professor of Economics for five years. He had one daughter, LaROYSTON CHAMBERS, then employed by the WPA and living at home.

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REL:cl
74-94

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3 DEC 17 1948

DEC 28 1948

cc - New York
Baltimore

Kisseloff-8770

REL:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
December 14, 1948

A foreign credit report from Zanesville, Ohio dated September 4, 1936, reflected that CHAMBERS then had a daughter 20 years old and two sons aged 14 and 16 years. Prior to his employment with the United States Treasury in Washington, D. C. JAY L. CHAMBERS had been employed by the FERA in Columbus, Ohio for one and onehalf years and prior to that, had been head of the Department of Economics and Business Administration for five years at Muskingum College. His reputation was excellent.

The records of the Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department, reflect that JAY L. CHAMBERS, 6414 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was employed in the Main Treasury Building in Accounts and Deposits, from 1935 to January, 1945, when he went over to the Commerce Department as an Accountant and Consultant. He remained there until April 15, 1946, at which date he entered on duty as an Accountant with the Bureau of Accounts for the Fiscal Branch, Office of the Deputy Director, Bureau of Federal Supply, U. S. Treasury Department, in which position he is still employed.

The files of the Civil Service Commission fail to reflect any Treasury Department employment by J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, but does verify the above noted information concerning JAY L. CHAMBERS.

It will be recalled that J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, nee J. VIVIAN CHAMBERS, was born April 1, 1901, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He resided in ALGER HISS' apartment #42, at 2831 - 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. from approximately July 1, 1934 to June 28, 1935, and was employed by the National Research Project, WPA, in Washington, D. C. from October 18, 1937 as Editorial and Research Assistant until he was terminated January 31, 1938 to take effect February 13, 1938.

Accordingly, it is believed that the person referred to by HISS' lawyer's investigator is probably identical with JAY L. CHAMBERS, who is not identical with the subject of this case.

Kisseloff-8771

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

With reference to the microfilm which Congressman Nixon of the HCUA advised the Court in New York on December 13 that he would turn over to the FBI this morning I desire to advise that at 9:40 AM today I received a phone call from Mr. Stripling, General Counsel of the Committee, at which time he referred to the agreement for the delivery of this film. Mr. Stripling stated that the Committee had a meeting at 10:30 AM this morning and that Congressman Nixon desired to tell the committee of the commitment prior to delivering the film and that, therefore, it will probably be around eleven o'clock before it is sent to the Bureau.

At 11:38 AM I received a phone call from Mr. Louis Russell, Investigator for the Committee, and he advised that two rolls of microfilm were being sent to the Bureau at this time by Mr. Wheeler, an investigator, who would deliver them to my office. I inquired as to whether these films had been developed. He stated that they had been "exposed" but that they could not do anything with them. I asked him if this was all of the microfilm. He advised that it was not, that there was a total of five rolls but that the Committee wanted to use the other three rolls to question other witnesses. I asked him when this would be sent to the Bureau and Mr. Russell stated it may come up later today or tomorrow.

I thanked him for calling but made no commitment.

DML:dad

ADDENDUM--12:00 Noon, 12-14-48

At 11:55 AM, Mr. William A. Wheeler, an investigator for the Committee, called at my office and in the presence of Inspector H. B. Fletcher exhibited three containers in which there was microfilm. He advised that one of the containers had been slightly opened when recovered and as a result had become light-fogged and the negatives therein were a complete blank. The other two contained photographs of Navy documents. They were already developed, however, according to Mr. Wheeler, they were not too clear due to the age of the film prior to the time the committee recovered and developed it.

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Mr. Wheeler stated that this material had been developed by a Mr. Schmidt of the Veterans' Administration. He advised he believed Mr. Schmidt was a former FBI Laboratory employee. I inquired whether there were any other microfilms or documents and

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Kisselloff-8772

Mr. Wheeler advised that there were two other rolls which the Committee had retained. I asked him when this would be made available to the Bureau. He stated he did not know but presumed when the first three were returned to the Committee.

Mr. Wheeler also advised that he was instructed that he should remain with the film in order that there would be continuity of possession. I advised him that this was agreeable.

Inspector Fletcher accompanied by Mr. Wheeler left at twelve noon to take the film to the Laboratory for a Laboratory examination, the film still being in the possession of Mr. Wheeler.

D. M. Ladd

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

With reference to the microfilm brought over this afternoon by the House Committee Investigator, Mr. Wheeler, he returned to my office at 4:20 PM and advised that he was returning the film, that the Laboratory had finished with it. I inquired as to when the Bureau would be able to have the other two rolls and he stated he could bring them back this afternoon or tomorrow morning. I suggested if possible that he bring them this evening in order that they might be processed. He stated that four of the rolls were Eastman films and the records of the Eastman Company reflected them to be manufactured in 1936, that one of the rolls which would be one of the two rolls he has not as yet brought over was manufactured by Dupont and, according to Mr. Wheeler, could have been made in either 1936 or 1944. Apparently the Dupont Company stated that this could not be determined without examining the film itself.

With reference to the material in the first three reels, Mr. Wheeler advised that the Committee had so far identified ten or twelve Navy documents in this first group and that he thought if we checked with ONI they would know which documents had been identified and could give us this information.

It is suggested that arrangements should be made to obtain this information from ONI. Also the Laboratory reports should be obtained immediately and forwarded to the Attorney General and the Criminal Division reflecting the results of this check. The Laboratory should also be requested to endeavor to determine the age of this film, i.e. when it was manufactured.

At 5:12 PM, Mr. Wheeler returned and brought with him one roll of film. He stated that he would have to get the other roll and bring that up later in the evening. Inspector Fletcher took him to the Laboratory where the film is being examined.

DML:dad

J. S. Hitler Chamber

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Kisseloff-8774

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-14-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

With reference to the microfilm brought over this afternoon by Mr. Wheeler of the HUAC, he returned to your office again at 6:12 p.m. and I escorted him to the office of Mr. Harbo so that the roll he brought in at that time could be processed. This last roll was identified as the DuPont film as to which there is a question as to whether it was manufactured in 1936 or 1944.

I pointed out to the Laboratory expert that he should check the film for identifying marks for the purpose of determining the age of the particular film.

I ascertained from Mr. Sizoo that the material would be so processed during the night that by morning there will be available three copies for such disposition as is deemed necessary and desirable. I also instructed that the memorandum covering the examination be available at the same time.

HBF:esb

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DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 14, 1948

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

Mr. Ladd received a call from Mr. Stripling saying that Mr. Nixon agreed to bring the microfilms to the Bureau at 10 o'clock this morning, but the Committee is meeting at 10:30 and he wants to tell them of the commitment he made to the Grand Jury first. He is expected here between 11 and 11:30 am.

hwg

Fletcher

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3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff 8776

The Attorney General

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 14, 1948

The Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 99

Reference is made to the microfilm in this matter which has been in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Congressman Richard Nixon, of the House Un-American Activities Committee, advised the Federal Court in New York City on December 13, 1948 that he would turn this microfilm over to the FBI this morning. I desire to advise that at 9:40 AM today Assistant Director D. M. Ladd received a telephone call from Mr. Stripling, General Counsel of the Committee, at which time he referred to the agreement for the delivery of this film. Mr. Stripling stated that the Committee had a meeting at 10:30 AM this morning and that Congressman Nixon desired to tell the Committee of the commitment prior to delivering the film and that, therefore, it would be around eleven o'clock before the film was delivered to this Bureau.

At 11:38 AM Mr. Ladd received a telephone call from Mr. Louis Russell, an Investigator for the Committee, and he advised that two rolls of microfilm were being sent to this Bureau at that time by Mr. Wheeler who would deliver them to Mr. Ladd's office. Mr. Ladd inquired as to whether these films had been developed. Mr. Russell stated that they had been exposed but that the Committee could not do anything with them. He was asked if this was all of the microfilm and Mr. Russell advised that it was not; that there was a total of five rolls but that the Committee wanted to use the other three rolls to question other witnesses. He was asked when this would be sent to the Bureau and Mr. Russell stated it might come up later today or tomorrow.

At 11:55 AM Mr. Wheeler, who is also an Investigator for the Committee, called at the office of Assistant Director D. M. Ladd and in the presence of Inspector H. B. Fletcher exhibited three containers in which there was microfilm. He advised that one of the containers had been slightly opened when recovered and had become light-fogged and the negatives therein were a complete blank. The other two contained photographs of Navy documents. They were already developed, however, according to Mr. Wheeler, and they were not too clear due to the age of the film prior to the time the Committee recovered and

SENT FROM D.C.
TIME 10:35 a.m.
DATE 12-14-48
BY

Mr. Wheeler stated that this material had been developed by a Mr. Schmidt of the Veterans Administration. Mr. Ladd inquired whether there were any other microfilms or documents and Mr. Wheeler advised that there were two other rolls which the Committee had retained. He was asked when this would be made available to this Bureau. He stated he did not know, but presumed when the first three were returned to the Committee.

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

HLJ/dc

364

DEC 29 1948

12/14/48

Kisseloff-877

At 4:20 PM Mr. Wheeler returned to Mr. Ladd's office and advised that he was returning the film and that the Laboratory had finished with it. Mr. Ladd again inquired as to when this Bureau would be able to have the other two rolls and Mr. Wheeler stated he could bring them back this afternoon or tomorrow morning (December 15th). Mr. Ladd suggested, if possible, that he bring them this evening in order that they might be processed. Wheeler stated that four of the rolls were Eastman films and the records of the Eastman Kodak Company reflected that they were manufactured in 1936; that one of the rolls, which would be one of the two rolls he has not as yet brought over, was manufactured by Dupont and, according to Wheeler, could have been made in either 1936 or 1944. Apparently the Dupont Company stated that this could not be determined without examining the film itself.

With reference to the material in the first three rolls, Mr. Wheeler advised that the Committee had so far identified ten or twelve Navy documents in this first group and that he thought if this Bureau checked with the Office of Naval Intelligence, they would know which documents had been identified and could furnish us this information.

At 5:12 PM Mr. Wheeler returned and brought with him one roll of film. He stated he would have to get the other roll and bring that up later in the evening. Inspector Fletcher took him to the Laboratory where the film is being examined.

Mr. Wheeler returned to Mr. Ladd's office at 6:12 PM and Inspector Fletcher escorted him to the Laboratory so that the roll he brought in at that time could be processed. This last roll was identified as the Dupont film, concerning which there is a question as to whether it was manufactured in 1936 or 1944.

The FBI Laboratory is making a check of this film for identifying marks for the purpose of determining the age of the particular film.

When the FBI Laboratory examination has been completed, the results will be immediately made available to you and to Mr. Campbell.

You will be kept currently informed of any pertinent developments during the course of this investigation.

Kisseloff-8778

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

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

DEC 15 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 34 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 15 7-42P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, IS-R, ESP.-R. REFERENCE PHONE CALL FROM BALITMORE OFFICE TO NEW YORK DATED DECEMBER FOURTEEN, FORTY EIGHT, RE SEARCH OF PERSONAL EFFECTS FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO INTERVIEWED THIS DATE IN PRESENCE OF BROTHER PHILIP RENO AT THE HOTEL COMMODORE, NYC. RENO DURING EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MD. COMMENCED WRITING A BOOK TENTATIVELY ENTITLED "EXTERIOR BALLISTICS UP TO NINETEEN FORTY FIVE" IN COLLABORATION WITH PROFESSOR EDWARD J. MC SHANE, NOW STATIONED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AND JOHN L. KELLEY, NOW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. RENO MET KELLEY IN SUMMER OR FALL OF NINETEEN FORTY TWO WHEN LATTER COMMENCED RESEARCH AT ABERDEEN. RENO LIKEWISE MET MC SHANE IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO AT ABERDEEN AND WORKED WITH HIM AND KELLEY ON BALLISTICS IN SAME OFFICE AT PROVING GROUNDS. KELLEY CEASED EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER NINETEEN FORTY FIVE AND SINCE THAT TIME RENO HAS BEEN CORRESPONDING WITH KELLEY AND MC-SHANE FOR PURPOSE OF COMPLETING BOOK. HE ADMITS FROM TIME TO TIME HE FRWARDED RESTRICTED MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM ABERDEEN RESEARCH

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END OF PAGE ONE

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Kisseloff-8779

cc Jones

LABORATORY LIBRARY TO MC SHANE AND KELLEY IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT COMPLETE VARIOUS PHASES OF THEIR MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS AND OTHER MATERIAL FOR THE BOOK. THE MANUSCRIPT FOR THE BOOK WAS SUBMITTED TO RENO-S SUPERVISOR R. P. H. KENT FOR CLEARANCE PURPOSES IN ORDER THAT THE MATTER APPEARING THEREIN MIGHT BE CENSORED PRIOR TO EVENTUAL PUBLICATION. RENO IS WORKING AT THE PRESENT TIME ON AN INTRODUCTION FOR THE BOOK WHICH DEALS IN GENERAL WITH THE SCIENCE OF MOTION OF PROJECTILES. RENO ADMITS THAT FROM TIME TO TIME HE CHARGED OUT VARIOUS RESTRICTED MATERIAL FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES DURING HIS EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN. HE FURTHER ADMITS THAT SOME MAY NOT HAVE BEEN CHARGED OUT IN THE USUAL MANNER. HE DENIES HOWEVER, THAT HE EVER FORWARDED ANY RESTRICTED SECRET OR CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL TO ANY PRIVATE, UNAUTHORIZED PERSON FOR SUBVERSIVE OR ULTERIOR REASONS. RENO RECALLED THAT HE MAINTAINED VOLUMINOUS NOTES AND RESEARCH BOOKS AMONG PERSONAL EFFECTS AT ABERDEEN OFFICE AS WELL AS CARE OF MRS. E. J. EATON, BALDWIN MANOR, ABERDEEN, MD. HE BELIEVES THAT A QUANTITY OF THIS WAS PROCURED FROM THE RESEARCH BALLISTICS LABORATORY, ABERDEEN, MD. MOST OF THE MATERIAL PERTAINING TO BALLISTICS AND HIS OWN NOTES AND STUDIES OF VARIOUS PROJECTS WORKED ON HIM AT THE LABORATORY. RENO RECALLED THAT AFTER HIS DISCHARGE FROM UNIVERSITY HOS-

END OF PAGE TWO

PITAL, BALTIMORE, MD. ON OR ABOUT JULY THIRD, FORTY EIGHT, HE WENT TO HIS FORMER DORMATORY ROOM AT ABERDEEN AND PROCURED HIS CLOTHES TOGETHER WITH TWO BOOKS, ONE ENTITLED MATHEMATICS OF EXTERIOR BALLISTICS BY G. A. BLISS AND TABLE OF INTERVALS, A BOOK ON APPLIED MATHEMATICS, NEITHER OF WHICH BOOKS WAS OBTAINED FROM THE ABERDEEN LIBRARY. HE ADMITS THAT THIS WAS THE ONLY DATA HE TOOK PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR HIS RESIDENCE IN DENVER, COLORADO. RENO LIKEWISE RECALLED THAT AMONG HIS BOOKS AND PAPERS WERE VARIOUS PHOTOSTATS ENTITLED MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF AIR COMBAT, BY L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM. HE ADVISED THAT HE WAS INTERESTED IN THE STUDY OF AIR COMBAT AND FOR THIS REASON HAD THE MATERIAL IN HIS POSSESSION, HAVING PROCURED SAME FROM RESEARCH LABORATORY. RENO ADVISED IT WAS COMMON PRACTICE FOR PERSONS AT THE RESEARCH LABORATORY TO RETAIN POSSESSIONS OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS FROM LIBRARY WITHOUT FOLLOWING THE USUAL CHARGE OUT PRACTICES. RENO FURTHER REITERATED THAT HE HAS NEVER ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY SINCE DISCONTINUING CONNECTIONS WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR EIGHT. PHILIP RENO CORROBORATED HIS BROTHER-S STATEMENT THAT THEIR ONLY VISIT TO ABERDEEN WAS IN JULY, FORTY EIGHT AT WHICH TIME FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO TOOK HIS CLOTHES, SEVERAL SUITCASES AND

END OF PAGE THREE

THE DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL MENTIONED ABOVE. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF PATRICK ~~B.~~ WHELAN, HUDSON COUNTY PD NUMBER FIVE THREE NINE, PHOTO DATED FEBRUARY SIXTH, THIRTY EIGHT, AS PADDY WHELAN, WHOM HE KNEW IN BALTIMORE, MD. RENO FAILED TO IDENTIFY PHOTO OF BERNARD WEINKRANTZ, HUDSON COUNTY PD NUMBER FIVE FOUR NAUGHT DATED FEBRUARY SIXTH, THIRTY EIGHT, AS BERNIE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED BY HIM IN SIGNED STATEMENT.

SCHEIDT

11
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BA ACK AND DISC PLS

NY R 3 BA **TWO COPIES WFO**

Kisseloff-8782

DEC 15 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Lester
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

NA 9 NY 2 FROM BALTO 12-15-48 5-12 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SACS DENVER AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RETEL FROM NYC TODAY. JOHN WELLS BRINTON BORN OCT. TWELVE, NINETEEN TWELVE, BEACH, N. D. ATTENDED U. OF COLORADO, NINTEEN THIRTY TO THIRTYSEVEN. GRADUATED SUMMA CUM LAUDE, MAJORING IN ECONOMICS. WAS ASSISTANT IN ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO FORTY. AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, AFL, BUT DID NOT LEAD THE SAME. BRINTON NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE AND DISTRIBUTION WORKERS UNION, CIO, AND ORGANIZER OF I. L. AND W. UNION, DOMINATED BY HARRY BRIDGES. THIS UNION OPENLY ACCUSED OF BEING COMMUNISTIC BY LABOR HERALD. BRINTON AND ROBERTA JONES AIDED IN ORGANIZING MONTGOMERY WARD FOR IL AND W., NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. BELIEVED TO BE ASSISTED IN ORGANIZATIONAL WORK BY AL LANNON, NEWLY APPOINTED SECRETARY, DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, COMMUNIST PARTY. BRINTON CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNIST PARTY WHILE IN BALTIMORE, ASSISTED PARIOS FLEEZANIS, KNOWN COMMUNIST, IN HIS CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTION TO CITY COUNCIL. THIS CAMPAIGN WAS SUPPORTED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY. PUBLIC LETTER BY BRINTON OPENLY PRO HARRY BRIDGES. BELIEVED TO HAVE ATTENDED MEETINGS OF AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION MOVEMENT, WASHINGTON, DC. RECEIVED COMMUNIST PAPER QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE. BALTIMORE INFORMANTS ADVISE BRINTON REGARDED AS DEPENDABLE MAN

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74-1333-268

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BY AL LANNON, FORMER SECRETARY CP, DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, WHO STATED CP TRADE UNION GROUP IN BALTIMORE COLLAPSED ON DEPARTURE OF BRINTON. BRINTON ATTENDED ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MEETING SPONSORED BY AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION IN WASHINGTON IN NINETEEN FORTY. EMPLOYED NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD, WASHINGTON, DC, NINETEEN FORTYONE, AS JUNIOR ECONOMIST SELECTING SITES FOR DEFENSE PLANTS AND BY CENSUS BUREAU NINETEEN FORTYONE. BRINTON INDUCTED OCT. NINE, FORTYTHREE, ASN THREE SEVEN SEVEN ZERO FIVE NINE FIVE ONE. FORMER KNOWN RESIDENCES EIGHT FOUR ZERO THREE CEDAR ST., SILVER SPRING, MD., NINETEEN FORTY, ONE EIGHT ZERO ZERO N. LONGWOOD ST., AND THREE THREE THREE SEVEN WINDSOR AVE., BOTH BALTIMORE, MD., NINETEEN FORTYTWO TO FORTYTHREE. ALBINA BRINTON, HIS WIFE, BELIEVED TO HAVE COME TO BALTIMORE FROM ST. PAUL, MINN., WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF COMMUNIST CONTROLLED LOCAL TWELVE UNITED OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICAN DECEMBER NINETEEN FORTYTWO. ALBINA, LAST NAME UNKNOWN IDENTIFIED AS REGULARLY ATTENDING CP MEETINGS IN BALTIMORE. MAIL ADDRESSED TO PHIL RENO IN CARE OF BRINTON ADDRESSED TO THREE THREE THREE SEVEN WINDSOR AVE., BALTIMORE. LAST ADDRESS OF BRINTON AVAILABLE TO BALTIMORE OFFICE THREE ONE HUNDRED WEST FORTIETH AVE.,, DENVER, COLORADO.

MC FARLIN

END

NY ACK AND HOLD

7
8 BA R 2 NY

DECEMBER 15, 1948

URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK
SAC, PHILADELPHIA
SAC, BALTIMORE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS NOW REVEAL SIXTYFOUR DOCUMENTS ALLEGEDLY GIVEN CHAMBERS BY HISS TYPED ON SAME MACHINE AS PURPORTED KNOWN TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS DESCRIBED BELOW.

K SEVENTEEN, TWO PAGE LETTER ADDRESSED TO WALTER L. TIBBETTS, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS DATED JANUARY THIRTY, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE BEGINNING QUOTE ON READING OVER MY POLICY LAST WEEK UNQUOTE, UNSIGNED. K THIRTYTWO, THREE PAGES QUOTE DESCRIPTION OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TIMOTHY HOUSON UNQUOTE DATED SEPTEMBER NINE, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX ON THIRD PAGE, NO SIGNATURE. K THIRTYFIVE, LETTER ADDRESSED TO MISS EDNA L. HELLINGS, PHILADELPHIA, POSTMARKED DECEMBER SIX, NINETEEN THIRTYONE, BEGINNING QUOTE DR. PELTZ, MY PHYSICIAN UNQUOTE, SIGNED DAISY FANSLER. K FORTY, LETTER ADDRESSED TO WALTER G. SCHELKER, NEW YORK, DATED FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, BEGINNING QUOTE THIS IS IN REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF FEBRUARY ELEVEN, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE UNQUOTE, SIGNED ALGER HISS. K FORTYONE, LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR. W. M. HILLEGEIST, DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE, MD., DATED MAY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, BEGINNING QUOTE I AM SENDING TO YOUR OFFICE TODAY UNQUOTE, SIGNED PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS.

HOOVER

Kisseloff-8785

74-1333

cc: Washington Field

RCF/dbb

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3 DEC 17 1948

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20 DEC 17 1964

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-15-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Time of call: 7:25 p.m.
12-14-48

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

In accord with your instructions, I phoned Mr. Peyton Ford of the Department at 7:25 p.m. to respond to his inquiry as to whether any of the documents furnished by Chambers were originals. I told him that all were copies, many of them were known to be paraphrased copies of State Department documents and none of them bore any official State Department stamp. I did tell him, however, that in the material described as the pumpkin papers there appeared to be photographs of seven State Department documents on six of which appeared the stamp of Assistant Secretary of State Sayre and on the seventh there appeared to be a State Department file number and a handwritten notation to the effect that it had been handed to the German Ambassador.

Mr. Ford stated that this responded to his inquiry because he had a faint recollection with reference to material furnished by Chambers that one or two of the documents were actually official papers. I told him this was not true.

HBF:cmw

FRANCIS BY SAYRE

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-21-2010

REM:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

NA
Jem

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 7/15/87 sp2macldd
Declassify on: OADR
266586 per reading room release

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-15-48 4:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Lyons

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. REWTEL TO BUREAU AND WFO DECEMBER FOURTEEN, LAST, REQUESTING WFO TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE IDST AND TRUEBLOOD, STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES. EDWARD A. TRUEBLOOD IS PRESENTLY COUNSELLOR, U.S. EMBASSY, SANTIAGO, CHILE, WAS LOCATED IN STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DC, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR TO NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. WFO FILES REFLECT FOLLOWING CONCERNING TRUEBLOOD. PAGE FIVE SEVEN, IN REPORT OF SA FRANK J. BOLAN, CASE ENTITLED, QUOTE GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R UNQUOTE, REGARDING MAURICE HALPERIN, MADE AT NYC, NY ON OCTOBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, REFLECTS THAT ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY HAS ALLEGED THAT HALPERIN FURNISHED HER COPIES OF OSS REPORTS PERTAINING TO SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS. REPORT REVEALS THAT SHORTLY AFTER HALPERIN BOARD WITH OSS, HE WAS SENT ON A TRIP TO MEXICO AND APPARENTLY WHILE THERE BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH TRUEBLOOD, WHO AT THAT TIME WAS CONNECTED WITH AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY. TRUEBLOOD WROTE HALPERIN IN WASHINGTON AND OFFERED HIS SERVICES IF AT ANY TIME HE COULD BE OF ASSISTANCE TO HALPERIN. ACCORDING TO REFERENCED REPORT, NY OFFICE INDICATED IN A REPORT FROM CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [redacted] THAT HE MET DELORES DEL RIO AT A COCKTAIL PARTY GIVEN IN THE HOME OF TRUEBLOOD IN MEXICO CITY AND THAT DEL RIO, A WELL KNOWN COMMUNIST, TOLD INFORMANT THAT SHE PLAYED AROUND WITH THE EMBASSY GROUP BECAUSE HE PICKED UP RESEARCH INFO. SHE SAID TRUEBLOOD WAS A NICE BOY BUT DUMB AS OTHER STATE DEPARTMENT FELLOWS CONCERNING PROBLEMS OF THE PEOPLE. ACCORDING TO INFORMANT, DEL RIO MADE IT CLEAR THAT SHE WAS

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DEC 17 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

ONLY USING TRUEBLOOD. TRUEBLOOD ALLEGED TO HAVE STATED TO INFORMANT THAT FBI WAS CAUGHT WITH PANTS DOWN AT PEARL HARBOR, SAYING QUOTE WE IN STATE DEPARTMENT ARE CONVINCED THAT FBI DID A LOUSY JOB AT HAWAII UNQUOTE. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [redacted] ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER TEN, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, THAT PRISCILLA HISS, WIFE OF ALGER HISS, SPOKE TO WIFE OF DONALD HISS REGARDING A NURSERY WHICH THE LATTER CONDUCTED IN GEORGETOWN, DC. PRISCILLA SAID THAT AN EDDY TRUEBLOOD WHO LIVED IN BETHESDA HAS A CHILD OF THE AGE TO BE PLACED IN A NURSERY SCHOOL AND HAD ASKED ALGER ABOUT IT. CHARLES W. YOST, PRESENTLY COUNSELLOR, U.S. LEGATION, VIENNA, AUSTRIA, LOCATED STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DC, FROM NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. FBI FILES REVEAL THAT DURING SUMMER NINETEEN FORTY, YOST WAS IN CONTACT WITH GERMAN EMBASSY, DC, APPARENTLY ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS EXCEPT THAT ON AUGUST FOURTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY, HE THANKED ULRICH VON GIERLANTH, SECOND SECRETARY, GERMAN EMBASSY, FOR ASSISTANCE IN GETTING TWO RELATIVES OF HIS OUT OF POLAND. STATE DEPT PERSONNEL AND CONFIDENTIAL FILES REVIEWED ON TRUEBLOOD AND YOST. NO EVIDENCE OF SUSPICION DIRECTED TOWARDS EITHER EXCEPT MINOR CRITICISM OF TRUEBLOOD BY HIS SUPERIORS WHEN AT SOUTH AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC POST REGARDING QUOTE SOMEWHAT EXTREME POLITICAL VIEWS UNQUOTE. CRITICIZED IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE AT SANTIAGO FOR TENDING TO CONSORT EXCLUSIVELY WITH RADICALS. FILE REVEALED YOST HAS POLISH WIFE, POSSIBLY EXPLAINING ABOVE DESCRIBED CONTACT WITH GERMAN EMBASSY. TRUEBLOOD HAS NOT HAD BROTHER IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND NO OTHER TRUEBLOOD THERE DURING PERTINENT PERIOD.

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NOTEL

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 15 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Fletcher

FBI INDIANAPOLIS 12-15-48 3-55 PM CST

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

JAS DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REBULET DEC. THIRTEEN LAST. GEORGE LEROY PIGMAN HAS BEEN IN INDIANAPOLIS SINCE FORTYSIX AS EMPLOYEE OF CAA EXPERIMENTAL STATION AND HIS ONLY PRESENT ASSOCIATE OR FELLOW EMPLOYEE, WHO HAS HAD ANY ASSOCIATION WITH PIGMAN DURING PIGMAN-S EMPLOYMENT WITH THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WAS PELLEIVA KANGAS. KANGAS IS ALSO EMPLOYED BY CAA AS A MATERIALS ENGINEER AND WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN LGE INVESTIGATION RECENTLY. KANGAS AND PIGMAN ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATES OR FRIENDS IN WASHINGTON WHILE BOTH WERE EMPLOYED BY THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS DURING THE NINETEEN THIRTIES. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY, KANGAS WILL BE INTERVIEWED AFTERNOON DEC. SIXTEEN. NO INTERVIEWS WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH PIGMAN-S PRESENT ASSOCIATES.

74-1333-272

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3 DEC 17 1948

FOSTER

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END ACK PS

5-00 PM OK FBI WA DC SK

50 DEC 28 1948

RELAY TO W

DEC 15 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

WA 10 NY 3 FROM BALTO 12-15-48 5-25 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE KEITH, PHOTOGRAPHER NAMED BY CHAMBERS. RECORDS ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND REFLECTED VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF APPLIED FOR POSITION IN BALLISTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY, ABERDEEN, MAY, FORTYEIGHT. HIS APPLICATION RETURNED TO HIM WITH SUGGESTION HE APPLY AT EDGEWOOD ARMY CHEMICAL CENTER. INQUIRY AMONG BALLISTICIANS AT BALLISTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY REVEAL THEY ARE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH DE SVESHNIKOFF. RECORDS EDGEWOOD ARMY CHEMICAL CENTER, MD., REFLECT DE SVESHNIKOFF APPLIED THERE APRIL THIRTY, LAST, FOR POSITION AS CHEMICAL ENGINEER. IN THIS APPLICATION HE STATED HE WAS BORN MOSCOW, RUSSIA, EIGHTEEN EIGHTYNINE, HEIGHT FIVE FEET EIGHT AND ONE HALF INCHES, ONE HUNDRED EIGHTYTWO POUNDS, MARITAL STATUS SINGLE, CITIZENSHIP UNITED STATES, EDUCATION ATTENDED SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA THROUGH NINETEEN EIGHTEEN AND GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, WASH, DC, IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO. NOW EMPLOYED SINCE APRIL FORTYSEVEN AS ENGINEER DRAFTSMAN BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNDER SUPERVISOR J. F. MITTON. SELF EMPLOYED NOV. FORTYFIVE TO APRIL, FORTYSEVEN. SMALL WAR PLANTS CORP., JUNE, FORTYFOUR, TO NOV. FORTYFIVE,

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FBI/DOJ Seloff-8790

JOHN M. THORNE, INC., PENTAGON BLDG., OCT. FORTYTHREE, TO APRIL, FORTY FOUR. ENGINEERING MACHINERY CO., NYC, FORTYTWO TO FORTYTHREE. MC KNEW FAIRFAX AND CO., WASHINGTON, DC, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE TO FORTYTWO. SELF EMPLOYED WASHINGTON, DC, THIRTYTWO TO THIRTYNINE. BUREAU OF STANDARDS NINETEEN THIRTY TO THIRTYTWO. ADDL DETAILED INFO RE DE SVESHNIKOFF BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES BY SEPARATE LETTER.

MC FARLIN

TWO COPIES WFO

END

¼ NY ACK AND DISC

BA R 3 NY

WA ACK AND HOLD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : J. E. Milner

Time of call: 7:03 P. M.

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC A. H. Belmont of New York called. He said that they had interviewed Franklin Victor Reno on numerous occasions in this case and he had furnished to them considerable information concerning his activities while at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland. Mr. Belmont said that they were well aware of Reno's arthritic condition and in view of this handled him very gingerly. They even transported him to and from his hotel at the times they interviewed him.

Today they recontacted him while he was at his hotel on call of the Grand Jury and displayed to him two pictures. It seems that during the time the Agents were interviewing Reno he indicated that he was contemplating committing suicide. The Agents immediately reported this matter and about 2:20 P. M. Reno called Supervisor Al Touhy and advised Mr. Touhy that he was considerably disturbed about the publicity that has arisen as a result of this case. He said that if he could stop the publicity, he would plead guilty and would supply additional information which he has not furnished before. Mr. Belmont said that it was quite apparent that Reno was mentally disturbed and considerably upset.

Immediately upon receiving the call from Reno, they contacted the Department of Justice attorneys and informed them of the suicidal statements made by Reno and his willingness to plead guilty. At their insistence, Mr. Stryne, one of the Departmental attorneys, came to the office and talked to Reno. Reno settled down but had nothing to say which had not been said before. After the interview was completed, Mr. Stryne sent Reno back to his hotel and told him to remain there until tomorrow morning at which time he was to be interviewed by Mr. Donegan who apparently wants to see him concerning this case. Mr. Belmont said that it appears that it is the Department attorneys' intention to interview Reno in the morning and then dismiss him so that he can return home.

I indicated to Mr. Belmont that in view of Reno's statements, they should have nothing further to do with him and that he should be handled by the attorneys. Mr. Belmont stated that they had not contemplated contacting him at any time in the future; however, he wanted the Bureau to know that Reno's remaining in New York at this time was at the expressed direction of the attorneys who were in complete charge of him.

Upon the receipt of the above information, I immediately advised Mr. Ladd who was present at the time.

174-1333-274

RECORDED

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DEC 17 1948

68 DEC 28 1948

JEM:GAS

Kisseloff-8792

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/13/87 BY spmacdd

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Re WFO teletype to Director and Baltimore, dated December 13, 1948 and Baltimore teletype to Director, New York and Washington Field, dated December 14, 1948.

By letter to the Director, dated December 14, 1948 the Baltimore Office forwarded a typewritten letter written by PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS (Mrs. ALGER HISS) to Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, dated May 25, 1937 for comparative analysis by the FBI Laboratory.

The above-mentioned letter contained in substance an application for entrance into the summer school at the school of Pharmacy, University of Maryland for the session beginning June 7. (Official records on file at the Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, reflect that PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS attended the summer session in the school of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, for an eight week course beginning June 7, 1937.)

The writer of the letter in question indicated her address in this letter as 1245 - 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

On December 14, 1948 Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, assistant, Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, furnished the above-described letter to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER. The initials of Agent PFEIFFER and Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD were placed on the reverse side of the above letter together with the date 12/14/48 for future identification of this letter by Mrs. STAFFORD in whose official custody the letter is maintained.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Mrs. STAFFORD advised that she has been employed in her present position at the University of Maryland during the period prior to May 26, 1937 (date of receipt of instant letter by the University of Maryland) to the present date. The above letter was originally received by Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland on May 26, 1937 and was given to Mrs. STAFFORD in the registrar's office about June 1, 1937 and has been maintained in her official custody constantly since that time.

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3 DEC 17 1948

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20 DEC 17 1964

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-8793

L/Dir 12/15/48
RE: J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was

Mrs. STAFFORD further advised that Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, while occupying the position of Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, died about June 2, 1940.

Mrs. STAFFORD is willing to testify to the foregoing facts and can be served with a subpoena at the registrar's office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

WCP:hrh
65-1642

cc - New York

Kisseloff-8794

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: 12-15-48

SAC, MILWAUKEE URGENT

RECORDED 276

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY; ESPIONAGE DASH P. REURTEL THIS DATE. DOCUMENTS WHICH YOU HAVE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU FROM THE FILES OF THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EITHER HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE RETURNED TO YOUR OFFICE EXPEDITIOUSLY FOR RETURN TO THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. IF THEIR USE BECOMES NECESSARY, THEY WILL BE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

HOOVER

HBF:GAS

Kisseloff-3448

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

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DEC 17 1964

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

Mr. Fletcher
1742

FBI MILWAUKEE 12-15-48 2-43 PM CST DC

DIRECTOR AND SACS PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK URGENT RUSH.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REOURLET DEC. FOURTEEN PARTICULARLY PARAGRAPH CONCERNING RETURN OF ORIGINAL TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS TO NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. MR. RALPH E. PERRY, SECRETARY THAT COMPANY, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT PUBLICITY OF YESTERDAY CONCERNING TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS HAD ALARMED OFFICIALS HIS COMPANY AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF NORTHWESTERN ADVISED OFFICIALS THEY SHOULD HAVE HAD SUBPOENAES BEFORE RELEASING ANY OF LETTERS. PUBLICITY REFERRED TO IS IN AN ARTICLE BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, DATELINED PHILADELPHIA, PA. WHICH APPEARED IN MILWAUKEE JOURNAL AFTERNOON DEC. FOURTEEN. COPY OF ARTICLE WAS SENT BUREAU AMSD THIS AM. ARTICLE BASED ON STORY IN EVENING BULLETIN PRESUMABLY PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER QUOTING QUOTE THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY UNQUOTE TO EFFECT A PRIVATE DETECTIVE WORKING FOR LAWYER OF ALGER HISS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR DISCOVERY OF THREE OR FOUR TYPEWRITTEN SHEETS BELIEVED TO BE PRODUCED ON A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER FORMERLY USED BY HISS. THE EVENING BULLETIN IS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE DETECTIVE LEARNED THE TYPEWRITER HAD COME FROM THE OFFICE OF FATHER OF MRS. HISS, THOMAS L. FANSLER, AND THAT FANSLER-S FORMER PARTNER, HARRY L. MARTIN, IS NOW OPERATING AN INSURANCE AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA. ARTICLE QUOTES FROM THE EVENING BULLETIN QUOTE THE PRIVATE DETECTIVE WENT TO SEE MARTIN WHOSE PARTNERSHIP WITH FANSLER WAS DISSOLVED IN THE EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES AFTER LESS THAN FIVE YEARS EXISTENCE. DID

END PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-3449

17-1333-1

66 DEC 17 1948

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Kisseloff-3450

MARTIN REMEMBER A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WHICH WAS ONCE IN THE OFFICE OF FANSLER AND MARTIN. HE DID, AND RECALLED WHERE AND WHEN IT WAS OBTAINED. THE SELLER WAS LOCATED, IT WAS LEARNED, AND INTERVIEWED BY FBI MEN. THE HUNT WAS THEN PRESSED FOR LETTERS WHICH MIGHT STILL BE PRESERVED THROUGH THE YEARS WHICH WERE ORIGINALLY WRITTEN IN THE FANSLER AND MARTIN OFFICE UNQUOTE. THE ARTICLE THEN STATES THAT THE BULLETIN SAID MARTIN HAD IMMEDIATELY ADVISED THE FBI OF THE PRIVATE DETECTIVE-S INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE TYPEWRITER. THE ARTICLE ALSO SAYS MARTIN DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE NEWSPAPER STORY STATING THAT ANY COMMENT MUST COME FROM THE FBI OR THE HUAC AND THAT THE FBI HAD DECLINED TO COMMENT. MR. PERRY WAS ADVISED THAT PUBLICITY DID NOT EMANATE FROM FBI AND THAT THE STORY COULD HAVE BEEN BASED, ACCORDING TO NEWS ARTICLE, ENTIRELY UPON INFO FURNISHED BY ATTORNEY FOR HISS OR THE PRIVATE DETECTIVE WORKING FOR HIM. PERRY WAS ALSO ADVISED THAT ALL DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY NORTHWESTERN TO FBI WOULD BE RETURNED. AT TIME OF INTERVIEW WITH MR, JOHN L. HUGHES OF NORTHWESTERN, REPORTED IN LETTER OF DEC. FOURTEEN, NEWSPAPER ARTICLE HAD NOT APPEARED. PERRY WAS ALSO ADVISED THAT IF ANY DOCUMENTS FROM NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FILES WERE NEEDED FOR ANY PUBLIC HEARING OR TRIAL BASED ON INVESTIGATION OF FBI A SUBPOENA WOULD ISSUE TO THE PROPER PERSON. ATTENTION IS THEREFORE AGAIN DIRECTED TO THE NECESSITY OF RETURNING ALL DOCUMENTS OBTAINED FROM THE FILES OF NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AS SOON AS NECESSARY LABORATORY EXAMINATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED AND IN

END PAGE TWO

EVENT ANY OF THESE DOCUMENTS NEEDED FOR ANY HEARING OR TRIAL SUBPOENA SHOULD ISSUE. PERRY ALSO REQUESTED A LETTER FROM THIS OFFICE TO EFFECT THAT ALL THESE DOCUMENTS WOULD BE RETURNED TO THEIR FILES PRIOR TO USE IN ANY PUBLIC HEARING AND THAT PROPER SUBPOENA WOULD ISSUE IF NEEDED FOR THAT PURPOSE. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO SUTEL WHETHER OR NOT SUCH A LETTER MAY BE WRITTEN OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE RETURN ALL DOCUMENTS EXPEDITIOUSLY IN ORDER TO PRECLUDE NECESSITY FOR SUCH A LETTER. OFFICIALS THIS COMPANY HAVE BEEN HIGHLY COOPERATIVE AND THEIR GOODWILL IS VERY DESIRABLE. NO REQUEST HAS BEEN MADE TO NORTHWESTERN BY ANY OTHER AGENCY FOR THESE DOCUMENTS EXCEPT AS SET FORTH INOURTEL DEC. NINE, TEN FORTYFIVE AM REPORTING CALL OF HORACE W. SCHMALL INVESTIGATOR FOR HISS WHO CALLED NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LONG DISTANCE.

JOHNSON

END ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 354PM OK FBI WA LS

PH OK FBI PH WL

NY OK FBI NYC FJM

DISCM

Kisseloff-3452

DEC 15 3 56 PM '48

Kisseloff-3453

HWM:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-15-48 2:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

Mr. Ladd

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. REWFO EFFORTS TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. MR. L. F. DAY, CHIEF OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES SECTION, STATE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED TODAY THAT THEIR RECORDS REFLECT THE SERIAL NUMBER AND LOCATION OF ALL WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS IN USE AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT; THAT THERE ARE ALSO RECORDS OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS DECLARED SURPLUS WHICH REFLECT SERIAL NUMBERS AND DISPOSITION. THESE RECORDS INDICATE THE OLDEST WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT BEARS SERIAL NUMBER THREE FOUR EIGHT SEVEN EIGHT ONE, WHICH, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION FROM WOODSTOCK FACTORY OBTAINED BY CHICAGO OFFICE, INDICATES THAT THIS TYPEWRITER WAS MADE DURING THE YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYTWO. MR. DAY CAN TESTIFY CONCERNING THESE RECORDS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-3454

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74-1333-277

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3 DEC 17 1948

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TELETYPE

Mr. Watcher
1742

CONF WASH 1 AND BALTIMORE1 FROM NEW YORK 15 1-25 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Floyd Griffin

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. IN CONNECTION WITH JACK BRINTON, WHO WAS STATED BY BALTIMORE OFFICE TO HAVE BEEN AN ASSOCIATE OF PHILLIP RENO AND A COMMUNIST, RENO DECLARED THAT HE BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH BRINTON AT COLORADO UNIVERSITY IN ABOUT THIRTY SEVEN WHEN BOTH WERE STUDENTS THERE AND INTERESTED IN THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, TO SOME EXTENT. STATES THAT BRINTON SUBSEQUENTLY WENT TO WASH, DC, WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU DURING THIRTYEIGHT AND THIRTYNINE, AND SUBSEQUENTLY AT SEVERAL NEW DEAL AGENCIERS, THAT HE MOVED TO BALTIMORE, MD, IN FORTYTHREE AND WAS EMPLOYED BY THE LONGSHOREMEN-S UNION IN THAT CITY, AND AT THAT TIME BECAME A FULL-FLEDGED MEMBER OF THE CP. THEREAFTER SERVED TWO YEARS IN THE US ARMY AND IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. IN PUEBLO, COLORADO. BALTIMORE SHOULD FURNISH SUMMARY INFO THEIR FILES ON JACK BRINTON TO DENVER, AND UPON RECEIPT OF THIS INFO DENVER SHOULD IMMEDIATELY LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BRINTON FOR ANY POSSIBLE KNOWLEDGE HE MIGHT HAVE RE RENOS PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNIST APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON AND ANY OTHER INFO PERTINENT INSTANT CASE. Kisseloff-3455

SCHEIDT

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3 DEC 17 1948

DENVER ADVISED

ACK IN ORDER

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50 DEC 28 1948

BA NY R1 BA

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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RECEIVED-LADD
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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Kisseloff-3456

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
DEC 15 1 30 PM '48

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. WHITSON

DATE: 12-15-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

RS

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Today at 9:50 a.m. I advised ASAC Belmont, New York, of the results of a Laboratory examination of the typewritten specimens. I told him that it has been concluded that the typewritten letter dated February 17, 1933, beginning "Dear Mr. Schelker, This is in reply to your letter of February 11" was typed on the same machine as Q6 through Q69, K17, K32, and that four additional typewritten documents submitted are not identical with the above. I advised him that the evidence was being returned to New York today.

cc - Mr. Harbo
Mr. F. J. Jones

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 95
174-1333-279
3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-3457

304

DEC 28 1948

AWN:el
74-94

Mr Fletcher
174N

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-15-48 10:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, N W YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. REBULET DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, REQUESTING A CHECK BE MADE TO DETERMINE THE PERSONNEL AND NAMES OF PERSONS DEPARTMENTALWISE WHO WERE ASSOCIATED WITH HISS AND WADLEIGH, ETC. AT FORMER PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH IN PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH AGENTS OF WFO ADVISED HE WAS EMPLOYED AT UNRRA DURING NINETEEN FORTYSIX. ALL PERSONNEL RECORDS UNRRA LEFT WASHINGTON, DC BY TRUCKS, DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, AND ARRIVED NYC, DECEMBER FOURTEEN, LAST, WHERE THEY ARE IN PROCESS OF BEING UNCRATED AND SET UP. MISS ELEANOR MOLLER, PERSONNEL OFFICER, UNRRA, FROM WASHINGTON OFFICE, IS PRESENTLY SETTING THESE RECORDS UP AT UNRRA PERSONNEL, CARE OF UNITED NATIONS, LAKE SUCCESS, NY, AND CAN BE REACHED AT UN. SARH MR. CYRIL BURTON, POSITION UNKNOWN, AT UN, LAKE SUCCESS. SUGGEST MISS MOLLER BE CONTACTED FOR POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE LOCATING THESE RECORDS AND HANDLE ACCORDING TO REFERENCE BULET DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST.

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3 DEC 17 1948

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Kisseloff-3459

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
HANDWRITING TESTIMONY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Tele. R
Mr. Ne
Miss F
Miss

Examiner Ramos C. Feehan appeared before the Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York in New York City on December 14, 1948 and testified that the typewriting on documents that were purportedly given to Mr. CHAMBERS by Mr. HISS, Q6 through Q69, were written on the same typewriter as K17 and K32, specimens which purportedly were typed on a typewriter in the HISS household. Mr. Feehan returned to Washington arriving at 7:30 on the night of the 14th.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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LABORATORY DIVISION

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RECEIVED–HARBO

Kisseloff-3461

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

DEC 15 1

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
HBT 1742

WASHINGTON 6 NEW YORK 3 FROM PHILA 12-15-43 12.34 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. REMYTEL DECEMBER THIRTEEN. WILLIAM F. FELL CO., DOES NOT HAVE MANUSCRIPT OF BOOK WRITTEN BY PRISCILLA WISS AND HER SISTER, PUBLISHED BY FELL COMPANY IN THIRTYFOUR, NOR ANY CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO HILL OR FANSLER. HARRY MARTIN HAS EXAMINED PHOTOSTATS RECEIVED FROM MILWAUKEE, AND LISTED BY MILWAUKEE IN LETTERS DECEMBER TEN, AS K FIVE THROUGH K TWELVE INCLUSIVE, AND STATES THAT EXCEPT FOR LETTER DATED JUNE EIGHT, FORTY, LISTED BY MILWAUKEE AS K TWELVE, THAT ALL OTHER LETTERS WERE PREPARED IN OFFICE OF FANSLER-MARTIN, AND IN HIS OPINION WOULD HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER PURCHASED FROM THOMAS GRADY.

BOARDMAN

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174-1333-282

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3 DEC 17 1948

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Kisseloff-3462

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DEC 15 1 27 PM '48

Kisseloff-3463

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: 12-15-48

FROM : J. E. MILNES

Time of Call: 10:15 p.m. 12-14-48

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont, New York, called. He said that he was in conference with the Department attorneys concerning this case. They wanted to know if the Laboratory was able to determine the age of the typing on the 65 Chambers documents and if so if they could testify to this fact. He also wanted to know if the 65 documents had been processed for the latent fingerprints of Mr. and Mrs. Alger Hiss.

I called Supervisor R. C. Feehan and he informed me that they could not tell the age of the typing. He referred me to the Laboratory report of 12-13-48 which was sent to the Attorney General concerning this matter. He also informed me that no attempt had been made to process the documents for latent fingerprints in view of the fact that a large number of people had handled them previously.

Mr. Belmont called me again at 11:15 p.m. I informed him of the above. While advising Mr. Belmont concerning this matter, I referred him to the fact that the Laboratory examination had revealed that Specimens Q3 and 5 contained watermarks. The watermark on Q3 was too fragmentary to identify, but the one on Q5 was identified as a watermark which has been used since at least March 1, 1929 on Government bond paper. He wanted to find out if it was still in use and if not when it was discontinued. He said that the Department attorneys were especially anxious to secure any information that could be secured which would contradict Hiss' testimony to the effect that someone got the Woodstock typewriter after he got rid of it and typed the 65 documents. He said that any additional specimens known to have been typed on this Woodstock while in Hiss' possession would be vital. In this connection, he said that the later the known specimens were dated the better they would be as it would show that Hiss was in possession of the typewriter at a later date. He said that any examination of these documents would have to be completed no later than 12-15-48 at the earliest possible time since if this Grand Jury is going to return an indictment they must do so on 12-15-48.

Mr. Belmont said that while the current Grand Jury may stay in session until 12-16-48 there is some question about its legality up to that time and if the indictment was returned on 12-16-48 it may not be legal; therefore, they are not taking any chances.

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174-1333-283

Mr. Belmont said that right now they are considering returning an indictment against Alger Hiss for perjury. They considered the obtaining of an indictment against Mrs. Hiss, but they felt they did not have sufficient evidence against her. He informed me there is no consideration being given to returning an indictment against Chambers now. He did say, however, that it is

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Kisseloff-3465

anticipated that the new Grand Jury will be called into session immediately and will vigorously press this case.

Mr. Belmont stated that additional consideration is being given to the returning of a presentment by this Grand Jury; however, he said that on a strictly confidential basis he learned that this is very much opposed by the Department of Justice representatives on the scene as they feel it would be fatal to the case, but that the Attorney General and Mr. Peyton Ford are very much in favor of it.

Mr. Belmont desired that you call him tomorrow morning as soon as possible and inform him of the status of the Laboratory examination of any additional specimens which are believed to have been typed on the Hiss Woodstock typewriter. He also wanted to have any outstanding leads to locate such specimens handled promptly in order to beat the deadline. In addition, he would like to have the results of the Laboratory examination of the microfilm as soon as possible. Further, he wants a copy of the Laboratory reports sent to the New York Office if possible.

You will recall that I advised you of the foregoing.

12/15/48

Kisseloff-3466

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

Mr. Wheeler, Investigator for the HCUA, brought over at 6:13 PM, December 14, 1948, the fifth and final microfilm reel.

Mr. Fletcher accompanied Mr. Wheeler to the Laboratory where the reel was processed.

DML:dad

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74-1333-284

FBI

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Kisseloff-3467

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Kisseloff-3468

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DEC

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 38 15 8-32P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESP. R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. AT HIS REQUEST ALGER HISS WAS HEARD IMMEDIATELY AFTER GJ RECONVENED THIS AM AND INFORMED GJ HE AND HIS ATTORNEY HAD RETAINED AN EMINENT PSYCHIATRIST WHO HAD MADE EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF ENTIRE HISS DASH CHAMBERS MATTER AND HAD AN EXPLANATION FOR THE ACTIONS OF CHAMBERS WHICH HISS DESIRED GJ TO HEAR FROM THE PSYCHIATRIST. DONEGAN THEN ASKED HISS IF PSYCHIATRIST HAD EXAMINED CHAMBERS AND ANSWER WAS NO. DONEGAN THEN ASKED IF PSYCHIATRIST HAD ANY EXPLANATION OF FACT THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WROTE SIXTYFOUR OF DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS AT PRESENT TRIAL HEARING IN BALTIMORE AND WAS SAME MACHINE ON WHICH ALGER HISS LETTERS OF JANUARY THIRTY, THIRTYTHREE AND SEPTEMBER NIN, THIRTYSIX, WERE WRITTEN. HISS ANSWERED NO. GJ THEN DECIDED IT DID NOT CARE TO HAVE PSYCHIATRIST APPEAR BEFORE IT. HISS WAS THEN ASKED AGAIN IF HE HAD ANY EXPLANATION FOR COMMON IDENTITY OF DOCUMENTS AND TWO ABOVE DESCRIBED LETTERS AND STATED HE HAD NOTHING TO ADD TO HIS

END OF PAGE ONE

66 DEC 29 1948 INDEXED RECORDED

174-1333-285

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DEC 16 9 22 AM '48

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ANSWER YESTERDAY, WHICH WAS TO EFFECT THAT CHAMBERS MUST HAVE HAD ACCESS TO WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. THEN ADDED HE NOW RECALLS IN THIRTYSEVEN APPROXIMATELY TWENTYFIVE DOLLARS WAS STOLEN FROM HIS HOME AND ON ANOTHER OCCASION IN THIRTYSEVEN A DIAMOND WRISTWATCH WAS STOLEN FROM HIS HOME. DONEGAN ASKED HIM IF EI~~THER~~THER ALLEGED THEFT HAD BEEN REPORTED TO PD AND HE ANSWERED NO. DONEGAN THEN ASKED HIM IF ANY TYPEWRITERS HAD EVER BEEN STOLEN FROM HIS HOUSEHOLD AND HE SAID NO. THE NEXT WITNESS WAS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WHO TESTIFIED IN DETAIL REGARDING TRANSMISSION BY HISS TO HIM OF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS ABSTRACTED BY HISS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT FILES. STATED IN MOST INSTANCES ALL HISS MATERIAL HE GAVE BYKOV WAS ON FILM AND THAT REASON HE STILL HAD POSSESSION IN NOVEMBER, FORTYEIGHT, OF SIXTYFIVE TYPED SHEETS AND THE SMALL HANDWRITTEN NOTES, BOTH HAVING BEEN GIVEN TO HIM BY HISS, WAS THAT HE RECEIVED THEM FROM HISS AFTER HE HAD MADE UP HIS MIND TO LEAVE CP AND DISCONTINUE HIS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. FURTHER THAT HE THOUGHT BY RETENTION OF THESE DOCUMENTS HE WOULD PROVE COMPLICITY OF BOTH HISS AND PARTY ~~IN~~ ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES AGAINST US GOVERNMENT. A. GEORGE SILVERMAN WAS LAST WITNESS AND ALTHOUGH DETAILS OF HIS TESTIMONY NOT KNOWN AT THIS TIME, HE DID ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN

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DEC 16 9 22 AM '48

Kisseloff-3472

PAGE THREE

RECEIPT BY HIM OF RUGS FROM CHAMBERS BY STATING HE PAID CHAMBERS FOR THEM AND GAVE ONE AS A GIFT TO HARRY DEXTER WHITE. AT APPROXIMATELY FIVE FIFTY PM TODAY GJ HANDED UP TRUE BILL TO USDJ CLANCY INDICTING ALGER HISS ON TWO COUNTS OF PERJURY BEFORE INSTANT GJ, SPECIFICALLY VIOLATIONS OF SECTION ONE SIX TWO ONE, TITLE EIGHTEEN, USC. NO PRESENTMENT RETURNED BY GJ WHICH WAS THEN DISCHARGED BY USDJ CLANCY. ASSISTANT AG ALEX CAMPBELL HAS ARRANGED WITH EDWARD MC LEWOFJ ATTORNEY VFOR ALGER HISS, FOR LATTER TO SURRENDER HIMSELF DECEMBER SIXTEENTH PM. DETAILS ON PROSPECTIVE AGENDA FOR NEW GJ IN INSTANT MATTER NOT YET AVAILABLE.

SCHEIDT

11
44

ACK AND DISC PLS

HOLD PLS

OKNY R 38 WA

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-3473

cc: Mr. Hetcher

HOLD FOR CONF

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Kisseloff-3474

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

74-1333-286

December 15, 1948

SAC, Washington Field

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 15, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
Perjury
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB NO. D-88893 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated December 15, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens

K44 Sheet of white paper bearing typewritten specimens taken from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial number M242908.

Deleted Copy Sent 4-25-75
by Letter Stephen Salant

Deleted copy sent William A. Reuben and Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 and 7-24-74 respectively. RD/Jmb

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewriting on K44 was done by a different machine than the one used to type Q6 through Q69.

Deleted Copy Sent 7-8-74

The evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

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

2-New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
1-Philadelphia
1-Baltimore

RCF:mg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SPECIAL MESSENGER
DEC 16 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Kisseloff-3475

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RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

Kisseloff-3476

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

88893

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith is a typewriting specimen taken from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial Number N242308, which typewriter is owned by the Circle Typewriter Company, 1112 - 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

K44

DEFERRED RECORDING

This specimen is to be compared with known specimens of the Woodstock Typewriter involved in instant case, and the results furnished to the Washington Field Office.

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosure

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INDEXED - 99

74-1333

3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-3477

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DOCUMENT LABORATORY

FBI

FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3478

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Washington Field letter dated December 15, 1948, to the Bureau, of which New York received a copy.

Enclosed herewith are photostatic copies of typewritten charts prepared by Mr. DONALD B. NICHOLSON, Chief, Division of Security, State Department. These charts show the Interdepartmental distribution of the documents furnished in referenced letter.

encl. retained by F.B.I. pending file 7-7-49 (mcl)

174-1333-287
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3 DEC 17 1948

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12-16-48

DEC 28 1948

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Enclosure(2) 1 encl to U.S.
cc - New York (encls) SPECIAL DELIVERY

NSA release-off-3479

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Kisseloff-3480

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. DONALD L. NICHOLSON, Chief, Division of Security, State Department, made available to this office original State Department documents from which the paraphrasings or copies obtained from the Baltimore Division in this matter, were made. Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy and two copies are being forwarded to the New York Division, which are identifications of these State Department documents.

Mr. NICHOLSON advised that he is having photostatic copies of these documents prepared for the Attorney General in accordance with the Attorney General's request and that these documents will be made available to the Attorney General in the near future.

Mr. NICHOLSON also had prepared and has made available to this office, typewritten charts showing the Interdepartmental distribution of these documents. These typewritten charts are now being reproduced and will be forwarded as soon as completed.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

ENCL

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3 DEC 17 1948

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74-94
Enclosure

1 additional copy obtained from NY 12-16-48

1 copy to A G 12-16-48

cc - New York (encls) (Special Delivery)

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Kisseloff-3482

Mr. Fletcher
1742

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 16 10:30a

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REBULET DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST REQUESTING CHECK BE MADE TO DETERMINE PERSONNEL AND NAMES OF PERSONS DEPARTMENTALWISE WHO WERE ASSOCIATED WITH HISS, CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH, ETC., AT THEIR PAST PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT. REVIEW STATE DEPT. FILES INDICATES F. C. DARLINGTON, NOW WITH SOCONY OIL COMPANY, NYC, IN FARM EXCHANGE SECTION WAS SUPERVISOR OVER HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH IN THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT WHILE BOTH IN DIVISION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS, STATE DEPT. WILLIAM A. FOWLER, FORMERLY ASSISTANT CHIEF TRADE AGREEMENTS DIVISION, THIRTYSEVEN AND SUPERVISOR OVER WADLEIGH THAT PERIOD, NOW WITH U.S. UNITED NATIONS DELEGATION, NUMBER TWO PARK AVENUE, NYC. SUGGEST INTERVIEW WITH ABOVE INDIVIDUALS IN LINE WITH BUREAU'S REFERENCED LETTER DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST.

HOTTEL

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74-94

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3 DEC 17 1948

Kisseloff-3483

364

Mr. Fletcher
1742

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

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 16 10:30a

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RESEARCH AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REFLECTS PRISCILLA HISS AND ROBERTA FANSLER WERE CO AUTHORS OF BOOK ENTITLED QUOTE RESEARCH IN FINE ARTS IN THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OF THE U.S. ENDQUOTE. ABOVE BOOK WAS PRODUCED FOR THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION, FIVE TWO TWO FIFTH AVENUE, NYC, IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. ABOVE CORPORATION UNDERSTOOD TO BE SEPARATE FROM CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE OF WHICH ALGER HISS IS PRESIDENT. SUGGEST CARNEGIE CORPORATION BE CONTACTED FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM PRISCILLA OR ALGER HISS AND IF ANY FOUND THAT THEY BE SUBMITTED TO LAB FOR COMPARISON OF TYPEWRITING WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS IN THIS CASE.

HOTTEL. Hel

JF:eco'b
74-94

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY sp/mcdld

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DEC 16 3 47 PM '46
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD 3 9:30 p.m.

DIRECTOR DASH ATTENTION INSPECTOR HOWARD B. FLETCHER

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R

REBULET TO WFO DATED DECEMBER ONE LAST. MR. JACK D. NEAL, ASSOCIATE CHIEF, SECURITY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THIS DATE FURNISHED PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF REPORTS, MESSAGES AND CABLEGRAMS APPROXIMATING FIFTY PERCENT OF THE MATERIAL HE AGREED TO FURNISH THIS OFFICE ON DECEMBER TWO LAST. THESE REPORTS, MESSAGES AND CABLEGRAMS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED AND APPEAR TO BE OFFICIAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS FROM WHICH THE MATERIAL OBTAINED BY THE BALITMORE FIELD OFFICE HAD BEEN PARAPHRASED. MR. NEAL ADVISES THAT A DILIGENT, EXPEDITIOUS SEARCH IS BEING CONTINUED IN ORDER THAT THE REMAINING DOCUMENTS MAY BE PROPERLY IDENTIFIED. AS YOU WERE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED ON DECEMBER TWO LAST, MR. NEAL BELIEVES THAT ALL DOCUMENTS WILL BE IDENTIFIED BY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER EIGHT NEXT, UNLESS UNFORSEEN DIFFICULTIES PRESENT THEMSELVES. THE INVESTIGATION REQUESTED IN REFERENCED LETTER WILL BE COMPLETED WITH MR. NEAL'S COOPERATION BY THAT DATE.

HOTTEL

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Kisseloff-3486

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FBI
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50 DEC 28 1948

RELAY TO WFO

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

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

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

WA 5 NY 3 FROM BALTO 12-16-48 2-57 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE WFO TEL DEC. TEN, LAST. CAPT. WALTER N. BURNETT, ADJUTANT, ROTC, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD., SAYS ROTC RECORDS DATING BACK TO PERIOD OF HISS-S ACTIVITY, JHU, DESTROYED. REGISTRARS OFFICE, JHU, WILL MAKE HISS HANDWRITING SPECIMEN AVAILABLE IN PHOTOSTATIC FORM AND SAME WILL BE FORWARDED BUREAU. NO TYPED MATERIAL ON FILE REGISTRAR, JHU. CONTINUED EFFORT HERE TO OBTAIN TYPED MATERIAL.

MC FARLIN

END

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PH BA R3 M

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Called Laboratory

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By

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3 DEC 17 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-3487

TWO COPIES WFO

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

FBI ATLANTA 12-16-48 6-24 PM FW

DIRECTOR ..... URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REBUTEL DEC. SIXTEENTH, INSTANT. AMSD LETTER WITH COPY OF SIGNED STATEMENT FROM INGRAM FORWARDED BUREAU DEC. FIFTEENTH, LAST, STATED INGRAM EMPLOYED AT THE THOMPSON WYMAN COMPANY, MORRISTOWN, PA., DURING PERTINENT PERIOD WHILE HE WAS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES AS ALLEGED BY HIM. INGRAM ADVISED HE WAS RESIDING AT THE THOMPSON WYMAN COMPANY WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED AT THAT TIME. DESCRIPTION FROM OBSERVATION AND INTERROGATION - RACE WHITE, HEIGHT FIVE FEET EIGHT AND ONE HALF INCHES. WEIGHT ONE THIRTYFIVE, EYES BLUE, HAIR BROWN, VERY GRAY, MARITAL STATUS DIVORCED, OCCUPATION LABORER, STEAM SHOVEL OPERATOR, SOCIAL SECURITY NO. TWO EIGHT THREE DASH TWELVE DASH THREE ONE THREE SIX, EDUCATION EIGHTH GRADE, HABITS CONSTANT DRINKER OF WINE, RELATIVES ROBERT B. INGRAM, BROTHER, SIX EIGHT TWO BARNETT STREET, ATLANTA, GA., DIVORCED WIFE - LACY HEAD INGRAM, RFD, CARTERSVILLE, GA. ASN THREE FIVE FOUR NAUGHT NAUGHT ONE THREE FIVE, SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD NO. NINE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO. INGRAM ADVISED ADDRESS THROUGH WHICH COULD BE LOCATED - CARE FATHER, JAMES A. INGRAM, BOX ONE FOUR NINE, CARTERSVILLE, GA. RUC.

RECORDED
174-1333 293
F B I
DEC 20 1948

BILLS

ACK PLS

DEC 28 1948

6-29 PM OK FBI WA OVM

CC: Mr. Kisselloff 3490

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DEC 16 7 42 PM '48

Kisseloff-3491

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 17, 1948 URGENT CODE

Transmit the following message to: SAC'S PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

14-1333-293

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. FOLLOWING NEWSPAPER STORY SUBMITTED BY REPORTER OF ATLANTA (GEORGIA) CONSTITUTION, DECEMBER FOURTEEN, LAST. QUOTE A MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS HUSSELL INGRAM OF CARTERSVILLE VISITED THE PRESS ROOM LAST NIGHT AFTER TALKING TO CITY DETECTIVES. ACCORDING TO INGRAM CITY POLICE REFERRED HIM TO FBI WHOM HE CALLED FROM THE PRESS ROOM AND RELATED THIS STORY DASH DASH I WAS SITTING IN MY ROOM AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE EARLY TONIGHT, MONDAY, READING THE PAPER WHEN I SAW A FACE I WILL NEVER FORGET. IT WAS THE PICTURE OF THE HISS BROTHERS AND I RECOGNIZED ONE OF THEM AS BEING A MAN WHO PAID ME TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS TO DELIVER SOME SEALED PAPERS FROM ONE HOUSE TO ANOTHER HOUSE IN WASHINGTON IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. I DID NOT KNOW WHAT THE MAN'S NAME WAS NOR DID I KNOW WHAT WAS IN THE ENVELOPE. I STILL DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE PAPERS WERE ABOUT. I WAS TOLD, HOWEVER, THE PAPERS CONCERNED MARITAL TROUBLES ONE OF THE MEN WERE HAVING. THE MAN WHO I TODAY RECOGNIZED AND WHO WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE PAPER AS HISS DID NOT ACTUALLY GIVE ME THE MONEY BUT HE WAS WITH A SMALL MAN WHO DID PAY ME. AFTER DELIVERING THE PAPERS I WAS DETAINED IN THE SECOND HOUSE FOR MORE THAN THREE HOURS DURING WHICH TIME I WAS QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY AS TO WHETHER I KNEW THE MAN FROM WHOM I ORIGINALLY RECEIVED THE PAPERS. I WAS SLAPPED ACROSS THE FACE SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE PERIOD OF MY DETENTION. LATER I WAS ACCOSTED ON THE STREET BY THE SAME MAN, HISS, WHO PAID ME THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO DELIVER ANOTHER SEALED ENVELOPE TO AN ADDRESS ON TWENTYFIFTH STREET IN NEW YORK. I MADE A SECOND TRIP TO NEW YORK LATER. I HAD NOT RECALLED THE INCIDENT AT ANY TIME UNTIL TODAY WHEN I SAW THE PICTURE IN THE PAPER. THERE IS NO DOUBT, HOWEVER, HE IS THE SAME MAN DASH DASH INGRAM TOLD ME THE SAME STORY HE HAD TOLD THE FBI A FEW MOMENTS EARLIER.

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

TELETYPE

DEC 18 1948

50 DEC 28 1948

SENT VIA 6:36 A M Per

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

Kisseloff-3492

IN
DEC 17 7 43 PM '80
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Kisseloff-3493

F ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNI ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

THE FBI SHOWED INTEREST IN HER CASE, TOLD THE MAN THEY WOULD MEET HIM AT HIS HOTEL AT NINE AM TODAY, TUESDAY. INGRAM SAID HE HAD BEEN DRINKING BUT I COULD NOT TELL IT AND WOULD NOT HAVE KNOWN HAD HE NOT TOLD ME. THIS MAY BE A PIPE DREAM BUT THEN IT MAY BE A GOOD STORY. SUGGEST HAVE SOMEONE CHECK FBI TODAY, CONFRONT THEM WITH THE INFORMATION AND SEE WHAT THEY SAY. IT COULD BE A KEY TO THE CURRENT SPY PROBE UNDER WAY IN WASHINGTON. UNQUOTE ATLANTA OFFICE ADVISED MAN WHO REFUSED TO GIVE INFORMATION OVER PHONE USING LAST NAME OF INGRAM CALLED ATLANTA OFFICE APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FIFTEEN PM DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, REFUSED TO DIVULGE INFORMATION OVER TELEPHONE, HAS NOT CONTACTED ATLANTA OFFICE. SERGEANT I. A. THOMAS, NA, ON DUTY AT ATLANTA PD, DETECTIVE BUREAU, NIGHT OF DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, HAS NO RECORD RE COMPLAINT. CLARK HOWELL, JR., REPORTER FOR ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, WHO BROUGHT INFORMATION TO ATTENTION ATLANTA OFFICE EXPRESSED OPINION THAT INCIDENT WAS ATTEMPT TO GAIN PUBLICITY AND THAT NEWSPAPER WAS NOT PLANNING TO PRINT STORY. IT WAS NOTED THAT THE KIMBALL HOUSE WAS A THIRD RATE INEXPENSIVE HOTEL. HORACE INGRAM INTERVIEWED BY ATLANTA OFFICE, NIGHT DECEMBER FOURTEEN, LAST, AND IN A SIGNED STATEMENT ADVISED THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN OR THIRTYEIGHT, EXACT DAY AND MONTH UNKNOWN, HE WAS APPROACHED BY TWO MEN ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C. ONE OF THE MEN GAVE HIM TWENTY DOLLARS TO DELIVER TWO LETTERS IN BROWN MANILA ENVELOPES ABOUT TWELVE BY TWELVE TO ADDRESS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. THAT SAME DAY. ALSO ON SAME DAY MAN GAVE HIM TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS TO DELIVER THE SAME TYPE OF SEALED BROWN MANILA ENVELOPE TO AN ADDRESS IN NEW YORK CITY. SAID HE DELIVERED ALL THREE ENVELOPES AND THAT WHEN HE DELIVERED THE ENVELOPE IN NEW YORK CITY, THE NIGHT OF THE SAME DAY, HE DELIVERED IT TO THE OTHER MAN WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE TIME HE WAS REQUESTED TO DELIVER THE LETTERS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. HE STATED HE RECEIVED NO OTHER MONEY FROM ANYONE AND HAD DELIVERED NO OTHER LETTERS FOR ANYONE OTHER THAN THESE TWO

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

SENT VIA _____ 2 _____ M Per _____

Kisseloff-3494

IN

DEC 17 7 43 PM '06
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Kisseloff-3495

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

UNKNOWN INDIVIDUALS, THAT HE ONLY MADE ONE TRIP TO NEW YORK, AND ONLY DELIVERED A TOTAL OF THREE LETTERS, TWO IN WASHINGTON AND ONE IN NEW YORK. ADVISED HE RECOGNIZED THE PICTURE IN A NEWSPAPER OF THE MAN WHO ASKED HIM TO DELIVER THESE LETTERS AS ALGER HISS. INGRAM DENIED GIVING INSTANT STORY OR TELLING ANYONE ABOUT THIS SINCE THE DAY IT HAPPENED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF AGENT WHO INTERVIEWED HIM. INGRAM UNABLE TO SUPPLY NAMES OF ANYONE WHO CAN CORROBORATE INSTANT STORY. ADVISED HE HAD BEEN DRUNK FOR A WEEK AND WAS OBSERVED DRINKING BEFORE INTERVIEW. ADMITS BEING ARRESTED NUMEROUS TIMES ON INTOXICATION CHARGES BUT FOR NO OTHER OFFENSES. INGRAM ADVISED EMPLOYED AT THOMPSON WYMAN COMPANY, NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, DURING PERIOD ALLEGED HE WAS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES AS SET OUT ABOVE. ADVISED RESIDING AT THE THOMPSON WYMAN COMPANY WHERE EMPLOYED AT THAT TIME. DESCRIBED, RACE, WHITE; HEIGHT, FIVE FEET EIGHT AND ONE HALF INCHES; WEIGHT, ONE HUNDRED THIRTYFIVE POUNDS; EYES, BLUE; HAIR, BROWN; MARITAL STATUS, DIVORCED; OCCUPATION, LABORER, STEAM SHOVEL OPERATOR; SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, TWO EIGHT THREE DASH TWELVE DASH THREE ONE THREE SIX; EDUCATION, EIGHTH GRADE; HABITS, CONSTANT DRINKER OF WINE; RELATIVES, ROBERT B. INGRAM, BROTHER, SIX EIGHT TWO BARNETT STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DIVORCED WIFE, LACY HEAD INGRAM, RED CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA; ASN THREE FIVE FOUR NAUGHT NAUGHT ONE THREE FIVE; SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD NUMBER NINE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO. ADVISED ADDRESS THROUGH WHICH COULD BE LOCATED, IN CARE OF FATHER, JAMES A. INGRAM, BOX ONE FOUR NINE, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. PHILADELPHIA SHOULD VERIFY INGRAM'S EMPLOYMENT AND RESIDENCE AT THOMPSON WYMAN COMPANY, NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, AND DETERMINE REPUTATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING HIM WHILE EMPLOYED THERE DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN DASH THIRTYEIGHT. ALSO DETERMINE IF INGRAM WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN WASHINGTON OR NEW YORK DURING THIS PERIOD. SUTEL BUREAU AND NEW YORK ORIGIN.

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

TELETYPE

DEC 18 1948 HOOVER

Kisseloff-3496

FLJ:EFW

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

SENT VIA 6:36 PM Per

IN

DEC 17 7 43 PM '48
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Kisseloff-3497

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

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

WA 1 NY 1 FROM BALTO 12-16-48 12-44 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. FOR ASSISTANCE OF NY OFFICE IN THEIR INTERVIEW WITH FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, INFO REPORT HIS PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT DATED NOV. FIFTEEN, LAST, IS SET OUT. ADDRESS, FOUR FOUR TWO EIGHT SOUTH BANNOCK ST., ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO. EMPLOYMENT, NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR TO TWENTYSEVEN, BICE JOHNSON, FORT COLLINS, COLORADO, SELLING MAGAZINES, PART TIME, SEPT. TWENTYNINE TO JUNE THIRTY, W. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT, SCHOOL BOARD, MILDRED, COLORADO, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER, JUNE THIRTYTWO TO SEPT. THIRTYTWO, F. A. RENO, FATHER, WINSPER, IDAHO, WORKED ON RANCH, SEPT. THIRTYTWO TO JULY THIRTYFIVE, PROF. A. N. VYSSOKSKAY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, LEANDER MC CORMICK OBSERVATORY, UNIVERSITY, VA., ASSISTANT IN ASTRONOMY, AUG. THIRTYFIVE TO THIRTYSIX, W. HUDSON, NATIONAL OFFICE, WPA, WASH. AUDITORIUM D. C. , E. MILLISON AND S. CHIC. OFFICES, ASSTS. IN STATISTICS, JUNE THIRTYSEVEN TO DATE, BALLISTIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD., MATHEMATICIAN, P DASH ONE TO P DASH FOUR. EDUCATION, WEISER, IDAHO, GRAMMAR, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., GRAMMAR, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN TO TWENTYTWO, UNIV. HILL GRADE, BOULDER, COLO., LOWELL GRADE, FT. COLLIN, COLO., TWENTYTWO TO TWENTYTHREE, FT. COLLINS HIGH SCHOOL, FT. COLLINS, COLO., TWENTYTHREE TO TWENTYEIGHT, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE, FORT COLLINS, COLO., COLLEGE, TWENTYEIGHT TO TWENTYNINE, UNIV. OF COLO. BOULDER, COLO., UNIV., THIRTY TO THIRTYTWO, RECEIVED

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3 DEC 17 1948
50 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-3498

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
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Kisseloff-3499

A. B. IN MATH., THIRTYTWO. GRADUATED MAGNA CUM LAUDE, THIRTYTWO. ATTENDED UNIV. OF VA., UNIVERSITY, VIRGINIA, THIRTYTWO TO THIRTYFOUR, RECEIVED A. M., ASTRON., JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV., BALTIMORE, MD., NIGHT SCHOOL, THIRTYNINE TO FORTY. ORGANIZATIONS, SOCIETIES, CLUBS, ETC., IN WHICH HELD MEMBERSHIP, - AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, AMER. ROCKET SOCIETY, ARMY ORDNANCE ASSO., AMER. ASSO. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE / MATHEMATICS /, AMER. STATISTICAL ASSO., INSTITUTE FOR MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS.

CREDIT REFERENCES - PROF. E. J. MC SHANE, DEPT. OF MAT., UNIV. OF VA., UNIVERSITY, VA. PROF. JOHN L. KELLEY, DEPT. OF MATH., UNIV. OF CAL., BERKELEYJ CALIF. PROF. JOHN W. GREEN, DEPT. OF MATH., UNIV. OF CAL., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHARACTER REFERENCES - PROF. ANTHONY MORSE, DEPT. OF MATH., UNIV. OF CALIF., BERKELEY, CALIF. PROF. EVERETT PITCHER, DEPT. OF MATH., LEHIGH UNIV., BETHLEHEM, PA. PROF. CHARLES MORREY, DEPT. OF MATH., UNIV. OF CALIF., BERKELEY, CALIF. PROF. A. J. KEMPNER, DEPT. OF MATH., UNIV. OF COLO., BOULDER, COLO. PROF. A. A. BENNETT, DEPT. OF MATH., BROWN UNIV., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

RESIDENCES - MAY, NINETEEN ELEVEN, TO SUMMER, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN, FATHERS RANCH, WINSPER, IDAHO. SUMMER, EIGHTEEN, TO SUMMER NINETEEN, FATHERS RANCH, WEISER, IDAHO. SUMMER, NINETEEN TO JUNE, TWENTYONE, FATHERS RANCH, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. JUNE, TWENTYONE, TO AUG. TWENTY ONE, HIGHLAND VILLAGE, GUNNISON, COLO. AUG. TWENTYONE, TO AUG. TWENTYTWO, BOULDER, COLO. AUG. TWENTYTWO TO AUG. TWENTYNINE, FIVE

PAGE THREE

TWO THREE PETERSON ST., FT. COLLINS, COLO., AND OTHER ADDRESSES. AUG., TWENTYNINE, TO JUNE, THIRTY, FOUR ONE EIGHT E. SHADY ST., MILDRED, COLO. JUNE, NINETEEN THIRTY, TO JUNE, THIRTYTWO, SPRUCE STREET, NINE ONE EIGHT, QUESSTION MARK, BOULDER, COLO., JUNE, THIRTYTWO, TO AUG., THIRTYTWO, PARTYLY THIRTEENTH ST., FATHERS RANCH, WINSPER, IDAHO. SEPT., THIRTYTWO, TO JULY, THIRTYFIVE, LEANDER MC CORMICK OBSERVATORY, UNIVERSITY, VA. AUG., THIRTYFIVE, TO MAY, THIRTYSEVEN, PARTLY ONE TWO FOUR TWO N STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, AND PARTLY M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. THIRTYSEVEN, JUNE, TO JULY, FORTYTHREE, FIVE ZERO EIGHT BELAIR AVE., ABERDEEN, MD., JULY, FORTYTHREE, TO JULY, FORTY SEVEN, MENS DORM, BALDWIN MANOR; ABERDEEN, MD., LATER UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, BALTO., MD.

MC FARLIN

END

PAGE TWO LAST CHARACTER REFERENCE IS PROF. A. A. BENNETT

NY ACK PLS

BA R1 NY

WA ACK PLS

BA R 1 WA

DISC

Kisseloff-3501

DEC 16 1 01 PM '40

Kisseloff-3502

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI -- Attention: FBI Laboratory DATE: DECEMBER 9, 1948

88663

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Special Delivery

There are enclosed herewith two carbon copies of letters received from HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, deceased brother-in-law of ALGER HISS. One letter is dated January 14, 1929 and addressed to Mr. R. E. PERRY, Assistant Secretary. The second letter is dated February 19, 1930 and addressed to Mr. FRANK E. BARGER, care of General Baking Company. This letter is apparently incomplete. However, the remaining portion of the letter has not been located by Mr. MARTIN.

It is possible that these letters, particularly the one dated February 19, 1930, were prepared on the Woodstock typewriter then owned by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership.

It is requested that a comparison be made of the questioned specimens submitted herewith with the known specimens presently in the Laboratory's possession, which specimens were originally furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and alleged to have been received by him from ALGER HISS.

Reference is made to Milwaukee letter dated December 7th, captioned as above.

Subsequent investigation at Philadelphia has reflected that letters dated July 23, 1927 and November 4, 1927 were probably prepared on the Royal typewriter which was then the only typewriter in the possession of FANSLER-MARTIN partnership. The Woodstock typewriter in question was obtained by the partnership at a later date, probably sometime in 1929, at which time the Royal typewriter on which the referenced letters may have been typed was disposed of.

Reference is made to the original letter dated August 4, 1927 received from Milwaukee, wherein the initials HLM:AS appear. Mr. MARTIN has advised that this letter was probably dictated at the General Agency Office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Philadelphia, since he had access to two stenographers at the General Agency Office. It would appear, therefore, that the letter dated August 4, 1927 could not have been prepared on the Woodstock typewriter subsequently owned by the aforementioned partnership inasmuch as that partnership, which was a special agency for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, never had a stenographer whose initials were AS.

RECORDED - 127 12-1331-295
INDEXED - 127
F R I
3 DEC 16 1948

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 DEC 17 1964

Kisselloff-3503

RECEIVED
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
DEC 27 10 03 AM '48
RECEIVED-ROSEN DIV. 6
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
DEC 23 4 47 PM '48
TECHNICAL LABORATORY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1 20 PM '48
TECHNICAL LABORATORY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3504

DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory

DECEMBER 9, 1948
Special Delivery

The questioned specimens submitted herewith need not be returned to the Philadelphia Office.

An attempt will be made to locate additional specimens for further comparison.

New York is origin.

JLK:mfg
65-4204

Encl. (2)

Kisseloff-3505

RECORDED - 127

14-[illegible] 295

EX-98

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 13, 1948

SAC, Philadelphia

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 10, 1948.

Deleted Copy Sent 4-25-75
by Letter Stephen Salantiz

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]

YOUR FILE NO. 65-[illegible]
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-[illegible] BU

Deleted copy sent William A. Rentler and Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 and 7-24-74 respectively.
RD/Jab

MR. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
FELONY ESPIONAGE - R

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Reference: Letter dated December 9, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens

K20 Typewritten letter dated January 14, 1929, to Mr. R. L. Perry, beginning: "Dear Sir: Referring to your ...".

K21 Typewritten letter dated February 19, 1930, to Mr. Frank T. Danger, beginning: "My dear Mr. Danger: It was your desire ...".

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

A definite conclusion could not be reached in a comparison of the typewriting appearing on specimen K21 with the typewriting appearing on specimens Q66 through Q69 due to the photostats Q66 through Q69 not being sufficiently clear and to the fact that K21 is a carbon copy of an original specimen.

It was concluded that the typewriting on K20 was not typed by any one of the machines which was used to type Q74 through Q131, evidence previously submitted.

It was concluded that the machine which typed K20 was not used to type any of the specimens Q66 through Q69, Q74 through Q131.

The evidence was returned to the Bureau's files.

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

2-New York
1-Baltimore
1-Washington

RCF: HH

MAILED 13
DEC 13 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

G.I.R.-2

Kisseloff-3506

13 2 59 PM
RECEIVED-MAIL ROO
F B I

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

DEC 13 9 38 AM '48
RECEIVED-HARBO

Kisseloff-3507

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: 12-14-48 URGENT

SAC, ATLANTA

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REURTEL TODAY RE ALGER HISS, WITNESS, HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE HEARINGS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. BUREAU DESIRES THAT YOU CONTACT RUSSELL INGRAM IMMEDIATELY AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE AND INTERVIEW HIM THOROUGHLY CONCERNING THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN REFERENCED TEL. IN INTERVIEWING INGRAM YOU SHOULD ATTEMPT TO SECURE FROM HIM THE IDENTITY OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN CORROBORATE HIS STORY AND AT THE SAME TIME ASCERTAIN FROM HIM WHERE HE CAN BE LOCATED IN THE EVENT IT IS NECESSARY TO CONTACT HIM AGAIN. EXPEDITE AND SUTEL RESULTS OF INTERVIEW.

JEM:GAS

HOOVER

G.A.R. -2

RECORDED - 121

DEC 16 1948

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

COPIES DESTROYED
DEC 17 1964

SENT VIA _____ 7:22 P M

Per _____

Kisseloff-3508

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. F.L. Jones

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 20, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS;
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

74-1333-297

RECORDED : 28

~~100-1333-297~~

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 15, 1948, concerning the results of the FBI Laboratory examination of the film made available to the Bureau by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

On December 16, 1948, Mr. Keith Lewis, Washington representative of the Eastman Kodak Company, was contacted for the purpose of determining the approximate age of the film referred to in referenced memorandum as Film C, Grand Jury Exhibit 48. This film was one that allegedly was exposed and developed some years ago and contained 22 exposures.

Mr. Lewis advised that he had been called before the House Un-American Activities Committee on December 6, 1948, at which time he contacted his Rochester office and was advised that the film was made in 1946; however, this was later corrected by the Rochester office to be 1937. Mr. Lewis advised that the original date of 1946 was simply an error and that the film had positively been identified as having been manufactured by the Eastman Kodak Company in 1937. He further stated that the film was believed to be Kodak microfile film but there was no way of definitely ascertaining this.

One of the rolls of film was identified as having been manufactured by the Dupont Company and the Baltimore Office of this Bureau, utilizing the available identifying data on the film, determined from the Dupont Company that the particular roll of film was manufactured either in December, 1936, or in June, 1944. It was stated that a positive determination of the date could not be made without an examination of the negative itself. The correct person to contact to determine the exact age of this particular roll of film is Mr. A. H. Burkhardt of the Parlin Plant, Photo Products Department, Dupont Company, Parlin, New Jersey.

All of the film rolls are in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee and, as noted above, it is not possible at this time to produce a competent witness to testify as to the date that the particular rolls of film were manufactured. To accomplish this it is necessary to take the film to the Dupont Company Plant at Parlin, New Jersey, and to the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. In accordance with your instruction, contact has been made with the House Un-American Activities Committee to obtain possession of this film for the purpose of having it examined by the Dupont Company and the Eastman Kodak Company so that the identity and competency of the witnesses to establish the date of manufacture can be obtained.

HBF:mer

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, Criminal Division

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE
BY

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

6 DEC 20 1948

Kisseloff-3509

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. T. Harbo

DATE: December 16, 1948

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

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

In accordance with your instructions, Mr. Lyndal Shaneyfelt, Laboratory Photographer, contacted Mr. Keith Lewis, Washington representative of the Eastman Kodak Company on December 16, 1948 for the purpose of determining the approximate age of the microfilm referred to in my memorandum to you dated December 14, 1948 as film C, Grand Jury exhibit 48. Film C was a film allegedly exposed and developed some years ago and contained 22 exposures.

Mr. Lewis advised that he had been called before the House Un-American Activities Committee on December 6, 1948 at which time he contacted his Rochester Office and was advised at first that the film was made in 1946, but this was later corrected by their office to be 1937. Mr. Lewis stated that the original date of 1946 was simply an error and that the film had positively been identified as having been manufactured by the Eastman Kodak Company in 1937. He further stated that the film was believed to be Kodak microfile film but there was no way of definitely ascertaining this.

RECOMMENDATION: That the information in this memorandum be made available to Mr. Fletcher of the ~~General~~ Security Investigative Division.

LLS: GJE

RECORDED - 20

174-1333-217
F B I
12 DEC 22 1948

Kisselofff3510

December 17, 1948

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-88855 BU dated December 15, 1948, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimen K42

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RCF/mr

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
DEC 17 1948 P.M.

Kisseloff-3511

DEC 16 2 00 PM '96
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3512

December 17, 1948

74-1333

SAC, Baltimore

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-88853 BU dated December 15, 1948 , in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimen K41

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RCF/mr

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 17 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Kisseloff-3513

DEC 16 2 59 PM '46
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

December 21, 1948 REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated 12/20/48, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

D-89001 and D-89002 BU

K62 and K63

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 21 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:bmw

Kisseloff-3515

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-17-2010

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

December 20, 1948

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

The following is being furnished for your information.

On December 14, 1948, a reporter for the "Atlanta Constitution" newspaper, Atlanta, Georgia, submitted to his paper the following story. The story was allegedly obtained by this reporter from one Russell Ingram of Cartersville, Georgia when Ingram visited the press room of the "Atlanta Constitution" on December 13, 1948, after he had allegedly furnished a similar story to the Atlanta Police Department.

"I was sitting in my room at the Kimball House early today (December 13, 1948) reading the paper when I saw a face that I will never forget. It was a picture of the Hiss brothers and I recognized one of them as being a man who paid me $200 to deliver some sealed papers from one house to another in Washington in 1938. I did not know what the man's name was, nor did I know what was in the envelope at that time. I still do not know what the papers were about. I thought, however, that the papers concerned the marital troubles that one of these men was having. The man whom I recognized today and who was identified in the paper as Hiss did not actually give me the money but he was with a small man who did pay me. After delivering the papers I was detained in the second house for more than three hours during which time I was questioned extensively as to whether I knew the man from whom I originally received the papers. I was slapped across the face several times during the period of my detention. Later I was accosted on the street by the same man, Hiss, who paid me $300 to deliver another sealed envelope to an address on 25th Street in New York. I made a second trip to New York later. I had not recalled this incident at any time until today when I saw the picture in the paper. There is no doubt, however, that he is the same man."

At the time the "Atlanta Constitution" reporter submitted this story he also advised that Ingram had told this story to the FBI a few moments earlier and that the FBI had shown an interest in the case and had told Ingram that they would meet him at his hotel at 9:00 AM on December 14, 1948. A representative of the "Atlanta Constitution" who brought the above information to the attention of the Atlanta Office of this Bureau expressed the opinion that the above incident was an attempt to gain publicity and that the newspaper was not planning a story on the information at that time.

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

LHM/de

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE
BY

RECORDED

298

Kisseloff-3516

Horace A. Ingram, of Cartersville, Georgia, who was determined to be identical to the above Russell Ingram, was interviewed at the Kimball Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia on December 14, 1948 by the Atlanta Office of this Bureau. Ingram stated that in 1937 or 1938, exact day and month unknown, he was approached by two men on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. One of the men gave him $20 to deliver two letters in brown manila envelopes in Washington, D. C. that same day. He advised that on the same day these two individuals gave him $200 to deliver the same type of sealed, brown manila envelope to an address in New York City. Ingram stated that he delivered all three envelopes and that when he delivered the envelope in New York City on the night of the same day, he delivered it to one of the men who was present at the time he was requested to deliver the letters in Washington, D. C.

Ingram stated that he received no other money from anyone and had delivered no other letters for anyone other than these two unknown individuals. He advised that he made only one trip to New York and delivered a total of only three letters, two in Washington, D. C. and one in New York City. Ingram stated further that he recognized the picture in a newspaper as being that of the man who asked him to deliver these letters and who was identified in the newspaper as Alger Hiss.

At the time of this interview Ingram denied telling anyone about this story since the day it happened, with the exception of the Agent who interviewed him on December 15, 1948. Ingram was unable to supply the names of anyone who could corroborate his story. Ingram informed the interviewing Agent that he had been intoxicated for a week and was observed by this Agent drinking before the interview. Ingram admitted being arrested numerous times for intoxication, but for no other offenses.

This matter is being followed and you will be informed of future developments.

Kisseloff-3517

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

SIC, Milwaukee

December 13, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 12, 1948.

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter Stephen Sylvester

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 10
74-1333-299

JOHN DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-786
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-88677 BU

Examination requested by Milwaukee

Reference Letter dated December 10, 1948

Examination requested Document

Deleted copy sent William C. Raulen and Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 and 7-24-74 respectively. RD/Jak

Specimens:

K28 A letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated August 19, 1929 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. E. D. Jones, Secretary, signed H. L. MARTIN. (Your K9)

K29 A typewritten document on plain white paper, dated August 29, 1929 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, signed THOMAS L. FANSLER, witnessed by HARRY L. MARTIN. (Your K10)

K30 A letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated August 30, 1929 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mr. H. R. Kicker, Assistant Secretary, signed H. L. MARTIN. (Your K11)

K31 A letter typewritten on a sheet of plain white paper, dated at Washington, D. C. June 8, 1940, to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, signed PRISCILLA NISS. (Your K12)

2 - Baltimore - REGISTERED MAIL
1 - New York - AIR MAIL
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Milwaukee

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 14 1948
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:JL

Continued on next page.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY spmacdd

Kisseloff-3518

69 DEC 29 1948

14 11 55 AM

RECEIVED-MAIL ROO

F B I

Kisseloff-3519

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the machine which typed K31 was not used to type any of the questioned evidence which has been received in connection with this case.

It was concluded that the typewriting specimens K28 through K30 were not typed on the machines which typed specimens Q5, Qe74 through Qe131. Although a definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether K28 through K30 were typed on the machine which typed Q6 through Q68 and Q69 due to the years intervening between the questioned and known typewritings there were typewriting characteristics noted in the known specimens that are not in common with certain typewriting characteristics appearing in the questioned specimens.

Specimens K28 through K31 are returned to the Milwaukee Office herewith, photographic copies having been retained in the Bureau's Files.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attention: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

D 88677

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Re Philadelphia teletype to Milwaukee and Cleveland dated December 10, 1948, 1:12 p.m., and letters from Milwaukee to the FBI Laboratory and the Director dated December 10, 1948.

Subsequent to the preparation of referenced letters, Mr. R. E. PERRY, Secretary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, received a letter from Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN of Philadelphia suggesting further sources of typewriter specimens in this matter. As a result thereof, the following specimens have been obtained from Mr. JOSEPH T. GALLAGHER, Superintendent of Claims, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, from the claims file of THOMAS L. FANSLER, Policy Numbers 982450-451. They are:

K28

K-9 - A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY ~~L.~~ MARTIN, FANSLER and MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated August 19, 1929, at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. E. D. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This concerns, "THOMAS ~~L.~~ FANSLER, #982450-451".

74-1333

K29

K-10- A typewritten document on plain paper dated August 29, 1929, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER, with HARRY L. MARTIN and ANNE C. COYLE. This document is a change of beneficiary and option settlement under FANSLER's personal policy.

EX 100

K30

K-11- A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER and MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated August 30, 1929, at Philadelphia, addressed to Mr. H. R. RICKER, Assistant Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "THOMAS L. FANSLER, #982450-451".

INDEXED - 10
74-1333-292
DEC 21 1948

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY spmcalpine

Lab report 12/13/48 RCF

Feelham
76/3
12/12/4

Reid Labs Rec'd.
11 45 AM 12/12/48

Kisseloff-3522

Letter for the Director December 10, 1948

K-12 - A typewritten letter on plain paper dated June 8, 1940, at Washington, D. C., addressed to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and signed PRISCILLA HISS. It will be noted that this letter was found in the claims file of THOMAS L. FANSLER and is included herewith as it may have been typed on the typewriter in question while it was in the possession of ALGER HISS and his wife PRISCILLA.

K 31.

The Laboratory is requested to conduct examinations in an effort to identify the Woodstock typewriter in question in accordance with previous instructions in this case.

When enclosed letters have served their purpose in this investigation, they should be returned to the Milwaukee Office in order that they may be returned to Mr. GALLAGHER. He has made photostatic copies for his file and there is no urgency regarding their return.

Enclosure (Registered)

cc: Philadelphia
cc: New York

CEL:HNU
Mi 65-786

Kisseloff-3523

Director, FBI Attention: FBI Laboratory December 10, 1948

SAC, Milwaukee

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Re Philadelphia teletype to Milwaukee and Cleveland dated December 10, 1948, 1:12 p.m., and letters from Milwaukee to the FBI Laboratory and the Director dated December 10, 1948.

Subsequent to the preparation of referenced letters, Mr. R. E. PERRY, Secretary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, received a letter from Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN of Philadelphia suggesting further sources of typewriter specimens in this matter. As a result thereof, the following specimens have been obtained from Mr. JOSEPH T. GALLAGHER, Superintendent of Claims, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, from the claims file of THOMAS L. FANSLER, Policy Numbers 982450-451. They are:

K-9 - A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER and MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated August 19, 1929, at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. E. D. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This concerns, "THOMAS L. FANSLER, #982450-451".

K28

K-10- A typewritten document on plain paper dated August 29, 1929, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER, with HARRY L. MARTIN and ANNE C. COYLE. This document is a change of beneficiary and option settlement under FANSLER's personal policy.

K29

K-11- A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER and MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated August 30, 1929, at Philadelphia, addressed to Mr. H. R. RICKER, Assistant Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "THOMAS L. FANSLER, #982450-451".

K30

K28-K30 were sent QS, QC74-QC131 but M.C. proof not QC67-QC68, QC69 due to intervening years
K31 were sent all questioned.
Kaf 12-12

Kisseloff-3524

K-12 - A typewritten letter on plain paper dated June 8, 1940, at Washington, D. C., addressed to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and signed PRISCILLA HISS. It will be noted that this letter was found in the claims file of THOMAS L. HANSLER and is included herewith as it may have been typed on the typewriter in question while it was in the possession of ALGER HISS and his wife PRISCILLA.

K31

The Laboratory is requested to conduct examinations in an effort to identify the Woodstock typewriter in question in accordance with previous instructions in this case.

When enclosed letters have served their purpose in this investigation, they should be returned to the Milwaukee Office in order that they may be returned to Mr. GALLAGHER. He has made photostatic copies for his file and there is no urgency regarding their return.

Enclosure (Registered)

cc: Philadelphia
cc: New York

CEL:HNU
MI 65-786

Kisseloff-3525

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL December 20, 1948

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RECORDED - 28

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS
BRIBERY
ESPIONAGE - R

An article date lined Washington, D. C. appeared in the December 17th, last, issue of the New York Journal American stating that John Foster Dulles had received a letter dated December 23, 1946 concerning Alger Hiss. According to this newspaper article, the letter was sent by Larry S. Davidow, a Detroit lawyer. Davidow protested the appointment of Hiss for the position with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on the basis that Davidow possessed information that Hiss has a provable Communist record and that three Washington friends of Davidow would gladly disclose this information to Dulles. The article also stated that on December 26, 1946 by letter Dulles declined Davidow's offer.

Larry S. Davidow was interviewed by Special Agents of the Detroit Office on December 18th, last at which time he advised that he met Dulles in 1943 which fact he later mentioned to Ben Mandel, Chief Investigator, House Committee on Un-American Activities. In November, 1946 Mandel wrote Davidow that Alger Hiss was being considered by Dulles for the position of President for the Carnegie Foundation and that he knew people in Washington who could establish Hiss as a Communist. Mandel never revealed the identity of these people.

In December, 1946, Davidow states that he wrote Mr. Dulles that Hiss could be established as a Communist on this. Dulles replied in the same month that he knew Hiss personally and could vouch for his patriotism. Davidow informed that he had furnished Dulles' correspondence to Fulton Lewis, Jr. who used it in a broadcast last week.

Davidow feels that Isaac Don Levine, Editor of "Plain Talk", New York City and Ben Stolberg, author, New York City, might know people who can establish Hiss' Communist connection.

Arrangements are being made at this time to interview Levine and Stolberg and Ben Mandel for any information they may possess in this regard. They will be interviewed as soon as possible.

CC - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE
BY

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

ASB:mk

Kisseloff-3526

Kisseloff-3527

DEC 1 3

WASH FROM NEW YORK 6 18 4-44P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ISR, ESPIONAGE R. RENY JOURNAL AMERICAN ARTICLE DATE LINED WASHINGTON, D.C., TWELVE SEVENTEEN LAST, WHEREIN REPORTED JOHN FOSTER DULLES RECEIVED LETTER DATED DEC. TWENTY THIRD, FORTY SIX RE ALGER HISS, AND SENT BY LARRY S. DAVIDOW, A DETROIT LAWYER, PROTESTING APPOINTMENT OF HISS FOR A POSITION WITH CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE ON BASIS THAT DAVIDOW POSSESSED INFO THAT HISS HAS PROVABLE COMMUNIST RECORD, AND THAT THREE WASHINGTON FRIENDS OF DAVIDOW WOULD GLADLY DISCLOSE THIS INFO TO DULLES. THE ARTICLE CONTINUES ON DEC. TWENTY SIX, FORTY SIX, BY LETTER, DULLER IN REPLY DECLINED THIS OFFER. NY INDICES REFLECT IN REPORT OF SA DENNIS A. A FLYNN IN CASE GENERAL ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN DETRIT, ESPIONAGE DATED DETROIT MAY TWENTY FOUR, FORTY, THAT NAME OF LARRY S. DAVIDOW, DAVIDOW AND DAVIDOW, THREE TWO ONE ZERO BOOK END PAGE ONE

INDEXED - 28

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Kisseloff-3529

TOWER BUILDING, DETROIT, HOME ADDRESS FIVE FOUR THREE EIGHT SENECA STREET, DETROIT IS LISTED AS COMMUNIST AND ATTORNEY FOR COMMUNISTS, DIES REPORTS VOL. TWO, PAGE ONE THREE FOUR FOUR. BUREAU REQUESTED CHECK INDICES ON LARRY S. DAVIDOW AND FURNISH INFO TO DETROIT, AND ADVISE THAT OFFICE IF DAVIDOW SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED.

SCHEIDT

DETROIT ADVISED

END

NY R 6 WA AND RELAY

cc: Mr. Fletcher

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INDEXED - 28

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 20, 1948

THE DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.,
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-15-89 BY 291AGJC
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You will recall that Whittaker Chambers has stated that Franklin Victor Reno, known to him as Vincent Reno, furnished him information which he had obtained from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Franklin Victor Reno has admitted in a signed statement that he furnished Whittaker Chambers, whom he knew as "Carl" with restricted information which he obtained from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, in the latter part of 1937 and early 1938.

On December 15, 1948, Reno was interviewed in the presence of his brother, Philip Reno, in New York City. He stated that during his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, he commenced writing a book, tentatively entitled, "Exterior Ballistics Up To 1945" in collaboration with Professor Edward J. McShane, now stationed at the University of Virginia, and John L. Kelley, now at the University of Colorado.

Reno advised that he met Kelley in the summer or fall of 1942, when the latter commenced research at Aberdeen, and worked with him and McShane, whom he also met in 1942 at Aberdeen, on ballistics in the same office at the proving grounds. Kelley ceased his employment at Aberdeen in November 1945, and since that time Reno has been corresponding with Kelley and McShane for the purpose of completing the book. Reno admitted that from time to time he forwarded restricted material obtained from the Aberdeen Research Laboratory Library to McShane and Kelley in order that they might complete various phases of their mathematical calculations and other material for the book. The manuscript for the book was submitted to Reno's supervisor, R. P. H. Kent, for clearance purposes in order that the matter appearing therein might be censored prior to eventual publication. Reno said he is working at the present time on an introduction for the book which deals in general with the science of motion of projectiles.

Reno admitted that from time to time he charged out various restricted material for research purposes during his employment at Aberdeen. He further admitted that some may not have been charged out in the usual manner. Reno denied, however, that he had ever forwarded any restricted, secret or confidential material

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

FLJ/lc

50 DEC 28 1948

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE 12-21-48
BY

Kisseloff-3532

to any private, unauthorized person for subversive or ulterior reasons.

Reno recalled that he maintained voluminous notes and research books among his personal effects at his Aberdeen office, as well as at his address which was, Care of Mr. F. J. Eaton, Baldwin Manor, Aberdeen, Maryland. He believes that a quantity of this was procured from the Research Ballistics Laboratory, at Aberdeen, Maryland. Most of the material pertained to ballistics and his own notes and studies of various projects worked on by him at the laboratory.

Reno recalled that after his discharge from the University Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, on or about July 3, 1948, he went to his former dormitory room at Aberdeen and procured his clothes, together with two books, one entitled, "Mathematics of Exterior Ballistics" by G. A. Bliss, and the other entitled, "Table of Intervals", a book on applied mathematics, neither of which were obtained from the Aberdeen Laboratory. He admitted that this was the only data he took prior to his departure for his residence in Denver, Colorado.

Reno likewise recalled that among his books and papers were various photostats entitled, "Mathematical Theory of Air Combat" by L. B. C. Cunningham. He advised he was interested in the study of air combat and for this reason had the material in his possession, having procured same from the Research Laboratory. He advised it was a common practice for persons at the Research Laboratory to retain possession of books and documents from the library without following the usual charge out practices. He further reiterated that he has never engaged in espionage activity since discontinuing his connections with Whittaker Chambers in 1937 or 1938.

Philip Reno corroborated his brother's statement that their only visit to Aberdeen was in July 1948 at which time his brother took his clothes, several suitcases and the documentary material mentioned above.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-3533

At the request of Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan, efforts are being made to locate and interview Edward J. McShane and John L. Kelley for any knowledge they may have of Remo's espionage activities.

You will be kept informed of any pertinent developments in connection with this matter.

cc Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Gleason
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-3534

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 41 16 6-33 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP. R. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO HAS ADMITTED IN SIGNED STATEMENT THAT HE FURNISHED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WHOM HE KNEW AS CARL, WITH RESTRICTED INFO WHICH HE OBTAINED FROM ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MARYLAND, IN LATER THIRTY SEVEN AND EARLY THIRTY EIGHT. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AND PHILIP RENO BOTH APPEARED BEFORE GJ IN NYC AND ARE PRESENTLY IN NYC UNDER SUBPOENA. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY IN PRESENCE OF BROTHER PHILIP RENO AT THE HOTEL COMMODORE, NYC. RENO DURING EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MD., COMMENCED WRITING A BOOK TENTATIVELY ENTITLED "EXTERIOR BALLISTICS UP TO NINETEEN FORTY FIVE" IN COLLABORATION WITH PROFESSOR EDWARD J. MC SHANE, NOW STATIONED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, AND JOHN L. KELLEY, NOW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. RENO MET KELLEY IN SUMMER OR FALL OF NINETEEN FORTY TWO WHEN LATTER COMMENCED RESEARCH AT ABERDEEN. RENO LIKEWISE MET MC SHANE IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO AT ABERDEEN AND WORKED WITH HIM AND KELLEY ON BALLISTICS IN SAME OFFICE AT PROVING

END OF PAGE ONE

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GROUNDS. KELLEY CEASED EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, AND SINCE THAT TIME RENO HAS BEEN CORRESPONDING WITH KELLEY AND MC SHANE FOR PURPOSE OF COMPLETING BOOK....HE ADMITS..... THAT FROM TIME TO TIME HE FORWARDED RESTRICTED MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM ABERDEEN RESEARCH LABORATORY LIBRARY TO MC SHANE AND KELLEY IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT COMPLETE VARIOUS PHASES OF THEIR MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS AND OTHER MATERIAL FOR THE BOOK. THE MANUSCRIPT FOR THE BOOK WAS SUBMITTED TO RENO-S SUPERVISOR, R. P. H. KENT, FOR CLEARANCE PURPOSES IN ORDER THAT THE MATTER APPEARING THEREIN MIGHT BE CENSORED PRIOR TO EVENTUAL PUBLICATION. RENO IS WORKING AT THE PRESENT TIME ON AN INTRODUCTION FOR THE BOOK WHICH DEALS IN GENERAL WITH THE SCIENCE OF MOTION OF PROJECTILES. RENO ADMITS THAT FROM TIME TO TIME HE CHARGED OUT VARIOUS RESTRICTED MATERIAL FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES DURING HIS EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN. HE FURTHER ADMITS THAT SOME MAY NOT HAVE BEEN CHARGED OUT IN THE USUAL MANNER. HE DENIES, HOWEVER, THAT HE EVER FORWARDED ANY RESTRICTED SECRET OR CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL TO ANY PRIVATE, UNAUTHORIZED PERSON FOR SUBVERSIVE OR ULTERIOR REASONS. RENO RECALLED THAT HE MAINTAINED VOLUMINOUS NOTES AND RESEARCH BOOKS AMONG PERSONAL EFFECTS AT ABERDEEN OFFICE AS WELL AS CARE OF MR. E. J. EATON, BALDWIN MANOR, ABERDEEN, MD. HE BELIEVES

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THAT A QUANTITY OF THIS WAS PROCURED FROM THE RESEARCH BALLISTICS LABORATORY, ABERDEEN, MD. MOST OF THE MATERIAL PERTAINING TO BALLISTICS AND HIS OWN NOTES AND STUDIES OF VARIOUS PROJECTS WORKED ON HIM AT THE LABORATORY. RENO RECALLED THAT AFTER HIS DISCHARGE FROM UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MD., ON OR ABOUT JULY THIRD, FORTY EIGHT, HE WENT TO HIS FORMER DORMATORY ROOM AT ABERDEEN AND PROCURED HIS CLOTHES TOGETHER WITH TWO BOOKS, ONE ENTITLED MATHEMATICS OF EXTERIOR BALLISTICS BY G. A. BLISS AND TABLE OF INTERVALS, A BOOK ON APPLIED MATHEMATICS, NEITHER OF WHICH BOOKS WAS OBTAINED FROM THE ABERDEEN LIBRARY. HE ADMITS THAT THIS WAS THE ONLY DATA HE TOOK PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR HIS RESIDENCE IN DENVER, COLORADO. RENO LIKEWISE RECALLED AMONG HIS BOOKS AND PAPERS WERE VARIOUS PHOTOSTATS ENTITLED MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF AIR COMBAT BY L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM. HE ADVISED THAT HE WAS INTERESTED IN THE STUDY OF AIR COMBAT AND FOR THIS REASON HAD THE MATERIAL IN HIS POSSESSION, HAVING PROCURED SAME FROM RESEARCH LABORATORY. RENO ADVISED IT WAS COMMON PRACTICE FOR PERSONS AT THE RESEARCH LABORATORY TO RETAIN POSSESSIONS OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS FROM LIBRARY WITHOUT FOLLOWING THE USUAL CHARGE OUT PRACTICES. RENO FURTHER REITERATED THAT HE HAS NEVER ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY SINCE DISCONTINUING CONNECTIONS WITH WHITTAKER

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CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR EIGHT. PHILIP RENO CORROBORATED HIS BROTHERS STATEMENT THAT THEIR ONLY VISIT TO ABERDEEN WAS IN JULY, FORTYEIGHT, AT WHICH TIME FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO TOOK HIS CLOTHES, SEVERAL SUITCASES AND THE DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL MENTIONED ABOVE. REQUEST RICHMOND LOCATE AND INTERVIEW PROFESSOR EDWARD J. MC SHANE. DENVER LOCATE AND INTERVIEW JOHN L. KELLEY. KELLEY AND MC SHANE SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY QUESTIONED AS TO ANY KNOWLEDGE THEY HAVE OF RENO-S ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES, ALSO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF ANY RESTRICTED MATERIAL WHICH THEY MAY HAVE IN THEIR POSSESSION, AS WELL AS THEIR KNOWLEDGE AS TO HOW RENO OBTAINED RESTRICTED MATERIAL TO BE USED IN CONTEMPLATED BOOK. THESE INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IMMEDIATELY AND RESULTS TOGETHER WITH CURRENT ADDRESS, FORWARDED TO BUREAU AND NY BY TELETYPE IN ORDER THAT ASSISTANT AG DONEGAN MAY BE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED IN EVENT HE DESIRES TO SUBPOENA KELLEY AND MC SHANE BEFORE GJ IN NYC. THESE INTERVIEWS ARE BEING CONDUCTED AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF MR. DONEGAN AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT HUAC WOULD SUBPOENA KELLEY AND MC SHANE FOR PUBLIC HEARING IMMEDIATELY SHOULD THEY LEARN FOREGOING.

SCHEIDT

RICHMOND AND DENVER ADVISED

END

NY R 41 WA

cc: Mr. Hetcher

Kisseloff-3541

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DEC 17 9 23 AM '48

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cc: Mr. I
Mr. F
Mr. J

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 20, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

RECORDED - 28

74-1333-302

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS;
PERJURY,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

On December 16, 1948, Louis F. Budenz was interviewed in New York City concerning Alger Hiss. Budenz advised that he had never met Alger Hiss but understood that he was a member of the Communist Party connected with the Washington underground group. He stated he could not place the dates when he first heard of Hiss as a Communist Party member. He said that he can recall two instances when Hiss was mentioned in a discussion by Party members. The first discussion took place at the National Headquarters of the Communist Party during the time of the Hitler-Stalin Pact. Roy Hudson, Robert Winer and Budenz were present, as well as possibly some others, and they were discussing an attack on the "Daily Worker". Budenz stated that someone mentioned that Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman could not be too helpful because they were under attack at that time. Budenz stated that Alger Hiss was then mentioned by someone as a person who would be helpful and was referred to as a "good comrade".

Budenz said the second discussion took place in Jack Stachel's office sometime in 1945, at which time Eugene Dennis, Jack Stachel, Budenz and possibly Charles Krumbein were present. The subject being discussed at that time was the "Amerasia" case. Dennis stated that Lieutenant Roth, who you will recall was a subject in the "Amerasia" case, had suggested that Alger Hiss should be used to quash the case.

Budenz advised that he had furnished the above information to the House Committee on Un-American Activities in executive session.

Budenz advised that he did not know whether or not Priscilla Hiss, wife of Alger Hiss, or Donald Hiss was a member of the Communist Party.

In addition to the above information, Budenz advised during a previous interview on August 26, 1948, that during the Hitler-Stalin Pact, Eugene Dennis contacted him at the "Daily Worker" and stated that he had a technical difficulty and wanted to know if Budenz felt that one Howard Hunter in Washington would help him. Dennis advised that he did not wish to contact Alger Hiss since Hiss was under a "cloud" at the time. Budenz understood that Dennis meant that his technical difficulty was that he had used a fraudulent passport.

The above is being submitted for your information.

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

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:00 AM
DATE 12-20-48
BY

JEM:ejb

Kisseloff-3543

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 1 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

1742

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 53 16 8-43P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY R. LOUIS F. BUDENZ WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY CONCERNING ALGER HISS. HE ADVISED THAT HE NEVER MET ALGER HISS BUT UNDERSTOOD THAT HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP CONNECTED WITH THE WASHINGTON GROUP. BUDENZ STATED THAT HE COULD NOT PLACE THE DATE WHEN HE FIRST HEARD OF HISS AS A PARTY MEMBER. HE ADDED THAT HE CAN RECALL TWO INSTANCES WHEN HISS WAS MENTIONED IN A DISCUSSION BY PARTY MEMBERS. THE FIRST DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE DURING HITLER STALIN PACT AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. BUDENZ, ROY HUDSON AND BOB MINOR WERE PRESENT, POSSIBLY OTHERS. THEY WERE DISCUSSING AN ATTACK ON THE DAILY WORKER. SOMEONE MENTIONED THAT NATHAN WITT AND LEE PRESSMAN COULD NOT BE TOO HELPFUL BECAUSE THEY WERE UNDER ATTACK AT THE TIME. ALGER HISS WAS THEN MENTIONED BY SOMEONE AS ONE WHO WOULD BE HELPFUL. HE WAS MENTIONED AS A GOOD COMRADE. THE SECOND DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE IN JACK STACHEL-S OFFICE SOMETIME IN FORTYFIVE. PRESENT WERE EUGENE DENNIS, JACK STACHEL, LOUIS BUDENZ AND POSSIBLY CHARLES KRUMBEIN. THE SUBJECT BEING DISCUSSED WAS THE AMERASIA CASE. DENNIS STATED THAT

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LT. ANDREW ROTH HAD SUGGESTED THAT ALGER HISS SHOULD BE USED TO QUASH THE CASE. BUDENZ STATED THAT HE FURNISHED THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO THE HCUA IN EXECUTIVE SESSION. BUDENZ DID NOT KNOW WHETHER OR NOT PRISCILLA HISS OR DONALD HISS WERE MEMBERS OF CP. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION, BUDENZ DURING A PREVIOUS INTERVIEW ON AUGUST TWENTYSIXTH STATED THAT DURING THE HITLER STALIN PACT EUGENE DENNIS CONTACTED HIM, BUDENZ, AT THE DAILY WORKER AND STATED THAT HE HAD A TECHNICAL DIFFICULTY AND WANTED TO KNOW IF BUDENZ FELT THAT HOWARD HUNTER IN WASHINGTON WOULD HELP HIM. DENNIS CONTINUED THAT HE DID NOT WISH TO CONTACT ALGER HISS SINCE HISS WAS UNDER A CLOUD AT THE TIME. BUDENZ UNDERSTOOD THAT DENNIS-S TECHNICAL DIFFICULTY MEANT THAT HE HAD USED A FRAUDULENT PASSPORT.

SCHEIDT

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3547

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-20-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont, New York, while talking on another matter today, advised that Hedi Massing, alias Hedi Gumpert, had been asked by the HUAC to come down and testify and she was very reluctant to do so. He stated he was going to get in touch with Mr. Donegan and advise him of this development and suggest that Hedi Massing be placed under subpoena for the Grand Jury. He stated if Mr. Donegan should decide to subpoena her he wanted authority to serve the subpoena, and I told him, having in mind her cooperation with the Bureau, that necessary permission to serve the subpoena was granted to the New York Office.

HBF:cmw

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F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DEC 20 6 47 PM '48

MR. JONES

DEC 21 10 06 AM '48

Kisseloff-3549

VIA AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

SAC, New York

December 15, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 68 94-1333-304

EX-140

On December 14, 1948, the House Un-American Activities Committee turned over to the FBI Laboratory five 35 mm. negative films for copy and examination. These negatives were stated to be those previously referred to as the "pumpkin" microfilms. The negatives submitted were identified as follows:

(A) Grand Jury Exhibit #49.

(B) Grand Jury Exhibit #51.

(C) Grand Jury Exhibit #48.

(D) Grand Jury Exhibit #47.

(E) Grand Jury Exhibit #50.

With reference to negatives A and B, these are alleged to have been exposed many years ago but developed only within the last few weeks. Each contained approximately 30 exposures. Both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emulsion on the film was badly deteriorated. This condition was apparently caused by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. It is considered unusual that the latent image was even visible after the alleged lapse of time of approximately ten years. The fogging condition was typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date. One set of enlarged prints was made from each of these negatives. Many of the prints were illegible. However, 35 photographs were at least partially legible and in addition to the print made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

Film E was submitted with films A and B but was entirely black. Efforts were made to restore it and make it at least partially visible, but these efforts were unsuccessful.

Film C was a film allegedly both exposed and developed some years ago. This negative contained 22 exposures. It was a Kodak negative bearing identifying symbols as follows:

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

FLJ/de
30

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 15 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3550

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RECEIVED MAIL ROOM

It was in good condition and one set of enlarged prints was made from the negative. Three additional copies of each photograph were later made from the first set of prints.

Film D was also alleged to have been both exposed and developed some years ago. This negative contained 36 exposures. It was observed to bear the notation "Dupont 428 nitrate" along the edge of the negative at 12 inch intervals. It also bore frameemarkers 19 mm. apart. This negative was also in good condition and four enlarged prints were made directly from the negative.

The negatives prepared as a result of rephotographing the first prints made from films A, B and C are being retained in the Laboratory. There is, of course, no negative for film D since all prints were made direct from the original film.

A comparison was made between the material turned over to the Grand Jury and the documents developed from the film made available to the FBI Laboratory and no additional documents were developed from the film, however, the Committee made available to the Grand Jury a number of documents which were illegible. Some of these documents were developed so that they are now readable. A study is being made of these particular documents in an effort to more definitely identify the nature of them so they can be possibly identified with the originals in one of the Government agencies.

cc: Washington Field Office
cc: Baltimore

Kisseloff-3552

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : MR. J. E. MILNES

Time of call: 9:35 P.M.

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont of New York called. He wanted to know if a comparison had been made between the "65 Chambers documents" and the documents obtained from the development and enlargement of the microfilm to determine if they were made by the same typewriter. He also wanted to know if we had determined the make of the typewriter used in typing the documents obtained from the microfilm. I obtained the Lab report concerning this matter which appears in a memorandum from Mr. Sizoo to Mr. Harbo dated December 9, 1948. I advised Mr. Belmont that the Lab examination revealed that they were not made by the same typewriter and that no effort had been made to determine the type of machine used in making the microfilm documents since the documents in our possession were photostats.

Mr. Belmont wanted to know the results of the Bureau's examination of the microfilm received by us from the HUAC. I determined from Supervisor F. L. Jones that the microfilm was only received this morning and the examination had not been completed. Mr. Belmont desired to be advised of the results as soon as possible.

JEM:mer

Letter to

RECORDED - 66
EX-141

74-1333-304

4 DEC 21 1948

Kisseloff-3553

RECEIVED
DEC 30 2 44 PM '4F
INTERNAL INVESTIGATION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

D-88748 BU.

This is to advise that this office on December 12, 1948, while interviewing HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, ascertained that he could not recall having loaned ALGER HISS a typewriter but that he might have loaned HAROLD WILSON a typewriter, which typewriter he said he later sold to Mrs. PITTMAN B. POTTER shortly after his second marriage in February, 1941. WADLEIGH further advised that he purchased this typewriter, a Remington Portable, in London, England in 1928 or 1929. He felt that this typewriter was one which had been assembled in London for as he indicated, it had the English characteristics.

K3d

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, this office this date contacted Mrs. PITTMAN B. (MARGARET H.) POTTER, room 306, Annex #7, State Department, who willingly made available the typewriter which she stated she purchased from WADLEIGH.

Mrs. POTTER stated that she could not recall the exact date that she purchased this typewriter from WADLEIGH but that as best she could recall it was sometime around 1941. Mrs. POTTER was agreeable that this office retain this typewriter as long as any use was found for it in making comparative specimens.

For the information of the Bureau, this is a Remington Portable typewriter bearing a trade symbol of "Thrale and Reading Company, London". For further identification, it is noted that this typewriter has the pound insignia above the key bearing the numeral five.

It is requested that this typewriter be returned to this office after adequate examination has been afforded it in connection with instant investigation.

Brent

RECORDED - 68 74-1333-305
INDEXED - 68 F B I
DEC 20 1948

RWM:cl
74-94
Enclosure to Bureau by Special Messenger

EX-141

Kissel on 3395

cc - New York

Referred 12/17/48

RECEIVED
ESTIGATIVE DIVISION
DEC 29 4 08 PM '48
RECEIVED-ROSEN DIV. 6
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
DEC 30 9 14 AM '48
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
FBI
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
DEC 29 9 27 AM '48
FBI
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Rec'd for
4 pgs. dup
12/13 at 5:25 pm
jgs

Kisseloff-3556

RECORDED - 135

74-1333-306

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 15, 1948

To: SAC, Baltimore

EX-109

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 15, 1948.

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter
Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO 65-1642
FBI FILE NO 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-88853 BU

Examination requested by: Baltimore

Reference: Letter dated December 14, 1948

Deleted copy sent William A. Reuben and Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 & 7-24-74 respectively RD/Jak

Examination requested: Document

Specimens

K41 Letter addressed to "Mr. W. H. HILLSGRIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland.", dated "May 25, 1937.", beginning "Dear Mr. HILLSGRIST, I am sending to your office today..." and signed "PRISCILLA PARKER HISS", which bears known typewriting specimens.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K41 was typed by the same machine which typed the questioned K69, K17, K32, K35 and K40.

The evidence K41 will be returned as soon as photographic copies have been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

2 - New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Washington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/15/87 BY spmcallb

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 16 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-HARBO
DEC 12 2 05 PM '48

Kisseloff-3557

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION
DEC 15 5 02 PM '46
RECEIVED-HARBO
DEC 16 5 01 PM '46
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 16 5 02 PM '46
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

D-88853

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile no. 74-1333)

Re Washington Field teletype dated December 13, 1948, to Director and Baltimore and Baltimore teletype dated December 14, 1948, to Director, New York and Washington Field.

There is enclosed herewith a typewritten letter written by PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS (Mrs. ALGER HISS) to Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, dated May 25, 1937. The writer of the letter in question indicated her address on this letter as 1245 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The above-mentioned letter contains in substance an application for entrance into the Summer School at the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, for the session beginning June 7.

It is requested that the enclosed typewritten letter described above be compared with other known typewritten documents in this case.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

It is further requested that the enclosed specimen be returned to the Baltimore Office upon completion of the Laboratory examination in order that it may be returned to the University of Maryland.

The enclosed letter was contained in the records of Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, Assistant, Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, and was furnished by her to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on December 14, 1948.

WCP:KLA
65-1642
Encl.

ENCL
Return

Specimen returned in Lab. 12-15-48

RECORDED - 135 74-1333-306
INDEXED - 135
DEC 21 1948

X-109

Kisseloff-3559

RECEIVED
DEC 28 10 25 AM '94
INTERNAL INVESTIGATION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Feb 12-15
8

Kisseloff-3560

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C. December 15, 1948

SIC, Washington Field

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of the evidence submitted from your office on December 13, 1948.

RECORDED - 68 74-133-305
EX-141

RE: DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases,
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Deleted Copy Sent
by 7-8-77
YOUR FILE NO
FBI FILE NO
LAB. NO

Examination requested: Washington Field

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter Stephen Salant

Reference: Letter dated December 13, 1948

Deleted copy sent William A. Reuben and Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 and 7-24-74 respectively. RD Jah

Examination requested: Document

Specimens

K34 Remington Portable typewriter, SN [illegible], obtained from MRS. PITTMAN B. (MARGARET H.) POTTER, room 306, Annex #7, of the State Department.

G. I. R.-2

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

Typewriting specimens were taken from the typewriter, K34, which is listed above, with the following results obtained:

It was concluded that the typewriter, K34, did not type Q5 through Q8, nor was it used to type Q92, Q93 and Q96 through Q119.

A definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether or not the typewriter, K34, typed Q74 through Q81, Q84, Q85, and Q120 through Q131, due to the fact the questioned photostatic copies are not sufficiently clear.

The typewriter, K34, has been returned to the Washington Field office.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 13 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore

Fletcher

RECEIVED 1949

Kisseloff-3561

Kisseloff-3562

RECORDED - 135

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

387

SAC, Milwaukee — December 15, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 15, 1948.

Deleted copy sent William A. Rinehart and Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 and 7-24-74 respectively
RD/Dak

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-706
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-88854 BU

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter [illegible]

Examination requested by: Milwaukee

Reference: Letter dated December 14, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K43 A letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania January 29, 1930, to Dr. J. H. FISHER, Medical Director, signed by H. L. MARTIN.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The typewriting listed above as K43 has been compared with Q6 through Q69, K17, K32, K35, K40 and K41. A definite conclusion could not be reached regarding K43 in comparison with Q6 through Q69, K17, K32, K35, K40 and K41 due to the fact that K43 does not contain sufficient typewriting for a study to be made of characteristics in certain letters of typing. However, there were noticed a few typewriting characteristics appearing in specimens Q6 through Q69, K17, K32, K35, K40 and K41, which are in common with certain typewriting characteristics appearing in K43.

The evidence, K43, will be returned to the Milwaukee Office as soon as photographic copies have been completed.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

2 - New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
1 - Baltimore
1 - Philadelphia (65-4804)
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-3563

DEC 16 5 32 PM '4
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3564

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: FBI LABORATORY DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE 88854

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
Laboratory No. D-88546 BU
Bureau file 74-1333

Relet Milwaukee to Bureau attention Laboratory dated December 10, 1948.

Mr. JOHN L. HUGHES, Assistant Director, Agency Department, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on this date furnished the following described letter in the files of that company obtained from the policy file of one THOMAS F. GRADY (identical with the THOMAS F. GRADY alleged to have sold Woodstock typewriter to HARRY L. MARTIN of Fansler and Martin, Philadelphia):

K43.

K-13 - A typewritten letter dated January 29, 1930, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, Fansler and Martin, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., addressed to Dr. J. W. FISHER, Medical Director, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "THOMAS F. GRADY."

This letter accompanied the application of THOMAS F. GRADY for a policy of insurance, which application also bore the date January 29, 1930. GRADY at this time was employed by the West Disinfecting Company, but it is believed the typing is from the typewriter used in the office of FANSLER and MARTIN, sold by GRADY to that firm in 1924. ONE

The Laboratory is requested to conduct examinations in accordance with instructions previously furnished in this case.

1 ENCL

When the enclosed letter has served its purpose in this investigation, it should be returned to the Milwaukee Office in order that it may be returned to the files of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance.

CEL/ddc
65-786
Enclosure
AMSD-Registered
cc - Philadelphia (65-4204)
New York

RECORDED - 30

INDEXED - 30

74-1333-307

EX-76

Kisselloff-3565

DEC 21 1948

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 12/15/48 jl

Lab report 12/15/48 RCF:jl

RECEIVED
DEC 29 3 55 PM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY SN
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

December 16, 1948

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NORFOLK .....URGENT
SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. FOR INFORMATION NORFOLK OFFICE EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER ALLEGED BY MRS. ALGER HISS TO HAVE BEEN IN THEIR HOME IN WASHINGTON, D. C. DURING YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY SIX TO NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS ALLEGED THAT DOCUMENTS HE PRESENTED AT A PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION HEARING AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT WERE TYPEWRITTEN BY EITHER ALGER HISS OR WIFE PRISCILLA. MRS. HISS HAS STATED THAT SHE RECALLS RECEIVING A TYPEWRITER FROM HER FATHER THOMAS FANSLER, DECEASED, WHO WAS IN THE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND THAT AFTER NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT THE TYPEWRITER WAS DISPOSED OF BY HER TO A SECOND HAND DEALER IN WASHINGTON, D. C. INVESTIGATION DISCLOSES THAT MR. FANSLER WAS GENERAL AGENT FOR NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, AND WAS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH HARRY L. MARTIN FROM NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN TO LATER NINETEEN THIRTY. ACCORDING TO MARTIN, AT INCEPTION OF PARTNERSHIP A NEW WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WAS PURCHASED AND WHEN PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED FANSLER RETIRED TO AN APARTMENT IN WESTERN PHILADELPHIA. MARTIN IS CONVINCED THAT FANSLER TOOK TYPEWRITER WITH HIM. BY LETTER DATED DECEMBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, PHILADELPHIA OFFICE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU A LETTER DATED DECEMBER SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY ONE ADDRESSED "DEAR MISS HELLINGS" AND SIGNED "SINCERELY YOURS, DAISY FANSLER. DAISY FANSLER WAS SISTER OF PRISCILLA HISS. AT TIME ABOVE LETTER WAS PREPARED SHE WAS EMPLOYED FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA. DAISY REPORTEDLY RESIDED WITH THOMAS FANSLER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Neace
Miss Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

SENT VIA _____ M _____ Per _____

308

Kisseloff-3567

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

WHEN INSURANCE PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED AND RETIRED TO APARTMENT IN WEST PHILADELPHIA. TYPEWRITING IN ABOVE LETTER HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY BUREAU LABORATORY WITH TYPING APPEARING ON DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. NORFOLK SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW DAISY PARKER, SEVEN THREE EMERY OGDEN VIEW, NORFOLK, THREE, VIRGINIA, WHERE REPORTED LIVING IN RETIREMENT FOR FULL INFORMATION BY WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER OWNED BY HER DECEASED FATHER, THOMAS PARKER. EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE DISPOSITION OF THIS TYPEWRITER AND PARTICULARLY IF IT WAS GIVEN TO PRISCILLA OR ALGER HISS, AND FURTHER IF SHE KNOWS THAT IT WAS IN RESIDENCE OF HISS' IN WASHINGTON, DURING PERIOD NINETEEN THIRTY SIX TO NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. SHE SHOULD NOT BE APPRISED OF BUREAU'S POSSESSION OF LETTER DATED DECEMBER SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY ONE AND NO REFERENCE TO THIS SHOULD BE MADE UNLESS SHE VOLUNTEERS INFORMATION CONCERNING IT. ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO OBTAIN A SIGNED STATEMENT FROM HER IF INTERVIEW PRODUCTIVE AND PERTINENT. SUTEL. NEW YORK ORIGIN.

CC PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

HOOVER

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

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

Kisseloff-3568

SENT VIA _____ 1:35 P M Per _____

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 4261
Miami 26, Florida
December 15, 1948

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Attached is a clipping of the article by Edwin A. Lahey, Washington correspondent of the Knight newspapers, which I mentioned to you yesterday afternoon. A copy of this clipping was previously sent to the Bureau. As will be noted, Lahey seems to be terribly anxious to criticize the Bureau in spite of the fact that he tacitly admits that he knows none of the basic facts.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. Carson

C. H. CARSON
Special Agent in Charge

ENCL

CHC:JHK
Enclosure

RECORDED - 121

INDEXED - 121

EX-76

74-1325-309

6 DEC 23 1948

Kisseloff-3569

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 22 9 13 AM '48

DEC 21 5 00 PM '48
FBI

FROM DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ( )
Mr. Clegg ( )
Mr. Glavin ( )
Mr. Ladd ( )
Mr. Nichols ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tracy ( )
Mr. Gurnea ( )
Mr. Harbo ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Nease ( )
Miss Gandy ( )
( )

This is a bad article & ~~the~~ leads which really hurts the Bureau.

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
For Your Recommendation( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

Kisseloff-3571

DEC 55 11 37 AM '55
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
F B I
RECEIVED FROM
74-1955-309
DECLASSIFIED

RECEIVED-LADD
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
DEC 22 10 24 AM '48
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 22 11 31 AM '48
DEC 21 5 00 PM '4
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3572

Where Was FBI?

Role of Bureau In Chambers' Case Remains Mystery

By EDWIN A. LAHEY
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—By good police work over the years, and by adroit public relations, J. Edgar Hoover has managed to place his Federal Bureau of Investigation beyond critical scrutiny. It is the equivalent of treason today to question the efficiency of the FBI.

LAHEY

But where was the FBI in the Chambers-Hiss espionage business in the past nine years? The question becomes more painful as the House committee investigation unfolds, even if the evidence is full of contradictions.

It has been established that Whittaker Chambers, the ex-Communist, went to government officials after the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939, and told of the existence of a Communist ring inside the government, for which he had acted as a courier.

Chambers told his story to a number of responsible officials of the State department, A White House secretary and

Turn to Page 8-A, Col. 1

Role of FBI In Spy Case Is Mystery

Continued From Page 1

other government officials also heard of his charges.

Now we have public testimony for the first time that Chambers not only said in 1939 that a Communist ring existed, but that its members were looting the files of the State department.

Did the FBI have knowledge of Chambers' specific charges all this time? President Truman was vague about the matter the other day. He challenged a press conference assertion that the FBI did have knowledge of this charge, but conceded that the FBI has interrogated Chambers in the past and also investigated Alger Hiss, now accused by Chambers as one of the former State department officials who pilfered secret documents to be photographed for Soviet agents.

There is a tendency here to assume that there was a high level "fix" (at worst) or plain disinterest (at least) in the story supposedly told by Chambers in 1939.

This doesn't make sense. Hatred of Communists and the Soviet Union was intense in Washington after the Hitler-Stalin pact. The Reds didn't become "respectable" again until Hitler invaded Russia.

It is inconceivable that the Chambers story of Communist espionage could have been brushed off as "Red baiting" during the tense period that followed the announcement of the Hitler-Stalin pact.

Yet the evidence hints at the impossible. The testimony is that Chambers said that secret government files were being pilfered, and that he could furnish documentary proof of his charge. But the documents did not turn up until nine years later, when Chambers led investigators of the House committee to the hollow pumpkin on his farm.

Question: If Chambers did tell his story nine years ago, how did he manage to keep from the FBI the knowledge that he had the documentary evidence which has turned up at this late date?

We'll probably never get the answer to this one, because only the FBI could tell the story. And any answer would make the Department of Justice look a little bit silly.

Miami Herald
Dec. 11, 1948

7 - - - - - 09

Kisseloff-3573

12/19/48

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 19 8:45

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. CONFIRMING CONVERSATION WITH INSPECTOR HOWARD B. FLETCHER. FRANCIS B. SAYRE WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED AT HIS RESIDENCE WITH A VIEW TO INTERVIEWING HIM THIS EVENING IN ACCORDANCE WITH PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS. SAYRE ADVISED THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD CONTACTED HIM IN NYC AND SUBSEQUENTLY AN APPOINTMENT WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WAS MADE FOR TEN A.M. MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 20, IN THE OFFICE OF MR. GROSS, LEGAL COUNSEL TO STATE DEPARTMENT. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY MR. SAYRE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO HAVE HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN NYC POSPONED FROM 12-20-48 to TUESDAY MORNING 12-21-48 AT 10 A.M. SAYRE ADVISES THAT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING HIS APPEARANCE IN THE OFFICE OF MR. GROSS HE INTENDS TO PROCEED TO NYC. SAYRE APPEARED ENTIRELY COOPERATIVE AND SUGGESTED THAT HE BE CONTACTED AT THE OFFICE OF MR. GROSS LATE MONDAY MORNING 12-20-48 IF AN INTERVIEW WAS DESIRED AT THAT TIME. MR. SAYRE INDICATED THAT AN INTERVIEW PRIOR TO HIS APPOINTMENT ON MONDAY MORNING WOULD NOT BE CONVENIENT. SAYRE FURTHER ADVISED THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD SUGGESTED TO HIM THAT HE NOT FURNISH ANY INFORMATION TO ANYBODY PRIOR TO THEIR INTERVIEW WITH HIM ON MONDAY MORNING. HE ADDED THAT HE DID NOT FEEL THAT THIS APPLIED TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FBI. ANNABELLE NEWCOMB, SECRATARY TO MR. SAYRE, WAS CONTACTED DURING THE EVENING OF 12-19-48

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED - 25

74-1233-310

F B I

12 DEC 28 1948

Memo to AG 12-20-48

Fletcher previously advised

Kisseloff-3574

1949

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
Dec 19 10 03 PM '42

PAGE 2

RELATIVE TO AN INTERVIEW OF HER REQUESTED BY THE BUREAU. SHE REQUESTED THAT, BECAUSE OF FATIGUE SHE NOT BE INTERVIEWED ON THIS DATE. AN APPOINTMENT WAS MADE TO INTERVIEW HER AT TWELVE NOON ON MONDAY 12-20-48. WFO AWAITING BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

HOTTEL WAL

74-94

end of page 2

RECEIVED-FLETCHER
DEC 19 10 03 PM '48

Kisseloff-3576

DEC 19 8 PM '48

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
DEC 19 10 03 PM '93

DEC 19

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 1 19 11-38A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. SS. NEW AMSTERDAM DOCKED HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY SEVEN AM THIS DATE, AND AGENTS ACCOMPANIED BY DEPUTY US MARSHAL THOMAS FARSAN BOARDED VESSEL IN COMPANY OF CUSTOMS AGENTS. USM SERVED SUBPOENA ON FRANCIS B. SAYRE IN HIS CABIN NO. TWO SEVEN SEVEN AT SEVEN TEN A.M. USM SUBSEQUENTLY SERVED SUBPOENA ON ANNABELLE NEWCOMB IN HER CABIN NO. TWO TWO ONE AT SEVEN TWENTY AM. SAYRE INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE AND HE ADVISED THAT WHILE EN ROUTE TO US, HE HAD RECEIVED A CABLEGRAM FROM THE HUAC, REQUESTING HIS PRESENCE AS A WITNESS BEFORE THAT COMMITTEE ON THE MORNING OF DEC. TWENTY SECOND. HE ADVISED THAT HE OBSERVED THAT INSTANT SUBPOENA SERVED BY THE USM CALLED FOR HIS PRESENCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, NYC ON THE MORNING OF DEC. TWENTY NEXT. HE STATED HIS PLANS WERE TO PROCEED TO WASH, DC, ELEVEN THIRTY AM THIS DATE AND ALTHOUGH HE HAD NO INTENTION OF IGNORING THE GRAND JURY SUBPOENA,

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED - 25

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12 DEC 23 1948

Kisseloff-3578

TWO COPIES ENC

cc: Mr. Ladd

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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Kisseloff-3579

WA1 PAGE TWO

HE WAS DESIROUS OF KNOWING WHETHER AN EXTENSION OF TIME COULD BE GRANTED IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HE HAS BEEN AWAY FROM HOME SINCE AUGUST, FORTY EIGHT, AND HAS CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS TO TAKE CARE OF IN THE STATE DEPT. ON MONDAY. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE ROBERT CLARK OF THE STATE DEPARTEMNT IN NYC, ENTERED THE CABIN DURING THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. SAYRE. MR. CLARK ADVISED MR. SAYRE THAT HE HAD INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE STATE DEPT. FOR MR. SAYRE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE ON MONDAY MORNING. PRIOR TO MR. CLARK-S ARRIVAL IN THE CABIN, AGENTS DISCUSSED BRIEFLY MR. SAYRE-S KNOWLEDGE OF MR. HISS AND HIS ACTIVITIES WHEN LATTER WAS MR. SAYRE-S ASSISTANT IN THE STATE DEPT. MR. SAYRE REPLIED THAT SINCE HE HAS BEEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY SINCE AUGUST OF THIS YEAR, IT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR HIM TO REVIEW ALL OF THE FACTS AVAILABLE, AND PARTICULARLY TO STUDY IN DETAIL THE DOCUMENTS WHICH MR. HISS IS ALLEGED TO HAVE TURNED OVER TO MR. CHAMBERS, AND HE UNDERSTANDS HAD BEEN INTRODUCED IN A CIVIL SUIT IN BALTIMORE IN NOVEMBER OF THIS YEAR. HE RELATED THAT

END PAGE TWO

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HE WAS WILLING TO COOPERATE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT WITH THE AUTHORITIES, BUT FELT THAT IN SUCH A MATTER AS THIS, HE WOULD HAVE TO GIVE IT SERIOUS CONSIDERATION AND STUDY BEFORE HE WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING INSTANT MATTER. MR. SAYRE WHO WAS MOST COOPERATIVE, INQUIRED WHETHER THERE WAS A POSSIBLE CHANCE OF HIS APPEARANCE AT THE GRAND JURY IN NY BEING DELAYED A DAY OR TWO UNTIL SUCH TIME AS HE FEELS SUFFICIENTLY FAMILIAR WITH THE FACTS IN THIS CASE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS WHICH MAY BE PRESENTED TO HIM. IT WAS POINTED OUT TO MR. SAYRE THAT MR. T.J. DONEGAN WAS THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WHO WAS HANDLING THE MATTER BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, AND THAT ANY DECISION RELATIVE TO THE POSTPONMENT OF MR. SAYRE-S APPEARANCE WOULD NECESSARILY HAVE TO COME FROM MR. DONEGAN, BUT IF MR. SAYRE WOULD CONTACT THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE IN WASHINGTON, IT WAS FELT THE DECISION COULD BE REACHED AS TO WHEN MR. DONEGAN DESIRED HIS APPEARANCE. MR. SAYRE STATED THAT HIS RESIDENCE IS FOUR EIGHT FIVE THREE ROCKWOOD PARKWAY, WASHINGTON, TELEPHONE ORDWAY THREE FOUR THREE FOUR, THAT HE PLANNED TO BE IN HIS OFFICE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT EARLY MONDAY MORNING, AND COULD BE REACHED THERE THROUGH TELEPHONE NO. FIVE SIX HUNDRED, EXT. THREE EIGHT SIX ZERO. MISS ANNABELLE NEWCOMB,

END PAGE THREE

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FOUR SEVEN ZERO SEVEN CONNECTICUT AVENUE NORTHWEST, APARTMENT ONE ONE THREE, TELEPHONE EMERSON SIX EIGHT HUNDRED, WAS INTERVIEWED BRIEFLY BY AGENTS. SHE RELATED THAT SHE WAS VERY UPSET BY ALL OF THE PUBLICITY GIVEN TO THIS CASE AND PARTICULARLY TO MR. HISS. SHE RELATED SHE DID NOT FEEL THAT SHE WAS IN A POSITION AT THIS TIME TO BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING THE PERIOD DURING WHICH SHE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH MR. HISS. IT WAS APPARENT TO AGENTS THAT MR. SAYRE DESIRED TO DELAY THE APPEARANCE OF MISS NEWCOMB BEFORE THE GRAND JURY UNTIL A LATER DATE, PROBABLY AT THE TIME THAT HE WOULD TESTIFY. DURING THE TIME AGENTS WERE ABOARD SHIP, THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE HUAC MADE ANY ATTEMPTS TO SERVE A SUBPOENA OR OTHERWISE COMMUNICATE WITH MR. SAYRE. THERE WERE SEVERAL NEWSPAPER MEN ABOARD WHO DESIRED AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. SAYRE AND THE PUBLICITY DIRECTOR FOR THE HOLLAND AMERICAN LINE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN INTERVIEW OF MR. SAYRE BY THE PRESS AT SEVEN FIFTY AM.

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WA1 PAGE FIVE

MR. SAYRE STATED TO AGENTS THAT IT WAS HIS PLAN NOT TO MAKE ANY OFFICIAL COMMENT TO THE PRESS IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE. MR. T.J. DONEGAN HAS REQUESTED THAT AGENTS OF THE WFO CONTACT MR. SAYRE EARLY THIS EVENING TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE HAS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO REFRESH HIS RECOLLECTION INSOFAR AS HIS ASSOCIATION WITH HISS IS CONCERNED SO THAT HE CAN BE INTERVIEWED. IF MR. SAYRE-S RECOLLECTION HAS NOT BEEN REFRESHED, IT IS DONEGAN-S SUGGESTION THAT SAYRE NOT BE INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS OF THE WFO, BUT THIS MATTER BE HANDLED BY AGENTS OF THE NY OFFICE AT THE TIME WHEN MR. SAYRE ANSWERS HIS SUBPOENA IN THIS CITY. DONEGAN ALSO REQUESTED THE SAME PROCEDURE BE FOLLOWED IN CONNECTION WITH ANNABELLE NEWCOMB.

SCHEIDT

WORR NEXT TO LAST LINE IN FIVXX FIFTH PAGE ~~XXXX~~ SECONDWORD IS DONEGAN

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The Attorney General

December 20, 1948

Director, FBI

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERVIEW OF FRANCIS B. SAYRE AND MISS ANNABELLE NEWCOMB

On December 17, 1948, Mr. T. J. Donegan requested the New York Office of this Bureau to interview Mr. Francis B. Sayre and Miss Annabelle Newcomb, his secretary, immediately upon their arrival in the United States. Mr. Sayre is United States representative to the United Nations Trade Council and was formerly Assistant Secretary of State and immediate supervisor of Alger Hiss in 1938. He was returning from Paris where he had been on United Nations business.

The SS New Amsterdam docked at Hoboken, New Jersey, at 7:00 A.M., December 19, 1948. Special Agents of the New York Office, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal Thomas Farsan, boarded the vessel in company of customs agents. Marshal Farsan served the subpoena on Francis B. Sayre in his cabin #277 at 7:10 A.M. Marshal Farsan subsequently served a subpoena on Annabelle Newcomb in her cabin #221 at 7:30 A.M.

Mr. Sayre was interviewed by the Special Agents of the New York Office and he advised that while en route to the United States he had received a cablegram from the House Committee on un-American Activities requesting his presence as a witness before that Committee on the morning of December 22. He stated that he observed the subpoena served by Marshal Farsan called for his presence before the Grand Jury in New York City on the morning of December 20, next. He commented that his plans were to proceed to Washington, D. C. at 11:30 A.M., December 19, and although he had no intention of ignoring the Grand Jury subpoena, he was desirous of knowing whether an extention of time could be granted in view of the fact that he had been away from home since August, 1948, and has considerable business to take care of in the State Department on Monday.

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Special Agent in Charge Robert Clark, State Department in New York City, entered the cabin during the interview with Mr. Sayre. Mr. Clark informed Mr. Sayre that he had instructions from the State Department for Mr. Sayre to communicate with the Department of Justice as early as possible on Monday morning.

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Prior to Mr. Clark's arrival, the Special Agents of this Bureau had discussed briefly with Mr. Sayre his knowledge of Mr. Hiss and the activities of Hiss when he was Mr. Sayre's assistant in the State Department. Mr. Sayre replied that since he had been out of the country since August, 1948, it would be necessary for him to review all of the facts available, and particularly, to study in detail the documents which Mr. Hiss is alleged to have turned over to Mr. Chambers and he understands had been introduced in a Civil Suit in Baltimore in November of this year.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lamb
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ASB:eew

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:00 P.M.
DATE 12-22-48
BY

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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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Kisseloff-3589

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Sayre related that he was willing to cooperate to the fullest extent with the authorities but felt that in such a matter as this he would have to give it serious consideration and study before he would be in a position to answer any questions concerning instant matter. He inquired as to whether there was a possible chance of his appearance at the Grand Jury in New York being delayed a day or two until such time as he feels sufficiently familiar with the facts in this case to answer any questions which may be presented to him. Mr. Sayre was informed by the Special Agents that this was a matter for the consideration of Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who was handling the matter before the Grand Jury, but if Mr. Sayre would contact the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., it was felt that the decision could be reached as to when Mr. Donegan desired his appearance.

Mr. Sayre stated that his residence is 4853 Rockwood Parkway, Washington, D. C., telephone Ordway 3434; that he planned to be in his office in the State Department early Monday morning and could be reached there through telephone number Republic 5600, extension 3860.

Miss Annabelle Newcomb, 4707 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Apartment 113, telephone Emerson 6800, was interviewed briefly by the Special Agents. She related that she was very upset by all of the publicity given to this case and particularly to Mr. Hiss. She related that she did not feel that she was in a position at this time to be interviewed concerning the period during which she was associated with Mr. Hiss.

During the time the Special Agents were aboard ship there was no indication that the House Committee on un-American Activities made any attempts to serve a subpoena or otherwise communicate with Mr. Sayre. There were several newspapermen aboard who desired an interview with Mr. Sayre and the Publicity Director for the Holland American Line made arrangements for an interview of Mr. Sayre by the press at 7:30 A.M. Mr. Sayre stated to the Special Agents that it was his plan not to make any official comment to the press in connection with instant case.

Subsequently, Mr. T. J. Donegan requested that Special Agents in Washington, D. C. contact Mr. Sayre early the evening of December 19 to determine whether he has had an opportunity to refresh his recollection in so far as his association with Alger Hiss is concerned so that he could be interviewed. Mr. Donegan also suggested that if Mr. Sayre's recollection had not been refreshed that he be interviewed in New York by Special Agents when he answers his subpoena in that city. Mr. Donegan requested that the same procedure be followed in connection with Annabelle Newcomb.

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

Special Agents contacted Mr. Sayre on the evening of December 19 and he advised that a representative of the Department of Justice had contacted him in New York City and that subsequently an appointment with representatives of the Department of Justice was made for 10:00 A.M., Monday morning, December 20, in the William of Mr. Gross, Legal Counsel to the State Department. Further, arrangements

Kisseloff-3590

had been made by Mr. Sayre with the Department of Justice to have his appearance before the Grand Jury in New York City postponed from December 20 to Tuesday, December 21, at 10:00 A.M. He advised that immediately following his appearance in the office of Mr. Gross he intends to proceed to New York City. He suggested that he be contacted at the office of Mr. Gross late Monday morning, December 20, if an interview was desired at that time. He indicated that an interview prior to his appointment on Monday morning would not be convenient. Mr. Sayre further advised that representatives of the Department of Justice have suggested to him that he not furnish any information to anybody prior to their interview with him Monday morning. He added that he did not feel that this applied to representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Miss Annabelle Newcomb was contacted during the evening of December 19 relative to an interview. However, she requested that because of fatigue she not be interviewed on this date. An appointment was made to interview her at 12:00 noon on Monday, December 20.

INTERVIEW OF MISS ANNABELLE NEWCOMB, DECEMBER 20, 1948

Special Agents of the Washington Field Office interviewed Miss Annabelle Newcomb on the above date. She advised that she first became aware of Alger Hiss at the time he was appointed assistant to Mr. Sayre. She knew nothing of him prior to that time. She alleged, in regard to typewriters, that while she was in Mr. Sayre's Office in the State Department she had never used a Woodstock Typewriter. She was unable to recall that Alger Hiss had ever made any unusual requests of her stenographic ability for completing any material and she was unable to state any occasion that Alger Hiss or any other person had taken any material from Mr. Sayre's Office but explained that she would not necessarily know if such action had taken place.

She was questioned concerning her personal knowledge, as well as any knowledge, she might have of any association between Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers and persons named by Chambers as appearing in the espionage conspiracy and she advised that she knew of no such association and had no personal knowledge or recollection of any of them other than that obtained from recent newspaper accounts.

The foregoing is for your information.

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

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

Kisseloff-3591

The Attorney General

December 21, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 20, 1948, concerning the obtaining of the film in instant case from the House Un-American Activities Committee for the purpose of having it examined by the DuPont Company and the Eastman Kodak Company in order to ascertain the identity and competency of witnesses to establish the date of manufacture of this film.

Arrangements have been made for a Bureau Agent accompanied by William Wheeler, investigator for the House Committee, to contact the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, and the DuPont Plant at Parlin, New Jersey, for the purpose of determining the date of the manufacture of the five rolls of film in question. It is understood that four of these rolls of film were manufactured by Eastman, the other roll being manufactured by DuPont.

You will be promptly advised as soon as the necessary information concerning this film is ascertained. The Bureau Agent and Mr. Wheeler are today in Rochester, New York, in connection with this matter.

CC - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

JWP:DHB:IGS

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:00 AM
DATE 12-23-48
BY

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5 DEC 27 1948

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

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The Attorney General

December 22, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 21, 1948, concerning the examination of film by the DuPont and Eastman Kodak Companies.

Information has been received that the roll of film in this case designated as the Grand Jury Exhibit #47 has been examined by the DuPont Company in Parlin, New Jersey. George F. Hunter, Chief Supervisor, Finishing Area, DuPont Photograph Products Department at Parlin, New Jersey, after examining this roll of film has stated that he is willing to testify that it was manufactured either in December, 1936, or June, 1944. In this regard, it has been ascertained that the imprinted code number 428, which appears on this roll, was used by the DuPont people for film manufactured in December, 1936, and again used for film produced in June, 1944.

Walter Dewey Baldsiefen, Group Leader in charge of Emulsion Research, DuPont Photograph Products Department at Parlin, New Jersey, after examining the film has stated he will testify that it is a coarse grained film and that the bulk of film made by DuPont after 1939 is of the fine grain type, approximately 95% being of the latter type. Mr. Baldsiefen will further testify that fine grain film should have been used for this purpose (the copying of documents), and that fine grain film has been manufactured by DuPont only since and not prior to 1939.

The additional four rolls of film in this case have been examined by experts at the Eastman Company at Rochester, New York. The roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #49 has been identified as having been manufactured during the first half of 1937. The roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #48 has been identified as having been manufactured in the last half of 1937. The film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #50, an exposed roll, cannot be identified as Eastman film with certainty although the experts have indicated it is probably of Eastman manufacture. The roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #51 cannot be determined as to the date of manufacture although it is possible, according to the Eastman experts, to take a strip of this film and after a two or three day period of analysis to be able to determine probably whether it was manufactured prior to February of 1939.

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

JWP:dhb

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It was ascertained that either of the following individuals, both of whom are long-time Eastman employees, may be used for purposes of subpoena:

Henry T. Ireland, Superintendent of Cine and Heat Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York.

Joseph C. Golen, Assistant Superintendent of same department with the same address as above.

The above is for your additional information in this matter.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

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

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-21-2010

SECRET

SAC, Washington Field

December 20, 1948

Director, FBI

74-1333-375

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.,
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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The following information has been received from [redacted]

(U) [redacted]

(U) [redacted]

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Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning Mrs. F. F. Wadleigh, mentioned above. (4) u

Should any information be developed during the investigation of Henry Julian Wadleigh in instant case which can be identified with Mrs. F. F. Wadleigh, as being a possible relative of Henry Wadleigh, the Bureau should be advised. (4) u

cc: New York

FLJ:EHW

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 10320 PWK/lm 4-23-81
REASON FOR EXTENSION 1
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-23-91

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4-2, 1-3
DATE OF REVIEW 11-13-90

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
DEC 20 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62 JAN 5 1949

SECRET

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

DETERMINATION OF AGE OF FILM
IN POSSESSION OF HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

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

In accordance with your instruction, I secured the name of Special Agent Robert K. McQueen of the Washington Field Office as the Bureau Agent who would go with the House investigator to make the necessary inquiries of the Eastman Kodak Company and the DuPont Company. I furnished this name immediately to Mr. Nichols. He called back in a few minutes and stated that William Wheeler, investigator for the House Committee, was going out on this matter and that he could be reached at Branch 1343 on the Capitol Code Exchange; that Wheeler wanted to go tonight.

I talked to Special Agent McQueen and to Supervisor Delavigne of the Washington Field Office. I advised them that Special Agent McQueen was to accompany Wheeler to the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, and to the DuPont plant at Parlin, New Jersey, for the purpose of determining the date of the manufacture of the various rolls of film, five in number. Four were understood to be of Eastman production; the other of DuPont. I explained that inquiries at Washington had reflected that the Eastman film was manufactured in 1937, the DuPont film either in December, 1936, or in June, 1944. The purpose of the trip now was to get a positive statement as to the date of manufacture and the name of competent witnesses to testify as to the date of manufacture.

While Special Agent McQueen and Supervisor Delavigne were present, I talked with SAC Maynor of Buffalo, New York, and advised him that Special Agent McQueen and Wheeler would be in Rochester in the morning; that they wanted to contact the Eastman Company; and requested that he make arrangements to facilitate the contact. He advised that they should contact Resident Agent Charles Harkins, who would make the necessary arrangements.

I also instructed Special Agent McQueen that when they were ready to proceed to Parlin, New Jersey, he telephone his office in Washington and advise of his probable arrival there, so that arrangements could be made at the DuPont Company to facilitate the check there. When I receive word as to their probable arrival in Parlin, New Jersey, I will telephone the Baltimore Office in order that they can make the necessary arrangements. It will be recalled that the Baltimore Office previously advised that this contact should be made with the DuPont Company in Wilmington.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI, Atten: Supervisor Lish Whitson DATE: 11/25/48

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS; WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ESPIONAGE - R

Re telephone conversations of November 24, last, between MR. WHITSON and SAC McFARLIN regarding captioned case.

Enclosed are photostatic copies of sixty-five pages of typewritten material together with photostatic copies of five pages of handwritten material. Same were obtained on Nov. 24, last, from MR. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md., attorney for MR. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, by Agents DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE. The Agents executed a receipt for this material but it need not be returned to MR. CLEVELAND. The enclosures are photostatic copies of documents presented by MR. CHAMBERS during his pre-trial deposition in connection with the pending libel suit filed by HISS against CHAMBERS. The deposition was made during the afternoon of Nov. 17, 1948, in the office of MR. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore, principal attorney for MR. HISS.

The original documents are presently in New York City being examined by a private document examiner named HILTON, employed by ELBRIDGE W. STEIN, whose address is available in the New York telephone directory. The original documents are to be returned to MR. CLEVELAND at Baltimore on Friday morning, November 26, 1948, at which time they will be lent to the Baltimore Office. The originals will then be transmitted to the Bureau. The original documents were taken to New York City by MR. HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., of the law firm Cravath, Swain and Moore of New York City, 15 Broad Street, NYC, attorneys for TIME magazine and associated with MR. CLEVELAND in representing CHAMBERS in said libel action.

The enclosed photostatic copies are the only ones available at present, however, MR. CLEVELAND, MR. MARBURY, and the law firm of Cravath, Swain and Moore possess a set of photostatic copies.

As explained telephonically to MR. WHITSON, the deposition made to date by MR. and MRS. CHAMBERS occurred on November 4, 5, 16, and the forenoon of the 17th, last. The injection of the documents by CHAMBERS, which he alleges he obtained from HISS, has lengthened the proceedings inasmuch as MR. MARBURY states he has many more questions bearing directly on the documents to ask CHAMBERS.

Approximately 100 pages of the deposition taken on the afternoon of Nov. 17, 1948, all bearing directly on the enclosed documents, have not been transcribed to date by MR. T. EDWARD McDONALD, shorthand reporter, 150 Equitable Bldg.,

Enclosures to Internal Security Section 11-29-48

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Kisseloff-3601

L/Dir., from Ba.
11/25/48
Alger Hiss; Whittaker Chambers
Espionage - R

following request of MR. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. MR. McDONALD was supposed to have received instructions on Monday, Nov. 22, 1948, pertaining to the transcription of this portion of the testimony but to date he has received no instructions from MR. CAMPBELL in this regard.

The testimony for the three and one-half days to noon, Nov. 17, 1948, has been transcribed and distributed as follows: Original and three copies to MR. MARBURY, two copies to MR. CLEVELAND, and one copy retained by MR. McDONALD. MR. McDONALD's copy is available to the Bureau at a price as yet unknown. Extra copies of the transcript of testimony from noon, Nov. 17, 1948, on can undoubtedly be obtained on request from MR. McDONALD, but such an order should probably be placed before transcription commences.

One of MR. MARBURY's copies of the transcript has been sent to an unknown law firm in New York City associated with MR. MARBURY in representing HISS in the libel suit. The original and the other two copies of the transcript are still in MR. MARBURY's possession.

One of MR. CLEVELAND's copies of the transcript has been sent to Cravath, Swain and Moore, while the second copy is still in his possession.

No opportunity has been had to date by this Office to review the testimony taken during the first three and one-half days of the deposition. The Bureau is requested to advise if two transcripts of the complete deposition of MR. and MRS. CHAMBERS is desired or only two copies of that portion relating directly to the documents.

The Baltimore Office requests that it be furnished with a complete set of photostatic copies of the enclosures in anticipation of an early interview with MR. HISS. Arrangements were made with MR. MARBURY to have MR. HISS available for interview in the Baltimore Office on Nov. 26, 27 or 29, 1948, but such arrangements have been canceled in view of the Bureau's desire to have CHAMBERS' testimony regarding the documents available prior to interviewing HISS.

The Bureau is also requested to advise whether it is desired that HISS be interviewed regarding the entire deposition or only regarding that portion relating to the documents. In this connection, MR. MARBURY has stated that

Kisseloff-3602

L/Dir., from Ba.
11/25/48
Alger Hiss; Whittaker Chambers
Espionage - R

the three and one-half days testimony to noon, Nov. 17, 1948, deals primarily with a "rehash" of CHAMBERS' testimony before the HCUA as well as CHAMBERS' background and life-long activities in detail. MR. MARBURY is convinced that CHAMBERS is and has been a "bad actor" and stated that the three and one-half days testimony and his investigation developed a lot of "dirt" in CHAMBERS' past. MR. MARBURY was particularly impressed with the fact that CHAMBERS never produced the documents for patriotic reasons but only to "save his skin" in a libel suit.

MR. MARBURY stated that on Nov. 18, 1948, he went to New York City and showed a photostatic copy of the documents to HISS. HISS admitted that the sixty-five letter-sized typewritten documents appear to be authentic copies of State Department documents and that four of the five smaller sheets appear to be in his handwriting. HISS denied having given any of this material to CHAMBERS and wondered who stole same from the State Department and from his desk in the State Department and gave it to CHAMBERS.

According to MR. CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS claims he kept these documents for safe-keeping from sometime in 1938 to Nov. 14, 1948. In case something happened to him, CHAMBERS left instructions to turn these documents over to proper authorities. These instructions were in a sealed envelope in the possession of a man named LEVINE, full name and address unknown, a nephew of MRS. CHAMBERS and a lawyer in Brooklyn, New York. CHAMBERS told MR. CLEVELAND that until he opened the envelope on Nov. 14, 1948, he did not recall its exact contents or that the documents were so extensive. CHAMBERS also advised MR. CLEVELAND that previous documents of a similar character received by him from HISS in 1937 and 1938 were turned over to COLONEL BUKHOFF (phonetic). However, the documents now involved were retained by CHAMBERS and not turned over to BUKHOFF because CHAMBERS, at that time in 1938, intended to break with the Communist Party. CHAMBERS' conscientious reluctance to "go all out for HISS," for whom MR. CLEVELAND claims CHAMBERS still has a sincere affection and admiration, caused CHAMBERS' delay in producing these documents sooner in this libel proceeding and in the previous HCUA investigation.

No further action will be taken by the Baltimore Office after the transmittal of the original documents described herein unless advised otherwise by the Bureau.

FGJ:arf
65-new
Enclosures
REGISTERED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Kisseloff-3603

SAC, New York

November 26, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached for the information of the New York and Washington Field Offices are copies of a communication directed to the SAC, Baltimore, re "Whittaker Chambers, Internal Security - R," dated November 24, 1948, and its attachment, a communication dated November 23, 1948, from Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, re "Testimony of Whittaker Chambers Before Grand Jury."

You will note from the remarks of Mr. Campbell that if prosecutive action is instituted against Whittaker Chambers by reason of the testimony given before the Grand Jury, New York will, of course, be office of prosecution.

Washington Field is being furnished with copies of these items because of its interest in matters affecting both Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers.

cc-Washington (with enclosure)
Baltimore (with enclosure)

G.I.R.-7

LW:aop

NOV 29 1948

74-1333-317X

RECORDED - 52

71 NOV 29 1948

Kisseloff-3604

LEPC V WU AC56 NL PD

LOSANGELES CALIF DEC 13 1948

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS

PENTAGON BLDG WASHDC

IN THE INTEREST OF SECURITY REGULATIONS WERE THE NEW YORK GRAND JURORS CLEARED SECURITY WISE BEFORE VIEWING THE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IN THE CHAMBERS CASE? FOR THAT MATTER HAS THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE BEEN CLEARED? IF THE MATERIAL HAS BEEN DECLASSIFIED PRAY PUBLICIZE THE FACT SO THAT THOSE OF US COGNIZANT OF SECURITY REGULATIONS MAY SLEEP EASIER: CERTAINLY THERE CAN BE NO NEED IN THE WORLD HEARING WHAT THE MOCROFILM CONTIN IF IT IS STILL CLASDXXXXXX CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

RICHARD M MACE 1140 1/2 ARAPAHOE STREET

61CA CDEC 14

1140 1/2

260

Rec'd from IDA 12/16/48

Richard M Mace

Los Angeles Calif

FROM

MSG NO RECORDED 138

D. T. G. Dec 13/NFT

ACTION 1D

MC IN NO. 65794

174-1335-38

F B I

34 DEC 23 1948

Cleared for release with Mr. Lovely USPF Ft. Meade 2/6/76

Kisseloff-3605

cc - Rep Jay David Whittaker

Chas Kersten - Newark

DEC 14 1948

DISTRIBUTION

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SP DIST

S

COPIES DESTROYED:

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DEC 17 1 39 PM '78

INTERNATIONAL

F B I

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3606

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Baltimore, Maryland
November 29, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RE: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re telephone conversation November 26 last between Mr. HOWARD W. FLETCHER of the Bureau and Special Agent in Charge McFARLIN concerning this case.

There are enclosed to the Bureau two stenographic transcripts of the deposition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were furnished to the Baltimore Office by court reporter T. EDWARD McDONALD, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Maryland. An additional copy of this transcript is being retained in the Baltimore Office.

There are also enclosed in accordance with Bureau instructions, the original documents which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS alleges he received from ALGER HISS. These original documents were turned over to Agents of this office by Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND of the firm of Semmes, Bowen and Semmes, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 26, 1948. These originals are numbered one to forty-seven, inclusive, and were introduced in the pre-trial deposition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the case of Hiss vs. Chambers pending in the District Court of the United States, Fourth District of Maryland. Exhibits numbers one to four, inclusive, are handwritten notes on small pieces of white paper. Exhibits numbers five to forty-seven are letter-size, typewritten, white sheets. There are a total of sixty-five pages of the typewritten exhibits. Each of these original documents has been identified with the signature of the court reporter T. E. McDONALD at the time the deposition was taken from CHAMBERS. Also included is a stained manila envelope approximately 8 3/4" x 12". This envelope, according to attorney CLEVELAND, was the envelope that CHAMBERS claimed he had kept the documents in since the time of his receiving them from HISS. It is not alleged, however, that the envelope was furnished to CHAMBERS by HISS.

The Bureau is requested to advise the Baltimore Office after these documents and testimony have been reviewed so that arrangements can be made

RECORDED - 138

174-1[illegible]-319

Kisseloff-3607 II

DEC 23 1948

Director, FBI
November 29, 1948

to interview ALGER HISS as previously requested by the Bureau. In the interim the interview with HISS is being deferred.

Very truly yours,

M. W. McFARLIN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures

RJL:mcm
65-1642

REGISTERED MAIL TO BUREAU
cc: New York
Washington Field

Baltimore, Maryland
November 29, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RE: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re telephone conversation November 26 last between Mr. HOWARD W. FLETCHER of the Bureau and Special Agent in Charge McFARLIN concerning this case.

There are enclosed to the Bureau two stenographic transcripts of the deposition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were furnished to the Baltimore Office by court reporter T. EDWARD McDONALD, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Maryland. An additional copy of this transcript is being retained in the Baltimore Office.

There are also enclosed in accordance with Bureau instructions, the original documents which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS alleges he received from ALGER HISS. These original documents were turned over to Agents of this office by Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND of the firm of Semmes, Bowen and Semmes, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 26, 1948. These originals are numbered one to forty-seven, inclusive, and were introduced in the pre-trial deposition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the case of Hiss vs. Chambers pending in the District Court of the United States, Fourth District of Maryland. Exhibits numbers one to four, inclusive, are handwritten notes on small pieces of white paper. Exhibits numbers five to forty-seven are letter-size, typewritten, white sheets. There are a total of sixty-five pages of the typewritten exhibits. Each of these original documents has been identified with the signature of the court reporter T. E. McDONALD at the time the deposition was taken from CHAMBERS. Also included is a stained manila envelope approximately 8 3/4" x 12". This envelope, according to attorney CLEVELAND, was the envelope that CHAMBERS claimed he had kept the documents in since the time of his receiving them from HISS. It is not alleged, however, that the envelope was furnished to CHAMBERS by HISS.

The Bureau is requested to advise the Baltimore Office after these documents and testimony have been reviewed so that arrangements can be made

Kisseloff-3609

Sent
Rec'd Left 11/30/48
11 50 A.M.

Kisseloff-3610

Director, FBI
November 29, 1948

to interview ALGER HISS as previously requested by the Bureau. In the interim the interview with HISS is being deferred.

Very truly yours,

H. W. McFARLIN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures

RJL:mcm
65-1642

REGISTERED MAIL TO BUREAU
cc: New York
Washington Field

Kisseloff-3611

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: November 30, 1948

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

The evidence described below was received from the Baltimore office on November 30, 1948.

Q1 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "M 28 Mary Martin widow of HUGH MARTIN formerly...".
Q2 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "About March 2 U.S. embassy in Paris...".
Q3 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "March 3 Johnson U.S. charge at London...".
Q4 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "Mar 11 Gauss U.S. consul at Shanghai...".

Kc1 Photostatic copy of a three-page letter dated April 13, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, The arrangements suggested in your letter..." bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.
Kc2 Photostatic copy of a letter dated April 16, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, The washer on the plunger of the pump..." bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.
Kc3 Photostatic copy of a letter dated April 25, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, I was disappointed to receive..." bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.
Kc4 Photostatic copy of a two-page letter dated May 5, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. CASE, Your letter of April 22 and earlier letters..." bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

It was concluded that the questioned writing appearing on specimens Q1 through Q4 was written by ALGER HISS whose known handwriting is described above as Kc1 through Kc4.

The above described evidence is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: This memorandum with the attached evidence should be routed to the Security Investigative Division.

74-1333
D-85179 BU
Attachment
RCF:MD

Kisseloff-3612

RECORDED - 138

74-1333-320

FBI

DEC 17 1948

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

Nov 30 3 28 PM '48

RECEIVED-HARBO

Kisseloff-3613

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 13, 1948

To:

SAC, Milwaukee

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 12, 1948.

Deleted copy sent William A. Reuben and Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 & 7-24-74 respectively.

RD/ Deleted Copy Sent Stephen Spent
by Letter 4-25-75

Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Deleted Copy Sent
by

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-786
LAB. NO. 74-1333-321
D-86676 BU

RECORDED - 138

Examination requested by:

Milwaukee

Reference:

Letter - December 10, 1948

Examination requested:

Document

Specimens:

K24 A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FARSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Ballitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated January 14, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. H. D. JONES, Assistant Secretary and signed H. L. MARTIN.

K25 A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FARSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Ballitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated June 29, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. H. D. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN.

Specimens - REGISTERED MAIL

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1 - Philadelphia
2 - New York
AIR MAIL
★ DEC 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

Kisseloff-3614

RECEIVED
DEC 17 3 41 PM
F B I
ABORATORY DIVISION
14 11 50 AM
RECEIVED-MAIL ROO
F B I
DEC 13 4 09 PM
RECEIVED-MAIL ROO

Kisseloff-3615

K26 A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANGLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated July 8, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. E. A. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN.

K27 A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANGLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated August 21, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. M. R. RIGGER, Assistant Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimens K24 and K25 is different than any of the questioned typewriting appearing on questioned specimens which have been submitted in connection with this case.

The typewriting appearing on K26 and typewriting appearing on K27, although having the same general style of type as shown on specimens Q6 through Q69 previously submitted, contained certain typewriting characteristics that are not in common with similar typewriting characteristics appearing in the questioned typewriting Q6 through Q69. The questioned specimens were typewritten in the years 1937 and 1938 while the known specimens K26 and K27 were typewritten in 1929 which allows for a number of years in which a typewriter could deteriorate, be cleaned or repaired in such a manner that it would not be possible to identify or eliminate the known specimens.

Specimens K24 through K27 are returned herewith to the Milwaukee office, photographic copies being retained in the Bureau's file.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTEN: FBI LABORATORY DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

D- 88676
21

Re Philadelphia teletype to Milwaukee 12/9/48, 6:20 p.m., and Milwaukee letter to Bureau, attention Laboratory, December 7, 1948.

By teletype on December 9, 1948 the Philadelphia Office requested Milwaukee to obtain further typewriter specimens from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee. The following original specimens have been obtained from that company:

K-5 - A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated January 14, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. R. E. PERRY, Assistant Secretary and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "HERBERT F. GRESSLEY #1931338."

K-6 - A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated June 29, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. E. D. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "FRANK BARGER Nos. 197-390, 1987861."

K-7 - A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated July 8, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. E. D. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "FRANK E. BARGER, Nos. 1970390, 1970391, 1987861."

RECORDED - 138 172-1333-321
F B I
DEC 13 1948

K-8 - A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated August 21, 1929 at

K24 K25 K26 K27 have some things in common with prest. Here are 9 yrs between K-prest. typing Prest - non identical. K-27 NON identical with prestoriical typing 12/12/48 Lab.

Lab reports 12-16

Kisseloff-3617

Feehan
7613
12/12/48
[illegible]

Rec'd in Lab + Doc Sect
11-45 12/12/48
[illegible]

Kisseloff-3618

Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. H. R. RICKER, Assistant Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "FRANK E. BARGER, 1970390, 1987861."

These letters were furnished Agents by Mr. R. E. PERRY, Secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee from the files of his office. He has made photostatic copies of them for his own files. It will be noted that in referenced letter Mr. JOHN E. HUGHES advised that he did not need to have the original letters returned to his files. Mr. PERRY desires that those furnished by him be returned when they are no longer useful to this investigation. In order that the policy be uniform, all letters furnished by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company should be returned to the Milwaukee Office when no longer useful to this investigation.

The Laboratory is requested to examine these letters in an effort to determine whether or not they were typed on the same typewriter as questioned documents already in possession of the Laboratory and in accordance with instructions previously furnished in this case by referenced letter. The results of the examination should be furnished Philadelphia and New York, the latter being the office of origin.

CEL/dc
65-786

ENCLOSURES - REGISTERED MAIL - AMSD

cc - Philadelphia
New York

Kisseloff-3619

74 — 1333 - 321

DIRECTOR, FBI ATTEN: FBI LABORATORY December 10, 1948

SAC, MILWAUKEE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Philadelphia teletype to Milwaukee 12/9/48, 6:20 p.m., and Milwaukee letter to Bureau, attention Laboratory, December 7, 1948.

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K24

K-6 - A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated June 29, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. E. D. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "FRANK BARGER Nos. 197-390, 1987861."

K25

K-7 - A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated July 8, 1929 at Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. E. D. JONES, Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "FRANK E. BARGER, Nos. 1970390, 1970391, 1987861."

K26

K-8 - A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, HARRY L. MARTIN, FANSLER & MARTIN, Special Agents, 207 Bullitt Building, 131 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated August 21, 1929 at

K27.

Now sent K24, K25 with our general typing

K26, K27 - attn no conc - Prob not. Typ separately K & Q.

12/12 Lab.

Philadelphia, and addressed to Mr. H. R. RICKER, Assistant Secretary, and signed H. L. MARTIN. This letter concerns "FRANK E. BARGER, 1970390, 1987861."

These letters were furnished Agents by Mr. R. E. PERRY, Secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee from the files of his office. He has made photostatic copies of them for his own files. It will be noted that in referenced letter Mr. JOHN E. HUGHES advised that he did not need to have the original letters returned to his files. Mr. PERRY desires that those furnished by him be returned when they are no longer useful to this investigation. In order that the policy be uniform, all letters furnished by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company should be returned to the Milwaukee Office when no longer useful to this investigation.

The Laboratory is requested to examine these letters in an effort to determine whether or not they were typed on the same typewriter as questioned documents already in possession of the Laboratory and in accordance with instructions previously furnished in this case by referenced letter. The results of the examination should be furnished Philadelphia and New York, the latter being the office of origin.

CEL/dc
65-786

ENCLOSURES - REGISTERED MAIL - AMSD

cc - Philadelphia
New York

Kisseloff-3621

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATT: FBI LABORATORY DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

88747-1
4-1

Reference is made to a letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated December 7, 1948, wherein specimens of typewriting furnished by Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, were furnished to the Laboratory for examination and comparison purposes. There was furnished at that time a copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933, 378 Central Park West, New York City, addressed to WALTER L. TIBBETTS, ESQ., 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Mass.

Today, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN furnished the original copy of the letter addressed to WALTER L. TIBBETTS, ESQ., 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Mass. Mr. MC LEAN advised that the letter had actually never been sent and it is unsigned. Mr. MC LEAN stated that he was furnishing it to this office for examination in an effort to determine if it was typewritten on the questioned typewriter. The Bureau requested the Boston Office to attempt to ascertain this original copy of the letter. Boston has been advised that the letter was furnished by Mr. MC LEAN to this office today.

There is also enclosed herewith a carbon copy of a letter dated February 17, 1933, 378 Central Park West, New York, New York. This letter was addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER, Assistant Secretary, The Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York.

The Laboratory is requested to examine these specimens and compare the results of the examination with the typewriting on the documents furnished by Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who states that the documents were furnished to him by Mr. ALGER HISS and copied on the HISS typewriter. It is requested that upon the completion of the examination, the results and the specimens be forwarded to the New York Office.

Mr. MC LEAN has been advised that the results of this examination will not be furnished to him, but he has insisted that these specimens be returned to him. He was unable to offer any explanation why the original copy of this letter was in Mr. HISS' possession, when it was not mailed to the addressee, and he also advised that he does not know whether these specimens were typed on the typewriter which Mr. HISS had in his possession.

Encs.(2) - SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

FDO'B:DMM
65-14920

1/17 + 23 returned to New York with letter dated 12-17-48
DLF

124-1333-322

RECORDED - 138

34 DEC 23 1948

Rissoloff-3622

RECEIVED

DEC 13 3 37 PM '48

TECHNICAL LABORATORY
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3623

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION
DEC 13 4 09 PM '46
RECEIVED—HARBO

14 11 56 AM '46
RECEIVED—MAIL ROO
F B I

Kisseloff-3624

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 13, 1948

To: SAC, St. Louis

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 12, 1948.

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Perjury, Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. [illegible]
LAB. NO. [illegible]

RECORDED - 138

Examination requested by: St. Louis

Reference: Letter dated 12-11-48

Examination requested: Document

Deleted Copy sent William A. Rauber, Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 & 7-24-74 respectively. RDJ
Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 7-8-74

Specimens

Ie23 Photostats of an Application For Appointment and Statement Of Preferences For Reserve Officers, dated January 15, 1936, bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.

Results of Examinations:

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting on specimen Ie23 which is described above was not the machine which was used to type any of the typewriting that has appeared on questioned evidence submitted thus far in this case.

Specimen Ie23 is retained in the files of the Bureau.

Air Mail

1 Philadelphia
1 Baltimore
1 Washington

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-HARBO
DEC 13 4 PM 1948
FBI

Kisseloff-3625

ARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 11, 1948

D-88675

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Perjury, Espionage - R

- AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY -

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

Retel WFO December 10, 1948

World War I Army record for Alger Hiss, born November 11, 1904 at Baltimore, Maryland, contains an Application For Appointment and Statement of Preferences For Reserve Officers, dated January 15, 1926. This Application is signed "Alger Hiss" and information on same has been inserted with a typewriter. It is not known however, whether such typewritten material can be attributed to Hiss.

Reference Teletype requested specimens of any typed material submitted by Hiss in his army record be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with documents furnished by Whittaker Chambers. There is enclosed with this letter photostats of the Application, supra.

The results of the examination should be furnished to the New York Office and the photostats submitted herewith may be retained by the Laboratory.

RUC.

EEK:bm
65-

cc-wfo
New York
FBI Lab.

Enclosures to Bureau

K23

cc alan
Eric deft in book 12/12

74-1333

RECORDED - 138

74-1333-32

4 DEC 22 1948

K23 non-identical general typing

Ans Lab Rep 12-13-48 Ret'd

Kisseloff-3626

Jackson 761
12/12/4

Reid Lat + Doc Sect.
1150 ~~Alle~~
12/12/48

Kisseloff-3627

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 14, 1948

To: SAC: New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of the evidence received from your office on December 13, 1948.

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter 4-15-71

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-11920
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-323
LAB. NO. D-38747 RU

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated December 10, 1948

RECORDED - 130

Examination requested: Document

Deleted copy sent
William A. Rusbon, Allen Weinstein
by letters 7-8-74 & 7-14-74 respectively
RD/Jonk

Specimens:

K17 (Photostats previously submitted) Original two-page typewritten letter dated January 30, 1933, beginning "Dear Walter, I am reading over my policy last week .....", second page beginning: "wanted me stating that I had "always" lived in my .....". The letter is unsigned, and purportedly typewritten by MRS. ALGER HISS.

K33 Carbon copy of typewritten letter, dated February 17, 1933, addressed to "Walter G. Scholler, Assistant Secretary, The Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York", letter beginning: "This is in reply to your letter of .....".

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting appearing on specimens K17 was typed by the machine which typed K32 and K6 through K69.

The typewriting on K33 was not clear enough for a definite conclusion to be made in a comparison with evidence in this case.

The submitted evidence, K17 and K33, is returned herewith to the New York Office, photographic copies having been made for the Bureau's file.

Enclosures - REGISTERED MAIL
1- Baltimore
1- Philadelphia
1- Washington Field

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

Kisseloff-3628

RGF:bmw

DEC 14 4 26 PM '94
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DEC 17 3 47 PM '94

Kisseloff-3629

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, Atlanta

SUBJECT: Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers.
SPY PROBE, UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

There are being forwarded herewith for the Bureau's information copy of an editorial appearing in the "Atlanta Journal" December 13, 1948, and copy of an editorial appearing in the "Atlanta Constitution" December 11, 1948 containing information concerning captioned subject.

JTS:hs
Encl. (2)

RECORDED - 138

124-1333-3824
FBI
34 DEC 23 1948

2 ENCL

Kisseloff-3630

DEC 31 1948

Jones
12-16

3 09 PM '41

RECEIVED
DEC 17 9 08 AM '41
INTERNAL ORDER SN
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
DEC 17 4 52 PM '41

Kisseloff-3631

Those Stolen Papers of The State Department

IT IS NOW PROVED beyond doubt that on the eve of the Second World War important papers were stolen from the State department in Washington. This makes it imperative that all powers of the government be focused on finding out just how such a thing could have happened and on providing rigid safeguards against its possible recurrence. The affair no longer can be minimized as a mere "sensation" or brushed aside as a "political Red herring." It involves laxities and treacheries that touch the vitals of our national security.

There were published yesterday 21 of the 200 documents that Whittaker Chambers, confessed former agent of ~~a Soviet spy ring,~~ says he obtained from certain employes of the government in the late 1930's, notably from Alger Hiss who was then an official in the State department. At the time they were stolen these papers were diplomatic and military secrets of the first order, and some of them are still considered too confidential for publication.

Mr. Chambers now declares that they were in his possession, or in the keeping of someone friendly to him, for the past 10 years. But it was only a fortnight ago that he surrendered them to an investigator of the House committee on un-American activities. He had made no mention of them when he first confessed and renounced his Communist affiliations to the FBI, nor in his subsequent testimony before a federal grand jury in New York, nor at the hearings of the House committee last summer when he pressed his charges against Alger Hiss.

It would seem only natural that a man wishing to atone for past disloyalties and to wash his hands of the whole sordid business would have turned in this documentary evidence at the beginning of his reform, for it was the most important factor in the entire case. But Chambers withheld it until a defamation-of-character suit filed against him by Alger Hiss was coming to trial. Hiss himself, though he has repeatedly denied Chambers' charges, has a good bit of explaining to do. Some of the stolen State department memoranda are pronounced by experts to be in his own handwriting.

As the case now stands there are many knots to untangle, responsibilities to be determined and mysteries to be cleared up. This is a task on which the Department of Justice should bend its utmost efforts. Nothing short of a complete ferreting-out of all the dark corners will satisfy public opinion and serve to safeguard our national security.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1948

Kisseloff-3632

74-13

INDEXED

To Cry 'Red Herring' Isn't Enough

It is too late in the day for President Truman to dismiss the evidence of Communist spying in the Government as a "red herring." Back during the campaign, when the Un-American Activities Committee was conducting hearings along the lines of a jamboree there was some semblance of justification for the charge.

But the facts today are that microfilms of some 200 documents, many of them still super-secret and the release of which would imperil public safety, have been recovered. There is as yet no indication of how many other documents found their way to potential enemy countries.

While it certainly should be true, as Acting Sec. Robert A. Lovett testified, that security regulations in the State Department have been tightened considerably in the period elapsing since the documents were stolen, that fact has no bearing whatever on the need for vigorous investigation of the espionage now known to have taken place, and full prosecution of the guilty.

President Truman is quoted as saying that so far as the stolen documents are concerned, Atty. Gen. Clark will take the necessary steps to see that the law is enforced. But the truth is that the Attorney General has not shown too much interest in the case. And the Justice Department, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, might well be accused of dereliction of duty in its failure so far to follow up leads in America furnished by the atomic spy trials in Canada some two years ago.

The lethargy with which the Justice Department has dealt with the espionage case suggests the eagerness with which Toombs County officers tackled the slaying of Robert Mallard.

Grand Jury hearings have been resumed in New York, but so far they have been notable chiefly for the lack of enthusiasm by the Justice Department. It is reported that Atty. Gen. Clark was informed of existence of the stolen documents in mid-November, immediately after Whittaker Chambers' testimony in court proceedings at Baltimore. But no action was taken until the House Committee seized the microfilms two weeks later.

During the campaign politics inevitably played a great part in the Committee hearings and in the Administration's response to its findings. But the campaign is over now. And the evidence that has been uncovered lately plainly indicates someone, maybe several persons, unfriendly to the United States, had access to the secret files of the State Department. The documents which were stolen could be highly damaging to this country, even now. The charge of "red herring" cannot obviate these facts.

Kisseloff-3633

The Atlanta Constitution
12-11-48

824

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 15, 1948

To:
SAC: New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of the evidence received from your office on December 14, 1948.

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 4-21-75

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:
JAY DAVID CHARLES
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-11,920
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-325
LAB. NO. 1-88647 DU

RECORDED - 138

Deleted copy sent William A. Rusbin & Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 & 7-24-74 respectively
RD/Dob

Examination requested by:
New York

Reference:
Letter dated December 14, 1948

Examination requested:
Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent
By

K36 Request For Change of Policy Form, dated June 6, 1934, bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.
K37 Typewritten letter dated June 6, 1934, to WALTER L. MINETTS, Esq., signed by ALGER HISS.
K38 Typewritten letter dated March 22, 1933, headed "re: Policy No. 7,604,460", signed by ALGER HISS.
K39 Typewritten letter dated April 19, 1933, headed "Re: Policy No. 7,604,460", signed by ALGER HISS.
K40 Typewritten letter dated February 17, 1933, to WALTER G. SCHELL, signed by ALGER HISS. (K40 is the original of the carbon copy designated as K33)

Kisseloff-3634

RECEIVED

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K40 was typed by the same machine which typed Q6 through Q69, K17, K32 and K35.

Specimens K36 through K39 have been typed on different machines than the machine which typed the evidence Q6 through Q69, K17, K32 and K35.

The evidence, K36 through K40, is returned herewith to the New York Office, appropriate photographic copies having been retained for compilation of the files of the Bureau.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 17 1948

Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

1- Philadelphia
1- Baltimore
1- Washington

RCF:bmr

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

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION
DEC 15 5 02 PM '48
DEC 17 3 42 PM '48 RECEIVED-HARBO
F B I
DEC 16 5 01 PM '48
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

88847

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Wire Room
To N.Y.

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Reference letter to the Bureau from New York dated December 10, 1948.

There is enclosed herewith the original letter dated February 17, 1933, 378 Central Park West, New York, New York. This letter is signed by ALGER HISS and addressed to Mr. SCHELKER, of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. There are also enclosed three original letters signed by ALGER HISS dated March 22, 1933, April 19, 1933 and June 6, 1934. These three letters were secured from the files of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 393 7th Avenue, New York, New York. There is also enclosed a form labeled "Request for Change of Policy" signed by ALGER HISS which was also obtained from the files of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Laboratory is requested to examine these five specimens and compare the results of the examination with the typewriting on the documents furnished by Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who has stated that the documents were furnished to him by Mr. ALGER HISS and copied on the HISS typewriter. It is requested that upon the completion of the examination the results and the specimens be forwarded to the New York Office. It is requested that this examination be conducted as expeditiously as possible, as the Legal Department of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY has requested that these forms be returned to them as soon as possible.

#47-1333

DEFERRED RECORDING

Kisseloff-3636

DES:DMcK
65-14920

Enc. 5

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174-1333-325
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Encl
12/14/48

Tabs right
12/15/48
RCF

Tele (3)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/15/48

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BJ/Lam 928732-602

Re NY tel, 12/11/48, containing information obtained by the NY Office from HORACE W. SCHMAHL, private investigator employed by EDWARD C. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS.

According to referenced tel, SCHMAHL offered the information that in 1936, MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used the name MRS. JAY CHAMBERS, who at that time was reported to be the wife of MR. JAY CHAMBERS, Senior Administrative Officer in the Treasury Dept. According to SCHMAHL, this information he had obtained in a credit report in Baltimore. The Baltimore Office was requested to check the credit records at Baltimore to ascertain if the information furnished by SCHMAHL is available as stated.

The following is a copy of the report dated March 16, 1938, contained in the files of the Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Inc., 200 W. Baltimore St., Balto., Md.

"CHAMBERS: JAY
WIFE: ESTHER
2125 MT. ROYAL TERRACE

HE: SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS & DEPOSITS
WASHINGTON D.C.
SHE: TEACHER
PARK SCHOOL
3026 LIBERTY HEIGHTS AVENUE

"33-35 years of age. Married. Has been living here about three months renting the property and sharing same with his wife and two children.

"Formerly resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace about six months, and came here from New York City.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Kisseloff-3637

"Well regarded.

"Since June 22, 1935, he has been employed by the U. S. Treasury Department, Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, Washington, D.C. as a Senior Administrative Officer. Well recommended.

"His wife has been employed about five years as a teacher in the Art Department of the Park School, 3025 Liberty Heights Avenue. Is in good standing.

74-1333-326

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

COPIES DESTROYED

JAN 17 1964

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INTERNAL INSPECTION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

L/Dir.
12/15/48
Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was
Perjury; Espionage - R

"Income not known.

"LOCATE INFORMATION AS OF May 12, 1943
The following information is furnished in answer to your recent request for the new address of this person.
Is now understood to reside at 6414 Western Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland.
Please verify without delay, as any claim for the cancellation of the charge involved must be made within one week from the date indicated below.

"This locate information was furnished for Provident Savings Bank on the given date.

"Trade Experience: Member	Account Opened	Last Charge	Last Payment	Owes--	Dating Back To	Highest Credit	Pays
Hutzlers	1-38	2-38	3-38	--		16.	30 days
Standard Oil	1-38	2-38	3-38	--		50.	30 days
Sears Roebuck	inq. 5/9/39.						

Credit Bureau of Greater New York Inc, New York inq. 11-19-48."

It should be noted that HISS and WILLIAM L. MARBURY, his attorney, advised agents during interview at Baltimore on Dec. 4, 1948, that at one time in the late 1930's MRS. CHAMBERS had been a teacher at the Park School, 3026 Liberty Heights Ave., Balto.

Probably the above report actually refers to JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his wife, ESTHER.

FGJ:arf
65-1642

cc: New York
Washington Field

Kisseloff-3639

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE-R

Enclosed for the Bureau's information in captioned case is a clipping from the Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated 12/14/48.

CEL:JJ
65-786
AMSD
Enc. 1

RECORDED - 138

174-1333-327

34 DEC 23 1948

Kisseloff-3640

DEC 31 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 17 3 40 PM '91
INTERNAL INSPECTION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Sleuth for Hiss Gets Trail of Typewriter in Spy Case

Philadelphia, Pa.-(AP)- A private detective who said he was working for Alger Hiss' lawyer touched off a search for a Woodstock typewriter believed to be an important clue in the Hiss-Chambers Communist spy probe, the Evening Bulletin said Tuesday.

The newspaper, reporting that its information came from "the highest authority," said the detective was responsible for discovery of three or four typewritten sheets believed to have been produced on the still missing machine.

The Bulletin said its informant, not further identified, "related how the private detective had traced the Woodstock here after some 70 documents had been produced in Baltimore by Whittaker Chambers, former magazine editor."

Hiss' attorneys are Edward C. McLean of New York and William Marbury of Baltimore.

The Bulletin said the detective learned the typewriter had come from the office of Mrs. Hiss' father, Thomas L. Fansler, who died in 1940. Fansler's former partner is Harry L. Martin, now operating an insurance agency here.

"The private detective went to see Martin, whose partnership with Fansler was dissolved in the early 1930's, after less than five years' existence," the Bulletin said.

"Did Martin remember a Woodstock typewriter which was once in the offices of Fansler & Martin? He did, and recalled where and when it was obtained.

"The seller was located, it was learned, and interviewed by FBI men. The hunt was then pressed for letters which might still be preserved through the years, which were originally written in the Fansler & Martin office."

The newspaper said Martin immediately advised the FBI of the private detective's inquiries concerning the typewriter.

Martin declined to comment on the newspaper story. He said all disclosures must come from the FBI or the congressional committee on un-American activities. The FBI declined comment.

12/14/4

Kisseloff-3642

74-133-327

ENCLOSURE

JJW:dl
7b-9b

WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WASH FIELD 12-25-48 5:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, PHILADELPHIA

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. RE ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, IT IS BELIEVED IMPERATIVE EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO ASCERTAIN SERIAL NUMBER OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WHICH CAME INTO POSSESSION OF PRISCILLA MISS. THIS IS NECESSARY TO IDENTIFY THE TYPEWRITER IN THE EVENT IT IS FOUND AND SECONDLY, TO DECREASE THE NUMBER OF TYPEWRITERS TO BE ELIMINATED HERE. RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE DATED DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, STATING THAT A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WAS IN POSSESSION OF A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN MR. WEBSLER AND ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL PRIOR TO THE FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PHILADELPHIA EXAMINE, IF AVAILABLE, THE BOOKS AND RECORDS OF THIS PARTNERSHIP AND THE FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP FOR ANY INVENTORIES, INVOICES, OR OTHER PERTINENT RECORDS. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE ATTORNEYS FOR THE PARTNERSHIP INVOLVED BE CONTACTED FOR ANY PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS OR DISSOLUTIONS. IN ADDITION, IF A PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM AUDITED THE BOOKS OF THESE PARTNERS, IT IS SUGGESTED THE WORK PAPERS OF THE ACCOUNTING FIRM BE CHECKED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY spmaclld

HOOVER

cc - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

174-1333-328
F B I

34 DEC 23 1948

6 DEC 31 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 15, 1948

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File No. 74-1333)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4B JW/Cam
928732-002

There is enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information an article appearing in the Evening Bulletin for Tuesday, December 14, 1948, entitled "Sleuth 'Hired by Hiss' Touched Off Hunt for Typewriter Here."

The private detective mentioned in the article is undoubtedly HORACE SCHMAHL concerning whose activities the Bureau has been previously advised by the Philadelphia and New York Offices.

JLK:MDW
65-4204

Enclosure

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34 DEC 23 1948
DEC 31 1948
Kisseloff-3644

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INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3645

Sleuth 'Hired by Hiss' Touched Off Hunt for Typewriter Here

A private detective, who said he was working for Alger Hiss' own lawyer, was responsible for tracing to this city the typewritten sheets which now are believed an important clue in the Hiss-Chambers case.

This was learned here today on the highest authority, as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the House Committee on Un-American Activities pressed a hunt for a battered Woodstock typewriter, following the discovery of three or four typewritten sheets assertedly done on such a machine.

This source related today how the private detective had traced the Woodstock here after some 70 documents had been produced in Baltimore by Whittaker Chambers, former magazine editor. Chambers said that the papers were given to him by Hiss.

Typed on Woodstock

Experts, the source continued, said the typing was done on an old Woodstock, and the law firm, he said, then questioned both Hiss and his wife, Priscilla Fansler Hiss, about a typewriter they once had in their Washington home.

Hiss' attorneys are Edward C. McLean, of New York, and William Marbury, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Hiss said the typewriter had come from the office of her father, Thomas L. Fansler, who died in 1940. Fansler's office was in the Bullitt Building, 4th st. below Chestnut. His former partner is Harry L. Martin, who at present has an insurance agency in the Broad-Locust Building.

The private detective went to see Martin, whose partnership with Fansler was dissolved in the early 1930's, after less than five years existence. Did Martin remember a Woodstock typewriter which was once in the offices of Fansler & Martin? He did, and recalled where and when it was obtained.

Letters are Sought

The seller was located, it was learned, and interviewed by FBI men. The hunt was then pressed for letters which might still be preserved through the years, which were originally written in the Fansler & Martin office.

The typewriter, it was reliably said, was sold to the Fansler-Martin partnership in Wisconsin. The typewriter salesman recalled the sale because he remembered buying an insurance policy from the partners at the same time.

The partners were special agents for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the Milwaukee office of the FBI has asked the company's home office to search its files there.

The will of Thomas Fansler, in Orphans' Court files, has been examined but, it was learned, the instrument was not written on a Woodstock. Other registration papers which are preserved as permanent records are also being examined, so comparisons may be made with the papers produced at Baltimore and also the famous "pumpkin papers" in Washington.

After the private detective approached him, Martin wasted no time in calling in the FBI, and related all that had occurred. He told G-men of the private detective and the interview he had with him. Since then, Martin has conferred with FBI men on several occasions, it was learned.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BSA/cmw
928732-002.

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-16-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 11:45 a.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called and advised Supervisor W. V. Cleveland that Alger Hiss was arraigned at about 11:30 a.m. today. He pleaded not guilty on both counts and his bail was set at $5,000. He has until 4:00 p.m. today to make bail. The arraignment was handled by Messrs. Donegan and Whearty.

A condition of his bail was that he be fingerprinted and photographed by the FBI. Mr. Belmont advised that that was being done at the time of his call. He stated that photographs taken of Hiss would not be released to the press unless he received clearance from the Bureau beforehand.

The trial date was set tentatively as January 24, 1949.

ACTION

None. The above is for your information.

WVC:cmw

12/16/48

RECORDED - 138

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DEC 3 1948

304

DEC

Kisseloff-3647

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F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 16 12 04 PM '48

RECEIVED
DEC 17 9 10 AM '48
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3648

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY spmaslld
266586

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 23 16 5-21P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. RE WFO TEL DATED DEC ELEVEN LAST PERTAINING TO PROCUREMENT OF TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, PRESIDENT, WILLIAM MORROW AND CO., FOUR TWO FIVE FOURTH AVE., NYC, FORMER HUSBAND OF PRISCILLA HISS, UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY COPIES OF TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MRS. HISS ALTHOUGH CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED BY HOBSON FROM FORMER WIFE AFTER MEXICAN DIVORCE, JAN TWENTY EIGHT, TWENTY NINE, NONE OF THIS CORRESPONDENCE WAS TYPEWRITTEN. HOBSON UNABLE TO FURNISH FURTHER SOURCES WERE SPECIMENS MIGHT BE OBTAINED.

SCHEIDT

174-1333-331

306

6 DEC 21 1948

TWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

Kisseloff-3649

#

DEC 16 5 28 PM '48

Kisseloff-3650

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 16 12:30p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REFERENCE BULET WFO DECEMBER THIRTEEN, COPY YOUR OFFICE, REQUESTING INTERVIEWS WITH SUPERIORS AND FELLOW EMPLOYEES CHAMBERS ET AL. REFERENCE URTEL SEPTEMBER ONE REFLECTING ASSIGNMENT CHAMBERS TO RESEARCH PROJECT WITH RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD. INVESTIGATION HERE, WPA LIQUIDATION UNIT, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY, INDICATES PERSONNEL FOR SAID PROJECT SELECTED BY RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD AND RECORDS OF GROUP ACTIVITY AT RAILROAD BOARD. REQUEST INQUIRY THERE TO LOCATE IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR AND COUPLE FELLOW WORKERS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH CHAMBERS WHO MAY BE INTERVIEWED ALONG LINES REQUESTED BY BUREAU.

HOTTEL.

MAT:eco'b
74-94

COMMUNICATIONS
F B I
RECEIVED
DEC 18 4 05 PM '48

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
DEC 18 4 25 PM '48

RECORDED - 138 174-1333-382
F B I
34 DEC 23 1948

6 DEC 31 1948 304

Kisseloff-3652

12/16/48

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 16 5:40p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. SUGGEST NEW YORK OFFICE DISCUSS WITH DONEGON DESIRABILITY OF INTERVIEWING DR. ABRAM KARDINER, PSYCHIATRIST OF TIMOTHY HOBSON. KARDINER RESIDES ONE ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT PARK AVE. HE MAY HAVE CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS WRITTEN ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER.

HOTTEL

74-94

MFB

DEC 10 2 PM '74
FBI - NYC
RELEASED - FILE CHECKED

RECORDED - 138

74-1333-333

INDEXED - 138

34 DEC 25 1948

6 DEC 31 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 16 10:30a

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. ALGER HISS LISTED AS COUNSELOR FOR AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED FIFTYSIXTH STREET, NYC, IN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. SUGGESTED THAT RECORDS OF THIS ORGANIZATION BE SEARCHED FOR ANY CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM HISS FOR COMPARISON WITH MATERIAL TYPED ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER.

HOTTEL

JJW:eco'b
74-94

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68 DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-3654

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 1 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
1742

WASH FROM NEW YORK 52 16 8-40P P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. PHILIP AND FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO DEPARTING FROM NYC FIVE PM TODAY. STATED DESTINATION DENVER, COLO. THIS IS BEING SUBMITTED FOR INFO PURPOSES INASMUCH AS RENO RETURNING YOUR DISTRICT.

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

SCHEIDT 174-1333-835
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DEC 23 1948

DENVER ADVISED

HOLD PLS

DEC 1 1948

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F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3657

#

K35 returned to Phil. Dec. 17, 1948 by Lab

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 16 AND WFO NEW YORK 7 FROM PHILA 12-16-48 6.34 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. REWFOTEL FIFTEENTH. HARRY MARTIN HAS PREVIOUSLY ADVISED THAT HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY RECORDS OF THE FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP IN HIS POSSESSION. ON RECONTACT TODAY, MARTIN EXPLAINED THAT HIS ASSOCIATION WITH FANSLER WAS A PARTNERSHIP QUOTE IN NAME ONLY UNQUOTE, AND THAT WHEN IT DISSOLVED, FANSLER TOOK WHATEVER RECORDS EXISTED WITH HIM. NO ATTORNEYS WERE UTILIZED BY FANSLER-MARTIN, SINCE NO PAPERS OF AGREEMENT OR DISSOLUTION WERE EVER DRAWN. ONLY AGREEMENTS WERE ORAL WITH LEASE IN FANSLER-S NAME AND ALL EXPENSES WERE PAID BY FANSLER, WHO WAS REIMBURSED BY MARTIN DIRECTLY FOR PROPORTIONABLE SHARE. NO JOINT BANK ACCOUNT EXISTED AND MARTIN DOES NOT HAVE ANY PERSONAL BANK RECORDS DATING BACK TO THE PARTNERSHIP PERIOD. MARTIN STATES NO ACCOUNTANTS WERE EVER EMPLOYED BY PARTNERSHIP. PARTNERSHIP NAME WAS NEVER REGISTERED UNDER ANY FICTITIOUS NAMES ACT NOR ANY OTHER OFFICIAL REGISTRATION, WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN REQUIRED BY LAW. ONLY PAPERS BEARING PARTNERSHIP NAME WERE LETTERHEADS. MARTIN ALSO ADVISED TODAY THAT ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN, TWO INVESTIGATORS FOR HCUA VISITED HIS OFFICE, SHOWED CREDENTIALS, AND INTERROGATED HIM ALONG SAME LINES AS PREVIOUS INTERVIEWS BY BUREAU AGENT. MARTIN SAYS THESE MEN WERE

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138
74-1333-336
DEC 23 1948

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TECHNICAL LABORATORY

F B I

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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DEC 16 7 43 PM '94

Kisseloff-3659

PAGE TWO

NAMED OWENS AND MC KILLIP. SAYS HE GAVE THEM NO ADDITIONAL INFO NOT ALREADY REPORTED TO FBI HERE. WHEN LETTER DESIGNATED AS K THIRTYFIVE HAS COMPLETELY SERVED ITS PURPOSE, IT SHOULD BE RETURNED TO PHILA FOR RETURN TO FREE LIBRARY. IN EVENT TESTIMONY RE THIS LETTER NEEDED, SUBPOENA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO FRANKLIN H. PRICE, LIBRARIAN, THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILA.

BOARDMAN

END ACK IN ORDER

WA PH R 16 WA

NY PH R 7 NY

DISC

K35 retd to SAC Philly Dec 17, 1948 2:15 PM. Lab.

TWO COPIES TWO

Kisseloff-3660

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DEC 17 3 21 PM '91
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DEC 16 6 40 PM '48

Kisseloff-3661

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab DATE: December 15, 1948

88894

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Z-1

Transmitted herewith are the following documents, possibly identical with the typewriting on the Woodstock Machine in question. The documents are as follows:

3 typewritten specimens obtained from brief case of HUDSON ROY WELLS, former Communist Party official in Washington, D. C.

1 typewritten radio script presented by the Communist Party over Station WWDC in September, 1943.

1 photographic copy of typewritten list made by CHARLOTTE YOUNG in 1944.

1 photographic copy of typewritten telegram believed to have been made at the Communist Party Office in January, 1943.

1 photographic copy of a six page list of names believed to have been typed at the Communist Party Office in 1943.

1 photographic copy of a three page list believed to have been typed at the Communist Party Office in 1943.

1 photographic copy of a two page list believed to have been typed in the Communist Party Office in 1943.

1 photographic copy of a one page list believed to have been typed in the Communist Party in 1943.

1 photographic copy of a two page list believed to have been typed in the Communist Party in 1943.

K45 → K59 non id with Q67 → Q69.

74-1333

RECORDED - 138 DEFERRED RECORDING 74-1333-337

INDEXED - 138 F L I

22 DEC 23 1948

This material should be compared with the typewritten specimens which are known copies obtained from the Woodstock Machine and should be returned to the Washington Field Office upon conclusion of the examination.

Kisseloff-3662

SAS:cl
74-94
Enclosures

~~COPY~~ AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12-10-48 lmc

RECEIVED
DEC 15 3 29 PM '48
DOCUMENT LABORATORY
F B I

Kisseloff-3663

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field — December 16, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 10, 1948.

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases,
PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. [redacted]
FBI FILE NO. [redacted]-337
LAB. NO. [redacted]

RECORDED - 138

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated December 13, 1948

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Examination requested: Documents

Specimens:

K46 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated July 15, 1942 beginning "Dear Roland: I am submitting a report..." and signed "Fraternally yours, Philip Evans."

K46 A portion of a typewritten letter beginning with the first readable line "...for the week ending August 10." and signed "Fraternally, Harry Williams."

K47 A carbon copy of a typewritten daily newspaper circulation report bearing the penciled dates "Aug. 11-17."

K48 A fifteen page typewritten radio script entitled "VICTORY AND AFTER", A Narration by Ruth McKenney Presented by the Communist Party.

K49 A photostatic copy of a typewritten letter beginning "Jim: As usual there is a slight discrepancy..." and signed "Charlotte."

K50 A photostatic copy of a typewritten report entitled "ANALYSIS OF MEMBERSHIP UNDERSTANDING AS of January 4, 1944."

K51 A photostatic copy of a telegram dated January 7, 1948 beginning "YOU ARE HERE REQUIRED TO ATTEND..." and signed "BOB PAUL, CHAIRMAN."

K52 A photostatic copy of a Western Union telegram dated January 7, 1944 beginning "YOU ARE REQUIRED TO ATTEND..." and signed "BOB PAUL CHAIRMAN."

K53 Four photostatic copies bearing typewritten listings of names and addresses, first page listed as "Mrs. Wagner 1234 Lawrence N.Y." and ending with the [illegible] "Mr. Robert 1320 75 Sherman St. N.Y." dated July 31, 1943 at Washington, D.C. and [illegible]

K54 Two photostatic copies bearing typewritten listings of names and addresses, first page listed as "Mrs. Carter 2312 O St N.W." and ending with the handwritten [illegible] "1220 - N St N.W.", dated "D.C. 7-31-43."

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 18 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington

RCF:lml

(continued next page)

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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

DEC 16 6 50 PM '94
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3665

Ke55 Four photostatic copies bearing typewritten listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Chas. & Rosie Adamson 1543 33rd St NW" and ending on the fourth page with the following handwritten words "Mr. & Mrs. Hansen transfer to..."

Ke56 One photostatic copy bearing typewritten listings of names, first name listed as "Charles and Rosie Adamson" and ending with the name "Joseph Levine."

Ke57 One photostatic copy bearing typewritten listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Charles Ad___son 1543 33rd St. N.W." and ending with the name "Max Klein 911 Webster St NW", dated "4/15/43."

Ke58 One photostatic copy bearing typewritten listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Joseph Langlois 608 Irving St. N.W." and ending with the name "Anna Rucker 911 Quincy St NW."

Ke59 Three photostatic copies bearing typewritten listings of names and addresses, first name listed as "Al Rubin 2121 N St. ___", and ending with the name "Mary Karp 29 Buchanan St. N.E."

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the typewritings appearing on specimens Ke55 through Ke59 were not from the machine which was used to type Q5 through Q59.

The evidence Ke55 through Ke59 is returned herewith to the Washington Field Office. The evidence has not been photographed.

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 16, 1948

To: SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 15, 1948.

Re J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO 74-94
FBI FILE NO 74-1333-338
LAB. NO. B-88905 BU

RECORDED - 138

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74
THB/bes

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference Letter 12/14/48

Examination requested: Document

Specimens

K60 Two photostatic copies of a typewritten letter dated February 5, 1941, to Mr. ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, the Librarian of Congress, signed by PRISCILLA MIES.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that K60 was not used to type any of the typewriting appearing on questioned evidence that has been submitted in connection with this case.

K60 will be returned to the Washington Field Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

DEC 10

246 586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/87 BY spr/mcdd

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

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF/mr

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 16 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-3667

RECEIVED

Dec 17 3 43 PM '48

F B I

Dec 16 5 24 PM '48

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

F B I

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3668

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

D-88405

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

1960-

There is being transmitted herewith to the Bureau as an enclosure to this letter, two photostatic copies of a typewritten letter of resignation submitted by PRISCILLA HISS to the Library of Congress, dated February 5, 1941.

The above copies were made from a photostat negative that appears in the personnel file of PRISCILLA F. HISS at the Library of Congress. Mr. LEON W. SEIDNER of the Personnel Operations Branch of the Library of Congress stated that the original of the above letter had been requested recently by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and presumably is presently in the possession of the above Committee.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

2 ENCL

It is requested that the typewriting on the above specimens be compared with the ~~known~~ questioned specimens in this case. It is requested that the specimens be returned to the Washington Field Office after the examination is completed.

#74-1333

lab rpt 12/16
ref 1 mr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY sp7mcdld
266586

JF:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

74-1333-338
F B I
34 DEC 23 1948

FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12-16 mr

Kisseloff-3669

FIVE

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F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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TECHNICAL LABORATORY
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3670

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

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 34 16 5-32 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE DENVER TELETYPE THIS DATE. INFO INDICATING JACK BRINTONS ASSOCIATION WITH PHILIP RENO EMANATED FROM BALTIMORE OFFICE. SUBSEQUENT THERETO PHILIP RENO INTERVIEWED CONCERNING BRINTON AND ALL INFO OBTAINED BY HIM SET FORTH IN THIS OFFICE TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DENVER AND BALTIMORE, DECEMBER FIFTEENTH, FORTY EIGHT. SIGNED STATEMENT OBTAINED FROM PHILIP RENO. HOWEVER, CATEGORICALLY DENIES IMPLICATION IN INSTANT MATTER. SINCE STATEMENT SETS FORTH IN DETAIL HIS EMPLOYMENT, ASSOCIATES, BACKGROUND, ETC., COPY OF THIS STATEMENT BEING SENT AIRMAIL TO DENVER, AND UPON RECEIPT THEREOF DENVER OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERROGATE BRINTON AS REQUESTED IN NEW YORK TEL.

SCHEIDT

DENVER ADVISED

END ACK PLS

NY R 34 WA

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DEC 16 5 40 PM '40

Kisseloff-3672

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 16, 1948

FROM : R. T. HARBO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE

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

Attached hereto is a photographic print showing a section of the Dupont microfilm which was brought to the Laboratory for reproduction purposes by Mr. Wheeler of the House Committee. The identifying marking on the margin of the print, which reads "Dupont 428 Nitrate", is repeated along the margin of the film approximately every 12 inches.

Attachment
RTH:AF

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174-1332-340
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34 DEC 23 1948

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Kisseloff-3674

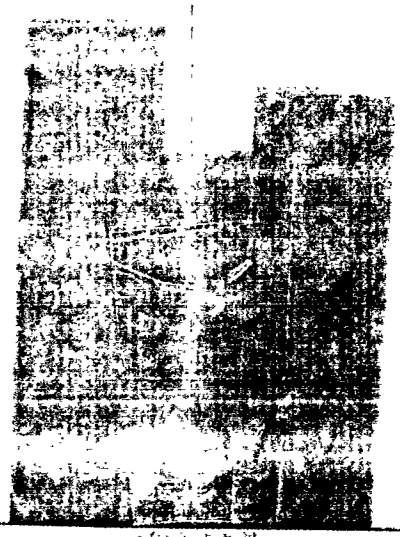

ENCLOSURE

74-1333 - 340

Kisseloff-3675

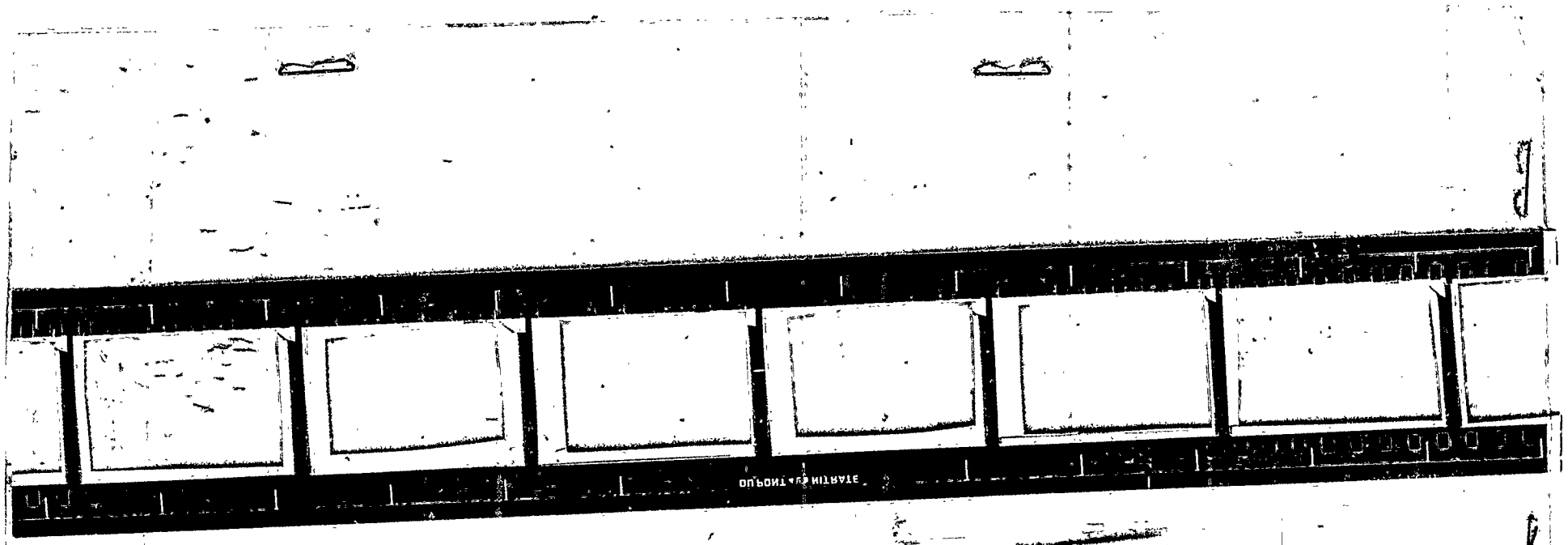

74-1333-340

Kisseloff-3676

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

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

FBI DENVER 12-16-48 10-52 AM MST HMR

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RETEL FROM NYC FIFTEENTH INSTANT REQESTING DENVER INTERVIEW JACK BRINTON, PUEBLO, COLORADO, CONCERNING PARTICIPATION BY PHILLIP RENO IN COMMUNIST APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, AND FOR ANY OTHER INFORMATION PERTINENT INSTANT CASE. JACK BRINTON IS IDENTICAL WITH [redacted] JOHN WELLS BRINTON KNOWN BY THIS OFFICE TO HAVE BEEN A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF PHIL RENO. BRINTON HAS TAKEN ACTIVE PART IN CP ACTIVITIES THIS DISTRICT, AND IS A KEY FIGURE IN THIS OFFICE. BRINTON WAS UNTIL RECENTLY A MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF THE CP IN COLORADO. PHIL RENO IN TESTIFYING BEFORE GRAND JURY AT DENVER LAST OCTOBER STATED THAT BRINTON HAD RESIGNED FROM THE PARTY, BUT NO CONFIRMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FOR THIS STATEMENT. IT IS BELIEVED THAT IF A SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW IS TO BE CONDUCTED WITH BRINTON, THIS OFFICE SHOULD HAVE INFORMATION AS TO STATEMENTS AND ADMISSIONS MADE BY PHIL RENO AT NYC. IT IS NOT ANTICIPATED THAT BRINTON WILL COOPERATE, AND IF THE INTERVIEW IS TO BE CONDUCTED AT ALL, I THINK IT IS NECESSARY THAT DENVER AGENTS HAVE FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING PHIL RENOS CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE. PLEASE ADVISE.

KRAMER

END

See my Tel dated 12-16-48

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA12-55 PM OK FBI WA NM

NY OK FBI NYC DB

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INDEXED - 138

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B K

34 DEC 22 1948

File

Kisseloff-3677

68 DEC 31 1948

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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DEC 16 1 01 PM '48

Kisseloff-3678

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 71 16 9-50 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL. PERJURY, ESP-. R. THROUGH ARRANGEMENT MADE DEC. FIFTEEN LAST BY ASSISTANT A. G. ALEX CAMPBELL WITH EDWARD MC LEAN, ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS, LATTER SURRENDERED HIMSELF ELEVEN FIFTEEN A. M. TODAY. WAS IMMEDIATELY ARRAGINED BEFORE U. S. D. J. CLANCY, SDNY ON TWO COUNT INDICTMENT, CHARGING VIOLATIONS OF EIGHTEEN USC ONE SIX TWO ONE, AND PLEADED NOT GUILTY TO BOTH COUNTS. ON RECOMMENDATION OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO A. G., ~~RAYMONDMX~~ RAYMOND WHEARTY, COURT ORDERED HISS HELD UNDER FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND, ORDERED HIM FINGERPRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED AND GRANTED REQUEST OF ATTORNEY MC LEAN FOR PERMISSION TO FILE MOTIONS ON THE INDICTMENT WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM TODAY. AT REQUEST OF WHEARTY TENTATIVE TRAIL DATE OF JAN TWENTY FOUR, NINETEEN FORTY NINE WAS SET. IMMEDIATELY AFTER ARRAIGNMENT HISS WAS FINGERPRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED BY THIS OFFICE AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER REQUIRED BOND WAS FURNISHED.

END OF PAGE ONE

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174-1333-34

Kisseloff-3679

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DEC 17 3 00 PM '48
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

PAGE TWO

THIS AM PRIOR TO HISS ARRAIGNMENT A NEW G.J. WAS SWORN TO HEAR TESTIMONY IN INSTANT AND RELATED MATTERS, AND WAS THEREAFTER GIVEN INTRODUCTION TO SUBJECT MATTER BY MESSRS. CAMPBELL, DONEGAN AND WHEARTY. NO WITNESSES HEARD TODAY. CHAMBERS SCHEDULED TO BE FIRST WITNESS BEFORE G.J. DEC SEVENTEEN AND ONLY OTHER WITNESS EXPECTED TO BE HEARD THAT DAY IS HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. ABOVE INFO RE G.J. APPEARANCE OF CHAMBERS TOMORROW HAS ALREADY BEEN GIVEN TO PRESS BY CAMPBELL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

TWO COPIES WFO

RECEIVED
DEC 17 3 00 PM '98
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

DEC 16 10 10 PM '98

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
DEC 16 11 47 PM '98

Kisseloff-3682

WASHINGTON 4 AND NY 4 FROM PHILA 12-18-48 5-30 PM MML

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FLD

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. SINCE PHILA. AGENCY OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. WAS NOT TAKEN OVER BY VICTORY TYPEWRITER CO UNTIL NOV NINETEEN FORTYSIX POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT RECORDS OF THIS AGENCY ARE STILL IN EXISTENCE IN SPITE OF FACT THAT CHICAGO OFFICE ADVISED TELEPHONICALLY ON DECEMBER NINE THAT RECORDS OF WOODSTOCK CO FOR THE YEARS NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN DASH THIRTY WERE DESTROYED IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTYSEVEN. WHILE CENTRAL OFFICE RECORDS COVERING THIS PERIOD MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED THE PHILA AGENCY RECORDS SHOULD HAVE HAD A DUPLICATE RECORD OF SALE TO FANSLER-MARTIN AND SINCE THESE RECORDS WERE APPARENTLY NOT SENT TO HOME OFFICE TILL NINETEEN FORTYSIX THEY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTYSEVEN WITH CENTRAL OFFICE RECORDS AND MAY STILL EXIST. CHICAGO HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO RECHECK THIS POSSIBILITY. PHILA WILL LOCATE JOHN GALLAGHER WHO IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN IN CHARGE OF WOODSTOCKS PHILA AGCY IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX WHEN VICTORY TYPEWRITER CO TOOK OVER. NO RECORDS WERE TURNED OVER TO VICTORY AND MANAGER OF VICTORY IS OF OPINION THAT RECORDS WERE SENT BACK TO HOME OFFICE BY GALLAGHER IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX. ST LOUIS HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE SAM WARD, MANAGER OF WOODSTOCK PHILA AGENCY IN NINETEEN TWENTYSIX AND POSSIBLY NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN OR TO VERIFY HIS DEATH AS REPORTED A LIKELIHOOD BY THOS. GRADY WHEN INTERVIEWED BY MILWAUKEE OFFICE.

BOARDMAN

RECORDED - 138 | 74-1333-343

END

Kisseloff-3683

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

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F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED – FLETCHER

DEC 18 8 40 PM '48

Kisseloff-3684

JF:cd
7b-96

NA
Mr. Fletcher
1742

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-17-48 5:40 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. PERSONNEL QUESTIONNAIRE OF PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS DATED MAY TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN FORTY, REFLECTS ONE RALPH FANSLER, BROTHER, BANK EXAMINER, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN. RECORDS OF CIVIL SERVICE HERE REFLECT ONE RALPH L. FANSLER, BORN FEBRUARY SIXTEEN, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED NINETY, FORMERLY OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WAS WITH WAR ASSETS ADM FROM FEBRUARY THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT UNTIL FURLOUGHED ON OCTOBER NINETEEN, LAST. HIS DETROIT ADDRESS WAS ONE FIVE FOUR SIX MONTCLAIR AVENUE, BELIEVED TO BE BROTHER OF PRISCILLA. SUGGEST WE CONSIDER POSSIBILITY OF HAVING FANSLER INTERVIEWED RE ANY TYPEWRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM EITHER PRISCILLA OR ALGER HISS.

266582

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/13/87 BY spmacdd

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 138

74-1333 344

INDEXED - 138

Kisseloff-3685

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 17, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

On December 16 I received a long distance call from Mr. Alex Campbell of New York City. He informed me that a new Grand Jury had been sworn in and that they would start to present witnesses to this Grand Jury on Friday, December 17. He inquired as to the date and time the Bureau received the microfilm from the Committee. I informed Mr. Campbell that this had been the subject of a memorandum to the Attorney General on December 14 and that copies had been directed to him, that I would have to check this memorandum to verify the time of the receipt of each of the films. Mr. Campbell stated that he had that memorandum in front of him and that that answered his questions.

Mr. Campbell further informed me that Alger Hiss had been arraigned, had plead not guilty and that the trial had been set for January 24.

He also informed me that he had held a press conference in New York and that he had taken occasion to praise the work of the FBI. I expressed appreciation to him for this.

Later in the evening of December 16, Dean Schedler of the Department called and mentioned the fact that there was some discussion that a flash light had ruined one of the negatives. He inquired if I knew anything about this. I informed him that I did not. I informed him that one of the committee investigators named Wheeler had stated that when the film was found it was in a can which was dented and which had permitted light to reach the film prior to its recovery by the committee. He asked if Mr. Campbellhad talked to me about the film. I advised him that he had and that I had referred Campbell to the memorandum.

DML:dad

12/16/48

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34 DEC 23 1948

Kisseloff-3686

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WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NW YORK 77 17 9-20P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES HE MADE FURTHER INTRODUCTORY REMARKS TO GJ TODAY RE SUBJECT MATTER TO BE PRESENTED. CHAMBER-S THEN TESTIFIED AND WAS ONLY WITNESS HEARD. HIS TESTIMONY WAS IN DETAIL CONCERNING HIS EARLY ACTIVITIES WITHIN CP AND HE WILL RESUME HIS TESTIMONY DECEMBER TWENTY NEXT. ON THAT DATE WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN AND GEORGE PIGMAN ARE ALSO SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY. DONEGAN PERMITTED HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH TO DEPART FOR HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON TODAY, BUT WADLEIGH WILL RETURN FOR TESTIMONY EARLY NEXT WEEK. DONEGAN THIS PM PREPARED SUBPOENA FOR GJ APPEARANCE DECEMBER TWENTY OF FRANCIS SAYRE AND THE LATTER-S SECRETARY, ANNABELLE NEWCOMB, BOTH OF WHOM ARE DUE NYC, TOMORROW AM AND ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR SERVICE OF SUCH SUBPOENAS BY USM AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME TOMORROW.

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DEC 23 1948

DEC 31 1948

TWO COPIES TWO

Kisseloff-3687

HOLD PLS

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUS

10 5 43 PM '98

DEC 17 9 42 PM '98

DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

10 9 48 AM '98

Kisseloff-3688

DEC

FBI BALTIMORE 12-17-48 6-57 PM EST CR

DIRECTOR 9 AND SACS NEW YORK 3 AND DENVER URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, IS DASH R, ESPIONAGE R.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE DECEMBER SIXTEEN AND DENVER TELETYPE TODAY

REGARDING INTERVIEW OF JOHN L. KELLEY AT COLORADO UNIVERSITY,

PHS EXECUTED BY FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS ON

NOVEMBER FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, LISTS PROFESSOR JOHN L. KELLEY

AS CREDIT REFERENCE SHOWING HIS ADDRESS AS DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CAL. BALTIMORE UNFAMILIAR WITH

LINES ALONG WHICH KELLEY SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED AS REQUESTED BY BUREAU.

SUGGEST NEW YORK SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS FOR SAN FRANCISCO TO

INTERVIEW KELLEY.

MCFARLIN

DENVER TO BE ADVISED

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA BA R 9 WA

NY BA R 3 NYC

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FBI RICHMOND 12-17-48 5-08 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. RE NY TEL DECEMBER SIXTEEN LAST. EDWARD JAMES MCSHANE, PRESENT ADDRESS TWO NAUGHT NINE MAURY AVENUE, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., ADMITTED MEETING FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO ON JULY ONE, FORTYTWO, WHEN MCSHANE BEGAN EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MD., AS MATHEMATICIAN P SEVEN. MCSHANE RESIGNED POSITION JUNE, FORTYFIVE BUT CONTINUES AS A CONSULTANT. MCSHANE ADMITTED COLLABORATING WITH RENO AND JOHN L. KELLEY IN THE WRITING OF A BOOK. MCSHANE CHARACTERIZES RENO AS COMPLETELY DEVOTED TO STUDIES OF MATHEMATICS, HAVING VERY LIMITED OUTISDE INTERESTS AND ACQUAINTANCESHIPS. RENO NOT KNOWN TO HAVE ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES INIMICAL TO SECURITY OF UNITED STATES. NOT KNOWN TO HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ANY PERSONS ENGAGED IN SUCH ACTIVITIES. RENO NEVER KNOWN TO SAY OR DO ANYTHING AGAINST BEST INTERESTS OF US. MCSHANE DENIES RECEIVING ANY RESTRICTED OR CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS FROM RENO BUT ADMITS RECEIVING RESTRICTED DOCUMENTS UP TO PRESENT TIME FROM COMMANDING OFFICER LABORATORY, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, TO WHICH MCSHANE ASSERTS HE IS ENTITLED AS A CONSULTANT, MCSHANE ADMITTING THAT SOME OF THESE DOCUMENTS MAY HAVE BEEN SENT THROUGH THESE OFFICIAL CHANNELS AT REQUEST OF RENO TRANSMITTAL LETTERS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BUT THE DOCUMENTS RE

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F B I

DEC 18 1948

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Kisseloff-3692

SOME OF RENOS OWN COMPUTATIONS AND CHARTS FOR INCLUSION IN INSTANT BOOK. MCSHANE KNEW OF NO OTHER DISSEMINATION OF SUCH DATA BY RENO TO PERSONS OTHER THAN KELLEY AND HIMSELF. MCSHANE STATED IT WAS COMMON PRACTICE FOR RENO AND OTHERS TO TAKE RESTRICTED DATA HOME FOR EVENING STUDY BUT THIS PRACTICE DID NOT EXTEND TO CONFIDENTIAL AND SECRET MATERIAL. MCSHAN EXPLAINED THAT ONLY FOUR RESTRICTED DOCUMENTS WERE USED IN PREPARATION OF BOOK AND THESE DOCUMENTS WERE THE RESULTS OF MCSHANES AND KELLEYS OWN COMPUTATIONS. BOOK COULD HAVE BEEN WRITTEN WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO RESTRICTED MATERIAL BUT TO INSURE SECURITY OF SAME, WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVAL BEING OBTAINED PRIOR TO PUBLICATION. MRS. EDWARD JAMES MCSHANE ADMITTED RECEIVING ONLY ONE COMMUNICATION FROM RENO, NAMELY, A TELEGRAM CONCERNING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF HER HUSBAND. NO OTHER COMMUNICATION ADMITTEDLY RECEIVED. KNOWS NOTHING CONCERNING RENOS ACTIVITIES PAST OR PRESENT. HAD ONLY LIMITED ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH HIM IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR AND FORTYFIVE AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS.

AUERBACH

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 5-17PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

NY OK FBI NYC FJM

VM

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RECEIVED - FLETCHER

Kisseloff-3694

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 17, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

Regarding Whittaker

On December 15 Peyton Ford called me and advised that he thought if possible that an indictment might be returned against Hiss on that date. I asked Mr. Ford if they had forgotten the charges of perjury against Chambers. He stated that this had not been forgotten but that the Department wanted to see if they could obtain a conspiracy indictment for espionage first and thereafter they had in mind still considering perjury charges against Chambers.

2-1

DML:dad

12/15/48

Kisseloff-3695

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F B I

34 DEC 23 1948

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DEC 31 1948

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 17, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

With reference to Assistant Director Harbo's memorandum of December 16, 1948, which is attached, I instructed SAC McFarlin, Baltimore, on December 16, 1948, to ascertain whether or not it would be possible to determine the age of a developed negative from a photograph of the pertinent portions of that negative.

At 11:20 a.m. today, SAC McFarlin called back and stated that from the available data it can be said that the film was manufactured in either December, 1936 or in June, 1944, that a positive determination of this date could not be made from a photograph and could only be made from the negative itself. The correct person to contact to determine the exact age of this roll of film is A. H. Burkhardt of the Parlin Plant, Photo Products Department, Dupont Company, Parlin, New Jersey. Prior to contacting him the appropriate arrangements should be made through the Baltimore Office. At this time, further check cannot be made because the negative is not in the possession of the Bureau but is in the possession of the HUAC.

Attachment

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-3696

Memo to AG 12-20-48

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84 DEC 23 1948

DEC 31 1948

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Mr Fletcher

12-17-48

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 17 1p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, PURJURY. ESPIONAGE.

RE TYPEWRITER. SURVEY HAS BEEN MADE IN GEORGETOWN, WHERE HISS LIVED ENTIRE PERIOD OF STAY IN WASHINGTON. ALL SECOND HAND TYPEWRITER DEALERS AND STORES CONTACTED IN AREA WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. ANTIQUE SHOPS IN THIS AREA PRESENTLY CONTACTED. METROPOLITAN POLICE RECORDS ARE OF LITTLE VALUE SINCE SECOND HAND PURCHASE RECORDS PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY DESTROYED. LEADS SECURED FROM POLICE DEPARTMENT RECORDS BEING RUN OUT. RECORDS ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA POLICE DEPARTMENT SEARCHED AND RESULTS NEGATIVE. CONSIDERATION GIVEN THAT LOCAL CP HAS OR HAD TYPEWRITER. SPECIMEN SUBMITTED AND ARE NOT IDENT. FORMER NEIGHBORS OF HISS INTERVIEWED. ATTEMPT BEING MADE TO LOCATE TWO MAIDS UTILIZED BY HISS. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED FORTY SECOND HAND STORES IN WASHINGTON WHICH HANDLE SECOND HAND TYPEWRITTERS. ONE OF THE LARGEST DEALERS CHECKED AND IT TOOK TWO AGENTS ONE AND ONE HALF DAYS. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. WFO ALSO ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE ADDITIONAL TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS SUBSEQUENT TO MAY, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN.

Kisseloff-3697

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CJJ:AHS

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6 DEC 31

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 17, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

At 7:20 PM on December 16, the Attorney General called and stated that he had heard Fulton Lewis on the radio making a statement attributed to a high Justice official who was unnamed, accusing the House Investigator of having turned his flash light on some of the film in this case and therefore having fogged it. I told the Attorney General that I knew nothing about any flash light that I had not heard any such statement, that the only information I had concerning this matter was the statement by Mr. Wheeler, an investigator for the House Committee, at the time that he delivered the film showing that the container in which one of the rolls of film was found was dented and the cover did not fit.

The Attorney General asked if the Bureau could have developed it clearer had they received it originally. I advised him it could not be so stated, that it would be impossible after the films were developed to determine whether it could have been developed clearer had the Bureau had it originally.

The Attorney General inquired if I knew of anything the Committee had done that had caused a delay or hurt our investigation. I told him I knew of no such action on the part of the House Committee. He asked me to think the matter over and he would call me on the morning of December 17. He made the remark incidentally that he had just gotten back from New York City but that he had not gone to the Court House.

On the morning of December 17 at 9:30 AM, the Attorney General called me and inquired as to the number of exposures on each of the films. I called his attention to the memorandum addressed to him of December 15 and read from this memorandum the information concerning the number of exposures and the number of photographs developed from each roll of film.

The Attorney General then inquired as to the date on which the FBI first obtained information from Mr. Campbell concerning the documents in connection with the deposition in Baltimore and also on what date the Bureau had obtained these documents. I advised him that I would check this and call him back, that if he was not in I would leave word with his secretary. At 10:00 AM I called and advised Mrs. Grace Stewart that the Bureau first heard of the documents in connection with this deposition on the afternoon of November 23 by memorandum of that date from the Criminal Division instructing that contact

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

DML:dad

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F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

be made with Hiss' and Chambers' attorneys in Baltimore. I further informed Mrs. Stewart that on November 24 the Bureau obtained from these attorneys in Baltimore photostatic copies of these documents, that it was not possible to obtain the original documents on that occasion because, according to the attorneys, they were in New York being examined by a private document examiner, that subsequently on November 29 the Bureau obtained the original document.

While the Attorney General was talking to me he stated that he has taken the position that the Committee's questioning of Reno, etc. flushes other possible witnesses and is therefore harmful to the Department's investigation. I very carefully made no commitment or acknowledgement to this so that this statement could not be attributed to me or the Bureau as being critical of the Committee.

The Attorney General then asked "Have you received instructions not to cooperate with the Committee". I advised the Attorney General that I had seen nor received no such instructions, that our policy in connection with this entire matter has been to refer any inquiries from the committee to the Attorney General as is our policy in connection with all congressional committees.

The Attorney General then referred to the newspaper article in the "Washington Post" for December 17 which quotes Congressman Nixon as having said that he had called the FBI and had been advised by the FBI that they had no documents. I made no comment on this and the Attorney General did not follow this matter up.

I have checked with Mr. Nichols who states that the night prior to Congressman Nixon's leaving for Panama the Congressman had called him but that he, Nichols, had not made any such comment. He advised that there is a memorandum in the file reflecting his conversation with Nixon.

12/17/48

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 17, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 10:45 A.M. on December 17, 1948, Special Agent Tuohy of the New York Office telephonically contacted Supervisor W. V. Cleveland, at which time he advised that Donegan had requested that Francis Sayre be interviewed immediately upon his arrival in this country. Sayre is United States representative to the United Nations Trade Council and was formerly Assistant Secretary of State and immediate superior of Alger Hiss in 1938. He is presently in Paris on UN business. Donegan also desires that Annabelle Newcomb, Sayre's secretary who is presently with him in Paris, be interviewed as well.

Tuohy pointed out that the House Committee on Un-American Activities has publicly announced that as soon as Sayre returns from Paris, which is scheduled to be the latter part of this week or next week, he will be subpoenaed by the Committee. In this connection it is to be noted that the House Committee is scheduled to open hearings at the U. S. Court House Building, Foley Square, New York City, at 11:30 A.M. today.

Donegan has advised the New York Office that he will have a marshal serve a subpoena and that should Sayre arrive in this country by boat he desires that Agents of this Bureau accompany the marshal down the Bay where the ship can be boarded, the subpoena served by the marshal, and Sayre interviewed immediately.

The problem at the moment, therefore, is to determine when and how Sayre will be returning to the United States. In addition, Donegan has requested that Sayre's legal address be ascertained, which address will be used in connection with the subpoena. Tuohy requested that the Bureau ascertain these facts from the State Department in Washington or give the New York Office clearance to make inquiries at UN Headquarters and other logical places in New York in order to obtain the desired information. Tuohy was told that he would be advised in this regard.

RECOMMENDATION:

Kisseloff-3701

It is recommended that the Liaison Section immediately determine through Jack Neal at the State Department Sayre's itinerary so that appropriate plans may be made by the New York Office to comply with Donegan's requests.

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WVC:mer

ADDENDUM: Mr. Neal has advised that Sayre and the U.N. Group are arriving in New York City on the SS New Amsterdam at 8 a.m., Sunday (December 19,

1948). Sayre has a train reservation, leaving New York at 11:30 a.m., arriving Washington, D. C., 3:30 p.m.

RRR:hke

The last address Stall has on Sayre (1947) is 4853 Rockwood Parkway N.W., Wash. D.C.

Addendum: 12-17-48

At 3:05 p.m. today, I phoned Special Agent Tuohy of the New York Office and advised him with reference to his telephone call today that the State Department advises that Francis Sayre and Annabelle Newcombe were both coming in at 8:00 a.m. this coming Sunday on the SS/New Amsterdam. At present it is planned they will leave New York at 11:30 a.m. by train for Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tuohy advised that the newspapers had carried the story that Mr. Sayre was coming in on the SS New Amsterdam and also carried the story that Congressman Karl Mundt had radiogrammed Mr. Sayre to appear before the House Committee on either Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Tuohy stated it was planned to have a Grand Jury subpoena served on Mr. Sayre by meeting the boat out in the harbor prior to the time it docked.

HBF:cmw

Memo to A 6
12-20-48

Kisseloff-3702

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 18, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 5:45 P.M. December 17, 1948, I received a telephone call from Supervisor Delavigne of the Washington Field Office making inquiry as to the interview with Francis Sayre. I asked him why he inquired as I understood this interview would personally be handled in New York. He stated he had received the instruction from New York Office. I told him I would check to determine what developments had taken place and would further advise him.

I talked with Special Agent Tuohy and SAC Belmont of the New York Office and Mr. Tuohy explained that since Sayre and Annabelle Newcomb were leaving New York at 11:30 A.M. for Washington, it was believed that it would be best to interview these two people in Washington rather than New York, having in mind the fact that the HCUA investigation and newspaper reporters would probably be so conducting themselves as to make an interview at New York impractical. I pointed out to Mr. Tuohy that there was no guarantee that Mr. Sayre and Miss Newcomb would get on the train at 11:30 and that unless the New York Office took steps to determine when that they were coming to Washington it was impossible for the Washington Field Office to logically and practically handle this matter. He explained that Mr. Donegan was principally interested in the service of the subpoenas which will call for the appearance of Miss Newcomb and Mr. Sayre before the Grand Jury at 11:00 A.M., Monday, December 20.

Mr. Donegan has suggested that the interviews be made in Washington. I told him to recontact Mr. Donegan to point out that if the Agents do not keep track of Mr. Sayre and Miss Newcomb in New York, that the matter could not be practically handled at Washington without advance information as to their arrival and actual destination in Washington.

At 6:05 P.M. Mr. Tuohy called back and stated that Mr. Donegan held to the position that he felt that the interviews at New York could not be properly handled under the circumstances, having in mind publicity. Mr. Donegan also stated it would be impractical without actually contacting Mr. Sayre and Miss Newcomb to determine when and where they could be interviewed. He stated that what he wanted done principally was to effect service of the subpoena. This will be handled by the U. S. Marshal. The Marshal will board the SS New Amsterdam before it docks for the purpose of serving the subpoenas. Mr. Donegan instructed that the Agents interview Mr. Sayre and Miss Newcomb in New York if it can be done gracefully but they are not to insist on the interview and, of course, should not attempt interview if the circumstances such as the presence of newspaper reporters and the investigation make it impractical, if not impossible. Mr. Tuohy stated that they would therefore attempt the interview but would not press the matter and that the Washington Field Office need not concern itself with this interview unless further information is received from New York Office. In any event Mr. Sayre and Miss Newcomb will be interviewed by New York Office when they respond to subpoenas and prior to the time they go before the Grand Jury. I immediately called Mr. Delavigne and advised him that no action would be required by Washington Field Office in absence of additional information from New York.

HBF:jam

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34 DEC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 18, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: WITNESSES BEFORE THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

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

Special Agent T. J. McAndrews of New York called the Bureau at 6:05 P.M. this date and spoke to Supervisor Davis with reference to your conversation earlier today with ASAC Belmont concerning whether we had guaranteed protection to any potential witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

He stated that the New York Office has not given or offered any protection to any such persons. His call was to advise the Bureau of this fact.

He said that with further regard to the person or persons who McDowell of the House Committee has stated will testify before the Committee, the New York Office believes that they may be either George Hewitt or Max Yergan or both. He stated that both of these men were in the Federal building on December 17, 1948, for the purpose of testifying before the House Committee. According to the New York Mirror the scene of their testimony was switched to the Pennsylvania Hotel for privacy. Later McDowell gave a newspaper interview at the Federal Building stating that the witnesses had furnished valuable leads for investigation in New York and Washington. Further, according to the New York Post, McDowell was seen leaving the Federal Building with George Hewitt.

Attached are clippings from New York Mirror and Washington Post relating to this matter.

2 ENC.

LGD:jam

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DEC 23 1948

Kisseloff-3704

Spy Probers Gain New Leads From 2 Secret Witnesses

By GEORGE GRADY and ERWIN SAVELSON

New "highly important, highly valuable information" concerning Communist espionage in the U. S. was under investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee after two mystery witnesses were questioned in secrecy yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

House investigators also were reported digging into data linking Alger Hiss, former State Department official, under indictment on perjury charges, with Communist circles as late as 1946.

Rep. McDowell (R.-Pa.), who came to New York to direct a House subcommittee hearing into new phases of the Communist inquiry, admitted questioning the mystery witnesses at the hotel, but refused to give any clue to the information they provided or whether new testimony may involve Hiss.

Link to Lomakin

He declined to identify the witnesses, but said their evidence is "new, very new" and deals with espionage in government affairs." He indicated it is sufficiently important to send him right back to Washington to talk with Rep. Mundt (R.-S. D.), acting committee chairman.

Newsmen learned that one of the witnesses indicated he is ready to tell of an extensive report written for Jacob M. Lomakin, the Soviet Consul General who was ousted from the U. S. after Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, Russian school teacher, leaped to freedom from the Consulate.

McDowell, originally scheduled to hold hearings at the Federal Building, switched to the Pennsylvania for purposes of privacy.

After questioning the two witnesses for two and a half hours, he rushed back to the Federal Building and, in a three-minute interview, told newsmen:

"The witnesses gave some highly valuable info- some leads that will be pursued immediately in Washington and New York."

Yergen Appears

He said he found the witnesses "very cooperative" and, before going back to the capital by train, commented:

"I feel my trip here was well worth while."

Earlier, Stephen Birmingham, an investigator for the House committee, appeared at the Federal Building with Dr. Max Yergen, former executive director of the Council on African Affairs, who was ousted by left-wingers led by singer Paul Robeson, and George (Tim Holmes) Hewitt, a former Communist Party National Committeeman.

Dr. Yergen and Hewitt told newsmen they were waiting to see McDowell. Later, Birmingham left with both men in a taxi, saying they were going "uptown." House investigators refused to say whether Dr. Yergen and Hewitt were the "mystery" witnesses.

In Washington, Rep. Mundt said McDowell went to New York to question five witnesses and take their depositions. He said he did not yet know the nature of the "highly important" information.

Mundt said the committee cabled Dr. Francis Sayre, former Assistant Secretary of State and now president of the U. N. Trusteeship Council, that it desires to meet him after his arrival Monday from Europe aboard the

Typewriter in Spy Case Is Identified

By WALTER WINCHELL

This reporter learned, on unimpeachable authority, that the FBI scientific laboratory has cracked the Chambers-Hiss case. When the full evidence is made public, the FBI men will be revealed as scientific crime detectors alongside of whom Sherlock Holmes was a blundering amateur.

Despite headline-hunting members of Congress, the FBI will receive the credit for solving the great Hiss-Chambers case when the truth is told. Through the work of the G-men and their scientific laboratory, the typewriter involved in the copying of stolen secret documents, has been identified.

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

DEC 18 1948

New York Daily Mirror

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Kisseloff-3705

Holland-American liner Westerdam. Sayre was Hiss' superior in the State Department.

Mundt said he requested Ann Belle Newcomb, Sayre's secretary, also aboard the Westerdam, to appear before the committee. Mundt declared four persons had access to the records which Hiss allegedly turned over to Chambers. The four, Mundt said, were Sayre, Hiss, Miss Newcomb and a stenographer in Sayre's office, who also has been called by the committee.

Shortly after Mundt's announcement, Justice Department officials in New York said Sayre has been requested to appear Monday before the new grand jury probing Communist espionage. They asserted Sayre probably will go before the jury on Monday and see Mundt's committee in Washington the next day.

The new jury, meanwhile, lost no time. Chambers, was its first witness. After he left the jury room, he was asked what he thought of the indictment of Hiss.

"I think the grand jury, the Department of Justice and the FBI each did an impressive job," he said, "but I would be inhuman if I could take any pleasure from Mr. Hiss' personal troubles."

Henry Julian Wadleigh, former State Department economist, waited in the witness room, but was not called. Wadleigh also has been accused by Chambers of feeding government information. Wadleigh, like Hiss, has denied the charge.

Before the jury recessed until Monday, Wadleigh told reporters he knew Hiss in Washington, but got to know him "much better" while both were waiting in the grand jury's anteroom in recent weeks. Wadleigh said his title in the State Department was "gobbledegook," adding:

"I was not a big shot, but there were people who were littler shots than I."

Wadleigh said he was told to return to the jury room Monday.

Kisseloff-3706

New York Daily Mirror
Pages 3 & 18

McDowell Claims New Data on Spies

New York, Dec. 17 (U.P.).—Representative John McDowell (R., Pa.) of the Un-American Activities Committee, today said he had dug up some "highly important" new information involving "the matter of espionage in Government affairs."

McDowell came here for a one-day, one-man subcommittee hearing of the House group and he was scheduled to hold it in the Federal Courthouse where the new grand jury probing Communist espionage also is in session.

McDowell failed to show up. Two witnesses were on hand, George Hewitt, an admitted former Communist, and Max Yergan, former head of the Council on African Affairs, which is listed by the Attorney General as a subversive organization. Both are Negroes.

Finally, two committee investigators announced the hearing had been called off.

Was at Hotel

McDowell, it was learned later, was holding his hearing in the Hotel Pennsylvania with two other witnesses who were not identified and who have not appeared before the grand jury. It was from them that the Congressman got his new information.

Then he telephoned the Un-American Activities Committee in Washington and told his colleagues of his new information. McDowell said the two witnesses "testified to all matters pertinent to the questions at hand."

He was asked whether those "questions" involved Alger Hiss, indicted for perjury by the grand jury after denying he passed along restricted Government documents to Whittaker Chambers, former Communist courier.

"I mean the matter of espionage in Government affairs," he said.

McDowell said he would return to Washington tonight.

Admiration Increased"

Asked whether he would appear before the Federal grand jury in New York, he said:

"My admiration for the New York grand juries has increased tremendously in the last few days. But I do not know whether I will appear before them."

The new grand jury, meanwhile, held a two-hour session at which Chambers testified. Henry J. Wadleigh, a former State Department official, was in the waiting room but was not called.

The grand jury recessed until Monday. It was expected the panel would decide on a fairly lengthy recess during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Chambers was asked by reporters what he thought of Hiss' indictment.

"I think the grand jury, the Department of Justice and the FBI each did an impressive job," he said. "I would be inhuman if I could take any pleasure in Mr. Hiss' personal troubles."

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

Kisseloff-3707

DEC 18 1948
WASHINGTON POST
Page A-7

DEC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY sp2mcsldd

FBI NORFOLK 12-28-48 6-47 PM SNB

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBUTEL DEC

SIXTEEN LAST. DAISY FANSLER STATED THAT SHE RECALLED THAT HER FATHER, THOMAS FANSLER, BEFORE HIS DEATH IN NINETEEN FORTY GAVE AN OLD TYPE UPRIGHT TYPEWRITER TO PRISCILLA HISS, WHO TOOK THE TYPEWRITER TO WASHINGTON, DC. DAISY FANSLER CLAIMED SHE DID NOT KNOW MAKE OF TYPEWRITER AND FURTHER CLAIMED SHE COULD NOT STATE THAT THIS SAME MACHINE WAS SEEN BY HER IN THE HISS APARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, ALTHOUGH SHE DID STATE THAT SHE HAD SEEN A TYPEWRITER IN THE HISS APARTMENT. SHE STATED THAT THE MACHINE GIVEN PRISCILLA HISS WAS PROBABLY USED BY THOMAS FANSLER, S PRIVATE SECRETARY PRIOR TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA. SHE CLAIMED THAT SHE DID NOT RECALL THE SECRETARYS NAME AND ADDRESS. SHE CLAIMED THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW WHAT DISPOSITION WAS MADE BY PRISCILA HISS OF HER DECEASED FATHERS TYPEWRITER. A WRITTEN STATEMENT WAS PREPARED CONTAINING THE ABOVE FACTS WHICH SHE DECLINED TO SIGN ALTHOUGH SHE SAID THE FACTS WERE TRUE. MISS FANSLER SAID SHE HAD DISCUSSED THE FACTS CONCERNING THE TYPEWRITER WITH PRISCILLA HISS PREVIOUSLY. THEREFORE IT APPEARED THAT MISS FANSLER WAS PREPARED FOR THE INTERVIEW. MISS FANSLER RECALLED THAT

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DEC 22 1948

Kisseloff-1007

Tel to NY 12-20-48

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PAGE TWO

HER DECEASED FATHER HAD STATED AT THE TIME THE TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO PRISCILLA HISS THAT POSSIBLY TIMOTHY HOBSON, PRISCILLA HISS SON BY A FORMER MARRIAGE QUOTE COULD LEARN TO TYPE ON THE MACHINE UNQUOTE. ACCORDING TO MISS FANSLER, TIMOTHY HOBSON IS THE SON OF THAYER HOBSON, EMPLOYEE OF THE MORROW PUBLISHING CO., NYC. MISS FANSLER WAS OF THE BELIEF THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON WAS IN NEW YORK CITY AT PRESENT. REPORT ~~FOLLOWS//NXX~~X FOLLOWS.

RICHARDSON

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 6-55PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

NY OK FBI NYC JEMCS

DISC

cc: Mr. Jones

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 19, 1948

FROM : T. B. Estep

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

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

At 10:45 A.M., December 19, 1948, Special Agent Tom Spencer telephonically advised from New York the following regarding Francis B. Sayre.

Special Agents Frank O'Brien and Spencer went over to the New Amsterdam which docked this A.M. at Hoboken, New Jersey. They were accompanied by Deputy U. S. Marshal Farson. Farson had subpoenas for Mr. Sayre and also Miss Annabelle Newcomb.

Mr. Sayre was served with a subpoena at 7:10 A.M. and Miss Newcomb was served at 7:20 A.M. today by the Deputy Marshal. These subpoenas called for their appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City at either 10:00 or 11:00 A.M. Monday, December 20, 1948.

According to Spencer, Mr. Sayre, who is extremely cooperative, has been out of the country since August and he is leaving on the 11:30 A.M. train today for Washington. While he was aboard the ship on the high seas he received a radiogram from the House Un-American Activities Committee requesting his presence before that Committee in Washington on Wednesday, December 22. Mr. Sayre told the Agents that he would like to appear before that Committee and have the Grand Jury appearance extended after that date, adding, however, that he is not ignoring the Grand Jury subpoena but hoping for a delay. The Agents told him that this was something that they could do nothing about.

About that time in the conversation with Mr. Sayre by the Agents, an individual named Robert Clark, who is Agent in Charge of the State Department's New York Office, had a message for Mr. Sayre from the State Department indicating that Mr. Sayre was to contact the Justice Department the first thing tomorrow morning.

Agent Spencer called Mr. Donegan, who advised that he knows nothing about any conversation by an official of the Justice Department with an official of the State Department so far as Mr. Sayre is concerned. Agent Spencer pointed out that from the conversation that took place between Clark and Sayre it looks like someone in Justice called the State Department and requested that Clark relay the message to Sayre requesting that he contact the Justice Department the first thing Monday morning. Spencer pointed out that it is not known what the contact of Mr. Sayre with the Justice Department is about.

TBE:jam

Memo to AG 12-20-48

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34 DEC 1948

Agent Spencer stated that Mr. Donegan wants the Washington Field Office to contact Sayre later today (Sayre's train gets in about 3:00 P.M.) to determine if Sayre has refreshed his recollection enough to talk to Special Agents. If Mr. Sayre has not, then the Agents in New York will interview Sayre at the time he answers the Federal Grand Jury subpoena in New York, according to Agent Spencer, who pointed out that all this information is contained in a teletype to the Bureau and Washington Field Office which is being sent out immediately.

Agent Spencer also stated that this telephone call was made to the Bureau because of the extreme importance of the case and the fact that there has been some news flashes over the radio, something about the marshal serving Sayre with a subpoena aboard ship.

At your request the writer telephoned back to Agent Spencer at 11:00 A.M. He advised that full information on the addresses of Sayre and Newcomb together with their telephone numbers is contained in the teletype being sent to the Bureau and Washington Field Office.

He stated Sayre's address is:

4853 Rockwood Parkway
Telephone - Ordway 3434
His State Department Phone - Republic 5600, Extension 3860.

He stated that the address of Annabelle Newcomb is:

4707 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest,
Apartment 113
Telephone - Emerson 6800.

Agent Spencer reiterated that Mr. Donegan had made a request that Washington Field Office, early this evening after "they have caught their breath," contact Mr. Sayre and Miss Newcomb either by phone or in person and ask if their recollections have been sufficiently refreshed so that they can be interviewed by Agents; if they say no, it will not be necessary for Washington Field Office to do anything further as Agents in New York City will interview both of them at the time they answer the Grand Jury subpoena.

ACTION TAKEN: As instructed, the writer telephonically contacted Special Agent Maurice Taylor, on duty at Washington Field Office, at 12:20 P.M. Special Agent Taylor is also the Agent to whom this case is assigned. He received the two copies for Washington Field Office of the New York teletype to the Bureau and Washington Field Office referred to by Agent Spencer. He was advised of the request of Mr. Donegan as set out above. He was also advised of your instructions that he talk with Supervisor Delavigne, Washington Field Office, concerning this matter and to have Mr. Delavigne telephone you, at ORdway 4421.

Addendum:

Special Agent, WFO, telephonically advised of your request that he be given the contents of Detroit wire, dated 12-18-48, concerning Larry S. Davidow. This was done. Agent Taylor also requested that the letter of February 11, 1946, from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau setting forth information on Mandel in connection with the investigation of George Schwartzwalder be made available so that an Agent from the WFO could peruse it in connection with an interview with Mandel. The Files Section was requested to locate same.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to WFO teletype dated December 19, 1948, which relates to the efforts to interview Francis B. Sayre and Annabelle Newcomb. The information contained in this teletype was furnished also to me by Mr. Delavigne of the WFO at 7:30 P.M. December 19, 1948.

At 9:30 A.M. today I talked again with Mr. Delavigne and he inquired as to whether they should make an effort to interview Mr. Sayre having in mind that he had stated that he planned to go to New York immediately after his conference with the State Department this morning. I told him if it could be conveniently done the interview with Sayre should be had. However, if this were not possible, his address in New York City should be ascertained for whatever value it might have. He stated that they would conduct the interview with Annabelle Newcomb at once.

HBF:mer

Memo to A.G. 12-20-48 HBF

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Kisseloff-1013

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

On December 16, 1948, Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that ARNOLD SROOG of the Daily Worker Staff, New York City, communicated with ROBERT HALL, Washington representative of the Daily Worker. SROOG pointed out to HALL "On this film angle, which to me is pretty hot, I've got stuff that makes it seem hotter here in New York....." SROOG pointed out that according to United Press a high Justice Department official had stated that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had almost ruined one roll of undeveloped microfilm by putting a flash light on it when it was taken out of the pumpkin; further that according to NIXON (Congressman NIXON) there were two such rolls of undeveloped film. "Now we want to know if the second roll was developed and I would suggest that you go over to the Department of Justice tomorrow and find out if they developed the second roll." Continuing, SROOG advised HALL that if the answer was in the affirmative "which we presume it is, then the story is real hot for us". HALL pointed out to SROOG that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had admitted that one roll of the film was worthless and that the other was developed, but developed in such a way that it was almost illegible "because it was old". SROOG then stated, according to this Informant, "Well, that was the angle we were working on, according to what we know about microfilm it was just impossible to get anything out of it and we got a pretty big expert who gave us that; it's still a case, I think!"

b2
b7D

At this time SROOG advised HALL that there was just one more thing "We'd" like to find out "without tipping them off as to what we're shooting at, just how it was, what kind of marks there were, by which they identified the date of manufacture of films. We have reason to believe that that's not straight, see. Now, they say it's code marks but they don't identify what kind. As far as we know, the only marks that are put on microfilm by Kodak are emulsion marks and according to our expert, Kodak has only been putting the emulsion marks on microfilm for the last three or four years, get the pitch? Of course, he may be wrong on that. If I could find out whether they were actually emulsion marks, then it would be worth a trip to Rochester to dig, but we're trying to get that."

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CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-1014

CONFIDENTIAL

Ltr. to Director December 20, 1948

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

It is noted that according to this Informant, the SROOG expert is in the microfilm business at the present time and he has stated that five or six years is the outside limit to develop microfilm no matter how it is wrapped or packed. u

The above is being furnished for your information.
u

TCR:nek
74-94
cc: 100-4281

Kisseloff-1015

CONFIDENTIAL

JF:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-20-48 11:00 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK URGENT

J. L. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. NEWFOTEL TO BALTIMORE, DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, WHEREIN INFO RE ATTENDANCE OF PRISCILLA HISS AT MARYLAND UNIVERSITY WAS SET OUT. ABOVE THEORY ALSO DETAILED HER ADDRESS AT TIME OF REGISTRATION AS ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT ST., CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED AT CHESTERTOWN RE THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE HISSES RESIDED THERE, BEARING IN MIND THE POSSIBILITY THAT, IF THE ABOVE RESIDENCE WERE RENTED, THERE MAY HAVE BEEN TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE HISSES AND THE LANDLORD OR HIS AGENT. ANY CORRESPONDENCE FOUND WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY THE HISSES SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY sp7mackdd

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Mr. Fletcher

1742

WASH FROM NEW YORK 25 20 6-28 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ISR, ESP-R. AT REQUEST OF SPECIAL ASST. T. J. DONEGAN, A GRAND JURY SUBPOENA WAS ISSUED INSTANT DATE FOR APPEARANCE HEDE MESSING DEC. TWENTY TWO NEXT AND QUOTE FROM DAY TO DAY THEREAFTER UNQUOTE UNTIL RELEASED BY COURT. SUBPOENA BEING SERVED BY AN AGENT INSTANT DATE TO PROTECT INFORMANT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU AUTHORITY.

SCHEIDT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 20 1948

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 62 20 10-06 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP-R. REFERENCE PHONE CALL FROM BUREAU TO ASAC A. H. BELMONT DEC. NINETEENTH LAST RETEL FROM DETROIT TO BUREAU AND NY DEC. EIGHTEENTH LAST. BENJAMIN C. STOLBERG, WELL KNOWN ANTI-COMMUNIST AUTHOR, NUMBER TWO TWO TWO WEST TWENTYTHIRD ST., NYC. INTERVIEWED THIS DATE. STOLBERG BELIEVES FROM THE INFO IN HIS POSSESSION THAT ALGER HISS DURING EMPLOYMENT STATE DEPT. HAD COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS. HOWEVER STOLBERG HAS NO TANGIBLE EVIDENCE TO PROVE OR SUBSTANTIATE THIS BELIEF. IN PAST STOLBERG MADE KNOWN HIS BELIEF TO LARRY S. DAVIDOW, DETROIT ATTORNEY, BUT NEVER INDICATED TO DAVIDOW HE HAD JURIDICAL PROOF OF HISS-COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS. STOLBERG ADVISED HE IS CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF ISAAC DON LEVINE AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE WAS AWARE OF FACT THAT CHAMBERS MADE REVELATIONS OF HIS DEFECTION FROM CP. BY VIRTUE OF HIS ANTI COMMUNIST WRITINGS AND RESEARCH THEREFORE, STOLBERG HAD KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO US GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES. HOWEVER HE HAS NO TANGIBLE PROOF OF THESE FACTS.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 20

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

1742

WASH 53 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 20 9-50 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. REBUTEL SEVENTEENTH INSTANT INSTRUCTING NY OFFICE TO INTERVIEW MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS CHONCERNING HER SOURCE IF INFO AS TO THE BACKGROUND OF JAY CHABERS FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE TREASURY DEP. INFO CONCERNING THE BASIS FOR THIS INTERVIEW WAS CONTAINED IN LETTER FROM BALTIMORE TO BUREAU DATED DEC FIFTEENTH LAST. BLTIMORE REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS. IT IS REPORTED THAT SHE HAS RETURNED TO MARYLAND.

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BOTH PLS HOLD

DEC 31 1948

34 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-1021

74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-20-48 4:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. INFO FROM CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT, WASHINGTON, DC, INDICATES PRISCILLA HISS PRIOR TO LEAVING WASHINGTON FOR NEW YORK IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO BECOME ASSOCIATED WITH DALTON SCHOOL, NYC, AS AN ASST. ENGLISH TEACHER. SUGGEST NEW YORK CONTACT DALTON SCHOOL FOR TYPED MATERIAL FROM OR BY PRISCILLA HISS.

HOTTEL

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DATE 7/13/67 BY sp2 mcldd

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74-94

NA
OKM

WASHINGTON AND BOSTON FROM WASH FIELD 12-20-48 4:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BOSTON

J. L. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. WFO ADVISED TIMOTHY HOBSON, STEPSON OF ALGER HISS, STRUCK BY AUTOMOBILE FEBRUARY TWENTY, NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN IN WASHINGTON, DC, DRIVEN BY GEORGE . KILLEEN, THREE OTHER SEVEN N STREET, NW. KILLEEN NOW RESIDING ONE FIVE CENTRE TERRACE, WEST ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS AND EMPLOYED BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION. INTERVIEW KILLEEN RE DETAILS OF THIS ACCIDENT AS TO WHETHER HE HAD ANY CORRESPONDENCE WITH HISS, WHETHER THERE WAS ANY LITIGATION CONCERNING IT, AND WHETHER INSURANCE COMPANY WAS INVOLVED. WFO ATTEMPTING TO SECURE ANY CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM HISS FOR COMPARISON WITH TYPED DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS TO DISTRICT COURT, BALTIMORE. SECURE OR SET OUT LEADS TO OBTAIN SUCH CORRESPONDENCE AS SUGGESTED BY ABOVE INTERVIEW.

HOTTEL

Enclosure - 138 74-1 365

cc - New York by Mail

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 20 1948

TELEMETER

WASH 20 PHILADELPHIA 1 FROM CHICAGO .20 9-00 PM CJW

CONF TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, PHILADELPHIA U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, W.AS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE PHILADELPHIA TELS DECEMBER EIGHTEEN AND TWENTY, FORTY EIGHT. MELVIN O. JOHNSON, SECY. TREAS. WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., WOODSTOCK, ILL., ADVISED FOLLOWING IN CHARGE OF PHILA. AGENCY, NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE UNTIL NINETEEN FORTY SIX. S. V. WARD, NO ADDRESS AVAILABLE, UNTIL NINETEEN TWENTY SIX. O. J. CAROW, THREE NINE ONE FOUR CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., NINETEEN TWENTY SIX TO THIRTY EIGHT, AND JOHN GALLAGER, TWO NAUGHT NAUGHT SEVEN S. REDFIELD, PHILA, ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY NINE OR FORTY TO NINETEEN FORTY SIX. HAROLD STEINKE, NOW AT SEVEN NAUGHT FOUR NAUGHT W. GARRETT RD., UPPER DARBY, PA., WORKED WITH CAROW PROBABLY BEGINNING IN EARLY THIRTIES TO ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY AND MAY HAVE BEEN ACTING MGR. FOR A WHILE AFTER CAROW LEFT. ELIZABETH SPARKS, SEVEN NAUGHT FOUR ONE HAGERMAN AVE., PHILA, WAS CASHIER AT PHILA FROM NINETEEN TWENTY SIX UNTIL NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND JOHN HANCOCK, SIX ONE ONE FIVE ELLSWORTH ST., PHILA., WAS A SALESMAN FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS STARTING IN NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR. JOHNSON UNABLE TO LOCATE PHILA. BRANCH RECORDS AND DOES NOT RECALL RECEIPT OF STOCK CARDS FROM PHILA. ALTHOUGH HE BELIEVES SOME RECORDS WERE RECEIVED AND LATER DESTROYED. SEARCH OF AVAILABLE FILES PERTAINING TO STOCK, SERVICE AND SALES REVEALED NO PERTINENT RECORDS. JOHNSON WILL MAKE FURTHER INQUIRIES AT PLANT TODAY TO EXHAUST ALL POSSIBILITIES AND HE WILL BE RECONTACTED DECEMBER TWENTY ONE.

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MC SWAIN

CC-- NEW YORK

END AND ACK PLS

#

DEC

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

1742

WASHINGTON 19 NEW YORK 5 ST LOUIS 2 FROM PHILA 12-20-48 6.20 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REURTEL TODAY. SAM WARD WAS MANAGER, PHILA AGENCY WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY DURING MOST OF TWENTYSIX OR TWENTYSEVEN AND FOR SOMETIME PRIOR. HE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING THOMAS GRADY, WHO WAS SALESMAN FOR WOODSTOCK AT PHILA DURING TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYFIVE AND AGAIN DURING TWENTYSEVEN. IN TWENTYSEVEN GRADY SOLD A NEW WOODSTOCK TO FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP IN BULLITT BUILDING. THIS TYPEWRITER SUBSEQUENTLY GIVEN BY FANSLER TO HIS DAUGHTER, PRISCILLA HISS. RECORDS OF SALE APPARENTLY DESTROYED. WARD SHOULD BE ASKED IF HE KNEW OF SALE TO FANSLER-MARTIN AND WHAT DISPOSITION WAS MADE OF RECORDS WHEN JOHN CAROW, THE NEW MANAGER, TOOK OVER.

BOARDMAN

END PLS ACK

WA PH R 19 WA

NY PH R 5 NY

D

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DATE 7/13/87 BY spmaddd

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34 DEC 23

JJW:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 12-20-48 5:15 PM URG NT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. RENFOTEL DECEMBER TWENTY, TO BALTIMORE FOR INFO BALTIMORE OFFICE IN COVERING LEAD AT CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE REFLECTS ALGER HISS ON JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN FORTYSIX WAS IN CONTACT WITH J. KELLOGG SMITH, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, AND ADVISED HE AND FAMILY WOULD ARRIVE THERE THAT DAY. OTHER SOURCES HAVE ADVISED THAT DURING NINETEEN THIRTIES, HISS SENT TIMOTHY HOBSON, HIS STEPSON, TO A SUMMER CAMP OPERATED BY A FRIEND NEAR CHESTERTOWN AND THAT MR. AND MRS. HISS SPENT PART OF THEIR SUMMERS IN CHESTERTOWN.

HOTTEL

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INDEXED - 133

74-1[illegible]-368

cc - New York by Mail

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEWYORK 51 20 9-32 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

b3

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP-R. T.J. DONEGAN RELATED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION REGARDING GJ TODAY. [redacted] TESTIFIED [redacted] IN INSTANT CASE. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS AVAILABLE BUT DID NOT TESTIFY BEFORE GJ TODAY. DONEGAN STATES THAT FOLLOWING PERSONS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR TOMORROW, FRANCES B. SAYRE, ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB, AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. GEORGE HEWITT SERVED WITH SUBPOENA LATE TODAY, SCHEDULED AS AVAILABLE POSSIBLE WITNESS FOR GJ TOMORROW. DONEGAN ALSO ADVISED HE ANTICIPATED SERVING SUBPOENA ON EDWARD JAMES MC SHANE AND JOHN L. KELLY FOR THEIR APPEARANCES BEFORE GJ JAN FOUR NINETEEN FORTY NINE.

RECORDED - 138 74-1333-369 SCHED

HOLD 36 TWO COPIES

INDEXED - 138 34 DEC 23 1948

6 DEC 31 1948

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 50 SAN FRANCISCO 3 FROM NEW YORK 20 9-14P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 2 91-805
DATE 9-18-89 BY DPIAGS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO HAS ADMITTED IN SIGNED STATEMENT THAT HE FURNISHED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WHOM HE KNEW AS CARL, WITH RESTRICTED INFO WHICH HE OBTAINED FROM ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MARYLAND, IN LATE THIRTY SEVEN AND EARLY THIRTY EIGHT. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AND HIS BROTHER, PHILIP RENO, HAVE BOTH APPEARED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN NYC. AT THE TIME FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO WAS INTERVIEWED HE FURNISHED AGENTS WITH A WRITTEN CONSENT TO SEARCH HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS IN ABERDEEN, MARYLAND. DURING THE COURSE OF THIS SEARCH CORRESPONDENCE WAS FOUND THERE DIRECTED TO PROFESSOR JOHN L. KELLEY WHO WAS BELIEVED TO BE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT KELLEY NO LONGER IN DENVER, COLORADO, AND BALTIMORE OFFICE HAS ADVISED THAT PROFESSOR KELLEY IS REPORTED TO BE IN THE DEPT. OF MATHEMATICS, UNIV. OF CALIF., BERKELEY, CALIF. THE INFO THAT KELLEY WAS AT THE UNIV. OF CALIF. WAS OBTAINED THROUGH A CREDIT REFERENCE, THE DATE OF WHICH WAS NOVEMBER FIFTEENTH, FORTYEIGHT. THERE IS BEING SET FORTH A

END OF PAGE ONE

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100-13[illegible]-376
34 DEC 23 [illegible]

PAGE TWO

SUMMARY OF THE INFO FURNISHED BY RENO CONCERNING HIS ASSOCIATION WITH A PROFESSOR EDWARD J. MC SHANE, WHO HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED AT THE UNIV. OF VIRGINIA, AND JOHN L. KELLEY REPORTED HEREINABOVE TO BE AT THE UNIV. OF CALIF. RENO DURING EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MD., COMMENCED WRITING A BOOK TENTATIVELY ENTITLED "EXTERIOR BALLISTICS UP TO NINETEEN FORTY FIVE" IN COLLABORATION WITH PROFESSOR EDWARD J. MC SHANE, NOW STATIONED AT UNIV. OF VIRGINIA, AND JOHN L. KELLEY. RENO MET KELLEY IN SUMMER OR FALL OF NINETEEN FORTY TWO WHEN LATTER COMMENCED RESEARCH AT ABERDEEN. RENO LIKEWISE MET MC SHANE IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO AT ABERDEEN AND WORKED WITH HIM AND KELLEY ON BALLISTICS IN SAME OFFICE AT PROVING GROUNDS. KELLEY CEASED EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, AND SINCE THAT TIME RENO HAS BEEN CORRESPONDING WITH KELLEY AND MC SHANE FOR PURPOSE OF COMPLETING BOOK. HE ADMITS THAT FROM TIME TO TIME HE FORWARDED RESTRICTED MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM ABERDEEN RESEARCH LABORATORY LIBRARY TO MC SHANE AND KELLEY IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT COMPLETE VARIOUS PHASES OF THEIR MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS AND OTHER MATERIAL FOR THE BOOK. THE MANUSCRIPT FOR THE BOOK WAS SUBMITTED TO RENOS SUPERVISOR, R. P. H. KENT, FOR CLEARANCE PURPOSES IN ORDER THAT THE MATTER APPEARING THEREIN MIGHT BE CENSORED PRIOR TO EVENTUAL PUBLICATION.

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

RENO IS WORKING AT THE PRESENT TIME ON AN INTRODUCTION FOR THE BOOK WHICH DEALS IN GENERAL WITH THE SCIENCE OF MOTION OF PROJECTILES. RENO ADMITS THAT FROM TIME TO TIME HE CHARGED OUT VARIOUS RESTRICTED MATERIAL FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES DURING HIS EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN. HE FURTHER ADMITS THAT SOME MAY NOT HAVE BEEN CHARGED OUT IN THE USUAL MANNER. HE DENIES, HOWEVER, THAT HE EVER FORWARDED ANY RESTRICTED SECRET OR CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL TO ANY PRIVATE, UNAUTHORIZED PERSON FOR SUBVERSIVE OR ULTERIOR REASONS. RENO RECALLED THAT HE MAINTAINED VOLUMINOUS NOTES AND RESEARCH BOOKS AMONG PERSONAL EFFECTS AT ABERDEEN OFFICE AS WELL AS CARE OF MR. E. J. EATON, BALDWIN MANOR, ABERDEEN, MD. HE BELIEVES THAT A QUANTITY OF THIS WAS PROCURED FROM THE RESEARCH BALLISTICS LABORATORY, ABERDEEN, MARYLAND. MOST OF THE MATERIAL PERTAINING TO BALLISTICS AND HIS OWN NOTES AND STUDIES OF VARIOUS PROJECTS WORKED ON HIM AT THE LABORATORY. RENO RECALLED THAT AFTER HIS DISCHARGE FROM UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MD., ON OR ABOUT JULY THIRD, FORTYEIGHT, HE WENT TO HIS FORMER DORMITORY ROOM AT ABERDEEN AND PROCURED HIS CLOTHES TOGETHER WITH TWO BOOKS, ONE ENTITLED MATHEMATICS OF EXTERIOR BALLISTICS BY G. A. BLISS AND

END OF PAGE THREE

TABLE OF INTERVALS, A BOOK ON APPLIED MATHEMATICS, NEITHER OF WHICH BOOKS WAS OBTAINED FROM THE ABERDEEN LIBRARY. HE ADMITS THAT THIS WAS THE ONLY DATA HE TOOK PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR HIS RESIDENCE IN DENVER, COLORADO. RENO LIKEWISE RECALLED AMONG HIS BOOKS AND PAPERS WERE VARIOUS PHOTOSTATS ENTITLED MATHEMATICAL THEORTY OF AIR COMBAT BY L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM. HE ADVISED THAT HE WAS INTERESTED IN THE STUDY OF AIR COMBAT AND FOR THIS REASON HAD THE MATERIAL IN HIS POSSESSION, HAVING PROCURED SAME FROM RESEARCH LABORATORY. RENO ADVISED IT WAS COMMON PRACTICE FOR PERSONS AT THE RESEARCH LABORATORY TO RETAIN POSSESSIONS OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS FROM LIBRARY WITHOUT FOLLOWING THE USUAL CHARGE OUT PRACTICES. RENO FURTHER REITERATED THAT HE WAS NEVER ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY SINCE DISCONTINUING CONNECTIIONS WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR EIGHT. PHILIP RENO CORROBORATED HIS BROTHERS STATEMENT THAT THEIR ONLY VISIT TO ABERDEEN WAS IN JULY, FORTY EIGHT, AT WHICH TIME FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO TOOK HIS CLOTHES, SEVERAL SUITCASES AND THE DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL MENTIONED ABOVE. LOCATE AND INTERVIEW JOHN L. KELLEY. KELLEY SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY QUESTIONED AS TO ANY KNOWLEDGE HE HAS OF RENOS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES, ALSO HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ANY RESTRICTED MATERIAL WHICH HE MAY HAVE IN HIS POSSESSION, AS WELL AS HIS KNOWLEDGE AS TO HOW RENO OBTAINED RESTRICT-MATERIAL TO BE USED IN CONTEMPLATED BOOK. THIS INTERVIEW SHOULD BE

END OF PAGE FOUR

CONDUCTED IMMEDIATELY AND RESULTS FORWARDED TO BUREAU AND NY BY TELETYPE IN ORDER THAT ASSISTANT AG DONEGAN MAY BE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED IN EVENTY HE DESIRES TO SUBPOENA KELLEY BEFORE GJ IN NYC. THIS INTERVIEW IS BEING CONDUCTED AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF MR. DONEGAN AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT HUAC WOULD SUBPOENA KELLEY FOR PUBLIC HEARING IMMEDIATELY SHULD THEY LEARN FOREGOING.

SCHEIDT

1
4

HOLD

Mr. Fletcher

WASH FROM NEW YORK 64 20 10-14 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. ISAAC DON LEVINE INTERVIEWED TODAY. STATED HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF ALGER HISS PRIOR TO METTING CHAMBERS IN MAY THIRTYNINE. CHAMBERS REFERRED TO LEVINE BY HERBERT SOLOW PRESENTLY WITH FORTUNE MAGAZINE. FIRST MET HISS AT RECENT GRAND JURY HEARINGS IN NYC. HAS NO PROFF THAT HISS WAS OR IS A MEMBER OF THE CP. AT FIRST CONTACT CHAMBERS REQUESTED ASSISTANCE FROM LEVINE IN PLACING AN ARTICLE DEALING WITH COMMUNISM WITH THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. AFTER READING THE MANUSCRIPT LEVINE TOLD HIM IT WAS TOO INDEFINITE AS NAMES, DATES, ETC. WERE OMITTED. HE LATER INTRODUCED CHAMBERS TO GENERAL WALTER KRIVITSKY, WHOSE EXPOSES IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST WERE PUBLISHED IN COLLABORATION WITH LEVINE. ON AUGUST TWENTY THREE THIRTY NINE AFTER THE HITLER STALIN PACT LEVINE TRIED TO INDUCE CHAMBERS TO TELL HIS STORY TO THE PROPER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.

END OF PAGE ONE

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LEVINE FIRST TRIED TO ARRANGE AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT THROUGH MARVIN MC INTYRE WHO REFERRED HIM TO BERLE. ON SEPT. TWO THIRTYNINE HE TOOK CHAMBERS TO WOODLEY HOUSE, BERLES HOME FOR DINNER ON BERLES INVITATION AT WHICH TIME CHAMBERS OUTLINED TO BERLE THE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO THE GOVT., THE FACT THAT THE STATE DEPT. OFFICIALS WERE TAKING GILES OUT OF THE DEPT. TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED AND FORWARDED TO RUSSIA. HE RECALLED THAT CHAMBERS REFERRED TO ONE PETER AS A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL TO WHOM COPIES OF FILES WERE TAKEN. CHAMBERS DIVIDED THE GOVT. OFFICIALS INTO TWO GROUPS. ONE WAS AN ESPIONAGE GROUP AND THE OTHER A LABOR, POLITICAL, AND PROPAGANDA UNIT. IN THE FIRST GROUP HE PLACED ALGER HISS, /F. N. U./HISS, /ALGERS BROTHER/, LAWRENCE DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD, /F. N. U./WADLEIGH, /F. N. U./LOVELL, PHILLIP RENO AND VINCENT RENO, BROTHERS, THE LATTER FROM ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS. HE ALSO ADDED TO THIS GROUP HARRY DEXTER WHITE, SILVERMASTER, A DOCTOR MILLER AND A DOCTOR KORNBLITH, /NOT SURE THIS IS CORRECT NAME/. IN THE SECOND GROUP HE PLACED MARION BACHRACH, LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, SOL ADLER. HE ALSO BELIEVED ELINOR NELSON WAS MENTIONED BUT HE IS NOT SURE.

END OF PAGE TWO

BERLE MADE NOTES. BOTH LEVINE AND CHAMBERS EXPECTED THAT SOME ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN BUT WERE DISAPPOINTED WHEN IT WAS NOT. CHAMBERS MENTIONED TO LEVINE ONE TIME THAT HE HAD MICRO FILM AND OTHER MATERIAL OF THE APPARATUS/CHAMBERS DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUP/. LEVINE AFTER THE US ENTERED THE WAR ASKED CHAMBERS WHAT HE HAD DONE WITH THIS MATERIAL AND CHAMBERS INFERRED THAT IT HAD BEEN DESTROYED. LEVINE CLAIMS THAT AFTER THIS LAST MENTIONED CONTACT HE HAD NEVER AGAIN DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH CHAMBERS EXCEPT RECENTLY AFTER THE HOUSE AND GRAND JURY HEARINGS WERE BEGUN DURING WHICH CHAMBERS CALLED HIM A FEW TIMES TO REFRESH HIS MEMORY. LEVINE STATES THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF INFO SUPPLIED TO HIM BY CHAMBERS HE KNEW PERSONALLY OF NO ACTIVITIES OF HISS AND DID NOT KNOW OF HIS OWN KNOWLEDGE THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST OR ENGAGED IN COMMUNIST OR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

NY R 64 WA

cc Mr. Fitch

WASHINGTON AND WFO 1 CHICAGO 1 NYC 1 FROM PHILA 12-20-48 10.15 A

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. JOHN GALLAGHER, MANAGER OF WOODSTOCKS PHILA AGENCY AT TIME IT WAS TAKEN OVER BY VICTORY TYPEWRITER CO., HAS ADVISED THAT H. N. WEBSTER, THEN WOODSTOCKS MANAGER IN WASHINGTON, DC, CAME TO PHILA WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLOSING OF PHILA AGENCY IN FORTYSIX. GALLAGHER THEN ON INSTRUCTIONS BURNED COPIES OF SERVICE RECORDS OR CUSTOMERS INVOICES, OR BOTH, AND RETURNED INVENTORY STOCK CARDS TO FACTORY AT WOODSTOCK, ILL., PROBABLY TO M. O. JOHNSON, WHO HE THINKS WAS TREASURER AT THE TIME. GALLAGHER STATES WEBSTER IS NOW WOODSTOCKS SOUTHWESTERN ZONE MANAGER WITH OFFICE AT DALLAS, TEXAS. DALLAS OFFICE SHOULD LOCATE WEBSTER AND INTERVIEW THOROUGHLY AS TO INSTRUCTIONS HE GAVE GALLAGHER CONCERNING CLOSING OF PHILA WOODSTOCK AGENCY IN LATE NINETEEN FORTY SIX. CHICAGO SHOULD DETERMINE IF M. O. JOHNSON RECALLS RECEIPT OF INVENTORY STOCK CARDS FROM PHILA IN LATE FORTYSIX, AND IF HE CAN SUPPLY INFORMATION AS TO THEIR WHEREABOUTS OR ULTIMATE DISPOSITION. GALLAGHER HAS SUPPLIED THIS OFFICE WITH A LIST OF CUSTOMERS WHO HAD REPAIRS MADE ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS SINCE APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN FORTYTWO

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trans to Cap

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AND HAS INDICATED SEVERAL WHOSE MACHINES HE RECALLS HAVING HAD SERIAL NUMBERS WHICH WOULD FALL IN APPROXIMATE SERIES LISTED IN WFO TEL OF SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST. GALLAGHERS LIST CONTAINS NO SERIAL NUMBERS AND IS ONLY RECORD HE HAS MAINTAINED CONCERNING WOODSTOCKS PHILA AGENCY. PHILA OFFICE WILL FROM THIS LIST ATTEMPT TO NARROW LIST OF SERIAL NUMBERS TO POINT WHERE CIRCULARIZATION OF ALL WOODSTOCK AGENCIES MIGHT PROVE PRACTICAL.

BOARDMAN

DALLAS ADVISED

NYC ACK AND DISC PLS

PH R1 NY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-20-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

In connection with the statements of Franklin Victor Reno, he stated that he furnished restricted or confidential information to Chambers on bombsights. The publicity which has arisen concerning this matter makes reference to the "Norden" bombsight and also Chambers mentioned that the material might have related to the Norden bombsight.

This is to record that Reno himself says it was not information dealing with the Norden bombsight. Reno's statement appears to be accurate because he is talking about bombsight information given away in 1937 or 1938 and the Norden bombsight was a development which occurred during the war.

ACTION

None. For information.

HBF:cmw

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34 DEC 23 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-20-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to memorandum dealing with the mystery witnesses appearing before the HUAC, New York, on December 17, 1948. It will be recalled that the information in the possession of the Bureau was to the effect that these two persons were George Hewitt and Max Yergan, both of whom are well known to the Bureau as informants and sources of information on Communist matters. With reference to the publicity which appeared on December 19, 1948, to the effect that one of these mystery witnesses was going to appear before the Committee on Monday and had been guaranteed FBI protection, it was determined by Mr. Nichols from Mr. Stripling of the HUAC that this person would be George Hewitt. George Hewitt in the recent past has requested FBI protection but, of course, it was not given to him. He has appeared in a number of deportation cases involving Communists and he was recently charged with perjury in the State of Washington in connection with his appearance before the Un-American Activities Committee of the State of Washington.

Upon receipt of your call about 6:00 p.m., December 19, 1948, at which time you advised that George Hewitt had told the INS that Max Yergan after testifying before the HUAC in New York had stated that he had attended meetings with Alger Hiss, I phoned the New York Office and reached Supervisor Tuohy, furnished him the known information and requested that Max Yergan be interviewed that night if possible or today as soon as possible. Mr. Tuohy advised there was a blizzard raging in New York but they would do what they could.

HBF:cmw

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124 1333-374
NF BB K

34 DEC 23 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: CHAMBERS-HISS CASE

DAVID WHITAKER — ALGER

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

On Sunday evening at 5:30 PM Mr. Alex Campbell of the Criminal Division called me and advised that Dr. Max Yergan and George Hewitt had appeared before Congressman McDowell in New York and had not furnished any information. However, after leaving the Congressman's office, Dr. Yergan informed George Hewitt that he knew of Hiss's having attended some Communist Party meetings at which time he, Yergan, had been in attendance but that he had not told the committee. Mr. Campbell advised that arrangements were going to be made to subpoena Yergan and Hewitt before the New York Grand Jury.

Mr. Campbell advised that he did not want Hewitt interviewed at this time but he wanted Yergan interviewed for any information in his possession concerning this matter.

In accordance with the above, which information was furnished to you on Sunday evening, you called New York.

DML:dad

Both interviewed 12-20-48

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34 DEC 23 1948

Kisseloff-1040

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS
Alger; Jury David Whittaker

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

On December 18 the Attorney General called me and inquired concerning the identification of the microfilm which had been obtained from the House Committee. I advised him that information was received indicating that the Eastman film had been developed in 1937. With reference to the Dupont film, the factory stated without seeing the film, they could not determine definitely whether it was manufactured in 1936 or 1934.

The Attorney General suggested that the Bureau contact some of the Committee to see if it was possible for the Bureau to obtain the film for the purpose of taking it to the Dupont and Eastman factories in order that competent witnesses might be developed to testify as to the date of the manufacture of the film. The Attorney General stated that it would be all right if the Committee desired one of their investigators to accompany the Bureau Agent at the time the film was taken to the factory.

Mr. Nichols is making the contact with the Committee concerning this matter. He advised me on Sunday that Congressman Mundt stated that after the subpoena had been served on Nixon by the Federal Grand Jury that the Committee had voted that this film could not leave the possession of the Committee and that it would first be necessary to get the vote of the committee.

I attempted to reach the Attorney General and advise him of the above and being unable to do so, I telephonically contacted Peyton Ford and told him. I further told him that the Committee would meet Monday, December 20 and would take up this question, following which they would advise the Bureau.

DML:dad

12/21/48

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34 DEC 23 1948

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

FBI, PORTLAND 12-21-48 10-22 AM PST MBS

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, DENVER U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R.

RE DENVER TELETYPE DECEMBER TWENTY LAST. INQUIRY OREGON STATE COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, OREGON REVEALED THAT L. RAYMOND LAVELLE LEFT CORVALLIS FOR HOLIDAY SEASON AND IS IN CONSTANT TRAVEL. WILL NOT RETURN TO COLLEGE UNTIL JANUARY TWO NEXT AND DID NOT LEAVE ANY ADDRESS THROUGH WHICH HE CAN BE CONTACTED PRIOR TO RETURN. DENVER REQUESTED TO ENDEAVOR TO CONTACT LAVELLE THROUGH HIS PARENTS AT DENVER. RUC.

FLETCHER

END

ACK PLS

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DN OK FBI DN JWC

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34 DEC 23 1948

DISCVY DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-1042

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12/21/48

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS

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

For record purposes, Cabell Phillips of the New York Times called and stated it appeared that the Bureau and the Department were subject to possible criticism; that, in fact, the Committee on Un-American Activities was saying that the Department and the Bureau had the documents turned over by Whittaker Chambers at the deposition hearing for approximately two weeks before the microfilm was found and apparently did nothing.

I told Phillips after checking that while I had checked into the matter, nevertheless, since we had made no comment on the case, it would not be possible to make any comment now, and I suggested that it was a matter for Departmental comment. I did tell him off-the-record for his confidential information that the Bureau, of course, does not have the power of subpoena as that is up to the United States Attorneys and the Department of Justice as he very well knows; that we had not received the documents in question until November 24th and then a specific line of investigation was outlined which we were following.

CC - Mr. Ladd

LBN:MP

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Kisseloff-1043

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F B I

Kisseloff-1044

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: Jay David Whittaker Chambers

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

Peyton Ford called me on December 18 and stated that two witnesses had appeared before Congressman McDowell in New York, that according to the newspaper they had furnished no information and had indicated that if they were afforded FBI protection, they would testify and that such protection had been furnished. I informed Mr. Ford that the Bureau had not been approached by the Committee and protection was not being afforded any witnesses.

I subsequently contacted Mr. Belmont and advised him of the above and reiterated instructions that no protection should be furnished unless first cleared with the Bureau.

DML:dad

12/20/48

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Kisseloff-1045

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO 7 NYC 1 FROM PHILA 12-21-48 3.25 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. IN VIEW OF FACT THAT IT APPEARS THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER RECEIVED BY MRS. HISS FROM THOMAS FANSLER, HER FATHER, APPARENTLY WAS IN HER POSSESSION AT THE TIME THE HISS MOVED FROM NY TO WASHINGTON, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE NY OFFICE, THROUGH RENTAL RECORDS AND OTHER INVESTIGATION, ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE DATE ON WHICHTHE HISS ~~LEFTNXXX~~ LEFT NY, AS WELL AS THE MANNER IN WHICH THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOODS WERE SHIPPED. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT RAILWAY EXPRESS OR MOVING VAN RECORDS MIGHT CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHOWING THE SERIAL NUMBER ~~EXXX~~ OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. IN THE EVENT THE EXACT TIME AND METHOD OF MOVING CANNOT BE DETERMINED, IT IS SUGGESTED BUREAU GIVE CONSIDERATION TO REINTERVIEWING MRS. HISS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE DATE AND METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/87 BY sp7 [illegible]

BOARDMAN

END

WA PH R 7 WA

NY PH R 1 NY

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34 DEC 23 1948

TWO COPIES WFO

WASH FROM NEW YORK [redacted]27 17 5-14 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP G. RETEL DEC. SIXTEENTH LAST FROM WFO TO NYC, WHEREIN BUREAU ALSO ADVISED, SUGGESTING INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM A. FOWLER, FORMER ASST. CHIEF, TRADE AGREEMTNT DIVISION, STATE DEPT., AND FORMER SUPERVISOR OF WADLEIGH. FOWLER NOW WITH US UNITED NATIONS DELEGATION NYC. REFER ALSO BULET DEC. THIRTEENTH LAST SETTING FORTH DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS ON INTERVIEWS OF FORMER ASSOCIATES OF WADLEIGH, ETALS. PRIOR TO INTERVIEW WITH FOWLER, BUREAU REQUESTED TO GRANT CLEARANCE. BECUASE OF NATURE OF CASE AND POSSIBILITY THAT OTHER UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS MIGHT BE INTERVIEWED, BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER INDIVIDUAL CLEARANCE SHOULD BE SOUGHT IN EACH CASE PRIOR TO INTERVIEW OR WHETHER BLANKET CLEARANCE COULD BE FURNISHED BY THE BUREAU FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION.

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34 DEC

SCHEIDT

Mr Neal Stack
gave us "blanket" approval
12/21/54

Kisseloff-1047

DECEMBER 21, 1948

-381

SAC, NEW YORK
WFO

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE, G. REURTEL DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, LAST, REQUESTING PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW WILLIAM A. FOWLER AND OTHERS. BLANKET APPROVAL FOR THESE INTERVIEWS HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HOOVER

JEP/de

cc: WASHINGTON FIELD
(BY MESSENGER)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lard
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Lowen
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Egan
Mr. Curran
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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26 DEC 17 1984

Kisseloff-1048

JJN:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-21-48 2:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. RE ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM HISS TYPED ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. TIMOTHY HOBSON, STEPSON, ENLISTED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE V DASH TWELVE PROGRAM ON DECEMBER SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE, NSN FOUR FOUR NINE FOUR EIGHT NINE NINE. HOBSON BORN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN TWENTYSIX. NO OTHER INFO AVAILABLE HERE. SUGGEST NY REVIEW NAVY FILE AT GARDEN CITY FOR ANY PERTINENT LEADS. NY REQUESTED TO ADVISE WFO AS TO BACKGROUND OF HOBSON SO THAT ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION CAN BE CONDUCTED IN WASHINGTON TO OBTAIN CORRESPONDENCE COMING FROM THE HISS FAMILY. ALSO SUGGESTED THAT LEADS BE SET OUT AT THE SCHOOL HOBSON ATTENDED UNDER V DASH TWELVE PROGRAM INASMUCH AS SCHOOL MAY HAV CORRESPONDENCE FROM HOBSON OR MRS. HISS.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 138 7-1 - 382
INDEXED - 138

Kisseloff-1049

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED S[illegible] GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: 12/21/48

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

Ed Nellor of the Times-Herald informed me that an investigator of the House Un-American Activities Committee named Gaston delivered the subpoena to Heda Massing last fall. At that time Heda Massing told Gaston that she furnishes all the information she has to one of her favorite FBI Agents. In the course of the conversation with Gaston she read him portions of a letter she had just received from a friend. Gaston did not ask for the letter or make a note of the friend, but has told Nellor that he now recalls in the letter was a sentence to the effect that the faces of the people at Carnegie Peace Foundation would be red when they learned as much about Hiss as the author and Heda Massing knew about him.

Alger

If she has never told us about such a letter, it might be well to ask her about this.

LBN:MP

RECORDED - 138 INDEXED - 138

1333-383

31 DEC 30 1948

12-22-48

Kisseloff-1050

GENERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 22 1948

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 21 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 22 5-25P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. PROFESSOR JOHN LEROY KELLEY INTERVIEWED DECEMBER TWENTY FIRST AT BERKELEY, CALIF. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT KELLEY IS COLLABORATING IN THE WRITING OF A BOOK WITH EDWARD J. MC SHANE AND FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, SUBJECT INSTANT CASE. SAN FRANCISCO REQUESTED BY TELETYPE TODAY THAT THE AUTHORITIES AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, ABERDEEN, MD, BE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS WHICH KELLEY HAD IN HIS POSSESSION. DUE TO THE LENGTH OF THE TELETYPE A COPY OF SAME IS BEING FORWARDED TO BALTIMORE SPECIAL DELIVERY TODAY. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE AUTHORITIES AT BALTIMORE BE CONTACTED RE ALL DOCUMENTS SET FORTH IN TELETYPE FROM SF.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 291-805
DATE 9-18-89 BY RPIABS

RECORDED - 138 100-1 384
INDEXED - 138 34 DEC 2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-22-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to the memorandum dated December 21, 1948, addressed to you by Mr. Nichols which relates to information furnished by Ed Nellor of the Times Herald and which indicates that Hedi Massing had received a letter from an unnamed friend indicating that the author of the letter had information concerning Hiss.

I furnished the available information to ASAC Belmont, New York, at 4:30 p.m. today and instructed that he contact Hedi Massing to determine who addressed the letter in question to her so that this person could be interviewed.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

14-1331-385
IF HB I
34 DEC 30 1948

6 DEC 31 1948

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

DEC 22 1948

TELETYPE

WA 1 FROM BA 22 1-47 PM AHS

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REWFO TEL DECEMBER TWENTIETH LAST, BALTIMORE HAS NO INFORMATION IN ADDITION TO THAT SET OUT INREFTEL REGARDING SALE OF HISS TYPEWRITER BY MRS. HISS IN WASHINGTON, DC SOMETIME AFTER NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT. REBULET DECEBER THIRTEENTH LAST TO WFO AND OTHER OFFICES SETTING OUT ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BY ATTORNEY GENERALS MEMORANDUM DATED DECEMBER TENTH LAST INCLUDNG REQUESTED INTERVIEWS WITH ASSOCIATES, DEPARTMENTALWISE, OF HISS, CHAMBERS, ETC. WFO IS ADVISED THAT FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, AKA FRANCIS RENO, ACCORDING TO PHS ON FILE AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND EMPLOYED FROM SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE TO MARCH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN AS ASSISTANT STATISTICIAN CLERK BY WPA, WASHINGTON, DC. ARMY INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED REGARDING SUCH EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTYFOUR THROUGH FILES OF DIVISION OF LIQUIDATION, WPA, AUDITORIUM BUILDING, NINETEENTH AND NY AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC DEVELOPED FOLLOWING. RESIDENCE ADDRESSES EPTEMBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTYFIVE DASH TWELVE HUNDRED AND TWENTYFIVE THIRTEENTH ST., NW, AND TWELVE HUNDRED AND FORTYTWO TWELFTH ST, NW. AUGUST, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTYSIX DASH NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN EYE ST., NW. MARCH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN CARE OF BROTHER, PHILIP RENO, APARTMENT FOUR HUNDRED AND SIX,

RECORDED - 138 174-1332 386

INDEXED - 138 31 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-1053

TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., NW, ALL WASHINGTON, DC. FURLOUGHED MARCH NINETH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTYSEVEN FOR HEALTH REASONS TO GO TO DENVER. NO RECORD FOUND OF DR. RALPH MULLENDORE, RENOS SUPERVISOR AS STATISTICAL ASSISTANT IN RESEARCH DIVISION, OR ANY OTHER ASSOCIATES OR CO-WORKERS OF RENO WITH WPA AND NO SUCH ASSOCIATES LOCATED DURING ARMY INVESTIGATION. FOR INFORMATION WFO BALTIMORE FILE ON FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO INDICATES HE WAS A CP ORGANIZER AT CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTYSIX.

MC FARLIN

END TWO COPIES WFO

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

DEC 23 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 11 NYC 8 SAN FRANCISCO 1 FROM PHILA 12-22-48 4.50 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. CHARLES PARKER, TWO EIGHT FOUR MT. VIEW AVE., SAN JOSE, CALIF., SUCCEEDED JOHN CAROW AS MANAGER FOR THE PHILA AGENCY OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., PROBABLY IN THIRTYEIGHT. FOR INFO SAN FRANCISCO -- THOMAS GRADY, A SALESMAN, SOLD A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO THE FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP, PHILA., PA IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN. FANSLER WAS FATHER OF PRISCILLA HISS. ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE RECORDS OF THIS SALE TO DATE UNSUCCESSFUL. SF REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW PARKER CONCERNING RECORDS RECEIVED BY HIM FROM CAROW AND DISPOSITION OF THESE RECORDS AT TIME HE TERMINANTED EMPLOYMENT WITH WOODSTOCK. NY ORIGIN. ADVISE BUREAU, NY AND PHILA.

BOARDMAN

END

WA

PH R 8 NYC

WA PH R 11 WA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/87 BY sp1mcd

RECORDED

INDEXED - 138

174-1333-387
F E I

34 DEC 23 1948

Mr. Fletcher

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

DEC 22

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 7 AND [redacted] NYC 4 FROM PHILA 12-22-48 3.40 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. SAM WARD, FORMER MANAGER OF PHILA AGENCY, WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., UNTIL NINETEEN TWENTYSIX, TURNED OVER RECORDS OF THAT AGENCY TO JOHN CAROW AND JAMES HACKNEY. HACKNEY WAS GENERAL SALES MANAGER, AND IS BELIEVED EMPLOYED AS PORTABLE SALES REPRESENTATIVE FOR REMINGTOHN RAND, BUFFALO. FOR INFORMATION BUFFALO -- THOMAS GRADY, A SALESMAN, SOLD A NEW WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP PHILA IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN. FANSLER WAS FATHER OF PRISCILLA HISS. ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE RECORDS CONCERNING THIS SALE UNSUCCESSFUL. BUFFALO SHOULD LOCATE AND INTERVIEW JAMES HACKNEY FOR ANY INFO HE HAS CONCERNING RECEIPT OF RECORDS FROM SAM WARD AND DISPOSITION OF THESE RECORDS AT TIME HE LEFT EMPLOYMENT OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. ALSO FOR ANY RECOLLECTION HE MIGHT HAVE OF SALE OF INSTANT TYPEWRITER BY GRADY TO FANSLERR-MARTIN, WHO WERE AT THAT TIME LOCATED IN BULLITT BUILDING, PHILA. NY ORIGIN. ADVISE BUREAU, PHILA AND NY.

RECORDED - 138

BOARDMAN

HOLD

INDEXED - 138 74-1333-388

Buffalo Advised

34 DEC 28 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED ... GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TRACY

DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM : G. J. Engert

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS
RECEIPT OF FINGERPRINTS

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

The fingerprints of Alger Hiss were received in the Identification Division from the New York Field Office on December 20, 1948. A search of these prints revealed that he had no prior criminal record in our files and that the only non-criminal record was a civil service print taken on May 6, 1942, which was submitted by the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

On the reverse side of the civil service fingerprint card, under the heading, "places of residence" appeared:

"The following is based on recollection: September 1936 to January 1938 - 1245 - 30th Street N. W. Washington, D. C.; January 1938 to present- 3415 - Volta Place N. W. Washington, D. C."

In answer to the question, "Have you ever been arrested for any reason whatsoever?", Hiss had indicated "Yes" and in the space provided he indicated: Date of Arrest - 1929 or 1930; Age - 25, Charge - Speeding; Court and Location - Traffic Court, Washington, D. C.; Judge - Hicks (I believe), Disposition - Fine.

On December 21, 1948, an answer was sent to the New York Office advising only that Hiss had no criminal record.

GJE:fc

RECORDED - 138 74-1333-389
F B I

34 DEC 23 1948

74-1333 December 15, 1948

SAC, Milwaukee

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was,
Perjury
Espionage - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Reports #D-88854 BU, D-88546 BU dated 12/15/48;12/9/48, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K11 through K14 and K43

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL - AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

RCF:FMB

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

COM-4

F.B.I. TELETYPE

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

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON 24 NEW YORK 7 FROM PHILADELPHIA 12-20-48 8:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. REBUTEL DECEMBER EIGHTEEN LAST. TOM MC EVER, MANAGER OF THOMPSON WEINMAN COMPANY, NORRISTOWN, PO BOX TWO, UPPER MERION TWP., MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA., INTERVIEWED AND ALSO THE FOLLOWING EMPLOYEES THAT POINT - EDWARD BIDDY, MALICHI MC GHEE, AND HAROLD NELSON. ALL OF THESE INDIVIDUALS ORIGINATE AT CARTERSVILLE, GA., AND HAVE KNOWN AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED JACK INGRAM BUT NEVER HEARD OF ANYONE NAMED RUSSELL OR HORACE INGRAM. STATE JACK INGRAM RESEMBLES DESCRIPTION GIVEN IN REBUTEL WITH EXCEPTION THAT HE HAS COAL BLACK HAIR. FURTHER STATE THAT HE IS APPROXIMATELY THIRTYEIGHT TO FORTY YEARS OF AGE. ADVISE THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL WORKED FOR THE PENNA BRANCH OF THOMPSON WEINMAN COMPANY FOR PERIOD OF APPROXIMATELY THREE OR FOUR WEEKS SOMETIME DURING PERIOD OF NINETEEN THIRTYONE TO THIRTYSIX. MAY ALSO HAVE WORKED FOR THAT COMPANY AT ITS HOME OFFICE IN CARTERSVILLE, GA. NO LOCAL RECORDS EXIST ON ANY OF THE COMPANY ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO FORTYTWO, AT WHICH TIME A FIRE DESTROYED ALL FILES. THESE INFIVIDUALS ADVISE THAT JACK INGRAM HAD REPUTATION OF BEING HEAVY DRINKER BUT UNDERSTOOD THAT HAD REFORMED ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO. STATE THAT IF SOBER, THE MAN WOULD BE RELIABLE BUT CAN MAKE NO COMMENT AS TO RELIABILITY IF INTOXICATED. COMMENT THAT HIS FAMILY IS RELIABLE AND WELL REGARDED IN CARTERSVILLE. NONE OF INDIVIDUALS WAS INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED WITH JACK INGRAM. STATE THAT WHILE HE RESIDED IN PENNA HE LIVED IN SHACK ON COMPANY PREMISES COOKING HIS OWN MEALS AND SO FAR AS THEY KNEW, HE RETURNED DIRECTLY TO CARTERSVILLE, GA., UPON LEAVING PENNA PLANT. THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TRIPS ON HIS PART TO NYC OR WASHINGTON, DC. RECORDS OF NORRISTOWN PD CHECKED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS, AS WERE RECORDS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRISON. ATLANTA NOT ADVISED AND IF ADDITIONAL LEADS FROM THIS TEL DESIRED AT THAT POINT, BUREAU SET FORTH. PHILA INDICES ON JACK, RUSSELL AND HORACE INGRAM NEGATIVE.

NY PH R 7 NYC
PH R 24 WA WELC

RECORDED - 39 INDEXED - 39 BOARDMAN

RECEIVED: 12-20-48 8:59 PM MW

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

Kisseloff-1059

As Jack Ingram he was arrested by the Police Department at Cartersville, Georgia on August 29, 1936 for public drunkenness, no disposition.

As Horace A. Ingram he was arrested on September 28, 1937 by the Sheriff's Office at Detroit, Michigan for investigation, which charge was dismissed.

As Horace Alton Ingram, it was indicated on a State Bureau of Investigation, Atlanta, Georgia applicant print that he applied for a position as clerk on March 5, 1945.

As Horace A. Ingram he was fingerprinted on June 18, 1945 at Atlanta, Georgia for the position of patrolman at U. S. Navy Air Station, Atlanta, Georgia. His date of birth was indicated as July 8, 1908 at Cartersville, Georgia.

Additional inquiries are being made concerning Ingram. You will be promptly advised of the results of those inquiries.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

Fletcher

DEC 10 1948

METER

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 6 NEW YORK 6 PHILADELPHIA 1 FROM CGO

12-10-48 11-09 AM AJM

CONF TO DIRECTOR AND SACS WFO , NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS DASH PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REMYTEL TWELVE NINE. LINE TWELVE SHOULD HAVE BEEN THREE NAUGHT NINE SOUTH FORTIETH STREET, WHICH IS LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OF THOMAS GRADY.

RECORDED - 25 174-1333-391

F A A

34 DEC 28 1948

MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

trans to Ph & NY

9 DEC 29 1948

TWO COPIES WFO

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 10 12 14 PM '48

F.B.I. DEP. OF JUSTICE

DECEMBER 22, 1948

SAC, BALTIMORE, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

ALGER HISS ATTENDED BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MD. NINETEEN-SEVENTEEN TO NINETEEN-TWENTY-ONE. VERIFY ATTENDANCE AND ASCERTAIN IF COLLEGE POSSESSES ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS. ANY SPECIMENS FOUND SHOULD BE FORWARD BUREAU AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY FOR EXAMINATION.

HOOVER

CC-NEW YORK, SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC-WASHINGTON FIELD, BY SPEC MESS

ASB:hhr

RECORDED 39

174-1333-392

DEC 24 1948

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

Kisseloff-1063

BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT
TES DEPARTMENT OF JU

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 22, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, BOSTON, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION THE PURPOSE OF THE TYPEWRITER PHASE OF THE INVESTIGATION IN THIS CASE IS TO LOCATE THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND TO OBTAIN MATERIAL TYPED ON INSTANT WOODSTOCK SUBSEQUENT TO MAY TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-SEVEN. ANY ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TYPED WHILE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN POSSESSION OF HISS WOULD BE OF VALUE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT YOU RECONTACT MRS. JOHN ALFORD TO DETERMINE NAMES OF PERSONS PRISCILLA AND ALGER HISS CORRESPONDED WITH DURING MRS. ALFORD'S ASSOCIATION WITH THE FAMILY. YOU SHOULD ASCERTAIN IF MRS. ALFORD OR PRISCILLA HISS EVER TYPED PERSONAL OR BUSINESS LETTERS ON THE WOODSTOCK MACHINE WHILE THEY WORKED TOGETHER ON THEIR BOOK. HISS WAS ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY IN LAW FIRM OF CHOATE, HALL AND STEWART, THREE HUNDRED ONE STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS., FROM OCT WINTERTIME THIRTY TO SPRING OF THIRTY-TWO. VERIFY THIS EMPLOYMENT. ASCERTAIN IF FIRM OR MEMBERS OF SAME HAS ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS. ASCERTAIN IF HISS WAS A MEMBER OF BOSTON OR MASSACHUSETTS BAR ASSOCIATION OR ADMITTED TO PRACTICE BEFORE MASSACHUSETTS COURTS. LIKEWISE SHECK POWDER POINT ACADEMY, DUXBURY, MASS., WHERE ALGER HISS ATTENDED NINETEEN TWENTY-ONE TO NINETEEN TWENTY-TWO AND HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION AND ANY OTHER LOGICAL OFFICE AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY FOR TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE. ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL YOU OBTAIN SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH SIXTY-FOUR DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS, AIR MAIL, REGISTERED DELIVERY FOR EXAMINATION.

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39

174-1336 B 393

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

NEW YORK, SPECIAL DELIVERY

WASHINGTON FIELD, BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DEC 24 1948

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

:hhr

DEC 22 1948

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-1064

SENT VIA TELETYPE M Per

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI
ATES DEPARTMENT OF JUS

CC-150

TICKER

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 22, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEWARK, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION THE PURPOSE OF THE TYPEWRITER PHASE OF THE INVESTIGATION IN THIS CASE IS TO LOCATE THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND TO OBTAIN MATERIAL TYPED ON INSTANT WOODSTOCK SUBSEQUENT TO MAY TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-SEVEN. ANY ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TYPED WHILE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN POSSESSION OF HISS WOULD BE OF VALUE. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO REINTERVIEW MRS. THOMAS O. FOX AND ASCERTAIN IF SHE TYPED ANY PERSONAL LETTERS ON THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS FAESLER OR ANY OF HIS RELATIONS WHO MAY HAVE RETAINED THE CORRESPONDENCE. YOU SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO ASCERTAIN IF SHE TYPED ANY PERSONAL OR BUSINESS LETTERS OF HER OWN AND IF SO TO WHOM. ASCERTAIN IF POSSIBLE WHERE THOMAS FAESLER BANKED IN PHILADELPHIA FOR POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT BANK MAY HAVE CORRESPONDENCE. ALSO ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY ANY CLOSE FRIENDS OF FAESLER OR WELL KNOWN CLIENTS WHO MAY HAVE CORRESPONDENCE. YOU SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN ANY OTHER SPECIFIC INFORMATION INASMUCH AS THEY MAY ASSIST IN OBTAINING ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND YOU SHOULD SET OUT LEADS TO OBTAIN SUCH CORRESPONDENCE AS MRS. FOX MAY SUGGEST. ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL YOU OBTAIN SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO BUREAU FOR EXAMINATION, AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY.

HOOVER

CC-NEW YORK, SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC-WASHINGTON FIELD, BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

ABB:hm

100-1333-394

RECORDED DEC 23 1948

INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED 20 DEC 13 1964

6 DEC 24 1948

SENT VIA TELETYPE M Per

58 JAN

Kisseloff-1065

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT
TATES DEPARTMENT OF JU

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: DECEMBER 22, 1948

SAC, PHILADELPHIA, URGEN

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. FOR YOUR INFORMATION THE PURPOSE OF THE TYPEWRITER PHASE OF THE INVESTIGATION IN THIS CASE TO LOCATE THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND TO OBTAIN MATERIAL TYPED ON INSTANT WOODST SEGMENT TO MAY TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-SEVEN. ANY ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS KNOWN TO HAV BEEN TYPED WHILE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN POSSESSION OF HISS COULD BE OF VALUE. THIS CONNECTION IT IS BELIEVED THAT YOU SHOULD REINTERVIEW HARRY L. MARTIN. ASC IF HE KNOWS CATHERINE LOCKERMAN, ALLEGED BY MRS. THOMAS G. FOX TO HAVE BEEN FANSL SECRETARY WHO MARRIED A SHOTWELL OR STILLWELL AND RESIDED IN NORTH PHILADELPHIA CONSIDER POSSIBILITY SHE MAY POSSESS INFORMATION THAT MAY LOCATE SPECIMENS. ASC IF MARTIN KNOWS WHETHER FANSLER BANKED, WHETHER MANAGER OF BULLITT BUILDING HAS CORRESPONDENCE FROM FANSLER OR WHETHER FANSLER BELONGED TO ANY INSURANCE ORGANIZ OR OTHER BUSINESS, FRATERNAL, OR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION WHICH MAY HAVE CORRESPONDE CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE FACT THAT INDIVIDUALS WHOM FANSLER SOLD INS TO MAY STILL RETAIN CORRESPONDENCE AND THEY SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. IT IS BELIEVED THAT YOU SHOULD INQUIRE AT MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF KING'S COURT APARTMENTS WHERE FANSLER LIVED FOR ANY CORRESPONDENCE. ANY SPECIMENS FOUND SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO BUREAU REGISTERED AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY FOR EXAMINATION.

MAILED BY

RECORDED 74 - 1333 - 395

F B I

DEC 24 1948

HOOVER

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

NEW YORK, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WASHINGTON FIELD, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 23 1948

53 JAN 14 1949

ASB:hhr

TELETYPE

COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 DEC 17 1949

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

Kisseloff-1066

396

December 21, 1948 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT. AUTHORITY IS GIVEN TO RE-INTERVIEW EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN PER YOUR REQUEST.

HOOVER

JWP:VW

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

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Kisseloff-1067

DEC

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 57 17 7-24 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. REFERENCE REPORT OF SA H. FLETCHER DATED FEB. TWENTY FOURTH, FORTY TWO, ENTITLED ALGER HISS, DEPT. OF STATE, WASH., DC., HATCH ACT, INTERNAL SECURITY. REQUEST BUREAU CLEARANCE TO RE-INTERVIEW EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN, DISPLAYING PHOTO OF ALGER HISS AND SECURING NAMES OF ANY CONTACTS SCHWARTZMAN MAY HAVE HAD AT STATE DEPARTMENT.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

NY R 57 WA

RECORDED - 39

74-[illegible] 396

12-21-48

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2-3199
4214
CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 22, 1948 TELETYPE

Transmit the following message to: SAC, SAN ANTONIO, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA ; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICE EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER ALLEGED BY ALGER HISS TO HAVE BEEN IN HIS HOME AT WASH., DC DURING YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX TO THIRTY-EIGHT. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS ALLEGED THAT DOCUMENTS HE PRESENTED AT A PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION HELD IN BALTIMORE, MD. ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, FORTY-EIGHT WERE TYPED BY EITHER ALGER HISS OR WIFE, PRISCILLA HISS WHO. HISS HAS STATED THAT SHE RECALLS RECEIVING A TYPEWRITER FROM HER FATHER, THOMAS FANSLER, DECEASED, WHO WAS IN THE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA, PA. AND THAT AFTER NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT THE TYPEWRITER WAS DISPOSED OF BY HER TO A SECOND HAND DEALER IN WASHINGTON, DC. INVESTIGATION DISCLOSES THAT MR. FANSLER WAS GENERAL AGENT OF THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN PHILADELPHIA AND WAS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH HARRY L. MARTIN FROM NINETEEN TWENTY-SEVEN TO LATE NINETEEN THIRTY. ACCORDING TO MARTIN, AT INCEPTION OF PARTNERSHIP, A NEW WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WAS PURCHASED AND WHEN PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED, FANSLER RETIRED TO AN APARTMENT IN WESTERN PHILADELPHIA. MARTIN IS CONVINCED THAT FANSLER TOOK TYPEWRITER WITH HIM. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MISS ANNA HISS, SISTER OF ALGER HISS, AND DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEXAS; RESIDENCE, THREE FOUR NAUGHT THREE HOLLYWOOD AVE., FOR FULL INFORMATION SHE MAY HAVE CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE IF THIS MACHINE WAS GIVEN TO ALGER HISS OR PRISCILLA HISS AND IF SHE KNOWS THAT IT WAS IN HIS POSSESSION IN THEIR HOME IN WASH., DC. YOU SHOULD ALSO ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE HISS HAS RECEIVED FROM HOME OR HIS WIFE, PRISCILLA. ANY SUCH CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU FOR EXAMINATION, AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY.

HANDLED BY STOP DEBT

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

RECORDED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
INDEXED - 59
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FILED

74-1333-397

6 DEC 29 1948

HOOVER

NEW YORK, SPECIAL DELIVERY

WASHINGTON FIELD, TELETYPE

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53 SENT VIA _____ M

ASB:lnr

DECEMBER 22, 1948

SAC, CHICAGO, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA ; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, ONE ONE FOUR NAught NORTH DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO AND A.N. MARQUIST COMPANY, CHICAGO, PUBLISHER OF WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS. ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FOUND SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION, REGISTERED AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY.

HOOVER

CC-NEW YORK, SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC-WASHINGTON FIELD, BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

ASB: hhr

RECORDED - 59

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

DEC 22 1948

TELEMETER

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

100-358078-1
F B I
DEC 24 1948

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Kisseloff-1070

RAL BUREAU OF INVESTI
STATES DEPARTMENT OF

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATI SECTION.

DECEMBER 22, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION THE PURPOSE OF THE TYPEWRITER PHASE OF THE INVESTIGATION IN THIS CASE IS TO LOCATE THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND TO OBTAIN MATERIAL TYPED ON INSTANT WOODSTOCK SUBSEQUENT TO MAY TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-SEVEN. ANY ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TYPED WHILE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN POSSESSION OF HISS WOULD BE OF VALUE. YOU SHOULD SEE THAT ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED BY PRISCILLA HISS ARE CHECKED FOR PERTINENT CORRESPONDENCE. YOU SHOULD ASCERTAIN IF PRISCILLA HISS IS A MEMBER OF ANY SOCIAL, BUSINESS OR OTHER ORGANIZATION WHICH SHOULD BE CHECKED FOR CORRESPONDENCE. ALL LOGICAL CORRESPONDENTS THAT YOU HAVE DEVELOPED DURING YOUR INTERVIEW WITH MRS. HISS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR SPECIMENS AND YOU SHOULD EXHAUST THE POSSIBILITY OF FINDING ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN THE FILES OF ALGER HISS' INSURANCE COMPANY. FROM THE SPRING NINETEEN THIRTY-TWO TO MAY THIRTY-THREE, ALGER HISS WAS AN ASSOCIATE IN THE LAW FIRM COTTON AND FRANKLIN, NYC. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO VERIFY THIS EMPLOYMENT AND CHECK FOR CIMENS WITH THE FIRM. ASCERTAIN IF HE WAS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE BEFORE THE NEW YORK RTS AND WHETHER HE IS A MEMBER OF THE NY BAR ASSOCIATION INASMUCH AS THESE OFFICES HAVE SPECIMENS OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. ANY SPECIMENS FOUND SHOULD BE WARDED TO BUREAU, REGISTERED AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY FOR EXAMINATION. REFER TEL TODAY SUGGESTING IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW WITH HORACE W. SCHMAHL, PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR ATTORNEY MC LEAN. NEW YORK REQUESTED TO CONTACT MC LEAN TO DETERMINE IF LOCATION WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER KNOWN TO HIM OR SCHMAHL. ALSO ASCERTAIN IF SCHMAHL IS FOR SPECIMENS ONLY OR TYPEWRITER TOO. CLEARANCE SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM MR. DONOVAN BEFORE MC LEAN IS CONTACTED.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HOOVER

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59

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

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEC 22 1948

ASB:hha

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53 JAN

TELETYPE

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20 5 DEC 17 1968

Per _____

Kisseloff-1071

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

TICKLER

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 22, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NORFOLK, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAR; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION THE PURPOSE OF THE TYPEWRITER PHASE OF THE INVESTIGATION IN THIS CASE IS TO LOCATE THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND TO OBTAIN MATERIAL TYPED ON EXTANT WOODSTOCK SUBSEQUENT TO MAY TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-SEVEN. ANY ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TYPED WHILE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN POSSESSION OF HISS WOULD BE OF VALUE. MRS. THOMAS G. FOX, FORMER SECRETARY OF THOMAS PAESLER HAS STATED THAT PAESLER ENTERED A CONTEST ABOUT NINETEEN-THIRTY SPONSORED BY A CHICAGO FIRM AND THAT SHE, FOX, TYPED A LIST OF NAMES FOR HIM. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO REINTERVIEW DAISY PAESLER TO IDENTIFY THE CONTEST. ASCERTAIN IF SHE HAS USED A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. IF SO WITH WHOM DID SHE CORRESPOND. ASCERTAIN IF SHE HAS LIVED WITH HER FATHER OR PRISCILLA HISS. OBTAIN ALL THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION POSSIBLE CONCERNING THESE QUESTIONS AND ANY OTHER SPECIFIC INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THIS INVESTIGATION. SECURE OR SET OUT LEADS TO OBTAIN SUCH CORRESPONDENCE AS INTERVIEW SUGGESTS. ANY SPECIMENS FOUND SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO BUREAU, REGISTERED AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY, FOR EXAMINATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY sp2mcsldd

HOOVER

HANDLED BY STOP/DESK

CC-NEW YORK, SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC-WASHINGTON FIELD, BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

ASB:hhr

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59

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

74-1333-400
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6 DEC 24 1948

DEC 22 1948

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53 JAN 1 1949

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Kisseloff-1072

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 17, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, BOSTON URGENT

74-1323-401

RECORDED - 84

EX-109

MAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REURTEL DECEMBER SIXTEENTH LAST RE INTERVIEW WITH HARRY C. HAWKINS, FORMER SUPERIOR OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. HAWKINS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION RE WADLEIGH'S ASSOCIATION WITH ALGER HISS OR WHITTAKER CHAMBERS FOR ANY POSSIBLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OR CONNECTION WITH POSSIBLE UNDERGROUND COMMUNIST APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AT ANY TIME. DETERMINE IF HAWKINS HAS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF WADLEIGH REMOVING DOCUMENTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT OR IF WADLEIGH MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL TO REMOVE DOCUMENTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT. IT SHOULD BE DETERMINED FROM HAWKINS ~~HE~~ HE KNEW EITHER ALGER HISS OR WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND IF HE HAS ANY INFORMATION THAT THEY KNEW ONE ANOTHER.

HOOVER

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ:EHW

RECEIVED DEC 17 6 16 PM '48 FBI U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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

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

DEC 17 1948

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Kisseloff-1073

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

DEC 18 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lodd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 8 AND WASHINGTON FIELD FROM BOSTON 18 3-00 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. RE WFO TEL TO BOSTON THIS DATE. RE INTERVIEW WITH HARRY C. HAWKINS, FORMER SUPERIOR OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH IN STATE DEPARTMENT IN LINE WITH BUREAU-S REFERENCED LETTER DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST. INSTRUCTIONS THIS LETTER REQUEST THAT PERSONS WHO WORKED WITH ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS, ~~WADLEIGH,~~ ETC. BE INTERVIEWED QUOTE ALONG THE LINE HERETOFORE FOLLOWED IN THIS INVESTIGATION UNQUOTE. BOSTON REQUESTS FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO WHAT THIS LINE IS BEFORE HAWKINS INTERVIEWED REGARDING WADLEIGH. NO PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED HERE CONCERNING THE SCOPE OF INTERVIEWS OF THIS NATURE.

SOUCY

END

RECORDED - 85

INDEXED - 85

74-1333-4011

TWO COPIES WFO

4

NOBIX M

BS R 8 WA

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND BOSTON FROM WASH FIELD 16 10:30a

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REBULET DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST REQUESTING CHECK BE MADE TO DETERMINE PERSONNEL AND NAMES OF PERSONS DEPARTMENTALWISE WHO WERE ASSOCIATED WITH ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH, ETC., AT THEIR PAST PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT. REVIEW STATE DEPARTMENT FILES INDICATES HARRY C. HAWKINS, FORMERLY TRADE AGREEMENTS DIVISION, STATE DEPARTMENT, EXERCISED SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES OVER HENRY JULIAN ~~WAD~~LEIGH AT STATE DEPARTMENT FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSIX THROUGH NINETEEN FORTY. HAWKINS PRESENTLY PROFESSOR, FLETCHER SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TUFTS COLLEGE, BOSTON. INTERVIEW HAWKINS CONCERNING WADLEIGHT IN LINE WITH BUREAU'S REFERENCED LETTER DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST.

HOTTEL

AWN:eco'b
74-94

RECORDED - 124 74-1333-402

INDEXED - 124 37 DEC 21 1948

X-49

61 JAN 12 1949

Kisseloff-1075

CC - 150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 121

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 21, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

403

HERETOFORE MRS. ALGER HISS HAS ADVISED GENERALLY THAT SHE DISPOSED OF

CX-37

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO A SECONDHAND STORE OR DEALER IN VICINITY OF ONE OF THEIR WASHINGTON, D. C. RESIDENCES AFTER NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO REINTERVIEW MRS. HISS FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE WOODSTOCK. YOU MAY CONSIDER CONTACTING HER ATTORNEY, MR. McLEAN TO ARRANGE INTERVIEW. YOU MAY SEEK HER COOPERATION IN COMING TO WASHINGTON TO IDENTIFY THE SECONDHAND STORE OR DEALER IF YOU DEEM THIS ADVISABLE. SUTEL.

HOOVER

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

ASB:EHW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/15/87 BY sp2 macldd
866586

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 21 1948
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SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

JJW:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 12-20-48 9:25 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. WFO PRESENTLY HAS LARGE NUMBER OF AGENTS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER ON WHICH DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS TO FEDERAL COURT IN BALTIMORE WERE TYPED. THE ONLY INFORMATION WHICH HAS BEEN FURNISHED THE WFO WITH REGARD TO DISPOSITION OF THE HISS TYPEWRITER IS A STATEMENT BY ALGER HISS TO BALTIMORE AGENTS THAT MRS. HISS DISPOSED OF THIS TYPEWRITER TO A SECONDHAND STORE OR DEALER IN VICINITY OF ONE OF THEIR WASHINGTON, DC RESIDENCES SOMETIME AFTER NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. IN VIEW OF VASTNESS OF PROJECT OF LOCATING THIS TYPEWRITER, IT IS REQUESTED THAT WFO BE FURNISHED ANY AND ALL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND/OR STATEMENTS WHICH MAY IN ANY WAY RELATE TO DISPOSITION OF THIS TYPEWRITER FOR EVALUATION IN HANDLING THIS PORTION OF INVESTIGATION BY WFO. NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THEN THAN THAT SET FORTH ABOVE IS AVAILABLE. IT IS AGAIN SUGGESTED THAT MRS. HISS BE RE-INTERVIEWED CONCERNING DISPOSITION OF TYPEWRITER, PARTICULARLY CONCERNING THE NATURE AND LOCATION OF THE STORE TO WHICH IT WAS SOLD. DEGREE OF COOPERATION AFFORDED BY MRS. HISS TO BUREAU UNKNOWN, HOWEVER, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT POSSIBILITY BE CONSIDERED OF HAVING MRS. HISS POINT OUT TO WFO AGENTS LOCALITY IN WHICH TYPEWRITER SOLD.

RECORDED - 121 403

EX-37

Kisseloff-1077

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

DEC 16 1948

TELEMETER

WASH AND WASH FLD 68 AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 16 9-34 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. REMYTEL DEC ELEVENTH, FORTYEIGHT, AND WFO LETTER DEC FOURTEENTH, FORTY EIGHT IN WHICH INFO WAS SET OUT AS RECEIVED FROM HORACE SCHMAHL INVESTIGATOR FOR ALGE HISS INDICATING THAT THROUGH SCHMAHLS INVESTIGATION HE HAD DISCOVERED THAT MRS. JAY CHAMBERS, THE LATTER BEING THE WIFE OF JAY CHAMBERS, SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER IN THE TREASURY DEPT AND WHO IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT THIS CASE. IT WAS SCHMAHLS OPINION THAT MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAD FURNISHED INFO TO THE CREDIT BUREAU IN BALTIMORE, WHICH INFO WAS BACKGROUND ON MR JAY CHAMBERS, THE INDIVIDUAL FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE TREASURY DEPT. SCHMAHL HAS NOW FURNISHED THIS OFFICE A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF A REPORT OF THE CREDIT BUREAU OF BALTIMORE ON JAY CHAMBERS, WHOSE WIFE IS LISTED AS ESTHER. THE INFO IN THIS REPORT AS TO BACKGROUND IS UNDOUBTEDLY INFO REFERRING TO THE JAY CHAMBERS FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE TREASURY DEPT. IT IS TO BE NOTED IN REFERENCE LETTER FROM THE WFO THAT THE JAY CHAMBERS FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE TREASURY DEPT HAS A WIFE NAMED ANNA. SCHMAHL CLAIMS THAT IN SECURING THE CREDIT REPORT

END OF APGE ONE

SEC 8

RECORDED - 85

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174 1332-404

DEC 16 1948

EX-109

WA AND WA FLD 68 BA 2 FROM NY

FROM THE BALTIMORE CREDIT BUREAU THE HEAD OF THE BUREAU, WHOSE NAME HE DID NOT FURNISH, STATED THAT THE INFO CONTAINED IN THE REPORT WAS SECRUED FROM MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. SCHMAHL AGAIN STATED THAT IT WAS HIS OPINION AS PREVIOUSLY POINTED OUT IN REFERENCE NY TEL THAT THIS INFO CONCERNING JAY CHAMBERS COULD ONLY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY SOMEBODY IN THE TREASURY DEPT OR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, AS HE DOUBTED VERY MUCH WHETHER MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH MRS JAY CHAMBERS. THE BALTIMORE OFFICE SHOULD CONTACT THE HEAD OF THE CREDIT BUREAU OF BALTIMORE IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHETHER IN FACT THE INFO FURNISHED TO THAT BUREAU ON JAY CHAMBERS WAS IN FACT FURNISHED BY MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER ESTHER CHAMBERS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED ON THIS MATTER TO DETERMINE THE SOURCE OF HER INFO AS TO THE BACKGROUND OF JAY CHAMBERS FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE TREASURY DEPT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

TWO COPIES WFO

CC - 150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECEMBER 17, 1948

RECORDED - 85

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

404

SAC, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REURTEL DECEMBER SIXTEENTH LAST. MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED BY NY OFFICE TO DETERMINE SOURCE OF HER INFORMATION AS TO THE BACKGROUND OF JAY CHAMBERS, FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. REFER TO INFORMATION CONTAINED IN LETTER FROM BALTIMORE TO BUREAU DATED DECEMBER FIFTEENTH LAST IN THIS CONNECTION, COPY OF WHICH WAS MADE AVAILABLE NY OFFICE.

EX-109

HOOVER

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ:MRJ

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

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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20 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-1080

TELETYPE
SENT VIA

Per

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

FLJ:WMJ

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

DECEMBER 20, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BALTIMORE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. SUBMIT INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS IN THIS MATTER TO REACH BUREAU BY DECEMBER TWENTY FOUR NEXT. REPORTS SHOULD CONTAIN UNDEVELOPED LEADS SHOWING SOURCE FROM WHICH OBTAINED AND WHETHER OR NOT OFFICES HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO COVER THESE LEADS BY TELETYPE OR OTHER COMMUNICATION. PERIOD OF REPORT SHOULD COVER INVESTIGATION UP TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST. HOOVER.

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

HANDLED BY
SUP DEST

RECORDED

EX-27

405

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

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

SENT VIA _____ 7:54 P M Per _____

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

December 14, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

This will confirm a telephonic conversation between Inspector Leo L. Laughlin of this Bureau and Mr. Vincent P. Russo of the Department on the morning of December 13, 1948.

Henry Julien Wadleigh upon his return from New York City on the night of December 11, 1948, advised an Agent of the Washington Field Office that he had failed in one instance to make a complete responsive answer to a question asked him before the New York Grand Jury and that he desired to make the record clear. He stated that he has in his possession a rug which was presented to him as a New Years gift in 1937 or 1938 by Whittaker Chambers.

FLJ:EHW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
DEC 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 87
INDEXED 87

EX-49

52 JAN 4 1949

Kisseloff-1082

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. (URGENT)

Transmit the following message to: SAC DENVER DECEMBER 17, 1948

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS: ALGER HISS: PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R. REURTELEPHONE CALL TO INSPECTOR H. B. FLETCHER TODAY. INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED WITH CO-EMPLOYEES AND IMMEDIATE SUPERIORS OF PHILIP RENO REGARDLESS OF CP CONNECTIONS. THESE INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES AND SYMPATHIES OF RENO AND WHETHER HE IS KNOWN TO HAVE REMOVED OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED FOR DELIVERY TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. ALSO IF HE IS KNOWN TO HAVE ORALLY INFORMED ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS CONCERNING THE INFORMATION HE HAD OBTAINED THROUGH HIS GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. SIGNED STATEMENTS SHOULD BE OBTAINED IF PERTINENT INFORMATION SECURED.

HOOVER

STOP DELIVERY

FLJ:TD

INDEXED - 85
RECORDED - 85

171-1
DEC 21

407

New York

EX-37

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

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20 DEC 17 1964

RECEIVED 5:01 PM

Kisseloff-1083

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

RAL BUREAU OF INVES
STATES DEPARTMENT

CC-

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

DECEMBER 22, 1948

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

TELETYPE — URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL DECEMBER TWELVE LAST. AEC WASHINGTON UNABLE TO EVALUATE DOCUMENTS. REQUEST DOCUMENTS BE FORWARDED AIR MAIL REGISTERED TO BUREAU. REFER TO BULET DECEMBER FOURTEEN LAST ENTITLED JOHN LEROY KELLEY DASH SA DASH ONE NINE EIGHT NINE, AEAA.

HOOVER.

CWB:arm

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

RECORDED 74-1333-408

Kisseloff-1084

SENT VIA COPIES DESTROYED M Per

20 DEC 17 1964

The Attorney General

December 21, 1948

Director - FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS; Perjury; Espionage - R

74-1333-409

RECORDED - 92

In connection with instant case, on December 17, 1948, Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan advised the New York Office of this Bureau that he had received a telephone call from Rubin B. Shemitz, an attorney at 276 Fifth Avenue, New York, who is the brother of Chambers' wife. According to Mr. Donegan, Shemitz telephonically communicated with William McNulty of the law firm of Minton and McNulty who are the present attorneys of Chambers and informed McNulty that he had in his possession two notes in connection with the recent publicity about Chambers' life having been threatened by Grace Hutchins. McNulty had apparently advised Shemitz to turn these papers over to Government officials.

On the evening of December 17, 1948, Agents of the New York Office, at the request of Mr. Donegan, appeared at his office where Shemitz related the following story: Shemitz has only seen Whittaker Chambers on about ten occasions subsequent to his, Shemitz, sister's marriage to Chambers. One of these occasions was sometime in 1938, when Chambers informed Shemitz that he was breaking with the Communist Party and gave definite indication that he was in fear of his life. Sometime thereafter an unknown woman appeared at Shemitz' law office and on finding that he was not there left the following handwritten note: "Thursday, May 19, 1938. Dr. Mr. Shemitz, There is a very important message for your sister. If she or her husband will call either Steve or me, we have some important memos for them. (signed) Grace, Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, Stuyvesant 9-1042."

G. I. R. - 7

Later on that same day, upon Shemitz' return to his office, he made a telephone call to the previously mentioned number and talked with a woman whom he described as having a very "intellectual and cultured voice," who stated that if Shemitz would inform her of the whereabouts of Chambers, she would see to it that Chambers' wife and two children would have no harm done to them. Although Mr. Shemitz' recollections are not very clear on this telephone conversation, he did recall quite specifically that the woman indicated that it was a "matter of life or death." During this telephone conversation an appointment was made for this woman to visit Shemitz in the latter's office.

Shemitz stated that upon a review of his diary for May, 1938, there was found a notation, "4:40 p.m. Miss Steven or Miss Stevens" and he recalled that this Miss Stevens talked to him and reiterated the conversation she had had with him over the telephone previously and Shemitz agreed to get in touch with Mr.

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JAN 11 1949

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:00 AM
DATE 12-23-48
BY

JWP:mpd

Kisseloff-1085

Chambers if he could. Shemitz stated that although he does not even have a hazy recollection of this woman's description he is positive she is the same woman who talked to him over the telephone because, he stated, "of the very cultured and fine voice she possesses." At the conclusion of this conversation Shemitz requested this person to leave a written note that he could turn over to Mr. Chambers. She then wrote the following on a slip of paper: "Grace and her friend, Steve, must get in touch with you immediately." There are other notations on this paper which were explained by Shemitz. One is the notation "2130 [illegible], Lynbrook," which Shemitz stated was the telephone number of Chambers' mother in Lynbrook, Long Island. There also appeared the notation "Pikesville, Maryland 8440-12, Operator 91." Shemitz related that this was the telephone number of Chambers in Maryland and that he had attempted to telephonically communicate with Chambers but was unsuccessful in reaching him. Sometime later, he stated, possibly within a month, Shemitz met Chambers quite by accident near his law office and he verbally informed Chambers of the message and telephone conversations he had had with this unknown woman. Shemitz was quite definite in his recollection that Chambers did not outwardly place any importance whatsoever on the information supplied by Shemitz at that time.

Further inquiries are being made to determine whether the Grace and Miss Stevens mentioned before are identical with Grace Hutchins. The two notes mentioned above are presently in the possession of the New York Division of this Bureau. The above is for your information.

cc - Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

##

DEC

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 83 17 11-05 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ESP. R. PERJURY. LATE THIS AFTERNOON SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM RUBIN B. SHEMITZ, AN ATTORNEY, TWO SEVEN SIX FIFTH AVENUE, NY, WHO IS THE BROTHER OF CHAMBERS-S WIFE. ACCORDING TO MR. DONEGAN, SHEMITZ TELEPHONICALLY COMMUNICATED WITH WILLIAM MC NULTY OF THE LAW FIRM OF MINTON AND MC NULTY, WHO ARE THE PRESENT ATTORNEYS OF CHAMBERS, AND INFORMED MC NULTY THAT HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION TWO NOTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT PUBLICITY ABOUT CHAMBERS-S LIFE HAVING BEEN THREATENED BY GRACE HUTCHINS. MC NULTY HAD APPARENTLY ADVISED SHEMITZ TO TURN THESE PAPERS OVER TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. AT SIX PM THIS EVENING, AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE, AT THE REQUEST OF MR. DONEGAN, APPEARED AT HIS OFFICE WHERE SHEMITZ RELATED THE FOLLOWING STORY...SHEMITZ HAS ONLY SEEN WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ON ABOUT TEN OCCASIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE MARRIAGE OF HIS, SHEMITZ, SISTER TO CHAMBERS, THAT ONE OF THESE OCCASIONS WAS SOMETIME IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT WHEN CHAMBERS INFORMED SHEMITZ THAT HE WAS BREAKING WITH THE CP AND GAVE DEFINITE INDICATION

RECORDED - 92 14-1333-409

INDEXED - 92

F B I

END OF PAGE ONE

THAT HE WAS IN FEAR OF HIS LIFE. SOMETIME THEREAFTER, AN UNKNOWN WOMAN APPEARED AT SHEMITZ-S LAW OFFICE AND, ON FINDING THAT HE WAS NOT THERE, LEFT THE FOLLOWING HANDWRITTEN NOTE..."THURSDAY, MAY NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. DR. MR. SHEMITZ, THERE IS A VERY IMPORTANT /THIS WORD UNDERLINED/ MESSAGE FOR YOUR SISTER. IF SHE OR HER HUSBAND WILL CALL EITHER STEVE OR ME, WE HAVE SOME IMPORTANT MEMOS FOR THEM. /SIGNED/ GRACE, LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, EIGHTY EAST ONE ONE STREET, STUYVESANT NINE DASH ONE NAUGHT FOUR TWO". LATER THAT SAME DAY, UPON SHEMITZ-S RETURN TO HIS OFFICE, HE MADE A TELEPHONE CALL TO THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED NUMBER AND TALKED TO A WOMAN, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS HAVING A VERY "INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURED VOICE", WHO STATED THAT IF SHEMITZ WOULD INFORM HER OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF CHAMBERS, SHE WOULD SEE TO IT THAT CHAMBERS-S WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN WOULD HAVE NO HARM DONE TO THEM. ALTHOUGH MR. SHEMITZ-S RECOLLECTION WAS NOT VERY CLEAR ON THIS TELEPHONE CONVERSATION, HE DID RECALL QUITE SPECIFICALLY THAT THE WOMAN INDICATED THAT IT WAS "A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH". DURING THIS TELEPHONE CONVERSATION, AN APPOINTMENT WAS MADE FOR THIS WOMAN TO VISIT SHEMITZ IN THE LATTER-S OFFICE. SHEMITZ STATED THAT UPON A REVIEW OF HIS DIARY FOR MAY, THIRTYEIGHT, THERE WAS FOUND A NOTATION "FOUR FORTY PM MISS STEVEN OR MISS STEVENS".

END OF PAGE TWO

HE RECALLED THAT THIS MISS STEVENS TALKED TO HIM AND REITERATED THE CONVERSATION SHE HAD HAD WITH SHEMITZ OVER THE TELEPHONE PREVIOUSLY, AND SHEMITZ AGREED TO GET IN TOUCH WITH MR. CHAMBERS IF HE COULD. SHEMITZ STATED THAT, ALTHOUGH HE DOES NOT EVEN HAVE A HAZY RECOLLECTION OF THIS WOMAN-S DESCRPTION, HE IS POSITIVE SHE IS THE SAME WOMAN WHO TALKED TO HIM OVER THE TELEPHONE BECAUSE, HE STATED, OF THE VERY CULTURED AND REFINED VOICE SHE POSSESSED. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THIS CONVERSATION, SHEMITZ REQUESTED THIS PERSON TO LEAVE A WRITTEN NOTE THAT HE COULD TURN OVER TO MR. CHAMBERS AND SHE THEN WROTE THE FOLLOWING ON A TORN SLIP OF PAPER.."GRACE AND HER FRIEND, STEVE, MUST GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU IMMEDIATELY". THERE ARE OTHER NOTATIONS ON THIS PAPER, WHICH WERE EXPLAINED BY SHEMITZ - ONE IS THE NOTATION, "TWO ONE THREE NAUGHT W, LYNBROOK", WHICH SHEMITZ STATED WAS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF CHAMBERS-S MOTHER IN LYNBROOK, LONG ISLAND, AND THE NOTATION, "PIKESVILLE, MARYLAND EIGHT FOUR FOUR F DASH TWELVE, OPERATOR NINETY ONE". SHEMITZ RELATED THIS WAS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF CHAMBERS IN MARYLAND AND THAT HE HAD ATTEMPTED TO TELEPHONICALLY COMMUNICATE WITH CHAMBERS BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL IN REACHING HIM. SOMETIME LATER, HE STATED, POSSIBLY WITHIN A MONTH, SHEMITZ MET CHAMBERS QUITE BY

END OF PAGE THREE

ACCIDENT NEAR SHEMITZ-S LAW OFFICE AND HE VERBALLY INFORMED CHAMBERS OF THE MESSAGE AND TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS HE HAD HAD WITH THIS UNKNOWN WOMAN. SHEMITZ WAS QUITE DEFINITE IN HIS RECOLLECTION THAT CHAMBERS DID NOT OUTWARDLY PLACE ANY IMPORTANCE WHATSOEVER ON THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY SHEMITZ AT THAT TIME. FURTHER EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE GRACE AND MISS STEVENS MENTIONED BEFORE ARE IDENTICAL WITH GRACE HUTCHINS.

SCHEIDT

10:15AM 12-20-48
Belmont says
NY office has the
two notes

11
44

CORR --- ON PAGE TWO FIRST LINE , THE LAST TWO WORDS SHOULD BE -- AN UNKNOWN--

END ACK PLS

NYC R-83 WA

TWO COPIES WFO.

CC Mr Fletcher

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 15, 1948

SAC, Washington Field

RECORDED - 113 74-1333-410

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 15, 1948.

EX-37

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
Perjury
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-88855 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated December 14, 1948

Deleted copy sent William A. Reuben and Allen Weinstein by letters 7-8-74 and 7-24-74 respectively. RD/Jah

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Melvin Sabert
by Letter 4-20-75

K42 Typewritten letter dated "August 28, 1941", beginning "Dear Sirs: For purposes of the record..." and signed "ALGER HISS".

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewriter which typed specimen K42 listed above is a different machine than was used to type Q6 through Q69.

Specimen K42 will be returned to the Washington Field office as soon as it has been photographed.

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

2-New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
1-Baltimore
1-Philadelphia

RCF:mg

DEC 16 1948

RECEIVED-FBI

DEC 16 10 00 AM '48

Kisseloff-1091

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

88855

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is being transmitted herewith, the original of a typewritten letter dated August 28, 1941, signed ALGER HISS, which was obtained from the records of the J. B. Gilliat Real Estate Company, 2827 Dunbarton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. In this letter, Mr. HISS states that he wishes to give formal notice requesting the renewal of his lease.

Mr. JOHN H. GILLIAT advised that he is willing to testify that the aforementioned letter was contained in his files and that his files contain a carbon copy of a letter dated September 5, 1941, addressed to Mrs. KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN, 1255 Penn Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., the owner of the premises at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., which Mr. HISS desired to leave. This latter letter transmits a lease signed by HISS in accordance with the contents of the above mentioned letter from HISS to Mr. GILLIAT.

It is requested that the typewritten letter dated August 28, 1941 be compared with the ~~known~~ questioned specimens of typing as obtained in the material furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the United States District Court at Baltimore, Maryland. The above letter should be returned to the Washington Field Office when the examination has been completed.

K42

74-1333

ENCL

JJW:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

RECORDED - 113 174 1333 - 410
F FB I

4 DEC 22 1948

EX-37

Kisseloff-1092

Rec'd in
hall & loc.
11 AM 12/15/48

RECEIVED
JAN 3 11 48 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

December 22, 1948

REGISTERED MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

74-1333

SAC, Baltimore

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
Your file #65-1642

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89071 BU dated 12/22/48, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

K81

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
DEC 22 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 113

74-1333-411
F B I
71 DEC 24 1948

EX-45

Kisseloff-1094

December 20, 1948

74-1333

SAC, Washington Field

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Your file #74-94

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-88976 BU dated 12/17/48, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

K61

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 20 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 113

EX-49

F B I
71 DEC 23 1948

412

Kisseloff-1095

December 22, 1948 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
DENVER
BOSTON
BALTIMORE
MILWAUKEE
CHICAGO
INDIANAPOLIS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, AAO; ALGER HISS, PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. BUREAU SHOULD BE FURNISHED FIVE COPIES OF REPORTS IN THIS CASE. THREE COPIES TO NEW YORK. (ONE COPY TO SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, T. M. DONEGAN.) NEW YORK ORIGIN.

HOOVER

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ:VW

RECORDED - 113

413

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

DEC 22 1948

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-1096

copy pk

December 13, 1948

6:11

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD

Whittaker Chambers Alger Hiss

The Attorney General called me to advise that Secretary of Defense Forrestal had called him and stated that he talked to Admiral Sidney W. Souers of the National Security Council about the intelligence picture and he, Forrestal, thought it would be helpful if he and Souers and myself got together on the situation. I commented to the Attorney General that I thought they were soft-soaping us and I thought it would be best to delay this at the present in view of the necessity of my being out of town for a few weeks very shortly.

We then discussed generally the Hiss-Chambers situation and I advised the Attorney General that over the week-end I had reviewed the material in our files on this case and felt we were entirely clear in this matter and had done everything that we possibly could. I advised the Attorney General that we had gotten a break today in that we had learned that Hiss had written some letters to a private school in an effort to get his stepson in this school and that the letters had been turned over to us. These letters were written back in 1936 and after a comparison of these letters with the Chambers letter it was found they were written on the same typewriter. I advised the Attorney General that these letters were turned over to us with the condition that the school did not want this information to get to the Committee on Un-American Activities. The Principal of the school who referred this material to us was advised he could be assured this condition would be conplied with. The Attorney General then stated that any statements given on this matter should come from his office and that no information of any kind was to be given out. I assured him that his instructions would be complied with, and in fact these very instructions had been previously issued by me as I felt any information should come directly from the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

S/ J.E.H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

G.I.R.

RECORDED - 59

74-1333-414

DEC 13 1948

61 JAN 12 1949

URGENT

DECEMBER 20, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; PERJURY. ESPIONAGE, R. RE NORFOLK TEL DECEMBER EIGHTEEN, LAST, CONCERNING INTERVIEW OF DAISY FANSLER, AND NEW YORK TEL DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, CONCERNING GRAND JURY TESTIMONY OF TIMOTHY HOBSON. NEW YORK INSTRUCTED TO THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW HOBSON FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND LOCATION OF TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS. HOBSON SHOULD NOT BE ADVISED OF INFORMATION CONFIDENTIALLY OBTAINED REGARDING HIS GRAND JURY TESTIMONY. SPECIMENS SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM HIS CORONA PORTABLE AND FURNISHED LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON INASMUCH AS TYPEWRITER THAT ONE OF SIXTYFIVE DOCUMENTS PREPARED ON STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

ASB/de

HOOVER

G. J. R.

RECORDED - 20

415

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tr
Mr. Ev
Mr. Carver
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1098

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-17-2010

CONFIDENTIAL

MR. PEYTON FORD
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 16, 1948

THE DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS - PERJURY
ALGER HISS - PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

You will recall that you desired to be advised of the names of any present State Department employees which might come up during the course of the investigation in this matter. The following is submitted for your information.

Whittaker Chambers stated in a pretrial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland on November 5, 1948, that one of the activities of Alger Hiss was to attempt to draw new people of culture into the Chambers apparatus. Chambers said that as a result Hiss approached Noel Field, Lawrence Duggan, one Yost, first name believed to be John, and one Trueblood, all State Department employees. He said that Hiss' efforts concerning Field ceased when it was ascertained that Field was a member of another apparatus. His efforts concerning Duggan were likewise discontinued when Duggan was found to be a close friend of Noel Field. Chambers stated that no results were realized by Hiss in his efforts concerning Yost and Trueblood. However, Hiss entertained them and was entertained at their homes. Hiss allegedly discussed various questions, such as the Spanish Civil War, with Yost and Trueblood, and found them to be unsympathetic to the Communist cause, thereafter ceasing his efforts toward them. These efforts on the part of Hiss apparently were made during the last part of 1936 or the early part of 1937.

Noel Field is presently out of the country and is unavailable for interview. Lawrence Duggan was interviewed on December 10, 1948 and could not recall the recruitment effort by Hiss.

Edward G. Trueblood is presently employed as Counsellor, U. S. Embassy, at Santiago, Chile. He was located in Washington, D. C. with the State Department from 1934 to 1937. The files of this Bureau reflect that Miss Elizabeth Bentley alleged that Maurice Halperin furnished her copies of State reports pertaining to South American affairs. Investigation in the Gregory case has disclosed that shortly after Halperin entered on duty with the Office of Strategic Services in the early 1940's, he was sent on a trip to Mexico and apparently while there became acquainted with Trueblood, who at that time was connected with the American Embassy in Mexico City. Trueblood had been in contact with Halperin in Washington, D. C. and offered his services if at any time he could be of assistance to Halperin. It has been reliably reported that on September 10, 1946 Priscilla Hiss, wife of Alger Hiss, was in contact with the wife of Donald Hiss concerning a nursery in the Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C. Priscilla Hiss advised that an Eddy Trueblood, who lived in Bethesda, had a child of the age to be placed in a nursery school and had previously asked Alger Hiss about the school.

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FLJ/de

416

RECORDED - 121

Kisseloff-1099

Charles W. Yost is presently employed as Counsellor, U. S. Legation, Vienna, Austria. He was located with the State Department at Washington, D. C. from 1935 to 1945. During the summer of 1940 it was reliably reported that Yost had been in contact with the German Embassy in Washington, D. C., apparently on official business, except for one occasion, namely, August 14, 1940, when he thanked Ulrich Von Gienanth, Second Secretary, for assistance in getting two relatives out of Poland. The State Department files reflect that Yost has a Polish wife, which possibly may explain his contact with the German Embassy.

State Department files contain no evidence of suspicion directed toward either Trueblood or Yost, except a minor criticism of Trueblood by his superiors when he was assigned to a South American diplomatic post to the effect that he had "somewhat extreme political views." Trueblood was criticized in 1939 at Santiago for tending to consort exclusively with radicals. No other Trueblood was employed by the State Department during the pertinent period.

Chambers stated in a pretrial deposition on November 17, 1948, that he attended a meeting of a Communist Party cell headed by Henry Collins at the home of Richard Post in Alexandria, Virginia. Shortly thereafter he separated Post from the apparatus headed by Collins and took Post into his own apparatus. Thereafter Post obtained a position in the State Department and became a Foreign Service Officer. Chambers stated he maintained intermittent contact with Post, but Post never furnished any information while he was a member of this underground apparatus. Chambers said that shortly after Post joined this group, he, Chambers, disassociated himself with it and has no knowledge of Post's subsequent activities.

The Post mentioned by Chambers is believed to be identical with Richard Howell Post, Foreign Service Officer, Department of State. Post is being interviewed in connection with the above allegations.

Kisseloff-1100

The Attorney General

December 27, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;
ALGER HISS;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers has informed that one "Felix" was a photographer for his underground Communist Party apparatus who photographed documents in his apartment in Baltimore, Maryland.

On December 19, 1948, Whittaker Chambers accompanied agents of the Baltimore Office to the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore, Maryland where he had previously stated that "Felix" lived in 1937 or 1938. After touring the neighborhood, Chambers named as first choice the 2100 block of Callow Avenue, second, the 2100 block of Brookfield, and third, the 2100 block of Linden Avenue, Baltimore, as the likely residence of "Felix". Investigation developed that from April, 1937 through April, 1938, Felix August Inslerman lived at 2113 Callow Avenue. Selective Service records for this individual reflected that his employment included airplane designer, draftsman, electrician, professional engineer, inspector, and photographer. The records further reflected that Inslerman was employed in the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore, as group engineer in 1942 and thereafter was employed at Republic Aviation Company, at Farmingdale, Long Island, New York, as an engineer.

A photograph of Inslerman was obtained and was exhibited to Whittaker Chambers on December 21, 1948 and Chambers positively identified Inslerman as the photographer known to him as "Felix".

Inslerman is presently employed at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, on a project known as the "Hermes Project", which is under U. S. Army control. He is working on the hydraulic tail assembly of missiles and rockets. This work is regarded as extremely confidential and important.

Inslerman was interviewed by agents of this Bureau on December 23, 1948, and furnished a signed statement denying any affiliations with or knowledge of the allegations made concerning him by Chambers. He consented to a waiver of search to search his residence at RFD #2, Cambridge, New York. This search resulted in the agents finding a box of miscellaneous material including plans and technical data, some marked confidential, the property of the Republic Aircraft Company and/or the U. S. Army Air Force, and 36 rolls of 35 mm film, some of which were developed and some undeveloped. These films will be processed by the FBI Laboratory upon receipt in Washington and you will be advised of the results.

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

CC - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

FLJ:dhb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Baltimore, Maryland

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Baltimore, Maryland	12-4-48	11-24, 26,29;12-3, 4-48	FRANK G. JOHNSTONE

mcb
ac
arf
mhp

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, Lloyd Cantwell, "Carl," George Crosley	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY Sp2 [illegible] #36586

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, in pre-trial examination in connection with HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit filed in United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948, produced 65 letter-sized typewritten documents and four small note-sized handwritten documents, alleged to be copies of State Department documents or summaries thereof. CHAMBERS further stated in the pre-trial examination that these documents were obtained by him during 1937-1938 from ALGER HISS, then a State Department employee, for transmittal to a Russian named Colonel BYKOV. Above described by CHAMBERS as activity of a Communist apparatus operating in Washington, D.C. Above facts confirmed by CHAMBERS in signed statement dated December 3, 1948. ALGER HISS, in signed statement dated December 4, 1948, denied all allegations made by CHAMBERS relating to the documents and any activity on his part in any Communist espionage apparatus or underground. HISS also denied any membership now or ever in Communist Party or any Communist activity. HISS stated above allegations of CHAMBERS concerning him to be complete fabrication, the motive for which is unknown to him.

- P Deleted Copy Sent — Pages 8 Thru 13 (Alger Hiss's statement)

REFERENCE: Bureau Letter dated November 24, 1948.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
[signature]		74-1 418

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4 - Bureau
3 - New York (1- Spec. Asst. to Atty. Gen. THOMAS DONEGAN)
2 - Baltimore

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Kisseloff-1102

BA #65-1642

DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The following is a joint investigation of Special Agents DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, FLOYD L. JONES and the writer.

Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, attorney for Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, advised on November 24, 1948, that in connection with the libel suit presently pending in United States District Court for the District of Maryland between Mr. CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, a pre-trial examination was conducted by the attorneys for Mr. HISS, headed by Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore. This pre-trial examination involved depositions taken from both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, in Mr. MARBURY's office in Baltimore on November 4, 5, 16 and 17, 1948.

During the deposition of Mr. CHAMBERS on the afternoon of November 17, 1948, Mr. CHAMBERS produced 65 letter-sized typewritten documents and four small note-sized handwritten documents. Mr. CHAMBERS claimed that during 1937-1938 he had obtained these documents from Mr. ALGER HISS. Mr. CHAMBERS further claimed that these documents were copies of official documents in the files of the United States State Department or summaries of such documents, obtained by Mr. HISS during the above-mentioned period as an employee of the State Department. Mr. CHAMBERS also stated in his deposition that these documents were turned over to him by Mr. HISS for transmittal to a Russian named Colonel BYKOV, and that Mr. HISS knew of such intended disposition of the documents. Further, in his deposition, Mr. CHAMBERS stated that Mr. HISS, during 1937-1938, was a member of a Communist apparatus in Washington, D.C. Mr. CHAMBERS also declared in the above deposition that he had introduced Mr. HISS to Colonel BYKOV under the name of PETER sometime in 1937, at which time Mr. HISS entered into an oral agreement with Colonel BYKOV to supply BYKOV with documents from the State Department.

Mr. CLEVELAND stated that upon completion of this portion of the deposition regarding the introduction of the above documents, the pre-trial examination was suspended, since by mutual agreement the attorneys on both sides wanted to refer the matter to the Attorney General of the United States.

The following signed statements were obtained from Mr. CHAMBERS on December 3, 1948, and from Mr. HISS on December 4, 1948.

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"Baltimore, Maryland
December 3, 1948

"I, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, make the following statement to FLOYD L. JONES and DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel, but I have waived same after consulting with my counsel in connection with the making of this statement.

"I am presently a defendant in a civil action brought against me by ALGER HISS in Federal Court in Baltimore, Maryland. In connection with a pre-trial deposition being taken at the request of counsel for Mr. HISS, on November 17, 1948, I produced in evidence 65 typewritten documents and 4 small pieces of white paper on which appeared handwriting that, according to my recollection, is the handwriting of ALGER HISS. The 65 pages of documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents which were turned over to me by ALGER HISS during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938. These documents have been in the possession of NATHAN LEVINE, my wife's nephew, who now resides on Sterling Place in Brooklyn, New York. He is a lawyer and has an office on 42nd Street near Broadway, believed to be in the Newsweek Building. When I gave him these documents shortly after I broke with the Party in 1938, he was living in his mother's house at 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. When I gave them to him, I asked him to hide them for me and, if anything happened to me, that he should open them and make them public. He didn't know the contents of these documents or where they came from. They were in a brown manila envelope. I got them from him on Sunday, November 14, 1948, at his mother's house in Brooklyn. They were hidden in a dumb waiter shaft in his mother's house. There were also contained in this envelope three cans of undeveloped film and two strips of developed film which I will mention later. I went to LEVINE's house to get the small pieces of paper containing HISS' handwriting and had forgotten about the documents and the film until they were turned over to me.

"Also included in this brown envelope were four yellow-lined sheets of paper in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. I had mentioned this handwriting in my deposition on November 17, 1948. The reason I did not introduce the three cans of film at the deposition was because it was undeveloped. I did not introduce the two strips of developed negative film was because I wanted to keep all the film together and possibly have the film developed and made readable

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at a later date.

"I did not introduce the handwritten pages turned over to me by HARRY DEXTER WHITE on advice of counsel because they thought it was irrelevant. The handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE described above has been in the possession of my attorneys since November 17, 1948, the date of the pre-trial deposition. The three cans of undeveloped film as well as the two strips of developed negative film were turned over by me to two investigators of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at my home in Westminster, Maryland, on Thursday night, December 2, 1948, in response to a subpoena presented by them to me on that date.

"I have no other documents whatever of this nature now.

"As far as I can recall, the undeveloped film in the cans described above contained photographs of original documents that came out of the State Department and the Bureau of Standards. The bulk of the documents from the State Department were turned over to me by ALGER HISS. Others were turned over to me possibly by JULIAN WADLEIGH. I assume that these were classified Confidential and Strictly Confidential, the same as some of the documents that I presented on November 17, 1948.

"The documents that were presented by me at the deposition were copies or condensations of State Department documents. These copies were turned over to me by ALGER HISS during the latter part of 1937 and the first part of 1938 as indicated by the dates on the documents. These documents were given to me for delivery to a Colonel BYKOV, who had previously been introduced to ALGER HISS, at which time ALGER HISS agreed to furnish documents from the State Department to me for delivery to Colonel BYKOV. ALGER HISS was well aware that Colonel BYKOV was the head of a Soviet underground organization. It is possible that some of the 65 documents that I presented at the deposition were photographed and copies of the photographs were turned over to Colonel BYKOV. I didn't destroy the documents because I was preparing to break with the Party in about April, 1938.

"Some of the documents supplied by HISS were copied on a typewriter in ALGER HISS' home by him or his wife, and then turned over to me. In other instances, original documents from the State Department were turned over to me by ALGER HISS and taken by me in most instances to

photographers to be copied, the original documents then being returned to ALGER HISS the same night to be returned by him to the State Department. One of these photographers was an individual named FELIX, whose last name I do not know, the name FELIX being a pseudonym to the best of my belief. FELIX was a member of my Communist apparatus and resided in an apartment, either on or in the vicinity of Konig Street, in Baltimore, Maryland. FELIX was placed in the Communist apparatus for the purpose of photographing documents of this nature. The usual procedure when I obtained these documents from ALGER HISS was for me to meet FELIX at some pre-arranged point in either Baltimore or Washington, at which time I would turn the documents to be photographed over to him. The documents would be returned to me the same night and I would in turn deliver them back to ALGER HISS the same night. At a later date, FELIX would turn over to me the developed or undeveloped film, which I in turn would deliver to Colonel BYKOV. ALGER HISS was aware of the fact that the documents were being photographed for delivery to Colonel BYKOV.

"Another photographer was utilized occasionally for the same purpose described above, namely, DAVID CARPENTER, who was a Baltimorean. He did his photography at the house of a man, a Communist, who was employed by Ludwig Bauman Company. This house was located in southeast Washington, the exact location of which I don't remember. DAVID CARPENTER was a Communist and a member of my Communist apparatus. I followed the same procedure in the handling of documents to be photographed by DAVID CARPENTER as described above in the case of FELIX.

"Concerning the four pieces of yellow paper on which appears handwritten notes of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, these are examples of material that HARRY WHITE made available to me from the Treasury Department for delivery to Colonel BYKOV. I met HARRY WHITE always in Washington and he insisted upon having the meetings near his home. Many of them were in front of a theater in the vicinity of Ordway and Connecticut Avenue, N.W., located on the righthand side of Connecticut Avenue, going north. At other times, I would meet him and we would drive around in his automobile. Some of the material that he gave me, I remember, were Office of Naval Intelligence reports signed by a Captain PULISTON. I don't exactly remember what they were about. He also furnished me reports about activities in the Far East. However, the supply of his material was thin. I remember one time he described to me a meeting between the Russian

Ambassador, OUMANSKY, and Secretary of the Treasury MORGANTHAU. He reported on how OUMANSKY acted at this meeting. This was one way the Russians had of checking on their representatives. This particular report was given to me orally and I passed it on to Colonel BYKOV, as well as other material that WHITE furnished to me.

"I was introduced to Colonel BYKOV by J. PETERS in New York City, I believe in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, during the end of 1936 or the first part of 1937. He was introduced to me under the name 'PETER', a Russian underground worker, and I was told by J. PETERS that I was to help him. Later on, WALTER KRYVITSKY told me that 'PETER' was actually Colonel BYKOV, and that he was with the Fourth Section of the Red Army Intelligence. I think that Colonel BYKOV had recently arrived in this country. J. PETERS appeared considerably disturbed, due to the fact that Colonel BYKOV wanted to work his way into the American Communist Party underground apparatus in Washington, D.C., because it apparently meant that PETERS would eventually lose control of this apparatus in Washington, D.C. However, J. PETERS could not do anything about this. Colonel BYKOV wanted to know something about the personnel in the apparatus and questioned me very closely about them. He wanted to meet some of them.

"The first person that he met in the apparatus was ALGER HISS. In the spring of 1937, I arranged a meeting between ALGER HISS and Colonel BYKOV. HISS went to New York where I met him at a place somewhere near the Brooklyn Bridge. We then proceeded to a movie house quite a distance out in Brooklyn. HISS and I waited on a bench in the mezzanine of the theater, and BYKOV emerged from the audience and I introduced him to ALGER HISS.

"I arranged for similar meetings in Brooklyn, New York, between Colonel BYKOV and HENRY COLLINS, the Treasurer of the original Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D.C. and an employee of the Department of Agriculture. I also arranged meetings between Colonel BYKOV and HARRY DEXTER WHITE and GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C. I believe that Colonel BYKOV met each of these people only on one occasion. He wanted to size them up as individuals, to discuss with them their work for him and the prospects of further developing their work, and also, possibly, to check on me.

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"At the time of the meeting with HISS, after leaving the theater Colonel BYKOV raised the question of procuring documents from the State Department, and ALGER HISS agreed. Following the meeting, ALGER HISS began to supply a consistent flow of material from the State Department, such as the type of documents that I presented at the pre-trial deposition on November 17, 1948. I want to say that as far as I can remember, I have never discussed the existence of the documents that I presented at the pre-trial deposition with anyone. Neither have I told any Governmental agency or Government body concerning the existence of these documents. I have never discussed with anyone the procuring of any documents from Government agencies for transmittal to Colonel BYKOV.

"In testifying to various Government agencies over the last ten years, I have had two purposes in mind. The first was to stop the Communist conspiracy. The second was to try to preserve the human elements involved. In this sense, I was shielding these people. For these reasons, I have not previously mentioned the procuring and passing of any documents.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and seven other pages in typewriting, double-spaced, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

"Witnessed: /s/ JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

FLOYD L. JONES,
Special Agent, F.B.I.
DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, Special Agent, F.B.I. Baltimore, Md. 12/3/48
FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, " " " " " 12/3/48"

Ba. 65-1642

"Baltimore, Maryland
December 4, 1948

"I, Mr. ALGER HISS, residence, 22 East 8th Street, New York City, in the presence of my attorney, Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, give the following voluntary signed statement to DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I need make no statement and that anything I say may be used against me.

"At the request of my attorneys, Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, defendant in a libel suit filed by me in the United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore, was called for an examination before trial. This examination took place in Mr. MARBURY's office, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 4, 5, 16 and 17, 1948, but a portion of the time stated was consumed in taking depositions from Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"On the afternoon of November 17, 1948, in the course of the pre-trial examination, Mr. CHAMBERS introduced 65 letter-sized pages of typewritten material and four small sheets of paper bearing handwritten material. For simplification, hereafter in this statement the 65 pages will be referred to as the large documents and the four smaller pages, as the small documents.

"In introducing these documents, Mr. CHAMBERS stated that they had been received by him from me for transmittal to a Russian named Colonel BYKOV. Photostatic copies of the documents introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS at the pre-trial examination were first exhibited to me by Mr. MARBURY in New York City on November 16, 1948. The agents have exhibited to me similar photostatic copies of these documents, which I am satisfied are photostatic copies of the same documents introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS under the above circumstances. I have read portions of the court reporter's transcription of the deposition of Mr. CHAMBERS and I know from the portion of that transcription which I have read that on November 5, 1948, Mr. CHAMBERS was asked whether he had ever obtained any documents from me for transmittal to the Communist Party and he replied that he had not.

"With reference to the large documents, I would say from a cursory examination of them that they appear to be authentic copies of United States State Department documents or summaries of such documents. From the date standpoint, these documents appear to be restricted to a period extending from about January to March, 1938. At that time I was Assistant to the

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"Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable FRANCIS B. SAYRE. Documents similar to these normally passed over my desk for perusal prior to being referred to Mr. SAYRE. I do not have any independent recollection of having seen any of these documents or the documents summarized while I was in the employ of the State Department. By and large, these do not appear to be documents of a very highly confidential nature and would not have been treated in the State Department with any special precautions at that time, according to security regulations in effect then.

"With reference to the smaller documents, three of the four pages appear to be in my handwriting. The fourth page, consisting of five handwritten lines, may or may not be in my handwriting, but it does not look to me as if it were.

"I have learned from talking with Mr. MARBURY and from reading the above-mentioned deposition that Mr. CHAMBERS claimed these documents and others like them were obtained by me from the State Department, and that I took them to my home, where typewritten copies of the larger documents were made on a typewriter in my home by either my wife or me. CHAMBERS claimed that I then returned the documents to the State Department files. The agents have told me that Mr. CHAMBERS claims that on some occasions I turned over the actual State Department documents to him, upon which he would have photographic copies made in a manner unknown to me, and then would return the original documents to me for replacement in the files of the State Department.

"I deny that any of the above claims of Mr. CHAMBERS is true. I also deny that I ever gave the originals of the small documents to Mr. CHAMBERS at any time for any purpose whatsoever.

"From Mr. MARBURY and the deposition, I have also learned that CHAMBERS claims he introduced me to a Russian named PETER, whom he claims later to have discovered was Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS claims that this meeting took place on the mezzanine floor of a movie theater in Brooklyn, New York. CHAMBERS claims that after the meeting, the three of us took a long walk and that during the conversation while walking, Colonel BYKOV asked me if I could obtain documents for him from the files of the State Department. CHAMBERS claims that I agreed to cooperate in this regard with this Colonel BYKOV and that as a result of this oral agreement, I later produced the documents mentioned above. I deny that any of these claims of CHAMBERS is true. I have never met and had never heard of any Russian named PETER or Colonel BYKOV until I was told of the testimony given by Mr. CHAMBERS.

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"During the period from about June 1, 1936, to about January, 1938, I resided with my family at 1245 - 30th Street, N.W., and subsequent thereto, until sometime in 1943, at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., both Washington, D.C. During the period from 1936 to sometime after 1938, we had a typewriter in our home in Washington. This was an old-fashioned machine, possibly an Underwood, but I am not at all certain regarding the make. Mrs. HISS, who is not a typist, used this machine somewhat as an amateur typist, but I never recall having used it. Possibly samples of Mrs. HISS' typing on this machine are in existence, but I have not located any to date, but will endeavor to do so. Mrs. HISS disposed of this typewriter to either a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer in Washington, D. C., sometime subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. The whereabouts of this typewriter is presently unknown to me. Prior to this typewriter coming into the possession of my immediate family, it was the property of Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, Mrs. HISS' father, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. Mr. FANSLER lived the later years of his life on Walnut Street in Philadelphia, but is now deceased, having died in the early 1940's.

"Until I met Mr. CHAMBERS face to face at a hearing of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 17, 1948, in the Hotel Commodore, New York City, I did not know whether I had ever previously met CHAMBERS although I thought that newspaper pictures of him looked somewhat familiar. When I first appeared before the House Committee on Un-American activities on August 5, 1948, I stated that to the best of my knowledge I had never met CHAMBERS. At that time it had not occurred to me that he might be GEORGE CROSLEY. On August 16, 1948, before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Un-American activities in Washington, D. C., I stated that CHAMBERS might be a person previously known to me as GEORGE CROSLEY. Upon confrontation on August 17, I realized that CHAMBERS is identical with a man I had previously known as GEORGE CROSLEY. I first met CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY when I was employed as Legal Assistant to the United States Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the Nye Committee, about December, 1934, or January, 1935. CHAMBERS came to me in my office in the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C., and stated that he was a free-lance magazine writer and desired information for a series of articles on the munitions investigation. At that time I was on loan to the United States Senate Munitions Committee by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, where I was regularly employed as Assistant General Counsel. At that time CHAMBERS gave me the impression that he was making periodic trips to Washington from New York City, where, I assumed, he lived.

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"Between the turn of the year 1934-35 and the Spring or Summer, 1936, CHAMBERS contacted me perhaps six or eight times, always for the purpose of obtaining information for his magazine articles or discussing the problems of the munitions investigation. CHAMBERS was merely one of the number of newspaper men, writers and students who came to see the employees of the Munitions Committee about the Committee's activities. I deny that I ever saw or heard from CHAMBERS from the Spring or Summer of 1936 until we confronted one another at the abovementioned hearing in the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

"During the period when CHAMBERS periodically contacted me in Washington, he occasionally borrowed small sums of money from me, totalling twenty to thirty dollars, four or five dollars at a time. He appeared to be hard-pressed financially. Also during this period, under an oral agreement, I sub-let my apartment at 2831 28th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., to MR. and MRS. CHAMBERS and child. Prior to sub-letting this apartment to CHAMBERS, at sixty dollars a month, I and my family moved into a three-story house at 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D. C. Before taking occupancy of the abovementioned apartment, CHAMBERS and his family spent two or three days on the third floor of my home on P Street. My recollection is that Mr. CHAMBERS informed me that some of his furniture or other possessions had not arrived on time; that his family and he could not, therefore, move into the 28th Street apartment immediately. We put them up as a favor to sub-tenants. As far as I know, CHAMBERS and his family lived in the apartment on 28th Street until the expiration of my lease on July 1, 1935. During sub-tenancy of my apartment on 28th Street by CHAMBERS, I continued to pay the rent and CHAMBERS has never reimbursed me nor has he repaid the small loans. He did on one occasion give me a rug which he said he had received from some patron of his and while they were staying at my house on P Street, his wife painted a portrait of my young stepson, TIMOTHY HOBSON, who was then eight years old. I have no clear recollection of the date of my last contact with CHAMBERS, which probably occurred in the Spring or Summer of 1936, while I was employed as an attorney by the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. However, I do recall the contact quite well and on this occasion I told Mr. CHAMBERS that I did not think he would ever repay the loans he had made and that I thought we should discontinue any further contacts. I also want to state that CHAMBERS never paid me any funds, for any purpose. During the period mentioned above when CHAMBERS was contacting me, most of the contacts were made by him at my office or for lunch, with the possible exceptions that he may have contacted me on several occasions at my residences.

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"In connection with the sublease of the apartment, I occasionally lent Mr. CHAMBERS the use of my 1929 model Ford roadster. This Ford was dark blue in color, had a rumble seat and a small trunk in the rear, and bore District of Columbia plates. Sometime in the Summer of 1935, I acquired a 1935 Plymouth, two-door sedan, a demonstrator model. Sometime after acquiring the Plymouth, I told Mr. CHAMBERS he could have the Ford roadster, which I had been told had a trade-in value of twenty-five dollars when I bought the Plymouth. If Mr. CHAMBERS used the Ford in the Fall of 1935 or the Winter of 1935-36, it must have been only occasionally because I recall it sitting on the streets of Georgetown during a number of months of that Winter. Sometime before I left P Street, about May or June, 1936, CHAMBERS took permanent possession of the car under circumstances I do not now exactly recall. At that time or earlier I had turned over to him the certificate of title. I did not have the Ford after that date and have never seen it since. I have no recollection of the occasion on which I signed the certificate of title. The certificate of title for the Ford bears what appeared to be my signature witnessed under date of July 23, 1936, by MARVIN SMITH, a notary public, who was also employed in the same office where I was in the Department of Justice. I can only assume that the certificate was brought to me in my office in the Department of Justice by someone who said that I had disposed of the car without completing the legal technicalities and that I signed under those circumstances and asked MARVIN SMITH to witness my signature.

"As far as I can remember, the above represents a history of all my contacts and dealings with Mr. CHAMBERS to date which appear to me to be pertinent.

"I have made an effort personally, through counsel and private investigators, to locate other persons who knew CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY during the period from the turn of the year 1934-1935 to the spring or summer of 1936, but without success. I have discovered one person who claims that CHAMBERS at one time submitted a manuscript to him for publication under the name GEORGE CROSLEY, but that was during a much earlier period, approximately in 1926. Both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS state that during this time, they were living in Baltimore under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL, as I have learned from the deposition. This search, of course, excepts Mrs. HISS and TIMOTHY HOBSON, my stepson, who

"was only eight years old during the above mentioned period. This search included inquiry among known fellow employees of the United States Senate Munitions Committee, and persons that either my wife or I introduced CHAMBERS or his wife to under the name of CROSLEY. This search to confirm my statement that CHAMBERS was going under the name of GEORGE CROSLEY during the above mentioned period will continue and if successful, the Government will be advised.

"I deny that I am now or ever have been a member of the Communist Party or that I have ever attended any Communist Party meetings. Likewise, I deny that I have ever been a member of a Communist Party espionage apparatus or underground group in Washington, D.C. or anywhere else, at any time.

"I never saw Mr. CHAMBERS at any time in the State Department. I know of no opportunity had by Mr. CHAMBERS, either in my office in the State Department or in my residence or any other place, to obtain any documents pertaining to State Department business, during the period 1937-1938 or any other time. I do not know whether CHAMBERS personally obtained these documents from the State Department or whether he had some confederate who cooperated with him in obtaining these documents.

"I assert that Mr. CHAMBERS' entire story, with respect to the matters covered above that relate to me, is a complete fabrication except as otherwise indicated in this statement by me.

"I do not know what motive Mr. CHAMBERS could have for making these accusations against me, but I think that a thorough examination of Mr. CHAMBERS' life and personal background might throw some light on this problem.

"The foregoing represents an accurate account of statements I have made today to Mr. JOHNSTONE and Mr. CALLAHAN. It was dictated in my presence and that of my counsel, Mr. MARBURY, and I assisted at various places in the phrasing of that dictation. I have read the entire statement and have signed it below this paragraph and have initialled each page at the bottom thereof."

Witnessed: /s/ ALGER HISS

DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, Special Agent F.B.I. Baltimore, Md. 12/4/48
FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, Special Agent, F.B.I., " " 12/4/48

BA #65-1642

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will conduct appropriate investigation in an effort to identify DAVID CARPENTER, aka DAVID ZIMMERMAN, named in the signed statement of J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and also in Baltimore teletype dated December 3, 1948, entitled, "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY--R," a copy of which was furnished theNew York Office. The New York Office will be supplied by letter with supplemental detailed information obtained from CHAMBERS regarding CARPENTER.

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will endeavor to further identify FELIX, last name unknown, mentioned in the signed statement of J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who allegedly resided in the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Baltimore, Maryland

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Baltimore, Maryland	12-4-48	11-24, 26,29;12-3, 4-48	FRANK C. JOHNSTONE

mab
as
arf
mhp

TITLE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; Lloyd Cantwell, "Carl," George Crosley

CHARACTER OF CASE

PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, in pre-trial examination in connection with HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit filed in United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948, produced 65 letter-sized typewritten documents and four small note-sized handwritten documents, alleged to be copies of State Department documents or summaries thereof. CHAMBERS further stated in the pre-trial examination that these documents were obtained by him during 1937-1938 from ALGER HISS, then a State Department employee, for transmittal to a Russian named Colonel BYKOV. Above described by CHAMBERS as activity of a Communist apparatus operating in Washington, D.C. Above facts confirmed by CHAMBERS in signed statement dated December 3, 1948. ALGER HISS, in signed statement dated December 4, 1948, denied all allegations made by CHAMBERS relating to the documents and any activity on his part in any Communist espionage apparatus or underground. HISS also denied any membership now or ever in Communist Party or any Communist activity. HISS stated above allegations of CHAMBERS concerning him to be complete fabrication, the motive for which is unknown to him.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY sp2 mac/dd

REFERENCE: Bureau Letter dated November 24, 1948.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
		74	1333	418

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2 - Baltimore

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12-7-48	12-6,7-48	LAMBERT G. ZANDER dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa Jay Chambers; ALGER HISS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH interviewed by Agents of Washington Field Office on December 6, 1948, and furnished signed statement. WADLEIGH formerly employed by Department of State from 1936 to 1944. Presently employed by the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy. In 1935-36 he made the acquaintance of man who described himself as HAROLD WILSON. Thereafter a relationship developed during course of which he regularly supplied HAROLD WILSON about once a week with documents that came to his attention in State Department. Subsequently WADLEIGH met an individual whom he now knows to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but who at that time was known to him as CARL CARLSON and WADLEIGH understood CHAMBERS to be HAROLD WILSON's superior. WADLEIGH was unable to furnish any information regarding association between CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS. Has not been contacted by CHAMBERS since 1938 and has not seen HAROLD WILSON since late 1939 or early 1940. On occasion in addition to furnishing documents and information to HAROLD WILSON, he supplied them directly to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS whom he met frequently. Description of HAROLD WILSON furnished.

- P -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype dated December 6, 1948.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-419

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Kisseloff-1117

WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the instant of Monday, December 6, 1948, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was interviewed at his office with the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy, 740 11th Street, NW, Room 800, Washington, D.C., by Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR and the writer.

WADLEIGH outlined his early history and background briefly and then furnished chronology of his employment as set forth hereinafter in statement form. In connection with his employment he advised that he had worked for the United States Government from approximately 1930 until 1946. He was first employed by the Federal Farm Board in Washington, D.C., after completing his education as a graduate student of the University of Chicago. From the Federal Farm Board he was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1932 and remained there until 1936. His immediate superior was LYNN EDMINSTER.

In 1936 EDMINSTER and WADLEIGH both left the Department of Agriculture and secured employment with the State Department. WADLEIGH explained that this change was occasioned by a controversy between EDMINSTER and his superiors which grew out of the presentation of a matter which had been prepared by WADLEIGH under the instructions of EDMINSTER. He stated that EDMINSTER had been ordered to dismiss WADLEIGH but had chosen to resign himself as WADLEIGH had been acting under his instructions. WADLEIGH denied that he had sought employment in the State Department under the instructions of any individual or that his purpose and objective had been to place himself where he would be able to furnish information to any outside or underground organization. He insisted he had accompanied EDMINSTER under the circumstances indicated.

WADLEIGH stated from 1936 until late 1939 or early 1940 he had served in the State Department, working in the Trade Agreements Division. Thereafter he was designated to work as an assistant to LEO PASVOLSKY, Special Assistant to the Secretary and who was economic advisor of trade agreements. He advised that this work was later incorporated into the Division of Special Research of which he became assistant chief. In January 1943 a new Division of Economic Studies was formed and WADLEIGH became assistant chief of this unit.

In July 1943 WADLEIGH stated he was transferred to an office under the direct supervision of Under-Secretary DEAN ACHESON and was engaged in the preparation of programs for Italy. He stated in December of 1943 he made a trip to Italy for the State Department and upon his return was assigned to the Foreign Economic Administration.

From December 1944 until May 1946 WADLEIGH stated he was again employed in the Department of Agriculture and in May 1946 he secured employment with UNRRA where he remained until about the time of the discontinuance of UNRRA's activities after which he obtained his present position of food advisor to the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy.

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Thereafter WADLEIGH was questioned concerning his acquaintance and/or association with ALGER HISS, LEANDER BELL LOVELL, LAURENCE DUGGAN and ELINOR NELSON, whose names were furnished inthe past by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in various interviews. Finally WADLEIGH was questionedconcerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, himself, and upon mention of the names of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he indicated he realized the nature of the inquiry and what the interview was all about. WADLEIGH denied ever having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and stated categorically that he had never furnished any documents or other information obtained in connection with his employment in the State Department to CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized source. He also denied membership in the Communist Party or association with any Communist Party members as such.

Concerning the other individuals mentioned above, WADLEIGH advised he was acquainted with ALGER HISS whom he knew by his first name as a colleague or associate in the State Department. He explained that the Division of Trade Agreements where he worked between 1936 and 1939-40 was under the supervision of Mr. FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant to the Secretary, who was then immediate superior of HISS, and in view of this connection he had occasion to talk with HISS on official business and to exchange information with him. He stated he had never known HISS socially except for a single luncheon engagement as he recalled.

WADLEIGH advised that he had followed the newspaper accounts of the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS exposures and was genuinely amazed when the name of ALGER HISS came to light. He described HISS as an individual whom he believed to be a genuine liberal but with a definite conservative approach. He stated that even after reading the early accounts in the paper he was disposed not to believe that HISS had been guilty of underground or espionage involvement.

With reference to LEANDER B. LOVELL, WADLEIGH stated that this individual, whom he knew as LEE LOVELL, was employed in the Trade Agreements Division when WADLEIGH first came to the State Department. He recalled that LOVELL had been active in organizing the union at the State Department, which he believed was the predecessor of UFWA, and that LOVELL had actively solicited his membership and dues subsequently. He stated he feels he may have joined the union and paid dues on one or two occasions but he did not attend meetings and gradually discontinued association with the union. He stated he knew of no underground activity on the part of LOVELL and was not aware that LOVELL was a Communist if this were true. He stated he doubted that LOVELL was engaged in any underground activity because of his continued active work with the union and WADLEIGH felt this would have been improbable if he were connected with the Communist Party underground.

WADLEIGH denied knowing RICHARD HOWELL POST and indicated that the name was entirely unfamiliar to him.

WADLEIGH stated he was acquainted with ELINOR NELSON, stating that he had met her about 1930, first socially and later had worked with her in the Socialist Party in the early 1930's at which time both were members of this party. He stated that about 1933 he dropped his membership in the Socialist Party and discontinued his associations there. Thereafter he occasionally saw ELINOR NELSON and had luncheon engagements with her on a few occasions. He believes he last saw her shortly before the war.

With reference to LAURENCE DUGGAN, also called LARRY DUGGAN, WADLEIGH advised that during the early years, probably in the early 1930's, he had met DUGGAN socially but was not intimately acquainted with him and had no connection with him in his work at the State Department. He stated that DUGGAN gradually rose in his career at the State Department until DUGGAN was head of the Latin-American Division. As DUGGAN did so their acquaintance waned until they discontinued seeing each other.

WADLEIGH denied flatly having any association or acquaintance with HEDDA GOMPERTZ and continued to make this denial throughout the interview. In this connection WADLEIGH denied that he was a member of any Communist group or a member of the Party, stating during the latter part of the interview that although he had considerable sympathy for the Communist viewpoint and was strongly leftist in his own sentiments he never quite felt like joining the Party.

Following the mentioning of the names of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH indicated considerable nervousness although he continued to deny any association with CHAMBERS or any underground activity. Upon conclusion of the interview in WADLEIGH's office he was asked if he objected to furnishing a signed statement imbodying his denials, and he expressed a willingness to do so. When agents began preparation of a typewritten statement, however, on the spot Mr. WADLEIGH suddenly arose from his chair and stated, "I'm not going to sign that statement." Almost immediately thereafter, however, he announced rather dramatically that he was willing to give a statement and make a complete confession. He was then invited to the Washington Field Office and thereafter accompanied Agents to that office where the following signed statement was dictated by WADLEIGH:

"Washington, D.C.
December 6, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, make the following statement to MAURICE A. TAYLOR and LAMBERT G. ZANDER, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of

Justice. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, February 4, 1904. When I was three years old I traveled abroad with my parents and lived in Europe until I was 25. I got my education in Europe until that time, going to college at Oxford, England, and to the London School of Economics.

"When I returned to the United States in 1929 I spent one year as a graduate student at the University of Chicago and after that was employed by the Federal Farm Board in Washington, D. C. That was in June or July 1930. In 1932 I was transferred to the Department of Agriculture where I worked on problems connected with foreign trade and agricultural products. In 1936 I was transferred to the State Department. The transfer resulted from a disagreement on policy between my immediate superior, Mr. LYNN R. EDMINSTER, and his superior. I drafted a memorandum on the instructions of EDMINSTER which caused EDMINISTER's superior to order EDMINSTER to terminate my employment. EDMINSTER obtained a position for himself and also for me at the State Department.

"In the State Department I worked in the Division of Trade Agreements from March 1936 until, I think, 1939 or 1940, under HARRY HAWKINS. In the winter of 1939-40, approximately, I was transferred to work with Mr. LEO PASVOLSKY who was then Special Assistant to the Secretary and remained under his supervision until 1943 when I went to Italy on a State Department mission. I returned at the end of 1944 and was employed at the Department of Agriculture. In May 1946 I resigned from the Department of Agriculture and was employed in UNRRA. After the termination of my employment with UNRRA, I obtained employment in the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy.

"In 1935 or 1936 I made the acquaintance of a man who described himself as HAROLD WILSON. My first meeting with him arose out of a chance conversation on a railroad coach going from New York to Washington. 'HAROLD' described himself as a free lance writer but was rather mysterious about his activities. The continuation of my acquaintance with 'HAROLD' was due mainly to the fact that he called me at my office to make lunch dates from time to time.

"Around that time my sympathies were strongly leftist. I had previously been a Socialist in the sense that I was an admirer

of the British Labor Party, of the German Socialist Democratic Party and for a while was a member of the Socialist Party in the United States. The failure of the Social Democrats in Germany to offer effective resistance against HITLER, the growing power of the Nazis in Germany, of the ruling group in Japan, and the Fascists in Italy seemed to me thoroughly alarming and so far as I could see the Communists and Soviet Union were offering the only effective opposition. The British were giving all the breaks to the Naziis, Japanese and Fascists. Our government was not very actively involved in any way at that time. I expressed these views to 'HAROLD' quite frequently. Gradually I came to realize that he, himself, was a Communist. I was genuinely impressed with the man's sincerity. On one occasion I said to him that I wished I could do something active to fight against the rise of Fascist and reactionary powers.

"It was at this point that 'HAROLD' invited me to supply information on economic conditions in Germany and Japan which he said he knew from the nature of my work I would be able to supply. Incidentally, I learned later that 'HAROLD' had made quite extensive inquiries about me from unnamed sources to verify my reliability. I never did the same in regard to him but I never subsequently had any reason to believe that my judgment was incorrect as to his sincerity in the cause for which he worked.

"There developed a relationship in which I regularly handed to 'HAROLD' after work once a week documents which came to my desk in the course of my work. I selected those items that contained significant economic information on Germany and Japan and other items of special interest. After some time—I have no exact recollection of the date—'HAROLD' took me to Baltimore and introduced me to the man whom I now know to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who at that time gave me the name of CARL CARLSON. I was given to understand the purpose of this meeting was to enable an operator, presumably 'HAROLD's' immediate superior, to make my acquaintance. No documents or information were supplied at the Baltimore meeting.

"We had another meeting with 'CARL' in Philadelphia. These were dinner meetings. In both instances these meetings took place in a restaurant.

"Later 'CARL' met me for lunch in Washington quite frequently, particularly during the latter part of 1937. In the early part of 1938 I saw practically nothing of either 'HAROLD' or 'CARL.'

"At this point I would like to emphasize that I was given no specific information as to the residence or activities of either 'HAROLD' or 'CARL' apart from their contacts with me. I inferred

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they had contacts with other people of the same kind as myself because of their knowledge of events and personalities in the State Department but I was given to understand the names of these other people would not be revealed to me. I usually waited to be told when I should meet them. I had no means of communicating with 'CARL' on my own initiative. In order to communicate with HAROLD I was given a telephone number. A woman answered the phone every time I called. I was instructed simply to ask for 'HAROLD.' I was invariably told 'HAROLD' would call back. I was permitted to write down the number but not the exchange. It may have been Metropolitan. I subsequently destroyed the note and can not recall the number.

"As to procedure: On evenings when I was scheduled to meet 'HAROLD,' I would go through the documents on my desk, make an appropriate selection, and take it out in a briefcase which I would hand to 'HAROLD' when meeting him. I would meet 'HAROLD' the next day on my way to work and bring the documents back. I was given to understand by 'HAROLD' that he photographed the documents using a Leica camera. I believe that on one or more occasions I may have handed the papers to 'CARL.'

"In March 1938 I went on a trip to Turkey to negotiate a trade agreement. While I was there I did not pursue any collaborationist activities of any kind.

"When I returned from Turkey, 'CARL' met me for lunch and informed me he had, as he put it, 'deserted'. Naturally I was alarmed.

"Shortly afterwards, 'HAROLD' met me and I told him about my conversation with 'CARL.' 'HAROLD' told me I would have to lay low for a considerable period.

"I next saw 'HAROLD' either in late 1939 or early 1940 when he called me up without my having asked for him to call, and suggested that we meet. We met in Rosslyn, Virginia, and drove in the country for about two hrs. I talked mostly about my personal affairs but expressed some misgivings about the Nazi-Soviet pact which had been concluded some months earlier. At the end of the interview he asked me if I wanted him to see me again and I expressed myself in such lukewarm terms that I never received a call from him again. I have never seen him since.

"Since then I have had no contacts of any kind with any Communist organization or espionage organization.

"My lukewarmness at my last meeting with 'HAROLD' was due to the obvious fact that in making its pact with HITLER, the Soviet Union had abdicated its leadership of anti-Fascist forces in the world. After that I could not wish to get myself involved in any connection which would require blank check acceptance of the Party line. I was very grateful for the coincidence which made it possible for me to slip out of the apparatus in such a painless manner.

"During my employment in the Trade Agreements Division, State Department, one of my colleagues was ALGER HISS who was then assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant to the Secretary of State. I was sufficiently acquainted with HISS to know him by his first name. My duties brought me into fairly frequent contact with him and I had occasion to discuss matters of official business. Our personal contacts outside the office were confined to one lunch date. He never came to my house and I never went to his.

"I am not acquainted with RICHARD HOWELL POST who I understand was employed in the State Department and I have never met him.

"I have never known any individual bearing the name COLONEL BYKOV or MORRIS BYKOV.

"At the time I entered the employ of the State Department one LEANDER B. LOVELL, whom I knew as LEE LOVELL, was engaged in organizing a union which I may have joined and may have paid dues into on one or more occasions although I never attended meetings and participated. I became rather well acquainted with LOVELL, but I have no information that he was engaged in any espionage and underground activities and consider it most unlikely in view of the man's character and in view of his union activities.

"Previous to my employment at the State Department I became acquainted socially with LAWRENCE DUGGAN who later became head of the Latin-American Division of the State Department. I saw Mr. DUGGAN occasionally but had very little contact with him. I have no reason to believe that he was involved in any underground or espionage activities.

"Sometime about 1930 I met ELEANOR NELSON socially and had some contacts with her for a few years thereafter. Both of us were in the Socialist Party in the early 1930's.

"The name of HEDDA GOMPERTZ is entirely unfamiliar to me.

"I mention these names only because they have been suggested to me by Mr. TAYLOR. It would never have occurred to me to mention them in this connection.

"During the period of my work with 'HAROLD' and 'CARL' I was a Communist collaborator but I have never formally joined the Communist Party or paid any dues.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and six other typewritten pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S/ "HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnesses:

S/ LAMBERT G. ZANDER, Special Agent, F.B.I.
S/ M. A. TAYLOR, Special Agent, F.B.I."

The original signed statement is being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office.

Upon completion of the statement, WADLEIGH was again questioned regarding certain details contained therein. He insisted that he had first met HAROLD WILSON by coincidence on a railroad train as set forth above and flatly denied that his name had been furnished to HAROLD WILSON or that the meeting had been arranged in advance. He declared that he never learned the true identity of HAROLD WILSON although he believed that this was not his real name and was unable to furnish any immediate information of value in identifying WILSON.

He referred to HAROLD as being a zealot and completely sincere, and made a somewhat unfavorable comparison between HAROLD and CHAMBERS in this connection, indicating that CHAMBERS had impressed him as the type of individual who would change his position whereas he would never expect HAROLD to do so. He also described HAROLD as being very cautious, advising he had never seen HAROLD driving an automobile where he might have observed the license although WHITTAKER CHAMBERS did use a car on one occasion. He said also he had never seen HAROLD in the presence of any other persons although HAROLD had observed him in the company of other persons on one or more occasions and at such times neither would recognize the other. He recalled that the numerous meetings he had with HAROLD for lunch or in connection with the passing of information and documents had invariably been arranged for different places and they covered an area from Georgetown all the way to Lincoln Park, NE, Washington, with the result that he was unable to fix any focal point from which HAROLD may have operated.

WADLEIGH was under the impression that HAROLD was a trusted Communist Party underground worker and felt that he had engaged in Party work previously. In this connection he mentioned HAROLD was aware that Communist leader WILLIAM Z. FOSTER suffered from angina pectoris and indicated other personal knowledge of Communist Party leaders which implied personal acquaintance. He stated he had a vague recollection that HAROLD originally came from Virginia and that his speech was not necessarily inconsistent with this. He also thought HAROLD was Jewish and vaguely recalled HAROLD's stating on an occasion that his parents were Hungarians.

Photographs of a number of the individuals known to have been associated in the underground group with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were displayed to WADLEIGH, including pictures of CHARLES KRAMER, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, J. PETERS, LEE PRESSMAN, HENRY COLLINS and VICTOR PERLO. However, he was unable to identify any of these individuals as HAROLD WILSON or as anyone known to him. A number of photographs of individuals in the GREGORY case were also displayed to WADLEIGH with negative results.

WADLEIGH furnished the following description of HAROLD:

Name	HAROLD WILSON
Age	About 32 (in 1936)
Height	About 5'8"
Weight	130
Build	Slender, wiry
Eyes	Dark brown, no glasses
Hair	Dark brown
Peculiarities	Prominent nose; small chin; probably Jewish; believed single; originally from Virginia (?);
Dress	Ordinary business suits; not particularly neat; "dressed rather casually."

The following brief description of WADLEIGH was obtained by Agents from personal observation:

Name	HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, better known as JULIAN WADLEIGH
Age	44
Born	Feb. 4, 1904, Greenfield, Mass.
Height	5'10"
Weight	150
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue, glasses with light toric rim
Hair	Dark brown, long, unruly
Appearance	Somewhat sloppily dressed; scholarly manner but intense

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Marital status	Married; previously divorced
Present wife	EDYTHE GAUDY
Former wife	MARION, now Mrs. M. R. DOUGHERTY, whose husband is professor at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
Education	Oxford University, Masters, 1926; London School of Economics, 1926-28; University of Kiel, 1928-29; University of Chicago graduate work, 1929-30.
Address	Post Office Box 297, Route 3, Vienna, Va.
Telephone	Falls Church 3559

P E N D I N G

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WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York City will reinterview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for the purpose of verifying the story related by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH and for the particular purpose of identifying the individual known to WADLEIGH as HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH was positive that CHAMBERS knew the identity of this individual and assumed that CHAMBERS had furnished HAROLD's identity to Bureau Agents. It is noted WADLEIGH considered CHAMBERS as the superior of WILSON and WILSON had taken WADLEIGH to Philadelphia and Baltimore for the purpose of making the acquaintance of CHAMBERS whom WADLEIGH knew as CARL CARLSON.

Kisseloff-1128

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
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REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12-7-48	12-6,7-48	LAWRENCE C. LANDON dmk

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- P -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype dated December 6, 1948.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-1129

WFO 74-94

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With reference to LAURENCE DUGGAN, also called LARRY DUGGAN, WADLEIGH advised that during the early years, probably in the early 1930's, he had met DUGGAN socially but was not intimately acquainted with him and had no connection with him in his work at the State Department. He stated that DUGGAN gradually rose in his career at the State Department until DUGGAN was head of the Latin-American Division. As DUGGAN did so their acquaintance waned until they discontinued seeing each other.

WADLEIGH denied flatly having any association or acquaintance with HEDDA GOMPERTZ and continued to make this denial throughout the interview. In this connection WADLEIGH denied that he was a member of any Communist group or a member of the Party, stating during the latter part of the interview that although he had considerable sympathy for the Communist viewpoint and was strongly leftist in his own sentiments he never quite felt like joining the Party.

Following the mentioning of the names of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH indicated considerable nervousness although he continued to deny any association with CHAMBERS or any underground activity. Upon conclusion of the interview in WADLEIGH's office he was asked if he objected to furnishing a signed statement embodying his denials, and he expressed a willingness to do so. When agents began preparation of a typewritten statement, however, on the spot Mr. WADLEIGH suddenly arose from his chair and stated, "I'm not going to sign that statement." Almost immediately thereafter, however, he announced rather dramatically that he was willing to give a statement and make a complete confession. He was then invited to the Washington Field Office and thereafter accompanied Agents to that office where the following signed statement was dictated by WADLEIGH:

"Washington, D.C.
December 6, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, make the following statement to MAURICE A. TAYLOR and LAMBERT G. ZANDER, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of

Kisseloff-1132

Justice. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, February 4, 1904. When I was three years old I traveled abroad with my parents and lived in Europe until I was 25. I got my education in Europe until that time, going to college at Oxford, England, and to the London School of Economics.

"When I returned to the United States in 1929 I spent one year as a graduate student at the University of Chicago and after that was employed by the Federal Farm Board in Washington, D. C. That was in June or July 1930. In 1932 I was transferred to the Department of Agriculture where I worked on problems connected with foreign trade and agricultural products. In 1934 I was transferred to the State Department. The transfer resulted from a disagreement on policy between my immediate superior, Mr. LINN B. MONROE, and his superiors. I drafted a memorandum on the instructions of MONROE which caused MONROE's superior to order MONROE to terminate my employment. MONROE obtained a position for himself and also for me at the State Department.

"In the State Department I worked in the Division of Trade Agreements from March 1934 until, I think, 1939 or 1940, under HARRY HOPKINS. In the winter of 1939-40, approximately, I was transferred to work with Mr. LEO MARQUEZ who was then Special Assistant to the Secretary and remained under his supervision until 1943 when I went to Italy on a State Department mission. I returned at the end of 1944 and was employed at the Department of Agriculture. In May 1946 I resigned from the Department of Agriculture and was employed in UNRRA. After the termination of my employment with UNRRA, I obtained employment in the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy.

"In 1935 or 1936 I made the acquaintance of a man who described himself as HAROLD WILSON. My first meeting with him arose out of a chance conversation on a railroad coach going from New York to Washington. 'HAROLD' described himself as a free lance writer but was rather mysterious about his activities. The continuation of my acquaintance with 'HAROLD' was due solely to the fact that he called me at my office to make lunch dates from time to time.

"Around that time my sympathies were strongly leftist. I had previously been a Socialist in the sense that I was an admirer

of the British Labor Party, of the German Socialist Democratic Party and for a while was a member of the Socialist Party in the United States. The failure of the Social Democrats in Germany to offer effective resistance against HITLER, the growing power of the Nazis in Germany, of the ruling group in Japan, and the Fascists in Italy seemed to me thoroughly alarming and so far as I could see the Communists and Soviet Union were offering the only effective opposition. The British were giving all the breaks to the Nazis, Japanese and Fascists. Our government was not very actively involved in any way at that time. I expressed these views to 'HAROLD' quite frequently. Gradually I came to realize that he, himself, was a Communist. I was genuinely impressed with the man's sincerity. On one occasion I said to him that I wished I could do something active to fight against the rise of Fascist and reactionary powers.

"It was at this point that 'HAROLD' invited me to supply information on economic conditions in Germany and Japan which he said he knew from the nature of my work I would be able to supply. Incidentally, I learned later that 'HAROLD' had made quite extensive inquiries about me from unnamed sources to verify my reliability. I never did the same in regard to him but I never subsequently had any reason to believe that my judgment was incorrect as to his sincerity in the cause for which he worked.

"There developed a relationship in which I regularly handed to 'HAROLD' after work once a week documents which came to my desk in the course of my work. I selected those items that contained significant economic information on Germany and Japan and other items of special interest. After some time—I have no exact recollection of the date—'HAROLD' took me to Baltimore and introduced me to the man whom I now know to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who at that time gave me the name of CARL CARLSON. I was given to understand the purpose of this meeting was to enable an operator, presumably 'HAROLD's' immediate superior, to make my acquaintance. No documents or information were supplied at the Baltimore meeting.

"We had another meeting with 'CARL' in Philadelphia. These were dinner meetings. In both instances these meetings took place in a restaurant.

"Later 'CARL' met me for lunch in Washington quite frequently, particularly during the latter part of 1937. In the early part of 1938 I saw practically nothing of either 'HAROLD' or 'CARL.'

"At this point I would like to emphasize that I was given no specific information as to the residence or activities of either 'HAROLD' or 'CARL' apart from their contacts with me. I inferred

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they had contacts with other people of the same kind as myself because of their knowledge of events and personalities in the State Department but I was given to understand the names of these other people would not be revealed to me. I usually waited to be told when I should meet them. I had no means of communicating with 'CARL' on my own initiative. In order to communicate with HAROLD I was given a telephone number. A woman answered the phone every time I called. I was instructed simply to ask for 'HAROLD.' I was invariably told 'HAROLD' would call back. I was permitted to write down the number but not the exchange. It may have been Metropolitan. I subsequently destroyed the note and can not recall the number.

"As to procedure: On evenings when I was scheduled to meet 'HAROLD,' I would go through the documents on my desk, make an appropriate selection, and take it out in a briefcase which I would hand to 'HAROLD' when meeting him. I would meet 'HAROLD' the next day on my way to work and bring the documents back. I was given to understand by 'HAROLD' that he photographed the documents using a Leica camera. I believe that on one or more occasions I may have handed the papers to 'CARL.'

"In March 1938 I went on a trip to Turkey to negotiate a trade agreement. While I was there I did not pursue any collaborationist activities of any kind.

"When I returned from Turkey, 'CARL' met me for lunch and informed me he had, as he put it, 'deserted'. Naturally I was alarmed.

"Shortly afterwards, 'HAROLD' met me and I told him about my conversation with 'CARL.' 'HAROLD' told me I would have to lay low for a considerable period.

"I next saw 'HAROLD' either in late 1939 or early 1940 when he called me up without my having asked for him to call, and suggested that we meet. We met in Rosslyn, Virginia, and drove in the country for about two hrs. I talked mostly about my personal affairs but expressed some misgivings about the Nazi-Soviet pact which had been concluded some months earlier. At the end of the interview he asked me if I wanted him to see me again and I expressed myself in such lukewarm terms that I never received a call from him again. I have never seen him since.

"Since then I have had no contacts of any kind with any Communist organization or espionage organization.

"My lukewarmness at my last meeting with 'HAROLD' was due to the obvious fact that in making its pact with HITLER, the Soviet Union had abdicated its leadership of anti-Fascist forces in the world. After that I could not wish to get myself involved in any connection which would require blank check acceptance of the Party line. I was very grateful for the coincidence which made it possible for me to slip out of the apparatus in such a painless manner.

"During my employment in the Trade Agreements Division, State Department, one of my colleagues was ALGER HISS who was then assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant to the Secretary of State. I was sufficiently acquainted with HISS to know him by his first name. My duties brought me into fairly frequent contact with him and I had occasion to discuss matters of official business. Our personal contacts outside the office were confined to one lunch date. He never came to my house and I never went to his.

"I am not acquainted with RICHARD HOWELL POST who I understand was employed in the State Department and I have never met him.

"I have never known any individual bearing the name COLONEL SIKOV or MORRIS SIKOV.

"At the time I entered the employ of the State Department one LEANDER B. LOVELL, whom I knew as LEE LOVELL, was engaged in organizing a union which I may have joined and may have paid dues into on one or more occasions although I never attended meetings and participated. I became rather well acquainted with LOVELL, but I have no information that he was engaged in any espionage and underground activities and consider it most unlikely in view of the man's character and in view of his union activities.

"Previous to my employment at the State Department I became acquainted socially with LAWRENCE DUGGAN who later became head of the Latin-American Division of the State Department. I saw Mr. DUGGAN occasionally but had very little contact with him. I have no reason to believe that he was involved in any underground or espionage activities.

"Sometime about 1930 I met ELEANOR NELSON socially and had some contacts with her for a few years thereafter. Both of us were in the Socialist Party in the early 1930's.

"The name of MARIA COMPERTZ is entirely unfamiliar to me.

"I mention these names only because they have been suggested to me by Mr. TAYLOR. It would never have occurred to me to mention them in this connection.

"During the period of my work with 'HAROLD' and 'CARL' I was a Communist collaborator but I have never formally joined the Communist Party or paid any dues.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and six other typewritten pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S/ "HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnesses:

S/ LAMBERT G. BAKER, Special Agent, F.B.I.
S/ M. A. TAYLOR, Special Agent, F.B.I."

The original signed statement is being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office.

Upon completion of the statement, WADLEIGH was again questioned regarding certain details contained therein. He insisted that he had first met HAROLD WILSON by coincidence on a railroad train as set forth above and flatly denied that his name had been furnished to HAROLD WILSON or that the meeting had been arranged in advance. He declared that he never learned the true identity of HAROLD WILSON although he believed that this was not his real name and was unable to furnish any immediate information of value in identifying WILSON.

He referred to HAROLD as being a zealot and completely sincere, and made a somewhat unfavorable comparison between HAROLD and CHAMBERS in this connection, indicating that CHAMBERS had impressed him as the type of individual who would change his position whereas he would never expect HAROLD to do so. He also described HAROLD as being very cautious, advising he had never seen HAROLD driving an automobile where he might have observed the license although WHITTAKER CHAMBERS did use a car on one occasion. He said also he had never seen HAROLD in the presence of any other persons although HAROLD had observed him in the company of other persons on one or more occasions and at such times neither would recognize the other. He recalled that the numerous meetings he had with HAROLD for lunch or in connection with the passing of information and documents had invariably been arranged for different places and they covered an area from Georgetown all the way to Lincoln Park, NE, Washington, with the result that he was unable to fix any focal point from which HAROLD may have operated.

WADLEIGH was under the impression that HAROLD was a trusted Communist Party underground worker and felt that he had engaged in Party work previously. In this connection he mentioned HAROLD was aware that Communist leader WILLIAM Z. FOSTER suffered from angina pectoris and indicated other personal knowledge of Communist Party leaders which implied personal acquaintance. He stated he had a vague recollection that HAROLD originally came from Virginia and that his speech was not necessarily inconsistent with this. He also thought HAROLD was Jewish and vaguely recalled HAROLD's stating on an occasion that his parents were Hungarians.

Photographs of a number of the individuals known to have been associated in the underground group with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were displayed to WADLEIGH, including pictures of CHARLES KRAMER, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, J. PETERS, LEE PRESSMAN, HENRY COLLINS and VICTOR PERLO. However, he was unable to identify any of these individuals as HAROLD WILSON or as anyone known to him. A number of photographs of individuals in the GREGORY case were also displayed to WADLEIGH with negative results.

WADLEIGH furnished the following description of HAROLD:

Name	HAROLD WILSON
Age	About 32 (in 1936)
Height	About 5'8"
Weight	130
Build	Slender, wiry
Eyes	Dark brown, no glasses
Hair	Dark brown
Peculiarities	Prominent nose; small chin; probably Jewish; believed single; originally from Virginia (?);
Dress	Ordinary business suits; not particularly neat; "dressed rather casually."

The following brief description of WADLEIGH was obtained by Agents from personal observation:

Name	HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, better known as JULIAN WADLEIGH
Age	44
Born	Feb. 4, 1904, Greenfield, Mass.
Height	5'10"
Weight	150
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue, glasses with light toric rim
Hair	Dark brown, long, unruly
Appearance	Somewhat sloppily dressed; scholarly manner but intense

WFO 74-94

Marital status	Married; previously divorced
Present wife	EDITHE GARDY
Former wife	MARION, now Mrs. M. R. DOUGHERTY, whose husband is professor at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
Education	Oxford University, Masters, 1926; London School of Economics, 1926-28; University of Kiel, 1928-29; University of Chicago graduate work, 1929-30.
Address	Post Office Box 297, Route 3, Vienna, Va.
Telephone	Falls Church 3559

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-1139

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York City will reinterview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for the purpose of verifying the story related by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH and for the particular purpose of identifying the individual known to WADLEIGH as HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH was positive that CHAMBERS knew the identity of this individual and assumed that CHAMBERS had furnished HAROLD's identity to Bureau Agents. It is noted WADLEIGH considered CHAMBERS as the superior of WILSON and WILSON had taken WADLEIGH to Philadelphia and Baltimore for the purpose of making the acquaintance of CHAMBERS whom WADLEIGH knew as CARL CARLSON.

Kisseloff-1140

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 13, 1948

12803

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

There is set forth below a summary of the activities which have occurred over this past weekend in the captioned case. For clarity sake the information pertaining to the particular subject is set forth under his name.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was

You will recall that Franklin Victor Reno was named by Chambers as one of the individuals who furnished him with confidential Government information.

Reno was interviewed on December 10, 1948, at which time he denied any dealings with Chambers, J. Peters, or anyone else in connection with furnishing information while he was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He was served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Grand Jury, New York City at 9:00 a.m., December 15, 1948.

On December 11, 1948, Reno voluntarily appeared at the Denver Field Office of this Bureau stating that he desired to give additional information which he had not given when interviewed on December 10th. In substance he admitted that he gave restricted documents to one "Carl" or "Krauss," whom he thought might have been Chambers, but he advised that he did not know for certain. Reno advised further that one "Bernie" accompanied him from Baltimore to Philadelphia where "Bernie" introduced him to "Carl," probably in the early part of June, 1937. He advised that "Carl" requested "intelligence information" from him and that "Carl" knew that he, (Reno) would soon be employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Reno stated that he agreed to this request knowing that it was Soviet Union espionage work. Thereafter Reno advised that he met "Carl" on an estimated four to seven times in Washington, D. C., generally on a designated street by prearranged appointments. Reno also stated that on one or two occasions his brother, Philip Reno, acted as an intermediary between him and "Carl." Franklin Reno did not desire to give a signed statement but he indicated that he would cooperate.

The above information has been furnished to Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City and to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell.

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RECORDED - 99

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FBI
DEC 28 1948

62 JAN 7 1949

Kisseloff-1141

RECEIVED-LADD
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F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 13 4 56 PM '48

RECEIVED-FLETCHER
DEC 23 9 47 AM '48

DEC 22 11 37 AM '48
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Memo for The Director

PHILIP RENO

You will recall that this individual is the brother of Franklin Reno and was also named by Chambers as having furnished him with confidential information.

Philip Reno was interviewed at Albuquerque, New Mexico on December 10, 1948, and served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury in New York City. He denied any acquaintance, knowledge of, or association with Chambers or any other member of the Communist apparatus while employed in Washington, D. C. He also denied any knowledge that his brother, Franklin Victor Reno was acquainted with the subject or associated with any Communist apparatus. He admitted Communist Party membership in Colorado from 1944 until he was expelled from the Communist Party about nine months ago.

HENRY JULIEN WADLEIGH

This individual was also named by Chambers as having furnished him with confidential Government information.

Wadleigh arrived in New York City from Washington, D. C. on December 10, 1948, to testify before the Grand Jury. He conferred briefly with T. J. Donegan and later with his Attorney, Raymond Wise, 80 Broad Street, New York City. Wise contacted Agents of the New York Office and stated that he had advised Wadleigh to make complete disclosures to the FBI and to answer all questions at the Grand Jury Hearing.

Wadleigh was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office. He stated that he became acquainted with Eleanor Nelson Soyring (who is a known Communist and who has been previously mentioned by Whittaker Chambers). He stated that he suggested to Nelson that he would like to assist the Communist Party cause and that Nelson subsequently introduced him to one Harold Wilson, whom Wadleigh has identified from a photograph as David Carpenter. In regard to Carpenter, you will recall that he was named by Chambers as the individual who photographed confidential documents for him in Washington, D. C. Wadleigh continued by stating that shortly after entering his employment with the State Department, he began to furnish Carpenter with documents concerning the economic situation in Germany and Japan and that he continued this activity from the winter of 1935 or 1936 to the early part of 1938. During this period of time he stated that he was introduced by Carpenter to "Karl," whom he now knows as Whittaker Chambers.

Wadleigh declared that in late 1937 he was introduced by Chambers to a man whom Chambers referred to as "the boss of the outfit," and whose general description fits that of Colonel Bykov, with the exception that this person had either all or most of the right arm missing. Wadleigh related that in early 1939, Chambers advised him that he had broken with the organization. A month or so later, according to Wadleigh, Chambers borrowed $20.00 from Wadleigh and at this time informed him that the "boss of the outfit" was a fugitive and was wanted by the Russians.

On the evening of December 11, 1948, upon his return from New York City, Wadleigh telephonically advised the Washington Field Office that he had failed in one instance to make a completely responsive answer to a question asked before the New York Grand Jury and that he would now like to have the complete answer made a matter of record. Wadleigh stated that he had in his possession a rug which was presented to him as a New Years gift in 1937 or 1938 by Whittaker Chambers.

The above information concerning the gift of a rug to Wadleigh by Chambers has been furnished to Mr. Russo of the Department.

ALGER HISS

On December 10, 1948, Alger Hiss was confronted with Hede Massing in a twenty minute meeting during which Massing detailed her recollection of her meeting with him at a dinner party in Noel Field's home. Hiss subsequently advised that he was positive that he had never seen Massing before; that he definitely never had any conversation with her at any time or place and claimed to be amazed by her statements with respect to him.

ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

You will recall that Eleanor Nelson Soyring is a known Communist who formerly resided in Washington, D. C. and who was previously mentioned by Whittaker Chambers under her maiden name of Eleanor Nelson.

On December 10, 1948, she refused to grant an interview to Bureau Agents and accepted service of a subpoena to testify before the Grand Jury, New York City. Following this contact she immediately went to the office of Maurice Braverman, Communist Party functionary and Attorney in Baltimore, Maryland. On the same date it was indicated that she intended to consult the legal firm of Fressman, Witt and Cammer in New York City.

* * * *

On Sunday, December 12, 1948, the Washington Field Office obtained three pages of typewriting from the Head Master of the Landon School, Mr. Paul L. Banfield, Bethesda, Maryland, which was entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson," bearing the date September 9, 1936. For your information, Timothy Hobson is the son of Mrs. Alger Hiss by her first marriage. He enrolled at the aforementioned school during the fall term, 1936. Mr. Banfield also produced a handwritten letter dated September 1, 1936 bearing the signature of Priscilla Hiss, wife of Alger Hiss referring to an application for admission to the Landon School of Timothy Hobson for the fall term of the school year, 1936. Mr. Banfield also produced a carbon copy of a letter addressed to Alger Hiss dated September 3, 1936 from Mr. Banfield acknowledging the application for registration of Timothy Hobson. He also made available a handwritten letter bearing the date September 9, 1936 containing the signature of Alger Hiss. This letter stated that the description of Timothy Hobson's personality was enclosed. The letter was signed by Alger Hiss.

The three typewritten pages were compared with the typewritten material which Whittaker Chambers turned over at the pre-trial deposition hearing at Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948. The FBI Laboratory has concluded that the typewriting appearing on the three typewritten pages made available by Mr. Banfield dated September 9, 1936 is identical with the typewriting appearing on the documents made available by Chambers at the deposition hearing in Baltimore. Information concerning the identification of the typewriting has been furnished to Mr. Campbell of the Department by memorandum under today's date.

On December 10, 1948, the Department furnished the Bureau the original documents which Whittaker Chambers produced at the pre-trial deposition in the civil suit brought against him by Alger Hiss at Baltimore, Maryland. The Bureau was requested to immediately examine the documents to ascertain the age, source of origin, typing, watermarks, and any other features of identification. The FBI Laboratory is presently conducting the requested examination.

The Department also requested that an investigation be made at the State Department with respect to these documents to determine if the originals are still in the State Department and if so, to determine the state of the original documents to see if any possible characteristics of identification are present such as initials, the location of documents in the files, et cetera. It was further requested to determine the personnel and names of the parties who may have had access to the documents and whose hands the documents passed through. The Department also requested that a check be made to determine the personnel and the names of all persons, departmentalwise, who were associated with Hiss, Chambers, Wadleigh, William and George Pigman, Francis Reno and Philip Reno. It is anticipated that all of such personnel will be subpoenaed before a Grand Jury in New York which will commence on December 16, 1948.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-13-2010

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Baltimore, Maryland	12/14/48	12/3,4,6,7,8,9, 10,13/48	FRANK G. JOHNSTONE KLS HRH

TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was

CHARACTER OF CASE
PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation at Baltimore develops SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ as logical suspect for FELIX, named by CHAMBERS as a photographer in his apparatus. In unsigned statement dated December 9, 1948, PELOVITZ denies knowing CHAMBERS or FELIX, photographing any documents for CHAMBERS, performing any of the activities alleged to FELIX, or having any activity in any Communist apparatus. PELOVITZ served 12/9/48 with Grand Jury subpoena calling for forthwith appearance SDNY. CHAMBERS identifies PELOVITZ as Felix to New York agents, but subsequently changes to non-identification.

Investigation to identify and locate FELIX continuing. ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, named by CHAMBERS as having a Communist apparatus of her own in 1937-38, refuses to be interviewed by Bureau Agents 12/10/48, but served with subpoena for appearance 12/13/48, FGJ, SDNY. Background information on DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, alias DAVID CARPENTER, also named by CHAMBERS as a photographer in his apparatus set out. Additional details obtained in interviewed with HISS and CHAMBERS 12/3,4/48 reported herein. Baltimore indices negative on unknown photographer KEITH and alleged associates. Initial investigation at Aberdeen, Maryland regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and PHILIP RENO, named by CHAMBERS as being in apparatus of SOYRING, also reported herein. Descriptions of CHAMBERS, HISS and PELOVITZ set out. Baltimore efforts to date negative in locating specimens from HISS' typewriter.

C#244,845
Classified by SP2 Kap/kp
Declassify on: OADR
7/12/88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by SP2 Kap/kp 3/22/84
Declassify on: OADR

- P -

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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2 - Washington Field
2 - Philadelphia 2 - Baltimore

CONFIDENTIAL

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65-1642
Baltimore

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333

Report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland.

New York teletypes dated December 8, 9, 10, 1948.

Washington Field Office teletypes dated December 10, 11, 13, 1948.

DETAILS:

The following is a report of joint investigation conducted by Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and the writer.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Re: DETAILS OF INTERVIEW WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS NOT INCLUDED IN SIGNED STATEMENT

During the interview with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 3, 1948, the following detailed information was obtained from CHAMBERS pertaining to his contacts with photographers in the Communist apparatus during 1937-38, as well as his contacts with Colonel BYKOV. This information was not set forth in CHAMBERS' signed statement.

Re: FELIX

CHAMBERS advised that an individual named FELIX, which he described as a Communist Party pseudonym, was introduced to him by Colonel BYKOV early in 1937, and that FELIX was sent to Baltimore, Maryland by Colonel BYKOV to operate as a photographer in CHAMBERS' Communist apparatus. FELIX was a Communist, and was placed in the apparatus solely for the purpose of photographing documents turned over to him by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS always met FELIX by pre-arrangement at un-recalled locations in both Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D. C. He remembered on one occasion meeting FELIX possibly on First Street in the vicinity of the United States Post Office Building, near Union Station in Washington, D. C. His association with FELIX was during the principal portion of 1937 and early 1938. He recalled that FELIX resided on or near the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore, Maryland, which he described as being above North Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland. According to CHAMBERS, FELIX resided in an apartment house in the above described area, the apartment house consisting of possibly four apartments, CHAMBERS stating,

CONFIDENTIAL

however, that he had never actually visited FELIX in this apartment. All of the photographic work done by FELIX, however, was done in his apartment, according to CHAMBERS' recollection. FELIX was married, and had his wife with him while residing in Baltimore, where he was employed, possibly in the electrical line. He owned an automobile, which CHAMBERS believed was a Plymouth, the description of which he does not recall. CHAMBERS contacted FELIX approximately twice each week in either Baltimore or Washington, D. C. and stated that FELIX used a Leica camera in his photographic work. According to CHAMBERS, FELIX did his own developing work, and in all probability did same in his apartment in Baltimore, Maryland. He furnished the following physical description of FELIX:

Name:	FELIX
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Nationality:	American, of Balkan extraction
Age:	In upper 20's
Height:	5' 7" to 8"
Weight:	190 to 200 pounds
Eyes:	Probably blue
Complexion:	Light
Hair:	Light brown
Build:	Stocky
Characteristics:	Baby-face
Marital Status:	Married; no children

Re: DAVID CARPENTER

CHAMBERS advised that one of the photographers who copied documents for him in the Communist apparatus during the years 1936 to 1938 was DAVID CARPENTER, also known to him as DAVID ZIMMERMAN, CHAMBERS explaining that the name ZIMMERMAN was the German word for CARPENTER. According to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER was a member of the Communist apparatus headed by J. PETERS in Washington, D. C., and was originally connected in this group with WARD PIGMAN. CHAMBERS recalled that CARPENTER while in contact with him was living with ELEANOR NELSON in an apartment in Washington, D. C. in the vicinity of 17th and H Streets, at the time when ELEANOR NELSON was engaged in divorce proceedings from PAUL PORTER. According to CHAMBERS, NELSON was somewhat disturbed with these arrangements, because she had a Communist apparatus of her own at that time, one of the members of which was WARD PIGMAN. CARPENTER, according to CHAMBERS, had possibly been a Communist Party organizer in Baltimore, and had a brother in Baltimore, who was a minor official in a CIO

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union, possibly in the light metal industry. CHAMBERS would meet CARPENTER by pre-arrangement on various streets in Washington, D. C., on which occasions he would turn over to CARPENTER documents to be photographed, which documents would always be returned to him the same night. CARPENTER utilized the apartment of a friend in Washington, D. C. for this photographic work, CHAMBERS stating that the friend was an employee in a store operated by LUDWIG BAUMAN, which was either a furniture or small department store, located in Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS recalled visiting the apartment, which to the best of his recollection, was located somewhere in the Southeast section of Washington, D. C. on a street where street cars operated, located at least a mile away from the Capitol in a southeasterly direction. CHAMBERS furnished the following physical description of DAVID CARPENTER:

Name:	DAVID CARPENTER, aka DAVID ZIMMERMAN
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Age:	30 to 40 years
Height:	5' 8" to 9"
Weight:	140 to 150 pounds
Build:	Slight
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Dark brown, full
Complexion:	Grayish, unhealthy looking complexion; face always appearing dirty.
Characteristics:	Low forehead; possibly wore a mustache at one time.
Religion:	Jewish
Nationality:	Native Baltimorean

Re: KEITH

CHAMBERS advised that a third member of the apparatus utilized for photographic work was an individual named KEITH, which he stated was a Party pseudonym. KEITH, according to CHAMBERS was connected with Colonel BYKOV in New York City, who came to Washington, D. C. in 1937 for a brief period of time, and did some photographic work for CHAMBERS, in an apartment located somewhere in the northwest section of Washington, D. C. KEITH was introduced to CHAMBERS by BYKOV, CHAMBERS having the definite impression that BYKOV was trying to get KEITH off his hands. CHAMBERS recalled that KEITH came to the East from California, and that KEITH was once the connection between Colonel BYKOV and a metallurgist

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from California, who had a Russian sounding name, which name has previously been furnished by CHAMBERS in discussions with A. A. BERLE, State Department, and the FBI, Washington, D. C.

He furnished the following physical description of KEITH, stating that his recollection of KEITH was extremely vague:

Name:	KEITH
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Age:	Approximately 30
Nationality:	American
Religion:	Gentile
Height:	Tall, possibly 5' 10" to 6'
Hair:	Dark
Complexion:	Rather pale
Eyes:	Believed dark, folded down at corners, giving Chinese appearance.

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65-1642
Baltimore

Re: Colonel BYKOV.

CHAMBERS advised that he was introduced to Colonel BYKOV by J. PETERS in New York City in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the fall of 1936 or the first part of 1937 under the name PETER. BYKOV was introduced to him as a Russian underground worker and was to help him. CHAMBERS advised that he last saw Colonel BYKOV shortly before he, CHAMBERS, broke with the Communist Party and has never seen him since. CHAMBERS' contacts with Colonel BYKOV were always by prearrangement, the meetings being held generally in movie houses mostly in New York City, but occasionally in Washington, D. C. According to CHAMBERS, BYKOV was interested in State Department material mostly, with emphasis on the anti-Comintern Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan.

CHAMBERS furnished the following physical description of Colonel BYKOV:

Age	Late 40's
Eyes	Reddish brown
Nose	sharp
Height	5' 7"
Weight	Unknown
Religion	Jewish
Nationality	Russian, from Odessa
Hair	Reddish
Characteristics	Conspicuously cowardly, ironic and mean; barely spoke English; wore eye glasses when reading.

Silverman

CHAMBERS advised that he broke with the Communist Party sometime in April, 1938 and does not know who took his place in the Communist apparatus. He remembered meeting GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. during 1938 after he, CHAMBERS, had broken with the Party, at which meeting SILVERMAN advised him that he was going to meet his Russian contact.

On December 3, 1948 Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, attorney for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, turned over to reporting agents four yellow lined pages of handwritten material, three of them with handwritten material on both sides of the paper. Mr. CLEVELAND turned these documents over to reporting agents in the presence of CHAMBERS and agents executed a receipt for same. CHAMBERS stated that these documents were among the larger group of documents which he had in his possession at the time he broke with the Communist Party in 1938, which documents he placed in a large envelope and turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, nephew of Mrs. CHAMBERS, for safekeeping. Mr. CLEVELAND advised that he obtained the four documents, mentioned above from CHAMBERS on

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November 15, 1948 and had had them in his possession since that time. According to CHAMBERS these documents are in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and were given to CHAMBERS originally by WHITE in connection with WHITE'S activities in the Communist apparatus. The originals of the above documents were forwarded to the Bureau by special messenger on December 5, 1948. Photostatic copies of the same were made for the files of the Baltimore Office and two photostatic copies were supplied to Mr. CLEVELAND at his request.

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By letter to the Washington Field Office, dated December 9, 1948, the Bureau advised that the handwriting on the above documents was compared with the known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and that it was concluded that the handwriting appearing on the above-mentioned documents made available by CHAMBERS is the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. The Washington Field Office is requested to attempt to obtain additional handwriting specimens of HARRY DEXTER WHITE for additional comparison.

The following description was obtained through interrogation and personal observation:

Name	JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	47
Born	April 1, 1901, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Height	5' 6"
Weight	200 lbs.
Eyes	Dark
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Tan, light
Build	Heavy set, fleshy
Characteristics	Pudgy face, smokes pipe continually
Residence	Rural route, Westminster, Maryland
Marital status	Married
Relatives	Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife, Westminster, Maryland
Occupation	Senior editor, Time Magazine, New York City as of 12/3/48

Re: SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ, SUSPECT FOR "FELIX" NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS A PHOTOGRAPHER IN HIS APPARATUS

Detailed information is set out above as obtained from CHAMBERS regarding an unknown person named "FELIX" who resided in Baltimore, Maryland

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and was a photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus during the period 1937-1938. Investigation was conducted by the Baltimore Office through the usual channels and including extensive neighborhood investigation in the vicinity of Konig Street in Baltimore for the purpose of identifying and locating FELIX. This investigation developed the fact that SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ in 1939 and possibly prior thereto resided at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore, which address is at one end of Konig Street which runs dead end into Brookfield Avenue. As set out above in this report, CHAMBERS had previously advised that FELIX lived on or near Konig Street. Furthermore, it was developed through Baltimore Confidential Informant 604, whose identity is known to the Bureau, that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias DAVID CARPENTER, in 1939 was employed by the Workers Alliance of America in Washington, D. C. and was residing at 2113 Brookfield Avenue.

The selective service file of ZIMMERMAN also reflected that in 1941 ZIMMERMAN gave his local board as the person who would always know his whereabouts the name of SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ, 1703 Gwynn Falls Parkway, Baltimore. Investigation had determined that PELOVITZ moved to 1703 Gwynn Falls Parkway in May, 1941 and had previously lived at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore. Likewise, it was determined that the description of PELOVITZ available in his selective service file coincided fairly well with the description of FELIX as given by CHAMBERS.

Furthermore, reliable confidential informants of the Baltimore Office had previously advised that SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ was a member in 1944 of the Bookshop Association of Baltimore, Inc., a Communist infiltrated group and had also been the printer for the Communist Party and the Young Communist League at Baltimore. (U)

Furthermore, the selective service file on PELOVITZ at Baltimore reflected that on December 1, 1936 PELOVITZ was employed at the 55th Street Playhouse, 154 West 55th Street in New York City and was also residing at that time in New York City. The association and acquaintanceship indicated above between PELOVITZ and CARPENTER, who was also named by CHAMBERS as a photographer for his apparatus, in addition to the fact that PELOVITZ was employed and residing in New York City and could logically have come from New York to Baltimore to work for CHAMBERS during 1937-1938, as described by CHAMBERS, indicated the possibility that PELOVITZ might be identical with FELIX.

The selective service file at Baltimore further reflected that PELOVITZ was inducted at Baltimore, Maryland into the U. S. Navy on June 28, 1944 and was discharged January 11, 1946 at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Shelton, Virginia, Navy serial #927-82-07. In view of this

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information it was suggested telephonically to the New York Office that an effort be made to obtain a photograph of PELOVITZ at the U. S. Navy Records Center, Garden City, Long Island, New York and if a photograph was obtained, that it be exhibited to CHAMBERS in an effort to determine whether PELOVITZ was identical with FELIX.

By teletype, dated December 8, 1948 the New York Office advised that the photograph of PELOVITZ had been exhibited to CHAMBERS, and that CHAMBERS was reasonably sure that PELOVITZ was identical with FELIX.

On the basis of this tentative identification at the request of Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN, the Bureau requested that PELOVITZ be interviewed by Baltimore agents, and that at the same time a subpoena be served on PELOVITZ for appearance before the Federal Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York.

On December 9, 1948 PELOVITZ was contacted at the Romm Press, Inc., 4 North Frederick Street, Baltimore, Maryland, where he is employed as a compositor, after which he voluntarily accompanied reporting agents to the Baltimore Office for interview. In the interview which followed PELOVITZ vehemently denied being responsible for the activities alleged to FELIX by CHAMBERS or being identical with FELIX. The following statement was obtained from PELOVITZ. He admitted that the information set forth in the statement was true but preferred not to sign it:

"Baltimore, Maryland
December 9, 1948

"I, Samuel Joseph Pelovitz, also known in New York City as Sam Perry, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Maryland, make the following voluntary signed statement to Daniel F. X. Callahan and Frank G. Johnstone, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I have been told that I need make no statement and that anything I say can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to legal counsel, if I choose.

"I was born September 22, 1908 in Manhattan Borough, New York City. For most of my life, since about the age of six, I have resided in Baltimore, Maryland. Among other places, I

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"have resided in Baltimore during 1931-1934 at 1416 East Baltimore Street, during about seven or eight months in 1934 at, I believe, 2118 Callow Avenue; again, from about January, 1938 for approximately one year, at 1416 East Baltimore Street, and from sometime late in 1938 until about May, 1941, at 2113 Brookfield Avenue in an apartment on the third floor.

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"In the fall of 1936 I went to New York City and took employment as house manager at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse, 154 West 55th Street. I remained in such employment until my return to Baltimore in about December, 1937. During the period from the fall of 1936 to about December, 1937, I resided in a number of rooming houses and furnished apartments because my wife came to New York City only occasionally for visits. During the summer of 1937, I was in Baltimore for approximately one month, when I lived with my family at the home of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Leah Pushkin, who then resided in the 3400 block of Park Heights Avenue.

"In about the early 1930's, I first met David and Jesse Zimmerman in Baltimore, Maryland. The exact date and circumstances under which I met the Zimmerman brothers I do not recall, but at that time they were associated in a literary or art group of persons like myself who were interested in intellectual pursuits. With regard to David Zimmerman, I recall that he lived with his mother and Jesse on Jackson Place near the corner of Fairmont Avenue, possibly 100 Jackson Place, in Baltimore. Dave was employed for a while as a chemist with an unknown concern located outside Baltimore, possibly somewhere between Baltimore and Washington, D. C. Dave was also formerly employed in the late 1930's for an unknown period, in some capacity with the Workers' Alliance of America, Washington, D.C. I was in the printing business at that time, doing business as the Premier Printing Company, 1416 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and received some printing jobs from the Workers' Alliance of America.

Jesse Zimmerman's employment during the 1930's is quite vague to me, with the exception that I think at one time he may have been a clerk in one of the Baltimore department stores, possibly The Hub.

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"I do not recall having seen either David or Jesse Zimmerman in person since about 1942 or 1943 and I do not believe either of them lives in Baltimore at the present time.

"I always thought that both David and Jesse Zimmerman were members of the Communist Party, but I have no proof to substantiate this belief. At one time I heard that David Zimmerman was an organizer for the Communist Party, but I have no proof of that statement, either. I do not know the present whereabouts of either David or Jesse Zimmerman. Jesse Zimmerman has never stayed in my home, even overnight, but on occasions during my active acquaintanceship with David Zimmerman, from about 1934 to about 1943, David stayed at my home overnight or possibly for consecutive nights, including the period of time when I resided at 2113 Brookfield Avenue.

"I do not recall that David or Jesse Zimmerman ever asked me to join the Communist Party. Neither of them ever introduced me to anyone that I suspected was doing underground espionage work for the Communist Party.

"I deny that I know or have ever met a Russian named Bykov or that any such person ever introduced me to anyone in a Communist Party espionage apparatus. I also deny knowing or ever having met Whittaker Chambers under that name, the name of Carl Carlson, Carl, or any other name. The Agents have exhibited to me a newspaper photograph of Whittaker Chambers and after viewing that photograph, I still deny that I know or have ever met Chambers at any time or under any circumstances. I likewise deny that Chambers under any name ever gave me any documents to photograph and that I then returned the documents and photographs or developed film to him. Such transactions between Chambers and myself never occurred during the

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"period 1937-1938 or during any other period during my lifetime, at Baltimore, Maryland, Washington, D. C. or any other place, I have no photographic knowledge or ability whatsoever; and it would be impossible for me to perform such photographic work. Likewise, I deny that I ever photographed documents in the above manner for anyone else at any time.

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"I deny that I have ever been identified by the name of Felix, or that I have ever been told by anyone that I would be known by that name in a Communist Party apparatus or otherwise. To my knowledge, I have never known anyone identified to me under the name Felix, either as a first name, middle name, last name or secret name. To the best of my knowledge, neither David nor Jesse Zimmerman has or ever had any acquaintances who might be known under the name of Felix, in the vicinity of my former residence at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, or in the vicinity of Konig Street.

"I have no knowledge that David Zimmerman, Jesse Zimmerman or anyone else ever performed photographic work on documents for Whittaker Chambers under that name or any other name along the lines outlined above in this statement. If David Zimmerman, Whittaker Chambers or anyone else says that I performed such photographic work on documents, they are just not telling the truth. I also deny that I have ever known of the existence or operation of any Communist Party underground movement or apparatus, set up for the purpose of espionage against the United States or for any other purpose. I vigorously deny that I have ever been a member of any such Communist underground or apparatus. I deny that I am at present a member of the Communist Party, USA, in Baltimore or any other place, but I prefer not to state whether I have ever been a member of the Communist Party. I also prefer not to state whether or not I have ever attended a meeting of a unit or branch of the Communist Party.

"I have carefully read this statement, consisting of this and four additional pages, and to the best of my knowledge, it is all true, accurate and correct. I have been given an opportunity to make any corrections or additions but do not care to do so. I have voluntarily signed below and have also initialled each of the other four pages at the bottom of each page."

Witnessed: _____ /s/_____

_____

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As indicated in the above statement, PELOVITZ denied that he is presently a member of the Communist Party, but preferred not to state whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or had ever attended any meetings of a unit or branch of the Communist Party.

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PELOVITZ also admitted that while he was doing business as the Premier Printing Company at 1416 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, he did printing for both the Communist Party and the Young Communist League at Baltimore from 1938 to 1944. In his capacity as printer for these organizations, PELOVITZ stated that he became acquainted with ALBERT BLUMBERG and BLUMBERG's wife, DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG, known to him as leaders of the Communist Party in Baltimore. PELOVITZ stated that he became acquainted in his capacity as printer for the Communist Party with other persons who he believed were members of the Communist Party, but he preferred not to name these persons. PELOVITZ further admitted that in connection with his printing business he became acquainted with AL LANNON, whom he knew as head of the Communist Party in Baltimore at one time.

It should be noted that CHAMBERS stated that FELIX was associated with him, CHAMBERS, in the Communist apparatus during the period 1937-38.

PELOVITZ stated that he did not commence residing at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, which is in the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore, until late in 1938, and actually did not return to Baltimore from New York City until about December, 1937. Independent investigation at Baltimore has tended to confirm the truth of PELOVITZ' statement as to the period of his residence at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, as well as PELOVITZ' statement that he was employed in New York City until approximately December, 1937, and had not been in Baltimore for the principal portion of the year 1937.

PELOVITZ was photographed while in the Baltimore Office, and copies of his photograph were furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office.

At the termination of the interview, PELOVITZ was served by Agents with a subpoena, issued by the United States District Court at Baltimore, for the forthwith appearance of PELOVITZ before the Federal Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York. PELOVITZ accepted service of the subpoena.

In addition to the photographs of PELOVITZ forwarded to the New York Office, there were also forwarded to the New York Office photographs

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of numerous street scenes taken in the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore, with the request that these street scene photographs be exhibited to CHAMBERS in an effort to identify the actual house in which CHAMBERS believes FELIX lived in Baltimore.

By teletype dated December 10, 1948, the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS was given an opportunity to see PELOVITZ in person, and that CHAMBERS again stated he was reasonably sure that PELOVITZ was identical with FELIX. However, CHAMBERS later advised the New York Agents that he believed PELOVITZ was not identical with FELIX because FELIX was of slighter build than PELOVITZ and not Jewish.

In view of the fact that PELOVITZ has been eliminated by CHAMBERS as being identical with FELIX, investigation will continue at Baltimore for the purpose of identifying and locating FELIX. The New York Office has been requested to reinterview CHAMBERS for additional details which might be helpful in identifying and locating FELIX; also to make an effort to narrow the search for FELIX by having CHAMBERS identify the residence of FELIX in Baltimore from the photographs of the Konig Street vicinity forwarded to the New York Office for that purpose.

It is to be noted that according to a confidential and reliable source, PELOVITZ presently resides in an apartment in the home of IRENE and SAM RUBINSTEIN, charter members of the Communist Party, Baltimore, Md.

The following description was obtained through personal observation and interview:

Name	SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ, alias Sam Perry
Residence	1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	40 years
Born	September 22, 1908
Place of birth	Manhattan Borough, New York City
Height	5 feet 6½ inches
Weight	160 pounds, fully clothed
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Dark brown

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Occupation	Printer, clerk, movie theatre employee
Glasses	Wears light horn-rimmed glasses
Complexion	Light, fairly heavy beard
Marital status	Married MILDRED PUSHKIN at Baltimore, Maryland, January 14, 1934
Education	3 years high school at Polytechnic Institute and City College, Baltimore, Md.; 6 months at Strayers Business College, Baltimore.
Service in Armed Forces	Inducted U. S. Navy, June 28, 1944, at Baltimore, Md., and discharged January 11, 1946, at Camp Shelton, Virginia
Navy Serial Number	9278207
Residences	
1914 - 1916	108 South Eden Street, Baltimore, Md.
1916 - 1918	774 (?) West Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.
1918 - 1919	1500 block East Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.
1919 - 1931	1408 (?) East Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.
1931 - 1934	1416 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
1934 (7 or 8 months)	2118 (?) Callow Avenue, Third Floor Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
1934 - 1935	1218 North Charles St., Fourth Floor Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
1935 - 1936	3436 Auchentoroly Terrace, Basement Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
Fall of 1936 to Spring of 1937	Various rooms and small furnished apartments in lower and mid-Manhattan, New York City
Summer of 1937 for about one month	Care of Mrs. LEAH PUSHKIN, mother-in-law, 3400 block Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
About December, 1937, for several months	Care of Mrs. LEAH PUSHKIN, 3400 block Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1938	1416 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
Late 1938 to about May, 1941	2113 Brookfield Avenue, Third Floor Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
May, 1941, to present	1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Third Floor Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
Employment	
1928 to Fall of 1936	Working in father's business, Premier Printing Co., 1416 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

chambers lived at 3310 psc

Baltimore file 65-1642

Fall of 1936 to December, 1937	House manager or head usher, 55th Street Playhouse, 154 West 55th Street, New York City
December, 1937, to March, 1944	Part owner and manager, Premier Printing Company, 1416 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
March to June, 1944	Compositor for Romm Press, Inc., 4 North Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.
June 28, 1944 to Jan. 11, 1946	U. S. Navy
Jan. 11, 1946 to date	Compositor for Romm Press, Inc., 4 North Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

Relatives

Wife	MILDRED PUSHKIN PELOVITZ, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
Son	DAVID EMANUEL PELOVITZ, age 8 years, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
Daughter	JOANNA HARRIET PELOVITZ, age 2½ years, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
Father	JOSHUA HARRY PELOVITZ, died in January, 1938
Mother	ETHEL SIEGEL PELOVITZ, 4120 Fairview Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Sisters	Mrs. HELEN (JULES) SHEFFERMAN, 4120 Fairview Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. GERTRUDE (JACOB) POSNER, 1307 Eighth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
	Mrs. SYLVIA (GILBERT) LEAN, 1622 North Smallwood Street, Baltimore, Md.
Father-in-law	SAMUEL PUSHKIN, died in 1933

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Mother-in-law	Mrs. LEAH PUSHKIN, 3429 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Sisters-in-law	Miss RAE PUSHKIN, unknown address, Washington, D. C.
	Miss SARAH PUSHKIN, 3429 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
	Miss ANNE PUSHKIN, 3429 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Brothers-in-law	NATHAN (NAT) PUSHKIN, 3401 Piedmont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
	IRVIN PUSHKIN, 2101 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
	JULES SHEFFERMAN, attorney, Franklin Building, Baltimore, Md.
Scars	Hernia operation, left side.
Arrest record	Admits no arrests
Fingerprints	Taken by U. S. Navy only.

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65-1642
Baltimore

Re: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, alias DAVID CARPENTER, NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS A PHOTOGRAPHER IN HIS APPARATUS

The information furnished by CHAMBERS regarding the functioning of ZIMMERMAN as a photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus has been set out above in this report.

The New York Office advised by teletype dated December 7, 1948 that CHAMBERS had positively identified the photographer ZIMMERMAN, alias CARPENTER, as the individual he knew by the name of DAVID CARPENTER, and who acted as a photographer in CHAMBERS' Communist apparatus during 1937-38.

Reliable and confidential informants advised in 1943 that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, also known as DAVID CARPENTER, was a Communist Party organizer for District 20 of the Communist Party in Houston, Texas during 1943. He was also elected Texas State Secretary of the Communist Party in June, 1943 in Houston, Texas. By letter dated October 8, 1946, the New York Division advised that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN was then employed as a proof-
(U) reader on the city desk of the Daily Worker in New York City.

The following information was obtained from the files of the office of Selective Service Records, 400 E. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland, as furnished by Mrs. IDA HARVEY, Chief Clerk, to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN

Residence:	Box 1834, Houston, Texas (7/1/43)
Former Residences:	381 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York (11/18/40, date of registration under Selective Service Act).
	100 St. Marks Place, New York, New York (1/20/41).
	58 E. Third Street, New York, New York (2/5/41).
	219 Kennedy Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York (9/16/42).
	91 Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York (10/17/42).

(Note: On November 18, 1940, upon registering under the Selective Service Act, DAVID ZIMMERMAN listed his permanent residence address as 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland).

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Education:	7 years elementary school; 4 years high school; 6 months University of Virginia; 3 months Johns Hopkins University
Occupation:	Proof-reader, 1925-1929; laboratory technician, 1929-1932; newspaper editor, 1939-1940.
Birth Data:	Born June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland.
Person knowing whereabouts:	Mrs. RACHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 100 Jakcson Place, Baltimore, Maryland (11/18/40). SAMUEL PELOVITZ, 1416 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland (3/12/41).
Social Security No.	579-18-7051
Marital Status:	Married
Spouse:	Mrs. MARIAN ZIMMERMAN, 219 Kennedy Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island (9/25/42)
Relatives:	Mother - Mrs. RACHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 4613 Park Heights Avenue Baltimore, Maryland (9/25/42) Brother - JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, United States Army, Drew Field, Tampa, Florida (9/25/42)
Selective Service:	
Serial No.	174
Order No.	192
Color:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5' 7½"
Weight:	134 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Sallow
Physical Disability:	Deep hollow in chest, heart murmer
Classification:	4-F, classified December 3, 1942

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Baltimore, Maryland, checked in 1943 verified ZIMMERMAN's birthdate as June 21, 1906. The records reflected the names of ZIMMERMAN's parents as MORRIS ZIMMERMAN, father, and RACHAEL GLAZER ZIMMERMAN, mother, both born in Russia.

The Selective Service file of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, brother of

~~CONTINUED~~

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Baltimore

DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, reflected a notation on February 4, 1942 in which JESSE stated DAVID to have been formerly employed as a magazine editor by the Workers' Alliance of America, Washington, D. C., and a notation on January 28, 1942 to the effect that DAVID was employed as a free lance writer by Commercial Publications, New York, New York.

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN

Residence:	351 Sunset Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (11/5/45)
Former Residences:	100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Md. (3/13/41, date of registration under Selective Service Act.) 1416 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland (4/7/42) U. S. Army, 4/7/42 to 10/11/45 (see below). Travelers Hotel, Sacramento, California (10/11/45) Westgate Hotel, Los Angeles, California (10/16/45)
Education:	7 years elementary school; 4 years high school; 3 years University of Virginia (Arts and Sciences)
Occupation:	Clerical work (no further explanation given) 1926-1930; administrative office work (no further explanation given) 1931 to 1934; Works Project Administration - Maryland Writers' Project, 1938-1940; Refrigeration Engineer, Quartermaster Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, June 1941 to April, 1942.
Birthdate:	Born November 21, 1907 at Baltimore, Maryland.
Person knowing whereabouts:	Mrs. RACHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland (3/13/41)
Social Security No.	213-18-6120
Marital Status:	Married; name of spouse not given.
Relatives:	Mother - Mrs. RACHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland Brother - DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN (address not given)
Selective Service Serial No.	1173
Order No.	1617

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Baltimore

Military Record: Served in U. S. Army (Air Corps) as Sergeant, ASN 33160124 from April 7, 1942 to honorable discharge on October 11, 1945. ~~CONFID.~~

RE: "KEITH", UNKNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS MEMBER OF HIS APPARATUS

Detailed information regarding "KEITH" and his activities in the Communist apparatus as obtained from CHAMBERS is set out above in this report.

By teletype dated December 9, 1948, the New York Office supplied considerable additional information regarding KEITH as obtained through a re-interview with CHAMBERS on that date, the details of which were incorporated in a signed statement. In connection with this re-interview, CHAMBERS furnished the phonetic names of the two individuals with whom he believes KEITH was associated, namely SVIASHNIKOV and AZIMOV. The indices of the Baltimore Office were checked with negative results under the names of these two alleged associates, and also the name of KEITH.

RE: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS HAVING A COMMUNIST APPARATUS OF HER OWN IN 1937-1948

By telephone on December 8, 1948, ASAC A. H. BELMONT of the New York Office, advised that in connection with a re-interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on that date, CHAMBERS supplied the following additional information. CHAMBERS stated that on two occasions he had been given information by a man named VINCENT RENO, who was employed as a mathematician at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, which information pertained to the Norden bombsight. CHAMBERS, in turn, related this information concerning the bombsight, which was given to him by RENO to Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS stated he met RENO late in 1937, having been introduced to him by J. PETERS. CHAMBERS stated further that RENO knew DAVE CARPENTER, alias DAVE ZIMMERMAN, and that RENO was in the apparatus of ELEANOR NELSON, and furthermore that the brother of VINCENT RENO, PHILIP RENO, was in this same Communist apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON. CHAMBERS advised that the purpose of his being introduced to RENO by J. PETERS was to endeavor to get RENO to join CHAMBERS' Communist apparatus. After the

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first meeting late in 1937, RENO and CHAMBERS had four or five subsequent meetings. It was during one of these subsequent meetings that VINCENT RENO turned over to CHAMBERS the information concerning the bombsight. The documents pertaining to the bombsight given to CHAMBERS by RENO were photographed in Baltimore, Maryland by "FELIX".

CHAMBERS told the New York Agents that he had learned from RENO that RENO had been an organizer for the Communist Party in Montana under the Party name of LANCE CLARK. RENO told CHAMBERS that at Aberdeen he, RENO, worked under a Colonel ZORNIG. CHAMBERS also informed the New York Agents that he had met PHILIP RENO, brother of VINCENT, in an apartment in Washington, D. C. on New Hampshire Avenue. CHAMBERS described VINCENT RENO as follows, this description being as CHAMBERS remembered RENO in 1937:

Name:	VINCENT RENO
Age:	27 - 28
Height:	5' 8"
Build:	Slender
Appearance:	Young
Hair:	Sandy
Eyebrows:	Sandy
Eyes:	Blue

CHAMBERS has also advised New York Agents that WARD and GEORGE PIGMAN were also members of the apparatus of ELEANOR NELSON.

B Reliable and confidential informants of this Bureau have advised that ELEANOR NELSON, aka ELEANOR NELSON PORTER, is presently known as ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING and resides at 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. According to these informants, SOYRING, during the past several years, has been extremely active in the United Federal Workers of America, and United Public Workers of America Unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. She has held the position of National Secretary and National President of the aforementioned unions. She has resided principally in Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Maryland, during recent years, and according to these informants is a close associate, and has frequent contact with many individuals who have been identified by these informants as members, and in some instances, leaders of the Communist Party in Baltimore and Washington, D. C. E She is the former wife of PAUL PORTER, who in October, 1941, was an employee of the Labor Division, Office of Production Management, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

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By teletypes dated December 9, 1948, the New York Office related authority from the Bureau and Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN for an interview with ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, and for service of a Grand Jury subpoena.

B. On December 10, 1948, reporting agents contacted SOYRING at her residence, 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, at which time SOYRING refused to discuss anything with the agents. At this time, which was during the early afternoon of December 10, 1948, SOYRING advised agents that they should call her later in the evening of the same day, at which time she would advise when she would be available for interview.

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Immediately following agents' contact with SOYRING, informants advised that SOYRING probably contacted in person MAURICE BRAVERMAN, an attorney located at 15 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland. BRAVERMAN has been reliably identified by informants as a leader of the Communist Party in Baltimore. SOYRING remained in his office for approximately two hours during which period informants advised that PHILIP FRANKFELD, Chairman, District #4, Communist Party was probably present. SOYRING left the building in which BRAVERMAN'S office is located at approximately 3:30 P.M. and shortly thereafter, according to Confidential
(U) Informant C-64, whose identity is known to the Bureau, PHILIP FRANKFELD left hurriedly for New York City.

Shortly after leaving BRAVERMAN'S office SOYRING returned to her
(U) residence.

Shortly after agents' initial contact with SOYRING, a reliable and confidential informant advised that SOYRING contacted ARTHUR STEIN, head of the United Public Workers of America Union in Washington, D. C., advising him that she had been asked for an interview by FBI agents. She advised STEIN that she had stalled off the agents until the evening of December 10th and requested that STEIN recommend a lawyer to her. STEIN suggested she contact JOSEPH FORER or DAVID REIN. SOYRING contacted FORER and told him of the contact by FBI agents, at which time FORER advised her that his firm would not care to handle her case, inasmuch as it was involved in the case of HENRY J. WADLEIGH. NELSON stated that she did not desire to talk to FBI agents since she feared she would be called before the Grand Jury sitting in New York City. FORER stated that she would be subpoenaed and advised her not to talk to the FBI. A discussion followed as to attorneys she could get to represent her during which discussion the possibility of obtaining the services of MAURICE BRAVERMAN and ALLAN ROSENBERG were mentioned, FORER stating, however,
(U) that he did not think they should handle NELSON'S case in view of their connection in the past as attorneys in cases involving alleged Communists.

During the late afternoon of December 10, 1948 the reporting agents again contacted SOYRING at her residence in Baltimore, at which time she again refused to talk to agents on any subject and reiterated her desire for agents to telephone her later in the evening for an appointment on December 11, 1948. At this time agents served SOYRING with a Grand Jury subpoena, issued by the U. S. District Court at Baltimore, calling for her appearance at 10:00 A.M., December 13, 1948 in the Southern District of New York.

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Subsequently SOYRING contacted Agent CALLAHAN by telephone at which time she stated that she had no desire to discuss anything with agents of the FBI, in view of the fact that she had received the subpoena to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City. She pointed out that this was her final decision, stating that she called to preclude any calls made to her to arrange any further appointment.

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Confidential and reliable informants advised that subsequent to the service of the aforementioned subpoena, SOYRING again contacted JOSEPH FORER to advise him that she had been served with a subpoena. SOYRING stated that she had been unable to reach MILT FREEMAN. FORER then suggested that she see HAROLD CAMMER of the firm, Pressman, Witt and Cammer, in New York City. Informants advise further that SOYRING also contacted MAURICE BRAVERMAN, supra, in Baltimore, Maryland, advising him that she had been served with a subpoena by FBI agents on which case arrangements
(U) were made for BRAVERMAN and SOYRING to meet on the following day to discuss the matter at length.

Re: FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, was, Vincent Reno, Franklin V. Reno, Lance Clerk; PHILIP RENO, named by CHAMBERS as being in the apparatus of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING and the former also cooperating in the apparatus of CHAMBERS.

Information furnished by CHAMBERS regarding the RENO brothers being active in the apparatus of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING and regarding FRANCIS VICTOR RENO'S cooperation with CHAMBERS in CHAMBERS' apparatus, is set out above in this report.

Preliminary inquiry at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, disclosed the fact that FRANCIS VICTOR RENO is presently an employee there, but is on extended sick leave. Photographs of FRANCIS VICTOR RENO were obtained at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and were forwarded by letter, dated December 9, 1948 to the New York Office for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an effort to positively identify FRANCIS VICTOR RENO as the person CHAMBERS stated was active in his apparatus, and that of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. Further investigation at Aberdeen, Maryland, has disclosed the fact that prior to departing from Aberdeen on extended sick leave, FRANCIS VICTOR RENO resided at Baldwin Manor, a Federal housing project at Aberdeen. It was also discovered that personel effects of FRANCIS VICTOR RENO are presently in storage for him at Baldwin Manor.

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At Aberdeen Proving Ground RENO'S name appears in the records as FRANCIS VICTOR RENO. Information obtained at Aberdeen regarding FRANCIS VICTOR RENO was furnished by teletype to the Bureau, New York and Denver Offices for assistance in locating him and his brother, PHILIP RENO. Investigation at Aberdeen, Maryland with reference to FRANCIS VICTOR RENO is continuing.

In November, 1939 Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that a FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, also known to informant 103 as FRANKLIN V. RENO, was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and an investigation conducted by Informant [redacted] indicated that RENO engaged in Communist activities while attending the University of Virginia during the early 1930's. During the investigation it was ascertained that RENO'S correct name is FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, and that he had been employed by the Army as a civilian since July 26, 1937, as a junior mathematician; that he is presently (November 13, 1939) in charge of the Bombing Unit and Specific Problem Unit of the Computing Section of the Ballistics Research Laboratory. The investigation conducted by Confidential Informant [redacted] at that time failed to reflect that RENO was then engaged in Communist activities. b2 b7D

On July 21, 1947 Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that LANCE CLARK, whose real name was RENO, in August 1936 recruited this informant into the Farmer Labor Party at Cumberland, Maryland. Informant shortly thereafter learned that he had actually joined the Communist Party, and that LANCE CLARK was an organizer for the Communist Party in Cumberland, Maryland.

Another confidential informant has advised that he, the informant, attended Communist Party meetings in Cumberland, Maryland and has observed an individual known to him as LANCE CLARK in attendance; one such meeting was held in Cumberland, Maryland during May, 1937. (U)

During an investigation conducted in March, 1948 the personnel file of FRANCIS VICTOR RENO maintained at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, was reviewed and reflected that RENO attended Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1928-1929; Colorado University, Boulder, Colorado, 1929-1932; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1932-1935. While at the University of Virginia, he had Post Graduate work in Astronomy at the Leander McCormick Observatory. He secured his M.A. Degree in 1935. RENO was initially employed at Aberdeen Proving Ground in July, 1937. A personal history statement executed by RENO reflects that he has a brother by the name of PHILIP RENO, formerly employed

by the Social Security Board, Washington, D.C., who resided at 1230 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., and who was last known to have been in Denver, Colorado.

During the war he served as a mathematician in the Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, and his record reflects that he produced the tables for aerial bombardment, which tables were used in bombing operations over Europe during World War II. He had made contributions in research on finned projectiles such as rockets, has prepared rocket firing tables and improved theories of the flights for shells, bombs, rockets and other projectiles.

On July 16, 1947, subject became sick and has subsequently been in the University of Maryland Hospital, Lombard and Green Streets, Baltimore, Md. It was rumored at Aberdeen Proving Ground that he was the victim of a venereal disease. However, he has told persons interviewing him that he has arthritis.

On September 18, 1947 he requested an advance of 30 days sick leave which has been used up. At the present time he is still considered an employee of the United States Army at Aberdeen Proving Ground in a status of leave without pay.

However, at the last report he was in an extremely critical condition, being partially paralyzed to the extent that his recovery was questionable.

During a previous investigation conducted by this Bureau, it was determined that PHILIP RENO, brother of FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, was employed from April 27, 1936 until approximately February 3, 1941 by the Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. He remained in the employ of the Federal Security Agency at the Denver Regional Office, Denver, Colorado from February 3, 1941 until approximately early 1943. During May, 1943 it was ascertained that PHILIP RENO had acquired the position of Editor of the "Yardbird" a weekly publication of Local 43 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America-CIO. According to reliable informants, PHILIP RENO, while in Baltimore, associated with known members of the Communist Party and in one instance an informant advised that ALBERT BLUMBERG, the Chairman, District #4, Communist Party, Baltimore, Maryland had brought PHIL RENO to Baltimore to work for
(U) the Communist Party. PHILIP RENO, as of October 3, 1944, was known to reside at 4428 South Bannock Street, Denver, Colorado, at that time being employed by the CIO-PAC, 1706 Welton Street, Denver, Colorado.

On June 14, 1948, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, was present at a meeting of the Communist Party when the name PHIL RENO was mentioned. During this meeting, PHILIP FRANKFELD, Chairman, District 4, Communist Party, stated that PHIL RENO had been expelled from the Communist Party and it was acknowledged during the meeting that DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG had known PHIL RENO. ELSIE SMITH, a local Communist functionary, who was present, stated that he, RENO, was the guy "from out West."

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RE: DETAILS OF INTERVIEW WITH ALGER HISS NOT INCLUDED IN SIGNED STATEMENT.

During the interview by reporting Agents with ALGER HISS in the Baltimore Office of the FBI on December 4, 1948, in the presence of Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, the following additional information was obtained which was not set out in the signed statement quoted in referenced report of the writer:

HISS stated that his family moved from New York City to Washington, D. C. in May, 1933. Sometime prior to leaving New York City in May, 1933, the HISS family came into possession of an old typewriter, possibly an Underwood, but HISS was not at all certain about the make of the typewriter, which had formerly been the property of the father of Mr. HISS, Mr. THOMAS L. FANSLER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. HISS stated that this typewriter was in the continuous possession of the HISS family until sometime after 1938, exact date unknown, when Mrs. HISS sold the typewriter to a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer located in the general neighborhood of either 1245 - 30th Street, N. W., or 3415 Volta Place, N. W., residences of the HISS family in Washington, D.C., between June 1, 1936, and 1943. HISS stated that he does not recall ever having used this typewriter himself but advised that Mrs. HISS used the typewriter infrequently as an amateur typist. HISS stated that he believed Mrs. HISS typed a goodly portion of a book manuscript on this typewriter prior to submission of the manuscript to the Carnegie Foundation for publication. HISS did not know whether the typed manuscript was still in existence but stated that he would make every effort to locate same as well as other specimens known to have been typed on ths HISS typewriter, especially during the period from 1933 to 1939.

In denying all the allegations made against HISS by CHAMBERS, HISS

stated that all the allegations of CHAMBERS relating to him were a fabrication. When questioned as to any motive that might be attributed to CHAMBERS for perpetrating this fabrication or fraud against HISS, HISS stated that it was his opinion after presenting the facts to psychiatrists that CHAMBERS is a psychopathic personality. HISS stated that to substantiate this belief he would like to have CHAMBERS examined personally by psychiatrists. Further, HISS stated that in consulting psychiatrists regarding CHAMBERS, it had been learned that it is not inconsistent with a psychopathic personality to have real affection and admiration for another person and still engage in actions to hurt that same person.

HISS, assisted by Mr. MARBURY, presented some of their reasoning for believing that CHAMBERS is a psychopathic personality, but their reasoning was primarily based on the fact that in 1929 CHAMBERS translated from the German a novel by FRANZ WERFEL entitled "Class Reunion." According to HISS and MARBURY, both of whom claimed to have read the English translation of this novel by CHAMBERS, the story recounted in "Class Reunion" has a striking counterpart in the present HISS-CHAMBERS situation. HISS and MARBURY stated that CHAMBERS in testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities had even used some of the exact phraseology in this novel in his testimony, as well as in his present trial deposition in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit filed in Federal Court at Baltimore.

HISS and MARBURY also advanced as a possible reason for CHAMBERS' fabrication involving HISS that the story was of assistance to CHAMBERS in obtaining his present position with "Time" magazine. He stated that CHAMBERS first told the story involving HISS in about 1939 to ISAAC DON LEVINE, Editor of "Plain Talk," an anti-Communist publication in New York City, which story LEVINE refused to publish. Even at that time, most of the individuals named by CHAMBERS were no longer in the Government employment, but HISS was in the Government employ and was advancing as a rather prominent official. Without the name of HISS in the expose, the story would not be sufficiently sensational to attract the attention of "Time" magazine, a prospective employer of CHAMBERS at the time.

HISS also strongly suggested the possibility that CHAMBERS could have stolen the State Department documents himself from the State Department, rather than having obtained them from HISS. In furtherance of this theory, HISS stated that in connection with their private investigation of CHAMBERS' background they learned that possibly CHAMBERS was employed in

Washington, D. C., in 1938 on a Railroad Retirement project sponsored by the WPA, which project had offices in an old theatre building maintained as a storehouse for old Government records, located in the general vicinity of the main building of the State Department, Washington, D. C. In their private investigation, they were never able to run this possibility down definitely as to such employment on CHAMBERS' part because their private investigators had no access to official Government records. However, it was the thought of HISS and MARBURY that CHAMBERS might have gained access to the State Department through familiarity with other buildings in the general locality where he was employed.

HISS and MARBURY advised that during their private investigation of CHAMBERS' background and during the questioning of CHAMBERS in the above mentioned pre-trial deposition, they had developed a great deal of information regarding CHAMBERS and his past activities. They stated that their private investigators were hampered in following out completely all lines of investigation regarding CHAMBERS because of their unofficial capacity in gaining access, especially to Government records but also to some private records. Mr. MARBURY stated that he had available in his office all of the information developed in this investigation regarding CHAMBERS and many leads which could be followed to develop further information regarding CHAMBERS' background and activities. Mr. MARBURY stated that the information in his files would be available to the Government at any time. It should be noted that from the statements of HISS and MARBURY, the information regarding CHAMBERS already available to them from their investigation and pre-trial deposition appears to be more generally of a personal nature involving residences, employment, character, and associations with persons of ill repute, rather than with the Communist Party activities of CHAMBERS. They have some information available as furnished to them by CHAMBERS reflecting his association with the Communist Party.

HISS and MARBURY stated that they were particularly impressed in this case by the fact that CHAMBERS did not produce the documents involved in this case for patriotic reasons but only produced them "to save his neck in a libel suit." Both HISS and MARBURY assured Agents of their desire to cooperate with the Government in every way in an effort to ascertain the true facts in this case.

By teletype dated December 10, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that the credit records in Washington, D. C., reflected that HISS had a charge account in 1937 with Hutzler Brothers Furniture Company in Baltimore. It was suggested that the Baltimore Office check the Hutzler

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Company records for typed correspondence emanating from the HISS home which could have been written on the HISS typewriter involved in this case. It was ascertained by SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR from the Credit Manager of Hutzler Brothers Department Store in Baltimore that their files contain no correspondence emanating from the HISS residence and that all charge account records and correspondence for 1937 have been destroyed.

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The following description was obtained from personal observation and interview:

Name	ALGER HISS
Residence	22 East 8th Street, New York City
Residence telephone	Grammercy 3-4463
New York Offices	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117Street, New York City, telephone University 4-1850; Carnegie Corporation, Room 1015, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Age	44 years
Born	November 11, 1904, at Baltimore, Md.
Weight	155 pounds
Height	6 feet
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Face	Angular
Build	Slender
Complexion	Light
Occupation	President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117 Street, New York City
Education	Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md., 1917 - 1921; Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Mass., 1921 - 1922; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., 1922 - 1926, A.B. degree; Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., 1926 - 1929, LL.B. degree.
Employment	
October, 1929, to October, 1930	Secretary to Justice HOLMES, U. S. Supreme Court;

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October, 1930, to Spring of 1932	Associate Attorney in the law firm CHOATE, HALL, and STEWART, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Spring of 1932 to May of 1933	Associate in law firm COTTON and FRANKLIN, New York City
May, 1933, to May, 1935	Assistant General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(During the above period, HISS was on loan from August, 1934, to May, 1935, as a legal assistant to the United States Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the NYE Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

May, 1935 to August, 1935	Legal Assistant to the NYE Committee
August, 1935 to September, 1936	Attorney in the Solicitor General's Office, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
September, 1936 to September, 1939	Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable FRANCIS B. SAYRE, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.
September, 1939 to the Spring of 1944	Assistant to Mr. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Political Adviser for the Far East to the Secretary of State, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Spring of 1944 to January 15, 1947	Assistant to the Director, Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.
February 1, 1947, to present	President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York City

Residences

June, 1933, to May, 1934	3311 O Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
May, 1934, to July 1, 1935	2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
April, 1935, to June 1, 1936	2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
June 1, 1936, to January, 1938	1245 - 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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(Prior to moving to the next address, HISS lived for about a month in the Hotel Martinique in Washington, D. C., with his family).

About January, 1938 to 1943	3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
1943 to the Fall of 1947	3210 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

(HISS bought this residence in 1943 and sold it in the Fall of 1947).

Fall of 1947 to the present	22 East 8th Street, New York City

Relatives

Mother	Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sisters	Miss ANNA HISS, Director, Department of Physical Education, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, residence 3403 Hollywood Avenue, Austin, Texas
	Mrs. MARY ANN (ELLIOTT) EMERSON, died in 1928
Brothers	DONALD HISS, 3030 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., member of the law firm COVINGTON, BURLING, ACHESON, and SHORB, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
	BOSLEY HISS, died in 1926

CONFIDENTIAL

- P E N D I N G -

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will continue investigation to locate the HISS typewriter and to obtain specimens therefrom along lines suggested in teletype from the Baltimore Office, dated December 7, 1948 and teletype from the Washington Field Office, dated December 10, 1948.

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will continue investigation in an effort to obtain an accurate description of the typewriter obtained by the HISS family in the early 1930's from THOMAS L. FANSLER of Philadelphia, the father of Mrs. HISS and to obtain specimen from the HISS typewriter along the lines requested in Bureau teletype, dated December 6, 1948, and Washington Field Office teletype, dated December 9, 1948.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will continue investigation to locate the HISS typewriter and to locate specimens therefrom as previously suggested in Baltimore teletype, dated December 7, 1948.

Will, if this has not already been done, give consideration to conducting investigation at the business establishment of LUDWIG BAUMAN, Washington, D. C., as referred to in this report, as well as referenced report of FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland. It is noted in the signed statement of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, dated December 3, 1948, as well as in details reflected in instant report that DAVID CARPENTER utilized the apartment of a friend for his photographic work, the friend being allegedly employed in a store operated by LUDWIG BAUMAN in Washington, D. C. Details in instant report reflect that this apartment was located somewhere in the southeast section of Washington, D. C., approximately one mile from the Capitol.

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Will, if this has not already been done, give consideration to requesting Bureau authority to interview PAUL PORTER, the former husband of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, for any information in his possession relative to a Communist apparatus operated by SOYRING. It is noted in the report of Special Agent LEONARD BLAYLOCK, dated October 24, 1941, at Washington, D. C. in the case entitled "HELEN MILLER, was, et al, HATCH ACT" (Washington File 100-1631) that PAUL PORTER was interviewed in connection with the activities of ELEANOR NELSON. During that interview PORTER furnished information pertaining to the Communist affiliations of ELEANOR NELSON and may possibly at the present time desire to furnish information pertaining to her Communist underground apparatus if he was aware of same. According to this report, PAUL PORTER, as of October, 1941, was an employee of the Labor Division, Office of Production Management, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will continue investigation for the purpose of identifying and locating "FELIX".

Will conduct appropriate investigation at Johns Hopkins University through the ROTC Unit on the campus to locate specimen, possibly emanating from the HISS typewriter. (This lead was originally set out in teletype from the Washington Field Office, dated December 10, 1948.)

Will conduct appropriate investigation at the registrar's office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Green Streets, for the purpose of locating possible specimens from the HISS typewriter. (This lead was originally set out in Washington Field Office teletype dated December 13, 1948.)

Will conduct appropriate investigation at the Credit Bureau to ascertain if they have credit information under the name JAY CHAMBERS identified as Senior Administrative Officers in the Treasury Department. (This lead was originally set out in New York teletype, dated December 11, 1948.)

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Baltimore

AT ABERDEEN, MARYLAND

Will continue investigation relative to FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, was. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that detailed information appearing in instant report obtained during the interviews with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS were not included in the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland due to the necessity for having statements of HISS and CHAMBERS available in report form promptly for the Department of Justice and the Federal Grand Jury, New York City. It is pointed out, however, that all leads of an expedite nature developed during the aforementioned interviews have been set out either telephonically or by teletype to the interested offices in order that these leads could be given expeditious attention.

It is further pointed out that considerable investigation was conducted by several agents of the Baltimore Office in the vicinity of Konig Street and elsewhere in Baltimore, Maryland in an effort to locate and identify FELIX, the majority of which investigation was negative. The activity of the agents conducting said investigation has been reported in memorandum form, which memoranda is a part of instant case file in the Baltimore Office.

The Bureau's attention is further called to the fact that in instant report thumb nail sketches are set forth reflecting the Communist affiliations of the individuals concerned known to this office. In these thumb nail sketches the information set forth is attributed generally to reliable and confidential informants in most instances owing to the nature of instant report, it being pointed out that the Communist affiliations of the individuals named are substantiated in detail by specific informants as reflected in pertinent case files set forth below:

The information pertaining to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, wa, David Carpenter, appears in Baltimore File 100-8895, as reflected in the report of SA CLEMENT WEBSTER WALL, dated 7/6/43 at Houston, Texas, entitled "DAVID V. ZIMMERMAN, alias David Carpenter, INTERNAL SECURITY-C, CUSTODIAL DETENTION."

The information pertaining to FRANCIS VICTOR RENO appears in Baltimore File 100-1010.

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The information pertaining to PHILIP RENO appears in Baltimore file 100-8644 and in Bureau file 101-1634.

The information pertaining to the Communist affiliations of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING appear in Baltimore case file 100-9125 and similar information appears in Bureau File 101-352.

Informant information contained herein relating to Communist activities on the part of SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ is summarized in instant case in the Baltimore Office from a review of various Communist files in this office.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-16-2010

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Baltimore, Maryland	12/14/48	12/3,4,6,7,8,9, 10,13/48	FRANK G. JOHNSTONE KLS HRH DEP

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation at Baltimore develops SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ as logical suspect for FELIX, named by CHAMBERS as a photographer in his apparatus. In unsigned statement dated December 9, 1948, PELOVITZ denies knowing CHAMBERS or FELIX, photographing any documents for CHAMBERS, performing any of the activities alleged to FELIX, or having any activity in any Communist apparatus. PELOVITZ served 12/9/48 with Grand Jury subpoena calling for forthwith appearance SDNY. CHAMBERS identifies PELOVITZ as Felix to New York agents, but subsequently changes to non-identification.

Investigation to identify and locate FELIX continuing. ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, named by CHAMBERS as having a Communist apparatus of her own in 1937-38, refuses to be interviewed by Bureau Agents 12/10/48, but served with subpoena for appearance 12/13/48, FGJ, SDNY. Background information on DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, alias DAVID CARPENTER, also named by CHAMBERS as a photographer in his apparatus set out. Additional details obtained in interviewed with HISS and CHAMBERS 12/3,4/48 reported herein. Baltimore indices negative on unknown photographer KEITH and alleged associates. Initial investigation at Aberdeen, Maryland regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and PHILIP RENO, named by CHAMBERS as being in apparatus of SOYRING, also reported herein. Descriptions of CHAMBERS, HISS and PELOVITZ set out. Baltimore efforts to date negative in locating specimens from HISS' typewriter.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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65-1642
Baltimore

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REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333

Report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland.

New York teletypes dated December 8, 9, 10, 1948.

Washington Field Office teletypes dated December 10, 11, 13, 1948.

DETAILS:

The following is a report of joint investigation conducted by Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and the writer.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Re: DETAILS OF INTERVIEW WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS NOT INCLUDED IN SIGNED STATEMENT

During the interview with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 3, 1948, the following detailed information was obtained from CHAMBERS pertaining to his contacts with photographers in the Communist apparatus during 1937-38, as well as his contacts with Colonel BYKOV. This information was not set forth in CHAMBERS' signed statement.

Re: FELIX

CHAMBERS advised that an individual named FELIX, which he described as a Communist Party pseudonym, was introduced to him by Colonel BYKOV early in 1937, and that FELIX was sent to Baltimore, Maryland by Colonel BYKOV to operate as a photographer in CHAMBERS' Communist apparatus. FELIX was a Communist, and was placed in the apparatus solely for the purpose of photographing documents turned over to him by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS always met FELIX by pre-arrangement at un-recalled locations in both Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D. C. He remembered on one occasion meeting FELIX possibly on First Street in the vicinity of the United States Post Office Building, near Union Station in Washington, D. C. His association with FELIX was during the principal portion of 1937 and early 1938. He recalled that FELIX resided on or near the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore, Maryland, which he described as being above North Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland. According to CHAMBERS, FELIX resided in an apartment house in the above described area, the apartment house consisting of possibly four apartments, CHAMBERS stating,

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however, that he had never actually visited FELIX in this apartment. All of the photographic work done by FELIX, however, was done in his apartment, according to CHAMBERS' recollection. FELIX was married, and had his wife with him while residing in Baltimore, where he was employed, possibly in the electrical line. He owned an automobile, which CHAMBERS believed was a Plymouth, the description of which he does not recall. CHAMBERS contacted FELIX approximately twice each week in either Baltimore or Washington, D. C. and stated that FELIX used a Leica camera in his photographic work. According to CHAMBERS, FELIX did his own developing work, and in all probability did same in his apartment in Baltimore, Maryland. He furnished the following physical description of FELIX:

Name:	FELIX
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Nationality:	American, of Balkan extraction
Age:	In upper 20's
Height:	5' 7" to 8"
Weight:	190 to 200 pounds
Eyes:	Probably blue
Complexion:	Light
Hair:	Light brown
Build:	Stocky
Characteristics:	Baby-face
Marital Status:	Married; no children

Re: DAVID CARPENTER

CHAMBERS advised that one of the photographers who copied documents for him in the Communist apparatus during the years 1936 to 1938 was DAVID CARPENTER, also known to him as DAVID ZIMMERMAN, CHAMBERS explaining that the name ZIMMERMAN was the German word for CARPENTER. According to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER was a member of the Communist apparatus headed by J. PETERS in Washington, D. C., and was originally connected in this group with WARD PIGMAN. CHAMBERS recalled that CARPENTER while in contact with him was living with ELEANOR NELSON in an apartment in Washington, D. C. in the vicinity of 17th and H Streets, at the time when ELEANOR NELSON was engaged in divorce proceedings from PAUL PORTER. According to CHAMBERS, NELSON was somewhat disturbed with these arrangements, because she had a Communist apparatus of her own at that time, one of the members of which was WARD PIGMAN. CARPENTER, according to CHAMBERS, had possibly been a Communist Party organizer in Baltimore, and had a brother in Baltimore, who was a minor official in a CIO

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union, possibly in the light metal industry. CHAMBERS would meet CARPENTER by pre-arrangement on various streets in Washington, D. C., on which occasions he would turn over to CARPENTER documents to be photographed, which documents would always be returned to him the same night. CARPENTER utilized the apartment of a friend in Washington, D. C. for this photographic work, CHAMBERS stating that the friend was an employee in a store operated by LUDWIG BAUMAN, which was either a furniture or small department store, located in Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS recalled visiting the apartment, which to the best of his recollection, was located somewhere in the Southeast section of Washington, D. C. on a street where street cars operated, located at least a mile away from the Capitol in a southeasterly direction. CHAMBERS furnished the following physical description of DAVID CARPENTER:

Name:	DAVID CARPENTER, aka DAVID ZIMMERMAN
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Age:	30 to 40 years
Height:	5' 8" to 9"
Weight:	140 to 150 pounds
Build:	Slight
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Dark brown, full
Complexion:	Grayish, unhealthy looking complexion; face always appearing dirty.
Characteristics:	Low forehead; possibly wore a mustache at one time.
Religion:	Jewish
Nationality:	Native Baltimorean

Re: KEITH

CHAMBERS advised that a third member of the apparatus utilized for photographic work was an individual named KEITH, which he stated was a Party pseudonym. KEITH, according to CHAMBERS was connected with Colonel BYKOV in New York City, who came to Washington, D. C. in 1937 for a brief period of time, and did some photographic work for CHAMBERS, in an apartment located somewhere in the northwest section of Washington, D. C. KEITH was introduced to CHAMBERS by BYKOV, CHAMBERS having the definite impression that BYKOV was trying to get KEITH off his hands. CHAMBERS recalled that KEITH came to the East from California, and that KEITH was once the connection between Colonel BYKOV and a metallurgist

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from California, who had a Russian sounding name, which name has previously been furnished by CHAMBERS in discussions with A. A. BERLE, State Department, and the FBI, Washington, D. C.

He furnished the following physical description of KEITH, stating that his recollection of KEITH was extremely vague:

Name:	KEITH
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Age:	Approximately 30
Nationality:	American
Religion:	Gentile
Height:	Tall, possibly 5' 10" to 6'
Hair:	Dark
Complexion:	Rather pale
Eyes:	Believed dark, folded down at corners, giving Chinese appearance.

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Re: Colonel BYKOV.

CHAMBERS advised that he was introduced to Colonel BYKOV by J. PETERS in New York City in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the fall of 1936 or the first part of 1937 under the name PETER. BYKOV was introduced to him as a Russian underground worker and was to help him. CHAMBERS advised that he last saw Colonel BYKOV shortly before he, CHAMBERS, broke with the Communist Party and has never seen him since. CHAMBERS' contacts with Colonel BYKOV were always by prearrangement, the meetings being held generally in movie houses mostly in New York City, but occasionally in Washington, D. C. According to CHAMBERS, BYKOV was interested in State Department material mostly, with emphasis on the anti-Comintern Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan.

CHAMBERS furnished the following physical description of Colonel BYKOV:

Age	Late 40's
Eyes	Reddish brown
Nose	sharp
Height	5' 7"
Weight	Unknown
Religion	Jewish
Nationality	Russian, from Odessa
Hair	Reddish
Characteristics	Conspicuously cowardly, ironic and mean; barely spoke English; wore eye glasses when reading.

CHAMBERS advised that he broke with the Communist Party sometime in April, 1938 and does not know who took his place in the Communist apparatus. He remembered meeting GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. during 1938 after he, CHAMBERS, had broken with the Party, at which meeting SILVERMAN advised him that he was going to meet his Russian contact.

On December 3, 1948 Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, attorney for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, turned over to reporting agents four yellow lined pages of handwritten material, three of them with handwritten material on both sides of the paper. Mr. CLEVELAND turned these documents over to reporting agents in the presence of CHAMBERS and agents executed a receipt for same. CHAMBERS stated that these documents were among the larger group of documents which he had in his possession at the time he broke with the Communist Party in 1938, which documents he placed in a large envelope and turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, nephew of Mrs. CHAMBERS, for safekeeping. Mr. CLEVELAND advised that he obtained the four documents, mentioned above from CHAMBERS on

November 15, 1948 and had had them in his possession since that time. According to CHAMBERS these documents are in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and were given to CHAMBERS originally by WHITE in connection with WHITE'S activities in the Communist apparatus. The originals of the above documents were forwarded to the Bureau by special messenger on December 5, 1948. Photostatic copies of the same were made for the files of the Baltimore Office and two photostatic copies were supplied to Mr. CLEVELAND at his request.

By letter to the Washington Field Office, dated December 9, 1948, the Bureau advised that the handwriting on the above documents was compared with the known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and that it was concluded that the handwriting appearing on the above-mentioned documents made available by CHAMBERS is the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. The Washington Field Office is requested to attempt to obtain additional handwriting specimens of HARRY DEXTER WHITE for additional comparison.

The following description was obtained through interrogation and personal observation:

Name	JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	47
Born	April 1, 1901, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Height	5' 6"
Weight	200 lbs.
Eyes	Dark
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Tan, light
Build	Heavy set, fleshy
Characteristics	Pudgy face, smokes pipe continually
Residence	Rural route, Westminster, Maryland
Marital status	Married
Relatives	Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife, Westminster, Maryland
Occupation	Senior editor, Time Magazine, New York City as of 12/3/48

Re: SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ, SUSPECT FOR "FELIX" NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS A PHOTOGRAPHER IN HIS APPARATUS

Detailed information is set out above as obtained from CHAMBERS regarding an unknown person named "FELIX" who resided in Baltimore, Maryland

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and was a photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus during the period 1937-1938. Investigation was conducted by the Baltimore Office through the usual channels and including extensive neighborhood investigation in the vicinity of Konig Street in Baltimore for the purpose of identifying and locating FELIX. This investigation developed the fact that SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ in 1939 and possibly prior thereto resided at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore, which address is at one end of Konig Street which runs dead end into Brookfield Avenue. As set out above in this report, CHAMBERS had previously advised that FELIX lived on or near Konig Street. Furthermore, it was developed through Baltimore Confidential Informant 604, whose identity is known to the Bureau, that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias DAVID CARPENTER, in 1939 was employed by the Workers Alliance of America in Washington, D. C. and was residing at 2113 Brookfield Avenue.

The selective service file of ZIMMERMAN also reflected that in 1941 ZIMMERMAN gave his local board as the person who would always know his whereabouts the name of SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ, 1703 Gwynn Falls Parkway, Baltimore. Investigation had determined that PELOVITZ moved to 1703 Gwynn Falls Parkway in May, 1941 and had previously lived at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore. Likewise, it was determined that the description of PELOVITZ available in his selective service file coincided fairly well with the description of FELIX as given by CHAMBERS.

Furthermore, reliable confidential informants of the Baltimore Office had previously advised that SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ was a member in 1944 of the Bookshop Association of Baltimore, Inc., a Communist infiltrated
(U) group and had also been the printer for the Communist Party and the Young Communist League at Baltimore. (X) (X) (X)

Furthermore, the selective service file on PELOVITZ at Baltimore reflected that on December 1, 1936 PELOVITZ was employed at the 55th Street Playhouse, 154 West 55th Street in New York City and was also residing at that time in New York City. The association and acquaintanceship indicated above between PELOVITZ and CARPENTER, who was also named by CHAMBERS as a photographer for his apparatus, in addition to the fact that PELOVITZ was employed and residing in New York City and could logically have come from New York to Baltimore to work for CHAMBERS during 1937-1938, as described by CHAMBERS, indicated the possibility that PELOVITZ might be identical with FELIX.

The selective service file at Baltimore further reflected that PELOVITZ was inducted at Baltimore, Maryland into the U. S. Navy on June 28, 1944 and was discharged January 11, 1946 at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Shelton, Virginia, Navy serial #927-82-07. In view of this

information it was suggested telephonically to the New York Office that an effort be made to obtain a photograph of PELOVITZ at the U. S. Navy Records Center, Garden City, Long Island, New York and if a photograph was obtained, that it be exhibited to CHAMBERS in an effort to determine whether PELOVITZ was identical with FELIX.

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By teletype, dated December 8, 1948 the New York Office advised that the photograph of PELOVITZ had been exhibited to CHAMBERS, and that CHAMBERS was reasonably sure that PELOVITZ was identical with FELIX.

On the basis of this tentative identification at the request of Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN, the Bureau requested that PELOVITZ be interviewed by Baltimore agents, and that at the same time a subpoena be served on PELOVITZ for appearance before the Federal Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York.

On December 9, 1948 PELOVITZ was contacted at the Romm Press, Inc., 4 North Frederick Street, Baltimore, Maryland, where he is employed as a compositor, after which he voluntarily accompanied reporting agents to the Baltimore Office for interview. In the interview which followed PELOVITZ vehemently denied being responsible for the activities alleged to FELIX by CHAMBERS or being identical with FELIX. The following statement was obtained from PELOVITZ. He admitted that the information set forth in the statement was true but preferred not to sign it:

"Baltimore, Maryland
December 9, 1948

"I, Samuel Joseph Pelovitz, also known in New York City as Sam Perry, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Maryland, make the following voluntary signed statement to Daniel F. X. Callahan and Frank G. Johnstone, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I have been told that I need make no statement and that anything I say can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to legal counsel, if I choose.

"I was born September 22, 1908 in Manhattan Borough, New York City. For most of my life, since about the age of six, I have resided in Baltimore, Maryland. Among other places, I

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"have resided in Baltimore during 1931-1934 at 1416 East Baltimore Street, during about seven or eight months in 1934 at, I believe, 2118 Callow Avenue; again, from about January, 1938 for approximately one year, at 1416 East Baltimore Street, and from sometime late in 1938 until about May, 1941, at 2113 Brookfield Avenue in an apartment on the third floor.

"In the fall of 1936 I went to New York City and took employment as house manager at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse, 154 West 55th Street. I remained in such employment until my return to Baltimore in about December, 1937. During the period from the fall of 1936 to about December, 1937, I resided in a number of rooming houses and furnished apartments because my wife came to New York City only occasionally for visits. During the summer of 1937, I was in Baltimore for approximately one month, when I lived with my family at the home of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Leah Pushkin, who then resided in the 3400 block of Park Heights Avenue.

"In about the early 1930's, I first met David and Jesse Zimmerman in Baltimore, Maryland. The exact date and circumstances under which I met the Zimmerman brothers I do not recall, but at that time they were associated in a literary or art group of persons like myself who were interested in intellectual pursuits. With regard to David Zimmerman, I recall that he lived with his mother and Jesse on Jackson Place near the corner of Fairmont Avenue, possibly 100 Jackson Place, in Baltimore. Dave was employed for a while as a chemist with an unknown concern located outside Baltimore, possibly somewhere between Baltimore and Washington, D. C. Dave was also formerly employed in the late 1930's for an unknown period, in some capacity with the Workers' Alliance of America, Washington, D.C. I was in the printing business at that time, doing business as the Premier Printing Company, 1416 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and received some printing jobs from the Workers' Alliance of America.

Jesse Zimmerman's employment during the 1930's is quite vague to me, with the exception that I think at one time he may have been a clerk in one of the Baltimore department stores, possibly The Hub.

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"I do not recall having seen either David or Jesse Zimmerman in person since about 1942 or 1943 and I do not believe either of them lives in Baltimore at the present time.

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"I always thought that both David and Jesse Zimmerman were members of the Communist Party, but I have no proof to substantiate this belief. At one time I heard that David Zimmerman was an organizer for the Communist Party, but I have no proof of that statement, either. I do not know the present whereabouts of either David or Jesse Zimmerman. Jesse Zimmerman has never stayed in my home, even overnight, but on occasions during my active acquaintanceship with David Zimmerman, from about 1934 to about 1943, David stayed at my home overnight or possibly for consecutive nights, including the period of time when I resided at 2113 Brookfield Avenue.

"I do not recall that David or Jesse Zimmerman ever asked me to join the Communist Party. Neither of them ever introduced me to anyone that I suspected was doing underground espionage work for the Communist Party.

"I deny that I know or have ever met a Russian named Bykov or that any such person ever introduced me to anyone in a Communist Party espionage apparatus. I also deny knowing or ever having met Whittaker Chambers under that name, the name of Carl Carlson, Carl, or any other name. The Agents have exhibited to me a newspaper photograph of Whittaker Chambers and after viewing that photograph, I still deny that I know or have ever met Chambers at any time or under any circumstances. I likewise deny that Chambers under any name ever gave me any documents to photograph and that I then returned the documents and photographs or developed film to him. Such transactions between Chambers and myself never occurred during the

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"period 1937-1938 or during any other period during my lifetime, at Baltimore, Maryland, Washington, D. C. or any other place. I have no photographic knowledge or ability whatsoever, and it would be impossible for me to perform such photographic work. Likewise, I deny that I ever photographed documents in the above manner for anyone else at any time.

"I deny that I have ever been identified by the name of Felix, or that I have ever been told by anyone that I would be known by that name in a Communist Party apparatus or otherwise. To my knowledge, I have never known anyone identified to me under the name Felix, either as a first name, middle name, last name or secret name. To the best of my knowledge, neither David nor Jesse Zimmerman has or ever had any acquaintances who might be known under the name of Felix, in the vicinity of my former residence at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, or in the vicinity of Konig Street.

"I have no knowledge that David Zimmerman, Jesse Zimmerman or anyone else ever performed photographic work on documents for Whittaker Chambers under that name or any other name along the lines outlined above in this statement. If David Zimmerman, Whittaker Chambers or anyone else says that I performed such photographic work on documents, they are just not telling the truth. I also deny that I have ever known of the existence or operation of any Communist Party underground movement or apparatus, set up for the purpose of espionage against the United States or for any other purpose. I vigorously deny that I have ever been a member of any such Communist underground or apparatus. I deny that I am at present a member of the Communist Party, USA, in Baltimore or any other place, but I prefer not to state whether I have ever been a member of the Communist Party. I also prefer not to state whether or not I have ever attended a meeting of a unit or branch of the Communist Party.

"I have carefully read this statement, consisting of this and four additional pages, and to the best of my knowledge, it is all true, accurate and correct. I have been given an opportunity to make any corrections or additions but do not care to do so. I have voluntarily signed below and have also initialled each of the other four pages at the bottom of each page."

Witnessed: _____ /s/_____

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As indicated in the above statement, PELOVITZ denied that he is presently a member of the Communist Party, but preferred not to state whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or had ever attended any meetings of a unit or branch of the Communist Party.

PELOVITZ also admitted that while he was doing business as the Premier Printing Company at 1416 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, he did printing for both the Communist Party and the Young Communist League at Baltimore from 1938 to 1944. In his capacity as printer for these organizations, PELOVITZ stated that he became acquainted with ALBERT BLUMBERG and BLUMBERG's wife, DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG, known to him as leaders of the Communist Party in Baltimore. PELOVITZ stated that he became acquainted in his capacity as printer for the Communist Party with other persons who he believed were members of the Communist Party, but he preferred not to name these persons. PELOVITZ further admitted that in connection with his printing business he became acquainted with AL LANNON, whom he knew as head of the Communist Party in Baltimore at one time.

It should be noted that CHAMBERS stated that FELIX was associated with him, CHAMBERS, in the Communist apparatus during the period 1937-38.

PELOVITZ stated that he did not commence residing at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, which is in the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore, until late in 1938, and actually did not return to Baltimore from New York City until about December, 1937. Independent investigation at Baltimore has tended to confirm the truth of PELOVITZ' statement as to the period of his residence at 2113 Brookfield Avenue, as well as PELOVITZ' statement that he was employed in New York City until approximately December, 1937, and had not been in Baltimore for the principal portion of the year 1937.

PELOVITZ was photographed while in the Baltimore Office, and copies of his photograph were furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office.

At the termination of the interview, PELOVITZ was served by Agents with a subpoena, issued by the United States District Court at Baltimore, for the forthwith appearance of PELOVITZ before the Federal Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York. PELOVITZ accepted service of the subpoena.

In addition to the photographs of PELOVITZ forwarded to the New York Office, there were also forwarded to the New York Office photographs

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of numerous street scenes taken in the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore, with the request that these street scene photographs be exhibited to CHAMBERS in an effort to identify the actual house in which CHAMBERS believes FELIX lived in Baltimore.

By teletype dated December 10, 1948, the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS was given an opportunity to see PELOVITZ in person, and that CHAMBERS again stated he was reasonably sure that PELOVITZ was identical with FELIX. However, CHAMBERS later advised the New York Agents that he believed PELOVITZ was not identical with FELIX because FELIX was of slighter build than PELOVITZ and not Jewish.

In view of the fact that PELOVITZ has been eliminated by CHAMBERS as being identical with FELIX, investigation will continue at Baltimore for the purpose of identifying and locating FELIX. The New York Office has been requested to reinterview CHAMBERS for additional details which might be helpful in identifying and locating FELIX; also to make an effort to narrow the search for FELIX by having CHAMBERS identify the residence of FELIX in Baltimore from the photographs of the Konig Street vicinity forwarded to the New York Office for that purpose.

It is to be noted that according to a confidential and reliable source, PELOVITZ presently resides in an apartment in the home of IRENE RUBINSTEIN and SAM RUBINSTEIN, charter members of the Communist Party, Baltimore, Md.

The following description was obtained through personal observation and interview:

Name	SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ, alias Sam Perry
Residence	1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	40 years
Born	September 22, 1908
Place of birth	Manhattan Borough, New York City
Height	5 feet 6½ inches
Weight	160 pounds, fully clothed
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Dark brown

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Occupation	Printer, clerk, movie theatre employee
Glasses	Wears light horn-rimmed glasses
Complexion	Light, fairly heavy beard
Marital status	Married MILDRED PUSHKIN at Baltimore, Maryland, January 14, 1934
Education	3 years high school at Polytechnic Institute and City College, Baltimore, Md., 6 months at Strayers Business College, Baltimore.
Service in Armed Forces	Inducted U. S. Navy, June 28, 1944, at Baltimore, Md., and discharged January 11, 1946, at Camp Shelton, Virginia
Navy Serial Number	9278207
Residences	
1914 - 1916	108 South Eden Street, Baltimore, Md.
1916 - 1918	774 (?) West Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.
1918 - 1919	1500 block East Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.
1919 - 1931	1408 (?) East Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.
1931 - 1934	1416 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
1934 (7 or 8 months)	2118 (?) Callow Avenue, Third Floor Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
1934 - 1935	1218 North Charles St., Fourth Floor Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
1935 - 1936	3436 Auchentoroly Terrace, Basement Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
Fall of 1936 to Spring of 1937	Various rooms and small furnished apartments in lower and mid-Manhattan, New York City
Summer of 1937 for about one month	Care of Mrs. LEAH PUSHKIN, mother-in-law, 3400 block Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
About December, 1937, for several months	Care of Mrs. LEAH PUSHKIN, 3400 block Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
1938	1416 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
Late 1938 to about May, 1941	2113 Brookfield Avenue, Third Floor Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
May, 1941, to present	1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Third Floor Apartment, Baltimore, Md.
Employment	
1928 to Fall of 1936	Working in father's business, Premier Printing Co., 1416 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

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Fall of 1936 to December, 1937	House manager or head usher, 55th Street Playhouse, 154 West 55th Street, New York City
December, 1937, to March, 1944	Part owner and manager, Premier Printing Company, 1416 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
March to June, 1944	Compositor for Romm Press, Inc., 4 North Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.
June 28, 1944 to Jan. 11, 1946	U. S. Navy
Jan. 11, 1946 to date	Compositor for Romm Press, Inc., 4 North Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

Relatives

Wife	MILDRED PUSHKIN PELOVITZ, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
Son	DAVID EMANUEL PELOVITZ, age 8 years, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
Daughter	JOANNA HARRIET PELOVITZ, age 2½ years, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
Father	JOSHUA HARRY PELOVITZ, died in January, 1938
Mother	ETHEL SIEGEL PELOVITZ, 4120 Fairview Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Sisters	Mrs. HELEN (JULES) SHEFFERMAN, 4120 Fairview Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
	Mrs. GERTRUDE (JACOB) POSNER, 1307 Eighth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
	Mrs. SYLVIA (GILBERT) LEAN, 1622 North Smallwood Street, Baltimore, Md.
Father-in-law	SAMUEL PUSHKIN, died in 1933

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Mother-in-law	Mrs. LEAH PUSHKIN, 3429 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Sisters-in-law	Miss RAE PUSHKIN, unknown address, Washington, D. C.
	Miss SARAH PUSHKIN, 3429 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
	Miss ANNE PUSHKIN, 3429 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Brothers-in-law	NATHAN (NAT) PUSHKIN, 3401 Piedmont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
	IRVIN PUSHKIN, 2101 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
	JULES SHEFFERMAN, attorney, Franklin Building, Baltimore, Md.
Scars	Hernia operation, left side.
Arrest record	Admits no arrests
Fingerprints	Taken by U. S. Navy only.

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Baltimore

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Re: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, alias DAVID CARPENTER,
NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS A PHOTOGRAPHER IN HIS APPARATUS

The information furnished by CHAMBERS regarding the functioning of ZIMMERMAN as a photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus has been set out above in this report.

The New York Office advised by teletype dated December 7, 1948 that CHAMBERS had positively identified the photographer ZIMMERMAN, alias CARPENTER, as the individual he knew by the name of DAVID CARPENTER, and who acted as a photographer in CHAMBERS' Communist apparatus during 1937-38.

Reliable and confidential informants advised in 1943 that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, also known as DAVID CARPENTER, was a Communist Party organizer for District 20 of the Communist Party in Houston, Texas during 1943. He was also elected Texas State Secretary of the Communist Party in June, 1943 in Houston, Texas. By letter dated October 8, 1946, the New York Division advised that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN was then employed as a proof-reader on the city desk of the Daily Worker in New York City. (U)

The following information was obtained from the files of the office of Selective Service Records, 400 E. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland, as furnished by Mrs. IDA HARVEY, Chief Clerk, to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN

Residence: Box 1834, Houston, Texas (7/1/43)
Former Residences: 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York (11/18/40, date of registration under Selective Service Act).
100 St. Marks Place, New York, New York (1/20/41).
58 E. Third Street, New York, New York (2/5/41).
219 Kennedy Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York (9/16/42).
91 Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York (10/17/42).

(Note: On November 18, 1940, upon registering under the Selective Service Act, DAVID ZIMMERMAN listed his permanent residence address as 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland).

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Education:	7 years elementary school; 4 years high school; 6 months University of Virginia; 3 months Johns Hopkins University
Occupation:	Proof-reader, 1925-1929; laboratory technician, 1929-1932; newspaper editor, 1939-1940.
Birth Data:	Born June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland.
Person knowing whereabouts:	Mrs. RACHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 100 Jakcson Place, Baltimore, Maryland (11/18/40). SAMUEL PELOVITZ, 1416 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland (3/12/41).
Social Security No.	579-18-7051
Marital Status:	Married
Spouse:	Mrs. MARIAN ZIMMERMAN, 219 Kennedy Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island (9/25/42)
Relatives:	Mother - Mrs. RACHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 4613 Park Heights Avenue Baltimore, Maryland (9/25/42) Brother - JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, United States Army, Drew Field, Tampa, Florida (9/25/42)
Selective Service:	
Serial No.	174
Order No.	192
Color:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5' 7½"
Weight:	134 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Sallow
Physical Disability:	Deep hollow in chest, heart murmer
Classification:	4-F, classified December 3, 1942

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Baltimore, Maryland, checked in 1943 verified ZIMMERMAN's birthdate as June 21, 1906. The records reflected the names of ZIMMERMAN's parents as MORRIS ZIMMERMAN, father, and RACHAEL GLAZER ZIMMERMAN, mother, both born in Russia.

The Selective Service file of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, brother of

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DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, reflected a notation on February 4, 1942 in which JESSE stated DAVID to have been formerly employed as a magazine editor by the Workers' Alliance of America, Washington, D. C., and a notation on January 28, 1942 to the effect that DAVID was employed as a free lance writer by Commercial Publications, New York, New York.

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN

Residence:	351 Sunset Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (11/5/45)
Former Residences:	100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Md. (3/13/41, date of registration under Selective Service Act.) 1416 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland (4/7/42) U. S. Army, 4/7/42 to 10/11/45 (see below). Travelers Hotel, Sacramento, California (10/11/45) Westgate Hotel, Los Angeles, California (10/16/45)
Education:	7 years elementary school; 4 years high school; 3 years University of Virginia (Arts and Sciences)
Occupation:	Clerical work (no further explanation given) 1926-1930; administrative office work (no further explanation given) 1931 to 1934; Works Project Administration - Maryland Writers' Project, 1938-1940; Refrigeration Engineer, Quartermaster Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, June 1941 to April, 1942.
Birthdate:	Born November 21, 1907 at Baltimore, Maryland.
Person knowing whereabouts:	Mrs. RACHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland (3/13/41)
Social Security No.	213-18-6120
Marital Status:	Married; name of spouse not given.
Relatives:	Mother - Mrs. RACHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland Brother - DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN (address not given)
Selective Service	
Serial No.	1173
Order No.	1617

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Military Record: Served in U. S. Army (Air Corps) as Sergeant, ASN 33160124 from April 7, 1942 to honorable discharge on October 11, 1945.

RE: "KEITH", UNKNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS MEMBER OF HIS APPARATUS

Detailed information regarding "KEITH" and his activities in the Communist apparatus as obtained from CHAMBERS is set out above in this report.

By teletype dated December 9, 1948, the New York Office supplied considerable additional information regarding KEITH as obtained through a re-interview with CHAMBERS on that date, the details of which were incorporated in a signed statement. In connection with this re-interview, CHAMBERS furnished the phonetic names of the two individuals with whom he believes KEITH was associated, namely SVIASHNIKOV and AZIMOV. The indices of the Baltimore Office were checked with negative results under the names of these two alleged associates, and also the name of KEITH.

RE: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS HAVING A COMMUNIST APPARATUS OF HER OWN IN 1937-1948

By telephone on December 8, 1948, ASAC A. H. BELMONT of the New York Office, advised that in connection with a re-interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on that date, CHAMBERS supplied the following additional information. CHAMBERS stated that on two occasions he had been given information by a man named VINCENT RENO, who was employed as a mathematician at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, which information pertained to the Norden bombsight. CHAMBERS, in turn, related this information concerning the bombsight, which was given to him by RENO to Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS stated he met RENO late in 1937, having been introduced to him by J. PETERS. CHAMBERS stated further that RENO knew DAVE CARPENTER, alias DAVE ZIMMERMAN, and that RENO was in the apparatus of ELEANOR NELSON, and furthermore that the brother of VINCENT RENO, PHILIP RENO, was in this same Communist apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON. CHAMBERS advised that the purpose of his being introduced to RENO by J. PETERS was to endeavor to get RENO to join CHAMBERS' Communist apparatus. After the

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first meeting late in 1937, RENO and CHAMBERS had four or five subsequent meetings. It was during one of these subsequent meetings that VINCENT RENO turned over to CHAMBERS the information concerning the bombsight. The documents pertaining to the bombsight given to CHAMBERS by RENO were photographed in Baltimore, Maryland by "FELIX".

CHAMBERS told the New York Agents that he had learned from RENO that RENO had been an organizer for the Communist Party in Montana under the Party name of LANCE CLARK. RENO told CHAMBERS that at Aberdeen he, RENO, worked under a Colonel ZORNIG. CHAMBERS also informed the New York Agents that he had met PHILIP RENO, brother of VINCENT, in an apartment in Washington, D. C. on New Hampshire Avenue. CHAMBERS described VINCENT RENO as follows, this description being as CHAMBERS remembered RENO in 1937:

Name:	VINCENT RENO
Age:	27 - 28
Height:	5' 8"
Build:	Slender
Appearance:	Young
Hair:	Sandy
Eyebrows:	Sandy
Eyes:	Blue

CHAMBERS has also advised New York Agents that WARD and GEORGE PIGMAN were also members of the apparatus of ELEANOR NELSON.

Reliable and confidential informants of this Bureau have advised that ELEANOR NELSON, aka ELEANOR NELSON PORTER, is presently known as ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING and resides at 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. According to these informants, SOYRING, during the past several years, has been extremely active in the United Federal Workers of America, and United Public Workers of America Unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. She has held the position of National Secretary and National President of the aforementioned unions. She has resided principally in Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Maryland, during recent years, and according to these informants is a close associate, and has frequent contact with many individuals who have been identified by these informants as members, and in some instances, leaders of the Communist Party in Baltimore and Washington, D. C. She is the former wife of PAUL PORTER, who in October, 1941, was an employee of the Labor Division, Office of Production Management, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

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By teletypes dated December 9, 1948, the New York Office related authority from the Bureau and Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN for an interview with ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, and for service of a Grand Jury subpoena.

On December 10, 1948, reporting agents contacted SOYRING at her residence, 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, at which time SOYRING refused to discuss anything with the agents. At this time, which was during the early afternoon of December 10, 1948, SOYRING advised agents that they should call her later in the evening of the same day, at which time she would advise when she would be available for interview.

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Immediately following agents' contact with SOYRING, informants advised that SOYRING probably contacted in person MAURICE BRAVERMAN, an attorney located at 15 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland. BRAVERMAN has been reliably identified by informants as a leader of the Communist Party in Baltimore. SOYRING remained in his office for approximately two hours during which period informants advised that PHILIP FRANKFELD, Chairman, District #4, Communist Party was probably present. SOYRING left the building in which BRAVERMAN'S office is located at approximately 3:30 P.M. and shortly thereafter, according to Confidential
(U) Informant C-64, whose identity is known to the Bureau, PHILIP FRANKFELD left hurriedly for New York City. (C)

(U) Shortly after leaving BRAVERMAN'S office SOYRING returned to her residence. (C)

Shortly after agents' initial contact with SOYRING, a reliable and confidential informant advised that SOYRING contacted ARTHUR STEIN, head of the United Public Workers of America Union in Washington, D. C., advising him that she had been asked for an interview by FBI agents. She advised STEIN that she had stalled off the agents until the evening of December 10th and requested that STEIN recommend a lawyer to her. STEIN suggested she contact JOSEPH FORER or DAVID REIN. SOYRING contacted FORER and told him of the contact by FBI agents, at which time FORER advised her that his firm would not care to handle her case, inasmuch as it was involved in the case of HENRY J. WADLEIGH. NELSON stated that she did not desire to talk to FBI agents since she feared she would be called before the Grand Jury sitting in New York City. FORER stated that she would be subpoenaed and advised her not to talk to the FBI. A discussion followed as to attorneys she could get to represent her during which discussion the possibility of obtaining the services of MAURICE BRAVERMAN and ALLAN ROSENBERG were mentioned, FORER stating, however,
(U) that he did not think they should handle NELSON'S case in view of their connection in the past as attorneys in cases involving alleged Communists. (C)

During the late afternoon of December 10, 1948 the reporting agents again contacted SOYRING at her residence in Baltimore, at which time she again refused to talk to agents on any subject and reiterated her desire for agents to telephone her later in the evening for an appointment on December 11, 1948. At this time agents served SOYRING with a Grand Jury subpoena, issued by the U. S. District Court at Baltimore, calling for her appearance at 10:00 A.M., December 13, 1948 in the Southern District of New York.

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Subsequently SOYRING contacted Agent CALLAHAN by telephone at which time she stated that she had no desire to discuss anything with agents of the FBI, in view of the fact that she had received the subpoena to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City. She pointed out that this was her final decision, stating that she called to preclude any calls made to her to arrange any further appointment.

Confidential and reliable informants advised that subsequent to the service of the aforementioned subpoena, SOYRING again contacted JOSEPH FORER to advise him that she had been served with a subpoena. SOYRING stated that she had been unable to reach MILT FREEMAN. FORER then suggested that she see HAROLD CAMMER of the firm, Pressman, Witt and Cammer, in New York City. Informants advise further that SOYRING also contacted MAURICE BRAVERMAN, supra, in Baltimore, Maryland, advising him that she had been served with a subpoena by FBI agents on which case arrangements
(U) were made for BRAVERMAN and SOYRING to meet on the following day to discuss the matter at length.

Re: FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, was, Vincent Reno, Franklin V. Reno, Lance Clerk; PHILIP RENO, named by CHAMBERS as being in the apparatus of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING and the former also cooperating in the apparatus of CHAMBERS.

Information furnished by CHAMBERS regarding the RENO brothers being active in the apparatus of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING and regarding FRANCIS VICTOR RENO'S cooperation with CHAMBERS in CHAMBERS' apparatus, is set out above in this report.

Preliminary inquiry at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, disclosed the fact that FRANCIS VICTOR RENO is presently an employee there, but is on extended sick leave. Photographs of FRANCIS VICTOR RENO were obtained at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and were forwarded by letter, dated December 9, 1948 to the New York Office for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an effort to positively identify FRANCIS VICTOR RENO as the person CHAMBERS stated was active in his apparatus, and that of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. Further investigation at Aberdeen, Maryland, has disclosed the fact that prior to departing from Aberdeen on extended sick leave, FRANCIS VICTOR RENO resided at Baldwin Manor, a Federal housing project at Aberdeen. It was also discovered that personel effects of FRANCIS VICTOR RENO are presently in storage for him at Baldwin Manor.

At Aberdeen Proving Ground RENO'S name appears in the records as FRANCIS VICTOR RENO. Information obtained at Aberdeen regarding FRANCIS VICTOR RENO was furnished by teletype to the Bureau, New York and Denver Offices for assistance in locating him and his brother, PHILIP RENO. Investigation at Aberdeen, Maryland with reference to FRANCIS VICTOR RENO is continuing.

In November, 1939 Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that a FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, also known to informant 103 as FRANKLIN V. RENO, was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and an investigation conducted by Informant [redacted] indicated that RENO engaged in Communist activities while attending the University of Virginia during the early 1930's. During the investigation it was ascertained that RENO'S correct name is FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, and that he had been employed by the Army as a civilian since July 26, 1937, as a junior mathematician; that he is presently (November 13, 1939) in charge of the Bombing Unit and Specific Problem Unit of the Computing Section of the Ballistics Research Laboratory. The investigation conducted by Confidential Informant [redacted] at that time failed to reflect that RENO was then engaged in Communist activities. b2 b7D

On July 21, 1947 Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that LANCE CLARK, whose real name was RENO, in August 1936 recruited this informant into the Farmer Labor Party at Cumberland, Maryland. Informant shortly thereafter learned that he had actually joined the Communist Party, and that LANCE CLARK was an organizer for the Communist Party in Cumberland, Maryland.

Another confidential informant has advised that he, the informant, attended Communist Party meetings in Cumberland, Maryland and has observed an individual known to him as LANCE CLARK in attendance; one such meeting was held in Cumberland, Maryland during May, 1937. (U)

During an investigation conducted in March, 1948 the personnel file of FRANCIS VICTOR RENO maintained at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, was reviewed and reflected that RENO attended Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1928-1929; Colorado University, Boulder, Colorado, 1929-1932; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1932-1935. While at the University of Virginia, he had Post Graduate work in Astronomy at the Leander McCormick Observatory. He secured his M.A. Degree in 1935. RENO was initially employed at Aberdeen Proving Ground in July, 1937. A personal history statement executed by RENO reflects that he has a brother by the name of PHILIP RENO, formerly employed

by the Social Security Board, Washington, D.C., who resided at 1230 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., and who was last known to have been in Denver, Colorado.

During the war he served as a mathematician in the Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, and his record reflects that he produced the tables for aerial bombardment, which tables were used in bombing operations over Europe during World War II. He had made contributions in research on finned projectiles such as rockets, has prepared rocket firing tables and improved theories of the flights for shells, bombs, rockets and other projectiles.

On July 16, 1947, subject became sick and has subsequently been in the University of Maryland Hospital, Lombard and Green Streets, Baltimore, Md. It was rumored at Aberdeen Proving Ground that he was the victim of a venereal disease. However, he has told persons interviewing him that he has arthritis.

On September 18, 1947 he requested an advance of 30 days sick leave which has been used up. At the present time he is still considered an employee of the United States Army at Aberdeen Proving Ground in a status of leave without pay.

However, at the last report he was in an extremely critical condition, being partially paralyzed to the extent that his recovery was questionable.

During a previous investigation conducted by this Bureau, it was determined that PHILIP RENO, brother of FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, was employed from April 27, 1936 until approximately February 3, 1941 by the Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. He remained in the employ of the Federal Security Agency at the Denver Regional Office, Denver, Colorado from February 3, 1941 until approximately early 1943. During May, 1943 it was ascertained that PHILIP RENO had acquired the position of Editor of the "Yardbird" a weekly publication of Local 43 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America-CIO. According to reliable informants, PHILIP RENO, while in Baltimore, associated with known members of the Communist Party and in one instance an informant advised that ALBERT BLUMBERG, the Chairman, District #4, Communist Party, Baltimore, Maryland had brought PHIL RENO to Baltimore to work for the Communist Party. PHILIP RENO, as of October 3, 1944, was known to reside at 4428 South Bannock Street, Denver, Colorado, at that time being employed by the CIO-PAC, 1706 Welton Street, Denver, Colorado.

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On June 14, 1948, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] (U) whose identity is known to the Bureau, was present at a meeting of the Communist Party when the name PHIL RENO was mentioned. During this meeting, PHILIP FRANKFELD, Chairman, District 4, Communist Party, stated that PHIL RENO had been expelled from the Communist Party and it was acknowledged during the meeting that DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG had known PHIL RENO. ELSIE SMITH, a local Communist functionary, who was present, stated that he, RENO, was the guy "from out West."

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RE: DETAILS OF INTERVIEW WITH ALGER HISS NOT INCLUDED IN SIGNED STATEMENT.

During the interview by reporting Agents with ALGER HISS in the Baltimore Office of the FBI on December 4, 1948, in the presence of Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, the following additional information was obtained which was not set out in the signed statement quoted in referenced report of the writer:

HISS stated that his family moved from New York City to Washington, D. C. in May, 1933. Sometime prior to leaving New York City in May, 1933, the HISS family came into possession of an old typewriter, possibly an Underwood, but HISS was not at all certain about the make of the typewriter, which had formerly been the property of the father of Mrs. HISS, Mr. THOMAS L. FANSLER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. HISS stated that this typewriter was in the continuous possession of the HISS family until sometime after 1938, exact date unknown, when Mrs. HISS sold the typewriter to a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer located in the general neighborhood of either 1245 - 30th Street, N. W., or 3415 Volta Place, N. W., residences of the HISS family in Washington, D.C., between June 1, 1936, and 1943. HISS stated that he does not recall ever having used this typewriter himself but advised that Mrs. HISS used the typewriter infrequently as an amateur typist. HISS stated that he believed Mrs. HISS typed a goodly portion of a book manuscript on this typewriter prior to submission of the manuscript to the Carnegie Foundation for publication. HISS did not know whether the typed manuscript was still in existence but stated that he would make every effort to locate same as well as other specimens known to have been typed on ths HISS typewriter, especially during the period from 1933 to 1939.

In denying all the allegations made against HISS by CHAMBERS, HISS

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stated that all the allegations of CHAMBERS relating to him were a fabrication. When questioned as to any motive that might be attributed to CHAMBERS for perpetrating this fabrication or fraud against HISS, HISS stated that it was his opinion after presenting the facts to psychiatrists that CHAMBERS is a psychopathic personality. HISS stated that to substantiate this belief he would like to have CHAMBERS examined personally by psychiatrists. Further, HISS stated that in consulting psychiatrists regarding CHAMBERS, it had been learned that it is not inconsistent with a psychopathic personality to have real affection and admiration for another person and still engage in actions to hurt that same person.

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HISS, assisted by Mr. MARBURY, presented some of their reasoning for believing that CHAMBERS is a psychopathic personality, but their reasoning was primarily based on the fact that in 1929 CHAMBERS translated from the German a novel by FRANZ WERFEL entitled "Class Reunion." According to HISS and MARBURY, both of whom claimed to have read the English translation of this novel by CHAMBERS, the story recounted in "Class Reunion" has a striking counterpart in the present HISS-CHAMBERS situation. HISS and MARBURY stated that CHAMBERS in testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities had even used some of the exact phraseology in this novel in his testimony, as well as in his present trial deposition in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit filed in Federal Court at Baltimore.

HISS and MARBURY also advanced as a possible reason for CHAMBERS' fabrication involving HISS that the story was of assistance to CHAMBERS in obtaining his present position with "Time" magazine. He stated that CHAMBERS first told the story involving HISS in about 1939 to ISAAC DON LEVINE, Editor of "Plain Talk," an anti-Communist publication in New York City, which story LEVINE refused to publish. Even at that time, most of the individuals named by CHAMBERS were no longer in the Government employment, but HISS was in the Government employ and was advancing as a rather prominent official. Without the name of HISS in the expose, the story would not be sufficiently sensational to attract the attention of "Time" magazine, a prospective employer of CHAMBERS at the time.

HISS also strongly suggested the possibility that CHAMBERS could have stolen the State Department documents himself from the State Department, rather than having obtained them from HISS. In furtherance of this theory, HISS stated that in connection with their private investigation of CHAMBERS' background they learned that possibly CHAMBERS was employed in

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Washington, D. C., in 1938 on a Railroad Retirement project sponsored by the WPA, which project had offices in an old theatre building maintained as a storehouse for old Government records, located in the general vicinity of the main building of the State Department, Washington, D. C. In their private investigation, they were never able to run this possibility down definitely as to such employment on CHAMBERS' part because their private investigators had no access to official Government records. However, it was the thought of HISS and MARBURY that CHAMBERS might have gained access to the State Department through familiarity with other buildings in the general locality where he was employed.

HISS and MARBURY advised that during their private investigation of CHAMBERS' background and during the questioning of CHAMBERS in the above mentioned pre-trial deposition, they had developed a great deal of information regarding CHAMBERS and his past activities. They stated that their private investigators were hampered in following out completely all lines of investigation regarding CHAMBERS because of their unofficial capacity in gaining access, especially to Government records but also to some private records. Mr. MARBURY stated that he had available in his office all of the information developed in this investigation regarding CHAMBERS and many leads which could be followed to develop further information regarding CHAMBERS' background and activities. Mr. MARBURY stated that the information in his files would be available to the Government at any time. It should be noted that from the statements of HISS and MARBURY, the information regarding CHAMBERS already available to them from their investigation and pre-trial deposition appears to be more generally of a personal nature involving residences, employment, character, and associations with persons of ill repute, rather than with the Communist Party activities of CHAMBERS. They have some information available as furnished to them by CHAMBERS reflecting his association with the Communist Party.

HISS and MARBURY stated that they were particularly impressed in this case by the fact that CHAMBERS did not produce the documents involved in this case for patriotic reasons but only produced them "to save his neck in a libel suit." Both HISS and MARBURY assured Agents of their desire to cooperate with the Government in every way in an effort to ascertain the true facts in this case.

By teletype dated December 10, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that the credit records in Washington, D. C., reflected that HISS had a charge account in 1937 with Hutzler Brothers Furniture Company in Baltimore. It was suggested that the Baltimore Office check the Hutzler

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Company records for typed correspondence emanating from the HISS home which could have been written on the HISS typewriter involved in this case. It was ascertained by SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR from the Credit Manager of Hutzler Brothers Department Store in Baltimore that their files contain no correspondence emanating from the HISS residence and that all charge account records and correspondence for 1937 have been destroyed.

The following description was obtained from personal observation and interview:

Name	ALGER HISS
Residence	22 East 8th Street, New York City
Residence telephone	Grammercy 3-4463
New York Offices	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117Street, New York City, telephone University 4-1850; Carnegie Corporation, Room 1015, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Age	44 years
Born	November 11, 1904, at Baltimore, Md.
Weight	155 pounds
Height	6 feet
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Face	Angular
Build	Slender
Complexion	Light
Occupation	President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117 Street, New York City
Education	Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md., 1917 - 1921; Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Mass., 1921 - 1922; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., 1922 - 1926, A.B. degree; Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., 1926 - 1929, LL.B. degree.
Employment	
October, 1929, to October, 1930	Secretary to Justice HOLMES, U. S. Supreme Court;

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October, 1930, to Spring of 1932	Associate Attorney in the law firm CHOATE, HALL, and STEWART, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Spring of 1932 to May of 1933	Associate in law firm COTTON and FRANKLIN, New York City
May, 1933, to May, 1935	Assistant General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(During the above period, HISS was on loan from August, 1934, to May, 1935, as a legal assistant to the United States Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the NYE Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

May, 1935 to August, 1935	Legal Assistant to the NYE Committee
August, 1935 to September, 1936	Attorney in the Solicitor General's Office, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
September, 1936 to September, 1939	Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable FRANCIS B. SAYRE, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.
September, 1939 to the Spring of 1944	Assistant to Mr. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Political Adviser for the Far East to the Secretary of State, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Spring of 1944 to January 15, 1947	Assistant to the Director, Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.
February 1, 1947, to present	President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York City

Residences

June, 1933, to May, 1934	3311 O Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
May, 1934, to July 1, 1935	2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
April, 1935, to June 1, 1936	2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
June 1, 1936, to January, 1938	1245 - 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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(Prior to moving to the next address, HISS lived for about a month in the Hotel Martinique in Washington, D. C., with his family).

About January, 1938 to 1943	3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
1943 to the Fall of 1947	3210 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

(HISS bought this residence in 1943 and sold it in the Fall of 1947).

Fall of 1947 to the present	22 East 8th Street, New York City

Relatives

Mother.	Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sisters	Miss ANNA HISS, Director, Department of Physical Education, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, residence 3403 Hollywood Avenue, Austin, Texas
	Mrs. MARY ANN (ELLIOTT) EMERSON, died in 1928
Brothers	DONALD HISS, 3030 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., member of the law firm COVINGTON, BURLING, ACHESON, and SHORB, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
	BOSLEY HISS, died in 1926

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LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will continue investigation to locate the HISS typewriter and to obtain specimens therefrom along lines suggested in teletype from the Baltimore Office, dated December 7, 1948 and teletype from the Washington Field Office, dated December 10, 1948.

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will continue investigation in an effort to obtain an accurate description of the typewriter obtained by the HISS family in the early 1930's from THOMAS L. FANSLER of Philadelphia, the father of Mrs. HISS and to obtain specimen from the HISS typewriter along the lines requested in Bureau teletype, dated December 6, 1948, and Washington Field Office teletype, dated December 9, 1948.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will continue investigation to locate the HISS typewriter and to locate specimens therefrom as previously suggested in Baltimore teletype, dated December 7, 1948.

Will, if this has not already been done, give consideration to conducting investigation at the business establishment of LUDWIG BAUMAN, Washington, D. C., as referred to in this report, as well as referenced report of FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland. It is noted in the signed statement of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, dated December 3, 1948, as well as in details reflected in instant report that DAVID CARPENTER utilized the apartment of a friend for his photographic work, the friend being allegedly employed in a store operated by LUDWIG BAUMAN in Washington, D. C. Details in instant report reflect that this apartment was located somewhere in the southeast section of Washington, D. C., approximately one mile from the Capitol.

Will, if this has not already been done, give consideration to requesting Bureau authority to interview PAUL PORTER, the former husband of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, for any information in his possession relative to a Communist apparatus operated by SOYRING. It is noted in the report of Special Agent LEONARD BLAYLOCK, dated October 24, 1941, at Washington, D. C. in the case entitled "HELEN MILLER, was, et al, HATCH ACT" (Washington File 100-1631) that PAUL PORTER was interviewed in connection with the activities of ELEANOR NELSON. During that interview PORTER furnished information pertaining to the Communist affiliations of ELEANOR NELSON and may possibly at the present time desire to furnish information pertaining to her Communist underground apparatus if he was aware of same. According to this report, PAUL PORTER, as of October, 1941, was an employee of the Labor Division, Office of Production Management, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will continue investigation for the purpose of identifying and locating "FELIX".

Will conduct appropriate investigation at Johns Hopkins University through the ROTC Unit on the campus to locate specimen, possibly emanating from the HISS typewriter. (This lead was originally set out in teletype from the Washington Field Office, dated December 10, 1948.)

Will conduct appropriate investigation at the registrar's office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Green Streets, for the purpose of locating possible specimens from the HISS typewriter. (This lead was originally set out in Washington Field Office teletype dated December 13, 1948.)

Will conduct appropriate investigation at the Credit Bureau to ascertain if they have credit information under the name JAY CHAMBERS identified as Senior Administrative Officers in the Treasury Department. (This lead was originally set out in New York teletype, dated December 11, 1948.)

CONFIDENTIAL

65-1642
Baltimore

AT ABERDEEN, MARYLAND

Will continue investigation relative to FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, was.

CONFID

65-1642
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that detailed information appearing in instant report obtained during the interviews with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS were not included in the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland due to the necessity for having statements of HISS and CHAMBERS available in report form promptly for the Department of Justice and the Federal Grand Jury, New York City. It is pointed out, however, that all leads of an expedite nature developed during the aforementioned interviews have been set out either telephonically or by teletype to the interested offices in order that these leads could be given expeditious attention.

It is further pointed out that considerable investigation was conducted by several agents of the Baltimore Office in the vicinity of Konig Street and elsewhere in Baltimore, Maryland in an effort to locate and identify FELIX, the majority of which investigation was negative. The activity of the agents conducting said investigation has been reported in memorandum form, which memoranda is a part of instant case file in the Baltimore Office.

The Bureau's attention is further called to the fact that in instant report thumb nail sketches are set forth reflecting the Communist affiliations of the individuals concerned known to this office. In these thumb nail sketches the information set forth is attributed generally to reliable and confidential informants in most instances owing to the nature of instant report, it being pointed out that the Communist affiliations of the individuals named are substantiated in detail by specific informants as reflected in pertinent case files set forth below:

The information pertaining to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, wa, David Carpenter, appears in Baltimore File 100-8895, as reflected in the report of SA CLEMENT WEBSTER WALL, dated 7/6/43 at Houston, Texas, entitled "DAVID V. ZIMMERMAN, alias David Carpenter, INTERNAL SECURITY-C, CUSTODIAL DETENTION."

The information pertaining to FRANCIS VICTOR RENO appears in Baltimore File 100-1010.

CONFIDENTIAL

65-1642
Baltimore

The information pertaining to PHILIP RENO appears in Baltimore file 100-8644 and in Bureau file 101-1634.

The information pertaining to the Communist affiliations of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING appear in Baltimore case file 100-9125 and similar information appears in Bureau File 101-352.

Informant information contained herein relating to Communist activities on the part of SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ is summarized in instant case in the Baltimore Office from a review of various Communist files in this office.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 1850
Atlanta 1, Georgia
December 15, 1948

14428

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Remytels December 14 and 15, 1948 and urtel December 14, 1948.

HORACE ALTON INGRAM of Cartersville, Georgia, was interviewed on the night of December 14, 1948 at the Kimball House Hotel, 33 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia, and gave the information contained in the enclosed exact copy of signed statement. INGRAM voluntarily appeared at the Atlanta Office on the morning of December 15, 1948 and signed the transcribed statement.

Previous to interview on the night of December 14, 1948, INGRAM had been drinking from a pint bottle of wine and admitted that he had been on a "drunk" for a period of over a week. INGRAM denied giving any information concerning the incidents mentioned in the above signed statement to any other living person at any other time, and stated that the only persons he had ever told this story were SA PAUL F. TIERNEY and SA JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR., who were interviewing him. INGRAM advised that he had been arrested several times for intoxication, but for no other crime. INGRAM further advised that he was unable to supply the names of any persons who would be able to corroborate the story contained in instant signed statement.

INGRAM stated that a photograph showing two HISS brothers going up the steps of the courthouse in New York City appeared in an Atlanta newspaper, which was published sometime between December 9 and December 14, 1948. A complete review of all Atlanta newspapers from December 9 through December 13, 1948 was made at the newspaper morgue and no picture showing the two HISS brothers walking up the steps of any building could be located in any of the Atlanta newspapers.

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

74-1333-422
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-2009

INGRAM supplied the following background information:

Born Cartersville, Georgia, July 12, 1909, son of JAMES ANNIS INGRAM and MARY INGRAM; attended grade school up to and including 8th grade in Cartersville, Georgia.

INGRAM stated that he departed from Cartersville, Georgia, when he was about seventeen or eighteen years of age, going to Ohio, and that from the early 1930's until 1942 he had hobbed and "bummed" his way around the Middle West and Eastern Section of the United States, taking odd laboring jobs where he could find them. He advised that in 1942 he was inducted into the U. S. Army, where he served as a private until February 12, 1945, at which time he received an honorable discharge. INGRAM'S Army Serial Number was 35400135 and he registered with Local Board 9, Franklin County, Ohio, giving as his home address as Box 149, Cartersville, Georgia.

INGRAM stated that he was formerly married to LACY HEAD INGRAM Cartersville, Georgia, from whom he was divorced on July 12, 1948. RAM further stated that he could always be reached through his father, S ANNIS INGRAM, Box 149, Cartersville, Georgia, and that he has his n's pension check forwarded to his father. He advised that he has various veterans' hospitals for treatment of ulcers and had received ical discharge from the Army.

The following description of INGRAM was obtained from observation interrogation:

Race	White
Height	5' 8½"
Weight	135 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown, very gray
Marital status	Divorced
Occupation	Laborer, steam shovel operator
Social Security	#283-12-3136
Education	8th grade
Habits	Constant drinker of wine
Relatives	Brother ROBERT B. INGRAM 682 Barnett Street, Atlanta, Ga. Divorced wife LACY HEAD INGRAM RFD, Cartersville, Georgia
ASN	35400135

elective Service Board No. 9, Franklin County, Ohio

Kisseloff-2010

14430

A check was made of the Army records for Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia, Fulton County and Atlanta Police Departments for any information concerning INGRAM, with negative results.

The records of Lawson General Hospital reflect that INGRAM was admitted to the Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia, on January 4, 1947 and remained there until April 17, 1947, where he was treated for ulcers of the stomach.

The records of the Veterans' Administration in Atlanta, Georgia, reflected that INGRAM received a medical discharge on February 12, 1945 at Welch Convalescent Hospital, Daytona Beach, Florida under Section 1, Army Regulations 615-361. Reason for discharge was reflected as "ulcer, peptic, chronic, duodenal, cause undetermined; incapacitated by reason continuance epigastric pains, nausea and vomiting, which condition is not amenable to therapy and prevents performance of further military duty".

INGRAM presented his honorable discharge, which reflected that he was discharged from the Army February 12, 1945 in Florida, having been inducted March 31, 1942 at Columbus, Ohio.

No further investigation is contemplated by the Atlanta Office unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John C. Bills

JOHN C. BILLS
SAC

JTS:hs
Encl. 1

Kisseloff-2011

Tickler

SAC, Baltimore

December 16, 1948

Director, FBI

FRANCIS VICTOR RENO
aka Vincent Reno, Lance Clark
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Department of Army
Aberdeen, Maryland
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

14431

In connection with the investigation presently being conducted by your office regarding the possible association between Francis Victor Reno and Whittaker Chambers, your attention is invited to your letter dated March 20, 1948, advising that Francis Victor Reno, on September 18, 1947, had requested an advance of 30 days sick leave which had been used up. As of the date of your letter, it was reported that Reno was still considered as an employee of the Department of Army at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in a status of leave without pay.

You will recall that by letter dated March 31, 1948, the Bureau instructed your office to make arrangements with the Intelligence Officer at the Aberdeen Proving Ground whereby you would immediately be notified in the event Reno returned to active duty. You were instructed to advise the Bureau promptly in the event Reno did return to active duty in order that the Bureau might take appropriate action with regard to instituting a loyalty investigation concerning him.

The Bureau desires that you immediately determine through the appropriate ls at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, the exact employment status of Francis Reno with the Department of Army. Specifically, it should be determined no is still carried on employment rolls of the Army as an employee in f leave without pay or whether he has been permanently dropped from the olls of the Department of Army. You should, of course, make absolutely Reno, since the date of your letter to the Bureau on March 20, 1948, ned to an active duty status.

he event Reno is still carried on the employment rolls of the hout pay status, you should make the necessary arrangements officials of the Aberdeen Proving Ground whereby the Bureau will notified in the event that Reno, at a future date, returns to an us.

is absolutely imperative that the results of your inquiry in this utlined above, should be furnished to the Bureau no later than 1, 1948.

INDEXED

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 121-1765

124-1335-423
F B I

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
1948 P.M.
INVESTIGATION
OF JUSTICE

Kissel-Off

Kisseloff-2012

December 17, 1948 SPECIAL DELIVERY

74-1333

SAC, Philadelphia

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
Your file #65-4204

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-88811 RU dated December 15, 1948, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K35

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 98

74-1333-424

F B I

3 DEC 28 1948

RCF:bmw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 17 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mendoza
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-2013

December 17, 1948

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-88747 BU dated 12/14/48, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Two photographic copies each of specimens K17 and K33.

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-425

FEB 3 DEC 28 1948

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RCF/mr

Kisseloff-2014

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 17 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-17

December 17, 1948

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-88905 BU dated December 16, 1948, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimen Kc60.

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-426
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

~~REGISTERED MAIL~~

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 17 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2015

RCF/dbb

FD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK — FILE #65-4204 mfg

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	12/17/48	12/8-10,13,14/48.	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Attempts to fix date Woodstock typewriter was purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN partnership unsuccessful, but indications are it was purchased between June 1927 and December 3, 1927. Several specimens possibly prepared on instant Woodstock typewriter obtained and forwarded to Laboratory for comparison with questioned specimens.

deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on afternoon of 2-14-74. RD/gal FOIA S. Burrus 9/9/74

- P -

Reference: Bureau File #74-1333.
Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated December 7, 1948 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Details: AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

ATTEMPTS TO IDENTIFY WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

In attempting to establish as nearly as possible the time at which a new Woodstock typewriter was obtained by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership from THOMAS GRADY, the following persons were contacted:-

HARRY L. MARTIN (former partner of THOMAS FANSLER) DEFERRED RECORDING
KATHERINE LOGERMAN SHOTWELL (former secretary to FANSLER-MARTIN)
ANNE COYLE FOX (former secretary to FANSLER-MARTIN)
RICHARD SAYERS, SR. (Victory Typewriter Company)
JACK CARROW (former manager, Woodstock Typewriter Agency at Philadelphia).

1cc Asst AG Campbell 12-28-48 ELJ:cw

266586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/87 BY SP2 [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. K. Boardman SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-4217

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5) BUREAU
3 NEW YORK
(1--T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to Attorney General)
1 CHICAGO (inf)
1 MILWAUKEE (inf)
1 BALTIMORE (inf)
1 WASHINGTON FIELD (inf)
234 PHILADELPHIA

F B I
DEC 28 1948

INDEXED - 99
RECORDED - 99

COPIES DESTROYED
DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-2016

PH #65-4204

By letter dated December 7, 1948, the Milwaukee Office furnished photostats of four letters, the originals of which had been obtained from the head office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and which originals have been sent to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents.

These photostats, which were dated respectively July 23, 1927, August 4, 1927, November 4, 1927 and June 17, 1929, were exhibited to HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, now deceased. Upon examination of the letter dated November 4, 1927, Mr. MARTIN noted the stenographic initial "L" and stated that this recalled to his mind the fact that at the time he had first formed his partnership with THOMAS FANSLER, FANSLER already had a stenographer by the name of KATHERINE LOGERMAN.

Mr. MARTIN was subsequently able to locate the former Miss LOGERMAN at her place of business, the Anchor Packing Company, 401 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia. She has married and is now known as KATHERINE SHOTWELL. Mr. MARTIN telephonically contacted Mrs. SHOTWELL in the presence of the reporting agent and questioned her concerning the period of her employment with the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, as well as the identity of any typewriter which may have been in the office at the time.

Mrs. SHOTWELL advised MARTIN that she had terminated her employment with the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership in either July or August of 1928 and that to the best of her recollection, the only typewriter in the office during her entire tenure was a Royal. She said that she could not recall a new typewriter having been purchased at any time during her employment by the partnership. She likewise said that she did not know an individual by the name of THOMAS GRADY. Mr. MARTIN did not specifically mention the word "Woodstock" to Mrs. SHOTWELL at this time.

By teletype dated December 9th, the Chicago Office advised that the employment of THOMAS GRADY by the Woodstock Typewriter Company terminated on December 3, 1927.

Based on this information, Mrs. KATHERINE SHOTWELL, nee LOGERMAN, was interviewed by the reporting agent on December 13, 1948. Mrs. SHOTWELL advised that she had been employed by THOMAS FANSLER in 1924, remaining in his employ for approximately four and one-half years. She said that she recalled the formation of a partnership between FANSLER and HARRY MARTIN sometime during 1927. She repeated the information previously furnished to Mr. MARTIN that she believed the typewriter in the office at the time of the formation of the

Kisseloff-2017

partnership to have been a Royal; further, that she knew nothing about THOMAS GRADY or the purchase of any new typewriters.

At this point, it was pointed out to Mrs. SHOTWELL that THOMAS GRADY was a salesman for the Woodstock Typewriter Company and that he ceased employment with that company on December 3, 1927; further, that based on information received from Mr. MARTIN, the partnership had purchased a Woodstock typewriter from GRADY and it would appear necessary that this purchase occurred sometime during the year 1927.

It should be noted that this interview was conducted with Mrs. SHOTWELL prior to publicity appearing in Philadelphia newspapers which identified the typewriter as a Woodstock.

Immediately upon the mention of the word "Woodstock" by the reporting agent, Mrs. SHOTWELL advised that she had been wrong in stating that there was a Royal typewriter in the possession of Mr. FANSLER and his former partner prior to the formation of the partnership of FANSLER-MARTIN and that actually the typewriter in the office had been a Woodstock typewriter and that this typewriter was in the office at the time the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership was formed. She said that as far as she recalled, no new Woodstock was purchased by the partnership for which the old Woodstock typewriter might have been traded in. However, the purchase of a new Woodstock typewriter was entirely possible. She advised that she could not recall this having been done, however.

Mrs. SHOTWELL again reiterated that she did not recall the name THOMAS GRADY. She further advised that she kept no diary and had no papers in her possession which might have been typed by her during her employment by FANSLER-MARTIN.

Subsequently, MARTIN advised that he now recalled that the former ANNE COYLE had been employed by the partnership in the fall of 1928 and that he specifically recalled that this was Miss COYLE's first job inasmuch as she had just graduated from the West Philadelphia Catholic Girls' High School in June of that year. He said that in view of the comments made by Mrs. SHOTWELL, it would, therefore, appear that the new Woodstock typewriter purchased by the partnership from THOMAS GRADY, a salesman for the Woodstock Typewriter Company, would have been purchased subsequent to the employment of Miss COYLE as secretary for the partnership.

MARTIN was subsequently able to locate Mrs. ANNE FOX, nee COYLE, at her residence near Vineland, New Jersey. MARTIN telephonically contacted Mrs. FOX concerning her employment with the partnership and any recollection she might have concerning typewriters which had been in the partnership office during her employment. Mrs. FOX advised MARTIN that she could not recall in

Kisseloff-2018

any manner the make of typewriter which was in the office at the time of her original employment, nor whether or not any new typewriters had been purchased. She stated that she recalled an individual by the name of THOMAS GRADY but that she knew nothing about his whereabouts or of the possible purchase of a Woodstock typewriter from him. She also stated that she had nothing in her possession whatsoever which might have been typed on the office typewriter at the time she was employed by the partnership.

In this regard, MARTIN advised that Mrs. FOX would not have a letter of reference from THOMAS FANSLER or himself written on the Woodstock typewriter inasmuch as when the partnership had dissolved, Mrs. FOX had continued as his personal secretary in his further employment with the General Agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Newark Office was subsequently requested to recontact Mrs. FOX at her residence on Rosemont Avenue, Newfield, New Jersey, Telephone Vineland 9-4818, for any additional information she might be able to recall concerning typewriters in the possession of the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership and THOMAS GRADY.

RICHARD SAYERS, SR., owner of the Victory Typewriter Company, 10th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, advised that approximately two years ago his company had taken over the Philadelphia agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company. He said that at the time this was done, no previous records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company were taken over by his company and that he had absolutely nothing in his possession which would indicate the sale of typewriters by the Philadelphia agency of Woodstock Typewriter Company prior to the time his company affected the above mentioned consolidation.

Mr. SAYERS furnished the name of H. N. WEBSTER as Sales Manager for the Woodstock Typewriter Company and advised that he could be reached at either Woodstock, Illinois or in the Lincoln Tower Building, 75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

The Chicago Office was immediately requested to contact Mr. WEBSTER in an effort to establish the existence of records which might reflect the sale of a Woodstock typewriter to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership.

JACK CARROW, now a salesman for Remington-Rand, 1624 Walnut Street, advised that he recalled THOMAS GRADY and that at the time GRADY was employed by the Philadelphia agency for the Woodstock Typewriter Company, he, CARROW, had been manager of this agency. He was unable to furnish any information

Kisseloff-2019

concerning the sale of a Woodstock typewriter by GRADY to FANSLER-MARTIN and advised that at the time he became associated with Remington-Rand approximately ten years ago, he disposed of any records then in his possession regarding the Woodstock Typewriter Company. He advised that he would, however, make a complete search of any papers in his possession in order to ascertain definitely whether such records were available.

Mr. CARROW subsequently advised the reporting agent that he had conducted such a search and that he had no records whatsoever concerning the Woodstock Typewriter Company. He was likewise unable to furnish any information concerning the present whereabouts of THOMAS GRADY.

ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE CORRESPONDENCE WRITTEN ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

In attempting to locate specimens prepared on the Woodstock typewriter which HARRY MARTIN claims was purchased from THOMAS GRADY, the following were contacted:- HARRY L. MARTIN, FRANK E. BARGER, CLARENCE S. PEDRICK, FRANKLIN H. PRICE (re DAISY FANSLER), the George School (re TIMOTHY HOBSON), Bryn Mawr College (re PRISCILLA HISS), and the William F. Fell Company (re PRISCILLA HISS).

The photostatic copies of the first four letters obtained by the Milwaukee Office from the head office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and designated by the Milwaukee Office in their letter of December 7, 1948 as K-1 through K-4, have been exhibited to HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER. These letters are dated July 23, 1927, August 4, 1927, November 4, 1927 and June 17, 1929.

In the preceding section of this report, Mr. MARTIN has already commented concerning the stenographic initials on the letter dated November 4, 1927.

Upon further examination of these photostats, Mr. MARTIN pointed out that the letter dated August 4, 1927 bore the stenographic initials "AS" and he advised that in this regard, there was never a stenographer employed by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership with these initials. He pointed out further, however, that the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership was a special agency for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and that in addition to this partnership, he, MARTIN, had access to the stenographic employees in the General Agency of this insurance company and that it was occasionally his custom to drop in at the General Agency during the period of his partnership with FANSLER and dictate a letter to one of the stenographic employees there. He pointed out with regard to the letter of August 4, 1927 that this is

undoubtedly what happened and that this letter, therefore, could not have been typed on any typewriter owned by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership.

With regard to the remaining three photostats, however, MARTIN stated that it is entirely possible that these letters were prepared on the Woodstock typewriter purchased from THOMAS GRADY after the inception of the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership and that this would be particularly so concerning the letter dated June 17, 1929.

By report dated December 9, 1948, the FBI Laboratory has advised that none of the four previously mentioned letters were typed on the same machine used to type questioned documents then in the Laboratory's possession.

Mr. MARTIN searched his own personal records for any material which may have been typed on the Woodstock typewriter purchased from THOMAS GRADY and was able to produce the carbon copies of two letters dated January 14, 1929 and February 19, 1930 respectively, which carbon copies were furnished to the Laboratory for comparison purposes. To date, no report has been received from the Laboratory regarding their examination of these documents.

From information contained in the two above mentioned documents, and from further information furnished to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in a personal letter from Mr. MARTIN, the Milwaukee Office was able to obtain eight additional original documents which may have been prepared on the instant Woodstock typewriter. These originals have likewise been furnished to the Laboratory, with photostatic copies being furnished to the Philadelphia Office. No report has been received from the Laboratory concerning these documents as yet.

The eight additional photostatic copies were exhibited to Mr. MARTIN, who upon examination advised that with the exception of a letter dated June 8, 1940 addressed to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and signed PRISCILLA HISS, the remaining documents obviously came from the FANSLER-MARTIN office and that it is his opinion that these documents were written on the new Woodstock typewriter purchased from THOMAS GRADY.

FRANKLIN H. PRICE, Librarian for the Free Library of Philadelphia, 20th Street and Benjamin Franklin Parkway, was interviewed concerning DAISY FANSLER, sister of PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. PRICE advised that DAISY FANSLER had been employed by the Library in its Music Department for a number of years and that she had now retired. He produced the personnel file of Miss FANSLER, which indicated that she was employed by the Library on October 1, 1926 and that she had retired on September 30, 1947.

Kisseloff-2021

PH #65-4204

Mr. PRICE permitted examination of this file, which examination reflected a typewritten letter dated December 6, 1931 addressed "Dear Miss Hollings" and signed "Sincerely yours, DAISY FANSLER." The signature was handwritten and the letter contained an explanation of the necessary absence of Miss FANSLER from her employment due to illness.

In a previous interview, HARRY MARTIN advised that at the time THOMAS FANSLER retired upon termination of the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, in either late 1930 or early 1931, he had taken the Woodstock typewriter with him to his apartment and that his daughter, DAISY FANSLER, resided in the apartment with him. In view of this fact, it is entirely possible that the letter dated December 6th mentioned above was written on the Woodstock typewriter in question.

This original letter was secured from Mr. PRICE and has been forwarded to the Laboratory for comparison with questioned specimens. To date, no report has been received concerning this examination.

Mr. PRICE advised that at the time of her retirement, DAISY FANSLER furnished the residence address of RD #1, Preston, Maryland. However, she subsequently has furnished the address 738 Ocean View, Norfolk 3, Virginia, and that it is to the latter address that pension checks from the Library are now being sent.

As set forth previously, two carbon copies of letters were received from Mr. MARTIN. One of these letters concerned a Mr. FRANK E. BARGER. The other concerned one HERBERT F. GRESSLEY. Mr. MARTIN advised that GRESSLEY is deceased. In the presence of the reporting agent, he telephonically contacted Mr. FRANK BARGER and requested that BARGER review his personal files for any correspondence he might have which had been received from the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership. Mr. BARGER subsequently advised that he had no such correspondence in his possession.

HARRY MARTIN has also advised that during his partnership with FANSLER, he noted that FANSLER was very close to Dr. ROBERT WHYTE, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and that FANSLER was likewise very active in the affairs of the church.

Mr. CLARENCE S. PEDRICK, Clerk of the Sessions, First Presbyterian Church, 516 Witherspoon Building, made an examination of the church records, which failed to reflect any documents in the possession of the church submitted by THOMAS FANSLER. He advised that he had been Clerk of the Sessions during the entire period in which FANSLER was connected with the church and that he

Kisseloff-2022

was in possession of all of the church records. Mr. PEDRICK furnished information that Dr. ROBERT B. WHYTE, DD, previously pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, was now pastor of the Old Stone Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Cleveland Office was requested to contact Dr. WHYTE to determine if he had any correspondence in his possession which may have been received from THOMAS FANSLER inasmuch as HARRY MARTIN had indicated that FANSLER and WHYTE were close friends.

The Cleveland Office has subsequently advised that Dr. WHYTE has no such documents in his possession.

AT BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

At Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, contact with Mmes. ANDERSON, CRENSHAW and HITCHCOCK reflected that there were no records at the college of correspondence received from PRISCILLA HISS, who attended the college as PRISCILLA HARRIET FANSLER from 1920 to 1924. During this contact, the records of the Undergraduate School, the Alumnae Office and the Bureau of Recommendations were examined.

AT NEWTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Inquiry conducted at the George School, Newtown, Pennsylvania, through Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR THOM, III, who is Work Director for the school, reflected that TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS by her first marriage, had attended the George School from September 1940 until graduation in 1944. Mr. THOM examined the records of the school, which examination failed to reflect any correspondence received from the family of TIMOTHY HOBSON at any time.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated December 13th, the New York Office advised that in an interview with Mrs. ALGER HISS, she had stated that she had written a book in collaboration with her sister, ROBERTA FANSLER, and that this book had been published under a grant of the Carnegie Corporation, New York City. It had been ascertained that the book had been printed for the Carnegie Corporation by the William F. Fell Company, Philadelphia.

Kisseloff-2023

Mr. WALTER HUBER, President, William F. Fell Company, 1315 Cherry Street, searched the records of the company for information regarding PRISCILLA HISS or her sister. This search was without success. Mr. HUBER advised that it is not the custom of the company to maintain original manuscripts once the printing of the publications have been completed. He advised that occasionally upon a request, an original manuscript would be returned to the contributor after printing was completed, but that a search of the records of the company failed to reflect any information which would indicate this to be so in the case of PRISCILLA HISS.

Mr. ANTHONY WHITTAKER, 2107 Fidelity Philadelphia Building, advised that he had been the attorney who handled the estate of THOMAS FANSLER upon his death in 1940. He had been called in to handle the estate by ALGER HISS, who was a former schoolmate of his at Harvard University. Mr. WHITTAKER stated that he had no correspondence of any nature emanating from the HISS or FANSLER families inasmuch as he had had no legal contact with the families prior to 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARRY L. MARTIN advised that on December 8, 1948, HORACE SCHMAHL had come to his office by appointment and had interviewed him in the presence of his attorney, SYDNEY ORLOFSKY, at considerable length concerning the possible whereabouts of documents written on the Woodstock typewriter in question. MARTIN advised that he had furnished information in response to direct questions that FANSLER had written a will in 1940, that SCHMAHL had inquired as to the existence of documents at the head office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, that he had inquired concerning income tax returns, and that he, MARTIN, had furnished information to SCHMAHL concerning FANSLER's church affiliations, etc.

SYDNEY ORLOFSKY, attorney for Mr. MARTIN, advised that he had personally taken SCHMAHL to City Hall at Philadelphia, where the previously mentioned will of THOMAS FANSLER was examined. At that time SCHMAHL indicated to ORLOFSKY that he did not believe this will was written on the Woodstock typewriter and SCHMAHL made no attempt to obtain the original will or have a copy made. According to ORLOFSKY, SCHMAHL did not even make a notation as to the identifying data concerning the will.

On the afternoon of December 8th, SCHMAHL appeared at the Philadelphia Office and furnished to Special Agent GEORGE B. KENNEDY substantially the same information as was reported by HARRY MARTIN concerning his interview with SCHMAHL.

Kisseloff-2024

In addition, SCHMAHL stated that he was a licensed detective in the state of New York, possessing Badge #267, and that he maintains an office at 19 Rector Street, New York City, Telephone Whitehall 3-0666. He advised that he had been engaged by a law firm in New York City which is representing ALGER HISS in a suit against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that in the course of his investigation he had discovered information concerning sixty-seven highly secret United States State Department documents which HISS is accused of turning over to members of the Soviet Government.

Both HARRY MARTIN and his attorney, SYDNEY ORLOFSKY, have advised that HORACE SCHMAHL gave them the impression that there is considerable doubt in his mind as to the innocence of ALGER HISS. Each of these men advised that while SCHMAHL did not make such a statement in actual words, he gave them the definite impression that this was his opinion and that he did make the statement that if his investigation reflected one more point on which HISS was proven wrong, that his office would drop the investigation. He stated to both ORLOFSKY and MARTIN that HISS had made some misstatements concerning the Woodstock typewriter and "two or three other things." He did not elaborate on the nature of the "other things."

HARRY MARTIN has advised that THOMAS GRADY, from whom the new Woodstock typewriter in question was purchased, had subsequently proven of unreliable character and that the possibility existed that GRADY had obtained the instant Woodstock typewriter in an illegal manner and sold it to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership subsequent to the termination of his employment with the Woodstock Typewriter Company. This, of course, could invalidate the theory that the Woodstock typewriter had been purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN prior to December 3, 1927, the date of GRADY's resignation from the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

By teletype dated December 13, 1948, the Milwaukee Office advised that in a re-interview with THOMAS GRADY, he recalls having sold a typewriter to HARRY MARTIN and that the only way he could fix the date of the sale is that he likewise recalls a lady by the name of COYLE working for MARTIN as his stenographer and further that the time of the sale was not long after MARTIN resigned as cashier for C. B. and H. M. TAYLOR, then General Agents for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Philadelphia.

It should be pointed out with regard to the above statements by GRADY that he could not have known the former ANNE COYLE at the time he sold the Woodstock typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN since he resigned from the Woodstock Typewriter Company on December 3, 1927, whereas the former ANNE COYLE did

Kisseloff-2025

PH #65-4204

not commence employment with FANSLER-MARTIN until the fall of 1928. However, ANNE COYLE was still employed by HARRY MARTIN in 1930 at the time MARTIN sold GRADY an insurance policy and also during the early 1930's at the time when GRADY himself was employed by the General Agency for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Philadelphia.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-2026

PH #65-4204

LEADS

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will report the results of the Laboratory examinations concerning typewriting specimens submitted by this office.

Kisseloff-2027

D-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK FILE #65-4204 mfg

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	12/17/48	12/8-10,13,14/48.	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Attempts to fix date Woodstock typewriter was purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN partnership unsuccessful, but indications are it was purchased between June 1927 and December 3, 1927. Several specimens possibly prepared on instant Woodstock typewriter obtained and forwarded to Laboratory for comparison with questioned specimens.

- P -

Reference: Bureau File #74-1333.
Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated December 7, 1948 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Details: AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

ATTEMPTS TO IDENTIFY WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

In attempting to establish as nearly as possible the time at which a new Woodstock typewriter was obtained by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership from THOMAS GRADY, the following persons were contacted:-

HARRY L. MARTIN (former partner of THOMAS FANSLER)
KATHERINE LOGERMAN SHOTWELL (former secretary to FANSLER-MARTIN)
ANNE COYLE FOX (former secretary to FANSLER-MARTIN)
RICHARD SAYERS, SR. (Victory Typewriter Company)
JACK CARROW (former manager, Woodstock Typewriter Agency at Philadelphia).

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5) BUREAU
3 NEW YORK
(1-T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to Attorney General)
1 CHICAGO (inf)
1 MILWAUKEE (inf)
1 BALTIMORE (inf)
1 WASHINGTON FIELD (inf)
2 PHILADELPHIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/87 BY sp7macdd

Kisseloff-2028

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

December 17, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 17, 1948.

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-24
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-428
LAB. NO. D-00976 DU

RECORDED 99

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated December 17, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent New Haven
by Letter 10-16-74 RHB/kac

K61 Typewritten letter dated October 13, 1947, on letterhead stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, to the Washington Gas Light Company - Commercial Department, Attention of Mrs. F. E. Smith, Washington, D. C., signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the typewriter which was used to type K61 was not the machine used to type Q6 through Q69.

K61 will be returned to the Washington Field Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
RCF:JL
DEC 17 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI
DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-2029

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab DATE: December 17, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

D-88976 BU.

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is being transmitted herewith, a typewritten letter dated October 13, 1947, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, signed by ALGER HISS. This letter was obtained from Mr. W. EDWARD GALLAGHER of the Washington Gas Light Company, 11th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. GALLAGHER is connected with the Legal Department of this company.

It is requested that the typing on this letter be compared with the typing on the material furnished by CHAMBERS to the United States District Court in Baltimore, Maryland.

K60.

Following the examination, the letter should be returned to the Washington Field Office for appropriate disposition.

Suit # 74-1333.

JJW:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

RECORDED - 99

174-1333-428
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12/17/48 jl

Kisseloff-2030

File

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	12-17-48	12-16-48	GUY H. INMA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CAS
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	PERJURY ESPIONA

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PELLEIVA KANGAS, fellow employee of GEORGE L. PIGMAN at CAA, Indianapolis, has known both GEORGE and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN since latter part of 1935 while all three employed at Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. KANGAS and GEORGE PIGMAN worked in concrete section, Bureau of Standards from latter part of 1935 until 1940 when GEORGE PIGMAN resigned. KANGAS much better acquainted with GEORGE PIGMAN than WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. He denies any knowledge whatsoever of any acquaintanceship or association between WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or associates, and the PIGMANS. Identity of other personnel at Bureau of Standards during pertinent period set out.

- RUC -

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field dated 12-3-48.

DETAILS: PELLEIVA KANGAS, 8009 Rockville Road or Rural Route #1, Bridgeport, Indiana, upon interview by the writer and Special Agent ROBERT P. LEWIS, furnished the following information:

KANGAS started to work at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. in September of 1935 and shortly thereafter became acquainted with GEORGE L. PIGMAN. KANGAS and GEORGE PIGMAN at this time were both employed in the concrete section at the Bureau of Standards.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

744 1333 429

F B

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2 - Washington Field
3 - Indianapolis (1 to Indpls 121-281)

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Kisseloff-2031

RECORDED - 93

INDEXED

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 17—2034

Indpls
65-2027

During the majority of the year 1936 KANGAS was working as a field representative, therefore did not spend too much time in Washington and did not become too well acquainted with GEORGE PIGMAN during this first year.

KANGAS first became acquainted with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN possibly during 1937 at which time WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was employed in the chemical section at the Bureau of Standards. Both KANGAS and GEORGE PIGMAN, during the time they were at the Bureau of Standards, worked under JOHN TUCKER, who according to KANGAS is still with the Bureau of Standards as a section chief. It was the belief of KANGAS that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was also working in TUCKER's section for some time during the late 1930's. KANGAS claimed that his acquaintanceship with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was very limited and he could furnish no information regarding his activities or associates.

According to KANGAS, the following persons, whom he believed still were employed at the Bureau of Standards, should be well acquainted with GEORGE PIGMAN and familiar with his activities during pertinent period:

LOUIS C. OSCAR
JOHN BLAINE
RAY CLEVENGER

KANGAS's main association with GEORGE PIGMAN was in connection with their work and their social activities generally were through their wives inasmuch as both had children of approximately the same age, and during the latter part of their time in Washington, D. C, both lived in the same locality.

KANGAS explained that GEORGE PIGMAN was exceedingly difficult to know, in that he kept things to himself and was very secretive and noncommunicative. Despite their close association at work, GEORGE PIGMAN volunteered no information regarding his personal affairs or outside activities, and KANGAS claimed he was not familiar with them.

Regarding their social activities, KANGAS explained that he and his wife had attended a few small parties of government workers with GEORGE PIGMAN and his wife, but that he had never really had extensive social connections with GEORGE PIGMAN.

KANGAS denied any knowledge of the association of either GEORGE PIGMAN or WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ELEANOR NELSON, DAVID CARPENTER or Colonel BYKOV. KANGAS claimed that the work GEORGE PIGMAN was doing at the Bureau of Standards was common, ordinary concrete work and there

Kisseloff-2032

was nothing secretive about it. KANGAS was familiar with the facts regarding instant case as published in newspapers and magazines. He claimed that the mention to him of the name of GEORGE PIGMAN in connection with this case struck him like "a bolt out of the blue".

KANGAS never observed any actions on the part of GEORGE PIGMAN indicating he was furnishing information regarding the work at the Bureau of Standards to any outside sources. He likewise had never observed GEORGE PIGMAN carrying home any papers or documents from the Bureau of Standards.

KANGAS advised that since he, KANGAS, had been with CAA and has continued his association with PIGMAN, he has no knowledge whatsoever regarding any organizational activities on the part of PIGMAN, with the exception of the fact that he and PIGMAN, out of curiosity, attended a HENRY WALLACE meeting in Indianapolis during April of 1948. KANGAS claimed that this was the only association outside of work he had had with PIGMAN, except the association between the families as family groups.

KANGAS advised that he was the only person at the CAA in Indianapolis who was acquainted with PIGMAN during the time both were employed at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C.

Mr. C. A. MORSE, manager, CAA, Indianapolis, advised that insofar as he knew there were no other CAA employees in Indianapolis who were acquainted with GEORGE PIGMAN during the time PIGMAN was employed at the Bureau of Standards.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-2033

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

No leads are being set forth for the Washington Field Office to interview other employees of the Bureau of Standards as it appears from reference letter that Washington Field would obtain the names and addresses of the employees of the Bureau of Standards who had been acquainted or associated with GEORGE LEROY PIGMAN and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.

Kisseloff-2034

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	12-17-40	12-16-40	GUY H. IRMAN GHI/kmr

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PELLEIVA KANDAS, fellow employee of GEORGE L. PIRMAN at CAA, Indianapolis, has known both GEORGE and WILLIAM HAND PIRMAN since latter part of 1935 while all three employed at Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. KANDAS and GEORGE PIRMAN worked in concrete section, Bureau of Standards from latter part of 1935 until 1940 when GEORGE PIRMAN resigned. KANDAS much better acquainted with GEORGE PIRMAN than WILLIAM HAND PIRMAN. He denies any knowledge whatsoever of any acquaintanceship or association between WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or associates, and the PIRMANS. Identity of other personnel at Bureau of Standards during pertinent period set out.

- NSC -

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Washington Field dated 12-3-40.

DETAILS: PELLEIVA KANDAS, 6000 Rockville Road or Rural Route #1, Bridgeport, Indiana, upon interview by the writer and Special Agent ROBERT P. LEWIS, furnished the following information:

KANDAS started to work at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. in September of 1935 and shortly thereafter became acquainted with GEORGE L. PIRMAN. KANDAS and GEORGE PIRMAN at this time were both employed in the concrete section at the Bureau of Standards.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - Washington Field
3 - Indianapolis (1 to Indpls 121-201)

(ALSD)

Kisseloff-2035

December 17, 1948

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-88678 BU dated 12/13/48, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Four photographic copies of specimen K32.

RECORDED 99 74-1333-430
FBI
3 DEC 28 1948

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RCF/mr

Kisseloff-2036

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 17 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 13 1948

TELETYPE

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

VWASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 2 NYC 2 FROM BOSON 18 5-00-P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITAKKER CHAMBERS, WAS, --- ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, REBULET DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST REQUESTING CHECK BE MADE TO DETERMINE PERSONNEL AND NAMES OF PERSONS DEPARTMENTALWISE WHO WERE ASSOCIATED WITH HISS, CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH ETC, AT THEIR PAST PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT. HARRY C. HAWKINS FORMER CHIEF OF TRADE AGREEMENT DIVISION, STATE DEPT., PRESENTLY PROFESSOR AT FLETCHER SCHOOL, TUFTS COLLEGE, MEDFORD, MASS. INTERVIEWED INSTANT DATE. HAWKINS ADVISES HE KNEW HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH FOR ABOUT THREE OR FOUR YEARS ONLY AS A FELLOW EMPLOYEE OF STATE DEPT. HE ADVISES HE HAD NO REASON TO QUESTION WADLEIGHS RELIABILITY AND STATES WADLEIGH AS AN EMPLOYEE OF TRADE AGREEMENTS DIVISION HAD REASON TO HANDLE OFFICAIAL DOCUMENTS BUT HAWKINS NEVER HAD ANY COMPLAINTS OR INFORMATION ABOUT IMPROPER HANDLING OF THESE DOCUMENTS. NO KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITYBY WADLEIGH. HAWKINS ASSUMES WADLEIGH KNEW ALGER HISS AS BOTH WERE EMPLOYEES OF STATE DEPT. BUT HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR ASSOCIATION. HAWKINS REGARDS ALGER HISS AS A COMPETANT PERSON WHOSE MOTIVES HE NEVER QUESTIONED. HE ADVISES HE DOES NOT KNOW CHAMBERS AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS AND WADLEIGH. HAWKINS SUGGEST FOLLOWING PERSON ACQUAINTED WITH WADLEIGH DURING PERIOD OF MUTUAL EMPLOY-

INDEXED
RECORDED 96
74-1333-431
3 DEC 28 1948

END PAGE ONE

5 JAN 5 1949

MENT AT TRADE AGREEMENTS DIVISION, WILLIAM A FOWLER, FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, UN DELEGATION, NYC., JACK ~~RODD~~ ROSS, ASST. TO WARREN AUSTIN, UN DELEGATION, NYC., HARRY L. DEIMEL PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AT STATE DEPT., WASHINGTON D.C. CHARLES DARLINGTON ADDRESS UNKNOWN. R U C

SOUCY

END

CORRECTION PAGE TWO LINE TWO WORD SIX SHD BE ROSS

ACK

BS R2 NY

WA BS R 2 WA

Kisseloff-2038

TWO COPIES WFO

2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 18, 1948

FROM : L. G. Davis

SUBJECT: JAY DAVIS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Your attention is called to the attached teletype from Detroit in above case dated December 18, 1948, which sets forth results of Detroit's interview today with Larry ~~S. Da~~vidow.

In accordance with your instructions, the writer telephonically contacted Special Employee Edward J. Carrey of the Detroit Office at 11:05 P.M. and requested him to determine if Davidow has ever furnished the information accredited to him in this matter to the Detroit Office. SAC Connors returned the call at 11:35 P.M.

Mr. O'Connor advised that Davidow has not furnished this information to the Detroit Office in the past. He said that although they have not checked all references on Davidow, they have checked all references on Hiss and none reflect information received from Davidow.

Mr. O'Connor further stated that he personally has talked to Davidow 6 or 8 times during the past 6 months and Davidow has not mentioned such a matter. He said that just a short time previous to the radio publicity in the matter he had occasion to talk with Davidow when Davidow arranged for a visit with a troop of Boy Scouts to the office and Davidow made no mention of the matter.

In view of this, the references on Davidow at the Bureau were not checked by the writer. However, the files are retained in your Office together with the search slip should you desire that this be done.

ENCL

LGD:jam

RECORDED - 99

INDEXED - 99

174-1333-432
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-2039

50 JAN 4 1949

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 18 1948
TELETYPE

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

FBI DETROIT 12-18-48 PM EST EJC

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ISR, ESPIONAGE R.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO DETROIT AND NEW YORK TELETYPE ~~BOTH~~ DATED DECEMBER EIGHTEEN. LARRY S. DAVIDOW ADVISES HE MET DULLES IN FORTY-THREE WHICH FACT HE LATER MENTIONED TO BEN MANDEL, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES. IN NOVEMBER FORTY SIX, MANDEL WROTE HIM THAT ALGER HISS WAS BEING CONSIDERED BY DULLES FOR THE POSITION OF PRESIDENT FOR THE CARNEIGIE FOUNDATION AND THAT HE KNEW PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON WHO COULD ESTABLISH HISS AS A COMMUNIST. MANDEL NEVER REVEALED THE IDENTITY OF THESE PEOPLE. DAVIDOW IN DECEMBER, FORTY SIX WROTE DULLES THAT HISS COULD BE ESTABLISHED AS A COMMUNIST ON THIS. DULLES REPLIED IN SAME MONTH THAT HE KNEW HISS PERSONALLY AND COULD VOUCH FOR HIS PATRIOTISM. DAVIDOW HAS NO FURTHER INFORMATION. STATED HE HAD FURNISHED DULLES CORRESPONDENCE TO FULTON LEWIS, JR., WHO USED IT IN BROADCAST LAST WEEK. DAVIDOW FEELS THAT ISAAC DON LEVINE, EDITOR OF QUOTE PLAIN TALK UNQUOTE, NYC AND BEN STOLBERG, AUTHOR, NYC, MIGHT KNOW PEOPLE WHO CAN ESTABLISH HISS S COMMUNIST CONNECTION. STATED THAT CRDE ONE EIGHT NINE KNOWS OTHER PEOPLE WHO WROTE DULLES ABOUT HISS. DE ONE EIGHT NINE ~~WILL NOT~~ WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED BY DETROIT UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU.

Kisseloff-2040

See memo Fletcher to Ladd 12-20-48

OCONNOR

ENCLOSURE

ACK AND HOLD PLSE

9-37PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

NYC OK JEMCS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 19, 1948

FROM : L. G. Davis

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 4:35 P.M., today, Special Agent Charles Monticone of the New York Office called with reference to your previous conversation with ASAC Belmont today, at which time you requested New York to interview Isaac Don Levine and Ben Stolberg, previously referred to by Larry Davidow of Detroit, as persons who might know people who can establish Hiss' Communist connection.

Monticone advised the purpose of his call was to inform you that New York has located the address of Stolberg, which is the Chelsea Hotel at 222 West 23rd Street. They have been unable as yet to establish contact with Stolberg. They will keep trying this evening and attempt to interview him as soon as possible.

Monticone advised they have been unable to locate the residence of Isaac Don Levine but are continuing work on this and will interview him as soon as possible. They have deemed it inadvisable to go to outside sources in making inquiry as to his address.

LGD:Jam

memo to A G
12-20-48

INDEXED - 49
RECORDED - 99

74-1333-433
F B
3 DEC 28 1948

38

51 JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-2041

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

DEC 19 1948

TELETYPE

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

NA

FBI DETROIT 12-19-48 8-38 PM EST EJC

DIRECTOR FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ISR. ESPIONAGE R. CRDE ONE EIGHT NINE NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW TODAY BUT WILL BE INTERVIEWED TOMORROW MORNING AND BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED.

O CONNOR

END

PLSE ACK

8-43PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

RECORDED - 99

174-1333-434
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

53 JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-2042

DIRECTOR, FBI

December 20, 1948

SAC BALTIMORE

FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, aka
Vincent Reno, Lance Clark
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Department of Army
Aberdeen, Maryland
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Rebulet December 16, 1948. RENO's name is carried in the files at Aberdeen Proving Ground as FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and an additional aka is listed as "VES" RENO.

It has been ascertained through appropriate officials at Aberdeen Proving Ground that RENO is still carried on the Army employment rolls as an employee on extended sick leave without pay. RENO has not returned to active duty status at Aberdeen since Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 20, 1948. Nothing is known at present as to when, if ever, RENO may return to active duty. Appropriate arrangements have been made at Aberdeen whereby this office will be advised immediately if RENO returns to active duty or if action of any type is taken with regard to RENO's status as a Government employee.

By letter dated December 10, 1948, Colonel FREDERICK R. PITTS, GSC, Director, ZI Intelligence Division, Second Army Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, requested this office to advise his office promptly of any current information regarding RENO that would bear on him as a security risk, or would warrant denying him readmission to Aberdeen Proving Ground. With Bureau approval, this office by letter dated December 16, 1948 furnished Colonel PITTS with a summary of information developed to date regarding RENO in investigation of the CHAMBERS' case. Colonel PITTS has advised verbally that he would supply this information to the Commanding General at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Further, Colonel PITTS stated that, from his past experience with this CO, he believed RENO would probably at least be suspended and denied admission to Aberdeen Proving Ground pending full investigation when final determination could be made of RENO's status as a Government employee. It should be noted that RENO's file at Aberdeen Proving Ground has been forwarded for consideration to Department of the Army Headquarters in the Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 121-17157

124-1333-435

73 DEC 29 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: FRANCIS VICTOR RENO, aka
Vincent Reno, Lance Clark
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Department of Army
Aberdeen, Maryland
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
December 20, 1948

It appears doubtful that RENO will ever return to active duty status at Aberdeen, but the Bureau will be kept advised of his status as requested in reference letter.

FGJ:mlf
100-1010

Kisseloff-2044

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

D-89001 BU

December 17, 1948

Director, FBI

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith to the Bureau as enclosures four typewritten specimens which were obtained from DONALD J. CURLEY, 172 Earl Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, on 12-16-48.

K64 no-ident Inest Typing

Mr. CURLEY had previously advised this office that he was in possession of an old Woodstock typewriter and that he had secured this typewriter from the Red Cross Fund Raising Group in New York City. It appears that this typewriter first was observed at the Red Cross Fund Raising Group in New York City in 1945 and that the Red Cross attempted to trace the origin of this typewriter without success.

It is suggested that the specimens appearing on these four pages be compared with the questioned specimens that are in possession of the Bureau which were turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In the event the specimens enclosed herewith are found to be not identical with the specimens on file at the Bureau, it will not be necessary to return the four pages to the New York Office. They may be destroyed at the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

74-1333

DES:RAA
65-14920

Enc. 4

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAT
NYK LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12/20/48 jl

66-CHECKED

74-1333-436
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

53 JAN 3 1949 308

Lab. report 12/20/48 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-2045

REPORT of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

December 20, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 19, 1948.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 65-14920
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-437
LAB. NO. D-C9001 and C9002-DU

RECORDED - 93

Deleted Copy Sent Alan Weinstein
by Letter 10/11/74 THB/bcs

New York
Examination requested by:

2 Letters dated December 17, 1948
Reference:

Document
Examination requested:

Specimens
#D-C9002

K62 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 5, 1947, to Mr. ALBERT E. BUCK, Sailors Snug Harbor, 262 Greene Street, New York, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K63 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 2, 1947, to Sailors' Snug Harbor, 262 Greene Street, New York, New York, Attention: Mr. Buck, signed ALGER HISS.

#D-C9001

K64 Four pages of typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock Typewriter, number 243, owned by DONALD J. CURLEY, 172 Earl Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewritings appearing on the evidence listed above as specimens K62 through K64 were not typed by the machines which were used to type Q5 through Q69 and Qc74 through Qc131.

Specimens K62 and K63 will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made. Specimen K64 is retained in the Bureau's Files.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Tase
Mr. Candy

MAILED
DEC 20 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field
RCF:JL

Kisseloff-2046

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

D-89002 Bu

December 17, 1948

Director, FBI

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are two letters signed by ALGER HISS, one dated September 2, 1947, and the other September 5, 1947. These two letters are on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

It is requested that the typewritten material appearing on these letters be compared with the questioned documents in possession of the Bureau that were turned over by JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and which he alleged were given to him by ALGER HISS. It is further requested that after a comparison has been made of these specimens that they be returned to the New York Office as it is necessary to return these original letters to Sailors Snug Harbor, 262 Greene Street, New York, N. Y., from whom they were obtained. This organization are the agents for the building at 22 East Eighth Street, where ALGER HISS has resided since September 1, 1947.

KGV
KGB

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

DEFERRED RECORDING

DES:RAA
65-14920

Enc. 2

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 12/20/48 jl

RECORDED - 99

124-1333-437
FBI
3 DEC 28 1948

Lab. report 12/20/48 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-2047

The Attorney General

December 20, 1948

Director, FBI

The Bureau has been informed by reliable sources that efforts have been made to bring about an understanding between the Department and the House Un-American Activities Committee, and that it has been suggested that one of the changes that would occur would center around an exchange of information between the Committee and the FBI.

While, of course, I have always been an advocate of cooperation where cooperation is possible, nevertheless, I do hope that in any discussions or commitments that are made the Department will bear in mind the problems which would arise in the event the files of the Bureau were opened to a Congressional committee, as this would create a precedent and if the contents of the files were made available to one committee it would be necessary in the interest of consistency that they then be made available to other committees. Likewise, as you very well know, one of the basic problems that would always be present in an exchange of information with the Committee would be the security of that information. The Committee in the past has not been too scrupulous in the selection of its staff members with the consequent result that there have been premature leaks of information which if emanating from the Department or the Bureau would embarrass both the Department and the FBI.

There are other basic factors that should be kept in mind also. Thus, if information is furnished in one case which would not hamper any possible investigation or prosecution, when a request was received for information in another case, the divulgence of which would seriously infringe upon the successful investigation and prosecution, it would be most difficult to draw the line of demarcation as to when files could be made available and when they could not.

While I heartily concur in full and complete cooperation in all matters of mutual interest, I did want to point out the undesirability of making commitments without full knowledge of all the consequences.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Jones
Mr. Leo
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-2048

ENCLOSURE

74-1329-438

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

(Copy of proposed memorandum for the Attorney General attached for approval.)

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS

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

In line with Mr. Ladd's request, I called Mr. Stripling of the House Un-American Activities Committee on Saturday afternoon, December 18. I told him in connection with the microfilm which the Committee had in its possession the question had arisen as to the time the film was made, and the only way that this could be definitely settled would be to take the film to the Dupont and Eastman Companies, where the film could be looked at by laboratory experts and the company records checked. In this way we could then secure a competent expert witness who could testify that he had examined the film and testify as to the year in which the film was made. Stripling stated this certainly was reasonable, that he did not see any objection to making the film available but that the Committee had voted that anything further in connection with the film had to be determined by a presentation of the matter to the Committee, for which reason he suggested I talk to Congressman Mundt. Stripling told me that they were presently preparing to wind up and submit their report.

With reference to the microfilm, he stated that it was very lucky that they got it, that they had seen an item in Jerry Kluttz's column to the effect that new evidence would be submitted to the New York grand jury, they had heard about the documents presented by Chambers, and on the chance that Chambers might have something else they issued the subpoena. Stripling stated that he has never been satisfied Chambers was telling the full story, and when they were in New York recently he jumped on Chambers for holding out. He also told Chambers that he had been told Chambers had dropped a bombshell, to which Chambers agreed. He stated that it would be a very good idea for us to continue to work on Chambers for everything he has, that Chambers is a peculiar individual--he sits and lights his pipe, he is cold and calculating, and he knows exactly what he will do three weeks hence.

Stripling stated that when the local representative of the Eastman Kodak Company examined the film and they got the report that some of it was made in 1947, Nixon jumped Chambers on this. Chambers simply replied, "Impossible." Later Eastman changed their story and said the factory was mistaken, that it had been made in 1937.

174-1333-438

F B I

DEC 28 1948

I asked Stripling what the mystery witness was that Congressman McDowell was talking about. He stated McDowell had gone to New York for the purpose of interviewing Hewitt and Vergen, that the word got out he guessed as a result of Ben Mandel reserving a room in the Federal building, and it was necessary for McDowell to hold the interviews in his hotel room. He stated that George

cc: Mr. Ladd

LBN:hmc

COPIES DESTROYED

20 5 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-2049

Hewitt stated that he had sat in a Communist meeting with Alger Hiss and this would be the substance of his testimony.

At Stripling's suggestion, I finally was able to locate Congressman Mundt at 5:40 p.m., December 18. I explained the reasons why we wanted the film examined. He stated he thought this was a good idea and probably the best way to handle it would be for a Committee representative to accompany our Agent to Wilmington, Rochester, and wherever else we desired to go. He then stated in view of the unwarranted Department action of serving the subpoena on Nixon the Committee had voted hereafter that the Committee would be required to pass upon any requests that were received for the film, that he would take the matter up at a Committee meeting on Monday morning and I should call him at noon. I did call at noon and he had not returned to his office. His secretary stated that he would probably not be back until around 2 o'clock.

Mundt then volunteered the information that he had had a rather interesting conference with Messrs. Campbell and Fay Saturday afternoon, that he had told them he was confident that Congress would vote to continue the Committee, that he suggested the Committee and the Department of Justice get together and have a good, old-fashioned hatchet-burying ceremony. Campbell replied that he had been thinking about it and would take the initiative to work out an area of cooperation. Mundt told Campbell that he was convinced the FBI had been handicapped, that the FBI was perfectly competent, that it could do an even better job if it had proper support and backing, and that he, Mundt, regretted that the controversies had arisen which had in the past, but that he thought they were of the Department's making and referred specifically to newspaper publicity put out by a spokesman in New York referring to the microfilm being ruined. At this point, Mr. Campbell suggested that one thing that could be done would be to hold a monthly conference participated in by the chief investigator for the Committee, the Committee chairman, Mr. Campbell and the FBI to discuss what the two organizations were doing and in order to avoid any conflicts. Campbell stated that he appreciates the difficulties that have existed in the past and Fay observed that cooperation was long overdue and something should be done.

Congressman Mundt told me that the FBI has been in the middle on this situation, that he has done what he could to keep the records straight. I told him we appreciated his interest.
Mundt later says OK.

In line with the Director's conversation this morning, a memorandum to the Attorney General is attached. In this connection, I found the attached item in the Washington Post today, which I had not previously seen.

Attachment

Kisseloff-2050

Spy Danger Still Exists in Government, Mundt Says

Many 'Confusions' In Foreign Policy Laid to Actions of Red Sympathizers

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

Contradictions and "confusions" in United States foreign policy were attributed yesterday to Soviet sympathizers in the State Department by Representative Mundt (R., S. Dak.).

The acting chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities added that the State Department had made "great strides" since 1946 in weeding out "disloyal and questionable characters." He said 151 employes had been dismissed for security reasons by the Department since January 1, 1947, of whom 17 were fired in the past five months. But, he warned, "the Communist espionage hazard is still very much present in our Government offices today."

Probe May Continue Months

"Many of the confusions and the contradictions in our recent foreign policy fiascos and the resulting chaotic conditions now existing in Asia and Europe," Mundt said in a statement, "are directly attributable to the Soviet-supporting recommendations, proposals and treachery of State Department personalities. . . . Their connection with Communism has been so close as to handicap the great majority of our State Department employes whose loyalty is unquestioned."

Mundt said the Congressional investigation into Soviet espionage here might continue for "many months" and added that at least eight more witnesses would be called by his committee before the end of the year. Among these he named Franklin Victor Reno and Hedda Gompers, whom he did not identify.

He did say, however, that Reno "might be able to shed some light on the Aberdeen Proving Ground situation" and Hedda Gompers "can throw a lot of light on Communist activities here in Washington about 10 years ago." Committee members have charged recently that vital military secrets, including possibly that of the Norden bombsight, had leaked to Russia from the great ordnance testing base north of Baltimore about 1938.

Other Probable Witnesses

Other witnesses the committee hopes to hear this week include George Hewitt of New York, Negro ex-Communist, and former Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre in whose office Alger Hiss was employed in 1937 and 1938. Hiss, accused by former Red agent Whittaker Chambers as one source of documents from State Department files, is under indictment by a New York grand jury for perjury. He has consistently denied Chambers' charges.

In addition, Mundt said the committee hopes to call Hiss' wife, his brother Donald, Henry Julian Wadleigh, and William Ward Pigman, also named by Chambers. The confessed former Red agent and Miss Elizabeth Bentley, another self-designated Communist courier, also are expected to be called.

While the Chamber-Hiss phase of its investigations has about been completed, Mundt said, the committee will continue in this and the Eighty-first Congress exposing "other offenders in addition to those who have already confessed or who have already been indicted." He added that two committee investigators were at work on this angle but "it may require many months before all those guilty of disloyal acts in Government are brought to light, indicted and punished."

Loyalty Dismissals Discussed

Of the 151 cases of dismissal from the State Department for security reasons, Mundt said, 91 might be classed as "of acute significance" and 60 as "secondary risks or bad general security cases."

"In virtually all the cases of acute and immediate significance," he continued, "it was relationships or sympathies with Communist groups in this country that brought about the termination of employment."

No "Communist or Communist-controlled individual," Mundt declared could be "completely loyal to this Republic." Federal employment of such persons, he added, "is a definite espionage hazard."

Mundt hastened to explain that he was not holding up the State Department as a "horrible exhibit." Aside from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the military establishment, he said, it was "doing the best job among the executive departments in vigorously pressing investigations of its personnel."

Hopes for Cooperation

As a sequel to his committee's long and bitter row with the Justice Department, Mundt said he had completed a "long and friendly" weekend conference with Assistant Attorney General Alex Campbell and Morris Fay, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia. He said "some misunderstandings were eliminated and I hope and believe some new degrees of cooperation will eventuate."

He indicated the committee would defer to the Justice Department's views if it asked him not to call any of the witnesses scheduled for this week. He said the department would let him know today if committee questioning of any of the witnesses would interfere with its plans for presentation of cases before the special New York grand jury.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
December 20, 1948

Kisseloff-2051

ENCLOSURE
74-1333-438

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 20, 1948

To: SAC, Washington

K
O

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 20, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JULIAN DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, etal
Espionage - E, Perjury

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-439
LAB. NO. D-[illegible] RU

RECORDED 95

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 12-17-48

Examination requested: Documents

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/Pass

Specimens:

K65 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment for International Peace stationery, dated November 19, 1947, to Mrs. DOROTHY WOOD, signed in ink ALGER.

K66 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment for International Peace stationery, dated September 29, 1947, to Mrs. DOROTHY G. WOOD, signed in ink ALGER.

K67 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment for International Peace stationery, dated October 4, 1947, to Mrs. DOROTHY G. WOOD, signed in ink ALGER.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting on specimens K65 through K67 was not done on machines which were used to type the questioned evidence in this case Q3 through Q9 and Q[illegible] through Q[illegible].

K65 through K67 will be returned to the Washington Field office as soon as photographic work has been completed.

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

2 - New York - SPECIAL AGENT
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCE:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
DEC 20 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2052

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-89006 BU

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 17, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa., ETAL
ESPIONAGE - R, PERJURY

K65
K66
K67

There is enclosed herewith three typewritten letters on stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace addressed to Mrs. DOROTHY G. WOOD, 2531 P Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C. and signed ALGER. Mrs. WOOD advised that these letters were received by her from ALGER HISS and pertain to the sale by her of the HISS home in 1947. It is requested that they be compared with typewriting appearing on the documents which have previously been submitted to the Laboratory and in particular with the documents produced by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the deposition in Baltimore. These DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE RETURNED TO WFO.

Enclosures

CC New York

CWP:MFB

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-439
HQ BI I

3 DEC 28 1948

Ans Lab Rep 12-20-48 RCT

~~COPY AND~~

12-20-48

Kisseloff-2053

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

DEC 2 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. E
Mr. G
Mr.
Mr. Leibler
Mr. Penning
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 4 NEW YORK 5 from BALTIMORE 20 8:00 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS ALBANY AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. ON NIGHT OF DECEMBER NINETEEN LAST ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE BY AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WHILE RETURNING EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY TO VISIT VICINITY OF KONIG STREET WHERE HE HAS STATED THAT FELIX, ONE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHERS NAMED BY HIM, LIVED IN THIRTYSEVEN OR THIRTYEIGHT. AFTER TOURING THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN QUESTION CHAMBERS NAMED AS FIRST CHOICE THE TWENTYONE HUNDRED BLOCK OF CALLOW AVE., SECOND THE TWENTYONE HUNDRED BLOCK OF BROOKFIELD, AND THIRD THE TWENTYONE HUNDRED BLOCK OF LINDEN AVE., BALTIMORE, AS THE LIKELY RESIDENCE OF FELIX. INVESTIGATION DEVELOPED THAT FROM APRIL THIRTYSEVEN THROUGH APRIL THIRTYEIGHT THERE LIVED AT TWO ONE ONE THREE CALLOW AVENUE ONE FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS OF INSLERMAN, BALTIMORE, REFLECT HE WAS REGISTERED WITH LOCAL BOARD FIVE AND GAVE HIS DATE OF BIRTH AS JULY ELEVEN, NINETEEN TEN. HE IS DESCRIBED IN SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS AS FIVE FEET EIGHT, ONE SIXTYFIVE LBS, BROWN HAIR, BROWN EYES, LIGHT COMPLEXION, MARRIED, WIFE ELIZABETH, NO CHILDREN, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER TWO ONE EIGHT DASH NAUGHT THREE DASH THREE SEVEN TWO SEVEN. THERE WERE NO RELATIVES LISTED IN THE SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS OTHER THAN HIS WIFE. SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS REFLECT FOLLOWING EMPLOYMENTS FOR INSLERMAN, AIRPLANE DESIGNER, DRAFTSMAN, ELECTRICIAN, PROFESSIONAL

174-1333-4740

INDEXED 99
RECORDED 3 DEC 28 1948

Letter to I.E.A. 12-27-48

Memo re Communist 12-27-48

1 JAN 3 1949

cc Jones

ENGINEER, INSPECTOR, PHOTOGRAPHER. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION FITS DESCRIPTION OF FELIX AS NAMED BY CHAMBERS EXCEPT FOR COLOR OF EYES. THESE RECORDS FURTHER REFLECT THAT INSLERMAN WAS EMPLOYED AT GLENN L. MARTIN AIRCRAFT CO., BALTIMORE AS GROUP ENGINEER IN FORTYTWO, AND FROM THERE WAS EMPLOYED AT REPUBLIC AVIATION, FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK AS AN ENGINEER. [redacted] [redacted] REPORTS THAT INSLERMAN IS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY GENERAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION, SCHENECTADY, NY. OTHER COMPLETE EMPLOYMENT BEING OBTAINED FROM [redacted] WILL BE AVAILABLE TOMORROW. b2 b7D PHOTOGRAPH OF INSLERMAN BEING OBTAINED FROM GLENN L. MARTIN CO., BALTIMORE AND UPON DEVELOPMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO NEW YORK CITY FOR EXHIBITION TO CHAMBERS TO DETERMINE IF IDENTICAL WITH FELIX. ALBANY HAS BEEN TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED TO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH IF AVAILABLE AT GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., SCHENECTADY, NY AND TO DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF INSLERMAN. IF PHOTO OBTAINED BY ALBANY, IT SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO NEW YORK FOR EXHIBITION OF CHAMBERS. NEW YORK REQUESTED TO ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH OF INSLERMAN AT REPUBLIC AVIATION CO., FARMINGDALE, L. I. FOR EXHIBITION TO CHAMBERS. IN THE EVENT PHOTOGRAPH OF INSLERMAN IS IDENTIFIED BY CHAMBERS, SUGGEST BUREAU CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF WITHHOLDING INTERVIEW WITH HIM UNTIL CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF INSLERMAN BE ASCERTAINED AS HIS CONTINUED EMPLOYENT IN VITAL INDUSTRIES MAY INDICATE CONTINUED

ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES BY HIM, IF IDENTICAL. INDICES OF BALTIMORE CONTAIN NO RECORD OF INSLERMAN. NEW YORK, BUREAU AND ALBANY REQUESTED TO SEARCH INDICES FOR ANY PREVIOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. FOR INFO OF NEW YORK, INSLERMAN GRADUATE OF COOPER UNION INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HAVING ATTENDED THERE FOR FOUR YEARS, AND ALSO ATTENDED ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS POLYTECHNIC INSTITURE OF BROOKLYN, NY. ADDITIONAL DATA CONCERNING SUSPECT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM RECORDS THESE INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPH.

MC FARLIN

ALBANY ADVISED

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA MSG NO. SHLD BE NO.5 SAME FOR NY
AND 4 TO WA

RIGHT

BA R 4 WA

NY BA R 5 NY

OK LINE IS URS

OK THNX NY HOLD R U THERE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-487

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NORFOLK	12/20/48	12/16-18/48	LEMUEL W. KERR snb

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: DAISY FANSLER, sister of PRISCILLA HISS, advised that deceased father THOMAS FANSLER prior to death in 1940 gave an unknown make typewriter to PRISCILLA HISS who took it to Washington, D. C. DAISY FANSLER claimed that she did not know what disposition was made of her deceased father's typewriter. She declined to sign statement concerning above facts; however, stated that facts contained in statement were true.

1 cc post AG Campbell 12-22-48

266586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/87 BY sp7mcc/dd

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Norfolk dated December 16, 1948.
Norfolk teletype to Bureau dated December 18, 1948.

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WALTER L. HEYER and the writer.

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the Bureau requested that certain investigation be made in connection with the investigation concerning this case. It was requested that this office immediately interview DAISY FANSLER, 738 Ocean View Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia, where she was reported to be living in retirement, and question Miss FANSLER in an effort to get full information regarding a Woodstock typewriter purported to be owned by her deceased father, THOMAS FANSLER. Referenced teletype further requested that efforts be made to determine from Miss FANSLER the disposition of this typewriter

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E.C. Richards SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-11333-441

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1 - Philadelphia (Info.)
2 - Norfolk

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F B I 3 DEC 23 1948

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Kisseloff-2057

and particularly if the Woodstock typewriter was given to PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS. It was also requested to determine if possible if Miss FANSLER knew that the Woodstock typewriter was in the residence of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., during the period from 1936 to 1938. The teletype contained additional information to the effect that the Bureau was in possession of a letter dated December 6, 1931, addressed to "Dear Miss Hellings" and signed "Sincerely yours, Daisy Fansler," which according to the result of laboratory examination was written by the same typewriter that prepared certain documents produced by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at a pre-trial deposition hearing at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS alleged that the documents presented at this trial were typewritten by either ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS.

Mrs. FRANK K. HOLBORN, landlady at 738 West Ocean View Avenue, Norfolk, 3, Virginia, advised on December 17, 1948, that Miss DAISY FANSLER was visiting the wife of her deceased brother, HENRY FANSLER, in Preston, Maryland. Mrs. HOLBORN stated that she expected Miss FANSLER to return to Norfolk in the very near future because of the fact that she had received a post card from Miss FANSLER postmarked in Washington, D. C., which stated that she would see her soon. Mrs. HOLBORN later contacted the reporting Agent on December 17, 1948, to advise that Miss FANSLER was due to return to Norfolk that evening.

CONDE DAISY FANSLER was interviewed by Special Agent WALTER L. HEYER and the writer at 738 West Ocean View Avenue, Norfolk, on December 18, 1948, at which time she gave certain facts concerning her family and her background.

Miss FANSLER stated that she was formerly employed by the Free Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as music librarian until October, 1947, when she retired and moved to Norfolk, Virginia. She stated that she had been employed as music librarian in Philadelphia from October, 1926, to October, 1947, and her last Philadelphia address was 262 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She stated that because of the fact that she was unable to secure a suitable apartment in Norfolk she had stored her belongings with the Atlas Storage Company in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

According to the information furnished by Miss FANSLER she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS FANSLER, both of whom are deceased, her father having died some time in the year 1940.

Kisseloff-2058

She stated that her father from 1887 until 1910 was employed by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia at Evanston, Illinois. Subsequent to that date he was General Agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She advised that at the inception of the insurance business her father was in partnership with one LOUIS HOFFMAN (phonetic), who died prior to 1929. She stated that HARRY L. MARTIN was connected with her father's insurance agency in an unknown capacity for many years. She stated that she did not know that they were actually partners, but that they had occupied the same place of business at 1616 Walnut Street in Philadelphia. Miss FANSLER said that her father ceased to be active in the insurance business approximately two or three years prior to his death, which occurred in 1940.

In connection with the identity and address of other members of her family, Miss FANSLER advised that she had one sister, PRISCILLA, who is approximately twenty years younger than she. According to the information furnished, PRISCILLA was married to THAYER HOBSON in 1925. As a result of this marriage there was one son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, who lived with his mother during his childhood. Miss FANSLER stated that THAYER HOBSON, PRISCILLA's first husband, was connected with the William Morrow Publishing Company, New York City, and it was Miss FANSLER's belief that TIMOTHY HOBSON, PRISCILLA's son, was presently in business in New York City. She stated that TIMOTHY HOBSON had attended a Quaker school known as George's School. Miss FANSLER intimated that this was a well known institution near Philadelphia. She stated that TIMOTHY HOBSON attended Swarthmore College in a Navy training program during the war.

In connection with the background information on her sister PRISCILLA, Miss FANSLER stated that PRISCILLA was married to ALGER HISS on December 9, 1929, after ALGER had graduated from Harvard Law School. She advised that ALGER HISS had attended Johns Hopkins University, where he was a Phi Beta Kappa student, and later attended Harvard Law School, where he was graduated cum laude. Miss FANSLER further advised that ALGER HISS was selected by Chief Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES as a private secretary for a period of one year. He served in this capacity prior to entering Government service during the ROOSEVELT administration in the 1930's. After his graduation, according to Miss FANSLER, the HISS family resided in Washington, D. C.

The other members of the family, according to Miss FANSLER, were three brothers, HENRY, THOMAS, and RALPH LEE FANSLER. She stated that

HENRY FANSLER was recently killed in an automobile accident and his widow was living at Preston, Maryland. She stated that Mrs. HENRY FANSLER was suffering from a tubercular condition and has been an invalid for years. She stated that THOMAS FANSLER was connected with the National Safety Council in Chicago, Illinois, and RALPH LEE FANSLER was residing at an unknown address in Detroit, Michigan. She stated that she believed that he was a Governmental employee who had some connection with banks. Miss FANSLER's knowledge of the activities of her brother were very sketchy, although she did state that RALPH LEE FANSLER was connected in some capacity with the reorganization and reopening of banks in the Detroit area subsequent to the official bank holiday in 1932.

Miss FANSLER was questioned with regard to the contents of the referenced teletype, but no mention was made of the letter dated December 6, 1931, which is in possession of the Bureau at the present. At the outset of the interview Miss FANSLER appeared to be well instructed and ready to receive the interviewing Agents. It appeared that she was well schooled concerning the facts relating to the typewriter.

As stated above, Miss FANSLER advised that her father died in 1940 and ceased to be active in the insurance business approximately two or three years prior to his death. Miss FANSLER stated that she was given the power of attorney by her father and designated as the executrix of her father's estate. The results, according to Miss FANSLER, of her business transactions in connection with this will are on file in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Apparently she had reference to the Clerk of the Court in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Miss FANSLER stated that after her father's insurance office had been closed he took some of the office equipment into his home consisting of one mahogany roll-top desk and a typewriter of unknown make. It is to be noted that Miss FANSLER stated that these items were brought to her father's apartment at 3450 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, at the time of the dissolution of the insurance business. She has further stated that he ceased to be active in his insurance business approximately two or three years prior to his death. Miss FANSLER recalled that her father had purchased this typewriter to be used by his private secretary at the office. She stated that she could not recall the name and address of her father's private secretary who apparently used this typewriter. She stated that her father offered to give her the typewriter; however, she stated that she did not accept the machine because of the fact that she owned a Corona portable typewriter which contained a special type keyboard composed of French and Spanish characters in addition to the English characters.

She described the machine owned by her father as an old type upright typewriter which possessed none of the modern "streamline" characteristics of the modern typewriter. She claimed that she could not state what the make of the typewriter was.

She recalled that her father gave this typewriter to PRISCILLA HISS and remarked that "maybe TIMMY could learn to type." Attention is called to the fact that the TIMMY referred to is TIMOTHY HOBSON, PRISCILLA HISS' son. Miss FANSLER was not certain whether or not PRISCILLA HISS took the typewriter immediately to Washington with her or if she let the machine remain in her father's apartment in Philadelphia for a short period before carrying the machine to Washington. She stated, however, that she believed the typewriter had remained in Philadelphia at her father's apartment for several months before it was taken to Washington, D. C. She stated that she could not positively state that she had seen the same typewriter in the HISS apartment in Washington, D. C. She stated that she had made infrequent visits to the HISS apartment between 1936 and 1938.

She was questioned concerning the disposition of her deceased father's typewriter, although she was unable to state whether or not the typewriter was still in the possession of her sister, PRISCILLA HISS. She could not state what disposition, if any, was made of the typewriter by PRISCILLA HISS.

The above facts were placed in the form of a written statement, which Miss DAISY FANSLER read in the presence of the interviewing Agents but declined to sign without first consulting her lawyer, TONY WHITAKER (phonetic) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In order to be positive that the contents of the statement were known to Miss FANSLER, it was read to her by the reporting Agent. Miss FANSLER stated in the presence of Special Agent HEYER that the facts contained in the statement were true. This statement is being retained in the files of the Norfolk Office, and is set forth below as follows:

"Norfolk, Va.
Dec. 18, 1948

"I, Conde Daisy Fansler, make the following voluntary statement to Lemuel W. Kerr and Walter L. Heyer who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have

Kisseloff-2061

been made to me to get me to make this statement. I realize that this statement may be used in a court of law.

"I am the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fansler. Mr. Fansler, my father, was at one time General Agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia, Pa. I recall that my father ceased to be active in the insurance business approximately two or three years before his death which occurred in 1940.

"I remember that my father had in his office an upright typewriter which he offered to give to me. I did not accept the typewriter because I owned a Corona portable typewriter. My father gave this typewriter to Priscilla, my sister, who took this typewriter to Washington, D. C. with her.

"I know that my sister, Priscilla Hiss, had a typewriter in her home although I cannot state that the typewriter Priscilla Hiss had in her home at Washington, D. C. was the same machine that my father gave her.

"I recall that my father was living in an apartment at 3450 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. when he gave the typewriter to my sister Priscilla Hiss. I also recall that Priscilla Hiss was living in Washington, D. C. at the time she was given the typewriter.

"I do not recall the exact make of the typewriter which my father gave to Priscilla Hiss.

"I do not know what disposition, if any, was made by Priscilla Hiss, of the typewriter which my father gave her."

As a matter of information, it is to be pointed out here that Miss FANSLER, when questioned about HARRY L. MARTIN, stated that she personally distrusted Mr. MARTIN very much and was of the belief that no one in her immediate family with the exception of her father had any faith whatsoever in Mr. MARTIN's ability and honesty.

Kisseloff-2062

Miss FANSLER was specifically asked whether or not she had discussed the facts concerning the existence of a Woodstock typewriter with anyone prior to this interview, to which Miss FANSLER stated that she had been telephonically contacted previously by PRISCILLA HISS. According to Miss FANSLER, Mrs. HISS was desirous of knowing the make, model, etc. of the typewriter owned by her deceased father and given to PRISCILLA HISS.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-2063

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

One copy of this report is being forwarded to the Philadelphia Office as a matter of information. No leads are being set out by this office. Any apparent leads are being left to be set out by the Bureau or the office of origin.

RUC

Kisseloff-2064

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-437

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NORFOLK	12/20/48	12/16-18/48	EMMUEL W. KERR emb

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: DAISY FANGLER, sister of PRISCILLA HISS, advised that deceased father THOMAS FANGLER prior to death in 1940 gave an unknown make typewriter to PRISCILLA HISS who took it to Washington, D. C. DAISY FANGLER claimed that she did not know what disposition was made of her deceased father's typewriter. She declined to sign statement concerning above facts; however, stated that facts contained in statement were true.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Norfolk dated December 16, 1948.
Norfolk teletype to Bureau dated December 18, 1948.

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WALTER L. MEYER and the writer.

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the Bureau requested that certain investigation be made in connection with the investigation concerning this case. It was requested that this office immediately interview DAISY FANGLER, 733 Ocean View Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia, where she was reported to be living in retirement, and question Miss FANGLER in an effort to get full information regarding a Woodstock typewriter purported to be owned by her deceased father, THOMAS FANGLER. Referenced teletype further requested that efforts be made to determine from Miss FANGLER the disposition of this typewriter

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74 1333 441

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2 - Norfolk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/87 BY spmac100

Kisseloff-2065

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

DEC 20 1948

TELEMETER

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

CONF THREE STATIONS:

WASH WFO 14 NEW YORK 6 FROM CHICAGO 20 6-30 PM CJW

CONF TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R RE WFO TEL TWELVE SIXTEEN. WALTER MATSCHECK, RESEARCH DIRECTOR AND V. PAUL CARNEY, OF RRB, CHICAGO, ADVISE THAT DR. JOSEPH ~~M.~~ GILLMAN AND MISS MARGARET GREENFIELD PROBABLY WERE ONLY RRB PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO ~~SUPRXXX~~ SUPERVISE NATIONAL BUREAU ECONOMIC RESEARCH PROJECT WPA, IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. GILLMAN BORN EIGHTEEN EIGHTY EIGHT IN RUSSIA AND REPORTEDLY NATURALIZED NINETEEN TWELVE. LEFT RRB IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO WHILE RESIDING ONE SIX THREE NAUGHT R STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. TO GO WITH OPA AND REPORTEDLY LATER WITH MARITIME COMMISSION. GREENFIELD BORN NINETEEN HUNDRED TWO IN NEW YORK ~~ADXXXXXX~~ AND LEFT RRB IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO FOR OPA, WHICH SHE LEFT IN JUNE NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN WHILE RESIDING TEN TEN TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, WASHINTON, D. C. SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL FROM WPA AT RRB AS OF OCTOBER NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN LISTED ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THIS PROJECT, INCLUDING JAY V. D. CHAMBERS, A REPORT EDITOR WHO EOD TEN EIGHTEEN THIRTY SEVEN. COMPLETE LIST FOLLOWS BY LETTER.

INDEXED - 99
RECORDED - 99

174-1333-442
F B I
DEC 28 1948

51 JAN 3 1949

MC SWAIN

TWO COPIES WFO

END AND ACK PLS

NA
JEM

DECEMBER 20, 1948

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 20 7:30 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA., ESPIONAGE - R, PERJURY.

REBULT DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST REQUESTING THAT PERSONS WORKING WITH WILLIAM AND GEORGE PIGMAN BE INTERVIEWED. HERBERT INSLEY, PH.D., INDUSTRIAL BLDG., BUREAU OF STANDARDS, ADVISED HE ATTENDED THREE OR FOUR MEETINGS WITH OTHERS AT WILLIAM PIGMAN-S HOME IN WASHINGTON AROUND NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. SAID HE QUIT ATTENDING MEETINGS WHEN HE FELT PIGMAN WAS ABOUT TO ASK HIM TO JOIN CP. SAID HE NEVER DEFINITELY KNEW PIGMAN TO BE A COMMUNIST, BUT ONLY A PROSELYTE OF COMMUNIST PHILOSOPHY. HE SAID J. S. ROGERS, E. P. FLINT, ARTHUR U. THEUER, AND L. A. PALMER, EMPLOYEES OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS AT THAT TIME, ATTENDED THESE MEETINGS, WHICH AT FIRST WERE MERE DISCUSSION GROUPS. ROGERS AND THE PIGMANS WERE THE AGGRESSORS AT THESE MEETINGS. HE SAID HE, FLINT, THEUER AND PALMER ALL DECIDED THAT THE MEETINGS AT PIGMAN-S HOME QUOTE WERE NOT FOR THEM UNQUOTE AND STOPPED ATTENDING. PALMER WAS INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED SUBSTANTIALLY AS INSLEY. THEUER PRESENTLY IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, WITH ENGINEERING FIRM OF FAY, SPOFFORD AND THORNDYKE, ON A CONTRACT FOR THE ARMY. FLINT PRESENTLY WITH ARMOR RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CHICAGO, ILL. WHEREABOUTS OF ROGERS BEING DETERMINED. BOTH INSLEY AND PALMER SAID THEY NEVER HAD HEARD OF HISS OR CHAMBERS, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR MEETINGS WITH PIGMAN. LEADS TO INTERVIEW FLINT AND THEUER LEFT TO DISCRETION OF NY OFFICE.

HOTEL 99
RECORDED
INDEXED - 99

174-1333-443
F B
3 DEC 28 1948

RMM:EM
74-94

Kisseloff-2067

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

DEC 3

TELETYPE

FBI DENVER 12-20-48 2-42 PM MST HMR

DIRECTOR AND SACS ALBANY, EL PASO, INDIANAPOLIS, PORTLAND, AND WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. CHAMBERS REPORTED THAT FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, EMPLOYEE ABERDEEN PROVING ~~GROUNDS~~ GROUNDS, MARYLAND, FURNISHED INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO HIM IN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT. FRANKLIN RENO HAS ADMITTED COLLABORATING WITH ADMITTED SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT. CHAMBERS ALSO REPORTED PHILIP RENO, BROTHER OF FRANKLIN, AS A MEMBER OF THE ELEANOR NELSON CP UNDERGROUND APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON IN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT. PHILIP RENO HAS DENIED KNOWING CHAMBERS AND ANY KNOWLEDGE OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND HAS ADMITTED KNOWING NELSON RE UNION ACTIVITIES. AG HAS REQUESTED BUREAU TO INTERVIEW FORMER OR PRESENT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO WERE ASSOCIATED WITH RENO DURING HIS GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. BUREAU INSTRUCTED QUOTE THESE INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING CP ACTIVITIES AND SYMPATHIES OF PHILIP RENO ~~ND 22~~ AND WHETHER HE IS KNOWN TO HAVE REMOVED OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED FOR DELIVERY TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. ALSO IF HE IS KNOWN TO HAVE ORALLY INFORMED ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS CONCERNING THE INFORMATION HE HAD OBTAINED THROUGH HIS GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. COEMPLOYEES AND IMMEDIATE SUPERIORS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED REGARDLESS OF CP CONNECTIONS. SIGNED STATEMENTS SHOULD BE OBTAINED IF PERTINENT INFORMATION SECURED. UNQUOTE. L. RAYMOND LAVELLE, LAST KNOWN TO BE A TEACHER, OREGON STATE COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, OREGON, AND FORMERLY MEMBER OF THE VETERANS COMMISSION, CP, DISTRICT NINETEEN,

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RECORDED - 30
124-1333-444
3 DEC 28 1948
57 JAN 3 1949

DENVER, FORTY SIX AND FORTY SEVEN. HERBERT FUCHS, NLRB, WASHINGTON, WFO FILE ONE TWO ONE DASH THREE FOUR. MARTIN CURASCH, FORMER CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY, WASHINGTON, DC. JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, LAST KNOWN TO BE PRACTICING ATTORNEY, SAN FRANCISCO. ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, SF FILE ONE NAUGH ONE DASH TWO NAUGH SEVEN, SAN ~~MEXX~~ MATEO, CALIFORNIA. EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, REVENUE AGENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. DANIEL T. VALDES, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO. ALL ABVE FORMER ASSOCIATES OF ~~RENX~~ PHILIP RENO AT NINTH REGION, WLB, DENVER, FORTY THREE AND FORTY FOUR AND REPORTED TO BE EITHER COMMUNISTS OR COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS DURING THEIR EMPLOYMENT, DENVER. VERNE JENSEN, ECONOMICS PROFESSOR, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, ~~NXX~~ NY, BELIEVED INTERVIEWED BY ALBANY RE HERBERT FUCHS, LGE, REPORTED TO HAVE KNOWN OF RENOS CP ACTIVITY. OFFICES SHOULD LOCATE AND INTERVIEW ABOVE INDIVIDUALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH. FOR INFORMATION EL PASO SEE YOUR FILE ON VALDES AND DENVER LETTER APRIL EIGHTH LAST. SUGGEST OFFICES ADVISE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS THAT AG HAS REQUESTED THIS INVESTIGATION. SUTEL BUREAU, NEW YORK, AND DENVER.

KRAMER

END AND KIN ORDER PLS

WA 9½ FBI AL VA

WA 4-52 PM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

EP OK FBI EP JL

IP REPEAT LINE THREE PLS

WHAT PAGE PAGE ONE PROVING FXX PROVING GROUNDS, MARYLAND, FURNISHED INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO HIM IN THIRTY SEVEN

OK FBI IP FT

PD PLS RPT LINE 14 PAGE 1

ACTIVITIES AND SYMPATHIES OF PHILIP RENO AND WHETHER HE IS

OK FBI PD MS

DISC NLS

TWO COPIES WFO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

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

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS;
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

At 3:20 P.M., December 18, 1948, I phoned SAC O'Connor, Detroit, and advised him that Larry S. Davidow, a Detroit attorney, allegedly had stated to the press that he wrote a letter to John Foster Dulles about two years ago, December 23, 1946, in which he stated that Alger Hiss had a provable Communist Party record. He received a reply from Dulles to the effect that Dulles had implicit faith in Hiss. I instructed SAC O'Connor to contact Davidow immediately to determine what information he had concerning Alger Hiss.

On December 19, 1948, at 1:00 P.M., I phoned SAC O'Connor again and made reference to the teletype from the Detroit Office of December 18, and instructed that [redacted] who is identical with [redacted] be interviewed to get the information in his possession. It is noted that Davidow indicated that he might have information about other people who wrote Dulles about Hiss. b2 b7D

I also phoned ASAC Belmont of New York just prior to my telephone call to SAC O'Connor and I instructed that Isaac Don Levine and Ben Stolberg be interviewed. I also phoned SA Taylor on duty in the Washington Field Office and pointed out to him that he, together with SA Burt Zander, had interviewed Ben Mandel in 1946 and that Ben Mandel had named Alger Hiss as a Communist. I instructed that Ben Mandel be located and interviewed with reference to his previous statement to determine: (1) whether he could positively testify that Hiss was a Communist, and (2) if not, what sources did he have to make such a statement.

HBF:mer

74-1333-445
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

RECORDED - 99

53 JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-2070

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : T. B. ESTEP TBE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 3:15 p.m., December 19, 1948, Special Agent Burt Zander of the Washington Field Office advised the following with reference to your instructions to the Washington Field Office to interview Ben Mandel immediately: Mr. Mandel is not presently at his address, 3101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Southeast. It is believed that he is with Congressman John McDowell at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City; if not, he is probably with Mr. McDowell at the McDowell residence at Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. Agent Zander added that if Mandel is not at either place, his whereabouts can probably not be determined until about Tuesday unless leads are obtained in New York City or Wilkinsburg. Agent Zander requested that you be so advised, which was done. Agent Zander was called back and advised of your reply to let the matter go at this time.

TBE:cmw

Delavigne instructed noon today to follow this up so that Mandel is interviewed when available

Memo To AG
12-20-48

INDEXED - 99
RECORDED - 99

124-1333-446
FBI
3 DEC 28 1948

53 JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-2071

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, F.B.I. DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Re Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, and Albany, dated December 20, 1948, inserting FELIX AUGUST INSLERMEN.

There is enclosed to the New York Office an enlarged photograph of INSLERMAN which was obtained from the personnel records at the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore, Maryland. The New York Office is requested to exhibit a photograph of INSLERMAN to CHAMBERS in an effort to determine whether or not INSLERMAN is identical with the photograph named FELIX.

For the information of the New York Office, referenced teletype pointed out that INSLERMAN, according to Baltimore [redacted], is currently employed by the General Electric Corporation, Schenectady, New York. b2 b7D

RJL:bv
65-1642
SPECIAL DELIVERY
cc New York (Enc.)
SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL

~~DEFERRED~~

ADDENDUM:

There is also enclosed one snapshot photograph showing six persons. The man seated in the hammock is DAVID AUGUST INSLERMAN. This Photograph was obtained by the Baltimore Office from CHARLES M. QUARTERLEY, 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, a former landlord of INSLERMAN. QUARTERLEY states that INSLERMAN was Estonian extraction. It is noted that CHAMBERS claimed FELIX was of Baltic extraction. This photograph should also be shown after enlargement to CHAMBERS. The original should be returned to Baltimore.

RECORDED INDEXED

74-1333-447

F B I

3 DEC 28 1948

308

1 JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-2072

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: 12/20/48

SUBJECT:

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

KARL E.

Pursuant to our conversation, I talked to Congressman Mundt today who advised he had taken up with the Committee this morning and secured a clearance for a Committee investigator to accompany a Bureau Agent with the film for the purpose of having it examined by experts at Dupont and Eastman Kodak Companies to determine the date it was made. Mr. Mundt suggested that Mr. Stripling was out of town today and that we call him first thing in the morning to arrange for the details.

CC - Mr. Ladd

LBN:MD

RECEIVED-FBI

INDEXED

74-1333-448

FBI

3 DEC 28 1948

53 JAN 3 1949

308

Kisseloff-2073

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-20-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont, New York, called at 2:50 p.m. today and stated they had completed an interview with George Hewitt and were also interviewing Max Yergan. I pointed out that I had instructed that Hewitt not be interviewed, and Mr. Belmont rechecked the memorandum written on my telephone call and stated I was correct, but Mr. Tuohy to whom the call had been made had not been able to get in because of the blizzard and the thing had gotten mixed up.

Mr. Belmont stated the Agents were out then interviewing Yergan and that the results of the interview with Hewitt were being placed on the teletype, that they were very significant as he talks about Alger Hiss being present in Communist meetings. Further, Hewitt had stated that he had been taken by Investigator Stokes of the HUAC over to an executive session with Mr. McDowell but he had not talked to McDowell because he did not like the way the Committee operated. He stated it was just for publicity.

Mr. Belmont stated Hewitt had given names of other people in attendance in meetings where he said Alger Hiss and his brother were in attendance and so it may be possible to verify the statements of Hewitt.

Hewitt had an appointment to meet with Stokes this afternoon but he had missed the appointment because Hewitt was out with Agents pointing out the house at which one of the meetings was held in 1937 or 1938 and at which Hiss was allegedly in attendance. Hewitt was to have met Stokes for the purpose of pointing out this house.

Mr. Belmont stated that he was getting in touch with Mr. Donegan immediately so that Hewitt could be subpoenaed.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

14-1333-449

F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

51 JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-2074

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

K6

To: SAC, Washington Field

December 20, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 20, 1948.

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-450
LAB. NO. D-89027 BU

RECORDED 89

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated December 20, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 FOIA/Priv

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

Specimens:

K74 Two sheets of paper bearing known typewriting specimens of a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial 264985, located at the home of NATHANIEL ROBINSON, 1241 - 10th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewriting specimen K74, listed above, was not typed by the machine which typed anyone of the questioned documents Q5 through Q69 and Q074 through Q0131.

K74 is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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

RCF:JL JL

Fletcher

Kisseloff-2075

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab

DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

D 89027 BU

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is being forwarded as an enclosure with this letter, two typewriting specimens of typewriting obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial 264985, which was located at the home of NATHANIEL ROBINSON, 1241 - 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. by Special Agents GILBERT B. BENJAMIN and RAYMOND F. BABB of the Washington Field Office. This typewriter was located through records of the Appliance Center, 39 - H Street, N. W.

K74

non-ident all quest typ

It is requested that the typewriting on these specimens be compared with the ~~known~~ questioned specimens in this case. The above specimens may be destroyed by the Laboratory if they are found to be not identical.

JF:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

RECORDED - 99

174-1333-450

F B I

DEC 28 1948

Lab. report 12/20/48 Re Fil

5 1 JAN 3 1949

File

Kisseloff-2076

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 20, 1948

To: SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of the evidence received from your office on December 20, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases,
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-457
LAB. NO. D-88007 SU

RECORDED

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TH B/bas

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated December 20, 1948

Examination requested: Documents

Specimens:

K68 Expense voucher #56351 with four pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by DONALD HISS.

K69 Expense voucher #8 36143 with two pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.

K70 Expense voucher #15755 with nine pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.

K71 Expense voucher #11777 with three pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.

K72 Expense voucher #11746 with two pages attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.

K73 Expense voucher #2519 with card reading "Must not be re-produced" attached, containing typewriting and submitted by ALGER HISS.

RECEIVED - SIVU HQ
DEC 23 1948

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

2- New York SPECIAL DELIVERY
1- Philadelphia
1- Baltimore

Fletcher

Page one

RCF:bmm

Kisseloff-2077

(continued next page)

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The typewritings on K61 through K73 were concluded not to have been typed on any of the machines which were used to type specimens Q5 through Q69 and Q071 through Q133.

The evidence has not been photographed. K68 through K73 were returned to the Washington Field Office by special messenger on December 20, 1948.

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

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-89007 30

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is being delivered by Special Agent JAMES FREW of the Washington Field Office, the following expense vouchers which were obtained from the files of the Department of State. All of these expense vouchers were submitted by ALGER HISS, with the exception of #56351, which was submitted by DONALD HISS. The expense vouchers are numbered as follows:

K68-K73

2519
56351
836143
15755
11777
11746

It is requested that the typewriting on these specimens be compared with the ~~known~~ questioned specimens in this case. It is requested that the above vouchers be returned to the Washington Field Office when the examination is completed.

74-1333

Brought in by Agt. James Frew W.F.O. 12/20/48

~~not photographed~~

Evid returned to W.F.O. Room #1513 today. 12/20/48. By Spec. Messenger.

JF:cl
74-94

cc - New York

INDEXED - 99
RECORDED - 99

174-1333-451
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

Lab rept 12/20/48 RCF/

Kisseloff-2079

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 20, 1948

To: SAC, Washington Field

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 20, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-4-52
LAB. NO. D-89031 WU

RECORDED 99

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter - December 20, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Specimens:

K75 Slip of paper bearing specimen of typewriting taken from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #200382, which is located at the Smith Typewriter Exchange, 433 - 11th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that K75 was not typed by the machines which typed any of the questioned evidence that has been received in connection with this case and which is listed as Q5 through Q69, Q674 through Q131.

K75 is retained in the Bureau's file.

1 - New York - Special Delivery
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 20 1948
FBI
DEC 21 11 00 AM '48

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-89031 BU

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

K75

There is being forwarded as an enclosure with this letter, specimen of typewriting taken from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial Number 200382, which was located at the Smith Typewriter Exchange, 433 - 11th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., by Special Agent WILLIAM J. KLIMA of the Washington Field Office.

It is requested that the typewriting on this specimen be compared with the ~~questi~~ specimens in this case. This specimen may be destroyed by the Laboratory if it is found to be not identical.

Lab report 12-20-48 RCF! cer

JF:cl Kisseloff-2081
74-94
Enclosure
cc - New York

RECORDED - 99 74-1333-452
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

File

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Philadelphia — December 21, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 21, 1948.

Re: J. DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. [redacted]
FBI FILE NO. [redacted] - 4-53
LAB. NO. [redacted]

RECORDED - 19

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Reference: Letter dated December 20, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Q78 A typewritten letter dated December 14, 1948 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa. This letter was submitted as typewriting specimens from a Woodstock typewriter purchased in January, 1945 by JOSEPH W. MILLAR.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that Q78 was not used to type any of the specimens that have previously been submitted and designated as Q1 through Q50.

Q78 is returned herewith to the Philadelphia office. This specimen has not been photographed.

[redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
DEC 21 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

DEC 53 5 00 PM
MAILED

Kisseloff-2082

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI -- Attention: FBI Laboratory DATE: DECEMBER 20, 1948

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

D-89068 BU

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Special Delivery
Registered Mail

There is enclosed herewith a letter which has been received from Mr. JOSEPH M. HOLAHAN, 7821 Fayette Street, Philadelphia, concerning a Woodstock typewriter now in his possession, Serial Number 162364.

Investigation to date reflects that the serial number of the Woodstock typewriter in the possession of ALGER HISS during the middle and late 1930's may well have a serial number in the 160 thousand series.

K78.

The Laboratory is therefore requested to compare the specimen submitted herewith with questioned specimens already in the possession of the Laboratory.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

In the event additional specimens are needed, they can be obtained by the Philadelphia Office from Mr. HOLAHAN.

JLK:mfg
65-2440

1 ENCL

Encl.
Special Delivery
Registered Mail

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-453
HB I
3 DEC 28 1948

Lab Report 12-2-48 Ref: Lab

~~JOIY AND~~ SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12-21-48 lmc

Kisseloff-2083

File

IGZ:cl
74-94

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

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-21-48 3:50 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. RE TELEPHONIC INSTRUCTIONS OF INSPECTOR HOWARD FLETCHER OF BUREAU, TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BEN MANDEL, RESEARCH DIRECTOR OF THE HCUA. LARRY S. DAVIDOW OF DETROIT ADVISED THAT MANDEL WROTE TO HIM IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX AT THE TIME ALGER HISS' APPOINTMENT AS PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION WAS EMINENT, REQUESTING HIM TO CONTACT JOHN FOSTER DULLES IN THIS MATTER. MANDEL ADVISED DAVIDOW THAT HE KNEW PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON WHO COULD ESTABLISH HISS' COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS BUT DID NOT IDENTIFY THEM. DAVIDOW'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH JOHN FOSTER DULLES AND THE LATTER'S REPLY WAS TURNED OVER TO COMMENTATOR FULTON LEWIS WHO, IN ONE OF HIS RECENT BROADCASTS, COMMENTED ON THIS SITUATION. BEN MANDEL WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY AT HIS OFFICE AND ADVISED THAT HE WAS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH DAVIDOW. AT THE TIME OF THE CORRESPONDENCE, HE WAS AN EMPLOYEE OF SECURITY DIVISION, STATE DEPARTMENT, AND WAS AWARE OF HISS' POSSIBLE APPOINTMENT AS PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION. HE ALSO KNEW THAT DAVIDOW WAS PREVIOUSLY CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH JOHN FOSTER DULLES. MANDEL STATES HE DID ADVISE DAVIDOW THAT HE HAD INFORMATION CONCERNING ALGER HISS' COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS BUT THAT HE HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THIS. MANDEL STATED HE WAS PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH ISAAC DON LEVINE AND HAD LEARNED OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING ALGER HISS THROUGH HIM. HE HAD NO OTHER PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OR INFORMATION CONCERNING ALGER HISS' COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS OTHER THAN THAT FURNISHED BY LEVINE.

74-1333-454

RECORDED & INDEXED

DEC 28 1948

50 JAN 4 1949

Kisseloff-2084

HOTTEL

December 21, 1948

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases,
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Your file #65-14920

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated 12/13, 12/15, 12/15, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

#'s D-88678 BU D-88811 BU D-88847 BU D-88853 BU

There are transmitted herewith the following:

2 photographic copies each of K32, K35, K40 and K41

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RECORDED 74-1333-455
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

RCF:bmw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
DEC 21 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 53 21 9-17 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP-R. HONORABLE FRANCIS B. SAYRE, FORMER ASST. SEC. OF STATE IN CHARGE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, INTERVIEWED THIS DATE. SAYRE ADVISED HE BROUGHT ALGER HISS TO STATE DEPT. FROM JUSTICE DEPT. AND MADE REFERENCE TO HIS MEMO TO SEC. OF STATE HULL DATED APRIL TWENTYEIGHTH, THIRTYSIX, WHICH SETS FORTH HISS BACKGROUND, GOVERNMENTAL CAREER AND HIS POTENTIAL DUTIES AS RIGHT HAND MAN TO SAYRE IN POSITION OF ASST. TO ASST. SEC. OF STATE REPLACING JOHN DICKEY. SAYRE BELIEVED HISS LOGICAL CHOICE DUE TO HIS OUTSTANDING BACKGROUND AND BRILLIANT RECORD. SAYRE STATES HISS HAD ACCESS TO ALL DOCUMENTS AND MEMORANDA DIRECTED TO SAYRES OFFICE IN ORDINARY COURSE OF STATE DEPT. BUSINESS. SAYRE HAD COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN HISS AND AT NO TIME QUESTIONED HIS LOYALTY. HE HAD NEVER KNOWN HISS TO SLANT HIS VIEWPOINT IN HIS WORK.

END OF PAGE ONE

INDEXED - 99
RECORDED - 99

174-1333-456

F B I

3 DEC 28 1948

304

1 JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-2086

IN FACT, SOME BELIEVED HISS WAS A LITTLE TOO CONSERVATIVE. HE STATED HIS OFFICE RECEIVED NUMEROUS DOCUMENTS IN THE COURSE OF A DAY FROM STATE DEPT. MESSENGERS. THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE IN HANDLING THIS INCOMING MAIL WAS TO HAVE IT SIFTED BY HIS SECRETARIES, LINCOLN AND NEWCOMB, AND ROUTED TO HISS AND HIMSELF. THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS WERE THE FOUR WHO CONSTITUTED HIS OFFICE STAFF AND HAD COMPLETE ACCESS TO ALL DOCUMENTS IN HIS OFFICE. HE STATED THAT IT WAS STATE DEPT. PROCEDURE CONCERNING CABLES THAT COPIES WERE MIMEOGRAPHED AND DISTRIBUTED TO THE SEC., UNDERSEC., EASH ASST. SEC. AND DIVISION HEADS CONCERNED OR FOR THEIR INFO. IN THE HANDLING OF THESE DOCUMENTS AND THE DECISIONS MADE CONCERNING THEM VARIOUS ASSTS. WERE CONSULTED AND HAD ACCESS TO THEM. SOME OF THE DOCUMENTS WERE ALSO AVAILABLE IN OTHER DIVISIONS OF THE DEPT. OF STATE. HE POINTED OUT THAT ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO HIM WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FOUR DID NOT HAVE HIS BLOCK STAMP AND THAT THOSE FOUR WHICH HAD HIS BLOCK STAMP HE NOTED ALL BORE THE SAME DATE, JAN. FOURTEENTH, THIRTYEIGHT. THIS WAS BROUGHT OUT BY SAYRE AS AN INDICATION THAT THOSE WHICH BORE HIS BLOCK STAMP MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN THE SAME DATE.

END OF PAGE TWO

HE NOTICED THAT MOST OF THE PHOTOSTATIC DOCUMENTS WERE OF SUCH A NATURE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO REASON FOR THEM TO BE ROUTED TO HIS SECTION. WITH RESPECT TO THE HANDWRITTEN NOTES OF ALGER HISS, SAYRE STATED THAT IT WAS NOT UNUSUAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TO MAKE NOTES ON CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS OF A DIGESTIVE NATURE OR RENDERING AN OPINION. HE CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THAT IT WAS CUSTOMARY FOR OFFICIALS WITHIN THE DEPT. TO TAKE MATERIAL TO WORK ON AT HOME. THIS WAS DUE TO THE HEAVY VOLUME OF WORK WHICH COULD NOT BE COMPLETED IN THE USUAL COURSE OF A BUSINESS DAY. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE SET OUT IN REPORT. SAYRE IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY DEC. TWENTYSECOND, FORTYEIGHT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-21-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

With reference to the interviews conducted with George Jewitt and Max Yergan yesterday by the New York Office, it is noted that George Hewitt stated with reference to a meeting held in Washington, D. C., in 1940 that Max Yergan was present. The reported results of the interview with Yergan made no reference to this matter.

A check was made with ASAC Belmont, New York, at 11:15 a.m. today and he advised that Yergan had been specifically questioned as to whether or not he was at this meeting, and Yergan stated he could not recall being in attendance at the meeting described by Hewitt. I also inquired as to whether the New York Office is endeavoring to identify the woman named "Kleiner", described as the sister-in-law of Alger Hiss. Mr. Belmont stated that they were attempting to identify this person. This woman was named by Max Yergan as having been in attendance at a meeting described by him.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

74-1333-457
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-2089

5 1 JAN 3 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-89069 BU

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

K79

Transmitted herewith are specimens of typewriting taken from Woodstock Typewriter, #N-166436, located in the possession of one LEONARD ABRAMS, owner of Leonard's Clothing Store, 3110 - M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., obtained by Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSEN on December 21, 1948.

It is requested that these specimens be compared with the known Woodstock Typewriter in question.

The Laboratory may destroy these specimens in the event they are found to be not identical.

#74-1333

CHO:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

RECORDED - 99

174-1333-458

F B I

3 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-2090

FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

12-27-48

UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

MI FILE NO. 65-786

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	12-21-48	12/7 - 17/48	CLARK E. LOVRIEN CEL/dc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: 13 typewritten documents written in offices of FANSLER and MARTIN, Philadelphia, Pa. between 1927 and 1930 obtained from files of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee and submitted to Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents. THOMAS F. GRADY, Milwaukee, recalls selling Woodstock typewriter to HARRY L. MARTIN soon after MARTIN formed partnership with FANSLER. All exhibits returned to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN admitted to employer and associate that he was "radical" in younger days. Results of Laboratory examinations set out.

Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on afternoon of 2/4/74. RD/Jah FOIA S. Burrus 9/9/74

266584

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/87 BY sp7mac/dd

- RUC -

REFERENCES:
Bureau File #74-1333.
Teletype, Philadelphia to Milwaukee, 12/7/48.
Two letters, Milwaukee to Bureau, 12/7/48.
Report of Special Agent CLARK E. LOVRIEN dated 12/9/48 at Milwaukee.
Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated 12/7/48 at Philadelphia.
Teletype, Philadelphia to Milwaukee, 12/9/48.
Teletype, Philadelphia to Milwaukee, 12/10/48.
Four letters, Milwaukee to Bureau 12/10/48.
Teletype, Philadelphia to Milwaukee, 12/10/48.
Conference teletype, Milwaukee to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia, 12/10/48.

1cc Asst AG Campbell 12-28-48 FLT cerd

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. H. Johnson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-4599

FB

DEC 28

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3 - New York
2 - Milwaukee

62 JAN 5 1949

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INDEXED

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

Kisseloff-2091

Conference teletype, Milwaukee to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia, 12/13/48.
Two letters, Milwaukee to Bureau, 12/14/48.

DETAILS: At Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN D. O'CONNELL and the writer:

On December 7, 1948 Agents contacted Mr. RALPH E. PERRY, Secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, and advised him that in connection with an investigation being conducted by the FBI it was desired that specimens from the typewriter used by the firm of FANSLER and MARTIN, Agents for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania between the years 1927 and 1930 be obtained for laboratory examinations. Mr. PERRY referred Agents to Mr. JOHN J. HUGHES, Assistant Director of Agencies of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, who made available for examination, the agency contract files of FANSLER & MARTIN, which files indicated these men were at least associated together in the writing of insurance for this company from approximately July 1, 1927 to some time in 1930. The company had no contact with the partnership but had individual contracts with MARTIN and FANSLER. The record was not clear as to just when FANSLER gave up his own contract to write insurance.

A review of these files revealed four letters possibly pertinent to instant investigation, which letters were forwarded air mail special delivery to the Laboratory on December 7, 1948 and designated in that letter as Exhibits K-1, K-2, K-3 and K-4. They appeared to have been written in the office of FANSLER & MARTIN, three of them being signed by MARTIN and one unsigned.

Mr. HUGHES advised tat this time he did not need to have the letters returned to him as he had made photostatic copies for completion of his files.

At the request of Agents, Mr. HUGHES attached his holographic signature to the back of each of these letters together with the date, December 7, 1948. The initials of the Agents were attached thereto at the same time.

The Laboratory was requested to make the necessary examination in an effort to determine whether or not these letters were identical with questioned documents already in its possession in this case.

On December 9, 1948 Mr. JOHN J. HUGHES, above described, telephonically advised Special Agent JOHN D. O'CONNELL that he had received a long-distance telephone call at 10:00 a.m. on that date from a person who identified himself as HORACE W. SCHMALL, 20 Exchange Place, New York City.

Kisseloff-2092

SCHMALL told HUGHES that he was an "investigator cooperating with the Department of Justice" and that he would like to obtain specimens from the typewriter used in the office of FANSLER and MARTIN, insurance agents in Philadelphia between the years 1927 and 1930. He told HUGHES that he had contacted FINKBEINER, the general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia in a previous effort to get such specimens. HUGHES informed SCHMALL that those specimens available had already been furnished to FBI Agents. SCHMALL replied that this was "fine," and made no further request of Mr. HUGHES.

By letter dated December 9, 1948 Mr. HUGHES confirmed the above telephone conversation.

On December 10, 1948 the Philadelphia Office requested by teletype further typewriter specimens and asked that an attempt be made to ascertain the current address of one THOMAS GRADY alleged to have sold the Woodstock typewriter to the FANSLER and MARTIN Agency in Philadelphia and who was subsequently employed by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company as an agent.

Mr. R. E. PERRY, Secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was again contacted on the morning of December 10, 1948 and pursuant to suggestions furnished by Philadelphia several policy files of individuals on whom MARTIN had written insurance were examined. As a result, four more typewritten letters from the office of FANSLER and MARTIN, bearing dates in 1929, were obtained and forwarded to the Laboratory with the request that they be compared with questioned documents. These specimens were numbered K-5, K-6, K-7 and K-8 and bore Mr. PERRY's holographic signature and the initials of investigating Agents on the back thereof.

Mr. PERRY requested that these letters be returned to him when they were no longer useful to this investigation. In order that the policy in regard to documents obtained from Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company should be uniform, it was requested in the letter of transmittal to the Laboratory that all documents be returned to the Milwaukee Office.

Later on December 10, 1948 Mr. PERRY telephonically advised that he had received a letter from Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN of Philadelphia making further suggestions as to where typewriter specimens could be found. He was again contacted and referred Agents to Mr. JOSEPH T. GALLAGHER, Superintendent of Claims of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. GALLAGHER produced the claims file on the personal policies of THOMAS L. FANSLER, the same individual who was the partner of HARRY L. MARTIN in Philadelphia between the years 1927 and 1930. A review of this file produced three more letters from the office of FANSLER and MARTIN and possibly written on questioned typewriter. There was also found in this file a typewritten letter on plain paper dated June 8, 1940 at Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-2093

and addressed to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee. It bore the holographic signature of PRISCILLA HISS. The first three letters mentioned were designated exhibits K-9, K-10, and K-11 and bore dates in August, 1929. The last mentioned letter signed by PRISCILLA HISS was designated K-12. All four of these documents were forwarded to the Laboratory in the same cover letter and a request was made that they be compared with questioned documents in this case.

Both Mr. PERRY and Mr. JOHN J. HUGHES, previously identified, attempted to locate a current address on THOMAS GRADY. Mr. HUGHES' files indicated that one THOMAS FRANCIS GRADY had been employed by that company as an agent beginning December 9, 1930 and ending in April, 1932. The files also revealed that he at one time held five policies in that company, all of which had lapsed by 1933. In his application for employment he gave his address as Garrett Road and Lincoln Avenue, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania and his business address as the West Disinfecting Company, 49th and Grays, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His birth date was January 20, 1901 at Woonsocket, Rhode Island and he stated that his previous employment was that of "salesman of typewriters."

A review of the policies on this individual indicated that the most recent address was that given in his application.

On December 10, 1948 in a separate teletype the Philadelphia Office advised that THOMAS GRADY, alleged to have sold a Woodstock typewriter to the firm of Fansler and Martin at the inception of the partnership in 1927, presently resides at 2126 Menomonee River Parkway, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin and requested that he be interviewed to determine whether or not he had sold a typewriter to this firm and the circumstances surrounding the sale.

GRADY was interviewed at his home in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin by Special Agent ALEXANDER P. LE GRAND and the writer on the evening of December 10, at which time he stated that he was well acquainted with HARRY MARTIN and recalled that he sold him a Woodstock typewriter about 1927. It was his recollection that he had applied the commission he received on this sale as part payment for the first insurance policy MARTIN wrote for him in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He stated that if the date of this policy could be obtained it would approximate the date of the sale of the typewriter. He also recalled that at the time of the sale of this typewriter MARTIN had just resigned as cashier for the general agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia and started selling insurance for the same company in partnership with FANSLER. He recalled that their office was in the Bullit Building. He could not recall a detailed description of the typewriter but believes it was a Model F or H with pica type. He stated that it was customary at the time of the sale to note the serial number of the typewriter on the bill of sale, a copy of which would have been given to MARTIN and the other copy to the Woodstock Agency in Philadelphia, which he believed was at that time

managed by SAM WARD, now deceased. He did not know whether any other record of the serial number would appear in Woodstock Company files. He claimed that the typewriter was new and that he took a used typewriter in exchange. It was his recollection the trade-in typewriter was an Underwood. GRADY said that he had never used the Woodstock typewriter himself and had no suggestion as to where specimens could be found.

Mr. R. E. PERRY was recontacted on December 13, 1948 for the purpose of ascertaining the dates of the insurance policies issued to THOMAS F. GRADY. His records indicated that the application on the first policy written on the life of GRADY by that company was dated April 7, 1927 and was written by three Philadelphia insurance agents, namely, J. O. BATTERSBY, H. B. STAVERS, and W. L. COATES. The application listed GRADY's occupation as "salesman, Woodstock Typewriter Company." The application on the second policy taken out by GRADY was dated January 29, 1930. This policy was sold to GRADY by HARRY L. MARTIN of Philadelphia. On the application GRADY listed his occupation as "salesman for disinfection company." The other three policies on the life of GRADY in the files of the Northwestern Mutual were written by GRADY himself at the time he was employed as an agent for that company. One was in 1931 and the other two in 1932.

On December 13, 1948 THOMAS F. GRADY was reinterviewed at his home and in the light of the information revealed by the policies of GRADY at Northwestern, he stated that he was mistaken in saying that the typewriter sold to MARTIN was tied in with the purchase of the insurance policy by himself. Without prompting he then recalled that he had sold a typewriter to three other insurance agents in Philadelphia, the commission for which was applied upon an insurance policy on the life of himself. He was able to name BATTERSBY as one of these individuals. In an effort to again recall circumstances surrounding the sale, it was his recollection that a lady by the name of COYLE working for MARTIN as his stenographer had tried out the typewriter before the sale. He was hazy as to dates and admitted he could have been mistaken on this point but does recall that he knew a woman by this name later in his contacts with MARTIN.

GRADY finally decided that the only way he could place the date of this sale was that MARTIN and FANSLER had been selling insurance together but a short time at the time he sold them a typewriter. He had all his dealings in regard to the sale with MARTIN. He could not recall the date he left the employ of Woodstock but did recall that he next worked for West Disinfecting Company in Philadelphia, then for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and after that for West Disinfecting Company again but in Connecticut.

On December 14, 1948 Mr. JOHN J. HUGHES telephonically advised that he had found another letter which might be pertinent to instant case.

Upon contact he produced a typewritten letter dated January 29, 1930 from the office of FANSLER and MARTIN and addressed to Dr. J. W. FISHER, Medical Director of the Northwestern Mutual, concerning the application for insurance of THOMAS F. GRADY. Mr. HUGHES attached his holographic signature to the back of this letter as did the writer and the same was forwarded to the Laboratory for examination on the same date.

On December 16, 1948 exhibits heretofore designated K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8, K-9, K-10, K-11 and K-12, were returned to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company files, the first four to Mr. PERRY's office and the second four to the office of Mr. GALLAGHER. Receipts were obtained for them, which receipts are being maintained in the files of the Milwaukee Office. On December 17, 1948 exhibits previously designated by this office as K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4 and K-13 were returned to Mr. JOHN J. HUGHES at the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and a receipt obtained for the same which is being maintained in the files of the Milwaukee Office.

It should be noted that in previous correspondence Mr. HUGHES, Assistant Director of the Agency Department at Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been erroneously named JOHN L. HUGHES. His correct name is JOHN J. HUGHES.

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

Since date of reference report from Milwaukee the following information has been obtained regarding WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN:

At 3:58 p.m. on December 9, 1948 Mr. WESTBROOK STEELE, Director of the American Paper Institute, Appleton, Wisconsin, telephonically advised Special Agent ALEXANDER P. LE GRAND that about one-half hour following the interview of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN by the writer and Agent LE GRAND, PIGMAN went to his superior, STEELE, and told him in a general way why the Agents had interrogated him. He said he had tried his best to cooperate with the FBI but could not identify any persons about whom he was questioned. He told Mr. STEELE that he believed the Agents were questioning him because of his former activity with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, which, according to PIGMAN, was at one time a "somewhat radical organization." He also told STEELE that he too had had "radical tendencies" but did not admit being a member of the Communist Party.

STEELE also stated in the same conversation that at about 3:45 p.m. on December 9, 1948 PIGMAN had again come to him and advised that he had just received a subpoena to appear before a grand jury in New York City on Friday, December 10. He told STEELE that he was not going to answer the subpoena on one hour notice. STEELE suggested that he could arrive in New York City in time if he would take a plane that night, but PIGMAN said that he did not want to take the plane but would leave Friday morning, December 10, 1948. He told STEELE that he would then arrive in New York City Saturday morning, December 11. He further told STEELE that he could not understand

why he had been subpoenaed because he was unable to give the FBI Agents any information.

On December 13, 1948 WESTBROOK STEELE telephonically advised the Milwaukee Office that an associate of PIGMAN's at the institute named JOHN W. GREEN had told STEELE that on December 9 PIGMAN had told GREEN about his subpoena to New York, at which time he stated to GREEN that when he was younger he "played around a lot with a pink and radical group" but he still could not understand what the subpoena to New York was about.

RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

All exhibits furnished by the Milwaukee Office have been previously described in referenced letters of transmittal to the Bureau and the descriptions thereof are, therefore, not repeated herein. The following is a table of exhibit designations, the one in the left column being the Milwaukee designation, and the one in the right column being the Laboratory designation:

Milwaukee	Laboratory
K-1	K-11
K-2	K-12
K-3	K-13
K-4	K-14
K-5	K-24
K-6	K-25
K-7	K-26
K-8	K-27
K-9	K-28
K-10	K-29
K-11	K-30
K-12	K-31
K-13	K-43

The exhibit designations referred to in the following summary of the Laboratory reports are the designations given each exhibit by the Laboratory.

By report dated December 9, 1948 the FBI Laboratory advised that the typewriting appearing on specimens K-11 through 14 were compared with each other and it was concluded that K-12 and 13 were typed on one machine. No conclusion was reached as to whether K-11 was typed with the same machine which typed K-12 and 13 as there were not enough letter and word combinations in common. It was concluded that K-14 was written on a different machine than K-11 through 13.

It was concluded that K-11 through 14 were not the machines used to type Qc5 through Qc69 and Qc74 through Qc131. The questioned

Kisseloff-2097

specimens were submitted by the Investigative Division of the Bureau.

By report dated December 13, 1948 the FBI Laboratory reported that it was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimens K-24 and K-25 was different than the typewriting on any of the questioned specimens submitted in connection with this case.

The same report stated that the typewriting appearing on K-26 and K-27 have the same general style of type as shown on specimens Q6 through Q69 but contained certain typewriting characteristics not in common with similar typewriting characteristics appearing on these questioned specimens Q6 through Q69. Therefore, no conclusion was reached as to whether K-26 and K-27 were typed on the same typewriter as questioned specimens.

By report dated December 13, 1948 the FBI Laboratory advised that it was concluded the machine which typed K-31 was not used to type any of the questioned evidence previously submitted in connection with this case.

It was concluded that the typewriting specimens K-28 through K-30 were not typed on the machines which typed specimens Q5, Qc74 through Qc131.

No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not K-28 through K-30 were typed on the machine which typed Q6 through Q68 and 69.

By report dated December 15, 1948 the FBI Laboratory advised that the typewriting on K-43 had been compared with specimens Q6 through Q69, K-17, K-32, K-35, K40 and K-41 but that no conclusion could be reached as to whether or not K-43 was typed on the same machine as the specimens with which it was compared due to the fact that it does not contain sufficient typewriting.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-2098

LEAD PAGE

One copy of instant report is being furnished the Philadelphia Office for their information as original leads reported herein were set out by that office.

Kisseloff-2099

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 62-735

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	12-21-48	12/7 - 17/48	CLARK M. LOVRIEN

TITLE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS

CHARACTER OF CASE

PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

15 typewritten documents written in offices of PANKIN and MARTIN, Philadelphia, Pa. between 1937 and 1940 obtained from files of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee and submitted to Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents. THOMAS F. GRADY, Milwaukee, recalls selling Woodstock typewriter to NANCY L. MARTIN soon after MARTIN formed partnership with PANKIN. All exhibits returned to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. WILLIAM WEED FISHER admitted to employer and associates that he was "radical" in younger days. Results of Laboratory examinations set out.

- NOO -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File #74-1265.
Teletype, Philadelphia to Milwaukee, 12/7/48.
Two letters, Milwaukee to Bureau, 12/7/48.
Report of Special Agent CLARK M. LOVRIEN dated 12/9/48 at Milwaukee.
Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated 12/7/48 at Philadelphia.
Teletype, Philadelphia to Milwaukee, 12/9/48.
Teletype, Philadelphia to Milwaukee, 12/10/48.
Four letters, Milwaukee to Bureau 12/10/48.
Teletype, Philadelphia to Milwaukee, 12/10/48.
Conference teletype, Milwaukee to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia, 12/10/48.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia (info)
3 - New York
2 - Milwaukee

Kisseloff-2100

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 21, 1948

To: SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 21, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. B. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
Perjury; Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1933-4558
B-89060 BS

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 12-21-48

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 BH13/bcs

K79 Sheet of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, number M-1041338.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting on the specimen described above as K79 was not done by the same machine which was used to type specimens Q6 through Q69.

K79 is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - Washington
2 - New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
1 - Baltimore
1 - Philadelphia

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

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DEC 21 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 51 8 05 AM

DEC 53 5 05 AM

Kisseloff-2101

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

December 21, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 20, 1948.

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-460
LAB. NO. D-09047 DU

RECORDED 99

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Washington Field

Examination requested by:

Letter dated December 20, 1948

Reference:

Document

Examination requested:

Specimens:

K76 A sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter [illegible]-250227-E, located in lobby of YMCA, 19th & G Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

K77 A sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter [illegible]-225550, located at Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the machines which were used to type K76 and K77 were not used to type Q6 through Q69.

K76 and K77 are retained in the Bureau's Files.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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

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DEC 21 1948 P.M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2102

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-89047. Bu

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached hereto as enclosures with this letter, are two typewriting specimens taken on Woodstock Typewriters, one #N-250227-E, obtained from a Typomatic located in the lobby of the YMCA, 19th and G Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. by Special Agent WILLIAM J. KLIMA.

The other specimen, Serial #N-225558, was obtained from the Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., on a similar Typomatic machine by Special Agent KLIMA.

These specimens are for comparison with questioned specimens in this case and the Laboratory may destroy the attached specimens if they are found to be not identical.

lm

74-1333

WJK:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-460
H B I
3 DEC 28 1948

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12/20/48 jl

Lab report
12/21/48
RCF: jl

Kisseloff-2103

December 21, 1948

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89006 BU dated 12/20/48, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

K65 through K67

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-461

FBI

3 DEC 28 1948

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 21 1948 P.M.
RCF:bmw
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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51 JAN

Kisseloff-2104

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 21, 1948

To: SAC, Washington

Herewith follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 21, 1948.

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
Perjury; Internal Security - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-4/62
LAB. NO. D-89070 SU

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 12-21-48

Examination requested: Documents

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Allen Weinstein 10-16-74 THB/bcs

RECORDED

K80 Two sheets of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #[illegible]-175281.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriter specimens which are listed above as K80 did not come from the machine which was used to type Q6 through Q69.

K80 is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 23 5 05 PM

Kisseloff-2105

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-89070 BU

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

K80.

Attached herewith as an enclosure this letter are typewriting specimens taken from Woodstock Typewriter, #SN-175281, owned by FRANK N. HINES, 3407 - M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., obtained by Special Agents EDWARD E. LINEHAN and THEODORE S. KRAMER on December 21, 1948.

These specimens are for comparison with known Woodstock Typewriter specimens in instant case. In the event they are found to be not identical, they may be destroyed by the Laboratory.

EEL:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

Lab Rep 12-21-48

RECORDED - 99

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F B
3 DEC 28 1948

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FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

12-21-48

File 3-8

Kisseloff-2106

#1

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 10 21 5-19P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. RE DEATH LAWRENCE DUGGAN, NYCPD INVESTIGATION REFLECTS DUGGAN HAD OPERATION ON BACK LAST OCTOBER. BROTHER AND FELLOW EMPLOYEES OF DUGGAN STATE HE HAS LOOKED TERRIBLE LATELY. BROTHER STATES DUGGAN WENT BACK TO WORK TOO SOON AND WORKED TOO HARD. TRIP TO WASHINGTON, D.C. SCHEDULED FOR THIS MORNING WAS TO BE IN COMPANY OF FELLOW EMPLOYEE. FELLOW EMPLOYEE STATES TRIP WAS TO BE ON ROUTINE BUSINESS. FURTHER STATES THEY HAVE BRANCH IN WASHINGTON AND NECESSARY TO MAKE TRIPS THERE AT VARIOUS TIMES. FELLOW EMPLOYEE STATES THEY HAD PLANNED TO FLY, BUT HAD DISCUSSED EFFECT OF BAD WEATHER ON PLANS. WHEN THIS FELLOW EMPLOYEE RECEIVED NEWS OF DUGGAN-S DEATH, HE THOUGHT THE CALL WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF TELLING HIM THAT THE FLIGHT WAS CANCELLED. WINDOW IN ROOM FROM WHICH DUGGAN JUMPED OR FELL WAS OPEN APPROXIMATELY THIRTY SIX INCHES. WINDOW SILL WAS A LITTLE OVER THIRTY INCHES FROM FLOOR. WINDOW SILL WAS APPROXIMATELY TEN INCHES WIDE INSIDE ROOM AND LEDGE EXTENDED APPROXIMATELY FOURTEEN INCHES ON OUTSIDE, MAKING TOTAL WIDTH APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FOUR INCHES. THERE WAS ICE ON WINDOW LEDGE. INTERVIEWS WITH FELLOW EMPLOYEES AND ELEVATOR OPERATOR FAILED TO ELICIT INFORMATION AS TO ANYONE IN ROOM WITH DUGGAN AT TIME HE JUMPED OR FELL. CONCLUSION OF NYCPD WAS THAT NO FOUL PLAY WAS INDICATED. IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE JUMPED OR FELL.

INDEXED RECORDED 124-1333-463

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Kisseloff-2107

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1949

NY R 10 WA

XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

CC: Mr. Fletcher

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK ALBANY FILE NO. 65-1574 (MER)

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, N. Y.	12/21/48	12/20/48	HAROLD B. ROSS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records General Electric Co. reflect FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN employed by General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. since Sept. 2, 1946. Resides Cambridge, N. Y. Presently being considered for clearance by U. S. Army to work on secret project. Photo obtained and forwarded to New York Office for exhibition to CHAMBERS.

- P -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Baltimore dated December 20, 1948.

Teletype from Denver dated December 20, 1948.

DETAILS: Mr. ROBERT E. RUGEN, Personnel Manager, Building #1, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, advised that the personnel and employment record of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN contained the following information:

He was born July 11, 1910 at New York City and presently resides at R.D. #2, Cambridge, New York. He applied for a position with this company on July 3, 1946 and was employed September 2, 1946 as an Engineer in the Aeronautics and Marine Engineering Division. At the time of his application for employment, he listed his home address as 118 - 35th Street, Lindenhurst, New York. At that time he stated that his parents' names were AUGUST and ANNA; that both were born in Estonia, and that both were now deceased. It was further reflected that he had a brother, HANS, who resides at 237

1cc Asst AG 12-28-48 Completed FLT cas

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-464

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2 - ALBANY

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10 JAN 4 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O-693938 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-2108

AL. 65-1574

Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey. His employment application reflected that he attended Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, from 1936 to 1939. The following previous employers and the dates worked were also reflected in the file:

1935-1936	Electric Appliance Shop, White Plains Road, Bronx, New York, as a salesman and repairman.
1937	Repairman for the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Maryland.
1937	Draftsman and testman for the Bohn Refrigerator Company, 1 North Haven Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
1937-1938	Draftsman for the Dakko Company, 927 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
1938-1942	Engineer, Glen L. Martin, Baltimore, Maryland.
1942-1946	Engineer, Republic Aviation, Farmingdale, New York.

His description was reflected as:

Color	White
Sex	Male
Height	5' 8"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Wife's Name	ELIZABETH
Social Security No.	218-03-3727

It was further reflected in his personnel file that he is presently being investigated for clearance for secret work on "Project Hermes", which is a secret U. S. Army Project presently being carried on at the Schenectady of the General Electric Company.

AL. 65-1574

A photograph of INSLERMAN was obtained from Mr. RUGEN and was forwarded to the New York Division to be exhibited to JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for possible identification. The photograph is to be returned to the Albany Office for return to Mr. ROBERT E. RUGEN, General Electric Company.

-P E N D I N G-

Kisseloff-2110

AL. 65-1574

LEAD

ALBANY DIVISION

AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

Will interview VERNE JENSEN, Economics Professor, Cornell University, relative to his knowledge of the activities of PHILIP RENO, as requested in referenced teletype from Denver.

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK ALBANY FILE NO. 65-1574 (MER)

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, N. Y.	12/21/48	12/20/48	HAROLD B. ROSS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 55 21 9-32

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/87 BY sp7mcldd

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE THE TYPEWRITER IN THIS CASE, VARIOUS OFFICES HAVE BEEN COVERING LEADS IN AN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE SPECIMENS OF TYPEWRITING SENT BY MR. AND MRS. ALGER HISS TO VARIOUS PERSONS, COMPANIES AND INSTITUTIONS. THE WFO HAS ADVISED THAT A PERSONNEL QUESTIONNAIRE OF PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS DATED MAY TWENTY FOURTH, NINETEEN FORTY, REFLECTS ONE RALPH FANSLER, BROTHER, BANK EXAMINER, TREASURY DEPT., DETROIT, MICH. RECORDS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, REFLECT ONE RALPH L. FANSLER BORN FEBRUARY SIXTEENTH, EIGHTEEN NINETY, FORMERLY AT TREASURY DEPT., WAS WITH WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION FROM FEBRUARY THIRTEENTH, FORTYEIGHT, UNTIL FURLOUGHED OCTOBER NINETEENTH LAST. HIS DETROIT ADDRESS WAS ONE FIVE FOUR SIX MONTCLAIR AVE., DETROIT, MICHIGAN. HE IS BELIEVED TO BE THE BROTHER OF PRISCILLA HISS, WIFE OF ALGER HISS. DETROIT SHOULD LOCATE AND INTERVIEW FANSLER FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM EITHER PRISCILLA OR ALGER HISS. SHOULD SUCH TYPEWRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS BE SECURED THEY SHOULD BE FORWARDED AMSD TO THE BUREAU LABORATORY SO THAT THEY MAY BE COMPARED WITH THE DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN PRE-EXAMINATION IN LIBEL SUIT BROUGHT BY HISS AGAINST CHAMBERS.

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3 DEC 28 1948

DETROIT ADVISED

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Ditchen

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD FROM BOSTON 12 21 10-07P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS DASH R. RETEL WFO TO BOSTON DATED DECEMBER TWENTYEIGHT. GEORGE E. KILLEEN RECALLS OPERATING AUTOMOBILE IN WINTER OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AT WHICH TIME IT STRUCK AND INJURED TIMOTHY HOBSON. HOBSON-S LEG WAS BROKEN AND HE WAS TAKEN TO THE GEORGETOWN HOSPITAL. HE WAS TREATED BY DOCTOR O-DONNELL, AN ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON. FRANK L. SHIGO, WHO IN NINETEEN FORTY, RESIDED MILLS BUILDING, SEVENTEENTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. ACTED AS ATTORNEY FOR KILLEEN. ACCORDING TO KILLEEN, HOBSON WAS TEH STEPSON OF AN ATTORNEY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND IT IS KILLEEN-S BELIEF THAT THIS ATTORNEY ACTED IN BEHALF OF TIMOTHY HOBSON, KILLEEN HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF HISS AND STATED HE NEVER RECEIVED ANY COMMUNICATION FROM HISS AS ATTORNEY OR STEPFATHER OF TIMOTHY HOBSON. KILLEEN ALSO ADVISED HE WAS UNINSURED AT THE TIME OF THE ACCIDENT AND THE MATTER WAS SETTLED BY THE ATTORNEYS OUTSIDE OF COURT. KILLEEN CAN FURNISH NO FURTHER INFORMATION AND STATED THAT ATTORNEY FRANK L. SHIGO WOULD HAVE WHATEVER INFORMATION OR CORRESPONDENCE WHICH MAY BE AVAILABLE CONCERNING THIS ACCIDENT.

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ALBANY 12-21-48 6-33PM CHS

DIRECTOR, SAC NEW YORK AND DENVER ...URGENT...

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA. ALGER HISS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

RE DENVER TEL DEC. TWENTY LAST. PROFESSOR VERNE JENSEN, SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NY, WAS EMPLOYED NINETEEN FORTY TWO TO FORTY FIVE AS REGIONAL ECONOMIST AND WAGE STABILIZATION DIRECTOR, NINTH REGIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD, DENVER, COLO. JENSEN STATED THAT FOR ABOUT THREE MONTHS IN EARLY SPRING OF FORTY THREE, PHILIP RENO WAS MEMBER OF STAFF IN WLB OFFICE IN DENVER. JENSEN HAD NO CONTACTS WITH PHILIP RENO BEFORE OR AFTER THAT PERIOD. AND HAD ONLY OFFICIAL CONTACTS WITH HIM DURING THAT PERIOD. JENSEN STATED THAT RENO WAS MEMBER OF GROUP IN DENVER WLB OFFICE COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS THE LEFTIST OR RADICAL ELEMENT, AND WAS FREQUENTLY LABELLED A COMMUNIST, BUT JENSEN HAD NO DIRECT INFO INDICATING RENO WAS CP MEMBER OR ACTIVE IN CP AFFAIRS. JENSEN SUGGESTED INTERVIEW BE HAD WITH NORMAN PIXLER, FORMER WAGE ANALYST WITH WLB, DENVER IN NINETEEN FORTY THREE, NOW EMPLOYED BY TEAMSTERS UNION IN DENVER. JENSEN STATED THAT IN NINETEEN FORTY THREE PIXLER HAD TOLD HIM THAT HE, PIXLER, HAD ATTENDED A MEETING OF SOME EMPLOYEES

174-1333-462

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F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

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OF THE DENVER WLB OFFICE, THAT PHILIP RENO WAS ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THIS MEETING AND THAT AT THAT TIME, PIXLER WAS ASKED TO JOIN THE CP, WHICH HE DECLINED. JENSEN SUGGESTED PIXLER MAY HAVE FURTHER INFO RE ALLEGED CP ACTIVITIES OF RENO. JENSEN HAD NO INFO INDICATING RENO EVER REMOVED OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS FOR DELIVERY TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS OR THAT HE HAD EVER ORALLY INFORMED ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS CONCERNING THE INFO HE HAD OBTAINED THROUGH HIS GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

CORNELIUS

END

A I O PLS

WA640PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

NY OK FBI NYC EML

DN OK FBI DN MJHM

VOT

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #812
Chicago 90, Illinois
December 21, 1948

AIRMAIL -
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Re WFO tels to Chicago, December 12 and 16, 1948, and Chicago tel to Bureau, WFO and New York, December 20, 1948.

Mr. WALTER MATSCHECK, Research Director, Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, exhibited to SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON a mimeographed statement entitled "National Research Project, Under Railroad Retirement Board," which was a summary of personnel by division, name, classification and salary, assigned by the National Research Project, WPA, to the Railroad Retirement Board as of October, 1937. This statement included the following information:

Name	Classification	Salary
1. General Office		
ALEXANDER, CATHERINE H. (Terminated 10-30-37)	Administration Officer	$2,600.00
2. Work Histories		
No personnel		
3. History of Technology		
Dr. GILLMAN's Office	Report Editor	
CHAMBERS, JAY V. D. (E.O.D. 10-18-37)		2,000.00
RILEY, MARY BYBEE (Terminated 10-28-37)	Secretarial Research Assistant	$5.00 per diem

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Name	Classification	Salary
Unit I - Mechanical and Managerial Changes		
ASHTON, HERBERT	Supervisor	$4,800.00
SMITH, DARRELL H.	Research Assistant	2,000.00
WITTE, BORIS	Research Assistant	2,000.00
Unit II - Changes in Employment, Compensation and Productivity of Railroad Labor		
JACOBSON, M. L.	Supervisor	4,500.00
Unit III - Changing Nature of the Traffic Hall		
LISS, SAMUEL	Research Supervisor	3,200.00
Unit IV - The Place of the Railroads in the National Economy		
APPLEBAUM, CICELY	Research Supervisor	3,200.00
Stenographic Section		
EGENSE, MARGARET V.	Clerk-Typist	1,440.00
GERBER, LILLIAN	Stenographer	1,440.00
LYNCH, JOSEPHINE	Stenographer	1,440.00
MAHER, HELEN	Stenographer	1,440.00
4. Field Study Section		
General Office		
GOOR, CHARLES G.	Assistant Statistician	2,600.00
GREENFIELD, MARGARET	Chief - Field Study Section	3,800.00

Kisseloff-2118

Director, FBI Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was. 12/21/48
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Name	Classification	Salary
Statistical Section		
ADDLESTONE, ESTA NORA (E.O.D. 10-25-37)	Statistical Clerk	$1,440.00
LEVINE, RENA	Statistical Clerk	1,440.00
Stenographic Section		
PEYTON, HELEN	Statistical Clerk - Typist	1,440.00

As stated in the referenced teletype of December 20, the above-listed MARGARET GREENFIELD was an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board and assigned to this project. All other personnel listed above, except Dr. GILLMAN, were employees of WPA, and in the event it is desired to contact any of them, it is believed their records would be found at the WPA Liquidation Unit, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C.

Mr. MATSCHECK and V. PAUL CARNEY, Personnel Director in 1937 at the Railroad Retirement Board, who continues to be an employee of this agency, could not suggest any persons presently in the employ of the Railroad Retirement Board who would be in a position to furnish any information concerning CHAMBERS' employment on the above project.

cc: Washington Field (AMSD)
New York (AMSD)

WAA-EAK
65-3290

Very truly yours,

G. R. Mc Swain AP
G. R. MC SWAIN
Special Agent In Charge

Kisseloff-2119

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-21-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 12:15 p.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called and stated that it appears that the Grand Jury in New York will adjourn today and will not reconvene until January 3, 1949. This confirms information I received while in the office of Mr. Alex Campbell this morning when he was talking over the phone to Mr. Whearty, indicating that the Grand Jury would not be in session all next week. Mr. Belmont advised that it is not yet positive that the Grand Jury will adjourn today but it is expected.

He further states that the photographer, Felix August Inslerman, was identified most positively as the photographer "Felix". This person is presently working at the Westinghouse Company, Albany, New York, and is under investigation for assignment to a classified project by the Army. The Baltimore Office has previously suggested that he not be interviewed immediately with the thought that he should be investigated for possible espionage at this time. However, it does appear that the Army authorities should be immediately advised of this identification.

RECOMMENDATION

Mr. Belmont recommended that Inslerman be immediately interviewed and I agree with this recommendation. I did instruct Mr. Belmont to inform Mr. Donegan of the identification to see if he believed that it would be better to delay the interview with Inslerman, having in mind the Grand Jury is adjourning, and also to determine whether or not a subpoena will be issued and when. Unless Mr. Donegan indicates some reason for not conducting the interview, it is recommended that the New York Office be authorized to instruct the Albany Office to interview Inslerman immediately and in connection with that interview an attempt should be made to secure consent to search his premises.

HBF:cmw

Letter S.A.A. 12-27-48 jrg

Memo Alex Campbell 12-27-48 jrg

12/22/48

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INDEXED - 99

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F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

File (3) jrg

53 JAN 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 3:55 p.m., a Miss G. B. Horn, who is presently associated with McIntosh and Sheridan, manufacturers, representatives of reproducing equipment, 1210 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., telephoned and advised that she wanted to furnish some information concerning a Woodstock typewriter which she owned. Miss Horn advised that a Special Agent of the Bureau called at the office of McIntosh and Sheridan while she was at lunch and, therefore, she did not have an opportunity to talk with our Agent.

Miss Horn related that she formerly worked for the Woodstock Typewriter Company and sometime either late in 1942 or early in 1943 she obtained a typewriter from the Woodstock Company which had been turned in by an individual whose name Miss Horn rather vaguely recollected as being possibly a Mrs. Butler. Miss Horn explained that as best she can recollect this person brought in two typewriters to be fixed. One was a portable which was repairable and the other an upright Woodstock which was very old and had actually no book value. She said that as she recalls, they either refused to allow anything on this latter typewriter or if they made any allowance at all, it was possibly the minimum price of $2.50. Miss Horn further stated that at the time the Government froze all typewriters up to a certain age the one she had at home she had to return to the company and in exchange was given this old Woodstock which had been repaired and put in a usable condition for her by the company. In connection with the repairs, Miss Horn commented that they were not such as would interfere with identification, particularly if any peculiar or unusual characteristics were known concerning the typewriter the Bureau was seeking. In response to my inquiry, Miss Horn said she resides at Apartment 604 at No. 1 Scott Circle, N.W., Washington, and would be at her apartment around 6:00 this evening. I asked Miss Horn if she would have any objection to talking with a Bureau Agent at that time. She said she would be happy to do so and would render all possible assistance.

I thanked Miss Horn for calling the Bureau in connection with this matter.

Immediately after talking with Miss Horn I called Supervisor Kenneth Delavigne of the Washington Field Office. In the absence of Supervisor Delavigne, I instructed Mr. John Cavadine to have an Agent of the Washington Field Office talk with Miss Horn at 6:00 p.m. this evening and, of course, to notify the Bureau of the results.

LLL:mer

174-1333-470

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21 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-2121

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF 5 STATS

WASH 39 CGO 3 NWK 3 ST. LOUIS 3 SAN FRAN2 FROM NEW YORK

21 7-46 P

DIRECTOR, FBI SACS U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. THE BUREAU BY TELETYPE DECEMBER TWENTIETH, FORTY EIGHT ADVISED NY, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND WFO THAT THEY SHOULD SUBMIT INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS IN THIS MATTER TO REACH THE BUREAU BY DECEMBER TWENTY FOURTH NEXT. REPORTS SHOULD CONTAIN UNDELELOPED LEADS SHOWING SOURCE FROM WHICH OBTAINED AND WHETHER OR NOT OFFICES HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO COVER THESE LEADS BY TELETYPE OR OTHER COMMUNICATION. OFFICES RECEIVING THIS TELETYPE SHOULD ALSO SUBMIT REPORTS REGARDLESS OF WHETHER LEADS WHICH HAVE BEEN COVERED HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED BY TELETYPE OR LETTER. DESIGNATE THREE COPIES FOR N. Y., ORIGIN.

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3 DEC 28 1948

CLEVELAND, MILWAUKEE, EL PASO, DENVER, INDIANAPOLIS, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, DETROIT ADVISED

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NK NNNY R 3 NK

Kisseloff-2122

5 1 JAN 3 1949

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 52 21 9-13 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/87 BY sp2mac/dd

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESP-R. ASST. ATT. GEN. THOMAS J. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY IN NYC AND RELATED DETAILS CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, WHO FOLLOWED CHAMBERS IN GRAND JURY AND WAS QUESTIONED CONCERNING STATEMENTS MADE BY CHAMBERS. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH APPEARED BEFORE GJ GAVE DETAILS OF HIS INVOLVEMENT IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. MR. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT FRANCIS B. SAYRE AND ANNABELLE NEWCOMB WILL APPEAR BEFORE GJ TOMORROW. RE BUREAU REQUEST TO REINTERVIEW MRS. ALGER HISS DISCUSSED WITH DONEGAN TODAY. HE POINTED OUT THAT IN SIGNED STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY ALGER HISS IN BALTIMORE ON DEC. FOUR FORTYEIGHT HISS HAD STATED THAT SOMETIME SUBSEQUENTLY TO THIRTYEIGHT MRS. HISS HAD DISPOSED TO THEIR TYPEWRITER TO A SECOND HAND STORE OR A SECOND DEALER IN WASHINGTON, DC. IN HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GJ, HISS HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF THE TYPEWRITER AFTER NINETEEN THIRTY SIX THEREFORE MR. DONEGAN FELT A REINTERVIEW OF MRS. ALGER HISS MIGHT REVEAL THIS DISCREPANCY IN THE TESTIMONY OF HISS AND BE A DETRIMENT TO PROSECUTIVE ACTION. THEREFORE HIS DECISION WAS THAT THE INTERVIEW WITH MRS. HISS SHOULD NOT BE CONDUCTED.

124-1333-492

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F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

SCHED

HOLD PLS

JAN 3 1949

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Philadelphia — December 22, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 22, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO. [redacted]
FBI FILE NO. [redacted] -473
LAB. NO. [redacted]

RECORDED - 138

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TH 13/Bas

Reference: Letter dated December 21, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K98 Nine sheets of typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial Number H 168988.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the specimens which were typewritten and listed above as K98 were not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5 through Q69.

K98 is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2-New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
1-Washington Field
1-Baltimore

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 15
DEC 22 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2124

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

REGISTERED MAIL

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

D 89154 BU

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

There are enclosed herewith, nine sheets of typewriting specimens obtained by an Agent of the Philadelphia Office from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial Number N 168988.

Since it has been impossible to ascertain the original purchaser of this typewriter, and further, since it appears that the range of serial numbers of Woodstock typewriters manufactured during the year 1927 is between approximately 160,000 and 177,000, these specimens have been obtained for comparison with questioned specimens already in the hands of the Laboratory.

K88.

After the examination has been completed, the specimens may be destroyed.

JLK:VFH
65-2440
Enclosures

74-1333

RECORDED - 138 | 74-1333-473
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

~~JOIN AND~~ SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12-22-48

Lab Report 12-22-48

Kisseloff-2125

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 22, 1948

To: SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 22, 1948.

Re: D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
Perjury; Internal Security - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1593-4474
LAB. NO. D-89076 RW
D-89077 RW

RECORDED - 138

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letters dated 12-21-48

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TH Files

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

D-89076

K84 Sheet of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #W-183318.

D-89077

K85 Sheet of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #143499.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the specimens K84 and K85 described above were not typed with the machine which typed Q6 through Q65.

K84 and K85 are retained in the files of the Bureau.

New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
Philadelphia
Baltimore

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
DEC 22 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RW

Kisseloff-2126

51 JAN 3 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-89076 Bu.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

K84

Attached herewith is typewriting specimen of Woodstock Typewriter, #N-183318, owned by Mrs. BETTY GEIER, 630 Emerson Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., which specimen was obtained by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN, on December 21, 1948.

The attached specimen is for comparison with ~~unknown~~ quest. specimens in the captioned case, and the Laboratory may destroy the attached specimen if it is found to be not identical.

#74-1333

RECORDED - 138

74-1333-474

EMM:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

Ans Lab Rep 12-22-48 RCF: mcl

3 DEC 28 1948

~~[illegible]~~ SPECIMEN RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12-22-48: mcl

FBI

Kisseloff-2127

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D- 89077 BU

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached herewith is a specimen of typewriting on Woodstock Typewriter, #143499, obtained by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and HARRY K. CLAYTON, on December 21, 1948, at the Brightwood Garage, 5917 Georgia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

K 85.

This specimen is for comparison purposes with ~~known~~ quest. specimens in this case and may be destroyed if the Bureau Laboratory finds it to be not identical.

#74-1333

RECORDED - 138

CCC:cl
74-94
Enclosure

Ans Lab Ref 12-22-48

cc - New York

74-1333-4775
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

5 1 JAN 3 1949

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12-22-48

Kisseloff-2128

CWP:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-22-48 9:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. ALGER HISS MOVED FROM THREE TWO ONE NAUGHT P ST., NW, WASHINGTON, TO TWO TWO EAST EIGHTH STREET, NYC. FURNITURE PACKED AND MOVED BY SECURITY STORAGE CO., WASHINGTON. RECORDS THIS COMPANY REFLECT SOME ITEMS WERE STORED IN NYC WITH EITHER MORGAN AND BROS., FIVE ONE NAUGHT WEST TWENTYFIRST ST., NYC, OR MANHATTAN STORAGE CO., FIFTYTWO AND SEVENTH AVE., NYC, AND MAY BE STILL IN STORAGE. THE FURNITURE WAS INSURED AND THOSE RECORDS AND ANY CLAIMS OR CORRESPONDENCE WOULD BE IN POSSESSION OF THE NY FIRM UNDER NUMBER U FIVE NINE TWO. SUGGEST NY CONTACT ABOVE FIRMS FOR CORRESPONDENCE OF HISS AND/OR RECORDS REFLECTING STORAGE OF TYPEWRITER.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

I 74-1333-476
F E
S 28

Kisseloff-2129

JJW:cl
74-94

DIRECTOR AND SACS, ALBANY AND PHILADELPHIA 12-22-48 3:00 PM URGENT

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. IN CONVERSATION REPORTED BY HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE JUNE TEN, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, MRS. ALGER HISS RECOMMENDED FOLLOWING SCHOOLS. WEST TOWN SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, PUTNEY SCHOOL, PUTNEY, VERMONT, AND WOODSTOCK COUNTRY SCHOOL, WOODSTOCK, VERMONT. REQUEST ALBANY AND PHILADELPHIA CHECK SCHOOLS TO SEE IF TIMOTHY HOBSON, CHILD OF MRS. HISS BY FIRST MARRIAGE, WAS STUDENT AT ANY OF THESE SCHOOLS AND IF FILES CONTAIN ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS FAMILY FOR COMPARISON WITH TYPING ON DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY CHAMBERS TO U. S. DISTRICT COURT AT BALTIMORE.

HOTTEL

cc - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

124-1333-477

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

DEC 22 1948

TELETYPE

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

NH

WASH FROM NEW YORK 48 22 11-18 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP - R. RE BUTEL TO NY DEC TWENTYONE, FORTY EIGHT, ENTITLED "JOHN KORAL, ESP - R", REQUESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING JOHN KORAL, THREE SIX ARTHUR ST., HEMPSTEAD, NY, WHO MAY POSSIBLY BE A NEPHEW OF ALEXANDER KORAL, A SUBJECT IN THE CASE ENTITLED "GREGORY, ESP - R". THE ABOVE MENTIONED JOHN KORAL IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR A MEMBER OF THE FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, US ARMY, FORTY JCAKSON, SC. ALBANY WILL CHECK SELECTIVE SERIVCE RECORDS AT FULLER AVE. FOR BACKGROUND ON ABOVE JOHN KORAL. FOR INFO OF ALBANY, ONE JOHN KORAL PRESENTLY RESIDES AT TWO TWO ONE WILLIS AVE., MINEOLA, NY. ALSO ASCERAIN IF ANY RECORD OF JOHN KORAL ABOVE HAVING AN UNCLE JOHN KORAL RESIDING IN NY. PLEASE EXPEDITE.

RECORDED - 138 | 74-1333-478
INDEXED - 138 SCHEIDT B I
3 DEC 28 1948

CORR IN LINE SEVEN AFTER WORD SIX VOID THE 7

57 JAN 3 1949

HOLD

ALBANY Advised

Kisseloff-2131

CC McGurnea

JF:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 12-22-48 5:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. FILE OF PRISCILLA HISS AT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, DC, REFLECTS SHE ATTENDED ABOVE UNIVERSITY FROM SEPTEMBER UNTIL DECEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. FILE CONTAINS NO TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN TYPED BY PRISCILLA HISS. FILE DOES CONTAIN TRANSCRIPTS OF HER RECORD FROM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NYC, AND YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN. LETTER ACCOMPANYING TRANSCRIPT FROM YALE AND DATED AUGUST TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, STATED TRANSCRIPT WAS SENT AS THE RESULT OF A REQUEST CONTAINED IN A LETTER FROM PRISCILLA HISS. ABOVE LETTER WAS SIGNED BY EDITH M. ROTHE, SECRETARY TO THE REGISTRAR, YALE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL, WHERE PRISCILLA WAS A STUDENT IN NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR-TWENTYFIVE. SHE WAS AT COLUMBIA IN NINETEEN TWENTYNINE AS A GRADUATE STUDENT. SHE ATTENDED COLUMBIA UNDER NAME OF PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON, AND WAS AT YALE UNDER NAME OF EITHER FANSLER OR HOBSON. SUGGEST RECORDS OF BOTH YALE AND COLUMBIA BE CHECKED CAREFULLY FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY PRISCILLA OR ALGER HISS AND IF FOUND, THEY BE FORWARDED TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH TYPEWRITING APPEARING ON QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS.

74-1333-479

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

FBI, DENVER 12-22-48 10-03 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR, AND SACS, NEW YORK AND EL PASO

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE EL PASO TEL TO BUREAU, NEW YORK AND DENVER DECEMBER TWENTY FIRST INSTANT. SIGNED STATEMENT SECURED FROM NORMAN PIXLER, DENVER, THAT PHIL RENO ATTEMPTED TO RECRUIT PIXLER FOR CP IN DECEMBER FORTY TWO. WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO SECURE CORROBORATING LEGAL EVIDENCE THAT PHIL RENO WAS IN CP PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY FOUR. RENO IN TESTIMONY DENVER GRAND JURY OCTOBER FORTY EIGHT AND IN SIGNED STATEMENT NEW YORK AGENTS AND APPARENTLY NEW YORK GRAND JURY, STATED HE JOINED CP IN FORTY FOUR PIXLER STATES NAOMI BARTENOFF LIVING IN FORTY FIVE AT APT ~~SIXTY~~ SIX DASH TWO THREE GROVE ST., ~~EXXXX~~ NYC, AND NINETEEN FORTY TWO EMPLOYEE OF SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD INTIMATED TO HIM THAT PHIL RENO MEMBER CP WASHINGTON, DC, PRIOR TO FORTY TWO WHILE BARTENOFF AND PHIL RENO EMPLOYES AT SSB, ~~EXXX~~ WASHINGTON, DC. PIXLER STATES HE LEARNED THAT BARTENOFF PERHAPS NO LONGER CP MEMBER. NEW YORK LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BARTENOFF. BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE PERJURY VIOLATION OF PHIL RENO BEFORE DENVER AND NEW YORK GRAND JURIES, SUGGEST EL PASO DELAY INTERVIEW OF RENO AND MC MURPHY UNTIL WE SECURE ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF RENO-S MEMBERSHIP CP PRIOR TO FORTY FOUR. PIXLER STATED BILL MC MURPHY PRESENT WHEN RENO ASKED PIXLER TO JOIN CP IN FORTY TWO.

JAN 24 1972

XEROXED ORIGINAL RETAINED

KRAMER

174-1333-480

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

3 DEC 28 1948

END

PLS ACK IN ORDER

WA 12-16 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NY OK FBI NYC RWT

EP - OK FBI EP JL

D

Tue. - October 1742

RS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BJA/cam 928732-002

DECEMBER 22, 1948

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 22 — 1:45 p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R. ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO PREVIOUS CONTACTS WITH HISS' ATTORNEY MCLEAN, AND PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR, HORACE SCHMAHL. IT IS RECALLED THAT MCLEAN TURNED OVER TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE A LETTER OBTAINED FROM HISS' BELONGINGS, WHICH WAS LATER IDENTED BY FBI LABORATORY AS WRITTEN ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION. REPORT OF SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND DATED DECEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST AT PHILADELPHIA, ON PAGE NINE, REFLECTS THAT SCHMAHL VOLUNTARILY APPEARED AT THE PHILA. OFFICE AND INFORMED AGENTS HE HAD INTERVIEWED HARRY L. MARTIN, FORMER PARTNER OF MRS. HISS' FATHER, CONCERNING POSSIBLE LOCATION OF SPECIMENS WRITTEN ON A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. KIRKLAND-S REPORT REFLECTS ON PAGE TEN THAT BOTH MARTIN AND HIS ATTORNEY, SYDNEY ORLOFSKY, ADVISED THAT SCHMAHL GAVE THEM THE IMPRESSION THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DOUBT IN SCHMAHL-S MIND AS TO INNOCENCE OF HISS. SCHMAHL MADE STATEMENT THAT IF HIS INVESTIGATION REFLECTED ONE MORE POINT ON WHICH HISS WAS PROVEN WRONG, HIS OFFICE WOULD DROP THE INVESTIGATION. HE STATED TO MARTIN AND ORLOFSKY THAT HISS HAD MADE SOME MISSTATEMENTS CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND QUOTE TWO OR THREE OTHER THINGS UNQUOTE. IT IS OBSERVED THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION SCHMAHL IS LOOKING FOR A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER BUT INSTEAD IS ATTEMPTING TO SECURE SPECIMENS. NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT SCHMAHL OR ANY OTHER HISS REPRESENTATIVE HAS MADE INQUIRIES IN GEORGETOWN AREA,

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

74-1[illegible]-481

3 DEC 28 1948

74-94

CJJ:em

Kisseloff-2134

TELETYPE DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK FROM WFO DECEMBER 22, 1948

WASHINGTON, D.C., WHERE TYPEWRITER WAS DISPOSED OF, ACCORDING TO HISS. SCHMAHL MAY KNOW WHERE TYPEWRITER IS LOCATED. SCHMAHL-S INSTRUCTIONS FROM HISS OR HISS' LAW FIRM WOULD BE OF GREAT INTEREST AS WELL AS SCHMAHL-S OBSERVATION CONCERNING RESULTS OF HIS OWN INVESTIGATION. HE MAY HAVE IDEA AS TO SERIAL NUMBER OF TYPEWRITER, WHERE IT WAS DISPOSED OF, WHEN IT WAS DISPOSED OF, IF IT WAS REPAIRED, ETC. SUGGEST BUREAU AND NEW YORK OFFICE CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW WITH SCHMAHL.

HOTTEL

CJJ:EM

74-94

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 22, 1948

To: SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 22, 1948.

Re: D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
Perjury; Internal Security - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-482
LAB. NO. 138
D-89129 DJ
D-89130 BD

RECORDED

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letters dated 12-22-48

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TH:B/bas

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

D-89129

K86 Sheet of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, SN-236498.

D-89130

K87 Three sheets of paper, bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, number 265399.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the machines used to type K86 and K87 were not used to type Q6 through Q69.

K86 and K87 are retained in the files of the Bureau.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg 2 - New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd 1 - Photographic COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen 1 - Baltimore
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr RCF:MD
Mr. Penington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED 15
30 DEC 22 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2136

FORM NO. 64

D-81929 BU.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith as an enclosure with this letter is a typewriting specimen taken from Woodstock Typewriter #N-236498, owned by H. W. HUDDLESON, 6005 Wynnewood Road, N. W., Woodacres, Maryland, which specimen was taken by Special Agent DONALD WALTER on December 21, 1948.

K86.

This specimen is for comparison with known Woodstock Typewriter specimens in this case, and same may be destroyed if the Laboratory finds it to be not identical.

RECORDED - 138

DW:cl
74-94
Enclosure
cc - New York

Ans Lab Rep 12-22-48 RCF i md

74-1333-482
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

(74-1333)

SPECIMENS RE... LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT COPIES DESTROYED
12-22-48 mgl 20 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-2137

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-81930 BU

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL
PERJURY
IS - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Transmitted herewith are three pages of typewriter specimens obtained by SA RAYMOND F. BABB from Woodstock Typewriter No. 265,399, owned by Mrs. GILLIOM, 3000 63rd Avenue, Cheverly, Maryland.

It is requested that the enclosures be compared with the specimens turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

K87

ENCL

K87 retained in lab per outgoing yellow to Wash. F.O. dated 12-22-48.

CJJ:smg
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

RECORDED - 138

174-1333-483
IF IB I

3 DEC 28 1948

Retained in Bureau, 12-22-48 Ans Lab Rep Returned

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-2138

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

DEC 22 1948

TELEMETER

WASH WFO 8 PHILADELPHIA 2 NEW YORK 2 FROM CHICAGO 22 6-53-PM-CJW

CONF TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REMYTEL TWELVE FOURTEEN LISTING APPROXIMATE YEARLY WOODSTOCK SERIAL NUMBERS AND MYTEL TWELVE TWENTY. MELVIN O. JOHNSON, SECRETARY DASH TREASURER, WOODSTOCK CO., AND S. A. HAVE CONDUCTED EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH OF WOODSTOCK FILES AT FACTORY, INCLUDING THOSE IN STORAGE ROOMS, WITHOUT LOCATING ANY RECORDS RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA. ONLY RECORDS OF PHILADELPHIA AGENCY MAINTAINED AT WOODSTOCK MAIN OFFICE ARE THOSE ALWAYS MAINTAINED THERE AND WHICH DATE BACK ONLY TO ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, EXCEPT FOR CARDS OF OLDER CUSTOMERS WHO HAVE CONTINUED TO DEAL WITH COMPANY. REMYTEL TWELVE FOURTEEN, FACTORY RECORD LOCATED LISTING CHANGES IN APPROXIMATE SERIAL NUMBERS USED AT BEGINNING OF FOLLOWING YEARS: NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE, ONE THIRTY ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED THIRTY; NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN, ONE FIFTY NINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED; NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT, ONE SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED; NINETEEN TWENTY NINE, TWO NAUGHT FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED; NINETEEN THIRTY, TWO FORTY SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED. OTHER YEARS SAME.

74-1333-4845

RECORDED - 138

F B I

3 DEC 28 1948

INDEXED - 138

MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

Trans to Alt NY.

Kisseloff-2139

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
INDIANAPOLIS	12/22/48	12/21/48	ROBERT P. LEWIS RPL:k

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WA ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, former employee N.L.R.B., Denver, admits only casual acquaintance with PHILIP RENO and infrequent contact with RENO during 1943 and 1944. CLAYTON denies any knowledge of RENO's removal of official documents from Government agencies for delivery to unauthorized persons. Also denies any knowledge that RENO engaged in Communist Party activities or had CP sympathies.

-RUC-

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCE: Denver teletype to the Director dated December 20, 1948.

DETAILS: EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, 1544 Fifth Avenue, Terre Haute, Indiana, was interviewed by the writer and SA DANIEL C. PELTON at the FBI Resident Agency, Terre Haute, Indiana, and furnished the following information:

At the present time, CLAYTON is an employee of the Treasury Department as an Internal Revenue Agent assigned to the Indianapolis Office but presently stationed at Terre Haute, Indiana. CLAYTON was an employee of the National Labor Relations Board at Denver from March 12, 1943, until approximately November 1, 1945. He worked in the Wage Stabilization Division, where his friend GERALD MATCHETT was Chief of the Wage Stabilization Division. CLAYTON, more or less at MATCHETT's suggestion, had taken a job as an Economist with the National Labor Relations Board and upon first arriving in Denver, had gone to the home of MATCHETT, where he intended to stay for a few days while he was working and looking for a residence of his own. Upon his arrival in Denver at

1cc Asst AG Campbell 12-28-48 F.L. Jend

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-74-1388-485

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5) - Bureau (AMSD)
3 - New York (AMSD)(1 T. J. DONEGAN)
2 - Denver
2 - Indianapolis

DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-2140

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 DEC 17 1964

Indpls.
65-2027

MATCHETT's home, PHILIP RENO was visiting with MATCHETT and CLAYTON met him for the first time by introduction through MATCHETT. CLAYTON recalled that RENO's wife had just died a short time previously and that RENO soon departed for the east to take a position with some union. CLAYTON related that MATCHETT and RENO apparently had attended college together and had also been associated together at the National Labor Relations Board. He stated, however, that upon his arrival in Denver, RENO was no longer connected with the Board and that during his employment with the National Labor Relations Board, he had no contact with RENO. He stated that after RENO had spent approximately one year in the east, RENO returned to Denver during the summer of 1944, and thereafter took an active part in the 1944 elections.

It is CLAYTON's recollection that RENO probably was a candidate for the office of State Representative on the Democratic ticket. CLAYTON further related that he was never in RENO's confidence and in all probability, never had more than eight or nine contacts with RENO, and that on all of the occasions, he was never alone with RENO, but always more or less casually met him while with other members of the staff of the National Labor Relations Board.

CLAYTON denied that he had any knowledge whatsoever that RENO had ever removed any official documents from the National Labor Relations Board or any other Government agency where he had had employment for delivery to unauthorized persons. He further denied that he had any information relating to RENO's possible connection with Communist Party activities or that RENO was ever in sympathy with the Communist Party. CLAYTON stated that he himself was not familiar with Communist Party activities in Denver, and that to the best of his knowledge, had not associated with any known Communists. He stated that during the time RENO was active in the 1944 elections, he had gained the impression that RENO had some connection with the C.I.O. Political Action Committee. He further recalled that upon RENO's return to Denver in 1944, there had been some discussion concerning the possibility of his being re-employed by the National Labor Relations Board, but for some reason, RENO did not again become employed. CLAYTON stated that he was not familiar to any great extent with RENO's activities other than what he learned through other staff members of the National Labor Relations Board and actually, knew very little concerning RENO's associates and activities.

CLAYTON advised that one NORMAN PIXLER, who had been an employee of the National Labor Relations Board, had gained the impression that some of the National Labor Relations Board staff members were Communists

Kisseloff-2141

Indpls.
65-2027

or Communist sympathizers, and had reported this information to the Government. He stated he was of the opinion that PIXLER, after leaving the National Labor Relations Board, had become connected with a union in Denver.

In conclusion, CLAYTON advised that since he had not himself taken any part in Communist Party activities or was an associate of any known Communists in Denver, he was unable to furnish any concrete information whatsoever relating to RENO's possible connections with the Communist Party.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-2142

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
INDIANAPOLIS	12/23/48	12/21/48	ROBERT P. LEWIS RPL:k

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID SCHITTAKER CHAMBERS ET AL ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, former employee N.L.R.B., Denver, admits only casual acquaintance with PHILLIP RANO and infrequent contact with RANO during 1943 and 1944. CLAYTON denies any knowledge of RANO's removal of official documents from Government agencies for delivery to unauthorized persons. Also denies any knowledge that RANO engaged in Communist Party activities or had CP sympathies.

-ESC-

REFERENCE: Denver teletype to the Director dated December 20, 1948.

DETAILS: EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, 1844 Fifth Avenue, Terre Haute, Indiana, was interviewed by the writer and SA DANIEL C. PELTON at the FBI Resident Agency, Terre Haute, Indiana, and furnished the following information:

At the present time, CLAYTON is an employee of the Treasury Department as an Internal Revenue Agent assigned to the Indianapolis Office but presently stationed at Terre Haute, Indiana. CLAYTON was an employee of the National Labor Relations Board at Denver from March 12, 1943, until approximately November 1, 1945. He worked in the Wage Stabilization Division, where his friend DONALD MATCHETT was Chief of the Wage Stabilization Division. CLAYTON, more or less at MATCHETT's suggestion, had taken a job as an Economist with the National Labor Relations Board and upon first arriving in Denver, had gone to the home of MATCHETT, where he intended to stay for a few days while he was working and looking for a permanent place to live. Upon his arrival in Denver at

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Kisseloff-2143

REPORT of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 22, 1948

To: SAC, Baltimore

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 21, 1948.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases
Perjury; Espionage - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 65-1642
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-486
LAB. NO. 138 0-39071 BU

RECORDED

Examination requested by: Baltimore

Reference: Letter dated 12-20-48

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K81 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated December 17, 1946, to Mr. ISAIAH BOWMAN, signed in ink ALGER HISS. (Your exhibit 1)

K82 Photostatic copies of handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS received from the registrar's office at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, consisting of an Application For A Hopkins Scholarship For Graduate Students and two letters. (Your exhibit 2)

K83 Roll of 35 mm. Panatomix - X and one pack of Plus - X film containing undeveloped film of pictures of the registration card of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. (Your exhibit 3)

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K81 was not from the machine which was used to type 46 through 49.

The known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS, K82 and the known handwriting specimens of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, K83 are retained in the files of the Laboratory so that they may be available for comparison purposes with evidence that might be submitted in the future.

Specimen K81 will be returned to the Baltimore office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 22 1948 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- New York - By Hand Delivery
- Philadelphia
- Washington

RECORDED

Kisseloff-2144

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Re WFO teletypes to Baltimore dated December 10 and 16, 1948.

Forwarded under separate cover are:

Exhibit 1, a typewritten letter received by President ISAIAH BOWMAN from ALGER HISS dated December 17, 1946, wherein Mr. HISS thanks Dr. BOWMAN for being selected as being a recipient of an honorary degree from the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. This letter is being submitted to the Laboratory for whatever value it might have in type comparison. This letter was lent to this office by Dr. BOWMAN and was received by Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN for delivery to the Laboratory. It is to be returned to this office for delivery to Dr. BOWMAN.

K81

Exhibit 2, various photostatic handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS received from the registrar's office at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. These were received by Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN from Mrs. MURIEL HARRISON, registrar's office, Johns Hopkins University. They are not to be returned to this office.

K82

Exhibit 3, one roll of 35 mm. Panatomic - X and one pack of Plus - X film containing undeveloped film of pictures of the registration card of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, obtained from the headquarters of the Selective Service System, State of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland. These were obtained through the courtesy of Miss IDA HARVEY, who made available the registration card, the only record on file with the Selective Service System, State of Maryland, in regard to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. The pictures were taken by Special Agent VERNON J. JOHNSON. This film should be forwarded to the photographic laboratory for development and possible use for handwriting comparisons.

K83

The Plus - X unexposed film had the following exposures: 1/25 sec. at F 8, 11, 16 and 11. 225 watt bulbs were used as a lighting source.

ENCL

TGR:ASG
65-1642

74-1333-486
FBI

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

3 DEC 28 1948

cc: Package (REGISTERED MAIL)

cc: New York

Ans Lab Rep
12-22-48
RCL 1 incl

FOR LAB. ACTION AND REC.
12-21-48 incl

Kisseloff-2145

81794

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-3917 ets.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	12/22/48	12/10/48	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, employed FANSLER AND MARTIN from 1928 until dissolution of partnership and by MARTIN until 1938, recalls that FANSLER took an old desk to his home upon dissolution of partnership and may have taken typewriter she believes was purchased by FANSLER-HOFFMAN, predecessor to FANSLER AND MARTIN. Mrs. FOX not able to recall make of typewriter and does not know THOMAS GRADY. Suggests contact with CATHERINE LOGERMAN, now married and residing in Philadelphia, employee of firm prior to Mrs. FOX. Names of FANSLER's children secured.

deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on 2/14/74 RO/Jah FOIA 5 Burrus 9/9/74 Jh

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, Philadelphia, 12/7/48.
Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, New York, Boston and Newark 12/10/48.
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia 12/10/48.

DETAILS: Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, Rosemont Avenue, Newfield, New Jersey, advised that she was employed by FANSLER AND MARTIN from 1928 to the dissolution of this partnership and by MARTIN until 1938. She recalled that upon the dissolution of the

1 cc Asst AG Campbell 12-28-48 FLJ

Kisseloff-2146

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S. K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-487

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3 DEC 28 1948

50 JAN 4 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

partnership, FANSLER took an old desk from the office to his home and may possibly have taken the office typewriter. She recalls that this typewriter was brought to the firm by FANSLER and apparently purchased by the predecessor of FANSLER AND MARTIN, namely, FANSLER-HOFFMAN.

Mrs. FOX is unable to recall the make of the typewriter but does recall that only one typewriter was in the office. She possesses no papers typed on this typewriter but recalls that FANSLER entered a contest about 1930 sponsored by a Chicago firm and she typed a list of names on the typewriter for him in connection with this contest. The identity of the sponsor and nature of the contest is not recalled.

Mrs. FOX is unacquainted with THOMAS GRADY and suggests contact with CATHERINE LOGERMAN, a secretary in the firm prior to Mrs. FOX's employment. Mrs. FOX states that CATHERINE LOGERMAN married a SHOTWELL or STILLWELL and last resided in North Philadelphia.

According to Mrs. FOX, FANSLER had two daughters, PRISCILLA, the younger, who married ALGER HISS, and DAISY who was employed in the Public Library, Parkway, Philadelphia. He also had three sons, THOMAS, RALPH and DEAN. It is believed by Mrs. FOX that DAISY FANSLER may be able to furnish information regarding the disposition of the typewriter formerly in the possession of FANSLER AND MARTIN.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

81796

NK 65-3917

Administrative Data

The interview with Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX was conducted by SA HARRY E. WELSH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-3917 etc

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	12/22/48	12/10/48	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, employed FANSLER AND MARTIN from 1928 until dissolution of partnership and by MARTIN until 1938, recalls that FANSLER took an old desk to his home upon dissolution of partnership and may have taken typewriter she believes was purchased by FANSLER-HOFFMAN, predecessor to FANSLER AND MARTIN. Mrs. FOX not able to recall make of typewriter and does not know THOMAS GRADY. Suggests contact with CATHERINE LOGEMAN, now married and residing in Philadelphia, employee of firm prior to Mrs. FOX. Names of FANSLER's children secured.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, Philadelphia, 12/7/48.
Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, New York, Boston and Newark 12/10/48.
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia 12/10/48.

DETAILS: Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, Rosemont Avenue, Newfield, New Jersey, advised that she was employed by FANSLER AND MARTIN from 1928 to the dissolution of this partnership and by MARTIN until 1938. She recalled that upon the dissolution of the

Kisseloff-2149

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COMMUNICATIONS

DEC 22 1948

TELETYPE

FBI INDIANAPOLIS 12-22-48 11-46 AM CST MJD

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND DENVER

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, FORMER EMPLOYEE NLRB, DENVER, ADMITS ONLY A CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH PHILIP RENO AND STATES THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION, RENO HAD LEFT THE NLRB PRIOR TO CLAYTON-S ARRIVAL IN DENVER IN MARCH, FORTY THREE. CLAYTON MET RENO THROUGH GERALD MATCHETT, WHO WAS THEN CHIEF OF THE WAGE STABILIZATION DIVISION OF NLRB AT MATCHETT-S HOME. HE THINKS MATCHETT AND RENO HAVE ATTENDED COLLEGE TOGETHER. HE FURTHER RECALLED THAT RENO WAS ABSENT FROM DENVER FOR APPROXIMATELY A YEAR, DURING WHICH TIME RENO WAS IN THE EAST WORKING FOR A UNION. RENO RETURNED TO DENVER, HOWEVER, TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE FORTY FOUR ELECTIONS AND WAS POSSIBLY A CANDIDATE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. CLAYTON ADVISES THAT HIS CONTACT WITH RENO WAS INFREQUENT AND CASUAL, AND THAT HE WAS NEVER IN RENO-S CONFIDENCE. HE DENIES HE HAS ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING RENO-S CP ACTIVITIES OR SYMPATHIES, NOR CAN HE FURNISH ANY INFORMATION THAT RENO HAS EVER REMOVED DOCUMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR DELIVERY TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. CLAYTON STATES NORMAN PIXLER, A FORMER EMPLOYEE OF THE NLRB, HAD INDICATED TO HIM THAT HE CONSIDERED SOME OF THE STAFF MEMBERS OF THE NLRB TO BE COMMUNISTS, AND THAT PIXLER REPORTED THIS INFORMATION TO THE DENVER OFFICE. GERALD MATCHETT, ACCORDING TO CLAYTON,

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138
74-1333-488
3 DEC 28 1948

IS NOW CONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CHICAGO. IF LEAD NOT ALREADY SET OUT FOR CHICAGO BY DENVER OFFICE, SUGGESTED THAT DENVER DO SO AS IT IS INDICATED MATCHETT HAS KNOWN RENO FOR SOME TIME AND WAS ASSOCIATED WITH HIM AT NLRB IN DENVER. FOR INFORMATION NEW YORK, CLAYTON PRESENT SUBJECT OF LGE INVESTIGATION. HE WAS ALLEGEDLY MEMBER AMERICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY, NINETEEN FORTY, AND IS ALSO REPORTED BY DENVER OFFICE TO HAVE ATTENDED CP MEETING, DENVER, MAY FORTY FOUR.

FOSTER

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

FBI WA 12-50 PM OK FBI WA JG

NY RPNB OK FBI NYC GAF

DV DN OK FBI DN JWC

DISC

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. SL 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis, Missouri	12-22-48	12-20,21-48	HUBERT F. SMALL seg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SAM V. WARD, St. Louis, Mo., realtor, advised he was Branch Manager for Woodstock Typewriter Co. at Philadelphia from September, 1922 to October, 1926. He advised that THOMAS GRADY was employed by him as a Sales Representative whom he regarded highly. WARD stated on terminating employment he left all records in possession of JOHN CAROW and JAMES HACKNEY and that upon the completion of each months business, all typewriters sold on trial or on loan were a mat~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~ record which indicated name of purchaser and were directed to the Woodstock Typewriter Co., Woodstock, Ill. He stated that he did not know ~~FANSLER MARTIN~~ or PRISCILLA HISS.

- RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/5/87 BY

Deleted copy furnished atty in window in afternoon of 2-14-74 RD/Jak FOIA S. Burns 8/9/74

Reference: Washington Field teletype to St. Louis dated December 10, 1948.
St. Louis teletype to Director, Washington Field Office and New York dated December 11, 1948.
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948.
Philadelphia teletype to St. Louis dated December 18, 1948.
St. Louis teletype to Philadelphia dated December 20, 1948.
Philadelphia teletype dated December 20, 1948.
St. Louis teletype to Philadelphia dated December 21, 1948.
New York teletype dated December 21, 1948.

1 cc AUSA 12-28-48 Campbell FLJ

Details: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

Deleted Copy Sent P. Irons by Letter 6-18-75

On the date of December 10, the St. Louis Office was in receipt of a teletype from Washington Field reflecting that ALGER HISS held a Reserve Commission in the United States Army as a

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		174-1333-489

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5 0 JAN 4 1949

Letter F.L. Trial

Kisseloff-10792

Second Lieutenant and that his appointment expired on June 7, 1936 as governed by Army Serial Number 0220668. Further, that the record had been transferred to the St. Louis Demobilized Branch on March 3, 1947. The teletype stated that the Bureau desired specimens of any typed material submitted by HISS and the St. Louis Office was requested to check the service records for any such typed material and furnish to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with documents furnished United States Court by subject CHAMBERS.

In view of this request, on December 11, 1948 a wire was directed to the Director, Washington Field Office and the New York Office indicating that records at Adjutant General's Office reflected HISS' application for appointment in reserve dated January 15, 1926, which was completed on a typewriter and signed ALGER HISS. However, it was not known whether such typewritten material could be attributed to HISS. Photostats of the aforementioned material were forwarded to the Laboratory by Air Mail Special Delivery.

Under date of December 13, 1948, the Bureau advised by letter that with respect to the material submitted by the St. Louis Office, the conclusion was reached that the typewriting specimens appearing on the photostats of application for appointment dated January 15, 1926 and bearing the signature of ALGER HISS had been compared and that the machine which was used to type any of the typewriting that had appeared on questioned evidence was not identical with the machine on which the application for appointment was typed.

It was determined from WARREN SHAPLEIGH, Vice President of the Shapleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis, which is probably the largest wholesale hardware concern in Missouri, that several years ago a firm known as Geller-Ward-Hassner were engaged in the hardware and harness business and that this firm approximately in 1932 was purchased by Shapleigh Hardware. SHAPLEIGH advised that the WARD who is a member of this firm was a LUTHER WARD, now deceased, who had a brother SAM WARD who operated a hardware store at Fourteenth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, who is also deceased. SHAPLEIGH stated that LUTHER WARD had a son, SAM V. WARD who for several years was employed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which place he was a distributor or maintained a typewriter agency for some firm in that city, that WARD presently resides at 1526 Claytonia Terrace, is a realtor and has not been connected with the typewriter business for several years. This information was furnished the Philadelphia Office on December 20, 1948 at which time the St. Louis Office requested that complete background information be furnished the St. Louis Office in the event interrogation of WARD was desired.

On December 20, based upon teletype from the Philadelphia Office requesting that WARD be interviewed, SAM V. WARD, realtor, 1526 Claytonia Terrace, Richmond Heights, Missouri, advised that he was Branch Manager for the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from September, 1922 to October, 1926 and that the agency's offices were located at 908 Chestnut Street. WARD stated that he had hired THOMAS GRADY, who was employed by him as a Sales Representative, and that it was his belief that GRADY originally came from the vicinity of Boston inasmuch as he spoke

Kisseloff-10793

with a Bostonian accent. He advised that he considered GRADY reputable and a highly intelligent employee. WARD continued, that in operating the agency he was the Branch Manager and that the office force averaged approximately eight employees and that there was considerable turnover. He continued, that upon termination of his employment with Woodstock he left all records in the possession of JOHN CROW and JAMES HACKNEY. Relative to HACKNEY and that HACKNEY was employed as a General Sales Manager, WARD stated that he heard about six months ago that HACKNEY is now employed as a Portable Sales Representative for Remington Rand Company, Buffalo, New York.

WARD, who bears a good reputation in this community, advised that it was a matter of policy in the operation of the Woodstock Agency in Philadelphia that upon completion of each months business, records pertaining to all machines sold on trial or on loan reflecting the name of the purchaser were sent to the General Offices of the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois. In conclusion he advised that he did not know the firm of FANSLER-MARTIN or PRISCILLA HISS nor the subjects of this case.

No lead is being directed to the Buffalo Office relative to interview with HACKNEY inasmuch it is not known to the St. Louis Office from an examination of the file whether information HACKNEY could supply would be pertinent at this time.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-10794

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. SL 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis, Missouri	12-22-48	12-20,21-48	HUBERT F. SMALL seg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SAM V. WARD, St. Louis, Mo., realtor, advised he was Branch Manager for Woodstock Typewriter Co. at Philadelphia from September, 1922 to October, 1926. He advised that THOMAS GRADY was employed by him as a Sales Representative whom he regarded highly. WARD stated on terminating employment he left all records in possession of JOHN CAROW and JAMES HACKNEY and that upon the completion of each months business, all typewriters sold on trial or on loan were a matter of record which indicated name of purchaser and were directed to the Woodstock Typewriter Co., Woodstock, Ill. He stated that he did not know FANSLER-MARTIN or PRISCILLA HISS.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/15/77 BY [illegible]

Reference: Washington Field teletype to St. Louis dated December 10, 1948.
St. Louis teletype to Director, Washington Field Office and New York dated December 11, 1948.
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948.
Philadelphia teletype to St. Louis dated December 18, 1948.
St. Louis teletype to Philadelphia dated December 20, 1948.
Philadelphia teletype dated December 20, 1948.
St. Louis teletype to Philadelphia dated December 21, 1948.
New York teletype dated December 21, 1948.

Details: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

On the date of December 10, the St. Louis Office was in receipt of a teletype from Washington Field reflecting that ALGER HISS held a Reserve Commission in the United States Army as a

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Kisseloff-10795

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

EP FILE NO. 74-51

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	12-22-48	12/ 9,10,21/48	J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE AGG

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ALGER HISS, etal	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PHILIP RENO interviewed Albuquerque, New Mexico December 10, 1948 and served with a subpoena to appear before US Grand Jury, New York City December 13, 1948. On interview, PHILIP RENO denied knowing CHAMBERS and denied participation in any CP apparatus while employed at Washington, DC and Denver, Colorado with the US Government. DANIEL T. VALDES, coworker of PHILIP RENO, WLB, Denver, stated he believes RENO to be CP member but has no definite evidence. VALDES states he has no knowledge of RENO furnishing to any unauthorized persons, in any way, any information and has no knowledge of RENO removing any Government documents or information from Government agency to furnish same to unauthorized persons. Signed statement obtained from VALDES regarding contacts with RENO.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Denver dated December 8, 1948. Teletypes to Bureau and New York City dated December 10, 12, and 21, 1948.

DETAILS:

This report covers a joint investigation by SA George H. Franklin, SA John F. Hay, and SA Emmett J. Murphy.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: D. K. Brown SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1335-490

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

PHILIP RENO was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent Franklin at Albuquerque, New Mexico on December 10, 1948. On being interviewed, PHILIP RENO admitted his previous membership in the Communist Party, stating that he joined the party in Denver, Colorado in May of 1948. PHILIP RENO was interviewed relative to his acquaintance with subject CHAMBERS in New York City while RENO was employed as a Government worker. PHILIP RENO denied several times that he was acquainted with subject CHAMBERS or subject HISS, and stated that to his knowledge he had never met either of these individuals and had never associated with them. PHILIP RENO also advised that to his knowledge, he had no information whatsoever that his brother, FRANKLIN RENO, ever associated with subjects CHAMBERS or HISS.

PHILIP RENO advised that he worked in Washington for the Government from 1935 until 1942. He was first associated with the Farm Credit Association in 1935 and approximately one year later, transferred to the Social Security Board. He stated that it was in 1942 that he was transferred to Denver, Colorado in the Government service.

While in Denver, Colorado, PHILIP RENO advised that he became acquainted with ARTHUR BARY and TRACY ROGERS, and through BARY joined the Communist Party in 1944. He stated that his membership was one of those where he did not receive a card and did not pay dues, and that his name was not to be carried on the party rolls. He stated that his principle work in the party was with the Political Action Committee of the CIO and that he also did some work in the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action. He stated that he was also associated with the American Youth for Democracy and particularly with its main organizer, HAROLD ZEPPLIN. PHILIP RENO stated that he worked with ZEPPLIN in the organization, publication, and distribution of the magazine "Challenge." He stated he also worked in the Mexican organization a little with ISABEL GONZALES.

While in Washington, D.C., PHILIP RENO stated that his associates were usually coworkers in either the Farm Credit Association or the Social Security group. However, he stated he

joined the Federal Workers Union, CIO, and was somewhat active in that. However, he still maintained that subjects CHAMBERS and HISS were unknown to him and denied that he had ever participated in any of their activities or in any other Communist Party apparatus activities while in Washington or since that time.

AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

DANIEL T. VALDES, co-owner of the Kimble Robberson Appliance Store, Santa Fe, New Mexico, residence 41 Cortez, Santa Fe, was interviewed by Special Agents John F. Hay and Emmett J. Murphy. VALDES furnished the following signed statement concerning the knowledge of and association with the activities of PHILIP RENO during the time VALDES and RENO were employed in the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board at Denver, Colorado:

"Santa Fe, New Mexico
December 21, 1948

"I, DANIEL T. VALDES, make the following free and voluntary statement to John F. Hay and Emmett J. Murphy, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats or promises have been made to me to secure this statement.

"I was born in Alamosa, Colorado either May 14th or May 24th, 1913. I reside now at 401 Cortez Street in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and am part owner of the Kimble-Robberson Company in Santa Fe.

"From January 16, 1942 until sometime in November, 1945, I was employed by the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado. My first position was Junior Economist, then I became Associate Economist, and then Disputes Officer for this Region. The board for which I was employed was the Ninth Regional War Labor Board. When I first went to work for this board, one of the first persons I met was a man named PHIL RENO, who was also employed by

the board at that time as Disputes Officer. I knew PHIL RENO in a business way until I left Denver in 1945. As I recall, RENO left the War Labor Board sometime in 1944 and went to work for the CIO Political Action Committee.

"I had not met RENO personally before January 1942, but one Mrs. KATHERINE CRITCHLOW of Santa Fe, New Mexico had at one time called upon me before I went to Denver in 1942, and mentioned that she and I had some mutual friends in Denver and she mentioned PHIL RENO. I told her at the time that I did not know RENO. Mrs. CRITCHLOW called on me on several occasions, and on one visit left behind a book "Soviet Power", which she requested me to read. Mrs. CRITCHLOW was active in an organization in Santa Fe, New Mexico, which group was called the "New Mexico Rural Welfare Association". She solicited my activity in this group, and I became active in the group more or less in the capacity as a consultant. I attended two meetings of this group at the home of KATHERINE GAY in Santa Fe. At no time during any of my contacts with Mrs. CRITCHLOW did she endeavor to solicit my membership in the Communist Party, and I did not know of my own knowledge that she was connected with the Communist Party.

"When I met PHIL RENO in Denver, I mentioned to him that I knew Mrs. CRITCHLOW, and RENO advised that he knew her too. This is af far as the conversation with RENO concerning CRITCHLOW went. During my time in Denver, I organized a group, or attempted to organize a group known as the "Colorado Committee on Economic and Civil Rights". I was also active in attempting to promote a State Fair Employment Practices Committee or law.

"About a week or ten days after I went to work in Denver, Colorado for the 9th Regional War Labor Board, PHIL RENO invited me to lunch at a cafe in about the 800 block on 17th Street in Denver. When we went into the place there was a man already there at a table, and RENO and I sat down with him. RENO introduced the man to me, but I cannot recall his name at the present time. We all three had lunch together, and talked about miscellaneous matters. When we had finished lunch, RENO excused himself, saying he had to get back to the office; I started to leave too, but this man asked me to stay. I stayed and talked to the man, and he told me that he was a member of the Communist Party in Denver, and that he wanted to talk to me about joining the party. This man

presented his side of the picture, and I told him that his ideas were incompatible with my beliefs and religions and that I did not care to join. We talked for a while and then I left.

"This man did not tell me that RENO had recommended me to him as a prospective member of the Communist Party, but it was understood that this man and RENO were good friends, and it was my own assumption that RENO had made arrangements for this man to approach me to join the Communist Party. The matter, however, was never mentioned by me or RENO in our subsequent contacts with each other.

"I have never been approached again by anyone attempting to get me to join the Communist Party. I did not join at the time, and I have never joined since or before. I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party.

"I have attended several business mettingw with PHIL RENO, at which meetings were present other members of the War Labor Board, but I have never attended a meeting of the Communist Party as such, and never in the company of PHIL RENO have I ever attended a meeting which I felt or knew as a meeting of the Communist Party.

"PHIL RENO has never told me he is or was a member of the Communist Party, and no one else has told me he is or was a member. I do know, however, that his ideas and political philosphy were along Communist Party lines, and I do know that he associated with the man above mentioned. I later learned at a social gathering of one of the employees of the Board that this man, MC MURPHY, had quit his job and had become an organizer for the Communist Party. My own idea is that PHIL RENO was a member of the Communist Party because of his ideas, his association with this man whose name I cannot remember, and because of his introduction of this man to me, and the man's approach to me to join the Communst Party. The man at whose home I learned the employment of this man as an organizer for the party was named PRICE. I now recall that this man who approached me to join the Communist Party is named BILL MC MURPHY. This MC MURPHY is the man who was a close associate of PHIL RENO. The gathering

at the home of PRICE was social and business gathering. RENO was present at the meeting. PRICE is the man who told me at this gathering that MC MURPHY had become organizer for the Communist Party.

"At the present time I know nothing concerning PHIL RENO's ever furnishing any information to anyone in any manner outside of the War Labor Board. I know nothing concerning his direct activities on matters of the Communist Party as such.

"I have read the above statement of one and this part of the page and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This statement is placed here in my own handwriting.

DANIEL T. VALDES

Witness:

John F. Hay
Special Agent, FBI
El Paso, Texas

Emmett J. Murphy
Special Agent, FBI
El Paso, Tex."

With reference to Mrs. KATHERINE CRITCHLOW and KATHERINE GAY, mentioned in the above statement, it is noted that separate investigations have been conducted at the El Paso Field Division concerning these two women and it has been established that both have been active members in the Communist Party in the vicinity of Santa Fe. Mrs. CRITCHLOW is deceased.

The above statement is being maintained in the El Paso file.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-10801

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

One copy of this report is being furnished the Denver Office for their information since it is the office of origin in the case entitled, "PHILIP RENO, SECURITY MATTER - C."

By teletype dated December 21, 1948, authority was requested of the Bureau to reinterview PHILIP RENO and his present employer, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD MC MURPHY, at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Since this authority has not been received, this case is being placed in RUC status in the El Paso Office and will be reopened in the event the Bureau authority is granted for these interviews.

Kisseloff-10802

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY — SP FILE NO. 74-51

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	12-22-48	12/ V,10,21/48	J. PHILLIP CLARINGS ASA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ALGER HISS, etal	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PHILIP RIKO interviewed Albuquerque, New Mexico December 10, 1948 and served with a subpoena to appear before GJ Grand Jury, New York City December 13, 1948. On interview, PHILIP RIKO denied knowing CHAMBERS and denied participation in any CP apparatus while employed at Washington, DC and Denver, Colorado with the US Government. DANIEL T. VALDEZ, employer of PHILIP RIKO, WLB, Denver, stated he believes RIKO to be CP member but has no definite evidence. VALDEZ states he has no knowledge of RIKO furnishing to any unauthorized persons, in any way, any information and has no knowledge of RIKO removing any Government documents or information from Government agency to furnish same to unauthorized persons. Signed statement obtained from VALDEZ regarding contacts with RIKO.

- NSD -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Denver dated December 8, 1948. Teletypes to Bureau and New York City dated December 10, 12, and 21, 1948.

DETAILS:

This report covers a joint investigation by SA George H. Franklin, SA John F. Ray, and SA Kenneth J. Murphy.

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Kisseloff-10803

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CV FILE NO. 65-2663

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	12-22-48	12-10,13-48	JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE EZ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ALGER HISS; ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Dr. ROBERT WHYTE advises he has no documents from FANSLER in his possession. He does not recall receiving any documents from him.

- R U C -

Reference: Philadelphia teletype to Cleveland dated December 10, 1948
Cleveland teletype to Philadelphia dated December 10, 1948
Cleveland letter to the Director dated December 13, 1948
New York teletype to Cleveland dated December 21, 1948

Details: At Cleveland, Ohio

Dr. ROBERT WHYTE, Pastor, Old Stone Church, has advised that he has no documents in his possession which he may have received from THOMAS FANSLER, deceased father-in-law of ALGER HISS. WHYTE stated that he did not believe that he had ever received any written material from FANSLER and stated he was certain that if he did it was not typewritten.

Dr. WHYTE advised he first met FANSLER when he, FANSLER, moved into Dr. WHYTE'S parish in Philadelphia in 1927. FANSLER became an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia shortly thereafter and WHYTE stated that he became rather

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R. J. Abbatiello Jr.	71-13-491	

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Kisseloff-10804

friendly with him.

WHYTE stated that FANSLER'S family in Philadelphia consisted of FANSLER; his wife, who was an invalid; and one daughter, whose name Dr. WHYTE was unable to recall. He believes FANSLER had a son who lived in the Middle West, but he knew of no other daughters.

Dr. WHYTE did not believe that the daughter of FANSLER whom he knew could be the wife of ALGER HISS. He explained this by saying that this daughter was a bit "off balance" but was in no way a lunatic.

Dr. WHYTE requested that this information concerning FANSLER'S daughter be kept confidential.

Dr. WHYTE advised that FANSLER came to Philadelphia from Evanston, Illinois or thereabout. FANSLER resided at the corner of 35th or 36th Street and Chestnut while in Philadelphia.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-10805

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. CV 65-2565

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	12-22-48	12-10,13-48	JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE JR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ALGER HISS; ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. ROBERT WHYTE advises he has no documents from FANSLER in his possession. He does not recall receiving any documents from him.

- R U C -

Reference:

Philadelphia teletype to Cleveland dated December 10, 1948
Cleveland teletype to Philadelphia dated December 10, 1948
Cleveland letter to the Director dated December 15, 1948
New York teletype to Cleveland dated December 21, 1948

Details:

At Cleveland, Ohio

Dr. ROBERT WHYTE, Pastor, Old Stone Church, has advised that he has no documents in his possession which he may have received from THOMAS FANSLER, deceased father-in-law of ALGER HISS. WHYTE stated that he did not believe that he had ever received any written material from FANSLER and stated he was certain that if he did it was not typewritten.

Dr. WHYTE advised he first met FANSLER when he, FANSLER, moved into Dr. WHYTE'S parish in Philadelphia in 1927. FANSLER became an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia shortly [illegible]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623 LMW:WSK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	12-22-48	12-17-48	LEONARD M. WALTERS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Professor EDWARD J. McSHANE, University of Va., Charlottesville, Va., alleged to have received "restricted" Government documents obtained from Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and forwarded by RENO to McSHANE. Purpose of these documents to assist in preparation of book collaborated on by RENO, McSHANE and Professor JOHN L. KELLEY, University of Colorado. McSHANE advised he has never received "restricted" or classified documents from RENO but has received numerous "restricted" documents (no "secret" or "confidential") direct from CO, Aberdeen Proving Grounds. McSHANE alleges he is entitled to such documents as consultant for Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Book is on mathematical computations and theory as related to ballistics. Book has been submitted to Aberdeen Proving Grounds for censoring.

- RUC -

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REFERENCE: New York teletype 12-16-48 (6:09 P. M.).

New York teletype 12-16-48 (7:34 P. M.).

Richmond teletype to New York 12-17-48.

Asst AG Campbell 12-28-48 FL Jean

DETAILS: This report is based on a joint investigation by SA J. EDWARD LAWLER and the reporting agent.

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RH. 65-1623

In the first-referenced teletype from New York, that office advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was under subpoena in New York and had executed a signed statement in which he admitted that he furnished WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, whom he knew as "CARL", with "restricted" information obtained from Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1937 and 1938. RENO stated that he, Professor EDWARD J. McSHANE of the University of Virginia, and Professor JOHN L. KELLEY of the University of Colorado were all former employees of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, and were now collaborating on a book entitled "Exterior Ballistics Up to 1945." RENO admitted he has forwarded to both McSHANE and KELLEY "restricted" material obtained from Aberdeen Proving Grounds' Library for the purpose of this book. RENO denied obtaining and forwarding any "secret" or "confidential" material to anyone for subversive or ulterior reasons. New York requested an interview of McSHANE to determine any knowledge of RENO's espionage activities, any knowledge of "restricted" material which McSHANE might have in his possession and any knowledge as to how RENO obtained "restricted" material to be used in the contemplated book.

In the second-referenced teletype from New York, that office advised that information had been received that RENO corresponded with VIRGINIA McSHANE, wife of EDWARD J. McSHANE, while both were employed in the Advance Research Laboratory, Princeton, New Jersey. A similar interview of Mrs. McSHANE was requested.

Professor EDWARD JAMES McSHANE was interviewed at his office in the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, December 17, 1948. McSHANE advised that he first met FRANKLIN V. RENO at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, July 1, 1942, which is the date McSHANE became employed at Aberdeen. McSHANE was in charge of the Mathematical Theoretical Section of the Laboratory at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, having a rating of P-7, and RENO worked directly under McSHANE, having an adjoining desk with him. McSHANE advised that he left this employment in June, 1945, but since leaving he has been retained, and is presently retained, as a consultant for Aberdeen Proving Grounds. This position requires him to spend one day per year in active duty at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

McSHANE stated that he, RENO and Professor JOHN L. KELLEY of the University of Colorado have been collaborating on a book on the mathematical field of ballistics. The nature of this collaboration, as explained by McSHANE, is that McSHANE and KELLEY are actually

Kisseloff-10808

writing the book and RENO is doing research and preparing mathematical charts and tables for insertion into the book based upon mathematical theory furnished RENO by McSHANE and KELLEY. Professor McSHANE advised that not much material has been forwarded him by RENO and that everything that RENO has sent to McSHANE has been RENO's own computations, tables and charts on the subject of bomb trajectory speeds, etc. Professor McSHANE advised that he is certain that RENO has forwarded him no Government classified or other "restricted" material. McSHANE stated that he has received a quantity of "restricted" data from the Commanding Officer, Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds. McSHANE said that he is entitled to receive "restricted" material or classified material up to "secret" in his capacity as a consultant for Aberdeen Proving Grounds. McSHANE also added that some of the "restricted" materials sent him through proper channels may have been sent at the request of RENO to Aberdeen Proving Grounds. McSHANE stated that he has received no "secret" or "confidential" material from any source to be used in this book or for other purposes. McSHANE advised that he has in his possession numerous documents, some of which were "restricted", such as bomb ballistics tables, which he has received from Aberdeen Proving Grounds, but he does not have in his possession the letters of transmittal from the Commanding Officer, Aberdeen.

Professor McSHANE pointed out that only four "restricted" documents were actually used in the preparation of instant book and these four documents were all based upon computations made by himself and Professor KELLEY while they were employed at Aberdeen. Professor McSHANE stated that, in fact, the book could have been written without the use of any "restricted" material as he and KELLEY could have recomputed these four documents. In spite of this, McSHANE said that the book has now been submitted to Mr. R. P. H. KENT, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, for any censoring that installation desires to make of the matters contained in the book. McSHANE added that it is his understanding that FRANKLIN V. RENO is now on leave without pay from Aberdeen Proving Grounds and might possibly also have the right to receive certain "restricted" material through proper channels.

Professor McSHANE stated that from time to time during his employment at Aberdeen Proving Grounds "restricted" material was taken home for study by most of the higher-placed employees without going through the red tape of charging it out and this fairly common practice was likewise followed by FRANKLIN V. RENO. Professor McSHANE stated that

this material was taken from the desks of the individual employees and, so far as he knew, no such material was taken from the Laboratory Library, as it would be practically impossible to remove material from this library without charging it out in the proper manner. Professor McSHANE stated that RENO or no other employee to his knowledge ever took away from the base any "confidential" or "secret" material and that all employees were very careful concerning material classified as "secret" or "confidential." Professor McSHANE advised that RENO was the type of person who was absorbed in the study of mathematics and had very little outside interests or social acquaintances. McSHANE stated that RENO's principal personal project while at Aberdeen was to invent formulae to break down and compute the different layers of air resistance in each area through which a bomb passes. McSHANE advised that it was a common practice for RENO to work three-fourths of the night on this personal project.

Professor McSHANE stated that he knows of no dissemination of "restricted" or classified material of any kind by RENO to anyone other than himself and KELLEY. McSHANE said that he knows nothing in RENO's habits, associates, conversations or writings that would indicate in any way that RENO did not have the best interests of the United States at heart or was engaged in any type of activity inimical to the best interests of the United States. McSHANE said that he knows of no acquaintances of RENO who might have engaged in such activities. McSHANE added that in short he believes RENO to be a thoroughly patriotic citizen and knows of nothing whatever to indicate otherwise.

Mrs. EDWARD J. McSHANE was likewise interviewed in the office of her husband, Professor McSHANE, at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, on December 17, 1948. Mrs. McSHANE stated that she has never received any communication from FRANKLIN V. RENO of any kind except a telegram from RENO regarding her husband's physical condition during Professor McSHANE's illness around the spring of 1946. She stated that she feels certain that RENO never sent to her any of the material for the book during her husband's illness or at any other time. She said that Professor McSHANE was engaged in some research work at the University of Princeton, Princeton, New Jersey, but, to her knowledge, RENO was not there at that time. She stated that her only contact with RENO has been at Aberdeen, Maryland, where she resided with her husband during the latter part of his employment there in 1944 and 1945. She stated that RENO has only been in their home twice and that she is not well acquainted with him at all. Mrs. McSHANE advised that she is unfamiliar with the material

RH. 65-1623

forwarded by RENO to her husband for the purpose of the book upon which they are collaborating and is unfamiliar with any practices of employees at Aberdeen Proving Grounds in the handling of classified material.

A summary of the above information was forwarded the New York Office by referenced teletype December 17, 1948.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-10811

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623 [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	12-22-48	12-17-48	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Professor EDWARD J. McSHANE, University of Va., Charlottesville, Va., alleged to have received "restricted" Government documents obtained from Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., by FRANKLIN VICTOR BONO and forwarded by BONO to McSHANE. Purpose of these documents to assist in preparation of book collaborated on by BONO, McSHANE and Professor JOHN L. KELLEY, University of Colorado. McSHANE advised he has never received "restricted" or classified documents from BONO but has received numerous "restricted" documents (no "secret" or "confidential") direct from CO, Aberdeen Proving Grounds. McSHANE alleges he is entitled to such documents as consultant for Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Book is on mathematical computations and theory as related to ballistics. Book has been submitted to Aberdeen Proving Grounds for censoring.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: New York teletype 12-16-48 (6:09 P. M.).

New York teletype 12-16-48 (7:34 P. M.).

Richmond teletype to New York 12-17-48.

DETAILS: This report is based on a joint investigation by SA J. EDWARD [illegible] and the reporting agent.

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DEC 22 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 12-22-48 12-22 AM PDST CFB

DIRECTOR, AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

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DATE 9-18-89 BY 291805

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE- R. RE NEW YORK TEL DECEMBER TWENTY. JOHN LEROY KELLEY INTERVIEWED DECEMBER TWENTY ONE AT BERKELEY, CALIF. PRESENTLY ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, AND RESIDES TWO THREE TWO SEVEN DERBY ST., BERKELEY, CALIF. STATED HE IS PRESENTLY RETAINED AS A CONSULTANT FOR THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MARYLAND, AND BY ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR WORK AT SANDIA BASE. KELLEY STATED HE FIRST MET FRANK RENO AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, MARYLAND DURING AUGUST, FORTY TWO. ASSOCIATED WITH HIM OFFICIALLY AND AS A PERSONAL FRIEND CONTINUOUSLY UNTIL FALL OF FORTYFIVE AND HAS CONTINUED THE FRIENDSHIP THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE TO DATE. HE LAST SAW RENO IN JULY, FORTY SEVEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND HOSPITAL. STATED THAT RENO, EDWARD MC SHANE AND HIMSELF HAD COLLABORATED IN WRITING A BOOK ENTITLED EXTERIOR BALLISTICS. THIS BOOK HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH AUTHORITIES OF ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, NAMELY, L.S. DEDRICK AND ROBERT H. KENT. THE BOOK IS NOW COMPLETED AND IS IN MANUSCRIPT FORM. THREE COPIES OF WHICH ARE IN EXISTENCE, ONE COPY PRESENTLY IN THE HANDS OF AUTHORITIES OF THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS FOR APPROVAL OF CONTENT PRIOR TO PUBLICATION, AND THE REMAINING TWO COPIES DIVIDED AMONG MC SHANE, RENO AND KELLEY. KELLEY STATED THAT MC SHANE AND HIMSELF PRESENTLY RETAINED AS CONSULTANTS OF THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS AND IN THIS POSITION WERE AUTHORIZED TO HAVE ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS AND DATA OF THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS.

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138
174-133-493
3 DEC 28 1948

HE STATED HE HAD APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FOUR COPIES OF CERTAIN REPORTS WRITTEN BY HIM AND HIS SECTION WHILE HE WAS EMPLOYED AT THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS AND THAT HE HAD AUTHORITY OF OFFICIALS OF ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS BY VIRTUE OF HIS POSITION TO HAVE COPIES OF THESE REPORTS WHICH ARE CLASSIFIED AS RESTRICTED AND CONFIDENTIAL. HE STATED THAT FRANK RENO HAD SENT SOME OF HIS NOTES TO HIM AND AT HIS REQUEST HAD SENT HIM COPIES OF EARLIER REPORTS PREPARED BY HIS SECTION AT THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS. KELLEY STATED THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF RENO-S HAVING FURNISHED ANY INFORMATION OR CLASSIFIED REPORTS TO ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON, NOR HAD HE MENTIONED TO KELLEY ON ANY OCCASION OF HIS, RENO-S, HAVING FURNISHED CLASSIFIED DATA TO ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON OR PERSONS. HE STATED THAT RENO AS FAR AS HE KNOWS WAS NOT OR NEVER HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY. KELLEY DENIED THAT HE, HIMSELF, WAS A MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY. KELLEY VOLUNTARILY EXECUTED A WAIVER OF SEARCH AND HIS HOME AND OFFICE AT UNIVERSITY WERE EXAMINED BY AGENTS AND IT WAS DETERMINED THAT NUMBEROUS REPORTS ENTITLED BALLISTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, MARKED RESTRICT WERE IN HIS POSSESSION. THE FOLLOWING BALLISTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY REPORTS IDENTIFIED BY NUMBER WERE OBSERVED BY AGENTS IN HIS POSSESSION - SIXTY EIGHT FOUR DATED OCTOBER TWENTYNINE, FORTY EIGHT- SIXTY SIXTY NINE DATED JUNE TEN, FORTY EIGHT- ONE FORTY NINE IN MANUSCRIPT FORM AND NOT COMPLETE, CLASSIFICATION NOT STATED BUT KELLEY BELIEVED IT WAS PROBABLY RESTRICTED AND THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN BY FRANK RENO AND IS DATED NOVEMBER SIXTEEN, FORTY SIX-

SIX FIVE SIX DATED MAY FIFTH, FORTY EIGHT - SIX NAUGHT THREE DATED FEBRUARY NINETEEN, FORTY SIX- THREE SIX ONE DATED MAY TWENTY SIX, FORTY THREE- THREE THIRTY DATED FEBRUARY FIFTEEN, FORTY THREE - FIVE SIX FOUR DATED AUGUST SEVEN, FORTY FIVE - FIVE SIX SEVEN DATED AUGUST THIRTY, FORTY FIVE - FOUR FORTY SIX DATED JANUARY TWENTY NINE, FORTY FOUR- FIVE FIVE SIX DATED JULY SIX, FORTY FIVE- FOUR NAUGHT NINE DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT, FORTY THREE, CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL- FIVE TWENTY ONE DATED JANUARY TWENTY FIVE, FORTYFIVE, CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL FIVE SEVENTY TWO DATED SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, FORTYFIVE, FOUR FOUR SIX DATED JANUARY TWENTY NINE, FORTY FOUR - FOUR FORTY THREE DATED DECEMBER THIRTY FIRST, FORTY THREE - CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL- SIX SIXTY TWO DATED NOVEMBER FIFTH, FORTY SIX - SIX SIXTY EIGHT DATED APRIL SEVEN, FORTY EIGHT- FIVE TWENTY TWO DATED JANUARY TWENTY NINE, FORTYFIVE, CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL. ALL OF THE ABOVE PUBLICATIONS WERE CLASSIFIED RESTRICTED EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED ABOVE. IN ADDITION, THERE WAS A MEMO REPORT NO. FOUR THIRTY FOUR DATED JULY FIRST, FORTY SIX AND A MEMO REPORT NO. FOUR FORTY ONE DATED AUGUST SIXTEEN, FORTY SIX, BOTH CLASSIFIED RESTRICTED. A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA-S BALLISTIC REPORT NUMBER TWO MARKED RESTRICTED COPY NO. EIGHT, DATED OTTAWA, CANADA, JULY OF FORTYFIVE. A REPORT MARKED RESTRICTED, DATED SEPTEMBER FORTY FIVE ENTITLED REPORT ON GERMAN SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS WRITTEN BY LESLIE E. SIMON. THREE VOLUMES OF REPORT FIVE

THREE FOUR PUBLISHED BY THE U. S. NAVY MARKED RESTRICTED ENTITLED THE DAVID W. TAYLOR MODEL BASIN- FOUR EIGHT BY TEN INCH PHOTOS. SHOWING FOUR PHASES OF THE FIRING OF A PROJECTILE FROM P FOUR SEVENTY ONE, MARKED CONFIDENTIAL. ONE AIRPLANE PHOTO OF ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS MARKED CONFIDENTIAL AND PHOTO OF THE IMPACT OF TWO ROCKETS IN A BAY. PHOTOSTATIC COPIES ABOUT TWO INCHES THICK ON EIGHT AND ONE HALF BY ELEVEN INCH PAPER AND HANDWRITTEN WHICH KELLEY STATED WERE PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF RENO-S NOTEBOOK WHICH RENO HAD FORWARDED TO HIM. HE STATED THIS INFORMATION WAS NOT CLASSIFIED. WAR DEPT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM DASH NINE DASH NINETEEN EIGHT DATED NOVEMBER FORTY FOUR, MARKED RESTRICTED. ONE CHAPTER OF HIS BOOK ENTITLED EXTERIOR BALLISTICS- PROJECT TWO FOUR EIGHT FIVE, WHICH HE STATED WAS RESTRICTED. KELLEY REITERATED THAT INSOFAR AS HE KNEW THE ONLY DATA RECEIVED BY HIM FROM FRANK RENO WERE RENO-S NOTES AND SOME OF THE EARLIER REPORTS FROM HIS SECTION. KELLEY MAINTAINED IN HIS POSITION AS CONSULTANT HE HAD FULL AUTHORITY TO RETAIN THE COPIES OF REPORTS DESCRIBED ABOVE. THE ABOVE REPORTS WERE OBSERVED BY AGENTS, BUT THEY ARE BEING RETAINED IN KELLEY-S POSSESSION BY HIM. THERE WAS ALSO FOUND AMONG KELLEY-S POSSESSIONS ONE SET OF DETAILED ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, PURPORTING TO BE THE DRAWINGS OF MODELS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB WHICH WAS TESTED IN THE ABERDEEN WIND TUNNEL DURING THE LATE PART OF FORTYFIVE. TWENTY FIVE SUCH DOCUMENTS WERE LOCATED, ALL STAPLED TOGETHER AND MARKED RESTRICTED,

RETURN TO L. H. CHERRY, SUPERVISOR, WIND TUNNELS, ABERDEEN, MARYLAND. KELLEY STATED THAT CHERRY WAS THEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANHATTEN ENGINEER DISTRICT. KELLEY STATED THAT IN CONNECTION WITH HIS POSITION AS CONSULTANT WITH THE MANHATTEN ENGINEER DISTRICT AND THE AEC HE WAS AUTHORIZED TO HAVE THESE DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION. HE VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED THESE DOCUMENTS TO AGENTS AND ARE PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION SFO. DETAILED REPORT FOLLOWS AMSD. REQUEST THAT BUREAU CONTACT AEC AND DETERMINE WHAT DISPOSITION SHOULD BE MADE OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED ENGINEERING DRAWINGS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB MODELS. KELLEY SUGGESTED CONTACT WITH COLONEL H.H. ZORNIG, FORMER DIRECTOR OF ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH INFO CONCERNING RENO. IF DEEMED ADVISABLE, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE NEW YORK OFFICE SET OUT A LEAD FOR CONTACT TO BE MADE AT THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MARYLAND, TO DETERMINE IF KELLEY ACTUALLY IS AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED PUBLICATIONS. KELLEY STATED THAT THESE PUBLICATIONS CAME FROM THREE SOURCES-- ONE HIS PERSONAL COPIES OF REPORTS OF WORK DONE BY HIS SECTION WHILE AT THE PROVING GROUNDS, TWO, FROM OFFICIALS OF ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS WHO SENT THEM TO HIM IN CONNECTION WITH HIS PRESENT STATUS AS A CONSULTANT-, AND THREE, THE TWO SPECIFIC ITEMS ABOVE MENTIONED RECEIVED FROM FRANK RENO.

cc-Mr. Fletcher

KIMBALL

END AND ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 2-51 AM OK FNXXX FBI WA GH

NYC OK FBI NYC EK

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 16 1948

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD 69 AND BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 16 9-41 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. LOCAL PRESS NYC QUOTES WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS INDICATING THAT HE DISCLOSED DEC FIFTEENTH, APPARENTLY WHILE DISCUSSING MATTERS WITH THE LOCAL PRESS, THAT HE HAD SUPPLIED THE NAMES OF A METALLURGIST WITH THE US STEEL CORP. AND A CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE AT THE ARMY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND AS TOP RED SPY RING CONTACTS. LATTER REFERENCE IS OF COURSE TO FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, WHO HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED BY THIS OFFICE AND WHO HAS APPEARED BEFORE GJ, NYC. REFERENCE IS MADE TO MY TEL DEC NINTH, FORTY EIGHT, IN CONNECTION WITH STATEMENTS MADE BY CHAMBERS IN SIGNED STATEMENT DEC NINTH, FORTY EIGHT, IN WHICH HE REFERES TO ONE AZIMOV /PHONETIC/ WHO WAS A METALLURGIST AND CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CAL AT BERKELEY. HE ALSO RECALLLED SUBSEQUENTLY AZIMOV BECAME THE HEAD OF THE RESEARCH DEPT AT THE US STEEL CORP., CHICAGO, ILL. MY TEL REQUESTED BUREAU, WFO AND BA TO FURNISH ANY INFO THEIR FILES RE THIS INDIVIDUAL ASO THAT CONSIDERATION COULD BE GIVEN TO LOCATING AND INTERVIEWING HIM. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER ANY ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THIS REAGRD AND WHETHER IT DESIRES TO SET OUT LEADS FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND CHICAGO IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE AZIMOV BASED ON THE ONLY INFO PRESENTLY IN NY POSSESSION AND WHICH WAS SET OUT IN MYTEL OF DEC NINTH.

Wire NYC 12-23-48 JWP

INDEXED 138

77-1333-494

SCHEIDT

BA ACK AND DISC PLS

A N NY R 3 BA

Kisseloff-10818

DEC 28 1948

DECEMBER 23, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; ALGER HISS; PERJURY. ESPIONAGE, R. REURTEL DECEMBER SIXTEEN, LAST, INQUIRING RE ONE AZIMOV (PHONETIC). BUREAU FILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION WHICH WOULD FURTHER IDENTIFY THIS INDIVIDUAL AS A METALLURGIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OR THE HEAD OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AT U. S. STEEL CORPORATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. SET OUT LEADS SUGGESTED IN URTEL AS WELL AS ANY OTHER LEADS WHICH WILL SERVE TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE AZIMOV.

HOOVER

JRP/de

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Beck
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
File, Room
Nease
Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 65-786

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	12-23-48	12-23-48	AFL/dc ALEXANDER P. LE GRAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: THOMAS GRADY, Wauwatosa, Wis. identified to whom he believes he sold Woodstock typewriters in 1927 from a list prepared by JOHN GALLAGHER from repair records of the Woodstock Agensy, Philadelphia, Pa.

- RUC -

Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on afternoon of 2-14-74 RDFoth FOIPA Sec.

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.

Philadelphia letter to Milwaukee 12/20/48.

DETAILS: At Wauwatosa, Wisconsin:

THOMAS GRADY, 2126 Menomonee River Parkway, reviewed a list of companies which had been prepared by JOHN GALLAGHER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from repair records of the Woodstock Agency prior to the time that the original records were destroyed in 1946. Mr. GALLAGHER had been repairman for the Woodstock Agency in Philadelphia in 1927 when GRADY had been employed there, and GALLAGHER was later manager of the agency until it was discontinued in 1946.

From this list GRADY identified the following firms to which he had sold Woodstock typewriters in 1927:

Union Bag and Paper Company, 401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Tradesman National Bank, 320 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
CHARLES STRICKLER AND SON, 206 Callow Hill Street, Philadelphia

1cc Restd 12-28-48 FL Jud

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-133-495

Kisseloff-10820

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2 - Milwaukee

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Wagner Taylor Company, 4222 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Hauslein Agency, Lincoln Liberty Building, Philadelphia
Jewish Exponent, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
National Health and Accident Insurance, 244 South 8th Street, Philadelphia
Philadelphia Record, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia
Charles Devlin, Bourse Building, Philadelphia
JOSEPH KOENIG, 621 North 2nd Street, Philadelphia
American Jewish Congress, Bankers Securities Building, Philadelphia

From the list GRADY identified the following firms to which he believed he may have sold Woodstock typewriters; however, he said he is uncertain at this time and they may be firms to whom he sold Royal typewriters prior to his employment in the Woodstock Agency in Philadelphia:

West Disinfecting Company, 49th and Grays Avenue, Philadelphia
Y.W.C.A., 18th and Arch Street, Philadelphia
Vogel Ritt Company, 2212 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Hare and Chase, Finance Building, Philadelphia
Home Beneficial Society, 17th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia
Mid-City Press Company, 9th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia
The Methodist Book Room, 17th and Arch Street, Philadelphia
Philadelphia Chair Company, 229 Church Street, Philadelphia
Pomerantz, 1525 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
H. Perilstein, 534 Lombard Street, Philadelphia
Morris Friedman, Fifth and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Foreign Mission Board, 701 South 19th Street, Philadelphia
Fenno and Company, Drexal Building, Philadelphia
Electric Storage Battery, 19th and Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia
Adelphia Electric Company, 125 North 10th Street, Philadelphia
Board of Christian Education, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia

GRADY stated that he believed typewriters were sold to the following firms in 1927 by FRANK SNYDER, formerlya salesman of the Woodstock Company whose location is presently unknown to GRADY:

Strayers Business College, 807 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Jewish Times, 1211 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

GRADY is quite sure that JACK CARROW, former manager of the Woodstock Typewriter Agency at Philadelphia, in 1927 sold a typewriter to the following individuals whose name appears on the list:

WILLIAM BERKOWITZ, Market Street, National Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

GRADY said that FRANK SNYDER, about the year 1927, handled accounts of the Woodstock Agency with schools and hospitals and would

probably be able to identify firms to whom he sold typewriters in 1927. GRADY said that about 1931 SNYDER was employed by the West Disinfecting Company, 49th and Grays Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ENCLOSURES TO PHILADELPHIA:

1 list containing 11 sheets of paper with names of persons owning Woodstock typewriters in the Philadelphia area.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-10822

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY [illegible] WILLIAMS CHURCH, WAS	[illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [illegible] identified to whom he believes he sold roadstock typewriters in 1937 from a list prepared by J. H. GALLAGHER from repair records of the roadstock agency, Philadelphia, Pa.

- END -

REFERENCE: Prior File [illegible].

Philadelphia letter to Milwaukee 12/3/41.

DETAILS: At Lancaster, Pennsylvania:

THOMAS GRAY, 218 Duchesne River Parkway, reviewed a list of companies which had been prepared by [illegible], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from repair records of the roadstock agency prior to the time that the original records were destroyed in 1946. Mr. GALLAGHER had been manager for the roadstock agency in Philadelphia in 1937 when GRAY had been employed there, and GALLAGHER was later manager of the agency until it was discontinued in 1946.

From this list GRAY identified the following firms to which he had sold roadstock typewriters in 1937:

Union Bag and Paper Company, 401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Tradesmen National Bank, 330 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
[illegible], 308 Gallon Hill Street, Philadelphia

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-10823

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12/23/48	12/21,22/48	ROBERT E. McQUEEN sng

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Five rolls of film recovered from home of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by FCDA on December 2, 1948, displayed to officials of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, and Dupont Photo Products Department, Parlin, New Jersey, to determine date of manufacture. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #48, identified as Eastman Safety Film, slit at that plant between July 1, 1937, and January 1, 1938. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #49, identified as above, but slit between January 1, 1937, and July 1, 1937. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #50, which has been light-struck, could not be identified. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #51, identified only as Eastman Safety Film. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #47, identified as Dupont Nitrate Film, made at that plant in December 1936 or June 1944 with greater probability of being made in December 1936. Identity of witnesses set forth.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Instruction of Inspector HOWARD FISTOWER on December 20, 1948.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

RE: Determination of Date of Manufacture of Five Rolls of Film Recovered From the Home of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by the FCDA on December 2, 1948.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-496

Kisseloff-10824

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NYO 74-94

Acting upon the instruction of Inspector EDWARD BELFCHER of the Bureau on December 20, 1948, the writer accompanied WILLIAM WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York, and to the Dupont Photo Products Department at Parlin, New Jersey, where the above-mentioned film was exhibited to officials of the two companies in an attempt to determine the date of their manufacture.

The following information was ascertained from the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York:

Hereinafter, each roll of film will be referred to by its Grand Jury Exhibit Number:

1. Grand Jury Exhibit #48

Initialed "F.G." and dated 12-13-48 for the Grand Jury sitting in New York City and also initialed "W" for WILLIAM WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities and dated 12-2-48 by WHEELER which is the date of recovery.

This roll was identified as positive Eastman Safety Film of 35 m.m. size. This roll is completely filled with messages. It was determined from the code used by the Eastman Company that the roll was slit from a large roll within the plant during the period from July 1, 1937, to January 1, 1938. The large roll referred to is usually forty-two inches wide.

This roll was also initialed "JCG" and dated 12-21-48 and initialed "HT" and dated 12-21-48 by:

HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent of Cine and Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent of Cine and Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

Mr. IRELAND has been with the company for forty-one years and Mr. GOLAN has been with the company for eighteen years. Both can testify as to the a bove information.

Kisseloff-10825

2. Grand Jury Exhibit #49

Initialed "FG" for the Grand Jury and dated 12-13-48. Also initialed "W" for WILLIAM WHEELER, FCUA, and dated 12-3-48. Mr. HAMMOND and Mr. COLAN are prepared to testify that this roll was slit from a large roll as described above under Grand Jury Exhibit #48, during the period from January 1, 1937, to July 1, 1937. This roll is completely filled with messages.

This roll has been initialed and dated by them as was Grand Jury Exhibit #48, and was also identified as 35 m.m. positive Eastman Safety Film.

3. Grand Jury Exhibit #50

Initialed for the Grand Jury as above. Also initialed "T" and dated 12-3-48 by DON APPEL, Investigator, FCUA, who assisted WILLIAM WHEELER in recovering the film from the home of CHAMBERS.

This roll has been light-struck and contains no messages. It could not be identified as an Eastman product.

4. Grand Jury Exhibit #51

Identified for the Grand Jury as were Exhibits #48 and #49. Also initialed "W" for WILLIAM WHEELER, mentioned above, and dated by him 12-3-48.

This film was identified as 35 m.m. positive Eastman Safety Film. Its date of manufacture could not be determined as the film is too fogged in the area where the code is located. This roll contains some messages.

Officials of the Eastman Company advised that by chemical analysis, it could probably be determined whether Grand Jury Exhibit #51 and Grand Jury Exhibit #50 went into production in March of 1939. They stated that prior to March 1939 and for approximately six months thereafter, they used a certain film backing termed PAC. In March of 1939, this backing was changed to another type termed AP. However, they continued to produce the PAC for approximately six months as mentioned above.

The officials stated that they would require about three inches of film for one chemical analysis test which would require approximately two days. The possibility of arriving at a conclusion at the completion of this test was expressed as being about fifty to one, in favor of reaching a conclusion. For a complete test, the company would require two feet of film and the test would require from three to ten days.

Kisseloff-10826

5. Grand Jury Exhibit #47

Initialed "FG" for the Grand Jury and dated 12-13-48. Also initialed "W" for WILLIAM WHEELER and dated by him 12-2-48, which is the date of recovery.

Officials at the Dupont Photo Products Department, Parlin, New Jersey, advised that this roll is 35 m.m. positive Dupont Nitrate Film, which was manufactured at that plant in December 1936 or in June 1944. They do not know which is the actual date because the identifying code appearing upon this roll of film was used both in December 1936 and in June 1944.

This roll was initialed "GFH" and dated 12-22-48 by the following official, who will testify to the above:

GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Supervisor, Finishing Area, Dupont Photo Products Department, Parlin, New Jersey.

Officials advised that this film is of a coarse-grain type and had it been of a fine-grain type, it could not have been made prior to July 1940. An official will further testify that the great bulk of 35 m.m. positive nitrate film manufactured after July 1940 has been fine-grain film - perhaps reaching approximately ninety-five per cent. An official also advised that one would be very foolish to use coarse-grain film in the type of photography done in this instance if fine-grain film had been available.

This roll was initialed "WDB" and dated 12-22-48 by the following individual, who will testify to the above:

WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFEN, Group Leader in Charge of Emulsion Research, Dupont Photo Products Department, Parlin, New Jersey.

With regard to Mr. BALDSIEFEN, it should be noted that he has had twenty-eight years of experience and has developed the emulsions used during the pertinent periods.

The Dupont Company advised that a chemical analysis test could not provide more definite information as to when the film was made as there has been no appreciable change of the components of the film since before 1934.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-10827

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 74-14

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12/23/43	12/21,22/43	ROBERT K. [illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Five rolls of film recovered from home of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by FBIA on December 2, 1948, displayed to officials of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, and Dupont Photo Products Department, Parlin, New Jersey, to determine date of manufacture. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #48, identified as Eastman Safety Film, slit at that plant between July 1, 1937, and January 1, 1938. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #49, identified as above, but slit between January 1, 1937, and July 1, 1937. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #50, which has been light-struck, could not be identified. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #51, identified only as Eastman Safety Film. Roll identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #47, identified as Dupont Nitrate Film, made at that plant in December 1936 or June 1944 with greater probability of being made in December 1936. Identity of witnesses set forth.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Instruction of Inspector HOWARD FLETCHER on December 20, 1943.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

RE: Determination of Date of Manufacture of Five Rolls of Film Recovered From the Home of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by the FBIA on December 2, 1948.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-10828

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO. 65-3290

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	12/23/48	9/1,2;12/9,10, 13,14,17,20, 21,22,23/48	WESLEY A. ANDERSON WAA:VLS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Files of Woodstock Typewriter Company contain no record of sale of typewriter to firm of THOMAS KANSLER and HARRY L. MARTIN, Philadelphia, to these persons individually, or to Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS. Approximate serial numbers of Woodstock typewriters for years 1925 to 1930 inclusive set out. CHAMBERS employed by National Research Project, WPA, at the Railroad Retirement Board, 10/18/37 to 1/31/38. Identity of Railroad Retirement Board personnel in charge of project and fellow employees of CHAMBERS set out but these persons not available in Chicago for interview.

Deleted copy provided when window on the envelope of letter of transmittal 2-14-74 RD/jak S. Burns

P. Irons P - 6-18-75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/5/77 BY

REFERENCE: Chicago teletypes to Director and Washington Field Office, 9/1, and 2/48.
Philadelphia teletypes to Bureau, Philadelphia, Washington Field, and New York, 12/9,10,14,22/48.
Washington Field teletypes to Director and Chicago, 12/13,16/48.
Chicago teletypes to Director, Washington Field, and New York, 12/17,20/48.
Philadelphia teletype to Chicago, 12/18/48.
Philadelphia teletype to Director, Chicago, Washington Field, and New York, 12/20/48.
Chicago teletype to Director and Philadelphia, 12/20/48.
Chicago letter to Director, 12/21/48. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

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		R74-133-497
		Kisseloff-10829

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Chicago File 65-3290

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Incoming teletypes to Chicago requested that Chicago ascertain the date a Woodstock typewriter was sold to the partnership of THOMAS FANSLER and HARRY L. MARTIN, who then occupied an office in the Bullitt Building, 135 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sometime between 1927 and 1930 and to obtain the serial number of this typewriter, if possible. The salesman was THOMAS GRADY. Chicago was also requested to ascertain the range of serial numbers used on Woodstock typewriters during the years from 1925 to 1930 inclusive and to request Woodstock officials to conduct an exhaustive search for records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company branch in Philadelphia, which was closed in 1946, and to ascertain the identity of Woodstock managers of this branch from 1925 to 1942.

DELMER DE WOLF, Sales Promotion Manager, Woodstock Typewriter Company, 75 East Wacker Drive, advised that all sales records of the company are maintained at the main office located at the company's factory in Woodstock, Illinois. DE WOLF stated that on December 9, 1948 he received a telephone call from New York City from a HORACE W. SCHMAHL, who described himself as a private investigator. SCHMAHL requested that he be furnished facts concerning a Woodstock typewriter reportedly sold during 1928 either by or through a THOMAS GRADY of the Woodstock Philadelphia agency to THOMAS FANSLER, now deceased. SCHMAHL indicated that a former clerk in FANSLER's office told him this machine was purchased in 1928, was probably a Woodstock, and that a relative of FANSLER had used the typewriter in the latter's office. He intimated the inquiry was in connection with a spy case and that he knew the present location of the typewriter.

On December 10, 1948 Mr. SCHMAHL recontacted Mr. DE WOLF at which time he was informed the Woodstock Typewriter Company would furnish information only to official government agencies and Police Departments and not to private individuals. SCHMAHL told Mr. DE WOLF that such a policy was fine and that if he were given the information he would see that it would be turned over to the FBI in New York. No information was furnished to him.

MELVIN O. JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer of the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, since 1917, advised the only records pertaining to the Philadelphia Agency of the company, which was closed in 1946, are those records concerning sales and service which have always been at the main office of the company and which generally date back only to 1937. A few

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customer cards in the file go back prior to 1937 but these cards pertain to customers who have had dealings with the company since about 1937. Other cards prior to this year have been destroyed.

Mr. JOHNSON and the writer checked this file for the firm name, THOMAS FANSLER and HARRY L. MARTIN, these two names individually, PRISCILLA HISS, and the names Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS without locating any record.

Mr. JOHNSON, accompanied by the writer, also conducted an exhaustive search for records of the Philadelphia agency which was closed in 1946. Mr. JOHNSON recalled that some records were shipped to the main office after the branch office was closed, but he could not definitely recall which records were returned. The search included the company office, the vault, and the only two storerooms used for the storage of records. An attempt was made to locate pertinent information in old ledgers, salesmen's commission records, and daily machine reports. No record from Philadelphia could be found and Mr. JOHNSON believed the records received from Philadelphia had been destroyed, including sales records, customers' invoices, service records, and stock cards.

Mr. JOHNSON made available a booklet of trade-in allowances for use by dealers which listed the following approximate serial numbers used at the beginning of the years indicated:

1925	131,000
1926	145,000
1927	160,000
1928	177,000
1929	204,000
1930	240,000
1931	276,000

Mr. JOHNSON also located a factory record which listed the approximate serial numbers used at the beginning of these years as follows:

1925	131,130
1926	145,000
1927	159,300
1928	177,100
1929	204,500
1930	246,500
1931	276,000

Mr. JOHNSON advised that THOMAS GRADY worked as a salesman in the Philadelphia branch from December 14, 1925 until August 9, 1926, and from March 7, 1927 until December 3, 1927, at which time he resided at 309 South 40th Street, Philadelphia. Among former employers listed by GRADY was the R. E. Ellis Engineering Company of Chicago.

After checking available company records, Mr. JOHNSON stated the following persons had been in charge of the Philadelphia office:

S. V. WARD	-	For several years until 1926. No address for him appeared in the files and his present address is unknown.
O. J. CAROW	-	From about November, 1926 until about 1938. He resided at that time at 3914 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and his present address is unknown.
JOHN GALLAGHER	-	From 1939 until the time the office was closed in 1946. He resided at 2007 South Redfield Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. JOHNSON also stated HAROLD STEINKE, whose present address is 7040 West Garrett Street, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, worked as a salesman in the Philadelphia office from the early 1930's until about 1940 and possibly was acting manager for a short period after Mr. CAROW left. He felt STEINKE could furnish considerable information about the Philadelphia branch of the company.

JOHN HANCOCK was a salesman in the Philadelphia office from the late 1920's until the early 1930's at which time he resided at 6115 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, and Mr. JOHNSON felt he possibly was acting manager for a short period.

ELIZABETH SPARKS, who resided at 7041 Hagerman Street, Philadelphia, was cashier in the office from about 1926 until 1937. Mr. JOHNSON felt both Mr. HANCOCK and Miss SPARKS might be able to furnish information.

JOSEPH SCHMITT, Vice President in Charge of Production, Woodstock Typewriter Company, who has been with this firm for many years, could furnish no additional information concerning the location of records of the Philadelphia agency.

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ARTHUR J. MOORE, R. E. Ellis Engineering Company, 565 West Washington, Chicago, advised THOMAS GRADY presently is a sales representative for this firm in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and resides at 2126 Menominee River Parkway, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, telephone SPR 4-0637. His part-time office is at 743 West Fourth Street, Milwaukee, telephone Marquette 8-1742.

V. PAUL CARNEY, who was Personnel Officer at the Railroad Retirement Board in 1937 and who continued in this position until 1948 when he transferred to the Legal Department of the same agency, advised there is no record of the employment of CHAMBERS by the Railroad Retirement Board. CARNEY checked all employment files and payroll records for October, November, and December, 1937 without finding a record of CHAMBERS' employment. However, he explained that in 1937 a group of employees of the National Bureau of Economic Research, a WPA project, were assigned to the Railroad Retirement Board for a research project and that one JAY V. D. CHAMBERS entered on duty as a WPA employee on this project October 18, 1937 as a report editor at $2,000 per year on the WPA payroll. Further identifying information concerning this person was not available. Mr. CARNEY believed, to the best of his knowledge, that persons from the Railroad Retirement Board who were in charge of the WPA project were Dr. JOSEPH M. GILLMAN and Miss MARGARET GREENFIELD.

JOHN M. MAC LEOD, Assistant Personnel Officer, Railroad Retirement Board, advised ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN worked for the Railroad Retirement Board from March 16, 1936 to August 16, 1939 as Chief Economist and from the latter date to March 26, 1942 as Research Director of the Board. The file was sent on August 24, 1948 to WILLIAM ROGERS, Chief Counsel, U. S. Senate Sub-Committee on Expenditures. Both Mr. MAC LEOD and Mr. CARNEY stated the National Bureau of Economic Research WPA project at the Railroad Retirement Board would have been under the general supervision of SILVERMAN.

Mr. MAC LEOD also stated a bulletin of the Federal Works Agency, Office of Program Reports, dated August 31, 1948, contained information that JAY V. DAVID CHAMBERS, who was born April 1, 1901 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, and was appointed a temporary report editor, National Research Project, WPA, October 18, 1937 and was terminated January 31, 1938. The termination notice was sent to him at 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland.

WALTER MATSCHECK, Research Director, Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, advised he was not with this agency in 1937 but that he had learned Dr. JOSEPH M. GILLMAN and Miss MARGARET GREENFIELD probably were the only Railroad Retirement personnel assigned to supervise the National Bureau

of Economic Research project, WPA, in 1937. Mr. MATSCHECK exhibited to the writer a mimeographed statement entitled "National Research Project, Under Railroad Retirement Board", which was a summary of personnel by division, name, classification and salary, assigned by the National Research Project, WPA, to the Railroad Retirement Board as of October 30, 1937. This statement included the following information:

Name	Classification	Salary
1. General Office		
ALEXANDER, CATHERINE H. (Terminated 10-30-37)	Administration Officer	$2,600.00
2. Work Histories		
No personnel		
3. History of Technology		
Dr. GILLMAN's Office		
CHAMBERS, JAY V. D. (E.O.D. 10-18-37)	Report Editor	2,000.00
RILEY, MARY BYBEE (Terminated 10-18-37)	Secretarial Research Assistant	$5.00 per diem
Unit I - Mechanical and Managerial Changes		
ASHTON, HERBERT	Supervisor	$4,800.00
SMITH, DARRELL H.	Research Assistant	2,000.00
WITTE, BORIS	Research Assistant	2,000.00
Unit II - Changes in Employment, Compensation and Productivity of Railroad Labor		
JACOBSON, M. L.	Supervisor	4,500.00

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Name	Classification	Salary
Unit III - Changing Nature of the Traffic Hall		
LISS, SAMUEL	Research Supervisor	$3,200.00
Unit VII - The Place of the Railroads in the National Economy		
APPLEBAUM, CICELY	Research Supervisor	3,200.00
Stenographic Section		
EGENSE, MARGARET V.	Clerk-Typist	1,440.00
GERBER, LILLIAN	Stenographer	1,440.00
LYNCH, JOSEPHINE	Stenographer	1,440.00
MAHER, HELEN	Stenographer	1,440.00
4. Field Study Section		
General Office		
GOOR, CHARLES G.	Assistant Statistician	2,600.00
GREENFIELD, MARGARET	Chief - Field Study Section	3,800.00
Statistical Section		
EDDLESTONE, ESTA NORA (E.O.D. 10-25-37)	Statistical Clerk	1,440.00
LEVINE, RENA	Statistical Clerk	1,440.00
Stenographic Section		
PEYTON, HELEN	Statistical Clerk - Typist	1,440.00

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Mr. MATSCHECK stated all of the above personnel, except MARGARET GREENFIELD and Dr. GILLMAN, were employees of the WPA.

Neither Mr. MATSCHECK nor Mr. V. PAUL CARNEY could suggest any persons presently in the employ of the Railroad Retirement Board who would be in a position to furnish any information concerning CHAMBERS' employment on the above project.

EUGENE MARTIN, Personnel Department, Railroad Retirement Board, advised JOSEPH M. GILLMAN who was born June 10, 1888 in Russia and who reportedly was naturalized in 1912, was employed by this agency from April 20, 1936 to November 2, 1942 in the Research Department. He resided at 1630 R Street, Washington, D. C., and left to join the Office of Price Administration.

Miss MARGARET GREENFIELD who was born in 1902 in New York City, was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board from April 11, 1936 to May 24, 1942, at which time she left to join the OPA. She remained with OPA until June 28, 1947 at which time she resided at 1010 25th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., which address was listed on a letter she wrote to the Railroad Retirement Board.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-10836

LEADS

CHICAGO DIVISION:

By Denver teletype to Washington Field and Chicago dated December 22, 1948 Chicago was requested to interview GERALD MACHETT, Illinois Institute of Technology, concerning PHILIP RENO who worked under MATCHETT while the latter was Chief of the Wage Stabilization Division, War Labor Board, in Denver in 1943. MATCHETT and RENO reportedly were close associates.

By Bureau teletype to Chicago dated December 22, 1948 Chicago was requested to contact the American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, and the A. N. Marquist Company, Chicago, publisher of Who's Who in America, for any typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS.

Copies of this report are being furnished to Philadelphia and Washington Field inasmuch as it contains information which may be of value in future investigation conducted by these offices in this case.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-10837

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

rm No. 1
HIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York FILE NO. 65-[illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	12/22/48	9/1,2,[illegible]12/9,16,[illegible] 21,22,23/48	WESLEY A. [illegible] WAA:VLM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Files of Woodstock Typewriter Company contain no record of sale of typewriter to firm of THOMAS FANELLI and HARRY L. MARTIN, Philadelphia, to these persons individually, or to Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS. Approximate serial numbers of Woodstock typewriters for years 1935 to 1939 inclusive set out. CHAMBERS employed by National Research Project, WPA, at the Railroad Retirement Board, 10/16/37 to 1/31/38. Identity of Railroad Retirement Board personnel in charge of project and fellow employees of CHAMBERS set out but these persons not available in Chicago for interview.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/77 BY [illegible]

- P -

REFERENCES: Chicago teletype to Director and Washington Field Office, 9/1, and 9/48.
Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, Philadelphia, Washington Field, and New York, 12/9,10,16,22/48.
Washington Field teletype to Director and Chicago, 12/13,16/48.
Chicago teletype to Director, Washington Field, and New York, 12/17,20/48.
Philadelphia teletype to Chicago, 12/16/48.
Philadelphia teletype to Director, Chicago, Washington Field, and New York, 12/20/48.
Chicago teletype to Director and Philadelphia, 12/20/48.
Chicago letter to Director, 12/21/48.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

Kisseloff-10838

[illegible] - Bureau ([illegible])
[illegible] - New York (1 - Special Assistant to the Attorney General, F. J. [illegible])([illegible])
[illegible] - Washington Field (Info.)([illegible])
[illegible] - Philadelphia (Info.) ([illegible])
[illegible] - Chicago

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office M[illegible]m • UNITI[illegible] ERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 23, 1948

FROM : L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

SAC Boardman, Philadelphia, called at 3:35 p.m. today and referred to the teletype from the Bureau in this case dated December 22, 1948, requesting certain steps be taken for the purpose of securing additional specimens from the typewriter owned by Hiss and his father-in-law. Mr. Boardman observed that Hiss' father-in-law, Fansler, quit the insurance business and dissolved his insurance partnership in late 1930 or early 1931, and that Hiss did not come into possession of this typewriter until May, 1933. Mr. Boardman inquired as to what purpose would be served by securing specimens prior to May, 1933, at the time that Hiss allegedly obtained possession of the typewriter.

I pointed out to Mr. Boardman that the Bureau was interested in obtaining as many specimens as possible which were prepared by this typewriter and also observed that in interviewing persons for this purpose, it was possible that additional leads would develop leading to the finding of specimens around the pertinent period, namely, May, 1937. Mr. Boardman said that the search would continue with this in mind.

He also referred to the request contained in Bureau teletype that Mr. Martin be interviewed to ascertain whether he knows Logerman. Mr. Boardman observed that the report submitted by the Philadelphia Office on this case dated 12-17-48 sets forth the results of an interview with Logerman.

Mr. F. L. Jones, who was at my desk at the time this call was received, advised that the Philadelphia report of December 17, 1948, had been received this morning subsequent to the time the teletype was dispatched to the Philadelphia Office and in view of this, of course, no action need be taken on this request.

LLL:esb

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: DECEMBER 23, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Wa, Jay Chambers;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File #74-1333

The Bureau by letter dated December 13, 1948 requested that a check be made to determine the personnel and names of persons departmental-wise, who were associated with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, and others whose names have been furnished by CHAMBERS as individuals who were contacts of his in the U. S. Government services and who furnished information to him concerning government matters.

For the information of the San Francisco Office, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was an employee of the Department of State from March 2, 1936 to December 5, 1944. During this period of time, he served as a Senior Economic Analyst in the Division of Trade Agreements and later as a Principal Divisional Assistant in the Division of Special Research and also as Assistant Chief, Division of Economic Studies in the Department of State. Prior to this, he worked in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C. as an Associate Agricultural Economist and as an Agriculture Economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. His first government employment was from July 9, 1930 to October 13, 1932 in the Federal Farm Board at Washington, D.C., where he acted as an Assistant Economic Expert. While in the Federal Farm Board at Washington, D.C., WADLEIGH was under the supervision of JOSEPH S. DAVIS, who is presently acting as Director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University at Palo Alto, California.

DEFERRED RECORDING

WADLEIGH, on December 6, 1948, was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at Washington, D.C. At this time, he furnished a signed statement in which he advised that in 1935 or 1936 he had made the chance acquaintance on a train of an individual who identified himself only as "HAROLD." "HAROLD" described himself to WADLEIGH as a free lance writer. WADLEIGH stated that at that time his sympathies were strongly "leftist" and as far as he could see the Communists and the Soviet Union were offering the only effective opposition to the growing power of the Nazis in Germany. WADLEIGH stated he expressed these views to "HAROLD" and came to learn gradually that "HAROLD" was a Communist. On one occasion, WADLEIGH informed "HAROLD" he wished he could do something to fight the rise of Fascist and reactionary powers and "HAROLD" had invited WADLEIGH to supply information on economic conditions in

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Germany and Japan, which "HAROLD" stated he knew from the nature of WADLEIGH'S work, it would be possible for him to furnish. WADLEIGH stated that thereafter about once every week he furnished to "HAROLD" documents which came to his desk of a significant economic interest concerning Germany and Japan as well as any other items of special interest. Further, WADLEIGH stated that through "HAROLD", he met an individual then identified as CARL CARLSON, whom he now knows to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

WADLEIGH stated he saw CARL CARLSON frequently during the latter part of 1937 but that in the early part of 1938, saw practically nothing of either "HAROLD" or CARL (WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.)

In March 1938, WADLEIGH stated he went to Turkey to negotiate a trade agreement and upon his return to the United States met CARL (WHITTAKER CHAMBERS), who advised him he, CARL, had "deserted." WADLEIGH stated he again saw "HAROLD" in late 1939 or early 1940, at which time WADLEIGH expressed his misgivings about the Nazi Soviet Pact, which had been concluded some months earlier and that as a result of his lukewarm terms concerning Russia, he had never had any contacts with "HAROLD" subsequent thereto.

WADLEIGH, during his interview by Agents of the Washington Field Office, advised that he was a colleague of ALGER HISS, a former official in the Department of State and with LEANDER B. LOVELL, also in the employ of the Department of State, during 1936.

WADLEIGH also stated he was acquainted with LAURENCE DUGGAN, who at one time was head of the Latin-American Division of the Department of State. WADLEIGH denied knowledge on his part of any Espionage activity on the part of HISS, LOVELL or DUGGAN. However, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has furnished these individuals as persons who were contacts of his in connection with his Espionage work among government employees.

It is realized that WADLEIGH'S employment at the Federal Farm Board during 1930 and 1932 ante-dated his confessed Espionage activities in the Department of State. However, it is desired that your office interview Mr. DAVIS for any information in his possession concerning WADLEIGH'S loyalty to this country. Mr. DAVIS should be questioned concerning his knowledge of WADLEIGH'S associates in and out of the Federal Farm Board, his membership in any organizations or whether he is aware that WADLEIGH was ever acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, LEANDER LOVELL or LAURENCE DUGGAN, together with the nature of WADLEIGH'S association with these persons.

The New York Office has been designated as the office

of origin and should receive three copies of your report. One copy should be marked for the attention of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. The Bureau should receive five copies of your report.

74-94
AWN:HNW

CC: SAN FRANCISCO (AMSD)
NEW YORK

Kisseloff-10842

[redacted]

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

DEC 23 1948

TELEMETER

WASH S 7 AND NEW YORK S 2 FROM SAN FRANCISCO 23 5-23 PM CFB

DIRECTOR, RBI, AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. RE NEW YORK TEL DECEMBER TWENTY FIRST LAST. REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO [redacted] REACH BUREAU BY DECEMBER TWENTY SEVENTH.

KIMBALL

END AND ACK PLS

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DEC 28 1948

JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-10843

[redacted]AL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
[redacted]S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 23 1948

TELEMETER

WASH 13 NEW YORK 1 FROM CHICAGO 23 [redacted] PM CJW

CONF TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND DENVER U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE DNVER TEL DECEMBER TWENTY TWO. GERALD J. MATCHETT ADVISED HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH PHILIP RENO FOR ABOUT FIVE MONTHS IN ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY TWO AND FORTY THREE WHILE MATCHETT WITH WAGE STABILIZATION DIVISION AND RENO WITH DISPUTES DIVISION OF [redacted] WLB AT DENVER. MATCHETT HAS KNOWN HIM SINCE THEY ROOMED TOGETHER AT U. OF COLORADO IN NINETEEN [redacted] THIRTY THREE AND THIRTY FOUR AND THEY ARE INTIMATE FRIENDS. STATES HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER [redacted] PHILIP RENO EVER HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF [redacted] CP BUT WOULD DOUBT THAT HE HAS BEEN ON BASIS OF THEIR CONVERSATIONS. HE DESCRIBED RENO AS A LIBERAL AND STATES RENO WOULD NOT REFUSE TO WORK AND ASSOCIATE WITH COMMUNISTS. MATCHETT QUESTIONED AS PER OTHER INSTRUCTIONS AND NO PERTINENT INFO. FURNISHED. REBUTEL DECEMBER TWENTY TWO TO CHICAGO. FILES OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CONTAIN NO TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS. FILE OF MARQUIS CO. IN WAREHOUSE AND WILL BE AVAILABLE DECEMBER TWENTY SEVEN. REPORT FOLLOWS.

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MC SWAIN

DENVER TO BE ADVISED

END AND ACK PLS

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

TELETYPE

FBI ALBANY 12-23-48 3-45 PM VA

DIRECTOR, AND SAC, NYC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL DATED DEC TWENTYTWO LAST. SELECTIVE SERVICE FILES, ALBANY, NY REFLECT JOHN KORAL IS ALSO KNOWN AS JOHN KORREY, AND JOHN KARLY BORN MARCH SIXTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTEEN, HIBERNA, NJ. REGISTERED LB SEVEN ONE NINE, HEMPSTEAD, NY MAY FOURTEEN FORTYONE, REJECTED DEC. THIRTYONE, FORTYONE FOR MILITARY SERVICE ON PHYSICAL EXAM. LATER ACCEPTED MARCH NINE FORTY-TWO AT CAMP UPTON, NY., ASN THREE TWO TWO TWO FIVE TWO SIX FIVE. SERVED IN INFANTRY, DEPARTED US FOR AMERICAN THEATER APRIL TWENTYSIX FORTYTWO, RETURNED US APRIL NINE FORTYFOUR, DEPARTED MARCH ONE FORTYFIVE FOR ETO, ASSIGNED HDQTS. CO., FIFTH ARMY AT DISCHARGE DATE. KORAL DESCRIBED AS FIVE FEET FOUR INCHES, ONE SEVENTYFIVE LBS., BROWN EYES AND HAIR. RECORDS REFLECT KORAL EMPLOYED BY BORIS KARLIN, TWO NINE FOUR FRONT ST., HEMPSTEAD, NY NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO THIRTYNINE. OCCUPATION TAILOR, SOCIAL SECURITY NO. NAUGHT SEVEN SIX, DASH TEN DASH ONE SIX FIVE NINE. EDUCATION EIGHT YEARS ELEMENTARY AND TWO YEARS HIGH SCHOOL. KORAL HAD NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE AT TIME OF DISCHARGE. NO BENEFICIARIES OR RELATIVES OR PERSONS TO BE NOTIFIED IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.

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PAGE TWO

IN SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS. RECORDS CONTAINED NO REFERENCE TO JOHN KORAL, UNCLE. RUC.

CORNELIUS

END

MM 3-58 PM OK FBI WA DC SK

CNLT:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-23-48 9:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. P. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. ALGER HISS INSURED BY EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U.S. SUGGEST REVIEW OF CORRESPONDENCE FILE MAINTAINED AT THREE NINE SEVEN SEVENTH AVENUE, NYC, IN EFFORT TO LOCATE SPECIMENS TYPED ON QUESTIONED WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. NAME AND BIRTH DATE NECESSARY. POLICY NUMBER NOT AVAILABLE HERE.

HOOVER

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Kisseloff-10847

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INVESTIGATIONS SECTION
DEC 3 1948

TELETYPE

BUREAU 4, NEW YORK 3, PHILA 1, FROM NEWARK 23 11-27 AMZ

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, [redacted], ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE

- R. REBUTEL DEC. TWENTYTWO LAST. MRS. THOMAS C. FOX DOES NOT RECALL EVER WRITING PERSONAL LETTERS FOR FANSLER ON OFFICE TYPEWRITER STATING PASSAGE OF TIME HAS DIMMED HER MEMORY BUT BELIEVES HE WROTE ALL PERSONALL LETTERS IN LONGHAND. SHE HAS NO PERSONAAL OR [redacted] BUSINESS LETTERS IN HER POSSESSION WRITTEN ON THIS TYYPEWRITER AND DOES NOT RECALL EVER HAVING WRITTEN ANY. MRS. FOX STATES FAANSLER HAD AN ACCOUNT AT THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK IN PHILADELPHIA WHICH WAS LOCATED IN THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY FANSLER DASH MARTIN WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN TORN DOWN. ALSO RECALLS ACCOUNT IN THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK ON CHESTNUT BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STS. MRS. FOX STATES [redacted] SHE IS UNABLE TO RECALL THE NAMES OF ANY OF THE CUSTOMERS OF THE FIRM AND SUGGESTS THAT IDENTITY OF CLOSE FRIENDS ANC CLIENTS [redacted] OF FANSLER CAN BE SUCURED FROM MARTIN WHO IS STILL THE AGENT FOR THE NORTH WESTERN MUTUAL. SHE REACALLS WRITING CORRESPONDENCE ON INSTANT TYPEWRITER TO ONE BERTAN, LAST NAME NOT REACALLED, A NEPHEW OF LOUIS HOFFMAN, NOW DECEASED, FORMER PARTNER OF FANSLER. STATES MARTIN WILL BE ABLE TO FURNISH BERTANS LAST NAME. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MCKEE

CORR FOURHTH LINE BUT BELIEVES HE WROTE ALSO FOURTH LINE FROM BOTTOM LAST WORD TYPEWRITR TO ONE

END

VPH NK R 1 PH

NY NK R 2 AND 3 NY

WA NWK R 4 WA

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Kisseloff-10848

TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN 12-23-48 4 5-22 PM AL

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, IS, R. REURTEL DEC TWENTYSECOND. RECORDS YALE GRADUATE SCHOOL AND YALE ALUMNI OFFICE REFLECT NOTHING TYPEWRITTEN BY ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS. HANDWRITTEN LETTER DATED AUGUST SEVENTEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, SIGNED MRS. ALGER HISS REQUESTED YALE TO FORWARD TRANSCRIPT OF HER RECORD TO GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV. MRS. HISS KNOWN AT YALE GRAD SCHOOL AS PRISCILLA HARRIET FANSLER. RUC.

GLEASON

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

74-1333-5055
F B I

3 DEC 28 1948

END

5-24 PM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

V JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-10849

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

FBI BUFFALO 12-23-48 5-27 PM DBN

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. RETEL PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER TWENTY SECOND LAST. JAMES HACKNEY, GENERAL SALES MANAGER, PORTABLE TYPEWRITER DIVISION, REMINGTON RAND, STATIONED AT NYC. RUC.

MAYNOR

END

RECORDED - 138 | 74-1333-506
IF IB I
3 DEC 28 1948

WA 5-25 PM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

NY OK FBI NYC FJM

MD DIRVC

1949

File-5

Kisseloff-10850

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 23, 1948

FROM : L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

SAC Cornelius of Albany called at 3:15 p.m. and advised that Special Agents O'Brien of the New York Office and O'Toole of the Albany Office had finished the interviewing of Mr. Felix August Inslerman, who was employed at the General Electric Company and the individual to whom Chambers allegedly turned over some material to be photostated while Chambers was active in the Communist Party. Mr. Cornelius stated that he wanted to report that the interview was entirely negative. Inslerman denied knowing Chambers either under his own or any other name, denied being connected with the Communist Party, and in short denied everything concerning which he was questioned.

Mr. Cornelius advised that Inslerman has, however, executed a waiver of search to permit the Agents to search his residence, which is located at R.D. 2, Cambridge, New York, about 55 miles north of Albany. Mr. Cornelius advised that Agents O'Brien and O'Toole will proceed to Cambridge now with Inslerman and that he is sending two additional Agents from the Albany Office. In response to my inquiry as to whether it did not appear that four Agents might be excessive to handle this search, Mr. Cornelius pointed out that Inslerman lives in a house located in a rural area, which will probably involve the checking of some buildings in addition to the house itself, and inasmuch as one Agent will have to remain with Inslerman, he did not feel that the number assigned to this project was excessive.

LLL:esb

12/24/48

RECORDED - 138

124-1333-507

3 DEC 28 1948

INDEXED - 138

Kisseloff-10851

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 16 22 4-57 P

DIRECTOR . ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. IS - R. ON DEC TWENTY FIRST LAST ANONYMOUS CALLER TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT A YOUNG LADY, AUDREY MC ADAM, TWO SEVEN WEST EIGHTY SIXTH ST., NYC, AN EMPLOYEE OF INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER, MADE A STATEMENT TO AN UNIDENTIFIED THIRD PERSON THAT LAST SATURDAY, DEC EIGHTEENTH, SHE WAS ASKED BY HER BOSS TO PRINT SOME NAVY PHOTOGRAPHS. SHE STATED THIS WAS UNUSUAL SINCE SIMILAR WORK FOR INSTITUTE DONE PROFESSIONALLY. INFORMANT DID NOT KNOW IF MC ADAMS BOSS WAS LATE LAURENCE DUGGAN. IN VIEW OF PUBLICITY BEING GIVEN DUGGANS DEATH AND ANONYMOUS NATURE OF COMPLAINT NO INTERVIEW OF AUDREY MC ADAM CONTEMPLATED. ABOVE FURNISHED BUREAU FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES.

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138
177-1333-508
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

SCHEIDT

END

NY R 16 WA

RECORDED - 130

DECEMBER 23, 1948 - URGENT

SAC NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REURTEL DECEMBER TWO TWO LAST CONCERNING AUDREY MC ADAM, TWO SEVEN WEST EIGHT SIX STREET, NEW YORK CITY. IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW AUDREY MC ADAM CONCERNING PRINTING NAVY PHOTOGRAPHS AS SET OUT IN YOUR TEL.

HOOVER

JWP:EW

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Kisseloff-10853

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-487

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	12/24/48	12/23/48	LEMUEL W. KERR snb,lab

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAISY FANSLER stated when reinterviewed on 12/23/48 that deceased father, THOMAS FANSLER, had entered an Old Gold Cigarette contest some time prior to 1936. Also, he had entered another unknown contest prior to 1932 which involved the formulation of as many word combinations as possible from a sentence or group of words. She claimed she knew no particulars concerning this contest. Miss FANSLER stated that she resided with her mother and father from 1928 to 1940, and that she had never resided in the HISS residence. Miss FANSLER claimed that she does not recall ever having used a Woodstock typewriter.

Deleted copy furnished after review on the afternoon of 2-14-74 RD/Jek FOIA S. Burrus 2-9-74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/87 BY spr/mcl/cp

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau teletype to Norfolk, dated December 22, 1948.

Report of Special Agent LEMUEL W. KERR, dated December 20, 1948, at Norfolk, Virginia.

Inc Act 11 12-28-48 F.L. Joint

DEFERRED RECORDING

DETAILS: AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA:

Miss CONDE DAISY FANSLER was reinterviewed by Special Agent WALTER L. HEYER and the reporting Agent at her home, 738 West Ocean View Avenue, on December 23, 1948, at which time she advised that she was

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74-1325-509

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departing Norfolk that date to visit Mrs. MORRIS J. SHENK, 903 West 31st Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, until January 2, 1949.

In connection with the requested investigation in the referenced teletype from the Bureau dated December 22, 1948, Miss FANSLER stated that her father had entered an Old Gold Cigarette contest in 1936 or immediately prior to that year. She also stated that he had been interested in and possibly had entered a contest which she termed a dictionary contest which, according to her description, consisted of formulating words out of a given group or sentence of words. She stated that her father had used a small collegiate dictionary for formulating the words that he submitted for the contest. She claimed that she knew no specific information concerning this contest.

Miss FANSLER stated that she does not recall ever having used a Woodstock typewriter, either in her home or the home of PRISCILLA HISS. Miss FANSLER advised that she had lived with her father and mother at 3450 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1928 until 1940. She further stated that she had never resided with PRISCILLA HISS in the HISS residence.

It is to be noted that according to the information set forth in the referenced report to the effect that her deceased father, THOMAS FANSLER, had given an unknown make typewriter to her sister, PRISCILLA HISS, Miss FANSLER would never state that this machine was a Woodstock typewriter. However, she stated that she might have used this typewriter when it was in the home of THOMAS FANSLER and she possibly could have used this typewriter when it was in the home of PRISCILLA HISS, but stated that if she has used the typewriter in question it has been very infrequently.

In connection with the request in the Bureau teletype dated December 22, 1948, in which it is stated that efforts were being made to obtain material typed on the instant Woodstock typewriter subsequent to May 25, 1937, it was ascertained from Miss FANSLER that Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS in approximately 1938 was very active as President of the Washington Chapter of the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association. She intimated that possibly Mrs. HISS used this typewriter in official correspondence as President of this Alumnae Association. The exact year could not be furnished by Miss FANSLER; however, she did state that certain related events could possibly place the year as 1938. She stated that Mrs. HISS was President of this Alumnae Association the year that said Alumnae Association honored KATHERINE HEPBURN at a social function at the

Kisseloff-10855

White House. Attention is also directed to the fact that in approximately 1938 TIMOTHY HOBSON, PRISCILLA HISS' son, at that time a student at Langdon School in Chevy Chase section of Washington, D. C., was struck by an employee driving a Government owned automobile and as a result thereof was hospitalized for a period of several weeks in an unknown hospital. Miss FANSLER was unable to state whether or not there was any official correspondence between the HISS family and the agency of the Federal Government involved in the accident. The two aforementioned events were mentioned by Miss FANSLER to establish the year, and also are being set forth here as a possible source for material having been typed on the instant Woodstock typewriter.

This information is not being submitted as investigative leads and any leads set forth from this information are being left to the discretion of the office of origin, except for the fact that a lead is being set out for the Philadelphia Office to contact the Bryn Mawr College.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-10856

NF 65-487

L E A D S

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will contact the Bryn Mawr College and attempt to secure any material written by Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS to that college while she was President of the Washington Chapter of the Alumnae Association of that institution.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-10857

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-487

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	12/24/48	12/23/48	LEMUEL W. KERR smb,lab

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: DAISY FANSLER stated when reinterviewed on 12/23/48 that deceased father, THOMAS FANSLER, had entered an Old Gold Cigarette contest some time prior to 1936. Also, he had entered another unknown contest prior to 1932 which involved the formulation of as many word combinations as possible from a sentence or group of words. She claimed she knew no particulars concerning this contest. Miss FANSLER stated that she resided with her mother and father from 1928 to 1940, and that she had never resided in the HISS residence. Miss FANSLER claimed that she does not recall ever having used a Woodstock typewriter.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/5/77 BY

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Norfolk, dated December 22, 1948.

Report of Special Agent LEMUEL W. KERR, dated December 20, 1948, at Norfolk, Virginia.

DETAILS: AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA:

Miss CONDE DAISY FANSLER was reinterviewed by Special Agent WALTER L. HEYER and the reporting Agent at her home, 738 West Ocean View Avenue, on December 23, 1948, at which time she advised that she was

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12/24/48	12/15,18,20,22/48	JOHN P. BUSCHER eco'b

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa Jay Chambers, ALGER HISS	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY-R; ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RICHARD HOWELL POST, in unsigned statement, admits association and friendship with HENRY HILL COLLINS arising out of college association at Princeton. Admits meeting JOHN ABT through COLLINS but denies Communist activity or any knowledge thereof on the part of COLLINS and ABT. Photographs of numerous other individuals allegedly associated with POST, CHAMBERS and ABT, exhibited with negative results. Denies membership in Communist Party or knowingly associating with Communist elements. Mrs. EVA M. SWORD, former nursemaid, and Mrs. PEARL W. FRANKLIN, former domestic at POST'S Alexandria residence, interviewed with negative results. Another former nurse, ELIZABETH LAWSON, now residing Ann Arbor, Michigan.

#246,845

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/8/88 BY SP8B/Vlw

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and WFO December 14, 1948.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

RE: RICHARD HOWELL POST

Ico Asst AG 12-28-48 Campbell FL Tend

RICHARD HOWELL POST was determined to be now residing at the Roosevelt Hotel in Washington, D. C., having left his former residence of 2237 Bancroft Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. In an effort to obtain an appointment with POST, a telephone call was made to his apartment in the Roosevelt Hotel, and the inquiry was answered by his wife. Mrs. POST DELIVERED RECORDING

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-5101

F B I

3 DEC 28 1948

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2 - Detroit
4 - Washington Field (1 - 121-236)

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telephone appears to have a rather pronounced English accent. Telephonic contact was then had with POST himself, and he offered to appear at the Washington Field Office on December 16, 1948, for an interview.

The interview was conducted by Special Agents GEORGE E. DAVIS and the writer from 9:30 a.m. to 1:15 p.m., December 16, 1948. In the presence of the above agents and Stenographer M. MIRIAM DINSMORE, POST dictated the following statement:

"Washington, D. C.
December 16, 1948

"I, RICHARD HOWELL POST, voluntarily make the following statement to Mr. JOHN P. BUSCHER, and Mr. GEORGE E. DAVIS, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I have been advised that any statement I make can be used against me in a court of law. I have been asked as to whether I desire to have a lawyer present, or to consult an attorney prior to making this statement, and I have decided I do not care to request one at this time. No threats or promises of reward have been made to me in connection with this statement.

"I was born at New York City, Riverside Drive, on January 17, 1904. I am a resident of the District of Columbia, presently living in the Roosevelt Hotel. My domicile is 2237 Bancroft Place, Washington, 8, D. C.

"I visited HENRY HILL COLLINS for approximately ten days in the Fall of 1936, staying in his apartment in St. Matthews Court, Washington, D. C., having known him fairly well ever since we were in college together at Princeton University, where we were classmates.

"At that time I had no reason whatsoever to think that COLLINS was a member of the Communist Party, or was in any way associated with the Communist Party. However, Mr. COLLINS was interested in current events in Soviet Russia as well as in all parts of the World. At no time did I ever observe in his apartment any books, literature or other documentary material that lead me to believe that he was either a member of the Communist Party or associated with it in any way.

"On or about that time COLLINS brought me to dinner with JOHN ABT in Washington, D. C. I presume we dined in his home, but I do not recall the location of this place. That was the first occasion that I recall meeting or ever having heard of JOHN ABT. As far as I can recall this was a purely social affair, and had no political significance. Only Mr. ABT, Mr. COLLINS and I were present at this dinner. The next time I saw ABT was approximately 1939, when I looked him up in the telephone book of Queens County, New York City. I was invited to his home for supper. As far as I can recall, only members of his family and myself were present. My purpose in calling him was

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purely that of renewing a social acquaintanceship, and our themes of conversation were purely social, and in no way political.

"The third and last time that I have seen ABT was in the Summer of 1946, when I looked him up at his office in New York City for the purpose of obtaining advice in the changing of my will, since I, having recently returned from approximately five years in South America, and wishing to change my will, spent several days in looking up a number of lawyers in order to choose one who might help to this end. I decided that I did not wish his help in this respect.

"JOHN ABT has never discussed with me any topic or subject which suggested the subversive; nor has he ever solicited information of me of such a nature as would have been improper for me to impart. I have never had grounds for suspecting that he was either a Communist Party member or the agent of a foreign country.

"While visiting COLLINS in the Autumn of 1936, I read an announcement in some scientific periodical, the name of which I do not recall, of a scholarship which was offered at Johns Hopkins University for research work in Statistics and Biology under direction of Professor RAYMOND PEARL. I applied for this scholarship, within a short time was awarded the position, and fairly promptly brought my family from New York to Baltimore. I remained there until the Spring of 1937, at which time Professor PEARL urged me, and recommended me for a position in Statistics and Biology at the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture. Soon after this I moved my family to Alexandria, Virginia, where we resided at 212 South Pitt Street. I resided there until approximately May, 1939, at which time I proceeded with my family to my parents' home at Quogue, Long Island, New York. I remained there until January, 1940, when I went to my first position in the Foreign Service, which was the American Consulate at Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

"From late in the Fall of 1937, I worked part-time as an Assistant Editor of the American Foreign Service Journal. During this period I was studying for the examinations of the Foreign Service. I passed the written examinations in the Fall of 1938, and the oral examinations in the Spring of 1939. As near as I can recall I took the Oath of Office with the State Department in December, 1939. I was stationed at my first post in Windsor, from January, 1940, until approximately May of 1941. I spent approximately two months -- May and June of 1941 -- in Washington, D. C., attending the Foreign Service Officers' Training School. In June, 1941, I took a short leave of absence at my parents' home at Quogue, Long Island, and sailed for Uruguay on July 3, 1941. I remained in South America until December, 1946.

"During the approximately five years that I remained in South America, I corresponded with COLLINS only to the extent of asking him to request the

Department of Agriculture to send me literature on soil conversation. I did this in order to save time in obtaining such literature, all of which I gave to a friend in the Ministry of Agriculture in Uruguay. COLLINS did not reply personally. I had no correspondence with JOHN ABT.

"Upon my return from South America, I was assigned to the Department of State, arriving in August of 1946. During the next few months, I had lunch with COLLINS on several occasions. I visited him at his home about three or four times, accompanied by my wife and one or the other of my children, except for one visit in July, 1947, when I went alone, my family then being at Quogue, Long Island.

"On each occasion that I went to COLLINS' home at Lanham, I found an old lady living in the house with him by the name of Mrs. DAVIS. On the occasions of lunch with COLLINS, we were alone as far as I can recall, except for one time when we were with EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD, Foreign Service Officer.

"In July of 1947, as near as I can recall, I visited COLLINS' home at Lanham, Maryland, and was a guest in his house from Saturday evening until Monday morning, having been met at the train by COLLINS and one other man, whose name I am unable to recall. I have not been able to identify the photograph of GROFF CONKLIN as being identical with the individual who met me at the train. The only name I can recall of an individual at COLLINS' home over this particular weekend was that of a Mr. PETERSEN (phonetic) and his wife. COLLINS' son was also present. There were something like twelve individuals attending a cocktail party at COLLINS' home when I arrived. Following the cocktail party, to the best of my recollection, two women and one man remained at the COLLINS' home over the weekend, and the four of us took a train into Washington on the following morning. I cannot recall the names, and do not know the identity of any of the individuals at the cocktail party or those remaining over the weekend, except as above stated. DUDLEY HARMON (phonetic) (a woman) may have been one of the two women who were weekend house guests at the COLLINS' residence upon the above occasion. The gathering was strictly for social purposes, and no one attempted to obtain any information from me during this weekend.

"During the period I resided at 212 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia, I entertained in my home on a number of occasions personal friends and neighbors of my wife and myself. I do not recall having received or entertained in my home at this time any of the following persons:

CHARLES FLATO
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS
DONALD HISS
JOHN ABT

LEE PRESSMAN
NATHAN WITT
VICTOR (or NATHAN) PERLO
CHARLES KRAMER
HENRY WARE
WEBSTER CLAY POWELL
J. PETERS
GROFF CONKLIN
HARRY DEXTER WHITE
GEORGE SILVERMAN
HENRY J. WADLEIGH

"Indeed, I do not recall having met any of these persons at any time during my life. I have seen photographs of the above listed individuals, and cannot identify any of them, with the exception of JOHN ABT as indicated previously in this statement.

"I wish to state at this point that I have no recollection of any occasion wherein persons have met in my house and discussed Communist Party doctrines, or made reference thereto, or conducted themselves in any manner which would lead me to believe that they were Communists or acting on behalf of Communists or any foreign government.

"Among the people whom I have entertained at my former residence at 212 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia, are:

(Left blank by RICHARD HOWELL POST.)

"The name of my colored cook at this residence was Mrs. JOHN FRANKLIN, first name PEARL. The name of the white maid was ELIZABETH _____.

"I am not, and never have been a member of the Communist Party. I do not believe in Communist Party doctrines. I have never been sympathetic towards Soviet Russia, or with Communist policies or programs. I have never been approached openly, and to the best of my recollection directly or indirectly by any person who gave any indication or gave me any reason to believe that he or they were associated with Communists or members of the Communist Party. I have never knowingly furnished any restricted or classified material to any unauthorized person.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of six (double spaced) pages, and it is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"Signed:

"Witnesses: JOHN P. BUSCHER, 12-16-48
GEORGE E. DAVIS, 12-16-48."

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On the following day, December 17, POST again voluntarily appeared at the Washington Field Office, and the statement was offered to him for reading and corrections and signature. POST declined, stating that he would not read, initial, correct or sign the statement unless he could take same with him for review at his own convenience. This was declined, and the statement remains uncorrected, unread, and unsigned by POST, and it is being retained in the Washington Field Office file in this case.

Mrs. PEARL W. FRANKLIN, Seminary Hill, Alexandria, Virginia, Post Office Box 1133, was interviewed on the evening of December 16, 1948, by Special Agents GEORGE E. DAVIS and the writer. She advised that she had been employed by the POST family as a domestic servant from the week the POST family moved into 212 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia, until they moved away from those premises. She obtained her employment with the POST family through an Alexandria, Virginia, employment agency. Her hours were from 7:30 a.m. to about 8:00 p.m. daily. She indicated that she had no reason to believe that RICHARD HOWELL POST or his wife were Communistically inclined; she had never engaged in or overheard any discussion at the POST residence which savored of Communism or the Party Line; that she had never been present during a dinner party or other gathering at the POST home when Communism was discussed; that she and her husband, JOHN A. FRANKLIN, had acted together on several occasions in assisting a dinner party or a cocktail party at the POST residence; that she had never observed a hunchback at the POST residence (CHARLES FLATO), nor had she ever observed any newspapers or other periodicals in the POST residence that could be identified as Communist material.

Mrs. FRANKLIN and her husband were shown photographs of the following individuals, none of whom were identifiable:

CHARLES FLATO
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS
DONALD HISS
JOHN ABT
LEE PRESSMAN
NATHAN WITT
NATHAN (or VICTOR) PERLO
CHARLES KRAMER
HENRY and HAROLD WARE
WEBSTER CLAY POWELL
J. PETERS
GROFF CONKLIN
HARRY DEXTER WHITE
GEORGE SILVERMAN
HENRY J. WADLEIGH

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At that time, she was given the names of these individuals, which neither she nor her husband could identify.

Mrs. FRANKLIN advised that on several occasions negroes, presumably professors in negro universities, were entertained at cocktail parties and dinner parties in the POST residence. This was recalled by her because she, herself, is colored, and she explained that among those persons in attendance on these occasions, she was able to recall more distinctly a negro Senator CARTER (phonetic) and a negro Professor COBB or CARR (phonetic). She was, however, able to recall a Mr. and Mrs. SANDY SMITH (phonetic) and neighbors of the POST family who resided in Alexandria. Their names could not be remembered.

Mrs. FRANKLIN indicated that she was of the impression that a white nurse, Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON, of Lansing, Michigan, whom she believed may have been related to the POST family distantly, moved into the South Pitt, Alexandria, address with the POSTS. Miss LAWSON worked at the POST residence for a period of about two years and left their employ because she could not get along with the POST children. Mrs. FRANKLIN advised that Miss LAWSON is believed to be employed in a doctor's office in Lansing, Michigan. Miss LAWSON graduated from the Michigan State University and was formerly employed in a dea. and dumb institute in Michigan. She has two brothers, one of whom is PAUL LAWSON.

Mrs. FRANKLIN further stated that another nurse was employed by the POST family upon the departure of Miss LAWSON. The new nurse is Mrs. EVA SWORD, who was single at the time she was employed in the POST residence.

Mrs. EVA M. SWORD, Route 5, Post Office Box 94, Telegraph Road, Franconia Section, Arlington, Virginia, advised that she was employed at the POST residence as a child's nurse for approximately one year. She gained this employment through the Nurses' Registry in Alexandria. She commenced her employment about June, 1938, and terminated same about May, 1939. The photographs and the names of the above-listed individuals were furnished to her, all of whom she was unable to identify as being individuals who had been present in the POST residence. An exception was HENRY HILL COLLINS, whom she partially identified by photograph as being a person with whom RICHARD POST had played golf on several occasions and had returned thereafter to the POST residence for cocktails.

Her interview developed generally as the interview with Mrs. PEARL FRANKLIN, with the following exceptions. Mrs. SWORD "lived in" at the POST residence. She stated that on frequent occasions the POSTS entertained at cocktails and dinner. She observed that on several of these occasions, the doors separating the living room where the guests were assembled and the hallway leading to the upstairs portion of the house were closed while the guests,

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were there. On other occasions, the living room doors were left open. She attached no significance to this fact and stated that at no time did she ever overhear any conversations which would lead her to believe that Communism or matters pertaining to the State Department were being discussed by those present. Both Mrs. SWORD and Mrs. FRANKLIN advised that at no time did it appear that anyone was making a speech or talking in such a manner as to have the complete attention of the others present.

Mrs. SWORD advised that on one occasion Mrs. POST had mentioned that negroes should have equal rights with the white people and that negroes should be allowed in the National Theater in Washington.

She stated that RICHARD POST spent many of his evening hours in a small study located in the basement of their Alexandria home; that in that room he had a desk, a couch, chairs and a typewriter and that from June, 1938, until May, 1939, when he was home in the evenings he spent much of his time using the typewriter in the basement. She stated that he frequently made trips to New York and that when he left his residence or just before departing from Washington, she recalled that he always carried a briefcase. She advised that on several occasions within her recollection he received and made long distance phone calls, and that she answered one long distance call from New York.

She advised that a Mrs. FREDERICH H. BARKSDALE of 110 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia, in 1938 and 1939 was in charge of a nursery school which one of the POST children attended at that time. She recalled that Mrs. BARKSDALE stayed with the children at the POST residence on two occasions when the POST family made trips to Long Island, New York. She stated that she on two occasions accompanied the POST family to their Long Island residence. She recalled nothing significant along the lines discussed above in connection with these trips.

Mrs. FREDERICH H. BARKSDALE, 110 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia, verified the above information concerning her stay with the POST's children on two occasions, but had no further information of value.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-10866

LEAD

DETROIT DIVISION

At Lansing, Michigan:

Will attempt to identify and locate Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON and will interview her for information in her possession concerning allegations in this case.

Kisseloff-10867

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

For the information of the Detroit Division, CHAMBERS stated in the Baltimore pre-trial deposition of November 17, 1948, that he attended a meeting of a Communist Party cell headed by HENRY COLLINS at the home of RICHARD POST in Alexandria, Virginia; shortly thereafter, he separated POST from apparatus headed by COLLINS and took POST into his own apparatus consisting of the HISS brothers, WHITE and SILVERMAN. Thereafter, POST obtained a position in the State Department and became a Foreign Service Officer. CHAMBERS stated he maintained intermittent contact with POST. However, the latter never furnished any information while a member of this underground apparatus and shortly after POST joined this group, CHAMBERS disassociated himself with it and has no knowledge of POST's subsequent activities. POST is believed identical with RICHARD HOWELL POST, Foreign Service Officer, Department of State, subject of an LGE investigation.

The stenographer's notes and the original notes made by SA GEORGE L. DAVIS of the interview and statement of RICHARD HOWELL POST are being retained in the WFO file in this case as possible exhibits.

Kisseloff-10868

FD-73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12/24/48	12/15,18,20,22/48	JOHN P. BUSCHER eco'b

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa Jay Chambers, ALGER HISS	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY-R; ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RICHARD HOWELL POST, in unsigned statement, admits association and friendship with HENRY HILL COLLINS arising out of college association at Princeton. Admits meeting JOHN ABT through COLLINS but denies Communist activity or any knowledge thereof on the part of COLLINS and ABT. Photographs of numerous other individuals allegedly associated with POST, CHAMBERS and ABT, exhibited with negative results. Denies membership in Communist Party or knowingly associating with Communist elements. Mrs. EVA M. SWORD, former nursemaid, and Mrs. PEARL W. FRANKLIN, former domestic at POST'S Alexandria residence, interviewed with negative results. Another former nurse, ELIZABETH LAWSON, now residing Lansing, Michigan.

#246,845

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/8/88 BY SP8 [illegible]

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and WFO December 14, 1948.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

RE: RICHARD HOWELL POST

RICHARD HOWELL POST was determined to be now residing at the Roosevelt Hotel in Washington, D. C., having left his former residence of 2237 Bancroft Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. In an effort to obtain an appointment with POST, a telephone call was made to his apartment in the Roosevelt Hotel, and the inquiry was answered by his wife. Mrs. POST over the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1 - Thomas J. Donegan, Special Asst. to Atty. Gen.)(AMSD)
2 - Detroit
4 - Washington Field (1 - 121-236)

Fletcher

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

DEC 24 1948

TELETYPE

OWAGA

NA 3/10 PM

WA 4 FROM BA 24 1-15 PM AHS

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HILL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE

DASH R. REBUTEL DECEMBER TWENTY LAST REQUESTING REPORT COVERING INVESTIGATION TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER SEVENTEEN. BALTIMORE REPORT COVERING ALL INVESTIGATION BY THIS OFFICE THROUGH DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE AND BRINGING ALL LEADS UP TO DATE BEING MAILED AT NOON TODAY AND SHOULD REACH BUREAU TONIGHT OR TOMORROW MORNING.

MC FARLIN

HOLD

74-333-511

F B I

RECORDED - 138

3 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-10870

NR
12/24/48
7:15 pm

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 24 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 13 24 6-02P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESP. R. REURTEL DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE LAST. AUDREY MC ADAM UNAVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW THIS DATE. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR INTERVIEW DECEMBER TWENTYSEVEN NEXT. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

74-1333-512

F B I

3 DEC 28 1948

cc Mossbaum

File (3)

WFO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-10871

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 24 1948

TELETYPE

FBI ALBANY 12-24-48 12-58 PM MEK

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE ...URGENT...

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS-R. FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN INTERVIEWED DECEMBER TWENTYTHIRD LAST. INTERVIEW COMPLETELY NEGATIVE. INSLERMAN DENIES IN SIGNED STATEMENT ANY AFFILIATION WITH OR KNOWLEDGE OF INSTANT CASE. SEARCH CONDUCTED ON WAIVER. BOX OF MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL INCLUDING PLANS AND TECHNICAL DATA, SOME MARKED CONFIDENTIAL, PROPERTY OF REPUBLIC AIR CRAFT AND OR ARMY AIR FORCE, AND THIRTYSIX ROLLS OF THIRTYFIVE MM FILM, SOME DEVELOPED AND SOME NOT DEVELOPED, ALL BEING FORWARDED TO NYC FOR REVIEW AND EVALUATION. SUBPOENA SERVED. SEVERAL INVESTIGATIVE LEADS PRODUCED. SUBJECT PRESENTLY EMPLOYEE OF HERMES PROJECT, GE, SCHENECTADY. THIS PROJECT UNDER ARMY CONTROL AND SUBJECT WORKS ON HYDRAULIC TAIL ASSEMBLY OF MISSILES AND ROCKETS. SUGGEST BUREAU IMMEDIATELY THROUGH ARMY CONTACTS ARRANGE FOR REMOVAL OR DISCHARGE OF INSLERMAN-S PRESENT POSITION. ALL OF HIS WORK EXTREMELY CONFIDENTIAL AND IMPORTANT AND IN VIEW OF INSLERMAN-S ATTITUDE DURING ~~INTERVIEXXX~~ INTERVIEW POSSIBILITY EXISTS HE HAS CONTINUED TO ENGAGE IN PAST ACTIVITIES.

CORNELIUS

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 10- XXX 1-05 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NYC OK FBI NYC EML

BA OK FBI BA AHS

Peterson, R.A. 12-27-48

memo AG on Chambers 12-27-48

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

74-1335-513

F B I

3 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-10872

JEH:cl
74-94

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

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-27-48 10:45 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP - R.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE THIS OFFICE ADVISES THAT GENOA MORSE, FORMER MAID FOR HISS WHILE IN WASHINGTON, MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HER SISTER, LENA NIXON PARENTHESIS PHONETIC PARENTHESIS, EIGHT THREE THREE JEFFERSON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, TO RECOMMEND FRIENDS OF HERS WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN WORKING AS MAIDS FOR HISS IN NYC. SUGGEST NY CONSIDER LOCATING LENA NIXON AND INTERVIEWING HER AS TO IDENTITY OF ANY PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE WORKED FOR HISS AS A MAID. MAIDS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFO THEY MAY HAVE REGARDING TYPEWRITERS IN THE POSSESSION OF HISS SINCE COMING TO NY AND DISPOSITION OF ANY TYPEWRITER HISS MAY HAVE DISPOSED OF SINCE COMING TO NY.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

74-1333-514
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-10873

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: 12-28-48

FROM : J. E. MILNES JEM FO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Special Agent John J. O'Toole of the Albany Office came to the office at 9:10 p.m., 12-27-48. He delivered a suit case containing a large number of documents and a large number of canned film. He said that it was obtained by them from Felix Inslerman of RD #2, Cambridge, New York.

Special Agent O'Toole said that he was departing for Albany tonight, 12-27-48, on the train leaving Washington at 1:00 a.m. He holds reservations for Lower 2, Car 1026, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

JEM:cmw

film being examined in lab 12-28-48

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

174-1333-515
F B I
3 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-10874

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

SAC, Washington Field

December 27, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
BEFICHMED - R

For your information the purpose of the typewriter phase of the investigation in this case is to locate the Woodstock Typewriter and to obtain material typed on instant Woodstock subsequent to May 25, 1937. Any additional specimens known to have been typed while Woodstock typewriter in possession of Hiss would be of value.

Alger Hiss was Legal Assistant to United States Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the Nye Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., from August, 1934 to May, 1935. Hiss states he first met Chambers as George Crosley, about December, 1934 or January, 1935 at the Committee Office. You should verify the above employment and ascertain if any pertinent typewritten correspondence appears in the files. Also ascertain identities of fellow employees on the Committee who may have seen Chambers and may have Hiss correspondence. You may consider checking records of the appropriate Nation Boards in Washington, D. C. if such records still exist. Further it is suggested that you determine whether Hiss was admitted to practice before Courts in the District of Columbia or is a member of the Bar Association. Consideration should be given to any correspondence in the Civil Service Commission Retirement Office files, and it is believed that you should review all technical and mail coverage reports that you have on Alger Hiss for any leads that may assist in obtaining additional correspondence or which may assist in locating the typewriter.

MAILED 12
TOP DESK

Any specimens found should be forwarded to the Bureau for examination.

CC-New York - Special Delivery

ASB:hhr

RECORDED

74-1

45 DEC 28 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
DEC 29 1948 P.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Madd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boren
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-10875

##

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

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 16 33

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/87 BY sp7macdd

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP. R. REFERENCE TELETYPE FROM BUREAU TO WFO, DECEMBER EIGHTH, FORTYEIGHT. SUGGEST FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS BE REVIEWED RELATIVE TO TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. AUTOMOBILE LICENSES AND REGISTRATIONS FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO FORTY FIVE, SELECTIVE SERVICE FILE, INCOME TAX RETURNS FROM NINETEEN THIRTY THREE TO FORTY EIGHT, LEASES FOR APARTMENTS RENTED IN WASHINGTON DC, NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO FORTY FIVE, ANY OTHER TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL PERTAINING TO THESE LEASES. WFO SUTEL RESULTS OF EFFORTS TO LOCATE TYPEWRITER SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF THROUGH A SECOND HAND DEALER MENTIONED IN REFERENCE TELETYPE.

SCHEIDT

11
44

RECORDED - 4

INDEXED

174-1332-517
F B I

31 DEC 28 1948

WA ACK AND DISC PLS

WA NY R 28 AND 33 WA

170 COPIES

Kisseloff-10876

RECORDED - 4

December 20, 1948.

74-1333-517

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an official investigation presently being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it will be appreciated if you would attempt to secure photostatic uncertified copies of the income tax returns for the years 1933 to 1947 inclusive for Alger Hiss and his wife Priscilla Hobson Hiss.

For your assistance in locating these income tax returns in the files of your Department, the following information is being made available. Alger Hiss and his wife have resided at the following addresses:

From June 1933 to May 1934 - 3311 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
From May 1934 to July 1, 1935 - 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
From July 1935 to June 1, 1936 - 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
From June 1, 1936 to January 1938 - 1245 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
From January 1938 to 1943 - 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
From 1943 to the fall of 1947 - 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
From the fall of 1947 to the present time they have resided at 22 East 8th Street, New York City.

In view of the nature of this investigation, it will be appreciated if you will expedite the submission of the copies of these returns.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Tom C. Clark

Attorney General.

TCC
Letter re returns 1-5-49 AGB

FLJ:EHW

Bureau File

Q Sheet OKd for release 3-10-76 FOIPA

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

INSP'TD AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC
DEC 22 1948

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
DEC 18 1948

Kisseloff-10877

AIR AIRMAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

SAC, Atlanta

December 23, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Reurtel December 15, 1948, setting out the results of the interview with Horace A. Ingram of Cartersville, Georgia.

You are instructed to reinterview Ingram and obtain a chronological account of his activities beginning at least a year prior to his alleged contact with the man he has stated he recognized as Alger Hiss. Complete descriptions should be obtained of the two men who approached Ingram on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., in 1937 or 1938. The one who gave him $20 to deliver two letters in Washington, D. C. should be separately indicated, as well as the individual to whom Ingram allegedly delivered an additional envelope on the evening of the same day in New York for the additional sum of $200.

It is noted in reference teletype that Ingram could name no one who could corroborate instant story. In order to prove or disprove Ingram's statements, the following information should be obtained from him:

1. Residence in Washington, D. C. prior to, during and subsequent to the alleged contact.

2. Habitual hang-outs and identities of persons with whom Ingram associated or knew.

3. Employment while in Washington, D. C.

4. Type of money used in the alleged $20 and $200 payments made to him.

5. Method of transportation to and from New York when he delivered the last of instant envelopes.

6. When and where delivery was made and under what circumstances.

7. Where he stayed in New York City, activities after delivery of instant letter and length of stay in New York.

8. Identities of any contacts in addition to the individual to whom he delivered instant letter in New York

9. Identities of individuals to whom he previously gave information concerning this matter, it being noted that Ingram has denied furnishing information concerning this to any but the Atlanta Field Division.

74-1 F 1 -578

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 23 1948

WP/dp

Kisseloff-10878

The above information should be obtained in statement form and throughout the interview it should be borne in mind that the purpose is to obtain material to either corroborate or disprove Ingram's statements. Subsequent to the above interview Ingram should be reinterviewed so that a check can be made for possible discrepancies in his statements.

Enclosed herewith are two photographs of Alger Hiss. One of these should be placed among others which should be as similar as possible in the make-up of the photograph, and should be exhibited to Ingram in order to ascertain if he can correctly identify Alger Hiss as the individual whom he met in Washington, D. C. and for whom he delivered three envelopes.

Your letter of December 15, 1948, concerning instant matter indicated that Ingram was divorced from Lacy Head Ingram, of Cartersville, Georgia. She also should be interviewed for any information which would corroborate or disprove Ingram's statements concerning Alger Hiss.

It is noted that a previous search was made for a picture of the Hiss brothers which allegedly appeared in the Atlanta, Georgia newspaper. A further search of the Atlanta newspapers should be made to ascertain that such a photograph did, in fact, appear. In the event such a photograph did not appear, it should be ascertained what other newspapers Ingram had access to which may have carried such a photograph.

The above investigation should be carried out expeditiously and the information made promptly available to the Bureau and the New York Division.

cc: New York

Kisseloff-10879

Enclosure

A&C:mab & mmr

December 8, 1948

Honorable Karl E. Mundt
Acting Chairman
Un-American Activities Committee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Mundt:

This letter is to confirm the subject matter of our conference this morning when United States Attorney George Morris Fay and I appeared before a closed session of the House Un-American Activities Committee at which were present in addition to yourself, Congressmen McDowell, Nixon, Vail, Rankin and Hebert as well as Committee Investigator Stripling.

At this closed meeting, which lasted from approximately 11:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. today, I stated that in my capacity as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, supervising criminal cases in the Federal Courts throughout the country, I had just returned from New York City where I had been in conference with United States Attorney John F. X. McGohey and Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas F. Donegan, relative to the Chambers-Hiss matter.

You were advised today that the members of the New York Federal Grand Jury were extremely concerned over the release of information by the House Un-American Activities Committee. You and your Committee were also advised that United States Attorney McGohey and Mr. Donegan were concerned because of the premature publicity attendant to the examination of Grand Jury witnesses by your Committee.

Therefore, United States Attorney Fay and I respectfully requested:

1. That the House Un-American Activities Committee refrain from interviewing and questioning witnesses who had in the past or who might in the future be called to testify before a Federal Grand Jury in New York for reasons of internal security, and the successful prosecution of any case which might be developed.

519

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ( )
Mr. Clegg _____ ( )
Mr. Glavin _____ ( )
Mr. Ladd _____ ( )
Mr. Nichols _____ ( )
Mr. Rosen _____ ( )
Mr. Tracy _____ ( )
Mr. Gurnea _____ ( )
Mr. Harbo _____ ( )
Mr. Mohr _____ ( )
Mr. Nease _____ ( )
Miss Gandy _____ ( )

See Me _____ ( )
Note and Return _____ ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

519

Kisseloff-10881

(5)

2. That the House Un-American Activities Committee refrain from releasing any information which it has regarding said investigation.

3. That the members of the Committee were cordially invited to appear at any time before the Federal Grand Jury in New York.

4. That your Committee furnish to said Grand Jury any and all information and documents which it may have regarding the subject matter.

Your attention is directed to Section 3486, Title 18, United States Code (1948 Ed):

§ 3486. Testimony before Congress; immunity

> No testimony given by a witness before either House, or before any committee of either House, or before any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, shall be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against him in any court, except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony. But no official paper or record produced by him is not within the said privilege.

In view of this statute you can appreciate the fact that the calling of any witnesses may preclude the successful prosecution of a criminal case.

You were further advised that in June 1947 at the direction of the Attorney General, the United States Attorney in New York City convened a Federal Grand Jury for the purpose of investigating any possible violation of espionage statutes or other laws relating to the internal security of this country. Mr. Hiss and Mr. Chambers were called and both testified in detail and at length before this Grand Jury long prior to its present session. In addition, you were advised that the United States Attorney in New York had requested, and that the Federal Court had called, a succeeding Grand Jury for December 16, 1948 to continue the investigation begun by the present Grand Jury, which convened in June 1947.

Your Committee also was advised today that last month I personally conferred in Baltimore, Maryland, with attorneys for Hiss, Chambers and Time Magazine, during which conference certain information,

disclosures and documents, which heretofore had not been revealed, were turned over to the Department of Justice, and that immediately the Federal Bureau of Investigation was requested by me to conduct a full field investigation regarding this information, and that said investigation was immediately started and is now in full progress, and that the developments of this investigation are being turned over to the United States Attorney in New York City for submission to the Federal Grand Jury.

In view of the foregoing it is again respectfully requested that the Committee refrain from any action which may preclude the successful prosecution of any criminal case arising out of this subject matter and which may be detrimental to the internal security of this country.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL
Assistant Attorney General

DECEMBER 22, 1948

URGENT

SAC'S NEW YORK
CHICAGO

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WITH ALIASES, ESPIONAGE - R, PERJURY. REWFOTEL DECEMBER TWENTY, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT, AND MYLET DECEMBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT. CHICAGO INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW E. P. FLINT, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, D. C., WHEN WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN AND GEORGE PIGMAN WERE EMPLOYED THERE, IN LINE WITH INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN MYLET DATED DECEMBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT. IN ADDITION, DURING ALL SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEWS BASED ON MY REFERENCED LETTER, ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ASKED TO DETERMINE IF THESE PERSONS KNEW ALGER HISS OR WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; WHETHER PERSONS INTERVIEWED KNEW OF ANY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HISS AND CHAMBERS AND COULD FURNISH ANY INFORMATION THAT ALGER HISS SUPPLIED GOVERNMENT INFORMATION TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. NY INSTRUCTED TO FURNISH APPROPRIATE INFORMATION TO ANCHORAGE FOR INTERVIEW OF ARTHUR U. THEUER.

HOOVER

EHM:hw

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 23 1948

TELEMETER

COPIES DESTROYED
20 DEC 17 1964

74-1333-520

Kisseloff-10884

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Bureau teletype dated December 22, 1948 to Milwaukee.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Enclosed for the New York Office is a copy of the report of SA CLARK E. LOVRIEN dated December 21, 1948 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin in the above entitled matter which will bring the number of copies designated for New York to three copies, in accordance with Bureau teletype.

CC - New York (Encl.) (AMSD Registered)

APL/er
65-786

Handled and four copies

G.I.R.

74-1333-521

Kisseloff-10885

52 JAN 20 1949

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Philadelphia

December 16, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 14, 1948.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 5-4204
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 522
LAB. NO. D-38811 BU

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Reference: Letter dated December 13, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Envelope and accompanying letter addressed to "Miss EDNA L. KELLNER The Free Library Logan Square Philadelphia Pa.", postmarked "Philadelphia, Pa. Dec 6 9:30 PM 1948", letter beginning "Dear Miss KELLNER: Dr PRICE, my physician and Dr. CLYDE..." and ending "Sincerely yours," signed, "DAISY PARKER."

RC

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting appearing on K26 was typed with the machine which typed Q6 through Q20, K17 and K22.

In the absence of a request for the return of K26, the specimen is being retained in the Bureau.

EX-47

RECORDED 68

74-1833-522
F B

51 DEC 30 1948

2-New York - SPECIAL SHIVER
1-Baltimore
1-Washington Field

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

RCF:lml

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 15 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Fletcher
F.L. Jones

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 30, 1948

THE DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAR., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 27, 1948, advising of the identity of the photographer "Felix" as Felix August Inslerman, who is presently employed at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

During the course of a search of Inslerman's residence at RFD #2, Cambridge, New York, a quantity of 35mm films were recovered. These films are now being examined in the FBI Laboratory.

In connection with this examination, the FBI Laboratory is desirous of having access to the 35mm film presently in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee in order that it can be compared with the film found in Inslerman's possession and particularly to determine if both films were used in the same camera.

It will be appreciated if you will again arrange to secure the film from the House Un-American Activities Committee in order that this examination can be made.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
30 4 36 PM

cc Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

523

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

FLJ/lc

Kisseloff-10887

December 29, 1948

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
(New York file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89198 BU dated 12/23/48, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K89 through K91

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 29 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10888

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2010

cc - Mr. Jones

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Director, FBI

December 22, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are being transmitted herewith copies of the following investigative reports in connection with this case:

Report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland, dated 12-7-48, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Lewis, dated 12-8-48, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Report of Special Agent Clark E. Levrien, dated 12-9-48, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Photostatic copy of report of Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson, dated 12-17-48 at Denver, Colorado.

Report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone, dated 12-14-48, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Report of Special Agent Guy H. Inman, dated 12-17-48, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Report of Special Agent Lemuel W. Kerr, dated 12-20-48, at Norfolk, Virginia.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan by our New York Office.

Enclosures

G. I. Rec'd

RECORDED - 81
EX-49
74-1323-524
F B I
71 DEC 29 1948

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

LESBER:VB

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
DEC 23 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DEPT OF JUSTICE

6 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-10889

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-10-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: December 27, 1948

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Colonel A. D. Mead, Jr.
Chief, Security Group

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;
ALGER HISS;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Whittaker Chambers has advised that during 1937 and the first part of 1938, government documents or copies thereof, were made available to him by Alger Hiss and Henry Julian Wadleigh of the State Department, William Ward Pigman and George LeRoy Pigman of the Bureau of Standards; that these documents were turned over by him to one "Felix" for photographing after which the documents would be returned to government files. Chambers advised that Felix was the photographer for the Chambers' underground Communist Party apparatus and that he resided in Baltimore, Maryland where he carried on his photography in his apartment.

On December 19, 1948, Whittaker Chambers accompanied agents of the Baltimore Office to the vicinity of Konig Street, Baltimore, Maryland where he had previously stated that "Felix" lived in 1937 or 1938. After touring the neighborhood, Chambers named as first choice the 2100 block of Callow Avenue, second, the 2100 block of Brookfield, and third, the 2100 block of Linden Avenue, Baltimore, as the likely residence of "Felix". Investigation developed that from April, 1937 through April, 1938, Felix August Inslerman lived at 2113 Callow Avenue. Selective Service records for this individual reflected that his employment included airplane designer, draftsman, electrician, professional engineer, inspector, and photographer. The records further reflected that Inslerman was employed in the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore, as a group engineer in 1942 and thereafter was employed at Republic Aviation Company Farmingdale, Long Island, New York, as an engineer.

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

DECLASSIFIED

RECORDED - 61

EX-49

71 DEC 29

525

A photograph of Inslerman was obtained and was exhibited to Whittaker Chambers on December 21, 1948 and Chambers positively identified Inslerman as the photographer known to him as "Felix".

Inslerman is presently employed at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, on a project known as the "Hermes Project", which is under U. S. Army control. He is working on the hydraulic tail assembly of missiles and rockets. This work is regarded as extremely confidential and important.

Inslerman was interviewed by agents of this Bureau on December 23, 1948. A search of his residence at RFD #2, Cambridge, New York reflected that he had a box of miscellaneous material including plans and technical data, some marked confidential, the property of the Republic Aircraft Company and/or the U. S. Army Air Force, and 36 rolls of 35 mm film, some of which were developed and some undeveloped. These films are presently being processed by the FBI Laboratory and you will be informed of any pertinent information in connection with this examination.

The above information is being made available to you for any action you deem advisable. It is requested that this information be treated in the strictest confidence and that it should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

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

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-15-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL
CRIMINAL DIVISION

File re Jury David Whittaker Chambers was called, Depu

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 10:00 a.m. today, Mr. Belmont, New York, while advising of various developments with reference to the Chambers-Hiss case, informed me that Campbell had practically wrecked an opportunity yesterday to get a confession out of Hiss. He stated that the identification of the typewriting specimens definitely linked Hiss with the documents which have been produced by Chambers and it had been planned that the typewriting identification would be presented to the Grand Jury and thereafter Hiss would be brought in and questioned and built up to the point that he would be suddenly confronted with the fact of identification. They planned to catch him by surprise so that he would possibly break since he was being questioned without his attorney present and in the presence of a group of people acting in an official capacity. Mr. Belmont stated that after ~~when~~ the testimony as to the typewriting identification was ~~being~~ given, Hiss was brought in and Mr. Donegan was carefully questioning him and building him up for the pertinent surprise question and suddenly Mr. Hiss stopped and wanted to make a statement. Mr. Donegan said it would be all right and Hiss then stated that he knew the typewriting identification had been made and that he had been told so by Mr. Campbell out in the hall and Mr. Campbell explained that he did not have a leg to stand on, that he should go in to the Grand Jury and tell the truth, and he also told him he was going to be indicted for perjury. At this the Grand Jury immediately wanted to know why and how Mr. Campbell could assert that the Grand Jury could or would return an indictment as it was a matter not within the province of Mr. Campbell. The questioning of Hiss was stopped and they brought in Mr. Campbell, who admitted that Hiss was correct in his statements. The questioning of the Grand Jury would indicate that they did not like it. Mr. Belmont stated that apparently Campbell was trying for headlines and in this instance was trying to get in the position of saying that he was the man who made Hiss tell the truth. Further, the action of Campbell obviously gave Hiss an opportunity to think and come up with the answer he did, that he must have loaned the typewriter to Chambers so that Chambers typed up the copies in issue.

With further reference to Campbell's activities and his "bull in the China shop" techniques, Mr. Belmont stated that yesterday Mrs. Chambers testified and Mr. Chambers was worried about her getting out of the Grand Jury room and away so that she would not be hemmed in by reporters. Mr. Donegan suggested to him that he arrange to get her to go down the stairs instead of using the elevator. Chambers then walked out in the corridor and the newspaper reporters crowded around him. He started telling them about a threat against his life and diverted their attention to him. While the reporters were thus occupied Mrs. Chambers managed to get away and down

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62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-10892

the stairway. The statements of Chambers apparently related to a threat to him on the part of a woman. Campbell immediately instructed the New York Office to locate the woman and wanted to subpoena her before the Grand Jury. Mr. Belmont stated that before starting out to get this witness they questioned Chambers to see what it was all about and it appeared it was at best a "fuzzy" threat and occurred in 1938 and absolutely was not pertinent. When Mr. Campbell was advised of the actual facts he was not further interested in the woman.

It appears that Mr. Campbell is very impulsive and acts without knowing the facts and without the exercise of good judgment.

12/15/48
See,
RB

Kisseloff-10893

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: 12/21/48

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

Walker Stone called to express the hope that the FBI will leave no stone unturned in ascertaining whether or not Lawrence Duggan really did commit suicide or was pushed out of the window. He stated he knew Duggan very well and thought he did very well on the Latin-American Desk and just could not bring himself to believe he was involved in the espionage case.

I told him for his own information that we had talked to Duggan and Duggan denied ever participating in such activities although he frankly admitted to us that he had been approached by other people; but that all we had were the unsupported charges of Chambers; that on the other hand we had information from a reliable source who has not figured too prominently in the news to the effect that Duggan would never agree to furnishing information; that, on the other hand, as far as I knew Duggan had never reported that attempts had been made to recruit him.

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Kisseloff-10894

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum — UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM : SAC, Richmond

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Re: WARD PIGMAN

Mr. RUSH EATON, 2006 North Stafford Street, Arlington, Virginia, advised on December 17, 1948, that from November 9, 1939, to November 9, 1940, he rented his house at the above address to WARD PIGMAN who had just returned from Germany where he had been living for sometime previous. After moving from the Arlington address, PIGMAN moved to Greenbelt, Maryland, or some nearby community.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Upon reading press notices recently that WARD PIGMAN was subpoenaed to testify before the New York Federal Grand Jury on the ALGER HISS - WHITTAKER CHAMBERS case, Mr. EATON recalled some instances which he thought might have some significance in this matter. He recalled that a German was under investigation by the FBI in 1943 or 1944 by the name of KLAUS who posed as a blind man and who lived in the immediate vicinity of where PIGMAN resided in 1939 and 1940. Mr. EATON recalled that KLAUS used to take long walks at night, as late as 3:00 A. M., when he would pass PIGMAN's house. No direct or indirect contact between KLAUS and PIGMAN was noted by Mr. EATON. In view of the references to microfilming of secret documents in the HISS-CHAMBERS case, Mr. EATON thought that there might be some significance to the fact that KLAUS and PIGMAN lived in the same general vicinity in 1939 and 1940 and both came from Germany. This, coupled with the fact that it was well known that KLAUS was not actually blind, but was "faking" blindness even to the extent of being led by a "seeing-eye" dog, strengthened Mr. EATON's suspicion, after recent newspaper publicity in the HISS-CHAMBERS case, that the contacts of PIGMAN while he resided in Arlington, Virginia, should be made the subject of some investigation by the appropriate agency of the Government.

This office had a security investigation during the war years on Dr. HEINZ ERICH CLAUS, with aliases, Bureau File 65-5166, Richmond File 65-94, Washington Field File 65-425 and New York File 65-7328, who is identical with KLAUS. This file contains an extensive investigation covering a period from September 23, 1939, to August 17, 1943. This case was closed on that date in view of the fact that all logical leads had been covered and investigation

no action necessary

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3 DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-10895

failed to disclose the subject was engaged in any activities of a subversive nature or was a member of any un-American organization.

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau and New York and Washington Field Offices, and no action is contemplated by this office in the absence of instructions to the contrary by the Bureau.

JFD:WSK
65-1623

CC: New York
Washington Field

Kisseloff-10896

DECEMBER 23, 1948 - URGENT

SAC BALTIMORE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE BALTIMORE LETTER DECEMBER TWO ONE LAST CONCERNING QUOTE FELIX QUOTE. CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH HERBERT W. QUARTLEY JUNIOR AND RUSSELL MARTIN MENTIONED ON PAGE FIVE REFERENCED LETTER FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING ACTIVITIES OF INSLERMAN.

529

HOOVER

CC: NEW YORK (BY MAIL)

FLJ:EW

COPIES DESTROYED
205 DEC 17 1964

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was.
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

"FELIX"

This is to advise that on the evening of December 19, 1948, the above captioned subject, CHAMBERS, while in Baltimore, was escorted by agents of this office to the vicinity of Koenig Street, which incidentally is the locality in which CHAMBERS previously placed the residence of FELIX who is the individual who allegedly did photographic work for him during 1937 - 1938. On this occasion, CHAMBERS indicated that it was now his recollection that FELIX resided somewhere in the 2100 block of Callow Avenue.

On December 20, 1948, agents of this office reviewed old city directories and telephone address directories for the pertinent years 1937 - 1938. As a result of this review, it was ascertained that one F. AUGUST INSLERMAN resided at 2113 Callow Avenue from April, 1937 ~~to April, 1938~~. The following information concerning this individual's background is being set out as follows:

Miss IDA HARVEY, Co-ordinator, Selective Service, 34 Commerce Street, Baltimore, made available the file on INSLERMAN. It was noted therefrom that this individual registered with Local Board #5 on October 16, 1940 at which time he resided at 6 Roseland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. He was assigned serial number 439 and order number 6509. The person listed as the one who would always know his address was his wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, residing at the above address.

INSLERMAN was born July 11, 1910 at New York City and was described as follows:

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Height:	5'8"
Weight:	165
Eyes:	brown
hair:	brown
Complexion:	light
Social Security No.	218-03-3727
Place of employment listed as:	Glenn L. Martin (airplane manufacturer) Middle River, Maryland

Also in a review of INSLERMAN's questionnaire which was mailed to Local Board #5, October 19, 1941, it was noted that he, at this time, resided at 13 Fir Drive (Stansbury Estates), Middle River, Maryland. In this questionnaire, he indicated that he had no physical defects and he furnished the following information concerning his educational background.

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3 DEC 31 1948

FILE

L/Dir.
RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was.
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
"FELIX"
12/21/48

He indicated he attended 8 years of elementary school; 4 years of high school; 4 years at Cooper Institute of Technology (Electrical Engineering Course), New York City; 1½ years at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (Electrical Engineering) Brooklyn, New York; and Johns Hopkins University (Electrical and Aeronautical Engineering) Baltimore, Maryland.

While working at the Glenn L. Martin Plant, INSLERMAN was employed as a lay out draftsman whose duty it was to assign and prepare lay out from which production drawings were subsequently made. As of 1941, INSLERMAN was employed for 3½ years at this plant at a per annum wage of $2760. The questionnaire also revealed that the occupation for which the subject was best fitted was that of engineering.

It was noted further from a review of the file that INSLERMAN's only dependant listed was his wife, ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN who in 1941 was 26 years of age. Registrant married at New Brunswick, New Jersey on November 18, 1934. The questionnaire also indicated that the registrant had never been convicted of a crime.

It was noted from a sheet attached to the questionnaire that the registrant was classified 2-B during the interim 5/22/44 to 5/16/45 and his classification was 4-A as of 10/1/45. It was noted also that in May, 1945, the subject appealed to a local board located in the Denton Building, Old County Road, Mineola, L.I., New York.

Local Board #5 at Baltimore, Maryland received from INSLERMAN an occupational questionnaire which was post marked at Baltimore, June 24, 1942. At this time, the registrant indicated his residence address to be 131 - 35th Street, Lindenhurst, L.I., New York. Under a list of selected occupations, the registrant checked the following: Airplane Designer, 2½ years; Draftsman, 1 year; Electrician 3 years; Professional Engineer, 2½ years; Inspector, 1½ years. Under item 35 of the questionnaire where it is requested that the registrant indicate any other occupation not listed, the registrant, INSLERMAN, inserted the word, "photography."

The registrant at this time was employed by the Engineering Division of the Republic Aviation Corporation, Conklin Street, Farmingdale, L.I., New York.

A review of the file also revealed that in May, 1945, the Republic Aviation Corporation filed several affidavits of occupational certification with Local Board #5 in Baltimore.

Kisseloff-10899

One of these affidavits described INSLERMAN's duties as follows: "Assistant group ingineer to supervise and direct work of draftsman designing and detailing for study experimental and for production of all installation and parts. Work with group engineer to determine characterization of new design and to make changes or revisions in production designs. Lay out and design components of airplane assembling, make sketches and drawings of new designs and assign work through preparation of clear, complete and accurate drawings according to specifications." At this time, INSLERMAN was earning a weekly wage of $110.

He indicated his prior work experience to be as follows: Group Engineer, Glenn L. Martin Co., 4 years; Dakko Co., 4 months; Bohn Refrigeration Co., 7 months; Electrical Appliance Shop, 17 months; Micowald Radio Corporation, 15 months. Information concerning prior work experience was set out in this general way and no specific dates of employment were listed.

Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, Inc. of Baltimore on December 20, 1948 furnished the following report on INSLERMAN. The report which was dated April, 1938 indicated INSLERMAN was at that time 30 years of age, married and living with his wife, ELIZABETH, for the past 2 years at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. INSLERMAN rented an apartment at this address from Mrs. CHARLES M. QUARTLEY, and came to Baltimore, Maryland from New York. In conclusion, the report indicated that he was formerly employed as an automobile mechanic, but presently employed as a draftsman.

As indicated heretofore, it was noted in review of the Baltimore telephone address directories that FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN was listed in these directories for April and October, 1937 and April, 1938 at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The directory also indicated that one Miss E. A. RYNDERS resided at this address during the exact same period as did INSLERMAN. It was also noted that CHARLES M. QUARTLEY and HERBERT W. QUARTLEY resided at this residence address during the pertinent period 1937 - 1938.

On December 21, 1948, agents of this office interviewed CHARLES MILTON QUARTLEY at 2113 Callow Avenue and ascertained that he has resided at this address since 1921 and his father, CHARLES QUARTLEY who died at Baltimore, Maryland during the year 1937 owned the 3 unit apartment dwelling at 2113 Callow Avenue since 1916. During this interview of CHARLES MILTON QUARTLEY, it was ascertained that he knew FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and he furnished the following information concerning this individual.

L/Dir.
RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was.
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
12/21/48

Rent receipts were made available which indicated that INSLERMAN first rented the third floor apartment on July 1, 1936 at a rental of $25 per month payable in advance. He continued to reside in this 5 room apartment until sometime during the month of June, 1938. The last rent receipt is dated June 3, 1938 and is for the period June 1 to July 1, 1938. QUARTLEY stated that INSLERMAN's wife also resided at this address during the interim July, 1936 to June, 1938. The wife's name was ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. It was QUARTLEY's recollection that INSLERMAN and his wife rented this apartment in answer to either an ad in the Sunpapers or a for rent sign placed in the window at this address. He also recalled that they had their own furnishings and the wife arranged for the rental of the premises and INSLERMAN himself came to live here shortly thereafter.

Mr. QUARTLEY stated that for almost a year after taking the residence at 2113 Callow Avenue, INSLERMAN was apparently unemployed. He recalled that possibly during the month of September, 1936, INSLERMAN made application for employment with Friez Instrument Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, located on Central Avenue, Baltimore, but he never did accept employment with this concern. Mr. QUARTLEY stated further that during the latter part of 1937, INSLERMAN had in his possession a sample photographic enlarger unit which he had obtained from a firm located somewhere in the 200 block of Liberty Street, Baltimore. QUARTLEY was of the opinion that INSLERMAN was selling this unit for this unknown firm. The only other information which could be furnished concerning INSLERMAN's employment while in Baltimore according to Mr. QUARTLEY was that he accepted employment with the Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland sometime during June, 1938.

Mr. QUARTLEY stated that while INSLERMAN was living at this address, it was obvious that he was very much interested in photography inasmuch as he had made a dark room for photographic development in the bathroom of the third floor apartment. QUARTLEY could not be specific in his description of photographic equipment owned by INSLERMAN other than to state that he knew INSLERMAN to have a photographic light meter, the photographic enlarger previously mentioned, a motion picture camera, trade name of which he did not know, and a small camera for taking still pictures. Mr. QUARTLEY was definite in his recollection that INSLERMAN used a light meter when engaged in photographic work outside inasmuch as INSLERMAN showed him this light meter on one occasion during the summer of 1937 at which time Mr. and Mrs. INSLERMAN were visiting Mr. QUARTLEY. In conclusion and with regard to Mr. QUARTLEY's knowledge of photographic equipment owned by INSLERMAN, QUARTLEY stated that he definitely recalls INSLERMAN taking a photograph of him in this third floor apartment and in so doing he made use of lights which may or may not have been photo flood lights. With regard to the taking of this picture, he could not recall whether or not INSLERMAN took the picture with a camera off hand or made use of a camera attached to a tripod.

Kisseloff-10901

L/Dir.
RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
12/21/48

When questioned concerning the automobile owned by INSLERMAN during the years 1937 - 1938, Mr. QUARTLEY furnished the following information. He stated INSLERMAN had a Chevrolet which was either a 1934-1935 or a 1936 Chevrolet Deluxe Model, 5 passenger coach. In conclusion and with regard to the car the only other additional information he could furnish was that the color of the car was an off shade probably grey.

When questioned concerning the identity of Miss E. A. RYNDERS who lived at 2113 Callow Avenue during the same interval as did INSLERMAN, Mr. QUARTLEY stated that he never heard of an individual by this name. On second thought, he was of the opinion that possibly this might have been FELIX INSLERMAN's mother-in-law who incidentally visited INSLERMAN for a period of 2 weeks during 1937. With regard to the mother-in-law, he stated that it was his understanding that she owned an apartment house somewhere in Bronx County, New York. Although Mr. QUARTLEY's recollection was not too clear concerning this Miss E. A. RYNDERS, it was interesting to note that one PHILIP HARRIS, Negro, who was employed on these premises by QUARTLEY during 1937-1938 recollected that the name INSLERMAN and E. A. RYNDERS were on the same mail box during the pertinent period and he was of the opinion that E. A. RYNDERS was the wife of INSLERMAN.

When questioned concerning the associates of INSLERMAN, QUARTLEY stated that he did not know any of the latter's associates in this community or elsewhere with the exception of a young lady by the name of ETHEL BUSH VOLMAN (phonetic) whom he met through introduction by Mrs. INSLERMAN sometime during the year 1937. QUARTLEY seemed reluctant to furnish specific detailed information concerning this Miss VOLMAN other than to state that in the time he knew her she had 3 children and was separated from her husband and he was of the opinion that she committed suicide recently in New York City due to ill health. The only other information which he could furnish to identify this young lady was that her father is a doctor and was formerly mayor of Hampstead, Maryland.

During interview had with him, Mr. QUARTLEY indicated that his brother, HERBERT W. QUARTLEY JR. might be able to furnish information of value concerning INSLERMAN inasmuch as this brother resided at 2113 Callow Avenue during the interim 1916 to 1941. The brother is presently employed by the Maryland State Income Tax Division at Annapolis, Maryland and resides at 534 Wynook Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. He added that Mr. RUSSEL MARTIN who likewise resided at this address during the pertinent period 1937 - 1938 in the first floor apartment may also be able to furnish information concerning INSLERMAN and his wife. Mr. MARTIN is presently employed by the Automobile Club of America at Baltimore, Maryland.

Kisseloff-10902

L/Dir/
RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
12/21/48

Additional information was obtained other than that which was obtained as a result of review of the directories, review of the Selective Service file and interview with CHARLES MILTON QUARTLEY and is being set out as follows.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau furnished the complete employment record on FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN which is being set out as follows. b2 b7D

Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company , Baltimore, Maryland, 3/37
Westinghouse Electric Company, 306 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 6/37
Bohn Refrigerator Co., 1-31 North Haven St., Baltimore, Maryland 6/37
Dakko Co., 927 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Maryland 12/37 to 3/38
Glenn L. Martin Co., Post Office Box 988, Baltimore, Maryland 6/38, 9/39, and 12/39, 1940, 1941, 3/42
Republic Aviation Corp., Conklin Street, Farmingdale, New York, 1942-1943-1944, 3/45, 6/45, 3/46 and 6/46
General Electric Co., 1 River Road, Schenectady, N.Y., 6/46, 12/46, 3/47, 6/47, 9/47, 3/48 and 6/48.

The following additional and somewhat more specific information concerning the dates or employment was obtained by this office upon review of INSLERMAN's employment record at the Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland

5/11/38 to 2/27/42 - Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland, Engineer Draftsman; resigned.
9/37 to 2/38 - Dakko Company, 927 N. Calvert Street
4/37 to 9/37 - Bohn Refrigerator Company, 1 North Haven Street
3/35 to 8/36 - Electrical Appliance Shop, Bronx, New York.

This employment also listed the following references:

LAWRENCE DONAMCO, 3128 Chesterfield Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
HARRY KNORR, 103 South Highland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
NORRIS LONG, 2908 Baker Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr & Mrs. August & Pauline Anni

In conclusion, the Glenn L. Martin file further reflected that INSLERMAN listed his father's name as AUGUST and his mother's name as PAULINE ANNE (MARTIN), both of whom were born in Russia.

Upon review of INSLERMAN's employment record at the Westinghouse Electric Company, maintenance and repair section, located at 4015 Foster Avenue, Baltimore,

Kisseloff-10903

Maryland, the following additional information concerning INSLERMAN's previous employment was also listed.

Western Electric Co., New York City, as wireman, 5/29 to 10/29
New York Edison Co., New York City, as assistant substation operator 5/30 to 10/30
Micamold Radio Corporation of America, Brooklyn, New York as moulder, 10/33 to 1/35
Electrical Appliance Shop, Bronx, New York as repairman, 5/35 to 7/36.

The records of the Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, reflect the following information.

FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN made an application for admission to the under-graduate school, Johns Hopkins University on October 7, 1936. In this application form INSLERMAN stated that he was born in New York City in the year 1910, and that his addressas of October 7, 1936 was 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. He advised that his previous education consisted of high school at New Brunswick, Senior High School, New Brunswick, New Jersey; years of attendance 1925 through 1928. He further advised that he attended Cooper Union, New York City, New York from 1928 until 1933, and that he was in attendance at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York - 1935-36.

The following additional information in regard to INSLERMAN was obtained from his under-graduate record at the School of Engineering and Aeronautics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. INSLERMAN entered the Engineering and Aeronautics School on July 7, 1938, and graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree on June 6, 1939. He attended this school on a part-time basis, and was employed while at school at the G. L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland.

Inquiry was made of the Title Section of the Motor Vehicle Department, 21st Street and Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland and records of this department reveal title in the name of INSLERMAN reflecting that he purchased a 1939 Chevrolet Deluxe Town Sedan from Fox Chevrolet Sales, Inc., 2020 S. Hanover Street, Baltimore on February 10, 1939. INSLERMAN, at this time, resided at 6 Roseland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The car was described as follows:

Serial # 14JA01-16305
Engine # 2206692
Model JA
Color - grey

Kisseloff-10904

L/Dir.
RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
12/21/48

The records of the Title Section also indicate that INSLERMAN purchased a 1941 Chevrolet Town Sedan from the Belair Road Chevrolet Company, Inc., 6005 Belair Road, Baltimore, Maryland on April 7, 1941. This car was described as follows:

Serial # 14AG03-25305
Engine # AA712295
Year - 1941
Model - AG
Color - green

In conclusion, the records of the Driver's License Section of the Motor Vehicles Department reflected that driver's license No. 681253 was issued to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN on January 6, 1937 at which time he resided at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

It should be noted that since the information set out above concerning INSLERMAN was obtained, the New York Office has advised that JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS upon viewing photograph of INSLERMAN which was furnished by the Baltimore Office has positively identified him as being identical with the heretofore unknown photographer named "FELIX".

JEC/JW
65-1642

~~AIR MAIL - SPECIAL~~ DELIVERY

cc - New York " "
Albany - AMSD

Kisseloff-10905

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: [redacted]

[redacted]

Re: [redacted]

Examination requested by: [redacted]

Reference: [redacted]

Examination requested: [redacted]

Specimens: [redacted]

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. 530

RECORDED - 84

Deleted Copy Sent [redacted]
by Letter 10-26-74

[redacted] of paper bearing typewriting specimens [redacted] from [redacted] Typewriter, Serial [redacted].

[redacted] of paper bearing typewriting specimens [redacted] from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial [redacted].

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the typewriters which were used to type [redacted] and [redacted] were not used to type Q1 through Q20.

The evidence, [redacted] and [redacted], is retained in the Bureau's file.

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI
23 5 19 PM '48

2-New York - SPECIAL DELIVERY
1-Baltimore
1-Washington Field

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
DEC 23 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:lmi

JAN 5 1949

RU

Kisseloff-10906

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia

attention: FBI Laboratory

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

89199

There are enclosed herewith eleven sheets of typewriting specimens obtained by an agent of the Philadelphia Office from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-169085.

There are likewise enclosed eleven additional sheets of typewriting specimens obtained by the same agent from a Woodstock Typewriter, Number N-157542.

Inasmuch as it has been impossible to ascertain the purchaser of each of the typewriters in question, and, further, since it appears that the serial numbers of Woodstock Typewriters manufactured during the year 1927 lies approximately between 160,000 and 177,000, it is requested that the specimens submitted herewith be compared with questioned specimens already in the hands of the Laboratory.

After the examination has been completed it is not necessary to return specimens to the Philadelphia Office.

JLK:MMcG
65-2440
Encls.
REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 84

74-1333
IF IB I
3 DEC 31 1948

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-10907

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

70619

D-89198 BU

December 21, 1948

Director, FBI

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that ALGER HISS was listed as counsellor for the American Geographic Society, New York City.

K89
K90
K90

The enclosed three pieces of correspondence were obtained from the files of the American Geographic Society, New York City. It is desired that the typewritten material appearing on these three enclosed specimens be compared with the questioned and known documents that are in possession of the Bureau. Some of these documents were turned over by JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and are reputed to be written on the typewriter that belonged to ALGER HISS and his wife, PRISCILLA. It is further desired that the enclosed three letters be returned to this office after a comparison has been made. It is necessary that these letters be returned to the American Geographical Society.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

DES:RAA
65-14920

Enc. 3

REGISTERED MAIL

cc - Washington Field

74-1333-5311

RECORDED - 84

INDEXED - 84

SEARCHED ... SERIALIZED ... FILED

Kisseloff-2150

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

70618

December 23, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 23, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO.

RECORDED FBI NO. 84
LAB. NO. 65-14580
74-1335 -531
D-69199 DJ

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated December 21, 1948

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas Allen Weinstein

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K89 A typewritten letter dated December 20, 1947 beginning "Dear Dr. Wright: I am enclosing a copy of the memorandum..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K90 A typewritten letter dated January 5, 1948 beginning "Dear Dr. Wright: The memorandum on area studies..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K91 A typewritten letter dated September 29, 1948 beginning "Dear Dr. Wright: I shall count on being present..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the machines which were used to type K89 through K91 were not used to type any of the questioned evidence which has been received in connection with this case. It was also concluded that the machines used to type K89 through K91 were not used to type any of the known specimens which have been identified with Q5 through Q69.

Specimens K89 through K91 will be returned to the New York office as soon as photographic copies have been completed.

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

1-Philadelphia
1-Baltimore
1-Washington Field

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
DEC 23 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:lml

L. Jones

RECEIVED BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
1948 DEC 23 5 19 PM '48

Kisseloff-2151

TOP

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 23, 1948

To: [illegible], Washington Field

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 23, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. L. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 84

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 532
LAB. NO. 89216 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter - December 23, 1948

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 JHB/lsa

Examination requested:

Specimens:

K94 Letter addressed to "Mr. JEROME FRANK, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.", dated May 5, 1933 and signed "ALGER HISS" bearing known typewriter specimens.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The typewriting appearing on specimen K94 was not typed by the machine which was used to type .6 through .69. K94 will be returned to the Field Office upon the completion of the photography.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Washington Field

RCF:CEK

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

Kisseloff-2152

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-89210

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

70616

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 23, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached herewith is a letter, typewritten, and signed by ALGER HISS, dated May 5, 1933, and on a letterhead bearing the address "Sixty-three Wall Street, New York", addressed to Mr. JEROME FRANK, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which letter was obtained from Mr. C. A. LOCKE, Investigations Division, Department of Agriculture, by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, on December 23, 1948.

The attached letter is for typewriting comparison with known specimens in instant case, and should be returned to the Washington Field Office when the examination is completed.

JST:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

74-1333
IFT IRB II
3 DEC 31 1948

RECORDED - 84

Lab report 12-23-48 RCF

CODES DESTROYED
NOV 17 1954

Kisseloff-2153

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

New York, N. Y.
December 23, 1948

Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director L. B. Nichols

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Perjury, Espionage R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my telephone conversation of today with Assistant Director L. B. Nichols, with reference to information appearing in the press purporting to set forth the subject matter of the interview by this office on December 10th with LAURENCE DUGGAN. As I advised Mr. Nichols, at no time has anyone at this office furnished any details whatsoever to the press regarding the subject matter of this interview.

There is enclosed a clipping from the New York Post of December 23, 1948, which reflects the information regarding the details of the Duggan interview was not attributed to this office. The story, which has a Washington, D.C., dateline of December 23, 1948, by James A. Wechsler, Post Home News Correspondent, states that Duggan's story to the FBI "was obtained in part today from a highly authoritative source." Wechsler's story then sets forth the alleged details of this interview, and thereafter indicates in brackets information reflecting in substance that in New York I had declined to comment on the subject matter of the interview. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

For the Bureau's convenience in comparing the information in the Wechsler story regarding the Duggan interview with the actual interview, there is attached a copy of teletype from this office to the Bureau of December 10, 1948, summarizing the interview with Duggan. There is enclosed also copy of memorandum dated December 23rd, submitted by SA William McCarthy, who with SA John J. Danahy, conducted the Duggan interview, pointing out the inaccuracy in the Post story in that Duggan did not state to Agents that he had been propositioned to work for the Chambers group.

There is also enclosed, for the Bureau's further information, copy of a memorandum dictated December 21, 1948, by ASAC A. H. Belmont, regarding a conversation on that date between Mr. Belmont and Assistant Director L. B. Nichols, the next to last paragraph of which sets forth Mr. Nichols' instructions as to what the press should be told in answer to inquiries as to whether we had interviewed Duggan.

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 DEC 18 1964

62 JAN 11 1949

RECORDED - 84

INDEXED - 84

74-1333-533
F B I
3 DEC 31 1948

ES:MT

Kisseloff-2154

The information subsequently furnished to the press has been in strict conformity with these instructions.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

Enclosures 4

Kisseloff-2155

Duggan Was Invited Into Spy Ring, He Told His FBI Questioners

NEWS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1948

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
Post Home News Correspondent

Washington, Dec. 23—Laurence Duggan's own story to the FBI, related under interrogation a little more than a week before the former State Dept. official plunged to his death in New York, was obtained in part today from a highly authoritative source.

Duggan, now cleared by Rep. Nixon (R-Cal.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee of any connection with espionage, was asked by FBI agents what he knew of the alleged Communist underground spy apparatus within the government which Whittaker Chambers has described to the committee and to the Federal grand jury in New York.

Duggan replied that he had been approached by a person—whose name has not been disclosed—with an offer to admit Duggan to the ring which was feeding Chambers state secrets.

Duggan said he had rejected the invitation.

Duggan at that time held a key post in the State Dept., where he was an adviser on Latin-American affairs and for a time chief of the division of Latin-American Republics.

[In New York, Edward E. Scheidt, agent-in-charge for the FBI, refused to comply with a request of Rep. Mundt (R-S. D.) of the committee that he explain why Duggan had been questioned.

[Scheidt reiterated that "the FBI questions many people."

["We were asked if we had talked to Mr. Duggan and we said 'Yes,'" Scheidt said.

[Would the FBI disclose the tenor of the report it filed? "No comment on that," said Scheidt.

["Did anything come out of the FBI questioning of Mr. Duggan that would clear him of suspicion in the Justice Dept.'s espionage investigation?"

["I wouldn't comment on that one way or another."]

Duggan's death—he plunged 16 floors from his office at the Institute of International Education, 2 W. 45th St.—has precipitated an unprecedented internal

Washington Bureau Special

battle in the Un-American Activities Committee.

As members of the group assembled in executive session to hear Francis B. Sayre, former Assistant Secretary of State, Rep. Hebert (D-La.), a committee member, renewed his attack on the handling of Isaac Don Levine's testimony on Duggan.

Hebert, reached by telephone at New Orleans, said he does not plan to participate in any further committee meetings before January, but added:

"What they have done is disgusting and nothing that any of them say now can remove the effects."

Hebert's new denunciation of the activities of his colleagues followed an admission by Rep. Nixon that Duggan has been "cleared" of any allegations of espionage.

Nixon made this statement on the basis of Chambers' assertion that he never received any documents from Duggan, who plunged to his death Monday night in New York.

Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.), who admitted he was asleep when Rep. Mundt released the transcript of Levine's secret testimony Monday night, also protested that Mundt's action was "unfortunate."

ENCLOSURE

NY POST HOME NEWS
12/23/48

Kisseloff-2156

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 10, 1948

BUREAU URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS-R. LAWRENCE DUGGAN, PRESENTLY DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, INTERVIEWED AT HIS RESIDENCE IN SCARSDALE, NY, TODAY. ADVISED THAT HE KNEW ALGER HISS FAIRLY WELL FROM ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR ON. SAW HIM INFREQUENTLY. NEVER WORKED IN SAME SECTION WITH HIM, THOUGH BOTH WERE IN STATE DEPT. DID NOT KNOW HISS, AS A COMMUNIST, OR A MEMBER OF A CP FRONT. DID NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT THAT ALGER HISS WAS ENGAGED IN SOVIET ESPIONAGE. WAS NEVER APPROACHED BY ALGER HISS TO WORK IN THE INTEREST OF THE SOVIETS, OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. ALSO KNEW DONALD HISS BUT WAS NEVER APPROACHED BY HIM OR DID HE KNOW THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST OR A CP FRONTER. DUGGAN STATED HE KNEW NOEL FIELD VERY WELL BOTH AS A COWORKER AND A NEIGHBOR SINCE THEY LIVED IN THE SAME APARTMENT HOUSE DURING NINETEEN THIRTY THREE DASH THIRTY FIVE. NEVER APPROACHED BY NOEL FIELD TO WORK FOR SOVIETS OR COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. NEVER SUSPECTED THAT NOEL FIELD WAS IN THIS BUSINESS. IS PRETTY CERTAIN THAT ALGER HISS KNEW NOEL FIELD. THINKS HE HAS MET HEDE MASSING AS HEDE SUPPENTY BUT CANNOT RECALL CIRCUMSTANCES. MAY HAVE BEEN THROUGH NOEL FIELD. DENIES THAT HEDE MASSING EVER PROPOSITIONED HIM OR SAID ANYTHING THAT HE RECOGNIZED AS A REQUEST TO COOPERATE WITH HER IN SOVIET OR COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL WORK. IS SURE THAT HE NEVER MET ANYONE AT THE INSTIGATION OF HEDE MASSING AT ANY

Kisseloff-2157

JJD:AMO
65-14920

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-533

PLACE. CANNOT RECALL INCIDENT WHEN HEDE WENT TO HIS HOUSE IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. DUGGAN'S WIFE RECOGNIZED HEDE AS SOMEONE [illegible] BUT COULD NOT PLACE WHERE. COULD NOT RECALL INCIDENT [illegible] RECALL THAT THE DUGGANS HAD A HOUSE IN WASHINGTON IN [illegible] THIRTY EIGHT. DUGGAN DENIES THAT HE WAS EVER A MEMBER OF THE CP OR ANY CP FRONT OR THAT HE EVER DID ANY WORK ON BEHALF OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL OR THE SOVIETS OR ANY FOREIGN POWER. DUGGAN RECALLS THAT HE WAS APPROACHED TWICE TO DO SOMETHING IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AT THE STATE DEPT. IN THE INTEREST OF THE SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. THE FIRST TIME WAS BY FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, A PROMINENT WEALTHY, PROCOMMUNIST, WHO WAS A CLASSMATE OF DUGGAN'S AT HARVARD IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN. FREDERICK FIELD CALLED DUGGAN IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX OR THIRTY SEVEN WHEN DUGGAN WAS AT THE STATE DEPT. AND INVITED DUGGAN TO MEET HIM IN HIS HOTEL AFTER WORK. DUGGAN WENT TO THE HOTEL AND HAD A DRINK AND HAD A CONVERSATION WITH FIELD AND FIELD SAID SOMETHING WHICH INDICATED TO DUGGAN THAT HE, FIELD, WANTED DUGGAN TO DO SOMETHING AT THE STATE DEPT. WHICH WOULD BE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. DUGGAN RECOGNIZED THIS PROPOSITION OF FIELD AND ANSWERED IN SUCH A WAY THAT FIELD DID NOT PURSUE THE

MATTER FURTHER. DUGGAN CANNOT RECALL JUST WHAT THE REQUEST OR PROPOSITION WAS. HE IS SURE IT WAS NOT SO DEFINITE AS A REQUEST TO REMOVE PAPERS FROM THE DEPT. FILES. DUGGAN STATED THAT HE SUSPECTED THAT FIELD WAS A COMMUNIST AT THE TIME. THE SECOND INSTANCE OCCURRED WHEN DUGGAN WAS APPROACHED BY HENRY COLLINS (A SUBJECT IN THE SILVERMASTER CASE) IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR THIRTY EIGHT, PROBABLY IN JUNE. DUGGAN HAD KNOWN COLLINS SOCIALLY FOR A FEW YEARS. ON THIS DAY THEY HAD LUNCH AND WERE TAKING A WALK WHEN COLLINS MADE A STATEMENT WHICH DEFINITELY INDICATED TO DUGGAN THAT COLLINS WANTED HIM TO DO SOMETHING FOR THE SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. DUGGAN CANNOT REMEMBER JUST WHAT WAS SAID, BUT SO ANSWERED THAT COLLINS DID NOT FOLLOW THE MATTER FURTHER. DUGGAN STATED THAT THE REQUEST WAS NOT TO REMOVE ANY PAPERS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT FILES. DUGGAN STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW COLLINS AS A COMMUNIST OR MEMBER OF CP PROPER. DUGGAN STATED HE KNEW HARRY DEXTER WHITE BUT ONLY IN THEIR GOVERNMENT WORK. DID NOT RECOGNIZE PHOTOS OF ELIZABETH BENTLEY, ANATOLI GROMOV, JOSEPH GREGG, VASSILI KUBILIN, PAVEL KLARIN, WILLIAM REMUNDES, CHARLES ALKIN, BERNARD REDMONT, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, AND PAUL MASSING. DUGGAN DID NOT KNOW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE KNEW HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH AS A COWORKER IN STATE DEPT. DID NOT KNOW HIM AS A COMMUNIST OR A MEMBER OF ANY CP

FRONT OR AS A PERSON ENGAGED IN ANY ACTIVITY IN BEHALF OF THE SOVIETS OR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. THE NAME HAROLD WILSON WAS NOT KNOWN TO DUGGAN.

SCHMIDT

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

New York, New York
December 23, 1948

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WILLIAMS
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS
MR. CLEGG
MR. GLAVIN
MR. LEDERER
MR. EGAN
MR. HOOVER
MR. TUCKER
MR. WATSON
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

MEMO

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

The "New York Post" story of Thursday, December 23, 1948, concerning the FBI questioning of LAWRENCE DUGGAN, contains a statement that DUGGAN was questioned by the FBI a little more than a week before he plunged to his death in New York. The story states that DUGGAN was asked what he knew of the alleged Communist underground spy apparatus within the Government which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described to the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Federal Grand Jury in New York. DUGGAN is alleged to have stated that he had been approached by a person, whose name has not been disclosed, with an offer to admit DUGGAN to the ring which was feeding CHAMBERS State secrets. DUGGAN rejected the invitation.

This information concerning the interview is inaccurate. DUGGAN did not state to the interviewing agents that he had ever been approached by any individual with an offer to admit him to any ring which was feeding State secrets to CHAMBERS. He did, however, state that he had been approached by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, a classmate of his at Harvard. He rejected FIELD's approach. He could not recall just what FIELD wanted him to do but he knew it was something in the interest of the Communist International or the Soviet Union. During the interview, he also stated that he had been approached by HENRY HILL COLLINS to do something in the interest of the Communist International or the Soviet Union. He rejected this approach by COLLINS. He could not recall just what he was to do for COLLINS.

During the interview, DUGGAN could not recall ever having been approached by HEDE MASSING and he denied that he ever went to see her superior or anyone else at her suggestion.

WILLIAM J. McCARTHY
SA

Kisseloff-2161

WJM:CTC
65-14920

F. B. I.
DEC 23 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

ENCLOSURE

6

COPY

New York, N. Y.
December 21, 1948

MEMO

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Perjury, Internal Security R,
Espionage R.

At 3:30 PM today, I advised Assistant Director L. B. Nichols of the Bureau that NORMA ABRAMS, of the "Daily News", had informed me that, in connection with the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, Congressman Mundt had issued a statement to the press today to the effect that he had been in touch with Commissioner Wallander of the New York Police Department and had requested a thorough, detailed investigation into the incident because of the possibility of foul play. It was pointed out to Mr. Nichols that it was possible, because of the criticism directed against the House Committee at the time of Harry Dexter White's death, that this is a means of forestalling criticism in this incident. I advised Mr. Nichols that we have no information indicating that Duggan was scheduled to appear before the House Committee, but that Congressman Mundt has stated that Duggan was not under subpoena and the newspapers have been carrying stories to the effect that the House Committee was endeavoring to have Duggan appear.

I further informed Mr. Nichols that a representative of another agency (CIA) informed me today that he had an interview with Duggan scheduled for this morning and that Duggan's secretary cancelled the interview yesterday, advising that Duggan was going to Washington today. Consequently, the interview was postponed until next Monday. Mr. Nichols stated he would try to ascertain if Duggan were scheduled to appear before the House Committee today in Washington. I told Mr. Nichols that the agents have been instructed to keep on the alert for any information which would tend to show that Duggan was going to Washington to appear before the House Committee. I also informed Mr. Nichols that our interview with Duggan and his wife on December 10th was congenial. Mr. Nichols inquired whether Duggan was ever before the Grand Jury. I advised him that Duggan never appeared before the GJ and that I did not think that the GJ intended to subpoena him.

I informed Mr. Nichols that undoubtedly the newspapers here would make inquiries of us to find out whether we interviewed Duggan. Mr. Nichols was advised that Alger Hiss is coming out with the statement that Duggan was persecuted and I also pointed out to him that probably Mrs. Duggan will mention the fact that the FBI interviewed her and her husband. Mr. Nichols advised that, as a matter of fact, he

AHB:CTC
65-14920

Kisseloff-2162

had received inquiries from a representative of the Scripps-Howard papers in Washington and that he had informed this representative that we had interviewed Duggan. I advised Mr. Nichols that Nelson Frank of the "World Telegram" had come to see me and had asked directly whether we had interviewed Duggan but that I had stalled him on this. Mr. Nichols suggested that I call Mr. Frank and inform him that we had interviewed Duggan as we have a lot of other people; that the interview was a friendly one but that we should not reveal any details of the interview. He advised that we could inform Frank that it would have been a dereliction of our duty if we had not interviewed Duggan.

Inasmuch as Miss Norma Abrams also made inquiries of me concerning this, I called her and advised her in accordance with the above. I placed a call for Nelson Frank at his office and left word for him to call me back.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

Kisseloff-2163

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This Case Originated At: NEW YORK DE File No. 74-77

Report Made At	Date Made	Period	Report Made By
DETROIT, MICH.	12/23/48	12/18, 20, 21, 22/48	MAHLON F. COLLER VAK

TITLE	CHARACTER
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was; ALGER HISS, Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS: LARRY S. DAVIDOW unable to substantiate his press release statement. CRDE-189 from own knowledge as former Party functionary, does not know JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS as having been connected in any way with Communist Party or Comintern apparatus. Suggested interviews submitted by CRDE-189 set out. RALPH L. FANSLER, brother-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, unable to produce any typewritten communications he or his family received from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. FANSLER furnished names and addresses of other members of family.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau telephone calls to Detroit on December 18 and 19, 1948.

New York teletype to Detroit, December 18, 1948.

Approved N.T. O'Connor SAC

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1cc Asst AG Campbell 12-30-48 FLJ

74-1333 534

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RECORDED - 84
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(DE 74-77)

Detroit teletype to Bureau, December 18, 1948.

Detroit teletype to Bureau, December 20, 1948.

New York teletype to Detroit, December 21, 1948.

DETAILS: This report is a joint investigation of Special Agents JOSEPH HYBLE, MORTIMER WATSON and MAHLON F. COLLER.

In accordance with the telephonic instructions received from the Bureau in the referenced telephone call of December 18, 1948, Special Agent MORTIMER WATSON and Special Agent THOMAS D. WEBB interviewed LARRY DAVIDOW at his residence, 25831 Concord, Huntington Woods, Michigan. Mr. DAVIDOW stated that he first met FOSTER DULLES in 1943, which fact he, LARRY DAVIDOW, mentioned to BEN MANDEL, Chief Investigator of the House Committee on un-American Activities. In November, 1946, BEN MANDEL wrote LARRY DAVIDOW stating that ALGER HISS was being considered by FOSTER DULLES for the position of President of the Carnegie Foundation and that he, MANDEL, knew people in Washington who could establish HISS as a Communist. BEN MANDEL did not reveal to LARRY DAVIDOW the identity of the people in Washington who could prove HISS's Party membership.

In 1946, LARRY DAVIDOW wrote FOSTER DULLES stating that it could be proven that HISS was a Communist. Mr. DULLES replied sometime during the same month, stating that he knew HISS personally and could vouch for his patriotism. Mr. DAVIDOW stated that he had no further information. DAVIDOW further stated that he had furnished his correspondence with DULLES to FULTON LEWIS, JR., who used it in a radio broadcast.

Mr. DAVIDOW further stated that he believes that ISAAC DON LEVINE, Editor of "Plain Talk", New York City, and BEN STOLBERG, an author in New York City, might know people who could establish HISS's Communist connections.

In accordance with the referenced telephone call of December 19, 1948, Special Agent JOSEPH HYBLE interviewed CIDE-189. This Informant advised that while he was in Washington, D.C., in 1946, he had heard that FOSTER DULLES was contemplating recommending ALGER HISS for the position of President of the Carnegie Foundation, and upon returning

to Detroit, mentioned this to LARRY S. DAVIDOW, who thereupon sent a letter to DULLES setting out the fact that ALGER HISS is a Communist and objecting to the recommendation made.

The Informant stated that he had seen ALGER HISS's name in the Dies Committee list of Communists and collaborators, that was drawn up in 1941. From his own knowledge, Informant does not know CHAMBERS or HISS as having been Party members, nor connected in any way with espionage activities. He also stated that he does not know the identities of others who allegedly wrote letters to DULLES in 1946. He advised that the information concerning DULLES recommendation was conveyed to DAVIDOW who based his letter on that information. DAVIDOW, according to the Informant, does not know the identity of others who may have written to DULLES.

The Informant suggested that MAX BEDACHT be considered for an interview and might possible be cooperative as he possesses a wealth of information relative to members of the upper division in the Party and possibly concerning CHAMBERS and HISS. BEDACHT, according to the Informant, was recently expelled from the International Workers Order and the Party. In 1932, BEDACHT was liaison between the Politiburo and the OGPU. It was in the latter part of 1932 that BEDACHT requested that the Informant recommend a chemical engineer to meet with a "higher up". This was arranged and the meeting was kept with an individual whom the Informant believes was LEON JOSEPH. This he later verified by viewing a photograph of LEON JOSEPH and identifying him as the individual whom BEDACHT referred to as the "higher up" and who met with the Informant and the chemical engineer recommended. BEDACHT then advised the Informant to no longer utilize this chemical engineer for any Party or front activities.

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[redacted] also recommended LISTON OAK, Managing Editor of "The New Leader", a publication located at 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, New York, who joined the Party about 1926 or 1927 and left in about 1936, because of his experiences in the Spanish Revolution. Informant advised that OAK was a member of the Intelligentsia Section of the Party. Informant stated that OAK may know HISS and CHAMBERS, and is believed to be very cooperative.

Also recommended by the Informant for interview is ROBERT GLADNICK, Representative, International Garment Workers Union, Post Office Box 351, Huntington, West Virginia. GLADNICK was a tank commander in the Spanish Revolution and also left the Party in approximately 1936. Informant stated that GLADNICK has knowledge of the entire setup in the recruiting of Party members during that time, some of whom were recruited from the Intelligentsia Section of the Party. He is described as very cooperative, if interviewed by the Bureau.

The John Reed Club, the Informant stated, represented at that time the intelligent section of the Party and later became a front organization such as possibly the American Writers. This Club included members of the Party who were on a higher intelligence level and who did not associate with the lower levels of the Party.

RALPH L. FANSLER, 1546 Montclair, Detroit, Michigan, brother of PRISCILLA HISS, nee FANSLER, and brother-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, was interviewed on December 22, 1948, in accordance with the request set out in the referenced teletype of the New York Division dated December 21, 1948. Mr. RALPH FANSLER was unable to produce any typewritten communications from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, either to himself or to any member of his family. RALPH FANSLER could recall only one typewritten communication ever received from PRISCILLA HISS, and this was a copy of an article appearing in some magazine dealing with some phase of the life of poet WALT WHITMAN. This communication was believed to have been received in 1940 or 1941, at which time PRISCILLA HISS was employed by the Library of Congress. It was not known whether or not the communication was written on the personal typewriter of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS or if it was written on a typewriter in the Library of Congress. Mr. FANSLER stated that he had made a search for this writing with negative results. Special Agents MAHLON COLLER and JOSEPH HYBLE searched through a voluminous manuscript of an unpublished book dealing with the life of WALT WHITMAN but were unable to locate the communication.

Mr. RALPH FANSLER stated that his sister, PRISCILLA was a graduate of Bryn Mawr and that he was of the opinion that she thesis prior to the time of her graduation, which thesis may have written on the typewriter in question. He further stated that ALGER HISS was a graduate of John Hopkins College and the Harvard Law School and one of these schools may have a thesis written by ALGER HISS on the typewriter in question.

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(DE 74-77)

Mr. FANSLER stated that the following are the living members of his family who may have in their possession some typewritten communications either from the Subject, ALGER HISS, or PRISCILLA HISS.

Brother-	TOM FANSLER, National Safety Council, New Opera House Building, Chicago, Illinois. Residence: 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago
Sister-in-law	Mrs. HELEN KNOWLES FANSLER, wife of HENRY FANSLER, deceased, Route I, Cedarlane Farm, Preston, Maryland.
Sister	Miss CONDE DAISY FANSLER, 738 West Oceanview Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia.
Niece	Mrs. PRISCILLA SCHENK, nee FANSLER, wife of MORRIS SCHENK, residing in Indianapolis, Indiana. MORRIS SCHENK is either a doctor or studying medicine and may be attending Butler University.
Niece	Mrs. BEN TILLMAN MOORE, nee MARGO FANSLER, daughter of HENRY FANSLER. Mr. MOORE is reported to be employed by the State Department in Washington, D.C. and is said to be very outspoken in his denunciation of the Subject CHAMBERS. MARGO MOORE has been a very close friend of PRISCILLA HISS.

Mr. FANSLER stated that the family feels that Subject HISS is innocent of any of the charges made and theorizes that the Subject, CHAMBERS, has made his charges at the instigation of HENRY LUCE of Time Magazine who is trying to hurt THOMAS CORCORAN, the law partner of Subject ALGER HISS.

Of possible interest to the Bureau is the fact that JANE KAMM, daughter of RALPH FANSLER and niece of Subject HISS, was employed as a scientist on the Atomic Bomb Project at Los Alamos, along with her husband, ROBERT KAMM. Mr. and Mrs. KAMM are now in Melbourn, Australia where ROBERT KAMM is employed as a Senior Lecturer in Meteorology by the University of Melbourn.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-2168

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will contact the John Hopkins College and endeavor to locate a thesis written by Subject ALGER HISS possibly on the typewriter in question.

At Preston, Maryland

Will contact Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES, sister-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, Route One, Cedarlane Farm, and endeavor to secure any typewritten communcations from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

THE BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will endeavor to secure from the Harvard Law School, any typewritten material furnished by ALGER HISS which may possibly have been written on the typewriter in question.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

Will contact Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, brother-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, employed by the National Safety Council, New Opera House Building, and residing at 1400 Lake Shore Drive, and endeavor to secure any typewritten communications from either PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

At Indianapolis, Indiana

Will endeavor to locate Mrs. MORRIS SCHENK, nee PRISCILLA FANSLER, niece of Subject ALGER HISS, and secure any typewritten communications from PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS. MORRIS SCHENK is believed to be a doctor or intern in Indianapolis and may possibly be attending Butler University.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York, New York

Will, upon the receipt of Bureau authorization, interview MAX BEDACHT, recently expelled from membership of the IWO and the Communist Party, for information concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS's membership in the CP. Should authority be received for this interview, BEDACHT should be thoroughly questioned as to his activities in the Party, as well as Comintern espionage activities. CRDE-189 advised that BEDACHT has knowledge of these activities and believes he will be cooperative. This observation by the Informant is based on BEDACHT's personality as possessing a fear complex.

Will, also upon receipt of Bureau authority, interview LISTON OAK, Managing Editor of "The New Leader", 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, New York, for any information concerning ALGER HISS's membership in the Communist Party.

Will interview ISAAC DON LEVINE, Editor of "Plain Talk" and BEN STOLBERG, an author, both of whom were recommended by LARRY S. DAVIDOW as people who could possibly establish HISS's Communist connections.

(DE 74-77)

THE NORFOLK DIVISION

At Norfolk, Virginia

Will contact Miss CONDE DAISY FANSLER, sister-in-law of Subject HISS, 738 West Oceanview Avenue, Norfolk, and endeavor to secure from her any typewritten material furnished by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

At Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Will contact Bryn Mawr and endeavor to locate a typewritten thises believed to have been written by PRISCILLA HISS possibly on the typewriter in question.

THE PITTSBURGH DIVISION

At Huntington, West Virginia

Will, upon receipt of Bureau authorization, interview ROBERT GLADNICK, representative, International Garment Workers Union, Post Office Box 351, Huntington, West Virginia, for any information concerning his knowledge of Party membership of ALGER HISS.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D.C.

Will locate and interview Mrs. BEN TILLMAN MOORE, nee MARGO FANSLER, niece of the Subject, ALGER HISS, and secure from her any typewritten communications from PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS. BEN TILLMAN MOORE is reported to be employed by the State Department and very outspoken in his denunciation of Subject CHAMBERS. Mrs. MOORE is reported to be a close friend of PRISCILLA HISS.

Kisseloff-2171

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This Case Originated At: NEW YORK DE File No. 74-77

Report Made At	Date Made	Period	Report Made By
DETROIT, MICH.	12/23/48	12/18, 20, 21, 22/48	MAHLON F. COLLER VAK

TITLE	CHARACTER
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was; ALGER HISS, Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS: LARRY S. DAVIDOW unable to substantiate his press release statement. CRDE-189 from own knowledge as former Party functionary, does not know JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS as having been connected in any way with Communist Party or Comintern apparatus. Suggested interviews submitted by CRDE-189 set out. RALPH L. FANSLER, brother-in-law of Subject ALGER HISS, unable to produce any typewritten communications he or his family received from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. FANSLER furnished names and addresses of other members of family.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau telephone calls to Detroit on December 18 and 19, 1948.

New York teletype to Detroit, December 18, 1948.

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(DE 74-77)

Will interview BEN MANDEL, Investig
Committee on un-American activities. MANDEL, accordin
DAVIDOV, knew people in Washington who could establish
Party connection.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF O

Kisseloff-2173

92541

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NK FILE NO. 65-3917 fm

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	12/23/48	12/23/48	PAUL R. ALMER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, former secretary of FANSLER-MARTIN, unable to recall having typed any personal correspondence for FANSLER and believes he wrote all such correspondence in longhand. She has no personal or business letters of her own and cannot recall ever having written letters to her friends or relatives on typewriter in possession of the firm. States FANSLER had account at Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, which was located in same building as FANSLER-MARTIN, now torn down, and the Philadelphia National Bank. She cannot recall the identity of any close friends or clients of FANSLER. Recalls typing correspondence to BERTAN _____, nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, now deceased, former partner of FANSLER. Believes HARRY L. MARTIN can supply the last name of BERTAN.

Detailed copy furnished after examination afternoon of 2-14-74 RDA Jr. FOIA S. Bureau 4-1-74

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Newark dated 12/22/48.
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia dated 12/23/48.

DETAILS: Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, Rosemont Avenue, Newfield, New Jersey, former secretary of the firm of FANSLER-MARTIN, states she is unable to recall ever having written letters on the typewriter in the office of this firm to any relatives of FANSLER or ever having written any personal letters for him. She states that passage of time has dimmed her memory but it is her recollection that all letters of a personal nature were written by FANSLER in longhand.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S. K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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FILE NO. NK 65-2017 Pm

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	12/23/48	12/23/48	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, former secretary of FANSLER-MARTIN, unable to recall having typed any personal correspondence for FANSLER and believes he wrote all such correspondence in longhand. She has no personal or business letters of her own and cannot recall ever having written letters to her friends or relatives on typewriter in possession of the firm. States FANSLER had account at Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, which was located in same building as FANSLER-MARTIN, now torn down, and the Philadelphia National Bank. She cannot recall the identity of any close friends or clients of FANSLER. Recalls typing correspondence to BERTAN _____, nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, now deceased, former partner of FANSLER. Believes HARRY L. MARTIN can supply the last name of BERTAN.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Newark dated 12/22/48.
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia dated 12/23/48.

DETAILS: Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, Rosemont Avenue, Newfield, New Jersey, former secretary of the firm of FANSLER-MARTIN, states she is unable to recall ever having written letters on the typewriter in the office of this firm to any relatives of FANSLER or ever having written any personal letters for him. She states that passage of time has dimmed her memory but it is her recollection that all letters of a personal nature were written by FANSLER in longhand.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Mrs. FOX does not have in her possession any business or personal correspondence of her own written on instant typewriter and cannot recall ever having written any personal correspondence to anyone on it.

Mrs. FOX recalls that FANSLER had an account at the Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, which occupied the ground floor of the building in which FANSLER-MARTIN was located. She related that this building has since been torn down and she does not know if the bank is still in existence. Another account was maintained by FANSLER in the Philadelphia National Bank, Chestnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. According to Mrs. FOX she regularly went to this bank to transact business for FANSLER.

Close friends and clients of FANSLER are not recalled by Mrs. FOX and she remarked that she is unable to recall the name of even one customer of the firm. In this regard she suggested contact with HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of FANSLER, who is still agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mrs. FOX was able to recall typing correspondence on instant typewriter to BERTAN _____, nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, now deceased, a former partner of FANSLER. She states that MARTIN will be able to furnish the last name of BERTAN.

Mrs. FOX stated that she is entirely willing to be of whatever assistance she can but that she is frankly unable to recall much of what transpired during the period of her employment with FANSLER-MARTIN because of the passage of time.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-2176

NK 65-3917

ADMINISTRATIVE

Interview with Mrs. FOX was conducted by Special Agent MARTIN E. WELSH.

Copies of this report are being designated for the Philadelphia Office for information purposes inasmuch as the names of banks in which FANSLER had an account is being set out and suggestions made by Mrs. FOX as to information in the possession of HARRY L. MARTIN is contained herein. No leads are being set out since it is probable that the Philadelphia Office is already in possession of this information.

Bureau teletype to Newark dated December 22, 1948 suggested checking bank records as bank may have correspondence of interest to this investigation.

Kisseloff-2177

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 MEMcG

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DEC 23 1948	12-16,18,20/23-48	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Deleted copy furnished allen weinstein on afternoon of 12-14-74 RD/Jph FOIA S. Burns 9-9-74

Attempts to locate records of sale of Woodstock Typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN partnership and to identify serial number of this typewriter unsuccessful. Laboratory has identified specimens submitted by Phila. as written on same typewriter as some of questioned specimens. Additional specimens submitted. Investigation Norristown, Pa. re RUSSELL INGRAM negative.

- P -

REFERENCES:

Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated at Philadelphia, Pa., 12-17-48.
Bureau teletype to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, dated 12-20-48.

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This is the joint investigation of SA JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY, PHILIP KOCHENDERFER, WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, and the writer.

1cc Asst AG Campbell 12-30-48 FLJ ccm

HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, has been re-interviewed regarding the possible existence of partnership records. MARTIN explained that the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership was a partnership "in name only," that no partnership agreement papers were drawn,

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: L. V. Boardman SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-536

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and that therefore when the partnership was dissolved there were no dissolution papers involved. He stated that the partnership never employed any attorneys and never registered its name under any legal requirements of the city of Philadelphia or state of Pennsylvania. He remarked that as far as actual records were concerned, there were no partnership records, that the only thing carrying partnership name consisted of letterheads used in the course of the business.

MARTIN advised that no partnership books were kept, and that no joint bank account was maintained; that there was merely a mutual understanding between FANSLER and himself concerning payment of partnership expenses, which were divided equally. He also said that inasmuch as no partnership records had been maintained as such, that it had never been necessary to have an audit made by any outside accountants, nor had an inventory of office equipment ever been prepared, to the best of his knowledge.

MARTIN continued that upon the dissolution of the partnership FANSLER, being the senior partner, had taken whatever minor records may have existed with him, and that he, MARTIN, retained in his possession no records whatsoever concerning the partnership.

By teletype dated December 14, 1948 the Chicago Office advised that although no exact records of serial numbers issued by the Woodstock Typewriter Company were maintained for the years 1925 to 1930 that a trade-in manual for the use of dealers lists the following approximate serial numbers assigned to typewriters at the beginning of each year, as follows:

1925	-	131,000
1926	-	145,000
1927	-	160,000
1928	-	177,000
1929	-	204,000
1930	-	240,000
1931	-	276,000

In view of the fact that THOMAS GRADY, the salesman who sold the new Woodstock typewriter to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, resigned on December 3, 1927, it would appear, therefore, that the serial number of the typewriter sold to FANSLER-MARTIN would be less than 177,000.

RICHARD SAYERS, Sr., President of the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, was re-interviewed concerning the taking over of the Philadelphia Agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company and advised that the physical properties, consisting of typewriters and typewriter parts, were taken over in November 1946,

Kisseloff-2179

but that absolutely no records were received from the Philadelphia agency of Woodstock Typewriter Agency at the time. He stated that the man in charge of the Philadelphia Agency in November of 1946 was JOHN GALLAGHER.

FORMER WOODSTOCK EMPLOYEES INTERVIEWED

JOHN GALLAGHER, 2007 S. Redfield Street, advised that he had been in charge of the Philadelphia Agency for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY in November of 1946, and that approximately two or three weeks prior to the closing of the agency Mr. H. N. WEBSTER, then Manager for WOODSTOCK at Washington, D.C., came to Philadelphia with instructions concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Agency. GALLAGHER advised that upon instructions received from WEBSTER he had burned a number of records of the Philadelphia Agency, and that to the best of his knowledge these records consisted of all repair records, and probably included the Philadelphia Office copy of customers' invoices. He said that he believed he had returned inventory stock cards, which cards contained a complete history of all typewriters received at the Philadelphia Agency, to the factory at Woodstock, Illinois, and that he believed he had directed these cards to Mr. H. N. JOHNSON, Treasurer. He stated that WEBSTER was now WOODSTOCK's Southwestern Zone Manager at Dallas, Texas.

GALLAGHER continued that he had been a repair man for the WOODSTOCK COMPANY at Philadelphia during 1927 and was acquainted with THOMAS GRADY. When questioned concerning sales by the Philadelphia Agency during the approximate period around 1927 he stated that sales had amounted to approximately fifty typewriters a month, and that all of the typewriters sold about that time would not have been "on the shelf" for more than three months inasmuch as the typewriters received from the factory were "moving" rapidly. He said that it was customary to receive typewriters from the factory in quantities of twenty or twenty-five, and that in so far as he can recall the serial numbers of each of the groups of typewriters received would run consecutively. GALLAGHER advised that he recalled this particular model typewriter since it had no "typebar links."

GALLAGHER was questioned closely concerning any possible records he might have maintained in his own possession. GALLAGHER advised that the only record he had maintained was a list of customers which he had copied from the records of the agency at the time he determined it was going to be turned over to the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY. He said that this list consisted solely of persons who had brought typewriters to the agency for repair during approximately the last five years of the existence of the Philadelphia Agency. After examination of this list GALLAGHER pointed out that there were a number of names on the list of individuals and companies

Kisseloff-2180

whose typewriters contained serial numbers which would have been manufactured around 1927. These names were indicated to the reporting agent, and investigation concerning them will be set forth in a later section of this report. The list in question has been forwarded to the Milwaukee Office with the request that it be exhibited to THOMAS GRADY. In the event GRADY is able to identify any of the names as customers to whom he sold a new WOODSTOCK typewriter in 1927, attempts will be made to determine the serial numbers of these machines, having in mind that the identification of such serial numbers might be of assistance in narrowing the group of serial numbers in which the machine purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN is contained.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948 the Dallas Office advised that H. N. WEBSTER, now WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY Southwestern Zone Manager, had stated that in 1946 he had closed out eight eastern offices of the WOODSTOCK COMPANY, including the office at Philadelphia. According to WEBSTER, all old records at Philadelphia, consisting of repair records, were burned, and only current records at that time were kept and inventory stock records were returned to the factory in Woodstock, Illinois. WEBSTER has stated that these are the instructions he gave to GALLAGHER at Philadelphia, and that this procedure was made by him and of the company due to the shortage of file space.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948 the Chicago Office advised that Mr. MELVIN O. JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, at Woodstock, Illinois, had been unable to locate Philadelphia branch records, and did not recall the receipt of stock records from Philadelphia although he believed that some records had been received and were later destroyed. A search of the available files pertaining to stock, service and sales, revealed no pertinent records. Mr. JOHNSON had indicated that he would make further inquiries at the plant and exhaust all possibilities concerning the location of Philadelphia Agency records.

JOHN O. CAROW, 5318 Locust Street, Philadelphia, presently employed by the REMINGTON-RAND COMPANY, advised that he had come to Philadelphia on November 26, in either 1926 or 1927, from Detroit, where he had been Manager of the local branch of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. He had been assigned to Philadelphia by the company to manage the Philadelphia Agency. He further said he recalled THOMAS GRADY, the salesman, and said that he had hired GRADY shortly after he, CAROW, had come to Philadelphia, and that GRADY had remained in the employ of the Philadelphia Agency for seven or eight months but that it had been necessary to ask for GRADY's resignation due to a lack of sales volume on his part. He indicated that GRADY's record had been clean, and that all machines charged to him had been returned to the company at the time of his resignation. He insisted that the only reason for GRADY's dismissal was lack of sales volume.

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CAROW was questioned concerning the possibility that any typewriters might have been missing from the records of the typewriter agency and advised that he had never experienced the loss of a typewriter through theft at the Philadelphia Agency prior to 1933.

CAROW was asked to identify all persons who had been in charge of the Philadelphia Agency from 1925 until the time the agency closed. He furnished the following identities:

SAM WARD
JOHN CAROW
CHARLES PARKER
JOSEPH GWYN
H. E. STEINKE
JACK KREIFELS
JOHN GALLAGHER

CAROW advised that SAM WARD might be located by investigation at St. Louis, Missouri, and that JOSEPH GWYN was believed to be with REMINGTON-RAND at Birmingham, Alabama. He likewise furnished the location of STEINKE at Philadelphia. CAROW could give no information concerning the whereabouts of CHARLES PARKER. CAROW likewise advised that monthly reports had been submitted to the home office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, and that it had never been the practice to have an outside agency audit the records at Philadelphia, nor, to his knowledge, had an internal audit ever been conducted by the company. He said that all records received by him were, in turn, turned over to CHARLES PARKER, his immediate successor, and that he retained absolutely no records in his possession or know of no records which would assist in the identification of a sale of a typewriter to the FANSIER-MARTIN partnership.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948, the St. Louis Office advised that it had located SAM V. WARD, now a realtor in St. Louis, who had advised that he had been Branch Manager for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY from September 1922 until October 1926, that THOMAS GRADY had been employed by him as a sales representative, and that he considered GRADY a reputable and highly intelligent employee. He said that the office force consisted of approximately eight employees, and that there had been considerable turnover. According to WARD, he had left all records in the possession of JOHN CAROW and JAMES HACKNEY, who was then Sales Manager. WARD believed that HACKNEY was now employed as a Portable Sales Representative for the REMINGTON-RAND COMPANY at Buffalo, New York. He further advised that upon the completion of each month all typewriters sold on trial or on loan were a matter of record, which record indicated the name of the purchaser, and that these records were directed each month to the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

COMPANY at Woodstock, Illinois. With regard to the apparent conflict in the statements of WARD and CAROW concerning the period of employment of THOMAS GRADY, it should be noted that according to the records of the home office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, GRADY was employed for a period by the Philadelphia Agency during 1925 and 1926, after which there was a lapse of employment, followed by his re-employment during a portion of 1927.

The Buffalo Office has been requested to locate and interview JAMES HACKNEY for any knowledge he might have of assistance to the instant investigation.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948 the Birmingham Office advised that the offices of REMINGTON-RAND in Birmingham had stated that JOSEPH P. GWYN had previously been employed as a salesman by that company at Montgomery, Alabama, and Birmingham, Alabama, but that GWYN had died approximately five years ago, and that no information was available at REMINGTON-RAND regarding the records of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AGENCY at Philadelphia.

HAROLD E. STEINKE, 7040 West Garrett Road, advised that he had been Manager of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY from February 1939 to March of 1940, and that all records of the company received by him had been turned over to his successor, JACK KREIFELS. STEINKE said that the records of the company had never been audited to his knowledge by any outside agency, but that it was possible that the records had been audited internally by FRANK SWAHLSTEDT, then Treasurer. SWAHLSTEDT has since died, and has been succeeded by Mr. N. O. JOHNSON, with whom the Chicago Office has maintained contact in the instant investigation.

Check

STEINKE furnished the address of JOSEPH PARKER, who succeeded JOHN CAROW as Manager for the Philadelphia Agency, as being 284 Mount View Avenue, San Jose, California. The San Francisco Office has been requested to locate and interview PARKER concerning the records of the Philadelphia Agency.

Mr. JACK KREIFELS, 943 Pratt Street, advised that he had been Manager of the Philadelphia WOODSTOCK AGENCY from September of 1939 until shortly before the agency was closed, that he had taken over the records of the company from the previous Manager and had maintained possession of these records until H. N. WEBSTER, Washington, D.C., representative of WOODSTOCK, had come to Philadelphia with instructions concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Office. He advised that he had actually terminated his employment with WOODSTOCK prior to the dissolution of the Philadelphia Agency, and that the remaining properties had been placed in the custody of JOHN GALLAGHER. He added that there had never been an audit conducted of the

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agency records by either an outside firm or by company representatives, and that he, KREIFELS, had destroyed no records, nor did he retain any company records for his personal use at the time he left the agency. He said that at the time he took charge of the agency he was given a complete inventory of the property in the Philadelphia Office, and upon his arrival he checked his inventory and found it to be exactly correct. Further, that once each month he made a complete inventory of all stock on hand which was sent to the home office. KREIFELS recalled a secretary for the Philadelphia Agency by the name of ELIZABETH PARKS. This secretary had likewise been previously mentioned by JOHN CAROW as having an excellent memory. According to KREIFELS, Miss PARKS had been transferred to the Washington, D.C. Office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY and had subsequently obtained a government job in Washington. KREIFELS advised that she could easily be located through the Washington Office of WOODSTOCK, which he thinks is still in existence.

KREIFELS still maintains a typewriter repair service in his home, and the machines currently in his possession were examined and it was found that he had machines with the following serial numbers:

351422
400682
536013
542386
547451
607066

In addition there were some reconditioned machines available, from which KREIFELS advised that the original number had been removed and a new number inserted. These numbers are as follows:

RKS 28194
RKS 28124
RN 18017

KREIFELS explained that the rebuilt machines are handled at the factory, at which point a complete record of original serial numbers should be maintained.

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED AND WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS TRACED

In referenced report it was noted that two carbon specimens obtained from HARRY MARTIN were submitted to the Bureau for comparison purposes. These specimens were letters dated January 14, 1929 and February 19, 1930.

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By report dated December 13, 1948 the Laboratory has advised that a definite conclusion could not be reached in a comparison of these two letters with some of the questioned specimens, and that with others it was concluded that the carbons submitted had not been typed on the machines used to type the other questioned specimens.

Referenced report also indicated the submission of a letter addressed to Miss EMMA L. HELLINGS, The Free Library, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa., postmarked December 6, 1931, and signed by DAISY FANSLER.

By report dated December 15, 1948 the Laboratory advised that it had been concluded that the typewriting appearing on this document had been typed with the machine which had typed a number of questioned documents.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, the Philadelphia Office has furnished to the Laboratory specimens taken from a WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, Serial Number 162364. These specimens were received from Mr. JOSEPH M. HOLAHAN, 7821 Fayette Street, who typed the specimens on a letter, explaining that the typewriter was in his possession, and forwarded the letter to the Philadelphia Office as a result of newspaper publicity appearing in the instant investigation.

By letter dated December 21, 1948 typewriting specimens were forwarded to the Laboratory from Woodstock typewriter, serial number N168988.

By letter dated December 22, 1948 additional specimens obtained from WOODSTOCK typewriters N-169085 and N-157542 have been submitted to the Laboratory for comparison purposes.

These specimens have been submitted inasmuch as it has been impossible to obtain the original purchase of each typewriter and since the serial number indicates manufacture probably during the year 1927.

As previously set forth, JOHN GALLAGHER, the last person in possession of records of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK, furnished a list of individuals and companies for whom repairs had been performed by the Philadelphia Agency within the approximate last five years of its existence. Mr. GALLAGHER noted a number of names which he believed had had repairs performed wherein the typewriters had serial numbers indicating manufacture approximately in 1927. Investigation regarding these names is set forth below, and was made in an attempt to establish, if possible, the date of purchase in 1927 of new WOODSTOCK typewriters which would indicate more closely the group of serial numbers in which the serial number of the machine purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN would be contained.

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At J. H. TERRY, INC., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, it was determined that typewriter number N-169653 had been purchased as a new machine during the month of July 1928, exact date unknown, and that the salesman from whom it was purchased was one VINCENT E. SLEIGH. The record books of J. H. TERRY reflect that this machine had been paid for on September 4, 1928 in the amount of $67.50 net, and included the turning in of an old UNDERWOOD typewriter. The information was received from Miss CATHERINE T. WOODS, Secretary.

From Mr. ISAAC GASS, Drexel Building, it was determined that WOODSTOCK typewriter #N-210524 had been purchased approximately in 1932 from HERMAN MAYER, 101 West Avenue, Jenkintown. Inasmuch as the serial number of this machine indicates manufacture subsequent to 1927, no further inquiry was made concerning it. At the Down-Town Club in the Ledger Building, through Mr. JACOB DOWEY, Assistant Manager, it was determined that WOODSTOCK typewriter 8J161256 (16" carriage) had been purchased in 1935 from a woman who cannot be identified by Mr. DOWEY or other club officials.

From Mr. HERBERT BRYAN, formerly in the Bourse Building, now at 4031 Bonsell Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa., it was determined that he had WOODSTOCK typewriter N-202387, but was only able to advise that he had purchased this machine nearly twenty years ago. The serial number, however, indicates that the machine was manufactured subsequent to 1927.

At the U. S. REVIEW, 500 Walnut Street, Mr. ROBERT R. DEARDON, III, President, advised that the U. S. REVIEW had only purchased four WOODSTOCK typewriters, all of which had been purchased as new machines from the WOODSTOCK COMPANY, but bore serial numbers as follows:

N-471696
N-474449
N-476554
N-476568

Inasmuch as these numbers are obviously of machines manufactured of much more recent date, no further inquiry was made.

At the BANES-MEYER COMPANY, 3915 Powelton Avenue, through Miss EMILY M. ZUCHNITT, it was determined that the serial number of the WOODSTOCK Typewriter in the possession of BANES-MEYER was HN-142439E. She was unable to furnish any record as to the exact date this machine was purchased, and could advise only that it was purchased sometime prior to 1929. Inasmuch as this machine appears to have been manufactured prior to 1926, no further investigation concerning it was made.

Another name pointed out by Mr. GALLAGHER was Mr. EBERLY, 26th and Columbia. This machine is now in the possession of SAMUEL HERMAN,

2601 Columbia Avenue, and bears serial number 168988. It was not possible to trace the ownership and purchase of this machine, and therefore specimens were taken from the machine and have been submitted to the Bureau as indicated above.

Mr. LOUIS KAYE, President of RYDERS, INC., 4862-64 North Broad Street, is in possession of WOODSTOCK typewriter N-151727. Mr. KAYE advised that no records exist covering the purchase of this machine, and that the accountant who handled such purchases has been dead for a number of years. Inasmuch as the serial number would indicate manufacture prior to 1927, no specimens were taken from the machine.

Another name listed by Mr. GALLAGHER was Mr. J. W. HARMER, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building. This machine has been located in the possession of Mrs. MOLLIE HARMER, 212 Rochelle Avenue, and bears serial number N-275396. Mrs. HARMER was unable to furnish information concerning the date of purchase of this machine, and inasmuch as the serial number indicates manufacture in a period considerably after 1927, no further investigation was made concerning the machine.

Another name indicated by GALLAGHER as having a machine with a serial number manufactured approximately in 1927 was that of E. S. THOMPSON, 2216 Chestnut Street. It was ascertained that THOMPSON had turned in an old WOODSTOCK typewriter to JACK KREIFELS approximately October 1948. The records of THOMPSON's cash expenditures reflect the purchase of a typewriter on January 25, 1948 for $55.00. THOMPSON has advised that he believes this item was for the purchase of the WOODSTOCK typewriter turned in by him to KREIFELS but that he cannot be positive of this.

During the interview with JACK KREIFELS set forth above it was determined that the serial number of the machine received by him from THOMPSON was number 174453.

On December 14, 1948 information was received from J. SIEGMUND LEVIN, 1217 North Franklin Street, that he was in possession of an old WOODSTOCK typewriter. Mr. LEVIN was subsequently contacted in order to ascertain the serial number of this machine. It was determined that this number was N-188729E. Mr. LEVIN's only recollection was that he had purchased the machine new probably in the Summer of 1929, but that he had no record which would show the date of purchase. Inasmuch as the machine appears to have been manufactured subsequent to January 1, 1928, no further investigation was conducted concerning this machine.

MISCELLANEOUS

By teletype dated December 18, 1948 the Bureau advised that information had been received from the Atlanta Office concerning RUSSELL INGRAM, of Cartersville, Georgia, who had allegedly furnished information to the effect that he had been paid money by DONALD HISS or someone working for HISS to deliver sealed papers in Washington, D.C. and New York City during 1938. This teletype instructed the Philadelphia Office to verify INGRAM's employment during 1937-38 at the THOMPSON-WYMAN COMPANY, Norristown, Pa., and to determine his reputation and whether or not he was known to have been in Washington or New York during this period. By teletype dated December 20, 1948 the Bureau was advised that investigation at Norristown at the THOMPSON-WEINMAN COMPANY reflected that inquiry of the following employees of that company--EDWARD BIDDY, MALICHI McGHEE, and HAROLD NELSON, as well as TOM McEVER, Manager, all of whom originate at Cartersville, Georgia, showed that the above-mentioned individuals had never heard of anyone named RUSSELL or HORACE INGRAM. It was determined, however, that one JACK INGRAM resembled the description given in the Bureau teletype mentioned above, with the exception of the fact that JACK INGRAM has coal-black hair and that he is approximately 38 to 40 years of age. It was determined that JACK INGRAM worked for the Pennsylvania branch of THOMPSON-WEINMAN COMPANY for a period of approximately three or four weeks sometime during the period between 1931 and 1936; that JACK INGRAM may also have worked for the company at its office in Cartersville, Georgia.

According to McEVER, no local records exist concerning company activities prior to 1942, at which time a fire destroyed all files. The above-mentioned individuals advised that JACK INGRAM had the reputation of being a heavy drinker but that it was understood that he had reformed about two years previously. They advised that if sober INGRAM would be reliable, that his family is reliable and well regarded in Cartersville. None of the above-mentioned individuals was intimately acquainted with JACK INGRAM. They advised that while he resided in Pennsylvania he lived in a shack on the company premises and cooked his own meals, and that in so far as they knew, he returned directly to Cartersville, Georgia upon leaving the Pennsylvania plant.

These individuals had no knowledge of any trips on the part of JACK INGRAM to either New York or Washington, D.C.

The records of the Norristown Police Department and the Montgomery County Prison were checked, with negative results.

Indices of the Philadelphia Office regarding JACK RUSSELL and HORACE INGRAM were negative.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-2188

L E A D S

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Mr. CHARLES PARKER, 284 Mount View Avenue, for any information he may have regarding the records of the Philadelphia Agency of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. This lead was set out by teletype dated December 21, 1948.

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will locate Mr. JAMES HACKNEY through REMINGTON-RAND for any information he may have regarding the records of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK COMPANY and/or THOMAS GRADY. This lead was set out by teletype dated December 21, 1948.

THE MILWAUKEE DIVISION

AT WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

Will exhibit the typewritten lists obtained from JOHN GALLAGHER to THOMAS GRADY in order that GRADY might identify any names to whom he can recall having sold a WOODSTOCK typewriter in 1927. This lead was set out by special delivery letter dated Dec. 20,1948.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Through the Washington Agency of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY will attempt to locate the present whereabouts of ELIZABETH PARKS, a former employee of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK, and interview Miss PARKS concerning any knowledge she may have of the records of the WOODSTOCK AGENCY at Philadelphia. This lead has not been previously set out in any form.

Kisseloff-2189

PH 65-2440

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Upon receipt of information from Milwaukee resulting from the interview with THOMAS GRADY, will attempt to trace any machines indicated by GRADY in order to narrow the range of serial numbers within which the machine sold to FANSLER-MARTIN might fall.

Will report Laboratory findings with regard to typewriting specimens submitted concerning WOODSTOCK typewriters numbers 157542, 162364, 168988, and 169085.

Kisseloff-2190

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 MEMcG

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DEC 23 1948	12-16,18,20/23-48	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Attempts to locate records of sale of Woodstock Typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN partnership and to identify serial number of this typewriter unsuccessful. Laboratory has identified specimens submitted by Phila. as written on same typewriter as some of questioned specimens. Additional specimens submitted. Investigation Norristown, Pa. re RUSSELL INGRAM negative.

- P -

REFERENCES:

Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated at Philadelphia, Pa., 12-17-48.
Bureau teletype to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, dated 12-20-48.

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This is the joint investigation of SA JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY, PHILIP KOCHENDERFER, WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, and the writer.

HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, has been re-interviewed regarding the possible existence of partnership records. MARTIN explained that the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership was a partnership "in name only," that no partnership agreement papers were drawn,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
1 - Baltimore (information)
3 - New York (1-Spec.Assistant to the Attorney General, THOMAS J. DONEGAN)
2 - Milwaukee
2 - San Francisco
2 - Washington Field
2 - Atlanta
2 - Phila.
2 - Buffalo

and that therefore when the partnership was dissolved there were no dissolution papers involved. He stated that the partnership never employed any attorneys and never registered its name under any legal requirements of the city of Philadelphia or state of Pennsylvania. He remarked that as far as actual records were concerned, there were no partnership records, that the only thing carrying partnership name consisted of letterheads used in the course of the business.

MARTIN advised that no partnership books were kept, and that no joint bank account was maintained; that there was merely a mutual understanding between FANSLER and himself concerning payment of partnership expenses, which were divided equally. He also said that inasmuch as no partnership records had been maintained as such, that it had never been necessary to have an audit made by any outside accountants, nor had an inventory of office equipment ever been prepared, to the best of his knowledge.

MARTIN continued that upon the dissolution of the partnership FANSLER, being the senior partner, had taken whatever minor records may have existed with him, and that he, MARTIN, retained in his possession no records whatsoever concerning the partnership.

By teletype dated December 14, 1948 the Chicago Office advised that although no exact records of serial numbers issued by the Woodstock Typewriter Company were maintained for the years 1925 to 1930 that a trade-in manual for the use of dealers lists the following approximate serial numbers assigned to typewriters at the beginning of each year, as follows:

1925	-	131,000
1926	-	145,000
1927	-	160,000
1928	-	177,000
1929	-	204,000
1930	-	240,000
1931	-	276,000

#230099 (Fansler-Martin + this typewriter)

In view of the fact that THOMAS GRADY, the salesman who sold the new Woodstock typewriter to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, resigned on December 3, 1927, ~~that~~ would appear, therefore, that the serial number of the typewriter sold to FANSLER-MARTIN would be less than 177,000.

RICHARD SAYERS, Sr., President of the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, was re-interviewed concerning the taking over of the Philadelphia Agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company and advised that the physical properties, consisting of typewriters and typewriter parts, were taken over in November 1946,

but that absolutely no records were received from the Philadelphia agency of Woodstock Typewriter Agency at the time. He stated that the man in charge of the Philadelphia Agency in November of 1946 was JOHN GALLAGHER.

FORMER WOODSTOCK EMPLOYEES INTERVIEWED

JOHN GALLAGHER, 2007 S. Redfield Street, advised that he had been in charge of the Philadelphia Agency for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY in November of 1946, and that approximately two or three weeks prior to the closing of the agency Mr. H. N. WEBSTER, then Manager for WOODSTOCK at Washington, D.C., came to Philadelphia with instructions concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Agency. GALLAGHER advised that upon instructions received from WEBSTER he had burned a number of records of the Philadelphia Agency, and that to the best of his knowledge these records consisted of all repair records, and probably included the Philadelphia Office copy of customers' invoices. He said that he believed he had returned inventory stock cards, which cards contained a complete history of all typewriters received at the Philadelphia Agency, to the factory at Woodstock, Illinois, and that he believed he had directed these cards to Mr. H. N. JOHNSON, Treasurer. He stated that WEBSTER was now WOODSTOCK's Southwestern Zone Manager at Dallas, Texas.

GALLAGHER continued that he had been a repair man for the WOODSTOCK COMPANY at Philadelphia during 1927 and was acquainted with THOMAS GRADY. When questioned concerning sales by the Philadelphia Agency during the approximate period around 1927 he stated that sales had amounted to approximately fifty typewriters a month, and that all of the typewriters sold about that time would not have been "on the shelf" for more than three months inasmuch as the typewriters received from the factory were "moving" rapidly. He said that it was customary to receive typewriters from the factory in quantities of twenty or twenty-five, and that in so far as he can recall the serial numbers of each of the groups of typewriters received would run consecutively. GALLAGHER advised that he recalled this particular model typewriter since it had no "typebar links."

GALLAGHER was questioned closely concerning any possible records he might have maintained in his own possession. GALLAGHER advised that the only record he had maintained was a list of customers which he had copied from the records of the agency at the time he determined it was going to be turned over to the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY. He said that this list consisted solely of persons who had brought typewriters to the agency for repair during approximately the last five years of the existence of the Philadelphia Agency. After examination of this list GALLAGHER pointed out that there were a number of names on the list of individuals and companies

whose typewriters contained serial numbers which would have been manufactured around 1927. These names were indicated to the reporting agent, and investigation concerning them will be set forth in a later section of this report. The list in question has been forwarded to the Milwaukee Office with the request that it be exhibited to THOMAS GRADY. In the event GRADY is able to identify any of the names as customers to whom he sold a new WOODSTOCK typewriter in 1927, attempts will be made to determine the serial numbers of these machines, having in mind that the identification of such serial numbers might be of assistance in narrowing the group of serial numbers in which the machine purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN is contained.

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JOHN O. CAROW, 5318 Locust Street, Philadelphia, presently employed by the REMINGTON-RAND COMPANY, advised that he had come to Philadelphia on November 26, in either 1926 or 1927, from Detroit, where he had been Manager of the local branch of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. He had been assigned to Philadelphia by the company to manage the Philadelphia Agency. He further said he recalled THOMAS GRADY, the salesman, and said that he had hired GRADY shortly after he, CAROW, had come to Philadelphia, and that GRADY had remained in the employ of the Philadelphia Agency for seven or eight months but that it had been necessary to ask for GRADY's resignation due to a lack of sales volume on his part. He indicated that GRADY's record had been clean, and that all machines charged to him had been returned to the company at the time of his resignation. He insisted that the only reason for GRADY's dismissal was lack of sales volume.

CAROW was questioned concerning the possibility that any typewriters might have been missing from the records of the typewriter agency and advised that he had never experienced the loss of a typewriter through theft at the Philadelphia Agency prior to 1933.

CAROW was asked to identify all persons who had been in charge of the Philadelphia Agency from 1925 until the time the agency closed. He furnished the following identities:

SAM WARD
JOHN CAROW
CHARLES PARKER
JOSEPH GWYN
H. E. STEINKE
JACK KREIFELS
JOHN GALLAGHER

CAROW advised that SAM WARD might be located by investigation at St. Louis, Missouri, and that JOSEPH GWYN was believed to be with REMINGTON-RAND at Birmingham, Alabama. He likewise furnished the location of STEINKE at Philadelphia. CAROW could give no information concerning the whereabouts of CHARLES PARKER. CAROW likewise advised that monthly reports had been submitted to the home office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, and that it had never been the practice to have an outside agency audit the records at Philadelphia, nor, to his knowledge, had an internal audit ever been conducted by the company. He said that all records received by him were, in turn, turned over to CHARLES PARKER, his immediate successor, and that he retained absolutely no records in his possession or know of no records which would assist in the identification of a sale of a typewriter to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948, the St. Louis Office advised that it had located SAM V. WARD, now a realtor in St. Louis, who had advised that he had been Branch Manager for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY from September 1922 until October 1926, that THOMAS GRADY had been employed by him as a sales representative, and that he considered GRADY a reputable and highly intelligent employee. He said that the office force consisted of approximately eight employees, and that there had been considerable turnover. According to WARD, he had left all records in the possession of JOHN CAROW and JAMES HACKNEY, who was then Sales Manager. WARD believed that HACKNEY was now employed as a Portable Sales Representative for the REMINGTON-RAND COMPANY at Buffalo, New York. He further advised that upon the completion of each month all typewriters sold on trial or on loan were a matter of record, which record indicated the name of the purchaser, and that these records were directed each month to the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

Kisseloff-2195

COMPANY at Woodstock, Illinois. With regard to the apparent conflict in the statements of WARD and CAROW concerning the period of employment of THOMAS GRADY, it should be noted that according to the records of the home office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, GRADY was employed for a period by the Philadelphia Agency during 1925 and 1926, after which there was a lapse of employment, followed by his re-employment during a portion of 1927.

The Buffalo Office has been requested to locate and interview JAMES HACKNEY for any knowledge he might have of assistance to the instant investigation.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948 the Birmingham Office advised that the offices of REMINGTON-RAND in Birmingham had stated that JOSEPH P. GWYN had previously been employed as a salesman by that company at Montgomery, Alabama, and Birmingham, Alabama, but that GWYN had died approximately five years ago, and that no information was available at REMINGTON-RAND regarding the records of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AGENCY at Philadelphia.

HAROLD E. STEINKE, 7040 West Garrett Road, advised that he had been Manager of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY from February 1939 to March of 1940, and that all records of the company received by him had been turned over to his successor, JACK KREIFELS. STEINKE said that the records of the company had never been audited to his knowledge by any outside agency, but that it was possible that the records had been audited internally by FRANK SWAHLSTEDT, then Treasurer. SWAHLSTEDT has since died, and has been succeeded by Mr. N. O. JOHNSON, with whom the Chicago Office has maintained contact in the instant investigation.

STEINKE furnished the address of JOSEPH PARKER, who succeeded JOHN CAROW as Manager for the Philadelphia Agency, as being 284 Mount View Avenue, San Jose, California. The San Francisco Office has been requested to locate and interview PARKER concerning the records of the Philadelphia Agency.

Mr. JACK KREIFELS, 943 Pratt Street, advised that he had been Manager of the Philadelphia WOODSTOCK AGENCY from September of 1939 until shortly before the agency was closed, that he had taken over the records of the company from the previous Manager and had maintained possession of these records until H. N. WEBSTER, Washington, D.C., representative of WOODSTOCK, had come to Philadelphia with instructions concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Office. He advised that he had actually terminated his employment with WOODSTOCK prior to the dissolution of the Philadelphia Agency, and that the remaining properties had been placed in the custody of JOHN GALLAGHER. He added that there had never been an audit conducted of the

Kisseloff-2196

agency records by either an outside firm or by company representatives, and that he, KREIFELS, had destroyed no records, nor did he retain any company records for his personal use at the time he left the agency. He said that at the time he took charge of the agency he was given a complete inventory of the property in the Philadelphia Office, and upon his arrival he checked his inventory and found it to be exactly correct. Further, that once each month he made a complete inventory of all stock on hand which was sent to the home office. KREIFELS recalled a secretary for the Philadelphia Agency by the name of ELIZABETH PARKS. This secretary had likewise been previously mentioned by JOHN CAROW as having an excellent memory. According to KREIFELS, Miss PARKS had been transferred to the Washington, D.C. Office of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY and had subsequently obtained a government job in Washington. KREIFELS advised that she could easily be located through the Washington Office of WOODSTOCK, which he thinks is still in existence.

KREIFELS still maintains a typewriter repair service in his home, and the machines currently in his possession were examined and it was found that he had machines with the following serial numbers:

351422
400682
536013
542386
547451
607066

In addition there were some reconditioned machines available, from which KREIFELS advised that the original number had been removed and a new number inserted. These numbers are as follows:

RKS 28194
RKS 28124
RN 18017

KREIFELS explained that the rebuilt machines are handled at the factory, at which point a complete record of original serial numbers should be maintained.

SPECIMENS SUBMITTED AND WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS TRACED

In referenced report it was noted that two carbon specimens obtained from HARRY MARTIN were submitted to the Bureau for comparison purposes. These specimens were letters dated January 14, 1929 and February 19, 1930.

By report dated December 13, 1948 the Laboratory has advised that a definite conclusion could not be reached in a comparison of these two letters with some of the questioned specimens, and that with others it was concluded that the carbons submitted had not been typed on the machines used to type the other questioned specimens.

Referenced report also indicated the submission of a letter addressed to Miss EMMA L. HELLINGS, The Free Library, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa., postmarked December 6, 1931, and signed by DAISY FANSLER.

By report dated December 15, 1948 the Laboratory advised that it had been concluded that the typewriting appearing on this document had been typed with the machine which had typed a number of questioned documents.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, the Philadelphia Office has furnished to the Laboratory specimens taken from a WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, Serial Number 162364. These specimens were received from Mr. JOSEPH M. HOLAHAN, 7821 Fayette Street, who typed the specimens on a letter, explaining that the typewriter was in his possession, and forwarded the letter to the Philadelphia Office as a result of newspaper publicity appearing in the instant investigation.

By letter dated December 21, 1948 typewriting specimens were forwarded to the Laboratory from Woodstock typewriter, serial number N168988.

By letter dated December 22, 1948 additional specimens obtained from WOODSTOCK typewriters N-169085 and N-157542 have been submitted to the Laboratory for comparison purposes.

These specimens have been submitted inasmuch as it has been impossible to obtain the original purchase of each typewriter and since the serial number indicates manufacture probably during the year 1927.

As previously set forth, JOHN GALLAGHER, the last person in possession of records of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK, furnished a list of individuals and companies for whom repairs had been performed by the Philadelphia Agency within the approximate last five years of its existence. Mr. GALLAGHER noted a number of names which he believed had had repairs performed wherein the typewriters had serial numbers indicating manufacture approximately in 1927. Investigation regarding these names is set forth below, and was made in an attempt to establish, if possible, the date of purchase in 1927 of new WOODSTOCK typewriters which would indicate more closely the group of serial numbers in which the serial number of the machine purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN would be contained.

At J. H. TERRY, INC., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, it was determined that typewriter number N-169653 had been purchased as a new machine during the month of July 1928, exact date unknown, and that the salesman from whom it was purchased was one VINCENT E. SLEIGH. The record books of J. H. TERRY reflect that this machine had been paid for on September 4, 1928 in the amount of $67.50 net, and included the turning in of an old UNDERWOOD typewriter. The information was received from Miss CATHERINE T. WOODS, Secretary.

From Mr. ISAAC GASS, Drexel Building, it was determined that WOODSTOCK typewriter #N-210524 had been purchased approximately in 1932 from HERMAN MAYER, 101 West Avenue, Jenkintown. Inasmuch as the serial number of this machine indicates manufacture subsequent to 1927, no further inquiry was made concerning it. At the Down-Town Club in the Ledger Building, through Mr. JACOB DOWEY, Assistant Manager, it was determined that WOODSTOCK typewriter 8J161256 (16" carriage) had been purchased in 1935 from a woman who cannot be identified by Mr. DOWEY or other club officials.

From Mr. HERBERT BRYAN, formerly in the Bourse Building, now at 4031 Bonsell Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa., it was determined that he had WOODSTOCK typewriter N-202387, but was only able to advise that he had purchased this machine nearly twenty years ago. The serial number, however, indicates that the machine was manufactured subsequent to 1927.

At the U. S. REVIEW, 500 Walnut Street, Mr. ROBERT R. DEARDON, III, President, advised that the U. S. REVIEW had only purchased four WOODSTOCK typewriters, all of which had been purchased as new machines from the WOODSTOCK COMPANY, but bore serial numbers as follows:

N-471696
N-474449
N-476554
N-476568

Inasmuch as these numbers are obviously of machines manufactured of much more recent date, no further inquiry was made.

At the BANES-MEYER COMPANY, 3915 Powelton Avenue, through Miss EMILY M. ZUCHNITT, it was determined that the serial number of the WOODSTOCK Typewriter in the possession of BANES-MEYER was HN-142439E. She was unable to furnish any record as to the exact date this machine was purchased, and could advise only that it was purchased sometime prior to 1929. Inasmuch as this machine appears to have been manufactured prior to 1926, no further investigation concerning it was made.

Another name pointed out by Mr. GALLAGHER was Mr. EBERLY, 26th and Columbia. This machine is now in the possession of SAMUEL HERMAN,

2601 Columbia Avenue, and bears serial number 168988. It was not possible to trace the ownership and purchase of this machine, and therefore specimens were taken from the machine and have been submitted to the Bureau as indicated above.

Mr. LOUIS KAYE, President of RYDERS, INC., 4862-64 North Broad Street, is in possession of WOODSTOCK typewriter N-151727. Mr. KAYE advised that no records exist covering the purchase of this machine, and that the accountant who handled such purchases has been dead for a number of years. Inasmuch as the serial number would indicate manufacture prior to 1927, no specimens were taken from the machine.

Another name listed by Mr. GALLAGHER was Mr. J. W. HARMER, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building. This machine has been located in the possession of Mrs. MOLLIE HARMER, 212 Rochelle Avenue, and bears serial number N-275396. Mrs. HARMER was unable to furnish information concerning the date of purchase of this machine, and inasmuch as the serial number indicates manufacture in a period considerably after 1927, no further investigation was made concerning the machine.

Another name indicated by GALLAGHER as having a machine with a serial number manufactured approximately in 1947 was that of E. S. THOMPSON, 2216 Chestnut Street. It was ascertained that THOMPSON had turned in an old WOODSTOCK typewriter to JACK KREIFELS approximately October 1948. The records of THOMPSON's cash expenditures reflect the purchase of a typewriter on January 25, 1948 for $55.00. THOMPSON has advised that he believes this item was for the purchase of the WOODSTOCK typewriter turned in by him to KREIFELS but that he cannot be positive of this.

During the interview with JACK KREIFELS set forth above it was determined that the serial number of the machine received by him from THOMPSON was number 174453.

On December 14, 1948 information was received from J. SIEGMUND LEVIN, 1217 North Franklin Street, that he was in possession of an old WOODSTOCK typewriter. Mr. LEVIN was subsequently contacted in order to ascertain the serial number of this machine. It was determined that this number was N-188729E. Mr. LEVIN's only recollection was that he had purchased the machine new probably in the Summer of 1929, but that he had no record which would show the date of purchase. Inasmuch as the machine appears to have been manufactured subsequent to January 1, 1928, no further investigation was conducted concerning this machine.

Kisseloff-2200

MISCELLANEOUS

By teletype dated December 18, 1948 the Bureau advised that information had been received from the Atlanta Office concerning RUSSELL INGRAM, of Cartersville, Georgia, who had allegedly furnished information to the effect that he had been paid money by DONALD HISS or someone working for HISS to deliver sealed papers in Washington, D.C. and New York City during 1938. This teletype instructed the Philadelphia Office to verify INGRAM's employment during 1937-38 at the THOMPSON-WYMAN COMPANY, Norristown, Pa., and to determine his reputation and whether or not he was known to have been in Washington or New York during this period. By teletype dated December 20, 1948 the Bureau was advised that investigation at Norristown at the THOMPSON-WEINMAN COMPANY reflected that inquiry of the following employees of that company--EDWARD BIDDY, MALICHI McGHEE, and HAROLD NELSON, as well as TOM McEVER, Manager, all of whom originate at Cartersville, Georgia, showed that the above-mentioned individuals had never heard of anyone named RUSSELL or HORACE INGRAM. It was determined, however, that one JACK INGRAM resembled the description given in the Bureau teletype mentioned above, with the exception of the fact that JACK INGRAM has coal-black hair and that he is approximately 38 to 40 years of age. It was determined that JACK INGRAM worked for the Pennsylvania branch of THOMPSON-WEINMAN COMPANY for a period of approximately three or four weeks sometime during the period between 1931 and 1936; that JACK INGRAM may also have worked for the company at its office in Cartersville, Georgia.

According to McEVER, no local records exist concerning company activities prior to 1942, at which time a fire destroyed all files. The above-mentioned individuals advised that JACK INGRAM had the reputation of being a heavy drinker but that it was understood that he had reformed about two years previously. They advised that if sober INGRAM would be reliable, that his family is reliable and well regarded in Cartersville. None of the above-mentioned individuals was intimately acquainted with JACK INGRAM. They advised that while he resided in Pennsylvania he lived in a shack on the company premises and cooked his own meals, and that in so far as they knew, he returned directly to Cartersville, Georgia upon leaving the Pennsylvania plant.

These individuals had no knowledge of any trips on the part of JACK INGRAM to either New York or Washington, D.C.

The records of the Norristown Police Department and the Montgomery County Prison were checked, with negative results.

Indices of the Philadelphia Office regarding JACK RUSSELL and HORACE INGRAM were negative.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-2201

L E A D S

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Mr. CHARLES PARKER, 284 Mount View Avenue, for any information he may have regarding the records of the Philadelphia Agency of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. This lead was set out by teletype dated December 21, 1948.

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will locate Mr. JAMES HACKNEY through REMINGTON-RAND for any information he may have regarding the records of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK COMPANY and/or THOMAS GRADY. This lead was set out by teletype dated December 21, 1948.

THE MILWAUKEE DIVISION

AT WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

Will exhibit the typewritten lists obtained from JOHN GALLAGHER to THOMAS GRADY in order that GRADY might identify any names to whom he can recall having sold a WOODSTOCK typewriter in 1927. This lead was set out by special delivery letter dated Dec. 20,1948.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Through the Washington Agency of the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY will attempt to locate the present whereabouts of ELIZABETH PARKS, a former employee of the Philadelphia Agency of WOODSTOCK, and interview Miss PARKS concerning any knowledge she may have of the records of the WOODSTOCK AGENCY at Philadelphia. This lead has not been previously set out in any form.

Kisseloff-2202

PH 65-2440

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Upon receipt of information from Milwaukee resulting from the interview with THOMAS GRADY, will attempt to trace any machines indicated by GRADY in order to narrow the range of serial numbers within which the machine sold to FANSLER-MARTIN might fall.

Will report Laboratory findings with regard to typewriting specimens submitted concerning WOODSTOCK typewriters numbers 157542, 162364, 168988, and 169085.

Kisseloff-2203

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D-89221 BU

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 24, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached hereto is a typewritten letter, signed by ALGER HISS, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and dated November 3, 1947. The letter was addressed to Mr. ROBERT E. LAMMOND, Assistant Secretary, The Real Estate Title Insurance Company, 503 - E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was obtained from the Columbia Title Insurance Company, on December 23, 1948, by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON of the Washington Field Office.

The attached specimen is for comparison with questioned typewriting specimens in instant case, and should be returned to the Washington Field Office when the examination is completed.

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12/24/48 jl

74-1333-537

F B I
3 DEC 31 1948

CND:cl
74-94
Enclosure

RECORDED - 84

cc - New York

Lab report
12/24/48
RCP jl

Kisseloff-2204

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

December 24, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 24, 1948.

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 84

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-89221 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Date [illegible]
by letter [illegible]

Reference: Letter dated December 24, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K95 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 3, 1947, to Mr. Robert E. Lamond, Assistant Secretary, The Real Estate Title Insurance Company, 503 K Street N. W., Washington 1, D. C., signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewriter which was used to type the specimen listed above as K95 was not used to type Q6 through Q69.

Specimen K95 is returned herewith to the Washington Field Office, no photographic copies being retained in the Bureau's File.

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 DEC 17 1954

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

DEC 24 1948

RCF:JL

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Garner

Kisseloff-2205

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	12-24-48	12-17-23-48	EDWIN O. JOHNSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CHANGED: (1) JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NORMAN C. PIXLER, former fellow government employee of PHILIP RENO, states that PHILIP RENO was member of C.P. and attempted to recruit him into the C.P. in 1942. JOHN WELLS BRINTON, close friend of PHILIP RENO, although admitted C. P. connection, refused to answer any questions indicating any CP affiliation or activity on the part of PHILIP RENO. Other former fellow employees interviewed but no evidence of CP activities of PHILIP RENO prior to 1944 developed. PHILIP RENO reportedly now in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO believed to be in Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

- P -

CC TO: Callahan
REQ. REC'D. 12-29-64
NOV 16 1964
ANS. BY: Chas. A. Graham

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent E. O. JOHNSON dated December 12, 1948, at Denver, Colorado.
Teletype from New York City to Denver and Richmond dated December 16, 1948.
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated December 13, 1948.
Bureau teletype to Denver dated December 17, 1948.

DETAILS: The title of this case has been changed to include the additional subject, ALGER HISS.

This is a joint report by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent.

1 cc - Asst AG Campbell 12-30-64 FLT and

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SHOWN

Classified by: OPI GSC
Declassify on: OADR 9-19-89
294-805

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. L. Mason SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-538

RECORDED - 84
INDEXED - 84

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see next page

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DEC 31 1948

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20 5 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-2206

Dn. File No. 65-658

CONFIDENTIAL

Copies of this report:

5 - Bureau
3 - New York City (AMSD) (65-14920)
1 - Special Assistant to the Attorney General
T. J. DONEGAN, New York City
2 - Albany
2 - Baltimore (Inf.) (65-1642)
2 - Chicago
2 - El Paso
2 - Indianapolis
2 - Portland
2 - Phoenix
2 - San Francisco
2 - Washington
3 - Denver

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By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the New York City Division requested the Denver, Colorado, and Richmond, Virginia, Offices to locate and interview JOHN L. KELLEY now at the University of Colorado, and EDWARD J. McSHANE now at the University of Virginia, in view of the fact that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had stated that he had been working on a book which was tentatively entitled "Exterior Ballistics up to 1945". This book was being prepared in collaboration with the above named professors McSHANE and KELLEY, who were former fellow workers in the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. RENO admitted that from time to time he had forwarded restricted material obtained from Aberdeen Research Laboratory Library to McSHANE and KELLEY and that he had charged out various restricted material for research purposes, and that some may not have been charged out in the usual manner.

AT BOULDER, COLORADO

Exhaustive inquiries were made on the campus of the University of Colorado, the Credit Bureau at Boulder, and the Post Office Department in an effort to locate JOHN L. KELLEY; however, such an individual was not known at Boulder or on the University campus. Similar inquiries were made on the campuses of the University of Denver and the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, which were unproductive in locating a JOHN L. KELLEY. New York City and Baltimore by teletype dated December 17, 1948, were, therefore, requested to furnish more accurate information relative to JOHN L. KELLEY's whereabouts. By teletype dated December 17, 1948, Baltimore advised Denver that according to records at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, JOHN L. KELLEY showed his address as the Department of Mathematics University of California, Berkeley, California. This teletype which was also directed to New York City, requested New York City to set out the lead to interview JOHN L. KELLEY to the San Francisco Office.

AT DENVER, COLORADO

By letter dated December 13, 1948, from the Bureau to Washington Field, the Bureau pointed out it was the Attorney General's request that a check be made to determine the personnel and names of all persons, departmental-wise who were associated with various individuals, among them PHILIP RENO, it being anticipated that they may be subpoenaed before a New York Federal Grand Jury.

By teletype dated December 17, 1948, the Bureau advised Denver that interviews should be conducted with co-employees, immediate superiors of PHILIP RENO regardless of Communist Party connections and that they be interviewed for the purpose of determining Communist Party activities and sympathies of RENO and whether he is known to have removed official documents from the government agencies where he was employed for delivery to unauthorized persons, also if he is known to have orally informed any unauthorized persons concerning the information he had obtained through his government employment.

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Kisseloff-2208

Dn. File No. 65-658

RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER
FELLOW EMPLOYEES

CONFIDENTIAL

CHARLES A. GRAHAM, Attorney
2345 Route Road
Lakewood, Colorado
Office 828 Symes Building
Denver, Colorado

GRAHAM was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent on December 21, 1948, at his residence.

GRAHAM stated he acted as PHILIP RENO's attorney within the past few months as the result of PHILIP RENO being subpoenaed before the Denver Federal Grand Jury. GRAHAM stated that he would answer any questions propounded to him regarding RENO that would not violate his Attorney-Client relationship with RENO.

GRAHAM stated that he first became acquainted with RENO in Denver, Colorado sometime during 1937, 1938, or 1939, when he met him at a Colorado conference of Social Welfare in Denver, Colorado. GRAHAM stated that when he was appointed Chairman of the Ninth Region War Labor Board with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, in November, 1942, he contacted PHILIP RENO for RENO's assistance in recommending various individuals who might be interested in working in that office. GRAHAM explained that he had the problem of setting up a large office in a short space of time and contacted many individuals requesting their assistance in securing personnel. He stated RENO worked from November, 1942, to April or May, 1943, as an Economist in this office. GRAHAM stated that several individuals were recommended to him by PHILIP RENO for employment but that he is not sure of the identity of all these individuals. GRAHAM stated that NORMAN C. PIXLER, DWIGHT SPENCER, RALPH PRICE, RAYMOND LA VALLE, and GERALD MATCHETTE may have been the individuals who had been recommended to him by RENO.

GRAHAM stated that in 1943 one NORMAN PIXLER made certain charges before the Ninth Regional War Labor Board to the effect that there were certain members of the Communist Party employed in that office, one of whom was PHILIP RENO. GRAHAM stated that he had conducted an exhaustive investigation at that time and had come to the conclusion that PIXLER, because of receiving a low efficiency rating and because of information GRAHAM had obtained from PIXLER's past employers, was a liar and that he, GRAHAM did not place credance in PIXLER's accusations.

GRAHAM explained that upon the death of RENO's wife, RUTH RENO, PHILIP resigned his government position and he did not see RENO again until the 1944 Political Campaign in Denver, Colorado, at which time, he, GRAHAM, ran as a Democratic candidate for the First Congressional District of Colorado. He stated RENO was employed by the CIO Political Action Committee

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Kisseloff-2209

CONFIDENTIAL

during that campaign and greatly assisted in the Graham Congressional Campaign.

GRAHAM stated that in 1946 several associates and he organized the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action which was to be a political organization in promoting various progressive candidates for the 1946 elections in Denver, Colorado. GRAHAM stated that RENO worked for this council and that he was in close contact with RENO during this time. GRAHAM stated that there was no Communist Control or influence in this Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action and that PHILIP RENO's activities in this Council were under his, GRAHAM's, supervision.

GRAHAM stated that in 1947 he had learned of a political clash between the Communist Party and Philip Reno on political questions. GRAHAM stated that during the years 1942 and 1943, he had no reason to believe PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party but that in 1947 and 1948, because of various political maneuvers of the Communist Party in Denver in connection with the Progressive Party he had come to the conclusion that RENO was a member of the Communist Party.
GRAHAM explained that he was the leader in the organizing of the Progressive Party in the State of Colorado, and that PHILIP RENO and DWIGHT SPENCER assisted him in the organization of Wallace For President movement. Sometime in the spring of 1948 GRAHAM stated he had learned PHILIP RENO had been kicked out of the Communist Party by ARTHUR BARY, the head of the Communist Party in Colorado, because of their political differences. GRAHAM stated that because various individuals under the control of the Communist Party leaders had infiltrated and taken over the leadership of the Progressive Party in Colorado, he was now in a better position to determine the Communist Party affiliations of many of his associates. GRAHAM explained that although RENO had been a member of the Communist Party, RENO did remain loyal to him, GRAHAM, in GRAHAM's fight with the Communist Party over the political activities and organization of the Progressive Party.

GRAHAM stated further that in view of the fact that RENO told him and an Assistant United States Attorney in Denver, Colorado, that he had been a member of the Communist Party since 1944, GRAHAM stated that he could categorically state that he knew now of RENO's affiliation with the Communist Party. GRAHAM further stated he is of the opinion that although RENO is no longer a member of the Communist Party, he is still a Marxist-Leninist Socialist or Communist at heart. GRAHAM stated he feels that RENO merely objects to the manner in which the present leadership of the Communist Party is running that organization.

GRAHAM stated further that during RENO's employment at the War Labor Board there were no official government papers which were restricted; also that he did not know of any occasion when PHILIP RENO had turned over any official

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documents of the War Labor Board to any unauthorized persons or furnished to unauthorized persons any information which could have come to RENO's attention during his employment at the Board. GRAHAM further stated that it is quite possible that there were four, five, six, seven, or eight Communists at the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board during the years 1942 and 1943 although he was not aware of their affiliation and probable activities at that time. GRAHAM stated that if he had known conclusively that there were any members of the Communist Party in his office, he would have fired them from their positions. GRAHAM stated further that he feels he may be called upon to represent RENO in any future legal action and, therefore, did not desire to sign any statement regarding the information furnished above.

CECELIA SCHEUNEMANN
1549 Franklin Street
Denver, Colorado

CECELIA SCHEUNEMANN is the wife of EDWARD SCHEUNEMANN, an attorney associated with CHARLES A. GRAHAM. She was interviewed on December 21, 1948, in the presence of and in the office of her husband.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN was the subject of a former Hatch Act investigation and she is no longer in Federal employ.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN stated that she was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in Chicago prior to her coming to Denver, Colorado, in the latter part of 1942. She had been CHARLES A. GRAHAM's secretary in Chicago, and, therefore, came to Denver upon his suggestion. Shortly after her becoming associated with the War Labor Board, Ninth Region, Denver, Colorado, PHILIP RENO was employed. Being new in Denver, among her first friends were PHILIP RENO and his wife who then resided on Vallejo Street and she was invited to the RENO home for breakfast one Sunday and there met her present husband, who was then a friend of RENO's, and later married him.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN denies she had any knowledge of Communist Party activities on the part of PHILIP RENO and she does not know of any instance of PHILIP RENO's delivering to unauthorized persons any documents or material obtained as an employee of the War Labor Board. She was not aware that PHILIP RENO ever orally gave information obtained from the War Labor Board to any unauthorized person; she did not notice any Communist literature being distributed at the offices of the War Labor Board; and she also denied any activity on her part in the Communist Party in Denver during her employment with the War Labor Board.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] (u) reported to the Denver Field Office that BETTY GANNETT, also known as BETTY GRAYSON, would be in Denver on May 23 and 24, 1945. He reported that this woman is the Membership Director of the Communist Party from their National Headquarters in New York. He further reported that on the evening of May 24, 1945, at about 8 P.M. a group of Communist Party members met at the home of GEORGE R. BOHM, 360 Adams Street in Denver. He described this group as a white collar and professional group within the Communist Party. BETTY GANNETT appeared at this meeting with TRACY ROGERS, then Acting President of the Communist Party in Colorado. The informant reported that Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN was among those present appearing with her husband, EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN. He further stated that this employee not only

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contributed at the meeting but also solicited funds from other members there for the Communist Party.

EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN
1549 Franklin Street
Attorney-at-law
Offices 828 Symes Building
Denver, Colorado

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN advised that following the return of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and his brother PHILIP RENO to Denver from New York City December 18, 1948, he was contacted by them for advice. It was mutually agreed PHILIP RENO should immediately proceed to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico, by bus and that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO who is in ill health, should go to the Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona. SCHEUNEMANN personally made FRANKLIN's plane and hotel reservation. Being associated with Attorney CHARLES A. GRAHAM, SCHEUNEMANN will probably be called upon to represent the RENO brothers in any future legal action; however, Mr. SCHEUNEMANN agreed to discuss his knowledge of PHILIP RENO's activities insofar as it would not be in opposition to his Attorney-Client relationship.

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN stated that he first became acquainted with PHILIP RENO at the University of Colorado in about 1935 and 1936 but that when he, Mr. SCHEUNEMANN graduated he immediately went to Washington, D. C. to work for the U. S. Government, first with the National Labor Relations Board under the Federal Housing Administration and later with the Office of Price Administration. PHILIP RENO was in Washington, D. C. and late in the year 1940 PHILIP RENO and his wife had rented a large house in East Falls Church, Virginia. SCHEUNEMANN being single, rented a room in the RENO home and lived there for a period of around one year. With regards to SCHEUNEMANN's knowledge of PHILIP RENO's activities in Washington, he stated that he did not know of any Communist Party activities or affiliation on the part of PHILIP RENO but did know RENO was active as an officer of the Federal Employee's Union and was therefore closely associated with ELEANOR NELSON. SCHEUNEMANN recalls that he met ELEANOR NELSON on one occasion but does not remember the exact circumstances; however, she did not to his knowledge visit in the RENO home.

SCHEUNEMANN stated that with regards to PHILIP RENO's associates in Washington, D. C. he could recall only the following:

> CRAIG and JOYCE VINCENT, CRAIG VINCENT being a Colorado University Graduate;
> SIDNEY KATZ, an officer of the CIO COUNCIL in Washington, D. C.; and
> HERBERT FUCHS.

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN is now aware of RENO's Communist Party activities but this information comes primarily from his being associated with RENO's attorney.

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SCHEUNEMANN explained that although he was a friend of PHILIP RENO during the time that the latter worked for the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado he did not know at that time that PHILIP RENO was or could have been a member of and active in the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that investigation of SCHEUNEMANN by the Denver Office revealed among other things, that Confidential Informant DR-4, a member of the Communist Party, stated that he attended Communist Party meetings at which meetings SCHEUNEMANN was also in attendance, on March 15, May 10, June 1, and June 29, 1945.

AT PUEBLO, COLORADO

JOHN WELLS BRINTON
1225 Taylor Avenue
Pueblo, Colorado

On December 22, 1948, BRINTON was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and ALVIN D. HEWITT at the Post Office Building in Pueblo, Colorado.

BRINTON stated he first met PHILIP RENO at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, during 1931 or 1932, when both of them were in attendance at that institution. In 1940 BRINTON stated when he secured a position with the Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C., he again renewed his acquaintanceship with RENO in Washington, D. C. BRINTON explained that during the year 1940 and the early part of 1941, he BRINTON, was employed at the National Resources Planning Board, the U. S. Housing Authority, and the Federal Works Agency. BRINTON stated that on almost every weekend, his wife, ALBINA and he visited PHILIP RENO and his wife at RENO's residence near East Falls Church, Virginia. BRINTON stated in viewof the fact that RENO was very active in the Local at the Social Security Board of the Federal Workers Union, CIO, and he BRINTON was active in the same union, at the various government agencies at which he was employed, most of their discussions concerned union activity. BRINTON stated that PHILIP RENO and he for many years had held similar philosophical ideas concerning government and political sciences. BRINTON stated that during the time he knew PHILIP RENO in Washington, D. C. he had no knowledge of RENO participating in any way in the activities of the Communist Party. He stated further he had no information that RENO was a member of the Communist Party at that time. BRINTON further stated, however that he, BRINTON, had attended meetings and was a member of the American Peace Mobilization and other liberal organizations, the names of which he does not recall, but is of the opinion were organizations which were subsequently designated as subversive by the Attorney General.

BRINTON stated that in late 1941 after many years of contemplation he decided to give up his government work and become a labor organizer and join the Communist Party. BRINTON stated he secured a position as a labor

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organizer for the Warehouse and Distributing Workers Union of the International Longshoremen's Union, CIO, in Baltimore, Maryland. BRINTON stated it was in Baltimore, immediately upon taking this position that he made application to and was accepted into the Communist Party.

While still employed in this position he recalls in 1943 upon the death of RUTH RENO, PHILIP RENO came to Baltimore and lived with him, BRINTON, at 3337 Windsor Avenue for a few weeks. BRINTON stated that RENO secured at this time a position of editing the newspaper for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard workers, CIO. BRINTON stated that he preferred not to answer a question propounded to him whether or not RENO was a member of the Communist Party to his knowledge at that time in Baltimore. BRINTON further stated he preferred not to answer questions propounded to him if he knew whether or not PHILIP RENO, while a student at the University of Colorado, while RENO was a Federal Government employee in Washington, D. C. and Denver, Colorado, while BRINTON was associated with RENO for the years 1946 and 1947 and 1948, in Denver, Colorado, was a member of , affiliated with, or held any sympathies with the Communist Party.

BRINTON advised that he resigned from the American Communist Party in the Spring of 1948 for reasons he preferred not to explain but that he still considers himself a Marxist-Leninist Socialist. BRINTON further elaborated this statement by saying he is a communist but is unaffiliated at the present time. BRINTON also stated that he would not object to answering any questions regarding himself but that he preferred not to answer any questions regarding the Communist Party activities or affiliations of anyone else. BRINTON stated further that he is aware of the fact that it may be necessary for him to decide in the future whether or not he would have to answer such questions as propounded to him during a hearing of the Federal Grand Jury.

BRINTON stated that during the many years of association with PHILIP RENO RENO had never told him of any connection between FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or PHILIP RENO with any individual engaged in Soviet Union Espionage or intelligence work. BRINTON stated further that he had only met FRANKLIN RENO on one or two occasions and did not know whether or not FRANKLIN RENO had ever been a member of the Communist Party or held any sympathies for Communism. Mr. BRINTON stated further that while he was engaged in Union activity he had met ELEANOR NELSON on several occasions but had never visited her or attended any meetings in her residence.

BRINTON stated he preferred not to answer a question propounded to him as to whether or not PHILIP RENO is still a member of the Communist Party.

BRINTON stated further that he preferred not to sign any statements he made which have been reported above.

Investigation by the Denver Office of BRINTON reveals that he was elected

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in May, 1946, to the State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Colorado, as reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] In the early part of May, 1948, BRINTON resigned his position with the Party, apparently because of the Communist Party's expulsion of PHILIP RENO in the Spring of 1948. This information was furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] b2 b7D

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AT DENVER, COLORADO

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DR. HEBER HARPER
321 Equitable Building
Denver, Colorado

Dr. HARPER is and has been Regional Director of the Social Security Administration of the Federal Government for several years. He recalls PHILIP RENO as an employee in his agency in about 1941 and 1942 but does not recall how PHILIP RENO happened to come to his agency. Dr. HARPER, from personal knowledge, does not possess any information concerning any Communist Party affiliation or activities on the part of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed in the Social Security Administration; however, he explained that he has in his mind the impression that PHILIP RENO was "leftish" or "extremely liberal" but cannot recall why he has this impression or whether it was just as the result of a rumor at the time of PHILIP RENO's employment or after he left the Social Security Administration. Dr. HARPER is certain it never came to his attention that PHILIP RENO ever extracted any government documents for delivery to unauthorized persons or that he violated his employment by giving orally any government information to unauthorized persons.

Dr. HARPER does not recall who PHILIP RENO's close associates were at the Social Security Administration but will endeavor to make discreet inquiries concerning who they might have been. He does state that Mr. JOHN GROSS was PHILIP RENO's supervisor in the Social Security Administration; however, Mr. GROSS is presently with the ECA stationed in Norway. Dr. HARPER also suggested that Mr. IVAN P. ASAY, who was his executive assistant in the Social Security Administration during the pertinent years would have known PHILIP RENO. The names FRANK JOHNSON and E. J. BURNETT, present employees of the Social Security Administration, were furnished as with this organization in 1942.

FRANK JOHNSON
Social Security Administration
Equitable Building
Denver, Colorado

JOHNSON is Associate Regional Representative of the Bureau of Employment, Social Security Administration; however, he advised that in 1942, he was employed as a clearance officer. He recalls PHILIP RENO as working as a coordinator of the mails and he believes he had lunch with him on possibly two or three occasions, however, JOHNSON stated that he does not know

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whether PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in any activities connected with it. He recalls he was considered rather "radical" meaning that RENO felt the government should have more social agencies. JOHNSON did not have any information indicating PHILIP RENO ever took government documents or material and handed them over to unauthorized persons nor does he recall exactly with whom PHILIP RENO associated while in the Social Security Administration. He has the impression back in his mind that PHILIP RENO had friends in the old NYA group in Denver but that he is unable to recall the names of any of the group. He does remember that CRAIG VINCENT and wife were friends of PHILIP RENO but he bases this on PHILIP RENO's conversation concerning CRAIG VINCENT and wife who were apparently in Washington, D. C. JOHNSON also recalls a AMER LEHMAN and PALMER BOGGS and believes they might have been friends of PHILIP RENO.

NORMAN C. PIXLER
1750 South Franklin Street
Denver, Colorado

In August, 1945, NORMAN C. PIXLER who at that time was employed by the Teamsters Union Council of Denver, was interviewed by Special Agent C. FRANK WILLIAMSON and furnished certain information regarding PHILIP RENO. PIXLER was reinterviewed on December 21, 1948, and furnished the following voluntary signed statement concerning his knowledge of the Communist Party activities and affiliations of PHILIP RENO:

"Denver, Colo.
Dec. 23, 1948

"I, NORMAN C. PIXLER, make the following voluntary statement to Edwin O. Johnson and Joseph C. Learned, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I met Philip Reno in 1942 sometime in June, when I was employed with the NYA and he was employed with the Social Security Board in Denver. At that time Reno was active in the organization of the local of the Office and Professional Workers Union, CIO, within the Social Security Board. During the month of November, the exact day I do not recall, of 1942 Phil Reno asked me if I had much training in economics and I told him that I had. Reno told me that Charles Graham was seeking employees for the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board and suggested that I make application for a position with that office, which I did. Soon after that I secured a position with that office as an Economist. Reno also secured a position in that office as an Economist. One day early in December, of 1942, Dwight Spencer, who was an employee of that office asked me to come to his residence later on in the week. I told him I would come. He reminded me of his invitation one or two times after that and I asked Spencer if I should bring my wife and he replied that I should not, but that I should come about eight o'clock. I went to Spencer's residence which was

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located at a motel on South Santa Fe and West Alameda. Dwight and Mary Spencer; Bill McMurphy and his wife; Charles Binna and Philip Reno were at the residence or arrived shortly after I arrived. Soon after my arrival Mary Spencer and Mrs. McMurphy left the residence. Reno said "Let's get down to business" and for about half an hour Reno did most of the talking attacking the capitalistic system. Reno said that they had been watching me for some time and wanted me to join the Communist Party. Reno said that it would be in a government worker's cell. Reno pointed out to me the various theories of Communism. Reno told me I would go a long way in my work in the War Labor Board if I joined the Communist Party. Spencer, Binna and McMurphy added suggestions from time to time pointing out why I should join the Communist Party but Reno did most of the talking. Reno inquired of me if I thought my wife would integrate herself into the Communist Party as had Mary Spencer, the wife of Dwight Spencer. I told Reno that I was not sure that I understood Communism and I was a little confused and would have to think it over. Reno said that the dues would be a certain percentage of my salary, the exact percentage, I cannot positively say, but I think it was 10 per cent. After the discussion, Mary Spencer and Mrs. McMurphy returned and there was no further discussion regarding my joining the Communist Party. About three days after this meeting, I had lunch in the Breakfast Shop across the street from the Shirley Savoy Hotel with Philip Reno, Dwight Spencer, Bill McMurphy and Glenn Earle. Earle was also an employee of the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board. Bill McMurphy was still employed or had recently quit his job with the NYA. At this luncheon Reno again asked me to join the Communist Party and explained various theories of Communism and again reminded of the benefits I would derive by being a member of the Communist Party. Earle, McMurphy and Spencer also made several comments of the benefits of being members of the Communist Party.

"I told them that I was not ready yet to join the Communist Party and suggested that we hold another meeting.

"About three or four days later upon the invitation of Glenn Earle I went to his residence somewhere in East Denver east of City Park. Only Phil Reno and Glenn Earle were present. Again the question came up about my joining the Communist Party and at this meeting I started stating a few objections to Communism and especially how Communism was working in the Soviet Union. I also interjected the Trotsky question into the discussion. Reno answered by pointing out that Trotsky was a traitor and not a true Communist. About three or four days later Glenn Earle invited me out one afternoon during working hours for a cup of coffee. We went to a Chinese Restaurant across the street from the Midland Savings Building on 17th Street. Earle told me of the benefits he had derived by joining the Communist Party. He said that his wife had also joined the Communist Party and that she had integrated herself into the Communist movement by joining various groups such as the Women's Shoppers. Earle cautioned me not to use

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the name Party but to use the name Church when referring to the Communist Party. At this meeting I pointed out my objections to Communism.

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"At the time Reno, Spencer and Earle were putting pressure on me to join the Communist Party I was being processed by the Personnel Office for promotion from a P1 Labor Economist to a P2 Labor Economist. Reno was not the least hesitant about reminding me that this promotion was the result of his efforts and that the promotion was only the beginning if I went along.

"Immediately after these efforts to persuade me to join the Communist Party I noticed that Spencer, Reno, and Earle gave me the cold shoulder at the office. However, about a month later Earle invited me over to his house and I indicated that I was not interested in going to his house for any meeting. During those four separate discussions Reno, Spencer and Earle, all employees of the Ninth Regional Office of WLB told me at one time or another that they were members of the Communist Party. Binna and McMurphy told me in my discussions with them that they also were members of the Communist Party.

"Sometime during the latter part of 1942 Dwight Spencer introduced Eugene Vervalen and myself to a Naomi Bartenoff who was an employee of the Social Security Board. I remember her telling me that she had known Philip Reno in Washington and had attended a Communist Summer Camp somewhere in Virginia or Maryland when Phil Reno was present in the camp.

"I remember seeing Dwight Spencer on several occasions placing copies of the Daily Worker in WLB large manila type envelopes and distributing them to Reno, Earle and others during office hours.

"While Reno was attempting to recruit me into the Communist Party he gave me some Communist literature which I kept and am now turning it over to the F.B.I. The literature is: Two copies of the New Masses dated Dec. 8, 1942 and Dec. 22, 1942; a copy of the Worker, dated December 13, 1942; a copy of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.; Browders leaflet on 'Production for Victory'; a copy of Browder's 'Victory and After'; a copy of Flynn's 'Women in the War.' Spencer gave me a copy of the Daily Worker' in the WLB Office. The date of the paper is January 20, 1943, and was given to me at the time when the involved individuals were tapering off on putting the pressure on me to join the Communist Party. All of the above pamphlets, leaflets and periodicals were given to me by Reno, except the Daily Worker at the first and subsequent sessions for the possible purpose of educating me in the philosophy and workings of Communism. As of this date I have initialed and dated each of the above referred to literature.

"I have read this statement consisting of five pages and have made certain corrections additions and omissions which have been initialed by me as well as putting my full signature at the bottom of each page. This statement of facts is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ Norman G. Walker

"Witnessed: /s/ E. O. Johnson, FBI, Denver, 12-23-48
/s/ J. C. Learned, FBI, Denver, 12-23-48"

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The pieces of litterature described above in the signed statement were received by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and initialled by him and are being retained for evidentiary value. The above signed statement is also being retained in the Denver Office for evidentiary value.

PIXLER further stated that in 1942 one EUGENE VERVALEN who is presently employed at the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare and he, PIXLER, were introduced by DEIGHT SPENCER to NAOMI BARTENOFF and that the three of them had several drinks at the Albany Hotel Bar. PIXLER stated BARTENOFF at that time was an employee of the Social Security Board and was spending a few months in Denver, Colorado. PIXLER stated he had received subsequent to that time, letters from BARTENOFF with return address of 23 Grove Street, Apartment 6, New York City. He stated further that he had heard from VERVALEN that VERVALEN had visited BARTENOFF some time in 1945 or 1946 in New York City and that VERVALEN was of the opinion that BARTENOFF no longer held the same political philosophy which indicated to PIXLER that she is no longer connected in any way with the Communist movement. Concerning BARTENOFF, PIXLER stated he believed she was a graduate of the Syracuse University, resident of New York City, born of Russian-Jewish parents and was very intelligent. PIXLER stated that he recalls telling VERVALEN a few days after he was originally approached by RENO to join the Communist Party of the circumstances under which he was requested to join the party. PIXLER stated that he thinks that VERVALEN might remember the conversation. PIXLER was further of the opinion that Dean EDWARD C. KING, Boulder, Colorado, could verify the fact that he, PIXLER had told the officials of the NLB that he had been requested to join the Communist Party by RENO.

* * * * * * *

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported in November, 1941, that PHILIP RENO was an under-cover Agent for the Communist Party and that he was at that time employed by the Social Security Administration; however, this informant did not give information indicating on what his opinion and statement were based. b2 b7D

As the result of investigation in Denver, Colorado, and particularly through interviews with Mr. CHARLES A. GRAHAM and NORMAN C. PIXLER, the names of various former fellow workers of PHILIP RENO were determined. Consequently by teletype dated December 20, 1948, Portland was requested to locate and interview L. RAYMOND LA VALLE, last known to be a teacher at the Oregon State College at Corvallis, Oregon, LaVALLE being a member of the Veterans Commission, Communist Party, District 19, while in Denver in 1946 and 1947. Washington Field was requested to interview HERBERT FUCHS, FUCHS having been with the NLRB and also MARTIN CURASCH former Contract Administrator of the National Housing Authority.

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Indianapolis was requested to interview EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, Revenue Agent, Treasury Department. El Paso was requested to interview DANIEL T. VALDES, reportedly at Santa Fe, New Mexico. All of the above former associa tes of PHILIP RENO at the Ninth Region War Labor Board, Denver, Colorado, 1943 and 1944 were reported to be either Communists or Communist sympathizers during their employment in Denver.

The Albany office was requested to inverview VERNE JENSEN, Economics Professor, Cornell University, Ithica, New York. JENSEN was assistant to CHARLES A. GRAHAM in the War Labor Board, Denver, during the pertinent period.

By teletype dated December 22, 1948, Chicago was requested to locate and interview GERALD MATCHETTE, in view of the fact that the Indianapolis Office reported GERALD MATCHETTE is now connected with the Department of Economics Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois. The Washington Field was requested to interview IVAN P. ASAY who is reportedly now connected with the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. and was assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Administration, Denver, at the time PHILIP RENO was employed by that Agency.

It has been determined that JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, who had been connected with the War Labor Board at the time PHILIP RENO was connected with it in Denver, was last known to be practicing law in San Francisco, California, and that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, also a former associate of PHILIP RENO was last known to be in San Mateo, California.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948, Portland advised that L. RAYMOND LA VALLE is in constant travel in the holiday season, will not return to college until January 2, 1948, and did not leave any forwarding address. Portland requested Denver to endeavor to contact LA VALLE through his parents, however, it appears that LA VALLE's father, GEORGE R. LA VALLE resides at 166 Fremont Street, Worcester, Mass. Inquiries in Denver thus far have not revealed that LA VALLE is presently in Denver, Colorado.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948, the Phoenix Office was advised of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's itinerary and the latter's expectation to be at Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona. Phoenix was requested to verify FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's arrival there and sojourn in that place. At the same time El Paso was requested to confirm PHILIP RENO s return to his home. It was suggested that El Paso delay reinterviewing PHILIP RENO and interviewing BILL MC MURPHY until further evidence regarding RENO'S membership in the Communist Party prior to 1944 could be developed, in view of the fact that PHILIP RENO may have perjured himself before the New York Federal Grand Jury and the Denver Grand Jury.

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Kisseloff-2220

Dn. File No. 65-658

LEADS

THE ALBANY DIVISION

AT ITHICA, NEW YORK

Will interview and report the results thereof with VERNE JENSEN, Economics Professor, Cornell University, along the lines set forth in the teletype dated December 20, 1948.

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

One copy of this report is being forwarded to the Baltimore office in view of its substantial investigation in this case.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will locate and interview GERALD MATCHETTE and report the results thereof in accordance with Denver teletype dated December 22, 1948. MATCHETTE is reportedly connected with the Department of Economics, Illinois Institute of Technology.

EL PASO DIVISION

AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

In accordance with the teletype dated December 20, 1948, will interview and report the results of the interview with DANIEL T. VALDES.

AT EL PASO, TEXAS

Will confirm the return of PHILIP RENO to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Will locate and interview EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, Revenue Agent, Treasury Department and report the results of said interview.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will endeavor to locate NAOMI BARTENOFF who was last reported to reside at Apartment 6, 23 Grove Street, concerning her knowledge of PHILIP RENO's

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Dn. File No. 65-658

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THE NEW YORK DIVISION

Communist Party Activities around Washington, D. C. and Denver, Colorado, from 1939 to 1943.

THE PORTLAND DIVISION

AT CORVALLIS, OREGON

Unless advised to the contrary will interview L. RAYMOND LA VALLE, at Oregon State College in accordance with the teletype request previously set out.

THE PHOENIX DIVISION

AT AGUA CALIENTE HOT SPRINGS, ARIZONA

Will upon confirmation of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S arrival at Agua Caliente Hot Springs, advise the office of origin New York City. It is born in mind as of December 21, 1948, Phoenix reported by teletype that RENO had not yet appeared at Agua Caliente Hot Springs, Arizona.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will endeavor to locate and interview JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER who was last reported as being a practicing attorney in San Francisco concerning any espionage or Communist activities on the part of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed by the WLB, Denver, Colorado, in the latter part of 1942 and early 1943.

AT SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

Will locate and interview ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, San Francisco File (101-207) along the same lines as set forth above.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will locate as per teletypes dated December 20 and 22, 1948, and interview the following individuals:

Herbert

ALBERT FUCHS, NLRB, Washington (file 121-34)
MARTIN CURASCH, former contract administrator National Housing Authority, Washington

Kisseloff-2222

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LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

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IVAN P. ASAY, presently with the U. S. Public Health Service and former assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Administration, Denver, Colorado.

THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN HAS REQUESTED THAT ALL OFFICES SUBMIT REPORTS COVERING INTERVIEWS DESIGNATING THREE COPIES FOR THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN AND ONE COPY FOR THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, T. J. DONEGAN.

THE DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will interview the following former fellow employees and associates of PHILIP RENO along the lines set forth in Bureau teletype:

E. J. BURNETT, Social Security Administration, Equitable Building, Denver, Colorado.
Mr. GLENN EARLE, 4935 St. Paul Street, Denver, Colorado
DWIGHT SPENCER, 726 Grape Street, Denver, Colorado
JESSE R. WOOD, 1740 East Ohio Street, Denver, Colorado
CHARLES BINNA, 4241 Byron Place, Denver, Colorado.

Will continue to make discreet inquiries to determine whether L. RAYMOND LA VALLE is spending his Christmas vacation in Denver and if so, interview.

Will reinterview Dr. HEBER HARPER of the Social Security Administration to determine the names of close associates and fellow employees of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed by this agency.

Will locate and interview Confidential Informant [redacted] in an effort to obtain the evidence upon which he based his conclusion that PHILIP RENO was an under-cover agent for the Communists in 1941 b2 b7D

Will interview EUGENE VERVALEN, Denver Public Health Service, concerning his knowledge if any of PHILIP RENO's activities and to verify through him NORMAN PIXLER's statements.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	12-24-48	12-17-23-48	EDWIN O. JOHNSON eck

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CHANGED: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NORMAN C. PIXLER, former fellow government employee of PHILIP RENO, states that PHILIP RENO was member of C.P. and attempted to recruit him into the C.P. in 1942. JOHN WELLS BRINTON, close friend of PHILIP RENO, although admitted C. P. connection, refused to answer any questions indicating any CP affiliation or activity on the part of PHILIP RENO. Other former fellow employees interviewed but no evidence of CP activities of PHILIP RENO prior to 1944 developed. PHILIP RENO reportedly now in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO believed to be in Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/DMJ
ON 8/12/93 #291,805

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent E. O. JOHNSON dated December 12, 1948, at Denver, Colorado.
Teletype from New York City to Denver and Richmond dated December 16, 1948.
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated December 13, 1948.
Bureau teletype to Denver dated December 17, 1948.

DETAILS: The title of this case has been changed to include the additional subject, ALGER HISS.

This is a joint report by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-19-89 BY [illegible] 291-805

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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see next page

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 9-19-89
291805

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Kisseloff-2224

Dn. File No. 65-658

CONFIDENTIAL

Copies of this report:

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2 - Portland
2 - Phoenix
2 - San Francisco
2 - Washington
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By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the New York City Division requested the Denver, Colorado, and Richmond, Virginia, Offices to locate and interview JOHN L. KELLEY now at the University of Colorado, and EDWARD J. MC SHANE now at the University of Virginia, in view of the fact that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had stated that he had been working on a book which was tentatively entitled "Exterior Ballistics up to 1945". This book was being prepared in collaboration with the above named professors McSHANE and KELLEY, who were former fellow workers in the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, RENO admitted that from time to time he had forwarded restricted material obtained from Aberdeen Research Laboratory Library to McSHANE and KELLEY and that he had charged out various restricted material for research purposes, and that some may not have been charged out in the usual manner.

AT BOULDER, COLORADO

Exhaustive inquiries were made on the campus of the University of Colorado, the Credit Bureau at Boulder, and the Post Office Department in an effort to locate JOHN L. KELLEY; however, such an individual was not known at Boulder or on the University campus. Similar inquiries were made on the campuses of the University of Denver and the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, which were unproductive in locating a JOHN L. KELLEY. New York City and Baltimore by teletype dated December 17, 1948, were, therefore, requested to furnish more accurate information relative to JOHN L. KELLEY's whereabouts. By teletype dated December 17, 1948, Baltimore advised Denver that according to records at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, JOHN L. KELLEY showed his address as the Department of Mathematics University of California, Berkeley, California. This teletype which was also directed to New York City, requested New York City to set out the lead to interview JOHN L. KELLEY to the San Francisco Office.

AT DENVER, COLORADO

By letter dated December 13, 1948, from the Bureau to Washington Field, the Bureau pointed out it was the Attorney General's request that a check be made to determine the personnel and names of all persons, departmental-wise who were associated with various individuals, among them PHILIP RENO, it being anticipated that they may be subpoenaed before a New York Federal Grand Jury.

By teletype dated December 17, 1948, the Bureau advised Denver that interviews should be conducted with co-employees, immediate superiors of PHILIP RENO regardless of Communist Party connections and that they be interviewed for the purpose of determining Communist Party activities and sympathies of RENO and whether he is known to have removed official documents from the government agencies where he was employed for delivery to unauthorized persons, also if he is known to have orally informed any unauthorized persons concerning the information he had obtained through his government employment.

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Dn. File No. 65-658

RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER
FELLOW EMPLOYEES

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CHARLES A. GRAHAM, Attorney
2345 Route Road
Lakewood, Colorado
Office 828 Symes Building
Denver, Colorado

GRAHAM was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent on December 21, 1948, at his residence.

GRAHAM stated he acted as PHILIP RENO's attorney within the past few months as the result of PHILIP RENO being subpoenaed before the Denver Federal Grand Jury. GRAHAM stated that he would answer any questions propounded to him regarding RENO that would not violate his Attorney-Client relationship with RENO.

GRAHAM stated that he first became acquainted with RENO in Denver, Colorado sometime during 1937, 1938, or 1939, when he met him at a Colorado conference of Social Welfare in Denver, Colorado. GRAHAM stated that when he was appointed Chairman of the Ninth Region War Labor Board with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, in November, 1942, he contacted PHILIP RENO for RENO's assistance in recommending various individuals who might be interested in working in that office. GRAHAM explained that he had the problem of setting up a large office in a short space of time and contacted many individuals requesting their assistance in securing personnel. He stated RENO worked from November, 1942, to April or May, 1943, as an Economist in this office. GRAHAM stated that several individuals were recommended to him by PHILIP RENO for employment but that he is not sure of the identity of all these individuals. GRAHAM stated that NORMAN C. PIXLER, DWIGHT SPENCER, RALPH PRICE, RAYMOND LA VALLE, and GERALD MATCHETTE may have been the individuals who had been recommended to him by RENO.

GRAHAM stated that in 1943 one NORMAN PIXLER made certain charges before the Ninth Regional War Labor Board to the effect that there were certain members of the Communist Party employed in that office, one of whom was PHILIP RENO. GRAHAM stated that he had conducted an exhaustive investigation at that time and had come to the conclusion that PIXLER, because of receiving a low efficiency rating and because of information GRAHAM had obtained from PIXLER's past employers, was a liar and that he, GRAHAM did not place credance in PIXLER's accusations.

GRAHAM explained that upon the death of RENO's wife, RUTH RENO, PHILIP resigned his government position and he did not see RENO again until the 1944 Political Campaign in Denver, Colorado, at which time, he, GRAHAM, ran as a Democratic candidate for the First Congressional District of Colorado. He stated RENO was employed by the CIO Political Action Committee

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during that campaign and greatly assisted in the Graham Congressional Campaign.

GRAHAM stated that in 1946 several associates and he organized the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action which was to be a political organization in promoting various progressive candidates for the 1946 elections in Denver, Colorado. GRAHAM stated that RENO worked for this council and that he was in close contact with RENO during this time. GRAHAM stated that there was no Communist Control or influence in this Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action and that PHILIP RENO's activities in this Council were under his, GRAHAM's, supervision.

GRAHAM stated that in 1947 he had learned of a political clash between the Communist Party and Philip Reno on political questions. GRAHAM stated that during the years 1942 and 1943, he had no reason to believe PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party but that in 1947 and 1948, because of various political maneuvers of the Communist Party in Denver in connection with the Progressive Party he had come to the conclusion that RENO was a member of the Communist Party.
GRAHAM explained that he was the leader in the organizing of the Progressive Party in the State of Colorado, and that PHILIP RENO and DWIGHT SPENCER assisted him in the organization of Wallace For President movement. Sometime in the spring of 1948 GRAHAM stated he had learned PHILIP RENO had been kicked out of the Communist Party by ARTHUR BARY, the head of the Communist Party in Colorado, because of their political differences. GRAHAM stated that because various individuals under the control of the Communist Party leaders had infiltrated and taken over the leadership of the Progressive Party in Colorado, he was now in a better position to determine the Communist Party affiliations of many of his associates. GRAHAM explained that although RENO had been a member of the Communist Party, RENO did remain loyal to him, GRAHAM, in GRAHAM's fight with the Communist Party over the political activities and organization of the Progressive Party.

GRAHAM stated further that in view of the fact that RENO told him and an Assistant United States Attorney in Denver, Colorado, that he had been a member of the Communist Party since 1944, GRAHAM stated that he could categorically state that he knew now of RENO's affiliation with the Communist Party. GRAHAM further stated he is of the opinion that although RENO is no longer a member of the Communist Party, he is still a Marxist-Leninist Socialist or Communist at heart. GRAHAM stated he feels that RENO merely objects to the manner in which the present leadership of the Communist Party is running that organization.

GRAHAM stated further that during RENO's employment at the War Labor Board there were no official government papers which were restricted; also that he did not know of any occasion when PHILIP RENO had turned over any official

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documents of the War Labor Board to any unauthorized persons or furnished to unauthorized persons any information which could have come to RENO's attention during his employment at the Board. GRAHAM further stated that it is quite possible that there were four, five, six, seven, or eight Communists at the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board during the years 1942 and 1943 although he was not aware of their affiliation and probable activities at that time. GRAHAM stated that if he had known conclusively that there were any members of the Communist Party in his office, he would have fired them from their positions. GRAHAM stated further that he feels he may be called upon to represent RENO in any future legal action and, therefore, did not desire to sign any statement regarding the information furnished above.

CECELIA SCHEUNEMANN
1549 Franklin Street
Denver, Colorado

CECELIA SCHEUNEMANN is the wife of EDWARD SCHEUNEMANN, an attorney associated with CHARLES A. GRAHAM. She was interviewed on December 21, 1948, in the presence of and in the office of her husband.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN was the subject of a former Hatch Act investigation and she is no longer in Federal employ.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN stated that she was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in Chicago prior to her coming to Denver, Colorado, in the latter part of 1942. She had been CHARLES A. GRAHAM's secretary in Chicago, and, therefore, came to Denver upon his suggestion. Shortly after her becoming associated with the War Labor Board, Ninth Region, Denver, Colorado, PHILIP RENO was employed. Being new in Denver, among her first friends were PHILIP RENO and his wife who then resided on Vallejo Street and she was invited to the RENO home for breakfast one Sunday and there met her present husband, who was then a friend of RENO's, and later married him.

Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN denies she had any knowledge of Communist Party activities on the part of PHILIP RENO and she does not know of any instance of PHILIP RENO's delivering to unauthorized persons any documents or material obtained as an employee of the War Labor Board. She was not aware that PHILIP RENO ever orally gave information obtained from the War Labor Board to any unauthorized person; she did not notice any Communist literature being distributed at the offices of the War Labor Board; and she also denied any activity on her part in the Communist Party in Denver during her employment with the War Labor Board.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] reported to the Denver Field Office that BETTY GANNETT, also known as BETTY GRAYSON, would be in Denver on May 23 and 24, 1945. He reported that this woman is the Membership Director of the Communist Party from their National Headquarters in New York. He further reported that on the evening of May 24, 1945, at about 8 P.M. a group of Communist Party members met at the home of GEORGE R. BOHM, 360 Adams Street in Denver. He described this group as a white collar and professional group within the Communist Party. BETTY GANNETT appeared at this meeting with TRACY ROGERS, then Acting President of the Communist Party in Colorado. The informant reported that Mrs. SCHEUNEMANN was among those present appearing with her husband, EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN. He further stated that this employee not only

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contributed at the meeting but also solicited funds from other members there for the Communist Party.

D.ARD J. SCHEUNEMANN
1549 Franklin Street
Attorney-at-law
Offices 828 Symes Building
Denver, Colorado

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN advised that following the return of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and his brother PHILIP RENO to Denver from New York City December 18, 1948, he was contacted by them for advice. It was mutually agreed PHILIP RENO should immediately proceed to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico, by bus and that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO who is in ill health, should go to the Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona. SCHEUNEMANN personally made FRANKLIN's plane and hotel reservation. Being associated with Attorney CHARLES A. GRAHAM, SCHEUNEMANN will probably be called upon to represent the RENO brothers in any future legal action; however, Mr. SCHEUNEMANN agreed to discuss his knowledge of PHILIP RENO's activities insofar as it would not be in opposition to his Attorney-Client relationship.

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN stated that he first became acquainted with PHILIP RENO at the University of Colorado in about 1935 and 1936 but that when he, Mr. SCHEUNEMANN graduated he immediately went to Washington, D. C. to work for the U. S. Government, first with the National Labor Relations Board under the Federal Housing Administration and later with the Office of Price Administration. PHILIP RENO was in Washington, D. C. and late in the year 1940 PHILIP RENO and his wife had rented a large house in East Falls Church, Virginia. SCHEUNEMANN being single, rented a room in the RENO home and lived there for a period of around one year. With regards to SCHEUNEMANN's knowledge of PHILIP RENO's activities in Washington, he stated that he did not know of any Communist Party activities or affiliation on the part of PHILIP RENO but did know RENO was active as an officer of the Federal Employee's Union and was therefore closely associated with ELEANOR NELSON. SCHEUNEMANN recalls that he met ELEANOR NELSON on one occasion but does not remember the exact circumstances; however, she did not to his knowledge visit in the RENO home.

SCHEUNEMANN stated that with regards to PHILIP RENO's associates in Washington, D. C. he could recall only the following:

> CRAIG and JOYCE VINCENT, CRAIG VINCENT being a Colorado University Graduate;
> SIDNEY KATZ, an officer of the CIO COUNCIL in Washington, D. C.; and
> HERBERT FUCHS.

Mr. SCHEUNEMANN is now aware of RENO's Communist Party activities but this information comes primarily from his being associated with RENO's attorney.

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SCHEUNEMANN explained that although he was a friend of PHILIP RENO during the time that the latter worked for the War LaborBoard in Denver, Colorado he did not know at that time that PHILIP RENO was or could have been a member of and active in the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that investigation of SCHEUNEMANN by the Denver Office revealed among other things, that Confidential Informant DR-4, a member of the Communist Party, stated that he attended Communist Party meetings at which meetings SCHEUNEMANN was also in attendance, on March 15, May 10, June 1, and June 29, 1945.

AT PUEBLO, COLORADO

JOHN WELLS BRINTON
1225 Taylor Avenue
Pueblo, Colorado

On December 22, 1948, BRINTON was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and ALVIN D. HEWITT at the Post Office Building in Pueblo, Colorado.

BRINTON stated he first met PHILIP RENO at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, during 1931 or 1932, when both of them were in attendance at that institution. In 1940 BRINTON stated when he secured a position with the Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C., he again renewed his acquaintanceship with RENO in Washington, D. C. BRINTON explained that during the year 1940 and the early part of 1941, he BRINTON, was employed at the National Resources Planning Board, the U. S. Housing Authority, and the Federal Works Agency. BRINTON stated that on almost every weekend, his wife, ALBINA and he visited PHILIP RENO and his wife at RENO's residence near East Falls Church, Virginia. BRINTON stated in viewof the fact that RENO was very active in the Local at the Social Security Board of the Federal Workers Union, CIO, and he BRINTON was active in the same union, at the various government agencies at which he was employed, most of their discussions concerned union activity. BRINTON stated that PHILIP RENO and he for many years had held similar philosophical ideas concerning government and political sciences. BRINTON stated that during the time he knew PHILIP RENO in Washington, D. C. he had no knowledge of RENO participating in any way in the activities of the Communist Party. He stated further he had no information that RENO was a member of the Communist Party at that time. BRINTON further stated, however that he, BRINTON, had attended meetings and was a member of the American Peace Mobilization and other liberal organizations, the names of which he does not recall, but is of the opinion were organizations which were subsequently designated as subversive by the Attorney General.

BRINTON stated that in late 1941 after many years of contemplation he decided to give up his government work and become a labor organizer and join the Communist Party. BRINTON stated he secured a position as a labor

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organizer for the Warehouse and Distributing Workers Union of the International Longshoremen's Union, CIO, in Baltimore, Maryland. BRINTON stated it was in Baltimore, immediately upon taking this position that he made application to and was accepted into the Communist Party.

While still employed in this position he recalls in 1943 upon the death of RUTH RENO, PHILIP RENO came to Baltimore and lived with him, BRINTON, at 3337 Windsor Avenue for a few weeks. BRINTON stated that RENO secured at this time a position of editing the newspaper for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard workers, CIO. BRINTON stated that he preferred not to answer a question propounded to him whether or not RENO was a member of the Communist Party to his knowledge at that time in Baltimore. BRINTON further stated he preferred not to answer questions propounded to him if he knew whether or not PHILIP RENO, while a student at the University of Colorado, while RENO was a Federal Government employee in Washington, D. C. and Denver, Colorado, while BRINTON was associated with RENO for the years 1946 and 1947 and 1948, in Denver, Colorado, was a member of , affiliated with, or held any sympathies with the Communist Party.

BRINTON advised that he resigned from the Amcerican Communist Party in the Spring of 1948 for reasons he preferred not to explain but that he still considers himself a Marxist-Leninist Socialist. BRINTON further elaborated this statement by saying he is a communist but is unaffiliated at the present time. BRINTON also stated that he would not object to answering any questions regarding himself but that he preferred not to answer any questions regarding the Communist Party activities or affiliations of anyone else. BRINTON stated further that he is aware of the fact that it may be necessary for him to decide in the future whether or not he would have to answer such questions as propounded to him during a hearing of the Federal Grand Jury.

BRINTON stated that during the many years of association with PHILIP RENO RENO had never told him of any connection between FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or PHILIP RENO with any individual engaged in Soviet Union Espionage or intelligence work. BRINTON stated further that he had only met FRANKLIN RENO on one or two occasions and did not know whether or not FRANKLIN RENO had ever been a member of the Communist Party or held any sympathies for Communism. Mr. BRINTON stated further that while he was engaged in Union activity he had met ELEANOR NELSON on several occasions but had never visited her or attended any meetings in her residence.

BRINTON stated he preferred not to answer a question propounded to him as to whether or not PHILIP RENO is still a member of the Communist Party.

BRINTON stated further that he preferred not to sign any statements he made which have been reported above.

Investigation by the Denver Office of BRINTON reveals that he was elected

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in May, 1946, to the State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Colorado, as reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] In the early part of May, 1948, BRINTON resigned his position with the Party, apparently because of the Communist Party's expulsion of PHILIP RENO in the Spring of 1948. This information was furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] b2 b7D

AT DENVER, COLORADO

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DR. HEBER HARPER
321 Equitable Building
Denver, Colorado

Dr. HARPER is and has been Regional Director of the Social Security Administration of the Federal Government for several years. He recalls PHILIP RENO as an employee in his agency in about 1941 and 1942 but does not recall how PHILIP RENO happened to come to his agency. Dr. HARPER, from personal knowledge, does not possess any information concerning any Communist Party affiliation or activities on the part of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed in the Social Security Administration; however, he explained that he has in his mind the impression that PHILIP RENO was "leftish" or "extremely liberal" but cannot recall why he has this impression or whether it was just as the result of a rumor at the time of PHILIP RENO's employment or after he left the Social Security Administration. Dr. HARPER is certain it never came to his attention that PHILIP RENO ever extracted any government documents for delivery to unauthorized persons or that he violated his employment by giving orally any government information to unauthorized persons.

Dr. HARPER does not recall who PHILIP RENO's close associates were at the Social Security Administration but will endeavor to make discreet inquiries concerning who they might have been. He does state that Mr. JOHN GROSS was PHILIP RENO's supervisor in the Social Security Administration; however, Mr. GROSS is presently with the ECA stationed in Norway. Dr. HARPER also suggested that Mr. IVAN P. ASAY, who was his executive assistant in the Social Security Administration during the pertinent years would have known PHILIP RENO. The names FRANK JOHNSON and E. J. BURNETT, present employees of the Social Security Administration, were furnished as with this organization in 1942.

FRANK JOHNSON
Social Security Administration
Equitable Building
Denver, Colorado

JOHNSON is Associate Regional Representative of the Bureau of Employment, Social Security Administration; however, he advised that in 1942, he was employed as a clearance officer. He recalls PHILIP RENO as working as a coordinator of the mails and he believes he had lunch with him on possibly two or three occasions, however, JOHNSON stated that he does not know

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whether PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in any activities connected with it. He recalls he was considered rather "radical" meaning that RENO felt the government should have more social agencies. JOHNSON did not have any information indicating PHILIP RENO ever took government documents or material and handed them over to unauthorized persons nor does he recall exactly with whom PHILIP RENO associated while in the Social Security Administration. He has the impression back in his mind that PHILIP RENO had friends in the old NYA group in Denver but that he is unable to recall the names of any of the group. He does remember that CRAIG VINCENT and wife were friends of PHILIP RENO but he bases this on PHILIP RENO's conversation concerning CRAIG VINCENT and wife who were apparently in Washington, D. C. JOHNSON also recalls a AMER LEHMAN and PALMER BOGGS and believes they might have been friends of PHILIP RENO.

NORMAN C. PIXLER
1750 South Franklin Street
Denver, Colorado

In August, 1945, NORMAN C. PIXLER who at that time was employed by the Teamsters Union Council of Denver, was interviewed by Special Agent G. FRANK WILLIAMSON and furnished certain information regarding PHILIP RENO. PIXLER was reinterviewed on December 21, 1948, and furnished the following voluntary signed statement concerning his knowledge of the Communist Party activities and affiliations of PHILIP RENO:

"Denver, Colo.
Dec. 23, 1948

"I, NORMAN C. PIXLER, make the following voluntary statement to Edwin O. Johnson and Joseph C. Learned, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I met Philip Reno in 1942 sometime in June, when I was employed with the NYA and he was employed with the Social Security Board in Denver. At that time Reno was active in the organization of the local of the Office and Professional Workers Union, CIO, within the Social Security Board. During the month of November, the exact day I do not recall, of 1942 Phil Reno asked me if I had much training in economics and I told him that I had. Reno told me that Charles Graham was seeking employees for the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board and suggested that I make application for a position with that office, which I did. Soon after that I secured a position with that office as an Economist. Reno also secured a position in that office as an Economist. One day early in December, of 1942, Dwight Spencer, who was an employee of that office asked me to come to his residence later on in the week. I told him I would come. He reminded me of his invitation one or two times after that and I asked Spencer if I should bring my wife and he replied that I should not, but that I should come about eight o'clock. I went to Spencer's residence which was

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located at a motel on South Santa Fe and West Alameda. Dwight and Mary Spencer; Bill McMurphy and his wife; Charles Binna and Philip Reno were at the residence or arrived shortly after I arrived. Soon after my arrival Mary Spencer and Mrs. McMurphy left the residence. Reno said "Let's get down to business" and for about half an hour Reno did most of the talking attacking the capitalistic system. Reno said that they had been watching me for some time and wanted me to join the Communist Party. Reno said that it would be in a government worker's cell. Reno pointed out to me the various theories of Communism. Reno told me I would go a long way in my work in the War Labor Board if I joined the Communist Party. Spencer, Binna and McMurphy added suggestions from time to time pointing out why I should join the Communist Party but Reno did most of the talking. Reno inquired of me if I thought my wife would integrate herself into the Communist Party as had Mary Spencer, the wife of Dwight Spencer. I told Reno that I was not sure that I understood Communism and I was a little confused and would have to think it over. Reno said that the dues would be a certain percentage of my salary, the exact percentage, I cannot positively say, but I think it was 10 per cent. After the discussion, Mary Spencer and Mrs. McMurphy returned and there was no further discussion regarding my joining the Communist Party. About three days after this meeting, I had lunch in the Breakfast Shop across the street from the Shirley Savoy Hotel with Philip Reno, Dwight Spencer, Bill McMurphy and Glenn Earle. Earle was also an employee of the Ninth Regional Office of the War Labor Board. Bill McMurphy was still employed or had recently quit his job with the NYA. At this luncheon Reno again asked me to join the Communist Party and explained various theories of Communism and again reminded of the benefits I would derive by being a member of the Communist Party. Earle, McMurphy and Spencer also made several comments of the benefits of being members of the Communist Party.

"I told them that I was not ready yet to join the Communist Party and suggested that we hold another meeting.

"About three or four days later upon the invitation of Glenn Earle I went to his residence somehwere in East Denver east of City Park. Only Phil Reno and Glenn Earle were present. Again the question came up about my joining the Communist Party and at this meeting I started stating a few objections to Communism and especially how Communism was working in the Soviet Union. I also interjected the Trotsky question into the discussion. Reno answered by pointing out that Trotsky was a traitor and not a true Communist. About three or four days later Glenn Earle invited me out one afternoon during working hours for a cup of coffee. We went to a Chinese Restaurant across the street from the Midland Savings building on 17th Street. Earle told me of the benefits he had derived by joining the Communist Party. He said that his wife had also joined the Communist Party and that she had integrated herself into the Communist movement by joining various groups such as the Women's Shoppers. Earle cautioned me not to use

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the name Party but to use the name Church when referring to the Communist Party. At this meeting I pointed out my objections to Communism.

"At the time Reno, Spencer and Earle were putting pressure on me to join the Communist Party I was being processed by the Personnel Office for promotion from a P1 Labor Economist to a P2 Labor Economist. Reno was not the least hesitant about reminding me that this promotion was the result of his efforts and that the promotion was only the beginning if I went along.

"Immediately after these efforts to persuade me to join the Communist Party I noticed that Spencer, Reno, and Earle gave me the cold shoulder at the office. However, about a month later Earle invited me over to his house and I indicated that I was not interested in going to his house for any meeting. During those four separate discussions Reno, Spencer and Earle, all employees of the Ninth Regional Office of WLB told me at one time or another that they were members of the Communist Party. Binna and McMurphy told me in my discussions with them that they also were members of the Communist Party.

"Sometime during the latter part of 1942 Dwight Spencer introduced Eugene Vervalen and myself to a Naomi Bartenoff who was an employee of the Social Security Board. I remember her telling me that she had known Philip Reno in Washington and had attended a Communist Summer Camp somewhere in Virginia or Maryland when Phil Reno was present in the camp.

"I remember seeing Dwight Spencer on several occasions placing copies of the Daily Worker in WLB large manila type envelopes and distributing them to Reno, Earle and others during office hours.

"While Reno was attempting to recruit me into the Communist Party he gave me some Communist literature which I kept and am now turning it over to the F.B.I. The literature is: Two copies of the New Masses dated Dec. 8, 1942 and Dec. 22, 1942; a copy of the Worker, dated December 13, 1942; a copy of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.; Browders leaflet on 'Production for Victory'; a copy of Browder's 'Victory and After'; a copy of Flynn's 'Women in the War.' Spencer gave me a copy of the Daily Worker' in the WLB Office. The date of the paper is January 20, 1943, and was given to me at the time when the involved individuals were tapering off on putting the pressure on me to join the Communist Party. All of the above pamphlets, leaflets and periodicals were given to me by Reno, except the Daily Worker at the first and subsequent sessions for the possible purpose of educating me in the philosophy and workings of Communism. As of this date I have initialed and dated each of the above referred to literature.

"I have read this statement consisting of five pages and have made certain corrections additions and omissions which have been initialed by me as well as putting my full signature at the bottom of each page. This statement of facts is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ Norman C. [illegible]

"Witnessed: /s/ E. O. Johnson, FBI, Denver, 12-23-48
/s/ J. C. Learned, FBI, Denver, 12-23-48"

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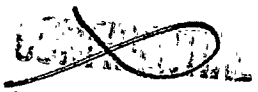

The pieces of literature described above in the signed statement were received by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and initialled by him and are being retained for evidentiary value. The above signed statement is also being retained in the Denver Office for evidentiary value.

PIXLER further stated that in 1942 one EUGENE VERVALEN who is presently employed at the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare and he, PIXLER, were introduced by DWIGHT SPENCER to NAOMI BARTENOFF and that the three of them had several drinks at the Albany Hotel Bar. PIXLER stated BARTENOFF at that time was an employee of the Social Security Board and was spending a few months in Denver, Colorado. PIXLER stated he had received subsequent to that time, letters from BARTENOFF with return address of 23 Grove Street, Apartment 6, New York City. He stated further that he had heard from VERVALEN that VERVALEN had visited BARTENOFF sometime in 1945 or 1946 in New York City and that VERVALEN was of the opinion that BARTENOFF no longer held the same political philosophy which indicated to PIXLER that she is no longer connected in any way with the Communist movement. Concerning BARTENOFF, PIXLER stated he believed she was a graduate of the Syracuse University, resident of New York City, born of Russian-Jewish parents and was very intelligent. PIXLER stated that he recalls telling VERVALEN a few days after he was originally approached by RENO to join the Communist Party of the circumstances under which he was requested to join the party. PIXLER stated that he thinks that VERVALEN might remember the conversation. PIXLER was further of the opinion that Dean EDWARD C. KING, Boulder, Colorado, could verify the fact that he, PIXLER had told the officials of the NLB that he had been requested to join the Communist Party by RENO.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] reported in November, 1941, that PHILIP RENO was an under-cover Agent for the Communist Party and that he was at that time employed by the Social Security Administration; however, this informant did not give information indicating on what his opinion and statement were based.

As the result of investigation in Denver, Colorado, and particularly through interviews with Mr. CHARLES A. GRAHAM and NORMAN C. PIXLER, the names of various former fellow workers of PHILIP RENO were determined. Consequently by teletype dated December 20, 1948, Portland was requested to locate and interview L. RAYMOND LA VALLE, last known to be a teacher at the Oregon State College at Corvallis, Oregon, LaVALLE being a member of the Veterans Commission, Communist Party, District 19, while in Denver in 1946 and 1947. Washington Field was requested to interview HERBERT FUCHS, FUCHS having been with the NIRB and also MARTIN CURASCH former Contract Administrator of the National Housing Authority.

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Indianapolis was requested to interview EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, Revenue Agent, Treasury Department. El Paso was requested to interview DANIEL T. VALDES, reportedly at Santa Fe, New Mexico. All of the above former associa tes of PHILIP RENO at the Ninth Region War Labor Board, Denver, Colorado, 1943 and 1944 were reported to be either Communists or Communist sympathizers during their employment in Denver.

The Albany office was requested to inverview VERNE JENSEN, Economics Professor, Cornell University, Ithica, New York. JENSEN was assistant to CHARLES A. GRAHAM in the War Labor Board, Denver, during the pertinent period.

By teletype dated December 22, 1948, Chicago was requested to locate and interview GERALD MATCHETTE, in view of the fact that the Indianapolis Office reported GERALD MATCHETTE is now connected with the Department of Economics Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois. The Washington Field was requested to interview IVAN P. ASAY who is reportedly now connected with the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. and was assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Administration, Denver, at the time PHILIP RENO was employed by that Agency.

It has been determined that JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, who had been connected with the War Labor Board at the time PHILIP RENO was connected with it in Denver, was last known to be practicing law in San Francisco, California, and that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, also a former associate of PHILIP RENO was last known to be in San Mateo, California.

By teletype dated December 21, 1948, Portland advised that L. RAYMOND LA VALLE is in constant travel in the holiday season, will not return to college until January 2, 1948, and did not leave any forwarding address. Portland requested Denver to endeavor to contact LA VALLE through his parents, however, it appears that LA VALLE's father, GEORGE R. LA VALLE resides at 166 Fremont Street, Worcester, Mass. Inquiries in Denver thus far have not revealed that LA VALLE is presently in Denver, Colorado.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948, the Phoenix Office was advised of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's itinerary and the latter's expectation to be at Agua Caliente, Hot Springs, Arizona. Phoenix was requested to verify FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's arrival there and sojourn in that place. At the same time El Paso was requested to confirm PHILIP RENO s return to his home. It was suggested that El Paso delay reinterviewing PHILIP RENO and interviewing BILL MC MURPHY until further evidence regarding RENO'S membership in the Communist Party prior to 1944 could be developed, in view of the fact that PHILIP RENO may have perjured himself before the New York Federal Grand Jury and the Denver Grand Jury.

-P -

CONFIDENTIAL

Dn. File No. 65-658

LEADS

THE ALBANY DIVISION

AT ITHICA, NEW YORK

Will interview and report the results thereof with VERNE JENSEN, Economics Professor, Cornell University, along the lines set forth in the teletype dated December 20, 1948.

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

One copy of this report is being forwarded to the Baltimore office in view of its substantial investigation in this case.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will locate and interview GERALD MATCHETTE and report the results thereof in accordance with Denver teletype dated December 22, 1948. MATCHETTE is reportedly connected with the Department of Economics, Illinois Institute of Technology.

EL PASO DIVISION

AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

In accordance with the teletype dated December 20, 1948, will interview and report the results of the interview with DANIEL T. VALDES.

AT EL PASO, TEXAS

Will confirm the return of PHILIP RENO to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Will locate and interview EUGENE EMIL CLAYTON, Revenue Agent, Treasury Department and report the results of said interview.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will endeavor to locate NAOMI BARTENOFF who was last reported to reside at Apartment 6, 23 Grove Street, concerning her knowledge of PHILIP RENO's

Dn. File No. 65-658

CONFIDENTIAL

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

Communist Party Activities around Washington, D. C. and Denver, Colorado, from 1939 to 1943.

THE PORTLAND DIVISION

AT CORVALLIS, OREGON

Unless advised to the contrary will interview L. RAYMOND LA VALLE, at Oregon State College in accordance with the teletype request previously set out.

THE PHOENIX DIVISION

AT AGUA CALIENTE HOT SPRINGS, ARIZONA

Will upon confirmation of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S arrival at Agua Caliente Hot Springs, advise the office of origin New York City. It is born in mind as of December 21, 1948, Phoenix reported by teletype that RENO had not yet appeared at Agua Caliente Hot Springs, Arizona.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will endeavor to locate and interview JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER who was last reported as being a practicing attorney in San Francisco concerning any espionage or Communist activities on the part of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed by the WLB, Denver, Colorado, in the latter part of 1942 and early 1943.

AT SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

Will locate and interview ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, San Francisco File (101-207) along the same lines as set forth above.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will locate as per teletypes dated December 20 and 22, 1948, and interview the following individuals:

ALBERT FUCHS, NLRB, Washington (file 127-34)
MARTIN CURASCH, former contract administrator National Housing Authority, Washington

CONFIDENTIAL

Dn. File No. 65-658

LEADS

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

IVAN P. ASAY, presently with the U. S. Public Health Service and former assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Administration, Denver, Colorado.

THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN HAS REQUESTED THAT ALL OFFICES SUBMIT REPORTS COVERING INTERVIEWS DESIGNATING THREE COPIES FOR THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN AND ONE COPY FOR THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, T. J. DONEGAN.

THE DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will interview the following former fellow employees and associates of PHILIP RENO along the lines set forth in Bureau teletype:

E. J. BURNETT, Social Security Administration, Equitable Building, Denver, Colorado.
Mr. GLENN EARLE, 4935 St. Paul Street, Denver, Colorado
DWIGHT SPENCER, 726 Grape Street, Denver, Colorado
JESSE R. WOOD, 1740 East Ohio Street, Denver, Colorado
CHARLES BINNA, 4241 Byron Place, Denver, Colorado.

Will continue to make discreet inquiries to determine whether L. RAYMOND LA VALLE is spending his Christmas vacation in Denver and if so, interview.

Will reinterview Dr. HEBER HARPER of the Social Security Administration to determine the names of close associates and fellow employees of PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed by this agency.

Will locate and interview Confidential Informant [redacted] in an effort to obtain the evidence upon which he based his conclusion that PHILIP RENO was an under-cover agent for the Communists in 1941 b2 b7D

Will interview EUGENE VERVALEN, Denver Public Health Service, concerning his knowledge if any of PHILIP RENO's activities and to verify through him NORMAN PIXLER's statements.

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-2241

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	12/24/48	12/21,22/48	DAVID E. TODD — toc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE — R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JOHN LEROY KELLEY is an Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of California and resides 2327 Derby Street Berkeley, California. He is presently a consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland and the Atomic Energy Commission installation at Sandia Base, KELLEY met FRANK RENO in August 1942 and associated with him closely until the fall of 1945 and regards him as a close friend. KELLEY denies any knowledge of RENO'S having furnished classified information to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or to any unauthorized persons. He denies any knowledge of a Communist underground or Russian espionage activities. He presently has in his possession several pamphlets which he identified as Ballistic Research Laboratory Reports, published by the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. These documents are classified material. He claims he had authority by virtue of his position as a consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds to retain possession of classified information. He also has photostatic copies of FRANK RENO's notebook, which is not marked as classified material, but KELLEY stated that had the material in the notebook been published it probably would have borne a classified notation.

P

REFERENCES: New York teletype to the Bureau and San Francisco dated 12/20/48
San Francisco teletype to Bureau and New York dated 12/21/48.

1 cc Asst AG Campbell
12-30-48
FL Team

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 291-805
DATE 9-18-89 BY 291-805

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 96 DEC 15 1964		74-1 539	RECORDED - 34
5 — Bureau (AMSD) 3 — New York (AMSD) 2 — Los Angeles (AMSD) 2 — San Francisco	COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 — Baltimore (info)		INDEXED - 84

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-4386

J-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	12/24/48	12/21,22/48	DAVID E. TODD - toc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JOHN LEROY KELLEY is an Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of California and resides 2327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. He is presently a consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland and the Atomic Energy Commission installation at Sandia Base, KELLEY met FRANK RENO in August 1942 and associated with him closely until the fall of 1945 and regards him as a close friend. KELLEY denies any knowledge of RENO'S having furnished classified information to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or to any unauthorized persons. He denies any knowledge of a Communist underground or Russian espionage activities. He presently has in his possession several pamphlets which he identified as Ballistic Research Laboratory Reports, published by the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. These documents are classified material. He claims he had authority by virtue of his position as a consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds to retain possession of classified information. He also has photostatic copies of FRANK RENO's notebook, which is not marked as classified material, but KELLEY stated that had the material in the notebook been published it probably would have borne a classified notation.

P

REFERENCES: New York teletype to the Bureau and San Francisco dated 12/20/48
San Francisco teletype to Bureau and New York dated 12/21/48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 291-505
DATE 9-18-89 BY SPIAGTC

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - San Francisco
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-4387

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

R-1

TELETYPE Mr. Fletcher 1742

HA-2/10 P 12/24

FBI ALBANY 12-24-48 11-20 AM ECD

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS-R. RETEL WFO TWENTYSECOND INSTANT. NO RECORD OF ATTENDANCE OR APPLICATION OF TIMOTHY HOBSON AT PUTNEY SCHOOL, PUTNEY, VERMONT, OR WOODSTOCK COUNTRY SCHOOL, WOODSTOCK, VERMONT.

CORNELIUS

ACK IN ORDER PLS

OK FBI NYC CAFM

WA 11-22 AM OK FBI WA DC SK

RECORDED - 39

124-1333-540

F B I

3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-4388

HAB:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 12-24-48 10:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND ALBANY

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. INFO RECEIVED THAT ALGER HISS AND FAMILY RENTED A CABIN FOR TWO SUMMERS BETWEEN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE TO FORTYSEVEN, AT PEACHAM, VERMONT. ALBANY DETERMINE WHO RENTED CABIN TO THE HISS FAMILY AND CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION CONCERNING ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL OR TYPED CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM HISSES OR ANY INFO REGARDING A TYPEWRITER IN THE POSSESSION OF HISS. ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL FROM HISS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES WITH DOCUMENTS OBTAINED FROM CHAMBERS.

HOTTEL

NA 2:15 P 12/24

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74-1 13 1 541

DEC 31 1948

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 24 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO 6 CHICAGO 1 NYC 2 FROM PHILA 12-24-48 11.39 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. RE WFO TEL DECEMBER TWENTYTWO. JAMES F. WALKER, PRINCIPAL WESTTOWN SCHOOL, ADVISES THAT NO INDIVIDUAL NAMED TIMOTHY HOBSON EVER ATTENDED THE SCHOOL. WALKER LIKEWISE STATES NO CORRESPONDENCE IS RETAINED DEALING WITH INQUIRIES RE CURRICULUM OR OTHER SCHOOL DATA. REBUTEL TWENTYSECOND. INFO RE INTERVIEW WITH KATHERINE LOGERMAN SHOTWELL IS CONTAINED IN REPORT SA J. L. KIRKLAND DECEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST. HARRY MARTIN HAS ADVISED THOMAS FANSLER WAS A MEMBER OF THE EVANSTON LODGE - MASONIC ORDER. CHICAGO SHOULD CONTACT THIS LODGE FOR ANY TYPED CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM FANSLER AFTER NINETEEN TWENTYSIX.

BOARDMAN

END PLS ACK AND DISC

WA PH R 6 AND RELAYS WA

NY PH RW 2 NY

DISC

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F B I

3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 3 1949

Fletcher

NY 12/24/48 5:38 pm

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

DEC 24 1948

TELETYPE

WASH 7 NEW YORK 3 FROM PHILA 24 4-32 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASH FIELD AND NYC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL, PERJURY, ESP.-R. FORMER MANAGEMENT OF BULLITT BUILDING HAS CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS DEALING WITH FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP. BULLITT BUILDING NOW TORN DOWN. PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK TOOK OVER FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK WHERE ACCOUNT OF THOMAS FANSLER WAS OPENED IN NINETEEN FORTY. NO CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS CONCERNING ACCOUNT HAVE BEEN RETAINED. FANSLER MAINTAINED A JOINT ACCOUNT AT FIDELITY PHILADELPHIA TRUST CO. NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT TO NINETEEN FORTY. BANK OFFICIAL INDICATES RECORDS PROBABLY DESTROYED BUT WILL CHECK FURTHER NEXT WEEK. ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE PAST RECORDS OF KINGS COURT APARTMENTS NEGATIVE THUS FAR. RE NEWARK TEL DECEMBER TWENTYTHRED. BERTAN IDENTIFIED AS BURTON WRIGHT, NEPHEW OF LOUIS HOFFMAN. WRIGHT HAS NO CORRESPONDENCE IN HIS POSSESSION RECEIVED FROM FANSLER OR HIS FAMILY.

BOARDMAN

END

WA 1/4 PH R 7 WA

NY PH R 3 NYC

RECORDED - 39

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3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

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

DEC 31 1948

TELEMETER

WASH S 9 NEW YORK S 2 AND PHILA S 1 FROM SAN FRANCISCO 24 6-20 PM CB

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE DECEMBER TWENTY SECOND LAST. CHARLES E. PARKER, TWO EIGHT FOUR MOUNTAINVIEW AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA., ADVISED HE WAS MANAGER OF PHILADELPHIA AGENCY OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS. HE OBTAINED OFFICE AGENCY RECORDS FROM JOHN CAROW. AT TIME PARKER WAS MANAGER THE OFFICE AND RECORDS WERE LOCATED IN AN OFFICE BUILDING, NAME NOT RECALLED, LOCATED AT TENTH AND MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DURING NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT PARKER MOVED OFFICE AND RECORDS TO INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA. AT TIME OF PARKER,S DISCHARGE IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, ALL EQUIPMENT AND OFFICE RECORDS IN CUSTODY OF H.E. STEINKE, OFFICE FOREMAN. STEINKE NOW OPERATING A TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE AT DREXEL HILL OR UPPER DARBY NEAR PHILADELPHIA. PARKER STATES THOMAS GRADY, SALESMAN, UNKNOWN TO HIM. AT TIME OF PARKER,S DISCHARGE, SUCCESSOR HAD NOT BEEN APPOINTED AND NAME CONSEQUENTLY UNKNOWN TO PARKER. PARKER SUGGESTS MAIN OFFICE OF WOODSTOCK COMPANY AT CHICAGO OR WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS, MAY BE BEST SOURCE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF PHILADELPHIA AGENCY RECORDS.

100-1333

3 DEC 31 1948

KIMBALL

END AND ACK PLS

STENO WHO LIKED SOME OTHER ODD MAKE OF MACHINE. MR. AND MRS. MOORE STATED THAT MR. AND MRS. HISS VERY RARELY BOUGHT ANYTHING NEW OR DISPOSED OF ANY HOUSEHOLD GOODS. THE SITTERS AND MAID AS WELL AS MOORE'S STATE IT WOULD BE COMPLETELY OUT OF CHARACTER FOR MRS. HISS TO SELL ANYTHING TO A SECOND HAND DEALER. MRS. MOORE STATES THAT IN HER OPINION THAT IF PRISCILLA OBTAINED THE OLD TYPEWRITER FROM HER FATHER THAT SHE HAD TRADED IT IN ON A NEW MACHINE OR ELSE STILL HAD IT. ABOVE INVESTIGATION SUGGESTS THAT HISS WITHER PRESENTLY HAS AN OLD TYPEWRITER WHICH MAY BE INSTANT WOODSTOCK OR RECENTLY DISPOSED OF SAME. ALSO SUGGESTS POSSIBILITY IT WAS TRADED IN FOR PORTABLE CORONA SAID TO BE OWNED BY TIMOTHY HOBSON. SUGGEST NEW YORK EXPEDITE LEAD AT MANHATTAN AND/OR MORGAN BROS. REGARDING STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BY HISS. SUGGEST NEW YORK REVIEW TESTIMONY OF TIMOTHY AS TO WHEN AND WHERE ACQUIRED THE PORTABLE CORONA SO THAT POSSIBILITY WOODSTOCK TRADED IN CAN BE CHECKED. TIMOTHY HOBSON while in Navy V-12 program was STATIONED AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE. SUGGEST CONTACT THIS SCHOOL RE TYPED CORRESPONDANCE. Sutel results.

HOTTEL

CWP:RS

74-94

DEC 31 10 33 AM '74
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-FVDD

DESK. STATES THIS TYPEWRITER USUALLY COVERED WITH A BLACK OILCLOTH. REBECCA WAS MAID AT TIME OF DEPARTURE TO N.Y. AND CANNOT RECALL ANYTHING INDICATIVE OF DISPOSAL THIS TYPEWRITER. E. J. ANDERSON, FALLS CHURCH, VA. PACKED HISS FURNITURE FOR MOVE TO N. Y. VAGUELY RECALLS A PORTABLE TYPEWRITER TO BE PACKED UPSTAIRS. HIS ATTENTION WAS CALLED TO SMALL ROOM IN REAR AND STATED WERE A GREAT QUANTITY OF BOOKS AND A DESK THERE. UPON BEING ASKED AS TO TYPEWRITER STATES HE FAINTLY RECALLED A LARGE TYPEWRITER ON SHELF AT BACK WHICH IT "SEEMS" TO HIM HE PACKED WITH EXCELSIOR FOR SHIPPING. COULD NOT ELABORATE MR. AND MRS. BEN T. MOORE, SIX FIVE ONE TWO RIDGEWOOD AVE, CHEVY CHASE ADVISE THAT MRS. MOORE WAS MARGOT FANSLER, NEICE OF MRS. HISS. MR. MOORE AN ASST. CHIEF AT STATE DEPT. MET ALGER HISS WHILE BOTH EMPLOYED ON N.Y.C.COMMITTEE NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR, THIRTY-FIVE. THEY HAVE LIVED IN WASHINGTON SINCE NINETEEN FORTY AND WERE NEIGHBORS OF HISS. MR. MOORE VAGUELY RECALLS A PORTABLE TYPEWRITER AT VOLTA STREET ADDRESS. MRS. MOORE DOES NOT RECALL ANY TYPEWRITERS IN HISS HOME. NEITHER RECALL USE OF TYPEWRITERS BY ALGER OR PRISCILLA. THEY HAVE NO TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDANCE FROM THE HISSES. BOTH CLEARLY RECALL SMALL BACK ROOM CONTAINING BOOKS, DESK, AND RECORD PLAYER. NEITHER RECALL ANY TYPEWRITER IN THIS ROOM BUT STATE THAT ONE COULD HAVE BEEN THERE AND THEY SHOULD NOT RECALL IT. MRS. MOORE STATED SHE HAD DISCUSSED AN OLD TYPEWRITER HER GRANDFATHER HAD IN THE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA WITH HER AUNT DAISY FANSLER AND THAT THEY HAD DECIDED IT WAS NOT THE USUAL MAKE OF OFFICE TYPEWRITER BECAUSE THE GRANDFATHER HAD A

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 1/12/97 BY

FBI WASH FIELD 12-24-48

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBER, WAS ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R, PERJURY. MRS. ROBERT BOWIE, THREE FIVE ONE ONE S STREET, N. W., ADVISES SHE WAS BABY SITTER FOR ANTHONY HISS FROM TIME HE WAS NINE MONTHS OLD UNTIL HISS' MOVED TO N. Y. IN NINETEEN FORTY*SEVEN. WORKED FOR THEM AT VOLTA STREET ADDRESS AND ON P ST. RECALLS THAT IN HOME AT THREE TWO ONE NAUGHT P ST. N. W. THERE WAS A SMALL ROOM AT BACK OF HOUSE CONTAINING A DESK AND CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF BOOKS. RECALLS THAT IN THIS ROOM ON DESK OR SHELF WAS A TYPEWRITER. BEST RECOLLECTION IS THAT IT WAS NOT A PORTABLE BUT THE STANDARD UPRIGHT MACHINE. BELIEVES IT WAS OLD MACHINE BECAUSE YOUNGSTER TONY PERMITTED TO PLAY WITH IT. RECALLS THAT AT TIMES IT WAS COVERED WITH BLACK RUBBER OR OILCLOTH PROTECTOR. CANNOT RECALL MAKE OF TYPEWRITER OR USE OF IT BY ANYONE. DOES NOT RECALL LAST TIME SAW TYPEWRITER AND SAYS MAY HAVE BEEN YEAR OR TWO BEFORE HISS MOVED TO N. Y. Mrs. ELIZA GREEN, baby sitter for Hiss from 1942 until they moved to NY WAS IN N. Y. WITH THEM FIRST WEEK THERE. RECALLS A SMALL ROOM IN THE REAR OF HISS HOME ON P ST. CONTAINING A DESK, BOOKS, AND RADIO RECORD PLAYER, AND THE DOWNSTAIRS TELEPHONE. VAGUELY RECALLS A TYPEWRITER IN THIS ROOM. STATES IT WAS NOT A PORTABLE BUT LARGE UPRIGHT TYPE. RECALLS IT WAS KEPT ON A DESK OR SHELF IN BACK OF ROOM. RECOLLECTION OF TYPEWRITER BASED ON RECOLLECTION OF TELLING BOY TONY NOT TO PLAY WITH IT. DOES NOT RECALL MAKE OR USE OF IT BY ANYONE. REBECA TRUSTY, COLORED MAID FROM NINETEEN FORTY*SIX TO SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTY*8 WHEN HISS WENT TO N. Y. RECALLS A "BIG OLD TYPEWRITER" KEPT IN A BACK ROOM OF P ST. ADDRESS WITH BOOKS AND

TSK:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 12-27-48 1:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP - R.

INFO RECEIVED THAT IN APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN FORTY DURING HISS' RESIDENCE AT THREE FOUR ONE FIVE VOLTA PL., NW, WASHINGTON, DC, PRISCILLA HISS ASSOCIATED WITH MRS. GEORGE BLACKWELL AND MRS. GERTRUDE MARTI. THESE WOMEN WERE TEACHERS AT THE WHITEHALL COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON. ALSO REPORTED MRS. MARTI AT A RECITAL GIVEN BY THE SCHOOL PRIOR TO THE WAR REFUSED TO PLAY THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OR ANY OTHER PATRIOTIC MUSIC. MRS. BLACKWELL IS REPORTED TO BE LOCATED AT LAKE FOREST, ILL., WHERE HER HUSBAND TEACHES AT THE LAKE FOREST ACADEMY. MRS. MARTI LOCATED IN OHIO. REQUEST INTERVIEW MRS. BLACKWELL TO DETERMINE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION WITH PRISCILLA HISS. ALSO ANY INFO CONCERNING LOCATION OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER OWNED BY HISS AND ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISSES TO MRS. BLACKWELL. ANY INFO SHE MAY HAVE CONCERNING HISS' FRIENDS, ASSOCIATES AND ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE PROCURED AT TIME OF THIS INTERVIEW AND THIS OFFICE ADVISED. NY ORIGIN.

HOTTEL

TSK:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 12-27-48 1:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP - R. INFO RECEIVED THAT IN APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN FORTY, DURING HISS' RESIDENCE AT THREE FOUR ONE FIVE VOLTA PL., NW, WASHINGTON, DC, PRISCILLA HISS ASSOCIATED WITH MRS. GEORGE BLACKWELL AND MRS. GERTRUDE MARTI. THESE WOMEN WERE TEACHERS AT THE WHITEHALL COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON. ALSO REPORTED THAT MRS. MARTI AT A RECITAL GIVEN BY THE SCHOOL PRIOR TO THE WAR REFUSED TO PLAY THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OR OTHER PATRIOTIC MUSIC, BUT THIS DENIED BY HEAD OF SCHOOL. MRS. MARTI IS MARRIED TO ONE FRITZ MARTI OF SWISS NATIONALITY WHO IS PRESENTLY A PROFESSOR AT MARIETTA COLLEGE IN MARIETTA, OHIO. BLACKWELL LOCATED IN CHICAGO. REQUEST INTERVIEW MRS. MARTI TO DETERMINE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION WITH PRISCILLA HISS. ALSO ANY INFO CONCERNING WHEREABOUTS OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER OWNED BY HISS AND ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE TO MARTI FROM THE HISSES. ANY INFO MRS. MARTI MAY HAVE CONCERNING FRIENDS, ASSOCIATES, DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES AND ACTIVITIES OF HISSES SHOULD BE PROCURED AT TIME OF INTERVIEW AND THIS OFFICE ADVISED. NY ORIGIN.

RECORDED - 39

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HOTTEL

74-1353 546

3 DEC 31 1948

N. Y. Woman in Key Role in Spy Probe

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
Post Home News Correspondent

Washington, Dec. 27—A heretofore unheralded New York woman has assumed a key role in the U. S. Government's investigation of Communist espionage, it was learned today.

She was one of those who vainly tried to recruit Laurence Duggan into the Communist Party's Washington "apparatus" in the mid-1930s, according to testimony Duggan gave the FBI several days before his death plunge, this newspaper was reliably informed.

Her name was Hedda Gompertz at the time of her encounter with Duggan in Washington. She is now Mrs. Paul Massing and lives in New York City.

She is the same woman whom the House Un-American Activities Committee listed as a possible "mystery witness" in the Hiss-Chambers inquiry before the Justice Dept. intervened to prevent her appearance before the Congressional group. She was identified by committee spokesmen as Hedda Gompertz, but all details of her relationship with the investigation were withheld.

Turned on Communists

It is understood that she is now anti-Communist and has severed all ties with her former associates in the Washington "underground." Her reported readiness to cooperate in the Government inquiry was said to be the reason for the Justice Dept.'s anxiety over a possible "premature" exposure before the House investigating unit.

Little is known here about her personal history.

Atty. Gen. Clark last night publicly confirmed this newspapers exclusive disclosure last Thursday that Duggan told the FBI he had been approached by Communist emissaries in the 1930s but had rebuffed the overtures.

In a Newsweek-Dumont Television broadcast, Clark said Duggan revealed these moves in a session with the FBI Dec. 10. The Attorney General did not make public the names mentioned by Duggan but from other sources it was learned reliably that Hedda Gompertz was one of them.

Emphasizing that he was certain of Duggan's integrity, Clark declared he was prompted to issue a statement in Duggan's behalf "in fairness to his family and millions of other government employes."

Further information on the FBI interrogation of Duggan obtained by the Post-Home News indicates that investigators were convinced that Duggan did not appreciate the scope and significance of the ring he was invited to join.

Duggan made clear that the thought he was being asked to join a left-wing political party rather than a spy network. He simply rejected the bids. Subsequently he actively fought Communist intrigue.

His testimony, it was understood, was entirely candid and his story was accepted without dispute by the FBI. On the basis of the FBI report Clark released his public defense of Duggan, reliable sources said.

In his broadcast Clark significantly criticized the House committee for seeking to stage public hearings with witnesses whose testimony might be vital to the Grand Jury proceedings. Mrs. Massing was believed to be one of those about whom the department felt gravest concern when her name first "leaked."

It is not known whether her recital is considered directly relevant to the Hiss-Chambers case. But presumably her testimony would be regarded as a corroborating Chambers' general contention that a Communist ring was operating inside the government at the time she approached Duggan.

As a result of Justice Dept. pressure, the House group abandoned plans to summon her.

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-4398

Director, FBI

December 27, 1948

SAC, New York

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau, is an article which appeared in the Monday, December 27, 1948 edition of the "New York Post Home News."

Enc. (1)

AJM:EN

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: December 27, 1948

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau, is an article which appeared in the Monday, December 27, 1948 edition of the "New York Post Home News."

Enc. (1)

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URGENT

DECEMBER 27, 1948

SAC - SAN DIEGO

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RECORDED - 33 JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY ROBERT E. LOVETT, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, ON DECEMBER SIXTEEN LAST: QUOTE POSITIVE TRUTH HISS BLAMELESS ADVISE ME NO PUBLICITY SIGNED ART YATES, SAN JACINTO, CALIFORNIA UNQUOTE. YATES SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEWED FOR INFORMATION HE POSSESSES CLEARING HISS OF ANY COMMUNIST OR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES.

HOOVER

cc - NEW YORK (VIA MAIL)

FLJ:mpd

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36 DEC 15 1964

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

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

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HON ROBERT E LOVETT

ACT SECTY STATE

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ART YATES

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WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION

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3 DEC 31 1948

WESTERN UNION

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR ADMINISTRATION
MR. PEURIFOY
DEC 20 1948
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WESTERN UNION

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

DEC 27 1948

TELETYPE

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DATE 2/12/77 BY

WASH 11 AND NY 4 FROM PHILA 12-27-48 6-28PM

DIRECTOR, SACS WFO AND NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. WFO

REQUESTED TO FURNISH PHILA. INFORMATION RE INVESTIGATION IN WASHINGTON CONCERNING MRS. ALGER HISS STATEMENT THAT SHE DISPOSED OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO A DEALER ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT, SINCE THIS MAY BE OF VALUE IN EVALUATING LEADS TO BE COVERED HERE. REREP SA LEMUEL W. KERR, DATED AT NORFOLK, DECEMBER TWENTY, WHEREIN DAISY FANSLER STATES THAT SHE RECALLED HER FATHER GAVE TYPEWRITER TO PRISCILLA HISS, AND REMARKED, QUOTE MAYBE TIMMY COULD LEARN TO TYPE UNQUOTE. IF IT HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN DONE, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY KNOWLEDGE HE MAY HAVE OF INSTANT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. REREP INDICATES HOBSON ATTENDED SWARTHMORE COLLEGE DURING WAR IN A NAVY TRAINING PROGRAM. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY PHILA. DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE INQUIRIES AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE CONCERNING POSSIBLE SPECIMENS TYPED BY HOBSON.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 27 1948

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CONFIDENTIAL

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 5 27 303 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

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ON 2/20/85

1/27/84 Classified by: SA/SEW/DAR
Declassify on: OADR
235677

ATTENTION MR. H. B. FLETCHER

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP R. ON DEC TWENT SEVENTH, NELSON FRANK, A REPORTER OF THE NY WORLD TELEGRAM, ADVIS THIS OFFICE THAT SEVERAL DAYS AGO AN ACQUAINTANCE OF HIS WHOM HE W IDENTIFY AS A SINCERE HIGH TYPE SOCIALIST, HAD ASKED HIM WHETHER AND HIS NEWSPAPER WOULD BE INTERESTED IN BUYING CERTAIN INFO PERT ING TO THE CHAMBERS ~~DASH~~ HISS CASE, WHICH INFO WAS TO BE SUPPLIED BY HEDE MASSING AND WHICH WOULD, ACCORDING TO FRANK, SUPPLY THE A TUAL DETAILS CONNECTING ALGER HISS WITH THE RUSSIAN AGENT BORIS FRANK STATED THAT IT WAS ONLY AFTER CONSIDERABLE INTERRROGATION O ACQUAINTANCE THAT HE LEARNED THE INFO BEING OFFERED EMANATED FROM MASSING. HE STATED THAT AFTER CONSULTING WITH HIS EDITOR IT WAS DECIDED THE WORLD TELEGRAM WAS NOT INTERESTED. FRANK CLAIMED TO BEEN UNABLE TO SECURE THE EXACT DETAILS OF THE INFO TO BE FURNISH LATER TODAY. FRANK STATED HE HAD JUST LEARNED THE ABOVE INFO WAS PURCHASED BY THE NY DAILY NEWS FOR A REPORTED SUM OF SEVEN HUNDRE FIFTY DOLLARS AND THE INFO HAD BEEN REPORTED AS CONSISTING OF DEFINITE QUOTE PROOF UNQUOTE OF THE LINK BETWEEN ALGER HISS AND T RUSSIAN AGENT BYKOV. FRANK STATED HE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO ESTABL

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END PAGE ONE

CONFIDENTIAL

WHETHER MASSING HERSELF WAS THE INSTIGATOR OF THE TRANSACTION AND EXPLAINED SHE ALLEGEDLY HAD TOLD HER STORY TO A FRIEND WHO IN TURN HAD DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH THE SOCIALIST FRIEND OF FRANK AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHO WAS TO RECEIVE WHATEVER SUM WAS REALIZED IN THE EVENT A SALE COULD BE MADE. FRANK ALSO POINTED OUT THAT MASSING-S INFO WAS SAID TO BE NOTED ON FOUR SHEETS OF PAPER WHICH OF COURSE WOULD GO TO THE PURCHASER. IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT TO THE BUREAU THAT PREVIOUS INTERROGATION OF HEDE MASSING HAS BROUGHT OUT THAT MASSING ONLY MET ALGER HISS ON ONE OCCASION AND THAT WAS AT THE DINNER PARTY AT NOEL FIELD-S HOUSE. AT THAT TIME SHE CONVERSED WITH HISS AND CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT HE WAS CONNECTED WITH ANOTHER PARALLEL WORKING FOR THE SOVIETS. SHE ADVISED THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW BORIS BYKOV AND FURTHER, KNEW NOTHING OF HISS SUBORDINATES OR SUPERIORS IN THE PARALLEL. SHE ADVISED THAT HER SUPERIOR WAS BORIS BAZAROV ALIAS BORIS SHPAK. AS FAR AS HEDE MASSING KNEW, BORIS BAZAROV HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH ALGER HISS. MASSING HAS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO COMPARE A DESCRIPTION OF BORIS BYKOV WITH BORIS BAZAROV AND SHE STATED SHE DID NOT BELIEVE THEY COULD BE IDENTICAL SINCE THEIR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS DIFFERED AND THEIR PERSONALITIES WERE VASTLY DIFFERENT. RE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH BUREAU, HEDE MASSING WILL BE INTERVIEWED TELEPHONICALLY AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE RE ABOVE AND RESULTS IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED BUREAU.

SCHEIDT

12/27/48

END

NY R 5 WA

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNM

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 27

FROM : SAC, Detroit (D)

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was;
ALGER HISS, Et Al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Reference is made to the report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER, December 23, 1948, Detroit, Michigan.

On December 24, 1948 Mr. RALPH L. FANSLER advised that he had telephonically contacted his brother, TOM FANSLER, in Chicago and that he and his brother were of the opinion that a typewriting specimen could probably be secured from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. RALPH FANSLER stated that his father had been a general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from 1910 to 1920 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and that he had one typewriter in his office which in 1933 or 1934 was given to PRISCILLA HISS.

RALPH FANSLER also was of the opinion that a typewriting specimen might be obtained through the files of the Rosehill Cemetery, Ravenswood Park Avenue and Peterson, Chicago, Illinois, where the family owns lot 13 of plot 112.

Inasmuch as the Detroit Division does not have a complete file on this case it is being left to the discretion of the office of origin to set out leads for Chicago and Milwaukee. RUC.

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cc: New York

AMSD

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

DEC 27 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 50 27 10-05 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

(1)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R, IS R. REBUTEL DEC TWENTYTHREE LAST CONCERNING AUDREY MC ADAM, TWENTYSEVEN WEST [redacted]EIGHTYSIX ST., NYC. AUDREY MC ADAM INTERVIEWED THIS DATE FURNISHED COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS ALLEGEDLY MADE OF US NAVY PHOTOGRAPHS. EXAMINATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS INDICATE NO APPARENT SECRET OR CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS THEREON. PHOTOGRAPHS BEING FORWARDED BUREAU WITH COMPLETE DETAILS IN LETTER.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 27, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: LAWRENCE DUGGAN
Jay David Whittaker Chambers

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

For record purposes it might be noted that on December 21 I called ASAC Belmont of the New York Office and suggested that he check closely with the New York Police Department to learn the circumstances surrounding the death of Duggan for the purpose of determining whether there was any indication of foul play or whether it was definitely suicide. I told him to make no investigation other than to maintain contact with the police at this time.

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5 JAN 1949

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FD-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York City

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12-27-48	12/14-17,20-22/48	ALEXANDER W. NEALE HNW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa Jay Chambers, ALGER HISS	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

INFORMATION CONCERNING HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH'S government service at Washington, D.C. set forth as follows: Federal Farm Board, 7-9-30 to 10-13-32; Department of Agriculture, 10-13-32 to 3-1-36; Department of State 3-2-36 to 12-5-44; Department of Agriculture from 12-5-44 to 5-23-46. Interviews with supervisors and co-workers at places of Government employment fail to reflect any information indicating disloyalty on part of WADLEIGH. WADLEIGH characterized by persons interviewed as brilliant economist, eccentric, naive and lacking in practical, common sense. No indication WADLEIGH might have been influenced by anyone in behalf of Communists or any foreign government. WADLEIGH in State Department, was in official contact with ALGER HISS and LEANDER LOVELL but persons interviewed stated they had no indication this relationship was other than in normal course of business and not aware of any social relationships between HISS, LOVELL or WADLEIGH. Persons interviewed not aware that WADLEIGH knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

-P-

1cc Asst AG Compliance 12-30-48 F.L. Jard

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - Boston (Info)
1 - San Francisco (Info)
2 - Washington Field

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INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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EMPLOYMENT

From a review of the records of the Civil Service Commission, Department of State and the Department of Agriculture, the following information was secured concerning the U. S. Government service of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

July 9, 1930 to October 13, 1932, Federal Farm Board, Washington, D.C. as Assistant Economic Expert.

October 13, 1932 to March 1, 1936, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. as Associate Agricultural Economist and as Agricultural Economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

March 2, 1936 to December 5, 1944, Department of State, Washington, D.C. In this employment WADLEIGH served as a Senior Economic Analyst, Division of Trade Agreements until August 2, 1939, when he was appointed Senior Divisional Assistant in that Division. As of January 29, 1941, WADLEIGH was appointed Principal Divisional Assistant in the Division of Special Research and on March 2, 1943, he was appointed to the position of Assistant Chief, Division of Economic Studies in the Department of State. Further, from July 1944 to December 4, 1944, WADLEIGH served in Italy in behalf of the Allied Control Commission while in the Department of State.

December 5, 1944 to May 23, 1946, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., as an Agricultural Economist, Production and Marketing Administration, Requirements and Allocations Branch.

In connection with the above governmental employment history, there was no information in the files of any of these agencies reflecting upon the loyalty of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH.

As a matter of interest, the files of the Department of State contained data relating to communications directed by the Department of State during 1940 to one EVA MOLL in Istanbul, Turkey at the request of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. These communications were in connection with WADLEIGH'S efforts to secure the entry into this country of EVA MOLL, a German alien, for the purpose of marrying her. WADLEIGH'S contacts and associations with EVA MOLL will be described in subsequent paragraphs of this report.

Mr. LYNN R. EDMINSTER, Commissioner, Tariff Commission, advised that he had first met HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH during 1930 or 1931, at which time WADLEIGH was an employee of the Federal Farm Board and at which period EDMINSTER was a Principal Economist in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. EDMINSTER added that he had been deeply impressed by WADLEIGH'S knowledge of economics and that it was he,

Kisseloff-4413

EDMINSTER, who probably recommended that WADLEIGH be taken into the Department of Agriculture from the Federal Farm Board on work which would be of assistance to Mr. EDMINSTER. As well as Mr. EDMINSTER could recall, WADLEIGH entered the Department of Agriculture during 1933 and worked under his supervision.

In 1934, Mr. EDMINSTER related that he went to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as Chief of the Export-Import Section and that he remained in this position until 1936. Dureing these years, Mr. EDMINSTER related WADLEIGH performed work of assistance and value to Mr. EDMINSTER while acting under his supervision.

Mr. EDMINSTER pointed out that in 1936 he had resigned from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and joined the State Department as a Chief Economic Analyst in the Division of Trade Agreements. In this respect, Mr. EDMINSTER mentioned that he had recommended WADLEIGH for a position in the Department of State, Division of Trade Agreements because WADLEIGH was a brilliant person and a highly trained economist. At the Division of Trade Agreements, Mr. EDMINSTER recalls that WADLEIGH was not under his direct supervision and that his contacts with WADLEIGH became fewer from the period 1938 to 1942 because of EDMINSTER'S assignment to different matters in the Department of State.

Mr. EDMINSTER remarked that his closest association with WADLEIGH was in the period from 1930 to 1936 and that during the past three years, he had seen WADLEIGH on only one or two occasions and these purely by accident.

Mr. EDMINSTER remarked that he recalled ALGER HISS as having been in the Department of State during the same period as was WADLEIGH and pointed out that HISS and WADLEIGH undoubtedly had enjoyed professional contact in relation to their work in the Department of State. However, Mr. EDMINSTER added that he was not aware that any social relationship existed between HISS and WADLEIGH.

With particular respect to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, Mr. EDMINSTER advised that there had never been anything in WADLEIGH'S conduct or activity which might lead him to the conclusion that WADLEIGH could be construed as pro-Soviet or pro-Communist in sympathies. Mr. EDMINSTER added that he knew of no organizations to which WADLEIGH belonged and that he had always considered WADLEIGH to be a loyal and patriotic person. Mr. EDMINSTER in conclusion stated he had no knowledge that WADLEIGH ever knew any individual now identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but Mr. EDMINSTER took the occasion to inform that he had no idea whatsoever as to WADLEIGH'S outside activities.

Mr. EDMINSTER characterized WADLEIGH as an individual who had devoted much time to the consideration of various economic theories, and that he was intensely interested in

theoretical matters pertaining to economics and was less concerned with practical matters. With respect to WADLEIGH'S economic thinking, Mr. EDMINSTER stated that he had never given any thought to this problem but that it was his opinion that WADIE IGH was inclined to be critical of all economic schools of thought and that he felt as though WADLEIGH was as critical of Communism as of Fascism.

Mr. HENRY L. DEIMEL, Jr., Special Assistant, Near Eastern and African Affairs, Department of State, advised, "I have known HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH since 1936. I knew him as an employee of the Department of State, in the Division of Trade Agreements when I was an Assistant Chief of that Division in 1936. As I recall it, WADLEIGH came to the Department of Agriculture to the Department of State and was to do some special work on financial matters. Actually I never saw him very much at the State Department and I saw very little of his particular work.

"I recall WADLEIGH as having been on the staff of Ambassador HENRY GRADY in Italy doing work with the American Military Government on the Anglo-American Civilian Control Commission. This period was in the early part of 1944, particularly, February, 1944, and at that time I was close to him for about a few weeks while in Naples and I shared a room with him. However, even at that time I spoke to him very little about his work and I had little opportunity to observe his work while on this Commission.

"I never recall anything arising that ever has given me a suspicion of any disloyalty on WADLEIGH'S part. I think I can say that flatly. My impressions seem to confirm the general reputation that he has of being an extremely intelligent and scholarly person when working in abstract problems...but looking back on my knowledge of him, there has never been anything in WADLEIGH'S action which would lead me to believe he was not loyal.

"I never knew any of his close associates although I remember meeting a younger brother of WADLEIGH in Naples, Italy in 1944 when this younger brother was a Captain in the Army stationed there. I never knew the brother well and I cannot recall his name.

"I do not know of any organizations to which he belonged and I never knew WADIE IGH socially. I have not kept in contact with him since our working association from 1936 and continuing more or less to 1944."

Mr. JACQUES J. REINSTEIN, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State, advised that he had come to the Department of State during February 1936 and had acted as an Economic Analyst and Division Assistant in the Trade Agreements Division until 1941. Mr. REINSTEIN added that he recalled WADLEIGH as having come to the Trade Agreements Division shortly after his entry into the Department of State.

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Mr. REINSTEIN pointed out, "WADLEIGH was not a person who made friends easily. He was not 'pally' with anyone that I can recall, and I have never observed anything from WADLEIGH that would give me any reason to feel one way or another about his loyalty."

Mr. REINSTEIN added that he had no reason to believe that WADLEIGH ever gave any information to unauthorized sources concerning State Department matters and in this connection, Mr. REINSTEIN took the occasion to explain that in his opinion, the Trade Agreements Division in which HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH had at one time worked, did not get much highly restricted data. In Mr. REINSTEIN'S opinion, "there was a certain amount of stuff that would come into the division of a classified nature but on the whole, and I was there about five years, the amount of highly classified material was pretty small."

Mr. REINSTEIN said that he recalled ALGER HISS as having worked in the office of Mr. FRANCIS SAYRE at the Department of State, and that he felt as though HISS and WADLEIGH must have had official contact in relation to their work but that he did not know of any social contacts between these two persons.

With respect to LEANDER LOVELL, a former employee of the Department of State, Mr. REINSTEIN advised that LOVELL had also been an Economist in the Division of Trade Agreements during the period of WADLEIGH'S service in that division. Mr. REINSTEIN mentioned that he felt sure WADLEIGH and LOVELL, of necessity, had some official connection. However, Mr. REINSTEIN added that LOVELL had been active in union matters in the Department of State and might have approached WADLEIGH concerning union matters but Mr. REINSTEIN had no knowledge that WADLEIGH ever participated in any union activities in the Department of State.

Mr. REINSTEIN related that he was never aware of any acquaintance or connection between WADLEIGH and an individual whom he now knows to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. MARC CATUDAL, Adviser, Division of Commercial Policy, Department of State, advised that he has known HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH since 1936 when both he and WADLEIGH were co-workers in the Division of Trade Agreements in the Department of State. Mr. CATUDAL related that during 1937 and 1938, he was not closely associated with WADLEIGH due to the fact that he was on leave from the Department of State and during some of that period it was his understanding that WADLEIGH had been assigned to Turkey or Italy.

Mr. CATUDAL advised that he had occupied the same office as WADLEIGH during a part of 1936 although their work in the

Division of Trade Agreements was not of the same nature and did not require close collaboration. With respect to social contact with WADLEIGH, Mr. CATUDAL pointed out that he had only met WADLEIGH socially on one occasion during the time of being associated with him in the Division of Trade Agreements. Further, he stated he had not seen WADLEIGH since about 1944 or 1945.

Mr. CATUDAL stated that he was also acquainted with Mr. ALGER HISS during the period 1936 and that WADLEIGH also knew HISS but he stated that the nature of the official business in the Division of Trade Agreements made it necessary for all three of them, HISS as a superior in the Division, and WADLEIGH and Mr. CATUDAL to have some professional relations with each other. However, Mr. CATUDAL added that he never knew of HISS'S association with WADLEIGH to be anything more than an office relationship and that it was his impression that HISS and WADLEIGH were not social acquaintances.

Mr. CATUDAL advised that he remembered LEANDER LOVELL as having been an employee of the Division of Trade Agreements and that it was not his recollection that WADLEIGH and LOVELL were close either professionally or socially.

Mr. CATUDAL added that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and had never recalled WADLEIGH, HISS or LOVELL mentioning CHAMBERS or indicating in any way that they knew this individual or that they knew any person whom Mr. CATUDAL now knows to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. CATUDAL mentioned that he was aware of the newspaper publicity regarding HISS and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH and that he had been trying to look back on his association with these persons in an effort to reconstruct anything that could have been suspicious or indicated a sympathy towards the Soviets or pointed to a feeling of disloyalty to this country. Mr. CATUDAL advised that there had never been anything either personally or in connection with official matters that had ever led him to consider either WADLEIGH or HISS anything but loyal Americans.

Mr. CATUDAL remarked that he was aware of the fact that WADLEIGH had refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that he was rather shocked to know of WADLEIGH'S attitude in this matter. However, Mr. CATUDAL added that in analyzing it, he was of the opinion that WADLEIGH was the type of person who if he did have information of value in this matter, probably regarded it as none of the business of the House Committee although Mr. CATUDAL stated he felt as though WADLEIGH would be glad to volunteer data to anybody whom he considered duly constituted to receive such data.

Mr. WOODBURY WILLOUGHBY, Chief, Commercial Policy Division,

Department of State, advised that he had been in the Department of Agriculture during 1936 with HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH and that he had also worked with WADLEIGH during August 1937 to August 1939 in the Division of Trade Agreements, Department of State.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY mentioned that he had no reason to feel that WADLEIGH was a disloyal person but stated his opinion was based solely on their having been co-workers and not from any knowledge as a social acquaintance of WADLEIGH. Mr. WILLOUGHBY mentioned that he was aware of the newspaper comments appearing concerning WADLEIGH and ALGER HISS and that in retrospect, he could think of nothing on the part of WADLEIGH or HISS which might indicate any inclination toward a sympathy with a foreign country. Mr. WILLOUGHBY said it was his reaction that WADLEIGH was an intense individual, highly interest in economic theory to the point of eccentricity. With respect to WADLEIGH'S association with ALGER HISS, Mr. WILLOUGHBY added, "I am sure there must have been some official contacts between HISS and WADLEIGH. WADLEIGH helped draft speeches for LYNN R. EDMINSTER and also for FRANCIS SAYRE, and I am positive there must have been some contact between WADLEIGH and HISS." However, Mr. WILLOUGHBY remarked that he was never aware that WADLEIGH and HISS were friendly and were social acquaintances. Mr. WILLOUGHBY stated that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS nor had he any idea that either HISS or WADLEIGH were acquainted with the individual who has been identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. CARL D. CORSE, Associate Chief, Division of Commerical Policy, Department of State, advised that he has known HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH since 1936 when he was a co-worker of WADLEIGH'S in the Trade Agreements Division at the Department of State. Mr. CORSE remarked "in the Trade Agreements Division our paths did not cross very much and socially I have only had lunch with WADLEIGH about ten times during the entire period of from 1936 to 1940." Mr. CORSE stated his official contacts with WADLEIGH ceased in about 1940, and he had rarely seen WADLEIGH since 1940 and never on a social occasion.

Mr. CORSE related that there has never been anything in WADLEIGH'S official conduct or personal matters which would lead him to believe that WADLEIGH was other than a patriotic person. However, Mr. CORSE qualified his remarks by stating that he was not aware of any of WADLEIGH'S social acquaintances or any organization in which WADLEIGH might have had membership and further he did not know anything concerning WADLEIGH'S contacts at the Department of State which might bear one way or the other upon WADLEIGH'S loyalty.

Mr. BAINBRIDGE C. DAVIS, Division of North and West Coast Affairs, Department of State, advised he had worked from the first part of 1936 to the Spring of 1940 with WADLEIGH in the Division of Trade Agreements, Department of State. Mr. DAVIS added that during this time he had acted in a clerical capacity and later as an Economist and that he had been under the direct supervision of WADLEIGH during a part of the period from 1936 to 1940.

Mr. DAVIS remarked, "I do not recall anything, at any time, that might have given me a basis for being suspicious of WADLEIGH'S loyalty. . . His personality was a little annoying at times so that I was not drawn to him due to his sharp and biting tongue. However, I have never had any reason to feel a doubt concerning his loyalty and this is true even in retrospect. I did not visit him socially, and I cannot even recall the names of any persons who were well acquainted with him. I do not know of any organizations to which he belonged, and I never saw anything which would indicate any sympathy toward the Soviets or toward the Communists."

Mr. NORMAN BURNS, Adviser, Division of Commercial Policy, Department of State, advised that he had met HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH in the early part of 1937, at which time Mr. BURNS was associated with the Tariff Commission. Mr. BURNS remarked that he had gone to Istanbul, Turkey in March 1938 to the best of his recollection and had there worked with HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH in connection with the negotiating of trade agreements between Turkey and the United States. At that time, WADLEIGH was with the State Department.

Mr. BURNS remarked, "I have read the newspapers concerning WADLEIGH. I couldn't believe it. I felt that perhaps WADLEIGH was being framed. This disbelief was not based on my definitely knowing any facts but from having worked with him. He always gave me the impression that he was a brilliant person who liked to expose the fallacies in anything that someone proposed. For example, if you said that you knew all about fascism, WADLEIGH would analyze the thing and start pointing out fallacies in the argument for fascism. This was true of WADLEIGH regardless of any side one took on a question. I consider him a brilliant negativist. He would try to expose any fallacy in any economic thinking. I just can't imagine him fighting for something but I can see him fighting against things. I have heard WADLEIGH described as living in an 'intellectual cocoon' and that just about describes him."

Mr. BURNS stated that WADLEIGH was always concerned with economic matters and took the slightest excuse to delve

deeply into such matters and pointed out that from an economic way of thought, WADLEIGH could never have been described as pro-Soviet or pro-Communist. "I would say that WADLEIGH was a VINER exponent of economic thought. (JACOB VINER, Professor of economics at the University of Chicago). VINER believes in free competition and is absolutely and unalterably opposed to Communism and VINER is the only economic professor whom I have ever heard WADLEIGH praise."

"I know for a fact that WADLEIGH did not participate in any group movements and I have never heard of him going to any of the so-called liberal groups in connection with Spanish Democracy movements and the like. He was not temperamentally of the sort who sided with organizational movements.

"WADLEIGH was an exceedingly brilliant person but he is not always practical minded and doesn't always use good common sense. I feel that if WADLEIGH did do something that was wrong, he did it with no thought of its being wrong or of its long-range consequences."

Mr. BURNS stated he was aware of the fact that WADLEIGH and ALGER HISS had worked in the Department of State together but that he did not know of any social relationship between HISS and WADLEIGH, and that he himself did not know HISS personally and had never worked with HISS.

Mr. BURNS remarked that he also recalled LEANDER LOVELL, a former member of the State Department, as having worked in the Trade Agreements Division in 1936 and 1937 and that undoubtedly LOVELL and WADLEIGH had had some official contact, however, Mr. BURNS did not know of any connections between WADLEIGH and LOVELL in addition to their professional association in the office and that he had never gained the impression that they were in any way friendly.

Mr. BURNS pointed out that he had never known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, nor did he ever recall WADLEIGH mentioning anyone who is now identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. BURNS added that for about nine months in 1938, he had worked with WADLEIGH in Turkey and stated "we lived together in a rooming house and in a hotel there. In that time, the only thing that I saw that seemed to be stupid and questionable on WADLEIGH'S part, was his contact with a Professor of Archaeology at the University of Ankara. Mr. BURNS stated that a Professor of Archaeology at the University of Ankara, a person he recalled as Professor FRITZ VANDERVOSTER, a former Captain in the German Army, had excellent connections with the personnel of the American Embassy in Ankara and in BURNS' opinion, VANDERVOSTER seemed too anxious to know of the progress the

United States was making with the Turkish Government in its trade negotiations during 1938. Mr. BURNS remarked that he could not recall anything specifically of a suspicious nature concerning VANDERVOSTER'S contact with WADLEIGH, but he felt WADLEIGH'S being so naive might easily have been "pumped" by someone like VANDERVOSTER without ever being aware of it. Mr. BURNS remarked that VANDERVOSTER had often inquired of him in a very discreet manner as to the progress the United States was making with Turkey in its trade negotiations and that he considered it particularly significant in view of the fact that Germany at that time was interested in securing a bilateral trade agreement with Turkey. Mr. BURNS pointed out that he was never aware of any breaches of security on the part of WADLEIGH while in Turkey in connection with WADLEIGH'S association with VANDERVOSTER, but that he had told WADLEIGH he felt that VANDERVOSTER was too inquisitive concerning the trade negotiation matters between the United States and Turkey. It was Mr. BURNS' recollection that VANDERVOSTER and WADLEIGH had at one time attended the University of Kiel but he did not know whether they had ever been associated at that university. Further, with respect to VANDERVOSTER, Mr. BURNS stated he understood VANDERVOSTER had been "jailed" by the Turkish Government some time subsequent to their associations with him in 1938 for Espionage activities in Germany.

The indices of the Washington Field Office failed to reflect any information concerning VANDERVOSTER.

With respect to WADLEIGH'S contacts with EVA MOLL, a German alien who lived in Istanbul, Turkey and whom WADLEIGH was anxious to have come to this country in 1940 for the purpose of marrying her, Mr. BURNS furnished the following information:

Mr. BURNS stated that when he and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH had gone to Turkey in 1938, it was his impression that some of WADLEIGH'S co-workers either in the Department of State or from the Department of Agriculture where WADLEIGH had previously worked, had given him letters of introduction to some refugees from the Nazis who were living in Turkey and who were then associated with the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture.

When WADLEIGH got to Turkey, according to BURNS, WADLEIGH called on some members of the Ministry of Agriculture and through some members of this Ministry got to know EVA MOLL, a German refugee, then working for the Turkish National Bank in Ankara, Turkey. Mr. BURNS stated it was his impression

that Miss MOLL was part Jewish and that she had a brother who was still in Germany at that time. Mr. BURNS stated that WADLEIGH and EVA MOLL began to go around together socially and it became somewhat of a scandal in that EVA MOLL was considered by members in the American Embassy and by members of the Turkish Agricultural Mission to be socially "on the wrong side of the tracks."

Mrs. Henry Julian X

At the time of WADLEIGH'S association with EVA MOLL, Mr. BURNS stated WADLEIGH was still married to his first wife although they had been separated on occasions during their marriage. Mr. BURNS advised that when WADLEIGH returned to the United States, his first wife told him she was going to secure a divorce from him. This, according to BURNS, was during the Spring of 1940, and WADLEIGH immediately got in touch with EVA MOLL and trued to persuade her to come to this country to marry him. Finally, BURNS stated WADLEIGH had some difficulty in locating EVA MOLL in Turkey and secured the services of the State Department to do this for him and had the Department of State send cables in an effort to secure an answer from EVA MOLL in response to his offer of marriage. In this connection, Mr. BURNS stated he learned from WADLEIGH that EVA had decided not to come to this country and had decided not to marry him. In this connection, Mr. BURNS remarked that in talking with WADLEIGH in 1948, he gained the impression that he had heard from EVA MOLL during 1947 and that she was still in Turkey. Mr. BURNS stated he had met EVA MOLL on only one occasion but knew she was a German refugee who had a brother in Germany, who was part Jewish. From this, BURNS stated he often wondered if EVA was trying to secure information from WADLEIGH regarding trade negotiations between the United States and Turkey inasmuch as he felt the possibility existed that the Germans were using EVA MOLL'S brother as a lever by which to persuade her to secure data for the Germans to insure the brother's personal safety in Germany, however, BURNS stated he did not have any definite indication that WADLEIGH had ever been questioned by EVA MOLL concerning his official duties while in Turkey, nor did he have any information that WADLEIGH had ever furnished EVA MOLL with data relating to his work while in Turkey.

Mr. BURNS advised that he was acquainted with WADLEIGH'S first wife, MARION DOUGHERTY and that she was a native New Zealander who had attended the London School of Economics and also attended the University of Chicago. It was BURNS' opinion that WADLEIGH had met his first wife at the London School of Economics. Mr. BURNS did not know of any relatives of the first wife having lived in the United States, and he never gained the impression while speaking to her that she was sympathetic toward the Communist Party or to the Communist principles. On the other hand, Mr. BURNS stated

he was of the opinion that WADLEIGH'S first wife was very pro-British. Mr. BURNS stated it was his understanding that WADLEIGH'S first wife had worked for awhile in the Department of Treasury. Further, he stated there was one child, ANNE, born to this marriage, and it was his understanding that ANNE is presently living with WADLEIGH'S sister and the sister's husband somewhere in New England, where the husband is teaching school.

Mr. BURNS remarked that following WADLEIGH'S divorce from his first wife, he had married EDYTHE GAUDY during 1940 or 1941, at which time his wife was then teaching at the National Cathedral School in Washington. Mr. BURNS pointed out that WADLEIGH'S present wife is an intelligent person in his opinion but one who is in no way interested in matters other than those pertaining to family affairs.

Mr. BURNS stated in conclusion that he was of the definite opinion that WADLEIGH was a loyal and patriotic person. He stated he did not believe that anyone would have influenced WADLEIGH'S thinking to the point of impressing WADLEIGH with the advantages of Communism and that it was his opinion that WADLEIGH was more antagonistic toward the Communists than he ever was toward the Nazis. Mr. BURNS stated he was aware of the fact that WADLEIGH'S wife had made a statement which appeared in the newspapers to the effect that WADLEIGH was very anti-Nazi but that he did not believe he was as anti-Nazi as he was anti-Communist.

Mrs. PITTMAN POTTER, Division Assistant, Division of Commercial Policy, Department of State, advised she had worked under HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH during 1939 or the early part of 1940 in the Trade Agreements Division and had also worked under him in 1941 in the Special Research Division and again in 1942 in the Economic Studies Branch of the Department of State. Mrs. POTTER added she had seen WADLEIGH on only four or five occasions since 1943 and that none of these instances was of a social nature.

Mrs. POTTER remarked that she was aware of the fact that WADLEIGH had appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and stated, "I just can't believe that JULIAN WADLEIGH ever was disloyal in any way. I think he is an extremely splendid person. He did not ever mix with people in any of these groups such as the Spanish Loyalist groups or the groups of so-called liberals. I do not recall him as even being an ardent New Dealer or as far to the 'left' as many of the people were, so far as believing in government control of business. So far as the foreign policy was concerned, it

"is true that he was anti-Nazi and possibly anti-German but to my recollection it did not make him pro-Russian and I think I would have heard it had he been pro-Russian because he was a big talker and he was intensely interested in international affairs and he read a lot. I never heard him express any sympathy for the Russians. In my opinion, JULIAN was not sympathetic with the Russians. I don't think that he regarded Communism as very much above German fascism.

"In 1939, we were in the same office and we used to talk as people do in occupying the same office space and never did I hear him say things that would lead me to believe he was pro-soviet. He lived in Europe as a young person and recognized that the absence of democracy can be either to the left or fascist. He was not interested in joining organizations so far as I can recall nor was he the type who liked to attend meetings.

"As a matter of interest, I recall that JULIAN was very careful about security matters and he was careful to lock his cabinets and he did not discuss matters concerning other peoples' work unless it was of official interest to a third person. There is not anybody else I can think of whom I would have any less hesitancy in saying that he was a patriotic and honest person."

Mrs. POTTER remarked that she did not know of any official connection between ALGER HISS and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH in the Department of State.

With respect to LEANDER LOVELL, Mrs. POTTER remarked that LOVELL and WADLEIGH worked in the Trade Agreements Division but she stated she was not aware of any contacts between these individuals. In this connection, Mrs. POTTER stated she recalled LOVELL as having been active in a small local of the UFWA in the Department of State at the time LOVELL was an employee of the Department of State but she knew that WADLEIGH considered union matters to be a waste of time and, therefore, felt that LOVELL and WADLEIGH had no association with respect to this matter.

Mrs. POTTER remarked that she had been acquainted with WADLEIGH'S first wife, MARION DOUGHERTY but remarked she did not know the first wife well enough to make a statement concerning the wife's patriotism. She stated she did not think that WADLEIGH'S first wife was the type of individual who could have dominated WADLEIGH'S thinking and that she was not inclined to believe the wife was at all interested in Communist matters.

With respect to WADLEIGH'S present wife, EDYTHE GAUDY, Mrs. POTTER stated it was her understanding that WADLEIGH'S present wife was a former teacher at the National Cathedral School in Washington, D.C. and further, from her knowledge of the present Mrs. WADLEIGH it was her belief that the present wife is not interested in other than family affairs.

Mr. LEROY STINEBOWER, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Department of State, advised he had acted as an Economic Advisor in the Division of Trade Agreements, Department of State and that in 1943, he had acted as Chief of the Division of Economic Studies in the Department of State, at which time WADLEIGH had been Assistant Chief of that division. Continuing, Mr. STINEBOWER remarked, "I have actually known WADLEIGH since about 1934 and I recall that in about 1943, he went over to Italy for awhile to do some economic work. I think I can say quite honestly that there was nothing in WADLEIGH'S conduct in his official business, nor anything in what I know or saw of him outside the Division that would indicate that he was ever following any Communist Party line or sympathetic to any foreign power. There was, in the Division of Economic Studies a great deal of material relative to economic matters and WADLEIGH had access to, I might generally say, as much information in that Division as anyone, excepting myself. WADLEIGH was in a rather supervisory capacity in the Division of Economic Studies and I might say that he never seemed to act in any biased manner in regard to any policy formulated or memoranda written by other members of that Division. I say that because the people in that Division were in my opinion more openly hostile to the Communist Party line than was the general popular line in the country at that time. I would say that WADLEIGH was naive in his manner and he was not much of an administrator and frankly that is the reason I was brought in to head up the Economic Studies Division, when actually WADLEIGH was in line for the Position of Chief of that Division. However, there was never anything concerning his loyalty which kept him from being Chief of the Division of Economic Studies."

Mr. STINEBOWER remarked that he had not seen WADLEIGH for three or four years and that he had not been close socially to WADLEIGH at any time during his period of acquaintance with him.

Mr. STINEBOWER remarked that he was vaguely familiar with WADLEIGH'S association with EVA MOLL, a woman who had lived in Turkey and stated it was his impression that WADLEIGH, in 1938, had gone to Turkey and while there had become infatuated with EVA MOLL, and expressed the desire to marry this girl. STINEBOWER added that as far as he knew, EVA had never come to the United States and he knew

of no further details concerning this matter between EVA MOLL and WADLEIGH.

Mr. STINEBOWER stated he recalled that ALGER HISS and WADLEIGH had been in the same division at the Department of State during their service with the Department but he knew of no contacts between HISS and WADLEIGH other than of a purely official nature.

With respect to LEANDER LOVELL, Mr. STINEBOWER pointed out he knew that WADLEIGH did not consider LOVELL to be a very competent individual and it was not his impression that LOVELL and WADLEIGH had any acquaintance with each other in addition to that which was necessary from the fact that they worked in the Division of Trade Agreements at the same time while employed in the Department of State.

Mr. STINEBOWER stated that he had known WADLEIGH'S first wife, MARION DOUGHERTY in 1932 when he and WADLEIGH'S first wife were attending the University of Chicago and WADLEIGH was working at the Department of Agriculture. Mr. STINEBOWER stated he did not know of any activity on the part of WADLEIGH'S first wife which might indicate any sympathy or interest in Communist Party matters and he had no idea that she was other than a purely loyal American person.

Dr. LEO PASVOLSKY, Staff Member, Brookings Institution, advised that he had known WADLEIGH rather well during 1941 and 1942 when WADLEIGH was in the Division of Special Research, Department of State, which division was headed by Dr. PASVOLSKY. Dr. PASVOLSKY stated that his associations with WADLEIGH had been purely a business relationship and that he did not know WADLEIGH socially. Dr. PASVOLSKY stated, "I have been asked by a newspaper reporter as to WADLEIGH'S brand of economics and frankly I was not interested in his brand of economics, I was interested in his specialized knowledge at that time." Dr. PASVOLSKY added that he knew of nothing concerning WADLEIGH which would indicate anything disloyal on WADLEIGH'S part but pointed out that he had never heard WADLEIGH discuss political matters, and he did not know WADLEIGH in the sense of being acquainted with his family or having a knowledge of his personal matters. Dr. PASVOLSKY stated he had not maintained any contacts with WADLEIGH subsequent to their official relationship in the State Department and was not aware of WADLEIGH'S social activities or friends.

Mr. CARLETON KENNETH LEWIS, Principal Commodity Specialist, Tariff Commission, advised he first met HENRY

JULIAN WADLEIGH during 1943 when WADLEIGH had been assigned to the American Military Government in Italy and was also in Italy in a civilian status working with the American Military Government although employed by the State Department.

Mr. LEWIS remarked he had very little personal contact with WADLEIGH during the period of several months in Italy but from his relationship with WADLEIGH he never gained the impression that WADLEIGH was other than a loyal American. Mr. LEWIS stated he had never seen WADLEIGH since his return to the United States in 1944 and did not know of any associates of WADLEIGH in the United States.

Mr. HUGH B. ROBINSON, Department of Agriculture advised that he had met WADLEIGH when the latter was with the Department of Agriculture from 1944 to 1946 but that their working acquaintanceship had been so slight that he had never been able to form an opinion one way or another relating to WADLEIGH'S patriotism and that he did not know anything of the latter's outside activities or associates.

Mr. HARRY SHERR, Agricultural Economist, Division of Services, Statistics and Historical Research, Department of Agriculture stated that he had met WADLEIGH in 1946 when the latter was in the Department of Agriculture but that he had never spoken with WADLEIGH and did not know enough concerning WADLEIGH to furnish any data regarding his loyalty.

Mr. PATRICK E. O'DONELL, Agricultural Statistician, Division of Dairy Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture advised that he had been the Principal Economist in the Distribution Program Analysis Branch in the Department of Agriculture during October 1944 when WADLEIGH came to the Department of Agriculture. Mr. O'DONNELL mentioned that he and WADLEIGH had occupied the same office space for about two months in the Department of Agriculture but that their work was not closely related and as a result they did not have too much occasion to discuss matters of interest concerning their work.

Mr. O'DONNELL stated that he was aware of the newspaper comments appearing concerning Mr. WADLEIGH and pointed out that he "could not imagine WADLEIGH taking any positive slant on anything. JULIAN was pretty much against any form of authoritarian government and had equal antipathy for the Nazis in Germany, the fascists in Italy and the Franco in Spain and STALIN in Russia. This much was easily known in conversation with him. I can't recall any particular conversation with WADLEIGH along these lines but I know that he often discussed the right of a person to think as he pleased so long as he remained a law abiding citizen."

Mr. O'DONNEL stated that he had no reason to feel WADLEIGH other than a loyal person and that he did not know anything concerning WADLEIGH'S outside activities or his social acquaintances.

Mrs. HAZEL MOORE, Statistician, Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch, Department of Agriculture, advised that she recalled having met WADLEIGH during 1946 when WADLEIGH was an Economic Expert in the Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. MOORE related that her acquaintance had been over a period of two years and that it had been confined strictly to official matters in the Department.

Mrs. MOORE stated that she had not formed any impression with respect to WADLEIGH'S loyalty but that she knew of nothing that could reflect upon WADLEIGH'S patriotism.

Mrs. MOORE did not know any of WADLEIGH'S associates outside the Department of Agriculture.

PASSPORT INFORMATION

The following information was secured from a review of passport files of the Department of State:

The files of the Passport Division, Department of State, disclosed that the following passports were issued to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH who stated that he was born February 4, 1904, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, the son of HENRY R. WADLEIGH, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Passport #333767 was issued August 18, 1923, to WADLEIGH by the American Vice Consul at Venice, Italy. At this time, WADLEIGH stated that his father was stationed in Meran, Italy, performing religious work. Further, WADLEIGH advised that he desired a passport for use in visiting Italy for residence purposes, for visiting Great Britain for study and for travel to France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria. On the occasion of the issuance of this passport, WADLEIGH remarked that he had resided outside the United States at the following places and for the following periods: Munich, Germany from 1907 to 1910; Switzerland from 1910 to 1911 and again from 1919 to 1921; Italy from 1911 to 1921 and again in 1923.

On August 12, 1925, WADLEIGH submitted an Affidavit to Explain Protracted Foreign Residence and to Overcome Presumption of Non-citizenship. On this affidavit

WADLEIGH advised that his father had been residing in Europe since 1907 when he brought the affiant with him. He added, "My family lived first in Munich, Germany, where my father was rector of the American church from 1907 to 1910. From 1911 to 1919, my family lived in Florence, Italy, where my father was rector of the American church. Since 1919, my father has been residing in Alassio (Italy) having been appointed Secretary of the Convocation of the American Churches in Europe. I am going to school in Oxford, England, since I hold a scholarship for four years. I am now in my third year at Oxford. As soon as I have completed my course at Oxford, I expect to go to the United States for permanent residence..."

Passport #117574 dated September 8, 1925, was issued to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH by the American Consul at Havre, France, and at that time WADLEIGH stated his permanent residence was Alassio, Italy, and that he desired a passport for the purpose of temporary residence, study and travel in England, France, Switzerland and Italy.

Passport #538, dated September 21, 1927 was issued to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH by the American Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy. On this Occasion, WADLEIGH stated he desired to visit all countries for travel and study. He advised that he was then a student at the London School of Economics at England.

Diplomatic Passport #1766 was issued March 4, 1938 to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, who at that time was living at 4019 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. This passport was for travel on official business for the State Department to Switzerland, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslovia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey and Germany.

Diplomatic Passport #6461 dated December 8, 1943, was issued to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH for travel to North Africa and the necessary countries enroute. At this time, WADLEIGH advised he was an Economist by profession.

There was no information in the Passport Division files reflecting upon the loyalty of this individual.

MISCELLANEOUS

The records of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School disclosed that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was scheduled to teach Economic Theory of International Trade at the Graduate School during the school year 1946-47 and again during 1947-48, however, these courses did not materialize due to a lack of students. Further, the records of the Department of Agriculture indicated that WADLEIGH had taught at Williams College, Massachusetts during 1929, the American University and George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

The indices of the Washington Field Office disclosed that WADLEIGH'S name appeared in connection with a series of notes made available by A. A. BERLE, JR., formerly Undersecretary of State, as a result of a conversation between BERLE and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In these notes, concerning which BERLE could not elaborate on, there was a notation concerning "WADLEIGH-WADLEY, Trade Agreements Section." This notation related to CHAMBER'S conversation with BERLE, at which time CHAMBERS disclosed to BERLE the existence of a group of individuals in the Communist underground group in Washington, D.C., among government employees.

Henry Julian Wadley

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-4430

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BOSTON OFFICE:

At Tufts, College, will interview HARRY HAWKINS, presently a professor at Tufts and formerly a supervisor of WADLEIGH during the years 1936 through 1940 at the Department of State. (A teletype wad directed to the Boston Office by the Washington Field Office on December 16, 1948, requesting this interview with HAWKINS.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

At New York City, New York, will interview Mr. F. C. DARLINGTON, Socony Oil Company, New York City, formerly a supervisor of WADLEIGH at the Department of State during 1937 and 1938.

Will interview Mr. WILLIAM A. FOWLER, U. S. Delegate to the United Nations, formerly a supervisor of WADLEIGH at the Department of State during 1937 and 1938. (A teletype was directed on December 16, 1948 to New York by the Washington Field, requesting interviews with DARLINGTON and FOWLER.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:

At Palo Alto, California, will interview Mr. JOSEPH S. DAVIS, Director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto concerning his knowledge of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, inasmuch as DAVIS was a supervisor of WADLEIGH during 1930 to 1932 at the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D.C. (An Air Mail, Special Delivery letter was directed to the San Francisco Office by the Washington Field Office on December 23, requesting an interview with Mr. DAVIS.)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The files of the Federal Farm Board reveal that MORDECAI EZEKIAL had acted as a supervisor of WADLEIGH at the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D.C., during 1930 and 1932. In view of EZEKIAL'S connection with individuals involved in the Gregory case, no lead was directed for an interview with this individual. Further, WADLEIGH furnished the name of MORDECAI EZEKIAL as a reference in connection with an application for a position with the Department of Agriculture in 1932.

Kisseloff-4432

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York City

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12-27-48	12/14-17,20-22/48	ALEXANDER W. NEALE HNW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa Jay Chambers, ALGER HISS	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

INFORMATION CONCERNING HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH'S government service at Washington, D.C. set forth as follows: Federal Farm Board, 7-9-30 to 10-13-32; Department of Agriculture, 10-13-32 to 3-1-36; Department of State 3-2-36 to 12-5-44; Department of Agriculture from 12-5-44 to 5-23-46. Interviews with supervisors and co-workers at places of Government employment fail to reflect any information indicating disloyalty on part of WADLEIGH. WADLEIGH characterized by persons interviewed as brilliant economist, eccentric, naive and lacking in practical, common sense. No indication WADLEIGH might have been influenced by anyone in behalf of Communists or any foreign government. WADLEIGH in State Department, was in official contact with ALGER HISS and LEANDER LOVELL but persons interviewed stated they had no indication this relationship was other than in normal course of business and not aware of any social relationships between HISS, LOVELL or WADLEIGH. Persons interviewed not aware that WADLEIGH knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York City (1 Atten. Mr. T.J. Donegan, Special Asst. to A.G.)
1 - Boston (Info)
1 - San Francisco (Info)
2 - Washington Field

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 27, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: Jay David Whitaker Chambers

On December 24, SAC Ed Scheidt of the New York Office called and advised that Tom Donegan had been approached on the 23rd of December by Stephen Duggan brother of Lawrence Duggan and wanted Donegan to make a statement with reference to the FBI's interview with Lawrence Duggan. Donegan stated he could make no such statement. Stephen Duggan then asked if it would be agreeable for him to contact the Attorney General and Donegan told him it would.

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

DML:dad

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62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-4434

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 44 28

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RETELCALL TODAY FROM MR. FLETCHER OF BUREAU TO THIS OFFICE MAKING REFERENCE TO STATEMENT OF MAX YERGAN, WHO INDICATED IN INTERVIEW BY THIS OFFICE THAT IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN FORTY SIX PAUL ROBESON BROUGHT A WOMAN NAMED KLEINER/PHONETIC/ INTO HIS OFFICE AT THE COUNCIL OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS. YERGAN INDICATED THAT AT THAT TIME SHE SAID SHE WAS A SISTER-IN LAW OF ALGER HISS, YERGAN ALSO RECALLED THAT SHE LIVED AT TEN MITCHELL PLACE, NYC WITH A WOMAN NAMED EDITH ATWATER. HE ALSO INDICATED THAT SHE LEFT THE COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS SOMETIME ABOUT APRIL, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN TO GO TO WORK FOR THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION. [redacted] ADVISED THAT THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION, FORY FIVE EAST SIXTY FIFTH STREET, WAS FORMED UNDER NY LAWS NOVEMBER TWENTY SIXTH, NINETEEN TWENTY TWO FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMULGATING IDEAS OF WORLD PEACE INITIATED BY WOODROW WILSON. FUNDS HAVE BEEN RAISED BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION FROM OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND INDIVIDUALS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND THIS INCOME HAS BEEN USED TO EXPAND THE IDEALS OF WILSON, TO MAKE AWARDS TO INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS WHO HAVE RENDERED MERITORIOUS SERVICE TO THOSE IDEALS, AND TO MAINTAIN THE WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

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END OF PAGE ONE

62 JAN 5 1949

THE LATE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE FOUNDATION AND THROUGHOUT ITS EXISTENCE THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS HAVE BEEN PEOPLE PROMINENT IN PUBLIC LIFE. THE FOUNDATION ALSO PUBLISHES THE "UNITED NATIONS NEWS", THE FIRST ISSUE OF WHICH CAME OUT IN JANUARY, NINETEEN FORTY SIX. THIS PERIODICAL IS PUBLISHED AS "A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS RELATED AGENCIES". THE FOUNDATION-S PRESENT PRESIDENT IS HARRY B. GIDEONSE, PRESIDENT OF BROOKLYN COLLEGE. AMONG ITS DIRECTORS ARE SUCH MEN AS JOSEPHUS DANIELS, JOSEPH E. DAVIES, ALEN W. DULLERS, FRANCIS B. SAYRE, SUMNER WELLES, HENRY A. WALLACE, DARYL F. ZANUCK. THE ONLY REFERENCE TO THIS ORGANIZATION IN THE NY FILES IS INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM [redacted] INDICATING THAT THE FOUNDATION WAS ONE OF b2 b7D THE CO-SPONSORS OF A DINNER SPONSORED BY THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, TO HONOR THE UN DELEGATES, WHICH DINNER WAS HELD IN APRIL, NINETEEN FORTYSIX. GREETINGS WERE SENT TO THIS DINNER BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND CORDELL HULL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS CO-SPONSORING THIS AFFAIR WERE SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, THE COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY, THE NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, THE YOUNG MEN-S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL LAWYER-S GUILD. DISCREET INQUIRY AT TEN MITCHELL

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

PLACE, NYC REFLECTED THAT EDITH ATWATER STILL RESIDES AT THAT ADDRESS AND THAT DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS THE ONLY INDIVIDUAL RESIDING WITH HER WAS A WOMAN NAMED JONES. THE SUPERINTENDENT AT THAT BUILDING, WHO HAS BEEN THERE FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, ADVISED HE NEVER RECALLS ANYONE BY THE NAME OF KLEINER HAVING RESIDED WITH MISS ATWATER. DISCREET INQUIRY AT THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION DISCLOSED THAT THIS ORGANIZATION HAS GROWN SINCE NINETEEN FORTY TWO TO THE PRESENT FROM THREE TO SEVENTEEN EMPLOYEES AND NO ONE BY THE NAME KLEINER HAS BEEN EMPLOYED BY THAT ORGANIZATION. INQUIRIES WILL BE MADE AT THE WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND THE "UNITED NATIONS NEWS", SUBSIDIARIES OF THIS FOUNDATION, AND CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO INTERVIEW OF EDITH ATWATER. BUREAU AUTHORITY WILL BE TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED TO CONDUCT LATTER INTERVIEW.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/28/48

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was etal
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebutel to San Antonio dated December 22, 1948, and San Antonio teletype to Baltimore dated December 23, 1948.

By the above referenced Butel, it was requested that Miss ANNA HISS, sister of ALGER HISS and Director, Department of Physical Education, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, who resides at 3403 Hollywood Avenue, Austin, Texas, be interviewed for full information she may have concerning a Woodstock typewriter formerly in the possession of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and endeavor made to obtain any typewritten correspondence Miss HISS has received from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. This lead was re-set in the above referenced San Antonio teletype to Baltimore, inasmuch as Miss ANNA HISS is currently visiting relatives at 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore.

Miss ANNA HISS advised on December 27, 1948, that possibly she has typewritten material from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in her possession at her home in Austin, Texas. Miss HISS further stated that inasmuch as she has resided in Texas for the past 30 years she has no knowledge whatever concerning the Woodstock typewriter alleged to have been formerly in the possession of ALGER and PRISCILL HISS. Miss HISS, who was extremely cooperative, requested that she not be contacted at the University of Texas but will arrange to be at her home at 3403 Hollywood Avenue, Austin, on January 10, 1949, in order to be interviewed there.

WCP:mhp
65-1642

cc: San Antonio (AMSD)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 28, 1948

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 3:40 p.m., during the course of another call, Mr. Tuohy of the New York Office advised that Mr. McLean, attorney for Hiss, had contacted Mr. Donegan and requested the return of the four typewriting specimens now in the possession of the New York Office, and Mr. Donegan has instructed the return of these specimens to Mr. McLean. Mr. Tuohy stated that one of the four specimens was identified with the questioned typewriting. He stated that in accord with instructions of Mr. Donegan the four specimens are being returned to Mr. McLean.

Mr. Donegan stated that since Mr. McLean had in effect loaned these specimens they should be returned to him so that he could not allege that unfair advantage was being taken.

ACTION: None. For information.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memoranaum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 3:40 p.m. today Mr. Tuohy of the New York Office called in with reference to the Laurence Duggan matter and stated that in accord with Bureau instructions, attempts had been made to interview Henry Hill Collins, Jr. Collins refused to be interviewed, stating he could not or would not be of assistance to the Bureau.

Efforts to contact Frederick V. Field were negative. Discreet inquiry indicated that he was at his summer home near Torrington, Connecticut, and probably would return to New York tomorrow. The New York Office will contact him as promptly as he becomes available.

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

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FBI ALBANY 12-28-48 7-05PM CHS

DIRECTOR, AND SAC, NEW YORK ...U R G E N T...

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ALGER HISS, IS-R. HISS, WIFE AND SON ANTHONY, RESIDED SUMMERS FOR PERIODS VARYING FROM BRIEF, INTERMITTENT VISITS TO CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE OF THREE MONTHS AT PEACHAM,VT. SINCE ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. MRS. HISS SPENT PERIODS OF APPROXIMATELY TWO TO THREE MONTHS, MOST OF SUMMERS AT PEACHAM. THEY RESIDED FIRST FOUR YEARS AT CHOATE INN. ELSIE CHOATE, PROPRIETOR, STATES HAS NO MATERIAL TYPEWRITTEN BY HISS- AND STATES THEY HAD A TYPEWRITER. THEY RESIDED NEXT THREE SUMMERS WITH A CLOSE FRIEND, MRS. DORIS ~~BASOULE, SWAR~~ ~~[redacted]~~ SOULE, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWATHMORE,PA. WHO RENTED HER COTTAGE FROM LOUISE BAILEY, PEACHAM. LATTER STATES SHE HAS NOTHING TYPEWRITTEN BY HISS- AND DOES NOT RECALL THEM HAVING TYPEWRITER. THEY RENTED COTTAGE NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN FROM DR. LOUIS PILCHER, MD, NEWTON, MASS. OR HIS RELATIVES, AND IN FORTYEIGHT, RENTED COTTAGE OF PROFESSOR BRAND BLANCHARD, YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN. LEADS TO ~~[redacted]~~ INTERVIEW PILCHER, SOULE AND BLANCHARD NOT BEING SET OUT BY THIS OFFICE BUT IS BEING LEFT TO THE DESCRETION OF NEW YORK. TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL SECURED THROUGH INVESTIGATION AT PEACHAM CONSISTS OF THREE ENVELOPES ADDRESSED TO US POST OFFICE, PEACHAM, VT. BY HISS SINCE OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, FORTY EIGHT. THESE ARE BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU.

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CORRECTION--IN LINE [illegible] SHOULD READ AT END MRS. DORIS SOULE,

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 15 AND NYC 5 FROM PHILA 12-28-48 6.200 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS WFO AND NYC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

REREP SA LEMUEL W. KERR, NORFOLK, DEC. TWENTYFOUR, FORTYEIGHT, DAISY FANSLER INDICATED PRISCILLA HISS WAS ACTIVE AS PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON CHAPTER OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE ALUMNAE ASSN. COLLEGE HAS NO RECORD OF THIS FACT. WFO SHOULD CONTACT MRS. JOHN L. VANDEGRIFT, THIRTYTWO FORTYONE THIRTYEIGHTH ST., WASH., DC., WHO WAS PRESIDENT OF ALUMNAE ASSN. NINETEEN FORTY AND FORTYONE AND ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHEREABOUTS OF DOCUMENTS OF ASSN. WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY PRISCILLA HISS AT TIME SHE MAY HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT, PROBABLY IN THIRTYEIGHT. MRS. VANDEGRIFT EXPECTED TO DEPART US SHORTLY ENROUTE JAPAN.

BOARDMAN

END ACK PLSE

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/12/77 BY

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CJJ:cl
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy
URGENT

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 12-28-48 2:45 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

SUGGEST NY MAY DESIRE BALTIMORE INTERVIEW WILLIAM ROSEN WHO RECEIVED ALGER HISS' NINETEEN TWENTYNINE FORD CAR AS HISS MAY HAVE DISPOSED OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER BY GIVING SAME TO ROSEN.

HOOVER

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

DEC 28 194

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 4 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 12-28

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REBUTEL TO BOSTON DECEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST. NO RECORD OF ALGER HISS LOCATED BOSTON BAR ASSOCIATION OR MASSACHUSETTS BAR ASSOCIATION. NO CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS IN POWDER POINT ACADEMY RECORDS. FILM FORWARDED FBI LABORATORY DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR REFLECTING TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS ON FILE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. MRS. JOHN ALFORD, FORMERLY ROBERTA FANSLER, HAS BEEN ILL. AGENT ATTEMPTING TO REINTERVIEW HER THIS DATE. INQUIRY AT CHOATE, HALL AND STEWART, ATTORNEYS, THIRTY STATE ST., BOSTON, TO DATE FAILS TO DISCLOSE ANY DOCUMENTS EMANATING FROM HISS. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

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DEC 28 4 15 PM '48

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTACKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 5:35 p.m. Mr. Delavine of the Washington Field Office called and stated that the General Counsel of the Federal Housing Administration had called and wanted an Agent to contact him at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, as he had information of interest to the Bureau which had been discovered as a result of the investigation of the suicide of Allen Taft Squire of the Federal Housing Administration, who committed suicide about two weeks ago. Mr. Delavine stated that when he was advised of the call he tried to call the General Counsel, but was unable to reach him. However, he did reach the investigator and found out that Mr. Squire had committed suicide by diving from a building and had left certain suicide notes, one of which is in the possession of Squire's brother. In this note there is a sentence substantially quoted as follows: "That Commies have done their work well and will do for you all some day." Further, the investigator advised that information had come to his attention to the effect that the deceased knew both Hiss and Chambers.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that under the Loyalty Program a preliminary inquiry was conducted concerning an Allen Taft Squire to see if he could be identical with a person of the same name carried on the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. This preliminary inquiry was closed negatively because there was not sufficient information to make it possible to say he was identical with the person listed in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

I authorized Mr. Delavine to have an Agent confer with the General Counsel of FHA and accept any information offered.

Kisseloff-1154

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1155

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : L. WHITTEN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Re: FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

The material which was recovered from the apartment of Inslerman by Agents of the New York Office, consisting of three notebooks and other miscellaneous material, has been examined in the Espionage Unit.

It has been determined that quite a number of these documents contain printed or stamped classifications of confidential and restricted material. It was noted that much of this material pertained to an experimental bomber being developed by the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York. The majority of the material, however, consists of personal notes apparently reflecting technical data concerning aircraft design and engineering standards. It is, of course, impossible to determine whether this material is of a classified nature; however, it is noted that much of it refers to the same problems as discussed in the documents marked classified.

It is believed that we are not in a position to adequately determine whether this material is of a classified nature.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of the data set forth above, it is recommended that the entire contents of the black suit case containing these documents be turned over to the Intelligence Division of the Air Forces with a request that it be examined by officers familiar with classifications on aircraft for the purpose of determining whether any of the material is presently of a classified nature.

In view of the urgency of this matter, it is requested that the Liaison Section request the Air Forces to give special attention to the request.

RCG:cmw

174-1333-565

3 DEC 31 1948

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62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1156

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 36 28 7-25P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP.

R. T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT ON THIS DATE HE HAD RECEIVED REQUEST FROM EDWARD C. MC LEAN, ALGER HISS ATTORNEY, FOR RETURN OF ORIGINAL SPECIMENS OF TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL TURNED OVER TO AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE. AT REQUEST OF T. J. DONEGAN THIS MATERIAL CONSISTING OF MENU, APPENDIX, ORIGINAL AND COPY OF LETTER DATED JANUARY THIRTIETH, NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, AND COPY OF LETTER DATED FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, TURNED OVER TO MC LEAN AND APPROPRIATE RECEIPT OBTAINED. MC LEAN HAS APPOINTMENT WITH DONEGAN AND ASSISTANT AG RAY WHEARTY FOR JANUARY THIRD NEXT RE DISCUSSION OF TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF RESULTS OF THIS CONFERENCE. REBUTEL DECEMBER TWENTY SEVEN LAST AUTHORIZING INTERVIEW OF HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., AND FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS MADE BY LAURENCE V. DUGGAN ON DECEMBER TEN LAST. COLLINS REFUSED INTERVIEW TO BUREAU AGENTS ON THIS DATE. INQUIRY AT OFFICE AND RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD REVEALS LATTER TO BE AT COUNTRY HOME AT NEW HARTFORD, CONN. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INDICATES FIELD MAY VISIT NYC TOMORROW. EFFORTS WILL BE MADE AT THAT TIME TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW FIELD.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Lester
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI SAN DIEGO 12-28-48 3-43 PM EL

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL DATED DECEMBER TWENTY SEVEN LAST. ARTHUR YATES, SAN JACINTO, CALIFORNIA INTERVIEWED THIS DATE. YATES ADVISED HE ATTENDED HILL PREP SCHOOL, POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA WITH ROBERT LOVETT FOR SIX YEARS, THEN TWO YEARS AT YALE UNIVERSITY TOGETHER. DURING PREP SCHOOL DAYS CHAMBERS ATTENDED A NEARBY PREP SCHOOL. ALL PARTIES BECAME ACQUAINTED THROUGH PREP SCHOOL ACTIVITIES. CHAMBERS LAST CONTACTED IN NINETEEN FOURTEEN. YATES STATED THAT DURING PREP SCHOOL DAYS CHAMBERS WAS A QUOTE VIOLENT RED END QUOTE, QUOTE BOLSHEVIK END QUOTE, QUOTE REVOLUTIONIST END QUOTE, QUOTE ALWAYS TALKING ABOUT THE DAY OF REVOLUTION END QUOTE. YATES ALSO ADVISED THAT HE MADE NUMEROUS NOTATIONS IN HIS DIARY REGARDING CHAMBERS AND THAT IF THIS DIARY WOULD BE OF ANY USE HE WOULD ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE IT AT THE FAMILY HOME IN NAPLES, FLORIDA OR IN STORAGE AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. YATES DOES NOT KNOW HISS, HOWEVER, STATED THAT BECAUSE HE KNEW LOVETT HE WANTED TO HELP LOVETT OUT IF HE COULD. YATES ADVISED THAT HE FELT QUOTE THAT A MAN NEVER CHANGES, ONCE A COMMUNIST ALWAYS A COMMUNIST, AND THAT CHAMBERS WAS LYING AT THE PRESENT TIME AND THAT FACT IN ITSELF SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO CLEAR HISS END QUOTE. YATES DESCRIBED AS BORN OCTOBER NINE, EIGHTEEN NINETY FOUR, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, RETIRED, APPARENTLY HAS INCOME FROM FATHER AND GRANDFATHER-S ESTATE. GRADUATED FROM PRINCETON UNIVERSITY IN

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED
100-339567
3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1159

PAGE TWO

NINETEEN TWENTY, CAME TO CALIFORNIA IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND AT PRESENT ADDRESS SINCE DECEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY ONE. CHIEF OF POLICE AT SAN JACINTO STATED YATES IS A HEAVY DRINKER AND ONE LOCAL DOCTOR HAS COMPLAINED THAT YATES GAVE HIM SEVERAL NG CHECKS. NO CRIMINAL ACTION. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MC INTIRE

END

5-48PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

V

cc: Mr. Jones

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 28 5 50 PM '48

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FLETCHER

DEC 28 5 27 PM '48

LGZ:el
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-28-48 5:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

(1)

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

REBULET DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST. SUGGESTED NEW YORK CONSIDER

INTERVIEWING JEROME FRANK, JUDGE, U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS,

NYC, FORMERLY ASSOCIATED WITH ALGER HISS AS GENERAL COUNSEL,

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE TO NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE.

HOTTEL

RECEIVED JUSTICE
DEC 29 6 PM '48
FBI DEPT. OF JUSTICE

74-1333 568
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3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 20 6 15 PM '40

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1163

LGZ:el
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-28-48 5:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

MY REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY FURNISH WFO WITH PHOTOGRAPHS OF DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, ALIAS DAVID CARPENTER. IF PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE OF HIM DURING THE PERTINENT PERIOD OF HIS OPERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS, COPIES OF THESE PHOTOGRAPHS AS WELL AS MORE RECENT ONES ARE REQUESTED.

HOOVER

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100-13333-569
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3 DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-1164

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
DEC 28 6 15 PM '40
F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 18, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

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

Pursuant to your request the following is being made available concerning current efforts being made to locate the typewriter in this case or samples thereof and further to show the results obtained to date.

INTRODUCTION OF TYPEWRITER INTO INVESTIGATION

Whittaker Chambers on November 17, 1948, introduced in evidence at a pre-trial deposition in Baltimore, Maryland, 65 typewritten documents which he claimed emanated from State Department. He stated that they were copies of or excerpts from State Department documents and alleged that they were copied on a typewriter by Alger Hiss or his wife, after which the typewritten copies were turned over by Alger Hiss to Chambers for delivery to Colonel Bykov.

STATEMENTS OF ALGER HISS AND MRS. HISS RE TYPEWRITER IN WASHINGTON RESIDENCE

On December 4, 1948, Alger Hiss stated that he and his wife moved to Washington from New York in May, 1933; that some time immediately prior to the date of moving, his family came into possession of an old typewriter, possibly an Underwood, but he wasn't certain as to the make of it. He said this typewriter had been formerly the property of the father of Mrs. Hiss, Mr. Thomas Fansler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now deceased. Hiss said this typewriter remained in the continuous possession of his immediate family until some time after 1938, exact date unknown, when Mrs. Hiss sold it to a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer located in the general neighborhood of either 1245 30th Street, Northwest, or 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, where the Hisses resided in Washington from June 1, 1936, to 1943.

Hiss said he does not recall using this typewriter himself but his wife used it infrequently as an amateur typist. Mrs. Hiss furnished substantially the same information.

CONCLUSION OF FBI LABORATORY AS TO MAKE OF TYPEWRITER

The typewriting on the documents produced by Chambers in Baltimore was examined by the FBI Laboratory and it was concluded that the typewriting on 64 of the 65 documents was typed with a machine which most closely matches a Woodstock, small pica type, the standards of which are in the FBI Laboratory files.

INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS TO LOCATE TYPEWRITER OR SPECIMENS THEREFROM

RECORDED - 28

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Initial investigation was conducted in Philadelphia where it was determined that from 1927 to 1930 Thomas Fansler was in a partnership with Harry

HBF:jam

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F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
EC 20 9 33 AM '46

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
20 2 55 PM '4

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 27 2 10 PM '46

Kisseloff-1167

L. Martin in an insurance business. Fansler was General Agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose home office is in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Harry L. Martin has stated that at the inception of this partnership in 1927 a new Woodstock typewriter was purchased. When the partnership dissolved in 1930 Fansler retired to an apartment in Philadelphia and Martin is certain that Fansler took this typewriter with him.

The records of this partnership fail to reflect any information concerning the serial number of this typewriter.

The individual who made the sale of this typewriter to the Fansler-Martin partnership has been interviewed and he has no record of the serial number of the typewriter; however, he recalls that it was a Woodstock make.

The records of the local Woodstock Agency in Philadelphia that made the original sale are no longer in existence.

The Chicago Office has contacted the Woodstock Agency, which agency has advised that no exact records of serial numbers from 1925 to 1930 are maintained; however, they have furnished approximate serial numbers taken from the trade-in manual used by dealers covering the years 1925 to 1931. These serial numbers are being used during the investigation as a guide to narrow down the search for the typewriter by serial number.

Through Credit Agencies and other logical sources numerous leads have been found which have been covered and which are continuing to be covered to locate samples of typing from this typewriter, some of which have been located and have been identified with the typing on the Chambers documents as set out on page 3.

A survey has been made by Washington Field Office in Georgetown where Hiss lived during the entire period of his stay in Washington. All second-hand typewriter dealers and stores have been contacted in this area with negative results. Antique shops in this area are presently being contacted. Metropolitan Police records are of little value since second-hand purchase records prior to 1940 have been destroyed. Leads from this source, however, are being run out. Records of Arlington County, Virginia, Police Department have been searched with negative results. It is believed that the local Communist Party possibly has instant typewriter or has had it in the past. Specimens from these sources have been submitted to the FBI Laboratory. There are approximately 140 second-hand stores in Washington which handle second-hand typewriters. One of the largest dealers has been checked with negative results. Investigation in this regard is continuing.

When Alger Hiss appeared before the Grand Jury and was confronted with the identification of the typewriting specimens with the Chambers documents he stated that Chambers must have gotten access to the typewriter and typed the documents.

What is basis for this conclusion?

Kisseloff-1168

In view of Hiss' alibi it becomes pertinent to obtain additional specimens of the Woodstock typewriter after the latest identified document which was dated May 25, 1937, to show the continued possession of the typewriter within the Hiss family during the pertinent period, 1936 to 1938.

The New York, Philadelphia, and Washington Field Offices in whose territories the best possibilities exist to locate more samples from the typewriter or the serial number of the typewriter, have been instructed to intensify their efforts in this regard. Other leads in this connection are outstanding in Baltimore, Boston and Milwaukee, and these will be followed closely.

A thorough review is being made at the Seat of Government for additional leads working toward the location of the typewriter or more samples of typewriting. These leads will be given immediate handling.

IDENTIFICATION OF TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS

As of December 15, 1948, the following documents have been identified by the FBI Laboratory with the typing appearing on 64 of the documents alleged to have been given Whittaker Chambers by Alger Hiss:

(1) A letter addressed to Miss Emma Hellings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, postmarked December 6, 1931, beginning "Dr. Peltz, my physician..." This letter was signed "Daisy Fansler," (a sister of Mrs. Hiss).

(2) A two page letter addressed to Walter L. Tibbetts, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 30, 1933, beginning "On reading over my policy last week...." This letter is unsigned and was never mailed but relates to an insurance policy allegedly issued to Alger Hiss.

(3) A one page letter addressed to Walter G. Schelter, New York, dated February 17, 1933, signed "Alger Hiss."

(4) Three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson," bearing the date September 9, 1936. This was an apparent enclosure to a handwritten letter bearing the date September 9, 1936, signed by Alger Hiss.

(5) A letter addressed to Mr. W. M. Hillegeist, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, dated May 25, 1937, beginning "I am sending to your office today....," signed "Priscilla Hansler Hiss."

Kisseloff-1169

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

At 9:25 this morning, SA ROBERT McQUEEN telephonically advised this office that the four rolls of film in this case have been examined by experts at the Eastman Company at Rochester, New York, - the examination having been completed late in the day of December 21, 1948. He advised that the roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #49 has been identified as having been manufactured during the first half of 1937; the roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #48 as having been manufactured in the last half of 1937. The roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #50, an exposed roll, cannot be identified as Eastman film with certainty, although the experts have indicated it is probably of Eastman manufacture. The roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #51 cannot be determined as to date of manufacture although it is possible, according to the Eastman experts, to take a strip of this film and after a two or three-day period of analysis, to be able to determine probably whether it was manufactured prior to February of 1939.

Either of the following individuals, both of whom are long-time Eastman employees, may be used for purpose of subpoena:

HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent of Cine and Heat Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York.

JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent of same department - Same address as above.

In accordance with Mr. FLETCHER's instructions, Agent McQUEEN was instructed to proceed to the Dupont Plant at Parlin, New Jersey, where he will contact Mr. BURCKHARDT.

McQUEEN will call in prior to leaving Parlin.

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INTERNAL SECURITY
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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SAC, New York

December 22, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the film in instant case which was obtained from the House un-American Activities Committee for the purpose of having it examined by the DuPont and Eastman Kodak Companies in order to ascertain the identity and competency of witnesses to establish the date of manufacture of this film. Special Agent Robert K. McQueen has ascertained that the roll of film in this case designated as the Grand Jury Exhibit #47 has been examined by the DuPont people in Parlin, New Jersey. He advised that George F. Hunter, Chief Supervisor, Finishing Area, DuPont Photograph Products Department, Parlin, New Jersey, after examining this roll of film, has stated he is willing to testify that it was manufactured either in December, 1936 or June, 1944. In this regard, Agent McQueen stated he has ascertained the imprinted code number 428, which appears on this roll, was used by the DuPont people for film manufactured in December, 1936 and again used for film produced in June, 1944.

Agent McQueen stated that Walter Dewey Baldsiefen, Group Leader in charge of Emulsion Research, DuPont Photograph Products Department, Parlin, New Jersey, after examining the film, has stated he will testify that it is a coarse grained film and that the bulk of film made by DuPont after 1939 is of the fine grain type, approximately 95% being of the latter type. Mr. Baldsiefen will further testify that fine grain film should have been used for this purpose (the copying of documents), and that fine grain film has been manufactured by DuPont only since and not prior to 1939.

Special Agent McQueen has also advised that the four rolls of film in this case have been examined by experts at the Eastman Company at Rochester, New York, - the examination having been completed late in the day of December 21, 1948. He advised that the roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #49 has been identified as having been manufactured during the first half of 1937; the roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #48 as having been manufactured in the last half of 1937. The roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #50, an exposed roll, cannot be identified as Eastman film with certainty, although the experts have indicated it is probably of Eastman manufacture. The roll of film designated as Grand Jury Exhibit #51 cannot be determined as to date of manufacture although it is possible, according to the Eastman experts, to take a strip of this film and after a two or three-day period of analysis, to be able to determine probably whether it was manufactured prior to February of 1939.

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

Mrdhb

DEC 23 1948

Kisseloff-1172

Either of the following individuals, both of whom are long-time Eastman employees, may be used for purpose of subpoena:

Henry T. Ireland, Superintendent of Cine and Heat Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York.

Joseph C. Golan, Assistant Superintendent of same department - Same address as above.

The above is for your additional information in this matter.

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

Kisseloff-1173

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN has telephonically advised that the roll of film in this case designated as the Grand Jury Exhibit #47, has been examined by the DuPont people in Parlin, New Jersey. He advised that GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Supervisor, Finishing Area, DuPont Photograph Products Department, Parlin, New Jersey, after examining this roll of film, has stated he is willing to testify that it was manufactured either in December, 1936 or June, 1944. In this regard, Agent McQUEEN stated he has ascertained the imprinted code number 428, which appears on this roll, was used by the DuPont people for film manufactured in December, 1936 and again used for film produced in June, 1944.

Agent McQUEEN stated that WALTER DENEY BALDSIEFEN, Group Leader in charge of Emulsion Research, DuPont Photograph Products Department, Parlin, New Jersey, after examining the film, has stated he will testify that it is a coarse grained film and that the bulk of film made by DuPont after 1939 is of the fine grain type, approximately 95% being of the latter type. Mr. BALDSIEFEN will further testify that fine grain film should have been used for this purpose (the copying of documents), and that fine grain film has been manufactured by DuPont only since and not prior to 1939.

(Agent McQUEEN will arrive in Washington, D. C. at 5:40 P. M. today.)

KTD:cl
74-94

cc - New York

RECORDED - 99

STOP DESK

174-13[illegible]-572

DEC 30

JAN 13 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to me dated December 18, 1948. Particular reference is made to a statement contained in paragraph 7, page 2, that, "It is believed that the local Communist Party possibly has instant typewriter or has had it in the past." You asked, "What is basis for this conclusion?"

This investigative lead is being considered and followed out by the Washington Field Office since it is recalled that when Hiss disposed of his automobile to the Cherner Motor Company, it was immediately resold to a man named William Rosen who was an organizer of the Communist Party in Baltimore. Therefore, it is entirely possible that a similar transaction could have taken place with respect to his typewriter.

The Washington Field Office has therefore been submitting to the FBI Laboratory specimens of typewriting emanating from the Communist Party headquarters and from Communist Party functionaries. These specimens have been received through confidential sources and are being compared with known typewriting specimens in this case.

Attachment

FLJ:mpd

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

61 JAN 1 1949

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JAN 3 5 00 PM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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RECEIVED-DIVISION
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 28 2 17 PM '48

Kisseloff-1176

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 30, 1948

THE DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 16, 1948, which enclosed a list of original State Department documents from which the paraphrasings of copies of the documents turned over by Whittaker Chambers at Baltimore, Maryland, were made. This list was obtained from Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, Chief, Division of Security, State Department. Mr. Nicholson has advised that he is having photostatic copies of these documents prepared for you pursuant to your request and that they would be made available to you in the near future.

It will be appreciated if you will advise me immediately when these documents will be made available to you in order that the investigation of this matter can be carried forward in the most expeditious manner.

cc Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

RECORDED - 28

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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 30 3 25 PM '48

FLJ/lc

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

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:30 PM
DATE 12-30-48
BY

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Kisseloff-1178

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

DEC 28 19

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FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 12-28-48 8-45 PM PDST

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE BALTIMORE REPORT DEC. TWENTYTHIRD AND NEW YORK REPORT OF SAME DATE. ANTHONY P. MORSE INTERVIEWED AT BERKELEY AND DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF ESPIONAGE OR COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES ON PART OF FRANK RENO, OR DISCLOSURE BY RENO OF ANY INFORMATION TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. MORSE FORMERLY AN EMPLOYEE OF ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS AND NOW RETAINED AS A CONSULTANT, HAS THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IN HIS OWN POSSESSION. BRL REPORT NO. FIVE FIVE SEVEN, DATED JULY THIRTEEN, FORTYFIVE, WRITTEN BY MORSE, AND APG REPORT NO. ONE, DATED DEC. TEN, FORTYFIVE, WRITTEN BY R.S. ZUG, BOTH RESTRICTED. MORSE STATED HE KNEW OF NO CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IN RENOS POSSESSION, BUT RENO HAD MAINTAINED SEVERAL VOLUMES OF NOTEBOOKS IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING REGARDING HIS WORK AT ABERDEEN. AZIMOV PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH MORRIS ASIMOW, BORN NOV. TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN SIX, MILWAUKEE, WISC., AND PRESENTLY LECTURER IN ENGINEERING AT UCLA. SUGGEST NEW YORK REQUEST NECESSARY INVESTIGATION BY LOS ANGELES OFFICE AT UCLA. JOHN LEROY KELLEY ADVISED SF OFFICE HE IS LEAVING TODAY ENROUTE NYC UNDER SUBPOENA TO GRAND JURY AND THAT HE INTENDS TO SPEAK WITH FRANK RENO TO DETERMINE EXACTLY QUOTE WHAT IS UP UNQUOTE, PROVIDED HE WAS ABLE TO LOCATE RENO. REPORT FOLLOWS.

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see memo to SF, LA & Chi 12-29-48

KIMBALL

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

FBI CINCINNATI 12-28-48 5-04 PM EST JCL

DIRECTOR AND SACS, WASHNGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK U R G E N T

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP - R. RE WFO TEL DECEMBER TWENTYSEVEN. MRS. GERTRUDE EVANGELINE MARTI, LOWER SALEM, OHIO, STATES TAUGHT MUSIC SEPTEMBER, FORTYONE TO DECEMBER, FORTYTHREE AT WHITEHALL COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, WASHINGTON, DC BUT THAT NAMES OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS ~~TOTLXXX~~ TOTALLY UNFAMILIAR TO HER. SHE IS CERTAIN MR. AND MRS. HISS NEVER VISITED IN HER HOME ~~NORSHEXXXXXX~~ NOR SHE IN THEIRS. MARRIED DR. FRITZ MARTI NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND RESIDED ONE ONE HESKETH STREET, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND NINETEEN THIRTYNINE TO FORTYFOUR. DR. MARTI WAS PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO FORTYSIX AND ALSO STATES UNACQUAINTED WITH MR. AND MRS. HISS. MRS. MARTI STATES THAT MRS. GEORGE BLACKWELL WAS HER PREDECESSOR AS MUSIC TEACHER AT WHITEHALL SCHOOL BUT MRS. MARTI MET MRS. BLACKWELL ON ONLY ONE OCCASION. RUC.

OSTHOLTHOFF

END

ACK PLS WA

518PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

NYC PLS

OK FBI NYC MARM

74-1333-576

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3 DEC 31 1948

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/17/77 BY spr war/sp

JAN 5 1949

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DEC 28 6 00 PM '48

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Fletcher

WASH FROM NEW YORK 13 28 1-56P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REMYTEL DECEMBER TWENTY SEVENTH, FORTY EIGHT. FOR FURTHER CLARIFICATION THIS MATTER, INDIVIDUAL WHO FURNISHED PHOTOGRAPHS TO MISS MC ADAM WAS HER SUPERIOR, CHARLES HAIDINGER, PERSONNEL MANAGER, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. LAWRENCE DUGGAN IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH THIS MATTER.

74-1333-577

SCHMIDT

DEC 31 1948

HOLD PLS

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1183

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
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F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet dated December 13, 1948, in which the Washington Field Office was requested to determine the names of the individuals associated with ALGER HISS and others departmental wise and that each of such persons be interviewed with reference to ALGER HISS, his associations, and indications of membership in any Communist Party group or associations with known Communists.

For the benefit of the St. Louis Division, ALGER HISS was employed from May, 1933 to April, 1934 by the Department of Agriculture as Principal Attorney, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; and from April, 1935 to August 31, 1936, by the Department of Justice as a Special Attorney. From September 1, 1936 he was employed by the Department of State until his resignation in January, 1947.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent N. V. STEVENS dated January 22, 1942, at St. Louis, Missouri in the matter entitled, "ALGER HISS, Department of State, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT" and to teletype from the Washington Field Office dated January 16, 1942 to St. Louis in the same matter (St. Louis Division file 101-21).

The St. Louis Division is requested to interview Mr. CHESTER C. DAVIS, now President of the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis, Missouri and believed to be living at 484 Lake Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. DAVIS was interviewed by agents of the Washington Field Office on February 18, 1942 with reference to ALGER HISS in connection with his employment at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture. At that time, Mr. DAVIS indicated that he had no doubt as to ALGER HISS' loyalty but did indicate that one of the chief difficulties that arose in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was the attempt of the Legal Division, in which Mr. HISS was employed, to interpret the Act not according to the intent of Congress but in accordance ~~with their own~~ views.

Mr. DAVIS should be re-interviewed in this matter and an attempt made to determine the names and addresses of all of the associates and co-employees of ALGER HISS during his employment at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with a view to interviewing these individuals regarding their knowledge of ALGER HISS' activities and pertinent associates.

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96 DEC 15 1964

IGZ:cl
74-94

cc - New York
St. Louis (ALSD)

62 JAN 5 1949

74-1333-578
IF IB I
3 DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-1185

Filing
15 of
37

Kisseloff-1186

LGZ:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
December 28, 1948

New York is origin in this matter and should receive three copies of your report, one copy being designated to Mr. THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. The Bureau is to receive five copies. The Director has advised that in view of the importance of this investigation, each Special Agent in Charge is being personally held responsible for the immediate and exhaustive handling of every phase of this investigation. It is imperative that reports and other communications reflecting results of the investigation in this matter be furnished to the Bureau as soon as possible in order that the material can be made available to the Department for use in connection with the Grand Jury in New York City.

Kisseloff-1187

CJJ:el
74-94

WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-28-48 12:00 N.

DIRECTOR AND SACS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEWYORK

URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP - R. RE PHILA TELETYPE, DECEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, LAST, REQUESTING WFO TO FURNISH SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION IN WASHINGTON RE EFFORTS TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. THE ONLY INFO FURNISHED THIS OFFICE IS THAT ALGER HISS STATED MRS. HISS DISPOSED OF A TYPEWRITER QUOTE SOMETIME AFTER NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT UNQUOTE, TO EITHER A SECOND HAND STORE OR A SECOND HAND TYPEWRITER DEALER IN VICINITY OF THEIR HOME IN GEORGETOWN AREA, WASHINGTON, DC. EVERY STORE HAVING SECONDHAND PURCHASE LICENSE IN WASHINGTON CONTACTED. EVERY BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT, REGARDLESS OF LICENSE, IN GEORGETOWN AREA CONTACTED EXCEPT LARGE SCALE BUSINESSES HAVING NUMEROUS OUTLETS WITH THEIR OWN PURCHASING OFFICES. NEIGHBORHOOD INQUIRIES WHERE HISS LIVED MADE. RECORDS OF EVERY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE IN WASHINGTON AREA SEARCHED AND ABOUT TWO HUNDRED TYPEWRITERS BEARING SERIAL NUMBERS, RANGE NINETEEN TWENTYSIX THROUGH NINETEEN THIRTY, BEING LOCATED AND SPECIMENS BEING OBTAINED. THERE IS SOME INDICATION THAT HISS HAD STANDARD MODEL TYPEWRITER IN HIS HOME AS LATE AS NINETEEN FORTYSIX OR FORTYSEVEN, MAKE OF WHICH UNKNOWN. THEORY THAT HISS MAY STILL HAVE TYPEWRITER BEING EXPLORED TO FULLEST EXTENT IN WASHINGTON THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH FRIENDS, ASSOCIATES, MAIDS, ETC.

HOTTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/12/77 BY

100-1333 5795
F B I
3 DEC 31 1948

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 28 12 01 PM '48

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

CONF WASH 8 PHILA 1 FROM NEW YORK 28 1213 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REURTEL DECEMBER TWENTY SEVENTH, FORTYEIGHT. INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE FOR BACKGROUND INFO ON TIMOTHY HOBSON AS WELL AS TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS.

SCHEIDT

END

ACK

WA

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174-1333-580

3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1190

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DEC 28 12 17 PM '48

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1191

Jm
12-29-48
7:50 PM
No action
EMG

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 52 BOSTON 5 FROM NEW YORK 29 7-06P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN MRS ALGER HISS, HIS WIFE AND HIS SON ANTHONY RESIDED FOR A THREE MONTH PERIOD AT PEACHAM, VT. THEY RENTED A COTTAGE IN NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN AT PEACHAM, VT., FROM LOUIS PILCHER, M.D., NEWTON, MASS., OR HIS RELATIVES. CONTACT DR. PILCHER OR HIS RELATIVES WHO RENTED THIS COTTAGE AND OBTAIN FROM THEM ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN THEIR POSSESSION. THESE SPECIMENS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS THIS CASE. SUTEL RESULTS.

RECORDED - 39

SCHEIDT

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3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

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Kisseloff-1192

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 29 7 17 PM '48

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

DEC 30 12 12 PM '48

F B I

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

12-29-48
9:50 PM
No action
EMG.

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

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

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 60 PHILA. 1 FROM NEW YORK 29 8-42P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

(1) (2)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE TELETYPE NY TO PHILA. DECEMBER TWENTY EIGHTH. IN CONNECTION WITH PROPOSED CHECK AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SUGGEST YOU INTERVIEW MRS. DORIS SOULE, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA. IN THIS CONNECTION HISS, HIS WIFE, AND HIS SON, ANTHONY, HAVE RESIDED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY NINE AT PEACHAM, VT. AROUND SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTYTHREE THEY RESIDED WITH MRS. DORIS SOULE. CONTACT HER AND OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN HER POSSESSION. ALSO INQUIRE AS TO HER KNOWLEDGE OF A TYPEWRITER BEING IN THE POSSESSION OF THE HISS FAMILY. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

F B I

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62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1194

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RECEIVED
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INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
DEC 29 9 50 PM '48

Kisseloff-1195

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 64 29 9-37P

DIRECTOR URGENT

(1)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REBUTEL DECEMBER TWENTY FIRST, ENTITLED "JOHN KORAL, ESPIONAGE R" AND ALBANY TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NY IN CAPTIONED CASE, DATED DECEMBER TWENTY THIRD. COURT RECORDS, EDNY, INDICATE AT TIME ALEXANDER KORAL-S FATHER, ANGEL KORAL, WAS NATURALIZED, HE LISTED HIS SONS AS JACOB, SOLOMON, ISRAEL, MAX AND A SISTER, ROSIE. THE ABOVE BROTHER JACOB IS BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH A BROTHER JACK, MENTIONED BY ALEXANDER TO CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT NYT THREE FIVE SIX. THE RECORDS OF THIS DIVISION REFLECT ONE J. KORAL, NINE THREE ONE SIX ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREET, RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, AS HAVING PERMITTED HIS "DAILY WORKER" SUBSCRIPTION TO EXPIRE MAY TWENTY THIRD NINETEEN FORTY FOUR. ALSO JACOB, LILLIAN AND SYLVIA KORAL OF THE ABOVE ADDRESS WERE MEMBERS OF LODGE SIX TWO NAUGHT OF THE IWO IN DECEMBER NINETEEN FORTY SIX. THE FILES ALSO INDICATE ONE JACOB KORAL WAS THE SIGNER OF A PETITION TO GOVERNOR DEWEY CONCERNING THE RELEASE OF MORRIS U. SCHAPPES, CONVICTED OF PERJURY RELATIVE TO THE INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNISM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF NY. THE BUREAU-S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO LETTER DATED JULY TENTH NINETEEN FORTY ONE FROM NY TO DIRECTOR, RELATIVE TO JACK KORAL, UNKNOWN SUBJECT,

END OF PAGE ONE

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62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1196

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INTERNAL SECURITY. THIS LETTER CONCERNS AN INDIVIDUAL ATTEMPTING TO GIVE CERTAIN BLUEPRINTS RELATIVE TO REAMING AND DRESSING TOOLS USED AT THE PICATINNY ARSENAL TO JACK KORAL, A SCHOOL TEACHER IN BROOKLYN. CONCERNING JOHN KORAL OF THIRTY SIX ARTHUR ST., HEMPSTEAD, NY, INVESTIGATION THUS FAR HAS DETERMINED THAT JOHN KORAL NO LONGER RESIDES AT THIS ADDRESS. THIS HOUSE FORMERLY OWNED BY ONE ANNA KUSKI, NOW OF NORTH DERY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND SISTER OF JOHN KORAL. THE JOHN KORAL REFERRED TO IS BELIEVED TO BE INDENTICAL WITH THE INDIVIDUAL MENTIONED IN THE ABOVE REFERENCED ALBANY TELETYPE. IT WAS ALSO ASCERTAINED THAT THERE WAS A RICHARD JOHN CORREY WHO LIVED AT THIS ADDRESS, AND WHO WAS KILLED DURING WORLD WAR II. THE ABOVE JOHN KORAL NOW OPERATES A TAILOR SHOP IN MINEOLA, LONG ISLAND. IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT THERE IS NO NEPHEW BEARING THE NAME OF JOHN KORAL IN THE FAMILY OF ALEXANDER KORAL. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH SPECIAL ASST. TO ATTORNEY GENERAL DONEGAN, WHO IS HANDLING THE HISS CASE, AND HE HAS ADVISED THAT JOHN KORAL MENTIONED ABOVE OF MINEOLA, L. I. BE INTERVIEWED AND ALSO JACOB KORAL, BROTHER OF ALEXANDER KORAL. THIS INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONTINUED AND THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr. Turner

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 29 9 59 PM '48

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FLETCHER

DEC 29 10 39 PM '48

Jim
12-29-48
8:15 PM
No action
EMG.

[redacted] BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hard
Mr. Hoke
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Neuse
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 54 29 7-20P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE CHARLOTTE LETTER DECEMBER SEVENTEENTH, FORTYEIGHT, TO DIRECTOR ENTITLED JOHN KORAL, ESPIONAGE R. CHARLOTTE WILL REINTERVIEW INFORMANT [redacted] FOR DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF JOHN KORAL AND ALSO ADVISE IF ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNING THE RELIABILITY OF THE INFORMANT. EXPEDITE. SUTEL AND SUREP.

SCHEIDT

CHARLOTTE ADVISED

END

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3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

NYC R 54 WASH

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Kisseloff-1200

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DEC 29 7 26 PM '48

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

12-29-48
8:15 PM
Gm to action
EMG.

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 57 29 7-55P
DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE FELIX INSLERMAN. REQUEST THAT ALL DATA BE OBTAINED CONCERNING PURCHASE OF HOUSE AND PROPERTY BY INSLERMAN IN CAMBRIDGE, NY, FROM WHOM PURCHASED, DATE OF PURCHASE, COST, AND MEANS OF FINANCING. ALSO REQUEST INQUIRY BE MADE OF POSTMASTER IN CAMBRIDGE, NY, AS WELL AS RURAL MAIL CARRIER COVERING INSLERMAN-S RESIDENCE IN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN TYPE OF MAIL INSLERMAN HAS RECEIVED AND SENT. DETERMINE IF PACKAGES OR ARTICLES SIMILAR IN SIZE TO DOCUMENTS MAY HAVE BEEN SENT OR RECEIVED BY HIM. SUGGEST MAIL COVER BE PLACED ON INSLERMAN. IF POSSIBLE DETERMINE CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES HE HAS MADE WHILE RESIDING IN CAMBRIDGE IN VIEW OF FACT THAT INSLERMAN MAY HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN ESPIONAGE WORK UP TO RECENT DEVELOPMENTS THIS CASE. ASSISTANT TO AG T. J. DONEGAN DESIROUS OF RECEIVING ABOVE INFO PRIOR TO JANUARY THIRD NEXT ON WHICH DATE INSLERMAN SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BOFORE GRAND JURY IN NYC. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED RECORDED - 39
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NY R 57 WA

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3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

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DEC 29 8 15 PM '48

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12-29-48
8:15 PM
No action
EMG.

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Boardman
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

WASHINGTON 49 ST. LOUIS 3 FROM NEW YORK 29 6-58P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Mr. Fletcher

(1)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. WILL CHECK US ARMY RECORD OF JOHN KORAL, ALSO KNOWN AS JOHN KORREY AND JOHN KARLY, BORN MARCH SIXTEENTH NINETEEN SIXTEEN, HIBERNA, NEW JERSEY, ARMY SERIAL NUMBER THREE TWO TWO TWO FIVE TWO SIX FIVE. DESCRIPTION FIVE FEET FOUR INCHES, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTYFIVE POUNDS, BROWN EYES AND HAIR, OCCUPATION TAILOR, RESIDENCE BELIEVED TO BE THIRTYFOUR ARTHUR STREET, HEMPSTEAD, L. I. WILL ASCERTAIN ALL AVAILABLE [redacted] information AND PARTICULARLY DETERMINE IF JOHN KORAL WAS EVER STATIONED IN FORTY-FOUR AT FT. JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA, A MEMBER OF THE FIVE HUNDRED THIRTIETH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION. PLEASE EXPEDITE. SUTEL AND SUREP.

SCHEIDT

11
44

HOLD FOR CONFPLS

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62 JAN 5 1949

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DEC 29 7 09 PM '48

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

12-29-48
8:15 PM
No action
EMG.

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 6 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTIMORE 29 6-47 PM EST

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R

REBUTEL DECEMBER TWENTY EIGHT LAST AND WFO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED DECEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST. MR. AND MRS. TEMPLE JOYCE DO NOT KNOW ALGER HISS AND NEVER PRESENT WITH HIM AT ANY SOCIAL GATHERING WHERE HE WAS HEARD TO EULOGIZE COMMUNISM. MRS. POLLY ENGEMAN ~~MC~~ GILL STATES HER EX HUSBAND GEORGE H. ENGEMAN INTERESTED IN MARXISM BUT HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS BEING ASSOCIATE OF HISS. ENGEMAN FORMERLY BALTIMORE SUN AND WASHINGTON EVENING STAR REPORTER. ~~PRESENTLY~~ PRESENTLY OPERATES NORTH VIRGINIA FREE PRESS, ARLINGTON, VA. INFORMATION CONCERNING ENGEMAN SET OUT IN WFO ~~LETTER~~ LETTER TO BUREAU DATED FEBRUARY THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, ENTITLED GEORGE H. ENGEMAN, PUBLIC RELATIONS EMPLOYEE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., LGE. DETAILS RE INTERVIEWS WILL BE SET OUT IN NEXT INVESTIGATIVE ~~REPORT~~ REPORT.

RECORDED - 59

MCFARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 4 BA R 6 WA

NY BA R 1 NYC

INDEXED

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TWO COPIES WFO

DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1206

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 29 6 51 PM '48

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-29-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

With reference to the outstanding instructions to interview Frederick Vanderbilt Field regarding his approach to Lawrence Duggan, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in at 4:20 p.m. and stated that Field is presently at his residence near Torrington, Connecticut. There is no immediate indication that he is returning to New York and an Agent acquainted with this case will proceed to Hartford, Connecticut, tomorrow to interview him with the assistance of the Resident Agent there.

HBF:cmw

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3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1208

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RECEIVED
DEC 30 9 25 AM '48
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1209

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 29, 1948

FROM : L. Whitson

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS; et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

The following 35 mm films* were examined and nothing of any espionage interest was noted with the possible exception of bridge construction photos and pictures of bridges contained in the group of films marked Q133 and Q137.

22 strips marked Q133
16 strips marked Q137
4 strips marked Q138
3 strips marked Q140
4 strips marked Q141
1 strip marked Q144
7 strips marked Q146
5 strips marked with number "15" on backs.

RECORDED - 53

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3 DEC 31 1948

12/29/48

* obtained from Felix August Inslerman.

74-1333

ASB:EW

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1210

RECEIVED

RECEIVED—LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 29 3 00 PM '48

DEC 30 9 52 AM '48
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED—FLETCHER
DEC 29 2 06 PM '48

Kisseloff-1211

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
[redacted]D STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTI[redacted]

CC 150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 29, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, EL PASO URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL DECEMBER TWENTYONE LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO REINTERVIEW PHIL RENO AND WILLIAM ARCHIBALD McMURPHY. INTERVIEW OF PHIL RENO SHOULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL RECEIPT OF NEW YORK REPORT DATED DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE LAST CONTAINING HIS SIGNED STATEMENT. REPORT BEING AIR MAILED.

HOOVER

WJP:EHW

74-133 590
IF B H
3 DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-1212

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

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

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

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

DEC 21 1948

TELEMETER

NA 2:15P

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 7 FROM CHICAGO 24 12-42PM AMK

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ESPIONAGE, PERJURY- R.

REURTEL DECEMBER TWENTY THIRD. CHICAGO ADDRESS OF E. P. FLINT

REQUESTED.

MC SWAIN

END

ACK PLS

100-1333591

FBI

3 DEC 31 1948

File

Kisseloff-1213

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[redacted]DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO[redacted]
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JU[redacted]

DECEMBER 29, 1948

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. SAC, CHICAGO URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE

DASH R. REURTEL DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR, LAST. E. P. FLINT PRESENTLY WITH ARMOR RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT CHICAGO.

HOOVER

JWP:lfc

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

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

DEC 29 1948

TELEMETER

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

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

Kisseloff-1215

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

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 1 12-29-48 1-00

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE BUFFALO TELETYPE DECEMBER TWENTY EIGHTH, FORTY EIGHT. SUBMIT REPORT FIVE BUREAU, THREE NY, ONE ASSISTANT TO AG T. J. DONEGAN.

SCHEIDT

BUFFALO ADVISED

END ~~6 R 1 0~~

NY R 1 WA

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3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1216

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DEC 29 1 02 PM '48
F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CJJ:cl
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FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 12-29-48 6:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND CHARLOTTE

Mr. Fletcher

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. SUGGEST INTERVIEW BE MADE WITH FORMER SPECIAL AGENT ROY L. MORGAN WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE KNOWN TO CHARLOTTE DIVISION FOR ANY INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION CONCERNING ASSOCIATES, FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES OF ALGER HISS. MORGAN MAY HAVE TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL EMANATING FROM HISS RESIDENCE. HE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED IF HE EVER OBSERVED A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER OR ANY OTHER TYPEWRITER IN HISS RESIDENCE. FOR INFORMATION OF CHARLOTTE DIVISION, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, IN PRE-TRIAL HEARING IN SLANDER SUIT INSTITUTED BY ALGER HISS, TURNED OVER DOCUMENTS CLAIMED TO BE COPIES OF OFFICIAL STATE DEPARTMENT MATERIAL WHICH MATERIAL WAS COPIED ON TYPEWRITER IN HISS RESIDENCE BY MRS. PRISCILLA HISS AND THEN TURNED OVER TO CHAMBERS. FBI LABORATORY STATES ABOVE MATERIAL TYPED ON A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. SPECIMENS OF A TYPEWRITER IN HISS FAMILY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED WHICH WERE WRITTEN ON SAME MACHINE which TYPED DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY CHAMBERS. ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS DESIRED.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL DEC TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYEIGHT, AND NY REPORT OF SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, DEC TWENTYTHIRD, FORTYEIGHT. REF. REPORT SET OUT LEAD FOR SAN FRANCISCO TO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE ONE AZIMOV /PHONETIC/ WHO ACCORDING TO SUBJ WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS A METALLURGIST AND CONNECTED WITH THE UNIV. OF CALIF. AT BERKELEY, PROBABLY IN THE YEARS NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO THIRTYEIGHT. REF. TEL ADVISED THAT AZIMOV PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH MORRIS ASIMOW, BORN NOV TWENTYSEVENTH, NINETEEN SIX, AT MILWAUKEE, WISC., AND PRESENTLY LECTURER IN ENGINEERING AT UCLA. SAN FRANCISCO SHOULD IMMEDIATELY FURNISH BY MOST EXPEDITIOUS MEANS ONE COPY OF NY REPORT TO LOS ANGELES, AND LOS ANGELES UPON RECEIPT OF REPORT SHOULD LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MORRIS ASIMOW AT UCLA ALONG THE LINES SET OUT IN LEAD FOR SAN FRANCISCO IN REF. REPORT OF SA KELLY. IF POSSIBLE A CONSENT TO SEARCH SHOULD BE SECURED TO SEARCH ANY PERSONAL EFFECTS OF ASIMOW AND HIS CURRENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS SHOULD BE SECURED IN THE EVENT T. J. DONEGAN, ASST. TO THE ATTY GENL HANDLING THE GJ IN NYC, SHOULD

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DESIRE TO SUBPOENA HIM. RESULTS OF THIS INTERVIEW SHOULD BE FURNISHED BY TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU, CHICAGO, WFO, BALTIMORE, AND NY, AND REPORT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR BUREAU AND ABOVE OFFICES, DESIGNATING THREE COPIES FOR NY, ONE FOR ASST. TO AG T. J. DONEGAN. CHAMBERS HAS INDICATED THAT AZIMOV HAD WORKED AS HEAD OF THE RESEARCH DEPT. OF THE US STEEL CORP. IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO HAS ADVISED THAT TO DATE NO RECORD HAS BEEN FOUND AT THE US STEEL CORP. OF ANYONE BY THE NAME AZIMOV. CHICAGO SHOULD RECHECK AT THE US STEEL UNDER THE NAME MORRIS ASIMOW.

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CJJ:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-29-48 6:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

Mr. Fletcher

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

SUGGEST POSSIBILITY THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION WAS TRADED IN ON A CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITER ALLEGEDLY OWNED BY TIMOTHY HOBSON. FBI LAB SPECIMEN K DASH ONE FIVE, WHICH IS TYPEWRITTEN MENU DATED MAY TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, REPORTEDLY TYPED BY HOBSON, WAS TURNED OVER TO MY OFFICE AND IS REPORTED BY FBI LAB AS BEING NON-IDENT WITH WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITING. REQUEST LAB TO ADVISE MAKE OF TYPEWRITER WHICH PREPARED SPECIMEN K DASH ONE FIVE AND IF POSSIBLE, MODEL AND APPROXIMATELY SERIAL NUMBER. SUGGEST MY MAY DESIRE TO RECONSIDER FURTHER INTERVIEW WITH TIMOTHY HOBSON CONCERNING HIS PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, I.E., HOW, WHEN, WHERE HE RECEIVED IT, ETC.

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Donegan has said "No"

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N. Sugar
By Avm

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CC: Mr. Harbo

JAN 5 1949

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WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-29-48 6:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

SUGGEST POSSIBILITY THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION WAS TRADED IN ON A CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITER ALLEGEDLY OWNED BY TIMOTHY HOBSON. FBI LAB SPECIMEN K DASH ONE FIVE, WHICH IS TYPEWRITTEN MENU DATED MAY TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, REPORTEDLY TYPED BY HOBSON, WAS TURNED OVER TO MY OFFICE AND IS REPORTED BY FBI LAB AS BEING NON-IDENT WITH WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITING. REQUEST LAB TO ADVISE MAKE OF TYPEWRITER WHICH PREPARED SPECIMEN K DASH ONE FIVE AND IF POSSIBLE, MODEL AND APPROXIMATELY SERIAL NUMBER. SUGGEST NY MAY DESIRE TO RECONSIDER FURTHER INTERVIEW WITH TIMOTHY HOBSON CONCERNING HIS PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, I.E., HOW, WHEN, WHERE HE RECEIVED IT, ETC.

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United Laboratory
M. N. Supr.
By

Orig: Mr. Fletcher

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

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

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 56 29 7-53 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. TIMOTHY HOBSON, SON OF PRISCILLA HISS BY FIRST MARRIAGE, PRESENTLY RESIDES NYC. ATTENDED UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NY, UNDER THE V TWELVE PROGRAM, NOVEMBER FIRST, FORTYFOUR, TO JULY TWENTY SIXTH, FORTYFIVE. CHECK RECORD AT THIS SCHOOL FOR BACKGROUND AND FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS BY TIMOTHY HOBSON. SUBMIT SAME TO BUREAU FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS THIS CASE. SUTEL RESULTS.

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ALBANY ADVISED

HOLD PLS

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3 DEC 31 1948

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cc: Mr. Harbo

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neace
Mr. Handy

WASHINGTON 51 BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 29

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP.

R. RE TELETYPE FROM WFO DECEMBER TWENTY EIGHTH. INTERVIEW WILLIAM ROSEN PER INSTRUCTIONS REFERENCE TELETYPE.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 29 1948

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 48 29 6-51P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE TYPEWRITER. FRED GUDERT, SUPERINTENDENT, TWENTY TWO EAST EIGHTH ST., NEW YORK, WHERE HISS RESIDES, INTERVIEWED TODAY. ADVISED THAT HE HAS VISITED IN HISS APARTMENT ON MANY OCCASIONS AND THAT IN SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT HISS LEFT THE KEY WITH HIM WHEN HE VISITED THIS APARTMENT DAILY. STATED HE DID NOT RECALL EVER SEEING A TYPEWRITER IN THE HOME, BUT DID STATE THAT IT HELD NO PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE FOR HIM AT THAT TIME BUT HE DID NOT RECALL SEEING ONE. HE RECALLED HISS MOVING IN IN SEPTEMBER, FORTYSEVEN, AND DID NOT RECALL SEEING A TYPEWRITER ON THAT OCCASION. IN MOVING IN, A QUANTITY OF BOOKS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ITEMS IN CARTONS WERE MOVED TO A SMALL PRIVATE BIN IN THE CELLER. THIS BIN IS LOCKED BY A COMBINATION TYPE LOCK TO WHICH THE SUPERINTENDENT DOES NOT HAVE THE COMBINATION. GUDERT DID NOT RECALL HISS HIMSELF REMOVING ANY PROPERTY FROM THIS BIN. HE DID RECALL THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON, SON OF PRISCILLA HISS, IN EITHER LATE AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER, FORTYEIGHT, IN THE PRESENCE OF GUDERT, AND ON THE AUTHORITY OF HISS, REMOVED SOME

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MATERIAL FROM THE BIN. HE CLASSIFIED THE MATERIAL REMOVED AS ODDS AND ENDS. HE DID NOT RECALL THAT HOBSON TOOK A TYPEWRITER FROM THE BIN. ON DECEMBER TWENTY FIRST, FORTYEIGHT, HORACE SCHMAHL, PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR FOR ATTORNEY MC LEAN, ON AUTHORITY OF HISS ENTERED THE BIN. HE RECALLED THAT SCHMAHL WENT THROUGH THE MATERIAL IN THE BIN AND STAYED IN THERE ABOUT TWO HOURS. MRS. HISS HAD PREVIOUSLY ADVISED GUDERT THAT SCHMAHL WAS SPECIFICALLY INTERESTED IN SOME CHECK STUBS AND FOR THIS REASON HE WANTED TO GO THROUGH THE MATERIAL IN THE BIN. THROUGH NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION ASCERTAINED THAT HISS PRESENTLY EMPLOYS A COLORED MAID, FIRST NAME ISABEL, WHO RESIDES SOMEWHERE IN HARLEM. EFFORTS TO ASCERTAIN HER IDENTITY CONTINUING AND IT IS PLANNED THAT SHE WILL BE INTERVIEWED. NO TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS LOCATED AT LAW FIRM OF COTTON AND FRANKLIN, NY, WHERE HISS FORMERLY EMPLOYED. HISS NOT A MEMBER OF ANY BAR ASSOCIATIONS IN NYC. HISS WAS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN NYC IN THE EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES. NO RECENT TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS APPEAR IN THIS FILE. EFFORTS TO SECURE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS CONTINUING.

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

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 53 29 7-16P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT ALGER HISS, ~~WAS~~ HIS WIFE AND HIS SON

ANTHONY RESIDED AT PEACHAM, VT. THEY RENTED A COTTAGE FROM PROFESSOR BRAND BLANCHARD, YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN. PROF. BLANCHARD SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION TYPED BY ANY MEMBERS OF THE HISS FAMILY. THESE DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS THIS CASE.

SUTEL RESULTS.

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3 DEC 31 1948

62 JAN 5 1949 SCHEIDT

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By

CC: Mr. Hardy

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ( )
Mr. Clegg ( )
Mr. Glavin ( )
Mr. Ladd ( )
Mr. Nichols ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tracy ( )
Mr. Gurnea ( )
Mr. Harbo ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Nease ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

Relations

NOT 39

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

File

We should read attached carefully & take stock of our own "house". There is a growing belief in quarters of many that we are not really on the job. While it is true some of this is inspired by our known enemies yet some emanates from persons without malicious motive.

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DECEMBER 29, 1948 URGENT - CODE

SAC ST. PAUL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. FORMER SA GEORGE C. BURTON, SEVEN NAUGHT ONE SOUTH SPRING AVENUE, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY FOR HIS RECOLLECTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH NOTES MADE BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ADOLF A. BERLE OF LATTERS INTERVIEW WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS SEPTEMBER TWO, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE WERE OBTAINED BY LIAISON SECTION OF BUREAU FROM BERLE IN JUNE, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE AND SUBSEQUENTLY RETURNED TO BERLE. NO INFORMATION CAN BE LOCATED IN BUREAU FILES AS TO WHO FROM BUREAU OBTAINED NOTES FROM BERLE, WHETHER BERLE MADE ANY COMMENTS CONCERNING NOTES AT TIME THEY WERE OBTAINED OR RETURNED, OR WHO FROM BUREAU RETURNED NOTES. BUREAU FILES CONTAIN COVER MEMORANDUM PLACING COPIES OF NOTES IN FILES DICTATED BY FORMER SA C. C. MAC CARTEE FOR SIGNATURE OF FORMER SA FRANK WELCH INDICATING RECEIPT OF ORIGINAL NOTES FROM LIAISON SECTION. BECAUSE OF NATURE OF TRANSACTION IT IS THOUGHT POSSIBLE THAT BURTON WHO WAS CHIEF OF SECTION MAY HAVE HANDLED MATTER WITH BERLE. EXPEDITE.

HOOVER

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DEC 29 1948

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

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Spy Investigation

A Communication

I HOPE you will grant me space in which to answer the letter you published on December 13 from Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass. To me his letter is astounding since, in my opinion, it designedly reflects on the integrity of every member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Point 1. Mr. Chafee states that the committee was on its last legs before the Hiss-Chambers affair broke, that its chairman is under indictment, that "other members of the committee" were defeated on November 2, that the President is hostile to the committee and that it is likely that the next House will abolish the committee or curtail its appropriations. Then he states: "Is it possible that the real purpose of the present activities of the committee is not to save the country, but to save the committee?"

My answer is: The committee has made some mistakes in the past. The President is hostile to the committee. But it is my belief that the committee's funds and powers will not and should not be curtailed. I resent the above question as worded by Mr. Chafee simply because it suggests that all members of the committee are basically dishonest men who delved into the Hiss-Chambers affair for the sole reason of prolonging the life of the committee. That suggestion is unfair and untrue.

Furthermore, when Mr. Chafee says that "other members of the committee" were defeated in November, a careless reader would be justified in inferring that "all" members were defeated. Actually, six of the nine members were reelected to the House; one was elected to the Senate, and two were defeated.

Point 2. Mr. Chafee questions whether the committee deserves "much credit" for the discovery of the stolen documents. He suggests that William Marbury, counsel for Alger Hiss, was solely responsible for bringing to light the fact that Mr. Chambers possessed some documents which had been copied on a typewriter. Mr. Chafee adds: "If it had not been for Marbury, the committee would appparently have discovered nothing."

I believe that if Mr. Chafee knew the facts he would know that Mr. Marbury, in that pretrial hearing in Baltimore of the libel suit of Mr. Hiss against Whittaker Chambers, was amazed when a question he put to Mr. Chambers brought out the fact that Mr. Chambers had some documents which might serve to corroborate his charges against Mr. Hiss. The committee freely acknowledges the value of the lead thus produced as a result of Mr. Marbury's question, but it has strong reason to question, by reason of what cite, the inference drawn by Mr. Chafee that Mr. Marbury is the only one who deserves credit.

Point 3. Mr. Chafee states (a) that the committee members are "a stupid bunch of investigators," if they did not learn about the documents long ago, or (b) that they did know about them all during the summer, in which case its members were "grossly delinquent" in leaving them in Mr. Chambers' possession without reporting the matter to the State Department or to the Department of Justice.

My answer is that the committee did not know about the documents with Mr. Chafee's hindsight, of course, it seems that the "stupid bunch of investigators" might well be chided for not having been able to read Mr. Chambers' mind or to obtain the documents before they did. However, there are nine members of the committee and "it has five" investigators. The Department of Justice with its thousands of agents did not discover the existence of the documents despite the fact that Mr. Chambers made charges concerning Mr. Hiss and others to Administration officials over nine years ago. Would Mr. Chafee say that they, too, were "a stupid bunch of investigators?"

POINT 4. Mr. Chafee asks why the microfilms were obtained from Mr. Chambers by the Un-American Activities Committee and not by the Department of Justice. He states correctly that the existence of the Baltimore typewritten set of documents was reported to the Department of Justice immediately after the Baltimore hearing. He errs in suggesting that Mr. Marbury alone reported the matter. Richard Cleveland, the attorney for Mr. Chambers, and Judge W. Calvin Chestnut deserve equal credit with Mr. Marbury for calling in the Department of Justice.

The fact is indisputable that the Department of Justice took no action for two weeks after it got the typewritten documents to determine whether Mr. Chambers had additional material. The committee decided that since Mr. Chambers had produced some material, he might have other material. Therefore, it served a subpena on him—after the Department of Justice had had two weeks in which to act and had not acted—and obtained the microfilms.

Point 5. Mr. Chafee asks: "If these documents really contained top secrets why then were these vital matters left in the hands of a bunch of blabbing Congressmen?" and why they were not "kept inside the Department of Justice and left to a grand jury, which is the natural method when a serious crime is involved."

My answer is that many things have happened to convince members of the committee that the Department of Justice has been anything but diligent in its investigation of the entire Hiss-Chambers matter. I firmly believe that the whole inquiry would have died if the Department of Justice had been able to smother it and if it had not been for the work of the committee in bringing the facts into the open.

POINT 6. Mr. Chafee asks if it is possible that most of the documents are not of "much importance or that many of them are not genuine."

My answer is that the State Department itself acknowledges that the documents are indeed genuine. Furthermore, the State Department has refused to authorize the release of many of the documents on the ground that their release even 10 years after they were written would endanger the Nation's security. This is certainly strong evidence of how important they must have been at the time they were stolen from the State Department and turned over to a confessed Soviet agent.

Point 7. Mr. Chafee asks if it is possible that the microfilms were made very recently.

My answer is that we have sworn testimony from Mr. Keith Lewis, Washington representative of the Eastman Kodak Co., that the films were manufactured in 1937. Does Mr. Chafee question the integrity of Mr. Lewis as he seems throughout his letter to question the integrity of members of Congress?

Point 8. Mr. Chafee asks: "Is not Chambers completely discredited now?" Mr. Chafee adds: "It is hard to see that anything he says against Hiss should be believed."

My answer is that Mr. Chambers, of course, stands convicted by his own words. But it is not a question of taking his word alone against Hiss'. The real question is to determine by all possible means of investigation whether Mr. Chambers, discredited though he may be in some respects, is telling the truth in others.

As Congressman F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana, a Democrat, said once during the hearing: "Show me a police department that does not have a stoolpigeon and I will show you a police department that does not get results." Mr. Chafee as a law professor should be the first to recognize the truth of this statement. Mr. Chambers is certainly an informer in this case, but that should not destroy all belief in his story if through that story other facts can be developed which support it.

POINT 9. Mr. Chafee really winds up and lets go in his ninth and final point. He asks: "Is there not something fishy about the whole affair?" He states that the issue is to whether Chambers or Hiss was a perjurer was "left hanging on trivial controversies about the sale of a battered Ford, etc." He asks, "Was not the probability of a hearing on the microfilms known to the committee before Representative Nixon left for Panama, so that his return on a Government plane which took him off his ship is simply a deliberate melodrama?"

I would like to divide my comment on this into several parts. Everyone acknowledges that many aspects of the investigation look "fishy." But who is responsible for that? Is it Mr. Chambers, who has told an astounding story but has not been tripped up on any major points? Is it the many individuals who refused to testify—on the grounds of self-incrimination—whether they knew Mr. Chambers or Mr. Hiss?

Is it President Truman, who says first that everything possible should be done to determine who stole the secret and confidential documents, and in the next breath terms the House inquiry "a red herring?" Or is it the Department of Justice, which has given the committee cause to believe that it is more interested "in calling" Mr. Chambers than it is in learning the whole truth about those who made Mr. Chambers' work possible.

Mr. Chafee ridicules "the trivial controversies about the sale of a battered Ford." I would like to ask Mr. Chafee whether he has read the complete transcript of the committee hearings in August and September. He would discover that Mr. Hiss had been twice questioned by the Federal grand jury, once by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and also by other individuals. Never once did any of these examinations bring out the fact that he knew Whittaker Chambers or anyone by any name who might be Whittaker Chambers.

The House committee was the first to establish the link between Alger Hiss and a "George Crosley," who turned out to be Whittaker Chambers. That fact would not, in my opinion, have been learned if it had not been for the tangle documentary evidence about the existence of what Mr. Chafee chooses to call "a battered Ford" that was involved in trivial controversies.

THREE. Mr. Chafee suggests that my return by plane from a ship was simply a deliberate melodrama, and that, of course, can only be interpreted as a deliberate reflection on my integrity. I shall answer it in these words:

My wife and I had left on the first vacation we had been able to get in four years. I knew nothing about the existence of the microfilms or the probability of a hearing on them before I left. I would have been satisfied to let other members of the committee handle this inquiry in my absence, but it was at their urgent request, made because of my personal knowledge of previous facets of the investigation, that I interrupted my vacation and flew back.

Finally, and without wishing to indulge in what Mr. Chafee calls "melodrama," may I make my personal position clear? I love our country. I was on active duty with the United States Navy from August, 1942, to January, 1946. My oath as a Congressman binds me to do all that I can to help and protect our country. I believe I have established in my life in and out of Congress a reputation for honesty.

I acknowledge that in times past I and other members of the committee may have been guilty of making mistakes in conducting our hearings. These mistakes should be admitted and corrected. I wish to point out in that connection that I accepted assignment to the committee only after trying to avoid it because I felt it would not be a pant-leg smear or witch hunt in which the accused were not given fair treatment. I believe I have maintained that attitude.

To me, the only fact that is all important to the welfare of the United States in this entire investigation is this: Someone stole highly secret and confidential documents from the State Department and passed copies to an admitted Communist agent. I believe that our country has a right to know and is entitled to know who stole the documents, how long the one particular group of thieves operated, and whether the secrets of our Nation are being protected today.

RICHARD NIXON,
Representative from
California,
Washington.

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

Kisseloff-1241

SAC - New York

December 28, 1948

Director - FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

602

Reference is made to a teletype from the New York Office dated December 11, 1948, requesting the Bureau and the Washington Field Office to secure photographs of Whittaker Chambers during the pertinent period in this investigation and particularly during the latter 1930's.

There are attached hereto for offices receiving copies of this letter two photographs of Whittaker Chambers taken during the years 1931 and 1934. These are the only photographs available in the Bureau files. It is suggested that the New York Office contact Chambers in an effort to obtain additional photographs of him for assistance in this investigation.

cc - Washington Field
Baltimore
Philadelphia

Enclosures

FLJ:mpd

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 28 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

57 JAN 6 1949

Kisseloff-1242

[redacted]

Mr. Fletcher

174

CONF WASH AND WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 11 11-12-48 8-110 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS, PERJURY ISR. THE FOLLOWING IS ACCOUNT OF GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. [redacted] b3

[redacted]

ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN WADLEIGH WILL RESUME TESTIMONY AND CHAMBERS AND HISS HAVE ALSO BEEN INSTRUCTED TO RETURN THEN. IN ADDITION TIMOTHY HOBSON, STEPSON OF ALGER HISS BEING SUBPOENED TODAY FOR GJ APPEARANCE DECEMBER THIRTEEN. DONEGAN ADVISES USA MC-GOHEY THIS AM COMMUNICATED TELEPHONICALLY WITH REPRESENTATIVE NIXON AND LATTER AGREED TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO GJ HERE ORIGINAL MATERIAL FOUND ON CHAMBERS FARM DECEMBER TWO LAST. CONFIRMING WIRE WAS SENT BY MC-GOHEY TO NIXON THIS AM UPON AUTHORIZATION OF GJ. ACCORDINGLY, SUBPOENA

END PAGE ONE

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

RECORDED - 96 14-1233-602

INDEXED - 96

30

7-76

DUCES TECUM PREPARED LAST EVENING FOR KARL MUNDT IS BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE. DONEGAN REQUESTS EFFORTS TO SECURE PHOTOS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS DURING PERTINENT PERIOD, PARTICULARLY LATTER THIRTIES. BUREAU AND WASH FIELD OFFICE REQUESTED TO MAKE SUCH SEARCH AND THIS OFFICE ALSO ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE THEM. CHAMBERS AGREED TO THE REQUEST OF DONEGAN FOR GJ APPEARANCE DECEMBER FOURTEEN OF ESTHER CHAMBERS, HIS WIFE.

SCHEIDT

ACK PLS AND HOLD

NY R 11 JA

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ENCLOSURE

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74-1333-602

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
1931

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
1931

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
1934

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74-1333-602

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74-1333-602

85

Kisseloff-1248

Mr. J. Collen

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

DEC 23 1948

TELETYPE

FBI SAN ANTONIO 12-23-48 1-37 PM CST MSB

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

JAY [redacted] DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REBUTEL TWENTYSECOND INSTANT. MISS [redacted] ANNA HISS, SISTER OF ALGER HISS, VISITING RELATIVES AT TWENTY SEVENTEEN BOLTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. UNTIL JANUARY THIRD NEXT. BALTIMORE SEPARATELY ADVISED. RUC. WEEKS

END

ACK

2-38 [redacted] FOR FBI WA NM

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124-1338-603

DEC 30 1948

cc: Mr. Jones

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DEC 20 2 21 PM '94

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

DEC 28 1948

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASHINGTON 4 FROM CHICAGO 28 1-05PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY-R. REMYTEL TO BUREAU DECEMBER SEVENTEEN REQUESTING DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEWS IN THIS CASE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH ALL INSTRUCTIONS IN ORDER THAT INTERVIEWS PENDING IN CHICAGO MAY BE [redacted] CARRIED OUT. RE WFO TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND CHICAGO DECEMBER TWENTY SEVEN REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH MRS. GEORGE BLACKWELL, WHOSE HUSBAND TEACHES AT LAKE FOREST ACADEMY. INFORMATION IN CHICAGO FILES FROM NEW YORK OFFICE REVEALS MRS. BLACKWELL LISTED WITH INS IN NATURALIZATION CASES IN NINETEEN FORTY BY GERMINA RABINOWITCH, WAS., CONTACT OF RABINOWITCH AND SOVIET ESPIONAGE SUSPECT AS A REFERENCE WHO COULD VERIFY THEIR RESIDENCE AT PLAINFIELD VERMONT, DURING NINETEEN FORTY. RE BALTIMORE REPORT DECEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST LISTING LEAD FOR CHICAGO TO INTERVIEW HERMAN MEYER, PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO RE FRANKLIN RENO. MEYER HAS BEEN REPORTED TO [redacted] BE A SOCIALIST AND WAS INTERVIEWED IN NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN RE GRUNBERG, AN ACQUAINTANCE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. BLACKWELL AND MEYER IN VIEW OF ABOVE INFORMATION RE BLACKWELL AND FACT MEYER IS COLLEGE [redacted] PROFESSOR.

Mr. Robinson to get

MC SWAIN

WFO

END AND ACK PLS

Tel. to chic 12/29/48

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EX-133

DECEMBER 29, 1948

SAC, CHICAGO URGENT TELETYPE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REURTEL DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT. RE INTERVIEW WITH MRS. GEORGE BLACKWELL AND PROFESSOR HERMAN MEYER. MRS. BLACKWELL SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION REGARDING HER KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WHETHER SHE HAD KNOWLEDGE THAT ALGER HISS KNEW CHAMBERS AND WHETHER SHE HAD ANY INFORMATION THAT ALGER HISS WAS FURNISHING GOVERNMENT INFORMATION TO CHAMBERS. MRS. BLACKWELL SHOULD ALSO BE QUESTIONED WHETHER PRISCILLA OR ALGER HISS HAD A TYPEWRITER IN THEIR RESIDENCE AT ANY TIME AND IF SO A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPEWRITER SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM MRS. BLACKWELL. PROFESSOR HERMAN MEYER SHOULD BE ASKED THE QUESTIONS SET FORTH ABOVE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THAT PERTAINING TO THE TYPEWRITER AND IN ADDITION HE SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION REGARDING FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S ASSOCIATION WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS OR ALGER HISS AND QUESTIONED FOR ANY INFORMATION RELATING TO COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES ON RENO'S PART WITH AN UNDERGROUND COMMUNIST APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AT ANY TIME. DETERMINE IF MEYER HAS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF RENO HAVING FURNISHED GOVERNMENT INFORMATION FROM THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, MARYLAND TO CHAMBERS.

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96 DEC 15 1964

HOOVER

EHM:DHB

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

Kisseloff-1253

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

DEC 17 19

TELETYPE

Mr Fletcher

CONF THREE STATIONS:

WASH AND WFO 26 NEW YORK 6 FROM CHICAGO 17 6-08 PM CJW

CONF TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE WFO TEL DECEMBER SIXTEEN. INQUIRY AT RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD REVEALS THAT NO RECORD IS AVAILABLE CONCERNING RRB PERSONNEL IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, WPA PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO RRB IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, INCLUDING SUBJECT. THIS PROJECT CARRIED OUT UNDER GENERAL SUPERVISION OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, AT THAT TIME CHIEF ECONOMIST OF THE RRB, WHO LEFT RRB IN FORTY TWO AND WHO HAS BEEN A SUBJECT OF BUREAU,S SILVERMASTER CASE. V. PAUL CARNEY, FORMER PERSONNEL OFFICER AND NOW IN RRB LEGAL DEPT., ADVISES HE KNOWS OF NO ONE PRESENTLY WITH RRB WHO HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH THIS PROJECT BUT HE WILL REVIEW LIST OF FORMER RRB EMPLOYEES ON DECEMBER TWENTY TO ASCERTAIN WHO WOULD BE IN [redacted] POSITION TO FURNISH INFORMATION RE CHAMBERS, EMPLOYMENT. CHICAGO NOT IN POSSESSION OF DEPARTMENT IN[redacted]STRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEWING PERSONS CONCERNING CHAMBERS AS SAME NOT [redacted] INCLUDED IN DECEMBER THIRTEEN BULET TO WFO. BUREAU SHOULD ADVISE CHICAGO OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS IN EVENT INTERVIEWS BECOME NECESSARY.

HANDLE STOP DEMO

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DEC 31 1948

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MC SWAIN

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

DEC 27 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
1742

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 30 27 7-13P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT HE PREFERRED THAT THE PROPOSED INTERVIEWS WITH SCHMAHL AND TIMOTHY HOBSON BE HELD IN ABEYANCE AT THIS TIME, THAT SUCH INTERVIEWS WOULD HAVE TO BE ARRANGED THROUGH ATTORNEY MC LEAN, AND THAT THE STATEMENTS OF ALGER HISS TO THE AGENTS IN BALTIMORE THAT THE TYPEWRITER WAS DISPOSED OF SUBSEQUENT TO NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT MAY BE RECALLED. DONEGAN FEELS THIS IS A VERY STRONG POINT AND DISPUTES ALGER HISS-S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. HE FURTHER STATED THAT SINCE ALL OF THESE PEOPLE WERE PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED LITTLE RESULT OF VALUE WOULD BE OBTAINED, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENTS POSITION MAY BE DAMAGED BY SUCH INTERVIEWS AT THIS TIME. IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY b3

[redacted]

NO RECORD OF SHIPMENT OF HISS HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AT MANHATTAN STORAGE. MORGAN BROTHERS DID SHIP THE MATERIAL FROM THE HISS HOME IN WASHINGTON TO TWENTY TWO EAST

END OF PAGE ONE

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EX-1
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JAN 7 9 18 AM '49
INTERNAL INFORMATION
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

EIGHTH ST., NYC, ON SEPTEMBER TENTH, FORTYSEVEN. THE DRIVER AND TWO HELPERS INTERVIEWED. THEY RECALL THE SHIPMENT BUT DID NOT RECALL THE TYPEWRITER BEING SHIPPED. RECORDS AT MORGAN BROTHERS DID NOT LIST THE MATERIAL ACCORDING TO ARTICLE BUT ONLY AS TO WEIGHT. NO TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS AVAILABLE HERE. SUPERINTENDENT AND EMPLOYEES IN HISS HOME IN NY WILL BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED FOR ANY RECOLLECTION OF TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME IN NY. NY ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE FURTHER SPECIMENS OF TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL FOR SUBMISSION TO LABORATORY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS TWO COPIES WFO

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F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 28 9 46 AM '48

DECEMBER 27, 1948 - URGENT

SAC NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE INTERVIEW WITH LAURENCE DUGGAN DECEMBER TEN LAST. DUGGAN ADVISED FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD APPROACHED HIM FOR INFORMATION SOME TIME DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSIX OR THIRTYSEVEN AND THAT HE, DUGGAN, TURNED HIM DOWN. DUGGAN STATED WAS ALSO APPROACHED BY HENRY COLLINS JUNIOR IN ABOUT JUNE, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND COLLINS REQUESTED HIM TO FURNISH INFORMATION. THIS PROPOSAL WAS ALSO TURNED DOWN BY DUGGAN. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD RE DUGGANS ALLEGATION AND REINTERVIEW HENRY COLLINS JUNIOR RE DUGGANS ALLEGATION. SUTEL.

HOOVER

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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Kisseloff-1260

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-22-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 2:45 p.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in again and stated that he had talked to Mr. Donegan and that the Grand Jury of New York is to actually adjourn today until January 3, 1949. Further, he stated that Mr. Donegan was issuing a subpoena for Felix August Inslerman, identified from photographs by Chambers as the photographer "Felix". He desired that an Agent serve the subpoena. He left it up to the discretion of the Bureau as to when Inslerman should be interviewed.

Mr. Belmont was instructed to have an Agent of the New York Office well acquainted with the case proceed to Albany, New York, tonight to handle the interview with Inslerman tomorrow and to serve the subpoena. He was instructed to make the necessary arrangements with the Albany Office so that some Agent of the Albany Office would assist the Agent sent on this special assignment from the New York Office.

HBF:cmw

12/22/48

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Kisseloff-1262

SAC, New York

December 20, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS;
ESPIONAGE - R

93387

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Reference is made to Bureau letter dated December 15, 1948, concerning the results of the FBI Laboratory examination of the film made available by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

On December 16, 1948, Mr. Keith Lewis, Washington representative of the Eastman Kodak Company, was contacted for the purpose of determining the approximate age of the film referred to in referenced letter as Film C, Grand Jury Exhibit 48. This film was one that allegedly was exposed and developed some years ago and contained 22 exposures.

Mr. Lewis advised that he had been called before the House Un-American Activities Committee on December 6, 1948, at which time he contacted his Rochester office and was advised that the film was made in 1946; however, this was later corrected by the Rochester office to be 1937. Mr. Lewis advised that the original date of 1946 was simply an error and that the film had positively been identified as having been manufactured by the Eastman Kodak Company in 1937. He further stated that the film was believed to be Kodak microfile film but there was no way of definitely ascertaining this.

One of the rolls of film was identified as having been manufactured by the Dupont Company and the Baltimore Office of this Bureau, utilizing the available identifying data on the film, determined from the Dupont Company that the particular roll of film was manufactured either in December, 1936, or in June, 1944. It was stated that a positive determination of the date could not be made without an examination of the negative itself. The correct person to contact to determine the exact age of this particular roll of film is Mr. A. H. Burkhardt of the Parlin Plant, Photo Products Department, Dupont Company, Parlin, New Jersey.

For your information, the Bureau is attempting through the House Un-American Activities Committee to secure the film for the purpose of having it examined by the Dupont Company and the Eastman Kodak Company so that competent witnesses will be available to testify as to the age of the film.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 21 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 14 1949

cc: Baltimore
Washington Field

(FLJ:esb)
HBF:mer

45 DEC 28 1948

Kisseloff-1263

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS; Perjury, Espionage = R

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

The following is a chronology of action taken by the Bureau in connection with this case from the time that the Bureau first heard about the documents turned over by Chambers at the deposition hearing in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948, until Alger Hiss was interviewed on December 4, 1948.

On the afternoon of November 23, 1948, Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan called at Mr. Ladd's office and advised that he had just come from a conference with Mr. Campbell in the Criminal Division of the Department. Mr. Donegan told Mr. Ladd that he wanted him to explain to the Director that at the time he, Donegan, saw the Director that morning he did not have the information which he furnished to Mr. Ladd and which is as follows:

Mr. Donegan stated that Mr. Campbell advised that he went to Baltimore on Friday of the previous week (November 19, 1948) at the request of an attorney named Marberry who is representing Alger Hiss in his suit against Chambers and that he, Campbell, was accompanied by Mr. Mike Russo and Dean Schedler of the Department. Also present on this occasion were the attornies for Chambers and "Time" Magazine. He said that Hiss' attorney is supposed to have taken a deposition from Mr. Chambers on Wednesday, November 17, 1948, at which time Chambers brought with him about 160 or 170 documents which he stated he had obtained from Alger Hiss a number of years ago when Hiss was with the State Department, for delivery to a General Bucoff (phonetic) (subsequently determined to be Colonel Bykov). These attorneys stated that Alger Hiss had denied furnishing these documents to Chambers but admitted that some of his handwriting is on the documents, indicating that he did handle them at the State Department. Mr. Donegan stated that J. Peters is supposed to have informed Chambers that Bucoff was representing the Russians in this country. Chambers allegedly stated that he did not trust Bucoff.

Mr. Donegan advised that there is no explanation for the appearance of these documents in the possession of Chambers at this time. He said the production of the documents has greatly embarrassed his attorneys who had no knowledge of them until he walked into the deposition hearing carrying them. Mr. Donegan stated that when Chambers was questioned before the Grand Jury in the Gregory Case he was specifically asked if he had any documents and he stated that he did not.

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RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
JAN 5 2 22 PM '49

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Donegan stated the purpose of his being in Washington on that date was at the specific request of Mr. Campbell who wanted to institute perjury charges against Chambers by reason of his testimony before the Grand Jury as indicated above. Mr. Donegan stated that a memorandum was being prepared in the Criminal Division at that time addressed to the Bureau requesting that the attorneys be contacted in Baltimore and that a copy of the deposition of Chambers be obtained and an examination made of the State Department's documents which Chambers had turned over to the court and which were being held in Baltimore by the court in connection with the civil suit. (Source - Memo from Mr. Ladd to Director re Gregory Case, dated 11/23/48.)

By memorandum dated November 23, 1948, which was received in the Internal Security Section of the Bureau at 10:22 am. November 24, 1948, Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell advised as follows:

"On November 19, 1948, Solicitor General Perlman informed me that he had received a message from William L. Marbury, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland, an attorney who is representing Alger Hiss in the civil suit in Federal court at Baltimore against Whittaker Chambers.

"I contacted Mr. Marbury by telephone and he advised that the matter was of considerable importance and he did not wish to discuss it on the telephone. Mr. Russo, Mr. Schedler, and myself met with Mr. Marbury and Mr. Evans, who represent Alger Hiss, and with Messrs. Richard F. Cleveland and William D. MacMillan, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, representing Whittaker Chambers, and Mr. Harold R. Medina, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York City, representing Time Incorporated, at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, November 19, 1948. Mr. Marbury stated that as attorneys for Alger Hiss they had taken a deposition from Whittaker Chambers on Wednesday, November 17th. The attorneys for Whittaker Chambers and Mr. Medina, the attorney for Time Magazine, were also present at the taking of this deposition.

"Mr. Marbury said that he had consulted with Alger Hiss and Hiss was desirous that this information be brought to the attention of the Government. Chambers brought to Mr. Marbury's office a number of documents, totaling approximately 162 pages, purporting to be confidential documents of the State Department. In his deposition Chambers

"stated that these documents had been given to him by Alger Hiss to be delivered to a Russian Colonel by the name of Bukoff (phonetic). Mr. Marbury fixed the time as about 1937 and 1938. It is noted that the deposition had not been transcribed by the official reporter at the time of this interview since the attorneys for both Hiss and Chambers were desirous of consulting with the Department of Justice prior to having this done.

"Mr. Marbury said that Mr. Hiss commented that he thought summaries of some of these documents were in his handwriting but he is quite positive in stating that he never turned these documents over to Chambers.

"The attorneys agreed by stipulation with the approval of the court to delay any further proceedings in this civil action for a period of two weeks in order that the Department of Justice might take whatever action it deems appropriate.

"The photostatic copies of the documents, which are in the possession of Mr. Cleveland, will be made available to the FBI. The originals are in the custody of the Clerk of the Court.

"Chambers testified before a Federal grand jury in the Southern District of New York to the effect that he had no information concerning espionage activities involving Alger Hiss. It is also noted that he did not inform the grand jury or the FBI that he had these documents in his possession. In his testimony before the grand jury he stated that neither Alger Hiss nor any other individuals, whom he claimed he had been in contact with, had turned over any Government documents to him.

"It is desired that an immediate investigation be conducted so that it can be determined whether Chambers has committed perjury. In this connection the photostatic copies of these documents should be obtained together with a copy of the deposition given by Chambers.

"Chambers was asked a general question in the grand jury as to whether he could furnish any further information that would be helpful to the grand jury. In response to this question he stated that perhaps there was a point that should be brought out and that about 1937 or early 1938 J. Peters introduced him to a Russian who also went under the name

Kisseloff-1267

"of Peter. Chambers went on to testify that he learned from comparing notes with Kravitsky that this was a Colonel Bukoff, which he explained was a phonetic spelling, and Bukoff had been with Kravitsky in Italy. He went on to say that Bukoff was interested in the apparatus in Washington. He described him as a rather dreadful character from the slums of Odessa who lived in constant fear of the American secret police. Chambers further stated that there was a jurisdictional rivalry between J. Peters and Peter Bukoff, and J. Peters was anxious that Bukoff should not know what was going on in Washington because he feared the Russians would try to take over the Washington group. Chambers said the last he saw of Bukoff was shortly before he left the Communist Party the last time. Chambers was then asked a question in the grand jury whether he received any further information than that which he related to the grand jury which indicated that Bukoff was engaged in espionage activities. Chambers responded to this question that he could only say from inference. He was then asked the question whether he had related this information concerning Bukoff to the FBI. He answered that he did as nearly as he could remember it. Chambers gave no further testimony concerning Bukoff and made no reference whatsoever to having contacts with Bukoff for the purpose of turning documents over to him.

"It is also requested that Mr. Marbury be contacted for the purpose of obtaining his permission to interview his client, Alger Hiss. Upon the interview with Alger Hiss he should be questioned concerning the allegation of Chambers that he, Hiss, turned these documents over to Chambers. All information concerning the documents should also be obtained from Hiss. In this connection, it is contemplated that Hiss might be questioned before the grand jury in the Southern District of New York with reference to these allegations. It is noted that when Hiss testified before the grand jury he denied that he furnished any confidential information to any unauthorized persons and he also denied that he knew Whittaker Chambers.

"It is further noted that the term of the New York grand jury will come to a close on December 15, 1948, and since it is likely that it will be necessary to present further testimony before them, it is important that this investigation be given expeditious attention."

(Source - Memo from AAG Campbell to the Director dated 11/23/48, re "Testimony of Whittaker Chambers before Grand Jury.")

By letter dated November 24, 1948, the Baltimore Office was furnished the following letter from the Bureau which was in confirmation of telephonic instructions given by Supervisor Lish Whitson to SAC McFarlin at 10:00 a.m. November 24, 1948:

"Reference is made to the telephone call from the Bureau to you at 10:00 a.m., November 24, 1948. This will confirm the instructions given at that time that you should contact the attorneys for Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers, namely William L. Marbury, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, and Richard F. Cleveland, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, and arrange to obtain two copies of the transcript of the deposition given by Whittaker Chambers on Wednesday, November 17. One copy should be forwarded to the Bureau promptly and the other retained by you for your investigative use.

"You should also secure from Mr. Cleveland photostatic copies of the alleged State Department documents totalling approximately 162 pages which Chambers claims were obtained from Hiss for delivery to the Russian Colonel Bukoff (phonetic).

"You should make arrangements to obtain photographic or photostatic copies of the reverse of any of these documents which bears handwriting, date stamps or other indicia of the character, classification or handling of the documents where such is not available in the photostats. You should retain copies of all of these documents for your own investigative use and forward one set of copies to the Bureau. The Department has specifically requested that you obtain the photostatic copies in the possession of Mr. Cleveland.

"After obtaining a copy of the transcript and a copy of each of the documents, you should pursuant to the Department's request contact Mr. Marbury for the purpose of obtaining his permission to interview his client. After Mr. Hiss' interview has been arranged you should question him concerning the allegations of Chambers contained in the deposition and concerning each of the documents in question. If possible, you should obtain a signed statement from him.

"As you were instructed, you should proceed with this investigation immediately in order to meet a deadline of two weeks from Friday, November 19. You appreciate that the Department must have an opportunity to pass upon the results of your investigation and reach a decision prior to December 3, 1948.

"Attached for your information and guidance is a copy of a communication from Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, dated November 23, 1948.

"You are specifically instructed to make no comments or give no indication to the attorneys or Hiss regarding the possible action of the Department as indicated in the attached communication from Mr. Campbell.

"No contact with Chambers is authorized at this time."

In a memorandum dated November 24, 1948, from Supervisor Lish Whitson to Mr. Ladd, Mr. Whitson stated that at 5:30 p.m. that date, SAC McFarlin of Baltimore telephonically advised that he had obtained the photostatic copies of the documents in question but that the photostats were poor. He advised that the original items were in the possession of a document examiner in New York named Hilton who is employed by Elbridge W. Stein, further identifying data unknown. SAC McFarlin said that none of the items presented by Chambers were State Department originals; that they were either typewritten or handwritten copies of excerpts therefrom. Mr. McFarlin stated that he would let the Bureau know when the original items are returned to Chambers' attorney, Mr. Cleveland in Baltimore.

SAC McFarlin advised that the court reporter, T. Edward McDonald, had taken approximately 100 pages of testimony on November 17, 1948, which includes and concerns the documents. He was instructed by Mr. Alexander M. Campbell not to have this testimony transcribed by a public stenographer, that he, Campbell, would arrange to have it done by the past Monday. He stated that as of that date (November 24) McDonald has not heard from Mr. Campbell.

McFarlin wanted to know whether Hiss should be interviewed on the basis of the general statements that had been made regarding Chambers' allegations concerning the documents or whether they should wait until the

transcripts were available. He also wondered if the Hiss interrogation should go into matters other than the documents.

Pursuant to instructions received from Mr. Ladd, Supervisor Whitson advised Mr. McFarlin at 6:30 p.m. as follows:

(1) Baltimore should forward the photostats to the Bureau, Attention of Mr. Ladd, so that the Mechanical Section could start duplicating them immediately and then the Laboratory could commence examination;

(2) The Bureau will contact Mr. Campbell concerning the procurement of the transcript of the testimony of November 17, 1948;

(3) Hiss' interview should be based on the transcript of November 17, and to the documents to which it refers.

(Source - Memo from Mr. Whitson to Mr. Ladd dated 11/24/48, entitled "Whittaker Chambers, Internal Security - R.")

By letter dated November 25, 1948, which was received by Supervisor Lish Whitson on November 26, 1948, the Baltimore Office enclosed photostatic copies of 65 pages of typewritten material and photostatic copies of five pages of handwritten material which were obtained on November 24, 1948, from Mr. Richard F. Cleveland, Baltimore, Maryland, attorney for Whittaker Chambers, by Special Agents Daniel F. X. Callahan and Frank G. Johnstone of the Baltimore Office. These Agents executed a receipt for the material and it was stated that the material need not be returned to Mr. Cleveland. The enclosures were photostatic copies of documents presented by Chambers during his pre-trial deposition in connection with the pending of a libel suit files by Hiss against Chambers.

This letter stated that the original documents were then in New York City being examined by a private document examiner named Hilton and that the original documents were to be returned to Mr. Cleveland at Baltimore on Friday, November 26, 1948, at which time they were to be loaned to the Baltimore Office. The letter stated that the originals would then be transmitted to the Bureau.

The letter stated that the enclosed photostatic copies were the only ones available at that time; however, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Marbury and the law firm of Cravath, Swain and Moore also possessed a set of these photostatic copies.

The letter stated that approximately 100 pages of the deposition taken on the afternoon of November 17, 1948, all of which pertained directly to the enclosed documents, had not been transcribed by Mr. T. Edward McDonald, shorthand reporter, as of that date. Following the request of Mr. Campbell it was stated that Mr. McDonald was supposed to have received instructions on Monday, November 22, 1948, pertaining to the transcription of this portion of the testimony but he had received no instructions from Mr. Campbell in that regard.

The letter stated that the testimony for the three and one-half days, November 4, 5, 16 and the morning of the 17th, 1948, had been transcribed and distributed as follows: Original and three copies to Mr. Marbury; 2 copies to Mr. Cleveland; and 1 copy retained by Mr. McDonald. Mr. McDonald's copy was available to the Bureau at a price which was then unknown. The letter stated that his copy of the transcript of testimony beginning noon, November 17, 1948, could undoubtedly be obtained upon request from Mr. McDonald but that such an order should probably be placed before the transcription commenced.

The letter advised that one of Mr. Marbury's copies of the transcript had been sent to an unknown law firm in New York City associated with Mr. Marbury in representing Hiss in the libel suit. The original and the other two copies of the transcript were still in Mr. Marbury's possession. One of Mr. Cleveland's copies of the transcript had been sent to Cravath, Swain and Moore, while the second copy was still in his possession.

The letter stated that the Baltimore Office had not as of that date had an opportunity to review the testimony taken during the first three and one-half days of the deposition. (Source - Letter from Baltimore to Bureau dated 11/25/48, re "Alger Hiss; Whittaker Chambers; Espionage - R")

By memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd dated November 26, 1948, Mr. Fletcher advised that at 1:00 p.m. that date, after several attempts, he reached Mr. Alexander Campbell of the Department and told him

that the originals of the documents were in the hands of a handwriting expert in New York and that all the Bureau could get at that time were photostatic copies. Mr. Campbell inquired as to when the originals would be available again at Baltimore. He was told that a check would be made about this. Mr. Fletcher also pointed out to him that the court reporter had taken no steps to prepare a transcript of the testimony of November 17, 1948, and that he was awaiting Campbell's advice. Mr. Campbell said he would have Mr. Russo of the Department call Fletcher immediately. Mr. Russo called and it was finally decided that Mr. Russo would get in touch with Mr. McDonald, the court reporter, after he had determined from the Administrative Section of the Department how to pay for the transcript.

Mr. Russo called Mr. Fletcher at 3:15 p.m. on the same date and stated that it had been arranged to have two copies of the transcript prepared for the use of the Department and that they would be available on the following Monday. Mr. Fletcher pointed out to Mr. Russo that the Bureau would need a copy and he asked if we could photostat it. He was told that this could be done. He asked that the transcription be furnished to the Department as promptly as possible and Mr. Fletcher told him that he would have it in his hands either on the following Monday or Tuesday without fail.

Mr. Fletcher then made a check with the Mechanical Section and it was found that the minimum cost of photostating would be fifteen cents per page. Mr. Fletcher then called SAC McFarlin at Baltimore and inquired of him as to when the original documents would be returned to Baltimore and he stated they were being returned on that day. He was asked for the name of the Agent who would secure the transcription copies from the court reporter and SAC McFarlin advised that the Agent's name is Frank Johnstone. SAC McFarlin was advised that the Department wanted two copies of the transcript and, if necessary, the Bureau would prepare photostatic copies of the transcription for use in the investigation. He was told that Mr. Fletcher would try to get the Department to secure an extra copy of the transcription.

At 3:30 p.m. the same day Mr. Fletcher called Mr. Russo in the Department and advised him of the name of the Special Agent who would obtain the transcription copies from the court reporter. Mr. Fletcher told him that the transcription would be picked up on the following Monday and that every effort would be made to get it into Washington the same day. Mr. Fletcher also pointed out that the photostating would cost the Bureau a minimum of fifteen cents a page and Mr. Russo said that in view of this he would order an extra copy of the transcription.

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SAC McFarlin advised Mr. Fletcher that they would secure the original documents and would bring them to Washington the following Monday with the transcription so that the documents could be handled by the Technical Laboratory. (Source - Memo from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd dated 11/26/48, re "Whittaker Chambers, IS-R")

On November 26, 1948, a letter was sent to the New York Office from the Bureau with copies to Washington and Baltimore. This letter attached for the information of the New York and Washington Field Offices copies of the letter to the Baltimore Office dated November 24, 1948, entitled "Whittaker Chambers; Internal Security - R," and its attachment, which was a communication dated November 23, 1948, from Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, re "Testimony of Whittaker Chambers Before Grand Jury." The letter stated that it should be noted from the remarks of Mr. Campbell that if prosecutive action is taken against Whittaker Chambers by reason of the testimony given before the Grand Jury, that the New York Office will be the office of prosecution. The Washington Field Office was furnished with copies of the above items in view of its interest in matters affecting both Hiss and Chambers. (Source - Letter from Bureau to SAC - New York, dated 11/26/48, re "Whittaker Chambers; Perjury; IS-R")

By letter dated November 29, 1948, addressed to the Bureau and received in Inspector Fletcher's office at 3:40 p.m. November 29, 1948, the Baltimore Office referred to a conversation of November 26, 1948, between Mr. Fletcher and SAC McFarlin in this matter. The letter enclosed to the Bureau two stenographic transcripts of the deposition of Chambers furnished to the Baltimore Office by Court Reporter T. Edward McDonald. An additional copy of this transcript was being retained in the Baltimore Office. This letter also enclosed the original documents which Chambers alleged he received from Hiss. These documents were turned over to Agents of the Baltimore Office by Richard F. Cleveland of the firm of Semmes, Bowen and Semmes, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 26, 1948. The originals were numbered 1-47 inclusive and were introduced in the pre-trial deposition of Whittaker Chambers in the case of Hiss v Chambers pending in the District Court of the U. S., 4th District of Maryland. Exhibits Nos. 1-4 inclusive were described as handwritten notes on small pieces of white paper. Exhibits Nos. 5-47 were described as letter-size, typewritten, white sheets. The letter stated that

there was a total of 65 pages of typewritten exhibits and that each of the original documents had been identified with the signature of the Court Reporter T. E. McDonald at the time the deposition was taken from Chambers. The letter also enclosed a stained manila envelope approximately eight and three-fourths by twelve inches in size, which, according to Mr. Cleveland, was the envelope that Chambers claimed he had kept the documents in since the time of his receiving them from Hiss. It was not alleged, however, that the envelope was furnished to Chambers by Hiss.

The Bureau was requested to advise the Baltimore Office after reviewing the documents and testimony so that arrangements could be made to interview Alger Hiss as previously requested by the Bureau. In the interim the interview with Hiss was being deferred. (Source - Letter from Baltimore to Bureau dated November 29, 1948, re "Whittaker Chambers; Perjury; Internal Security - R")

By memorandum dated November 30, 1948, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, the Bureau enclosed two copies of the stenographic transcripts of the deposition of Whittaker Chambers and the original and one photostatic copy of the documents which Chambers alleged he received from Alger Hiss. In this memorandum Mr. Campbell was advised that an examination was being made by the FBI Laboratory of the handwriting appearing on the handwritten notes in an effort to determine if it is identical with the known handwriting of Alger Hiss. The memorandum stated that immediate arrangements were being made to interview Alger Hiss in connection with the enclosed documents. By memorandum dated December 1, 1948, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, the Bureau advised that the FBI Laboratory had concluded that the handwriting appearing on Exhibits Nos. 1-4 in the memorandum to Mr. Campbell dated November 30, 1948, was written by Alger Hiss. The originals of those exhibits were enclosed with this memorandum. (Source - Memo from Director to AAG Campbell dated 12/1/48 re "Whittaker Chambers; Perjury; IS-R")

By letter dated December 1, 1948, from the Bureau to the Washington Field Office, with copies to Baltimore, there was enclosed for the Washington Office one set of photostatic copies of the documents which Chambers alleged he received from Hiss for delivery to a Colonel Bykov and which were made available to the Baltimore Office by Hiss' attorney. These documents included

65 pages of typewritten material and five pages of handwritten notes on small pieces of paper, alleged to be the writing of Alger Hiss. The Washington Field Office was instructed to immediately contact the appropriate officials at the State Department in connection with these documents and:

(1) Determine the authenticity of State Department documents;

(2) Whether the documents appear to be originals or excerpts of State Department documents;

(3) In the event that they were found to be copies of original documents, to determine if the originals are presently in the possession of the State Department;

(4) If the originals are in the possession of the State Department, determine the present classification of them and what classification was given to them when they were first received by the State Department;

(5) Determine what markings for routing or initials appeared on the originals and, if possible, determine the name of the individual responsible for the routing of the documents;

(6) Determine the name of the person who is presently in charge of the originals of these documents and the name of the person who is in a position to testify as to their authenticity;

(7) Determine if Alger Hiss had access to these documents while employed by the State Department;

(8) Determine if there is anyone now employed at the State Department who was employed there during 1937-38 who can assist in identifying these documents or can furnish any information concerning them.

(9) If any documents are identified as being originals, copies, or excerpts of State Department documents, an effort should be made to obtain the State Department's copy in order that it can be photostated.

The Washington Field Office was advised that the interview with Alger Hiss was being held in abeyance pending the results of the investigation

at the State Department. The Washington Field Office was further advised that the Bureau should be telephonically contacted if the check at the State Department would result in any undue delay which might be caused by a search of the State Department files. (Source - Letter to WFO from the Bureau dated December 1, 1948, re "Whittaker Chambers; Perjury; IS-R")

By memorandum dated December 2, 1948, from Inspector Leo Laughlin to Inspector H. B. Fletcher, Mr. Laughlin advised that Supervisor Kenneth Delavigne of the Washington Field Office had telephonically contacted the Bureau and referred to Bureau letter of December 1, 1948, requesting certain investigation in this matter and particularly to the instructions to the Washington Field Office to telephonically advise the Bureau if the requested investigation encountered any delay.

Mr. Delavigne advised that a Special Agent had discussed this matter with Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department in detail. Mr. Neal advised that he realized the necessity for urgency and accordingly would put all available personnel on this job. Even under those circumstances Mr. Neal stated, the earliest the search could be substantially completed would be December 8, 1948. Mr. Neal pointed out that undoubtedly some of the material in question would be in the Archives Building and this might further delay the project. Mr. Neal assured the Agent that he would do his best to obtain the desired information as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. Russo was then advised of the above facts by Inspector Laughlin. Mr. Russo stated that under the circumstances there did not appear to be anything the Bureau could do and that the interview should be held in abeyance pending the results of the search. Mr. Russo added that Mr. Donegan who was handling this case was due in Washington the next day for a conference, at which time he would work out the details and advise the Bureau if there is any change or additional requests on the part of the Department. He stated that Mr. Donegan had sent out notices for the Grand Jury to reconvene on December 9, 1948. He said he understood that Mr. Donegan was anxious to have that Grand Jury return the indictment in this case; however, he pointed out that the Grand Jury would expire on December 15, 1948. Mr. Russo advised that he would communicate with the Bureau after conferring with Mr. Donegan.

By memorandum dated December 3, 1948 from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd it was stated that Mr. Russo called Mr. Fletcher at 10:15 A.M. that date and stated that they were holding a conference in Mr. Peyton Ford's Office and it was understood by Mr. Fletcher that Mr. Donegan, Mr. Ford, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Russo were in attendance. Mr. Russo stated, with reference to the interview with Hiss, that they have not decided whether or not it should be conducted before the completion of the search of the State Department records. He said, however, that they definitely wanted Chambers interviewed immediately -- on that date, if possible, and that he should be interviewed concerning this whole matter. Questions should be particularly pointed at the information he furnished which appears on page 766 of the transcript. (This related to information furnished by Chambers that he has in his possession handwriting of the late Harry Dexter White.) Mr. Fletcher asked that Russo confirm the request for the interview by proper memorandum and he said he would.

Mr. Fletcher told Mr. Russo that he could not guarantee an interview with Chambers on that date but that the Bureau would be in contact with him and arrange for the interview.

Within a minute or two Mr. Campbell called Mr. Fletcher and stated that there is an indication in Chamber's statement that he has other documents. Mr. Campbell requested that Chambers be questioned with respect to such a possibility and an effort should be made to obtain from him any other documents that he might have which are governmental in character. (Memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd dated December 3, 1948; Re: Whittaker Chambers; Perjury)

At 11:30 A.M. on December 3, 1948 Mr. Fletcher telephonically contacted ASAC Lally in Baltimore and told him that the Department desired Chambers interviewed on that date, if possible, and instructed that he contact the attorney of Chambers to find out if he could advise as to when Chambers could be available. SAC McFarlin telephoned at 11:50 A.M. and advised Mr. Fletcher that he had been in touch with Mr. Cleveland, who said that Chambers was coming to his office at 2:00 P.M. that date with reference to his case and that he would be available for an interview about 4:00 P.M.

Mr. Fletcher instructed SA Supervisor F. L. Jones of the Bureau to handle the interview and he departed for Baltimore at 2:00 P.M. by train. SAC McFarlin was advised that SA Jones was en route to Baltimore and further that it could be anticipated that an interview with Hiss would become necessary, perhaps that week-end, and that the interview with Hiss would be handled by the Baltimore agents.

Mr. Fletcher's memorandum indicated that he instructed SA Jones not only to ask Chambers whether he had additional documents in his possession, but also to determine whether or not he ever had additional documents in his possession and to whom he had given them.

At 2:00 P.M. that same date Mr. Campbell of the Department telephoned Mr. Fletcher and inquired as to whether or not the interview with Chambers would be accomplished. He was told that the Bureau had made tentative arrangements to start the interview at 4:00 P.M. He said he wanted Mr. Fletcher to have Chambers told that he was going to be under subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury in the Federal Building, New York City, at 10:00 A.M., December 8, 1948 and in effect, the statement was to be that he was under subpoena. Mr. Campbell was told that this would be done.

Mr. Campbell also advised Mr. Fletcher for the confidential information of the Bureau that a subpoena was being issued for Hiss for December 9, 1948. Mr. Campbell instructed that an interview with Hiss be accomplished over the week-end, if possible, even though the research at the State Department with reference to the various documents was not complete. He also requested that a copy of the reports be furnished to Mr. Donegan at New York. He stated confidentially that they probably would not have Chambers actually appear before the Grand Jury since an indictment against him for perjury was contemplated. (Memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd, December 3, 1948, Re: Whittaker Chambers; Perjury)

In a memorandum dated December 3, 1948 from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd it was stated that at 4:00 P.M., that date, ASAC Lally of the Baltimore Office telephoned and stated that Mr. Cleveland, the attorney for Chambers, had gotten in touch with the office with reference to the interview to be had with Chambers beginning at 4:00 P.M. and said he had learned from Chambers that he, Chambers, had been called down the previous day before the House Un-American Activities Committee and at that time he was served a subpoena duces tecum, returnable December 17, 1948. Chambers was told to bring down all documents in his possession believed to be pertinent to the Hiss controversy. He also stated that Mr. Cleveland had indicated doubt as to the interview with Chambers. He stated, in view of this subpoena and in view of the fact that the Attorney General had not given him any advice, he wanted some questions answered prior to the interview. Mr. Lally stated that SA F. L. Jones, together with another agent of the Baltimore Office, had proceeded to Mr. Cleveland's Office to find out what questions he had. Mr. Lally stated that these agents had been instructed to find out what the questions were and not to supply any answer if there was any question of policy involved. (Memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd, December 3, 1948, Re: Whittaker Chambers, Perjury; Internal Security - R)

In a memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd dated December 3, 1948, Mr. Fletcher stated that Supervisor Kenneth Delavigne of the Washington Field Office appeared at the Bureau at 4:50 P.M. that date and delivered photostatic copies of certain documents obtained from Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department in connection with this case.

Mr. Delavigne explained that an agent of the Washington Field Office had called on Mr. Neal after he had advised that in view of the article which appeared in the morning's issue of the "Washington Times-Herald" of that date he was afraid that the State Department might "freeze" all documents in this case. Mr. Neal made available to the Washington Field Office certain documents on condition that they be returned to him before the close of business that date. Those documents were photostated and the original material was returned to Mr. Neal for his files.

Mr. Delavigne explained that according to Mr. Neal the search was continuing and, of course, it was entirely possible that the State Department would not take any action, but just in case a "freeze" was put on, Mr. Neal wanted the Bureau to have the benefit of the search made thus far by him of the State Department records. (Memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd, December 3, 1948, Re: Whittaker Chambers, Perjury; Internal Security - R)

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype on December 3, 1948 that Mr. Jack Neal of the State Department on that date furnished photostatic copies of reports, messages, and cablegrams which approximated fifty per cent of the material he agreed to furnish that office on December 2, 1948. It was stated that these reports, messages, and cablegrams were reviewed by the Washington Field Office and appeared to be official State Department documents from which the material obtained by the Baltimore Office had been paraphrased. It was stated that Mr. Neal advised that a diligent, expeditious search was being continued in order that the remaining documents might be properly identified. It was again stated that Mr. Neal believed that all documents would be identified by Wednesday, December 8, 1948, unless unforeseen difficulties presented themselves. It was further stated that the investigation requested by the Bureau in the letter dated December 1, 1948 would be completed with Mr. Neal's cooperation by Wednesday, December 8, 1948. (Teletype from Washington Field Office to Bureau, Re: Whittaker Chambers, Perjury; Internal Security - R)

Kisseloff-1280

According to a memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd dated December 4, 1948 it was stated that at 7:40 P.M., December 3, 1948 ASAC Lally of the Baltimore Office telephonically advised Mr. Fletcher that Whittaker Chambers was at that time being interviewed in the Baltimore Office. He informed that Chambers had already advised the agents that he had been before the House Un-American Activities Committee, Washington, on the previous day and he had furnished to the Committee strips of developed micro-film and three rolls of undeveloped film. He stated the documents pictured on the film were furnished to him either by Hiss or one Julian Wadleigh, formerly with the State Department in the Trade Agreement Section. He stated that the film had been taken by a man known to him as "Felix" and that the pictures were taken over ten years ago.

Mr. Lally advised that Chambers had also furnished to the agents four pieces of paper containing about six pages of handwritten material which he stated he obtained from Harry Dexter White, and that this material is of the same character as the documents previously recovered in this case. Mr. Lally stated that Chambers claimed that he has no more documents.

The memorandum goes on to state that Mr. Cleveland, attorney for Chambers, also advised that Mr. Stripling of the House Un-American Activities Committee was told by Cleveland that a number of documents were turned over to the Attorney General. Mr. Cleveland also had been served with a subpoena to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee, returnable forthwith, but he had arranged to delay his appearance for a few days.

Mr. Lally advised that Mr. Marbury, attorney for Hiss, had indicated that he intended to make a press release, having in mind a release of the Attorney General. The Marbury release will be to the effect that Hiss will cooperate fully with the government.

Mr. Fletcher's memorandum stated that Mr. Cleveland also talked with Mr. Alexander Campbell of the Department, apparently trying to find out the significance of the developments and Mr. Cleveland stated that Mr. Campbell had said that "no holds were barred" and "let the chips fall where they may."

At 9:15 P.M. on the same date Mr. Fletcher telephoned ASAC Lally in Baltimore and told him that it could be expected that the U. S. Marshal would serve a subpoena on Chambers at the Baltimore Office. He said it could be expected that Chambers would be there at least one hour which would be sufficient time for the Marshal to serve him. At 10:30 P.M. Mr. Lally called Mr. Fletcher, stating that Chambers had been served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Grand Jury at New York, Tuesday, December 7, 1948 but that the Marshal was coming back again to serve another subpoena which would call for the appearance of Chambers on Monday, December 6, 1948.

Kisseloff-1281

At 9:30 A.M. December 4, 1948 SAC McFarlin advised Mr. Fletcher that Alger Hiss would be at the Baltimore Office for an interview at 10:00 A.M. that date and Mr. Fletcher instructed him that the questioning of Hiss should be confined to the contents of the transcript and the related documents. At that time authority was granted to have the Marshal serve Hiss with a subpoena in the same manner that Chambers had been served. (Memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd, December 4, 1948, Re: Whittaker Chambers; Perjury)

In accordance with Departmental instructions, Alger Hiss was interviewed by agents of the Baltimore Office on December 4, 1948.

ACTION:

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

FLJ:vw

Kisseloff-1282

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

DEC 23 194

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 5 23 10-56P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE. REBUTEL DECEMBER TWENTY-TWO SENDING ADDITIONAL LEADS TO BOSTON, SEATTLE INFORMANT ADVISED IN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT THAT DEAN GRISWOLD OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, IN DISCUSSION WITH INFORMANT, BROUGHT UP THE CASE OF ALGER HISS, STATING THAT HISS WAS A HARVARD MAN WITH WHOM HE WAS SYMPATHETIC. INFORMANT FURTHER STATES GRISWOLD SAID HE KNOWS DOCTOR HARLOW SHAPLEY, AND THAT HE IS A PERSONAL FRIEND FOR WHOM HE HAS GREAT ESTEEM. INFORMANT FURTHER STATES THAT DEAN GRISWOLD WAS VERY CRITICAL OF THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, AND IN MENTIONING A LOYALTY CASE OF ONE JESSE EPSTEIN INFORMANT TOLD GRISWOLD THAT EPSTEIN HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED BY FOUR WITNESSES AS BEING PRESENT AT COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS HELD AT SEATTLE IN THE PAST. GRISWOLD, ACCORDING TO INFORMANT, REPLIED IT MADE NO DIFFERENCE TO HIM WHETHER EPSTEIN WAS A COMMUNIST. IN VIEW OF DEAN GRISWOLD'S EXPRESSED ATTITUDE, AS SET FORTH ABOVE, THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER LEAD AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL IN INSTANT MATTER SHOULD BE COVERED.

RECORDED - 139
INDEXED - 139

124-1333-610

19 DEC 30

SOUCY

HOLD PLEASE

Per H.B. Fletcher 12-24-48
O.K. to interview for
typewriting specimens

EX-138

Kisseloff-1283

DEC 23 10 03 PM '46

RECEIVED - FLETCHER

DEC 23 10 33 PM '46

RECEIVED
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
JAN 7 4 54 PM '49
RECEIVED-ROSENBERG
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DECEMBER 27, 1948 - URGENT

SAC BUFFALO
NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

REF BUFFALO TEL DECEMBER TWO TWO. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW HENRY WRIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH INFORMATION SET FORTH IN NEW YORK TEL OF DECEMBER TWO ONE.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 139

EX-138

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

ASB:EW

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

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

DEC 27 1948

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DEC 27 5 26 PM

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

TELETYPE

FBI BUFFALO 12-22-48 Z 3-00 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RENYTEL YESTERDAY. ALL INFORMATION BUFFALO FILES RE HENRY WRIGHT FURNISHED BUREAU IN VARIOUS REPORTS FOR BUREAU FILE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE TWO SIX FOUR SIX FOUR. EFFORTS TO DETERMINE WRIGHTS PRESENT RESIDENCE THROUGH AVAILABLE SOURCES NEGATIVE AND THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT HE IS PRESENTLY IN BUFFALO. IF BUREAU AUTHORIZES INTERVIEW, EFFORTS WILL BE CONTINUED TO LOCATE PRESENT RESIDENCE OF WRIGHT.

MAYNOR

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 300PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

NYC OK FBI NYC JD

DISC PLS

12-27-48 Teletype to NYC

174-[illegible]-611

EX-138

Kisseloff-1286

DEC 22 3 04 PM '46

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JAN 10 9 02 AM '46
FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FLETCHER

DECEMBER 27, 1948 - URGENT

SAC BUFFALO
NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

REF BUFFALO TEL DECEMBER TWO TWO. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW HENRY WRIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH INFORMATION SET FORTH IN NEW YORK TEL OF DECEMBER TWO ONE.

HOOVER

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

ASB:EW

Kisseloff-1288

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 27 1948

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Egan

WASH FROM NEW YORK [redacted] 56 21 9-58P

DIRECTOR . URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP - R. GEORGE HEWITT, AKA TIM HOLMES, FORMER NY STATE CP FUNCTIONARY FURNISHED SIGNED STATEMENTS TODAY THAT IN LATE THIRTY SEVEN OR EARLY THIRTY EIGHT HE ATTENDED A METTING OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF CP HELD TO DISCUSS WEST INDIAN INFILTRATION AND NEGRO AFFAIRS. METTING ATENDED BY STATE AND NATIONAL CP FIGURES AND TWO MEN HE NOW RECOGNIZES AS ALGER AND DONALD HISS. THAT ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY HE SAW THEM AT WASH, DC AT A MEETING OF NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. FURTHER ABOUT THIRTY EIGHT WHILE HE WAS DISTRCT REPRESENTATIVE FROM NY STATE PARTY TO ERIE COUNTY ORGANIZATION OF CP HE WAS APPROACHED IN NYC BY JACK STACHEL AND MAX STEINBERG, STATE AND NATIONAL OFFICERS TO CARRY ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BUFFALO CONRADES CONCERNING QUOTE A SERIOUS ORGANIZATION JOB END QUOTE TO BE PERFORMED BY THEM ON A PERSON REPORTED TO BE AN FBI OR POLICE AGENT OPERAING WITHIN PARTY. THEY DISPLAYED PHOTO OF THIS PERSON WHO WAS UNKNOWN TO HIM BUT WHOM HE KNOWS TO BE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

END OF PAGE ONE

CANCELLED DESK

RECORDED - 139 74-1335-612

INDEXED - 139

E F B I

34 DEC 30 1948

EX-138

Kisseloff-1289

RECEIVED

JAN 10 9 02 AM '94

INTERNAL INSPECTION

F B I

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED — FLETCHER

Kisseloff-1290

SAYS HE UNDERSTOOD A SERIOUS ORGANIZATIONAL JOB TO BE PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. ON INSTRUCTION, HEWITT MET A YOUNG LATIN WOMAN IN NYC WHO GAVE HIM AN ENVELOPE FOR DELIVERY TO HENRY WRIGHT, FORMER NEGRO LEADER OF BUFFALO FIFTH WARD CP AND ALLEGED POLICE CHARACTER KNOWN TO BUFFALO AND DETROIT PD. ENVELOPE CONTAINED ABOUT THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS BUT NO INSTRUCTIONS. HEWITT STATES HE SUSPECTED ATTEMPT TO ENTRAP HIM IN A MURDER BECAUSE OF IRREGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES RELATED AND RETURNED ENVELOPE TO WOMAN WITHOUT COMMENT. NO MENTION EVER MADE TO HIM OF INCIDENT BUT HE KNOWS HIS PARTY LOYALTY SUBJ TO QUESTION THEREAFTER. HEWITT BELIEVES WRIGHT SUBSEQUENTLY EXPELLED FROM PARTY,

MAY BE DISAFFECTED AND WILLING TO PROVIDE INFORMATION RE KNOWLEDGE OF INCIDENT AND ACTIVITY OF CHAMBERS. BUREAU WILL CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF INTERVIEW. BUFFALO WILL REVIEW FILES TO FULLY IDENTIFY WRIGHT DESCRIBED AS DARK SKINNED NEGRO, AGE LATE FORTIES, SIX FEET, THIN, GREYISH EYES, SLIGHTLY PROTRUDING TEETH, AND ADVISE OF ANY KNOWN REASONS WHY WRIGHT SHOULD NOT BE INTERVIEWED AND FOLLOW BUREAU REGARDS IN MATTER.

SCHEIDT

BUFFALO ADVISED

END

CORR LAST WORD IN THAT VERY SHORT LINE IN PAGE TWO IS "PARTY"

NY R 56 WA

cc: Mr. Lad
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Brent

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 29, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BJ/Lark
928732-002

In the course of the investigation of the above-captioned case it was believed desirable to contact Timothy Hobson, stepson of Alger Hiss, and Horace W. Schmahl, a private investigator for Mr. Edward C. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss, for information pertaining to the location of the Woodstock typewriter and additional specimens.

On December 27, 1948, the New York Office advised that Mr. T. J. Donegan preferred that the proposed interviews with Schmahl and Timothy Hobson be held in abeyance at this time; that such interviews would have to be arranged through Attorney McLean and that the statements of Alger Hiss to the Special Agents of the Baltimore Office in Baltimore that the typewriter was disposed of subsequent to 1938 may be recalled. Mr. Donegan feels that this is a very strong point and disputes the testimony of Alger Hiss before the Grand Jury. Mr. Donegan further stated that since all of these people were previously interviewed, little results of value would be obtained and that the Government's position may be damaged by such interviews at this time.

In view of the request of Mr. Donegan, Timothy Hobson and Horace W. Schmahl will not be contacted.

RECORDED - 28 INDEXED - 28 74-1333-

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

F B I
34 JAN 3 1949

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9 00 AM
DATE 12-30-48
BY

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

ASB:esb

60 JAN 7 1949

Kisseloff-1292

SAC, Boston

December 30, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY,
ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file 65-3251)

I am enclosing herewith for signature the original copy of the report of Special Agent Frederick W. Connors, dated December 22, 1948 at Boston. Please sign and return.

Enclosure
Bureau file 74-1333

ASR:ER

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 30 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-47
RECORDED - 81

614

F B I
JAN 3 1949

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

Kisseloff-1293

L-17

December 29, 1948

74-1333

SAC, Washington Field

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file 74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89216 BU dated 12-23-48, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 29 1948 P.M.

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

Kisseloff-1294

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 30, 1948

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 9:15 A.M. today I talked with ASAC Belmont concerning a suggestion of his that it might be possible to identify the camera of Felix August Inslerman with the film recovered by the HUAC. I told him that I did not know whether this could be done but I would check with the Technical Laboratory. I immediately checked with Assistant Director Harbo who advised me that there was a possibility of identification. I then returned the call to Mr. Belmont and advised him that it appeared to be highly desirable to obtain the camera of Inslerman. He stated he would be in touch with the Albany Office.

At 2:30 P.M. I talked with ASAC Belmont and told him that the Laboratory examination reflected that the film which had been recovered from Inslerman had been taken through the use of two different cameras. I asked whether he had been in touch with the Albany Office. He stated yes but he would relay this information on to the Albany Office.

At 4:00 P.M. SAC Cornelius phoned in and stated that it had been ascertained that Inslerman had gone to New York City on Sunday and that his wife had gone to New York City yesterday. The house was presently occupied by a neighbor in the absence of the Inslermans and she did not know their address in New York. It was also known that a young girl, Joan Maroni, had been staying with the Inslermans, who apparently had sponsored her in connection with a newspaper health fund. She was from New York and this young girl had also returned to New York City with Mrs. Inslerman. There is a possibility that the Inslerman's present address can be obtained through this girl though she is very immature. The woman now occupying the Inslerman home expects a call from Inslerman tomorrow and the question was raised as to what should be done at this time to secure the cameras from Inslerman. I instructed that they make efforts to locate Inslerman in New York City and that to assist in his location that arrangements be made with the woman occupying the residence to inform Inslerman that the Bureau would like to reach him and that for that purpose, if he did not feel free to furnish his address, he should get in touch with Mr. Belmont in New York City so that he could be questioned concerning his cameras so they could be both obtained either through his permission in writing or, if necessary, by search warrant. I also told Mr. Cornelius that he should discuss this matter with Mr. Belmont, who should discuss with Mr. Donegan whether it would be advisable at this time to obtain a search warrant for the purpose of trying to locate the cameras of Inslerman at his residence.

RECORDED - 3 174-1333-615
INDEXED - 3 31 JAN 4 19

HBF:mer

55 JAN

Kisseloff-1295

WASH FROM NEW YORK 42 6 7-31 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

b3

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. T.J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF GJ PROCEEDINGS INSTANT DATE. [redacted] ALGER HISS HENRY H. COLLINS, JR., AND CHAMBERS ALL APPEARED BEFORE GJ VERY BRIEFLY AND WILL RETURN TOMMORROW. [redacted] DESCRIBED BY DONEGAN AS VERY CAGEY WITNESS, [redacted]

END OF PAGE ONE

74-1333-696

RECORDED - 7

EX-171

INDEXED - 7 23

DEC 8 1948

Memo Dir 12-7-48

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IN CHAMBERS POSSESSION. THIS CONVERSATION APPARENTLY ANTEDATED SERVICE OF SUBPOENA BY HCUA DEC SECOND. NATHAN L. LEVINE AND A. GEORGE SILVERMAN DID NOT TESTIFY TODAY AND WERE EXCUSED UNTIL DEC SEVENTH. THIS PM L. E. THOMPSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EUROPEAN DIVISION, DEPT OF STATE, EXAMINED IN DONEGAN-S OFFICE COPIES OF MATERIAL CHAMBERS PRODUCED AT PRETRAIL EXAMINATIONS AND ALSO PRINTS OF FILM SECURED FROM CHAMBERS DEC SECOND LAST. THOMPSON COMMENTED TO DONEGAN THERE WAS NOTHING PARTICULARLY EMBARRASSING IN FIRST GROUP AND THAT THEY APPARENTLY WERE COPIES OF STATE DEPT MATERIAL. HE STATED, HOWEVER, MUCH OF MATERIAL LOCATED DEC SECOND WAS TOP SECRET AND WOULD HAVE CARRIED SUCH A DESIGNATION IF ONE HAD BEEN IN USE BY STATE DEPT DURING PERTINENT PERIOD, BUT AT LEAST THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL THEN. HE MENTIONED ONE DOCUMENT PARTICULARLY MIGHT CAUSE SOME EMBARRASSMENT IF PUBLICIZED INASMUCHAS IT INDICATED CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN TO REPROACHMENT BETWEENUS AND GERMANY ON ECONOMIC BASIS. DONEGAN STATES HE RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL TODAY FROM PEYTON FORD OF DEPT ADVISING HIM THOMPSON WAS PROCEEDING NYC AND WOULD CONTACT HIM THROUGH USA MC GOHEY. SUBPOENAS ISSUED TODAY FOR GJ APPEARANCE DEC EIGHT ON DONAL HISS AND HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. AT FOUR FORTY PM TODAY DONEGAN RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

PATHE NEWS ASKING LOCATION OF HCUA HEARING TO BE HELD NYC THIS EVEINGG. PATHE NEWS DECLARED STRIPLING HAD ALREADY GIVEN PERMISSION FOR MOVIES TO BE TAKEN OF PROCEEDINGS. THIS OFFICE HAS NO FURTHER INFORMATION RE ALLEGED SESSION OF HCUA HERE. MRS. ALGER HISS INTERVIEWED IN NYO THIS AFTERNOON IN PRESENCE OF HER ATTORNEY, MR. EDWARD C. MC LEAN. MRS. HISS STATED IN SUBSTANCE INFORMATION WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN STATED BY ALGAR HISS AT TIME OF HIS INTERVIEW IN BALTIMORE ON DEC FOURTH LAST. SHE ADMITTED KNOWING WHITTAKER CHAMERS AS GEORGE CROSLEY. STATED SHE HAS NOT SEEN HIM SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, AS FAR AS SHE CAN RECALL. IS ENDEAVORING TO OBTAIN ALLL INFORMATION RE TYPEWRITER WHICH WAS IN HER POSSESSION AND ATTORNEY OFFERED TO FURNISH THIS OFFICE WITH ANY SPECIMENS OR OTHER INFORMATION THAT HE MAY COME INTO CONCERNING THE TYPEWRITER. MRS HISS DENIED THAT SHE HAD EVER TYPED ANY DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE IN ALGER HISS- POSSESSION. STATED SHE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY DOCUMENT HE MAY HAVE BROUGHT HOME.

SCHEIDT

Balto + WFO may tel advised by 12-7-48 per Tel

HOLD PLS

EIGHTH LINE FIRST WORD ABOVE IS "SHE"

YES THNX

PAGE ONE SIXTH LINE FROM END FIRST WORD IS "HCUA"

YES THNX

Kisseloff-1298

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carmen
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 23, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This is to advise of recent information received in confidence from LOUIS A. RUSSELL, an investigator for the HCUA.

In connection with the HCUA's having received from the above captioned person certain information contained on microfilm, RUSSELL advised that the first inkling the Committee had that CHAMBERS possessed documents to substantiate his charges against ALGER HISS was when an investigator named BOZANI, who had been hired by Time Magazine in behalf of CHAMBERS, had contacted the Committee sometime in November, 1948. BOZANI explained that he was trying to locate a letter which HISS was alleged to have written to a real estate firm and which letter had appeared in a Baltimore newspaper. BOZANI at that time did not explain why he wanted this letter but explained that it might "break" the case.

Subsequently, some time near the end of November, 1948, BOZANI again contacted the Committee and explained to them that CHAMBERS possessed documentary evidence which was being produced in pre-trial action on the libel suit against him by ALGER HISS. As a result of this information, the HCUA issued a subpoena for CHAMBERS' lawyer in Baltimore, Maryland, named CLEVELAND, who explained to the Committee that the documents were in the possession of the Court and could only be received with permission of the Court. It was RUSSELL's opinion that neither BOZANI nor CLEVELAND knew that CHAMBERS possessed the microfilm.

RUSSELL stated that on December 2, 1948, CHAMBERS came to Washington to appear before a State Department Loyalty Hearing concerning RICHARD HOWELL POST and was served with a subpoena by the HCUA. RUSSELL explained that the HCUA was only operating on a "hunch" that CHAMBERS might have additional information.

Upon questioning by the HCUA, CHAMBERS admitted he did possess additional material but did not explain the nature of the material. As a result, two investigators of the HCUA accompanied CHAMBERS to his home and received the microfilm.

As to CHAMBERS' reason for not furnishing the material to the Federal Grand Jury when he was questioned, CHAMBERS, according to RUSSELL, claimed that he felt that it was the intention of the Grand Jury to indict him rather than HISS and that CHAMBERS realized that HISS intended to sue him for libel if he could not produce documentary proof of his statements before the HCUA and he had held back the information feeling it was protection for him. Then, when in fact, HISS did bring a libel suit against him, CHAMBERS produced some of the material in his possession in pre-trial action.

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74-94

JAN 13 1949

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EX-116

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12 JAN 4 1949

Kisseloff-1299

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DEC 23 5 44 PM '48

RECEIVED
DEC 22 1 50 PM '48
INTERNAL SECURITY SN
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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INTERNAL SECURITY SN
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
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DEC 23 8 13 PM '48

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U S DEPT OF

DEC 28 3 04 PM '48
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F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1300

RTN:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
December 21, 1948

With regards to CHAMBERS' subsequent action in furnishing more material to the HCUA, RUSSELL stated that it was CHAMBERS' feeling that the HCUA was friendly towards him and by furnishing the HCUA the material he enhanced his chances of escaping from a perjury indictment because of the ensuing developments and publicity.

With regards to the HCUA's efforts to locate the typewriter or specimens which would establish that HISS had prepared certain of the documents turned over by CHAMBERS, it was learned the only investigation being conducted by the HCUA at the present time was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania where efforts were made to secure specimens emanating from the firm of Mrs. HISS' father in that city.

The only future plans of the HCUA, according to RUSSELL, are executive hearings on December 22, 1948, at which time FRANCES B. SAYRE and ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB would appear. The work of the Committee would then be completed for this session except for preparing a final report.

Kisseloff-1301

URGENT

DECEMBER 28, 1948

618

SAC - BALTIMORE
NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

RE WFO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED DECEMBER TWENTY-THIRD LAST.

BALTIMORE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW MRS. TEMPLE JOYCE

AND MRS. DOLLY ENGLEMAN McGILL FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS. SUTEL NY AND BUREAU.

HOOVER

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ:mpd

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96 DEC 13 1964

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

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1302

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 23, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On December 13, 1948, Lt. Colonel HUGH G. STARK, TC, USA, Chief, CI Branch, G-2, confidentially advised this office as follows.

On December 6, 1948, Mr. LANDRA BEACH PLATT, President of the Stone Straw Company, Washington, D. C., volunteered the following information. Mr. and Mrs. TEMPLE JOYCE, friends of Mr. PLATT, are personally acquainted with ALGER HISS who is currently being investigated by a Congressional Committee for alleged Communist activities. Mrs. JOYCE has stated to Mr. PLATT that she has been present at social gatherings and has heard HISS eulogize the cause of Communism. Mrs. JOYCE is reported to reside approximately three miles from Annapolis, Maryland, on Joyce Lane. Mr. JOYCE is reported to be president of the Wing Engineering Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Baltimore Office should give consideration to interviewing Mr. and Mrs. TEMPLE JOYCE in reference to this allegation.

On December 22, 1948, Lt. Colonel STARK furnished the following additional information.

Mr. LANDRA BEACH PLATT, who furnished the information previously forwarded your office, has supplied the following additional information.

One Mrs. POLLY McGILL, formerly Mrs. ENGLEMAN, is the former wife of SLIM ENGLEMAN, and is presently located at the Blue Tavern Cafe, Annapolis, Maryland. SLIM ENGLEMAN is reported to have deserted his wife to associate with a girl believed to be the head of a local chapter of the Communist Party. The name of this girl is not known. SLIM ENGLEMAN and ALGER HISS are reported to have been close personal friends in the 1930's and Mrs. POLLY ENGLEMAN McGILL has considerable knowledge of the alleged Communistic activities of HISS through his association with her former husband.

Mr. LANDRA BEACH PLATT has requested that his name not be used in connection with this matter, and is extremely desirous of avoiding any publicity in connection with such action as may be initiated as a result of information furnished by him.

RECORDED - 53
INDEXED - 53
74-1333
EX-116
6 DEC 30 1948

IGZ:cl
74-94
cc - New York
Baltimore

Kisseloff-1303

JAN 12 11 13 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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DEC 24 9 50 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : HBF DATE:

FROM : JEM

SUBJECT: CHAMBERS CASE Time of call 10:15 PM

AAG Alex M Campbell called. He said that he had just received information from Mr.Dean Schedler of the Department to the effect that Laurence Duggan, one of the former State Department employees interviewed in connection with this case had committed suicide by jumping out of a window in New York. He wanted to know if Duggan had been subpoened before the grand jury in New York. I told him that he had been interviewed, but I didn't known whether he had been subpoened, but would check and call him back. After calling Mr.Ladd and Supervisor F.L.Jones I called ~~the New York~~ the New York office and talked to Night Supervisor Albert G McGrath. I asked him to have Mr.Belmont check with Mr.Donegan and then advise me concerning the matter.

At 10:47 Mr.Belmont called and said that while Duggan had been interviewed by the Agents at his home in Scarsdale, New York he had not been subpoened to appear before the Grand Jury according to Mr.Donegan. When we interviewed Duggan there was nothing to indicate that he was ~~xxx~~ suicide bent. There was some indication however that he might be suppoened to testify before the HUAC. This may have provided a motive for his action.

After advising Mr.Ladd of the foregoing, pursuant to his request, I attempted to call Mr.Campbell at his office, where he said he would be, and at his home with negative results. I left word for him at his home to call me, but he had not called at the time I left for home.

In addition to the foregoing I advised Mr.Nichols concerning Duggans demise.

RECORDED - 2
INDEXED - 2

174-1333-619
F B I
3 DEC 30 1948

Kisseloff-1305

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

For record purposes, Peyton Ford advised me on December 15, in view of comments made by Congressmen Nixon and Mundt he thought it would be very well for the Bureau to issue a statement not only thanking Nixon and Mundt for their commendatory references to the Bureau but to commend the attorney who presented the case to the grand jury in New York.

I told Mr. Ford the Bureau had been strictly adhering to a no comment policy, that it would appear to be inappropriate for us to make any comment, that any comment to be made should be made by the Attorney General as head of the Department. He asked that I take the matter up with the Director. I subsequently advised him I had discussed the matter with the Director and in addition to the observations previously made to him the Director had informed me that the Attorney General had specifically advised him the Bureau was to make no statement and that the Director was of the opinion any statement should be made by the Attorney General.

LBN:hmc

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6 DEC 29 1948

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Kisseloff-1306

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 22 3 58 PM '48

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 22 3 57 PM '48

DEC 23

EC 22 12 20 PM '4
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I

EC 23 12 58 PM '4
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I

cc: Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Parrish

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 22, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the telephone call from the Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, advising that he had just received information that Laurence Duggan, one of the former State Department employees interviewed in connection with this case, had committed suicide by jumping out of a window in New York. Inquiry was made as to whether Duggan had been subpoenaed by the Grand Jury in New York.

The New York Division has advised that while Duggan had been interviewed at his home in Scaredale, New York, he had not been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury. At the time of the interview there was nothing to indicate that Duggan was inclined towards suicide; however, there was some indication that he might be subpoenaed to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee and this might have provided a motive for his action.

The following is for your information concerning Laurence Duggan.

As you have been previously advised, Whittaker Chambers furnished to agents of the New York Division information to the effect that Laurence Duggan, former chief of the Latin American Section of the Department of State, was not a party member and was not connected with the Communist Underground Group. Chambers indicated that Duggan was presumably with the OGPU because of his contacts with Hedi Gumpers (Hedi Massing), whom he knew to be a Communist Party member.

RECORDED - 7 INDEXED - 2 74-1333-621

In connection with Hedi Gumpers, at the conclusion of the investigation concerning her, she was interviewed and at that time she stated that to the best of her knowledge Duggan was not a member of the Communist Party nor an agent of the OGPU. She stated that she had attempted to recruit Duggan into the Soviet Intelligence Service but had been unsuccessful.

RECEIVED DEC 22 1948 FBI

Laurence Duggan was interviewed on December 10, 1948 by agents of the New York Division. At that time he advised that he is now the director of the Institute of International Education in New York City and that he resides in Scaredale, New York. The interview was conducted at Duggan's residence. Duggan advised that he knew Alger Hiss fairly well from about 1934, but that he had never worked in the same section with him although both of them were employed in the State Department. He advised that he did not know Hiss as a Communist

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

JWP:DHB

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:00 AM
DATE 12-23-48
BY

74-1333-621

1949

Kisseloff-1308

nor as a member of a Communist Party front and stated that he had never been approached by Hiss for the purpose of giving information. Duggan stated that he did not know nor suspect that Alger Hiss was ever engaged in Soviet Espionage and he claimed that he was never approached by Alger Hiss to work in the interest of the Soviets or the Communist International. He also stated that he knew Donald Hiss but had never been approached by him nor did he know that Donald Hiss was a Communist Party member or a member of a Communist Party front. Duggan stated that he knew Noel Field, a former State Department employee, very well, both as a co-worker and a neighbor since they lived in the same apartment house from 1933 to 1935. He claimed that he was never approached by Noel Field to work for the Soviets nor the Communist International and he stated that he never suspected that Field was in this business.

Laurence Duggan advised that he thought he had met Hedi Massing as Hedi Gumperz but could not recall the circumstances and he indicated that this meeting may have been through Noel Field. He denied that Hedi Massing ever propositioned him or said anything that he recognized as a request for him to cooperate with either the Soviet or Communist International work. In regard to a statement made by Hedi Massing when interviewed by the New York Division that Duggan agreed to see her superior Boris, Duggan stated that he had never gone anywhere at Hedi Massing's request nor had he ever met anyone at her instigation. Duggan could not recall the exact time when Hedi Massing went to his house in 1938. He denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or any Communist Party front organizations or that he ever did any work on behalf of the Communist International or the Soviets or any other foreign power. He did, however, recall that he was approached by two individuals to furnish information for the use of the Soviets or Communist International when he was employed by the State Department. Duggan advised that one of these persons was Frederick Vanderbilt Field, who resides in New York, a wealthy individual who has been known to make contributions to the Communist Party. Duggan stated that Frederick Vanderbilt Field was a classmate of his at Harvard University and that he recalled that Field approached him for this information sometime in the years 1936 or 1937. He could not recall the words used by Field in this connection but there was no question in his mind as to the meaning of Field's words and Duggan stated that he turned him down. On the second occasion, Duggan stated that he was approached by Henry Collins, an individual who has been mentioned by Whittaker Chambers as a member of the Harold Ware Group, an underground party apparatus, whom he knew socially from about 1934. About June, 1938, he had lunch with Collins and at that time Collins requested him to furnish information. Duggan stated that he could not recall the words of Collins but the obvious import was that he wanted information furnished to the Soviets. Duggan stated that he also turned Collins down.

The photographs of Elizabeth Bentley, Anatoli Gromov, Vassili Zubilin, Pavel Klarin, Willie Brandes, Charles Alkin, Bernard Redmont, William Ludwig Ullmann, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and Paul Massing were exhibited to Duggan who was unable to recognize any of them.

Duggan advised that he did not know Whittaker Chambers but that he did know Henry Julian Wadleigh as a co-worker in the State Department. He stated, however, that he did not know Wadleigh as a member of any Communist Party front, as a Communist, or as a person engaged in Soviet Espionage. The name of Harold Wilson was not known to Duggan.

During the interview with Hedi Massing on December 7 and 8, 1948, by agents of the New York Division, she stated that about the time she was endeavoring to get Noel Field to cooperate with her in Communist Intelligence work she was also working on Laurence Duggan, a State Department employee and close associate of Alger Hiss, for the same purpose. She stated that Duggan resisted her but eventually agreed to see her Soviet superior, Boris. She stated that Boris later told her that Duggan was difficult and suggested that she might have to see him again. She advised that she never did see Duggan again. Massing related that she always liked Duggan and respected him and when she broke with the Russians in 1938, she went to Washington to see him and tell him she was through since she felt responsible for him. She stated that she did not get to see Duggan but saw his wife and received a cool reception. Massing advised that she has not seen Duggan since 1935 or 1936. She stated that she had held back the above information concerning Duggan when interviewed recently because she was sure that he had never engaged in this work and that if he had, she felt quite sure he was out of it by 1938.

As additional pertinent information in this case becomes available to this Bureau, it will be promptly furnished to you.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

Kisseloff-1310

RECORDED - 95

SAC, El Paso
74-1933-623
Director, FBI

AIR MAIL

December 29, 1948

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.,
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Butel dated December 29, 1948.

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated December 23, 1948 at New York. This is for your additional information and to assist you in your reinterview of Phil Reno.

It is noted that the text of the signed statement which was furnished to the New York Division by Phil Reno on December 13, 1948, begins on page 68 of instant report.

The Bureau and the New York Division should be promptly advised of the results of the interviews with Phil Reno and William Archibald McMurphy.

~~Enclosure~~

WJP:EHW

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 29 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

61 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-1311

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

DEC 21 1948

TELETYPE

FBI, EL PASO 12-21-48 6-03 PM MST KK

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S NEW YORK AND DENVER ---------

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA. ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RETEL DENVER, EL PASO, DATED DECEMBER TWENTY LAST. DANIEL T. VALDES, CO-WORKER WITH PHIL RENO IN WAR LABOR BOARD, NINTH REGIONAL AREA, DENVER, COLORADO, NINETEEN FORTY TWO TO NINETEEN FORTY FOUR, ADMITS THAT HE KNOWS PHIL RENO AND THAT HE BELIEVES RENO TO BE A MEMBER OF THE CP BUT HAS NO DEFINITE EVIDENCE OF RENO-S CP MEMBERSHIP. VALDES STATES RENO INTRODUCED HIM IN EARLY PART OF NINETEEN FORTY TWO TO ONE WILLIAM MC MURPHY IN DENVER WHO APPROACHED VALDES IMMEDIATELY TO JOIN COMMUNIST PARTY. VALDES STATED RENO-S ASSOCIATION WITH MC MURPHY, WHO VALDES LATER LEARNED WAS THE CP ORGANIZER IN COLORADO OR MONTANA, AND RENO-S INTRODUCTION OF VALDES TO MC MURPHY AND RENO-S QUOTE LEFT WING THINKING UNQUOTE, WERE THE THINGS THAT LEAD HIM TO BELIEVE THAT RENO WAS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. VALDES CLAIMS NO KNOWLEDGE OF RENO-S FURNISHING INFORMATION TO ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS IN ANY WAY AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF RENO-S REMOVING ANY DOCUMENTS OR INFORMATION FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCY TO FURNISH SAME TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. SIGNED STATEMENT OBTAINED FROM VALDES RE ABOVE. IN STATEMENT VALDES ALSO ADVISES HE HAS NEVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE CP. VALDES DENIES KNOWING ANY RELATIVES OF RENO OTHER THAN HIS WIFE. WILLIAM ARCHIBALD MC MURPHY PRESENTLY RESIDING ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO, AND IS EMPLOYER OF PHIL RENO. BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED

END FIRST PAGE

INDEXED - 43 RECORDED - 43 74-1333
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PAGE TWO

TO REINTERVIEW PHIL RENO AND WILLIAM ARCHIBALD MC MURPHY. INTERVIEW WITH RENO TO BE BASED UPON HIS DENIAL OF EVER BEING CONNECTED WITH ANY CP APPARATUS WHILE IN WASHINGTON AND INTERVIEW WITH MC MURPHY TO BE BASED ON MC MURPHY-S ASSOCIATION WITH RENO WHILE RENO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE IN COLORADO.

BROWN

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 8-08PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

NY OK FBI NYCEML

DN OK FBI DN JHM

DISC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 23, 1948

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT:

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

The Attorney General called me about 9:55 AM and referred to the press stories with reference to the death of Laurence Duggan. He stated that he did not want any press stories put out without first checking with him. He inquired as to whether the Bureau had issued any press stories concerning the Bureau's interview with Duggan. I advised him that the Bureau had not. He stated that he would like to have the facts with reference to the Bureau's interview with Duggan, and I briefly advised him that Duggan had been interviewed because information had been received to the effect that Henry Collins and Frederick Field had endeavored to recruit Duggan but that it was not known whether Duggan had cooperated, and when Duggan was interviewed he admitted he had been contacted by these two but stated he had not agreed to cooperate with them at all.

The Attorney General then stated, "Any S.O.B. that gives Congressman Mundt any information gets his ass kicked out of this building." The Attorney General stated that he had seen Congressman Mundt at the radio station last night and Mundt had implied he had all the information that the FBI had developed, indicating that he was receiving it "under the table." I informed the Attorney General that the Bureau was not furnishing any information to the Committee.

The Attorney General then stated, "I want you to get word around that anyone giving information to the Committee is out - O-U-T."

The Attorney General stated he would like to see the information concerning the interview with Duggan.

A memorandum was furnished to the Attorney General under date of December 22nd relative to this matter. I checked immediately after the Attorney General called and verified that it had gone to his office at 9:00 AM on the morning of December 23rd.

The Attorney General stated that this was not treating the House Un-American Committee any differently from any other Congressional Committee, that the same rule applied to all Committees.

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INDEXED - 2 3 DEC 30 1948

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. DECEMBER 31, 1948 URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ALGER HISS, ET AL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL TODAY REGARDING INTERVIEW WITH CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES, SISTER-IN-LAW OF DONALD HISS. REINTERVIEW JONES FOR TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS, NAMES OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES, BY BLOOD OR MARRIAGE, OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS WHO MAY HAVE SPECIMENS OR INFORMATION ABOUT TYPEWRITER.

HOOVER

ASB;rmb

STOP

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INDEXED - 95

FBI

4 JAN 4 1949

COPIED DESTROYED

96 DEC 15 1964

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

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

DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-1317

TELETYPE

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

RECEIVED
FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUST
ROOM
DEC 31 5 00 PM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12/31 1948

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

Kisseloff-1318

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 31 4 29 PM '48

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Whittaker Chambers

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

I called Stripling of the Un-American Activities Committee to request copies of the reports that were issued to the press for publication this morning. He is sending mimeographed copies out and stated printed copies would not be available until next week since they are reproducing all of the documents.

I then asked for copies of the latest booklet, "Communism and Labor." He is getting us copies of it and said that there is another one coming out for release Sunday entitled "Communism in Government," however, copies have not been prepared on this but he will get us copies as soon as they are available.

Stripling then volunteered the information that they had talked to Chambers again for five hours and were very much impressed with the way Chambers laid everything out on the line. I told him I had seen an item in the paper to this effect. He stated Chambers has given considerable more information than he has heretofore, that he, Stripling, is convinced Chambers has not told everything yet.

With reference to Larry Duggan, Stripling volunteered the information Chambers now says that he sent Frederick Vanderbilt Field to see Duggan and enlist Duggan's aid. Field came down from New York and returned to New York and reported to Chambers that Duggan had told Field he was tied up with another apparatus. This, of course, is the first time we knew Chambers was the individual who sent Field to see Duggan.

Chambers further stated that he was very much impressed with the interest that Adolph Berle manifested in his story on September 2, 1948 that Berle took approximately two pages of notes and that he went back to his office in Time Magazine and expected the FBI to show up the following day, and when the FBI did not show up he said he was the most disappointed man on earth; that some years later when the FBI did come to him two Agents talked to him in general terms, primarily about the late General Kravitsky, that it was suggested by intimation that possibly Chambers had heard from Kravitsky and when the Agents left one of them made the observation that, "You (Chambers) interest me greatly."

Stripling stated that Berle says that after receiving the information from Chambers he got in touch with the FBI about setting up a counter intelligence unit in the State Department. Stripling inquired if we had ever interviewed Ed Tamm because he had been told that Berle was very close to Tamm. I told Stripling that there was nothing in our files which would indicate that Berle had ever conveyed this information to Mr. Tamm.

LBN:hmc

12/31/48 memo

Kisseloff-1320

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DEPT OF JUSTICE

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RECEIVED-TUCSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1321

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson December 31, 1948

Stripling further stated that Chambers' stories on Harry Dexter White intrigued him immensely, that White's material went to Chambers via Frank Coe and this recalled to Stripling that last summer when Chambers made his allegations White and Frank Coe did not ask to be heard until ten days after the original allegations were made and after Alger Hiss appeared before the Committee and everybody thought he had gotten away with his denials.

I asked Stripling if he had a transcript of the testimony. He said that he did not have one but that Congressmen Mundt and Nixon did have and he felt sure they would be happy to give us a copy if we wanted to call them. I told him that I doubted that I should call them about it now as probably if they had anything of value they would want to communicate it to us. He says there is considerable in that testimony about the self-sealing gas tank that the Navy developed, that ONI had tried to get a copy of the Chambers transcript this morning but had been denied this by Mundt and Nixon.

The thought occurs to me that since Mundt has given a statement to the press we ought to protect ourselves by making a perfunctory inquiry of both Mundt and Nixon for a copy of the transcript. It would further protect us in that we can find out what he said to the Committee and can also talk to Chambers further.

While talking to Frank Waldrop on other things, he stated that he was called down by the Un-American Activities Committee yesterday around 4 o'clock to review their proposed report. He said it was hopeless and they asked him to put it in final shape and he, accordingly, rewrote it and edited it. He said that he is convinced that Chambers has not told everything as yet and from what he has seen he is willing to wager that Elizabeth Bentley has not told everything. We do know the Committee indicated they were having the Bentley woman back recently. The thought occurs to me that it might not be a waste of time to have Bentley completely reinterviewed even if it would take a couple of weeks to do it.

cc: Mr. Ladd

Kisseloff-1322

LBN:hmc

I think this should be handled through the Dept

I think ok if Donegan sees no objection

hadd agrees. Leave. Advise Dept. Done. N.

hadd agrees.

RECORDED 137

94-1338-605

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 31, 1948

Director, FBI

NTO

I have noted from the press that the House Committee on Un-American Activities recalled Whittaker Chambers, who testified before them at some length during this week. I would suggest that the Department might desire to secure from the Committee a copy of the transcript of Whittaker Chambers' testimony on this occasion in order that it might be checked to determine whether he has given them any new information not previously furnished by him to either the Federal Grand Jury in New York or to this Bureau on the occasion of interviews with him.

In the event you secure a copy of this transcript, I would appreciate receiving a copy of it for appropriate review.

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Alexander M. Campbell,
Criminal Division

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DEC 31 6 15 PM '48

RECEIVED
DEC 31 5 52 PM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:45 AM
DATE 1-3-49
BY

Kisseloff-1323

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

December 30, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;
ALGER HISS;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you on December 22, 1948, transmitting copies of investigative reports in connection with this case. Copies of the following additional reports are being transmitted herewith:

Report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland dated December 17, 1948, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Report of Special Agent Harold B. Ross dated December 21, 1948, at Albany, New York
Report of Special Agent Clark R. Lovrien dated December 21, 1948, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Report of Special Agent Frederick M. Connors dated December 22, 1948, at Boston, Massachusetts
Report of Special Agent Hubert F. Small dated December 22, 1948, at St. Louis, Missouri
Report of Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated December 22, 1948, at Newark, New Jersey
Report of Special Agent Robert P. Lewis dated December 22, 1948, at Indianapolis, Indiana
Report of Special Agent J. Phillip Claridge dated December 22, 1948, at El Paso, Texas
Report of Special Agent Leonard M. Walters dated December 22, 1948, at Richmond, Virginia
Report of Special Agent John B. O'Donoghue dated December 22, 1948, at Cleveland, Ohio
Report of Special Agent Wesley A. Anderson dated December 23, 1948, at Chicago, Illinois
Report of Special Agent Robert K. McQueen dated December 23, 1948, at Washington, D.C.
Report of Special Agent Alexander P. LeGrand dated December 23, 1948, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Report of Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated December 23, 1948, at Detroit, Michigan
Report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland dated December 23, 1948, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated December 23, 1948, at New York, New York
Report of Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated December 23, 1948, at Newark, New Jersey
Report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated December 23, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland
Report of Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson dated December 24, 1948, at Denver, Colorado
Report of Special Agent Lemuel N. Kerr dated December 24, 1948, at Norfolk, Virginia

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

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Kisseloff-1325

Report of Special Agent John P. Buscher dated December 24, 1948, at Washington, D. C.
Report of Special Agent David E. Todd dated December 24, 1948, at San Francisco, California
Report of Special Agent Alexander N. Neale dated December 27, 1948, at Washington, D. C.
Report of Special Agent Robert W. McCaslin dated December 29, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

Copies of these reports are being made available to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan by our New York Office.

Enclosure

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

Kisseloff-1326

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: December 20, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY

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

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE
ESPIONAGE - R.

With reference to the current investigation of Mr. Alger Hiss, Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, of the State Department, informed Mr. Roach on December 17, 1948 that he had received information from Mr. Reed Harris, Chief of the Communications Division of the State Department, that there was a man in Washington with the Eastman Kodak Company who controlled the rental of microfilm equipment in approximately 1938. This individual's name is Edward Nuce. Nuce is now allegedly with the Remington Rand people here in Washington.

Mr. Nicholson stated that he desired to pass this information on to the Bureau, believing that it may be of interest in connection with the Hiss case; that perhaps the Bureau may desire to check with Nuce for his knowledge concerning the renting of microfilm equipment or its possible release to Alger Hiss.

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F B I

31 DEC 30 1948

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Espionage Section for its information.

RRR:tlc

Letter to WFoyce 87 to contact Nuce 12-21-48

July 5, 1982

Kisseloff-1327

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
DEC 20 3 07 PM '48

Kisseloff-1328

RECORDED - 137

74-1332-627

SAC - Washington Field

Director - FBI

December 21, 1948

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS; Perjury; Espionage - R

Mr. Donald L. Nicholson of the State Department informed the Bureau on December 17, 1948, that he had received information from Mr. Reed Harris, Chief of the Communications Division of the State Department, that there was a man in Washington with the Eastman Kodak Company who controlled the rental of microfilm equipment in approximately 1938. This individual's name is Edward Nuce and he is now allegedly employed with Remington Rand in Washington, D. C.

This information was furnished by Mr. Nicholson with the belief that it may be of interest in connection with the Hiss case.

You are instructed to contact Mr. Edward Nuce for any information he may possess concerning the renting of microfilm equipment or its possible release to Alger Hiss.

cc - New York

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
ASB:mpd
MAILED 10
DEC 21 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Kisseloff-1329

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

88811

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

There is enclosed herewith, a letter dated December 6, 1931, addressed "Dear Miss Hellings", and signed "Sincerely yours, Daisy Fansler".

DAISY FANSLER is the sister of PRISCILLA HISS. At the time the enclosed letter was prepared, Miss FANSLER was employed at the Free Library of Philadelphia.

The letter in question appears to have been written by Miss FANSLER at her home.

Information has been received from HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of Miss FANSLER's father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, that upon his retirement from the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, THOMAS FANSLER resided in an apartment in West Philadelphia and that his daughter, DAISY FANSLER, resided with him.

It is entirely possible, therefore, that the enclosed letter was prepared on the Woodstock typewriter which figures prominently in this case, since MARTIN has claimed that upon dissolution of the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, THOMAS FANSLER took the Woodstock typewriter with him to his apartment.

The instant letter, therefore, should be compared with specimens WHITTAKER CHAMBERS claims were written on the typewriter in the apartment of ALGER HISS during 1937 or 1938.

In the event the Laboratory determines that the enclosed letter was prepared on the identical typewriter with the specimens submitted by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, it is suggested that the Bureau may want to advise the Norfolk Office to interview Miss DAISY FANSLER, 738 Ocean View, Norfolk, 3, Virginia. Miss FANSLER is now living in retirement at that address.

JLK:VFH
65-4204
Enclosure
REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
cc: New York

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INDEXED - 83
RECORDED - 83
5 DEC 20 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/87 BY SP7mac/dd

Kisseloff-1330

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DEC 14 12 20 PM '46

TECHNICAL LABORATORY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

DEC 22 10 34 AM '46

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1331

DECEMBER 3, 1949 URGENT

SAC, CHICAGO
NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, STAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
RALPH FANSLER, BROTHER OF PRISCILLA HISS BELIEVES TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS MIGHT BE
OBTAINED THROUGH THE FILES OF THE ROSEHILL CEMETERY, RAVENSWOOD PARK AVENUE AND
PETERSON, CHICAGO, WHERE THE FAMILY OWNS LOT THIRTEEN PLOT ONE HUNDRED TWELVE.
OBTAIN ANY SPECIMENS AND FORWARD BUREAU REGISTERED AIRMAIL FOR EXAMINATION.

ASB:ER ER

74-1333

629

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96 DEC 15 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 3 - 1950

Kisseloff-1332

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JANUARY 4, 1949

Transmit the following message to: SAC, LOS ANGELES URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. REFER TO WFO TEL DECEMBER THIRTY-ONE, FORTY-EIGHT IN INSTANT CASE FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION. FOR YOUR FURTHER INFORMATION ALGER HISS HAS STATED THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WAS DISPOSED OF BY PRISCILLA HISS SOMETIME SUBSEQUENT TO NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT. THE BUREAU DESIRES TO LOCATE THE TYPEWRITER IN ADDITION TO OBTAINING ANY CORRESPONDENCE PREPARED ON IT. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW WILLIAM ROSEN WHO SUBMITTED CHANGE OF ADDRESS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT TO ONE THREE EIGHT SOUTH TENTH STREET, EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA. ROSEN, ACCORDING TO HIS SON, EUGENE, IN EASTON, IS NOW RESIDING CARE OF ANOTHER SON, MILTON ROSEN, TWO ONE TWO NAUGHT C SEVENTEENTH STREET, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. THE PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW IS TO DETERMINE IF WILLIAM ROSEN COULD HAVE RECEIVED A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER FROM ALGER HISS AS HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED A NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE FORD AUTO FROM HISS IN NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX. ROSEN AT THAT TIME WAS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN CP ORGANIZING WORK AND ALGER HISS, ACCORDING TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, DESIRED TO MAKE FORD AUTO AVAILABLE TO SOMEONE ENGAGED IN CP WORK. ROSEN WAS SUBPOENAED BEFORE HCUA AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY CP ATTORNEY FROM BALTIMORE WHEN HE ANSWERED SUBPOENA. ROSEN REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO FORD AND ALGER HISS. ~~SINCE ROSEN~~ RECEIVED FORD FROM HISS IT IS POSSIBLE HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER.

RECORDED 93 — 1111-1333-630

INDEXED BY

21 JAN 5 1949

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96 DEC 15 1964

HOOVER

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

NEW YORK - SPECIAL DELIVERY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON - U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, REGISTRY
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 4 - 1949

ASB:hhr

TELEMETER

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

53 JAN

806 PM

Kisseloff-1333

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-17-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

January 4, 1949

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 20, 1948, concerning Franklin Victor Reno. In referenced memorandum you were advised of the pertinent information concerning Reno with the exception of interviews then pending with Edward J. McShane and John L. Kelley, with whom Reno was collaborating in writing a book.

John Leroy Kelley, an Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of California, when interviewed on December 21 and 22, 1948, stated that he met Reno in August, 1942, and associated with him closely until the Fall of 1945. He denied any knowledge of Reno having furnished classified information to Whittaker Chambers or to any other unauthorized persons. He stated that he presently has in his possession several pamphlets which he identified as Ballistics Research Laboratory Reports published by the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, which are classified in nature. He claims that he has authority by virtue of his position as a Consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds to retain possession of classified information.

Professor Edward J. McShane of the University of Virginia on December 17, 1948, advised that he has never received any restricted or classified documents from Reno but has received numerous restricted documents direct from the Commanding Officer at the laboratory of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He stated that he is entitled to such documents as a Consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He advised that the book on which he is collaborating with Reno is on mathematical computations and theory as related to ballistics, and that the book has been submitted to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for censoring.

Copies of the investigative reports of Special Agent David E. Todd, San Francisco, California, dated December 24, 1948, and Special Agent Leonard M. Walters, Richmond, Virginia, dated December 22, 1948, which copies cover the interviews with McShane and Kelley, were furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell by letter dated December 30, 1948.

JAN 4 1 1949 PM
RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

63

RECORDED - 22

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

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

FLJ:md

CC - 150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JANUARY 5, 1949

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. SAC, NEW YORK BOSTON URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE BOSTON TEL JANUARY FOUR. BUREAU SOURCE IN FRANCE BEING REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW PROFESSOR ERNEST M. BOCART.

HOOVER

CC - Washington Field

ASB:lfc

U. N. R. -8

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Kisseloff-1335

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECORDED - 34
JAN 5 - 1949 EX-1

74-1333-632

TELETYPE

SENT VIA _____ 9:39 PM Per _____

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

DEC 30 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy

FBI, DETROIT 12-30-48 8-20 PM EST MH

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ET AL, PERJURY, IS R. RE NY TEL TWELVE TWENTY THREE LAST, NEW YORK REQUESTED INTERVIEW OF DOROTHY DETZI AT LELAND, MICHIGAN. DETZI IS FRIEND OF HEDE MASSING AND BELIEVED TO KNOW POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF ALGER HISS. BUREAU AUTHORIZATION FOR INTERVIEW REQUESTED.

O-CONNOR

END

8-21 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELRO

RECORDED - 42 74-1333 633

INDEXED - 42 4 JAN 5 1949

EX-100

52 JAN 20 1949

Kisseloff-1336

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
DEC 30 9 46 PM '78

74-1333-633

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DEC 30 8 23 PM '78
F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 13 4 45 PM '79 JAN 14 9 12 AM '79
F B I

Kisseloff-1337

SAC, Detroit

December 31, 1948

Director, FBI
74-1333-634

DEFENDED - AL
JAY D. MATTHEWS, WIL. ET AL
PERJURY; ET AL - I

EX-100

Re New York tel December 23, last, concerning the interview of Dorothy Detzi, whose correct name is Dorothy Detzer. You are instructed to interview Dorothy Detzer, in line with the information contained in reference teletype and sutel results to the Bureau and the New York Division.

For your additional information in connection with instant interview, there is set out the following information appearing in the Bureau's files concerning Dorothy Detzer.

She was, as indicated in referenced teletype, for a number of years the Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. (100-74098)

Investigation conducted in Washington, D. C. has disclosed Dorothy Detzer to have been a member or sponsor of the following organizations:

American Committee for Struggle Against War - This organization was cited as a Communist Party front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in a report dated March 29, 1944.

Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy - This organization was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist Party front in a report dated April 21, 1943.

Washington Committee for Democratic Action
American League Against War and Fascism
American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born

These latter three organizations were cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (100-74098-10)

CCO-15 is Harry Jung, active, not paid. Head of American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, which he organ. CCO-15 has advised that Dorothy Detzer is an internationally known pacifist who has belonged to a number of organizations which are recognized as Communist fronts. However, this informant believes that she was affiliated with these organizations due to her pacificist nature and he does not believe her to be a Communist.

On page 2176 of the Hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee it was indicated that J. B. Matthews, educator and journalist, testified on November 7, 1936 that the Women's International League for Peace and Democracy (Freedom) withdrew from the American League for Peace and Democracy on October 17,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEC 31 1948

Kisseloff-1338

1938. Matthews stated that there was a mass meeting of the American League at St. Nichols Arena, New York City (toward the end of January, 1934) and he and Miss Detzer were both sponsors. Matthews also stated that Harold Hickerson, a Communist Party member, followed her (apparently as a speaker) and bitterly denounced Miss Detzer for her speech. Matthews indicated that it was not an uncommon thing for the Communist members of the United Front to attack the non-Communist members. Matthews continued stating that Miss Detzer then wrote to him as follows: "I am through with this group. You do not really belong in it. The only two times I have spoken before the League the Communists have followed and have had the final say." 100-74098-10, page 5)

By report dated February 2, 1944 at Washington, D. C. of Special Agent Robert F. Cooper, the investigation concerning Dorothy Detzer was closed inasmuch as "a check of the confidential sources of information and the confidential informants of this Division has failed to indicate that the subject is affiliated with the Communist Party." (100-74098-15)

The Security Index Card on Dorothy Detzer was cancelled in September, 1945. (100-74098-17)

Throughout the interview with Dorothy Detzer it should be borne in mind that although the information available fails to tie her directly in with the Communist Party, she has been a member and sponsor of many groups which turn out to be Communist Party front organizations and during this time became associated with a number of people who were either members of the Communist Party or were inclined that way. Therefore, care and discretion should be used throughout instant interview.

Kisseloff-1339

cc: New York

74-1333-634

Kisseloff-1340

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 12 1948
TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 46 23 9-02 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ISR. REBU TELEPHONE CALL TO NY ON DEC TWENTYTWO FORTYEIGHT. HEDE MASSING ADVISED TODAY THAT THE PERSON REFERRED TO AS THE ONE WHO WROTE THE LETTER HEDE MASSING WHICH SHE READ TO GASTON OF THE HUAC IS DOROTHY DETZI WHO PRESENTLY RESIDES IN LELAND, MICHIGAN. ACCORDING TO HEDE MASSING DOROTHY DETZI SPENT TWENTYFIVE YEARS IN WASH UP TO ABOUT FORTY SIX AS THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE WOMEN-S LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM A PACIFIST NON COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION. SHE LOBBIED FOR ORGANIZATION. SHE KNOEW MANY PEOPLE IN WASH PARTICULARLY IN THE STATE DEPT. SHE KNEW ALGER HISS AND NOEL FIELD. DOROTHY DETZI WAS NEVER A COMMUNIST. SHE WAS A SYMPATHIZER FOR A SHORT TIME IN MIDDLE THIRIES. TODAY SHE IS FIERCELY ANTI COMMUNIST SHE IS A QUAKER. COMES FROM A FINE FAMILY. HAS ONE BROTHER CARL DETZI WHO IS AN EDITOR OF READERS DIGEST AND ANOTHER BROTHER WHO IS A HIGH NAVY OFFICER, PROBABLY A CAPTAINE. ABOUT A YEAR AGO DOROTHY DETZI WROTE A BOOK "APPOINTMENT ON THE HILL." SHE IS NOT WORKING NOW BUT IS LIVING WITH HER MOTHER AND FATHER IN LELAND. DOROTHY DETZI ONCE WORKED WITH ALGER HISS ON THE NYE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE.

END OF PAGE ONE

EX-100 RECORDED - 42 INDEXED - 42 74-1333-634

HEDE MASSING FIRST MET DOROTHY DETZI AT RESIDENCE OF NOEL FIELD IN GENEVA SWITZERLAND IN THIRTYSIX. THEY HAVE BEEN VERY FRIENDLY SINCE THEN. DOROTHY DETZI KNEW THAT HEDE WAS A COMMINIST BUT DID NOT KNOW SHE WAS ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE. HEDE FEELS THAT DOROTHY DETZI KNOWS THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF ALGER HISS AND NOEL FIELD, BUT SHE PROBABLY DOES NOT KNOW OF THEIR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY. HEDE FEELS THAT DOROTHY DETZI WILL BE VERY COOPERATIVE. HEDE MASSING STATED THAT GASTON OF THE HUAC SERVED HER WITH A SUEPOENA LAST FALL AT HER FARM IN QUAKERTOWN, PENN. WHILE HE WAS THERE WHICH WAS MANY HOURS SHE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM DOROTHY DETZI. HEDE STATED THAT HER BEST RECOLLECTION IS THAT SHE JOKINGLY SAID TO GASTON THAT IT WAS INTERESTING THAT SHE SHOULD RECEIVE A LETTER FROM A FRIEND AT THE VERY TIME THAT HE WAS AT THE FARM AND THE LETTER SHOULD CONTAIN A STATEMENT ABOUT THE CARNEGIE PEACE FOUNDATION WHICH WAS PROBABLY EMBARRASSED BECAUSE OF ALGER HISS. SHE FEELS CERTAIN THAT SHE DID NOT MAKE THE STATEMENT THAT GASTON ATTRIBUTES TO HER. SHE DOUBTS THAT THE STATEMENT WHICH HE ATTRIBUTES TO HER APPEARED IN THE LETTER FROM DOROTHY DETZI. SHE DOES NOT PRESENTLY HAVE THE LETTER BUT THINKS SHE MAY BE ABLE TO LOCATE IT. IF DETROIT HAS NO REASON FOR NOT INTERVIEWING DOROTHY DETZI AND IF THE BUREAU APPROVES THE INTERVIEW THEN DETROIT SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW DOROTHY DETZI. THE BUREAU SHOULD ADVISE DETROIT OF ITS APPROVAL.

SCHEIDT

DETROIT ADVISED

END

NY R 46 WA

RECORDED - 135

635

EX-66

January 13, 1949

Mr. R. Keith Osterheld
352 Noyes Laboratory
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Osterheld:

I am in receipt of your letter dated January 4, 1949, and appreciate the suggestion you offer therein. You may feel assured that your suggestion will be given appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FLJ:mpd

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

Kisseloff-1343

AN 13 3 18 PM '91
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

The Attorney General
74-1[illegible]-636
Director, FBI

January 5, 1949

RECORDED - 59

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

In connection with instant case, Max Bedacht was interviewed on January 4, 1949 at his farm, the Old Chantz Farm, R.F.D. 1, Frenchtown, New Jersey. Max Bedacht is the former General Secretary of the International Workers Order, who was recently expelled from the New Jersey Communist Party Convention for expressing a lack of confidence in the present Party leadership.

Bedacht stated that he recalled Whittaker Chambers as a former employee of New Masses. He recalled meeting Chambers in the early 1930's at some sort of Communist Party function or meeting, the nature of which he was unable to recall. At that time Bedacht was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and in 1933 he was elected National Secretary of the International Workers Order. During the spring of 1933 Bedacht stated that he went to Russia to attend a Comintern conference to discuss the problems of the movement. In 1937 he went to Spain as a delegate to the International Brigade, taking with him materials and gifts for the Brigade.

Bedacht stated that he read the testimony of Chambers in the newspapers but that he had no dealings or contacts as Chambers described. He denied meeting Chambers regularly at any time and denied contacts with anyone who was connected with the underground acting as a Soviet agent, although he stated that he realized that all countries have intelligence agents.

Bedacht stated that the Communist Party never had anything to do with the underground movement as described by Chambers or he would have known of such activities through his position in the Communist Party. He stated that he had been a Marxist since he was twenty years old and he wants to be a member of the Communist Party but has been expelled. Bedacht denied knowledge of Alger Hiss and other members of the apparatus as described by Chambers, except J. Peters and Harold Ware. He stated that he knew Peters in the early 1930's as the Organizational Secretary in Communist Party Headquarters. He further stated that he had met Peters at conferences and other functions, but has never been close to him.

Bedacht stated he met Harold Ware through Ware's mother on a farm near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the 1920's he discussed farming with Ware as Ware had worked at a collective farm in Russia. Bedacht stated that Ware was a Communist Party member but did not occupy an official position except for a short time in the 1920's when he was on a commission to study agriculture. He stated that he has not seen Harold Ware since the early 1930's.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Tadd
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. P[illegible]
Mr. Quinn [illegible]
Mr. Keas[illegible]
Miss Gand[illegible]

WP:vw

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 5 pm.
DATE 1-6-49
BY [illegible]

Kisseloff-1345

During the interview, Bedacht responded to questions and insisted that he was trying to cooperate. However, his attitude appeared to be such that his responses to questions would not damage the Communist Party, the International Workers Order, or any of the members.

A subpoena was served on Max Bedacht on January 4, 1949 for appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at 10:00 A. M., January 5, 1949.

The above is for your additional information in connection with this case.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

Kisseloff-1346

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

JAN 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 48 4 11-01 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ET AL. PERJURY, ESP-R. MAX BEDACHT WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY AT HIS FARM, THE OLD CHANTZ FARM, RFD ONE, FRENCHTOWN, NJ. HE STATED HE RECALLED CHAMBERS AS A FORMER EMPLOYEE OF NEW MASSES. HE RECALLED MEETING CHAMBERS IN EARLY THIRTIES AT SOME SORT OF CP FUNCTION OR MEETING, THE NATURE OF WHICH HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL. AT THAT TIME, HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CP AND IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, HE WAS ELECTED NATIONAL SEC.. OF THE IWO. DURING THE SPRING OF THIRTY THREE, HE WENT TO RUSSIA TO ATTEND A COMINTERN CONFERENCE TO DISCUESS THE PROBLEMS OF THE MOVEMENT. IN THIRTY SEVEN, HE WENT TO SPAIN AS A DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE AND BROUGHT OVER MATERIALS AND GIFTS FOR THE BRIGADE. HE STATED HE READ THE TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS IN THE NEWSPAPERS BUT HE HAD NO DEALINGS OR CONTACTS AS CHAMBERS DESCRIBED.

END OF PAGE ONE

Yet to AG
1-5-49
JWP

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59

174-1333-

JAN 10 1949

RECEIVED-LADD
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 5 11 25 AM '49

JAN 5 10 28 AM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

HE DENIED MEETING CHAMBERS REGULARLY AT ANY TIME AND DENIED CONTACTS WITH ANYONE WHO WAS CONNECTED WITH THE UNDERGROUND ACTING AS A SOVIET AGENT ALTHOUGH HE REALIZED THAT ALL COUNTRIES HAVE INTELLIGENCE AGENTS. HE STATED THE CP NEVER HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE UNDER-GROUND MOVEMENT AS DESCRIBED BY CHAMBERS OR HE WOULD HAVE KNOWN OF SUCH ACTIVITIES THROUGH HIS POSITION IN THE CP. HE SAID HE HAS BEEN A MARXIST SINCE HE WAS TWENTY YEARS OLD AND HE WANTS TO BE A MEMBER OF THE CP BUT HE WAS EXPELLED. HE DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER HISS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE APPARATUS AS DESCRIBED BY CHAMBERS EXCEPT J. PETERS AND HAROLD WARE. HE KNEW PETERS IN THE EARLY THIRTIES AS THE ORGAINIZATIONAL SEC. IN CP HDQTRS. AND HE MET HIM AT CONFERENCES AND FUNCTIONS ALTHOUGH HE HAS NEVER BEEN CLOSE TO PETERS.

END OF PAGE TWO

HE MET HAROLD WARE THROUGH WARES MOTHER ON A FARM NEAR PHILA, PA. AND DURING THE TWENTIES, HE DISCUSSED FARMING WITH WARE IN THAT WARE HAD WORKED AT A COLLECTIVE FARM IN RUSSIA. HE STATED WARE WAS A CP MEMBER BUT HE DID NOT OCCUPY AN OFFICIAL POSITION EXCEPT FOR A SHORT TIME IN THE TWENTIES WHEN HE WAS ON A COMMISSION TO STUDY AGRICULTURE. HE STATED HE HAS NOT SEEN WARE SINCE THE EARLY THIRTIES. BEDACHT RESPONDED TO QUESTIONS AND INSISTED THAT HE WAS TRYING TO COOPERATE BUT HIS ATTITUDE WAS SUCH THAT HIS RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS WOULD NOT DAMAGE THE CP, IWO, OR ANY OF ITS MEMBERS. UPON BUREAU AUTHORITY, A SUBPOENA WAS SERVED ON BEDACHT THIS DATE BY AGENTS THIS OFFICE FOR APPEARANCE BEFORE FGJ AT TEN AM.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc Mr. Tolson

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
JAN 4 11 25 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 5 6 35 AM '49

352 Noyes Laboratory
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois
January 4, 1949

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Since the first appearance of the news accounts concerning the "pumpkin papers" and microfilm copies of State Department documents one fact has disturbed me which I have not seen considered, at least not considered in the newspaper reports. At the risk of appearing as some sort of "crackpot" I feel I should pass it along.

The newspaper accounts frequently state that only four people had access to those documents. This may be true enough if they were stolen in 1938 as claimed. I wonder, though, if this last has been established. If the theft took place more recently, not only would more people have had the opportunity, but the papers would probably have been more accessible. It is possible to think of a couple of reasons why they might have been taken recently.

It seems quite possible to me that the date of the making of the microfilm copies could be roughly fixed since improvements have undoubtedly been made in the film and film base since 1938.

I hope this letter will not be taken as an insult to the abilities of your Bureau, as it is not intended as one. The fact that no consideration of the possibility stated above has been reported causes me to write this.

Yours truly,

RECORDED - 115

R. Keith Osterheld

R. Keith Osterheld

Kisseloff-1352

INDEXED - 115

74-

JAN

EX-116

RECEIVED
FEB 1 5 06 PM '95
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B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 11 9 21 AM '95
INTERNAL INVESTIGATION
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 26 10 13 AM '95
INTERNAL INVESTIGATION
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1353

JANUARY 3, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK
SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BSM)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. CHAMBERS ON MAY THIRTEENTH, FORTYTWO ADVISED NEW YORK OFFICE THAT DONALD HISS OF LABOR DEPARTMENT WAS MEMBER OF UNDERGROUND APPARATUS HEADED BY HAROLD WARE AND THAT QUOTE THE PARTY UNQUOTE PLANNED TO HAVE HIM HANDLE THE HARRY BRIDGES CASE IN CALIFORNIA IN VIEW OF THE INFLUENCE WHICH HE MIGHT HAVE. HISS SUBSEQUENTLY JOINED THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PHILIPPINE DIVISION. INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM ADOLF A. BERLE IN FORTYTHREE INDICATED THAT CHAMBERS HAD DESCRIBED DONALD HISS AS OF MEMBER TO BERLE IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. ON DECEMBER SEVENTH FORTYEIGHT CHAMBERS IN SIGNED STATEMENT TO NEW YORK OFFICE SAID HE RECALLED THAT WHEN ALGER HISS MET BYKOV IN BROOKLYN IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN BYKOV URGED HISS TO BEGIN FURNISHING INFORMATION TO CHAMBERS AND TO ATTEMPT TO ACTIVATE HIS BROTHER DONALD FOR SAME PURPOSE. CHAMBERS DESCRIBED DONALD HISS AS INACTIVE MEMBER OF WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND. IN ALGER HISS LIBEL ACTION DEPOSITION IN BALTIMORE ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEENTH, FORTYEIGHT, CHAMBERS ALSO MENTIONED BYKOV'S REQUESTS FOR DONALD'S SERVICES, ADDING THAT ALGER HISS AT THE TIME SAID HE WAS NOT SURE HIS BROTHER WAS SUFFICIENTLY DEVELOPED FOR SUCH FUNCTION. CHAMBERS ADDED THAT DONALD HISS NEVER PROCURED DOCUMENTS AT ANY TIME. HE SAID HE HAD MET DONALD THROUGH HAROLD WARE OR J. PETERS, THAT DONALD HISS ATTENDED THREE OR FOUR MEETINGS OF WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND APPARATUS AND THEN BEGAN PARTICIPATED FROM THEM. HE LATER USUALLY SAW DONALD AT ALGER'S HOME. NEW YORK WILL OBTAIN SAAG T. J. MONTGAN'S OPINION AS TO ADVISABILITY OF INTERVIEWING DONALD HISS AND ADVISE BUREAU AND WFO WHICH WILL INTERVIEW DONALD HISS IF SO DIRECTED.

RECORDED - 10

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

JAN 4 - 1949

EX-98

JAN 5 1949

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

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INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

SAC, New York

January 3, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R.

Reference is made to Bureau letter of December 13, 1948, to the Washington Field Office. In line with the instructions contained in referenced letter, all offices receiving a copy of that letter are being furnished with the following information.

On December 15, 1948, the Federal Grand Jury in New York City returned an indictment against Alger Hiss, the pertinent portions of which are set forth below:

"The United States District Court of the
Southern District of New York

United States of America - Plaintiff
Versus Alger Hiss - Defendant

Title 18, Section 1621, United States Code

".....4. That at the time and place aforesaid, the Defendant, Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before the said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material made as follows:

"Q. Mr. Hiss, you have probably been asked this question before but I would like to ask the question again. At any time did you, or Mrs. Hiss in your presence, turn any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of any documents of the State Department or any other Government organization, over to Whittaker Chambers?

"A. Never. Excepting, I assume, the title certificate to the Ford.

"Q. In order to clarify it, would that be the only exception?

"A. The only exception.

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

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"Juror: To nobody else did you turn over any documents, to any other person?

"The witness: And to no other unauthorized person. I certainly could have to other officials.

"That the aforesaid testimony of the Defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the Defendant, being then and there employed in the Department of State, in or about the months of February and March, 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

"Count 2

"1. The Grand Jury realleges all of the allegations of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the first count of this indictment.

"2. That at the time and place aforesaid the Defendant, Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material made as follows:

"Q. Now, Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers says that he obtained typewritten copies of official State documents from you.

"A. I know he has.

"Q. Did you ever see Mr. Chambers after you entered into the State Department?

"A. I do not believe I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time, say, in the fall of 1936. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.

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"Q. Now, you say possibly in the fall of 1936.

"A. That would be possible.

"Q. Can you say definitely with reference to the winter of 1936; I mean, say, December, 1936?

"A. Yes, I think I can say definitely I did not see him.

"Q. Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937?

"A. Yes, I think I can definitely say that.

"Mr. Whearty: Understanding, of course, exclusive of House hearings and exclusive of the Grand Jury.

"The Witness: Oh, yes.

"That the aforesaid testimony of the Defendant, as he then and there knew and believed, was untrue in that the Defendant did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621. ....."

There are set forth below investigative leads in this case which are to be covered immediately. It should be prominently borne in mind during the conduct of the investigation requested herein that during the course of all interviews questioning should also be directed to corroborating the charges contained in the two counts of the indictment set forth above.

With further reference to Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948, you should be certain that all persons interviewed or remaining to be interviewed who were associated with Alger Hiss, Whittaker Chambers, Henry Julian Wadleigh, William Ward Pigman, George Pigman, Franklin Victor Reno and Philip Reno must be questioned for information to support the indictment. In this same regard the personnel files, administrative files and Civil Service files of each of the above seven persons should be carefully examined for any information indicating their association or acquaintanceship with other persons in this case. In addition to corroborating the two counts of the indictment set forth above, you should bear in mind the additional purpose of the instant investigation which is to develop evidence of all ramifications of the activities of various persons in this case for possible subsequent prosecution.

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In connection with the interviews requested herein, the aliases of all persons should be kept in mind. The following individuals have been mentioned by Chambers in his recent interviews or have come up during recent investigation:

Jay David Whittaker Chambers, with aliases: Vivian Chambers, George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelley, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob";

Alger Hiss;

Priscilla Hiss, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler;

Henry Hill Collins, Jr.;

William Ward Pigman;

Henry Julian Wadleigh, with alias: Julian Wadleigh;

David Vernon Zimmerman, with aliases: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson;

Abraham George Silverman, with alias: George Silverman;

Franklin Victor Reno, with aliases: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark;

Alexander Stevens, with aliases: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein;

Eleanor Nelson Soyring, with alias: Eleanor Nelson Porter;

Boris Bykov, with aliases: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz;

Felix August Inslerman, with alias: "Felix";

Unknown Subject, with alias: "Bernie";

Unknown Subject, with alias: "Keith";

_____ Azemov.

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Investigative leads in this case must be handled immediately and leads for other offices should be set out by teletype. Leads which have heretofore been set out by teletype should be handled in the same expeditious manner as those mentioned hereinafter.

NEW YORK OFFICE

The New York Office is instructed to contact Whittaker Chambers and make appropriate arrangements with him in order that he can be escorted by Agents of the Washington Field Office in Washington, D. C., to identify the exact location where David Zimmerman, with aliases, photographed documents for Chambers' parallel. You will recall that Chambers has advised that he had visited the apartment which, to the best of his recollection, was located somewhere in Southeast Washington on a street where street cars operated and which was located at least a mile away from the capitol in a southeast direction. At the same time an effort should be made to have Chambers attempt to identify the location of the apartment used by "Keith" who acted as a photographer in Chambers' apparatus and who maintained an apartment in the northwest section of Washington.

Chambers should be reinterviewed in connection with his previous statement to the effect that he furnished rugs as gifts to Alger Hiss, Abraham George Silverman, and the late Harry Dexter White as set out on page 33 of the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, New York City, dated 12-23-48. He should be questioned as to whether he received a receipt at the time of the purchase of these rugs, what disposition was made of the receipt, and whether a receipt was obtained from the American Railway Express Company when the rugs were turned over for delivery to Washington.

In this connection, efforts should be made to identify the Armenian rug dealer from whom these rugs were purchased by Chambers.

It is noted that Chambers stated he purchased these rugs at the end of 1936 for Hiss, Silverman and White. However, when Chambers was interviewed on December 3, 1948, he advised that he introduced Hiss to Bykov in the Spring of 1937. It is possible therefore that the rugs were purchased at the end of 1937 rather than 1936. Chambers should be questioned closely along this line for a more specific date.

A lead should then be set out for the Washington Field Office to check the records of the American Railway Express Company.

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Chambers should be interviewed to determine specifically how Philip Reno was involved in this case. Both Chambers and Franklin Reno have generally involved Philip Reno but specific allegations have not been advanced by either of them.

Whittaker Chambers should be questioned in detail regarding his meeting in Philadelphia in June of 1937 with Franklin Victor Reno when "Bernie" (believed to be David Zimmerman) introduced them. Any details which might exist in the identification of "Bernie" should be ascertained. For instance, it should be ascertained whether Reno, Chambers and "Bernie" stayed overnight at a hotel in Philadelphia on the occasion of this meeting.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson dated December 12, 1948, at Denver, Colorado. Chambers should be interviewed regarding the statement made by Franklin Victor Reno contained on page nine of this report to identify the individual whom Chambers was alleged to have met and who was dressed in an Army uniform. The circumstances surrounding this individual's involvement in espionage activity should be determined.

The New York Office is instructed to advise whether Franklin Victor Reno was brought face to face with David Zimmerman, with aliases, and whether he has identified Zimmerman as "Bernie." If not, the New York Office is instructed to secure photographs of Zimmerman during the period of Reno's association with him to show to Reno for positive identification.

The New York Office is instructed to advise whether Whittaker Chambers, William Ward Pigman, and George Pigman were confronted with one another in order that Chambers could have an opportunity of making a positive identification of these persons. You will recall that Chambers advised that "they" were unable to recruit George Pigman into espionage activity. Chambers should be interviewed in detail concerning the efforts made to recruit George Pigman.

Reference is made to New York letter dated May 9, 1941, captioned "Unknown Subject - GPU Agent; [redacted] Informant." This letter indicated that the unidentified GPU Agent known to Lore and subsequently determined to be Whittaker Chambers had contacts with two girls who were private secretaries to Assistant Secretaries of State, and with a girl employed in the Department of Commerce, all of whom furnished confidential Government information to this unidentified GPU Agent. Chambers should be reinterviewed regarding the allegations made by Lore for the purpose of identifying these girls and elaborating upon their alleged activities. b7D

(100-25824-2)

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Chambers should be reinterviewed to determine if he and Hiss stayed overnight in a hotel in Brooklyn or New York City in 1937 at the time Chambers introduced Hiss to Colonel Bykov. During the interview you should attempt to secure any information to prove the alleged contact between Hiss and Chambers at this time.

Chambers should be interviewed in an effort to have him recall anything which he might have received from Hiss during their association to prove this association. It is possible that he may have retained some additional memoranda, notes, correspondence or greeting cards to support their association. He should be thoroughly interviewed to ascertain if he can recall any individual who was present at any time during his contacts with Hiss besides Colonel Bykov, Zimmerman and Priscilla Hiss.

Chambers should be thoroughly interviewed concerning his original meeting with Colonel Bykov and all details surrounding his knowledge of this person for the purpose of positively identifying Bykov and possibly locating him at this time. You will recall that Henry Julian Wadleigh has advised that in 1939 Chambers informed him that Bykov was wanted by the Russians. This matter should be gone into thoroughly in order to assist Chambers in recalling incidents which may serve to identify Bykov. The attention of your office is directed to your letter dated May 14, 1942, captioned "Whittaker Chambers; Espionage - R." It is noted therein that Chambers stated that undoubtedly one of the Russians studying at the Ford Plant in Detroit in the 1930's was an OGPU Agent. Chambers should be asked if he was possibly referring to Bykov at that time. Chambers should be questioned for the names of other persons connected with the Communist Party underground at that time who may have known Bykov and who have subsequently disaffected.

The New York Office is instructed to secure from Chambers a photograph of himself taken about 1936 - 1938. These photographs should be furnished to the Bureau and other interested offices for their assistance in interviewing persons associated with Hiss and other persons in this case.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 22, 1942, captioned "Whittaker Chambers, with aliases; Espionage - R." You will note from a review of this letter that Will Allen in October, 1941, obtained information from an unidentified individual subsequently believed to be Whittaker Chambers that Hyman Kalodny, Helen Kalodny and Sophie Menken were prominent in the OGPU Service. (100-25824)

It is noted from a review of the Bureau files that these individuals are known to the New York Office and that Sophie Menken and Helen Kalodny

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Goldfrank are both subjects of closed "Security Matter - C" cases in that office. You are instructed to interview Chambers to determine whether these individuals were active in connection with the captioned case and whether they are in a position to furnish any information concerning the activities of his apparatus. Following this interview, you should recommend whether these individuals should be interviewed.

The New York Office is instructed to reinterview Hedi Massing to determine if she can recall the names of any other persons who were present at the dinner party at Noel Field's residence, believed to be in the winter of 1935 or 1936, when she met and conversed with Alger Hiss. If Massing can recall the names of any other persons besides Field and Chambers, they should be interviewed to establish the fact that Hiss was present at this dinner. Paul Massing should also be interviewed concerning his knowledge of Hiss, Chambers and the Chambers' apparatus.

The New York Office is instructed to interview Harold Glasser and Charles Kramer, both of whom are subjects in the Gregory Case. You will recall that in November, 1945, Elizabeth Terrell Bentley informed the Bureau that Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department dropped out of a Communist Party underground group engaged in espionage activity for the Soviets in Washington, D. C. She stated that Victor Perlo, another employee of the United States Treasury Department, who was a nominal head of this espionage group, informed her that Glasser had left the group to enter another group headed by an American in a Government agency in Washington. She said that Perlo did not know the identity of this person but Charles Kramer was the only person who had this information. Bentley stated she talked to Charles Kramer in New York City and Kramer stated the person who took Glasser away from Perlo was named Hiss and that he was employed in the Department of State. The interviews with Glasser and Kramer should be conducted to determine what they know about the activity of Alger Hiss in Soviet espionage.

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Office with copies to the Washington Field Office dated June 26, 1945, captioned "Whittaker Chambers; Internal Security - R." The New York Office is instructed to interview Max Bedacht, formerly a prominent member of the Communist Party. In this connection, your attention is directed to page two of the referenced letter wherein it was stated that Bedacht arranged for Chambers to meet and to be assigned to underground Communist Party activity under Alexander Stevens, with alias: J. Peters. Bedacht should be thoroughly interviewed regarding all ramifications of this underground movement and to determine the identity of "Arthur", named in referenced New York letter. (100-25824-36)

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Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 11, 1948, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Miami Office dated September 10, 1948, captioned "Whittaker Chambers; Security Matter - C." In line with previous authority for an agent of the New York Office to proceed to Florida to interview Nicholas Dozenberg, you are instructed to have that agent and an agent of the Miami Office interview Confidential Informant Paul Michael Crouch for any information he can furnish in regard to the activities of Alger Hiss or other persons involved in this case.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Harland F. Danner dated May 28, 1945, at New York City captioned "Borris Bykov, with aliases; Internal Security - R." It is noted that Chambers was previously interviewed regarding his knowledge of Colonel Bykov and at that time stated his recollection concerning Bykov was vague. It is also noted a photograph of Willy Brandes, with aliases, was shown to Chambers at that time, which he failed to identify as Bykov. On the assumption that Chambers may not have desired to identify Brandes as Bykov at that time which would have brought to light the present matter, the New York Office is again instructed to show Chambers the photograph of Brandes for the purpose of identifying Brandes as Bykov.

The New York Office is also instructed to show the photograph of Brandes to Mrs. Walter Krivitsky to determine if she can identify him as Colonel Bykov.

Reference is made to Bureau teletype to New York dated December 16, 1948, in the captioned matter. The New York Office is instructed to show to Whittaker Chambers and Mrs. Krivitsky the photographs of all male employees of Amtorg, the New York Consulate, and Tass News Agency for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938, for the purpose of possibly identifying Colonel Bykov. The Washington Field Office is being instructed to furnish the New York Office photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 to handle this phase of the investigation.

The New York Office is instructed to interview Alexander Stevens, with alias: J. Peters, in detail concerning the captioned case. It is doubtful that he will be cooperative. However, his refusal to be interviewed will be made a matter of record.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

In connection with the lead set forth above for the New York Office to arrange to have Whittaker Chambers brought to Washington, D. C.,

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to locate the apartments used by David Zimmerman, with aliases, and the unknown photographer "Keith", the Washington Field Office is instructed to immediately conduct the following investigation: Determine from the Capital Transit Company at Washington, D. C., the location of streets on which street cars were operated in the southeast section of Washington during the period 1936-1938. In this connection, it is believed that street cars have been discontinued in some areas of this section. In the event Chambers is able to identify either of these locations, a thorough investigation should be conducted to identify the occupants of these premises during the pertinent period.

The Washington Field Office is instructed to secure and furnish to the New York Office photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 which are to be used for the purpose of identifying Colonel Bykov.

The report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated December 14, 1948, at Baltimore, on page 4 reflects that Chambers advised that David Zimmerman, alias David Carpenter, utilized an apartment of a friend in Washington, D. C. for photographic work. Chambers stated that the friend was an employee of a store operated by Ludwig Bauman, which was either a furniture store or small department store in Washington, D. C. Chambers, to the best of his recollection, believed that this apartment was located in southeast Washington. The Washington Field Office is instructed to immediately conduct an investigation to locate and interview Ludwig Bauman. The names of his employees during the years 1936-38 should be obtained and a thorough effort should be made to identify the individual described by Chambers.

In the same report on page 3, Whittaker Chambers advised that during 1936 and 1938, David Zimmerman, alias David Carpenter, resided with Eleanor Nelson Porter (later Soyring), at the time that she was engaged in a divorce proceeding from Paul Porter. The Washington Field Office is instructed to locate and interview Paul Porter, former husband of Eleanor Nelson Soyring, to secure any information concerning the espionage activities of his former wife, and particularly for information concerning the espionage activities of Alger Hiss, Whittaker Chambers, David Zimmerman and other persons named by Chambers as having been engaged in Soviet espionage in this case.

The Washington Field Office is instructed to interview Gardner Jackson (known to the Washington Field Office), who was previously employed with Alger Hiss in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, concerning

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his knowledge of Alger Hiss, Whittaker Chambers, and the association between Hiss and Chambers and whether Jackson can furnish information that Alger Hiss furnished Government information to Whittaker Chambers. Any additional information which Jackson can furnish concerning Chambers' apparatus or the espionage activities of any persons concerned in this case should be obtained.

The Washington Field Office is instructed to conduct a thorough neighborhood investigation at the addresses where Alger Hiss resided from 1933 to date to determine whether these persons have any information indicating that Hiss was associated at any time with Whittaker Chambers regardless of the name Chambers may have been using. It should also be determined whether these persons can furnish information corroborating Chambers' allegations concerning Hiss and other persons in this case. For the assistance of the Washington Field Office in conducting this investigation, there are attached hereto two photographs of Whittaker Chambers reportedly taken in 1931 and one photograph taken in 1934.

In connection with Bureau letter to the Washington Field Office dated December 13, 1948 attention is directed to the report of Special Agent M. C. Clements dated February 18, 1942, at Washington, D. C., captioned "Alger Hiss; Internal Security - Hatch Act." The following persons should be reinterviewed in line with the instructions in referenced letter: Raymond E. Murphy, Mrs. Lorenzo Winslow, 3411 Volta Place, N.W.; Mrs. E. A. Luck, 3410 Volta Place, N.W.; Mrs. Lenora Fuller, 2800 Woodley Road (Mrs. Fuller should be questioned for the names of additional persons to be interviewed); Chester C. Davis; Jerome Frank and Frank Shea.

The employment records of both Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers should be thoroughly reviewed to show any contact between them. In this regard the personnel and administrative files of all agencies employing Hiss and Chambers should be reviewed, including the files of the Civil Service Commission. Such associations may be shown by addresses, correspondence, references and requests for leave, particularly on the date that Chambers introduced Hiss to Bykov.

The telephone toll calls of Alger Hiss from 1936 to date should be examined to determine if any contacts appeared between Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers or any other person involved in the captioned case.

A review should be made of your files to determine the existence of Communist Party informants either presently active or discontinued who were active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., during the years 1933-40. These informants should be thoroughly interrogated for information concerning their knowledge of each person involved in the captioned case, their knowledge of the activity of any of these persons in furnishing Government information to unauthorized sources, whether they knew of the existence of Whittaker Chambers' or Eleanor Nelson Soyring's apparatus, and all information known to these informants regarding the association between Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss and whether Alger Hiss is known to have furnished Government information to Whittaker Chambers.

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The Washington Field Office is instructed to obtain photographs of Alger Hiss from Government files in Washington, D. C., taken on or about 1936-37, to assist in the interviews of persons in connection with this case.

On December 9, 1948, former Special Agent Robert L. King furnished information to the Bureau that John Sutro, former lieutenant in the Office of Naval Intelligence and presently a practicing attorney in San Francisco, was acquainted with Alger Hiss and attended Harvard Law School with him. King stated that from his conversations with Sutro, he secured the names of Richard Field of Harvard Law School, and J. P. Tumulty, Jr., an attorney in Washington, D. C., who, according to Sutro, were at one time close friends of Alger Hiss. King advised that he had been furnished with the names of Field and Tumulty by Congressman Richard Nixon, House Committee on Un-American Activities, as individuals who could be regarded as possibly having in their possession typewritten letters from Hiss which might be used for comparison purposes. The Washington Field Office is instructed to furnish sufficient information to the San Francisco and Boston Offices in connection with this case in order that John Sutro and Richard Field may be intelligently interviewed for any information which they can furnish regarding Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers and their involvement in Soviet espionage. The Washington Field Office is instructed to interview J. P. Tumulty, Jr. in this connection.

The Washington Field Office is instructed to reinterview Henry Julian Wadleigh and determine from him in detail the circumstances and events surrounding his introduction to Colonel Bykov by Chambers. The purpose of this interview is to endeavor to obtain information which can be used to corroborate the statements made by Wadleigh and Chambers, and for the purpose of identifying Bykov. Wadleigh should also be reinterviewed concerning the details of his introduction to David Zimmerman (Harold Wilson) by Eleanor Nelson (Soyring). You should determine whether other persons were witnesses to this introduction, the time and place, and any information leading to the identity of persons who might have known of Zimmerman's activities in Chambers' apparatus or who can associate Zimmerman with Wadleigh, Chambers, or Nelson during this period.

The Washington Field Office is instructed to reinterview Henry Julian Wadleigh and determine the names of all persons known to him who may have been aware of his espionage activities in connection with this case. This should include reference to friends, fellow employees, Communist Party associates, etc. To date Wadleigh has advised that his activities in this case were known to Eleanor Nelson Soyring, Frank Wilson (David Zimmerman) Whittaker Chambers and Colonel Bykov. The possibility exists that he may have discussed his activities with his former wife, other members of Eleanor Nelson Soyring's reported apparatus, and other persons.

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The Washington Field Office will endeavor to locate and interview Sidney Sabostack and Ray Turner, members of the Communist Party in 1933 who supervised the Communist Party activities of Franklin Victor Rose, was., at that time. These persons should be interviewed to determine their knowledge of the activities of Franklin Victor Rose, his brother Philip, and other subjects in this case; their knowledge of whether any of these persons were engaged in furnishing Government information to unauthorized persons; whether they knew of the existence of Whittaker Chambers' apparatus; and all information known to these persons regarding the association between Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss and whether Hiss furnished Government information to Whittaker Chambers.

In connection with the statement previously made by Philip Rose, that he accepted telephone messages for his brother, Franklin Victor Rose, the Washington Field Office is instructed to secure a record of toll calls made from the telephone of Philip Rose in Washington, D. C. during the years 1935-40, to determine Rose's contacts during this period and whether the names of persons contacted were involved in this case.

The Washington Field Office is instructed to ascertain the present location of Miriam Radleigh Dougherty, the first wife of Henry Radleigh, so that she can be interviewed concerning her knowledge of the activities of any of the persons named by Whittaker Chambers as engaged in espionage activities. She should be specifically questioned concerning her knowledge of any association between Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers and what she knew concerning these individuals.

As pointed out previously in this letter, all fellow employees of Hiss who have been interviewed or who are to be interviewed in connection with referenced letter dated December 13, 1948, must be questioned as to their knowledge of any association between Chambers and Hiss, and whether they have any knowledge that Hiss or his wife furnished Government information to Chambers.

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

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Kisseloff-1367

BALTIMORE OFFICE

The Baltimore Office is instructed to expedite their investigation to identify "Bernie" named by Franklin Victor Reno as the individual who first introduced him to Whittaker Chambers.

The reference report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated December 14, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland contains a lead for the Baltimore Office to determine from the records of the Social Security Board the employment of David Vernon Zimmerman, alias David Carpenter, in the years 1934-38. The employment records of any firms employing him during that period should be checked for references and any connection of Zimmerman with any of the subjects in this case.

The Baltimore Office is instructed to obtain, if possible, a photograph of Jesse Zimmerman taken in 1936-38 to be shown to Chambers, Radleigh and Franklin Victor Reno in an effort to determine whether he was engaged in the captioned case.

The report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated December 24, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, reflects that David Carpenter, subsequently identified as David Zimmerman, had a brother in Baltimore who was a minor official in a CIO union. On page 10 of referenced report Samuel Pelovitz advised that Jesse Zimmerman's employment in the 1930's was vague to him. Page 20 of the referenced report reflects no employment for Jesse Zimmerman from 1934 to 1938. On the same page it is noted that Jesse Zimmerman was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The Baltimore office is instructed to thoroughly interview Jesse Zimmerman re David Zimmerman and his use of the alias Carpenter and any other aliases, his knowledge of Zimmerman's involvement in espionage activities with Whittaker Chambers, and other persons named by Chambers as being involved in this case.

The Baltimore Office will conduct the following investigation at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. You will recall that Whittaker Chambers has advised that Franklin Victor Reno informed him that while he (Reno) was furnishing him with Government information, Reno's supervisor was Colonel Zornig. Colonel Zornig should be located and interviewed concerning his knowledge of Reno's activities and other persons in this case associated with Reno.

The Baltimore Office is instructed to contact the appropriate official at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and determine whether Franklin Victor Reno had access to the information which Chambers advised Reno furnished him. In addition, the Baltimore Office should interview Dr. Louis S. Dedrick, 508 Vallaire Street, Aberdeen, Maryland, for any information concerning Franklin

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Victor Reno and his involvement in the captioned case and other persons named by Chambers as being engaged in Soviet espionage.

Reference is made to Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated October 8, 1948, captioned "Cogoy, Alger Hiss; Internal Security - R." You are instructed to interview Charles B. Duff, 5504 Wexford Road, Baltimore, Maryland, for any information which he can furnish concerning the activities of Alger Hiss in the captioned case, his knowledge of Whittaker Chambers and any association between these two persons. The method in which your office obtained information that Duff was apparently acquainted with Alger Hiss should, of course, not be furnished to Mr. Duff.

The Baltimore Office is instructed to obtain the toll calls of Whittaker Chambers at Westminister during the years 1936-48, to determine, if possible, any association between Chambers and other members of his apparatus.

A review should be made of your files to determine the existence of Communist Party informants either presently active or discontinued who were active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., during the years 1933-40. These informants should be thoroughly interrogated for information concerning their knowledge of each person involved in the captioned case, their knowledge of the activity of any of these persons in furnishing Government information to unauthorized sources, whether they knew of the existence of Whittaker Chambers' or Eleanor Nelson Soyring's apparatus, and all information known to these informants regarding the association between Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss and whether Alger Hiss is known to have furnished Government information to Whittaker Chambers.

DENVER OFFICE

According to information furnished by Whittaker Chambers, Franklin Victor Reno was a member of Eleanor Nelson Soyring's apparatus in the U. S. Government, ostensibly to secure confidential Government information for the Communist Party through her instructions. The Denver Office is instructed to interview Reno to determine whether he furnished confidential Government information to Eleanor Nelson Soyring and to ascertain whether he knew of the existence of her apparatus, as alleged by Chambers, and the identity of any of the persons who were members of this apparatus. Reno should also be questioned to determine if he were aware that William Ward Pigman and George Pigman were members of Eleanor Nelson Soyring's apparatus, as alleged by Chambers, and specifically, what Reno knows about Pigman's

Kisseloff-1369

espionage activities in this case. The New York Office is instructed to furnish the Denver Field Office with the results of their subsequent interview with Whittaker Chambers, in which he furnished details of the above information.

At the time of this interview, Franklin Victor Reno should be questioned to determine the names of all persons other then Whittaker Chambers, "Bernie" and Patty Whelan, who were aware of his espionage activities in this case.

Franklin Victor Reno should be questioned in detail regarding his meeting in Philadelphia in June of 1937 with Whittaker Chambers when "Bernie" allegedly introduced him to Chambers. Any details which might assist in the identification of "Bernie" should be obtained.

* * * * * * * * *

During the course of interviews in this matter it should be borne in mind that the Bureau is endeavoring to secure typewriting specimens from the Woodstock typewriter reportedly in possession of Alger Hiss and family subsequent to 1933. Efforts should be made to obtain additional specimens, particularly any dated subsequent to May 25, 1937.

I want to reiterate that all investigation in this matter should be handled promptly, and any pertinent developments should be furnished to the Bureau by telephone or teletype. The New York Office is the office of origin in this case.

Copies of this letter are being made available to the Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston, Indianapolis, Albany and El Paso offices for use in the conduct of future investigations in this case.

cc - Baltimore
Philadelphia
Chicago
Milwaukee
Boston
Indianapolis
Denver
Washington Field Office (with enclosure)
Albany
El Paso

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

ER

Kisseloff-1370

To: WALTER WINCHELL December 20, 1948

Maids now refuse to go to work for Park Avenue matrons unless they have television sets. (You mean some of them haven't?)

****

From Louella's broadcast Sunday: "That great line from Walter's column: 'Gee Whittaker'!"...

RECORDED - 94 174-1333-639

EX-71

Kisseloff-1371

57 JAN 17 1949

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 29, 1948

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

The attached was sent to the Director by Walter Winchell.

Attachment
mt

Kisseloff-1372

639

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F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Dec 29 12 05 PM '40

FEB 30 11 05 AM '40
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-27-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

I phoned SAC Cornelius, Albany, this morning at 10:00 o'clock and made inquiry as to the nature of the 36 rolls of microfilm picked up as a result of the search of the residence of Felix Inslerman. He advised me that the film was in small cans, some of it was taped closed, some of it carried expiration dates of 1939, and Inslerman had described some of it as developed and some of it as undeveloped.

I instructed that this film and any documents which appeared to be of restricted or confidential character that had been recovered as a result of the search should be brought to the Bureau by a Special Agent as promptly as possible.

Mr. Cornelius called back and stated that a Special Agent would leave at 12:30 p.m. today by train and would arrive in Washington about 8:00 p.m., bringing in this material. He also advised that it had been ascertained through a contact in General Electric that Inslerman had been cleared for classified work. Inslerman was not working today because he had called in and reported that a member of his family was ill, and he is expected back tomorrow.

I told Mr. Cornelius that the Army authorities in Washington would be advised of the information available on Inslerman. Army authorities have been telephonically advised concerning Inslerman.

ACTION

None. For information.

HBF:cmw

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EX-49

51 JAN 5 1949

Kisseloff-1374

61 JAN 1 1949

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DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1375

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

December 13, 1948

Director, FBI

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic conversation between this office and the Bureau on December 10, 1948, relative to the testimony of Mr. ROBERT E. STRIPLING of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to the effect that he had called the Bureau upon securing information concerning the documents and films secreted by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at his farm in Maryland.

Forwarded herewith is a copy of the transcript of the testimony by Mr. STRIPLING before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on December 9, 1948. This gives in detail the statements made by Mr. STRIPLING.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that this transcript was obtained from a confidential source and necessarily must be handled in a highly confidential manner by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

enc.-1

REGISTERED MAIL

INDEXED - 28
RECORDED - 28

124-1333-641

JAN 10 1949

AHB:CTC
65-14920

53 JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-1376

RECEIVED-LADD
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DEC 15 10 34 AM '48

RIN:el
74-94

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

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-11-48 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. BY INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM BUREAU TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MISS EUNICE A. LINCOLN, FORMER SECRETARY IN OFFICE OF ALGER HISS AT STATE DEPARTMENT, MISS LINCOLN WAS INTERVIEWED ON INSTANT DATE. IT WAS LEARNED MISS LINCOLN HAD FIRST BEEN AT STATE DEPT, JULY SIXTEEN, NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHTEEN, SHORTLY THEREAFTER HAD BEEN ASSIGNED AS SECRETARY TO FRANCIS WHITE, THEN CHIEF OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN DIVISION, AND LATER ASSISTANT SECRETARY. MISS LINCOLN ADVISED THAT SHORTLY AFTER WHITE HAD BECOME ASSISTANT SECRETARY, MISS ANNABELLE NEWCOMB HAD BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE OFFICE AS SECRETARY AND THAT SHE, MISS LINCOLN, HAD BEEN MADE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO WHITE. FURTHER, THAT WHEN WHITE WAS NAMED MINISTER TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR A SHORT PERIOD WHILE A MR. FAYER WAS ASSISTANT SECRETARY, SHE AND MISS NEWCOMB WERE OUT OF THE OFFICE. HOWEVER, IN NOVEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, WHEN FRANCIS SAYRE WAS MADE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, LINCOLN AND NEWCOMB WERE AGAIN RETURNED TO HIS OFFICE AND LINCOLN WAS HIS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, IN WHICH POSITION SHE REMAINED UNTIL SAYRE WAS NAMED HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. MISS LINCOLN ADVISED HER FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER HISS CAME ABOUT WHEN HISS CALLED AND ASKED FOR AN APPOINTMENT TO SEE MR. SAYRE. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, HE CAME TO THE OFFICE TO SEE MR. SAYRE CONCERNING THE POSITION OF SAYRE'S ASSISTANT WHICH WAS TO BE VACATED AND AS A RESULT OF HIS INTERVIEW, HISS WAS APPOINTED TO THIS POSITION. WHEN QUESTIONED WITH REGARD TO HISS' ASSOCIATES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, MISS LINCOLN STATED SHE COULD NOT

RECORDED - 28 100-333-642
JAN 10 1949

61 JAN 12 1949

Kisseloff-1378

RECALL ANY PARTICULAR INDIVIDUALS WITH WHOM HE WAS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED AND THAT HE WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE TRADE AGREEMENTS DIVISION, OVER WHICH MR. SAYRE WAS RESPONSIBLE. WHEN QUESTIONED REGARDING INDIVIDUALS NAMED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS BEING ASSOCIATED IN THE SPY CONSPIRACY WITH HISS, MISS LINCOLN WAS UNFAMILIAR UNTIL RECENT PUBLICITY CONCERNING CHAMBERS OR ANY OF THE INDIVIDUALS, HOWEVER, SHE RECALLED A MR. WARE WHO WAS WITH THE TARIFF COMMISSION WHO WAS IN RATHER FREQUENT CONTACT WITH ALGER HISS AND ATTENDED MEETINGS IN HISS' OFFICE. IT WAS MISS LINCOLN'S RECOLLECTION THAT WARE WAS WORKING ON TRADE RECIPROCITY. MISS LINCOLN COULD NOT RECALL THAT SHE HAD EVER MET MRS. PRISCILLA HISS. FOLLOWING MR. SAYRE'S APPOINTMENT AS HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MISS LINCOLN ADVISED THAT NEWCOMB WENT WITH SAYRE AS HIS SECRETARY AND HAS BEEN HIS SECRETARY CONTINUALLY SINCE THAT TIME WHILE SAYRE HAS BEEN WITH THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, UNRRA, AND IN HIS PRESENT POSITION WITH UN. WITH REGARDS TO THE EFFORTS TO LOCATE THE QUESTIONED TYPEWRITER, MISS LINCOLN WAS QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER SHE HAD EVER KNOWN OF A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN USED BY HERSELF OR ANYONE WHO MIGHT HAVE DONE WORK FOR ALGER HISS. MISS LINCOLN ADVISED THAT SHE COULD NOT RECALL THAT THERE HAD EVER BEEN A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND ADVISED THAT TO THE BEST OF HER KNOWLEDGE, ONLY THREE TYPEWRITERS WERE EVER LOCATED IN HISS' SECTION. ONE WAS AN UNDERWOOD WHICH MISS LINCOLN STILL HAS IN HER POSSESSION. ANOTHER WAS AN UNDERWOOD WHICH MISS NEWCOMB USED AND WHICH WAS REPLACED BY AN L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER AT AN UNKNOWN DATE BUT SOMETIME BETWEEN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. IT WAS MISS LINCOLN'S RECOLLECTION THAT AT THE TIME WHEN MR. SAYRE WAS REPLACED BY HENRY GRADE AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY, THAT THIS L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER REMAINED IN THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY. SHE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE AS TO THE DISPOSITION OR LOCATION OF THIS TYPEWRITER. MISS LINCOLN ADVISED

THAT IN HER DUTIES AS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, SHE HAD LITTLE OCCASION TO USE A TYPEWRITER AND COULD NOT RECALL HAVING DONE WORK OF ANY KIND FOR ALGER HISS AND INDICATED THAT MISS NEWCOMB AS SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER WOULD HAVE HAD MORE OCCASION TO DO SUCH WORK IN THE REGULAR COURSE OF BUSINESS. AT THE TIME THAT SAYRE LEFT AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY, MISS LINCOLN WENT TO HER PRESENT POSITION AS A CORRESPONDENCE REVIEWER AND IT WAS HER RECOLLECTION THAT ALGER HISS AT THE SAME TIME WAS ASSIGNED TO THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION AS ASSISTANT TO MR. HORNBECK. IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT FRANCIS SAYRE, WHO IS PRESENTLY U. S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UN TRADE COUNCIL, AND MISS NEWCOMB ARE PRESENTLY IN PARIS, FRANCE AND ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN THE LATTER PART OF THIS WEEK OR EARLY NEXT WEEK. MISS LINCOLN ADVISED THAT MISS NEWCOMB, WITH WHOM SHE IS QUITE FRIENDLY BECAUSE OF HER LONG ASSOCIATION AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, SPENDS THE MAJORITY OF HER TIME IN NYC AND IS IN CONTACT WITH HER WHEN SHE IS IN WASHINGTON. BUREAU ADVICE IS REQUESTED AS TO WHETHER FURTHER EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO LOCATE THE L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION AND APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE UPON RECEIPT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO INTERVIEW ANNABELLE NEWCOMB.

HOTTEL

No - we are looking for Woodstock per SAF 7/8

Pinks

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ✓ 1 ( )
Mr. Clegg ( )
Mr. Glavin ( )
Mr. Ladd ( )
Mr. Nichols ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tracy ( )
Mr. Gurnea ( )
Mr. Harbo ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Nease ( )
Miss Gandy ( )
( )

Kisseloff-1381

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )

Remarks: Do I understand correctly that Chambers talked to Berle in 1939; we interviewed him first in May 1942 & Berle gave us information first in June 1943? How did we come to contact Chambers in 1942 & did we take any investigative action thereon? What did we do in the years from May 1942 to June 1943 about the data received from Chambers?

74-1333-643
ENCLOSURE

EC 22 12 20 PM '41
RECEIVED—TOLSON
F B I

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-14-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

The typewriter specimens secured from the Landon School which were traced to Alger Hiss and which have been identified with the documents turned over by Chambers have been determined to have been written by Hiss after he was in the State Department. In an effort to positively refute any statement by Hiss that the documents and the typewriting specimens recovered at the Landon School were written on a typewriter in the State Department, efforts have been made to locate other specimens.

At 9:50 a.m. today, I received a telephone call from ASAC Belmont who stated that the attorney for Hiss had turned over a typewritten specimen dated in 1933 which had been recovered from the personal effects of Hiss. The Laboratory handwriting expert who is now in New York to testify before the Grand Jury today has identified this typewritten specimen as being identical with the documents and with the typewritten specimens recovered at the Landon School. Hiss was not an employee of the State Department in 1933 and it now seems impossible for him to deny that the documents and the specimens were written on the typewriter in his custody. This development is very important and to take full advantage of it the following procedure will take place today.

Special Agent Courtland J. Jones of the Washington Field Office will introduce before the Grand Jury the typewritten specimens obtained at the Landon School. The Laboratory handwriting expert will then identify the typewritten specimens with the original documents recovered from Chambers and will also identify the typewritten specimens secured through the cooperation of Hiss' attorney. Then Hiss will be called before the Grand Jury and confronted with this evidence.

ENCLOSURE

ASAC Belmont stated that he felt that Hiss would break if it were not for his wife and that his present testimony is designed to protect his wife.

RECORDED 28 INDEXED - 28

Mr. Belmont further stated that Adolf A. Berle, JAN 10 1949 testify and it will be recalled that Chambers furnished him information on September 2, 1939. At that time he furnished the name of Hiss as well as others. It is anticipated that Berle will state that he furnished this information to the Bureau, and in fact he did in June 1943, exact date unknown. A careful check of the files has failed to bring up the exact date that Berle furnished this information to the Bureau, but it is known it occurred in June 1943.

Kisseloff-1383

I have advised Mr. Belmont that Mr. Berle furnished these no of the interview with Chambers in June 1943.

What did we do when we got these?

HBF:cmw

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DIRE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF J

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F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1384

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 14, 1948

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to me dated December 14, 1948. Further reference is made to the last paragraph which advised that Mr. Berle, formerly of the State Department, furnished to the Bureau his notes of the interview with Whittaker Chambers in June, 1943. You penned a notation "What did we do when we got them?"

For your information, the data contained in Mr. Berle's notes was correlated with other information in our files regarding the individuals named therein and it was found that many individuals had already been referred to by Chambers in the original interview had with him by Bureau Agents on May 13, 1942. On others who were mentioned for the first time, the Bureau had considerable information in its files. On still others, the identification or information contained in Mr. Berle's notes were too indefinite to predicate an investigation.

The Bureau was possibly remiss in not interrogating Mr. Berle thoroughly concerning his knowledge and recollection of all names in his notes regarding the interview he had with Chambers.

Attachment

FLJ/de

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74-1333-643

4 JAN 10 1949

12/29/48

2 JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-1385

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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

Mr Fletcher

TELETYPE

FBI NORFOLK 12-17-48 2-09 PM DER

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBUTEL DECEMBER SIXTEEN. DASY FANSLER HAS BEEN VISITING MRS. HENRY FANSLER, PRESTON, MARYLAND. MRS. F. K. HOLBORN, SEVEN THREE EIGHT [redacted] WEST OCEAN VIEW AVENUE, NORFOLK, ADVISED SHE RECEIVED INFORMATION TODAY FROM MISS FANSLER THAT LATTER IS ENROUTE NORFOLK, EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TONIGHT. WILL INTERVIEW MISS FANSLER EIGHTEENTH INSTANT.

RECORDED 28 RICHARDSON

124-1333-644
F B I

JAN 10 1949

CORRECTION LINE TWO WORD FOUR IS "DAISY"

END

HOLD PLS

JAN 13 1949

2-10 PM OK FBI WASH DC ML

Kisseloff-1387

DOCUMENT CONTROL UNIT
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DEC 17 3 13 PM '98

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 28 2 40 PM '40

DEC 28 10 42 AM '40

F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
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F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DCH

Kisseloff-1389

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

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 27 27 7-06 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ATTN. MR. H. B. FLETCHER

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS PERJURY, IS - R. RENYTEL DEC TWENTY SEVENTH RE STORY REPORTEDLY PURCHASED BY NY DAILY NEWS CONNECTING ALGER HISS WITH BORIS BYKOV. HEDE MASSING ADVISED SHE KNEW NONE OF HISS- ASSOCIATES AND KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT BORIS BYKOV. SHE ADDED THAT ANY STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO HER TO THE EFFECT THAT SHE KNOWS OF CONNECTION BETWEEN ALGER HISS AND BORIS BYKOV IS INACCURATE. SHE STATED SHE HAD NEVER AUTHORIZED ANYONE TO SELL OR GIVE AWAY ANY INFO FOR HER. SHE ADDED SHE HAS FURNISHED WHAT SHE KNOWS ABOUT HISS TO THE FBI AND FEDERAL GRAND JURY AND HER HUSBAND, DR. PAUL WILHELM MASSING AND NO ONE ELSE. SHE DID NOT FURNISH THIS INFO TO THE HUAC SINCE THEY DID NOT ASK HER. SHE BELIEVES THAT POSSIBLY DOROTHY DETZR, A FRIEND AND JULIAN GUMPERTZ, HEDE-S FORMER HUSBAND, KNOW OF HER ACQUAINTANCE WITH HISS BUT DO NOT KNOW OF HER KNOWLEDGE OF HISS ACTIVITIES. HEDE STATED SHE COULD NOT THINK OF ANYONE ELSE WHO MIGHT KNOW THAT SHE KNOWS HISS. SHE STATED THAT IF SHE WERE CONTACTED BY ANY NEWSPAPERMEN SHE WOULD FURNISH THEM NO INFO SINCE SHE WAS UNDER SUBPOENA TO THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY. DOROTHY DETZR WAS DESCRIBED IN NYTEL OF DEC TWENTY THIRD.

INDEXED - 28
RECORDED - 28

SCHEIDT

CORRS LAST WORD SECOND LINE IS "ALGER"

SECOND WORD IN FIFTH LINE IS ATTRIBUTED

HOLD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GLC:ulg

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

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

The New York Office forwarded to the Bureau on December 13, 1948, a copy of the transcript of the testimony of [redacted] of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on December 9, 1948.

A summary of [redacted] testimony will be set out below and it is of interest particularly in view of the fact that he testified that he called the Bureau upon securing information concerning [redacted]

b3

[redacted]

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96 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 124-13332-646
INDEXED - 26

4 JAN 10 19

Kisseloff-77

b3

In this connection it is to be noted that a memorandum from you to Mr. Tolson on December 2, 1948, reflected that you had received a phone call late on the evening of December 1, 1948, from Congressman Nixon. Nixon stated that he understood that the Department of Justice told the FBI that there was no violation involved in the Hiss-Chambers matter and consequently no further action was to be taken by the FBI. Nixon said it was his understanding that Chambers recently turned in some highly incriminating documentary evidence and that Nixon understood that Alexander Campbell in the Department had some of these documents; that Chambers did not tell the FBI everything he knew and as a matter of fact still had other documents and material that substantiate and vindicate his position which up to that time had not become publicly known.

Nixon told you that it was his intention to subpoena these documents at the hearings on December 18th and that the purpose of his call, which he reiterated was strictly personal and highly confidential, was merely to apprise

the Bureau so that the FBI would not be caught off base. Nixon stated they were handling the matter so that there would be no criticism of the FBI and he particularly urged that the FBI do nothing about the information which he had furnished as he felt the statute of limitations had run. He specifically urged that the FBI not tell the Attorney General that we had been told of this information as the Attorney General would try to make it impossible for the Committee to get at the documents. Nixon asked that the Bureau not look for the documents themselves. b3

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols December 28, 1948

In this connection your confidential memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated December 3, 1948, at 1:15 p.m. reflects that Stripling had left word for you to get in touch with him and that you had just talked with him. Stripling, in connection with the Hiss-Chambers case, wanted us to know strictly for our own information that at 1:00 a.m. on that morning (December 3, 1948) he, Stripling, secured a series of microfilm containing reproductions of confidential documents from the State Department which Hiss allegedly gave to Chambers. You concluded from your conversation with Stripling, although he would not so state, that the material had been turned over to Stripling by Chambers. Stripling said he was having the microfilm reviewed and typed up, that he did not exactly know what to do but that he would keep in close touch with you and would try to get authorization from somebody on the Committee to furnish the Bureau with a typed copy of the film. Stripling said that the last document was dated in 1939 and proves that Chambers was telling the truth and Hiss was not. Stripling said Hiss was certainly guilty in the face of this evidence and that a question arose about Chambers withholding information. Stripling advised he was cabling Congressman Nixon, who at that time was enroute to Panama, urging him to return immediately as Stripling felt they could not "sit on this" until December 18th. You concluded in your memorandum that you would keep in touch with him from time to time although you felt we should not make any formal request for the material inasmuch as it would be difficult to take prosecutive action for espionage on activities which occurred in 1938.

Later on in the afternoon of [redacted] testified,

b3

b3

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols December 28, 1948

b3

Spy Hearings

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
1:15 p.m.

December 3, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Stripling of the Un-American Activities Committee called and left word for me to get in touch with him. I have just talked to him. He says, in connection with the Hiss-Chambers case, that he wanted us to know for our confidential information--and he specifically asked that the information not go out of the Bureau--that at 1 o'clock this morning he secured a series of microfilm containing reproductions of confidential documents from the State Department, which Alger Hiss allegedly gave to Whittaker Chambers. While Stripling would not say, it was quite obvious that Chambers has turned the material over to him. This, of course, is my own conclusion and impression from my conversation with Stripling.

Stripling is now having the microfilm reviewed and typed up. He does not know exactly what to do but states that he will keep in close touch with me, and as soon as he gets a copy typed up he will try to get some authorization from somebody on the Committee to furnish us with a copy. He stated that the last document is dated in 1939, and proves the case conclusively that Whittaker Chambers was telling the truth and that Hiss was not. He stated that Hiss certainly is guilty now in the face of this evidence, that of course the question comes up about Chambers withholding information.

He is cabling Congressman Nixon, who is presently en route to Panama, urging him to return immediately as he does not feel that they can sit on this until December 18.

I will keep in touch with him from time to time although I do not feel that we should make any formal request for the material because obviously it would be difficult to take prosecutive action for espionage on actions that occurred in 1938.

RECORDED - 28

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

File

174-1333-647

FBI

4 JAN 10 1949

LBN:hmc

Kisselloff-83

Mr. Ladd

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

58 JAN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: December 21, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.,
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

On October 15, 1948, an agent of the Washington Field office contacted Mr. Stanley Hornbeck relative to a Miss Lillian Hartman, a "Voice of America" applicant, who had previously worked with Alger Hiss at the State Department. Mr. Hornbeck, who is presently retired, was contacted as he was formerly the Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, United States Department of State, and it was while Alger Hiss was Deputy Director of this office that Miss Hartman worked with Hiss. In addition, Miss Hartman served abroad with Mr. Hornbeck when he was Ambassador of the United States to the Netherlands.

During this interview, Mr. Hornbeck was most cordial and cooperative and furnished information that he felt Miss Hartman was a loyal citizen of the United States. At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Hornbeck stated that he understood through the press and over the radio that the FBI had conducted a very thorough investigation of Alger Hiss and he expressed surprise that although he had been Mr. Hiss' superior for four and one half years, he had not been contacted during the FBI's investigation. The agent from the Washington Field office advised Mr. Hornbeck that he personally had no official knowledge of the Hiss investigation, but that he would be happy to take any information Mr. Hornbeck might offer and bring it to the attention of the proper persons in this Bureau. Mr. Hornbeck declined this proposal, stating that he was personally acquainted with the Director and that although he wished to go on record concerning his knowledge of the Hiss matter, he would prefer to discuss it through personal contact with the Director.

In connection with Mr. Hornbeck's statement that he understood the Bureau had conducted a very thorough investigation of Alger Hiss, it is believed that Mr. Hornbeck secured this information from newspaper publicity in connection with the testimony of Alger Hiss before the House Committee Un-American Activities, and as a result of the statements made concerning Hiss by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley.

By letter dated November 4, 1948, the Washington Field office was instructed to immediately have an experienced agent, thoroughly familiar with the Gregory case, recontact Mr. Hornbeck for whatever information he might have concerning Alger Hiss.

The Washington Field office advised by letter dated November 18, 1948, that Mr. Hornbeck had been reinterviewed at his residence, 2139 Wyoming Avenue, Northwest. Mr. Hornbeck at the time of this interview stated that he would

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

74-1333-647

37 APR 7 1949

EX-19

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-84

furnish whatever information that he had concerning Hiss to the Director, with whom he was personally acquainted, but under no circumstances would he do so until after Alger Hiss' litigation, presently pending in Baltimore, had been disposed of.

Mr. Hornbeck again expressed concern that he had not been previously interviewed with reference to Alger Hiss inasmuch as he had been Hiss' immediate superior for some years and that at this late date whatever information he would have may not be pertinent at this time. He refused to be more specific. Mr. Hornbeck was reminded by the Washington Field agent that in December 1941 he had been interviewed by SA Manning C. Clements of the Washington Field office with reference to Alger Hiss and Donald Hiss at which time he had informed Agent Clements the he had heard that the Hiss brothers were "fellow travelers!" but that he had no cause to doubt the loyalty of Alger Hiss.

RECOMMENDATION:

Regardless of the statement made by Mr. Hornbeck that he did not desire to furnish information until after the present litigation between Hiss and Chambers is terminated, it is believed that if Mr. Hornbeck is contacted by an official of the Bureau he would furnish the information known to him concerning Alger Hiss. It is recommended, therefore, that a Bureau official interview Mr. Hornbeck in this matter.

Kisseloff-85

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 28 1948

TELETYPE

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

FBI BUFFALO 12-28-48 2-13 PM MKC

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBUTEL YESTERDAY. VITAL STATISTICS AND HOSPITAL RECORDS, BUFFALO, NY, SHOW HENRY WRIGHT DIED MARCH FIVE, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE AT MEYER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BUFFALO, NY, OF RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE. RUC.

MAYNOR

NEW YORK ADVISED

RECORDED - 28

END

Kisseloff-86

74-1333-648
F B I
4 JAN 10 1949

213PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

61 JAN 12 1949 308

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 28, 1948.

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

AMSD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R.
Bureau File 74-1333

Reference is made to letter from the Washington Field to the Director dated December 23, 1948, requesting that the San Francisco Office interview JOSEPH S. DAVIS, presently director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

Please be advised that Miss ARMISTA COOK, Information Secretary, Registrar's Office, Stanford University, advised that Professor DAVIS departed from Palo Alto by automobile on December 27, 1948, enroute to Princeton, New Jersey. He will arrive in Princeton in approximately ten days, where he will remain for six months studying at the Institute of Advanced Study. Professor DAVIS left no itinerary at Stanford and Miss COOK advised that there is no way to reach him prior to his arrival at the Institute of Advanced Study.

There is being transmitted for the information of the Newark Office one copy of the incoming communication of December 23, 1948, and it is requested that Professor DAVIS be interviewed in accordance with instructions contained therein.

DETERMINED TO BE UNRELATED

DET/jo
100-25417
cc New York
2-Newark (1 Encl.) AMSD

Kisseloff-87

RECORDED - 28

74-1333-649
F BB I

4 JAN 10 1949

304

JAN 12 1949

File (5)

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 30, 1948

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 30, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
RECORDED FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 — 650
28
LAB. NO. D-89478 BU
D-89477 BU
D-89476 BU
D-89475 BU
D-89474 BU

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letters dated 12-28-48 and 12-29-48

Examination requested: Documents

Deleted Copy Sent Allan Belmaston
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Specimens:

D-89478, submitted with letter dated December 28, 1948.

K101 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #H-155281.

K102 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #H-156053.

K103 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #SN-156062.

D-89477, submitted with letter dated December 28, 1948.

K104 Two photostatic copies of an Application For Admission before the Supreme Court of the United States, number 7990, dated December 19, 1935, bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.

D-89476, submitted with letter dated December 28, 1948.

K105 Sheet of ruled paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #H-265757.

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

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Enclosure

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 30 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-88

Continued next page

D-89475, submitted with letter dated December 29, 1948.

K106 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #P-112531.

K107 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #S-111336.

D-89474, submitted with letter dated December 29, 1948.

K108 Sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, #N-198195.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that none of the machines which were used to type specimens K101 through K108 was used to type Q6 through Q69.

Specimens K101 through K108 have not been photographed and are returned herewith to the Washington field office.

Kisseloff-89

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

D-89478 DM
Page 2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D89478

2-1

K101
K102
K103

Attached hereto are three specimen of typewriting, namely: Woodstock Typewriter #N-155281, owned by Mrs. MARY L. YEAGER, 510 - 24th Street, N. W.; Woodstock Typewriter #N-156053, located at the Embassy Lunch, 500 - 8th Street, S. E., WILLIAM VARFIS, owner; and Woodstock Typewriter #5N-156062, located at the Wonder Clothing Store, JULIUS WEINBERG, manager, all of which were obtained on December 27, 1948, and are to be compared with known specimen in instant case.

The Laboratory may destroy the attached specimen if they are found to be not identical.

RECORDED - 28

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

3 ENCL

cc - New York

74-1333-658

F B I

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-90

FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

File 5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D89477

2-1

Attached hereto are two photostatic copies of "Application for Admission to Practice" before the Supreme Court of the United States, executed by ALGER HISS on December 19, 1935, for comparison with known typewriting specimens in instant case.

K104

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The Laboratory may destroy these photostatic copies if they are found to be not identical, but in the event they are found to be identical, the original may be obtained.

2 ENCL

RECORDED - 28

HWB:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

74-1333-65

12-30-48

Kisseloff-91

~~COPY AND ... ATTACHED IN LAB~~
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

61 JAN 12 1949

File 5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D89476
2-1

K105

Attached hereto is typewriting specimen taken on Woodstock Typewriter #N-265757, located in the possession of Mr. JOHN W. HARDELL, Jr., 1418 Somerset Place, N. W., Apartment C-2, Washington, D. C., obtained on December 28, 1948 by Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSEN, and which should be compared with known specimen in this case.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The Laboratory may destroy the attached specimen in the event it is found to be not identical.

1 ENCL

RECORDED - 28

CHO:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

61 JAN 12 1949

Lab Rep 12-30-48 RCH:mcl

24 1333-652

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-92

FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12-30-48 mcl

File 5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 29, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D 89475

Attached herewith are typewriting specimens obtained by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on December 28, 1948, on Woodstock Typewriter #F-112531, presently in the home of Mr. CHESTER PETERSON, 5924 - 31st Place, N. W., and Woodstock Typewriter #5-111336, presently available in the home of Mrs. N. J. BOGGS, 2141 Wyoming Avenue, both Washington, D. C.

K106
K107

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

These specimens are for comparison with known specimen in instant case and same may be destroyed by the Laboratory if found to be not identical.

RECORDED - 28

EMM:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

74-1333-6653

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-93

COPY FOR ACTION AND REPORT

61 JAN 12 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 29, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D 89474

Attached herewith is a typewriting specimen taken from Woodstock Typewriter #N-198195, now in the custody of GEORGE HASCALL, 214 - 13th Street, S. E., and owned by Mrs. RUTH WRIGHT, 739 - 10th Street, S. E., on December 28, 1948.

K108.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The attached specimen is for comparison with known specimen in instant case, and the Laboratory may destroy same if it is found to be not identical.

1 ENCL

RECORDED - 28

74-1333-1054-1

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

Cons Lab Rep 12-30-48 JC Find

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-94

File FIVE

DEC 2 1949

12-30-48 mcl

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 12-29-48

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS
PERJURY -
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to memorandum to the Attorney General dated December 21, 1948, setting forth the results of interviews with Max Yergen and George Hewitt.

Max Yergen advised that a woman named Kleiner (phonetic) was introduced into the office of the Council of African Affairs by Paul Robeson and she was a sister-in-law of Alger Hiss. You inquired, "Have we checked out on this Kleiner woman?" Investigation has revealed that the woman named by Max Yergen is Cynthia Jones, who is actually a sister-in-law of Donald Hiss. She has been referred to as Kleine (German, "The Little One").

In connection with the interview of George Hewitt, he asserted that he was to deliver the sum of $3,000 to a Henry Wright, Negro leader of the Communist Party in Buffalo, New York, Fifth Ward. You inquired, "Are we checking on Henry Wright?" From the description furnished by Hewitt, it appears that this individual is identical with Henry Wright, subject of a Bureau investigation who was an active Communist Party member in the 1930's and who was expelled from the Communist Party in 1941 because of alleged immorality. He is known to be deceased, having died in March, 1945.

ACTION

The identification of Cynthia Jones is being discussed with Mr. T. J. Donegan to determine whether or not he deems an interview with her advisable, having in mind her relationship to the subject, Alger Hiss, and his brother, Donald Hiss. The instructions of Mr. Donegan will be followed.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

124-1333-655

4 JAN 10 1949

see my teletype 12-31-48

58 JAN 17 1949

EMM:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND NEWARK FROM WASH FIELD 12-29-48 11:15 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND NEWARK

URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

MRS. AARON ROBINSON, ONE SEVEN FIVE SEVEN SOUTH BROAD STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, WHILE EMPLOYED AT NATIONAL GUARD ASSN., WASHINGTON, DC, HAD WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER NUMBER ONE NINE NAUGHT SEVEN THREE EIGHT, REPAIRED AT LEON COMPANY, MARCH TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. NO RECORD OF MACHINE AT GUARD ASSN. CONTACT ROBINSON RE MACHINE AND OBTAIN TYPING SPECIMEN AND SUBMIT FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WHICH TYPED DOCUMENTS ALLEGEDLY EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS' RESIDENCE.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 28

Kisseloff-96

71-1333-656

304

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-29-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Supervisor Delavigne of the Washington Field Office called in at 1:00 p.m. today and stated that Lou Russell of the HUAC had advised that the Committee has located two letters signed by Fansler, the father of Mrs. Priscilla Hiss, and they were dated about 1931. It was indicated that one of these letters had been identified by a handwriting expert utilized by the HUAC as having been written on the typewriter used in typing the documents furnished by Chambers. Mr. Russell offered to make the two letters available to an Agent of the Washington Field Office at 2:00 p.m. today.

After discussing this development with you, I called Mr. Delavigne and authorized him to accept any information offered by the HUAC and cautioned him concerning the furnishing of any information to the HUAC. A copy of the letter received from the Washington Field Office covering the contact with the HUAC is attached.

HBF:cmw

Be certain all including Wash Field Div understand that R. G. wants nothing given to H U A C.

Kisseloff-97

I so told SAC Hotel on 12/23/48

ASAC Belmont advised 12-31-48 9:30 AM

RECORDED - 28 174-1333-657

INDEXED - 28

JAN 10 1949

JAN 15 1949

Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory December 29, 1948

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

J. B. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

F.L. Jones

On December 29, 1948, Mr. LOUIS A. RUSSELL, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S. House of Representatives and a former Special Agent of the F. B. I., turned over to Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD of the Washington Field Office, a number of documents believed to have been typed on the Woodstock Typewriter in question, according to RUSSELL.

These documents were all obtained by the Committee by virtue of a subpoena served on Mr. GERALD L. SWANSTROM, General Counsel of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. These documents are on loan to the Bureau for purposes of comparison. They are to be returned to Mr. RUSSELL prior to January 3, 1949.

The documents are as follows:

1. Letter dated February 5, 1930, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed to Mr. E. G. FASSEL, Assistant Secretary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and signed by H. L. MARTIN.

2. Letter dated February 14, 1930, containing the address and signature listed above.

3. Letter dated August 28, 1929, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed to Mr. PERCY H. EVANS, Actuary, and signed by H. L. MARTIN.

4. Letter dated February 3, 1930, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed to "My dear Dr. FISHER", and signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the aforesaid documents with known specimens written on the Woodstock Typewriter in question. These specimens are to be returned to the Washington Field Office.

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures (4)

Kisseloff-98

cc - New York

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-657

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 29, 1948

SAC, Boston

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 28, 1948.

RAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS
Perjury; Espionage (M)

John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 281

YOUR FILE NO. 65-3251
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 — 658
LAB. NO. D-49319 HQ

Examination requested by: Boston

Reference: Letter dated 12-21-48

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K96 Roll of Kodak Panatomic film, reflecting typewritten documents consisting of the following:

Form entitled "Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners - Inquiry into Character and Fitness" (4 pages).
Letter to Charles S. O'Connor.
Affidavit to the Supreme Judicial Court, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by Applicant for Admission to the Supreme Court of the United States.
Three typewritten letters on the letterhead of Choate, Hall and Stewart, Attorneys, 30 State Street, Boston.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the documents listed above as K96 were not typed by the machine which was used to type specimens Q56 through Q69 in the instant case.

K96 is retained in the files of this Bureau.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols 2 — New York
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy 1 — Washington
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea 1 — Philadelphia
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr 1 — Baltimore
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 29 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 31 1948

RETURNED

Kisseloff-99

RB

Matcher

58 JAN 17 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

89319

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 12/24/48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R)

X
12/28
2-1
4-1

Attention: FBI Laboratory
EXPOSED FILM

REGISTERED MAIL (AMSD)

There is being enclosed herewith one roll of Kodak Panatomic-X film, reflecting typewritten documents on file in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, New Court House, Boston, Massachusetts.

K9le

Permission to photograph these documents was obtained by the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, FREDERICK L. QUINLAN, who declined to release the originals.

The typewritten exhibits include:

A form entitled "Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners - Inquiry into Character and Fitness (4 pages) dated January 5, 1931 and signed by ALGER HISS.

A letter to Charles S. O'Connor, Esquire, Clerk, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, on the letterhead of the Office of the Solicitor General, Washington, D. C., dated December 19, 1935, with an enclosure of one and a fraction pages entitled "Affidavit to the Supreme Judicial Court, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by Applicant for Admission to the Supreme Court of the United States." Both the letter and the affidavit are typewritten and signed by ALGER HISS.

Three typewritten letters on the letterhead of Choate, Hall and Stewart, Attorneys, 30 State Street, Boston, addressed to Hollis R. Bailey, Board of Bar Examiners, 84 State Street, Boston, dated January 5, 1931. The first letter is signed by ALGER HISS. The remaining two are letters recommending Hiss' admission to the Massachusetts Bar and are signed by James Garfield and

Cons Lab Rep
12-29-48
DKF:mdl

RECORDED - 28

74-1333-658

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB

12-29-48 mdl

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-100

Marcien Jencks of Choate, Hall and Stewart.

The foregoing are being submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

It is pointed out that no information is available to Boston at this time indicating whether or not the questioned Woodstock typewriter was used by ALGER HISS in the preparation of these documents.

FMC:md
65-3251

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: December 29, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases; et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-15-86 BY SP6 BJA/14

C.N. 246 217

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

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 14, 1948, in which you were advised that the notes of Mr. Adolf Berle concerning his interview with Whittaker Chambers were turned over to the Bureau in June of 1943. You attached a routing slip to my memorandum and inquired, "Do I understand correctly that Chambers talked to Berle in 1939; we interviewed him first in May 1942; and Berle gave us information first in June 1943? How did we come to contact Chambers in 1942 and did we take any investigative action then? What did we do in the year from May 1942 to June 1943 about the data received from Chambers? H."

You subsequently inquired by phone on December 27 as to why we did not interview Chambers sooner than May 13, 1942.

The following sets forth in chronological order the various investigative steps taken by the Bureau.

The Bureau's first reference to Whittaker Chambers appeared in a pamphlet published in 1932 by International Pamphlets, 799 Broadway, New York. (61-7562-Sub 2-161) This pamphlet is a reprint of a short story by Whittaker Chambers entitled "Can You Hear Their Voices? - The Arkansas Farmers' Fight For Food" which was first published in the "New Masses" for March, 1931. This item was referred to by a Miss Hazel Huffman of the Federal Theater Project in New York City in testimony before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities (Dies Committee) on August 19, 1938. (61-7582, Volume 1, page 778)

The New York Office of the Bureau on October 18, 1940, submitted the original report of Confidential Informant Bob M dated September 16, 1940, advising that Ludwig Lore, a former member of the Communist Party and likewise a contact of this Bureau, had told Bob M about an unidentified individual who had been a high officer in the GPU for eight years abroad and seven years in this country. (There was nothing at this time to identify the individual referred to by Lore as Whittaker Chambers.)

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By letter dated November 13, 1940, the Bureau instructed the New York Office to make every effort to determine the identity of this unidentified individual for the purpose of securing whatever information he had in his possession. (61-7566-1977; 100-25824-1)

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On February 28, 1941, Mr. Adolf Berle of the Department of State requested someone from the Bureau to contact him regarding Chambers. On March 1, 1941, Mr. Rosen advised Mr. Berle's secretary that it was his understanding that Mr. Carson and Mr. Foxworth of the Bureau had an appointment with Mr. Berle. (100-25824-1X)

At this time there was a nationalistic tendency card filed in the Bureau indices which indicated that Whittaker Chambers was alleged to be a Communist and formerly a member of the IWW, also former staff editor of the "Daily Worker" and contributing editor of "New Masses."

On March 3, 1941, Mr. Foxworth in a memorandum to you made reference to his conversation with you that date concerning Whittaker Chambers. Reference was made to the aforementioned nationalistic tendency card and Foxworth stated, "We are not conducting any investigation and I have accordingly informed Mr. Berle." (100-25824-1X1)

On March 10, 1941, Mr. Berle telephonically advised Mr. Foxworth that he was afraid that the Russian agencies were looking for Whittaker Chambers. This matter was not followed up and the memorandum concerning it was merely filed. (100-25824-1X2) (This is the memorandum which was referred to in the memorandum to you from Assistant Director L. B. Nichols dated September 1, 1948, which prompted the memorandum to all Assistant Directors bringing to the attention of Supervisory personnel the significance of initialing communications.) (100-25824-52) (ATTACHED)

Information was received on April 29, 1941, from Confidential Informant Victor Riesel, then assistant editor of "New Leader" newspaper, that Whittaker Chambers, a former member of the Communist Party, was then a motion picture reviewer for "Time," "Life" and "Fortune" magazines and was at that time (1941) strongly anti-Communist. (100-5740-5)

On May 9, 1941, the New York Office reported an interview with Mr. Ludwig Lore on May 8, 1941, pursuant to the Bureau instructions of November 13, 1940. Lore declined to furnish the name of the unknown former GPU agent and stated that he had been advised that this man's case had been discussed with the Director of the FBI some six or seven months previous by an intermediary who had suggested that the former GPU agent wanted some sort of immunity guarantee before exposing himself and that the Director had stated that no such agreement could be entered into. Lore also alleged that this former GPU agent had delivered to the President of the United States through a trusted friend who had the necessary

contact a list of persons in the Government who were Communists or pro-Soviet and that this list had been on the President's desk for several weeks but nothing had been done about it. (100-25824-2)

The New York Office was advised on May 16, 1941, that you had no recollection of ever having been approached by any intermediary who discussed some type of immunity guarantee which could be given to an agent of the GPU if he were willing to expose himself. The New York Office was instructed to obtain from Ludwig Lore the identity of the former GPU agent. (100-25824-2)

On August 3, 1941, the New York Office advised that Ludwig Lore had identified the individual to whom he had referred as Whittaker Chambers, an associate editor of "Time" magazine. (100-25824-5)

On August 18, 1941, Assistant Director E. J. Connelley in New York was instructed to institute a detailed investigation regarding Chambers to determine his character, background, activities and affiliations in a highly discreet and tactful manner. At the completion of the investigation the feasibility of openly interviewing Chambers would be considered. (100-25824-6)

During the conduct of this investigation Mr. Will Allen of the "Washington Daily News" contacted Assistant Director L. B. Nichols during October 1941 and advised that Ludwig Lore, a former Communist in New York City, knew an individual familiar with OGPU activities whom Allen subsequently contacted. Allen obtained from this person the names of three alleged OGPU agents - Hyman Kalodny, Helen Kalodny and Sophie Menken. Investigation was immediately instituted by the Bureau on the three individuals named. (100-25824-18)

Allen was again interviewed by a representative of the Washington Field Office on November 28, 1941, but stated that he could not under any circumstances divulge the identity of his informant in New York City. Allen was again interviewed by Assistant Director Nichols on January 28, 1942, at which time he stated that his informant's initials were W.C. (obviously Whittaker Chambers) (100-25824-19)

On February 11, 1942, the New York Office advised that Ludwig Lore did not introduce Allen to Chambers, but Lore claimed that Allen had been introduced to Chambers by Isaac Don Levine. (100-25824-20)

The logical leads in the investigation into the background of Whittaker Chambers having been completed, the New York Office advised the Bureau on March 4, 1942, that an effort would be made to interview Chambers. In this regard a follow-up letter was sent to New York on April 30, 1942.(100-25824-21)

It will be noted that there was an investigative delay from August 18, 1941 until March 4, 1942, in conducting the necessary investigation into the background and activities of Chambers for the purpose of laying the proper predication for an interview. The Field was followed by the Bureau on this matter in October, November and December, 1941, and in January, 1942, as new information was received or investigative suggestions made. (100-25824-8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19)
It is possible that this investigative delinquency was a reflection of the general investigative delinquency in the Field during the period immediately prior to and subsequent to Pearl Harbor.

Chambers was interviewed by Special Agents John R. Paul and E. J. Greenwald, Jr. of the New York Office on May 13, 1942, the results being transmitted to the Bureau by letter on May 14, 1942. Chambers advised that he had given all of the information which was in his possession to Mr. A. A. Berle of the State Department in Washington, D. C., in September, 1939, and before discussing any of the matters with the Agents put through a long distance call to Mr. Berle at the latter's home.

Chambers advised Berle in the presence of the Agents that there were present in his office two FBI Agents who wished to secure the information that he, Chambers, had given to Berle and asked if this would be all right. Apparently Berle was in accord for Chambers thanked him and thereafter supplied considerable information which he indicated had been furnished previously to Mr. Berle in September, 1939. (100-25824-22)

During the course of this interview Chambers denied that he was directly connected with the OGPU and stated that he was in the underground movement of the Communist Party, USA as a kind of "morale officer" to guide recruits in the Party's policy. He denied that he had ever been to the USSR. (In this regard the investigation conducted by the Bureau prior to the interview failed to disclose any indications of travel by Chambers to or residence in the USSR as originally alleged by Ludwig Lore, who you will recall died shortly after the conclusion of this investigation, and so was not available to recheck allegations made by him concerning Chambers.) (100-25824-22)

As will be seen from the foregoing, the first knowledge the Bureau had that Chambers had been interviewed by Adolf Berle on September 2, 1939, in Washington, D. C., came to us as a result of our interview with Chambers May 13, 1942. You will recall in connection with this matter SAC Carson was brought up from Miami to interview Berle on September 3, 1948, regarding the latter's testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee in order to clarify the ambiguities in Berle's testimony and to cause a correction in the inference left by Berle's testimony that he had advised the FBI in 1939 of Chambers' allegations. Mr. Berle advised SAC Carson that his recollection being refreshed, he could state that he does not recall or have any record of any prior conversation with the FBI prior to March, 1941, concerning Chambers and that he does not recall having furnished to the FBI in 1941 any information concerning Chambers' interview with him. Mr. Berle advised SAC Carson on September 3, 1948, that in 1939 (and by inference in 1941 as well) he did not feel free to divulge the content of Chambers' conversation to the FBI inasmuch as Chambers had indicated that he did not so desire and had further indicated that he would not back up the story and also did not desire the information furnished to the FBI, particularly if the source was to be revealed. (100-25824-50)

The Bureau may have been delinquent in not contacting Mr. Berle immediately upon the conclusion of the Chambers interview regarding the data which Chambers had furnished the Bureau and to Berle, in order to make sure that it was the same. However, Chambers when interviewed on May 13, 1942, had indicated that what he was furnishing to the Bureau at that time was the substance of what he had given to Mr. Berle in September, 1939.

An analysis of the Bureau's action with regard to individuals mentioned by Chambers in the 1942 interview shows that 21 persons were already subjects of Bureau investigations, as well as two organizations, namely, Amtorg Trading Corporation and Tass News Agency. On five other persons, investigations were instituted on the basis of Chambers' allegations. These persons were: Azimov; Harry Kweit, with aliases; Paul Massing; Hedi Massing; and Helen Ware (Cappel). Two individuals, Ralph Bowman and Margaret Browder, became the subjects of investigation at a later date on the basis of information developed through other sources, data furnished by Chambers in each instance already appearing in the Bureau files. With regard to Bowman, it was noted that he was established to be identical with the person mentioned by Chambers as Rudy Baker but Chambers was never able to identify Bowman's photograph as Baker.

Regarding those individuals mentioned by Chambers, concerning whom no investigative action was undertaken, Mrs. Lila Field and Harold Ware were

dead and the Bureau files contained considerable information regarding Ware. Gertrude Schilbach, a German Communist involved in the murder of Ignace Reiss in Switzerland, was not indicated to be in the United States. Isidore Miller was not alleged to be either a Communist or an espionage agent. The circumstances regarding the disappearance of Juliet Poyntz were generally known to the Bureau and Chambers' suspicions contributed nothing to the picture at that time. Chambers mentioned one Post who "was obtained from the underground movement of the Party" and, according to Chambers, became a co-editor of a State Department publication. He has subsequently been identified as Richard Howell Post, a State Department employee and a Loyalty investigation has been conducted concerning him. Chambers mentioned an unnamed individual "connected" with the Communist underground who was in the Trade Agreement Section of the State Department. This person has been identified as Henry Julian Wadleigh, who was formerly employed by the State Department and who was recently interviewed in connection with the most current allegations of Chambers. As to the latter two individuals, Chambers' statements with regard to them were less positive than as to other persons and he did not state in unequivocal language that they were Party members at the time he left the movement in 1938, as he did in the cases of many of the individuals discussed.

It should be noted that subsequent to the Chambers interview on May 13, 1942, Bureau files on numerous individuals were reviewed, certain investigations were opened, and efforts were made to identify persons named by Chambers, the principal one of which was his superior "Peter." In a report dated December 1, 1942, in the Chambers file, the New York Office identified "Peter," the reputed head of the underground movement of the Communist Party, as J. Peters, author of "The Communist Party, A Manual of Organization." (100-25824-25)

Whittaker Chambers meanwhile had been bedridden with angina pectorus from November, 1942 until March 5, 1943, when Agents of this Bureau were able to interview him for a period of five minutes. At this time Chambers identified a photograph of Alexander Stevens, with aliases, as "Peter" his superior in the Communist Party underground. (100-184255-67)

Thereafter, the desirability of determining whether the information furnished to Mr. Berle was identical with that furnished to the Bureau by Chambers became apparent and subsequent to Mr. Berle's recovery from an illness which had afflicted him in May, 1943 (94-4-3869-8) the Liaison Section of the Bureau obtained Mr. Berle's notes of the 1939 interview, which were very

sketchy and disjointed in June, 1943. Copies of these notes were placed in the Whittaker Chambers file. (100-25824-27)

The Bureau was probably delinquent in not pressing Mr. Berle in June, 1943, for any independent recollection which he might have had to explain or clarify the ambiguities in his notes, although it is probable that Mr. Berle not having reduced these notes to a memorandum would have been unable to contribute materially to the matters under investigation after a lapse of almost four years since the date of his interview with Chambers.

DELINQUENCIES NOTED

1. The Bureau did not press Mr. Berle for information which he might have had concerning Whittaker Chambers at the time he made his inquiry in March, 1941, concerning the Bureau's possible interest in Chambers. The files do not indicate a definite explanation, but if one exists it might be that the Bureau did not feel that it was desirable to press the Assistant Secretary of State for information which he did not see fit to volunteer concerning a subject which had been raised by him.

2. There was an investigative delinquency in the period required for investigation of the background and activities of Whittaker Chambers from August 18, 1941 to March 4, 1942. An explanation, if such exists, might be the general investigative delinquency in the Field immediately prior to and subsequent to Pearl Harbor.

3. The Bureau was probably delinquent in not contacting Mr. Berle immediately upon the conclusion of our interview with Whittaker Chambers on May 13, 1942, to determine the substance of the information which had been furnished by Chambers to Berle in 1939. The Bureau waited until June, 1943 to obtain Berle's notes concerning the interview. The only possible explanation for this delinquency was that Chambers' telephone conversation with Berle and his interview with the Agents indicated that he was furnishing the Bureau in May, 1942, the substance of what he had given to Berle in 1939.

4. The Bureau was probably delinquent in not pressing Mr. Berle in June, 1943, at the time his notes were obtained, for any independent recollection which he might have had of the 1939 conversation in addition to the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 51 30 9-34

DIRECTOR URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. JOAN MORRONE, SIX TWO SIX CLINTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY, THE GIRL WHO HAD BEEN STAYING WITH THE INSLERMAN FAMILY IN CAMBRIDGE, NY, WAS CONTACTED TODAY. SHE STATED THAT MRS. INSLERMAN BROUGHT HER, JOAN, DOWN TO NYC YESTERDAY AND THAT MR. INSLERMAN HAD COME TO NYC LAST SUNDAY. JOAN DID NOT KNOW WHERE THE INSLERMANS ARE STAYING IN NYC BUT KNEW THAT MRS. INSLERMAN WAS GOING TO RETURN TO CAMBRIDGE, NY FRIDAY. EFFORTS MADE TO LOCATE A NY ADDRESS FOR INSLERMANS THROUGH STATE CHARITY AID ASSOCIATION, ONE NAUGHT FIVE EAST TWENTY SECOND STREET, NYC, THE NUMBER OF WHICH ORGANIZATION WAS CALLED BY THE INSLERMANS PREVIOUSLY. AT TIME CALL WAS MADE THEY ATTEMPTED TO REACH ONE LUCY GRAFF. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT LUCY GRAFF IS NO LONGER EMPLOYED BY THIS ORGANIZATION AND HAS NOT BEEN SO EMPLOYED FOR THE PAST YEAR. ASSOCIATION HAS CHARGE OF PLACING CHILDREN IN HOMES BUT STATED THEY HAVE NO ADDRESS FOR THE INSLERMANS OTHER THAN CAMBRIDGE, NY.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

END

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DEC 30 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Fletcher

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TELETYPE

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DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS OTHER, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. ND FOUR FIVE SEVEN ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM A PERSONAL RELIABLE FRIEND WHO IN TURN RECEIVED SAME FROM A FRIEND, A NEWSPAPER MAN IN WASHINGTON, DC. THIS NEWSPAPER MAN, WHO CLAIMED TO BE A CLOSE FRIEND OF ALGER HISS, STATED THAT HISS WAS COVERING UP FOR HIS WIFE, WHO IS REALLY THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PASSAGE OF INFORMATION FROM STATE DEPARTMENT FILES TO CHAMBERS. HE CLAIMED THAT HE UNDERSTOOD THAT MRS. HISS HAD BEEN WORKING WITH CHAMBERS IN SECURING INFORMATION AND THAT AT THE SAME TIME CHAMBERS HIMSELF WAS IN LOVE WITH ALGER HISS. THESE TWO MEN REPORTEDLY WERE HOMOSEXUALS AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM EXISTED FOR SOME TIME. FURTHERMORE THE NEWSPAPER MAN CLAIMED THAT HISS WAS NOT COGNIZANT OF THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF HIS WIFE AND OF HER COLLABORATING WITH CHAMBERS UNTIL THE LATTER PUBLICLY ACCUSED HISS OF PASSING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS TO HIM. CHAMBERS ACCUSATION REPORTEDLY WAS MOTIVATED BY A FEELING OF REVENGE WHEN HISS RESISTED HIS ADVANCES. HE THEREFORE ACCUSED HISS HIMSELF OF PASSING THE INFORMATION RATHER THAN HIS WIFE, FEELING THAT HISS COULD TRY

END OF PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

TO COVER UP FOR HIS WIFE AND NOT INVOLVE HER IF AT ALL POSSIBLE. THE NEWSPAPER MAN IS FURTHER REPORTED TO HAVE STATED THAT IT IS THIS SET OF FACTS WHICH MAKES HISS-S DEFENSE SO VERY DIFFICULT. NO OTHER DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE TO ND FOUR FIVE SEVEN. HE STATED THAT THE STORY SEEMED SO FANTASTIC TO HIM THAT HE JUST CONSIDERED IT ANOTHER STORY MANUFACTURED BY ALGER HISS-S FRIENDS TO EXONERATE HIM, AND THEREFORE HE DID NOT QUESTION HIS FRIEND FURTHER. ND FOUR FIVE SEVEN STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THE NAME OF THE NEWSPAPER MAN IN QUESTION BUT STATED THAT IF THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF WHEN HE CONTACTS HIS OWN SOURCE OF THE STORY IN WASHINGTON, DC DURING THE WEEK OF JANUARY THIRD HE WILL ATTEMPT TO SECURE HIS NAME. ND FOUR FIVE SEVEN WAS TOLD BY AGENT OF THIS OFFICE THAT ABOVE WOULD BE RELAYED TO WASHINGTON FOR THEIR INFORMATION AND THAT NATURALLY THE NAME OF THE NEWSPAPERMAN WOULD BE SOUGHT IF FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN TO EVALUATE THE STORY. IF NEWSPAPER MAN-S NAME IS FURNISHED BY ND FOUR FIVE SEVEN IT WILL BE IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED TO BUREAU. (d)

SCHEIDT

CONFIDENTIAL

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DEC 30 1948

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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

M WALGWAFWAGZ

CONFERENCE NEW YORK 3 AND WASHINGTON 3 FROM BOSTON 30 6-37P

SAC NY

DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/12/82 BY

U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE NEW YORK TEL TO DIRECTOR AND BOSTON TODAY. DR. LEWIS PILCHER, M. D., NEWTON, MASS., AND WIFE, ELEANOR, RECALL HISS AS TENANT OF COTTAGE OWNED BY MRS. PILCHER AT PEACHAM, VERMONT. BELIEVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TENANCY MADE BY ELEANOR PILCHERS FATHER, ERNEST M. BOGART, A RETIRED PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, U. OF ILLINOIS. PROF, BOGART PRESENTLY VISITING SON, PHILIP BOGART, U.S. F. A., AUSTRIA. HE WILL ARRIVE AT WESTMINSTER HOTEL PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS, NICE, FRANCE, AFTER JAN. FOURTH NEXT. MRS. PILCHER ANTICIPATES HE WILL BE THERE FOR TWO MONTHS. MRS. PILCHER STATES IF FATHER RECALLS HAVING RECEIVED ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS, SHE WILL ARRANGE TO HAVE HIS ROOM IN NY SEARCHED AND MAKE CORRESPONDENCE AVAILABLE TO BUREAU. NY RESIDENCE OF PROF. BOGART LOCATED TWENTY FIVE WEST TENTH ST., NYC. PRESENTLY SUBLET TO YOUNG GIRLS WHO SHOULD NOT BE APPROACHED ON THIS MATTER. REBUTEL TO BOSTON DEC. TWENTY TWO. PETER PRATT, DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI, HARVARD UNIV., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AGO AN INVESTIGATOR OF THE HCUA WENT TO HARVARD LAW SCHOOL. ON THIS OCCASION ALUMNI RECORDS WERE REQUESTED BY HARVARD LAW SCHOOL AND WERE TURNED OVER TO THE INVESTIGATOR OF THE HCUA AFTER TELEPHONIC APPROVAL HAD BEEN GIVEN TO HARVARD LAW

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JAN 12 1949
cc - Jones
Miss Gandy

SCHOOL BY THE ATTORNEY OF ALGER HISS, WHO IS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE HARVARD CORPORATION. THE ONLY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM HISS BY HARVARD ALUMNI WAS A PROSPECTUS AND TYPING WAS LIMITED TO THE NAME OF ALGER HISS, HIS MAILING ADDRESS AND OCCUPATION. OTHER COMMUNICATIONS ACCORDING TO MR. PRATT, WERE HANDWRITTEN. MR. PRATT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF DOCUMENTS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN ON FILE AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL EMANATING FROM HISS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE INVESTIGATOR OF THE HCUA. MR. PRATT RECEIVED THIS INFORMATION IN A DISCREET INQUIRY WHICH HE MADE OF MR. DIMICK, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, AND WITHOUT DISCLOSING THE BUREAUS INTEREST IN THIS MATTER. MR. DIMICK TOLD MR. PRATT THAT THE DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN RELEASED THROUGH DEAN GRISOLDS OFFICE AFTER THE ATTORNEY OF MR. HISS HAD URGED HARVARD TO FURNISH THE INVESTIGATOR WITH WHATEVER MATERIAL HE REQUESTED. INQUIRY AT CHOATE, HALL AND STEWART, THIRTY STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS. NOT COMPLETED AS SOME ATTORNEYS ARE OUT OF TOWN. NO INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THIS INVESTIGATION HAS AS YET BEEN RECEIVED. MRS. JOHN ALFORD, THE FORMER ROBERTA FANSLER, REINTERVIEWED DECEMBER TWENTY EIGHT AND ADVISED SHE DID NOT OWN A TYPEWRITER AND HAD NEVER HEARD OF A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. MRS. ALFORD FORMERLY USED TYPEWRITERS AT THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION OR A PORTABLE TYPEWRITER OWNED BY FORMER HUSBAND, THOMAS FANSLER. SHE BELIEVES THIS WAS A CORONA. MRS. ALFORD STATES PRISCILLA HISS USED AN OLD TYPEWRITER WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN TO HER FATHER, THOMAS L. FANSLER, THE MAKE OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN TO MRS. ALFORD. MRS. ALFORD ADVISED A FILE AT THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION,

NEW YORK CITY IN AN ENVELOPE MARKED QUOTE COLLEGE ART ASSOCIATION FOR NINETEEN THIRTYTWO TO NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE UNQUOTE MAY CONTAIN LETTERS FROM PRISCILLA HISS ADDRESS TO JAMES B. MUNN, FORMER DEAN, WASHINGTON SQUARE COLLEGE, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. MRS. ALFORD SAID SHE HAD FEW FRIENDS IN COMMON WITH HISS FAMILY WHO HAD LIVED IN NEW YORK WHILE SHE RESIDED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. AMONG THOSE WHO MAY HAVE CORRESPONDED WITH THE HISS-S ARE THOMAS FANSLER, BROTHER OF MRS. HISS, FOURTEEN HUNDRED LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. KATHERINE B. NEILSON, CLOSE FRIEND OF PRISCILLA, TWO FIVE THREE BRYANT STREET, BUFFALO, NEW YORK. MR. AND MRS. J. KELLOG DASH SMITH, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND. MRS. MARGARET R. FANSLER, ANOTHER SISTER IN LAW OF PRISCILLA HISS, RESIDING AT FIVE FIVE RANDOLPH PLACE, SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, AND THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY TIMOTHY HOBSON, SON OF MRS. HISS. THE CHICAGO, BUFFALO, BALTIMORE, AND NEWARK OFFICES WERE ADVISED TO CONTACT THE FOREGOING INDIVIDUALS FOR TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED BY THESE INDIVIDUALS FROM ALGER HISS.

SOUCY

1-3-49
Tel to Boston + NY
to see date of letter etc.
obtain + forward to
Bureau when received.

END

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 30, 1948

To: SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 29, 1948.

Re: J. H. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-2333-663
LAB. NO. D-89439 BU

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Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 12-29-48

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Examination requested: Documents

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter

Specimens:

K97 Two-page typewritten letter dated February 3, 1930 on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company stationery, to Doctor J. W. FISHER, Medical Director, signed in ink by THOMAS L. PARKER.

K98 Typewritten letter dated August 28, 1929 on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company stationery, to Mr. PERCY H. EVANS, signed in ink by H. L. MARTIN.

K99 Typewritten letter dated February 14, 1930 on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company stationery, to Mr. E. O. PARKER, signed in ink by H. L. MARTIN.

K100 Typewritten letter dated February 5, 1930 on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company stationery, to Mr. E. O. PARKER, signed in ink by H. L. MARTIN.

Result of Examination:

A definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether the typewriting specimens designated as K97 through K100, was typed on the machine which typed Q6 through Q69, K17, K32, K35, K40, and K41, due to the fact there are differences appearing in K97 through K100. There were some typewriting characteristics

Continued next page

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

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1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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RCF:MD

appearing in K97 through K100 which are in common with some of the typewriting characteristics appearing in Q6 through Q69. It is noted that there are a number of years separating the time K97 through K100 were typed and the time Q6 through Q69 as well as the known typewriting specimens that have been identified with this questioned typewriting were written. Definite typewriting characteristics can be developed by a typewriter during the passage of one year.

The evidence, K97 through K100, was photographed and returned to the Washington field office by Special Messenger on December 30, 1948.

D-89439 EU
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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 30, 1948

Director, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination requested by your office on December 29, 1948.

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-663
LAB. NO. D-39463 DU

RECORDED 28

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Telegram dated 12-29-48

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 12-16-74 THB/lcs

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Request Laboratory to advise make of typewriter which prepared specimen K15 and if possible, model and approximately serial number.

Result of Examination:

An examination was made of the typewriting appearing on specimen K15 which was received from the New York office under date of December 6, 1948 to determine the kind of machine which was used to typewrite the specimen.

The typewriting appearing on K15 corresponds most closely to Underwood Pica type. The information contained on the standard which most closely corresponds to the typewriting on K15 sets forth information that the type was manufactured from 1902 to 1924. The small letter "r" appearing in many places on K15 does not correspond to the style of the small letter "r" appearing on the standard, however, there are other standards where the same type "r" does appear although the rest of the letters on such standards that contain the similar "r" does not have other letters corresponding to the letters appearing on K15. This style of type is used on model "N" Underwood typewriters. No serial number is available.

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

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RECEIVED
DEC 30 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Continued next page

RCF:MD

61 JAN 13 1949

The standard in the Laboratory's files which matches most closely the typewriting appearing on Q6 through Q69 reflects that the Woodstock Typewriter Company made such type in 1929. Information has been received that the Woodstock Company assigned approximate serial numbers to their typewriters in 1929 from 204,000 up to 240,000, in 1930 240,000 up to 276,000 and assigned the number 276,000 at the beginning of 1931. Inasmuch as the information that has been received gives approximate serial numbers the proper consideration should be given to obtaining specimens from machines having serial numbers lower than 204,000.

Kisseloff-118

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

X100

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: December 29, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

894 39
BU
2-1

On December 29, 1948, Mr. LOUIS A. RUSSELL, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S. House of Representatives and a former Special Agent of the F. B. I., turned over to Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD of the Washington Field Office, a number of documents believed to have been typed on the Woodstock Typewriter in question, according to RUSSELL.

These documents were all obtained by the Committee by virtue of a subpoena served on Mr. GERALD L. SWANSTROM, General Counsel of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. These documents are on loan to the Bureau for purposes of comparison. They are to be returned to Mr. RUSSELL prior to January 3, 1949.

The documents are as follows:

1. Letter dated February 5, 1930, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed to Mr. E. G. FASSEL, Assistant Secretary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and signed by H. L. MARTIN.

2. Letter dated February 14, 1930, containing the address and signature listed above.

3. Letter dated August 28, 1929, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed to Mr. PERCY H. EVANS, Actuary, and signed by H. L. MARTIN.

4. Letter dated February 3, 1930, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed to "My dear Dr. FISHER", and signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

RECORDED - 28 74-1333-663

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the aforesaid documents with known specimens written on the Woodstock Typewriter in question. These specimens are to be returned to the Washington Field Office.

JAN 10 1949

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures (4)
cc - New York

Rec'd 3:45 pm 12-29-48 JHG sent to lab.

Ans Lab Rep 12-30-48 Ret: mod

File

Kisseloff-119

JJW:cl
74-94

Mr. Fletcher
1742

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-30-48 11:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
WFO ADVISED PRISCILLA HISS NOW TEACHING AT DALTON SCHOOL, NYC.
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY COVERED, SUGGEST CONTACT AT THIS SCHOOL FOR POSSIBLE
TYPING SPECIMENS.

HOTTEL

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
BY

RECORDED - 28 74-1333-6641

Kisseloff-120

36
01 JAN 1 1949

File-5

JJW:cl
74-94

Dr. Fletcher
1742

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 12-20-48 11:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
WFO ADVISED DONALD HISS, BROTHER OF ALGER HISS, MEMBER MILES RIVER YACHT CLUB, LOCATED NEAR OXFORD, MARYLAND. ALGER HISS HAS LISTED SAILING AS ONE OF HIS RECREATIONS. SUGGEST CONTACT AT YACHT CLUB FOR POSSIBLE TYPING SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM HISS.

HOTTEL

cc - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

74-1353-665

Kisseloff-121

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

DEC 30 1948

TELEMETER

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

WASHINGTON 5 NEW YORK 1 FROM CHICAGO 30 11-45PXAM

CONF TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, IS-R. RE CLEVELAND TEL DECEMBER TWENTY FOUR REQUESTING CHECK OF MASONIC MEMBER SHIP OF THOMAS FANSLER, FATHER OF MRS. HISS. RECORD LOCATED AT EVANS LODGE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, BUT NO TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS AVAILABLE. REBUTEL DECEMBER TWENTY TWO. TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS DATED IN SEPTEMBER FORTY EIGHT FROM A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY, PUBLISHER S OF WHO-S WHO, SUBMITTED TO LAB BY LET DECEMBER THIRTY. RE ~~EXCLUSIVE~~ ~~XXX~~ DETROIT REPORT DECEMBER TWENTY THREE FORTY EIGHT WITH LEAD TO CONTACT THOMAS FANSLER, BROTHER OF MRS. HISS. FANSLER INTERVIEWED DECEMBER TWENTY NINE. WAS EXTREMELY HOSTILE AND UNCOOPERATIVE AND WOULD NOT COMMIT HIMSELF AS TO WHETHER HE ~~HASXX~~ HAD ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL EMANATING FROM MR. OR MRS. HISS OR WOULD FURNISH SAME. RE NEW YORK ~~EXCLUSIVE~~ ~~XXX~~ REPORT DECEMBER TWENTY THREE WITH LEAD TO INTERVIEW E. P. FLINT RE WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. FLINT ADVISED HE KNEW PIGMAN AT BUREAU OF STANDARDS AND SOCIALLY FROM NINETEEN THIRTY TO FORTY FOUR. STATED PIGMAN BELIEVED IN SOME SOCIALISTIC PRINCIPLES BUT FLINT DID NOT KNOW HIM TO BE A MEMBER OF OR AFFILIATED IN ANY WAY WITH CP. FLINT ATTENDED TWO GATHERINGS AT HOME OF ~~PIGMAN~~ PIGMAN IN ~~ABOUT~~ ~~XX~~ ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR WITH PERSONS LISTED IN REFERENCED LEAD BUT STATES PURPOSE WAS ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL. ~~XXXX~~ ANSWERS TO OTHER PERTINENT QUESTIONS NEGATIVE.

INDEXED - 28
RECORDED - 28
124-1333-666

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/17/77 BY

61 JAN 12 1949

Transfer to N.Y.

Kisseloff-122

MC SWAIN

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

DEC 30 1948

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Miss Fletcher
1742
NA
Jem

CONF. TWO STATIONS WASH AND WASH FLD 13 FROM CHICAGO

WASH AND WASH FLD 13 FROM CHICAGO 30 9-08 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD CC. NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, W.AS., ET AL, PERJURY, IS R. RE WFO TEL DECEMBER TWENTY SEVEN AND BUTEL DECEMBER TWENTY NINE. MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BLACKWELL INTERVIEWED TODAY. BOTH KNEW MR. AND MRS. HISS FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY TWO IN WASHINGTON AND HAVE CORRESPONDED SINCE THAT TIME. TIMOTHY HOBSON, SON OF MRS. HISS, ATTENDED THE LANDON SCHOOL IN BETHESDA STARTING NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR, AND ON ONE OCCASION ALGER HISS WROTE LETTER TO HEADMASTER WHICH WAS READ AT FACULTY MEETING. MRS. BLACKWELL WAS MEMBER OF FACULTY BUT DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER LETTER TYPEWRITTEN. ONLY ASSOCIATES OF HISS SUGGESTED WERE L. CORRIN STRONG, AN ARMY OFFICER, AND HIS WIFE, ALICE TROWBRIDGE STRONG, MR. AND MRS. SLOCUM KINGSBURY OF WASHINGTON, AND WILLIAM TRIPLETT, HEAD OF LANDON SCHOOL. MR. BLACKWELL HAS TWO TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS FROM ALGER HISS DATED IN SEPTEMBER, FORTY EIGHT, WHICH HE WILL FURNISH TO THIS OFFICE ABOUT JANUARY FOUR. BLACKWELLS HAVE HIGHEST REGARD FOR MR. AND MRS. HISS AND FURNISHED NO DEROGATORY INFO. WHEN ASKED ALL QUESTIONS SUGGESTED

RECORDED - 28

61 JAN 12 1949 304 TWO COPIES WFO

74-1333-662

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4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-123

MC SWAIN

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WASH FIELD 12-30-48 5:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, PHILADELPHIA

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. AUTHORITY HAS BEEN GRANTED TO INTERVIEW WILLIAM ROSEN WHO SUBMITTED CHANGE OF ADDRESS FROM WASHINGTON, DC, OCTOBER, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT TO ONE THREE EIGHT SOUTH TENTH ST., EASTON, PA. PHILADELPHIA REFER WFO LETTER TO BUREAU, CARBON COPY PHILADELPHIA, ENTITLED, QUOTE WILLIAM ROSEN, WA, SECURITY MATTER - C UNQUOTE. PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW TO DETERMINE IF ROSEN COULD HAVE RECEIVED WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION FROM ALGER HISS AS HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED A NINETEEN TWENTYNINE FORD AUTO FROM HISS IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. ROSEN AT THAT TIME WAS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN CP ORGANIZING WORK AND ALGER HISS, ACCORDING TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, DESIRED TO MAKE FORD AUTO AVAILABLE TO SOMEONE ENGAGED IN CP WORK. ROSEN WAS SUBPOENAED BEFORE HCUA AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY CP ATTORNEY FROM BALTIMORE WHEN HE ANSWERED SUBPOENA. ROSEN REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO FORD CAR, ALGER HISS, ETC. SINCE ROSEN RECEIVED FORD FROM HISS, IT IS POSSIBLE HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER.

RECORDED - 28 INDEXED - 28

HOTTEL

CC * New York by Mail

Kisseloff-124

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 30, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, Et Al
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Re teletype from Washington Field Office to New York and Bureau dated December 28, 1948.

Enclosed herewith, for the Washington Field Office, are four photographs of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, Wa David Carpenter. The individual appearing in the photograph with CARPENTER has been identified as INEZ NUNLEY WRIGHT. The photographs were originally received from the Baltimore Office by letter dated December 13, 1948, and according to information, were taken December 12, 1943.

These photographs are the only ones of CARPENTER available in the New York Office. Additional copies of the same photographs, however, are being retained in the files of this office.

cc - Washington Field (SPECIAL DELIVERY)
Enclosures - 4

ROK:IM
65-14920

RECORDED - 28

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124-1333-669
F B I
4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-125

61 JAN 12 1949

DECEMBER 30, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT TELETYPE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, COPIES OF ALL REPORTS IN INSTANT CASE. A CHECK SHOULD BE MADE TO SEE THAT ALL COPIES OF REPORTS TO DATE HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TO HIM.

HOOVER

JWP:DHB

RECORDED - 28

174-1583-670

F B I

4 JAN 10 1949

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 15 1964

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

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

DEC 30 1948

TELETYPE

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Kisseloff-126

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

DEC 30 1948

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

3-50 PM EST NFG

Mr. Fletcher

CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 4 AND NYC 1 FROM ST. LOUIS 30

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

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
RE NEW YORK TEL DECEMBER TWENTYNINE. SERVICE RECORD OF JOHN
KORAL, ASN THREE TWO TWO TWO FIVE TWO SIX SEVEN REFLECTS HE
WAS INDUCTED INTO U. S. ARMY MARCH NINE, FORTYTWO AT CAMP
UPTON, NEW YORK. HONORABLY DISCHARGED AS PFC OCTOBER SIX,
FORTYFIVE AT FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY. ASSIGNED ON MAY TWENTY,
FORTYFOUR TO BATTERY C, FIVE THREE NAUGHT FIELD ARTILLERY
BATTALION AT FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA. LEFT NEWPORT NEWS,
VIRGINIA WITH THIS ORGANIZATION ON MARCH ONE, FORTYFIVE. RE-
TURNED TO U. S. FROM ITALY. DETACHED FROM THIS ORGANIZATION ON
SEPTEMBER THIRTY, FORTYFIVE. REPORT FOLLOWS.

174-1333-621

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28
4 JAN 1949

H B Y
NORRIS

308 Kisseloff-127

END

ACK PLS

61 JAN 12 1949

Trans to Hyg

File 5

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

DEC 30 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON 20 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 30 5-44

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REURTEL DECEMBER TWENTY EIGHTH LAST. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO DURING INTERVIEW AT NY OFFICE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WAS INTERROGATED AT LENGTH CONCERNING DESCRIPTION OF "BERNIE." RENO COULD NOT FURNISH COMPLETE AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS OF BERNIE. HE VAGUELY RECALLED HIM HOWEVER AS FOLLOWS. AGE THIRTY FIVE YEARS IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, HEIGHT FIVE FEET ELEVEN, BUILD SLENDER, WORE MUSTACHE ON OCCASIONS, HAIR BROWN, UNUSUALLY LONG, WELL DRESSED, OCCUPATION UNKNOWN, BACKGROUND UNKNOWN, POSSIBLY SLAVIC NATIONALITY, SPOKE GOOD ENGLISH AND ADOPTED SUPERIOR ATTITUDE IN CONVERSATION.

SCHEIDT 74-1333-6272

WA ACK AND DISC, BA HOLD

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WA NY R 20 WA

cc: Mr. T. L. Joyce

Kisseloff-128

61 JAN 12 1949

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

DEC 30 1948

TELETYPE

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

FBI NEW HAVEN 12-30-48 3-15 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE. RE NY TEL TWENTYNINTH INST. PROFESSOR BRAND BLANSHARD OUT OF TOWN BUT EXPECTED HOME THIS EVENING. WILL BE INTERVIEWED ON RETURN.

GLEASON

NY ADVISED.

END

3-17 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

RECORDED - 28

74-1333-623

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-129

61 JAN 12 1949

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

DEC 30 1948

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/12/97 BY sp2 mw/sp

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

Mr. Fletcher
HB 1742

FBI ALBANY 12-30-48 1-57 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK, PHILA, WFO

U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE. RECORDS UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NY REFLECT TIMOTHY HOBSON, SON OF PRISCILLA HISS BY FIRST MARRIAGE, ATTENDED UNION COLLEGE FROM MARCH, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR TO OCT TWENTY, FORTYFIVE UNDER NAVY V TWELVE PROGRAM. WAS BORN SEPT NINETEEN, NINETEEN TWENTYSIX AT NYC. TRUE FATHER WAS FRANCIS T. HOBSON, BORN BALTIMORE, MD. MOTHERS MAIDEN NAME PRISCILLA HARRIET FENSTER, FANSLER BORN EVANSTON, ILL. STEPFATHER ALGER HISS. TIMOTHY HOBSON ATTENDED GEORGE SCHOOL, GEORGE SCHOOL, PA. PREPARATORY SCHOOL AND WAS GRADUATED FEB FIVE, FORTYFOUR. WAS ADMITTED TO NAVY V TWELVE UNIT IN SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA. MARCH SIX, FORTYFOUR. HOBSON WAS SENT TO U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, ST. ALBANS, L. I., NY JULY TWENTYFIVE, FORTY FIVE. ONE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMEN BY HOBSON TO OFFICE OF BURSAR, UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NY DECEMBER TWENTYNINE, FORTYSIX OBTAINED AND BEING SENT TO BUREAU FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES. NEW YORK OFFICE WILL CHECK RECORDS AT NAVY HOSPITAL, ST. ALBANS, L. I., NY FOR OTHER TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS OF HOBSON WASH FIELD OFFICE CHECK RECORDS OF U. S. NAVY ON V TWELVE PROGRAM FOR FURTHER TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS OF HOBSONS. PHILA OFFICE WILL CHECK RECORDS OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA. AND GEORGE SCHOOL, GEORGE SCHOOL, PA. FOR OTHER TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS OF HOBSON. ALL OFFICES WILL AT THE SAME TIME ASCERTAIN AND OBTAIN ANY

INDEXED - 28
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174-1333-624

61 JAN 12 1949 31

Kisseloff-130

PAGE TWO

ANY TYPEWIRTEN SPECIMENS OF ALGER HISS OR PRISCILLA HISS. ALL SPECIMENS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIIMENS IN THIS CASE. SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK.

RE FELIX INSLERMAN, REVIEW OF TOLL TICKETS FOR INSLERMAN PHONE AT CAMBRIDGE, NY SINCE OCTOBER ONE LAST TO PRESENT SHOW CALL FOR LUCY GRAFF -- SPELLING OF THIS NAME POSSIBLY IN ERROR -- AT GRAMMERCY FIVE ONE FOUR FIVE FOUR, NYC. SEARCH FOR TOLL TICKETCS PRIOR OCTOBER ONE CONTINUES. NYC ASCERTAIN IDENTITY AND CONNECTION OF ABOVE PERSON WITH INSTANT CASE.

CORNELIUS

12-31-48
Lead to check George Sakore covered by Phila
+ reported 12-17-48
Lead to check Swarthmore set forth
in NY teletype 12-28-48
AB2

END

OK FBI NYC MAR

TWO COPIES WFO

2-09 PM OK FBI WASH DC ML

OK FBI PH VW

Kisseloff-131

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

DEC 31 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neagle
Miss Gandy

FBI CHARLOTTE 12-31-48 EVI

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK, SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. FORMER SA MORGAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER HISS IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR WHEN BOTH WERE EMPLOYED AS ATTORNEYS FOR THE AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION BUT UNABLE TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS FROM HISS. MORGAN STATED THAT HE HAS NEVER CORRESPONDED WITH HISS AND RECALLS BEING IN HISS HOME ONLY ON ONE OCCASION IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. MORGAN DOES NOT RECALL SEEING A TYPEWRITER AT TIME OF VISIT IN HISS HOME. MORGAN IDENTIFIED ROBERT K. MC CONNAUGHEY, SECURITY AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, LEE PRESSMAN, NAT WHITT, JEROME FRANK, FRANCIS S. SHEA, JOHN ABT, ABE FORTAS, MRS. FULLER, RELATIVE OF SENATOR BURNS, AND GERTRUDE SAMUELSON, SECRETARY OF JEROME FRANK, AS ASSOCIATES OF HISS. ALL FORMERLY WITH AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER, SUPREME COURT, CHESTER DAVIS, SR., FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, CHESTER DAVIS, JR., WINSTON SALEM, NC. AND ED STETTINIUS, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., ALL CLOSELY ACQUAINTED WITH HISS. MORGAN BELIEVED THAT STETTINIUS, FRANKFURTER, JEROME FRANK, CHESTER DAVIS, SR. AND MC CONNAUGHEY MOST LIKELY TO HAVE PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS. MORGAN ADVISED THAT HISS, FRANK, BRESSMAN, WHITT, FORTAS, SHEA AND ABT FORMED AN INTER CLICK IN THE

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4 JAN 10 1949

58 JAN 17 1949

File 3

Kisseloff-132

PAGE TWO

AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT BUREAU WHICH WAS VERY LIBERAL AND ADHERED CLOSELY TO WALLACE-S LIBERAL POLICY. OF THIS INTER CLICK, MORGAN BELIEVED PRESSMAN AND POSSIBLY WITT WERE DEFINITELY COMMUNISTS BUT OTHERS ONLY LIBERALS. PRESSMAN, MC CONNAUGHEY, AND SHEA CLASSMATES OF HISS AT HARVARD. HISS DESCRIBED BY MORGAN AS BEING CONSIDERED IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR AS ABSOLUTELY SINCERE, HONEST, INTELLIGENT, AND OF HIGH INTEGRITY AND CHARACTER WITH TREMENDOUS CAPACITY FOR WORK. HE WAS CLASSIFIED AS AN IDEALIST WITH LIBERAL TENDENCIES SUCH AS BELIEF IN SOCIALIZED MEDICINE, GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF SOME INDUSTRIES, AND FOLLOWER OF ROOSEVELT-S POLICIES. MORGAN BELIEVED THAT GERTRUDE SAMUELSON, FORMER SECRETARY OF JEROME FRANK, COULD SUPPLY ADDITIONAL [redacted] INFORMATION AS TO INTER CLICK IN AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION, BUT THAT BACKGROUND INFORMATION SHOULD BE SECURED BEFORE INTERVIEW. ADDRESSES OF ALL PARTIES NOT SUPPLIED OR EITHER KNOWN TO THE BUREAU OR CAN BE SECURED FROM THE FILES OF THE AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BROWN

CORRECTION -- PAGE TWO LAST WORD, LINE 11 ---- "INFORMATION"

BOTH STATIONS PLS HOLD AFTER ACK

WA

TIME SHOULD HAVE HBEEN 11-54 AM

WA L12-03 P OK FBI WA NM

NY OK FBINYC EML

Instructions given to NY etal in letter dated 1-3-49 JJ

cc Mr Fletcher

TWO COPIES WFO

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

DEC 31 1948

TELETYPE

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

FBI ALBANY 12-31-48 3-21 PM VA

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NYC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. RE NY TEL DEC TWENTYNINE LAST. PROPERTY OF FELIX INSLERMAN, RD TWO, CAMBRIDGE, NY, CONSISTS OF EIGHTYFIVE ACRES AND TWO STORY HOUSE. PROPERTY ORIGINALLY SOLD BY CAMBRIDGE, NY LIFE RESIDENT TO NORMA KNOLL, TWENTYTWO HAMILTON AVE, ARLINGTON, NJ, ON JULY FIRST, THIRTYFIVE. ON AUGUST TTEN, FORTYONE, AFTER HER DEATH, PROPERTY CONVEYED BY HER HUSBAND, CHARLES KNOLL, TO DOROTHY G. HOEY AND ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR. OF THREE NINE SEVEN BURLINGTON ROAD, BOROUGH OF PARAMUS, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY ON DEC TWENTYNINE, FORTYTWO, PROPERTY CONVEYED TO FELIX A. AND ELIZABETH INSLERMAN OF TOWNSHIP OF BABYLON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, NY, WHO PURCHASED PROPERTY FOR ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. RECORDS INDICATE A FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR MORTGAGE HELD BY A JAY C. HILL OF EAGLE BRIDGE, NY, WHICH IS NEARBY CAMBRIDGE, BUT PAID BY NORMA KNOLL. INSLERMAN DID NOT RECORD TITLE TILL JULY TWENTYNINE, FORTYSEVEN, AND AT THAT TIME NO MORTGAGES WERE FILED. ALL ABOVE INFO ON FILE TOWN CLERK, HUDSON FALLS, NY. HOUSE PRESENTLY INSURED FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. AT TIME OF INTERVIEW, INSLERMAN VAGUE ABOUT DETAILS REGARDING PURCHASE. INDEX CHECK ALL NAMES THIS OFFICE NEGATIVE. NO INDICATION FINANCED. POSTMASTER

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

124-1333-676

JAN 10 1949

61 JAN 12 1949

AND RURAL MAIL CARRIER CONTACTED NEGATIVELY, COVER PLACED. NO SIGNIFICANT CONTACTS OR ASSOCIATES NOTED EITHER IN CAMBRIDGE OR AT PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, SCHENECTADY. INSLERMAN-S SUPERVISOR ON HERMES PROJECT, WHICH DEALS WITH GUIDED MISSILES, STATES INSLERMAN WORKS ON WEIGHT ANALYSIS OF MISSILE AND THUS HAS KNOWLEDGE AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH TYPE OF METAL IN MISSILE. ALSO INSLERMAN HAS KNOWLEDGE OF LOCATION AND FASTENING OF ALL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SUCH AS GYROSCOPE AND OTHER ELECTRICAL CONTROLS. HE THUS IS IN POSITION TO EVALUATE ALL INFO RELATED TO GUIDED MISSILES. SUPERVISOR STATES BECAUSE OF INSLERMAN-S POSITION HE COULD TAKE ANY CLASSIFIED MATERIAL TO HIS HOME. INSLERMAN ALSO ADVISED SUPERVISOR HE VOTED FOR HENRY WALLACE TO REGISTER PROTEST VOTE SINCE HE BELIEVED ADMINISTRATION-S POLICIES WOULD LEAD TO WAR WITH RUSSIA. LEAD TO CONTACT HOEY BEING LEFT FOR NY DECISION.

CORNELIUS

END

3-29 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

Klsseloff-135

OK FBI NYC EMCG

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

December 29, 1948

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a typewritten letter dated November 28, 1943, signed by TIMOTHY HOBSON, and addressed to Director of Naval Officer Procurement, Office of Naval Officer Procurement. This letter was obtained from the files of the Naval Records Center at Garden City, Long Island. In order to secure this letter it was necessary to serve a subpoena upon the Lieutenant in charge of the Records Center.

It is desired that the typewritten specimen enclosed herein be compared with the known typewritten specimens that are in the possession of the Bureau. It is further desired that this original letter be returned to this office upon the completion of such comparison.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

DES:RAA
65-14920

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

74-1333-677

F B I

JAN 10 1949

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 31, 1948

To:

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 30, 1948.

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO. 65-11920
71-1333
D-89514, IU

RECORDED - 28

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated 12-27-48

Examination requested: Documents

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Alta Thompson
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/Rose

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

K109 Typewritten letter dated November 28, 1943, to Director of Naval Officer Procurement, signed in ink TIMOTHY MASON W.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriter which was used to type specimen K109 was not used to type K1 through K7. Inasmuch as the specimen which was submitted, K109, bears the signature TIMOTHY MASON which indicates the typewriter may have been in his possession at one time the following information is set forth. Specimen K109 was typed with a machine equipped with Royal Standard Pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. Information on the Laboratory standard for this type of machine indicates that K109 should bear a serial number above number 800706.

Specimen K109 is returned herewith to the New York office, photographic copies having been retained in the Bureau's file.

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

1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Enclosure - Registered Mail

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 31 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:MD

REPORT of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 31, 1948

To:

SAC, Chicago

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 31, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage; Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO. 65-3290
71-1133 - 678
1-89512 NU

RECORDED LAB. NO. 28

Examination requested by: Chicago

Reference: Letter dated 12-29-48

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Examination requested: Documents

Specimens:

K111. Printer's copy of a form for Volume 24 headed Who's Who In America, bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K111 was not prepared on the machine which was used to prepare specimens .6 through .69 in the instant case.

Specimen K111 is returned to your office herewith, appropriate photographic copies having been made for the Bureau's file.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Kisseloff-138

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

DKF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 31 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Chicago, Illinois
December 29, 1948

AIRMAIL -
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.;
ALGER HISS, Was., Et al.
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Dear Sir:

ReButel December 22, 1948 to Chicago, requesting contact with the A. N. Marquis Company, Chicago, publishers of Who's Who, to obtain any typewritten material submitted to this firm by ALGER HISS.

WHEELER SAMMONS, JR., Marquis Company, advised that ALGER HISS first appeared in the monthly supplement of Who's Who and then was added to the adenda to Volume 24, which was published for the years 1946 and 1947. He reappeared in Volume 25, and is to be included in Volume 26, which will be published for 1950 and 1951. After a thorough search of the company's files pertaining to these volumes, including a search of original data obtained from persons included therein, Mr. SAMMONS advised that the only material which could be located which was submitted by HISS was a printer's copy of a form for Volume 26, which was forwarded to HISS and returned by him with typewritten corrections listed in the space provided. This original form was made available to SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON by Mr. SAMMONS, and the initials of both appear on the reverse side. The form is being submitted as an enclosure for comparison with questioned documents in the above-captioned case. The form is stamped September 21, 1948.

DEFERRED RECORDING

At the conclusion of the examination, the form should be forwarded to the Chicago Office, in order that it may be returned to the A. N. Marquis Company. It is suggested that the results of the examination be submitted to the New York Office for inclusion in its report.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. MC SWAIN
Special Agent In Charge

Encl. 1

cc: New York

WAA-EAK
65-3290

Registered Mail

RECORDED - 28

74-1333-67

File 5

REPORT
of the

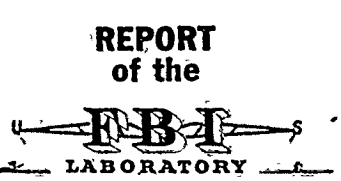

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 31, 1948

To:

SAC, Albany

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 30, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JULIUS CHEVIGNY CLEGG, with aliases
Perjury; Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-1574
REC'D LAB. NO. - 28 74-1933 - 6799
D-07169 KJ

Examination requested by: Albany

Reference: Letter dated 12-29-48

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Albany
by Letter 10-16-74 JHB/lcs

K110 Envelope bearing typewritten address "Postmaster U S Postoffice Peacham Vermont", postmarked "NEW YORK, N.Y., OCT. 20, 1948 3:30 PM".
K111 Envelope bearing typewritten address "Postmaster Peacham Vermont", postmarked "NEW YORK, N.Y., NOV. 15, 1948 10:30 PM".
K112 Envelope bearing typewritten address "United States Post Office Peacham Vt.", postmarked "NEW YORK, N.Y., DEC. 14, 1948 8:00 PM".

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that specimens K110, K111 and K112 were not typed on the machine which was used to type Q6 through Q8.

The evidence K110 through K112 is returned herewith to the Albany office, photographic copies having been made for the Bureau's files.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington
Baltimore - Registered 1233 15

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

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 31 1948 P.M.

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-140

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (ATTN. FBI LABORATORY) DATE: December 29, 1948

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Transmitted herewith are the following described three envelopes with typewritten addresses:

(1) Postmaster
U S Postoffice
Peacham Vermont

Postmarked New York, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1948, 3:30 P.M.

Return address (not typewritten):
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
Division of Intercourse and Education
405 West 117th St., New York 27, N.Y.

(2) Postmaster
Peacham
Vermont

Postmarked New York, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1948, 10:30 P.M.

Return address (not typewritten):
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
405 West 117th Street
New York 27, New York

(3) United States Post Office
Peacham
Vt.

Postmarked New York, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1948, 8:00 P.M.

Return address (not typewritten)
Same as #2 above.

RECORDED - 28 74-1333-679

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-141

~~DOCS AND~~ SPECIMEN RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Director, FBI

December 29, 1948

These envelopes were supplied by Postmaster BELLE P. SOMERS, Peacham, Vermont, and presumably were forwarded by ALGER HISS or Mrs. HISS, since they contained postage to cover magazines forwarded to them from Peacham. The envelopes bear the initials of Postmaster SOMERS (B.P.S.) with the date Special Agent FRANK C. WOOD secured them, together with Agent WOOD's initials. The envelopes also bear numerous figures and columns of figures placed thereon in the grocery store wherein is located the Peacham Post Office.

These envelopes are to be used for purposes of comparison of the typewritten addresses, probably typed by Mr. or Mrs. HISS, with that of the documents in this case, which it has been alleged were typed by HISS or his wife, for the purpose of trying to identify the typing of said documents with material it can be shown was typed by Mr. or Mrs. HISS.

THE ENVELOPES SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THIS OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, SINCE THE POSTMASTER HAS REQUESTED THAT THEY BE RETURNED PROMPTLY.

FCW:MER
65-1574

REGISTERED MAIL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was. ET AL
PERJURY,
ESPIONAGE - R,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to New York teletype of December 22nd last and Bureau teletype of December 23rd last concerning Miss AUDREY McADAM of 27 West 86th Street, New York City, an employee of the Institute of International Education.

Miss McADAM was interviewed at her residence on December 27, 1948. She received a request from her supervisor at the Institute of International Education, Mr. CHARLES HAIDINGER who is personnel manager of the institute, to photograph and develop negatives and prints of four photographs which HAIDINGER furnished her. Miss McADAM stated that her ability as an amateur photographer is known to HAIDINGER and the work requested by him was understood by her to be a personal service for HAIDINGER and not connected in any manner with the work or functions of the institute. Miss McAdam described the original photographs as bearing a black stamped caption "Official Navy Photograph; not to be reprinted without approval of U.S. Navy". Miss McADAM stated she believed this caption is affixed to all U.S. Navy official photographs. According to Miss McADAM the photo bore no restricted or secret classifications.

Miss McADAM advised, in explanation of HAIDINGER'S possession of the photographs, that HAIDINGER was preparing an illustrated scrapbook of his complete employment record, including his service as an officer in the U. S. Navy. She stated that HAIDINGER while in the Navy held an administrative position and was responsible for the establishment and supervision of a clerical office and warehouse. She had no idea of the nature or location of these facilities. She then exhibited four copies of these photographs to the interviewing agent.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ENCL. ATTACHED The first of these photographs showed the bare interior of a frame building of the type commonly used as temporary structures in army and navy installations. The second photograph shows a portion of the interior of the same or a similar building in the course of renovations to adapt it for use as an office. The third photograph shows a portion of the same or a similar building after the completion of alterations and the installation of desks, chairs, typewriters and other office fixtures. The fourth and last of these photos shows a portion of the interior of the same or a similar type of building in apparent use as a warehouse or supply depot and workship.

JJD:mbm
65-14920

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

44-1333-68

JAN 10 1949

COPIES DESTROYED

DEC 15 1964

61 JAN 12 1949

File 5

Kisseloff-143

The room is equipped with workbenches on which are installed what appear to be common machine shop tools such as jigsaws and other machinery which cannot be seen in identifiable detail. Littered about the floor are items which would be commonly found in a military supply room including such identifable items as rubber tubing, funnels, metal drums and packing cases.

Miss McADAM voluntarily furnished Special Agent DANAHY with these four prints and they have been closely scrutinized and appear to contain nothing which would be dassified as secret or confidential.

The four photographs are being enclosed herewith for any examination of them which the Bureau may desire and may be disposed of by the Bureau upon completion of this examination.

A review of the indices of this office reflect no information concerning CHARLES HAIDINGER or AUDREY McADAM.

In view of the above facts no further investigation is deemed warranted nor contemplated by this office in this phase of the matter.

Encs. 4

Kisseloff-144

Kisseloff-145

ENCLOSURE

74-1333—680

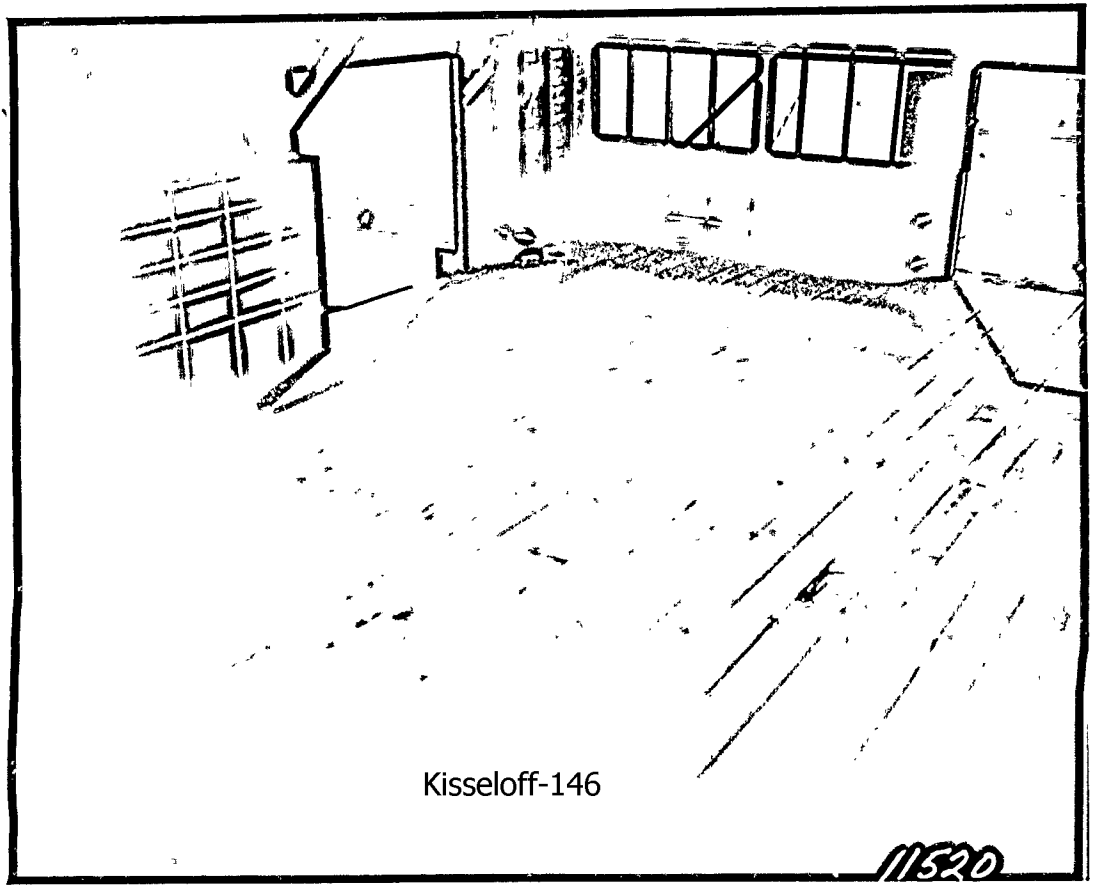
Kisseloff-146
11520

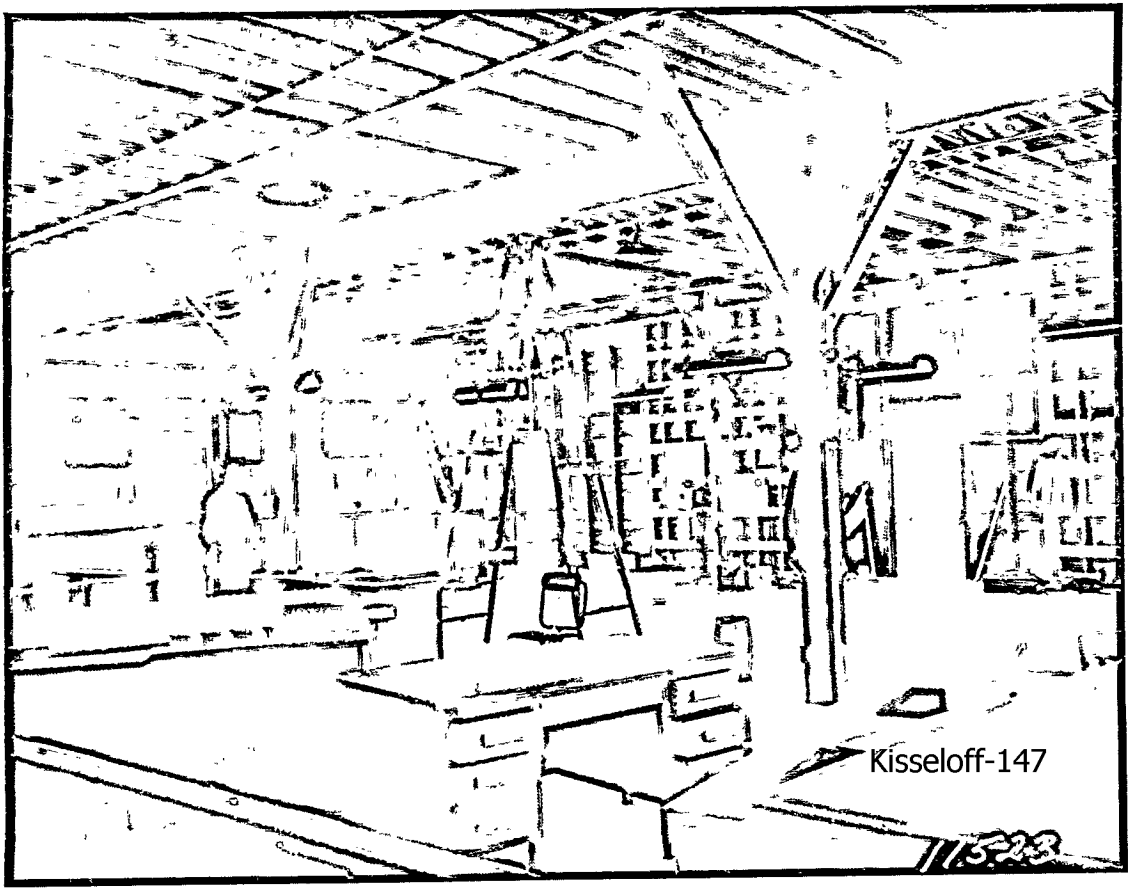
Kisseloff-147
113-23

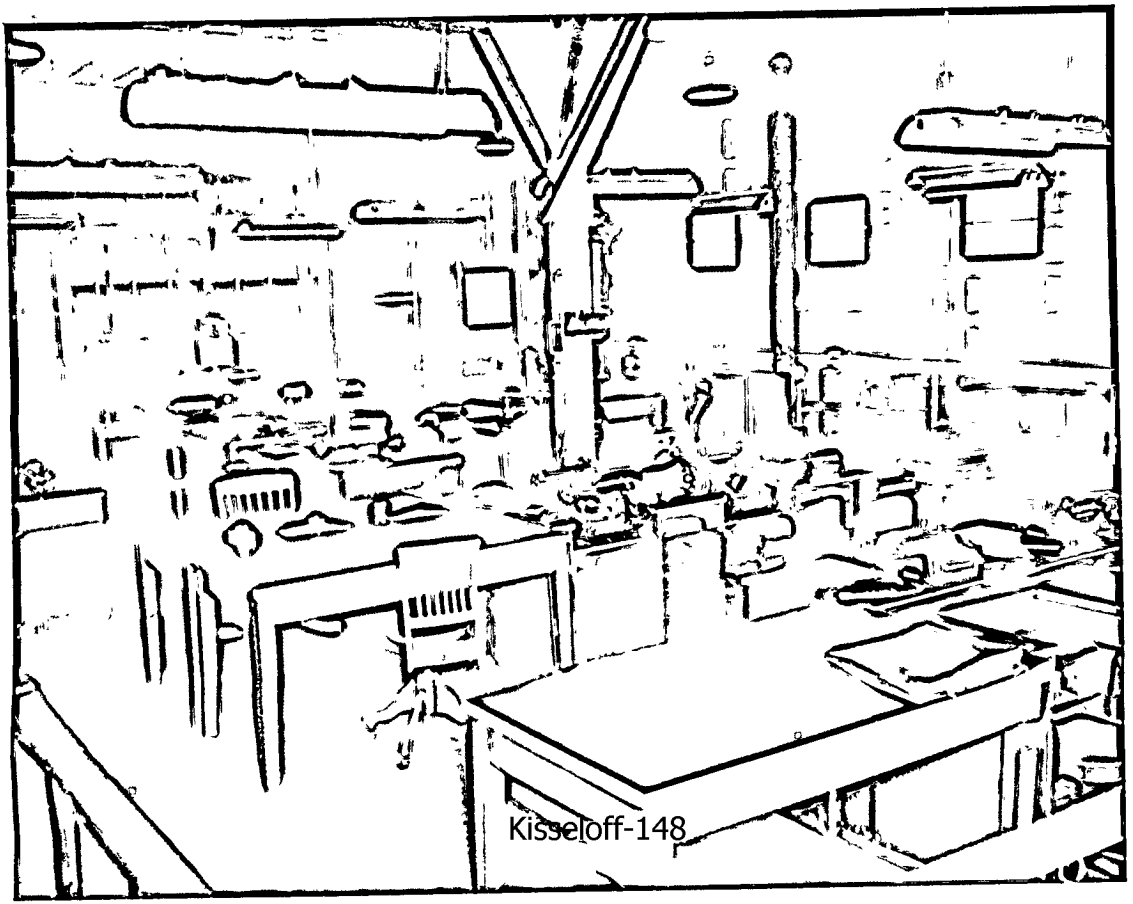
Kisseloff-148

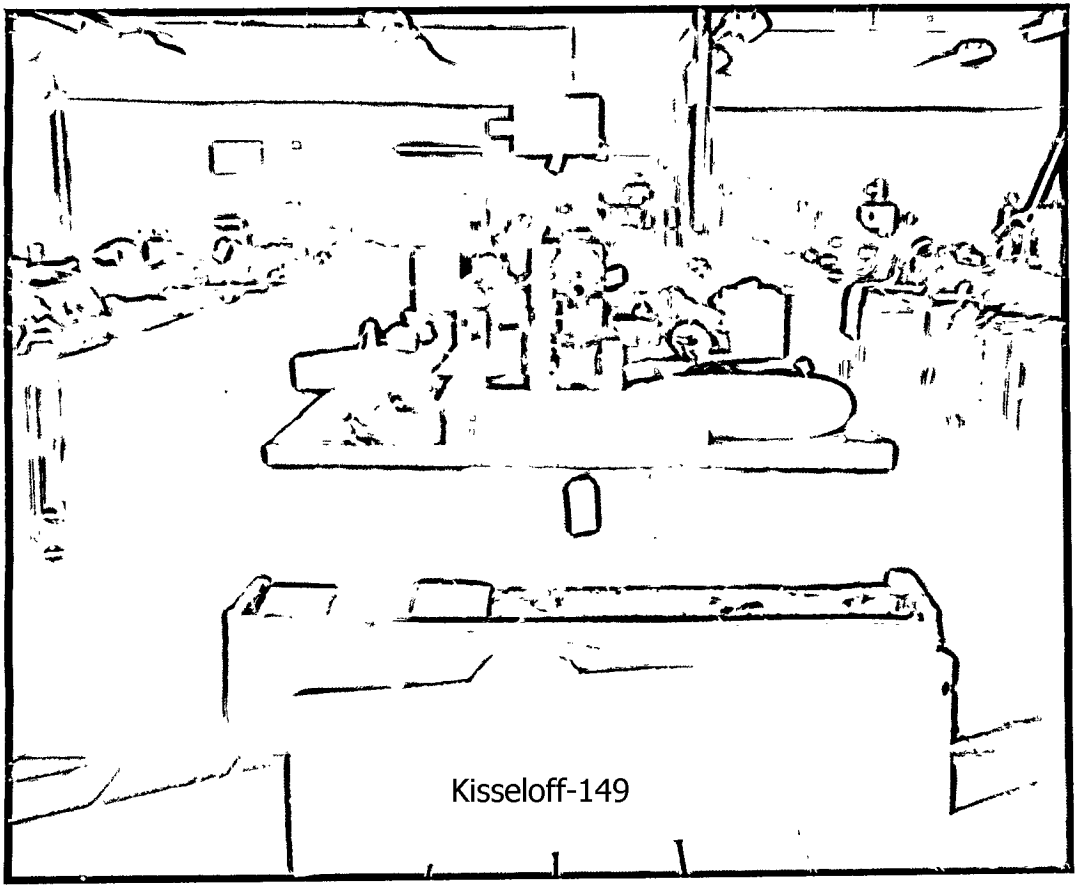
Kisseloff-149

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TRACY

DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM : E. S. Deiss

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Fourteen strips of 35 MM film, recovered from the home of Subject Felix August Inslerman at Cambridge, New York, RFD #2 and furnished the Laboratory by the Security Investigative Division, has been examined for the presence of latent impressions and seventy-nine latent fingerprints of value were developed.

Seventy-eight of the latent fingerprints, all of which appear on the strips of film in the metal container, Q133, described as "Container for Agfa loads for minature cameras 35 MM fine grain superpan, emulsion #353-127-18 with the expiration date March, 1939", have been identified with the fingerprints of Felix August Inslerman. One latent fingerprint, developed on the film designated as Q147, described as "Metal Container containing a strip of 20E Supremepan 35 MM film with exposures numbered from 3 to 37" has been identified with the fingerprint of Special Agent F. E. Webb. No latent fingerprints of value remain unidentified.

The evidence was returned to SA F. E. Webb of the Laboratory.

cc: Mr. F. L. Jones
Room 1647, Bureau

JT:WCE
74-1333

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

74-1333-681

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-150

S.E.P.

53 JAN 14 1949

74475

L-40

RECORDED
12/28/48
fmb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet Recorded 12-30-48 10:00 AM
amb

Re: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

File # 74-1333 - 6F1
Lab. # D-89291 ET
74-1333

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication:

Date received 12/28/48

Examination requested: Document — Fingerprint

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Webb
TYLER

Specimens submitted for examination

Specified evidence 12-31-48

The following evidence was contained in a red box marked Leica KNR 230040, OBJ. NR. 321457:

(1) Q133 Metal container for "Agfa loads for miniature cambras" 35 mm fine grain superpan, emulsion #353-127-18 with expiration dated March, 1939.

(2) Q134 Metal container for "Agfa loads for miniature cameras" 35 mm Finopan, emulsion #357-503-6, expiration date November, 1941.

(3) Q135 Metal container for "Agfa Ansco loads" 35 mm superpan supreme, emulsion #353-248-2, expiration date March 1945.

(4) Q136 Metal container for Dupont 35 mm film for miniature cameras, micropan, emulsion #103-22, expiration date September, 1939.

(5) Q137 Metal container for Dupont 35 mm film for ~~mak~~ miniature cameras, micropan, emulsion #103-18, expiration date August, 1938.

(6) Q138 Kodak metal can for 35 mm film.

(7) Q139 Kodak metal can for 35 mm film.

(8) Q140 Kodak metal can for 35 mm film.

Kisseloff-151

12-31-48
JT-WCE

78 lat flyst on film contained in Can Q133. all ~~D~~ #1-2 of Felix August Kisselman.

1 lat flyst on film in Can, Q147 ~~D~~ #9 of Sa. F. E. Wallin

12-31-48 JT

12-31 JT

(9) Q141 Kodak metal can for 35 mm film.

(10) Q142 Metal cassette for Dupont micropan 35 mm film.

(11) Q143 Metal cassette for Dupont panchromatic superior - 2 35 mm film.

(12) Q144 Metal cassette for Kodak Plus X 35 mm. film contained in a white paper envelope.

(13) Q145 Metal container for Dupont 35 mm film for miniature cameras, micropan, emulsion #103-21, expiration date September, 1938, containing small brass screws.

The following evidence was contained in a gray box marked on the back edge 937:

(14) Q146 Metal container for Dupont 35 mm. film containing a strip of Agfa 24 M Finopan 35 mm film exposed and developed, exposures marked from 2 to 37.

(15) Q147 Metal container containing a strip of 20E supremepan 35 mm film with exposures numbered from 3 to 37.

(16) Q148 One roll of unexposed super sensitive panchromatic Kodak film SS 130, expiration date April 1, 1938.

ALSO SUBMITTED:

7 Dupont metal containers for 35 mm film cassettes, 6 of which contain empty cassettes. Four empty cassettes are for Eastman pantomic 35 mm film and two for Dupont micropan 35 mm film. One of the other cassettes contains instructions for Dupont films.

One metal container marked for Agfa 35 mm superpan film containing empty cassette for Dupont micropan 35 mm film.

One empty metal container for Kodak marked for pantomic 35 mm film.

Ten empty unidentified metal containers.

One bottle of Printol contained in a cardboard carton identified on the end J. H. BOOZER Camera House, 145 E. 60th St. NYC.

One bottle containing one fluid ounce of liquid believed to be retouching fluid.

One bottle Soloid brand photographic stain (green) contained in a cardboard carton.

One tube of Kodak liquid glue contained in cardboard carton.

One glass tube of 15D fine grain developer and powder for dry form.
One sponge.

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

DEC 31 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 40 31 6-43P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. THIS WILL CONFIRM PREVIOUS INFORMATION FURNISHED TO BUREAU THAT TRIAL OF ALGER HISS HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO FEBRUARY TWENTY FOURTH NEXT. RE WFO TEL DECEMBER SIXTEENTH LAST. DR. ABRAHAM KARDINER, PSYCHIATRIST OF TIMOTHY HOBSON, WAS INTERVIEWED ON DECEMBER TWENTY SEVENTH LAST. ADVISED THAT HE HAD TREATED TIMOTHY HOBSON FROM NOVEMBER THIRD, FORTYSEVEN, TO JUNE TWENTY NINTH, FORTYEIGHT. STATED THAT ALL BILLS WERE HANDED PERSONALLY BY HIM TO TIMOTHY HOBSON AND CHECK FOR SAME WAS RECEIVED BY HIM IN THE MAIL, BUT NO COVER LETTER WAS WITH CHECK. ADVISED HE HAS NO SPECIMENS AVAILABLE OF ANY CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HISS FAMILY. FREDERICK V. FIELD INTERVIEWED IN NEW HARTFORD, CONN., YESTERDAY BY NY AGENT AND RESIDENT AGENT AT HARTFORD, CONN. STATED THAT HE DESIRED TO CONSULT HIS ATTORNEY PRIOR TO MAKING ANY STATEMENTS. HE PLANS TO CONSULT WITH HIS ATTORNEY EARLY NEXT WEEK AND WILL CONTACT NY OFFICE AFTER CONSULTATION WITH ATTORNEY RELATIVE TO DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER INVOLVED. NAVAL RECORDS AT GARDEN CITY NY CHECKED FOR POSSIBLE SPECIMENS OF HISS TYPEWRITER. IT WAS FOUND THAT ONE SPECI-

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28
74-1333-682
JAN 10 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

61 JAN 12 1949

Kisseloff-154

PAGE TWO

MEN WAS AVAILABLE WHICH WAS FORWARDED TO FBI LABORATORY DECEMBER TWENTY NINTH, FORTYEIGHT, FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES. NAVAL RECORDS REFLECT THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON ENTERED THE US NAVY ON DECEMBER SIXTEENTH, FORTY THREE, AS APPRENTICE SEAMAN IN V TWELVE PROGRAM. HE WAS DISCHARGED ON OCTOBER SEVENTEENTH, FORTYFIVE, AFTER HE HAD SUBMITTED A SIGNED STATEMENT ON SEPTEMBER FIFTH, FORTYFIVE, ADMITTING THAT HE HAD HOMOSEXUAL TENDENCIES. NO INFORMATION DEVELOPED IN NYC TODAY AS TO WHEREABOUTS OF FELIX INSLERMAN.

SCHEIDT

11
44

END

NY R 40 WZ

WA

Kisseloff-155

cc: Mr. Fletcher

TWO COPIES WFO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL. Perjury;
ESPIONAGE - R

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ND BOS TS-219 has advised of a conversation which occurred on December 20, 1948, between MATTHEW JOSEPHSON and HARLOW SHAPLEY. JOSEPHSON contacted SHAPLEY from a pay station. The same source has earlier advised that JOSEPHSON has been affiliated with SHAPLEY in the operations of the ASP Council.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The only additional information available in the Boston files concerning JOSEPHSON reflects that at some indefinite time in the past, he has been a National Sponsor of the IWO; that he wrote one article and one book review for the fall and spring issues of "Science and Society" in 1939; that, according to the Massachusetts Legislative Committee Report on Subversive Activities in 1938, he was a member of the Executive Board of the League of American Writers.

JOSEPHSON stated that he was leaving Boston on the morning of December 21, 1948, aboard a freighter bound for Italy. In response to a SHAPLEY inquiry as to the duration of his absence from the United States, JOSEPHSON was evasive and only indicated that he would be gone for an indefinite period of several months. JOSEPHSON asserted that in addition to bidding SHAPLEY farewell, he also wished to make arrangements whereby SHAPLEY could furnish to him information concerning the efforts of the ASP and the Committee of One Thousand to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The two men from this point undertook a discussion of the Chambers-Hiss Case. JOSEPHSON stated that he had known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS about fifteen years ago and had been in contact with him at infrequent intervals ever since. JOSEPHSON stated that from his first meeting with CHAMBERS, he had been of the opinion that CHAMBERS was "slightly off the beam - nuts." The present press situation has convinced him that he was never wrong. Continuing, JOSEPHSON stated that the present flare-up between HISS and CHAMBERS reminded him of the Moscow trials of years ago. He stated that the press of the United States had raised an iron curtain of its own in order to prevent the HISS side of the affair from receiving a fair hearing. JOSEPHSON asserted that a careful review of the published testimony taken before the House Committee presented a much more favorable situation insofar as HISS was concerned. In passing, JOSEPHSON stated that he had never heard of HISS until the present news publicity.

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96 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

74-1333-683

FBI

4 JAN 10 1949

61 JAN 12 1949

308

Reaction necessary

File

Kisseloff-156

SHAPLEY stated that he had discussed the case with certain of the faculty members of the Harvard Law School which HISS had attended and that they were of the general opinion that HISS could not be successfully prosecuted for anything by the Government. In particular, ZACHARIAH CHAFFEE had gone over the facts available and was of the considered opinion that HISS had violated no law.

JOSEPHSON then regretted the incident had arisen because he had been convinced that the group which he and SHAPLEY worked with had just about eliminated the HCUA. SHAPLEY expressed remorse too. JOSEPHSON advised SHAPLEY that the latter should continue to direct the work of the organization as he had done in the past because JOSEPHSON was certain that ultimately they could still eliminate the Committee. SHAPLEY was hesitant to agree and noted that for the first time the Committee was actually concerning itself with espionage. JOSEPHSON then attempted to cause SHAPLEY to believe that it was only espionage in a technical sense. JOSEPHSON said: "Some years ago, I heard of people like CHAMBERS acting that way (removing papers), but it seemed very harmless. It did then and it does now. If you'll look these documents over, HARLOW, you'll find that there is nothing important in any of them and after all, it happened more than ten years ago."

Thus assured, SHAPLEY commented that he had in his possession a brief directed against the HCUA and prepared by the New York Lawyers Guild. He stated that it clearly demonstrated that the House Committee had acted in an unconstitutional manner and was a menace to the civil liberties of the people of the United States. JOSEPHSON suggested to him that he use the New York Lawyers Guild Report as a weapon to be launched by the ASP or the Committee of One Thousand. He also requested that SHAPLEY arrange to have a copy of this document made and sent to him in Italy. JOSEPHSON stated that his address in Italy would be "Care of the American Express, Rome, Italy."

In conclusion, JOSEPHSON stated that prior to boarding the freighter, he was lunching with "young JACK SALTONSTALL," who was probably a member of the Lawyers Guild. SALTONSTALL was further described as a well-connected young attorney practicing in Boston whom JOSEPHSON would refer to SHAPLEY.

The foregoing fragmentary information is furnished the Bureau and New York for informative purposes.

cc - New York

65-3251
BSG:rol

Kisseloff-157

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

DEC 31 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr.
Mr.
Miss Gandy

FBI CHARLOTTE 12-31-48 12-04 PM EVI

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE NY TEL DECEMBER TWENTYNINE INSTANT. INFORMANT NEVER SAW THE UNCLE, JOHN KORAL AND THE NEPHEW NEVER DESCRIBED HIM. NEPHEW JOHN KORAL DESCRIBED AS PFC, BATTERY C, THREE FIFTY FIELD ARTILLERY, FT. JACKSON, SC. IN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, WHITE MALE, AGE THIRTYONE IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR, FIVE FEET THREE OR FOUR INCHES, ONE SEVENTYFIVE LBS. HEAVY AND FAT, DARK BROWN HAIR, THIN IN FRONT, DARK BROWN EYES, DARK AND ROUGH COMPLEXION, SQUARE JAW, THIN TYPE LIPS, CIVILIAN OCCUPATION TAILOR. INFORMANT IS NATIVE OF ASHEVILLE, NC, AND PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AND RESIDING AT HENDERSONVILLE, NC. REPORTED TO HAVE GOOD REPUTATION AND TO BE RELIABLE. REPORT FOLLOWS.

BROWN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 12-06 PM OK FBI WA NM

NY OK FBI NYC EML

DWSCCESOPR CX

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

74-1333-684

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-158

61 JAN 12 1949

GWP:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 12-31-48 1:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NORFOLK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

FURNISH COPY REPORT SA LEMUEL W. KERR, DATED DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR, LAST, TO WFO.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-159

74-1333-686

JEH:cl
74-94

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WASH FIELD 12-31-48 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, PHILADELPHIA

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER NUMBER ONE THREE TWO TWO FIVE SIX WAS PURCHASED FROM UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., WASHINGTON, DC, BY H. T. KLINE, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., DATE NOT KNOWN. AS SERIAL THIS MACHINE INDICATES MANUFACTURE IN PERTINENT PERIOD, PHILADELPHIA REQUESTED TO LOCATE THIS MACHINE, PROCURE TYPING SPECIMENS FROM IT, AND FORWARD TO LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH DOCUMENTS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TYPED ON TYPEWRITER OF HISS.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

74-1333-686

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-160

CNP:cl
74-24

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-31-48 1:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

REMYTEL DECEMBER SIXTEEN, LAST, RE INTERVIEW WITH DR. ADRIAN KARDINER, PSYCHIATRIST OF TIMOTHY HOBSON. SUTEL RESULTS.

HOTTEL

74-1333-688

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD DATE: 12-31-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 11:45 a.m. today, Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department called over and stated that in accord with the instructions of Mr. Peyton Ford he had called Mr. Chambers and arranged to have him come to Washington today at 2:30 p.m. for the purpose of talking to him about the latest disclosures of the HUAC. It is noted that newspaper accounts today and yesterday reflect that he has been exhaustively interviewed again by the HUAC, and Mr. Whearty stated they wanted to determine whether he had actually told the Committee anything which has not previously been furnished. He inquired as to whether we desired to have an Agent present.

After discussing this matter with you, I informed Mr. Whearty that we would have a Special Agent present and I arranged for Special Agent M. A. Taylor of the Washington Field Office to be present.

A minute or two before 2:30 p.m. today, I introduced Mr. Whearty to Special Agent Taylor who in turn introduced Mr. Chambers. I instructed Special Agent Taylor to follow the lead of Mr. Whearty, but I specifically pointed out items which had appeared in recent press accounts which should be stressed by Special Agent Taylor.

174-1333-688

In connection with the information in possession of Chambers, I talked with ASAC Belmont today at 9:15 a.m. and instructed that arrangements be made so that Chambers was exhaustively interviewed. Mr. Belmont stated that the New York Office was desirous of making such an exhaustive interview and to this end he would discuss with Mr. Donegan the possibility of holding Chambers in New York under subpoena for such time as is necessary to exhaustively interview him. The New York Office is in possession of all reports that have been submitted in the Chambers case. They also have the benefit of the confidential transcript of Chambers' testimony in connection with the libel suit brought by Hiss. It is believed that the New York Office is in the best position to exhaustively interview Chambers rather than have another office such as Baltimore which covers his actual residence.

Kisseloff-162

HBF:cmw

(Don't it possible to get this fellow Chambers before the grand jury under oath & get all he has in a sane way instead of his giving it out in installments as under by him to the HUAC. Stribling is bitter

Memo Director
HBF
1-3-49

61 JAN 13 1949

JEH:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 12-31-48 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R; IS - R. INVESTIGATION AT WASHINGTON, DC, REVEALS SEVERAL WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS WITH SERIAL NUMBERS IN THE PERTINENT RANGE FORMERLY IN WASHINGTON, NOT IN BALTIMORE TERRITORY. WOODSTOCK NUMBER FIVE N TWO TWO TWO NINE FOUR TWO, OWNED BY MISS BILLIE BOLLARD OR BULLARD, GAITHERSBURG, MD. THE FOLLOWING WOODSTOCKS WERE ALL PURCHASED IN WASHINGTON BY THE ABBOTT BUSINESS MACHINE CO., BALTIMORE, MD. ON THE DATES INDICATED. NUMBER TWO FOUR SIX THREE FIVE EIGHT, PURCHASED JUNE SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. NUMBER ONE FOUR FIVE FOUR EIGHT ONE, PURCHASED MAY SIX, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. NUMBER ONE FIVE FIVE FOUR TWO THREE, PURCHASED MAY THIRTYONE, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. NUMBER ONE SEVEN TWO NINE EIGHT THREE, PURCHASED JULY THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. NUMBER ONE EIGHT THREE SIX TWO FOUR, PURCHASED JUNE SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. NUMBER SEVEN SEVEN THREE SEVEN ONE, PURCHASED JULY THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT BALTIMORE PROCURE SPECIMENS FROM THESE TYPEWRITERS AND FORWARD THEM TO THE LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH PERTINENT MATERIAL.

HOTEL

74-1333-689

CODEL
74-24

9:40 PM 12/31
N/A

WASHINGTON AND LOS ANGELES FROM WASH FIELD 12-31-48 5:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, LOS ANGELES

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. HOWARD BENEDICT, SEVEN TWO EIGHT NAUGHT HILLSIDE AVE., LOS ANGELES, REPORTED BY HIS BROTHER TO BE A PERSONAL FRIEND OF ALGER HISS AND TO HAVE ATTENDED JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AT SAME TIME. LOS ANGELES REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW BENEDICT FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE HE MAY HAVE IN HIS POSSESSION EMANATING FROM HISS RESIDENCE BETWEEN PERIOD OF NINETEEN THIRTYONE AND PRESENT. ALSO ASSOCIATES SHOULD BE DETERMINED AS WELL AS FRIENDS OF HISS WHO MIGHT HAVE CORRESPONDENCE. FOR INFO OF LOS ANGELES, IN PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION, CIVIL SUIT FOR SLANDER, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS PRODUCED SIXTYFOUR DOCUMENTS CLAIMED BY HIM TO BE COPIES OF STATE DEPARTMENT MATERIAL, WHICH MATERIAL WAS TYPED BY MRS. HISS ON TYPEWRITER IN HISS RESIDENCE AND WHICH ORIGINAL MATERIAL WAS TAKEN FROM FILES OF STATE DEPARTMENT. FBI LABORATORY STATES THE SIXTYFOUR DOCUMENTS WERE TYPED ON A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WITH PICA STYLE TYPE. BUREAU PARTICULARLY DESIROUS OF OBTAINING SPECIMENS ON HISS TYPEWRITER SUBSEQUENT TO MAY, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. NY ORIGIN. SUBMIT FIVE COPIES OF REPORT TO BUREAU AND THREE TO NY, WITH ONE ATTENTION MR. T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Fletcher

74-1333-620

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 19

JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-164

JMI:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 12-31-48 4:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, RICHMOND

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER NUMBER N TWO THREE EIGHT NAUGHT SIX SEVEN WAS
PURCHASED FROM OFFICE MACHINE CO., WASHINGTON, DC, BY JAMES O. GRAY,
MANASSAS AIRPORT, MANASSAS, VIRGINIA, NOVEMBER FIVE, NINETEEN FORTYSIX.
WOODSTOCK NUMBER ONE FOUR FIVE TWO NINE NINE SOLD TO HUGH BALL,
STERLING, VA., JULY TWO, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. AS SERIAL NUMBERS OF
THESE MACHINES INDICATE MANUFACTURE IN PERTINENT PERIOD,
RICHMOND IS REQUESTED TO LOCATE MACHINES, PROCURE TYPING SPECIMENS,
AND FORWARD FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH DOCUMENTS KNOWN TO HAVE
BEEN TYPED ON TYPEWRITER OF HISS. NY ORIGIN.

HOTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 19

74-1333-69U

File 5

JEH:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-31-48 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R.

INVESTIGATION AT WASHINGTON, DC, REVEALS SEVERAL WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS WITH SERIAL NUMBERS IN THE PERTINENT RANGE, FORMERLY IN WASHINGTON, DC, ARE NOW IN NYC. SUGGEST THAT NYC LOCATE THESE MACHINES, PROCURE SPECIMENS FROM THEM, AND FORWARD TO LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH PERTINENT MATERIAL. WOODSTOCK NUMBER TWO FIVE THREE THREE FIVE FIVE, PURCHASED BY WILLIAM JOHNSON, ONE EIGHT STONE ST., YONKERS, NY, JANUARY ELEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYONE. WOODSTOCK NUMBER N TWO NAUGHT TWO FOUR SEVEN EIGHT, PURCHASED BY FATHER CONRAD, SIX NAUGHT FIVE SEVEN COOPER AVE., BROOKLYN, NY, JUNE TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. WOODSTOCK NUMBER ONE TWO NAUGHT TWO EIGHT NAUGHT, PURCHASED BY MERCURY BUSINESS MACHINE CO., NYC, SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN FORTYSIX. WOODSTOCK NUMBER EIGHT K TWO TWO TWO EIGHT TWO THREE, PURCHASED BY MERCURY BUSINESS MACHINE, SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN FORTYSIX. WOODSTOCK NUMBER ONE SIX FIVE NAUGHT NAUGHT FIVE, PURCHASED BY T. G. NELSON, SURGT ADDING MACHINE CO., TWO TWO PARK PLACE, NYC, MAY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYSIX.

HOTTEL

14-1333-698

Kisseloff-166

D

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

DEC 31 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

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

FBI NEW HAVEN 12-31-48 1-13 PM HTM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, IS-R.

RE NEW YORK TEL TWENTYNINTH INST. ALL LETTERS WRITTEN TO PROFESSOR AND MRS. BRAND BLANSHARD HANDWRITTEN. RUC.

GLEASON

END

ACK PLS

WA 114PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

NY OK FBI NYC DB

DISC

RECORDED - 70 14-1333-693

4 JAN 10 1949

61 JAN 12 1949

Kisseloff-167

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-17-2010

DECEMBER 31, 1948 - URGENT

SAC NEW YORK

74-1333-694 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERVIEW OF CHAMBERS YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO EXHIBIT TO HIM THE SOVIET AGENTS AND SOVIET OFFICIAL ALBUM AS WELL AS THE PHOTOGRAPH OF LEOPOLD TREPPOR WHO WAS IN THE ROTA KAPELLE CASE FOR POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATIONS BY CHAMBERS OF BORIS BYKOV AND OTHER UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECTS.

HOOVER

~~Classified by 3676~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2-4-3~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
JPL/10/17/75

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JWP:EW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 31 1948

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
RECEIVED-DIRECT
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 31 3 11 PM '48

TELETYPE

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

DEC 30 1948

TELEMETER

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

CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON S7 AND NEW YORK CITY S4 FROM SFRAN 12-30-48 2:30 PM RN

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE NEW YORK REPORT DATED DEC. TWENTY THREE, FORTY EIGHT REFLECTING TRUE IDENTITY OF BORIS BYKOV IS NOT KNOWN. IT IS NOTED THAT PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF BORIS CLOSELY CORRESPONDS TO THAT OF VASSILI ZUBILIN, WHO OPERATED IN THE U. S. FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO THIRTY SEVEN AND WHO HAS USED THE COVER NAME PETER ALSO USED BY BYKOV. HEDI MASSING HAS STATED THAT GERDA FRANKFURTER ACTED AS CHAUFFEUR FOR MASSINGS SUPERIOR, BORIS. SUGGEST POSSIBILITY THIS BORIS MAY ALSO BE IDENTICAL WITH ZUBILIN SINCE ZUBILIN HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS FREQUENT VISITOR AT HOME OF GERDA FRANKFURTER WHO WAS A FRIEND OF HEDI MASSING. REPORTS AVAILABLE HERE DO NOT REFLECT WHETHER PHOTOGRAPHS OF ZUBILIN HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED TO CHAMBERS. IF ALREADY DONE IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ALL AVAILABLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ZUBILIN BE EXHIBITED TO CHAMBERS, HEDI MASSING AND ELSE BERNING.

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

94-1333-694

JAN 10 1949

KIMBALL

ACK PLS

Trans to NYC

File (3)

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

DEC 31 1948

TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 1 31 4-35 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE. CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES, SISTER IN LAW OF DONALD HISS, INTERVIEWED TODAY. FIRST MET ALGER IN DECEMBER NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AT HER SISTERS WEDDING TO DONALD. THROUGHOUT THE INTERVENING YEARS VISITED WITH ALGER AND HIS WIFE APPROXIMATELY ONCE EVERY THREE WEEKS BOTH IN WASHINGTON D.C. AND NEW YORK CITY DURING THEIR RESPECTIVE EMPLOYMENTS IN THOSE CITIES. CLAIMS TO KNOW DONALD BETTER THAN ALGER AS CONTACTS WITH LATTER WERE ON A QUOTE RELATIVE VISITING BASIS UNQUOTE AS THEY HAD NO MUTUAL SOCIAL FRIENDS. CLAIMS ALGER WAS A QUIET, EVEN TEMPERED, CONSERVATIVE INDIVIDUAL WHO DID NOT INDULGE SOCIALLY AND TO HER KNOWLEDGE COULD RECALL THAT DURING HER VISITS ONLY ONE OTHER PERSON OR TWO AT THE MOST WOULD BE PRESENT. THEY WERE SHE BELIEVED USUALLY FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT. THEY MOSTLY DISCUSSED THE THEATER DURING SUCH VISITS AS ALGER IS VERY INTERESTED IN THE THEATER. SHE COULD NOT RECALL ANY SERIOUS POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS HAVING TAKEN PLACE FROM WHICH SHE COULD HAVE GAUGED ALGERS POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OTHER THAN THAT OF AN AMERICAN. SHE CONSIDERED HIM TO BE A NEW DEALER AND NO MORE INTERESTED IN RUSSIA THAN ANYONE ELSE WAS DUR-

[redacted] END PAGE ONE

RECORDED 19 74-1333-695
INDEXED 19

cc-Jones

Kisseloff-170

58 JAN 17 1949

ING THAT ERA. SHE COULD NOT RECALL ALGER EVER HAVING DISPLAYED COMMUNIST INTERESTS OR TENDENCIES OR HAVING BEEN PARTIAL TO IT IN ANY WAY. NEVER TO HER KNOWLEDGE OR BELIEF HAD HE EVER ENGAGED IN COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OR ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF RUSSIA OR FOR COMMUNISTS. SHE CLAIMS HE NEVER IN HER PRESENCE DISCLOSED ANY STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION THE RECENT REVELATIONS HAVE COME AS A GREAT SHOCK TO HER AS SHE FIRMLY BELIEVES ALGER TO BE A LOYAL AMERICAN. SHE NEVER KNEW MET OR HEARD OF, PRIOR TO THE RECENT PAST , CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH, DUGGAN, OR FIELD. JONES IS PRESENTLY ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITH PAY FROM THE AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATER AND ACADEMY, HER EMPLOYER. SHE HAS RESIDED WITH EDITH ATWATER, PRO-COMMUNIST STAGE ACTRESS BUT TO AVOID UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY FOR ATWATER IS TEMPORARILY RESIDING AT BEEKMAN TOWERS HOTEL.

SCHEIDT

CORRECTIONS

PAGE ONE LINE TEN LAST WORD SHOULD READ "#3//// QXXX HER

PAGE TWO LINE TEN WORD TWO SHOULD READ THEATER

END

ACK AND DICC

NY R 1 WA

1
4

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

JAN 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

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

1742

BUREAU1 NEW YORK 1 AND WFO1 FROM PHILADELPHIA 1 1250 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T JFG

JAY [redacted] DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL PERJURY ESP DASH R. RE NY TEL DEC TWENTYEIGHT AND TWENTYNINE. NO TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS LOCATED AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE RE TIMOTHY HOBSON. HE ATTENDED SWARTHMORE COLLEGE FOR TWO SEMESTERS IN [redacted] SPRING AND SUMMER COMMENCING MARCH SIX FORTYFOUR UNDER NAVY V TWELVE PROGRAM. COLLEGE RECORD REFLECTS DATE OF BIRTH NINE NINETEEN TWENTY SIX AND LISTS ALGER HISS AS STEPFATHER. RECORD OF HOBSON AT GEORGE SCHOOL FORWARDED TO SWARTHMORE IN FORTY THREE REFLECTED HIS HOME ADDRESS AS THREE FOUR ONE FIVE VOLTA PLACE NW WASH. D. C. MRS DORIS SOULE SWARTHMORE HAS NO TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS IN HER POSSESSION AS A RESULT OF HER ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE HISS FAMILY AND RECALLS NOTHING OF A TYPEWRITER IN THE POSSESSION OF HISS FAMILY. NIECE OF MRS ALGER HISS PRESENT DURING PORTION OF INTERVIEW WITH MRS SOULE. RE WFO TEL DEC THIRTY. INVESTIGATION AT EASTON PA INDICATED WILLIAM ROSEN MAY HAVE GONE TO CALIFORNIA ABOUT A MONTH AGO EXACT WHEREABOUTS NOT YET DETERMINED. ROSENS SON RESIDING IN EASTON BUT LEFT HOME WITH FAMILY THIS MORNING BY AUTO AND TIME [redacted] OF RETURN UNKNOWN. CONTACTS WILL BE MAINTAINED SO THAT ADVICE WILL BE [redacted] RECEIVED WHEN SON RETURNS TO RESIDENCE IN ORDER THAT WHERE ABOUTS OF WILLIAM ROSEN [redacted] MAY BE DETERMINED.

TWO COPIES WFO 74-1333-696

BOARDMAN

END ACK PLS

no action - JB.

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

4 JAN 10 1949

BUREAU PH R 1 WA

NEW YORK [redacted] WA R

61 JAN 12 1949

Kisseloff-172

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C. January 3, 1943

To: SAC, Baltimore

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 29, 1942.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 19

YOUR FILE NO. BS-1042
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-697
LAB. NO. D-53453 LT

Examination requested by: Baltimore

Deleted Copy Sent Albany Division
by Letter 10-15-74 THB/bas

Reference: Letter dated December 27, 1942

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Q140 Strip of negative film approximately 35 mm. in size.
Q150 Strip of negative film approximately 35 mm. in size.

Result of Examination:

It has been concluded that the two strips of film, Q140 and Q150, were not prepared with any of the cameras used to expose any of the previous film examined in this case.

Specimens Q140 and Q150 are returned to you herewith.

Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL

1-New York
1-Albany

FEW: GJE

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JAN 3 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-173

61 JAN 11 1943

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-29-48
2:30

WEB
12/30

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Expionage - R

File # 74-1333-697
Lab. # D-89433 ET

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 12-27-48 Date received: 12-29-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: 12/30/48 WERB

Q149 + Q150 not prepared on any of cameras use to expose any of previous film examined in this case.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q#149 Strip of negative film approximately 35 mm. in size.
Q#150 Strip of negative film approximately 35 mm. in size.

cc New York
Albany

Lab. Report
1/3/49
JEW:NJE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY DATE: DECEMBER 27, 1948

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

89433

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet to New York, December 15, 1948, setting forth the results of the Laboratory examination of five 35 mm. negative films which have previously been referred to as the "pumpkin" microfilms.

There are enclosed for the attention of the Laboratory two strips of negative film approximately 35 mm. in size. These films were obtained by Special Agent THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI of the Baltimore Office from CHARLES M. QUARTLEY, 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, the former landlord of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN who has been identified as the unknown subject FELIX in this case. It will be recalled that FELIX, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was the photographer in Baltimore who did photographic work for CHAMBERS.

It is requested that the Laboratory examine the two films submitted herewith and compare them with Grand Jury Exhibits #49, #51, #48, #47 and #50, referred to in referenced letter of December 15, for any possible similarities that might exist.

It is further suggested, if it has not already been done, that Agents of the New York or Albany Office endeavor to obtain from subject FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN any small Leica-type camera that he may possess, so that it could be examined in the Bureau's Laboratory in an endeavor to determine whether the Grand Jury exhibits mentioned above could conceivably have been taken by any camera now owned by INSLERMAN.

~~DISCARDED RECORDING~~

For the information of the Bureau and New York Office, INSLERMAN, while living with CHARLES M. QUARTLEY in Baltimore, did considerable amateur photographic work for QUARTLEY and developed a number of QUARTLEY's personal photographs. QUARTLEY has in his possession a number of photographs which were developed by INSLERMAN. These are of a personal nature and are the property of QUARTLEY. If the Laboratory feels that these photographs which were developed by INSLERMAN some ten years ago, might be of any assistance in the Laboratory examination of the films obtained in this case, these specimens can be readily obtained from QUARTLEY and made available to the Laboratory.

The two enclosures submitted to the Laboratory herewith should be returned to Baltimore upon completion of the examination.

COPIES DESTROYED

RJL:AC
65-1642
Enclosures
cc - New York
cc - Albany

DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

74-1333-697

LAB Report 1/3/49 JEW: GJC

12-29-48

md Qc149-C/150
74-1333
D-89433
12-29-48

Kisseloff-175

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

JAN 3- 1949

TELETYPE

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

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 23 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 3

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ALGER HISS, ETAL. PERJURY, ESP. R. RE REPORT OF SA F. D. O-BRIEN DATED DECEMBER THIRTY NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT CAPTIONED CASE. WHEREIN IT IS REFLECTED THAT FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN STATES THAT HE GRADUATED FROM JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE BUT SOME OF PAERS IN HIS POSSESSION WERE DATED NINETEEN FORTY AND HE CLAIMED THAT HE TOOK EXTENSION COURSE IN JOHNS HOPKINS AFTER NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. REQUEST RECORDS JOHNS HOPKINS BE CHECKED AGAINST NAME OF INSLERMAN. ASCERTAIN HOW LONG HE ATTENDED THERE, WHETHER OR NOT HE DID ATTEND EXTENSION COURSES, DURATION OF THESE COURSES AND AND THE LAST DATE ON RECORD THERE OF HIS ATTENDANCE AT JOHNS HOPKINS. EXPEDITE AS INSLERMAN TO APPEAR AT NEW YORK TOMORORROW BEFORE GRAND JURY. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD

NY R 2 BA

174-1333-698

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

4 JAN 10 1949

61 JAN 12 1949

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 56 3 9-460

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE CHARLOTTE LET TO DIRECTOR DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, FORTY EIGHT RE JOHN KORAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R AND TELETYPES DECEMBER THIRTY, FORTY EIGHT AND DECEMBER THIRTY ONE, FORTY EIGHT FROM ST. LOUIS AND CHARLOTTE TO DIRECTOR AND NY CAPTIONED THIS CASE. JOHN KORAL, TAILOR, TWO TWO ONE WILLIS AVE., MINEOLA, LI, IDENTIFIED AS JOHN KORAL, NEPHEW, IN REFERENCED LETTER DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, FORTY EIGHT AND INTERVIEWED THIS DATE. KORAL ADVISED HE HAS NO UNCLE JOHN KORAL AND KNOWS OF NO LIVING RELATIVES OF HIS FATHER JOHN KORAL, WHO HE BELIEVED WAS BORN IN AUSTRIA, KORAL ABOVE BORN IN HIBERNIA, NJ, MARCH SIXTEEN, NINETEEN NINETEEN, HIS ONLY RELATIVES ARE BROTHER, ANDREW, AND FOUR MARRIED SISTERS. ONLY RELATIVES LIVE IN NJ, N. DIERZ, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND MT. VIERO, CALIF. STATED HE HEARD OF ALEXANDER KORAL ONLY IN NEWSPAPERS REPORTS CONCERNING HIM, DENIED ANY RELATIONSHIP. KORAL ADVISED HE WAS IN FIVE THREE NAUGHT FIELD ARTILLERY AT FORT JACKSON, N. C. HE DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF FORTS SET OUT IN REFERENCED LETTER. COULD NOT IDENTIFY VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF SUBJECTS IN INSTANT CASE INCLUDING PHOTO ALEXANDER KORAL, EXCEPT HISS WHO HE HAD SEEN IN NEWSREEL. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

SCHEIDT 74-1333-699

CHARLOTTE ADVISED

END JAN 1 - 1949

NY R 56 WA

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED 1

4 JAN

File (5)

Kisseloff-177

GGB:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-3-49 10:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, ATLANTA AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RECORDS OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, DC, INDICATE NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INS. FILE OF TIMOTHY HOBSON, STEPSON OF ALGER HISS, WAS TRANSFERRED TO ATLANTA REGIONAL OFFICE, AUGUST TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. VA FILE N DASH ONE FIVE EIGHT NAUGHT THREE FIVE NAUGHT SEVEN. ATLANTA REVIEW VA FILE FOR PERTINENT INFO AND OBTAIN PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HOBSON FOR SUBMISSION TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS OF ALGER HISS TYPEWRITER. HOBSON BORN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN TWENTYSIX, NYC. HAD NAVY SERIAL FOUR FOUR NINE FOUR EIGHT NINE NINE. NY ORIGIN. SUBMIT FIVE COPIES TO BUREAU, AND THREE TO NY WITH ONE ATTENTION MR. T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

HOTTEL

RECORDED
INDEXED - 28

74-1333-700

Kisseloff-178

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 1-3-49 10:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SERIAL ONE SIX TWO TWO NAUGHT TWO, SOLD BY ARLINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY TO SYLVIA STEVENS, LAKELAND, MARYLAND, FEBRUARY TWELVE, NINETEEN FORTYTWO. POSTAL GUIDE LISTS NO LAKELAND, MARYLAND AND IT IS BELIEVED STEVENS MAY LIVE IN LAKESVILLE, MARYLAND. AS SERIAL NUMBER WITHIN RANGE OF WOODSTOCK IN QUESTION, BALTIMORE WILL LOCATE STEVENS, SECURE TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS, FORWARD SAME TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH TYPING APPEARING ON DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

74-1333-701

Kisseloff-179

File-5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 3, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to a memorandum dated December 31, 1948, from Inspector H. B. Fletcher to me advising that Mr. Chambers would be interviewed by Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department and setting forth that Special Agent M. A. Taylor of the Washington Field Office would be in attendance during the interview. The memorandum further pointed out that arrangements were being made for the New York Office to exhaustively interview Chambers. You noted, "Isn't it possible to get this fellow Chambers before the Grand Jury under oath and get all he has?"

Chambers is presently under subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury today, and in connection with his appearance arrangements have been made with Mr. Donegan so that he can be exhaustively interviewed by the New York Office for the purpose of getting all the information that he will relate. When that interview has been completed, and it is anticipated it will take several days, the results will be furnished to Mr. Donegan so that he can call Chambers again before the Grand Jury to relate under oath everything that will be covered by the interview by the New York Office.

HBF:cmw

See that he is thoroughly, persistently & vigorously interrogated & by experienced agents.

174-1333-70

JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-180

58 JAN 17 1949

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 3, 1949

To:

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 3, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 703
D-07529 BU

RECORDED - 19

Deleted Copy Sent Mike Micenheimer
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcc

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 1-3-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K1L2 Applicant's Questionnaire and Affidavit dated July 29, 1946, executed by DONALD HISS.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the machine which was used to type K1L2 was not used to type the evidence Q5 through Q9.

Specimen K1L2 will be returned to the Washington Field Office January 4, 1949 by Special Messenger. Photographic copies representative of K1L2 have been made.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Kisseloff-181

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

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL ROOM
JAN 3 - 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: January 3, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached herewith is a copy of "Applicant's Questionnaire and Affidavit", dated July 26, 1946, executed by DONALD WISS, which is for comparison by the FBI Lab with known typewriting specimen in instant case.

This specimen is to be returned to the Washington Field Office when it has served its purpose.

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

74-1333-703

4 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-182

LAB

FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

GGB:cl
74-94

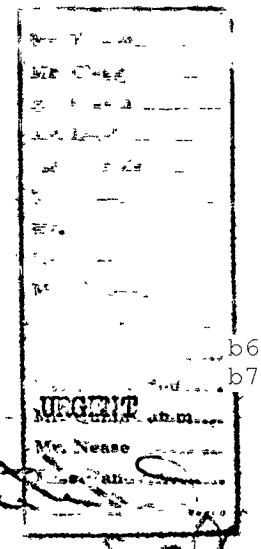

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 PWK/ea

b6
b7C

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-3-49 10:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RECORDS NAVY OFFICERS DISCIPLINE SECTION, WASHINGTON, DC, INDICATE TIMOTHY HOBSON, MISS STEPSON, WAS DISCHARGED FROM NAVY V DASH TWELVE PROGRAM [redacted]

[redacted] OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM HOBSON FOR SUBMISSION TO FBI LAB. DO NOT REVEAL ONI AS SOURCE OF ABOVE INFO.

HOTEL

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

JAN 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Curran
Mr. Herbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 49 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 3 8-22P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE INTERVIEW WILLIAM ROSEN. PHILA. ADVISED WILLIAM ROSEN NOW RESIDES SANTA MONTICA, CALIFORNIA. DISREGARD LEAD TO INTERVIEW HIM IN YOUR FIELD DIVISION.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 19

174-1333-205

FBI

4 JAN 10 1949

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD FOR CONF WITH PH

BA NY R 3 BA

308

Kisseloff-184

61 JAN 12 1949

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

JAN 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 47 3 8-00P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE TYPEWRITER. THERE WERE SECURED TODAY FROM CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE FOUR ORIGINAL LETTERS SIGNED BY ALGER HISS DATED NINETEEN FORTYSIX AND FORTYSEVEN, AS WELL AS FOUR CARBON COPIES OF LETTERS DATED NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, ALL OF THESE WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON. IT WAS ASCERTAINED AT THIS ORGANIZATION THAT ANY TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTYFOUR ARE MAINTAINED AT THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION, SEVEN HUNDRED JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D.C. IN THE EVENT IT HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN DONE, CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE AT THE FOUNDATION FOR POSSIBLE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS. CONTACT HAS BEEN MADE AT THE DALTON SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY, AND IT WAS ASCERTAINED THE RECORDS OF THIS SCHOOL WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UNTIL JANUARY FIFTH. IT WAS LEARNED TODAY THAT THE RECORD ON TIMOTHY HOBSON, MAINTAINED AT THE US NAVAL RECORDS CENTER, GARDEN CITY, LI, NY, HAD BEEN FORWARDED AT THE REQUEST OF THE NAVY IN WASHINGTON, DC, TO WASHINGTON, DC. THE OFFICER IN CHARGE AT GARDEN CITY, ADVISED THAT THE

END OF PAGE ONE

61 JAN 12 1949

RECORDED - 19

174-1333-706

4 JAN 7 1949

Kisseloff-185

PAGE TWO

FBI IN WASHINGTON HAD REQUESTED THE NAVY TO HAVE THIS FILE FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON. PREVIOUSLY IT HAD BEEN ASCERTAINED BY THIS OFFICE THAT THERE WAS ONLY ONE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMEN SIGNED BY TIMOTHY HOBSON IN THIS FILE. A SUBPOENA WAS ISSUED IN ORDER TO SECURE THIS SPECIMEN. IT WAS FORWARDED TO THE FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS THIS CASE. MRS. LENA NIXON, EIGHT THREE THREE JEFFERSON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY, SISTER OF GENOA MORSE, FORMER MAID FOR HISS IN WASHINGTON CONTACTED. SHE ADVISED THAT HER SISTER HAD WRITTEN HER ASKING THAT SHE SECURE A MAID FOR THE HISS FAMILY IN NEW YORK CITY. SHE STATED THAT SHE WAS UNABLE TO RECOMMEND ANYONE TO THEM AND THAT SHE HAS NO IDEA OF WHO THE MAID WAS THAT THEY SECURED FINALLY. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF THE PRESENT MAID FOR THE HISS FAMILY IN ORDER THAT SHE MAY BE INTERVIEWED.

SCHEIDT

11
44

Called Laboratory
M W Lupo
By VG

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr Harbo

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-186

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

JAN 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

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

WA 1 NY 1 FROM BALTO 1-4-49 11-06 AM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

FOR THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION ASAC BELMONT, NEW YORK. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE. RENYTEL JAN. THIRD, LAST, RE FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN AND HIS ATTENDANCE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTO. RECORDS AT JOHNS HOPKINS REFLECT INSLERMAN FIRST ENTERED THE UNIVERSITY JULY THIRTY, THIRTYEIGHT, RECEIVING HIS DEGREE JUNE SIX, THIRTYNINE. HE REENTERED THE GRADUATE SCHOOL AT JOHNS HOPKINS SEPT. THIRTYNINE, STUDYING AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING AND MATHEMATICS UNTIL MAY, FORTY, AND AGAIN FROM SEPT. FORTY, STUDYING THE SAME COURSES UNTIL MAY, TWENTYTHREE, FORTYONE.

MC FARLIN

END

BA R1 NY

BA R 1 WA

RECORDED - 19

174-1333-707
F B I

4 JAN 10 1949

INDEXED - 19

Kisseloff-187

cc F. L. Jones

308

61 JAN 12 1949

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEWARK FROM WASH FIELD 1-4-49 9:45 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWARK

W. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NUMBER ONE THREE FOUR FOUR THREE TWO, WAS REPAIRED IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT FOR PAUL KELLER IN WASHINGTON, DC. KELLER RESIDING SIX ONE TWO SEVEN RODGERS AVENUE, MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY. NEWARK WILL INTERVIEW KELLER AND IF TYPEWRITER PURCHASED BY HIM IN WASHINGTON, DC, SUBSEQUENT TO MARCH THIRTYONE, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT WILL OBTAIN SPECIMENS FROM SAME AND FORWARD TO FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. NY ORIGIN. SUBMIT FIVE COPIES OF REPORT TO BUREAU AND THREE COPIES TO NY, ONE ATTENTION MR. T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-188

CC - New York by Mail

74-1333-708

308

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 3, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE

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

At 5:00 p.m. Mr. Vincent Russo of the Department called over and made reference to the Bureau's memorandum suggesting that arrangements be made with HUAC to secure the five rolls of microfilm for further comparison with the film recovered from Felix Inslerman. Mr. Russo stated that he had called Congressman Nixon of the Committee, who stated that the film would be made available and that Agents should contact Mr. Stripling of the Committee at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow for the purpose of obtaining the film. Congressman Nixon stated that one of the Committee's investigators would remain with the film during the time that it was being examined. I informed Mr. Russo that we would arrange to get in touch with Mr. Stripling of the Committee at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow.

At 5:30 p.m., ASAC Belmont, New York, called and stated that Inslerman had appeared before the Grand Jury today. He was represented by former Assistant U. S. Attorney Lou Bender and Mr. Inslerman, on the advice of his attorney, refused to talk. He also would not give up his cameras and it now appears that he has three different cameras, one Lica, one box camera, and a German camera. Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan had spent considerable time trying to persuade Bender to permit Inslerman to talk. Donegan will make further attempts along this line tomorrow as he is of the belief that it would be very important to get Inslerman to break down. If he fails to persuade Bender, it appears that Mr. Donegan will seek a search warrant to recover the cameras of Inslerman. Mr. Belmont stated that he would immediately advise the Albany Office of the status of the Inslerman matter.

At 5:45 p.m., Mr. Belmont called back and stated that the Agents had just reported in on the attempt to interview Frederick V. Fields. Fields furnished a prepared statement to the Agents and he asked of the Agents a statement as to what Laurence Duggan had said. This, of course, was refused and he stated that he would not be interviewed other than to furnish the prepared statements because the FBI had been blacking his name nationwide by an intentional leak. It appears that Drew Pearson has knowledge of the statements of Duggan so far as it relates to Fields. The interviewing Agents promptly challenged Fields, stating that the FBI had not leaked any information, and he then said that the Department of Justice did. Mr. Belmont is transmitting by teletype the complete statement of Fields, having in mind the possibility that Fields will release it to the press.

HBF:lfc:cmw

Sent to Div 1-4-49

74-1333-709

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

5-FLT

58 JAN 17 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Mr. Vincent P. Russo of the Department called at 10:45 A.M. and referred to an arrangement which he had effected with Congressman Nixon of the HCUA to obtain the microfilms in this case for examination by the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Russo advised that he had just received a telephone call from Congressman Wood of Georgia who stated that Mr. Stripling of the HCUA had told Mr. Wood of Mr. Russo's interest in obtaining these films. Mr. Russo stated that Congressman Wood pointed out to him that at the present time there is no HCUA and, therefore, no one has authority to release the films. Mr. Russo stated that Congressman Wood was careful to explain that he wanted the Department to understand that he was not engaging in any obstructionist tactics but unfortunately, because of the situation, nothing could be done regarding these films at this time. The Congressman related that it is expected that the HCUA will be reconstituted between now and the end of this week and that he, Wood, undoubtedly would be the chairman. At such time as this occurs Mr. Wood told Mr. Russo he would call him and see that the films are made available.

Mr. Russo stated that he would follow Congressman Wood in connection with this matter.

In view of this, I called Supervisor Kenneth Delavigne of the Washington Field Office and told him to discontinue efforts to obtain these films from Mr. Stripling, who, you will recall, upon contact this morning explained that it was impossible to release the film until the express approval of Mr. Wood had been received.

LLL:mer

Same old "run around" from this outfit.

RECORDED - 19 74-1333-210

INDEXED - 19

5 JAN 1949

notes. The Bureau files do not indicate what if anything Mr. Berle said at the time the notes were obtained by the Bureau, but it is doubtful that he would have been able to contribute materially to a clarification of the notes in 1943 after a lapse of almost four years from the date of his original interview with Chambers.

V.

Attachment

Of course hindsight is better than foresight but we should learn from this incident & not have any recurrence in other cases or situations.

V.

Kisseloff-191

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 9:55 A.M. Supervisor Kenneth Delavigne of the WFO called and advised that pursuant to your instruction he had contacted Mr. Robert Stripling of the HCUA regarding an arrangement which allegedly had been perfected between Vincent F. Russo of the Department and Congressman Nixon for the obtaining of certain films of this case for Laboratory examination. Mr. Stripling told Mr. Delavigne that no such arrangement had been effected, that the rules of the House do not permit the removal of any material in the possession of one of its Committees. Mr. Stripling added, however, that Congressman John Wood of Georgia would be the new chairman of the HCUA and that Mr. Wood was presently en route from his residence to his office and upon arrival there he, Stripling, would discuss this matter with him and notify Mr. Delavigne as to the outcome. Mr. Stripling indicated that he felt that Congressman Wood undoubtedly would go along on this matter.

Mr. Delavigne added that he is endeavoring to have Mr. Stripling bring the film to the Bureau in order to avoid having Bureau Agents face the battery of cameramen at the Capitol.

I asked Mr. Delavigne to follow Mr. Stripling on this matter in a reasonable time if he, Stripling, did not call Mr. Delavigne.

LLL:mer

INDEXED - 19

INDEXED - 19

74-1333-711

4 JAN 10 1949

5-FBI

Kisseloff-2242

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ASAC Belmont of New York called at 9:40 A.M. today and advised that Special Assistant Attorney General Thomas Donegan had requested the New York Office to interview Max Bedacht. Bedacht, as you will recall, is an old-time member of the Communist Party who was expelled over a disagreement on principle with the officials of the Party in this country. He is looked upon generally as somewhat of an Earl Browder man. He is presently living in semi-retirement in New Jersey.

According to Mr. Belmont there is absolutely no reason to believe that Bedacht will be cooperative. However, Mr. Donegan stated that Chambers, in testifying before the Grand Jury, stated that in 1932 Bedacht called him in and asked that he assist one Arthur in connection with the underground movement of the Communist Party. Through Arthur, Chambers stated he met an individual named Boris. Chambers further testified before the Grand Jury that he acted as liaison between the Communist Party underground movement and Bedacht for approximately one year, around 1932 and 1933, but denied having been in touch with Bedacht since that time.

Mr. Donegan told Mr. Belmont that he feels the House Committee on Un-American Activities may call Bedacht to testify and Mr. Donegan is anxious to have him appear before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York before this occurs. Accordingly, Mr. Donegan requested that Bedacht be interviewed and served with a subpoena at the termination of the interview, calling for his presence before the Grand Jury in the SDNY.

Mr. Belmont advised that one of the Agents familiar with this case, together with the Agent who handled the investigation of Max Bedacht, will conduct the requested interview in New Jersey if the Bureau approves. Mr. Belmont pointed out that he believes these Agents could handle the interview more advantageously than Agents from the Newark Office who would not be thoroughly familiar with the entire background of both cases. Mr. Belmont added that Mr. Donegan is anxious to have the interview conducted today, if possible.

74-1333-712

4 JAN 10 1949

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the New York Office be instructed to proceed with the interview of Bedacht pursuant to the request of Mr. Donegan. If you concur, this will be done.

ADDENDUM: After discussing this matter with you orally, ASAC Belmont was called at 9:50 A.M. and told to proceed with this interview as requested.

LLL:mer

Kisseloff-2243

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 16 5 4-01P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
ON PAGE ONE OF JANUARY ONE, NINETEEN FORTYNINE ISSUE OF "EDITOR AND PUBLISHER" APPEARS AN ITEM TO THE EFFECT THAT ROBERT E. STRIPLING IS WRITING A SERIES OF ARTICLES ENTITLED, "INSIDE STORY OF RED CONSPIRACY IN THE UNITED STATES" FOR KING FEATURE SYNDICATE. THIS SERIES IS TO BE EDITED BY BOB CONSIDINE AND IS TO APPEAR IN TWENTY EIGHT DAILY AND SUNDAY INSTALLMENTS OF APPROXIMATELY TWELVE HUNDRED WORDS EACH WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND PUBLICATION IS TO COMMENCE JANUARY TWENTY THREE NEXT.

14-1333-713

RECORDED - 19

61 JAN 1 0 1949

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-2244

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

JAN 6- 1949

TELETYPE

WA 10 FROM BA 6 5-00 PM EST AHE AHS

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R, ESPIONAGE - R. RE WFO REPORT OF SA ROBERT W. MC CASLIN DATED DECEMBER TWENTYNINE LAST SETTING LEAD FOR INTERVIEW OF JESSE S. ROGERS AT GARRETT PARK, MD. ASCERTAINED ROGERS RESIDES AT FOUR CLEMONT, GARRETT PARK, TELEPHONE PLAZA NAUGHT SIX SIX NINE. NO ONE HAS BEEN FOUND AT HOME TO DATE BUT NEIGHBORHOOD INQUIRY INDICATES ROGERS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY SOME SAFETY BRANCH OF WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, DC, MAY BE REACHED BY TELEPHONE AT WORK BY DIALING GOVERNMENT CODE ONE THREE ONE DASH FIVE NINE TWO FOUR AND DOES NOT ARRIVE HOME UNTIL ABOUT SEVEN PM EACH NIGHT. SUGGEST WFO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW ROGERS AT WORK.

MC FARLIN

END

ACK AND HOLD 4

BA R10 WA

TWO COPIES WFO

74-1333-214
H B I
JAN 10 1949

JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-2245

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

JAN 6- 1949

WA 11 NY 3 FROM BALTO 1-6-49 5-03 PM EST ANE 1742

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. 3. -1

RE NY TEL JAN FIVE RE FELIX INSLERMAN AS TO WHETHER HE HAD SIGNED THE 4-1

SECURITY STATEMENT AT THE GLENN L. MARTIN CO. INVESTIGATION REVEALS

THAT INSLERMAN, ON AUG. TWO, THIRTYNINE, SIGNED A SECURITY STATEMENT

WHICH QUOTED THE ESPIONAGE ACT AND WHICH CONCLUDED BY STATING HE HAD

READ AND UNDERSTOOD THE ESPIONAGE ACT AS QUOTED IN THE FORM. PHOTO-

STATIC COPIES OF THE STATEMENT AS SIGNED BY INSLERMAN FORWARDED SPECIAL

DELIVERY TO NY TODAY. IN THE EVENT IT IS NECESSARY TO PRODUCE THE

ORIGINAL STATEMENT SIGNED BY INSLERMAN BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, IT

WILL BE NECESSARY TO SUBPOENA FREDERICK C. CROSS, CHIEF OF THE LEGAL

DEPT., GLENN L. MARTIN CO., HOME ADDRESS CARE OF WYMAN PARK APARTMENTS,

BALTIMORE EIGHT, MD. THE ORIGINAL SECURITY STATEMENT IS NOW IN THE

CUSTODY OF MR. CROSS AT THE GLENN L. MARTIN CO.

MC FARLIN

END

WA ACK AND HOLD BA R 11 WA

NY Advised

74-1333-715

Kisseloff-2246

6 JAN 13 1949

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

JAN 6 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Mason
Mr. Hoover
L. B. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ALBANY 1-6-49 5-13 PM BJF

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. REMYTEL TODAY. PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE SIGNED BY FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN AT GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND CONTAINING FOLLOWING STATEMENT BEING FORWARDED NYC TONIGHT "REMARKS. THE COMPANY CONTEMPLATES THE USE OF MR. INSLERMAN-S SERVICES ON WORK, THE NATURE OF WHICH IS CLASSIFIED AS SECRET. IT IS THEREFORE REQUESTED THAT HE BE CLEARED FOR THIS CLASSIFICATION."

CORNELIUS

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 515PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

MY OK FBI NYC EMCG

DISC PLS

61 JAN 12 1949

Kisseloff-2247

74-1333-746

File (5)

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 - 1949

TELEMETER

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 11, NYC 5, WFO, FROM LOS ANGELES 6 1-12 PM

DIRECTOR, SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PURGERY, ESPIONAGE, DASHR.
RENYTEL JAN. SIX LAST REGARDING RE INTERVIEW WITH MORRIS ASIMOW.
ALL MATTERS MENTIONED IN TEL FULLY COVERED IN ORIGINAL INTERVIEW
AND RE INTERVIEW WILL NOT BE CONDUCTED UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY
AS CONSIDER IT WILL NOT BE PRODUCTIVE. REPORT CONTINING
DETAILED RESULTS OF INTERVIEW BEING FORWARDED AIR MAIL TOMORROW.
HOOD

ACK PLS

74-1333-777

TWO COPIES TO

JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-2248

Mundt Reports Chambers Give New Spy Data

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29 (AP). The Baltimore Sun quoted Rep. Mundt (R) of South Dakota tonight that the House un-American activities committee had obtained enough new information from Whittaker Chambers to keep the group and its staff "constantly at work for six months or a year.

Reps. Mundt, acting chairman of the House committee, and Nixon (R) of California, along with Robert P. Stripling, chief investigator for the committee, a stenographer and other committee aides met with the confessed ex-Communist agent at Chamber's farm near Westminster, Md., yesterday.

Chambers Reveals New Names

Chambers talked for five hours, almost without interruption, while under oath, and gave the committeemen "a new sense of the comprehensive size of the (Communist espionage) operation."

The Sun story said:

"The acting chairman said Chambers revealed new names connected with the spy rig, but he declined to make them public.

"The figures named by Chambers, Mundt said, did not include any new suppliers of information to the 'apparatus.'

Some in Other Countries

"They included, he added, some persons who are dead and some who now are operating in other countries.

"By getting Chambers to give for the first time a complete chronology of his activities, in connection with the espionage group that worked for the Soviet government, the committee was able to get a clearer picture of its extent, how it operated, its geographical significance and a good idea of the number of persons involved."

Hiss Granted Delay In Libel Suit Trial

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29 (INS). Alger Hiss, ex-State department official and Communist spy case figure, today obtained an indefinite delay in trial of his $75,000 libel suit against Whittaker Chambers.

The postponement was granted by federal judges William C. Coleman and W. Calvin Chesnut on application of Frank G. Allen, one of Hiss' attorneys.

represented by at- Cleveland, did not ay.

reason, was given it was pointed out trial in New York on perjury charges ing out of his spy case testimony before a federal grand jury.

The libel suit resulted from the assertions of Chambers, former senior editor of Time magazine and confessed ex-spy ring courier, that Hiss supplied him with U. S. government secrets for transmission to Russian agents.

It was in connection with the libel litigation that Chambers produced the celebrated "pumpkin papers" which indicated widespread operations of a Communist espionage apparatus in Washington before Pearl Harbor.

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

Chief Fletcher

F.L.S.

Whittaker Chambers

Do we know what this is?

H.

74-1335-118
FBI
JAN 10 1949

53 JAN 1 1949

Times Herald
Page 5
Date

Kisseloff-2249

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JANUARY 4, 1949

Transmit the following message to: SACS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK. URGENT

RECORDED - 42 EX-47

74-1333-719

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. RE PHILA TEL JANUARY THREE LAST. PHILA REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW EUGENE ROSEN AND SUBMIT IMMEDIATELY BASIS FOR OPINION THAT PERTINENT PERIOD FOR TYPEWRITER SOLD TO FANSLER DASH MARTIN LIES BETWEEN JANUARY ONE, NINETEEN TWENTY-SIX AND DECEMBER THIRTY-ONE, NINETEEN TWENTY-SEVEN OR SERIALS ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND TO ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. LOS ANGELES BEING REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW WILLIAM ROSEN. NINETEEN FORTY-TWO AND FORTY-FIVE JOINT FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS REFLECT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BRYN MAWR SCHOLARSHIP FUND. SUGGEST PHILA INQUIRE AT BRYN MAWR REGARDING FUND FOR POSSIBLE TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE HISSES.

HOOVER

CC-WASHINGTON FIELD - BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/20/97 BY sp/ml/ep

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

asb;hhr

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 4 - 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 14 1949

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-2250

TELETYPE

TELETYPE

FEB 9 - 1949

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

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

JAN 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

WAZSHINGTON AND WFO 4 NYC 1 FROM PHILA 1-3-49 11.52 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

RE WFO TEL DECEMBER THIRTY. WILLIAM ROSEN RESIDING CARE OF SON, MILTON ROSEN, TWO ONE TWO NAUGHT C SEVENTEENTH ST., SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA. SUGGEST BUREAU FURNISH LOS ANGELES SUFFICIENT INFO FOR INTERVIEW RE POSSIBLE RECEIPT OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER FROM HISS. ALSO REQUEST BUREAU ADVISE PHILA IF IT IS DESIRED THAT ROSENS SON, EUGENE, NOW RESIDING AT EASTON, PA., BE SUBSEQUENTLY OR SIMULTANEOUSLY INTERVIEWED REGARDING ANY KNOWLEDGE HE HAS OF TYPEWRITERS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN HIS FATHERS POSSESSION. RE WFO TEL TO BUREAU AND PHILA DECEMBER THIRTYONE REQUESTING LOCATION OF MACHINE BEARING SERIAL ONE THREE TWO TWO FIVE SIX. THIS LEAD IS BEING COVERED BY PHILA DIVISION. HOWEVER, CHICAGO TEL TO BUREAU, WFO, NY AND PHILA, DECEMBER FOURTEEN LAST SETS OUT APPROXIMATE SERIALS ASSIGNED TO TYPEWRITERS AT BEGINNING OF YEARS NINETEEN TWENTYFIVE TO THIRTYONE INCLUSIVE. LAB REPORT TO WFO DECEMBER THIRTY LAST INDICATES CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO OBTAINING SPECIMENS FROM MACHINES HAVING SERIAL NUMBERS LOWER THAN TWO NAUGHT FOUR THOUSAND. INTERVIEWS WITH JOHN GALLAGHER, THE LAST MANAGER FOR WOODSTOCK PHILA

EX-47 RECORDED - 42 14-1893-717

31 JAN 6 1949

GROP DESK

1-4-48 Tel to Phila & NY re WFO. Eugene, requesting Phila to interview Eugene for opinion & to submit leads re contributions to Phila Bureau. Phila advised re Rosen.

Kisseloff-2251

PAGE TWO

AGENCY, AND WHO WAS EMPLOYED AT AGENCY AS REPAIR MAN DURING PERIOD OF SALE OF INSTANT WOODSTOCK TO FANSLER-MARTIN, HAVE REFLECTED THAT MACHINES DID NOT REMAIN IN PHILA AGENCY FOR LONG PERIODS BEFORE SALE. SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEWS THIS DISTRICT TEND TO SUPPORT THIS STATEMENT. THIS OFFICE IS OF OPINION THAT PERTINENT PERIOD CONCERNING TYPEWRITER SOLD TO FANSLER-MARTIN LIES BETWEEN JANUARY ONE, TWENTYSIX, AND DECEMBER THIRTYONE, TWENTYSEVEN, OR SERIALS ONE FORTYFIVE THOUSAND TO ONE SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ESTABLISH SERIAL NUMBER LIMITS FOR ALL OFFICES INTERESTED IN THIS INVESTIGATION.

BOARDMAN

CORRECTION LAST LINE SECOND PAGE LAST WORD IS INVESTIGATION

ACK AND DISC

WA PH R 4 WA

NY PH R 1 NYC

DISC

cc Mr. Nadler

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-2252

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: December 31, 1948

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 31, 1948.

Re:

JAY DAVID MILTON CHAMBERS
with aliases, etal
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
HARRY DEXTER WHITE

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-91
LAB. NO. 74-1333 720
D-89511 NI

Examination requested by:

Reference: Washington

Examination requested: Letter dated 12-30-48

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

Specimens: Document

K113 Letter dated June 9, 1934 to Dr. Jacob VINER, letter dated June 11, 1934 to Dr. Jacob VINER, Personal History Statement dated November 5, 1934, resignation dated January 22, 1945, and oath of office dated January 21, 1945, bearing the known handwriting of HARRY D. WHITE.

Result of Examination:

Photographic copies of the additional known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, listed above as specimen K113, are retained in the Bureau's files for assistance in connection with future handwriting comparisons.

Specimen K113 is returned to your office herewith.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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

DKF:MD

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS SECTION
FILED IN
DEC 31 1948 PM

Kisseloff-2253

KCF

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 30, 1948

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
HARRY DEXTER WHITE

D 87511

Attention: Technical Laboratory

Reference is made to the several pages of alleged handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, deceased, furnished to Bureau agents by subject CHAMBERS.

For comparison purposes, there are enclosed herewith several documents containing writing of HARRY WHITE obtained from Mr. JAMES HARD, Director of Personnel, Treasury Department and described as follows:

Letter dated June 9, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER.
Letter dated June 11, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER.
Personal History Statement dated November 5, 1934.
Resignation dated January 22, 1945.
Oath of Office dated January 24, 1945.

The above documents are to be returned to the Treasury Department therefore it is requested that the Bureau forward them to the Washington Field Office when they have served their purpose.

Enclosures

MAT:JPW
74-94

ENCL

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-

Kisseloff-2254

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS

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

Both Martha Kearney of INS and Ed Prina of the New York Sun inquired as to the background of Felix August Inslerman, who was called before the New York grand jury today.

Both were advised that there was no information which we could furnish and it was suggested they might care to contact the Department inasmuch as the Department was handling the grand jury in New York.

Mr. Ladd has been advised.

JJM:hmc

100-74-1333-821

5 JAN 17 1949

Kisseloff-2255

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1-5 1949

TO:
✓ Director
___ Mr. Clegg
___ Mr. Glavin
___ Mr. Harbo
___ Mr. Ladd
___ Mr. Nichols
___ Mr. Rosen
___ Mr. Tracy
___ Mr. Fletcher
___ Mr. Mohr
___ Mr. Carlson
___ Mr. Nease
___ Miss Gandy
___ Personnel Files Section
___ Records Section
___ Mrs. Skillman

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-2256

Clyde Tolson

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

SAC, New York

January 7, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 6, 1949.

Re: [illegible] HITTLER [illegible], with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
[illegible]

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 65-11920
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 72
LAB. NO. D-89802 BU

Examination requested: New York

Reference: Letter dated January 5, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter [illegible]

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K214 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 15, 1947, to The Treasurer, Dalton Schools, 108 East 89th Street, New York 28, New York, signed by ALGER HISS.

K215 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 26, 1947, to Miss Charlotte Anne Keefe, The Dalton School, 108 East 89th Street, New York, New York, signed by ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It is concluded that the typewriters used to type K214 and K215 were not used to type 6 through 67.

Specimens K214 and K215 will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-2257

RCF:JL 7L

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

STANDARD FORM [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Att: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: January 5, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

D-89802

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS, ET AL.
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

Enclosed herewith are two typewritten letters signed by ALGER HISS. The first letter is dated April 15, 1947, and the second June 26, 1947. Both these letters are typed on stationery of the CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. The letters are addressed to the DALTON SCHOOL, 108 E. 89th St., New York City.

It is desired that the typing appearing on these letters be compared with the known and questioned typing specimens on file at the Bureau.

DEFERRED REGARDING

At the conclusion of such comparisons these letters should be returned to this office as it is necessary to return them to the Dalton School from which school they were obtained.

K214
K215

2 ENCL

Enc. 2.

cc: Washington Field

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1/7/49

#74-1333

NY 65-14920
DVS:hd

74-1333-

Kisseloff-2258

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Director, FBI

723

January 4, 1949

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
was, et al
Perjury
Espionage - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 22, 1948, in which you were furnished information concerning Laurence Duggan.

During the interview with Duggan by agents of this Bureau on December 10, 1948, Duggan stated that he was approached by two individuals to furnish information for the use of the Soviets or the Communist International, when he was employed by the State Department. One of these persons was Frederick Vanderbilt Field. He stated that Field was a classmate of his at Harvard and he recalled that Field approached him for this information some time during the years 1936 or 1937. He stated he could not recall the words used by Field in this connection but stated there was no question in his mind as to the meaning of Field's words. He advised that he turned down the proposition made to him by Field.

On December 30, 1948, Frederick Vanderbilt Field was interviewed at New Marlboro, Connecticut, and he stated that he desired to consult his attorney prior to making any statements. He advised that he planned to consult with his attorney early the following week and would then contact the New York Office of this Bureau relative to discussing this matter.

(Teletype to Bureau from New York, dated 12-31-48)

Field was interviewed on January 3, 1949, at his office in the presence of his attorney, Harold F. Gamer, a partner of Nathan Witt. At the outset of the interview, Field requested to be furnished with a complete transcript of the interview made by agents of this Bureau with Laurence Duggan on December 10, 1948. When the agents refused to furnish him with this transcript, Field advised that upon advice received from his attorney, he had prepared a statement which reads as follows:

"On Sunday, December 26, 1948, Attorney General Tom C. Clark, during a television interview, stated, according to the press of the following day, that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that he was approached ten years ago by two persons" in connection with an alleged Communist espionage ring, but that he had repulsed them both. The Attorney General did not identify the two persons further. The matter of identification was left to Drew Pearson, who during his regular Sunday night broadcast that same night, alleged that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that he and myself were these two persons. This was the first I had ever heard of these charges. After the information which Laurence Duggan is alleged to have given the F.B.I. concerning me had thus been given national wide publicity, necessarily with F.B.I. connivance, two agents of the F.B.I. called upon me at my home in New Marlboro, Connecticut, on December 30, 1948, and indicated

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Evans
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes

Direct—Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

FLJ/mp

TIME
DATE
BY

Kisseloff-2259

that they wished to question me regarding the alleged information concerning me which had been attributed to Laurence Duggan. I arranged to meet the agents of the F.B.I. at my office in New York City on January 3, 1949, at 4:30 p.m. At that time I requested them to permit me to see a transcript of the alleged statements concerning me which they attributed to Mr. Duggan. This they refused to do. In view of my conviction that Mr. Duggan could not and did not make statements concerning me of the character and innuendo leaked by the F.B.I., in view of the refusal of the F.B.I. agents to disclose in context the statements concerning me which are attributed to Mr. Duggan, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding or distortion such as has apparently been generated in this case, I prepared this statement which I delivered to the agents at the meeting referred to. Laurence Duggan was for many years a personal friend of mine. We were classmates at Harvard, in the class of 1927, roomed in the same group and were both officers of our class. After college we kept up our acquaintance by seeing each other occasionally. Our relationship was one of long term friendship nothing more. I do not and cannot believe that Mr. Duggan made the statements concerning me which the F.B.I. has, by leaks and indirection, accused him. I deny categorically any implication that I was at any time involved in any form of espionage, that I violated or attempted to violate any official secrets, or that I attempted to obtain from Mr. Duggan confidential information of any sort. I regard the action of the F.B.I. in the circumstances as grossly improper and most unfair."

After the interviewing agents perused Field's statement, they advised Field that no leak had been made to Mr. Drew Pearson by this Bureau. Field advised that his prepared statement would be his only comment concerning this entire matter.

I thought you would be interested in the above information and I want to point out to you that, of course, no information of any kind has been made available to Mr. Pearson by any representative of this Bureau.

(Teletype from New York to Bureau dated 1-3-49)

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

JAN 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 62 3 10-20P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS-R. FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD INTERVIEWED ON APPOINTMENT AT HIS OFFICE THIS AFTERNOON IN PRESENCE OF HIS ATTORNEY HAROLD I. CAMMER, PARTNER OF NATHAN WITT. AT OUTSET OF INTERVIEW FIELD REQUESTED COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF FBI INTERVIEW OF DECEMBER TEN LAST WITH LAURENCE DUGGAN. UPON REFUSAL BY AGENTS TO FURNISH TRANSCRIPT FIELD ADVISED THAT UPON ADVICE OF ATTORNEY HE HAD PREPARED A STATEMENT AS FOLLOWS, "ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER TWENTY SIX, FORTY EIGHT, ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM C. CLARK, DURING A TELEVISION INTERVIEWSTATED, ACCORDING TO THE PRESS OF THE FOLLOWING DAY, THAT LAURENCE DUGGAN HAD INFORMED THE F. B. I. THAT HE WAS APPROACHED TEN YEARS AGO "BY TWO PERSONS" IN CONNECTION WITH AN ALLEGED COMMUNIST ESPIONAGE RING, BUT THAT HE HAD REPULSED THEM BOTH. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DID NOT IDENTITY THE TWO PERSONS FURTHER. THE MATTER OF IDENTIFICATION WAS LEFT TO DREW PEARSON, WHO DURING HIS REGULAR SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST THAT SAME NIGHT, ALLEGED THAT LAURENCE DUGGAN HAD INFORMED THE FBI THAT SOME WOMAN AND MYSELF WERE THESE TWO PERSONS.

END OF PAGE ONE

CORR LINE NINE WORD SEVEN SHOULD BE"CLARK"

JAN 11 1949

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

Kisseloff-2261

THIS WAS THE FIRST I HAD EVEN HEARD OF THESE CHARGES. AFTER THE INFORMATION WHICH LAURENCE DUGGAN IS ALLEGED TO HAVE GIVEN THE FBI CONCERNING ME HAD THUS BEEN GIVEN NATION WIDE PUBLICITY, NECESSARILY WITH FBI CONNIVANCE, TWO AGENTS OF THE FBI CALLED UPON ME AT MY HOME IN NEW HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ON DECEMBER THIRTY, FORTY EIGHT. AND INDICATED THAT THEY WISHED TO QUESTION ME REGARDING THE ALLEGED INFORMATION CONCERNING ME WHICH HAD BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO LAURENCE DUGGAN. I ARRANGED TO MEET THE AGENTS OF THE FBI AT MY OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY ON JANUARY THREE, FORTY NINE, AT FOUR THIRTY PM. AT THAT TIME I REQUESTED THEM TO PERMIT ME TO SEE A TRANSCRIPT OF THE ALLEGED STATEMENTS CONCERNING ME WHICH THEY ATTRIBUTED TO MR. DUGGAN. THIS THEY REFUSED TO DO. IN VIEW OF MY CONVICTION THAT MR. DUGGAN COULD NOT AND DID NOT MAKE STATEMENTS CONCERNING ME OF THE CHARACTER AND INNUENDO LEAKED BY THE FBI, IN VIEW OF THE REFUSAL OF THE FBI AGENTS TO DISCLOSE IN CONTEXT THE STATEMENTS CONCERNING ME WHICH ARE ATTRIBUTED TO MR. DUGGAN, AND IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY MISUNDERSTANDING OR DISTORTION SUCH AS HAS APPARENTLY BEEN GENERATED IN THIS CASE, I PREPARED THIS STATEMENT WHICH I DELIVERED TO THE AGENTS AT THE MEETING REFERRED TO. LAURENCE DUGGAN WAS FOR MANY YEARS A PERSONAL FRIEND OF MINE. WE WERE CLASSMATES AT HARVARD, IN THE CLASS OF NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN, ROOMED IN THE SAME GROUP AND WERE BOTH OFFICERS OF OUR CLASS.

END OF PAGE TWO

CORR FIFTH FROM LAST LINE LAST WORD SHOULD BE "STATEMENT"

PAGE THREE

AFTER COLLEGE WE KEPT UP OUR ACQUAINTANCE BY SEEING EACH OTHER OCCASIONALLY. OUR RELATIONSHIP WAS ONE OF LONG TERM FRIENDSHIP NOTHING MORE. I DO NOT AND CANNOT BELIEVE THAT MR. DUGGAN MADE THE STATEMENTS CONCERNING ME WHICH THE FBI HAS, BY LEAKS AND INDIRECTION, ACCUSED HIM. I DENY CATEGORICALLY ANY IMPLICATION THAT I WAS AT ANY TIME INVOLVED IN ANY FORM OF ESPIONAGE, THAT I VIOLATED OR ATTEMPTED TO VIOLATE ANY OFFICIAL SECRETS, OR THAT I ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN FROM MR. DUGGAN CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OF ANY SORT. I REGARD THE ACTION OF THE ~~FBI IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES~~ AS GROSSLY IMPROPER AND MOST UNFAIR." AFTER PERUSAL OF STATEMENT BY AGENTS, AGENTS ADVISED FIELD THAT NO LEAK HAD BEEN MADE TO DREW PEARSON BY FBI. FIELD ADVISED THAT PREPARED STATEMENT WOULD BE HIS SOLE COMMENTS CONCERNING ENTIRE MATTER. COMPLETE STATEMENT BEING FURNISHED TO BUREAU AS PER PHONE CONVERSATION WITH MR. FLETCHER IN VIEW OF POSSIBILITY THAT FIELD WILL RELEASE SAME TO NEWSPAPERS, ALTHOUGH HE GAVE NO INDICATION OF DOING SO.

SCHMIDT

HOLD PLS

advise A.G. & point out that of course no information of any kind was furnished by Pearson by the FBI.

N.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/22/87 BY sp7 mm/ju

Reference is made to Bureau letter of January 3, 1949, which in part advised that former Special Agent ROBERT L. KING furnished information to the Bureau on September 9, 1948 that JOHN SUTRO, former Lieutenant in the Office of Naval Intelligence and presently a practicing attorney in San Francisco, was acquainted with ALGER HISS and attended Harvard Law School with him. The Washington Field Office was instructed to furnish sufficient information to the San Francisco Office in order that JOHN SUTRO might be intelligently interviewed for any information that he might furnish regarding ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and their involvement in Soviet espionage.

It is interesting to observe that information had previously been developed by the Washington Field Office from JOHN DRIER, an official of the State Department, who stated that SUTRO was a classmate of HISS at the Harvard Law School and also related that when HISS was sent to San Francisco as Secretary General of the UN Conference, he contacted SUTRO there and utilized him during that assignment.

For the benefit of the San Francisco Office, the following background information was obtained from the Naval Officer Records Section, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. A review of JOHN ALFRED SUTRO's Naval record reflected that SUTRO was born July 7, 1905, at San Francisco, California. SUTRO was educated at Stanford University, graduating in 1926 with an AB degree. He then entered Harvard Law School and was a classmate of ALGER HISS, graduating from there in 1929 with an LL. B. degree. SUTRO is presently a member of the San Francisco Bar Association and a partner in the law firm of Pillsbury, Maddison and Sutro, located in San Francisco, California.

It was noted in SUTRO's record that he is married to one ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS of New Canaan, Connecticut. This marriage was performed on October 16, 1931.

RECORDED - 39

74-94
CJJ:MAH
CC: New York
New Haven
San Francisco (Enc.)
(AMSD)

INDEXED - 39

74-1333-724

4 JAN 11 1949

304

59 JAN

Kisseloff-2264

It was also noted that SUTRO served in the Office of Naval Intelligence from December 15, 1939 to December 31, 1945, and was released as a Commander. Also contained in SUTRO's Naval Officer record was a letter to the Director of Naval Personnel from ALGER HISS dated June 25, 1945. The contents were recommendations of SUTRO. SUTRO's address in 1940 was given as 3598 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California. There was nothing of a derogatory nature concerning SUTRO contained in the file.

It is pointed out that SUTRO was married on October 16, 1931 to ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS and that SUTRO attended Harvard during the same years as ALGER HISS. It is not known by the Washington Field Office if ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS is a blood relative of ALGER HISS. The only information available in the indices of the Washington Field Office indicates that ALGER HISS had two sisters, one having committed suicide and the other is reportedly living in Texas.

Mr. THOMAS J. DONEGAN of New York City, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who is handling the perjury case against ALGER HISS, has instructed that no interviews should be made with members of the immediate family of ALGER HISS without DONEGAN's authorization. Before the San Francisco Office interviews SUTRO, the relationship between his wife and ALGER HISS should be established. The New Haven Office will be requested to secure this information and the New York Office will be requested to furnish its observations.

For the assistance of the San Francisco Office, the following background of ALGER HISS is being set forth:

ALGER HISS was born on November 11, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland. His mother's name is Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and is presently residing in Baltimore, Maryland. His father and one sister reportedly committed suicide. His brother, DONALD HISS, resides presently in Washington, D. C. ALGER HISS received his preparatory education in the Baltimore public schools and the Powder Plant Academy, Duxbury, Massachusetts. He attended the Baltimore City College and from 1922 through 1926 attended Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where he received a BA degree and was Phi Beta Kappa. He attended Harvard University Law School from 1926 through 1929, receiving an Ll. B. degree with honors.

On December 11, 1929, HISS was married to PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON in Washington, D. C. Her former husband was FRANCIS T. HOBSON of New York City. ALGER HISS has a stepson, TIMOTHY HOBSON, and a son, ANTHONY HISS, born August 5, 1941.

74-94
CJJ:MAH

Kisseloff-2265

HISS' employment record is set out as follows:

Secretary and law clerk to United States Supreme Court Justice HOLMES from 1929 through 1930.
Associate in a law office in Boston and New York City from 1930 through 1933.
Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Senate Munitions Committee (NYE Committee) - 1933 to 1935.
Special Attorney with the Department of Justice from August 1935 to August 1936.
Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State from September 1936 until January 1947.
President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace from 1947 to the present time - presently on leave of absence.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and also in interviews with Bureau agents, has advised that he was the head of an illegal Communist apparatus from the early 1930s until the summer of 1938. During this period he met with ALGER HISS on a number of occasions and received information from HISS which the latter had secured from official State Department files. PRISCILLA HISS was aware of ALGER HISS' illegal activity, and according to Chambers on a number of occasions typed in her home rough draft copies of official State Department documents.

In 1935 ALGER HISS moved from an apartment located at 2831 28th Street, N. W., to a house on P Street, Washington, D. C. At this time, according to CHAMBERS, he took occupancy of the apartment and kept it for several months until the lease expired. Immediately prior to taking occupancy of this apartment, CHAMBERS, his wife and small child, spent several days at the HISS residence.

ALGER HISS denies the aforementioned allegations and challenged CHAMBERS to repeat them where his comments would not be privileged. Thereafter CHAMBERS made a broadcast from Baltimore, Maryland, repeating some of the allegations and subsequently ALGER HISS sued him for slander.

At the request of ALGER HISS' attorney, a pre-trial deposition was held in November 1948, at which time CHAMBERS introduced into evidence a number of documents which he said he received from ALGER HISS in 1938. Sixty-four of these documents, according to the FBI Laboratory, were typed on a Woodstock typewriter with pica type. These documents, which are condensations of official State Department records, bear the date as late as March 31, 1938.

74-94
CJJ:MAH

Kisseloff-2266

Investigation by the Bureau reflects that PRISCILLA HISS received a typewriter, believed to be a Woodstock make, from her father, in about 1931. Typewritten correspondence written by ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS between the period from 1933 to May 1937, has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been written on the same typewriter which typed the sixty-four documents turned over by CHAMBERS.

ALGER HISS, when testifying before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City, stated that he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY from about 1933 until 1936. He stated that he had no contact with this individual subsequent to 1936 until he was brought face to face with him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment against ALGER HISS charging him in two counts with perjury. The trial originally set for January 20 has been postponed at the request of ALGER HISS' attorney until February 20.

The New Haven Office is requested to examine the marriage license records at New Canaan, Connecticut, for a marriage of ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS and JOHN ALFRED SUTRO on October 16, 1931. ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS should be identified and if possible, it should be determined if she is related to ALGER HISS. The results should be furnished by teletype to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field and San Francisco Offices.

In the event it is determined that ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS SUTRO is a relative of ALGER HISS, the New York Office will consult with Mr. T. J. DONEGAN as to the advisability of an interview with her and her husband.

The San Francisco Office is requested to conduct appropriate investigation in the San Francisco area in an effort to ascertain the background of ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS SUTRO and will not conduct any interview until authorization is granted.

If interview with SUTRO is authorized, he should be questioned concerning his association with ALGER HISS and should be specifically asked if he is acquainted with any individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or GEORGE CROSLEY. Two photographs of CHAMBERS are being enclosed for the benefit of San Francisco and they should be displayed to him. SUTRO should be asked for any typewritten correspondence in his possession that could have emanated from the HISS residence. He should also be questioned as to friends and associates of ALGER HISS who might know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who might be aware of any association between HISS and CHAMBERS.

74-94
CJJ:MAH

Kisseloff-2267

New York origin. Submit five copies of report to Bureau, three to New York - one for the attention of Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN - and two for the Washington Field Office.

CJJ:MAH
74-94

CC - 150

DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI
D STATES DEPARTMENT OF

JANUARY 5, 1949

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: LEGAL ATTACHE PARIS, FRANCE

CABLEGRAM
CIPHER PAD CODE
URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. FOR YOUR INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH LIBEL SUIT PENDING IN US DISTRICT COURT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS PRODUCED CERTAIN DOCUMENTS ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, AT THE PRETRIAL EXAMINATION, CLAIMING THAT THEY WERE COPIES OF OR EXCERPTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER TO HIM BY ALGER HISS DURING LATTER NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND EARLY NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT FOR TRANSMITTAL TO HEAD OF COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND. CHAMBERS CLAIMED DOCUMENTS WERE SOMETIMES COPIED ON TYPEWRITER BY ALGER HISS OR HIS WIFE AT HISS'S HOME IN WASHINGTON. ALGER HISS WHEN INTERVIEWED STATED HAD TYPEWRITER IN WASHINGTON RESIDENCE FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO SOMETIME AFTER NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT WHEN HIS WIFE DISPOSED OF IT. LABORATORY HAS ADVISED THAT SIXTYFOUR PAGES OF AFORMENTIONED DOCUMENTS TYPED WITH WOODSTOCK MACHINE. INVESTIGATION REVEALS THAT MACHINE ABOVE MENTIONED BY ALGER HISS WAS WOODSTOCK. EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE TYPEWRITER AND CORRESPONDENCE TYPED ON IT BY ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. IN SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, ALGER HISS, HIS WIFE, AND SON, ANTHONY, RESIDED FOR A THREE MONTH PERIOD AT PEACHAM, VERMONT. THEY RENTED A COTTAGE IN NINETEEN FORTYSEVE AT PEACHAM FROM DR. LOUIS PILCHER, MD, NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS. DR. PILCHER AND WIFE, ELEANOR, RECALL HISS AS TENANT OF COTTAGE OWNED BY MRS. PILCHER AT PEACHAM. THEY BELIEVED ARRANGEMENTS FOR TENANCY MADE BY ELEANOR PILCHER'S FATHER, ROBERT M. BOGART, RETIRED PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, U. OF ILLINOIS. PROFESSOR BOGART PRESENTLY VISITING SON PHILIP BOGART, U.S.F.A., AUSTRIA. HE WILL ARRIVE AT WEST MINISTER HOTEL PROMENADE, DES ANGLAIS, NICE, FRANCE, AFTER

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-726

JAN 1949

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

Kisseloff-2269

SENT VIA Cable 1-5-49 11 P M Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

JANUARY FOUR. MRS. PILCHER ANTICIPATES HE WILL BE THERE FOR TWO MONTHS. SHE STATES IF HER FATHER RECALLS HAVING RECEIVED ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS SHE WILL ARRANGE TO HAVE HIS ROOM IN NEW YORK SEARCHED AND MAKE CORRESPONDENCE AVAILABLE TO BUREAU. NEW YORK RESIDENCE OF PROFESSOR BOGART LOCATED TWENTYFIVE WEST TENTH STREET NEW YORK CITY. CONTACT PROFESSOR BOGART ASCERTAIN IF HE HAS TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISSES, IF HE HAS KNOWLEDGE OF THE WOODSTOCK OR ANY OTHER TYPEWRITER BEING IN POSSESSION OF HISSES, AND IF HE KNOWS WHERE ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISSES MAY BE LOCATED.

ASB:lfc

Enc-(EA) 2355-6225
Mr. Moc. Mr
0200-0400

CC - Foreign Service Desk

Ser 348

Kisseloff-2270

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

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/5/49

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

D-89799

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;
ALGER HISS, ET AL,
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Retel from WFO 12/31/48.

It was determined that Woodstock typewriter, serial 172983, sold by the United Typewriter Co., 813 14th St., Wash., D. C., to the Abbott Business Machines Co., 142 W. Fayette St., Balto., Md., was resold on 7/15/44 to H. E. KRAFT, RFD #2, Box 307, Annapolis, Md.

H. E. KRAFT, whose full name is HERSHEL E. KRAFT, presently resides 815 Cedar Park Rd., Annapolis, Md.

There was obtained a three-page specimen from Woodstock Standard Typewriter, serial #172983, presently owned and in the possession of HERSHEL E. KRAFT, by SA CLARENCE L. JOHNSON. The three-page specimen dated Jan. 4, 1949, is forwarded herewith to the Bureau Laboratory with the request that this specimen be compared with the typewriting appearing on documents Q6 thru Q69 to determine whether or not the typing is identical with the questioned documents.

DEFERRED RECORDING

RJL:arf
65-1642

Encl.

REGISTERED

cc: New York
Washington Field

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

74-1333-728

JAN 11 1949

74-1333

Kisseloff-2271

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-7-49 Cmd

Lab report 1-7-49 Rf. Cmd

FMC

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

SAC, Baltimore

January 7, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 5, 1949.

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. [redacted]
LAB. NO. [redacted]-725
[redacted]

RECORDED - 39

Examination requested by:

Baltimore

Reference:

Letter dated January 5, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 JHB/bas

Examination requested:

Document

Specimens:

K213 Three sheets of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number 172983, obtained January 4, 1949.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the machine which typed K213 described above was not used to type Q1 through Q55.

K213 is retained in the Bureau's files.

2-New York
1-Philadelphia
1-Washington Field

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JAN 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:lml

Kisseloff-2272

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal;
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Reference is made to your letter of January 3, 1949 captioned as above. Specific reference is made to page 9 of that letter whereon you instruct that the New York agent who was to go to Miami, Florida, to interview NICHOLAS DOZENBERG should likewise interview Confidential Informant PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH for any information he could furnish in regard to the activities of ALGER HISS or other persons involved in this case. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

As you are now probably aware, the proposed interview with DOZENBERG has been postponed due to the illness of this informant. Consequently, the New York Agent assigned to participate in this interview will not proceed as planned, and will not be available for any questioning of CROUCH. Therefore, there is being enclosed herewith for the Miami Office a copy of the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated December 23, 1948 at New York City and a photostatic copy of referenced bulet of January 3, both captioned as above. This report contains the details necessary for any intelligent interview with CROUCH, as far as the subjects of instant investigation are concerned. It is suggested that, provided the Bureau does not advise to the contrary, Agents of the Miami Office familiarize themselves with the material contained in this report and then interview CROUCH in accordance with the Bureau instructions.

OK

cc:Miami (Encs. 2)

FXP:MAR
65-14920

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-727

308

5 JAN 1 1949

Kisselloff-2273

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1-6-49

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R)
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)
Bufile 74-1333

Re report SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS made at Boston 1-3-49 reflecting lead for New Haven to contact Professor BRAND BLANCHARD, Yale University. This matter was handled by New Haven teletype to New York and the Bureau 12-31-48. No additional action being taken by New Haven Office.

JFS:NK
74-5
cc: New York (65-3251)

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-128

53 JAN 1

Kisseloff-2274

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: January 8, 1949

FROM : T. J. Gearty

Time of Call: 3:15 p.m.

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.,
ALGER HISS, ET AL.,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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

SA Edward Hughes, of the New York Division, telephonically advised today that operating on a search warrant he contacted J. W. Rynders, 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York, and took into custody one Eastman Century Model #126 Camera.

SA Hughes requested to be advised concerning the method of transmittal of the camera to the Bureau.

Rec'd in Lab 1-10-49 JG

ACTION TAKEN:

Pursuant to your suggestion, SA Hughes was advised to transmit the Eastman Camera to the Bureau by registered and insured parcel post.

Mr. Hughes was instructed to make a proper return on the search warrant immediately. He indicated he would do so and will confirm by teletype to the Bureau.

TJG:hke

RECORDED - 58

74-1333-729
F B I
4 JAN 11 1949

306

Kisseloff-2275

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/6/49

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

ReButel 1/6/49.

There are enclosed to the NY Office two photostatic copies of a security statement signed by FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, Aug. 2, 1939, and witnessed by ELIZABETH INSLERMAN.

It will be noted that the security statement is addressed to all employees of the Glenn L. Martin Co. and states in the opening paragraph that in order to safeguard information or material the disclosure of which might be detrimental to the national security, the employee is requested to read the Espionage Act which is quoted in the statement.

The photostatic copies of the security statement were obtained by SA JOSEPH MARSZALEK of this office from the files of the Glenn L. Martin Co., Middle River, Md. The original of the statement is presently in the custody of FREDERICK C. CROSS, Chief of the Legal Dept., Glenn L. Martin Co., and he is the person to be subpoenaed in the event it is necessary to introduce the original signed statement of INSLERMAN into evidence.

RJL:arf
65-1642

cc: New York (SPECIAL DELIVERY, REGISTERED) - Encls. - two photostatic copies of security statement.

DECLASSIFIED

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-730
B II

4 JAN 11 1949

306

58 JAN

Kisseloff-2276

JANUARY 4, 1949

SAC, BOSTON
NEW YORK

URGENT TELETYPE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REBOSTEL DECEMBER THIRTIETH REFLECTING CONTACT WITH PETER PRATT, DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI, HARVARD UNIVERSITY. ASCERTAIN DATE OF LETTER FROM ALGER HISS. ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN LETTER WHEN RETURNED AND FORWARD REGISTERED AMSD TO BUREAU FOR EXAMINATION. NINETEEN FORTY-SIX FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURN REFLECTS ALGER HISS COMPENSATED BY THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF BOSTON FOR AN ADDRESS. INQUIRE FOR TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS.

HOOVER

ASB:DHB

RECORDED

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

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

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 4, 1949

To:

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 3, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

J. H. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 732
D-09532 BU

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 12-31-48

Date Received: [illegible]
by Letter [illegible]

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K111 Typewritten page entitled "[illegible]", bearing known typewriting taken from a Woodstock typewriter #101228.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriter which typed K111 described above was not used to type Q6 through Q9.

The evidence K111 is returned herewith to the Washington field office. Photographic copies have not been made.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:MD

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

RECEIVED
JAN [illegible]

Kisseloff-2278

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

89532

K141

Attached hereto is a typewritten page entitled "COMMENT", typed on Woodstock #103228, obtained from Mrs. MALMWOOD, 1023 Otis Place, Washington, D. C. Mrs. MALMWOOD advised Special Agent E. M. MULLIN, who obtained this specimen on December 31, 1948, that this work was done in the summer of 1946, and that the machine is now in the home of RANDALL KENYON, 180 Summit Avenue, Summit, New Jersey.

The attached specimen is for comparison with known specimen in instant case, and should be returned to the Washington Field Office after this comparison, for return to Mrs. MALMWOOD.

ENCL

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosure

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-7

4 JAN 11 1949

cc - New York

1-4-49
RCL:md

1-3-49 md

File

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 4, 1949

To:

SAC, Albany

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 3, 1949.

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury - Espionage

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-1574
LAB. NO. TU-1313 -733
D-09533 BU

Examination requested by: Albany

Reference: Letter dated 12-31-48

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

RECORDED - 33

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TJB/bos

K143 Typewritten letter dated December 29, 1948 to the Office of The Bursar, Union College, Schenectady, New York, signed in ink TIMOTHY HUDSON.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K143 was not the machine responsible for typing Q1 through Q69. It was also concluded that K143 was not typed on the machine which typed Q5, and Q74 through Q131.

Specimen K143 will be returned to the Albany office upon the completion of photographic work.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JAN 4 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE

Attention: FBI Laboratory

89533

Enclosed herewith is a typewritten letter to the Office of the Bursar, Union College, Schenectady, New York dated December 29, 1946 from TIMOTHY HOBSON, 554 West 113th Street, New York 25, New York, the step-son of ALGER HISS. This letter was furnished to Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY by FRANCES TRAVIS, Recorder, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. on December 30, 1948. If required in court, the subpoena should be directed to FRANCES TRAVIS.

It is requested that a comparison of this typewritten specimen be made with other specimens in this case.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

K143

ENCL. This specimen should be returned to the Albany Office.

Enclosure
AMSD - REGISTERED
cc - New York
65-1574

RECORDED - 33

INDEXED - 33

74-1333-733

4 JAN 11 1949

1-4-49

1-4-49

Kisseloff-2281

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

SAC, Washington

January 4, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 31, 1948.

Re:

J. D. [illegible] CHAMBERS, with aliases, etc.
ESPIONAGE; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333-734
D-59513 DU

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated December 31, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens: Known typewriting specimens taken from Woodstock typewriters bearing the following serial numbers:

RECORDED - 39

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

K115	279304	K128	233043
K116	259394	K129	N-141024
K117	N-121125	K130	NH-180434
K118	138052	K131	N-156708
K119	N-180706	K132	N-149012
K120	N-155065	K133	N-219431
K121	N-163201	K134	N-143999
K122	136203	K135	112551
K123	N-159549	K136	N-140756
K124	180143	K137	N-210112
K125	Sn-195732	K138	N-206051
K126	Sn-180220	K139	NH-139995
K127	N-165847	K140	197239

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

2-New York
1-Philadelphia
1-Baltimore

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1:1
JAN 4 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Continued on next page

RCF:HH

Kisseloff-2282

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that none of the machines which typed the evidence listed above as K115 through K140 typed Q6 through Q69.

The evidence K115 through K140 is retained in the files of the Bureau.

Kisseloff-2283

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached are typewriting specimens taken from Woodstock Typewriters by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office, which are to be compared with questioned typewriting specimens in instant case. Any of the attached specimen which are found to be not identical may be destroyed by the FBI Laboratory. They are described as follows:

Serial #270304, owned by JOHN G. RADIN, 2126 - 14th Street, taken December 29, 1948, by Special Agent PAUL H. HOGE.

Serial #259394, owned by COLMAN BULMAN, 5817 - 4th Street, N. W., taken December 29, 1948, by Special Agent DONALD WALTER.

Serial H-121125, taken at home of Mrs. T. B. MOOSE, 1326 Fairmont Street, N. W., on December 29, 1948, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and HARRY K. CLAYTON.

Serial #138052, taken at home of R. E. MORRISON, 1626 - 30th Street, N. W., on December 30, 1948, by Special Agents C. C. CRAWFORD and HARRY K. CLAYTON.

Serial #N-180706, in possession of Foreign Mission Seminary of Holy Cross, Harewood Road and Fort Drive, N. E., taken December 30, 1948 by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER.

Serial #N-155065, in possession of PHILLIP B. CARTER, 3013 - 15th Street, N. E., formerly owned by Rev. J. N. BEAMAN, 907 Westminster Street, N. W., taken December 30, 1948, by Special Agents JOHN H. KENOYER and CHARLES H. OLSON.

Serial #N-163201, in possession of Miss M. L. WEISS, c/o NOBLE, 2038 Powhatan Road, Brookside Manor, Maryland, taken December 30, 1948, by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON.

Serial #136203, owned by SARAH WARD, nee MARSHALL, 741 Girard Street, N. W., on December 30, 1948, by Special Agent THOMAS A. GOWROY.

#74-1333

74-1333-734

4 JAN 11 1949

RECORDED - 39

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 15 1964

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

Kisseloff-2284

CJJ:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
December 31, 1948

Serial #N-159949, in possession of A. MARLETTA, 5312 - O Street, S. E., taken December 28, 1948 by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON.

Serial #180148, in possession of Woodward and Lothrop, Comparison Office, Fifth Floor, taken December 28, 1948, by Special Agent ROBERT F. SAVAGE.

Serial #5n-195732, in possession of Woodward and Lothrop, Alteration Department, taken on December 28, 1948, by Special Agent ROBERT F. SAVAGE.

Serial #5n-180228, in possession of Woodward and Lothrop, Correspondence Section, Ninth Floor, taken on December 28, 1948, by Special Agent ROBERT F. SAVAGE.

Serial #N-165847, in possession of JOSEPH H. HARDING, 80 Allison Street, N. E., taken December 29, 1948, by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER.

Serial #233043, in possession of Mrs. EUGENE T. MORGAN, 3205 Porter Street, N. W., taken on December 29, 1948, by Special Agents JOHN H. KENOYER and CHARLES H. OLSON.

Serial #N-141024, in possession of QUINN and WISE, Denrike Building, Vermont Avenue and H Street, N. W., taken on December 29, 1948, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN.

Serial #8J-180434, in possession of Olympic Sport Shop, 1832 - 7th Street, N. W., taken on December 29, 1948, by Special Agent ROBERT F. SAVAGE.

Serial #N-156708, in possession of Mrs. JULIA V. BURGESS, 181 N. Columbus, Arlington, Virginia; owned by Mrs. BETTY LEE DEAN, sister-in-law of Mrs. BURGESS, taken by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY on December 29, 1948.

Serial #N-149012, owned by Mrs. CLYDE CLINE, Route 2, Box 106, Brandywine, Maryland, taken on December 29, 1948, by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY.

Serial #N-219481 E, property of Mr. RUSSELL, 1311 Fairmont Street, N. W., (looks like an elite machine), taken on December 30, 1948, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS.

Kisseloff-2285

CJF:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
December 31, 1948

Serial #N-143999, owned by BEN J. SOLOMON, 421 Farragut Street, N. W., taken December29, 1948, by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON.

Serial #118531, (Woodstock Upright), owned by Mrs. EDNA ALEX, 112 - 12th Street, N. E., taken on December 28, 1948, by Special Agent JOHN W. SWANSON.

Serial #N-140756, owned by Mrs. GLENDORA BETHEL, 2824 Georgia Avenue, N. W., taken on December 29, 1948, by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON.

Serial #N-210112, property of H. R. WESLOCK, Apt. #1, 4106 - 14th Street, N. W., proprietor of Regent's Restaurant, 1524 - H Street, N. W., taken on December 30, 1948, by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY.

Serial #N-206851, property of RALPH ALEXANDER, 1860 Alabama Avenue, S. E., taken on December 30, 1948, by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY.

Serial #HN-139995, owned by Dickey Brothers, 1447 Maryland Avenue, N. E., taken on December 28, 1948, by Special Agent JOHN W. SWANSON.

Serial #197229, in possession of Clements Printing, 1366-68-70 - H Street, N. E., taken on December 28, 1948, by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON.

Kisseloff-2286

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Chicago

January 7, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 5, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases;
ALGER HISS, with aliases, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-3380
FBI FILE NO. 74-1233-735
LAB. NO. D-28771 BU

RECORDED - 39

Examination requested by: Chicago

Reference: Letter dated January 4, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bes

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

K207 A typewritten letter dated November 23, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning "Gentlemen: I am herewith returning plat..." and signed "THOMAS L. PANZLER."

K208 A typewritten letter dated "27 XII 1939" on the stationery PANZLER 3450 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., beginning "Dear Mr Vercoe: Father wishes me to thank you for..." and signed "DAISY PANZLER."

K209 A typewritten letter dated "April Eighteenth 1933" on the stationery THOMAS L. PANZLER, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, beginning "Gentlemen: I am returning herewith order..." and signed "THOMAS L. PANZLER."

K210 A typewritten letter dated November 18, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning "Gentlemen: I am enclosing my check for..." and signed "THOMAS L. PANZLER."

K211 A typewritten letter dated April 11, 1926 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin beginning "Gentlemen: Within the next two months..." and signed "THOMAS L. PANZLER."

K212 A typewritten letter dated November 4, 1929 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin beginning "Gentlemen: I am advised by the J. K. Anderson Monument Company..." and signed "THOMAS L. PANZLER."

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JAN 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington Field

RCF:lml

(continued next page)

Result of Examination:

It was ascertained that the typewriters used on K207 through K211 were not used to type Q8 through Q89.

A definite conclusion could not be reached in regard to a comparison of the typewriting appearing on K212 with the typewriting appearing on specimens Q8 through Q89. There were certain typewriting characteristics appearing in the known specimens and the questioned typewriting Q8 through Q89 that are in common, but there are also typewriting characteristics appearing in the known typewriting that do not appear in the typewriting on the questioned specimens.

Specimens K207 through K212 will be returned to the Chicago Office as soon as photographs have been completed for the Bureau's files.

Deleted on ... By ... b6 ... P. DONS

L-89771 EU

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois
January 4, 1949

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

RENISER ED

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attention: FBI LABORATORY

Dear Sir:

K207 thru K212

Rebutel January 3, 1949, requesting contact with the Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, to obtain any typewritten specimens in the file pertaining to the FANSLER family plot.

Mr. JOHN B. VERCOE, President, Rosehill Cemetery Company, 5900 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, on January 4, 1949 produced their file No. 1645 pertaining to Lot 13, Section 112, which originally was purchased by THOMAS L. FANSLER, father of PRISCILLA HISS. Upon examination of this file by Mr. VERCOE and Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON of this office, it was ascertained that the only typewritten communications from members of the FANSLER family in possession of the cemetery are the following:

74-1333

1. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company dated April 11, 1925 and signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

2. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the same company dated November 13, 1925, signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

3. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the same company dated November 23, 1925, signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

4. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the same company dated November 4, 1929, signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

Kisseloff-2289

FIVE

Director, FBI
Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was;
Alger Hiss, was, Et Al

January 4, 1949

5. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of THOMAS L. FANSLER, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, dated April 18, 1933, signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.

6. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of FANSLER, 3450 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated December 27, 1939, signed by DAISY FANSLER.

The originals of the above were made available to Special Agent ANDERSON by Mr. VERCOE and the initials of both appear on the reverse side of each document. All of the letters are being submitted herewith as enclosures for comparison with the questioned documents in the above captioned case.

At the conclusion of the examination, the above letters should be returned to the Chicago Office, in order that they may be returned to the Rosehill Cemetery. It is suggested that the results of the examination be submitted to the New York Office for inclusion in its report.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. McSwain
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures (6)

WAA:lab
65-3290

cc: New York

Kisseloff-2290

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 5, 1949

To:

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 4, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

J. R. [illegible], with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 736
RECORDED 39 1-39663 30

Examination requested by:

Washington

Reference:

Letter dated 1-3-49 Deleted Copy Sent _____
by Letter _____

Examination requested:

Document

Specimens:

Known typewriting specimens taken from Woodstock typewriters bearing the following numbers:

K146 #195734
K147 #A-152763
K148 #171444
K149 #163669
K150 #P-105209
K151 #191497
K152 #A-213838

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that none of the machines which was used to type the specimens listed above as K146 through K152 was used to type Q6 through Q7.

The evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:MD

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

Kisseloff-2291

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab DATE: January 3, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D-89660

DEFERRED RECORDING

Attached herewith are Woodstock Typewriter specimens obtained by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office, for comparison with known typewriting specimens in instant case. The FBI Laboratory may destroy the attached specimens if they are found to be not identical. They are described as follows:

K146 Serial #195734, obtained from JAMES M. WHITE, 1500 Irving Street, N. E., by Special Agent ROBERT F. SAVAGE.

K147 Serial #N-152763, taken on December 27, 1948, by Special Agent HARVEY D. FENSTERMACHER, from Mr. B. ELMAN, 3601 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

K148 Serial #171444, taken on December 30, 1948, at Woodward and Lothrop, Fur Storage, 131 - M Street, N. E., by Special Agent ROBERT F. SAVAGE.

K149 Serial #163669, taken on December 31, 1948, from S. I. KOWALSKY, 403 Aspen Street, N. W., by Special Agent ROBERT F. SAVAGE.

K150 Serial #P-105209, property of Mrs. S. PEAKE, 1224 - 44th Place, S. E., taken on December 31, 1948, by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS.

K151 Serial #191497, property of RALPH DUFFIE, 309 Highview Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, taken on December 31, 1948, by Special Agent ROBERT F. SAVAGE.

K152 Serial #N-243838 E, presently available in the home of Mrs. K. M. BUTTS, 1701 - H Street, N. W., taken on December 31, 1948, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN.

74-1333

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-

4 JAN 11 1949

NON-IDENT WITH Q6-Q69

7 ENCL.

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

Kisseloff-2292

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Men[illegible] • UNITE[illegible]ERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 1-4-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

SAC McFarlin, Baltimore, called in at 1:30 p.m. today and stated that the Baltimore Office had been trying to interview Bertha Hart, described as the sweetheart of Franklin Victor Reno. Having in mind her associations with him, she should have information concerning his activities and also might have information concerning Communists generally in Baltimore. It has been ascertained that she is now in Birmingham, Alabama, and will not return prior to February 1, 1949. Mr. McFarlin stated it was his opinion that it would not be desirable to have an Agent of the Birmingham Office interview her because they are not acquainted with Communist Party activities in Baltimore and the individuals who might be of interest to the Baltimore Office, and in the event Bertha Hart should talk freely the benefit of her cooperation would not be properly secured. He therefore recommended in the event the interview of Miss Hart should be expedited that an Agent of the Baltimore Office acquainted with the Communist situation in Baltimore be permitted to proceed to Birmingham, Alabama, to secure the full benefit of an interview with her should she prove to be cooperative.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the interview with Bertha Hart be delayed until her return to Baltimore. Other pertinent phases of the investigation so far as relates to Franklin Victor Reno are proceeding, and it is believed an interview with her will be just as effective and will be sufficiently timely if conducted about February 1, 1949, as today.

Mr. McFarlin also brought up the present situation of Eleanor Nelson, a known Communist in Baltimore who has been prominently named in connection with the Chambers matter. An attempt was made to interview her unsuccessfully. She refused to talk. She was issued a subpoena; she sought legal advice from attorneys who have been known to defend Communists in the past. She appeared before the Grand Jury in New York and had nothing to say. Mr. McFarlin stated that through their coverage it has been ascertained that the Communist organization in Baltimore considers her a menace to the extent that they have placed a Communist Party member to live with her and watch over her. Eleanor Nelson's husband is presently a seaman and is not expected back for another five months. In the interim she is taking to the use of intoxicants and apparently is becoming a nervous wreck. Mr. McFarlin was of the opinion that it might be profitable to attempt to interview her occasionally with the expectation that on one of the contacts she might decide to talk.

RECORDED - 39

HBF:cmw

INDEXED - 39

74-1333-737

4 JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-2293

Memo for Mr. Ladd

RECOMMENDATION:

It is believed that no criticism could be made of the Bureau if the Baltimore Office was authorized to attempt to interview her at least once more. If that should fail to produce information from her, it is believed proper that the desirability of having her subpoenaed again before the Grand Jury should be taken up with Mr. Donegan. She has not yet appeared before the current Grand Jury and it would be entirely proper if she is subpoenaed before that body. If you approve, the Baltimore Office will be instructed in accord with the foregoing recommendations.

Addendum: 1-6-49

OK

In accord with your instructions, at 10:45 a.m., January 6, 1949, I talked with SAC McFarlin, Baltimore, and authorized him to designate a Special Agent in his office to proceed to Birmingham, Alabama, to handle the interview with Bertha Hart. I told him this matter should not be delayed. I also authorized another interview with Eleanor Nelson and requested that the results be furnished promptly.

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-2294

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

JAN 6- 19

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 42 PHILA. 7 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REREP OF SA FRANK C. WOOD DATED DEC. TWENTY NINE LAST AT ALBANY, NY IN WHICH LEADS ARE SET OUT FOR OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES OF THIS TEL. THESE LEADS SHOULD BE COVERED.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

100-1333-738
F B I
4 JAN 11 1949

318 44

TWO COPIES WFO

PH ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD PLS

PH NY R 7 PH

Kisseloff-2295

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 5, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet to the Washington Field Office dated December 21, 1948.

In accordance with Bureau's instructions in referenced letter, Mr. EDWARD NUSE, 5256 Watson Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was interviewed concerning his knowledge of the rental of micro-film equipment and possible knowledge of users of such equipment.

Mr. NUSE stated that at the present time he is acting in charge of the Photographic Record Division of the Remington Rand Company in Washington, D. C. and is handling sales of this equipment to the Federal Government. During the 1930's Mr. NUSE occupied a similar position in the Eastman Kodak Company, Washington, D. C., being in charge of the sales of photographic recording equipment of the Eastman Kodak Company's subsidiary, the Recordak Corporation.

Mr. NUSE stated that in his position with the Eastman Kodak Company during the 1930's, he was familiar with the governmental departments using such equipment, but he did not recall any individuals by name outside of the Government who were utilizing micro-film equipment and although he was familiar with the names of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS and others mentioned by the press in connection with the HISS Case, these persons were not known to him except through the press and he cannot recall having contacted them in any way with respect to the use of or renting of micro-filming equipment.

Mr. NUSE furnished the Washington Field Office with information relative to distributors of such equipment in Washington, D. C., together with other data of possible value in the conducting of investigation by the Washington Field Office with respect to users of micro-filming equipment.

~~DEFERRED PENDING~~

AWN:DWH
74-94
cc - New York

74-1333-739
IF IB I
4 JAN 11 1949

File

308

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12-31-48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ESPIONAGE - PERJURY
Bufile 74-1333

b2
b7D

On December 29, 1948, Confidential Informant [redacted] made available information reflecting that one HINDUS (phonetic), whose first name is unknown to this informant, was in contact with Dr. MARIAM S. UDIN of Boston, Mass., in an effort to secure biographical data concerning ISAAC DON LEVINE, as HINDUS is writing an article on how LEVINE became an arch spy prober and the brain behind the recent sensational spy story, as well as being responsible for the death of LAWRENCE DUGGAN.

Dr. UDIN advised he had been acquainted with LEVINE during his college days and could guarantee only that information associated with this period. Dr. UDIN recommended that HINDUS get in touch with LOUIS WISE (phonetic) and a sister of LEVINE, who are presently residing in Boston. HINDUS stated that LEVINE is no longer connected with any newspaper and that he is presently in Mexico by reason of the pressure of local publicity.

HINDUS described a visit made by LEVINE to the Soviet Union in [redacted] 1921 and explained that LEVINE was later denied a passport to enter the Soviet Union. HINDUS stated that a cousin of his, one MORRIS HINDUS, who has published as many as fourteen books concerning the Soviet Union, published the truth regarding the Soviet Union, and, therefore, has never been denied admittance thereto.

The foregoing is being furnished for information purposes.

LHB:ac
65-3251

cc New York (65-14920)

74-1333-240

JAN 11 1949

5 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-2297

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

1/5/49

WASHINGTON AND LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5 12 noon

DIRECTOR AND SAC'S URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ALGER HISS APPEARS IN VOLUME THREE, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT DASH THIRTYNINE EDITION OF BOOK QUOTE AMERICA'S YOUNG MEN UNQUOTE, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, INC., FIVE TWO SEVEN WEST SEVENTH STREET, LOS ANGELES. REQUEST LOS ANGELES CONTACT PUBLISHER TO ASCERTAIN IF HISS FILE THERE CONTAINS ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL, LETTERS, ETC., FROM HISS. ALSO REQUEST EXPEDITE HANDLING AND SUBMISSION OF ANY MATERIAL TO FBI LAB.

HOOVER

JST:MJW

74-94

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-741
F B I
4 JAN 11 1949

cc: F. J. Jones

File 5.

COUPCA
74-94

WASHINGTON, NEWARK AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-5-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEWARK AND NEWYORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY; ESP - R; IS - R.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SERIAL NUMBER F DASH ONE NAUGHT THREE TWO TWO EIGHT OWNED BY R. A. KENYON IN NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. KENYON PRESENTLY RESIDING ONE EIGHT NAUGHT SUMMIT AVE., APT. F, SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY. REQUEST NEWARK OBTAIN SPECIMENS OF TYPE OF THIS MACHINE AND SUBMIT TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITING IN QUESTION.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-942

4 JAN 11 1949

File-5

304

GJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, NEWYORK AND BOSTON FROM WASH FIELD 1-5-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEWYORK AND BOSTON

J. R. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ESPL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

INVESTIGATION REVEALS THAT DICK FIELD, REPORTEDLY PROFESSOR AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, IS FRIEND OF ALGER HISS, VISITED THEM WHILE FIELD WAS CONNECTED WITH THE WHITEHALL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, DC, IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX. SUGGEST INTERVIEWING FIELD FOR TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS AND OBSERVATIONS HE MAY HAVE MADE IN HISS HOME CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, ETC.

HOTEL

RECORDED - 29 74-1333-343

F B I

JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-2300

GJJ:cl
7m-94

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-5-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN IF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE HAS ALUMNI CHAPTER IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND IF SO, DETERMINE PRESIDENT OF SAME IN ORDER THAT HE MAY BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING ALGER HISS. HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISES ALGER HISS WAS TO MAKE APPOINTMENT FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION IN APRIL, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN WITH DR. HUGH J. JEWETT, BALTIMORE, MD. BALTIMORE MAY DESIRE TO INTERVIEW HIM FOR TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS, ETC.

BOTTEL

74-1333-744
F B I
JAN 11 1949
RECEIVED - SPEECHES
JAN 2 3 00 PM
MAIL ROOM
304
Kisseloff-2301

CONFIDENTIAL
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-5-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BUFFALO

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL., PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT KATHERINE NEILSON RESIDED WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYSIX WHILE FORMER WAS DOING RESEARCH WORK AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. NEILSON BELIEVED TO BE CURATOR AT BUFFALO MUSEUM. FOR INFO OF BUFFALO, BUREAU ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER OR SPECIMENS FROM SAME, THE LATTER HAVING BEEN IN POSSESSION OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. FBI LAB HAS ADVISED THAT SIXTYFOUR DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN CIVIL SUIT INSTITUTED AGAINST HIM BY ALGER HISS AT BALTIMORE, MD. WERE WRITTEN ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. BUFFALO WILL INTERVIEW NEILSON FOR ANY TYPED CORRESPONDENCE IN HER POSSESSION WHICH MAY HAVE EMANATED FROM HISS RESIDENCE AND ALSO INTERVIEW HER CONCERNING FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF HISS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THEIR HOME OR WHO MAY HAVE CORRESPONDENCE OR WHO MAY HAVE SEEN TYPEWRITER, ITS ORIGIN. IN THE EVENT TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS ARE LOCATED, SUBMIT TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON. SUBMIT FIVE COPIES OF REPORT TO BUREAU ATTENTION TO NY, ONE ATTENTION MR. T. J. DONOHAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

14-1333-745

BOSTEL

JAN 2 5 1949

FBI - NY

OO - New York by Mail

Kisseloff-2302

53 JAN

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

JAN 5 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/77 BY

WASHINGTON 23 AND WFO NEW YORK 6 FROM PHILA 1-5-49 6.52 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE-R, PERJURY. RETELS JANUARY FOUR. NO INFO OBTAINED AT VOTERS REGISTRATION RE HISS. NO SORORITIES LISTED AT BRYN MAWR. MRS HISS PLEDGED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO COLLEGE FUND AT BRYN MAWR IN FORTYSEVEN. NO CORRESPONDENCE LOCATED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH. OTHER MINOR PLEDGES MADE TWENTYFIVE, TWENTYSIX, AND FORTYFOUR. INDICATION RECEIVED AT BRYN MAWR THAT MRS HISS WAS ACTIVE IN FORTYTHREE IN OCD AND RED CROSS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOARDMAN

END ACK AND DISC

PH R 6 NYC

WA .PH R 23 WA

ALGER-O

74-1333-746

RECORDED - 35

JAN 11 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Feb-5

53 JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-2303

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON10, WASHINGTON FIELD AND PHILADELPHIA 1 FROM BOSTON

5 3-54 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE WFO TEL THIS DATE. CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, AUTHOR OF QUOTE YANKEE FROM OLYMPUS UNQUOTE RESIDES NINE TWENTY ONE MT. PLEASANT ROAD, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA. NONE OF BOWEN-S CORRESPONDENCE WITH RELATION TO HER PUBLISHED WORKS IS MAINTAINED AT THE LITTLE BROWN COMPANY-S OFFICE. IT IS ALL BELIEVED TO BE IN HER POSSESSION AT THE ABOVE RESIDENCE ADDRESS. PHILADELPHIA IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT MISS BOWEN WHO MAY HAVE HAD CORRESPONDENCE WITH ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO THE ABOVE TITLED BOOK. IT IS RECALLED THAT HISS WAS AT ONE TIME A SECRETARY TO JUSTICE HOLMES. PHILADELPHIA IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW BOWEN AND TO OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL, LETTERS, ETC., BOWEN MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM HISS. MATERIAL SO OBTAINED SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO FBI LAB EXPEDITIOUSLY.

SOUCY

END

RECORDED - 39

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NF IB II

4 JAN 11 1949

4

ACK IN ODR PLS

WA BS R 10 WA

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 22 5 4-130

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RECHITEL TO BUREAU AND WFO DECEMBER THIRTY LAST. SUGGEST PERSONS NAMED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN CONTACTED BE CONTACTED FOR POSSIBLE TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

74- 1333-748

Feb 5

308

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-2305

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6- 1949

TELETYPE

WA 3 NY 3 FROM BALTO 1-6-49 10-58 AM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY. RE WFO TEL JAN. FIVE.

ALGER HISS BELONGED TO OMICRON DELTA KAPPA FRATERNITY, AN HONORARY FRATERNITY, WHICH RECOGNIZES LEADERSHIP AND ABILITY IN CAMPUS ACTIVITIES. CINCINNATI REQUESTED TO CONTACT NATIONAL HQ OF FRATERNITY, CARE OF UNIV. OF CINCINNATI, FOR CORRESPONDENCE OR OTHER TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL FROM HISS. ANY MATERIAL OBTAINED SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO BUREAU LAB FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES WITH ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS Q SIX THROUGH Q SIX NINE. NO CHAPTER HOUSE OF THIS FRATERNITY AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

MC FARLIN

END

NY BA R3 NY

WA BA R 3 WA

74-1333-749
E B I
4 JAN 11 1949

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

JAN 6 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, RICHMOND 1-6-49 12-15 PM MEW

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RETEL WFO DECEMBER THIRTYONE LAST. WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NO. N TWO THREE EIGHT NAUGHT SIX SEVEN, SOLD TO MR. JAMES O. GRAY, MANASSAS, VIRGINIA, NOVEMBER FIVE, NINETEEN FORTYSIX BY OFFICE MACHINE COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C. REPORTEDLY LEFT IN [redacted] POSSESSION MRS. ANNA T. CLARK, LEESBURG, VA. MRS. CLARK PRESENTLY RESIDING AT THREE EIGHT NINE MULRY LANE, LAWRENCE, NEW YORK. GRAY AT UNKNOWN ADDRESS IN FLORIDA. INTERVIEW MRS. CLARK RE [redacted] PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF TYPEWRITER OR GRAY. IF TYPEWRITER IN HER POSSESSION SECURE SPECIMENS FOR TRANSMISSION TO LABORATORY.

AUERBACH

END ACK

WA 12-19 PM OK FBI WASH DC ML

NY OK FBI NYC HFA

DISCB

INDEXED - 39

74-1333-750

4 JAN 11 1949

59 JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-2307

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 1949

TELETYPE

RELAY TO WFO

NR 1 NY 1 FROM DALTO 1-6-49 10-50 AM EST URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY. RE WFO TEL JAN. FIVE.

NATIONAL OFFICES, ALPHA DELTA PHI, LOCATED THREE FOUR SEVEN MADISON

AVE., NYC. NY HANDLE FOR CORRESPONDENCE OR OTHER TYPED MATERIAL

FROM MISS.

MC FARLIN

END

HOLD PLS

74-1333-757

JAN 11 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-2308

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

1640

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 36 6 8-58½P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. . HE REP SA LAMBERT Z. ZANDER, SEPTEMBER SEVENTEENTH, FORTYSIX AT WASHINGTON, D.C. IN CASE ENTITLED "GREGORY". IN REFERENCE REPORT, CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED THAT ON AUGUST NINTH, FORTYSIX, TONY HISS WAS ENROLLED IN THE MARGERY WEBSTER JUNIOR COLLEGE, SIXTEENTH AND COLUMBUS ROAD, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. SUGGEST CONTACT BE MADE AT THIS JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR ANY RECORD OF A TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMEN EMANATING FROM THE HISS FAMILY.

RECORDED - 39

100-1333-752

File-5

SCHEIDT

JAN 11 1949

COPIES WFO

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-2309

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

JAN 6 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 51 AND BALTIMORE 5 FROM NEW YORK 6 10-25 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL., PERJURY. ESP R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE.-- JOHN L. KELLEY TESTIFIED HE NEVER NOTED ANY INDICATION FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO WAS CP MEMBER OR SYMPATHIZER AND THAT HE NEVER HAD ANY REASON TO BELIEVE RENO WAS REMOVING FROM ABERDEEN FILES ANY PROHIBITED MATERIAL, EXPLAINING IT WAS OK IN ABERDEEN TO TAKE HOME "RESTRICTED" MATERIAL, AND THAT ALTHOUGH "CONFIDENTIAL" MATERIAL WAS NOT SUPPOSED TO BE TAKEN OUT YET IN FACT IT WAS COMMON PRACTICE TO REMOVE SAME TO BE WORKED ON OUTSIDE OF OFFICE. ALSO, THAT "TOP SECRET" MATERIAL WAS NOT TO BE REMOVED AND NONE WAS, TO HIS KNOWLEDGE. EDWARD MC SHENE TESTIFIED TO SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME INFO AND BOTH STATED THEY HAVE HIGHEST REGARD FOR RENO AND HAVE NO REASON TO BELIEVE HE MIGHT HAVE VIOLATED SECURITY REGULATIONS OR OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN CP OR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES.

END OF PAGE ONE

74-1333-753

RECORDED - 39

4 JAN 11 1949

INDEXED

5 JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-2310

FELIX H. INSLERMAN AGAIN TESTIFIED AND PERSISTED IN HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS AS SET OUT NY TEL JAN. FIVE, FORTY NINE. G. J. WILL NOT RECONVENE UNTIL JAN. ELEVEN NEXT, ON WHICH DATE INSLERMAN AND MAX BEDACHT WILL TESTIFY. ON AFFIDAVIT OF SA FRANCIS D. O-BRIEN SEARCH WARRANT ISSUED INSTANT DATE BY USC COTTER, SDNY, FOR SEARCH OF PREMISES OF J. W. RYNDERS, FATHER IN LAW OF INSLERMAN, NINE ZERO NINE SUMMIT AVE., BRONX, WHERE INSLERMAN STATED TODAY HIS LEICA CAMERA IS LOCATED. SA O-BRIEN PROCEEDING TO SYRACUSE, NY, TODAY TO EXECUTE AFFIDAVIT THERE FOR ISSUANCE OF WARRANT TO SEARCH INSLERMANS PREMISES AT CAMBRIDGE, NY, WHERE INSLERMAN STATES HIS TWO OTHER CAMERAS ARE PRESENTLY LOCATED. BOTH WARRANTS ARE TO BE EXECUTED SIMULTANEOUSLY BE AGENT JAN. SEVEN.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

HOLD FOR CONF

WA ACK AND DISC PLS

Q NY N 49 AND 51 WA

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

JAN 6 - 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

CONF WASH 57 AND BOSTON 6 FROM NEW YORK 6 12-37P P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE _____ BY _____

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY ESP R. CHAMBERS NOW ADVISES THAT IN SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, TO BEST OF RECOLLECTION, ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS TOOK HIM VIA AUTO TO SUMMER HOME OF THE LATE HARRY DEXTER WHITE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO DISCUSS WITH LATTER A FISCAL PLAN FOR USSR, THAT EN ROUTE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE, THE PARTY STOPPED OVERNIGHT AT A TOURIST HOME IN THOMASTON, CONN. WHICH CHAMBERS CAN DESCRIBE ONLY AS HAVING BEEN LOCATED ON A FORKED ROAD WHICH LEADS OUT IN A NORTHERLY OR EASTERLY DIRECTION FROM SQUARE OR GREEN IN THE CENTER OF THOMASTON AND THAT SUCH TOURIST HOME IS CLOSE TO CENTER OF THOMASTON. CHAMBERS RECALLS ALGER HISS SIGNED TOURIST HOME REGISTER FOR PARTY THOUGH HE DOES NOT KNOW WHAT NAMES HISS SIGNED. EN ROUTE FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE A DAY OR TWO LATER, THE PARTY STOPPED OVERNIGHT AT A TOURIST HOME DESCRIBED BY CHAMBERS AS A WHITE FRAME STRUCTURE ON A HILL ON RIGHT HAND SIDE OF HIGHWAY ENTERING PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE FROM THE NORTH.

END OF PAGE ONE

74-1333-754

JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-2312

UNABLE TO RECALL ANY DETAILS OF REGISTRATION ON THIS OCCASION BUT REMEMBERS SEEING THAT EVENING IN A BARN ON NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF PETERBORO A SUMMER STOCK PRODUCTION OF QUOTE SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER UNQUOTE. DATE OF TRIP MIGHT BE ESTABLISHED BY CHECK OF PETERBORO NEWSPAPER FILES OR OTHER LOCAL SOURCES TO ESTABLISH WHEN THAT PLAY APPEARED THERE. BOSTON AND NEW HAVEN WILL IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP ANY INFO AT PETERBORO OR THOMASTON RESPECTIVELY RE ABOVE DESCRIBED TRIP. BOSTON TO ADVISE NEW HAVEN BY TEL IF DATE OF PETERBORO INCIDENT IS ESTABLISHED FOR ASSISTANCE IN LOCATING TOURIST HOME REGISTRATION IN THOMASTON. PURPOSE IS TO SECURE ADDITIONAL PROOF OF MISS CHAMBERS ASSOCIATION AND TO GIVE FURTHER CREDIBILITY TO CHAMBERS. EXPEDITE. SUTEL AND SUREP.

cc-Jones

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

BS ACK AND DISC WA HOLD

NY R 6 BS

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

JAN 6 1947

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 40 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 6 9-23P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REFERENCE IS MADE TO REPORT OF SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE DATED DEC. TWENTYTHREE LAST, AT BALTIMORE, MD. BALTIMORE IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW THE ATTORNEY AT ABERDEEN, MD, AND THE PSYCHIATRIST AT BALTIMORE, MD. SET OUT ON PAGE FIFTY TWO OF REFERENCE REPORT.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORER AND DISC PLS

BA NY -- WHEN WAS NO. 2 SENT TO BA

5-52P OK

NY R 3 BA

NY R 40 WA AND RELAY FOR CGO

74-1333-755

4 JAN 11 1949

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 48 6 10-19 P

DIRECTOR . URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED TODAY FOR APPROXIMATELY SIX HOURS AND DETAILS OF HIS UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES COVERING PERIOD FROM NINETEEN THIRTY TWO TO EARLY THIRTY FOUR OBTAINED. OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE TODAY WAS CHAMBERS STORY CONCERNING APARTMENT ON GAY ST., GREENWICH VILLAGE, THAT WAS UTILIZED FROM NINETEEN THIRTY TWO TO POSSIBLY LATE IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEVELOPING LETTERS CONTAINING SECRET WRITINGS AND ENLARGING MICROFILMS THAT WERE SENT FROM EUROPE TO THE US ABOARD VESSELS OF THE NORTH GERMAN STEAMSHIP LINE. MATERIAL OBTAINED TODAY BEING EVALUATED FOR PURPOSE OF SETTING OUT LOGICAL LEADS, ALTHOUGH G. J. NOT IN SESSION TOMORROW, CHAMBERS WILL BE INTERVIEWED BUT PLANS TO LEAVE ON FOUR THIRTY PM TRAIN FOR FARM IN WESTMINSTER, MD. ALTHOUGH GJ NOT SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE UNTIL JAN. ELEVEN NEXT, EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO HAVE CHAMBERS RETURNED TO NYC, MONDAY FOR CONTINUATION OF INTERVIEW.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

74-1333-756

JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-2315

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

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 38 6 9-11P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R, INTERNAL SECURITY, R. REREP SA LAMBERT Z. ZANDER, DECEMBER SIXTH, FORTY-SIX, WASHINGTON, D.C. IN CASE ENTITLED "GREGORY". REFERENCE REPORT INDICATES CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED THAT TONY HISS ENTERED MRS. UDISKY-S ART CLASS AT NINETEEN TEN I STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. SUGGEST THIS MRS. UDISKY BE CONTACTED FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ANY MEMBERS OF HISS FAMILY.

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HOLD PLS

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L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNICATIONS SECTIO

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 37 6 9-00P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/77 BY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. RE TYPEWRITER. INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED TODAY AT FIVE FOUR SIX WEST ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH STREET WHERE TIMOTHY HOBSON RESIDED IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX. NO TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS SECURED. IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT HE RESIDED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE NAME OF CASWELL. EFFORTS TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW CASWELL ARE BEING MADE BY THIS OFFICE. THE RECORDS OF US NAVAL HOSPITAL, ST. ALBANS, NY WERE CHECKED FOR A RECORD OF TIMOTHY HOBSON. ASCERTAINED THAT HOBSON-S FILE IS NOT AVAILABLE AND THAT THE ENTIRE FILE OF HOBSON WAS AT THE NAVAL RECORDS CENTER, GARDEN CITY, NY. THESE RECORDS WERE PREVIOUSLY CHECKED. THE LEDGER RECORD AT THIS HOSPITAL DID INDICATE THAT HOBSON WAS UNDER MENTAL OBSERVATION THERE DURING JULY OF NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. AT THAT TIME HE WAS LISTED AS A V DASH TWELVE STUDENT FROM UNION COLLEGE, ALBANY, NY. PREVIOUS LEADS SET OUT FOR ALBANY TO CHECK THE RECORDS AT UNION COLLEGE. AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT MRS. PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON, NOW MRS. HISS, ATTENDED A SUMMER SESSION IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL DURING NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT AND NINE-

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END OF PAGE ONE

TEEN TWENTY NINE, TAKING A COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY. IT WAS ALSO INDICATED THAT SHE WAS A STUDENT IN THE ENGLISH DEPT. OF THE SUMMER SESSION OF NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT AND THAT SHE REGISTERED AS A REGULAR STUDENT IN SEPTEMBER OF NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT. SHE SUBMITTED THE THESIS ENTITLED "JOHN HORINGTON AND ORLANDO FURIOSO", WHICH IS ON FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY. THIS THESIS WILL BE SECURED FOR SUBMISSION TO FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS. THIS THESIS WOULD HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED IN NINETEEN TWENTY NINE. IN HER RECORD AT THE UNIVERSITY, IT WAS NOTED THAT MRS. HISS STATED THAT SHE HAD PASSED TESTS IN ENGLISH AND TYPEWRITING. NO TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENT WAS MENTIONED IN HER RECORD OTHER THAN THE ABOVE MENTIONED THESIS. RECORDS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALSO REFLECT THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON ATTENDED THIS SCHOOL FROM SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYSIX TO NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. HE TOOK A COURSE IN COMPARATIVE LITERATURE. NO TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM HIM CONTAINED IN HIS COLLEGE RECORD.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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

JAN 6- 1951

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/20/77 BY

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 41 PHILA. 6 FROM NEW YORK 6

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R, IS-R. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM MR. H.B. FLETCHER OF BUREAU AND SUPERVISOR A. J. TUOHY, THIS OFFICE FORENOON THIS DATE. GEORGE A. RICHARDSON, ASSISTANT COUNSEL, HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, TWO FIVE SIX BROADWAY, NYC, ADVISED NO POLICY EVER ISSUED BY HOME LIFE TO DONALD HISS, ALGER HISS OR PRISCILLA HISS. MEDICAL FILES, HOWEVER, REFLECT PRELIMINARY APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE BY DONALD HISS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ON JULY TWENTY THREE, FORTYSIX, BUT POLICY REFUSED FOR PHYSICAL REASONS. MEDICAL FOLDER ON HISS CONTAINS NO TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HIM. RICHARDSON STATED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT HISS MIGHT HAVE DIRECTED CORRESPONDENCE TO HOME LIFE REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON, D.C., VIZ. NAMELY VERNON W. HOLLEMAN OR PAUL GROVE, JR., ONE TWO FOUR NAUGHT SHOREHAM BUILDING, FIFTEEN AND H STREETS, NW, WASHINGTON, D.C. FILE FURTHER REFLECTS LETTER FROM PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, FORTYSIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILA., PA ON SEPT. EIGHTEEN, FORTYSIX TO HOME LIFE, STATING

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THAT DONALD HISS HAD APPLIED FOR TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ORDINARY LIFE POLICY ON JULY TWENTY FOUR, FORTYSIX. LETTER STATED THAT AT FIRST POLICY DENIED BECAUSE OF PERSONAL HISTORY BUT THAT APPLICATION WAS RESUBMITTED TO THEIR REINSURANCE COMPANY WHICH ISSUED THE POLICY WITH STANDARD RATINGS. LETTER FROM PROVIDENT MUTUAL TO HOME LIFE SIGNED BY LYNCH FOR ERNEST J. DEWEES, MEDICAL DIRECTOR. WFO WILL CONTACT HOLLEMAN OR GROVE AT SHOREHAM BUILDING AND PHILA. WILL CONTACT PROVIDENT MUTUAL IMMEDIATELY TO ASCERTAIN IF ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE DIRECTED TO THEM BY DONALD HISS IN CONNECTION WITH HIS APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE WITH THESE COMPANIES. IF ANY AVAILABLE, APPROPRIATE MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SECURE SUCH SPECIMENS FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES WITH KNOWN TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS IN INSTANT CASE. SUCH SPECIMENS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO LABORATORY IMMEDIATELY. MR. RICHARDSON REQUESTED THAT HIS NAME AND NAME OF HOME LIFE BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL AS TO SOURCE OF ABOVE INFORMATION.

SCHEIDT

BOTH HOLD PLS

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6-

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-6-49 TELETYPE 7-22 PM WJG

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS-R. FOLLOWING TEL RECEIVED TODAY FROM BALTIMORE CONCERNING ATTEMPT TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER FORMERLY OWNED BY ALGER HISS. QUOTE BY TELETYPE OF DEC. THIRTYONE, LAST, WFO ADVISED THAT A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NUMBER FIVE TWO TWO TWO NINE FOUR TWO, WHICH SERIAL NUMBER IS IN PERTINENT RANGE, WAS FORMERLY IN WASHINGTON AND IS NOW OWNED BY A MISS BILLIE BOLLARD OR BULLARD AT GAITHERSBURG, MD. INVESTIGATION VICINITY OF GAITHERSBURG, MD. REVEALS THAT THE ONLY PERSON OF SIMILAR NAME WHO RESIDED IN THAT AREA WAS A MRS. BETTY BULLARD, WIFE OF A COMMANDER DEXTER BULLARD. WHO FORMERLY LIVED AT EIGHTYFIVE EIGHTEEN HAZELWOOD DRIVE, BETHESDA, MD., AND ADVISED BETHESDA POST OFFICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO HENDRIE AVE., RIVERSIDE, CONN., ON OCT. FOUR, FORTYFIVE. NEW HAVEN CONTACT MRS. BETTY BULLARD TO ASCERTAIN IF SHE IS PERSON WHO OWNED OR FORMERLY OWNED WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER NUMBER FIVE TWO TWO TWO NINE FOUR TWO. IF TYPEWRITER IS IN HER POSSESSION, SPECIMENS SHOULD BE PROCURED AND FORWARDED TO LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS Q DASH SIX THUR Q DASH SIX NINE END QUOTES. INVESTIGATION NEW HAVEN REFLECTS MRS. BETTY BULLARD P PRESENTLY RESIDING COTTON MILL RD., WAPPINGERS FALLS, DUCHESS COUNTY, NYC. NY OFFICE HANDLE. RUC NEW HAVEN.

GLEASON

CORRECTIONS- SEVENTH LINE TENTH WORD"GAITHERSBURG"

TENTH LINE SIXTH WORD"DEXTER"

END

A IN O PLS

WA 7-28 PM OK FBI WA

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74-1333-760
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO 25 NEW YORK 1 FROM PHILA 1-6-49 8-05 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE-R, PERJURY. RENYTEL JANUARY FIVE. JOHN CAROW, MANAGER OF WOODSTOCK PHILA AGENCY IN TWENTYSEVEN AND LATER YEARS, ADVISES "DAILY MACHINE REPORTS" WERE PART OF REGULAR OFFICIAL RECORDS AND WOULD HAVE BEEN HANDLED LIKE ANY OTHER RECORDS. RE BOSTON TEL JANUARY FIVE. TWO TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS RECEIVED BY MRS. CATHERINE D. BOWEN FROM ALGER HISS DATED IN MAY, FORTYTWO, OBTAINED AND WILL BE FORWARDED TO LAB.

BOARDMAN

NY THIS SHOULD BE NO. 2

NY ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD

ACK

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

JAN 7 1949

TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-7-49 5-08 PM AL

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE NH TEL TO BUREAU AND NY THIS DATE. FURTHER INVESTIGATION INDICATES RECORDS OF THOMASTON HOUSE PRIOR TO APRIL, FORTYONE NOT AVAILABLE. ADVISE.

GLEASON

NEW YORK TO BE ADVISED

END

ACK AND HOLD

5-09PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

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Kisseloff-2323

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

JAN 7-19

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 72 BOSTON 4 FROM NEW YORK 7 10-2777/10-24P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RENYTEL JAN SIX LAST CONCERNING TRIP MADE BY ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND CHAMBERS TO SUMMER HOME OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR INFO OF BOSTON OFFICE, CHAMBERS RELATES THAT ALGER HISS DROVE INSTANT CAR TO VICINITY OF WHITE-S HOME WHEREUPON CHAMBERS LEFT THE CAR AND PROCEEDED SOME DISTANCE ON FOOT AND TALKED TO HARRY WHITE FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD AND SUBSEQUENTLY RETURNED TO SPACE WHERE HE HAD LEFT ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. HE RELATES THAT WHITE ACCOMPANIED HIM PART OF THE WAY AND MAY HAVE OBSERVED CAR AND OCCUPANTS. ALSO STATED THAT WHILE TALKING TO WHITE AT LATTER-S HOME, HE MET WHITE-S BROTHER WHOSE FIRST NAME HE DOES NOT RECALL BUT WHO HARRY WHITE STATED WAS IN THE OIL BUSINESS IN BOSTON. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT NO ONE OTHER THAN HARRY WHITE /DECEASED/ SAW ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS, NO NECESSITY EXISTS FOR CONDUCTING ANY INVESTIGATION IN VICINITY OF SUMMER HOME OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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

JAN 7 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 65 7 10-00P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/20/91 BY sp/mdy

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL PERJURY, ESP. R. REWFOTEL JAN FOUR LAST RELATIVE TO THE ADVISABILITY OF INTERVIEWING DONALD HISS ON HIS PLANNING TO HANDLE THE HARRY BRIDGES CASE. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN GAVE AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW DONALD HISS. IT WAS CONFIDENTIALLY REVEALED THAT DONALD HISS IN TESTIFYING BEFORE FGJ THAT IN THIRTYSEVEN GERARD A. REILLY, THEN SOLICITOR FOR THE DEPT. OF LABOR, TOLD HISS HE TRIED TO GET IN TOUCH WITH HIM BEFORE HE LEFT CALIFORNIA SO THAT HE COULD HANDLE THE BRIDGES INVESTIGATION. IN THIRTYEIGHT, HISS EMPLOYED BY THE DEPT. OF STATE AND REILLY TOLD HIM THERE WAS TO BE A HEARING ON THE BRIDGES CASE AND HE WAS GOING TO RECOMMEND HISS TO MISS PERKINS, SECRETARY OF DEPT OF LABOR, THAT HISS BE THE HEARING OFFICER IN THE BRIDGES CASE. HISS CLAIMED HE TOLD REILLY HE WAS A THIRTY ONE YEARS OLD LAWYER WITH NO REPUTATION AND THAT REILLY NEEDED SOMEONE WITH A REAL REPUTATION TO HANDLE A CASE OF THIS MAGNITUDE. HE SAID HE NEVER WORKED ON THE BRIDGES CASE WHICH HE PREVENTED DUE TO HIS OBJECTIONS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT REILLY, A PARTNER IN THE LAW FIRM OF REILLY AND RHATTES, FIF-

END OF PAGE ONE

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FBI

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Kisseloff-2325

TEEN AND K STS, WASHINGTON, D.C. BE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO THE BRIDGES CASE. IT WAS ALSO CONFIDENTIALLY REVEALED THAT PRISCILLA HISS TESTIFIED THAT IN THIRTYFIVE, WHILE CHAMBERS WAS RESIDING AT HER P ST ADDRESS, THEY WERE VISITED BY MRS. EDWARD BURLING WHO AT THAT TIME WAS KNOWN AS ELLA COTTON IN THAT HER FIRST HUSBAND WAS JOS. COTTON, JR. PRISCILLA HISS SAYS COTTON MET MRS CHAMBERS UNDER THE NAME OF MRS. CROSSLEY. MRS. BURLING RESIDES ON TWENTYNINE ST., GEORGETOWN, AND SHE SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED PARTICULARLY IN REFERENCE TO HER VISIT TO THE P ST. ADDRESS. MRS. CHAMBERS STATED SHE RECALLED THIS WOMAN AS MRS. COTTMAN AND DESCRIBED HER AS FIVE FT. TWO INCH. BRUNETTE, STREAKED WITH GREY, DARK COMPLEXION, SO THAT COTTON AND COTTMAN MAY BE IDENTICAL. THE ABOVE INFO WAS REVEALED CONFIDENTIALLY AND IN NO WAY SHOULD THIS INFO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ANYONE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

cc: Mr. Fletcher

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7 - 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 59 AND LOSA [redacted]1 FROM NEW YORK 7 9-24P P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. BUREAU AND SAN DIEGO WERE ADVISED BY TEL JAN. SIX LAST THAT CHAMBERS IDENTIFIED HIS FIRST CONTACT WITH SOVIET INTELLIGENCE AS JOHN SHERMAN. INFO AND DESCRIPTION FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS DEFINITELY INDICATE THAT THIS WAS JOHN LOONIS SHERMAN. NO PHOTO OF LATTER IS AVAILABLE FOR DISPLAY TO CHAMBERS. NOTED THAT SHERMAN WAS CAB DRIVER IN LA FOR CONSIDERABLE PERIOD. SUGGESTED THAT LA CHECK HACK LICENSE BUREAU FOR PHOTO. LA AND SAN DIEGO REQUESTED TO EXHAUST LOGICAL SOURCES FOR PHOTO.

SCHEIDT

SANDIEGO ADVISED

Relayed to Los

HOLD PLS

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4 JAN 11 1949

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 56 CHICAGO 3 FROM NEW YORK 7 0-92 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT TIME IS 9-02

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE CHICAGO LETTER TO BUREAU JANUARY FOURTH, FORTYNINE. CHICAGO SHOULD REPORT RESULTS OF EXAMINATION IN REPORT FORM.

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14-1333-766
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Investigation
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
HQ 1742

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 5 NEW YORK 1 FROM NK 7 12-39 P RSF

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND RICHMOND U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. FOLLOWING FROM NEW YORK QUOTE FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, WHO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS ALLEGED PHOTOGRAPHED DOCUMENTS FOR HIM IN NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT WHILE CHAMBERS WAS ACTIVE IN ESPIONAGE WORK AND WHO HAS IDENTIFIED INSLERMAN FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION AS THE MAN WHOM HE KNEW AS FELIX THE PHOTOGRAPHER, PRESENTLY RESIDES RD NO. TWO, CAMBRIDGE, NY. ALBANY OFFICE HAS DETERMINED FOLLOWING INFORMATION RE PURCHASE OF PROPERTY IN CAMBRIDGE BY INSLERMAN. PROPERTY OF FELIX INSLERMAN, RD TWO, CAMBRIDGE, NY, CONSISTS OF EIGHTY FIVE ACRES AND TWO STORY HOUSE. PROPERTY ORIGINALLY SOLD BY CAMBRIDGE, NY, LIFE RESIDENT TO NORMA KNOLL TWENTY TWO HAMILTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, N. J. ON JULY FIRST, THIRTY FIVE. ON AUGUST TEN FORTYONE, AFTER HER DEATH, PROPERTY CONVEYED BY HUSBAND, CHARLES KNOLL, TO DOROTHY G. HOEY AND ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR., OF THREE NINE SEVEN BURLINGTON ROAD, BOROUGH OF PARAMUS, BERGEN COUNTY, NJ. ON DECEMBER TWENTYNINE, FORTYTWO, PROPERTY CONVEYED TO FELIX A. AND ELIZABETH INSLERMAN OF TOWNSHIP OF BABYLON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, NY, WHO PURCHASED

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Kisseloff-2329

PROPERTY FOR ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. RECORDS INDICATE A FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR MORTGAGE HELD BY A JAY C. HILL OF EAGLE BRIDGE, NY, WHICH IS NEARBY CAMBRIDGE, BUT PAID BY NORMA KNOLL. INSLERMAN DID NOT RECORD TITLE TIL JULY TWENTYNINE, FORTYSEVEN, AND AT THAT TIME NO MORTGAGES WERE FILED. ASSISTANT AG T. J. DONEGAN HAS REQUESTED THAT DOROTHY G. HOEY AND ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR. BE INTERVIEWED RE ACQUAINTANCESHIP, KNOWLEDGE OF INSLERMANS ACTIVITIES, AND HOW TRANSACTION FOR SALE OF PROPERTY TO INSLERMAN CAME ABOUT. SUTEL. UNQUOTE. NEW YORK ORIGIN. INSTRUCTION HAVE BEEN ISSUED THAT REPORTS BE SUBMITTED WITH COPY FOR ASST. AG T. J. DONEGAN, NEW YORK. ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR. NOW RESIDING ONE THREE ONE ONE AVONDALE AVENUE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

MC KEE

RICHMOND WILL BE ADVISED.

CORR- PAGE 1 LINE 11 INSERT AFTER AUGUST THE WORD "TEN"

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA NWK R 5 WA

NY NK R1 NY

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

JAN 7- 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO 21 NEW YORK 6 FROM PHILA 1-7-49 11-3 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE-R, PERJURY. ROSEN INTERVIEWED AT EASTON, PA., TODAY AND DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN HIS FATHER AND CHAMBERS OR HISS. STATES HE ASKED FATHER, AFTER NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY APPEARED CONCERNING FATHER-S REFUSAL TO TESTIFY BEFORE HCUA AS TO WHETHER HE WAS INVOLVED IN THIS MATTER, AND THAT HIS FATHER SWORE THAT HE WAS NOT INVOLVED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER. CLAIMS HIS FATHER HAS TOLD HIM HE IS NOT A COMMUNIST. LIKEWISE, CLAIMS HE PERSONALLY NOT A COMMUNIST. STATES FATHER HAD A TYPEWRITER IN HIS APARTMENT IN WASHINGTON BUT DOES NOT KNOW MAKE. CLAIMS ONLY TYPEWRITER HE PERSONALLY OWNED IS AN UNDERWOOD. THIS TYPEWRITER WAS EXAMINED BY AGENTS. CLAIMS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY AUTOMOBILE FURNISHED TO HIS FATHER BY ANY PERSON IN WASHINGTON OR ELSEWHERE FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER. SAYS HE CAN GIVE NO REASON FOR HIS FATHER-S ACTIONS BEFORE HCUA.

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BOARDMAN

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RAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 66 7 10-06P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. INTERNAL SECURITY, R. REREP SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER DATED MARCH ELEVENTH, FORTYSIX AT WASHINGTON, DC, IN THE CASE ENTITLED "GREGORY". REFERENCE REPORT INDICATES THAT ON FEBRUARY SIXTH, FORTYSIX ALICE STRONG CONTACTED MRS. HISS RE RAISING MONEY FOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS. MRS. HISS AGREED TO WRITE LETTERS AND PERFORM ANY OTHER ACTION DESIRED IN ASSISTANCE TO THIS PROJECT. CONTACT THIS ORGANIZATION FOR POSSIBLE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMEN EMANATING FROM MRS. HISS.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7- 1949

TELEMETER

WASH AND WFO 14 FROM CHICAGO 7 5-39 PM CJW

CONF TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH IS R. RE WFO TEL JANUARY FIVE LAST. REPAIR RECORDS, WOODSTOCK CO., FOR WASHINGTON AGENCY FOR PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTYTWO NOT AVAILABLE AND IF RETURNED TO FACTORY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. RE NY TEL JANUARY FIVE. RECORDS CARNEGIE ILLINOIS STEEL, CHICAGO, REVEAL MORRIS ASIMOW EMPLOYED IN CHICAGO JULY THIRTEEN, NINETEEEN THIRTYSIX, TO MAY THIRTYONE, NINETEEN [redacted] THIRTYSEVEN IN METALLURGICAL DEPT. NO REFERENCES LISTED IN FILE. SUMMMARY OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION BEING SUBMITTED BY REPORT JNUARY NINE.

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MC SWAIN

CC: NEW YORK

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U OF INVESTIGATION
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TIONS SECTION

JAN 7- 1941

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO 16 BALTIMORE 2 NYC 3 FROM PHILA 1-7-41 5.46 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ESPIONAGE-R, PERJURY-IS-R. RETEL NY TO DIRECTOR, WFO AND PHILA JANUARY SIX LAST. RECORDS OF PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., REFLECT THREE POLICIES FOR DONALD HISS, TOTALING FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, HOWEVER, NO TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS. EDWIN E. WELLER, ASSISTANT COUNSEL PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. ADVISES IF ANY CORRESPONDENCE AVAILABLE, SAME WOULD BE IN WASHINGTON OFFICE, THREE EIGHTEEN SOUTHERN BUILDING, FIFTEENTH AND H STS.. WASHINGTON, DC, OR IN PERSONNEL FILES OF FORMER WASHINGTON OFFICE SUPERVISOR, J. WISTAR HUEY, JR., PRESENTLY DIRECTOR, HOME OFFICE AGENCY, BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE CO., CHARLES AND SARATOGA STS., BALTIMORE, MD. POLICY APPLICATIONS REFLECT HUEY HAS KNOWN HISS PERSONALLY FOR TWENTYTWO YEARS. BALTIMORE WILL CONTACT HUEY AND WFO WILL CONTACT PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DC, TO ASCERTAIN IF THERE HAS BEEN ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE DIRECTED TO EITHER BY DONALD HISS. IF SUCH MATERIAL AVAILABLE, DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE OBTAINED AND FORWARDED TO LAB IMMEDIATELY FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN INSTANT CASE. BACKGROUND CONCERNING DONALD HISS AS REFLECTED IN INSURANCE CO. FILES WILL BE SUBSEQUENTLY REPORTED.

BOARDMAN

74-1333-771

JAN 11 1941

WA HOLD BA AND NY DISC AFTER ACK

BA PH R 2 BA

NY KKQ4

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-2334

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND WFO 5 NYC 2 FROM PHILA 1-5-49 12.36 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,- ETAL, ESPIONAGE-R, PERJURY. REBUTEL YESTERDAY, OPINION OF PHILA OFFICE THAT PROPER SEARCH FOR WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER BE LIMITED TO MACHINES MANUFACTURED BETWEEN JANUARY ONE, TWENTYSIX, AND DECEMBER TTHIRTYONE, FORTYSEVEN, BASED ON FOLLOWING -- THOMAS GRADY, WHO SOLD WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP, RESIGNED FROM WOODSTOCK CO. ON DECEMBER THREE, TWENTYSEVEN. JOHN CAROW, MANAGER OF PHILA AGENCY DURING ALL OF TWENTYSEVEN, AND FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS THEREAFTER, HAS ADVISED THAT THERE WERE NO INVENTORY SHORTAGES PRIOR TO THIRTYTHREE. THIS WOULD ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY THAT GRADY STOLE A TYPEWRITER AND SOLD IT TO FANSLER-MARTIN DURING LATTER YEARS OF PARTNERSHIP. LIKEWISE GRADY STATES THAT HE SOLD A WOODSTOCK TO FANSLER-MARTIN, SHORTLY AFTER THAT PARTNERSHIP COMMENCED. LETTER OBTAINED BY MILWAUKEE OFFICE DATED JULY TWENTYTHREE, TWENTYSEVEN /K-TWELVE/, AND FORWARDED TO LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON INDICATES ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP COMMENCED APPROXIMATELY AUGUST ONE, TWENTYSEVEN. THEREFORE, MACHINE WAS OBVIOUSLY MANUFACTURED BEFORE GRADYS RESIGNATION FROM WOODSTOCK ON DECEMBER THREE, TWENTYSEVEN. WOODSTOCK SERVICE MANUAL REFLECTS SERIAL NUMBER CURRENT AS OF JANUARY ONE, TWENTYEIGHT AS ONE SEVENTYSEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED. JOHN GALLAGHER, WHO WAS REPAIRMAN FOR WOODSTOCK AT PHILA DURING PERIOD OF SALE TO FANSLER-MARTIN, AND

Kisseloff-2335

58 JAN 17 1949

PAGE TWO

SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME MANAGER OF WOODSTOCKS PHILA AGENCY HAS STATED THAT MACHINES DID NOT REMAIN ON AGENCY INVENTORY FOR LONG PERIODS BEFORE SALE. IN HIS OPINION, NOT LONGER THAN THREE MONTHS. TO ALLOW MARGIN OF ERROR IN GALLAGHERS MEMORY, IT APPEARS LOGICAL THAT ASSUMING A NEW MACHINE WERE ON THE INVENTORY AS MUCH AS EIGHTEEN MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SALE TO FANSLER-MARTIN, THIS WOULD MAKE THE MANUFACTURE DATE OF SUCH MACHINE, NOT PRIOR TO JANUARY ONE, TWENTYSIX, OR SERIAL NUMBER ONE ~~HUNDRED EIGHTYNINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED~~ FortyFive thousand, AS REFLECTED IN SERVICE MANUAL. INVESTIGATION REPORTING ABOVE FACTS IS REFLECTED IN REPORTS OF SA J. L. KIRKLAND AT PHILA DATED DECEMBER SEVEN, SEVENTEEN AND TWENTYTHREE LAST, AND OF SA CLARK E. LOVRIEN AT MILWAUKEE, DATED DECEMBER TWENTYONE LAST, PAGE FIVE, PARAGRAPH THREE, AND IN CHICAGO TELETYPES DECEMBER FOURTEEN AND TWENTYTWO LAST.

BOARDMAN

CORRECTION SECOND PAGE EIGHTH LINE PLEASE READ AS FOLLOWS "SERIAL NUMBER ONE FORTYFIVE THOUSAND, AS REFLECTED"

ACK AND DISC

cc: Mr. Brent

WA PH R 5 WA

NY PH R1 NY R2 NY

TWO COPIES WFO

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Mc Laughlin
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 70 5 7-48P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP.

R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE DECEMBER THIRTY FIRST, FORTYEIGHT.

MR. R. GIBIAN, MERCURY BUSINESS MACHINE CO., NYC, ADVISED THAT THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER NUMBER ONE TWO NAUGHT EIGHT TWO NAUGHT WAS REBUILT BY HIS FIRM AND SHIPPED TO BRAZIL. HE STATED THAT THIS MACHINE DID NOT HAVE A STANDARD CARRIAGE BUT INSTEAD HAD AN EIGHTEEN INCH CARRIAGE.

74-1333-773

RECORDED - 33

INDEXED - 33

JAN 11 1949

Tel. to N.Y. 1-10-49 ordering of serial # changed to 120280.

TWO COPIES WFO

5 SCHEIDT

File 5.

Kisseloff-2337

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

JAN 8 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FDXX FLD FROM NEW YORK 1 3 12-01 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. INTERNAL SECURITY R. REREP SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER DATED OCT. SEVENTEENTH FORTY SIX AT WASH., DC. IN CASE ENTITLED "GREGORY". CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT IN REFERENCE REPORT ADVISED THAT ON SEPT. TWENTY THIRD, FORTY SIX PRISCILLA HISS STATED THAT A CLASSMATE OF HERS AT BRYNMAWR COLLEGE WAS VISITING HER, HER NAME BEING CATHERINE NEILSON, EMPLOYED AT THE MUSEUM IN BUFFALO, NY. INTERVIEW CATHERINE NEILSON. ASCERTAIN IF SHE WAS EVER A VISITOR IN THE HISS HOME IN WASH. OR NY AND WHETHER SHE OBSERVED A TYPEWRITER IN THEIR HOME. ASCERTAIN TYPE OF TYPEWRITER AND OBTAIN MINUTE DESCRIPTION OF SAID TYPEWRITER. ALSO OBTAIN FROM HER ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN HER POSSESSION EMANATING FROM ANY MEMBER OF THE HISS FAMILY. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

BUFFALO ADVISED

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-224

44

TWO COPIES WAS

ACK AND DISC PLS

NY R 1 WA

Kisseloff-2338

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

JAN 7 1949

TELEMETER

CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 5 NYC 4 FROM LOS ANGELES 7 10 PM
DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PURJURY. RE WFO TEL JAN FIFTH LAST TO DIRECTOR AND LA. DURWARD HOWES, SR, FORMER PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, INC., WHO PUBLISHED THE NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT DASH THIRTYNINE EDITION OF QUOTE AMERICAS YOUNG MEN UNQUOTE WHICH CONTAINED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ALGER HISS, ADVISED THAT RECORDS THIS CORP NOT AVAILABLE BECAUSE CORP DISSOLVED ABOUT TEN YEARS AGO AND ALL RECORDS DESTROYED IN FORTYTWO.

RECORDED - 39 100-1333-775

HOOD

TWO COPIES WFO

F B I

JAN 11

END ACK PLS

CC - 150

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JANUARY 6, 1949

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. 776

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBEL LOS ANGELES JANUARY FOUR, LAST, ADVISING MORRIS ASIMOV WILL BE IN NEW YORK JANUARY TEN, NEXT, IF CHAMBERS RECALLS MEETING ONE AZIMOV, ARRANGE ~~CONSULTATION~~ CONFRONTATION TO ASCERTAIN IF MORRIS ASIMOV IS IDENTICAL WITH AZIMOV.

HOOVER

JWP:lfc

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

Kisseloff-2340

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

SENT VIA F.D.R. Poughkeepsie M Per

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

JAN 4 - 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS WA H 4, NYC 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 4 1-10 PM

DIRECTOR, SAC URGENT

J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, DASH R. RELA TEL OF DEC THIRTYONE LAST. RE MORRIS ASIMOW. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, ASIMOW TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED LA OFFICE HE WILL MAKE TRIP TO NYC SOON, TO CONFER WITH RICHARD NATHAN CORPORATION AS A CONSULTING ENGINEER CONCERNING AN ALUMINUM SMELTING PLANT. ASIMOW TENTATIVELY PLANNING LEAVE LA BY PLANE MORNING OF JAN. NINE. WHILE IN NYC, CAN BE REACHED CARE OF RICHARD NATHAN CORPORATION.

RECORDED - 39

HOOD

INDEXED - 39

4 JAN 11 1949

ACK PLS

Trans - to Nyc

Kisseloff-2341

CWP:cl
74-94

DIRECTOR, FBI 12:30 PM 1-5-49 URGENT

FBI, WASHINGTON FIELD

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R. NEIGHBORHOOD INQUIRIES AND INTERVIEW OF HISS ASSOCIATES REFLECT MRS. HISS VERY FRIENDLY WITH MRS. THOMAS BLAISDELL, AND THAT BLAISDELLS WERE GUESTS IN HISS HOME. THOMAS BLAISDELL IS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND SUBJECT OF RECENT LOYALTY INVESTIGATION IN WFO. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF BLAISDELLS MAY BE INTERVIEWED RE SPECIMENS AND TYPEWRITERS OWNED BY HISS.

HOTTEL

CC * New York by Mail

RECORDED

INDEXED

Information authorized by letter 1-6-49.

File-5

74-1333

FBI

4 JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-2342

1-5-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5 1:15 pm

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL PERJURY

BIOGRAPHY OF ALGER HISS APPEARS IN FEBRUARY NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN ISSUE OF MAGAZINE QUOTE CURRENT BIOGRAPHIES UNQUOTE. MAGAZINE EDITED BY ANNA ROTHE AND PUBLISHED BY H. W. WILSON COMPANY, NYC. REQUEST NEW YORK CONTACT MAGAZINE FOR ANY CORRESPONDENCE OR OTHER TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL IN THE HISS FILE.

HOTTEL

74-94

JST:lc

778

Kisseloff-2343

1-5-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5 1:15 pm

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL PERJURY

BIOGRAPHY OF ALGER HISS APPEARS IN FEBRUARY NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN ISSUE OF MAGAZINE QUOTE CURRENT BIOGRAPHIES UNQUOTE. MAGAZINE EDITED BY ANNA ROTHE AND PUBLISHED BY H. W. WILSON COMPANY, NYC. REQUEST NEW YORK CONTACT MAGAZINE FOR ANY CORRESPONDENCE OR OTHER TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL IN THE HISS FILE.

HOTTEL

74-94

JST:lc

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-778

INDEXED - 39

Kisseloff-2344

WJS:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-6-49 9:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, MIAMI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY; ESP - R; IS - R.

MRS. A. ARCHER, PRESENTLY LOCATED AT ONE SEVEN TWO NAUGHT THIRTYSECOND AVENUE, NORTH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, WAS IN POSSESSION OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NUMBER ONE FOUR NINE FOUR SEVEN SEVEN, IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. MIAMI INTERVIEW MRS. ARCHER, OBTAIN TYPEWRITING SPECIMEN IF SHE STILL HAS TYPEWRITER, AND SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS IN INSTANT CASE. FOR BACKGROUND INFO OF MIAMI, IN CIVIL SUIT INSTITUTED BY ALGER HISS AGAINST WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN BALTIMORE, MD., WHITTAKER CHAMBERS PRODUCED SIXTYFOUR DOCUMENTS ALLEGEDLY SECURED FROM ALGER HISS, WHICH DOCUMENTS WERE, ACCORDING TO FBI LAB, TYPED ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. INVESTIGATION HAS REFLECTED THAT HISS OWNED A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND FOUR SPECIMENS OF TYPING RANGING FROM NINETEEN THIRTYONE TO NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING BEEN TYPED BY HISS' MACHINE. SUBMIT FIVE COPIES OF REPORT TO BUREAU, AND THREE TO NY, WITH ONE COPY ATTENTION MR. T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

RECORDED - 39

HOTTEL

74-1333-7297

JAN 11 1949

CC - New York by Mail

Kisseloff-2345

JHK:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-6-49 10:45 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP - R.
MANAGER OF THE BEST & CO. DEPT. STORE, WASHINGTON, DC, ADVISED THAT
ALGER HISS HAS HAD AN ACCOUNT WITH THIS STORE SINCE NINETEEN
THIRTYEIGHT BUT THAT ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HIM WOULD BE
IN THE MAIN OFFICE, FIFTYFIRST AND FIFTH AVENUE, NYC.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-780

JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-2346

1-5-49

WASHINGTON, BOSTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD - 5 - 8p

DIRECTOR AND SACS ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R. ALGER HISS REPORTEDLY AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST. CHECK PRESENT AND PAST MEMBERSHIP ROLLS OF FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS TO DETERMINE IF HISS EVER HELD MEMBERSHIP. ALSO OBTAIN COPIES OF ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS. SUBMIT TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES. C. RUSSELL MASON, SECRETARY, MASSACHUSETTS AUBUBON SOCIETY, ONE FIVE FIVE NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON. CHARLES B. FLOYD, SECRETARY, NORTHEAST BIRDBANDING ASSOCIATION, TWO TEN SOUTH STREET, BOSTON. LUDLOW GRISCOM, PRESIDENT, NUTTALL BIRD CLUB, MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY. LAWRENCE B. FLETCHER, ROOM TEN NINETEEN, FIFTY CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON. ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB, PEABODY MUSEUM, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS. MISS GRACE M. SNOW, SECRETARY, BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB, THIRTY NINE FOREST STREET, WINCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS. NEW YORK IS ORIGIN.

HOTTEL

GGB:BLF

74-94

74-1333 781

4 JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-2347

1-5-49

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD - 5 - 8p

DIRECTOR AND SACS ROUTINE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY. ALGER HISS BELONGED TO ALPHA DELTA PHI AND OMICRON DELTA KAPPA FRATERNITIES. NO CHAPTERS OF THESE IN D. C. AREA. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL OFFICES FROM JOHNS HOPKINS CHAPTERS AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS TO CHECK THESE OFFICES FOR CORRESPONDENCE OR OTHER TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL FROM HISS.

HOTTEL

JST:BLF

74-94

74-1353-782

F B I

JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-2348

CJJ:el
74-94

WASHINGTON AND BOSTON FROM WASH FIELD 1-5-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BOSTON

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ESAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
INVESTIGATION AT FIVE NINE ONE TWO BROOK DRIVE, ARLINGTON, VA., FORMER
RESIDENCE OF CHARGES F. WEST, REVEALED HE NOW RESIDES AT TWO FIVE FRANK
ST., WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON INTERVIEW WEST, OBTAIN TYPEWRITING
SPECIMENS IF POSSIBLE, AND SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH
QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS. NY ORIGIN.

HOFTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-783

Kisseloff-2349

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 1-5-49 4:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, CHICAGO

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

REPAIR RECORDS FOR WOODSTOCK AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOT AVAILABLE FOR YEARS PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY. SUGGEST INQUIRY BE MADE AT WOODSTOCK FACTORY, WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS, TO SEE IF THEY COULD HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO FACTORY.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 39

74-1333 284

JAN 11 1949

308

Kisseloff-2350

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January [illegible], 1949

To: [illegible]

[illegible] report of the FBI Laboratory, [illegible] at evidence received from your office on January 3, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. D. [illegible], with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - E
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-24
LAB. NO. 74-1110
[illegible] 785

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 1-3-49

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/[illegible]

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K1L4 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment for International Peace stationery, dated October 12, 1947, to Mr. HERMAN BERNSTEIN, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K1L5 Typewritten letter marked copy, dated October 4, 1947, to Mr. [illegible] 1. WOOD, signed ALGER HISS.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriters which typed the specimens listed above as K1L4 and K1L5 were not used to type Q1 through Q69.

K1L4 and K1L5 will be returned to the Washington Field Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

[illegible] SECTION
[illegible] 11
[illegible] 1949 P.M.
FBI - MD
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2351

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DES 1/4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab DATE: January 3, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D-8957 BU

Attached herewith are two typewritten letters, described as follows: one letter dated October 10, 1947, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and addressed to Mr. BERTRAM BENEDICT, signed by ALGER HISS. The second letter is marked "Copy", and is on a piece of paper with the typewritten heading of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated October 4, 1947, bearing the typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K144
K145.

These two letters are to be compared by the FBI Laboratory with known typewriting specimens in instant case, and should be returned to the Washington Field Office when the examination is completed.

The two attached letters were lent to this office by Mr. BERTRAM BENEDICT, Editorial Research Reports, 1205 - 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Evidence retained. Has been completely interviewed by WFO.

WRG:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

74-1333-785
F B I
4 JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-2352

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 28 5 5-59P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ALGER HISS ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. CYNTHIA JONES CLAIMS SHE NEVER SAW A TYPEWRITER IN ALGER HISS-S HOME, NEVER RECEIVED ANY TYPEWRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA. ONLY CORRESPONDENCE SHE RECEIVED WERE HAND WRITTEN CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH SIGNATURES. KNOWS OF NO ONE AMONG HER FRIENDS OR RELATIVES WITH WHOM ALGER OR PRISCILLA CORRESPONDED. SHE LOANED A ROYAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER TO ALGER OCTOBER, NINETEEN FORTYTWO WHEN SHE WENT TO SAN FRANCISCO. IT WAS RETURNED TO HER IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. A LIST OF NAMES OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA WAS OBTAINED. MOST OF THE RESIDENCES ARE UNKNOWN OR INDEFINITE. APPROPRIATE TELETYPES AND REQUESTS FOR INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE SENT OUT FOR THE INTERESTED FIELD OFFICES.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 30
INDEXED - 39

14-1333-786

TWO COPIES WFO

4 JAN 11 1949

53 JAN 14 1949

COM-4

F.B.I. TELETYPE

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

Mr. Intelligence
1742

DECODED COPY

WASH AND WASH FIELD 1 NYC 1 PHILA 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 6 10-00 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R.. RETEL JAN FOUR LAST FROM WASH FIELD AND TEL JAN. FIVE LAST FROM PHILA BOTH TO LA RE REQUEST TO INTERVIEW WILLIAM ROSEN. ROSEN RETAINED ATTORNEY BEN MARIOLIS COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER, AND REQUESTED INTERVIEW BE CONDUCTED IN HIS PRESENCE. ROSEN WAS ASKED BY AGENTS IF HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER HISS AND-OR J. DAVID WHITTAKER, AND WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD EVER BOUGHT OR RECEIVED AN AUTOMOBILE OR A TYPEWRITER FROM ALGER HISS. ROSEN REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS UPON ADVICE OF MARIOLIS WHO STATED REFUSAL BASED ON FACT THAT ANSWERING QUESTIONS MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE HIS CLIENT. IN VIEW OF ABOVE FACTS NO ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ASKED OF ROSEN, WHO INTENDS TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON, DC, PROBABLY BEFORE FEB. FIFTEEN AT WHICH TIME SUB LEASE OF APARTMENT EXPIRES.

HOOD

TWO COPIES WFO

TRANSMITTED TO NYC AND PHILA

RECEIVED 1-7-49, 3-08 AM EST TOM

C.C. TO WASH FIELD

SE 7

74-1333-787

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

53 JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-4446

January 5, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
(Your #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89578 BU dated 1/4/49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

K144 and K145

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

74-1333-
NOT RECORDED
3 JAN 11 1949

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Schroe
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RCF:MD
MAILED 15
JAN 5 1949 P.M.

F.G. Jones

Kisseloff-4447

L 17

January 5, 1949

74-1333

2-1
1-1

SAC, Albany

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury - Espionage
(Your #65-1574)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated January 4, 1949, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

1243

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RCF:MD

74-1333
JAN 11 1949

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 5 1949 PM

F. L. Jones

Kisseloff-4448

January 7, 1949

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

74-1333-788

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated January 4, 1949, in connection with the investigation of Franklin Victor Reno. This memorandum contained the results of the interviews with John Leroy Kelley, an Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of California, and Professor Edward J. McShane of the University of Virginia. Both of these individuals had in their possession classified documents which they had obtained from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Both individuals claimed that they were entitled to have possession of such documents by virtue of their positions as Consultants for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. You made the notation on referenced memorandum to "Check and see if they are so entitled."

On January 6, 1949, Mr. H. R. Alpaugh, Security Officer, Ballistic Research Laboratories at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, advised that John Kelley and Edward McShane are both Consultants at the Ballistic Research Laboratories. A list of restricted and classified material in the possession of Kelley was checked with Alpaugh who advised that Kelley, as a Consultant of the Ballistic Research Laboratories, was authorized to have all of the material in his possession.

Alpaugh advised that all other Consultants such as Edward McShane were authorized to possess material of restricted, confidential and secret classifications regardless of whether it pertains to the subject on which they were doing research work. He stated that they automatically receive reports of which they are the author and in addition, classified material is mailed to Consultants when it concerns their field of experimentation or a related field. Alpaugh stated that Consultants occasionally, when at the Ballistic Research Laboratories on consultations, obtain classified material which they take with them to their homes or laboratories. Classified material, when in the custody of the Consultant, should be placed in a locked drawer or brief case and Alpaugh advised that Consultants have signed a pledge to safeguard the material in this manner.

Alpaugh further advised that restricted material is mailed to some Consultants abroad, arrangements being made through the State Department for them to receive this material through the Embassy. He expressed the opinion that no great harm would occur if restricted material were to leave the custody of the Consultant.

Enclosure

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

JWP:mp

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

Memorandum is attached.
TIME 12:00 pm
DATE 1-8-49
BY

EX-25

Kisseloff-4449

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

JAN 6 - 1949

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

TELETYPE

WA 4 NY R4 FROM BALTO 1-6-49 3-30 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION BETWEEN INSPECTOR HOWARD FLETCHER AND SAC BALTIMORE TODAY. H. R. ALPAUGH, SECURITY OFFICER, BALLISTIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ADVISED JOHN KELLEY AND EDWARD MC SHANE ARE BOTH [redacted] CONSULTANTS AT THE BRL. A LIST OF RESTRICTED AND CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IN POSSESSION OF KELLEY WAS CHECKED WITH ALPAUGH WHO ADVISED THAT KELLEY AS A CONSULTANT OF THE BRL WAS AUTHORIZED TO HAVE ALL MATERIAL IN HIS POSSESSION. ALPAUGH ADDED ALL OTHER CONSULTANTS SUCH AS MC SHANE WERE AUTHORIZED TO POSSESS MATERIAL OF RESTRICTED, CONFIDENTIAL AND SECRET CLASSIFICATIONS WHETHER IT PERTAINS TO THE SUBJECT ON WHICH THEY ARE DOING RESEARCH WORK OR NOT. THEY AUTOMATICALLY RECEIVE REPORTS OF WHICH THEY ARE THE AUTHOR. IN ADDITION CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IS MAILED TO CONSULTANTS WHEN IT CONCERNS THEIR FIELD OF EXPERIMENTATION OR A RELATED FIELD. CONSULTANTS OCCASIONALLY WHEN AT THE BRL ON [redacted] CONSULTATION OBTAIN CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WHICH THEY TAKE WITH THEM TO THEIR HOMES OR LABORATORIES. CLASSIFIED MATERIAL WHEN IN CUSTODY OF A CONSULTANT SHOULD BE PLACED IN A LOCKED DRAWER OR BRIEFCASE AND CONSULTANTS HAVE SIGNED A PLEDGE TO SAFEGUARD THE MATERIAL IN THIS MANNER. RESTRICTED MATERIAL IS MAILED TO SOME CONSULTANTS ABROAD. ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE THROUGH THE STATE DEPT. FOR THEM TO RECEIVE THIS MATERIAL THROUGH THE EMBASSY. ALPAUGH EXPRESSED OPINION NO GREAT HARM WOULD OCCUR IF RESTRICTED MATERIAL WERE TO LEAVE CUSTODY OF CONSULTANT.

MC FARLIN

END NY ACK AND DISC

BA R 4 WA

WA HOLD PLS NK A NY ACK AND DISC

BA R-4 NY

NK

RETYPED BY ELR

Memo to Conrad re contact

74-1333-788

FBI

RECORDED - 30

EX-25

JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-4450

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

to

Official indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Alien Enemy Control Section	
Alien Property Section	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Solicitor General	✓
Director, FBI	
Director of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	
Administrative Assistant	
Division of Accounts	
Division of Communications and Records	
Division of Supplies	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Director of Public Information	
Mr. Brown	
Col. Naramore	
Mr. Hyatt	
Mr. Coblenz	
Miss O'Donnell	
Miss Healy	
Mrs. Kroll	
Miss Adams	
Miss Doyle	
Mrs. Willey	
Mrs. Burke	
Mrs. Kelly	

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Leibo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

Notation reads:

Check to see if they are so entitled!

RECEIVED--DIR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 5 4 22 PM '49

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1 38 PM '49
INTERPRETATION
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED--LADIN
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 5 5 11 PM '49

Kisseloff-4452

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

JAN 8 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 5 8 4-40PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE- R. SEARCH WARRANT OBTAINED JANUARY SIX INSTANT, SDNY FOR SEARCH OF PREMISES OF J. W. RYNDERS, NINE NAUGHT NINE SUMMIT AVE., BRONX, NY, EXECUTED THIS DATE. ONE EASTMAN KODAK FOLDING CAMERA, MODEL QUOTE CENTURY UNQUOTE CASE NO. ONE TWO SIX WAS FOUND ON ABOVE PREMISES. RECEIPT FOR SAME WAS GIVEN TO MRS. J. W. RYNDERS, ONLY PERSON PRESENT AT TIME. REFERENCE NY TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU THIS DATE , ABOVE CAMERA BEING FORWARDED REGISTERED MAIL PER INSTRUCTIONS. FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU USC SDNY UNAVAILABLE TODAY. WARRANT WILL BE RETURNED BEFORE USC WHEN AVAILABLE ON MONDAY.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

END

NY R 5 WA

100-14333-789
F B I
4 JAN 11 1949

53 JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-4453

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 53 7 TELETYPE
8-49 P
DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-R. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED TODAY FOR APPROXIMATELY FIVE HOURS, HOWEVER ENTIRE TIME SPENT IN DICTATING INTO STATEMENT FORM PART OF INFO OBTAINED YESTERDAY. CHAMBERS LEFT NEW YORK ON FOUR THIRTY PM TRAIN ENROUTE TO FARM IN WESTMINSTER, MD. STATED RETURN TO NEW YORK SUNDAY NIGHT WOULD GREATLY INCONVENIENCE HIM, HOWEVER, WILL APPEAR NEW YORK OFFICE EARLY TUESDAY MORNING NEXT FOR CONTINUATION OF INTERVIEW. RE NYTEL JAN. FIVE. RE REQUEST OF ATTORNEY MC LEAN FOR COPIES OF DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL. DONEGAN ADVISED ASAC BELMONT THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE MC LEAN ENTITLED TO SUCH MATERIAL BUT WHEN COURT REPRESENTATIVES OF DEPT. OF JUSTICE WERE OF CONTRARY OPINION, DONEGAN REQUESTED MC LEAN TO MAKE FORMAL REQUEST BY LETTER TO USA MC GOHEY SDNY, FOR MATERIAL. USA MC GOHEY ON RECEIPT OF LETTER ADVISED DONEGAN HE IS OF OPINION NO SUCH MATERIAL SHOULD BE TURNED OVER TO MC LEAN WITHOUT PROPER MOTION BEING MADE BEFORE COURT. AS RESULT OF OPINION OF MCGOHEY, DONEGAN STATES HE IS NOT TURNING OVER MATERIAL TO MC LEAN.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS.

RECORDED - 39 | 14-1333-790
4 JAN 11 1949

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

JAN 6- 1949

TELEMETER

WASH S 14 AND NEW YORK S 2 FROM SAN FRANCISCO 6 6-39 RM PST FEB-
DIRECTOR, AND SAC, NEW YORK CITY R O U T I N E

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.
REBUTEL JANUARY FIVE. DARYL HUTCHINS ADVISED THAT IN FORTY FIVE HE
WAS NBC ANNOUNCER AT A SAN FRANCISCO BROADCAST IN WHICH
ALGER HISS PARTICIPATED. HE RECALLED THAT THE GENERAL TENOR OF
THE SCRIPT OF THAT BROADCAST FOLLOWED THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE
BUT HE COULD NOT SPECIFICALLY RECALL THE DETAILS OF THE SCRIPT OR
LOCATE HIS COPY. THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH IN HIS POSSESSION SHOWS
ALGER HISS, VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE, ARCHIBALD MC LEISH, HIMSELF,
AND THREE OTHER UNCIO DELEGATES AT THE BROADCAST. HE STATED HE
HAS NO SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE THAT ANY OF THE ABOVE ARE COMMUNIST PARTY
MEMBERS OR COMMUNISTS. A COPY OF THE PHOTOGRAPH WILL BE FORWARDED
WITH REPORT.

74-1333-791

4 JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-4455

KIMBALL

END AND ACK PLS

305

56 JAN 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 - 1949

TELETYPE

CONF THREE STATIONS

CONF WASH 22 LOSA 2 AND SAN FRAN 1 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE LOSA LET TO BUREAU DEC. THIRTIETH, FORTY EIGHT, TITLED COMPIC. IT IS THE RECOMMENDATION OF NY OFFICE THAT DARYL HUTCHINS BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING INFO OF VALUE FROM HIM IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE. BUREAU WILL ADVISE LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRAN ITS OPINION.

SCHEIDT

Interviewed 1-6-49

HOLD PLS

74-1333-792

Kisseloff-4456

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

84985

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Gleck
Mr. Slavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Stripling informed me today while talking on other matters, that the Committee had secured two communications written by Hiss in 1933 addressed to the Equitable Life Insurance Company and the letters had been identified as having been prepared on the same typewriter which was used in copying the documents that Chambers turned over at the deposition hearings.

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd

A good lead. Did we make any efforts along this line?

74-1333-793

RECORDED - 20

INDEXED - 20

JAN 11 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd 1-4-49
JAN 20 1949

Kisseloff-4457

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to a memorandum dated December 31, 1948, from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson in which it is indicated that Mr. Stripling, Chief Investigator for the HUAC, had reported that the Committee had secured two communications written by Hiss in 1933 to the Equitable Life Insurance Company. You inquired if we had made any efforts along this line.

On December 7, 1948, Mr. Edward C. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss in New York, voluntarily furnished certain typewriting specimens, among which were two relating to the Equitable Life Insurance Company. One of them was an original of a letter dated January 30, 1933 and another was a carbon copy of a letter dated February 17, 1933. On December 13, 1948, it was ascertained that the Equitable Life Insurance Company had a file on Alger Hiss and the file was obtained under subpoena dated December 14, 1948, at which time there was recovered the original of the letter dated February 17, 1933. The two letters indicated above have been identified as written on the typewriter which was utilized in typing the copies of the State Department documents as recovered from Chambers. Recently, under the instructions of Mr. Donegan, the typewriting specimens obtained from Mr. McLean were returned to Mr. McLean who had requested their return. It is entirely possible that McLean has now made available the typewriting specimens to the HUAC and the two letters referred to by Mr. Stripling are the two letters described heretofore.

In connection with efforts to secure typewriting specimens, the Washington Field Office has contacted the credit bureaus in Washington and the Hooper Home Bureau to determine all possible leads which might bring up additional typing specimens. The Hooper Home Bureau particularly disclosed only that a policy had been issued by the Home Life Insurance Company in New York on Donald Hiss and a lead was set up for the New York Office. The Hooper Home Bureau constitutes what might be termed a clearing house for insurance matters on all individuals in the United States and it indicated there was no record of Alger Hiss or his immediate family.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 28

74-1333-794

JAN 11 1949

What has happened to that lead?

Memo Director HBF 1-6-49

JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-4458

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 6, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to my memorandum dated January 4, 1949, which relates to efforts to secure typewriting specimens emanating from Alger Hiss. You inquired as to the results of the checks made based on the information that the Home Life Insurance Company, New York City, had possibly issued a policy on Donald Hiss.

The New York Office advises that the records of the Home Life Insurance Company, New York, contain no typewriting specimens coming from Donald Hiss, Alger Hiss or Mrs. Priscilla Hiss, wife of Alger Hiss. There is a file on Donald Hiss reflecting that he applied for insurance and was denied.

HBF:cmw

INDEXED - 28
RECORDED - 28

74-13[illegible]-795

JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-4459

2nd
K4-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/77 BY sp1 mwl

SAC - New York

Director - FBI

January 5, 1949

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to New York teletype dated December 16, 1948, suggesting that the income tax returns of Alger and Priscilla Hiss from 1935 to 1948 be reviewed for typewriting specimens.

The Bureau has received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, photostatic copies of the joint Federal Income Tax Returns of Alger and Priscilla Hiss for the years 1938 to 1945 inclusive and the income tax return of Alger Hiss for the year 1946 filed from the addresses of 2415 Tilton Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and 1245 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. These returns did not contain any typewritten material.

The Bureau was advised that income tax returns filed for the years 1913 to 1937 have been destroyed under authority conferred by an act of Congress.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has found it necessary to communicate with his field offices with respect to the income tax returns of Alger Hiss for the year 1947, and of Priscilla Hobson Hiss for the years 1944 and 1947. These returns will be promptly furnished the Bureau upon receipt by the Commissioner.

A review of the returns that have been furnished the Bureau to date reflect that Alger and Priscilla Hiss have contributed to the following:

G. 1 R. -7

United China Relief	American Red Cross
Save the Children Federation	Community Chest
The Bryn Mawr Scholarship Fund	D. C. Society for Crippled Children
A. M. Fox Scholarship Fund	United Negro College Fund
Community War Fund	The American Foundation for Overseas Blind.

The review further reveals that from 1941 to 1945, inclusive, Alger Hiss paid interest on a second mortgage to Mrs. Mary L. Hiss, Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1946 he paid interest on a second mortgage to Mrs. Charles S. Hiss, Baltimore, Maryland. From 1941 to 1946, inclusive, Alger Hiss paid interest on three mortgages to the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D. C. In 1941 he paid interest to this Bank on a personal loan.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15
JAN 5 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ASB:mpd

RECORDED

124-10033-996

FBI

71 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-4460

The joint return for 1943 reflects that Alger Hiss received a gift of $1000 from his aunt, Mrs. Bertha Hiss, Charlotte, North Carolina. In 1946 Alger Hiss reports that he received $350, in addition to his regular State Department salary, from the Commercial Club of Boston and Northwestern University for addresses. Boston has been separately advised by teletype dated January 4, 1949.

The Washington Field Office should consider the foregoing recipients of contributions from the Hisses as possible sources for typewriting specimens and should contact the Riggs National Bank for any available specimens.

The Chicago Office will contact Northwestern University for any typewritten correspondence from Alger Hiss.

The Philadelphia Office has been requested by teletype dated January 4, 1949, to inquire at Bryn Mawr College for any possible typewritten correspondence from Priscilla Hiss in connection with her contributions to the Bryn Mawr Scholarship Fund.

New York should contact Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, for clearance to interview Mary L. Hiss, Mrs. Charles A. Hiss and Mrs. Bertha Hiss for any information they may have concerning the Woodstock typewriter and specimens therefrom. Mrs. Charles A. Hiss is the mother of Alger Hiss. Mrs. Mary L. Hiss is believed to be his aunt. New York should set out appropriate leads for Baltimore and Charlotte if clearance is obtained.

CC - Baltimore
Chicago (AMSD)
Charlotte
Philadelphia
Washington Field (By Special Messenger)
Boston

Kisseloff-4461

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: December 26, 1948

FROM : G. W. Chappelear, Jr.

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Supervisor Marchessault of the New York Office called at 2:12 p.m., December 26, 1948 to call the Bureau's attention to an article entitled "Canadian Spy Link" by Hansen W. Baldwin which was published in the New York Times issue of December 26, 1948. He stated the article appeared on page 14 or page 35, depending on the edition of the paper.

Marchessault stated the article contained information regarding the captioned case and was somewhat critical of the Bureau. He suggested the article be obtained for review at the Bureau.

G. I. R. - 7

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED - 43

124-1333-797

JF EB T

4 JAN 12 1949

Baldwin is a member of the Eberstadt Committee.

EX-74

1 ENCL.

GWC

EX-74

304

61 JAN 3 1949

Kisseloff-4462

Canadian Spy Link

Report of 1946 Referred to Agents Here but Chambers Case Only Adds Mystery

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The Whittaker Chambers "spy" investigation produced additional mystery but little enlightenment again last week as the strange and tortuous case added a new chapter and a new victim to a history full of incredible incidents and half-told tales.

The Chambers case has not yet been related directly, at least publicly, to other charges and insinuations of Communist espionage which are alleged to have occurred during or even since the war. Yet one of the most puzzling features of the entire investigation has been the silence of the Government—and of investigating agencies—about the relationship of the Canadian spy cases to espionage or alleged espionage in the United States.

The report of the Royal Commission, dated June 27, 1946, which investigated the Canadian cases so efficiently contains several references to supposed Communist agents in the United States. The commission's findings name four men who "were active in procuring a false Canadian passport for a Russian agent who was operating in the United States," and two Americans.

Questions Are Asked

During the Canadian investigation W. L. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister of Canada, kept President Truman fully informed of the progress of the investigation. He was reported to have given American authorities a list of names of American suspects revealed during the Canadian investigation. But there the matter rested—and still rests as far as the public is concerned.

What was done about the King report? Who were the Americans thus implicated? Why were they not brought to trial? Had they escaped from the country, was proof lacking, or was the Federal Bureau of Investigation inept in its inquiries?

These are unanswered questions. Unanswered, too, are the reasons why the Department of Justice and other Government agencies are now advocating, for introduction at the next session of Congress, "tightening up" of our espionage laws. No evidence has yet been adduced in the spy cases to show that present laws were to blame for escape of any spies; indeed, the available evidence seems to indicate the contrary.

Parallel Case Noted

The "Amerasia" case of 1945, in which six persons were accused of participation in the removal of hundreds of secret documents from State Department and military and naval files, offers a close parallel to the Whittaker Chambers case. In this case, the laws were "tight" enough to permit the indictment of three and the fining of two of the six defendants; the case, first advertised as wartime espionage, steadily dwindled under legal inspection to its proper dimensions, and the guilty were found guilty and punished. Neither in this case nor in any other case that has been produced can the present law bear the main burden of responsibility for the escape of spies.

The whole narrative of the spy cases, as it has been unfolded to the public and as it is known by the military departments in Washington, indicates a very loose handling by all concerned—including the Department of Justice and the FBI as well as the House Un-American Activities Committee—of a very dangerous and delicate matter. These agencies cannot escape censure by trying to foist blame on the espionage laws, and attempts to "tighten up" those laws could lead to a dangerous abridgment of constitutional rights.

The Committee on the National Security Organization of the Hoover Commission, which recently rendered its report, points out that the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI and the services have periodically suggested revision of the nation's espionage laws to reduce the difficult legal burdens of obtaining convictions under these statutes.

"Detailed suggestions for revision of the present law, which would permit conviction irrespective of proof of intent to injure the Government, probably will be presented to the next session of Congress," the report says.

"This committee," the report continues, "sympathizes with CIA and other agencies of the Government in their desire to protect themselves against dangerous disclosures by indiscreet and irresponsible persons, and it recognizes the need for more effective counter-espionage protection. The committee has not examined the proposed revision of the espionage laws nor is it competent to judge them. The committee feels strongly, however, that better protection for essential Government secrets does not lie in legislation alone.

"Counterespionage is a difficult art, and it has always been well practiced in this country. Strengthening of the FBI, the Counter Intelligence Corps of the Army, and CIA's own internal security is important regardless of new laws. Revision of the espionage laws to remove the necessity of proof of intent might broaden the act to such an extent as to constitute a peril to our concepts of freedom. * * *

* * * "[Proposed] revisions should be thoroughly studied by each Government agency. * * * It is the committee's opinion that, following this examination, an extremely careful study by Congress, bar associations, and civil liberties agencies should be made before the revised bill is acted on by Congress. Some of its sections, unwisely applied, might endanger fundamental liberties."

Kisseloff-4463

Clipped from the New York Times
December 26, 1948

SAC, New York

January 6, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
(Anonymous communication to Walter Winchell,
Re: Lawrence Duggan)

There is set out hereinafter the contents of an anonymous letter which was directed to Walter Winchell and by him made available to the Bureau. This letter was on stationery of the Hotel Taft, 7th Avenue at 50th Street, New York 19.

"Sunday Night.....

"Dear Mr. Winchell;

"I know that you must be interested in the death...of Mr. Lawrence Duggan, (I heard your program Sunday night.) Well,...Here it is... DUGGAN did not jump... I knew he was worried, after he turned down some of our big commies.... and after he spoke to some of our F.B.I.... they returned to his office ... he was first hit with a blackjack, and then pushed out of the window.

"I'm worried myself.... I was with Mr. Duggan the day he lost his life. He told me at lunch, all about his troubles, and told me to watch out. I'm leaving the country myself, before something happens to me. I hope you can help find the killers of DUGGAN.

"Just keep this in mind... that DUGGAN did not jump... HE WAS MURDERED. Mr. Sumner Welles, is right. I am so glad that the F.B.I. exonerated Mr. Duggan completely.

"Don't try to find out who I am... I want to live. I'm hiding now from those killers who are looking all over for me.

"Some big shots in WASHINGTON, D.C. and in HOLLYWOOD, CAL... who were worried.and to get DUGGAN out of the way. He knew too much about the connections they have with U.S.S.R. (I think if you have some of your F.B.I. friends, cover SARDI'S CAFE...on west 44th,St.) they may pick up some writers.... (Friends of HOLLYWOOD MOB)."

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

JWP:vvw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FILED 15
JAN 6 1949 P.M.

798

Kisseloff-4464

A laboratory examination is being made of the typewriting in this letter in an attempt to identify its source. After this examination you will be furnished with the results of the laboratory report, as well as photographic copies of the communication. You are instructed to promptly initiate an investigation in an attempt to identify and locate the individual who wrote this letter. According to instant letter, the writer had lunch with Lawrence Duggan the day he lost his life. As soon as the writer of this anonymous communication is identified, this individual should, unless the interview at that time is inadvisable, be promptly interviewed for complete information concerning the individual's conversation with Duggan, as well as any other details in instant case with which this individual may be familiar.

Kisseloff-4465

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. T. Harbo

DATE: December 30, 1948

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
Perjury
Espionage - R

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

The 35 mm film found in the two boxes of photographic materials recovered from the home of subject FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN at Cambridge, New York, RFD #2, and furnished the Laboratory by the Security Investigative Division has been examined and found to consist of the following: 11 strips of Dupont film, 15 strips of Agfa film, and 4 strips of Eastman Kodak film.

Fourteen strips of the above film were exposed and developed before receipt in the Laboratory. These were treated by the Single Fingerprint Section for latent fingerprints. A separate memorandum will reflect the results of the treatment of this film for latent fingerprints. Three strips were exposed but undeveloped and 13 strips were unexposed and undeveloped. All of the undeveloped film including, in addition to the above, one roll of Eastman Kodak Super Sensitive Panchromatic film for use in a large size folding camera were developed in the Laboratory. Strip contact photographic prints were made of all of the exposed film and all exposures were found to be personal type pictures, scenes, etc.

No markings were found on any of the submitted film which correspond with any of the markings known to exist on the film described in my memorandum dated December 14, 1948, as Grand Jury exhibits numbered 49, 51, 48, 47, and 50, more commonly referred to as "pumpkin" microfilms. These microfilms were made available to the Laboratory for a limited period of time by the House Un-American Activities Committee for the specific purpose of making photographic prints of the film. No specific examination of the film was made at that time for markings or other identifying characteristics.

An examination of the 35 mm film recovered from the home of INSLERMAN indicates that two different 35 mm cameras were used in exposing this film. The film exposed by use of one of these cameras was found to have some characteristics in common with the film described in my memorandum of December 14, 1948, as Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48. However, this comparison was limited by the fact that copies were not made of the "pumpkin" film for the purpose of reproducing the edges of the individual frames, nor was the film examined for that purpose. There appears, therefore, to exist a possibility of identifying part of the film recovered from INSLERMAN's home with part of the "pumpkin" film on the basis of markings left on the film by the camera used in making the exposures, if the original "pumpkin" film can be returned to the Laboratory in order that it may be examined for this specific purpose.

DL-XE 74-1333-799

INDEXED - 43 RECORDED - 43

As further assistance in such an examination, if a 35 mm camera, or cameras are located which are known to have been used by INSLERMAN, it may be possible to identify the particular camera used for making the "pumpkin" microfilms. As pointed out above, the examination of the film recovered from his

FEW:FMB
74-1333-1349

Memorandum for Mr. Harbo
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
Perjury
Espionage - R

home indicates that at least two such cameras have been used.

All of the evidence which was furnished the Laboratory that was recovered from INSLERMAN's home is retained in the Laboratory for use in connection with future examinations in this case. One set of strip photographic prints of all of the exposed film was furnished the Security Investigative Division December 28, 1948.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended that attempts be made to secure the "pumpkin" film which is in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee identified as Grand Jury exhibits numbered 47 through 51, in order that a further examination may be made of this film in the Laboratory for the purpose of comparing it with film obtained from subject INSLERMAN's home and with any cameras which may be recovered.

Memo to AG 12-30-48 JEB

2. It is further recommended that attempts be made to obtain any 35 mm cameras known to have been used by INSLERMAN, in order that the cameras may be compared with the "pumpkin" film.

3 Cameras recovered JEB Lab Examining 1-10-49 JEB

Kisseloff-4467

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 1-10-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 12:10 p.m., January 8, 1949, SAC Cornelius, Albany, called in and stated that the search warrant had been served on the Inslermans who had resisted the service of the warrant. The Agent handling the warrant, however, had been insistent and entered the home. While he was there the Inslermans phoned their attorney in New York City and the Agent was put on the wire by the Inslermans and the attorney protested. Special Agent O'Toole handling the search warrant made no comment to the attorney. The Attorney again talked with the Inslermans and they told the Agent to go ahead with his search. They refused to be of assistance so the search was instituted and to stop the search the Inslermans finally produced the cameras.

I instructed Mr. Cornelius to be certain that the return of the warrant was made properly and promptly. Mr. Cornelius inquired as to how the cameras should be transmitted to the Laboratory, and I authorized him to send them in properly insured and registered. It is known they were received in the Technical Laboratory on the morning of January 10.

HBF:cmw:jag

RECORDED - 43 124-1333-800
INDEXED - 43 JAN 12 1949
EX-74

61 JAN 1 1949

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

JAN 5- 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 37 LOS ANGELES 3 FROM NEW YORK 5 6-09P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE LA TELS DECEMBER THIRTYFIRST AND JANUARY FOURTH LAST RE MORRIS ASIMOW. LA REQUESTED TO REINTERVIEW ASIMOW IN EFFORT TO ESTABLISH NAME OF TECHNICAL SOCIETY DESCRIBED, WHERE IT MET, EXACT PURPOSES THEREOF, AND HOW ASIMOW BECAME INTERESTED IN SOCIETY. ALSO ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN DETAILS OF TWO OCCASIONS ON WHICH ASIMOW ADMITTEDLY FURNISHED TECHNICAL INFORMATION TO INDIVIDUALS IN SOCIETY, INCLUDING REASONS ADVANCED BY THEM FOR WANTING SUCH INFORMATION AND ASIMOW-S REASONS FOR MAKING SAME AVAILABLE. ALSO TO OBTAIN REASON "PETE GREEN" GAVE, IF ANY, FOR WANTING ANALYSIS FOR INDUSTRIAL ALLOY AND REASON WHY ASIMOW FURNISHED IT. ALSO ATTEMPT TO LEARN IF ASIMOW COGNIZANT OF GREEN-S OCCUPATION, NATIONALITY AND ANY OTHER PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 43 JAN 12 1949

INDEXED - 43

EX-74

44

HOLD PLS JAN 1 3 1949

Transmitted to Mr. Tolson

74-1333

January 10, 1949

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases;
ALGER HISS, ET AL;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89759 and D-89769 BU dated January 6, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K198 through K206

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333
NOT RECORDED
IN THE FILES

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 10 1949 P.M.

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-4470

74-1333

January 10, 1949

SAC, Washington

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al;
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file 74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89661 BU dated January 6, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K153 through K160.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333-4

JAN 12 1949

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-4471

FBI DENVER ... 1-6-49
2:45 p.m.

SAC EL PASO ... URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, W.AS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE. REBULET TO SAC NEW YORK COPY YOUR OFFICE, ETAL. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO-S MOTHER ADVISED TODAY THAT SHE HAS RECEIVED COMMUNICATION FROM PHIL RENO IN WHICH PHIL STATED THAT FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO IS NOW STAYING WITH HIM AT ROUTE FIVE, BOX THREE SEVEN EIGHT A, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO. PHOENIX ADVISED DENVER BY TELETYPE DECEMBER THIRTIETH, FORTY EIGHT, THAT FRANKLIN VICTOR THEN CONFINED AT HESSER HOSPITAL, BENSON, ARIZONA, DIAGNOSED AS BEING SOMEWHAT IRRATIONAL FOLLOWING ADMITTANCE TO HOSPITAL AFTER EXCESSIVE DRINKING. EL PASO WILL CONSIDER INTERVIEWING FRANKLIN VICTOR PER REFERENCED BULET.

KRAMER

END
EOJ/mkg

65-658

CC: BUREAU (AMSD)
CC: NEW YORK CITY (AMSD)
CC: PHOENIX (AMSD)

74-1832-√
NOT RECORDED
6 JAN 1949

RELAY TO WFO

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

JAN 6 - 1949

Mr. Fletcher
HQ 1742

TELETYPE

WA 2 NY 2 FROM FROM BALTO 1-6-49 10-52 AM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, I S - R. REFTEL OF DEC. FIFTEEN, LAST. RE KEITH, PHOTOGRAPHER NAMED BY CHAMBERS. VLADIMIR ALEXIS NEKRASSOF ON INTERVIEW ADVISED HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM VLADIMIR GRODSKY, SEVENTEEN SIXTY EIGHT CHURCH ST., NW, WASHINGTON, DC, IN REGARD TO THE ABILITY OF VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF. NEKRASSOF STATED GRODSKY LETTER CONTAINED NO INFO OF A DISLOYAL NATURE RE DE SVESHNIKOFF, BUT GRODSKY DID EXPRESS THE OPINION THAT DE SVESHNIKOFF WAS INCOMPETENT AND HAD BEEN FIRED FROM A POST AS CHEMIST IN THE NAVY GUN FACTORY IN WASHINGTON, DC. GRODSKY ALSO EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT DE SVESHNIKOFF HAD POWERFUL BACKING POLITICALLY. IN THE EVENT IT IS DEEMED DESIRABLE TO INTERVIEW GRODSKY RE THIS INFO, NEKRASSOF WAS DESIROUS NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE LETTER FROM GRODSKY TO NEKRASSOF BE DIVULGED AT TIME OF INTERVIEW. NEKRASSOF SUGGESTED THAT GRODSKY BE INTERVIEWED AS A FORMER FELLOW EMPLOYEE. ACCORDING TO NEKRASSOF, GRODSKY IS WELL ACQUAINTED IN RUSSIAN CIRCLES IN WASHINGTON AND IS ENTIRELY RELIABLE. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES HAVE ADVISED NEKRASSOF HAS CORRESPONDED WITH ALLEGED ESPIONAGE AGENTS. IT IS FURTHER TO BE NOTED THAT GRODSKY IS AN OLD FRIEND AND CORRESPONDENT OF NEKRASSOF. THE ABOVE IS FOR THE INFO OF NY AND WFO.

INDEXED - 43 RECORDED - 43 74-1533-802

JAN 12 1949

MC FARLIN

END 4 TWO COPIES WFO

HOLD

cc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Mr. Gandy
AHS
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 5, NY 1 AND CGO 1 FROM BA 2-00 P EST 5

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, IS R. ESPIONAGE - R. RELET FROM BUREAU TO NEW YORK DATED JANUARY THREE, FORTYNINE. BALTIMORE AND CHICAGO RECEIVED COPIES OF THIS LETTER. THE BUREAU REQUESTED ON PAGE FIFTEEN, PARAGRAPH THREE, THAT CI-S WHO MAY HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF INSTANT CASE BE INTERVIEWED. CHICAGO [redacted] WAS FAMILIAR WITH SOME GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHILE AT BALTIMORE, MD., AND HAS BEEN A CP MEMBER SINCE THE LATE TWENTIES. IT IS THEREFORE SUGGESTED THAT HE BE INTERVIEWED REGARDING ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE CONCERNING THE SUBJECTS IN THIS CASE.

b2
b7D

MC FARLIN

END

2 WA PLS HOLD NY PLS ACK

BA R1 NY

RECORDED - 124-1332-803
EX-74
JAN 12 1949

JAN 10 1949

File (5)

cc: 7

Kisseloff-4474

January 5, 1949

-804

Mr. Walter P. Luba
567 Front Street
Warrior Run
Peely, Pennsylvania

EX-74

Dear Mr. Luba:

Your communication postmarked January 3, 1949, has been received and I want to thank you for making this information available to me. Your consideration in this regard is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

PHL:mcq

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JAN 5 1949 P.M.

Kisseloff-4475

Serial no. too high

WalterP. Luba.
567 Front Street.
Warrior Run.
Peely, Penna.
Jan. 2, 1948

Dear Sir;

I read in the papers regarding the Spy case there was a Woodstock typewriter involved. Well I bought a writer in Philadelphia in 1938 I bought it from a person connected with politics.

The serial # N258231--

I had thia writer repaired once, a complete overhaul.

Walter P. Luba.

none
as of 1-5-49
PHW

74-1333-804

DX-74

Kisseloff-4476

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 6, 1949

To: SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 5, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 805
D-89757 NU

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 1-5-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Delayed Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB

EX-74

Known typewriting specimens taken from Woodstock typewriters bearing the following numbers:

K161	#1086145-5	K173	#F-78207	K185	#H-206366
K162	#H-274343	K174	#H-149022	K186	#H-39406
K163	#H-237644	K175	#268762	K187	#H-38852
K164	#H-232958	K176	#221615	K188	#270-282
K165	#H-220870	K177	#289433	K189	#H-255240
K166	#H-195530	K178	#236480	K190	#H-276247
K167	#H-103772	K179	#H-236484	K191	#F-96446
K168	#219250	K180	#H-239530	K192	#F-96848
K169	#H-190062	K181	#H-242381	K193	#264339
K170	#H-257523	K182	#D-31619	K194	#H-162426
K171	#237646	K183	#239693	K195	#H-271297
K172	#146924	K184	#H-252876	K196	#H-4723
				K197	#F-92558

Results of examination:

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 6 1949 P.M.

Document name none of the machines which typed specimens K161 through K197 listed above was used to type Q1 through Q67.

K161 through K197 are retained in the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:MD

Kisseloff-4477

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Director DATE: January 5, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D- 89757

BU

Attached herewith are typewriting specimen obtained by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office of Woodstock Typewriters, which are for comparison with known specimen in instant case. The Laboratory may destroy the attached specimen if they are found to be not identical. They are described as follows:

K161 Serial #162645-5, owned by JAKE A. RUSSELL, Route 211, Fairfax, Virginia, taken by Special Agent ROBERT O. CHICHESTER, on December 29, 1948.

K162 Serial #N-270343, property of Mrs. NOVELLA WASHINGTON, 2641 Wade Road, S. E., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON, on December 30, 1948.

K163 Serial #N-237844, owned by FLORIEN WINEMITER, 3914 - S Street, S. E., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON, on December 31, 1948.

K164 Serial #N-232958, owned by JOSEPH STATSKY, 723 - 8th Street, S. E., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON, on December 31, 1948.

K165 Serial #N-220870, owned by Model Cleaners, (HARRY IROFF and SOL IROFF, owners), 1412 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON, on December 31, 1948.

K166 Serial #N-195520, in possession of Miss ANNIE LEE CHAPMAN, 821 Maryland Avenue, N. E., taken by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER, on December 31, 1948.

K167 Serial #RKS-10372, owned by M. K. SUDROW, 3200 - 16th Street, N. W., taken by Special Agents C. C. CRAWFORD and THOMAS A. CONROY on January 1, 1949.

K168 Serial #219250, in possession of Trinity College, Michigan Avenue and Franklin Street, N. E., taken by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER on January 3, 1949.

K169 Serial #N-190062, in possession of St. Anthony High School, 12th and Lawrence Street, N. E., taken by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER on January 3, 1949.

K170 Serial #N-257533, property of Mrs. ROBERT CROCE, 3835 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., taken by Special Agent ROBERT R. NICHOLS on January 3, 1949.

K171 Serial #237846, owned by Creel Brothers, 1811 - 14th Street, N. W., Mr. L. R. DILLON, general manager, taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. TRACY, on January 3, 1949.

COPIES DESTROYED 1-5-49 RECORDED 74-1333-

96 DEC 15 1964 FOR LAB. ACTION

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures
cc - New York

74-1333

EX-74

JAN 12

Kisseloff-4478

K 172 Serial #146924, owned by Dr. S. A. ALEXANDER, 1830 - Eye Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. TRACY, on January 3, 1949.

K 173 Serial #F-72207, property of Mrs. M. A. CARDWELL, 1700 N. Stafford Street, Arlington, Virginia, taken by Special Agent JOHN W. SWANSON, on January 3, 1949.

K174 Serial #N-149011 (Upright), owned by Mrs. V. S. VANDEULEN, 2409 Randolph Street, N. E., taken by Special Agent JOHN W. SWANSON on January 3, 1949.

K175 Serial #248762, property of MARGUERITE L. SULLIVAN, 1413 - 21st Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent ROBERT R. NICHOLS, on January 3, 1949.

K176 Serial #221615, property of Fago Construction Company, taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on January 3, 1949.

K177 Serial #129433, property of DAVID LUCK, 743 Quebec Place, N. W., taken on January 3, 1949 by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

K178 Serial #236480, property of Mrs. STANTON, taken by Special Agent ROBERT O. CHICHESTER on January 3, 1949.

K179 Serial #N-236484, in possession of St. Anthony's High School, 12th and Lawrence Streets, N. E., taken by Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSEN on January 3, 1949.

K180 Serial #N-235530, in possession of Mrs. SYBIL McMULLAN, 1534 - A Street, N. E., taken by Special Agent H. K. CLAYTON on January 3, 1949.

K181 Serial #N-242381, in possession of Mrs. ROSALIE FANNING, 1734 Webster Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent ROBERT R. NICHOLS on January 4, 1949.

K182 Serial #B-31649, in possession of Mrs. E. A. JACK, 2607 - 3rd Street, N. E., taken by Special Agent H. K. CLAYTON on January 4, 1949.

K183 Serial #239693, owned by Mrs. HORTENSE TURNER, 1518 N. Carolina Avenue, N. E., taken by Special Agent PAUL H. HOGE, on January 4, 1949.

#N-252876

K184 Serial #N-242876, owned by PETER RATTAL, 3917 S. Capitol Street, located at sister's house at 533 Buchanan Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON on January 4, 1949.

K185 Serial #N-206266, owned by FULLER and D. ALBERT, 815 - 10th Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON on January 4, 1949.

K186 Serial #E-39406, owned by FULLER and D. ALBERT, 815 - 10th Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON on January 4, 1949.

Kisseloff-4479

K187 Serial #E-38852, owned by FULLER and D. ALBERT, 815 - 10th Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON on January 4, 1949.

K188 Serial #f70,081, owned by Wearbest Auto-Seat Cover Company, 910 - 9th Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent THOMAS A. CONROY on January 4, 1949.

K189 Serial #N-255240, owned by Universal Jewelry Company, 635 - F Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON on January 4, 1949.

K190 Serial #N-276247, owned by R. K. ALEXANDER, 2716 Terrace Place, S. E., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON, on January 4, 1949.

K191 Serial #F-96446, property of ELDER E. MITCHELL, 601 - M Street, N. W., taken by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS, on January 4, 1949.

K192 Serial #F-96848, property of Hertz U-Drive-It, 1319 - L Street, N. W., taken by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS, on January 4, 1949.

K193 Serial #264139, owned by Mr. PRICE ODEN, 2138½ Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., taken by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS, on January 4, 1949.

K194 Serial #N-16246, in possession of OTHO D. BRANSON, 604 - D Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER, on January 4, 1949.

K195 Serial #N-271297, in possession of HENRY J. KAUFMAN & Associates, Homer Building, 601 - 13th Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER, on January 4, 1949.

K196 Serial #244713, property of Southern Builders Supply Co., Inc., Mr. J. DOUGLAS PICKENS, secretary, taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN, on January 4, 1949.

K197 Serial #F-92555, in possession of Farm Reports, Inc., Kellogg Building, 1416 - F Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSEN, on January 4, 1949.

Kisseloff-4480

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

JAN 10 19

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 12 NYC 3 FROM PHILA 1-10-49 3.05 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBER, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. JOHN CAROW MANAGER OF PHILA AGENCY, WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., WAS AFTER FURTHER SEARCH OF HIS PERSONAL RECORDS, LOCATED ADDITIONAL INFO RE OPERATIONS OF PHILA AGENCY CONCERNING SALES AND REPAIR RECORDS. HE EMPHATICALLY POINTS OUT THAT THESE ARE NOT OFFICIAL RECORDS BUT PERSONAL RECORDS MADE BY HIM AT THE TIME. THESE RECORDS SHOW SOME SALES DURING TWENTYSEVEN AND ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED CONCERNING THESE SALES. CAROW POINTS OUT THAT IT HAS BEEN HIS EXPERIENCE THAT TYPEWRITER SALESMEN AS A CLASS ARE EXTREMELY PRONE TO RETAIN THEIR COMMISSION VOUCHERS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT MILWAUKEE REINTERVIEW THOMAS GRADY EXHAUSTIVELY IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHETHER GRADY MAY NOT HAVE SUCH OLD PERSONAL RECORDS IN STORAGE EITHER AT HIS PRESENT RESIDENCE OR THE RESIDENCE OF HIS PARENTS OR AT ANY OTHER LOCATION SINCE CAROW HAS ADVISED THAT THE COMMISSION VOUCHERS HAVE THE SERIAL NUMBER OF THE TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION. IF GRADY CANNOT BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THAT THESE RECORDS DO NOT EXIST HE SHOULD BE ASKED TO EXHAUST EVERY POSSIBILITY CONCERNING LOCATION OF SUCH COMMISSION VOUCHERS.

BOARDMAN

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-806

CORRECTION TWELVTH LINE NINTH WORD SHOULD BE "STORAGE"

MILWAUKEE ADVISED

BOTH OFFICES ACK AND DISC

WA PH R 12 WA

PH R RELAY FOR SL WA

Kisseloff-4481

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

JAN 10 1949

TELETYPE

NR

WASH FROM NEW YORK 70 10 9-01 P

DIRECTOR .URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP R., INTERNAL SECURITY -R. RE NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU JAN. EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY NINE RELATIVE TO EXECUTION OF SEARCH WARRANT AT NINE NAUGHT NINE SUMMIT AVE., BRONX., NY. RETURN MADE ON SEARCH WARRANT THIS DATE BEFORE US COMMISSIONER, SD., NY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

61 JAN 19 1949

RECORDED - 43

EX-74

74-1333-807

Kisseloff-4482

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

JAN 10 1949

TELETYPE

FBI ALBANY 1-10-49 5-53PM VA

DIRECTOR AND SACS BALTIMORE AND NYC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

RE FELIX A. INSLERMAN. REREP OF SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, DATED DEC. TWENTYTHIRD, LAST AT BALTIMORE, WHICH STATES MISS MARY KNETTLES CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AND STEN ASKLOF. REOURTEL TO BALTIMORE DEC. THIRTY, LAST. MARY KNETTLES REPORTED EMPLOYED IN OFFICE US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BALTIMORE. DURING PERMISSIVE SEARCH OF INSLERMAN-S RESIDENCE, IT WAS ASCERTAINED INSLERMANS ARE PRESENT CORRESPONDENTS WITH ONE BUD AND JOE MASON, EMPLOYEES OF THE US GELOGICAL SURVEY, APPARENTLY IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO IDENTIFY BUD AND OR JOE MASON TO ASCERTAIN IF INSLERMANS CAN BE TIED UP WITH VICTOR RENO THRU MARY KNETTLES. BUD AND JOE APPARENTLY MAN AND WIFE. SUTEL NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

CORNELIUS

END

A IN O PLS

WAS PLS ANNC

6-00 PM OK FBI WASH DC RB

BA BA PLS ANNC

OM OK FBI BA CR

NY OK FBI NYC EMCG

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 43
EX-74
61 JAN 10 1949
4 JAN 12 1949
Kisseloff-4483

TSK:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-5-49 5:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. CHARLES H. WILLARD, LAWYER, ONE FIVE BROADWAY, NYC, AND ADRIAN C. LEIBY, LAWYER, SEVEN NAUGHT PINE ST., NYC, WERE CLOSE ASSOCIATES OF HISS AND AT ONE TIME SHARED AN APARTMENT WITH HIM ON CONNECTICUT AVENUE IN WASHINGTON, DC. INFORMANT STATES PRISCILLA HISS WAS NICKNAMED QUOTE PRUSKA UNQUOTE, SUPPOSEDLY RELATING TO HER BEING A HARMLESS RADICAL. THE ABOVE CAN ELABORATE ON NAME. REQUEST INTERVIEW FOR INSTANT INVESTIGATION.

NOTED

Ex. 74

RECORDED - 43 74-1332-809

INDEXED - 43

4 JAN 12 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/20/77 BY

62 JAN 25 1949

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 85 CHICAGO 5 FROM NEW YORK 10-16R 5 10-16

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE REP SA JOSEPH H. KELLY DATED DECEMBER TWENTYTHIRD LAST AT NYC. RE UNSUB BLANK AZEMOV, MORRIS ASIMOW, NOW ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING, UCLA, WHEN QUESTIONED DECEMBER THIRTYFIRST LAST BY LA AGENTS, STATED HE WAS EMPLOYED FROM JULY, THIRTYSIX, TO NINETEEN FORTY BY CARNEGIE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY, ONE YEAR AT FIRM-S CHICAGO OFFICE AND THREE YEARS IN CHARGE OF RESEARCH AT GARY, INDIANA. IT APPEARS ASIMOW IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH UNSUB AZEMOV, ALTHOUGH HE DENIED ANY PARTICIPATION IN OR KNOWLEDGE OF ESPIONAGE GROUPS INVOLVED INSTANT INVESTIGATION, INCLUDING UNSUB WA "KEITH". ASIMOW TOLD LA AGENTS HE HAD BEEN APPROACHED IN CHICAGO SHORTLY AFTER HE ASSUMED EMPLOYMENT WITH CARNEGIE BY INDIVIDUAL WHOSE NAME COULD POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN PETE GREEN WHOM HE HAD PREVIOUSLY MET IN BERKELY, CALIF., IN CONNECTION WITH UNNAMED SOCIETY DEALING WITH EXCHANGE OF TECHINCAL INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION AND THAT AT REQUEST OF GREEN HE GAVE LATTER ANALYSIS OF SOME INDUSTRIAL STEEL ALLOY WHICH INFORMATION CAME PARTLY THROUGH HIS OWN

Ex. 74

INDEXED - 45 RECORDED - 45 74-1332-810

4 JAN 12 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-4485

62 JAN 25 1949

Transmit to Cgo

KNOWLEDGE AND PARTLY FROM CARNEGIE COMPANY FILES. CHICAGO AND INDIANAPOLIS IMMEDIATELY WILL EXAMINE PERSONNEL RECORDS AT CARNEGIE, ILL., STEEL COMPANY AT CHICAGO AND GARY, RESPECTIVELY, FOR ALL INFORMATION RE MORRIS ASIMOW, INCLUDING PERSONAL REFERENCES, IF ANY, SUPPLIED BY HIM WHEN HE SOUGHT EMPLOYMENT THERE AND ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS. PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THIS PHASE OF INVESTIGATION IS TO IDENTIFY UNSUB ALIAS KEITH DESCRIBED PAGES THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTYFOUR OF REFERENCED REPORT. INFORMATION THEREIN IS ALL DEVELOPED TO DATE RE KEITH. ASIMOW DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF LATTER. SUTEL AND SUREP.

SCHEIDT

INDIANAPOLIS ADVISED

44

JFicl
74-94

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-10-49 10:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEWYORK

Mr. Fletcher

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. QUOTE TWO NAUGHT ONE UNQUOTE FILE OF FRANKLIN RENO REVIEWED AND IT CONTAINS ORIGINAL OF A PERSONNEL AFFIDAVIT RE THE HATCH ACT EXECUTED BY FRANKLIN D. RENO ON JUNE THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTYONE, AT ABERDEEN, MARYLAND. THE AFFIDAVIT IS QUOTED IN PART AS FOLLOWS. QUOTE. I, FRANKLIN D. RENO, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I AM NOT A MEMBER OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY OR ORGANIZATION THAT ADVOCATES THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY FORCE OR VIOLENCE UNQUOTE. IT IS NOTED THAT IN SIGNED STATEMENT GIVEN TO BUREAU AGENTS ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, IN NYC, RENO STATED THAT HE BECAME A MEMBER OF THE CP WHILE ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FROM NINETEEN THIRTYTWO TO THIRTYFIVE. MID FILE REVIEWED AND REFLECTS EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY MID ON FRANKLIN D. RENO FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO FORTYFOUR AND WHILE AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, RENO WAS ASSOCIATED IN NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE WITH PALMER WEBER, FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN, AND DAVID CARLINER. FRANKLIN AND CARLINER ARE KNOWN CP MEMBERS AND WEBER IS ASSOCIATE OF CP MEMBERS, ACCORDING TO WFO FILES. MID FILE ALSO REFLECTS THAT FOLLOWING PERSONS WERE INTERVIEWED IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE IN CONNECTION WITH RENO'S EMPLOYMENT AT ABERDEEN, MARYLAND: COL. J. B. ROSE, LT. COL. H. H. ZORNIG, DR. L. S. DEDERICK, CAPT. LESLIE E. SIMON. IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR, MRS. MARGARET GASPER AND DR. DIRK REUYL, ALSO AT ABERDEEN, WERE INTERVIEWED ALL ABOVE BELIEVED RENO TO BE ALRIGHT AS TO LOYALTY. ABOVE FURNISHED FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

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RECORDED 74-13323-811

EX-74

JAN 12 1949

Kisseloff-4487

HOTTEL

COM-4

F.B.I. TELETYPE

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

Mrs. Fletcher
1742
Whitman

DECODED COPY

FBI ST PAUL 12-30-48 10-00 PM RJT

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. FORMER SA GEORGE C. BURTON HAS ABSOLUTELY NO RECOLLECTION REGARDING MEMORANDUM RE CHAMBERS - BERLE INTERVIEW. HE IS UNABLE TO REMEMBER WHAT TRANSPIRED IN THIS AFFAIR. HE FEELS QUITE CERTAIN THAT HE DID NOT PERSONALLY SECURE OR RETURN NOTES TO BERLE. HE INDICATED THAT IF HE HAD HANDLED THE MATTER HE WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY REMEMBER IT BECAUSE OF THE IMPORTANT NATURE OF THE TRANSACTION. BURTON RECALLS OTHER CONVERSATIONS WITH BERLE, BUT NOTHING WITH RESPECT TO THE BERLE - CHAMBERS INTERVIEW. BURTON-S ONLY SUGGESTION WAS THAT RALPH ROACH, D.M. LADD OR E.A. TAMM MIGHT KNOW CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THIS INCIDENT.

RHODES

END

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-812

RECEIVED 12-30-48 11-05 PM EST TOM

SA. Ralph Roach and former SA. CC MacCartee both advise they have no recollection of how matter handled or who handled it. LW.

cc - Whitman

File (5)

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

01 JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-4488

NWA GA

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 1 FROM BA 5 9-47 AM AHS

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD U R G E N T

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R IS - R.

REWFO TEL DEC THIRTYFIVRST LAST. INVESTIGATION AT GAITHERSBURG, MD.

FAILS TO DISCLOSE ANYONE NAMED MISS BILLIE BOLLARD OR BULLARD AS

HAVING RESIDED THERE AT ANYTIME WITHIN PAST TWENTYEIGHT YEARS.

REQUEST THAT EFFORTS BE MADE TO DETERMINE MORE SPECIFFIC DETAILS

CONCERNING BOLLARD AND WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER NUMBER FIVE TWO TWO

TWO NINE FOUR TWO SUPPOSEDLY OWNED BY HER.

MC FARLIN

END

4

BA R 1 WA

RECORDED - 43 | 74-1333-813

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-74

61 JAN 1 1949

File

Kisseloff-4489

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

JAN 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASH 32 PHILA 6 FROM NEW YORK 4 1-9-24P

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R. IN CONNECTION WITH CONTACT AT BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, IT IS DESIRED THAT IT BE DETERMINED, THROUGH CONTACT AT REGISTRAR-S OFFICE, IF THERE ARE ANY TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS, EMANATING FROM PRISCILLA HISS, IN POSSESSION OF THE COLLEGE. IT IS FURTHER DESIRED THAT IT BE ASCERTAINED IF PRISCILLA HISS WAS A MEMBER OF ANY SORORITIES AT THE TIME SHE ATTENDED THIS COLLEGE. IF SO, SUCH SORORITIES SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR ANY TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM PRISCILLA HISS.

SCHEIDT

PHILA ACK AND DISC PLS

WA HOLD PLS

PH

YEP

WA R THIS FROM NYC

NY R 6 PH

RECORDED - 43

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24-1333-814

JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-4490

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

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

FBI MILWAUKEE 1-11-49 10-34 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE (DASHR.

RETEL PHILADELPHIA TO MILWAUKEE JANUARY TENTH, FORTYNINE. THOMAS GRADY ADVISED THAT HE HAS [redacted] NO COMMISSION VOUCHERS OR ANY OTHER RECORDS RELATING TO THE PERIOD WHEN HE WAS A SALESMAN FOR THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AGENCY AT PHILADELPHIA. NO ONE ELSE HAS ANY OF HIS RECORDS IN THEIR POSSESSION PERTAINING TO THIS MATTER. ALL RECORDS WHICH HE MAY HAVE HAD IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN LONG SINCE DESTROYED.

JOHNSON

END

ACK IN ORDER

WA 11-37 AM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NY

OK FBI NYC DB

OK FBI PH FHB

DISCNPLS

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-815

EX-74

JAN 12 1949

Kisseloff-4491

Cdd:el
74-94

Mr. Fletcher
1/14/49

WASHINGTON, NEWYORK AND BOSTON FROM WASH FIELD 1-5-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEWYORK AND BOSTON

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

INVESTIGATION REFLECTS THAT DICK FIELD, REPORTEDLY PROFESSOR AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, IS FRIEND OF ALGER HISS, VISITED THEM WHILE FIELD WAS CONNECTED WITH THE WHITEHALL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, DC, IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX. SUGGEST INTERVIEWING FIELD FOR TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS AND OBSERVATIONS HE MAY HAVE MADE IN HISS HOME CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, ETC.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 43 24-1333-816

INDEXED - 4

JAN 12 1949

EX-74

Kisseloff-4492

FBI
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 10 1948

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 51 16 7-48 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESP-R. RE MY TEL TODAY CONCERNING INTERVIEW WITH EDWARD J. MC SHANE AT UNIV. OF VA. INFO RECEIVED THAT FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO CORRESPONDED WITH VIRGINIA MC SHANE, WIFE OF EDWARD J. MC SHANE, WHICH BOTH WERE EMPLOYED IN THE ADVANCE RESEARCH LAB., PRINCETON, NJ. SUGGEST INTERVIEW BE CONDUCTED WITH VIRGINIA MC SHANE. IDENTICAL INFO BE OBTAINED FROM HER AS REQUESTED OF EDWARD J. MC SHANE. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

RICHMOND ADVISED

END

NY R 51 WA

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-817
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JAN 1 1949
Kisseloff-4493

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

SAC, Washington Field — January 6, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 21, 1948.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
HARRY DEXTER WHITE

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-[illegible]
LAB. NO. 74-1333 818
D-[illegible] NY

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TH3/bas

Reference: Letter dated December 30, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K113 Letter dated June 9, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER, letter dated June 11, 1934 to Dr. JACOB VINER, Personal History Statement dated November 5, 1934, resignation dated January 22, 1945, and Oath of Office dated January 24, 1945, bearing the known handwriting of HARRY D. WHITE.

Results of Examination:

This is a supplementary Laboratory Report to the Report Number D-[illegible] NY, which was sent to the Washington Field Office under date of December 21, 1948, carbon copies of which were sent to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Pursuant to the request of the Security Investigative Division, the known handwriting of HARRY D. WHITE, K113, was compared with specimens Q70 through Q73, which were received in the Laboratory December 6, 1948 from the Security Investigative Division of the Bureau.

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-818

It was concluded that the writing on Q70 through Q73 was written by HARRY D. WHITE, whose known handwriting specimens are listed as K113.

JAN 12 1949

EX-76

A photographic copy of K113 is retained in the Bureau's file.

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

New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore

RCF:lml

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 6 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED BY MAILING ROOM
JAN 6 9 PM '49

Kisseloff-4494

JANUARY 5, 1949

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

RE COMPIC LETTER TO BUREAU DECEMBER THIRTY LAST FROM LOS ANGELES OFFICE.

INTERVIEW DARYL HUTCHINS THOROUGHLY CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS OF MYRON FAGAN

AND OBTAIN COPIES OF PHOTOS MENTIONED IN RELET. SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU AND

NYO.

HOOVER

CC - NEW YORK

JWP:OFM

RECORDED - 43

74-1333-819

EX-76

4 JAN 12 1949

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 15 1964

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

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

TELEMETER

Kisseloff-4495

REPORT of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

January 6, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 5, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases;
ALGER HISS, ET AL;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14020
74-1355
D-89788 NY
D-89789 NY
LABORATORY NO. 43

RECORDED 820

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letters dated January 4, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

EX-76

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

D-89789 NY - Submitted by your office with a letter dated January 4, 1949:

K198 A typewritten letter dated July 25, 1940 on the stationery of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, beginning "Dear Madam, I should like to renew..." and signed by HORTENSIA M. FANSLER.

D-89789 NY - Submitted by your office with a letter dated January 4, 1949:

K199 A typewritten letter dated December 13, 1948 on the stationery of the Department of State, Washington beginning "Dear Mr. Davis: I appreciate very much ..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K200 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated January 17, 1947 beginning "Dear Mr. Josephs: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K201 A typewritten letter dated December 30, 1948 on the stationery of the Department of State, Washington beginning "Dear Dr. Shotwell: I am planning to be in New York..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K202 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated January 13, 1947 beginning "Dear Miss Mahler: I am planning to resume my duties with the..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K203 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated January 17, 1947 beginning "Dear Mr. Finch: I notified you under date of..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

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

1-Washington Field
1-Philadelphia
1-Baltimore

MAILED 13
JAN 6 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-4496

(continued next page)

K204 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated January 8, 1947 beginning "Dear Blackie: I have just received your two letters..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

K205 A two page typewritten letter dated January 15, 1947 on the stationery of the Department of State, Washington beginning "Dear Dr. Shotwell: When we spoke last Thursday..." and signed on the second page "Alger Hiss."

K206 A typewritten letter dated February 1, 1947 on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington 6, D. C. beginning "My dear Dr. Shotwell, I am planning to come up..." and signed "Alger Hiss."

Result of Examination:

The typewriters which were used to type K198 through K206 were not used to type Q8 through Q88 and the known specimens that have been identified with these questioned typewriting specimens.

K198 through K206 will be returned to the New York office as soon as photographic copies have been made for the Bureau's file.

Kisseloff-4497

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attention: FBI Laboratory DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ALGER HISS; ET AL;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

There is enclosed, herewith, a copy of a typewritten letter, dated July 25, 1940, signed ROBERTA M. FANSLER. This letter is addressed to the Membership Secretary, College Art Association, 137 East 57th Street, New York, New York, and is typed on the stationery of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

ROBERTA M. FANSLER is a sister of PRISCILLA HISS, wife of ALGER HISS.

This specimen was obtained from the College Art Association, 625 Madison Avenue. It is desired that this specimen be compared with the known and questioned specimens that are in the possession of the Bureau. It is further desired that at the conclusion of this comparison, this letter be returned to the New York Office as it is necessary to return same to the College Art Association.

Enclosure - 1

cc - Washington Field

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/2/77 BY

DES:hjr
65-14920

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED - 43

JAN 12 1949

~~COPY AND~~ SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-6-49

Kisseloff-4498

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

D-89769 Bu.

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

There are enclosed herewith the following typewritten specimens which were secured from the files of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York, New York:

From the file of Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, an official of this organization, there are enclosed three original letters signed by ALGER HISS and two carbon copies of letters signed by ALGER HISS. The original documents are dated December 30, 1946, from the Department of State, Washington, D. C.; February 1, 1947, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.; and a letter dated January 15, 1947, on the letterhead of the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

K199 through K206

The carbon copies are dated January 8, 1947 and January 13, 1947.

There are also enclosed three documents from the file of ALGER HISS of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. One of these letters is an original, signed ALGER HISS, and addressed to "Dear Mr. Davis," on the letterhead of the Department of State. The other two documents are carbon copies of letters both dated January 17, 1947, with the address of ALGER HISS on the top listed as 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

It is desired that the typing appearing on all of these documents be compared with the known and questioned specimens that are on file at the Bureau. It is further desired that after a comparison has been made these documents be returned as soon as possible to this office and that the results of this examination be made known to this office.

Enl. 1

CC: Washington Field

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-821
INDEXED - 43
JAN 12 1949

Registered Mail
Encs.
DES:JGB
65-14920

~~COPY AND~~ SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Lab. report 1-6-49

CWP:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WASH FIELD 1-4-49 4:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT OF PRISCILLA MISS DATED JULY, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, LISTS LEGAL VOTING RESIDENCE AS PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. SUGGEST PHILADELPHIA CHECK VOTING RECORDS FOR POSSIBLE SPECIMEN SUCH AS REQUEST FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT. SUTEL RESULTS.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 43

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74-1233-822
B I

JAN 12 1949

EX-76

JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-4500

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

JAN 5 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

FBI SPRINGFIELD 1-5-49 9-33 AM CST MS

DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC CHICAGO URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL. PERJURY, ESP A R, IS - R.

FOLLOWING TELETYPE RECEIVED JAN. FOUR LAST FROM WFO. QUOTE,
ALGER HISS AUTHORED ARTICLE ENTITLED QUOTE THE GENERAL ASEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNQUOTE APPEARING IN ILLINOIS LAW REVIEW,
VOLUME FOUR ONE, PAGES FIVE NINE ONE TO SIX NAUGHT SEVEN,
COVERING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. CHECK FILES THIS
PUBLICATION AND OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE OR MANUSCRIPT SUB-
MITTED BY HISS. SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH QUESTIONED
DOCUMENTS INSTANT CASE. SUTEL RESULTS. NY ORIGIN. UNQUOTE.
ILLINOIS LAW REVIEWE EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY ILLINOIS LAW PUBLISHING
CORP., DIVISION OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, THREE FIVE
SEVEN EAST CHICAGO AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. CHICAGO HANDLE. RUC.
POSTER

CG ADV

ACK AND HOLD

10-36 AM OK FBI WASH DC

RECORDED - 43 74-1332-82B

INDEXED - 4 JAN 12 1949

EX-76

Kisseloff-4501

CWP:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-4-49 4:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, SPRINGFIELD.

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

ALGER HISS AUTHORED ARTICLE ENTITLED QUOTE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNQUOTE APPEARING IN ILLINOIS LAW REVIEW, VOLUME FOUR ONE, PAGES FIVE NINE ONE TO SIX NAUGHT SEVEN, COVERING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. CHECK FILES THIS PUBLICATION AND OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE OR MANUSCRIPT SUBMITTED BY HISS. SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS INSTANT CASE. SUTEL RESULTS. NY ORIGIN.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 43

74-1333-8241

EX-76

CC - New York by Mail

Kisseloff-4502

JF:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-4-49 2:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

INFO DEVELOPED THAT MRS. MARY ROSS GANNETT, EIGHT NINE BEDFORD STREET, NYC, IS FRIEND OF ALGER HISS AND PRISCILLA HISS AND VISITED THEM WHEN SHE AND HISSES WERE IN WASHINGTON, DC. MRS. GANNETT WAS REGULAR EMPLOYEE OF SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO FORTYSIX IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND IS PRESENTLY A CONSULTANT TO SSB. SHE IS DIVORCED WIFE OF LEWIS GANNETT, NEWSPAPERMAN. SUGGEST SHE BE INTERVIEWED RE ANY COMMUNICATIONS SHE MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS AND ALSO AS TO WHETHER SHE MAY HAVE SEEN TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 43 74-13333-825

INDEXED - 43

Kisseloff-4503

CWP:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-4-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

L. M. C. SMITH, A PHILADELPHIA ATTORNEY AND FORMER HEAD, SPECIAL WAR POLICIES UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, SAID BY BEN T. MOORE TO BE GOOD FRIEND OF ALGER HISS. SUGGEST SMITH BE INTERVIEWED BY PHILADELPHIA AS TO SPECIMENS, TYPEWRITERS IN POSSESSION OF HISS, OTHER ASSOCIATES OF HISS. SUTEL RESULTS.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 43 74-1333 826

EX-76

WASHINGTON, BOSTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5 10:45a

/DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY.

CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, AUTHOR OF QUOTE YANKEE FROM OLYMPUS UNQUOTE MAY HAVE HAD CORRESPONDENCE WITH ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO JUSTICE HOLMES. BOOK PUBLISHED BY LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY, BOSTON IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. REQUEST BOSTON CONTACT PUBLISHER TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF BOWEN AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD TO OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL, LETTERS, ETC., BOWEN MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM HISS. REQUEST EXPEDITEHANDLING AND SUBMISSION OF ANY MATERIAL TO FBI LAB.

HOTTEL

JST:JEC

74-94

-827

EX-76

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 86 PHILA. 2 FROM NEW YORK 5 10-23P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. JAMES HACKNEY, FORMER GENERAL SALES MANAGER, WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. INTERVIEWED. HE ADVISED HE WAS UNFAMILIAR WITH THE WORKINGS OF THE PHILA. SALES AGENCY OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. SINCE HIS POSITION WAS ONE IN AN ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY. HACKNEY IS PRESENTLY WITH REMINGTON RAND, NYC. SAM L. HOOPER, ALSO PRESENTLY WITH REMINGTON RAND, NYC, ADVISED THAT HE WAS FORMERLY EASTERN SALES MANAGER OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO, THAT HE HELD THIS POSITION UNTIL HE LEFT THE EMPLOY OF THE COMPANY IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. HE STATED HE DID NOT KNOW ANYTHING CONCERNING THE DISPOSAL OF THE RECORDS OF THE PHILA. SALES AGENCY SINCE HE WAS NOT IN WOODSTOCK-S EMPLOY AT THE TIME THE SALES AGENCY WAS DISBANDED. HE STATED THAT H. M. WEBSTER HAD CONSULTED WITH HIM IN NINETEEN FORTY SIX CONCERNING THE CLOSING OF THE PHILA. SALES AGENCY BUT WEBSTER NEVER MENTIONED ANYTHING TO HOOPER CONCERNING THE DISPOSITION OF RECORDS. HOOPER ADVISED THAT EACH SALES AGENCY OF WOODSTOCK USED

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-828

END OF PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

TO MAINTAIN IN A LOOSE LEAF BOOK KNOWN AS THE "DAILY MACHINE REPORT", REPORTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE SETTING OUT THE SALES OF TYPEWRITERS, THE SERIAL NUMBER OF THE TYPEWRITER, THE PURCHASER AND THE SALESMAN MAKING SAID SALE. HE ADVISED THAT IF THIS BOOK OF THE PHILA. SALES AGENCY FOR THE PERIOD IN QUESTION WERE AVAILABLE, THIS WOULD SHOW THE SERIAL NUMBER OF THE INSTANT TYPEWRITER. IF H. M. WEBSTER HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN QUESTIONED ABOUT THIS BOOK HE SHOULD BE CONTACTED IMMEDIATELY. SUTEL RESULT.

SCHEIDT

DALLAS ADVISED

44

PH ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD FOR CONF WITH BS

PH NY R 2 PH

TWO COPIES WFO

cc Mr. Fletcher

Kisseloff-4507

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 30, 1948

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. Alger Hiss, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Rerep SA MAHLON F. COLLER, 12-23-48, Detroit, Michigan and Detroit letter to Bureau, 12-23-48.

Referenced report states that the interview of ROBERT GLADNICK, representative, International Government Workers Union, Postoffice Box 351, Huntington, W.Va., should be held in abeyance pending Bureau authorization to contact GLADNICK. Referenced letter states that the Bureau should advise the Pittsburgh Office, among others, if the lead should not be covered. In view of these contradictory instructions, this office will not contact ROBERT GLADNICK until specific authorization is received from the Bureau.

This case is being carried in a pending inactive status in the Pittsburgh Office until the receipt of the requested Bureau letter.

LET:jfc
100-new

cc: Detroit (74-77)
New York

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Tel Pgh
re 7-49 c
auth Pgh to interview
1-11-49
JFB

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 43

74-1233-829
F B I
4 JAN 12 1949

EX-76

57 JAN 15 1949

Kisseloff-4508

File

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 10, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R

Re the report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON, dated December 24, 1948 at Denver, Colorado, a photostatic copy of which is enclosed herewith for the Boston Office.

As set forth therein, there is a lead for the New York Office to locate and interview NAOMI BARTENOFF, 23 Grove Street, New York City. It has been ascertained that NAOMI BARTENOFF, formerly residing at 23 Grove Street, New York City, is presently known as Mrs. RICHARD I. STRUNSKY, and is residing at the present time at 220 School Street, Somerville, Massachusetts.

The Boston Office is requested to interview Mrs. STRUNSKY, in accordance with the lead set out for the New York Office in referenced report.

2 CC - Boston (1 Enc.)

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-830

RFXO:RIR
NY 65-14920

EX-76

Kisseloff-4509

FBI DETROIT 12-20-48 5-06 PM EST SSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC NYC URGENT

JP

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, IS R, ESPIONAGE, R. REBUTELEPHONE CALL TO DETROIT. [redacted] ADVISES HE SAW NAME OF ALGER HISS IN DIES COMMITTEE LIST OF COMMUNISTS AND COLLABORATORS IN FORTY SIX WHILE AT WASHINGTON, DC. INFORMANT HEARD THAT DULLES WAS CONSIDERING HISS FOR POSITION OF PRESIDENT FOR THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION AND MENTIONED THIS TO LARRY DAVIDOW WHO THEREUPON SENT LETTER TO DULLES. INFORMANT FROM OWN KNOWLEDGE DOES NOT KNOW CHAMBERS OR HISS HAVING BEEN PARTY MEMBERS NOR DOES HE KNOW IDENTITY OF OTHERS WHO ALLEGEDLY WROTE LETTERS TO DULLES IN FORTY SIX. INFORMANT ALSO STATES DAVIDOW DOES NOT KNOW IDENTITY OF OTHERS WHO MAY HAVE WRITTEN TO DULLES BECAUSE THE ORIGINAL INFO CONCERNING HISS RECOMMENDATION BY DULLES CAME FROM THE INFORMANT. [redacted] [redacted] ADVISES THAT MAX BEDACHT, RECENTLY EXPELLED FROM THE IWO AND THE PARTY, IN THIRTY TWO WAS LIAISON BETWEEN THE POLITIBURO AND OGPU. IN THIRTY TWO BEDACHT ASKED INFORMANT TO RECOMMEND A CHEMICAL ENGINEER

b2
b7D

RECORDED - 43 74-1332-831

INDEXED - 43 JAN 12 1949

61 JAN 17 1949

TO MEET WITH A HIGHER UP. THIS WAS ARRANGED AND THE MEETING WAS KEPT WITH WHOM INFORMANT BELIEVES WAS LEON JOSEPH. BEDACHT INFORMED INFORMANT THAT AFTER THE MEETING HE WAS NO LONGER TO UTILIZE THIS RECOMMENDED CHEMICAL ENGINEER FOR ANY PARTY OR FRONT ACTIVITIES. INFORMANT BELIEVES MAX BEDACHT, IF THE BUREAU DESIRED TO CONTACT, WOULD POSSIBLY BE COOPERATIVE AS HE HAS A WEALTH OF INFO RELATIVE TO MEMBERS OF THE UPPER DIVISION IN THE PARTY AND POSSIBLY CONCERNING CHAMBERS AND HISS. INFORMANT ALSO RECOMMENDED LISTON OAK, MANAGING EDITOR THE NEW LEADER PUBLICATION, SEVEN EAST FIFTEENTH ST., NEW YORK THREE NY, WHO JOINED PARTY ABOUT TWENTY SIX OR TWENTY SEVEN AND LEFT ABOUT THIRTY SIX BECAUSE OF HIS EXPERIENCE IN THE SPANISH REVOLUTION. OAK WAS A MEMBER OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA SECTION OF THE PARTY. MAY KNOW HISS AND CHAMBERS AND IS BELIEVED TO BE VERY COOPERATIVE. ALSO RECOMMENDED BY INFORMANT IS ROBERT GLADNICK, REPRESENTATIVE, INTERNATIONAL GARMENT WORKERS UNION, POST OFFICE BOX THREE FIVE ONE, HUNTINGTON, W. VA. GLADNICK WAS TANK COMMANDER IN SPANISH REVOLUTION AND ALSO LEFT PARTY IN ABOUT THIRTY SIX. HE KNOWS THE ENTIRE SET UP IN THE RECRUITING DURING THAT TIME, SOME OF WHOM WERE RECRUITED FROM INTELLIGENTSIA SECTION OF THE PARTY DESCRIBED AS VERY COOPERATIVE IF CONTACTED. INFORMANT STATED THAT THE JOHN REED CLUB REPRESENTED THE INTELLIGENCE SECTION OF THE PARTY AND LATER

PAGE THREE

BECAME A FRONT ORGANIZATION SUCH AS POSSIBLY THE AMERICAN WRITERS INCLUDED MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WHO WERE ON A HIGHER INTELLIGENCE LEVEL AND WHO DID NOT ASSOCIATE WITH THE LOWER LEVELS OF THE PARTY. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY THE DETROIT OFFICE. RUC.

O-CONNOR

END

ACK IN ORD

CORRECTION FIRST NAME IS JAY

WA 515PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

NY OK FBI NYC EMCG

DISCO

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

JAN 4 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 35 4 9-34P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
RE BOSTON TEL TO NY AND WASHINGTON DATED DECEMBER THIRTY LAST. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT BUREAU CONSIDER HAVING PROFESSOR ERNEST M. BOGART INTERVIEWED IN EUROPE. IN EVENT HE IS INTERVIEWED, ARRANGEMENTS CAN THEN BE MADE TO OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS IN HIS POSSESSION EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS OR PRISCILLA HISS.

SCHEIDT

Tel to NYC 1-10-49 44 permits interview with Bogart

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-832
NF IB I

INDEXED 4 JAN 12 1949

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-76

61 JAN 1 3 1949

Kisseloff-4513

WASHINGTON, BOSTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5 10:45a

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY.

CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, AUTHOR OF QUOTE YANKEE FROM OLYMPUS UNQUOTE MAY HAVE HAD CORRESPONDENCE WITH ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO JUSTICE HOLMES. BOOK PUBLISHED BY LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY, BOSTON IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. REQUEST BOSTON CONTACT PUBLISHER TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF BOWEN AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD TO OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL, LETTERS, ETC., BOWEN MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM HISS. REQUEST EXPEDITEHANDLING AND SUBMISSION OF ANY MATERIAL TO FBI LAB.

HOTTEL

JST:JEC

74-94

RECORDED 43 74-1323-827

JAN 12

EX-76

JAN

Kisseloff-4514

1/5/49

WASHINGTON AND LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5 12 noon

DIRECTOR AND SAC'S URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ALGER HISS APPEARS IN VOLUME THREE, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT DASH THIRTYNINE EDITION OF BOOK QUOTE AMERICA'S YOUNG MEN UNQUOTE, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, INC., FIVE TWO SEVEN WEST SEVENTH STREET, LOS ANGELES. REQUEST LOS ANGELES CONTACT PUBLISHER TO ASCERTAIN IF HISS FILE THERE CONTAINS ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL, LETTERS, ETC., FROM HISS. ALSO REQUEST EXPEDITE HANDLING AND SUBMISSION OF ANY MATERIAL TO FBI LAB.

HOTTEL

JST:MJW

74-94

RECORDED - 43

74-1333-834

JAN 12 1949

EX-76

Kisseloff-4515

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

1349

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 83 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 5 10-07P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, R. LATE THIS AFTERNOON A REPORTER FROM THE "NEW YORK TIMES" ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A TIP THAT FELIX INSLERMAN IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN DASH NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT HAD WORKED FOR A FILM PROCESSING COMPANY IN BALTIMORE CALLED THE DAKKO COMPANY. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE REPORT OF SA FRANK D. O-BRIEN DATED DECEMBER THIRTIETH, FORTYEIGHT AT NYC, PAGE SIX, IN WHICH INSLERMAN-S FORMER EMPLOYMENT SET OUT AS THE DAKKO COMPANY, NINE TWO SEVEN NORTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., EMPLOYED AS PHOTOGRAPHIC DESIGNER, OCTOBER NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN TO FEBRUARY, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE PUBLICITY, THIS MATTER, BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY CHECK AT THE DAKKO CO. FOR INFO AS TO INSLERMAN-S EMPLOYMENT.

RECORDED - 43 24-1333-835

EX-76 INDEXED - 43

SCHEIDT

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD FOR CONF WITH NK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tolson
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neeso
Miss Gandy

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 8 5 247 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RENYTEL JAN THIRD, FORTYNINE, TO DIRECTOR AND CHARLOTTE. JOHN KORAL, TWO TWO ONE WILLIS AVE., MINEOLA, LONG ISLAND, AT TIME OF INTERVIEW ADVISED HE HAD NO UNCLE JOHN KORAL. HE DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS ALLEGED IN CHARLOTTE LETTER TO DIRECTOR OF DEC SEVENTEENTH, FORTYEIGHT. KORAL COULD RECALL NO INDIVIDUAL WHO HELD A GRUDGE AGAINST HIM OR MIGHT MAKE SUCH STATEMENTS AS A JOKE. IN COURSE OF INTERVIEW NAMED VARIOUS FRIENDS IN ARMY AND MENTIONED JACK G. SAMS, BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH INFORMANT, AS HIS CORPORAL IN FIVE THREE NAUGHT FIELD ARTILLERY AT FORT JACKSON. BELIEVED RELATIONS WITH SUPERIORS TO BE GOOD. KORAL WILLING TO CONFRONT ANY INDIVIDUAL MAKING SUCH ALLEGATIONS. IDENTITY OF INFORMANT PROTECTED. CHARLOTTE WILL REINTERVIEW INFORMANT IN DETAIL AS TO CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH KORAL ALLEGEDLY RELATED STORY TO HIM. ALSO ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFORMANT AND KORAL WHILE IN ARMY TO ASCERTAIN ANY ULTERIOR MOTIVE WHY INFORMANT SHOULD MAKE SUCH STATEMENTS. DETERMINE IF INFORMANT ACQUAINTED WITH PRESS REPORTS OF THE TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER KORAL BEFORE HUAC WASHINGTON. LATTER SUBJECT CASE GREGORY, ESP R. INFORMANTS ALLEGATION HIGHLY IMPORTANT IF TRUE. EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE ACCURACY.

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-836

EX-76

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-4517

CHARLOTTE ADVISED JAN 5 1949

END

NYC R 8 WASH

CWP:cl
74-94

Mr. Belcher

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AND NEWARK FROM WASH FIELD 12-17-48 11:15 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND NEWARK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R. ALGER HISS RESIDED ONE TWO FOUR FIVE THIRTIETH ST., NW, DC, FROM JULY, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO JANUARY, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. CITY DIRECTORIES NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, THIRTYEIGHT AND THIRTYNINE REFLECT THAT GEOFFRY MAY RESIDED AT ONE TWO FOUR THREE THIRTIETH ST., NW, DURING THIS PERIOD. MAY BORN APRIL TWENTYSIX, NINETEEN HUNDRED, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. RECEIVED AB DEGREE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, NINETEEN TWENTYONE, LLB, HARVARD NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR, LLD, LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. EMPLOYED AS ASSOC. DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, AND OTHER HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS, FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION TO NINETEEN FORTYTWO. WAS LT. COMMANDER IN NAVY, NINETEEN FORTYTWO TO FORTYFOUR. EMPLOYED BUDGET BUREAU, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR TO FORTYSIX. EMPLOYED STATE DEPT. AS CHIEF REPORTS OFFICER, AMERICAN MISSION FOR AID TO GREECE, JULY, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN TO SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. WIFE, ELIZABETH MAY, ALSO EMPLOYED AT BUDGET BUREAU AND ON GREEK MISSION. STATE DEPT. FILE INDICATES MAY LISTED PAUL V. McNUTT, FELIX FRANKFURTER, ARTHUR J. ALTMEYER, CHARLES P. TAFT, AND WAYNE COY AS REFERENCES. WFO FILES REFLECT MAY AND WIFE INVESTIGATED AS APPLICANTS UNDER GTAB BUT WFO NOT IN POSSESSION FULL RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION. STATE DEPT. FILE REFLECTS LAST TWO ADDRESSES FOR MAY WERE EIGHT SEVEN WALL ST., NYC, AND TWO FOUR NAUGHT MOUNTAIN AVE., MONTCLAIR, N.J. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO REVIEW

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-837

EX-101

1-10-49

File-5

Tel N.Y. WFO, Please authorize Phila to interview

Kisseloff-4518

FILES AND ADVISE NY AND/OR NEWARK AS TO WHETHER MAY SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. IF INTERVIEWED, IS SUGGESTED THEY BE ASKED AS TO TYPEWRITERS IN HISS RESIDENCE, NAMES OF VISITORS TO HISS HOME WHO MIGHT BE INTERVIEWED, THE NAME AND ADDRESS, IF AVAILABLE, OF NEGRO MAIDS DRUSCILLA LNU AND ELLEN LNU, EMPLOYED AT DIFFERENT PERIODS BY HISS. MAYS SHOULD ALSO BE ASKED NAME AND ADDRESS OF ANY MAID THEY MAY HAVE HAD AT THIS TIME WHO MIGHT KNOW THE HISS MAIDS. ADVISABILITY OF DISPLAYING PHOTO OF CHAMBERS TO MAYS FOR IDENTIFICATION AS A VISITOR TO HISS HOME SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

HOTTEL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D-89661 BU

Enclosed herewith are the following typewriting specimens of correspondence received from Mrs. ALICE C. LOUCHEIM, 2824 - O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

1. Three typewritten letters dated September 8, 1947, October 13, 1947, and November 17, 1948, on the letterhead of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace", signed by ALGER HISS.

2. Two typewritten pages from a notebook of Mrs. LOUCHEIM, entitled, "Zone 1, Estimated Population 4500" and submitted by Mrs. ALGER HISS, one page being dated March 1, 1942.

3. One typewritten page dated March 19, 1942, from PRISCILLA HISS to Mrs. LOUCHEIM.

4. One typewritten page dated January 22, 1942, from "Zone 1, Georgetown Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense", listing a revised list of personnel.

It is requested that all of the above listed specimen be compared with the questioned documents in instant case, and that they be returned to the Washington Field Office upon completion of the typewriting comparison.

5. One page in handwriting signed P.H. in purported known handwriting of Priscilla Hiss.

K153 through K160

74-1333

WRG:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

Also; Determine kind of machines used to type K156, K157, K158, K159. (req. by W.F.O.)

74-1333-838

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 43

EX-76

FIVE

Kisseloff-4520

REPORT of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 6, 1949

To: SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 4, 1949.

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al;
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1339
LAB. NO. D-89661 BU

838

Examination requested by: Washington

RECORDED - 43

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TH Letter

Reference: Letter dated January 4, 1949

Examination requested: Document

EX-76

Specimens:

K153 Typewritten letter on letterhead of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace", dated September 8, 1947, addressed to "Mrs. Walter Louchein, P. O. Box 9, Chatham, Massachusetts", beginning "Dear Katie: I managed to..." and signed "ALGER".

K154 Typewritten letter on letterhead of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace", dated October 13, 1947, beginning "Dear Katie: Thanks for keeping..." and signed "ALGER".

K155 Typewritten letter on letterhead of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace", dated November 17, 1948, beginning "Dear Katie: As soon as I got..." and signed "ALGER".

K156 Letter typewritten on yellow paper, dated March 19, 1942, beginning "For Katie and Kertrick: Most people feel that..." and signed "PH".

K157 Typewritten page dated "Jan. 22, 1942", headed "ZONE 1, DISTRICT [illegible] EMERGENCY HOUSING, CIVILIAN DEFENSE".

K158 Typewritten page from a notebook headed "ZONE 1 ESTIMATED POPULATION 4500".

K159 Typewritten page from a notebook dated March 1, 1942, headed "Revised list of billeting personnel, Zone 1."

K160 One page of white paper containing a pencilled handwritten note reading "NOTE: Please note additions & changes in air-raid warden (zone 1) list PH", purportedly the known handwriting of PRISCILLA HISS.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 6 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Page one

Continued next page

RCF/dbb

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that none of the machines which were used to type K153 through K159 listed above was used to type Q6 through Q69.

The purported known handwriting of PRISCILLA BIBS, K160, is being photographed. The photograph will be retained in the files of the Bureau for possible future reference.

Specimens K156 and K157 contain impressions of typewriting which conform most closely to the Laboratory's standard for Remington #1 Pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. K158 contains typewritten impressions most closely matching the Laboratory's standard for Remington #6 Pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. K159 contains typewritten impressions which correspond most closely to the Laboratory's standard for Corona Portable #1 Pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. It is noted that the last item typed on specimen K159 shows impressions of typewriting most closely matching the Laboratory's standard for Royal Pica type spaced ten letters to the inch.

Specimens K153 through K160 will be returned to the Washington field office as soon as photographic work has been completed.

OM-4

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

F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

FBI DETROIT. 1-10-49 1:31 PM EST SSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL. - PERJURY IS - R. DOROTHY DETZER STATES IN HER OPINION, BASED ON YEARS OF CLOSE ASSOCIATION AND DISCUSSIONS WITH NOEL FIELD, SHE IS CERTAIN FIELD IS COMMUNIST. DETZER STATED FIELD AND ALGER HISS WERE CLOSE FRIENDS AND MEMBERS OF SELECT LIBERAL GROUP OF STATE DEPARTMENT. HISS NOT TALKATIVE BUT APPEARED TO FOLLOW POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF FIELD. IN 1946 HEDE MASSING INFORMED DETZER OF MASSING'S ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES, EXPLAINING HOW SHE DEVELOPED AND QUOTE DELIVERED UNQUOTE FIELD INTO COMINTERN APPARATUS. IN SAME CONNECTION ALGER HISS' NAME WAS MENTIONED AS BEING PART OF THE APPARATUS. REPORT FOLLOWS.

OCONNOR

WA 1:35 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR
NY OK FBI NYC DB

RECEIVED: 1-10-49 2:28 PM MW

74-1332-1839

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED - 43

EX-76

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

Kisseloff-4523

61 JAN 10 1949

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

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 1 10 226 P

DIRECTOR. URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE ATLANTA LETTER JAN FIRST, FORTYNINE, RUCING THIS MATTER TO NY OFFICE. BUREAU HAS REQUESTED NYO TO ASCERTAIN FROM T.J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE AG, IF HE DESIRES INGRAHAM TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GJ. AS COPIESS OF ALL REPORTS IN THIS CASE ARE BEING FURNISHED TO MR DONEGAN, THE ATLANTA OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY PREPARE A REPORT SETTING OUT ALL INFO INCLUDING INFO IN REFERENCE LETTER IN REPORT FORM, DESIGNATING FIVE COPIES FOR THE BUREAU, THREE FOR NY, ONE BEING DESIGNATED FOR MR DONEGAN.

SCHEIDT

ATLANTA ADVISED

END

7
8,4.

NY R 1 WA

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-840

4 JAN 12 1949

X-76

JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-4524

FBI, WASH. FIELD 1/10/49 1 p.m.

DIRECTOR AND SAC'S DETROIT AND NEW YORK ROUTINE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY. BUREAU IS DESIROUS OF LOCATING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER USED BY ALGER HISS. PARTICULAR MACHINE DISPOSED OF BY HISS SUBSEQUENT TO MARCH, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. WASHINGTON FIELD CHECKING REPAIR RECORDS OF TYPEWRITER ESTABLISHMENTS FOR ALL TYPEWRITERS IN CERTAIN SERIAL RANGE. WOODSTOCK SERIAL N DASH TWO TWO TWO SIX NINE SIX, WHICH IS WITHIN PERTINENT RANGE, FORMERLY IN POSSESSION OF S.S. KRESGE COMPANY STORE NUMBER TWO THREE FIVE, WASH., D.C. MACHINE WAS RETURNED IN FALL OF NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN TO KRESGE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, TWO SEVEN TWO SEVEN SECOND BOULEVARD, DETROIT, CARE OF D. A. TEACHOUT. REQUEST DETROIT OBTAIN SPECIMENS OF TYPING FROM MACHINE AND SUBMIT TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN TYPING. IF MACHINE HAS ELITE TYPE OR IF PURCHASED NEW DO NOT SUBMIT SPECIMENS. NEW YORK ORIGIN, FIVE COPIES OF REPORT TO BUREAU, THREE NEW YORK, ONE ATTENTION T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL, TWO WFO.

HOTTEL.

JST:eco'b
74-94

RECORDED - 43 124-1333-841

4 JAN 12 1949

EX-76

62 JAN 1 1949

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

JAN 10 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 55 10 8-31 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE DALLAS TELETYPE JANUARY SIXTH LAST. THOMAS GRADY, SALESMAN FOR WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., SOLD A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO AN INSURANCE PARTNERSHIP FANSLER DASH MARTIN IN PHILADELPHIA. SERIAL NUMBER OF THE TYPEWRITER NOT KNOWN AND EXACT DATE OF SALE UNKNOWN. FANSLER IS THOMAS FANSLER, DECEASED FATHER OF PRISCILLA HISS, WIFE OF ALGER HISS. MARTIN IS HARRY L. MARTIN, PRESENTLY RESIDING AT PHILADELPHIA. PARTNERSHIP WAS FORMED SOME TIME IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN. GRADY RESIGNED FROM WOODSTOCK CO. DECEMBER THIRD, NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN. PROBABLE DATE OF SALE SOME TIME IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN. RECORDS OF WOODSTOCK COMPANY SHOW THAT SERIAL NUMBERS ONE HUNDRED SIXTY THOUSAND THROUGH ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND WERE SOLD BY WOODSTOCK COMPANY IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN. TYPEWRITER HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS AN UPRIGHT.

SCHEIDT

DALLAS ADVISED

END ACK PLS

S

RH WA R 55 WA

RECORDED - 43 | 74-1333-842

INDEXED - 43

4 JAN 12 1949

JAN 10 1949

EX-76

Kisseloff-4526

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

JAN 6 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Nichols
Miss Gandy

VA

FBI ALBANY 1-6-49 12-42 PM

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NYC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE NY TEL JAN FIVE LAST. MAJOR J. P. TRAYLOR, ROCHESTER ORDNANCE DISTRICT, U. S. ARMY, GENERAL ELECTRIC CO, ADVISED THAT FELIX INSLERMAN HAS NEVER SIGNED ANY DOCUMENTS OR PAPERS TO THE EFFECT THAT HE WAS EMPLOYED ON SECRET, RESTRICTED OR CONFIDENTIAL WORK. INSLERMAN DID COMPLETE A PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE BUT THIS REQUIRED ONLY BACKGROUND INFO AND DOES NOT CARRY ANY STATEMENT THAT HIS WORK IS OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE. MR. A. M. DEMONT, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO MANAGER OF ENGINEERING, AERONAUTICS AND ORDNANCE SYSTEMS DIVISION, GE, STATED THAT ALL EMPLOYEES FOR PROJECT HERMES WHEN HIRED ARE ORALLY ADVISED THAT THEY WILL BE WORKING ON RESTRICTED DATA WHICH SHOULD NOT BE DIVULGED TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS BUT THAT THEY ARE NOT REQUIRED TO SIGN ANY STATEMENT TO THIS EFFECT. DEMONT ALSO ADVISED THAT EACH DRAWING OR BLUEPRINT HANDLED BY INSLERMAN IN THE COURSE OF HIS WORK BEARS THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT - "NOTICE DASH THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, FIFTY USC, THIRTY ONE AND THIRTY TWO,

INDEXED - 43 RECORDED - 43 74-1325 843

X-701

JAN 12 1949

JAN 10 1949

Kisseloff-4527

AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW." THEN FOLLOWS ONE OF THREE WORDS, EITHER CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET, OR RESTRICTED.

CORNELIUS

END

WA 12-47 PM OK FBI ~~WANX~~ WASH DC WJR

NY OK FBI NYC GAF

DISC PLS

Kisseloff-4528

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

DEC 31 1948

TELEMETER

CONF 5 STATIONS

WASH AND WFO 16 CGO 2 BALT 1 NYC 3 FROM LOS ANGELES 31 7-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

URGENT

JY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, [redacted] PERJURY, ESP. R. MORRIS ASIMOW, ASSOCIATE ENGINEERING PROFESSOR UCLA, RESIDENCE TWELVE FIVE NAUGHT FIVE SARAH STREET, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, INTERVIEWED TODAY AND DENIED ANY PARTICIPATION IN OR KNOWLEDGE OF ESPIONAGE GROUPS INVOLVED INSTANT INVESTIGATION. SPECIFICALLY DENIED KNOWING INDIVIDUALS NAMED QUOTE [redacted] KEITH UNQUOTE, VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF OR "SVIASHNIKOV", "PETER", BYKOV, CHAMBERS WITH ALIASES, OR HISS. ASIMOW STATED IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO AT BERKELEY, CAL., HE TOOK SLIGHT INTEREST IN A SOCIETY DEALING WITH EXCHANGE OF [redacted] INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA; THAT ON AT LEAST TWO OCCASIONS HE FURNISHED TECHNICAL [redacted] INFORMATION TO INDIVIDUALS IN THIS SOCIETY, BUT DOES NOT [redacted] REMEMBER NAME OF SOCIETY, NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS, OR TYPE OF INFORMATION FURNISHED. ASIMOW EMPLOYED FROM JULY NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO NINETEEN FORTY BY CARNEGIE ILLINOIS STEEL CO., ONE YEAR AT THEIR CHICAGO OFFICE AND THREE YEARS IN CHARGE OF RESEARCH AT GARY, INDIANA. CARNEGIE CO. IS SUBSIDIARY OF US STEEL. DURING HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH CARNEGIE HE TRAVELED TO EASTERN CITIES INCLUDING WASHINGTON, DC, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND PITTSBURGH. ASIMOW ADVISED THAT IN [redacted] NINETEEN THIRTYSIX

INDEXED - 43 RECORDED - 43

74-1333-844

4 JAN 12 1949

no action

END PAGE ONE

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-4529

SHORTLY AFTER BEGAN EMPLOYMENT WITH CARNEGIE CO. HE WAS CONTACTED IN [redacted] CHICAGO BY INDIVIDUAL WHOSE LAST NAME HE VERY VAGUELY RECALLS AS QUOTE GREEN UNQUOTE AND WHOSE [redacted] FIRST [redacted] NAME HE SUGGESTED MIGHT HAVE BEEN QUOTE PETE UNQUOTE. ASIMOW HAD PREVIOUSLY MET "GREEN" CASUALLY IN BERKELEY AND BELIEVED THE ACQUAINTANCE DEVELOPED THROUGH A ABOVE-MENTIONED INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE [redacted] SOCIETY IN BERKELEY. AT MEETING IN [redacted] INDUSTRIAL STEEL ALLOY WHICH ASIMOW DID PARTLY THRU HIS OWN KNOWLEDGE AND CHICAGO "GREEN" ASKED ASIMOW TO OBTAIN ANALYSIS FOR SOME [redacted] PARTLY FROM INFORMATION IN CARNEGIE STEEL CO. FILES. ASIMOW VERY VAGUE REGARDING DEFINITE FACTS CONCERNING [redacted] THIS CONTACT. ASIMOW DENIES SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS WITH "GREEN" OR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL IN ANY CITY AND DENIES FURNISHING INFORMATION TO ANYONE AFTER NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. ASIMOW DENIES [redacted] HAVING EVER BEEN MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY OR INTERESTED IN SAME. LA FILES DO NOT REFLECT ASIMOW TO BE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER OR ACTIVE IN COMMUNIST GROUPS. EXAMINATION OF ASIMOW,S PERSONAL PAPERS NEGATIVE THIS INVESTIGATION. ASIMOW [redacted] APPEARED [redacted] NERVOUS DURING INTERVIEW AND IT WAS INTERVIEWING AGENTS [redacted] IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS NOT [redacted] TELLING COMPLETE STORY OF HIS ACTIVITIES.

HOOD

ACK PLS

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BUFFALO

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, WTAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISES THAT KATHERINE NEILSON RESIDED WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY-SIX WHILE FORMER WAS DOING RESEARCH WORK AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. NEILSON BELIEVED TO BE CURATOR AT BUFFALO MUSEUM. FOR INFO OF BUFFALO, BUREAU ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER OR SPECIMENS FROM SAME, THE LATTER HAVING BEEN IN POSSESSION OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. FBI LAB HAS ADVISED THAT SIXTYFOUR DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN CIVIL SUIT INSTITUTED AGAINST HIM BY ALGER HISS AT BALTIMORE, MD. WERE WRITTEN ON WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. BUFFALO WILL INTERVIEW NEILSON FOR ANY TYPED CORRESPONDENCE IN HER POSSESSION WHICH MAY HAVE EMANATED FROM HISS RESIDENCE AND ALSO INTERVIEW HER CONCERNING FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF HISS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THEIR HOME OR WHO MAY HAVE CORRESPONDENCE OR WHO MAY HAVE SEEN TYPEWRITER. NY ORIGIN. IN THE EVENT TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS ARE LOCATED, SUBMIT TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON. SUBMIT FIVE COPIES OF REPORT TO BUREAU AND THREE TO NY, ONE ATTENTION MR. T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

74-1333 845

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED - 43

HOTTEL

EX-76

CC T. J. Donegan

CC - New York by Mail

Kisseloff-4531

74-94

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-5-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN IF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE HAS ALUMNI CHAPTER IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND IF SO, DETERMINE PRESIDENT OF SAME IN ORDER THAT HE MAY BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING HISS. HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISES ALGER HISS WAS TO MAKE APPOINTMENT FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION IN APRIL, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN WITH DR. HUGH J. JEWETT, BALTIMORE, MD. BALTIMORE MAY DESIRE TO INTERVIEW HIM FOR TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS, ETC.

74-1333-846

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 43

X-76

JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-4532

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: January 10, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/81 BY [illegible]

Rebulet dated January 3, 1949, which in part advises that former Special Agent ROBERT L. KING furnished information to the Bureau on September 9, 1948, that JOHN SUTRO, former Lieutenant in the Office of Naval Intelligence and presently a practicing attorney in San Francisco, California, was acquainted with ALGER HISS and attended Harvard Law School with him. KING stated that from his conversations with SUTRO, he secured the name of RICHARD FIELD of Harvard Law School, who according to SUTRO, was at one time a close friend of ALGER HISS.

The Washington Field Office was instructed to furnish sufficient information to the Boston Division in order that RICHARD FIELD might be intelligently interviewed for any information that he might furnish regarding ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and their involvement in Soviet espionage.

For the assistance of the Boston Division, the following background of ALGER HISS is being set forth:

ALGER HISS was born on November 11, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland. His mother's name is Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and is presently residing in Baltimore, Maryland. His father and one sister reportedly committed suicide. His brother, DONALD HISS, resides presently in Washington, D. C. ALGER HISS received his preparatory education in the Baltimore Public Schools and the Powder Plant Academy, Duxbury, Massachusetts. He attended the Baltimore City College and from 1922 through 1926 attended Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where he received a BA Degree and was a Phi Beta Kappa. He attended Harvard University Law School from 1926 through 1929, receiving an LLB Degree with honors.

On December 11, 1929, HISS was married to PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON in Washington, D. C. Her former husband was FRANCIS T. HOBSON of New York City. ALGER HISS has a stepson, TIMOTHY HOBSON, and a son, ANTHONY HISS, born August 5, 1941.

HISS' employment record is set out as follows:

Secretary and law clerk to United States Supreme Court Justice HOLMES from 1929 through 1930;

74-1332 847
TF TB V

JAN 12 1949

CJJ:cl
74-94
cc - New York
cc - Boston (encl) (AMSD)

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EX-76

Kisseloff-4533

CJJ:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
January 10, 1949

Associate in a law office in Boson and New York City from 1930 through 1933;
Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Senate Munitions Committee (NYE Committee) - 1933 to 1935;
Special Attorney with the Department of Justice from August 1935 to August 1936;
Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State from September 1936 until January 1947; and
President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace from 1947 to the present time - presently on leave of absence.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and also in interviews with Bureau agents, has advised that he was the head of an illegal Communist apparatus from the early 1930's until the summer of 1938. During this period, he met with ALGER HISS on a number of occasions and received information from HISS which the latter had secured from official State Department files. PRISCILLA HISS was aware of ALGER HISS' illegal activity, and according to CHAMBERS on a number of occasions typed in her home rough draft copies of official State Department documents.

In 1935, ALGER HISS moved from an apartment located at 2831 - 28th Street, N. W. to a house on P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. At this time, according to CHAMBERS, he took occupancy of the apartment and kept it for several months until the lease expired. Immediately prior to taking occupancy of this apartment, CHAMBERS, his wife and small child, spent several days at the HISS residence.

ALGER HISS denies the aforementioned allegations and challenged CHAMBERS to repeat them where his comments would not be privileged. Thereafter, CHAMBERS made a broadcast from Baltimore, Maryland, repeating some of the allegations and subsequently ALGER HISS sued him for slander.

At the request of ALGER HISS' attorney, a pre-trial deposition was held in November, 1948, at which time CHAMBERS introduced into evidence a number of documents which he said he received from ALGER HISS in 1938. Sixtyfour of these documents, according to the FBI Laboratory, were typed on a Woodstock Typewriter with pica type. These documents, which are condensations of official State Department records, bear the date as late as March 31, 1938.

Investigation by the Bureau reflects that PRISCILLA HISS received a typewriter, believed to be a Woodstock make, from her father, in about 1931. Typewritten correspondence written by ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS between the period

Kisseloff-4534

CJJ:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, w as, et al
January 10, 1949

from 1933 to May 1937, has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been written on the same typewriter which typed the sixtyfour documents turned over by CHAMBERS.

ALGER HISS, when testifying before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City, stated that he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY from about 1933 until 1936. He stated that he had no contact with this individual subsequent to 1936 until he was brought face to face with him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment against ALGER HISS charging him in two counts with perjury. The trial originally set for January 20, 1949 has been postponed at the request of ALGER HISS' attorney until February 20, 1949.

The Boston Division is requested to locate RICHARD FIELD of Harvard Law School and in the event he is still at this Institution or within the jurisdiction of the Boston Division, he should be questioned concerning his association with ALGER HISS and should be specifically asked if he is acquainted with any individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or GEORGE CROSLEY. Two photographs of CHAMBERS, taken in 1936, are being enclosed for the benefit of the Boston Division and they should be displayed to FIELD. He should be asked for any typewritten correspondence in his possession that could have emanated from the HISS residence. He should also be questioned as to friends and associates of ALGER HISS who might know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who might be aware of any association between HISS and CHAMBERS.

New York is the office of origin. Submit five copies of the report to the Bureau, three copies to New York with one attention of Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN. Two copies may be submitted to the Washington Field Office.

Kisseloff-4535

The Attorney General

January 10, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS, ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

84984

In the course of the investigation of the above captioned case it has been reported to this Bureau that United States Supreme Court Justice, Mr. Felix Frankfurter, is a personal contact of Alger Hiss and might have correspondence from him.

Inasmuch as Justice Frankfurter is not an individual who would be included in prior Departmental instructions and it appears that he may have typewritten correspondence of interest, your opinion in regard to interviewing Justice Frankfurter for any typewritten correspondence from Alger Hiss is requested.

CC - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:25 PM
DATE 1-10-49
BY

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

ASB:rmb

RECORDED - 28

74-1332-848

Kisseloff-4536

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANUARY 6, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT
CINCINNATI

RECORDED - 39

74-1533-849

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

RE NEW YORK TEL JANUARY FIVE LAST. CONCERNING INQUIRY RE DOCUMENTS FELIX INSLERMAN OBTAINED FROM REPUBLIC AVIATION COMPANY. AIR FORCE HERE IS COMPLETING REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS. THEY ADVISED THAT MOST OF THE MATERIAL WAS ORIGINALLY CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL OR RESTRICTED. MATERIAL WITH THE EXCEPTION OF DATA RELATING TO F TWELVE PROJECT WAS DECLASSIFIED IN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. AIR FORCE STATES THAT PERSONNEL STATIONED AT WRIGHT FIELD, DAYTON, OHIO, ARE BEST QUALIFIED TO EVALUATE THIS MATERIAL. WHEN DOCUMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM AIR FORCE WITH THEIR REPORT, DOCUMENTS WILL BE AIR MAILED TO CINCINNATI FOR EXAMINATION AT WRIGHT FIELD. CINCINNATI WILL SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK AND AIR MAIL DETAILED REPORT. NO CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE WITH OFFICIALS AT REPUBLIC AVIATION COMPANY, FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, AS THEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO FURNISH THE DESIRED INFORMATION.

HOOVER

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

JWP:lfc

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 7 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 7 1 15 PM '49
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SENT VIA TELETYPE M Per

Kisseloff-4537

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

CONF WASHINGTON 82 AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 5

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP, R. ASSTS. TO THE AG T. J. DONEGAN AND RAY WHEARTY ADVISED THAT FELIX INSLERMAN WAS ASKED BEFORE THE GJ WHETHER HE HAD EVER SIGNED ANY SECURITY STATEMENTS OR OATHS IN CONNECTION WITH HIS POSITIONS IN VARIOUS PLANTS, SUCH AS THE GLENN L. MARTIN CO., THE REPUBLIC AVIATION CO., AND THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CORP. IN SCHENECTADY. INSLERMAN WAS VAGUE IN HIS REPLIES. MR. DONEGAN DESIRES TO PIN HIM DOWN ON THIS ISSUE TO SHOW KNOWLEDGE ON HIS PART THAT HIS WORK WAS OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE AND THAT ANY PAPERS, ETC., WHICH CAME INTO HIS POSSESSION MUST BE REGARDED AS SUCH. HE REQUESTED THAT WE IMMEDIATELY CHECK AT THE GLENN L. MARTIN CO., REPUBLIC AVIATION, AND GENERAL ELECTRIC CORP. IN SCHENECTADY TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER INSLERMAN HAD EXECUTED SUCH STATEMENTS /WHICH ARE CUSTOMARY/ AND THAT COPIES OF THESE STATEMENTS BE SECURED AND FORWARDED AT ONCE TO NY OFFICE. BALTIMORE SHOULD CHECK AT GLENN L. MARTIN CO., ALBANY SHOULD CHECK AT THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CORP. IN SCHENECTADY RE ABOVE REQUEST.

END OF PAGE ONE

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INDEXED - 39
JAN 11 1949

NY OFFICE WILL CHECK AT REPUBLIC AVIATION CO. MR. DONEGAN FURTHER REQUESTED THAT WE IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN WHETHER THE AIRFORCE REGARDS THE DOCUMENTS TAKEN BY AGENTS OF THE BUREAU FROM INSLERMANS HOME WHICH INSLERMAN REMOVED FROM THE REPUBLIC AVIATION CO. AS SECRET OR CONFIDENTIAL IN NATURE. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT THE BUREAU HAS REQUESTED THE AIRFORCE TO SO ADVISE. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE AS TO THE ADVISABILITY OF THE NY OFFICE DIRECTLY CONTACTING RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS IN THE REPUBLIC AVIATION CO., FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, NY FOR THEIR OPINION AS TO THE CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

BOTH HOLD PLS

JANUARY 7, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE DECEMBER FOURTEEN BALTIMORE REPORT PAGE TWENTYNINE. INTERVIEW CHAMBERS RE ALLEGED SIMILARITY BETWEEN STORY AND PHRASING OF CLASS REUNION AND PRESENT HISS CHAMBERS SITUATION.

HOOVER

PJC:OFM

Note: "Class Reunion" is a story by Franz Werfel which was translated by Chambers from the German in 1929. Hiss claims language similar to that used by Chambers in depositions in libel action and before House Un-American Activities Committee.

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96 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 25

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

850

CWP:cl
74-94

Mr Fletcher
1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DIRECTOR, FBI 12:30 PM 1-5-49 URGENT

FBI, WASHINGTON FIELD

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R. NEIGHBORHOOD INQUIRIES AND INTERVIEW OF HISS ASSOCIATES REFLECT MRS. HISS VERY FRIENDLY WITH MRS. THOMAS BLAISDELL, AND THAT BLAISDELLS WERE GUESTS IN HISS HOME. THOMAS BLAISDELL IS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND SUBJECT OF RECENT LOYALTY INVESTIGATION IN WFO. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF BLAISDELLS MAY BE INTERVIEWED RE SPECIMENS AND TYPEWRITERS OWNED BY HISS.

HOTTEL

CC * New York by Mail

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

74-1333-857

JAN 11 1949

RECEIVED - INDEXED
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-FBI

Kisseloff-4541

RECORDED - 28 74-1333-851

SAC, Washington Field

Director, FBI

January 6, 1949

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;
ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Washington Field Office teletype dated January 5, 1949. Authority granted for interview of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blaisdell regarding specimens and typewriters owned by Hiss. Interview should be conducted by two mature experienced agents.

CC - New York

74-1333

ASB:rmb

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 6 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 6 2 19 PM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

58 JAN 17 1949

Kisseloff-4542

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, NEWARK AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-5-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEWARK AND NEWYORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY; ESP - R; IS - R.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SERIAL NUMBER F DASH ONE NAUGHT THREE TWO TWO EIGHT OWNED BY R. A. KENYON IN NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. KENYON PRESENTLY RESIDING ONE EIGHT NAUGHT SUMMIT AVE., APT. F, SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY. REQUEST NEWARK OBTAIN SPECIMENS OF TYPE OF THIS MACHINE AND SUBMIT TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITING IN QUESTION.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 52

74-1333-8524

JAN 12 1949

EX-49

Kisseloff-4543

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED 12-29-48
2:30

Re: JAMES DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-89433 ET

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Baltimore 65-1642

Date of reference communication: let. 12-27-48

Date received: 12-29-48
md

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: WEBB

Specimens submitted for examination

Qe149 Strip of negative film approximately 35 mm. in size.
Qe150 Strip of negative film approximately 35 mm. in size.

74-1333-853

cc New York
Albany

JAN 11 1949

57 JAN 14 1949

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Kisseloff-4544

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96 DEC 15 1964

74-1333-853

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-4545

Kisseloff-4546

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 1-5-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 2:45 p.m. today, ASAC Belmont called, and made reference to the developments concerning Felix Inslerman. He stated that both Mr. Donegan and Mr. Whearty had been seeking to gain the cooperation of Inslerman but his attorney, Lou Brown, had definitely told him not to talk except before the Grand Jury and then apparently only to answer questions which are non-incriminating. Inslerman has admitted before the Grand Jury the ownership of three different cameras and today he advised that one of these cameras, the Leica, had been brought down to his mother-in-law's home in the Bronx, New York. The other two cameras are still at his home in Upper New York. In order that the cameras will be available for comparison purposes and possible identification, a warrant is being issued in New York this afternoon for the purpose of recovering the Leica camera and another search warrant has been discussed with Assistant U. S. Attorney Higby, Syracuse, New York, to recover the two cameras which are apparently still at the residence of Inslerman.

Since the only information as to the location of the cameras at the present time is from the testimony before the Grand Jury, Mr. Whearty is swearing to the necessary affidavit in New York City so that a search warrant can be issued. Agents in the New York Office will execute the search warrant, and it is contemplated that it will be handled by Special Agent O'Brien who has seen the Leica camera in the residence of Inslerman.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Higby of Syracuse, New York, has advised that it will be necessary for either Mr. Whearty or Mr. Donegan to come to Syracuse to execute the necessary affidavit there and it is believed that that will be done. In the event a search warrant is issued at Syracuse, it will be handled by Special Agent O'Toole, who has been in the residence of Inslerman and has observed the cameras in his possession. The search warrant at Syracuse will call for all photographic equipment so that any of it which is believed to be of value for identification purposes will be available.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 115
INDEXED - 115

74-1333-854

F B I

31 JAN 12 1949

EX-66

52 JAN 20 1949

Kisseloff-4547

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 5 4 42 PM '49

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 1 07 PM '49

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 5 6 09 PM '49

RECEIVED
JAN 10 5 03 PM '49

JAN 10 10 26 AM '49

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 4 44 PM '49

JPB:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12-17-48 9:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP - R. RENYTEL TO BUREAU AND WFO, DECEMBER FOURTEEN, LAST. RICHARD HOWELL POST INTERVIEWED AT WFO DECEMBER SIXTEEN, LAST. IN WRITTEN STATEMENT ADMITS CLOSE ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH HENRY COLLINS GROWING OUT OF CLASSMATE FRIENDSHIP AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. WAS HOUSE GUEST OF COLLINS AT ST. MATTHEWS COURT IN WASHINGTON FOR ABOUT TEN DAYS IN FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. ADMITS MEETING JOHN ABT THROUGH COLLINS. DENIES KNOWING ANY OTHER PERSONS IDENTIFIED WITH THIS CASE. PHOTOGRAPHS EXHIBITED TO POST WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF ANY COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES ON PART OF COLLINS AND ABT. DENIES MEMBERSHIP IN CP. ADMITS WEEKEND VISIT AT COLLINS HOME IN LANHAM, MARYLAND. CANNOT IDENTIFY ANY OTHER PERSONS THERE AT THAT TIME EXCEPT COLLINS' OWN FAMILY. CLAIMS HE DID NOT RECEIVE OR ENTERTAIN AT HIS ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA ADDRESS OR ANYWHERE ELSE, CHAMBERS, CHARLES FLATO, HISS BROTHERS, WHITE, SILVERMAN, ETC. POST'S FORMER NURSE AND MAID EMPLOYED AT HIS ALEXANDRIA ADDRESS BEING INTERVIEWED TODAY.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

71-1333-855

JAN 14 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/23/48

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

There is enclosed herewith Report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS, dated 12/22/48, entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS -- PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R."

Page 2 of this Report reflects that Boston, at the request of the Philadelphia Office, ascertained the whereabouts of THOMAS GRADY to be at 2126 Menomonee River Parkway, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. This information was furnished to the Bureau, New York and Philadelphia by teletype dated December 10, 1948, but no lead was set out to Milwaukee to interview GRADY by Boston, as the scope of the inquiry desired was not known to the Boston Office.

This matter is being called to the attention of the Bureau in order that it may review the Report which is being forwarded to the Bureau by Philadelphia to ascertain whether the lead was set out by the Philadelphia Office.

DEFERRED

FMC/ner
65-3251

Enc.

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

74-1533-856

JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-4550

FH-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK BS FILE NO. 65-3251 ner

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	12/22/48	12/7-21/48	FREDERICK M. CONNORS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

THOMAS GRADY, who allegedly sold a Woodstock typewriter to Fansler-Martin partnership, residing Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. WALTER I. TIBBETTS, former insurance agent of ALGER HISS, deceased, and no correspondence located between HISS and TIBBETTS. Insurance company officials advise ALGER HISS issued policy in Equitable Life Assurance Society #8543602, which policy was not taken up. Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, advised she collaborated in a book with PRISCILLA HISS and that portion of original typed manuscript was forwarded to Professor SACHS, Fogg Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. No record of original manuscript located at Cambridge. HARRY C. HAWKINS, former supervisor of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH at U. S. State Department, has no knowledge of association by WADLEIGH with HISS or CHAMBERS, nor any knowledge of Communist or subversive connections or affiliations on part of WADLEIGH. GEORGE D. KILLEEN recalls operating automobile which struck and injured TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of ALGER HISS, at Washington, D. C. in 1937. KILLEEN did not meet HISS and re[illegible] no correspondence from him.

DET[illegible]

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/14/91 BY [illegible]

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96 DEC 15 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE S[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

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3 - BOSTON
3 - NEW YORK
1 - Special Ass't to Attorney General, T. J. DONEGAN (NYC)
2 - WASHINGTON

JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-4551

BS 65-3251

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Kisseloff-4552

BS 65-3251

D E T A I L S

RE: WHEREABOUTS OF NOEL HAVILAND FIELD

The Bureau by teletype dated December 8, 1948 requested Boston to ascertain the present whereabouts of NOEL HAVILAND FIELD.

Special Agent RICHARD W. DOW was advised by Confidential Informant Boston T-1 on December 10, 1948 that NOEL HAVILAND FIELD was in Prague, Czechoslovakia approximately two weeks before. Informant furnished FIELD's address as c/o KAREL HASPL, Karlova 8, Prague, Czechoslovakia. According to Informant, however, FIELD has a mailing address of 21 Rue de Contamines, Geneva, Switzerland. The Informant was unable to state whether FIELD is in Czechoslovakia at the present time.

This information was furnished by teletype to the Bureau, Washington Field and New York Offices under date of December 10, 1948.

Kisseloff-4553

BS 65-3251

RE: WHEREABOUTS OF THOMAS GRADY

Philadelphia, by teletype dated December 10, 1948, requested Boston to ascertain the whereabouts of THOMAS GRADY, a salesman who sold a Woodstock typewriter to Fansler-Martin partnership about 1929.

WILLIAM J. GRADY
259 High Street
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Mr. WILLIAM J. GRADY advised Special Agent LOUIS H. BEIGBEDER on December 10, 1948 that his brother, THOMAS GRADY, was presently residing at 2126 Menomonee River Parkway, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. Mr. GRADY further advised that his brother, THOMAS GRADY, was a salesman for the Woodstock Typewriter Company approximately 17 years ago, at which time THOMAS GRADY was residing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

This information was furnished to the Bureau, New York and Philadelphia by teletype on December 10, 1948.

Kisseloff-4554

BS 65-3251

RE: ALGER HISS--Attempt to Obtain Typewritten Specimens of Correspondence Between WALTER I. TIBBETTS and ALGER HISS

The Bureau, by teletype dated December 10, 1948, requested Boston to locate a WALTER L. TIBBETTS, Esq., 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts, in connection with a letter believed to be written by ALGER HISS concerning convertible Policy No. 7604460.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on December 10 and 11, 1948.

Reference to the Boston City Directory for the year 1933 reflected that WALTER I. TIBBETTS had an office at 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts, and that this was also the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Mr. RALPH LOWE, Jr., Agency Manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, presently located in the U. S. Shawmut Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts, and Mr. DAVID K. HOOD, Cashier (Office Manager of this insurance company) were contacted by Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on December 10, 1948.

Mr. LOWE advised that WALTER I. TIBBETTS of Winchendon, Massachusetts had formerly represented the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Boston but had died approximately 10 years ago. Mr. DAVID K. HOOD made a discreet search of his records, which disclosed an Equitable Life Assurance Policy No. 8543602, which had been issued in the name of ALGER HISS, date not indicated. This record did not disclose the date on which the policy had been issued, but a notation on the company record indicated that the policy had never been taken out. No record of Policy No. 7604460 was located.

Mr. LOWE said that on the death of an insurance agent his business was allocated to other agents in the office and the proceeds were paid to his estate. Both Mr. LOWE and Mr. HOOD agreed to make a discreet check of their files in an effort to trace any correspondence emanating from HISS to his former insurance agent, WALTER I. TIBBETTS. Mr. LOWE telephonically advised Special Agent CONNORS on December 11, 1948 that they had located no further information concerning ALGER HISS in the files of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Boston, Massachusetts.

Special Agent CHARLES F. AHERN on December 11, 1948 interviewed Mrs. ETHEL R. TIBBETTS, widow of WALTER IRVING TIBBETTS, 27 School Street, Winchendon, Massachusetts. She advised her husband had died on May 7, 1938 and that, although she knew his personal friends, she had no recollection of any acquaintanceship which may have existed between ALGER HISS and her husband and that she had never heard of ALGER HISS prior to his recent newspaper publicity.

Kisseloff-4555

Mrs. TIBBETTS said that, from about 1927 to the time of his death, her husband maintained an insurance agency in affiliation with the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Boston, Massachusetts. She said that after her husband's death the Equitable Life Assurance Society made a lump-sum settlement with her to compromise whatever claim she might have arising from commissions on renewals of business placed by her husband. She recalled that some of her husband's business papers had been transferred from his Boston office to the family home at Old Center, Winchendon, Massachusetts. Mrs. TIBBETTS said that she had never examined those papers and did not know specifically what their contents might be. She further pointed out that approximately 2½ years ago she sold the house at Old Center and moved to her present residence, an apartment where she has but little storage space, and she explained that she, therefore, left her papers behind in the old home with the permission of the new owner. Subsequently, Mrs. TIBBETTS and Special Agent AHERN visited the present occupant of the house at Old Center, NELSON GOYETTE. Mr. GOYETTE recalled that certain business papers which had belonged to Mr. TIBBETTS had been left behind but said that it was his belief that most of them, if not all, had been burned. With Mr. GOYETTE's permission and assistance, a search was conducted but failed to disclose any papers relating to the insurance business of WALTER I. TIBBETTS.

The Bureau and the New York Office were furnished a teletype summary on December 10 and 11, 1948 of investigation conducted by Boston in an effort to obtain typewritten specimens of correspondence between HISS and TIBBETTS. The New York Office was requested to make a check at the home office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at New York City, as it was suggested by company officials at Boston, Massachusetts that a possibility existed that HISS may have forwarded correspondence to TIBBETTS in connection with the cancellation of a policy and that this correspondence might possibly be attached to the cancelled policy at the home office at New York City. New York was also advised concerning Policy No. 8543602, which was not taken out.

Kisseloff-4556

RE: Attempt to Locate Original Manuscript of Book Entitled, "RESEARCH IN FINE ARTS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE U.S.A."--PRISCILLA HISS, co-author.

New York telephonically contacted Boston December 10, 1948, requesting that Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, the former ROBERTA FANSLER, of Providence, Rhode Island, be contacted in connection with the original manuscript of a book entitled, "Research in Fine Arts in Colleges and Universities in the U.S.A." According to information received by New York, the publishing company stated it returned the original manuscript to Mrs. HISS, although she stated she could not recall having received it.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents EDMUND G. VIVIAN and JOSEPH A. OXLEY at Providence, Rhode Island, December 10, 1948.

Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, 55A Charlesfield Street, Providence, Rhode Island, stated that the brother of Mrs. ALGER HISS, THOMAS FANSLER, was her (Mrs. ALFORD's) former husband. She said that Mrs. ALGER HISS had telephoned her at Providence the previous Saturday, December 4, 1948, asking the whereabouts of the original manuscript of the book published in 1934. Mrs. ALFORD said that in 1934 she was employed as Art Supervisor in the Carnegie Corporation in New York City and that at that time she collaborated with her then sister-in-law, Mrs. HISS, in writing a book which was published by Carnegie Corporation, printed in Philadelphia, printer's name unknown, but whose identity would be known to ROBERT LESTER, Secretary, Carnegie Corporation. According to Mrs. ALFORD, the original manuscript was given to a public stenographer at the Ansonia Hotel, New York City, for final drafting, and the original manuscript was returned to Mrs. ALFORD. She stated that its present whereabouts was unknown to her and she believes she destroyed this manuscript a long time ago. Mrs. ALFORD said that a portion of the original manuscript, dealing with Fogg Museum of Fine Arts, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, had been forwarded by her to the Fogg Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts for their approval. This part of the manuscript, according to Mrs. ALFORD, was never returned to her by the Fogg Museum, and that section was omitted from the book content. It was the belief of Mrs. ALFORD that the original section had been forwarded to Professor PAUL J. SACHS. She said the original manuscript was both typed and handwritten and that the typewriter used was the personal property of Mrs. HISS. Mrs. ALFORD advised she had only recent correspondence from Mrs. HISS in her possession. During the interview, Mrs. ALFORD referred to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as "CROSSLEY." When asked who CROSSLEY was, she stated, "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS," which was the name he was formerly known by. She volunteered no further information.

Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on December 13, 1948 contacted Professor PAUL JOSEPH SACHS, Professor of Fine Arts, Emeritus, and Honorary Curator of Drawings at the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor SACHS was interviewed at his residence, 136 Irving Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dr. SACHS stated he had no recollection of a book entitled, "Research in Fine Arts in the Colleges and Universities in the U.S.A.," published in 1934 by PRISCILLA HISS and ROBERTA FANSLER. Dr. SACHS located a printed copy of this book at the Fogg Art Museum, which disclosed that it had been printed by the William F. Fell Company, printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1934 for the Carnegie Corporation. Dr. SACHS stated he considered a manuscript a very sacred thing and could not conceive of not having returned it if it had been forwarded to him by ROBERTA FANSLER. He said he recalled ROBERTA FANSLER as a former employee of the Carnegie Corporation but said he had no knowledge of PRISCILLA HISS.

Dr. SACHS arranged to have a thorough and discreet check made of his own private files and those of the Fogg Art Museum by his personal secretary, Mrs. HARTWIG. Mrs. HARTWIG advised Special Agent CONNORS on the same date that a search of Dr. SACH's files and those of the Fogg Art Museum for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 under the names of the authors and under the name of the Carnegie Corporation had failed to disclose any information concerning the original manuscript. In addition, Dr. SACHS contacted his former secretary, a Mrs. WILLIAM L. MARTIN, 28 Winslow Road, Winchester, Massachusetts, who advised she had no recollection of such a manuscript, and it was her belief that, if any manuscript had been forwarded to the Art Museum, it would have been returned to the author.

A teletype summary was forwarded to the Bureau and New York under date of December 10 and December 13, 1948, reflecting investigation conducted by Boston in an attempt to locate the original manuscript of the book entitled, "Research in Fine Arts in Colleges and Universities in the U.S.A."

RE: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

The Bureau, by teletype dated December 17, 1948, requested Boston to interview HARRY C. HAWKINS, former supervisor of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH at the State Department, for information regarding WADLEIGH's association with HISS or CHAMBERS and for possible Communist or espionage activities on the part of WADLEIGH.

The following is reported by Special Agent RICHARD W. DOW, covering inquiry made by him on December 18, 1948.

HARRY C. HAWKINS, 231 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington, Massachusetts, advised Special Agent DOW that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was formerly a subordinate of HAWKINS when the latter was Chief of the Trade Agreements Division, State Department, Washington, D. C.

HAWKINS advised that he recalled WADLEIGH and had the recollection that he had known WADLEIGH for at least 3 or 4 years during the time both he and WADLEIGH had been associated with the State Department. According to HAWKINS, it is his recollection that WADLEIGH was an Economist while employed with the State Department and that his duties were of "a general nature" dealing with problems in different countries, as distinguished from the work of some of the employees working in the Trade Agreements Division who concerned themselves with a specific country. HAWKINS stated, however, that his recollection as to the exact duties assigned to WADLEIGH were "hazy" but that, in view of the fact that most of the employees in the Trade Agreements Division had access to the official papers with which this Division dealt, HAWKINS presumed that WADLEIGH enjoyed the same privileges with respect to these documents. HAWKINS said that it was his impression that the papers and documents maintained by the Trade Agreements Division were "not particularly secret in character."

HAWKINS stated he never had any reason to question WADLEIGH in any way and had no knowledge of any Communist associations on the part of WADLEIGH, recalling WADLEIGH only as a competent State Department employee whom HAWKINS had known in an official capacity.

HAWKINS declared that he "presumed" that WADLEIGH was acquainted with ALGER HISS when HISS was a State Department employee. HAWKINS declared he made this statement because it was natural to assume that persons working in the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department in the course of their official duties had reason to know ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-4559

With respect to ALGER HISS, HAWKINS declared that his recollection of ALGER HISS, whom HAWKINS stated he knew only in an official way, never having been friendly with HISS socially was that he was "an extremely competent person and very brilliant." HAWKINS stated that he had never known anything concerning any actions or activities on the part of ALGER HISS which would lead HAWKINS to be suspicious of HISS in any way. HAWKINS stated that he last recalled meeting HISS approximately a year ago during the course of some official discussions undertaken by State Department officials concerning trade agreements involving the United States with other nations. HAWKINS declared that as far as his acquaintanceship with HISS was concerned, HAWKINS could only state that he knew HISS from the time HISS started working for former Assistant Secretary of State SAYRE until "HISS or I left the State Department." HAWKINS made the statement that his memory was hazy as to the dates involved in the passage of time, but these dates could be checked if it were pertinent.

HAWKINS declared that he never knew or had he ever heard of JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to the time the public was acquainted with CHAMBERS' activities.

HAWKINS listed the following persons as being individuals who may have in their possession some knowledge of the movements and activities of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH during the time this person was employed by the State Department:

> WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Foreign Service Offices, UN Delegation, New York City; JACK ROSS, Assistant to Warren Austin, UN Delegate to the United Nations in New York City; HENRY L. DEIMEL, State Department, Washington, D. C.; CHARLES DARLINGTON, present address or whereabouts unknown to HAWKINS, formerly associated with the State Department.

The substance of the foregoing interview was transmitted by teletype to the Bureau, Washington and New York under date of December 18, 1948.

BS 65-3251

RE: Attempt to Locate Typewritten Specimens in Connection with Automobile Accident Involving Step-Son of ALGER HISS, 1937, at Washington, D. C.

The Washington Field Office, by teletype dated December 20, 1948, requested Boston to contact GEORGE E. KILLEEN regarding an automobile accident, at which time the step-son of ALGER HISS, TIMOTHY HOBSON, was injured, for the purpose of obtaining any correspondence emanating from HISS for comparison with typed documents.

GEORGE E. KILLEEN, 15 Center Terrace, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, was interviewed by Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS at his home December 21, 1948. Mr. KILLEEN advised that he had formerly resided at 3117 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and that, while residing there in the winter of 1937, he was operating an automobile, at which time this automobile struck and injured a boy by the name of TIMOTHY HOBSON, who was riding on a bicycle. KILLEEN stated that HOBSON's leg was broken, and he was taken to the Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C. According to KILLEEN's recollection, HOBSON was treated by a Dr. O'DONNELL, first name unknown, an orthopedic surgeon at Washington, D. C. FRANK L. SHIGO, who in 1940 was located at the Mills Building, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., acted as attorney for KILLEEN. According to KILLEEN, HOBSON was the step-son of an attorney in the Department of Justice, and it is KILLEEN's belief that this attorney acted in behalf of TIMOTHY HOBSON. KILLEEN stated he had no knowledge of ALGER HISS and had never received any communication from HISS as an attorney or as a step-father of TIMOTHY HOBSON. KILLEEN said he was uninsured at the time of the accident and the matter was settled by the attorneys outside of court. Mr. KILLEEN stated he could furnish no further information relating to this accident, and he believed that Attorney FRANK L. SHIGO would have whatever information or correspondence which may have transpired concerning this accident.

This information was furnished to the Bureau and Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 21, 1948.

Kisseloff-4561

BS 65-3251

RE: HANDWRITING SPECIMEN OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Confidential Informant Boston T-2, on December 7, 1948, furnished Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON with a specimen of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' handwriting, consisting of a letter forwarded by CHAMBERS to the Informant in the summer of 1948. This letter was photographed and was forwarded to the Bureau on December 7, 1948.

An 8" x 10" print was made by the Bureau Laboratory and was returned to Boston by letter dated December 16, 1948. This print is being retained in the Boston file in the event a handwriting specimen of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is subsequently desired.

Kisseloff-4562

BS 65-3251

RE: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MENTIONED IN MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES' REPORT, 1938, PAGE 444

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts issued a Report of the Special Commission to Investigate the Activities Within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, So Called under Chapter 32, Resolves of 1937. This report was published in 1938. Page 444 of this report states:

> "The Revolutionary Writers Federation is the American section of the Soviet International Union of Revolutionary Writers, or the International Bureau of Revolutionary Literature. Its membership comprises a large group of Left-Wing authors. This group has issued its own organ, called 'International Literature,' on the staff of which has served--(included on this list was the name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS)."

P-E-N-D-I-N-G

Kisseloff-4563

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant Boston T-1 — [redacted] who received this information from HOWARD BROOKS, Assistant Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee.

b2
b7D

Confidential Informant Boston T-2 — [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. The letter in question was addressed to this Informant and its public use would probably identify this Informant. This letter is dated June 19, 1948 and relates to an article in LIFE concerning the Reformation. It does not contain any information pertinent to this case.

Kisseloff-4564

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, N. Y.:

Will contact L. D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel, Legal Department, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 7th Avenue, New York City, for details surrounding any policies issued to ALGER HISS in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and will further ascertain if any correspondence of HISS is on file with any cancelled policy issued to HISS by this insurance company. (This lead was furnished to New York in teletype from Boston dated 12/10/48).

Will contact WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Foreign Service Offices, UN Delegation, New York City and JACK ROSS, Assistant to Warren Austin, UN Delegate to the United Nations in New York City, individuals who HARRY C. HAWKINS, former supervisor of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH at the United States State Department, advised may have some knowledge of the movements and activities of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. New York is requested in its interview with WILLIAM A. FOWLER and JACK ROSS to develop any information regarding WADLEIGH's association with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, any possible Communist activities or connection with possible underground Communist apparatus in Washington, D. C. at any time on the part of WADLEIGH and, further, should determine if the individual interviewed has any knowledge of WADLEIGH's removing documents from the State Department, or if WADLEIGH made arrangements for any other individual to remove documents from the State Department. It should be determined if FOWLER or ROSS knew either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and, if so, whether they had any information that they knew one another.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Will interview HENRY L. DEIMEL, State Department, Washington, D. C. for his knowledge of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. This inquiry should develop the same information requested in the New York lead of instant report in connection with interviews New York is to conduct with WILLIAM A. FOWLER and JACK ROSS.

Will ascertain the present whereabouts of CHARLES DARLINGTON, present address or whereabouts unknown, who was formerly associated with the State Department and who HARRY C. HAWKINS, former supervisor of WADLEIGH, stated may have in his possession some knowledge of the movements and activities of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH during the time he was employed by the State Department. On ascertaining his whereabouts, the Washington Field Office will set out appropriate lead to have him interviewed along the lines suggested above in interview to be conducted with HENRY L. DEIMEL, State Department, Washington, D. C. (Information concerning DEIMEL and DARLINGTON was previously furnished by teletype to the Washington Field Office by Boston under date of December 18, 1948.

Kisseloff-4565

LEADS (Cont'd)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (Cont'd)

Will interview Attorney FRANK L. SHIGO, who in 1940 was located at the Mills Building, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., and who acted as attorney for GEORGE E. KILLEEN in 1937, at which time an automobile operated by KILLEEN injured TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of ALGER HISS. Will also endeavor to obtain from Attorney SHIGO any typewritten correspondence which may have emanated from ALGER HISS to Attorney SHIGO in connection with this accident. (Information concerning this matter was furnished to the Washington Field Office by Boston in teletype dated December 21, 1948).

THE BOSTON OFFICE

At Providence, Rhode Island:

In accordance with instructions received from the Bureau dated December 22, 1948, subsequent to the preparation of this Report, will, at Providence, Rhode Island, attempt to obtain material typed on Woodstock typewriter formerly in the possession of ALGER HISS, and will re-contact Mrs. JOHN ALFORD to determine the names of persons PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS corresponded with during Mrs. ALFORD's association with the family. Will, further, ascertain if Mrs. ALFORD or PRISCILLA HISS ever typed personal or business letters on the Woodstock machine while they worked together on their book.

At Duxbury, Massachusetts:

Will verify attendance of ALGER HISS, Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1921-1922, and will endeavor to obtain from school records or from faculty members any typewritten material emanating from ALGER HISS which may have been typed on the Woodstock typewriter.

At Boston, Massachusetts:

Will verify HISS' employment as Associate Attorney with law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, from October, 1930 to 1932; his attendance at Harvard Law School; and his membership in the Massachusetts State Bar or Massachusetts Bar Association, and will endeavor to obtain from these sources typewritten correspondence from HISS.

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK BS FILE NO. 65-3251 ner

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	12/22/48	12/7-21/48	FREDERICK M. CONNORS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

THOMAS GRADY, who allegedly sold a Woodstock typewriter to Fansler-Martin partnership, residing Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. WALTER I. TIBBETTS, former insurance agent of ALGER HISS, deceased, and no correspondence located between HISS and TIBBETTS. Insurance company officials advise ALGER HISS issued policy in Equitable Life Assurance Society #8543602, which policy was not taken up. Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, advised she collaborated in a book with PRISCILLA HISS and that portion of original typed manuscript was forwarded to Professor SACHS, Fogg Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. No record of original manuscript located at Cambridge. HARRY C. HAWKINS, former supervisor of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH at U. S. State Department, has no knowledge of association by WADLEIGH with HISS or CHAMBERS, nor any knowledge of Communist or subversive connections or affiliations on part of WADLEIGH. GEORGE D. KILLEEN recalls operating automobile which struck and injured TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of ALGER HISS, at Washington, D. C. in 1937. KILLEEN did not meet HISS and received no correspondence from him.

- P -

12-28-48 original copy returned to Boston for [illegible]

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Kisseloff-4567

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	12/23/48	12/14-23/48	FRANK G. FOWSTONE mhp;hrb; asg

TITLE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.

CHARACTER OF CASE
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

291805

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation at Baltimore develops FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN as logical suspect for "FELIX". Photograph of INSLERMAN positively identified as "FELIX" by CHAMBERS on December 22, 1948 at New York City. Investigation to date regarding background, associates and search of personal papers of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO set out. Typewritten specimen of PRISCILLA HISS obtained from files of University of Maryland identified by FBI Laboratory as having been written on same typewriter as questioned documents. Source of information for JAY CHAMBERS' report in files of Credit Bureau, Baltimore unknown to Credit Bureau or Mrs. CHAMBERS. SVIASHNIKOV (phonetic) named by CHAMBERS as possible associate of unidentified photographer "KEITH", possibly identical with VLADIMIR V. SVESHNIKOFF, applicant in 1948 for position at Aberdeen Proving Ground and Army Chemical Center, Maryland. Specimen of handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE obtained through Selective Service, Baltimore, and forwarded to FBI Laboratory.

Classified by SP2 ... Declassify on: OADR

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- P -

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74-1333-857

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JAN 14 1949

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Kisseloff-5227

Baltimore 65-1642

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.

Report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 14, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland.

Bureau letter to Washington Field dated December 13, 1948.

New York teletypes dated December 11, 13, 15, 16 and 20, 1948.

Washington Field teletypes dated December 10, 13, 16 and 20, 1948.

DETAILS:

The following is a joint report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and the writer with investigation conducted by other Agents as indicated.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

RE: INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE "FELIX", UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS A MEMBER OF HIS COMMUNIST ESPIONAGE APPARATUS

As indicated in referenced report, the New York Office advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had failed to identify SAMUEL JOSEPH PELOVITZ as being identical with "FELIX". At the time the final nonidentification was made by CHAMBERS, he stated that PELOVITZ was not identical with "FELIX" because "FELIX" was of slighter build than PELOVITZ and not Jewish.

Prior to resuming investigation at Baltimore after the non-identification of PELOVITZ, for the purpose of identifying and locating the person actually known to CHAMBERS as "FELIX", the New York Office was requested to reinterview CHAMBERS for additional detail which might be helpful in such investigation.

On December 13, 1948 Assistant Agent in Charge A. H. BELMONT, of the New York Office, telephonically furnished the following details concerning the photographer named "FELIX" as obtained in a reinterview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

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CHAMBERS furnished the New York Agents on reinterview with the following physical description of "FELIX":

Name	"FELIX"
Age (in 1937)	late twenties or early thirties
Weight	165 to 170 lbs.
Height	5' 7½"
Peculiarities	Round, baby face (CHAMBERS stated he called "FELIX" by the nickname "BABY FACE"); clean shaven; no glasses; dress neat, had black overcoat and gray hat; voice - conversed in English, no accent, believed he was native born of Baltic origin.

b CHAMBERS informed the New York Agents that to the best of his recollection, "FELIX" had no hobbies. He recalls that "FELIX" was employed by an electrical firm, the nature of which was not clear to him; however, he was quite certain that it was not a retail firm and "FELIX" had obtained the job in this firm himself. CHAMBERS had never seen the electrical firm; however, he recalled that "FELIX" indicated to him that it was located on Howard Street below Fayette Street in Baltimore.

With regard to the camera used by "FELIX", it was CHAMBERS' recollection that "FELIX" had a Leica camera. CHAMBERS was of the opinion that he had never seen the camera, although he stated that it was possible that he, CHAMBERS, may have given the camera to "FELIX". He said that "FELIX" had a wife whom CHAMBERS had never met, and as far as he knew they had no children.

During the period of CHAMBERS' acquaintanceship with "FELIX", he owned an automobile which CHAMBERS believed to be either a Plymouth, a Ford, or a Chevrolet. He was of the opinion that the car was probably a black sedan and probably bore Maryland plates.

Upon receipt of the above information, the Baltimore Office conducted an intensive investigation through electrical concerns located on Howard Street, south of Fayette Street, in Baltimore in an effort to locate employees of these concerns who might possibly be identical with "FELIX". This investigation involved ascertaining the identity of employees of these concerns during the period 1937-38 and further investigation of such employees through the files of CI #604, whose identity is known to the Bureau. In some instances, further investigation

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was conducted for the purpose of developing background information and the present whereabouts of certain employees who at the time appeared possibly identical with "FELIX". However, all this investigation failed to develop any logical suspects for "FELIX".

On December 19, 1948 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at the request of this office, accompanied Special Agents CALLAHAN and THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI on a tour of the neighborhood of Konig Street, Baltimore, Maryland, in which area he believed the unidentified photographer, "FELIX", resided. In recalling the circumstances of his visit to the area with "FELIX", CHAMBERS stated that in all probability he met "FELIX" by pre-arrangement on some street or in some park in Baltimore, Maryland. According to CHAMBERS' recollection, "FELIX" forgot to bring with him some necessary material, as a result of which "FELIX" and CHAMBERS drove to the Konig Street area so that "FELIX" could obtain the forgotten material from his home. CHAMBERS recalls that the car in which they were riding was parked, "FELIX" leaving the car and entering his home, although the exact location of the home could not be observed by CHAMBERS. He stated, however, that upon "FELIX'S" return to the car they drove in an easterly direction and as they left the area he recalled turning around and observing back porches at the rear of the row of homes, one of which was entered by "FELIX". His recollection was that the name Konig Street remained in his mind over the years because it is in the general area and is the only street name that he could recall and he must have observed the street sign on this visit to the area where the residence of "FELIX" was located.

Based on the above information, a survey was made physically of the area in the vicinity of Konig Street in the company of CHAMBERS, as a result of which he selected three groups of houses as possibilities which would include the residence of FELIX. His first preference was given to a group of houses located in the 2100 block of Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, the house numbers running from 2101 to approximately 2115 Callow Avenue, CHAMBERS excluding the number 2101 from consideration. He placed this group as his first preference inasmuch as this was the only group in which back porches could be observed in driving away from the area. His second choice was a group of houses in the 2100 block of Brookfield Avenue, the numbers ranging from 2103 to 2113 Brookfield Avenue, since this group of houses could be observed from a parking place at the curb on Konig Street. A third preference was given to a group of houses located in the 2100 block of Linden Avenue, CHAMBERS giving consideration only to the first five houses in the block on the east side of the street.

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Special Agents JOSEPH E. CONDON and THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI, through conduct of a survey in Baltimore City directories and reverse telephone directories for the years 1935 through 1938, ascertained the names of residents of the 2100 block Callow Avenue during the pertinent period 1937-38 when "FELIX" is alleged to have resided in this neighborhood. Among the residents of the 2100 block Callow Avenue during the pertinent period was located the name of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN as residing during the pertinent period at 2113 Callow Avenue. It should be noted that the reverse telephone directories checked indicated that INSLERMAN resided at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore in directories issued in April, 1937 through the directory issued in April, 1938, no such listings for INSLERMAN appearing in any editions prior or subsequent to this period.

Miss IDA HARVEY, co-ordinator, Office of Selective Service Records, 34 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Maryland, made available the file on INSLERMAN to Special Agent JOSEPH E. CONDON. It was noted therefrom that this individual registered with Local Board #5 on October 16, 1940 at which time he resided at 6 Roseland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. He was assigned serial number 439 and order number 6509. The person listed as the one who would always know his address was his wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, residing at the above address.

INSLERMAN was born July 11, 1910 at New York City and was described as follows:

Height	5' 8"
Weight	165 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Light
Social Security No.	218-03-3727
Place of employment listed as	Glenn L. Martin (airplane manufacturer), Middle River, Maryland.

Also in a review of INSLERMAN'S questionnaire which was mailed to Local Board #5, October 19, 1941, it was stated that he, at this time, resided at 13 Fir Drive (Stansbury Estates), Middle River, Maryland. In this questionnaire, he indicated that he had no physical defects and he furnished the following information concerning his educational background:

He indicated he attended eight years of elementary school; four years of high school; four years at Cooper Institute of Technology

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(Electrical Engineering Course), New York City; one and a half years at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (Electrical Engineering), Brooklyn, New York; and Johns Hopkins University (Electrical and Aeronautical Engineering), Baltimore, Maryland.

While working at the Glenn L. Martin Plant, INSLERMAN was employed as a lay-out draftsman whose duty it was to assign and prepare lay-out from which production drawings were subsequently made. As of 1941, INSLERMAN was employed for three and a half years at this plant at a per annum wage of $2,760. The questionnaire also revealed that the occupation for which the subject was best fitted was that of engineering.

It was noted further from a review of the file that INSLERMAN'S only dependent listed was his wife, ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN, who in 1941 was 26 years of age. Registrant married at New Brunswick, New Jersey on November 18, 1934. The questionnaire also indicated that the registrant had never been convicted of a crime.

It was noted from a sheet attached to the questionnaire that the registrant was classified 2-B during the interim 5/22/44 to 5/16/45 and his classification was 4-A as of 10/1/45. It was noted also that in May, 1945, the subject appealed to a local board located in the Denton Building, Old County Road, Mineola, L. I., New York.

Local Board #5 at Baltimore, Maryland received from INSLERMAN an occupational questionnaire which was postmarked at Baltimore, June 24, 1942. At this time, the registrant indicated his residence address to be 131 35th Street, Lindenhurst, Long Island, New York. Under a list of selected occupations, the registrant checked the following: Airplane Designer, 2½ years; Draftsman, 1 year; Electrician, 3 years; Professional Engineer, 2½ years; Inspector, 1½ years. Under item 35 of the questionnaire where it is requested that the registrant indicate any other occupation not listed, the registrant, INSLERMAN, inserted the word "photography".

The registrant at this time was employed by the Engineering Division of the Republic Aviation Corporation, Conklin Street, Farmingdale, Long Island, New York.

A review of the file also revealed that in May, 1945, the Republic Aviation Corporation filed several affidavits of occupational certification with Local Board #5 in Baltimore.

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One of these affidavits described INSLERMAN'S duties as follows: "Assistant group engineer to supervise and direct work of draftsman designing and detailing for study experimental and for production of all installation and parts. Work with group engineer to determine characterization of new design and to make changes or revisions in production designs. Lay out and design components of airplane assembling, make sketches and drawings of new designs and assign work through preparation of clear, complete and accurate drawings according to specifications." At this time, INSLERMAN was earning a weekly wage of $110.

He indicated his prior work experience to be as follows: Group Engineer, Glenn L. Martin Company, four years; Dakko Company, four months; Bohn Refrigeration Company, seven months; Electrical Appliance Shop, seventeen months; Micowald Radio Corporation, fifteen months. Information concerning prior work experience was set out in this general way and no specific dates of employment were listed.

Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, Inc. of Baltimore on December 20, 1948 furnished the following report on INSLERMAN. The report, which was dated April, 1938, indicated INSLERMAN was at that time thirty years of age, married and living with his wife, ELIZABETH, for the past two years at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. INSLERMAN rented an apartment at this address from Mrs. CHARLES M. QUARTLEY, and came to Baltimore, Maryland from New York. In conclusion, the report indicated that he was formerly employed as an automobile mechanic, but presently employed as a draftsman.

As indicated heretofore, it was noted in review of the Baltimore telephone address directories that FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN was listed in these directories for April and October, 1937 and April, 1938 at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The directory also indicated that one Miss E. A. RYNDERS resided at this address during the exact same period as did INSLERMAN. It was also noted that CHARLES M. QUARTLEY and HERBERT W. QUARTLEY resided at this residence address during the pertinent period, 1937-38.

On December 21, 1948, Special Agents JOSEPH E. CONDON and THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI interviewed CHARLES MILTON QUARTLEY at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, and ascertained that he has resided at this address since 1921 and his father, CHARLES QUARTLEY, who died at Baltimore, Maryland during the year 1937 owned the three unit apartment dwelling at 2113 Callow Avenue since 1916. During this interview of

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CHARLES MILTON QUARTLEY, it was ascertained that he knew FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and he furnished the following information concerning this individual.

Rent receipts were made available which indicated that INSLERMAN first rented the third floor apartment on July 1, 1936 at a rental of $25 per month payable in advance. He continued to reside in this five room apartment until sometime during the month of June, 1938. The last rent receipt is dated June 3, 1938 and is for the period June 1 to July 1, 1938. QUARTLEY stated that INSLERMAN'S wife also resided at this address during the interim July, 1936 to June, 1938. The wife's name was ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. It was QUARTLEY'S recollection that INSLERMAN ~~and his wife~~ rented this apartment in answer to either an ad in the Sun papers or a for rent sign placed in the window at this address. He also recalled that they had their own furnishings and the wife arranged for the rental of the premises and INSLERMAN himself came to live here shortly thereafter.

Mr. QUARTLEY stated that for almost a year after taking the residence at 2113 Callow Avenue, INSLERMAN was apparently unemployed. He recalled that possibly during the month of September, 1936, INSLERMAN made application for employment with Friez Instrument Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, located on Central Avenue, Baltimore, but he never did accept employment with this concern. Mr. QUARTLEY stated further that during the latter part of 1937, INSLERMAN had in his possession a sample photographic enlarger unit which he had obtained from a firm located somewhere in the 200 block of Liberty Street, Baltimore. QUARTLEY was of the opinion that INSLERMAN was selling this unit for this unknown firm. The only other information which could be furnished concerning INSLERMAN'S employment while in Baltimore, according to Mr. QUARTLEY, was that he accepted employment with the Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland sometime during June, 1938.

Mr. QUARTLEY stated that while INSLERMAN was living at this address, it was obvious that he was very much interested in photography inasmuch as he had made a dark room for photographic development in the bathroom of the third floor apartment. QUARTLEY could not be specific in his description of photographic equipment owned by INSLERMAN other than to state that he knew INSLERMAN to have a photographic light meter, the photographic enlarger previously mentioned, a motion picture camera, trade name of which he did not know, and a small camera for taking still pictures. Mr. QUARTLEY was definite in his recollection that INSLERMAN used a light meter when engaged in photographic work

outside inasmuch as INSLERMAN showed him this light meter on one occasion during the Summer of 1937 at which time Mr. and Mrs. INSLERMAN were visiting Mr. QUARTLEY. In conclusion and with regard to Mr. QUARTLEY'S knowledge of photographic equipment owned by INSLERMAN, QUARTLEY stated that he definitely recalls INSLERMAN taking a photograph of him in this third floor apartment and in so doing he made use of lights which may or may not have been photo flood lights. With regard to the taking of this picture, he could not recall whether or not INSLERMAN took the picture with a camera off hand or made use of a camera attached to a tripod.

When questioned concerning the automobile owned by INSLERMAN during the years 1937-1938, Mr. QUARTLEY furnished the following information. He stated INSLERMAN had a Chevrolet which was either a 1934, 1935 or 1936 Chevrolet De Luxe Model, five-passenger coach. In conclusion and with regard to the car, the only other additional information he could furnish was that the color of the car was an off shade, probably gray.

When questioned concerning the identity of Miss E. A. RYNDERS who lived at 2113 Gallow Avenue during the same interval as did INSLERMAN, Mr. QUARTLEY stated that he never heard of an individual by this name. On second thought, he was of the opinion that possibly this might have been FELIX INSLERMAN'S mother-in-law who incidentally visited INSLERMAN for a period of two weeks during 1937. With regard to the mother-in-law, he stated that it was his understanding that she owned an apartment house somewhere in Bronx County, New York. Although Mr. QUARTLEY'S recollection was not too clear concerning this Miss E. A. RYNDERS, it was interesting to note that one PHILIP HARRIS, negro, who was employed on these premises by QUARTLEY during 1937-38 recollected that the name INSLERMAN and E. A. RYNDERS were on the same mail box during the pertinent period and he was of the opinion that E. A. RYNDERS was the wife of INSLERMAN.

When questioned concerning the associates of INSLERMAN, QUARTLEY stated that he did not know any of the latter's associates in this community or elsewhere with the exception of a young lady by the name of ETHEL BUSHVOLMAN (phonetic) whom he met through introduction by Mrs. INSLERMAN sometime during the year 1937. QUARTLEY seemed reluctant to furnish specific detailed information concerning this Miss VOLMAN other than to state that in the time he knew her she had three children and was separated from her husband and he was of the opinion that she committed suicide recently in New York City due to ill health.

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The only other information which he could furnish to identify this young lady was that her father is a doctor and was formerly mayor of Hampstead, Maryland.

During interview had with him, Mr. QUARTLEY indicated that his brother, HERBERT W. QUARTLEY, JR. might be able to furnish information of value concerning INSLERMAN inasmuch as this brother resided at 2113 Callow Avenue during the interim 1916 to 1941. The brother is presently employed by the Maryland State Income Tax Division at Annapolis, Maryland and resides at 534 Wynook Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. He added that Mr. RUSSEL MARTIN who likewise resided at this address during the pertinent period 1937-1938 in the first floor apartment may also be able to furnish information concerning INSLERMAN and his wife. Mr. MARTIN is presently employed by the Automobile Club of America at Baltimore, Maryland.

Special Agents CONDON and MALINOWSKI obtained snapshot photographs from Mr. QUARTLEY of both INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. Appropriate copies of these photographs were made for retention in the files of the Baltimore Office, and the originals are being returned to Mr. QUARTLEY, together with receipt books and other exhibits which were borrowed temporarily from Mr. QUARTLEY for investigative purposes.

Kisseloff-5236

Baltimore 65-1642

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOSEPH R. MARSZALEK:

The files of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland, contain INSLERMAN's employment record dated February 17, 1938, which bears the following information:

Name	FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN
Born	July 11, 1910 New York City
Height	5'8"
Weight	172 pounds
Social Security number	218-03-3727
Marital status	Married
Wife's name	ELIZABETH

Residences were listed on the employment record in the following order; no dates were indicated:

2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore
6 Roseland Avenue, Raspeburg, Maryland
13 Fir Drive, Stansbury Estates (no state indicated).

Employment was listed as follows:

5/11/38 to 2/27/42 - Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland, Engineer Draftsman; resigned.

9/37 to 2/38 - Dakko Company, 927 North Calvert Street.

4/37 to 9/37 - Bohn Refrigerator Company, 1 North Haven Street.

3/35 to 8/36 - Electrical Appliance Shop, Bronx, New York.

Education was listed as follows:

New Brunswick High School - 1928
Cooper Union, New York (no date indicated)
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (no date indicated)
Johns Hopkins University (no date indicated).

References were listed as follows:

LAWRENCE DONAMCO, 2128 Chesterfield Avenue
HARRY KNORR, 103 South Highland Avenue

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NORRIS LONG, 2908 Baker Street
(The city in the above addresses was not indicated).

INSLERMAN listed his father's name as AUGUST, and his mother's name as PAULINE ANNE (MARTIN); both of whom were born in Russia.

From the microfilm records of the Glenn L. Martin Company, a photograph of INSLERMAN was reproduced in the Baltimore Office. This photograph was enlarged and, together with a snapshot of INSLERMAN obtained from CHARLES QUARTLEY, 2113 Callow Avenue, a former landlord of INSLERMAN, was forwarded to the New York Office by letter dated December 20, 1948, for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an effort to determine whether or not INSLERMAN is identical with the unidentified photographer named "FELIX."

The following background and employment information was obtained by Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT from Baltimore C.I. #604, whose identity is known to the Bureau:

FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, Social Security #218-03-3727, white, male, was born July 11, 1910, at New York City. His father's name is AUGUST JOHN INSLERMAN and his mother's maiden name was ANNA PAULINE MARTIN. INSLERMAN was employed in March, 1937, at the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company in Baltimore, at which time he resided at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore.

The following is a complete employment record relative to the abovementioned:

6/37 - Westinghouse Electric Co., 306 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

6/37 - Bohn Refrigerator Co., 1-31 North Haven St., Baltimore, Md.

12/37 to 3/38 - Dakko Co., 927 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

6/38, 9/39 and 12/39, 1940, 1941, 3/42 - Glenn L. Martin Co., Post Office Box 988, Baltimore, Md.

1942-1943-1944, 3/45, 6/45, 3/46 and 6/46 - Republic Aviation Corp., Conklin St., Farmingdale, New York.

6/46, 12/46, 3/47, 6/47, 9/47, 3/48 and 6/48 - General Electric Co., 1 River Road, Schenectady, New York.

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The following investigation was conducted on December 21, 1948, by Special Agent DEAN L. BRACKEY in an effort to determine the description of any automobile owned by FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN in 1937 and subsequent thereto, as well as for the purpose of ascertaining if INSLERMAN was issued a Maryland driver's license:

Miss AMY STACKHOUSE, of the Title Section of the Motor Vehicle Department, 21st Street and Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, produced a title which reflected that INSLERMAN purchased a 1939 Chevrolet Deluxe Town Sedan from the Fox Chevrolet Sales, Inc., 2020 South Hanover Street, on February 10, 1939. FELIX was residing at 6 Roseland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, at this time. The car bears serial #14JA01-16305, engine #2206692, model JA, color gray. On April 7, 1941, FELIX secured a duplicate certificate of ownership for this vehicle.

A second title registration is on file in the Title Section which reflects that FELIX purchased a 1941 Chevrolet Town Sedan from the Belair Road Chevrolet Company, Inc., 6005 Belair Road, Baltimore, Maryland, on April 7, 1941. This automobile bears serial #14AG03-25305, engine #AA712295, year 1941, model AG, and has a green body and wheels. Miss STACKHOUSE advised that as far as can be determined from the records there, FELIX has not transferred this automobile. Miss STACKHOUSE also stated that if an automobile was brought into the state of Maryland from another state bearing tags from that other state, it could be sold in Maryland without having the title registered here.

The records of the Driver's License Section of the Motor Vehicle Department reflect that driver's license #681253 was issued to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN on January 6, 1937. At this time he was residing at 2113 Callow Avenue. A change of address on the duplicate driver's license card indicated that he had moved to 13 Fir Drive, Middle River, Maryland, at a later date.

It was impossible to check the license tag numbers which may have been issued to FELIX previous to 1941 because those records have all been destroyed.

Mr. ROBERT FOX, owner of the Fox Chevrolet Company, 2020 South Hanover Street, who sold the abovementioned 1939 Chevrolet to FELIX, advised that his records had been destroyed by fire in 1947. FOX telephonically contacted the finance company who was handling his accounts in 1939 and advised that the 1939 car had not been financed by FELIX. FOX also stated that he could not recall the name of FELIX and could furnish no additional information concerning the transaction.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN:

Mrs. MURIEL HARRISON, Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, produced the following information in respect to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN:

FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN made an application for admission to the undergraduate school, Johns Hopkins University on October 7, 1936. In this application form INSLERMAN stated that he was born in New York City in the year 1910, and that his address as of October 7, 1936, was 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. He advised that his previous education consisted of high school at New Brunswick Senior High School, New Brunswick, New Jersey; years of attendance 1925 through 1928. He further advised that he attended Cooper Union, New York City, New York, from 1928 until 1933, and that he was in attendance at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, 1935-36.

The following additional information in regard to INSLERMAN was obtained from his undergraduate record at the School of Engineering and Aeronautics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. INSLERMAN entered the Engineering and Aeronautics School on July 7, 1938, and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree on June 6, 1939. He attended this school on a part-time basis, and was employed while at school at the G. L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland. His undergraduate file reflects that he was born on July 11, 1910, in New York City, New York.

The following additional addresses were obtained from INSLERMAN's undergraduate record card:

6 Roseland Avenue, Raspeburg, Maryland
13 Fir Drive, Stansbury Estates, Middle River, Maryland
131 35th Street, Lindenhurst, Long Island, New York

There was no photograph on file at the school in regard to INSLERMAN.

Mrs. AMY MATHER, Alumni Records Office, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, produced a card maintained by the Alumni Office reflecting the following on INSLERMAN:

Address of March 15, 1948 - RD #2, Cambridge, New York
Employment - 3/15/48 - General Electric Company.

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Former address - 118 35th Lindenhurst, New York
Married - wife - ELIZABETH - 11/18/34.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PATRICK D. PUTNAM on December 21, 1948:

Mr. D. J. CORRIGAN, Manager, Westinghouse Electric Company, Maintenance and Repair Section, 4015 Foster Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, furnished records of that company reflecting the following information concerning FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN:

1 - INSLERMAN was employed as an assembler in the Small Motor Department from 3/22/37 to some later date in March, 1937, at which time he was laid off (reason not indicated).
2 - Marital status - married
3 - Number in family - two
4 - Birth - 7/11/10 in U.S.A.
5 - Residence - 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
6 - Employment -
Western Electric Company, New York, New York, as wireman from 5/29-10/29.
New York Edison Company, New York, New York, as Assistant Substation Operator from 5/30 to 10/30.
Micamold Radio Corporation of America, Brooklyn, New York, as a moulder from 10/33 to 1/35.
Electrical Appliance Shop, Bronx, New York, as repairman from 5/35 to 6/36.

Mr. CORRIGAN advised that no other records or photograph were available on INSLERMAN, and also that he could not recall INSLERMAN.

Mr. B. C. BISHOP, Supervisor of Industrial Relations, Westinghouse Electric Company, 2519 Wilkens Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on the above date, that he had no records in his files concerning FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.

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The substance of the above information regarding the identity and background of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN was furnished by teletype on December 20, 1948 to the Bureau, New York and Albany Offices. In this teletype the Albany Office was requested to endeavor to obtain a photograph of INSLERMAN from the files of the General Electric in Schnectady, New York and if obtained, to forward the photograph immediately to the New York Office for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an effort to determine if INSLERMAN is identical with the unidentified photographer "FELIX". The Albany Office was also requested to ascertain if possible the present whereabouts of INSLERMAN to facilitate location for subsequent interview if identified by CHAMBERS as identical with "FELIX." Additional background information regarding FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN is also being furnished to interested offices by letter.

Prior to transmitting the above teletype regarding INSLERMAN, it should be noted that FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN appeared to be a logical suspect for "FELIX," for the following reasons:

1. INSLERMAN actually resided during the period 1937-1938 at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, which was CHAMBERS' first choice as the neighborhood in which "FELIX" probably resided.

2. INSLERMAN originated in New York City and vicinity and came to Baltimore from New York City, which coincides with CHAMBERS' recollection of the background of "FELIX."

3. The description of INSLERMAN as obtained from independent sources closely coincided with the description of "FELIX" supplied by CHAMBERS.

4. Investigation indicated that INSLERMAN owned cameras and had ability and training along photographic lines, it being noted of course that "FELIX" was a photographic aid for CHAMBERS in CHAMBERS' Communist espionage apparatus.

5. Selective service records at Baltimore indicated that INSLERMAN had had seventeen months employment in the electrical business and CHAMBERS had previously stated that he believed "FELIX" was employed in the electrical business.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge A. H. BEIMONT of the New York Office advised telephonically on December 22, 1948 that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had positively identified the photograph of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

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as being a photograph of the heretofore unidentified photographer named "FELIX." Accordingly, further investigation by the Baltimore Office into the background of INSLERMAN is being discontinued until such time as INSLERMAN has been interviewed by Bureau agents and further specific investigation is requested.

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was, Francis Victor Reno, Vincent Reno, "Ves" Reno, Lance Clark-NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS BEING IN THE APPARATUS OF ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING AND ALSO COOPERATING IN THE APPARATUS OF CHAMBERS; PHILIP RENO, BROTHER OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, ALSO MENTIONED BY CHAMBERS

It should be noted that in referenced report of the writer RENO'S true name was carried as FRANCIS VICTOR RENO. It has since been learned at Aberdeen Proving Ground and elsewhere that RENO'S correct name is FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1 advised Special Agent HAROLD A. BONEY on December 10, 1948 that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO rented a room in Dormitory No. 4 at the Baldwin Manor Housing Project on March 29, 1945. He occupied a room at this project until February 5, 1948 at which time he was hospitalized. T-1 stated that RENO, when he left the housing project, left in her possession considerable property comprised of clothing and numerous papers which were stored in trunks and cardboard cartons. T-1 stated that she personally packed RENO'S possessions into the cardboard cartons at his request, and that since the time of RENO'S departure from Aberdeen there have been several individuals who have contacted her, presumably from the Aberdeen Proving Ground, in search of various items, the nature of which was unknown to her. T-1 stated that she did not know whether these persons removed any articles at the time of their examination. It was also determined from T-1 that RENO and his brother, PHILIP RENO, visited her in October, 1948 and requested permission to enter RENO'S room. She said that the two RENOS then went into the room with a small bag and they had a small bag with them when they left the room. T-1 did not know whether or not PHILIP or FRANKLIN RENO had taken any of FRANKLIN'S possessions with them in the small bag.

The New York Office by teletype, dated December 13, 1948, advised that written consent had been obtained from FRANKLIN VICTOR

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RENO for a search of his quarters at Aberdeen. Accordingly on December 14, 1948 Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and RUSSELL JONES contacted Mrs. DOROTHY J. EATON, housing manager, Baldwin Manor Project, Aberdeen, Maryland and obtained from her the possessions of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, which had been left by him at the apartment project. Mrs. EATON was informed that RENO had given his written permission for agents of the FBI to search his effects. Agents MARGISON and JONES removed from the room three cardboard cartons and one small black imitation leather suitcase. There was contained in these items a considerable number of personal papers which are in the process of being examined. These personal papers of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO appear to consist of an accumulation of christmas cards received by him; personal correspondence; miscellaneous longhand notes containing mathematical calculations; typed copies of the proofs of what appeared to be a book being written by RENO, as well as longhand notes pertaining to the book; miscellaneous photographs of individuals; miscellaneous snapshot photographs of the bombing damage done by the Atomic bomb at Nagasaki, several rolls of undeveloped film which depict scenes apparently at White Sands, New Mexico, showing a rocket launcher and scenes of rocket experimentation; numerous notebooks and textbooks dealing with ballistics and mathematical formula.

The permission to search signed by RENO is in the possession of the New York Office.

The files of Baltimore Confidential Informant 103, whose identity is known to the Bureau, were reviewed for information of value to this investigation regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Confidential Informant [redacted] has investigated RENO intermittently during the period 1937 to 1944. During such investigation it was learned that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, while attending the University of Virginia at Richmond, from 1932 to 1935, was an active leader of the National Students League on the campus. Persons interviewed at the University of Virginia, including one individual who was actually a member of the National Students League, have advised that the National Students League at the University of Virginia was a Communist supported organization, and that the leaders of this organization received direct financial support from the Communist Party. b2 b7D

Information was also developed that at one time RENO had been a Communist Party agitator at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but no details regarding such activity were obtained.

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During the intermittent investigations conducted by Confidential Informant [redacted] numerous persons were interviewed who were associated with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Aberdeen Proving Ground, but no one was ever located who knew of any suspicious activity of a possible espionage nature in which RENO was engaged or who had any disloyal information regarding RENO.

b2
b7D

A complete background investigation was conducted regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO by Confidential Informant [redacted] in 1943-1944, during which investigation no information was developed to indicate that RENO was engaged in Communist Party activity of any kind at that time.

It was ascertained during inquiry regarding RENO at Aberdeen, Maryland that for a period of time during 1945-1947, RENO shared a room at Aberdeen, Maryland with Doctor STEN HENRIK AMANDUS ASKLOF, a Swedish Scientist. During the investigation at Aberdeen there was some indication that ASKLOF had been deported from the United States.

Files of the Immigration-Naturalization Service, Post Office Building, Baltimore, Maryland, as examined by Special Agent ROBERT E. MARGISON, pertaining to Dr. ASKLOF, revealed that ASKLOF entered the United States through Baltimore, Maryland on December 23, 1945 and left the United States through New York on June 6, 1947. ASKLOF entered the country on a special visa based upon his employment at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, where he was employed as an Astronomer on rocket research. The file indicates that ASKLOF was discharged from Aberdeen Proving Ground employment because of "disgraceful conduct," the file reflecting further that ASKLOF was continually intoxicated, indiscreet in relation with civilians at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and careless in his discussion of restricted information. It was noted that upon entering the country ASKLOF stated that he had never been in Russia, however, when he was discharged from employment and about to leave the United States, he told two individuals that he had friends in Russia and had traveled widely in that country. He stated that inasmuch as he was being deported from the United States, and that it was apparent that this country did not appreciate his scientific knowledge, he was going to place the scientific and military knowledge which he had acquired in the United States at the disposal of Russia. The file reflected that ASKLOF'S deportation was based solely on the reasons reflected above, and there were no allegations to indicate that ASKLOF was engaged in espionage in the file.

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By teletype, dated December 13, 1948, the New York Office reported interview with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, during which interview RENO, in recounting his espionage activities, advised that he was first introduced to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in June, 1935 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This introduction was handled by one BERNIE, whom he had met through one PADDY WHALEN at Baltimore, Maryland. According to RENO, WHALEN was one individual whom he met while carrying on anti-military organization work in Baltimore for the Communist Party. He had no additional information to furnish concerning BERNIE.

PADDY WHALEN is undoubtedly identical with PATRICK B. WHALEN, who has been reliably identified by informants as a former Communist Party organizer in Baltimore, Maryland, now deceased. According to available information PATRICK WHALEN was closely associated at one time with BERNARD H. WEINKRANTZ, alias BERNIE WEINKRANTZ. The "BERNIE" mentioned by RENO may possibly be identical with BERNARD H. WEINKRANTZ.

The above identification of PADDY WHALEN and the possible identification of BERNIE were furnished by teletype to the Bureau and interested offices for investigative purposes on December 14, 1948.

By teletype, dated December 15, 1948, the New York Office advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had identified the photograph of PATRICK B. WHALEN, Hudson County PD #539, photograph dated February 6, 1938, as PADDY WHALEN, whom he knew in Baltimore, Maryland. RENO failed to identify the photograph of BERNARD WEINKRANTZ, Hudson County PD #540, dated February 6, 1938, as "BERNIE" previously mentioned by him.

According to reliable and confidential informants of the Baltimore Office PHILIP RENO, brother of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, while residing in Baltimore, Maryland, lived with one JACK BRINTON, who was identified as a Communist Party member or close associate of the Communist Party. Because of the close association, the possibility existed that BRINTON was engaged in Communist activity with PHILIP RENO, as well as FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, and it was suggested telephonically that the New York Office attempt to develop details concerning this association.

By teletype dated December 14, 1948 the New York Office advised that PHILIP RENO in an interview on that date declared that he became acquainted with JACK BRINTON at Colorado University in approximately 1937 when both were students there and interested in the Communist movement to some extent. RENO stated that BRINTON

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subsequently went to Washington, D. C. where he was employed by the Census Bureau during 1938-1939 and subsequently in several New Deal agencies. BRINTON moved to Baltimore, Maryland in 1943 and was employed by the Longshoremen's Union in that city, and at that time became a full fledged member of the Communist Party. He thereafter served two years in the United States Army and is presently employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, Colorado.

By teletype, dated December 15, 1948 the Denver Office was furnished all available information in Baltimore files pertaining to JOHN WELLS BRINTON at the request of the New York Office for their assistance in interviewing BRINTON.

By teletype, dated December 15, 1948, the New York Office advised that in connection with their interview of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, RENO had stated that he was collaborating in the writing of a book tentatively entitled "Exterior Ballistics up to 1945" with Professor EDWARD J. McSHANE of the University of Virginia and JOHN L. KELLEY of the University of Colorado, both of whom had previously been associates of RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground during the last war. Since RENO admitted that he had forwarded restricted material from the Aberdeen Research Laboratory Library to both McSHANE and KELLEY in order that they might complete various phases of their mathematical calculations and other material for the proposed book, the New York Office apparently requested the interview of both McSHANE and KELLEY subsequently. The Denver Office was apparently unable to locate KELLEY at the University of Colorado, so directed a teletype to the Baltimore Office on December 17, 1948 requesting that an inquiry be made at the Aberdeen Proving Ground to determine the present whereabouts of JOHN L. KELLEY. It was determined from the personal history statement of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground that Doctor JOHN L. KELLEY is probably presently located at the University of California in Berkley. This information was furnished by teletype to the New York and Denver Offices with a suggestion that the New York Office set out the appropriate lead for the San Francisco Office to interview KELLEY.

A subsequent teletype received on December 22, 1948 from the New York Office indicated that in connection with the interview of KELLEY by the San Francisco Office, it had been determined that KELLEY had in his possession a number of documents evidently

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originating at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Baltimore Office was requested to conduct appropriate investigation regarding these documents in KELLEY'S possession at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Previous information was set out in referenced report of the writer to the effect that about 1937 FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was engaged as a Communist Party organizer at Cumberland, Maryland under the name of LANCE CLARK.

The photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was exhibited by Special Agent RAYMOND M. JONES at Cumberland, Maryland to Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, and to Baltimore Confidential Informant T-2, both of whom have been well acquainted in Communist Party circles in Cumberland, Maryland for a number of years. Both informants positively identified the photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO as identical with the individual who, under the name of LANCE CLARK, was a Communist Party organizer at Cumberland, Maryland in 1937. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised Agent JONES that RENO, alias LANCE CLARK, had gotten into some trouble with the police at Cumberland during 1937 and had been escorted out of the county. Eventually through legal procedures LANCE CLARK, alias RENO, was permitted to return to Cumberland, but only remained there after his return for a very short period of time. Subsequent to LANCE CLARK'S, alias RENO, departure from Cumberland on the last occasion BEN FIELDS, who was the chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland, advised Confidential Informant 166 that LANCE CLARK, alias RENO, had been pulled out of Cumberland to go into Communist Party underground work.

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AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, ABERDEEN, MARYLAND

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JESSE F. FARR, JAMES L. DALEY, WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, ROBERT E. MARGISON, and JESSE C. PARKER:

The Personal History Statement dated November 15, 1948, for FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, as obtained from the Aberdeen Proving Ground, contains the following background information: RENO gave as his home address 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado. He listed his rank as Mathematician with a P-4 rating, employed at the Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Department of the Army.

The following description was contained in the form:

Race	White
Height	5'7½
Weight	130 pounds
Color of eyes	Blue
Color of hair	Red
Complexion	Ruddy
Citizenship	USA
Born	May 14, 1911, at Salt Lake City, Utah
Scars and marks	One toe missing by amputation from right foot.

Education was listed as follows:

Weiser, Idaho, Grammar;
Grand Junction, Colorado, Grammar, 1918 to 1922;
University Hill Grade, Boulder, Colorado;
Lowell Grade, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1922 to 1923;
Fort Collins High School, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1923 to 1928;
Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado, College, 1928 to 1929;
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, University, 1930 to 1932, (Received A. B. in Mathematics, 1932, Graduated Magna Cum Laude, 1932);
University of Virginia, University, Virginia, 1932 to 1934, (Received A. M. Astronomy);
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, Night School, 1939 to 1940.

RENO was a member of Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Colorado in 1932, and his name appears in the Biographical Directory of American Men of

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Science. His name will be listed in the forthcoming volume of "Who Knows What in Mathematics".

Organizations, societies and clubs were listed as follows:

American Mathematical Society
American Rocket Society
Army Ordnance Association
American Association for Advancement of Science (Mathematics)
American Statistical Association
Institute for Mathematical Statistics.

Credit references were listed as follows:

Professor E. J. McSHANE, Department of Mathematics, University of Virginia, University, Virginia;
Professor JOHN L. KELLEY, Department of Mathematics, University of California, Berkeley, California;
Professor JOHN W. GREEN, Department of Mathematics, University of Los Angeles, California.

His mother's name was listed as EVELYN MOKLER RENO, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado; and his father's name as FRANKLIN ANDREW RENO, deceased. His brothers were listed as DUANE H. RENO, 1423 South Knoxville Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma, geologist, and PHILIP RENO, Winsper, Idaho, rancher. RENO listed as the person to notify in case of emergency either his mother or Mr. R. H. KENT, Associate Director, Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Character references were listed as follows:

Professor ANTHONY MORSE, Department of Mathematics, University of California, Berkeley, California;
Professor EVERETT PITCHER, Department of Mathematics, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennaylvania;
Professor CHARLES MORREY, Department of Mathematics, University of California, Berkeley, California;
Professor A. J. KEMPNER, Department of Mathematics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado;
Professor A. A. BENNETT, Department of Mathematics, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

Residences were listed as follows:

May, 1911, to Summer, 1918, father's ranch, Winsper, Idaho;

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Summer, 1918, to Summer, 1919, father's ranch, Weiser, Idaho;
Summer, 1919, to June, 1921, father's ranch, Grand Junction, Colorado;
June, 1921, to August, 1921, Highland Village, Gunnison, Colorado;
August, 1921, to August, 1922, Boulder, Colorado;
August, 1922, to August, 1929, 523 Peterson Street, Fort Collins, Colorado, and other addresses;
August, 1929, to June, 1930, 418 East Shady Street, Mildred, Colorado;
June, 1930, to June, 1932, Spruce Street, 918 (?), Boulder, Colorado;
June, 1932, to August, 1932, 13th Street, father's ranch, Winsper, Idaho;
September, 1932, to July, 1935, Leander McCormick Observatory, University, Virginia;
August, 1935, to May, 1937, partly 1242 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and partly M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
June, 1937, to July, 1943, 508 Belair Avenue, Aberdeen, Maryland;
July, 1943, to July, 1947, Mens' Dormitory, Baldwin Manor, Aberdeen, Maryland, later University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Employment was listed as follows:

1924 to 1927, Bice Johnson, Fort Collins, Colorado - selling magazines, part time;
September, 1929, to June, 1930, W. CAMPBELL, President, School Board, Mildred, Colorado, Elementary School Teacher;
June, 1932, to September, 1932, F. A. RENO, father, Winsper, Idaho, worked on ranch;
September, 1932, to July, 1935, Professor A. N. VYSSOKSKAY, Assistant Director, Leander McCormick Observatory, University, Virginia, Assistant in Astronomy;
August, 1935, to 1936, W. Hudson, National Office, W.P.A., Washington Auditorium, D. C., E. Millison & S. Chic. Offices, Assistant in Statistics;
June, 1937, to date, Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, mathematician, P-1 to P-4.

Civil Service examinations taken were listed as Junior Astronomer, Washington, D. C., 1936, or 1937; Junior Civil Service Examiner (mathematical), Washington, D. C., 1936, or 1937; Junior Calculator Machine Operator, Washington, D. C., 1936, or 1937. The form reflected that RENO could converse in German slightly, read fluently, and write with a fair degree of accuracy; converse in French poorly, read slightly, and write poorly; read Latin poorly; read Ancient Greek very poorly.

Reference is made to letter from the Director to the Washington Field Office, a copy of which was received by the Baltimore Office. This

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letter, dated December 13, 1948, instructed that departmental associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO be interviewed.

In accordance with the instructions set forth in this letter, RENO's associates at the Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, were interviewed. Inasmuch as RENO was employed by the Laboratories in June of 1937, he was there at the time when the Laboratories were very small. Since that time, they have increased considerably in size. As a consequence of his having been at the Laboratories when there was a small group of people there, he is considered one of the older employees and is, therefore, known by a large number of the individuals employed there at the present time. In addition to this, he has received considerable publicity because he received credit for having prepared the bomb ballistics tables which were used so successfully during the war. He received a commendation for his efforts in this regard and at the time of receiving this commendation, his photograph appeared in the paper prepared at the Proving Ground.

Several of RENO's associates at the Ballistic Research Laboratories are presently unavailable for interview. These individuals will be interviewed at a later date.

Those associates interviewed were questioned concerning the extent of their contact with RENO, their knowledge of his habits, whether he had removed any documents from the Ballistic Research Laboratories, whether this material was classified, whether any material is or has been missing, the names of his associates and any occasions on which RENO may have violated security regulations, the question of RENO's loyalty and any knowledge of Communist Party affiliation or sympathy.

The following who were interviewed, had no first-hand knowledge of any subversive activity of RENO or any suspicion concerning him while he was in the employ of the Ballistic Research Laboratories:

NAME & ADDRESS	POSITION	NO. YRS. KNOWN	ASSOCIATION
HAROLD R. ALPAUGH, 43 Aberdeen Avenue, Aberdeen, Maryland	Security Officer BRL	3 yrs.	Fellow employee
VERDON ATKINS, 136 Law Street, Aberdeen, Maryland	Mathematician	10 yrs.	Fellow employee

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NAME & ADDRESS	POSITION	NO. YRS. KNOWN	ASSOCIATION
Dr. ALEXANDER CHARTERS, RD #2, Aberdeen, Maryland	Head Fre-Flight Aero-Dynamics Branch	8 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially
RICHARD CRONIN, 206 Parke Street, Aberdeen, Maryland	Mechanical Engineer	8 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially
Miss MARJORY FIELD, 515 Franklin Street, Havre de Grace, Maryland	Mathematician	9 yrs.	Fellow employee
Dr. A. S. GAILBRAITH 31 Defense Drive, Aberdeen, Maryland	Head of Theory Branch, Exterior Ballistics Sec.	1 yr.	Fellow employee
Miss MERLE GOOD, 1 Paradise Road, Aberdeen, Maryland	Mathematician	2 yrs.	Fellow employee
Miss MABEL EUNICE HARRINGTON, 407 Lorraine Avenue, Aberdeen, Maryland	Exterior Ballistics	10 yrs.	Fellow employee
SAMUEL HEIFETZ 1910 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland	Section Supervisor	8 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially
HENRY HITCHCOCK 4306 Mainfield Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland	Ballistician, APG	10 yrs.	Fellow employee
ALFRED HUME HODGE RT 2, Aberdeen, Maryland, Paradise Road	Physicist	10 yrs.	Fellow employee
JOHN VAUGHAN HOLBERTON Box 424, Aberdeen, Maryland	Chief, ENIAC Branch, Computing Sec.	10 yrs.	Fellow employee
ROBERT H. KENT, 300 South Union Avenue, Havre de Grace, Maryland	Assistant Director, BRL	10 yrs.	Fellow employee & supervisor

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NAME & ADDRESS	POSITION	NO. YRS. KNOWN	ASSOCIATION
JOSEPH R. LANE, 126 Deaver Street, Havre de Grace, Maryland	Ordnance Design Engineer	10 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially
JAMES VERNON LEWIS, 2 Madison Place, Aberdeen, Maryland	Mathematician	2 yrs.	Fellow employee
ELVIN S. MARTIN, 140 Osborn Road Aberdeen, Maryland	Chief, Bombing Table Br., Computing Lab.	10 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially
JAMES PREVAS, P.O. Box #476, Aberdeen, Maryland	Chief, Firing Table Br., Computing Lab.	10 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially
DIRK REUYLE RFD #2, Aberdeen, Maryland	Chief, Optical Measurements Br.	6 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially
Col. LESLIE E. SIMON B.R.L., Quarters #1, Aberdeen Proving Ground	Director, B.R.L.	10 yrs.	Fellow employee
GEORGE T. TOMASKY 453 W. Belair Avenue, Aberdeen, Maryland	Administrative Officer	10 yrs.	Fellow employee
NOAH ARTHUR TOLCH 102 Law Street, Aberdeen, Maryland	Chief, Experimental Penetration & Fragmentation Br.	10 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially
Dr. JOHN P. VINTI 50 Quint Avenue, Allston 34, Mass; "P" Barracks, Bachelor Quarters, APG	Chief, Interior Ballistics Theory Branch	6 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially
EARL WOODROW WILSON Long Bar Harbor, Abington, Maryland	Ballastician	9 yrs.	Fellow employee & socially

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NAME & ADDRESS	POSITION	NO. YRS. KNOWN	ASSOCIATION
MILDRED ELIZABETH SCHINKEL YOUNG, RFD #2, Aberdeen, Maryland	Mathematician Supervisor	9 yrs.	Fellow employee

Practically all of the aforementioned individuals interviewed advised that RENO at times drank heavily, was absent-minded, susceptible to flattery, and talked too freely. Some of those interviewed expressed the opinion that if he were to be approached by a Soviet Espionage Agent, he might discuss confidential matters with him if he did not know the identity of this individual. All of the individuals previously mentioned, however, advised that they believed RENO to be patriotic and none of them knew of any Communist Party or Soviet connections while he was employed at the Ballistic Research Laboratories.

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Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that RENO was the co-author of a technical book which he and the other co-authors, JOHN KELLEY and Dr. E. J. McSHANE, were desirous of having published. They are waiting for clearance before being allowed to publish this book. Informant expressed the opinion that the material in the book was not now classified and that, therefore, clearance for the publishing of the book would probably be forthcoming. Informant further advised that RENO had written a letter to ROBERT H. KENT, Associate Director of the Ballistic Research Laboratories, advising him that he was in New York City and expected to return to work in the near future. Informant stated KENT had expressed the opinion that it would be desirable for RENO not to return to work at the Ballistic Research Laboratories at this time but to wait until "this thing blows over". Informant expressed the belief KENT had received the letter approximately December 20, 1948.

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The informant also advised that KENT had stated that he is worried about the reaction of Dr. JOHN KELLEY and E. J. McSHANE to the publicity given RENO. He added that KENT feels the situation is so delicate that our country might lose the services of these two scientists if they are irritated by this situation. Informant further commented that KENT had received a wire from KELLEY in which KELLEY stated he had heard of RENO's difficulty and wanted to know what RENO's friends at the Aberdeen Proving Ground were doing to aid him.

From interviews with the associates listed previously in this report, it was determined that the following were RENO's closest friends and fellow workers at the Ballistic Research Laboratories:

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ROBERT H. KENT
L. S. DEDERICK
STEN ASKLOF
B. I. HART
E. J. McSHANE
JOHN KELLEY
JOHN VINTI
JOSEPH LANE
JOHN HOLBERTON
ARTHUR PETERS
JAMES LEWIS
MARY KNETTLES

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Specific comments made by the various associates at the Ballistic Research Laboratories concerning RENO where pertinent are being set forth hereinafter.

HAROLD R. ALPAUGH, who was Security Officer of the Aberdeen Proving Ground from 1944 to 1946, and has been Security Officer for the Ballistic Research Laboratories from February, 1946, to date, advised that it has been his duty to make searches for restricted, confidential or secret papers when they are missing. He stated that he does not recall at any time RENO's having papers of this nature in an unauthorized manner. It is to be noted that this was confirmed by conversation with a number of RENO's other associates. ALPAUGH advised that one of RENO's closest friends was STEN ASKLOF, a Swedish astronomer who was deported a short time ago. ASKLOF and RENO spent considerable time together socially and both lived with, at various times, an employee by the name of MARY KNETTLES. ALPAUGH stated that MARY KNETTLES' present address is South Lansing, New York. Additional data concerning the deportation of ASKLOF has been set forth previously in this report.

According to ALPAUGH, RENO, as previously mentioned, was recommended to receive an emblem for meritorious service because of his outstanding research contributions toward the development of a high degree of precision in the American bombing technic. The following descriptive comment concerning RENO's knowledge, as obtained from his personnel file, is set forth:

> "To these accomplishments must be added the acquisition of an expert knowledge of the theory of the numerous types of bomb sights, enabling him to furnish the manufacturers with much valuable advice, and in instances to restrain them from false starts. His own design of the wind data computer has furnished the Air Corps with a valuable operating device, making it practicable to find wind corrections on a bombing run, regardless of the azimuth of approach."

Additional comments concerning RENO as furnished by Dr. ALEXANDER CHARTERS reflect that he was friendly with a girl whose name is VERNA ZIMMERMAN at Washington, D. C., whose father owns a shoe store in that

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city. VERNA ZIMMERMAN was a fellow employee of RENO. VERNA ZIMMERMAN, according to the records at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, while working at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, lived at 432 Drury Lane, Ten Hills, Baltimore, and 7325 Yorktowne Road, Towson, Maryland. CHARTERS stated RENO was a close friend of HERMAN MEYERS, presently at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and ARTHUR PETERS, 846 East 215th Street, New York, New York.

Dr. CHARTERS stated he did not believe RENO as early as 1940, had enough information in regard to the Norden bombsight to adequately compute his bomb ballistic table. CHARTERS stated he believes RENO at that time made some attempt to obtain additional information concerning the bombsight. CHARTERS stated that RENO frequented a restaurant known as "Jimmy the Greeks" at Aberdeen, Maryland. At this restaurant, RENO would work his mathematic problems at night and drink intoxicating beverages at the same time. CHARTERS added that RENO occasionally visited his brother, whom he believed to be an attorney in Washington, D. C., during the time he was working in the Laboratories. CHARTERS also commented that on one occasion when RENO was ill, he took him to see a Dr. H. K. DULANEY in Aberdeen, Maryland, who recommended that RENO take a trip. RENO, therefore, in 1943 or 1944, took a long trip to Colorado for his health, one of his troubles being at this time excessive drinking.

CHARTERS additionally commented that at various times British and Russian scientists visited the Laboratories, but he did not know whether RENO had had any contact with these scientists. CHARTERS stated that it was his personal belief that RENO might possibly at some time have been "pumped" by a foreign agent but he does not believe RENO was deliberately disloyal.

Dr. A. S. GAILBRAITH, previously mentioned, advised that among the friends of RENO who were not employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was an attorney at Aberdeen named PAUL CRONIN, and a dentist whom RENO visited in Baltimore during 1947, named SIDNEY LEIBERMAN. The association with CRONIN was substantiated by interview with other employees.

Miss MERLE GOOD, Mathematician, advised she worked at the Ordnance Office, Pentagon Building, from July, 1939, to December, 1947, and during this time she met RENO in Washington at approximately four conferences. She added she also recalled one conference at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. She commented that she did not believe RENO had any information regarding the bombsight prior to 1939.

Miss MABEL HARRINGTON advised that one of RENO's close friends on the Post was a CHARLES BALLIESEN or BALLISON, who was transferred from

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the Ballistic Research Laboratories to the Small Arms Section of the Ordnance Department at the Pentagon Building in Washington. JOSEPH LANE when interviewed commented he believed BALLIESEN was now employed by the Southwest Research Institute at San Antonio, Texas. Miss MABEL HARRINGTON added she believed an individual named LEO CARTEN, who is presently employed by the Ordnance Department, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C., was a fellow employee of RENO. She stated that both BALLIESEN and CARTEN were good friends of RENO and associated with him off the post.

ALFRED HUME HODGE, previously mentioned, advised that among RENO's closest friends at work in addition to those previously mentioned, was a NATHAN A. MOERMAN, who is presently working for the Potter Instrument Company, Long Island, New York, and lived at 136-56 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing, New York.

ROBERT H. KENT, upon interview, advised that he was well acquainted with RENO. He stated that among RENO's closest associates in the early days of RENO's employment was Colonel H. H. ZORNIG, USA Retired, who is presently located at the General Electric Company, 1 River Road, Schenectady, New York. Among KENT's comments was that he did not believe that RENO would consciously injure the United States but that RENO was extremely altruistic and may have felt that since the Russians were allies in World War II, they were entitled to some information. KENT expressed doubts to this, however. KENT also commented that RENO had volunteered to have assigned to him a number of scientific projects in order that he might be able to read data on various types of experiments. RENO never, however, prepared detailed reports on these projects. KENT did not attach any significance to the fact RENO had done this but expressed the opinion that it was merely RENO's inquiring mind which prompted him to have these various projects assigned to him.

KENT stated that when RENO's friend, STEN ASKLOE, was fired for drunkenness and other indiscretions, RENO solicited funds to aid in supporting him and KENT himself contributed $50 toward this cause.

JOSEPH R. LANE, previously mentioned, advised that he was a close friend of RENO. He stated that RENO had spent approximately one year at the Havre de Grace and University of Maryland Hospital while on sick leave from his position. LANE stated that among the physicians consulted by RENO was a Dr. JACOB CONN, 2325 Eutaw Place, Baltimore Court Psychiatrist. LANE stated that it was his impression that many people at the Proving Ground had lost documents but he did not recall on any occasion that highly confidential or secret documents were lost. He did

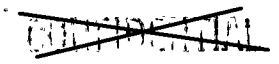

not recall at any time RENO's having any documents in an unauthorized manner. LANE also stated that RENO had boarded with an individual named TATE SALE, Paradise Road, and Burnes Corner, one and one half miles north of Aberdeen, Maryland. LANE was of the impression that SALE would know RENO quite well. LANE added that RENO was acquainted with Dr. HYMAN LANDAU, who was formerly employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. LANE further commented that RENO, he believed, had been a friend of either LANDAU or his wife before they came to the Aberdeen Proving Ground. LANE stated he believed this was significant because he had the impression that LANDAU had been discharged from his position because he was a security risk. It was LANE's impression that RENO might have divulged security information at a time when he had been drinking heavily. He also commented that RENO was susceptible to flattery and that if approached in a clever manner, he might also divulge information concerning secret material.

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It is to be noted that the report of Special Agent WILLIAM J. ROWE, at Pittsburgh, dated June 28, 1948, entitled, "HYMAN LANDAU, Mathematician, Ordnance Department, Aberdeen Proving Ground, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES", reflected that Pittsburgh Informant [redacted] advised in 1941, that LANDAU was a member of the Communist Party. In addition to this, informant further commented that ESTHER PAUL LANDAU, wife of HYMAN LANDAU, was at one time a unit leader for the Oakland District, English Branch of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh in 1941. This informant further advised that Mrs. LANDAU's entire family were active Communist Party members in Pittsburgh. Baltimore Confidential Informant 103 advised that Mrs. ESTHER PAUL LANDAU told him that she received a letter from a NELL AMELIA KING in which KING stated she desired recommendations from her for her work as she knew it. She added these recommendations must be very concrete. It is to be noted that in a letter from Pittsburgh to the New York Office dated April 1, 1948, and entitled, "NELL AMELIA KING, INTERNAL SECURITY - R", KING was referred to as a suspect courier or agent of the Russian Government (source not furnished).

JAMES VERNON LEWIS, previously mentioned, commented that RENO was acquainted with a number of people in the Ordnance Department at the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C. He also stated that RENO had "girlfriends", one in New York City, and one in Washington, D. C., whose names he did not know. He added the girl in Washington had become married to someone else and RENO had been somewhat disappointed over this. LEWIS added that among RENO's closest contacts at the Laboratories were ANTHONY MORRIS, at the University of California, Berkeley, California, and JOHN GREEN, at UCLA, Los Angeles, California. LEWIS commented that

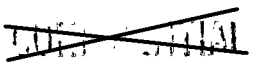

he recalled on one occasion HERMAN L. MEYERS and RENO went to Washington, D. C., to visit MEYERS' brother. LEWIS commented that at one time RENO associated socially with a girl named LAVINA LARSON, who also worked at the Laboratories but she became married and is no longer there. He added that RENO was also a close friend of a Dr. E. J. McSHANE, who is presently at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. LEWIS commented that on one occasion he was instructed to look through RENO's room for restricted material after RENO had gone on sick leave. He added he searched the room for this material but did not find it. LEWIS commented that he believed RENO had worked on computing tables for the bombsight in 1942. He added he believed that RENO, with ROBERT KENT and another person, had observed the sight at approximately this time. He added he did not learn this until considerable time later and did not know that RENO had any knowledge of the bombsight until he received the Legion of Merit Award considerably after this time. LEWIS stated that he believed RENO had paid numerous debts for ASKLOF, previously mentioned, and that the entire amount may have been as high as $1,000.

ELVIN S. MARTIN, who worked closely with RENO for a number of years at the Laboratories, stated that RENO was well acquainted with a Mrs. GENEVIEVE HATCH, who ran a boarding house in Aberdeen, Maryland. MARTIN stated that RENO was acquainted with some of the individuals who had been discharged from the Laboratories because they were security risks. Among these individuals, according to MARTIN, were PHIL WEISS, ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK and either HARRY or IRVING SPECTOR or both.

SPECTOR

It is to be noted that according to the "Washington Post" dated July 19, 1946, five employees of the Aberdeen Proving Ground were discharged "in the interest of national security". These individuals were WEISS, KOTELCHUCK, the SPECTORS and RHEABEN MENDELSOHN. It is to be noted that according to Baltimore Confidential Informant 103, a group of Aberdeen employees protested the discharge of these individuals to General QUINTON, Commanding Officer at the Aberdeen Proving Groudn. The name F. V. RENO appeared on the petition as well as a large number of RENO's associates at the Proving Ground.

MARTIN further advised that in 1938, RENO knew nothing about the Norden bombsight except data concerning the mathematical tables which he developed for the instrument. MARTIN did not believe it was possible that RENO would have had complete information concerning this instrument before 1941 or 1942, and he doubted that he had it at that time. The only other secret project which RENO knew about, according to MARTIN, was the buzz bomb project on which RENO had the assignment to compute figures regarding the amount of explosives and fuel to operate these bombs to a 200 mile range. MARTIN added RENO had written the necessary letters of

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inquiry on the bombsight and may have made trips to Washington, D. C., to the Ordnance Department concerning it. He believed that he may have contacted a SAM FELTMAN in the Ordnance Department at the Pentagon Building and a Miss GOOD, also in the Pentagon Building, concerning this matter.

DIRK REUYLE, previously mentioned, advised that RENO had worked with a Dr. P. WANDERKAMP, who is the new Director of the Sproul Observatory, Swarthmore College, Penna. REUYLE added that he knew RENO while at the University of Virginia. He stated that he also knew STEN ASKLOF, previously mentioned, who was at the University of Virginia, but he did not believe that RENO and ASKLOF were there at the same time and, therefore, did not think that they were acquainted prior to ASKLOF's coming to the Laboratories.

Colonel LESLIE E. SIMON, previously mentioned, advised that RENO had made several trips while associated with the Laboratories and while on these trips, had associated with scientists at the various government projects. Colonel SIMON stated he did not recall the names of the individuals with whom RENO associated while on these trips. He added that between three and six years ago, RENO took a trip to the Far West and stayed for about ten days. This was on a personal matter and he stated he never did get the reason for this unexpected trip.

NOAH ARTHUR TOLCH, previously mentioned, stated that he had a vague recollection of RENO's having had some difficulty regarding his employment prior to his coming to the Ballistic Research Laboratories. TOLCH stated he believed that RENO was working for the government at this time but was not sure of it. It is to be noted that RENO was employed by the WPA, as reflected previously, at Washington, D. C.

Dr. JOHN P. WINTI, previously mentioned, stated that among RENO's friends outside of the Laboratories, was an individual named DAVID KINSLER, of 2463 Overlook Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

MILDRED ELIZABETH SCHINKEL YOUNG, previously mentioned, advised that RENO had a brother whose first name was PHIL who lived in Washington, D. C., and that PHIL had on one occasion visited his brother at Aberdeen. She stated that she and RENO were working on the bombsight ballistic table from approximately 1938 to 1941, but that she did not know what work she was doing except that she was computing mathematical tables and she did not believe that RENO knew for what the tables were being prepared either.

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RE: INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE THE HISS TYPEWRITER AND SPECIMENS THEREFROM, INCLUDING SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PRISCILLA AND ALGER HISS OBTAINED IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH INVESTIGATION

By teletype dated December 13, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that PRISCILLA F. HISS attended the University of Maryland Summer School in 1937 and a request was made that investigation be conducted at the University of Maryland in an effort to locate any typewritten material that might have been prepared by Mrs. HISS during her attendance at this school.

On December 14, 1948, Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, assistant, Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore, made available to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER the file of PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, which reflected that Mrs. HISS completed a course in inorganic chemistry in the Summer session of the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland for an eight week period beginning June 7, 1937. An application for admission to the School of Pharmacy dated May 25, 1937 contained the following information:

Name	PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS
Home address	1245 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Education	Phebe Anna Thorne School of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1914 to 1920; Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., A.B. degree, 1920 to 1924; Yale University Graduate School, New Haven, Connecticut, 1924-25; Columbia University, New York, M.A. degree, 1928-29
Born	Evanston, Illinois, October 13, 1903
Nationality	American
Race	White
Citizenship	United States citizen
Sex	Female
Marital status	Married
Husband	ALGER HISS.

Included in the file was a typewritten letter written by PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS to W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, dated May 25, 1937, which letter contained in substance an application for admission into the

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Summer School. The official records of the University of Maryland reflect Mrs. HISS attended the Summer session in the School of Pharmacy for an eight week course beginning June 7, 1937. Mrs. STAFFORD advised that she has been employed in her present position in the University of Maryland during the period prior to May 26, 1937 to the present time. The typewritten letter written by PRISCILLA HISS was originally received by W. M. HILLEGEIST, supra, and was given to Mrs. STAFFORD in the Registrar's Office about June 1, 1937 and has been maintained in her official custody constantly since that time. Mrs. STAFFORD advised that W. M. HILLEGEIST, while occupying the position of Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, died about June 2, 1940. Mrs. STAFFORD furnished the above described typewritten letter to Agent PFEIFFER. His initials and those of Mrs. STAFFORD were placed on the reverse side of the above letter, together with the date December 14, 1948, for future identification of this letter by Mrs. STAFFORD.

Mrs. STAFFORD is willing to testify to the foregoing facts concerning this letter and may be served with a subpoena at the Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. E. G. VANDEN BOSCHE, Professor of Bio-Chemistry, School of Dentistry, University of Maryland, Baltimore, advised that during the Summer of 1937 while serving as assistant professor of chemistry, he taught a course in inorganic chemistry for an eight week period from June 7, 1937 to July 30, 1937. Dr. VANDEN BOSCHE stated that PRISCILLA F. HISS was a student in this course, that he remembered here in a general way, but could furnish no positive information concerning her other than that appearing in his grade book. Dr. VANDEN BOSCHE further advised that no typewritten or handwritten material of Mrs. HISS is available at the present time as no term papers were required and all examination papers were returned to the students in the course.

The above described typewritten letter, written by PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, was forwarded on December 14, 1948 to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents involved in this case with the request that it be returned to the Baltimore Office for return to the University of Maryland.

TYPING IS SAME AS 64 PP OF DEPOSITION AT PRE TRIAL hearing

By Laboratory report dated December 15, 1948, this office was advised that the above described typewritten letter, designated by symbol as K-41, a letter addressed to Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, dated May 25, 1937, signed PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, had been examined and it was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K-41 was typed on the

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same machine which typed questioned documents, numbering Q-6 through Q-69, K-17, K-32, K-35 and K-40. Specimen K-41 was being retained by the FBI Laboratory until appropriate photographic copies could be prepared.

By teletype dated December 10, 1948 the Washington Field Office advised that ALGER HISS, while attending Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, prior to 1925 had been a member of the ROTC Unit at Johns Hopkins University and requested that ROTC records be checked for the purpose of developing additional typewriting specimens from the HISS typewriter.

Captain WALTER N. BURNETT, Adjutant, ROTC, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, advised Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN that ROTC records dating back to the period of affiliation of ALGER HISS with the ROTC have been destroyed. Captain BURNETT had no information or material of value available pertinent to instant investigation. Inquiry was made at the Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University, for any available handwriting or typewriting specimens of ALGER HISS, where it was learned that no typed material was on file at the Registrar's Office. Special Agent RYAN obtained from the Registrar's Office, however, photostatic handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS received by Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. They were turned over to Special Agent RYAN by Mrs. MURIEL HARRISON of the Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University. These photostatic handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on December 20, 1948.

On the same date Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN obtained from ISAIAH BOWMAN, President of the Johns Hopkins University, a typewritten letter from ALGER HISS dated December 17, 1946, wherein Mr. HISS thanks Dr. BOWMAN for being selected as a recipient of an honorary degree from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. This typewritten letter was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for whatever value it might have in type comparison by letter dated December 20, 1948. This letter was lent to this office by Dr. BOWMAN and is to be returned to Dr. BOWMAN upon completion of the Laboratory examination.

By FBI Laboratory report dated December 22, 1948, it was stated that the typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated December 17, 1946, to Dr. ISAIAH BOWMAN, signed in ink "ALGER HISS" had been designated in the Laboratory as specimen K-81. It was concluded by the Laboratory that the typewriting appearing on specimen K-81 was not from the machine which was used to type Q-6 through Q-69. The

Laboratory report also stated that specimen K-81 would be returned to the Baltimore Office as soon as photographic copies had been made so that same could be transmitted to Dr. BOWMAN at Johns Hopkins University. In the same Laboratory report the Baltimore Office was advised that the handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS, forwarded as outlined above, had been designated as specimen Kc-82 and would be retained in the files of the Bureau where they would be available for comparison purposes with evidence that might be submitted in the future.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

By teletypes dated December 20, 1948, the Washington Field Office requested that appropriate investigation be conducted at Chestertown, Maryland, inasmuch as available information disclosed that PRISCILLA HISS had at one time listed her residence address as 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, in order to locate any possible typewritten correspondence prepared by either ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. Washington Field also advised that ALGER HISS had contacted J. KELLOG SMITH, Chestertown, Maryland on June 28, 1946 and that during the 1930's, ALGER HISS sent TIMOTHY HOBSON, his step-son, to a summer camp operated by a friend near Chestertown and that Mr. and Mrs. HISS spent part of their summers in Chestertown.

On December 21, 1948, SA PFEIFFER contacted HARRY C. COLEMAN, JR., Postmaster, Chestertown, Maryland, who advised that 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland is the location of the Wickes Apartments operated by Mrs. L. W. WICKES and that J. KELLOGG-SMITH, Rural Route #3, Chestertown, Maryland operated a summer camp for boys and girls from about 1932 to 1942 and is now engaged in farming and the sale of boats and boat motors.

Mrs. L. W. WICKES, Wickes Apartments, 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on December 21, 1948 that as far as she can recall, Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS sub-leased an apartment in her home from about June, 1937 to September, 1937. Arrangements for sub-leasing this apartment were made for the HISSES by Mrs. J. KELLOGG-SMITH of Chestertown. The HISSES stayed at the Wickes Apartments on only this one occasion according to Mrs. WICKES. Mrs. WICKES further stated that she had no typewritten material prepared by the HISSES in her possession but that Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited Mr. and Mrs. J. KELLOGG-SMITH about three weeks ago and that the two families have known each other for a number of years, at least as far back as 1937. Mrs. WICKES went on to

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say that she therefore felt that the KELLOGG-SMITHS would very likely have typewritten correspondence prepared by the HISSES in their possession.

Mr. and Mrs. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, Rural Route #3, Chestertown, Maryland, were discreetly interviewed on December 21, 1948 to ascertain whether or not they had any typewritten material prepared by either ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS in their possession. The KELLOGG-SMITHS advised that they have no such material nor could they recall ever having received any typewritten letters from the HISSES.

In the course of the interview, the KELLOGG-SMITHS advised that they have known Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS from about 1931 to the present date and that TIMOTHY HOBSON, ALGER HISS' step-son, attended summer camp conducted by the KELLOGG-SMITHS during summers from about 1936 to 1941. The KELLOGG-SMITHS further stated that the operation of the summer camp was discontinued by them about 1946.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948, the Washington Field Office stated that Agents of that office were endeavoring to locate the Woodstock typewriter formerly owned by the HISS family, on which the documents furnished by CHAMBERS during the pre-trial deposition in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit in Baltimore, Maryland were typed. The Washington Field Office stated that the only information available to that office regarding the disposition of the HISS typewriter was in the statement of ALGER HISS taken by the Baltimore Office to the effect that Mrs. HISS had disposed of this typewriter to a second-hand store or dealer in the vicinity of one of their Washington, D. C. residences sometime after 1938. The Washington Field Office further requested any additional information available which would assist them in their search to locate this typewriter. By teletype dated December 22, 1948, the Baltimore Office advised the Washington Field Office that no further information regarding the disposition of instant typewriter by Mrs. HISS was available to the Baltimore Office.

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RE: EFFORTS TO CLARIFY USE OF NAME "JAY CHAMBERS" BY CHAMBERS AND HIS WIFE, ESTHER, AT RETAIL MERCHANTS CREDIT BUREAU, INC., OF BALTIMORE.

By teletype dated December 11, 1948, the New York Office furnished the following information. An anonymous source had advised on December 10, 1948, that HORACE W. SCHMAHL, private investigator employed by EDWARD C. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS, had in his possession papers belonging to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. When SCHMAHL was interviewed in this regard by agents of the New York Office on December 11, 1948, SCHMAHL volunteered the information that in 1936, Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used the name of Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, who at that time was reported to have been the wife of Mr. JAY CHAMBERS, Senior Administrative Officer in the Treasury Department. SCHMAHL claimed that he obtained this information in a credit report in Baltimore, Maryland, and that Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used the name Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS in certain purchases in Washington, D.C. It was SCHMAHL's opinion that this information concerning JAY CHAMBERS, which was used as to his personal history, could only have been obtained by somebody in the Treasury Department or the Civil Service Commission. The Baltimore Office was requested to check the credit records at Baltimore in an effort to ascertain if the information furnished by SCHMAHL was available in the files of the Credit Bureau at Baltimore as stated.

The files of the Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Inc., and Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, Inc., 200 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, contained the following credit report dated March 16, 1938:

"CHAMBERS: JAY
WIFE: ESTHER
2124 MT. ROYAL TERRACE

HE: SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS & DEPOSITS
WASHINGTON D.C.

SHE: TEACHER
PARK SCHOOL
3026 LIBERTY HEIGHTS AVENUE

"33-35 years of age. Married. Has been living here about three months renting the property and sharing same with his wife and two children.

"Formerly resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace about six months, and came here from New York City.

"Well regarded.

"Since June 22, 1935, he has been employed by the U.S. Treasury

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Department, Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, Washington, D.C. as a Senior Administrative Officer. Well recommended.

"His wife has been employed about five years as a teacher in the Art Department of the Park School, 3025 Liberty Heights Avenue. Is in good standing.

"Income not known.

"LOCATE INFORMATION AS OF May 12, 1943
The following information is furnished in answer to your recent request for the new address of this person.
Is now understood to reside at 6414 Western Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland.
Please verify without delay, as any claim for the cancellation of the charge involved must be made within one week from the date indicated below.

"This locate information was furnished for Provident Savings Bank on the given date.

"TRADE EXPERIENCE:

MEMBER	ACCOUNT OPENED	LAST CHARGE	LAST PAYMENT	OWES-	DATING BACK TO	HIGHEST CREDIT	PAYS
Hutzlers	1-38	2-38	3-38	--		16.	30 days
Standard Oil	1-38	2-38	3-38	--		50.	30 days
Sears Roebuck	inq.	5-9-39.					

Credit Bureau of Greater New York Inc, New York inq. 11-19-48."

The contents of this credit report were previously furnished to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices by letter dated December 15, 1948.

In a later teletype regarding this same credit report from the New York Office dated December 16, 1948, the New York Office advised that HORACE W. SCHMAHL further claimed that in securing the credit report from the Baltimore Credit Bureau, a photostatic copy of which SCHMAHL had furnished to agents of the New York Office, the head of the Credit Bureau at Baltimore, whose name he could not furnish, stated that the information contained in the report was secured from Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. SCHMAHL again stated that it was his opinion, as previously pointed out above, that this information concerning JAY CHAMBERS could only have been obtained by somebody in the Treasury Department or the Civil Service Commission, as he doubted very much whether Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was personally

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acquainted with Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS. In this teletype the Baltimore Office was requested to contact the head of the Credit Bureau at Baltimore in an effort to determine whether, in fact, the information furnished to that Bureau concerning JAY CHAMBERS was, in fact, furnished by Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN:

Mr. C. F. ROYCROFT, General Manager, Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, Inc., 200 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, advised on December 20, 1948 that about one month previous a private investigator from New York with an introduction from the Greater Credit Bureau of New York, Inc., approached him and requested any information available on WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, JAY DAVID CHAMBERS, JAY VIVIAN CHAMBERS, or DAVID CHAMBERS. ROYCROFT stated that he furnished this investigator, whose name he cannot recall, with the above quoted report from the files of the Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, Inc. Further, Mr. ROYCROFT stated that he positively did not advise anyone that the information in their files regarding JAY CHAMBERS was obtained from Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. ROYCROFT also stated that there is no record in the files of his credit bureau that a Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or a Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS supplied his bureau with any information. Also, ROYCROFT stated that what information is contained in their files regarding JAY CHAMBERS as reflected in the above quoted credit report was developed through clients of his credit bureau, such as Hutzlers, Standard Oil, and Sears Roebuck by soliciting such information in form letter inquiries. Mr. ROYCROFT also stated that he feels quite certain that the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., confirmed the fact that a JAY CHAMBERS was employed by that Department but stated that there was no record in the files of his organization to prove that any such inquiry had ever been made. Mr. ROYCROFT also stated that the unknown private investigator, mentioned supra, told him, ROYCROFT, that JAY CHAMBERS was an alias used by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Further, Mr. ROYCROFT stated that he now believes that the information contained in their files regarding the employment of JAY CHAMBERS probably pertains to a different person than the individual who resided in Baltimore in 1938. It was Mr. ROYCROFT's suggestion that possibly in 1938 or thereabouts, two individuals by the name of JAY CHAMBERS were employed by the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948, the New York Office requested that Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS be interviewed concerning her source of the information regarding the background of JAY CHAMBERS, formerly connected with the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., as set out in the above

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quoted credit report.

Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, RD #2, Westminster, Maryland, was interviewed on December 22, 1948, by Agent CALLAHAN and the writer at the residence of Mr. CHAMBERS' attorney, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 4110 Greenway, Baltimore. After the situation was thoroughly discussed with Mrs. CHAMBERS, she stated that all of the information contained in the above quoted Credit Bureau report pertained to her and her husband with the following exceptions.

Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that to the best of her knowledge her husband had never been employed as a Senior Administrative Officer, Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., or any other capacity by the Treasury Department at any time. She also stated that she had been actually employed in 1938 as an Art Teacher at the Park School on Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, but was not employed at that institution for a period of five years as stated in the credit report. Mrs. CHAMBERS is of the opinion that during the period covered by the above quoted credit report, the early part of 1938, Mr. CHAMBERS was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in a capacity unknown to her at a location in Washington, D.C., also unknown to her. She stated that Mr. CHAMBERS during this period of employment, which probably lasted for about three months, commuted daily to his work in Washington, D.C., from their residence in Baltimore, which was actually 2124 Mount Royal Terrace as set out in the credit report. Mrs. CHAMBERS denied that she had ever furnished the information regarding her husband's being employed by the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., to the Credit Bureau or to any of the credit accounts mentioned in the credit report, namely Hutzlers, Standard Oil, and Sears Roebuck. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that to the best of her knowledge, Mr. CHAMBERS had never supplied any such information either to the Credit Bureau directly or indirectly through the above named clients of the Credit Bureau.

Mrs. CHAMBERS further stated that she did not know from what source the Retail Merchants Credit Bureau of Baltimore might have obtained the false employment information regarding her husband. It should be noted that in the above quoted credit report, it is stated, "Is now understood to reside at 6414 Western Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland." Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that she and her husband never resided at this address or any other address in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

It was suggested by Mrs. CHAMBERS that this error had occurred in the following manner: She suggested that possibly she might have recounted to one of the stores mentioned in the credit report the nature of her

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husband's employment ant that such information had been misunderstood or taken down incorrectly at the time and further that inquiry in Washington, D.C., through the Credit Bureau or the Federal Government by the Baltimore Credit Bureau, might have developed information regarding the JAY CHAMBERS who was actually employed by the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., in 1938. Mrs. CHAMBERS was at a loss to explain the incorrect information contained regarding her husband's employment in instant credit report, admitting that most of the information in instant credit report actually pertained to her and her husband but pointed out that during the early part of 1938 there would appear to be no reason for her or Mr. CHAMBERS to fabricate a false employment for Mr. CHAMBERS since at that time he already had legitimate employment with the Federal Government in Washington, D.C., namely the Railroad Retirement Board.

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RE: "KEITH", UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS A MEMBER OF HIS APPARATUS

By teletype dated December 13, 1948 the New York Office advised that in a signed statement, obtained from CHAMBERS on December 9, 1948, CHAMBERS stated that "KEITH" was connected with a White Russian named SVIASHNIKOV (phonetic) who was a ballistics expert employed in the government service in Washington, D. C. around 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOSEPH R. MARSZALEK regarding VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, possibly identical with the SVIASHNIKOV, mentioned supra:

Records of the Civil Service Board, Edgewood Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Maryland, furnished by HARRY SMOCK, Director, reflect the following information concerning VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF.

He applied for an examination for the position of chemical engineer at the Chemical Center. This application was dated April 30, 1948 and was received at the Center on May 4, 1948. The subject listed his address as 4335 Reno Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. He was born February 22, 1889 in Moscow, Russia. He is single. No relatives were listed by the subject, VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF. His employment with the government was listed as follows:

April 17, 1947 to the present time, employed by the District of Columbia. His superior is J. F. MITTON. He is employed as a draftsman.

From June, 1944 to November, 1945, he was employed by the Small War Plants Corporation, Washington, D. C. His supervisor was Major C. W. DUNNING.

From 1930 to 1932 he was employed by the Bureau of Standards, employed in the United States and Canada.

His education was as follows:

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School of Nobility, Moscow, Russia, 1907
Imperial Moscow University, 1907 - 1911, physics and chemistry
Artillery School of Petrograd, Russia, 1915
George Washington University, Washington, D. C., propellants and high explosives, 1942.

References listed on application:

Colonel C. C. TIBBITTS, Ordnance Department, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.; Commander L. P. TUCKERMAN, 2480 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; N. P. WOODROSS, 6324 Woodside Place, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF stated he is a citizen. Indications are that he is residing at the University Club, Washington, D.C.

He listed two home telephone numbers: OR 0926 and DI 8118.

His height was listed as 5' 10½". His weight was 182 pounds.

GEORGE T. TOMASKY, Chief, Administration Branch, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, said that according to his records VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF had applied for a position in the laboratory in May, 1948. Since the Laboratory was unable to use his services, his application was returned with the suggestion that he apply at the Edgewood Army Chemical Center, Maryland, inasmuch as there was a pending examination for a chemical engineer there. This was on or about October 14, 1948. Mr. TOMASKY advised that he did not know de SVESHNIKOFF.

Colonel LESLIE E. SIMON, Director, Ballistics Research Laboratory, who has been associated with the Laboratory for over twenty years, and who has had contact with many ballistic experts during that time said that he did not know de SVESHNIKOFF.

Dr. VLADIMIR NEKRASSOFF and Mr. SERGE ZAROODNY, Ballisticians in the Ballistics Research Laboratory for many years, said that they did not know de SVESHNIKOFF.

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The files of the Civil Service Board, Edgewood Army Chemical Center, Maryland, produced by HARRY SMOCK, director, contained an application submitted by VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, 4335 Reno Road, Washington, D. C., dated April 30, 1948. The application, containing background information, was furnished by de SVESHNIKOFF to the Civil Service Board in order that he may be given an opportunity to take a pending examination for the position of chemical engineer at the Center. de SVESHNIKOFF listed the following information concerning his background:

Born	2/22/1889, Moscow, Russia
Height	5' 10½"
Weight	182 lbs.
Marital status	Single
U.S. citizen	Yes
Home phone	OR 0926 and DI 8118

Education.

Date	School
1907	School of Nobility (high school), Moscow, Russia
1907-1911	Imperial Moscow University, Russia
1911-1914	Agricultural Academy, Russia
1915	Artillery School of Petrograd
1918	Public University of Shaniovsky
1942	George Washington University, Washington, D.C. - studied Propellants and high explosives.

Employment.

Date	Employer	Position
April 17, 1947 to present	District of Columbia, Wash., D.C. (Supervisor J. F. MITTON)	Engineer Draftsman
11/45 to 4/47	self employed, Washington, D.C.	Consulting Engr. in field of Ordnance Engineering

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(Employment Cont'd)

6/44 to 11/45	The Small War Plants Corp., Washington, D.C. (Supervisor was Major C. W. DUNNING; employment terminated because of reduction in force.)	Industrial Specialist
10/43 to 4/44	John M. Thorne, Inc., Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C. (Employment terminated when contracts were completed; J. M. THORNE, supervisor.)	Industrial Engineer
1942-1943	Engineering Machinery Co., Inc. New York City (Supervisor - J. J. MATWIN; employment terminated when the job was completed.)	Engineer
1939-1942	McKnew Fairfax and Co., Inc. Washington, D.C. (Resigned voluntarily from this position)	Investment Broker
1932-1939	Self employed, Washington, D.C.	Consulting Engr. in Artificial Abrasives
1930-1932	Research Association with Bureau of Standards (Supervisor was L. W. McLEAN; employment terminated when work was completed.)	Engineer

References.

Colonel C. C. TIBBITTS, Ordnance Department, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

E. J. PORTER, U. S. Employment Office, Veterans Information Center, 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Commander L. P. TUCKERMAN, 2480 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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N. P. WOODROFF, 6324 Woodside Place, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Mr. de SVESHNIKOFF attached to his application a photographic copy of a portion of a page from the publication "Who's Who in Engineering," 1946 edition, which contained the following information concerning himself:

> "Cons. Engnr; res. The Univ. Club, Wash.,D.C.; B. Moscow, Russia, Feb. 2, 1889; edn. Russia; w. Russian War Dept.; and as member of Russian High Milit. Commd. as an expert on explosives; w. Bureau of Standards, Met. Research '19-'24; U.S. Navy Assoc., Met. at Naval Gun Factory and Chemist in charge of Met. and Chem. Laboratory, '27-'29; employed by producers of Elec. Furnace Abrasives in U.S. and Canada, '30-'31; his contributions established standards for various grits now in use; Industrial specialist with Small War Plants Corp., '44-'45; published 'Some Factors Affecting the Life of Machine Gun Barrels;' 'Localized Enlargements of Machine Gun Barrels,' Army Ordnance Journal, November-December, 1923."

There were no relatives listed by de SVESHNIKOFF in his application. There was no indication when he entered this country, and also there was no photograph of him attached to his file.

In view of the fact that referenced teletype from the New York Office, dated December 13, 1948 requested the Washington Field Office to check with Bureau Ballistics experts and any other ballistics expert in the government service in order to identify SVIASHNIKOV (phonetic), if possible, the above information regarding VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF was furnished in summary form by teletype on December 14, 1948 to the Bureau, New York and the Washington Field Offices and again in more detailed form to the Bureau and the same offices by letter on December 15, 1948.

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RE: OBTAINING HANDWRITING SPECIMEN OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that the Bureau desired adequate legally admissible specimens of the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE for comparison with the alleged writings of HARRY DEXTER WHITE supplied originally to the Baltimore Office by CHAMBERS and his attorney, RICHARD F. CLEVELAND. The Baltimore Office was requested to contact the Office of Selective Service Records for Maryland for the purpose of securing the specimens desired by the Bureau.

Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN contacted Miss IDA HARVEY, chief clerk, Office of Selective Service Records, Baltimore, and ascertained that the only available material in their files regarding HARRY DEXTER WHITE was a registration card. With Miss HARVEY'S permission, photographs were taken of the Selective Service registration card of HARRY DEXTER WHITE by Special Agent VERNON J. JOHNSON.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, the undeveloped film was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for development and for use by the Laboratory as a handwriting specimen of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

By FBI Laboratory report dated December 22, 1948, the Baltimore Office was advised that the above-mentioned handwriting specimen of HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been designated specimen Kc-83 and that same was being retained in the files of the Bureau so that it might be available for comparison purposes with evidence that might be submitted subsequently.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

No leads are being set forth to interview the number of associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, except Departmental associates, inasmuch as the letter from the Bureau dated December 13, 1948 specifically designated that Departmental associates should be interviewed. It is to be noted, however, RENO had close association with an attorney at Aberdeen, Maryland, was the patient of a psychiatrist at Baltimore, Maryland, and had several similar contacts. Should the New York Office desire that these individuals be interviewed, it is suggested that this office be so advised. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

Will interview ARTHUR PETERS, 846 E. 215th Street, New York City, along the lines requested in Bureau letter of December 13, 1948, previously used in connection with interviews concerning FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Will also interview NATHAN A. MOERMAN, 136-56 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing, New York, employed at the Potter Instrument Company, Long Island, New York. Both PETERS and MOERMAN were Departmental associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will review the personnel file of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, which has been sent from the Ballistic Research Laboratories at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland to the Ordnance Department in the Pentagon Building, for additional leads concerning RENO. (This lead is initially being set out in this report.)

Will review the Works Progress Administration records at the Federal Security Administration office. It is to be noted one of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S associates stated he believed RENO had been in some type of difficulty while working at a previous position, possibly for the government. The associate did not recall whether this had anything to do with RENO'S loyalty. (This lead is being initially set forth in this report.)

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Will review the records of the Civil Service Commission for any previous investigation concerning FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, it being noted that an associate had the impression that RENO was previously investigated by Civil Service investigators possibly in regard to his loyalty. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

Will interview SAMUEL FELTMAN, Ordnance Department, Pentagon Building, former associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. This interview will be conducted in accordance with instructions set forth in letter from the Bureau dated December 13, 1948. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

Will interview LEO CARTEN, Ordnance Department, Pentagon Building, who was reported to be an associate of RENO'S at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and friendly with him outside of their employment. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

Will conduct appropriate investigation regarding VLADIMIR V. deSVESHNIKOFF to determine if he may be identical with SVIASHNIKOV (phonetic), mentioned by CHAMBERS as an associate of unidentified photographer, "KEITH". (This lead was originally set out in New York teletype dated December 13, 1948, Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices dated December 14, 1948, and letter from Baltimore to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices dated December 15, 1948.)

Will conduct appropriate investigation regarding the associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO through WPA, Washington, D. C. along the lines requested in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948. It should be noted that a less broad lead for investigation through WPA at Washington, D. C. was set out above in connection with the investigation of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S associates at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. (This lead was originally set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau and Washington Field Office dated December 22, 1948.)

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Professor JOHN GREEN of the Mathematics Department at the University of California at Los Angeles. Professor GREEN was a Departmental associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. For instructions concerning the method to be used in this interview, refer to page 25 of this

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report, which sets forth Bureau instructions concerning the manner in which interview of associates of RENO should be conducted. These instructions were originally set forth in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948. (This lead is originally set forth in this report.)

THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICE

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Will interview CHARLES E. BALLISON, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas, a former associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. The interview with BALLISON should be conducted in accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948. A summary of these instructions appear in this report starting on page 25. (This lead was initially set out in this report.)

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Professor ANTHONY P. MORRIS at the University of California, Berkeley, California, who is a former associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. The method of interview and questions asked associates being interviewed are shown in this report on pages 25 and 26 as originally set out in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT SOUTH LANSING, N. Y.

Will interview Miss MARY KNETTLES, South Lansing, New York, who is reported to have been a close associate of both FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and STEN ASKLOF, RENO'S roommate who has since been deported from the United States. As set out in this report, KNETTLES at one time had a love affair with ASKLOF and subsequent to this with RENO. The interview with KNETTLES should be conducted in the manner set forth on pages 25 and 26 of this report, which is in accordance with instructions in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

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AT SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Will interview Colonel H. H. ZORNIG (U.S.A. retired), General Electric Company, 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y. Colonel ZORNIG was referred to as a close associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in the details of this report. The interview with ZORNIG should be conducted in accordance with instructions in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948 and previously mentioned above. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

At the General Electric Company, will endeavor to obtain a photograph of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, now positively identified as "FELIX" by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which photograph when obtained should be forwarded to the New York Office for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Also, at the General Electric Company, the Albany Office should make an effort to ascertain the present whereabouts of INSLERMAN to facilitate his location in connection with any subsequent interview authorized by the Bureau. (This lead was originally set out in Baltimore teletype dated December 20, 1948 to the Bureau, New York and Albany Offices, as well as in Baltimore letter dated December 21, 1948 to the Bureau with copies to the New York and Albany Offices.)

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will interview HERMAN MEYER at the Mathematics Department, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. MEYER has been reported to have been an associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. This interview should be conducted in accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948, a copy of which was furnished to the Chicago Office. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT ABERDEEN, MARYLAND

Will continue interviews with associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Aberdeen Proving Ground in accordance with the instructions contained in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

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Will conduct appropriate investigation at Aberdeen Proving Ground regarding the documents presently in the possession of Professor JOHN LEROY KELLEY, University of California at Berkeley, California, which documents are reported to have been turned over to KELLEY by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, who in turn obtained same allegedly from the files at Aberdeen Proving Ground. (This lead was initially set out in teletype from the New York Office dated December 22, 1948 to the Bureau and Baltimore and was confirmed in further detail in letter from the New York Office to Baltimore dated December 22, 1948, to which was attached a photostatic copy of a teletype from San Francisco dated December 22, 1948 directed to the Bureau and the New York Office.)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will continue analysis and review of the personal papers of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, obtained by the Baltimore Office under voluntary waiver of search executed by RENO, for the purpose of developing RENO's contacts, acquaintances and correspondents. (This lead is initially set out in this report.)

Will locate and interview HERBERT W. QUARTLEY, JR. and RUSSELL MARTIN, both of whom resided at 2113 Callow Avenue during the pertinent period, 1937-38, when FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN was residing at the same address, for information concerning the activities of INSLERMAN. (These interviews were initially requested in the Bureau's teletype dated December 23, 1948.)

Will interview Miss ANNA HISS while visiting relatives at 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore until January 3, 1948, for any information she may have concerning the Woodstock typewriter formerly in the possession of the HISS family, and also endeavor to obtain any typewritten correspondence in her possession emanating from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. (This lead was initially set out for the San Antonio Office in Bureau teletype dated December 22, 1948 and was reset for the Baltimore Office in San Antonio teletype to Baltimore dated December 23, 1948 because of the fact that Miss ANNA HISS is currently vacationing in Baltimore.)

In the report of Special Agent MAHLON F. COLLER dated December 23, 1948 at Detroit, Michigan a lead is set out for Baltimore to contact John Hopkins College and endeavor to locate a thesis written by subject ALGER HISS possibly on the typewriter involved in this case. Undoubtedly, the Detroit Office refers to Johns Hopkins University, where appropriate investigation has already been conducted by the Baltimore Office to locate possible specimens from the HISS typewriter. Accordingly, unless

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advised to the contrary, the lead set out in the Detroit report mentioned above will be disregarded by the Baltimore Office.

Will conduct appropriate investigation at Baltimore City College where ALGER HISS attended from 1917 to 1921, to verify his attendance and ascertain if the school possesses any typewritten correspondence from HISS. (This lead was initially set out in the Bureau's teletype dated December 22, 1948.)

AT ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Will give consideration to interviewing Mr. and Mrs. TEMPLE JOYCE, who reside approximately three miles from Annapolis, Maryland on Joyce Lane, for information allegedly in their possession regarding ALGER HISS eulogizing the cause of Communism. Will similarly consider locating and interviewing Mrs. POLLY McGILL at the Blue Tavern Cafe in Annapolis, as she is the former wife of SLIM ENGLEMAN, reportedly a Communist and a close personal friend of ALGER HISS in the 1930's. (This lead was originally suggested in letter dated December 23, 1948 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices.)

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1 -

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-2 -

Kisseloff-5284

Baltimore 65-1642

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In the attached report under the heading: "RE: INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE 'FELIX'", it was indicated that considerable investigation was conducted at Baltimore regarding employees of electrical concerns located on North Howard Street, south of Fayette Street, in Baltimore for the purpose of developing possible suspects for "FELIX". In view of the subsequent positive identification of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN as being identical with "FELIX", this rather detailed investigation is not being reported. However, such investigation is supported in the file of the Baltimore Office by appropriate memoranda and was conducted by Special Agents R. G. HUNSINGER, D. L. BRACKEY, P. D. PUTNAM, W. H. NOTT, R. E. MARGISON, R. H. PORTER, and JOSEPH E. CONDON.

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Kisseloff-5285

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	12/23/48	12/14-23/48	FRANK G. FOWNSTONE mhp;hch; asg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Investigation at Baltimore develops FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN as logical suspect for "FELIX". Photograph of INSLERMAN positively identified as "FELIX" by CHAMBERS on December 22, 1948 at New York City. Investigation to date regarding background, associates and search of personal papers of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO set out. Typewritten specimen of PRISCILLA HISS obtained from files of University of Maryland identified by FBI Laboratory as having been written on same typewriter as questioned documents. Source of information for JAY CHAMBERS' report in files of Credit Bureau, Baltimore unknown to Credit Bureau or Mrs. CHAMBERS. SVIASHNIKOV (phonetic) named by CHAMBERS as possible associate of unidentified photographer "KEITH", possibly identical with VLADIMIR V. deSVESHNIKOFF, applicant in 1948 for position at Aberdeen Proving Ground and Army Chemical Center, Maryland. Specimen of handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE obtained through Selective Service, Baltimore, and forwarded to FBI Laboratory.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 60/1 P
REASON
DATE OF DECL. 9/1/91 9/1/81

DECLASSIFIED BY 021-GSC
ON 9-18-89
291-80S

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Kisseloff-5286

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LETTER NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D.C.	DEC 29	12/16,20,21,22, 23/48	ROBERT W. McCASLIN RWM:MB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Civil Service Commission files reflect WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, born March 5, 1910 at Chicago, Illinois. He received grammar and high school education in Chicago and BS degree at George Washington University and Ph.D. degree at Maryland University. Files further indicate he received probationary appointment on May 28, 1930 with National Bureau of Standards and that he was employed there until August 6, 1938 when he resigned to accept a research fellowship at Leipzig University in Germany. It is further shown that he was reinstated on September 27, 1939 as assistant chemist with the Bureau of Standards and remained with the Bureau of Standards until his resignation on August 20, 1944. Supervisors and associates state they have no concrete information indicating he was disloyal to the United States. Two of his former associates from the Bureau of Standards state they attended meetings in his home at which meetings his brother, GEORGE PIGMAN, was present. These associates, HERBERT INSLEY, Ph.D. and L. A. PALMER, said they felt the discussions in these meetings at PIGMAN'S home were becoming radical that they withdrew from further attendance. Neither INSLEY nor PALMER heard of CHAMBERS or HISS during their contact with the PIGMANS, they said, and that the newspaper accounts of the PIGMANS were shocking to them. GEORGE PIGMAN, according to Civil Service Commission files, was born February 22, 1912 at Chicago, Illinois, educated in the public schools there. He received an MS degree in 1935 from George

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Washington University. His employment was shown to be with the National Bureau of Standards from August 1, 1930 to October 16, 1940 at which time he was transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Administration where he is presently employed in Indianapolis, Indiana. GEORGE PIGMAN'S supervisors and associates in the National Bureau of Standards and Civil Aeronautics Administration speak highly of him and state they have no information which would indicate disloyalty on his part to the United States. They inform that they never heard the name CHAMBERS or HISS in any of their dealings with GEORGE PIGMAN.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated December 13, 1948

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

The Civil Service Commission record on WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was made available by Mr. JOE CHANDLER, December 16, 1948. It reflected that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was born March 5, 1910 in Chicago, Illinois, the son of J. W. PIGMAN, 1617 South Lombard St., Oak Park, Illinois. It was indicated that PIGMAN attended grammar school in Chicago and the Crane Technical School from which he graduated in 1927.

It was further indicated that he received a BS degree in chemistry from George Washington University, Washington, D.C. in June, 1932 and Doctor of Science degree from Maryland University in June, 1936. It was noted that PIGMAN reads and speaks German fluently. His employment was reflected as being with the National Bureau of Standards, as a laboratory assistant in engineering research, grade Sp. 2, salary,

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$1260 per annum and that he received an appointment in May, 1930. In August, 1931 it is reflected that he was moved to the Polarimetric Section and that he remained in that section in the Research Department from that date until July, 1938 at which time it is reflected he resigned to accept a fellowship from the Lalor Foundation to study at the University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany.

On September 27, 1939, the file indicates that PIGMAN was reinstated as assistant chemist with the National Bureau of Standards, classification P-2, salary $2600.00 per annum. On November 16, 1940, it is shown that he was promoted to associate chemist, classification P-3 rating and that he remained in this classification until August 20, 1944, at which time he tendered his resignation to accept employment in private industry.

PIGMAN listed as relatives who worked in the government service:

His father, J. W. PIGMAN.

His uncle, ROSS CHAPPLE, 4513 North Magnolia St., Chicago, Illinois.

His brother, GEORGE L. PIGMAN, Washington, D.C.

At the time of filing his application, PIGMAN listed his residence as being 1736 G St., N.W. He indicated that he was married and that his wife's name was Mrs. W. W. PIGMAN.

DR. F. J. BATES

49 Harvard Street

Dr. BATES retired Bureau of Standards employee, advised on December 16, 1948 that he felt that he was well acquainted with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. He stated that PIGMAN worked under him in his section at the National Bureau of Standards. He said that he considered PIGMAN one of his most brilliant men, that in addition to performing exceptional work at the Bureau of Standards, that PIGMAN attended night school in Washington and received his Bachelor and Doctor's degree while here.

Dr. BATES stated that he first noted PIGMAN'S ability when the latter asked to be transferred into the Carbohydrates Division of the Bureau. At that time he said there were approximately 60 physicists and 40 chemists working in that division. Dr. HERBERT ISBELL was directly in charge of the research of the chemists who were in that section, he said.

The quality of PIGMAN'S work was so good that it received world wide recognition. Much of his work was published in Europe.

Professor HELFRICH, the German chemist, recognized PIGMAN as an outstanding student of chemistry and assisted in obtaining for PIGMAN the fellowship under the Lalor Foundation.

Dr. BATES stated that he was in Germany at the time that the Nazis were setting out on their drive to dominate Europe. PIGMAN at that time realized the personal danger that might befall him if he remained in Germany. He felt that it was necessary for his own safety to escape. He did so by driving from Germany through Poland in a circuitous route and through the lower portion of the Russian border thereafter going to Sweden and subsequently returning to the United States.

After PIGMAN'S return to the United States he was again appointed to the Bureau of Standards. He was given a commission, Dr. BATES said, to do independent research. It was noticed that he was a bit too enthusiastic in his work and the Bureau found that it was necessary to turn down some of his work in order to maintain a proper check on him, PIGMAN.

Dr. BATES said that he felt that PIGMAN was one who would be most restive under any kind of restraint and that he was one who needed absolute liberty and freedom in his research. He said that PIGMAN'S personality was not such that he would win friends immediately and that he had found among PIGMAN'S associates at the Bureau of Standards few close friends. Dr. BATES said today PIGMAN is regarded as one of the ten top chemists in the carbohydrate field.

Dr. BATES said that he had no way of knowing what views, political and otherwise, PIGMAN might have had or his underlying characteristics however he said he felt that he was honest and that as far as his work indicates, it was always found to be scientifically correct.

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Dr. BATES said that he regarded PIGMAN as being a liberal and because of that fact, he stated that he could not always agree with PIGMAN in his discussion on economic theories. About this time Dr. BATES said, "We in the United States were hearing a lot about pinks and more about Nazis." He said that he heard rumors among some of his friends at the Bureau of Standards that there were employees who were attending union meetings. This he said never caused him any concern because he felt that only the poor type employees would be interested in such activities. He said he never knew definitely that there were any meetings or organizations from a union standpoint at the Bureau of Standards and accordingly he could not say whether or not WILLIAM PIGMAN ever attended such meetings. Dr. BATES did say that he never heard PIGMAN express himself in any way that would be considered a disloyal nature. He stated he never heard PIGMAN express any unsatisfactory comment about the working conditions at the Bureau of Standards. Dr. BATES said the only incident which happened during his association with PIGMAN that caused him to reflect about PIGMAN after reading the newspapers was the fact that PIGMAN seemed to be enthused about his trip into Russia when leaving Germany in 1939. Dr. BATES said that he did not know any of PIGMAN'S friends outside the Bureau and that on the two occasions that he visited PIGMAN'S home, there were no parties present whom he did not know.

Dr. BATES said that he knows definitely that none of PIGMAN'S work was of a classified nature and he is very much concerned about any information that PIGMAN might have obtained which would be considered confidential and which, as is alleged, he might have turned over to CHAMBERS. Dr. BATES, in summing up his comments on WILLIAM PIGMAN, stated that the information which he had was only favorable and that through no rumor or personal knowledge was he able to say that PIGMAN was disloyal in any way to the United States.

Dr. F. P. PHELPS

Room 2031, Industrial Building
National Bureau of Standards

Dr. PHELPS stated that he worked with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN when PIGMAN first entered the National Bureau of Standards. He stated that he had only casually met PIGMAN'S brother, GEORGE L. PIGMAN.

Dr. PHELPS said that Dr. ISBELL, PIGMAN'S supervisor in Carbohydrates Research at the Bureau, would be more familiar with PIGMAN and his brother than any other man at the Bureau at this time.

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Dr. PHELPS said that he was never aware of PIGMAN having worked on any confidential or classified work, that his work in the carbohydrate field was publishable in every respect and that as far as he knew, most of the research was published regularly in the National Bureau of Standards publications.

Dr. PHELPS stated that he personally did not like WILLIAM PIGMAN and that this dislike was due to the fact that he felt PIGMAN had too radical views regarding labor union organizations. He stated further that PIGMAN constantly advocated unionization in government as well as private industry. Because of this Dr. PHELPS said, "I tried as much as possible to leave him alone." However, he said he would not consider this serious enough to be considered as disloyalty on the part of PIGMAN.

Dr. PHELPS said that the only other criticism which he had concerning PIGMAN was that he, PIGMAN, had a tendency of being over-positive and that he was such without having sufficient data to back up his remarks. "However," he said, "in the field of chemical research, I must admit I have great admiration for his ability."

Dr. PHELPS said he had never met PIGMAN'S family and that he was not familiar with any of PIGMAN'S close friends. Dr. PHELPS said that never had any information come to his attention which would indicate concretely that PIGMAN was disloyal. He said that he had never heard any reference to the name of CHAMBERS or HISS from PIGMAN or anybody else in the Bureau of Standards until the information came out in the papers.

DR. HERBERT S. ISBELL

West Building, National Bureau of Standards

Dr. ISBELL stated on December 21, 1948 that he was in charge of carbohydrate research in the Chemistry Division at the National Bureau of Standards. He stated that he first became acquainted with WILLIAM PIGMAN in 1930. At that time PIGMAN was an assistant laboratory technician in the Cement Section of the laboratory. He stated that PIGMAN showed great energy at that time and a keen interest to move from the inorganic chemical research field into the organic division which was under Dr. F. J. BATES, who was head of the division known as the Optical Division

of the National Bureau of Standards.

At that time, according to Dr. ISBELL, PIGMAN was studying nights at George Washington University and that as far as he knew, PIGMAN obtained his degree from George Washington University and later his Doctor's degree from Maryland University. Dr. ISBELL said that PIGMAN was a laboratory assistant up until the time that he received his Doctor's degree from Maryland University. At that time he said laboratory assistants received poor salaries and that it was practically impossible for one to move into any better classification. Friends of PIGMAN urged him, Dr. ISBELL said, to do added research and as a result of the encouragement, WILLIAM PIGMAN accepted the Lalor Foundation fellowship to study at Leipzig University.

Upon PIGMAN'S return from Leipzig, he was given the permission of Dr. BATES to do independent research. Dr. ISBELL said that he felt that PIGMAN warranted the liberty of individual research at that time. He indicated that PIGMAN'S work was of sufficient quality that he should not be impeded by unnecessary supervision. Throughout this time Dr. ISBELL said, he had close working associations with WILLIAM PIGMAN and because of these close connections, he and his family frequently visited the PIGMAN home. He said that never on any occasion that he can recall was there any indication on the part of the PIGMANS of anything that could be construed as being disloyalty to the United States. Dr. ISBELL said that he knew that PIGMAN was interested in union organization of the Bureau of Standards employees but that he did not consider that of a detrimental nature in any way. He said that PIGMAN was also interested in other activities at the Bureau of Standards particularly any planned athletics or social functions that were sponsored by the Bureau. Dr. ISBELL said that he never agreed politically with WILLIAM PIGMAN because PIGMAN, in his mind, was entirely too much of a New Dealer. He said that PIGMAN was known as a man who was defending the underprivileged class.

He said that he can remember PIGMAN saying, "I prefer looking out for the forgotten man."

Dr. ISBELL said that he felt that PIGMAN, like many other young men, had "the feeling of youth to better world conditions for man and the reformation of the world" rather than a political philosophy of government.

Dr. ISBELL said that he recalled that PIGMAN also was extremely anti-Nazi when he returned from Germany but that he had never recalled hearing PIGMAN make any comment other than the good people in Germany

objected as much to the Nazi type government as did others throughout the world. He said PIGMAN told him that the great scientists in Germany thoroughly objected to the Nazi domination of their country but that they feared to raise their voice for fear of persecution. Dr. ISBELL said that he felt PIGMAN'S interest in foreign economic systems of government was more of a scholastic interest than it was of a political desire to see other forms of government established.

Dr. ISBELL said that he had only a speaking acquaintance with PIGMAN'S brother, GEORGE, and that he recalled meeting GEORGE on a couple of occasions at WILLIAM PIGMAN'S home. Dr. ISBELL indicated that since WILLIAM PIGMAN'S departure from Washington, he has visited him twice, that he recalls visiting him at his parent's home in Chicago.

Dr. ISBELL made available a book entitled "Chemistry of the Carbohydrates" by W. W. PIGMAN and RUDOLPH MAXMILIAN GOEPP, JR. This text, said Dr. ISBELL, is the outstanding text on carbohydrates today in the world.

Dr. ISBELL concluded his remarks by stating that he could not believe that WILLIAM PIGMAN would be disloyal to the United States, that he felt that he knew PIGMAN sufficiently well to have determined if he was engaging in any of the alleged activities as reflected by the recent newspaper articles and he said he did not believe that PIGMAN had any connection with CHAMBERS knowingly. Dr. ISBELL said he had never heard PIGMAN make any mention of HISS or CHAMBERS.

DR. HERBERT INSLEY

Chief of the Mineral Products Division
Room 2042, Industrial Building
National Bureau of Standards

Dr. INSLEY stated that he gained the acquaintance of WILLIAM PIGMAN in 1930 when PIGMAN was in the Cement Section of the Bureau. He stated that he left that section in 1931 and went to the Carbohydrates Division of the Bureau. PIGMAN, he said, was his assistant at that time. Dr. INSLEY indicated that he had little contact with PIGMAN after he changed to the Carbohydrates Division other than through meetings which PIGMAN held at his home for a select group of Bureau of Standards men.

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Dr. INSLEY said that approximately in 1934 he was invited to go to the home of WILLIAM PIGMAN to engage in a discussion group. He said that JESSE S. ROGERS, another employee at the Bureau, came to him and suggested that he, INSLEY, enter the discussion group that was meeting approximately once a month at PIGMAN'S home. Dr. INSLEY stated that he cannot recall at this time where PIGMAN lived but he said that he felt it was near Dupont Circle and that he does know that it was actually in WILLIAM PIGMAN'S home that they met. He said he recalled meeting PIGMAN'S wife and PIGMAN'S brother, GEORGE, while in the home.

Dr. INSLEY said that he thinks that he must have attended four meetings at PIGMAN'S home. He said that the other men from the Bureau who attended with him were Mr. ARTHUR J. THEUER, Mr. E. P. FLINT, Mr. L. A. PALMER and Mr. JESSE S. ROGERS. Both PIGMANS would be present at these meetings. He said, "We would generally start the meetings in a very informal manner and someone in the group would discuss some new book on economic theory which would be assigned to him to read by either the PIGMANS or by ROGERS. At first and when we started out in these informal meetings, "he said," a great deal of interest was shown by the men present because it was a challenge to keep abreast of the various theories propounded by the authors who we were assigned to study." Dr. INSLEY said as the discussion continued, it had a tendency to become more extreme and the radical views of the PIGMANS and ROGERS were more clearly expressed by them as they became serious in the discussion which they presented. Their views, according to Dr. INSLEY, definitely were on the radical left wing side. However, he said that neither he, PALMER, FLINT or THEUER felt that the views presented by the PIGMANS or ROGERS were such as to indicate a Communist Party line. At least not until the last meeting which they attended and at that meeting, according to Dr. ISBELL, a discussion arose about totalitarian discipline and in this discussion he said the PIGMANS brought out so clearly the Communist Party line that he, Mr. PALMER, FLINT and THEUER, after the conclusion of the meeting, decided that they had no further business attending such meetings at PIGMAN'S home. Dr. INSLEY stated that he could not recall anything specific which he could report this date that definitely would reflect membership on the part of either the PIGMANS or ROGERS, in the Communist Party. Neither does he recall any comment on the part of either the PIGMANS or ROGERS which would indicate that they were engaged in any activities of a disloyal nature. He said he never recalled hearing the name of CHAMBERS or HISS or any of their pseudonyms mentioned during the meetings that he attended at WILLIAM PIGMAN'S home.

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Dr. INSLEY said that there was nothing specific that he could put his finger on which caused him to revolt against attending further meetings but that it seemed to be a gradual dissatisfaction with the trend of events that took place in the meetings and that extreme dissatisfaction seemed to culminate on the night that they discussed totalitarian discipline. He said as he recalled the impression left by the PIGMANS that night was that if any one was asked for anything, under the totalitarian discipline form of government, one would have to perform. Dr. INSLEY said this thought was not clearly expressed and that no one present asked for further discussion on the topic. He said he decided never again to attend any more of their meetings. He said he did this because he felt that the next proposition that might be put to him would be for him to join the Communist Party. However, he said he cannot say that the PIGMANS were actually Communist Party members. This he said was only the impression they left on him, namely that they were able to recruit membership in the party.

Dr. INSLEY said that these meetings did not concern union organization among the Bureau of Standards employees. In fact he said no discussion was ever had at WILLIAM PIGMAN'S home which involved any work or any activities at the Bureau itself. The meetings in brief he said were aimed at discussing various national and international problems particularly economic problems as they affected world society.

Dr. INSLEY stated that he had never heard of any other meetings at PIGMAN'S home, that he knew of no other associates that PIGMAN might have had who attended meetings at PIGMAN'S home and that as far as he knew, the meetings which he attended were the only meetings or activities on the part of PIGMAN which could be construed in any way as being activities of a possible disloyal nature. If PIGMAN was at that time engaged in passing on information to any outside source, Dr. INSLEY said, he was not familiar with it. He added he could not believe that PIGMAN would perform any act knowingly to the disadvantage of this country as serious as that alleged in the newspaper, namely the passing on of confidential documents to CHAMBERS.

MR. L. A. PALMER

Bureau of Yards and Docks

Mr. PALMER advised December 20, 1948 that he first became acquainted with WILLIAM PIGMAN in 1931 and that at about that time

he met PIGMAN'S brother, GEORGE. He said that he had never heard any information reflecting derogatorily against either of the PIGMANS. He indicated that the only information in his possession which indicated a communist tendency on the part of the PIGMANS was the fact that they held meetings in their home in which meetings they discussed the communist economic theory and the communist ideals and aims for world occupation.

Mr. PALMER stated that he believes that these meetings which he attended along with Dr. INSLEY and Mr. FLING AND Mr. THEUER covered a period of approximately three or four months and that he believes they were some time during 1934. He said he felt the meetings were held approximately once a month. He admitted that his recollection in this regard was very hazy.

Mr. PALMER stated that the meetings started out on a rather informal basis, that he was asked by Dr. INSLEY if he would care to attend a discussion group at the home of WILLIAM PIGMAN. He stated that after learning the identity of the parties who would be present, that he consented. He said he admired the ability of those men whom PIGMAN had invited to his home. In fact, he added "I greatly admire the ability of PIGMAN not only from the standpoint of his ability in research but also from the ability shown in his understanding of the philosophies of governments of the various countries in the world." PIGMAN, he said, clearly indicated by his expressions on economic theories that he was a student of political philosophies, that he was well read and that it was possible for him to express himself freely on theory which he felt should be put into practice in the world for the betterment of mankind. Mr. PALMER said that those who attended the meetings in WILLIAM PIGMAN'S home were keenly impressed by PIGMAN'S understanding of the political forms of government of the various countries. "Indeed," he said, "PIGMAN had a liberal philosophy of government but at that time such a philosophy was not looked upon as strange, in fact it was a fad during and shortly after the depression to be considered a liberal." He said that he recalls that it was common talk that the United States should consider changes in its economic system. This view, he said, was held by both the PIGMANS.

Mr. PALMER stated that he recalled that on the first meeting which he attended at the home of WILLIAM PALMER, that he was requested to review the book entitled "The Coming Struggle for Power." He stated that he could not recall at this time the author of that book but that he did recall it treated rather liberally the new philosophy that was prevailing at the time.

Mr. PALMER said that he could not recall the exact number of times that he attended meetings at WILLIAM PIGMAN'S home but that he thinks it must have been at least three. He said he recalled at one time going to the home of JESSE ROGERS who, he said, seemed to be as keenly interested as were the PIGMANS.

PALMER stated that he recalls at the last meeting that he attended at WILLIAM PIGMAN'S home, there was present an outsider and stranger to him and FLINT, THEUER and INSLEY. He said that this man discussed the new philosophy of liberalism and that he explained in contrast the philosophy of Marxism. He said that this person seemed to be steeped in communist philosophy, that he was not a personable man and that he and the other mentioned friends of his formed such a dislike to him that they decided that they had enough of the meetings with the PIGMANS, particularly any guest speakers that PIGMAN might bring in to inform them on political philosophies of government. Mr. PALMER said he recalls that this man was particularly interested in determining the full names of those present beside the PIGMANS.

Mr. PALMER said he felt that nobody gave this man their name. "In fact," he said, "we walked out when he suggested that we give our names to him." Mr. PALMER said he could not say that this man was a communist but that from his every action, he indicated that he was and he indicated further that he would be interested in determining more completely their background and interests. Mr. PALMER said he recalled that this man said, "We should look into things and compare the different isms before we consider disregarding them."

Mr. PALMER said that he felt that in that statement the fellow included communism.

Mr. PALMER stated that JESSE S. ROGERS seemed to be more interested in recruiting new members for the so-called study group at PIGMANS than he was in the nature of the discussion which ensued. Mr. PALMER said that he felt that ROGERS had socialistic views and that he typified the new dealer of that year. He said that he recalls that ROGERS suggested during one of the meetings that he was in favor of the government owning public utilities and railroads. "Of course," Mr. PALMER said, "many people at that time felt likewise."

Mr. PALMER said that he recalled ROGERS urging him to bring in more men to the meetings and he definitely recalled that ROGERS once said "Everyone present should bring in a new member the next meeting we have."

Mr. PALMER stated that he recalled on one occasion that the PIGMANS passed out publications to study during the meeting. He said that he could not recall definitely the nature of the publications but that he feels certain that the Daily Worker was among some of the material given them on that occasion.

Mr. PALMER said that the PIGMANS proselyting of the communist philosophy was very subtle however he said he had no feeling or belief that they were engaging in any other activities which could be considered disloyal to this government. He said that the PIGMANS philosophy of government was more liberal than the average persons. "Unfortunately," he said, "I was liberal enough at the time to allow myself to attend some of these meetings." He stated that he has regretted it and that he is certain Dr. INSLEY, Mr. FLINT and THEUER have also regretted it.

Mr. PALMER said that he never heard the name HISS or CHAMBERS mentioned nor did he ever hear any indication in any way that the PIGMANS were working with anyone or in any nature such as has been reflected by the recent articles in the newspapers alleging that WILLIAM PIGMAN passed on confidential documents to CHAMBERS.

MISS MARY L. HUBBELL

Section Chief, Chemical Division,
National Bureau of Standards

Miss HUBBELL advised on December 21, 1948 that she recalls having met WILLIAM PIGMAN when he was employed in the Bureau of Standards. She believes that she visited at his home on at least two occasions and she says from her knowledge of Mr. PIGMAN she feels that he is an innocent victim. Namely, that his alleged associations with CHAMBERS could not have been voluntary on his part.

Miss HUBBELL said that she actually knew nothing of PIGMAN'S activities outside the Bureau and that her previous statement was based on her knowledge of him and her admiration for him which was formed in her associations with PIGMAN while he was in the Bureau.

She said that PIGMAN was a hard worker and that he turned out outstanding work in the field of carbohydrates. She stated that she is amazed now to read the articles in the paper reflecting so dangerously against him. She said that she is amazed because she never even recalled

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him ever having mentioned a political view or expressing himself in any way concerning politics.

Miss HUBBELL said that she had heard the rumor that PIGMAN was sympathetic toward the "underdog" and that perhaps in this regard he did have a radical tendency in his defense of the under-privileged class.

Miss HUBBELL said that she has heard since the paper's report on PIGMAN that he was a member of a local union in the Bureau of Standards known as the Federation of Architects, Chemists, Engineers and Technicians. She said that she personally was not familiar with any views that he might have had in regard to labor organization within the government.

Miss HUBBELL said that she had never heard the name of HISS or CHAMBERS mentioned before she read about them in the newspapers. She said it had never been brought to her attention that PIGMAN had had any association with those two mentioned parties.

JAMES B. SAUNDERS

Physicist, Instruments Section
National Bureau of Standards

Mr. SAUNDERS stated on December 22, 1948 that he had met WARD PIGMAN whom he knows now as WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, about 1930. He stated that they worked in the same section. However, he said that PIGMAN was a chemist and that he himself was a physicist. He said at the time PIGMAN was interested in the local organization of the Federation of Architects, Chemists, Engineers and Technicians, a local which existed in the Bureau of Standards. Mr. SAUNDERS said he attended a meeting which was for the organization and promotion of this local in the Bureau. As he recalls, the meeting was held at the YMCA. Present at this meeting he said was a labor organizer whose identity he does not definitely know but who he believes from what he has read subsequent is a Mr. COLLINS (ph.). This man he said spoke on the advantages of organization within the government. Mr. SAUNDERS said he personally formed a dislike to this man and accordingly he did not have any more to do with PIGMAN in connection with meetings in behalf of the local that PIGMAN was working for in the Bureau.

About this time according to Mr. SAUNDERS, he had developed an exposure meter which he desired to get patented. He said he needed some

financial assistance. PIGMAN he said suggested that he, SAUNDERS, come to his home and that PIGMAN would arrange a meeting between him, SAUNDERS, and a party who would be able to finance the exposure meter's development. SAUNDERS said he went to PIGMAN'S home and there he met this party whom he believes to be COLLINS, the same party that was present at the meeting sponsored by the Federation of Architects, Chemists, Engineers and Technicians at the YMCA. SAUNDERS said that this party asked entirely too much cut on the profits expected from the patent and accordingly he, SAUNDERS, never sold an interest to him.

SAUNDERS said that he had little to do with PIGMAN after that time in connection with his work but that he did occasionally visit PIGMAN at his home. He recalls visiting PIGMAN shortly after the latter returned from his studies in Leipzig, Germany. He recalls too he said that PIGMAN displayed numerous snapshots which he took in his travels about Europe. SAUNDERS recalled that PIGMAN displayed snapshots that he took in Russia.

Mr. SAUNDERS said that he could not recall any indication on the part of PIGMAN which would indicate that he was engaged either before or after his return from Germany in any activities which would be considered disloyal.

GEORGE L. PIGMAN

Mr. JOE CHANDLER made available the Civil Service Commission file on GEORGE L. PIGMAN. It reflected he received a probational appointment on August 1, 1930 as an under laboratory apprentice. This file further reflects that he was promoted on May 1, 1936 to junior material engineer in which capacity he served until October 16, 1940 at which time he was transferred as assistant aeronautical engineer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce.

GEORGE L. PIGMAN'S birth was reflected as being at Chicago, Illinois on February 22, 1912. He further indicated that he was educated in the public schools of Chicago and that he received a Master of Science degree from George Washington University in 1935 in engineering. At that time his residence was reflected as being 3102 Rodman St., N.W. He listed his wife's name as VIRGINIA W. PIGMAN and in a later questionnaire which appeared in the file he listed his residence as being 1255 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. He subsequently listed his residence again as being 2127 P St., N.W., Apt. 308,

which was also shown to be the residence of his brother, WILLIAM W. PIGMAN, and his brother's wife, ALICE PIGMAN.

JOHN TUCKER, JR.

Cement Section, National Bureau of Standards

Mr. TUCKER advised on December 21, 1948 that he met GEORGE PIGMAN through the latters brother, WILLIAM PIGMAN, who was also employed at the National Bureau of Standards. He stated that GEORGE turned out to be a close personal friend of his and that he felt that he knew him rather well. He said he never felt that he was as close to WILLIAM PIGMAN as he was to GEORGE. Mr. TUCKER stated that he is rather skeptical of the allegation that the PIGMANS passed on confidential information to unauthorized persons. However, he said that during the war he was not acquainted thoroughly with their activities and he supposed that he could not be sure of his estimation of them in view of that. However, he said he never heard any comment nor observed any act on the part of either of the PIGMANS which would indicate any disloyalty in any respect. Mr. TUCKER said he had never heard the name of HISS or CHAMBERS mentioned before he read about them in the newspapers.

Mr. TUCKER said that he had noted in his acquaintanceship with WILLIAM PIGMAN that he was rather outspoken in his views. He stated that both of the PIGMANS were interested in a local union at the National Bureau of Standards known as the Federation of Architects, Chemists, Engineers and Technicians. He stated that in this regard he had never heard any unfavorable comments about them. It was his impression that the PIGMANS joined the union to promote better working conditions for the employees as a whole.

He said they were both interested in the sports program at the Bureau and that he recalls them both as being good athletics. He stated that he never knew of any other societies or organizations that either might have been a member of.

Mr. TUCKER said that of the two he felt that WILLIAM took life more seriously than did GEORGE. He said that GEORGE seemed to have a more normal sense of values than WILLIAM.

Mr. TUCKER commented about a newspaper man who contacted him with a desire to write an article reflecting on the background of the PIGMANS with

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the aim of developing a long standing resentment in the hearts of both the PIGMANS toward society because of their poor start in life. Mr. TUCKER said he denied the newspaper correspondent an interview for he said he felt that such a thought was ridiculous. Never, he said, did he hear the PIGMANS make any comment that would reflect they had been handicapped by a lack of financial status in early life.

Mr. TUCKER said he would have every confidence in both of the PIGMANS and that it was hard for him to believe what he read in the papers about them. Mr. TUCKER said he has been puzzled ever since he read about WILLIAM PIGMAN passing on confidential papers. He said that he is at a loss to understand where PIGMAN might have obtained them, "for," he said, "I know that the work he was working on in the Bureau was not of a classified nature." Further, he said, "I feel that he would not go beyond his position to obtain any information for anyone."

MR. CARSON CULP

Personnel Administrator
Civil Aeronautics Administration

Mr. CULP made available on December 23, 1948 the personnel file of the Civil Aeronautics Administration on GEORGE LEROY PIGMAN. This file reflected an application filed by PIGMAN on August 12, 1940. It reflected his residence as being 1907 North Kenmore St., Arlington, Virginia. He stated that he had resided at that address since 1936, in this application.

His file further reflected that he was born February 22, 1912 in Chicago, Illinois. He listed his wife's name as VIRGINIA W. PIGMAN. He listed as references on this application, Mr. JESSE S. ROGERS, 4 Clermont, Garrett Park, Maryland; Mr. FLOYD B. HORNBROOK, 4803 11th St. North, Arlington, Virginia; Mr. PAUL A. FISCHER, 6136 22nd St., North, Arlington, Virginia; Mr. D. D. MEHAFFY, 6313 16th St., N.W.; Mr. WALTER W. BRANNOCK, 1509 Greenbrier St., Arlington, Virginia.

In this application GEORGE L. PIGMAN listed his relatives in government employment as being his wife, VIRGINIA PIGMAN and his brother, WILLIAM W. PIGMAN, 2006 North Stafford St., Arlington, Virginia.

On a recent application PIGMAN reflected his current address as being 602 West Maple Rd., Indianapolis 8, Indiana. He listed his home phone as being Hu 4512 and his office phone as being Be 5190. At that time he

reflected his position as that of grade P-6, salary, $7432.00 per annum. He indicated that his supervisor was Mr. A. L. MORSE, CAA, Indianapolis, Indiana.

In this application he also listed Mr. JESSE S. ROGERS, Garrett Park, Maryland, as a reference and a Mr. H. KENDALL KING, Rural Route #1, Box 199, Bridgeport, Indiana.

MR. JOHN EASTON

Civil Aeronautics Administration

Mr. EASTON stated that GEORGE PIGMAN came to the Administration in 1940 and that he had made steady progress in the Administration since that time. He stated that more than a year ago he was transferred with the Materials Engineer Experimental Station to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. EASTON said that PIGMAN was in to see him a week ago after he returned to Washington from the New York Grand Jury. He said that PIGMAN told him that as far as he could determine the Grand Jury was interested in him only insofar as his brother was involved in the case. Mr. EASTON said that those in charge of PIGMAN at CAA had no reason to doubt him. In fact, he said that he personally checked into the case and talked with Mr. A. L. MORSE, GEORGE PIGMAN'S immediate supervisor. He said that MORSE had nothing but favorable comments on GEORGE PIGMAN.

Mr. EASTON said that he, in speaking as he did, was only speaking of PIGMAN'S work, that he knew nothing of PIGMAN'S social life and activities outside of work. He commented too that the file which they had in the Washington office on PIGMAN was only a skeleton file and that the main personnel file was maintained in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Never, Mr. EASTON said, did PIGMAN work on any classified matter while with Civil Aeronautics Administration but PIGMAN has worked on very important matters and they have found his work to be entirely satisfactory. He is considered one of their best engineers. PIGMAN, he said, is serving as Section Chief in the Experimental Station at Indianapolis and that his work with the other men has proven to be very satisfactory.

Mr. EASTON stated that there are no union activities within the Civil Aeronautics Administration and accordingly he does not know what

views PIGMAN might have along these lines however he said that in talking with PIGMAN recently, he asked him about any union activities he might have had while in the government service and that he was informed by PIGMAN that he, PIGMAN, belonged to a local of the Federation of Architechs, Chemists, Engineers and Technicians at the Bureau of Standards. From what PIGMAN mentioned, Mr. EASTON said he felt that this was an informal group in the Bureau of Standards and that it had no national affiliation.

Mr. EASTON stated he was never aware of PIGMAN having a brother until the matter was brought out in the paper. However, he said that since that time, he has been told that WILLIAM PIGMAN, the brother, is an outstanding chemist.

GEORGE C. VIETHEER

Assistant Director of Personnel
Department of Commerce

Mr. VIETHEER made available the Department of Commerce file #598 on GEORGE PIGMAN of the Civil Aeronautics Administration on information concerning subpoena before the Grand Jury.

In this file there appeared a memorandum dated December 14, 1948 which reflected that GEORGE PIGMAN, brother of WILLIAM PIGMAN, formerly of the Bureau of Standards who is now an aeronautical engineer, chief of the Structural Section, had testified before a New York Grand Jury.

In this file there also appeared excerpts from a report of Special Agent R. P. Lewis dated August 17, 1948 at Indianapolis, Indiana. This excerpt concerned chiefly a comment made by GEORGE PIMAN'S supervisor, Mr. A. L. MORSE, who stated that PIGMAN was a close associate of PELLEIVA KANGAS, also an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. MORSE further stated that PIGMAN and KANGAS both had similar views although he had no information pointing to any disloyalty. MORSE further stated that PIGMAN had some years ago, visited Russia and had travelled extensively in that country. However, MORSE said he was unable to furnish information that either PIGMAN or KANGAS had a disloyal trend.

Another excerpt from above cited report reflected that confidential informants I.P.S. 2856, 2855 and 2860, who were regarded as reliable informants, on communist activities in the Indianapolis area, had no information concerning PIGMAN or KANGAS.

For the information of the Bureau and the offices receiving copies of this report, it might be noted that the Commerce Department file on PELLEIVA KANGAS, Materials Engineers in the Experimental Station of CAA, Indianapolis, Indiana, was reviewed and it was noted that the loyalty board reported "that reasonable grounds do not exist for belief that KANGAS is disloyal to the Government of the United States. The board recommends the case be closed."

It should be further noted by the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this report that the names of the parties who attended meetings at the PIGMAN home, namely ARTHUR U. THEUER, E. P. FLINT, L. A. PALMER and Dr. HERBERT INSLEY were searched through the Washington Field Office indices and no derogatory information was reflected regarding them.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-2372

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, N.Y.

*The New York Office was advised by teletype, December 20, 1948, from the Washington Field Office that HERBERT INSLEY, Ph.D. of the National Bureau of Standards, advised that he attended meetings at WILLIAM PIGMAN'S home in Washington; that Mr. E. P. FLINT, ARTHUR U. THEUER, L. A. PALMER and J. S. ROGERS attended these meetings with him.

The New York Office was advised as to the current address of Mr. THEUER and FLINT and it was left to the discretion of the New York Office whether or not an interview should be had with these two individuals.

BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Garrett Park, Maryland

The Baltimore Office is requested to interview Mr. JESSE S. ROGERS who was stated to have attended meetings at WILLIAM PIGMAN'S home on all occasions that HERBERT INSLEY, Ph.D. was present. An effort should be made in interviewing ROGERS to determine if the GOLLINS mentioned by Mr. JAMES B. SAUNDERS of the National Bureau of Standards is identical with HENRY COLLINS who CHAMBERS states entertained members of the underground group in his home in Washington.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D.C.

Will at the Civil Service Commission check the personnel file on JESSE S. ROGERS and conduct the other necessary leads resulting from this personnel file check.

FD-49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D.C.	DEC 29 1948	12/16,20,21,22, 23/48	ROBERT W. McCASLIN RWM:MB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Civil Service Commission files reflect WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, born March 5, 1910 at Chicago, Illinois. He received grammar and high school education in Chicago and BS degree at George Washington University and Ph.D. degree at Maryland University. Files further indicate he received probationary appointment on May 28, 1930 with National Bureau of Standards and that he was employed there until August 6, 1938 when he resigned to accept a research fellowship at Leipzig University in Germany. It is further shown that he was reinstated on September 27, 1939 as assistant chemist with the Bureau of Standards and remained with the Bureau of Standards until his resignation on August 20, 1944. Supervisors and associates state they have no concrete information indicating he was disloyal to the United States. Two of his former associates from the Bureau of Standards state they attended meetings in his home at which meetings his brother, GEORGE PIGMAN, was present. These associates, HERBERT INSLEY, Ph.D. and L. A. PALMER, said they felt the discussions in these meetings at PIGMAN'S home were becoming so radical that they withdrew from further attendance. Neither INSLEY nor PALMER heard of CHAMBERS or HISS during their contact with the PIGMANS, they said, and that the newspaper accounts of the PIGMANS were shocking to them. GEORGE PIGMAN, according to Civil Service Commission files, was born February 22, 1912 at Chicago, Illinois, educated in the public schools there. He received an MS degree in 1935 from George

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1-T. J. Donegan, Sp. Asst. to Atty. General)
2 - Baltimore
2 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-2374

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/31/48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bu file 74-1333)

ReBulet 12/30/48. There is attached the original copy of the report of SA Frederick M. Connors, 12/22/48, Boston, Mass., which has been signed.

EAS:MP
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MR JONES

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

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DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, WHO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS ALLEGED PHOTOGRAPHED DOCUMENTS FOR HIM IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT WHILE CHAMBERS WAS ACTIVE IN ESPIONAGE WORK AND WHO HAS IDENTIFIED INSLERMAN FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION AS THE MAN WHOM HE KNEW AS FELIX THE PHOTOGRAPHER, PRESENTLY RESIDES RD NO. TWO, CAMBRIDGE, NY. ALBANY OFFICE HAS DETERMINED FOLLOWING INFORMATION RE PURCHASE OF PROPERTY IN CAMBRIDGE BY INSLERMAN. PROPERTY OF FELIX INSLERMAN, RD TWO, CAMBRIDGE, NY, CONSISTS OF EIGHTY FIVE ACRES AND TWO STORY HOUSE. PROPERTY ORIGINALLY SOLD BY CAMBRIDGE, NY LIFE RESIDENT TO NORMA KNOLL, TWENTY TWO HAMILTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, NJ, ON JULY FIRST, THIRTYFIVE. ON AUGUST TEN, FORTYONE, AFTER HER DEATH, PROPERTY CONVEYED BY HER HUSBAND, CHARLES KNOLL, TO DOROTHY G. HOEY AND ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR., OF THREE NINE SEVEN BURLINGTON ROAD, BOROUGH OF PARAMUS, BERGEN COUNTY, NJ. ON DECEMBER TWENTYNINE FORTYTWO, PROPERTY CONVEYED TO FELIX A. AND ELIZABETH INSLERMAN OF TOWNSHIP OF BABYLON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, NY, WHO PURCHASED PROPERTY FOR ELEVEN

END OF PAGE ONE

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HUNDRED DOLLARS. RECORDS INDICATE A FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR MORTGAGE HELD BY A JAY C. HILL OF EAGLE BRIDGE, NY, WHICH IS NEARBY CAMBRIDGE, BUT PAID BY NORMA KNOLL. INSLERMAN DID NOT RECORD TITLE TILL JULY TWENTYNINE, FORTYSEVEN, AND AT THAT TIME NO MORTGAGES WERE FILED. ALL ABOVE INFO ON FILE TWON CLERK, HUDSON FALLS, NY. ASSISTANT AG T. J. DONEGAN HAS REQUESTED THAT DOROTHY G. HOEY AND ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR., WHO ARE REPORTED BY ALBANY OFFICE TO HAVE BEEN RESIDING IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO AT THREE NINE SEVEN BURLINGTON ROAD, BOROUGH OF PARAMUS, BERGEN COUNTY, NJ, BE INTERVIEWED, RE ACQUAINTANCE-SHIP, KNOWLEDGE OF INSLERMANS ACTIVITIES, AND HOW TRANSACTION FOR SALE OF PROPERTY TO INSLERMAN CAME ABOUT. SUTEL.

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COMMUNICATIONS SEC
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TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 41 4 10-15P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP., R. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED TODAY FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO HOURS AND INTERVIEW BRIEF BECAUSE OF PRIOR COMMITMENT HE HAD WITH "TIME" MAGAZINE TO STRAIGHTEN OUT FINANCIAL SITUATION WITH THIS MAGAZINE. INERVIEW TODAY COVERED PERIOD FROM NINETEEN TWENTY NINE TO NINETEEN THIRTYTWO. DURING THIS PERIOD CHAMBERS WAS SELF EMPLOYED, TRANSLATING VARIOUS GERMAN BOOKS TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, GOT MARRIED IN NINETEEN THIRTYONE, AGAIN ENTERED CP AS ACTIVE MEMBER, WAS ASSOCIATED WITH JOHN REED CLUB, WHICH WAS A CULTURAL SECTION OF THE CP. CHAMBERS SET FORTH A RATHER LONG LIST OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF JOHN REED CLUB AT THAT TIME AND THEIR PARTICULAR ACTIVITY. HE RELATED INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS TAKING UP EDITORSHIP OF "NEW MASSES" MAGAZINE FOR A PERIOD OF THREE MONTHS BEGINNING IN SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTY TWO AND HIS FIRST CONVERSATION WITH MAX BEDACHT IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY TWO WHEN HE WAS APPROACHED BY THE LATTER TO DISCUSS HIS ACTIVITY IN THE OPEN CP AND BECOME AFFILIATED WITH THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND IN NYC. HE RELATED HIS INTRODUCTION TO HERBERT, ALIAS KARL, WHO CHAMBERS STATED WAS A SOVIET AGENT AND WHO QUESTIONED HIM AT LENGTH CONCERNING HIS

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ORIGINAL BREAK WITH THE PARTY, HIS POLITICAL BELIEFS, ACTIVITIES, ETC. INTRODUCTION OF CHAMBERS TO HERBERT AND KARL MADE BY JOHN SHERMAN, A FORMER STAFF WRITER OF THE "DAILY WORKER" WHO WAS EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY IN THE LATE NINETEEN TWENTIES AND SUBSEQUENTLY ENTERED THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND. INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS WILL BE CONTINUED TOMORROW MORNING. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. EUNICE LINCOLN TESTIFIED THAT THE HANDWRITTEN NOTES WHICH WERE TURNED OVER BY CHAMBERS WERE OF SUCH A NATURE THAT SHE HAD NEVER SEEN SUCH NOTES IN THE STATE DEPT. NOR WAS IT A PRACTICE IN THE STATE DEPT. TO BRIEF ANY MESSAGES IN THAT FASHION. ALSO TESTIFIED THAT SHE SAW NO REASON FOR MANY TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY THE STATE DEPT. TO BE BRIEFED. RELATIVE TO SIXTY FIVE DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS, SHE STATED SHE SAW NO REASON FOR THAT FORM TO BE WRITTEN, ALSO THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE NOT TYPED IN THE STATE DEPT. MAX YERGAN TESTIFIED THAT THE ONLY TIME HE HAD SEEN ALGER HISS WAS DURING THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE OF THE UN, AT WHICH TIME HISS WAS POINTED OUT TO HIM, YERGAN. FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN TESTIFIED TODAY AND ADMITTED THAT HE HAD SIGNED A STATEMENT BUT REFUSED TO ANSWER WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD TOLD THE TRUTH IN THE STATEMENT. DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE OBTAINED IN INSLERMAN-S HOME, HE CLAIMS HE TOOK FROM THE REPUBLIC AVAIATION CORP. AND NO INFORMATION AS TO HOW HE HAD TWO

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION PERTAINING TO THE ARMY AIR FORCES OTHER THAN HE HAD TAKEN A BUNDLE OF PAPERS OUT OF THE REPUBLIC AVIATION CORP. INSLERMAN TESTIFIED THAT THE THREE CAMERAS HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION WERE A KODAK, A LEICA, MODEL B, AND A ERNEMANN DASH BOB. CLAIMS HE HAD KODAK FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS AND LEICA AND ERNEMANN DASH BOB FOR TEN YEARS.

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cc Fletcher

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

JAN 4 1949

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WASHINGTON 37 SAN FRANCISCO 3 FROM NEW YORK 4 9-37P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ETAL. PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R.

RE SF TELETYPE DEC. THIRTY LAST IN INSTANT CASE REGARDING BORIS BYKOV. PHOTO OF VASSILI ZUBILIN EXHIBITED TO CHAMBERS NEGATIVELY. MASSING AND BERNAUT HAVE PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ZUBILIN.

SCHEIDT

CORRECTION 5TH WORD SHOULD BE "WAS."

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

JAN 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 4 NEW YORK 3 FROM BALT 4

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHATTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE. INVESTIGATION AT BALTIMORE IN AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY UNSUB, WA QUOTE BERNIE END QUOTE REFLECTS POSSIBILITY THAT BERNIE MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH BERNHARD BROWN, WA BUZIA OWRUTZKY, SUBJECT OF BUFILE ONE HUNDRED

Kisseloff-2387

DASH THREE THREE NINE FIVE NINE ONE, WHO IS PRESENTLY SUBJECT OF A PENDING SECURITY INVESTIGATION AT BALTIMORE. INS RECORDS BALTIMORE REFLECT SUBJECTS IMMIGRATION FILE AT WASH., D.C., CONTAINS A PHOTOGRAPH OF BROWN. WASHINGTON FIELD REQUESTED TO OBTAIN COPIES OF BROWNS PHOTOGRAPH WHICH IS CONTAINED IN HIS DUPLICATE NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE NUMBER THREE FOUR FIVE TWO THREE NAUGHT TWO, LOCATED AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION. COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPH SHOULD BE FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY TO DENVER FOR EXHIBITION TO FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE IF BROWN IS IDENTICAL WITH UNSUB BERNIE. COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPH SHOULD ALSO BE FURNISHED TO NY FOR EXHIBITION BY NY TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. WFO ALSO REQUESTED TO FUNISH COPIES OF PHOTOS TO BALTO. FOR COMPLETION OF ITS FILE. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF BROWN SOMEWHAT COINCIDES WITH PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF BERNIE AS FURNISHED BY FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, WITH EXCEPTION OF HEIGHT, IT BEING NOTED RENO DESCRIBES BROWN AS FIVE FEET ELEVEN, WHEREAS BROWN IS DESCRIBED AS FIVE FEET FIVE. BROWN IS AN OLD-TIME CP MEMBER AT BALTIMORE AND RESIDED IN BALTO. DURING

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PAGE TWO

PERTINENT PERIOD. HIS WIFE IS ORIGINALLY FROM PHILA. AND IT IS NOTED RENO CLAIMS HE MET CHAMBERS THRU BERNIE AT PHILA. DENVER ADVISED BY AIR MAIL

MC FARLIN

END

TIME OF MSG IS 5-30 P

K

SORI U DID NOT CUT INTO PERF FOR WFO CAN U PLS SEND AGAIN

OK NY ROLL BACK AN ACK

NK R-

3- R-3 NY

BAR & WAF

TWO COPIES WFO

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : R. W. WALL

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS
SECURITY MATTER - C

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

This is to advise that I received a telephone call from Mr. C. S. Forster, Chief of the Investigation Division of the Department of Agriculture, at 4:00 p.m. on January 3, 1949.

Mr. Forster stated that he had noted in the December 20th issue of the "Newsweek" an article entitled "National Affairs - Is America Safe from Spies." This article stated in effect that Whittaker Chambers had advised Mr. Adolph Berle of the State Department in September, 1939 of the facts in his possession regarding a Communist espionage group operating in the Federal Government. The article continues by saying that Chambers in 1942 took his story to the FBI and that on the basis of the information he had supplied, the FBI in return had made reports to those departments wherein individuals mentioned in the Chambers testimony had been employed.

Mr. Forster stated that since Alger Hiss had worked for the Department of Agriculture, he would appreciate knowing whether or not this data was ever supplied to the Department of Agriculture, and, if so, to whom in that Department. Mr. Forster stated that, according to the records of the Department of Agriculture, Hiss resigned in 1935.

I advised Mr. Forster that, in view of the fact that Mr. Hiss was not employed by the Department of Agriculture at the time the Bureau allegedly received the information from Whittaker Chambers and made its reports available to the various interested government agencies, it was unlikely that any information in this matter was supplied to the Department of Agriculture. I advised him, however, that a check would be made to determine whether or not such information had been sent to his Department.

RECORDED - 99

174-1333-864

JAN 14 1949

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this matter be referred to the Internal Security Section in order that it can be determined whether or not any data of the statements given by Chambers have ever been sent to the Agriculture Department. On completion of this check if the Internal Security Division will advise me as to the results thereof, I will advise Mr. Forster by telephone.

RWW:mmk

(over)

EX-27

Kisseloff-2390

51 JAN 2 1949

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 7 9 12 AM '49

RECEIVED
LOYALTY SECTION
JAN 7 11 34 AM '49

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 5 5 13 PM '49

Kisseloff-2391

Addendum: 1-6-49

Alger Hiss was employed in the Department of Agriculture from May, 1933 to April, 1935. The first information appearing in the Bureau files concerning Hiss is dated September 25, 1941. He was the subject of a Hatch Act inquiry authorized on December 24, 1941, at which time he was employed in the State Department. In view of the foregoing, no distribution of information on Alger Hiss was made to the Department of Agriculture so far as the records reflect.

It is recommended that Mr. Forster be advised that no information was furnished to the Department of Agriculture since Hiss was not employed there subsequent to April, 1935.

HBF:cmw

Done 1-7-49

OK

Kisseloff-2392

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

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

Miss Alice O'Donnell in the Attorney General's Office called me on January 3, 1949. She stated that the Attorney General had a memorandum from the Bureau dated December 15, 1948, relative to Whittaker Chambers, which made reference to Franklin Reno. She stated that the Attorney General had requested that she obtain for him the results of the FBI's investigation of Reno.

DML:dad

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-865

JAN 13 1949

27

5 JAN 7 1949

Kisseloff-2393

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Philadelphia

January 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 6, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-2440
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 -866
LAB. NO. D-89004 BU

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Reference: Letter dated January 5, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

RECORDED - 99

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Deleted Copy Sent R. Travis
by Letter 6-2-2[illegible]

K216 A typewritten letter on the stationery FANSLER, 1518 Spruce Street Philadelphia, Pa., beginning "Dear Mr Whittaker: Allah be praised, I found..." and signed "DAISY FANSLER."

K217 A typewritten letter on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., dated May 4, 1927, beginning "My dear Mrs. Hoffman: I am handing you herewith..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

K218 A carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated April 14, 1927 beginning "My dear Mr. Chambers: Without waiting to adjust my..." and ending "...Mrs. Fansler and myself."

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the machines which typed K216 and K217 did not type Q5 through Q69.

The carbon copy, K218, was not sufficiently clear for a definite conclusion to be reached in comparison with the typing appearing on specimens Q5 through Q69.

Specimens K216 through K218 will be returned to the Philadelphia Office as soon as photographic copies have been made for the Bureau's file.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

New York
Washington Field
Baltimore

RCF:lml

Kisseloff-2394

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2 21 PM '49
E.R.L.
LABORATORY DIVISION
JAN 10 12 12 PM '49
RECEIVED—HARBO

Kisseloff-2395

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 5, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

Attention: FBI Laboratory

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File #74-1333

D-89804

There are enclosed herewith three letters concerning which it is requested a comparison be made with documents now in the Laboratory's possession which have been submitted by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

K-216
K-217
K-218

The first letter, dated December 11, 1941, addressed "Dear Mr. WHITAKER", and signed "Sincerely yours, DAISY FANSLER", has been received from Mr. ANTHONY WHITAKER, attorney for DAISY FANSLER. Before turning this letter over to Bureau agents, WHITAKER obtained permission therefor from DAISY FANSLER and in the permission, Miss FANSLER advised that this letter was typewritten on a Corona typewriter.

The remaining two letters, dated April 14, 1927, addressed to Rev. J. JARDEN GUENTHER, and May 4, 1927, addressed to Mrs. MARY J. HOFFMAN, have been received from Mr. BURTON WRIGHT, a nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, former partner of THOMAS L. FANSLER, prior to the formation of the partnership between FANSLER and HARRY MARTIN. The letter dated April 14, 1927 is a carbon copy, whereas the letter dated May 4, 1927 is an original.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

It is requested that all letters submitted herewith be returned to the Philadelphia Office upon completion of the examination.

Enclosures

Special Delivery - Registered Mail

74-1333

479182

JLK:MPM
65-2440

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

174-1333-866
F M I

JAN 14 1949

Evidence returned
via Reb
1-10-49 Cmc

Lab Report
1-10-49
Ref: Lmc

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 13, 1949

To:

SAC, San Francisco

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 7, 1949.

Re:

J. DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury
Espionage - X

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 100-25417
LAB. NO. 7L-333 867
B-8859 JK

RECORDED 99

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested by:

Reference: San Francisco

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-5-49

Specimens: Document

K239 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated November 21, 1940, to Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K240 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated November 29, 1940, to JOHN A. SUTRO, Esquire, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K241 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated September 26, 1946, to Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, signed in ink ALGER.

K242 Two-page typewritten letter dated January 17, 1947, to Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, signed in ink ALGER.

K243 Typewritten envelope and accompanying letter addressed to "JOHN A. SUTRO, Esq., 3500 Jackson Street San Francisco, California", letter dated December 30, 1948, signed in ink ALGER.

Results of Examinations

It was concluded that the machines which were used to type K239 through K243 were not used to type Q1 through Q60.

The evidence submitted will be returned to the San Francisco office as soon as photographic work has been completed.

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

1 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Washington
1 - Baltimore

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:MD

Kisseloff-2397

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2 23 PM '49
F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION
JAN 10 10 19 AM '49
RECEIVED—HARBO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 5, 1949.

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS; et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R.
(Bureau File 74-1333)

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

REGISTERED MAIL

S 89859

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

74-1333

Reference New York teletype to San Francisco dated January 3, 1949, requesting that efforts be made to obtain any specimens of typewritten material emanating from the HISS family and in the possession of JACK SUTRO, attorney in San Francisco and former classmate at Harvard Law School with ALGER HISS.

JACK SUTRO (true name, JOHN A. SUTRO) of the firm of Pillsbury, Madison, and Sutro, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, made available the following specimens of typewritten material received by him from ALGER HISS. Mr. SUTRO stated that to the best of his knowledge, these are the only specimens of typewritten material received by any member of his family from any member of the HISS family. The specimens received from Mr. SUTRO are described as follows:

ENCL

1. Letter dated November 23, 1940, on stationery of the Department of State, addressed "Dear Jack," commencing, "I have been asked by our former law professor...," signed "Sincerely yours, ALGER HISS," and with the notation in the lower left-hand corner that it was addressed to Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, California.

K239 thru K243

2. Letter dated November 29, 1940, on stationery of the Department of State, addressed to "Dear Jack," commencing "Many thanks for your very helpful letter..." signed "Very sincerely yours, ALGER HISS," and with a notation in the lower left-hand corner that the letter was being directed to JOHN A. SUTRO, Esq., Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, California.

3. Letter dated September 26, 1946, on stationery of the Department of State, addressed to "Dear Jack," commencing "I appreciated your note several weeks ago.." and signed "Yours ever, ALGER," with a notation in the lower left-hand corner indicating that the letter was directed to Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, Hotel Pierre, New York, New York.

RECORDED - 99 74-1333-267

4. A two-page letter dated January 17, 1947, with the return address at the top, 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C., and with a printed address form pasted in the upper right-hand corner bearing the words, "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 W. 117th Street, New York 27, New York." This letter is directed to "Dear Jack," and commences, "It was very

COPY AND SPECIMENS RET... LAB. 1-10-49
FOR LAB. ACTION AND RE...
1-7-49

Kisseloff-2399

thoughtful of you to write..." The first page of the letter ends, "I assume that he is back..." A notation in the lower left-hand corner indicated it was being directed to Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, Standard Oil Building, San Francisco 4, California. The second page of this letter begins, "..back in Los Angeles again," and concludes, "Thank you from Priscilla and me, Yours ever, /s/ ALGER," and the typewritten signature, "ALGER HISS."

5. A typewritten letter dated December 30, 1948, bearing the return address at the top, "22 East 8th Street, New York, New York," addressed to JOHN A. SUTRO, Esq., 3598 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California, "Dear Jack," and commencing "My step-son, TIMOTHY HOBSON..." and signed, "Ever sincerely, ALGER."

6. Envelope bearing the typewritten address, JOHN A. SUTRO, Esq., 3598 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California, with the typewritten return address in the upper left-hand corner, 22 East 8th Street, New York, New York. This envelope, according to Mr. SUTRO, was the envelope in which Item 5 was received by him.

The above-described documents have each been initialed on the reverse side by Mr. JOHN A. SUTRO, who placed the date, January 4, 1949, and his initials on each document in the presence of Special Agents DAVID E. TODD and CHARLES F. BRUSCH in Mr. SUTRO's office at 225 Bush Street, San Francisco. It should be noted that Items 1, 2, 3, and 4 have each been punched in the upper left-hand corner and Item 2 bears a pencilled notation in the upper right-hand corner appearing to be "#30-H." The punch marks and notation were made in the process of filing these documents in Mr. SUTRO's office.

Mr. SUTRO when furnishing these documents explained that while he had been a classmate of ALGER HISS at Harvard University from 1926 to 1929, they had not been intimate at that time. The only definite association other than the attendance of classes together, which Mr. SUTRO could recall, was that he and HISS each were members of the Lincoln Inn Eating Club while attending the Harvard University Law School. When first contacted, Mr. SUTRO could recall no contact with ALGER HISS between the date of their graduation from law school until the time of the United Nations Conference for International Organization at San Francisco in early 1945. However, upon examining his file containing correspondence from HISS, Mr. SUTRO located the documents described above as Items 1 and 2. Mr. SUTRO advised that after

Kisseloff-2400

meeting ALGER HISS at the UNCIO Conference, he invited HISS to his home on several occasions. During this period, ALGER HISS was residing at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, and was acting as Secretary-General of the UNCIO Conference. Since meeting members of Mr. SUTRO's immediate family, ALGER HISS has on various occasions written longhand letters to Mr. and Mrs. SUTRO and in one or two instances, notes to the Sutro children. In no instance, according to Mr. SUTRO, did HISS or Mrs. HISS direct any typewritten communications to any member of the SUTRO family other than those described above.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to immediately compare the items being transmitted herewith with known specimens of typed material in the possession of the Bureau. Upon the completion of this examination, these items should be returned to the San Francisco Office in order that they may thereafter be returned to Mr. SUTRO.

The following information concerning Mr. SUTRO is being set forth for the consideration of the Bureau in the handling of the specimens and information received from Mr. SUTRO:

JOHN A. SUTRO during World War II was a Lieutenant Commander representing the Office of Naval Intelligence at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, California. While active in that capacity, Lt. Commander SUTRO was always most cooperative with any Bureau representative who contacted him and took considerable pains to assist the Bureau in whatever manner possible. In addition, Mr. SUTRO is a personal friend of numerous agents whose acquaintance he made during the period of his naval service, and has frequently volunteered his services if in any investigation it might appear that he could be of assistance.

JOHN SUTRO is presently active as an attorney in the firm of Pillsbury, Madison, and Sutro, which firm represents the Standard Oil Company of California, and Mr. SUTRO is general counsel for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, with whom the San Francisco Office enjoys excellent relations. Mr. SUTRO explained that he is personally strongly anti-Communist, and his activities while representing ONI at the Alameda Naval Air Station would confirm this. He therefore is embarrassed by having associated with HISS, whom he now feels was probably active as a member of the Communist underground at the time HISS was in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference. Accordingly,

Director from SAC, San Francisco January 5, 1949

RE: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS; et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R.

Mr. SUTRO has requested that his name be retained in confidence in the event the Laboratory examination of the enclosed specimens fails to produce an identification of such value as to necessitate the use of these specimens in evidence. Further, he requested that no dissemination of the fact that he possessed these documents be made outside the Bureau unless it becomes necessary to introduce them into evidence. Mr. SUTRO stated that in the event an identification is made such as would warrant the introduction of these documents into evidence, he would be a willing witness if subpoenaed, and would have no hesitancy about revealing anything and everything that he knows about ALGER HISS and about this correspondence.

In view of Mr. SUTRO's past and potential future cooperation, it is suggested that the Bureau give every consideration to his requests.

Encl.-6
CFB/jo
100-25417

cc 2 - New York (AMSD)

Kisseloff-2402

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field — January 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 6, 1949.

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 868
LAB. NO. D-89841 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated January 6, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K220 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-225555, owned by Mrs. JOHN LANFORD, 1239 Girard Street N. W.

K221 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-210231, property of SNIDER, 739 Madison N. W.

K222 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #NN-21522, in possession of WESTERN AUTO STORE, 1213 Good Hope Road S.E.

K223 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #F-117368, at residence of Mrs. A. L. M. ALBERS, 506 East Marshall Street, Falls Church, Virginia.

K224 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #F-99753, owned by ARTHUR MATTSON, 2115 F Street N. W., Apt. 203.

K225 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-220102, owned by Mr. F. H. DOUGLAS, 2117 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

K226 One page of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #F-119662-N, owned by Mrs. ROBERT E. JONES, 1607 N. Quinn Street, Arlington, Virginia.

K227 A three-page carbon copy of Civil Action No. 513-47, typewritten on a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-260961, obtained from JAMES T. BARBOUR, 606 McLachlen Building.

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

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Milwaukee

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-2403

Continued on next page.

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2 09 PM '78
F B I

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

RECEIVED—HARRIS

Kisseloff-2404

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

It was concluded that the typewriters used to type K220 through K226 were not used to type .6 through .69.

The typewriting on K227 is too blurred for any conclusion to be reached in comparison with the typewriting appearing on specimens .6 through .69.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

Kisseloff-2405

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: January 6, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D 99841
BU

Attached herewith are Woodstock Typewriter specimens obtained by Special Agents of the Washington Field Division, which are for comparison with questioned documents in instant case. Unless otherwise indicated, these specimens may be destroyed by the FBI Laboratory if they are found to be not identical. They are described as follows:

K220 Serial #N-225555, owned by Mrs. JOHN LANKFORD, 1239 Girard Street, N. W., taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. TRACY on January 1, 1949.

K221 Serial #N-210231, property of SNYDER, 739 Madison, N. W., taken on January 5, 1949 by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. GONNORS.

K222 Serial #RN-21522, in possession of Western Auto Store, 1213 Good Hope Road, S. E., taken by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on January 5, 1949.

K223 Serial #F-117388, at residence of Mrs. A. L. M. ALBERS, 506 East Marshall Street, Falls Church, Virginia, taken by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on January 5, 1949.

K224 Serial #F-99753, owned by ARTHUR MATTSON, 2115 - F Street, N. W., Apartment 203, taken by Special Agent DONALD WALTER on January 5, 1949.

K225 Serial #N-220102, owned by Mr. F. H. DOUGLAS, taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. TRACY on January 5, 1949.

K226 Serial #F-119662-E, owned by Mrs. ROBERT E. JONES, 1507 N. Quinn Street, Arlington, Virginia, by Special Agent ROBERT R. NICHOLS on January 5, 1949.

K227 Serial #N-260961, obtained from JAMES T. BARBOUR, 606 McLachlen Building, by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON on January 5, 1949, which is described as "Civil Action No. 513-47, In the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia", and which is a "Motion for Custody and Maintenance of Minor Child, and Alimony Pendente Lite".

74-1333

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-868
F B I

4 JAN 14 1949

EX-27

1/10/49

Kisseloff-2406

Rec'd in det v Doc Lib
1-6-49 1:30 P.M.

Kisseloff-2407

REPORT
of the

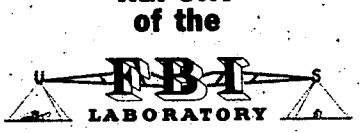

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Baltimore

January 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 7, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, ET AL;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-1642
FBI FILE NO. 74-1339
LAB. NO. D-69863 BU

Deleted Copy Sent Albert Weinstein
by letter 10-16-74 IHB/tcs

Examination requested by: Baltimore

Reference: Letter dated January 6, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K233 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number SJ246358X, owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott, 4205 Arizona Ave. (Page 1.)
K234 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number SJ246358X, owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott. (Page 2.)
K235 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number SJ246358X, owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott. (Page 3.)
K236 One sheet of paper bearing a carbon copy of typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number SJ246358X, owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott. (Page 4.)
K237 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number SJ246358X, owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott. (Page 5.)
K238 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens obtained from a Woodstock typewriter, serial number SJ246358X, owned by Mrs. Doris M. Scott. (Page 6.)

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

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which typed K233 through K238 was ~~not used to type Q6 through Q69.~~

The evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RB

RCF:lml

Kisseloff-2408

AN 11 2 08 PM '91
F B I
ABORATORY DIVISION
10 12 11 PM '9
RECEIVED—HANDC
10 1 49 PM '91
RECEIVED—MAIL ROO
F B I

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 1/6/49

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

By teletype dated December 31, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that Woodstock Typewriter, serial number 246358, was purchased by the Abbot Business Machine Company, Baltimore, Maryland, on June 16, 1944. Baltimore was requested to procure specimens of this typewriter and forward them to the Laboratory for comparison with pertinent material.

Records of the Abbot Business Machine Company, 142 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland, reflect that the machine was purchased by them from the United Typewriter Company, 1813 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C. The records further reflect that the machine was sold by the Abbot Business Machine Company to Mrs. D. SCOTT, 4205 Arizona Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, on October 5, 1944.

Mrs. DORIS M. SCOTT, 4205 Arizona Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, current owner of Woodstock Typewriter, serial number 8J246358E, advised Special Agent RICHARD G. HUNSINGER on January 4, 1949, that she purchased the machine in October of 1944, from a company whose name she could not recall.

Submitted with this letter are six pages of typewriter specimens of Woodstock Typewriter, serial number 8J246358E. Pages one and two and half of page three are specimens of characters of the typewriter. The last half of page three is in paragraph form. Page four is a carbon specimen of the machine. Page five is composed of paragraphs and the number characters of the machine and page six consists of double spaced paragraphs. The character "U" sticks upon each touch, which necessitated a slow typing speed. The character * is indicated on the keyboard but the character 3/4 has been substituted for it. A touch of the key marked ? produces nothing. The specimens were taken by Special Agent RICHARD G. HUNSINGER and initialed on each page by Mrs. DORIS M. SCOTT as owner of the machine.

ENCL Seal

K233 through K238.

74-1333

74-1333-869

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

4 JAN 14 1949

Evidence retained in Lab for Lab. auth. & report 1-8-49 [illegible]

Lab report 1-10-49 [illegible]

Kisseloff-2410

JAN 11 2 08 PM '4
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Review
1-7
13

L/Director

1/6/49

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R

The Laboratory is requested to compare the six pages of specimens with the original documents submitted by the attorneys for ALGER HISS and JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an endeavor to identify the typewriter on which those documents were originally typed.

RGH/cw
65-1642

Enclosures (REGISTERED MAIL)

cc - New York
Washington Field

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 6, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to your memorandum to the Director relating to efforts to secure typewriting specimens emanating from Alger Hiss which might be of value in this matter. A quick check of material available on the current investigation was negative as to the Director's inquiry as to what had happened as a result of the lead set up relating to the Home Life Insurance Company, New York City.

The Washington Field Office was checked and they were unable to locate a communication addressed to the New York Office relating to this lead and so I placed a call to Supervisor Tuohy of the New York Office at 11:00 a.m., in the absence of ASAC Belmont. The records of the New York Office were checked rapidly with negative results and I instructed that they be certain this lead was covered by a check with the Home Life Insurance Company, New York City. Mr. Tuohy called back at 12:35 p.m. and stated that a check had been made at the Home Life Insurance Company and there were no typewriting specimens relating to Donald Hiss, Alger Hiss or Mrs. Priscilla Hiss. There was a record of an application for an insurance policy on the part of Donald Hiss but the policy was refused because of Donald Hiss' physical condition. A memorandum in response to the Director's inquiry is attached.

Attachment

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99
EX-27

124-1333-870
JAN 14 1949

61 JAN 1 0 1949

Kisseloff-2413

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 6 5 20 PM '49

Kisseloff-2414

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 1-6-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Reference is made to New York teletype of January 5, 1949, 9:32 p.m., which relates to Mr. Donegan's request that next week the expert from the Technical Laboratory bring the Chambers documents to New York so that they can be made available to Mr. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss.

It is noted that according to the teletype, Mr. Whearty, Assistant Attorney General, stated that he had talked with me last week concerning the transportation of the documents to New York City and I had agreed to forward them to New York. I have no recollection of such a conversation with Mr. Whearty and if such a conversation had taken place I would have prepared a memorandum. There is no memorandum in existence reflecting such a contact on the part of Mr. Whearty. However, it appears that it is necessary that the documents be furnished to Mr. Donegan in accord with his request as the attorney handling this matter for the Department. I told Mr. Belmont they would be brought up on a date certain. I explained to Mr. Belmont that these documents were used on a day to day basis for comparison of typewriting specimens and the Bureau desired to utilize the documents so long as possible and also wished to save the time of the Laboratory expert.

With reference to the request that two photographic copies of microfilm documents be forwarded for the use of Mr. Donegan, I advised Mr. Belmont that we would send those up at the time the Laboratory expert brings up the Chambers documents, and if this was not satisfactory he should advise and arrangements would be made to forward them immediately by mail.

Letter mailed 1-11-49 acknowledging 2 copies

HBF:cmw

INDEXED - 99

74-1333-871
HF HB 1

JAN 14 1949

5 JAN 1 1949

Kisseloff-2415

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 6 5 00 PM '49

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

JAN 5 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 74 5 9-32P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DONEGAN ADVISED THAT MAX BEDACHT APPEARED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, NYC TODAY AND STATED THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST AND WAS FORMERLY ON THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CP, THAT HE BELIEVES HE MET WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALSO THAT HE KNEW AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE NAME OF PETERS AND IDENTIFIED A PHOTOGRAPH OF ALEXANDER STEVENS AS BEING IDENTICAL WITH PETERS AND WHO WAS AN ORGANIZER FOR THE CP. FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN ALSO APPEARED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY TODAY AND STATED THAT HIS LEICA CAMERA WAS NOW LOCATED AT NINE ZERO NINE SUMMIT AVENUE, BRONX, NY, THAT HIS WIFE HAD GONE TO CAMBRIDGE, NY TWO DAYS AGO AND BROUGHT THE CAMERA DOWN TO HER PARENTS-S HOME AT SUMMIT AVE. IN THE BRONX. INSLERMAN TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NEVER TAKEN DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHS ON HIS ENERMAN DAGGER BOB CAMERA OR ON HIS KODAK CAMERA. WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD TAKEN ANY DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHS WITH HIS LEICA CAMERA, HE REFUSED TO ANSWER ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT MIGHT INCRIMINATE HIM. INSLERMAN STATED THAT HE HAD TWO FILTERS, TWO LENSES AND A TRIGGER MECHANISM FOR THE LEICA CAMERA WHICH ARE LOCATED

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED 99
INDEXED 99
74-1333-872
JAN 10 1949

JAN 1 1949

IN CAMBRIDGE, NY. MR. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT HE HAD HELD A CONFERENCE WITH MR. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS, AND TOLD MR. MC LEAN THAT HE WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE TO HIM THE SIXTY FIVE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY CHAMBERS AT THE TIME DEPOSITION WAS TAKEN IN BALTIMORE, MD. ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEENTH, FORTYEIGHT. MR. DONEGAN STATED THAT MR. WHEARTY, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, HAD TALKED WITH MR. FLETCHER AT THE BUREAU LAST WEEK CONCERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE DOCUMENTS TO NYC, AND MR. WHEARTY HAS ADVISED THAT MR. FLETCHER AGREED TO DO THIS. MR. DONEGAN HAS SUGGESTED THAT AN EXPERT FROM THE LABORATORY BRING THE DOCUMENTS TO NY THE LATTER PART OF NEXT WEEK, PROBABLY ON THURSDAY. HE DESIRES THE DOCUMENTS TO BE PERSONALLY ACCOMPANIED IN ORDER THAT THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE MIGHT NOT BE BROKEN. THESE DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE EXAMINED BY AN EXPERT ENGAGED BY MR. MC LEAN. MR. DONEGAN HAS ALSO TOLD MR. MC LEAN THAT HE WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE TO HIM THE LETTER WRITTEN BY ALGER HISS IN SEPTEMBER OF NINETEEN THIRTY SIX TO THE LANDON SCHOOL CONCERNING HISS-S STEPSON, TIMOTHY HOBSON. THIS LETTER WAS INTRODUCED INTO THE GRAND JURY BY AN AGENT OF WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE. AN EXPERT FROM THE LABORATORY HAS TESTIFIED THAT THE TYPING THEREON WAS IDENTICAL WITH THE TYPING IN THE DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS. THIS LETTER IS PRESENTLY IN THE POSSESSION OF THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE. IT IS REQUESTED

END OF PAGE TWO

THAT THE LETTER BE FORWARDED TO THE NY OFFICE REGISTERED MAIL FOR CONVEYANCE TO MR. DONEGAN. DONEGAN HAS REQUESTED THAT TWO PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THE MICROFILM DOCUMENTS WHICH CHAMBERS HAD IN HIS POSSESSION BE MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM. HE STATED HE BELIEVES THE BUREAU HAD PHOTOGRAPHED THE DOCUMENTS AFTER THEY WERE TURNED OVER BY THE HCUA. HE DESIRES THESE TWO COPIES BE FURNISHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED TODAY FOR APPROXIMATELY SIX HOURS. INFORMATION CONCERNING NAMES AND DATA CONCERNING CP FUNCTIONARIES DURING CHAMBERS-S ASSOCIATION WITH CP FROM NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR TO NINETEEN TWENTY NINE OBTAINED. ALMOST ENTIRE TIME TODAY SPENT IN DICTATING INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM CHAMBERS ON JANUARY THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH. DATA OBTAINED BEING ANALYZED AND APPROPRIATE LEADS WILL BE SET FORTH.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Letter to N.Y.C. transmitting 2 photographic copies 1-11-49 [illegible]

TWO COPIES WFO

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 5 9 49 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Boston

January 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 7, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-3251
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-873
LAB. NO. D-09642 BU

RECORDED

Examination requested by: Boston

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Reference: Letter dated January 6, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K229 A typewritten letter on the stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, dated September 3, 1948, beginning "Dear Stuart: I have been more than..." and signed "ALGER HISS."

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that K229 was not typed with the machine which was used to type Q6 through Q69.

Specimen K229 will be returned to the Boston office as soon as photographic copies have been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

2-New York
1-Washington Field
1-Philadelphia
1-Baltimore

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DELETED

Kisseloff-2421

F B I
ABORATORY DIVISION
RECEIVED
10 12 11 JAN 74 2 21 PM
RECEIVED—MAIL ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attention FBI LABORATORY DATE: 1/6/49

FROM : SAC, Boston

D89842

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R)
(Bureau file 74-1333)

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to the teletype from the Director to Boston and New York dated January 4, 1949, advising that ALGER HISS gave an address before the Commercial Club of Boston, which he reported in his 1946 federal income tax.

For the information of the Bureau, this speech was arranged by STUART C. RAND, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, who was then a member of the Executive Board of the Commercial Club. Mr. RAND believes arrangements were made by letter but neither he nor his secretary has been able to locate it and believe that it was destroyed some years back.

Mr. RAND in searching through his files relating to the Commercial Club located a letter from ALGER HISS dated September 3, 1948, which is being enclosed herewith. In the event the Laboratory ascertains this letter is not identical with specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case, the Laboratory is requested to return the letter forthwith to Boston so that it may be returned to Mr. RAND.

Mr. RAND, who is a member of the firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, stated he regarded the enclosure as a personal letter and requested that the contents of it be maintained confidential by the FBI. He said that unless the typewriting in this letter is identical with the questioned specimens at the Bureau, he requested that the Bureau keep this matter in an entirely confidential status. Mr. RAND said that the letter is innocuous, relating to a contemplated speech by ALGER HISS at Boston and he wanted to be definitely sure that it would not be turned over to either the United States Attorney's office at New York City or the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. He stated that with the names of General Eisenhower and Harvey Bundy being mentioned he was concerned lest the enclosure in the hands of the wrong organization be made the subject of unnecessary newspaper publicity.

ENCL

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

74-1333-873

JAN 14 1949

Evidence returned in Lab. 1-8-49 Eml

Lab Exp. 1-10-49 pcf: Eml

At the same time Mr. RAND, who is an attorney, appreciates that in the event this letter is identical with the questioned specimens that it would, of course, have to be submitted to the Grand Jury at New York and would be made available at a subsequent trial involving ALGER HISS. Mr. RAND was assured in the event this letter was not material to instant case it would be returned to him promptly and that both his identity and his letter would be given adequate protection.

FMC:md
65-3251

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

REPORT of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:
SAC, Washington Field

January 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 6, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases,
ET AL
ESPIONAGE - ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

OUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-20805 BU

RECORDED

Examination requested by:
Washington Field

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Reference:
Letter dated January 6, 1949

Examination requested:
Documents

Specimens:

K219 A typewritten letter on the stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated September 30, 1947, beginning "Dear Dean Hoskins, Last spring an exploratory..." and signed "ALGER HISS."

K228 A typewritten letter on the stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated November 5, 1947, beginning "Dear Dean Hoskins: I assume that there won't be any material..." and signed "ALGER HISS."

Result of Examination:

It is concluded that the machine which was used to type K219 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K228 was not typed on the same machine that typed Q6 through Q69.

Specimens K219 and K228 will be returned to the Washington Field Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
RCF:lml
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2 21 PM '78
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION
JAN 10 12 12 PM '78
RECEIVED—HARBU

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

89805

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: January 6, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached herewith for comparison with questioned documents in instant case, is a typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated September 30, 1947, addressed to Dean HALFORD L. HOSKINS, School of Advanced International Studies, 4906 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D. C., signed by ALGER HISS, and another letter dated November 5, 1947, described as the above letter.

K 219

K228

These letters are to be returned to the Washington Field Office for their proper disposal, upon completion of the requested typewriting comparison.

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

Encl returned in file

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 99

174-1333-174
F B I
JAN 14 1949

Kat reports 1-10-48 refilled

Kisseloff-2427

Recd Lots Doc Sets
~~1-6-49~~ 1-6-49
5 35 pm

Kisseloff-2428

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Baltimore

January 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 7, 1949.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases,
Rot al; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 65-1642
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-875
LAB. NO. D-89844 BU

Examination requested by: Baltimore

Reference: Letter dated January 6, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent _____
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/tcc

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K232 Eight pages of known typewritten specimens obtained from a Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #H-183624-E, owned by JOSEPH R. HOGAN, 2530 Wentworth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the machine which typed K232 was not used to type Q6 through Q69.

The evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Washington Field

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

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-2429

FBI
JAN 11 2 21 PM LABORATORY DIVISION

F B I 12 12 PM
RECEIVED-MAIL

JAN 10 1 55 PM
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY DATE: January 6, 1949

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

By teletype dated December 31, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #183624, was purchased by the Abbott Brothers Business Machine Company, Baltimore, Maryland on June 16, 1944. Baltimore was requested to procure specimens of this typewriter and forward them to the Laboratory for comparison with pertinent material.

The records of the Abbott Business Machine Company, 142 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland, reflected that the machine was purchased from the United Typewriter Company, 1813 14th Street, Washington, D. C. The records further show that the machine was sold by Abbott Business Machine Company to HOWARD P. BOYER, 224 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland on June 17, 1944.

HOWARD P. BOYER, 224 E. Baltimore Street, checked his records and advised that he sold instant typewriter to JOSEPH R. HOGAN, 2530 Wentworth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland on June 17, 1944.

Mrs. JOSEPH R. HOGAN, 2530 Wentworth Avenue, stated that her husband purchased this typewriter from the HOWARD P. BOYER COMPANY in the summer of 1944 so that his daughter, then in high school, could practice typing.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Submitted to the Laboratory by Registered Mail with this letter are 8 pages of typewriter specimens taken from the Woodstock Typewriter, Serial N-183624-E, owned by JOSEPH R. HOGAN, 2530 Wentworth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Page 1 is a specimen of the lower bracket. Pages 2, 3 and 4 are specimens of all the characters, both upper and lower brackets. Page 5 is a specimen in paragraph form of the upper bracket. Page 6 is a carbon specimen, which was taken with the ribbon in place. Pages 7 and 8 are carbon specimens taken without the use of the ribbon.

It is noted that the operating spring in the typewriter is broken, and the carriage will not traverse across the keys in the normal manner.

RECORDED - 90

74-1333-875

JAN 14 1949

Lab. report 1/10/49 ICF:jl

Therefore, to obtain the specimens, the carriage was traversed by hand, and consequently the spacing between the letters was not uniform. All specimens were taken at a slow typing speed by Special Agent DAN A. BRANT.

It is further noted that the A,X and W keys operated very hard in comparison with the other keys.

The Laboratory is requested to compare the eight pages of the specimens with the original documents submitted by the attorneys of ALGER HISS and JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an endeavor to identify the typewriter on which these documents were originally typed.

Enclosures to the FBI LABORATORY

Eight pages of typewriter specimens taken from
Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #N-183624-E

DAB:KLS
65-1642

ENCLOSURES
REGISTERED MAIL

CC: New York
Washington Field Office

Kisseloff-2432

REPORT
of the

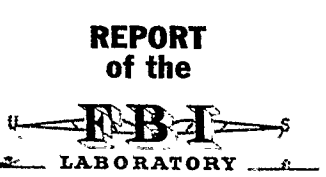

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: January 10, 1949

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 7, 1949.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/77 BY sp1 mcw/cp

Re:

JAY DAVID [illegible] CHARLES, with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 7i-94
FBI FILE NO. 7i-1333-876
LAB. NO. D-69072 BU

RECORDED - 96

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 1-7-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens: K249 Three pages of typewritten material headed "President's Report for the year 1936--1937."

Deleted copy sent [illegible]
by letter [illegible] THB/[illegible]

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the machine which was used to type K249 was used to type Q6 through Q69.

It is noted in the Washington field office's letter of January 7, 1949 transmitting K249 that the specimen "is believed by Mrs. ABBOTT to have been typed up by MARCELLA REES sometime in 1937 when her term as president of Bryn Mawr Alumni Association, Washington, D. C. expired".

Specimen K249 will be returned to the Washington field office as soon as photographic copies have been made for the completion of the Laboratory's files.

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

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:MD

Kisseloff-2433

RECEIVED

JAN 11 2 00 PM '91

F B I

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

JAN 10 3 21 PM '91

RECEIVED—HARBO

Kisseloff-2434

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

89872

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory

Transmitted herewith are three pages of typewritten material secured by Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN from Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT of 2205 California Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The enclosure is entitled "President's Report for the Year 1936 - 1937" and it is believed by Mrs. ABBOTT to have been typed up by PRISCILLA HISS sometime in 1937 when her term as president of Bryn Mawr Alumni Association, Washington, D. C. expired.

K249.

Investigation will be conducted in an effort to establish the date on which these specimens were typed.

Investigation will be conducted in an effort to establish the date on which these specimens were typed.

It is requested that the Laboratory compare the enclosure with the typewriting appearing on the documents turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Upon the completion of the examination, the specimens should be returned to the Washington Field Office.

Enc.
cc New York

74-94
CJJ/HEB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/20/92 BY

INDEXED - 99
RECORDED - 66

74-1333-876

JAN 14 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-10-49

Kisseloff-2435

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2 00 PM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Reid Lab + Doc Sect.
January 7, 1949
4 35 PM.

Kisseloff-2436

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

SAC, Chicago

There follows the report on the examination of the [illegible] evidence received [illegible] 1949.

Re:

[illegible] CHAMBERS, with aliases
[illegible] HISS, with aliases, et al
Perjury, Espionage
Internal Security - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-1290
LAB. NO. 74-1333 877
D-69875 RU

Examination requested by:

Reference: Chicago

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-7-49

Specimens: Documents

Date received: [illegible]
by Letter

RECORDED 99

K253 Typewritten letter dated October 20, 1946 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. CHARLES U. CULVER, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K254 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, dated October 20, 1946, to The Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, signed ALGER HISS.

K255 Typewritten letter dated October 29, 1946 on Department of State, Washington stationery, to Mrs. CHARLES U. CULVER, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K256 Typewritten letter dated November 25, 1946 on Department of State, Washington stationery, to Mrs. CHARLES U. CULVER, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K257 Typewritten letter dated December 10, 1946 on Department of State, Washington stationery, to Mrs. CHARLES U. CULVER, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K258 Typewritten letter dated January 13, 1947 on Department of State, Washington stationery, to Mr. LOUIS G. McCHESNEY, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

Result of Examination:

The examination was reached that none of the specimens listed above as K253 through K258 was typed on the machine which typed 46 through 69.

Specimens K253 through K258 will be returned to the Chicago Office as soon as photographic copies have been made for the Laboratory's file.

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

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:MD

Kisseloff-2437

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION
JAN 10 3 22 PM '65
RECEIVED—HARBG

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2 00 PM '65
F B I
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65875

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois
January 7, 1949

AIRMAIL - Special Delivery
REGISTERED MAIL

Director, FBI

Attention: FBI LABORATORY

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, was., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Re Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau and Chicago dated December 27, 1948 requesting interview with Mrs. GEORGE BLACKWELL, whose husband is employed as a teacher at the Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois.

On December 30, 1948 both Mr. and Mrs. BLACKWELL were interviewed and advised that they had in their possession the following correspondence:

K253
K254
K255
K256
K257
K258

1. A typewritten letter dated October 20, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, addressed to GEORGE H. BLACKWELL and signed by ALGER HISS.

2. A carbon copy of a typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace consisting of two pages, addressed to the Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, St. Mary's Rectory, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, dated October 20, 1948 and signed by ALGER HISS.

1 ENCL

With respect to No. 2 above, Mr. and Mrs. BLACKWELL explained that this letter had been sent as an enclosure to No. 1 above and because of the fact that it was addressed to another person, they were hesitant about making it available to this office. Upon being advised that they were under no compulsion to make any material available, they decided to furnish both of the letters listed as No. 1 and No. 2 above to this Bureau for use as typewriting specimens.

Kisseloff-2439

FILE

Both letters were submitted to the Chicago Office by Registered Mail and both are being submitted herewith as enclosures for comparison with the questioned documents in the above captioned case. The initials of Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON appear on the reverse side of both letters.

Re Springfield teletype to Bureau and Chicago dated January 5, 1949 advising that ALGER HISS authored an article entitled "The General Assembly of the United Nations", which appeared in the Illinois Law Review, Volume 41, covering January and February 1947. It was requested that the files of the publication be reviewed to obtain any typewritten correspondence or a typewritten manuscript submitted by HISS.

Miss MARIE CHRISTIENSON, Business Secretary, Illinois Law Review, 357 E. Chicago Avenue, on January 6, 1949 advised that the original manuscript submitted by ALGER HISS had been returned to him. However, she made available the following letters written by HISS with respect to this article:

3. A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated October 29, 1946.

4. A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated November 25, 1946.

5. A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated December 10, 1946.

6. A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated January 13, 1947.

The initials of Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON and Miss CHRISTIENSON appear on the reverse side of each of the above letters, which are being submitted herewith as enclosures for comparison with the questioned documents in the above captioned case.

At the conclusion of the Laboratory examination all of the above letters should be forwarded to the Chicago Office in order that they may be returned to Mr. and Mrs. BLACKWELL and to the Illinois Law Review. It is suggested that the results of the examination be submitted to the New York Office for inclusion in its report.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. MC SWAIN
SAC

Encs.
c.c. (1) New York

WAA-JCS
65-3290

Kisseloff-2440

STANDARD FORM NO.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA., ALGER HISS, PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

There is being delivered by SA JAMES FREN of the WFO two Expense Vouchers issued in favor of DONALD HISS. The vouchers are described as follows:

Voucher No.	Month	Disbursing Officer
2009534	4/43	G. F. ALLEN
1092021	12/41	G. F. ALLEN

It is requested that the typewriting appearing on these specimens be compared with the typewriting appearing on the questioned documents in instant case.

It is requested that these specimens be returned to the WFO at the completion of the examination.

Enclosure

JF:smg
74-94

INDEXED - 99
RECORDED - 99

74-1333-878
JF JB K

JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-2441

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 10, 1949

To:

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 7, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with alias
ALGER HISS
Perjury; Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 8/X
D-89673 BU

RECORDED 39

Examination requested by:

Washington

Reference:

Letter dated 1-7-49

Examination requested:

Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

K24 Expense Voucher, number 2009534, dated April 1, 1943, bearing the signature of DONALD HISS.
K25 Expense Voucher, number 1098021, dated November 14, 1941, bearing the signature of DONALD HISS.

Result of Examination:

It is concluded that the machines which were used to type K24 and K25 were not used to type Q6 through Q69.

The evidence submitted will be returned to the Washington field office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2442

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2 09 PM '90
F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION
JAN 10 12 12 PM '90
RECEIVED—HARBO

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

January 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 7, 1949.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 - 879
LAB. NO. D-19869 BU

RECORDED - 99

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated January 7, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K230 A Trust Indenture dated June 29, 1944.
K231 A cover letter signed by DONALD HISS and GERALD A. GOSLL, which was made available by a representative of the Riggs National Bank.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriting on specimens K230 and K231 were not done by the machine which typed Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence was returned to the Washington Field Office by Special Messenger January 7, 1949. The evidence was not photographed.

2-New York
1-Philadelphia
1-Baltimore

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

RCF:lml

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2444

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2 23 PM
FEB 1
LABORATORY DIVISION
JAN 10 12 12 PM
RECEIVED—DARBO
JAN 6 3 36 PM
RECEIVED-SAL RO
F R T

Kisseloff-2445

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA., ALGER HISS, PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

There is being transmitted herewith a Trust Indenture dated June 29, 1944, and a cover letter signed by DONALD HISS and GERHARD A. GESELL, which was made available by a representative of the Riggs National Bank.

K230
K231

It is requested that the typing on these documents be compared with the typing appearing on the questioned documents in this case.

Following the examination, it is requested that this material be returned to the WFO for disposition, no photos necessary per Cortland Jones.

Enclosure

74-94
JCW:smg

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

74-1333-879
4 JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-2446

Lab report 1-10-49 Ref: bmd

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2 21 PM '94
INTERNAL INVESTIGATION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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

JAN 7- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
NB/1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
HTM

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-7-49 1-48 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

RE NY TEL TO NEW HAVEN JANUARY SIXTH, LAST. PLACE IN THOMASTON, CONN ~~CONKHMC~~ MOST CLOSELY CORRESPONDING TO DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION IN REF. TEL IS THOMASTON HOUSE. LAST REGISTER NOW AVAILABLE FOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT ONLY GOES BACK TO APRIL EIGHTEEN, FORTYONE AND ATTEMPTS BEING MADE LOCATE PRIOR REGISTERS. THIS ESTABLISHMENT THEN OPERATED BY ONE J. CZYZ, NOW DECEASED. PRESENTLY OPERATED BY SON NAMED HENRY CZYZ. THOMASTON HOUSE CLOSE TO CENTER OF THOMASTON, IS THREE STORY WOODEN HOUSE SURMOUNTED BY CUPOLA WITH CLOCK. CENTRAL PORTION OF STRUCTURE IS SQUARE AND OBLONG WINGS EXTEND ON BOTH SIDES OF CENTER. ON FIRST FLOOR LEFT FRONT IS BAR AND RESTAURANT AND GUESTS USUALLY REGISTER HERE. THIS HOTEL DIRECTLY ACROSS STREET FROM THOMASTON RR STATION AND ONLY SHORT DISTANCE FROM LARGE BRICK CONSTRUCTED MFG. PLANT OF THE PLUME AND ATWOOD CO. THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS THE MOST PROMINENT OF THE FEW IN THOMASTON AND MOST APT TO BE NOTED BY PASSING MOTORISTS AND TODAY IS SOMEWHAT HIDDEN BY CEMENT OVERPASS OF MAIN STATE HIGHWAY. OWNER

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99
74-1333-880
JAN 14 1949

304

Kisseloff-2448

UNCERTAIN WHETHER SUCH STRUCTRE PRESENT IN THIRTYSEVEN OR NOT. ESTABLISHMENT IS GENERALLY DIRTY AND NOT TYPE TO COMMEND ITSELF TO FASTIDIOUS TRAVELERS. ONLY ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENT CLOSE TO CENTER OF THOMASTON IS HOTEL THOMASTON, FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARK HOTEL WHICH HAS CHANGED HANDS EIGHT TIMES SINCE THIRTYSEVEN AND NO RECORDS ANY NATURE FOR SUCH DATE AVAILABLE. RECORDS AT GOODALL TOURIST HOUSE ONLY GO BACK TO FORTY-ONE. FOLLOWING INFO SHOULD BE SECURED FROM CHAMBERS TO AID THOMASTON INVESTIGATION. ADVICE AS TO POINT OF ORIGIN OF TRIP MENTIONED IN REF TEL SO THAT THE ROUTES PROBABLY TAKEN IN THOMASTON VICINITY MAY POSSIBLY BE ASCERTAINED AND CONSEQUENTLY NARROW AREA OF INVESTIGATION. ASCERTAIN IF CHAMBERS RECALLS GOING THRU WATERBURY, CONN. EN ROUTE. ASCERTAIN IF DESCRIPTION GIVEN THIS TEL OF THOMASTON HOUSE MEETS RECOLLECTION OF CHAMBERS. ASCERTAIN WHETHER MEALS WERE AVAILABLE AT SUCH TOURIST HOME AND QUESTION CONCERNING OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA IN THIS TEL. ASCERTAIN IF PLACE IS TO CHAMBERS RECOLLECTION A SMALL OR MIDDLESIZED PRIVATE HOME WHICH WOULD RULE OUT THOMASTON HOUSE. ASCERTAIN IF SUCH ESTABLISHMENT ON CEMENT ROAD OR ON BLACK TOP. ASCERTAIN IF CHAMBERS CAN STATE IN MORE EXACT TERMS OF DISTANCE HOW FAR PLACE WHERE PARTY STAYED WAS FROM CENTER OF THOMASTON AND IF THE GREEN HE

MENTIONS IS CLOSE TO GOOD SIZED CHURCH. ADVISE IF CHAMBERS AVAILABLE TO ACTUALLY POINT OUT SPOT IN THOMASTON. POSSIBILITY OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE SUCH STAY APPEARS REMOTE. THOMASTON HOUSE LOCATED ON ROAD LEADING EASTERLY DIRECTION FROM THOMASTON CENTER. NO TOURIST HOME PRESENTLY NOTED CLOSE TO THOMASTON CENTER ON ROUTE LEADING NORTHERLY DIRECTION.

GLEASON

NY ADVISED.

A AND H PLS

A2-

1-57 PM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

RAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7 - 1949

TELETYPE

FBI CINCINNATI 1-7-49 10-11 AM EST JCL

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY. RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE JANUARY SIX FORTYNINE. DEAN R. BISHOP, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, NATIONAL SECRETARY, OMICRON DELTA KAPPA, HAS NO CORRESPONDENCE OR OTHER TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL FROM ALGER HISS. RECORDS REFLECT HISS INITIATED BETA CIRCLE, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER TWENTY NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR AND WAS ALSO MEMBER BARNSTORMERS CLUB, COTILLION CLUB, PI D. E. AND SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY. PRESENT SECRETARY OF BETA CIRCLE IS DR. WILLIAM KELSON MORRILL, JOHNS HOPKINS. RUC.

OSTHOLTHOFF

CORRECTION

LAXXX NEXT TO LAST LINE NAME SHOULD BE DR. WILLIAM KELSO MORRILL

END

ACK PLS WA 10-14 A OK FBI WASH D C ND

NYC PLS OK FBI NYC GAFMH

DISC PLSV

RECORDED

74-1333-881

EX-27

5 1 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-2451

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 7 10 15 AM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2452

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

P. O. Box 1850
Atlanta, Georgia
January 1, 1949

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reurlet dated December 23, 1948, requesting reinterview with HORACE A. INGRAM, Cartersville, Georgia.

INGRAM was located at Route #1, Cartersville, Georgia, on the afternoon of December 30, 1948, and requested to go to the City Hall, Cartersville, Georgia, where he was reinterviewed, and furnished the signed statement set out below which clarifies some points which were covered in signed statement previously obtained from him. All nine items requested in referenced letter are believed fully covered in this statement, or in the statement previously furnished by INGRAM.

"Cartersville, Ga.
December 30, 1948

"I, HORACE ALTON INGRAM, make the following voluntary statement to JOHN E. DAVIS who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"I was born in Bartow County in or near Cartersville, Ga., July 12, 1909. At the present time I reside at R.F.D. #1, Cartersville. From March 31, 1942, to February 12, 1945, I was in the Army, and had serial number 35400135.

"When I was a boy I helped my father on the farm, but have always been sort of restless and like to travel, but not so much now as when I was younger.

INDEXED
SEARCHED

882

JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-2453

"The following information is given to help clear up some of the points in the statement I made in Atlanta to Special Agent SYLVESTER on December 15, 1948.

"As I told Mr. SYLVESTER, I worked at various jobs in cities and farms in the Eastern part of the United States during the 1930's. I worked for Timken Roller Bearing Company in Canton, Ohio three or four different times during 1926 to sometime in the 1930's. I recall quitting Timken and working several months for Florida Power & Light Company in Miami, during or about 1927. I broke my arm in Miami, and then after it healed went back to Ohio and worked awhile. I recall being in the CCC camp at Blue Ridge, Georgia, about 1933 for about a year, then after being discharged I ran a hamberger joint in Cartersville with my father JAMES, and brother, RAYMOND INGRAM. We ran this place about a year and I think made a crop for either one or two years after this on a farm my father rented from BOB MAXWELL near Cartersville. About 1936, I think I worked a little bit for the County here, and then decided to take off again. I hitchhiked all through Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and possibly other states I don't remember.

"I always kept myself clean, and paid my own way. I would stop and work two or three weeks on a farm or in a restaurant as a short order cook, or counter man until I got a few dollars ahead, and then would go somewhere else. If I got too hard up I would wire home and my folks would send me a little money. Part of the time I worked under the name of JACK INGRAM, since that is what nearly everyone around Cartersville calls me, but I alwas sign official papers and things like that by my true name, which is HORACE.

"I recall going by the Thompson-Weinman plant in Morristown, Pennsylvania, twice along about then, and worked for them once. I knew some of the boys who worked there because Thompson-Weinman also operate a plant at Cartersville and some of the boys from here go there to work. I recall RHODY NELSON, COTTON NELSON and ED BIDDY

were some of the Cartersville boys working for Thompson-Weinman when I worked up there for them. I believe I sent RHODY NELSON to the foreman to see about getting me a job, and I imagine he told him that JACK INGRAM from Cartersville wanted a job. I believe FRED CHAPPEL was the foreman who was my boss. I'm not sure whether it was this time I worked the few weeks for Thompson-Weinman, or the other time I just hitchhiked by there and talked to some of my friends, but I did go from Morristown, Pennsylvania to Washington the morning of the day I met the two men I described to Agent SYLVESTER. This was the only time I had been to Washington up to then, and I have never lived or worked there.

"I can't recall any better description of the two men then I gave before, but the tall man whose picture I saw in the paper and which I picked out of the group of photographs shown me by Agent DAVIS, represented himself to be a lawyer and showed me a card that had a name, "Attorney At Law" and some address written on it. I don't recall the name or address. It seemed to me that the tall man was representing the short fat man in some sort of divorce action, and the papers they gave me were supposed to be something about alimoney payments.

"I got the impression the tall man was taking the little man for a ride, because when the tall man gave me the $200 he said to the short fat man, "See, that's how much just a little thing costs".

"As I said before, I went to New York City on a coach train. They told me to take the first train I could get to New York City, and I believe it was a Pennsylvania train, but I'm not sure. I did not talk to a single person in New York, but the taxi driver who took me to the address. I went to there and back to the railroad station, and the short man who met me and took the same package they gave me a few hours earlier in New York.

Kisseloff-2455

"The fat man told me I had done a good job and talked to me quite a bit about what I had been doing the past few years. I told him about how I had been rambling around the country farming some and working at other jobs.

"After going back to the railroad station in New York City, I went to the counter and bought a coach ticket to Atlanta. I believe I changed trains in Washington, but did not leave the railroad station there on the way back.

"I carried my little hand bag with me to New York from Washington and then back. I carried the envelope they gave me under my shirt because they told me to be sure not to lose it.

"I was heading back to Georgia when I met these men and intended to hitchhike, but when I made as much money as I did delivering their packages I decided to ride the train.

"I did not return to Washington until 1942, when the Army sent me there.

"I never mentioned this incident to anyone after I returned to Georgia, and forgot all about it until I saw the picture of ALGER HISS in the paper and recognized him as the tall man who gave me the packages and money in the spring of 1937 or 1938.

"I told my father about going to the F.B.I. the other day with this information, and he and my cousin, Judge INGRAM, who knows about it, both said I did the right thing. These are the only two people in Cartersville who know about this. I did go to the Police Station in Atlanta before going to the F.B.I., and some detective there told me the F.B.I. was the people I wanted to see. He called the F.B.I. office for me, and I talked to some man there who told me an Agent would see me the next morning.

Kisseloff-2456

"I have read this statement of six pages and it is true.

/s/ HORACE A. INGRAM

WITNESS:

JOHN E. DAVIS
Special Agent, F.B.I. Atlanta, Ga."

After INGRAM furnished this statement, he was interviewed as requested, but no discrepancies between the statement furnished and statements he made at that time were noted.

One copy of photograph of ALGER HISS furnished by Bureau as enclosure in referenced letter was exhibited to INGRAM, along with six other photographs of similar make-up, and he picked the phogograph of HISS from this group as being the person he contacted in Washington. He said that he did recall that the house he went to in New York City where he delivered the package seemed well furnished, and he recalled sitting in what appeared to be a small library when he talked with the individual who received the package and whom he had seen a few hours earlier in Washington.

Chief of Police, MOODY, and Assistant Chief, DAVIS, at Cartersville, both said they had known INGRAM as JACK INGRAM some twenty five years, and although he had been arrested several times for drunkenness, he came from a good family, and had a generally good reputation for truthfulness. It was ascertained that his father was Tax Collector of Bartow County, Georgia, several years ago. His first cousin, WILLIAM A. INGRAM, is a prominent Cartersville attorney, and a former City Court Judge who is prominently known as Judge INGRAM.

INGRAM related that after seeing the picture of HISS in a newspaper, he immediately went to the Atlanta Police Department and told his story to a detective, the detective telling him he should call the FBI, and then dialing the FBI number for him. He then talked to the night clerk on duty as previously reported. He said he did not go to a newspaper office, and this was confirmed through Mr. CLARK HOWELL, JR., reporter for the "Atlanta Constitution", who said information his paper received from INGRAM came from the reporter on duty in the press room in the police department.

Kisseloff-2457

INGRAM said that after being interviewed by Agent SYLVESTER of the Atlanta office, he returned to Cartersville, and told his story to his father and Judge INGRAM, but no one else there knew of it. This was confirmed by interview with Judge INGRAM who is considered to be a reliable individual.

INGRAM's divorced wife, LACY HEAD INGRAM, RFD, Cartersville, said he had never told her about delivering packages from Washington to New York, although she knew he had travelled a great deal when he was younger.

INGRAM said he was not working at the present time, but living on a Government pension of $96.00 per month received for service connected disabilities. He claims he intends to go to school under the G.I. Bill of Rights during 1949.

The picture INGRAM claims he saw in some paper is undoubtedly an Associated Press wire photo dated December 8, 1948, in New York, showing ALGER and DONALD HISS walking up the steps to the Federal Court House in New York. This particular picture was not published in Atlanta papers, although other pictures of ALGER HISS have been published from time to time for the past several months.

The picture referred to of DONALD and ALGER HISS together was published in the December 20th issue of "Life Magazine", and no doubt was published in other publications all over the country.

It is noted there are several news stands handling out of town and out of state newspapers in the vicinity of the Kimball House, Atlanta, where INGRAM could have obtained papers.

Mr. W. LEWIS BROWN, RFD, Cartersville, who is now a prominent farmer and factory representative of Savage Arms Company, and who was formerly an employee of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, said he had known HORACE INGRAM as JACK INGRAM some twenty five years, and considered him very erratic and untruthful.

It is noted that report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated December 23, 1948, at Philadelphia, verified the fact that JACK INGRAM worked for a short time between 1931 and 1936 for the Thompson-Weinman Company.

Kisseloff-2458

AT - 65-1333

It is noted that the Thompson-Weinman Company is a large well established mining company that operates at Cartersville, Georgia, as well as other localities.

RUC.

Very truly yours,

John C. Bills

JOHN C. BILLS
SAC

JED:ml
65-1333

cc: New York

Kisseloff-2459

JANUARY 7, 1949 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R.

REL ET JANUARY ONE, LAST FROM ATLANTA TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK AND PREVIOUS INFORMATION REGARDING HORACE A. INGRAM. ASCERTAIN FROM THOMAS J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, IF HE DESIRES INGRAM TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

HOOVER

JHP:VM

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 13 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

500 Widener Building
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

January 7, 1949

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

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 WLS/AGIZ
ON 8-7-80 PER FOIPA # 404807/405119

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet January 3, 1949, to New York.

On reviewing this letter, there are several points in regard to which this office desires to make suggestions that may be helpful. Philadelphia does not have detailed information regarding all of the investigative activities in the instant case. Accordingly, some or all of the suggestions may already have been utilized or considered and discarded.

1. The Washington Field Office was instructed in the last paragraph on page 11 to reinterview informants who were active in the Communist Party, in Washington, D. C., during the years 1933 to 1940.

Special Agent HUBERT H. FINZEL, now assigned to Philadelphia, was formerly assigned to the Washington Field Office. It is his recollection that WFO Informant C-203 was not only active in the Communist Party during the period in question, but was actually very closely associated with WILL ALLEN, ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, HENRY RHINE and JESSICA BUCK RHINE. C-203 is also personally acquainted with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and PHILIP RENO and should be able to furnish valuable information regarding them. This Informant likewise knew that ELEANOR NELSON, JESSICA BUCK and HELEN MILLER shared an apartment on "P" Street in Washington, D. C. before JESSICA married HENRY RHINE on September 13, 1934. This Informant should likewise know about affairs carried on by ELEANOR NELSON, including her residence with DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was, while her divorce from PAUL PORTER was pending.

(Now Chicago informant # 5674) ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Former Philadelphia Informant PAC 20 was active in the A. F. of L. Union that preceded the United Federal Workers of America - CIO, at Washington, D. C., and claims to have been very friendly and associated with JESSICA BUCK RHINE about 1935. This Informant was never questioned in great detail by Philadelphia regarding his knowledge of Communist Party activities at Washington, D. C., in the middle 1930's. The Informant is presently in Chicago and it is understood that the Chicago Office has interviewed him in connection with IGE investigations. It is suggested that consideration be given to further interviews at Chicago.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Leads left Education Office

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

74-1333-883

5 JAN 19 1949

EX-27

Kisseloff-2461

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1 35 PM '94
INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2462

b2
b7D

2. According to [redacted] JESSICA BUCK RHINE and HENRY RHINE worked with ELEANOR NELSON in recruiting Government workers into the Communist Party. RHINE himself was employed by NRA in Washington, D. C., from November 6, 1933, to March 31, 1936, and by the WPA in the National Research Department from May 13, 1936, to March 10, 1937. He also had employment with one or more Congressional Committees.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was employed at the NRA at the same time as HENRY RHINE, although it is not known whether they were acquainted.

RHINE moreover was a National representative of the United Federal Workers of America - CIO, from 1936 to 1937, and International representative of that Union from 1937 until about 1942. RHINE is an International Organizer for U.E.R.M.W.A. - CIO, in the Philadelphia area at the present time. His wife, JESSICA BUCK RHINE, who is separated from HENRY, is, so far as is known, in Indianapolis, Indiana, at the present time.

It is suggested that consideration be given to interview with both RHINEs in an effort to determine whether they are acquainted with CHAMBERS or HISS. HENRY RHINE continues membership in the Communist Party locally and so far as is known, JESSICA RHINE is a member in Indianapolis.

3. It is the recollection of Agent FINZEL that WILL ALLEN was in New York City in 1946 or 1947 at the Albert Hotel, and while there attempted to contact JOHN WILLIAMSON at CP Headquarters. He was denied permission to contact WILLIAMSON. WILLIAMSON's secretary thereafter made the remark, "ALLEN has gone to pot."

It is suggested that consideration might be given to interview with ALLEN.

4. [redacted] has said that JACOB BAKER, the first President of the United Federal Workers - CIO, was forced out of office by the Communists under the leadership of ELEANOR NELSON. It is believed that BAKER is now in New York and that he is very bitter against ELEANOR NELSON and the people who worked with her. It is likewise believed that he can furnish much valuable information regarding the activities of the Communists within Government circles during the period 1933 to 1940. BAKER has been contacted by Agents of the FBI in the past and has been cooperative to the extent of the previous interviews.

It is suggested that consideration be given to further interviews with BAKER in an effort to elicit information regarding the instant case.

Very truly yours,

L. V. Boardman
cm

L. V. BOARDMAN,
Special Agent in Charge

NSH:E RG
65-2440
cc: New York
Washington Field

Kisseloff-2463

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention - FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 1/7/49

FROM : SAC, Boston

89876

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE (R), INTERNAL SECURITY (C)
(Bureau file 74-1333)

Rebostel 1/7/49 to Director, SACS Washington and New York regarding Woodstock standard typewriter, serial #F-92377.

There are being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examination seven sheets of paper containing typewriting specimens. These specimens were taken from a machine owned by CHARLES A. WEST, 25 Frank Street, Watertown, Massachusetts, on January 7, 1949. WEST, upon interview, stated he purchased this machine from the LEON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Washington, D. C., on November 12, 1947. It is to be noted that this typewriter is a Woodstock standard typewriter, serial #F-92377. The right shift key of this typewriter has a printed insert under the glass portion of the key with the following wording: "Purvin Typewriter, Chelsea 3-3600, Navaare 8-0672."

It is requested that the submitted known typewriting specimens be compared with the questioned letters previously submitted to the Laboratory in connection with this case. Upon completion of the examination, the submitted evidence may be retained in the files of the Laboratory.

ENCL.

JFT:md
65-3251
Enclosures

AMSD REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 99

EX-27

74-1333-884

JAN 14 1949

COPY ... FECTIMLNS ... LAB. ACTION AND ... LAB.
1-16-49

Kisseloff-2464

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1 59 PM '94
INTERNAL INVESTIGATION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2465

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 13, 1949

To:

SAC, Boston

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 10, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

MAY DAVID [illegible], with aliases
[illegible] HIKS, et al
Perjury, Espionage (I.)
Internal Security (C)

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-3251
LAB. NO. 71-1133 884
D-5,076 BU

Examination requested by:

Reference: Boston

Deleted copy sent by letter [illegible]

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-7-49

Specimens: Documents

K259 Seven sheets of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Sentinel standard typewriter, serial number F-72377.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K259 was not used to type K1 through K6.

Specimen K259 is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCT:MD

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 10 1949 P.M.

Kisseloff-2466

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 9, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In accordance with instructions received in this office from Inspector HOWARD FLETCHER on this date to the effect that as a result of a conference between Mr. JOHN PEURIFOY and Assistant Attorney General PEYTON FORD that SAM BOYKIN of the State Department had in his possession documents which were to be turned over to the Bureau, Mr, BOYKIN was contacted in his office at the State Department and there was received what Mr. BOYKIN explained were photostatic copies of material that had been furnished to the State Department by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In addition to the photostatic copies there was one plain typewritten page setting forth the typewritten results of documents in longhand, which Mr. BOYKIN explained had not been photostated and which he believed that the Department already had possession of.

Mr. BOYKIN further explained that there were three additional documents which were to be photostated but inasmuch as they were out being searched they would not be photostated until the morning of December 10, 1948, and requested the agent to re-contact him at approximately 10:00 o'clock on the morning of December 10, 1948, at which time he would be furnished the copies of these other three documents.

No knowledge of the material or the circumstances surrounding the disposition of the State Department to turn over this information was made by the agent and it was explained that the agent was merely picking up material which PEYTON FORD had arranged to secure through Mr. PEURIFOY.

This will be done unless the Bureau advises to the contrary.

74-1333-885

RIN:cl
74-94

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

Kisseloff-2467

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1410030-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 21
Page 76 ~ b3;
Page 78 ~ b3;
Page 79 ~ b3;
Page 80 ~ b3;
Page 81 ~ b3;
Page 82 ~ b3;
Page 83 ~ b3;
Page 84 ~ b3;
Page 85 ~ b3;
Page 86 ~ b3;
Page 87 ~ b3;
Page 88 ~ b3;
Page 89 ~ b3;
Page 90 ~ b3;
Page 91 ~ b3;
Page 92 ~ b3;
Page 93 ~ b3;
Page 94 ~ b3;
Page 95 ~ b3;
Page 96 ~ b3;
Page 97 ~ b3;

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X   Deleted Page(s)    X
X   No Duplication Fee X
X   For this Page      X
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 10, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Remylet December 9, 1948, advising you of receipt of information in this office from Mr. SAM BOYKIN, State Department, in connection with a conference between Assistant to the Attorney General PEYTON FORD, and Mr. JOHN PEURIFOY of the Department of State. As you will note in this letter, it was indicated that Mr. BOYKIN advised that there were certain pieces of the material not included in that furnished to the Bureau which would be furnished on the morning of December 10, 1948.

I wish to advise that in this connection, Mr. BOYKIN was again contacted by Special Agent RAPHAEL I. NIXON of this office on December 10, 1948, at which time Mr. BOYKIN furnished four pages of photostatic material and it was definitely ascertained by the agent that this material was part of that which had been discussed by Mr. FORD and Mr. PEURIFOY.

Mr. BOYKIN volunteered the information that the House Committee had requested the State Department to make an examination of their files and ascertain the distribution within the Department as to the various division chiefs and individuals to whom the questioned documents, recently in the possession of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, had been distributed. Mr. BOYKIN stated the personal conviction, which he stated was shared by his immediate superior JOHN PEURIFOY, that no information should be furnished to the House Committee that was not also furnished to the F. B. I. or the Department. In this connection, Mr. BOYKIN stated that he felt the information concerning the distribution should be made immediately available to the F. B. I. upon completion of the State Department's examination and indicated that at such time he would contact the Bureau's representative in the State Department and inform him of this fact.

It should be noted that there was no solicitation on the part of the agent concerning this material nor any discussion concerning it. Mr. BOYKIN, in conclusion of the interview, advised that in any way that the Department of State might be of assistance to the F. B. I. or to the Department of Justice that they should feel free to request any assistance or any any information in the State Department's possession.

RIN:cl
74-94

Enclosure

Removed for conclusion with others sent by w/ on 12-9-48

RECORDED - 99

INDEXED - 99

74-1333-886

EX-27

JAN 14 1949

5 1 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-5287

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 10, 1947

To:

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 10, 1947.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY MARTAIN GOLDSMITH, with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-24
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 887
D-27000 DU

Examination requested by:

Reference: Washington

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-10-47

Specimens: Documents

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 12-16-74 THE

K52 Typewritten letter dated June 23, 1945 on The United Nations Conference On International Organization stationery, to Vice Admiral RAYMOND SPEARS, signed in ink ALGER HISS.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the machine which was used to type K52 was not used to type Q6 through Q8.

The evidence K52 was returned by special messenger to the Washington field office January 10, 1947.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

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

RECORDED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 10 1947
FBI

Kisseloff-5288

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 10, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

89880

SUBJECT: JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa. ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

ATTENTION: FBI Technical Lab.

The enclosed letter dated June 26, 1945, signed by ALGER HISS under the letterhead "The United Nations Conference on International Organization", addressed to "My Dear Admiral Jacobs" is forwarded to the FBI Laboratory so that the typewritten impressions can be compared with the questioned documents.

K252

Non-Serv
Q67-Q69

It is requested that this letter be returned to the WFO when the examination is completed.

~~DETERRED RECORDING~~

Enclosure

cc - New York

ENCL

74-94
WHA:smg

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-887
F B I

4 JAN 14 1949

EX-97

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

1-10-49

1-10-49

Kisseloff-5289

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

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

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

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-11-49 3-01 PM HTM

DIRECTOR, SACS BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. RE PHONE CALL AND TEL TODAY BOSTON TO NEW HAVEN REQUESTING NEW HAVEN ASCERTAIN WHEREABOUTS ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, WAS. ELEANOR NELSON, ELEANOR NELSON PORTER, SUBJECT INSTANT CASE. THIS TELETYPE LIKEWISE CONFIRMS TELEPHONE CALL NEW HAVEN TO BALTIMORE TODAY. DISCREET INVESTIGATION HARTFORD AND SOUTH COVENTRY, CONN. REFLECTS ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING PRESENTLY AT HOME OF BROTHER-IN-LAW JOHN ARNOLD GRAHAM, RFD NO. ONE, SOUTH COVENTRY, CONN., TELEPHONE TWO NAUGHT SIX ONE W TWO. GRAHAM EMPLOYED PRATT AND WHITNEY, HARTFORD, CONN. ELEANOR SOYRING-S SON HAS MEASLES AS HAVE THREE GRAHAM CHILDREN. PRETEXT INTERVIEW WITH GRAHAM REFLECTS ELEANOR SOYRING PLANS TO REMAIN IN SOUTH COVENTRY AT GRAHAM HOME UNTIL MIDDLE OF NEXT WEEK. PERUSAL OF GRAHAM-S PERSONNEL FILE AT PRATT AND WHITNEY REFLECTS HE LISTS SOYRING AS SISTER-IN-LAW ELEANOR CROSBY NELSON SAYRIND. THIS NAME INCLUDED THIS TELETYPE IN VIEW FACT ALGER HISS STATED HE KNEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS CROSBY.

GLEASON

END

ACK PLS

WA

OK FBI NYC JD

OK FBI BOST CM

305PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

W

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

74-1333-888

F B I
JAN 14 1949

JAN 18 1949

Kisseloff-5290

WASHINGTON, NEW HAVEN AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-11-49 3:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, INTERNAL SECURITY R. LAMONT MOORE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, YALE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY, FORMERLY EMPLOYED AS ASSISTANT CURATOR, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, WASH., D.C., AND WIFE, HENRIETTA, FORMERLY AN AIR RAID WARDEN ASSISTANT TO MRS. ALGER HISS IN WASH., D.C., ARE RESIDING AT SEVEN FIVE AUTUMN ST., NEW HAVEN. WFO FILES REFLECT THAT LAMONT AND HENRIETTA MOORE WERE FRIENDLY WITH MRS. HISS. REQUEST INTERVIEW OF THE MOORES TO DETERMINE IF THEY ARE IN POSSESSION OF ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE HISSES, WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE EVER NOTICED A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN THE HISS HOME AND TO OBTAIN ANY ADDITIONAL PERTINENT INFO CONCERNING THE TYPEWRITER OR TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE ORIGINATING FROM THE HISSES. REFER BUTEL JAN TEN TO ALL CONTINENTAL OFFICES RE BACKGROUND IMPORTANCE OF CASE AND NECESSITY OF HANDLING LEADS IMMEDIATELY.

NOTED

INDEXED 99
RECORDED 99

74-1333-889

CHO:njb

74-94

5 1 JAN 1 1949

1-11-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM NEW FIELD 11 10:45 am

DIRECTOR AND SAC

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE DESK R; INTERNAL SECURITY DESK R. CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY HISS TO FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE OFFICES ARE PRESENTLY IN N.Y. YORK: NINETEEN FORTY TWO, SAVE THE CHILDREN FOUNDATION, ONE MADISON AVENUE; NINETEEN FORTY SIX AND NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN, AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR OVERSEAS BLIND, FIVE NINE EIGHT MADISON AVENUE; NINETEEN FORTY TWO, UNITED CHINA RELIEF WHOSE PRESENT NAME IS UNITED SERVICE TO CHINA, ONE SEVEN NINE ZERO BROADWAY. INFORMATION RE CONTRIBUTIONS SECURED FROM INCOME TAX RETURNS WHICH SOURCE SHOULD BE PROTECTED. SUGGEST CONTACTING THESE ORGANIZATIONS REGARDING TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS.

HOTTEL

JHK:MFS

74-94

74-1333-890

RECORDED - 89

JAN 14 1949

EX-97

File 5

Kisseloff-5292

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 11, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet January 3, 1948 (which should be dated 1949), in the above captioned matter, which on page 10 instructs this office to furnish the New York Division with photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during the years 1936 to 1938, to be used for the purpose of identifying Colonel BYKOV.

Please be advised that inquiry at the State Department reflects that photographs of the individuals associated with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., with the Soviet Consular establishments in the United States, and with Amtorg Trading Corporation were not furnished as a matter of course to the State Department during those years. The furnishing of photographs as a routine procedure was not established until 1941. It has therefore been impossible to obtain the photographs of all male employees at the Soviet Embassy during the years requested.

However, the Protocol Section of the State Department did have available the photographs of a limited number of individuals attached to the Soviet Embassy during the pertinent years, which had been obtained in connection with the issuance of Diplomatic Courtesy Cards to these individuals. Copies of these photographs were obtained and are being submitted herewith to the New York Office for its use in accordance with the Bureau's instructions. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Photographs submitted herewith are those of the following individuals:

M. GERASIMOV
D. CHUVAKHIN
N. M. KACHIRIN
K. KOUKIN
A. M. YAKIMICHEV
V. M. BEGUNOV
V. A. BURZIN
G. GRIGORIEV
I. Y. KLIMENKOV
G. GOKHMAN
A. A. TROYANOVSKY
B. E. SKVIRSKY
N. I. BOLOTNIKOV
I. L. OKUNEV
C. A. OUMANSKY (2 sets)

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99
74-1333-891
F B I
JAN 14 1949

EX-27

LWRO:cl
74-94

cc - New York (encls)

Kisseloff-5293

5 JAN 19 1949

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

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 33 11 11-40P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R. ISABEL FIELDS, COLORED MAID OF HISS FAMILY INTERVIEWED TODAY. SHE STATES EMPLOYED AS MAID BY ALGER HISS SINCE SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. SHE ADVISED SHE HAS NEVER OBSERVED TYPEWRITER IN THE HISS APARTMENT EITHER UPRIGHT OR PORTABLE. ONLY TYPEWRITER IN HOME IS TOY ONE BELONGING TO TONY HISS, YOUNG SON OF ALGER. SHE FURTHER ADVISED THAT SHE HAS NEVER SEEN ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS USE A TYPEWRITER. THE NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL FIGURES IN THE INQUIRY NOT KNOWN TO THE MAID EXCEPT THROUGH NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. CLAIMS SHE HAS NEVER DISCUSSED FACTS OF INQUIRY WITH EITHER MR. OR MRS. HISS. SHE HAS NOT BEEN ASKED ANY QUESTIONS BY THEM. NO TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS IN HER POSSESSION.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS
TWO COPIES WFO

51 JAN 13 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/22/77 BY sp2 rmc/sp

RECORDED 99 74-1333-892

EX-274 JAN 14 1949

File-5

Kisseloff-5294

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

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

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

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 58 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 11 11-18P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RECORDS OF REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION, FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK, REFLECT ONE REFERENCE GIVEN BY FELIX INSLERMAN, WAS FRIEDRICK AUGUST KNEPPERS, FORMER EMPLOYEE OF REPUBLIC AVIATION, WHO WAS TERMINATED MAY TEN FORTYFOUR BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH. AT THAT TIME KNEPPERS INDICATED HE PLANNED OPERATION AT JOHN HOPKINS AND GAVE FORWARDING ADDRESS OF FOUR TWO ZERO TWO IVANHOE AVENUE, BALTIMORE. KNEPPERS BORN JANUARY EIGHTEEN NINETY TWO AT RHEVDT, RHINELAND GERMANY, MARRIED, TWO CHILDREN, EMPLOYED NINETEEN THIRTY TO THIRTY TWO AS ELECTRICAL ENGINEER BY PENN WATER AND POWER AND JUNE THIRTY THREE TO FEBRUARY FORTYTWO BY GLEN L. MARTIN, BOTH BALTIMORE. LOCATE AND INTERVIEW KNEPPERS RE INSLERMAN. ALSO T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES INSLERMAN HAD INDICATED THAT HE OR WIFE, ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDERS, MAINTAINED BANK ACCOUNT AT BALTIMORE GUARANTY TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, NORTH AVENUE BRANCH, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. DONEGAN DESIRES ACCOUNT CHECKED FOR ALL PERTINENT DETAILS. SUTEL RESULTS.

INDEXED - 99
RECORDED - 93
94-133-893
JAN 14 1949

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-5295

5 1JAN 19 1949

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD FOR CONF WITH BS

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI RICHMOND 1-11-49 9-38 PM DOA

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE NEWARK TELETYPE JAN. SEVEN LAST. MRS. ARTHUR C. HOEY, RICHMOND, VA. ADVISES SHE AND HUSBAND SOLD HOME CAMBRIDGE, N.Y. BY LISTING IT WITH E.A. STROUT REALTY AGENCY, INC. TWO FIVE FIVE FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY. LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE AT EAGLE BRIDGE, N.Y. WILLIAM I. PERRY. PERRY OBTAINED THE BUYERS MR. AND MRS. FELIX A. INSLERMAN. MRS. HOEY RECALLS INSLERMAN-S HAD FRIENDS IN A SMALL TOWNSHIP NEAR CAMBRIDGE FIRST SYLLABLE OF TOWN BELIEVED TO BE QUOTE GREEN UNQUOTE. NAMES OF THESE FRIENDS NOT RECALLED BY MRS. HOEY. TOWN MAY BE GREENWICH, WASH. CO., N.Y. THE OCCASION OF SIGNING DEEDS AND COMPLETING TRANSACTION IS ONLY TIME HOEY-S EVER SAW OR HEARD FROM INSLERMAN-S. HOEY-S HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE INSLERMAN-S ASSOCIATES, BUSINESS, ACTIVITIES, ETC. MR. ARTHUR HOEY OUT OF TOWN AND UNAVAILABLE UNTIL JAN. FIFTEENTH NEXT, BUT DOUBTFUL IF HE CAN ADD TO INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MRS. HOEY. NEW YORK MAY DESIRE TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF INSLERMAN-S FRIENDS THROUGH REALTOR, PERRY.

AUERBACH

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

OK FBI WASH DC

N6 OK FBI NYC MAR

74-1333-894

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99
EX-27
JAN 14 1949

5 JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-5296

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 42 11 7-59P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. T.J. DONEGAN ADVISES INSLERMAN HAS INDICATED THAT HE OR WIFE, FORMER ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDERS, MAINTAIN BANK ACCOUNTS AT SCHENECTADY TRUST COMPANY AND SCHENECTADY SAVINGS BANK, BOTH SCHENECTADY, NY. DONEGAN DESIRES ACCOUNTS CHECKED FOR ALL PERTINENT DETAILS. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

END

NY R 42 WA

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

EX-27

74-1333-895
B I

JAN 14 1949

JAN 19 1949

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

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO 15 NYC 5 BALTIMORE 1 FROM PHILA 1-11-49 8 55 PM
DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R., IS-R.
HARRY MARTIN ADVISED TODAY THAT HE RECENTLY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED
W. GIBBS MC KENNY AN ATTORNEY IN THE MUNSEY BUILDING, BALTIMORE, TELE-
PHONE, LEXINGTON TWO FIVE NINE FIVE, AND THAT DURING THEIR CONVERSA-
TION, MC KENNY ADVISED HIM THAT HE HAD FIVE ACQUAINTANCES IN BALTIMORE
ALL OF WHOM WERE FORMER CLASSMATES OF ALGER HISS AT JOHNS HOPKINS, AND
THAT THESE MEN HAD RECENTLY TOLD HIM THAT HISS HAD A "RED TINGE"
EVEN WHILE HE WAS IN COLLEGE. THEIR STATEMENTS ARE BELIEVED TO BE
SUPPORTED IN A JOHNS HOPKINS YEAR BOOK. BALTIMORE SHOULD CONTACT MR.
KENNY, OBTAIN IDENTITY OF THE FIVE ACQUAINTANCES AND INTERVIEW EACH
CONCERNING HISS "RED TINGE". SEVERAL ADDITIONAL TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS,
ALL DATED PRIOR TO MAY, NINETEEN THIRTY, OBTAINED AND BEING SUBMITTED
TO LABORATORY. MRS. FRANCES FUSSELL, WHOSE INTERVIEW REQUESTED IN BULET
JANUARY SIX LAST, STATES SHE WAS EMPLOYED BY STATE DEPARTMENT IN
FORTYFIVE AND CONTINUES AS PART TIME CONSULTANT AT THE PRESENT TIME.
WHILE WORKING AS A SUBORDINATE UNDER ALGER HISS NEVER CAME IN PERSONAL
CONTACT WITH HIM, ALTHOUGH FEELS THAT POLICIES ADOPTED BY HIM DURING HER
EMPLOY TENDED TO FAVOR RUSSIA RATHER THAN THE US. SHE ADDED THAT THIS

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74-1333-896
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4 JAN 14 1949

5 JAN 19 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

PAGE TWO

WAS A PREVELANT FEELING AMONG ALL EMPLOYEES UNDER HIM. SHE, HOWEVER, COULD GIVE NO SPECIFIC POINTS, BUT ADDED THAT SHE FELT A REVIEW OF CORRESPONDENCE HANDLED BY HISS WOULD DEFINITELY SHOW THIS TREND. SPECIFIC INQUIRY OF MRS. FUSSELL CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIAN VESSELS RETURNED TO RUSSIA, REVEALED THAT SHE HAD OBTAINED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN RELET FROM MAXWELL HARWAY IN THE PRESENCE OF JACK TUTHILL, BOTH STILL IN THE INLAND TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. THIS OCCURRED APPROXIMATELY SIX WEEKS AGO, AND SHE IS OF OPINION THAT HARWAY IS AWARE OF LOCATION OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH NOTATION BY HISS.

BOARDMAN

CORRECTIONS - LINE ONE PAGE TWO THIRD WORD IS "PREVELANT"

LINE FIVE PAGE TWO LAST WORD IS "IN"

NY AND BA ACK AND DISC WA HOLD

NY PH R 5 NY

BA PH WOULD U CALL ME WHEN UR FINHED YES WILL DO

PH R 1 BA N MANY TXS

Called Laboratory

By

2 cc: Mr. Karas

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

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

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

FBI DETROIT 1-11-49 12-45 PM EST SSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASH FIELD URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R,

DOROTHY DETZER SUGGESTED THAT TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS FROM TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION MAY POSSIBLY BE OBTAINED FROM RECORDS OF NYE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE OF WHICH ALGER HISS WAS MEMBER. WASH FIELD OFFICE SHOULD CONSIDER COVERING THIS LEAD. DETZER STATED COMMITTEE MEMBERS OFTEN TYPED UP OWN WORK AT THEIR HOMES.

O-CONNOR

END

CC NEW YORK

12-47PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

M

Previous instructions furnished by letter WFO dated 12-22-48

RECORDED-99

74-1333-897

4 JAN 14 1949

FX-27

cc: Mr. L. L. Jones

5 1 JAN 19 1949

TWO COPIES

File

Kisseloff-5300

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

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

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

F

BI SAN ANTONIO 1-11-49 2-25 PM CST

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ALGER HISS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE

DASH R.

RE BALTIMORE LETTER DECEMBER TWENTYEIGHT LAST. MISS ANNA HISS, TWO FOUR NAUGHT THREE HOLLYWOOD AVE., AUSTIN, TEX., AFTER EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH THROUGH ALL CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM ALGER HISS AND PRISCILLA HISS ADVISES UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM EITHER. THIS SEARCH, ACCORDING TO ANNA, WAS MADE THROUGH ALL CORRESPONDENCE, LETTERS, AND FILES FROM NINETEEN TWELVE TO DATE AND ONLY TYPEWRITTEN MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM ALGER OR WIFE PRISCILLA WAS DATED JANUARY SIX, FORTYNINE, AND WRITTEN BY ALGERS SECRETARY, NEW YORK CITY.

74-1333-898
F B I

W E E S

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4 JAN 14 1949

ACK AND HOLD PLS

328PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

b 1 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-5301

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-17-2010

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

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardner
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Porter
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 52 11 9-49 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

Classified by SP5 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
3/21/83
#220,275

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED FOR APPROXIMATELY SEVEN HOURS TODAY. MAJORITY OF TIME TAKEN UP IN DICTATION OF INFO PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED. CHAMBERS TODAY DESCRIBED IN DETAIL SECOND UNDERGROUND APPARATUS HEADQUARTERS KNOWN AS THE TAMER APARTMENT, WHICH WAS LOCATED IN BROOKLYN NEAR THE BROWNSVILLE SECTION OF THAT BOROUGH. ALSO DESCRIBED IN DETAIL RUSSIAN AGENT INTRODUCED TO HIM BY ULRICH AS ONE HERMAN. HERMAN SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED AS VALENTINE MARKIN. MARKIN IDENTIFIED INVESTIGATION THIS OFFICE AS PROBABLE SOVIET AGENT WHO LIVED IN NYC, AND DEATH CERTIFICATE FOR THIS INDIVIDUAL OBTAINED. INFO OBTAINED TODAY BEING ANALYZED FOR LOGICAL LEADS. CHAMBERS WILL BE QUESTIONED FURTHER TOMORROW.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Identical with Arthur Wales. See statements of Manning or Bernard

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-287542-14

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INDEXED 99

4 JAN 14 1949

5 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-5302

COM-4

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

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Com

DECODED COPY

FBI PITTSBURGH 1-11-49 11:42 AM EST JA

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. RE BALTIMORE TEN TO PGH AND WFO JANUARY SEVEN LAST. MRS. H. E. GORDON NEE ALMA MAE PYLE, SCHELLSBURGH, PA., HAS WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NO. B DASH ONE FIVE FIVE TWO THREE, IN HER POSSESSION WHICH SHE PURCHASED FROM ABBOT BUSINESS MACHINE CO., BALTIMORE. SHE HAS NO INFORMATION RE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SERIAL NO. ONE FIVE FIVE FOUR TWO THREE. SPECIMENS OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NO. B DASH ONE FIVE FIVE TWO THREE, BEING SUBMITTED TO LAB. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO RECONTACT ABBOT BUSINESS MACHINE CO. FOR IDENTITY OF PERSON PURCHASING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NO. ONE FIVE FIVE FOUR TWO THREE FROM THAT COMPANY.

15542 32
15523
MC

THORNTON

NY AND BA TO BE ADVISED

11-45 AM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

RECEIVED: 1-11-49 11:59 AM MET

INDEXED - 99

RECORDED - 99

74-1333-908

4 JAN 14 1949

Mailed Laboratory
Mr. Harbo
By Com

cc: Mr. Harbo

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

Kisseloff-5303

15 JAN 19 1949

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

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

N.A.

81801

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

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 60 SAN FRAN 4 FROM NEW YORK 11 11 27P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. MAX BEDACHT AGAIN TESTIFIED AND DENIED THAT HE PARTICIPATED IN OR HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE WHATSOEVER OF PLACING CHAMBERS IN UNDERGROUND AS MENTIONED BY LATTER OR THAT HE EVEN KNEW WHAT AN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS WAS. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, WIFE OF FELIX A. INSLERMAN, TESTIFIED AND SAID THAT SHE DID NOT WANT TO TESTIFY AGAINST HER HUSBAND. EXAMINATION OF HER AND HUSBAND WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW.

DONEGAN ALSO ADVISED STIPULATION ENTERED INTO TODAY BETWEEN DEPT. AND EDWARD C. MC LEAN, ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS EXTENDING PERIOD UNTIL FEB. FOURTEEN NEXT FOR FILING MOTIONS RE HISS INDICTMENT. REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL TIME HAD BEEN MADE BY MC LEAN. NO CHANGE IN TRIAL DATE. REWFOLET TO BUREAU, JAN SEVEN LAST RE INTERVIEW OF JOHN SUTRO.

DONEGAN STATES HE HAS NOT INSTRUCTED THAT NO INTERVIEWS OF MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY OF ALGER HISS BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT HIS AUTHORIZATION. HE HAS DECIDED, AT LEAST FOR PRESENT, IT WOULD BE INADVISEABLE TO REQUESTION HISS IN VIEW OF CONFLICTING STATEMENTS MADE BY LATTER TO BALTIMORE AGENTS ON DEC. THREE LAST AND BEFORE GJ HERE. DONEGAN HAS NO OBJECTION TO QUESTIONING ANY OTHER MEMBERS OF HISS FAMILY EXCEPTING HIS STEPSON TIMOTHY HOBSON. THIS IS FOR

INDEXED
RECORDED

74-13-2-901

Kissloff-5304

IGZ:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-11-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, RICHMOND

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
RICHMOND DIVISION IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW EDWARD STETTINIUS, CHANCELLOR,
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, WITH REFERENCE TO ANY INFO HE MAY HAVE REGARDING
ALGER HISS, HIS ASSOCIATES, AND ALGER HISS' ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN THE
GP UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON, DC, IN ADDITION TO SUBJECT MATTER REFERRED
TO IN BUREAU TELETYPE JANUARY TEN, LAST, TO SACS OF ALL OFFICES IN
INSTANT MATTER.

HOTEL

cc - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 33

174-1533-905

EX-27

Kisselloff-5305

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 11, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE

Reference is made to teletypes from Baltimore and Denver dated January 4, and January 6, 1949 respectively.

In the above referenced teletype, the Baltimore Office requested the Washington Field Office to obtain copies of a photograph of BERNHARD BROWN, with alias BUZIA OWRUTZKY, an old time Communist Party member in Baltimore, Maryland, which photograph was reported to be in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D. C. It was also requested that a copy of the photograph be forwarded to the Baltimore, New York and Denver offices.

By teletype dated January 6, 1949, the Denver Office advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was presently at Albuquerque, New Mexico and it was requested that copies of the above photograph be sent directly to the El Paso Office.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that BERNHARD BROWN was born in Russia on April 20, 1905 as either BUZIA OWRUTZKY or BUZIA OWRUCKA. He entered the United States at New York City under the latter name on September 10, 1922. His name was changed from BUZIA OWRUTZKY prior to 1931.

There is being forwarded as an enclosure with this letter to the Baltimore, New York and El Paso Offices, one copy each of the photographs marked A and B. The picture bearing the letter A was furnished to INS by BERNHARD BROWN in connection with his petition for citizenship dated January 2, 1931.

The picture bearing the letter B was furnished to the INS by BERNHARD BROWN in connection with his application for new naturalization papers in December 1943, at which time he stated that the original papers had disappeared in December 1943 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. BROWN stated that he had the original papers in a bureau drawer and after moving his furniture to another location in Philadelphia, he was unable to find

74-94
JF/HEB

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74-1333-903
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JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-5306

File (5)

5 1 JAN 19 1949

his papers. His certificate number is 3452302.

His description in 1931 was given as white, 5' 5", 115 pounds, dark complexion, black hair and brown eyes. His description in 1943 was the same as the above except for the weight which was given as 135 pounds and his hair was given as brown.

For the information of the El Paso Office, it is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was named by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as one person who had furnished him with information from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland in about 1937 or 1938. In a signed statement furnished agents of the New York Office on December 13 last, FRANKLIN RENO stated that he had been introduced to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in about 1935 by a man identified only as "BERNIE". CHAMBERS at that time was known to RENO as "CARL".

It is further to be noted that in the above statement, FRANKLIN RENO advised that he became a member of the Communist Party while attending the University of Virginia from 1932 to 1935 and he used the Party name LANCE CLARK.

It is requested that the El Paso Office exhibit the enclosed photographs to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in an effort to determine if BERNHARD BROWN is identical with "BERNIE".

The New York Office is the office of origin in this case and the results of the above investigation should be set out in report form with five copies to the Bureau, three for New York and one for THOMAS A. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

It is suggested that the New York Office exhibit the instant photographs to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an attempt to determine if BERNHARD BROWN is identical with "BERNIE".

The Baltimore Office is being furnished copies of the above mentioned pictures for the completion of their files.

One copy of each of the above photographs is being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office.

Kisseloff-5307

Letter to the Director January 11, 1949

It is requested that this investigation be given expeditious attention.

cc Baltimore (encs) SPECIAL DELIVERY
New York (encs) SPECIAL DELIVERY
El Paso (encs) AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

74-94
JF/HEB

Kisseloff-5308

LGZ:cl
74-54

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-11-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, BOP - R, IS - R. REBUTEL JANUARY TEN, LAST, AND NYTEL TO BUREAU AND WFO, JANUARY FIVE, LAST. WFO WILL INTERVIEW ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY, FRANCIS M. SHEA, AND ADE FORTAS. NY WILL INTERVIEW LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, JEROME FRANK, JOHN ADT, AND GERTRUDE SAMUELSON, ALL PRESENTLY IN NYC. MRS. LENORA BYRNES FULLER DIED FEBRUARY THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN AT TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA. CHESTER W. DAVIS HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED IN ST. LOUIS. REREP OF SA HUBERT F. SMALL, DATED JANUARY THREE, LAST, AT ST. LOUIS. RICHMOND IS BEING REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW EDWARD STETTINIUS.

HOTTEL

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74-1033-904

Kisseloff-5309

1949

IGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 1-11-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
REBULETS DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST AND JANUARY THREE, LAST. BALTIMORE
WILL INTERVIEW GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, FORMER SENATOR FROM MARYLAND,
NOW PRACTICING LAW IN BALTIMORE. ON AUGUST ONE, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE,
RADCLIFFE IN LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION TO STANLEY REED, SOLICITOR GENERAL,
INDICATED CONSIDERABLE KNOWLEDGE AND CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH ALGER HISS.

HOTTEL

CC * New York by Mail

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74-1333-905

EX-21 JAN 14 1949

5 JAN 1 1949

1-12-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 12 7:45 P.M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITE NEE CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE D.C. REBULET JAN. THIRD LAST TO NEW YORK AND TO PAGE TEN. EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION HAS FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION AT ALL CONCERNING LUDWIG BAUMAN OR VARIATIONS OF THAT NAME IN WASH., DC, WHICH CHAMBERS STATED WAS A BUSINESS CONCERN AND WHICH CONCERN EMPLOYED A FRIEND OF DAVID ZIMMERMAN. IT IS NOTED THE CURRENT NYC PHONE DIRECTORY DISCLOSED THE STORE QUOTE LUDWIG BAUMAN UNQUOTE WHICH IS LOCATED IN NYC, BRONX, AND JAMAICA. THIS INFORMATION IS FURNISHED FOR THE BUREAU'S INFORMATION. CHAMBERS MAY POSSIBLY BE MISTAKEN AS TO THE NAME OF THE BUSINESS HERE IN WASH., DC, WHICH EMPLOYED THE FRIEND OF ZIMMERMAN. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE LUDWIG BAUMAN IS BEING CONDUCTED.

HOTTEL

JEM:VVS

WFO 74-94

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74-1333-906

EX-97

Kisselloff-5311

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

JAN 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 63 BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 12 9-58

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. MESSRS. DONEGAN AND WHEARTY ADVISED ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, WIFE OF FELIX A. INSLERMAN, WAS ONLY WITNESS BEFORE GJ TODAY. SHE REFUSED ON THE GROUNDS OF POSSIBLE SELF-INCRIMINATION TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS RE ACTIVITIES OF SELF AND HUSBAND, PARTICULARLY LATTER-S EMPLOYMENT OVER PERIOD FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO APPROXIMATELY THIRTYNINE. TESTIFIED THAT SUBSEQUENT TO LATTER YEAR, FELIX WAS EMPLOYED BY REPUBLIC AVIATION CORP. AND GENERAL ELECTRIC BUT STEADFASTLY REFUSED TO ANSWER RE HIS EARLIER EMPLOYMENT. TESTIFIED SHE FORMERLY ASSISTED HIM A LITTLE WITH DEVELOPING OF FILM AND DID SOME ENLARGING, WHICH PROCESS SHE CLAIMS SHE LEARNED FROM HER FATHER, AND ADMITTED HAVING PURCHASED A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENLARGING PAPER. DENIED SHE EVER ASSISTED ANYONE IN DOCUMENT PHOTOGRAPHY AND HAD REFUSED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED IF SHE EVER SAW ANYONE DOING DOCUMENT PHOTOGRAPHY. CLAIMS SHE NEVER MET CHAMBERS BUT REFUSED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED IF SHE KNEW HIM. SHE WAS THEN SHOWN A PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAMBERS TAKEN IN THIRTYONE AND WHEN

END OF PAGE ONE

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RECORDED - 5 174-1333-907

4 JAN 14 1949

ASKED IF SHE KNEW HIM, REFUSED TO ANSWER. DECLARED CHAMBERS WAS NEVER IN HER HOME. DENIED ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH OR / AND KNOWLEDGE OF DAVID ZIMMERMAN, WAS. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT WHEN ASKED RE ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH CHAMBERS AND RE HUSBAND-S EMPLOYMENT FROM THIRTYSIX TO THIRTYNINE SHE REQUESTED PERMISSION TO LEAVE GJ ROOM AND CONSULT WITH COUNSEL. THE PERMISSION WAS GRANTED AND HER REFUSALS TO ANSWER WERE MADE AFTER SUCH CONSULTATIONS. EXAMINATION OF HER AND FELIX TO CONTINUE JAN. THIRTEEN. REBUTEL JAN. SIX RE MORRIS ASIMOW. CHAMBERS HAS STATED HE NEVER SAW ASIMOW.

SCHEIDT

BOTH HOLD PLS

cc Parrish

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

JAN 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Walter
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 60 12 9-31 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED TODAY APPROXIMATELY SEVEN HOURS. INTERVIEW TODAY WAS CONCERNED WITH HIS KNOWLEDGE OF AND ASSOCIATION WITH DR. PHILLIP ROSENBLIETT, THE REQUEST OF J. PETERS THAT CHAMBERS TAKE OVER AN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS IN WASH., DC., CHAMBERS MOVED TO WASH., DC., AND HIS ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNDERGROUND APPARATUS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN AND NATHAN WITT. MATERIAL OBTAINED TODAY BEING REVIEWED FOR LOGICAL LEADS.

SCHELDT

100-24-1333-908
F B I

JAN 14 1949

RECORDED - 99
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EX-27

H OLD PLS

5 1 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-5314

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: January 12, 1949

FROM : J. E. Milner

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Time of Call: 7:15 P.M.

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

SAC L. V. Boardman of Philadelphia called. He said that he had been instructed by a teletype from the Bureau on January 6 to locate and interview Jeoffrey and Elizabeth May, former neighbors of the Hiss'.

He said they were successful in locating Jeoffrey May today, however, he said that he was too busy to talk to them but he would be available for an interview in Trenton, New Jersey, tomorrow between nine and eleven A.M. He is going to be in Trenton doing some work for the Government on that date.

Mr. Boardman said that it did not appear that the Newark Office was in possession of the pertinent information and to fully acquaint them with the matter in order to enable them to conduct the interview it would be necessary to send a teletype of considerable length. He suggested that Agents from the Philadelphia Office who are entirely familiar with the matter be allowed to conduct the interview in Trenton. I told him that would be satisfactory to handle the matter in that fashion. He said that they would advise the Newark Office that the interview was being conducted with Bureau approval.

You will recall that I advised you concerning the foregoing.

JEM:mac

174-1333

NOT RECORDED
4 JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-5315

1 JAN 13 1949

L-17

January 10, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Chicago

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases;
ALGER HISS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file 65-3290)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated January 7, 1949, in connection with the entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K207 through K212.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333
NOT RECORDED
4 JAN 14 1949

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF/dbl

Kisseloff-5316

K

74-1333

January 10, 1949

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89802 BU dated January 7, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K214 and K215.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333
NOT RECORDED
4 JAN 14 1949

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-5317

INVESTIGATION
OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, RICHMOND 1-12-49 1-05PM EFF

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK CITY..... U R G E N T.....

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R. TEL RECEIVED FROM WFO, JANUARY ELEVEN, FORTYNINE AS FOLLOWS QUOTE RICHMOND DIVISION IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW EDWARD STETTINIUS, CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, WITH REFERENCE TO ANY INFO HE MAY HAVE REGARDING ALGER HISS, HIS ASSOCIATES, AND ALGER HISS-. ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN THE CP UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON, DC, IN ADDITION TO SUBJECT MATTER REFERRED TO IN BUREAU TELETYPE JANUARY TEN, LAST, TO SACS OF ALL OFFICES IN INSTANT MATTER. UNQUOTE. EDWARD STETTINIUS IS AT SAVOY PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, AND WILL NOT RETURN TO VIRGINIA FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS. NEW YORK WILL HANDLE INTERVIEW AS REQUESTED BY WFO.

AUERBACH

END

WA 1-07 PM OK FBI WA OVM

NY OK FBI NYC FES

V

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99
174-1333-909
4 JAN 14 1949
EX-27
5 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-5318

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

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

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

Mr. Fletcher 1742

WASHINGTON 7 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 1-13-49 2-06 AM EST

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

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. /R/, IS /R/.

RETEL DIRECTOR, NEW HAVEN AND BOSTON FROM NEW YORK JANUARY SIXTH LAST REFLECTING CHAMBERS STATES HE AND HISS ATTENDED PLAY QUOTE SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER END QUOTE AT PETERBORO, N. H., IN SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. INSTANT PLAY WAS PUT ON BY PETERBORO PLAYERS AT STEARNS FARM, PETERBORO, N. H. THE PETERBORO TRANSCRIPT DATED THURSDAY, AUGUST FIFTH, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, VOLUME EIGHTY NINE, NUMBER THIRTY ONE, ANNOUNCES PLAY AS QUOTE BEGINNING NEXT TUESDAY AND RUNNING THROUGH SUNDAY END QUOTE, APPARENTLY AUGUST TENTH TO AUGUST FIFTEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN INCLUSIVE. INVESTIGATION TO DATE AT PETERBORO FAILS TO DISCLOSE REGISTRATION OF HISS AND CHAMBERS IN PETERBORO TOURIST HOMES. THIS INFORMATION IS BEING FURNISHED NEW HAVEN AS REQUESTED BY REFERENCE TELETYPE.

SOUCY

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

WA ACK AND DISC

NY HOLD

WA R 6-730 BS

174-1333-910
F B I
JAN 14 1949

RECORDED - 99

EX-27

5 1 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-5319

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 12/15/48

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference New York teletype December 13, last, relative to Photographer KEITH and his associate, a White Russian named SVIASHNIKOV (phonetic).

The following investigation was conducted at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and Edgewood Army Chemical Center, Maryland, by SA JOSEPH R. MARSZALEK of this office:

GEORGE T. TOMASKY, Chief, Administration Branch, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, said that according to his records VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF had applied for a position in the Laboratory in May, 1948. Since the Laboratory was unable to use his services, his application was returned with the suggestion that he apply at the Edgewood Army Chemical Center, Maryland, inasmuch as there was a pending examination for a chemical engineer there. This was on or about October 14, 1948.

Mr. TOMASKY advised that he did not know de SVESHNIKOFF.

Colonel LESLIE E. SIMON, Director, Ballistics Research Laboratory, who has been associated with the Laboratory for over twenty years, and who has had contact with many ballistic experts during that time, said that he did not know de SVESHNIKOFF.

Dr. VLADIMIR NEKRASSOFF and Mr. SERGE ZAROODNY, Ballisticians in the Ballistics Research Laboratory for many years, said that they did not know de SVESHNIKOFF.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The files of the Civil Service Board, Edgewood Army Chemical Center, Maryland, produced by HARRY SMOCK, Director, contained an application submitted by VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, 4335 Reno Road, Washington, D.C., dated April 30, 1948. The application, containing background information, was furnished by de SVESHNIKOFF to the Civil Service Board in order that he may be given an opportunity to take a pending examination for the position of Chemical Engineer at the Center. De SVESHNIKOFF listed the following information concerning his background:

74-1333-911

RECORDED - 99
INDEXED - 99

JAN 14 1949

5 JAN 19 1949

File (5)

Kisseloff-5320

Director, FBI
RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
12/15/48

Born	February 22, 1889 Moscow, Russia
Height	5'10½"
Weight	182 pounds
Marital status	Single
U.S. citizen	Yes
Home phone	OR 0926 and DI 8118

Education

Date	School
1907	School of Nobility (high school) Moscow, Russia
1907-1911	Imperial Moscow University, Russia
1911-1914	Agricultural Academy, Russia
1915	Artillery School of Petrograd
1918	Public University of Shaniovsky
1942	George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Studied Propellants and high explosives.

Employment

Date	Employer	Position
April 17, 1947 to present	District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. (Supervisor J. F. MITTON)	Engineer draftsman
11/45 to 4/47	self-employed Washington, D.C.	Consulting Engr. in field of Ordnance Engineering

Kisseloff-5321

Director, FBI
RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
12/15/48

6/44 to 11/45	The Small War Plants Corp. Washington, D.C. (Supervisor was Major C. W. DUNNING; employment terminated because of reduction in force.)	Industrial Specialist
10/43 to 4/44	John M. Thorne, Inc. Pentagon Building Washington, D.C. (Employment terminated when contracts were completed; J. M. THORNE, Supervisor.)	Industrial Engineer
1942-1943	Engineering Machinery Co.Inc. New York City (Supervisor - J. J. MATWIN; employment terminated when the job was completed.)	Engineer
1939-1942	McKnew Fairfax and Co., Inc. Washington, D.C. (Resigned voluntarily from this position.)	Investment Broker
1932-1939	self-employed, Washington, D.C.	Consulting Engr. in Artificial Abrasives
1930-1932	Research Association with Bureau of Standards (Supervisor was L. W. McLEAN; employment terminated when the work was completed.)	Engineer

References

Colonel C. C. TIBBITTS, Ordnance Department, Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C.

E. J. PORTER, U.S. Employment Office, Veterans Information Center, 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Kisseloff-5322

Director, FBI
RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
12/15/48

Commander L. P. TUCKERMAN, 2480 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

N. P. WOODROFF, 6324 Woodside Place, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

De SVESHNIKOFF attached to his application a photographic copy of a portion of a page from the publication "Who's Who in Engineering," 1946 edition, which contained the following information concerning himself:

> "Cons. Engnr. res. The Univ. Club, Wash., D.C.; B. Moscow, Russia, Feb. 2, 1889; edn. Russia; w. Russian War Dept.; and as member of Russian High Milit. Commd. as an expert on explosives. w. Bureau of Standards, Met. Research '19-'24; U.S. Navy Assoc., Met. at Naval Gun factory and Chemist in charge of Met. and Chem. Laboratory, '27-'29; employed by producers of Elec. Furnace Abrasives in U.S. and Canada, '30-'31; his contributions established standards for various grits now in use. Industrial specialist with Small War Plants Corp., '44-'45; published 'Some Factors Affecting the Life of Machine Gun Barrels;' 'Localized Enlargements of Machine Gun Barrels,' Army Ordnance Journal, November-December, 1923."

There were no relatives listed by de SVESHNIKOFF in his application. There was no indication when he entered this country, and also there was no photograph of him attached to his file.

RJL:mhp
65-1642

cc: Washington Field
New York

Kisseloff-5323

Director, FBI
12/23/48

The above described twenty-five drawings were found in Room 24, Wheeler Hall, University of California, Berkeley on December 21, 1948 by Special Agents DAVID E. TODD and CHARLES F. DRUSCH. These documents were located in a cardboard box which contained a considerable amount of the personal papers of JOHN LE ROY KELLEY. No special security arrangements were made for protecting this material and it is to be pointed out that Room 24, Wheeler Hall is a class room to which numerous students of the University of California have access.

There is also forwarded the following documents:

One drawing showing four diagrams of fins sketched by MILLS dated September 24, 1945.

One unidentified drawing which appears to be a bomb in flight drawn by MILLS dated September 24, 1945.

Two blueprints bearing the notation 13 September 1945 DEN RS. These are apparently identical blueprints with the exception that one bears a corrected dimension of .1875 in yellow crayon.

One drawing of a closed curve generally elliptical in shape bearing no identifying data.

One drawing bearing the notation NACA 16-1095.

One drawing bearing the notation NACA 16-012 and NACA 16-021

One drawing bearing nine sketches of fins.

Five photographs of a projectile in the wind tunnel bearing the following numbers: 4654, 4653, 4617, 4550, 4931.

One letter dated February 14, 1946 addressed to Dr. JOHN KELLEY and signed JOSEPH STERNBERG.

Pages two and three of a letter dated September 25, 1945 headed, Henderson-Polich-Fre-Det Design Data and signed A. L. POLICH.

One copy of a typewritten paper bearing the notation confidential, Page two and the typewritten name A. L. POLICH.

Kisseloff-5324

DIRECTOR, FBI

December 23, 1948

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN LEROY HELLEY
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

EXPLAIN

Reference San Francisco teletype to Bureau dated December 21, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTEMORE CHAMBERS, Perjury, Espionage R and Bureau teletype to San Francisco dated December 22, 1948 entitled JAY DAVID WHITTEMORE CHAMBERS, Perjury Espionage R and San Francisco teletype to Bureau dated December 22, entitled JOHN LEROY HELLEY, Atomic Energy Act.

There is being transmitted in accordance with the Bureau's request, by Registered Air Mail, the following described documents:

Twenty five engineering drawings stapled together, which bear the following identification:

Y-2210-C-2
Y-2210-D-1
Y-2223-D-1
Y-2231-C-1
Y-2232-C-1
Y-2232-D-1
Y-2234-C-1
Y-2235-C-1
Y-2235-C-1
Y-2237-C-1
Y-2240-D-1
Y-2240-C-2
Y-2242-C-1
Y-2249-C-2
Y-2250-C-1
Y-2250-C-2
Y-2245-D-1
Y-2245-D-2
Y-2275-C-1
Y-2244-D-1
Y-2252-D-1
Y-2263-D-1
Y-2265-D-1
Y-2268-D-1
Y-2270-D-1

RECORDED 14-1
F B I
47 JAN 11 1949

ORIGINAL CONTAINED IN FILE

Kisseloff-5325

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

JAN 6- 1949

TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM NEW YORK 35 6 8-14 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. INTERVIEW WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS DEVELOPED THAT JOHN SHERMAN, WHO ON JAN. TWENTY THIRD, FORTY EIGHT, WAS RESIDING ON LADO DE LOMA ROAD IN THE VICINITY OF VISTA, CALIF., WAS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND IN THE US IN NINETEEN THIRTY TWO. AS A MATTER OF FACT CHAMBERS RELATED THAT WHEN HE FIRST WENT INTO THE UNDERGROUND SHERMAN WAS THE INDIVIDUAL WHO GAVE HIM A GREAT DEAL OF INSTRUCTION AND WHO IN FACT INTRODUCED HIM TO A SOVIET AGENT NAMED CARL OR HERBERT. FROM INFO RECEIVED FROM CHAMBERS IT IS BELIEVED THAT HE IS DEFINITELY IDENTICAL WITH THE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN WHO IS KNOWN TO THE SOVIET AGENT ROBERT GORDON SWITZ BY THE COVER NAME OF FRANK. SAN DIEGO OFFICE REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY DISCREETLY DETERMINE THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF SHERMAN SO THAT HE CAN BE INTERVIEWED AT LENGTH UPON RECEIPT FROM NY OFFICE OF DETAILED LETTER SETTING FORTH ALL INFO CONCERNING SHERMAN AS RELATED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

SCHEIDT

SAN DIEGO ADVISED

END

NY R 35 WA

52 JAN 27 1949

RECORDED - 31

INDEXED - 31

74-1333-912

F B I

5 JAN 13 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-53508

Kisseloff-5326

URGENT

JANUARY 7, 1949

SAC - NEW YORK
SAN DIEGO

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-R. REURTEL JANUARY SIX. JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN WHO PRESENTLY RESIDES VICINITY OF VISTA, CALIFORNIA, HAS IN PAST CONSISTENTLY REFUSED TO BE INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS OF FBI. SUGGEST THAT ADVISABILITY OF ISSUING GRAND JURY SUBPOENA BE DISCUSSED WITH T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO AG.

HOOVER

EMG:mpd

G I. R. -8

cc - 65-53508

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

RECEIVED

RECORDED - 28 INDEXED - 28

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

JAN 7 - 1949

JAN 7 1949

TELETYPE

34 JAN 13 1949

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

Kisseloff-5327

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANUARY 10, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

URGENT

RECORDED - 28

SAC, BOSTON
NEW YORK

74-1333-914

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

REBCSTEL JANUARY FIVE, LAST. CONTACT DEAN GRISWOLD, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS.

HOOVER

ASB:lc:rmb

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

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

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

JAN 10 1949

JAN 10 4 12 PM 1949
RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
ROOM

JAN 27 1949

SENT VIA TELETYPE 9-15 P M Per

Kisseloff-5328

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardner
Mr. Nease
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hargett
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 2 5 10-05 A

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REBUTEL TO BOSTON JANUARY FOURTH REQUESTING PROSPECTUS DATED APRIL, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT CONTAINING NAME, ADDRESS AND OCCUPATION TYPEWRITTEN BY HISS BE OBTAINED FROM PETER PRATT, DIRECTOR OF HARVARD ALUMNI. FOR BUREAU-S INFORMATION, MR. PRATT ADVISED HE WOULD HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO RELEASE SAID DOCUMENT WITHOUT OBTAINING PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE HARVARD COPRORATION WHO MAY REQUIRE THE APPROVAL OF ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS PRIOR TO MAKING SUCH A RELEASE. IN VIEW OF FOREGOING AND SINCE SIMILAR APPROVAL WAS OBTAINED BY HARVARD LAW SCHOOL PRIOR TO RELEASING THIS DOCUMENT TO HCUA INVESTIGATOR, THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE BOSTON IF IT DESIRES BOSTON TO REQUEST DEAN GRISWOLD OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL TO MAKE ANY TYPEWRITEN DOCUMENTS AT HARVARD AVAILABLE TO THE BUREAU. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE HCUA INVESTIGATOR WILL RETURN THE PROSPECTUS TO DEAN GRISWOLD-S OFFICE WHO MAY KEEP IT IN HARVARD LAW SCHOOL FILES.

RECORDED - 28

SOUCY

HOLD FOR CONF PLS

FBI

6 JAN 13 1949

Kisseloff-5329

SAC, New York

January 5, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 137-15372-915

EX-98

Reurtel dated December 9, 1948 requesting information from the Bureau, the Washington Field Office, and the Baltimore Division concerning one Keith and others. This is to advise that the Bureau has no data in addition to information in the Washington Field Office and your files which would further identify Keith.

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the New York Division dated January 3, 1949, setting out a number of leads in instant case. On page five of this letter there is set out an additional lead for the identification of Keith.

JMP:vw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JAN 5 1949 P.M.

INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-5330

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

DEC 9 - 1948

TELETYPE

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

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 26 AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 4-10 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. CHAMBERS IN STATEMENT SIGNED TODAY FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNKNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER KEITH. "THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS KNOWN TO ME BY THE NAME OF KEITH, WHICH I KNOW TO BE A PSUEDONYM. IN SO FAR AS I CAN RECALL, KEITH WAS CONNECTED WITH BYKOV IN NYC AND CAME TO WASH IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. KEITH WAS INTRODUCED TO ME IN NY BY BYKOV, WHO RELATED THAT KEITH WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER AND THAT I COULD UTILIZE HIS SERVICES IF I SO DESIRED. IN MY CONVERSATION WITH BYKOV, HOWEVER, I GAINED THE DISTINCT IMPRESSION THAT BYKOV WAS TRYING TO GET RID OF KEITH AND SEND HIM TO WASH SO THAT I COULD HANDLE HIM AND THEREBY BYKOV WOULD NO LONGER HAVE TO CONCERN HIMSELF WITH KEITH. IN CONNECTION WITH MY KNOWLEDGE OF KEITH, I LEARNED EITHER FROM KEITH OR THROUGH BYKOV THAT THE FORMER WAS CONNECTED WITH A WHITE RUSSIAN NAMED SVIASHNIKOV /PHONETIC/, WHO WAS A BALLISTICS EXPERT EMPLOYED IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN WASH., DC. IT IS ALSO MY

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 13
INDEXED - 13
EX-98
6 JAN 12 1949
RELEASED

Kisseloff-5331

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

DEC 9 - 1948

TELETYPE

WA AND WASH FLD 26 AND BA 2 FROM NY

PAGE TWO

RECOLLECTION THAT AT THE TIME I MET KEITH EITHER IN NY OR WASH., SVIASHNIKOV WAS NO LONGER CONNECTED WITH KEITH IN HIS ACTIVITIES SVIASNIKOV WAS CONTROLLED BY THEM BECAUSE HE HAD A SISTER LIVING IN MOSCOW, AND I REMEMBER KEITH ONCE DESCRIBED TO ME HOW BYKOV USED TO TORTURE SVIASHNIKOV TO THE POINT WHERE HE CRIED, BY SAYING THEY WERE GOING TO PUT THE SISTER OUT ON THE STREET UNLESS HE PRODUCED. SO FAR AS I CAN RECALL, I NEVER REQUESTED KEITH TO DO ANY WORK FOR ME. I DO RECALL, HOWEVER, KEITH HAD AN APARTMENT OR A ROOM IN WASH., DC AND THAT I HAD AT THAT TIME IN MY POSSESSION A TELEPHONE NUMBER WHERE I COULD REACH HIM. IT IS ALSO MY RECOLLECTION KEITH WAS CONNECTED WITH ONE AZIMOV /PHONETIC/ WHO WAS A METALLURGIST AND CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITYOF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY. I ALSO RECALL SUBSEQUENTLY AZIMOV BECAME THE HEAD OF THE RESEARCH DEPT AT THE US STEEL CORPORATION A T CHICAGO, ILL." THIS INFO IS BEING FURNISHED AS OF POSSIBLE AID IN IDENTIFYING KEITH. RE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. FLETCHER OF THE BUREAU AND MR. BELMONT OF THIS OFFICE RE THIS MATTER. BUREAU, WASH FLD AND BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO FURNISH THIS OFFICE ANY INFO THEIR FILES RE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS SO THAT CONSIDERATION MAY BE GIVEN TO SETTING OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW THEM.

SCHEIDT

1/4 TWO COPIES WFO

DECLASSIFIED

cc: Mr. Fletcher

HOLD

Kisseloff-5332

Fletcher

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

JAN 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 50 7 8-37 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. REBULET JAN. THIRD, FORTY NINE. IT IS NOTED THAT A LIMITED NUMBER OF OFFICES RECEIVED COPIES OF THIS LETTER AND THAT NO MENTION IS MADE OF A DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION WHICH WAS SET BY THE BUREAU AS JAN. THIRTY FIRST, FORTY NINE, IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. H. B. FLETCHER OF BUREAU AND ASAC A. H. BELMONT OF THIS OFFICE ON DEC. THIRTY-FIRST, FORTY EIGHT. IT IS NOTED THAT VARIOUS OFFICES ARE RUCING INVESTIGATION BY LETTER AND TEL AND SUBMITTING TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS WITH A NOTATION THAT RESULTS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO NY SO THAT NY CAN REPORT RESULTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY ALL BUREAU OFFICES, WHETHER PRESENTLY CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION IN THIS CASE OR NOT, THE IMPORTANCE AND PURPOSE OF THIS INVESTIGATION,

END PAGE ONE

Tel to all offices in Cont. U.S. 1-10-49

RECORDED - 97 100-1333-916

F B I

3 JAN 12 1949

109

Kisseloff-5333

THAT THE DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION IS JAN. THIRTY FIRST, FORTY NINE, THAT THE TRIAL DATE HAS BEEN SET AT FEB. TWENTY FOURTH, FORTY NINE, THAT THREE COPIES OF REPORTS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO NEW YORK, OFFICE OF ORIGIN, ONE TO BE DESIGNATED FOR T. J. DONEGAN, ASST. TO THE AG., THAT ALL LEADS SHOULD BE SET OUT BY TEL AND COVERED IMMEDIATELY, AND THAT ALL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND NY BY TEL OR TELEPHONE, AND THAT A REPORT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED ON ALL INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED, INCLUDING A REPORT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF BUREAU LAB EXAMINATIONS ON SPECIMENS SUBMITTED BY THAT OFFICE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 7 LOS ANGELES 1 FROM PHILA 1-5-49 222 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE-R, PERJURY. REBUTEL JANUARY FOUR. EUGENE ROSEN NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW UNTIL FRIDAY, JANUARY SEVEN. LA REQUESTED TO FURNISH ANY PERTINENT INFO WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED FROM INTERVIEW WITH ROSEN-S FATHER AT SANTA MONICA, WHICH MAY BE OF ASSISTANCE IN INTERVIEW TO BE CONDUCTED WITH EUGENE ROSEN JANUARY SEVEN. FOR BUREAU-S INFO - EUGENE ROSEN EMPLOYED AS SALESMAN FOR ALLIED RECORDING COMPANY, WHOSE HEAD OFFICE IS IN LONG ISLAND CITY, NY, AND WITH WHOM BUREAU HAS HAD, AND MAY STILL HAVE CONTRACTS, FOR PURCHASES OF TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

BOARDMAN

HOLD

74-1333-917

RECORDED - 97
INDEXED - 97
EX-109

E B I
JAN 12 1949

FEB 1 1949

Relayed LA

cc: Mr. Tolson

Kisseloff-5335

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Routine
[~~URGENT - CODE~~]

Transmit the following message to:

SAC ALL OFFICES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JANUARY 10, 1949

RECORDED - 97

EX-109

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE DASH R. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, DURING COURSE OF PRETRIAL DEPOSITION IN CIVIL ACTION BROUGHT AGAINST HIM BY ALGER HISS, PRODUCED SIXTYFIVE PAGES OF TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL WHICH CHAMBERS DESCRIBED AS COPIES OR EXCERPTS OF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER TO HIM BY ALGER HISS DURING LATTER NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND FIRST PART OF NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. CHAMBERS ALLEGED THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE FURNISHED TO HIM BY HISS FOR TRANSMITTAL TO SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. CLAIMED THAT ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT MATERIAL WAS COPIED ON A TYPEWRITER BY MRS. PRISCILLA HISS, WIFE OF ALGER HISS, AND THAT SUCH TYPING WAS DONE AT THE HISS' RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON, D. C. FBI LABORATORY HAS CONCLUDED THAT TYPING ON SIXTYFOUR OF THE SIXTYFIVE DOCUMENTS WAS DONE BY A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. INVESTIGATION HAS DISCLOSED THAT THE HISS FAMILY WAS IN POSSESSION OF A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER FROM NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE UNTIL AT LEAST MAY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. ALGER HISS HAS CLAIMED TYPEWRITER DISPOSED OF BY HIS WIFE IN WASHINGTON COUNTIES SUBSEQUENT TO NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE TYPEWRITER. KNOWN SAMPLES OF TYPEWRITING FROM WOODSTOCK REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IN POSSESSION OF HISS FAMILY HAVE BEEN LOCATED AND IDENTIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH TYPEWRITING ON DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS DURING PRETRIAL DEPOSITION. LATEST DOCUMENT IDENTIFIED BEARS DATE OF MAY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. VIGOROUS EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE ADDITIONAL ~~SPECIMENS~~ TELETYPE OF TYPEWRITING FROM WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SUBSEQUENT TO NINETEEN THIRTYTWO WHEN TYPEWRITER REPORTEDLY CAME INTO POSSESSION

G.I.R.D.

RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
JAN 10 4 37 PM '49

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

JAN 10 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 10 1949
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I

SENT 11:30 A.M. Per DW

1-10-49

Kisseloff-5336

OF HISS FAMILY. PARTICULAR EFFORTS BEING MADE TO SECURE SAMPLES OF TYPEWRITING FROM THIS MACHINE SUBSEQUENT TO MAY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, TO SHOW CONTINUED POSSESSION OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER BY HISS FAMILY. ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, FEDERAL GRAND JURY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT, NEW YORK, RETURNED INDICTMENT AGAINST ALGER HISS IN TWO COUNTS, CHARGING VIOLATION OF TITLE EIGHTEEN, SECTION ONE SIX TWO ONE, U.S. CODE. THE INDICTMENT CHARGED IN COUNT ONE THAT HISS TESTIFIED FALSELY WHEN HE DENIED THAT HE OR HIS WIFE HAD AT ANY TIME TURNED OVER ANY DOCUMENTS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. IN COUNT TWO THE INDICTMENT CHARGED THAT HISS TESTIFIED FALSELY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY WHEN HE STATED THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AFTER JANUARY ONE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. THE INDICTMENT CHARGED THAT HISS FURNISHED DOCUMENTS TO CHAMBERS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, AND THAT HISS HAD SEEN CHAMBERS DURING THAT PERIOD. CURRENT INVESTIGATION BEING MADE TO FURTHER CORROBORATE THE CHARGES IN THE INDICTMENT BY SHOWING THAT HISS AND CHAMBERS KNEW AND ASSOCIATED WITH ONE ANOTHER AFTER JANUARY ONE, NINETEEN THIRTY. TRIAL IN INSTANT CASE HAS BEEN SET FOR FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN FORTYNINE, AT NEW YORK CITY. THE DEADLINE FOR THE COMPLETION OF ALL PHASES OF THIS INVESTIGATION IS JANUARY THIRTYONE, NINETEEN FORTYNINE. ALL INVESTIGATION SHOULD THEREFORE BE HANDLED PROMPTLY AND LEADS SHOULD BE SET OUT BY TELETYPE AND SHOULD BE COVERED IMMEDIATELY. ALL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK, THE OFFICE ORIGIN, BY TELEPHONE OR TELETYPE. REPORTS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED ON ALL INVESTIGATIONS INCLUDING A REPORT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF FBI

TELETYPE

JAN 10 1949

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

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

Kisseloff-5337

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS ON SPECIMENS SUBMITTED BY THE FIELD. FIVE COPIES OF REPORTS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU, THREE COPIES TO NEW YORK, ONE TO BE DESIGNATED FOR T. J. DONOHUE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. OFFICES WHICH HAVE PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED INFORMATION TO BUREAU BY LETTER OR TELETYPE SHOULD RESUBMIT THIS MATERIAL IN REPORT FORM. EACH SAC SHOULD PERSONALLY SEE THAT INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER IS HANDLED PROMPTLY AND THAT THE BUREAU DEADLINE OF JANUARY THIRTYONE, NEXT BE MET.

HOOVER

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD

FLJ:lfc

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

TELETYPE

JAN 10 1949

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

Kisseloff-5338

11:30 pm

per DW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

RECORDED - 83
74-1333-918

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JANUARY 10, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, CHARLOTTE

URGENT
SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS: ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R. REURTEL DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST LAST REFLECTING INTERVIEW WITH FORMER SA MORGAN. CHESTER DAVIS, JR. MENTIONED BY MORGAN IS CHESTER O. DAVIS, FORMER SPECIAL AGENT, NOW A STAFF WRITER FOR THE JOURNAL AND SENTINEL NEWSPAPER, WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA. INTERVIEW DAVIS FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS. OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE HE MAY HAVE FROM HISS AND ASCERTAIN IF HE KNOWS OTHER SOURCES WHERE BUREAU MAY OBTAIN HISS TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS.

HOOVER

CC - New York (SPECIAL DELIVERY)

ASB:rmb
74-1333

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 11 5 06 PM '49

JAN 11 8 47 PM '49
RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-5339

TELETYPE

SENT VIA ~~COMM~~ 10 1949 608 P M Per

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: January 10, 1949

FROM : L. Whitson

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

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

The Charlotte Office in a teletype dated December 31, 1948, advised that former SA Roy Morgan, who was well acquainted with Alger Hiss in 1934 when both were employed as attorneys for the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, informed that Chester Davis, Sr. and Chester Davis, Jr., Winston-Salem, North Carolina, were closely acquainted with Alger Hiss and might be able to furnish information regarding Hiss as well as typewritten correspondence.

For your information, Chester C. Davis is the former Administrator of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration. Chester Davis, Jr., mentioned by former SA Morgan, is the son of Chester C. Davis. His true name is Chester S. Davis, and he was employed by this Bureau as a SA from July 7, 1941 to December 21, 1945, when he resigned. His last efficiency report, in December, 1945, was "Excellent". At that time he was assigned to the San Antonio Office and was a resident agent at McAllen, Texas.

On January 23, 1948, SAC J. E. Thornton, of our Charlotte Office informed the Bureau that former agent Davis, then a staff writer for the Journal and Sentinel newspaper in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, received the Winston-Salem Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award for outstanding contribution to the community durning 1947.

A citation accompanying the award named Mr. Davis as the city's "number one citizen" for "exposing Communistic activities in the area, going far beyond your line of duty in arousing the citizenship and working tirelessly to complete this expose". The citation also stated, "you have been a leader in soil conservation activities among farmers in Forsyth County and you have interested business and civic leaders in working with farmers toward an efficient soil conservation program.

"You have spearheaded the movement to bring Friends of the Land Conference to Winston-Salem, thereby focusing national attention on our community." The citation also stated that former agent Davis had worked hard for improvement of school conditions and was an outstanding leader in boys work and juvenile delinquency activities.

INDEXED - 83
RECORDED - 83
74-1333 918
F B I
3 JAN 12 1949

Kisseloff-5340

In view of the aforementioned letter, the Director by letter dated January 31, 1948, extended his congratulations to Davis for his splendid accomplishments during the past year and stated, "It is indeed gratifying to receive such reports regarding the work of former members of this organization. Please do not hesitate to call on me any time we can be of service".

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the foregoing facts, it is believed that former agent Davis should be interviewed for any information or typewritten correspondence he may have concerning Alger Hiss.

Kisseloff-5341

RECORDED - 7 7-1333-919
EX-141

JANUARY 10, 1949 - URGENT

SAC NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REURTEL JANUARY SIX LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW LISTON OAK, MANAGING EDITOR OF QUOTE NEW LEADER QUOTE, NEW YORK CITY.

HOOVER

FLJ:EW

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

JAN 10 4 36 PM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 10 1949

60 FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-5342

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

JAN 6 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 24 6 6-45

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE R. REREP OF SA MARLIN F. COLLER DATED DEC TWENTY THIRD LAST, DETROIT, MICHIGAN. BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW LISTON OAK, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE QUOTE NEW LEADER UNQUOTE, SEVEN EAST FIFTEEN ST, NYC ALONG THE LINES SET OUT IN REREP.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 71

F B I

JAN 13 1949

EX-141

34

Kisseloff-5343

COM-11

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

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

DECODED COPY

FROM ANCHORAGE 1-4-49 NR 042337 7:29 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. ARTHUR U. THEUER LOCATED ANCHORAGE, ALASKA ADVISED GEORGE AND WILLIAM PIGMAN BELIEVED BY HIM TO BE COMMUNISTS ALTHOUGH HE HAS NOTHING DEFINITE TO BASE OPINION ON. STATED HE WAS MEMBER OF DISCUSSION GROUP WHICH MET AT PIGMAN HOME, WHICH GROUP DISBANDED DUE TO RADICAL VIEWS OF THE PIGMAN BROTHERS. HE ADVISED THAT J. S. ROGERS SEEMED TO BE OF SAME MIND AS PIGMAN BROTHERS. HE STATED NO ONE EVER APPROACHED HIM FOR MEMBERSHIP IN PARTY NOR REQUESTED HIM TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION FROM BUREAU OF STANDARDS. HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF PIGMANS FURNISHING ANY SUCH INFORMATION. REPORT FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 7:52 PM MW 1-4-49

THIS MESSAGE WAS SENT TO NEW YORK BY TELETYPE

S. I. R.

STOP DISS

RECORDED - 72 74-1333-920

4 JAN 14 1949

86-X

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Kisseloff-5344

53 JAN 19 1949

CWP:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEWYORK FROM WACH FIELD 1-6-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEWYORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REUTELS DECEMBER SEVENTEEN AND THIRTYONE, LAST, RE INTERVIEW WITH GEOFFREY AND ELIZABETH MAY WHO WERE NEXT DOOR NEIGHBORS OF HISS AT ONE TWO FOUR FIVE THIRTIETH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO THIRTYEIGHT. SLOCUM KINGSBURY ACQUAINTANCE OF HISS ADVISED TODAY THAT MAYS ARE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH HISS AND TWO FAMILIES VISITED BACK AND FORTH DURING THIS PERIOD. KINGSBURY ADVISES MAY PRESENTLY AT AN ESTATE KNOWN AS QUOTE ROARING ROCK UNQUOTE, AT ERWINNA, BUCKS COUNTY, PA. SUGGEST BUREAU INSTRUCT PHILADELPHIA INTERVIEW MAYS RE INSTANT INVESTIGATION INCLUDING INQUIRIES AS TO TYPEWRITERS IN HISS HOME, SPECIMENS, HISS MAIDS, VISITORS TO HISS HOME, HISS ASSOCIATES, VISITS OF CHAMBERS TO HISS HOME. PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS BEING MAILED PHILADELPHIA TODAY. SUTEL RESULTS.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 115 74-[illegible]-921

INDEXED - 115

EX-66

Kisseloff-5345

L-17

January 11, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Philadelphia

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Your #65-2440)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated January 10, 1949, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K216 through K218

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333
NOT RECORDED
37 JAN 17 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JAN 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

Kisseloff-5346

January 11, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89872 BU dated 1/10/49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Photographic copy of K249

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JAN 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

74-1333
NOT RECORDED
37 JAN 17 1949

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

RCF:MD

JAN 2, 1949

January 11, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
(Your #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89872 BU dated 1/10/49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

K249

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

74-1333

NOT RECORDED
37 JAN 17 1949

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RCF:MD
MAILED 12
JAN 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-5348

##

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Larbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy 7:51P

WASHINGTON AND WFO 71 · NEWARK 8 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPES DECEMBER SEVENTEEN AND THIRTY FIRST, FORTY EIGHT. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF THERE IS ANY OBJECTION TO INTERVIEWING GEOFFREY AND ELIZABETH MAY.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 115

74-1333-922

F B I

TWO COPIES WFO

6 JAN 13 1949

END

ACK IN ORDER

NK WA R 8 P NK

THIS IS NYC 30 8 NY R 8 NK

EX-66

52 JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-5349

January 11, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

RE: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
(Your #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89805 BU dated 1/10/49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

K219 and K228

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

74-1333

NOT RECORDED
37 JAN 17 1949

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RCF MD
MAILED 12
JAN 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-5350

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

JAN 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Nease
Mr. Fletcher

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 23 5 4-14P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE CHARLOTTE TEL DECEMBER THIRTY FIRST, FORTY EIGHT , COVERING INTERVIEW WITH FORMER SA MORGAN. IN VIEW OF PROMINENCE OF SOME OF THE INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED THEREIN, AND EARLY PERIOD OF ASSOCIATION OF OTHERS WITH ALGER HISS, BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER THESE INDIVIDUALS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY KNOWLEDGE ON THEIR PART OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF HISS AS WELL AS TO SECURE POSSIBLE CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS OF VALUE RE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. THIS OFFICE IS ARRANGING INTERVIEW WITH JEROME FRANK, AS AUTHORIZED IN BULET JANUARY THIRD, FORTY NINE, AND HIS SECRETARY, GERTRUDE SAMUELSON, IF POSSIBLE. IN EVENT BUREAU AUTHORIZES INTERVIEWS OF OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN CHARLOTTE TELETYPE, WFO REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT ADDRESSES AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS.

RECORDED - 139
INDEXED - 139
TWO COPIES WFO

SCHEIDT

F B I

6 JAN 1949

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-5351

SAC, NEW YORK

January 11, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to New York teletype to the Bureau dated January 5, 1949, and to a telephonic conversation between Assistant SAC A. H. Belmont of your office and Inspector H. B. Fletcher of the Bureau on January 6, 1949.

Pursuant to your request there are being forwarded herewith two sets of photographic copies of the microfilm documents in this case described as Grand Jury exhibits 47, 48, 49, and 51. These are being made available to you for transmittal to Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. An additional set of these documents will be made available to you for your use in the very near future.

Enclosures

SCHEDULED MAIL

FLJ:lfc

REGISTERED
497470

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
JAN 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Kisseloff-5352

RECORDED - 59

74-1333-924

F B I

EX-25

45 JAN 13 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JANUARY 10, 1949

Transmit the following message to: URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD
PHILADELPHIA

RECORDED - 139

EX-108

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RENYTEL JANUARY FIVE, LAST REGARDING INTERVIEWS WITH INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED BY FORMER SA MORGAN. REFERENCE CHARLOTTE TELETYPE DECEMBER THIRTY-ONE, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH IN BULET OF DECEMBER THIRTEENTH AND INSTRUCTIONS IN BUREAU LETTER OF JANUARY THIRD LAST, YOU SHOULD INTERVIEW ROBERT K. MC CONNAUGHEY, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, JEROME FRANK, FRANCIS S. SHEA, JOHN ABT, ABE FORTAS, MRS. LENORA FULLER AND GERTRUDE SAMUELSON. THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS AT AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION. INTERVIEW CHARLES C. DAVIS, FORMER ADMINISTRATOR OF AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION AND FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD STETTINIUS, AS THESE MEN WERE FORMER SUPERIORS OF ALGER HISS. THE INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED FOR ANY KNOWLEDGE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS MAY HAVE OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS: TO SECURE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS AND OTHER SOURCES FOR SUCH SPECIMENS AND TO OBTAIN ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING "GODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. REFERENCE WFO TELETYPES DECEMBER SEVENTEEN AND JANUARY SIX, AND NY TELETYPE JANUARY FIVE, LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW GEOFFREY AND ELIZABETH MAY. FOR INFORMATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, CITY DIRECTORIES NINETEEN THIRTY-SEVEN, THIRTY-EIGHT, AND THIRTY-NINE REFLECT THAT GEOFFREY MAY RESIDED AT ONE TWO FOUR THREE THIRTIETH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. BORN APRIL TWENTY-SIX, NINETEEN HUNDRED, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, RECEIVED AB DEGREE HARVARD UNIVERSITY, NINETEEN TWENTY-ONE, LLD, HARVARD, NINETEEN TWENTY-FOUR, LLD, LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, NINETEEN THIRTY-THREE. EMPLOYED AS ASSOCIATE

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

JAN 10 12 52 PM '49
RECEIVED - FBI

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFF

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

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 1949

TELETYPE

SENT VIA 1949 7-18 PM Per

62 FEB 3 1949

Kisseloff-5353

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, AND OTHER HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS, FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, TO NINETEEN FORTY-TWO. WAS LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN NAVY NINETEEN FORTY-TWO TO NINETEEN FORTY-FOUR. EMPLOYED BUDGET BUREAU NINETEEN FORTY-FOUR TO NINETEEN FORTY-SIX. EMPLOYED STATE DEPARTMENT AS CHIEF REPORTS OFFICER, AMERICAN MISSION, AID TO GREECE, JULY NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN TO SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT. WIFE, ELIZABETH MAY ALSO EMPLOYED AT BUDGET BUREAU AND ON GREEK MISSION. STATE DEPARTMENT FILE INDICATES MAY LISTED PAUL V. MC NUTT, FELIX FRANKFURTER, ARTHUR J. ALTMEYER, CHARLES P. TAFT AND WAYNE COY AS REFERENCES. MAY AND WIFE INVESTIGATED AS APPLICANTS BY BUREAU UNDER GTAB.

HOOVER

ASB:lc:rmb

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

JAN 10 1949

TELETYPE

Kisseloff-5354

9-18 pm

URGENT

JANUARY 13, 1949

SAC, DENVER

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R

REURTEL DECEMBER TWENTY, LAST, SETTING OUT ASSOCIATES OF PHILIP RENO.

PERTINENT DATA THEREIN SHOULD BE FURNISHED THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

HOOVER

cc: New York

JWP/de

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96 DEC 15 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Kroon
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

RECORDED 87 14-1332-925

34 JAN 14 1949

EX-49

EX-46

Kisseloff-5355

AL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7- 1949

TELETYPE

FBI SAN DIEGO 1-7-49 3-48 PM EL

DIRECTOR, F AND SAC, NEW YORK CITY URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-R.

RE NEW YORK TEL JAN. SIX LAST AND BUTEL THIS DATE. JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN REPORTED ABSENT FOR PAST TWO MONTHS FROM HIS HOME AT VISTA, CALIFORNIA, WHICH IS PRESENTLY OCCUPIED BY ONE CHARLES LOCKE, A MUSICIAN, AND HIS WIFE, WHO IS SISTER OF MARGARET HERRICK, SHERMAN-S ALLEGED WIFE. SAN DIEGO INDICES NEGATIVE RE CHARLES LOCKE. LOCKES RECEIVE MAIL AT POST OFFICE BOX EIGHT SIX EIGHT, VISTA, CALIF., WHICH IS STILL HELD IN NAME OF SHERMAN. MAIL COVER PLACED. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING TO DETERMINE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF SHERMAN.

MC INTIRE

END OF FIRST LINE SHOULD BE "ESP-R." INSTEAD OF "ESP-R"

END

6-51 PM OK FBI WA JG

NY OK FBI NYC EMCG

2-

DISC PLS

MW

RECORDED - 97 | 74-13-3-926
F B I
3 JAN 12 1949

EX-37

53 JAN 10 1949

1-10-49 No action

cc: Mr Parrish

File

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC 160

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

JANUARY 11, 1949

SAC, PITTSBURGH
NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. RE REPORT SPECIAL AGENT MAHLON F. COLLER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, DATED DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE, NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHT. AUTHORITY GRANTED PITTSBURGH OFFICE INTERVIEW ROBERT GLADNICK AT HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA IN CONNECTION [illegible] HE SHOULD BE PARTICULARLY QUESTIONED RE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OF CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS AND IF HE HAS INFORMATION THAT THEY ASSOCIATED WITH ONE ANOTHER, SPECIFIC DATES OF SUCH ASSOCIATION SHOULD BE OBTAINED.

HOOVER

FLJ:VW

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 97

74-1333-927

JAN 18

49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

12 1949

52 JAN 26 1949

SENT VIA TELETYPE 325 M Per

Kisseloff-5357

SAC, New York

January 12, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka.
ALGER HISS, ESQ.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

74-1333-928

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/23/91 BY spr/ml

RECORDED - 97

Reference is made to my letter of January 6, 1949, concerning the income tax returns of Alger and Priscilla Hiss.

X-116

The Bureau has now received the single federal income tax returns filed by Priscilla Hiss in 1946 and 1947, and the single return made by Alger Hiss for 1947. The 1946 return by Priscilla Hiss was made when she resided at 3210 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Both 1947 returns were made when the Hisses resided at 22 East 8th Street, New York, New York.

The 1946 return of Priscilla Hiss reflects that she received a salary of $[illegible] from the Potomac School in Washington, D. C.

The 1947 return of Priscilla Hiss reflects that she received a salary of $1,320.00 from the Potomac School and an income of $466.65 from Dalton Schools, Inc., New York, New York. The 1947 return further reveals that Priscilla Hiss received an annuity of $133.04 from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co[illegible]

The Milwaukee office will advise whether this source for typewritten specimens at Northwestern Life Insurance Company was covered by the interview with Mr. Joseph T. Gallagher, Superintendent of Claims of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company on December 10, 1948. If this particular source was not covered it is requested that it be examined for specimens.

The 1947 return for Alger Hiss reflects that he received a salary of $3,505.52 from the United States Department of State and a salary of $10,333.34 from Carnegie Endowment For International Peace.

Alger Hiss also received a total of $450.94 from other sources which he listed as "Temporaria for addresses at Haverford Coll. & West Point Acad. for article for N. Y. Times; refund of premiums on cancelled insurance".

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hart
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

ASB/lc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JAN 12 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI

3 58 PM '49

Kisseloff-5358

Alger Hiss listed the following deductions:

Red Cross	$100.00
Community Chest, D.C.	45.00
Bryn Mawr College	67.00
Bryn Mawr Club, D.C.	6.00
American Geographical Society	25.00
John Hopkins Alumni Fund	25.00
National Symphony Orchestra, D. C.	10.00
American Fund For Overseas Blind	5.00

The 1947 return for Alger Hiss reflects that he paid interest on a first mortgage to the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D. C., and also interest on a second mortgage to Mr. Charles A. Hiss, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Philadelphia office will inquire at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, for any typewritten correspondence emanating from Alger Hiss.

The Washington field office will likewise inquire at the Potomac School for specimens emanating from Priscilla Hiss. Consideration should be given to the fact that the National Symphony Orchestra office may have specimens from Alger and Priscilla Hiss.

The New York office should contact the Dalton School for any specimens and should give consideration to conducting a discreet inquiry at the New York Times through possible informants at that newspaper for any typewritten specimens the Times may have. It may be desirable to contact the West Point Academy for specimens. Inasmuch as Alger Hiss received a "refund of premiums on cancelled insurance" in 1947, the New York office should endeavor to identify the company making the refund in view of the fact that it may be a source for specimens.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc - Baltimore
Milwaukee
Philadelphia
Washington Field

Kisseloff-5359

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 7, 1949

To:

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received in the Bureau on January 6, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Anonymous Communication to WALTER WINCHELL
Re: LAURENCE DUGGAN)

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-09301 LU

RECORDED - 135

Examination requested by: Bureau

Reference: None

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens:

Q156. Typewritten letter on Hotel Taft, New York stationery, dated "Sunday Night....", beginning: "Dear Mr. Winchell; I know that you must be...", ending "...(Friends of HOLLYWOOD HOG)".

Result of Examination:

The typewriting impressions appearing on Q156 compare most closely to the Laboratory's standard for Corona Portable number 2 elite type spaced twelve letters to the inch.

Specimen Q156 was searched through the Anonymous Letter File without affecting an identification.

The paper Q156 measured 8.93 inches by 6 inches by .0040 - .0041 inches and weighed 2.7174 grams. The specimen contains the watermark "Hollen Linen Bond". The manufacturer of this watermark is not listed in the Laboratory's file.

The letter was processed for the development of latent fingerprints but no latents were developed.

MAILED 13

It was concluded that the machine which was used to type Q156 was not used to type the typed Q[illegible]

Specimen Q156 is being forwarded with a copy of this report to the Security Investigative Division of this Bureau.

There is attached hereto for the New York office two photographic copies of Q156.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCF:MD

Kisseloff-5381

LGZ:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
December 13, 1948

5. Mr. NEAL was unable to identify the names of individuals who would have been responsible for the routing of these documents at the time they were received.

6. Mr. JOHN E. PEURIFOY or Mr. WALTER K. SCOTT are presently in charge of the originals of these documents and are in a position to testify as to their authenticity. In this connection, in the event Mr. PEURIFOY or Mr. SCOTT are called upon to testify as to the authenticity of these documents, they can be requested to produce the original document which can be identified by the date and serial identification number appearing on each photostatic copy of such document enclosed herewith.

7. According to Mr. NEAL, ALGER HISS would have had at any time, as an Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, access to any of the aforementioned documents.

8. Mr. NEAL is unable to state if there is anyone presently employed by the State Department who was employed there during 1937 and 1938 [illegible] can furnish additional information concerning them. As herebefore set [illegible] Mr. JOHN E. PEURIFOY and Mr. WALTER K. SCOTT can identify these documents [illegible] authentic State Department documents.

Also enclosed hereto for the Bureau are two sets of photostats of original State Department documents obtained to date in connection herewith.

Kisseloff-5382

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 1-7-49

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Anonymous Communication to WALTER WINCHELL
Re: LAWRENCE DUGGAN)

File # 74-1333 - 769
Lab. # D-89801, BU

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: Memo 1-7-49

Date received: 1-6-49
md

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Result of Examination:

Examination by: FEEHAN

Specimens submitted for examination

Q156 Typewritten letter on Hotel Taft, New York stationery, dated "Sunday Night....", beg: "Dear Mr. Winchell; I know that you must be...", ending "...(Friends of HOLLYWOOD MOB)".

NOTE

Kisseloff-5383

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96 DEC 15 1964

Kisseloff-5384

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-929

ENCLOSURE

ON TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

ALFRED LEWIS, MANAGER

HOTEL TAFT
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK 19
BING & BING INC. MANAGEMENT

To Hare

Sunday Night....

Dear Mr. Winchell;

I know that you must be interested in the death...of Mr. Laurence Duggan, (I heard your program sunday night.) Well,...Here it is... DUGGAN did not jump... I knew he was worried, after he turned down some of our big commies....) and after he spoke to some of our F.B.I.... they returned to his office... he was first hit with a black-jack, and then pushed out of the window.

I'm worried myself.... I was with Mr. Duggan the day he lost his life. He told me at lunch, all about his troubles, and told me to watch out. I'm leaving the country myself, before something happens to me. I hope you can help find the killers of DUGGAN.

Just keep this in mind... that DUGGAN did not jump... HE WAS MURDERED. Mr. Sumner Welles, is right. I am so glad that the F.B.I. Exonerated Mr. Duggan completely.

Dont try to find out who I am... I want to live. I'M hiding now from those killers who are looking all over for me.

Some big shots in WASHINGTON.D.C. and in HOLLYWOOD.CAL...Who were worried and to get DUGGAN out of the way. He knew to much about the connections they have with U.S.S.R. (I think if you have some of your F.B.I. friends, cover SARDI'S CAFE...on west 44th, St.) they may pick up some writers....(Friends of HOLLYWOOD MOB).

74-

Kisseloff-5385

TARRY AT THE TAFT
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH—CIRCULATING ICE WATER—RADIO
MANY WITH TELEVISION

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

898C1

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: January 6, 1949

FROM : Mr. L. Whitson

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
(Anonymous communication to Walter Winchell,
Re: Lawrence Duggan)

SPECIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

There is attached herewith an anonymous communication which was received by Walter Winchell and by him made available to the Bureau. By letter the New York Division has been informed of the contents of this communication and instructed to immediately initiate an investigation.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this anonymous communication be furnished to the Bureau Laboratory for a typewriting examination, the results of which, with photographic copies of instant letter, should be made available to the New York Division as soon as possible.

JWP:vw

Attachment

RECORDED - 135

INDEXED - 135

EX-109

74-1333

EX-109

Kisseloff-5386

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 4, 1949

The attached was sent to the Director by Walter Winchell.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Kisseloff-5387

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 13, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached hereto as an enclosure to the Bureau, one set of the photostatic copies of the documents which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS alleged he received from ALGER HISS for delivery to a Colonel BYKOV sometime in 1938. These documents were made available to the Baltimore Office and include 65 pages of typewritten pages and five pages of handwritten notes on small pieces of paper.

The Washington Field Office was instructed to contact appropriate officials at the State Department in connection with these photostatic copies of documents with the view to identifying them.

Affixed to each page of the typewritten material enclosed is a photostatic copy of the original State Department document or documents from which the material was obtained. The original documents were obtained confidentially for photostating from Mr. JACK D. NEAL of the State Department. However, complete identification has not been made to date nor have all originals been identified and obtained. Mr. NEAL advises that the search is continuing and further advised this office on December 13, 1948, that he had learned that the Attorney General has likewise requested photostatic copies of these documents which has additionally hampered his search. The documents not furnished herewith will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as obtained.

In answer to the questions propounded Mr. NEAL furnished the following information:

1. In his opinion, the material furnished by the Baltimore Office were copies of or paraphrasings of authentic State Department documents. The photostatic copies furnished herewith are authentic State Department documents.

2. The material furnished by the Baltimore Office consists of copies or excerpts from original State Department documents.

3. The original documents from which photostats are furnished herewith are presently in the possession of the State Department.

4. Mr. NEAL advises that there was no system of classification for these documents at the time they were received other than the nature of the material which would classify them as confidential.

74-1333-930

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68

FBI
JAN 14 1949

LGZ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

EX-116

cc - New York

Kisseloff-5388

SD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK SA FILE NO. 74-68

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	12/28/48	12/27/48	JOSEPH E. JONES md

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES E. BALLEISEN, former associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, described RENO as person who neglected his personal appearance and physical well being; who studied late; lived virtually on liquor, cigarettes and coffee, and finally cracked, spending approximately one year in hospital with serious vitamin deficiency. RENO was absent minded but did outstanding work on a mathematical theory of bomb trajectories. BALLEISEN had no knowledge of RENO knowing anything or being interested in any political philosophy or engaging in Communist activities. BALLEISEN does not question RENO'S loyalty; did not know that RENO had ever violated security regulations and had no knowledge of any documents, classified or otherwise being missing from Ballistics Research Laboratory.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated 12/23/48, Baltimore.

DETAILS:

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.,
Francis Victor Reno, Vincent Reno,
"Ves" Reno, Lance Clark -
NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS BEING IN THE
APPARATUS OF ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING AND ALSO
COOPERATING IN THE APPARATUS OF CHAMBERS;
PHILIP RENO, BROTHER OF FRANKLIN VICTOR
RENO, ALSO MENTIONED BY CHAMBERS

1 cc Asst AG Campbell 1-14-49

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96 DEC 15 1964

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-93
F B I
4 JAN 14 1949

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68
EX-116

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2 San Antonio
3 New York City (AMSD)
(1 Special Assistant to the Attorney General, THOMAS J. DONEGAN)
2 Baltimore (AMSD)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-5389

SA-74-68

CHARLES E. BALLEISEN, Southwest Research Institute, 8500 Culebra Road, San Antonio, Texas, advised that he was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds from approximately October 1, 1936, to May 1939. Thereafter until 1942 he was in the Office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. In 1942 he entered the United States Army as a Major and was discharged in 1946 as a Lieutenant Colonel. During the Army period he was also attached to the office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. From 1946 to 1948, he was an instructor at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Since October 1, 1948, he has been connected with the Southwest Research Institute as a contact man with the Army on contracts which the institute has or hopes to have with various departments of the Army.

BALLEISEN stated that he was closely associated with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO whom he called FRANK RENO from the time RENO came to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds until May 1939 when BALLEISEN was transferred to the office of Chief of Ordnance. Thereafter through liaison with the Aberdeen Proving Grounds he had intermittent contact with RENO until 1946.

BALLEISEN stated that RENO at least from 1937 to 1939 lived in the home of Dr. L. S. DIEDERICK, Bellaire Road, Aberdeen, Maryland. Dr. DIEDERICK is still at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. RENO'S closest associates were JOHN HOLBERTON who was hired at the same time as RENO and who is still employed in the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds and Miss B. I. HART who worked closely with RENO and who is now at the Ballistics Research Laboratory.

BALLEISEN explained that RENO did outstanding work in developing the theory of bomb trajectories through Algebraic and other mathematical work, and that Miss HART directed the computation of tables from RENO'S theoretical research. So far as the Norden Bomb Site was concerned BALLEISEN explained that RENO'S theoretical work provided the basis for the development of the bomb site, and that the information necessary for the development of the bomb site flowed from RENO to the bomb site rather than his obtaining any information from the bomb site itself to aid in his research.

BALLEISEN stated that RENO was very neglectful of his personal appearance as well as his own physical well being. He explained that RENO virtually lived on liquor, coffee and cigarettes; never had his teeth cleaned or cared for; stayed up very late at night and often all night studying and finally collapsed and spent a year in about 1946 in the hospital with a serious vitamin deficiency. BALLEISEN stated that RENO was an absent minded person who might leave things lying around, but that he had never known of RENO violating security regulations nor did he know of any documents classified or otherwise being missing from the Ballistics Research Laboratory.

Kisseloff-5390

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK SA FILE NO. 74-68

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	12/28/48	12/27/48	JOSEPH M. JONES md

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES E. BALLEISEN, former associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, described RENO as person who neglected his personal appearance and physical well being; who studied late; lived virtually on liquor, cigarettes and coffee, and finally cracked, spending approximately one year in hospital with serious vitamin deficiency. RENO was absent minded but did outstanding work on a mathematical theory of bomb trajectories. BALLEISEN had no knowledge of RENO knowing anything or being interested in any political philosophy or engaging in Communist activities. BALLEISEN does not question RENO'S loyalty; did not know that RENO had ever violated security regulations and had no knowledge of any documents, classified or otherwise being missing from Ballistics Research Laboratory.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated 12/23/48, Baltimore.

DETAILS:

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.,
Francis Victor Reno, Vincent Reno,
"Ves" Reno, Lance Clark -
NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS BEING IN THE
APPARATUS OF ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING AND ALSO
COOPERATING IN THE APPARATUS OF CHAMBERS;
PHILIP RENO, BROTHER OF FRANKLIN VICTOR
RENO, ALSO MENTIONED BY CHAMBERS

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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(1 Special Assistant to the Attorney General, THOMAS J. DONEGAN)
2 Baltimore (AMSD)
2 San Antonio

Kisseloff-5391

SA-74-68

As an example of RENO'S absent mindedness, BALLEISEN related that one of the stories current was that RENO in the cafeteria once put his cigarette ashes in his coffee cup and tried to drink out of the ash tray.

BALLEISEN stated that so far as he knew RENO was interested only in mathematics. So far as he knew RENO knew nothing nor had any interest in political philosophy and BALLEISEN did not know of any connection that RENO might have had with Communist Party activities or individuals. BALLEISEN did not know of RENO having any contact with persons of Russian Nationality although he had heard through other persons and in a round-about fashion that RENO had been friendly with a man named ASKLOF who had subsequently been deported. Mr. BALLEISEN stated that he had no reason whatsoever to question RENO'S loyalty to this country.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5392

SA-74-68

LEADS:

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION:

AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MD:

Unless information available to the Baltimore Division makes same inadvisable, will interview Dr. L. S. DIEDERICK and Miss B. I. HART, RENO'S close associates, in accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ALBANY FILE NO. 65-1574 (MER)

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	12/29/48	12/27,28/48	FRANK C. WOOD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HISS, wife, and son, ANTHONY, resided Peacham, Vt. in summer of 1948 in cottage rented from Prof. BRAND BLANCHARD, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Resided in summer of 1947 in cottage rented from Dr. LOUIS PILCHER, M.D., Newton, Mass. Prior to that lived in Peacham during four summers with Mrs. DORIS SOULE, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. Prior to that for four years lived at Choate Inn, Peacham. Only typewritten material found at Peacham is in form of three envelopes bearing typed addresses, sent the Post Office by HISS or wife, enclosing postage fees.

Deleted copy furnished allen weinstein on afternoon 2-14-74 RD/Jak FOIA S. Burrus 9-9-74 gt.

- P -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to Albany, December 24, 1948.

DETAILS: AT PEACHAM, VERMONT

Postmaster Mrs. BELLE P. SOMERS on interview produced three envelopes, addressed by typewriter, as follows:

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14-1333-932	RECORDED - 68	
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6 JAN 3 1949	EX-116	

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5 JAN 28 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Kisseloff-5394

AL. 65-1574

(1) Postmaster
U S Post o ffice
Peacham Vermont

Postmarked New York, N.Y., October 18, 1948, 3:30 P.M.

Return address (not typewritten)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Division of Intercourse and Education
405 West 117th St., New York 27, N.Y.

(2) Postmaster
Peacham
Vermont

Postmarked New York, N.Y., November 15, 1948, 10:30 P.M.

Return address (not typewritten)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
405 West 117th St., New York 27, New York

(3) United States Post Office
Peacham
Vt.

Postmarked New York, N.Y., December 14, 1948, 8:00 P.M.

Return address, same as #2 above.

Mrs. SOMERS stated that she received these envelopes from Mr. HILL, enclosing postage due the Peacham Post Office on magazines forwarded to Mr. HISS after they had been mailed to Peacham, following departure of the HISS family at the close of their summer vacation. She stated that the various figures scattered over the envelopes represent notations of grocery prices and mail rates, placed there by Mrs. SOMERS or her husband.

Kisseloff-5395

AL: 65-1574

Mrs. SOMERS advised that she had nothing else of a typewritten nature from Mr. or Mrs. HISS. She requested that the envelopes be returned to her promptly.

It was stated by Mrs. SOMERS that Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS have been spending summer vacations in Peacham for nearly ten years and have been accompanied by their son, ANTHONY, since he was born in about 1942, and that the HISS family resided in the Choate Inn, operated by Miss ELSIE CHOATE, when they first came to Peacham for the summer.

Miss ELSIE CHOATE on interview advised that she knew the HISS family very well since they first stayed for a summer vacation at her inn in about 1939, and thereafter came to this inn for three, possibly four, summers to spend vacations. Miss CHOATE stated that she had no typewritten material from either Mr. or Mrs. HISS, although she recalls that they had a typewriter when staying at the Choate Inn. It was learned that they resided summers with a friend, Mrs. DORIS SOULE, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, during the three or four summers following their change from the Choate Inn, for their vacations. Mrs. SOULE rented an apartment in the home of Miss LOUISE BAILEY in Peacham.

Miss LOUISE BAILEY on interview stated that she has nothing typewritten by either Mr. or Mrs. HISS, and that she does not recall that they ever had a typewriter when spending vacations at her home with their friend, Mrs. SOULE.

At the Post Office, Mrs. SOMERS had stated that in 1947 the HISS family lived in a cottage owned by Dr. LOUIS PILCHER, M.D., Newton, Massachusetts, or one of his family; that in 1948 they rented a cottage for the three summer months from Professor BRAND BLANCHARD, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, and that Mrs. HISS was in Peacham all summer usually, but that Mr. HISS was there periodically for visits of varying length.

General inquiry developed that Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited often with the Reverend JOHN HOLDEN of the Peacham Church, during their summer vacations; that during the past season, Mrs. HISS had placed her son, ANTHONY, in the local grade school for about three or four weeks at the start of the

Kisseloff-5396

fall term, and that it was possible that Mrs. HISS might have had to contact the school teacher, the school superintendent or the school Board of Education for permission to enter her son.

Reverend JOHN HOLDEN on interview advised that all messages he has had from the HISS family have been handwritten, and that although he visited them several times during the past summer, he does not recall having seen a typewriter in their cottage. He stated that he did not know them prior to the 1948 season, when he first came to this village.

Mrs. MARGARET CARPENTER, teacher at the Peacham Grade School, on interview advised that Mrs. ALGER HISS had asked her for permission to enter ANTHONY HISS, aged six years, in this school during the first three or four weeks of the 1948 fall term, but had not addressed any communications to her in this connection. She stated that Mrs. HISS also talked this over with Mrs. ERLENE MOORE, Chairman of the Board of Education, and possibly with Mrs. GLENN WATSON of the Board of Education, but that there had been nothing more than a general conversation about it. She stated that Mrs. HISS might possibly have written Mr. LEWELLYN ROBERTS, Superintendent of Schools, who resides at Danville, Vermont. Mrs. CARPENTER stated that Mrs. HISS had addressed no typewritten communications to her at any time, although she had written one longhand note in connection with ANTHONY HISS attending the school.

Mrs. GLENN WATSON and Mrs. ERLENE MOORE stated that they had no typewritten material from Mr. or Mrs. HISS.

Town Clerk WALTER THORN advised that he had had no written communications from Mr. or Mrs. HISS.

AT DANVILLE, VERMONT:

Superintendent of Schools LEWELLYN ROBERTS on interview advised that he had not received any written communications from either Mr. or Mrs. HISS.

AL. 65-1574

AT WELLS RIVER, VERMONT:

Since the only public utility in the cottages rented from Dr. PILCHER and from Professor BLANCHARD in 1947 and 1948, respectively, by the HISS FAMILY, was electricity, according to Postmaster BELLE P. SOMERS, inquiry was made at the Green Mountain Power Corporation concerning any communication possibly sent by Mr. or Mrs. HISS, relative to this matter.

Manager RAYMOND FOREHAN searched his files and found a copy of a letter written by Assistant Treasurer L. E. VEALE of this company at Montpelier, Vermont, to ALGER HISS concerning the payment of the bill for electricity used in 1947, but there was no letter in reply and nothing more to be found in the file which might possibly be pertinent to instant inquiry.

AT MONTPELIER, VERMONT:

Mr. L. E. VEALE, Assistant Treasurer of the Green Mountain Power Corporation, searched the files of this company for the period 1944 to 1948, without finding any communications of any kind from Mr. or Mrs. HISS, although he found the copy of the letter located by Mr. FOREHAN, mentioned above, and several other mentions of the HISS family in connection with the renting of the PILCHER and BLANCHARD cottages in 1947 and 1948.

Since it appeared that possibly either Mr. or Mrs. HISS might have had a Vermont Automobile Operator's License or a Motor Vehicle Registration, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles H. ELMER MARSH was contacted and he advised that a search of the files of this department failed to reflect the name HISS.

Since it also appeared possible that either Mr. or Mrs. HISS might have made inquiries of the Vermont Development Commission concerning summer resort areas, inquiry was made of Mr. H. H. CHADWICK, Director of this Commission's Publicity Department, and advice was received that they have no record under the name HISS.

- P E N D I N G -

AL. 65-1574

LEADS

The following leads will be held in abeyance for instructions from the office of origin as to their coverage.

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will instruct the Boston, New Haven and Philadelphia Offices if the leads set out in this report are to be covered.

BOSTON DIVISION

AT NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will interview Dr. LOUIS PILCHER, M.D., whose family own the cottage at Peacham, Vermint, which ALGER HISS rented in 1947 for the summer season, to determine if Dr. PILCHER can supply any material typewritten by Mr. or Mrs. HISS, or knows where such material might possibly be located or information concerning any typewriter in the possession of the HISS family.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

Will interview Mrs. DORIS SOULE, with whom Mr. and Mrs. HISS lived at Peacham, Vermont, for about three or four summers from about 1943 through 1948, to ascertain if she may be able to supply material typewritten by Mr. or Mrs. HISS, or information concerning any typewriter in their possession.

Kisseloff-5399

AL. 65-1574 (LEADS)

NEW HAVEN DIVISION

New York Tel 12-29-48 AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Will interview Professor BRAND BLANCHARD, Yale University, whose cottage at Peacham, Vermont, was occupied by the HISS family in the summer of 1948, to determine if he can supply material typewritten by Mr. or Mrs. HISS, or can supply information concerning any typewriter in their possession.

Will obtain Professor BLANCHARD's authorization to conduct a search of the cottage in Peacham, Vermont, which was occupied by the HISS family, for the purpose of locating any typewritten letters or documents which might have been left there by the HISS family.

ALBANY DIVISION

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

Will return the envelopes referred to here to Agent WOOD at Burlington, to return to the Postmaster as Peacham, Vermont, as soon as they are returned from the Bureau.

Kisseloff-5400

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ALBANY FILE NO. 65-1574 (MER)

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	12/29/48	12/27,28/48	FRANK C. WOOD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; was;	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HISS, wife, and son, ANTHONY, resided Peacham, Vt. in summer of 1948 in cottage rented from Prof. BRAND BLANCHARD, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Resided in summer of 1947 in cottage rented from Dr. LOUIS PILCHER, M.D., Newton, Mass. Prior to that lived in Peacham during four summers with Mrs. DORIS SOULE, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. Prior to that for four years lived at Choate Inn, Peacham. Only typewritten material found at Peacham is in form of three envelopes bearing typed addresses, sent the Post Office by HISS or wife, enclosing postage fees.

- P -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to Albany, December 24, 1948.

DETAILS: AT PEACHAM, VERMONT

Postmaster Mrs. BELLE P. SOMERS on interview produced three envelopes, addressed by typewriter, as follows:

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FD-302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
INDIANAPOLIS	12-29-48	12-28-48	HOWARD A. KING HAK:a

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PRISCILLA FANSLER SCHENK unable to locate any typewritten communications from PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/15/77 BY

REFERENCE: Report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER dated December 23, 1948 at Detroit.
Detroit letter to the Bureau dated December 23, 1948.

DETAILS: AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on afternoon of 2-14-74 RD/Jok FOIA S. Burrys 9-9-74

Mr. and Mrs. MORRIS SCHENK (PRISCILLA FANSLER SCHENK) reside at 903 West 31st Street, Indianapolis. MORRIS SCHENK is a junior at Indiana University Medical School, Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. SCHENK were jointly interviewed and advised that they were both certain they had no typewritten communications from either PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS. Mrs. SCHENK indicated she had only recently gone through her correspondence and did not recall seeing any typewritten communications. She advised that she would make a further search however, and on the morning of December 29 telephoned Agent and advised that she is unable to find any typewriting at all. She further advised that to the best of her recollection she had never received any typewritten communications from Mr. or Mrs. HISS and that both of them in corresponding with her had always written in longhand.

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3-New York
2-Indianapolis

Kisseloff-5402

Indpls.
65-2027

Mrs. SCHENK advised that possibly Mr. JACK SUTRO, an attorney at San Francisco, California, might have some typewritten communications. She stated that her uncle, ALGER HISS, had resided with SUTRO while attending the United Nations Conference in San Francisco and that they were classmates as she recalls.

Both Mr. and Mrs. SCHENK indicated that they were both sympathetic with Mr. and Mrs. HISS. Mrs. SCHENK stated that she could not think of anyone who might have any typewritten communications from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5403

FD-302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
INDIANAPOLIS	12-29-48	12-28-48	HOWARD A. KING. HAK:a

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
- JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PRISCILLA FANSLER SCHENK unable to locate any typewritten communications from PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER dated December 23, 1948 at Detroit.
Detroit letter to the Bureau dated December 23, 1948.

DETAILS: AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	12/30/48	12/24,27,28/48	DAVID E. TODD mah

TITLE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; WAS, ET AL

CHARACTER OF CASE

PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 291805
DATE 9-18-89 BY 291AGS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES PARKER advised that in 1938 Woodstock typewriter records were located at the Insurance Company of North America Building, Philadelphia and were in the custody of H. E. STEINKE, Foreman. JOSEPH S. DAVIS is presently en route to the Institute of Advanced Study, Newark, New Jersey. AZIMOV is probably identical with MORRIS ASIMOW, now an instructor at UCLA. ANTHONY P. MORSE denied knowledge of Communist or espionage activities on the part of FRANK RENO, or disclosure by RENO of any information to unauthorized persons, but stated that RENO had kept several volumes of notebooks regarding his work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Deletes copy furnished Allen Weinstein afternoon of 2-14-74 RD/Jok FOIP 5 Bureau 9-9-74

- RUC -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated December 23, 1948 at Philadelphia.
Washington Field letter dated December 23, 1948.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York City.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore.

1cc AAG Campbell 1-14-49 FLTeson

DETAILS: AT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

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CHARLES E. PARKER, 284 Mountain View Avenue, San Jose, was interviewed on December 24, 1948, by SA LOUIS D. WINE. PARKER stated that

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100-1333 | 934

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4 JAN 14 1949

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JAN 28 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-5405

he was the manager of the Philadelphia Agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company for approximately one and one-half years. He obtained the office agency records from JOHN CAROW. At the time PARKER was the manager of the office the records were located in an office building, the name of which Mr. PARKER could not recall, but which was located at Tenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During 1938 PARKER moved the office records to the Insurance Company of North America Building, Philadelphia. At the time of PARKER's discharge in 1938 all equipment and office records were in the custody of H. E. STEINKE, the Office Foreman. STEINKE is reportedly operating a typewriter exchange at Drexel Hill or Upper Darby, near Philadelphia.

Mr. PARKER stated that THOMAS GRADY, a salesman was unknown to him. At the time of PARKER's discharge his successor had not been appointed and consequently his name was unknown to PARKER.

Mr. PARKER suggested the main office of the Woodstock Company at Chicago or Woodstock, Illinois as being the best source to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of the Philadelphia agency records.

AT PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

Miss ARMISTA COOK, Information Secretary, Registrar's Office, Stanford University, advised that Professor JOSEPH S. DAVIS is presently the Director of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, but that he had been granted six month's sabbatical leave effective December 27, 1948. Miss COOK stated that Professor DAVIS had departed from Palo Alto by automobile on December 27, 1948, en route to Princeton, New Jersey and that he was expected to arrive at Princeton in approximately ten days where he could be located at the Institute of Advanced Study. Professor DAVIS had left no itinerary at Stanford and Miss COOK stated there was no way to contact him prior to his arrival at the Institute of Advanced Study.

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Records of the Office of the Dean, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of California, reflected that one MORRIS ASIMOW, who was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on November 27, 1906, received a BS, MS and PH D Degree at the University of California, the PH D Degree being granted in 1934. During the period of his attendance at the University of California, ASIMOW had been employed as a lecturer in the Engineering Department. The records further reflected that ASIMOW had been employed as late as January, 1948 as a lecturer in engineering at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Kisseloff-5406

SF #100-25417

It is suggested that MORRIS ASIMOW is identical with the AZIMOV mentioned in referenced report from New York City.

ANTHONY P. MORSE, Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of California at Berkeley, who presently resides at 18 Oakvale Avenue, Berkeley, California, was interviewed on December 28, 1948, by SA CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer.

Professor MORSE stated that he first met FRANK RENO in approximately July of 1944 at which time Professor MORSE was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He associated with and saw FRANK RENO almost every day until the end of the war in 1945. He stated that he was not as close to FRANK RENO as some of the other employees at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, such as JOHN KELLEY and EDWARD McSHANE, but that he liked RENO and that RENO on several occasions had visited his home. He stated he last saw RENO at a mathematical meeting held at Swarthmore near Christmas of 1946.

In addition to KELLEY and McSHANE, he stated that other close associates of FRANK RENO had been HERMAN MEYER of the University of Chicago, and VERNON LEWIS of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

He stated that RENO had been an extremely useful employee at Aberdeen, that he was a tireless worker, seemed to be extremely interested in his work and, in fact, he characterized him as being the hardest worker at Aberdeen. He stated that RENO would work days at a stretch and did not ordinarily stop work at the end of the day. He said RENO was able to produce some excellent bombing tables.

Professor MORSE stated he had no knowledge of any Communist affiliation on the part of RENO, nor had he any knowledge of any espionage activity on the part of RENO. He stated he knew of no occasion where RENO had furnished any information to any unauthorized persons and stated he knew of no occasion where RENO had violated any security regulation and had no knowledge of any classified material which was missing from the Aberdeen Proving Ground Laboratories. Professor MORSE stated that he could not recall ever having entered into any political discussion with RENO on any occasion. He stated he had never heard RENO mention WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, nor had he heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to the recent newspaper publicity.

He stated he knew that RENO had numerous volumes of notebooks in his own handwriting, that he had seen several of these notebooks in RENO's possession and that RENO often carried two or three of these notebooks around with him under his arm. He stated they were all neatly and legibly written by RENO.

Kisseloff-5407

SF #100-25417

Professor MORSE advised that he, himself, had the following classified material in his possession:

One copy of BRL Report No. 557, written by ANTHONY P. MORSE, July 13, 1945, classified restricted, which MORSE stated he had brought with him from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds as it was a copy of his own work.

He stated he also had a copy of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds Report No. 1 entitled "High Altitude Range Bombing by Aberdeen Bombing Mission Using Ballistic Cameras", written by R. S. ZUG, December 10, 1945, and classified restricted.

MORSE stated that this had been transmitted to him by officials at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds subsequent to his termination there. MORSE stated, however, that he was still retained by the Proving Grounds in the capacity of consultant and felt he was authorized to have this restricted material in his possession.

With regard to notebooks in his possession, he stated he had never maintained any formal notebooks, but that he had some handwritten notes regarding the work done on Report No. 557. He said he also had the following two pamphlets which were not marked classified:

Memorandum Report No. 460 dated June 5, 1947
Memorandum Report No. 461 dated June 5, 1947

Both of these reports were written by MORSE.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5408

SF #100-25417

L E A D S

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At University of California at Los Angeles

Will interview MORRIS ASIMOW in accordance with instructions contained in New York teletype dated December 29, 1948.

NEWARK OFFICE

At the Institute of Advanced Study

Will interview JOSEPH S. DAVIS in accordance with instructions contained in San Francisco letter dated December 28, 1948.

Copies of this report are being transmitted to the Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington Field Office for information in connection with the investigation being conducted there.

Kisseloff-5409

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	12/30/48	12/24,27,28/48	DAVID E. TODD mah

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES PARKER advised that in 1938 Woodstock typewriter records were located at the Insurance Company of North America Building, Philadelphia and were in the custody of H. E. STEINKE, Foreman. JOSEPH S. DAVIS is presently en route to the Institute of Advanced Study, Newark, New Jersey. AZIMOV is probably identical with MORRIS ASIMOW, now an instructor at UCLA. ANTHONY P. MORSE denied knowledge of Communist or espionage activities on the part of FRANK RENO, or disclosure by RENO of any information to unauthorized persons, but stated that RENO had kept several volumes of notebooks regarding his work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-18-89 BY SP1 AGENT 291805

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated December 23, 1948 at Philadelphia.
Washington Field letter dated December 23, 1948.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York City.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore.

DETAILS: AT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

CHARLES E. PARKER, 284 Mountain View Avenue, San Jose, was interviewed on December 24, 1948, by SA LOUIS D. WINE. PARKER stated that

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2-Baltimore 2-Chicago
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 65-14920 DMcX

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	12/30/48	12/23,24/48	FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

N.S.P.A.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, believed to be identical with "FELIX" who WHITTAKER CHAMBERS states was one of the photographers who photographed documents which CHAMBERS had obtained from Government sources, was interviewed at Schenectady, NY, 12/23/48. In signed statement INSLERMAN denied that he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, that he had ever photographed any document for CHAMBERS or that CHAMBERS had ever been in his home while he, INSLERMAN, was residing in Baltimore, Md., in 1938. Photograph of CHAMBERS exhibited to INSLERMAN as well as photographs of ALGER HISS, JULIAN WADLEIGH, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, DAVID CARPENTER and PADDY WHELAN. INSLERMAN denied knowing any of the aforementioned individuals. INSLERMAN signed voluntary consent to search his premises located at Cambridge, NY. Search conducted; 36 rolls of film obtained as well as documents consisting of blue prints and plans obtained from INSLERMAN'S premises forwarded to FBI Laboratory for evaluation. INSLERMAN presently employed by GENERAL ELECTRIC, Schenectady, NY, as engineer. Background information set forth. Subpoena served on INSLERMAN to appear before Grand Jury, NYC, 1/3/49.

P

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Report SA Joseph M. Kelly, New York, 12/23/48.
Albany teletype, 12/24/48.

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Thomas J. Donegan, Special Asst. to the Attorney General, NY
Albany
Baltimore (Info.)
New York

JAN 3 1949

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Kisseloff-5411

DETAILS: AT SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

On December 3, 1948, at the time WHITTAKER CHAMBERS submitted a signed statement to agents of the Baltimore Office, he claimed that one of the photographers who photographed the documents which ALGER HISS and others employed by the United States Government had furnished to him was an individual whom he knew only as "FELIX."

After considerable investigation conducted by the Baltimore Office, agents of that office furnished the New York Office with photographs of one FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, who it was determined was employed by the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY in Schenectady, New York, and on this same date a photograph of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN which had been furnished to the New York Office by the Albany Office was exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 22nd by Special Agents Joseph M. Kelly and Thomas G. Spencer of the New York Office. CHAMBERS positively identified the photograph of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN as the photographer who photographed documents for him in 1938 and as the individual he had previously stated was known to him as "FELIX."

On December 23, 1948, Special Agent John J. O'Toole and the writer through arrangements made at the General Electric plant in Schenectady, New York, talked with FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and he agreed to accompany the agents to the resident agency office of the Bureau in Schenectady, New York, and at approximately 11:00 A.M. on this same date Special Agent O'Toole and the writer interviewed INSLERMAN.

At the outset of the interview INSLERMAN was questioned concerning his knowledge of any espionage activities which had been engaged in by any individuals in or outside of the United States Government. INSLERMAN vehemently denied any knowledge of espionage activities. A photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was exhibited to him and he immediately denied knowing CHAMBERS. When questioned concerning his taking any photographs of documents for CHAMBERS he denied that he had ever taken any photographs on microfilm for CHAMBERS.

INSLERMAN was then thoroughly questioned concerning his own background and employment as well as his education and the places where he had lived. He then furnished the signed statement which is being set forth herein.

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"Schenectady, New York
December 23, 1948

"I FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN make the following voluntary statement to JOHN J. O'TOOLE and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that any statement I make may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born on July 11, 1910 in New York City. I attended New Brunswick High School, New Brunswick, New Jersey. From 1928 to 1932 I attended Cooper Union Institute of Technology. I also attended John Hopkins University from Oct., 1936 to June, 1939, at which time I received the degree of Bachelor of Science.

"As far as I can recall I first went to Baltimore, Maryland in 1936 during the time that I was in Baltimore I was employed by the BOHN REFRIGERATOR CO. as a draftsman. The Dakko Company also as a draftsman, this firm made photographic enlargers. In May of 1938 I went to work for the GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY, manufacturers of aircraft. I was employed there in the engineering department until 1942. I then went to work for the REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPN., Farmingdale, L.I. My work at the REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPN. was in the Engineering Department until late 1946. In September of 1946 I went to work for the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N.Y. where I am presently employed as an engineer. I have been and am now working on restricted work at GENERAL ELECTRIC.

"During the time that I lived in Baltimore Md. I believe I lived on Fir St. which is directly behind the GLENN R. MARTIN PLANT. I also lived on Callow Ave. in Baltimore Md. the exact number I do not recall but believe I resided there in 1937 until sometime in 1938. I cannot recall the name of another street that I resided on outside of Baltimore.

"I am an amateur photographer and while residing on Callow Ave. I used the bathroom in the premises as a dark room to develop the film I had taken pictures with in my photography hobby.

"I have been shown a picture of an individual by the name of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I categorically deny that I was ever acquainted with CHAMBERS. I also deny that I knew CHAMBERS by the name of 'CARL' or 'KARL' or that I was ever acquainted with CHAMBERS, when he used the name of GEORGE CROSLEY or any other name. I deny that I ever developed any film

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for CHAMBERS. I deny that CHAMBERS was ever in my home in Baltimore while I was residing on Callow Ave. or any other address in Baltimore. I deny that I ever went to Washington, D. C. to see CHAMBERS. I deny ever knowing an individual by the name of Colonel BYKOV.

"I have been shown photographs of ALGER HISS, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, PATRICK WHELEN, BERNARD WEINKRANTZ and HENRY J. WADLEIGH. As far as I can recall I have never met RENO, HISS, WHELEN, WEINKRANTZ or WADLEIGH.

see tel from NY 1-25-49 74

"I deny that I have ever photographed any documents or papers belonging to the U. S. Government clandestinely for any person or group. I have never engaged in any type of espionage work and deny that I had any first hand knowledge that espionage work was being carried on in the United States.

"A picture of an individual by the name of DAVID CARPENTER has been exhibited to me. I have never been acquainted with this individual by the name of CARPENTER.

"I deny that I was ever a member of the Communist Party or that any person ever attempted to recruit me to join the Communist Party. On several ocassions while I attended Cooper Union Institute of Technology I stopped in Union Square New York to listen to individuals speak, but never participated in any discussions with persons at these meetings.

"I have read this statement, consisting of one and three quarter handwritten pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed page one and this page.

/s/ Felix A. Inslerman

Witnessed:

/s/ Francis D. O'Brien Special Agent F.B.I. N.Y.C.
/s/ John J. O'Toole Special Agt. FBI Albany NY"

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INSLERMAN advised that his full name was FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. He was born on July 11, 1910, in New York City. His parents were JOHN INSLERMAN, born in Estonia, and ANNA MARTIN INSLERMAN, born in Estonia. His wife's name was given as ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDENS, born in New York City. He said that he had one son, ROBERT A. INSLERMAN, and one brother, HANS INSLERMAN.

EDUCATION

Graduate of New Brunswick Senior High School, 1928.

Attended Cooper Union Institute of Technology five years.

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, one and one-half years.

John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, from which institution he received a Bachelor of Science degree in June, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT

INSLERMAN stated that the following listed places of employment were all that he was able to recall:

Micamold Radio Corp., Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn--molder from October, 1933, to January, 1935.

Electrical Appliance Shop, White Plains Road, New York--electrical repair man, March, 1935, to August, 1936.

Bohn Refrigerator Company, 1 North Haven Street, Baltimore, Maryland--draftsman, March, 1937, to October, 1937.

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The Dakko Company, 927 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, photographic designer, October, 1937, to February, 1938.

Glenn L. Martin Company, Maryland, electrical and radio engineer, May, 1938, to March, 1942.

Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, Long Island, March, 1942, to August 2, 1946.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, September, 1946, to present time.

INSLERMAN stated that he was working at confidential work in the GENERAL ELECTRIC plant at the present time as an engineer.

SUBPOENA

INSLERMAN was advised that he was to appear before the Grand Jury in New York City on January 3, 1948, and at the completion of his signing the statement a subpoena was served on him by the writer.

SEARCH OF PREMISES

At the conclusion of the interview in Schenectady, New York, at approximately 3:20 P.M. INSLERMAN was asked if he had any objection to signing a consent to search his premises. He replied that he had no objection to a search being made and a voluntary written consent to search his premises, his personally owned car and his personal effects wherever they might be was signed by INSLERMAN and witnessed by the writer and Special Agent John J. O'Toole. This written consent to search is being maintained in the files of the New York Office. The writer asked INSLERMAN if he had any objections to the search being conducted at that time and he voluntarily agreed to accompany Agent O'Toole and the writer to his premises located in Cambridge, New York.

Upon the arrival of Special Agent O'Toole and the writer in Cambridge, New York, they were joined by Special Agents Sheehan and Bibler

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of the Albany Office and proceeded to INSLERMAN'S home, which is located on a farm some five miles from Cambridge proper. The premises consist of a house, a shed for a tractor and an automobile, a chicken coop, a pig sty and a small shed which housed a cow. The agents were met at the door by Mrs. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, who was advised that her husband FELIX had voluntarily consented to allow a search to be made of his premises by the agents. Mrs. INSLERMAN demanded to know why the agents were conducting a search and she was then advised of the allegations made against her husband and her reply was "What proof do you have?" Mrs. INSLERMAN was advised by the agents that there was no question involving proof at this time, that that matter would be decided at a later time and at present the agents were interested in ascertaining the facts concerning the allegation that her husband was connected with espionage work.

Special Agent Bibler and the writer proceeded to the upper story of the house accompanied by INSLERMAN. In the room off the rear bedroom INSLERMAN had an enlarger set up. It was determined that this enlarger was of a Leitz make and the serial number on the lens was 340582. On the stand holding the enlarger there were a number of blue prints, drawings, graphs and notes pertaining to designs of airplanes. It was noted that these papers bore the year 1940. Others had no date at all.

INSLERMAN was confronted with these papers and asked why he had them located at the enlarger. He stated that the papers were notes that he had taken while attending Johns Hopkins University. However, he was confronted with the fact that he had previously stated that he had graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1939. His reply to that was that he had taken extension courses in Johns Hopkins and these were notes that he did not have in his possession illegally.

Considerable time was then spent discussing the entire situation concerning INSLERMAN'S involvement in this case, but he continued in his denial that he had been involved in espionage work.

As the search continued, a number of rolls of film were found, some of which were developed and had tape around the container and others were found to have not been developed, according to INSLERMAN. Some of this film was microfilm with the date 1938 on the container. INSLERMAN was confronted with the fact that this type of film was usually used in document work, but his reply was that he used it in his photographic hobby, and again he vehemently denied his participation in this case.

DECLASSIFIED AS LISTED S. P. 1

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The search continued to the front hall in the upper story of the house, where a small bookcase was located and in this bookcase were found a number of Manila folders containing blue prints, graphs, drawings and other material relating to aeronautical engineering. It was noted that some of these papers were obtained from the REPUBLIC AVIATION CORP., Farmingdale, New York, and were marked confidential. The date of 1944 was on some of the papers. INSLERMAN was again confronted with the fact that he had these confidential papers in his possession and he stated that he had clearance for all of the papers due to his position and that many of the papers were routed to him in connection with his engineering work. It was pointed out to INSLERMAN that it would be necessary to take these papers in order to have them checked by REPUBLIC AVIATION CORP. in an effort to determine whether he had any right to have them in his possession at the present time.

It was also noted that there was a drawing of the general layout of the REPUBLIC AVIATION engineering plant. INSLERMAN claimed that he needed this plan in his work at the REPUBLIC AVIATION plant and that he had taken it with him when he had left there.

The search on the first floor of the house was conducted by Special Agents Sheehan and O'Toole and in the course of their search they also came upon a number of rolls of film, some of which was observed and was found to be pictures taken of scenery, the nature of which could not be determined, as well as pictures of individuals. All of the film was taken with the consent of INSLERMAN and it comprised a total of thirty-six rolls of film. All of the film was believed to be 35mm, however, the film that was sealed was not opened by the agents and the only films viewed were those exhibited by INSLERMAN himself to the agents.

During the course of the search on the first floor there were also found three bonds of the Imperial Russian Government made out to AUGUST J. INSLERMAN. INSLERMAN claimed that his father owned these bonds and that they were part of his estate. The following numbers were listed as being found on the bonds, all of which were in the denomination of $1,000.00:

A38707, dated October 9, 1935
A38708, dated October 8, 1935
A38709, dated October 9, 1935

All of the bonds were issued by the National City Bank, East 34th Street, New York City.

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NO PERSONAL RECORD AS LISTED B. F.

INSLERMAN displayed a Leica camera that he had in his possession. It was noted that the serial number was 234730.

During the search on the first floor INSLERMAN'S wife was present.

A search was made of the cellar by Special Agent Sheehan and the writer and it was noted that INSLERMAN had a number of newspapers piled in one box, all of which pertained to the HISS-CHAMBERS publicity which had appeared in the newspapers in the past three weeks.

It is to be noted that at the time INSLERMAN was questioned and photographs of CHAMBERS, HISS, WADLEIGH and RENO were shown to him he had no hesitancy about the individuals' names and when questioned as to why he did not have any hesitancy about the names he stated that he had read this case thoroughly in the newspapers and when it was brought to his attention that he had the newspapers pertaining to the HISS-CHAMBERS trial segregated to some extent he admitted that he had read the case thoroughly and was acquainted with all of the individual names mentioned in the case. His explanation of his knowledge was that every person has an extreme interest in this particular case.

A search was made by Special Agent Sheehan and the writer, accompanied by INSLERMAN, of the chicken coop. It was noted that INSLERMAN had two hens and a young calf housed in his chicken coop. A search was then made of the pig sty. It was noted that he had one pig and a young cow housed in instant sty. A thorough search was made of the shed in which it was noted that INSLERMAN had a brand new Allis Chalmers tractor which he claimed he recently purchased for $1100.00.

Upon the completion of the search INSLERMAN was asked if he would be willing to accompany the agents to New York City to confront WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that he would willingly confront CHAMBERS but he preferred to have the confrontation take place the following day inasmuch as he desired to be at home with his family during the night.

There was an eleven-year-old girl by the name of JOAN ~~MARONE~~ MORRONE living in INSLERMAN'S home who he stated was living there for a short time having a vacation from Brooklyn, New York. He said that he had taken the child through the New York Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund, that he received no reimbursement for the child but was doing it only to participate in the fresh air fund provided by the Herald Tribune.

The agents departed from INSLERMAN'S home at approximately 10:00 P.M. and a statement was made out and signed by INSLERMAN and witnessed by the writer and Agent O'Toole to the effect that the agents had taken all of the notes, plans and technical material which were found on the premises as well as thirty-six rolls of film and a passport printed in the Russian language. INSLERMAN signed the statement setting forth the above items in duplicate and agreed that this was all of the material taken from the premises. The statement signed by INSLERMAN is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

INSLERMAN then accompanied Agent O'TOOLE and the writer to Schenectady, New York, which is located some forty miles from INSLERMAN'S home. During the course of this trip to Schenectady INSLERMAN was questioned thoroughly as to his residence in Baltimore, Maryland. He claimed that he did reside on Callow Avenue as set forth in the statement, and said that he did use the bath room of the home as a dark room. However, he continued to deny that CHAMBERS had ever visited the home on Callow Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland, and appeared to be willing to confront CHAMBERS as to the statements made by him that he, CHAMBERS, knew INSLERMAN as "FELIX," the individual who photographed documents for him. INSLERMAN also claimed no association with the Communist Party and claimed that he had never received any compensation for his photographic work outside of normal sums of $10.00. He denied vehemently that he had ever received any funds through his photographic hobby for any kind of document work.

Upon arrival in Schenectady, New York, a search was made of INSLERMAN'S car, a 1947 Chevrolet. Nothing of value was found in the car pertaining to instant case. INSLERMAN stated that he had had a Chevrolet automobile since 1936 and in 1939 he had purchased a new one. In 1941 he had purchased a new Chevrolet from the Belair Road Chevrolet Company at Baltimore, Maryland, and relative to his ability to purchase these automobiles he claimed that he had always been able to save money and that he then had approximately $1,000.00 in the bank and his farm was paid for, that he also owned the tractor valued at $1,100.00.

INSLERMAN accompanied Agent O'Toole and the writer as well as a guard from the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY into the premises of the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY and proceeded to INSLERMAN'S desk. A search was made of the desk in INSLERMAN'S presence but it appeared that everything he had in his possession in the desk pertained to his every day work in the plant. He stated that he did not have a locker in the plant and it was found that

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a coat rack was in the room where the desk was located and no lockers were provided for the employees in this section of the plant.

On December 27, 1948, the papers, plans and blue prints taken from INSLERMAN'S home as well as the thirty-six rolls of film were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by the Albany Office for examination and evaluation.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-5421

L E A D S

ALBANY

At Cambridge, N. Y.

Will obtain all information concerning the purchase of the farm and house by FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. Will particularly ascertain from whom the home was purchased, how it was financed and the date of purchase.

Will ascertain through the postmaster at Cambridge, New York, as well as the rural mail carrier, any information concerning the mailing of packages or reception of same by INSLERMAN.

Will obtain from FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN his Leica camera, serial number 234730, and forward same to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Will examine toll calls made by INSLERMAN since residing in Cambridge, New York.

Will examine bank records of banks in which INSLERMAN is known to have accounts.

NEW YORK

At New York City

At National City Bank, East 34th Street, New York City, will ascertain all information relative to the purchase of Imperial Russian Government Bonds Nos. A38707, A38708 and A38709, purchased in October, 1935, in the name of AUGUST J. INSLERMAN.

Will report results of examination by the FBI Laboratory of film and material obtained during the search of INSLERMAN'S premises in Cambridge, New York.

* * *

A copy of this report is being designated for the information of the Baltimore Office inasmuch as that office originally determined that FELIX might possibly be identical with FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and additional investigation may be required in the near future concerning INSLERMAN in Baltimore.

Kisseloff-5422

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 65-14920 DMcK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	12/30/48	12/23,24/48	FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FELIX AUGUST INGLERMAN, believed to be identical with "FELIX" who WHITTAKER CHAMBERS states was one of the photographers who photographed documents which CHAMBERS had obtained from Government sources, was interviewed at Schenectady, NY, 12/23/48. In signed statement INGLERMAN denied that he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, that he had ever photographed any document for CHAMBERS or that CHAMBERS had ever been in his home while he, INGLERMAN, was residing in Baltimore, Md., in 1938. Photograph of CHAMBERS exhibited to INGLERMAN as well as photographs of ALGER HISS, JULIAN WABLEIGH, FRANKLIN VICTOR MERO, DAVID CARPENTER and PADDY WHELAN. INGLERMAN denied knowing any of the aforementioned individuals. INGLERMAN signed voluntary consent to search his premises located at Cambridge, NY. Search conducted; 36 rolls of film obtained as well as documents consisting of blue prints and plans obtained from INGLERMAN'S premises forwarded to FBI Laboratory for evaluation. INGLERMAN presently employed by GENERAL ELECTRIC, Schenectady, NY, as engineer. Background information set forth. Subpoena served on INGLERMAN to appear before Grand Jury, NYC, 1/3/49.

P

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Report SA Joseph W. Kelly, New York, 12/23/48.
Albany teletype, 12/24/48.

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J. Donegan, Special Asst. Attorney General, NY

(Info.)

Kisseloff-5423

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: December 31, 1948

FROM : M. A. TAYLOR, Washington Field Office

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On the afternoon of December 31, 1948, subject Chambers was interviewed by Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department and the writer in the office of Mr. Whearty at considerable length concerning the substance of his statements to members of the House Un-American Activities Committee on the evening of December 29, 1948, at his farm near Westminster, Maryland, which information was subsequently reported in the Washington "Times Herald" on December 30, and 31, 1948.

The news articles in question attributed most of these statements to Congressman Karl Mundt and indicated that Chambers had revealed new names, including some dead individuals and some now operating in other countries, and had furnished a complete chronology of his activities. Further, that the figures named did not include any new sources of confidential information. The articles reported that 52 additional big batches of Top Secret papers, including data on the Norden bomb sight, had been delivered by Chambers to secret Soviet agents in New York and that he had related on one occasion he took a money belt containing $10,000 from New York City to San Francisco for the purpose of financing West Coast spy operations. Reference was also made to four costly rugs given as gifts to four of the principal sources of information in Washington.

Mr. Chambers related the information he had furnished the Committee began approximately in 1932 when he was introduced into the apparatus of one Ulrich, who operated an apparatus through the Hamburg-American Steamship Line and which utilized three New York City apartments and secret writing and microfilm in their exchange of information and instructions. He mentioned a number of individuals involved or associated in this matter, naming some and identifying others by pseudonyms.

Thereafter, he mentioned association with Dr. Philip Rosenbliet, John Sherman, was.; Maxim Lieber; Hideo Noda, a Japanese; a Finn or Estonian who held an important position in the Soviet network and who preceded Borris Bykov. Throughout the interview, Chambers spoke of J. Peters and Peters' role in making contacts and supplying individuals for the work.

Chambers then related his association with Harold Ware and the group which Harold Ware had organized, including Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, etc. He explained how the primary objective

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was placing these men in key positions and how subsequently the principal objective changed to securing information from those who were well placed. He also told about the introduction into the parallel of George Silverman and Harry D. White.

He spent some time discussing Colonel Borris Bykov, listing the persons who had met Bykov on one or more occasions, and stated that Bykov was known well by J. Peters and unknown subject "Keith". He had a new vague recollection that "Keith's" real name may have been Crane, but observed that this was very vague. He mentioned that "Keith" had associated with John Sherman on the West Coast and was certain that "Keith" came from the West Coast by reason of the following incident:

In connection with the news item concerning $10,000 which Chambers allegedly carried to San Francisco, Chambers explained that in 1935, unknown subject "Bill" had sent him to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of individuals on the West Coast. He was not entrusted with the purpose for which the money was sent. He registered at the Golden Gate YMCA as Lloyd Cantwell and by prearrangement was contacted by "Keith", whom he then met as "Pete". Subsequently, "Keith" introduced him to an elderly Jewish man named Volkoff, who was known as the "Old Man" and was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. He did not recall whether he delivered the money belt to "Keith" or Volkoff, but believed it was probably the latter. He mentioned that he understood the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat was operating a courier system to Japan at the time and he assumed the money was for underground purposes. He stated he did not know the amount of money in the belt and that the news item apparently reflected a casual estimate by him to the Committee that they would not have sent him out there with less than the sum of $10,000.

Old Man Vol Koff

With reference to the 52 additional batches of secret papers, Chambers stated this was a rough estimate based upon visits every week or ten days with his contacts.

Concerning mention of the Norden bomb sight, Chambers stated that he knew that contact Vincent Reno had been working on a bomb sight and that he may have mentioned the Norden bomb sight, but that he felt this statement must be qualified.

Regarding the four costly rugs mentioned in the news article, Chambers repeated that they were delivered to Harry D. White, Alger Hiss, A. George Silverman and H. Julian Wadleigh.

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Chambers mentioned that the Committee had questioned him very closely about Noel Field and about Laurence Duggan. In this connection, he recalled that Hiss had conceived the idea that Noel Field would be a good source of information and had rushed him in an effort to recruit him but returned to Chambers with the story that Field was already in a parallel. Chambers recalled for what it is worth that Noel Field was the best friend of Laurence Duggan and he cannot but believe that Duggan was aware of the activity around him.

Further concerning Duggan, Chambers recalled that about 1937, Frederick Vanderbilt Field was operating an apparatus in New York City in an apartment donated for the purpose by his mother. In some way Chambers became aware that F. V. Field and Duggan had been classmates, probably at Princeton University, and J. Peters introduced Chambers to Field for the purpose of recruiting Duggan. He stated Field went to Washington, D. C. to see Duggan and that Duggan brushed him off by indicating that he was already serving in an apparatus. Chambers stated that he also had a dim recollection that Hiss had made an effort to recruit Duggan and it was his impression that Duggan told Hiss substantially the same, namely, that he was already operating. As a result of these contacts, Chambers was definitely of the impression that Duggan was a part of or associated with the apparatus of Hedi Gomperz.

Chambers was very cooperative throughout the interview and upon the conclusion expressed willingness to be interviewed at any time and stated he would be glad to come to Washington for such interview.

In conversation with Mr. Whearty, it was indicated that Chambers is scheduled to appear before the Grand Jury in New York City on January 3, 1949.

A letter containing a more detailed report of the above interview will be submitted on Monday, January 3, 1949.

Arrangements are being made for the New York office to interview Chambers thoroughly when he appears before the Grand Jury. Also a check is being made to identify the subjects on the West Coast.

As previously indicated we ought to get Chambers before the Grand Jury & get his whole story once & for all.

K.

Kisseloff-5426

Editor Made Deliveries In N. Y. Weekly

Mundt Releases Story After 5-Hour Hearing

By FRANK HOLEMAN

The House un-American activities committee revealed yesterday that besides the hot documents found in Whittaker Chamber's pumpkin "at least" 52 other big batches of top secret papers including data on the Norden bomb sight were stolen by Red spies in pre-war Washington.

All these documents, the bulk of which came from the State department, were delivered by Chambers in 1937-38 to a Soviet secret agent in New York for transmission to Moscow.

Made Weekly Trips

Rep. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, acting chairman of the committee, said Chambers has testified that in serving as the ring's New York-to-Washington courier, he made one trip a week for a full year before he finally decided to break with the Communist party. The committee said the Chambers group functioned for a year after that.

The "pumpkin papers" which he produced only recently were to be in his next delivery when he broke with the party in 1938.

The report said Chambers told the committee he once took a money belt containing $10,000 from New York to San Francisco for the purpose of financing west coast spy operations.

their unusual [illegible] for the Soviet Union," the report said.

The committee did not identify the four, or give any more details, "in order not to interfere in the present investigation of the federal grand jury on espionage now convened in New York City."

Final Report Issued

These revelations came as the committee released its final report on the Hiss-Chambers controversy, entitled "Communist Espionage within the United States Government."

The report declared that Communist espionage is probably still continuing within the government, and recommended, among other things, stiffening of the espionage laws, passage of the Mundt-Nixon anti-subversive bill and raising the penalty for contempt of Congress from one year in jail to five years with a $5,000 fine.

For the first time, the committee definitely linked the Chambers "underground apparatus" with the spy ring headed by the ex-red spy queen, Elizabeth T. Bentley, during the war. The report said four persons were "definitely established" as members of both rings but did not name them.

Ring May Be Operating

"We have no evidence to indicate that the operations of this second apparatus (the Bentley group) do not continue to the present time," the report declared.

"The committee knows that the desire on the part of Russian Communists for information from America is necessarily stronger today than it was before or during the war," it went on.

"We also know that the cooperative techniques existing between the Communists in Russia and the Communists in America are still intact, and that there are Communists in government today."

It cited State department firings of 151 persons since Jan. 1, 1947, "for security reasons" as evidence that Reds are still in sensitive jobs.

Five Hours to Tell Story

Chambers poured out the full, hair-raising story of his courier activities, in a five-hour meeting with committee members at his home near Westminster, Md., Tuesday night, Mundt revealed.

It was his job, Chambers said, to carry material from ring members in Washington, to Col. Boris Bykov, in New York. The squat red-haired Bykov has been previously identified as a Nkvd agent, top Red spy in the United States.

The material was usually microfilmed in a secret studio in Baltimore, Chambers related. He then tucked the rolls of a microfilm in a tobacco pouch, and carried them to Bykov.

Five rolls of film—two developed and three undeveloped—were found in the pumpkin on Chambers' farm. These were the last batch he collected. He hid them for 10 years in an abandoned dumb waiter in a Brooklyn house.

withdrawal of its occupation forces from Korea, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported today. Tass said the evacuation was completed Christmas day, six days ahead of the midnight Dec. 31 deadline set by the Russians themselves.

By wartime agreement, Russia occupied the industrial northern half of Korea, while U. S. forces moved into the agricultural zone south of the thirty-eighth parallel. The U. S. Army announced in Washington Tuesday night that it was withdrawing the 7th infantry division from Korea in accordance with an agreement with Russia to evacuate all troops "as early as practicable."

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Memo. Fletcher MAT 12/31/48

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tion of each week's operation:

"The source would bring the documents out in a brief case, and take them home. There, Chambers would take over the briefcase, and go on to meet a photographic expert at a prearranged place.

"The expert would take the brief case and document to a laboratory in Baltimore, put the documents on film, and would return the brief case and contents to Chambers the same night.

"Sometimes Chambers stated it would be as late as one in the morning before he got the briefcase back. He would then proceed to the home of his source, deliver the brief case, and the documents would be returned to the State department files.

Exchange in Baltimore

"Chambers would then pick up the microfilms in Baltimore, place them in a tobacco pouch, and carry them to New York, where he would deliver them to a Col. Bykov of the Soviet espionage system, who was at that time known to Chambers only as "Peter." That was the procedure on the 52 batches, which immediately preceded the pumpkin file.

But even as early as 1932 Chambers testified, he obtained documents from the State department, the bureau of standards, the Aberdeen proving ground, and the Navy, the report said. In addition, he got vital information from key U. S. industries."

In a scathing section of the "enormity of crimes involved," the report said: "We cannot overemphasize the enormity of the reprehensible crimes involved in the act of furnishing a foreign power with documents of vital security import. Such acts precipitate wars, they destroy the fruits of martial victory, and they endanger the basic institutions of freedom upon which our liberties depend."

Kisseloff-5428

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1928 MKC

REPORT MADE AT	WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	1-3-49	12-28, 30-48	ROBERT T. CRYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HENRY WRIGHT arrested by Buffalo PD 8-28-45; admitted to Meyer Memorial Hospital, same date, for mental examination; died at Meyer Memorial Hospital 11-5-45. Vital Statistics, Buffalo, N.Y., confirms this information on record number 6236, series 1945.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.

Bureau teletype dated December 27, 1948.

DETAILS: The identification records of the Buffalo Police Department show an arrest record for HENRY WRIGHT on August 28, 1945. He was arrested at this time for "unusual behavior" in the downtown area of Buffalo, New York, and sent to Meyer Memorial Hospital for observation.

The records of Meyer Memorial Hospital show that HENRY WRIGHT was admitted to that hospital on August 28, 1945, and for a period of two months and seven days received medical treatment but finally expired on November 5, 1945. The cause of death was listed as rheumatic heart disease.

The Vital Statistics Records, City Hall, Buffalo, New York, on record number 6236, series 1945, confirms the information shown in Meyer Memorial Hospital records. Additional information contained on the death certificate is identical with information contained in the file of HENRY WRIGHT, that is, birthdate, birthplace, residences, etc.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. L. Mayson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-937

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] YORK

FILE NO. 65-1928 MKC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, N.Y.	1-5-49	12-28, 30-48	ROBERT T. CHYAN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. SL 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis, Missouri	1-3-49	12-30,31-48	HUBERT F. SMALL seg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHESTER W. DAVIS, formerly Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture 1933 to 1936, furnished names of individuals, incorporated herein, who knew subject HISS and associates. Records AGO, St. Louis reflect JOHN W. KORAL, Army Serial Number 32225267, inducted U. S. Army March 9, 1942 and honorably discharged October 6, 1945. Background and descriptive information herein outlined.

- RUC -

~~NO RECORDED RECORD~~

References: Bureau file #74-1333.
Washington Field letter dated December 28, 1948.
New York City teletype dated December 29, 1948.

Details: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL R. O'CONNOR and the writer.

CHESTER W. DAVIS, President of the Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri and formerly Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. from June, 1933 to June, 1936, advised that he had no definite knowledge that ALGER HISS was ever engaged in communistic activities while he, DAVIS, was Administrator in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, from June, 1933 until June, 1936. Mr. DAVIS stated that HISS was in the Legal Division of the AAA and that his only criticism of HISS was that with other members of this Legal Division, they endeavored to interpret laws pertaining to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration not in

1cc AAG Campbell 1-14-49 F.L.J. and

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Kisseloff-2468

accordance with the intent of Congress.

He advised the following individuals were men of integrity and in his opinion unquestionably loyal and while in the employ of the AAA knew ALGER HISS and might be able to furnish information which would be pertinent to and an aid in this investigation:

JOHN PHILLIP WINCHELL, former Deputy Solicitor in the Department of Agriculture, now engaged in the practice of law at 1625 K Street, Washington, D. C., home address 6805 Sixth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Honorable SETH THOMAS, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit, Fort Dodge, Iowa, former Solicitor in the Department of Agriculture.

HOWARD TOLLEY, now in the employ of F.A.O., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., home address 212 South Fairfield Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. DAVIS advised TOLLEY has been a Career Man in the government and during the time that he, DAVIS, headed the AAA, TOLLEY was a Deputy Administrator.

JESSE W. TAPP, Vice President, Bank of America, San Francisco, California, home address Palo Alto, California. Mr. DAVIS advised TAPP held a high executive position in the AAA, possessed a keen mind.

A. D. STEDMAN, Associate Editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota, was Director of Information in the AAA while DAVIS was Administrator.

J. R. WIGGINS, Managing Editor of the Washington Post, Washington, D. C. was a reporter for the Washington Bureau of the St. Paul Pioneer Press and well informed as to identities in the AAA.

WILLIAM BYRD, 104 Barksdale Drive, Atlanta. Mr. DAVIS advised Mr. BYRD was his Executive Assistant in the AAA during the above period.

CULLY A. COBB, Ruralist Press, 713 Glen Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. DAVIS advised that COBB was in the Cotton Division of the AAA.

OSCAR JOHNSTON, Scott, Mississippi. Mr. DAVIS advised that JOHNSTON was Director of the Finance Section in the AAA, a

staunch friend of the late PAT HARRISON, U. S. Senator from Mississippi and in all probability would know HISS and associates.

In view of the fact the St. Louis file in this investigation does not reflect above are known or have been interviewed, it is being left to the judgment of the office of origin, New York, whether such interviews are desired.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT B. HAAG on December 30, 1948 at the Adjutant General's Office, St. Louis, Missouri.

A review of the Army service record on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, World War II Unit, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for JOHN KORAL, Army Serial Number 32225267, reflects that he was inducted into the United States Army on March 9, 1942 and entered on March 9, 1942. He was honorably discharged on October 6, 1945 as a private first class by reason of demobilization. The service record reflects he served in the following Army organizations:

Camp Upton, New York - Reception Center, March 9, 1942 to March 12, 1942.
Fort Screvens, Georgia - 252nd Coast Artillery, Battery E, March 13, 1942 to May 20, 1944.
Fort Jackson, South Carolina, 530th Field Artillery Battalion, Battery C, assigned on May 20, 1944, left U. S. at Newport News, Virginia, on March 1, 1945 with 530th Field Artillery Battalion.
Arrvied Leghorn, Italy, March 16, 1945. Detached from Battery C, 530th Field Artillery Battalion September 10, 1945. Departed from Italy September 21, 1945. Arrived Boston, Massachusetts, September 30, 1945. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 5th Army at Camp Miles Standish, Massachusetts. Discharged October 6, 1945 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, from Headquarters Company, 5th Army.

The following backgroud and descriptive information is contained in the record:

Date/Place Birth	March 16, 1916, Hibernia, New Jersey
Height	5' 4"
Weight	185
Race	White
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Heavy
Posture	Good
Complexion	Light

SL 65-1493

Education	1½ years' high school
Occupation - Civilian	Tailor
- Military	Field Lineman
Residence	36 Arthur Street, Hempstead, Long Island, New York
Sisters	ANNA KUSKI, 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead, Long Island, New York BEATRICE DEL POZZO, 581 Van Houen Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey KATHERINE KORAL, 202 Bartholodi Street, Jersey City, New Jersey
Local Draft Board No.	719 Nassau County, New York
Order No.	2309

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. SL 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis, Missouri	1-3-49	12-30,31-48	HUBERT F. SMALL seg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHESTER W. DAVIS, formerly Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture 1933 to 1936, furnished names of individuals, incorporated herein, who knew subject HISS and associates. Records AGO, St. Louis reflect JOHN KORAL, Army Serial Number 32225267, inducted U. S. Army March 9, 1942 and honorably discharged October 6, 1945. Background and descriptive information herein outlined.

- RUC -

References: Bureau file #74-1333.
Washington Field letter dated December 28, 1948.
New York City teletype dated December 29, 1948.

Details: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL R. O'CONNOR and the writer.

CHESTER W. DAVIS, President of the Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri and formerly Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. from June, 1933 to June, 1936, advised that he had no definite knowledge that ALGER HISS was ever engaged in communistic activities while he, DAVIS, was Administrator in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, from June, 1933 until June, 1936. Mr. DAVIS stated that HISS was in the Legal Division of the AAA and that his only criticism of HISS was that with other members of this Legal Division, they endeavored to interpret laws pertaining to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration not in

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1303 WH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	1-3-49	12-10,30,31-48	J. HUGH SMITH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant reported that in 1944, while stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., [redacted] JOHN KORAL, member of instant organization, related his uncle, ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~ also named JOHN KORAL, made trips during 1937 and 1938 from Washington, D. C., to New York City for ALGER HISS. KORAL was paid $300 to $500 for the trips and received secret papers from an unknown individual on the streets of Washington to take to HISS who stayed at the KORAL home in New York City while the trips were being made. Description of soldier, KORAL set out. Description of uncle, KORAL, unknown to informant. Informant is native of [redacted] N. C., and presently resides at [redacted] N. C. Reported to have good reputation and to be reliable. Former SA ROY L. MORGAN, Greensboro, N. C., advises unable to supply typewriting specimens from HISS. He has never corresponded with HISS and was in his home only on one occasion in 1934. No typewriter seen at that time.

b7D

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Charlotte letter to Bureau dated 12-17-48, entitled JOHN KORAL, ESPIONAGE - R.
New York teletype to Charlotte, 12-29-48.

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Kisseloff-2473

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Charlotte teletype to Bureau and New York, 12-31-48;
Washington Field teletype to Charlotte 12-29-48.
Charlotte teletype to Bureau, New York, and Washington Field, 12-31-48.

DETAILS:

The following investigation is predicated upon information furnished to SA STANLEY C. SETTLE at the United States Attorney's Office, Asheville, N. C., December 10, 1948, by Confidential Informant T-1.

The informant advised that while he was in the Army stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., and a member of the [redacted] Battalion, JOHN KORAL was a member of instant organization. According to the information furnished KORAL is a nephew of JOHN KORAL. b7D

In 1944 while both were stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., KORAL related to the informant in confidence that his uncle, JOHN KORAL, made several trips to Washington, D. C., for ALGER HISS, presently a subject of an investigation being conducted by the House Un-American Affairs Committee. These trips were made by KORAL's uncle for the purpose of receiving from an unknown person in Washington, D. C., top secret papers from the State Department and carry same to HISS who was staying in New York City. As payment for these trips, KORAL's uncle was paid $300 to $500 for each trip. Three trips were made in 1937 and one trip was made in 1938. These papers were obtained from the unknown person on a street corner in Washington, D. C. While these trips were made by the former soldier's uncle, HISS stayed at the residence of KORAL which was at that time in New York City. The present address of KORAL, according to the informant, is 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

The informant stated that since the House Un-American Affairs Committee investigation began on this subject, he made several trips to the Charlotte Office of the FBI to report the information in his possession, but he never contacted the FBI for reason he was afraid of what might happen should KORAL discover the source of the information.

The foregoing was furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by letter dated December 17, 1948.

By teletype dated December 29, 1948, the Charlotte Office was requested by the New York Office to interview the informant again for a detailed description of JOHN KORAL and that the reliability of the informant be determined.

AT HENDERSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Kisseloff-2474

b7D

Ce 65-1303

Confidential Informant T-1 advised he never saw the uncle, JOHN KORAL, and the nephew never described his uncle.

Following is a description of the nephew, JOHN KORAL, as furnished by the informant:

Name	JOHN KORAL (as carried on the rolls of Bat. C, 530th Field Artillery, Fort Jackson, S. C., in 1945)
Military rank	PFC
Residence	36 Authur Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	31 (1944)
Height	5' 3 - 4"
Weight	175 pounds
Build	Heavy (Fat)
Hair	Dark brown (thin in front)
Eyes	Dark brown
Complexion	Dark (rough)
Peculiarities	Square jaws - thin tight lips
Civilian occupation	Tailor

The informant added that in 1944 at Fort Jackson, S. C., [redacted] KORAL mentioned that his uncle, JOHN KORAL, had had some tough luck in that he had incurred large bills because of a sick child and that if it had not been for ALGER HISS he didn't know what his uncle would have done.

KORAL continued by saying that HISS, a high government official, had paid his uncle from $300 to $500 per trip to bring important papers from Washington, D. C., to New York City. The informant stated he then asked KORAL several questions and from the answers obtained the information previously set forth in this report.

According to the informant the nephew KORAL's family was residing with the uncle, JOHN KORAL, at this time. He added that the soldier KORAL always seemed to be able to obtain fairly large sums of money from his family by sending a wire to the family requesting that spending money be sent to him.

The informant said KORAL never appeared to be the type to brag and that following the conversation requested the informant not to mention what had been said for it might get his uncle in trouble. The informant added that

Kisseloff-2475

at the time of the conversation he had no idea who ALGER HISS was and only recently through reading the daily papers did he realize the identity of HISS.

During the interview the informant produced an honorable discharge from the United States Army. It was noted that he was a [redacted] at the time of discharge; that he served with the Army four years and five months. It was further noted he served in several foreign theatres and received several citations for good conduct. The Informant was born and reared in [redacted] N. C., where he lived until entering the Army. After being discharged from the Army he married a girl from Flat Rock, N. C., and they presently have a two-year old son. The Informant is presently connected with a bakery at [redacted], N. C., where he has resided for the past three years.

[redacted], N. C., Police Department, advised the Informant bears an excellent reputation in that city and is regarded as reliable.

Corporal [redacted] North Carolina Highway Patrol, [redacted], N. C., who resides across the street from the informant, Sheriff [redacted] and Chief Deputy Sheriff [redacted], N. C., advised the informant apparently bears a good reputation and there has been no cause, as yet, to doubt his reliability.

[redacted] Credit Bureau, advised her office has no record for the Informant.

AT [redacted], NORTH CAROLINA

Detective [redacted] Police Department, advised he has known the Informant as well as members of his family for a number of years. He pointed out the family was reared in not too good a section of [redacted] but have always been regarded as having good reputations. He said he would consider the Informant as being reliable.

[redacted] Records Division, [redacted] Police Department, advised she has known the Informant and the members of his family for many years. She said they bear a good reputation, have always been steady workers and she regards all as reliable.

The following investigation was conducted by SA MELVIN McRAE JETT:

At GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Former SA ROY L. MORGAN advised he was well acquainted with ALGER HISS in 1934 when both were employed as attorneys for the Agriculture Adjustment Administration but was unable to supply typewriting specimens from HISS.

Mr. MORGAN stated that he has never corresponded with HISS. He recalls being in HISS's home only on one occasion in 1934. Mr. MORGAN does not recall seeing a typewriter at the time of his visit in HISS's home. He identified ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY, Security and Exchange Commission, LEE PRESSMAN, NAT WITT, JEROME FRANK, FRANCIS X. SHEA, JOHN ABT, ABE FORTAS, Mrs. FULLER, relative of Senator BURNS, and GERTRUDE SAMUELSON, secretary of JEROME FRANK, as associates of HISS. All the above-named were with the Agriculture Adjustment Administration in 1934. MORGAN further advised that Felix Justice FRANKFURTER, Supreme Court, CHESTER DAVIS, SR., Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Mo., CHESTER DAVIS, JR., Winston-Salem, N. C., and ED STETTINIUS, Charlottesville, Va., were all closely acquainted with HISS. MORGAN believed that STETTINIUS FRANKFURTER, JEROME FRANK, CHESTER DAVIS, SR., and McCONNAUGHEY were most likely to have personal correspondence from HISS.

Mr. MORGAN advised that HISS, FRANK, PRESSMAN, WITT, FORTAS, SHEA, and ABT formed a clique in the Agriculture Adjustment Bureau which was very liberal and adhered closely to WALLACE's liberal policy. Of this clique, MORGAN believed PRESSMAN and possibly WITT were definitely Communists but others only liberals. MORGAN advised that PRESSMAN, McCONNAUGHEY, and SHEA were classmates of HISS at Harvard. HISS was described by MORGAN as being considered in 1934 as absolutely sincere, honest, intelligent, and of high integrity and character with a tremendous capacity for work. He was classified as an idealist with liberal tendencies such as belief in socialized medicine, government control of some industries, and a follower of ROOSEVELT's policies.

Mr. MORGAN believed that GERTRUDE SAMUELSON, former secretary of JEROME FRANK, could supply additional information as to clique in the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, but believed that background information should be secured before interviewing her.

The addresses of all parties not supplied are either known to the Bureau or can be secured from the files of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

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Kisseloff-2477

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1:

In view of the above he requested that the source of the information be retained by the FBI only.

Kisseloff-2478

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1303 WH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	1-3-49	12-10,30,31-48	J. HUGH SMITH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant reported that in 1944, while stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., [redacted] JOHN KORAL, member of instant organization, related his uncle, also named JOHN KORAL, made trips during 1937 and 1938 from Washington, D. C., to New York City for ALGER HISS. KORAL was paid $300 to $500 for the trips and received secret papers from an unknown individual on the streets of Washington to take to HISS who stayed at the KORAL home in New York City while the trips were being made. Description of soldier, KORAL set out. Description of uncle, KORAL, unknown to informant. Informant is native of [redacted] N. C., and presently resides at [redacted] N. C. Reported to have good reputation and to be reliable. Former SA ROY L. MORGAN, Greensboro, N. C., advises unable to supply typewriting specimens from HISS. He has never corresponded with HISS and was in his home only on one occasion in 1934. No typewriter seen at that time.

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REFERENCE: Charlotte letter to Bureau dated 12-17-48, entitled JOHN KORAL, ESPIONAGE - R.
New York teletype to Charlotte, 12-29-48.

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FD-47

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOR No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/3/49	12/13,14,21,22, 24/48	MAURICE A. TAYLOR dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

One VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, Russian born naturalized citizen, may be identical with SVIASNIKOV (ph) described by CHAMBERS as contact of BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. de SVESHNIKOFF came to United States in 1916 for Czarist government as lieutenant attached to high military commission. Returned Russia 1917; made way back to United States July 1918 and has remained until present time, living in Washington, D.C. Made trip to Russia 1934 to visit mother. Claims to be of noble birth. Educated University of Moscow--Agricultural Institute, and Russian Artillery School. Employed various positions, Washington, D.C., including U.S. government. Supplemented income by wits, particularly playing bridge. Considerable background data set forth herein. Complete personnel investigation made by MID in spring of 1943. Number of persons then interviewed believed de SVESHNIKOFF lived by wits and inclined to distrust him. de SVESHNIKOFF served as Captain, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, USA, from March 24, 1924, to August 4, 1931, when resigned under pressure after requesting blue prints of 30 caliber machine-gun for delivery to Russians. Upon interview de SVESHNIKOFF denied acquaintance with BYKOV or KEITH. Admitted efforts in 1931 to secure data concerning mechanization of military vehicles and machinegun blue prints for one STEPANOFF of New York City who operated ordnance engineering company and intended to supply data to Amtorg Corporation. Also admitted shortly thereafter he was approached by unknown individual in park on 14th Street who stated STEPANOFF had sent him. This individual urged de SVESHNIKOFF to cooperate and made vague threats against his family if he failed to do so. WFO files negative re AZIMOV. Information in files re one NATHANIEL S. KEITH, possible suspect as Unsub KEITH, set forth. Original handwriting specimens HARRY D. WHITE secured from personnel files, Treasury Department. #246,845

2-1
4-1
5-1
2-2
1-14

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

1w AAG Campbell 1-14-49 FLT

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Kisseloff-2480

WFO 74-94

REFERENCE: Teletype from New York dated December 9, 1948.
Teletypes to Bureau and New York, dated December 13 and 14, 1948.
Baltimore letter to Bureau dated December 15, 1948.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

VLADIMIR VALDIMIROVICH de SVESHNIKOFF, was
Woldemar W. Sveshnikoff, Woldman W. de Sveshnikoff,
V. V. Sveshnikoff
2932 Porter Street, NW, phone Woodley 9068
Employed: Draftsman, Office Traffic Engineer,
D. C. Government, New District Building

(1) Referenced teletype of December 9, 1948, related that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised that to his best recollection one KEITH, a photographer otherwise unidentified, had been associated with BORIS BYKOV in 1937 and had been introduced to CHAMBERS by BYKOV who related KEITH was a photographer whose services CHAMBERS could utilize if desired. It was CHAMBERS' impression that BYKOV was endeavoring to get rid of KEITH and send him to Washington so that he would be handled by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS recalled that from either KEITH or BYKOV he learned that KEITH was connected with a White Russian named SVIASNIKOV who was a ballistics expert in government service in Washington, D.C.; further that at the time CHAMBERS met KEITH, SVIASHNIKOV was no longer connected with KEITH in his activities. CHAMBERS recalled KEITH came to Washington in 1937. He further recalled that SVIASHNIKOV had been controlled because he had a sister living in Moscow and KEITH once described how BYKOV used to torture SVIASHNIKOV to the point of crying by stating that they would put the sister out on the street unless he produced. CHAMBERS also related that KEITH was connected with one AZIMOV (ph) who was a metallurgist connected with the University of California at Berkeley and who subsequently became head of the research department at U.S. Steel Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

Review of the Washington city directories revealed no individual by the name SVIASHNIKOV. However, these directories reflected that between 1935 and the present date one V. V. SVESHNIKOFF had resided in Washington, living at the following addresses:

1935: 1135 16th Street, NW (The Racquet Club)
1938-41: 1610 16th Street, NW, Apartment 401
1948: 4335 Reno Road, NW (address of HERBERT R. F. BRETT, office, secretary, British Embassy)

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service disclosed that the suspect under the name WOLDMAN W. de SVESHNIKOFF arrived in the United States at the port of Ruses Point, New York, in July 1918. On June 29, 1921,

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he filed declaration of intention to become a citizen. At this time he resided at 2138 California Street, Washington, D.C. On February 1, 1919, in connection with petition for naturalization, he indicated he was born February 22, 1889, in Moscow, Russia. Witnesses to this petition were EMILY DOWELL or DARNELL, 3026 Newark Street, NW, and THOMAS LLOYD JENKINS, patent attorney, 1026 17th Street, NW, both Washington, D. C.

On July 2, 1924, he received certificate of naturalization No. 2013148 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. At this time he was single and resided at 2138 California Street. He was described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	157
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark

FORREST HOLDCAMPER, U.S. Archives, Room 2W, made available the old personnel file of WOLDEMAR W. de SVESHNIKOFF, aka VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, who was employed as assistant physicist at the Bureau of Standards from February 7, 1919, until June 30, 1924, when his resignation was accepted due to reduction in force. de SVESHNIKOFF was first appointed February 7, 1919, as assistant physicist at $1500 per annum. He was promoted to $1620 on January 1, 1920, for efficient and faithful work in investigations of gun erosion. Again on November 1, 1920, he was promoted to $1800 per annum at which time he was engaged in research work in metallurgy. On May 16, 1923, he was promoted to $1920 per annum at which time he was employed on problems in connection with general metallurgical investigations.

On July 30, 1924, a new position became available in another division of the Bureau of Standards, apparently junior physicist at $1860 per annum, which was offered de SVESHNIKOFF. On August 17, 1924, he wrote Director G. K. BURGESS that he regretted being unable to accept as he contemplated leaving to visit his mother in Russia for several months duration but upon return would be pleased to discuss the opportunity.

A personal history statement, dated April 23, 1920, disclosed de SVESHNIKOFF then lived at 1808 Belmont Road, NW. He stated in this statement he was born February 22, 1889, at Moscow, and indicated previous United States employment from September 1, 1918, to November 15, 1918, as speaker for the Production Bureau, United States Fuel Administration, until the signing of the Armistice. He gave the person to notify in case of accident as the Russian Embassy, 16th Street, NW.

In the personal history statement he indicated he had been educated in the public high schools in Moscow to 1907 and had graduated from the University of Moscow in 1911 as phisico-mathematical faculty, chemical section; further that he attended the Agricultural Institute of Moscow--special school, Department of Agriculture, 1914, specializing in cultivation of marsh lands and meadows and also graduated in 1915 from the government artillery school which had the same standing as West Point. He claimed to be an expert of the Russian Department of Agriculture and to have visited South Russian districts, Finland, Denmark, and Germany, making intensive study of methods of cultivation of soil. In July 1914 he entered active military service as officer of artillery. In 1915 he was recalled to Petrograd for technical expert work in high explosives. He was sent to the United States in 1916 as a specialist in explosives and served as an instructor at various munition plants in Canada and the United States in charge of laboratories testing aluminum, copper and brass. He stated his special qualifications were those of metallurgist, physicist and cristallographist.

A memorandum in the Bureau of Standards file from EDWIN W. ELY, Division of Simplified Practice, to Personnel Officer W. C. FARRELL, dated February 17, 1932, reflected an inquiry from Sear-Roebuck & Company concerning de SVESHNIKOFF. The firm was advised that as a courtesy to the abrasive industry, the name of de SVESHNIKOFF had been suggested and after personal interview he was accepted by this industry. It was suggested that inquiry be made concerning de SVESHNIKOFF at Norton Company, producer of electric furnace abrasives, at Worcester, Massachusetts, or at the Abrasives Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (J. S. FOLEY of this firm formerly supervised de SVESHNIKOFF's work at the Bureau of Standards). It was indicated that ALBERT ANDERSON of Norton Company was the chairman of the committee representing manufacturers which engaged de SVESHNIKOFF.

Further search of the records at the Archives revealed that on January 12, 1925, W. W. de SVESHNIKOFF, 2138 California Street, NW, addressed a letter to the State Department inquiring whether it was possible for students to come to the United States for a period of course of study of rubber chemistry and technicology. He was advised by the department concerning procedure for visas for students and furnished regulations.

At the Office of the Intelligence Division, Department of the Army, Room 2B822, Pentagon Building, a file was furnished on de SVESHNIKOFF by Captain JOHN P. HART, Security Group Operations Branch. This file reflected that a full personnel investigation was conducted in the spring of 1943 apparently as the result of de SVESHNIKOFF's persistent efforts to secure employment in the War Department and other government agencies. It was noted that on March 12, 1943, the FBI made inquiry concerning de SVESHNIKOFF in connection with an application for employment with the Bureau of Economic

Warfare. The file of the Department of the Army reflected the following military history for de SVESHNIKOFF:

July 1914 to June 1915, Russian Army, World War I
March 24, 1924, to March 23, 1929, Captain, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, United States Army, serial No. 0-197311
March 23, 1929, reappointed Captain
August 4, 1931, resigned

During the above period of service it appeared that de SVESHNIKOFF had active duty on six occasions for a period of 14 days each.

A review of the file indicates that de SVESHNIKOFF was permitted to resign on August 4, 1931, from his Reserve Officers connection rather than face charges growing out of efforts by him to obtain certain drawings of a 30 caliber, 1917 model, Browining water-cooled machinegun from one WILLIAM R. BLUEHDORN. No formal report appears to have been submitted at the time. However, a number of individuals connected with the matter were interviewed by the Army investigators in 1943.

Colonel R. C. COUPLAND was in the Manufacturing Division of Small Arms, Ordnance Department, having direct charge over draftsmen. He related that one draftsman, BLUEHDORN, advised that de SVESHNIKOFF approached him and was seeking certain drawings of the 30 caliber, Browning water-cooled machinegun. As a result Colonel COUPLAND took the matter to General TSCHAPPERT (retured) who was in charge of the Manufacturing Division and as a result of administrative action de SVESHNIKOFF had resigned. Colonel COUPLAND related that although drawings were quite widely distributed over the country for instruction purposes, de SVESHNIKOFF had no right to take blue prints from their proper place in order to have a complete set of drawings made on the outside, presumably for the purpose of selling them. He indicated to the investigator that certain features, such as tolerance, were not revealed by the drawings distributed for instruction purposes; further that Amtorg was interested in getting such unrevealed features. The Colt Company had rights to this gun but would not deal with Amtorg at that time.

Brigadier General JULIAN S. HATCHER, described as an acquaintance, knew of the matter only because he was in the Small Arms Branch in 1931. He recalled passing the information along to General TSCHAPPERT and indicated that the General was an easy man or de SVESHNIKOFF would not have fared so lightly. He felt de SVESHNIKOFF was wholly dishonest and would not recommend him for any kind of work.

WILLIAM R. BLUEHDORN related to the investigator that he had reported the matter to Captain RICHARD COUPLAND, after being approached by de SVESHNIKOFF. BLUEHDORN indicated that the drawings were restricted in the sense they were to be used only by authorized persons and that de SVESHNIKOFF as a Reserve Officer had the right to them generally and BLUEHDORN knew he had been receiving information from the Artillery as to the packing of small arms ammunition. He stated de SVESHNIKOFF could get drawings in the proper manner but the fact that he was going to sell them to agents for their use and gain was another matter although he did not believe de SVESHNIKOFF violated trust and confidence. He stated investigation indicated merely indiscretion and recalled de SVESHNIKOFF made a clean breast of the matter. BLUEHDORN indicated the Russian government at that time was in a more or less plastic stage and willing to receive all kinds of drawing materials. He stated the particular drawings were in the first stage, what might be considered experimental stage. He recollected de SVESHNIKOFF at the time was working on a commission for some men who represented themselves to be agents of this country and they induced de SVESHNIKOFF to produce the documents with a view toward turning them over to Russia and de SVESHNIKOFF was to receive some amount of money based upon evaluation by these agents and the price was to be determined after the information was furnished to them. He recalled de SVESHNIKOFF was out of work at the time and believed to be badly in need of money.

Dr. H. S. RAWDON, head of the Metallurgical Division, Bureau of Standards, who worked with de SVESHNIKOFF at the Bureau of Standards, advised the Army investigator that de SVESHNIKOFF was temperamental and lazy and could be bothersome. He thought perhaps de SVESHNIKOFF's work at the Bureau of Standards had proven useful, mentioning that little had been done in the research of erosion of gun barrels. Dr. RAWDON also advised that Dr. ALEXANDER KRYNITSKY, one of three czarist Russians at the bureau whose work was much more outstanding in education and achievement, had often expressed dislike for de SVESHNIKOFF, stating he had saved his hide in the revolution and had little consideration for his mother and members of his family.

One J. S. GRAY, an acquaintance in the Ordnance Department of the Army, advised the Army investigator that his information was mostly hearsay but he was acquainted with people who had met de SVESHNIKOFF on various occasions and considered him a braggert who lived mostly by his wits.

In connection with the incident leading to resignation of de SVESHNIKOFF as a Captain in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, it is noted that Colonel A. B. JOHNSON of the Ordnance Division made considerable investigation at the time and subsequently and that he felt that de SVESHNIKOFF was guilty only of an error in judgment and that he

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intended no harm or unethical procedure. In this connection Colonel JOHNSON endeavored to place de SVESHNIKOFF in a position at Aberdeen Proving Grounds in the fall of 1942 and at that time indicated that there did not seem to be any reason to question the loyalty of de SVESHNIKOFF.

The file in the Department of the Army further indicates that the United States Civil Service Commission flagged the file of de SVESHNIKOFF in May of 1942 but that subsequently this flag was removed on December 24, 1942, and de SVESHNIKOFF was advised on January 7, 1943, that as a result of investigation he was rated eligible, subject to satisfactory fingerprint clearance. On September 7, 1942, and again on November 4, 1942, he was interviewed by Civil Service investigators and question and answer statements secured, a copy of which are in the Army file. In these interviews de SVESHNIKOFF mentioned having written some letters to Petrovsky Academy in Moscow where he received his degree and stated he sent some agriculture books and slides from the Interior Department and some books and publications from the Interior Department and also photographs obtained from the Department of Agriculture. He also stated for a good many years he corresponded with the Academy of Moscow (People's University of Moscow) and sent them books from various departments in which they were interested.

He admitted he was friendly with the present Russian government and willing to help them out as he thought it was a fairer regime than they had before. He explained that he was never a Communist Party member nor was any of his family, adding that this was impossible as they were never of the working class.

He admitted being an avid race horse follower and stated he had supplemented his income by playing cards, principally in the University Club to which he belongs (formerly Racquet Club). He estimated that during the previous 15 or 16 years he had made perhaps $17,000 playing cards and also mentioned making some money in the stock market where he held a margin account. He stated between 1931 and 1934 he played for rather large stakes at 1¢ a point but more recently they have been playing for 1/5¢ a point.

In the Civil Service interviews he mentioned working for the following firms, apparently such employment being of brief duration: Wardman & McClain, real estate; Newark Wire Company, Newark, New Jersey, occasionally when a matter would come up; Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City; Shock, Gusner & Company, 8th and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, New Jersey.

In addition to employment previously mentioned, the file of the Department of the Army listed the following employment:

August 26, 1927, to June 1, 1928, associate metallurgist, U.S. Naval Gun Factory, Department of Construction and Repair, $7.70 per day, Washington, D.C. (verified).

June 1, 1928, to August 31, 1928, associate metallurgist, U.S. Naval Gun Factory, Ordnance Department, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., at $7.70 per day (verified).

August 31, 1928, to May 10, 1929, chemist and metallurgist, U.S. Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands, $9.94 per day, two year contract, left before expiration with prejudice for failure to live up to terms of contract; later changed to without prejudice by Secretary of the Navy (verified).

September 29, 1930, to June 30, 1931, research associate for Technical Commission of Electric Furnace Abrasive Producers at $4800.

1939, McKnew & Company, later known as Barrett Herrick Company, Washington, D.C., as stock and bond salesman.

December 19, 1941, to March 28, 1942, associate chemical engineer, Powder, Explosives and Pyrotechnics Section, Ordnance Department, at $3200, terminated, unsatisfactory.

The investigative report of the Army indicated subject speaks Russian fluently, reads and translates German, and has fair knowledge of French.

The Army personnel file of de SVESHNIKOFF at the Department of the Army was reviewed by Special Employee NERI A. CLARK. In addition to the background data already set forth it appeared that de SVESHNIKOFF attended a defense training course in high explosives given at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in 1942.

This file also contained a letter from de SVESHNIKOFF to the Secretary of War, dated July 20, 1943, written at the suggestion of Representative JOHN MC CORMICK complaining that he was forced to resign his commission in 1931 due to consulting engineer work on behalf of Russia and that the War Production Board, the Bureau of Economic Warfare and the Air Corps had refused to give him employment. This file reflected that de SVESHNIKOFF claimed employment in 1930-31 with the Bureau of Standards. It is believed, however, this employment was for outside industry in collaboration with the Bureau of Standards.

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The files of ONI, Navy Department, were examined by Special Employee DONALD W. MORLEY. In addition to education and employment previously set forth, the file contained a personal history form, dated March 31, 1947, in which de SVESHNIKOFF outlined the following employment:

1942-43, Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City.
October 1943 to April 1944, John W. Thorne, Inc., Pentagon Building.
June 1944 to November 1945, Smaller War Plants Corp., Washington, D.C., C. W. DUNNING, supervisor.
November 1945 to present, consulting engineer.

The ONI file indicated that certain anti-Bolshevist sympathies on the part of de SVESHNIKOFF were revealed in inquiries made during 1920 concerning Colonel NICHOLAUS ROMANOFF, a former officer in the Imperial Russian Army during World War I. de SVESHNIKOFF was known to have communicated with Colonel ROMANOFF on June 18, 1921, by registered mail, using stationery of the Bureau of Standards. The significance of this contact was not fully established. It was noted that ROMANOFF, an employee of the Imperial Russian Government fled Russia in 1908 after becoming involved in the social revolutionary movement. He was in the Philippines until 1917 when in connection with an American Expeditionary Force he was made a member of the United States Naval Intelligence and sent to Siberia to observe the activities of ADAMON SEMANOFF. ROMANOFF became friendly with SEMANOFF and allegedly betrayed the Americans, being discharged about March 1, 1919. He immediately joined SEMANOFF who dispatched him to the United States, Mexico and European countries in an effort to gain recognition for SEMANOFF as head of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia and as general administrator of northeast Siberia. ROMANOFF during this period stated de SVESHNIKOFF was a former employee of the Russian embassy and in sympathy with the anti-Bolshevist movement.

The ONI file further disclosed that in 1934 two private citizens, names not furnished, reported certain suspicious activities of de SVESHNIKOFF which led them to believe he was possibly engaged in espionage activities. They reported certain packages addressed to him were delivered by a messenger who impressed upon the recipient the importance of delivering them to de SVESHNIKOFF. It appeared that the packages were in turn forwarded to other destinations by de SVESHNIKOFF. The informants were able to observe the tags on these packages, one of which contained the word "aerial" and the other "20 minute exposure." It was further reported at that time that de SVESHNIKOFF had a number of women visitors at all hours and also that he made numerous trips between Washington, D.C. and New York City. On January 3, 1934, he received a very important communication requiring his departure for Russia. Check State?

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Through Mr. HERBERT R. F. BRETT, 4335 Reno Road, NW, it was ascertained that de SVESHNIKOFF no longer resides with BRETT but had moved to a rooming house. Mr. BRETT indicated de SVESHNIKOFF is presently employed as a draftsman in the office of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, District of Columbia Government.

On the afternoon of December 14, 1948, de SVESHNIKOFF was located in the office of the Traffic Engineer, District Building, and was subsequently interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agent CHARLES D. CHAPMAN and the writer. He furnished considerable background data, advising he had been born of nobility, his father being VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF (deceased) and his mother being SOPHIA YUSOUPOFF, who also is deceased, having died in 1946. He stated he has one sister living in Moscow, married name NATALIE VLADIMIROVNA SOMINICH, whom he described as being college educated and holding a position equivalent to a counselor or attorney with the Soviet government. He also has two brothers, Dr. ARKEDY V. de SVESHNIKOFF who holds a responsible position and was in charge of a number of hospitals during the recent war and NICHOLAS de SVESHNIKOFF who did not finish high school and is the holder of an unimportant position with the government. In this connection he explained everyone is employed by the government and declared there was no significance to this. de SVESHNIKOFF stated none of his relatives had ever been members of the Communist Party or affiliated with any of its institutions nor had he, and added that as they were not of the working class this would be very unlikely or impossible.

de SVESHNIKOFF stated he originally came to the United States in February 1916 as a first lieutenant attached to a high military commission for the Czarist government. He stated he served as an inspector in a number of munition plants until October of 1917 when conditions in Russia reached a point where many of the officers were recalled and he responded, returning via Japan, Mukden and Harbin. He stated upon arrival at Harbin he learned the Bolsheviks had taken over but he continued on to Moscow, arriving sometime in November 1917. In Moscow he stayed with his mother, mentioning that his father died in 1904.

He advised that he had decided to return to the United States and visited the foreign office a number of times endeavoring to secure a passport. He stated that an uncle was general in the medical corps and it was suggested to him to apply for passport on grounds of ill health (TB) and that when he went before the medical board the hearing was arranged or at least the examiners collaborated in finding him in need of treatment so that the commissar issued a passport to him. He stated a great deal of fighting was occurring all over Russia and for this reason he went to Archangel where the British consul, whom he had known in Canada, arranged passage for him on an icebreaker. He left Archangel in July aboard the Naskopie bound for Montreal and mentioned their picking up the ill-fated Creel Commission which was marooned on the ice en route.

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General WRANGEL

As indicated, he denied any connection with the Soviet government or any interest in or affection for the Communist movement. He claimed that about 1924 he had assisted a military representative, a colonel who was sent to this country by General WRANGAL. He stated he had seriously considered going to Siberia to join ALEXANDER V. KALCHEK in his fight against the Reds but did not do so. He claimed he did not seriously consider going to Russia until after the United States recognized her but under questioning admitted that he had thought about it at the time he was released from the Bureau of Standards in the spring of 1924.

INTOURIST

With reference to his visit to Russia, he stated that he had applied for a visa in 1934 and handled the entire transaction through In-Tourist Corp., New York City, which handled routing, reservations, etc., paying for the trip in a lump sum amounting to $460, as he recalled. He stated he went aboard the Ile de France to LeHavre and then by train through Warsaw and Riga to Moscow where he visited with his mother and sister who was then single and residing on Povarskay, now Votovskago Street. He denied that he was approached by anyone in Moscow or elsewhere on his trip who endeavored to question him or to recruit him for espionage or other service. He stated that he had taken some slides along with him showing scenic beauties, such as Niagara Falls, which he donated to the museum and at the same time talked with the museum official about America. The next day he stated two men and a woman visited his home and accused him of spreading propaganda praising America to the detriment of Russia, which charges he of course denied.

de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned at length concerning any contacts with possible Russian agents or Communist representatives in this country. He explained his activities in 1931 about as related in this report, adding that when he first came to this country he had met a Russian by the name of STEPANOFF who was in charge of an Ordnance Research Company in New York City, address believed to be 1135 (?) Broadway. He stated that he had maintained contact with this individual, visiting him on a number of occasions when de SVESHNIKOFF would go to New York. He related that he frequently visited New York for pleasure purposes on weekends. It was his impression that STEPANOFF worked for Amtorg or at least in association with Amtorg. On one occasion STEPANOFF suggested that he prepare a paper dealing with the mechanization of military vehicles which was taking place at this time. He remarked on the fact that in Russia all equipment was horse drawn. He stated STEPANOFF promised to pay him for the paper and he felt this was an easy and legitimate way to pick up extra money. It was in connection with the preparation of this paper that he contacted BLUEHDORN, asking him to secure some drawings. He admitted when questioned that drawings of a 30 caliber machine gun had no connection with mechanization of vehicles but stated he thought he would gather any available material which would assist him in preparing the document. He concluded that after his request to BLUEHDORN was exposed and inquiry made by the Army authorities, he had given up the idea of preparing the paper and admitted he had never done any work on it. At this time he denied that any other person had ever contacted him.

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de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned further and asked if he had not been contacted by an individual who came to Washington from New York City. He then recollected that on one occasion shortly after the exposure in connection with his request for machinegun drawings he had received a call at the University Club one night from an unknown individual who informed him that STEPANOFF sent him and requested de SVESHNIKOFF to meet him in a park on 14th Street, which he believes to have been Franklin Park. He stated he kept this appointment and met the individual who told him that he should cooperate and made vague threats against de SVESHNIKOFF's family in Moscow if he did not do so. He claimed he never saw this individual thereafter and did not believe he could identify him again. He described this person as about 30 years, 5'8" or 9", medium build, spoke Russian, and wore a suit and hat. He thinks it was spring or summer at the time.

de SVESHNIKOFF described STEPANOFF as being in the late 50's, 5'8" or 9", medium slender build, gray hair, and wearing glasses.

de SVESHNIKOFF was thereafter questioned specifically concerning BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. He denied knowing either, stating he had never heard of BORIS BYKOV or any person of similar name and that the only person he knew by the name of KEITH is an elderly patent attorney in Washington by the name of KEITH CARLIN. He treated the statement that he may have been coerced by BORIS BYKOV with threats against his sister or mother rather lightly and with some scorn, but was somewhat unconvincing.

After interview de SVESHNIKOFF furnished two scrapbooks which were examined and photographs of certain documents made, as well as a couple old snapshots of him. It was noted that the scrapbooks contained a copy of a letter addressed to Ambassador MAXIM LITVINOFF, dated November 14, 1933, in which the writer (possibly EDWARD W. POU, House of Representatives) introduced his friend, VLADIMIR V. SVESHNIKOFF, whom he described as an engineer, an American citizen, and a man of highest integrity, and who might be found useful after diplomatic relations are reestablished.

The scrapbooks also contained a copy of a letter from SVESHNIKOFF to LITVINOFF, dated November 21, 1933, in which he described himself as a Russian who had never lost interest in the welfare of his mother country and wished to convey cordial congratulations for the successful reestablishment of diplomatic relations. In this letter de SVESHNIKOFF indicated he had established extensive relations in diplomatic, congressional and social circles which connections might be of some value to LITVINOFF and he expressed the hope the ambassador would give him an opportunity to be more useful to the Soviet Union in some capacity. He continued that last week he had left at the embassy a letter from Honorable EDWARD W. POU, chairman of the Committee of Rules, House of Representatives, suggesting an interview. de SVESHNIKOFF concluded that all of his immediate family were residing in the Soviet Union and were in government service, and added that he had personally done some consulting engineer work for the Soviet government during the past 11 years.

In response to this letter de SVESHNIKOFF was advised by BEATRICE HEIMAN, secretary to LITVINOFF, on November 27, 1933, that it was regretted they could not offer him any position.

The scrapbooks contained numerous news clippings dated shortly after World War I publicizing de SVESHNIKOFF as a prominent anti-Soviet and enemy of Communism and quoting him liberally. The clippings also indicate that he was a bridge player of note and had won numerous trophies in this game. It also indicated that he was somewhat of a figure socially and was often mentioned as a dancing partner in social gatherings.

The records of the Credit Bureau contain a report on de SVESHNIKOFF dated January 10, 1947, and the files of Stones Mercantile Agency contain a report of March 6, 1933. These reports, however, add nothing to the information already set forth.

Mr. FRANK BAUGHMAN of the Bureau advised that he knew no ballistics expert by the name of SVIASNIKOV (ph) or any similar name nor was there any record of such an expert in the files of his office.

From personal observation de SVESHNIKOFF is described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	175-85
Build	Medium
Eyes	Hazel-brown
Hair	Dark brown, graying, parted left side
Features	Wide face, sallow complexion, small birthmark left of left eye.
Address	2932 Porter Street, NW, Second Floor Rear.
Phone	Woodley 9068

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

At the office of JAMES HARD, director of personnel, Treasury Department, the personnel file of HARRY D. WHITE was examined for specimens of handwriting to compare with the handwritten documents delivered to Bureau Agents by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Baltimore in early November 1948. From this file five documents were obtained and the originals forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison purposes. These documents are:

Letter to Dr. JACOB VINER, Treasury Department, dated June 9, 1934.
Letter to Dr. JACOB VINER, Treasury Department, dated June 11, 1934.
Personal history statement of WHITE, dated November 5, 1934.
Resignation as Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research, dated January 22, 1945.
Oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated Jan. 24, 1945.

Complete background and personnel data concerning WHITE has been set forth previously in the case entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R. It is noted in the personnel file that by memorandum, dated February 25, 1943, from Secretary HENRY MORGANTHAU, JR., to WHITE, the latter was authorized, effective that date, to take supervision over and assume full responsibility for the Treasury's participation in all economic and financial matters (except matters pertaining to depository facilities, transfers of funds, and war expenditures) in connection with the operation of the Army and Navy and the civilian affairs in the foreign areas in which our armed forces are operating or are likely to operate. It was indicated this would include general liaison with State Department, Army and Navy and other departments or agencies and representatives of foreign governments on these matters.

Prior to this time it is noted that WHITE had been Director of Monetary Research since March 25, 1938, and on August 30, 1941, he had been given additional duties as an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

UNSUB KEITH

The files of the Washington Field Office contain no record of an individual who could be identified with Unsub AZIMOV, described by CHAMBERS as being a California contact of Unsub KEITH.

The indices of the Washington Field Office contain a number of individuals by the name of KEITH. Only one individual, however, appeared to offer possibilities as a suspect and data concerning this individual is briefly set forth, despite several discrepancies, such as the date of 1937 when CHAMBERS states BORIS BYKOV sent KEITH to Washington, D.C., and the fact that KEITH had been a contact of AZIMOV in California. The individual mentioned is NATHANIEL S. KEITH.

In the case entitled WASHINGTON BOOKSHOP ASSOCIATION, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, Washington origin, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the name Mrs. N. S. KEITH, Rossdhu Castle, Chevy Chase, Maryland, phone Oliver 9452, appeared twice on membership lists under dated December 8, 1940 and December 20, 1941.

In the case entitled ALFRED KAUFMAN STERN, was, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R, New York Origin, it appears that on September 15, 1945, and again on February 13, 1946, STERN contacted NATHANIEL S. KEITH who is anspecial assistant to the administrator of FHA, Washington, D.C. No information is available as to the subject matter of these contacts although it is known that STERN has been interested in matters pertaining to housing.

Kisseloff-2493

WFO 74-94

In the case entitled NATHANIEL SCHNEIDER KEITH, Special Assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, it appears that Confidential Informant T-2, a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information in the past but who declined to testify before a loyalty board, reported that NATHANIEL KEITH was a member of the Communist Party unit to which the informant belonged in 1939 or 1940 at which time KEITH was employed as a reporter for the Wall Street Journal in Washington, D.C., and in early 1940 had resigned to become a reporter with PM Newspaper in New York City. This informant indicated that after KEITH went to New York he allowed his Party membership to lapse through inactivity. The informant recalled that KEITH attended several of the Party meetings in Washington but was never an active member of the Party. During this investigation the following employment record was noted as furnished by KEITH in his application at National Housing Agency on March 5, 1943:

July 1929 to December 1938, staff correspondent, Wall Street Journal, New York City

December 1938 to February 1940, Washington correspondent for Wall Street Journal, Washington, D.C.

February to May 1940, assistant to the director of public relations, Federal Housing Agency, Washington, D.C.

May to September 1940, business and financial editor, PM Newspaper, New York City

October 1940 to March 1943, director of public relations for Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C.

April 1943 to July 1947, National Housing Agency, Washington, D.C.

In a subsequent form, dated December 3, 1947, the following employment record was outlined together with a list of addresses during the previous ten years:

December 1938, Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad Street, New York City.

December 1938 to February 1940, Wall Street Journal, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

February 1940 to May 1940, Federal Housing Administration, 1001 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

May 1940 to September 1940, Newspaper PM, New York City.

November 1940 to March 1943, Federal Housing Administration, 1001 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

March 1943 to July 1947, OA, National Housing Agency, Social Security Building, Washington, D.C.

July 1947 to December 3, 1947, OA, Housing & Home Finance, Social Security Building, Washington, D.C.

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December 30, 1938, 68 West 11st Street, New York City.
December 30, 1938, to May 1940, 1869 Mintwood Place, NW, Washington,D.C.
May 1940 to November 1940, 38 West 11th Street, New York City.
November 1940 to October 1944, Rossdhu Castle, Chevy Chase, Md.
October 1944 to December 3, 1947, 3839 Rodman Street, NW, Washington,D.C.

In the case entitled NATHANIEL S. KEITH, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, New York origin, it was indicated that this individual was considered as a subject for custodial detention. In report of Special Agent R. E. KAHRES, New York City, dated July 17, 1941, it was stated that the files of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York contain a clipping from the Wall Street Journal, dated June 27, 1932, showing a picture of KEITH. This report also described KEITH from the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles as being born December 30, 1906, 5'9", 150 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, white and married. This file also contained a reference indicating that KEITH was reportedly financial editor of PM Newspapaper and had contributed to "Russia Today."

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-2495

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York City

Will endeavor to identify STEPANOFF who operated the Ordnance Engineering Company, 1135 (?) Broadway, in 1931 and earlier, and who later returned to Russia, according to de SVESHNIKOFF. Will obtain photograph and description. Will thereafter set out leads concerning this individual's entry and departure from the United States.

Will review New York files concerning NATHANIEL S. KEITH for consideration as being identical with Unsub KEITH. If deemed advisable, will display photograph of KEITH to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C. at a later date ~~will~~ following investigation concerning STEPANOFF will reinterview V. V. de SVESHNIKOFF who appears to be an unreliable individual and a very likely suspect as the individual mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a contact of BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. It is believed further facts must be developed before de SVESHNIKOFF may be persuaded to furnish information of value.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE:

T-1:

T-2:

b2
b7D

Kisseloff-2497

FD-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/3/49	12/13,14,21,22, 24/48	MAURICE A. TAYLOR dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

One VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, Russian born naturalized citizen, may be identical with SVIASNIKOV (ph) described by CHAMBERS as contact of BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. de SVESHNIKOFF came to United States in 1916 for Czarist government as lieutenant attached to high military commission. Returned Russia 1917; made way back to United States July 1918 and has remained until present time, living in Washington, D.C. Made trip to Russia 1934 to visit mother. Claims to be of noble birth. Educated University of Moscow--Agricultural Institute, and Russian Artillery School. Employed various positions, Washington, D.C., including U.S. government. Supplemented income by wits, particularly playing bridge. Considerable background data set forth herein. Complete personnel investigation made by MID in spring of 1943. Number of persons then interviewed believed de SVESHNIKOFF lived by wits and inclined to distrust him. de SVESHNIKOFF served as Captain, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, USA, from March 24, 1924, to August 4, 1931, when resigned under pressure after requesting blue prints of 30 caliber machinegun for delivery to Russians. Upon interview de SVESHNIKOFF denied acquaintance with BYKOV or KEITH. Admitted efforts in 1931 to secure data concerning mechanization of military vehicles and machinegun blue prints for one STEPANOFF of New York City who operated ordanance engineering company and intended to supply data to Amtorg Corporation. Also admitted shortly thereafter he was approached by unknown individual in park on 14th Street who stated STEPANOFF had sent him. This individual urged de SVESHNIKOFF to cooperate and made vague threats against his family if he failed to do so. WFO files negative re AZIMOV. Information in files re one NATHANIEL S. KEITH, possible suspect as Unsub KEITH, set forth. Original handwriting specimens HARRY D. WHITE secured from personnel files, Treasury Department.

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau
3-New York (1-T.J.Donegan, Sp. Asst. to AG)
3-Washington Field

#246,845
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/88 BY [illegible]

Kisseloff-2498

WFO 74-94

REFERENCE: Teletype from New York dated December 9, 1948.
Teletypes to Bureau and New York, dated December 13 and 14, 1948.
Baltimore letter to Bureau dated December 15, 1948.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

VLADIMIR VALDIMIROVICH de SVESHNIKOFF, was
Woldemar W. Sveshnikoff, Woldman W. de Sveshnikoff,
V. V. Sveshnikoff
2932 Porter Street, NW, phone Woodley 9068
Employed: Draftsman, Office Traffic Engineer,
D. C. Government, New District Building

Referenced teletype of December 9, 1948, related that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised that to his best recollection one KEITH, a photographer otherwise unidentified, had been associated with BORIS BYKOV in 1937 and had been introduced to CHAMBERS by BYKOV who related KEITH was a photographer whose services CHAMBERS could utilize if desired. It was CHAMBERS' impression that BYKOV was endeavoring to get rid of KEITH and send him to Washington so that he would be handled by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS recalled that from either KEITH or BYKOV he learned that KEITH was connected with a White Russian named SVIASNIKOV who was a ballistics expert in government service in Washington, D.C.; further that at the time CHAMBERS met KEITH, SVIASHNIKOV was no longer connected with KEITH in his activities. CHAMBERS recalled KEITH came to Washington in 1937. He further recalled that SVIASHNIKOV had been controlled because he had a sister living in Moscow and KEITH once described how BYKOV used to torture SVIASHNIKOV to the point of crying by stating that they would put the sister out on the street unless he produced. CHAMBERS also related that KEITH was connected with one AZIMOV (ph) who was a metallurgist connected with the University of California at Berkeley and who subsequently became head of the research department at U.S. Steel Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

Review of the Washington city directories revealed no individual by the name SVIASHNIKOV. However, these directories reflected that between 1935 and the present date one V. V. SVESHNIKOFF had resided in Washington, living at the following addresses:

1935: 1135 16th Street, NW (The Racquet Club)
1938-41: 1610 16th Street, NW, Apartment 401
1948: 4335 Reno Road, NW (address of HERBERT R. F. BRETT, office, secretary, British Embassy)

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service disclosed that the suspect under the name WOLDMAN W. de SVESHNIKOFF arrived in the United States at the port of Ruses Point, New York, in July 1918. On June 29, 1921,

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he filed declaration of intention to become a citizen. At this time he resided at 2138 California Street, Washington, D.C. On February 1, 1919, in connection with petition for naturalization, he indicated he was born February 22, 1889, in Moscow, Russia. Witnesses to this petition were EMILY DOWELL or DARNELL, 3026 Newark Street, NW, and THOMAS LLOYD JENKINS, patent attorney, 1026 17th Street, NW, both Washington, D. C.

On July 2, 1924, he received certificate of naturalization No. 2013148 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. At this time he was single and resided at 2138 California Street. He was described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	157
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark

FORREST HOLDCAMPER, U.S. Archives, Room 2W, made available the old personnel file of WOLDEMAR W. de SVESHNIKOFF, aka VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF, who was employed as assistant physicist at the Bureau of Standards from February 7, 1919, until June 30, 1924, when his resignation was accepted due to reduction in force. de SVESHNIKOFF was first appointed February 7, 1919, as assistant physicist at $1500 per annum. He was promoted to $1620 on January 1, 1920, for efficient and faithful work in investigations of gun erosion. Again on November 1, 1920, he was promoted to $1800 per annum at which time he was engaged in research work in metallurgy. On May 16, 1923, he was promoted to $1920 per annum at which time he was employed on problems in connection with general metallurgical investigations.

On July 30, 1924, a new position became available in another division of the Bureau of Standards, apparently junior physicist at $1860 per annum, which was offered de SVESHNIKOFF. On August 17, 1924, he wrote Director G. K. BURGESS that he regretted being unable to accept as he contemplated leaving to visit his mother in Russia for several months duration but upon return would be pleased to discuss the opportunity.

A personal history statement, dated April 23, 1920, disclosed de SVESHNIKOFF then lived at 1808 Belmont Road, NW. He stated in this statement he was born February 22, 1889, at Moscow, and indicated previous United States employment from September 1, 1918, to November 15, 1918, as speaker for the Production Bureau, United States Fuel Administration, until the signing of the Armistice. He gave the person to notify in case of accident as the Russian Embassy, 16th Street, NW.

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In the personal history statement he indicated he had been educated in the public high schools in Moscow to 1907 and had graduated from the University of Moscow in 1911 as phisico-mathematical faculty, chemical section; further that he attended the Agricultural Institute of Moscow--special school, Department of Agriculture, 1914, specializing in cultivation of marsh lands and meadows and also graduated in 1915 from the government artillery school which had the same standing as West Point. He claimed to be an expert of the Russian Department of Agriculture and to have visited South Russian districts, Finland, Denmark, and Germany, making intensive study of methods of cultivation of soil. In July 1914 he entered active military service as officer of artillery. In 1915 he was recalled to Petrograd for technical expert work in high explosives. He was sent to the United States in 1916 as a specialist in explosives and served as an instructor at various munition plants in Canada and the United States in charge of laboratories testing aluminum, copper and brass. He stated his special qualifications were those of metallurgist, physicist and cristallographist.

A memorandum in the Bureau of Standards file from EDWIN W. ELY, Division of Simplified Practice, to Personnel Officer W. C. FARRELL, dated February 17, 1932, reflected an inquiry from Sear-Roebuck & Company concerning de SVESHNIKOFF. The firm was advised that as a courtesy to the abrasive industry, the name of de SVESHNIKOFF had been suggested and after personal interview he was accepted by this industry. It was suggested that inquiry be made concerning de SVESHNIKOFF at Norton Company, producer of electric furnace abrasives, at Worcester, Massachusetts, or at the Abrasives Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (J. S. FOLEY of this firm formerly supervised de SVESHNIKOFF's work at the Bureau of Standards). It was indicated that ALBERT ANDERSON of Norton Company was the chairman of the committee representing manufacturers which engaged de SVESHNIKOFF.

Further search of the records at the Archives revealed that on January 12, 1925, W. W. de SVESHNIKOFF, 2138 California Street, NW, addressed a letter to the State Department inquiring whether it was possible for students to come to the United States for a period of course of study of rubber chemistry and technicology. He was advised by the department concerning procedure for visas for students and furnished regulations.

At the Office of the Intelligence Division, Department of the Army, Room 2B822, Pentagon Building, a file was furnished on de SVESHNIKOFF by Captain JOHN P. HART, Security Group Operations Branch. This file reflected that a full personnel investigation was conducted in the spring of 1943 apparently as the result of de SVESHNIKOFF's persistent efforts to secure employment in the War Department and other government agencies. It was noted that on March 12, 1943, the FBI made inquiry concerning de SVESHNIKOFF in connection with an application for employment with the Bureau of Economic

Warfare. The file of the Department of the Army reflected the following military history for de SVESHNIKOFF:

July 1914 to June 1915, Russian Army, World War I
March 24, 1924, to March 23, 1929, Captain, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, United States Army, serial No. 0-197311
March 23, 1929, reappointed Captain
August 4, 1931, resigned

During the above period of service it appeared that de SVESHNIKOFF had active duty on six occasions for a period of 14 days each.

A review of the file indicates that de SVESHNIKOFF was permitted to resign on August 4, 1931, from his Reserve Officers connection rather than face charges growing out of efforts by him to obtain certain drawings of a 30 caliber, 1917 model, Browining water-cooled machinegun from one WILLIAM R. BLUEHDORN. No formal report appears to have been submitted at the time. However, a number of individuals connected with the matter were interviewed by the Army investigators in 1943.

Colonel R. C. COUPLAND was in the Manufacturing Division of Small Arms, Ordnance Department, having direct charge over draftsmen. He related that one draftsman, BLUEHDORN, advised that de SVESHNIKOFF approached him and was seeking certain drawings of the 30 caliber, Browning water-cooled machinegun. As a result Colonel COUPLAND took the matter to General TSCHAPPERT (retured) who was in charge of the Manufacturing Division and as a result of administrative action de SVESHNIKOFF had resigned. Colonel COUPLAND related that although drawings were quite widely distributed over the country for instruction purposes, de SVESHNIKOFF had no right to take blue prints from their proper place in order to have a complete set of drawings made on the outside, presumably for the purpose of selling them. He indicated to the investigator that certain features, such as tolerance, were not revealed by the drawings distributed for instruction purposes; further that Amtorg was interested in getting such unrevealed features. The Colt Company had rights to this gun but would not deal with Amtorg at that time.

Brigadier General JULIAN S. HATCHER, described as an acquaintance, knew of the matter only because he was in the Small Arms Branch in 1931. He recalled passing the information along to General TSCHAPPERT and indicated that the General was an easy man or de SVESHNIKOFF would not have fared so lightly. He felt de SVESHNIKOFF was wholly dishonest and would not recommend him for any kind of work.

WILLIAM R. BLUEHDORN related to the investigator that he had reported the matter to Captain RICHARD COUPLAND, after being approached by de SVESHNIKOFF. BLUEHDORN indicated that the drawings were restricted in the sense they were to be used only by authorized persons and that de SVESHNIKOFF as a Reserve Officer had the right to them generally and BLUEHDORN knew he had been receiving information from the Artillery as to the packing of small arms ammunition. He stated de SVESHNIKOFF could get drawings in the proper manner but the fact that he was going to sell them to agents for their use and gain was another matter although he did not believe de SVESHNIKOFF violated trust and confidence. He stated investigation indicated merely indiscretion and recalled de SVESHNIKOFF made a clean breast of the matter. BLUEHDORN indicated the Russian government at that time was in a more or less plastic stage and willing to receive all kinds of drawing materials. He stated the particular drawings were in the first stage, what might be considered experimental stage. He recollected de SVESHNIKOFF at the time was working on a commission for some men who represented themselves to be agents of this country and they induced de SVESHNIKOFF to produce the documents with a view toward turning them over to Russia and de SVESHNIKOFF was to receive some amount of money based upon evaluation by these agents and the price was to be determined after the information was furnished to them. He recalled de SVESHNIKOFF was out of work at the time and believed to be badly in need of money.

Dr. H. S. RAWDON, head of the Metallurgical Division, Bureau of Standards, who worked with de SVESHNIKOFF at the Bureau of Standards, advised the Army investigator that de SVESHNIKOFF was temperamental and lazy and could be bothersome. He thought perhaps de SVESHNIKOFF's work at the Bureau of Standards had proven useful, mentioning that little had been done in the research of erosion of gun barrels. Dr. RAWDON also advised that Dr. ALEXANDER KRYNITSKY, one of three czarist Russians at the bureau whose work was much more outstanding in education and achievement, had often expressed dislike for de SVESHNIKOFF, stating he had saved his hide in the revolution and had little consideration for his mother and members of his family.

One J. S. GRAY, an acquaintance in the Ordnance Department of the Army, advised the Army investigator that his information was mostly hearsay but he was acquainted with people who had met de SVESHNIKOFF on various occasions and considered him a braggert who lived mostly by his wits.

In connection with the incident leading to resignation of de SVESHNIKOFF as a Captain in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, it is noted that Colonel A. B. JOHNSON of the Ordnance Division made considerable investigation at the time and subsequently and that he felt that de SVESHNIKOFF was guilty only of an error in judgment and that he

intended no harm or unethical procedure. In this connection Colonel JOHNSON endeavored to place de SVESHNIKOFF in a position at Aberdeen Proving Grounds in the fall of 1942 and at that time indicated that there did not seem to be any reason to question the loyalty of de SVESHNIKOFF.

The file in the Department of the Army further indicates that the United States Civil Service Commission flagged the file of de SVESHNIKOFF in May of 1942 but that subsequently this flag was removed on December 24, 1942, and de SVESHNIKOFF was advised on January 7, 1943, that as a result of investigation he was rated eligible, subject to satisfactory fingerprint clearance. On September 7, 1942, and again on November 4, 1942, he was interviewed by Civil Service investigators and question and answer statements secured, a copy of which are in the Army file. In these interviews de SVESHNIKOFF mentioned having written some letters to Petrovsky Academy in Moscow where he received his degree and stated he sent some agriculture books and slides from the Interior Department and some books and publications from the Interior Department and also photographs obtained from the Department of Agriculture. He also stated for a good many years he corresponded with the Academy of Moscow (People's University of Moscow) and sent them books from various departments in which they were interested.

He admitted he was friendly with the present Russian government and willing to help them out as he thought it was a fairer regime than they had before. He explained that he was never a Communist Party member nor was any of his family, adding that this was impossible as they were never of the working class.

He admitted being an avid race horse follower and stated he had supplemented his income by playing cards, principally in the University Club to which he belongs (formerly Racquet Club). He estimated that during the previous 15 or 16 years he had made perhaps $17,000 playing cards and also mentioned making some money in the stock market where he held a margin account. He stated between 1931 and 1934 he played for rather large stakes at 1¢ a point but more recently they have been playing for 1/5¢ a point.

In the Civil Service interviews he mentioned working for the following firms, apparently such employment being of brief duration: Wardman & McClain, real estate; Newark Wire Company, Newark, New Jersey, occasionally when a matter would come up; Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City; Shock, Gusner & Company, 8th and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Kisseloff-2504

In addition to employment previously mentioned, the file of the Department of the Army listed the following employment:

August 26, 1927, to June 1, 1928, associate metallurgist, U.S. Naval Gun Factory, Department of Construction and Repair, $7.70 per day, Washington, D.C. (verified).

June 1, 1928, to August 31, 1928, associate metallurgist, U.S. Naval Gun Factory, Ordnance Department, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., at $7.70 per day (verified).

August 31, 1928, to May 10, 1929, chemist and metallurgist, U.S. Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands, $9.94 per day, two year contract, left before expiration with prejudice for failure to live up to terms of contract; later changed to without prejudice by Secretary of the Navy (verified).

September 29, 1930, to June 30, 1931, research associate for Technical Commission of Electric Furnace Abrasive Producers at $4800.

1939, McKnew & Company, later known as Barrett Herrick Company, Washington, D.C., as stock and bond salesman.

December 19, 1941, to March 28, 1942, associate chemical engineer, Powder, Explosives and Pyrotechnics Section, Ordnance Department, at $3200, terminated, unsatisfactory.

The investigative report of the Army indicated subject speaks Russian fluently, reads and translates German, and has fair knowledge of French.

The Army personnel file of de SVESHNIKOFF at the Department of the Army was reviewed by Special Employee NERI A. CLARK. In addition to the background data already set forth it appeared that de SVESHNIKOFF attended a defense training course in high explosives given at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in 1942.

This file also contained a letter from de SVESHNIKOFF to the Secretary of War, dated July 20, 1943, written at the suggestion of Representative JOHN MC CORMICK complaining that he was forced to resign his commission in 1931 due to consulting engineer work on behalf of Russia and that the War Production Board, the Bureau of Economic Warfare and the Air Corps had refused to give him employment. This file reflected that de SVESHNIKOFF claimed employment in 1930-31 with the Bureau of Standards. It is believed, however, this employment was for outside industry in collaboration with the Bureau of Standards.

The files of ONI, Navy Department, were examined by Special Employee DONALD W. MORLEY. In addition to education and employment previously set forth, the file contained a personal history form, dated March 31, 1947, in which de SVESHNIKOFF outlined the following employment:

1942-43, Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City.
October 1943 to April 1944, John W. Thorne, Inc., Pentagon Building.
June 1944 to November 1945, Smaller War Plants Corp., Washington, D.C., C. W. DUNNING, supervisor.
November 1945 to present, consulting engineer.

The ONI file indicated that certain anti-Bolshevist sympathies on the part of de SVESHNIKOFF were revealed in inquiries made during 1920 concerning Colonel NICHOLAUS ROMANOFF, a former officer in the Imperial Russian Army during World War I. de SVESHNIKOFF was known to have communicated with Colonel ROMANOFF on June 18, 1921, by registered mail, using stationery of the Bureau of Standards. The significance of this contact was not fully established. It was noted that ROMANOFF, an employee of the Imperial Russian Government fled Russia in 1908 after becoming involved in the social revolutionary movement. He was in the Philippines until 1917 when in connection with an American Expeditionary Force he was made a member of the United States Naval Intelligence and sent to Siberia to observe the activities of ADAMON SEMANOFF. ROMANOFF became friendly with SEMANOFF and allegedly betrayed the Americans, being discharged about March 1, 1919. He immediately joined SEMANOFF who dispatched him to the United States, Mexico and European countries in an effort to gain recognition for SEMANOFF as head of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia and as general administrator of northeast Siberia. ROMANOFF during this period stated de SVESHNIKOFF was a former employee of the Russian embassy and in sympathy with the anti-Bolshevist movement.

The ONI file further disclosed that in 1934 two private citizens, names not furnished, reported certain suspicious activities of de SVESHNIKOFF which led them to believe he was possibly engaged in espionage activities. They reported certain packages addressed to him were delivered by a messenger who impressed upon the recipient the importance of delivering them to de SVESHNIKOFF. It appeared that the packages were in turn forwarded to other destinations by de SVESHNIKOFF. The informants were able to observe the tags on these packages, one of which contained the word "aerial" and the other "20 minute exposure." It was further reported at that time that de SVESHNIKOFF had a number of women visitors at all hours and also that he made numerous trips between Washington, D.C. and New York City. On January 3, 1934, he received a very important communication requiring his departure for Russia.

WFO 74-94

Through Mr. HERBERT R. F. BRETT, 4335 Reno Road, NW, it was ascertained that de SVESHNIKOFF no longer resides with BRETT but had moved to a rooming house. Mr. BRETT indicated de SVESHNIKOFF is presently employed as a draftsman in the office of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, District of Columbia Government.

On the afternoon of December 14, 1948, de SVESHNIKOFF was located in the office of the Traffic Engineer, District Building, and was subsequently interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agent CHARLES D. CHAPMAN and the writer. He furnished considerable background data, advising he had been born of nobility, his father being VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF (deceased) and his mother being SOPHIA YUSOUPOFF, who also is deceased, having died in 1946. He stated he has one sister living in Moscow, married name NATALIE VLADIMIROVNA SOMINICH, whom he described as being college educated and holding a position equivalent to a counselor or attorney with the Soviet government. He also has two brothers, Dr. ARKEDY V. de SVESHNIKOFF who holds a responsible position and was in charge of a number of hospitals during the recent war and NICHOLAS de SVESHNIKOFF who did not finish high school and is the holder of an unimportant position with the government. In this connection he explained everyone is employed by the government and declared there was no significance to this. de SVESHNIKOFF stated none of his relatives had ever been members of the Communist Party or affiliated with any of its institutions nor had he, and added that as they were not of the working class this would be very unlikely or impossible.

de SVESHNIKOFF stated he originally came to the United States in February 1916 as a first lieutenant attached to a high military commission for the Czarist government. He stated he served as an inspector in a number of munition plants until October of 1917 when conditions in Russia reached a point where many of the officers were recalled and he responded, returning via Japan, Mukden and Harbin. He stated upon arrival at Harbin he learned the Bolsheviks had taken over but he continued on to Moscow, arriving sometime in November 1917. In Moscow he stayed with his mother, mentioning that his father died in 1904.

He advised that he had decided to return to the United States and visited the foreign office a number of times endeavoring to secure a passport. He stated that an uncle was general in the medical corps and it was suggested to him to apply for passport on grounds of ill health (TB) and that when he went before the medical board the hearing was arranged or at least the examiners collaborated in finding him in need of treatment so that the commissar issued a passport to him. He stated a great deal of fighting was occurring all over Russia and for this reason he went to Archangel where the British consul, whom he had known in Canada, arranged passage for him on an icebreaker. He left Archangel in July aboard the Naskopie bound for Montreal and mentioned their picking up the ill-fated Creel Commission which was marooned on the ice en route.

Kisseloff-2507

As indicated, he denied any connection with the Soviet government or any interest in or affection for the Communist movement. He claimed that about 1924 he had assisted a military representative, a colonel who was sent to this country by General VRANGAL. He stated he had seriously considered going to Siberia to join ALEXANDER V. KALCHEK in his fight against the Reds but did not do so. He claimed he did not seriously consider going to Russia until after the United States recognized her but under questioning admitted that he had thought about it at the time he was released from the Bureau of Standards in the spring of 1924.

With reference to his visit to Russia, he stated that he had applied for a visa in 1934 and handled the entire transaction through In-Tourist Corp., New York City, which handled routing, reservations, etc., paying for the trip in a lump sum amounting to $460, as he recalled. He stated he went aboard the Ile de France to LeHavre and then by train through Warsaw and Riga to Moscow where he visited with his mother and sister who was then single and residing on Povarskay, now Votovskago Street. He denied that he was approached by anyone in Moscow or elsewhere on his trip who endeavored to question him or to recruit him for espionage or other service. He stated that he had taken some slides along with him showing scenic beauties, such as Niagara Falls, which he donated to the museum and at the same time talked with the museum official about America. The next day he stated two men and a woman visited his home and accused him of spreading propaganda praising America to the detriment of Russia, which charges he of course denied.

de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned at length concerning any contacts with possible Russian agents or Communist representatives in this country. He explained his activities in 1931 about as related in this report, adding that when he first came to this country he had met a Russian by the name of STEPANOFF who was in charge of an OrdnanceResearch Company in New York City, address believed to be 1135 (?) Broadway. He stated that he had maintained contact with this individual, visiting him on a number of occasions when de SVESHNIKOFF would go to New York. He related that he frequently visited New York for pleasure purposes on weekends. It was his impression that STEPANOFF worked for Amtorg or at least in association with Amtorg. On one occasion STEPANOFF suggested that he prepare a paper dealing with the mechanization of military vehicles which was taking place at this time. He remarked on the fact that in Russia all equipment was horse drawn. He stated STEPANOFF promised to pay him for the paper and he felt this was an easy and legitimate way to pick up extra money. It was in connection with the preparation of this paper that he contacted BLUEHDORN, asking him to secure some drawings. He admitted when questioned that drawings of a 30 caliber machine gun had no connection with mechanization of vehicles but stated he thought he would gather any available material which would assist him in preparing the document. He concluded that after his request to BLUEHDORN was exposed and inquiry made by the Army authorities, he had given up the idea of preparing the paper and admitted he had never done any work on it. At this time he denied that any other person had ever contacted him.

Kisseloff-2508

de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned further and asked if he had not been contacted by an individual who came to Washington from New York City. He then recollected that on one occasion shortly after the exposure in connection with his request for machinegun drawings he had received a call at the University Club one night from an unknown individual who informed him that STEPANOFF sent him and requested de SVESHNIKOFF to meet him in a park on 14th Street, which he believes to have been Franklin Park. He stated he kept this appointment and met the individual who told him that he should cooperate and made vague threats against de SVESHNIKOFF's family in Moscow if he did not do so. He claimed he never saw this individual thereafter and did not believe he could identify him again. He described this person as about 30 years, 5'8" or 9", medium build, spoke Russian, and wore a suit and hat. He thinks it was spring or summer at the time.

de SVESHNIKOFF described STEPANOFF as being in the late 50's, 5'8" or 9", medium slender build, gray hair, and wearing glasses.

de SVESHNIKOFF was thereafter questioned specifically concerning BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. He denied knowing either, stating he had never heard of BORIS BYKOV or any person of similar name and that the only person he knew by the name of KEITH is an elderly patent attorney in Washington by the name of KEITH CARLIN. He treated the statement that he may have been coerced by BORIS BYKOV with threats against his sister or mother rather lightly and with some scorn, but was somewhat unconvincing.

After interview de SVESHNIKOFF furnished two scrapbooks which were examined and photographs of certain documents made, as well as a couple old snapshots of him. It was noted that the scrapbooks contained a copy of a letter addressed to Ambassador MAXIM LITVINOFF, dated November 14, 1933, in which the writer (possibly EDWARD W. POU, House of Representatives) introduced his friend, VLADIMIR V. SVESHNIKOFF, whom he described as an engineer, an American citizen, and a man of highest integrity, and who might be found useful after diplomatic relations are reestablished.

The scrapbooks also contained a copy of a letter from SVESHNIKOFF to LITVINOFF, dated November 21, 1933, in which he described himself as a Russian who had never lost interest in the welfare of his mother country and wished to convey cordial congratulations for the successful reestablishment of diplomatic relations. In this letter de SVESHNIKOFF indicated he had established extensive relations in diplomatic, congressional and social circles which connections might be of some value to LITVINOFF and he expressed the hope the ambassador would give him an opportunity to be more useful to the Soviet Union in some capacity. He continued that last week he had left at the embassy a letter from Honorable EDWARD W. POU, chairman of the Committee of Rules, House of Representatives, suggesting an interview. de SVESHNIKOFF concluded that all of his immediate family were residing in the Soviet Union and were in government service, and added that he had personally done some consulting engineer work for the Soviet government during the past 11 years.

In response to this letter de SVESHNIKOFF was advised by BEATRICE HEIMAN, secretary to LITVINOFF, on November 27, 1933, that it was regretted they could not offer him any position.

The scrapbooks contained numerous news clippings dated shortly after World War I publicizing de SVESHNIKOFF as a prominent anti-Soviet and enemy of Communism and quoting him liberally. The clippings also indicate that he was a bridge player of note and had won numerous trophies in this game. It also indicated that he was somewhat of a figure socially and was often mentioned as a dancing partner in social gatherings.

The records of the Credit Bureau contain a report on de SVESHNIKOFF dated January 10, 1947, and the files of Stones Mercantile Agency contain a report of March 6, 1933. These reports, however, add nothing to the information already set forth.

Mr. FRANK BAUGHMAN of the Bureau advised that he knew no ballistics expert by the name of SVIASNIKOV (ph) or any similar name nor was there any record of such an expert in the files of his office.

From personal observation de SVESHNIKOFF is described as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	175-85
Build	Medium
Eyes	Hazel-brown
Hair	Dark brown, graying, parted left side
Features	Wide face, sallow complexion, small birthmark left of left eye.
Address	2932 Porter Street, NW, Second Floor Rear
Phone	Woodley 9068

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

At the office of JAMES HARD, director of personnel, Treasury Department, the personnel file of HARRY D. WHITE was examined for specimens of handwriting to compare with the handwritten documents delivered to Bureau Agents by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Baltimore in early November 1948. From this file five documents were obtained and the originals forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison purposes. These documents are:

Letter to Dr. JACOB VINER, Treasury Department, dated June 9, 1934.
Letter to Dr. JACOB VINER, Treasury Department, dated June 11, 1934.
Personal history statement of WHITE, dated November 5, 1934.
Resignation as Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research, dated January 22, 1945.
Oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated Jan. 24, 1945.

Complete background and personnel data concerning WHITE has been set forth previously in the case entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R. It is noted in the personnel file that by memorandum, dated February 25, 1943, from Secretary HENRY MORGANTHAU, JR., to WHITE, the latter was authorized, effective that date, to take supervision over and assume full responsibility for the Treasury's participation in all economic and financial matters (except matters pertaining to depository facilities, transfers of funds, and war expenditures) in connection with the operation of the Army and Navy and the civilian affairs in the foreign areas in which our armed forces are operating or are likely to operate. It was indicated this would include general liaison with State Department, Army and Navy and other departments or agencies and representatives of foreign governments on these matters.

Prior to this time it is noted that WHITE had been Director of Monetary Research since March 25, 1938, and on August 30, 1941, he had been given additional duties as an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

UNSUB KEITH

The files of the Washington Field Office contain no record of an individual who could be identified with Unsub AZIMOV, described by CHAMBERS as being a California contact of Unsub KEITH.

The indices of the Washington Field Office contain a number of individuals by the name of KEITH. Only one individual, however, appeared to offer possibilities as a suspect and data concerning this individual is briefly set forth, despite several discrepancies, such as the date of 1937 when CHAMBERS states BORIS BYKOV sent KEITH to Washington, D.C., and the fact that KEITH had been a contact of AZIMOV in California. The individual mentioned is NATHANIEL S. KEITH.

In the case entitled WASHINGTON BOOKSHOP ASSOCIATION, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, Washington origin, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the name Mrs. N. S. KEITH, Rossdhu Castle, Chevy Chase, Maryland, phone Oliver 9452, appeared twice on membership lists under dated December 8, 1940 and December 20, 1941.

In the case entitled ALFRED KAUFMAN STERN, was, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R, New York Origin, it appears that on September 15, 1945, and again on February 13, 1946, STERN contacted NATHANIEL S. KEITH who is anspecial assistant to the administrator of FHA, Washington, D.C. No information is available as to the subject matter of these contacts although it is known that STERN has been interested in matters pertaining to housing.

In the case entitled NATHANIEL SCHNEIDER KEITH, Special Assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, it appears that Confidential Informant T-2, a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information in the past but who declined to testify before a loyalty board, reported that NATHANIEL KEITH was a member of the Communist Party unit to which the informant belonged in 1939 or 1940 at which time KEITH was employed as a reporter for the Wall Street Journal in Washington, D.C., and in early 1940 had resigned to become a reporter with PM Newspaper in New York City. This informant indicated that after KEITH went to New York he allowed his Party membership to lapse through inactivity. The informant recalled that KEITH attended several of the Party meetings in Washington but was never an active member of the Party. During this investigation the following employment record was noted as furnished by KEITH in his application at National Housing Agency on March 5, 1943:

July 1929 to December 1938, staff correspondent, Wall Street Journal, New York City

December 1938 to February 1940, Washington correspondent for Wall Street Journal, Washington, D.C.

February to May 1940, assistant to the director of public relations, Federal Housing Agency, Washington, D.C.

May to September 1940, business and financial editor, PM Newspaper, New York City

October 1940 to March 1943, director of public relations for Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C.

April 1943 to July 1947, National Housing Agency, Washington, D.C.

In a subsequent form, dated December 3, 1947, the following employment record was outlined together with a list of addresses during the previous ten years:

December 1938, Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad Street, New York City.

December 1938 to February 1940, Wall Street Journal, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

February 1940 to May 1940, Federal Housing Administration, 1001 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

May 1940 to September 1940, Newspaper PM, New York City.

November 1940 to March 1943, Federal Housing Administration, 1001 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

March 1943 to July 1947, OA, National Housing Agency, Social Security Building, Washington, D.C.

July 1947 to December 3, 1947, OA, Housing & Home Finance, Social Security Building, Washington, D.C.

December 30, 1938, 68 West 11st Street, New York City.
December 30, 1938, to May 1940, 1869 Mintwood Place, NW, Washington,D.C.
May 1940 to November 1940, 38 West 11th Street, New York City.
November 1940 to October 1944, Rossdhu Castle, Chevy Chase, Md.
October 1944 to December 3, 1947, 3839 Rodman Street, NW, Washington,D.C.

In the case entitled NATHANIEL S. KEITH, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, New York origin, it was indicated that this individual was considered as a subject for custodial detention. In report of Special Agent R. E. KAHRES, New York City, dated July 17, 1941, it was stated that the files of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York contain a clipping from the Wall Street Journal, dated June 27, 1932, showing a picture of KEITH. This report also described KEITH from the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles as being born December 30, 1906, 5'9", 150 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, white and married. This file also contained a reference indicating that KEITH was reportedly financial editor of PM Newspapaper and had contributed to "Russia Today."

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-2513

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York City

Will endeavor to identify STEPANOFF who operated the Ordnance Engineering Company, 1135 (?) Broadway, in 1931 and earlier, and who later returned to Russia, according to de SVESHNIKOFF. Will obtain photograph and description. Will thereafter set out leads concerning this individual's entry and departure from the United States.

Will review New York files concerning NATHANIEL S. KEITH for consideration as being identical with Unsub KEITH. If deemed advisable, will display photograph of KEITH to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C. at a later date ~~and~~ following investigation concerning STEPANOFF will reinterview V. V. de SVESHNIKOFF who appears to be an unreliable individual and a very likely suspect as the individual mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a contact of BORIS BYKOV and Unsub KEITH. It is believed further facts must be developed before de SVESHNIKOFF may be persuaded to furnish information of value.

Kisseloff-2514

WFO 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE:

T-1:

T-2:

b2
b7D

Kisseloff-2515

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1-4-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R; INTERNAL SECURITY-R

There is enclosed herewith a report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS, dated January 3, 1949 at Boston. Reference is made, also, to the teletype forwarded to the Bureau by Boston, December 30, 1948, which pointed out that Professor ERNEST M. BOGART, a retired Professor of Economics, University of Illinois, was presently in Europe and that no one is available for interview at Professor BOGART's home, 25 West 10th Street, New York City.

As pointed out in reference teletype, Professor BOGART arrived at the Westminster Hotel, Promenade des Anglais, Nice, France, on Jan. 4, and his daughter, Mrs. ELEANOR PILCHER, anticipates he will be there for two months. Mrs. PILCHER said that if her father recalled having received any typewritten correspondence from HISS, she would arrange to have his room in New York searched and make this correspondence available to the Bureau.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that the Bureau may desire, through available liaison, to contact Professor BOGART at the foregoing address to ascertain if he recalls any correspondence which he may have received from ALGER HISS and, if so, to obtain his permission to have arrangements made through his daughter to have his room in New York City searched.

In the absence of specific Bureau instructions on this matter, no further action will be taken by the Boston Office.

DEFERRED RECORDING

5 ENCL

Bogart interviewed 1-6-49 at Nice, France. See cable from dated 1-7-49

FMC:ac
65-3251

X-116 cc New York

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68
EX-116

74-1533-941

FBI
JAN 14 1949

Rec'd A.A.G. Decrypt. Returned by P.L. Jones-1647

3 cc Div file 1-31-49

N.Y. Boston advised by Tel. 1-14-49

51 FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-2516

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At NEW YORK — BS File No. 65-3251 ac

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
BOSTON, MASS.	1-3-49	12-23,31-48	FREDERICK M. CONNORS

Title	Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS:

No record of ALGER HISS located Boston Bar Association or Massachusetts Bar Association, Boston, Mass. No correspondence from HISS located in records of Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Mass. Harvard Alumni records on HISS turned over to HCUA investigator by Harvard Law School in middle of December, 1948. Typewritten documents emanating from HISS on file Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts photographed and film forwarded to FBI Laboratory. Laboratory concluded these documents were not typed by machine which was used to type specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case. Film retained by Bureau. Summer residence of HISS family in 1947 at cottage of ELEANOR PILCHER, Peacham, Vt., verified. Arrangements for tenancy probably made through ELEANOR PILCHER's father, Professor ERNEST M. BOGART, presently in Europe. No correspondence located regarding this tenancy. Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, used typewriters at Carnegie Foundation or portable typewriter of former husband, THOMAS FANSLER, which she believes was a Corona. States PRISCILLA HISS used old typewriter given to her by her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, make unknown. Mrs. ALFORD states correspondence may be on file at Carnegie Corporation, NYC, at schools attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, or with relatives or friends of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Leads set out to contact individuals named by Mrs. ALFORD. Employment of HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, Boston, Mass., verified. No typewritten documents located at this source to date.

Selected copy sent Allen Pinkerton 2-15-74 AD/Jr
S. Burns 9-9-74 Jr.

AAG Campbell 1-14-49 FLTcon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/15/91 BY ~~RECORDING~~

Approved & Forw'd SAC

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1 New Haven - info 3 Boston

ENCLOSURE

174-1333-941

F B I

4 JAN 14 1949

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68

EX-116

1 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-2517

BS 65-3251

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BS 65-3251

REFERENCE: Bufile 74-1333.
Report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS dated 12-22-48 at Boston.

DETAILS:

RE: ATTEMPT TO LOCATE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS AT BAR ASSOCIATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Bureau teletype dated December 22, 1948, requested that Massachusetts Bar Associations be contacted for typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS.

MARJORIE MacLEOD, Secretary to the Massachusetts Bar Association, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on December 24, 1948, that this Association maintained no records prior to 1940. The records failed to reflect the membership of ALGER HISS in the Massachusetts Bar Association, and Miss MacLEOD was unable to locate any correspondence which the Association had received from ALGER HISS.

WILLIAM A. PARKS, Executive Secretary, Boston Bar Association, 24 School Street, Boston, Mass., advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on December 24, 1948, that he had no record of ALGER HISS ever having been a member of the Boston Bar Association. Mr. PARKS was also unable to locate any correspondence received by the Boston Bar Association from ALGER HISS.

This information was furnished to the Bureau and New York by teletype dated December 28, 1948.

Kisseloff-2519

RE: DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO ALGER HISS AT SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS NOT IDENTICAL WITH SPECIMENS Q6 THROUGH Q69 IN INSTANT CASE.

Bureau teletype to Boston dated December 22, 1948, requested that the records of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts be examined for typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS.

Records of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, New Court House, Boston, Mass., were made available to Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS, December 24, 1948, by FREDERICK L. QUINLAN, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court in Massachusetts. These records indicated ALGER HISS became a member of the Massachusetts Bar, May 1, 1931.

The following typewritten documents were located:

1. A form entitled, "Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners - Inquiry Into Character and Fitness," (4 pages), dated January 5, 1931 and signed by ALGER HISS.

2. A letter to CHARLES S. O'CONNOR, Esq., Clerk, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, on the letterhead of the Office of the Solicitor General, Washington, D. C., dated December 19, 1935, with an enclosure of one and a fraction pages, entitled, "Affidavit To The Supreme Judicial Court, Commonwealth Of Massachusetts, By Applicant For Admission To The Supreme Court Of The United States." Both the letter and the affidavit were typewritten and signed by ALGER HISS.

3. Three typewritten letters on the letterhead of Choate, Hall and Stewart, Attorneys, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., addressed to HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Board of Bar Examiners, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass., dated Jan. 5, 1935. The first letter was signed by ALGER HISS. The other two letters recommending the admission of ALGER HISS to the Massachusetts Bar were signed by JAMES GARFIELD and MARCIEN JENCKS of Choate, Hall and Stewart.

Mr. QUINLAN released these documents temporarily in the custody of one of his Clerks, JACOB SHURE, and they were photographed at the Boston Office. The film was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory under date of December 24, 1948.

By letter dated Dec. 29, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised Boston that it had concluded that the foregoing documents, which the laboratory identified as Kc96, were not typed by the machine which was used to type Specimens Q6 through Q69 in the instant case. The laboratory further advised that the roll of film forwarded by Boston on Dec. 24, 1948, was being retained in the files of the Bureau.

BS 65-3251

RE: NO TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS LOCATED IN RECORDS OF POWDER POINT ACADEMY OF DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

Bureau teletype to Boston, dated December 22, 1948, requested that the records of Powder Point Academy at Duxbury, Mass. be examined for the purposes of locating additional specimens known to have been typed while the Woodstock typewriter was in the possession of HISS.

Special Agent WILLIAM H. CARPENTER conducted the following investigation on December 27, 1948:

Mr. RICHARD F. WICKENTEN, Headmaster, Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass., advised that Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Mass., "folded up" and Tabor Academy was requested to take over. Complete records of Powder Point Academy were not taken over by Tabor Academy, but Mr. WICKENTEN attempted to locate records verifying the attendance of ALGER HISS at Powder Point Academy. He was unsuccessful in finding any evidence of ALGER HISS' attendance at that school at any time except an old typewritten list of the alumni, on which list appeared the name of ALGER HISS.

Mr. WICKENTEN was unable to locate any typewritten letters in the files from ALGER HISS to the school or written by ALGER HISS while at Powder Point Academy. Mr. WICKENTEN had two of his assistants make a complete search of the records, vaults and other possible storage places for such letters.

The results of the foregoing inquiry were made available to the Bureau and New York by Boston teletype dated December 28, 1948.

Kisseloff-2521

BS 65-3251

RE: RECORDS OF ALGER HISS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Bureau teletype to Boston dated December 22, 1948, requested that Harvard University be contacted for typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS.

Boston T-1 advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on Dec. 30, 1948, that two weeks before, Harvard Law School had obtained the records of the Harvard Alumni Association for the purpose of making these records available to an investigator of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. T-1 advised that only one document was received from the Harvard Alumni Association, which was dated April, 1948. Typing on this document consisted of ALGER HISS' name, address and occupation. This document, and probably others on file at Harvard Law School, according to T-1, were made available to the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities investigator through Dean GRISWOLD's office, Dean of Harvard Law School. According to T-1, telephonic approval for the release of these documents was received by Harvard Law School from the attorneys defending ALGER HISS.

The foregoing information was made available to the Bureau and New York Office by Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948.

Kisseloff-2522

BS 65-3251

RE: ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO 1947 SUMMER TENANCY OF ALGER HISS AT PEACHAM, VT.

New York teletype to Bureau and Boston dated December 29, 1948, requested Mrs. ~~Dr. LEWIS~~ PILCHER, M.D. of Newton, Mass. be interviewed concerning a tenancy of HISS in a cottage owned by the PILCHER family at Peacham, Vt.

Dr. LEWIS PILCHER, M.D., and his wife, ELEANOR PILCHER, 67 Berkeley Street, West Newton, Mass., advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on December 30, 1948, that in the summer of 1947, ALGER HISS and his family occupied a cottage owned by Mrs. ELEANOR PILCHER located at Peacham, Vt. Mrs. PILCHER stated this tenancy had in all probability been arranged by her father, ERNEST M. BOGART, retired Professor of Economics, University of Illinois, who is presently in Europe with his wife.

The PILCHERs advised that no one was available for interview at the home of Professor BOGART, located at 25 West 10th Street, New York City. Both Dr. and Mrs. PILCHER agreed that neither had received correspondence from Mrs. ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, nor did they know of any correspondence which had been received by Professor BOGART relating to the foregoing tenancy. It was Dr. PILCHER's opinion that Professor BOGART had placed an advertisement in the New York Times which had resulted in the renting of the summer cottage to ALGER HISS in the 1947 summer season.

Dr. and Mrs. PILCHER stated that their knowledge of ALGER HISS and his family was confined to a limited social contact at Peacham, Vermont. They stated that at no time had ALGER HISS or his wife, by word or action, given any indication of being other than loyal Americans.

It was the impression of Dr. PILCHER that HISS may have entered into correspondence with a Professor BRAND BLANCHARD regarding the purchase of a cottage at Peacham, Vt. owned by Professor BLANCHARD. Dr. PILCHER advised that Professor BLANCHARD was head of the Philosophy Department at Yale University.

The foregoing information was made available to the Bureau and the New York Office by Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948.

Kisseloff-2523

BS 65-3251

RE: INTERVIEW WITH MRS. JOHN ALFORD,
FORMERLY ROBERTA FANSLER

Bureau teletype to Boston dated December 22, 1948, requested Mrs. JOHN ALFORD be interviewed to determine the names of persons PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS corresponded with during Mrs. ALFORD's association with his family and to further ascertain if Mrs. ALFORD or PRISCILLA HISS ever typed personal or business letters on the Woodstock machine while they worked together on their book entitled, "Research In Fine Arts In Colleges And Universities Of The USA."

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EDMUND G. VIVIAN on December 28, 1948:

Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, 55 Charlesfield Street, Providence, R.I., advised she did not own a typewriter and had never heard of one called the Woodstock. She formerly used the typewriters at the Carnegie Foundation, New York City, or a portable typewriter owned by her former husband, THOMAS FANSLER. She believed this typewriter was a Corona. She recalled PRISCILLA HISS had used an old typewriter which had been given to her by her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, formerly General Agent, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. ALFORD did not know the make of this typewriter.

Mrs. ALFORD said that Mrs. HISS was not the type of person to write letters with a typewriter and Mrs. ALFORD could not recall receiving anything but handwritten letters from Mrs. HISS. Mrs. ALFORD said she received a letter on December 28, 1948, from Mrs. HISS, who stated her attorneys were also searching for a typewriter and Mrs. ALFORD made the observation that the FBI investigation appeared to be running parallel to that of the HISS attorneys, who were endeavoring to locate the same machine.

By way of background, Mrs. ALFORD advised she went to college with PRISCILLA HISS in 1922 and married PRISCILLA's brother, THOMAS FANSLER, in 1924. They were divorced in 1941 but this made no difference in the close relationship between herself and Mrs. ALGER HISS. They think very highly of each other and Mrs. ALFORD frankly stated that she would be most reluctant to voluntarily offer any information that might be considered detrimental to ALGER HISS or his wife. She said she considered ALGER HISS entirely innocent of the indictment charges. Mrs. ALFORD said she recently named PRISCILLA HISS in her will as guardian for her two minor children. Mrs. ALFORD is Director of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R.I., where her husband, JOHN ALFORD, is a Professor.

Kisseloff-2524

Mrs. ALFORD advised that a file at the Carnegie Corporation, New York City, in an envelope marked, "College Art Association For 1932 To 1933," may contain letters from PRISCILLA HISS addressed to JAMES B. MUNN, former Dean, Washington Square College, New York University.

Mrs. ALFORD stated that she had very few friends in common with the HISS family, who had lived most of the time in New York while she was residing in Washington, D. C. She suggested among those who may have corresponded with the HISS's are:

THOMAS FANSLER, brother of Mrs. HISS, 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

KATHERINE B. NEILSON, a close friend of PRISCILLA HISS, residing at 253 Bryant St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, Chestertown, Maryland

Mrs. MARGARET R. FANSLER, another sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS, residing at 55 Randolph Place, South Orange, New Jersey.

Mrs. ALFORD also suggested that a possibility existed that correspondence could possibly be located at the various schools which had been attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON, the son of PRISCILLA HISS.

The foregoing information was made available to the Bureau and New York City in Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948, and on the same date the Chicago, Buffalo, Baltimore and Newark Offices were requested to contact the individuals suggested by Mrs. ALFORD.

Kisseloff-2525

BS 65-3251

RE: ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS AT CHOATE, HALL AND STEWART, ATTORNEYS, BOSTON, MASS., FORMER PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OF ALGER HISS

Bureau teletype to Boston dated December 22, 1948, requested Boston to verify the employment of ALGER HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., from October, 1930 to the spring of 1932, and to obtain any typewritten correspondence forwarded to the firm or any of its attorneys by HISS.

ROBERT PROCTOR, senior partner of Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that ALGER HISS had been employed as an attorney for this concern from October 1930 until April 1932, at which time he went into government service. Mr. PROCTOR said that no personnel file was maintained on professional employees. He stated it was the custom of Choate, Hall and Stewart to employ the top men graduating from Harvard Law School and that was how HISS became connected with his firm.

Mr. PROCTOR was unable to locate any letters emanating from HISS in the files of Choate, Hall and Stewart and through his cooperation the following members of the firm were contacted:

STEWART C. RAND	MARCIEN JENCKS
CHARLES O. PENGRA	RICHARD WAIT
JAMES GARFIELD	SIMON P. TOWNSEND
RICHARD C. CURTIS	BROOKS POTTER

All agreed they had received no correspondence from HISS and were unable to furnish any information pertinent to this investigation.

To date, the following firm members have not been available for interview because they are out of town:

JOHN L. HALL
CHARLES P. CURTIS, JR.

The results of interview with these two attorneys will be set out in a subsequent report.

PENDING

Kisseloff-2526

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

Will locate and interview Mr. and Mrs. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, Chestertown, Maryland, for the purpose of obtaining from them any typewritten specimens in their possession emanating from ALGER HISS, which specimens should be forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with known specimens.

This lead was forwarded to Baltimore by Boston teletype dated 12-30-48.

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will interview KATHERINE B. NEILSON, close friend of PRISCILLA HISS, at 253 Bryant Street, Buffalo, New York. for the purpose of obtaining any typewritten specimens emenating from ALGER HISS in her possession, which specimens should be forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with known specimens in this case.

This lead was furnished to Buffalo by Boston teletype dated 12-30-48.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948, requested THOMAS FANSLER, brother of Mrs. HISS, be contacted for typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS. A report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER at Detroit, Michigan, dated December 23, 1948, copies of which were forwarded Boston and Chicago, reflects a similar lead has been set out for the Detroit Office.

THE NEWARK OFFICE

Boston teletype to Newark dated December 30, 1948, requests Mrs. MARGARET R. FANSLER, sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS, 55 Randolph Place, South Orange, N.J., be interviewed to obtain any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS in her possession. These specimens should be forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with known specimens in this case.

Kisseloff-2527

THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE

A lead from the Albany Office in report of SA FRANK C. WOOD dated 12-29-48 requests Professor BRAND BLANCHARD, head of the Philosophy Department, Yale University, be interviewed. Instant report furnishes additional information regarding possibility of correspondence received by Professor BLANCHARD from ALGER HISS in connection with the purchase of a cottage owned by Professor BLANCHARD at Peacham, Vt.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

Page 8 of instant report reflects Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, states a possibility exists that correspondence of HISS may be located at schools attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS.

The New York Office will obtain this information from TIMOTHY HOBSON and will set out appropriate leads.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

One copy of this report is being designated for the information of the Washington Field Office.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

Will ascertain from Attorneys JOHN L. HALL and CHARLES P. CURTIS, JR., former associates of HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., whether they have received any typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS for the purpose of making this correspondence available to the Bureau.

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BS 65-3251

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1 is [redacted] Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. [redacted] when trying to locate alumni records pertaining to ALGER HISS, ascertained that they had been turned over to Harvard Law School. Mr. [redacted] contacted Mr. DIMICK, the Secretary of Harvard Law School, who furnished the information set forth in report regarding previous investigation conducted by the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. b7D

With reference to the telephone call approving the release of these documents to the investigator of the HCUA, Mr. [redacted] was advised by Mr. DIMICK that the firm of attorneys located in Baltimore, Maryland which was defending ALGER HISS was owned by Mr. MARBARY (phonetic) who, DIMICK stated, was a member of the Harvard Corporation. Mr. [redacted] did not divulge the Bureau's interest to Mr. DIMICK and has requested that his name be kept confidential.

Kisseloff-2529

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At NEW YORK — BS File No. 65-3251 ac

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
BOSTON, MASS.	1-3-49	12-23,31-48	FREDERICK H. CONNORS

Title	Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS:

No record of ALGER HISS located Boston Bar Association or Massachusetts Bar Association, Boston, Mass. No correspondence from HISS located in records of Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Mass. Harvard Alumni records on HISS turned over to HCUA investigator by Harvard Law School in middle of December, 1948. Typewritten documents emanating from HISS on file Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts photographed and film forwarded to FBI Laboratory. Laboratory concluded these documents were not typed by machine which was used to type specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case. Film retained by Bureau. Summer residence of HISS family in 1947 at cottage of ELEANOR PILCHER, Peacham, Vt., verified. Arrangements for tenancy probably made through ELEANOR PILCHER's father, Professor ERNEST M. BOGART, presently in Europe. No correspondence located regarding this tenancy. Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, used typewriters at Carnegie Foundation or portable typewriter of former husband, THOMAS FANSLER, which she believes was a Corona. States PRISCILLA HISS used old typewriter given to her by her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, make unknown. Mrs. ALFORD states correspondence may be on file at Carnegie Corporation, NYC, at schools attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, or with relatives or friends of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Leads set out to contact individuals named by Mrs. ALFORD. Employment of HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, Boston, Mass., verified. No typewritten documents located at this source to date.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/16/77 BY

Approved & Forw'd — SAC

Copies
5 Bureau
3 New York City (65-14920)
1 Thomas J. Donegan, Sp. Asst. to Atty General, N.Y.
2 Baltimore (65-1462) 2 Newark
2 Buffalo 1 Wash. Field - info
1 Chicago - info (74-94)
1 New Haven - info 3 Boston

Kisseloff-2530

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 1, THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-4-49	12-31-48	MAURICE A. TAYLOR dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS interviewed December 31, 1948, in connection with alleged new information divulged earlier (12-29-48) to members HCUA. CHAMBERS repeated story related to committee and contents of his remarks set forth herein for period 1932 to 1938 when he severed relations with Communist Party and underground. He indicated considerable of the information supplied was new to committee rather than Bureau.

12-1
4-6
2-1
5-1

- P

REFERENCE: Los Angeles teletype to Bureau December 31, 1948.
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY at New York, dated December 23, 1948.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/28/87 BY SP-2 [illegible] LOG # 87-122

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the mornings of December 30 and 31, 1948, the Washington Times Herald carried lengthy articles containing a summary of new information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at CHAMBERS' farm near Westminster, Maryland, during a five hour interview on the evening of December 29, 1948.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The news articles attributed most of the observations to Senator Elect CARL MUNDT and indicated CHAMBERS had disclosed new names, including some deceased persons, and some individuals now operating in other countries, and stated sufficient data had been supplied to keep the committee busy for six months. In addition CHAMBERS had allegedly furnished a complete chronology of his activities. It was stated that no new sources of confidential information had been named. The articles reported that 52 additional big batches of top secret papers, including data on the Norden bomb.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Gerry Hollis SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-942

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1 JAN 14 1949

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sight had been delivered by CHAMBERS to Soviet agents in New York during his service in the underground and on one occasion he had taken a money belt, containing $10,000, from New York City to San Francisco for the purpose of financing West Coast spy operations. Reference was also made in the articles to four costly rugs delivered as gifts to four of the principal sources of information in Washington, D.C.

On the afternoon of December 31, 1948, subject CHAMBERS was interviewed by Mr. RAY WHEARTY of the Department and the writer in the office of Mr. WHEARTY concerning the substance of his statements as reported above. Mr. CHAMBERS observed that while a great deal of the information supplied by him to committee members at his farm on December 29, 1948, constituted information which was new to the committee, only a small portion would be new to this Bureau in view of the several interviews with him by special agents and his lengthy testimony before the Federal Grand Jury in New York. He readily agreed to repeat the substance of his statements to the committee to the best of his recollection and this information is set forth hereafter in full and at the risk of some repetition as the writer is not in possession of all prior interviews and of course the testimony before the Grand Jury.

CHAMBERS related that in 1932 shortly after he entered the underground he was introduced into an espionage apparatus headed by one ULRICH, alias WALTER, both pseudonyms, which was operating within the German Hamburg American Steamship Line. ULRICH was a Russian who he recalled had operated as a partisan in Crimea and whom he described as about 50 years, 5'6", 150 pounds, short, wiry, nervous, and possessing a monkeyish face. CHAMBERS figured he served as liaison man between the individuals handling the written material and ULRICH. He advised the group included one HENRY, a German who met the vessels, and CHARLIE, a Russian Jew, former taxi driver who was supposed to be related to a high Russian official, possibly MOLOTOV. He stated CHARLIE usually delivered the data to HENRY who would bring the material to CHAMBERS and he would pass it on.

CHAMBERS related that two methods were used to transmit messages in this apparatus, one by use of invisible ink written in Russian script between the lines of an innocuous letter typed in German. CHAMBERS who read German said the German letters with secret writing always contained the same general form and content and were signed AKUT. He advised he never learned the content of the secret writing as he did not read or speak Russian.

CHAMBERS advised the other method, often used simultaneously with the secret writing, involved the use of microfilm which he described as to size (35 mm film). He stated these microfilm prints would be transmitted in the back of a small hand mirror, such as could be purchased at five and dime stores. As many as eight or more would be placed between the glass and metal backs of these mirrors and carried on and off ship in the pockets of seamen without attracting any inquiries. CHAMBERS advised these microfilms

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were also in Russian and he never learned the contents of instructions or messages but knew this was a communications channel for an espionage organization.

CHAMBERS advised that this early organization utilized three places as operating headquarters in New York City. He stated the first place was located on Gay Street in Greenwich Village.

CHAMBERS siad the second place used by the ring was an apartment off 5th Avenue West in the lower 50's rented by PAULA LEVINE whose husband was HARRY LEVINE. He recalled that HARRY LEVINE had a brother-in-law by the name of SAM SCHOYET who worked as assistant foreman at the Daily Worker and was a printer by trade who had worked in Paris and Japan for the underground and later had been sent to Mukden in 1937 on which trip his daughter, AZIA, had accompanied him. He described AZIA SCHOYET as a bacteriologist who was educated at Hunter College, New York City. CHAMBERS stated he may have learned about SCHOYET from Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET, mentioned hereinafter.

The third place was an apartment located in Brooklyn, approximately one mile from Brownsville, which was the apartment of one TAMER who was an employee of Crucible Steel, Harrison, New Jersey. CHAMBERS recalled that in 1937 a security agency of the government had made inquiry at the Crucible plant indicating TAMER was suspected of passing plans of this steel company to a foreign government. He stated thereafter TAMER disappeared and he learned from J. PETERS that he had gone to Boston, then to Canada, and on to Russia. CHAMBERS stated TAMER had two or three brothers, one HARRY TAMER who was a printer at the Daily Worker in New York, and another, he recalled, was employed in the waterworks system at Oradell, New Jersey. He stated all were involved to some extent in the underground.

CHAMBERS recalled that there was a Russian typewriter located at the Gay Street address. He stated that Unsub CHARLIE would enlarge the microfilm messages at the Gay Street apartment and would also prepare return messages in the same way. He assumed incoming messages contained instructions and outgoing messages contained information and replies. With reference to the secret ink messages CHAMBERS stated he, himself, often developed the secret writing, using potassium permanganate to develop the writing which would appear in reddish brown between the typed German lines. As indicated he was unable to translate the secret writing.

In connection with the ring mentioned, CHAMBERS said one VALENTINE MARKIN, alias HERMAN and OSCAR, who came to the United States, announced that he would head the apparatus of ULRICH. He stated MARKIN was not a Communist Party member but a left socialist revolutionary. CHAMBERS advised that after HITLER came into power in Germany the espionage ring on the Hamburg American line was broken up and the various characters mentioned herein had disappeared, some presumably returning to Russia.

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CHAMBERS recalled in his earliest experience in the Soviet underground, MAX BEDACHT had introduced him to one JOHN SHERMAN, alias ARTHUR, DON and MIKE, who had been a well known open Party member on the West Coast and had entered espionage activities and subsequently returned to the open Party in California, as related hereafter. He mentioned SHERMAN had written in the Daily Worker under the name of ROBERT MITCHELL.

He further made reference to Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET whom he described as an important and talkative character whom CHAMBERS has previously discussed at length in interviews with Bureau Agents. CHAMBERS stated he believed Unsub ULRICH had referred him to Dr. ROSENBLIET for certain dental work but thought the main objective was to afford Dr. ROSENBLIET the opportunity to look CHAMBERS over carefully. he mentioned that Dr. ROSENBLIET "had many strings in his hand" and believed his dental office was a clearing house for underground operations. He again made mention of ROSENBLIET's brother-in-law, Dr. GREENBURG, who was located in the 70's, New York City. CHAMBERS stated that ROSENBLIET had gone to Europe at some subsequent date and that he had heard later that he operated the East-West Trading Company somewhere in Europe.

During the 30's CHAMBERS had considerable contact with Dr. ROSENBLIET and in 1935 this individual introduced CHAMBERS to one BILL, whom he described as an important, foreign trained, espionage agent whose primary function, he felt, was to organize new underground apparatus in various countries. He described BILL as age 50, 6', 160 pounds, straight slender build, straight mouth with a lipless appearance, squinty eyes, of Finnish or Estonian nationality and who had been a Soviet agent in Shanghai, according to BORIS BYKOV. CHAMBERS stated that Unsub BILL upon appearance in New York had wanted CHAMBERS to go to London as a Soviet agent and had turned over MAXIM LIEBER, presently located at 545 5th Avenue, New York City, to CHAMBERS for this assignment. LIEBER was an open Party member at the time and in view of the plans for his participation in the underground he was withdrawn from the open Party. CHAMBERS stated that this plan did not materialize.

He stated that about the same time BILL was engaged in establishing an underground organization in Tokyo, Japan, and that JOHN SHERMAN was designated to head this network. He stated after the English plan was abandoned, BILL decided to use MAXIM LIEBER in Tokyo and SHERMAN and LIEBER were brought together. As a front for the operations in Tokyo, the American Feature Syndicate, a news agency, was established and a deposit in the sum of perhaps $10,000 furnished by Unsub BILL was made by MAXIM LIEBER. CHAMBERS stated that J. PETERS secured a birth certificate for JOHN SHERMAN in the name of CHARLES CHASE, a deceased person, and in this manner SHERMAN secured a passport and proceeded to Tokyo. In connection with SHERMAN's preparations, he remembered SHERMAN was eager to meet AGNES SMEDLEY and CHAMBERS arranged a meeting for himself with SMEDLEY through J. PETERS for the purpose of introducing SMEDLEY to SHERMAN. CHAMBERS has mentioned this meeting with SMEDLEY on a previous

occasion and he again observed that AGNES SMEDLEY was somewhat cool toward him and disappointed as she thought she was meeting with EDWARDS (GERHARDT EISLER).

CHAMBERS related that in his operations in Japan JOHN SHERMAN had desired the assistance of a Japanese-American for obvious reasons and the Communist Party underground had been able to furnish him with such an individual in the person of HIDEO NODA, a promising young muralist and pupil of DIEGO RIVERA. NODA was the nephew of a Japanese minister and well qualified for the assignment with SHERMAN. CHAMBERS said in early 1936 SHERMAN and NODA went to Japan and operated for a time. Sometime thereafter, he advised, UNSUB BILL excitedly advised the members of the group that an arrest had been made in Japan and the New York front must be dissolved immediately. He stated that the money deposited at the Chemical National Bank was withdrawn, letterheads of the American Feature Syndicate destroyed, and the office abandoned. CHAMBERS advised that it was subsequently learned that the arrests had not occurred and the information was a false alarm. Nevertheless JOHN SHERMAN and NODA returned to the United States and SHERMAN was sent on to Moscow for reasons not known to CHAMBERS. He stated that in the spring of 1937 SHERMAN again returned to the United States. While in Moscow, CHAMBERS learned SHERMAN had contacted a Colonel URITSKY, nephew of MOISHE URITSKY, but CHAMBERS did not know whether he was in the Red Army Intelligence or NKVD. He advised upon his return to this country SHERMAN received instructions to set up the apparatus in England and to take HIDEO NODA with him. Immediately after arrival in New York from Russia, SHERMAN met with CHAMBERS at the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER.

Upon leaving the apartment with CHAMBERS, SHERMAN grabbed CHAMBERS by the arm and stated intensely that he would never again work for those murderers. He told CHAMBERS he wanted to break and requested CHAMBERS to take a letter to BORIS BYKOV who had replaced BILL by this time, indicating he desired to break and wanted to keep the funds, several thousand dollars, which he had in his possession. SHERMAN indicated he wanted to return to the open Party in California. In this connection CHAMBERS stated that SHERMAN and other Communists were able to do this and seemed capable of rationalizing the absurd inconsistencies involved. For his part, he stated, that the Communist Party and the Soviet underground were so inter-related as to be identical with each other. He observed that the only approach to combatting Soviet espionage must begin with outlawing the open Communist Party.

CHAMBERS stated that he did deliver the message, a letter, for SHERMAN to BORIS BYKOV who was greatly upset. He stated, however, that several days thereafter BYKOV agreed to SHERMAN's proposition that SHERMAN return to California but before doing so he wanted to interview SHERMAN, which the latter refused. CHAMBERS stated SHERMAN asked him for one day's lead on the Russians and CHAMBERS stated he granted this to SHERMAN. He advised this was the last he saw of JOHN SHERMAN but he heard later SHERMAN had gone to Los Angeles, rejoined the Party, and was being watched. As an after-thought CHAMBERS recalled that SHERMAN had won the YMCA handball championship while in Japan.

Kisseloff-7291

Concerning HIDEO NODA, CHAMBERS recalled that NODA originally came from the West Coast to New York City where he was apparently recruited for the assignment in Japan. He advised after the false alarm which brought about the dissolution of the network in Tokyo, NODA had returned to the United States. CHAMBERS stated he met with NODA upon instructions of BORIS BYKOV and told NODA to proceed to France and go to a certain hotel at Antibes or Marseilles, CHAMBERS could not recall which town, and there wait until he was contacted. He stated about the end of 1937 or 1938 NODA returned to the United States and CHAMBERS was instructed to send NODA to a Brooklyn address, not now recalled, which was a drug store or soda fountain. He stated that was the last he saw of NODA but sometime later, perhaps 1938, he read an obituary in the newspapers to the effect that NODA had died of a heart attack in Tokyo, Japan. CHAMBERS described NODA as being in the middle 20's, short, slender, Oriental, United States citizen, and rather well known as a promising young muralist.

Throughout the interview CHAMBERS constantly referred to J. PETERS, mentioning PETERS' role in making contacts and supplying and introducing individuals into the underground apparatus. He stated that PETERS had an operation and organization in New York City for the purpose of correlating birth and deathcertificate data for use of the underground in obtaining fictitious passports. He also recalls that PETERS was very proud of a setup involving the office of an alderman in New York City and it was his recollection that at that time aldermen possessed authority to issue passports. He made reference to the RICHARD REUBENS - ROBERTSON case which made headlines during the late 30's, stating that that portion of the apparatus was more or less exposed during the investigation of that celebrated case. CHAMBERS mentioned that Unsub BILL was acquainted with RICHARD REUBENS and also recalled that when TAMER departed the country and wanted to send his furniture to Moscow, CHAMBERS introduced TAMER to REUBENS who was supposed to help him.

Referring again to BORIS BYKOV, CHAMBERS stated that he had arrived in the United States during the latter part of 1936 and remained until early 1938. He believed that BYKOV had been trained by NKVD because of his precise methods of operation and the minute questioning which BYKOV did. He stated he may possibly have been serving Red Army Intelligence at the time he was in this country. He mentioned that J. PETERS had introduced him to BORIS BYKOV. For purposes of future identification CHAMBERS advised BYKOV had met and been seen by the following individuals: On a single occasion by ALGER HISS, HENRY COLLINS, H. JULIAN WADLEIGH, VINCENT RENO, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and GEORGE SILVERMAN. He stated that MAXIM LIEBER and FELIX INSLERMAN also knew him and J. PETERS and Unsub KEITH were well acquainted with BYKOV. He also gathered from conversations that SVIASNIKOV and AZIMOV must have been acquainted with BYKOV.

Kisseloff-7292

With reference to Unsub KEITH, CHAMBERS stated he now has a vague recollection that KEITH's real name may have been CRANE. He stated that KEITH was connected with JOHN SHERMAN who, he believes, may have brought KEITH into the apparatus when SHERMAN was on the West Coast. In any event KEITH was the contact between certain individuals, namely SVIASNIKOV and AZIMOV and BORIS BYKOV.

It is noted in referenced teletype from the Los Angeles Division of December 31, 1948, that MORRIS AZIMOW, undoubtedly identical with Unsub AZIMOV, has stated that shortly after he began employment in 1936 with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, he was contacted in Chicago by an individual whose last name may have been GREEN, and whose first name was perhaps PETE. He stated further that he had previously met this individual GREEN casually in Berkeley, California, and believed the acquaintance had developed through the Industrial Information Exchange Society in Berkeley.

In explaining the news item concerning the $10,000 which CHAMBERS allegedly carried to San Francisco, CHAMBERS made further reference to KEITH. He advised that in 1935 Unknown Subject BILL had sent him to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of unknown individuals on the West Coast. He was not entrusted with the purposes for which the money was transmitted. CHAMBERS registered at the Golden Gate YMCA as LLOYD CANTWELL and by pre-arrangement was contacted by KEITH whom he then met as PETE. Subsequently KEITH or PETE introduced him to an elderly Jewish man named VOLKOFF, who was known as the "old man" and was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. CHAMBERS was not certain whether he delivered the money belt to KEITH or VOLKOFF but believed it was probably the latter. He mentioned he understood the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat was then operating a courier system to Japan and he assumed the money was for underground purposes. He stated he did not know the amount of money carried in the belt which he described as a gray, rubberized money belt with compartments which he wore around his waist next to his skin. He stated the news item apparently had reflected an estimate made casually by him to the committee to the effect that they would not have sent him to the West Coast with less than the sum of $10,000.

CHAMBERS mentioned that it was a year or so later that BORIS BYKOV introduced KEITH to him. In referring to the operations on the West Coast CHAMBERS mentioned one HARRISON GEORGE, a brother-in-law of EARL BROWDER.

Reference is made to Pages 14 to 16 of the report of Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, dated January 3, 1949, concerning an individual submitted as a possible suspect of Unsub KEITH. In view of the further information submitted by CHAMBERS contained in this report it appears doubtful that the individual NATHANIEL S. KEITH could be identical with Unsub KEITH as NATHANIEL S. KEITH was employed by the Wall Street Journal, New York City, from July 1929 to December 1938.

CHAMBERS again discussed the original underground group organized by HAROLD WARE among government employees in Washington, D.C., in the early 1930's, mentioning that the primary objective in the beginning was to place Communists in important posts where they had opportunity for advancement in order to formulate or influence policy along lines sympathetic to Communist interests. He again mentioned this group as including among others, ALGER & DONALD HISS, HENRY COLLINS, JOHN ABT, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN. CHAMBERS advised that up to 1929 fairly heavy subsidies had been sent to the United States Communist Party by Soviet Russia but with the advent of the five year plans much of this aid had been cut off. He stated about 1935 J. PETERS conceived the idea of organizing underground groups and furnishing information to the Soviet intelligence services in exchange for money contributions. He related that the parallels were planned in a conference which he and PETERS had with HAROLD WARE.

Concerning early operations, he recalled that about 1935 ALGER HISS had furnished him with a set of State Department documents which HISS had secured through his employment with the Nye Committee. CHAMBERS stated he photographed these documents himself with a Leica camera supplied by J. PETERS. He mentioned that HISS had been instrumental in taking documents from the State Department furnished to the committee in the usual course of business and observed that a man by the name of GREENE, a former history professor at Princeton University who was then in the State Department, had unwittingly supplied these documents but subsequently became somewhat suspicious and the practice was discontinued.

CHAMBERS advised that about the same time, 1935, HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been contacted through BOB COE, Communist brother of FRANK COE. He recalled WHITE had delivered the documents to BOB COE who in turn handed them to CHAMBERS who photographed them personally and returned them to COE. He remembered COE was an hour late for the appointment and CHAMBERS stated that he would have nothing to do with anyone so careless in making a contact as important as this and he dropped BOB COE permanently.

CHAMBERS also recalled that J. PETERS had also introduced him to GEORGE SILVERMAN at an early date and SILVERMAN in turn introduced him to HARRY D. WHITE in about 1936. He recalled vividly that HARRY WHITE was a financial expert and had evolved a fiscal plan for Soviet Russia in which he was greatly interested. CHAMBERS advised that in the summer of 1937, he believed, ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS took CHAMBERS to WHITE's summer home in New Hampshire to discuss with him this monetary plan. He remembered that they stopped the first night in Thomaston, Connecticut, drove to WHITE's home the following day, and returned by Petergrove, New Hampshire, where they attended the performance of a summer stock company. CHAMBERS also remembered that WHITE's brother from Boston, Massachusetts, was at WHITE's summer place at the time.

Kisseloff-7294

CHAMBERS also made reference to a meeting with DAVID CARPENTER by J. PETERS in about 1935 or 1936 and his meeting with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, GEORGE PIGMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, as well as the two RENO brothers. He stated apparently these individuals comprised a second group operated by or associated with ELINOR NELSON. He stated he only learned of NELSON's connection when HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH testified two weeks ago and advised he was not well acquainted with ELINOR NELSON but he had met her on one occasion as he recalled.

Concerning the mention of the Norden bomb sight in the Times Herald news articles, CHAMBERS advised that during the period he contacted VINCENT RENO he was aware that RENO was working on a bomb sight and in the interview with members of the committee he may have mentioned the Norden bomb sight but felt the news item must have qualified as he did not specify that RENO was working on the Norden bomb sight.

Regarding the four costly rugs delivered as gifts to four principal sources of information, CHAMBERS repeated that the committee members were advised that these rugs were delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, ALGER HISS, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and J. JULIAN WADLEIGH.

CHAMBERS advised that the HCUA group had questioned him closely about NOEL FIELD and about LAURENCE DUGGAN. In this connection he recalled that ALGER HISS had conceived the idea that NOEL FIELD would be a good source of information and had made a serious effort to recruit FIELD but returned to CHAMBERS with the story that FIELD indicated he was already in a parallel. CHAMBERS also made a vague recollection that HISS had related he made an effort to recruit DUGGAN also and returned giving the impression that DUGGAN was already operating. CHAMBERS recalled, for what it is worth, that NOEL FIELD was the best friend of LAURENCE DUGGAN and he can not but believe that DUGGAN was aware of the activity around him. It is recalled that when DUGGAN was recently interviewed he indicated he had lived in the same apartment with NOEL FIELD for several years.

Further considering LAURENCE DUGGAN, CHAMBERS recalled that about 1937 J. PETERS had told him that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD was operating an apparatus in New York which included JOSEPH BARNES, formerly of the New York Herald Tribune, now co-owner of the New York Star, and possibly his brother, HOWARD BARNES, although CHAMBERS was not certain about him. He mentioned that FRED FIELD and JOE BARNES had swapped wives, this only as a matter of interest. CHAMBERS stated that this group used an apartment donated for the purpose by the mother of FREDERICK V. FIELD, which apartment was located on Central Park West, exact address not available. CHAMBERS advised that he became aware that DUGGAN and F. V. FIELD had been classmates, probably at Princeton University (Harvard, according to DUGGAN) and J. PETERS introduced CHAMBERS to F. V. FIELD for the purpose of recruiting DUGGAN. He stated

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F. V. FIELD proceeded to Washington, D.C. to see DUGGAN and DUGGAN had brushed him off, indicating to FIELD he was already active in an apparatus. As a result of these various contacts, CHAMBERS was definitely of the impression that DUGGAN was a part of or associated with the apparatus of HEDI GOMPERZ.

CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER, whose name appeared in the GREGORY case. He stated he had met GLASSER on two or three occasions and these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of the meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY D. WHITE, who, as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable and irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER confirmed their knowledge of WHITE, indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objectives and would cooperate fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been a part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of underground activity. He stated he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with the information possessed by informant GREGORY who stated that CHARLES KRAMER once informed GREGORY that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS mentioned he did not know the members of all the cells represented by his underground informants and advised he had only visited one cell which was the occasion when he went to the home of RICHARD HOWELL POST in Alexandria, Virginia, reported elsewhere.

As a sidelight on HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that PRISCILLA HISS had been a very close friend of MARION BACHRACH and had continued to see her frequently even after being forbidden to do so by the apparatus.

Following the above interview, the writer accompanied CHAMBERS to the door of the Justice Building and during this period CHAMBERS made remarks expressing suspicions concerning WILLIAM P. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney who represents ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS stated he thought MARBURY may have an ideological interest in the defense of HISS which goes further than his ordinary interest as HISS' counsel. He stated MARBURY had plenty of opportunity to withdraw from the case since the documents were produced but had appeared more energetic than ever. He recalled that MARBURY had questioned him at great length regarding HELEN WARE, the meetings of the underground group in her violin studio in Washington, D.C., and whether she was a Communist or aware of the existence and purposes of the underground group. CHAMBERS stated he answered these questions in the negative and MARBURY had stated he was glad that CHAMBERS stated this as he knew all about HELEN WARE and upon the conclusion of the testimony demanded to know

Kisseloff-7296

if CHAMBERS was aware that HELEN WARE is now married to the prominent head of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. CHAMBERS stated that in view of the complete knowledge concerning HELEN WARE, which MARBURY professed to have, he must have been in possession of knowledge that she was the daughter of Mother BLOOR and sister of HAROLD WARE. Information contained in this paragraph was apparently not furnished to the committee.

Ella Reeve Bloor

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-7297

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION:

At Los Angeles, California

In continuing efforts to identify Unsub KEITH will bear in mind the hazy recollection of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that his real name may have been CRANE. It is noted there is some similarity between this name and GREEN which was the recollection of MORRIS AZIMOW. It appears that JOHN SHERMAN may have recruited KEITH or at least have been associated with him on the West Coast before both came to New York on underground missions.

Kisseloff-7298

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-4-49	12-31-48	MAURICE A. TAYLOR dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS interviewed December 31, 1948, in connection with alleged new information divulged earlier (12-29-48) to members HCUA. CHAMBERS repeated story related to committee and contents of his remarks set forth herein for period 1932 to 1938 when he severed relations with Communist Party and underground. He indicated considerable of the information supplied was new to committee rather than Bureau.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/28/87 BY SP-7 mcm/ab Log # 87-122

REFERENCE: Los Angeles teletype to Bureau December 31, 1948.
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY at New York, dated December 23, 1948.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the mornings of December 30 and 31, 1948, the Washington Times Herald carried lengthy articles containing a summary of new information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at CHAMBERS' farm near Westminster, Maryland, during a five hour interview on the evening of December 29, 1948.

The news articles attributed most of the observations to Senator Elect CARL MUNDT and indicated CHAMBERS had disclosed new names, including some deceased persons, and some individuals now operating in other countries, and stated sufficient data had been supplied to keep the committee busy for six months. In addition CHAMBERS had allegedly furnished a complete chronology of his activities. It was stated that no new sources of confidential information had been named. The articles reported that 52 additional big batches of top secret papers, including data on the Norden bomb

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2-Washington Field

sight had been delivered by CHAMBERS to Soviet agents in New York during his service in the underground and on one occasion he had taken a money belt, containing $10,000, from New York City to San Francisco for the purpose of financing West Coast spy operations. Reference was also made in the articles to four costly rugs delivered as gifts to four of the principal sources of information in Washington, D.C.

On the afternoon of December 31, 1948, subject CHAMBERS was interviewed by Mr. RAY WHEARTY of the Department and the writer in the office of Mr. WHEARTY concerning the substance of his statements as reported above. Mr. CHAMBERS observed that while a great deal of the information supplied by him to committee members at his farm on December 29, 1948, constituted information which was new to the committee, only a small portion would be new to this Bureau in view of the several interviews with him by special agents and his lengthy testimony before the Federal Grand Jury in New York. He readily agreed to repeat the substance of his statements to the committee to the best of his recollection and this information is set forth hereafter in full and at the risk of some repetition as the writer is not in possession of all prior interviews and of course the testimony before the Grand Jury.

CHAMBERS related that in 1932 shortly after he entered the underground he was introduced into an espionage apparatus headed by one ULRICH, alias WALTER, both pseudonyms, which was operating within the German Hamburg American Steamship Line. ULRICH was a Russian who he recalled had operated as a partisan in Crimea and whom he described as about 50 years, 5'6", 150 pounds, short, wiry, nervous, and possessing a monkeyish face. CHAMBERS figured he served as liaison man between the individuals handling the written material and ULRICH. He advised the group included one HENRY, a German who met the vessels, and CHARLIE, a Russian Jew, former taxi driver who was supposed to be related to a high Russian official, possibly MOLOTOV. He stated CHARLIE usually delivered the data to HENRY who would bring the material to CHAMBERS and he would pass it on.

CHAMBERS related that two methods were used to transmit messages in this apparatus, one by use of invisible ink written in Russian script between the lines of an innocuous letter typed in German. CHAMBERS who read German said the German letters with secret writing always contained the same general form and content and were signed AKUT. He advised he never learned the content of the secret writing as he did not read or speak Russian.

CHAMBERS advised the other method, often used simultaneously with the secret writing, involved the use of microfilm which he described as to size (35 mm film). He stated these microfilm prints would be transmitted in the back of a small hand mirror, such as could be purchased at five and dime stores. As many as eight or more would be placed between the glass and metal backs of these mirrors and carried on and off ship in the pockets of seamen without attracting any inquiries. CHAMBERS advised these microfilms

Kisseloff-7301

were also in Russian and he never learned the contents of instructions or messages but knew this was a communications channel for an espionage organization.

CHAMBERS advised that this early organization utilized three places as operating headquarters in New York City. He stated the first place was located on Gay Street in Greenwich Village.

CHAMBERS siad the second place used by the ring was an apartment off 5th Avenue West in the lower 50's rented by PAULA LEVINE whose husband was HARRY LEVINE. He recalled that HARRY LEVINE had a brother-in-law by the name of SAM SCHOYET who worked as assistant foreman at the Daily Worker and was a printer by trade who had worked in Paris and Japan for the underground and later had been sent to Mukden in 1937 on which trip his daughter, AZIA, had accompanied him. He described AZIA SCHOYET as a bacteriologist who was educated at Hunter College, New York City. CHAMBERS stated he may have learned about SCHOYET from Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET, mentioned hereinafter.

The third place was an apartment located in Brooklyn, approximately one mile from Brownsville, which was the apartment of one TAMER who was an employee of Crucible Steel, Harrison, New Jersey. CHAMBERS recalled that in 1937 a security agency of the government had made inquiry at the Crucible plant indicating TAMER was suspected of passing plans of this steel company to a foreign government. He stated thereafter TAMER disappeared and he learned from J. PETERS that he had gone to Boston, then to Canada, and on to Russia. CHAMBERS stated TAMER had two or three brothers, one HARRY TAMER who was a printer at the Daily Worker in New York, and another, he recalled, was employed in the waterworks system at Oradell, New Jersey. He stated all were involved to some extent in the underground.

CHAMBERS recalled that there was a Russian typewriter located at the Gay Street address. He stated that Unsub CHARLIE would enlarge the microfilm messages at the Gay Street apartment and would also prepare return messages in the same way. He assumed incoming messages contained instructions and outgoing messages contained information and replies. With reference to the secret ink messages CHAMBERS stated he, himself, often developed the secret writing, using potassium permanganate to develop the writing which would appear in reddish brown between the typed German lines. As indicated he was unable to translate the secret writing.

In connection with the ring mentioned, CHAMBERS said one VALENTINE MARKIN, alias HERMAN and OSCAR, who came to the United States, announced that he would head the apparatus of ULRICH. He stated MARKIN was not a Communist Party member but a left socialist revolutionary. CHAMBERS advised that after HITLER came into power in Germany the espionage ring on the Hamburg American line was broken up and the various characters mentioned herein had disappeared, some presumably returning to Russia.

Kisseloff-7302

CHAMBERS recalled in his earliest experience in the Soviet underground, MAX BEDACHT had introduced him to one JOHN SHERMAN, alias ARTHUR, DON and MIKE, who had been a well known open Party member on the West Coast and had entered espionage activities and subsequently returned to the open Party in California, as related hereafter. He mentioned SHERMAN had written in the Daily Worker under the name of ROBERT MITCHELL.

He further made reference to Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET whom he described as an important and talkative character whom CHAMBERS has previously discussed at length in interviews with Bureau Agents. CHAMBERS stated he believed Unsub ULRICH had referred him to Dr. ROSENBLIET for certain dental work but thought the main objective was to afford Dr. ROSENBLIET the opportunity to look CHAMBERS over carefully. he mentioned that Dr. ROSENBLIET "had many strings in his hand" and believed his dental office was a clearing house for underground operations. He again made mention of ROSENBLIET's brother-in-law, Dr. GREENBURG, who was located in the 70's, New York City. CHAMBERS stated that ROSENBLIET had gone to Europe at some subsequent date and that he had heard later that he operated the East-West Trading Company somewhere in Europe.

During the 30's CHAMBERS had considerable contact with Dr. ROSENBLIET and in 1935 this individual introduced CHAMBERS to one BILL, whom he described as an important, foreign trained, espionage agent whose primary function, he felt, was to organize new underground apparatus in various countries. He described BILL as age 50, 6', 160 pounds, straight slender build, straight mouth with a lipless appearance, squinty eyes, of Finnish or Estonian nationality and who had been a Soviet agent in Shanghai, according to BORIS BYKOV. CHAMBERS stated that Unsub BILL upon appearance in New York had wanted CHAMBERS to go to London as a Soviet agent and had turned over MAXIM LIEBER, presently located at 545 5th Avenue, New York City, to CHAMBERS for this assignment. LIEBER was an open Party member at the time and in view of the plans for his participation in the underground he was withdrawn from the open Party. CHAMBERS stated that this plan did not materialize.

He stated that about the same time BILL was engaged in establishing an underground organization in Tokyo, Japan, and that JOHN SHERMAN was designated to head this network. He stated after the English plan was abandoned, BILL decided to use MAXIM LIEBER in Tokyo and SHERMAN and LIEBER were brought together. As a front for the operations in Tokyo, the American Feature Syndicate, a news agency, was established and a deposit in the sum of perhaps $10,000 furnished by Unsub BILL was made by MAXIM LIEBER. CHAMBERS stated that J. PETERS secured a birth certificate for JOHN SHERMAN in the name of CHARLES CHASE, a deceased person, and in this manner SHERMAN secured a passport and proceeded to Tokyo. In connection with SHERMAN's preparations, he remembered SHERMAN was eager to meet AGNES SMEDLEY and CHAMBERS arranged a meeting for himself with SMEDLEY through J. PETERS for the purpose of introducing SMEDLEY to SHERMAN. CHAMBERS has mentioned this meeting with SMEDLEY on a previous

occasion and he again observed that AGNES SMEDLEY was somewhat cool toward him and disappointed as she thought she was meeting with EDWARDS (GERHARDT EISLER).

CHAMBERS related that in his operations in Japan JOHN SHERMAN had desired the assistance of a Japanese-American for obvious reasons and the Communist Party underground had been able to furnish him with such an individual in the person of HIDEO NODA, a promising young muralist and pupil of DIEGO RIVERA. NODA was the nephew of a Japanese minister and well qualified for the assignment with SHERMAN. CHAMBERS said in early 1936 SHERMAN and NODA went to Japan and operated for a time. Sometime thereafter, he advised, UNSUB BILL excitedly advised the members of the group that an arrest had been made in Japan and the New York front must be dissolved immediately. He stated that the money deposited at the Chemical National Bank was withdrawn, letterheads of the American Feature Syndicate destroyed, and the office abandoned. CHAMBERS advised that it was subsequently learned that the arrests had not occurred and the information was a false alarm. Nevertheless JOHN SHERMAN and NODA returned to the United States and SHERMAN was sent on to Moscow for reasons not known to CHAMBERS. He stated that in the spring of 1937 SHERMAN again returned to the United States. While in Moscow, CHAMBERS learned SHERMAN had contacted a Colonel URITSKY, nephew of MOISHE URITSKY, but CHAMBERS did not know whether he was in the Red Army Intelligence or NKVD. He advised upon his return to this country SHERMAN received instructions to set up the apparatus in England and to take HIDEO NODA with him. Immediately after arrival in New York from Russia, SHERMAN met with CHAMBERS at the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER.

Upon leaving the apartment with CHAMBERS, SHERMAN grabbed CHAMBERS by the arm and stated intensely that he would never again work for those murderers. He told CHAMBERS he wanted to break and requested CHAMBERS to take a letter to BORIS BYKOV who had replaced BILL by this time, indicating he desired to break and wanted to keep the funds, several thousand dollars, which he had in his possession. SHERMAN indicated he wanted to return to the open Party in California. In this connection CHAMBERS stated that SHERMAN and other Communists were able to do this and seemed capable of rationalizing the absurd inconsistencies involved. For his part, he stated, that the Communist Party and the Soviet underground were so inter-related as to be identical with each other. He observed that the only approach to combatting Soviet espionage must begin with outlawing the open Communist Party.

CHAMBERS stated that he did deliver the message, a letter, for SHERMAN to BORIS BYKOV who was greatly upset. He stated, however, that several days thereafter BYKOV agreed to SHERMAN's proposition that SHERMAN return to California but before doing so he wanted to interview SHERMAN, which the latter refused. CHAMBERS stated SHERMAN asked him for one day's lead on the Russians and CHAMBERS stated he granted this to SHERMAN. He advised this was the last he saw of JOHN SHERMAN but he heard later SHERMAN had gone to Los Angeles, rejoined the Party, and was being watched. As an after-thought CHAMBERS recalled that SHERMAN had won the YMCA handball championship while in Japan.

Kisseloff-7304

Concerning HIDEO NODA, CHAMBERS recalled that NODA originally came from the West Coast to New York City where he was apparently recruited for the assignment in Japan. He advised after the false alarm which brought about the dissolution of the network in Tokyo, NODA had returned to the United States. CHAMBERS stated he met with NODA upon instructions of BORIS BYKOV and told NODA to proceed to France and go to a certain hotel at Antibes or Marseilles, CHAMBERS could not recall which town, and there wait until he was contacted. He stated about the end of 1937 or 1938 NODA returned to the United States and CHAMBERS was instructed to send NODA to a Brooklyn address, not now recalled, which was a drug store or soda fountain. He stated that was the last he saw of NODA but sometime later, perhaps 1938, he read an obituary in the newspapers to the effect that NODA had died of a heart attack in Tokyo, Japan. CHAMBERS described NODA as being in the middle 20's, short, slender, Oriental, United States citizen, and rather well known as a promising young muralist.

Throughout the interview CHAMBERS constantly referred to J. PETERS, mentioning PETERS' role in making contacts and supplying and introducing individuals into the underground apparatus. He stated that PETERS had an operation and organization in New York City for the purpose of correlating birth and deathcertificate data for use of the underground in obtaining fictitious passports. He also recalls that PETERS was very proud of a setup involving the office of an alderman in New York City and it was his recollection that at that time aldermen possessed authority to issue passports. He made reference to the RICHARD REUBENS - ROBERTSON case which made headlines during the late 30's, stating that that portion of the apparatus was more or less exposed during the investigation of that celebrated case. CHAMBERS mentioned that Unsub BILL was acquainted with RICHARD REUBENS and also recalled that when TAMER departed the country and wanted to send his furniture to Moscow, CHAMBERS introduced TAMER to REUBENS who was supposed to help him.

Referring again to BORIS BYKOV, CHAMBERS stated that he had arrived in the United States during the latter part of 1936 and remained until early 1938. He believed that BYKOV had been trained by NKVD because of his precise methods of operation and the minute questioning which BYKOV did. He stated he may possibly have been serving Red Army Intelligence at the time he was in this country. He mentioned that J. PETERS had introduced him to BORIS BYKOV. For purposes of future identification CHAMBERS advised BYKOV had met and been seen by the following individuals: On a single occasion by ALGER HISS, HENRY COLLINS, H. JULIAN WADLEIGH, VINCENT RENO, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and GEORGE SILVERMAN. He stated that MAXIM LIEBER and FELIX INSLERMAN also knew him and J. PETERS and Unsub KEITH were well acquainted with BYKOV. He also gathered from conversations that SVIASNIKOV and AZIMOV must have been acquainted with BYKOV.

Kisseloff-7305

With reference to Unsub KEITH, CHAMBERS stated he now has a vague recollection that KEITH's real name may have been CRANE. He stated that KEITH was connected with JOHN SHERMAN who, he believes, may have brought KEITH into the apparatus when SHERMAN was on the West Coast. In any event KEITH was the contact between certain individuals, namely SVIASNIKOV and AZIMOV and BORIS BYKOV.

It is noted in referenced teletype from the Los Angeles Division of December 31, 1948, that MORRIS AZIMOW, undoubtedly identical with Unsub AZIMOV, has stated that shortly after he began employment in 1936 with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, he was contacted in Chicago by an individual whose last name may have been GREEN, and whose first name was perhaps PETE. He stated further that he had previously met this individual GREEN casually in Berkeley, California, and believed the acquaintance had developed through the Industrial Information Exchange Society in Berkeley.

In explaining the news item concerning the $10,000 which CHAMBERS allegedly carried to San Francisco, CHAMBERS made further reference to KEITH. He advised that in 1935 Unknown Subject EARL had sent him to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of unknown individuals on the West Coast. He was not entrusted with the purposes for which the money was transmitted. CHAMBERS registered at the Golden Gate YMCA as LLOYD CANTWELL and by pre-arrangement was contacted by KEITH whom he then met as PETE. Subsequently KEITH or PETE introduced him to an elderly Jewish man named VOLKOFF, who was known as the "old man" and was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. CHAMBERS was not certain whether he delivered the money belt to KEITH or VOLKOFF but believed it was probably the latter. He mentioned he understood the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat was then operating a courier system to Japan and he assumed the money was for underground purposes. He stated he did not know the amount of money carried in the belt which he described as a gray, rubberized money belt with compartments which he wore around his waist next to his skin. He stated the news item apparently had reflected an estimate made casually by him to the committee to the effect that they would not have sent him to the West Coast with less than the sum of $10,000.

CHAMBERS mentioned that it was a year or so later that BORIS BYKOV introduced KEITH to him. In referring to the operations on the West Coast CHAMBERS mentioned one HARRISON GEORGE, a brother-in-law of EARL BROWDER.

Reference is made to Pages 14 to 16 of the report of Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, dated January 3, 1949, concerning an individual submitted as a possible suspect of Unsub KEITH. In view of the further information submitted by CHAMBERS contained in this report it appears doubtful that the individual NATHANIEL S. KEITH could be identical with Unsub KEITH as NATHANIEL S. KEITH was employed by the Wall Street Journal, New York City, from July 1929 to December 1938.

Kisseloff-7306

CHAMBERS again discussed the original underground group organized by HAROLD WARE among government employees in Washington, D.C., in the early 1930's, mentioning that the primary objective in the beginning was to place Communists in important posts where they had opportunity for advancement in order to formulate or influence policy along lines sympathetic to Communist interests. He again mentioned this group as including among others, ALGER & DONALD HISS, HENRY COLLINS, JOHN ABT, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN. CHAMBERS advised that up to 1929 fairly heavy subsidies had been sent to the United States Communist Party by Soviet Russia but with the advent of the five year plans much of this aid had been cut off. He stated about 1935 J. PETERS conceived the idea of organizing underground groups and furnishing information to the Soviet intelligence services in exchange for money contributions. He related that the parallels were planned in a conference which he and PETERS had with HAROLD WARE.

Concerning early operations, he recalled that about 1935 ALGER HISS had furnished him with a set of State Department documents which HISS had secured through his employment with the Nye Committee. CHAMBERS stated he photographed these documents himself with a Leica camera supplied by J. PETERS. He mentioned that HISS had been instrumental in taking documents from the State Department furnished to the committee in the usual course of business and observed that a man by the name of GREENE, a former history professor at Princeton University who was then in the State Department, had unwittingly supplied these documents but subsequently became somewhat suspicious and the practice was discontinued.

CHAMBERS advised that about the same time, 1935, HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been contacted through BOB COE, Communist brother of FRANK COE. He recalled WHITE had delivered the documents to BOB COE who in turn handed them to CHAMBERS who photographed them personally and returned them to COE. He remembered COE was an hour late for the appointment and CHAMBERS stated that he would have nothing to do with anyone so careless in making a contact as important as this and he dropped BOB COE permanently.

CHAMBERS also recalled that J. PETERS had also introduced him to GEORGE SILVERMAN at an early date and SILVERMAN in turn introduced him to HARRY D. WHITE in about 1936. He recalled vividly that HARRY WHITE was a financial expert and had evolved a fiscal plan for Soviet Russia in which he was greatly interested. CHAMBERS advised that in the summer of 1937, he believed, ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS took CHAMBERS to WHITE's summer home in New Hampshire to discuss with him this monetary plan. He remembered that they stopped the first night in Thomaston, Connecticut, drove to WHITE's home the following day, and returned by Petergrove, New Hampshire, where they attended the performance of a summer stock company. CHAMBERS also remembered that WHITE's brother from Boston, Massachusetts, was at WHITE's summer place at the time.

Kisseloff-7307

CHAMBERS also made reference to a meeting with DAVID CARPENTER by J. PETERS in about 1935 or 1936 and his meeting with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, GEORGE PIGMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, as well as the two RENO brothers. He stated apparently these individuals comprised a second group operated by or associated with ELINOR NELSON. He stated he only learned of NELSON's connection when HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH testified two weeks ago and advised he was not well acquainted with ELINOR NELSON but he had met her on one occasion as he recalled.

Concerning the mention of the Norden bomb sight in the Times Herald news articles, CHAMBERS advised that during the period he contacted VINCENT RENO he was aware that RENO was working on a bomb sight and in the interview with members of the committee he may have mentioned the Norden bomb sight but felt the news item must have qualified as he did not specify that RENO was working on the Norden bomb sight.

Regarding the four costly rugs delivered as gifts to four principal sources of information, CHAMBERS repeated that the committee members were advised that these rugs were delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, ALGER HISS, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and J. JULIAN WADLEIGH.

CHAMBERS advised that the HCUA group had questioned him closely about NOEL FIELD and about LAURENCE DUGGAN. In this connection he recalled that ALGER HISS had conceived the idea that NOEL FIELD would be a good source of information and had made a serious effort to recruit FIELD but returned to CHAMBERS with the story that FIELD indicated he was already in a parallel. CHAMBERS also made a vague recollection that HISS had related he made an effort to recruit DUGGAN also and returned giving the impression that DUGGAN was already operating. CHAMBERS recalled, for what it is worth, that NOEL FIELD was the best friend of LAURENCE DUGGAN and he can not but believe that DUGGAN was aware of the activity around him. It is recalled that when DUGGAN was recently interviewed he indicated he had lived in the same apartment with NOEL FIELD for several years.

Further considering LAURENCE DUGGAN, CHAMBERS recalled that about 1937 J. PETERS had told him that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD was operating an apparatus in New York which included JOSEPH BARNES, formerly of the New York Herald Tribune, now co-owner of the New York Star, and possibly his brother, HOWARD BARNES, although CHAMBERS was not certain about him. He mentioned that FRED FIELD and JOE BARNES had swapped wives, this only as a matter of interest. CHAMBERS stated that this group used an apartment donated for the purpose by the mother of FREDERICK V. FIELD, which apartment was located on Central Park West, exact address not available. CHAMBERS advised that he became aware that DUGGAN and F. V. FIELD had been classmates, probably at Princeton University (Harvard, according to DUGGAN) and J. PETERS introduced CHAMBERS to F. V. FIELD for the purpose of recruiting DUGGAN. He stated

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F. V. FIELD proceeded to Washington, D.C. to see DUGGAN and DUGGAN had brushed him off, indicating to FIELD he was already active in an apparatus. As a result of these various contacts, CHAMBERS was definitely of the impression that DUGGAN was a part of or associated with the apparatus of HEDI GOMPERZ.

CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER, whose name appeared in the GREGORY case. He stated he had met GLASSER on two or three occasions and these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of the meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY D. WHITE, who, as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable and irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER confirmed their knowledge of WHITE, indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objectives and would cooperate fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been a part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of underground activity. He stated he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with the information possessed by informant GREGORY who stated that CHARLES KRAMER once informed GREGORY that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS mentioned he did not know the members of all the cells represented by his underground informants and advised he had only visited one cell which was the occasion when he went to the home of RICHARD HOWELL POST in Alexandria, Virginia, reported elsewhere.

As a sidelight on HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that PRISCILLA HISS had been a very close friend of MARION BACHRACH and had continued to see her frequently even after being forbidden to do so by the apparatus.

Following the above interview, the writer accompanied CHAMBERS to the door of the Justice Building and during this period CHAMBERS made remarks expressing suspicions concerning WILLIAM P. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney who represents ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS stated he thought MARBURY may have an ideological interest in the defense of HISS which goes further than his ordinary interest as HISS' counsel. He stated MARBURY had plenty of opportunity to withdraw from the case since the documents were produced but had appeared more energetic than ever. He recalled that MARBURY had questioned him at great length regarding HELEN WARE, the meetings of the underground group in her violin studio in Washington, D.C., and whether she was a Communist or aware of the existence and purposes of the underground group. CHAMBERS stated he answered these questions in the negative and MARBURY had stated he was glad that CHAMBERS stated this as he knew all about HELEN WARE and upon the conclusion of the testimony demanded to know

if CHAMBERS was aware that HELEN WARE is now married to the prominent head of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. CHAMBERS stated that in view of the complete knowledge concerning HELEN WARE, which MARBURY professed to have, he must have been in possession of knowledge that she was the daughter of Mother BLOOR and sister of HAROLD WARE. Information contained in this paragraph was apparently not furnished to the committee.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-7310

LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION:

At Los Angeles, California

In continuing efforts to identify Unsub KEITH will bear in mind the hazy recollection of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that his real name may have been CRANE. It is noted there is some similarity between this name and GREEN which was the recollection of MORRIS AZIMOW. It appears that JOHN SHERMAN may have recruited KEITH or at least have been associated with him on the West Coast before both came to New York on underground missions.

Kisseloff-7311

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-5-49	12/13, 14,15,19,20/48	RIN:MAH RAPHAEL I. MILOW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS	PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss ENRICE A. LINCOLN interviewed and it was learned that she was Administrative Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE while he was Assistant Secretary of State from 1933 to 1939. Miss LINCOLN advised she first became aware of ALGER HISS at the time HISS was appointed Assistant to Mr. SAYRE. Miss LINCOLN could recall no particular individuals in the State Department with whom ALGER HISS was closely associated. Indicated he worked in the Trade Agreements Division. She claimed she had no knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to the recent publicity afforded his accusations of HISS and knew of no association between CHAMBERS and HISS, nor did she know of an association between the individuals alleged by CHAMBERS to be engaged in a conspiracy along with HISS. She did recall one Mr. MARK, who she believed was associated with the Tariff Commission. She recalled definitely that a Woodstock typewriter had not been used in SAYRE's office while she was employed there. ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB interviewed. Determined that she was stenographer in SAYRE's office during same period. NEWCOMB knew of no association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or individuals alleged by CHAMBERS to be engaged with HISS in a spy conspiracy. NEWCOMB was definite in stating that she had never used a Woodstock typewriter for her work in SAYRE's office.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333

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3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-7312

L E A D

Inasmuch as the investigation set forth in this report is the coverage of previously requested leads and investigation in this matter is continuing, no additional undeveloped leads are being included at this time.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-5-49	12/13, 14,15,19,20/48	RAPHAEL I. NIXON RIN:MAH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS	PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss EUNICE A. LINCOLN interviewed and it was learned that she was Administrative Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE while he was Assistant Secretary of State from 1933 to 1939. Miss LINCOLN advised she first became aware of ALGER HISS at the time HISS was appointed Assistant to Mr. SAYRE. Miss LINCOLN could recall no particular individuals in the State Department with whom ALGER HISS was closely associated. Indicated he worked in the Trade Agreements Division. She claimed she had no knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to the recent publicity afforded his accusations of HISS and knew of no association between CHAMBERS and HISS, nor did she know of an association between the individuals alleged by CHAMBERS to be engaged in a conspiracy along with HISS. She did recall one Mr. WARE, who she believed was associated with the Tariff Commission. She recalled definitely that a Woodstock typewriter had not been used in SAYRE's office while she was employed there. ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB interviewed. Determined that she was stenographer in SAYRE's office during same period. NEWCOMB knew of no association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or individuals alleged by CHAMBERS to be engaged with HISS in a spy conspiracy. NEWCOMB was definite in stating that she had never used a Woodstock typewriter for her work in SAYRE's office.

cc AAG Campbell 1-14-49 FL Jcw

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REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT, IN CHARGE

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74-1333 9443

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EX-116

4 JAN 14 1949

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Kisseloff-7314

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

WFO - 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUNICE A. LINCOLN

EUNICE A. LINCOLN was interviewed December 14, 1948, in her office in the State Department where she is presently a Correspondence Reviewer. It was learned from Miss LINCOLN that she had first entered on duty at the State Department July 16, 1918, and had been assigned shortly thereafter as secretary to FRANCIS WHITE, then Chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department.

She advised that when Mr. WHITE was made Assistant Secretary, she, Miss LINCOLN, had been made Administrative Assistant to Mr. WHITE. Shortly thereafter, ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB had been brought into the office as secretary and stenographer. Miss LINCOLN advised that when FRANCIS WHITE was made Minister to Czechoslovakia that for a short period while a Mr. PAYER was Assistant Secretary, she and ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB were out of the office of the Assistant Secretary. However, in November 1933 when FRANCIS B. SAYRE was made Assistant Secretary, Miss LINCOLN and Miss NEWCOMB were returned to their respective positions as Administrative Assistant and secretary in his office. Miss LINCOLN advised that she had remained in this position until SAYRE was named High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in 1939.

Miss LINCOLN advised that her first knowledge of ALGER HISS came about when HISS had called the Assistant Secretary's office and asked for an appointment to see Mr. SAYRE. She recalled that shortly thereafter that HISS had come to the office of Mr. SAYRE and had been interviewed concerning a position as Mr. SAYRE's assistant which had been recently vacated and that as a result of this interview, HISS was appointed to the position of assistant to Mr. SAYRE.

Upon questioning, Miss LINCOLN could not recall any individuals in or out of the State Department with whom ALGER HISS was closely associated and recalled that HISS had been assigned by Mr. SAYRE to work closely with the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department over which Mr. SAYRE was responsible. Miss LINCOLN recalled that during that particular time of Mr. HISS' employment in SAYRE's office, considerable work was done in drawing up trade agreements to be presented to Congress and that SAYRE had delegated the supervision of most of this work to ALGER HISS.

When questioned regarding WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and any possible association that she might know of between CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, Miss LINCOLN stated that prior to the publicity which had been afforded the allegations made by CHAMBERS that he and HISS were engaged in a Communist spy conspiracy, that she had had no knowledge of CHAMBERS and could not recall ever having heard his name.

Kisseloff-7315

When questioned with regard to any possible knowledge she might have had concerning the individuals named by CHAMBERS as also having been associated in this conspiracy, such as LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, JOHN ABT, VICTOR PERLO, DONALD HISS, ELEANOR NELSON, RICHARD HOWELL POST, HAROLD WARE and CHARLES KRAMER or KRAVITSKY, Miss LINCOLN advised that she knew of DONALD HISS because of his relationship to ALGER HISS, but had no personal knowledge of him or of any association of DONALD and ALGER HISS with the other named individuals.

Miss LINCOLN recalled a Mr. WARE who she believed was with the Tariff Commission who was in rather frequent contact with ALGER HISS and attended meetings in HISS' office. It was Miss LINCOLN's recollection that WARE was working on reciprocal trade agreements and could recall of nothing unusual in his contacts. Outside of recent publicity afforded to the other individuals, Miss LINCOLN advised that she had no knowledge of these persons or any possible association with ALGER HISS.

Miss LINCOLN could not recall that she had ever met Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, but recalled that on a number of occasions Mrs. HISS had telephonically contacted SAYRE's office for the purpose of conversing with her husband.

Miss LINCOLN then advised that when Mr. SAYRE left the State Department as Assistant Secretary to become High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB had gone with him as his secretary and had been employed continually since that time while SAYRE had been with the Interior Department, UNRRA and in his present position with the United Nations.

With regard to the typewriters used in the office of Mr. SAYRE during the time that she was employed there, Miss LINCOLN stated that she could not recall that there had ever been a Woodstock typewriter used in that office and felt certain that had there been, she would have recalled it. To the best of her recollection, Miss LINCOLN stated that there had only been three typewriters ever located in that section, one was an Underwood typewriter which Miss LINCOLN still had in her possession and another was an Underwood which Miss NEWCOMB had used and which had been replaced by an L. C. Smith typewriter at an unknown date but sometime between 1933 and 1939.

It was Miss LINCOLN's recollection that at the time when Mr. SAYRE was replaced by Mr. HENRY GRADY as Assistant Secretary, that this L. C. Smith typewriter remained in the office of the Assistant Secretary. She had no knowledge as to the disposition or location of this typewriter. Miss LINCOLN advised that in her duties as Administrative Assistant, she had little occasion to use a typewriter and could not recall ever having done work for ALGER HISS and indicated that Miss NEWCOMB as secretary and stenographer would have had more occasion to do such work in the regular course of business.

At the time that SAYRE left as Assistant Secretary, Miss LINCOLN went to her present position as Correspondence Reviewer and it was her recollection that ALGER HISS at the same time was assigned to the Far Eastern Division as assistant to Mr. HORNBECK.

On December 17, 1948, Miss LINCOLN contacted the reporting agent and advised that it had come to her recollection that during the period that she was employed in Mr. SAYRE's office that there had been another typewriter which was in the office and that to her recollection, this typewriter was also an L. C. Smith machine. Miss LINCOLN explained that sometime probably in 1938 or 1939, the L. C. Smith typewriter regularly used by ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB had frequently broken down and that as insurance against such breakdowns this other typewriter had been maintained in the office. Miss LINCOLN could not recall what the disposition of this typewriter was, but believed that it also was left in the office when HENRY GRADY took over as Assistant Secretary.

With regard to the possibility of any one having removed any documents from the office of Mr. SAYRE, Miss LINCOLN advised that it seemed unlikely to her that any material classified for security purposes could have been taken by any outsider. It was her recollection that all such material was maintained in safe-type cabinets in the room occupied by herself and Miss NEWCOMB and that naturally, ALGER HISS, as well as Mr. SAYRE, had access to them. Miss LINCOLN stated that she would not have been in a position to state that on any occasion any documents had been taken out of the office by ALGER HISS.

Miss LINCOLN noted that during the time that she was employed in Mr. SAYRE's office, there had never been any occasion to suspect Mr. HISS of engaging in any activity inimical to the welfare of this country and advised that to the contrary she had always been of the impression that HISS was highly capable because of his alertness and ability to remain calm at times of stress and hard work.

* * * * * * *

ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB

ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB was first contacted on December 19, 1948, shortly after she had returned to Washington from New York, having arrived in New York on that morning from Paris, France, where she had been serving as secretary to FRANCIS B. SAYRE of the United States Delegation to the United Nations. At that time Miss NEWCOMB expressed the desire not to be interviewed on that date because of fatigue resulting from the traveling and requested to be allowed to be interviewed on the following day.

Accordingly, on December 20, 1948, Miss NEWCOMB was interviewed and advised that she had first become aware of ALGER HISS at the time HISS was appointed assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE while SAYRE was Assistant Secretary of State.

Miss NEWCOMB also was questioned with regard to any possible association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any of the individuals named by CHAMBERS as having been implicated in a spy conspiracy. Miss NEWCOMB advised that she had no recollection of such association or reason to believe that HISS had ever been so engaged. She recalled that she had heard of NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN during the course of their employment in the government and subsequent publicity, but stated that she knew of no association between ALGER HISS and these men.

Miss NEWCOMB stated that in the natural course of her duties, she had numerous occasions to do stenographic work for ALGER HISS. However, she could recall of no instance or incidents which would have aroused her suspicion because of any requests HISS had made in the course of her duties. She stated that she could not recall ever having done any copy work or rough draft work for ALGER HISS of any documents.

With regard to the maintenance of documents in the office, Miss NEWCOMB advised that she recalled that those classified for security measures were maintained in cabinets and indicated that it would not necessarily come to her attention were any such documents removed or if they had been taken from the office by Mr. HISS. However, she stated that there was nothing during the course of her employment to have aroused her suspicion towards ALGER HISS.

With regard to the typwriters used by herself in the course of her employment in SAYRE's office, NEWCOMB advised she had first used an Underwood typewriter and had later substituted this for an L. C. Smith typewriter and that sometime during the latter part of her employment in SAYRE's office, because of frequent difficulty with this machine, another typewriter was brought into the office to be used in case her regular machine broke down. Miss NEWCOMB could not recall definitely whether this machine used as a spare was an L. C. Smith make or possibly a Remington. Miss NEWCOMB was definite in asserting to her knowledge she had never used a Woodstock typewriter and believed if she had used such a machine, she would have recalled it.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7318

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

December 23, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Ladd has telephonically advised me of your call in which you stated that Congressman Mundt had indicated to you that he was in possession of practically all of the information which the FBI had.

[redacted] I would like to advise you that in so far as statements are concerned no one in this Bureau has at any time made any statement to the press. It is a long standing rule that all press inquiries made of the Bureau are answered with the information that any statement in this case must emanate from the Attorney General.

I also desire to advise you that all Bureau personnel have been previously instructed that no information is to be furnished to the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives and I can assure you that in so far as the personnel of the FBI is concerned this has been and will be meticulously observed. However, in view of your specific instructions to Mr. Ladd I am reiterating your instructions that no information of any kind is to be furnished the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, and in line with your instructions anyone violating this will be dismissed.

At the same time I would like to point out that copies of our reports containing most confidential and complete information are furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department, to United States Attorneys, and in some instances to other branches of the Government such as the State Department, Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, and the Atomic Energy Commission. I mention this to point out that the contents of the FBI reports are not known solely to and confined to personnel of the FBI.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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FBI
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74-1339-944

JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-7319

In answer to many inquiries concerning ~~the~~ Lawrence H. Duggan [redacted], the Attorney General stated that while it is the policy of the Department of Justice not to comment upon the evidence in its files or upon interviews made by its agents, he was deviating from this rule in order to prevent an injustice being done to the family of a former employee of the Government.

While the Department had ~~no derogatory~~ no derogatory information ~~on~~ concerning ~~the~~ espionage on Lawrence Duggan, he was interviewed by the FBI on December 10, 1948, 10 days before his death, and after his name had been mentioned in a current investigation by a Congressional Committee.

In the course of this inquiry, as in any other investigation, the FBI interviews many loyal and patriotic citizens.

The FBI investigation has produced no evidence of Mr. Duggan's connection with the Communist Party or with any espionage activity. On the contrary, the evidence discloses that Mr. Duggan was a loyal employee of the United States Government.

74-1333-944

INCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office M n • UNIT ST OVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 3, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Coon
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

For record purposes, on December 24, Mr. Cadison called for me. I was attending one of the Christmas parties and when my office located me I immediately went around. He handed me the attached press release and said the Attorney General wanted to issue a statement immediately and was this statement satisfactory.

I told him, after reading the statement, that I thought the Department was misrepresenting the facts when they stated that while the Department had no derogatory information on Duggan he was, nevertheless, interviewed. I told Cadison that we had furnished information to the State Department in 1944 which indicated connections which were questionable to say the least. I further pointed out that we have in our files, and the Attorney General has had referred to him, the allegations of Whittaker Chambers pertaining to Duggan and that I thought that the Attorney General would be sticking his neck out needlessly. Cadison did not seem to think so but asked me to accompany him to the Attorney General's office, which I did. The Attorney General immediately saw the point and instructed that the release be changed to say that the Department had no derogatory information concerning espionage on Duggan.

The Attorney General then stated that the statements made by Scheidt that we had interviewed Duggan were bad. I told the Attorney General if we had not made the statement that we had interviewed Duggan the press would have secured this from the family, that an aura of mystery would have been built up around it and he, the Department and the Bureau would be in the identical position that the Un-American Activities Committee was in today; that the mere fact that we interviewed Duggan or anybody else in reality does not mean anything because we interview thousands of people and we would have been derelict in not interviewing him; that all Mr. Scheidt said was that we had interviewed Duggan and we questioned many people, that the interview was a routine one which was necessary in view of the fact that Duggan's name had been injected into the matter. The Attorney General then said that he had thought that the way comments were handled in Washington was very good and he had no complaint about that, but then when Scheidt said, "No comment," he thought that that conveyed the impression that there was something sinister. I told the Attorney General that there was nothing else Scheidt could say but to say "No comment," that we do not divulge the subject matter of interviews with people, that I frankly thought after he reflected on the matter he would come to the conclusion that there was nothing that he could do but to make the statement; that, furthermore,

G.I.R.-7

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61 JAN 3 1949

LBN:hmc

Kisseloff-7321

the Un-American Activities Committee was shooting off, they were trying to get out from under, and in view of Hiss' charges of persecution if we refused to even admit we had interviewed him when this could have been established in a very easy manner and would have been established, then we would have been placed in a position where we would have had to do some explaining.

Peyton Ford at this point entered the discussion and took our side of the matter. I further told the Attorney General that the mere acknowledgment of a press inquiry with the statement that, "Yes, we had interviewed Duggan" certainly by no stretch of the imagination could be regarded as a statement; that no statement had been made by the FBI on Duggan or the case, and he very well knew that we had made no statements; that, as a matter of fact, there had been too much talking in other quarters on the whole matter, which accounted for some of the difficulties, and that the Director had instructed that no statements be made and no statements had been made. At this point the Attorney General stated that he had sent a note around to the Bureau on a memorandum the Director had sent him the preceding day, that he wanted to make it clear that his notation was not in any way, shape or form to be construed as a criticism. At that time I did not know what the notation was. I told him that I did not know about the note but I did know that the Director had correctly informed him that no statements had been made. He again reiterated that this was not to be construed as a criticism.

Well handled by Nicholas.

H.

Kisseloff-7322

DEPARTMENT
OF
JUSTICE

Times-Herald (I)
Washington, D. C.
Circ. 209,105 (M)
210,925 (S)

Date: Dec. 24, 1948

plur ige was ...

The FBI declined today to say anything further about why it had questioned Duggan several days ago.

In a broadcast last night, Mundt had asked the FBI to give out the reason in fairness to the Duggan family.

Edward E. Scheldt, special agent in charge of the FBI office here, said there was nothing "mysterious" about the questioning. "The FBI questions many people," he said. Earlier he said it merely was a routine questioning carried out because Duggan's name had figured in current investigations.

74-1... -

Kisseloff-7323

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-277

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ANCHORAGE	1/5/49	1/3,4/49	FREDERICK A. FASHBURN 611

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ARTHUR ULRICH THEUER interviewed concerning association with PIGMAN brothers and he advised both brothers had definite Communist leanings, as did J. S. ROGERS, another associate of this group. THEUER stated he had no definite knowledge concerning the PIGMAN brothers' affiliation with the Communist Party but based his opinion on their attitudes and stand on Communism. He had no knowledge of PIGMAN taking documentary information from the Bureau of Standards nor any one else doing same. He had no information concerning the PIGMANs recruiting for the Communist Party.

- RUC -

Reference: Report of SA, JOSEPH L. KELLY dated 12/23/48 at New York.
Letter from New York to Anchorage dated 12/30/48.
Radiogram Anchorage to New York and Bureau dated 1/4/49.
New York file 65-14920.

Details:

AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

ARTHUR ULRICH THEUER, presently employed as technician in charge of the testing laboratory for Fay, Spofford and Thorndike Construction Company at Fort Richardson, resides at Barracks 2047, Room 216, Fort Richardson, phone District Engineers 417, was interviewed at the Anchorage Office on January 4, 1949 by the writer concerning his association with WILLIAM PIGMAN. THEUER stated he met WILLIAM AND

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74-1[illegible] 945

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2 - Anchorage

Kisseloff-7324

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN in approximately 1933 at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., where they were all employed in the same division. Shortly after the meeting PIGMAN was transferred from this division to another division in the Bureau of Standards and just after this transfer, according to THEUER, several individuals, including himself, gathered at PIGMAN's home, which he believed to be located on P or Q Street near DuPont Circle in Washington, D.C. for discussion purposes. It was his understanding at the outset of this group organization that the discussions were to concern technical work which was being carried on at the Bureau of Standards as well as political ideologies. THEUER stated this group included the following: HERBERT INSLEY, E. P. FLINT, L. A. PALMER, J. S. ROGERS and WILLIAM WARD and GEORGE PIGMAN. He advised that these meetings were the outcome of normal curiosity experienced by all these individuals, brought about by the political setup in the United States as well as the depression. THEUER believed it would be an intellectual discussion to be carried out on a high level. He stated that the first meeting held at PIGMAN's home had that appearance. However, at the second meeting he stated there was present an individual whose name he could not recall, but he described as follows: height - 5'5 or 6", build - slight, hair - dark (normal hair growth), age - about 40 (in 1934), glasses - none, dress - conservative dark suit, occupation - claimed to be a student studying at Baltimore, Maryland, characteristics - had slight accent, flavored with what he described "New York phrases".

This unknown individual, according to THEUER, along with the PIGMAN brothers, was very pro-Russian. The entire discussion at this meeting was controlled by these three individuals, namely the unknown individual, GEORGE and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. The unknown individual seemed to be the guiding influence and the PIGMAN brothers would simply elaborate on what this individual would say. THEUER stated that ROGERS also seemed to be of the same mind as the PIGMAN brothers. He went on to state that after the second meeting INSLEY, FLINT, PALMER and he decided that the meetings were getting out of hand and they discussed the doing away with these meetings. THEUER stated that there was one more meeting after this and at this time the same discussions continued and he, along with INSLEY, FLINT and PALMER decided to no longer attend these discussions.

THEUER advised that after WILLIAM PIGMAN was transferred from his division in the Bureau of Standards he no longer saw PIGMAN during the day and would occasionally see him at the cafeteria during his employment at the Bureau of Standards. However, he stated he no longer associated with PIGMAN after the last club meeting. THEUER was of the opinion that GEORGE and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN were sincerely advocates of the Communist doctrine. He described ROGERS as an individual with an adolescent mind that had been highly influenced by PIGMAN, which made him, THEUER, doubt ROGERS' loyalty to the United States.

THEUER stated that at no time was he approached by anyone to join the Communist Party, nor did anyone at any time attempt to give him literature of a Communistic nature. He advised that he had absolutely no knowledge of anyone taking documentary information from the Bureau of Standards, nor was he ever approached in regard to this matter.

THEUER is presently under a one-year contract with Fay, Spofford and Thorndike, which contract went into effect November 8, 1948. He, therefore, will remain in Anchorage until at least November 8, 1949.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-7326

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-277

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ANCHORAGE	1/5/49	1/3,4/49	FREDERICK A. [illegible] 611

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases WIGAN PIGG, et al	ESPIONAGE R - PUBLIC - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ARTHUR ULRICH THURLE interviewed concerning association with PIGGAN brothers and he advised both brothers had definite Communist leanings, as did J. C. KOBERL, another associate of this group. THURLE stated he had no definite knowledge concerning the PIGGAN brothers' affiliation with the Communist Party but based his opinion on their attitudes and stand on Communism. He had no knowledge of PIGGAN taking documentary information from the Bureau of Standards nor any one else doing same. He had no information concerning the PIGGANS recruiting for the Communist Party.

- EXC -

References: Report of SA JOSEPH R. KELLY dated 12/23/48 at New York.
Letter from New York to Anchorage dated 12/30/48.
Radiogram Anchorage to New York and Bureau dated 1/4/49.
New York file 65-14920.

Details:

AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

ARTHUR ULRICH THURLE, presently employed as technician in charge of the testing laboratory for Fay, Spoffard and Thorndike Construction Company at Fort Richardson, resides at Barracks 2047, Room 216, Fort Richardson, phone District Engineers 417, was interviewed at the Anchorage office on January 4, 1949 by the writer concerning his association with WILLIAM PIGGAN. THURLE stated he met WILLIAM A. D

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2 - Anchorage

Kisseloff-7327

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
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CONF THREE STATIONS

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DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R, RETEL WFO TO BOSTON JANUARY SIXTH LAST. CHARLES A. WEST, TWENTYFIVE FRANK STREET, WATERTOWN, MASS., PURCHASED WOODSTOCK STANDARD TYPEWRITER, SERIAL F NINE TWO THREE SEVEN SEVEN FROM LEON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. D., STREET ADDRESS UNKNOWN, ON NOVEMBER TWELFTH, FORTY SEVEN. WEST ADVISES HE PURCHASED INSTANT TYPEWRITER FROM TALL, BLOND, YOUNG MAN AND GAVE HIM A CHECK FOR TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS IN ~~XXXXX~~ PAYMENT. RECALLS SALESMAN SAID IT WAS A TYPE-WRITER WHICH HAD BEEN QUOTE LOANED OUT EVERY NOW AND THEN UNQUOTE BY THIS COMPANY. WEST BELIEVES HE HAS CANCELED CHECK AND IS ENDEAVORING TO LOCATE IT. CHECK WAS DRAWN ON THE DOMINION NATIONAL BANK. THE RIGHT SHIFT KEY OF THIS TYPEWRITER HAS A PRINTED INSERT UNDER GLASS PORTION OF KEY WITH FOLLOWING WORDING QUOTE PURVIN TYPEWRITER CHELSEA THREE DASH THREE SIX HUNDRED, NAVARE EIGHT DASH NAUGHT SIX SEVEN TWO UNQUOTE. LONG DISTANCE OPERATOR AT TELEPHONE COMPANY ADVISES THESE ARE NEW YORK TELEPHONE EXCHANGES. SPECIMENS TAKEN THIS DATE FROM INSTANT TYPEWRITER AND ARE BEING MAILED AMSD TO FBI LAB.

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EX-116 JAN 14 1949

SOUCY

END 58 JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-7328

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cc: Mr. Hoover

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE No. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	1/7/49	12/30,31/48; 1/3-6/49	HAROLD F. DODGE MJS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al.	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HOWARD SCHWAB BENEDICT, Los Angeles, college acquaintance of ALGER HISS, has not seen HISS since he, BENEDICT, graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1923 and has never corresponded with HISS. MORRIS ASIMOW, Associate Engineering Professor, UCLA, interviewed on December 31, 1948, at his home at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California. ASIMOW denied any participation in or knowledge of espionage groups involved in this investigation. He specifically denied knowing individuals named "KEITH," VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF or "SVIASHNIKOV," PETER BYKOV, ALGER HISS or CHAMBERS. In early nineteen-thirties, ASIMOW furnished technical industrial information on at least two occasions to a society in Berkeley, California, whose purpose was the exchange of industrial technical knowledge between the United States and Russia. ASIMOW unable to recall name of society, name's of members or type of information furnished. ASIMOW recalled that in 1936, shortly after he began employment with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company in Chicago, he was contacted by an individual whose last name he very vaguely recalled as "GREEN" and whose first name he suggested might have been "PETE." "GREEN" asked ASIMOW for some information which ASIMOW recalled was probably concerning some industrial steel alloy. ASIMOW furnished this information partly from his own knowledge and partly from files of Carnegie Illinois Steel Company. ASIMOW had previously met GREEN casually in Berkeley, California. He denies furnishing any information to anyone after 1936 and denied he had ever been approached to do so. ASIMOW states he has never been ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

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4-1
5-3

cc DPC Campbell 1-14-49 FLJun

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U. S. GOVERNMENT

Kisseloff-7329

Communist Party member or interested in Communist matters. ASIMOW advised he is planning to go to New York on business on January 9, 1949. Personal and background information set out.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
New York teletype dated December 29, 1948, to Bureau and Los Angeles.
New York teletype dated December 31, 1948, to Bureau and Los Angeles.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948, at New York.

DETAILS: At Los Angeles, California:

Re: HOWARD SCHWAB BENEDICT

By teletype dated December 31, 1948, the Washington Field Office requested that HOWARD BENEDICT, 7280 Hillside Avenue, Los Angeles, who was a personal friend of ALGER HISS and who had attended Johns Hopkins University at the same time as HISS, be interviewed to determine if he had any typewritten letters which he had received from HISS.

Mr. BENEDICT was interviewed by the writer on January 3, 1949, at his home, at which time he stated his full name was HOWARD SCHWAB BENEDICT. He related that he graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1923; that ALGER HISS was not in his class, but one or two classes behind him. BENEDICT was in what he termed the undergraduate school. BENEDICT recalled knowing ALGER HISS while in school, but stated that ALGER HISS was a younger man than he, BENEDICT; that he did not associate with ALGER HISS at school and mainly knew him because of the fact that ALGER HISS was quite well known on the campus and active in university affairs.

BENEDICT then advised that he has not seen HISS since 1923 and that he has never carried on any correspondence with HISS.

BENEDICT then related to Agent that inasmuch as he has had no contact with HISS for more than twenty years, he does not at the present time know any friends of ALGER HISS or any of ALGER HISS' associates. Furthermore, he cannot recall any friends of his own who might be acquainted with ALGER HISS.

L A 100-30409

Re: MORRIS ASIMOW

Reference report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY contains a lead for the San Francisco Office to interview one AZIMOV (phonetic), who is stated by Subject CHAMBERS to be a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley, probably in the years 1936 to 1938, and who is also alleged by CHAMBERS to be connected with one "KEITH," unknown Subject in this investigation who was used by Subject BYKOV as a photographer in espionage work and who was turned over by BYKOV to CHAMBERS. The San Francisco Office determined that AZIMOV (phonetic) was probably identical with MORRIS ASIMOW, who was a lecturer in engineering at the University of California at Los Angeles.

On December 31, 1948, MORRIS ASIMOW was interviewed by SA ERNEST J. VAN LOON and the writer at ASIMOW's residence at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California. This interview took place in ASIMOW's study, which is a wing of his residence and has a separate entrance. He was advised that Agents desired to ask him some questions concerning relations he might have had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS and persons connected with them. He was advised that he did not have to make any statements and that any statements he might make could be used against him in any court action that might result in this matter. He was also advised that if he desired he could consult with his attorney before answering any questions.

ASIMOW stated he is presently an Associate Professor in Engineering at the University of California at Los Angeles and that he has been so employed for slightly over a year.

Considerable background and personal information was then obtained from ASIMOW, which information will be set out later.

He advised that he was employed by the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, which is a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, for about four years, commencing shortly after July 4, 1936, and ending in September or October, 1940. He was then asked whether or not he has had occasion during the time he was employed by Carnegie Steel to make trips to the east coast and he said that he had. He related that in 1936, prior to accepting a position with Carnegie Steel, he and his wife visited the east coast, where they stayed at Washington, D. C., for three or four days and at New York City for several days. He recalled that the hotel at which they stayed in New York in 1936 was named the Empire or Empire State, or some similar name. He described this trip as purely a pleasure trip which he and his wife took. He and his wife also made a pleasure trip to the east coast in 1938. On these trips, according to ASIMOW, he and his wife spent most of the time sight-seeing and he could not recall the names of any persons whom he met or visited.

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ASIMOW then related that while working for Carnegie Steel, he had occasion to make trips to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, Washington, D. C., and Minneapolis. These trips were usually for the purpose of advising some customer of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company concerning a problem with which they were confronted. He stated that usually these trips were made with some official of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company.

ASIMOW further added that in 1938 or 1939 he made a trip to Washington, D. C., where he spent two or three days. The purpose of this trip was to visit the naval research laboratory where he examined a machine which the navy was using to detect internal lamination of armor plate. ASIMOW recalled that he was sent on this trip by Carnegie Steel Company as they were interested in a machine of this nature.

ASIMOW was then asked whether or not on any of the trips he made to the east coast, or at any time during his employment with Carnegie Steel Company, he was approached by or contacted any individual relative to the furnishing of industrial or technical information and whether or not he had reason to believe or recalled that he had furnished information to espionage agents working for the Russian government.

ASIMOW did not reply to this question for nearly a minute and then stated that he would like to reserve his answer on the question. He was then asked whether such reservation was because he wished to protect himself or some other person and he replied he would like to reserve his answer on this question also and then added that he would like to think the matter over.

After giving the matter some thought, ASIMOW stated that in the early thirties, probably around 1932, while he was attending the University of California at Berkeley, California, he became slightly interested in a society, the purpose of which was the exchange of industrial and technical information between the United States and Russia; that he did not actually become a member of this society, but may have attended one or two meetings. He recalled that the society held some of its meetings at the International House in Berkeley, which is just off the Berkeley campus. He described the organization as open and above-board and with no attempt at secrecy.

He then related that on possibly one or two or more occasions he was requested by members of this society to furnish some type of technical information to be transmitted to Russia. He continually stated that his recollection concerning this society was quite vague because he was associated with it in a very casual manner. He said that it is possible that some of the requests for technical information were in the form of letters, but he could not recall whether such letters were addressed to him or whether they were shown to him by

some members of the society. He said that it was his recollection that upon receiving a request for such information he would either furnish the information orally of his own knowledge, or he said that it was possible that he would look up the information and furnish at times written reports. He added that he had never received any communications directly from Russia and never in his life has he written directly to anyone in Russia.

Regarding this society, he repeatedly stated that he does not recall the name of it, nor does he recall the names of any members of this society with whom he dealt. He also denied that he could recall the nature of the technical information furnished by him to the members of the society. ASIMOW then made the statement that he did not think there was anything wrong in furnishing such information for the Russian government because at the time several large American corporations, such as General Electric, were working openly in Russia installing industrial plants and helping Russian industry get started. He gave this as his reason for treating his relations with the society in such a casual manner. He states that this is the reason why he cannot recall more definite information about the society and his relations with it.

ASIMOW was unable to recall specifically the occasions on which he furnished information to the above mentioned society. He could not recall any reasons given why Russia wanted such information. ASIMOW denied furnishing information to this society other than on one or two or more occasions as above mentioned. It was his recollection that he probably discontinued association with the society prior to being employed by the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company.

Further questions were asked of ASIMOW endeavoring to obtain more definite information on matters such as the name of the society and names of the members, but he was unable to furnish any additional specific information.

He was then asked whether he had furnished information to any individual other than the members of the society mentioned above. He then related that while employed by the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company in Chicago, he was contacted on one occasion and asked for information. He placed the time of this request in 1936 by stating that it was shortly after he began employment with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company and, as mentioned above, he began this employment shortly after July 4, 1936.

ASIMOW said that an individual came to him in Chicago and asked for some type of technical information. He repeated that his recollection was very vague and he does not now remember the specific information requested, but thought that it perhaps dealt with an analysis for an industrial steel alloy. He said that he may have furnished some of the information of his own knowledge

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and that it is probable that he obtained some of it from the files of the Carnegie Steel Company. He prefaced many of his statements with the words, "I suppose." For example, he would say, "I suppose I furnished some of it from my own knowledge and some of it from the files of the Carnegie Steel Company."

At this time ASIMOW said he was living on Hyde Park Boulevard in Chicago, two or three blocks from the lake front, in an apartment. However, he could not state whether the individual who contacted him came to his apartment or came to the office, or whether the individual called him up on the telephone. He does not recall whether he saw this man twice, but he said he supposed that he did. He could not recall whether he furnished an oral or written report, but said that it could be that he furnished a written report. He could not remember that this individual gave any reason for desiring this information or naming the person for whom it was obtained. However, he added that he recalls that he had met this individual in a casual way in Berkeley and that perhaps he met him through the above mentioned society at Berkeley. However, he stated he could not recall definitely how he had met this man, how many times or in what connection, except to state that it was perhaps through the society.

ASIMOW was asked whether the information he obtained from the files of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company was of a secret nature. He replied by stating that all companies have certain processes which, although probably generally known throughout the industry, the companies endeavor to keep for their own use; that he supposed that the information which he obtained from the files of Carnegie Steel was of this nature and that it would not have been given out by Carnegie Steel Company to anyone who might come and ask for it.

ASIMOW was then questioned regarding the name of the individual who contacted him and he said that it seemed to him that the man's name was "GREEN." He said that it was not definite in his own mind whether the man's name was GREEN, but he had just a vague recollection that it was. He then said that he did not know the man's first name. Later in the interview, he was asked if he knew anyone by the name of "PETER" and he said he did not, but added that "PETE" might have been GREEN's first name. Again he stated that his recollection was very hazy and that the name "PETER" suggested to him that GREEN's first name might have been "PETE."

ASIMOW advised that he believed that GREEN was an American; he did not have the recollection that GREEN was a foreigner and, therefore, said he believed he was an American. He did not know GREEN's occupation, nor anything concerning his background. He could not recall that GREEN was driving an automobile, nor could he furnish any information as to whether GREEN had come to Chicago expressly

for the purpose of seeing ASIMOW. ASIMOW could not recall with any degree of certainty the physical appearance of GREEN, but stated that he supposed he was about thirty years of age and of average build, height and weight. He was asked whether GREEN had red hair and ASIMOW replied that he could not remember, but he did not think so.

ASIMOW advised that he has never seen GREEN since he furnished GREEN the information in Chicago in 1936.

ASIMOW then advised that since his contact with GREEN in 1936, he has never been approached by anyone to furnish technical or industrial information and has never been contacted by anyone for any purpose whatsoever whom he suspected or knew to be an espionage agent or connected with an espionage organization or the Communist Party.

ASIMOW was then interviewed at length concerning his acquaintance with anyone named "KEITH" or VLADIMIR DeSVESHNIKOFF, or "SVIASHNIKOV." He said that these names meant nothing to him and that he could not recall having known anyone with these names.

He then stated that he is not acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that the only knowledge he has of them is what he has read in the newspapers. The aliases of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were mentioned to him and he denied that they meant anything to him.

He also denied that he knew anyone by the name of BYKOV or "PETER." However, in connection with the name of PETER, it will be noted that ASIMOW said that this name suggested to him that the first name of GREEN might have been PETER.

ASIMOW was then referred back to the point in the interview where he hesitated and stated that he would reserve answers to certain questions. It will be recalled that after this point in the interview he started relating information regarding the society in Berkeley, California and, thereafter mentioned the contact made by GREEN in Chicago. ASIMOW was then asked whether the information about the society and his contact with GREEN were the only matters which he had hesitated relating to agents or whether he had other information on which he was also "reserving answers." He replied that the above information was all that he had in mind and he has no additional information about other contacts to furnish.

ASIMOW was then asked whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. He stated that he had not and was never interested in Communism. He was asked whether he knew any of the members of the society in

Berkeley were members of the Communist Party. He replied that some of them may have been, but he did not know it. He further said that he does not know anyone who he is sure is a member of the Communist Party.

As set out in the first part of this report, ASIMOW was interviewed in his study where he maintained his personal papers and correspondence. He voluntarily made these papers available to agents, but nothing was noted in his correspondence or personal papers which appeared to be of interest to this investigation. His files contained a considerable amount of blueprints, drawings, specifications and other information regarding processes in metallurgic and related subjects. No address or personal telephone book was found among his papers and he stated several times that he has never at any time during his life maintained such a record.

On January 3, 1949, ASIMOW telephonically contacted SA ERNEST J. VAN LOON and advised that he was intending to make a business trip to New York within the next couple of weeks; that he desired to cooperate with the FBI and did not want to have the FBI get the wrong impression concerning this trip, which was to be made for business reasons.

On January 4, 1949, the writer telephonically contacted ASIMOW at his office at UCLA, at which time ASIMOW stated he was going to New York as a consulting engineer for the Richard Nathan Corporation in New York City; that they have been after him for some time to come to New York for a consultation in connection with the setting up and operation of an aluminum smelting plant; that they have advised him they would make plane and hotel reservations for him. He said that he tentatively plans to leave Los Angeles by plane on the morning of Sunday, January 9, 1949, and while in New York could be reached through the Richard Nathan Corporation.

On October 9, 1945, Informant T-1 advised that an individual named LILLIAN discussed with a girl named MANDY the distribution of leaflets on Friday and Saturday at a mass meeting, which distribution was to be made by MANDY's AYD club. According to this informant, LILLIAN's telephone number was either STanley 7-3907, which is the telephone number of MORRIS ASIMOW, or STanley 7-2907, which is the telephone number of Associated Accountants. This informant also stated that MANDY is the daughter of JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, a well known active Communist in Los Angeles and one of the ten Hollywood writers recently convicted of contempt of Congress.

The same informant advised that on October 10, 1945, MANDY (LAWSON) discussed the distribution of leaflets on Friday and Saturday at a strike meeting with an individual named JOAN, and they agreed to meet at RUTH AZIMO's (phonetic) on Friday at 4:00 p.m., at which time RUTH AZIMO's mother will drive them around the markets to distribute leaflets.

The same informant advised on September 22, 1945, that MANDY (LAWSON) discussed with an individual named FRANK a meeting to be held the following Thursday at LOIS' house. During this conversation the remark was made that JOHN HARRISON and RUTH AZIMO are going to join. The same informant advised that on April 22, 1946, MANDY (LAWSON) engaged in a conversation with a girl whose telephone number was determined to be STanley 7-3907, which is the telephone number of MORRIS ASIMOW, 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, at which time MANDY advised the girl that PETERSON was having a meeting that night at the high school and wanted two or three kids to help pass out leaflets.

It will be noted that during the interview with MORRIS ASIMOW, he stated that his daughter's name was RUTH. He was then asked whether his daughter was a member of American Youth for Democracy (AYD) and he replied that she was not.

Informant T-2 furnished information that in the Young Communist League yearbook for California, entitled "New Frontiers," for 1937, were a number of pages of paid advertisements which were greetings from various persons. In this particular yearbook, on page 39, there appeared the name AZIMOW - California, with no further identification. During the course of interview with MORRIS ASIMOW, he stated that he does not think he ever paid for an advertisement in such a magazine.

PERSONAL AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On January 4, 1949, SA LEONARD AUGUSTSON obtained the following biography of MORRIS ASIMOW from Mrs. H. FREDERICKSON, secretary to the President of UCLA. This biography was filed by ASIMOW with the university on February 11, 1947. In it he states that he was born on November 27, 1906, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His father was HARRY ASIMOW, who was born in Russia and is presently living and retired. His mother is CELIA ASIMOW, who was born in Russia and is presently living.

He was married on July 29, 1928, at Los Angeles, California, to LILLIAN SOSIN, who was born November 29, 1908, at Chicago, Illinois. The ASIMOWs have two children.

Under education, ASIMOW furnished the following information to UCLA:

Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles; graduated June, 1923.
University of California at Los Angeles, from June, 1925, to June, 1927.
University of California at Berkeley - intermittently from June, 1927, to June, 1934, receiving Bachelor of Science degree in 1927, Master's degree in 1931, and Doctor's degree in 1934.

Under societies to which he belonged, he mentioned Sigma Xi and the American Society for Metals. It is noted that during the interview he stated he also belonged to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He furnished the following employment record to UCLA:

June, 1927-June, 1928:	Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, as junior engineer.
Jan., 1930-June, 1930:	Teacher at Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, California.
July, 1930-June, 1931:	Mackay Research Fellowship, University of California at Berkeley.
June, 1931-June, 1936:	University of California at Berkeley, as an instructor.
June, 1936-Sept., 1940:	Research metallurgist at Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation. During the interview he stated the first year with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company was spent at their Chicago office, and in 1937 he was placed in charge of research at the plant at Gary, Indiana.
Jan.,1945-Sept., 1946:	General manager, Central Metals, Inc., Los Angeles, California. During interview, he stated that Central Metals, Inc., was interested in aluminum extrusion and was located for a while on 25th Street in Los Angeles and later moved to 59th Street and Central Avenue, and that he, ASIMOW, sold his interest in this plant in 1944.
Jan., 1945-Sept.,1946:	General manager, Western Aluminum Smelting Company. During interview, he stated this plant was located at 9901 S. Alameda Street, Los Angeles, and that the company was dissolved in October, 1946.
Sept.,1946-Feb., 1947:	Self-employed as a consulting engineer in Los Angeles.

He was appointed as lecturer at UCLA in the Engineering Department on February 1, 1947.

The records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association at Los Angeles were checked by Special Employee BASCOM SHANKS and found to contain no information regarding ASIMOW.

During the interview with ASIMOW, he informed agents that he recalled the following friends or persons he knew in Chicago, Illinois:

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Dr. JACK SATEL
HENRY DUBIN - architect
HARRY CLARK - a metallurgist with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company
Dr. GEORGE MOHR - a scientist in Chicago
Dr. GROSSMAN - director of research for Carnegie Steel.

The following description of ASIMOW was obtained during the course of the interview with him:

Age	42
Born	November 27, 1906, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Height	5'10"
Weight	170
Eyes	Dark brown; nearly black
Hair	Black and thick
Complexion	Dark; heavy beard
Peculiarities	Squinting expression when smiling
Residence	12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood
Occupation	Associate Professor, UCLA
Relatives	Father: HARRY ASIMOW, Los Angeles Mother: CELIA ASIMOW, Los Angeles Wife: LILLIAN ASIMOW, Los Angeles Also, three brothers residing in Los Angeles

Efforts are presently being made by the Los Angeles Office to obtain information regarding Central Metals, Inc., and Western Aluminum Smelting Company, of which companies ASIMOW was the general manager for several years.

- P E N D I N G -

 Kisseloff-7339

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

At San Francisco, California: Will endeavor to determine the name of the society mentioned by ASIMOW in this report which was in existence at Berkeley, California, in the early thirties and which was engaged in the exchange of technical and industrial information between the United States and Russia and which on some occasions held meetings at the International House in Berkeley, California.

If the name of such a society is determined, will endeavor to identify an individual named PETE GREEN, who was probably a member of this society.

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California: Will report information regarding MORRIS ASIMOW's connections with Central Metals, Inc., and Western Aluminum Smelting Company.

Copies of this report are being sent to the Baltimore, Chicago and Washington Field Divisions per Bureau instructions in this matter.

Kisseloff-7340

CONFIDENTIAL

T-1: CNDI [redacted]

T-2: [redacted] who furnished information to the California Un-American Activities Committee. See Los Angeles file 62-2017-51,p.500.

b2
b7D

ED-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE No. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	1/7/49	12/30,31/48; 1/3-6/49	HAROLD F. DODGE MJS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al.	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HOWARD SCHWAB BENEDICT, Los Angeles, college acquaintance of ALGER HISS, has not seen HISS since he, BENEDICT, graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1923 and has never corresponded with HISS. MORRIS ASIMOW, Associate Engineering Professor, UCLA, interviewed on December 31, 1948, at his home at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California. ASIMOW denied any participation in or knowledge of espionage groups involved in this investigation. He specifically denied knowing individuals named "KEITH," VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF or "SVIASHNIKOV," PETER, BYKOV, ALGER HISS or CHAMBERS. In early nineteen-thirties, ASIMOW furnished technical industrial information on at least two occasions to a society in Berkeley, California, whose purpose was the exchange of industrial technical knowledge between the United States and Russia. ASIMOW unable to recall name of society, names of members or type of information furnished. ASIMOW recalled that in 1936, shortly after he began employment with Carnegie Illinois Steel Company in Chicago, he was contacted by an individual whose last name he very vaguely recalled as "GREEN" and whose first name he suggested might have been "PETE." "GREEN" asked ASIMOW for some information which ASIMOW recalled was probably concerning some industrial steel alloy. ASIMOW furnished this information partly from his own knowledge and partly from files of Carnegie Illinois Steel Company. ASIMOW had previously met GRE[illegible] casually in Berkeley, California. He denies furni[illegible] information to anyone after 1936 and denied he [illegible] approached to do so. ASIMOW states he has never [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THE [illegible]

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2 - Baltimore (65-1642) 2 - Chicago (AM)
2 - Washington Field 2 - San Francisco (AM)
~~2 - Los Angeles~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SF 100-25417
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	1/7/49	1/4,5,6/49	DAVID EDWIN TODD JO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS presently confined to the Agnew Mental Hospital, San Jose, California. JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, according to Martindale Hubbell Law Directory, is a practicing attorney [illegible] Angeles, California.

P.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated at Denver, Colorado, December 24, 1948.

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This report contains the results of investigation conducted jointly by Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer.

It was determined that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS was formerly associated with the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at 785 Market Street, San Francisco, California, and that he maintained residence at 107 Burbank Street, San Mateo, California. His wife, Mrs. ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, advised agents that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS was committed to the Agnew Mental Hospital on January 3, 1949, and that the doctors could give her no approximate date as to his release.

cc AAG Campbell
1-14-49
FLJ csw

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-948

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1 - Denver (inf.)
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2 - San Francisco

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Miss BRONELLO, Senior Clerk at the Agnew State Mental Hospital, San Jose, California, verified the commitment of WILLIAMS to that institution and stated there was no information available as to the approximate date of his release; further, that due to his condition, he was unavailable for interview and that she had no knowledge as to when he would be available for interview. It is to be pointed out that the Agnew Mental Hospital is an institution operated by the State of California for the mentally deranged. Miss BRONELLO stated that to date, there was no information available as to the diagnosis made in WILLIAMS' case.

Current telephone directories, city directories, and legal directories for San Francisco failed to determine a residence or office in San Francisco for JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER. It was noted in the Martindale Hubbell Law Directory for 1948 that one JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER is an attorney at Los Angeles, California, with offices at 111 W. 7th Street. He was born in 1910, attended Amherst College, and obtained an Ll.B. Degree from Harvard University in 1931.

ENCLOSURES TO LOS ANGELES OFFICE

1 copy of report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated at Denver, Colorado, December 24, 1948, re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al.

1 copy of report of SA ROBERT J. CAMPBELL dated at Denver, Colorado, May 15, 1945, entitled "LOUISE ROSENBERG BRANSTEN."

PENDING

LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California

Will interview JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER in accordance with instructions contained in referenced report from Denver. (This lead is initially set out in this report).

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

At Oakland, California

Will interview DARYL HUTCHINS, Oakland, California, in accordance with Bureau teletype dated January 5, 1949.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER

One copy of this report is being transmitted to Denver for their information. It is noted that the report of SA ROBERT J. CAMPBELL dated May 15, 1945, at Denver, Colorado, entitled "LOUISE ROSENBERG BRANSTEN," contains a summary of information available in both the Denver and San Francisco Offices regarding JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER. A copy of that report was previously transmitted to New York City by San Francisco on June 4, 1947. A copy is being forwarded Los Angeles for assistance in conducting the interview with JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	1-10-49	1-7-49	HARRY W. McCLUGAGE hmr

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Gary, Indiana indicate MORRIS ASHOW employed by that company as Metallurgist at Gary Plant from June 1937 to October 1940. No references or organizations shown in record. No indication of connection with other subjects indicated in record. Credit record, Gary, discloses personal references used by ASHOW were local persons, not well acquainted with him. No criminal record of ASHOW, Gary Police.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Teletype from New York 1-5-49
Teletype to New York 1-7-49.

DETAILS: AT GARY, INDIANA

From records of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Gary Works, furnished by employment supervisor, EDWARD SEDERBERG, the following information was obtained.

MORRIS ASHOW was employed by the above company from June 3, 1937 to April 1, 1939 as a Metallurgist in the Metallurgical Department under check number 91 - 553, and from April 1, 1939 to October 31, 1940 as a Metallurgist in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under check

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number 92 - 281. He resigned on the latter date for a "better job." Previous employment was listed as follows:

Carnegie-Illinois, Chicago, 7-13-36 to 5-31-37, as Metallurgist, Supervisor, JOHN MITCHELL.

University of California, 7/1930 to 7-1-36 as instructor; Supervisor, B. H. WOODS.

S. F. Polytechnics H.S., San Francisco, 1-2-30 to 7-1-30 as instructor, Supervisor, G. F. GORDON.

O'Keefs and Merritt, Los Angeles, Hall Scott Motor Car Company, Berkeley, California, and Caterpillar Tractor, San Leandro, Calif., 7-1-28 to 7-1-30 as tool maker.

Southern California Edison, Los Angeles, 6-1-27 to 7-1-28, as junior engineer.

ASIMOW noted, in the records, that he had no relatives working for the United States Steel Corporation.

Education of ASIMOW, as listed in the records, is as follows:

John Paul Jones School (location not shown) eight years, graduated 1919.
L. A. Polytechnic School, four years, graduated 1923 in Science.
University of California, four years, graduated 1927, Mechanical Engineering, B. S. degree; obtained M.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1931, and a PHD in 1934, in Mechanical Engineering.

The only names noted in the records were those of his family and they will be set out in the description below. According to SEDERBERG, there is no picture of ASIMOW available in their records.

JO TARPEY, manager of the Gary Credit Bureau, gave the following information concerning ASIMOW.

In July of 1939 he moved from Highland Park, Illinois to 535 McKinley, Gary, Indiana and at the time was working for Carnegie-Illinois at Gary. He received credit at a local store for a small amount, and owed $18.05 at the time he left Gary, probably early in 1941. This was collected in 1943, when ASIMOW was

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living at 1470 Avon Park Terrace, Los Angeles, California. HARPER would not disclose the name of the local store involved but contacted the store and from ASIMOW's application for credit received the following information.

As personal references, ASIMOW gave JACK SAGEL, 917 Garfield, Gary; AL SWANSON, Carnegie-Illinois, and CHARLES SILEP, Gary Audit Corporation. HARPER advised that SILEP and SAGEL were contacted by the Credit Bureau at the time, and SAGEL could not recall ASIMOW, while SILEP had met him a few times, but knew little about him. With reference to SWANSON, EDWARD SEDERBERG advised that he is probably A. N. SWANSON, who was Metallurgist in charge of the Carnegie Illinois Laboratory in Gary at the time ASIMOW was employed there, and who is now Chief District Metallurgist for the company, 208 E. LaSalle Street, in Chicago, Illinois.

A check of the Gary City Directories indicates that the address 535 McKinley was not in existance in 1939 but was shown in the 1941 and 1948 records as the residence of GEORGE M. KALLEMES, manager of the State Theater, Gary.

A check of the Gary Police records failed to disclose any record for ASIMOW or AZEMOV.

The following description was taken from the Carnegie-Illinois records:

Name	MORRIS ASIMOW
Nationality	Russian
Addresses	7931 Manistee, Chicago, Tel. Sou 2499 Beverley Shores, Indiana (near Gary)
Sex	Male
Color	White
Birth data	Born 11-27-06 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Height	5' 9½"
Weight	160
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Marital status	Married to LILLIAN SOSIN, 1483 Yewell, Iowa City, Iowa. Children, RUTH born 10-24-31; ROBERT, born 10-18-32.
Close relatives	Mother, CELIA SLOTNIKOW, born Russia Father, HARRY ASIMOW, born Russia.
Military service	None
Social Security	321-05-6950.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-7348

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SF 100-25417
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	1/7/49	1/4,5,6/49	DAVID EDWIN TODD JO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS presently confined to the Agnew Mental Hospital, San Jose, California. JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, according to Martindale Hubbell Law Directory, is a practicing attorney in Los Angeles, California.

P.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated at Denver, Colorado, December 24, 1948.

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This report contains the results of investigation conducted jointly by Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer.

It was determined that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS was formerly associated with the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at 785 Market Street, San Francisco, California, and that he maintained residence at 107 Burbank Street, San Mateo, California. His wife, Mrs. ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS, advised agents that ROBERT CLAYTON WILLIAMS was committed to the Agnew Mental Hospital on January 3, 1949, and that the doctors could give her no approximate date as to his release.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2037

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	1-10-49	1-7-49	[illegible] hmr

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Gary, Indiana indicate [illegible] employed by that company as Metallurgist at Gary Plant from June 1937 to October 1940. No references or organizations shown in record. No indication of connection with other subjects indicated in record. Credit record, Gary, discloses personal references used by [illegible] were local persons, not well acquainted with him. No criminal record of [illegible], Gary Police.

- E N D -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333
Teletype from New York 1-6-49
Teletype to New York 1-7-49.

DETAILS: AT GARY, INDIANA

From records of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Gary Works, furnished by employment supervisor, [illegible], the following information was obtained.

[illegible] was employed by the above company from June 3, 1937 to April 1, 1939 as a Metallurgist in the Metallurgical Department under check number 91 - 155, and from April 1, 1939 to October 31, 1940 as a Metallurgist in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under check

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 52 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 12 7-52P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY. ESP. R. INTERVIEW WITH ISABEL FIELDS, MAID OF HISS-S, NYC, REFLECTS THAT A DON TILGHMAN HAD VISITED ALGER HISS AT HIS APARTMENT SOMETIME BEFORE CHRISTMAS NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. CYNTHIA JONES, SISTER-IN-LAW OF DONALD HISS, ADVISED AGENTS THAT SHE HAD ATTENDED SEVERAL PARTIES AT ALGER HISS-S RESIDENCE WASHINGTON, D.C. WITH DON TILGHMAN. MISS JONES DESCRIBED TILGHMAN AS FORMER STATE DEPT. EMPLOYEE ATTACHED TO DOCUMENTARY FILM SECTION, DATES UNKNOWN, BUT BELIEVED TO BE DURING SAME PERIOD AS ALGER HISS. SHE FURTHER SAID TILGHMAN WAS RELATED TO MRS. RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE, BALTIMORE, MD. WHO RAISED MISS JONES AFTER HER PARENTS DIED. MISS JONES SAID SHE SAW TILGHMAN BEFORE CHRISTMAS

[redacted]

[redacted]

RECORDED - 68 74-1333-950
INDEXED - 68
4 JAN 14 1949

EX-116

NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, IN NYC, AND THAT HE WAS GOING TO VISIT HIS PARENTS AT GROSSES POINT NEAR EASTON, MD. AT CHRISTMAS, AND EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NYC AFTER FIRST OF YEAR AT WHICH TIME HE WOULD CONTACT MISS JONES. NY FILES SHOW TILGHMAN MENTIONED IN GREGORY REPORT OF SA LAMBERT ZANDER DATED MARCH THREE, FORTYSEVEN WHEN [redacted] b2 b7D

END OF PAGE ONE

b2
b7D

PAGE TWO

[redacted] ADVISED TILGHMAN TO HAVE CONTACTED ALGER HISS NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYSIX AT WHICH TIME TILGHMAN SAID HE WAS A SHORT STORY WRITER. SAME SOURCE REVEALED THAT TILGHMAN AT HISS-S RESIDENCE DEC. TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYSIX AND THAT HE CONTACTED QUOTE AGNES UNQUOTE AT EASTON, MD., TELEPHONE FIVE NINE FIVE J AND TOLD HER NOT TO EXPECT HIM FOR DINNER. WFO REQUESTED TO SEARCH RECORDS OF STATE DEPARTMENT FOR BACKGROUND INFO AND ADVISE BALTIMORE WHICH SHOULD THEN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW TILGHMAN RE HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS, HIS KNOWLEDGE OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND WHETHER HE HAS ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN HIS POSSESSION OF ALGER HISS OR HIS WIFE, ALSO ASCERTAIN KNOWLEDGE OF CYNTHIA JONES. IF TILGHMAN NOT AVAILABLE BALTIMORE SHOULD ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT LOCATION.

SCHEIDT

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44

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[redacted]X BA ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD PLS

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TWO COPIES MC

Kisseloff-7352

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1949

TELETYPE

WA 4 NY 2 FROM BALTO 1-12-49 3-09 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RETEL FROM NY JAN. TEN. REVIEW OF BALTIMORE OFFICE INDICES DISCLOSES ALL INFO AVAILABLE TO BALTIMORE RE CHAMBERS ALREADY FURNISHED NY. ALL ALIASES SEARCHED.

RECORDED - 68 74-1333-957

MC FARLIN

END

EX-116

BE B

BA 2 R NYC 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Jan 12 - 49

2-16

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 11 12 355 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE SAN DIEGO AND BUREAU TELS JAN SEVEN RE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT AG HANDLING GJ PRESENTATION INSTANT MATTER, ADVISES HE DESIRES TO ISSUE SUBPOENA FOR SHERMAN. SAN DIEGO ACCORDINGLY WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE SHERMAN AND WILL ADVISE IMMEDIATELY HIS ADDRESS WHEN LOCATED. WILL ALSO SET OUT BY TELETYPE ANY APPROPRIATE LEADS FOR LOCATION OF SHERMAN.

74-1333-952

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JAN 11 1949

EX-116

SAN DIEGO ADVISED

JAN 21 1949

END.

NY R 11 WA

Kisseloff-7354

LGZ:cl
74-94

Mr. J. Letter
, 742

WASHINGTON AND LOS ANGELES FROM WASH FIELD 1-12-49 2:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, LOS ANGELES

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

STEPHEN FARRAND WAS AN ATTORNEY IN THE SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE WHILE ALGER HISS WAS ALSO EMPLOYED THERE IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTYSIX. FARRAND WAS A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF HISS AND A FREQUENT VISITOR AT HISS RESIDENCE. FARRAND NOW IN PRIVATE PRACTICE IN LOS ANGELES. LOS ANGELES IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW FARRAND WITH REFERENCE TO ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE REGARDING ALGER HISS, HIS ASSOCIATES, AND HISS' ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN THE CP UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON, DC, IN ADDITION TO SUBJECT MATTER REFERRED TO IN BUTEL DATED JANUARY TEN, LAST, TO SACS OF ALL OFFICES IN INSTANT MATTER.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68

74-1333 953

EX-116

CC - New York by Mail

cc: J. T. Jones

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-12-49 2-58 PM HTM

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD AND SAN FRANCISCO

- URGENT -

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. RE WFO LETTER TO BUREAU JANUARY SEVENTH LAST.

INQUIRY AT NEW CANAAN, CONN. REFLECTS ELIZABETH L. HISS AND JOHN A. SUTRO WERE ISSUED MARRIAGE LICENSE OCTOBER TWELVE, NINETEEN THIRTYONE. MARRIAGE PERFORMED AT NEW CANAAN OCTOBER SIXTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYONE BY REV. DR. CLIFTON M. BREWER, LECTURER AT YALE UNIVERSITY. BRIDE LISTED PARENTS AS PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. AND CAROLINE DOW. INQUIRY REFLECTS CAROLINE DOW HISS AND PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., DECEASED M.D., WERE PARENTS OF ONLY TWO CHILDREN, NAMELY, ELIZABETH L. AND PHILIP H. HISS, THE THIRD. SON, PHILIP THE THIRD, A WRITER AND PHOTOGRAPHER, PRESENTLY INSTITUTING DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WIFE, MARJORIE B. HISS AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN. MRS. MARJORIE B. HISS DESCRIBED BY NEW CANAAN POLICE OFFICIALS AS MORALLY LOOSE. MRS. CAROLINE DOW HISS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO TO VISIT DAUGHTER NOW KNOWN AS MRS. JOHN A. SUTRO.

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68

NEW YORK REQUESTED TO ADVISE NEW HAVEN IF INTERVIEW WITH MARJORIE B. HISS IS DESIRED. REPORT FOLLOWING.

EX-116

GLEASON

NY AND SF BEING ADVISED.

END

3-93 P OK BFBI WASH DC NC

Kisseloff-7356

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-12-49 2:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHALMERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

REBULET JANUARY THREE, LAST, RE INTERVIEW OF NEIGHBORS OF ALGER HISS, WASHINGTON, D. C., JOHN O'BRIEN, WIFE HADASSAH, WHO LIVED AT ONE TWO FOUR SEVEN THIRTIETH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND THIRTYNINE, POSSIBLY EARLIER. ALGER HISS LIVED AT ONE TWO FOUR FIVE THIRTIETH STREET, NW, FROM JULY ONE, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX UNTIL JANUARY FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. MAIL CARRIER RECALLS THAT O'BRIEN MOVED TO NYC ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY AND WAS TO BE EMPLOYED AS AN ATTORNEY FOR TIME MAGAZINE. NY WILL ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW IN LINE WITH NEWSPAPER BUREAU LETTER.

HOTEL

RECORDED - 68 74-1339955

EX-116

Kisseloff-3708

GMD:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-12-49 4:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

NINETEEN FORTYTHREE INCOME TAX FORM OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS REFLECTS CONTRIBUTION TO THE A. M. FOX SCHOLARSHIP FUND. NINETEEN FORTYTWO DASH FORTYTHREE EDITION OF WHO'S WHO, SHOWS ONE ABRAHAM MANUEL FOX, WIFE DOROTHY CONVISSOR FOX, RESIDING AT THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT TWO P STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OF ABOVE INDIVIDUALS SEVEN EIGHT MANHATTAN AVENUE, NUMBER ONE A, NYC, IN MAY, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. MR. FOX BELIEVED DECEASED. MRS. FOX BELIEVED A PERSONAL FRIEND OF HISS FAMILY. INTERVIEW MRS. FOX RE A. M. FOX SCHOLARSHIP FUND AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE ORIGINATING FROM HISS HOUSEHOLD. INASMUCH AS MRS. FOX IS A FORMER DESIGNEE, INTERVIEW SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN BULET DATED JANUARY THREE, LAST.

RECORDED 68 74-[illegible]-956
NOTED
INDEXED - 68

EX-116

Kisseloff-3709

TEM:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 1-13-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
REURTEL JANUARY SIX, LAST. JESSE S. ROGERS, WHO RESIDES AT FOUR CLERMONT, GARRETT PARK, MARYLAND, WAS INTERVIEWED AT HIS OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, JANUARY TWELVE, LAST. ASCERTAINED TODAY THAT ROGERS DIED IN HIS SLEEP AT ELEVEN P.M., JANUARY TWELVE, LAST. SUGGEST YOU DETERMINE FULL CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH. WFO WILL TELEPHONICALLY RELAY SAME TO HYATTSVILLE RESIDENCY.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 68 74-[illegible] 957
INDEXED - 68 4 JAN 14 1949

EX-116

FBI
SEALED - DIGEST

Kisseloff-3710

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 13 1 31 PM '49

JAN 13 1 16 PM '49

RECEIVED – DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 13 2 23 PM '49

Kisseloff-3711

Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy

2-1
4-1

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 15 AND NEW YORK 6 FROM BOSTON 13 3-01 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. RETEL DIRECTOR TO BOSTON AND NY JANUARY TEN LAST, REQUESTING DEAN GRISWOLD, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, BE CONTACTED FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS. DEAN GRISWOLD ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HE WAS PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED BY AN INVESTIGATOR FOR THE HCUA ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO AT WHICH TIME A SEARCH OF HIS OWN PERSONAL FILES AS WELL AS THOSE OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANY TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS. A PROSPECTUS WAS OBTAINED BY DEAN GRISWOLD FROM THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION AND WAS TURNED OVER TO THE HCUA INVESTIGATOR. DEAN GRISWOLD STATES THAT HE DOES NOT ANTICIPATE THAT THIS PROSPECTUS WILL BE RETURNED. THIS PROSPECTUS WAS PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED IN BOSTON REPORT OF SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS DATED JANUARY THIRD, FORTY NINE, AND TYPEWRITING IS CONFINED TO THE NAME, ADDRESS AND OCCUPATION OF ALGER HISS. THE PROSPECTUS IS DATED APRIL, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. DEAN GRISWOLD HAS AGREED TO NOTIFY THIS BOSTON OFFICE IN THE EVENT THIS PROSPECTUS IS RETURNED BY THE HCUA INVESTIGATOR.

RECORDED - 68 74-1333-958
EX-116
JAN 14 1949

SOUCY

59 JAN 27 1949

cc: Z. S. Tyler

BOTH HOLD PLS

PLS ADD TO HEADING DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Kisseloff-3712

RECEIVED - TELETYPE

JAN 13 3 40 PM '80

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 13 3 08 PM '79

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3713

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI CHARLOTTE 1-13-49 3-45 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD, AND BALTIMORE

U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RENYTEL JANUARY TWELVE LAST. MRS. BERTHA I. HISS, THREE NAUGHT TWO EAST PARK AVENUE, CHARLOTTE, AUNT OF ALGER HISS, ON INTERVIEW TODAY ADVISED THAT IN NINETEEN TWENTYNINE WHILE VISITING SISTER-IN-LAW, MISS LUCY HISS, TWO NAUGHT SIX UPNORROAD, HOMELAND, BALTIMORE, MD., ALGER HISS CALLED FOR BRIEF VISIT AND THAT SHE HAS SEEN HIM ONLY ONCE SINCE THAT TIME APPROXIMATELY THREE YEARS AGO WHILE VISITING SAME ADDRESS AT BALTIMORE. SHE HAS MAINTAINED NO CONTACT WITH ALGER HISS OTHER THAN THESE VISITS EXCEPT FOR A CHRISTMAS GEETING CARD WHICH SHE RECEIVED FROM HIM TWO OR THREE YEARS AGO WHICH SHE BELIEVED WAS HANDWRITTEN. SHE WILL EXAMINE HER PERSONAL EFFECTS TO LOCATE THIS CARD, IF POSSIBLE, AND IF TYPEWRITTEN, WILL ADVISE IMMEDIATELY. MRS. BERTHA HISS IS IN POSSESSION OF TWO TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS DATED JULY SECOND AND SEPTEMBER THIRTY, FORTYEIGHT, FROM MISS LUCY HISS, TWO NAUGHT SIX UPNOR ROAD, BALTIMORE, WHICH SHE DECLINED TO MAKE AVAILABLE DUE TO PRESENT SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LUCY AND EXPECTED DEMISE. SHE INFORMED THAT LUCY IS APPROXIMATELY NINETY YEARS OF AGE AND OWNS SMALL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER ON WHICH THESE LETTERS WERE WRITTEN AND THAT SHE KNEW OF NO TYPEWRITERS OWNED BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY. SHE STATED THAT SHE DESIRED TO COOPERATE WITH INTERESTED

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EX-116
JAN 14 1949
Kisselloff-3/14

JAN 27 1949

ee: J. P. Jones

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THAT SHE MAY MAKE THESE LETTERS AVAILABLE AT A LATER TIME. SHE HAS NEVER VISITED IN ALGER HISS HOME, HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF A TYPEWRITER OWNED BY HIM AND IS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH HIS ASSOCIATES OR FRIENDS. CONSIDERATION FOR TAKING SPECIMENS FROM TYPEWRITER OWNED BY MISS LUCY HISS AT BALTIMORE, MD., IS BEING LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE BUREAU AND THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

BROWN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 3-51 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NY . OK FBI NYC MAR

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-3715

BA OK FBI BA RE

RAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 75 13 11-03 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.
RE NEW HAVEN TELETYPE JAN. SEVEN, FORTY-NINE. DESCRIPTION OF TOURIST HOME AT THOMASTON, CONN. SET FORTH REFERENCED TEL. IS NOT ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS, IDENTICAL WITH TOURIST HOME HE STAYED AT IN THIRTY-EIGHT. ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS, HE, ACCOMPANIED BY ALGER HISS AND PRICILLA HISS, LEFT NYC AND FOLLOWED ROUTE TWO ZERO TWO INTO THOMASTON. RECALLS THEY ENTERED TOWN FROM THE SOUTH AND WENT TO CENTER OF TOWN WHICH HAS, AS CHAMBERS DESCRIBED, A SQUARE OR GREEN WITH A ROAD LEADING OFF THIS GREEN AT AN ANGLE FROM NEAR THE PLACE WHERE ROUTE TWO ZERO TWO MEETS THE GREEN. THE TOURIST HOME WAS LOCATED ON THIS ROAD LEADING OFF GREEN ABOUT A BLOCK OR TWO FROM THE CENTER OF TOWN. CHAMBERS DESCRIBED THE TOURIST HOME AS WHITE FRAME BUILDING, AT LEAST FIFTY YEARS OLD AND SITUATED ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE ROAD TRAVELING AWAY FROM THE GREEN. THIS WAS A PRIVATE HOME CONSISTING OF PROBABLY SIX OR SEVEN ROOMS AND OPERATED BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN. VAGUELY RECALLS THAT THE AREA NEAR THE TOURIST HOME HAD NUMEROUS SHADE TREES. SUGGEST THAT ADDITIONAL EFFORTS BE MADE TO LOCATE INSTANT TOURIST HOME AND GUEST REGISTER.

RECORDED - 68 74 133-960
INDEXED - 68
F B I
4 JAN 14 1949
Kisseloff-3716

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

HOLDPLS

EX-116
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/21/87 BY SP1 MSC/CW
JAN 27 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

1742

WASHINGTON 6 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 1-13-49 2-04 AM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK.....ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE /R/, IS /R/. RE WFO TELETYPE TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK JANUARY FIFTH, NINETEEN FORTY NINE, ADVISING ALGER HISS REPORTEDLY AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST AND REQUESTING PRESENT AND PAST MEMBERSHIP ROLLS OF CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS BE CHECKED TO DETERMINE IF HISS EVER HELD MEMBERSHIP. A CHECK WITH EACH ORGANIZATION AND INDIVIDUALS NAMED FAILS TO REFLECT MEMBERSHIP OF ALGER HISS IN ANY OF THESE ORGANIZATION AND A CHECK OF ORGANIZATIONAL FILES ALSO FAILS TO REFLECT RECEIPT OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALGER HISS. PROFESSOR LUDLOW GRISCOM, OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, SUGGEST THAT THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, ONE THOUSAND FIFTH AVENUE, NYC, BE CONTACTED FOR POSSIBLE MEMBERSHIP OF ALGER HISS IN THIS ORGANIZATION.

SOUCY

HOLD PLS

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EX-116
JAN 14 1949

2 JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-3718

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

(DEFERRED)

Transmit the following message to:

SAC NEW YORK JANUARY 14, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL JANUARY TWELVE LAST ADVISING CHAMBERS STATED HE NEVER SAW ASILOW. ADVISE WHETHER CONFRONTATION CHAMBERS AND ASILOW HAS BEEN MADE. BUREAU FILES REFLECT THAT IN NINETEEN FORTY-TWO AND FORTY-FIVE CHAMBERS STATED HE MET ONE AZIMOV (PHONETIC) IN COMPANY OF PETER. IF CONFRONTATION HAS NOT BEEN MADE CHAMBERS' MEMORY SHOULD BE REFRESHED WITH PREVIOUS STATEMENTS AND CONFRONTATION ARRANGED MONDAY IF ASILOW IN NEW YORK CITY. IF ASILOW HAS NOW LEFT NEW YORK CITY AND CONFRONTATION HAS NOT BEEN MADE LOSANGELES SHOULD OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF ASILOW TAKEN IN MID NINETEEN THIRTIES TO BE SHOWN CHAMBERS.

HOOVER

HANDLED BY

G. I. R.

cc LOS ANGELES - ALSD

174-1333 962

F E I

31 JAN 18 1949

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

EHM:TD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

Kisseloff-3719

50 JAN 21 1949

SENT VIA TELETYPE 6:50 PM Per

65-487

JSS:lab

FBI, NORFOLK 1-4-49 (1:50 p.m.)

SAC, RICHMOND U R G E N T

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R, IS DASH R. FOLLOWING TELETYPE RECEIVED FROM WFO TODAY. QUOTE JOHN TRUMBO, WASHINGTON, DC, ADVISED THAT MISS CATHERINE WHITE, COLONIAL BEACH, VIRGINIA, HAS IN HER POSSESSION WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NUMBER N TWO TWO TWO THREE ONE NAUGHT. INTERVIEW MISS WHITE, OBTAIN SPECIMEN OF TYPEWRITING, AND FORWARD SAME TO FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN WRITINGS OF MISS MACHINE. NY ORIGIN. UNQUOTE.

RICHARDSON

END.

RECORDED - 68 100-1333-963

INDEXED - 68

cc: Bureau (Mail)

Kisseloff-3720

RECEIVED
ESTIGATIVE DIVISION
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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ORG. AND FRAUD SECTION
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3721

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 13, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 11:25 a.m. today, Special Agent Kenneth Delavigne of the Washington Field Office telephonically advised that Jesse S. Rogers, an employee of the War Department who was interviewed for approximately two hours yesterday by Agents of the Washington Field Office, reportedly died in his sleep last night. Mr. Delavigne stated that Rogers was interviewed at his office in the War Department on the afternoon of January 12, 1949, by Special Agents Robert McCaslin and Paul Tierney. According to the Agents, Rogers was obviously not furnishing the information he had in his possession and to almost every pertinent question he would reply that he could not recall. The Agents, upon taking their leave, asked him to make every effort to recall the answers to the questions that they had asked him. He stated he would do so and arrangements were made to reinterview him today.

In connection with the interview of Rogers, it is noted that Whittaker Chambers was interviewed on December 8, 1948, at New York City. He advised that while functioning as a courier for the Communist Party underground he was introduced to William Ward Pigman, probably in 1936. Subsequent to meeting Pigman in the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, Pigman began furnishing Chambers documentary material from the Bureau of Standards. This activity on the part of Pigman continued, according to Chambers, until April, 1938. William Ward Pigman was subsequently interviewed by Bureau Agents and denied engaging in any activity as alleged by Chambers and denied knowing Chambers. It is noted that Pigman is presently employed as a Research Chemist in the American Paper Institute, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Subsequent investigation of Pigman conducted on the instructions of the Department determined that Jesse S. Rogers was an employee of the Bureau of Standards and closely associated with William Ward Pigman in the early 1930's. One of the individuals interviewed to date in Washington, D. C., concerning Pigman's previous associates at the National Bureau of Standards advised that he attended discussion meetings at Pigman's residence in Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's, that Rogers also attended these meetings and that the views of both Pigman and Rogers were radical.

ACTION:

The Washington Field Office has advised that discreet inquiries will be made to determine whether Rogers committed suicide and the Bureau will be kept currently advised with respect to all developments concerning his death.

ADDENDUM: Mr. Delavigne of the Washington Field Office called in at 1:25 p.m. and stated that inquiry conducted by the Baltimore Office had reflected that Mrs. Rogers had called the Montgomery County, Maryland Police Department at 7:05 a.m. this morning stating that she found her husband dead in bed. The

EHM:cmw

RECORDED - 99 EX-374-13-3-964
INDEXED - 66
F B I
12 JAN 18 1949

52 FEB 14 1949

Kisseloff-3722

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JAN 13 1 09 PM '49

RECEIVED – DIRECTOR
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JAN 13 1 38 PM '49

RECEIVED
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INTERNAL SECURITY

JAN 13 F4 40 PM '49
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 13 5 02 PM '49

Kisseloff-3723

Montgomery County Police called the coroner who ordered the body taken to the funeral home. There it was ascertained that Rogers had died of coronary occlusion.

Kisseloff-3724

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
January 12 - 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al.
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Re New York teletype to the Bureau, Washington Field and Los Angeles dated January 7, 1949, in which the Los Angeles Office was requested to obtain a picture of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN so that it could be displayed to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The records of the Yellow Cab Company, 1408 W. Third Street, Los Angeles, California, contain one small photograph, front view, of JOHN L. SHERMAN which was taken in January, 1943. The original photograph was obtained and a copy of it in its original size and an enlarged copy were made. One small photograph and one enlarged photograph are being forwarded with this letter to the offices indicated below.

The records of the Yellow Cab Company reflect that when JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN made application for the position of driver, he furnished the following personal background information:

Age	47
Born	October 19, 1895, New York City
Height	5'7"
Weight	155
Nationality	American
Eyes	Gray
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Address	1126½ N. Alexandria, Los Angeles
Social Security No.	550-12-5528
Length of residence in Los Angeles	11 years
Relatives	Wife - ALLA SHERMAN
	Father - DAVID (not living)
	Mother - ESTER (not living)
	Brother - WILLIAM; sister - SYRA

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Kisseloff-3725

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD, SAC

EX-25

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-[illegible]-57

HFD:MJS
100-30409
cc-New York (Encs-4)
Baltimore (Encs-2)
San Diego (Encs-2)
Washington (Encs-2); L A file 65-4018
AMSD

58 JAN [illegible]

file 65-[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RECEIVED JAN 5 - 1949

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
was, et al
Perjury
Espionage - R

See if you can find out who told Pearson

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 22, 1948, in which you were furnished information concerning Laurence Duggan.

During the interview with Duggan by agents of this Bureau on December 10, 1948, Duggan stated that he was approached by two individuals to furnish information for the use of the Soviets or the Communist International, when he was employed by the State Department. One of these persons was Frederick Vanderbilt Field. He stated that Field was a classmate of his at Harvard and he recalled that Field approached him for this information some time during the years 1936 or 1937. He stated he could not recall the words used by Field in this connection but stated there was no question in his mind as to the meaning of Field's words. He advised that he turned down the proposition made to him by Field.

On December 30, 1948, Frederick Vanderbilt Field was interviewed at New Hartford, Connecticut, and he stated that he desired to consult his attorney prior to making any statements. He advised that he planned to consult with his attorney early the following week and would then contact the New York Office of this Bureau relative to discussing this matter.

Field was interviewed on January 3, 1949, at his office in the presence of his attorney, Harold ~~I.~~ Cammer, a partner of Nathan Witt. At the outset of the interview, Field requested to be furnished with a complete transcript of the interview made by agents of this Bureau with Laurence Duggan on December 10, 1948. When the agents refused to furnish him with this transcript, Field advised that upon advice received from his attorney, he had prepared a statement which reads as follows:

"On Sunday, December 26, 1948, Attorney General Tom C. Clark, during a television interview, stated, according to the press of the following day, that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that he was approached ten years ago "by two persons" in connection with an alleged Communist espionage ring, but that he had repulsed them both. The Attorney General did not identify the two persons further. The matter of identification was left to Drew Pearson, who during his regular Sunday night broadcast that same night, alleged that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that some woman and myself were these two persons. This was the first I had even heard of these charges. After the information which Laurence Duggan is alleged to have given the F.B.I. concerning me had thus been given nation wide publicity, necessarily with F.B.I. connivance, two agents of the F.B.I. called upon me at my home in New Hartford, Connecticut, on December 30, 1948, and indicated

cc-Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

KEEP IN F. B. I. FILES

RECORDED 143 INDEXED 143

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JAN 13 1949

EX-37

Kisseloff-3726

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JAN 10 10 01 AM '49

RECEIVED – DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 7 6 31 PM '49

Kisseloff-3727

that they wished to question me regarding the alleged information concerning me which had been attributed to Laurence Duggan. I arranged to meet the agents of the F.B.I. at my office in New York City on January 3, 1949, at 4:30 p.m. At that time I requested them to permit me to see a transcript of the alleged statements concerning me which they attributed to Mr. Duggan. This they refused to do. In view of my conviction that Mr. Duggan could not and did not make statements concerning me of the character and innuendo leaked by the F.B.I., in view of the refusal of the F.B.I. agents to disclose in context the statements concerning me which are attributed to Mr. Duggan, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding or distortion such as has apparently been generated in this case, I prepared this statement which I delivered to the agents at the meeting referred to. Laurence Duggan was for many years a personal friend of mine. We were classmates at Harvard, in the class of 1927, roomed in the same group and were both officers of our class. After college we kept up our acquaintance by seeing each other occasionally. Our relationship was one of long term friendship nothing more. I do not and cannot believe that Mr. Duggan made the statements concerning me which the F.B.I. has, by leaks and indirection, accused him. I deny categorically any implication that I was at any time involved in any form of espionage, that I violated or attempted to violate any official secrets, or that I attempted to obtain from Mr. Duggan confidential information of any sort. I regard the action of the F.B.I. in the circumstances as grossly improper and most unfair."

After the interviewing agents perused Field's statement, they advised Field that no leak had been made to Mr. Drew Pearson by this Bureau. Field advised that his prepared statement would be his only comment concerning this entire matter.

I thought you would be interested in the above information and I want to point out to you that, of course, no information of any kind has been made available to Mr. Pearson by any representative of this Bureau.

Kisseloff-3728

Vol. LII No. 25

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE.

December 20, 1948

file

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INVESTIGATIONS

Two Men

Two men were being swept along last week by an onrush of events which were now well beyond their control—or the control of any other individual. They were two men of more than ordinary intelligence—well educated, quiet men caught in what one of them described as a "tragedy of history." Their paths first crossed

International

CHAMBERS
A simple answer . . .

13 years ago; but their separate stories began much earlier: one in a commercial artist's household in Philadelphia, the other in a dry-goods merchant's respectable home in Baltimore.

The Profanist. Whittaker Chambers was born in 1901 in Philadelphia, the elder of two sons of Jay Chambers, who made a precarious living as a commercial artist. The family stock was a mixture of Dutch, German, French and English. When young Whittaker was three, his family moved to Lynbrook, L.I., where Mrs. Chambers raised chickens and vegetables to piece out the family income. As a child, Chambers slaughtered fowl and peddled vegetables. He was a boy of insatiable curiosity who read Dostoevsky's [illegible] at eleven [illegible] through th[illegible]

He [illegible]

Rockville Centre, and then, rather than go to college, which his mother wanted him to do, went south to look for a job. He got one in Washington working on the street railway tracks. From there he went to New Orleans, found no job at all.

Broke and hungry, he returned home, listened to his mother's advice and set out for Williams College. Already a cynical, worldly young man, he took one look at what he recalled later as "those young collegiate faces," stayed one night and decided to try Columbia University in New York. He was there two years. He wrote poetry, edited the literary *Morningside*, and shocked the campus by bringing out a blasphemous, so-called "Profanist" issue in which he wrote a story dealing "objectionably" with the Resurrection. A student committee invited the editor to resign. He left college and went off to Europe.

"Grease the Guillotine." He found Germany bankrupt, its economy collapsing. One night in Berlin he heard a Communist mob marching under his window singing: "Grease the guillotine with the fat of tyrants . . . Blood must flow." It seemed to him that Western civilization was dying.

The U.S. to which he returned was celebrating the Jazz Age; and drinking bootleg gin. Chambers' brother Richard, to whom he was deeply attached, committed suicide. He visited Richard's grave one winter day and found it covered with ice. He wrote: "The cold earth holds him round, a sheet of ice is over his face. My brother has no more the cold rain to face."

Intellectually and morally frustrated, looking for a creed, he read the entire Socialist writings of Sidney & Beatrice Webb, discarded them as unpractical. One of his young Columbia friends put a copy of the Communist *Manifesto* in his hands. To Chambers, it was an awakening.

"The Evil Thing." He was to explain later to the House Un-American Activities Committee how Marxism could appeal not only to the bitter young intellectual but to more or less sheltered middle-class persons as well. They were attracted, he said, "by the very vigor of the project." They felt "a great intellectual concern—an almost Christian concern—for the underprivileged, for economic crises, for the problem of war. They say: 'What shall I do?' At that crossroad the evil thing Communism [illegible] swer

Cha[illegible] read [illegible] on [illegible] to an [illegible] of the evil thing [illegible] Worthy

means to a clear and simple end. In 1924, he joined the Communist Party in New York. For the next 14 years, as he admitted later, he lived a lie—a disloyal citizen plotting against his country.*

He was a find for the party—a taciturn, even secretive man, an awkward, fiery writer, a self-taught linguist who read and spoke German, French, Spanish and Italian. He wrote for the *Daily Worker*, became its foreign news editor, finally (while

George Tames

HISS
. . . at a crossroad

Cartoonist Robert Minor was listed at the top of the masthead) became its editor in fact. On the side he did translations. Two of his translations (from the German) were Franz Werfel's *Class Reunion* and Felix Salten's *Bambi*. In 1929, disturbed by reports of Stalin's heavy-handed tactics and stories of the first party purges, he quit the *Worker* and in defiance

* All through the 1930s the majority of Americans thought of American Communists as being critical of the U.S. but not actively hostile to it. The U.S. had recognized Russia, had not yet recognized that all Communists' allegiance is to Moscow, that they are therefore disloyal citizens of every non-Communist country. No major U.S. political leader, from F.D.R. to any of his political opponents, ever suggested that the Communist Party be outlawed. It was a legal party then—and still is today (although some states bar it from the ballot).

G.I.R.-7

Kisseloff-3729

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of party discipline lit out for the Midwest.

He did not abandon Communism, however, and returned to New York. He had met and married a young labor organizer and painter named Esther Shemitz. They set up housekeeping in a poverty-stricken tenement on the East Side.

His great effort now was on proletarian fiction, published in the Communists' intellectual organ, the *New Masses*. His stories, full of romanticism and melodrama, were a summons to violence. Moscow was enraptured, cited him as "the first writer to introduce the Bolshevik into American writing."

The Man in the Linen Suit. In 1932 the party ordered him to go underground —in other words, wipe out his identity and become a secret agent, a spy. His wife cried; he himself was reluctant. But like any good Communist, he obeyed. The *New Masses'* Whittaker Chambers vanished. A man known simply as "Carl" appeared in the Red "cells" and in the innermost circles of the Communist underground. He buried his identity so successfully that some of his accomplices thought he was a Russian; one of them was positive that he was a Russian ex-colonel. The little boy who had peddled vegetables in Lynbrook became a skillful and consecrated agent of a Communist "apparatus."

One of the apparatus' assignments was to infiltrate the U.S. Government with Communist Party members. One day in Washington, in the summer of 1935, a dumpy little man, feeling self-conscious in the first white linen suit he had ever worn, confronted a tall, well-dressed young Government attorney. The little man was Whittaker Chambers; the other was Alger Hiss.

The Bright Star. Alger Hiss was born in Baltimore in 1904, the fourth of five children of Charles Alger Hiss, whose father had been a great admirer of Horatio Alger. Alger's father, a wholesale dry-goods merchant, committed suicide when Alger was three years old. Later, one of his sisters also took her own life.

The Hisses lived in a respectable Baltimore neighborhood. Young Alger peddled spring water to the neighbors and raised and sold squabs. He went to camp in Maine, attended P.S. 14, a city high school, and finally entered Johns Hopkins University.

There, a quiet, good-looking young man with an easy charm, he shone with a luster that is still remembered. He ran on the track team, headed the dramatic society, edited the campus daily, became colonel in the R.O.T.C., belonged to the best fraternity, won a Phi Beta Kappa key and was voted "most popular, best handshaker, best all around."

Said the yearbook: "Alger must be the most cultured and learned bozo in this neck of the woods. Many and various are the discussions that we have had with him. Many and various the topics—they range from Soviet to style, from liberty to liquor, from guelphs to Goodnow [Frank J. Goodnow, then president of Johns Hopkins]. And like Socrates we admit our ignorance in the force of his irresistible logic and rhetoric."

After he graduated, Hiss went to Harvard Law School. There he was on the staff of the Harvard *Law Review*. Hiss's star continued to rise. He studied under Felix Frankfurter, graduated *cum laude*, and went to Washington to serve for a year as secretary to the late great Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Path of Honor. After three years of private practice in New York and Boston, Hiss went back to Washington as an assistant general counsel in the AAA in Henry Wallace's Department of Agriculture. There he attracted the attention of Senator Gerald P. Nye, who was just starting his munitions investigations. Hiss served as a legal assistant through that sensational probe, then moved over to the Solicitor General's office.

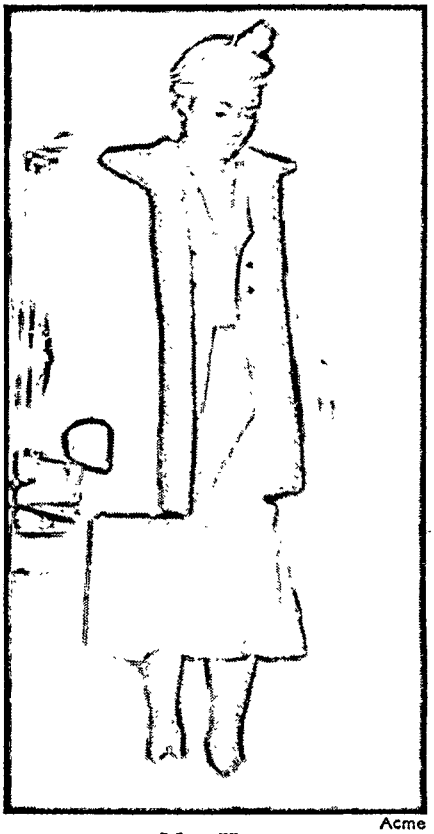

Acme

MRS. HISS
Birds along the Potomac.

By this time he was married and living quietly in Georgetown. His wife was Priscilla Fansler, a Quaker, the daughter of an insurance man. She was known as "Prossy." She had lived on Philadelphia's "Main Line" and had graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1924. She had worked as a copy [illegible] been [illegible] Pub- [illegible] ree years [illegible] his way [illegible] ed Com-

Anthony. They were an attractive, retiring couple, although some people thought Hiss's manner arrogant. The Hisses were usually the first to leave a party, preferring the company of a small circle of friends, or merely each other's company at home, reading or listening to music, or taking bird walks along the Potomac. Alger was an amateur ornithologist.

This was the path of apparent probity and honor which crossed Whittaker Chambers' path on that summer day in 1935. Chambers was to testify later that Hiss was already a member of a Washington Communist cell, that he and Hiss became fast friends, and that subsequently Hiss, with the help of Mrs. Hiss, began feeding secret Government documents into the Communist apparatus. Hiss was to deny the whole accusation with cold contempt. He and Prossy knew Chambers, he said, but only as a free-lance writer named "George Crosley" who had come to him to write an article on the Nye Committee.

General Secretary. Alger Hiss's ascendant star did not pause. In 1936 he went into the Department of State, where he worked under Assistant Secretary Francis B. Sayre, first on the Trade Agreement Act, then in the offices of Far Eastern affairs and special political affairs. In 1944 he served as executive secretary at the Dumbarton Oaks conference which laid the foundation for the United Nations.

In 1945, he went to Yalta with Franklin Roosevelt and helped draft the agreements which came out of that conference. Later that year he was general secreta at U.N.'s founding conference at San Francisco. Conferees unanimously commended him for the way in which he directed proceedings and managed the agenda. He was given the honor of carrying the U.N. charter to Washington for deposit in the Federal Archives.

Charges Denied. There were some vague stories about him. Secretary of State Byrnes was disturbed by reports that some Congressmen were going to accuse Hiss of being a Communist. Byrnes asked Hiss about it, told him the charges centered "from the FBI." Hiss went to the FBI and denied the charges categorically.

They cropped up again. In 1946 Hiss was proposed as president of the $10 million Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, whose major objective now is informing the public about U.N. John Foster Dulles, Thomas Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs, and one of Hiss's backers for the Carnegie job, asked him again about the charges. Again Hiss categorically denied them. He was elected to the job, which was enough to cap any public servant's career.

"Faceless Mr. [illegible] Whittaker

Kisseloff-3730

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-3731

Time
December 20, 1948

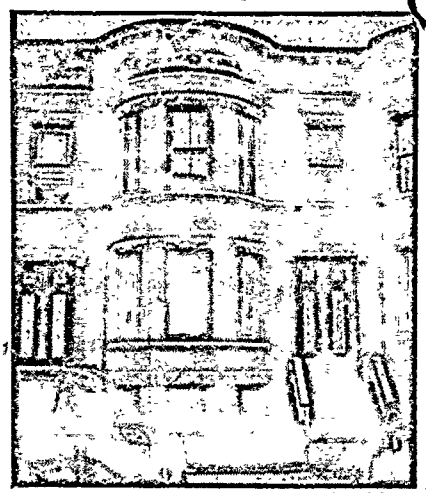

Associated Press

THE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN

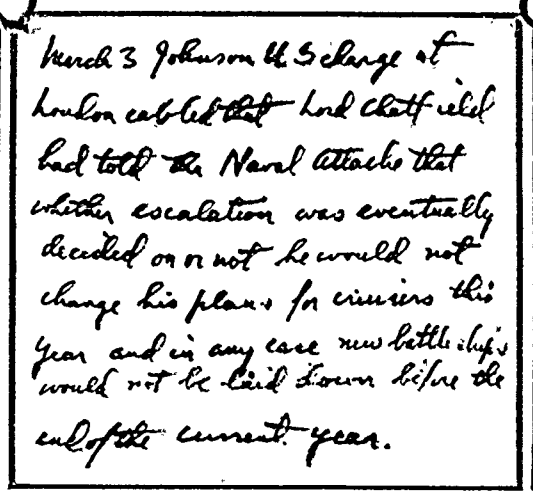

March 3 Johnson U.S. charge at London cabled that Lord Chatfield had told the Naval Attache that whether escalation was eventually decided on or not he would not change his plans for cruisers this year and in any case new battleships would not be laid down before the end of the current year.

THE MEMO

A dusty package in the dumbwaiter shaft.

Harris & Ewing

NATHAN LEVINE

munism. He had learned what all men learn sooner or later, that the agents of the Kremlin are assassins not only of men's bodies but of their minds and hearts. In fear and revulsion he quit the party. He was to testify later that he had tried to persuade Alger and Prossy to pull out with him, that Prossy indignantly rejected the idea, that Hiss had wept but had refused.

Chambers and his family, his wife Esther and their children Ellen and John, went into hiding. "I was a faceless man," he said. He moved in a shadowy world of terror, carrying a gun. Finally he emerged cautiously from the shadows to begin a new life. In 1937 he had bought a small farm near Westminster, Md., which Hiss himself had once thought of buying.

As quietly as they could, the Chambers family settled into this haven. Chambers began his way back through the profession he knew best. He ventured into New York's literary world, did some research, reviewed some books and in April 1939 was hired to review books by TIME.

The Informer. To some of his colleagues, his fear of Communism seemed a morbid preoccupation, a kind of King Charles's head. He was valued, nevertheless, not only for his firsthand knowledge of Communism but for his outstanding skill in writing and his wide cultural background. He had also become a genuinely religious man: a Quaker.

In 1939, a little while after he came to TIME, he went to Adolph Berle, then Assistant Secretary of State, and disclosed to him the names of certain men who he said were Communists working in the government. He gave the same information, in two interviews, to the FBI. Last summer, he made his dramatic tale public before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

But on none of these occasions did he say anything about the packet of stolen State Department papers which he had stashed away after he broke with the Party. When he brought forward his dusty bomb from Brooklyn, he raised a whole new clamor.

In the midst of that clamor last week, Chambers resigned as a senior editor of TIME. "When TIME hired me in 1939," he wrote in his statement, "its editors knew that I was an ex-Communist; they did not know that espionage was involved . . . After nine years of work done in good conscience, I have been called upon to expose the darkest and most dangerous side of Communism—espionage. This can be done only if a man who knows the facts will stand up and tell them without regard to the cost or consequences to himself. I cannot share this indispensable ordeal with anyone."

TIME accepted the resignation, neither judging nor pre-judging his recent disclosures. "Against the admitted disservice to his country of a decade ago," said TIME, "must be set the service we are convinced he is trying to perform for his country now."

The Final Lines. This week Alger Hiss resigned his $20,000-a-year Carnegie post. Legal proceedings, he said, "will occupy almost all of my time for some weeks to come." The trustees tabled the resignation and gave him a leave of absence with pay for three months.

Joseph D. McAuliffe

JULIAN WADLEIGH

A log cabin in Virginia.

Meanwhile Hiss clung staunchly to his impeccable role. If Chambers had lied, then Hiss had been incredibly maligned and made the victim of a monstrous slander. If Chambers spoke the truth, then Alger Hiss had led an almost incredibly clever double life. The two of them could do little more now than stand to one side, speaking their final lines, spectators more than actors in their own drama.

Three Rings

As if it were not complicated enough in itself, the Hiss-Chambers case had become a legal three-ring circus.

In the first ring was the House Un-American Activities Committee, which opened the case last summer when it subpoenaed Whittaker Chambers, heard him confess his past complicity and charge that Alger Hiss had also been a Communist.

After weeks of examining witnesses, the committee had more or less dropped the case, without having developed sufficient evidence to prove whether Hiss or Chambers was lying. But Alger Hiss did not drop the case. After Chambers repeated his charges over radio's *Meet the Press* program. Hiss filed a $75,000 libel suit against Chambers in Baltimore's Federal Court. This was the second ring.

In the third ring was a New York federal grand jury, sworn in 18 months ago to investigate spies and subversive activities.* It had paid little attention to the Hiss-Chambers case, although it had heard testimony from both men last summer. After Chambers had produced the stolen State Department documents and after the House committee had obtained the "pumpkin papers," the grand jury moved in rapidly. On orders from Attorney General Tom Clark, U.S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey summoned Chambers and Hiss again, along with Hiss's wife, his brother,

*Last July it indicted twelve top Communist Party members on charges of conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force. Their trial, after four delays, is now set for Jan.

Kisseloff-3732

Associated Press

ATTORNEY MCGOHEY
A decision was needed.

and a parade of other witnesses and new suspects.

The Nub of the Matter. The grand jury and the House committee each truculently proclaimed its authority, competed for witnesses. Committeeman Richard Nixon said angrily that a whitewashing was in the making in the grand jury.

But the public had a right to think that the case was getting somewhere; that it was now in appropriate hands. Everyone could hope and expect that the case would be tried and decided by due process of law—and the first step in that process was action by the grand jury.

Beyond any shadow of doubt was one fact: that documents* had been systematically stolen from the State Department. By whom? And for how long? Over & above the questions of Chambers' truthfulness and Hiss's innocence or guilt loomed the still dark answers to these larger questions.

"Holy Cow!" At week's end new light had been thrown into some murky corners.

One witness who appeared before the House committee was Nathan Levine, a New York attorney and a nephew of Mrs. Chambers, who said he had been the innocent custodian of the papers for the past ten years. In 1938, he said, Chambers had given him a large manila envelope to keep, instructing him to open it if anything happened to Chambers and his wife. "You are a lawyer, and will know what to do," Chambers had said.

One day last month, Levine continued, he received a telegram from Chambers: "Arriving Sunday at 10 o'clock. Have my things ready." Levine said he was not sure what Chambers meant. When Chambers arrived, he reminded Levine of the envelope. Together they went to Levine's mother's house at 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, where Levine had hidden the envelope on top of an unused dumbwaiter shaft. Levine testified that Chambers blew

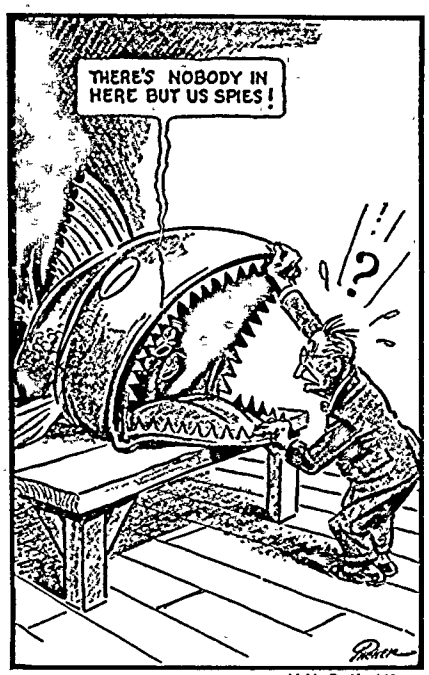

N.Y. Daily Mirror

"A WHALE OF A HERRING"
It was hard to let go.

the dust off the envelope, opened it, glanced at the contents and exclaimed: "Holy cow! I didn't think this still existed." Chambers then took the envelope back to his Maryland farm.

Man in a Cocoon. Two more men entered the case. Both had been accused by Chambers as having given him papers from Government offices. One of them was William Ward Pigman, former employee of the Bureau of Standards, now a chemist with the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis. He was questioned only by the grand jury; in a public statement he denied the charge.

The other was Henry Julian Wadleigh, former State Department economist. [illegible] an, son of an Episcopal [illegible] father of three small children. Wadleigh lives in a still unfinished log [illegible] he is building in Vienna, Va. After questoning by the grand jury, the committee subpoenaed him, hammered him with questions but got nowhere. He said he was not a Communist, but he refused to answer almost all other questions on the grounds that it would "tend to incriminate or degrade me."

This week the jury's term would expire. But a new jury, already called, would take over immediately. If the old jury failed to reach any conclusions—*i.e.*, hand down any indictments—it would be the new jury's duty to press its search into the last and farthest corner of the mystery.

The Durable Herring

Repeatedly during the campaign, President Truman had charged that the House committee's investigation of the Hiss-Chambers case was nothing but a red herring to divert the voters' attention from campaign issues. But in view of the shocking new evidence, reporters trooping into Truman's press conference last week wondered what he would say now.

One of the first questions was whether the President thought that all arms of the Government should now be devoted to finding out who stole the "pumpkin papers" from the State Department. Why, certainly, the President replied, with an expression indicating that he thought the question was silly. Well, had he given any instructions to the Justice Department? The Justice Department, the President replied, had standing instructions to enforce the law. But it had no specific presidential instructions on the Hiss-Chambers case.

From a political standpoint, Truman's previous red-herring charges were understandable. They had been made at a stage when the Hiss-Chambers case was largely a debate between the two men as to

Harris & Ewing

CONGRESSMAN NIXON
A whitewash was feared.

* Chambers' cache of stolen documents was brought to light in two sections. On Nov. 17, while giving a deposition in the libel suit in Baltimore, he presented 47 exhibits (consisting of 65 sheets of paper). Of these, 43 were typewritten copies of State Department dispatches; four were handwritten memoranda (three in the handwriting of Alger Hiss—*see cut*—a fact which Hiss has not denied, though he denied giving them to Chambers. The "pumpkin papers" are the second part of the cache. This consisted of three metal capsules containing five rolls of microfilm, of which two rolls were developed and three undeveloped (one of the undeveloped rolls was light-struck). These were taken out of Chambers' pumpkin by House committee investigators on the night of Dec. 2. Chambers had put them there only that morning.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-3734

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

whether they had ever known one another as fellow Communists. But, a reporter asked, did the President still think it was a red herring? He certainly did, Truman fired back—the Un-American Activities Committee was not prosecuting anybody, it was just after headlines.

It was clear that Harry Truman was having a hard time letting go of the red herring. Wrote the *Christian Science Monitor's* Washington chief, Roscoe Drummond: "If the latest results of the committee rightly can be called 'red-herring' stuff, why is the President even talking about arrests and Justice Department action? The truth is that this is not 'red-herring' stuff and the country deserves to have the Administration and the committee dealing with it seriously and soberly, and not with the back of the political wrist."

Kisseloff-3735

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
The Attorney General

December 13, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

I thought you would be interested in knowing that the press is making inquiries concerning the FBI having cleared Alger Hiss while he was employed by the State Department. One of the stories the press has picked up is that "When the former Secretary of State Byrnes heard ugly rumors going around regarding Hiss, he referred the matter to the FBI who cleared Hiss." The press is also saying that John Foster Dulles, prior to the time he appointed Alger Hiss to the position of President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, took the matter up with the FBI, who cleared Hiss.

For your information if such statements have been made, they are entirely false since the FBI, as you know, never clears or charges anyone. Furthermore, a thorough review of the contents of the FBI files reflects that the FBI could not have cleared Hiss.

On September 2, 1939, Whittaker Chambers had a meeting with Adolph A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State, at which time Chambers revealed his activities in connection with an underground apparatus of the Communist Party in agencies of the United States Government from approximately 1937.

The following information appears in Mr. Berle's notes taken at the time of the interview with Chambers regarding Alger Hiss:

Alger Hiss
Ass't to Sayre - GP - 1937
Member of underground Com - active
Baltimore Days
Wife - Priscilla Hiss - Socialist-
Early days of New Deal"

Therefore, the State Department was on notice of Hiss' reported activities at that time.

In connection with the Canadian espionage case, Igor Gouzenko, former code clerk of the Soviet Embassy in Canada, stated that there was a Soviet agent in the State Department, whom he described as an Assistant of Stettinius, then the U. S. Secretary of State. Further details were not available. This information was first furnished to the FBI on September 10, 1945, by the [redacted] b7D

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Kisseloff-3736

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Kisseloff-3737

On October 11, 1945, I had a conference with Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson and during my conversation with Mr. Acheson, he inquired as to whether I had any information concerning the identity of the person referred to by Gouzenko. I told Mr. Acheson that at that time we had not been able to definitely establish the identity of this man. He asked me if I had any suspects. I told him that we had one party in mind as a possible suspect, although there was no direct evidence to sustain this suspicion. I told him that the suspected man was Alger Hiss but that I did not feel it was the time to make any accusation as there was no direct proof of the same. Mr. Acheson stated that he would not mention Mr. Hiss' name to the Secretary of State as he assumed that I might do so in my talk with the Secretary of State. I told Mr. Acheson that I did not intend to mention Hiss' name to the Secretary of State because of the vagueness of the suspicion. 61-3499-181

On November 15, 1945, I had a conference with Secretary of State Byrnes at the request of the President in order to discuss the Gregory Case and the Canadian espionage case. During this conference, I mentioned the names of a number of individuals who were named by Elizabeth Bentley as being engaged in Soviet espionage. I did not mention Alger Hiss to the Secretary because he had not been definitely identified. 61-3499-192

On December 4, 1945, the Secretary of State was furnished with a summary entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States," dated November 27, 1945, which reflected the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in agencies of the United States Government. This summary contained the information Bentley had given regarding Alger Hiss. A copy of this summary was made available to Mr. Gerville Drader of the State Department on December 7, 1945. 61-3499-198,200; 62-76274-196

On March 14, 1946, Mr. Evans, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State Byrnes, advised an Agent of this Bureau that Alger Hiss was on the Secretary of State's "pending" list, and that Hiss was to be given no further consideration for promotion or assignment of responsible duties in the State Department, and that a study should be made of his case to determine if he could be dismissed summarily under Civil Service regulations. Mr. Evans stated that Secretary Byrnes was of the definite opinion that Alger Hiss should be disposed of, but was concerned over the best manner in which to accomplish this. 101-2668-17

Kisseloff-3738

While I was discussing other matters with you on March 19, 1946, you advised me that Secretary of State Byrnes wanted to dismiss Alger Hiss, but had been told that he cannot do this without giving him a hearing, as he was a Civil Service employee. At that time I advised you that I did not think a hearing would be wise as the material against Hiss was confidential and if it were not used there would not be enough evidence against him; that I thought the best thing the Secretary could do would be to move Hiss to an innocuous position where he would understand the situation and resign. I also suggested that the Secretary of State might desire to take Senators Connally and Vandenberg into his confidence as they are friends of Hiss and that they would understand the situation. You indicated that you would call the Secretary of State and tell him this. Memo from the Director to Messrs. Tolson, Tamm, Ladd and Clegg 3-19-46

During a conversation I had with you on March 20, 1946, the matter of Alger Hiss again came up, at which time you advised me that Secretary of State Byrnes proposed, if the Justice Department agreed, to call Alger Hiss in and inform him that complaints against him had been received without disclosing the source to him. I suggested to you that it seemed to me that as soon as Hiss is questioned, the questions will alert him as to the nature of the information the Bureau had about him. I indicated to you the possibility that Secretary Byrnes might use the Department of Justice as an alibi saying that he had called upon the Department of Justice to investigate Hiss and that following those investigations the Department of Justice had found nothing to warrant the dismissal of Hiss. I further pointed out that this would put the Justice Department in an awkward position and would be subjected to possible future criticism.

On the same day, I returned a call of Secretary of State Byrnes and I told him that I understood the position he was in, referring to the Hiss matter, but because of the fact that any interview with Hiss at that time would alert him and ruin an important espionage investigation, I would suggest that he contact several key men in the House and Senate and explain his predicament to them, pointing out that he wanted their help in avoiding any criticism from "the Hill." Secretary of State Byrnes stated he thought this might be a solution to the problem and said he would call some of these men. Subsequently I advised you of my conversation with Secretary Byrnes and you expressed agreement with this proposal.

Memo from Dir. to Tolson, Tamm and Ladd 3-20-46

On March 21, 1946, Secretary Byrnes again contacted me concerning the Hiss matter and the Secretary stated that he had called Hiss in and asked him if he was ever a member of any organization with

Kisseloff-3739

subversive tendencies. Hiss swore that he had never been a member of any such organization. During the course of the Secretary's talk with Hiss, it was decided Hiss should be referred to this Bureau for an interview by a Bureau official. I told him that I had left instructions with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd that if Hiss wanted to come over and talk to us it would be perfectly agreeable, but there were some things that we could not ask him because certain questions would disclose information on current cases. I told the Secretary that if Hiss wanted to make any statement or relate anything about his association that he might consider would place him under suspicion we would be very glad to listen to him. The Secretary stated that he wished we would do this. The Secretary advised that the part of the report on Hiss that impressed him was the statement of Whittaker Chambers. He inquired as to what kind of a man Chambers was and I told him that he was a very good man, explaining that he was senior editor of "Time Magazine."

After my conversation with Secretary Byrnes, I contacted you and generally outlined my conversation with the Secretary, pointing out that when Hiss came to this Bureau he was going to do the talking and we would do the listening. (Memo Dir. to Tolson, Tamm & Ladd 3-21-46).

By letter dated March 25, 1946, the Secretary of State was advised that Alger Hiss had appeared at this Bureau on that date at which time he was interviewed by an official of the Bureau. Hiss was asked to furnish any information in his possession which in his opinion might have led to the report that he was a member of any subversive organization. There was enclosed a copy of the information which Hiss had furnished to this Bureau. 65-56402-695

By letter dated November 25, 1946, a summary in the Gregory case dated October 21, 1946, in which the allegation of Elizabeth Bentley against Alger Hiss and others was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. A copy of this summary was also furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by letter dated December 12, 1946. This summary also reflected the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of October 21, 1946, based on the allegations of Miss Bentley. 65-56402-1836 and 1859

Kisseloff-3740

The records of this Bureau fail to reflect that any inquiry was made by John Foster Dulles concerning Alger Hiss.

The above is being made available to you for clarification of the existing rumors being made by the press.

Kisseloff-3741

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. La...
Mr. M...
Mr. Pe...
Mr. G...
Mr. Neaso...
Miss Gan...

Josephine Herrman
Mrs. John Herrman

WASH FROM NEW YORK 66 13 918 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

Is this correct? Does he mean Donald? H.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-R. IN INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS TODAY, HE RELATED THE FOLLOWING STORY.-- IN CONNECTION WITH ORIGINAL UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OPERATED BY HAROLD WARE, WHICH INCLUDED DONALD HISS, CHARLES CRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN AND NATHAN WITT, EACH OF THESE INDIVIDUALS HAD HIS OWN SEPARATE CELL CONSISTING OF TEN TO TWENTY PERSONS WHO WERE EMPLOYED IN THE VARIOUS GOVT. AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON, DC. AT THIS TIME, THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE NOT ABSTRACTING ANY DOCUMENTS FROM THE VARIOUS GOVT. AGENCIES BUT WERE PLACED THERE SO THAT THEIR SERVICES MIGHT BE USED IN THE EVENT AN OPPORTUNITY AROSE. ONE OF THE INDIVIDUALS IN HAROLD WARES CELL WAS JOHN HERRMAN WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP AND WHO, AT ONE TIME, WAS A MEMBER OF THE JOHN REED CLUB IN NYC AT THE TIME CHAMBERS WAS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE CLUB. HERRMAN WAS MARRIED TO JOSEPHINE HERBST WHO HAD BEEN THE AUTHOR OF TWO OR THREE FAIRLY WELL ACCEPTED NOVELS AND WAS CONSIDERED A LEADING LIGHT IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

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34 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-3042
PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

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RECEIVED-TOLSON
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3743

HERMAN AND HIS WIFE, IN APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AND THIRTY SIX, RESIDED IN AN APARTMENT ON THE WEST SIDE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE. BETWEEN MASSACHUSETTS AVE. AND DU PONT CIRCLE, WASH., DC. SOMETIME IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, IN A CONVERSATION BETWEEN HERRMAN AND CHAMBERS, THE FORMER STATED THAT A FAMILY BY THE NAME OF SILVERMAN, WHICH CONSISTED OF A WIFE, HUSBAND AND CHILD, WAS RESIDING ON TWENTY EIGHTH ST., IN WASH. NEXT DOOR TO THE RESIDENCE OF ALGER Hiss AND PRISCILLA HISS. THIS SILVERMAN IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH A. GEORGE SILVERMAN MENTIONED PROMINENTLY IN THIS CASE. FURTHER THAT J. PETERS HAD INSTRUCTED HAROLD WARE AND JOHN HERRMAN LATE ONE EVENING TO GO TO THE SILVERMAN HOUSEHOLD AND ARRANGE TO TAKE SILVERMAN OUT OF HIS HOUSE AND GET HIM AWAY FROM WASH., DC. AS A MATTER OF FACT, HERRMAN AND WARE ACCOMPLISHED THIS BUT CHAMBERS DOES NOT RECALL WHERE THEY TOOK SILVERMAN. AS EXPLANATION OF THIS UNUSUAL SITUATION, CHAMBERS RELATED THAT HERRMAN TOLD HIM THAT PETERS OR SOMEONE IN THE PARTY HAD FOUND OUT THAT SILVERMAN AND DAVID K. NILES, PRESENT ADVISOR TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN HOMOSEXUAL ACTS AND THAT WHILE THIS AFFAIR WAS GOING ON, SILVERMAN HAD BEEN WRITING TO NILES AND INFORMING HIM OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNDERGROUND APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, THAT NILES , IN AN EFFORT TO GET SILVERMAN AWAY FROM HIS FAMILY, HAD THREATENED TO EXPOSE THE FACTS SURROUNDING THE CP UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON.

END OF PAGE TWO

Kisseloff-3744

RECEIVED
JAN 25 4 28 PM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY SN
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3745

CHAMBERS HAS NO FURTHER INFO CONCERNING THIS INCIDENT BUT MADE THE REMARK THAT IT IS SOMETIMES A COMMON PRACTICE TO ACCUSE A PARTY MEMBER OF SOME SCANDALOUS CONDUCT IN ORDER TO SMEAR HIM. CHAMBERS HAS NO FURTHER INFO CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OF SILVERMAN NOR THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF JOHN HERRMAN AND HIS WIFE. AT THIS INTERVIEW, CHAMBERS ALSO RELATED THAT ON ONE OCCASION, PROBABLY IN NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE OR THIRTY SIX, J. PETERS MENTIONED TO HIM THAT HE HAD A CONTACT IN THE FBI AND THAT PETERS HAD INDICATED HE WAS GOING TO ARRANGE FOR A PHOTOGRAPHIC SETUP TO TAKE CARE OF THE MATERIAL EMANATING FROM THIS CONTACT. HE ASKED CHAMBERS WHETHER HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO HAVE THIS SET UP IN WASHINGTON OR BALTIMORE. CHAMBERS RELATED THAT HE BECAME A LITTLE UPSET WHEN PETERS MENTIONED THE FBI, THAT PETERS APPARENTLY SUSPECTED THIS AND DID NOT CONTINUE THE CONVERSATION NOR DID HE SAY ANYTHING TO HIM ABOUT THIS FBI SETUP AT ANY FUTURE DATE. THE BUREAUS ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO REPORT OF INTERVIEW WITH ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN FORWARDED WITH COVER LETTER DATED JUNE ONE, FORTY EIGHT. ON PAGES FIFTYNINE TO SIXTYFOUR DESCRIPTION IS SET FORTH OF FELDMANS USE OF ABRAHAM GLASSER OF DEPT. OF JUSTICE AS SOURCE FURNISHING INFO FROM JUSTICE FILES. CHAMBERS WAS ASKED IF HE KNEW ABRAHAM GLASSER BUT DENIED KNOWING HIM AND FAILED TO IDENTIFY GLASSERS PHOTO.

END OF PAGE THREE

RECEIVED
JAN 25 4 28 PM '4
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3747

CHAMBERS RECALLED DEFINITELY THAT J. PETERS REFERRED TO THE QUOTE SETUP ENQUOTE IN FBI AND NOT DEPT. OF JUSTICE. CHAMBERS WAS QUESTIONED THOROUGHLY AND EXHAUSTIVELY FOR LEADS OR FURTHER KNOWLEDGE RE ALLEGED ACCESS TO FBI RECORDS ON PART OF PETERS, BUT COULD FURNISH NO FURTHER INFO. CHAMBERS KNEW OF NO OTHER ALLEGED LEAKS FROM FBI. NO INDICATION THAT CHAMBERS HAS FURNISHED THIS INFO TO ANYONE OTHER THAN INTERVIEWING AGENTS. WASH FLD REQUESTED TO FURNISH ANY INFO AVAILABLE RE JOHN HERRMAN, JOSEPHINE HERBST AND SILVERMAN MENTIONED ABOVE AND TO TAKE APPROPRIATE STEPTS TO LOCATE THESE INDIVIDUALS.

SCHEDULED

HOLD PLS

Follow up to WFO 7-1-49 gmd

Press vigorously

Mr. Fletcher

Kisseloff-3748

RECEIVED
JAN 25 4 28 PM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY SN
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 14 6 12 AM '49

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
JAN 13 9 39 PM '49
F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3749

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 14, 1949

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

2-V.J

Reference is made to the attached teletype from the New York Field Office reflecting the results of an interview with Chambers on January 13, 1949, in which he referred to the original Underground Apparatus operated by Harold Ware and included, among others, Donald Hiss. You inquired, "Is this correct? Does he mean Donald? H."

In the absence of ASAC Belmont this was discussed with Supervisor Al Tuohy of the New York Field Office who stated that he was positive the New York Office was correct in stating Donald Hiss was included by Chambers. To verify this Mr. Tuohy again discussed it with Chambers, who is now being interviewed in the New York Office, and he replied that he did mean Donald Hiss in the discussion of the group operated by Harold Ware. The case file reflects that Chambers previously has stated that Donald Hiss was included in the Ware group. He has also previously named Alger Hiss in connection with the same group.

Attachment

LLL:mer

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

74-1333 970

34 JAN 19 1949

5 1 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-3750

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 18 2 31 PM '49

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 14 5 09 PM '49

RECEIVED
JAN 25 4 28 PM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 14 6 25 PM '49

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 17 3 31 PM '49

Kisseloff-3751

January 7, 1949

Miss Louise Morrow
306 Pitney Avenue
Spring Lake, New Jersey

RECORDED - 102 74-1332-971
INDEXED - 102 EX-141

Dear Miss Morrow:

I have received your letter with enclosure, postmarked January 2, 1949. While I am glad to receive your views concerning the work of this Bureau and my administration of it, your observations indicate that you do not clearly understand the specific nature of our responsibilities. The FBI is primarily a fact-finding agency charged with the investigation of violations of laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest and performing other duties imposed by law. Following a determination of the facts, complete information, uncolored by personal opinions or conclusions, is furnished to the appropriate prosecutive authorities for such action as is deemed advisable.

I can assure you that the FBI has not deviated one iota from its established operational policies which require that information in our files be held confidential and available for official use only. It should be noted that the work of the FBI and that of the House Committee on Un-American Activities follow different patterns as I pointed out in my statement before that Committee on March 26, 1947, a copy of which is enclosed.

You may be sure all matters within the scope of our jurisdiction are given prompt and exhaustive investigative attention. It has occurred to me that the material which I am sending you might be of some interest. After reviewing this data and considering my foregoing comments, I trust you will understand more fully the nature of our work.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Director's Testimony, How to Fight Communism, Don't be Duped by the Communists

NOTE: In September 1942, a Miss Louise Morrow whose handwriting is identical with this correspondent, wrote a letter to the Bureau alleging that one Carl Holstein and his family were Un-American.

PHL:pmd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
JAN 10 1949
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3752

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3753

306 PITNEY AVENUE
SPRING LAKE
NEW JERSEY

Mr J E. Hoover ① Whittaker Chambers

This spy ring is staggering!
don't you think you as an American
should have done your duty? to not shield
the administration in power! do you think
Honorable Herbert Hoover would have
uttered the words the present man has to utter
to be head of this nation, and we are only
a great nation because we believe in God.
in St. Matthew if you read when the abomination
of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet
stand in high places then flee to the mountains"
let him who reads flee." I think Mr Hoover

RECORDED - 102
INDEXED - 102
74-1333-971
JAN 13 1949
FBI
DESK

when you are not acting in the safety of America you should resign! now!

from a true American for generations

L Monroe

We are not dumb as H. Hopkins said. we are thinking & working for America.

January first 1949

MR JONES
JAN 5 9 27 AM '49
RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3755

TODAY'S [redacted] By George E. [redacted]

Amen.

Private Vengeance.

When Laurence Duggan went out of the window, three assumptions were possible: 1. That he was involved in espionage, directly or indirectly, and that he committed suicide; 2. That he was not involved but did commit suicide because his name had been mentioned by association; 3. That he was murdered and thrown from the window. There is still another possible assumption, namely, that he did not commit suicide nor was he murdered, but that he fell out of the window and that it all had nothing to do with the Chambers-Hiss affair or with his having been attached to the State Department.

Neither the police nor the FBI are helpful, but the FBI gives him a clean bill of health, yet does not explain the full nature of its investigation nor why he was investigated at all. The FBI has been silent in these espionage matters for many years—under instructions, it is to be presumed. At any rate, it would be more just to the memory of Laurence Duggan if the Department of Justice made itself clearer, so that no one would be suspicious that there is something on Duggan but that it is being suppressed.

The case of Sumner Welles is different. Here a man goes for a walk on Christmas night—very late—in quiet country, across fields and not by road. He either had a heart attack or somebody tried to bump him off—or he simply stumbled on a root. Only Welles can describe the circumstances because he was alone. Immediately those who oppose the activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities rushed into print or on the radio saying that Sumner Welles was made emotionally unstable by the death of Laurence Duggan. When they said that—on Sunday—they could not know it to be true.

Lots of people die of heart attacks—more than 40 per cent of all the deaths in this country. Therefore, it is possible to assume that Mr. Welles had a heart attack and collapsed upon frozen ground. Such an attack could be without relationship to politics—national or international. It might also have been due to indigestion, over-smoking, or a diabetic coma. Why must things not related to each other suddenly become related to each other?

In fact, those who use Mr. Welles's discomfiture for private revenge do him a disservice, for if they go far enough in their assertions, they may force a reopening of the Welles-Hull quarrel which resulted in Mr. Hull forcing Welles, an undeniably brilliant public servant, out of the State Department.

There is a danger that because of the certainty that spies were placed in the State Department by a foreign country, our enemy since 1917, every individual with a private grudge, a nasty mind, an unquenchable hatred, will point a vicious finger at the one he dislikes to call him a spy and a traitor. This is a dangerous business and so far as I can tell, and I have studied this problem with unremitting care for more than twenty years, those who are really guilty are pretty well known even if proof is unavailable and conviction well-nigh impossible.

The fact is that this was true in 1934 when the Harold Ware cells were organized; in 1938 when the Dies committee got its fingers on the data; in 1939, when Whittaker Chambers told his story to Adolf A. Berle; in 1941 when they gave it to the Department of Justice; in 1945-46 when the Prime Minister of Canada, Mackenzie King, personally gave it to the President of the United States. No matter how much more is discovered, the names are pretty much the same, with a little addition here and there.

And this must be understood: What we are dealing with is: 1. Espionage; 2. Neglect of duty; 3. Violation of the oath of office; 4. Condoning espionage and protecting spies to avoid exposure of error in high places. This country has not outlawed the Communist party and being a member of it is neither a misdemeanor nor a felony and can only be made so not by private judgment but by law. This must be recognized if we are not to go haywire about these cases.

Kisselloff-3756

Jay Hull was as guilty as Hiss & Chambers.

971

ent to Sl ng

w Needed to Curb the
ts of the Disloyal.

DITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:*
parently have inadequate
efficiently with American-
it has been suggested that
laws to correct this defi-
any government em-
officials who are found
es no punishment can be
ther spies should be dealt
ely, but they simply im-
tion to the country they
Most of the countries are
ons at the time. Almost
employs spies. A more
r to our country than the
the ordinary run of spies
as it aims directly to de-
ernment. Every one tak-
is conspiracy is an enemy.
e possible to enact a law
unishable crime to organ-
row our government by
ctly or indirectly, or by
means; or to be a mem-
rganization with such a
ew. If we have no such
it now.
tution assures us of cer-
s and rights as individ-
vas not written to permit
the overthrow of the very
ernment which preserves
es. Our Constitution was
eserve our form of govern-
destroy it.

NATHAN I. BIJUR.
ch, N. J.

Possibly.

the only time I ever got hurt."

"All the guys around here special[illegible] in s[illegible] trick hold," I said. "I su[illegible] pose[illegible] had one?"

"Mine was the Indian coma squeeze," Dave said. "I made it up myself. I get the guy in a headlock and press on the big artery in his neck. Pretty soon he'd just pretend to pass out and they'd carry him out

[illegible] police got in the ring and announced that Count D[illegible]ula was banned from wrestling in [illegible]town for the rest of his life."

"So that's when you quit the game?" I said.

"Oh, no. I just took the mask off. I was back there the next week wrestling the same guy, only this time they called me 'Doc' Snell."

Book Reviews

Kisseloff-3757

"Horsecars and Cobblestones."

"Horsecars and Cobblestones" by Sophie Ruskay (The Beechurst Press. $2.75) will probably rank as one of the pleasantest books of reminiscences to appear in several seasons. It has no world-shattering significance, and the unpretentiousness of the style may cause the hasty to underrate it, but its charm and authenticity are irresistible.

It might be called "Life With Mother and Father." It is the record, utterly uncontrived, without glamour, of a happy childhood in the days of Boss Croker, when horses drew the streetcars, steam locomotives hauled the elevated cars, and the roads were paved with convex cobbles to give the horses a foothold.

Mrs. Ruskay's parents came from Russia. By the time she grew up, they had become a fairly prosperous family, the result of hard work manu-

Mrs. Ruskay gives us a delightful picture of Jewish life in old New York, the extreme conventionality of the old people, their fanatical loyalty to their own families and their noble charity to their less fortunate co-religionists.

Mrs. Ruskay's father was conservative in his ideas. It was Mamma who had the revolutionary notion of changing from nightshirts to pajamas and abandoning the making of elaborate petticoats for ladies. Mamma knew that ladies in Paris were actually wearing things like men's pants.

During the strike in the needle trades it was Mamma who understood that the fight was not against good employers like themselves, but the sweatshops, which cut prices by paying a dollar or so for a dozen shirts made in slum tenements. And when the 1893 panic came, it was Mamma who went to the big cotton firm and

RAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA
STATES DEPARTMENT OF J

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

(URGENT)

SAC NEW YORK JANUARY 14, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, JR., WAS ET AL; PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL JANUARY THIRTEEN LAST. BUREAU REQUESTING INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR INSLERMAN AND WIFE COVERING YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX TO THIRTY-EIGHT INCLUSIVE.

HOOVER

FLJ:TD

G.I.R.-7

HANDLED BY

RECORDED - 102 | 74-1135-972
F B I
3 JAN 18 1949

EX-76

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

Kisseloff-3758

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 18 1949

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. January 14, 1949 URGENT

Transmit the following message to SAC, NEW YORK
BOSTON
ALBANY
WFO

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. RE REPORT SPECIAL AGENT MAHLON C. COLLER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, DATED JANUARY TEN, LAST. BOSTON, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, AND NEW YORK OFFICES SHOULD COVER LEADS SET OUT IN REFERENCED REPORT WHICH HAVE BEEN HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS. FOR INFORMATION ALBANY OFFICE LEAD IN REFERENCED REPORT FOR WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE TO CONTACT ROBERT HORTON, WASHINGTON, D. C. BY LETTER DATED JANUARY TWELVE, LAST TO BUREAU WITH COPIES TO ALBANY AND NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE ADVISED THAT HORTON PRESENTLY RESIDING ROUTE ONE, BRANDON, VERMONT. ALBANY SHOULD FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN WASHINGTON FIELD LETTER.

HOOVER

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

CC: DETROIT (BY MAIL)

FLJ:VR

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96 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 102 174-1323-973

EX-76 EX-69

3 JAN 18 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

5 JAN 27 1949

TELETYPE

SENT VIA _____ M

Per _____

Kisseloff-3759

January 10, 1949

RECORDED - 102

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an official investigation presently being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it will be appreciated if you would attempt to secure photostatic true-certified copies of the income tax returns for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 for Felix August Inslerman and his wife, Elizabeth A. Inslerman, who during this period resided at 2113 Gallow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

In view of the nature of this investigation, it will be appreciated if you will expedite the submission of the copies of these returns.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton P. Anderson

Attorney General

FLJ:TD

SENT BY INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS SYS.
JAN. 17 1949

Kisseloff-3760

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnes
Mr. Hazoo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

BUREAU COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 37 13 8-12P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL., PERJURY, ESP. R. FELIX A. INSLERMAN OF RD NUMBER TWO, CAMBRIDGE, NY, HAS BEEN POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED BY CHAMBERS AS UNSUB FELIX OF REPORT OF SA J.M. KELLY DATED DEC. TWENTY THREE LAST AT NEW YORK. BACKGROUND RE INSLERMAN SET OUT IN REPORT OF SA F.G. JOHNSTONE DATED DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE LAST AT BALTIMORE. IN GJ APPEARANCES TO DATE INSLERMAN HAS REFUSED TO STATE EMPLOYMENT DURING PERIODS FROM AUGUST THIRTYSIX TO MARCH THIRTY SEVEN AND FEBRUARY THIRTY EIGHT TO MAY THIRTY EIGHT. IT IS NOTED THAT THESE ARE CRUCIAL PERIODS JUST PRIOR TO CHAMBERS-S INTRODUCTION TO FELIX BY BYKOV AND PERIOD OF CHAMBERS-S DISAFFECTION. INSLERMAN ALSO REFUSES TO STATE SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF LEICA CAMERA NUMBER TWO THREE FOUR SEVEN THREE ZERO. RECORDS OF E. LEITZ CO., LEICA AGENTS IN US, REFLECT ABOVE CAMERA SOLD TO CAPITOL CAMERA EXCHANGE, ONE ZERO ZERO THREE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, ON JUNE TWENTYFOUR, THIRTY SEVEN AND REGISTERED WITH E. LEITZ ON AUGUST THIRTYONE, THIRTY SEVEN BY INSLERMAN AS OWNER. BUREAU WILL SECURE ALL INCOME TAX REPORTS FILED BY INSLERMAN WITH VIEW TO IDENTIFICATION OF EMPLOYER IN PERTINENT PERIOD. WFO WILL REVIEW RECORDS OF CAPITOL CAMERA EXCHANGE FOR ALL INFO RE SALE OF ABOVE CAMERA.

RECORDED - 102 | 74-1333-974
INDEXED - 102
TWO COPIES WFO
JAN 18 1949

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Letter Sec of Treas & Tel & Mail 1-14-49

EX-141

Kisseloff-3761

RECEIVED
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
JAN 28 1 05 PM '49
RECEIVED-ROSENBERG
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 14 10 48 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1 59 PM '49
CORP. AND FRAUD SECTION
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3762

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
JAN 13 8 18 PM '49
FBI DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SAC, Philadelphia

74-1339-915

Director, FBI

January 6, 1949

RECORDED - 138

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

The following information was made available to the Bureau by D. Vincent Hurley who received the information from Mrs. Frances Fussell of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Fussell, who was formerly employed in the Central European Unit in the State Department, is now a member of the technical staff of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation. Mrs. Fussell was not informed that this information would be furnished to the Bureau, however, Mr. Hurley advised that in the event a further check was desired, it was his belief that she would have no hesitation in furnishing any other details available.

Mrs. Fussell stated that early in the week of December 12, 1948 she had a conversation with a man who is presently employed in the CE Unit in the State Department and with whom she formerly worked. In 1947 she and this man and several others were working on the problem of the Yugoslav ships which had been seized by the United States at the end of the war in the Danube River and which were being withheld from Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs had made several demands that the ships be returned but the State Department had adopted the position that the ships should not be returned until Russia and her satellites had agreed to the opening of the Danube River to international commercial shipping. She stated that this position had been unanimous in the Central European Unit in the State Department. Mrs. Fussell recalled that she and the others working on the problem were dumbfounded last October or November (1947) when an order was issued by President Truman directing that the ships be returned to Yugoslavia forthwith.

According to Mrs. Fussell, no one in the State Department knew the reason for this order until the official with whom Mrs. Fussell talked had recently had occasion to review the State Department file on this Yugoslav shipping question. It was then noted that a penciled memorandum by Alger Hiss appeared in this file. It seems that the Yugoslavs, in another attempt to get their ships back, had appealed to the United Nations and the United States official (I believe the name was Winant but I am not sure) in the United Nations Committee, which had the matter up for discussion, checked with the State Department to determine the United States position in the matter. This official telephoned Mr. Hiss in the State Department. Hiss arranged for Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, to come in on the telephone conversation. Mr. Acheson outlined to the United States representative at the United Nations headquarters the State Department position to the effect that the ships would be held until Russia agreed to open the Danube. The penciled memorandum of Mr. Hiss summarized this conversation and there was a note then written by Hiss to the effect that he was unalterably opposed to the State Department position and that he would do all in his power to see that it was changed.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 7 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Liaison

JTP:

162

30 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-3763

The next document noted in the file was a copy of the letter which President Truman had signed ordering the ships returned to Yugoslavia. This letter was prepared by Alger Hiss.

You are instructed to promptly interview Mrs. Fussell at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania for any additional data she may have concerning this particular incident and also for any relative data she may have concerning instant case. A check of the State Department file concerning this particular incident is being made by Bureau liaison.

cc: New York

Kisseloff-3764

December 16, 1948

MEMORANDUM

Re: Alger Hiss

On December 15, 1948 I received the following information from Mrs. Frances Fussell of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, who is a member of the technical staff of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation. Mrs. Fussell formerly was employed in the Central European Unit in the State Department.

She stated that early this week she had a conversation with a man (who is presently employed in the CE Unit in the State Department and with whom she formerly worked. In 1947 she and this man and several others were working on the problem of the Yugoslav ships which had been seized by the United States at the end of the war in the Danube River and which were being withheld from Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs had made several demands that the ships be returned but the State Department had adopted the position that the ships should not be returned until Russia and her satellites had agreed to the opening of the Danube River to international commercial shipping. She stated that this position had been unanimous in the Central European Unit in the State Department. Mrs. Fussell recalled that she and the others working on the problem were dumbfounded last October or November (1947) when an order was issued by President Truman directing that the ships be returned to Yugoslavia forthwith.

According to Mrs. Fussell, no one in the State Department knew the reason for this order until the official with whom Mrs. Fussell talked had recently had occasion to review the State Department file on this Yugoslav shipping question. It was then noted that a penciled memorandum by Alger Hiss appeared in this file. It seems that the Yugoslavs, in another attempt to get their ships back, had appealed to the United Nations and the U. S. official (I believe the name was Winant but I am not sure) in the United Nations Committee, which had the matter up for discussion, checked with the State Department to determine the United States position in the matter. This official telephoned Mr. Hiss in the State Department. Hiss arranged for Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, to come in on the telephone conversation. Mr. Acheson outlined to the U. S. representative at the United Nations headquarters the State Department position to the effect that the ships would be held until Russia agreed to open the Danube. The penciled memorandum of Mr. Hiss summarizes this conversation and there was a note then written by Hiss to the effect that he was unalterably opposed to the State Department position and that he would do all in his power to see that it was changed.

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The next document noted in the file was a copy of the letter which President Truman had signed ordering the ships returned to Yugoslavia. This letter was prepared by Alger Hiss.

The dates used in this memorandum may not be exactly accurate. However, it is assumed that they can be checked if the Bureau is interested in doing so. Mrs. Fussell was not informed that this information would be furnished to the Bureau, but in the event a further check is desired on this incident, I believe she would have no hesitation in furnishing any other details available.

D. Vincent Hurley

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 12-20-48

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont, New York, called in at 5:30 p.m. and advised as follows:

GEORGE HEWITT

Agents of the New York Office today interviewed George Hewitt, who furnished the following information relative to Alger Hiss. Hewitt advised that he met Alger Hiss in 1937 or 1938 at a Party meeting, the purpose of which was to discuss the Negro question and the Communist Party infiltration into the West Indies. They met in an apartment house near West 21st Street, according to Hewitt. Present at the meeting were J. Peters, Rose Wortis, Jack Stachel, Ted Bassett, Max Steinberg, Bill Lawrence and the two Hiss brothers, Alger and Donald. Hewitt said he could recognize either of the Hiss brothers now. Hewitt further said that he met both Alger and Donald Hiss on one occasion in Washington about 1940 on the occasion of an organizational meeting of the National Negro Congress held in the rear of one of the Congress halls on Pennsylvania Avenue. He said 35 or 40 others were present, including Max Yergen, James W. Ford, Rose Wortis, Max Steinberg and Bob Campbell. In addition, Alger and Donald Hiss were at the meeting. Alger left after a very short time. Hewitt did not know either of them by name and had never spoken with them. He thought they were CI agents, that is, international agents of the Communist Party whose duty it is to observe at these meetings and report back to Moscow.

Following the interview with Hewitt, he was taken in the Bureau car to the vicinity of West 21st Street to locate the apartment house mentioned above. He advised that the apartment house at 8 West 16th Street is the apartment which he believes was the one where the meeting was held. He was taken into the apartment house and pointed out apartment F35 as the apartment in which the meeting was held. This apartment is presently occupied by R. P. Madge, who apparently moved into the apartment since that time. A further check is being made concerning this.

Hewitt advised that he furnished the foregoing information with the exception of the exact location of the apartment house to Stokes, a Negro investigator for the HUAC last week. He was told by Stokes to report to the Federal Court House on Friday, December 17, for an interview with HUAC representatives. When he arrived, Hewitt noticed the large number of newsmen and photographers and left the Court House but met Congressman McDowell later in the day at the Hotel Pennsylvania where he was interviewed. Hewitt says that by this time he was "fed up" and refused to be sworn in and would make no statement whatsoever to McDowell. He was supposed to meet Stokes again today to try to locate the house near West 21st Street but due to his interview with Agents, he was unable to do so.

AHB:cmw

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LADD
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 13 10 22 AM '49

RECEIVED
JAN 13 10 48 AM '49
FLETCHER

F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3769

Memo for Mr. Ladd

Hewitt advised that in 1937 or 1938 he was approached by Stachel and Steinberg, the latter at the time being organizational director of the New York State Communist Party. They told him they had an "organizational job" to do on somebody. Hewitt understood this to be a strong-arm job. They showed him a picture of this person and this was later identified by Hewitt as Whittaker Chambers, who, according to Stachel and Steinberg, was an undercover FBI agent working in the Communist Party. They told Hewitt that Chambers would be lured to Buffalo where the job would be done on him. Hewitt advised that later by pre-arrangement he met a girl whose identity is unknown to him at the Albert Hotel on University Place in New York City and was given an envelope which contained $3,000. He was told to deliver it to Henry Wright, a leader of the Communist Party in Buffalo's Fifth Ward. Hewitt described Wright as an individual with a long Buffalo and Detroit police record, a Negro about 40 years old, grayish eyes, about six feet tall, with slightly protruding teeth. Hewitt had thought he was to deliver instructions but when he found the envelope contained money he would not carry out the job, returned the money to the girl and shortly thereafter broke with the Communist Party.

Hewitt refused to furnish a signed statement without talking to an attorney. He plans to talk to a Mr. Foster of the Civil Liberties Union tonight and will advise tomorrow whether he will furnish a signed statement. A subpoena was served on Hewitt for appearance before the Grand Jury at 11:00 a.m., December 21, by the U. S. Marshal.

Relative to Mr. Fletcher's call of December 19, setting forth that Mr. Alex Campbell of the Department had informed that Hewitt appeared before an INS hearing and had stated that he attended many Communist meetings with Alger Hiss, Hewitt was questioned regarding this statement. He advised that he had completed his testimony before INS hearings prior to the time the Chambers-Hiss case arose. Hewitt said he did not know Hiss by any name at the time of his INS testimony. He advised that he does not recall any such testimony concerning Hiss at INS hearings. He advised further that the meetings described are the only ones where he remembers seeing Alger or Donald Hiss.

MAX YERGEN

Max Yergen was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office today. He advised that he first met George Hewitt in Madison Square Park in August, 1948. At that time, Hewitt introduced himself to Yergen as Tim Holmes and congratulated Yergen on his break with the Communist Party. Yergen advised that he next saw Holmes last Friday when they both appeared before representatives of the HUAC.

Yergen advised further that he first saw Alger Hiss in April, 1945, at

Kisseloff-3770

Memo for Mr. Ladd

the San Francisco conference when Hiss was secretary to Stettinius. He advised that he does not know whether Hiss is connected with the Communist Party and does not know the background of Hiss. He stated that when he was interviewed by Congressman McDowell, a Mr. Mandel and Mr. Stokes of the HUAC last Friday he told them that he did not know anything about any connections with Hiss and the Communist Party. He advised that he was not served with a HUAC subpoena but was merely told to stay in readiness.

Yergen advised that in the fall of 1946, Paul Robeson brought into his office at the Council of African Affairs a woman named Kleiner (phonetic). Robeson recommended her for employment. At that time she said she was the sister-in-law of Alger Hiss. She was employed from September, 1946, to early 1947 as a representative of the Council of African Affairs. Her duty was to go to the U.N. each day and write up the happenings for the benefit of the Council. She left to go to work for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, according to Yergen. Yergen recalled that she lived at 10 Mitchell Place, New York City, with a woman named Edith Atwater. Yergen had no information regarding the background of Miss Kleiner except that he recalled she stated that during the war she was coordinating information for the War Department on information relative to the Balkan States. Therefore, she may have been employed by the War Department. Yergen had no information indicating that she was a Communist.

ACTION

A memorandum for the Attorney General reporting the results of these interviews is being prepared.

Something is defective in our Communist coverage. There is another instance of a man giving information to HUAC & not being fingered through interviews previously by us. We might take our Field Faces for a few more chambers. Hiss's instance & we will be badly tarnished. A proper, rigorous, searching interrogation in the first instance might avoid such situations.

Kisseloff-3771

K. 3

SOC LIT. 12-3-48

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 57 3 9-50P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. ANNABELLE NEWCOMB TESTIFIED THAT IN HER OPINION HANDWRITTEN NOTES EXHIBITED TO HER BY DONEGAN WHICH WERE AMONG THE MATERIAL PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS AT PRETRIAL HEARING WERE QUITE UNUSUAL IN THAT SUCH CONDENSATIONS WERE NOT USUALLY MADE AND THAT SUCH MATTER THEREOF NOT USUALLY HANDLED BY THE DIVISION FORMERLY HEADED BY FRANCIS B. SAYRE. FURTHER THAT THE NOTES IN HER OPINION WERE IN THE HANDWRITING OF ALGER HISS. ONLY OTHER WITNESS HEARD WAS FELIX A. INSLERMAN, PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY CHAMBERS AS "FELIX." INSLERMAN AT FIRST REFUSED TO ANSWER IF HE WERE EMPLOYED FROM FEBRUARY, THIRTYSIX TO JANUARY, THIRTYSEVEN, THEN ADMITTED HE WAS EMPLOYED DURING THAT PERIOD BUT REFUSED NAME OF EMPLOYER ON GROUND OF SELF INCRIMINATION. DESCRIBED CAMERAS OWNED BY HIM AS A LEICA, A KODAK AND A GERMAN MADE CAMERA. DENIED ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH OR KNOWLEDGE OF CHAMBERS. DONEGAN THEN CAUSED CHAMBERS TO BE BROUGHT INTO GJ ROOM FOR CONFRONTATION AND CHAMBERS THEREAFTER AFFIRMED HIS EARLIER POSI-

END OF PAGE ONE

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EX-104
JAN 24 1949

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Kisseloff-3772

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JAN 5 10 46 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3773

BEEN SENT ON AN ESPIONAGE MISSION BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO MUKDEN IN MANCHURIA. AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME HIS DAUGHTER OZIA, WHO WAS A BACTERIOLOGIST, WHO STUDIED AT HUNTER COLLEGE IN NY, HAD TRAVELLED TO VLADIVOSTOK, PROBABLY TO JOIN HER FATHER IN SOME LINE OF WORK FOR THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. AT THIS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT CHAMBERS ALSO MET THE NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE OF SAM SHOYET ONE HARRY TAMER, WHO WAS EMPLOYED AS AN APPRENTICE PRINTER. CHAMBERS STATED THAT TAMER WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP, PROBABLY LIVING WITH THE SHOYET FAMILY BUT DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE WAS INVOLVED IN ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. ATTORNEY FOR FELIX INSLERMAN, LOUIS BENDER, FORMER AUSA, SDNY, REFUSED TO RELEASE CAMERAS IN INSLERMAN-S POSSESSION FOR EXAMINATION. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DONEGAN ADVISED DECISION WILL BE MADE TOMORROW RE ISSUANCE OF SEARCH WARRANT FOR CAMERAS.

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-3774

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TIVE IDENTIFICATION OF INSLERMAN. AFTER CONFRONTATION, INSLERMAN REFUSED TO ANSWER WHETHER HE HAD EVER MET CHAMBERS OR HAD SEEN HIM BEFORE AND AGAIN REFUSAL ON GROUND OF SELF INCRIMINATION. EXAMINATION OF INSLERMAN WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED TODAY IN PREPARATION OF OBTAINING DETAILED STATEMENT OF HIS ACTIVITIES. PERIOD OF ACTIVITY COVERED TODAY WAS FROM NINETEEN TWENTY TWO WHEN HE FIRST THOUGHT OF JOINING CP UNTIL TWENTYNINE WHEN HE QUIT HIS JOB AS EDITOR OF "DAILY WORKER." OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE DURING INTERVIEW WAS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. IN NINETEEN TWENTYSIX WHILE CHAMBERS WAS EMPLOYED BY "DAILY WORKER", PRINTING OF THIS PAPER WAS DONE BY INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR. THIS COMPANY HAD TRADE NAME UNKNOWN TO CHAMBERS BUT WAS OPERATED BY ONE GOLDSTEIN WHO CHAMBERS CHARACTERIZED AS NOT A COMMUNIST BUT PROBABLY A SYMPATHIZER. SAM SHOYET WAS EMPLOYED BY THIS PRINTING FIRM AS AN ASSISTANT FOREMAN AND CHAMBERS GOT TO KNOW SHOYET FAIRLY WELL. CHAMBERS RELATED THAT SHOYET WAS A COMMUNIST AND AT ONE TIME TOLD HIM, CHAMBERS, THAT HE HAD WORKED IN PARIS AND TOKYO AS A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER. ON ONE OCCASION CHAMBERS WAS INTRODUCED TO SHOYET-S DAUGHTER OZIA Shoyet SOME YEARS LATER DR. PHILLIP ROSENBLEITE INFORMED CHAMBERS THAT SHOYET WAS A SOVIET AGENT AND THAT SOMETIME AFTER CHAMBERS LEFT THE "DAILY WORKER," SHOYET HAD

END OF PAGE TWO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 5, 1949

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Jack Carlisle called from Detroit. He said he was somewhat disturbed over an editorial The Detroit News ran which in effect asked if the FBI was being hampered, why didn't it do something in the spy cases, that he wanted to run a column pointing out what the Bureau's responsibility is, that it is not a policy-making agency, that in the period when Chambers was securing secret documents there were a group of individuals in the State Department and in the Government trying to smear the Director, that obviously anything the Director did would be thwarted by this group. Carlisle stated he did not want to embarrass the Director by such a story.

I told him I saw no basis for embarrassment. He reminded me of the fact that William E. Scripps sent Carlisle to Washington several years ago for the purpose of securing stories on Communists in the Government, that he had a long visit with the Director, that he had never violated any confidence. I told him I did not see where he would be violating any confidence running a story along the lines he discussed, pointing out that the files of other Government agencies are replete with information furnished by the Bureau if the Bureau has not departed from its well-established policies.

A copy of the editorial which appeared in The Detroit News on January 3, 1949, entitled "Did Anybody Hold Back the FBI?" is attached.

LBN:FML

Attachment

ENCL. EX-31

Kisseloff-3777

EX-31 174-1333-978

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12 JAN 24 1949

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51 FEB 1 1949

J. B. Winters Chambers

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F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

JAN 10 1 57 PM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 2 37 PM '49

RECEIVED
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INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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JAN 10 4 52 PM '49

Kisseloff-3778

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan
January 3, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: L. B. NICHOLS
Assistant Director

Dear Sir:

Attached herewith is the editorial which appeared in The Detroit News concerning which I telephoned you. Other articles of this nature and any other information which I might develop concerning this matter will be immediately brought to your attention.

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'CONNOR, SAC

ENCLOSURE

EX-31

1-ENCL

HTO:MJF
Enclosure (1)

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

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12 JAN 24 1949

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Kisseloff-3780

Did Anybody Hold Back the FBI?

The House Un-American Activities Committee has left to its final report the disclosures:

1 That, not two but at least 52 lots of secret State Department papers were stolen for Russia during the five years of Whittaker Chambers' connection with the Red spy "apparatus."

2 That a successor to this apparatus remained active at least as late as 1945.

3 That the committee has "no evidence" that the spy ring is not still operating.

On the face of these statements the committee has left its job far from done. It has left unanswered the main question emerging from them, which is:

Where was the FBI during all this time?

★ ★ ★

The FBI is now, as in 1935-39, the agency on which the country relies for safety from espionage. The statements in the committee's report can not help but shake confidence in its past and present alertness.

We know from the few samples published by the committee that documents stolen in the pre-war period were not fakes "planted" to fool the spies. They were the real thing, some so secret that they still can not be published.

We know now that the spying was not a case of a single isolated success, which, being discovered, led to effective counter-espionage measures.

We are told that the apparatus operated, during Chambers' connection with it, like "a veritable espionage production line out of the State Department and other Government departments."

★ ★ ★

We know it operated within two blocks of the FBI's Washington headquarters. We know that, *so far as the testimony shows,* the FBI first learned of it when Elizabeth Bentley's conscience at last prompted her in 1945 to go to the Justice Department with a voluntary confession.

Indeed, the surface facts suggest that all now known to either the FBI or the committee came to them in the first instance through unsolicited confessions by those involved.

The picture is hardly one to inspire confidence that the spy danger has been licked or will stay licked.

★ ★ ★

There is an inference, which appears believable, that the FBI was prevented from presenting to the New York grand jury all of the evidence it collected after the Bentley confession. The inference is that the Administration acted to save itself embarrassment.

By extension, it may be theorized that similar influences were at work in 1935-39 to keep the FBI from cracking down on the spy ring.

★ ★ ★

If that is so, the FBI is entitled to have it known. The country is entitled to know it, and to know that these suppose[illegible]

THE DETROIT NEWS
Detroit, Michigan
1-3-49

74-1333-978
ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-3781

5-7-8

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont of New York called at 11:15 A.M. today and stated that the New York Office is of the opinion that Special Assistant Attorney General T. J. Donegan and the other attorneys working on this case should have a complete report setting forth all information which the Bureau has on Hiss. In connection with this suggestion, Mr. Belmont advised that a question arose as to whether the New York or Washington Field Office should prepare such a comprehensive report. Mr. Belmont explained that if New York does it, it will for the most part be quoting information contained in reports submitted by the Washington Field Office since Washington Field has been origin in the Hatch Act and has conducted most of the other investigation of Hiss. Therefore, Mr. Belmont suggested that unless the Bureau had some specific reason for wanting this report prepared by the New York Office, it was his recommendation that it be handled by the Washington Field Office. Mr. Belmont added that the New York Office intends to prepare a similar comprehensive report containing all available information on Chambers. He said that he felt New York should do this since it has as much original information in its files as any other Bureau field office.

With regard to the 64 documents and the handwritten notes which were turned over by Chambers in Baltimore in connection with the libel suit Mr. Belmont is of the opinion that these should be included in a report. Mr. Belmont said that New York has copies of these documents but the Washington Field Office handled the correlation of these reports with information contained in the State Department records and as a result identified practically all of the documents. Mr. Belmont said that the New York Office has no detailed report or information reflecting this identification and in order to have a complete picture of this he suggested that the Bureau might desire to have the Washington Field Office set forth these documents, together with the identification with State Department records, in a report with copies included for the New York Office.

With regard to the microfilm which was loaned to the Bureau by the HCUA Mr. Belmont stated that the New York Office has photostatic copies of this film. However, he has been advised informally that as a result of the FBI Laboratory examination of this film, the Laboratory was able to bring out some indistinct prints. New York would like the result of the Laboratory's work in this regard in order that information concerning these films might also be included in a report.

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12 JAN 24 1949

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JAN 28 1949

EX-31

Kisseloff-3782

Mr. Belmont said that if these suggestions are concurred in by the Bureau, the New York and Washington Field Divisions should be advised by teletype.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the recommendations of the New York Office be placed in effect and that appropriate instructions by teletype be issued to the Washington and New York Field Offices.

Kisseloff-3783

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. WHITSON

DATE: 1-7-49

FROM : MR. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the telephone call of ASAC Belmont at 11:20 a.m. today taken by Inspector Laughlin.

In following up the State Department documents and records, I had Mr. Roach check with Mr. Nicholson of the State Department who advised that photostatic copies of pertinent documents were turned over to Mr. Peyton Ford shortly before Christmas. I checked with Mr. Ladd, secured his authority and phoned Mr. Peter Brown of the Department. I outlined our problem briefly and in a few minutes received a phone call from Mr. Ray Whearty who explained this material had already been taken to New York and Special Agent Spencer of the New York Office had made some comparisons of the documents with the material received from Chambers. He stated if the material was not in possession of the New York Office and in Mr. Donegan's possession it could be secured from him.

I phoned ASAC Belmont, New York, and advised him of the information. He checked and found the documents had been seen by Special Agent Spencer and were in possession of Mr. Donegan. He stated they probably would be available on Monday. He stated he would have copies made of the State Department documents and have them forwarded immediately to the Bureau. I told him when they were received they would be made available to the Washington Field Office so that the necessary report could come through. I also told him that we would forward prints of the HUAC film as developed by the FBI Laboratory. I further told him I would instruct the WFO to prepare a report on the available information on Alger Hiss.

At 5:00 p.m. I phoned Supervisor Delavigne who is handling the investigation in the Washington Field Office and instructed that they prepare the report on Hiss.

HBF:cmw.

documents received from NYC 1-12-49

letter to NYC & WFO 1-18-49

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EX-31

12 JAN 24 1949

5 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3784

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

133

JAN 10 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ALBANY 1-10-49 5-00 PM 2-1 VA

DIRECTOR AND SACS NYC, NEWARK AND WFO U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ELT AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.
BROTHER OF FELIX A. INSLERMAN DETERMINED TO BE HANS INSLERMAN,
WHO RESIDES ON EAST BORNE AENUE, LONG BRANCH, NJ. STATED TO BE
CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEE OF US ARMY AS RADIO ENGINEER, FORT MONMOUTH,
NJ. NEWARK WILL CONDUCT IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION IN NJ. WASH.
FIELD WILL VERIFY EMPLOYMENT. SUBMIT RESULTS BY TELETYPE TO NEW YORK.

CORNELIUS

END

OK FBI NYC DBMEA

TE

NK OK FBI NK RSF

5-04 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

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12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

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RECEIVED - FLETCHER

JAN 10 6 06 PM '49

RECEIVED
LOYALTY SECTION
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RECEIVE
JAN 18 3 07 P
F B I

Kisseloff-3786

LGZ:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-11-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BOSTON

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

UPON RECEIPT OF BUREAU APPROVAL, BOSTON WILL INTERVIEW CHARLES E. WYZANSKY, JR., FEDERAL JUDGE, BOSTON, WHO WAS FORMERLY SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DURING ALGER HISS' EMPLOYMENT IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. REBULETS DECEMBER THREE, LAST AND JANUARY THREE, LAST.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 28 74-1333-982
EX-31 12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 2 1949

Kisseloff-3787

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 1-10-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
REBALTOTEL JANUARY SIX, LAST. COLONEL CLARENCE S. THORPE (RETIRED),
STATIONED AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN,
PRESENTLY LIVING RURAL ROUTE ONE, ARDMORE, SIDNEY, B. C., CANADA,
ACCORDING TO INFO AVAILABLE FROM AAF PERSONNEL INFORMATION SECTION.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED 28

74 F 1333-983
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12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

52 JAN 26 1949

Kisseloff-3788

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Carbo
Mr. Hoge
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 65 NEWARK 13 FROM NEW YORK 12 10-19 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY ESP. - R. RE NEWARK TELETYPE JANUARY ELEVEN LAST. T. J. DONEGAN DESIRES IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW OF HANS INSLERMAN RE KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIVITIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT OF HIS BROTHER FELIX INSLERMAN WHO HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY CHAMBERS AS UNKNOWN SUBJECT FELIX OF REPORT OF SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, DATED DECEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST AT NYC, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN FURNISHED NEWARK. FELIX INSLERMAN IN GJ APPEARANCES TO DATE HAS REFUSED TO STATE WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED PRIOR TO MARCH THIRTY SEVEN AND DURING PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY THIRTY EIGHT TO MAY THIRTYEIGHT, WHETHER HE EVER PHOTOGRAPHED DOCUMENTS OR WHETHER HE KNEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. FELIX INSLERMAN NOW EMPLOYED AS ENGINEER AT GENERAL ELECTRIC, SCHENECTADY, NY. SINCE SEPTEMBER FORTYSIX. FORMERLY EMPLOYED AS ENGINEER FROM MARCH FORTYTWO TO AUGUST FORTYSIX BY REPUBLIC AIRCRAFT, FARMINGDALE, NY. AND FROM MAY FOURTEEN EIGHT TO MARCH FORTY

END OF PAGE ONE

INDEXED - 28
RECORDED - 28
12 JAN 24 1949

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EX-31

Kisseloff-3789

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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ROYALTY SECTION
JAN 13 4 39 PM '49

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
JAN 13 12 15 PM '49

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 13 10 22 AM '49

Kisseloff-3790

TWO BY GLENN L. MARTIN, MIDDLE RIVER, MD. EMPLOYMENT RECORDS INDICATE ADDITIONAL PAST EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS..OCTOBER THIRTY THREE TO JANUARY THIRTYFIVE BY MICAMOLD RADIO CORP., BROOKLYN, NY., MARCH THIRTYFIVE TO AUGUST THIRTY SIX BY AN ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE SHOP, BRONX, NY., MARCH THIRTY SEVEN TO OCTOBER THIRTY SEVEN BY BOHN REFRIGERATOR CO., BALTIMORE, MD., OCTOBER THIRTY SEVEN TO FEBRUARY THIRTY EIGHT BY THE DAKKO CO., PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, BALTIMORE, MD. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OF NEWARK, FELIX INSLERMAN RESIDED AT TWO ONE ONE THREE CALLOW AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD. FROM JULY ONE THIRTYSIX TO JULY ONE THIRTYEIGHT, WHICH WAS PERTINENT PERIOD OF ACTIVITY WITH CHAMBERS AND ALSO EXACT STREET BLOCK CHOSEN BY CHAMBERS ON DECEMBER NINETEEN LAST IN PHYSICAL SURVEY AT BALTIMORE AS BLOCK WHERE HE KNEW UNSUB. FELIX TO HAVE RESIDED. HANS INSLERMAN SHOULD BE EXHAUSTIVELY INTERVIEWED RE KNOWLEDGE OF FELIX INSLERMAN-S ACTIVITIES IT BEING NOTED THAT IN EARLY THIRTYSEVEN CHAMBERS BELIEVED FELIX TO BE PAID FUNCTIONARY OF CP. SUTEL RESULTS AS T. J. DONEGAN CONTEMPLATES ISSUANCE OF G.J. SUBPOENA TO HANS INSLERMAN.

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-3791

NK ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD

NY R 13 NK

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F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3792

RECEIVED
JAN 18 3 07 PM '49
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 69 13 9-37 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED TODAY FOR APPROXIMATELY SEVEN AND A HALF HOURS. INTERVIEW TODAY CONCERNED CHAMBERS ACTIVITY IN WASH., DC WITH A GEORGE SILVERMAN, HARRY DEXTER WHITE AND HAROLD GLASSER, ALSO ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY CHAMBERS FOR COVER COMPANY TO BE UTILIZED BY HENRY LOOMIS SHERMAN ON MISSION TO TOKYO ON BEHALF OF SOVIET UNDERGROUND APPARATUS. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MISSION CHAMBERS UTILIZED SERVICES OF HIDEO NODA, A JAPANESE AMERICAN PAINTER, WHO ACCOMPANIED SHERMAN ON TRIP TO TOKYO. ALSO RELATED DATA CONCERNING HIS TRIP TO SAN FRAN WHEREIN HE ACTED AS A COURIER IN BRINGING SUM OF APPROXIMATELY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM NYC TO ONE VOLKOF, A COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND OPERATOR IN THAT CITY. STATES HE MET ONE PETER IN SAN FRAN, WHO INTRODUCED CHAMBERS TO VOLKOF WHEN PAYMENT OF MONEY WAS MADE. NOW STATES PETER PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH UNKNOWN SUBJ KEITH MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY. INFO BEING EVALUATED FOR LOGICAL LEADS AND INTERVIEW OF CHAMBERS CONTINUES TOMORROW MORNING. A SEPARATE TEL CONCERNING OTHER INFO ELICITED FROM CHAMBERS [illegible] BUREAU TODAY.

RECORDED - 23 14-1333-986

HOLD PLS

INDEXED - 28

EX-37 12 JAN 24 1949

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57 JAN 31 1949

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Kisseloff-3793

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

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INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

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F B I

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3794

74-1333

January 13, 1949

SAC, Washington

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89959 BU dated 1-12-49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Specimens K282 and K283.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RECORDED - 28

74-1333-985
F B I

12 JAN 25 1949

Kisseloff-3795

EX-31

2 JAN 27 1949

RO/dbb

Kisseloff-3796

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 13, 1949

To:

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 12, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID MILSTEIN, CHARGING
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-11020 74-1333 D-20070 DJ
RECORDED - 28

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated 1-11-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens: Specimens from Rockstock typewriter with serial #2533555.

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the typewriter which typed K291 was not used to type Q6 through Q9.

K291 is retained in the files of the Bureau.

1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Kisseloff-3797

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
JAN 13 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 2 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory

DATE: January 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

D- 90078

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL;
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Enclosed herewith are specimens of a Woodstock typewriter serial #N253355. This typewriter is presently the property of the KIMBALL PAPER & SUPPLY COMPANY, 75 South Broadway, Yonkers, New York.

The owner of the KIMBALL COMPANY is RALPH C. WEBB and he advised that he will retain this machine until he is notified that we are no longer interested in it. A tag on this machine indicates that it was purchased from WILLIAM JOHNSON, Yonkers, New York, and that JOHNSON purchased it from UNITED TYPEWRITER & ADDING MACHINE COMPANY, INC., 813 14th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

K291

NO IDENT. ENCL

Q5, Q6-Q69.

The enclosed specimens should be compared with the known and questioned documents on file with the Bureau and the results should be made known to the New York Office as soon as possible.

In the event it is ascertained that these specimens are not one and the same with the known and questioned documents, the Bureau may destroy these specimens.

Encls.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc Washington Field

DES:AC
65-14920

#74-1333

Kisseloff-3798

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-13-49 mrd

RECORDED - 28

EX-31

174-1333-987
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12 JAN 24 1949

Ans Lab Rep
1-13-49
RCT: mrd

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Page II
142

Kisseloff-3799

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 60 13 9-06 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. HEDE MASSING ADVISED THAT SHE WAS CONTACTED EVENING OF ONE TWELVE FORTY NINE BY ARTHUR M. ROARK JR., WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A DETECTIVE FOR THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO. HE STATED THAT LAURENCE DUGGAN HAD TAKEN OUT A LARGE POLICY TWO YEARS AGO AND IT WAS ROARKS JOB TO INVESTIGATE THE CAUSE OF DUGGANS DEATH. IF SUICIDE, THE CO. WOULD NOT HAVE TO PAY. HE STATED THAT HE KNEW DUGGAN HAD BEEN QUESTIONED AT LENGTH BY THE FBI AND HAD BEEN SHOWN A PHOTO OF HEDE MASSING. ROARK SHOWED HEDE A LARGE NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS CONCERNING DUGGAN. HE WANTED TO KNOW IF HEDE KNEW DUGGAN, HOW SHE MET, WHETHER OR NOT SHE FELT THERE WAS ANY FOUL PLAY IN DUGGANS DEATH AND WHETHER SHE HAD APPEARED BEFORE HCUA AND THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY. HEDE ADVISED ROARK THAT SHE KNEW DUGGAN SLIGHTLY. SHE WOULD NOT COMMENT ON HOW SHE MET HIM OR WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP.

END OF PAGE ONE

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JAN 24 1949

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JAN 17 12 42 PM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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JAN 14 6 00 PM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3801

SHE STATED THAT SHE WAS UNDER SUBPOENA AND DID NOT FEEL THAT SHE COULD FURNISH ROARK ANY ADDITIONAL INFO. HEDE BELIEVED THAT ROARK WAS A LEGITIMATE INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTIGATOR. HE SHOWED HER CREDENTIALS, LEFT HIS TELEPHONE NO. WORTH TWO DASH NAUGHT THREE NINE NAUGHT. INVESTIGATION REFLECTS THIS NUMBER IS LISTED TO SAMUEL W. SOLINS AN ATTORNEY AT THREE TWO NAUGHT BDWAY. THE MANHATTAN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY REFLECTS THAT THERE IS A LISTING FOR ARTHUR M. ROARK JR., TWO BROADWAY. THE INDICES WERE NEGATIVE AS TO BOTH ROARK AND SOLINS. THE ABOVE IS BEING FURNISHED FOR THE INFO OF THE BUREAU.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-3802

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INTERNAL INFORMATION
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3803

RECEIVED TELETYPE ROOM
JAN 13 9 16 PM '49

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 13, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Baltimore teletype to the Bureau and the Washington Field Office dated January 6, 1949.

Pursuant to suggestion in referenced teletype, Special Agents PAUL J. TIERNEY and ROBERT W. McCASLIN arranged an interview with Mr. JESSE S. ROGERS, an employee in the Safety Branch of the Chemical Corps, War Department, Temporary Building K, Room 2310.

At approximately 3:10 P. M., January 12, 1949, Special Agents PAUL J. TIERNEY and ROBERT W. McCASLIN entered Mr. ROGERS' office at the above listed address and arranged with him to meet in a vacant office adjoining his for an interview. The purpose of this interview was to ascertain Mr. ROGERS' connection with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, a principal in instant case.

Mr. ROGERS stated he became acquainted with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and his brother, GEORGE PIGMAN, at the time they were employed in the Cement Section at the Bureau of Standards. He felt this was approximately 1930. He said he worked directly with GEORGE PIGMAN and that he knew him better than he did WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. Mr. ROGERS said he visited their homes and that he recalled visiting GEORGE PIGMAN's home subsequent to the war. He said he had no contact with WILLIAM PIGMAN subsequent to WILLIAM PIGMAN's return from Germany where it is known that he studied at the University of Leipsig.

Mr. ROGERS stated he was not sufficiently aware of WILLIAM PIGMAN's background to know definitely of his activities at the Bureau and added he was shocked when he read in the papers the information indicating that PIGMAN might have been involved with CHAMBERS.

It seemed at this point in the interview that Mr. ROGERS' comments were less casual and that he was searching more deeply for answers to the questions put to him concerning his relations with the PIGMANs. It was noted on numerous occasions that in answer to questions he stated it was difficult for him to recall; that he was interested in knowing if the Bureau had any specific information which might refresh his recollection.

Again in going over the contacts that Mr. ROGERS had with the PIGMANs he remarked that he wanted it understood that his meetings with them were of a social nature; that he never met the family other than in the presence of his wife; that he personally did not like WILLIAM PIGMAN; that he felt he was a

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JAN 14 4 00 PM '49

Kisseloff-3805

"sneery" type of person; however, he added that PIGMAN's wife was very gracious and that his wife was fond of her. Mr. ROGERS stated to be exact as to the number of times he contacted the PIGMAN's home he would first prefer discussing the matter with his wife, he felt she would be able to refresh his memory.

Mr. ROGERS was asked if he visited WILLIAM PIGMAN after the latter's return from Germany. He stated he had not and that he had learned of PIGMAN's return only through a friend by the name of CONGER who he stated lived as a neighbor to him in Maryland. Mr. ROGERS did not know CONGER's present address but felt he was connected with some sanitary commission which is presently working in South America.

Mr. ROGERS then mentioned he did recall visiting GEORGE PIGMAN subsequent to the war; however, he could not recall the exact year. He was asked about meetings he might have attended at the PIGMAN home and he replied he could not recall having ever attended any meetings. It might be noted at this point that this question was put to Mr. ROGERS because Dr. HERBERT INSLEY of the Bureau of Standards stated ROGERS had urged him to attend secret meetings which were held at WILLIAM PIGMAN's home in Washington.

Mr. ROGERS hesitated unnecessarily in answering questions about meetings that he was alleged to have had with the PIGMANS. He then said he did recall having meetings at the Bureau of Standards but he explained these meetings as purely get togethers in connection with union activities in which he was interested on behalf of the engineers at the Bureau of Standards. Mr. ROGERS said it was his aim and the aim of several at the Bureau of Standards at that time to raise the status of professional engineers to the elevation of the medical and legal profession. He said he attended no more than three or four of these meetings for this purpose and again stated all these meetings were at the Bureau of Standards. He mentioned speaking at two of these meetings and jokingly remarked that he perhaps at that time looked upon union organizations more liberally than he does today. Mr. ROGERS felt that these above mentioned meetings occurred sometime during 1932 or 1933; however, he could not remember exactly what time of the year. He was asked if he could recall the gentlemen from the Bureau of Standards who were in attendance at these meetings and he said it was difficult but he felt that Dr. INSLEY and the PIGMANs must have been there and said that the only other person he could recall was a Mr. LACY WAGNER who, he stated, was employed by some cement company in the State of Missouri.

Kisseloff-3806

74-94
RWMcC:npb

Mr. ROGERS was asked if he recalled ever having attended any study groups or discussion conferences such aswere alleged by Dr. INSLEY. He replied that he could not. He again asked if the interviewing agents could assist him by citing instances or times and when informed that it would be impossible for the agents to do so, he stated he could not recall; that he didn't want to say anything unless he was certain; that he was willing to cooperate, but he felt it would be better if he talked the matter over with his wife; that perhaps she would be able to bring to his recollection some meetings he might have had at the PIGMAN home.

At approximately 4:45 P. M., January 12, 1949, Mr. ROGERS was still as indefinite and uncertain about his associations with PIGMAN as he was in the initial stages of the interview and it was deemed advisable to terminate the interview. It was then agreed by Mr. ROGERS and the agents to continue the interview the following day after he had had an opportunity to discuss the matter with his wife. Arrangements were made for Mr. ROGERS to call the Washington Field Office on the morning of January 13, 1949.

At 11:00 A. M. this date and after not having received a telephone call from Mr. ROGERS, the interviewing agents telephonically contacted Mr. ROGERS' office and were advised at that time that Mr. ROGERS had passed away in his sleep at 11:00 P. M. January 12, 1949. This information was furnished by Miss GRABENKAM, a secretary in the office formerly occupied by Mr. ROGERS.

The Washington Field Office subsequently ascertained from the Coroner's Office of Dr. FRANK BRASHART, Gaithersburg, Maryland, that Mr. JESSE S. ROGERS died of a heart attack, coronary occlusion, natural causes, on the evening of January 12, 1949. It was determined further that Mr. ROGERS' wife reported this fact to the Coroner's Office at 7:05 A. M., January 13, 1949.

Kisseloff-3807

CC - Baltimore

74-94
RWMcC:npb

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 13, 1949

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

AIRMAIL

2-1

Re report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR dated January 4, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

The VOLKOFF mentioned therein is in all probability identical with ISAAC FOLKOFF, a Communist Party functionary at San Francisco, California, who has been the subject of extensive investigation by the Bureau since 1940, and concerning whom information is available at New York City and Washington Field Offices. His photograph and description appear in the intelligence albums.

Enclosed for the New York Office are two additional photographs of ISAAC FOLKOFF. It is suggested that these photographs, along with the photograph in the intelligence album, be exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to see if he can possibly identify him as the man to whom he passed the money belt.

DET/jo
100-25417

cc New York (2 encl.) (Airmail)
Wash Field (Airmail)

DEFERRED RECORDING

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174-1333-990
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12 JAN 24 1949

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52 JAN 28 1949

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3809

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NA

WASHINGTON 17 AND NEW YORK 12 FROM NEWARK 13 11-46P LEC

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R.

RE NY TEL JANUARY TWELVE LAST. HANS INSLERMAN ADVISES THAT HE AND FELIX INSLERMAN HAVE NOT LIVED TOGETHER SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR WHEN FELIX WAS MARRIED WHICH RESULTED IN STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM. RECALLS THAT SOMETIME SUBSEQUENT TO APRIL NINETEEN THIRTYSIX FELIX MOVED TO BALTIMORE, MARYLAND WHERE HE HAD OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT WITH GLENN L. MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP. HANS AND HIS WIFE HAVE VISITED FELIX IN BALTIMORE ON TWO OCCASIONS, ONE OF WHICH WAS IN APRIL NINETEEN FORTY. THE DATE OF THE OTHER VISIT IS NOT RECALLED BUT MUST HAVE BEEN SUBSEQUENT HANS- MARRIAGE JULY SIXTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. HANS ALONE OR WITH WIFE MAY HAVE MADE A THIRD VISIT TO BALTIMORE. HANS DOES NOT RECALL ANY PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT IN FELIX-S POSSESSION OTHER THAN A CAMERA OF ABOUT SIZE FOUR AND ONE HALF BY TWO AND ONE HALF PURCHASED WHEN A CHILD AND CAMERA IN LEATHER CASE WITH SHOULDER STRAP WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN A THIRTYFIVE MILLIMETER. STATES FELIX HAS BEEN INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY SINCE A CHILD. FELIX NEVER MENTIONED ANY CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS ET AL, ANY CONNECTION WITH THE CP, ANY OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT OTHER THAN HIS JOB WITH GLENN L. MARTIN NOR MAKING ANY TRIPS TO WASHINGTON, D. C. HANS DOUBTS IF HE WOULD HAVE MENTIONED SUCH CONNECTION TO HIM.

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12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3810

END OF PAGE ONE

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INTERNAL SECURITY
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DEPT OF JUSTICE

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LOYALTY SECTION
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JAN 19 11 07 AM '49

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JAN 18 10 29 AM '49

Kisseloff-3811

AGE TWO

HANS STATES HE HAS NEVER BEEN APPROCHED BY FELIX OR ANYONE ELSE TO ENTER INTO ANY ACTIVITY INIMICAL TO THE U. S. FELIX HAS VISITED HANS TWICE AT HIS HOME IN LONG BRANCH, NJ BOTH VISITS BEING AFTER NINETEEN THIRTYNINE WHEN HE MOVED THERE AND HANS HAS VISITED FELIX IN CAMBRIDGE, NY IN OCTOBER NINETEEN FORTYFIVE AND NOVEMBER NINETEEN FORTYSIX AND IN LYNDHURST, LONG ISLAND PRIOR TO THAT TIME. ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING FELIX NOT PREVIOUSLY KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE IS THAT HE WORKED AS A CHAUFFEUR FOR SOME WEALTHY NY FAMILY IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND THAT HE ATTENDED COOPER INSTITUTE PARENTHESIS PROBABLY COOPER UNION END PARENTHESIS FROM ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTYNINE TO ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND MAY HAVE ATTENDED BROOKLYN INSTITUTE. ANNA A ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, WIFE OF HANS , NOT INTERVIEWED IN ABSENCE IN INSTRUCTIONS TO DO SO.

MC KEE

BOTH HOLD

Kisseloff-3812

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S DEPT OF JUS...

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YALTY SECTION
JAN 14 2 11 PM '49

RECEIVED TEL STATE DIV
JAN 13 11 54 PM '49

Kisseloff-3813

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: January 13, 1949

Mr. Richard

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 12, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

J. P. HIRSCHFIELD, Claimant, with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO.

RECORDED No. 28

65-1623
74-1333 - 992
D-20035 EJ

Examination requested by:

Reference: Richard

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 12-16-74 JHB/fcs

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-10-49

Specimens: Enclosed

Q20 One sheet of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Remington typewriter CM-422310.

Results of Examination:

It was concluded that the machine which was used to type Q20 was not used to type Q6 through Q62.

Q20 is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Kisseloff-3814

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
JAN 13 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

90035

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 10, 1949

FROM: SAC, Richmond ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory

D-90035 BU

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Enclosed herewith are two (2) pages of specimens of Woodstock typewriter # N-222310, one page being of all upper-case letters and the other page being all lower-case letters. These specimens , appropriately identified, are for comparison with the known writings of the HISS machine.

K290.

non-ident
Q6 - Q69.

The Woodstock typewriter # N-222310 is now located at the residence of Mr. WALTER H. WHITE, Colonial Beach, Virginia, and was obtained by his daughter, Miss CATHERINE WHITE, from her uncle, Mr. JOHN TRUMBO, of Washington, D. C. Miss WHITE has had the typewriter in her possession for approximately two and one-half years during which period of time, to Mr. WHITE's knowledge, the same has not been repaired. Miss CATHERINE WHITE is now attending the McCoy School of John Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland and, therefore, was not available for interview.

ENCL
Sealed

BID:WSK
65-1623
Enclosures (2)

DEFERRED RECORDING

REGISTERED MAIL

#74-1333

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

174-1333-992
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS ... IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-13-49 md

Ana Lab Rep
1-13-49
RCT: md

Kisseloff-3815

FILED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 14, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Your attention is directed to Bureau teletype to all SACs dated January 10, 1949, in the above captioned matter.

An exhaustive investigation is being made in neighborhoods where ALGER HISS resided in Washington, D. C. to determine whether any of his former neighbors have any information indicating that HISS was associated at any time with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It should be observed that ALGER HISS alleges that he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under the name of GEORGE CROSLEY. These neighbors are being interviewed to determine whether they can furnish information corroborating CHAMBERS' allegation concerning HISS in this case. Photographs are being displayed to determine if they can recall having seen CHAMBERS in the neighborhood.

THOMAS SWANN resided at 1237 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and was a neighbor of ALGER HISS who resided at 1245 - 30th Street, N. W. from July 1, 1936 through January 4, 1938.

Rebulet to Richmond dated August 5, 1947, regarding SWANN. A review of the indices of the Washington Field Office reflects that SWANN was an applicant for the Central Intelligence Group in August, 1947, and as of that time was residing at City Point Inn, Hopewell, Virginia.

You are requested to locate and interview Mr. SWANN for all information in his possession concerning this case. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

For your assistance, I am enclosing two photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, one taken in 1931 and the other taken in 1936. This matter should receive expeditious and prompt attention in compliance with referenced Bureau teletype.

CJJ:cl
74-94

cc - Richmond (AMSD) (encl)
cc - New York

RECORDED - 23
INDEXED - 28

74 - 1333 - 993
F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3816

LGZ:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-14-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BOSTON

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
REBULETS DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, JANUARY THREE, LAST, AND JANUARY TEN, LAST. BOSTON REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW PAUL A. FREUND, FORMERLY AN ATTORNEY IN SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE WHILE ALGER HISS WAS ALSO SO EMPLOYED.

HOTTEL

cc - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 39

174-1333-994

EX-25

Kisseloff-3817

COM-4

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

FBI SALT LAKE CITY 1-14-49 4:06 P.M. MDC

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK CITY AND EL PASO URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. DENVER TEL TWELFTH INSTANT TO SALT LAKE CITY AND EL PASO REQUESTED INTERVIEW WITH CRAIG VINCENT, WHO REPORTEDLY IS NOW IN RENO, NEVADA OBTAINING DIVORCE. NO RECORD OF DIVORCE ACTION FILED BY VINCENT IN RENO, HOWEVER, THESE ACTIONS NOT ORDINARILY FILED UNTIL DAY DIVORCE GRANTED UNLESS ACTION HAS SOME COMPLICATIONS, SUCH AS SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION, CROSS COMPLAINT BY DEFENDANT, ETC. TO LOCATE VINCENT IN RENO WOULD REQUIRE EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH OF NUMEROUS HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST RANCHES OR AS AN ALTERNATIVE, CANVASSING ALL ATTORNEYS IN RENO. HOWEVER THIS WOULD NOT BE CONCLUSIVE AS MANY PERSONS GETTING DIVORCES IN RENO AREA MAY RESIDE IN VICINITY OF RENO BUT OBTAIN DIVORCE IN SOME OTHER COUNTY IN NEVADA. EL PASO ADVISE WHETHER VINCENT'S ADDRESS AVAILABLE THROUGH JENNY WELLS, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO. INVESTIGATION RENO BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING THIS ADVICE.

NEWMAN

WA 609 PM OK FBI WA LS
NYC OK FBI NYC MAR
EP OK FBI EP JL

RECEIVED 1-14-49 6:32 P.M. LL

RECORDED - 39

174-1333-996
F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

EX-25

Kisseloff-3818

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

FBI ALBANY 1-14-49 7-57PM CHS

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MIAMI ...URGENT...

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NY TEL JANUARY THIRTEEN STATING QUOTE T.J. DONEGAN ADVISES THAT A MEMBER OF THE G.J. RECEIVED A LETTER FROM A FRIEND, JEROME B. RICE, JR. OF SHUSHAN, NY. RICE STATES IN LETTER THAT MR. DUANE BROWNELL, CENTER CAMBRIDGE, NY, IS A NEIGHBOR OF FELIX INSLERMAN AND MAY BE ABLE TO GIVE INFORMATION RE HIM. DONEGAN DESIRES BROWNELL INTERVIEWED IF NOT ALREADY DONE. GJ SOURCE OF INFO SHOULD BE MAINTAINED CONFIDENTIAL, UNQUOTE. MR. AND MRS. DUANE BROWNELL ADDRESS EIGHT FOUR SIX CARLTON AVENUE, LAKE WALES, FLORIDA. BROWNELL RETIRED OFFICIAL RICE SEED COMPANY, CAMBRIDGE, NY, RECENTLY OWNED FARM NEAR INSLERMANS. MIAMI HANDLE.

CORNELIUS

RECORDED - 39

174-1333-996
F B I

END

12 JAN 24 1949

WAS 803PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

INDEXED - 39

52 JAN 28 1949

MM OK FBI MM JEM

EX-25

Kisseloff-3819

DIS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 78 14 10-56P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE ALBANY TEL FOURTEENTH INSTANT FELIX A. AND ELIZABETH INSLERMAN IN TESTIMONY BEFORE GJ REFUSED TO STATE NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT OF FELIX DURING PERIOD PRIOR TO MARCH THIRTYSEVEN. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN IN GJ TESTIMONY STATES SHE WAS VISITED OCCASIONALLY AT BALTIMORE HOME BY MILDRED HORNING, GIRLFRIEND FOR MANY YEARS WHO RESIDES AT R. D. NO. ONE, ARGYLE, NY, REVIEW OF BANK RECORDS OF INSLERMAN AT LINDERHURST BANK, NY REFLECTS DEPOSIT BY FELIX ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYONE FORTYTHREE OF CHECK DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTYFORTYTHREE DRAWN ON NATIONAL BANK OF ARGYLE, ARGYLE, NY, TO ORDER OF ELIZABETH INSLERMAN IN AMOUNT OF SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, CHECK NO. ONE FIFTEEN ON ACCOUNT OF TED HORNING. ALBANY REINTERVIEW TED AND MILDRED HORNING FOR ALL KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIVITIES OF INSLERMAN WITH REFERENCE TO AFOREMENTIONED EMPLOYMENT PERIOD. ALSO PERIOD FEBRUARY TO MAY THIRTYEIGHT CONCERNING WHICH PERIOD INSLERMAN LIKEWISE REFUSES TO TESTIFY RE EMPLOYMENT. WITH REFERENCE TO EARLIER PERIOD, FOR ASSISTANCE OF ALBANY OFFICE, IT IS NOTED THAT CHAMBERS ADVISES THAT FELIX INTRODUCED TO HIM BY BYKOV IN EARLY THIRTYSEVEN AS PAID FUNCTIONARY OF CP. SUTEL RESULTS.

174-1333-997

F B SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

END

NY R 78WA

RECORDED - 39

52 JAN 28 1949

EX-25

12 JAN 24 1949

INDEXED - 39

Kisseloff-3820

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 77 14 10-58P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. RE REPORT OF SA E. WILSON PURDY, JAN. ELVEN, FORTY NINE. RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BY YOU IN FORM OF REPORT PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 39

MIAMI ADVISED

HOLD PLS

Called Laboratory

By

EX-25

52 JAN 28 1949

cc - Mr. Harbo

74-1333-998
F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-3821

LGZ:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-14-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, ST. PAUL

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

ST. PAUL IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW JOHN W. GRAFF, TWO ONE NINE FIVE PRINCETON AVENUE, ST. PAUL. GRAFF WAS EMPLOYED AT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DURING THE SAME PERIOD ALGER HISS WAS SO EMPLOYED. GRAFF SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED REGARDING ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE RE HISS' ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN THE CP UNDERGROUND, IN WASHINGTON, DC, HIS ASSOCIATES, IN ADDITION TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF BULET DATED JANUARY TEN, LAST, TO ALL SACS IN CONTINENTAL U.S.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-999
E B I

EX-25

12 JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-3822

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WA 10 AND NY 3 FROM BA 14 4-35 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REURTEL JAN ELEVEN LAST. RAND MC NALLY BANKING BOOK, TELEPHONE DIRECTORY BANK OFFICIALS FAIL TO DISCLOSE ~~IDENTTXX~~ IDENTITY AND LOCATION OF BALTIMORE GUARANTY TITLE AND TRST CO. OR GUARANTY TITLE AND TRUST CO. ASCERTAINED THE TITLE GUARANTEE CO. KNOWN AS TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. UNTIL DEC THIRTYONE FORTYSEVEN. INQUIRY REVEALED BANK DID NOT MAINTAIN NORTH AVE BRANCH. IN ALL HAD APPROXIMATELY FORTYFIVE DEPOSITORS RECORDS FAIL TO ~~DSXX~~ DISCLOSE ACCOUNT FOR NAMES LISTED INURTEL. EASTERN BRANCH OF EQUITABLE TRUST CO., THIRTYFOUR SEVENTEEN EASTERN AVE., J. LAWRENCE ROSENBERGER MANAGER, REFLECTS SAVINGS ACCOUNT NO. FIVE SEVEN THREE SIX IN NAMES OF ELIZABETH INSLERMAN AND FELIX ~~INSLERMXX~~ INSLERMAN JOINT OWNERS. ACCOUNT OPENED SEPT FIFTEEN THIRTYNINE WITH CASH DEPOSIT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WITH DRAWALS ON DEC TWELVE THIRTYNINE TWENTYDOLLARS, DEC FIFTEEN THIRTYNINE, TWENTY DOLLARS MARCH FOURTEEN FORTYONE ~~DXXX~~ FIFTYNINE DOLLARS AND FIFTYCENTS, MARCH TWENTY THREE FORTTWO CLOSED WITHDRAWAL OF FIFTYCENTS. SIGNATURE CARD REFLECTS ADDRESS AS SIX ROSELAND AVE., EMPLOYMENT GLENN L. MARTIN, MIDDLE RIVER. YOUR ARE REQUESTED TO AGAIN CONTACT YOUR SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THE CORRECT NAME OF BANK WERE INSLERMAN MAINTAINED HIS ACCOUNT. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED IN THIS REGARD UNTIL WORD IS RECEIVED FROM YOU.

MC FARLIN

NY ACK AND DISCAWA HOLD

NY BA R-3 NY

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39
EX-25

174-1333-1060
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

Kissinger-3823

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clevin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 10 NEW YORK 6 FROM NK 14 5-04 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

RE WASH FIELD LETTER TO BUREAU OF DECEMBER TWENTYTHIRD LAST REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH S. DAVIS, FORMERLY OF FEDERAL FARM BOARD. DAVIS WAS NOT WELL ACQUAINTED WITH WADLEIGH AND SUGGESTS CONTACT WITH FOLLOWING FELLOW EMPLOYEES OF WADLEIGH - CHARLES F. SARLE, PRESENTLY WITH U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, PROBABLY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, WASHINGTON, DC, GEORGE C. HAAS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, AND R. I. NOWELL, VICE PRESIDENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY.

MC KEE

4NY ACK AND DISC PLS WA HLD

NY NK R-6 NY

BETTER MAKE IT 5 NY

NY I TAUGHT YOU WERE OMITTING IT SRY URIGHT

DISC

RECORDED - 39

TWO COPIES WFO

174-1333-1001
EF EB 1

12 JAN 24 1949

EX-25

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3824

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 1/14/49

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

For record purposes former Special Agent Louis J. Russell, now associated with the House Un-American Activities Committee, called on January 12 to advise that a story appeared concerning him in the Washington Daily News, that the news story stated that he was on leave of absence from the Bureau. Russell stated that this, of course, was not true and immediately after noting it, he wanted to call to state that he had not given out the information. I told him we understood this and appreciated his call. He then stated that also he had been instructed by Congressman Nixon to pass the word on to me that he, Nixon, had heard that there was a rumor being circulated that Nixon was after the Director and the Bureau. Nixon says that there is no truth to this, that he is on the side of the Bureau and the Director, and if we ever want proof we should ask him for it. I told Russell we appreciated his comments but that I also recall very distinctly Nixon calling me on the phone recently late at night, requesting that I advise nobody but the Director about the call, and I also recall that a couple of weeks later Nixon issued a statement to the press wherein he had said that the FBI was cognizant of certain developments in the Hiss-Chambers case because he, Nixon, had personally told the FBI. I told Russell that he could tell Nixon for me that actions speak louder than words.

Russell further told me that there was a great deal of tugging from down there on who would make up the new committee and there was a very good possibility that former Agent Velde would go on the committee. You will recall that he was the individual who asked to be heard by the committee to testify that he was head of the second-story squad.

Velde gave story to newspaper reporter when enroute Washington to testify that he had been on second story squad in FBI

RECORDED 139 174-1333-1002

12 JAN 24 1949

EX-25

Kisselloff-3825

51 FEB 1 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-88461-2

RECEIVED – DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 17 6 11 PM '49

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
JAN 18 5 34 PM '49

JAN 17 5 31 PM '49
RECEIVED – TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

JAN 18 11 21 AM '49
RECEIVED – TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED – LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 18 11 43 AM '49

RECEIVED
JAN 19 9 19 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3826

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1-17 1949

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Section	

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

JAN 11 9 17 AM '49

12 DEC

E B I

Kisselon 3827

Clyde Tolson

RECEIVED—DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 17 6 11 PM '49

RECEIVED
JAN 19 9 19 AM '49
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3828

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Curran
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

AHS

WA 12, ST. LOUIS 1 AND NY 4 FROM BA 14 5-46 PM

DIRECTOR, SACS ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK URGENT

RELET FROM DIRECTOR TO NEW YORK DATED JANUARY THREE, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R. REVIEW FILE OF JESSE S. ZIMMERMAN SGT. ASN THREE THREE ONE EIGHT NAUGHT ONE TWO FOUR, WA CLEM GRAHAM AT RECORDS ADMINISTRATION CENTER, ST. LOUIS AND FURNISH COMPLETE BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION AND THIS OFFICE BY TELETYPE. FORWARD PICTURE OF ZIMMERMAN TO NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE IF AVAILABLE, BY MOST EXPEDITTIOUS MEANS.

MC FARLIN

HOLD

ACK IN ORD PLS

4 NY ACK AND DISC PLS- WA HOLD PLS

NY BA R 4 NY TO BA WHAT TIME DID U SEND NO. 2 PLS

2-51 PM

174-1333-1003
F L A

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39
12 JAN 24 1949

EX-25

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3829

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 14 5 49 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED—FLETCHER

JAN 14 6 29 PM '49

Kisseloff-3830

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. 65-3290

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

January 14, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.;
ALGER HISS, Et al.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Re attached report of SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON dated January 14, 1949, at Chicago. No copy is being submitted for the Butte Office. ~~DEFERRED WITHOUT~~

Pages 2, 3 and 4 of the above report contain the results of an interview with HERMAN L. MEYER, Associate Professor, Mathematics Department, University of Chicago, a former fellow employee of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland.

On Pages 2 and 3 other fellow employees of RENO at this project are listed as follows: EDWARD J. MC SHANE, ARTHUR S. PETERS, JOHN L. KELLEY, A. T. MORRIS, J. V. LEWIS and members of the United States Army, HERB FEDERER and KIRK FORT. Because all fellow employees of RENO at Aberdeen were to be interviewed, a lead has not been set out to interview these persons but they are being called to the attention of the Bureau and Baltimore in the event that interviews with any of them may have been overlooked.

Page 4 of the report lists a group of persons whose names were furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to MEYER as friends of RENO at the time MEYER contemplated a trip to California after he left the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. These persons are listed as follows:

FREDERICK MOKLER
Editor of a newspaper
Casper, Wyoming

Mrs. ROSE KLEIN
Winspear, Idaho

VICTOR BURKE
Boulder, Colorado

BRUCE and ETHEL PORTER
Jackson, Wyoming

JAMES AMASE
Route 3
Jackson, Wyoming

MARTIN COLLEY
Forest Ranger, Fremont Pass
244 West Third Street
Leadville, Colorado

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

EX-25

174-1333
F B

12 JAN 24 1949

Attached for filing

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3831

RECEIVED
JAN 17 11 28 AM '4
FBI
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3832

Director, FBI, 1/14/49

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.;
ALGER HISS, Et al.
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE-R

BILL SOLLEY
Climax, Colorado

GEORGE and CLARA CONKLIN
Leadville, Colorado

ED SCHUENEMAN
Leadville, Colorado

WILBUR STUART
Salida, Colorado

Copies of this letter are being furnished to the Denver Office, in which division all the persons except Mrs. ROSE KLEIN reside; and to the Butte Office for use in the event either the Bureau or New York desires that any of these persons be interviewed.

Attention of the New York Office is directed to the information re MORRIS ASIMOW appearing on Pages 14 and 15 of the above report. It is suggested that New York review this material to ascertain whether any further investigation along this line is desired.

Very truly yours,

G. R. Mc Swain
Special Agent in Charge

WAA:MD
65-3290
Enc. 5
cc: New York (AMSD) (Enc. 3)
Baltimore (AMSD) (Enc. 1)
Denver (AMSD) (Enc. 1)
Butte (AMSD)

Kisseloff-3833

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 80 AND NEWARK 12 FROM NEW YORK 14 11-30 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. RE NEWARK TEL JAN. THIRTEEN NINETEEN FORTYNINE. ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, WIFE OF HANS INSLERMAN, SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED ALONG THE SAME LINES AS INTERVIEW WITH HIM.

RECORDED - 39

SCHEIDT

174-7333-1005
F B I

NEWARK ACK AND DISC, WASH HOLD PLS

INDEXED - 39

12 JAN 24 1949

NY R 12 NK

52 JAN 28 1949

EX-25

Kisseloff-3834

WASHINGTON 15 AND NEW YORK 5 FROM BALTIMORE 14 5-58 PM EST

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK AND SEATTLE U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, IS - R. ESPIONAGE R. RE RENO. RE BALTO TEL JANUARY SIX LAST AND WFO TEL JANUARY ELEVEN LAST. LATTER TEL ADVISED COL. CLERENCE S. THORPE, RETIRED, FORMERLY STATIONED AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, IS PRESENTLY LIVING RURAL ROUTE ONE, ADMORE, SIDNEY, B. C. CANADA. COL. SMINK, RETIRED, PERRYMAN, MD. ADVISED THORPE WAS IN CHARGE OF AIRFIELD AT APG. SMINK ALSO ADVISED THE NAVY HAD SENT THE FORERUNNER OF THE NORDEN BOMB SIGHT TO APG FOR TESTS IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. THERE WAS ASLOS SOME EXPLANATORY DATA RE THE SIGHT. SMINK DOES NOT RECALL RENOS EVER TRYIGN TO BORROW THE PAPERS OR SEE THE SIGHT BUT KNOWS HE WAS ACTIVELY WORKING ON BOMB BALLISTIC TABLES. ALSO RENO REPORTED BY COL. SIMON, DIREDCTOR OF BALLISTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY, APG, TO HAVE CONFERRED RE SIGHT WITH THREE REPRESENTATIVES OF NORDEN, AND ALSO COL. H. H. ZORNIG, DR. R. H. KENT, DR. L. S. DEDERICK AND COL. SIMON. CONFERENCE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE AT BRL IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR EARLY THIRTY EIGHT. KENT, DEDERICK AND SIMON UNABLE TO RECALL DETAILS OF CONFERENCE. KENT AND DEDERICK DO NOT RECALL RENO BEING PRESENT. SIMON BELIEVED ONE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM NORDEN WAS NAMED TEN BROOK, FIRST NAME UNKNOWN.

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39
EX-25
12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 26 1949

Kisseloff-3835

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
JAN 14 '8 5 PM '49

Kisseloff-3836

NEW YORK WILL ENDEAVOR TO DETERMINE WHO REPRESENTTIVES OF NORDEN WERE AND ASCERTAIN EXTENT OF RENOS KNOWLEDGE OF BOMB SIGHT FOR THEM. SEATTLE WILL INTERVIEW COL. THORPE REGARDING EXTENT OF RENOS KNOWLEDGE OF BOMB SIGHT AND ALSO WHERTHER THORPE HAD ANY REASON TO BELIEVE RENO MAY HAVE GIVEN INFORMATION TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. RENO IN SIGNED STATMENT ADMITTED GIVING CHAMGERS A TEXTBOOK OF THE ORDNANCE SCHOOL AT ABERDEEN DEALING WITH BALLISTICS, TWO FIRING TABLES WHICH WERE COMPOSED OF MATHEMATICAL DATA CONCERNING THE SIXTEEN INCH GUN AND A THIRTY OR FIFTY CALIBRE MACHINE GUN AND A DIAGRAM OF A BOMB SIGHT, ALSO HIS OWN THEORY REGGARDING THE OPERATION OF A BOMB SIGHT. THIS OCCURRED LATE IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN OR EARLY IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT.

MC FARLIN

E HOLD BOTH STATIONS PLS

SEATTLE TO BE ADVISED

LGZ:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-14-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, ~~NASHVILLE~~ MEMPHIS

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R; IS - R.

ROBERT ORR, NASHVILLE TRUST BUILDING, NASHVILLE, WAS EMPLOYED AT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DURING PERIOD ALGER HISS WAS ALSO SO EMPLOYED. NASHVILLE WILL INTERVIEW ORR WITH REFERENCE TO ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE AS TO ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS AND HISS' ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN CP UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON, DC, IN ADDITION TO SUBJECT MATTER OF BUTEL DATED JANUARY TEN, LAST, TO ALL SACS IN CONTINENTAL U.S.

HOTTEL

cc - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 39

EX-25

174-1333-1007

JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-3838

IGZ:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-14-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

WILLIAM V. CROSSWHITE, AN ATTORNEY WITH DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FORMERLY EMPLOYED AT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WITH ALGER HISS. CROSSWHITE IS IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE ENSUING THREE WEEKS AS COUNSEL IN THE CASE PENDING THERE ON BEHALF OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CAN BE CONTACTED THROUGH THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION. SAN FRANCISCO REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW CROSSWHITE WITH REFERENCE TO ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE AS TO ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS WHILE AT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ANY INFORMATION AS TO HISS' ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN THE CP UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON, DC, AS WELL AS SUBJECT MATTER OF BUTEL DATED JANUARY TEN, LAST, TO ALL SACS IN THE CONTINENTAL U.S.

HOTTEL

cc - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 39

124-1333-1008
FBI

12 JAN 24 1949

EX-25

52 JAN 2 1949

Kisseloff-3839

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 19 NEW YORK 4 FROM PHILA 1-14-49 6.37 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. REBULET JANUARY TWELVE LAST. MRS. ALICE BERRY, SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT, HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PA., ADVISED HISS ONLY APPEARANCE AT COLLEGE WAS AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES IN JUNE, FORTYSEVEN. SHE BELIEVES HISS ATTENDED AS RESULT OF ORAL INVITATION FROM PRESIDENT. NO RECORD OF ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS HAS BEEN RETAINED IN COLLEGE FILES. PRESIDENT NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW.

BOARDMAN

WA HOLD NY ACK AND DISC

NY PH R 4 NY

WA ACK AND HOLD

PH R 19 WA

124-1333-1009
F B I

RECORDED - 39

EX-25

52 JAN 28 1949

12 JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-3840

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 14, 1949

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS, ETAL.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

2-1
4-1.

Rebulet January 12, 1949.

The claims file on the policies of THOMAS F. FANSLER, deceased father of PRISCILLA HISS, in the offices of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, was previously examined for possible typewriter specimens in instant case.

However, in order that none had been overlooked, the file was re-examined this date and no further specimens were found. It was noted therein that what business PRISCILLA HISS has had in the past concerning the policies of her father, under which she is a beneficiary and receives an annuity, has been conducted through the general agents of that company in Philadelphia. When PRISCILLA HISS had occasion to communicate directly with the company, she has done so in her own handwriting. There are at least two letters in the file from her in her handwriting. These handwriting specimens were not obtained as it does not appear at this time that the handwriting of PRISCILLA HISS is involved in instant case.

CEL:mcs
MI-65-786

AMSD

cc - Philadelphia (AMSD)
New York (AMSD)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/87 BY SP1 NOV/4

DEFERRED FILING

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

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52 JAN 28 1949

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8

Kisseloff-3842

B B

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lodd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 7, WFO, NYC 3 FROM LOS ANGELES 14 2-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY DASH ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE TELETYPE TO LA DATED JANUARY TWELVE REQUESTING INTERVIEW STEEPHEN MC KEVETT FARRAND WHO WAS AN ATTORNEY IN SOLICITOR GENERAS OFFICE WHILE ALGER HISS WAS EMPLOYED THERE IN THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTYSIX. FARRAND INTERVIEWED JANUARY THIRTEEN, ADVISED FIRST MET HISS MARCH FOURTEEN, THIRTYSIX AT SOLICITOR GENERALS OFICE. THEREAFTER WAS CLOSELY ACQUAINTED SOCIALLY WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS UNTIL THIRTYEIGHT WHEN FARRAND LEFT WASHINGTON. RENEWED SOCIAL ACQUAINTANCE DURING WAR WHEN FARRAND IN PROVOST MARSHAL GENERALS OFICE AND STATIONED IN WASHINGTON, HOWEVER CONTACTS DURING WAR LESS FREQUENT THAN PREVIOULY. FARRAND AGAIN SAW HISS IN NY IN MARCH FORTYEIGHT FOR A SOCIAL VISIT. FARRAND HAS NO RECOLLECTION EVER DISCUSSING COMMUNISM WITH HISS. HAS NO RECOLLECTION OR INFORMATION THAT HISS INDICATED APPROVAL OF RUSSIAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT OR INTEREST IN COMMUNISM OR WAS ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. FARRAND RECALLS HISS OWNED A CAR IN THIRTYSIX DASH ~~THIRTYSIXXXX~~ THIRTYEIGHT BUT HAS NO FURTHER RECOLLECTION THIS MATTER. HE NEVER SAY TYPEWRITER AT HISS HOME. FARRAND STATES HISS WAS GOOD FRIEND AND HE KNOWS NOTHING UNFAVORABLE ABOUT HIM. THREE TYPE-WRITTEN LETTERS FROM HISS TO FARRAND FORWARDED TO FBI LAB AMSD TODAY. TWO LETTERS DATED NINETEEN FORTY AND ONE DATED NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. IN NOVEMBER, ~~FORTEXXX~~ FORTYEIGHT, CHARLES HORSKY, WASHINGTON ATTORNEY, WROTE TO FARRAND REQUESTING INFORMATION

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39
EX 25
74-1333-1011
JAN 24 1949

Kisselloff-3843

JAN 20 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

PAGE TWOP

RE FARRANDS ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISS, ANY INFORMATION REGARDING QUOTE A SECOND CAR UNQUOTE OWNED BY HISS. HORSKY ADVISED FARRAND HE WAS HELPING MARBURY, HISS ATTORNEY, LINE UP FACTS IN CIVIL SUIT BY HISS AGAINST CHAMBERS. FARRAND SENT ~~E~~ REQUESTED REPORT TO HORSKY ON NOVEMBER EIGHT FORTYEIGHT WITH ~~COMPXXX~~ COPY OF ALGER HISS. FARRAND STATED THIS REPORT ~~ONXXX CONTAINDXXX~~ CONTAINED BRIEFLY SAME INFORMATION REGARDING HISS AS FURNISHED TO LA AGENTS. Kisseloff-3844

HOOD

END ACK PLS

Called Laboratory

M. N. Lynn

By: ow

cc: Mr Harbo

RECEIVED – FLETCHER

JAN 15 10 24 AM '69

RECEIVED – FLETCHER

JAN 14 6 55 PM '69

Kisseloff-3845

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 76 14 10-49 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/97 BY sp/mm/cy

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. NO. ONE. REFERENCE IS MADE TO TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR H. B. FLETCHER TO ASAC BELMONT AT TWELVE FIFTY PM, JAN. THIRTEENTH, REGARDING TYPEWRITER PHASE OF THIS CASE. REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO BUREAU TEL DEC. SEVENTH, FORTY EIGHT, TWO TWENTY EIGHT PM, ADVISING THAT ONE DOCUMENT OF THE SIXTY FIVE DOCUMENTS WAS APPARENTLY TYPED WITH A MACHINE EQUIPPED WITH TYPE MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE ROYAL ELITE STYLE OF TYPE. THIS DOCUMENT NOW KNOWN AS Q FIVE. IN YESTERDAYS CONVERSATION MR. FLETCHER INSTRUCTED THAT THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER ON WHICH Q FIVE WAS TYPED WILL HAVE TO BE LOCATED. ACCORDINGLY IT IS ASSUMED BY THIS OFFICE THAT THE LABORATORY HAS DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED Q FIVE AS HAVING BEEN TYPED ON A ROYAL TYPEWRITER. IT IS NOTED THAT NUMEROUS LAB REPORTS RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE/FOR EXAMPLE, LAB REPORT DATED JAN. SEVENTH, FORTY NINE, SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF K TWO FOURTEEN AND K TWO FIFTEEN/ INDICATE THAT THE LAB IS EXAMINING HISS TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS SUBMITTED BY THE FIELD FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES ~~WITH ONLY Q SIX~~ THROUGH Q SIXTY NINE.

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 86
174-1333-1012
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JAN 24 1949

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EX-25

END OF PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-3846

SUCH AN EXAMINATION WOULD APPARENTLY BE ADEQUATE WHEN IT IS KNOWN THAT THE SPECIMENS SUBMITTED BY THE FIELD ARE KNOWN TO BE TAKEN FROM A WOOD-STOCK TYPEWRITER. HOWEVER IN MANY INSTANCES TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS ARE BEING SUBMITTED BY THE FIELD AND IT IS NOT KNOWN ON WHAT TYPE OF MACHINE THE DOCUMENTS WERE TYPED /FOR EXAMPLE ABOVE MENTIONED K TWO FOURTEEN AND K TWO FIFTEEN/. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE LAB IN SUCH INSTANCES EXAMINE ALL SPECIMENS WHICH HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED BY THE FIELD AND WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED BY THE FIELD WITH Q FIVE ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOME OF THESE SPECIMENS MIGHT BE IDENTICAL WITH Q FIVE. NO. TWO. WITH REFERENCE TO LOCATING THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER ON WHICH Q FIVE WAS TYPED, BUREAUS ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO NY TEL DATED JAN. FIFTH, FORTY NINE, FIVE FIFTY NINE PM, REFLECTING INTERVIEW WITH CYNTHIA JONES. IN THAT INTERVIEW CYNTHIA JONES ADVISED SHE LOANED A ROYAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER TO ALGER HISS IN OCT., FORTY TWO, WHEN SHE WENT TO SAN FRAN. HISS RETURNED THIS TYPEWRITER TO HER IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN FORTY FIVE. JONES CLAIMS TO HAVE PURCHASED THIS ROYAL PORTABLE IN NINETEEN FORTY ONE FROM SOME UNRECALLED DEPT. STORE IN NYC.

Kisseloff-3847

END OF PAGE TWO

CLAIMS SHE MIGHT HAVE PURCHASED IT IN MACYS DEPT. STORE OR IN SOME ROYAL TYPEWRITING AGENCY. CLAIMS SHE MET ALGER HISS FOR THE FIRST TIME AT THE WEDDING OF HIS BROTHER, DONALD, AND THAT THE FIRST TIME SHE EVER LOANED HIM TYPEWRITER WAS AS HERETOFORE INDICATED IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO. SHE AGAIN LOANED HIM THIS TYPEWRITER IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN AND HE RETURNED IT IN THE SUMMER OF FORTY SEVEN. HE AGAIN BORROWED IT IN NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, AND IT HAS NOT YET BEEN RETURNED TO HER. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS LAST BORROWING, IN SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW JONES ADVISES THAT SHE WAS CONTACTED BY ONE ROSENWALD, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS BEING FROM THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MC LEAN, ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS. SHE FIXES THIS CONTACT AS THE DAY FOLLOWING NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS INDICATING THAT A "MYSTERY WOMAN" NAMED BLANK KLEINER WAS BEING SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INVESTIGATION. NY FILES REFLECT THAT THIS PUBLICITY OCCURED IN NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF DEC. EIGHTEENTH IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACTIVITIES IN NYC OF REPRESENTATIVE MC DOWALL OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE. IN SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW JONES CLAIMS SHE WAS CONFUSED WHEN SHE STATED ROSENWALD SECURED THE TYPEWRITER FROM HER, AND THAT IT WAS NOT ROSENWALD BUT ALGER HISS WHO HAD COME TO HER AND BORROWED THE TYPEWRITER.

END OF PAGE THREE

SHE STILL CLAIMED THAT THIS LAST BORROWING BY HISS WAS AT THE TIME OF THE AFOREMENTIONED PUBLICITY CONCERNING THE MYSTERY WOMAN. JONES ADVISED THAT SHE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY INTERVIEWED IN MC LEANS OFFICE, AT WHICH TIME ROSENWALD WAS PRESENT AND DURING WHICH INTERVIEW SHE WAS QUESTIONED CONCERNING HER TYPEWRITER, AS TO THE NUMBER OF TIMES AND DATES ON WHICH SHE LOANED IT TO ALGER HISS. SHE ADVISES THAT BY REASON OF THIS SHE SURMISES THAT HER TYPEWRITER IS IN THE POSSESSION OF ATTORNEY MC LEAN AND THAT HISS DOES NOT PHYSICALLY POSSESS IT. SHE HAS GRANTED THIS OFFICE PERMISSION TO SECURE THE TYPEWRITER AND TAKE SPECIMENS FROM IT. AS HERETOFORE INDICATED, JONES CLAIMS HER TYPEWRITER TO BE A ROYAL PORTABLE. BUREAU WILL IMMEDIATELY ADVISE IF Q FIVE WAS TYPED ON A ROYAL PORTABLE OR ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER. DONEGAN WILL BE CONTACTED TO ASCERTAIN IF HE DESIRES CONTACT MADE WITH MC LEANS OFFICE TO SECURE SPECIMENS FROM JONES TYPEWRITER. NO. THREE. IN YESTERDAYS CONVERSATION MR. FLETCHER ADVISED THAT Q FIVE IS TYPED ON GOVT. BOND PAPER. IT IS ASSUMED THAT LAB HAS MADE PAPER EXAMINATION OF Q FIVE WITH Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTY NINE. BUREAU WILL ADVISE RESULTS OF SUCH EXAMINATION.

END OF PAGE FOUR

NO. FOUR. WITH REFERENCE TO THE SIXTY FIVE DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS HAS ALLEGED THAT HISS WAS THE SOURCE OF THESE DOCUMENTS THAT HISS TOOK HOME ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE STATE DEPT., WHERE THEY WOULD BE COPIED ON A TYPEWRITER. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS WOULD THEN BE RETURNED TO THE STATE DEPT. AND THE COPIED DOCUMENTS WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO CHAMBERS. THIS OFFICE IN COMPARING THE COPIED DOCUMENTS, PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF WHICH ARE IN OUR POSSESSION, WITH THE PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THE ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS, HAS OBSERVED THAT THE COPIED DOCUMENTS ARE NOT AS COMPLETE AS THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, THAT THERE ARE MISSPELLINGS OF WORDS IN THE COPIED DOCUMENTS AS WELL AS CONTRACTIONS OF WORDS WHICH ARE NOT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, THAT ARTICLES SUCH AS "A"AND "THE" HAVE BEEN OMITTED FROM THE COPIED DOCUMENTS WHICH ARE IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO HAVING THE CRYPTANALYSIS SECTION OF THE LAB MAKE A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF THE COPIED DOCUMENTS TO DETERMINE A PATTERN OR STYLE PECULIAR TO THE AUTHOR WHO COPIED THOSE DOCUMENTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. IT IS THEN SUGGESTED THAT ALL THE SPECIMENS OF THE WRITINGS, LETTERS, ETC,

END OF PAGE FIVE

OF ALGER HISS AND PRISCILLA HISS WHICH HAVE BEEN SECURED BY THE FIELD AND WHICH IN THE FUTURE WILL BE SUBMITTED BY THE FIELD BE THOROUGHLY EXAMINED TO SEE IF ANY OF THESE SPECIMENS WERE WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR OF THE COPIED DOCUMENTS, LOOKING OF COURSE FOR THE SAME MISSPELLINGS THE SAME CONTRACTIONS, AND ANY OTHER PECULIATITIES WHICH MIGHT BE OBSERVED. IT IS BELIEVED THAT IF SUCH AN EXAMINATION PROVES SUCCESSFUL IT COULD ALSO BE USED TO PROVE THAT Q FIVE, EVEN THOUGH TYPED ON A DIFFERENT TYPEWRITER THAN THE WOODSTOCK, WAS AUTHORED BY THE SAME AUTHOR AS THE AUTHOR OF Q SIX THROUGH SIXTY NINE. THIS OFFICE HAS IN ITS POSSESSION A LONG TYPEWRITTEN THESIS SUBMITTED BY PRISCILLA HISS IN CONNECTION WITH HER APPLICATION FOR A MASTERS DEGREE AT COLUMBIA UNIV., DATED NINETEEN TWENTY NINE, WHICH COULD BE USED IN THE SUGGESTED EXAMINATION. IT IS NOTED THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL INKED HANDPRINTED CORRECTIONS MADE IN THE THESIS TO CORRECT TYPED MISSPELLED WORDS. IT IS ALSO NOTED IN REVIEWING SOME OF THE PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THE COPIED STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS IN OUR POSSESSION THAT IN A FEW INSTANCES SOME PAGES ALSO CONTAIN INKED HANDPRINTED CORRECTIONS. THEY APPEAR SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THE LAYMANS EYE BUT OF COURSE WILL NEED EXPERT EXAMINATION.

END OF PAGE SIX

SOME OF THE INKED HANDPRINTED CORRECTIONS FOR EXAMPLE APPEAR ON DOCUMENT ENTITLED "VEINNA DATED FEB. FOURTEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT, REC-D ELEVEN FORTY FIVE PM," DIRECTED TO THE SEC. OF STATE, WASH., BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS "HAVE JUST SEEN" AND ENDING WITH THE WORDS "RESISTANCE IN AUSTRIA," TRANSMITTED BY WILEY. ALSO ON PAGE FOUR OF DOCUMENT ENTITLED "NEED FOR NEW POLICY IN ECONIMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHUKUO." IT IS ALSO NOTED IN THE THESIS THAT WHEN THERE WOULD BE A TYPOGRAPHICAL MISSPELLING A CERTAIN TYPE OF MARK TO TRANSPOSE THE LETTERS WOULD BE USED. THIS APPARENTLY SIMILAR MARK ALSO APPEARS ON SOME OF THE COPIED DOCUMENTS WHEN WORDS HAD BEEN MISSPELLED AND THE AUTHOR OF THE COPIED DOCUMENTS CORRECTED THEM BY MAKING THE MARK TO EFFECT A TRANSPOSITION OF THE LETTERS. THE USE OF THIS PARTICULAR TYPE MARK OBSERVED IN BOTH THE EHESIS AND THE COPIED DOCUMENTS MIGHT WELL BE A COMMONLY USED MARK, BUT IT IS BELIEVED WORTHY OF EXPERT EXAMINATION. IT HAS NOT BEEN ASCERTAINED WHETHER THE CORRECTIONS IN THE THESIS WERE MADE BY PRISCILLA HISS, BUT SUCH IS THE ASSUMPTION ACCORDING TO INQUIRES AT COLUMBIA UNIV. FOR INFO OF BUREAU, THIS THESIS HAS NOT BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU BECAUSE OF ITS DATE AND BECAUSE T. J. DONEGAN DID NOT FEEL IT ESSENTIAL TO SUBMIT AS A TYPEWRITING SPECIMEN.

END OF PAGE SEVEN

IF SUGGESTED EXAMINATION PRODUCES RESULTS, THE ENTIRE FIELD SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO OBTAIN NOT ONLY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS, BUT HANDWRITTEN SPECIMENS AS WELL, INASMUCH AS HANDWRITTEN SPECIMENS WOULD BE USEFUL IN SUCH AN EXAMINATION SINCE THEY MIGHT CONTAIN THE SAME PECULIARITIES. THESIS BEING TRANSPORTED TO BUREAU PERSONALLY BY SA BAGWELL WHO WILL DELIVER IT TO MR. LADDS OFFICE TOMORROW.

Rec'd 8:30 pm 11-15-49 JJ

SCHEIDT

cc-Mr. Harbo

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Laboratory

Tight Supp

HOLD PLS
TWO COPIES WFO
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Kisseloff-3853

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: January 14, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

2-1
4-1

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet January 3, 1949, instructing that a thorough neighborhood investigation be made at the addresses where ALGER HISS lived from 1943 until 1947 in Washington, D. C. These neighbors should be interrogated for any information indicating that HISS was associated at any time with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, regardless of the name CHAMBERS may have been using. It is recalled that ALGER HISS alleges that CHAMBERS was known to him from 1933 or 1934 until 1936 as GEORGE CROSLEY. Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS are to be displayed to neighbors to ascertain if they have ever seen him in the vicinity of ALGER HISS' home or visiting ALGER HISS.

Investigation reflects that LAWRENCE MALONE and Mrs. FRANK E. VOLKMAN formerly resided at 1535 - 54th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., during part of the period that ALGER HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., which address is just around the corner from that of MALONE and Mrs. VOLKMAN. It has been ascertained that MALONE and Mrs. VOLKMAN are now residing at 710 Maine Street, Norwalk, Connecticut.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The New Haven Division is requested to interview MALONE and Mrs. VOLKMAN in conformance with the above Bureau instructions. For fu ther background information, refer to Bureau teletype to all SACS in this matter dated January 10, 1949.

RECORDED - 39

174-1333-1013
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

CJJ:cl
74-94

cc - New Haven (encls) (AMSD)
cc - New York

EX-25

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3854

RECEIVED
JAN 17 10 29 AM '4
INTERNA
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3855

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 14, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

2-1
4-1

Rebulet January 3, 1949, instructing that a thorough investigation of neighborhoods be made at the addresses where ALGER HISS lived from 1943 until 1947 in Washington, D. C. These neighbors should be interrogated for any information indicating that HISS was associated at any time with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, regardless of the name CHAMBERS may have been using. It is recalled that ALGER HISS alleges that CHAMBERS was known to him from 1933 or 1934 until 1936 as GEORGE CROSLEY. Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS are to be displayed to neighbors to ascertain if they have ever seen him in the vicinity of ALGER HISS' home or visiting ALGER HISS.

Investigation reflects that ALEXANDER SHARP, Captain, U. S. Navy, resided at 1545 - 35th Street, N. W. in 1940, which is just around the corner from 3415 Volta Place, N. W., both Washington, D. C., where ALGER HISS resided from 1937 until 1943. Investigation reflects that Captain SHARP is now residing at Welcome, Maryland.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The Baltimore Division should interview Captain SHARP in conformance with the above Bureau instructions. For further background, refer to Bureau teletype to all SACS in this matter dated January 10, 1949.

RECORDED - 39

174-1333-1014

FBI

12 JAN 24 1949

CJJ:cl
74-94

EX-25

cc - Baltimore (encls) (AMSD)
cc - New York

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3856

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 16 AND NEW YORK 6 FROM BALTO. 14 6-05 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK CITY, WASHINGTON FIELD, DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND URGENT

KAJAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. IS - R. RE UNSUB KEITH. T REVIEW OF INFORMATION FURNISHED AT VARIOUS TIMES BY SUBJECT CHAMBERS ~~RELATIVE~~ TO UNSUB KEITH REFLECTS FOLLOWING POSSIBILITY AS TO THIS SUBJECTS TRUE IDENTITY. CHAMBERS, IT WILL BE RECALLED, KNEW SUBJECT FELIX A. INSLERMAN ONLY AS "FELIX." INVESTIGATION BY BALTIMORE SUBSEQUENTLY REVEALED FELIX TO BE THAT SUBJECTS REAL FIRST NAME. POSSIBILITY, THEREFORE, THAT "KEITH " MAY BE UNSUB KEITHS REAL FIRST NAME. CHAMBERS, WHEN LAST INTERVIEWED BY WFO, AS RELEECTED ON PAGE SEVEN OF REPORT OF SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, DATED JAN FOUR LAST, RECALLED THAT KEITHS REAL NAME MAY BE "CRANE ." ACCORDINGLY, BALTIMORE HAS CHECKED WITH CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT SIX NAUGHT FOUR FOR EMPLOYMENT RECORD OF ANYONE NAMED "KEITH CRANE." A RECORD WAS LOCATED FOR ONE KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, SSN THREE SEVEN FIVE DASH TWENTY DASH FIVE THREE ONE THREE, WHO FIRST APPLIED FOR SS MAY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN FORTYTWO. THIS LATE DATE OF REGISTERING FOR SS MAY BE ~~SIGNIFICANT~~. ON SS APPLICATION HE GAVE ADDRESS ROUTE FOUR, MASON, MICH., BORN DEC TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN HUNDRED FIVE, AT MASON, FATHER CLAUDE L. CRANE, MOTHER HATIE EVELYN DAVIS, EMPLOYED AS OF THAT DATE AT LUNDBERG SCREW PRODUCTS CO., TWO ONE NAUGHT ONE W. WILLOW ST., LANSING, MICH. SUBSE-

Exl 74 24-1333-1015

INDEXED - 95 RECORDED - 95

F B I
JAN 24 1949

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Kisseloff-3857

QUENTLY EMPLOYED, ACCORDING TO [redacted] IN SEPT FORTYTWO, AT FETTIG CANNING CORP., PO BOX SEV ENTYFIVE, ELWOOD, IND. MARCH, FORTYTHREE, TO MARCH, FORTYFIVE, SEVERANCE TOOL INC., PO BOX EIGHT HUNDRED FIFTY, SAGINAW, MICH. JUNE, FORTYFOUR, THRU SEPT FORTYFOUR, b2 b7D OURHAM OR DURHAM MANUFACTURING CORP., ASSOCIATED BLDG., SOUTH BEND, IND. FROM JUNE FORTYFIVE TO SEPT FORTYFIVE, OWENS LILLINOIS GLASS CO., OHIO BLDG., TOLEDO, OHIO. NO EMPLOYMENT LISTED FOR CRANE WITH [redacted] SINCE FORTYFIVE. THE DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS AND CLEVELAND OFFICES ARE REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE COMPANIES IN THEIR TERRITORIES FOR INFORMATION PERTAINING TO KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE. EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO OBTAIN A PHOTOGRAPH OF HIM FROM THESE COMPANIES AND IN PARTICULAR TO ASCCERTAIN HIS WHEREABOUTS DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. EFFORTS DHOULD ALSO BE MADE TO DETERMINE HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. IF PHOTO OF CRANE OBTAINED, SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO NEW YORK OFFICE FOR EXHIBITION TO JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN ENDEAVOR TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT IS IDENTICAL WITH UNSUB KEITH. DETROIT REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN HIS SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD SO THAT FILE CAN BE REVIEWED FOR LOGICAL LEADS AS TO PRESENT WHEREABOUTS ASWELL AS HIS WHEREABOUT DURING YEARS THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT. FOR INFORMATION OF OFFICES NOT PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED WITH DATA ON UNSUB KEITH, SUBJECT CHAMBERS HAS ADVISED THAT A MEMBER OF THE ESPIONAGE APPARATUS UTILIZED FOR PHOTOGRAPHY WORK WAS PERSON NAMED KEITH. KEITH WAS ALLEGEDLY

CONNECTED WITH COLONEL BYKOV, ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS IN THIS CASE, IN NYC. KEITH CAME TO WASH. IN THIRTYSEVEN FOR BRIEF PERIOD, WHERE HE DID PHOTOGRAPH WORK FOR CHAMBERS. KEITH WAS INTRODUCED TO CHAMBERS BY BYKOV. CHAMBERS OF OPINION KEITH CAME TO EAST FROM CALIFORNIA. HE DESCRIBED KEITH VAGUELY AS FOLLOWS -- AGE APPROXIMATELY THIRTY, NATIONALITY AMERICAN, GENTILE, HEIGHT FIVE FEET TEN TO SIX FEET, DARK HAIR, PALE COMPLEXION, EYES BELIEVED DARK, FOLDED DOWN AT CORNERS GIVING CHINESE APPEARANCE. BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED THAT ALL LEADS THIS CASE BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE AND EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION AND LEADS BE SET FORTH BY TELETYPE OR TELEPHONE.

MC FARLIN

END

1/4 DETROIT AND INDIANAPOLIS AND CLEVELAND ADVISED

ACK IN ORD PLS AND DISC

NY ACK AND DISC PLS- WA HOLD PLS

NY U KT

BA R-6 NY

Kisseloff-3859

TWO COPIES WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/4/91 BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Mr. Sandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 75 14 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT TIME I S -- 10-42 PM--

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. WASHINGTON FIELD IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MARTHA POPE, WHO WAS THE MAID FOR ALGER HISS IN WASH., DC. POPE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HCUA AND STATED THAT SHE HAD BEEN EMPLOYED BY HISS FOR ABOUT FIVE YEARS TO THIRTY FOUR OR THIRTY FIVE. SHE RECALLED WORKING FOR HISS WHILE HE RESIDED AT THE P ST., TWENTY EIGHT ST. AND O ST. ADDRESSES, AND SHE ASSISTED HISS IN MOVING FROM THE TWENTY EIGHT ST. TO THE P ST. ADDRESS. IT WAS ASCERTAINED FROM READING VARIOUS TESTIMONY THAT SUBSEQUENT TO POPES EMPLOYMENT WITH HISS, A JULIA RANKIN HAD BEEN EMPLOYED AS A MAID. RANKIN AT THAT TIME WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE RESIDED AT FLORIDA AVE. ON A CURVE IN THIS AVE. ACROSS FROM A CHURCH THAT SHE REGULARLY ATTENDED. ACCORDING TO THIS TESTIMONY, HISS LATER EMPLOYED CLAUDIA CATHLETT OR CLYDIE CATLEE AND A WOMAN NAMED DRUSILLA WHO LIVED IN GEORGETOWN, AND THESE TWO MAIDS HAD BEEN EMPLOYED THROUGH THIRTY EIGHT.

END OF PAGE ONE

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MARTHA POPE, WHO RESIDES AT SEVEN FIVE EIGHT GRESHAM PLACE, WASH DC., SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO HER KNOWLEDGE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS AND SHE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER SHE HAS KNOWLEDGE OF THE MAIDS EMPLOYED BY HISS AS MENTIONED ABOVE. ALL OF THE ABOVE MAIDS SHOULD BE QUESTIONED AS TO THE TYPES OF TYPEWRITER THAT WERE IN THE HISS HOME AT THE TIME THEY WERE EMPLOYED THERE. THEY SHOULD ALSO BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN THEIR POSSESSION AND AS TO THE IDENTITY OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY HAVE OBSERVED A TYPEWRITER IN THE HISS HOME AND WHO MAY BE IN POSSESSION OF TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS. MR. T. J. DONEGAN HAS ADVISED THAT HE IS PARTICULARLY DESIRIOUS OF OBTAINING SPECIMENS OF THE HISS TYPEWRITER FOR THE YEAR THIRTY EIGHT. HE FURNISHED SOME OF THE ABOVE INFO FROM THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE FGJ, SDNY, AND THIS INFO SHOULD BE TREATED IN A CONFIDENTIAL MANNER AND SHOULD NOT BE DISCUSSED WITH ANY OF THE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED.

Kisselloff-3861

TWO COPIES WFO

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HOLD PLS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-14-49 7-07 PM

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R.

RE WFO TEL DATED ONE ELEVEN FORTYNINE.

MR. AND MRS. LAMONT MOORE ADVISED THEY RESIDED IN WASHINGTON NINETEEN THIRTYNINE TO NINETEEN FORTYTHREE AND ALTHOUGH SOCIALLY ACQUAINTED TO MINOR EXTENT WITH MR. AND MRS. HISS NEVER HAD ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM THEM. COULD NOT DEFINITELY STATE SEEING TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME. MR. MOORE STATES HAD VAGUE IDEA MRS. HISS MAY HAVE WRITTEN FASHION OR SOCIETY COLUMN FOR A BALTIMORE PAPER. ALSO STATES HISS OFTEN INVITED TO FUNCTIONS AT NATIONAL ART GALLERY AND WERE SOCIALLY ACQUAINTED WITH ITS DIRECTOR, MR. MAC GILL JAMES. MRS. MOORE STATES HER COUSIN, MRS. ANGELO LANZA, TWO TWO FIVE EAST FIFTYSEVENTH ST., NYC, PHONE ELDORADO FIVE DASH FOUR NINE TWO EIGHT, WHO WAS EMPLOYED DURING WAR BY THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE MAY HAVE BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH MRS. HISS AS BOTH WERE BRYN MAWR GRADUATES.

WFO WILL REVIEW FILES OF NATIONAL ART GALLERY FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM MR. OR MRS. HISS. WILL ALSO INTERVIEW MR. MAC GILL JAMES TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE HAS ANY SUCH MATERIAL OR SAW TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME. BALTIMORE WILL DETERMINE IF MRS. HISS WROTE COLUMN FOR ANY BALTIMORE

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52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3863

PAPER DURING NINETEEN THIRTYNINE TO FORTYTHREE.

NY WILL, IF DEEMED ADVISABLE, INTERVIEW MRS. LANZA, WHO MAY HAVE KNOWN MRS. HISS.

GLEASON

OTHER OFFICES ADVISED

A AND H PLS

X713PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-3864

D D

JAN 14 7 46 PM '49

Kisseloff-3865

JANUARY 15, 1948

SAC NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R.

RE NY TEL JAN FOURTEEN, ALL KNOWN TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED HAVE BEEN COMPARED WITH Q-FIVE AND NO IDENTIFICATION MADE. AS STYLE OF TYPE COMPARABLE TO IMPRESSIONS ON Q-FIVE CAN BE PLACED BY ROYAL ON BOTH THEIR PORTABLE AND STANDARD MACHINES IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHICH TYPED Q-FIVE. LABORATORYS STANDARS REFLECT DATE AND SERIAL NUMBER OF MACHINE THAT TYPED STANDARD WHEN ROYAL ENLARGED ELITE TYPE FIRST USED AS FEBRUARY TWENTY NINETEEN THIRTY SIX WITH SERIAL NUMBER H-ONE EIGHT FOUR SEVEN THREE ONE NINE. CONFORMING TO THIS INFORMATION ROYAL MACHINES HAVING LARGER SERIAL NUMBERS SHOULD BE SORT AFTER. ALL LETTERS PRECEDING SERIAL NUMBERS SHOULD BE IGNORED. PAPER EXAMINATION Q-FIVE REVEALS PORTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT WATERMARK USED ON GOVERNMENT BOND PAPER AT LEAST SINCE MARCH ONE NINETEEN TWENTY NINE. Q-SIX THROUGH Q-SIXTY NINE CONTAINS NO WATERMARK AND IS OF DIFFERENT SIZE AND THICKNESS THAN Q-FIVE. NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE AGE OF Q-FIVE THROUGH Q-SIXTY NINE FROM STANDPOINT OF PAPER OR TYPEWRITING THEREON. WHEN THESIS RECEIVED A REPORT WILL BE SENT NEW YORK OFFICE UPON COMPLETION OF STUDY WITH Q-FIVE THROUGH Q-SIXTY NINE.

HOOVER

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

74-1333
RCF:CEK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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12 JAN 24 1948

EX-31

Kisseloff-3866

Rec'd 1PM
NA-wire

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
HQ 742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, CHARLOTTE 1-15-49 11-27 AM FMB

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND OMAHA U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R.

[redacted] 2-1

[redacted] WHOSE IDENTITY IS NOT TO BE REVEALED, HAS INFORMED b7D

THAT IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR WHILE STATIONED AT [redacted] JOHN KORAL, OF THE SAME ORGANIZATION TOLD IN CONFIDENCE HIS UNCLE, ALSO NAMED JOHN KORAL, MADE SEVERAL TRIPS TO WASHINGTON, DC TO RETURN SECRET DOCUMENTS TO NYC FOR ALGER HISS. UNCLE ALLEGEDLY PAID THREE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER TRIP. THREE TRIPS MADE IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND ONE IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. PAPERS WERE OBTAINED FROM UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL ON STREET CORNER IN WASHINGTON. INFORMANT, JOHN KORAL, FRANK T. CATE, EIGHT ONE EIGHT, EIGHTEENTH ST, APARTMENT FIVE, DES MOINES, IOWA, AND L. J. DICKSON, CHARLOTTE, NC, WERE BUDDIES AT TIME ALLEGED STORY RELATED. ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF KORAL RELATED SIMILAR STORY TO CATE. ALSO ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFORMANT AND KORAL WHILE IN ARMY, TO ASCERTAIN ANY ULTERIOR MOTIVE WHY INFORMANT SHOULD MAKE SUCH STATEMENTS, AS JOHN KORAL DENIES HAVING AN UNCLE AND DENIES ANY KNOWLEDGE OF STORY. INFORMANT-S ALLEGATION HIGHLY IMPORTANT IF TRUE. NYC ORIGIN. ALL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD BE REPORTED TO BUREAU AND NYC BY TELEPHONE OR TELETYPE. ALL INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED IN REPORT

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JAN 24 1949
52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3867

TO REACH BUREAU BY JANUARY THIRTYFIRST INSTANT. FIVE COPIES TO BUREAU, THREE NYC, ONE ATTN T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

B R O W N

AC

CORRECTIONS FIRST PAGE, EIGHTEENTY LINE , SIXTH WORD SHOULD BE "AND" ALSO LAST LINE FIRST PAGE EIGHTH WORD SHOULD BE "SUBMITTED"

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 11-32 AM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

Recd w/ MM
N.P. - EXP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Sandy
Mr. Fletcher

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 3 AND BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 14 1742 12-05 AM P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY; ESP DASH R. RE BOSTON TEL JAN. THIRTEEN, FORTYNINE INDICATING THAT PLAY SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER WAS PUT ON BY PETERBORO PLAYERS AT STEARNS FARM, PETERBORO, NY FROM TUES. THROUGH SUNDAY; APPARENTLY AUG. TEN TO AUG. FIFTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN INCLUSIVE. HISS AT THIS TIME WAS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE DEPT. AND IN EFFORT TO FURTHER SUBSTANTIATE CHAMBERS STORY, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WASH FLD OFFICE CHECK THE LEAVE RECORDS FOR MR. HISS DURING THIS PERIOD TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE WAS ON ANNUAL, SICK OR OTHER LEAVE.

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174-1333-1020
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BOTH HOLD PLS

EX-31

Kisseloff-3869

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 16 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnett
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 2 16 4-17-17 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS ET AL PERJURY- ESPIONAGE-R. EDWARD STETTINIUS INTERVIEWED JANUARY FOURTEENTH AT SAVOY-PLAZA HOTEL AND REVIEWED HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS FROM FIRST MEETING IN FORTYFOUR WHEN ALGER WAS MADE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE TO THE PRESENT. STETTINIUS WAS IN LONDON AT THE TIME THE DUMBARTON CONFERENCE WAS CONCIEVED ON A SECRET MISSION FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND UPON HIS RETURN CHARLES WILSON, PRESENT AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, WAS IN CHARGE OF THE PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE AND ALGER HAD BEEN SELECTED AS THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR THE PLANNING GROUP. HE HAD BEEN UNDER CHARLES HORNBECK IN THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION. HE DID NOT KNOW WHO HAD PROPOSED ALGER FOR THE POSITION, OR FOR THE SIMILAR CAPACITY AT YALTA. HIS SELECTION FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE CAME AUTOMATICALLY. AT NO TIME HAD HE SELECTED HISS FOR A POSITION AND TO A DIRECT QUESTION STATED HE DID NOT KNOW WHO HAD BEEN INTERESTED AND HAD BEEN PUSHING HISS. HISS HAD DONE EXCELLENT WORK AT ALL THE CONFERENCES AND HAD INGRATIATED HIMSELF TO ALL. HE HAD, STETTINIUS SAID, HANDLED THE RUSSIANS WITH THE SAME FIRMNESS AS ANY AMERICAN PRESENT. HE HAD NEVER INDICATED ANY PRO- RUSSIAN SYMPATHIES OR DISCLOSED SUBERVERSIVE TENDENCIES. HE HAD COMPLETE FAITH IN ALGER AND THE RECENT DISCLOSURES HAVE COME AS A GREAT SHOCK TO HIM. HE HAD CONTACTED ALGER AFTER THE MUNDT DISCLOSURES AND TOLD HIM QUOTE I STILL LOVE HIM UNQUOTE ALGER HAD ALSO REVIEWED A MANUSCRIPT OF

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FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-3870

END PAGE ONE

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JAN 17 10 39 AM '49

JAN 17 10 22 AM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3871

A BOOK HE IS WRITING ABOUT YALTA, ENTITLED - ROOSEVELT AND THE RUSSIANS-. HE REITERATED HIS FAITH IN ALGER. MARBURRY, WHO WAS A CLASSMATE OF STETTINIUS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, RECENTLY VISITED HIM WITH REFERENCE TO THE CASE, APPARENTLY TO REBUILD STETTINIUS FAITH IN ALGER AND TO RUN DOWN CHAMBERS. MARBURRY DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD FOUND FOUR DOCUMENTS THAT MORNING IN HISS HANDWRITING WHICH HE SAID HE WAS GOING TO TURN OVER TO THE FBI., BUT WAS FIRST GOING TO ALGER-S APARTMENT AND TELL HIM ABOUT IT. A SHORT TIME AFTER MARBURRY- S VISIT, EASTMAN ROTHWELL, LIBRARIAN AT THE HOOVER LIBRARY AT PALO ALTO VISITED STETTINIUS AND IN THE COURSE OF THE DISCUSSION OF THE HISS CASE STATED THAT ALGER HAD A LIFELONG HOBBY OF DIGESTING FILES AND DOCUMENTS AND PLACING THEM IN IN A SAFE. THAT SOMEONE HAD STOLEN THESE DIGESTS. STETTINIUS POINTED OUT THAT AT NO TIME WHILE IN THE DEPARTMENT HAD ANYONE EVER BROUGHT TO HIS ATTENTION UNFAVORABLE INFORMATION ABOUT ALGER. HE HAD NEVER SEEN THE BERLE REPORT ON THE CHAMBERS INTERVIEW. HE ADMITTED NEVER HAVING ASKED FOR HISS-S FILE OR CHECKING ON HIM. HE STATED HE HAD HAD THE FBI MAKE A SECURITY SURVEY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN LATE FORTYTHREE AND EARLY FORTYFOUR AND HE DID NOT RECALL IT CONTAINING ANY INFORMATION ABOUT HISS. G. HOWLAND SHAW HAD BEEN AT THAT TIME IN CHARGE OF THE SECURITY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. HE COULD NOT UNDERSTAND THAT IF THERE WAS ANY TRUTH TO THE DISLOYALTY OF THE HISS BROTHERS WHY TOM CLARK HAD NOT WARNED HIM AND ALSO DEAN ACHESON SO THE LATTER WOULD NOT HAVE MADE SUCH AN UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF DONALD HISS AND PLACED HIM SELF

SO FAR OUT ON THE LIMB

Kisseloff-3872

END PAGE TWO

RECEIVED-LADD
RECEIVED-TADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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JAN 17 10 39 AM '49
JAN 17 10 39 AM '49

Kisseloff-3873

PAGE THREE WASH AND WASH FLD.

APPARENTLY THE INTERVIEW TOOK THE EDGE OFF HIS FAITH IN ALGER SOMEWHAT AS HE REPEATEDLY ATTEMPTED TO DETERMINE IF THE INVESTIGATIONS HAVE VERIFIED CHAMBERS STATEMENTS, AND THEN TOOK THE TIME TO CAREFULLY RE-CONSTRUCT HIS ASSOCIATION WITH ALGER ALL OVER AGAIN. HE SUGGESTED A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TO BE CONTACTED WHO MIGHT SHED SOME LIGHT ON THE PROBLEM. WHERE ADVISABLE APPROPRIATE LEADS WILL BE SET OUT TO INTERVIEW THEM. HE OFFERED HIS SERVICES IF HE COULD BE OF ANY FUTURE ASSISTANCE.

SCHEIDT

CORECTION PAGE ONE

IN LINE SEVENTEEN INSERT- SAID- AFTER WORD STETTIBXXXXXSTETTINIUS.

7
~~8~~6 R 2

NY R 2 WA

DISC

Kisseloff-3874

TWO COPIES WFO

cc: Mr. Fletcher

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
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JAN 17 10 39 AM '49

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JAN 17 6 07 AM '49

Kisseloff-3875

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 16 7 35 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: January 17, 1949

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

For your information a thorough study has been made of the typewriting impressions appearing on specimen Q5 and individual characteristics are so lacking that it is believed an identification could not be effected even though in the future typewriter impressions were secured from the machine which was used to type Q5. It has been previously ascertained that the typewriting on Q5 compared most closely with the Laboratory's standards for Royal enlarged Elite type spaced twelve letters to the inch. The machine that typed Q5 was practically new.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the above information be forwarded to the Security Investigative Division.

74-1333
RCF:MD

md

Tel. to N.Y. & WFO 1-24-49 to discontinue search for Royal in view of foregoing.

74-1333-5 1022

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12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

EX-31

Kisseloff-3876

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

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JAN 19 11 39 AM '49

JAN 17 4 16 PM '49

RECEIVED–HARBO

Kisseloff-3877

RECORDED - 95
74-1333-1023

January 17, 1949

EX-5

SAC, Chicago

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was,
ALGER HISS, was; etal
Perjury; Espionage
Internal Security - R
Your file 65-3290

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report #D-91118 BU dated January 13, 1949, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K292

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Kisseloff-3878

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Leace
Miss Candy

RCR:FMB
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JAN 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT
of the

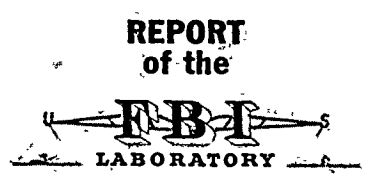

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: January 13, 1949

SAC, Chicago

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 13, 1949.

Re:

MAY DAVID MINTANEN [illegible], with aliases
ALICE HIKO, with aliases; et al
Perjury; Espionage
Internal Security - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-3290
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 1023
D-71110 EJ

RECORDED - 95

Examination requested by:

Reference: Chicago

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-11-49

Specimens: Document

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 31 10-16-74 THB/ice

K292 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated November 23, 1946, beginning: "Dear Dean Green: I want to take this...", to DEAN DEAN GREEN, signed in ink ALICE HIKO.

Results of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriter which was used to type K292 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q67.

Specimen K292 will be returned to the Chicago office after photographic copies have been made.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCF:MD

MAILED 13
JAN 1949

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-3879

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice D 91118 bu

POST OFFICE BOX 812
CHICAGO 90 ILLINOIS
JANUARY 11, 1949

AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.;
ALGER HISS, WAS.; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

ReBulet to New York January 5, 1949 advising that ALGER HISS delivered an address at Northwestern University during 1946 and requesting that the University be contacted for any typewritten correspondence from HISS. The attention of the Bureau is directed to the Chicago letter dated January 7, 1949 submitting letters to the FBI Laboratory which were obtained from the Illinois Law Review at the Northwestern University Law School. In these letters HISS referred to his lecture at the Northwestern University Law School on November 12, 1946. DEFERRED RECORDING

ENC

Mr. HAROLD C. HAVIGHURST, Dean, Northwestern University Law School, after reviewing the file concerning the lecture delivered by ALGER HISS in 1946, advised that the following is the only additional correspondence from HISS available at Northwestern University:

> A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State, Washington, dated November 13, 1946, beginning, "Dear Dean Green: I want to take this occasion", and signed by ALGER HISS.

K292.
non ident
5,96-1969.

Mr. HAVIGHURST was questioned regarding the possibility that correspondence from HISS prior to the lecture might be located, but he advised that none is available. He added that he knew who arranged the address and how this was accomplished, but did not desire to make this information available.

The initials of Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON and Dean HAVIGHURST appear on the reverse side of the above-described letter, which is being submitted

174-1333-1023
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-3880

174-1333

DIRECTOR, FBI - 1/11/49

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
WAS., ET AL

herewith as an enclosure for comparison with the questioned documents in the above-captioned case.

At the conclusion of the Laboratory examination the letter should be forwarded to the Chicago Office in order that it may be returned to the Northwestern University Law School.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. MC SWAIN,
Special Agent In Charge

WAA:mel
65-3290
Enclosure

Kisseloff-3881

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

FBI OMAHA 1-17-49 1106 AM CST BFC

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA. ALGER HISS. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. INVESTIGATION OMAHA REFLECTS FRANK T. CATE REGARDS KORAL AS LEVEL HEADED AND NOT INCLINED TO BOAST. KNOWS NOTHING RE STORY RELATED BY JACK G. SAMS EXCEPT THAT KORAL HAS AN UNCLE BELIEVED LIVING IN JERSEY CITY, N. J. CATE SUGGESTS INTERVIEW OF FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AS CLOSE FRIENDS OF KORAL IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR- MICHAEL PETRISSI, OR PETRIZZI, WHO ENTERED ARMY WITH KORAL AND PRESENT ADDRESS BELIEVED TO BE HEMPSTED, NEW YORK. IRWIN O. WEIL BELIEVED RESIDING SEVEN ~~XXXX~~ NAUGHT SEVEN ~~XXXX~~ POPLAR STREET, TOPEKA OR WICHITA, KANSAS. HOWARD TUCKER, ADDRESS UNKNOWN. TUCKER, ~~XXXXXX~~ PETRIZZI AND WEIL IN ARMY WITH KORAL IN TRINIDAD AND FT. JACKSON, S.C. ORGANIZATION WAS TWO FIFTYSECOND COAST ARTILLERY, BATTERY C, SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD, WHILE IN TRINIDAD, AND FIVE HUNDRED THIRTIETH FIELD ARTILLERY, BATTERY C OR A, WHILE IN FT. JACKSON, S.C. CATE ADVISES SAMS WAS INTIMATE FRIEND OF KORAL. CATE KNOWS OF NO ONE WHO WOULD ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE KORAL OR FURNISH SUCH INFORMATION AS THAT RELATED BY SAMS AS HAVING COME FROM KORAL IF NOT TRUE. SAMS WAS CORPORAL IN CHARGE OF COMMUNICATIONS AT

INDEXED - 95
RECORDED - 95
174-23333-1024
12 JAN 24 1949
EX-31

52 JAN 28 1949

END PAGE ONE

Kisselof-3882

JAN 17 12 14 PM '49

Kisseloff-3883

FT. JACKSON AND KORAL WAS A PRIVATE IN COMMUNICATIONS. NO LEADS BEING SET OUT BY OMAHA FOR INTERVIEW OF TUCKER, PETRIZZI OR WEIL, ASIT IS NOT KNOWN IF SUCH INTERVIEWS ARE DESIRED. REPORT FOLLOWS.

DALTON

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

2- 12-11 PM OK FBI WA OVM

NYC OK FBI NYC JFG

DISC C

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
JAN 17 12 14 PM '49
STATE

Kisseloff-3885

#

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO 9 NYC 1 FROM PHILA 1-17-49 4.27 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R.

RE WFO TEL JANUARY FOUR. LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH, ATTORNEY, ADVISES HE HAS KNOWN ALGER, PRISCILLA, DONALD, AND CATHERINE HISS, SOCIALLY SINCE ABOUT NINETEEEN THIRTYFIVE. INQUIRIES REGARDING CORRESPONDENCE, TYPEWRITER,, AND ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS NEGATIVE, OTHER THAN SOCIAL CONTACTS. ACCORDING TO SMITH, ASSOCIATES OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS WERE MR. AND MRS. RUDOLPH STANLEY-BROWN, NOW IN NYC, HERBERT AND RUTH FEIS, FEIS FORMER ECONOMIC ADVISOR AT STATE DEPARTMENT, PRESENTLY A PROFESSOR AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, AND EDWARD BERLIN, JR., AND THEODORE DOMINIC, ARCHITECTS AT WASHINGTON, DC. SMITH DESCRIBES SELF AS "LEFT OF CENTER NEW DEALER"", AS COMPARED WITH CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS. STATES HE HAS BEEN CALLED A COMMUNIST, BUT DENIES HAVING SUCH BELIEFS. SMITH, A MEMBER OF AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION ORGANIZATION. DESIRES TO GO ON RECORD AS HAVING VOLUNTARILY CONTRIBUTED FUNDS FOR THE DEFENSE OF ALGER HISS. NO LEADS BEING SET OUT BY PHILA OFFICE.

124-1333-1025

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EX-31 INDEXED - 95
12 JAN 24 1949

BOARDMAN

LINE EIGHT NAME SHLD BE "EDWARD BERLIN, JR."

TWO COPIES WFO

HOLD FOR CONFIRMS

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisselloff-3886

1/17/49

FBI WASH FIELD 1/17/49 9 p.m.

DIRECTOR AND SAC SEATTLE URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASU R, PERJURY. REBUTEL JAN. TEN, FORTYNINE TO ALL SACS RE THIS INVESTIGATION. REVIEW OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ALGER HISS AND MRS. WALTER LOUCHHEIM REFLECTS THAT IN LETTER DATED NOV. SEVENTEEN, FORTYEIGHT HISS STATES QUOTE AS SOON AS I GOT YOUR MEMORANDA ABOUT A NATIONAL DOCUMENTARY FILM LEAGUE I SENT IT ON TO RUTH INGLIS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, WHO, YOU WILL RECALL, IS WORKING WITH US ON A SURVEY DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL SUBJECTS UNQUOTE. INTERVIEW INGLIS FOR TYPING SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM HISS WHICH SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS INSTANT CASE. INGLIS SHOULD BE ASKED IF VISITED HISS HOME AND NOTED ANY TYPEWRITERS. NAMES OF HISS ASSOCIATES AND FRIENDS SHOULD BE SECURED AND THEY INTERVIEWED. IF INGLIS KNEW HISS PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTYNINE SHE SHOULD BE ASKED IF KNEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

HOTTEL

CWP:PAL
74-94

CC - New York (by mail)

65 | 74-13313-1026
F E B 1
12

EX-31

Kisseloff-3887

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neason
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 44 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 17 6-48P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL. PERJURY, ESP R.

RE CHARLOTTE TELETYPE, JAN. THIRTEEN, LAST. SUGGEST BALTIMORE OBTAIN SPECIMENS OF THE TYPEWRITER OWNED BY MISS LUCY HISS FOR SUBMISSION TO FBI LABORATORY.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 95
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124-1333-1027
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12 JAN 24 1949
Kisselloff-3888

11
44

WA ACK AND DISC, BA HOLD

QP NY R 44 WA AND RELAYS

EX-31

TWO COPIES

52 JAN 28 1949

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: [illegible]

January 17, 1949

[illegible]

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 14, 1949.

Re:

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. [illegible]

RECORDED - 95
Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

Examination requested by:

Reference: [illegible]

Examination requested: [illegible]

Specimens: [illegible]

Q-285 through Q-289 [illegible] which were received in [illegible] envelope containing [illegible], five of which are from the same origination as the above specimens.

Q-285 [illegible]

Q-286 [illegible]

Q-287 [illegible]

Q-288 [illegible]

Q-289 [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JAN 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 28 1949
FBI

Continued next page

RCP:ho

Kisseloff-3889

FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION
JAN 17 3 15 PM '4
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

RECEIVED
JAN 18 3 58 PM '4
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

JAN 17 3 25 PM '4
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

PA REPORT
DATE

Kisseloff-3890

WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FBI
U.S.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Re301 Photograph of an Application for Inheritance, dated November 23, 1946, on Veterans Administration Form 3[illegible], bearing known handprinting of [illegible], which was contained in the above film pack.

Re302 Photograph of Veterans Administration Change of Address Form [illegible], dated November 23, 1946, bearing known handprinting of [illegible], which was contained in the above film pack.

Result of Examination:

The photostats submitted and listed above as Re285 through Re297 are from the same originals as photostats previously submitted with an Investigative Report from the Atlanta office dated January 7, 1947.

The film pack submitted when developed was found to consist of photographs of the original evidence that Re285 through Re297 are photostats of. In addition there were developed photographs of specimens listed above as Re301 and Re302. Specimens Re301 and Re302 showing handprinting of [illegible] are retained for possible future comparisons.

The typewriting on Re285 through Re297 was not typed by the machine that typed Q5 or the machine that typed Q6 through Q60.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

Kisseloff-3891

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[illegible] 1126) DJ
Page 2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, Atlanta

REGISTERED 2-1 4-1

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D-91169 BU

ATTN: MECHANICAL SECTION, FBI LABORATORY

Retel from WFO, 1/3/49.

Referenced teletype requested that the Atlanta Field Office review Veterans Administration file pertaining to National Service Life Insurance of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, and obtain photostatic copies of typewritten correspondence from HOBSON for submission to FBI Laboratory for comparison of known specimens of ALGER HISS' typewriter.

In accordance with this request, the following documents were photostated and two (2) copies each are being forwarded to the Laboratory for comparison with the known specimens from ALGER HISS' typewriter:

10 ENCL

Two (2) photostatic copies of Application For National Service Life Insurance of TIMOTHY HOBSON. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~ Cue

Two (2) photostatic copies letter dated November 6, 1946 to RALPH W. BEESON.

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to RALPH W. BEESON, postmarked November 7, 1946.

Two (2) photostatic copies of letter addressed to Veterans Administration, dated November 26, 1946.

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to Veterans Administration, postmarked November 26, 1946 at New York.

There is also being forwarded, under separate cover, one package of exposed film, containing two shots each, of the following documents made 1/10 Sec. at F.11.

Cros Ref Reb 1-14-49 RC Fmd

RECORDED - 95

INDEXED - 95

174-1333-1028
F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

FX-31

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

Five

Kisseloff-3892

Teehan
1-14
13

Letter Rec'd sent.
1/14/12 NOON

Kisseloff-3893

Director, FBI

January 11, 1949

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

(1) Letter dated November 26, 1946 to Veterans Administration, Richmond, beginning, "I am in receipt of your form letter....."

(2) Envelope addressed to Veterans Administration Richmond, November 26, 1946, at New York.

(3) Letter dated November 6, 1946 from TIMOTHY HOBSON, 554 W. 113 Street, New York, beginning, "Following my discharge..."

(4) Envelope addressed to RALPH W. BEESON, Veterans Administration Office No. 4, Richmond, postmarked, November 7, 1946 at New York.

(5) Veterans Administration Form 3538, Application For Reinstatement bearing signature of TIMOTHY HOBSON, dated November 26, 1946.

(6) Application for National Service Life Insurance dated May 11, 1944, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, signed TIMOTHY HOBSON (1 shot only)

(7) Veterans Administration Form 889, change of address, dated 11/26/46 at New York

It is requested that this package of film be developed and turned over to the appropriate section of the Laboratory for comparison with known specimens from HISS' typewriter. The results should be furnished the New York Office.

JED:lh
65-1333

CC: New York
Package

Enclosures

Kisseloff-3894

January 17, 1949

SACS, NEW YORK URGENT
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
REVISED JANUARY FOURTEEN. COMPARISON OF CORRECTIONS, HANDLETTERING,
SPELLING, TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS, ETC. IN WHEELS WITH THOSE IN SIXTYFIVE
QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS FAILED TO DISCLOSE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS
OR HABITS SUFFICIENT FOR A CONCLUSION ESTABLISHING OR ELIMINATING MRS.
HISS AS PERSON WHO TYPED QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS.

HOOVER

74-1333

RCF:FEB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/87 BY sp2 [illegible]

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 80 74-1333-1078
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 17 1949
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-6895

FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION
JAN 17 10 07 AM '45
RECEIVED—HARBO

DATE
BY
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Kisseloff-3896

FBI DENVER ... 1-14-49
9 45 a.m.

SACS WASHINGTON, DC AND ST LOUIS ... U R G E N T

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, W.AS., ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
CIVIL SERVICE APPLICATION DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY FIFTH, FORTY TWO,
COMPLETED BY PHILIP RENO LISTS THE FOLLOWING AS HIS SUPERVISORS WHILE
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, WASHINGTON, DC. W. E. CHALMERS, CHIEF
RESEARCH DIVISION NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, FORTY ONE. DR. MAX FREYD, CHIEF
OF PERSONNEL ANALYSIS SECTION NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, THIRTY SEVEN. DR.
ERNEST J. ENGQUIST, ASST. CHIEF RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL. WFO WILL LOCATE
AND INTERVIEW. SAME APPLICATION LISTS A LT. COL. ALBERT H. ARONSON, U. S.
ARMY, NO ADDRESS, AS A REFERENCE. ST. LOUIS WILL ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE RECORD
AND IDENTIFY. SHOULD WFO DEVELOP FURTHER INFORMATION RE ARONSON IN
INVESTIGATION OF PHILIP RENO NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE TO FORTY ONE, ADVISE ST.
LOUIS. ARONSON POSSIBLY STILL IN ARMY.

KRAMER

END
WOJ/mkg

65-658-

CC: BUREAU (AMSD)
CC: NEW YORK CITY (AMSD)

Kisseloff-3897

174-1333-
NOT RECORDED
12 JAN 24 1949

DEC JAN 28 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 17 4 11 PM '4
INTERNA... DIVISION
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3898

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ST PAUL 1-17-49 4-20 PM JFC

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI..... URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REWASHFIELDTEL JANUARY FOURTEEN LAST. JOHN GRAFF, PRESENT USA FOR DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, ADVISED THAT HE WAS EMPLOYED IN THE BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION OF US DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FROM JANUARY, THIRTYFOUR TO OCTOBER, THIRTYNINE AND ALGER HISS WAS CHIEF OF THE BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION FRON JANUARY, THIRTYFOUR TO MARCH, THIRTYFIVE. GRAFF STATED THAT HE HAS NO INFORMATION IN REGARD TO HISS-S MEMBERSHIP IN CP UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON, DC. HE STATED HE TALKED TO ALGER HISS ONLY ON TWO OCCASIONS DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD OF TIME AND THAT THESE CONVERSATIONS WERE IN REGARD TO ASSIGNMENT OF WORK IN THE BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION OF THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT AND THAT HE HAD NO SOCIAL CONTACTS WITH HISS OR HIS ASSOCIATES. GRAFF ADVISED THAT ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS AT THAT TIME WERE JEROME FRANK, THEN GENERAL COUNSEL, AAA, NOW CIRCUIT JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND CIRCUIT. ROBERT MC CONNAUGHEY, THEN ASST.

END PAGE ONE

INDEXED - 95
RECORDED - 95 174-1333-1030
12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3899

D D

CHIEF OF BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION, NOW A MEMBER OF SECURITY EXCHANGE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, DC. FRANCIS M. SHEA, THEN CHIEF OF OPINION SECTION, AGRICULTURE DEPT., LATER ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF CLAIMS DIVISION, NOW BELIEVED TO BE IN WASHINGTON, DC. ELLIOT MOYER, THEN IN BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION, LATER IN ANTITRUST DIVISION, US DEPT. OF JUSTICE, NOW BELIEVED TO BE PRACTICING LAW IN WASHINGTON, DC. LEE PRESSMAN, THEN IN GENERAL COUNSELS OFFICE, LATER GENERAL COUNSEL FOR CIO AT WASHINGTON, DC. MR. GRAFF STATED THE ABOVE PERSONS WERE ON VERY FRIENDLY TERMS WITH ALGER HISS AND MAY BE IN A POSITION TO FURNISH INFORMATION IN REGARD TO HISS. MR GRAFF STATED THAT IN MARCH, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE THERE WAS SOME TROUBLE BETWEEN HISS AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE GENERAL COUNSELS OFFICE AND THE ADMINISTRATORS OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, WHICH WAS THEN HEADED BY CHESTER C. DAVIS, NOW BELIEVED TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL LAND BANK IN ST LOUIS, MO., AND THAT AS RESULT OF THIS TROUBLE, THE GENERAL COUNSELS OFFICE IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WAS ABOLISHED AND FRANK, HISS, SHEA, PRESSMAN AND OTHERS WERE FIRED. MR. GRAFF BELIEVED THE WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER, THE WASHINGTON HERALD,

END PAGE TWO

CARRIED AN ARTICLE IN REGARD TO THIS DISPUTE IN MARCH, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. MR. GRAFF ADVISED THAT HUGH J. BOIL, WHO WAS THEN AN ATTORNEY IN THE BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION, HAD NO TIME FOR ALGER HISS AND HIS ASSOCIATES. THAT MR. BOIL IS NOW PRACTICING LAW IN OMAHA, NEBRASKA. MR. GRAFF ADVISED THAT THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF FEBRUARY, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, CARRIED AN ARTICLE ENTITLED QUOTE UNCLE SAM GROWS YOUNGER UNQUOTE BY BEVERLY SMITH WHICH ARTICLE MENTIONS ALGER HISS. THIS INFORMATION VERIFIED. CINCINNATI WILL CONTACT THE CROWELL COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO AND SECURE COPIES OF THIS ARTICLE TO BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK OFFICE. IF THE ABOVE PERSONS MENTIONED BY MR. GRAFF HAVE NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED, THE NEW YORK OFFICE WILL BY TELETYPE REQUEST THAT THEY BE INTERVIEWED PROMPTLY. REPORT BEING SUBMITTED.

RHODES

R

END

ACK OXX IN ORD PLS

WA 530PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

NY OK FBI NYC EMCG

CI OK FBI CI JCL

Kisseloff-3901

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
JAN 17 5 34 PM '49
PHILADELPHIA DEFICE

Kisseloff-3902

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF THREE STATIONS

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 64 AND SAN FRAN 2 FROM NEW YORK 17 P9-00P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ET AL. PERJURY, ESP-R. RE SAN FRAN LET TO BUREAU DATED JAN. FIVE, LAST. LET FROM WASH FLD TO BUREAU DATED JAN. SEVEN, LAST, TEL FROM NEW HAVEN JAN. TWELVE, LAST. SUGGEST SAN FRAN RECONTACT JOHN ALFRED SUTRO AND ASCERTAIN IF HIS WIFE, WHOSE MAIDEN NAME IS ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS, IS RELATED TO ALGER HISS. IT IS NOT BELIEVED NECESSARY FOR NEW HAVEN TO CONTACT MARJORIE B. HISS AT THIS TIME.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED
11
44

WA ACK AND DISC PLS

QKNY R 64 AXX WA

RECORDED - 95 | 74-1333-1031
INDEXED - 95 F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

TWO COPIES WFO

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3903

Trans to Sauf

m

Mr. Fletcher
1742
2-1
4-1

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 1-17-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RE BALTOTEL TO WASHINGTON, JANUARY FIVE, LAST. DISCONTINUE INVESTIGATION RE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER NUMBER FIVE N TWO TWO TWO NINE FOUR TWO, AS BUREAU INSTRUCTS TYPEWRITER SEARCH BE LIMITED TO MACHINES BEARING SERIAL NUMBERS FROM ONE FOUR FIVE THOUSAND TO TWO NAUGHT FOUR THOUSAND. LIKEWISE DISCONTINUE ON ANY OTHER REQUESTS WHERE SERIAL NUMBERS DO NOT FALL IN THIS RANGE. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT THIS OFFICE ADVISES THAT ONE AGNES CRAFT OF CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, TOGETHER WITH ONE JANE, USED ALGER HISS' AUTOMOBILE FOR A TRIP TO THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND. JANE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HILDA W. SMITH, AKA JANE SMITH, AFFILIATED WITH CAPITAL CITY FORUM, WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, WASHINGTON YOUTH COUNCIL, WASHINGTON BOOKSHOP, AND AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW AGNES CRAFT, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, FOR ANY INFO SHE MAY BE ABLE TO GIVE CONCERNING THE ALLEGED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS, ANY ASSOCIATIONS OF HISS WITH WHOM SHE MAY BE FAMILIAR, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ANY TYPED COMMUNICATIONS SHE MAY HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE HISSES, AND ANY KNOWLEDGE SHE MAY HAVE OF ANY TYPEWRITERS EVER OWNED BY THE HISSES, PAST OR PRESENT.

INDEXED - 13

174-1233-1032

F B I

HOTTEL

12 JAN 21 1949

CC - New York by Mail

EX-31

Kisselloff-3904

TWAGA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 7, NYC 3 FROM BA 17 4-01 PM AHS

DIRECTOR, SACS NEWY YORK CITY AND WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, IS - R., ESPIONAGE - R. RENYTEL JANUARY TWELFTH REGARDING DON TILGHMAN. MRS. WILLIAM H. DE COURCY TILGHMAN, BALTIMORE, SISTER-IN-LAW OF DON ADVISED TODAY THAT DON PRESENTLY RESIDING IN APARTMENT AT ONE FOUR FOUR EAST FORTY FIFTH ST., NYC, TELEPHONE VANDERBILT SIX DASH FOUR ONE FOUR SEVEN. SUGGEST WFO FURNISH BACKGROUND INFO ON TILGHMAN FROM STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS, REQUESTED IN REFTEL TO NYC TO FACILITATE THEIR INTERVIEW WITH HIM.

MC FARLIN

END

WA

7
8 L BA R 7 WA

NY BA R 3 NY

1
4

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

TWO COPIES WFO

174-1333-1033
F B I
EX-31 12 JAN 24 1949

cc V L Jones

52 JAN 28 1949

Kissloff-3905

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
VA

FBI ALBANY 1-17-49 2-04 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NYC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. NEW YORK STATE TAX RETURNS NINETEEN FORTYTHREE - NINETEEN FORTYSIX EXAMINED ON FELIX INSLERMAN. RETURNS OFFERED NO INFO OF VALUE WITH THIS EXCEPTION. RETURNS FOR NINETEEN FORTYTHREE THROUGH NINETEEN FORTYFIVE DISCLOSED OWNERSHIP OF TWO CARS DURING THIS TIME - ONE FORD, ONE CHEVROLET. INSLERMAN DEDUCTED LICENSE PLATES AND FEDERAL USE STAMP TAX FEES THOSE YEARS. WHEN INTERVIEWED NEVER ADMITTED OWNING TWO CARS. IF QUESTIONED GRAND JURY RE CARS CONCEAL SOURCE OF INFO AS TAX FILES CAN ONLY BE DISCLOSED IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS RE INCOME TAX VIOLATION.

CORNELIUS

END

203 PM OK FBI WA NM

cc & L Jones

RECORDED - 19 | 74-1333-1034
INDEXED - 19 F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

EX-31

Kisseloff-3906

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
JAN 17 2 51 PM '49

RECEIVED TELETYPE U.S.
JAN 17 2 24 PM '49
FBI - JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3907

JF:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-17-49 11:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

Mr. Hetter

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IM - R. RE PHILIP RENO. DISCREPANCY NOTED RE BIRTH DATA OF RENO. FILES OF CSC, FARM CREDIT, WLB CONTAIN DOCUMENTS DATED NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, THIRTYFIVE, AND FORTYTWO, RESPECTIVELY, GIVING DATE OF BIRTH AS JUNE TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN ELEVEN, AT IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO. SOCIAL SECURITY FILE CONTAINS DOCUMENTS DATED NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND FORTY, ALSO GIVING ABOVE DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH. HOWEVER, SS FILE ALSO CONTAINS DOCUMENTS DATED NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND FORTYFIVE, WHICH REFLECT DATE OF BIRTH AS JUNE TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN THIRTEEN, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO. PERTINENT FILES OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO REFLECT HE WAS BORN MAY FOURTEEN, NINETEEN ELEVEN, AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFO NY OFFICE AND CC FURNISHED BUTTE VIA AIRMAIL. BUTTE WILL NOT CHECK ABOVE BIRTH DATE UNLESS ADVISED TO DO SO BY NY OFFICE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/77 BY [illegible]

HOTTEL

CC - Butte by Airmail

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

74-13[illegible]-1035

12 [illegible]

1-31

Kisseloff-3908

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 5 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BOSTON 17 3-47 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS NY AND NEW HAVEN URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS DASH R. RETEL DIRECTOR, NY AND NEW HAVEN JANUARY THIRTEEN LAST. INVESTIGATION AT PETERBOROUGH, N. H. REFLECTS WHITE FRAME HOTEL NAMED THE TAVERN LOCATED MAIN STREET, PETERBOROUGH, N. H. MATTHEW L. CAVANAUGH PROPRIETER IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN ADVISES NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN GUEST REGISTRATIONS LEFT WITH SUCCEDING OWNER AT THE TAVERN, CHARLES BISHOP. THE PRESENT OWNER ALBERT BATES, AND FORMER OWNER, CAVANAUGH, MADE A SEARCH AT THE TAVERN WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. NEW HAVEN WILL LOCATE AND INTERVIEW CHARLES BISHOP OF NEW HAVEN, CONN. WHO WAS AN ARMY CAPTAIN DURING WORLD WAR TWO, TO ASCERTAIN IF HE HAS NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN REGISTRATIONS IN HIS POSSESSSION. IF SO WILL CHECK PERTINENT PERIOD FOR POSSIBLE REGISTRATION OF HISS AND CHAMBERS AT THIS HOTEL, AND WILL ADVISE BOSTON OF THE RESULTS.

SOUCY

NH 2 B ADVISED

WA ACK AND DISC PLS

NY RES HOLD

WAS OTTTTTTTOTT

N BS R 5 WA

174-1333-1036
F B I

RECORDED - 19

12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

62 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-3909

1/17/49

WASHINGTON AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM WASH FIELD 17 9 p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASP R, PERJURY. REBUTEL JAN. TEN, NINETEEN FORTYNINE TO ALL SACS RE INVESTIGATION THIS CASE. REVIEW OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ALGER HISS AND MRS. WALTER LOUCHHEIM REFLECTS THAT IN SEPT., FORTYEIGHT HISS STATED THAT AFTER RECEIVING A MEMO ABOUT A NATIONAL DOCUMENTARY FILM LEAGUE FROM MRS. LOUCHHEIM HE HAD SENT IT TO RUTH INGLIS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON WHO HAD REPLIED THAT SHE WAS SENDING A COPY TO EASTON. HISS EXPLAINED THAT QUOTE EASTON IS EASTON ROTHWELL, THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE HOOVER INSTITUTE AT STANFORD, WHO IS COLLARBATING WITH US IN THE MOVIE SURVEY UNQUOTE. INTERVIEW ROTHWELL FOR ANY TYPING SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM HISS WHICH SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS INSTANT CASE. ROTHWELL SHOULD BE ASKED IF VISITED HISS HOME AND NOTED ANY TYPEWRITERS. NAMES OF HISS ASSOCIATES AND FRIENDS SHOULD BE SECURED AND THEY INTERVIEWED. IF ROTHWELL KNEW HISS PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTYNINE SHE SHOULD BE ASKED IF KNEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

HOTTEL

CWP:PAL
74-94

cc - New York (by mail)

174-1333-1037
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/07 BY

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 70 CHICAGO 4 FROM NEW YORK 17 9-35P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. WILL INTERVIEW PETER JOHN CASWELL, FORMER ROOMMATE OF TIMOTHY HOBSON IN NYC, NINETEENFORTYSIX, SON OF PRISCILLA HISS BY A PRIOR MARRIAGE, NOW EMPLOYED BY ADVERTISING DEPT. CONDE NAST PUBLICATIONS, ONE THREE ZERO TWO WRIGLEY BUILDING, CHICAGO, CONCERNING ANY TYPEWRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN HIS POSSESSION FROM TIMOTHY HOBSON, AND FORWARD SAME TO BUREAU FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS OF THIS CASE. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

52 JAN 28 1949

EX-31 | 74-1333-5

F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

11
44

Kisseloff-3911

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 17, 1949

To:

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 17, 1949.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

J. D. WINTERS CHANDLER
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-133-1039
D-91177 BU

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 1-17-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

EX-31

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 10-11-74 THB/bcs

K304 Typewritten letter on letterhead of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated August 21, 1948, beginning "Dear Frank: Thanks for your...", signed in ink "Alger", to Mr. FRANK SAVAGE, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

K305 Typewritten letter on letterhead of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated August 21, 1948, beginning "Dear Mr. SAVAGE: Mr. HISS asked me to...", signed in ink "A. E. CHAPIN", to Mr. FRANK SAVAGE, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Results of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K304 and K305 was not used to type 66 through 69, inclusive. Also concluded that K304 and K305 was not typed on the machine which was used to type 66.

Inasmuch as the evidence had to be returned to the Washington Field Office immediately, only one copy could not be photographed.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. B. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Fletcher

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JAN 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

→ New York
→ Philadelphia
→ Baltimore

Kisseloff 3912

52 JAN 28 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

D 91177-BU

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: January 17, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached herewith for comparison with questioned documents in instant case, are two typewriting specimens described as a letter dated August 21, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace addressed to "Dear Mr. SAVOY" and signed E. B. SAYRE; and letter bearing the same letterhead dated August 31, 1948, addressed to "Dear PREW", and signed "ALGER".

K 304
K 305

Upon completion of the requested examination, these two specimens should be returned to the Washington Field Office for proper disposal.

TCR:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

Lab Rep 1-17-49 RCT mod

RECORDED - 19 74-1333-1039 E B I

INDEXED - 19 12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-17-49 mod

Kisseloff-3913

Rec'd, 1-17-4

RECEIVED

JAN 18 3 58 PM '4

INTERNAL INFORMATION

F B I

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3914

AU OF INVESTIGATION
MENT OF JUSTICE
TIONS SECTION
JAN 17 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Kneeppers

TELETYPE

WA 5 NY 2 FROM BALTO 1-17-49 1-43 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETLA, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE.
RE NY TEL JAN. ELEVEN, LAST. FRIEDRICK AUGUST KUEPPERS, NOW
PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AS ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, MARYLAND DRYDOCK CORP.,
FAIRFIELD, BALTIMORE, MD., RECALLED INSLERMAN AS MINOR EMPLOYEE OF
GLENN L. MARTIN PLANT, BALTIMORE, AND LATER AT REPUBLIC AVIATION
CORP., FARMINGDALE, N. Y. WHOSE ABILITIES LIMITED TO SIMPLE LAYOUT
WORK EQUIVALENT TO A TRACING JOB. KUEPPERS UNABLE TO EXPLAIN WHY IN-
SLERMAN LISTED HIM AS REFERENCE SINCE HE KNEW NOTHING OF HIS BACK-
GROUND. KUEPPERS COMMENTED THAT INSLERMAN APPEARED TO BE A HARD WORKER,
EAGER TO LEARN, BUT LACKING IN EDUCATION.

MC FARLIN

FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK IS CORRECT

END

WA HOLD

BA R2 NY

WA ACK BA T R 5 WA

NY DISC

52 JAN 20 1949

RECORDED - 19

74-1333-1640
F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

Kisselloff-3915

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 17 1949
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ALBANY 1-17-49 11-58 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NYC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. REMYTEL JAN FOURTEEN. BELIEVE CHECK DEPOSITED BY FELIX SEPT TWENTYONE, FORTYTHREE IN LINDERHURST BANK FOR SIX HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS GIVEN BY HORNING IN REPAYMENT OF LOAN. INSLERMANS LENT MONEY TO HORNINGS FOR PURCHASE OF HORNING-S FARM AS STATED IN MYTEL JAN FOURTEEN. THIS WILL BE VERIFIED UPON REINTERVIEW OF HORNINGS. HORNINGS NAMED IRMA DEARSTYNE, NEE GRIKE, AS MUTUAL ACQUAINTANCE. DEARSTYNE INTERVIEWED AT INTERNATIONAL GE, SCHENECTADY, WHERE EMPLOYED. EARRSTYNE STATES IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO - THIRTYFOUR SHE ATTENDED BUSINESS SCHOOL IN NYC AND LIVED AT MILDRED HORNINGS HOME. DEARSTYNE OF LATVIAN PARENTAGE. DEARSTYNE, TOGETHER WITH MILDRED AND ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, USED TO ATTEND DANCES AT THE LATVIAN OR ESTHONIAN CLUB. CLUB PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED MYTEL JAN FOURTEEN DEARSTYNE BELIEVED CLUB ORIGINALLY AROUND FIFTYSEVENTH ST. OR SEVENTY EIGHTH ST AND LATER MOVED TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH OR ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIFTH ST. DEARSTYNE RECALLS MEETING FELIX AT CLUB AND STATES HE PLAYED STRING INSTRUMENT IN ORCHESTRA AND ATTENDED SCHOOL AT TIME. DEARSTYNE BELIEVES CLUB MAY HAVE BEEN CALLED "LABOR DEFENDERS."

RECORDED - 19 74-1333-1041
INDEXED - 19
12 JAN 24 1949
52 JAN 25 1949

Kisseloff-3916

OCT. L. Jones

RECEIVED IN ETYPE PCD
JAN 17 12 10 PM '49

Kisseloff-3917

DEARSTYNE RETURNED SCHENECTADY NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE BUT HAS EXCHANGED CHRISTMAS GREETINGS WITH INSLERMANS SINCE THEN. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN HAS SPENT SOMESUMMERS AT DEARSTYNE-S MOTHER-S FARM IN SCHOHARIE, NY. DEARSTYNE STATES FELIX HAD JOB AS CHAUFFEUR AROUND NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE BUT COULD RECALL NO MORE. INSLERMAN AT TIME OF INTERVIEW DEC TWENTY THREE STATED HE WAS EMPLOYED AS CHAUFFEUR WORKING FOR PERSON IN NYC BUT EITHER COULD NOT OR WOULD WOULD NOT GIVE ANY OTHER DETAILS REGARDING NAME OR ADDRESS BY WHOM EMPLOYED. BELIEVED FELIX STILL EMPLOYED AS CHAUFFEUR WHEN HE WENT TO BALTIMORE. HORNINGS STATE FELIX EMPLOYED AS CHAUFFEUR DURING THAT TIME BECAUSE THEY RECALL HIM WORKING MANY NIGHTS. CANNOT OFFER ANY OTHER DETAILS. DEARSTYNE CLAIMS HER IMPRESSION IS THAT FELIX TRAVELED A GOOD DEAL AS CHAUFFEUR. DEARSTYNE NEVER VISITED INSLERMANS IN BALTIMORE BUT BELIEVES THEY HAD A MALE BOARDER WHILE LIVING THERE AND HE WORKED WITH FELIX. ALSO STATES IN MAY, THIRTYNINE MILDRED HORNING AND THE INSLERMANS DROVE TO SCHENECTADY TO GET HER TO ACCOMPANY THEM TO CALIFORNIA WHERE THEY WERE TOURING DURIN FELIX-S TWO WEEKS VACATION. FELIX WAS GOING TO LOOK FOR WORK THERE. DEARSTYNE DID NOT MAKE TRIP. DURING INTERVIEW OF FELIX DEC TWENTYTHREE HE DENIED HE HAD EVER TRAVELED ANYWHERE IN U. S. DEARSTYNE NAMED LOUIS LOO, KARL AMATNEEK AND RICHARD LOTUS AS CLOSE ASSOCIATES OF FELIX WHO POSSIBLY COULD OFFER MORE INFO. DEARSTYNE COULD NOT OFFER ANY

N.R. 7-29

being interviewed per HBF 1-19-49 N.R. 7-29

Kisseloff-3918

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
JAN 17 12 18 PM '49

Kisseloff-3919

BETTER INDICATION OF THEIR ADDRESS THAN SET OUT MYTEL JAN FOURTEEN. DEARSTYNE OR HORNINGS NEVER HEARD OF COLONEL BORIS BYKOV. BOTH BELIEVE BOTH BELIEVE LOO, LOTUS AND AMATNEEK COULD OFFER INFO RE FELIX-S EMPLOYMENT THAT PERIOD. AGENTS OPINION FELIX CONTACT WITH RUSSIANS AROSE OUT OF ESTHONIAN OR LATVIAN CLUB AND CONTACTS. DEARSTYNE AND HORNINGS SEEM COOPERATIVE AND WOULD TESTIFY IF REQUESTED.

CORNELIUS

END

OK FBI NYC GAF

12-09 PM OK FBI WA NM

RECEIVED TELETYPE DIV
JAN 17 12 18 PM '49

Kisseloff-3921

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Nichols
Nease
Tamm
Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 85 17 11-00 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. CHAMBERS NOT INTERVIEWED TODAY IN VIEW OF FACT HE DESIRED THIS TIME TO HANDLE INCOME TAX MATTERS IN WESTMINSTER, MD. CHAMBERS INTERVIEW WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW MORNING.

SCHEIDT 174-1333-1042
F B I

52 JAN 20 1949

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 19

EX-31 12 JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-3922

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: January 17, 1949

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 11, 1949.

Re:

JAY EMMET MARVIN et al
with aliases, et al
Forgery; Espionage - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14720
LAB. NO. 71-143-1043

RECORDED - 19

Examination requested by:

Reference: New York

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Washington
by Letter

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-11-49

Specimens: Document

K500 specimens from typewriter with serial number 11 28967.

Results of examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K500 was not used to type K6 dated 1-6-49. It was also concluded that K500 was not typed on the machine which was used to type K5.

The submitted evidence is returned in the care of the Bureau.

1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RGF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JAN 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. B. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Beam
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mrs. Nease
Miss Gandy

JAN 20 1949

Kisseloff-3923

RECEIVED
JAN 18 3 58 PM '6
F B I

117 7 27 PM '7
RECEIVED-MAIL ROO
F B I

Kisseloff-3924

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory

DATE: January 13, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

91171

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ET AL
PURGERY
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed herewith are typewritten specimens of Woodstock Typewriter serial number N 238067. These specimens were secured by SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY from the typewriter owned by Mrs. ANNA T. CLARK, 389 Mulry Lane, Lawrence, New York. Mrs. CLARK advised that the typewriter was left at her home by Mr. JAMES GRAY in August, 1947.

K 300

It is desired that these specimens be compared with the known and questioned specimens on file at the Bureau and that the results of this examination be made known to this office. In the event it is ascertained these typewritten specimens are not identical with the known or questioned documents, these specimens may be destroyed at the Bureau.

non ident

ENCL

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Encs. 4

cc Washington Field

74-1333

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 1-19-49

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

174-1333-1043
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

DES:MM
65-14920

EX-31

Kisseloff-3925

Cmo Lab Rep 1-17-49 RC Find

FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 73 BALTIMORE ~~XXXXX~~ 6 FROM NEW YORK 17 9-53P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. RE YOUR TEL JAN. FOURTEEN LAST REQUESTING INFORMATION ON RENO. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ALLEGED FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO SUPPLIED DOCUMENTS TO HIM ON FIVE OCCASIONS IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. CHAMBERS KNEW RENO AS LANCE CLARK. RENO KNEW CHAMBERS AS CARL, HAVING BEEN INTRODUCED TO HIM BY ONE BERNIE IN PHILA. JUNE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. RENO EMPLOYED ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, ABERDEEN, MARYLAND AS MATHEMATICIAN FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO FORTYSEVEN, WHEN HE WAS GRANTED EXTENDED SICK LEAVE. RENO ADMITS JOINING CP IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE WHILE STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. ALSO ACTED AS CP ORGANIZER IN WASHINGTON, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. RENO ADMITTED MEETING CHAMBERS ABOUT FIVE TIMES IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN OR EARLY NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT AND TURNED OVER TO HIM RESTRICTED DATA ON MILITARY ORDNANCE. RENO CLAIMS HE CEASED ALL CP ACTIVITY AND ESP. ACTIVITY IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN OR EARLY NINETEEN THIRTY. RENO CHARACTERIZED BY EMPLOYEES AND SUPERVISORS AS BRILLIANT MATHEMATICIAN BUT AN ECCEN-

END OF PAGE ONE

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TRIC PERSONALITY. HE COLLABORATED WITH PROFESSOR EDWARD MC SHANE AND JOHN L. KELLEY, FORMER EMPLOYEES AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, IN WRITING BOOK ENTITLED, "EXTERIOR BALLISTICS UP TO NINETEEN FORTY FIVE." PHILIP RENO, BROTHER OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, ALSO ADMITS FORMER ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CP IN COLORADO. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO BORN MAY THIRTEEN, NINETEEN ELEVEN SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. INVESTIGATION ENDEAVORING TO DEVELOP FURTHER CP AND ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO WHILE EMPLOYEE AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, PARTICULARLY IN POSSIBLE REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL FROM BALLISTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY WHERE RENO WAS EMPLOYED SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN.

SCHEIDT

SEATTLE ADVISED

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-3928

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 72 NEWARK 9 FROM NEW YORK 17 9-44P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. RE MY TEL JANUARY TWELFTH LAST CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITIES OF FELIX INSLERMAN DURING PERIOD FROM JAN., NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO MARCH, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. ALBANY ADVISES THAT COUSIN OF ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, ONE EUGENE HOERTH, BELIEVED TO BE RESIDENT OF CLIFTON PARK, NEW JERSEY, FRIENDLY WITH INSLERMANS AND BELIEVED TO HAVE VISITED THEM AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. NEWARK ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW HOERTH.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER AND DISC PLS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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AL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO
S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr Tolson
Mr Clegg
Mr Glavin
Mr Nichols
Mr Rosen
Mr Tamm
Mr Mohr
Mr Pennington
Mr Quinn Tamm
Mr Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 87 17 11-07 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. RE ALBANY TEL JAN. FOURTEEN LAST AND INFO FURNISHED BY TED AND MILDRED HORNING AS TO IDENTITY OF CLOSE FRIENDS OF FELIX AND ELIZABETH HORNING. KARL AMATNEEK AND WIFE, ETHEL RABINOWITZ, WERE SUBJS OF INVESTIGATION IN COMRAP CASE AND INDIVIDUAL I. S. DASH R FILES IN THIS OFFICE. LOUIS E. LOO OF STATEN ISLAND POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH LUDWIG E. LOO OF ONE NINE TWO JAQUES AVE., DONEGON HILLS, STATEN ISLAND. INDICES REFLECT ONE LUDWIG E. LOO OF ELEVEN FORTY FOUR NELSON AVE., BRONX, SIGNER OF C. P. ELECTION PETITION IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. ANTO LOO, PROBABLY FATHER OF LUDWIG E. LISTED AS AN OWNER OF ESTONIAN PAPER UUS ILM, AKA NEW WORLD WHICH WAS SUBJECT OF I. S. DASH C INVESTIGATION AND REPORTED TO FOLLOW CP LINE. PRESENT INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE IF LOUIS E. LOO IDENTICAL WITH LUDWIG E., THEREAFTER INTERVIEW CONTEMPLATED. RE MR. AND MRS. RICHARD LOTUS OF HASTINGS ON HUDSON, INDICES REFLECT ONE RICHARD LOTUS REPORTED MEMBER OF IWO LODGE FIVE TEN AT YONKERS, NY IN DEC. FORTY SIX. LODGE FIVE TEN WOULD COVER RESIDENCE AT HASTINGS ON HUDSON. INTERVIEW OF LOTUS CONTEMPLATED. INDICES NEGATIVE ON AUGUST INSLERMAN, FATHER OF FELIX.

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Kisseloff-6424

1-17-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 17 5:30p

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R ESPIONAGE DASH R. REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE DATED JAN. TEN IN WHICH THE WFO WAS REQUESTED TO FURNISH N.Y. WITH ALL INFORMATION IN WFO FILES RELATIVE TO CHAMBERS WHICH IS NOT IN POSSESSION OF THE N.Y. OFFICE. A REVIEW OF FILES INDICATES N.Y. PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF ALL INFORMATION REGARDING CHAMBERS.

HOTTEL

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74-94

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 18, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet January 17, 1949, directing that the Washington Field Office furnish the New York Division with it's three copies of the report of Special Agent HAROLD P. HIGGINS, dated December 29, 1948, at San Diego, California, relative to the above captioned-matter.

The three copies of this report are being transmitted herewith to the New York Division.

DEFERRED RECORDING

CJJ:cl
74-94

cc - New York (encls)
cc - San Diego

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 102 18 11-18 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. KARL AMATNEEK INTERVIEWED THIS DATE AT OFFICE IN CONSUMERS UNION OF USA, NYC. COULD NOT RECALL FELIX INSLERMAN. STATES HE MIGHT RECALL HIM AS CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE IF OPPORTUNITY GIVEN TO CONFRONT HIM. DENIES ACQUAINTANCE WITH LOUIE E. LOO, HORNINGS, OR ELIZABETH RYNDERS INSLERMAN. STATES HE VISITED ESTONIAN YOUTH CLUBS AT MOST SEVERAL TIMES IN EARLY THIRTIES, MET MANY ESTONIANS, AND INSLERMAN AND OTHERS MAY HAVE BEEN AMONG THEM. DENIES PAST OR PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN CP. KNEW MR. AND MRS. RICHARD LOTUS, BUT HASN-T SEEN THEM IN SEVERAL YEARS. SUBPOENA SERVED FOR APPEARANCE BEFORE GJ ON JAN NINETEEN NEXT. INTERVIEW OF LOO AND LOTUS SCHEDULED THIS EVENING. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 97 18 10-52 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED TODAY FOR APPROXIMATELY FIVE HOURS AND ENTIRE TIME SPENT IN DICTATION AND PROOFREADING OF MATERIAL PREVIOUSLY TYPED. INTERVIEW CURTAILED FOR SEVERAL HOURS IN VIEW OF FACT THAT CHAMBERS WAS WITNESS AT GJ TODAY. INTERVIEW CONTINUES TOMORROW.

SCHEIDT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Leff
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI CINCINNATI 1-18-49 10-05 PM ~~SXX~~ EST JW

DIRECTOR AND SAC DETROIT URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, ISR.

PHOTOGRAPH OF ~~KEETHXXXX~~ KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE OBTAINED TODAY BY DUPLICATING PHOTO APPEARING IN OTTERBEIN YEAR BOOK. WILL BE DEVELOPED TOMORROW MORNING AND AIR MAILED TO NEW YORK.

OSTHOLTHOFF

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, SEATTLE 1-18-49 4 35 PM PST MJC

DIRECTOR AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, ESPIONAGE R, PERJURY.

RETEL WFO JANUARY SEVENTEEN. RUTH A. INGLIS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, UNTIL END ACADEMIC YEAR FORTYNINE, PRESENTLY LOCATED ONE SEVEN SEVEN ONE M STREET, NW, WASH. DC.

WILCOX

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 55 18 7-00P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, IS-R. RE BALTIMORE TEL JANUARY SIXTH LAST. VLADIMIR GRODSKY SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED BY WASHINGTON FIELD CONCERNING VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF ALONG LINES SUGGESTED IN REFERENCE TELETYPE.

SCHEIDT

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FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-18-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, ST. PAUL

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. SECONDHAND SALES RECORDS, WASHINGTON, DC, REFLECT THAT REVEREND JAMES FINLEY, ONE TWO NAUGHT ONE FIFTH STREET, SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, PURCHASED A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NUMBER UNKNOWN. THE ST. PAUL DIVISION IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW FINLEY AND IF WOODSTOCK HAS PICA TYPE AND A SERIAL NUMBER BETWEEN ONE FOUR FIVE THOUSAND AND TWO NAUGHT FOUR THOUSAND, TO OBTAIN SPECIMENS AND SUBMIT TO FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION. REBUTEL TO ALL SACS JANUARY TEN, LAST, RE HANDLING OF CASE.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

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FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-18-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BOSTON

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, LSP - R, IS - R.

REBULETS DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST AND JANUARY THREE, LAST. JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON, CO-EMPLOYEE OF ALGER HISS AT STATE DEPARTMENT, NOW TEACHING IN WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON WILL INTERVIEW. REBUTEL TO ALL SACS JANUARY TEN, LAST, FOR HANDLING OF THIS CASE.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

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FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-18-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, DETROIT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

W. R. SCHUTZE, EPISCOPAL MINISTER, ONE ONE SIX HURON STREET, YIPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, IS POSSESSOR OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NUMBER N ONE SIX NAUGHT NINE SIX NINE, ACCORDING TO RECORDS AVAILABLE IN WASHINGTON, DC. DETROIT WILL ASCERTAIN IF THIS MACHINE HAS PICA TYPE AND IF SO, WILL OBTAIN SPECIMENS AND SUBMIT TO FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITING IN QUESTION. REBUTEL TO ALL SACS JANUARY TEN, LAST, RE HANDLING OF CASE.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Mr. Fletcher

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 1, NYC 1, AND BALTI 1 FROM ST. LOUIS 18 Mu 1105 A CG
DIRECTOR AND SACS.....URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
RE BALTI TEL JAN. FOURTEEN. ARMY SERVICE RECORD AGO SL FOR JESSE
SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN INDICATES INDUCTION APRIL SEVEN, FORTYTWO AT
FORT MEADE, MD. AND HONORABLE DISCHARGE AS SGT. OCT. ELEVEN,
FORTYFIVE AT MC CLELLAN FIELD, CALIF, FOR CONVENINCE OF GOVT.
INVESTIGATED BY MID IN FORTYTHREE ON COMPLAINT OF COMMUNISTIC
TENDENCIES. LOYALTY STATUS DEEMED DISAFFECTED AFTER INVESTIGATION.
BORN NOV. FOUR OR TWENTYONE,NAUGHT SEVEN, BALTIMORE, MD, FIVE
FEET NINE TO FIVE FEET ELEVEN, ONE TWENTYNINE TOONE FORTYEIGHT
LBS, WHITE, HAIR BLACK, EYES BROWN, SLENDER, STOOPED ~~POSTURE~~ POSTURE
COMPLEXION RUDDY, SALLOW, PITTED, LDB NO. FOUR BALTIMORE, ORDER NO.
ONE SIX ONE SEVEN, CIVILIAN OCCUPATION - WRITER, EDITOR, AND NEWS-
PAPERMAN, MILITARY OCCUPATION - PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN. PARENTS,
RACHEL GLAZIER ZIMMERMAN AND MAURICE ZIMMERMAN, BOTH DECEASED,
BOTH BORN LITHUANIA. BROTHER, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, JAMAICA, NY, AND
SEVEN ONE ONE FIVE F ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS. WIFE, CECILIA PELLINEN OR
CECILIA SIMONEN, SIX THREE NINE S. OLDHAM ST., BALTIMORE. ZIMMERMAN
EMPLOYED MARYLAND WRITERS PROJECT - WPA, BALTIMORE SUN, BALTIMORE
POST, MC KINLEY BLACK AND CO., PUBL., ALL BALTIMORE, AND ABERDEEN
PROVING GROUNDS, MD AS OPERATING ENGR., JULY FORTYONE TO FEB.

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trans to NY & Balt

cc: J. Jones

Kisseloff-6435

FORTYONE. ATTENDED UNIV. OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA, NINETEEN TWENTYTHREE TO TWENTYSEVEN. ADDRESSES - THREE FIVE ONE SUNSET DRIVE, PITTSBURGH, PA, AS PERMANENT MAILING - TRAVELERS HOTEL, SACRAMENTO, CALIF, IN FORTYFIVE - ONE FOUR ONE SIX EAST BALTIMORE ST. - SIX THREE NINE S. OLDHAM ST. - ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT JACKSON ST. ALL BALTIMORE, AND FOUR NAUGHT TWO FIRST ST., PORTSMOUTH, VA. REFERENCES HARRY BOWEN SMITH, CORBETT, MD. - J. FRANK REALL, TWO SEVEN FOUR FIVE WEST NORTH AVE. - SAMUEL PELOVITZ, ONE FOUR ONE SIX E. BALTIMORE - FRANK PINTER, THREE FIVE TWO EBINO AVE. - RICHARD LUND, SIX THREE NINE SAVAGE ST. - FRED HALLENGREN, FOUR SIX ONE NAUGHT FIFTH ST. - STANLEY BLUMBERG, TWO TWO NAUGHT FOUR LINDEN. ALL BALTIMORE. MID REPORT DATED DEC. FOUR, FORTYTHREE, REFLECTS ARMY ASSOCIATES OFFERED NO INFO SUBVERSIVE TENDENCIES, BUT CORRESPONDENCE INDICATED CREDITABLE EVIDENCE OF COMMUNISTIC TENDENCIES. CORRESPONDENCE -- DAVID CARPENTER, SEC-Y, TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE, CP, SEVEN ONE ONE FIVE AVE. F, HOUSTON, TEXAS - NEW MASSES, FOUR SIX ONE FIFTH AVE., AND NEW REPUBLIC, FOUR NAUGHT E. FORTYNINTH ST., BOTH NY, RECEIVING REJECTION SLIP IN NAME CLEM GRAHAM - LEON DEAN, UERMWA, FOUR ONE SIX ST. PAUL ST., BALTI - ELLEN P., THREE FIVE TWO EBINO ST., BALTI. ADVISE IF PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF MID REPORT DESIRED. NO PHOTO AVAILABLE.

NORRIS

END

ALL STAS ACK PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

~~MT TNT TTTOT~~

~~NY GA~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

LEC

WASHINGTON 14 NEW YORK 9 FROM NEWARK QI 18 10-13P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. RE NY TEL JAN FOURTEEN, LAST. INTERVIEW WITH ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, WIFE OF HANS INSLERMAN VERY UNPRODUCTIVE OTHER THAN IN APRIL OF FORTY, THE FELIX INSLERMANS HAD A COUPLE TEMPORARILY ROOMING AT THEIR RESIDENCE . MAN DESCRIBED AS FIVE FT EIGHT, ONE FORTY TO ONE SIXTY LBS, BROWN HAIR , THIRTYEIGHT TO FORTY YEARS. WOMAN DESCRIBED AS TWENTYSEVEN OR TWENTYEIGHT YRS, FIVE FT TWO LONG LIGHT BROWN HAIR CUT PAGE BOY STYLE, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FIGURE, EMPLOYED PHILA. MRS. INSLERMAN BELIEVES MAN MAY HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED AT THE SAME PLACE AS FELIX INSLERMAN. HANS INSLERMAN RECONTACTED CONCERNING THESE INDIVIDUALS BUT UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFO. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MC KEE

BOTH HOLD

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 84 18 8-38PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. WASHINGTON FIELD IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF THE CHECK OF ALGER HISS-S BANK ACCOUNTS IN WASH. DC, REFLECT ANY TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO A BANK IN NYC. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lard
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 7 17 2-50P P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. CHAMBERS NOW FURNISHING AGENTS IN NY A STATEMENT RELATIVE TO HIS ACTIVITIES IN SOVIET INTELLIGENCE. HE STATES HE MET AND INTERVIEWED ARVID WERNER JACOBSON AT REQUEST OF CHAMBERS SUPERIOR "ULRICH" IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. STATES THAT LATER JACOBSON WAS INTERVIEWED BY "ULRICH" PERSONALLY. JACOBSON WAS INTRODUCED TO CHAMBERS BY MAX BEDACHT, WELL KNOWN AMERICAN COMMUNIST. THESE INTERVIEWS WERE PRELIMINARY TO RECRUITING JACOBSON FOR SOVIET ESPIONAGE. DETAILS FOLLOW IN AMSD LETTER. DETROIT REQUESTED TO LOCATE JACOBSON AND PREPARE TO INTERROGATE HIM ON BASIS OF THIS NEW INFO.

DETROIT ADVISED

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JJW:cl
14-94

WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-18-49 12:30 PM. URGENT
DIRECTOR AND SACS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REVEREND J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ARDMORE, PA., FORMERLY PASTOR OF CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON, DC, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO FORTYTWO, WHERE ALGER H. AND PRISCILLA HISS WERE MEMBERS AND TIMOTHY HOBSON, SON, SANG IN CHOIR. INFO RECEIVED INDICATES ARMSTRONG HAS BEEN CONTACTED IN CONNECTION WITH HISS CASE. FOR INFO OF NEW YORK, INQUIRY AT CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONCERNED WHETHER TIMOTHY HOBSON SANG IN CHOIR AND DATE OF ACCIDENT IN WHICH HOBSON SUFFERED BROKEN LEG. INVESTIGATION BY WFO SHOWS ACCIDENT OCCURRED FEBRUARY NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN DURING PERIOD OF CONTACT BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS. PHILADELPHIA INTERVIEW REV. ARMSTRONG FOR ANY INFO PERTINENT TO THIS CASE, PARTICULARLY FOR ANY TYPED CORRESPONDENCE AND WHETHER HE EVER OBSERVED A TYPEWRITER IN THE HISS HOME.

HOTTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/77 BY Sp2 mcl/ep

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52 JAN 26 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boyd

1/18/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 18 4P

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

Mr. Fletcher

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL, ESPIONAGE R, PERJURY. REVIEW OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ALGER HISS AND MRS. WALTER LOUCHHEIM REFLECTS THAT IN LETTER SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN HISS DISCUSSES CONVERSATION HE HAD WITH QUOTE EICHELBERGER UNQUOTE IN REGARD TO A PICTURE BOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE LETTER INDICATES THAT EICHELBERGER IS A RADIO COMMENTATOR, AND HAS AN ORGANIZATION CALLED AAUN WHICH SPONSORED A UNITED NATIONS WEEK IN NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN. WHO'S WHO FOR NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT LISTS A CLARK M. EICHELBERGER WHO RESIDES THREE NAUGHT SIX LEXINGTON AVE., NYC AND WHOSE OFFICE IS AT FORTY FIVE E. SIXTY FIFTH ST. HE HAS BEEN A LECTURER ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND EXECUTIVE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOC. WHO'S WHO STATES EICHELBERGER WAS A DIRECTOR OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY ORGANIZATION OF PEACE SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY NINE, A STATE DEPARTMENT CONSULTANT IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO TO FORTY THREE AND A CONSULTANT TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IN NINETEEN FORTY FIVE. IT STATES EICHELBERGER NOW WITH THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IS AN AUTHOR, EDITOR, LECTURER AND RADIO COMMENTATOR. SUGGEST NEW YORK CONSIDER INTERVIEW OF EICHELBERGER.

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12 JAN 24 1949

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Kisseloff-6441

CJJ:
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-18-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, MIAMI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REMYTEL TO MIAMI JANUARY THIRTEEN, LAST, RE INTERVIEW WITH FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS. IN ADDITION, YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW ELIOT O'HARA, TEACHER, NORTON GALLERY, WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA, AS HIS WIFE ADVISES THAT HE AND SHE HAVE BEEN FRIENDLY WITH ALGER HISS' FAMILY SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYONE. O'HARA SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE ANY ASSOCIATION HISS MAY HAVE HAD WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND FOR ANY OTHER CORROBORATIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS. PHOTOGRAPH OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS SHOULD BE DISPLAYED. REBUTEL TO ALL SACS JANUARY TEN, LAST, FOR HANDLING OF THIS CASE.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

174-1353-1063

RECORDED - 19

EX-31

Kisseloff-6442

JJN:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-18-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, MEMPHIS

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
REVEREND HAYTON WILLIAMS, CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
WAS PASTOR OF CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DC, NINETEEN FORTYTWO TO FORTYFOUR,
WHERE ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS WERE FORMERLY MEMBERS. ASCERTAIN WHETHER HE HAS
ANY TYPED CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS FAMILY, WHETHER HE VISITED HISS HOUSEHOLD,
AND OBSERVED A TYPEWRITER THEREIN AND FOR ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION IN
ACCORDANCE WITH BULET TO ALL SACS JANUARY TEN, LAST.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

CC 7 L Jones

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12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

Kisseloff-6443

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH 17 AND BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 18 221 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY ESP R. RE UNSUB KEITH. REBLATEL JAN FOURTEENTH LAST, DETROIT AND CINCINNATI TELS JAN SEVENTEEN INST. IN WHICH IT IS INDICATED THAT KEITH DEMSTER CRANE IS PRESENTLY A FACULTY MEMBER OTTERBEIN COLLEGE, WESTERVILLE, OHIO. BALTIMORE, DETROIT AND CINCINNATI SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPT TO SECURE PHOTOGRAPHS OF CRANE FOR FORWARDING TO NYC AT WHICH TIME THEY WILL BE EXHIBITED TO CHAMBERS TO DETERMINE IF CRANE IS IDENTICAL WITH UNSUB KEITH. CHAMBERS IS PRESENTLY BEING INTERVIEWED BY NY AGENTS ON ASPECTS OF THIS CASE. SHOULD CHAMBERS DEFINITELY OR PARTIALLY IDENTIFY CRANE AS UNSUB KEITH, CINCINNATI SHOULD THEN IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW HIM RE CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS.

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74-1333-1065
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12 JAN 24 1949

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DETROIT AND CINCINNATI ADVISED

ACK IN ORDER

52 JAN 28 1949

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BA /86,40$ NY R 1 BA

EX-31

File (5)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
JWH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 1-17-49 11-25 PM PST

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD, AND NEW HAVEN

U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL PERJURY, ESP-R. RENYTEL JANUARY SEVENTEEN. JOHN ALFRED SUTRO ADVISES HIS WIFE, ELIZABETH HISS, IS A DISTANT RELATIVE OF ALGER HISS, EXACT RELATIONSHIP NOT KNOWN, AND SHE DID NOT KNOW ALGER HISS PRIOR TO BEING INTRODUCED TO HIM BY SUTRO AT TIME OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO IN NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE.

KIMBALL

END AN ACK IN O

WA 2-29 OK FBI WASH D C TOM

NY JVK FBI NYC MAK

NH OK FBI NH GBM

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TWO COPIES WFO

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12 JAN 24 1949

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52 JAN 25 1949

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74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-18-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

REBULETS JANUARY THREE, LAST AND DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST. JOHN C. ROSS, ASSOCIATE AND CO-EMPLOYEE OF ALGER HISS IN OFFICE OF SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS, STATE DEPARTMENT, NOW DEPUTY TO THE U. S. REPRESENTATIVE TO UNITED NATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, NEW YORK. WILDER FOOTE, ASSOCIATE AND CO-EMPLOYEE OF ALGER HISS AT STATE DEPARTMENT, NOW EMPLOYED AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT U. S. DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS, STATE DEPARTMENT, NYC. NEW YORK WILL INTERVIEW ROSS AND FOOTE.

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12 JAN 24 1949

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74-94

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 1-18-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. WOODSTOCK NUMBER FIVE H ONE EIGHT THREE NINE NINE EIGHT PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF GERARD O'BRIEN, BELIEVED TO BE LIVING WITH A MRS. HOLLAND ON MT. AIRY ROAD, BETWEEN LISBON, MARYLAND AND THE FREDERICK-WASHINGTON HIGHWAY. MAIL IS RECEIVED THROUGH LISBON POSTOFFICE. BALTIMORE WILL OBTAIN SPECIMENS FROM WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH WOODSTOCK IN QUESTION. BALTIMORE WILL ALSO INTERVIEW GEORGE M. HOSTETLER, RESIDING AT ROUTE SEVEN, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, AND OPERATOR OF THE ARLINGTON MILL WORK COMPANY, ONE TWO THREE THREE JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY WHO WAS A FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTYFOUR WHEN HOSTETLER RESIDED AT THREE FOUR ONE TWO O STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. HISS RESIDED AT THREE FOUR ONE ONE O STREET, NW. INTERVIEW HOSTETLER FOR ANY INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION REFLECTING ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY ON BEHALF OF HISS AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS OR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUALS KNOWN TO HOSTETLER.

74-1359-1068

HOTTEL

xc - New York by Mail

EX 31

cc: J. L. Jones

52 JAN 2

Kisseloff-6447

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

19 6-08P

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON 25 NEWARK 2 PHILA. 2 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP.

R. RENYTEL TRANSMITTED EIGHT FORTYFIVE PM, JAN. EIGHTEENTH, IN WHICH IT WAS STATED THAT CHAMBERS ADVISED THAT IN AUGUST, NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE, HE MOVED TO A COTTAGE ON THE DELAWARE RIVER, ETC. CORRECT DATE IS AUGUST, NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE.

SCHEIDT

NK AND PH ACK IN ORDER AND DISC, WA HOLD FOR CONF WITH BS

NK NY R2 NK

PH OOTTMOOTTT

PH GA CAN PH HAVE LINE WHEN U R FINISHED WITH IT

YES ACK PLS WHO DO U WANT TO ACK

PH DID YOU JUST GET TWOMSGS FROM NEW YORK OR NOT NO

OK HOLD ON

WA ACK AND DISC PLS

NY R 25 WA

52 JAN 28 1949

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74-1333-1969
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12 JAN 24 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/24/77 BY

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 32 19 6-27P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD DATED JANUARY FOURTEEN LAST, RELATIVE TO INTERVIEWING MARTHA POPE AND OTHER MAIDS USED BY HISS. IN TESTIMONY BEFORE HCUA, PAGE NINE FIVE FOUR, ALGER HISS STATED THAT SUBSEQUENT TO HIS EMPLOYMENT OF POPE HE HIRED A MAID THROUGH AN AGENCY WHILE LIVING AT THE P STREET ADDRESS. HISS WAS UNABLE TO RECALL THE NAME OF THE AGENCY AND ALTHOUGH THE COMMITTEE WAS TO ASK MRS. HISS TO IDENTIFY THE AGENCY, THIS WAS NOT DONE. IN TESTIMONY BEFORE HCUA, PAGE ELEVEN NINETY, CHAMBERS STATED THAT TOWARD THE END OF THIRTY EIGHT HE WENT TO THE HOME OF ALGER HISS ON DENT PLACE IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK HISS FROM COMMUNIST PARTY. HE ARRIVED AT HISS HOME AT ABOUT SEVEN PM AND ONLY THE MAID WAS THERE. HE WAITED NEARBY UNTIL MRS. HISS DROVE UP AND THEY ENTERED THE HISS HOME TOGETHER. CHAMBERS HAD DINNER WITH MR. AND MRS. HISS AND THEREAFTER HE TRIED TO GET HISS TO BREAK AWAY FROM THE CP BUT FAILED. PRISCILLA AND ALGER HISS LATER TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ, SDNY AND SAAG T. J. DONEGAN CONFIDENTIALLY

END OF PAGE ONE

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ADVISED THAT THEY TESTIFIED THAT THEIR MAIDS, IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT WERE CLAUDIA CATHLETT OR CLYDIE CATLEE AND A MAID NAMED DRUSILLA, WHO LIVED IN GEORGETOWN. MRS. HISS TESTIFIED THAT SHE BELIEVED THAT CATHLETT OR CATLEE IS ~~ESTIMATED~~ DEAD. CHAMBERS NOW RECALLED THAT THE MAID EMPLOYED BY HISS IN THE END OF NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT WAS A NEGRO BUT HE HAD NO FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THIS MATTER. HE STATED HISS ALWAYS USED COLORED MAIDS AND IT WAS HIS IMPRESSION THAT HISS CONTACTED AN AGENCY TO SECURE SERVICES OF THESE MAIDS. WASHINGTON FIELD REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MAIDS KNOWN TO HAVE WORKED FOR HISS TO DETERMINE THE MANNER IN WHICH THESE MAIDS WERE HIRED, INCLUDING THE IDENTITY OF THE AGENCY. THEREAFTER THE AGENCY SHOULD BE CONTACTED TO ASCERTAIN THE NAMES OF THE MAIDS USED BY HISS. IN THE EVENT THE NAME OF THE AGENCY CANNOT BE DETERMINED, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN DASH THIRTYEIGHT WASHINGTON DC CLASSIFIED TELEPHONE DIRECTORY BE EXAMINED AND ATTEMPTS MADE THROUGH THESE AGENCIES TO DETERMINE THE IDENTITY OF HISS-S MAIDS. IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT THAT THE MAIDS USED BY HISS DURING NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT BE INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE IF THEY CAN RECALL THAT CHAMBERS, WHO USED THE NAME OF CARL, HAD VISITED HISS DURING THIS PERIOD. ANY INFORMATION IN THE MAIDS POSSESSION RELATIVE TO THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER INCLUDING SPECIMENT, SHOULD BE SECURED.

See Dunlap

SCHEIDT

CORRECTION--4TH W LINE SHOULD READ AS FOLLOWS....

CATHLETT OR CATLEE IS DEAD. CHAMBERS NOW RECALLED THAT THE MAID"

COPIES WFO

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Kisseloff-6450

IGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-19-49 10:15 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. L. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

RETEL JANUARY THIRTEEN, LAST, RELATIVE TO POSSIBLE SUBPOENALING WILLIAM ROSEN BEFORE GJ. ROSEN'S REAL NAME IS WILLIAM ROSEN. NO CREDIBLE EVIDENCE TO SHOW ANY MIDDLE NAME OR INITIAL. SON IS KNOWN AS WILLIAM HERBERT ROSEN. A REPORT IS BEING PREPARED SHOWING ROSEN'S WHEREABOUTS DURING PERTINENT PERIOD.

HOTTEL

CC - NFO File 100-17368

RECORDED - 19 | 74-1333-1071
F B I
12 JAN 21 1949

EX-31

52 JAN 26 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

FBI ALBANY 1-19-49 12-00 NOON VA

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NYC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETA, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REN TELS JAN FOURTEEN AND EIGHTEEN. TED AND MILDRED HORNING REINTERVIEWED JAN EIGHTEEN. CHECK FROM HORNING SEPTEMBER, FORTYTHREE TO ELIZABETH INSLERMA FOR SIX HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS WAS REPAYMENT OF PORTION OF FOURTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR LOAN TO HORNINGS BY INSLERMAN FOR PURCHASE OF HORNINGS FARM. HORNINGS AGAIN INSIST FELIX WAS EMPLOYED AS CHAUFFEUR AT TIME OF HORNING-S MARRIAGE IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. STATE SO EMPLOYED AT LEAST YEAR OR TWO PRIOR TO THIRTYSIX BECAUSE FELIX WAS AWAY FROM ELIZABETH MANY EVENINGS SUPPOSEDLY WORKING AS CHAUFFEUR. FELIX WOULD SOMETIMES BE GONE FROM HOME SEVERAL DAYS AND NIGHTS AT A TIME. HORNINGS CANNOT RECALL ANY DETAILS TO VERIFY. NEVER KNEW EMPLOYER OR ADDRESS OF SAME OR TYPE CAR FELIX DROVE. BELIEVE EMPPLOYER WAS MAN. HORNINGS STATE LOUIS LOO EMPLOYED AS CHAUFFEUR DURING THAT TIME AND THEY BELIEVE HE MAY HAVE GOTTEN JOB FOR FELIX. HORNINGS GAVE ADDITIONAL FOLLOWING PERSONS WHO ATTENDED CLUB AND MUST KNOW INSLERMANS - MR. AND MRS. WALTER BRIGADIER, ONE EIGHT THREE WEAVER ST. SCARSDALE, NY, AND JOHN KERSNASON. MR. AND MRS. RICHARD LOTUS WILD KNOWN KERSNASON-S ADDRESS, WHO LIVES IN BRONX. ALSO NAMED AN OTTO KUTT AS ACTIVE IN CLUB BUT HAVE LOST ALL TRACE AS TO HIS WHEREABOUTS. HORNINGS STATE FELIX BOUGHT THIRTYSEVEN FORD IN LONG ISLAND FOR ELIZABETH WHEN SHE WENT TO CAMBRIDGE

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52 JAN 28 1949 30

CC Mr. L. Jones

TO SPEND WINTERS OF FORTYFOUR, FORTYFIVE. BELIEVE COST THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS. MILDRED HORNING STATED TRIP TO CALIFORNIA WAS JULY, NINETEEN FORTY. THEY TRAVELED ENTIRE TWO WEEKS. TO BEST OF HER KNOWLEDGE INSLERMANS DID NOT CONTACT ANYONE. FELIX MERELY VISITED PLANTS IN CALIF. TO CHECK EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. CANNOT RECALL ANY OTHER DETAILS. HORNINGS VISITED INSLERMANS LAST WEEKEND IN CAMBRIDGE. INSLERMAN TALKED VERY LITTLE OF CASE. TED HORNING ASKED FELIX SOME QUESTIONS RE HIS EMPLOYMENT AS CAHUFFEUR AND COL. BYKOV. FELIX WOULD NOT DISCUSS MATTER. TED DROPPED QUESTIONS. HORNINGS STATE SINCE THEIR FIRST INTERVIEW HAVE BEEN THINKING OF CASE. NOW LOOKING BACK, DETAILS OF FELIX-S JOB AS CHAUFFEUR RATHER ODD, DUE TO REPEATED ABSENCES FROM HOME AND NOTHING BEING SAID AS TO HIS EMPLOYMENT. ALSO MOVE TO BALTIMORE RATHER SUDDEN AS ALL FRIENDS IN NYC AND NONE IN BALTIMORE. BELIEVE FELIX STILL EMPLOYED AS CHAUFFEUR WHEN MOVED TO BALTIMORE HORNINGS STATE RICHARD LOTUS AND WIFE VISITED INSLERMANS AT CAMBRIDGE DURING SUMMER OF FORTYSEVEN AND AUG, FORTYEIGHT. INSIST AMATNEEK, LOO AND LOTUS BEST SOURCES TO VERIFY EARLY EMPLOYMENT, ETC. OF FELIX.

CORNELIUS

END

12-08 PM OK FBI WA OVM

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all being interviewed
BJ

1/19/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 19 1:45p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. BEN MANDEL OF HQUA THIS DATE ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO HIS SOURCE JAY LOVESTONE, WILLIAM L. WHITE AUTHOR OF BOOK, REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS, TOLD LOVESTONE THAT IN THE NINETEEN THIRTIES HE ATTENDED INNUMERABLE SOCIAL PARTIES WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS PRESENT. BEATRICE BERNMAN WELL KNOWN TO THE BUREAU, ALSO PRESENT. WHITE TOLD LOVESTONE THAT HE WAS VERY FRIENDLY WITH THE HISSES UNTIL HIS BOOK WAS PUBLISHED WHEN HE GOT INTO A VIOLENT ARGUMENT WITH PRISCILLA HISS OVER THE BOOK. MANDEL FURTHER STATED THAT INFORMATION CAME TO HIM FROM GEORGE HEWITT AKA TIMOTHY HOLMES, WELL KNOWN TO BUREAU, THAT IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT HOLMES RECALLS ALGER AND DONALD HISS ATTENDING A COMMUNIST PARTY MEETING, WEST SIDE OF MANHATTAN ON TWENTIETH OR TWENTY FIRST STREET BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES; THAT HOLMES THINKS HE CAN IDENTIFY THE PREMISES IN QUESTION. PRESENT WERE CHARLES KRUMBEIN, ISRAEL AMTER, ISIDORE SEGUN, JACK STACHEL AND J. PETERS. HOLMES TOLD MANDEL HE RECALLS HISS SPEAKING TO PETERS AND STACHEL AND REMEMBERS HIM SITTING ON A SOFA NEXT TO ROSCOE CURTIS AND MAX STEINBERG. PURPOSE OF

1073

12 JAN 25 1949

THIS MEETING WAS TO DISCUSS QUOTE PROFESSIONALS UNQUOTE IN THE PARTY. MANDEL STATES THAT IN SUBSTANTIATION THAT A PROFESSIONAL DRIVE WAS ON IN THE PARTY AT THAT TIME AND IN THE SEPTEMBER NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT ISSUE OF QUOTE THE COMMUNIST UNQUOTE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY, THERE IS AN ARTICLE BY FOSTER ON THIS ISSUE. MANDEL FURTHER STATED THAT HE WAS ADVISED BY HEWITT THAT ALGER HISS WAS PRESENT AT A NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS MEETING APRIL TWENTY SIX, TWENTY SEVEN, TWENTY EIGHT NINETEEN FORTY AT THE LABOR DEPARTMENT AUDITORIUM, WASHINGTON; THAT A BACK ROOM WAS USED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY CAUCUS AT THIS CONGRESS AND THAT MAX MERGAN CAN VERIFY HISS' PRESENCE THERE. MANDEL STATED ABOVE INFORMATION CAME TO HIM ONLY RECENTLY AND HCUA IS TAKING NO ACTION. THE ABOVE FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.

HOTTEL

END

74-94
EH:MB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher 1742

WASH FROM NEW YORK 83 19 11-53 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

FOR INFO OF KC CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [redacted] b7D

[redacted] WHOSE IDENTITY IS NOT TO BE REAVLED HAS 2-1 4-1

INFORMED THAT IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR WHILE STATIONED [redacted]

JOHN KORAL, OF SAME OUTFIT, TOLD IN CONFIDENCE HIS UNCLE ALSO NAMED JOHN KORAL, MADE SEVERAL TRIPS TO WASHINGTON D.C. TO RETURN SECRET DOCUMENTS TO NYC FOR ALGER HISS. UNCLE ALLEGEDLY PAID THREE HUNDRED TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER TRIP. THREE TRIPS MADE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, ONE TRIP IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. PAPERS OBTAINED FROM UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL ON STREET CORNER. ONE IRVING O. WELL BELIEVED RESIDING SEVEN NAUGHT SEVEN POPLAR STREET, TOPEKA OR WICHITA, KANSAS, NAMED AS CLOSE FRIEND OF JOHN KORAL IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR WHEN IN ARMY WITH KORAL AT TRINIDAD AND FT. JACKSON, S. CAROLINA. ORGANIZATION WAS FIVE THREE NAUGHT FA BATTERY "C". KC WILL INTERVIEW WEIL IN DETAIL AS TO ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ABOVE STORY ALLEGEDLY RELATED BY JOHN KORAL. WILL ALSO DETERMINE IF WEIL KNOWS ADDRESS OF HOWARD TUCKER BELIEVED FRIEND OF WEIL AND KORAL IN ARMY. EXPEDITE.

Kisseloff-6456

RECORDED - 19 174-1333 SCHEIDT 1074
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INDEXED - 19

12 JAN 24 1949

KANSAS CITY ADVISED 5 JAN 20 1949 308

END ACK PLS

NY R 83 WA

EX-31

JANUARY 19, 1949

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 19 5:20p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. AUGUSTUS G. PAINE, TWO THIRTY PARK AVENUE, NYC, RESIDED AT THIRTYTHREE FORTYFOUR VOLTA PLACE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, IN NINETEEN FORTYTHREE, AT WHICH TIME ALGER HISS RESIDED AT THIRTYFOUR FIFTEEN VOLTA. INTERVIEW PAINE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BULET CONCERNING NEIGHBORS DATED JANUARY THREE LAST.

HOOVER

74-94
CCJ:npb

RECORDED - 19 174-1333-1095
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6457

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

NR

2-1
4-1

Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 33 LOS ANGELES 4 FROM NEW YORK 19 6-35P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. REBUTEL DECEMBER TWENTYFIRST, FORTYEIGHT. IN INVESTIGATION OF ALGER HISS UNDER HATCH ACT IN FEBRUARY FORTYTWO, BENJAMIN MANDELL AT WASHINGTON, DC SUGGESTED THAT EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN, FORMER COMMUNIST, BE INTERVIEWED RE HISS SINCE SCHWARTZMAN HAD HAD A CONTACT AT STATE DEPARTMENT. ON INTERVIEW IN NEW YORK AT THAT TIME SCHWARTZMAN SAID HE HAD ACQUAINTANCES IN STATE DEPARTMENT BUT COULD NOT RECALL NAME OF ALGER HISS. REFERENCE TELETYPE GAVE PERMISSION FOR RE-INTERVIEW OF SCHWARTZMAN. NOW ASCERTAINED THAT SCHWARTZMAN, WHO HAS ALSO USED NAMES FRED SCHWARTZMAN AND FRED COLEMAN, HAS MADE APPLICATION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE NEW YORK STATE, GIVING RESIDENCE NINE FOUR FIVE SOUTH GRAND VIEW, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. LOS ANGELES WILL INTERVIEW SCHWARTZMAN, FORMER COMMUNIST, AS TO IDENTITIES OF HIS CONTACTS AT STATE DEPARTMENT AND DISPLAY NEWSPAPER PHOTO OF ALGER HISS, IF AVAILABLE. PHOTOS OF ALGER HISS BEING FORWARDED SEPARATE LETTER AMSD.

EX-31 74-1333-1076

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12 JAN 24 1949

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Relayed to La

Kisseloff-6458

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WFO 9 FROM CHICAGO 19 9-50 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REMYTEL ONE FOURTEEN. [redacted] ADVISES THAT DOROTHY STRANGE, SCHOOL TEACHER IN WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS EXPELLED FROM THE CP SEVERAL YEARS AGO AND MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION RE THIS CASE. INFORMANT ALSO SUGGESTS ALBERT UNDERWOOD, CP MEMBER WHO WAS CONNECTED WITH CP GOVERNMENT GROUP AND WHO HELD CP MEETINGS IN HIS HOME ABOUT THE TIME A CP MEMBER NAMED HARRIS WAS MURDERED IN WASHINGTON, C.C. ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO. INFORMANT DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER STRANGE HAS RETURNED TO CP OR UNDERWOOD STILL A MEMBER. WFO SHOULD CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF CONTACTING THESE PERSONS. RECORDS OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION REVEAL THAT ROY VALANCE, THREE NAUGHT ONE SIX FORTYTHIRD STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, ENDORSED ALGER HISS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN JUNE, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN AND SUBMITTED HIS APPLICATION. VALANCE WAS ACTIVE IN AFFAIRS OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE LAW SECTION OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON AND SUBMITTED A NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS. WFO SHOULD INTERVIEW VALANCE.

b2
b7D

52 JAN 23 1949

TWO COPIES WFO MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

174-1333-1077
FBI
12 JAN 24 1949

1-19-49

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 19 4:30 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE R, PERJURY.

REQUEST BALTIMORE OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF MRS. CHAMBERS TAKEN AROUND NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AND NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND FORWARD TO THIS OFFICE SO AS TO REACH HERE MONDAY JAN TWENTY FOUR IF AT ALL POSSIBLE. EXPEDITE IN VIEW OF JAN THIRTY ONE DEADLINE.

HOTTEL

WHA:VC
74-94

RECORDED - 19

74-1333-107

F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

52 JAN 25 1949

JJW:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-19-49 4:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEWYORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE JANUARY SEVENTEEN, LAST. NO RECORD FOUND HERE OF EDWARD BERLIN, JR. AND THEODORE DOMINIC, ARCHITECTS, AT WASHINGTON, DC. IF NY DESIRES THEM INTERVIEWED, IT IS REQUESTED WFO BE FURNISHED WITH MORE IDENTIFYING INFO.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 19 174-1333-1079

12 JAN 24

EX 31

52 JAN 2

Kisseloff-6461

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 30 19 6-16 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPDASH R. FELIX INSLERMAN, IDENTIFIED BY CHAMBERS AS UNKNOWN FELIX BROUGHT TO BALTIMORE TO PHOTOGRAPH DOCUMENTS FOR CP, STATES THAT IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO, WHILE EMPLOYED AT GLENN L. MARTIN IN BALTIMORE OR REPUBLIC AIRCRAFT AT FARMINGDALE, NY, HE FILED EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION WITH CHANCE-VOUGHT OR VOUGHT-SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT IN CONNECTICUT. INSLERMAN BORN JULY ELEVEN, NINETEEN TEN; ELECTRICAL ENGINEER GRADUATE OF JOHN HOPKINS. RESIDENCE IN FORTYTWO AT THIRTEEN FIR ~~XXXX~~ DRIVE, MIDDLE RIVER, MD, OR ONE THREE ONE THIRTYFIFTH AVE, LINDENHURST, NY. ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE APPLICATION AND SUTEL ALL INFO CONTAINED THEREIN.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END ACK PLS

NY CR 30 WA

INDEXED - 19 RECORDED - 19

74-1333-1080
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

62 JAN 28 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 39 NEWARK 5 FROM NEW YORK 19 7-00P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

FELIX INSLERMAN STATES THAT IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO HE FILED EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION WITH FEDERAL RADIO AND TELEPHONE IN NEW JERSEY. ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE APPLICATION AND RUTEL ALL INFO. CONTAINED THEREIN.

SCHEIDT

174-1333-1081
F B I

HOLD PLS

305

52 JAN 20 1949

RECORDED - 17
INDEXED - 19

EX-31

12 JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-6463

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 62 19 9-06P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REFERENCE CHARLOTTE TELETYPE DATED JANUARY FIFTEENTH, NINETEEN FORTY NINE SETTING OUT RESULTS OF REINTERVIEW OF INFORMANT [redacted] HE NAMED L.J. DICKSON AS A BUDDY OF JOHN KORAL AT TIME ALLEGED STORY RELATED. PLEASE ADVIES IF L.F. DICKSON, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED AND RESULTS. IF LEAD NOT COVERED, DICKSON SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED RE HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ALLEGATIONS BY INFORMANT OF KORAL.

SCHEIDT

CHARLOTTE ADVISED

END

52 JAN 28 1949

308

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

174-1333-1082

12 JAN 24 1949

CHANGE THIS MSG TO 62

OK NY R 62 WA

EX-31

b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

FBI INDIANAPOLIS 1-19-49 9-50 AM CST

M IS-R.

DIRECTOR AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK, DETROIT, CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH

2-1
5-1

..... U R G E N T .....

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. IS-R. RE UNSUB KEITH. RE BALTIMORE TEL JAN. FOURTEEN LAST. KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, IDENTICAL WITH BALTIMORE TEL JAN. FOURTEEN, EMPLOYED TAYLOR UNIVERSITY, UPLAND, INDIANA, AS CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR, NINETEEN FORTYONE TO JUNE, FORTYSEVEN. ALSO EMPLOYED DURHAM MANUFACTURING CO., MUNCIE, IND. AS LATHE OPERATOR MAY TO AUG., FORTYFOUR. PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AS INSTRUCTOR, OTTERBEIN COLLEGE, WESTERVILLE, OHIO. EMPLOYMENT RECORDS DURHAM MANUFACTURING CO., MUNCIE, SHOW CRANE EMPLOYED AT ALDERSON BROADDUS COLLEGE, PHILLIPPE, W. VA. AS INSTRUCTOR, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO FORTYONE. PHOTO OF CRANE OBTAINED AT TAYLOR UNIVERSITY AND BEING FORWARDED TO NEW YORK OFFICE. DESCRIPTION OF CRANE -- AGE FORTYTHREE, BORN DEC. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN FIVE, MASON, MICHIGAN, HAIR BROWN, EYES BLUE, LIGHT COMPLEXION, SLIGHT BUILD, SSN THREE SEVEN FIVE DASH TWENTY DASH FIVE THREE ONE THREE. FOR INFORMATION OF PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI OFFICE, IN BALTIMORE TEL JAN. FOURTEEN, REVIEW OF INFO FURNISHED AT VARIOUS TIMES BY SUBJECT CHAMBERS RELATIVE TO UNSUB CASE REFLECTS THAT ONE KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH UNSUB KEITH WHO SUBJECT CHAMBERS HAS ADVISED THAT A MEMBER OF THE ESPIONAGE APPARATUS

RECORDED - 19 174-1333-1083
INDEXED - 19
JAN 24 1949

JAN 20 1949

Kisseloff-6465

UTILIZED FOR PHOTOGRAPHY WORK WAS A PERSON NAMED KEITH. KEITH WAS ALLEGEDLY CONNECTED WITH COLONEL BYKOV, ONE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS CASE IN NYC. KEITH CAME TO WASHINGTON IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN FOR BRIEF PERIOD WHERE HE DID PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK FOR CHAMBERS. KEITH WAS INTRODUCED TO CHAMBERS BY BYKOV. PERSONNEL RECORDS DURHAM MFG. CO. AND TAYLOR UNIVERSITY DO NOT REFLECT KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE-S WHEREABOUTS DURING SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT. SCHOOL OFFICIALS ADVISE THIS INFORMATION WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY BE IN CRANE-S TRANSCRIPT AT OTTERBEIN COLLEGE. AT WESTERVILLE, OHIO. NO LEADS BEING SET FORTH BY THIS OFFICE FOR CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH BUT IS BEING LEFT TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE

FOSTER

END

ACK WA 10-55 A OK FBI WASH DC NC

NY OK FBI NYC DB

DE92 FBI DE RFH

CI OK FBI CI JCL

PG OK FBI PG JCG

DISC ALL VVGMNM

TWO COPIES WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 7 19 3-30P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R,. IS-R. REWFOTEL JAN. TWELVE LAST. INQUIRY CONDUCTED AT TIME MAGAZINE TO LOCATE JOHN O-BRIEN, WHO RESIDED AT ONE TWO FOUR SEVEN THIRTIETH STREET, NW., WASHINGTON, D.C. IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND THIRTYNINE, NEGATIVE. CONTACT WITH LAW FIRM OF CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE, FIFTEEN BROAD STREET, GENERAL COUNSEL FOR TIME MAGAZINE ALSO NEGATIVE. WFO REQUESTED TO OBTAIN FURTHER DATA ON O-BRIEN AND ATTEMPT TO LOCATE FOR INTERVIEW.

SCHEIDT

174-1333-1084
F B I

EX-317

12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

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44

308

TWO COPIES WFO

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-6467

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

FBI CHARLOTTE 1-20-49 11-10 AM EVI

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NY TEL NINETEENTH INSTANT. L. J. DICKSON INTERVIEWED JANUARY SEVENTEENTH LAST AND VERIFIED STATIONED AT FORT JACKSON, S. C. FOR ABOUT THIRTY DAYS IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR DURING WHICH TIME BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH JOHN KORAL. DICKSON CLAIMED HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT [redacted] b7D

BROWN

NY TO BE ADVISED

END

11-10 AM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

V

74-1333-1485
F B I

RECORDED - 19

12 JAN 24 1949

58 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6468

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

FBI ALBANY 1-20-49 2-53 PM VA

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NYC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE FLELIX INSLERMAN. CHARLES LENO RABOLLI, FELLOW EMPLOYEE, GE, STATES FELIX TOLD HIM ABOUT WORKING AS CHAUFFEUR WHILE ATTENDING SCHOOL IN ~~TEY~~ NYC only DETAILS CAN RECALL IS THAT EMPLOYER WAS WEALTHY COUPLE WITH SON ATTENDING HARVARD AND THEY HAD SOME INTEREST WITH INSURANCE CO. IN NYC. RICHARD S. SPENCE, PAST ASSOCIATE, ALSO STATES FELIX CLAIMED EMPLOYMENT AS CHAUFFEUR WHILE ATTENDING SCHOOL. SPENCE BELIEVES FELIX WORKED FOR MN IN NYC. SPCE ALSO STATES FELIX HAD MENTIONED HE BOUGHT THIRTYFIVE MM FILM IN BULK FROM SOMEONE IN NYC WHO SPECIALIZED IN PURCHASING EXCESS FILM CUTTINGS FROM NEWSREEL PHOTOGRAPHERS NYC. STATES FELIX ALSO HAS MENTIONED WILLOUGHBY-S CAMERA STORE, NYC AS THOUGH HE TRADED THERE. NO OTHER DETAILS RECALLED BY EITHER MEN. CAN TESTIFY IF NEEDED.

CORNELIUS

END

2-56 PM OK FBI WA JG
COR PLS
KO

INDEXED - 19

EX-317 4-1333-1086

SIXTH LINE FROM BOTTOM - FIFTH WORD WHULD BE "MAN"

WORD EIGHT IN SAME LINE IS "SPENCE" IS THAT RIGHT

12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

RIGHTO

OK FBI NYC MAR

WA O 2-59 PM OK FBI WA JG

Kisseloff-6469

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

WASH 19 AND NEW YORK 7 AND PHIA. 3 FROM NEWARK 20 8-59PM JD

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. RE NEW YORK TEL JANUARY EIGHTEEN LAST. MR. BOUCOT PH AND MRS. BROWN UNKNOWN FRENCHTOWN, NJ. E. R. HUMMER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, FRENCHTOWN ADVISED HE WAS CONTACTED BY A MRS. BROWN OF PHILADELPHIA TO COLLECT SOME RENT ON COTTAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA ACCROSS FROM FRENCHTTOWN AND DID SO DURING EARLY NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. IN THIS CONNECTION HE BELIEVES A MR. BOUCOT /PH/ HAD SOME CONNECTION WITH THE PROPERTY BUT WAS CONFINED TO AN INSTITUTION. STATES MCLOY OR MALOY REAL ESTATE COMPANY OF DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA HAS FOR SALE SIGNS ON SOME OF THIS PROPERTY AND WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE THE FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF MRS. BROWN. SHOULD THIS LEAD PROVE NON PRODUCTIVE , SUGGEST PHILADELPHIA CHECK TAX RECORDS FOR INNETEEN THIRTYFIVE IN EFFORT TO OBTAIN MORE COMPLETE NAMES.

MC KEE

WQ AND H NY HOLD PH AND ACK AND DISC

PH ACK AND DISC

PH NK R 3 PH

RECORDED - 19 174-1333-1087

EX-312 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 2 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lamb
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mrs. Fletcher

TELETYPE

HTM

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-20-49 1-33 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-DASH R. FELIX INSLERMAN. RE NY TEL TO NEW HAVEN NINETEENTH INST. NO EMPLOYMENT RECORD OR APPLICATION LOCATED AT CHANCE VOUGHT AIRCRAFT, STRATFORD, CONN., OR AT UNITED AIRCRAFT, EAST HARTFORD, CONN.

GLEASON

NY ADVISED.

A AND H PLS

1-35 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

74-1333-1088
F B I

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

EX-31

12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6471

Field Trace 1/20/49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 45 ST. LOUIS ~~XXX~~ 1 FROM NEW YORK 20 6-38P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Mr. Fletcher

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R., IS DASH R. RE ST. LOUIS TEL JAN. EIGHTEEN INSTANT. PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF MID REPORT RE JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN NOT DESIRED, BUT PERTINENT INFORMATION THEREFROM SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN REPORT.

HOLD PLS

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 19 174-1333-1089
F B I

52 JAN 28 1949 308

12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

Trans to SL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 77 AND BALTIMORE 7 FROM NY 20 10-15 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R.

T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES KARL AMATNEEK CONCLUDED HIS TESTIMONY TODAY AND WAS MUCH MORE COOPERATIVE, ALTHOUGH NOTHING OF PARTICULAR VALUE SECURED FROM HIM. HE TESTIFIED HE KNEW INSLERMAN WHILE BOTH ATTENDED COOPER UNION AND THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN HIM SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. HE DECLARED HE DID NOT KNOW IF INSLERMAN WAS A COMMUNIST AND THAT HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT ANY PHOTOGRAPHING OF GOVT. DOCUMENTS AND THAT HE HAS NO INFO CONCERNING ANY SUBJS IN INSTANT CASE. COULD NOT RECALL EVER HAVING SEEN ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. MOST OF GJ SESSION WAS TAKEN BY CHAMBERS WHO TESTIFIED IN DETAIL CONCERNING HIS EARLY COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES. CHAMBERS WILL TESTIFY AGAIN JAN. TWENTY FIVE NEXT AND ON JAN. TWENTY SIX HANS INSLERMAN AND J. PETERS ARE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR ALTHOUGH LATTER INDIVIDUAL NOT YET SUBPOENAED. FELIX AND ELIZABETH INSLERMAN CONTINUE UNDER SUBPOENA BUT NO DATE FIXED FOR THEIR FURTHER APPEARANCE.

SCHEIDT

11
44

306

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

174-1333-1090
F B I
12 JAN 24 1949

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

52 JAN 28 1949

WA ACK AND DISC BA HOLD PLS

EX-31

BA HOLD

Kisseloff-6473

TWO COPIES WFO

WA NY R 77 WA

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Rec'd 8:27 1/20/49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 54 20 7-45P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Mr. Fletcher

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. IS-R. REREPORTS OF SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR DATED JANUARY THREE AND FOUR INSTANT AT WASHINGTON, DC. NO ADDRESS ELEVEN THIRTY FIVE BROADWAY NYC BUT ELEVEN THIRTYTHREE BROADWAY WOULD COVER THAT ADDRESS. INQUIRY AT ELEVEN THIRTY THREE SO FAR HAS REVEALED NO INFO CONCERNING A TENANT NAMED STEPANOV. FORMER REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT SAYS THAT SAID BUILDING WAS OCCUPIED BY OVER ONE HUNDRED LESSEES, NONE OF THEM STEPANOV, MANY OF WHOM SUBLEASED OFFICE SPACE TO OTHERS AND NO RECORDS OF SUB LEASE AVAILABLE. ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO BULET JAN. TEN INSTANT, CAPTION IVAN SEMENOVICH STEPANOV, IS DASH R. PHOTOGRAPH OF STEPANOV ENCLOSED WITH SAID LETTER SHOULD BE SHOWN BY WFO TO V. V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, WHO SHOULD ALSO BE REINTERVIEWED FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON STEPANOV, PARTICULARLY FIRST NAME, AND IN REGARD TO KEITH, AS PER FURTHER INFO RE KEITH IN REFERENCE REPORT OF JAN. FOUR. ALSO DETERMINE IF DE SVESHNIKOFF EVER ACQUAINTED WITH MORRIS ASIMOW.

HOLD PLS

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 19 | 74-1333-1091 (F B I)

308

52 JAN 28 1949 INDEXED - 19

12 JAN 24 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-31

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELEMETER

CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD S20 AND NEW YORK CITY S5 FROM SFRAN

1-20-49 3-22 PM RN

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE TELETYPE JAN. SEVENTEEN LAST. EASTON ROTHWELL PRESENTLY TRAVELLING IN EAST AND MAY BE LOCATED EITHER AT BROOKINGS INSTITUTE, SEVEN TWO TWO JACKSON, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. OR CARE OF BELGIAN AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, FOUR TWO NAUGHT LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY OR AT THE STATLER HOTEL, WASHINGTON D. C. HE WILL RETURN TO PALO ALTO IN APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS. SUGGEST NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD LOCATE AND CONDUCT INTERVIEW. IF ROTHWELL NOT LOCATED, ADVISE SF SO INTERVIEW MAY BE CONDUCTED ON HIS RETURN TO PALO ALTO.

KIMBALL

TWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED - 19 174-1333-1092

EX-33 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949 308

Relayed to NYC

Kisseloff-6475

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, SEATTLE 1-20-49 2 25 PM PST MJC

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R

RE BALTIMORE TEL JANUARY FOURTEEN, LAST, AND NYTEL JANUARY SEVENTEEN LAST. COL. CLARENCE S. THORPE, USAF, RETIRED, RT. ONE, ARDMORE, SIDNEY B. C. CANADA, ADVISED WAS AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS SEPTEMBER THIRTY SIX TO JANUARY FORTY, AND ACTED AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF AIR CORPS DETACHMENT, APG, DURING ABSENCE OF COL. DUDLEY W. WATKINS, USAF, RETIRED. THORPE ADVISED HE WAS NOT PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH RENO BUT MET HIM PROBABLY THROUGH COL. CARL ZORNIG, USA, RETIRED, IN CHARGE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, APG, UNDER WHOM RENO WORKED. THORPE NEVER WORKED WITH RENO AND DOES NOT KNOW EXTENT OF RENO-S KNOWLEDGE OF NORDEN BOMB SIGHT.

THORPE DOES NOT KNOW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, AND HAS NO REASON TO BELIEVE RENO MAY HAVE GIVEN INFORMATION TO ANYONE. THORPE ADVISED HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR PHYSICAL SECURITY OF BOMB SIGHT ROOM IN HANGER AT AIR FIELD WHERE BOMB SIGHT AND CONFIDENTIAL MANUAL RE SIGHT WERE KEPT. ADVISED ONLY PERSONS HAVING KEYS TO ROOM WERE HIMSELF AND WATKINS. RENO NEVER HAD ACCESS TO BOMB SIGHT ROOM OR TO MANUAL AS FAR AS THORPE KNOWS. THORPE, STEWART C. SMINK AND COL. ZORNIG ONLY INDIVIDUALS AT APG WHO HAD COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF NORDEN BOMB SIGHT. THORPE HAS NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF RENO-S WORK, BUT THINKS MAIN JOB AT APG WAS WORKING WITH BOMB BALLISTIC TABLES. THORPE STATES C. L. NORDEN AND T. H. BARTH, REPRESENTATIVES OF NORDEN CO., WERE AT APG LATE THIRTYSEVEN OR EARLY THIRTYEIGHT, AND STAYED AT THORPE-S

RECORDED - 19 741-1333-1093

12 JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-6476

PAGE TWO

HOME. THORPE CANNOT RECALL ATTENDING A CONFERENCE. ADVISES COL. ZORNIG WOULD HAVE PERTINENT INFORMATION RE RENO-S KNOWLEDGE OF BOMB SIGHT AND OTHER WORK.

WILCOX

END

ACK PLS

WA 22PLS ACK

5-32 PM OK FBI WA DC VHJ

OK FBI NYC EMCG

DI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

FBI SPRINGFIELD 1-20-49 5-13 PM HG

DIRECTOR. URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REURTEL EIGHTEENTH INSTANT. WALTER SCHAEFER PRESENTLY IN CHICAGO UNTIL TWENTYFOURTH. CHICAGO ADVISED AND WILL HANDLE.

POSTER

END

6-15 PM OK FBI WA DC VHJ

RECORDED - 28 174-1333-1094
F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6478

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

1742

HTM

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-20-49 2-00 P M

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK AND BOSTON

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA., ETAL PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS - R.
RE BOSTON TEL SEVENTEENTH INST.

MR. CHARLES BISHOP, ONE FIVE FOUR E. GRAND AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN., OWNED THE TAVERN ON MAIN ST., PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE IN FORTYFOUR TO FORTYSIX. HE AND HIS WIFE STATE THAT ALL THE RECORDS WERE LEFT IN THE TAVERN WHEN THEY SOLD THE HOTEL WITH EXCEPTION OF ONE VERY OLD BOOK WHICH HE TOOK AS SOUVENIR. THINKS THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT MR. BATES MAY HAVE GIVEN RECORDS TO MAJOR A. O. GOYETTE, OWNER OF A MUSEUM IN PETERBOROUGH FOR THEIR HISTORICAL VALUE. BISHOP STATES THAT OLD RECORDS WERE KEPT IN LARGE IRON SAFE IN HOTEL WHEN HE OWNED IT. BISHOP SAID THAT NAMES OF GUESTS IN PETERBOROUGH ARE TRADITIONALLY PRINTED IN NEWSPAPER AND THIS SUGGESTED AS POSSIBLE LEAD FOR BOSTON.

GLEASON

END

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WA 2-02 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NY OK FBI NYC JFG

BS B OK FBI BS LMC

RECORDED - 28 74-1333-1095
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Ex 31

12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6479

MTTTKMTTOTT NY GA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr Fletcher
HBT 1742

WA 10 NY 2 FROM BALTO 1-21-49 1-56 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. REVIEW OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS RECORDS FAILS TO REFLECT REGISTRATION FOR FELIX OR HANS INSLERMAN.

MC FARLIN

END

BA R 10 WA

BA R2 NY

RECORDED - 28

174-1333-1096
F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

INDEXED - 28

364

52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6480

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON1 NEW YORK1 FROM NEWARK 1-21-49 1-37PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC.....U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE JANUARY SEVENTEEN LAST. EUGENE HOERTH, NEWARK, NJ, STATES VISITED FELIX INSLERMAN AND WIFE IN SUMMERS NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX THROUGH NINETEEN FORTY, EACH VISIT BEING OF TWO OR MORE WEEKS DURATION. DURING THIS TIME HOERTH WAS A HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT. DISCLAIMS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF EXSPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON PART OF FELIX INSLERMAN. STATES ONLY PERSONS MET IN BALTIMORE WERE OTHER RESIDENTS OF FOUR FAMILY DWELLING OCCUPIED BY INSLERMANS. STATES MADE NUMBEROUS TRIPS TO WASHINGTON FOR SIGHT SEEING PURPOSES WITH INSLERMAN AND WIFE BUT INSLERMAN MADE NO CONTACTS ON THESE TRIPS. STATES INSLERMAN INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY AND DEVELOPED OWN PICTURES. HOERTH STATES HE HAS NOT SEEN INSLERMAN OR WIFE IN THREE YEARS AND HAS NOT HEARD FROM THEM SINCE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF INSLERMANS INVOLVEMENT IN INSTANT CASE. HOERTH DOES NOT GIVE IMPRESSION OF BEING ENTIRELY TRUTHFUL.

MC KEE

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

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12 JAN 24 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 13 AND NEW YORK 7 FROM NEWARK 21 7-18 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R. RECORDS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTION, PERMANENT REGISTRATION, MONMOUTH COUNTY, NJ, REFLECT HANS INSLERMAN AND ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN REGISTERED OCTOBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR FROM TWO THREE SEVEN EASTBOURNE AVENUE, LONG BRANCH, NJ WITH NO PARTY AFFILIATION. HAVE VOTED IN FIVE ELECTIONS SINCE REGISTRATION. HANS INSLERMAN INDICATED LAST PLACE OF REGISTRATION AS NEW YORK CITY. NO PHOTOSTATIC COPIES BEING MADE UNLESS REQUESTED.

MC KEE

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

124-1333-1098
F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

RETYPED BY VHJ

Kisseloff-6482

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 9 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM NEWARK 21 7-09 P LEC

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE JANUARY NINETEEN LAST. RECORDS OF APPLICANTS AT FEDERAL RADIO AND TELEPHONE COMPANY, NUTLEY, NJ, DESTROYED IF NOT EMPLOYED BY COMPANY WITHIN SIX MONTHS. NO RECORD OF APPLICARION BY FELIX INSLERMAN.

MC KEE

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RECORDED - 28

12 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD 36 LOSANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 21 7-49P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS-R. RETEL FROM LOS ANGELES JANUARY NINETEEN FORTY NINE. LOS ANGELES WILL ADVISE BY TELETYPE THE TIME OF WILLIAM ROSEN-S DEPARTURE AND THE MODE OF HIS TRANSPORTATION. WASHINGTON FIELD WILL ASCERTAIN WHEN ROSEN ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON AND TELETYPE THIS OFFICE RE HIS ARRIVAL AND ADDRESS IN WASHINGTON.

SCHEIDT
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52 JAN 28 1949

12 JAN 24 1949

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HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-6484

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH 39 PHILA 3 FROM NEW YORK 25

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. RETEL FROM PHILA. JAN. SEVENTEEN FORTY NINE AND TELETYPE FROM WASH FLD JAN. NINETEENTH FORTY NINE. THE PHILA. OFFICE WILL ADVISE WASH FLD IF THEY HAVE IN THEIR POSSESSION MORE EXACT INFORMATION AS TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF EDWARD BERLIN, JR. AND THEODORE DOMINIC. IF NECESSARY, RECONTACT LAWRENCE SMITH TO OBTAIN A MORE DEFINITE ADDRESS FOR THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

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44

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52 JAN 28 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 44 21 9-05P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. IS R. ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO LETTER FROM WFO TO BUREAU DATED AUGUST NINETEENTH, NINETEEN FORTYONE, CAPTIONED DAVID ZIMMERMAN, IS-C, CUSTODIAL DETENTION, WFO FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FIVE ONE ONE NINE. SAID LETTER REFLECTS THAT ZIMMERMAN WAS A SUBJECT FOR CUSTODIAL DETENTION WHILE RESIDING AT NINE THREE NAUGHT M STREET, NORTH WEST, WASHINGTON, D.C., BUT NO FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING ZIMMERMAN IN WASHINGTON WAS FORWARDED TO THIS OFFICE. WFO SHOULD REVIEW THEIR FILE ON DAVID ZIMMERMAN, WHO IS IDENTICAL WITH DAVID CARPENTER, FOR ALL INFORMATION AS TO ZIMMERMAN-S EMPLOYMENT, RESIDENCES, AND CONTACTS WHILE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS.

52 JAN 28 1949 308

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12 JAN 24 1949

HOLD PLS

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Ex 31

Kisseloff-6486

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI KANSAS CITY 1-21-49 4-15 PM HMG

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL - PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

REBUTEL TO ALL SACS JANUARY ELEVENTH LAST AND NEW YORK TEL TO KC JANUARY NINETEENTH LAST. IRVIN O. WEIL, TWO FOUR FIVE TWO ROSEVIEW, ROSEDALE, KANSAS CITY KANSAS, AND HOWARD TUCKER, ROUTE ONE, TROY, KANSAS, FRIENDS OF JOHN KORAL IN U S ARMY, LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED. NEITHER COULD RECALL ANY REMARKS BY KORAL REGARDING THE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OR TRAVEL OF KORAL-S UNCLE. REPORT FOLLOWS.

BRANTLEY

6 WORD 2 LINE ELEVENTH

3 LINE IRVIN O WEIL

END

WA 5-19 PM OK FBI WA OVM

NO OK FBI NYC DPR

DISX

cc: Mr. F. L. Jones

RECORDED - 28

174-1333-1103
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12 JAN 24 1949

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52 JAN 28 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ALBANY 121-49 11-33 AM VA

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NYC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. RENYTEL JAN TWENTY LAST. FELIX AND ELIZABETH INSLERMAN HAVE BEEN REGISTERED IN AMERICAN LABOR PARTY SINCE RESIDING CAMBRIDGE, NY.

CORNELIUS

END

OK FBI NYC GAF

11-34 AM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

M

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INDEXED - 28

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12 JAN 24 1949

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52 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6488

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS

WASH AND WFO 2 NYC 2 FROM LOS ANGELES 21 9-52 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS ROUTINE

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REFER NY TEL DATED JAN. NINETEEN RE BORIS ISRAEL. RECORDS BUREAU VITAL STATISTICS LA COUNTY REFLECT BORIS ~~ISRAELXX~~ ISRAEL DIED OF ~~PHRXX~~ PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN LA SANATORIUM DEC. TWELVE, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. NY REFER ALSO THEIR LETTER DATED NOV. NINE, FORTYEIGHT IN CASE ENTITLED BORIS J. ISRAEL, WAS, INTERNAL SECURITY R, NY FILE ONE ~~HUNDEXXX~~ HUNDRED DASH ONE TWO FIVE ZERO SIX. LA CONSIDERING LATTER CASE RUC WITH THIS TELETYPE.

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12 JAN 24 1949

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52 JAN 28 1949

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ACK PLS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

FBI, DETROIT 1-21-49 7-25 PM EST MH

DIRECTOR, FBI AND AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS., ET AL, PERJURY., ESPIONAGE

ARVID WERNER JACOBSON INTERVIEWED TODAY IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW YORK LETTER OF THE SEVENTEENTH. JACOBSON UNABLE TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OTHER THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AND THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS DOES NOT REFRESH MEMORY. JACOBSON VERY EMOTIONAL AND INDICATED THAT HE WOUULD CONSIDER SUICIDE BEFORE SUBJECTING HIMSELF TO ANY PUBLICITY. IN VIEW OF STATEMENT REGARDING SUCIIDE DETROIT CONTEMPLATES NO FURTHER INTERREGATION UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY BUREAU. LETTER FOLLOWS.

O-CONNOR

END

WA 7-29 PM OK FBI WA OVM

NY OK FBI NYC DPR

OMOO

DE OPR

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

174-1333-1106
F B I

12 JAN 24 1949

EX-31

51 JAN 25 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-6490

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Egan
Mr. Leo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 17 NYC 3 FROM PHILA 1-21-49 3.09 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

RENYTEL JANUARY EIGHTEEN LAST. JOSEPH BOUCOT, PHILA, RENTED COTTAGE AT SMITHTOWN, PA., TO DAVID BREEN AND MAXIM LEIBER, NY LITERARY AGENTS. RENTAL MADE DURING JULY, AUGUST, YEAR UNKNOWN, PROBABLY THIRTYFIVE. BOUCOTS SISTER, MRS. NORMA B. BROWN, SIX NINETEEN ORANGE ST., HOT SPRI NGS, ARK., LIVED IN COTTAGE NEAR TO BREENS WITH SON PAUL BROWN, ~~SEVEN THIRTYFOUR~~ PARK AVE., HOT SPRINGS, WHO IS CURRENTLY SINGING AT ARLINGTON HOTEL, HOT SPRINGS WITH MEYER DAVIS ORCHESTRA. CHAMBERS, ALIAS, DAVID BREEN, IN PRE TRIAL DEPOSITION ADVISED PRISCILLA HISS, WIFE OF ALGER HISS SPENT TEN DAYS AT BREENS COTTAGE, AND THAT ALGER HHISS MADE AT LEAST ONE VISIT TO COTTAGE.

CHAMBERS STATES MRS. BROWN VISITED BREEN AND MET MRS. HISS. NY WILL FURNISH PICTURES OF CHAMBERS, ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS TO LITTLE ROCK FOR USE IN INTERVIEW WITH BROWN. LITTLE ROCK WILL INTERVIEW MRS. NORMA BROWN AND PAUL BROWN TO VERIFY AND ESTABLISH RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS. WILL ALSO EXHIBIT PHOTOGRAPHS FOR POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION. CHAMBERS, AT TIME, USED ALIAS OF BREEN AND HISS POSSIBLY USED ALIAS, ROGERS. NY ORIGIN.

308 BOARDMAN

174-1333-1107

RECORDED 22 JAN 24 1949

52 JAN 28 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-1-11 BY

EX-31

LITTLE ROCK ADVISED

NY ACK AND DISC WA HOLD

NY PH R 3 NY

Kisseloff-6491

JANUARY 18, 1949

SAC, CINCINNATI, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

HQ-1333-HQ8

REUNTEL JANUARY SEVENTEEN LAST CONCERNING KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE. DISCREETLY OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH OF CRANE AND TRANSMIT TO NEW YORK OFFICE FOR EXHIBITION TO CHAMBERS TO ASCERTAIN IF HE IS IDENTICAL WITH THE UNKNOWN KEITH IN INSTANT CASE.

RECORDED - 113

EX-1

HOOVER

CC-BY MAIL-SAC, NEW YORK

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

JWT:hhr

G.I.R.-7

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

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JAN 18 1949

Kisseloff-1492

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI CINCINNATI 1-17-49 5-40 PM JCL

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION ESPIONAGE SUPERVISOR.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. DETROIT FD TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED CINCINNATI DETERMINE IMMEDIATELY IF KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE PRESENTLY FACULTY MEMBER OTTERBEIN COLLEGE, WESTERVILLE, OHIO. DISCREET INQUIRY WESTERVILLE TODAY REVEALS CRANE IS SO EMPLOYED AND RESIDES THREE FOUR NORTH GROVE STREET, WESTERVILLE. NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN RE INTERVIEW UNTIL INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK OR BUREAU.

OSTHOLTHOFF

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 5-43PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

NY OK FBI NYC DPR

RECORDED - 113 74-13313-1108

31 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-6493

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/87 BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD 7 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 12-55 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP R. THE BUREAU IS STILL CONSIDERING PROCESSING THE SIXTY FIVE DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY CHAMBERS IN BALTIMORE FOR FINGERPRINTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PRINTS OF ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS ARE ON THESE DOCUMENTS. T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT THE BUREAU SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT THE COURT WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HONOR A MOTION ON THE PART OF MR. MC LEAN, THE ATT-Y FOR ALGER HISS, FOR AN EXAMINATION OF THIS MATERIAL BY OUTSIDE SOURCES AND THAT SUCH AN EXAMINAION BY THEM WILL COVER THE TYPING, THE WATER MARK OF THE PAPER, AS WELL AS THE AGE OF THE PAPER. FURTHER, THAT THESE OUTSIDE EXPERTS WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY TRY TO OBTAIN INFO THAT WOULD REFLECT THAT THE PAPER IS NEW AND COULD NOT HAVE BEEN PRODUCED IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN OR THIRTYEIGHT. MR. DONEGAN FAVORS THE FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION IF IT WOULD NOT AFFECT AN EXAMINATION BY OTHER EXPERTS AND WOULD NOT GIVE THEM THE GROUND TO CLAIM THEY COULD NOT CONDUCT THE EXAMINATION BECAUSE THE DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN TAMPERED WITH. MR. CHAMBERS WAS INTERROGATED

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 113 1333-1109
INDEXED - 113
EX-131 JAN 19 1949

5 FEB 11 1949

ON THE MORNING OF JAN. FOURTEEN, IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE PHYSICAL FACTS SURROUNDING THE DELIVERY AND HANDLING OF THE SIXTY FIVE DOCUMENTS WHEN THEY WERE PRODUCED AT THE PRE TRIAL DEPOSITION AT BALTIMORE, AND WAS ALSO QUESTIONED IN DETAIL IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE GOT SPECIMEN Q FIVE FROM A PERSON OTHER THAN ALGER HISS. IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORIGINAL PHYSICAL HANDLING OF THE DOCUMENTS IN BALTIMORE, MR. CHAMBERS RELATED THE FOLLOWING.-- CHAMBERS TESTIFIED FOR A PERIOD OF TWO DAYS AT THE PRE TRIAL DEPOSITION. THEREAFTER THERE WAS A BREAK OF SEVERAL DAYS AND ON THE THIRD MEETING, MRS. CHAMBERS TESTIFIED FOR ONE FULL DAY AND ON THE MORNING OF THE FOURTH DAY. ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE DAY ON WHICH MRS. CHAMBERS TESTIFIED, CHAMBERS HIMSELF TESTIFIED AND BROUGHT WITH HIM THE SIXTYFIVE DOCUMENTS. SO FAR AS MR. CHAMBERS COULD RECALL, THE FOLLOWING PERSONS WERE IN THE MARBURY LAW FIRM LIBRARY IN BALTIMORE--RICHARD CLEVELAND AND WILLIAM MC MILLAN, ATT-YS FOR MR. CHAMBERS, MR. MARBURY, A MR. EVANS AND A MR. ROSENWALD, WHO REPRESENTED ALGER HISS. A STENOGRAPHER OR REPORTER WAS ALSO PRESENT AND MADE STENOGRAPHIC NOTES OF THE PROCEEDING. AS MR. CHAMBERS SAT DOWN AT HIS PLACE AT THE TABLE, MR. MC MILLAN STATED TO THOSE PRESENT THAT MR. CHAMBERS HAD SOMETHING TO SAY AND HAD SOME EXHIBITS TO OFFER. AT THIS TIME MR. CHAMBERS TOLD THE PERSONS GATHERED THAT HE HAD SOME DOCUMENTS THAT HE WANTED TO INTRODUCE INTO THE TRIAL. MARBURY REPLIED THAT IN THE EVENT ANY DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL WAS TO BE PRODUCED AT THIS

RELEASED

END OF PAGE TWO

PRE TRIAL, IT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR MR. HISS ATTORNEYS TO EXAMINE SAME AND HAVE THE MATERIAL MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION IF IT WAS TO BE USED AS EVIDENCE AT A LATER DATE. MR. CHAMBERS THEN HANDED MR. MARBURY ONE OF THE HANDWRITTEN NOTES, WHICH IS PART OF THE SIXTYFIVE DOCUMENTS, AND WHILE MR. MARBURY WAS EXAMINING IT, HE LEFT THE ROOM AND WAS GONE FOR SOME PERIOD OF TIME. MR. CHAMBERS STATED THAT AT THE TIME HE HAD THE DEFINITE IMPRESSION THAT MARBURY WAS ATTEMPTING TO COMPARE THE HANDWRITING WITH PROBABLY THAT OF ALGER HISS WHILE MARBURY WAS OUT OF THE ROOM. AFTER MARBURY RETURNED, EITHER MR. CLEVELAND OR MR. MARBURY THEN WENT OVER TO WHERE THE COURT REPORTER WAS SITTING AND DICTATED THE FIRST AND LAST WORDS ON EACH DOCUMENT AS WELL AS THE SIGNATURE APPEARING THEREON. SUBSEQUENTLY THE COURT REPORTER HANDLED THE DOCUMENTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUTTING AN EXHIBIT NUMBER ON EACH DOCUMENT. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATION ON THIS DATE, MR. CLEVELAND TOOK THE SIXTYFIVE DOCUMENTS TO HIS OFFICE IN BALTIMORE AND IT WAS MR. CHAMBERS RECOLLECTION THAT HE PLACED THEM IN THE OFFICE SAFE. THIS, TO THE BEST OF CHAMBERS RECOLLECTION, WAS THE LAST TIME HE EVER SAW OR HANDLED THE DOCUMENTS, BUT INDICATED THAT ON A SUBSEQUENT DAY HE MIGHT POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN IN CLEVELANDS OFFICE AND MAY HAVE EXAMINED ONE OF THE TWO DOCUMENTS, BUT THAT HIS RECOLLECTION IS VERY HAZY IN THIS REGARD. MR. CHAMBERS RELATED THAT IT WAS ALSO HIS RECOLLECTION THAT EITHER IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE PRESENTMENT OF THESE

END OF PAGE THREE

DOCUMENTS AT THE PRE TRIAL DEPOSITION, MR. CLEVELAND HAD PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THESE DOCUMENTS MADE, OR THAT THE PHOTOSTATIC COPIES WERE MADE JUST PRIOR TO THEIR BEING INTRODUCED AT THE PRE TRIAL DEPOSITION. CHAMBERS STATED CATEGORICALLY THAT NEITHER ALGER HISS OR PRISCILLA HISS WERE PRESENT AT THE TIME HE INTRODUCED THE SIXTYFIVE DOCUMENTS AT THE DEPOSITION AND AT NO TIME THEREAFTER DID HE EVER OBSERVE ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS EXAMINING OR IN ANY WAY HANDLING THESE DOCUMENTS. IT WOULD APPEAR THEREFORE, THAT THE ONLY PERSONS THAT CHAMBERS KNOWS OF WHO HANDLED THESE DOCUMENTS BESIDES HIMSELF, WERE RICHARD CLEVELAND, WILLIAM MC MILLAN, MR. MARBURY, MR. EVANS, MR. ROSEN WALD, AND THE COURT REPORTER, WHOSE NAME CHAMBERS DOES NOT KNOW. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT IF THESE DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN PHOTOSTATED, THAT THE PERSON OR PERSONS DOING THE PHOTOSTATING ALSO HANDLED THESE DOCUMENTS. IT IS SUGGESTED, THEREFORE, THAT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY CONTACT MR. CLEVELAND AND OR MR. MC MILLAN, AND OBTAIN FROM THEM A CHRONOLOGY OF THE HANDLING OF THESE DOCUMENTS WHILE THEY WERE IN THEIR POSSESSION. BALTIMORE OFFICE SHOULD SET OUT ANY SUCH LEADS AS WOULD BE NECESSARY TO DETERMINE NOT ONLY WHAT PERSONS HANDLED THESE DOCUMENTS., BUT WHETHER AT ANY TIME ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS EVER HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE THEM SUBSEQUENT TO THEIR INTRODUCTION AT THE PRE TRIAL DEPOSITION IN BALTIMORE. CHAMBERS RELATED THE FOLLOWING STORY IN CONNECTION WITH DOCUMENT Q FIVE, WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE BUREAU, WAS TYPED ON A ROYAL TYPEWRITER. CHAMBERS STATED THAT SO

END OF PAGE FOUR

FAR AS HE COULD RECALL, HE OBTAINED ALL OF THE TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS FROM ALGER HISS. WHEN ASKED WHETHER ANYONE ELSE COULD HAVE POSSIBLY HAVE GIVEN HIM THIS PARTICULAR DOCUMENT HE ADVISED THAT THE ONLY OTHER REMOTE POSSIBILITY WAS THAT HE MIGHT HAVE RECEIVED IT FROM HARRY DEXTER WHITE, BUT THAT HE WOULD DISCOUNT THIS POSSIBILITY AS HIS RECOLLECTION WAS THAT THE ONLY INFO HE RECEIVED FROM HARRY WHITE WAS EITHER VERBAL OR HANDWRITTEN NOTATIONS. HE STATED THAT IF Q FIVE WAS WRITTEN ON A TYPEWRITER OTHER THAN THE ONE IN HISS HOME, NAMELY, THE WOODSTOCK, TYPEWRITER, THAT THE ONLY OTHER POSSIBLITY THAT HE COULD OFFER WAS THAT MRS. HISS MAY HAVE HAD ACCESS TO THE TYPEWRITER OWNED BY HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. HE POINTED OUT THAT COLLINS HAD A SON THAT WAS APPROXIMATELY THE SAME AGE AS MRS. HISS SONE /POSSIBLY TIMMY HOPSON/ AND THAT THE TWO BOYS KNEW EACH OTHER QUITE WELL AND THAT MRS. HISS OCCASSIONALLY BROUGHT HER SON TO THE COLLINS RESIDENCE. HE ALSO MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY OF MRS. HISS HAVING USED THE TYPEWRITER OF HER BROTHER IN LAW, DONALD HISS, AND POSSIBLY THE TYPEWRITER OWNED BY MARION BACHRACH, BUT STATED THAT HE WOULD BE SOMEWHAT DOUBTFUL ABOUT MRS. HISS USING THE TYPEWRITER OF THE LATTER TWO MENTIONED PERSONS. CHAMBERS VOLUNTEERED THAT AT THE TIME THIS DOCUMENT WAS READY FOR TYPING, SOMETHING MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED TO THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER ~~WHICH~~ WHICH WOULD PREVENT MRS. HISS FROM USING IT FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME AND THAT SHE MIGHT HAVE RENTED A TYPEWRITER OR USED A TYPEWRITER BELONGING TO A TRUSTED FRIEND.

SCHEIDT

11
44

TWO COPIES WFO

cc - Mr. Tracy
Mr. Parker

Called, Ident. Kisseloff-6498
Mr. Bromwell Office
By pst

~~XXXXX~~ BALT ACK AND DISC, WASH HOLD PLS

BA

NY R 1 BA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANUARY 17, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

URGENT

SAC, NEW HAVEN

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R REURREPORT JANUARY THIRTEENTH LAST. CONTACT PHILIP H. HISS, JR. THE THIRD AND MARJORIE B. HISS FOR TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS FROM ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS, ANY INFORMATION THEY MAY FURNISH REGARDING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, AND OTHER SOURCES FOR SPECIMENS.

HOOVER

CC - New York (by mail)

ASB:rmb

RECEIVED
JAN 18 3 50 PM
ROOM

RECORDED - 113 24-1333-1110

JAN 19 1949

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1964

EX-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

Kisseloff-6499

SENT VIA TELETYPE M Per

FILED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

JANUARY 18, 1949

URGENT

SAC, Springfield

RECORDED 119-

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS: ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

EX-1

RECHICAGOTEL JANUARY FOURTEENTH LAST. CONTACT WALTER SCHAEFER FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS.

HOOVER

CC * NEW YORK (BY MAIL)

ASB:rmb

74-1333

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

Kisseloff-6500

SENT VIA TELETYPE 2:33 PM Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 16 FROM CGO 14 5-51 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI ROUTINE CC TO SPRINGFIELD

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE CHICAGO LETTER TO BUREAU, ATTEN LABORATORY, JANUARY ELEVEN, LAST, SUBMITTING TYPEWRITTEN LETTER OBTAINED NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL. DEAN HAROLD HAVIGHURST LATER ADVISED ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADDRESS OF HISS AT NW LAW SXHOOL NOVEMBER TWELVE, FORTYSIX, WERE MADE BY ADLAI STEVENSON, NEW GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS. HAVIGHURST HAD CLEARED MATTER WITH WALTER SCHAEFER, ~~NEXXX~~ NWU LAW PROFESSOR ON LEAVE AND NOW AT GOVERNOR,S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, BEFORE ADVISING THIS OFICE. BECAUSE FIVE LETTERS FROM HISS TO ILLINOIS LAW REVIEW AND NWU LAW ~~SCHXXX~~ SCHOOL RE THIS ADDRESS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO LABORATORY BY LETTERS JANUARY SEVEN AND ELEVEN, BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE SPRINGFIELD WHETHER SCHAEFER SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS.

MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

RECORDED - 124-1333-1111
EX-1 21 JAN 19 1949

Tel. 1-18-49 to Springfield to contact Schaefer for additional specimens. - SBS

Kisseloff-6501

4-720 (Rev. 11-17-78)

Date of Mail 1/12/49

Classification of Mail:

- [ ] Unclassified
- [ ] Confidential
- [ ] Secret
- [x] Top Secret
- [ ] SCI

Mail Category

Letter XX Airtel ____

LHM ____ Memo ____

Report ____ Other ____

Teletype ____

Subject Jay David Whittaker Chambers

Originator of Material FBIHQ

This serial has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

Authority - 62-116065

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-7-00 BY 60260 NVS/AG/E FOIA # 404807/405/19

File Number 74-1333-1112

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGE-OUT

Kisseloff-6502

FBI/DOJ

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-20-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Miami

~~AIR MAIL~~

December 29, 1948

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.,
ALIEN ENEMIES
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

7480

RECORDED - 62
INDEXED - 62

74-1333-1113

EX-100

By letter dated December 23, 1948, [redacted] requested a photograph of Whittaker Chambers and indicated that he might possibly give some information concerning instant case.

[redacted] was formerly a confidential informant for the New York Division. He was discontinued on December 14, 1942 when he entered the Armed Services. Prior to his discontinuance, [redacted] was rated as a reliable informant. For your further information concerning [redacted] Bureau files reflect that he was born on August 11, 1902 in the United States and while in New York City resided at the [redacted]

[redacted] indicated in his letter that he desired a photograph of Whittaker Chambers so that he could get a good look at his face. He stated that he was quite certain that Chambers is the man that he, [redacted], talked with some years ago with several Russians in New York at the Prince George's Hotel on East 28th Street. He stated that if this was the individual he had in mind, he felt he could give some good information.

b7D

[redacted] also stated that he had asked Congressman Karl Mundt to question "Chambers" and "Hiss" regarding the leak of messages to Moscow that "Tyler Kent" decoded while working at the American Embassy in London under U. S. Ambassador Joseph Kennedy.

The statement is also contained in [redacted] letter that he could obtain microfilm copies of these messages during the war years but "could not no one to back me up, I guess because of the 'Roosevelt-Hopkins Coup.'"

There is enclosed herewith photographs of Chambers taken in 1931, 1935 and 1948. There is also being included a photograph of Alger Hiss which was taken in 1945. You are instructed to exhibit instant photographs of Chambers and Hiss to [redacted] and at that time carefully interview him concerning both Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss, as well as contacts of these individuals. [redacted] should also be requested to amplify concerning his statements to Congressman Karl Mundt as well as his statements regarding the possibility of obtaining microfilm copies of messages previously referred to.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE

DEC 29 1948 P.M.
FBI
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SAC, Miami

7481

This matter should be handled most expeditiously and the results furnished to the Bureau and the New York Division.

Inclosures

cc: New York

Kisseloff-6504

C-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

7482

December 28, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FLETCHER

The attached letter was received by the writer in a Christmas card from Joe McConnon, who makes his residence at the Liberty Hotel, Miami, Florida. McConnon is presently employed as a private investigator and has been working for himself representing some of the insurance companies in Miami, Florida. He has been employed as an investigator for the past 15 years or so and was considered a good contact of the New York Office. He was a particular contact of SA J. J. Keating on criminal matters.

McConnon had made some negotiations with Amtorg officials in the late 1930's and developed information of interest in connection with Communist matters and was placed on the Bureau payroll as a confidential informant for some months. He later when war was declared became an investigator for the U. S. Coast Guard. He occasionally has information of interest and on two occasions in the past two years had dropped into the Bureau and indicated that he had information of interest concerning Communist matters. On both occasions he was referred to the office of J. C. Strickland who was then in charge of the Security Section.

I do not know how much credence can be placed in the last two paragraphs of his letter to the effect that he talked to Congressman Karl Mundt and his statement that he could have obtained microfilm copies of the messages during the war years but could get no one to back him up.

I have not acknowledged his letter and suggest you might consider having some Agent in Miami interview him.

Respectfully,

E. J. McCabe

RECORDED - 62
INDEXED - 62

Kisseloff-6505

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

100% AIR CONDITIONED 100% STEAM HEATED

LIBERTY HOTEL

259 N.E. FOURTH STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA

7483

12/23/48

Dear Ed,

Could you send me a photograph of "Whittaker Chambers", so that I can get a good look at his face. I will return photograph immediately.

All photographs I have seen in the press todate, are not clear to me.

I'm quite certain he is a man I talked with some years ago with several of the Russians, in New York, at the "Prince George Hotel," on East 28th St N.Y. City. In here the Russians made their important meetings in the dinnerroom as well as in the rooms upstairs.

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 62 74-1333-113
INDEXED - 62
4 JAN 28 1949
Kisselloff-6506

STOP DESP

Let to Mr. Tolson
wrp 12-29-48

100% AIR CONDITIONED 100% STEAM HEATED

LIBERTY HOTEL
259 N. E. FOURTH STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA

7484

If my guess is right I can give you some good help on this subject.

Prefer a photograph of him without a hat on.

I asked Congressman Karl Mundt to question "Chambers" + "Hiss", regarding the leak of messages to Moscow, that "Tyler Kent" (THEODORE KENT), decoded while working at the American Embassy in London under Joseph P. Kennedy U.S. Ambassador.

I could have obtained Micro-film copies of these messages during the war years, but could get no one to back me up. I guess because of the "Roosevelt-Hopkins Corp."

The "Justice Department" should dig into this matter regardless to politics.

Hoping to receive an early reply.

Kisseloff-6507

Sincerely
Joe McCannon

122 PT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-177

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PORTLAND, OREGON	1/8/49	12/20/48 1/5/49	FRANCIS J. SMITH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: L. RAYMOND LAVELLE, professor, OSC, admitted acquaintance with PHILIP RENO, but disclaimed any knowledge re Communist Party activities or sympathies on behalf of RENO and also disclaimed any knowledge concerning activities of RENO in disseminating confidential information to unauthorized persons.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Denver teletype to Bureau, Albany, El Paso, Indianapolis, Portland, and Washington Field dated 12/20/48.
Report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON, Denver, Colorado, 12/24/48.

DETAILS: AT CORVALLIS, OREGON:

Inquiry on December 20, 1948, disclosed that Professor L. RAYMOND LAVELLE was absent from the Oregon State College campus and his residence, and that he would not return to the college until after January 3, 1949. It was also determined that he did not leave a forwarding address.

On January 5, 1949, L. RAYMOND LAVELLE was interviewed at his apartment, 525 N. 28th Street, Corvallis, by the writer and SA OLIVER T. MANSFIELD, at which time he admitted having worked with PHILIP RENO for a period of two or three months in the latter part of 1942 and the first part of 1943 while they were both employed by the War Labor Board at Denver. LAVELLE stated that he was also associated with RENO sometime in 1946 while employed by the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action, Denver, Colorado.

LAVELLE disclaimed any knowledge of PHILIP RENO's possible membership in the Communist Party and declined to state whether or not RENO was

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
J. A. Fletcher		74-1333-1114

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
3 New York
1 Special Asst. to Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN, New York City
2 Portland
plb

JAN 21 1949

RECORDED - 126
INDEXED - 126

Kisseloff-6508

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

122-B

PD 74-177

sympathetic with the activities of the Communist Party. He also stated that he had no knowledge whatsoever concerning any action on the part of RENO in removing official documents from the files of the War Labor Board or in orally furnishing confidential information to any unauthorized person or groups. LAVELLE stated he did not believe that the type of information which RENO came in contact with while associated with the War Labor Board at Denver would be of any material assistance to any person.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

Kisseloff-6509

122

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-177

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PORTLAND, OREGON	1/8/49	12/30/48 1/5/49	FRANCIS J. SMITH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, NAS; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: L. RAYMOND LAVELLE, professor, OSC, admitted acquaintance with PHILIP RENO, but disclaimed any knowledge re Communist Party activities or sympathies on behalf of RENO and also disclaimed any knowledge concerning activities of RENO in disseminating confidential information to unauthorized persons.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Denver teletype to Bureau, Albany, El Paso, Indianapolis, Portland, and Washington Field dated 12/30/48.
Report of SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON, Denver, Colorado, 12/31/48.

DETAILS: AT CORVALLIS, OREGON:

Inquiry on December 30, 1948, disclosed that Professor L. RAYMOND LAVELLE was absent from the Oregon State College campus and his residence, and that he would not return to the college until after January 3, 1949. It was also determined that he did not leave a forwarding address.

On January 5, 1949, L. RAYMOND LAVELLE was interviewed at his apartment, 525 N. 28th Street, Corvallis, by the writer and SA OLIVER P. HARTFIELD, at which time he admitted having worked with PHILIP RENO for a period of two or three months in the latter part of 1942 and the first part of 1943 while they were both employed by the War Labor Board at Denver. LAVELLE stated that he was also associated with RENO sometime in 1946 while employed by the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action, Denver, Colorado.

LAVELLE disclaimed any knowledge of PHILIP RENO's possible membership in the Communist Party and declined to state whether or not RENO was

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3 New York
1 Special Asst. to Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN, New York City
2 Portland

Kisseloff-6510

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ALBANY 1-14-49 11-16 AM VA

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NYC AND BALTIMORE U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-R. TED AND MILDRED HORNING, ARGYLE, NY INTERVIEWED. HORNINGS APPARENTLY CLOSEST FRIENDS OF FELIX AND ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. MILDRED HORNING HAS BEEN ELIZABETH-S CLOSE FRIEND SINCE BOTH WERE SOPHOMORES IN HIGH SCHOOL. HORNINGS CANNOT BELIEVE INSLERMANS INVOLVED IN INSTANT CASE BUT DISCLOSED THESE FACTS. MILDRED HAD ELIZABETH JOIN ESTHONIAN WORKERS CLUB AND-OR LATVIAN YOUTH CLUB IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES. THESE ORGANIZATIONS AT THAT TIME HAD CLUB ROOMS ON ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH STREET, MANHATTAN AND LATER MOVED TO ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIFTH ST AT ABOUT LEXINGTON AVE, EXACT ADDRESS UNKNOWN. MILDRED STATES MOST NEW YORKERS OF ESTHONIAN OR LATVIAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE AFFILIATED WITH CLUBS. PEOPLE IN CLUBS POSSESSED ALL SHADES OF POLITICAL OPINIONS FROM RADICAL PRO-RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS THROUGH REACTIONARIES. MILDRED BELIEVES ELIZABETH INTRODUCED TO FELIX BY KARL AMATNEEK, CLASSMATE OF FELIX AT COOPER UNION. INTRODUCTION PROBABLY OCCURRED THROUGH CLUB. AMATNEEK OF LATVIAN PARENTAGE, NOW MARRIED AND PRESENTLY RESIDING SOMEWHERE IN ENWICH VILLAGE, NYC. MILDRED STATES FELIX-S FATHER WAS ONE OF MAINSTAYS OF CLUB, ALWAYS SPENT ALL HIS SPARE TIME THERE AND DESCRIBED AS A REAL "RED RUSSIAN". HORNING

74-1333-115
INDEXED 126
RECORDED 126
EX-16
GPE
63 FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-6511

NEVER GATHERED IMPRESSION FELIX WAS LIKE FATHER. OTHER LIFELONG FRIENDS OF INSLERMANS SINCE THOSE DAYS OF CLUB ARE A MR. LOUIS E. LOO OF ESTHONIAN PARENTAGE, NOW MARRIED AND RESIDING SOMEWHERE ON STATEN ISLAND, AND MR. AND MRS. RICHARD LOTUS, FIVE SIX COLUMBIA AVE, HASTINGS ON HUDSON NY. HORNINGS HAVE VISITED INSLERMANS AT ALL INSLERMAN RESIDENCES IN BALTIMORE. CONFIRMED BATHROOM UTILIZED AS DARK ROOM IN APARTMENT ON CALLOW AVE. STATED INSLERMANS IN POOR FINANCIAL CONDITION AT THAT TIME BUT WERE NOT SURPRISED WHEN THEY PURCHASED EXPENSIVE LEICA CAMERA AS ELIZABETH VERY FRUGAL AND WOULD SAVE FOR MONTHS TO PURCHASE SUBSTANTIAL ITEMS. HORNINGS STATE IF FELIX INVOLVED IN CASE AS NEWSPAPERS INDICATE, THAT ELIZABETH WOULD HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF SAME SINCE ELIZABETH IS DOMINEERING MEMBER OF FAMILY AND FELIX CANT DO ANYTHING UNLESS ELIZABETH APPROVES OR INSTRUCTS FELIX. HORNINGS STATE A FAMILY BY THE NAME OF PEPPER WHO RESIDED NEXT DOOR TO INSLERMANS ON ROSELAND AVENUE IN BALTIMORE WERE CLOSE FRIENDS. HORNINGS STATE IDEA OF BUYING FARM WAS ELIZABETH-S SINCE SHE FELT FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY FARM WAS BEST METHOD OF LIVING. THUS INSLERMANS LOOKED FOR FARM IN THAT AREA. FARM AT CAMBRIDGE PURCHASED

FOR TWENTYSEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS TOTAL. CLAIM ELIZABETH-S MOTHER LENT THE MONEY FOR FARM SINCE INSLERMANS HAD LENT HORNINGS THEIR SAVINGS IN NINETEEN FORTYONE SO HORNINGS COULD PURCHASE THEIR FARM. HORNINGS PAID THIS DEBT WHEN THEY SOLD THEIR HOME IN WHITE PLAINS, NY. ELIZABETH STAYED AT FARM ALONE WINTERS OF NINETEEN FORTYFOUR, FORTYFIVE AND FELIX WOULD COME UP FROM LONG ISLAND ON WEEKENDS. AFTER SELECTIVE SERVICE RULES LIFTED ELIZABETH MADE FELIX SECURE JOB IN CAMBRIDGE, NY AREA. HORNINGS CLAIM INSLERMANS HAVE NEVER SEEMED POLITICAALLY CONSCIOUS TILL LAST NATIONAL ELECTION WHEN THEY WERE STRONG HENRY WALLACE SUPPORTERS

Ted Horning

TED HORNING-S ORIGINAL NAME BLOOMFIELD. HIS FATHER FLED RUSSIA DURING REVOLUTION AND SETTLED IN LATVIA. TED ENTERED U. S. ILLEGALLY IN NINETEEN TWENTYTHREE. IN NINETEEN TWENTYSIX WHEN GOING TO VISIT BROTHER IN CANADA WAS JAILED BY IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES AT MALONE, NY. CLAIMS DEPORTED TO CANADA ABOUT SIX MONTHS LATER. LIVED IN CANADA ABOUT ONE YEAR AND REENTERED U. S. BECAME CITIZEN THROUGH HIS MARRIAGE. CLAIMS HE IS WHITE RUSSIAN AND VIOLENTLY OPPOSED TO SOVIET GOVT. HAVE OPERATED CHICKEN FARM AT ARGYLE, NY SINCE WAR STOPPED HIS TIRE REGROOVING BUSINESS IN NYC. TED AND FELIX HAVE ARGUED SOME ABOUT RUSSIA. FELIX GENERALLY DEFENDS TED-S CRITICISM OF RUSSIA BY QUOTING

SOME ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN NEW YORK TIMES. TED STATES HE NEVER HAD IMPRESSION FELIX PRO-SOVIET BUT RATHER FELIX INTERESTED ONLY IN TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA AS REPORTED BY RELIABLE NEWS SOURCES. SUGGEST NYC AND BALTIMORE ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW CLOSE FRIENDS OF INSLERMANS AS STATED. ALSO NY UTILIZE ANY ESTHONIAN-LATVIAN INFORMANTS TO VERIFY STORY.

CORNELIUS

END

HOLD PLS FOR CORRECTIONS

THIRD FROM LAST LINE, PAGE 1, THIRD FROM ALAST WORD WHULD BE "GREENWICH"

SIXTH FROM LAST LINE, PAGE 2, LAST WORD SHULD BE "APPROVES"

A82 PLS

K FBI BA DS

OK FBI NYC GAFM

WA11-31 A OK FBI WASH DC NC

OK DISC PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

1742

FROM NEW YORK

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 1 13 200 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R. REWFOTEL TO RICHMOND, JAN ELEVEN, TO INTERVIEW EDWARD STETTINIUS AND RICHMOND-S TEL TO NY ADVISING THAT HE WAS IN NYC AT THE SAVOY PLAZA HOTEL. HIS SECRETARY STATES HE WAS CALLED TO WASHINGTON TODAY TO TESTIFY BEFORE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, ~~REGADXXX~~ REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF DEAN ACHESON. HE IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NY AFTER TESTIFYING BUT IF HELD ~~OXXX~~ OVER IN WASH FOR A NUMBER OF DAYS, MAY LEAVE FROM THERE FOR A FLORIDA VACATION. HIS SECRETARY IS ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT HIM TODAY AND DETERMINE HIS PLANS AND TO ARRANGE FOR AN INTERVIEW IN NY IF HE IS RETURNING. WFO IS REQUESTED AS A ~~DOXXX~~ DOUBLE CHECK TO CONTACT ~~XXXXX~~ STETTINIUS AND IF HE DOES NOT INTEND TO RETURN TO NY, TO INTERVIEW HIM. IF HE IS RETURNING TO NY, ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE APPOINTMENT FOR HIS INTERVIEW IN THIS CITY.

100-74-1333-1116

RECORDED 126

EX-16 37

JAN 13 1949

SCHEIDT

END 61 JAN 23 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

cc 7 L Jones

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO 24 NEW YORK 3 FROM PHILA 1-13-49 6.01 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. REWFOTEL JANUARY SIX LAST. GEOFFREY MAY INTERVIEWED TODAY AT NEW JERSEY STATE OFFICE BUILDING, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, WHERE CONDUCTING SURVEY OF RELIEF AGENCIES FOR GOVERNOR DRISCOLL. ELIZABETH MAY CURRENTLY WORKING FOR COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, STONELEIGH COURT, CONNECTICUT AVENUE, WASHINGTON, AND LIVING AT SHOREHAM HOTEL, LEAVING WASHINGTON, DC, JANUARY FIFTEEN NEXT. GEOFFREY MAY STATES HE AND ELIZABETH MAY LIVED AS NEXT DOOR NEIGHBORS OF HISS FROM JULY, THIRTYSIX, UNTIL HISS MOVED ABOUT AUGUST OF THIRTYSEVEN. STATES HISS AND MAY FAMILY VISITED BACK AND FORTH AT THAT TIME AND OCCASIONALLY SINCE THEN, BUT WERE NOT THE CLOSEST FRIENDS. ADVISES THAT HE DOES NOT RECALL EVER SEEING TYPEWRITER OF ANY TYPE IN ANY OF THE HISS RESIDENCE, AND NEVER HEARD ONE THROUGH PARTYWALL WHILE NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR. FURTHER, STATES HE HAS NEVER RECEIVED ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL FROM HISS. COMMENTED THAT HISS EMPLOYED NEGRO FEMALE SERVANTS, PROBABLY SEVERAL DIFFERENT ONES DURING THE PERIOD BUT COULD RECALL NO NAMES. THINKS THEY PROBABLY WERE HIRED THROUGH UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, WASHINGTON, PA, AND RECALLS THAT ELIZABETH MAY HAD BE-

INDEXED - 16
RECORDED - 126
74-1333-111
EX-16
37
JAN 13 1949

62 JAN 31 1949

COME ACQUAINTED WITH ONE PARTICULAR LIGHT COMPLECTED FEMALE NEGRO AT THAT AGENCY, WHOM MRS HISS MIGHT ALSO HAVE USED. DOES NOT RECALL HER NAME, BUT STATES ELIZABETH MAY PROBABLY WILL. MAY ADVISES HE AND WIFE HAVE MET FRIENDS OF THE ALGER HISS IN THEIR HOME, BUT STATED HE COULD RECALL NO NAMES OTHER THAN ALGER-S BROTHER, DONALD HISS AND WIFE. DOES RECALL MEETING IN FORTYFOUR, WHILE IN HISS RESIDENCE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION OF US MARITIME COMMISSION, BUT COULD NOT RECALL NAME. MAY ~~MD~~ CLAIMS

HE NEVER CAME IN CONTACT WITH OR MET WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND KNOWS NONE OF HISS ASSOCIATES. PICTURES OF CHAMBERS TAKEN IN NINETEEN THIRTIES WERE EXHIBITED TO MAY, WHO STATED HE DID NOT RECOGNIZE THEM. MAY ADVISES THAT HISS NEVER MADE ANY INQUIRY CONCERNING VARIOUS CONFIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT JOBS HELD BY MAY, AND RECALLED THAT SHORTLY AFTER RETURN OF HISS FROM YALTA CONFERENCE, HE HE MET HISS BUT THAT ONLY DISCUSSION CONDUCTED WAS OF ITEMS SUCH AS SCENIC BEAUTY, HOURS OF WORK, AND SIMILAR TOPICS. THAT SUBSTANCE OF CONFERENCE WAS NEVER TOUCHED MAY FURTHER ADVISED MR AND MRS ALGER HISS VISITED HIM AT ERWINNA, PA., IN NOVEMBER, FORTYEIGHT, WHICH WAS FIRST TIME HE HAD SEEN THE HISSES FOR SEVERAL YEARS. THE REASON FOR THE VISIT WAS TO REFRESH HISS MEMORY CONCERNING MINUTE

DETAILS OF NEIGHBORHOOD IN WHICH HISS AND MAY RESIDED IN THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYSEVEN. MAY STATES HE WANTED HIS REMARKS IN THIS REGARD CONSIDERED "PRIVILEGED" AS IT WOULD AFFECT CIVIL LIBEL SUIT BROUGHT BY HISS AGAINST CHAMBERS. MAY STATED ONLY SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION ON THIS OCCASION CONCERNED HOW HOUSES WERE PAINTED, WHAT METHOD USED IN PARKING CARS, AND SIMILAR ITEMS TO PROVE CHAMBERS HAD NEVER BEEN IN THAT NEIGHBORHOOD DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. WFO INTERVIEW ELIZABETH MAY FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND SPECIFICALLY OBTAIN FURTHER INFO CONCERNING SERVANT SITUATION, AND ATTEMPT TO LOCATE FORMER SERVANTS THROUGH US EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RECORDS. INTERVIEW MUST BE CONDUCTED JANUARY FOURTEEN.

BOARDMAN

TWO COPIES WFO

WA ACKAND DISC NY HOLD

WA PH R 24 WA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mason
Mr. Nease
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 48 12 7-40P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT ALGER HISS WAS MEMBER OF THE METROPOLITAN CLUB AND THE HARVARD CLUB, WASHINGTON, D.C. CHECK BOTH OF THESE CLUBS FOR TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

TO 61 JAN 28 1949

RECORDED - 126 74-1333-1118

EX-16

37 JAN 17 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

7479

To: [redacted] 12, 1949

[redacted], Atlanta

[redacted] follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received [redacted] office on January 12, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID [redacted]
with aliases, et al.
Espionage, Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO.

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

RECORDED
INDEXED

Examination requested:

Reference: Atlanta

Examination requested: Investigation Report 1-7-49

Specimens: Documents

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

[redacted] The photostatic copies of an envelope bearing the typewritten address Mr. Edwin W. Tracy, Veterans Administration Branch Office [redacted], Richmond, Virginia.

[redacted] The photostatic copies of an envelope bearing the typewritten address Veterans Administration, Branch Office No. [redacted], Insurance Service, Collections Unit, Richmond, Virginia.

[redacted] The photostatic copies of a typewritten letter on Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Virginia stationery, dated November [redacted], 1946, to Veterans Administration, Richmond, Virginia, signed Edwin W. Tracy.

[redacted] The photostatic copies of an Application for National Service Life Insurance, number 105 [redacted], for Edwin W. Tracy.

[redacted] The photostatic copies of a typewritten letter dated November 6, 1946, to Mr. Edwin W. Tracy, signed Edwin W. Tracy.

Results of Examinations

It was concluded that one of the envelopes which bore [redacted] was used to type the [redacted].

The photostatic copies submitted are returned in the files of the Bureau.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Washington
2 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
RCF:LD

FEB 1 1949

Kisselloff-6520

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK AT FILE NO 65-1333

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	1/7/49	1/3,4/49	JOHN E. DAVIS 1h

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Material from NSLI file of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, photostated and photographed for submission to FBI Laboratory.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Teletype WFO to Director and Atlanta, 1/3/49

DETAILS: As requested in referenced teletype, the National Service Life Insurance file of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, was examined at the Veterans Administration, Regional Office, No. 5, Marietta, Georgia on January 3, 1949, and pertinent documents from this file were photostated, using Veterans Administration photostatic equipment, secured through the courtesy of Mr. NORMAN M. SHIPLEY, Contact Officer.

Mr. SHIPLEY is the proper person to testify in the event the original of these photostatic copies are subpoenaed.

Photostatic copies of this file were also made by the writer and Special Agent CHARLES H. EDWARDS in the presence of Mr. SHIPLEY for appropriate transmission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory.

Enclosures to New York: Two (2) photostatic copies of Application For National

10 ENCL.
72 ENCL. ATTACH.

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		74-1333-1119	RECORDED - 126
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau (Encls.) 3 - New York (Encls.) (1 cc. attention of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN) 2 - Atlanta		37 JAN 13 1949	INDEXED - 126

Kisseloff-6521

AT 65-1333

Enclosures to New York:

Service Life Insurance of TIMOTHY HOBSON

Two (2) photostatic copies letter dated November 6, 1946 to RALPH W. BEESON

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to RALPH W. BEESON, postmarked November 7, 1946

Two (2) photostatic copies of letter addressed to Veterans Administration, dated November 26, 1946

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to Veterans Administration, postmarked November 26, 1946 at New York

Enclosures to Bureau:

Two (2) photostatic copies of Application For National Service Life Insurance of TIMOTHY HOBSON

Two (2) photostatic copies letter dated November 6, 1946 to RALPH W. BEESON

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to RALPH W. BEESON, postmarked November 7, 1946

Two (2) photostatic copies of letter addressed to Veterans Administration, dated November 26, 1946

Two (2) photostatic copies of envelope addressed to Veterans Administration, postmarked November 26, 1946 at New York

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-6522

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK AT FILE NO. 65-1333

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	1/7/49	1/3,4/49	JOHN E. DAVIS lh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Material from NSLI file of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, photostated and photographed for submission to FBI Laboratory.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Teletype WFO to Director and Atlanta, 1/3/49

DETAILS: As requested in referenced teletype, the National Service Life Insurance file of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, was examined at the Veterans Administration, Regional Office, No. 5, Marietta, Georgia on January 3, 1949, and pertinent documents from this file were photostated, using Veterans Administration photostatic equipment, secured through the courtesy of Mr. NORMAN M. SHIPLEY, Contact Officer.

Mr. SHIPLEY is the proper person to testify in the event the original of these photostatic copies are subpoenaed.

Photostatic copies of this file were also made by the writer and Special Agent CHARLES H. EDWARDS in the presence of Mr. SHIPLEY for appropriate transmission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory.

Enclosures to New York: Two (2) photostatic copies of Application For National

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau (Encls.)
3 - New York (Encls.) (1 cc. attention of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN)
2 - Atlanta

Kisseloff-6523

L-17

January 11, 1949

74-1333

SAC, San Francisco

Re: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Your #100-25417)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated , in connection with DN 89859-BU entitled ~~January 10, 1949~~, a ~~copy~~ of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K239 through K243

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333

NOT RECORDED
37 JAN 17 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCF:MD

MAILED 13
JAN 11 1949 P.M.

61 JAN 13 1949

Kisseloff-6524

L-17

January 11, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with alias
ALGER HISS
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Your #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89870 BU dated 1/10/49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

K244 and K245

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

74-1333
NOT RECORDED
37 JAN 17 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JAN 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-6525

61 JAN 20 1949

January 11, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Chicago

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage
Internal Security - R
(Your #65-3290)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89875 BU dated January 10, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K253 through K258

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333
NOT RECORDED
67 JAN 17 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
MAILED 13
JAN 11 1949

Kisseloff-6526

O D

Kisseloff-6527

74-1335-1119

A TRUE COPY

Norman M. Shipley

NORMAN M. SHIPLEY
Authority VA Form 4505b

74-13333-1119

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY

19 EAST 47TH STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Mr. Ralph W. Beeson

Veterans Administration Branch Office #4

Richmond, Va.

A TRUE COPY

Norman M. Shipley

NORMAN M. SHIPLEY
Authority VA Form 4505b

74-13333-1119

Kisseloff-6530

A TRUE COPY

Norman M. Shipley

NORMAN M. SHIPLEY
Authority VA Form 4505b

74-1333-1119

Kisseloff-6531

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY

19 EAST 47TH STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

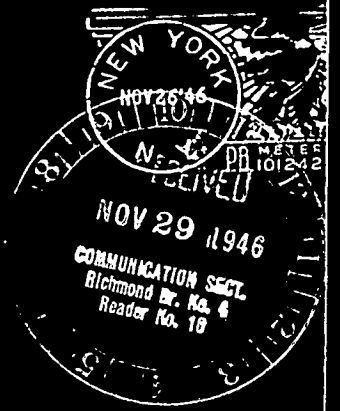

Veterans Administration

Branch Office No. 4

Insurance Service

Collections Unit

Richmond, Va.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Insurance Form 350
Rev. Sept. 1942

Form approved
BUDGET BUREAU No. 76-R002 42

ORIGINAL

APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

UNDER SECTION 602 (a) NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940 AS AMENDED AND REGULATIONS OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT REPORT OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

For use by persons in the active service in the land or naval forces of the United States within 120 days after the date of entrance into the active service. NOTE.—Persons in the active service more than 120 days and persons who reenter the active service (including persons discharged to accept commissions), where such reentrance is a continuation of previous active service without interruption, must make application on Insurance Form 350a, which requires a complete report of physical examination. USE INK OR TYPE.

ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE COMPLETELY ANSWERED

N15803507

1. NAME IN FULL: (Please print or type) — First: Timothy — Middle: (none) — Last name: Hobson

2. HOME ADDRESS: Number: 3210 — Street or rural route: P. St. — County, city, town, or post office: Wash. #7, — State: D.C.

3. I WAS BORN AT — City, town, or post office: New York City — State: — Day of month: 19 — Month: Sept. — Year: 1926 — Age nearest birthday: 17

4. DATE OF ENTRY INTO PRESENT TOUR OF ACTIVE DUTY: March 1, 1944

5. PRESENT ORGANIZATION — Rank, grade, or rating: AS, V-12 USNR — Organization, regiment, station, ship, etc.: Swarthmore

6. SERIAL NUMBER: 449 48 99

7. DATE OF SEPARATION FROM LAST TOUR OF ACTIVE DUTY. (If no previous active duty, state "none.") None

8. ARE YOU NOW DISABLED ON ACCOUNT OF INJURY OR DISEASE? IF SO, STATE DETAILS: No

9. I HEREBY APPLY FOR INSURANCE ON THE FIVE-YEAR LEVEL PREMIUM TERM PLAN IN THE AMOUNT OF $ 10,000

10. ARE YOU NOW CARRYING GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE? (ANSWER "YES" or "NO") No IF "YES" GIVE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE AND POLICY NUMBER IF AVAILABLE. AMOUNT, $ _____ POLICY No. _____
(No person may carry a combined amount of National Service Life Insurance and U. S. Government Life Insurance in excess of $10,000 at any one time)

11. COMPLETE NAME OF EACH BENEFICIARY (If married woman, her own first and middle name and husband's last name must be stated)

	Name	Relationship	Amount of insurance to be paid to each beneficiary	Post-office address (Number and street, city, town, or post office and state)
PRINCIPAL	Alger Hiss	Stepfather	Equally to survivors	Same as above
	Priscilla Hamet Fansler Hiss	Mother	or survivor	" " "
CONTINGENT				

Permitted class of beneficiaries: Husband or wife, child, parent, brother, or sister of the insured. (For further information see reverse side, paragraph 2.)

12. I REQUEST THE POLICY BE MAILED TO—(Please print or type) Alger Hiss (Full name) 3210 P. St. Wash. #7, D. C. (Address)

13. EFFECTIVE DATE OF INSURANCE (see reverse side, paragraph 1). I REQUEST THAT THE EFFECTIVE DATE of this policy be made the 11 day of March, 19 44 and

A. I enclose herewith remittance payable to the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES by _____ (Check, draft, or money order) in the amount of $ _____ in payment of the first _____ (Write above whether monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual) premium on the insurance, or

B. I will register an allotment of pay involving advance of active service pay under the provisions of Public Law 451, 77th Congress, in payment of the first monthly premium of $ 6.40 on the insurance, or

C. I will register an allotment of pay effective in the month in which application for insurance is signed, in payment of the first monthly premium of $ _____ on the insurance.

If an effective date is not specified by the applicant, the insurance herein applied for shall become effective as follows:

(a) If the first premium is paid by direct remittance or by advance of active service pay under the provisions of Public Law 451, 77th Congress, the insurance shall become effective as of the date on which valid application is signed and such premium is tendered.

(b) If the first premium is paid by regular allotment of pay effective in the month in which application for insurance is signed, the insurance shall become effective as of the first day of the month following the month in which valid application and such allotment are executed, provided the applicant is then in the active service and the amount of the premium is deducted from the applicant's service pay in accordance with the allotment.

THE UNITED STATES IS NOT LIABLE IF DEATH OCCURS PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE POLICY

14. I WILL PAY SUBSEQUENT PREMIUMS IN THE MANNER AND AMOUNT INDICATED BELOW:

A. BY ALLOTMENT OF PAY MONTHLY	B. BY DIRECT REMITTANCE TO THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannually	Annually
$ 6.40	$	$	$	$

SIGNED AT Swarthmore, Pa. ON THE 11 DAY OF March 19 44

WITNESSED by: _____

INFORMATION AS TO SERVICE CERTIFIED BY: T M Wright (Rank and organization. See reverse side, paragraph 4.)

Timothy Hobson (Applicant sign here. Do not print signature)

NOTE.—Penalties for fraud in securing for self or another the issue or payment of insurance: $1,000 to $5,000 fine and imprisonment. Insurance will be forfeited for mutiny, treason, spying or other specified offenses. (Sections 613, 615, and 612, National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940.)

602a

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

Effective Date Mar 11-44 Age 17 Amt., $ 10,000 Premium: Mo. $ 6.40 Qr. $ _____ S. A. $ _____ A. $ _____

Beneficiary OK

Action taken App ded 6.40 - 2-44

Examiner RJ 1-4 3-28-44 Reviewer _____

Certificate issued _____ Policy issued _____

16—30586-1

ALLOTMENT FOR $ 6.40 MO. TO PAY PREMIUMS REGISTERED
AT NAVY V-12 TRAIN. UNIV. PA. PHILA. PA. 1st PAYMENT
M. A. WILLIAMS, ENS USNR (S) SC USNR

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: RICHMOND, VIRGINIA · · · SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

ADDRESS REPLY TO
19 EAST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

November 26, 1946

Veterans Administration
Branch Office No. 4
Insurance Service
Collections Unit
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your form letter of November 20 enclosing insurance form 353a to be filled in for reinstatement of my policy.

Enclosed herewith are the completed form and a check for $12.40 to cover two monthly premiums as required. I believe that the records will show that one payment of $6.40 was made in Sept. of this year for this policy through the New York Veterans Office (where my papers were located at the time.)

Please advise if any further information is needed.

Yours very truly,

Timothy Hobson

Timothy Hobson
Ex USNR 449-48-99
Policy number 15 803-507

Please address reply to:
Timothy Hobson
554 West 113th St.
New York 25, N.Y.

6 November 1946

FROM: Timothy Hobson
554 West 113th St.
New York 25, N.Y.

TO: Mr. Ralph W. Beeson, Director of Insurance Service
Veterans Administration Branch Office No. 4
Richmond, Va.

SUBJECT: Insurance Policy #N 15 803 507, Status and Reinstatement of.

Following my discharge from the U.S. Navy my government insurance policy was held in New York. A card dated September 16, 1946 from the New York office but signed by you informed me that this policy together with all records had been transferred to Richmond. (This was done because I am using my Washington D.C. home address as my permanent address.)

This policy has lapsed, only one monthly payment having been made since October 1945. I would appreciate your advising me the status of my policy and the exact proceedure I must follow to reinstate it.

As I am working in New York and living at the above address, I will have to handle a reinstatement through the New York office. Can this be done with all my records in Richmond? I should think it would be easier for all if they were transferred back to New York as I intend to live here for some time. Please advise.

Timothy Hobson

Timothy Hobson
U.S.N.R. 449-48-99

11/20

F-10
Sta A
353a
Sta E
889

11/20/46

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-9549

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH	1/12/49	1/10,11/49	CARL L. SHERWOOD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. HARRY E. GORDEN, nee ALMA MAE PYLE, Schellsburg, Pa., permitted specimens to be taken from her typewriter, Woodstock Standard, Serial No. B-15523, which she had purchased from the Abbot Business Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. Mrs. GORDEN advised she had no knowledge of Woodstock Standard typewriter Serial No. 155423. Specimens forwarded to Laboratory for comparison purposes. [redacted]

- P -

REFERENCES: Teletype from Baltimore to Pittsburgh and WFO, 1/7/49
Bureau teletype to all SAC's, 1/10/49
Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau and N. Y. and Baltimore, 1/11/49

DETAILS: AT SCHELLSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. HARRY E. GORDEN, nee ALMA MAE PYLE, advised that she bought a typewriter from the Abbot Business Machine Company of Baltimore, Maryland, some time during World War II. Investigation showed that this typewriter is a Woodstock Standard and bears the Serial Number B-15523. Mrs. GORDEN further stated that this is the only typewriter she has ever purchased from the Abbot Business Machine Company.

Although the serial of the Woodstock typewriter in the possession of Mrs. GORDEN varies from the serial number of the Woodstock typewriter mentioned in Baltimore teletype dated January 7, 1949, specimens of this typewriter were obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory as enclosures with Pittsburgh letter dated January 1[illegible] 1949, with the request that the specimens be compared with the original documents submitted by the attorneys of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The Laboratory was also requested to advise the New York and Pittsburgh Offices of the result of the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. B. Thornton SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

7-1333-N26

RECORDED - 126

EX-10

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1-T.J.DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General)
2 - Baltimore
2 - Pittsburgh

EW

Kisseloff-6536

examination.

By teletype dated January 11, 1949, the Bureau, New York, and Baltimore offices were advised that the Woodstock typewriter in the possession of Mrs. GORDEN bears Serial Number B-15523, not Serial Number 155423.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-6537

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will report the results of the recontact with the Abbot Business Machine Company to determine the identity of the purchaser of Woodstock Standard Typewriter 155423 inasmuch as investigation disclosed the typewriter in the possession of Mrs. GORDEN bears Serial Number B-15523. (This lead was set out in Pittsburgh teletype of January 11, 1949)

THE PITTSBURGH OFFICE

AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Will report the results of the comparison by the FBI Laboratory of the specimens of Woodstock Typewriter B-15523 with the original documents submitted by the attorneys of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-6538

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-9549

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH	1/12/49	1/10,11/49	CARL L. SHERWOOD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. HARRY E. GORDEN, nee ALMA MAE PYLE, Schellsburg, Pa., permitted specimens to be taken from her typewriter, Woodstock Standard, Serial No. D-15523, which she had purchased from the Abbot Business Machine Co., Baltimore, Md. Mrs. GORDEN advised she had no knowledge of Woodstock Standard typewriter Serial No. 165423. Specimens forwarded to Laboratory for comparison purposes.

- P -

REFERENCES: Teletype from Baltimore to Pittsburgh and WFO, 1/7/49
Bureau teletype to all SAC's, 1/10/49
Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau and N. Y. and Baltimore, 1/11/49

DETAILS: AT SCHELLSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. HARRY E. GORDEN, nee ALMA MAE PYLE, advised that she bought a typewriter from the Abbot Business Machine Company of Baltimore, Maryland, some time during World War II. Investigation showed that this typewriter is a Woodstock Standard and bears the Serial Number D-15523. Mrs. GORDEN further stated that this is the only typewriter she has ever purchased from the Abbot Business Machine Company.

Although the serial of the Woodstock typewriter in the possession of Mrs. GORDEN varies from the serial number of the Woodstock typewriter mentioned in Baltimore teletype dated January 7, 1949, specimens of this typewriter were obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory as enclosures with Pittsburgh letter dated January 12, 1949, with the request that the specimens be compared with the original documents submitted by the attorneys of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The Laboratory was also requested to advise the New York and Pittsburgh Offices of the result of the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1-T.J.DONOGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General)
2 - Baltimore
2 - Pittsburgh

Kisseloff-6539

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 12, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal;
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

LOLA HORTON and husband, ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, formerly of 3135 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., prior to June, 1946, have been described by Mrs. MARGOT FANSLER MOORE, niece of Mrs. ALGER HISS, as close friends of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. LOLA HORTON is known by confidential informants to have discussed maids with Mrs. HISS. Forwarding address for the HORTONs on file at the Washington, D. C., Post Office shows their last known address as Route 1, Brandon, Vermont, as of June 14, 1946.

Albany will interview the HORTONs to ascertain names and locations of any other acquaintances or maids of the HISS family.

Albany will also determine whether the HORTONs recall seeing any typewriters in the HISS home and specifically a Woodstock standard model of old make, probably ten years old or older.

Albany will obtain copies of any typewritten correspondence from the HISSES in the possession of the HORTONs for submission to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes with known specimens taken from HISS's typewriter.

Albany also will determine whether the HORTONs have any information indicating that HISS was associated at any time with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS regardless of the name CHAMBERS may have been using. It should also be determined whether the HORTONs can furnish information corroborating CHAMBERS' allegations concerning HISS and other persons in this case.

For the assistance of the Albany Office in conducting this investigation, there is enclosed a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken in 1936.

New York is origin in this case. Refer Bureau teletype of January 10, 1949, to all continental offices regarding background importance of this case and necessity of handling leads immediately.

CC - Albany (AMSD) (Encl.)
New York

GGB:BR
74-94

INDEXED - 126
RECORDED - 126

74-1333-1121
F B I
37 JAN 17 1949

61 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6540

L-17

January 11, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Boston

RE: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Your #65-3251)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-89842 BU dated January 10, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K229

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333

NOT RECORDED
67 JAN 17 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RCF:MD
MAILED 13
JAN 11 1949 P.M.

61 JAN 26 1949

Kisseloff-6541

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington

January 16, 1947

Here follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 11, 1947.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. D. [illegible], with aliases
et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-24
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 1122
D-[illegible] TM

RECORDED - 126

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 1-10-47

Examination requested:

Specimens: Document

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

K202 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, dated April 23, 1947, to Mr. PHILIP W. [illegible], signed in ink: ALGER HISS.

K203 Typewritten letter on Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. stationery, dated January 14, 1947, to Miss [illegible], signed in ink DONALD HISS.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the machines which were used to type K202 and K203 were not used to type Q6 through Q67.

Specimens K202 and K203 will be returned to the Washington field office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCF:LD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
JAN 1 1947
FBI

Kisseloff-6542

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: January 10, 1949.

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D-89959 BU

K282
K283

Attached hereto are two typewritten letters for comparison with questioned documents in instant case, which letters were obtained by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER, and which are described as follows: letter on letterhead of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated April 23, 1947, addressed to Mr. THAYER, and signed by ALGER HISS; and letter on letterhead of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, dated January 14, 1948, addressed to Miss JANE HOLBROOK, and signed by DONALD HISS.

These two specimen should be returned to the Washington Field Office upon completion of the requested examination.

JHK:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

INDEXED - 126
RECORDED - 126

74-1333-112

1-12-49 RCFimd

COPY AND SPECIMENS [illegible] IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-11-49 mcl

74-1333

Kisseloff-6543

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 10, 1949

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the report of SA MAHLON C. COLLER, Detroit, Michigan, January 10, 1949.

It is requested that the Bureau consider the leads set out in this report and instruct the offices to whom the leads are set out whether or not the leads should be covered.

MCC:JC
74-77

ENCL
Encl. cancelled serial 1124 2-8-49

Enclosure

Tee to Boston WFO Detroit NY Albany 1-14-49

74-1333

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JAN 1949

EX-16

62 FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-6544

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin	NEW YORK, NEW YORK		DE File No. 74-77	
At Detroit, Michigan	Date 1/10/49	Period 1/4,6,7/49	By MAHLON C. COLLER	JC

Title	Character
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis:

DOROTHY DETZER states she has known NOEL FIELD and ALGER HISS since 1933. NOEL FIELD, ALGER HISS and LAWRENCE DUGGAN, according to DETZER, were members of liberal group in early New Deal Days and "considered most promising young men in State Department". Political philosophy of HISS not known to DETZER, but appeared to acquiesce in political thinking of FIELD, FIELD described as a "liberal" prior to taking employment with League of Nations and thereafter a Communist and extremely outspoken pro-Stalinist. HEDE MASSING in 1946 told DETZER of her, MASSING's, Comintern espionage activities at which time MASSING stated she developed and "delivered" NOEL FIELD into the Comintern apparatus and at the same time mentioned ALGER HISS as being connected with this.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/22/12 BY SP2 [illegible]

- P -

REFERENCE:

New York teletype to Detroit, December 23, 1948

Bureau letter to Detroit, December 31, 1948

Detroit teletype to Bureau and New York, January 10, 1949

cc Asst AC Campbell 1-14-49

DESTROYED [illegible]NG

5 - Bureau
4 - New York (1- THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Asst. to Attorney General)
2 - Washington
2 - Boston
- Detroit

INDEXED - 126
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74-1333-1124

37 JAN 18 1949

EX-76

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

51 JAN 25 1949

COPY IN FILE

Kisseloff-6545

(DE 74-77)

DETAILS: This is a joint report of SA JOSEPH HYBLE and the writer.

At Leland, Michigan:

DOROTHY DETZER, presently employed as a Professional Lecturer by the Red Path Bureau and authoress of the book, "Appointment on the Hill", stated that she had spent over twenty years in Washington, D.C., where she had been interested in various pacifist organizations and was for a number of years the Executive Secretary of the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom. DOROTHY DETZER was employed by the Quakers in Austria during 1920 and 1922 and also did relief work for the Quakers from 1922 to 1923 in Russia. She has a vast acquaintanceship among public officials and is known world-wide for her pacifist activities. She comes from an excellent family, one of her brothers being CARL DETZER, an editor of the Readers Digest and owner of the Leland Enterprise, newspaper, and another brother being the captain of the Port of New York.

Miss DETZER stated that between 1933 and 1939 there came to Washington, D.C., a group of younger than average people to take employment in the State Department and other Governmental agencies. She became quite well acquainted with this group through her work and social activities and regarded the group as above the average in intelligence. Among this group were NOEL FIELD, ALGER HISS, LAWRENCE DUGGAN, JEROME FRANK and GARDNER JACKSON. On the fringe of the group was JOHN ABT.

ABT was described as the husband of JESSICA SMITH, editor of Soviet Russia Today and the former wife of HAROLD WARE, the son of Mother BLOOR. The ABTs were formerly close friends of DETZER, but broke their relations when DETZER disagreed with their political philosophy.

DETZER described FIELD, HISS and DUGGAN as "the most promising young men in the State Department" during this early period.

Miss DETZER first met ALGER HISS in the residence of NOEL FIELD and was very much impressed by him, referring to him as "young, charming, good looking, quiet and dignified". NOEL FIELD and ALGER HISS were close friends.

The group was keenly aware of the danger to world peace because of the coming to power of the Fascist regime in Germany and they had frequent political discussions. Because HISS was so quiet, she never knew exactly where he stood politically, but stated that she believed he followed the political philosophy of NOEL FIELD. At this time she regarded FIELD as a liberal on negro and Jewish questions and tremendously interested in international organizations such as the League of Nations.

Kisseloff-6546

(DE 74-77)

Through years of close association with NOEL FIELD, Miss DETZER stated that in her opinion she feels that NOEL FIELD is now a Communist. When she first knew him he was far to the left in his political opinions, but she does not feel that he was then a Communist. It was after NOEL FIELD took employment with the League of Nations in Geneva that he became quite outspoken in his admiration of the Communists and an extremely outspoken pro-Stalinist, which led her to believe that he is a Communist Party member.

Miss DETZER recalled that FIELD had, in his work with the League of Nations, been instrumental in saving many Communist refugees fleeing from Spain after FRANCO had come into power, and that he was very emotional when he recalled the bravery of these Communists. DOROTHY DETZER recalled that she had a heated argument with NOEL FIELD in Washington in 1946 at which time FIELD defended the Soviet Union.

DOROTHY DETZER was unable to recall specifically any official functions or political discussions in Washington at which HEDE MASSING and ALGER HISS were present, although there was one party in 1939 or 1940 at the home of ROBERT HORTON, a Scripps- Howard newspaper representative, at which MASSING and HISS may have been present. Miss DETZER also recalled that in the winter of 1936 and 1937 a party in honor of the arrival of HEDE MASSING in Washington, D.C. was given at the residence of KENDALL FOSS by his wife LIZA. Many prominent newspaper people attended this party and Miss DETZER feels that ALGER HISS also attended.

Miss DETZER stated that throughout the years she has kept up her acquaintanceship with ALGER HISS, but that she could recall visiting at his home only on one occasion at which time PRISCILLA HISS had given some party for charity at their Georgetown residence.

DETZER stated that at the time of the first United Nations Conference in San Francisco, she attended as an observer. During the period of this conference she had occasion to confer with Secretary of State STETTINIUS regarding child welfare work in foreign countries and some other matters. STETTINIUS at that time asked that she discuss these matters with ALGER HISS and called HISS into his office. Miss DETZER stated that HISS was rather cool in his reception, greeting her formally, and that up to that time they had had a "DOROTHY and ALGER" acquaintanceship. She indicated that upon STETTINIUS' leaving the room HISS criticized her for going directly to the Secretary of State with matters that should have been presented to him originally. There was some slight disagreement at this time and their relationship became somewhat strained.

Kisseloff-6547

(DE 74-77)

In recalling HEDE MASSING, Miss DETZER stated that in 1936 she was traveling through Europe and on arrival in Geneva, Switzerland, she telephonically contacted the residence of NOEL FIELD and was invited by Mrs. FIELD to have dinner with them that evening. NOEL FIELD picked up DOROTHY DETZER and drove her to the FIELD residence in the suburbs of Geneva. On arrival at the FIELD residence, she found that the FIELDs had house guests, namely HEDE GUMPERTZ and PAUL MASSING. During the evening DOROTHY DETZER discussed at length the Nye Munitions investigation and other matters in the United States in which GUMPERTZ, MASSING and the FIELDs showed a great interest.

At the end of the evening NOEL FIELD drove DOROTHY DETZER to her hotel in Geneva and PAUL MASSING accompanied them on the trip. During the drive MASSING asked that Miss DETZER furnish him with her address in Paris as he, MASSING, was leaving for Paris on the following day and would like to have dinner with her. On her arrival in Paris, Miss DETZER recalled that she was contacted by PAUL MASSING and that they did have dinner.

She recalled that PAUL MASSING had just recently escaped from Germany by underground methods with the aid of HEDE GUMPERTZ and that he was extremely anti-Fascist. He, PAUL MASSING, had been in the custody of the Nazis because of his pro-Communist and anti-Nazi activities, and had suffered severe punishment in their hands. She recalled that during this dinner a waiter dropped a cup in back of PAUL MASSING, which caused him to scream and dive under the table, a source of embarrassment for both of them. This nervous condition was, according to DOROTHY DETZER, caused by the ill treatment and torture he received while interned.

On another occasion at another restaurant a person scraped a chair on arising, which caused MASSING to go through the same performance.

Shortly after her arrival in Paris HEDE GUMPERTZ contacted DOROTHY DETZER, stating that she was very much in love with PAUL MASSING, and that she desired to marry him, but that PAUL MASSING was so concerned with the Fascist Government in Germany that it was his desire to return and carry on more vigorously his anti-Fascist activities, but that in view of his nervous condition it would be suicide for him to return as he would be immediately apprehended. HEDE GUMPERTZ stated that it was her desire to take MASSING to the United States and asked that DOROTHY DETZER use her influence in securing a visa for PAUL MASSING.

pgs 4-6

Kisseloff-6548

(DE 74-77)

On returning to the United States DOROTHY DETZER contacted one JACK SIMMONS, head of the Visa Department, and asked for a visa for PAUL MASSING. She was subjected to some questioning by SIMMONS who wanted proof that PAUL MASSING was not a Communist. On being unable to furnish such proof SIMMONS recommended that PAUL MASSING marry an American citizen.

DOROTHY DETZER then cabled PAUL MASSING that if he would marry HEDE GUMPERTZ a visa would be issued. Such marriage took place and a visa was issued, as a result of which HEDE MASSING and DOROTHY DETZER became very close friends and confidants.

DOROTHY DETZER stated that in 1946 she made application for employment with the United Nations in the Human Rights Division. DETZER stated that at this time all applications for employment with the United Nations had first to be cleared through the State Department. In making her application DOROTHY DETZER was of the opinion that she should show some liberal people as references and she, therefore, gave as her references the following people who are personally known to her:

WALTER WHITE, Executive Secretary, NAACP
Mrs. BETHUNE, President, National Congress of Negro Women
ROGER BALDWIN, Civil Liberties Union
MORRIS ERNST, Lawyer for the Civil Liberties Union

She presented her application to a friend of hers in the State Department, one Mr. ORICK, who passed upon the application favorably and sent it through the regular channels. However, her application was never acted upon and in making further inquiry through Mr. ORICK and others DOROTHY DETZER was advised that her application was stopped when it reached the desk of ALGER HISS. This caused Miss DETZER some concern inasmuch as she had regarded ALGER HISS as an old friend and she could not understand why he should take such action.

On leaving the office of Mr. ORICK she met one G. HOWLAND SHAW, formerly of the State Department in the Personnel Division and now the President of some national organization in Washington dealing with juvenile delinquency. She told SHAW of the difficulty she had had and of the action taken by HISS and SHAW at that time made the remark, "There are some who say ALGER is a Communist." This information came to DOROTHY DETZER as a surprise.

The following week in 1946 she went to New York where she visited with HEDE MASSING at which time she also related her difficulty and that

Kisseloff-6549

HISS had acted unfavorably upon her application. HEDE MASSING stated that this was understandable and that her application had been acted unfavorably upon by ALGER HISS in view of the fact that DETZER had been so out-spoken in her anti-Communist and anti-Stalinist philosophy.

MASSING then in confidence related to DOROTHY DETZER her previous Comintern espionage activities. In this conversation she related that her job had been to contact officials in the State Department and other Governmental agencies and endeavor to develop them as informants for her Comintern apparatus. She stated that she had been successful in developing and "delivering" NOEL FIELD and at the same time mentioned ALGER HISS as being connected with this apparatus. DOROTHY DETZER cannot now exactly recall what part ALGER HISS played in this apparatus although she is certain his name was mentioned along with NOEL FIELD.

At the time of giving DOROTHY DETZER this information HEDE MASSING stated that she would not be endangered in having this information as she, HEDE MASSING, had already given it to the FBI.

DETZER stated that she has the utmost confidence in HEDE MASSING and believes her to be absolutely honest and that any information given by HEDE MASSING can be thoroughly relied upon. MASSING is not in any way a sensation seeking individual and shuns publicity. The MASSINGS, according to DETZER, have great fear for their lives since breaking with the pro-Stalinist operators in the Comintern.

On numerous occasions from 1936 to date MASSING has discussed common acquaintances in Washington and elsewhere and the name of ALGER HISS has come up on many of these occasions, which leads DOROTHY DETZER to believe that they had been previously acquainted. DOROTHY DETZER recalls specifically one of these conversations which took place during a walk on the farm of the MASSINGs in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, which was the first farm owned by the MASSINGs and bought eight or nine years ago in common with the mother of NOEL FIELD. One LOUIS FISCHER, a newspaper correspondent formerly attached to the magazine The Nation, accompanied them on this walk. DETZER recalls that at that time HEDE MASSING inquired regarding the activities of ALGER HISS and his present whereabouts.

Miss DETZER recalled that some time in the fall of 1948, following the publicity on the HISS-CHAMBERS affair, she was telephonically contacted by CLARK EICHELBERGER, Director of the United Nations Association,

Kisseloff-6550

(DE 74-77)

which is closely affiliated with the Carnegie Foundation. EICHELBERGER commented on the hideous charges being made against ALGER HISS and asked her if she could recall a GEORGE CROSLEY. DETZER replied in the negative, stating that in her opinion there was never any GEORGE CROSLEY, and indicated to EICHELBERGER that she believed the charges being made against HISS were true. Her opinion astonished EICHELBERGER, who asked that she stop in to see him to discuss the matter the next time she was in New York and not to reveal to anyone that he had contacted her concerning this case.

The above was told to the agents in confidence as Miss DETZER still considers EICHELBERGER a close friend, and the name of DETZER should not be used in the event of a future contact with EICHELBERGER.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-6551

(DE. 74-77)

LEADS

The DETROIT DIVISION

At Lansing, Michigan

Will attempt to identify and locate Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON, in accordance with instructions set out in the report of JOHN P. BUSCHER, dated December 24, 1948 at Washington, D.C.

The BOSTON DIVISION

Will, on receipt ofinstructions from the Bureau, endeavor to locate and interview GARDNER JACKSON, a newspaper man now residing in Cape Cod. JACKSON is reported to have broken with the Washington group and may be able to furnish information regarding the political philosophy of ALGER HISS inasmuch as JACKSON was personally and well acquainted with the "liberal" circle.

The WASHINGTON DIVISION

At Washington, D.C.

Will, on instructions from the Bureau, contact ROBERT HORTON, Scripps-Howard newspaper representative at whose home a party was given in 1939 or 1940, attended by HEDE MASSING and probably ALGER HISS.

Will contact KENDALL FOSS at whose home a party was given by LIZA FOSS in honor of HEDE MASSING in 1936 or 1937. ALGER HISS may have attended this party.

The purpose in setting out these leads is to establish the previous acquaintance of ALGER HISS and HEDE MASSING.

Will on instructions from the Bureau, contact G. HOWLAND SHAW, former State Department official, and endeavor to secure from him his knowledge of ALGER HISS' political philosophy, it being noted that he had told DOROTHY DETZER that "there are some that say ALGER is a Communist."

Kisseloff-6552

(DE 74-77)

The NEW YORK DIVISION

Will, on receipt of instructions from the Bureau, contact JEROME FRANK, now a judge in New York, formerly a member of the group described by DOROTHY DETZER. FRANK may have known of HISS's political philosophy.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-6553

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin	NEW YORK, NEW YORK			DE File No. 74-77
At Detroit, Michigan	Date 1/10/49	Period 1/4,6,7/49	By MAHLON C. COLLER	JC
Title JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; et al			Character PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R	

Synopsis:

DOROTHY DETZER states she has known NOEL FIELD and ALGER HISS since 1933. NOEL FIELD, ALGER HISS and LAWRENCE DUGGAN, according to DETZER, were members of liberal group in early New Deal Days and "considered most promising young men in State Department". Political philosophy of HISS not known to DETZER, but appeared to acquiesce in political thinking of FIELD. FIELD described as a "liberal" prior to taking employment with League of Nations and thereafter a Communist and extremely outspoken pro-Stalinist. HEDE MASSING in 1946 told DETZER of her, MASSING's, Commintern espionage activities at which time MASSING stated she developed and "delivered" NOEL FIELD into the Commintern apparatus and at the same time mentioned ALGER HISS as being connected with this.

- P -

REFERENCE:

New York teletype to Detroit, December 23, 1948

Bureau letter to Detroit, December 31, 1948

Detroit teletype to Bureau and New York, January 10, 1949

2 - Bureau
4 - New York (1- THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Asst. to Attorney General)
2 - Washington
2 - Boston
2 - Detroit

FBI, DENVER 1/12/49

SAC'S, EL PASO AND SALT LAKE CITY URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ,ALGER HISS . REBUTEL ALL SAC'S DATED JAN. ELEVEN LAST., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REPORT OF SA HAWTHORNE PHILLIPS, DATED JAN. TWENTYTWO, FORTYTWO AT WASHINGTON, D.C., IN CASE ENTITLED CRAIG S. VINCENT, I.S. M. A. VINCENT REPORTED IN FREQUENT CONTACT WITH ELEANOR NELSON IN FEDERAL WORKERS UNION ACTIVITY, WASH., D.C., PROBABLY LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES OR EARLY FORTIES. PHILIP RENO WAS ALSO ACTIVE IN FEDERAL WORKERS ACTIVITY WITH ELEANOR NELSON. EDWARD SCHEUNEMANN, DENVER, STATES PHILIP RENO IN CONTACT WITH CRAIG VINCENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C. IN LATE THIRTIES. INQUIRIES, DENVER, REFLECT CRAIG VINCENT NOW IN RENO, NEVADA, APPARENTLY TO OBTAIN A DIVORCE FROM WIFE, THE FORMER JOYCE CAMPBELL. VINCENT KNOWN TO VISIT JENNY WELLS OF ALBUQUERQUE, NM, FREQUENTLY AND THERE IS RUMOR THEY INTEND TO BE MARRIED. FOR INFORMATION OF SLC, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, BROTHER OF PHILIP RENO, HAS ADMITTED TURNING OVER DOCUMENTS FROM ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, MD., TO CHAMBERS NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT. SOME INDICATION PHILIP RENO IMPLICATED AS INTERMEDIARY. CHAMBERS STATES HE MET FRANKLIN AND PHILIP RENO THROUGH THE ELEANOR NELSON COMMUNIST APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, DC. BUREAU HAS REQUESTED THAT PHILIP RENO-S POSSIBLE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY AND COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES WHILE IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE BE INVESTIGATED. PHILIP RENO EMPLOYED BY SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN WASHINGTON, DC,

94-1353 - 1125

INDEXED - 126

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Kisseloff-6555

62 JAN 31 1949

BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO DENVER IN FORTY ONE. CRAIG VINCENT AT THAT TIME WAS EMPLOYED IN THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, IN WASHINGTON, DC. CRAIG VINCENT HAS BEEN CHAIRMAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY COLORADO FOR PAST SEVERAL MONTHS AND PHIL RENO BROKE WITH VINCENT OVER POLICY EARLY FORTY EIGHT. PHIL RENO EXPELLED FROM CP IN SPRING FORTY EIGHT AND HAS ADMITTED MEMBERSHIP SINCE FORTY FOUR. CRAIG VINCENT HAS BEEN CP SYMPATHIZER FOR MANY YEARS AND MAY BE A MEMBER. SLC REQUESTED TO LOCATE VINCENT IN RENO, NEVADA, AND INTERVIEW RE PHILIP RENO AND OPERATION OF ELEANOR NELSONAPPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, DC. EL PASO WILL DETERMINE IF CRAIG VINCENT IS WITH JENNY WELLS IN ALBUQUERQUE, NM, AND IF SO INTERVIEW AND ADVISE SLC.

KRAMER

END
EOJ/mkg
66-658

CC: BUREAU (AMSD)
CC: NEW YORK (AMSD)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. NH FILE NO. 74-5 mmm

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-12-49	12/23,21/48	JAMES T. HAVERTY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. ALGER HISS attended Graduate School, Yale University, under maiden name PRISCILLA FANSLER 1924-1925. No typewritten correspondence of either Mr. or Mrs. HISS at Yale University Graduate School or Yale Alumni Office. Professor BRAND BLANSHARD, Professor of Philosophy at Yale, states he rented his cottage at Peacham, Vt. to Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS for the summer of 1948, but all correspondence connected with this transaction handwritten.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/81 BY SP2 mmlp

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype dated December 23, 1948
Report of SA FRANK C. WOOD dated at Albany, NY, December 29, 1948.
New York teletype dated December 29, 1948.

DETAILS:

Miss DORIS E. WHARTON, Clerk, Yale University Graduate School, New Haven, Connecticut, made available the Graduate School folder on PRISCILLA FANSLER, also known as PRISCILLA HOBSON, Mrs. ALGER HISS. This file reflected that PRISCILLA HARRIET FANSLER (Mrs. FRANCIS T. HOBSON) attended Yale University Graduate School for the school year of 1924-1925, majoring in English. There were no typewritten letters which could be attributed to Mrs. ALGER HISS or ALGER HISS in the file. It is to be noted that there was a letter dated August 17, 1937 received at Yale on August 20, 1937 written by Mrs. ALGER HISS,

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96 DEC 16 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
Wrote letter fwd 1-13-49		74-1333-1126	RECORDED 126	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			INDEXED 126	
5 Bureau 3 New York (1-T.J. DONEGAN, Special Ass't. to Attorney General). New Haven			EX-16	

62 JAN 2 1949

Kisselloff-6557

1245-30th, N.W., Washington, DC requesting the registrar at Yale University to send her record, which was under her maiden name PRISCILLA FANSLER, to George Washington University. This letter was written on grey vellum.

The file on Miss FANSLER at the Yale Alumni Office is captioned Mrs. Alger Hiss and contains nothing which could have been typewritten by either ALGER or Mrs. HISS.

Professor BRAND BLANSHARD, 274 St. Ronan Street, New Haven, a professor of philosophy at Yale University, was interviewed at his home on December 31, 1948. He stated that he had rented his cottage at Peacham, Vermont to Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS for the summer of 1948. He exhibited correspondence which he had concerning the renting of this property with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, all of which was handwritten. He further stated that neither he nor his wife had received any typewritten letters from Mr. or Mrs. HISS.

Professor BLANSHARD stated he wished to advise that he became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. HISS during the summer of 1947 at which time the HISSES were renting a cottage at Peacham, Vermont from Professor Bogart of the University of Illinois. He further advised he had no reason to be suspicious of Mr. or Mrs. HISS as they appeared to be above board and honest in all their dealings with him. He pointed out that at first he asked for $100 for the season for his cottage but that the HISSES thought this amount too small and paid him a larger sum.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-6558

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible]	1-13-49	12/23,31/48	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible]	[illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[illegible] attended Graduate School, Yale University, upon which date [illegible] 1934-1935. No typewritten correspondence of either [illegible] at Yale University Graduate School or Yale Alumni Office. Professor [illegible], Professor of Philosophy at Yale, stated he rented his office at Leeds, Vt. to [illegible] for the summer of 1948, but all correspondence connected with the transaction typewritten.

— P —

[illegible] Foreign teletype dated December 29, 1948
Report of [illegible] dated at Albany, NY, December 29, 1948.
New York teletype dated December 29, 1948.

[illegible] Miss [illegible], Clerk, Yale University Graduate School, New Haven, Connecticut, made available the Graduate School folder on [illegible], also known as [illegible]. This file reflected that [illegible] attended Yale University Graduate School year of 1934-1935, referred to typewritten letters which [illegible] in the file there was a letter dated at Yale on August [illegible], 1937 [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau
3 New York (1-[illegible], Special Agt. to Attorney General)
2 New Haven

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/23/77 BY SP2 [illegible]

Roseloff-6559

PHM:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-13-49 12:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, MIAMI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
INTERVIEW GREY FOSTER, TWO ONE FIVE EL BRAVO WAY, PALM BEACH, FLORIDA,
BEFORE JANUARY SEVENTEEN, NEXT. IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTIONED MATTER,
FOSTER WAS A NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTYFOUR,
WHILE RESIDING IN THIRTYFOUR HUNDRED BLOCK O STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC.
DETERMINE WHETHER HE HAS ANY INFORMATION INDICATING THAT HISS WAS ASSOCIATED
WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS OR OTHER PERSONS IN THIS CONNECTION. REFER BUTEL
TO ALL CONTINENTAL OFFICES, JANUARY TEN, LAST. PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHITTAKER
CHAMBERS BEING FORWARDED ALSO TODAY.

HOTTEL

RECORDED 126

74-1333-1127
F B I
3 JAN 17 1949

EX-16

62 JAN 24 1949

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: [redacted]

January 12, 1972

[redacted]

[redacted] follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 11, 1972.

Re:

[redacted]

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. [redacted] 72-1331 - 1128 [redacted]

Examination requested by:

Reference: [redacted]

Examination requested: [redacted]

Specimens: [redacted]

EX-16

Deleted Copy Sent [redacted]
by Letter [redacted]

K284 [redacted] typewriting [redacted] typewriting system [redacted] typewriter model [redacted] [redacted].

Results of Examination:

It was concluded that the machine which was used to type K284 was not used to type [redacted] in this case.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Washington
1 - Dallas

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

RCF:LD

Kisseloff-6561

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, Richmond

D-89960 BU

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Re Washington Field tel, December 31, 1948.

Mrs. LESTER H. BALL, Sterling, Virginia, advised that several years ago, believing it to be longer than since 1944, her son, HUGH BALL, purchased a Woodstock typewriter in Washington, D. C. She produced a receipt, dated July 2, 194_ (the year not being indicated), No. 12932, from the McDonald Machine Company, 818 14th Street (section not indicated), Washington, D. C. This receipt was for $17.50, which was received from HUGH BALL, Sterling, Virginia, for the purchase of Woodstock typewriter, No. 145259. Mrs. BALL made this typewriter available to Special Agent JESSE C. HALL, JR., at which time it was ascertained that the typewriter was known as Model 8-14 inch, bearing Serial No. 814-145259 E.

K284

ENC 2 sealed

The attached specimens consisting of five pages, three pages of ribbon specimens and two pages of carbon specimens, were taken at various speeds and pressures for each key, in both upper and lower case.

The Washington Field Office, in referenced teletype, requested that these specimens be forwarded to the Laboratory for comparison with documents known to have been typed on the typewriter of ALGER HISS.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Enclosures

REGISTERED MAIL
Return Receipt Requested

#74-1333.

cc - Washington Field (74-94)
New York (65-14920)

JEL:EFF
65-1623

RECORDED - 126

EX-16

174-1333-1128
F B I

37 JAN 17 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-11-49

Ans Lab Rep
1-12-49
RCB

Kisseloff-6562

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 19

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
8-00P

WASH AND WASH FLD 54 FROM NEW YORK 12

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R. REBULET TO NY JANUARY FIVE, NINETEEN FORTY NINE. THOMAS J. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT HE HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE INTERVIEWING OF MRS. BERTHA HISS AT THIS TIME. INTERVIEW MRS. HISS FOR ANY AND ALL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ALLEGATIONS IN THIS CASE AND SECURE FROM HER ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ANY MEMBERS OF THE HISS FAMILY. THESE SPECIMENS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE FBI LABORZTORY FOR COMPARISON WITH SPECIMENS ON FILE THERE. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

CHARLOTTE ADVISED

HOLD FOC FOR CONF

RECORDED - 126

INDEXED - 126

37 JAN 17 1949 6 COPIES WFO

61 JAN 28 1949

EX-16

Kisseloff-6563

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK DE FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1/12/49	12/24/48 1/11/49	MAHLON F. COLLER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The S. S. Kresge Company purchased a rebuilt Woodstock typewriter, serial RN 22269E, from Woodstock Branch in Detroit in November, 1941, and shipped it to their store number 235 in Washington, D. C. Typewriter reported to have Elite type. This typewriter returned to Kresge at Detroit and sold to R. E. DUNN, a dealer, September 23, 1947. No further effort being made to locate this typewriter for specimens. RALPH L. FANSLER of opinion typewriter specimens can be obtained from Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee and from files of Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/82 BY 9200 Ly
cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ

REFERENCE: Letter from Detroit to Bureau, December 27, 1948.

Teletype from Washington Field to Director and Detroit, January 10, 1949.

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96 DEC 16 1964

DETAILS:

Referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office requested that the Detroit Division endeavor to locate a Woodstock typewriter, serial N-222696, which had formerly been in the possession of the S. S. Kresge Company number 235 at Washington, D. C. and returned to the Kresge Equipment and Supply Department at 2727 Second Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

74-1333-1129X

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. M. O'Connor SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-1403 RECEIVED

RECORDED - 96

INDEXED - 96

EX-126

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2 - Washington Field
2 - Detroit

Kisselloff-6564

(DE 74-77)

Mr. D. A. TEACHOUT, Manager of the Equipment and Supply Department, checked his records and advised that the Woodstock typewriter sent to his store number 235 in Washington, D. C., in November of 1941 had serial number RN-22269E and was believed to have been purchased from the Woodstock Branch Store in Detroit, Michigan, in about November of 1941. Mr. TEACHOUT explained that this was a rebuilt typewriter inasmuch as the Kresge Company because of War restrictions were not permitted to purchase any new typewriters.

In September of 1947, this typewriter was returned from Store 235 to the S. S. Kresge Company at Detroit, Michigan, and was on September 23, 1947, sold to Mr. R. E. DUNN of 13552 Santa Rosa, Detroit, Michigan. Mr. DUNN is a representative of the L. C. Smith Company with offices at 1402 Barlum Tower, Detroit.

Mr. H. R. GASCON, Service Manager of the Woodstock Company, 615 Francis Palms Building, checked his records which indicated that a Woodstock typewriter with serial number RN-22269E was sold to the Kresge Company and shipped to Washington, D. C. in November of 1941. Mr. GASCON stated that the RN proceeding the serial number indicates that it is a rebuilt typewriter, and that the E at the end of the serial number indicates that the machine has Elite type.

The referenced teletype stated that if the machine was equipped with Elite type specimens were not to be taken. It further appears that this machine originated in Detroit and could not be the typewriter formerly in the possession of ALGER HISS; therefore, no further effort is being made to locate the typewriter.

By referenced letter dated December 27, 1948, to the Director with a copy to New York, the Detroit Division advised that on December 24, 1948, Mr. RALPH L. FANSLER, brother of PRISCILLA HISS, advised that he had telephonically contacted his brother, TOM FANSLER, at Chicago and that both he, RALPH L. FANSLER, and his brother, TOM FANSLER, were of the opinion that typewriting specimens could be secured from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Kisseloff-6565

(DE 74-77)

brother ?

RALPH L. FANSLER stated that his brother had been a general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from 1910 to 1920 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that he had one typewriter in his Office which in 1933 or 1934 was given to PRISCILLA HISS. RALPH L. FANSLER further stated that typewriting specimens could probably be obtained through the files of the Rosehill Cemetery, Ravenswood Park Avenue and Peterson, Chicago, Illinois, where the family owns lot 13 of plot 112.

- P E N D I N G -

 Kisseloff-6566

(DE 74-77)

LEADS

THE DETROIT DIVISION

At Lansing, Michigan:

Will attempt to identify and locate Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON in accordance with the instructions contained in the report of SA JOHN P. BUSCHER dated December 24, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-6567

(DE 74-77)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The New York Division's attention is called to the fact that leads are not set out in this report for Milwaukee to endeavor to secure typewriting specimens from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee, nor are leads set out for Chicago to endeavor to check on typewriting specimens from Rosehill Cemetery inasmuch as it is believed that the New York Division has requested the Milwaukee and Chicago Divisions to cover this after receiving the information in Detroit letter of December 27, 1948.

The Washington Field Division's attention is called to the fact that there is a discrepancy in the serial number of the Woodstock typewriter; the number as stated in the teletype of January 10, 1949 being N-222696 while the number in the records of the Kresge Company and the Woodstock Company at Detroit is RN-222696. It is believed, however, that these numbers represent the same machine, and that the RN number is the correct number.

Kisseloff-6568

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1/12/49	12/24/48 1/11/49	DM MARLON F. COHEN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The S. S. Kresge Company purchased a rebuilt Woodstock typewriter, serial M 222696, from Woodstock Branch in Detroit in November, 1941, and shipped it to their store number 235 in Washington, D. C. Typewriter reported to have Elite type. This typewriter returned to Kresge at Detroit and sold to R. E. DUNN, a dealer, September 23, 1947. No further effort being made to locate this typewriter for specimens. RALPH L. FANDLER of opinion typewriter specimens can be obtained from Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee and from files of Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/23/80 BY sp2 mcl/p

- P -

REFERENCE: Letter from Detroit to Bureau, December 27, 1948.

Teletype from Washington Field to Director and Detroit, January 10, 1949.

DETAILS: Referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office requested that the Detroit Division endeavor to locate a Woodstock typewriter, serial M-222696, which had formerly been in the possession of the S. S. Kresge Company number 235 at Washington, D. C. and returned to the Kresge Equipment and Supply Department at 2727 Second Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - Washington Field
2 - Detroit

Kisseloff-6569

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. NH 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-13-49	1-11-49	FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Marriage records at New Canaan, Conn. reflect ELIZABETH L. HISS and JOHN A. SUTRO married 10-16-31 at New Canaan. Bride listed parents as PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. and CAROLINE DOW. Inquiry reflects CAROLINE DOW HISS and PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., deceased M.D., were parents of only two children, namely ELIZABETH L. and PHILIP H. HISS, JR. III. Son, PHILIP, JR., III, a writer and photographer presently instituting divorce proceedings against wife, MARJORIE B. HISS at Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS described by New Canaan police officials as morally loose. Mrs. CAROLINE DOW HISS reported enroute to San Francisco to visit daughter, now known as Mrs. JOHN A. SUTRO.

- P - ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Reference: Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated 1-7-49.

Details: Referenced letter to the Bureau requested that the New Haven Division examine the marriage license records at New Canaan, Connecticut, for a record of the marriage of ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS and JOHN ALFRED SUTRO on October 16, 1931. It was requested that ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS be identified and if possible that it be determined if she is related to ALGER HISS.

as AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ:cw

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96 DEC 16 1964

74-1333-1129X1

Mailed 8 Cattaraugus

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. J. Glennon SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: ~~74-1333-1404~~ RECORDED - 96 INDEXED - 96

FEB 6 1949 FBI

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2-San Francisco
2-~~Washington Field (74-9)~~
2-New Haven

STAT.

Kisseloff-6570

CARL S. RAYMOND, Town Clerk, Town Hall, New Canaan, Connecticut, made available records which revealed that ELIZABETH L. HISS and JOHN A. SUTRO applied for a marriage license on October 3, 1931, said license being issued on October 12, 1931. The bride at that time gave her age as 20 and her birthplace as New Canaan, Connecticut. ELIZABETH L. HISS, the bride, indicated that it was her first marriage and her parents were listed as PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. and CAROLINE DOW. The bride did not list any occupation. JOHN A. SUTRO, the groom, gave his age as 26, his occupation as attorney-at-law in San Francisco, California, and indicated that he was born in San Francisco. Mr. SUTRO reported that this also was his first marriage and furnished the identity of his parents as ALFRED SUTRO and ROSE NEWMARK.

The marriage records further revealed that the parties were married on October 16, 1931 at New Canaan by Rev. Dr. CLIFTON M. BREWER, 553 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, a lecturer at Yale University.

A thorough search was made in an effort to locate the birth record of the bride, ELIZABETH L. HISS, at New Canaan, it being noted that she listed New Canaan as her place of birth on her marriage license, with negative results. CARL S. RAYMOND, Town Clerk, explained that if the bride was born anywhere within the state of Connecticut, a copy should have been filed in New Canaan. It was reported, however, that it is quite possible that ELIZABETH L. HISS was actually born in a New York hospital, it being noted that she is of wealthy parents in which case the New York authorities would not forward a copy of her birth record to New Canaan even though her family actually resided in that particular town. Mr. RAYMOND mentioned that he knew the HISS family as residents of New Canaan for a number of years, stating that there were only two children born to PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. and CAROLINE DOW HISS, namely, a son, PHILIP H. JR., III, and a daughter, ELIZABETH L. HISS. Mr. RAYMOND further remarked that PHILIP, JR., III, is presently instituting divorce proceedings against his wife, MARJORIE B. HISS, at Bridgeport, Connecticut. It was reported that Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS is currently living with a Mrs. MARVIN on Oneoke Ridge in New Canaan.

The 1948 city directory for New Canaan reflects CAROLINE D. HISS, widow of PHILIP H. HISS, JR. as currently residing off Brushy Ridge Road in New Canaan. PHILIP H. HISS, JR., III, and wife, MARJORIE B. also have their residence recorded as off Brushy Ridge Road. The occupation of PHILIP, JR., III, was recorded as a writer and photographer.

Chief OTTO SCHMIDT and Sergeant FRANK ANNUNZIATO, both of the New Canaan, Connecticut Police Department, advised that the HISS family are well known residents in the community and are considered well established financially. Sergeant ANNUNZIATO stated that PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., the father of ELIZABETH L. and PHILIP H., JR., III, was a former doctor and is now deceased. It is further reported that there were only two children born to Mrs. CAROLINE DOW and her former husband. Sergeant ANNUNZIATO further remarked that he had heard a report at one time, the source of which he could not

recall, to the effect that the HISS family in New Canaan are distantly related to ALGER HISS, the nature of relationship not recalled. Sergeant ANNUNZIATO further remarked that he was recently conversing with Mrs. CAROLINE DOW HISS at which time she indicated that she was leaving for San Francisco to visit her daughter, now known as Mrs. JOHN A. SUTRO.

Chief OTTO SCHMIDT and Sergeant FRANK ANNUNZIATO both remarked that MARJORIE B. HISS, the wife of PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR.,III, is considered morally loose in New Canaan. Sergeant ANNUNZIATO explained such remark by stating that MARJORIE B. HISS can frequently be observed visiting a local tavern in New Canaan drinking oftentimes to excess and picking up with selected escorts.

Under date of November 14, 1948 a press release appeared in the Bridgeport, Connecticut Sunday Herald reflecting that Mrs. MARJORIE BOOTH HISS of New Canaan had requested $15,000 yearly in Superior Court at Bridgeport for the support of her 14 year old daughter, VALERIE, and her 7 year old son, MICHAEL. A settlement was established at $7200 a year by Judge J. HOWARD ROBERTS, who took into consideration the fact that there was a $2800 yearly income from a trust fund set up for her by PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR.,III, when they were divorced in 1939. It is to be noted that subsequent to the first divorce of PHILIP, JR.,III and his wife, MARJORIE, they were again remarried and celebrated their second honeymoon by vacationing to the Bahamas on a $60,000 yacht purchased by PHILIP, JR.,III. It is to be further noted that MARJORIE B. HISS, according to the press release, has a daughter MARJORIE whose $2500 annual expenses at the Masters School are paid for by CAROLINE DOW HISS.

-PENDING-

Kisseloff-6572

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK NH FILE NO. 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-13-49	1-11-49	FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Marriage records at New Canaan, Conn. reflect ELIZABETH L. HISS and JOHN A. SUTRO married 10-16-[illegible] at New Canaan. Bride listed parents as PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. and CAROLINE DOW. Inquiry reflects CAROLINE DOW HISS and PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., deceased M.D., were parents of only two children, namely ELIZABETH L. and PHILIP H. HISS, JR. III. Son, PHILIP, JR., III, a writer and photographer presently instituting divorce proceedings against wife, MARJORIE B. HISS at Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS described by New Canaan police officials as morally loose. Mrs. CAROLINE DOW HISS reported enroute to San Francisco to visit daughter, now known as Mrs. JOHN A. SUTRO.

- P -

Reference: Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated 1-7-49.

Details: Referenced letter to the Bureau requested that the New Haven Division examine the marriage license records at New Canaan, Connecticut, for a record of the marriage of ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS and JOHN ALFRED SUTRO on October 16, 1931. It was requested that ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS be identified and if possible that it be determined if she is related to ALGER HISS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. J. Gleason
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2-San Francisco
2-Washington Field (74-9)
2-New Haven

Kisseloff-6573

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NH FILE 74-5 clb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN	1/14/49	1/11/49	HOWARD P. WINTER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING and her young son reported by her brother-in-law JOHN ARNOLD GRAHAM, to be living at latter's home, RFD 1, South Coventry, Conn., as of Tuesday, 1-11-49, and plan to leave his residence about the middle of the following week. In 1943, GRAHAM, in filling out personnel form for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., where GRAHAM is still employed, listed SOYRING as ELEANOR CROSBY NELSON SAYRIND, age 37, employed as Secretary-Treasurer of UFW-CIO, Washington, D.C.

1 cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ

-P-

REFERENCE: Teletype from Boston dated 1/11/49.
Teletype to Baltimore dated 1/11/49.

DETAILS: Telephone call and teletype from Boston to New Haven indicated that by telephone call from Baltimore to Boston on January 10, 1949, the Boston office was requested to ascertain the whereabouts of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, also known as ELEANOR NELSON and ELEANOR NELSON PORTER, a subject in instant case.

The Boston office advised that according to THOMAS HICKEY, Augusta, Maine, brother-in-law of SOYRING, Mrs. SOYRING had visited a sister,

74-1333-1129X2

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. Gleason (NH) SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-1405

RECORDED - 96

INDEXED - 96

EX-126

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96 DEC 16 1966

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-6574

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1928 MKC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	1-14-49	1-3,4,7-49	ROBERT T. CRYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Miss KATHERINE B. NEILSON, Curator, Department of Education, Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, has never received typewritten correspondence from the HISS family, corresponds regularly with PRISCILLA HISS in longhand; visited and resided with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for two or three nights in September, 1946; recalls seeing typewriter in ALGER HISS'S study but does not remember the make or model; states that Mrs. JOHN ALFORD and PRISCILLA HISS performed research work for Carnegie Foundation at New York City and quite likely that typewriter was used in making reports to the Foundation.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-133.

Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948.

Washington Field teletype dated January 5, 1949.

New York teletype dated January 7, 1949.

DETAILS: Miss KATHERINE B. NEILSON, who is Curator at the Albright Art Gallery and employed by the Department of Education, Buffalo, New York, was contacted on January 3 and 4, 1949, regarding any correspondence that she may have had with the HISS family. She stated that PRISCILLA HISS is a very

74-1333-1129X3

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. G. Maynor SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-1164

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INDEXED - 96

Kisseloff-6575

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

close friend of her's and attended school with her at Bryn Mawr College. Miss NEILSON stated that she corresponds with PRISCILLA HISS quite regularly and, in fact, had received a letter as recent as January 3, 1949. She further stated that as well as she could recall, all of the correspondence that she has received from the HISS family has been in longhand and that she has never received a typewritten letter, nor does she have in her possession any typewritten material which was forwarded to her at any time by the HISS family.

Miss NEILSON further stated that she is a very close friend of the HISS family, although she has only met ALGER HISS several times, and she is quite upset about the difficulty which ALGER HISS now finds himself in. She is sure that ALGER nor PRISCILLA nor any other member of the family could be involved in any matter which could in any way be considered as disloyal to the United States.

Miss NEILSON stated that early in September, 1946, she visited with PRISCILLA HISS at Washington, D. C. and, in fact, resided with her for two or three nights while she was performing research work at the Library of Congress. Miss NEILSON stated that she does recall seeing a typewriter in ALGER HISS'S back study, where his law books and phonograph was kept, but she could not recall the make or the model of the typewriter which she observed.

were

Miss NEILSON further stated that she recalls that Mrs. JOHN ALFORD and PRISCILLA HISS performed some sort of research work for the Carnegie Foundation at New York City and it is very likely that any reports made by PRISCILLA or Mrs. JOHN ALFORD and forwarded to New York City, would have been submitted in typewritten form and, if so, she is quite sure that these records would still be available at New York City.

Miss NEILSON stated that the only close friend of PRISCILLA HISS that she could recall was a person by the name of Mrs. TESONE, an architect, at Washington, D. C., who also attended Bryn Mawr College. She could give no other identifying data regarding Mrs. TESONE.

It is to be noted that on May 5, 1947, [redacted] furnished agents of the Buffalo Office a list of the members of the Win-The-Peace Conference in the Buffalo area. This list contained the name of KATHERINE B. NEILSON, 253 Bryant Street.

b2
b7D

It should also be noted that on August 25, 1948, [redacted] furnished agents of this office with a partial membership list of the Progressive Citizens of America in the Buffalo area. This list included the name of Dr. KATHERINE NEILSON, 253 Bryant.

It should be further noted that the Progressive Citizens of America and the Win-The-Peace Conference are both heavily infiltrated by

Communists in the Buffalo area.

No other reference is made in the Buffalo files to Dr. or Miss KATHERINE B. NEILSON.

In concluding the interview with Miss KATHERINE NEILSON, she stated that she has correspondence in her possession which has been received from PRISCILLA HISS over the past several months and that if it was the desire of the FBI, she would make this correspondence available for examination.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-6577

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1028 HISS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	1-14-49	1-3,4,7-49	ROBERT T. CRYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Miss KATHERINE B. NEILSON, Curator, Department of Education, Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, has never received typewritten correspondence from the HISS family; corresponds regularly with PRISCILLA HISS in longhand; visited and resided with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for two or three nights in September, 1946; recalls seeing typewriter in ALGER HISS'S study but does not remember the make or model; states that Mrs. JOHN ALFORD and PRISCILLA HISS performed research work for Carnegie Foundation at New York City and quite likely that typewriter was used in making reports to the Foundation.

- R U C -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-133.

Boston teletype dated December 30, 1948.

Washington Field teletype dated January 5, 1949.

New York teletype dated January 7, 1949.

DETAILS: Miss KATHERINE B. NEILSON, who is Curator at the Albright Art Gallery and employed by the Department of Education, Buffalo, New York, was contacted on January 3 and 4, 1949, regarding any correspondence that she may have had with the HISS family. She stated that PRISCILLA HISS is a very

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			

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2 - Buffalo

Kisseloff-6578

close friend of her's and attended school with her at Bryn Mawr College. Miss MILSON stated that she corresponds with PRISCILLA HISS quite regularly and, in fact, had received a letter as recent as January 3, 1949. She further stated that as well as she could recall, all of the correspondence that she has received from the HISS family has been in longhand and that she has never received a typewritten letter, nor does she have in her possession any typewritten material which was forwarded to her at any time by the HISS family.

Miss MILSON further stated that she is a very close friend of the HISS family, although she has only met ALGER HISS several times, and she is quite upset about the difficulty which ALGER HISS now finds himself in. She is sure that ALGER nor PRISCILLA nor any other member of the family could be involved in any matter which could in any way be considered as disloyal to the United States.

Miss MILSON stated that early in September, 1948, she visited with PRISCILLA HISS at Washington, D. C. and, in fact, resided with her for two or three nights while she was performing research work at the Library of Congress. Miss MILSON stated that she does recall seeing a typewriter in ALGER HISS'S back study, where his law books and phonograph was kept, but she could not recall the make or the model of the typewriter which she observed.

Miss MILSON further stated that she recalls that Mrs. JOHN ALFORD and PRISCILLA HISS performed some sort of research work for the Carnegie Foundation at New York City and it is very likely that any reports made by PRISCILLA or Mrs. JOHN ALFORD and forwarded to New York City, would have been submitted in typewritten form and, if so, she is quite sure that these records would still be available at New York City.

Miss MILSON stated that the only close friend of PRISCILLA HISS that she could recall was a person by the name of Mrs. THSON, an architect, at Washington, D. C., who also attended Bryn Mawr College. She could give no other identifying data regarding Mrs. THSON.

It is to be noted that on May 5, 1947, [redacted] furnished agents of the Buffalo Office a list of the members of the Win-The-Peace Conference in the Buffalo area. This list contained the name of KATHERINE D. MILSON, 253 Bryant Street. b2 b7D

It should also be noted that on August 25, 1948, [redacted] furnished agents of this office with a partial membership list of the Progressive Citizens of America in the Buffalo area. This list included the name of Dr. KATHERINE MILSON, 253 Bryant.

It should be further noted that the Progressive Citizens of America and the Win-The-Peace Conference are both heavily infiltrated by

Communists in the Buffalo area.

No other reference is made in the Buffalo files to Dr. or Miss KATHERINE B. NEILSON.

In concluding the interview with Miss KATHERINE NEILSON, she stated that she has correspondence in her possession which has been received from PRISCILLA HISS over the past several months and that if it was the desire of the FBI, she would make this correspondence available for examination.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-6580

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NH FILE 78-5 clb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN	1/14/49	1/11/49	HOWARD P. WINTER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING and her young son reported by her brother-in-law JOHN ARNOLD GRAHAM, to be living at latter's home, RFD 1, South Coventry, Conn., as of Tuesday, 1-11-49, and plan to leave his residence about the middle of the following week. In 1943, GRAHAM, in filling out personnel form for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., where GRAHAM is still employed, listed SOYRING as ELEANOR CROSBY NELSON SAYRIND, age 37, employed as Secretary-Treasurer of UFW-CIO, Washington, D.C.

-P-

REFERENCE: Teletype from Boston dated 1/11/49.
Teletype to Baltimore dated 1/11/49.

DETAILS: Telephone call and teletype from Boston to New Haven indicated that by telephone call from Baltimore to Boston on January 10, 1949, the Boston office was requested to ascertain the whereabouts of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, also known as ELEANOR NELSON and ELEANOR NELSON PORTER, a subject in instant case.

The Boston office advised that according to THOMAS HICKEY, Augusta, Maine, brother-in-law of SOYRING, Mrs. SOYRING had visited a sister,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-6581

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

NR 7

Mrs. JOHN GRAHAM in South Coventry, Connecticut, over the Christmas holidays during which time her son contracted measles, as had other members of the GRAHAM family and that, accordingly, SOYRING had remained at the residence of Mrs. GRAHAM.

The Boston office indicated that JOHN GRAHAM was employed at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company. It was requested that the New Haven Division ascertain whether Mrs. SOYRING was, in fact, still in Connecticut and how long she intended to remain there.

The records of the Hartford Manufacturers' Association at Hartford, Connecticut, reveal that one JOHN ARNOLD GRAHAM, a resident at 69 Edmonds Street, Manchester, Connecticut, in 1940 had become employed by the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corporation. These records indicated that this individual was married, was born May 14, 1917, and had Social Security Number 004-16-6869.

Mr. LARRY HAYNES, Internal Security Section, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation, confirmed the fact that JOHN ARNOLD GRAHAM is an employee of that corporation. His personnel record reflected that he is presently residing at RFD 1, South Coventry, Connecticut, and that he is a field service representative of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation.

Mr. HAYNES checked a personnel information form made out for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation by GRAHAM in 1943 and thereby ascertained that in that year JOHN ARNOLD GRAHAM listed as his sister-in-law one ELEANOR CROSBY NELSON SAYRIND, age 37, occupation secretary-treasurer, UFW-CIO in Washington, D. C.

Furnished with a suitable pretext, Mr. HAYNES personally interviewed JOHN ARNOLD GRAHAM at the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corporation at East Hartford, Connecticut, on January 11, 1948. By means of this interview he learned from GRAHAM that the latter's sister-in-law and her young son had, in fact, spent the Christmas holidays at his home in South Coventry, Connecticut. GRAHAM further informed HAYNES that during the period of his sister-in-law's visit, her young son had contracted measles with the result that GRAHAM's own three young children had likewise contracted measles. GRAHAM stated that the children were treated by Dr. EDWIN BASDEN, Deputy Public Health Officer for Coventry, Connecticut, and surrounding areas. GRAHAM further advised HAYNES that his sister-in-law and her son intended to remain at his house until some time about the middle of the week, January 16-22, 1949 when she and her son would leave.

The details of the foregoing information were furnished to the Baltimore office by telephone call and teletype.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-6582

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 64 BALTIMORE 5 FROM NEW YORK 12 10-05

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. REBULET TO NY JANUARY FIVE, NINETEEN FORTYNINE. MR. THOMAS J. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT HE HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE INTERVIEWING OF MRS. MARY L. HISS AND MRS. CHARLES A. HISS. THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY AND ALL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ALLEGATIONS IN THIS CASE AND THEY SHOULD ALSO BE ASKED REGARDING ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ANY MEMBERS OF THE HISS FAMILY IN THEIR POSSESSION.

SCHEIDT

11
44

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

BA NY R 5 BA

WA NY R 64 WA

TWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED - 126

INDEXED - 126

124-1333-1130

37 JAN 17 1949

62 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6583

January 11, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Philadelphia

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Your #65-2440)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-88873 EU dated January 10, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K246 and K247

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

74-1333

NOT RECORDED
37 JAN 17 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 13
JAN 11 1949 P.M.

Kisseloff-6584

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 41 13 8-20

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. T.J. DONEGAN ADVISES THAT A MEMBER OF THE G.J. RECEIVED A LETTER FROM A FRIEND, JEROME B. RICE, JR. OF SHUSHAN, NY. RICE STATES IN LETTER THAT MR. DUANE BROWNELL, CENTER CAMBRIDGE NY, IS A NEIGHBOR OF FELIX INSLERMAN AND MAY BE ABLE TO GIVE INFORMATION RE HIM. DONEGAN DESIRES BROWNELL INTERVIEWED IF NOT ALREADY DONE. GJ SOURCE OF INFO SHOULD BE MAINTAINED CONFIDENTIAL.

ALBANY ADVISED

HOLD PLS

INDEXED - 126

RECORDED - 126

SCHEIDT 74-1333-1131

37 JAN 25 1949

62 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6585

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 51 LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 1 13 8-41P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE LA TELETYPE JANUARY SEVEN FORTYNINE AND REPORT OF EDWARD F. HUMMER IN CASE ENTITLED "WILLIAM HERBERT ROSEN, WAS, SECURITY MATTER - C." THOMAS J. DONEGAN ADVISED HE CONTEMPLATES SUBPOENAEING WILLIAM ROSEN BEFORE GRAND JURY. HE WOULD PREFER TO WAIT UNTIL ROSEN RETURNS EAST. LA ASCERTAIN DATE ROSEN WILL LEAVE LA. WASHINGTON ASCERTAIN DATE ROSEN ARRIVES THERE. DONEGAN WANTS TO HAVE ALL INFORMATION RE ROSEN MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM. WASHINGTON SHOULD SUPPLY COPIES OF ALL REPORTS RE ROSEN NOT ALREADY FORWARDED TO NY. ON COPY OF ALL REPORTS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO DONEGAN UNLESS BUREAU ADVISES TO CONTRARY. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

74-1333-1132

RECORDED - 126

TWO COPIES WFO

62 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6586

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 49 12 7-42P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R.

REBUTEL JANUARY TEN, NINETEEN FORTYNINE, AND RENYTEL JANUARY FIVE LAST, REFLECT THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER ONE TWO NAUGHT EIGHT TWO NAUGHT, SHIPPED TO BRAZIL, SHOULD HAVE STATED SERIAL NUMBER ON THIS TYPEWRITER WAS ONE TWO NAUGHT TWO EIGHT NAUGHT.

124-1333-1133

SCHEIDT

RECORDED 126

37 JAN 25 1949

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

62 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6587

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Lester
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 54 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 13 8-48P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. FELIX A. INSLERMAN AGAIN TESTIFIED AND REFUSED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD EVER BEEN EMPLOYED IN AN ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE SHOP ON WHITE PLAINS ROAD, BRONX AND ALSO REFUSED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED WHY HE HAD MOVED TO BALTIMORE. IT IS TO BE NOTED INFO PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED REFLECTS INSLERMAN CLAIMED IN PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT APPLICATIONS THAT HE HAD BEEN EMPLOYED AS REPAIRMAN FROM MAY, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO JUNE, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX IN SUCH A JOB IN BRONX. HE WAS THEN ASKED IF HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER WAS BASED ON FEAR OF IMPLICATING OTHERS OR BASED ON RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES. HE ANSWERED IN THE NEGATIVE. HE THEN ADMITTED IT WAS SOMETHING IN HIS OWN PAST WHICH HE DID NOT WANT TO REVEAL AND BECAME HIGHLY EMOTIONAL AND BURST INTO TEARS. HE DECLARED HE WANTED TO TELL THE WHOLE STORY BUT HE WAS AFRAID TO MAKE FULL DISCLOSURE FOR FEAR OF POSSIBLE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR HIMSELF. HE THEN STATED FELT HE SHOULD ABIDE BY ADVICE OF COUNSEL AND NOT ANSWER ABOVE QUESTIONS. HE WAS EXCUSED AT THIS POINT. HIS WIFE, ELIZABETH, THEN TESTIFIED AND LIKEWISE REFUSED TO ANSWER IF FELIX HAD EVER HELD ABOVE MENTIONED

RECORDED - 19 74-1333-1134
INDEXED - 19

32 JAN 27 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

BRONX EMPLOYMENT. GJ THEREUPON VOTED TO HAVE HER TAKEN BEFORE DISTRICT COURT FOR RULING AS TO WHETHER HER REFUSAL TO ANSWER ON GROUNDS OF SELF INCRIMINATION WAS PROPER. NO JUDGE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE AND SUCH STEP NOT TAKEN. AFTER GJ SESSION CONCLUDED LOUIS BENDER, ATTORNEY FOR INSLERMANS, INFORMALLY REMARKED TO DONEGAN THAT, "YOU ALMOST HAD THEM TODAY." DONEGAN POINTS OUT THAT IN HIS OPINION INSLERMAN HAS CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF INFO UNDOUBTEDLY INVOLVING INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN CHAMBERS AND THAT HE BELIEVES IT SIGNIFICANT THAT INSLERMAN IS MOST SECRETIVE ABOUT PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO TIME HE MET CHAMBERS WHICH WAS SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. IT SEEMS THAT THIS POSITION TAKEN BY INSLERMAN WOULD MEAN THAT HE WAS OBVIOUSLY CONNECTED WITH OTHERS IN ESPIONAGE WORK PRIOR TO MEETING CHAMBERS. BOTH FELIX AND ELIZABETH WILL TESTIFY AGAIN JANUARY EIGHTEEN NEXT.

SCHEIDT

BOTH HOLD PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1949

TELETYPE

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 8 NEW YORK 4 FROM NK 12 3-31 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS-R. RETEL WFO JAN. FIVE LAST. WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN POSSESSION MRS. R. A. KENYON, SUMMIT, NJ, PRESENTLY PACKED IN STORAGE WITH OTHER ARTICLES OF FURNITURE. MRS. KENYON SECURED TYPEWRITER UPON FATHER-S DEATH AND HER MOTHER, MRS. HARRY FRANK BREWER, STATES TYPEWRITER WAS IN HIS POSSESSION WHEN THEY WERE MARRIED IN NINETEEN SIXTEEN AND HAS NEVER LEFT FAMILY. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY, NO SPECIMENS WILL BE SECURED.

MC KEE

RECORDED - 19 14 1333-1135

EX-31 37 JAN 13 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

4 NY ACK AND DISC PLS

WASH: HOLD JAN 27 1949

NY NK R 4 NYC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI EL PASO 1-16-49 8-02 PM MST

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S SALT LAKE CITY AND NEW YORK CITY

U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE SALT LAKE CITY TEL FOURTEENTH INSTANT. EP INFORMANTS ADVISE CRAIG VINCENT PRESENTLY IN RENO, NEVADA FOR PURPOSE OF OBTAINING DIVORCE. HAS BEEN THERE FOUR WEEKS AND HAS TWO WEEKS TO GO. HAS BEEN DOING PRECINCT WORK FOR PROGRESSIVE PARTY WHILE IN RENO. UNABLE TO OBTAIN EXACT ADDRESS WITHOUT INTERVIEW OF JEANNETTE WELLS. IT IS DEEMED INADVISEABLE TO INTERVIEW HER AT THIS TIME IN VIEW OF DISTRICT ORGANIZER FROM CP DENVER PRESENTLY AT ALBUQUERQUE HOLDING STATE MEETINGS AND ALL CP MEMBERS AT ALBUQUERQUE EXTREMELY CONSCIOUS OF GRAND JURY COMMENCING ALBUQUERQUE NEXT WEEK. WELLS LEAVING ALBUQUERQUE, NM EN ROUTE RENO, NEVADA VIA TUCSON, SAN DIEGO, AND SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., WITHIN NEXT DAY OR TWO TO JOIN VINCENT AT RENO. WELLS DRIVING FORTY SIX GREEN FLEETLINE CHEVROLET TWO DOOR COUPE SEDAN, NM FORTY EIGHT LICENSE TWO DASH SEVENTEEN FIVE FIVE NINE. CAR HAS CHROME SPOT LIGHT ON DRIVERS SIDE.

BROWN

END

WA 1005PM OK FBI WA LS

SU OK FBI SU EXX WEJ

NYC 1005 PM OK NYC LAP

DISC PLSTV

RECORDED - 19 14-1333-1136

EX-31

37 JAN 17 1949

52 JAN 27 1949

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 65-2319

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA.	1-11-49	1-6,7-49	E. WILSON PURDY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITAKER CHAMBERS, was. ETAL	PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Typewriter specimens obtained from Woodstock typewriter N149477 belonging to Mrs. ANDREW ARCHER, 1720 32nd Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Florida and forwarded to FBI Laboratory.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Washington Field dated 1-6-49.

DETAILS: AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.

Mrs. ANDREW ARCHER advised that she had purchased her Woodstock Typewriter about 1928 to 1930 from the Woodstock Store in Washington, D. C., that it was a used typewriter at time of purchase and had been used only by members of the family since that time. She stated that it had not been out of her possession since 1945 at which time she had taken it to the Woodstock Store in Washington, D. C. for repairs. Mrs. ARCHER formerly resided at 19 Hilltop Road, Silver Springs, Maryland.

Typewriter specimens were obtained from the above typewriter and have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

cc AAG Campbell 1-14-49 FLJ cw

DEFERRED RECORDING

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: C. H. Carson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES DESTROYED 96 DEC 16 1964

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-1138 RECORDED 10

5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1-Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General)
2 - Washington Field
2 - Miami

JAN 1949

EX-31

Kisseloff-6593

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 65-2319

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA.	1-11-49	1-6,7-49	E. WILSON PURDY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITAKER CHAMBERS, was. ETAL	PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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DETAILS: AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.

Mrs. ANDREW ARCHER advised that she had purchased her Woodstock Typewriter about 1928 to 1930 from the Woodstock Store in Washington, D. C., that it was a used typewriter at time of purchase and had been used only by members of the family since that time. She stated that it had not been out of her possession since 1945 at which time she had taken it to the Woodstock Store in Washington, D. C. for repairs. Mrs. ARCHER formerly resided at 19 Hilltop Road, Silver Springs, Maryland.

Typewriter specimens were obtained from the above typewriter and have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

(5) - BUREAU OF THIS REPORT
3 - New York (1-Mr. T. J. DONOGHAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General)
2 - Washington Field
2 - Miami

Kisseloff-6594

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: January 10, 1943

SAC, Philadelphia

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 8, 1943.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WEINSTEIN CHANGE
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-2140
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 - 1139
LAB. NO. D-2273 DM

RECORDED - 19

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Reference: Letter dated 1-7-43

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Alex Weinstein
by Letter 12-16-74 bas

K246 Typewritten letter dated May 12, 1942, to Mrs. CATHERINE D. DONNEL, signed in ink ALICE HICO.
K247 Typewritten letter dated May 23, 1942, to Mrs. CATHERINE D. DONNEL, signed in ink ALICE HICO.
K248 Nine sheets of paper bearing known typewriting specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, number 172905.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that none of the machines K246 through K248 was used to type Q6 through Q8.

K246 and K247 will be returned to the Philadelphia office as soon as photographic copies have been made. K248 is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Baltimore

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 11 1943 P.M.
FBI

Kisseloff-6595

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: January 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

D-89873 BU

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

There are enclosed herewith specimens taken from Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 172904. It is requested that these specimens be compared with questioned specimens already in the possession of the Laboratory.

K 246 thru K248

There are likewise enclosed two letters dated May 12 and May 23, 1942 respectively. These letters were received by Mrs. CATHERINE D. BOWEN, author of "Yankee From Olympus" and are signed ALGER HISS. These letters should likewise be compared with the questioned specimens.

It is requested that the letters addressed to Mrs. BOWEN be returned to the Philadelphia Office after examination is made.

Encls. (3)
jlk/mrs
65-2440
Registered Mail, Special Delivery

74-1333

RECORDED - 19 74-1333-1159

EX-31

JAN 17 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS TO
FOR LAB. ACTION AND RETURN
1-10-49

Lab reps
1-10-49
Returned

Kisseloff-6596

FBI WASH FIELD 1-12-49 9:30 P.M.

DIRECTOR AND SACS BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R.

FATHER DALTON, HOLY FAMILY CHURCH, MITCHELSVILLE, MD., ADVISED THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER V TWO NAUGHT SIX THREE ONE PREVIOUSLY MAINTAINED AT THAT ADDRESS HAS BEEN REMOVED AND IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF FATHER STEPHEN BOYSKO, SAINT JOSEPHS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CLAYTON, DELAWARE. BALTIMORE WILL OBTAIN TYPING SPECIMENS FROM THIS MACHINE FOR SUBMISSION TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES. REFER BUTEL JAN. TEN TO ALL CONTINENTAL OFFICES RE BACKGROUND IMPORTANCE OF CASE AND NECESSITY OF HANDLING LEADS IMMEDIATELY. NEW YORK IS ORIGIN.

HOTTEL

GGB:VVS

WFO 74-94

74-1333-1140

EX-31

JAN 17 1949

304

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-20-2010

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
January 12, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebutel January 11, 1949.

The only investigation conducted by the St. Paul Office in this case was of administrative nature. Former Special Agent GEORGE C. BURTON, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was interviewed and had absolutely no recollection of a memorandum concerning the CHAMBERS-BERLE interview. It is felt that administrative material of this type, which was already furnished the Bureau by St. Paul teletype dated December 30, 1948, should not be submitted by report with a copy for T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, St. Paul teletype to the Bureau dated December 30, 1948, will not be re-submitted in report form. R U C.

Very truly yours,

M. B. RHODES, SAC

ROL:DAK
74-63

74-1333-1141

EX-31

364

1-13-49

13 11:30 am

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

RE ALBANY TEL JANUARY TEN FORTYNINE. CIVIL SERVICE RECORDS WASHINGTON, D. C. REFLECT HANS E. INSLERMAN BORN FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN NINETEEN ZERO NINE NEW YORK CITY WAS APPOINTED JR. RADIO ENGINEER AUGUST THIRTY ONE NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AND ASSIGNED TO SIGNAL CORPS LABORATORY, FORT MONMOUTH, N. J. AS OF AUGUST SIXTEEN NINETEEN FORTY TWO EMPLOYED SENIOR RADIO ENGINEER, P DASH FIVE, CAMP EVANS, N. J., WHICH IS LATEST INFORMATION AS TO HIS EMPLOYMENT STATUS. IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX RESIDED BOX THREE THREE OCEAN PORT N. J. CSC ADVISED COMPLETE TWO ZERO ONE FILE ON HANS E. INSLERMAN IS MAINTAINED IN FIELD WHERE ASSIGNED.

HOTTEL

JEK:lc

74-94

RECORDED - 19 1 74-1333-1142

INDEXED - 19 EX-31 27 JAN 17 1949

PHW:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-4-49 10:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NORFOLK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, DSP - R, IS - R.

JOHN TRUMBO, WASHINGTON, DC, ADVISED THAT MISS CATHERINE WHITE, COLONIAL BEACH, VIRGINIA, HAS IN HER POSSESSION WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NUMBER H TWO TWO TWO THREE ONE NAUGHT. INTERVIEW MISS WHITE, OBTAIN SPECIMEN OF TYPEWRITING, AND FORWARD SAME TO FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN WRITINGS OF MISS MACHINE. NY ORIGIN.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

74-1333-1143

EX-31

Kisseloff-6600

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

January 12, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 11, 1949.

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 1144
D-89988 WU

RECORDED - 19
EX-51

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated January 10, 1949

Examination requested: Documents

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Specimens: The following specimens were prepared on Woodstock typewriters:

K261 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #FL37909, property of Dr. OSCAR SCTLEN, 1286 Farragut NW, obtained 1/4/49.

K262 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #KK71392, property of Mrs. T. H. TAYLOR, 5010 - 11th Street, North Arlington, Virginia, obtained 1/5/49.

K263 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #KK50703, leased to Key Bridge Loan Company, 2012 N. Moore Street, Rosslyn, Virginia by DOROTHY M. SALVO of Cheverly, Maryland, obtained 1/5/49.

K264 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #KK85582, property of Mrs. IRVIN C. FARROWS, Route 1, Fairfax, Virginia, obtained 1/5/49.

K265 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #KK88820 N, property of Miss L. M. COYER, Apartment 706, 2100 Connecticut Ave., N.W., obtained 1/5/49.

K266 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #L632205, property of Mr. D. A. YOWELL, 4411 - 3rd Street, S.E., obtained 1/5/49.

K267 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #KK68882, property of MARJORIE ARDIS JOHNSON, 4 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Glen Echo, Maryland, obtained 1/5/49.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
1949 P.M.

RCF:lml

(Continued next page)

Kisseloff-6601

K268 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #B 31220, available in the home of Mrs. J. MITCHERS, 1203 Walters Street, S.E., obtained 1/6/49.

K269 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #260733, property of Mrs. NEEA ORM, 2811 - 34th Street, N.E., obtained 1/6/49.

K270 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #248858, property of Bonner Company, 10 Decatur Place, N. W., Obtained 1/6/49.

K271 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #N-144269, property of Dr. W. S. BARNETT, 404 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia, obtained 1/6/49.

K272 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #N251961, property of MILTON BIRNENTHAL, Bradshaw Shoe Company, 510 King Street, Alexandria, obtained 1/6/49.

K273 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #158324, property of Mrs. THACK, Rockville, Maryland, obtained 1/6/49.

K274 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #93708, property of CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, 8106 Carrel Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland, obtained 1/7/49.

K275 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #201440, in possession of Mrs. DORIS GRAUTOFF, 115 Baltimore Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland, obtained 1/7/49.

K276 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #184713, in possession of Mrs. ROBERT R. TEDDER, 1000 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, obtained 1/7/49.

K277 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #N-121189, property of JACK TRAVIS, 610½ Lee Boulevard, Falls Church, Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K278 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #164575, property of Mrs. S. B. GRINNER, 406 N. Nelson, Alexandria, Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K279 One sheet of thin white paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #201263, property of Mrs. NORMA WEEK, 422 Z. Nelson, Alexandria Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K280 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #264121, property of Mrs. W. R. HOBBS, 1604 Farm Road, Alexandria, Virginia, obtained 1/7/49.

K281 One sheet of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a machine, Serial #N278724, property of Mrs. BARBARA WEELY, Apartment 4, 3744 - 1st Street, N.E., obtained 1/10/49.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that none of the machines which were used to type K261 through K281 were used to type Q5 through Q89.

The evidence submitted is retained in the files of the Bureau.

Kisseloff-6602

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: January 10, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D 89958

Attached hereto are typewriting specimens of Woodstock Typewriters, obtained by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office, which are for comparison with questioned documents in instant case. The FBI Laboratory may destroy these specimens if they are found to be not identical. They are described as follows:

Serial #N-137209, owned by Dr. OSCAR POTASH, 1326 Farragut, N. W., taken by Special Agent G. G. BENJAMIN, Jr., on January 4, 1949.

Serial "N-271392, property of Mrs. T. H. TAYLOR, 5010 - 11th Street, North, Arlington, Virginia, obtained by Special Agent ROBERT O. CHICHESTER, on January 5, 1949.

Serial #N-260703, loaned to Key Bridge Loan Company, 2012 N. Moore Street, Rosslyn, Virginia by DOROTHY M. SALVO of Cheverly, Maryland, taken by Special Agent ROBERT O. CHICHESTER, on January 5, 1949.

K261 through K281

Serial #265562, property of Mrs. IRVIN C. PARSONS, Route 1, Fairfax, Virginia, taken by Special Agent ROBERT O. CHICHESTER, on January 6, 1949.

Serial #233630 E, owned by Miss L. M. COYNE, Apartment 705, 2100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., taken by Special Agent JAMES J. McCABE, January 6, 1949.

Serial #162225, property of Mr. D. A. YOWELL, 4411 - 3rd Street, S. E., taken by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, January 6, 1949.

Serial #N-165338, owned by MARJORIE ARDIS JOHNSON, 4 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Glen Echo, Maryland, taken by Special Agent G. G. BENJAMIN, January 6, 1949.

Serial #B 31220, available in home of Mrs. J. BETTERS, 1203 Walters Street, S. E., taken by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN, January 6, 1949.

RECORDED - 19 74-1333-1144

Serial #260733, in home of Mrs. EDNA ORM, 2811 - 5th Street, N. E., taken by Special Agents C. C. CRAWFORD and H. K. CLAYTON, January 6, 1949.

1949

EX-31

Serial #248858, owned by Banner Company, 21 Decatur Place, N. E., taken by Special Agents C. C. CRAWFORD and H. K. CLAYTON, January 6, 1949.

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-6603

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

~~COPY AND~~ SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-11-49

cc - New York

CJJ:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
January 10, 1949

Serial #N-144269, property of Dr. W. S. BARRETT, 404 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia, taken by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS, January 6, 1949.

Serial #N-251961, property of MILTON BLUMENTHAL, Bradshaw Shoe Company, 510 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia, taken by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS, January 6, 1949.

Serial #155234, in home of Mrs. THARK, Rockville, Maryland, taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN, January 6, 1949.

Serial #95708, located in home of CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, 8106 Carrol Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland, taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN, January 7, 1949.

Serial #221440, in possession of Mrs. DORIS GRAUTOFF, 115 Baltimore Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland, taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN, January 7, 1949.

Serial #184713, in possession of Mrs. ROBERT R. TEDDER, 1000 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, taken by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN, January 7, 1949.

Serial #H-121189, property of JACK FRAVIN, 610½ Lee Boulevard, Falls Church, Virginia, taken by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS, January 7, 1949.

Serial #154575, property of Mrs. S. B. GRIESMER, 406 E. Nelson, Alexandria, Virginia, taken by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS, January 7, 1949.

Serial #201363, owned by Mrs. NORMA PECK, 432 E. Nelson, Alexandria, Virginia, taken by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS, January 7, 1949.

Serial #264121, property of Mrs. W. R. HOBERG, 1604 Farm Road, Alexandria, Virginia, taken by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS, January 7, 1949.

Serial #N-278724, owned by Mrs. BARBARA NEELY, Apartment 4, 3744 - 1st Street, S. E., taken by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON, January 10, 1949.

Kisseloff-6604

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: January 13, 1949

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R/

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 11:25 a.m. today Special Agent Kenneth Delavine of the Washington Field Office telephonically advised that Jesse R. Rogers, an employee of the War Department, who was interviewed for approximately two hours yesterday by Agents of the Washington Field Office, reportedly died in his sleep last night.

Mr. Delavine stated Rogers was interviewed at his office in the War Department on the afternoon of January 12, 1949 by Agents Robert McCaslin and Paul Tierney. According to the Agents, Rogers was obviously not furnishing the information he had in his possession and to almost every pertinent question he would reply that he could not recall and ask the Agents whether they could furnish him with additional information. The Agents, of course, did not disclose any facts to Rogers and upon taking their leave, asked him to make an effort to recall the answers to the questions that he had asked him. He stated he would do so and arrangements were made to reinterview him today.

Mr. Delavine stated that discreet inquiries would be made to determine whether Rogers had committed suicide and the Bureau would be kept currently advised with respect to all developments concerning his death.

FJB:IGS

RECORDED - 19

74-1333-1145

EX-31

52 JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-6605

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 1-13-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F.D.H.

ASAC Belmont, New York, called in and stated that to properly protect the New York Office they had instituted a policy of requesting from Mr. Donegan, Mr. Whearty or other attorneys handling this matter before the Grand Jury to reduce to writing certain requests for investigation in an effort to stop indiscriminate requests.

I told Mr. Belmont that this procedure was satisfactory, that he should cooperate with the attorneys in the same manner as he had cooperated in any other criminal case. I told him if he thought the suggested procedure would stop unnecessary, indiscriminate and perhaps illogical requests, he could utilize the advice of the memorandum. He stated it was not being uniformly applied but wherever they felt it would be helpful in maintaining control of the investigation they were requesting it.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 13

EX-31

94-1333-1146

JAN 1949

308

52 JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-6606

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 BEA

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	12-23-48	12/4-20/48	JOSEPH M. KELLY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob";	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa.: Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was.: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Bernie"; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Felix"; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Keith"; AZEMOV (Ph.)

39761

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-31-81 BY JD320 Pwkles Spmacldd #266576

7/15/81

~~DELETED RECORDING~~

1048 DKM

291-805

1 COPIES DESTROYED 2-1-93

JAN 17 1973

100AAC Campbell 12-30-48 FLJcw

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

174-L333-1147

57 JAN 13 1949

Kisseloff-6607

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2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
2 - Boston
2 - Chicago

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DEC 27 10 30 AM '48

INTERNAL SECURITY SN.

F B I

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-6608

NY 65-14920

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Kisseloff-6610

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2 - St. Louis
6 - New York

SYNOPSIS: In signed statement 12/3/48 at Baltimore, Md., CHAMBERS declared that in 1938 he turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, CHAMBERS' wife's nephew, an envelope containing 65 typewritten pages of documents given him by ALGER HISS, 4 small notes in handwriting of ALGER HISS, 4 sheets of paper in handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, 3 cans of undeveloped film and 2 strips of developed film; that above material was hidden by LEVINE in his mother's home, 260 Rochester Ave, Brooklyn, and remained hidden there until removed by CHAMBERS 11/14/48. LEVINE recalls receiving envelope from CHAMBERS in 1938 or 1939, with instructions to retain it; if anything happened to CHAMBERS envelope was to be given to ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS, wife. LEVINE denies knowledge of envelope's contents. FBI Lab concluded that Woodstock typewriter on which were written 64 of above mentioned 65 typed documents (all dated in 2/38 and 3/38) is same machine on which were prepared letters signed by ALGER HISS dated 1/30/33 and 2/17/33. CHAMBERS in signed statements 12/7 and 12/8/48 stated in latter part of 1936 or early 1937 WARD PIGMAN, while employed at U.S. Bureau of Standards, gave him documentary information from latter agency; identified photo of DAVID CARPENTER, presently "Daily Worker" staff writer, as identical with individual who was courier and photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus; stated one "KEITH" also did photographing for apparatus, and that one "FELIX" photographed much of documentary material he received. Latter two unidentified to date. SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ not identical with "FELIX". Also that in 1936, at request of his espionage

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superior, BORIS BYKOV, he gave one rug each to ALGER HISS, WHITE, and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, as "token of gratitude for activities to American Communists". Detailed chronology of CHAMBERS' association with BYKOV set out. CHAMBERS declared that VINCENT RENO (determined to be FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO), civilian employee of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., supplied him with documentary material from A.P.G. on about 5 occasions in 1937; that in 1937 and early 1938 he received government documents from HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, then in Division of Trade Agreements, Department of State. In signed statement 12/10/48 WADLEIGH admits having been introduced by ELEANOR NELSON to HAROLD WILSON, whom he now identifies as DAVID CARPENTER; that he later met CHAMBERS through CARPENTER and gave State Department documents to both in 1937 and probably 1938. In signed statement PHILIP RENO admits Communist Party membership in Baltimore and Denver, but denies any espionage activity. In signed statement FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO admits meeting CHAMBERS through one "BERNIE" in 1937 and thereafter giving CHAMBERS documents from Aberdeen Proving Grounds. DAVID CARPENTER admits knowing CHAMBERS and WADLEIGH, but refused further comment. PRISCILLA HISS, in signed statement, recalls knowing CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY in 1935 and 1936, but denies having copied any government documents whatsoever, and denies seeing CHAMBERS after 1936. SILVERMAN declined to answer any questions on advice of counsel. COLLINS states he vaguely recalls meeting CHAMBERS socially in Washington in middle 1930's and denies any espionage connection between CHAMBERS and himself. HEDE MASSING, former Russian agent, advised that while she was attempting to activate NOEL FIELD, formerly of State Department, as source of information, FIELD told her ALGER HISS was also attempting to recruit him; MASSING and HISS later had friendly argument over use of FIELD. Confrontation of HISS with MASSING on 12/9 and 12/10/48 negative, with HISS insisting he had never met or talked with her. LAURENCE H. DUGGAN, formerly of State Department, interviewed negatively re ALGER and DONALD HISS; states COLLINS and FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD did approach him to do something for U.S.S.R. or Communist Party (details not recalled). ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE states that in conversation with the late

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WALTER KRIVITSKY, in early 1938 in Paris, latter stated GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, were working for Soviet military intelligence in U.S. List of Grand Jury witnesses to date set out. On 12/15/48 GJ returned two-count indictment against ALGER HISS charging violations of 18 USC 1621; on arraignment on 12/16/48 before USDJ JOHN W. CLANCY, SDNY, HISS pleaded not guilty, bond was set at $5,000 and immediately furnished. HISS fingerprinted and photographed in NY Office. New GJ sworn in 12/16/48 and has heard CHAMBERS, WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, and GEORGE PIGMAN.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Bureau letter to New York, 11/26/48.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, Baltimore, 12/4/48.

DETAILS: This is a joint report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer.

Referenced report reflects that in a signed statement furnished to Agents of the Baltimore Division on December 3, 1948 subject CHAMBERS declared that in 1938 he turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, his wife's nephew, an envelope which contained 65 typewritten documents and four small pieces of white paper on which appeared handwriting that, according to his recollection, is the handwriting of ALGER HISS; further that these 65 pages of documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents which were turned over to CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938. Such statement further recites that there were also contained in that envelope three cans of undeveloped film and two strips of developed film. CHAMBERS identified NATHAN LEVINE as a lawyer with offices on 42nd Street near Broadway, New York City, residing on Sterling Place in Brooklyn, New York, and further that CHAMBERS recovered this envelope and its contents from LEVINE on Sunday, November 14, 1948 at the home of LEVINE'S mother in Brooklyn, where they were hidden in a dumbwaiter shaft. Also included in this brown envelope, according to CHAMBERS, were four yellow lined sheets of paper in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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It is to be noted that in connection with a pre-trial deposition being taken in Baltimore, Maryland at the request of counsel representing ALGER HISS in the latter's $75,000 slander action against CHAMBERS, subject CHAMBERS produced the above described material, with the exception of the film.

It was determined that there is no identifiable information in the files of the New York Division concerning NATHAN LEVINE, but from available sources it was established that he was probably identical with NATHAN ~~L.~~ LEVINE, 960 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York, with law offices at 152 West 42nd Street, New York City.

LEVINE was located by SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the writer at his residence on the evening of December 4, 1948 and stated that he is a nephew of ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS, wife of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and that he is intimately acquainted with CHAMBERS. LEVINE further identified himself as a member of the New York Bar since 1933 and stated that he is now in general practice in this city and in addition is secretary to Judge EMANUEL GREENBERG of the New York State Court of Claims.

He was then interrogated as to whether CHAMBERS had ever given to him for safe keeping any personal property whatsoever, particularly whether such a transaction may have occurred several years ago. LEVINE became very evasive at this point and asked what particular type of personal property Agents had in mind. He was then asked if CHAMBERS had turned over to him an envelope or folder or bundle of papers, and after considerable vacillation and many attempts to evade giving a direct reply, LEVINE finally said that he had been consulted recently as an attorney by CHAMBERS and for that reason felt a privileged relationship probably resulted, and for that reason stated he felt he could not answer Agents' questions. He did say, however, that CHAMBERS had visited him at his residence on November 21, 1948, that immediately prior thereto CHAMBERS had sent him a telegram informing him that he was going to arrive at 1 PM that date, and asking him, "Do you have things ready?" LEVINE continued that he was mystified by this wire and remarked to his wife that he had no idea of what CHAMBERS had in mind.

At the conclusion of CHAMBERS' visit on November 21, 1948 LEVINE offered to drive CHAMBERS to Penn Station for the latter to take a train to Baltimore and en route CHAMBERS requested that they stop at the home of LEVINE'S parents, Mr. and Mrs. BARNET LEVINE, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. According to LEVINE, CHAMBERS indicated he wanted to pick up something from that residence. After they stopped at

the Rochester Avenue address, CHAMBERS looked around in the basement and took away a folder and/or a box. LEVINE claimed he was extremely hazy on exactly what CHAMBERS did in the basement, paid no attention to what CHAMBERS removed therefrom, and claimed to recall no remarks of possible significance made by CHAMBERS then or later with respect to the material he picked up.

LEVINE continually resisted Agents' efforts to elicit a detailed account of his association with CHAMBERS on that day and frequently reiterated his belief that he was bound not to disclose everything he knew because of the privileged relationship mentioned above.

It is to be noted that Mrs. BARNET LEVINE is an older sister of ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS and, according to NATHAN L. LEVINE, CHAMBERS some years ago occasionally occupied a room in the BARNET LEVINE household for short periods of time and had stored some property there.

On December 15, 1948 Special Agents WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL, FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, and the writer reinterrogated LEVINE at his home and requested that they be allowed immediately to inspect the basement of the BARNET LEVINE residence. LEVINE'S attitude was considerably changed on this occasion and when the inspection of the basement was broached he immediately remarked that CHAMBERS had not taken any material from the basement, but rather that it had been taken from an abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the BARNET LEVINE residence. He willingly accompanied Agents immediately thereafter to the BARNET LEVINE residence and on the second floor thereof pointed out the abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom in which he said he had placed an envelope for CHAMBERS in 1938 or 1939. This dumbwaiter shaft was carefully examined and it was noted that there remained nothing of significance and that only a small accumulation of dirty rags and yellowed copies of newspapers were in the shaft. LEVINE claimed to be unable to recall exactly when CHAMBERS asked him to keep the envelope for him, but stated it was either in 1938 or in 1939; further that the envelope was sealed at the time he received it from CHAMBERS and remained sealed until he turned it back to CHAMBERS on November 21, 1948, when, as mentioned above, he and CHAMBERS stopped off at the BARNET LEVINE residence.

(It is to be noted that LEVINE is undoubtedly mistaken as to the date of the CHAMBERS visit to him in November, 1948 inasmuch as CHAMBERS in his signed statement of December 3, 1948 fixed the date as November 14, 1948 and as the documents were produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial examination on November 17, 1948, the date of his recovering them from LEVINE obviously could not have been November 21, 1948.)

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LEVINE further related that CHAMBERS told him in the event anything happened to him (CHAMBERS) LEVINE should turn over the envelope to Mrs. CHAMBERS and that if anything happened to both of them that LEVINE, as a lawyer, would know what to do with it. LEVINE insisted that the envelope had remained sealed from the time he received it until he returned it to CHAMBERS and that his only knowledge of the contents thereof comes from watching CHAMBERS open the envelope in the kitchen in the BARNET LEVINE residence immediately after he had handed the envelope back to CHAMBERS. LEVINE declared that he paid no particular attention to CHAMBERS as the latter was extracting the material from the envelope, except that he did know there were some documents among the material and he remembered that CHAMBERS made some exclamation of surprise as he was removing the material.

While Agents were at the 260 Rochester Avenue address the basement area was carefully searched for further property CHAMBERS might have left there, but none was located. Two rolls of 16 mm. film were taken with the express consent of LEVINE and on examination by Special Agents WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL and JOHN B. SIMMONS on the next day, December 5, 1948, were determined to be home movies of no significance to instant investigation. LEVINE remarked he had called the attention of CHAMBERS to this film when he and the latter were at the Rochester Avenue residence in November, but that CHAMBERS said that they were not his property and of no interest to him.

THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, was advised of the above outlined developments and requested that DEVINE be instructed to appear before the Grand Jury hearing instant matter on December 5, 1948. LEVINE readily assented to this request.

Collins

B

On December 5, 1948 HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. was interviewed in the office of ~~the American~~ Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, which is also Mr. COLLINS' residence, by Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER. When questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he replied that he had been previously interviewed on several occasions concerning his knowledge of this individual, but that during these interviews he had failed to recall any information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or whether he ever met this person. He declared that since the recent publicity of Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS, particularly before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he is now of the definite impression that he saw a person probably identical

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with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but who did not use that particular name, in Washington, D.C. in the middle 1930's. It was Mr. COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail and other social affairs in Washington, D.C. and stated that in all probability CHAMBERS might have been a guest in his, COLLINS', home on such an occasion.

COLLINS declared that he remembered CHAMBERS as a newspaper man or a writer of some type or other. He denied that he had been engaged in any way whatsoever with CHAMBERS in any espionage activities; that he had furnished CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized person any documentary material that came into his possession while he was a government employee. He denied knowing anybody by the name of BORIS BYKOV or having been introduced to an individual by this name or by the description of BYKOV that was furnished to him by Agents. He stated that he did not know an individual named PETER while he was an employee of the government in Washington, D.C.

At the completion of this interview COLLINS was served with a subpoena calling for his presence at the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM on December 6, 1948.

Silverman

On December 5, 1948 Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER interviewed A. GEORGE SILVERMAN at his residence, 255 West 23rd Street, New York City. Mrs. SILVERMAN was also present during this interview. Mr. SILVERMAN was advised that this Bureau was desirous of questioning him in some detail concerning an official matter, and at this point he advised that on the advice of counsel he would refuse to answer any questions at this time. He was thereupon served with a subpoena calling for his presence before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM on December 6, 1948.

Efforts to locate PRISCILLA HISS, wife of ALGER HISS, on December 5, 1948 for interview were unsuccessful.

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On December 6, 1948, Mrs. ALGER HISS was interviewed in the presence of her attorney, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer.

Procedure Hiss

The arrangements for the interview were previously made with Mr. MC LEAN and he requested that he be present during the time of the interview.

Mrs. HISS was first questioned concerning her knowledge or acquaintanceship with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mrs. HISS advised that she knew an individual by the name of GEORGE CROSLEY in 1935 and whom she has now identified to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She further stated that in 1935, exact date not known by her, CHAMBERS and his wife sublet her apartment, which was located at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and that she, herself, was living at 2905 P. Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. She stated that for a short period of time CHAMBERS and his wife stayed in Mrs. HISS' home on P. Street waiting to move into the sublet apartment on 28th Street. Continuing, she advised that she had never socialized to any degree with the CHAMBERS and that she did not particularly desire to associate with Mrs. CHAMBERS in a social way.

Mrs. HISS was advised of the facts concerning the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the effect that he had received documents from ALGER HISS which were taken from the State Department to HISS' home. Mrs. HISS then stated that she had no knowledge of any documents, notes or any other material that Mr. HISS had in his possession and had no knowledge of his bringing the material mentioned to his home.

Mrs. HISS was specifically questioned concerning the typewriter that she had in her home on which CHAMBERS had claimed that the documents were typed. Mrs. HISS then stated that all she could recall concerning the typewriter was that it was a typewriter which belonged to her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. She believed that it was the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for which he acted as agent. She stated that this typewriter was given to her by her father possibly in 1932 or 1933; that her father died in 1940; and that she could not recall how she had disposed of it. She could

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not recall the make of the typewriter. The only thing she remembered about it was that it was an old-fashioned typewriter which her father had used for a number of years.

Mrs. HISS stated that she, herself, was not a proficient typist but that she had typed up several things on the typewriter and used the one-finger method for such typing.

During the course of the interview, Mr. MC LEAN mentioned that Mrs. HISS had written a book. The Agents questioned her as to whether or not she had typed up the manuscript for the book on her typewriter. She advised that she had only typed a few of the pages of the manuscript on the typewriter and the rest was in longhand. She further stated that no copy of the manuscript was available. The book was published by the Carnegie Foundation, the exact year she could not recall, but thought it was in the early 1930's. She stated that she has searched through her papers in an effort to locate material which may have been typed up on the questioned typewriter but she was not successful. Mr. MC LEAN interjected and stated that he had learned that there were two typewritten papers written up by Mrs. HISS' son and that he would attempt to locate these papers and make them available to the Agents. Mrs. HISS then stated that she could not possibly say that these papers were typewritten on the machine that she had in her possession in 1935 or 1936.

It will be recalled that a Ford car had been previously mentioned by Mr. CHAMBERS as having been in his possession and which was formerly owned by HISS. Mrs. HISS stated that she recalls the Ford car very well and that her husband, ALGER HISS, had given the Ford automobile to CHAMBERS. She could not recall the year, but believed it was in 1935 or 1936.

Mrs. HISS emphatically stated that she had never heard her husband or CHAMBERS discuss any material which had been obtained from the Government or documents which Mr. HISS might have had in his possession in his official capacity. She further stated that she had never heard the name of Colonel BYKOV mentioned by CHAMBERS or by her husband. It is to be noted that CHAMBERS stated he introduced HISS to Colonel BYKOV in Brooklyn, New York, and that BYKOV was the contact man for the Russian Intelligence in the United States.

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Mrs. HISS advised that her given name was PRISCILLA and that she taught the Seventh and Eighth Grades at the Dalton School, located at 108 East 89th Street, New York City. She further added that in the event she is able to find any specimens of any kind which may have been written up on the questioned typewriter, she would furnish them to this office through her attorney.

The following signed statement was obtained from Mrs. HISS in the presence of her attorney, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, on December 7, 1948:

"New York, New York
December 7, 1948

"I, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss, residing at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, give the following voluntary statement to Special Agents Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am making this statement in the presence of my attorney, Mr. Edward C. McLean. I know that any statement that I make may be used against me in a court of law.

"Some time in 1935, the exact date I cannot now recall, I was introduced to an individual by the name of George Crosley, whom I now believe to be Whittaker Chambers. I did not know that Crosley's name was Whittaker Chambers at any time while I knew him. At the time of this introduction I was residing at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For a short period of time Chambers and his wife lived at our house in a spare room which we had at 2905 P Street while waiting to move into the premises at 2831 28th Street, N.W., which premises were sublet to Mr. Chambers by my husband, Mr. Hiss. As far as I know no lease was drawn for the subletting of the apartment. I also met Mr. Chambers on several occasions when he called at my home to visit with my husband. I recall that Mr. Hiss had a Ford automobile, namely a 1929 model, and that he gave this Ford car to Mr. Chambers. I have not seen Mr. Chambers, as far as I can recall, since sometime in 1936.

"I have been advised of the allegations that Mr. Chambers has made against my husband, namely that Mr. Hiss removed documents from the government offices where he was employed and turned these documents over to Mr. Chambers in order that they might be photographed. Mr. Hiss never turned over any documents to Mr. Chambers in my presence or in so far as I know at any other time.

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"During the time my husband was employed by the government he occasionally brought work home from the office. However, I never personally examined any of this material and have no knowledge of its contents.

"I have been asked to recall all of the facts concerning a typewriter which was in my possession. Some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as I can recall, my father, Mr. Thomas L. Fansler, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia (he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which company he acted as a general agent), had in his possession a typewriter which he gave to me. I do not recall whether I had this typewriter while I was residing in New York City. I do not recall the make of this typewriter. I do not recall now, how I disposed of it. I myself am not a proficient typist, but I have typed several things on this typewriter which my father gave to me. I did prepare a manuscript for a book which was later published by the Carnegie Corporation, but as far as I can recall I did not type this manuscript in its entirety. I typed some of it and prepared the rest in longhand.

"I wish to state that I have never heard my husband, Alger Hiss, or Mr. Chambers discuss any material which had been obtained from the government or documents which Mr. Hiss might have had in his possession in his official capacity. I also wish to state that I have never been acquainted with an individual by the name of Colonel Bykov, who I understand Mr. Chambers has stated was introduced by him to my husband. I wish to state that I have never copied or typed any U.S. Government documents for the purpose of giving them to Mr. Chambers.

"I wish to state that I have read this statement, consisting of one and one-half pages, and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed each page.

S/ Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS
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"Witnessed:
/s/ THOMAS G. SPENCER, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
/s/ FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN:

On December 9, 1948 at the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, a check of its grants and publications failed to reveal a grant for PRISCILLA HISS or ROBERTA M. FANSLER for the publication of "The Teaching of Art in American Colleges".

On December 10, 1948 PETER McGILL, manager of the College Art Association, 625 Madison Avenue also checked his records without finding such a grant, or publication for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

He pointed out that the usual procedure is to return the original manuscript to the author who submitted it, together with the galley for proof reading. Usually the author retains the manuscript and returns the corrected galley. If by chance the author returns the manuscript the Association would destroy it after a short time. He added that the Carnegie Corporation would never see the manuscript. It would only pay for the printing through the grant.

Mr. McGILL called Mrs. AUDREY McMAHON who held his position in 1934. She remembered the grant and the manuscript but could not recall its final disposition. She believed it was published in Parnassus. Persual of Parnassus for 1933, 1934 and 1935 failed to locate it. Parnassus and the Art Bulletin are the two publications of the College Art Association.

Mr. McGILL stated that ROBERTA M. FANSLER is well known to the Association. PRICILLA HISS is not. ROBERTA M. FANSLER is now Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, 55A Charles Field Street, Providence 6, Rhode Island. JOHN ALFORD is a former Columbia University professor.

An article with a title similar to "The Teaching of Art in American Colleges" called "The Teaching of Art in the Colleges of the United States" by ROBERT I. GOLDWATER, was published by the Association in May, 1943. Reference footnotes in this article refer to "Research in Fine Arts in the Colleges and Universities of the United States, Priscilla Hiss and Robert A. Fansler, Carnegie Corporation, 1934".

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As a result of the disclosures made by CHAMBERS in the pre-trial examination of him in Baltimore by counsel for ALGER HISS, THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who has been presenting evidence concerning alleged and suspected espionage activity to a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, caused the Grand Jury to reconvene on December 6, 1948. Elsewhere in this report there is being set out a summary of the Grand Jury's activities during the period of this report. It is also to be noted that on the evening of December 6, 1948 Representatives ROBERT NIXON and JOHN MC DOWELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, accompanied by ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator for the Committee, appeared at New York City and a discussion was had with them by Mr. DONEGAN and JOHN F. X. MC GOHEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, with respect to the procedures to be followed by the H.C.U.A. and the Justice Department. It was learned reliably that on this evening the Committee members questioned subject CHAMBERS in executive session at the Commodore Hotel.

Also on December 6, 1948 through arrangements made by PEYTON FORD, Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. L. E. THOMPSON, Deputy Director, European Division, U.S. Department of State, examined, in Mr. DONEGAN'S office, copies of the documentary material produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore and also prints of film secured from the CHAMBERS farm on December 2, 1948 by representatives of the H.C.U.A. Mr. THOMPSON commented to Mr. DONEGAN that there was nothing particularly "embarrassing" in the first group of material, but that it did consist of what apparently were copies of State Department documents. Mr. THOMPSON stated, however, that much of the material located on December 2, 1948 was "Top Secret" and would have carried such a designation if one had been in use by the State Department during the period covered by the documents, and pointed out that they would at least have been classified "Strictly Confidential" at that time. He mentioned one document particularly which might cause some embarrassment if published inasmuch as it indicated that consideration was being given by this government prior to 1939 to a rapprochement between the United States and Germany on an economic basis.

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On December 7, 1948, SAS JOHN J. WARD and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, Jr., interviewed HEDE MASSING at her residence concerning HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, who, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was operating in behalf of the Communist international movement under HEDE GUMPERTZ, who is HEDE MASSING.

HEDE MASSING stated that she could not recognize HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH from his name or the descriptive data concerning him.

She was also asked concerning HAROLD WILSON, who was WADLEIGH'S co-worker in his intelligency work. HEDE did not recognize WILSON from his name or descriptive data, or the photograph of DAVID CARPENTER.

15-20 Hede Massing

HEDE MASSING stated that she wished to furnish some additional information concerning ALGER HISS. She added that she had not previously furnished this information since her mind was not exactly clear concerning the matter. She felt she now could reconstruct the events with a fair degree of accuracy. HEDE stated that for approximately one year, or a period of time which included a winter and a summer, she had been working on NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee, to get him to enter into the work she was doing, which was intelligence work on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern. She stated that she was not certain that she was working for the Soviets nor did she know whether or not NOEL FIELD understood that he was being recruited for the Soviets. However, she is sure that he knew that he was to work in behalf of the Communist international cause. HEDE stated that she had propositioned NOEL FIELD to obtain information from the State Department and turn it over to her. She would then see that it was turned over to her superior, BORIS, who would send it either to Russia or to a representative of the Comintern. HEDE frequently went to Washington and stayed at FIELD'S apartment with FIELD and his wife while she was developing him.

After about a year, and possibly in the winter of 1935-1936, NOEL FIELD told HEDE that someone else was also recruiting him do do the same work and he did not know just what to do. HEDE told NOEL that she would like to meet this person who was trying to recruit him, so they could have it out. FIELD said he would arrange to have HEDE meet the person.

According to HEDE, approximately a week later, FIELD had a dinner party at his apartment in Washington. HEDE recalls that HERTA FIELD, NOEL'S wife, was present, along with NOEL, herself and ALGER HISS. She cannot recall whether or not anyone else was present, possibly a few others. HISS' wife was not present.

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NOEL FIELD told HEDE that HISS was the person who was trying to recruit him. He told her this either before or on the night of the dinner. HEDE stated that she was impressed by HISS' good looks, his charm, and his intelligence, and they got along very well. Immediately after the dinner and at the first moment when HEDE and ALGER HISS could get together, they had a conversation, which, to the best of HEDE'S recollection, is as follows:

ALGER HISS: "Well, you are the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs."

HEDE MASSING: "And you are the man who is meddling in my affairs."

ALGER HISS: "What is your apparatus."

HEDE MASSING: "I wouldn't ask that question of you. You shouldn't ask it of me".

(They both laughed at this)

ALGER HISS: "Well, we'll fight it out to see who gets NOEL."

HEDE MASSING: "I'll beat you in this game because I'm a woman."

After this either HEDE or ALGER said;

"What difference does it make who gets NOEL, We're both working for the same boss."

HEDE cannot recall whether she made this statement or whether ALGER made it. The statement meant to HEDE that they were both working for the same boss, the Communist international movement. HEDE stated that there was no question in her mind that HISS was working for some branch of Soviet Intelligence or for the Comintern and was trying to recruit FIELD to work with him, and further this branch was in competition with her group headed by "BORIS". HEDE stated that throughout the evening, she got along very well with ALGER HISS. They seemed to agree on everything. After the meeting, HEDE returned to New York and reported the results of her meeting with ALGER HISS to her superior, BORIS. BORIS was delighted and slapped HEDE on the back and said, "Good girl". He instructed her not to see HISS in the future. HEDE stated that she never saw ALGER HISS either before or after this one dinner party at NOEL FIELD'S. HEDE has seen many photographs of ALGER in the paper recently and she is sure

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that it was ALGER HISS she met in FIELD'S apartment. HEDE stated that she was probably staying at FIELD'S apartment the night she met HISS. HEDE eventually won FIELD and he operated for her group. He is presently in Switzerland.

During the interview with HEDE MASSING on December 7 and 8, 1948, she stated that about the time she was working on NOEL FIELD to cooperate with her in Communist Intelligence work, she was also working on LAWRENCE DUGGAN, a State Department employee and a close associate of ALGER HISS. DUGGAN resisted her, but eventually agreed to see her superior BORIS. BORIS later told her that DUGGAN was difficult and suggested she might have to see him again. She never did. She always liked DUGGAN and respected him and when she broke with the Russians in 1938, she went to Washington to see him and tell him she was through, since she felt responsible for him. She stated that she did not see him, but saw his wife and received a cool reception. She felt that DUGGAN must have told his wife about her and her activity and opposed it. The wife's treatment of her indicated that DUGGAN had either kept out of the movement or had gotten out. HEDE never saw DUGGAN on her visits to Washington and has not seen him since probably 1935 or 1936. HEDE stated that she had held back the above information concerning DUGGAN when interviewed recently, because she was not sure he ever got into the work and if he did, she felt quite sure he was out by 1938.

The above is being brought to the attention of the Bureau in that they may wish to have DUGGAN interviewed at this time, since it is very possible that when ALGER HISS worked on NOEL FIELD to recruit him, he may also have worked on LAWRENCE DUGGAN.

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The information furnished by HEDE MASSING regarding her conversation with ALGER HISS in the home of NOEL FIELD in Washington was immediately brought to the attention of Mr. DONEGAN and on his suggestion arrangements were made on December 9, 1948 for MASSING to view ALGER HISS face to face. This confrontation took place in this office and was witnessed by Bureau Agents. Neither HISS nor MASSING said anything on this occasion. HISS was requested immediately prior to the confrontation to view this individual long enough to satisfy himself positively as to whether or not he had ever seen her before. After he observed her for approximately two minutes he indicated that he had satisfied himself and accordingly was escorted from the room. He then informed the writer that he was positive he had never talked with that woman at any time or place, that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having met her, and that the only qualification he would make in his denial of acquaintanceship or introduction to her was that it was barely possible he might have been casually introduced to her at a large affair where hundreds of people might have been present and he might have been introduced briefly to a great number of persons. He declared that this contingency was an exceedingly remote possibility.

On the following day a second confrontation of HISS with MASSING was staged and on this occasion HISS was accompanied by his attorney, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, at the latter's insistence. This session lasted approximately fifteen minutes and during that time MASSING attempted, by giving her recollection of the conversation between herself and HISS, to refresh his recollection. She stated, for instance, that she recalled definitely this conversation took place at the home of NOEL FIELD in Washington, that FIELD and his wife were present, that ALGER HISS was not accompanied by his wife, and that there may have been one or two more persons present. She pointed out to HISS that she recalled their private conversation apart from the others immediately after dinner.

HISS insisted that MASSING was surely mistaken in her identification of him as the man with whom she conversed on that occasion and very pleasantly thanked MASSING for attempting to "help". After leaving the room where the above described confrontation occurred, HISS expressed complete amazement that this woman would be so positive in her recollection of an event which he was equally positive never took place.

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RE: LAURENCE H. DUGGAN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, Jr.:

As a result of information furnished this office by HEDE MASSING to the effect that she had attempted to recruit LAURENCE DUGGAN to work in her apparatus in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International during the period 1934 - 1936, which information was furnished the Bureau by teletype under date of December 8, 1948, the Bureau authorized an interview with LAURENCE DUGGAN by teletype dated December 9, 1948.

On December 10, 1948, LAURENCE H. DUGGAN was interviewed at his residence at 46 Walworth Avenue, Scarsdale, New York, telephone number Scarsdale 3-6425. DUGGAN advised that his business address was the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City. He stated that he was a director of the Institute which was a philanthropic organization which worked in the interest of promoting international education. He added that his father had formerly been the director of the organization and he took over when his father died. He further advised that this organization operates under contract of the United States Government in choosing graduate students for study abroad under provision of the Fulbright Act.

HEDE MASSING

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that the name HEDE MASSING was not familiar to him. He added that the name HEDE GUMPERTZ did sound familiar but he could not place the person. He was shown a photograph of HEDE MASSING who was formerly known as HEDE GUMPERTZ, and he stated that he recognized the picture as someone he had met but he could not recall the circumstances surrounding their meeting. He felt that possibly he met HEDE GUMPERTZ through NOEL FIELD in Washington or possibly through RODNEY DUTCHER, a newspaper man, with whom he was friendly, who worked in Washington during the early 1930's and who has since died.

In regard to the allegation that HEDE GUMPERTZ had talked to him many times and attempted to recruit him for Soviet espionage and had succeeded in getting him to go and see her superior "BORIS", Mr. DUGGAN stated that if he was recruited by HEDE GUMPERTZ then he never recognized it, and in regard to the allegation that he went to see her superior, he denied this. He stated that he never went to see anyone at the request of HEDE GUMPERTZ. Mr. DUGGAN stated that although his recollection of the circumstances under which he came to meet HEDE GUMPERTZ were extremely hazy to

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him, he is certain that at no time did she ever request him to perform any acts in the nature of espionage on behalf of the Soviets or the Communist International.

With a view to refreshing DUGGAN'S recollection of his association with HEDE GUMPERTZ, DUGGAN was advised of an occasion in 1938 when HEDE GUMPERTZ allegedly visited his home at Washington, D. C., in a effort to see him. He was told that at this time HEDE GUMPERTZ waited at his home for over an hour but eventually left without seeing him when he had not arrived home. DUGGAN could not recall this incident but stated that in view of the fact that GUMPERTZ had allegedly seen his wife on this occasion perhaps his wife would be able to recall the incident. Accordingly he called his wife, HELEN DUGGAN, who viewed the photograph of HEDE GUMPERTZ and stated that she recalled that she had met her on one or more occasions in Washington and could faintly recall the occasion in 1938 when GUMPERTZ had visited their Washington home in an effort to see DUGGAN. She could add no additional information concerning the original manner in which she and her husband had come to become acquainted with HEDE GUMPERTZ.

ALGER HISS

Concerning ALGER HISS, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he first met HISS in Washington, D. C., probably around 1934, at which time HISS was employed by the AAA. Mr. DUGGAN stated that later, probably around 1936, HISS came to the State Department where he worked in the Trade Agreements Section and later in the Far Eastern Section. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he and HISS never worked in the same section at the State Department. He added that his friendship with HISS was very casual and they saw each other once or twice a year, usually at social functions. He added that he did not know HISS'S political philosophy but was of the opinion that HISS was a thoroughly loyal American. He added that he was surprised to hear of the charges made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS against ALGER HISS. He stated that prior to reading of the charges against HISS in the papers, nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that HISS was a Communist or was engaged in espionage while at the State Department. He added that ALGER HISS had never approached him at any time to do anything in behalf of the Soviets or the Communist International.

Mr. DUGGAN added that he also knew ALGER HISS'S brother, DONALD HISS, and he felt the same about DONALD as he did about ALGER. He stated that nothing had ever come to his attention concerning DONALD HISS which would indicate that DONALD HISS was a Communist or was engaged in espionage.

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Further he stated that DONALD HISS had never approached him to do anything in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he believed that ALGER HISS and NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee who will be referred to below, were acquainted. He added that it was his impression that they knew each other prior to 1936 and became more friendly thereafter. Mr. DUGGAN stated that so far as he could recall he had never attended a dinner party when ALGER HISS and NOEL FIELD were present. He could not recall ever having seen them together.

NOEL H. FIELD

Concerning NOEL FIELD, LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he met him around 1931 in Washington at the State Department. At the time FIELD was working in the Western European Section of the State Department, particularly on disarmament matters and League of Nation matters. He worked very closely with NORMAN DAVIS. According to Mr. DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD left Washington in the spring of 1936. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he knew NOEL FIELD and NOEL'S wife, HERTHA, very well and considered them close friends. He added that the FIELDS and he and his wife had apartments in the same building at 419 Fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., during the period from the fall of 1933 until the fall of 1935, at which time the DUGGANS moved to a house in Washington.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he saw NOEL FIELD constantly and felt that he knew the man very well. He stated that he did not feel that NOEL FIELD was a Communist nor a member of any Communist Party front organization. Nor did he believe that FIELD was ever engaged in espionage of any kind. He stated that he considered NOEL FIELD a "social democrat." He added that FIELD was greatly interested in the Soviet Union and it was his opinion that FIELD later visited the Soviet Union.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he also knew NOEL FIELD'S brother, HERMAN FIELD, who is presently at Western Reserve University in Ohio, as well as NOEL FIELD'S sister, ELSIE DOOB (phonetic), and NOEL FIELD'S mother.

Concerning HERTHA FIELD, the wife of NOEL FIELD, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he did not believe that she was a Communist and felt that her political philosophy was about the same as her husband's. He added

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that it was his impression that Mrs. FIELD did not have an active interest in politics, but would more or less naturally follow the political philosophy of her husband.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

Mr. DUGGAN was shown a number of photographs of individuals and the only ones he recognized were those of ALGER HISS, HEDE GUMPERTZ and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he had known Mr. WHITE from about 1938 on. He stated that they became acquainted as a result of their working for the United States Government relating to Latin America. Mr. DUGGAN, as Chief of the Latin American Section of the State Department, had many conferences with Mr. WHITE, who was in the Treasury Department at the time and they worked together setting up an inter-American bank. Mr. DUGGAN stated that their relations were strictly business. He added that nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was a Communist or was engaged in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

The following photographs were shown to LAURENCE DUGGAN and he failed to recognize any: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, MAURICE HALPERIN, ANATOLE B. GRONOV, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JOSEPH GREGG, (All of the above are subjects in the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER case.) VASSILI ZUBILIN, ELIZABETHA ZUBILIN, PAVEL KLARIN, WILLY BRANDES and PAUL WILHELM MASSING.

FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD

LAURENCE DUGGAN was asked if he had ever been approached by anyone to do anything in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. He stated that he had been approached twice, once by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and once by HENRY COLLINS. The COLLINS incident will be set out later in this report.

In regard to FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, Mr. DUGGAN stated that FIELD was a classmate of his, both having graduated from Harvard College in 1927. He stated that around 1936 or 1937 FIELD came to Washington and called him and asked him to stop at his (FIELD'S) hotel for a drink. Mr.

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DUGGAN stated that when he finished work he went to FIELD'S hotel room and there spent a short time and had a discussion with FIELD. During the discussion FIELD said something to DUGGAN which definitely gave DUGGAN the impression that FIELD wanted DUGGAN to do something in his official capacity which would be in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he cannot remember the conversation; he cannot remember just what the request was. His recollection is that the request was subtle but nevertheless was sufficiently clear so that there was no question in his mind that FIELD wanted him to do something. His recollection is that he answered FIELD in such a way that he gave FIELD the impression that he would have nothing to do with FIELD'S request. He feels that he succeeded in impressing FIELD as to his own attitude to such an extent that FIELD did not pursue his request any further. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he is sure that the request of FIELD did not consist of having him (DUGGAN) steal papers from the State Department. It could have been that FIELD requested him to use his position to influence policy. However, he has not an idea as to what it was.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he has seen FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD since the meeting in 1936 or 1937 and FIELD has never approached him. He added that he suspected that FIELD was a Communist and it is his recollection that FIELD was connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations at the time that FIELD came to Washington in 1936 or 1937.

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he first met COLLINS in Washington probably around 1933 or 1934. He believes that COLLINS was with the Department of Agriculture at the time. He stated that he met COLLINS socially and saw him fairly often. He stated that neither he nor his wife liked COLLINS. However, they frequently came in contact with him, usually at social affairs. Mr. DUGGAN stated that around 1937 or 1938, and probably in June of the year, he had occasion to have lunch with HENRY COLLINS, probably at COLLINS' request, and then after lunch they took a stroll. During the walk COLLINS made certain remarks to DUGGAN which DUGGAN took to mean that COLLINS wanted DUGGAN to work with him doing something in connection with his (DUGGAN'S) official capacity which would be for the benefit of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he cannot remember just what COLLINS said which gave him the idea that COLLINS wanted him to do something of this nature. However, there was no question in his mind that the request of COLLINS was sufficiently clear so that he knew that what COLLINS asked for constituted a request for

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action by DUGGAN in his official capacity on behalf of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he feels certain that the request did not mean that he should steal documents from the State Department files. It is his recollection that the overtures of both COLLINS and FIELD never took the form of concrete suggestion as to any particular course of action, but rather were a general suggestion that DUGGAN be more helpful to the cause in his official capacity. E

The only other incident which DUGGAN could recall relating to possible Communist activities within the State Department concerns the case of a female employee whom he recalls as "LAKE" and who was reported to him shortly after he became chief of the Latin-American Division as being extremely Marxist, both in her philosophy and expression of ideas. DUGGAN stated that as a result of receiving these reports concerning this LAKE, he recommended that she be transferred from his division, which action was subsequently followed. He stated that he had no idea as to what division she was transferred to, nor does he know whether she is still employed by the State Department. He added that he had no knowledge as to whether or not she ever furnished any confidential information which she received at the State Department to any unauthorized person. The above incident took place probably in the early part of 1937.

Miscellaneous

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he knew HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH as a fellow employee in the State Department. He added, however, that he had never worked with WADLEIGH and didn't travel with him socially. He further stated that he had never been approached by WADLEIGH to do anything for the benefit of the Soviet Union or the Communist International, nor did he know or suspect that WADLEIGH was engaged in any such activity.

B Concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he did not believe that he had ever met CHAMBERS. He also stated that he did not recognize the name HAROLD WILSON.

Concerning himself, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party nor of any Communist Party front organization. He stated that during the Spanish Civil War he had contributed $10.00 to the Loyalist Cause. He cannot remember the organization which collected the money. He stated that he is not a Marxist and he described himself as a "New Dealer." He stated that he has never done anything to aid the Communist International or the Soviet Union to the detriment of the United States.

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With reference to LAURENCE DUGGAN, a review of the files in this field office reveals the following information concerning him: LAURENCE DUGGAN was the Director of the Institute of International Education and is reportedly a recent appointee of President TRUMAN to a ten member committee to select students for federal scholarships for foreign study under the Fulbright Bill. The files further indicate that DUGGAN was interviewed with negative results in 1940 in the case entitled MANFRED ZAPP, Registration Act.

A further review indicates that by Bureau letter dated May 14, 1942, the Bureau advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised agents in an interview that LAURENCE DUGGAN, Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, was probably an agent of the O.G.P.U. The report of Special Agent JEROME BROWER, dated August 2, 1944, at New York, in the case entitled COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, INTERNATIONAL SECURITY - C, indicated that DUGGAN, as Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs, State Department, participated in a conference on United States policy toward Argentina called by the Council for Pan-American Democracy on March 25, 1944. This conference was held in the building owned by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, previously mentioned, located at 23 West 26th Street, which building houses several notorious Communist front organizations. Investigation of the Council for Pan-American Democracy indicated that the major portion of its directors were key figures in the Communist Party program.

A further review of the files reflects that the report of Special Agent T. S. MILLER dated July 7, 1945, at New York City in the case entitled JOSEPH H. CROWN, was., et al, Espionage - R, reflects that LAURENCE DUGGAN, who was then connected with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, met and conferred with JOSEPH CROWN and JOSEPH STAROBIN, the Foreign Policy Editor of the "Daily Worker," concerning the Argentina situation. This occurred at a meeting of the previously mentioned Council for Pan-American Democracy.

Information has come to the attention of this office that the Institute of International Education in 1947 sponsored a tour of Sir BERNARD PARSS through the mid-western United States. On this tour Sir BERNARD delivered numerous speaches urging appeasement of the Soviet Union. Arrangements for this tour, according to information received by this office, were made by LAURENCE DUGGAN, Director of the Institute.

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RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS

The above-named individual has been interviewed on several occasions by Agents of this office since his arrival in New York City on December 6, 1948, pursuant to Grand Jury subpoena. Information furnished by CHAMBERS since December 7, 1948, concerning specific individuals will be set out hereinafter under their respective names. On two of these occasions signed statements were taken from CHAMBERS and are quoted as follows:

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"New York, N. Y.
December 7, 1948

"I, Jay David Whittaker Chambers, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph H. Kelly, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel, but I have waived same after consulting with my counsel in connection with the making of this statement.

"I have been asked by the above-named agents whether I recall ever having met an individual named Henry Julian Wadleigh; I do recall that I was introduced to a person whom I knew as Mr. Wadleigh in 1936, to the best of my recollection, and that this introduction was made by David Carpenter, to whom I referred in my signed statement dated December 3, 1948. This introduction took place in Washington, D. C. At that time I believe Wadleigh was employed in the Trade Agreements Section of the U. S. Department of State. Although I of course do not recall the exact conversation which took place on this occasion, Wadleigh was given to understand either by Carpenter previously, or by both of us during the conversation, that I was the head of the underground group, and that henceforth he was connected with that group and disconnected with whatever activities he had been in before.

"It is my further recollection that in 1937 Wadleigh began to furnish me with documentary material from the Department of State. Inasmuch as he had been acquainted with Carpenter prior to the time the latter introduced him to me, I believe there may have been a few occasions on which Wadleigh gave material directly to Carpenter for eventual transmission, of course, to me. It is my present recollection that commencing in the early part of 1937 I met Wadleigh approximately every ten days; these meetings, so far as I can recall, always occurred in public places in Washington, with the exception that there may have been a very few of them in movie theatres in that city.

"It is also to be noted that at some time during the period of my personal relationship with Wadleigh, that is, from 1936 until approximately April, 1938, when I broke with the Party, Wadleigh proceeded to Europe on official governmental business for the purpose of negotiating a trade agreement,

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"and there was accordingly a break in our relationship occasioned by his absence. It is my present recollection that I commenced seeing Wadleigh again after he returned to Washington from Europe, although I cannot so state categorically inasmuch as I am not sure whether this trip was made by Wadleigh during 1936 or in the year 1937, by which time he had begun to furnish information on a more or less regular basis.

"On the occasions of my meetings with Wadleigh he would in most instances, so far as I can recall, have the documents for me in a briefcase, and upon leaving him when those meetings would terminate, I would retain the briefcase and return it to him when I next saw him, which would be in the course of the same night. Upon receiving this documentary material from Wadleigh in the above-described manner I would proceed to a meeting with David Carpenter, would hand over the material to him, and he would take it to his workshop, photograph it, and later that same evening I would again meet Carpenter, take back the documents from him, and then return them to Wadleigh. I accompanied Carpenter to his workshop on perhaps one or two occasions but did not so accompany him as a matter of routine, and I do not presently recall the exact location of this workshop except that it was located somewhere near B Street, I believe, in Southeast or Southwest Washington. After the delivery by me of documentary material to Carpenter for photographing, I would subsequently receive the developed negatives from Carpenter and would thereafter transmit them to Colonel Bykov. I recall, however, that this system was changed by Colonel Bykov in that Carpenter no longer developed film, but rather gave me the exposed undeveloped film for transmission to Colonel Bykov. I want to state that the changed system of operating as outlined immediately hereinbefore was not consistently followed inasmuch as occasionally there apparently was difficulty on the part of Bykov in having the film developed in a satisfactory manner. During the period covering my activities with Wadleigh I would have personal meetings approximately once a week with Colonel Bykov, and would turn over to him on those occasions the negatives or exposed undeveloped film as the case may be, but I want to point out that Wadleigh was not particularly productive, that the material he was making available was not of great interest to Colonel Bykov, and that on the occasions of my meetings with Colonel Bykov many matters in addition to the material being supplied by Wadleigh were discussed and handled by us. It is my belief that Wadleigh never met Colonel Bykov. As mentioned above, my working arrangement with Wadleigh continued until my leaving the Party in April, 1938.

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"There has been exhibited to me this date by the above-named agents a photograph of the man whom I now identify as the man known to me as David Carpenter. A photograph of Carpenter with a woman and another man has also been displayed to me but the two persons in addition to Carpenter are unknown to me. During my relationship with Wadleigh I employed the first name 'Carl' or 'Karl', and I do not recall what family name I may have adopted for purposes of this relationship; it is highly improbable that I used any family name. I have been asked whether or not I may have employed the name 'Carlson', and it is possible that I may have used this name, although I have no definite recollection thereof.

"To the best of my present recollection I do not recall having met an individual named Harold Wilson in connection with my work within the underground apparatus, and so far as I knew this name was never employed by David Carpenter.

"With respect to my statements made to FBI agents in Baltimore, Maryland, on December 3, 1948, concerning the meetings of Colonel Bykov with Alger Hiss, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Harry Dexter White, and A. George Silverman, I would like to state that on the occasion of Bykov's meeting with Alger Hiss in Brooklyn, I recall Bykov urged Hiss to begin furnishing information to me, and secondly to attempt to activate his brother, Donald Hiss, for the same purpose, the situation being that Donald Hiss was a quiescent member of the underground in Washington but had not been active; further, that when Colonel Bykov met Harry Dexter White he urged him to commence furnishing material to me, and when Colonel Bykov met Collins, he encouraged the latter to redouble his efforts to secure a position in the Department of State, it being noted that Collins had been desirous of securing a post in that Department. With respect to Silverman, however, I recall no definite urging by Colonel Bykov of Silverman to commence furnishing me information, it being noted that Silverman at that time was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and presumably not in a position to be able to furnish information of interest to Colonel Bykov. It was Silverman's chief function to keep his close friend Harry Dexter White 'in line'.

Hiss
White
Collins
Silverman

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"I have read the above statement consisting of two and one-half pages, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

/s/ JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Witnessed:
/s/ Thomas G. Spencer
Special Agent, FBI

/s/ Joseph M. Kelly
Special Agent, FBI"

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"New York, New York
December 8, 1948

"I, Jay David Wittaker Chambers, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph M. Kelly, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel.

"While functioning as a courier for the Communist Party underground apparatus, I was introduced by David Carpenter to one Ward Pigman, and to the best of my recollection, this meeting occurred in 1936. Sometime later, I was introduced to George Pigman, brother of Ward Pigman, and this latter introduction probably was made by DAVID CARPENTER, although it is barely possible that WARD PIGMAN may have introduced me to his brother George. Both at that time, I believe, were employed by the Bureau of Standards, and it was my understanding that both had previously been connected with an underground apparatus, probably one being operated by ELEANOR NELSON.

"Subsequent to my meeting Ward Pigman and probably in the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, Ward Pigman began furnishing me documentary material from the Bureau of Standards, such material being handed over by him to me on the occasion of our meetings, and he continued to do so until the time of my leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938. I had meetings in public places in Washington with WARD PIGMAN approximately once a week, on which occasions he would deliver to me documentary material from the Bureau of Standards.

"During this same period, I had personal meetings, perhaps fortnightly or perhaps monthly with George Pigman, but I was never able to activate him as a source of material and never received any material from him.

"I want to state that during the above-described period while I was receiving a fairly regular flow of material from Ward Pigman, the latter was also meeting David Carpenter, and on occasion did transmit material to him instead of me. David Carpenter was doing all of the photographic work in connection with the material received from Ward Pigman, and after Carpenter had reduced such material to film, I would deliver the film to Colonel Bykov, having, of course, previously returned the original documents to Ward Pigman. Since my leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938, I have never seen either Ward Pigman or George Pigman. It is my

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"present recollection that a brief case was employed by Ward Pigman in transmitting documentary material to me, that is he would arrive at the meeting place with the material in the brief case, which I would take when we parted company, and at the next meeting, I would return the brief case with the photographed documents therein. The material made available in the above described manner to me by Ward Pigman consisted of documents dealing with a variety of technical subjects, the significance of which was unknown to me, but I do recall thatColonel Bykov occasionally complained about the type of material being secured by me from Ward Pigman and expressed the feeling that Ward Pigman's full potential as a source of material was not being developed. I am reasonably sure that neither Ward Pigman nor George Pigman ever met Colonel Bykov.

"The above-named Agents have this date displayed to me a photograph the reverse side of which bears the initial 'A' and the initials 'JK' and 'TGS'. This photo appears to me to be that of a photographer whom I knew by the name of Felix. He has visibly matured and seems to have grown heavier and I do not recall he wore glasses at the time I knew him, but the longer I look at the picture, the more certain I am that it is that of Felix.

"With further respect to Felix, I recall that I met him either in Washington, D. C. or New York City and he was introduced to me by Bykov, who explained that he was a 'technical man', which I understood to mean he was a photographer. To the best of my knowledge, Felix was not known to David Carpenter, and vice versa, although they both were Communist Party functionaries. It is my recollection both men received $100 a month for the work they did on behalf of the Communist Party and they also were allowed certain expenses which were incurred in connection with their photographic work, and which also included rent, telephone and medical expenses. It is also my recollection that Felix was a more proficient photographer than Carpenter; for that reason, I had occasion to use his services more frequently than those of David Carpenter. In the event that I desired to use his services, I believe that I had his telephone number and by either calling him or by pre-arrangement, he would come to Washington, D. C. and receive from me documents or other material that I had, would take them to Baltimore where they would be processed by him into negatives, and the documents would be returned to me that same day. In this connection, I would like to state that David Carpenter did not have a telephone as nearly as I remember, and consequently, my meetings with him were always be pre-arrangement. The developed negatives, which I obtained from Felix were delivered to Bykov in the same fashion as the ones I would receive from Carpenter in the event he did the work.

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"In connection with the payment of money or the bestowing of gifts on the various people who turned over information to me, I would like to state that no one so far as I know, was actually given any money for the services they rendered. However, I do recall that probably at the end of 1936, Bykov in one of this conversations with me suggested it might be a good idea to give Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and A. George Silverman a gift of some kind. After some discussion, Bykov thought it might be advisable to present each of them with an expensive rug. I myself was not too keen on the idea. However, Bykov became somewhat insistent, and as a result, I had inquiries made of an Armenian rug dealer in New York City, and arranged for the purchase of three oriental rugs. To the best of my recollection, these rugs cost about $200.00 each. I am rather hazy on the actual amount that was paid for these rugs, but this amount is the price to the best of my present belief. Bykov furnished me with the money to make this purchase, and as I recall it, the three rugs were sent by the Armenian rug dealer via American Railway Express to the home of A. George Silverman in Washington, D. C.

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"Prior to the delivery of the rugs to Washington, I had informed Hiss, White and Silverman that they were going to be presented with gifts as a token of gratitude for the activities of the American Communists. White and Silverman were quite pleased with the fact that they were going to receive such a gift. However, Hiss was more polite than pleased when he did receive this gift. My recollection of the delivery of the rugs is that Silverman because of his close association with Harry White, made the delivery of his (White's) rug. In connection with the delivery of the rug for Alger Hiss, I recall one evening by pre-arrangement, Silverman put the rug in his car, drove it to a predesignated point, a restaurant on Route 1 about three or four miles east of College Park, Maryland. I accompanied Hiss in the latter's car to this point, and upon arrival there, I got out of Hiss' car, got the rug from Silverman's car, and carried it to Hiss' car.

Also White Silverman

B "I would like to mention another individual with whom I came in contact in 1937. This individual was known to me by the name of Keith, which I know to be a psuedonym. Insofar as I can recall, Keith was connected with Bykov in New York City and came to Washington in 1937. Keith was introduced to me in New York by Bykov, who related that Keith was a photographer and that I could utilize his services if I so desired. In my conversation with Bykov, however, I gained the distinct impression

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"that Bykov was trying to get rid of Keith and send him to Washington so that I could handle him and thereby, Bykov would no longer have to concern himself with Keith.

"In connection with my knowledge of Keith, I learned either from Keith or through Bykov that the former was connected with a White Russian named Sviashnikov (phonetic), who was a ballistics expert employed in Government service in Washington, D. C. It is also my recollection that at the time I met Keith either in New York or Washington, Sviashnikov was no longer connected with Keith in his activities. Sviashnikov was controlled by them because he had a sister living in Moscow, and I remember Keith once described to me how Bykov used to torture Sviashnikov to the point where he cried, by saying they were going to put the sister out on the street unless he produced. So far as I can recall, I never requested Keith to do any work for me. I do recall, however, Keith had an apartment or a room in Washington, D. C. and that I had at that time in my possession a telephone number where I could reach him.

"It is also my recollection Keith was connected with one Azimov (phonetic) who was a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley. I also recall subsequently Azimov became the head of the research department at the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago, Illinois.

B "Another person whom I met during my work as a courier for the underground apparatus, was Vincent Reno, to whom I was introduced by J. Peters in Philadelphia, probably in 1937. It is possible David Carpenter may have been present on this occasion. Reno had been an organizer either for the Communist Party or the Young Communist League in Montana, and had employed the name Lance Clark.

"At the time I met Reno, I believe that he had just commenced employment with the War Department as a civilian at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland. He resided on the post to the best of my recollection, and was a mathematician. I had occasional meetings with Reno subsequently in public places in Washington and possibly Baltimore, and I recall that on one or two occasions, Reno delivered to me documentary material bearing upon his work at the Aberdeen Proving Ground on a bombsight project. It is my recollection that his superior at Aberdeen was Colonel Zornig.

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"I would estimate that my meetings with Vincent Reno totaled probably five in all; that would include the one or two occasions on which he handed over material to me. I believe that Reno had been a member of an underground apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON at the time I was introduced to him.

"I would describe Vincent Reno as probably 27 or 28 years of age at the time I knew him approximately 5 feet 8 inches, slender build, sandy hair and eyelashes, blue eyes, and clean-shaven. I remember one time when I desired to have a meeting with Vincent Reno, I ascertained that his brother, whose first name I believe is Philip, was residing at a certain address in Washington, and in order for Philip to arrange a meeting for me with Vincent, I went to that address and for the first time I believe Philip Reno, like his brother, had a prior connection with the Eleanor Nelson apparatus, but he had no connection whatsoever with the work I was doing at that time.

Philip Reno

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and four previous pages, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

"Witnessed:

Thomas G. Spencer,
Special Agent, FBI

Joseph M. Kelly
Special Agent, FBI

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RE: BORIS BYKOV, WAS

On December 9, 1948, CHAMBERS was interviewed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the reporting agent in connection with the above-mentioned individual and furnished the following chronological account of his association with and knowledge of him:

CHAMBERS first met BYKOV in the fall of 1936 and was introduced to him by J. PETERS probably in front of St. Patricks Cathedral in New York City. PETERS had previously explained to CHAMBERS that he was going to introduce him to an individual who would be more or less his boss and from whom he would take orders. It was CHAMBERS' definite recollection from the conversation he had with PETERS at this time that BYKOV would not only be his superior but was also the superior of PETERS. CHAMBERS declared that at the time he was introduced to BYKOV near St. Patricks Cathedral the latter was identified to him by J. PETERS only as "PETER"; that PETERS left them shortly after the introduction and thereafter CHAMBERS and BYKOV took several street cars and busses, apparently in a series of routine maneuvers to elude any possible surveillance.

On the occasion of this first meeting with BYKOV, the latter, although he apparently knew a great deal of CHAMBERS' background, interrogated him at length concerning his, CHAMBERS', political beliefs and other background material. "PETER", of course, did not in any way indicate his identity, his place of residence or any other address where CHAMBERS might get in touch with him. There was, however, an arrangement made at this time as to the date and location of the next meeting. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that there were a series of meetings following the first one which took place principally in movie houses throughout uptown New York. At one of these meetings BYKOV arranged for a "reserve" or emergency meeting place in the event ordinary arrangements were not feasible. CHAMBERS declared that the Lane Theater on 145th Street was the place designated for these reserve or emergency meetings and that if it was necessary to use this reserve or emergency meeting place, the time for such meeting would always be at 8:00 P.M. The Manhattan Telephone Directory lists a Lane Theater at 460 West 181st Street. However, it is not known whether the latter theater is the one described by CHAMBERS.

Although BYKOV did not indicate to CHAMBERS anything about his background, the latter gathered from the various conversations with BYKOV that BYKOV had been in the Russian Secret Police or had been a prosecutor for the Russian Government. Further, that BYKOV probably from 1932 to 1934 was engaged in a Russian apparatus in connection with the Communist Party in Europe, and that BYKOV probably arrived in the United States in late 1935 or early 1936.

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Continuing, CHAMBERS advised that the great majority of his meetings with BYKOV took place in New York City, but that there were infrequent meetings also in Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS advised that he started to turn over microfilms to BYKOV probably in the early spring of 1937 and met him thereafter approximately once each week up until early in 1938 and probably one month prior to his break with the apparatus in April of that year. CHAMBERS related that upon instructions from either J. PETERS or BYKOV, he compiled some biographical data on the individuals who were supplying him with government documents.

CHAMBERS stated that in addition to the prearranged meetings between himself and BYKOV, he recalled that he had furnished BYKOV with his, CHAMBERS', telephone number in Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS could not recall definitely whether BYKOV had ever contacted him telephonically but was of the opinion that he had done so.

CHAMBERS stated he recalled that BYKOV was introduced by CHAMBERS to the following individuals under the circumstances set out below:

B CHAMBERS related that probably sometime in 1937 he accompanied BYKOV to a movie theater in Brooklyn, New York, where he introduced BYKOV to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; that after the introduction they left the movie theater, walked for quite a few blocks to a restaurant that was located in the vicinity of the YMCA building near the Atlantic Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. (It is to be noted that there is a YMCA branch at 55 Hanson Place which is very close to the Atlantic Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Brooklyn.) CHAMBERS declared that after having supper in this restaurant, they walked towards the Brooklyn Bridge and at the approach of the bridge COLLINS left their company and subsequently BYKOV and CHAMBERS walked across the bridge to Manhattan. E

CHAMBERS declared that he recalls introducing BYKOV to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN sometime in 1937 in Washington, D.C. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that he drove in SILVERMAN'S car to a designated place in Washington, D.C., where they picked up BYKOV and proceeded to a restaurant located on Connecticut Avenue just above the Rock Creek Park Bridge. CHAMBERS further recalled that the restaurant itself was not on the ground floor but was "one flight up". Following dinner, CHAMBERS, SILVERMAN and BYKOV drove to another location in Washington, D.C., where they picked up HARRY DEXTER WHITE and after driving around the city for a short time got out of the car and walked for some period of time, after which WHITE and SILVERMAN parted company with BYKOV and CHAMBERS.

Silverman

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With respect to the time he introduced BYKOV to ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS could not supply any details thereof in addition to his description of the meeting as set out in his signed statement furnished to Baltimore Agents on December 3, 1948.

Continue - As mentioned above, BYKOV was initially introduced to CHAMBERS as "PETER", and throughout their entire association, CHAMBERS never learned his true identity; it was on the occasion of a conversation between CHAMBERS and the late General WALTER KRIVITSKY in the home of ISAAC DON LEVINE that CHAMBERS learned for the first time that "PETER" was in fact Colonel BORIS BYKOV. CHAMBERS explained that after his break from the Communist Party, which occurred to the best of his recollection in the second week of April, 1938, he conversed from time to time with LEVINE, that he knew of General KRIVITSKY only by reputation and that finally in the latter part of 1938, LEVINE arranged a meeting at his home between CHAMBERS and KRIVITSKY. They discussed their general experiences and activities at great length, sitting up all night and continuing their conversation until approximately noon on the following day and it was in this manner that CHAMBERS learned that "PETER" was BYKOV.

KRIVITSKY stated that BYKOV came from the slums of Odessa; that while KRIVITSKY was in the Communist Party underground in Rome, BYKOV was sent to that city to assist him. However, BYKOV learned that he was being tailed by the Italian Secret Police and although several attempts were made on the part of BYKOV to contact KRIVITSKY, no meetings were ever consummated because of BYKOV'S fear of uncovering KRIVITSKY. The latter shortly thereafter succeeded in having BYKOV recalled to Russia.

The following description of BYKOV was obtained from CHAMBERS:

Age	Late 40s (in 1936)
Height	5' 7"
Hair	Reddish (thinning)
Eyes	Reddish brown, eyelashes reddish
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium
Characteristics	Clean-shaven, pointed nose (most prominent characteristic), well-proportioned, neat dresser, wore hard-worsted, expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, and spoke German with heavy Yiddish accent.
Peculiarity	Invaribly carried right hand inside jacket or overcoat.

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A review of the files of the New York Division reflects that BORIS BYKOV, with aliases, Colonel BYKOV, BORRIS BYKOV, and BORRIS HERTZ, was reported by various persons to have been in charge of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States since 1936. This allegation has been made by the widow of General KRIVITSKY and the same information has come from various confidential sources. Investigation was never able, however, definitely to identity and locate this individual and it is pointed out that in the book published by General KRIVITSKY entitled, "In STALIN'S Secret Service", brief mention is made by KRIVITSKY of BYKOV.

Set out hereinafter is a signed statement executed by subject HENRY WADLEIGH dated December 10, 1948. It is pointed out that WADLEIGH presently recalls that in 1937 at one of his meetings with CHAMBERS, the latter introduced him to an individual whose physical description resembles BYKOV'S in many respects. WADLEIGH, however, stated definitely that this person's right arm or most of it was missing. Subsequent conversations with CHAMBERS in an effort to identity this person resulted in CHAMBERS' recalling that BYKOV invaribly carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat and inasmuch as WADLEIGH states CHAMBERS was present when he met this unknown individual, it appears definitely to have been BYKOV and CHAMBERS said there was no possibility in his mind that it could have been anyone else.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias "BERNIE"

Reference is made to the signed statement executed by subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO on December 13, 1948, particularly that portion thereof in which RENO states that he was introduced to CHAMBERS in early 1937 by an individual named "BERNIE" and this meeting took place in Philadelphia. A photograph of DAVID CARPENTER was exhibited to RENO. However, he failed to identify this individual as "BERNIE" and insisted throughout questioning that he knew the man only as "BERNIE". It is to be pointed out that investigation to date has failed to establish that RENO was, in fact, acquainted with DAVID CARPENTER. In an effort to ascertain the identity of "BERNIE", CHAMBERS was reinterviewed concerning the circumstances surrounding his meeting RENO and he expressed the definite opinion that "BERNIE" could only be DAVID CARPENTER.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias "FELIX"

CHAMBERS was requestioned in an effort to obtain further details regarding the photographer "FELIX", whom he described in his signed statement dated December 3, 1948. At this time there were exhibited to CHAMBERS twenty large photographs furnished by the Baltimore Division of the immediate area

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which CHAMBERS had described as the locale of "FELIX'S" residence in Baltimore. After perusal of these photographs, CHAMBERS concluded that photograph bearing the penciled notation #8 and showing the intersection of Konig Street and Linden Avenue and the photograph bearing the penciled notation #9 and showing the intersection of Konig Street and Brookfield Avenue were, in his opinion, the most likely locations of "FELIX'S" residence. It is to be noted that in his signed statement dated December 8, 1948, CHAMBERS indicated that a photograph displayed to him "appeared" to be that of "FELIX". This was, in fact, a photograph of SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ and CHAMBERS commented at this time that he could not recall "FELIX" as having worn glasses and stated the individual in the photograph appeared heavier than "FELIX".

On December 10, 1948, it was arranged for CHAMBERS to interview PELOWITZ, who appeared that day as a witness before the Grand Jury hearing in instant matter and CHAMBERS declared definitely that PELOWITZ was not "FELIX" inasmuch as "FELIX" was heavier and definitely was not Jewish while PELOWITZ is Jewish.

CHAMBERS furnished the following description of "FELIX":

Age	Late 20s or early 30s (in 1937)
Height	5' 7½"
Weight	165 to 170
Characteristics	Round, baby face, clean-shaven, no glasses, neat dresser, wore black overcoat and gray hat, native-born of Baltic origin, spoke English
Peculiarity	CHAMBERS called him "Baby Face".

CHAMBERS recalled that "FELIX" drove a Plymouth, Ford or Chevrolet, which was probably a black sedan, and had Maryland plates. CHAMBERS stated that he had never met "FELIX'S" wife but believed that he had no children. With respect to any cameras owned by FELIX, it was CHAMBERS' recollection that "FELIX" did have a Leica camera and there was some possibility that CHAMBERS had given this camera to "FELIX".

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RE: ALGER HISS

On December 15, 1948, CHAMBERS was reinterviewed at the request of MR. DONEGAN for the purpose of ascertaining exactly from him his knowledge, if any, of the typewriter in the HISS household together with related facts concerning the transmission of documents by HISS to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS declared that he had never seen PRISCILLA HISS operate a typewriter, that his "understanding" that she was making typewritten copies of State Department documents for transmission to CHAMBERS came from both HISS and his wife and that he recalls no direct statement by either as to this copying. CHAMBERS further declared that he is "quite sure" he never had occasion to borrow a typewriter from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and that it is his present recollection that he did not own a typewriter during the period he was associating with HISS and his wife. He did point out, however, that there was in his possession for part of that time a typewriter which he had been given, probably by J. PETER for use in connection with his apparatus work. He was positive this machine was a portable and stated it might have been a Remington. He said he recalled that it was a second hand machine; that BYKOV might have furnished it to him but he believed it came from J. PETER and that he disposed of this machine by abandoning it in a public elevator or some public conveyance; date and place not recalled. He believed that he disposed of the machine after his break from the party in April, 1938 but said this was only a conclusion and not a definite recollection. CHAMBERS was also able to recall that he had owned a Remington portable in 1930 and perhaps 1931 and that he used it in connection with the translating work he was doing at that time but stated he disposed of it shortly after the latter year.

With respect to his meetings with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS declared that he could best approximate the dates of various meetings by recalling that his last conversation with HISS prior to the HCUA hearings in 1948, occurred in December, 1938, at which time he saw HISS at the latter's residence on Volta Place in Washington and pleaded with HISS to break with the party as he had done eight months previously. CHAMBERS explained he fixed the date of this final meeting because he remembers HISS asking him what kind of a Christmas his family was going to have and also giving him a small wooden rolling pin as a Christmas gift for CHAMBERS' daughter. It is CHAMBERS' best

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recollection that HISS moved into the Volta Place residence in early Spring of 1938 and although he has no definite recollection of having met HISS there prior to the final meeting, he feels he must have gone to see HISS at the Volta Place residence judging this on the basis of his wife's recollection. He said meetings with HISS in 1937 were frequent and usually at the 30th Street house which HISS was occupying at that time. In explaining the precise method employed by himself and HISS with respect to the documentary material being furnished him by HISS, CHAMBERS stated that he would see HISS usually at the end of the week and pick up from him whatever material he had obtained during the week. It was the practice of HISS to extract each day certain material from the State Department, take it to his home where it would be copied on the typewriter and HISS would return the original document the next day. CHAMBERS then would take the typewritten copies of such material and turn them over to CARPENTER who would photograph this material and then CHAMBERS would turn over the microfilm to BYKOV and would destroy the typewritten material.

In connection with the five small sheets containing the handwriting of ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS explained that at the time he would make his weekly visit to HISS' home, some material might be in the form of handwritten notes which had not yet been copied on the typewriter and that rather than wait for this material to be typed, he would take these pencilled notations together with the typewritten material.

With respect to his transmitting to BYKOV this documentary material on film, CHAMBERS stated that to the best of his present recollection, all written information he gave BYKOV was on film and never the original or typed documents.

With respect to his reason for having in his possession in November, 1948, sixty-five typewritten sheets furnished him by ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS explained that they were the latest documents given him by HISS and that shortly prior to the time he began receiving this particular group of documents, he had already made up his mind to break with the party and decided to retain them for further use in the event it became necessary to have documentary proof that in fact not only ALGER HISS but the Communist Party were involved in espionage activities against the USA. MR. CHAMBERS observed that in all probability the sixty-five sheets of typewritten material had been photographed in the usual manner and the film delivered by him to BYKOV.

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With respect to the rolls of microfilm that were seized by the HCUA on December 2, 1948, at the CHAMBERS' farm, CHAMBERS explained that in all probability this was material that he had photographed but had received the microfilm at about the time he had definitely decided to make his break with the party and for that reason had not turned them over to BYKOV.

RE: GRACE HUTCHINS

On December 15, 1948, CHAMBERS made a statement to the press indicating that in 1938 his life had been threatened by GRACE HUTCHINS commenting that the HUTCHINS woman had more or less agreed to protect CHAMBERS' wife and two children if CHAMBERS would give himself up. On December 17, 1948, T.J. DONEGAN advised this office that he had received a telephone call from RUBIN B. SHEMITZ, an attorney, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who is the brother of CHAMBERS' wife. According to MR. DONEGAN SHEMITZ telephonically communicated with WILLIAM McNULTY of the law firm of MINTON and McNULTY, who are the present attorneys of MR. CHAMBERS, and informed McNULTY that he had in his possession two notes in connection with the recent publicity concerning CHAMBERS' life having been threatened by GRACE HUTCHINS. McNULTY had apparently advised SHEMITZ to turn these papers over to Government officials. On the evening of December 17th, at the request of MR. DONEGAN, SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and THOMAS G. SPENCER were present in MR. DONEGAN'S office when SHEMITZ related the following story. SHEMITZ advised that he has only seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on about ten occasions subsequent to the latter's marriage to SHEMITZ'S sister; that on one of these occasions, which was sometime in 1938, CHAMBERS informed SHEMITZ that he was breaking with the Communist Party and gave definite indication that he, CHAMBERS, was in fear of his life. Sometime thereafter an unknown woman appeared at SHEMITZ'S law office and on finding that SHEMITZ was not there left the following handwritten note: "Thursday, May 19, 1938, Dear MR. SHEMITZ: There is a very important message for your sister. If she or her husband will call either STEVE or me we have some important memos for them. Signed GRACE, Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, STuyvesant 9-1042."

Upon SHEMITZ return to his office he made a telephone call to the previously mentioned number and talked to a woman whom he described as having

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a very "intellectual and cultured voice", who stated that if SHEMITZ would inform her of the whereabouts of CHAMBERS, she would see to it that CHAMBERS' wife and two children would have no harm done to them. Although MR. SHEMITZ'S recollection is not clear on this telephone conversation, he did recall quite specifically that the woman indicated it was "a matter of life and death". During this telephone conversation, an appointment was made for this woman to visit SHEMITZ in the latter's office. SHEMITZ stated that upon a review of his diary for May, 1938, he found a notation "4:40 P.M. MISS STEVEN or MISS STEVENS." He recalled that this MISS STEVEN talked to him and reiterated the conversation she had had with SHEMITZ over the telephone earlier that day. SHEMITZ stated that although he does not even have a hazy recollection of the woman's description, he is positive she is the same woman who talked to him over the telephone, because he stated he recognized the very cultured and refined voice. At the conclusion of this conversation, SHEMITZ requested this person to leave a written note that he could turn over to MR. CHAMBERS. She then wrote the following on a torn slip of paper: "GRACE and her friend STEVE must get in touch with you immediately." There also appears on this note other handwritten notations which SHEMITZ explained as follows: The notation 2130W Lynbrook was the telephone number of CHAMBERS' mother in Lynbrook, Long Island and the notation PIKESVILLE, Maryland 844F-12 operator 91 was the telephone number of CHAMBERS' residence in Maryland and that in all probability he made both notations and had called both telephone numbers that day in an effort to contact CHAMBERS. He recalled however, that he was unsuccessful in reaching him on that day. Approximately one month later SHEMITZ met CHAMBERS quite by accident on the street near SHEMITZ'S law office and at that time verbally informed him of the telephone call and the contents of the two notes mentioned above. SHEMITZ was quite definite in his recollection that CHAMBERS did not, at least outwardly, place any importance whatsoever to the information supplied by SHEMITZ at this time.

MISCELLANEOUS

There was exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO made available by the Baltimore Division. He identified this

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photograph as the individual whom he described in his signed statement as "Vincent" RENO. Later on the 14th floor of the United States Court House where instant matter is being presented to the grand jury, CHAMBERS observed both FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and later informed agents they were the individuals whom he had described. There was also exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of ABRAHAM GLASSER, formerly an attorney in the United States Department of Justice in Washington. GLASSER, according to ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN, subject of a prior espionage investigation by this Bureau, furnished FELDMAN documentary material from the Department of Justice while employed there. CHAMBERS was unable to effect an identification of GLASSER.

INTERVIEWS OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Reference is made to the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated December 7, 1948, at Washington, D.C. in which was set out a signed statement executed by WADLEIGH on December 6, 1948. On December 8, 1948, SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer brought WADLEIGH to the New York Office, it being noted he was in the court house on that day in response to a grand jury subpoena in instant case, and attempted to interview him. He immediately declared that since being questioned by agents of the Washington Field Division, he had consulted with HERMAN GREENBERG, an attorney with offices at 1201 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. and had been advised by GREENBERG not to say anything further to anyone concerning his activities. WADLEIGH indicated a desire to be cooperative but said he felt obligated to follow his counsel's advice. There was exhibited to him a photograph of DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, in an effort to determine if CARPENTER is identical with HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH viewed the photograph but refused to make any comment. It was obvious, however, to interviewing agent that the photograph of CARPENTER was in fact identical with the person known to WADLEIGH as HAROLD WILSON.

On December 9, 1948, information was received from the Bureau that WADLEIGH that day had conferred with ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney

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General in charge of the Criminal Division and had indicated his desire to make a complete disclosure in this case. Accordingly, on December 10, 1948, he was interviewed by SA SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and he stated that he was no longer represented by HERMAN GREENBERG that he was attempting to obtain new legal counsel in New York City. He related that he had been advised to consult with RAYMOND L. WISE, an attorney at 80 Broad Street and that subsequent to conferring with that attorney he would communicate with agents O'BRIEN or SPENCER. On the evening of December 10, 1948, MR. WISE telephonically communicated with Agent SPENCER and advised that he had heard WADLEIGH'S complete story and WADLEIGH had given him a "token retainer" and that he had advised WADLEIGH in view of the partial disclosure he made he should make a whole and complete disclosure to the federal authorities and answer any questions put to him in the event he was again subpoenaed before the Grand Jury. On December 10, 1948, WADLEIGH executed a signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 14, 1948, WADLEIGH was again interviewed in the New York Office and he executed an additional signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 17, 1948, WADLEIGH, who was in the United States Court House in response to a subpoena before the Federal Grand Jury, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office and related B that during his interrogation before the Federal Grand Jury he had been asked by one of the Grand Jurors whether he had ever furnished any military information to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER or any of his other contacts. WADLEIGH related that at the time the question was asked of him he did not recall having furnished any information but after thinking the matter over for some period of time, is presently aware of the fact that sometime in 1937, a cablegram from Ambassador BULLITT came to his attention, which stated in substance that during a conversation between BULLITT and the German Ambassador, who was intoxicated at the time, the German Ambassador related that the Germans were helping the Russians in the construction of submarines and were sending them various component parts particularly periscopes. WADLEIGH recalled verbally transmitting this information to CARPENTER who when he heard it stated that it was "hot information" and that he had given expedite attention to the transmittal of this information to his superiors. E

It is to be noted that in the original statement of WADLEIGH on December 10, 1948, he made the statement that "A few weeks subsequent to this he, (CHAMBERS) called at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place where he said he was starving and asked me for $10. I did not know whether to regard this as blackmail.(I gave him $20)." Upon reading this statement, WADLEIGH remarked that this was "more or less hitting under the belt" and changed it to read as stated in his signed statement of December 10, 1948.

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York
December 10, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis J. Gallant, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"On December 6, 1948, I made a voluntary statement to Special Agents Maurice A. Taylor and Lambert G. Zander in Washington, D.C., in the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with this statement, I now desire to make some changes and additions. In my statement of December 6th, I related that I first met HAROLD WILSON as a result of a chance conversation I had with this individual on a railroad coach going from New York to Washington. I now wish to state that this was not the manner in which I met Mr. WILSON.

"By way of background, I was a member of the Socialist Party in Washington, D.C. in 1931 or 1932, or both, and while a member of this organization I became acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON, who was also a member of the Socialist Party. Some time subsequent thereto there was organized in Washington the Tenants League, which organization assisted persons who had been evicted from their residences. ELEANOR NELSON was the head of the Tenants League and I was quite active in the work of this organization. It is my recollection that this league was dissolved probably in 1933; however, I ceased to become active in its work sometime prior to its dissolution.

"I continued to be on friendly terms with ELEANOR NELSON and saw her occasionally during which we had conversations. I observed from these conversations that Miss NELSON was going further to the left and I, myself, was inclined in that direction, (for reasons indicated in my statement of December 6th.) Sometime probably in late 1934 or 1935, I gathered from my association with Miss NELSON that she had joined the Communist Party movement. Sometime in the latter part of 1935, I informed Miss NELSON that I would like to collaborate with the Communist Party and wanted to be informed if there was anything useful that I could do.

"Sometime after this conversation Miss NELSON asked me for samples of the work I was engaged in. I would like to state that at this time I was employed in the Department of Agriculture and had access to certain information concerning economic conditions in foreign countries. It is my recollection that I furnished Miss NELSON with a copy of a memorandum containing some economic analyses which I had prepared.

"Sometime later she informed me that I could be useful by supplying economic information on Germany and Japan. She informed me that I would have one contact and one only in this work.

"Sometime during the winter of 1935-1936, Miss NELSON and I went to a basement coffee shop in one of the hotels, probably the Washington Hotel, in downtown Washington, where we met an individual who was introduced to me as 'HAROLD'. Miss NELSON, who made the introduction, introduced me by my full name. During the course of the conversation had at this time, I probably related in some detail the type of work I was engaged in and the type of information I might be able to obtain. At the conclusion of the first meeting I asked HAROLD for a full name, and after some hesitation, he gave me the name HAROLD WILSON.

"It is my present recollection that I had several subsequent meetings with HAROLD prior to the time that I began to supply him with any documents. I also recall that I either gave, or WILSON already knew my home telephone number; however, I had no means of contacting WILSON other than by informing Miss NELSON that I was desirous of seeing WILSON. E

"The above Agents have exhibited to me a photograph and I have identified the individual appearing on this photograph as the HAROLD WILSON that I knew in Washington; however, I have since learned that this individual is actually DAVID CARPENTER. I would also like to relate that during my association with CARPENTER, he informed me that his real name was a German name.

"While I was in the Department of Agriculture I furnished CARPENTER with some scraps of information.

"In March, 1936, as I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I transferred my employment from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of State. I was in the Division of Trade Agreements, where

"I received in the normal routine of business numerous reports on economic conditions in foreign countries. During my conversations with CARPENTER he stressed the fact that he was desirous of obtaining information concerning economic conditions in Germany and Japan that came to my attention. I have explained in my statement of December 6th, the routine I followed in obtaining and delivering documents to CARPENTER.

"I have been asked to estimate the number of documents that I would hand over to CARPENTER each week; however, I am unable to make an accurate statement as to this, but would say that probably there were about ten or less documents which I would transmit to CARPENTER on these occasions. I wish to state that there were periods during my association with CARPENTER, from the winter of 1935-1936 until the spring of 1938, when I would not meet and turn over to CARPENTER material on a weekly basis.

"Sometime in the latter part of 1936 or early part of 1937, CARPENTER informed me that we were going to take a trip to Baltimore to meet an individual who was in 'The Apparatus'. I recall meeting CARPENTER at the Union Station one evening. We took a train to Baltimore and went to a restaurant, the location of which I cannot recall, and met an individual who was introduced to me as KARL or CARL and who I subsequently have identified as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. From the conversation that ensued at this meeting, I gained the definite impression that CHAMBERS was CARPENTER'S superior and the purpose of the visit was for CHAMBERS to more or less look me over.

"I recall that the conversation at this meeting was mostly along economic and political lines. That would be true of practically all the conversations I had with CARPENTER and with CHAMBERS.

"About a month or two after the above mentioned meeting with CHAMBERS, I accompanied CARPENTER to Philadelphia, where we went to a hotel, as I recall, met CHAMBERS in the lobby, and then went to a restaurant where we had a rather lengthy conversation. This again was principally along economic and political lines.

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"Some of the details about these meetings may not be strictly accurate, since my recollection of them is rather hazy.

"My association with CARPENTER continued, as above stated, until March, 1938. At some time in 1937, however, CHAMBERS, who knew my full name and telephone number, began to meet me in Washington. I was still meeting CARPENTER in the meantime and handing over to him documents. However, CHAMBERS began to see me more frequently, and I recall that probably on a few occasions I turned over documents to him, although it was my regular procedure to hand all documents over to CARPENTER.

"In March, 1938, I was sent on a mission by the State Department to Turkey. I recall that during the last few months, for several weeks prior to my departure in March, there was a distinct lull in my business of handing over documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER. As I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I did not turn over any documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER or any other unauthorized person subsequent to my departure for Turkey in March, 1938.

"I returned from Turkey on December 31, 1938. Shortly thereafter CHAMBERS telephoned me at the State Department or my home and arranged a meeting for lunch or dinner in a restaurant in Washington. At that meeting, he informed me that he had 'deserted'. He went into the reasons at some length. The authorities in Moscow, he said, had become convinced that he was a Trotskyist and had recalled him. He assumed this meant death and decided not to go.

"A few weeks subsequent to this, he called me at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place. When I met him, he asked for a small loan which I gave him. I have not met him since.

"I now recall that late in 1937 at one of my meetings with CHAMBERS, he introduced me to an individual who was probably in his middle 40's, of medium height and rather stocky build and whose right arm, or most of it was missing. He had a pointed nose and perhaps reddish or reddish-brown hair. CHAMBERS characterized this individual as the boss of the outfit. This individual I recall spoke with an accent, probably Russian. This character talked to me in a rather severe fatherly manner. He told me that the people in Moscow thought that I must be in a position to deliver much more than I had actually delivered.

"After my return from Turkey, CHAMBERS referred, I believe, to this same person and told me he was a fugitive with whom he spent many a night debating on what the two of them might do and where they might go. I mentioned this to ELEANOR NELSON, who told me that such a person did not exist and that I must have dreamt the whole episode.

"In conclusion, I would like to make the definite statement that the only persons who were associated with me in connection with my abstraction of documents from Government offices and transmittal to unauthorized persons were the following: HAROLD WILSON, who I now know to be DAVID CARPENTER, and CARL, who I now know to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, In connection with ELEANOR NELSON, I would like to state that insofar as my operations in connection with documents were concerned, she merely was the person who introduced me to DAVID CARPENTER and whom I used on occasions as a means of communicating with CARPENTER.

"I have read the above statement consisting of four pages and find it to be correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnessed:

THOMAS G. SPENCER
FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN
Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York
December 14, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, made the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"The following information supplements that contained in my statements of December 6th and 10th, 1948 made to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There has been exhibited to me a group of photographs that were contained on microfilm, as well as a separate group of photographs which appear to be, in the main, excerpts from cablegrams from the Department of State, as well as five handwritten notations. I have examined these photographs and my comments are set forth hereinafter.

"Before discussing any particular items in this collection of documents, I whish to state that my recollections as to particular documents which I received in late 1937 and early 1938 are no clearer than one would expect after such a long lapse of time. I can, however, remember in a general way what types of material I received.

"DOCUMENTS 1 to 48

"All this material relates to conversations between the State Department and the German Ambassador on the possibility of breaking the impasse which existed in trade relations between the United States and Germany at that time. Subject to a more thorough and complete examination, this is the only part of the collection that evokes any recollections at all in my mind, except the names of persons in the State Department whom I knew, and the names of officers referred to in some of the other documents.

"I recall clearly that during the time that I was in the Trade

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"Agreements Division until my trip to Turkey, my colleague, Mr. DARLINGTON, made repeated and, so it seemed to me at the time, rather hopeless attempts to cut the gordian knot on trade relations with Germany. When I first came into the State Department he had prepared, I believe in collaboration with Mr. PASVOLSKY, some documents or document at least as lengthy as the later material contained in the microfilm collection. I was shown that earlier material and asked to comment upon it.

"As to the later material which is contained in this collection, I have no such recollection. It seems to me probable that this material was not shown to me, although in my own opinion I was as competent as anyone in the State Department to give advice on it. I would not make so conceited a remark except that I feel in this connection I must be perfectly frank. It is possible, though I think improbable, that I did see the material and paid little attention to it because I was convinced at the time that nothing would come of it, and in fact, nothing did. That might account for my failure to recollect having seen the material.

"If this material had been in my possession for any considerable length of time I would, no doubt, have informed either CARPENTER (HAROLD WILSON) or CHAMBERS (CARL), that I was ready to pass it to them, or I might have simply brought it with me on one of the appointed street corner meetings. However, during the last few months, or several weeks before my departure for Turkey, in March 1938, neither HAROLD nor CARL asked me to give them any documents. I think it most probable that if I did see this material it came to me during that period of inactivity.

"OTHER MATERIAL IN THE COLLECTION

"In a preliminary examination of this material I find that most of it consists of documents of a kind that I never saw. Turning over the sheets put before me I see on sheet after sheet documents, or copies of, or references to documents which I can tell at a momentary glance never came into my possession. If any of these had come into my possession I would have regarded them as an unusually rare find and would remember it to this day.

"AMENDMENT TO MY STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 6th

"In my statement of December 6, 1948 I said, referring to events immediately following the occasion on which CHAMBERS informed me that he had

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'deserted' early in 1939:

"'Shortly afterwards 'HAROLD' met me and I told him of my conversation with 'CARL'. 'HAROLD' told me I would have to lay low for a considerable period.'

"On further refreshing of my memory I am almost sure that HAROLD was not available at that time and my conversation about CHAMBERS' desertion was with ELEANOR NELSON.

"Furthermore, I now recollect that I had, perhaps, three or four conversations with Miss NELSON on that subject. In my statement of December 10th I mentioned that CHAMBERS had contacted me and asked for a small loan. I was afraid that CHAMBERS would repeat these requests and it occurred to me that, having had other sources beside myself, he might be trying to live on blackmail, collecting a little from each one. I mentioned this to Miss NELSON, being in a state of great tension and alarm when I did so. Miss NELSON said she would look into the matter and see what could be done about it, and would in any case try to collect from the apparatus the $20 to compensate me for what I had paid CHAMBERS.

"I saw Miss NELSON again, probably several days later. She told me that none of the other sources had been shaken down by CHAMBERS. I thought I detected a slight note of suspicion on her part, indicating a possible thought that my being selected as the only source of a loan by CHAMBERS might reflect on my reliability. She said that she had been unable to locate any of the higher-ups in the apparatus and she thought they must have disappeared intentionally.

"I thought that if this was the case it would be safer for me not to have any further meetings with Miss NELSON and, to the best of my recollection, that was my last meeting with her, except for a coincidental meeting described in a later paragraph of this statement.

"At one of these meetings with Miss NELSON immediately following my apprisal of CHAMBERS defection, I told Miss NELSON that if any attempt were made to murder CHAMBERS I wanted to have no part in it. She replied that no such attempt was contemplated.

"In my statement of December 6th I mentioned a meeting between

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CARPENTER (HAROLD) and myself, probably sometime in the Winter of 1939-40. I now recall that at this meeting I asked CARPENTER some questions concerning CHAMBERS. Since he was now out of the apparatus I thought perhaps CARPENTER would tell me CHAMBERS' nationality, a question which had greatly excited my curiosity for a long time. CARPENTER told me that he was American and that his family had been in this country for generations. I asked him where CHAMBERS got his peculiar accent. CARPENTER replied that he must have cultivated it. CARPENTER also informed that CHAMBERS was now working for a magazine. He did not say what magazine.)

B "My last meeting with ELEANOR NELSON took place on the steps of the State Department building, shortly after my marriage on February 15, 1941. When I caught sight of her I greeted her and said jokingly, 'Why Eleanor, what are YOU doing here'. She blushed deeply and muttered something about seeing the Budget Bureau in connection with her union activities. The Budget Bureau at that time had offices in the State Department building. I am sure that she was engaged at that moment in legitimate union activities, since it would be an extreme departure from the usual routine of espionage procedure for anyone in her position in the apparatus to be on the steps of the State Department at any time in connection with espionage activities. I realized when she showed embarrassment that my joke was rather uncalled for. I then informed her that I had recently been married. She asked 'Are you happy?'. I replied 'yes'. She said she was glad. We said goodby. I have not seen her since then until she appeared at the Grand Jury hearings yesterday.

"During my examination by the Grand Jury on Saturday, December 11th, one of the jurors asked me if I was holding in my possession any documents or other objects which might be of interest in connection with the case. I said no. Since then it has come to my recollection that I possess a rug which was given to me as a New Year's present. I believe in 1936-37. It is an 8 X 12 Bokhara rug. I understand it was worth two or three hundred dollars at the time it was given to me and may now be worth $400. I was given to understand that the rug was presented to me by the authorities in Moscow in appreciation of my collaboration. In 1939, when I moved from the house which I was renting on Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, I had this rug stored by NESHAN G. HINTLIAN, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., a rug dealer. It has never been taken out of storage. E

"It is my recollection that the rug was delivered to me by CARPENTER, but this recollection is not a certainty. To the best of my recollection it was CARPENTER who told me that the rug was a New Year's present. I recall

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"definitely that the rug was delivered to me in my own car, and by inferential reconstruction of the event I think CARPENTER must have borrowed my car in order to do it.

"When the Grand Jury questioned me on December 11th one of the jurors asked me if I possess a typewriter and if I had ever loaned it to Mrs. HISS. I hereby reaffirm the statement I made on that occasion that I never loaned a typewriter to Mrs. HISS, and I add that I never loaned a typewriter to Mr. HISS. However, it is possible, though I think not very probable, that I may have loaned a typewriter to CARPENTER.

"Immediately after the hearing I informed Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL that I might have loaned the typewriter to CARPENTER. I also gave him the information that the typewriter in question was sold to Miss MARGARET HARDY, either shortly before or after her marriage to Mr. PITTMAN B. POTTER. I can place the approximate date of the sale of the typewriter by the fact that I sold it because my wife, whom I had just married or was about to marry, possessed a portable typewriter and I saw no need at that time for having more than one typewriter in the family. The date of my marriage was February 15, 1941.

"The typewriter was purchased in London in 1928 or 1929. It was a Remington Portable assembled, as I was informed by the salesman, in England from American parts. It had pounds, shillings and pence on the keys instead of dollars and cents.

"I have read this statement consisting of four pages and find it true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnessed:
Thomas G. Spencer
Francis D. O'Brien
Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N.Y."

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RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

On December 13, 1948, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was interviewed at the New York Office by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had previously alleged that an individual by the name of RENO, who was formerly a member of the Communist Party and had used the name of LANCE CLARK in the Communist Party, had furnished him, CHAMBERS, confidential information while RENO was employed by the United States Government at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland.

During the interview above mentioned at the New York Office, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO furnished the following signed statement. Herein are set forth his contacts with the individual known to him as CARL and whom he identified from a photo as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Further set forth in the statement are his background in the Communist Party, his contacts therein and the nature of his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

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The following signed statement was furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO:

"New York, New York
December 13, 1948

"I, Franklin Victor Reno make the following statement to Robert F. X. O'Keefe and Francis D. O'Brien whom I know to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make may be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born on May 14, 1911 in Salt Lake City, Utah. I graduated from the University of Colorado in 1932 with a degree of A. B., magna cum laude. In 1935 I received a Master of Arts Degree in Astronomy from the University of Virginia. While at the University of Virginia I did a considerable amount of reading in Socialism and Communism and because of my thinking at this time I became a member of the Communist Party under the name of Lance Clark. I signed an application under the name of Lance Clark and may or may not have received a card in the Communist Party. I also may have used other names in the Communist Party, the other names I do not recall.

"In the early summer of 1935 I went to Washington, D. C. and contacted Ray Warner, who at that time was the Party organizer for the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. I also became acquainted with Sidney Shosteck, Organizational Secretary. Either Warner or Shosteck approached me to engage in anti-military work, which work constituted discussing with the members the inequality to which they were subjected, and it was intended by so doing to recruit people in the armed forces to become members of the Communist Party. In the course of my reading of N. V. Lenin he made three requisites to a revolution necessary, and among the three was that a part of the armed forces must become part of the revolutionary forces in order to have the revolution successful. I carried on this work in Washington, D. C. until sometime in early 1937. While engaged in this work I had frequent contacts with Sidney Shosteck and discussed the work with him. During this time that I was engaged in this work I was employed by the Works Progress Administration doing statistical and research work.

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"During the course of this employment I took a number of Civil Service examinations and one of these examinations was productive in that. I was to receive an appointment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds of the United States Army as a Junior Mathematician.

"During the course of my work in the Anti-military Organization I met an individual on the Baltimore waterfront named Paddy Whalen, who introduced me to an individual whom I only knew as Bernie. My recollection on the foregoing is hazy due to the passage of time. Prior to my acceptance of employment in Aberdeen, I met Bernie in Baltimore, Maryland, as far as I can recall, possibly in Washington, D. C., and we discussed my future employment and I asked Bernie of what assistance I could be to the Party in the position that I was about to take and Bernie told me he would look around. Subsequently I proceeded to Philadelphia with Bernie where I met an individual whose photograph has been exhibited to me by the agents and whom I now identify as the person that Bernie introduced me to and whom I knew as Carl, and whom I know now to be Whittaker Chambers. Bernie and myself proceeded to a restaurant in Philadelphia and there met Carl. Bernie presently left and Carl and I took a walk and dropped into another restaurant and held a discussion relative to the position I was going to take and the information that I could furnish to Carl. Carl asked me if I 'knew what this was.' I replied that I thought it was espionage. Carl responded that 'intelligence would be a nicer word.' I had knowledge that this work that I was engaged in or was about to be engaged in was for Russian Soviet espionage. No agreement was made that I was to be paid for any work that I might carry on for Carl. Once or twice or three times I may have received a sum of $10.00 or $20.00 to cover my expenses.

"At this time Carl told me that at our next meeting we would discuss the material that he desired from me and what I would be able to furnish to him in the course of my duties at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

"Sometime in July 1937, after I had been working at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for approximately one month, I met Carl in Washington, D. C. by pre-arrangement and we discussed the administration and the entire set-up of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds organizational staff. I also furnished him with a chart drawn up by myself at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. On another occasion I met Carl by pre-arrangement, at which time

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"I furnished him with a textbook of the ordnance school in Aberdeen, dealing with ballistics. I furnished this book to Carl I believe on a Saturday night and he returned it to me on a Sunday morning. I knew that while he had it in his possession he was to photograph or reproduce it in some form.

"On another occasion of a meeting which took place in Washington, D. C., I furnished him with two firing tables which were composed of mathematical data concerning the 16 inch gun and a 30 or 50 calibre machine gun. I obtained these from Aberdeen Proving Grounds and the character was 'restricted.' They were, to my knowledge, property of the United States Government. As far as I can recall, I did not furnish any other documents or information to Carl.

"I had on one occasion furnished Carl with information concerning a theory that I had of my own knowledge pertaining to what might term a bomb-sight. The diagram represented my own conclusions of the operation and did not represent any actual bomb-sight.

"Although I was aware that Carl contemplated photographing or reproducing the documentary data which I furnished to him, he never revealed to me, nor did I have knowledge of the identity of the person who did this photographing or reproducing work. It would appear, however, that this person was located in Washington, D. C., because of the fact that the documents would be returned by Carl to me either the same night of our meeting or the morning succeeding.

"I believe I met Carl on more than three occasions and possibly seven, but the exact number I do not know. The period of our relation extended from our meeting in Philadelphia in June 1937 up until the fall of 1937 or the spring of 1938. During the time that I was furnishing information to Carl I was not fully convinced that I should engage in this work and for that reason I did not openly cooperate to the full extent of my ability and I did hold back on some occasions information which I thought that he desired. On another occasion I passed up the opportunity to furnish him with information of an intelligence nature.

"As far as I can recall I met Carl in various places in the City of Washington which were largely by pre-arrangement. I recall meeting Carl on East Capitol Street about two or three blocks east of the Capitol,

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"On another occasion I met Carl in the City of Washington when he was driving a dark blue sedan, possibly a Ford or Chevrolet. I do not recall, however, the year or the make thereof.

"On one of the meetings which I had with Carl he told me that he might possibly go abroad. I never knew whether he actually did go abroad but I can say that I have not seen Carl since my last meeting took place with him in the late fall of 1937 or early 1938.

"I also wish to state that I have no knowledge of any individual, other than those I have mentioned above in this statement, who might have been engaged in Soviet espionage work.

"I severed my relations with the Communist Party in early 1938 and since that time I have not engaged in Communist Party work or attended any meetings of the Communist Party. I also wish to state that I have never been an organizer in the State of Montana for the Communist Party.

"I have read this statement consisting of three pages and have initialed each page, and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ F. V. RENO

"Witnessed
/s/ Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent
F.B.I. N.Y.C.
/s/ F. X. O'Keefe Special Agent
F.B.I., NYC
12/13/48"

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was thoroughly questioned concerning his brother PHILIP'S possible implication in the activities that he conducted but, during the time the signed statement was taken from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, he denied emphatically that PHILIP had been involved in this espionage activity. However, following the completion of the signed statement, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO did say that he had furnished CHAMBERS with PHILIP'S telephone number in Washington, D. C. The purpose of this furnishing of the telephone number was that, in the event CHAMBERS could not get in touch with him, he would be able to reach him through his brother PHILIP. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO did state that on one occasion he thought that CHAMBERS contacted PHILIP in order to reach him and that PHILIP may have driven CHAMBERS to meet him but he denied that PHILIP had any knowledge of his activities or the purpose for which he was to meet CHAMBERS.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON, dated December 12, 1948, in the present-entitled matter, wherein further background information and the results of a prior interview with RENO in Denver, Colorado, are set forth.

It is to be noted that considerable publicity has been given to the fact that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was reported to have received information concerning the "Norden bombsight." RENO, at the time of the interview, denied that he had ever furnished any information concerning the "Norden bombsight," stating that he did furnish CHAMBERS the information relative to his own theory of a bombsight and that this theory was not complete. RENO emphatically stated that the "Norden bombsight" was not perfected until 1942 and that he had never furnished any person any information concerning the "Norden bombsight."

Following completion of the signed statement submitted by RENO, he furnished to Agents O'KEEFE and O'BRIEN a written Consent to Search his personal effects, which were located in Aberdeen, Maryland. The written Consent to Search is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

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By phone call dated December 14, 1948, Assistant Special Agent in Charge ROBERT J. LALLY advised that upon a search of RENO'S effects pursuant to the written consent mentioned above, a variety of correspondence, technical data, documentary material and books were found. In particular, they noticed correspondence between RENO and JAMES MC SHANE, who apparently was associated with the advanced research laboratory at Princeton, New Jersey; further, correspondence was noted between RENO and JOHN L. KELLEY, Department of Mathematics, University of Chicago. This correspondence was dated up to 1946. Other material in RENO'S effects related to mathematical formulae, bombing statistics and mathematics dealing with bombs in general. It was further noted that some of this material was of a restricted nature which had been secured from the Research Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland.

In accordance with the request contained in the above phone call, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, temporarily residing at the Hotel Commodore, New York, was again interviewed on December 15th by Special Agents FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, with particular reference to the documents and restricted data found among his effects at his Baltimore residence.

RENO advised that a considerable amount of the material referred to pertained to research on a book, in the publication of which he was collaborating with Professors EDWARD J. MC SHANE and JOHN L. KELLEY. Concerning MC SHANE, RENO stated that this individual had come to the University of Virginia in the fall of 1935, subsequent to RENO'S leaving that institution. RENO first met him at the Research Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, in 1942 and thereafter continued to work in conjunction with MC SHANE on Government ballistics research.

In regard to JOHN L. KELLEY, described by RENO as a Professor of Mathematics at the University of Colorado, RENO said he met this person in the summer or fall of 1942, at which time KELLEY, an expert on exterior ballistics, commenced his employment there. In 1943,

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MC SHANE, KELLEY and RENO commenced plans for their book which was tentatively entitled "Exterior Ballistics up to 1945" and which was contemplated for use as a textbook in military schools. In June, 1945, MC SHANE departed from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and in November, 1945, KELLEY likewise departed to recommence their professorships in private institutions. Thereafter, RENO had considerable correspondence with KELLEY and MC SHANE, principally relating to the publication of the book he mentioned previously. According to RENO, he, himself, conducted considerable research on the science of motions of projectiles with KELLEY and MC SHANE and at the present time was completing a historical introduction to this book.

In regard to the material found during the execution of the Consent to Search, RENO stated that he was well aware of the fact that there might have been data of a restricted nature contained among his effects, and also aware of the fact that some of this data might have been secured from the library of the Research Ballistics Laboratory. As a usual practice, RENO stated that he followed the normal charge-out system in effect at the Laboratory. He advised, however, that from time to time he might well have retained library material in his possession inasmuch as he was engaged in a continuing research. The failure to return the material to the library, according to RENO, was more in the nature of a neglect rather than as a means to obtain library literature. He further stated that from time to time he had worked with a Professor HIRMAN MEYER, who was engaged in teaching Ballistics at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. RENO recalled that he had a quantity of notes prepared by MEYER for these courses.

As to the other data in RENO'S possession and recalled by him, he stated that they primarily consisted of notes and reports on projects worked upon by him during his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; others consisted of his college notes on mathematics and his private ventures in mathematical formulae pertaining to a theory of air combat.

RENO'S attention was particularly directed to a manuscript entitled "Mathematical Theory of Air Combat" by L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM,

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which bore the notation "British Confidential appears incorrect as only restricted." In explanation of the aforegoing, RENO stated that the classification "British Confidential" was classified as restricted in the American system. As to the above manuscript by L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM, RENO advised that he was interested in the study of air combat and for this reason had the material in his possession, having procured the same from the Research Laboratory library.

In regard to Professors MC SHANE and KELLEY, RENO consistently throughout the interview advised that they were in no way connected with him in his activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or in any other subversive or espionage activity engaged in by him. He further advised that his association with MC SHANE and KELLEY was primarily as a collaborator in the writing of a book, as well as an assistant in the same research laboratory on ballistics.

In regard to the manuscript to be published by Messrs. MC SHANE, KELLEY and RENO, the latter advised it had been submitted to his supervisor, R. H. KENT, for the purpose of editing and obtaining a preliminary clearance prior to submitting same to publishers. RENO advised that it was unnecessary that clearance be obtained prior to publishing a book on ordnance from Army Ordnance Authorities.

RENO stated that the book would have been rejected by the Office of Chief of U. S. Ordnance. RENO also stated that Colonel SIMON, Director of the Research Ballistics Laboratory, was aware of the fact that he was working on the book.

As to other data in RENO'S possession, he advised that he doubted that any would have been of a confidential or secret nature. He recalled that for a long time he had been working on a mathematical theory pertaining to a gunsight and the use thereof in air combat. For the most part, his data pertaining to this theory was obtained from the library.

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RENO further stated that although during his correspondence with MC SHANE and KELLEY he had forwarded them data obtained from the Research Laboratory for research purposes, he had never forwarded any material of any nature whatsoever to any private, unauthorized person for subversive or espionage reasons. He again reiterated his previous statement that since late 1937 or early 1938, when he ceased his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he never again was reactivated for the Communist Party nor had he ever again engaged in any activity of an espionage nature detrimental to the United States Government. He further believed that in forwarding the material to MC SHANE and KELLEY for their own research he did not breach any confidence placed in him inasmuch as both MC SHANE and KELLEY were members of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, and as such had the right of access to the library.

As set forth in the referenced phone call from the Baltimore Office, it is noted that RENO likewise had received correspondence from VIRGINIA MC SHANE. VIRGINIA MC SHANE is the wife of Professor EDWARD J. MC SHANE and RENO recalled he may have corresponded with her one one occasion when he desired to get in touch with her husband.

As set forth in the referenced phone call, it is also noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and his brother had visited FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S summer residence at Aberdeen, Maryland, approximately two months ago and thereafter took some material away. It was desired to know the nature of the material so taken. In answer to this, RENO advised that on July 6, 1947, he was confined to a hospital at Havre de Grace, Maryland, for three to six weeks and from August, 1947, to July 6, 1948, he was thereafter confined to the University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. Upon leaving the latter hospital and prior to returning to his residence in Denver, Colorado, RENO advised he went to his former room at Aberdeen, Maryland. He picked up some clothes and also took several books which he recalled were, (1) "Mathematics of Exterior Ballistics" by G. A. BLISS and, (2) a book on the tables of intervals.

On the occasion of his visit to his summer residence, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was accompanied by PHILIP RENO. Neither of the

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books mentioned above was the property of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds library. The statement above that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO visited his residence on or about July 3, 1948, was corroborated by PHILIP RENO, who was also present during the course of this interview at the Hotel Commodore.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was interviewed at the Hotel Commodore at his own request because of the fact that he was suffering from an arthritic condition.

It is to be noted that on December 14, 1948, the Baltimore Office advised that PADDY WHELAN was believed to be identical with the PADDY mentioned by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in his signed statement as being the individual who had introduced him to "BERNIE," who subsequently introduced RENO to CARL, who was identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The Baltimore Office advised that WHELAN was well known in the waterfront activities in Baltimore and is since deceased. The Baltimore Office also advised that BERNARD WEINKRANTZ might possibly be identical with the "BERNIE" mentioned above. Baltimore also advised that WEINKRANTZ was arrested by the Hudson County Police Department on February 6, 1938, charged with being a disorderly person and possessing a dangerous weapon. FBI No. 1465673.

B It is to be recalled that RENO, in his signed statement, stated he met one PADDY WHELAN and one "BERNIE" during the course of his associations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. A photograph of one PADDY WHELAN, true name PATRICK B. WHELAN, Hudson County Police Department No. 539, dated February 6, 1938, was exhibited to RENO. He identified this person as the PADDY WHELAN whom he knew in Baltimore, Maryland, during the years 1937 and 1938. A photograph of BERNARD WEINKRANTZ, Hudson County Police Department No. 540, dated February 6, 1938, was also exhibited to RENO for the purpose of determining whether this individual was identical with the "BERNIE" previously mentioned by RENO. RENO, upon viewing this photograph, was unable to identify the person therein.

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Whelan is now deceased.

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Re: INTERVIEWS OF PHILIP RENO

The following signed statement was furnished by PHILIP RENO:

"New York, New York
December 13, 1948

"I, PHILIP RENO, make the following statement to THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made in connection with securing this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born June 22, 1913 at Idaho Falls, Idaho and was graduated from Colorado University in 1934. During the time I attended college, politically speaking, I was more inclined along the ideas of Socialism and continued to believe in this doctrine subsequent to leaving college. I worked at the University after my graduation for a short period of time as an assistant in the Economics Department of the University. In January of 1935 I went to Washington, D. C., where I obtained employment in the Farm Credit Administration. Sometime in 1936 I transferred to the Social Security Board and while at that agency dealt with personnel problems and unemployment compensation. I continued with the Social Security Board in Washington until the Spring of 1941.

"During my employment with the Social Security Board I was the President of Local #10 of the United Federal Workers, CIO, in 1938 and 1939 while so employed with the Social Security Board. It was while I was President of this Local that I became closely acquainted with ELEANOR NEISON who was the Secretary of the United Federal Workers. I wish to state that I did not know then or at this time that ELEANOR NEISON had any connection with the Communist Party. I also wish to state that I myself had no connection with the Communist Party at this time.

"In 1941 I moved to Denver, Colorado and obtained employment as an Assistant Regional Representative of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

"In 1942 I was employed for a period of three or four months for the War Manpower Commission and subsequent thereto obtained a position with the War Labor Board.

"In the Spring of 1943 I resigned from Government service and, because

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"of the death of my wife, I moved from Denver, Colorado to Baltimore, Maryland. In 1943, while I resided in Baltimore, I obtained a position with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers, CIO. My principal connection with this union was the editing of a newspaper that this union published as well as doing some work along educational lines within the union. I remained at Baltimore until the Fall of 1943 and thereafter returned to Denver, Colorado.

"While I was engaged in this work at Baltimore, Maryland, AL LANNON who at that time I believe was the head of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, called on me and discussed with me the policies of the Communist Party in respect to activities of the union. The Party line at that time was the increased production of ships and materials. LANNON encourage me to publish certain stories or cartoons which would assist in this increased production which the Communist Party desired at that time.

"While in Baltimore I resided at 2400 Utah Place. The premises at this address were rented by SID KATZ, Secretary of the Maryland CIO.

"In early 1944 I became employed by the Denver CIO and handled matters pertaining to the Political Action Committee. While in Denver at this time I met ARTHUR BARRY who, I understand, is the leader of the Communist Party in the City of Denver. I cannot definitely recall whether I met BARRY prior to my employment with the Denver CIO in 1944 but recall specifically that I knew him a few months after I commenced this employment.

"When I first became acquainted with BARRY he talked to me generally about conditions in the union and other matters of mutual interest, strongly indicating the interest of the Communist Party in matters in which I was engaged. At some point during these discussions he openly invited me to join the Communist Party. I agreed, after a fashion, and indicated to BARRY that I would join with the provision that I would not have to be a 'card carrying member, pay dues, attend meetings or sign an application'. This appeared to be agreeable with BARRY and I became a member of the Communist Party under these conditions.

"From time to time BARRY asked me for contributions to the Communist Party which I contributed to him from my own personal income. As a matter of fact, I 'followed the Party line' as outlined to me by BARRY in our various discussions. He would from time to time point out the various problems that were confronting the Communist Party, particularly along union and political action lines. I would from time to time inform Mr. BARRY of some of the

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"weaknesses in the union's setup and he would make suggestions as to how to adjust these situations and would promise to use the Communist Party in adjusting these situations.

"Subsequent to the elections in November of 1944 I ceased my employment with the Political Action Committee and the Denver CIO. Sometime in the early part of 1945 I went to my father's ranch at Idaho Falls, Idaho and remained there until late in the same year. During this time that I was in Idaho Falls, I had no contact with BARRY nor did I engage in any activities of the Communist Party.

"In approximately November of 1945 I returned to Denver where I became the Membership Relations Secretary of the National Farmers Union. Several months after I became employed with the National Farmers Union, ARTHUR BARRY, who I had not seen for a period of approximately a year and a half, called on me and introduced me to LEN HARRIS who BARRY characterized as the National Farm Director of the Communist Party. I met HARRIS on approximately four occasions, one of which was at the National Convention of the National Farmers Union at Topeka, Kansas.

"In HARRIS' conversations with me he pointed out the Party line in so far as it concerned the National Farmers Union. It is my recollection that primarily the aims of the Communist Party as related by HARRIS were in most instances in conformity with the program of the National Farmers Union. However, HARRIS went somewhat further in attempting to inject the present Party line into the National Farmers Union. It is my recollection that HARRIS was desirous of adding a plank to the National Farmers Union to the effect that the union would support a policy whereby the United States would not interfere in the politics of the European countries and would furnish them aid and assistance regardless of their politics.

"During my employment with the National Farmers Union BARRY continued to see me intermittently; however, since HARRIS was more or less directing the affairs nationally of the farm movement of the Communist Party, BARRY did not have much to say to me along Communist Party or political lines.

"In about August of 1946 I became associated with the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action. This was a liberal political organization that was interested in politics within the city of Denver and the surrounding counties. This council had no connections whatsoever with the Communist Party. I was a full time employee of this council until the November, 1946 elections and thereafter while actively associated with the council, it was not a permanent position.

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"In about January of 1947 I became employed as a learner in the plastering trade and I am so employed at the present time.

"In the Spring of 1947 the Council supported QUIGG NEWTON as a candidate for Mayor of Denver, Colorado. The Communist Party, however, was opposed to NEWTON'S candidacy and ran WILLIAM DIETRICH in opposition to QUIGG NEWTON. This was probably the beginning of my break with the Communist Party.

"JOHN CARROLL was one of the Congressmen from the State of Colorado whom the Council supported and who became very much disliked by the Communist Party element in Colorado. I recall specifically that ARTHUR BARRY was very bitter about CARROLL'S support of the Democratic Party's program of international relations and was, therefore, bitter about the Council's continuing support of CARROLL. This incident led to a further breach in my relations with BARRY and the Communist Party line.

In this connection, in the Fall of 1947 BETTY GANNETT, who I understand to be a highly placed Communist, came to Denver. Miss GANNETT and BARRY came to my home and tried to 'straighten me out'. At the conclusion of this conversation I was invited to appear before a meeting to which both Communists and non-Communists had been invited and at which I would be called upon to express my views on the national political lines outlined by the Communist Party. I attended this meeting and expressed my opinion which was opposed to the views of the members of the Communist Party.

"After I spoke both BETTY GANNETT and ARTHUR BARRY made talks in which they severely criticized the viewpoint that I had taken.

"In the Fall of 1947 HENRY WALLACE had indicated that he would possibly be a third party candidate for President of the United States. The Council, in which I was still active, had several meetings in which they tentatively decided to endorse WALLACE for President but to follow the Democratic Party in so far as other election offices were concerned.

"In the Spring of 1948 at which time WALLACE was an active candidate and I was supporting the views of the Council, BARRY visited me and threatened to expell me from the Communist Party and also to expose me in the local press

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"through a published statement from the Communist Party. I counselled BARRY not to do this because it would be very embarrassing to other members of the Council with whom I was closely associated and who had no connection whatsoever with the Communist Party.

"It is my understanding that some sort of letter or publication carried a story concerning my activities with the Communist Party and as a matter of fact this letter was given to the 'Denver Post'. I recall that a reporter from the 'Denver Post' called on me and interviewed me, however, so far as I know nothing was ever printed in the 'Denver Post' or other regular newspapers and as a matter of fact I have never seen the alleged letter supposed to have been written either by or at the direction of ARTHUR BARRY. Since that time I have had no contact with ARTHUR BARRY or other members of the Communist Party.

"During the time I resided in Washington, D. C., I lived at the following addresses:

"The 1200 block on N Street, N.W.;
The Bond Apartments on New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.;
The Chateau-Thierry Apartments on S Street, N.W.;
East Falls Church, Virginia.

"I am unable to recall two addresses where I resided when I first came to Washington, D. C. I would state, however, that these two addresses were temporary and did not cover a period of over two or three months.

"I have been shown a photograph of an individual who the Agents inform me was that of DAVID CARPENTER or DAVID ZIMMERMAN. I am unable to identify the individual appearing on this photograph as anyone I have ever seen or known. The names CARPENTER and ZIMMERMAN are also unfamiliar to me.

"I have also been shown a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I wish to state that I have never seen this individual before. The name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is unfamiliar to me and the name CARL or KARL has no meaning to me whatsoever in connection with the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"The name GEORGE CROSLEY is likewise not familiar to me.

"On the evening of December 12, 1948 I had a conversation with my brother FRANKLIN VICTOR, whom I refer to as VIC, in the Commodore Hotel in

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"New York City. It was during this conversation that I first learned that VIC ~~had~~ turned over documents coming into his possession as a result of his ~~government~~ RENO employment to unauthorized individuals.

"I have been asked whether I assisted my brother in any way whatsoever in making available to unauthorized persons documents that came into the psssession of my brother.

"I want to categorically state that at no time whatsoever had documents passed from my brother or anyone else into my hands which I subsequently turned over to any person.

"I have been asked whether an individual identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or a person using the name of CARL ever appeared at my apartment in Washington inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother, VICTOR RENO. In this connection I wish to state that my name was in the Washington, D.C., telephone directory and my brother VICTOR'S was not. On occasions people would telephone or come to my house inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother VICTOR and I would inform such persons as to VICTOR'S whereabouts if I knew them. I cannot, however, recall a specific instance which would identify WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as making this specific request of me.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 5 pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ PHILIP RENO

"Witnessed:

"THOMAS G. SPENCER
FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN
Special Agents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, 7, New York"

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On December 15, 1948 information was received from the Baltimore Office to the effect that one JACK BRINTON was alleged to have been very friendly with PHILIP RENO while the latter was in Baltimore, Maryland and was possibly engaged in Communist or espionage activities with RENO. On this date PHILIP RENO was interviewed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and he advised that he became acquainted with JACK BRINTON at the University of Colorado in about 1937 when both were students at this university and interested to some extent in the Communist movement.

According to PHILIP RENO, BRINTON after leaving school went to Washington, D.C. where he was employed by the Census Bureau during 1938 and 1939 and thereafter for some period of time was employed in one or more of the New Deal agencies that were in existence at that time. In about 1943 BRINTON moved to Baltimore, Maryland and was employed there by the Longshoremen's Union and at about that time became a full-fledged Party member.

RENO continued that BRINTON served two years in the U.S. Army and is presently employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Pueblo, Colorado. RENO stated that for the past one and one-half years he has been closely associated with BRINTON in Denver when both were members of the Communist Party in that city. However, when RENO was read out of the Party, as set forth in his statement, he continued to be friendly with BRINTON, and as a result of this friendship the functionaries of the Party saw fit to read BRINTON out of the Party. RENO denies that either he or BRINTON was engaged in any espionage activities and that they furnished documents or other information to unauthorized persons.

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The following investigation was conducted jointly by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and JAMES P. MARTIN.

On December 8, 1948, at 9:00 A.M., the above agents interviewed DAVID CARPENTER at his home at 209 South Broadway, South Nyack, New York. The agents properly identified themselves and CARPENTER was then advised of his rights to counsel and of the fact that he did not have to talk with the agents. He was told that the agents desired to ask him some questions. CARPENTER then volunteered to speak with the agents. The general nature of the inquiry, concerning CARPENTER'S association during 1936, 1937 and 1938 with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was conveyed to CARPENTER.

CARPENTER said he was born June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland, under the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, but said that for the last twenty years, he has been known as DAVID CARPENTER. He related that he is presently employed as a book reviewer and proofreader by the New York "Daily Worker" and advised that he had worked in the past for the Communist Party.

CARPENTER stated that he was originally from Baltimore, Maryland. He was asked where he resided during the period from 1936 to 1938 inclusive and said that to the best of his recollection, he resided in Baltimore, Maryland during that time, with his mother, RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, at 100 Jackson Place. He went on to say that during that period, he was writing a book and was in and out of Washington, D. C. frequently, but said that he could recall no residence in Washington, D. C., until 1939. He advised that during 1939, he had a residence in Washington, D. C., while he was employed there by the "Workers Alliance", but that at the moment, he could not recall the address of this Washington, D.C. residence he had in 1939.

CARPENTER was asked if he was acquainted with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, under that name or under the names WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LLOYD CANTWELL, GEORGE CROSLEY, or "CARL". He said that he, as a long-time Communist, knows of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, because of CHAMBERS former association with the "New Masses". He said, however, that he cannot recall any personal association with CHAMBERS under that name or any of the names mentioned above.

CARPENTER was then shown two photographs of CHAMBERS, which photographs appeared on pages one and three of the New York "Daily News", issue of December 7, 1948. CARPENTER, after examining said photographs, related that he would not say whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS, but said that the photograph appeared vaguely familiar with some individual with whom he had

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formerly been acquainted. CARPENTER said that he could not recall the name of the individual of which these photographs reminded him, but advised merely that he would not state whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS, because he said he could not recall. CARPENTER said that from reading the newspapers, he was acquainted with the CHAMBERS' story.

CARPENTER was asked if he ever was personally acquainted with an individual named SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ. CARPENTER said that he was acquainted with SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ, and that he had known PELOVITZ from Baltimore, Maryland, since about 1930. He stated that PELOVITZ was a printer in Baltimore and advised that PELOVITZ' father had had a printing business there and that SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ had taken over his father's printing place. He said that he could not recall exactly how he met PELOVITZ, but knows that he became acquainted with PELOVITZ when he was in Baltimore, Maryland in about 1930.

CARPENTER was further asked if he knew PELOVITZ under the name of "FELIX", but CARPENTER said that he did not know PELOVITZ under that name and advised further that he had never known anyone named FELIX.

CARPENTER was then asked if he had ever personally known an individual named HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. He said that he had known such a person and referred to this person thereafter as JULIAN WADLEIGH. CARPENTER said that he had met WADLEIGH in Washington, D. C. at some party there in about 1932.

CARPENTER was asked if he could recall any association during 1936 to 1938 with CHAMBERS in connection with his association with WADLEIGH or with PELOVITZ. CARPENTER said he could not recall any association on his part with CHAMBERS under that name or any of the other names mentioned above in connection with his association or acquaintanceship with WADLEIGH or PELOVITZ.

The question was then put to CARPENTER as to whether he had received any papers or documentary material from CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH or PELOVITZ in 1936, 1937 or 1938 or at any time. Although a more complete description of the documentary material referred to in the question last put to CARPENTER was not given, he thereupon stated that he would refuse to answer further questions or volunteer additional information without first having received the advice of counsel. At this point, the interrogation of DAVID CARPENTER was for

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the purposes of this inquiry concluded.

At that point, at 9:20 A.M., the subpoena calling for DAVID CARPENTER'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at noon, December 8, 1948, was served upon CARPENTER.

CARPENTER then voluntarily offered to ride back to New York City with the agents as a matter of convenience to CARPENTER. At his request, CARPENTER was taken to the offices of the "Daily Worker" and CARPENTER then left the agents at 12th Street and University Place.

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INVESTIGATION RE TYPEWRITER AND
SPECIMENS SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION

At the time a pre-trial examination was being held and depositions taken in the libel suit instituted by Mr. ALGER HISS against Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, sixty-five letter-size typewritten documents and four small note-size handwritten documents were turned over by Mr. CHAMBERS to his attorney, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND.

These documents were subsequently turned over by Mr. CHAMBERS' attorney to the United States Government and made available to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

On December 7, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised by teletype that of the sixty-five copies of documents that were introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition, the typewriting on one of the letters was typed with a machine equipped with a type that most closely matches the Royal elite style of type that is maintained in the standards of the FBI Laboratory. The FBI Laboratory further advised that all of the remaining sixty-four documents were typed with a machine which most closely matches a Woodstock pica type, the standards of which are in the FBI Laboratory files.

Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the time he was interviewed at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 3, 1948, stated that these documents previously mentioned had been turned over to him by ALGER HISS and that furthermore, they had been, for the most part, typed on a typewriter owned by ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA. He further stated that these documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents.

On December 4, 1948, at the time ALGER HISS was interviewed by FBI Agents at Baltimore, Maryland, he advised that from a period 1936 to sometim after 1938, he had a typewriter in his home in Washington, D.C. He described th as an "old fashioned machine possibly an Underwood but I am not at all certain regarding the make". He further stated "Mrs. HISS disposed of this typewriter to either a secondhand typewriter concern or a secondhand dealer in Washington, D.C. sometime subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. The whereabouts of this typewriter is presently unknown to me and that prior to this typewriter coming into the possession of his immediate family was the property of Mrs. HISS

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father, Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. Mr. FANSLER died early in the 1940's.

On December 7, 1948, Mrs. ALGER HISS upon being interviewed by agents of this office advised that she had recalled that when her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER had retired from the insurance business, the exact date or year she did not know, but believed it was in 1932 or 1933, he gave her a typewriter which he had used in his insurance business. She stated that she did not recall the make of the typewriter or how long she had it in her possession. She further stated that she herself was not a proficient typist but did recall that she had typed portions of a manuscript for a book she had written on this typewriter. Mrs. HISS was unable to say how she had disposed of the typewriter. She was unable to recollect when she had last used the typewriter in her home and could not recall whether she had the typewriter prior to moving to Washington, D.C.

Efforts were made immediately on December 6, 1948 to obtain specimens of the typewriter which either Mr. or Mrs. HISS might have or had in their possession or had sent to other places and to other individuals, in order to compare these specimens with the questioned documents which had been submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

On December 7, 1948, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office in person and submitted to SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN three specimens of typewriting which he had in his possession, two of which are as follows:

(1) A menu dated May 20, 1939 which Mr. MC LEAN states was typewritte by TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of Mrs. ALGER HISS. This will be referred hereinafter as specimen K-15.

(2) A set of notes consisting of six pages and captioned "Appendix". These notes pertain apparently to a course in Ancient History. Mr. MC LEAN stated that he believed TIMOTHY HOBSON had typed the notes. This will be referred hereinafter as specimen K-16.

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Mr. MC LEAN furnished a carbon copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933 with the address of 378 Central Park West, New York City. The letter was addressed to Mr. WALTER L. TIBBETTS, 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. MC LEAN advised that hehad obtained this letter from the papers of Mr. HISS. He also advised that he was unable to state whether Mr. or Mrs. HISS had typed this letter. He added that he was furnishing this specimen to the New York Office on the insistence of Mr. ALGER HISS himself, who desired that they immediately be furnished to the FBI for examination. This specimen will be referred hereinafter as K-17.

For the purposes of clarity, the questioned documents which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and which are the typewritten documents which Mr. CHAMBERS claims that Mr. HISS turned over to him, will be referred to hereinafter with the Laboratory designation of Q-6 through Q-69. These are the documents previously identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on a Woodstock type typewriter. The other document which was identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on the Royal typewriter has been designated by the FBI Laboratory as Q-5.

On December 10, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that specimens K-15 and K-16 mentioned hereinbefore were not used to type any of the specimens previously designated as Q-5 through Q-69. The Laboratory further advised that specimen K-17, which is a carbon copy of the letter mentioned hereinbefore, may have possibly been typed on the same machine as that used to type Q-6 through Q-69 but that no definite conclusion could be reached until such time as the original copy of the letter could be made available to the Laboratory.

On December 10, 1948, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HI personally appeared at the New York Office and furnished SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN with the original of specimen K-17.

It is to be noted that Mr. MC LEAN had previously stated that he would furnish this letter to the New York Office of the FBI and for some reason unknow to him, the letter was never mailed to the addressee and it was unsigned.

At the same time that Mr. MC LEAN furnished the original copy of specimen K-17, he also furnished a carbon copy of a letter dated February 17, 19 378 Central Park West, New York, New York. This letter was addressed to

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WALTER G. SCHELKER, Assistant Secretary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. The original of specimen K-17 and the above-mentioned carbon copy of the letter dated February 17, 1933, were furnished to the FBI Laboratory on December 10, 1948.

The carbon copy of the letter addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER, the Assistant Secretary to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, will be referred hereinafter as K-33.

On December 14, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that a conclusion had been reached that specimen K-17, which is the original letter dated January 30, 1933, was typed by the machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

The Laboratory further advised that the typewriting on specimen K-33 was not clear enough for a definite conclusion to be made in comparison with the evidence previously submitted.

The original of specimen K-17 has been returned by the FBI Laboratory and is being maintained in the files of the New York Office. Specimens K-15, K-16, and K-33, are also being maintained in the files of the New York Office.

On December 13, 1948, Mr. LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, advised that ALGER HISS was an assured of that company and that further this company had in their possession a file on ALGER HISS that contained several typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS.

A subpoena was secured at the United States Court in the Southern District of New York made out to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States demanding them to turn over all typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS. This subpoena was served on LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel, by SA DONALD E. SHANNON and the following documents were turned over by Mr. FITZGERALD to SA DONALD E. SHANNON on December 14, 1948:

(1) A request for a change of policy form dated June 6, 1934 bearing the signature of ALGER HISS which will be referred hereinafter as K-36; a typewritten letter dated June 6, 1934 to WALTER I. TIBBETTS, Esq. signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter will be known as K-17; a typewritten letter dated March 22, 1933 headed "Re policy #764460" signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known

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as K-38; a typewritten letter dated April 19, 1933 headed "Re policy #764460" signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known as K-39; a typewritten letter dated February 17, 1933 to WALTER G. SCHELKER, signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known as K-40.

It should be noted that K-40 is the original of the carbon copy which has previously been designated as K-33. All of these specimens were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with the questioned documents known as Q-6 through Q-69.

By letter dated December 15, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that it was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K-40 was typed by the same machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69; furthermore, that specimens K-36 through K-39 have been typed on different machines than the machine which typed the evidence Q-6 through Q-69.

Specimens K-36 through K-40 have been returned to the New York Office on December 15, 1948 and are being retained as exhibits in the New York file.

On December 16, 1948, a check was made at the New York Motor Vehicle Bureau, New York City, for possible typewritten specimens of automobile licenses and registrations for both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. It was ascertained that there is in existence at the New York Motor Vehicle Bureau a copy of an operator's license issued to both ALGER and PRISCILLA HILL and that furthermore, there is a registration for an automobile in the name of ALGER HISS. All of this material is handwritten and no material appearing thereon is pertinent to this investigation.

On December 17, 1948, it was ascertained through investigation at 22 East 8th Avenue, New York, New York, that this building wherein resides ALGER HISS is operated through an outfit known as Sailor Snug Harbor with offices at 262 Green Avenue, New York, New York.

Mr. L. HICKOK, Assistant Comptroller of Sailor Snug Harbor advised that there appeared in his file, two letters dated September 2, 1947 and September 5, 1947 signed by ALGER HISS. He made these letters available to SA DONALD E. SHANNON.

By letter dated December 17, 1948, they were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with specimens known as Q-6 through Q-69.

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On December 15, 1948, ALAN H. QUIRCK, 30 School Street, East Williston, Long Island, appeared at the New York Office and advised that he was employed at the American Red Cross and that he knew in 1945 there appeared an old Woodstock typewriter in the office of the American Red Cross, 130 West 47t Street, New York, New York. He further stated that investigation was conducted by the American Red Cross and efforts to ascertain the original owner of this typewriter and that to his knowledge these efforts were unsuccessful. Subsequently, this typewriter was turned over to an employee of the American Red Cross, THOMAS J. CURLEY, 172 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island.

Mr. CURLEY was contacted by SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY and specimens of this typewriter were taken by SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY and by letter dated December 17, 1948, they were sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known specimens in this case.

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that ALGER HISS was listed as Counselor for the American Geographic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York, New York. SA JAMES P. MARTIN obtained from this organization three typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, these three documents were sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known documents on file at the Laboratory.

Reference is made to the fact that Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, furnished SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN with specimens of the typewritten material which he had in his possession in order that specimens might be compared with the typewritten copies of the documents furnished by Mr. CHAMBERS to the Government.

At the time that Mrs. ALGER HISS was interviewed in the presence of Mr. MC LEAN, her attorney, Mr. MC LEAN stated that he was not going to be surprised if examination reveals that the questioned documents were actually typed on HISS' typewriter. He further stated he would not be surprised if Mr. CHAMBERS brought this typewriter in question into court. SAS FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and THOMAS G. SPENCER conducted the above interview.

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Mr. MC LEAN stated that he had an investigator named HORACE W. SCHNAHL who had gone to Philadelphia on that date, namely, December 7, 1948, in order to obtain specimens of the typewriter which Mr. THOMAS FANSLER had had in his possession and which were subsequently turned over to Mrs. ALGER HISS.

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Information was received by the Secret Service from an anonymous source and relayed to this office advising that HORACE SCHMAHL, investigator for EDWARD C. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS had in his possession papers belonging to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

HORACE SCHMAHL was interviewed by SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and JOHN T. HILSBOS on the morning of December 11, 1948 in the New York office, and he advised that he is a private investigator licensed by the State of New York, having Credentials number 4786, Badge number 267, which he exhibited to interviewing agents.

He stated in the way of background that he was born in Germany and had been put out of Germany in 1936 by the Gestapo, and that during the war he had been with Military Intelligence. He stated that he was presently associated with JOHN BRODY, an attorney who was formerly an assistant to the Attorney General, whose offices are at 19 Rector Street. He stated that BRODY had been retained by EDWARD McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS. SCHMAHL stated that for the past 20 years he has been handling international work for the Department of Justice and for the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York through the office of Mr. ARMAND CHANKALIAN. He indicated that he believes that he had an adverse record with this office, inasmuch as at one time he was accused of being an ardent Nazi. He stated that to show that he was not a Nazi, in addition to his employment by the Department of Justice and his present employment in the Military Intelligence, he wished to state that he was a government investigator for the American-Jewish Committee, and stated that his sister is married to a Jewish refugee doctor.

It was pointed out to Mr. SCHMAHL that information had been received that he had made statements that he had in his possession papers belonging to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and if this were true we wanted to know the facts concerning the same. SCHMAHL stated that at the time he was hired by Mr. McLEAN to investigate the civil action matter in which Mr. HISS is bringing suit against Mr. CHAMBERS, he obtained copies of the depositions which were taken from Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS in Baltimore, Maryland. He also added that he had seen copies of the documents which CHAMBERS alleges were furnished to him by HISS at the time he was employed by the United States Government. However, he added that he never mentioned this to any official authorities that he did have these depositions, and he retained them at all times in a safe in his office.

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He also added that he had seen the copies of the documents alleged to have been given to CHAMBERS by HISS.

It will be recalled that SCHMAHL had gone to Philadelphia in connection with his investigation concerning the typewriter which the HISS family possessed, and during this trip to Philadelphia he called on our Philadelphia office. It will also be recalled that he had stated telephonically to a Mr. MARTIN of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia that he was cooperating with the F.B.I. in New York relative to the obtaining of specimens of the questioned typewriter. SCHMAHL stated that he did not believe he used the word "cooperating", but stated that he did state that he was going to furnish the F.B.I. with all of the information which might come into his possession during the course of investigation.

The agents pointed out to Mr. SCHMAHL that any investigations conducted by the F.B.I. were conducted individually of any other organization, and the results of these investigations were confidential and at no time should he state that he was cooperating or in any way connected with any investigation being conducted by the F.B.I. It was further stated to Mr. SCHMAHL that in the event he discusses this case with any individual, that he should be careful not to leave the inference or implication that he has in his possession papers which belong to Mr. CHAMBERS.

SCHMAHL stated that he had great respect for the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice. As an example of this respect, he had been approached by Representative McDOWALL of the House Un-American Affairs Committee to work for that committee in connection with this case, but he had declined, basing this declination on the fact that he had great respect for the Department of Justice, F.B.I., and he felt that the Committee and the Department were feuding at this time.

SCHMAHL offered the following information concerning CHAMBERS which he had developed. He stated that in 1936 Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used the name of Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, who at that time was reported to have been the wife of Mr. JAY CHAMBERS, senior administrative assistant in the Treasury Department. He stated he had come about this information through a credit investigation he had conducted in Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS knew the entire personal history of Mr. JAY CHAMBERS, and he felt that she could have only obtained this information through some person employed in the Treasury Department on

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s Civil Service Commission. He stated that he had talked to Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, and while she could not prove it, she had indicated that some unauthorized person had been charging various purchases to her credit accounts at the better stores in Washington.

He also stated that he was endeavoring through the Motor Vehicle Bureau in Baltimore to determine whether WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used different signatures when he had transferred his automobile by selling it to himself by transferring it from DAVID BREEN, one of his aliases, to his true name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In securing the latter two bits of information the agents made no comment and did not indicate whether we had the information, pointing out to Mr. SCHMAHL that any information which we had is confidential and no comment could be made on this point.

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ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE is a former Russian diplomatic officer who defected from the Soviets in 1937 in Athens, Greece. He subsequently came to the United States where he is now a citizen. He is presently living at 1037 Avenue of the Americas, Apt. 3-B, New York City, and is employed in the Russian Section of the Voice of America, U.S. Department of State, 224 West 57th Street, New York City.

On October 23, 1946 information was received from the Bureau to the effect that BARMINE had stated that he had seen abroad a list of foreign agents of the Soviet Government who were operating in the United States and that the name of ALGER HISS was on this list.

BARMINE was interviewed on October 25, 1946 at which time he was given ample opportunity to mention having seen such a list or the name of ALGER HISS, though he was not directly questioned on these matters. He made no reference to ever having seen such a list nor did he mention HISS as being an agent of the Soviets.

On December 14, 1948, BARMINE was again interviewed by Special Agents R.F.X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS X. PLANT and he was specifically interrogated relative to his ever having seen the list mentioned above, and in regard to his knowledge of ALGER HISS.

Mr. BARMINE denied that he had ever seen such a list or that he had ever seen the name of ALGER HISS on such a list. He did say that he had heard ALGER HISS referred to as being an agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence. In explanation he said that in the early part of 1938, after his own defection from the Soviet diplomatic service, he had visited WALTER KRIVITSKY at the latter's hotel in Paris, France. KRIVITSKY had also recently defected from the Soviet Intelligence Service and BARMINE claimed that his visit to KRIVITSKY was at the instigation of some mutual friends in the Socialist Party of France.

Continuing, BARMINE stated he was very suspicious of KRIVITSKY and thought that the latter was probably a GPU agent who was searching for BARMINE in an attempt to kill him or return him to Russia. He said he made known his feelings to KRIVITSKY but the latter denied being a member of the GPU and insisted that he had been an agent of Soviet Military Intelligence. In an attempt to establish the reliability of the man, BARMINE said he asked that KRIVITSKY supply him with the names

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of certain people in Moscow who should be known to him if he had been in Military Intelligence. KRIVITSKY complied by naming a number of individuals none of whom BARMINE was able to recall at the present time. BARMINE, still not sure, then asked KRIVITSKY to name some of the individuals who were working for Soviet Military Intelligence in America. In response, BARMINE said, KRIVITSKY named about ten persons including GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. BARMINE could not recall the names of any of the others mentioned by KRIVITSKY at the time of the interview. However he indicated that he felt he could remember these names, after a little thought, and he promised to furnish them to the agents when available.

BARMINE claimed that KRIVITSKY gave no further explanation of this allegation and he said he had no further discussion along these lines with KRIVITSKY either in France or in the United States. Mr. BARMINE observed that KRIVITSKY was highly nervous and excited at the time of this talk, and was obviously worried.

With further reference to KRIVITSKY, it might be stated that he was a highly placed Soviet Intelligence Officer in Western Europe for a number of years. After he defected from the Soviets in 1937 he came to the United States where he died in 1941. He was found dead in a hotel room in Washington, D.C., and though there were allegations to the effect that he had been murdered by GPU agents he was officially adjudged a suicide.

Mr. BARMINE also recalled one other incident involving the name of ALGER HISS. He placed this as being sometime in 1945 or 1946 and said that on this occasion he dined in the home of a couple, whose names he could not remember, but who lived in Westchester County, New York. Following the meal a discussion was had concerning the number of Communists working in the United States Government. BARMINE said that the names of several people were mentioned but the only one he specifically recalled was ALGER HISS. The latter, according to BARMINE, was referred to by these people as being a Communist, and BARMINE thought they had described him as being Chief Counsel in the State Department.

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He said that there was no further discussion of HISS other than the mention of his name and employment.

BARMINE also told the interviewing agents that while he was attached to the Foreign Trade Commission in Moscow he had occasion to see General I. BERZIN, then head of Soviet Military Intelligence, approximately every other day. During the course of one of these visits BERZIN, in discussing China, mentioned to BARMINE that the Soviets had some American working for them there. According to Mr. BARMINE, he named OWEN LATTIMORE and JOSEPH BARNES as being two of these individuals.

After he entered this country BARMINE said he began to read closely the writings of JOSEPH BARNES, OWEN LATTIMORE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and the newspaper articles concerning them. From these sources he formed his own opinion that they were actually Soviet agents. As to GEORGE MINK he said that he never again heard of this man and thus could not formulate any opinion of his own. He never heard anything further derogatory concerning ALGER HISS except for the time of the dinner in Westchester County in 1945 or 1946. This was the only information he ever received, which would tend to substantiate KRIVITSKY'S remark, until the present newspaper publicity.

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LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" was interviewed today by SA W.J. McCARTHY concerning ALGER HISS. He advised that he never met ALGER HISS but understood that he was a member of the CP connected with the Washington Group. BUDENZ stated that he could not place the date when he first heard of HISS as a Party member. He added that he can recall two instances when HISS was mentioned in a discussion by Party members. The first discussion took place during Hitler Stalin Pact at National Headquarters. BUDENZ, ROY HUDSON and BOB MINOR were present, possibly others. They were discussing an attack on the "Daily Worker". Someone mentioned that NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN could not be too helpful because they were under attack at the time. ALGER HISS was then mentioned by someone as one who would be helpful. He was mentioned as a good comrade. The second discussion took place in JACK STACHEL'S office sometime in 1945. Present were EUGENE DENNIS, JACK STACHEL, LOUIS BUDENZ and possibly CHARLES KRUMBEIN. The subject being discussed was the Amerasia Case. DENNIS stated that Lt. ANDREW ROTH had suggested that ALGER HISS should be used to quash the case. BUDENZ stated that he furnished the above information to the HCUA in executive session. BUDENZ did not know whether or not PRICILLA HISS or DONALD HISS were members of the CP. In addition to the above information, BUDENZ during a previous interview on August 26th stated that during the Hitler Stalin Pact, EUGENE DENNIS contacted him, BUDENZ, at the "Daily Worker" and stated that he had a technical difficulty and wanted to know if BUDENZ felt that HOWARD HUNTER in Washington would help him. DENNIS continued that he did not wish to contact ALGER HISS since HISS was under a cloud at the time. BUDENZ understood that DENNIS' technical difficulty meant that he had used a fraudulent passport.

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Re: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

Evidence in this case has been presented to a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and RAYMOND P. WHEARTY, of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. This Grand Jury was impaneled on June 16, 1947 and during the period of this report has heard testimony from the following witnesses:

ALGER HISS
HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
NATHAN L. LEVINE
DAVID CARPENTER
HEDE MASSING
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
DONALD HISS
ROBERT E. STRIPLING)
Representative RICHARD M. NIXON) H.C.U.A.
WILLIAM E. WHEELER)
DONALD APPELL)
PAUL GOLDSBERRY (State Department)
PRISCILLA HISS
SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ
WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
GEORGE PIGMAN
ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING
TIMOTHY HOBSON
ESTHER CHAMBERS
ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.
FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO
PHILIP RENO
A. GEORGE SILVERMAN

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In addition to the above, Special Agents of the F.B.I. from the Washington Field, the F.B.I. Laboratory, the Baltimore and the New York Divisions also testified.

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On December 15, 1948 the Grand Jury handed up to U.S. District Judge JOHN W. CLANCY a two-count indictment against ALGER HISS charging violations of Title 18, Section 1621 of the U.S. Code. This indictment, the text of which is set out hereinafter, was returned at approximately 5:45 PM that day and arrangements were made by Assistant Attorney General CAMPBELL with Attorney MC LEAN for ALGER HISS to surrender himself the following morning for arraignment before Judge CLANCY.

On arraignment December 16, 1948 HISS personally pleaded not guilty to both counts in the indictment and on recommendation of Mr. WHEARTY bond was fixed at $5,000 and HISS was ordered fingerprinted and photographed. Mr. MC LEAN'S motion for a two-week period from that date for the filing of motions with respect to the indictment was granted by the Court and on Mr. WHEARTY'S request January 24, 1949 was set as the tentative trial date. HISS was immediately thereafter taken to the New York Office and fingerprinted and photographed, after which he furnished the required bond and was released.

On the morning of December 16, 1948, immediately prior to the arraignment of ALGER HISS, a new Grand Jury was sworn in by Judge CLANCY and that same day was given an introduction to the subject matter to be presented by Messrs. DONEGAN and WHEARTY. No witnesses were heard that day, but subject CHAMBERS testified the following day and on December 20, 1948 both WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN appeared before the Grand Jury.

On December 14, 1948 the House Committee on Un-American Activities turned over to this Bureau for Laboratory examination five 35mm. negative films; these negatives were stated to be those previously referred to as having been recovered from the pumpkin on the CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland on December 2, 1948, and were identified as follows:

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A) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 49
B) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 51
C) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 48
D) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 47
E) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 50

The FBI Laboratory advised by letter dated December 15, 1948 that "With reference to Negatives A and B, these are alleged to have been

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"exposed many years ago but developed only within the last few weeks. Each contained approximately 30 exposures. Both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emotion on the film was badly deteriorated. This condition was apparently caused by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. It is considered unusual that the latent image was even visible after the alleged lapse of time of approximately ten years. The fogging condition was typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date. One set of enlarged prints was made from each of these negatives. Many of the prints were illegible. However, 35 photographs were at least partially legible and in addition to the print made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

"Film E was submitted with Films A and B, but was entirely black. Efforts were made to restore it, but were unsuccessful."

Film C, which was allegedly both exposed and developed some years ago, was found by the Laboratory to contain 22 exposures; it was in good condition and a set of enlarged prints was made from the negative.

Film D, which was also alleged to have been both exposed and developed some years ago, contained 36 exposures, was in good condition, and 4 enlarged prints were made directly from the negative.

The Laboratory also reported that a comparison was made between the material turned over to the Grand Jury and the documents developed from the film made available to the F.B.I. for Laboratory examination, and no additional documents were developed from the film. It was noted, however, that the Committee made available to the Grand Jury a number of documents which were illegible and some of these documents were developed by the F.B.I. Laboratory so they are now readable.

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The following is the text of the two count indictment handed down by the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on December 15, 1948:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
Plaintiff	:	Criminal No.
-v-	:	Title 18, Section 1621 U.S.C.
ALGER HISS	:	
Defendant	:	

- x

The Grand Jury charges:

1. That on the 15th day of December 1948, at the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, Alger Hiss, the defendant herein, having duly taken an oath before a competent tribunal, to wit, the grand jurors of the United States of America, duly impanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and inquiring for that District, in a case then and there pending before said Grand Jurors in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he would testify truly, did unlawfully knowingly and wilfully and contrary to said oath, state material matter which he did not believe to be true, that is to say:

2. That at the time and place aforesaid, the said Grand jurors, inquiring as aforesaid, were conducting an investigation entitled United States v. John Doe, pertaining to possible violations of espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes:

3. That it was material to this investigation to ascertain whether the espionage or other statutes of the United States had been

violated by the unlawful abstraction or removal of secret, confidential or restricted documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers by persons employed by the United States Government, or by the furnishing, delivery or transmittal of any such documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers to any unauthorized persons, and whether the defendant Alger Hiss had any knowledge of any such violation.

4. That at the time and place aforesaid, the defendant Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before the said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material matter as follows:

> Q Mr. Hiss, you have probably been asked this question before, but I'd like to ask the question again. At any time did you, or Mrs. Hiss in your presence, turn any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of any documents of the State Department or any other Government organization, over to Whittaker Chambers?
>
> A Never. Excepting, I assume, the title certificate to the Ford.
>
> Q In order to clarify it, would that be the only exception? A The only exception.
>
> JUROR: To nobody else did you turn over any documents, to any other person?
>
> THE WITNESS: And to no other unauthorized person. I certainly could have to other officials.

That the aforesaid testimony of the defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the defendant, being then and there employed in the Department of State, in or about the months of February and March, 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

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COUNT II

1. The Grand Jury realleges all of the allegations of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the first count of this indictment.

2. That at the time and place aforesaid the defendant Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material matter as follows:

> Q Now, Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers says that he obtained typewritten copies of official State documents from you.
> A I know he has.
>
> Q Did you ever see Mr. Chambers after you entered into the State Department? A I do not believe I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time, say, in the fall of '36. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.
>
> Q Now, you say possibly in the fall of '36. A That would be possible.
>
> Q Can you say definitely with reference to the winter of '36; I mean, say, December, '36? A Yes, I think I can say definitely I did not see him.
>
> Q Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937? A Yes, I think I can definitely say that.
>
> MR. WHEARTY: Understanding, of course, exclusive of House hearings and exclusive of the Grand Jury.
>
> THE WITNESS: Oh, yes.

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That the aforesaid testimony of the defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the defendant did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

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A TRUE BILL

Foreman

ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL
Assistant Attorney General

THOMAS J. DONEGAN
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

RAYMOND P. WHEARTY
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

JOHN F.X. McGOHEY
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York

After handing down the above indictment, JEROME S. BLUMAUER, acting foreman, made the following comment to Judge CLANCEY:

The June 1947 Special Grand Jury has not been able to complete the investigation of all the matters which have come before it within the legal 18 month period. These unfinished matters will now receive the attention of the successor Grand Jury.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-6707

LEADS

Where copies of this report have been designated for offices for which leads have not been set out herein, such offices have either previously conducted investigation in this matter at the request of the Bureau or other offices, or it is anticipated that investigation will be requested of those offices. The results of all investigation conducted in this case should be set out in report form, with five copies for the Bureau, three for New York, and one for THOMAS J. DONLGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will continue efforts to identify unknown subject alias "FELIX", described by subject CHAMBERS as a photographer for his apparatus.

Will continue efforts to determine the identities of STEPANOFF and unknown subject alias "KEITH", through information previously made available relating to VLADIMIR V. De SVESHNIKOFF.

Will contact the Credit Bureau in Baltimore to determine whether information furnished to that agency on JAY CHAMBERS, Senior Administrative Assistant in the United States Treasury Department, was in fact furnished by ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife of subject CHAMBERS; will, if authorized by Bureau, interview ESTHER CHAMBERS to determine the source of her information as to the background of JAY CHAMBERS. (Requested by New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore, December 16, 1948).

Will follow and report developments in the $75,000.00 slander action brought by ALGER HISS against the subject CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland. Kisseloff-6708

CHICAGO

Will attempt to locate one AZIMOV (phonetic), a metallurgist, connected with the University of California at Berkeley, and who was later the Head of the Research Department of the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago. AZIMOV, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was connected with one "KEITH", an unknown subject in this case, who was used by BORIS BYKOV as a photographer in espionage activities and who was turned over to CHAMBERS

LEADS cont'd.

to be used as a photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus.

Will locate and interview E. P. FLINT, an employee of Armor Research Institute, Chicago. According to information supplied by the Washington Field Office, FLINT was an employee at the Bureau of Standards together with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, J. S. ROGERS, ARTHUR U. THEUER, and L. A. PALMER. These individuals are stated to have attended meetings at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, and these meetings probably had some connection with Communist Party activities. FLINT should be interviewed with the view of ascertaining whether he knew that PIGMAN was a member of the Communist Party or furnished documents from the Bureau of Standards to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as set forth in the latter's statement.

DENVER

At Pueblo, Colorado

Will interview JACK BRINTON, an employee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and an associate of PHILIP RENO in Baltimore and Denver, and according to RENO, a Communist Party member, recently Red out of the party in Denver. He should be questioned concerning his acquaintance and association with RENO and whether he was engaged in espionage activities, or is acquainted with persons mentioned in this investigation. (Requested by New York teletype to Denver, December 16, 1948).

NORFOLK

At Norfolk, Viriginia

Will interview DAISY FANSLER, 738 Ocean View, Norfolk 3, for full information regarding the Woodstock typewriter owned by her deceased father, THOMAS FANSLER. (Requested by Bureau teletype to Norfolk, December 16, 1948).

RICHMOND

Kisseloff-6709

At Charlottesville, Virginia

At the University of Virginia, will interview Professor EDWARD J. McSHANE and his wife, VIRGINIA McSHANE, as to their knowledge of subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and the latter's activities. (Requested by New York teletypes December 16, 1948).

LEADS cont'd.

SAN FRANCISCO

At Berkeley, California

Will interview Professor JOHN L. KELLEY, Department of Mathematics, University of California, as to his knowledge of subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. (Requested by New York teletype to San Francisco, December 20, 1948).

Will attempt to locate one AZIMOV (phonetic), who is stated by subject CHAMBERS to be a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley probably in the years 1936 to 1938, and who is also alleged by CHAMBERS to have been connected with one "KEITH", an unknown subject in this case, who was used by subject BYKOV as a photographer in espionage work, and who was turned over by BYKOV to CHAMBERS.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will continue efforts to locate the typewriter (identified by the FBI Laboratory as a Woodstock) received by PRISCILLA HISS from her father, the late THOMAS FANSLER, on which were typed specimens Q6 through Q69, K17 and K40. (In his statement of December 4, 1948, ALGER HISS stated that this typewriter was disposed of in the vicinity of HISS' residence in Washington subsequent to 1938).

Will attempt to secure additional specimens of typewritten material prepared on the above-mentioned machine; particular emphasis, should be given to material prepared in 1938 and thereafter.

Will interview RICHARD HOWELL POST, if such interview is authorized by the Bureau, along the lines set out in New York teletype dated December 14, 1948.

Will conduct investigation of VLADIMIR V. De SVESHNIKOFF in an effort to identify STEPANOFF.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

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At the Dalton School, 108 East 89th Street, where PRISCILLA HISS is employed as a teacher, will attempt to secure any typewritten material

prepared by PRISCILLA HISS.

At the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, will attempt to secure specimens of typewriting prepared by ALGER and/or PRISCILLA HISS.

Will conduct the same type of investigation at the offices of the Carnegie Corporation, Room 1015, 522 Fifth Avenue.

Will interview TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of ALGER HISS, for any information he may have concerning the Woodstock typewriter and locate all typewritten specimens; will also obtain specimens from the Corona Portable Typewriter used by TIMOTHY HOBSON and will forward them to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

Will interview Dr. ABRAM KARDINER, 1100 Park Avenue, a psychiatrist of TIMOTHY HOBSON, in an effort to secure typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

At Garden City, Long Island, will check the records of the Department of the Navy for background information on TIMOTHY HOBSON. He enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve V-12 Program on December 16, 1943 and was assigned Navy Serial Number 4494899.

Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory examination of typewritten specimens forwarded by New York letters dated December 17, and 20, 1948.

Will interview EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN, who is alleged to have stated he had "contacts" in the United States State Department and will display to him a photograph of ALGER HISS.

Will attempt to identify and locate subject BORIS BYKOV and secure further information concerning the background and present activities of subject DAVID CARPENTER.

Will report background information concerning GRACE HUTCHINS and will attempt to determine if she is the individual who wrote the two notes turned over to this office by REUBIN B. SHEMITZ, and will consider the advisability of interviewing her.

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LEADS cont'd.

Will re-interview REUBIN B. SHEMITZ, 276 Fifth Avenue, for further information concerning the two notes turned over to agents of this office purportedly to be threats against subject CHAMBERS. Will review his diary for pertinent information concerning this matter.

Will attempt to identify one STEPANOFF, who according to information supplied by the Washington Field Office, had an address at 1135 Broadway and was probably associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Will report progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under the indictment returned December 15, 1948.

Will follow the activities of the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, to which the facts of instant matter are being prepared.

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 BEA

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	12-23-48	12/4-20/48	JOSEPH M. KELLY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob";	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa.: Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was.: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Bernie"; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Felix"; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. "Keith"; ——— AZEMOV (Ph.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-1-93 BY 10 RDC m18 291-805

Kisseloff-6713

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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NY 65-14920

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SYNOPSIS: In signed statement 12/3/48 at Baltimore, Md., CHAMBERS declared that in 1938 he turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, CHAMBERS' wife's nephew, an envelope containing 65 typewritten pages of documents given him by ALGER HISS, 4 small notes in handwriting of ALGER HISS, 4 sheets of paper in handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, 3 cans of undeveloped film and 2 strips of developed film; that above material was hidden by LEVINE in his mother's home, 260 Rochester Ave, Brooklyn, and remained hidden there until removed by CHAMBERS 11/14/48. LEVINE recalls receiving envelope from CHAMBERS in 1938 or 1939, with instructions to retain it; if anything happened to CHAMBERS envelope was to be given to ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS, wife. LEVINE denies knowledge of envelope's contents. FBI Lab concluded that Woodstock typewriter on which were written 64 of above mentioned 65 typed documents (all dated in 2/38 and 3/38) is same machine on which were prepared letters signed by ALGER HISS dated 1/30/33 and 2/17/33. CHAMBERS in signed statements 12/7 and 12/8/48 stated in latter part of 1936 or early 1937 WARD PIGMAN, while employed at U.S. Bureau of Standards, gave him documentary information from latter agency; identified photo of DAVID CARPENTER, presently "Daily Worker" staff writer, as identical with individual who was courier and photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus; stated one "KEITH" also did photographing for apparatus, and that one "FELIX" photographed much of documentary material he received. Latter two unidentified to date. SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ not identical with "FELIX". Also that in 1936, at request of his espionage

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superior, BORIS BYKOV, he gave one rug each to ALGER HISS, WHITE, and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, as "token of gratitude for activities to American Communists". Detailed chronology of CHAMBERS' association with BYKOV set out. CHAMBERS declared that VINCENT RENO (determined to be FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO), civilian employee of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., supplied him with documentary material from A.P.G. on about 5 occasions in 1937; that in 1937 and early 1938 he received government documents from HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, then in Division of Trade Agreements, Department of State. In signed statement 12/10/48 WADLEIGH admits having been introduced by ELEANOR NELSON to HAROLD WILSON, whom he now identifies as DAVID CARPENTER; that he later met CHAMBERS through CARPENTER and gave State Department documents to both in 1937 and probably 1938. In signed statement PHILIP RENO admits Communist Party membership in Baltimore and Denver, but denies any espionage activity. In signed statement FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO admits meeting CHAMBERS through one "BERNIE" in 1937 and thereafter giving CHAMBERS documents from Aberdeen Proving Grounds. DAVID CARPENTER admits knowing CHAMBERS and WADLEIGH, but refused further comment. PRISCILLA HISS, in signed statement, recalls knowing CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY in 1935 and 1936, but denies having copied any government documents whatsoever, and denies seeing CHAMBERS after 1936. SILVERMAN declined to answer any questions on advice of counsel. COLLINS states he vaguely recalls meeting CHAMBERS socially in Washington in middle 1930's and denies any espionage connection between CHAMBERS and himself. HEDE MASSING, former Russian agent, advised that while she was attempting to activate NOEL FIELD, formerly of State Department, as source of information, FIELD told her ALGER HISS was also attempting to recruit him; MASSING and HISS later had friendly argument over use of FIELD. Confrontation of HISS with MASSING on 12/9 and 12/10/48 negative, with HISS insisting he had never met or talked with her. LAURENCE H. DUGGAN, formerly of State Department, interviewed negatively re ALGER and DONALD HISS; states COLLINS and FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD did approach him to do something for U.S.S.R. or Communist Party (details not recalled). ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE states that in conversation with the late

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WALTER KRIVITSKY, in early 1938 in Paris, latter stated GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, were working for Soviet military intelligence in U.S. List of Grand Jury witnesses to date set out. On 12/15/48 GJ returned two-count indictment against ALGER HISS charging violations of 18 USC 1621; on arraignment on 12/16/48 before USDJ JOHN W. CLANCY, SDNY, HISS pleaded not guilty, bond was set at $5,000 and immediately furnished. HISS fingerprinted and photographed in NY Office. New GJ sworn in 12/16/48 and has heard CHAMBERS, WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, and GEORGE PIGMAN.

– P –

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Bureau letter to New York, 11/26/48.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, Baltimore, 12/4/48.

DETAILS: This is a joint report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer.

Referenced report reflects that in a signed statement furnished to Agents of the Baltimore Division on December 3, 1948 subject CHAMBERS declared that in 1938 he turned over to NATHAN LEVINE, his wife's nephew, an envelope which contained 65 typewritten documents and four small pieces of white paper on which appeared handwriting that, according to his recollection, is the handwriting of ALGER HISS; further that these 65 pages of documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents which were turned over to CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938. Such statement further recites that there were also contained in that envelope three cans of undeveloped film and two strips of developed film. CHAMBERS identified NATHAN LEVINE as a lawyer with offices on 42nd Street near Broadway, New York City, residing on Sterling Place in Brooklyn, New York, and further that CHAMBERS recovered this envelope and its contents from LEVINE on Sunday, November 14, 1948 at the home of LEVINE'S mother in Brooklyn, where they were hidden in a dumbwaiter shaft. Also included in this brown envelope, according to CHAMBERS, were four yellow lined sheets of paper in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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It is to be noted that in connection with a pre-trial deposition being taken in Baltimore, Maryland at the request of counsel representing ALGER HISS in the latter's $75,000 slander action against CHAMBERS, subject CHAMBERS produced the above described material, with the exception of the film.

It was determined that there is no identifiable information in the files of the New York Division concerning NATHAN LEVINE, but from available sources it was established that he was probably identical with NATHAN L. LEVINE, 960 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York, with law offices at 152 West 42nd Street, New York City.

LEVINE was located by SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the writer at his residence on the evening of December 4, 1948 and stated that he is a nephew of ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS, wife of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and that he is intimately acquainted with CHAMBERS. LEVINE further identified himself as a member of the New York Bar since 1933 and stated that he is now in general practice in this city and in addition is secretary to Judge EMANUEL GREENBERG of the New York State Court of Claims.

He was then interrogated as to whether CHAMBERS had ever given to him for safe keeping any personal property whatsoever, particularly whether such a transaction may have occurred several years ago. LEVINE became very evasive at this point and asked what particular type of personal property Agents had in mind. He was then asked if CHAMBERS had turned over to him an envelope or folder or bundle of papers, and after considerable vacillation and many attempts to evade giving a direct reply, LEVINE finally said that he had been consulted recently as an attorney by CHAMBERS and for that reason felt a privileged relationship probably resulted, and for that reason stated he felt he could not answer Agents' questions. He did say, however, that CHAMBERS had visited him at his residence on November 21, 1948 , that immediately prior thereto CHAMBERS had sent him a telegram informing him that he was going to arrive at 1 PM that date, and asking him, "Do you have things ready?" LEVINE continued that he was mystified by this wire and remarked to his wife that he had no idea of what CHAMBERS had in mind.

At the conclusion of CHAMBERS' visit on November 21, 1948 LEVINE offered to drive CHAMBERS to Penn Station for the latter to take a train to Baltimore and en route CHAMBERS requested that they stop at the home of LEVINE'S parents, Mr. and Mrs. BARNET LEVINE, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. According to LEVINE, CHAMBERS indicated he wanted to pick up something from that residence. After they stopped at

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the Rochester Avenue address, CHAMBERS looked around in the basement and took away a folder and/or a box. LEVINE claimed he was extremely hazy on exactly what CHAMBERS did in the basement, paid no attention to what CHAMBERS removed therefrom, and claimed to recall no remarks of possible significance made by CHAMBERS then or later with respect to the material he picked up.

LEVINE continually resisted Agents' efforts to elicit a detailed account of his association with CHAMBERS on that day and frequently reiterated his belief that he was bound not to disclose everything he knew because of the privileged relationship mentioned above.

It is to be noted that Mrs. BARNET LEVINE is an older sister of ESTHER SHEMITZ CHAMBERS and, according to NATHAN L. LEVINE, CHAMBERS some years ago occasionally occupied a room in the BARNET LEVINE household for short periods of time and had stored some property there.

On December 15, 1948 Special Agents WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL, FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, and the writer reinterrogated LEVINE at his home and requested that they be allowed immediately to inspect the basement of the BARNET LEVINE residence. LEVINE'S attitude was considerably changed on this occasion and when the inspection of the basement was broached he immediately remarked that CHAMBERS had not taken any material from the basement, but rather that it had been taken from an abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the BARNET LEVINE residence. He willingly accompanied Agents immediately thereafter to the BARNET LEVINE residence and on the second floor thereof pointed out the abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom in which he said he had placed an envelope for CHAMBERS in 1938 or 1939. This dumbwaiter shaft was carefully examined and it was noted that there remained nothing of significance and that only a small accumulation of dirty rags and yellowed copies of newspapers were in the shaft. LEVINE claimed to be unable to recall exactly when CHAMBERS asked him to keep the envelope for him, but stated it was either in 1938 or in 1939; further that the envelope was sealed at the time he received it from CHAMBERS and remained sealed until he turned it back to CHAMBERS on November 21, 1948, when, as mentioned above, he and CHAMBERS stopped off at the BARNET LEVINE residence.

(It is to be noted that LEVINE is undoubtedly mistaken as to the date of the CHAMBERS visit to him in November, 1948 inasmuch as CHAMBERS in his signed statement of December 3, 1948 fixed the date as November 14, 1948 and as the documents were produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial examination on November 17, 1948, the date of his recovering them from LEVINE obviously could not have been November 21, 1948.)

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LEVINE further related that CHAMBERS told him in the event anything happened to him (CHAMBERS) LEVINE should turn over the envelope to Mrs. CHAMBERS and that if anything happened to both of them that LEVINE, as a lawyer, would know what to do with it. LEVINE insisted that the envelope had remained sealed from the time he received it until he returned it to CHAMBERS and that his only knowledge of the contents thereof comes from watching CHAMBERS open the envelope in the kitchen in the BARNET LEVINE residence immediately after he had handed the envelope back to CHAMBERS. LEVINE declared that he paid no particular attention to CHAMBERS as the latter was extracting the material from the envelope, except that he did know there were some documents among the material and he remembered that CHAMBERS made some exclamation of surprise as he was removing the material.

While Agents were at the 260 Rochester Avenue address the basement area was carefully searched for further property CHAMBERS might have left there, but none was located. Two rolls of 16 mm. film were taken with the express consent of LEVINE and on examination by Special Agents WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL and JOHN B. SIMMONS on the next day, December 5, 1948, were determined to be home movies of no significance to instant investigation. LEVINE remarked he had called the attention of CHAMBERS to this film when he and the latter were at the Rochester Avenue residence in November, but that CHAMBERS said that they were not his property and of no interest to him.

THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, was advised of the above outlined developments and requested that LEVINE be instructed to appear before the Grand Jury hearing instant matter on December 5, 1948. LEVINE readily assented to this request.

On December 5, 1948 HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. was interviewed in the office of the American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, which is also Mr. COLLINS' residence, by Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER. When questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he replied that he had been previously interviewed on several occasions concerning his knowledge of this individual, but that during these interviews he had failed to recall any information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or whether he ever met this person. He declared that since the recent publicity of Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS, particularly before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he is now of the definite impression that he saw a person probably identical

with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but who did not use that particular name, in Washington, D.C. in the middle 1930's. It was Mr. COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail and other social affairs in Washington, D.C. and stated that in all probability CHAMBERS might have been a guest in his, COLLINS', home on such an occasion.

COLLINS declared that he remembered CHAMBERS as a newspaper man or a writer of some type or other. He denied that he had been engaged in any way whatsoever with CHAMBERS in any espionage activities; that he had furnished CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized person any documentary material that came into his possession while he was a government employee. He denied knowing anybody by the name of BORIS BYKOV or having been introduced to an individual by this name or by the description of BYKOV that was furnished to him by Agents. He stated that he did not know an individual named PETER while he was an employee of the government in Washington, D.C.

At the completion of this interview COLLINS was served with a subpoena calling for his presence at the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM on December 6, 1948.

On December 5, 1948 Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER interviewed A. GEORGE SILVERMAN at his residence, 255 West 23rd Street, New York City. Mrs. SILVERMAN was also present during this interview. Mr. SILVERMAN was advised that this Bureau was desirous of questioning him in some detail concerning an official matter, and at this point he advised that on the advice of counsel he would refuse to answer any questions at this time. He was thereupon served with a subpoena calling for his presence before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM on December 6, 1948.

Efforts to locate PRISCILLA HISS, wife of ALGER HISS, on December 5, 1948 for interview were unsuccessful.

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On December 6, 1948, Mrs. ALGER HISS was interviewed in the presence of her attorney, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer.

The arrangements for the interview were previously made with Mr. MC LEAN and he requested that he be present during the time of the interview.

Mrs. HISS was first questioned concerning her knowledge or acquaintanceship with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mrs. HISS advised that she knew an individual by the name of GEORGE CROSLEY in 1935 and whom she has now identified to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She further stated that in 1935, exact date not known by her, CHAMBERS and his wife sublet her apartment, which was located at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and that she, herself, was living at 2905 P. Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. She stated that for a short period of time CHAMBERS and his wife stayed in Mrs. HISS' home on P. Street waiting to move into the sublet apartment on 28th Street. Continuing, she advised that she had never socialized to any degree with the CHAMBERS and that she did not particularly desire to associate with Mrs. CHAMBERS in a social way.

Mrs. HISS was advised of the facts concerning the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the effect that he had received documents from ALGER HISS which were taken from the State Department to HISS' home. Mrs. HISS then stated that she had no knowledge of any documents, notes or any other material that Mr. HISS had in his possession and had no knowledge of his bringing the material mentioned to his home.

Mrs. HISS was specifically questioned concerning the typewriter that she had in her home on which CHAMBERS had claimed that the documents were typed. Mrs. HISS then stated that all she could recall concerning the typewriter was that it was a typewriter which belonged to her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. She believed that it was the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for which he acted as agent. She stated that this typewriter was given to her by her father possibly in 1932 or 1933; that her father died in 1940; and that she could not recall how she had disposed of it. She could

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not recall the make of the typewriter. The only thing she remembered about it was that it was an old-fashioned typewriter which her father had used for a number of years.

Mrs. HISS stated that she, herself, was not a proficient typist but that she had typed up several things on the typewriter and used the one-finger method for such typing.

During the course of the interview, Mr. MC LEAN mentioned that Mrs. HISS had written a book. The Agents questioned her as to whether or not she had typed up the manuscript for the book on her typewriter. She advised that she had only typed a few of the pages of the manuscript on the typewriter and the rest was in longhand. She further stated that no copy of the manuscript was available. The book was published by the Carnegie Foundation, the exact year she could not recall, but thought it was in the early 1930's. She stated that she has searched through her papers in an effort to locate material which may have been typed up on the questioned typewriter but she was not successful. Mr. MC LEAN interjected and stated that he had learned that there were two typewritten papers written up by Mrs. HISS' son and that he would attempt to locate these papers and make them available to the Agents. Mrs. HISS then stated that she could not possibly say that these papers were typewritten on the machine that she had in her possession in 1935 or 1936.

It will be recalled that a Ford car had been previously mentioned by Mr. CHAMBERS as having been in his possession and which was formerly owned by HISS. Mrs. HISS stated that she recalls the Ford car very well and that her husband, ALGER HISS, had given the Ford automobile to CHAMBERS. She could not recall the year, but believed it was in 1935 or 1936.

Mrs. HISS emphatically stated that she had never heard her husband or CHAMBERS discuss any material which had been obtained from the Government or documents which Mr. HISS might have had in his possession in his official capacity. She further stated that she had never heard the name of Colonel BYKOV mentioned by CHAMBERS or by her husband. It is to be noted that CHAMBERS stated he introduced HISS to Colonel BYKOV in Brooklyn, New York, and that BYKOV was the contact man for the Russian Intelligence in the United States.

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Mrs. HISS advised that her given name was PRISCILLA and that she taught the Seventh and Eighth Grades at the Dalton School, located at 108 East 89th Street, New York City. She further added that in the event she is able to find any specimens of any kind which may have been written up on the questioned typewriter, she would furnish them to this office through her attorney.

The following signed statement was obtained from Mrs. HISS in the presence of her attorney, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, on December 7, 1948:

"New York, New York
December 7, 1948

"I, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss, residing at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, give the following voluntary statement to Special Agents Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am making this statement in the presence of my attorney, Mr. Edward C. McLean. I know that any statement that I make may be used against me in a court of law.

"Some time in 1935, the exact date I cannot now recall, I was introduced to an individual by the name of George Crosley, whom I now believe to be Whittaker Chambers. I did not know that Crosley's name was Whittaker Chambers at any time while I knew him. At the time of this introduction I was residing at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For a short period of time Chambers and his wife lived at our house in a spare room which we had at 2905 P Street while waiting to move into the premises at 2831 28th Street, N.W., which premises were sublet to Mr. Chambers by my husband, Mr. Hiss. As far as I know no lease was drawn for the subletting of the apartment. I also met Mr. Chambers on several occasions when he called at my home to visit with my husband. I recall that Mr. Hiss had a Ford automobile, namely a 1929 model, and that he gave this Ford car to Mr. Chambers. I have not seen Mr. Chambers, as far as I can recall, since sometime in 1936.

"I have been advised of the allegations that Mr. Chambers has made against my husband, namely that Mr. Hiss removed documents from the government offices where he was employed and turned these documents over to Mr. Chambers in order that they might be photographed. Mr. Hiss never turned over any documents to Mr. Chambers in my presence or in so far as I know at any other time.

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"During the time my husband was employed by the government he occasionally brought work home from the office. However, I never personally examined any of this material and have no knowledge of its contents.

"I have been asked to recall all of the facts concerning a typewriter which was in my possession. Some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as I can recall, my father, Mr. Thomas L. Fansler, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia (he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which company he acted as a general agent), had in his possession a typewriter which he gave to me. I do not recall whether I had this typewriter while I was residing in New York City. I do not recall the make of this typewriter. I do not recall now, how I disposed of it. I myself am not a proficient typist, but I have typed several things on this typewriter which my father gave to me. I did prepare a manuscript for a book which was later published by the Carnegie Corporation, but as far as I can recall I did not type this manuscript in its entirety. I typed some of it and prepared the rest in longhand."

"I wish to state that I have never heard my husband, Alger Hiss, or Mr. Chambers discuss any material which had been obtained from the government or documents which Mr. Hiss might have had in his possession in his official capacity. I also wish to state that I have never been acquainted with an individual by the name of Colonel Bykov, who I understand Mr. Chambers has stated was introduced by him to my husband. I wish to state that I have never copied or typed any U.S. Government documents for the purpose of giving them to Mr. Chambers.

"I wish to state that I have read this statement, consisting of one and one-half pages, and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed each page.

S/ Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS

"Witnessed:
/s/ THOMAS G. SPENCER, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
/s/ FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN:

On December 9, 1948 at the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, a check of its grants and publications failed to reveal a grant for PRISCILLA HISS or ROBERTA H. FANSLER for the publication of "The Teaching of Art in American Colleges".

On December 10, 1948 PETER McGILL, manager of the College Art Association, 625 Madison Avenue also checked his records without finding such a grant, or publication for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

He pointed out that the usual procedure is to return the original manuscript to the author who submitted it, together with the galley for proof reading. Usually the author retains the manuscript and returns the corrected galley. If by chance the author returns the manuscript the Association would destroy it after a short time. He added that the Carnegie Corporation would never see the manuscript. It would only pay for the printing through the grant.

Mr. McGILL called Mrs. AUDREY McMAHON who held his position in 1934. She remembered the grant and the manuscript but could not recall its final disposition. She believed it was published in Parnassus. Persual of Parnassus for 1933, 1934 and 1935 failed to locate it. Parnassus and the Art Bulletin are the two publications of the College Art Association.

Mr. McGILL stated that ROBERTA H. FANSLER is well known to the Association. PRICILLA HISS is not. ROBERTA H. FANSLER is now Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, 55A Charles Field Street, Providence 6, Rhode Island. JOHN ALFORD is a former Columbia University professor.

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An article with a title similar to "The Teaching of Art in American Colleges" called "The Teaching of Art in the Colleges of the United States" by ROBERT I. GOLDWATER, was published by the Association in May, 1943. Reference footnotes in this article refer to "Research in Fine Arts in the Colleges and Universities of the United States, Priscilla Hiss and Robert A. Fansler, Carnegie Corporation, 1934".

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As a result of the disclosures made by CHAMBERS in the pre-trial examination of him in Baltimore by counsel for ALGER HISS, THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who has been presenting evidence concerning alleged and suspected espionage activity to a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, caused the Grand Jury to reconvene on December 6, 1948. Elsewhere in this report there is being set out a summary of the Grand Jury's activities during the period of this report. It is also to be noted that on the evening of December 6, 1948 Representatives ROBERT NIXON and JOHN MC DOWELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, accompanied by ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator for the Committee, appeared at New York City and a discussion was had with them by Mr. DONEGAN and JOHN F. X. MC GOHEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, with respect to the procedures to be followed by the H.C.U.A. and the Justice Department. It was learned reliably that on this evening the Committee members questioned subject CHAMBERS in executive session at the Commodore Hotel.

Also on December 6, 1948 through arrangements made by PEYTON FORD, Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. L. E. THOMPSON, Deputy Director, European Division, U.S. Department of State, examined, in Mr. DONEGAN'S office, copies of the documentary material produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore and also prints of film secured from the CHAMBERS farm on December 2, 1948 by representatives of the H.C.U.A. Mr. THOMPSON commented to Mr. DONEGAN that there was nothing particularly "embarrassing" in the first group of material, but that it did consist of what apparently were copies of State Department documents. Mr. THOMPSON stated, however, that much of the material located on December 2, 1948 was "Top Secret" and would have carried such a designation if one had been in use by the State Department during the period covered by the documents, and pointed out that they would at least have been classified "Strictly Confidential" at that time. He mentioned one document particularly which might cause some embarrassment if published inasmuch as it indicated that consideration was being given by this government prior to 1939 to a rapprochement between the United States and Germany on an economic basis.

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On December 7, 1948, SAS JOHN J. WARD and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, Jr., interviewed HEDE MASSING at her residence concerning HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, who, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was operating in behalf of the Communist international movement under HEDE GUMPERTZ, who is HEDE MASSING.

HEDE MASSING stated that she could not recognize HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH from his name or the descriptive data concerning him.

She was also asked concerning HAROLD WILSON, who was WADLEIGH'S co-worker in his intelligency work. HEDE did not recognize WILSON from his name or descriptive data, or the photograph of DAVID CARPENTER.

HEDE MASSING stated that she wished to furnish some additional information concerning ALGER HISS. She added that she had not previously furnished this information since her mind was not exactly clear concerning the matter. She felt she now could reconstruct the events with a fair degree of accuracy. HEDE stated that for approximately one year, or a period of time which included a winter and a summer, she had been working on NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee, to get him to enter into the work she was doing, which was intelligence work on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern. She stated that she was not certain that she was working for the Soviets nor did she know whether or not NOEL FIELD understood that he was being recruited for the Soviets. However, she is sure that he knew that he was to work in behalf of the Communist international cause. HEDE stated that she had propositioned NOEL FIELD to obtain information from the State Department and turn it over to her. She would then see that it was turned over to her superior, BORIS, who would send it either to Russia or to a representative of the Comintern. HEDE frequently went to Washington and stayed at FIELD'S apartment with FIELD and his wife while she was developing him.

After about a year, and possibly in the winter of 1935-1936, NOEL FIELD told HEDE that someone else was also recruiting him do do the same work and he did not know just what to do. HEDE told NOEL that she would like to meet this person who was trying to recruit him, so they could have it out. FIELD said he would arrange to have HEDE meet the person.

According to HEDE, approximately a week later, FIELD had a dinner party at his apartment in Washington. HEDE recalls that HERTA FIELD, NOEL'S wife, was present, along with NOEL, herself and ALGER HISS. She cannot recall whether or not anyone else was present, possibly a few others. HISS' wife was not present.

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NOEL FIELD told HEDE that HISS was the person who was trying to recruit him. He told her this either before or on the night of the dinner. HEDE stated that she was impressed by HISS' good looks, his charm, and his intelligence, and they got along very well. Immediately after the dinner and at the first moment when HEDE and ALGER HISS could get together, they had a conversation, which, to the best of HEDE'S recollection, is as follows:

ALGER HISS: "Well, you are the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs."

HEDE MASSING: "And you are the man who is meddling in my affairs."

ALGER HISS: "What is your apparatus."

HEDE MASSING: "I wouldn't ask that question of you. You shouldn't ask it of me".

(They both laughed at this)

ALGER HISS: "Well, we'll fight it out to see who gets NOEL."

HEDE MASSING: "I'll beat you in this game because I'm a woman."

After this either HEDE or ALGER said:

"What difference does it make who gets NOEL. We're both working for the same boss."

HEDE cannot recall whether she made this statement or whether ALGER made it. The statement meant to HEDE that they were both working for the same boss, the Communist international movement. HEDE stated that there was no question in her mind that HISS was working for some branch of Soviet Intelligence or for the Comintern and was trying to recruit FIELD to work with him, and further this branch was in competition with her group headed by "BORIS". HEDE stated that throughout the evening, she got along very well with ALGER HISS. They seemed to agree on everything. After the meeting, HEDE returned to New York and reported the results of her meeting with ALGER HISS to her superior, BORIS. BORIS was delighted and slapped HEDE on the back and said, "Good girl". He instructed her not to see HISS in the future. HEDE stated that she never saw ALGER HISS either before or after this one dinner party at NOEL FIELD'S. HEDE has seen many photographs of ALGER in the paper recently and she is sure

that it was ALGER HISS she met in FIELD'S apartment. HEDE stated that she was probably staying at FIELD'S apartment the night she met HISS. HEDE eventually won FIELD and he operated for her group. He is presently in Switzerland.

During the interview with HEDE MASSING on December 7 and 8, 1948, she stated that about the time she was working on NOEL FIELD to cooperate with her in Communist Intelligence work, she was also working on LAWRENCE DUGGAN, a State Department employee and a close associate of ALGER HISS. DUGGAN resisted her, but eventually agreed to see her superior BORIS. BORIS later told her that DUGGAN was difficult and suggested she might have to see him again. She never did. She always liked DUGGAN and respected him and when she broke with the Russians in 1938, she went to Washington to see him and tell him she was through, since she felt responsible for him. She stated that she did not see him, but saw his wife and received a cool reception. She felt that DUGGAN must have told his wife about her and her activity and opposed it. The wife's treatment of her indicated that DUGGAN had either kept out of the movement or had gotten out. HEDE never saw DUGGAN on her visits to Washington and has not seen him since probably 1935 or 1936. HEDE stated that she had held back the above information concerning DUGGAN when interviewed recently, because she was not sure he ever got into the work and if he did, she felt quite sure he was out by 1938.

The above is being brought to the attention of the Bureau in that they may wish to have DUGGAN interviewed at this time, since it is very possible that when ALGER HISS worked on NOEL FIELD to recruit him, he may also have worked on LAWRENCE DUGGAN.

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The information furnished by HEDE MASSING regarding her conversation with ALGER HISS in the home of NOEL FIELD in Washington was immediately brought to the attention of Mr. DONEGAN and on his suggestion arrangements were made on December 9, 1948 for MASSING to view ALGER HISS face to face. This confrontation took place in this office and was witnessed by Bureau Agents. Neither HISS nor MASSING said anything on this occasion. HISS was requested immediately prior to the confrontation to view this individual long enough to satisfy himself positively as to whether or not he had ever seen her before. After he observed her for approximately two minutes he indicated that he had satisfied himself and accordingly was escorted from the room. He then informed the writer that he was positive he had never talked with that woman at any time or place, that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having met her, and that the only qualification he would make in his denial of acquaintanceship or introduction to her was that it was barely possible he might have been casually introduced to her at a large affair where hundreds of people might have been present and he might have been introduced briefly to a great number of persons. He declared that this contingency was an exceedingly remote possibility.

On the following day a second confrontation of HISS with MASSING was staged and on this occasion HISS was accompanied by his attorney, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, at the latter's insistence. This session lasted approximately fifteen minutes and during that time MASSING attempted, by giving her recollection of the conversation between herself and HISS, to refresh his recollection. She stated, for instance, that she recalled definitely this conversation took place at the home of NOEL FIELD in Washington, that FIELD and his wife were present, that ALGER HISS was not accompanied by his wife, and that there may have been one or two more persons present. She pointed out to HISS that she recalled their private conversation apart from the others immediately after dinner.

HISS insisted that MASSING was surely mistaken in her identification of him as the man with whom she conversed on that occasion and very pleasantly thanked MASSING for attempting to "help". After leaving the room where the above described confrontation occurred, HISS expressed complete amazement that this woman would be so positive in her recollection of an event which he was equally positive never took place.

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RE: LAURENCE H. DUGGAN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, Jr.:

As a result of information furnished this office by HEDE MASSING to the effect that she had attempted to recruit LAURENCE DUGGAN to work in her apparatus in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International during the period 1934 - 1936, which information was furnished the Bureau by teletype under date of December 8, 1948, the Bureau authorized an interview with LAURENCE DUGGAN by teletype dated December 9, 1948.

On December 10, 1948, LAURENCE H. DUGGAN was interviewed at his residence at 46 Walworth Avenue, Scarsdale, New York, telephone number Scarsdale 3-6425. DUGGAN advised that his business address was the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City. He stated that he was a director of the Institute which was a philanthropic organization which worked in the interest of promoting international education. He added that his father had formerly been the director of the organization and he took over when his father died. He further advised that this organization operates under contract of the United States Government in choosing graduate students for study abroad under provision of the Fulbright Act.

HEDE MASSING

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that the name HEDE MASSING was not familiar to him. He added that the name HEDE GUMPERTZ did sound familiar but he could not place the person. He was shown a photograph of HEDE MASSING who was formerly known as HEDE GUMPERTZ, and he stated that he recognized the picture as someone he had met but he could not recall the circumstances surrounding their meeting. He felt that possibly he met HEDE GUMPERTZ through NOEL FIELD in Washington or possibly through RODNEY DUTCHER, a newspaper man, with whom he was friendly, who worked in Washington during the early 1930's and who has since died.

In regard to the allegation that HEDE GUMPERTZ had talked to him many times and attempted to recruit him for Soviet espionage and had succeeded in getting him to go and see her superior "BORIS", Mr. DUGGAN stated that if he was recruited by HEDE GUMPERTZ then he never recognized it, and in regard to the allegation that he went to see her superior, he denied this. He stated that he never went to see anyone at the request of HEDE GUMPERTZ. Mr. DUGGAN stated that although his recollection of the circumstances under which he came to meet HEDE GUMPERTZ were extremely hazy to

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him, he is certain that at no time did she ever request him to perform any acts in the nature of espionage on behalf of the Soviets or the Communist International.

With a view to refreshing DUGGAN'S recollection of his association with HEDE GUMPERTZ, DUGGAN was advised of an occasion in 1938 when HEDE GUMPERTZ allegedly visited his home at Washington, D. C., in a effort to see him. He was told that at this time HEDE GUMPERTZ waited at his home for over an hour but eventually left without seeing him when he had not arrived home. DUGGAN could not recall this incident but stated that in view of the fact that GUMPERTZ had allegedly seen his wife on this occasion perhaps his wife would be able to recall the incident. Accordingly he called his wife, HELEN DUGGAN, who viewed the photograph of HEDE GUMPERTZ and stated that she recalled that she had met her on one or more occasions in Washington and could faintly recall the occasion in 1938 when GUMPERTZ had visited their Washington home in an effort to see DUGGAN. She could add no additional information concerning the original manner in which she and her husband had come to become acquainted with HEDE GUMPERTZ.

ALGER HISS

Concerning ALGER HISS, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he first met HISS in Washington, D. C., probably around 1934, at which time HISS was employed by the AAA. Mr. DUGGAN stated that later, probably around 1936, HISS came to the State Department where he worked in the Trade Agreements Section and later in the Far Eastern Section. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he and HISS never worked in the same section at the State Department. He added that his friendship with HISS was very casual and they saw each other once or twice a year, usually at social functions. He added that he did not know HISS'S political philosophy but was of the opinion that HISS was a thoroughly loyal American. He added that he was surprised to hear of the charges made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS against ALGER HISS. He stated that prior to reading of the charges against HISS in the papers, nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that HISS was a Communist or was engaged in espionage while at the State Department. He added that ALGER HISS had never approached him at any time to do anything in behalf of the Soviets or the Communist International.

Mr. DUGGAN added that he also knew ALGER HISS'S brother, DONALD HISS, and he felt the same about DONALD as he did about ALGER. He stated that nothing had ever come to his attention concerning DONALD HISS which would indicate that DONALD HISS was a Communist or was engaged in espionage.

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Further he stated that DONALD HISS had never approached him to do anything in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he believed that ALGER HISS and NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee who will be referred to below, were acquainted. He added that it was his impression that they knew each other prior to 1936 and became more friendly thereafter. Mr. DUGGAN stated that so far as he could recall he had never attended a dinner party when ALGER HISS and NOEL FIELD were present. He could not recall ever having seen them together.

NOEL H. FIELD

Concerning NOEL FIELD, LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he met him around 1931 in Washington at the State Department. At the time FIELD was working in the Western European Section of the State Department, particularly on disarmament matters and League of Nation matters. He worked very closely with NORMAN DAVIS. According to Mr. DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD left Washington in the spring of 1936. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he knew NOEL FIELD and NOEL'S wife, HERTHA, very well and considered them close friends. He added that the FIELDS and he and his wife had apartments in the same building at 419 Fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., during the period from the fall of 1933 until the fall of 1935, at which time the DUGGANS moved to a house in Washington.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he saw NOEL FIELD constantly and felt that he knew the man very well. He stated that he did not feel that NOEL FIELD was a Communist nor a member of any Communist Party front organization. Nor did he believe that FIELD was ever engaged in espionage of any kind. He stated that he considered NOEL FIELD a "social democrat." He added that FIELD was greatly interested in the Soviet Union and it was his opinion that FIELD later visited the Soviet Union.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he also knew NOEL FIELD'S brother, HERMAN FIELD, who is presently at Western Reserve University in Ohio, as well as NOEL FIELD'S sister, ELSIE DOOB (phonetic), and NOEL FIELD'S mother.

Concerning HERTHA FIELD, the wife of NOEL FIELD, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he did not believe that she was a Communist and felt that her political philosophy was about the same as her husband's. He added

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that it was his impression that Mrs. FIELD did not have an active interest in politics, but would more or less naturally follow the political philosophy of her husband.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

Mr. DUGGAN was shown a number of photographs of individuals and the only ones he recognized were those of ALGER HISS, HEDE GUMPERTZ and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he had known Mr. WHITE from about 1938 on. He stated that they became acquainted as a result of their working for the United States Government relating to Latin America. Mr. DUGGAN, as Chief of the Latin American Section of the State Department, had many conferences with Mr. WHITE, who was in the Treasury Department at the time and they worked together setting up an inter-American bank. Mr. DUGGAN stated that their relations were strictly business. He added that nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was a Communist or was engaged in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

The following photographs were shown to LAURENCE DUGGAN and he failed to recognize any: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, MAURICE HALPERIN, ANATOLE B. GROMOV, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JOSEPH GREGG, (All of the above are subjects in the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER case.) VASSILI ZUBILIN, ELIZABETHA ZUBILIN, PAVEL KLARIN, WILLY BRANDES and PAUL WILHELM MASSING.

FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD

LAURENCE DUGGAN was asked if he had ever been approached by anyone to do anything in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. He stated that he had been approached twice, once by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and once by HENRY COLLINS. The COLLINS incident will be set out later in this report.

In regard to FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, Mr. DUGGAN stated that FIELD was a classmate of his, both having graduated from Harvard College in 1927. He stated that around 1936 or 1937 FIELD came to Washington and called him and asked him to stop at his (FIELD'S) hotel for a drink. Mr.

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DUGGAN stated that when he finished work he went to FIELD'S hotel room and there spent a short time and had a discussion with FIELD. During the discussion FIELD said something to DUGGAN which definitely gave DUGGAN the impression that FIELD wanted DUGGAN to do something in his official capacity which would be in the interest of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he cannot remember the conversation; he cannot remember just what the request was. His recollection is that the request was subtle but nevertheless was sufficiently clear so that there was no question in his mind that FIELD wanted him to do something. His recollection is that he answered FIELD in such a way that he gave FIELD the impression that he would have nothing to do with FIELD'S request. He feels that he succeeded in impressing FIELD as to his own attitude to such an extent that FIELD did not pursue his request any further. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he is sure that the request of FIELD did not consist of having him (DUGGAN) steal papers from the State Department. It could have been that FIELD requested him to use his position to influence policy. However, he has not an idea as to what it was.

Mr. DUGGAN stated that he has seen FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD since the meeting in 1936 or 1937 and FIELD has never approached him. He added that he suspected that FIELD was a Communist and it is his recollection that FIELD was connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations at the time that FIELD came to Washington in 1936 or 1937.

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he first met COLLINS in Washington probably around 1933 or 1934. He believes that COLLINS was with the Department of Agriculture at the time. He stated that he met COLLINS socially and saw him fairly often. He stated that neither he nor his wife liked COLLINS. However, they frequently came in contact with him, usually at social affairs. Mr. DUGGAN stated that around 1937 or 1938, and probably in June of the year, he had occasion to have lunch with HENRY COLLINS, probably at COLLINS' request, and then after lunch they took a stroll. During the walk COLLINS made certain remarks to DUGGAN which DUGGAN took to mean that COLLINS wanted DUGGAN to work with him doing something in connection with his (DUGGAN'S) official capacity which would be for the benefit of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he cannot remember just what COLLINS said which gave him the idea that COLLINS wanted him to do something of this nature. However, there was no question in his mind that the request of COLLINS was sufficiently clear so that he knew that what COLLINS asked for constituted a request for

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action by DUGGAN in his official capacity on behalf of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Mr. DUGGAN stated that he feels certain that the request did not mean that he should steal documents from the State Department files. It is his recollection that the overtures of both COLLINS and FIELD never took the form of concrete suggestion as to any particular course of action, but rather were a general suggestion that DUGGAN be more helpful to the cause in his official capacity.

The only other incident which DUGGAN could recall relating to possible Communist activities within the State Department concerns the case of a female employee whom he recalls as "LAKE" and who was reported to him shortly after he became chief of the Latin-American Division as being extremely Marxist, both in her philosophy and expression of ideas. DUGGAN stated that as a result of receiving these reports concerning this LAKE, he recommended that she be transferred from his division, which action was subsequently followed. He stated that he had no idea as to what division she was transferred to, nor does he know whether she is still employed by the State Department. He added that he had no knowledge as to whether or not she ever furnished any confidential information which she received at the State Department to any unauthorized person. The above incident took place probably in the early part of 1937.

Miscellaneous

LAURENCE DUGGAN stated that he knew HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH as a fellow employee in the State Department. He added, however, that he had never worked with WADLEIGH and didn't travel with him socially. He further stated that he had never been approached by WADLEIGH to do anything for the benefit of the Soviet Union or the Communist International, nor did he know or suspect that WADLEIGH was engaged in any such activity.

Concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he did not believe that he had ever met CHAMBERS. He also stated that he did not recognize the name HAROLD WILSON.

Concerning himself, Mr. DUGGAN stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party nor of any Communist Party front organization. He stated that during the Spanish Civil War he had contributed $10.00 to the Loyalist Cause. He cannot remember the organization which collected the money. He stated that he is not a Marxist and he described himself as a "New Dealer." He stated that he has never done anything to aid the Communist International or the Soviet Union to the detriment of the United States.

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With reference to LAURENCE DUGGAN, a review of the files in this field office reveals the following information concerning him: LAURENCE DUGGAN was the Director of the Institute of International Education and is reportedly a recent appointee of President TRUMAN to a ten member committee to select students for federal scholarships for foreign study under the Fulbright Bill. The files further indicate that DUGGAN was interviewed with negative results in 1940 in the case entitled MANFRED ZAPP, Registration Act.

A further review indicates that by Bureau letter dated May 14, 1942, the Bureau advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised agents in an interview that LAURENCE DUGGAN, Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, was probably an agent of the O.G.P.U. The report of Special Agent JEROME BROWER, dated August 2, 1944, at New York, in the case entitled COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, INTERNATIONAL SECURITY - C, indicated that DUGGAN, as Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs, State Department, participated in a conference on United States policy toward Argentina called by the Council for Pan-American Democracy on March 25, 1944. This conference was held in the building owned by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, previously mentioned, located at 23 West 26th Street, which building houses several notorious Communist front organizations. Investigation of the Council for Pan-American Democracy indicated that the major portion of its directors were key figures in the Communist Party program.

A further review of the files reflects that the report of Special Agent T. S. MILLER dated July 7, 1945, at New York City in the case entitled JOSEPH H. CROWN, was., et al, Espionage - R, reflects that LAURENCE DUGGAN, who was then connected with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, met and conferred with JOSEPH CROWN and JOSEPH STAROBIN, the Foreign Policy Editor of the "Daily Worker," concerning the Argentina situation. This occurred at a meeting of the previously mentioned Council for Pan-American Democracy.

Information has come to the attention of this office that the Institute of International Education in 1947 sponsored a tour of Sir BERNARD PARSS through the mid-western United States. On this tour Sir BERNARD delivered numerous speaches urging appeasement of the Soviet Union. Arrangements for this tour, according to information received by this office, were made by LAURENCE DUGGAN, Director of the Institute.

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RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS

The above-named individual has been interviewed on several occasions by Agents of this office since his arrival in New York City on December 6, 1948, pursuant to Grand Jury subpoena. Information furnished by CHAMBERS since December 7, 1948, concerning specific individuals will be set out hereinafter under their respective names. On two of these occasions signed statements were taken from CHAMBERS and are quoted as follows:

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"New York, N. Y.
December 7, 1948

"I, Jay David Whittaker Chambers, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph H. Kelly, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel, but I have waived same after consulting with my counsel in connection with the making of this statement.

"I have been asked by the above-named agents whether I recall ever having met an individual named Henry Julian Wadleigh; I do recall that I was introduced to a person whom I knew as Mr. Wadleigh in 1936, to the best of my recollection, and that this introduction was made by David Carpenter, to whom I referred in my signed statement dated December 3, 1948. This introduction took place in Washington, D. C. At that time I believe Wadleigh was employed in the Trade Agreements Section of the U. S. Department of State. Although I of course do not recall the exact conversation which took place on this occasion, Wadleigh was given to understand either by Carpenter previously, or by both of us during the conversation, that I was the head of the underground group, and that henceforth he was connected with that group and disconnected with whatever activities he had been in before.

"It is my further recollection that in 1937 Wadleigh began to furnish me with documentary material from the Department of State. Inasmuch as he had been acquainted with Carpenter prior to the time the latter introduced him to me, I believe there may have been a few occasions on which Wadleigh gave material directly to Carpenter for eventual transmission, of course, to me. It is my present recollection that commencing in the early part of 1937 I met Wadleigh approximately every ten days; these meetings, so far as I can recall, always occurred in public places in Washington, with the exception that there may have been a very few of them in movie theatres in that city.

"It is also to be noted that at some time during the period of my personal relationship with Wadleigh, that is, from 1936 until approximately April, 1938, when I broke with the Party, Wadleigh proceeded to Europe on official governmental business for the purpose of negotiating a trade agreement,

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"and there was accordingly a break in our relationship occasioned by his absence. It is my present recollection that I commenced seeing Wadleigh again after he returned to Washington from Europe, although I cannot so state categorically inasmuch as I am not sure whether this trip was made by Wadleigh during 1936 or in the year 1937, by which time he had begun to furnish information on a more or less regular basis.

"On the occasions of my meetings with Wadleigh he would in most instances, so far as I can recall, have the documents for me in a briefcase, and upon leaving him when these meetings would terminate, I would retain the briefcase and return it to him when I next saw him, which would be in the course of the same night. Upon receiving this documentary material from Wadleigh in the above-described manner I would proceed to a meeting with David Carpenter, would hand over the material to him, and he would take it to his workshop, photograph it, and later that same evening I would again meet Carpenter, take back the documents from him, and then return them to Wadleigh. I accompanied Carpenter to his workshop on perhaps one or two occasions but did not so accompany him as a matter of routine, and I do not presently recall the exact location of this workshop except that it was located somewhere near B Street, I believe, in Southeast or Southwest Washington. After the delivery by me of documentary material to Carpenter for photographing, I would subsequently receive the developed negatives from Carpenter and would thereafter transmit them to Colonel Bykov. I recall, however, that this system was changed by Colonel Bykov in that Carpenter no longer developed film, but rather gave me the exposed undeveloped film for transmission to Colonel Bykov. I want to state that the changed system of operating as outlined immediately hereinbefore was not consistently followed inasmuch as occasionally there apparently was difficulty on the part of Bykov in having the film developed in a satisfactory manner. During the period covering my activities with Wadleigh I would have personal meetings approximately once a week with Colonel Bykov, and would turn over to him on those occasions the negatives or exposed undeveloped film as the case may be, but I want to point out that Wadleigh was not particularly productive, that the material he was making available was not of great interest to Colonel Bykov, and that on the occasions of my meetings with Colonel Bykov many matters in addition to the material being supplied by Wadleigh were discussed and handled by us. It is my belief that Wadleigh never met Colonel Bykov. As mentioned above, my working arrangement with Wadleigh continued until my leaving the Party in April, 1938.

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"There has been exhibited to me this date by the above-named agents a photograph of the man whom I now identify as the man known to me as David Carpenter. A photograph of Carpenter with a woman and another man has also been displayed to me but the two persons in addition to Carpenter are unknown to me. During my relationship with Radleigh I employed the first name 'Carl' or 'Karl', and I do not recall what family name I may have adopted for purposes of this relationship; it is highly improbable that I used any family name. I have been asked whether or not I may have employed the name 'Carlson', and it is possible that I may have used this name, although I have no definite recollection thereof.

"To the best of my present recollection I do not recall having met an individual named Harold Wilson in connection with my work within the underground apparatus, and so far as I knew this name was never employed by David Carpenter.

"With respect to my statements made to FBI agents in Baltimore, Maryland, on December 3, 1948, concerning the meetings of Colonel Bykov with Alger Hiss, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Harry Dexter White, and A. George Silverman, I would like to state that on the occasion of Bykov's meeting with Alger Hiss in Brooklyn, I recall Bykov urged Hiss to begin furnishing information to me, and secondly to attempt to activate his brother, Donald Hiss, for the same purpose, the situation being that Donald Hiss was a quiescent member of the underground in Washington but had not been active; further, that when Colonel Bykov met Harry Dexter White he urged him to commence furnishing material to me, and when Colonel Bykov met Collins, he encouraged the latter to redouble his efforts to secure a position in the Department of State, it being noted that Collins had been desirous of securing a post in that Department. With respect to Silverman, however, I recall no definite urging by Colonel Bykov of Silverman to commence furnishing me information, it being noted that Silverman at that time was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and presumably not in a position to be able to furnish information of interest to Colonel Bykov. It was Silverman's chief function to keep his close friend Harry Dexter White 'in line'.

Silverman

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"I have read the above statement consisting of two and one-half pages, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

/s/ JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Witnessed:
/s/ Thomas G. Spencer
Special Agent, FBI

/s/ Joseph M. Kelly
Special Agent, FBI"

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"New York, New York
December 8, 1948

"I, Jay David Wittaker Chambers, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph M. Kelly, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right of counsel.

"While functioning as a courier for the Communist Party underground apparatus, I was introduced by David Carpenter to one Ward Pigman, and to the best of my recollection, this meeting occurred in 1936. Sometime later, I was introduced to George Pigman, brother of Ward Pigman, and this latter introduction probably was made by DAVID CARPENTER, although it is barely possible that WARD PIGMAN may have introduced me to his brother George. Both at that time, I believe, were employed by the Bureau of Standards, and it was my understanding that both had previously been connected with an underground apparatus, probably one being operated by ELEANOR NELSON.

"Subsequent to my meeting Ward Pigman and probably in the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, Ward Pigman began furnishing me documentary material from the Bureau of Standards, such material being handed over by him to me on the occasion of our meetings, and he continued to do so until the time of my leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938. I had meetings in public places in Washington with WARD PIGMAN approximately once a week, on which occasions he would deliver to me documentary material from the Bureau of Standards.

"During this same period, I had personal meetings, perhaps fortnightly or perhaps monthly with George Pigman, but I was never able to activate him as a source of material and never received any material from him.

"I want to state that during the above-described period while I was receiving a fairly regular flow of material from Ward Pigman, the latter was also meeting David Carpenter, and on occasion did transmit material to him instead of me. David Carpenter was doing all of the photographic work in connection with the material received from Ward Pigman, and after Carpenter had reduced such material to film, I would deliver the film to Colonel Bykov, having, of course, previously returned the original documents to Ward Pigman. Since my leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938, I have never seen either Ward Pigman or George Pigman. It is my

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"present recollection that a brief case was employed by Ward Pigman in transmitting documentary material to me, that is he would arrive at the meeting place with the material in the brief case, which I would take when we parted company, and at the next meeting, I would return the brief case with the photographed documents therein. The material made available in the above described manner to me by Ward Pigman consisted of documents dealing with a variety of technical subjects, the significance of which was unknown to me, but I do recall thatColonel Bykov occasionally complained about the type of material being secured by me from Ward Pigman and expressed the feeling that Ward Pigman's full potential as a source of material was not being developed. I am reasonably sure that neither Ward Pigman nor George Pigman ever met Colonel Bykov.

"The above-named Agents have this date displayed to me a photograph the reverse side of which bears the initial 'A' and the initials 'JK' and 'TGS'. This photo appears to me to be that of a photographer whom I knew by the name of Felix. He has visibly matured and seems to have grown heavier and I do not recall he wore glasses at the time I knew him, but the longer I look at the picture, the more certain I am that it is that of Felix.

"With further respect to Felix, I recall that I met him either in Washington, D. C. or New York City and he was introduced to me by Bykov, who explained that he was a 'technical man', which I understood to mean he was a photographer. To the best of my knowledge, Felix was not known to David Carpenter, and vice versa, although they both were Communist Party functionaries. It is my recollection both men received $100 a month for the work they did on behalf of the Communist Party and they also were allowed certain expenses which were incurred in connection with their photographic work, and which also included rent, telephone and medical expenses. It is also my recollection that Felix was a more proficient photographer than Carpenter; for that reason, I had occasion to use his services more frequently than those of David Carpenter. In the event that I desired to use his services, I believe that I had his telephone number and by either calling him or by pre-arrangement, he would come to Washington, D. C. and receive from me documents or other material that I had, would take them to Baltimore where they would be processed by him into negatives, and the documents would be returned to me that same day. In this connection, I would like to state that David Carpenter did not have a telephone as nearly as I remember, and consequently, my meetings with him were always be pre-arrangement. The developed negatives, which I obtained from Felix were delivered to Bykov in the same fashion as the ones I would receive from Carpenter in the event he did the work.

"In connection with the payment of money or the bestowing of gifts on the various people who turned over information to me, I would like to state that no one so far as I know, was actually given any money for the services they rendered. However, I do recall that probably at the end of 1936, Bykov in one of this conversations with me suggested it might be a good idea to give Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and A. George Silverman a gift of some kind. After some discussion, Bykov thought it might be advisable to present each of them with an expensive rug. I myself was not too keen on the idea. However, Bykov became somewhat insistent, and as a result, I had inquiries made of an Armenian rug dealer in New York City, and arranged for the purchase of three oriental rugs. To the best of my recollection, these rugs cost about $200.00 each. I am rather hazy on the actual amount that was paid for these rugs, but this amount is the price to the best of my present belief. Bykov furnished me with the money to make this purchase, and as I recall it, the three rugs were sent by the Armenian rug dealer via American Railway Express to the home of A. George Silverman in Washington, D. C. Silverman

"Prior to the delivery of the rugs to Washington, I had informed Hiss, White and Silverman that they were going to be presented with gifts as a token of gratitude for the activities of the American Communists. White and Silverman were quite pleased with the fact that they were going to receive such a gift. However, Hiss was more polite than pleased when he did receive this gift. My recollection of the delivery of the rugs is that Silverman bedause of his close association with Harry White, made the delivery of his (White's) rug. In connection with the delivery of the rug for Alger Hiss, I recall one evening by pre-arrangement, Silverman put the rug in his car, drove it to a predesignated point, a restaurant on Route 1 about three or four miles east of College Park, Maryland. I accompanied Hiss in the latter's car to this point, and upon arrival there, I got out of Hiss' car, got the rug from Silverman's car, and carried it to Hiss' car.

"I would like to mention another individual with whom I came in contact in 1937. This individual was known to me by the name of Keith, which I know to be a psuedonym. Insofar as I can recall, Keith was connected with Bykov in New York City and came to Washington in 1937. Keith was introduced to me in New York by Bykov, who related that Keith was a photographer and that I could utilize his services if I so desired. In my conversation with Bykov, however, I gained the distinct impression

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"that Bykov was trying to get rid of Keith and send him to Washington so that I could handle him and thereby, Bykov would no longer have to concern himself with Keith.

"In connection with my knowledge of Keith, I learned either from Keith or through Bykov that the former was connected with a White Russian named Sviashnikov (phonetic), who was a ballistics expert employed in Government service in Washington, D. C. It is also my recollection that at the time I met Keith either in New York or Washington, Sviashnikov was no longer connected with Keith in his activities. Sviashnikov was controlled by them because he had a sister living in Moscow, and I remember Keith once described to me how Bykov used to torture Sviashnikov to the point where he cried, by saying they were going to put the sister out on the street unless he produced. So far as I can recall, I never requested Keith to do any work for me. I do recall, however, Keith had an apartment or a room in Washington, D. C. and that I had at that time in my possession a telephone number where I could reach him.

"It is also my recollection Keith was connected with one Azimov (phonetic) who was a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley. I also recall subsequently Azimov became the head of the research department at the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago, Illinois.

"Another person whom I met during my work as a courier for the underground apparatus, was Vincent Reno, to whom I was introduced by J. Peters in Philadelphia, probably in 1937. It is possible David Carpenter may have been present on this occasion. Reno had been an organizer either for the Communist Party or the Young Communist League in Montana, and had employed the name Lance Clark.

"At the time I met Reno, I believe that he had just commenced employment with the War Department as a civilian at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland. He resided on the post to the best of my recollection, and was a mathematician. I had occasional meetings with Reno subsequently in public places in Washington and possibly Baltimore, and I recall that on one or two occasions, Reno delivered to me documentary material bearing upon his work at the Aberdeen Proving Ground on a bombsight project. It is my recollection that his superior at Aberdeen was Colonel Zornig.

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"I would estimate that my meetings with Vincent Reno totaled probably five in all; that would include the one or two occasions on which he handed over material to me. I believe that Reno had been a member of an underground apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON at the time I was introduced to him.

"I would describe Vincent Reno as probably 27 or 28 years of age at the time I knew him approximately 5 feet 8 inches, slender build, sandy hair and eyelashes, blue eyes, and clean-shaven. I remember one time when I desired to have a meeting with Vincent Reno, I ascertained that his brother, whose first name I believe is Philip, was residing at a certain address in Washington, and in order for Philip to arrange a meeting for me with Vincent, I went to that address and for the first time I believe Philip Reno, like his brother, had a prior connection with the Eleanor Nelson apparatus, but he had no connection whatsoever with the work I was doing at that time.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and four previous pages, and to the best of my knowledge and recollection, I declare it is the truth.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

"Witnessed:

Thomas G. Spencer,
Special Agent, FBI

Joseph M. Kelly
Special Agent, FBI

"

Kisseloff-6749

NY 65-14920

RE: BORIS BYKOV, WAS

On December 9, 1948, CHAMBERS was interviewed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the reporting agent in connection with the above-mentioned individual and furnished the following chronological account of his association with and knowledge of him:

CHAMBERS first met BYKOV in the fall of 1936 and was introduced to him by J. PETERS probably in front of St. Patricks Cathedral in New York City. PETERS had previously explained to CHAMBERS that he was going to introduce him to an individual who would be more or less his boss and from whom he would take orders. It was CHAMBERS' definite recollection from the conversation he had with PETERS at this time that BYKOV would not only be his superior but was also the superior of PETERS. CHAMBERS declared that at the time he was introduced to BYKOV near St. Patricks Cathedral the latter was identified to him by J. PETERS only as "PETER"; that PETERS left them shortly after the introduction and thereafter CHAMBERS and BYKOV took several street cars and busses, apparently in a series of routine maneuvers to elude any possible surveillance.

On the occasion of this first meeting with BYKOV, the latter, although he apparently knew a great deal of CHAMBERS' background, interrogated him at length concerning his, CHAMBERS', political beliefs and other background material. "PETER", of course, did not in any way indicate his identity, his place of residence or any other address where CHAMBERS might get in touch with him. There was, however, an arrangement made at this time as to the date and location of the next meeting. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that there were a series of meetings following the first one which took place principally in movie houses throughout uptown New York. At one of these meetings BYKOV arranged for a "reserve" or emergency meeting place in the event ordinary arrangements were not feasible. CHAMBERS declared that the Lane Theater on 145th Street was the place designated for these reserve or emergency meetings and that if it was necessary to use this reserve or emergency meeting place, the time for such meeting would always be at 8:00 P.M. The Manhattan Telephone Directory lists a Lane Theater at 460 West 181st Street. However, it is not known whether the latter theater is the one described by CHAMBERS.

Although BYKOV did not indicate to CHAMBERS anything about his background, the latter gathered from the various conversations with BYKOV that BYKOV had been in the Russian Secret Police or had been a prosecutor for the Russian Government. Further, that BYKOV probably from 1932 to 1934 was engaged in a Russian apparatus in connection with the Communist Party in Europe, and that BYKOV probably arrived in the United States in late 1935 or early 1936,

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Continuing, CHAMBERS advised that the great majority of his meetings with BYKOV took place in New York City, but that there were infrequent meetings also in Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS advised that he started to turn over microfilms to BYKOV probably in the early spring of 1937 and met him thereafter approximately once each week up until early in 1938 and probably one month prior to his break with the apparatus in April of that year. CHAMBERS related that upon instructions from either J. PETERS or BYKOV, he compiled some biographical data on the individuals who were supplying him with government documents.

CHAMBERS stated that in addition to the prearranged meetings between himself and BYKOV, he recalled that he had furnished BYKOV with his, CHAMBERS', telephone number in Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS could not recall definitely whether BYKOV had ever contacted him telephonically but was of the opinion that he had done so.

CHAMBERS stated he recalled that BYKOV was introduced by CHAMBERS to the following individuals under the circumstances set out below:

CHAMBERS related that probably sometime in 1937 he accompanied BYKOV to a movie theater in Brooklyn, New York, where he introduced BYKOV to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; that after the introduction they left the movie theater, walked for quite a few blocks to a restaurant that was located in the vicinity of the YMCA building near the Atlantic Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. (It is to be noted that there is a YMCA branch at 55 Hanson Place which is very close to the Atlantic Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Brooklyn.) CHAMBERS declared that after having supper in this restaurant, they walked towards the Brooklyn Bridge and at the approach of the bridge COLLINS left their company and subsequently BYKOV and CHAMBERS walked across the bridge to Manhattan.

CHAMBERS declared that he recalls introducing BYKOV to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN sometime in 1937 in Washington, D.C. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that he drove in SILVERMAN'S car to a designated place in Washington, D.C., where they picked up BYKOV and proceeded to a restaurant located on Connecticut Avenue just above the Rock Creek Park Bridge. CHAMBERS further recalled that the restaurant itself was not on the ground floor but was "one flight up". Following dinner, CHAMBERS, SILVERMAN and BYKOV drove to another location in Washington, D.C., where they picked up HARRY DEXTER WHITE and after driving around the city for a short time got out of the car and walked for some period of time, after which WHITE and SILVERMAN parted company with BYKOV and CHAMBERS.

Silverman

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With respect to the time he introduced BYKOV to ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS could not supply any details thereof in addition to his description of the meeting as set out in his signed statement furnished to Baltimore Agents on December 3, 1948.

As mentioned above, BYKOV was initially introduced to CHAMBERS as "PETER", and throughout their entire association, CHAMBERS never learned his true identity; it was on the occasion of a conversation between CHAMBERS and the late General WALTER KRIVITSKY in the home of ISAAC DON LEVINE that CHAMBERS learned for the first time that "PETER" was in fact Colonel BORIS B. BYKOV. CHAMBERS explained that after his break from the Communist Party, which occurred to the best of his recollection in the second week of April, 1938, he conversed from time to time with LEVINE, that he knew of General KRIVITSKY only by reputation and that finally in the latter part of 1938, LEVINE arranged a meeting at his home between CHAMBERS and KRIVITSKY. They discussed their general experiences and activities at great length, sitting up all night and continuing their conversation until approximately noon on the following day and it was in this manner that CHAMBERS learned that "PETER" was BYKOV.

KRIVITSKY stated that BYKOV came from the slums of Odessa; that while KRIVITSKY was in the Communist Party underground in Rome, BYKOV was sent to that city to assist him. However, BYKOV learned that he was being tailed by the Italian Secret Police and although several attempts were made on the part of BYKOV to contact KRIVITSKY, no meetings were ever consummated because of BYKOV'S fear of uncovering KRIVITSKY. The latter shortly thereafter succeeded in having BYKOV recalled to Russia.

The following description of BYKOV was obtained from CHAMBERS:

Age	Late 40s (in 1936)
Height	5' 7"
Hair	Reddish (thinning)
Eyes	Reddish brown, eyelashes reddish
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium
Characteristics	Clean-shaven, pointed nose (most prominent characteristic), well-proportioned, neat dresser, wore hard-worsted, expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, and spoke German with heavy Yiddish accent.
Peculiarity	Invaribly carried right hand inside jacket or overcoat.

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A review of the files of the New York Division reflects that BORIS BYKOV, with aliases, Colonel BYKOV, BORRIS BYKOV, and BORRIS HERTZ, was reported by various persons to have been in charge of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States since 1936. This allegation has been made by the widow of General KRIVITSKY and the same information has come from various confidential sources. Investigation was never able, however, definitely to identity and locate this individual and it is pointed out that in the book published by General KRIVITSKY entitled, "In STALIN'S Secret Service", brief mention is made by KRIVITSKY of BYKOV.

Set out hereinafter is a signed statement executed by subject HENRY WADLEIGH dated December 10, 1948. It is pointed out that WADLEIGH presently recalls that in 1937 at one of his meetings with CHAMBERS, the latter introduced him to an individual whose physical description resembles BYKOV'S in many respects; WADLEIGH, however, stated definitely that this person's right arm or most of it was missing. Subsequent conversations with CHAMBERS in an effort to identity this person resulted in CHAMBERS' recalling that BYKOV invaribly carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat and inasmuch as WADLEIGH states CHAMBERS was present when he met this unknown individual, it appears definitely to have been BYKOV and CHAMBERS said there was no possibility in his mind that it could have been anyone else.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias "BERNIE".

Reference is made to the signed statement executed by subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO on December 13, 1948, particularly that portion thereof in which RENO states that he was introduced to CHAMBERS in early 1937 by an individual named "BERNIE" and this meeting took place in Philadelphia. A photograph of DAVID CARPENTER was exhibited to RENO. However, he failed to identify this individual as "BERNIE" and insisted throughout questioning that he knew the man only as "BERNIE". It is to be pointed out that investigation to date has failed to establish that RENO was, in fact, acquainted with DAVID CARPENTER. In an effort to ascertain the identity of "BERNIE", CHAMBERS was reinterviewed concerning the circumstances surrounding his meeting RENO and he expressed the definite opinion that "BERNIE" could only be DAVID CARPENTER.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias "FELIX"

CHAMBERS was requestioned in an effort to obtain further details regarding the photographer "FELIX", whom he described in his signed statement dated December 3, 1948. At this time there were exhibited to CHAMBERS twenty large photographs furnished by the Baltimore Division of the immediate area

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which CHAMBERS had described as the locale of "FELIX'S" residence in Baltimore. After perusal of these photographs, CHAMBERS concluded that photograph bearing the penciled notation #8 and showing the intersection of Konig Street and Linden Avenue and the photograph bearing the penciled notation #9 and showing the intersection of Konig Street and Brookfield Avenue were, in his opinion, the most likely locations of "FELIX'S" residence. It is to be noted that in his signed statement dated December 8, 1948, CHAMBERS indicated that a photograph displayed to him "appeared" to be that of "FELIX". This was, in fact, a photograph of SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ and CHAMBERS commented at this time that he could not recall "FELIX" as having worn glasses and stated the individual in the photograph appeared heavier than "FELIX".

On December 10, 1948, it was arranged for CHAMBERS to interview PELOWITZ, who appeared that day as a witness before the Grand Jury hearing in instant matter and CHAMBERS declared definitely that PELOWITZ was not "FELIX" inasmuch as "FELIX" was heavier and definitely was not Jewish while PELOWITZ is Jewish.

CHAMBERS furnished the following description of "FELIX":

Age	Late 20s or early 30s (in 1937)
Height	5' 7½"
Weight	165 to 170
Characteristics	Round, baby face, clean-shaven, no glasses, neat dresser, wore black overcoat and gray hat, native-born of Baltic origin, spoke English
Peculiarity	CHAMBERS called him "Baby Face".

CHAMBERS recalled that "FELIX" drove a Plymouth, Ford or Chevrolet, which was probably a black sedan, and had Maryland plates. CHAMBERS stated that he had never met "FELIX'S" wife but believed that he had no children. With respect to any cameras owned by FELIX, it was CHAMBERS' recollection that "FELIX" did have a Leica camera and there was some possibility that CHAMBERS had given this camera to "FELIX".

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RE: ALGER HISS

On December 15, 1948, CHAMBERS was reinterviewed at the request of MR. DONEGAN for the purpose of ascertaining exactly from him his knowledge, if any, of the typewriter in the HISS household together with related facts concerning the transmission of documents by HISS to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS declared that he had never seen PRISCILLA HISS operate a typewriter, that his "understanding" that she was making typewritten copies of State Department documents for transmission to CHAMBERS came from both HISS and his wife and that he recalls no direct statement by either as to this copying. CHAMBERS further declared that he is "quite sure" he never had occasion to borrow a typewriter from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and that it is his present recollection that he did not own a typewriter during the period he was associating with HISS and his wife. He did point out, however, that there was in his possession for part of that time a typewriter which he had been given, probably by J. PETER for use in connection with his apparatus work. He was positive this machine was a portable and stated it might have been a Remington. He said he recalled that it was a second hand machine; that BYKOV might have furnished it to him but he believed it came from J. PETER and that he disposed of this machine by abandoning it in a public elevator or some public conveyance, date and place not recalled. He believed that he disposed of the machine after his break from the party in April, 1938 but said this was only a conclusion and not a definite recollection. CHAMBERS was also able to recall that he had owned a Remington portable in 1930 and perhaps 1931 and that he used it in connection with the translating work he was doing at that time but stated he disposed of it shortly after the latter year.

With respect to his meetings with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS declared that he could best approximate the dates of various meetings by recalling that his last conversation with HISS prior to the HCUA hearings in 1948, occurred in December, 1938, at which time he saw HISS at the latter's residence on Volta Place in Washington and pleaded with HISS to break with the party as he had done eight months previously. CHAMBERS explained he fixed the date of this final meeting because he remembers HISS asking him what kind of a Christmas his family was going to have and also giving him a small wooden rolling pin as a Christmas gift for CHAMBERS' daughter. It is CHAMBERS' best

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recollection that HISS moved into the Volta Place residence in early Spring of 1938 and although he has no definite recollection of having met HISS. there prior to the final meeting, he feels he must have gone to see HISS at the Volta Place residence judging this on the basis of his wife's recollection. He said meetings with HISS in 1937 were frequent and usually at the 30th Street house which HISS was occupying at that time. In explaining the precise method employed by himself and HISS with respect to the documentary material being furnished him by HISS, CHAMBERS stated that he would see HISS usually at the end of the week and pick up from him whatever material he had obtained during the week. It was the practice of HISS to extract each day certain material from the State Department, take it to his home where it would be copied on the typewriter and HISS would return the original document the next day. CHAMBERS then would take the typewritten copies of such material and turn them over to CARPENTER who would photograph this material and then CHAMBERS would turn over the microfilm to BYKOV and would destroy the typewritten material.

In connection with the five small sheets containing the handwriting of ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS explained that at the time he would make his weekly visit to HISS' home, some material might be in the form of handwritten notes which had not yet been copied on the typewriter and that rather than wait for this material to be typed, he would take these pencilled notations together with the typewritten material.

With respect to his transmitting to BYKOV this documentary material on film, CHAMBERS stated that to the best of his present recollection, all written information he gave BYKOV was on film and never the original or typed documents.

With respect to his reason for having in his possession in November, 1948, sixty-five typewritten sheets furnished him by ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS explained that they were the latest documents given him by HISS and that shortly prior to the time he began receiving this particular group of documents, he had already made up his mind to break with the party and decided to retain them for further use in the event it became necessary to have documentary proof that in fact not only ALGER HISS but the Communist Party were involved in espionage activities against the USA. MR. CHAMBERS observed that in all probability the sixty-five sheets of typewritten material had been photographed in the usual manner and the film delivered by him to BYKOV.

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With respect to the rolls of microfilm that were seized by the HCUA on December 2, 1948, at the CHAMBERS' farm, CHAMBERS explained that in all probability this was material that he had photographed but had received the microfilm at about the time he had definitely decided to make his break with the party and for that reason had not turned them over to BYKOV.

RE: GRACE HUTCHINS

On December 15, 1948, CHAMBERS made a statement to the press indicating that in 1938 his life had been threatened by GRACE HUTCHINS commenting that the HUTCHINS woman had more or less agreed to protect CHAMBERS' wife and two children if CHAMBERS would give himself up. On December 17, 1948, T.J. DONEGAN advised this office that he had received a telephone call from RUBIN B. SHEMITZ, an attorney, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who is the brother of CHAMBERS' wife. According to MR. DONEGAN SHEMITZ telephonically communicated with WILLIAM McNULTY of the law firm of MINTON and McNULTY, who are the present attorneys of MR. CHAMBERS, and informed McNULTY that he had in his possession two notes in connection with the recent publicity concerning CHAMBERS' life having been threatened by GRACE HUTCHINS. McNULTY had apparently advised SHEMITZ to turn these papers over to Government officials. On the evening of December 17th, at the request of MR. DONEGAN, SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and THOMAS G. SPENCER were present in MR. DONEGAN'S office when SHEMITZ related the following story. SHEMITZ advised that he has only seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on about ten occasions subsequent to the latter's marriage to SHEMITZ'S sister; that on one of these occasions, which was sometime in 1938, CHAMBERS informed SHEMITZ that he was breaking with the Communist Party and gave definite indication that he, CHAMBERS, was in fear of his life. Sometime thereafter an unknown woman appeared at SHEMITZ'S law office and on finding that SHEMITZ was not there left the following handwritten note: "Thursday, May 19, 1938, Dear MR. SHEMITZ: There is a very important message for your sister. If she or her husband will call either STEVE or me we have some important memos for them. Signed GRACE, Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, STuyvesant 9-1042."

Upon SHEMITZ return to his office he made a telephone call to the previously mentioned number and talked to a woman whom he described as having

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a very "intellectual and cultured voice", who stated that if SHEMITZ would inform her of the whereabouts of CHAMBERS, she would see to it that CHAMBERS' wife and two children would have no harm done to them. Although MR. SHEMITZ'S recollection is not clear on this telephone conversation, he did recall quite specifically that the woman indicated it was "a matter of life and death". During this telephone conversation, an appointment was made for this woman to visit SHEMITZ in the latter's office. SHEMITZ stated that upon a review of his diary for May, 1938, he found a notation "4:40 P.M. MISS STEVEN or MISS STEVENS." He recalled that this MISS STEVEN talked to him and reiterated the conversation she had had with SHEMITZ over the telephone earlier that day. SHEMITZ stated that although he does not even have a hazy recollection of the woman's description, he is positive she is the same woman who talked to him over the telephone, because he stated he recognized the very cultured and refined voice. At the conclusion of this conversation, SHEMITZ requested this person to leave a written note that he could turn over to MR. CHAMBERS. She then wrote the following on a torn slip of paper: "GRACE and her friend STEVE must get in touch with you immediately." There also appears on this note other handwritten notations which SHEMITZ explained as follows: The notation 2130W Lynbrook was the telephone number of CHAMBERS' mother in Lynbrook, Long Island and the notation PIKESVILLE, Maryland 844F-12 operator 91 was the telephone number of CHAMBERS' residence in Maryland and that in all probability he made both notations and had called both telephone numbers that day in an effort to contact CHAMBERS. He recalled however, that he was unsuccessful in reaching him on that day. Approximately one month later SHEMITZ met CHAMBERS quite by accident on the street near SHEMITZ'S law office and at that time verbally informed him of the telephone call and the contents of the two notes mentioned above. SHEMITZ was quite definite in his recollection that CHAMBERS did not, at least outwardly, place any importance whatsoever to the information supplied by SHEMITZ at this time.

MISCELLANEOUS

There was exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO made available by the Baltimore Division. He identified this

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photograph as the individual whom he described in his signed statement as "Vincent" RENO. Later on the 14th floor of the United States Court House where instant matter is being presented to the grand jury, CHAMBERS observed both FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and later informed agents they were the individuals whom he had described. There was also exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of ABRAHAM GLASSER, formerly an attorney in the United States Department of Justice in Washington. GLASSER, according to ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN, subject of a prior espionage investigation by this Bureau, furnished FELDMAN documentary material from the Department of Justice while employed there. CHAMBERS was unable to effect an identification of GLASSER.

INTERVIEWS OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Reference is made to the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated December 7, 1948, at Washington, D.C. in which was set out a signed statement executed by WADLEIGH on December 6, 1948. On December 8, 1948, SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and the writer brought WADLEIGH to the New York Office, it being noted he was in the court house on that day in response to a grand jury subpoena in instant case, and attempted to interview him. He immediately declared that since being questioned by agents of the Washington Field Division, he had consulted with HERMAN GREENBERG, an attorney with offices at 1201 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. and had been advised by GREENBERG not to say anything further to anyone concerning his activities. WADLEIGH indicated a desire to be cooperative but said he felt obligated to follow his counsel's advice. There was exhibited to him a photograph of DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, in an effort to determine if CARPENTER is identical with HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH viewed the photograph but refused to make any comment. It was obvious, however, to interviewing agent that the photograph of CARPENTER was in fact identical with the person known to WADLEIGH as HAROLD WILSON.

On December 9, 1948, information was received from the Bureau that WADLEIGH that day had conferred with ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney

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General in charge of the Criminal Division and had indicated his desire to make a complete disclosure in this case. Accordingly, on December 10, 1948, he was interviewed by SA SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and he stated that he was no longer represented by HERMAN GREENBERG that he was attempting to obtain new legal counsel in New York City. He related that he had been advised to consult with RAYMOND L. WISE, an attorney at 80 Broad Street and that subsequent to conferring with that attorney he would communicate with agents O'BRIEN or SPENCER. On the evening of December 10, 1948, MR. WISE telephonically communicated with Agent SPENCER and advised that he had heard WADLEIGH'S complete story and WADLEIGH had given him a "token retainer" and that he had advised WADLEIGH in view of the partial disclosure he made he should make a whole and complete disclosure to the federal authorities and answer any questions put to him in the event he was again subpoenaed before the Grand Jury. On December 10, 1948, WADLEIGH executed a signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 14, 1948, WADLEIGH was again interviewed in the New York Office and he executed an additional signed statement which is quoted hereinbelow. On December 17, 1948, WADLEIGH, who was in the United States Court House in response to a subpoena before the Federal Grand Jury, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office and related that during his interrogation before the Federal Grand Jury he had been asked by one of the Grand Jurors whether he had ever furnished any military information to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER or any of his other contacts. WADLEIGH related that at the time the question was asked of him he did not recall having furnished any information but after thinking the matter over for some period of time, is presently aware of the fact that sometime in 1937, a cablegram from Ambassador BULLITT came to his attention, which stated in substance that during a conversation between BULLITT and the German Ambassador, who was intoxicated at the time, the German Ambassador related that the Germans were helping the Russians in the construction of submarines and were sending them various component parts particularly periscopes. WADLEIGH recalled verbally transmitting this information to CARPENTER who when he heard it stated that it was "hot information" and that he had given expedite attention to the transmittal of this information to his superiors.

It is to be noted that in the original statement of WADLEIGH on December 10, 1948, he made the statement that "A few weeks subsequent to this he, (CHAMBERS) called at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place where he said he was starving and asked me for $10. I did not know whether to regard this as blackmail.(I gave him $20)." Upon reading this statement, WADLEIGH remarked that this was "more or less hitting under the belt" and changed it to read as stated in his signed statement of December 10, 1948.

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York
December 10, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, make the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis J. Gallant, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"On December 6, 1948, I made a voluntary statement to Special Agents Maurice A. Taylor and Lambert G. Zander in Washington, D.C., in the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with this statement, I now desire to make some changes and additions. In my statement of December 6th, I related that I first met HAROLD WILSON as a result of a chance conversation I had with this individual on a railroad coach going from New York to Washington. I now wish to state that this was not the manner in which I met Mr. WILSON.

"By way of background, I was a member of the Socialist Party in Washington, D.C. in 1931 or 1932, or both, and while a member of this organization I became acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON, who was also a member of the Socialist Party. Some time subsequent thereto there was organized in Washington the Tenants League, which organization assisted persons who had been evicted from their residences. ELEANOR NELSON was the head of the Tenants League and I was quite active in the work of this organization. It is my recollection that this league was dissolved probably in 1933; however, I ceased to become active in its work sometime prior to its dissolution.

"I continued to be on friendly terms with ELEANOR NELSON and saw her occasionally during which we had conversations. I observed from these conversations that Miss NELSON was going further to the left and I, myself, was inclined in that direction, for reasons indicated in my statement of December 6th. Sometime probably in late 1934 or 1935, I gathered from my association with Miss NELSON that she had joined the Communist Party movement. Sometime in the latter part of 1935, I informed Miss NELSON that I would like to collaborate with the Communist Party and wanted to be informed if there was anything useful that I could do.

"Sometime after this conversation Miss NELSON asked me for samples of the work I was engaged in. I would like to state that at this time I was employed in the Department of Agriculture and had access to certain information concerning economic conditions in foreign countries. It is my recollection that I furnished Miss NELSON with a copy of a memorandum containing some economic analyses which I had prepared.

"Sometime later she informed me that I could be useful by supplying economic information on Germany and Japan. She informed me that I would have one contact and one only in this work.

"Sometime during the winter of 1935-1936, Miss NELSON and I went to a basement coffee shop in one of the hotels, probably the Washington Hotel, in downtown Washington, where we met an individual who was introduced to me as 'HAROLD'. Miss NELSON, who made the introduction, introduced me by my full name. During the course of the conversation had at this time, I probably related in some detail the type of work I was engaged in and the type of information I might be able to obtain. At the conclusion of the first meeting I asked HAROLD for a full name, and after some hesitation, he gave me the name HAROLD WILSON.

"It is my present recollection that I had several subsequent meetings with HAROLD prior to the time that I began to supply him with any documents. I also recall that I either gave, or WILSON already knew my home telephone number; however, I had no means of contacting WILSON other than by informing Miss NELSON that I was desirous of seeing WILSON.

"The above Agents have exhibited to me a photograph and I have identified the individual appearing on this photograph as the HAROLD WILSON that I knew in Washington; however, I have since learned that this individual is actually DAVID CARPENTER. I would also like to relate that during my association with CARPENTER, he informed me that his real name was a German name.

"While I was in the Department of Agriculture I furnished CARPENTER with some scraps of information.

"In March, 1936, as I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I transferred my employment from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of State. I was in the Division of Trade Agreements, where

"I received in the normal routine of business numerous reports on economic conditions in foreign countries. During my conversations with CARPENTER he stressed the fact that he was desirous of obtaining information concerning economic conditions in Germany and Japan that came to my attention. I have explained in my statement of December 6th, the routine I followed in obtaining and delivering documents to CARPENTER.

"I have been asked to estimate the number of documents that I would hand over to CARPENTER each week; however, I am unable to make an accurate statement as to this, but would say that probably there were about ten or less documents which I would transmit to CARPENTER on these occasions. I wish to state that there were periods during my association with CARPENTER, from the winter of 1935-1936 until the spring of 1938, when I would not meet and turn over to CARPENTER material on a weekly basis.

"Sometime in the latter part of 1936 or early part of 1937, CARPENTER informed me that we were going to take a trip to Baltimore to meet an individual who was in 'The Apparatus'. I recall meeting CARPENTER at the Union Station one evening. We took a train to Baltimore and went to a restaurant, the location of which I cannot recall, and met an individual who was introduced to me as KARL or CARL and who I subsequently have identified as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. From the conversation that ensued at this meeting, I gained the definite impression that CHAMBERS was CARPENTER'S superior and the purpose of the visit was for CHAMBERS to more or less look me over.

"I recall that the conversation at this meeting was mostly along economic and political lines. That would be true of practically all the conversations I had with CARPENTER and with CHAMBERS.

"About a month or two after the above mentioned meeting with CHAMBERS, I accompanied CARPENTER to Philadelphia, where we went to a hotel, as I recall, met CHAMBERS in the lobby, and then went to a restaurant where we had a rather lengthy conversation. This again was principally along economic and political lines.

"Some of the details about these meetings may not be strictly accurate, since my recollection of them is rather hazy.

"My association with CARPENTER continued, as above stated, until March, 1938. At some time in 1937, however, CHAMBERS, who knew my full name and telephone number, began to meet me in Washington. I was still meeting CARPENTER in the meantime and handing over to him documents. However, CHAMBERS began to see me more frequently, and I recall that probably on a few occasions I turned over documents to him, although it was my regular procedure to hand all documents over to CARPENTER.

"In March, 1938, I was sent on a mission by the State Department to Turkey. I recall that during the last few months, for several weeks prior to my departure in March, there was a distinct lull in my business of handing over documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER. As I have explained in my statement of December 6th, I did not turn over any documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER or any other unauthorized person subsequent to my departure for Turkey in March, 1938.

"I returned from Turkey on December 31, 1938. Shortly thereafter CHAMBERS telephoned me at the State Department or my home and arranged a meeting for lunch or dinner in a restaurant in Washington. At that meeting, he informed me that he had 'deserted'. He went into the reasons at some length. The authorities in Moscow, he said, had become convinced that he was a Trotskyist and had recalled him. He assumed this meant death and decided not to go.

"A few weeks subsequent to this, he called me at my office and insisted upon my meeting him immediately in Jackson Place. When I met him, he asked for a small loan which I gave him. I have not met him since.

"I now recall that late in 1937 at one of my meetings with CHAMBERS, he introduced me to an individual who was probably in his middle 40's, of medium height and rather stocky build and whose right arm, or most of it was missing. He had a pointed nose and perhaps reddish or reddish-brown hair. CHAMBERS characterized this individual as the boss of the outfit. This individual I recall spoke with an accent, probably Russian. This character talked to me in a rather severe fatherly manner. He told me that the people in Moscow thought that I must be in a position to deliver much more than I had actually delivered.

"After my return from Turkey, CHAMBERS referred, I believe, to this same person and told me he was a fugitive with whom he spent many a night debating on what the two of them might do and where they might go. I mentioned this to ELEANOR NELSON, who told me that such a person did not exist and that I must have dreamt the whole episode.

"In conclusion, I would like to make the definite statement that the only persons who were associated with me in connection with my abstraction of documents from Government offices and transmittal to unauthorized persons were the following: HAROLD WILSON, who I now know to be DAVID CARPENTER, and CARL, who I now know to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, In connection with ELEANOR NELSON, I would like to state that insofar as my operations in connection with documents were concerned, she merely was the person who introduced me to DAVID CARPENTER and whom I used on occasions as a means of communicating with CARPENTER.

"I have read the above statement consisting of four pages and find it to be correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnessed:

THOMAS G. SPENCER
FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN
Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

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The following signed statement was furnished by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH:

"New York, New York
December 14, 1948

"I, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, made the following statement to Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement I may make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"The following information supplements that contained in my statements of December 6th and 10th, 1948 made to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There has been exhibited to me a group of photographs that were contained on microfilm, as well as a separate group of photographs which appear to be, in the main, excerpts from cablegrams from the Department of State, as well as five handwritten notations. I have examined these photographs and my comments are set forth hereinafter.

"Before discussing any particular items in this collection of documents, I whish to state that my recollections as to particular documents which I received in late 1937 and early 1938 are no clearer than one would expect after such a long lapse of time. I can, however, remember in a general way what types of material I received.

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"All this material relates to conversations between the State Department and the German Ambassador on the possibility of breaking the impasse which existed in trade relations between the United States and Germany at that time. Subject to a more thorough and complete examination, this is the only part of the collection that evokes any recollections at all in my mind, except the names of persons in the State Department whom I knew, and the names of officers referred to in some of the other documents.

"I recall clearly that during the time that I was in the Trade

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"Agreements Division until my trip to Turkey, my colleague, Mr. DARLINGTON, made repeated and, so it seemed to me at the time, rather hopeless attempts to cut the gordian knot on trade relations with Germany. When I first came into the State Department he had prepared, I believe in collaboration with Mr. PASVOLSKY, some documents or document at least as lengthy as the later material contained in the microfilm collection. I was shown that earlier material and asked to comment upon it.

"As to the later material which is contained in this collection, I have no such recollection. It seems to me probable that this material was not shown to me, although in my own opinion I was as competent as anyone in the State Department to give advice on it. I would not make so conceited a remark except that I feel in this connection I must be perfectly frank. It is possible, though I think improbable, that I did see the material and paid little attention to it because I was convinced at the time that nothing would come of it, and in fact, nothing did. That might account for my failure to recollect having seen the material.

"If this material had been in my possession for any considerable length of time I would, no doubt, have informed either CARPENTER (HAROLD WILSON) or CHAMBERS (CARL), that I was ready to pass it to them, or I might have simply brought it with me on one of the appointed street corner meetings. However, during the last few months, or several weeks before my departure for Turkey, in March 1938, neither HAROLD nor CARL asked me to give them any documents. I think it most probable that if I did see this material it came to me during that period of inactivity.

"OTHER MATERIAL IN THE COLLECTION

"In a preliminary examination of this material I find that most of it consists of documents of a kind that I never saw. Turning over the sheets put before me I see on sheet after sheet documents, or copies of, or references to documents which I can tell at a momentary glance never came into my possession. If any of these had come into my possession I would have regarded them as an unusually rare find and would remember it to this day.

"AMENDMENT TO MY STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 6th

"In my statement of December 6, 1948 I said, referring to events immediately following the occasion on which CHAMBERS informed me that he had

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'deserted' early in 1939:

"'Shortly afterwards 'HAROLD' met me and I told him of my conversation with 'CARL'. 'HAROLD' told me I would have to lay low for a considerable period.'

"On further refreshing of my memory I am almost sure that HAROLD was not available at that time and my conversation about CHAMBERS' desertion was with ELEANOR NELSON.

"Furthermore, I now recollect that I had, perhaps, three or four conversations with Miss NELSON on that subject. In my statement of December 10th I mentioned that CHAMBERS had contacted me and asked for a small loan. I was afraid that CHAMBERS would repeat these requests and it occurred to me that, having had other sources beside myself, he might be trying to live on blackmail, collecting a little from each one. I mentioned this to Miss NELSON, being in a state of great tension and alarm when I did so. Miss NELSON said she would look into the matter and see what could be done about it, and would in any case try to collect from the apparatus the $20 to compensate me for what I had paid CHAMBERS.

"I saw Miss NELSON again, probably several days later. She told me that none of the other sources had been shaken down by CHAMBERS. I thought I detected a slight note of suspicion on her part, indicating a possible thought that my being selected as the only source of a loan by CHAMBERS might reflect on my reliability. She said that she had been unable to locate any of the higher-ups in the apparatus and she thought they must have disappeared intentionally.

"I thought that if this was the case it would be safer for me not to have any further meetings with Miss NELSON and, to the best of my recollection, that was my last meeting with her, except for a coincidental meeting described in a later paragraph of this statement.

"At one of these meetings with Miss NELSON immediately following my apprisal of CHAMBERS defection, I told Miss NELSON that if any attempt were made to murder CHAMBERS I wanted to have no part in it. She replied that no such attempt was contemplated.

"In my statement of December 6th I mentioned a meeting between

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CARPENTER (HAROLD) and myself, probably sometine in the Winter of 1939-40. I now recall that at this meeting I asked CARPENTER some questions concerning CHAMBERS. Since he was now out of the apparatus I thought perhaps CARPENTER would tell me CHAMBERS' nationality, a question which had greatly excited my curiosity for a long time. CARPENTER told me that he was American and that his family had been in this country for generations. I asked him where CHAMBERS got his peculiar accent. CARPENTER replied that he must have cultivated it. CARPENTER also informed that CHAMBERS was now working for a magazine. He did not say what magazine.

"My last meeting with ELEANOR NELSON took place on the steps of the State Department building, shortly after my marriage on February 15, 1941. When I caught sight of her I greeted her and said jokingly, 'Why Eleanor, what are YOU doing here'. She blushed deeply and muttered something about seeing the Budget Bureau in connection with her union activities. The Budget Bureau at that time had offices in the State Department building. I am sure that she was engaged at that moment in legitimate union activities, since it would be an extreme departure from the usual routine of espionage procedure for anyone in her position in the apparatus to be on the steps of the State Department at any time in connection with espionage activities. I realized when she showed embarrassment that my joke was rather uncalled for. I then informed her that I had recently been married. She asked 'Are you happy?'. I replied 'yes'. She said she was glad. We said goodby. I have not seen her since then until she appeared at the Grand Jury hearings yesterday.

"During my examination by the Grand Jury on Saturday, December 11th, one of the jurors asked me if I was holding in my possession any documents or other objects which might be of interest in connection with the case. I said no. Since then it has come to my recollection that I possess a rug which was given to me as a New Year's present. I believe in 1936-37. It is an 8 X 12 Bokhara rug. I understand it was worth two or three hundred dollars at the time it was given to me and may now be worth $400. I was given to understand that the rug was presented to me by the authorities in Moscow in appreciation of my collaboration. In 1939, when I moved from the house which I was renting on Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, I had this rug stored by NESHAN G. HINTLIAN, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., a rug dealer. It has never been taken out of storage.

"It is my recollection that the rug was delivered to me by CARPENTER, but this recollection is not a certainty. To the best of my recollection it was CARPENTER who told me that the rug was a New Year's present. I recall

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"definitely that the rug was delivered to me in my own car, and by inferential reconstruction of the event I think CARPENTER must have borrowed my car in order to do it.

"When the Grand Jury questioned me on December 11th one of the jurors asked me if I possess a typewriter and if I had ever loaned it to Mrs. HISS. I hereby reaffirm the statement I made on that occasion that I never loaned a typewriter to Mrs. HISS, and I add that I never loaned a typewriter to Mr. HISS. However, it is possible, though I think not very probable, that I may have loaned a typewriter to CARPENTER.

"Immediately after the hearing I informed Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL that I might have loaned the typewriter to CARPENTER. I also gave him the information that the typewriter in question was sold to Miss MARGARET HARDY, either shortly before or after her marriage to Mr. PITTMAN B. POTTER. I can place the approximate date of the sale of the typewriter by the fact that I sold it because my wife, whom I had just married or was about to marry, possessed a portable typewriter and I saw no need at that time for having more than one typewriter in the family. The date of my marriage was February 15, 1941.

"The typewriter was purchased in London in 1928 or 1929. It was a Remington Portable assembled, as I was informed by the salesman, in England from American parts. It had pounds, shillings and pence on the keys instead of dollars and cents.

"I have read this statement consisting of four pages and find it true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

"Witnessed:
Thomas G. Spencer
Francis D. O'Brien
Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N.Y."

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RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

On December 13, 1948, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was interviewed at the New York Office by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had previously alleged that an individual by the name of RENO, who was formerly a member of the Communist Party and had used the name of LANCE CLARK in the Communist Party, had furnished him, CHAMBERS, confidential information while RENO was employed by the United States Government at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland.

During the interview above mentioned at the New York Office, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO furnished the following signed statement. Herein are set forth his contacts with the individual known to him as CARL and whom he identified from a photo as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Further set forth in the statement are his background in the Communist Party, his contacts therein and the nature of his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

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The following signed statement was furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO:

"New York, New York
December 13, 1948

"I, Franklin Victor Reno make the following statement to Robert F. X. O'Keefe and Francis D. O'Brien whom I know to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make may be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born on May 14, 1911 in Salt Lake City, Utah. I graduated from the University of Colorado in 1932 with a degree of A. B., magna cum laude. In 1935 I received a Master of Arts Degree in Astronomy from the University of Virginia. While at the University of Virginia I did a considerable amount of reading in Socialism and Communism and because of my thinking at this time I became a member of the Communist Party under the name of Lance Clark. I signed an application under the name of Lance Clark and may or may not have received a card in the Communist Party. I also may have used other names in the Communist Party, the other names I do not recall.

"In the early summer of 1935 I went to Washington, D. C. and contacted Ray Warner, who at that time was the Party organizer for the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. I also became acquainted with Sidney Shosteck, Organizational Secretary. Either Warner or Shosteck approached me to engage in anti-military work, which work constituted discussing with the members the inequality to which they were subjected, and it was intended by so doing to recruit people in the armed forces to become members of the Communist Party. In the course of my reading of N. V. Lenin he made three requisites to a revolution necessary, and among the three was that a part of the armed forces must become part of the revolutionary forces in order to have the revolution successful. I carried on this work in Washington, D. C. until sometime in early 1937. While engaged in this work I had frequent contacts with Sidney Shosteck and discussed the work with him. During this time that I was engaged in this work I was employed by the Works Progress Administration doing statistical and research work.

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"During the course of this employment I took a number of Civil Service examinations and one of these examinations was productive in that I was to receive an appointment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds of the United States Army as a Junior Mathematician.

"During the course of my work in the Anti-military Organization I met an individual on the Baltimore waterfront named Paddy Whalen, who introduced me to an individual whom I only knew as Bernie. My recollection on the foregoing is hazy due to the passage of time. Prior to my acceptance of employment in Aberdeen, I met Bernie in Baltimore, Maryland, as far as I can recall, possibly in Washington, D. C., and we discussed my future employment and I asked Bernie of what assistance I could be to the Party in the position that I was about to take and Bernie told me he would look around. Subsequently I proceeded to Philadelphia with Bernie where I met an individual whose photograph has been exhibited to me by the agents and whom I now identify as the person that Bernie introduced me to and whom I knew as Carl, and whom I know now to be Whittaker Chambers. Bernie and myself proceeded to a restaurant in Philadelphia and there met Carl. Bernie presently left and Carl and I took a walk and dropped into another restaurant and held a discussion relative to the position I was going to take and the information that I could furnish to Carl. Carl asked me if I 'knew what this was.' I replied that I thought it was espionage. Carl responded that 'intelligence would be a nicer word.' I had knowledge that this work that I was engaged in or was about to be engaged in was for Russian Soviet espionage. No agreement was made that I was to be paid for any work that I might carry on for Carl. Once or twice or three times I may have received a sum of $10.00 or $20.00 to cover my expenses.

"At this time Carl told me that at our next meeting we would discuss the material that he desired from me and what I would be able to furnish to him in the course of my duties at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

"Sometime in July 1937, after I had been working at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for approximately one month, I met Carl in Washington, D. C. by pre-arrangement and we discussed the administration and the entire set-up of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds organizational staff. I also furnished him with a chart drawn up by myself at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. On another occasion I met Carl by pre-arrangement, at which time

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"I furnished him with a textbook of the ordnance school in Aberdeen, dealing with ballistics. I furnished this book to Carl I believe on a Saturday night and he returned it to me on a Sunday morning. I knew that while he had it in his possession he was to photograph or reproduce it in some form.

"On another occasion of a meeting which took place in Washington, D. C., I furnished him with two firing tables which were composed of mathematical data concerning the 16 inch gun and a 30 or 50 calibre machine gun. I obtained these from Aberdeen Proving Grounds and the character was 'restricted.' They were, to my knowledge, property of the United States Government. As far as I can recall, I did not furnish any other documents or information to Carl.

"I had on one occasion furnished Carl with information concerning a theory that I had of my own knowledge pertaining to what might term a bomb-sight. The diagram represented my own conclusions of the operation and did not represent any actual bomb-sight.

"Although I was aware that Carl contemplated photographing or reproducing the documentary data which I furnished to him, he never revealed to me, nor did I have knowledge of the identity of the person who did this photographing or reproducing work. It would appear, however, that this person was located in Washington, D. C., because of the fact that the documents would be returned by Carl to me either the same night of our meeting or the morning succeeding.

"I believe I met Carl on more than three occasions and possibly seven, but the exact number I do not know. The period of our relation extended from our meeting in Philadelphia in June 1937 up until the fall of 1937 or the spring of 1938. During the time that I was furnishing information to Carl I was not fully convinced that I should engage in this work and for that reason I did not openly cooperate to the full extent of my ability and I did hold back on some occasions information which I thought that he desired. On another occasion I passed up the opportunity to furnish him with information of an intelligence nature.

"As far as I can recall I met Carl in various places in the City of Washington which were largely by pre-arrangement. I recall meeting Carl on East Capitol Street about two or three blocks east of the Capitol.

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"On another occasion I met Carl in the City of Washington when he was driving a dark blue sedan, possibly a Ford or Chevrolet. I do not recall, however, the year or the make thereof.

"On one of the meetings which I had with Carl he told me that he might possibly go abroad. I never knew whether he actually did go abroad but I can say that I have not seen Carl since my last meeting took place with him in the late fall of 1937 or early 1938.

"I also wish to state that I have no knowledge of any individual, other than those I have mentioned above in this statement, who might have been engaged in Soviet espionage work.

"I severed my relations with the Communist Party in early 1938 and since that time I have not engaged in Communist Party work or attended any meetings of the Communist Party. I also wish to state that I have never been an organizer in the State of Montana for the Communist Party.

"I have read this statement consisting of three pages and have initialed each page, and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ F. V. RENO

"Witnessed
/s/ Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent
F.B.I. N.Y.C.
/s/ F. X. O'Keefe Special Agent
F.B.I., NYC
12/13/48"

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was thoroughly questioned concerning his brother PHILIP'S possible implication in the activities that he conducted but, during the time the signed statement was taken from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, he denied emphatically that PHILIP had been involved in this espionage activity. However, following the completion of the signed statement, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO did say that he had furnished CHAMBERS with PHILIP'S telephone number in Washington, D. C. The purpose of this furnishing of the telephone number was that, in the event CHAMBERS could not get in touch with him, he would be able to reach him through his brother PHILIP. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO did state that on one occasion he thought that CHAMBERS contacted PHILIP in order to reach him and that PHILIP may have driven CHAMBERS to meet him but he denied that PHILIP had any knowledge of his activities or the purpose for which he was to meet CHAMBERS.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON, dated December 12, 1948, in the present-entitled matter, wherein further background information and the results of a prior interview with RENO in Denver, Colorado, are set forth.

It is to be noted that considerable publicity has been given to the fact that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was reported to have received information concerning the "Norden bombsight." RENO, at the time of the interview, denied that he had ever furnished any information concerning the "Norden bombsight," stating that he did furnish CHAMBERS the information relative to his own theory of a bombsight and that this theory was not complete. RENO emphatically stated that the "Norden bombsight" was not perfected until 1942 and that he had never furnished any person any information concerning the "Norden bombsight."

Following completion of the signed statement submitted by RENO, he furnished to Agents O'KEEFE and O'BRIEN a written Consent to Search his personal effects, which were located in Aberdeen, Maryland. The written Consent to Search is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

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By phone call dated December 14, 1948, Assistant Special Agent in Charge ROBERT J. LALLY advised that upon a search of RENO'S effects pursuant to the written consent mentioned above, a variety of correspondence, technical data, documentary material and books were found. In particular, they noticed correspondence between RENO and JAMES MC SHANE, who apparently was associated with the advanced research laboratory at Princeton, New Jersey; further, correspondence was noted between RENO and JOHN L. KELLEY, Department of Mathematics, University of Chicago. This correspondence was dated up to 1946. Other material in RENO'S effects related to mathematical formulae, bombing statistics and mathematics dealing with bombs in general. It was further noted that some of this material was of a restricted nature which had been secured from the Research Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland.

In accordance with the request contained in the above phone call, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, temporarily residing at the Hotel Commodore, New York, was again interviewed on December 15th by Special Agents FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, with particular reference to the documents and restricted data found among his effects at his Baltimore residence.

RENO advised that a considerable amount of the material referred to pertained to research on a book, in the publication of which he was collaborating with Professors EDWARD J. MC SHANE and JOHN L. KELLEY. Concerning MC SHANE, RENO stated that this individual had come to the University of Virginia in the fall of 1935, subsequent to RENO'S leaving that institution. RENO first met him at the Research Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, in 1942 and thereafter continued to work in conjunction with MC SHANE on Government ballistics research.

In regard to JOHN L. KELLEY, described by RENO as a Professor of Mathematics at the University of Colorado, RENO said he met this person in the summer or fall of 1942, at which time KELLEY, an expert on exterior ballistics, commenced his employment there. In 1943,

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MC SHANE, KELLEY and RENO commenced plans for their book which was tentatively entitled "Exterior Ballistics up to 1945" and which was contemplated for use as a textbook in military schools. In June, 1945, MC SHANE departed from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and in November, 1945, KELLEY likewise departed to recommence their professorships in private institutions. Thereafter, RENO had considerable correspondence with KELLEY and MC SHANE, principally relating to the publication of the book he mentioned previously. According to RENO, he, himself, conducted considerable research on the science of motions of projectiles with KELLEY and MC SHANE and at the present time was completing a historical introduction to this book.

In regard to the material found during the execution of the Consent to Search, RENO stated that he was well aware of the fact that there might have been data of a restricted nature contained among his effects, and also aware of the fact that some of this data might have been secured from the library of the Research Ballistics Laboratory. As a usual practice, RENO stated that he followed the normal charge-out system in effect at the Laboratory. He advised, however, that from time to time he might well have retained library material in his possession inasmuch as he was engaged in a continuing research. The failure to return the material to the library, according to RENO, was more in the nature of a neglect rather than as a means to obtain library literature. He further stated that from time to time he had worked with a Professor HIRMAN MEYER, who was engaged in teaching Ballistics at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. RENO recalled that he had a quantity of notes prepared by MEYER for these courses.

As to the other data in RENO'S possession and recalled by him, he stated that they primarily consisted of notes and reports on projects worked upon by him during his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; others consisted of his college notes on mathematics and his private ventures in mathematical formulae pertaining to a theory of air combat.

RENO'S attention was particularly directed to a manuscript entitled "Mathematical Theory of Air Combat" by L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM,

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which bore the notation "British Confidential appears incorrect as only restricted." In explanation of the aforegoing, RENO stated that the classification "British Confidential" was classified as restricted in the American system. As to the above manuscript by L. B. C. CUNNINGHAM, RENO advised that he was interested in the study of air combat and for this reason had the material in his possession, having procured the same from the Research Laboratory library.

In regard to Professors MC SHANE and KELLEY, RENO consistently throughout the interview advised that they were in no way connected with him in his activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or in any other subversive or espionage activity engaged in by him. He further advised that his association with MC SHANE and KELLEY was primarily as a collaborator in the writing of a book, as well as an assistant in the same research laboratory on ballistics.

In regard to the manuscript to be published by Messrs. MC SHANE, KELLEY and RENO, the latter advised it had been submitted to his supervisor, R. H. KENT, for the purpose of editing and obtaining a preliminary clearance prior to submitting same to publishers. RENO advised that it was unnecessary that clearance be obtained prior to publishing a book on ordnance from Army Ordnance Authorities.

RENO stated that the book would have been rejected by the Office of Chief of U. S. Ordnance. RENO also stated that Colonel SEMON, Director of the Research Ballistics Laboratory, was aware of the fact that he was working on the book.

As to other data in RENO'S possession, he advised that he doubted that any would have been of a confidential or secret nature. He recalled that for a long time he had been working on a mathematical theory pertaining to a gunsight and the use thereof in air combat. For the most part, his data pertaining to this theory was obtained from the library.

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RENO further stated that although during his correspondence with MC SHANE and KELLEY he had forwarded them data obtained from the Research Laboratory for research purposes, he had never forwarded any material of any nature whatsoever to any private, unauthorized person for subversive or espionage reasons. He again reiterated his previous statement that since late 1937 or early 1938, when he ceased his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he never again was reactivated for the Communist Party nor had he ever again engaged in any activity of an espionage nature detrimental to the United States Government. He further believed that in forwarding the material to MC SHANE and KELLEY for their own research he did not breach any confidence placed in him inasmuch as both MC SHANE and KELLEY were members of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, and as such had the right of access to the library.

As set forth in the referenced phone call from the Baltimore Office, it is noted that RENO likewise had received correspondence from VIRGINIA MC SHANE. VIRGINIA MC SHANE is the wife of Professor EDWARD J. MC SHANE and RENO recalled he may have corresponded with her one one occasion when he desired to get in touch with her husband.

As set forth in the referenced phone call, it is also noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and his brother had visited FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S summer residence at Aberdeen, Maryland, approximately two months ago and thereafter took some material away. It was desired to know the nature of the material so taken. In answer to this, RENO advised that on July 6, 1947, he was confined to a hospital at Havre de Grace, Maryland, for three to six weeks and from August, 1947, to July 6, 1948, he was thereafter confined to the University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. Upon leaving the latter hospital and prior to returning to his residence in Denver, Colorado, RENO advised he went to his former room at Aberdeen, Maryland. He picked up some clothes and also took several books which he recalled were (1) "Mathematics of Exterior Ballistics" by G. A. BLISS and, (2) a book on the tables of intervals.

On the occasion of his visit to his summer residence, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was accompanied by PHILIP RENO. Neither of the

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books mentioned above was the property of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds library. The statement above that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO visited his residence on or about July 3, 1948, was corroborated by PHILIP RENO, who was also present during the course of this interview at the Hotel Commodore.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was interviewed at the Hotel Commodore at his own request because of the fact that he was suffering from an arthritic condition.

It is to be noted that on December 14, 1948, the Baltimore Office advised that PADDY WHELAN was believed to be identical with the PADDY mentioned by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in his signed statement as being the individual who had introduced him to "BERNIE," who subsequently introduced RENO to CARL, who was identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The Baltimore Office advised that WHELAN was well known in the waterfront activities in Baltimore and is since deceased. The Baltimore Office also advised that BERNARD WEINKRANTZ might possibly be identical with the "BERNIE" mentioned above. Baltimore also advised that WEINKRANTZ was arrested by the Hudson County Police Department on February 6, 1938, charged with being a disorderly person and possessing a dangerous weapon, FBI No. 1465673.

It is to be recalled that RENO, in his signed statement, stated he met one PADDY WHELAN and one "BERNIE" during the course of his associations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. A photograph of one PADDY WHELAN, true name PATRICK B. WHELAN, Hudson County Police Department No. 539, dated February 6, 1938, was exhibited to RENO. He identified this person as the PADDY WHELAN whom he knew in Baltimore, Maryland, during the years 1937 and 1938. A photograph of BERNARD WEINKRANTZ, Hudson County Police Department No. 540, dated February 6, 1938, was also exhibited to RENO for the purpose of determining whether this individual was identical with the "BERNIE" previously mentioned by RENO. RENO, upon viewing this photograph, was unable to identify the person therein.

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Re: INTERVIEWS OF PHILIP RENO

The following signed statement was furnished by PHILIP RENO:

"New York, New York
December 13, 1948

"I, PHILIP RENO, make the following statement to THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make can be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made in connection with securing this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born June 22, 1913 at Idaho Falls, Idaho and was graduated from Colorado University in 1934. During the time I attended college, politically speaking, I was more inclined along the ideas of Socialism and continued to believe in this doctrine subsequent to leaving college. I worked at the University after my graduation for a short period of time as an assistant in the Economics Department of the University. In January of 1935 I went to Washington, D. C., where I obtained employment in the Farm Credit Administration. Sometime in 1936 I transferred to the Social Security Board and while at that agency dealt with personnel problems and unemployment compensation. I continued with the Social Security Board in Washington until the Spring of 1941.

"During my employment with the Social Security Board I was the President of Local #10 of the United Federal Workers, CIO, in 1938 and 1939 while so employed with the Social Security Board. It was while I was President of this Local that I became closely acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON who was the Secretary of the United Federal Workers. I wish to state that I did not know then or at this time that ELEANOR NELSON had any connection with the Communist Party. I also wish to state that I myself had no connection with the Communist Party at this time.

"In 1941 I moved to Denver, Colorado and obtained employment as an Assistant Regional Representative of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

"In 1942 I was employed for a period of three or four months for the War Manpower Commission and subsequent thereto obtained a position with the War Labor Board.

"In the Spring of 1943 I resigned from Government service and, because

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"of the death of my wife, I moved from Denver, Colorado to Baltimore, Maryland. In 1943, while I resided in Baltimore, I obtained a position with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers, CIO. My principal connection with this union was the editing of a newspaper that this union published as well as doing some work along educational lines within the union. I remained at Baltimore until the Fall of 1943 and thereafter returned to Denver, Colorado.

"While I was engaged in this work at Baltimore, Maryland, AL LANNON who at that time I believe was the head of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, called on me and discussed with me the policies of the Communist Party in respect to activities of the union. The Party line at that time was the increased production of ships and materials. LANNON encourage me to publish certain stories or cartoons which would assist in this increased production which the Communist Party desired at that time.

"While in Baltimore I resided at 2400 Utah Place. The premises at this address were rented by SID KATZ, Secretary of the Maryland CIO.

"In early 1944 I became employed by the Denver CIO and handled matters pertaining to the Political Action Committee. While in Denver at this time I met ARTHUR BARRY who, I understand, is the leader of the Communist Party in the City of Denver. I cannot definitely recall whether I met BARRY prior to my employment with the Denver CIO in 1944 but recall specifically that I knew him a few months after I commenced this employment.

"When I first became acquainted with BARRY he talked to me generally about conditions in the union and other matters of mutual interest, strongly indicating the interest of the Communist Party in matters in which I was engaged. At some point during these discussions he openly invited me to join the Communist Party. I agreed, after a fashion, and indicated to BARRY that I would join with the provision that I would not have to be a 'card carrying member, pay dues, attend meetings or sign an application'. This appeared to be agreeable with BARRY and I became a member of the Communist Party under these conditions.

"From time to time BARRY asked me for contributions to the Communist Party which I contributed to him from my own personal income. As a matter of fact, I 'followed the Party line' as outlined to me by BARRY in our various discussions. He would from time to time point out the various problems that were confronting the Communist Party, particularly along union and political action lines. I would from time to time inform Mr. BARRY of some of the

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"weaknesses in the union's setup and he would make suggestions as to how to adjust these situations and would promise to use the Communist Party in adjusting these situations.

"Subsequent to the elections in November of 1944 I ceased my employment with the Political Action Committee and the Denver CIO. Sometime in the early part of 1945 I went to my father's ranch at Idaho Falls, Idaho and remained there until late in the same year. During this time that I was in Idaho Falls, I had no contact with BARRY nor did I engage in any activities of the Communist Party.

"In approximately November of 1945 I returned to Denver where I became the Membership Relations Secretary of the National Farmers Union. Several months after I became employed with the National Farmers Union, ARTHUR BARRY, who I had not seen for a period of approximately a year and a half, called on me and introduced me to LEN HARRIS who BARRY characterized as the National Farm Director of the Communist Party. I met HARRIS on approximately four occasions, one of which was at the National Convention of the National Farmers Union at Topeka, Kansas.

"In HARRIS' conversations with me he pointed out the Party line in so far as it concerned the National Farmers Union. It is my recollection that primarily the aims of the Communist Party as related by HARRIS were in most instances in conformity with the program of the National Farmers Union. However, HARRIS went somewhat further in attempting to inject the present Party line into the National Farmers Union. It is my recollection that HARRIS was desirous of adding a plank to the National Farmers Union to the effect that the union would support a policy whereby the United States would not interfere in the politics of the European countries and would furnish them aid and assistance regardless of their politics.

"During my employment with the National Farmers Union BARRY continued to see me intermittently; however, since HARRIS was more or less directing the affairs nationally of the farm movement of the Communist Party, BARRY did not have much to say to me along Communist Party or political lines.

"In about August of 1946 I became associated with the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action. This was a liberal political organization that was interested in politics within the city of Denver and the surrounding counties. This council had no connections whatsoever with the Communist Party. I was a full time employee of this council until the November, 1946 elections and thereafter while actively associated with the council, it was not a permanent position.

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"In about January of 1947 I became employed as a learner in the plastering trade and I am so employed at the present time.

"In the Spring of 1947 the Council supported QUIGG NEWTON as a candidate for Mayor of Denver, Colorado. The Communist Party, however, was opposed to NEWTON'S candidacy and ran WILLIAM DIETRICH in opposition to QUIGG NEWTON. This was probably the beginning of my break with the Communist Party.

"JOHN CARROLL was one of the Congressmen from the State of Colorado whom the Council supported and who became very much disliked by the Communist Party element in Colorado. I recall specifically that ARTHUR BARRY was very bitter about CARROLL'S support of the Democratic Party's program of international relations and was, therefore, bitter about the Council's continuing support of CARROLL. This incident led to a further breach in my relations with BARRY and the Communist Party line.

In this connection, in the Fall of 1947 BETTY GANNETT, who I understand to be a highly placed Communist, came to Denver. Miss GANNETT and BARRY came to my home and tried to 'straighten me out'. At the conclusion of this conversation I was invited to appear before a meeting to which both Communists and non-Communists had been invited and at which I would be called upon to express my views on the national political lines outlined by the Communist Party. I attended this meeting and expressed my opinion which was opposed to the views of the members of the Communist Party.

"After I spoke both BETTY GANNETT and ARTHUR BARRY made talks in which they severely criticized the viewpoint that I had taken.

"In the Fall of 1947 HENRY WALLACE had indicated that he would possibly be a third party candidate for President of the United States. The Council, in which I was still active, had several meetings in which they tentatively decided to endorse WALLACE for President but to follow the Democratic Party in so far as other election offices were concerned.

"In the Spring of 1948 at which time WALLACE was an active candidate and I was supporting the views of the Council, BARRY visited me and threatened to expell me from the Communist Party and also to expose me in the local press

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"through a published statement from the Communist Party. I counselled BARRY not to do this because it would be very embarrassing to other members of the Council with whom I was closely associated and who had no connection whatsoever with the Communist Party.

"It is my understanding that some sort of letter or publication carried a story concerning my activities with the Communist Party and as a matter of fact this letter was given to the 'Denver Post'. I recall that a reporter from the 'Denver Post' called on me and interviewed me, however, so_far_as I know nothing was ever printed in the 'Denver Post' or other regular newspapers and as a matter of fact I have never seen the alleged letter supposed to have been written either by or at the direction of ARTHUR BARRY. Since that time I have had no contact with ARTHUR BARRY or other members of the Communist Party.

"During the time I resided in Washington, D. C., I lived at the following addresses:

"The 1200 block on N Street, N.W.;
The Bond Apartments on New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.;
The Chateau-Thierry Apartments on S Street, N.W.;
East Falls Church, Virginia.

"I am unable to recall two addresses where I resided when I first came to Washington, D. C. I would state, however, that these two addresses were temporary and did not cover a period of over two or three months.

"I have been shown a photograph of an individual who the Agents inform me was that of DAVID CARPENTER or DAVID ZIMMERMAN. I am unable to identify the individual appearing on this photograph as anyone I have ever seen or known. The names CARPENTER and ZIMMERMAN are also unfamiliar to me.

"I have also been shown a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I wish to state that I have never seen this individual before. The name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is unfamiliar to me and the name CARL or KARL has no meaning to me whatsoever in connection with the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"The name GEORGE CROSLEY is likewise not familiar to me.

"On the evening of December 12, 1948 I had a conversation with my brother FRANKLIN VICTOR, whom I refer to as VIC, in the Commodore Hotel in

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"New York City. It was during this conversation that I first learned that VIC had turned over documents coming into his possession as a result of his government employment to unauthorized individuals.

"I have been asked whether I assisted my brother in any way whatsoever in making available to unauthorized persons documents that came into the pssession of my brother.

"I want to categorically state that at no time whatsoever had documents passed from my brother or anyone else into my hands which I subsequently turned over to any person.

"I have been asked whether an individual identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or a person using the name of CARL ever appeared at my apartment in Washington inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother, VICTOR RENO. In this connection I wish to state that my name was in the Washington, D.C., telephone directory and my brother VICTOR'S was not. On occasions people would telephone or come to my house inquiring for the whereabouts of my brother VICTOR and I would inform such persons as to VICTOR'S whereabouts if I knew them. I cannot, however, recall a specific instance which would identify WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as making this specific request of me.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 5 pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ PHILIP RENO

"Witnessed:

"THOMAS G. SPENCER
FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN
Special Agents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, 7, New York"

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On December 15, 1948 information was received from the Baltimore Office to the effect that one JACK BRINTON was alleged to have been very friendly with PHILIP RENO while the latter was in Baltimore, Maryland and was possibly engaged in Communist or espionage activities with RENO. On this date PHILIP RENO was interviewed by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and he advised that he became acquainted with JACK BRINTON at the University of Colorado in about 1937 when both were students at this university and interested to some extent in the Communist movement.

According to PHILIP RENO, BRINTON after leaving school went to Washington, D.C. where he was employed by the Census Bureau during 1938 and 1939 and thereafter for some period of time was employed in one or more of the New Deal agencies that were in existence at that time. In about 1943 BRINTON moved to Baltimore, Maryland and was employed there by the Longshoremen's Union and at about that time became a full-fledged Party member.

RENO continued that BRINTON served two years in the U.S. Army and is presently employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Pueblo, Colorado. RENO stated that for the past one and one-half years he has been closely associated with BRINTON in Denver when both were members of the Communist Party in that city. However, when RENO was read out of the Party, as set forth in his statement, he continued to be friendly with BRINTON, and as a result of this friendship the functionaries of the Party saw fit to read BRINTON out of the Party. RENO denies that either he or BRINTON was engaged in any espionage activities and that they furnished documents or other information to unauthorized persons.

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The following investigation was conducted jointly by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and JAMES P. MARTIN.

On December 8, 1948, at 9:00 A.M., the above agents interviewed DAVID CARPENTER at his home at 209 South Broadway, South Nyack, New York. The agents properly identified themselves and CARPENTER was then advised of his rights to counsel and of the fact that he did not have to talk with the agents. He was told that the agents desired to ask him some questions. CARPENTER then volunteered to speak with the agents. The general nature of the inquiry, concerning CARPENTER'S association during 1936, 1937 and 1938 with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was conveyed to CARPENTER.

CARPENTER said he was born June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland, under the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, but said that for the last twenty years, he has been known as DAVID CARPENTER. He related that he is presently employed as a book reviewer and proofreader by the New York "Daily Worker" and advised that he had worked in the past for the Communist Party.

CARPENTER stated that he was originally from Baltimore, Maryland. He was asked where he resided during the period from 1936 to 1938 inclusive and said that to the best of his recollection, he resided in Baltimore, Maryland during that time, with his mother, RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, at 100 Jackson Place. He went on to say that during that period, he was writing a book and was in and out of Washington, D. C. frequently, but said that he could recall no residence in Washington, D. C., until 1939. He advised that during 1939, he had a residence in Washington, D. C., while he was employed there by the "Workers Alliance", but that at the moment, he could not recall the address of this Washington, D.C. residence he had in 1939.

CARPENTER was asked if he was acquainted with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, under that name or under the names WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LLOYD CANTWELL, GEORGE CROSLEY, or "CARL". He said that he, as a long-time Communist, knows of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, because of CHAMBERS former association with the "New Masses". He said, however, that he cannot recall any personal association with CHAMBERS under that name or any of the names mentioned above.

CARPENTER was then shown two photographs of CHAMBERS, which photographs appeared on pages one and three of the New York "Daily News", issue of December 7, 1948. CARPENTER, after examining said photographs, related that he would not say whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS, but said that the photograph appeared vaguely familiar with some individual with whom he had

formerly been acquainted. CARPENTER said that he could not recall the name of the individual of which these photographs reminded him, but advised merely that he would not state whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS, because he said he could not recall. CARPENTER said that from reading the newspapers, he was acquainted with the CHAMBERS' story.

CARPENTER was asked if he ever was personally acquainted with an individual named SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ. CARPENTER said that he was acquainted with SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ, and that he had known PELOVITZ from Baltimore, Maryland, since about 1930. He stated that PELOVITZ was a printer in Baltimore and advised that PELOVITZ' father had had a printing business there and that SAMUEL J. PELOVITZ had taken over his father's printing place. He said that he could not recall exactly how he met PELOVITZ, but knows that he became acquainted with PELOVITZ when he was in Baltimore, Maryland in about 1930.

CARPENTER was further asked if he knew PELOVITZ under the name of "FELIX", but CARPENTER said that he did not know PELOVITZ under that name and advised further that he had never known anyone named FELIX.

CARPENTER was then asked if he had ever personally known an individual named HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. He said that he had known such a person and referred to this person thereafter as JULIAN WADLEIGH. CARPENTER said that he had met WADLEIGH in Washington, D. C. at some party there in about 1932.

CARPENTER was asked if he could recall any association during 1936 to 1938 with CHAMBERS in connection with his association with WADLEIGH or with PELOVITZ. CARPENTER said he could not recall any association on his part with CHAMBERS under that name or any of the other names mentioned above in connection with his association or acquaintanceship with WADLEIGH or PELOVITZ.

The question was then put to CARPENTER as to whether he had received any papers or documentary material from CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH or PELOVITZ in 1936, 1937 or 1938 or at any time. Although a more complete description of the documentary material referred to in the question last put to CARPENTER was not given, he thereupon stated that he would refuse to answer further questions or volunteer additional information without first having received the advice of counsel. At this point, the interrogation of DAVID CARPENTER was for

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the purposes of this inquiry concluded.

At that point, at 9:20 A.M., the subpoena calling for DAVID CARPENTER'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at noon, December 8, 1948, was served upon CARPENTER.

CARPENTER then voluntarily offered to ride back to New York City with the agents as a matter of convenience to CARPENTER. At his request, CARPENTER was taken to the offices of the "Daily Worker" and CARPENTER then left the agents at 12th Street and University Place.

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INVESTIGATION RE TYPEWRITER AND
SPECIMENS SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION

At the time a pre-trial examination was being held and depositions taken in the libel suit instituted by Mr. ALGER HISS against Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, sixty-five letter-size typewritten documents and four small note-size handwritten documents were turned over by Mr. CHAMBERS to his attorney, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND.

These documents were subsequently turned over by Mr. CHAMBERS' attorney to the United States Government and made available to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

On December 7, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised by teletype that of the sixty-five copies of documents that were introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition, the typewriting on one of the letters was typed with a machine equipped with a type that most closely matches the Royal elite style of type that is maintained in the standards of the FBI Laboratory. The FBI Laboratory further advised that all of the remaining sixty-four documents were typed with a machine which most closely matches a Woodstock pica type, the standards of which are in the FBI Laboratory files.

Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the time he was interviewed at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 3, 1948, stated that these documents previously mentioned had been turned over to him by ALGER HISS and that furthermore, they had been, for the most part, typed on a typewriter owned by ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA. He further stated that these documents were copies or condensations of State Department documents.

On December 4, 1948, at the time ALGER HISS was interviewed by FBI Agents at Baltimore, Maryland, he advised that from a period 1936 to sometim after 1938, he had a typewriter in his home in Washington, D.C. He described th as an "old fashioned machine possibly an Underwood but I am not at all certain regarding the make". He further stated "Mrs. HISS disposed of this typewriter to either a secondhand typewriter concern or a secondhand dealer in Washington, D.C. sometime subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. The whereabouts of this typewriter is presently unknown to me and that prior to this typewriter coming into the possession of his immediate family was the property of Mrs. HISS

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father, Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. Mr. FANSLER died early in the 1940's.

On December 7, 1948, Mrs. ALGER HISS upon being interviewed by agents of this office advised that she had recalled that when her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER had retired from the insurance business, the exact date or year she did not know, but believed it was in 1932 or 1933, he gave her a typewriter which he had used in his insurance business. She stated that she did not recall the make of the typewriter or how long she had it in her possession. She further stated that she herself was not a proficient typist but did recall that she had typed portions of a manuscript for a book she had written on this typewriter. Mrs. HISS was unable to say how she had disposed of the typewriter. She was unable to recollect when she had last used the typewriter in her home and could not recall whether she had the typewriter prior to moving to Washington, D.C.

Efforts were made immediately on December 6, 1948 to obtain specimens of the typewriter which either Mr. or Mrs. HISS might have or had in their possession or had sent to other places and to other individuals, in order to compare these specimens with the questioned documents which had been submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

On December 7, 1948, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office in person and submitted to SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN three specimens of typewriting which he had in his possession, two of which are as follows:

(1) A menu dated May 20, 1939 which Mr. MC LEAN states was typewritte by TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of Mrs. ALGER HISS. This will be referred hereinafter as specimen K-15.

(2) A set of notes consisting of six pages and captioned "Appendix". These notes pertain apparently to a course in Ancient History. Mr. MC LEAN stated that he believed TIMOTHY HOBSON had typed thes notes. This will be referred hereinafter as specimen K-16.

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Mr. MC LEAN furnished a carbon copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933 with the address of 378 Central Park West, New York City. The letter was addressed to Mr. WALTER L. TIBBETTS, 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. MC LEAN advised that hehad obtained this letter from the papers of Mr. HISS. He also advised that he was unable to state whether Mr. or Mrs. HISS had typed this letter. He added that he was furnishing this specimen to the New York Office on the insistence of Mr. ALGER HISS himself, who desired that they immediately be furnished to the FBI for examination. This specimen will be referred hereinafter as K-17.

For the purposes of clarity, the questioned documents which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and which are the typewritten documents which Mr. CHAMBERS claims that Mr. HISS turned over to him, will be referred to hereinafter with the Laboratory designation of Q-6 through Q-69. These are the documents previously identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on a Woodstock type typewriter. The other document which was identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on the Royal typewriter has been designated by the FBI Laboratory as Q-5.

On December 10, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that specimens K-15 and K-16 mentioned hereinbefore were not used to type any of the specimens previously designated as Q-5 through Q-69. The Laboratory further advised that specimen K-17, which is a carbon copy of the letter mentioned hereinbefore, may have possibly been typed on the same machine as that used to type Q-6 through Q-69 but that no definite conclusion could be reached until such time as the original copy of the letter could be made available to the Laboratory.

On December 10, 1948, Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HI personally appeared at the New York Office and furnished SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN with the original of specimen K-17.

It is to be noted that Mr. MC LEAN had previously stated that he would furnish this letter to the New York Office of the FBI and for some reason unknow to him, the letter was never mailed to the addressee and it was unsigned.

At the same time that Mr. MC LEAN furnished the original copy of specimen K-17, he also furnished a carbon copy of a letter dated February 17, 19 378 Central Park West, New York, New York. This letter was addressed to

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WALTER G. SCHELKER, Assistant Secretary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. The original of specimen K-17 and the above-mentioned carbon copy of the letter dated February 17, 1933, were furnished to the FBI Laboratory on December 10, 1948.

The carbon copy of the letter addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER, the Assistant Secretary to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, will be referred hereinafter as K-33.

On December 14, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that a conclusion had been reached that specimen K-17, which is the original letter dated January 30, 1933, was typed by the machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

The Laboratory further advised that the typewriting on specimen K-33 was not clear enough for a definite conclusion to be made in comparison with the evidence previously submitted.

The original of specimen K-17 has been returned by the FBI Laboratory and is being maintained in the files of the New York Office. Specimens K-15, K-16, and K-33, are also being maintained in the files of the New York Office.

On December 13, 1948, Mr. LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, advised that ALGER HISS was an assured of that company and that further this company had in their possession a file on ALGER HISS that contained several typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS.

A subpoena was secured at the United States Court in the Southern District of New York made out to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States demanding them to turn over all typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS. This subpoena was served on LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel, by SA DONALD E. SHANNON and the following documents were turned over by Mr. FITZGERALD to SA DONALD E. SHANNON on December 14, 1948:

(1) A request for a change of policy form dated June 6, 1934 bearing the signature of ALGER HISS which will be referred hereinafter as K-36; a typewritten letter dated June 6, 1934 to WALTER I. TIBBETTS, Esq. signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter will be known as K-17; a typewritten letter dated March 22, 1933 headed "Re policy #764460" signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known as K37. Lab represents letter of June 6, 1934

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as K-38; a typewritten letter dated April 19, 1933 headed "Re policy #764460" signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known as K-39; a typewritten letter dated February 17, 1933 to WALTER G. SCHELKER, signed by ALGER HISS hereinafter known as K-40.

It should be noted that K-40 is the original of the carbon copy which has previously been designated as K-33. All of these specimens were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with the questioned documents known as Q-6 through Q-69.

By letter dated December 15, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that it was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K-40 was typed by the same machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69; furthermore, that specimens K-36 through K-39 have been typed on different machines than the machine which typed the evidence Q-6 through Q-69.

Specimens K-36 through K-40 have been returned to the New York Office on December 15, 1948 and are being retained as exhibits in the New York file.

On December 16, 1948, a check was made at the New York Motor Vehicle Bureau, New York City, for possible typewritten specimens of automobile licenses and registrations for both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. It was ascertaine that there is in existence at the New York Motor Vehicle Bureau a copy of an operator's license issued to both ALGER and PRISCILLA HILL and that furthermore, there is a registration for an automobile in the name of ALGER HISS. All of this material is handwritten and no material appearing thereon is pertinent to this investigation.

On December 17, 1948, it was ascertained through investigation at 22 East 8th Avenue, New York, New York, that this building wherein resides ALGER HISS is operated through an outfit known as Sailor Snug Harbor with offices at 262 Green Avenue, New York, New York.

Mr. L. HICKOK, Assistant Comptroller of Sailor Snug Harbor advised that there appeared in his file, two letters dated September 2, 1947 and September 5, 1947 signed by ALGER HISS. He made these letters available to SA DONALD E. SHANNON.

By letter dated December 17, 1948, they were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with specimens known as Q-6 through Q-69.

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On December 15, 1948, ALAN H. QUIRCK, 30 School Street, East Williston, Long Island, appeared at the New York Office and advised that he was employed at the American Red Cross and that he knew in 1945 there appeared an old Woodstock typewriter in the office of the American Red Cross, 130 West 47t Street, New York, New York. He further stated that investigation was conducted by the American Red Cross and efforts to ascertain the original owner of this typewriter and that to his knowledge these efforts were unsuccessful. Subsequently, this typewriter was turned over to an employee of the American Red Cross, THOMAS J. CURLEY, 172 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island.

Mr. CURLEY was contacted by SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY and specimens of this typewriter were taken by SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY and by letter dated December 17, 1948, they were sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known specimens in this case.

By teletype dated December 16, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that ALGER HISS was listed as Counselor for the American Geographic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York, New York. SA JAMES P. MARTIN obtained from this organization three typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, these three documents were sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known documents on file at the Laboratory.

Reference is made to the fact that Mr. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Attorney for Mr. ALGER HISS, furnished SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN with specimens of the typewritten material which he had in his possession in order that specimens might be compared with the typewritten copies of the documents furnished by Mr. CHAMBERS to the Government.

At the time that Mrs. ALGER HISS was interviewed in the presence of Mr. MC LEAN, her attorney, Mr. MC LEAN stated that he was not going to be surprised if examination reveals that the questioned documents were actually typed on HISS' typewriter. He further stated he would not be surprised if Mr. CHAMBERS brought this typewriter in question into court. SAS FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and THOMAS G. SPENCER conducted the above interview.

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Mr. MC LEAN stated that he had an investigator named HORACE W. SCHNAHL who had gone to Philadelphia on that date, namely, December 7, 1948, in order to obtain specimens of the typewriter which Mr. THOMAS FANSLER had had in his possession and which were subsequently turned over to Mrs. ALGER HISS.

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Information was received by the Secret Service from an anonymous source and relayed to this office advising that HORACE SCHMAHL, investigator for EDWARD C. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS had in his possession papers belonging to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

HORACE SCHMAHL was interviewed by SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and JOHN T. HILSBOS on the morning of December 11, 1948 in the New York office, and he advised that he is a private investigator licensed by the State of New York, having Credentials number 4786, Badge number 267, which he exhibited to interviewing agents.

He stated in the way of background that he was born in Germany and had been put out of Germany in 1936 by the Gestapo, and that during the war he had been with Military Intelligence. He stated that he was presently associated with JOHN BRODY, an attorney who was formerly an assistant to the Attorney General, whose offices are at 19 Rector Street. He stated that BRODY had been retained by EDWARD McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS. SCHMAHL stated that for the past 20 years he has been handling international work for the Department of Justice and for the United States Attorney's office for the Southern District of New York through the office of Mr. ARMAND CHANKALIAN. He indicated that he believes that he had an adverse record with this office, inasmuch as at one time he was accused of being an ardent Nazi. He stated that to show that he was not a Nazi, in addition to his employment by the Department of Justice and his present employment in the Military Intelligence, he wished to state that he was a government investigator for the American-Jewish Committee, and stated that his sister is married to a Jewish refugee doctor.

It was pointed out to Mr. SCHMAHL that information had been received that he had made statements that he had in his possession papers belonging to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and if this were true we wanted to know the facts concerning the same. SCHMAHL stated that at the time he was hired by Mr. McLEAN to investigate the civil action matter in which Mr. HISS is bringing suit against Mr. CHAMBERS, he obtained copies of the depositions which were taken from Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS in Baltimore, Maryland. He also added that he had seen copies of the documents which CHAMBERS alleges were furnished to him by HISS at the time he was employed by the United States Government. However, he added that he never mentioned this to any official authorities that he did have these depositions, and he retained them at all times in a safe in his office.

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He also added that he had seen the copies of the documents alleged to have been given to CHAMBERS by HISS.

It will be recalled that SCHMAHL had gone to Philadelphia in connection with his investigation concerning the typewriter which the HISS family possessed, and during this trip to Philadelphia he called on our Philadelphia office. It will also be recalled that he had stated telephonically to a Mr. MARTIN of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia that he was cooperating with the F.B.I. in New York relative to the obtaining of specimens of the questioned typewriter. SCHMAHL stated that he did not believe he used the word "cooperating", but stated that he did state that he was going to furnish the F.B.I. with all of the information which might come into his possession during the course of investigation.

The agents pointed out to Mr. SCHMAHL that any investigations conducted by the F.B.I. were conducted individually of any other organization, and the results of these investigations were confidential and at no time should he state that he was cooperating or in any way connected with any investigation being conducted by the F.B.I. It was further stated to Mr. SCHMAHL that in the event he discusses this case with any individual, that he should be careful not to leave the inference or implication that he has in his possession papers which belong to Mr. CHAMBERS.

SCHMAHL stated that he had great respect for the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice. As an example of this respect, he had been approached by Representative McDOWALL of the House Un-American Affairs Committee to work for that committee in connection with this case, but he had declined, basing this declination on the fact that he had great respect for the Department of Justice, F.B.I., and he felt that the Committee and the Department were feuding at this time.

SCHMAHL offered the following information concerning CHAMBERS which he had developed. He stated that in 1936 Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used the name of Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, who at that time was reported to have been the wife of Mr. JAY CHAMBERS, senior administrative assistant in the Treasury Department. He stated he had come about this information through a credit investigation he had conducted in Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS knew the entire personal history of Mr. JAY CHAMBERS, and he felt that she could have only obtained this information through some person employed in the Treasury Department on

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e Civil Service Commission. He stated that he had talked to Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS, and while she could not prove it, she had indicated that some unauthorized person had been charging various purchases to her credit accounts at the better stores in Washington.

He also stated that he was endeavoring through the Motor Vehicle Bureau in Baltimore to determine whether WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had used different signatures when he had transferred his automobile by selling it to himself by transferring it from DAVID BREEN, one of his aliases, to his true name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In securing the latter two bits of information the agents made no comment and did not indicate whether we had the information, pointing out to Mr. SCHWAHL that any information which we had is confidential and no comment could be made on this point.

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ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE is a former Russian diplomatic officer who defected from the Soviets in 1937 in Athens, Greece. He subsequently came to the United States where he is now a citizen. He is presently living at 1037 Avenue of the Americas, Apt. 3-B, New York City, and is employed in the Russian Section of the Voice of America, U.S. Department of State, 224 West 57th Street, New York City.

On October 23, 1946 information was received from the Bureau to the effect that BARMINE had stated that he had seen abroad a list of foreign agents of the Soviet Government who were operating in the United States and that the name of ALGER HISS was on this list.

BARMINE was interviewed on October 25, 1946 at which time he was given ample opportunity to mention having seen such a list or the name of ALGER HISS, though he was not directly questioned on these matters. He made no reference to ever having seen such a list nor did he mention HISS as being an agent of the Soviets.

On December 14, 1948, BARMINE was again interviewed by Special Agents R.F.X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS X. PLANT and he was specifically interrogated relative to his ever having seen the list mentioned above, and in regard to his knowledge of ALGER HISS.

Mr. BARMINE denied that he had ever seen such a list or that he had ever seen the name of ALGER HISS on such a list. He did say that he had heard ALGER HISS referred to as being an agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence. In explanation he said that in the early part of 1938, after his own defection from the Soviet diplomatic service, he had visited WALTER KRIVITSKY at the latter's hotel in Paris, France. KRIVITSKY had also recently defected from the Soviet Intelligence Service and BARMINE claimed that his visit to KRIVITSKY was at the instigation of some mutual friends in the Socialist Party of France.

Continuing, BARMINE stated he was very suspicious of KRIVITSKY and thought that the latter was probably a GPU agent who was searching for BARMINE in an attempt to kill him or return him to Russia. He said he made known his feelings to KRIVITSKY but the latter denied being a member of the GPU and insisted that he had been an agent of Soviet Military Intelligence. In an attempt to establish the reliability of the man, BARMINE said he asked that KRIVITSKY supply him with the names

Kisseloff-6802

of certain people in Moscow who should be known to him if he had been in Military Intelligence. KRIVITSKY complied by naming a number of individuals none of whom BARMINE was able to recall at the present time. BARMINE, still not sure, then asked KRIVITSKY to name some of the individuals who were working for Soviet Military Intelligence in America. In response, BARMINE said, KRIVITSKY named about ten persons including GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. BARMINE could not recall the names of any of the others mentioned by KRIVITSKY at the time of the interview. However he indicated that he felt he could remember these names, after a little thought, and he promised to furnish them to the agents when available.

BARMINE claimed that KRIVITSKY gave no further explanation of this allegation and he said he had no further discussion along these lines with KRIVITSKY either in France or in the United States. Mr. BARMINE observed that KRIVITSKY was highly nervous and excited at the time of this talk, and was obviously worried.

With further reference to KRIVITSKY, it might be stated that he was a highly placed Soviet Intelligence Officer in Western Europe for a number of years. After he defected from the Soviets in 1937 he came to the United States where he died in 1941. He was found dead in a hotel room in Washington, D.C., and though there were allegations to the effect that he had been murdered by GPU agents he was officially adjudged a suicide.

Mr. BARMINE also recalled one other incident involving the name of ALGER HISS. He placed this as being sometime in 1945 or 1946 and said that on this occasion he dined in the home of a couple, whose names he could not remember, but who lived in Westchester County, New York. Following the meal a discussion was had concerning the number of Communists working in the United States Government. BARMINE said that the names of several people were mentioned but the only one he specifically recalled was ALGER HISS. The latter, according to BARMINE, was referred to by these people as being a Communist, and BARMINE thought they had described him as being Chief Counsel in the State Department.

Kisseloff-6803

He said that there was no further discussion of HISS other than the mention of his name and employment.

BARMINE also told the interviewing agents that while he was attached to the Foreign Trade Commission in Moscow he had occasion to see General I. BERZIN, then head of Soviet Military Intelligence, approximately every other day. During the course of one of these visits BERZIN, in discussing China, mentioned to BARMINE that the Soviets had some American working for them there. According to Mr. BARMINE, he named OWEN LATTIMORE and JOSEPH BARNES as being two of these individuals.

After he entered this country BARMINE said he began to read closely the writings of JOSEPH BARNES, OWEN LATTIMORE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and the newspaper articles concerning them. From these sources he formed his own opinion that they were actually Soviet agents. As to GEORGE MINK he said that he never again heard of this man and thus could not formulate any opinion of his own. He never heard anything further derogatory concerning ALGER HISS except for the time of the dinner in Westchester County in 1945 or 1946. This was the only information he ever received, which would tend to substantiate KRIVITSKY'S remark, until the present newspaper publicity.

Kisseloff-6804

NY 65-14920

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" was interviewed today by SA W.J. McCARTHY concerning ALGER HISS. He advised that he never met ALGER HISS but understood that he was a member of the CP connected with the Washington Group. BUDENZ stated that he could not place the date when he first heard of HISS as a Party member. He added that he can recall two instances when HISS was mentioned in a discussion by Party members. The first discussion took place during Hitler Stalin Pact at National Headquarters. BUDENZ, ROY HUDSON and BOB MINOR were present, possibly others. They were discussing an attack on the "Daily Worker". Someone mentioned that NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN could not be too helpful because they were under attack at the time. ALGER HISS was then mentioned by someone as one who would be helpful. He was mentioned as a good comrade. The second discussion took place in JACK STACHEL'S office sometime in 1945. Present were EUGENE DENNIS, JACK STACHEL, LOUIS BUDENZ and possibly CHARLES KRUMBEIN. The subject being discussed was the Amerasia Case. DENNIS stated that Lt. ANDREW ROTH had suggested that ALGER HISS should be used to quash the case. BUDENZ stated that he furnished the above information to the HCUA in executive session. BUDENZ did not know whether or not PRICILLA HISS or DONALD HISS were members of the CP. In addition to the above information, BUDENZ during a previous interview on August 26th stated that during the Hitler Stalin Pact, EUGENE DENNIS contacted him, BUDENZ, at the "Daily Worker" and stated that he had a technical difficulty and wanted to know if BUDENZ felt that HOWARD HUNTER in Washington would help him. DENNIS continued that he did not wish to contact ALGER HISS since HISS was under a cloud at the time. BUDENZ understood that DENNIS' technical difficulty meant that he had used a fraudulent passport.

Kisseloff-6805

NY 65-14920

Re: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

Evidence in this case has been presented to a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and RAYMOND P. WHEARTY, of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. This Grand Jury was impaneled on June 16, 1947 and during the period of this report has heard testimony from the following witnesses:

ALGER HISS
HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
NATHAN L. LEVINE
DAVID CARPENTER
HEDE MASSING
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
DONALD HISS
ROBERT E. STRIPLING)
Representative RICHARD M. NIXON) H.C.U.A.
WILLIAM E. WHEELER)
DONALD APPELL)
PAUL GOLDSBERRY (State Department)
PRISCILLA HISS
SAMUEL J. PELOWITZ
WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
GEORGE PIGMAN
ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING
TIMOTHY HOBSON
ESTHER CHAMBERS
ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.
FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO
PHILIP RENO
A. GEORGE SILVERMAN

In addition to the above, Special Agents of the F.B.I. from the Washington Field, the F.B.I. Laboratory, the Baltimore and the New York Divisions also testified.

Kisseloff-6806

NY 65-14920

On December 15, 1948 the Grand Jury handed up to U.S. District Judge JOHN W. CLANCY a two-count indictment against ALGER HISS charging violations of Title 18, Section 1621 of the U.S. Code. This indictment, the text of which is set out hereinafter, was returned at approximately 5:45 PM that day and arrangements were made by Assistant Attorney General CAMPBELL with Attorney MC LEAN for ALGER HISS to surrender himself the following morning for arraignment before Judge CLANCY.

On arraignment December 16, 1948 HISS personally pleaded not guilty to both counts in the indictment and on recommendation of Mr. WHEARTY bond was fixed at $5,000 and HISS was ordered fingerprinted and photographed. Mr. MC LEAN'S motion for a two-week period from that date for the filing of motions with respect to the indictment was granted by the Court and on Mr. WHEARTY'S request January 24, 1949 was set as the tentative trial date. HISS was immediately thereafter taken to the New York Office and fingerprinted and photographed, after which he furnished the required bond and was released.

On the morning of December 16, 1948, immediately prior to the arraignment of ALGER HISS, a new Grand Jury was sworn in by Judge CLANCY and that same day was given an introduction to the subject matter to be presented by Messrs. DONEGAN and WHEARTY. No witnesses were heard that day, but subject CHAMBERS testified the following day and on December 20, 1948 both WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN appeared before the Grand Jury.

On December 14, 1948 the House Committee on Un-American Activities turned over to this Bureau for Laboratory examination five 35mm. negative films; these negatives were stated to be those previously referred to as having been recovered from the pumpkin on the CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland on December 2, 1948, and were identified as follows:

A) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 49
B) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 51
C) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 48
D) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 47
E) Grand Jury Exhibit Number 50

The FBI Laboratory advised by letter dated December 15, 1948 that "With reference to Negatives A and B, these are alleged to have been

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NY 65-14920

"exposed many years ago but developed only within the last few weeks. Each contained approximately 30 exposures. Both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emotion on the film was badly deteriorated. This condition was apparently caused by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. It is considered unusual that the latent image was even visible after the alleged lapse of time of approximately ten years. The fogging condition was typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date. One set of enlarged prints was made from each of these negatives. Many of the prints were illegible. However, 35 photographs were at least partially legible and in addition to the print made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

"Film E was submitted with Films A and B, but was entirely black. Efforts were made to restore it, but were unsuccessful."

Film C, which was allegedly both exposed and developed some years ago, was found by the Laboratory to contain 22 exposures; it was in good condition and a set of enlarged prints was made from the negative.

Film D, which was also alleged to have been both exposed and developed some years ago, contained 36 exposures, was in good condition, and 4 enlarged prints were made directly from the negative.

The Laboratory also reported that a comparison was made between the material turned over to the Grand Jury and the documents developed from the film made available to the F.B.I. for Laboratory examination, and no additional documents were developed from the film. It was noted, however, that the Committee made available to the Grand Jury a number of documents which were illegible and some of these documents were developed by the F.B.I. Laboratory so they are now readable.

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NY65-14920

The following is the text of the two count indictment handed down by the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on December 15, 1948:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
Plaintiff	:	Criminal No.
-v-	:	Title 18, Section 1621 U.S.C.
ALGER HISS	:	
Defendant	:	

The Grand Jury charges:

1. That on the 15th day of December 1948, at the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, Alger Hiss, the defendant herein, having duly taken an oath before a competent tribunal, to wit, the grand jurors of the United States of America, duly impanelled and sworn in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and inquiring for that District in a case then and there pending before said Grand Jurors in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he would testify truly, did unlawfully knowingly and wilfully and contrary to said oath, state material matter which he did not believe to be true, that is to say:

2. That at the time and place aforesaid, the said Grand jurors, inquiring as aforesaid, were conducting an investigation entitled United States v. John Doe, pertaining to possible violations of espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes:

3. That it was material to this investigation to ascertain whether the espionage or other statutes of the United States had been

Kisseloff-6809

violated by the unlawful abstraction or removal of secret, confidential or restricted documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers by persons employed by the United States Government, or by the furnishing, delivery or transmittal of any such documents, writings, sketches, notes or other papers to any unauthorized persons, and whether the defendant Alger Hiss had any knowledge of any such violation.

4. That at the time and place aforesaid, the defendant Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before the said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material matter as follows:

> Q Mr. Hiss, you have probably been asked this question before, but I'd like to ask the question again. At any time did you, or Mrs. Hiss in your presence, turn any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of any documents of the State Department or any other Government organization, over to Whittaker Chambers?
>
> A Never. Excepting, I assume, the title certificate to the Ford.
>
> Q In order to clarify it, would that be the only exception? A. The only exception.
>
> JUROR: To nobody else did you turn over any documents, to any other person?
>
> THE WITNESS: And to no other unauthorized person. I certainly could have to other officials.

That the aforesaid testimony of the defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the defendant, being then and there employed in the Department of State, in or about the months of February and March, 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to one Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

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COUNT II

1. The Grand Jury realleges all of the allegations of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the first count of this indictment.

2. That at the time and place aforesaid the defendant Alger Hiss, duly appearing as a witness before said Grand Jurors, and then and there being under oath as aforesaid, and having been duly advised of the nature of the investigation then and there being conducted, testified falsely before said Grand Jurors with respect to the aforesaid material matter as follows:

> Q Now, Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers says that he obtained typewritten copies of official State documents from you.
> A I know he has.
>
> Q Did you ever see Mr. Chambers after you entered into the State Department? A I do not believe I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time, say, in the fall of '36. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.
>
> Q Now, you say possibly in the fall of '36. A That would be possible.
>
> Q Can you say definitely with reference to the winter of '36; I mean, say, December, '36? A Yes, I think I can say definitely I did not see him.
>
> Q Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937? A Yes, I think I can definitely say that.
>
> MR. WHEARTY: Understanding, of course, exclusive of House hearings and exclusive of the Grand Jury.
>
> THE WITNESS: Oh, yes.

That the aforesaid testimony of the defendant, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that the defendant did in fact see and converse with the said Mr. Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1621.

Kisseloff-6811

NY 65-14920

A TRUE BILL

Foreman

ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL
Assistant Attorney General

THOMAS J. DONEGAN
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

RAYMOND P. WHEARTY
Special Assistant to the Attorney General

JOHN F.X. McGOHEY
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York

After handing down the above indictment, JEROME S. BLUMAUER, acting foreman, made the following comment to Judge CLANCEY:

The June 1947 Special Grand Jury has not been able to complete the investigation of all the matters which have come before it within the legal 18 month period. These unfinished matters will now receive the attention of the successor Grand Jury.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-6812

LEADS

Where copies of this report have been designated for offices for which leads have not been set out herein, such offices have either previously conducted investigation in this matter at the request of the Bureau or other offices, or it is anticipated that investigation will be requested of those offices. The results of all investigation conducted in this case should be set out in report form, with five copies for the Bureau, three for New York, and one for THOMAS J. DONIGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will continue efforts to identify unknown subject alias "FELIX", described by subject CHAMBERS as a photographer for his apparatus.

Will continue efforts to determine the identities of STEPANOFF and unknown subject alias "KEITH", through information previously made available relating to VLADIMIR V. De SVESHNIKOFF.

Will contact the Credit Bureau in Baltimore to determine whether information furnished to that agency on JAY CHAMBERS, Senior Administrative Assistant in the United States Treasury Department, was in fact furnished by ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife of subject CHAMBERS; will, if authorized by Bureau, interview ESTHER CHAMBERS to determine the source of her information as to the background of JAY CHAMBERS. (Requested by New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore, December 16, 1948).

Will follow and report developments in the $75,000.00 slander action brought by ALGER HISS against the subject CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

CHICAGO

Will attempt to locate one AZIMOV (phonetic), a metallurgist, connected with the University of California at Berkeley, and who was later the Head of the Research Department of the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago. AZIMOV, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was connected with one "KEITH", an unknown subject in this case, who was used by BORIS BYKOV as a photographer in espionage activities and who was turned over to CHAMBERS

Kisseloff-6813

LEADS cont'd.

to be used as a photographer in CHAMBERS' apparatus.

Will locate and interview E. P. FLINT, an employee of Armor Research Institute, Chicago. According to information supplied by the Washington Field Office, FLINT was an employee at the Bureau of Standards together with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, J. S. ROGERS, ARTHUR U. THEUER, and L. A. PALMER. These individuals are stated to have attended meetings at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, and these meetings probably had some connection with Communist Party activities. FLINT should be interviewed with the view of ascertaining whether he knew that PIGMAN was a member of the Communist Party or furnished documents from the Bureau of Standards to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as set forth in the latter's statement.

DENVER

At Pueblo, Colorado

Will interview JACK BRINTON, an employee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and an associate of RHILIP RENO in Baltimore and Denver, and according to RENO, a Communist Party member, recently Red out of the party in Denver. He should be questioned concerning his acquaintance and association with RENO and whether he was engaged in espionage activities, or is acquainted with persons mentioned in this investigation. (Requested by New York teletype to Denver, December 16, 1948).

NORFOLK

At Norfolk, Viriginia

Will interview DAISY FANSLER, 738 Ocean View, Norfolk 3, for full information regarding the Woodstock typewriter owned by her deceased father, THOMAS FANSLER. (Requested by Bureau teletype to Norfolk, December 16, 1948).

RICHMOND

At Charlottesville, Virginia

At the University of Virginia, will interview Professor EDWARD J. McSHANE and his wife, VIRGINIA McSHANE, as to their knowledge of subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and the latter's activities. (Requested by New York teletypes December 16, 1948).

Kisseloff-6814

SAN FRANCISCO

At Berkeley, California

Will interview Professor JOHN L. KELLEY, Department of Mathematics, University of California, as to his knowledge of subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. (Requested by New York teletype to San Francisco, December 20, 1948).

Will attempt to locate one AZIMOV (phonetic), who is stated by subject CHAMBERS to be a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley probably in the years 1936 to 1938, and who is also alleged by CHAMBERS to have been connected with one "KEITH", an unknown subject in this case, who was used by subject BYKOV as a photographer in espionage work, and who was turned over by BYKOV to CHAMBERS.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will continue efforts to locate the typewriter (identified by the FBI Laboratory as a Woodstock) received by PRISCILLA HISS from her father, the late THOMAS FANSLER, on which were typed specimens Q6 through Q69, K17 and K40. (In his statement of December 4, 1948, ALGER HISS stated that this typewriter was disposed of in the vicinity of HISS' residence in Washington subsequent to 1938).

Will attempt to secure additional specimens of typewritten material prepared on the above-mentioned machine; particular emphasis, should be given to material prepared in 1938 and thereafter.

Will interview RICHARD HOWELL POST, if such interview is authorized by the Bureau, along the lines set out in New York teletype dated December 14, 1948.

Will conduct investigation of VLADIMIR V. De SVESHNIKOFF in an effort to identify STEPANOFF.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

At the Dalton School, 108 East 89th Street, where PRISCILLA HISS is employed as a teacher, will attempt to secure any typewritten material

prepared by PRISCILLA HISS.

At the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, will attempt to secure specimens of typewriting prepared by ALGER and/or PRISCILLA HISS.

Will conduct the same type of investigation at the offices of the Carnegie Corporation, Room 1015, 522 Fifth Avenue.

Will interview TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of ALGER HISS, for any information he may have concerning the Woodstock typewriter and locate all typewritten specimens; will also obtain specimens from the Corona Portable Typewriter used by TIMOTHY HOBSON and will forward them to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

Will interview Dr. ABRAM KARDINER, 1100 Park Avenue, a psychiatrist of TIMOTHY HOBSON, in an effort to secure typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

At Garden City, Long Island, will check the records of the Department of the Navy for background information on TIMOTHY HOBSON. He enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve V-12 Program on December 16, 1943 and was assigned Navy Serial Number 4494899.

Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory examination of typewritten specimens forwarded by New York letters dated December 17, and 20, 1948.

Will interview EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN, who is alleged to have stated he had "contacts" in the United States State Department and will display to him a photograph of ALGER HISS.

Will attempt to identify and locate subject BORIS BYKOV and secure further information concerning the background and present activities of subject DAVID CARPENTER.

Will report background information concerning GRACE HUTCHINS and will attempt to determine if she is the individual who wrote the two notes turned over to this office by REUBIN B. SHEMITZ, and will consider the advisability of interviewing her.

LEADS cont'd.

Will re-interview REUBIN B. SHEMITZ, 276 Fifth Avenue, for further information concerning the two notes turned over to agents of this office purportedly to be threats against subject CHAMBERS. Will review his diary for pertinent information concerning this matter.

Will attempt to identify one STEPANOFF, who according to information supplied by the Washington Field Office, had an address at 1135 Broadway and was probably associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Will report progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under the indictment returned December 15, 1948.

Will follow the activities of the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, to which the facts of instant matter are being prepared.

Kisseloff-6817

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SERIALS	SOURCE		DATE	BY
1333	Hass/Geiger	405719	3/22/94	[illegible]
1294	Kisseloff/Lowenthal	404807/405119	11/10/95	LJS

Kisseloff-6818

Kisseloff-6819

TJB:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-25-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
ALGER HISS REPORTED TO HAVE GIVEN A SPEECH BEFORE MEETING OF ASSOCIATED
HARVARD CLUBS IN PHILADELPHIA, PA IN MAY, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. ARRANGEMENTS
FOR TALK REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY ARCHER O'REILLY, JR., SEVEN TWO
FOUR PIERCE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS REQUESTED TO CONTACT O'REILLY
IN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE HE MAY HAVE HAD FROM
HISS. SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LAB. FOR BACKGROUND INFO, REFER BUTEL TO ALL
SACS, JANUARY TEN, LAST. NY ORIGIN, AND BUREAU HAS REQUESTED ALL INVESTIGATION
BE REPORTED BY JANUARY THIRTYONE, NEXT.

Kisseloff-6820

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 34 77-1333-1251
INDEXED - 34

EX-147

Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 63 25 7-52P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. REWFOTEL JANUARY EIGHTEEN INSTANT REQUESTING MRS. M. GEREA, ONE ONE NAUGHT DASH THREE FOUR THIRTY SEVENTH RD., FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND, BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING HER WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. DIRECTORIES, NYC, CONTAIN NO SUCH ADDRESS. INVESTIGATION AT FOREST HILLS REVEALS NO THIRTY SEVENTH RD. IN THAT AREA. FURTHER INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THIRTY SEVENTH RD. TO RUN ONLY AS HIGH AS ONE NAUGHT FOUR STREET, CORONA, LONG ISLAND. SUGGEST ORIGINAL SOURCE BE REINTERVIEWED FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING GEREA-S PRESENT ADDRESS.

RECORDED - 34 74-1333-1252
INDEXED - 34

60 FEB 9 - 1949

EX-141 12 JAN 23

HOLD PLS

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-6821

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 39 25 5-29

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REWFOTEL JAN. TWENTYFOURTH, FORTYNINE. CHAMBERS ON INTERVIEW TODAY ADVISES THAT HE WAS REFERRING TO VOLTA PLACE AND NOT DENT PLACE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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NEW ORLEANS WFO 174-333-1253
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12 JAN 28 1949

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Kisseloff-6822

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
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Kisseloff-6823

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO 41 25 5-32

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP. R. IS-R. ALBANY SHOULD CHECK NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS FOR THE YEARS NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN AND FORTYEIGHT. IN THE EVENT ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL TYPED BY ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS IS OBTAINED IN REVIEW OF INCOME TAX RECORDS, THIS MATERIAL SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS THIS CASE. WFO CHECK ANY LOCAL TAX RECORDS FOR SAME PURPOSE.

RECORDED - 34 SCHEIDT 134-1333-1254

INDEXED - 34

12 JAN 28 1949

ALBANY ADVISED

HOLD PLS

60 FEB 9 - 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/22/77 BY

Kisseloff-6824

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 40 25 5-30

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP. - R. IS-R. RE PHILA. TELETYPE JAN. TWENTYFOUR, FORTYNINE. WFO INTERVIEW THEODORE DOMINICK AND EDWARD BURLING, MENTIONED IN REFERENCE TELETYPE. OBTAIN FROM THEM ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ANY MEMBER OF THE HISS FAMILY IN THEIR POSSESSION AND FORWARD SAME TO FBI LAB.

SCHEIDT

11
44

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 34
INDEXED - 34

1 74-1333-1255
FEB 12 1949

COPIES WFO

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-6825

CWP:el
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-25-49 5:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. JOHN H. WARD RESIDED AT THREE FOUR NAUGHT FIVE QUOTE O UNQUOTE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, DURING NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTYFOUR, AT WHICH TIME ALGER HISS RESIDED AT THREE FOUR ONE ONE QUOTE O UNQUOTE STREET, NW. WARD PRESENTLY RESIDES AT ONE FIVE NINE SIX NORTH GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS, AND IS EMPLOYED AS SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH EDISON, SEVEN TWO W. ADAMS, CHICAGO. INTERVIEW WARD FOR INFO INDICATING HISS ASSOCIATED AT ANY TIME WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS REGARDLESS OF NAME CHAMBERS MAY HAVE BEEN USING. WARD SHOULD BE ASKED AS TO OTHER NEIGHBORS AND ASSOCIATES OF HISS AND APPROPRIATE LEADS SET OUT. REFER BUTEL TO ALL SACS, JANUARY TEN, LAST.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-6826

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INDEXED - 34

EX-141

174-1333-1256

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mason
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coleman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MFBI, KANSAS CITY 1-25-49 1-22PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC LITTLE ROCK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBUTEL TO ALL SACS JANUARY ELEVEN LAST. IN ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE HISS TYPEWRITER, CHICAGO ADVISED BY TEL JANUARY NINETEEN LAST THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER NUMBER FIVE N ONE SEVEN TWO TWO ONE THREE E WAS ONE THAT WAS RETURNED TO WOODSTOCK FACTORY FROM WASHINGTON BRANCH DURING EITHER NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, THIRTYEIGHT, OR THIRTYNINE AND WAS THEN SHIPPED TO OZARK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, FOUR NAUGHT TWO SOUTH JEFFERSON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-NINE, NINETEEN THIRTY-NINE. O. ~~S.~~ TREGLER, OZARK TYPEWRITER COMPANY ADVISES THIS MACHINE SOLD BY HIM TO DON MATTHEWS, YELLVILLE, ARKANSAS, ON FEBRUARY TEN, NINETEEN FORTY. TREGLER BELIEVES MATTHEWS IS NEWSPAPER MAN. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU LITTLE ROCK LOCATE MACHINE AND OBTAIN SPECIMENS.

Kisseloff-6827

BRANTLEY

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12 JAN 28 1949

END

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LR OK FBI LR WN

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JAN 25 RECEIVED PM '49

JAN 26 9 18 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED — FLETCHER
JAN 25 3 07 PM '49

Kisseloff-6828

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

January 25, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Rebulet to Chicago dated January 18 last.

ENCL ATTACHED

2 ENCL 34

Transmitted herewith as enclosures to the Bureau, Washington Field and New York are photostatic copies of the photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as it appears in his personnel record on file at the Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago.

DEFERRED RECORDING

EX-141

Mr. JOHN MC CLOUD, Assistant Personnel Manager, Railroad Retirement Board, advised that this photograph of SILVERMAN was taken approximately April 16, 1936, when SILVERMAN was appointed by executive order to the permanent position of Chief Economist, Railroad Retirement Board.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. Mc Swain
Special Agent in Charge

Kisseloff-6829

RJW:MD
65-3290
Enc. 2
cc: Washington Field (Enc. 2)
New York (Enc. 2)

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74-1[illegible]-1258

ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU

2 photos of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA., ETAL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Kisseloff-6831

74-1333-1758

Kisseloff-6832

Abraham George Silverman

Photo taken 1936.

74-1333-1258.

Kisseloff-6833

Kisseloff-

Abraham George Silverman

photo taken 1936

74-1333-1258

Kisseloff-6835

GA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hickey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-24-49 12-57 PM NTM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

VERY URGENT

ATTENTION - INSPECTOR H. B. FLETCHER

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NY TEL TO NEW HAVEN TWENTIETH INST. SETTING FORTH CERTAIN INFO FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS TO EFFECT THAT ONE INDIVIDUAL QUOTE MARIANO UNQUOTE AND ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL QUOTE DARROW UNQUOTE REPORTEDLY FURNISHED PLANS OF SUBMARINES OBTAINED AT NEW LONDON, CONN. FOR PHOTOGRAPHING PURPOSES TO CHAMBERS AND A QUOTE FRANK UNQUOTE IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. REVIEW NEW HAVEN OFFICE FILES REFLECTS LOYALTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CASE ON INDIVIDUAL NAMED ZACHARY BARANOFF, DRILLER, BOSTON NAVY SHIPYARD, DEPT. OF NAVY, BOSTON, MASS. SEE BULET TO BOSTON DATED MAY TWENTYONE, LAST IN THIS CONNECTION, COPIES FURNISHED NEW HAVEN AND NEW YORK. BASIS OF THIS LOYALTY CASE WAS THAT BARANOFF WHO IN THIRTYFOUR RESIDED IN NEW LONDON, CONN. MIGHT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN AN ALLEGED ESPIONAGE RING OPERATING IN THE ELECTRIC BOAT CO., NEW LONDON, CONN. FOR INFO OF NEW YORK AND BUREAU, REFER TO REPORTS OF SA A. D. HORN MADE AT NEW YORK CITY MAY TWO, THIRTYFOUR AND JULY THREE, THIRTYFOUR ENTITLED JOSEPH JIULETTI, WAS. FRANK W. DRAMINSKI, ET AL; CHAPMAN, CLAYTON B. DARROW, ZACHARY BARANOFF, ESPIONAGE. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT INFO

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12 JAN 28 1949
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cc: F. L. Jones

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JAN 24 3 33 PM '49

INTERNAL SECURITY SN

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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-6837

CONTAINED THESE REPORTS IS IDENTICAL WITH INFO FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS AS REFLECTED IN NEW YORK TEL OF REFERENCE. NEW HAVEN HAS ASCERTAINED THAT CLAYTON B. DARROW DIED IN FORTY. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING NEW HAVEN FOR PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER JOSEPH JIULETTI MIGHT BE IDENTICAL WITH QUOTE MARIANO UNQUOTE. IN VIEW OF THIS DEVELOPMENT, NEW YORK WILL SET OUT PERTINENT INVESTIGATION DESIRED.

GLEASON

A AND H PLS

WA 1-02 PM OK FBI WASH DC ML

NY OK FBI NYC FES

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INTERNAL SECURITY SN
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-25-49 11-23 AM HTM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NEW HAVEN TEL TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK TWENTYFOURTH INST., SETTING FORTH LOCATION OF INFO IN BUREAU AND NEW YORK FILES CONCERNING ALLEGED ESPIONAGE RING WHICH OPERATED IN NEW LONDON IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTYFOUR. SPECIFIC REFERENCE MADE TO REPORTS OF SA A. D. HORN MADE AT NYC MAY SECOND, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND JULY THIRD, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR, ENTITLED JOSEPH JIULETTI, WAS. - FRANK W. DRAMINSKI, DUDLEY CHAPMAN, CLAYTON B. DARROW, ZACHARY BARANOFF, ESPIONAGE.

NEW YORK OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY FURNISH NEW HAVEN WITH ANY DESCRIPTIONS AND PHOTOS OF SUBJECTS IN SPECIAL AGENT HORN-S REFERENCE REPORTS. BOSTON IS BEING REQUESTED SEPARATELY TO FURNISH NEW HAVEN WITH PHOTO AND DESCRIPTION OF ZACHARY BARANOFF, IT BEING NOTED THAT HE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED AS A DRILLER IN THE BOSTON NAVAL SHIPYARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

GLEASON

SEVENTH LINE SECOND LAST WORD - "DUDLEY" AND FOURTH LAST WORD TEN LINE "SPECIAL"

END

WA 11-26 AM OK FBI WASH DCWJR

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DISC END

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EX-141

Kisseloff-6840

60 FEB 9 - 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELEMETER

NA open

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. L. V. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 6 NYC 3 FROM LOS ANGELES 25 -10

8 DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

~~H XXX~~ JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS-R. RENYTEL JAN TWENTIETH AND LA LETTER JAN EIGHTEENTH RE REINTERVIEW MORRIS ASIMOW. ASIMOW PRESENTLY ENGAGED GIVING SEMESTER EXAMS AT UCLA BUT WILL BE ON VACATION NEXT WEEK. REQUEST NY FURNISH LA WITH PHOTOS OF VALDIMIR DE SVASHNIKOFF AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND ANY ADDITIONAL INFO RE ASIMOW-S ACTIVITIES. UNLESSS ADVISED TO CONTRARY, LA WILL POSTPONE INTERVIEW OF ASIMOW UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

HOOD

RECORDED - 34 174-1333-1261

INDEXED - 34 12 JAN 28 1949

Trans. to NYC.

60 FEB 7 1949

EX-141

kisseloff-6841

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 25 1949
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Laddy
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 11 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM BALTIMORE 25 6-39 PM EST

~~DIRECTOR~~ DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK CITY URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY-R, ESPIONAGE- R. RE BALTO. TEL TODAY PERTAINING TO MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SPIEGEL. THE ATTORNEY FOR THE SPIEGELS, HARRY ADELBERG, [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE BALTO. OFFICE THREE PM TODAY, STATING THAT HE HAD DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH HIS CLIENTS, THE SPIEGELS, AND THAT ADELBERG FEELS THE SPIEGELS ARE NOT CRIMINALLY INVOLVED IN THIS MATTER BUT THAT THEY ARE FEARFUL THAT RESULTANT PUBLICITY MIGHT EMBARRASS THEM OR JEOPARDIZE SPIEGELS POSITION AS WELL AS MRS. SPIEGELS- S OPPORTUNITY TO BE RE- EMPLOYED AS A SCHOOL TEACHER. ADELBERG MAINTAINS THAT SPIEGELS ADMIT KNOWING DAVID ZIMMERMAN, ALIAS, CARPENTER, FOR A PERIOD OF SEVERAL YEARS UNTIL THIRTY EIGHT, THAT SOMETIME DURING THIRTY EIGHT ZIMMERMAN [redacted] DISAPPEARED FROM BALTO. AND THEY HAD NOT HAD CONTACT WITH HIM SINCE THEN. MRS. SPIEGEL CLAIMS THAT SHE DOES NOT KNOW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HWOEVER, SHE TOLD HER ATTORNEY [redacted] SHE RECALLED ON [redacted] ONE OCCASION ZIMMERMAN BRINGING SOMEONE TO HER APARTMENT WHO HAD A QUOTE GERMAN ACCENT END QUOTE, [redacted] INTIMATING THIS MIGHT BE CHAMBERS. WILLIAM SPIEGEL TOLD HIS ATTORNEY THAT CHAMBERS LOOKS VERY FAMILIAR TO HIM BUT IS NOT SURE WHETHER HIS RECOLLOECTION OF CHAMBERS IS FROM RECENT NEWSPAPER PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS WHICH HE HAS SEEN OR FROM HIS ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH CHAMBERS DURING THE PERIOD THIRTY SEVEN DASH THIRTY EIGHT.

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JAN 28 1949

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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RECEIVED-FLETCHER
JAN 25 8 13 PM '49

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JAN 26 12 09 PM
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-6843

PAGE TWO

ADELBERG INQUIRED AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE FOREGOING INFORMATION WAS SUFFICIENT AND HE WAS INFORMED THAT THIS OFFICE WAS STILL DESIROUS OF THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWING MR. AND MRS. SPIEGEL RELATIVE TO THEIR ACQUAINTANCE WITH ZIMMERMAN AND CHAMBERS. HE PROMISED TO CALL THIS OFFICE LATER TODAY FOR A FINAL ANSWER. AS OF FIVE PM, ADELBERG HAS NOT YET GIVEN A DEFINITE ANSWER. ACCORDINGLY, IT IS SUGGESTED THE NEW YORK OFFICE MAY DESIRE TO ARRANGE WITH S. A. A. G. DONEGAN TO HAVE SPIEGELS SUBPOENAED BEFORE NY GRAND JURY WITHIN THE NEAR FUTURE.

MCFARLIN

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WA KBA R 11 WA

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JAN 25 8 13 PM '49

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JAN 26 10 02 AM '49

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JAN 26 12 09 PM '49
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JAN 25 6 53 PM '49

Mr. Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NA
JAN

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 58 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NYC 25

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R.

BALTIMORE OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN IF JAN VALTIN, AKA. RICHARD J. KREBS AUTHOR OF "OUT OF THE NIGHT" IS PRESENTLY RESIDING AT BETTERTON, MD. NY HAS ASCERTAINED HE CHECKED OUT OF ST. MARKS ARMS HOTEL, NYC, ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO AND STATED HE WAS RETURNING TO BETTERTON. IF VALTIN IS LOCATED NY SHOULD BE ADVISED AND DETAILS FOR INTERVIEW WITH VALTIN RE DORIS BYKOV WILL BE SENT. BUREAU AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW VALTIN RECEIVED TODAY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/87 BY sp2 macldd
F/O Log 87-73

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Kisseloff-6846

60 FEB 9 - 1949

EX-141

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74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 25 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

ELWOOD N. THOMPSON WAS AN ASSISTANT TO ALGER HISS WHILE EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS, STATE DEPARTMENT. IS NOW EMPLOYED AS SECRETARY, CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. OFFICE HERE ADVISES HE HAS RECENTLY BEEN TRANSFERRED TO NYC OFFICE OF THAT ORGANIZATION. NY SHOULD CONSIDER INTERVIEWING THOMPSON.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-6847

174-1333-1264

RECORDED - 34

EX-141

60 FEB 9 - 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: January 25, 1949

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Ladd, a memorandum is being prepared which will reflect the names of individuals who have been interviewed, the names of individuals who are to be interviewed, as well as the names of individuals who will not be interviewed in connection with the over-all activity of the underground Government group to which Hiss and Chambers allegedly belonged.

In this connection, reference is made to the letter to the Washington Field Office dated January 19, 1949, which instructed that Office to interview numerous individuals for information in this connection.

In order that the memorandum requested by Mr. Ladd may be completed at an early date I called the Washington Field Office at 2:20 P.M., January 25, 1949, and talked with Special Agent Robert McCaslin, who was on Supervisor Delavigne's desk at that time. I explained the purpose of the call to Mr. McCaslin and advised him to furnish a memorandum to the Bureau immediately reflecting -

(1) The names of the individuals who have been interviewed;

(2) The names of the individuals who are to be interviewed not only by the Washington Field Office but by other offices at the request of the Washington Field Office;

(3) The names of individuals who will not be interviewed with regard to this matter, together with the reason as to why they will not be interviewed.

Mr. McCaslin stated this matter would be handled promptly and the Bureau advised in the immediate future.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Espionage Section.

124-1333-1265

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12 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6848

60 FEB 3 - 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 10 NEW YORK 10 FROM NK 25 5-13 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. RE NY TEL JANUARY TWENTYFOUR LAST. INFORMATION SECURED THROUGH FORMER POSTMASTER, NEW MILFORD, NJ THAT PAUL TAMER IS AND HAS BEEN CHIEF CHEMIST HACKENSACK WATER WORKS, ORADELL, NJ FOR MANY YEARS. RESIDES SEVEN NAUGHT SIX NORTHUMBERLAND ROAD, W. ENGLEWOOD, NJ. INFORMANT STATES PAUL TAMER HAS A BROTHER HARRY TAMER WHO IS A STAMP COLLECTOR AND IN WHOSE NAME PO BOX NINE FOUR, NEW MILFORD, WAS RENTED SEVERAL YEARS AGO BECAUSE OF DIFFI ULTY ENCOUNTERED INRECIVING MAIL. BOX BEING USED BY PAUL TAMER AT PRESSENT AND EXACT LOCATION HARRY TAMER UNKNOWN TO INFORMANT, ALTHOUGH HE STATES HE IS AN INVALID. PAUL TAMER UNDOUBTEDLY IDENTICAL WITH BROTHER THOUGHT BY CHAMBERS TO BE NAMED PETER. LOCATION OF HARRY TAMER CAN BE SECURED FROM PAUL. INDICES NEWARK OFFICE NEGATIVE AS TO HARRY AND PAUL TAMER AND SAM SHOYET. INFO IN FILES RE JOSHUA TAMER IDENTICAL TO THAT SET OUT IN REFERENCE TELETYPE. IF INTER VIEW WITH PAUL AND HARRY TAMER DESIRED, NEW YORK FURNISH SUFFICIENT BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO INTERVIEW INTELLIGENTLY.

MC KEE

END

Kisseloff-6849

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 37 25 4-43 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R. ALEXANDER STEVENS, WAS, EIGHTYTHREE DASH FORTYSIX, ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH ST, KEW GARDENS, LI, WAS CONTACTED AT RESIDENCE JAN TWENTYFOURTH. DECLINNED INTERVIEW UNTIL CONSULTATION WITH ATTORNEY. ON POSSIBILITY STEVENS WOULD GRANT INTERVIEW, SERVICE OF GJ SUBPOENA HELD IN ABEYANCE ON ORIGINAL CONTACT. ON SAME DAY EMANUEL H. BLOCH, ATTORNEY FOR STEVENS, STATED HE WOULD ADVISE STEVENS TO REFUSE INTERVIEW BY BUREAU AGENTS, BUT SAID STEVENS WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR GJ APPEARANCE EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICE OF SUBPOENA. ASST. AG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED SERVICE OF SUBPOENA NOT NECESSARY AT THIS TIME ON ASSURANCE OF BLOCH HE WOULD PRODUCE STEVENS BEFORE GJ ON JAN UARY TWENTYSIXTH NEXT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

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EX-141

174-1333-1267

12 JAN 28 1949

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60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-6850

JEH:cl
74-94

Mr. Fletcher
1742

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-25-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, RICHMOND

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY, AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE WILL PROCEED TO WINCHESTER, VA., JANUARY TWENTYSIX, NEXT, TO INTERVIEW CLAUDIA CATLETT, FORMERLY MAID OF ALGER HISS. THIS PROCEDURE IS BEING ADOPTED AS IT IS FELT MORE EXPEDIENT IN VIEW OF FACT THAT WASHINGTON IS IN POSSESSION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOTH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND HIS WIFE, AS WELL AS COMPLETE INFO UPON WHICH TO BASE THIS INTERVIEW, AND IN VIEW OF BUDEDLINE. THIS INTERVIEW IS CONSIDERED MOST IMPORTANT IN VIEW OF FACT THAT CATLETT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE HISSES' MAID AT THE TIME THEY WERE LAST VISITED BY CHAMBERS.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 34

EX-141

121-1333-1268

12 JAN 28 1949

Kisseloff-6851

60 FEB 9 1949

1-25-49

FBI WASH FIELD 25 7:30p

DIRECTOR AND SAC, CHARLOTTE ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R., PERJURY.

E. HILTON SATTERWHITE AND HIS WIFE LOUISE FORMERLY RESIDED AT TWO EIGHT THREE ONE TWENTYEIGHTH ST., WASH., D. C. DURING NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND WERE NEIGHBORS OF ALGER HISS. INFO DEVELOPED REFLECTS THAT MRS. SATTERWHITE'S MAIDEN NAME WAS LOUISE BALMER SHELBURNE AND THAT SHE IS FROM A WELL KNOWN FAMILY IN WASH., NORTH CAROLINA. INTERVIEW MR. OR MRS. VICTOR BALMER SHELBURNE, MRS. SATTERWHITE'S PARENTS, TO DETERMINE THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF THEIR DAUGHTER AND SON-IN-LAW. SUTEL RESULTS TO THIS OFFICE.

HOTTEL

WHA:DWH
74-94
cc - New York (Mail)

1269

Kisseloff-6852

1-25-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 25 7p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL. PERJURY, IS DASH R, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RENYTEL JANUARY TWELVE REGARDING DON TILGHMAN. PERSONNEL RECORDS STATE DEPT. REFLECT ONE J. DONNELL TILGHMAN WAS EMPLOYED THERE AS FILM EDITOR, P DASH FOUR, MOTION PICTURES AND RADIO DIV., WASH., D. C. FROM JULY FOURTEEN NINETEEN FORTYTHREE TO APRIL SIX NINETEEN FORTYSIX WHEN TILGHMAN WAS TRANSFERRED TO STATE DEPT., NEW YORK CITY AS FILM EDITOR, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS. PERSONNEL FILE OF J. DONNELL TILGHMAN ON APRIL EIGHTEEN NINETEEN FORTYSIX WAS SENT TO FIELD PERSONNEL OFFICER, DEPT. OF STATE, TWO FIVE ZERO W. FIFTYSEVENTH N. Y. ATTENTION ANNE H. SCHULMAN, ROOM OLD TWO TWO TWO. NEW YORK HANDLE. STATE DEPT., WASH., D. C. HAS NO OTHER RECORD ON TILGHMAN.

HOTTEL

JEH:DMH
74-94

74-1 - 1270

Kisseloff-6853

Contact City.

1:45 AM 1/26/49

FBI
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Vick
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK CITY 59 25 7-33 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE R. REFERENCE IS MADE TO URTEL JANUARY TWENTYFOURTH, NINETTEEN FORTYNINE, ADVISING THIS OFFICE TO DISCONTINUE SEARCH FOR ROYAL TYPEWRITER . REFERENCE IS MADE TO NEW YORK TEL JANUARY FOURTEENTH, IN WHICH THE BUREAU WAS ADVISED THAT CYNTHIA JONES HAD LOANED A ROYAL PORTABLE TO ALGER HISS WHICH WAS IN THE POSSESSION OF ALGER HISS- S ATTORNEY, MC LEAN, AND THAT PERMISSION HAD BEEN GIVEN BY JONES TO TAKE SPECIMENS FROM SAME. T.J. DONEGAN WAS CONTACTED AND PERMISSIMN WAS OBTAINED FROM HIM TO CONTACT MCLEAN AND OBTAIN A SPECIMEN FROM JONES [redacted] TYPEWRITER. IN VIEW OF YOU TEL JANUARY TWENTYFOURTH , ADVISE WHETHER INSTRUCTIONS TO DISCONTINUE SEARCH INCLUDES SPECIMENS [redacted] FROM JONES [redacted] TYPEWRITER.

SCHEIDT

1-26-49 Tel to NY to get specimens

RECORDED - 34 174-1533-1271

INDEXED - 34 12 JAN 28 1949

END

NYC R-REPEAT OF NO 59 WA 162

60 FEB 9 1949

EX-141

Kisseloff-6854

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI KANSAS CITY 1-25-49 9 AM HMG

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

J D WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL ESPIONAGE R, IS-R. RE WFO TEL JANUARY TWENTYFOUR FORTYNINE. JOHN H. WARD PRESENTLY RESIDING FIFTEEN NINETYSIX NORTH GREEN BAY ROAD, LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS. EMPLOYED AS SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH EDISON, SEVENTY TWO WEST ADAMS, CHICAGO. CHICAGO NOT NOTIFIED AS PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW NOT KNOWN.

BRANTLEY

END

10-00 AM OK FBI WZ NM

M

RECORDED - 34
INDEXED - 34

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-141

100-139033-1272
F B H

12 JAN 28 1949

cc Y. L. Jones

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-6855

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 25 10:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

REMYTELS JANUARY NINETEEN AND TWENTYFOUR, LAST, FOR BALTIMORE TO SECURE PHOTOGRAPH OF MRS. CHAMBERS TAKEN IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR OR THIRTYFIVE. APPROXIMATELY TWENTYFIVE INTERVIEWS BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE UNTIL RECEIPT OF INSTANT PHOTOGRAPH. IN VIEW OF BUREAU DEADLINE OF JANUARY THIRTYONE NEXT, BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO ADVISE BY RETURN TELETYPE WHEN PHOTOGRAPH OF MRS. CHAMBERS WILL BE SECURED.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-6856

RECORDED - 34

EX-141

74-1333-1273

NOV 28 1949

cc: J. L. Jones

60 FEB 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 25, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re: UNSUB "BERNIE"

In the notes taken by Mr. A. A. BERLE, former Under-Secretary of State, during an interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September, 1939, appears the following notation:

"RENO connected with Baltimore Party Organizer - BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN, alias FIELD - then California - then Russia - now organizer for Baltimore and Washington of above ground party - underground connections."

The report of Special Agent JOHN T. REYNOLDS, dated February 1, 1943, at Washington, D. C., entitled, "B. M. FIELD, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, CUSTODIAL DETENTION", reflects that 10 membership books of the Communist Party covering the years 1938 and 1939 were signed by B. M. FIELD and made available to the Washington Field Office. The FBI Laboratory subsequently identified the signature on these books as identical with the signature of BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI #1465886, (Bureau File 100-24601). This individual also used the aliases ISADORE FRIEDMAN and ISAAC FRIEDMAN, according to his criminal record, although his aliases are not substantiated by fingerprints.

From the information available to the Washington Field Office, it appears that the Laboratory was unable to identify the signature of BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI #1465886, with the signature of MOSES M. BRAGIN, a resident of Brooklyn, New York, (New York File 100-25957), although it appears that these individuals are probably identical.

Inasmuch as the BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN, alias FIELD, referred to by CHAMBERS was, according to CHAMBERS, an organizer for the Baltimore-Washington area in 1939, it is believed probably that this individual is identical with BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI #1465886, whose name appeared on the Communist Party membership books covering the period 1938 to 1939. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

There is some similarity between the names "BUNDEY" (as stated by CHAMBERS to be connected with RENO) and "BERNIE" (as stated by FRANKLIN (RENO) as the person who introduced RENO to CHAMBERS. It is felt that these individuals may possibly be identical.

HWB:cl
74-94
cc - New York (encl)
cc - Baltimore (encl)
cc - El Paso (encl)

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Kisseloff-6857

HWB:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
January 25, 1949

There is enclosed herewith for the New York, Baltimore and El Paso Offices a picture of BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI #1465886. The El Paso Office is requested to exhibit this picture to FRANKLIN RENO who is presently staying in Albuquerque, New Mexico to determine if he is identical with the unknown subject "BERNIE", who introduced RENO to CHAMBERS.

The New York Division should exhibit this picture of FIELD to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to determine if it is identical with "BUNDEY" FRIEDMAN, alias FIELD, with whom he said RENO was connected.

Kisseloff-6858

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 4 BALTIMORE 1 NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 1-26

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ALGER HISS, ETAL. PERJURY. IS-R, ESPIONAGE-R. REPORT OF SA MAHLON C. COLLER AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, DATED JANUARY TENTH, FORTY NINE, SET OUT UNDEVELOPED LEAD FOR BOSTON TO INTERVIEW GARDNER JACKSON, A NEWSPAPER MAN, WITH HOME AT CAPE COD, MASS. JACKSON REPORTEDLY BROKE WITH WASHINGTON GROUP AND MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION REGARDING THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF ALGER HISS AS JACKSON WAS PERSONALLY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH QUOTE LIBERAL CIRCLE UNQUOTE. DOROTHY DETZER, OF LELAND, MICHIGAN, STATES THAT BETWEEN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE AND NINETEEN THIRTY NINE SHE BECAME WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THIS GROUP THROUGH HER WORK AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. SHE STATES AMONG THIS GROUP WERE NOEL FIELD, ALGER HISS, LAWRENCE DUGGAN AND GARDNER JACKSON. ON THE FRINGE OF THE GROUP WAS JOHN ABT. INVESTIGATION REFLECTS GARDNER JACKSON WHAS FORWARDING ADDRESS OF SIX WEST KIRKE STREET, CHEVY CHASE, MD. BUREAU AUTHORIZATION RECEIVED BY BOSTON TO INTERVIEW JACKSON, BY TELETYPE DATED JANUARY FOURTEENTH, FORTYNINE. GARDNER JACKSON IS KNOWN TO BOSTON TO BE OF LIBERAL PERSUASION AND IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN VERY ACTIVE IN DEFENSE OF SACCO VANZETTI IN MASS. JACKSON EXPRESSED HIMSELF IN RECENT INTERVIEW WITH AN AGENT AS BEING BITTERLY OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM AND RECOGNIZING COMMUNISTS HAVE USED LIBERAL ORGANIZATIONS TO PROMOTE COMMUNISM. AT THAT TIME ALSO DISPLAYED FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD FBI. BALTIMORE WILL CONDUCT INTERVIEW. COPY OF REFERENCED REPORT BEING FORWARDED BALTIMORE OFFICE THIS DATE.

SOUCY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 56 LOS ANGELES 5 FROM NEW YORK 26 10-14P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. IS-R. RE LOS ANGELES TEL JANUARY, FORTYFIVE, INSTANT. ASSISTANT AG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES MORRIS ASIMOW WILL BE SUBPOENAED FOR TESTIMONY BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, SOMETIME IN FEB., FORTYNINE. COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF KEITH FURNISHED BY REFERENCED TEL, AND ALL INFO RE ASIMOW-S ACTIVITIES ALREADY IN POSSESSION OF LOS ANGELES OFFICE. WFO WILL SECURE PHOTO OF VALEDINAR BESVESHNIKOFF AND FORWARD SAME TO LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK. INTERVIEW WITH ASIMOW SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY LOS ANGELES OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. PHOTOS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS BEING FORWARDED LOS ANGELES BY SEPARATE LETTER AMSD TODAY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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Kisseloff-6860

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 65 26 10-35P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED CHAMBERS AGAIN WAS PRINCIPAL WITNESS BEFORE GRAND JURY TODAY. ONLY OTHER WITNESS WAS HORACE A. INGRAM WHOSE ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING ALGER HISS APPEAR IN REPORT OF SA JOHN E. DAVIS DATED JAN. TWENTYONE LAST AT ATLANTA. INGRAM REPEATED SAME INFO AND DONEGAN STATES THAT UNDER QUESTIONING INGRAM WAS NOT AT ALL SURE OF IDENTITY OF MAN HE PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AS HISS INASMUCH AS HE TESTIFIED THIS MAN HAD NOTICEABLE JEWISH ACCENT AND OTHER PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS WHICH OBVIOUSLY ELIMINATE HISS. DONEGAN STATES THAT NEITHER HE OR GRAND JURY ATTACH ANY CREDENCE WHATSOEVER TO INGRAM-S TESTIMONY AND LATTER WAS EXCUSED FROM FURTHER APPEARANCE. HANS TINSLERMAN, BROTHER OF FELIX, APPEARED TODAY BUT WAS NOT REACHED BY GRAND JURY AND WILL RETURN FEBRUARY FIRST. CHAMBERS AND J. PETERS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN. REWFOTEL JAN. TWENTYFIVE RE SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM FOR RIGGS BANK. DONEGAN IS PREPARING SUBPOENA RETURNABLE JANUARY THIRTY FIRST AND IT WILL BE MAILED TO WFO TOMORROW FOR HANDLING BY AGENTS.

SCHEIDT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 52 26 10-OSP

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R., INTERNAL SECURITY - R. A REVIEW OF THE INCOME TAX RETURNS OF ALGER HISS FOR NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN REFLECT THAT HE WAS PAID A REFUND OF PREMIUM ON CANCELED INSURANCE. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE BY THIS OFFICE TO ASCERTAIN THE INSURANCE COMPANY WITH WHICH HISS HAD INSURANCE. A REVIEW OF THE GREGORY CASE IN THE REPORT OF SA FLOYD L. JONES AT WASHINGTON, DECEMBER THIRTEENTH NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, REFLECTS IN THIS REPORT A LIST OF HISS ASSETS AND THERE ARE LISTED HEREIN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT AND A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY VALUED AT FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF THERE IS ANY INFORMATION YOUR OFFICE THAT WOULD INDICATE THE NAME OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY WITH WHICH ALGER HISS MAINTAINED THIS POLICY. FURTHER YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN THE NAME OF THE BANK IN WHICH ALGER HISS MAINTAINS HIS SAVINGS ACCOUNT. ASCERTAIN IF THIS ACCOUNT HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO A NEW YORK BANK. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 34 174-1333-1278

TWO COPIES WFO

12 JAN 28 1949

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Kisseloff-6862

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 26 5:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

RENYTEL JANUARY TWENTYFOUR, LAST, FOR WFO TO INTERVIEW HATHAWAY WATSON, JR., ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF QUOTE UNITED SERVICE TO CHINA, INC. UNQUOTE, PRESENTLY IN WASHINGTON, DC. UPON INTERVIEW, HE ADVISED THAT HE WAS ONCE ASKED BY MRS. MAURICE T. MOORE, ALSO A DIRECTOR OF ABOVE ORGANIZATION AND SISTER OF HENRY LUCE, PUBLISHER OF QUOTE TIME UNQUOTE MAGAZINE, WHETHER OR NOT ALGER HISS WOULD BE INTERESTED IN BECOMING A DIRECTOR OF THE QUOTE UNITED SERVICE TO CHINA UNQUOTE. WATSON HAS NOT HEARD ANY MORE ABOUT HISS BEING REQUESTED TO BECOME A DIRECTOR AND STATES WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MAY HAVE SPOKEN TO HENRY LUCE ABOUT HISS. SUGGEST NY INTERVIEW MRS. MAURICE T. MOORE LIVING AT ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT PARK AVENUE, AND B. A. GARSIDE, SECRETARY TO QUOTE UNITED SERVICE TO CHINA UNQUOTE, AND CHAMBERS ABOUT MATTER. WATSON PREFERS THAT HIS NAME NOT BE DIVULGED.

HOTTEL

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

#WA 12 FROM BA 26 5-15 PM AHS

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS - R.

RETEL FROM WFO DATED JAN SEVENTEEN LAST REQUESTING BALTO TO INTERVIEW

AGNES CRAFT, ~~CHESTERTOWN~~ CHESTERTOWN, MD. INVESTIGATION AT CHESTERTOWN

REFLECTS CRAFT OWNS RESIDENCE THERE BUT PRESENTLY RESIDING FALLS CHURCH,

VA. CARE M. L. LIBRAN OR LIBRIAN. WFO BEING REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW

CRAFT INASMUCH AS THAT OFFICE FAMILIAR WITH FACTS OF CASE.

MC FARLIN

END

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124-1333-1280

FBI

12 JAN 28 1949

S- R

BA R 11-12 WA

TWO COPIES WFO

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-6864

Mr Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Director, Sec'y
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 42 26 6-55P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. R. JOHN GRAFF, USA FOR DISTRICT OF MINN., ADVISED ST. PAUL DIVISION HE WAS IN DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FROM JAN. THIRTY FOUR TO OCT. THIRTY NINE AND THAT ALGER HISS WAS CHIEF OF BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION THAT DEPT. FROM JAN. THIRTY FOUR TO MARCH THIRTY FIVE. GRAFF LISTED CLOSEST ASSOCIATES OF HISS AT THAT TIME AND ALSO MENTIONED THAT HUGH J. BOIL, FORMERLY AN ATTORNEY IN BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION AND NOW PRACTING LAW IN OMAHA, HAD NO TIME WHATSOEVER FOR HISS AND HIS ASSOCIATES BUT MAY HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING HISS. INTERVIEW BOIL IMMEDIATELY RE HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER HISS AND DETERMINE WHETHER ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS. IF HE HAS SAME SHOULD BE FORWARDED LAB FOR COMPARISON. SUREP.

SCHEIDT 74-1333-1281
E. B. I.

OMAHA ADVISED

END

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Mr 9

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND NEWARK FROM WASH FIELD 26 5:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND NEWARK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R; IS - R.

RE PHILIP RENO. SOCIAL SECURITY FILE REFLECTS ONE E. M. AUERBACH AS SUPERVISOR OF RENO WHILE HE WAS WITH SS IN WASHINGTON, DC, FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO FORTY. ABOVE PERSON IDENTIFIED AS ESTHER M. AUERBACH STAVIS, WIFE OF MORTON STAVIS, AND CP MEMBER, NEWARK FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE NAUGHT FIVE SEVEN EIGHT. INFORMANT HERE ADVISES STAVISES WERE BOTH ACTIVE IN SS UNION LOCAL IN WASHINGTON DURING ABOVE PERIOD AND RENO WAS PRESIDENT IN NINETEEN FORTY AT TIME LOCAL SPLIT OVER INTERNATIONAL ISSUES AND ABOVE PERSONS WERE WITH LEFTIST GROUP. INTERVIEW STAVISES THOROUGHLY RE CP CONNECTIONS OF PHILIP RENO AND WHETHER HE EVER TURNED RESTRICTED INFO OVER TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, BROTHER OF PHILIP, WAS NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS PERSON WHO FURNISHED HIM WITH CONFIDENTIAL INFO FROM ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. BOTH RENOS IN SIGNED STATEMENTS TO NY AGENTS, DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST, ADMITTED FORMER MEMBERSHIP IN CP. FRANKLIN FROM ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR UNTIL THIRTYEIGHT, AND PHILIP FROM NINETEEN FORTYFOUR TO FORTYSEVEN. DEADLINE JANUARY THIRTYONE, NEXT.

HOTTEL

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Kisseloff-6866

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 27 26 5-30P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. ASSISTANT TO AG T. J. DONEGAN TODAY REQUESTED THAT THE SUBMISSION OF REPORTS IN THIS CASE BE GIVEN MOST EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION. WFO SHOULD AT ONCE SUBMIT REPORT ON INVESTIGATION TO DATE, SUBMITTING ALSO A REPORT CONTAINING A SUMMARY OF INFO IN WFO FILES ON ALGER HISS WHICH REPORT THE BUREAU HAS PREVIOUSLY INSTRUCTED WFO TO PREPARE.

SCHEIDT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

FBI SPRINGFIELD 1-26-49 4-55 PM HG

DIRECTOR AND SAC, WASH. FIELD. URGENT.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESP-R.

REURTEL JAN. TWENTYFOUR LAST. W. ELLISON CHALMERS, ASST. PROF. OF ECONOMICS, INSTITUTE OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ADVISED HE WAS CHIEF OF RESEARCH, DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS, SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, WAS., DC, JAN. OR FEB., NINETEEN THIRTYNINE TO SEPTEMBER FORTY. ESTHER AURBACH, A SECTION CHIEF, WORKED DIRECTLY UNDER CHALMERS SUPERVISION AND PHILIP RENO WORKED UNDER SUPERVISION OF AURBACH. CHALMERS HAD LIMITED AMOUNT OF CONTACT WITH PHILIP RENO IN OFFICE AND HAD NO SOCIAL CONTACT WITH HIM. SAID PHILIP RENO BELONGED TO QUOTE LEFT WING UNQUOTE FACTION WITHIN GOVERNMENT UNION, POSSIBLY UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS. CHALMERS WOULD NOT FURTHER DEFINE QUOTE LEFT WING UNQUOTE FACTION. CHALMERS HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CP MEMBERSHIP BY PHILIP RENO, AND NOTED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING IN HIS WORDS OR ACTIONS OR IN COMMENTS FROM OFFICE ASSOCIATES WHICH INDICATED HE WAS A MEMBER OF CP. CHALMERS ASSERTED ESTHER AURBACH TRAVELLED IN SAME SOCIAL GROUP AS PHILIP RENO AND WOULD APPARENTLY POSSESS APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF KNOWLEDGE RE HIS OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES. CHALMERS ADVISED HE NEVER MET CHAMBERS, HISS, OR FRANKLIN RENO, AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY

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CONTACTS BETWEEN THEM. FROM GENERAL CONVERSATION APPARENTLY WITH PHILIP RENO HE VAGUELY RECALLED THAT FRANKLIN RENO WAS ACTIVE IN AN UNIDENTIFIED UNION AND WAS APPARENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE FEDERAL GOVT. ON ONE OCCASION CHALMERS CONTACTED DONALD HISS, A SOLICITOR AT STATE DEPT. IN COURSE OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS, BUT THERE WAS NOTHING IN SAID CONTACT WHICH HAD ANY REFERENCE TO CHAMBERLAIN OR HISS. PHILIP RENO IN COURSE OF GENERAL CONVERSATION AT OFFICE NEVER MENTIONED NAME OF CHAMBERLAIN OR ALGER HISS. PRESENT ADDRESS OF ESTHER AURBACH NOT KNOWN. SUGGEST WFO GIVE CONSIDERATION TOTWARDS LOCATING AND INTERVIEWING AURBACH.

POSTER

END

6-00 PM OK FBI WA JG

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 28 26 5-27P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE REPORT OF G. PARNELL THORNTON JAN. NINETEEN LAST AT ST. PAUL. FOR INFO OF WFO JOHN GRAFF, USA FOR DISTRICT OF MINN., ADVISED ST. PAUL HE HAD BEEN EMPLOYED IN BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION OF DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FROM JAN. THIRTYFOUR TO OCT. THIRTYNINE AND THAT FOLLOWING WERE CLOSEST ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS DURING TIME HE WAS IN THAT DEPT. JEROME FRANK, ROBERT MC CONNAUGHEY, FRANCIS M. SHEA, ELLIOT MOYER, AND LEE PRESSMAN. WFO HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MC CONNAUGHEY AND SHEA. NYC HAS INTERVIEWED FRANK AND IS INTERVIEWING PRESSMAN THIS WEEK. WFO SHOULD INTERVIEW MOYER, WHO WAS FORMERLY IN BENEFITS CONTRACT SECTION, LATER IN ANTI TRUST DIVISION AND NOW BELIEVED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE IN WASHINGTON, RE HIS KNOWLEDGE OF HISS AND WHETHER HE POSSESSES TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HIM. OMAHA BEING REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW HUGH ~~J. BOYL~~ ALSO MENTIONED IN ST. PAUL REPORT.

SCHEIDT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

FBI, MIAMI 1-26-49 1-09 PM ECE

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK ...U R G E N T...

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RETELS FROM NEW HAVEN AND SAN FRANCISCO DATED JANUARY NINETEEN LAST. PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III, ROUTE FOUR, BOX ONE NAUGHT SIX, SIESTA KEY, SARASOTA, FLORIDA, INTERVIEWED JANUARY TWENTYFIVE. ADVISES IS THIRTYNINE YEARS OF AGE AND TO BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE A SECOND OR THIRD COUSING OF SUBJECT ALGER HISS IN THAT THEIR GRANDFATHERS WERE BELIEVED TO BE FIRST COUSINS. STATES FIRST MET ALGER HISS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYONE OR FORTYTWO SUBSEQUENT TO RETURN FROM JAVA IN NINETEEN FORTY AND THEREAFTER HAD OCCASIONAL LUNCHEON OR DINNER CONTACT SOCIALLY WITH ALGER HISS WHEN IN WASHINGTON, D. C. STATES WAS DIRECTOR OF HOLLAND OPERATIONS FOR OWI MIDDLE NINETEEN FORTYFIVE TO MIDDLE NINETEEN FORTYSIX, WHICH ORGANIZATION AS WELL AS OSS, WITH WHICH FORMERLY AFFILIATED, SUBSEQUENTLY ABSORBED INTO STATE DEPARTMENT, BUT DURING THAT TIME HAD NO OFFICIAL CONTACT WHATSOEVER WITH ALGER HISS. STATES HAS NO DIRECT OR INDIRECT KNOWLEDGE

...END OG PAGE ONE...

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60 FEB 9-1949

Kisseloff-6871

OF ANY DISLOYAL ACTIONS ON PART OF ALGER HISS AND TO CONTRARY HAS ALWAYS REGARDED HIM AS LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC. PHILIP HISS FURNISHED TWO TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS FROM ALGER HISS, ONE DATED NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, FORTYEIGHT ON LETTERHEAD OF CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, OTHER DATED DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE, FORTYEIGHT AT NYC. STATES THESE ARE ONLY CORRESPONDENCE IN HIS POSSESSION FROM ALGER HISS WITH EXCEPTION OF POSSIBLY A TYPEWRITTEN LETTER FROM ALGER HISS IN FORTYTWO OR FORTYTHREE WHICH MAY BE IN A LOCKED FILE CABINET CONTAINING PERSONAL PAPERS IN HOME OF MOTHER AT NEW CANAAN, CONN., WHICH HOME IS PRESENTLY SUPERVISED ONLY BY A MAID. STATES MOTHER WILL RETURN TO NEW CANAAN IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS BUT THAT IF NECESSARY HE COULD PREVAIL UPON HIS MOTHER TO WRITE TO EITHER LAWRENCE S. GREENE OR CHARLES BANCROFT, COUSINS OF PHILIP, NEW CANAAN, CONN. TO SEARCH THROUGH HIS PERSONAL PAPERS TO LOCATE THIS LETTER. LETTERS OBTAINED BEING FORWARDED FBI LABORATORY. REPORT FOLLOWS.

CARSON

END

CORR - PAGE ONE, LINE FOUR, LAST TWO WORDS "FLORIDA INTERVIEWED"

Kisseloff-6872

ACK PLSE

WA 1-15 PM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

NY OK FBI NYC DB

DISC PLE

cc Mr. Hoover

Called Laboratory

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 26 10:15 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RENYTEL JANUARY TWENTYFIVE, LAST, CONCERNING SPECIMEN Q FIVE AND REQUEST THAT SPECIMENS BE OBTAINED FROM UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS USED AT STATE DEPT BY MISS LINCOLN. REVIEW OF BUTEL DATED JANUARY TWENTYFOUR, LAST, INDICATING THAT MACHINE WHICH TYPED Q FIVE IS LACKING INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS AND BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS TO DISCONTINUE SEARCH FOR ROYAL TYPEWRITER, NO INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO ABOVE NY REQUEST UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-6873

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174-1333-1287

EX-141

60 FEB 9 - 1949

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 26 2:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

REURTEL JANUARY TWENTYFIVE, LAST, RE MRS. H. GEREA. ORIGINAL SOURCE HAS NO FURTHER INFO CONCERNING GEREA'S PRESENT ADDRESS.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-6874

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74-1333-1288

12 JAN 28 1949

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5-79

FEB 8 - 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 1-26-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Strickland of Little Rock called in at 10:15 a.m. today and stated they had received a teletype yesterday from the Kansas City Office instructing them to contact a person in the Arkansas area and it was known that he was a newspaper editor of a small publication known as the "Mountain Echo". It appears he is in possession of a Woodstock typewriter which had been returned to the Woodstock factory from a Washington dealer in about 1937 or 1938 and the typewriter had been traced out of the factory to this individual.

Mr. Strickland's inquiry was whether or not the fact that the person having the typewriter was a newspaper man should in any way affect the inquiry. I told him it would be proper to get specimens from this typewriter ~~and if~~ as they appear to have a possible pertinency. The editor, of course, should not be advised of the reason for securing the specimens. I told him it could be pointed out to the editor that it was not a matter affecting him in any way. Mr. Strickland advised this newspaper man had been cooperative in the past on other investigative matters.

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-6875

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H MB I
12 JAN 28 1949

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60 FEB 3 - 1949

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2:10 AM 1/26/49
M-9-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 1-25-49 9-50 PM PST TJF

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SACS NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES U R URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE BASH R. RE NEW YORK TEL JANUARY TWENTY REQUESTING INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY THE UNSUB, KEITH WHOM CHAMBERS SAID WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER WHOSE REAL NAME MAY HAVE BEEN CRANE AND WHO WAS ASSOCIATED WITH ISAAC FOLKOFF. ON SEPTEMBER TEN, FORTYFIVE, [redacted] REPORTED ONE DELAPPE CONTACTED ISAAC FOLKOFF AND ASKED IF HE QUOTE KNEW THIS FELLOW ED CRANE OR BILL MORGAN UNQUOTE. FOLKOFF SAID HE HAD NOT SEEN HIM IN TWO YEARS BUT AT THAT TIME HE WAS O.K. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO FULLY VALUATE THIS REPORT BUT THE INFERENCE IS THAT BILL MORGAN IS AN ALIAS OF ED CRANE. NO RECORD LOCATED OF ED CRANE, HOWEVER, ONE WILLIAM MORGAN WAS A REPORTER AND PHOTOGRAPHER FOR THE PEOPLES WORLD IN THIRTYEIGHT AND THIRTYNINE, b2 b7D ACCORDING TO [redacted] WAS LAST KNOWN TO BE IN LONG BEACH, CALIF. WHERE HE ARRANGED FOR A FORUM ON UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY ON DECEMBER FOURTEEN, FORTYFIVE, SPONSORED BY THE PEOPLES WORLD. DELAPPE MAY BE EITHER WESLEY R. DELAPPE OR HIS BROTHER [illegible] DELAPPE BOTH COMMUNISTS. [redacted] HAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THAT IN THE MATTER WESLEY R. DELAPPE ACTED AS A COURIER IN BRINGING ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR USE IN GENERAL STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO. [redacted] PREVIOUSLY

END PAGE ONE

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JAN 28 1949

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Kisseloff-6876

PAGE TWO

REPORTED THAT RUSSELL G. DELAPPE WAS PROMINENT IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE IN BERKELEY IN FORTYFIVE WHICH WAS REVIVAL OF THE TECHNICAL BUREAU AND ORGANIZATION WHICH COLLABORATED DURING THE THIRTIES WITH TECHNICIANS OF THE SOVIET UNION. THIS LATTER MAY BE THE ORGANIZATION REFERRED TO BY ASIMOW. NO RECORD OF ANY PETE GREEN ASSOCIATED WITH THIS ORGANIZATION COULD BE LOCATED. [redacted] TO BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY KNOWLEDGE HE MAY HAVE OF CRANE OR MORGAN. LOS ANGELES SHOULD SEARCH FILES AND SUTEL SAN FRANCISCO ANY INFORMATION RE ED CRANE OR WILLIAM MORGAN ASSOCIATED WITH THE PEOPLES WORLD FOR ASSISTANCE IN INTERVIEW. SUGGEST NEW YORK REINTERVIEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND QUESTION HIM AS TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT KEITH MAY HAVE BEEN ED CRANE OR WILLIAM MORGAN. NO DESCRIPTION OF MORGAN LOCATED TO DATE.

b2
b7D

KIMBALL

END AND ACK IN O PLS

CR - LINE EVEXX ELEVEN, PAGE ONE, FIRST WORD - "AN".

WA 1-00 AM OK FBI WASH D C TCM

NY OK FBI NYC EMCG

LA OK FBI LA WLC

DISC

VM

Kisseloff-6877

2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

WA 1 NY 1 FROM BALTO 1-26-49 9-13 AM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RE NY TEL JAN TWENTYFIVE RE ARRANGING INTERVIEW WITH RICHARD J. KREBS, AKA JAN VALTIN. KREBS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW AT BETTERTON, MD. ANY DAY THIS WEEK. NY REQUESTED FORWARD DETAILS FOR INTERVIEW TO BALTO. AT ONCE.

MC FARLIN

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/87 BY sp2mcdld
F/O Log 87-73

RECORDED - 34

SSSR 1 NY

BA R 1 WA

BA R1 NY

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174-1533-1291
F B I

12 JAN 28 1949

60 FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-6878

JF:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 26 10:15 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

Mr. Fletcher

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
RE FRANKLIN W. RENO. BALTIMORE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED WFO ON JANUARY TWENTYFOUR, LAST, THAT JOSEPH JAFFE WAS REPORTED TO BE RESIDING IN WASHINGTON. JAFFE WAS DESCRIBED AS ONE OF A GROUP OF PERSONS RELEASED BY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX FOR BEING MEMBERS OF CP. WFO FILES REFLECT JOSEPH JAFFE, WAS, JAFFEE, JAFFY, FORMERLY RESIDED FOUR FIVE TWO NINE IOWA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, AND MOVED TO TWO FOUR EIGHT AVENUE P, BROOKLYN, NY, IN AUGUST, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. WIFE'S NAME IS LEAH OR LEE. JAFFE EOD ABERDEEN IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, AND HAD WORKED AT BUREAU OF STANDARDS, DC, IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. FILES REFLECT HIS FATHER, JAMES, WAS ACTIVE CP MEMBER IN WASHINGTON.. HANDLE.

HOTTEL

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74-1333-1292

60 FEB 9 - 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Fletcher

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

CONF WASH 2 AND BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 26 217 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS ETAL PERJURY ESP R. RE BALTIMORE TEL TODAY RE INTERVIEW WITH JAN VALTIN. NY FORWARDING AMSD DETAILED MEMORANDUM OF SA W. J. MC CARTHY RE ALL AVAILABLE INFO ON BORIS BYKOV. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW VALTIN IN DETAIL RE POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION OF BORIS HERTZ WITH COL. BYKOV.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER

WA NY R 2 WA

NY R 1 BA

DISC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/87 BY sp2mcldd
F/O Log 87-23

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F B I

12 JAN 28 1949

EX-141

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-6880

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/23/80 BY [illegible]

JANUARY 26, 1949

FBI WASH FIELD 26 8: P

DIRECTOR AND SAC'S NEW YORK AND ALBANY URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R, PERJURY.

RETEL NY JANUARY SEVEN ADVISING THAT PRISCILLA HISS TESTIFIED [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] THE ABOVE INFO RECEIVED CONFIDENTIALLY AND SHOULD NOT BE REVEALED TO ANYONE. MRS. BURLING IN SIGNED STATEMENT TODAY ADVISES THAT SHE MET ALGER AND PRISCILLA IN ABOUT THIRTYFOUR OR THIRTYFIVE THROUGH HER NOW DECEASED HUSBAND, JOSEPH COTTON, JR. SHE SAYS SHE HAS SEEN ALGER HISS ONLY ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE TIMES BUT KNEW PRISCILLA BETTER. SHE STATES THAT IN SPRING OF THIRTYSIX SHE VISITED HISS HOME ON P STREET BETWEEN TWENTYNINTH AND THIRTIETH. IT IS NOTED HISS DID LIVE AT TWO NINE NAUGHT FIVE P STREET, AT ABOUT THIS TIME. MRS. BURLING STATES SHE WAS ACCOMPANIED ON THIS VISIT BY MRS. THOMAS GAMMACK WHO IS NOW MRS. DOUGLAS BURDEN AND WHO WAS EXPECTING A CHILD AT THE TIME OF THE VISIT. BURLING RECALLS THAT THERE WERE SEVERAL PEOPLE, WOMEN SHE BELIEVES, IN THE HISS HOME AT THE TIME. SHE DOES NOT RECALL IF THESE PERSONS WERE VISITING OR LIVED AT THE HOME. SHE CANNOT RECALL ANY NAMES AND DOES NOT BELIEVE SHE COULD RECOGNIZE THEM IF SHE

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Kisseloff-6881

SAW THEM AGAIN. STATES HAS SEEN PHOTOS OF MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS DISPLAYED AT TIME OF INTERVIEW AND DOES NOT RECALL EVER HAVING SEEN THEM. SHE STATES THE NAME GEORGE CROSSLEY IS UNFAMILIAR TO HER AND THAT SHE IS UNACQUAINTED WITH ANYONE BY THAT NAME. MRS. DOUGLAS BURDEN PRESENTLY RESIDES AT CHARLOTTE, VERMONT, AND SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED BY ALBANY AS TO ABOVE.

HOTTEL

CWPEH

7-9-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

NA
OPEN

WASH FROM NEW YORK 61 26 10-29 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. AFTER CHAMBERS APPEARANCE AT GJ TODAY HE WAS INTERVIEWED FOR APPROXIMATELY FOUR HOURS CONCERNING ACTIVITIES OF WASHINGTON APPARATUS IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. CHAMBERS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE GJ TOMORROW AND INTERVIEW WILL CONTINUE THEREAFTER.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 10 FROM NEW YORK 27 4-380

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R.

DETROIT REQUESTED TO SUTEL CURRENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS ARVID WERVER JACOBSON. SAAG DONEGAN WILL ISSUE SUBPOENA FOR APPEARANCE BEFORE GJ.

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DETROIT ADVISED

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FBI

12 JAN 28 1949

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Kisseloff-6884

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

77482

JAN 27 1949

TELEMETER

WASH 2 FROM CHICAGO 27 10-35 ROC

DIRECTOR, AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE WFO TELETYPE JANUARY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN FORTYNINE. JOHN H. WARD, SECRETARY OF ~~SOMMONWEAXXXX~~ COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO., CHICAGO, ADVISES HE RESIDED AT THREE FOUR NAUGHT FIVE O STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, D. C. FROM SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN ~~THRIXXX~~ THIRTYFOUR, TO JUNE, THIRTYSIX. WARD NOT ACQUAINTED WITH HISS OR CHAMBERS. WARD ADVISES HE MET DONALD HISS SOCIALLY IN MAY, FORTYONE, THROUGH MRS. EDWARD BURLING, PRESENTLY MRS. THOMAS TYLER, CHICAGO, ILL. WARD STATES ONLY NEIGHBOR HE CAN RECALL IS STERLING MC KITRICK, PHONETIC, THREE FOUR NAUGHT SEVEN O STREET. MC KITRICK THEN EMPLOYED NRA, WASHINGTON, D. C. PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF MC KITRICK UNKNOWN. MRS. CORNELIA TYLER, FOUR FIVE E. ELM STREET, CHICAGO, FORMER WIFE OF EDWARD BURLING OF LAW FIRM ACHESON, BURLING AND HISS, WASHINGTON D. C. ADVISES ~~SEXXX~~ SHE HAS KNOWN DONALD HISS FROM NINEEEN THIRTYTWO AND ALGER HISS ONLY AN ACQUAINTANCE. TYLER ADVISED SHE HAS NEVER HEARD OF CHAMBERS, WAS, UNTIL RECENT PUBLICITY AND NEVER KNEW DONALD OR ALGER HISS TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNISTIC ELEMENTS. TYLER ADVISED MRS. THEODORE DOMNICK, THREE ONE TWO TWO O STREET, NW, AND WILLIAM YOUNGMAN ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. WELL ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER AND DONALD HISS. INTERVIEW DOMINICK AND ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MC KITRICK AND WILLIAM YOUNGMAN. RECORDED - 34

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77-1333-1297

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1949

TELETYPE

DIRECTOR7 WASHINGTON FIELD 7 NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE

2.35 PM 1-27-49

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ALGER HISS, ETAL. PERJURY,

IS R, ESPIONAGE R. . RETEL FROM BOSTON JAN. TWENTYSIX.

REPORT OF SA MAHLON C. COLLER AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN DATED JAN.

TENTH FORTYNINE SET OUT UNDEVELOPED LEAD FOR BOSTON TO

INTERVIEW GARDNER JACKSON, A NEWSPAPER MAN WITH HOME AT CAPE COD,

MASS. JACKSON REPORTEDLY BROKE WITH WASHINGTON GROUP AND

MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION REGARDING THE POLITICAL

PHILOSOPHY OF ALGER HISS AS JACKSON WAS PERSONALLY WELL ACQUAINTED

WITH QUOTE LIBERAL CIRCLE UNQUOTE. DOROTHY DETZER, OF LELAND,

MICHIGAN, STATES THAT BETWEEN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTY

NINE SHE BECAME WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THIS GROUP THROUGH

HER WORK AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. SHE STATES AMONG THIS GROUP

WERE NOEL FIELD, ALGER HISS, LAWRENCE DUGGAN AND GARDNER JACKSON,

ON FRINGE OF THE GROUP WAS JOHN ABT. INVESTIGATION REFLECTS

GARDNER JACKSON HAS FORWARDING ADDRESS OF SIX WEST KIRKE ST., CHEVY

CHASE, MD. BUREAU AUTHORIZATION RECEIVED BY BOSTON TO INTERVIEW

JACKSON BY TELETYPE DATED JAN. FOURTEENTH, FORTYNINE.

GARDNER JACKSON IS KNOWN TO BOSTON AGENT OF LIBERAL PERSUASION AND IN

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12 JAN 28 1949

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Kisseloff-6886

PAGE TWO

TWENTYSEVEN VERY ACTIVE IN DEFENSE OF SACCO VANZETTI IN MASS. JACKSON EXPRESED HIMSELF IN RECENT INTERVIEW WITH AN AGENT AS BEING BITTERLY OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM AND RECOGNIZING COMMUNIST HAVE USED LIBERAL ORGANIZATIONS TO PROMOTE COMMUNISM. AT THAT TIME ALSO DISPLAYED FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD FBI. JACKSON PRESENTLY RESIDED FOURTEEN TEN, TWENTYNINTH ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. COPY OFRE-FERENCED REPORT BEING FORWARDED. WFO WILL CONDUCT INTERVIEW.

MC FARLIN

END

CORRECTION LINE 13 NAME IS LAWRENCE DUGGAN

VAZQ AG

WHOLD PLS FOR WA BA

BA R 7 WA
NY

TWO COPIES WFO

BA R2 NY

DDC:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-27-49 12:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. FORMER OFFICIAL, NYE COMMITTEE, STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, ADVISES MISS GALE SHERIDAN, TWO TWO FIVE SEVEN VALLEJO, SAN FRANCISCO, FORMER MEMBER OF NYE COMMITTEE, ACQUAINTED WITH HISS. INTERVIEW MISS SHERIDAN IF THERE ARE NO REASONS TO CONTRARY. DISPLAY PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS. AS HISS CLAIMS HE MET CHAMBERS AT NYE COMMITTEE DURING NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR OR THIRTYFIVE, OTHER EMPLOYEES MAY RECALL CHAMBERS. ASCERTAIN EXTENT ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH HISS AND IF SHE KNOWS CHAMBERS.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

Kisseloff-6888

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124-1333-1299

12 JAN 28

1/19/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 19 1:45p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. BEN MANDEL OF HCUA THIS DATE ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO HIS SOURCE JAY LOVESTONE, WILLIAM L. WHITE AUTHOR OF BOOK, REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS, TOLD LOVESTONE THAT IN THE NINETEEN THIRTIES HE ATTENDED INNUMERABLE SOCIAL PARTIES WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS PRESENT. BEATRICE HEINMAN WELL KNOWN TO THE BUREAU, ALSO PRESENT. WHITE TOLD LOVESTONE THAT HE WAS VERY FRIENDLY WITH THE HISSES UNTIL HIS BOOK WAS PUBLISHED WHEN HE GOT INTO A VIOLENT ARGUMENT WITH PRISCILLA HISS OVER THE BOOK. MANDEL FURTHER STATED THAT INFORMATION CAME TO HIM FROM GEORGE HEWITT AKA TIMOTHY HOLMES, WELL KNOWN TO BUREAU, THAT IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT HOLMES RECALLS ALGER AND DONALD HISS ATTENDING A COMMUNIST PARTY MEETING, WEST SIDE OF MANHATTAN ON TWENTIETH OR TWENTY FIRST STREET BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES; THAT HOLMES THINKS HE CAN IDENTIFY THE PREMISE IN QUESTION. PRESENT WERE CHARLES KRUMBEIN, ISRAEL AMTER, ISIDORE BEGUN, JACK STACHEL AND J. PETERS. HOLMES TOLD MANDEL HE RECALLS HISS SPEAKING TO PETERS AND STACHEL AND REMEMBERS HIM SITTING ON A SOFA NEXT TO ROSE WORTIS AND MAX STEINBERG. PURPOSE OF

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Kisseloff-6889

74-1333-

THIS MEETING WAS TO DISCUSS QUOTE PROFESSIONALS UNQUOTE IN THE PARTY. MANDEL STATES THAT IN SUBSTANTIATION THAT A PROFESSIONAL DRIVE WAS ON IN THE PARTY AT THAT TIME AND IN THE SEPTEMBER NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT ISSUE OF QUOTE THE COMMUNIST UNQUOTE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY, THERE IS AN ARTICLE BY FOSTER ON THIS ISSUE. MANDEL FURTHER STATED THAT HE WAS ADVISED BY HEWITT THAT ALGER HISS WAS PRESENT AT A NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS MEETING APRIL TWENTY SIX, TWENTY SEVEN, TWENTY EIGHT NINETEEN FORTY AT THE LABOR DEPARTMENT AUDITORIUM, WASHINGTON; THAT A BACK ROOM WAS USED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY CAUCUS AT THIS CONGRESS AND THAT MAX YERGAN CAN VERIFY HISS' PRESENCE THERE. MANDEL STATED ABOVE INFORMATION CAME TO HIM ONLY RECENTLY AND HCUA IS TAKING NO ACTION. THE ABOVE FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.

HOTTEL

END

Kisseloff-6890

74-94
EH:MB

JANUARY 24, 1949

SAC, BOSTON, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

REBUTEL JANUARY ELEVEN LAST, SUGGESTING INTERVIEW OF CHARLES E. WYZANSKY, JR. IN VIEW OF WYZANSKY'S APPARENT ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BUREAU OF WHICH YOU ARE AWARE HE SHOULD NOT BE INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE.

(See file 62-75474-2 + 4)

HOOVER DESK

G I R-7

CC-BY MAIL, SAC, NEW YORK

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174-1333-1

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JWP:hhr

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 24 1949

FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-6891

TELETYPE

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FBI
JAN 24 6 42 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
FBI
JAN 27 1949
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 24 8 12 PM '49

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

JANUARY 24, 1949 - URGENT

SAC NEW YORK

1302

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE NY TEL JANUARY EIGHTEEN LAST WHEREIN FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN TESTIFIED BEFORE GRAND JURY EXCLAIMING QUOTE I HAVE NEVER BEEN A COMMUNIST QUOTE. RE NY TEL JANUARY TWENTY LAST REFLECTING ELECTION BOARD RECORDS AT NYC REVEAL THAT FELIX INSLERMAN REGISTERED AS COMMUNIST FOR THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTYFOUR ELECTIONS GIVING ADDRESS THREE ONE FOUR EAST ONE TWO TWO STREET, NYC. IMMEDIATELY FURNISH FBI LABORATORY PHOTOSTATIC COPY ELECTION REGISTRATION OF FELIX INSLERMAN AND KNOWN HANDWRITING OF HIM FOR COMPARISON AND FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE USE IN CONNECTION WITH MATTER.

HOOVER

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-6892

FLJ:EW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
1742

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON 17 NEWARK 4 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NYC 20 5-15P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. REVIEW OF ELECTION BOARD RECORDS AT NYC REFLECT THAT FELIX INSLERMAN REGISTERED AS COMMUNIST FOR THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTYFOUR ELECTIONS FROM ADDRESS THREE FOURTEEN EAST ONE TWENTY SECOND STREET, NYC. HANS INSLERMAN REGISTERED AS COMMUNIST FOR THIRTY THREE ELECTION FROM ADDRESS THREE FOURTEEN EAST ONE TWENTYSECOND STREET, NYC. NO REGISTRATION FOR THIRTYFIVE CAN BE FOUND FOR FELIX AT NYC. BLATIMORE SHOULD REVIEW ELECTION RECORDS OF APPROPRIATE BOARDS FOR REGISTRATION OF FELIX FROM THIRTY SIX THROUGH FORTYONE AND OBTAIN ALL INFO. IF COMMUNIST REGISTRATION LOCATED IT SHOULD BE PHOTOSTATED AND SENT AMSD THIS OFFICE FOR PRESENTATION TO G. J. NEWARK CONDUCT SAME INVESTIGATION RE HANS INSLERMAN. FOR INFO OF NEWARK T. J. DONEGAN ISSUING SUBPOENA THIS DATE FOR HANS INSLERMAN FOR APPEARANCE JANUARY TWENTYSIX NEXT BEFORE G.J. ALBANY CHECK ELECTION RECORDS FOR PERIOD INSLERMAN- RESIDENCE YOUR AREA.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

ACK IN ORDER AND DISC PLS

WA Q W R 4 NK

AFKB NY R 17 WA

BA OTKMOTTTT

RECORDED - 29
INDEXED - 29
174-1302
F B I
JAN 27 1949
SEARCHED BY
SERIALIZED BY

Inslerman testified before G.J. [illegible] never heard of "Felix"

Kisseloff-6893

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 100 18 11-03 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R.

T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. FELIX A. INSLERMAN WAS AGAIN QUESTIONED RE HIS EMPLOYMENT IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING NINETTEN THIRTYSIX AND REFUSED TO ANSWER. ALSO REFUSED RE EMPLOYMENT IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND UP TO JAN. ONE, NINETEEN THIRTY-NINE, FROM WHICH LATTER DATE HE IS WILLING TO ANSWER. HE WAS REINTERROGATED CONCERNING DENIALS IN HIS SIGNED STATEMENT AS SET OUT MYTEL JAN. SEVENTEEN AND DECLARED HE DID NOT LIE IN THAT STATEMENT. CHAMBERS WAS THEN BROUGHT BEFORE GJ AND REPEATED HIS EARLIER TESTIMONY RE KNOWLEDGE OF AND ACQUAINTANCE WITH FELIX. STATED LATTER KNEW HIM AS BOB OR CARL. INSLERMAN WAS THAN BROUGHT IN AGAIN AND DENIED KNOWING MAN NAMED CARL DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. HE THEN HOWEVER REFUSED TO ANSWER WHETHER HE HAD KNOWN INDIVIDUAL NAMED BOB DURING THAT TIME.

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 29 174-1233-1303
INDEXED - 29
JAN 27 1949
Chambers
EX-98

Kisseloff-6894

5 FEB 1949

ALSO REFUSED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED WHERE HE WAS INTRODUCED TO CHAMBERS, ANSWERED THAT IT WAS NOT IN CHICAGO BUT REFUSED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED IF IT WERE IN NY OR BALTIMORE. DONEGAN POINTS OUT LATTER SERIES OF ANSWERS INDICATES INSLERMAN NOT SURE AS TO WHERE HE ACTUALLY MET CHAMBERS AND ACCORDINGLY HE WAS TAKING NO CHANCES BY REFUSING TO ANSWER AS TO NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE. WHEN ASKED WHETHER HE WAS CP MEMBER DURIN VARIOUS YEARS HE FINALLY EXCLAIMED "IVE NEVER BEEN A COMMUNIST." BOTH INSLERMAN AND CHAMBERS WILL BE BEFORE GJ AGAIN JAN. NINETEEN.

SCHEIDT

HOLDPLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-140

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. January 26, 1949

Transmit the following message to: SAC, LOS ANGELES

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE LA REPORT JANUARY TWENTY, NINETEEN FORTY NINE. EXHIBIT PHOTO OF CHAMBERS TO STEPHEN McKEVETT FARRAND TO DETERMINE IF HE EVER SAW CHAMBERS WITH ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS, INASMUCH AS FARRAND WAS A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF ALGER HISS AND A FREQUENT VISITOR AT HISS'S RESIDENCE. INTERROGATE FARRAND IN DETAIL FOR NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ASSOCIATES, BUSINESS, SOCIAL OR OTHERWISE, OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS FOR THESE ASSOCIATES MAY HAVE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS.

HOOVER

ASB:SLM

CC: NEW YORK BY MAIL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

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96 DEC 16 1964

RECORDED - 29
INDEXED - 29

74-1333-130

FBI
JAN 26 1949

EX-98

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELEMETER

Kisseloff-6896

51 FEB 9 1949

SENT VIA _____ 7:36P M Per _____

OUTINE

JANUARY 24, 1949

RECORDED - 62 74-1533-1305

SAC - NEW YORK

EX-109 59-X3

MAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R.

REURTEL JANUARY TEN LAST. BUREAU FILES REFLECT NY IN POSSESSION OF ALL INFORMATION RE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, WHICH IS NOT IN POSSESSION OF WFO AND BALTIMORE WITH FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS: BUREAU FILES CONTAIN A COPY OF A THIRTY-TWO PAGE PAMPHLET BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ENTITLED QUOTE CAN YOU HEAR THEIR VOICES DASH A SHORT STORY UNQUOTE, PUBLISHED IN NINETEEN THIRTY-TWO BY INTERNATIONAL PAMPHLETS, NYC. IT IS SUBTITLED QUOTE THE ARKANSAS FARMERS' FIGHT FOR FOOD UNQUOTE AND CONTAINS REPRODUCTIONS OF CARTOONS FROM THE DAILY WORKER AND ONE BY ROBERT MINOR. ACCORDING TO THE PAMPHLET, STORY FIRST PUBLISHED IN NEW MASSES IN MARCH NINETEEN THIRTY-ONE AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY RENDERED INTO A PLAY BY HALLIE FLANAGAN AND MARGARET CLIFFORD AND PRODUCED AT VASSAR COLLEGE BY A NUMBER OF QUOTE WORKERS UNQUOTE DRAMATIC GROUPS. THE SECOND NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA TENNEY COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES MENTIONS THAT CHAMBERS WAS AMONG THE AMERICAN WRITERS SERVING ON THE NINETEEN THIRTY-TWO STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS.

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-6897

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

cc - BALTIMORE
cc - WASHINGTON FIELD (By Special Messenger)

B 8 1949 162 JAN 24 1949

(61-7562-2 p.161)
(100-15252-33)

HOOVER

TELETYPE

FLJ:mpd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 10 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 51 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 10 7-40P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. THIS OFFICE PRESENTLY COMPILING INFO ON CHAMBERS TO SET OUT IN REPORT FORM. WFO AND BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO FURNISH THIS OFFICE WITH ALL INFO IN THEIR FILES RELATIVE TO CHAMBERS WHICH IS NOT IN POSSESSION OF THIS OFFICE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH INFO IN THEIR FILES RE CHAMBERS WHICH IS NOT IN THE POSSESSION OF WFO, BALTIMORE AND THIS OFFICE. THE FILES ON CHAMBERS SHOULD BE EXAMINED UNDER ALL OF HIS ALIASES, ALL OF WHICH ARE KNOWN TO ABOVE OFFICES. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/23/77 BY

RECORDED - 62

174-1333-1305

FBI

3 JAN 26 1949

EX-109

69-X

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WA LNNY

NY R 51 WA ALSO RELAY

BA NY R 2 BA

Tel m
WFO
Balto
1-24-49

Kisseloff-6898

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: January 24, 1949

RECORDED - 62 74-1333-1306 SAC, BALTIMORE ..... URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REURLET JANUARY FIVE, LAST, AND NEW YORK TEL JANUARY ELEVEN, LAST, RE INTERVIEW OF JOSEPH JAFFEE AND FIVE OTHER INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED AS DISCHARGED EMPLOYEES OF THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND. BALTIMORE CONDUCT SUGGESTED INTERVIEWS UNLESS INFORMATION IN YOUR POSSESSION CONCERNING ANYONE OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WOULD PRECLUDE THE DESIRABILITY OF THAT PARTICULAR INTERVIEW. SUTEL RESULTS TO THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK OFFICE.

EX-25

HOOVER

CC NEW YORK (BY MAIL)

JWP/lc

Comp #73,719

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/1/81 BY SP-8 BD/Dje

This document has been released to the reading room unclassified in the Alger Hiss Case, updating stamp -

G.I.R. 8

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96 DEC 16 1964

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 24 6 15 PM '49

RECEIVED
JAN 24 5 30 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
ROOM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-6899

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

60 FEB 8 1949

SENT VIA TELETYPE 6:48 PM

Per

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-09-2010

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: January 5, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Comp#73,719
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8BJ
REASON
DATE OF REV. 9-1-91
9/1/81

This document has been released to the reading room in the Alger Hiss Case, updating stamp.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE in the captioned case dated December 24, 1948 and the report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR dated December 30, 1946 at Baltimore, Maryland and entitled COGOG, INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Considerable data appears in the above mentioned report dated December 30, 1946 starting on page 16 concerning the Communist Political Association Club at Aberdeen, Maryland. It is to be noted as a result of the investigation by this office, a number of individuals working in the Ballistics Research Laboratories and elsewhere on the Aberdeen Proving Ground were determined to be members of the Communist Political Association. It is to be noted on page 28 of this report under the heading JOSEPH JAFFEE, it is reported that WEISS and JAFFEE had complete access to all data concerning the proximity fuse. As reflected in both of the aforementioned reports, JAFFEE and five of the Aberdeen Proving Ground employees were discharged by the War and Navy Departments as a result of information concerning their membership in the Communist Party as furnished by this office.

Inasmuch as one of the individuals interviewed in regard to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO expressed the opinion that RENO was acquainted with those discharged and inasmuch as RENO filed a petition protesting their discharge, it is possible that this group was associated with RENO in the dissemination of information to an espionage apparatus subsequent to the 1938 date which he gave as his last contact with any members of the espionage ring.

It is also to be noted that Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] in the Spring of 1948 advised that three of the individuals who had been fired at Aberdeen, IRVING SPECTOR, HARRY SPECTOR and ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, were considerably perturbed over the belief that they might be under investigation by the FBI. At that time, IRVING SPECTOR was reported to be extremely nervous and his wife was concerned about his health. Subsequent to that time, HARRY SPECTOR received considerable publicity because he was teaching school in this city and had been accused of having Communist sympathies.

b2
b7D

RECORDED - 62 174-1333-1
INDEXED - 62

The above is being called to the attention of the Bureau inasmuch as it might prove profitable to interview these individuals or to have them subpoenaed before the New York Grand Jury in regard to any connection they may have had with the current espionage case.

APPROPRIATE REMOVALS
AND FILE OFFICES
AND DISTRIBUTING
SLIP(S) OF class
DATE 12-7-81 ens

JFF/JW
65-1642

cc - New York

EX-25
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Kisseloff-6900

telephoned to Bureau
to NY
1/24/49 + WP
5-28

INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INVESTIGATIVE SECTION
JAN 13 1949
CLEARED

NA

File, Filed 1742

WA 19 AND NY 3 FROM BA 13 5-29 PM AHS

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE BALTIMORE LETTER TO BUREAU JANUARY FIVE LAST AND RETEL FROM NEW YORK TO BUREAU JANUARY ELEVEN LAST. NEW YORK OFFICE BY RETEL RECOMMENDED THAT JOSEPH JAFFEE AND THE FIVE OTHER INDIVIDUALS MENTONED IN SAID LETTER AS DISCHARGED EMPLOYEES OF THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND BE QUESTIONED ALONG THE LINES SET OUT IN THE LETTER. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE BUREAU ADVISE WHETHER IT DESIRES THIS OFFICE TO PROCEED WITH THESE INTERVIEWS.

MC FARLIN

END

WA BA R 19 WA

EX-25
RECORDED - 62
INDEXED - 62
174-1333-1307
F B I
3 JAN 26 1949
60 FEB 8 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

DCNT WASH 3 AND BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 11 333 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY DASH ESP R.

RE BALT LETTER TO BUREAU JAN FIVE LAST. IT IS RECOMMENDATION OF

THIS OFFICE THAT JOSEPH JAFFEE AND FIVE OTHER INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED

IN SAID LETTER AS DISCHARGED EMPLOYEES OF ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND BE

QUESTIONED ALONG LINES SET OUT IN SAID LETTER.

RECORDED - 62 124-1333-1308

F B I

INDEXED - 62

3 JAN 26 1949

SCHEIDT

HOLD

60 FEB 8-1949

EX-25

Kisseloff-6902

SAC, Washington Field Office

January 19, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the letter to Dallas from the Bureau dated July 5, 1944, captioned Mrs. Victor Perlo, Internal Security - R, transmitting an anonymous letter containing a partial list of the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. Copies of this material were also made available to the Washington Field Office.

The author of this anonymous letter was later determined to be Katherine Mills Perlo.

The Washington Field Division is instructed to review the above mentioned material and immediately set out leads for the prompt interview of all persons mentioned in instant letter who were reportedly active in connection with the underground apparatus of the Communist Party. These individuals should be interviewed in connection with the development of instant case. It is realized that a number of these individuals may already have been interviewed in connection with this matter. All those who have not been so interviewed should be promptly located and interviewed.

It is noted that the name of William D. Hassett appears on the above referenced anonymous letter. Mr. Hassett should not be considered for interview inasmuch as he is the person who made this communication available to the Bureau.

For the information of the New York Division, there is being transmitted herewith two photostatic copies of the above-mentioned anonymous letter, as well as photostatic copies of the Bureau letter to the Dallas Division dated July 5, 1944.

cc - New York (enclosure)

JMP:ofm

Kisselloff-6903

RECORDED - 104 124-13309
Ex-116
F B I
71 JAN 27 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Penington

57 FEB 10 1949

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
E TATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTI

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS

JANUARY 25, 1949

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

RECORDED - 77 14 - 1310

SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE WFO REPORT JUNE FIVE LAST ON ROBERT STEPHENS WARE, LGE, WHICH INDICATES THAT WARE IS NOT PRESENTLY ACTIVE OR CONNECTED WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY. IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE WARE WAS REPORTEDLY THE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE GROUP TOWARD NEW YORK BRANCH UNIONS OF THE YCL. WFO IS INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW WARE CONCERNING THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AND ALSO FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE RELEVANT TO INSTANT CASE. BECAUSE OF WARE'S FAMILY HISTORY DISCRETION SHOULD BE USED THROUGHOUT THE INTERVIEW.

HOOVER

cc - SAC, WFO (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

JWP:EEN

EX-59

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96 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-6904

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

57 FEB 4 1949

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/13/49

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In connection with the above-entitled case, Special Agent James T. Haverty has called to my attention that the Bureau has conducted an "LGE" investigation on one STEPHEN WARE, son of HAROLD WARE and grandson of Mother ELLA REEVES BLOOR. HAROLD WARE was reportedly leader of the CP underground in Washington, D.C. prior to about 1937.

The investigation of STEPHEN WARE, a Navy employee, reflected he was reported as one of the leaders of the Young Communist League in Chicago about 1939 but that no information of CP activities on his part was reported since that time. It is believed that WARE resided with his father in Washington, D.C. until about 1935, attending high school in that city prior to that time. It is also believed that WARE originally came from a small town in Maryland.

The above is being brought to the Bureau's attention with a view to seeing whether it might desire to have STEPHEN WARE interviewed as to the activities of his father and other members of the CP underground in Washington, D.C. about 1935.

JTH:gml
74-5

Kisseloff-6905

RECORDED - 77

INDEXED - 77

EX-59

74-1332-1310

RECORDED - 130 [illegible] 1311

JWP:slm

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 31 9 44 AM '49

JAN 31 9 17 AM '49
RECEIVED FBI
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisselof-6906

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: January 27, 1949

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You will recall that Felix August Inslerman has been identified as the photographer for Chambers' apparatus, who operated in Baltimore, Maryland.

On January 18, 1949, Inslerman testified before the grand jury and when asked whether he was a Communist Party member during various years, he finally exclaimed, "I've never been a Communist!"

An examination was made by the New York Office of the Election Board records at New York City and it was found that Felix Inslerman had registered as a Communist for the years 1933 and 1934, giving his address as 314 East 122nd Street, New York City.

Photostatic copies of the Election Board records and known handwriting specimens of Inslerman were furnished to the FBI laboratory for comparison of the handwriting appearing on each.

The FBI laboratory has concluded that the signatures of Felix A. Inslerman appearing on the Election Board records are identical with Inslerman's signatures which appear on several applications for employment. This identification has been furnished to the New York Office.

ACTION:

The foregoing is for your information.

FLJ:mp

Kisseloff-6907

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

74-1333-1311

FIVE

Memo to Ad
cc: Quinn Tamm
1-31-49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 67 18 7-25 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY COPY OF REPORT OF SA DAY A. LINDBERG DATED DEC. TWELVE, FORTY FOUR, CAPTIONED KARL AMATNEEK, WAS., SM-C, BEING FURNISHED T. J. DONEGAN ON JAN. NINETEEN NEXT FOR ASSISTANCE IN CONTEMPLATED INTERROGATION OF AMATNEEK BEFORE GJ ON SAME DATE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

INDEXED - 135
RECORDED - 135 174-1333-1312
JAN 28 1949

STOP DESK

G. I. R.

60 FEB 1 1949

EX-76

Kisseloff-6908

SAC, New York

January 19, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the following material, copies of which have previously been made available to your office:

Letter to New York, dated May 14, 1942, entitled Whittaker Chambers, was., Espionage - R.

Letter to New York, dated January 29, 1945, entitled Whittaker Chambers, was., Internal Security - R, which letter transmitted a copy of the original notes taken by Mr. Adolf A. Berle, former Assistant Secretary of State, on the occasion of his interview with Chambers during September, 1939.

Letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated June 26, 1945, captioned Whittaker Chambers, Internal Security - R, your file 65-6766.

You are instructed to review referenced material and immediately set out leads for the prompt interview of all persons mentioned by Whittaker Chambers, who were reportedly active in connection with the underground apparatus of the Communist Party, as well as any who would appear to have information concerning this apparatus. These individuals should be interviewed in connection with developments in instant case. It is realized that a number of these individuals will already have been interviewed in this connection.

This matter should receive most prompt attention.

JWP:ofm

RECORDED - 135

313

F B I
JAN 27 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-6909

SAC, Washington

January 19, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are being enclosed herewith for the Washington Field Office photographic copies of the documents which were printed by the FBI Laboratory from the film turned over by Chambers to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. These documents have previously been referred to as Grand Jury exhibits numbers 47 and 48. These exhibits are excerpts or copies of original State Department documents.

The Washington Field Office is instructed to immediately contact appropriate officials of the State Department and obtain from them photostatic copies of the original State Department documents pertaining to exhibits 47 and 48. Thereafter, a report should be submitted to the Bureau describing the comparison of the State Department documents with the aforementioned exhibits. Photostatic copies of the State Department documents should then be furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office.

You should see that this matter is given immediate attention

Enclosure

CC - New York

RECORDED - 135

-1314

F B I
JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-6910

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 19 1949 PM

FLJ:EEW:ARM:EW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTIMORE 25 10-25 A EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONGE R.

RE BALTOTEL YESTERDAY CONCERNING APARTMENT IN BALTIMORE USED BY CHAMBERS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES. LATE YESTERDAY CHAMBERS GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO VIEW IN PERSON SUSPECTED APARTMENT AT ONE ONE TWO EAST MADISON ST., BALTIMORE AND SPIEGELS. CHAMBERS PRACTICALLY CERTAIN THAT APARTMENT ABOVE FIRST FLOOR AT ONE ONE TWO EAST MADISON ST. IS APARTMENT REFERRRED TO BY HIM AS HAVING BEEN USED FOR PHOTGRAPHIC PURPOSES DURING BRIEF PERIOD IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX DASH THIRTYSEVEN. CHAMBERS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT WILLIAM AND ANNA SPIEGEL WERE THE OCCUPANTS OF THE APARTMENT IN QUESTION, BEING LESS CERTAIN IN HIS IDENTIFICATION OF ANNA SPIEGEL. WILLIAM AND ANNA SPIEGEL ONLY BRIEFLY INTERVIEWD BY AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE PRIOR TO THEIR EMPLOYING AN ATTORNEY, BOTH THE SPIEGELS ADMITTED ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH DAVID CARPENTER, BUT HAVE MADE NO ADMISSION TO DATE WITH REFERENCE TO KNOWING CHAMBERS, OF ANY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND CARPENTER, OR OF CHAMBERS HAVING USED THEIR APARTMENT FOR PHOTGRAPHIC PURPOSES, PENDING ADVICE OF COUNSEL. THE SPIEGELS ATTORNEY WILL ADVISE THIS OFFICE TODAY WHETHER OR NOT HE WILL PERMIT THEM TO BE INTERVIEWED FURTHER. THE ATTORNEY HAS STATED THAT HE WILL CONSULT WITH THE SPIEGELS AND WILL PERMIT THEM TO FURNISH ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION IN THEIR POSSESSION SO LONG AS SUCH INFORMATION DOES NOT INCRIMINATE HIS CLIENTS. IN EVENT SAAG DONEGAN DESIRES TO SUBPOENA SPIEGELS, THEY RESIDE AT FIVE ONE ZERO FOUR SUNSET ROAD, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. BUREAU AND NEW YORK WILL BE ADVISED OF SPIEGELS DECISION AND ANY ADITIONAL INFORMATION RECEIVED IN INTERVIEWING WITH THEM.

Kisselloff-6911

STOP DESK

MCFARLIN

END 60 FEB 10 1949

WA PLS ACK BA R 1 WA

NY PLS ACK BA R1 NY

RECORDED - 135

INDEXED - 135

174 — 1333-1315
F B I

34 JAN 28 1949

EX-76

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

January 26, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

REURTEL JANUARY TWENTY FIVE. YOU SHOULD TAKE SPECIMENS FROM CYNTHIA JONES ROYAL TYPEWRITER.

HOOVER

ASB:SLM

MAIL ROOM
TOP DESK

RECORDED - 135 174-1333-1316

F B I

31 JAN 27 1949

EX-76

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-6912

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-21-201[redacted]

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

January 14, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.,
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation:

Report of:

Special Agent Joseph E. Jones dated 12-28-48 at San Antonio, Texas
Special Agent Frank C. Wood dated 12-29-48 at Albany, N. Y.
Special Agent Harold F. Higgins dated 12-29-48 at San Diego
Special Agent Howard A. King dated 12-29-48 at Indianapolis
Special Agent Francis D. O'Brien dated 12-30-48 at New York City
Special Agent David E. Todd dated 12-30-48 at San Francisco
Special Agent J. Hugh Smith dated 1-3-49 at Charlotte
Special Agent Frederick M. Connors dated 1-3-49 at Boston
Special Agent Robert T. Cryan dated 1-3-49 at Buffalo
Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor dated 1-3-49 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent Hubert F. Small dated 1-3-49 at St. Louis
Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor dated 1-4-49 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent Raphael I. Nixon dated 1-5-49 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent Frederick A. Frohbose dated 1-5-49 at Anchorage
Special Agent Harold F. Dodge dated 1-7-49 at Los Angeles
Special Agent David Edwin Todd dated 1-7-49 at San Francisco
Special Agent Harry N. McClugage dated 1-10-49 at Indianapolis
Special Agent Mahlon C. Coller dated 1-10-49 at Detroit
Special Agent T. Wilson Purdy dated 1-11-49 at Miami
Special Agent John C. Carr dated 1-12-49 at New Haven
Special Agent Carl L. Sherwood dated 1-12-49 at Pittsburgh
Special Agent James T. Haverty dated 1-12-49 at New Haven
Special Agent John F. Davis dated 1-7-49 at Atlanta, Georgia
Special Agent Francis J. Smith dated 1-8-49 at Portland, Oregon.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to you promptly.

JWP:EHW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 17 1949

RECORDED
INDEXED
1317
71 JAN 26 1949
F B I

Kisseloff-6913

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 23, 1948

FROM : SAC, Detroit

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was;
ALGER HISS, Et Al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER dated December 23, 1948, at Detroit, Michigan.

It is requested that the Bureau review the leads set out in this report and notify any of the Divisions to whom leads are set out if the lead should not be covered, with the exception of the New York Division on which specific Bureau authorization should be given. A copy of this letter is being furnished to each of the interested Divisions.

With reference to the leads set out for New York, [redacted] advised that there may be a possibility that MAX BEDACHT would be cooperative in telling all to the Bureau. The Informant bases this observation on his experiences with BEDACHT while both were actively engaged in Communist activities. BEDACHT is described as possessing a fear complex; that is, were he assured protection from bodily injury, he may be prone to be very cooperative and disclose his complete knowledge of Communist Party and Comintern espionage activities, of which Informant advises BEDACHT possesses a wealth of knowledge. b2 - b7D

With reference to LISTON OAK, [redacted] advised that he would be very cooperative with the Bureau. He likewise may have knowledge of ALGER HISS's Communist Party membership. OAK, according to the Informant, is anti-Communist since leaving the Party in 1936.

With reference to ROBERT GLADNICK, Representative of the International Garment Workers Union, [redacted] advised that he has been in contact with him on many occasions and is assured that he, GLADNICK, would make a very good Bureau contact individual and may also know of ALGER HISS's Communist Party membership.

MFC:VAK
74-77
ALSD Enclosure - Report. Sealed separately

cc: Baltimore (Enc.)
Boston (Enc.)
Chicago (Enc.)
Indianapolis (Enc.)
New York (Enc.)
Norfolk (Enc.)
Philadelphia (Enc.)
Pittsburgh (Enc.)
Washington Field (Enc.)

100-12453-1318

EX-125

Kisseloff-6914

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 16 LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 20 5-09P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. /JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN/ CHAMBERS MADE POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF PHOTO OF JOHN L. SHERMAN FURNISHED WITH LA LETTER DATED JAN. TWELVE, FORTYNINE, INSTANT CASE. CHAMBERS HAS NOT YET COMPLETED DETAILS OF SHERMAN-S ACTIVITIES SINCE CHAMBERS ACTIVITIES BEING COVERED CHRONOLOGICALLY. HOWEVER, STATES SHERMAN WAS CALLED TO MOSCOW SOMETIME FOLLOWING JAPANESE OPERATION REFERRED TO IN MYTEL JAN. THIRTEEN LAST, AND CHAMBERS INDICATES SHERMAN WAS "FED UP WITH THE RUSSIANS" ON HIS RETURN FROM RUSSIA. NY SHOULD BE KEPT ADVISED RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE SHERMAN IN VIEW OF PENDING G. J. SUBPOENA FOR HIM.

SCHEIDT

SAN DIEGO ADVISED

RECORDED - 68 | 74-1319

EX-126 31 JAN 27 1949

11
44

HOLDPLS

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-3535

Kisseloff-6915

5 1 FEB 3 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

January 27, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

REURTEL JANUARY TWENTY ONE REGARDING SPECIMENS FURNISHED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HUAC TO ORDWAY HILTON FOR EXAMINATION. REFER UR COPIES OF WFO LETTER TO BUREAU DECEMBER TWENTY NINE, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT AND FBI LABORATORY REPORT DATED DECEMBER THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. THESE REFLECT THAT LOUIS A. RUSSELL, INVESTIGATOR FOR HUAC, FURNISHED FOUR DOCUMENTS TO BUREAU, K NINE SEVEN THROUGH K ONE HUNDRED, FOR EXAMINATION AND LABORATORY WAS UNABLE TO MAKE A DEFINITE CONCLUSION. NO INQUIRES REGARDING SPECIMENS ARE BEING MADE AT HUAC.

HOOVER

CC: WASH FLD OFFICE (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

ASB:SLM

RECORDED - 68 | 74-1333-1320

F B I

3 JAN 31 1949

EX-37

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

EX-15

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-6916

162

03 FEB 4 1949

SENT VIA TELETYPE 5:45P M Per

HUB

24-1333-1321
CHANGED TO
62-89558-1

Kisseloff-6917

C

JANUARY 18, 1949

SAC, BOSTON, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

REURTEL JANUARY THIRTEEN LAST CONCERNING NAOMI BARTENOFF STRUNSKY. THE BUFILES CONTAIN NO IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS INDIVIDUAL UNDER THE NAMES OF NAOMI BARTENOFF OR NAOMI BARTENOFF STRUNSKY. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW THIS INDIVIDUAL FOR PERTINENT INFO CONCERNING PHILIP RENO. IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS INDIVIDUAL DISCRETION SHOULD BE USED IN CONDUCTING INTERVIEW.

CC-BY MAIL-NEW YORK

JWP:hhr

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 18 1949
TELETYPE

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1949
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAIL ROOM

RECORDED - 68

EX-28

HOOVER

74-1833-1322

FBI
JAN 27 1949

Kisseloff-6918

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Jan 25 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 67 NEWARK 4 FROM NEW YORK 25 8-09P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. CHAMBERS APPEARED BEFORE GJ TODAY AND THEREAFTER INTERVIEWED FOR APPROXIMATELY THREE HOURS IN NY OFFICE. ENTIRE TIME SPENT TODAY IN REVIEWING MATERIAL PREVIOUSLY GIVEN BY CHAMBERS FOR CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS. CHAMBERS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE GJ TOMORROW AND INTERVIEW WILL CONTINUE AFTER HIS HEARINGS THERE. REBUTEL JAN. EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYNINE, WHICH STATES VERIFY INFORMATION CONCERNING JOHN SHERMAN, WHO USED THE ALIAS CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE IN PROCURING PASSPORT ISSUED SEPT. TWENTYONE, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. THIS TEL INDICATES PASSPORT MAILED TO CARE OF RONALD F. CAPP, TOWERS APARTMENTS, EIGHT FOUR SECOND AVE., NEWARK, N.J. CHAMBERS WAS ASKED TODAY TO IDENTIFY IF HE COULD RONALD CAPP, AND HE STATED THAT THIS INFORMATION CONCERNED HIM GREATLY IN VIEW OF FACT CAPP IS INNOCENT PERSON, IS IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH CP ACTIVITIES, NOR WAS HE EVER ASSOCIATED WITH UNDERGROUND APPARATUS. CHAMBERS REQUESTED CAPP TO RECEIVE THIS MATERIAL AS A PERSONAL FAVOR. CHAMBERS GREATLY CONCERNED OVER FACT THAT INVESTIGATION OF CAPP MAY CAUSE THE LATTER SOME EMBARRASSMENT.

174-1333-1323
F B II

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 94 31 JAN 31 1949

WA ACK AND DISC PLS

INDEXED - 94

NY R 67 WA 61 FEB 4 1949 EX-109

NY R RELAYS WA

Kisseloff-6919

File

URGENT

JANUARY 26, 1949

RECORDED - 68

1324

SAC, BALTIMORE

EX-37 JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

REURTEL JANUARY TWENTY-FIVE LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW

LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG. HIS PAST COMMUNISTIC ASSOCIATIONS SHOULD

BE BORNE IN MIND THROUGHOUT INTERVIEW.

HOOVER.

CC - SAC, NEW YORK (Via Mail)

WJP:mp

Kisseloff-6920

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96 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

#

WASHINGTON 2 FROM BALTIMORE 25 1-05 P EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASH FIELD U R G E N T

JAY [redacted] DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

REBUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE FOUR FOUR FOUR FIVE SIX ON LAWSON

LAWRENCE ROSENBERG CONTAINING INFORMATION ABOUT SUBJECTS COMMUNIST

PARTY INTERESTS AND SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. ROSENBERG WAS

COMPUTER IN SECTION SUPERVISED BY FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AT ABERDEEN

PROVING GROUNDS. REQUEST BUREAU AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW ROSENBERG,

PRESENTLY RESIDING IN BALTIMORE, REGARDING RENO-S ACTIVITIES AND

ROSENBERGS KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CP OR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITES AT ABERDEEN.

MCFARLIN

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68
TWO COPIES UFO

74-1333

EX-37

60 [redacted] 1949

Kisseloff-6921

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

RECORDED - 94

EX-109

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. January 26, 1949

1325

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

REURTEL JANUARY TWENTY FIVE LAST AND TEL OF BUFFALO TO BUREAU, NEW YORK JANUARY TWENTY SIX LAST RE HANNAH PICKERING. AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW PICKERING GRANTED.

HOOVER

JWP:SLM

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

FEB 1 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

Kisseloff-6922

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASH 68 PHILA 2 FROM NEW YORK 25 8-22P

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. [redacted] ADVISED THAT HANNAH PICKERING WAS THE GIRL FRIEND OF HAROLD WARE UNTIL HIS DEATH AROUND NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. SHE LIVED WITH HIM IN N.Y. DURING TIME HE WAS MARRIED TO AND LIVING WITH JESSICA SMITH IN WASHINGTON. HANNAH PROBABLY WORKED IN OFFICE OF HAROLD WARE IN FARM BUREAU AT ONE TIME. HANNAH MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN SOVIET ESPIONAGE WITH HAROLD WARE, WHO WAS CHAMBERS PREDECESSOR IN HANDLING SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE GOVERNMENT. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT HANNAH MAY HAVE MET AND WORKED WITH SOME OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY HAVE BEEN HANDLED BY WARE AND LATER CHAMBERS. CI ND FOUR FOUR ONE FREQUENTLY SOUGHT HANNAH-S ASSISTANCE IN GETTING INFORMATION ABOUT PEOPLE AND HANNAH WAS ALWAYS HELPFUL. [redacted] STATED THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT WHEN [redacted] AND [redacted] BROKE WITH THE RUSSIANS THEY TOOK HELEN BLACK AND WENT TO THE FARM OF HANNAH PICKERING IN ELMIRA, N.Y. THERE THEY TOLD OF THEIR EXPERIENCES IN THE SOVIET UNION. THEY FELT THAT HANNAH WAS QUITE MOVED AND IT WAS THEIR IMPRESSION

b2
b7D

RECORDED - 94 174-1223
INDEXED - 94 34 JAN 18 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

THAT SHE WAS BEGINNING TO BREAK. [redacted] STATED SHE NEVER SAW HANNAH AFTER THIS VISIT AND DOES NOT KNOW WHERE SHE STANDS TODAY. SEVERAL YEARS AGO SHE HEARD THAT HANNAH WAS RUNNING A CHICKEN FARM IN NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA. [redacted] DOES NOT KNOW HANNAH-S PRESENT ADDRESS. SHE SUGGESTED THAT HANNAH MAY BE AT THE FAMILY HOMESTEAD IN ELMIRA. SHE ADDED THAT MAX EASTMAN, AN ANTI-COMMUNIST WRITER, GREW UP WITH HANNAH AND MAY KNOW HER PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. [redacted] STATED THAT HANNAH WAS ORIGINALLY A QUAKER. SHE WENT TO RUSSIA IN NINETEEN TWENTY TWO AS A QUAKER MISSIONARY WITH DOROTHY DETZER AND BECAME A COMMUNIST. SHE IS APPROXIMATELY FIFTY YEARS OF AGE TODAY. THE FILES OF THIS OFFICE REFLECT THAT LEM HARRIS, HEAD OF C.P. FARM PROGRAM, AND FORMER FINANCIAL MAN OF THE PARTY, TRIED TO CONTACT HANNAH PICKERING ON JANUARY THIRTY FIRST NINETEEN FORTY SIX IN NYC THROUGH ROGER STEVENS AT ONE ONE NINE EAST NINETEEN STREET. PICKERING WAS LISTED AS AN EXECUTIVE OF THE OPEN ROAD IN NINETEEN FORTY ONE. THIS WAS A PRO-SOVIET AGENCY. NO ADDRESS IN NY COULD BE LOCATED THROUGH TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES AND CREDIT BUREAU. BUFFALO AND PHILADELPHIA ARE REQUESTED TO CHECK IN ELMIRA AND NEW HOPE, PA., TO DETERMINE HANNAH-S PRESENT ADDRESS. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF IT DESIRES THAT HANNAH BE INTERVIEWED.

b2
b7D

SCHEIDT

CORR.....LAST WORD OF 12TH AND 13TH LINES OF PAGE ONE SHOULD BE "FOUR"

Kisseloff-6924

BUFFALO ADVISED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 23 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI BUFFALO 1-26-49 12-19 PM DBN

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE NY TEL YESTERDAY. WHITNEY ISZARD, AUDITOR IN THE CITY CHAMBERLINS OFFICE, ELMIRA, ADVISED THAT HE HAS HANDLED THE PICKERING ESTATE AT THREE SIX EIGHT WEST CLINTON STREET, ELMIRA, SINCE THE DEATH OF MRS GEORGE PICKERING IN NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE OR THIRTY SIX. PICKERING WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL BUSINESSMAN IN ELMIRA, OPERATING PICKERING DIE WORKS. ISZARD STATED THAT HE HAS RECENTLY BEEN IN TOUCH WITH HANNAH PICKERING, WHO has been EMPLOYED SINCE NINETEEN FORTY ONE BY THE NY STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AT ROCHESTER, NY, AND RESIDES AT FIFTY SEVEN MERRIAM ST., ROCHESTER. HE WAS FAMILIAR WITH HANNAHS BACKGROUND IN A GENERAL WAY AND RECALLED THAT SHE WENT TO RUSSIA WITH QUAKER RELIEF AGENCY IN NINETEEN TWENTY TWO, FOLLOWING WHICH SHE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, LEAVING THIS EMPLOYMENT IN APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN THIRTY SIX TO WORK FOR A RUSSIAN AGENCY IN NYC. WHILE HAVING NO DEFINITE INFORMATION REGARDING HER RUSSIAN SYMPATHIES DURING THIS PERIOD, ISZARD AND HIS WIFE BOTH STATED THAT SINCE HER PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AND SINCE THE START OF WORLD WAR TWO, HER ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA HAS APPARENTLY CHANGED AND SHE NO LONGER HAS ANY PRO RUSSIAN SYMPATHIES. FOREGOING FURNISHED FOR BUREAUS EVALUATION IN THE EVENT INTERVIEW WITH PICKERING DESIRED. PHILADELPHIA ADVISED.

Kisseloff-6925

RECORDED - 94

MAYNOR

94-1333-1326
F B I

END

INEDXED - 94

34 JAN 28 1949

P. LINE SEVEN SHOULD READ AS FOLLOWS EX-109

AT [illegible] RECENTLY BEEN IN TOUCH [illegible] HAS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 24, 1949

FROM : SAC Detroit

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R
(~~61-7219~~, 74-1333)

Reference is made to report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER dated January 24, 1949, at Detroit.

In interviewing ARVID WERNER JACOBSON the Agents received the impression that JACOBSON is tempermental, moody, and inclined to great depths of depression. He went to lengthy explanations, stating that he had done everything in his power to live down his past and re-establish himself as a respectable citizen. He stated that on his release from imprisonment in Finland he dedicated his life to public service and considers himself the founder of Alcoholics Anonymous. He has written two manuels on mechanical problems in advanced car designing used by the Ford Motor Company during the war and is presently working on a book regarding the theoretical mathematical approach to engineering problems for research engineers.

JACOBSON stated that, while it might be difficult to believe, his three years in solitary confinement had such an effect upon his mind that he is unable to recall the events surrounding his recruitment and that many things in his life prior to 1933 are complete blanks. In the form of a soliloquy he stated that should he be subject to any publicity in this matter his professional career would be ruined, all that he had worked for would be destroyed and his escape would be self-destruction which he had contemplated in the past.

During the lengthy interview, it was quite apparent that he could offer no additional information to that already furnished. Particularly was he unable to verify the incidents referred to by CHAMBERS, though he seemed to try delving back into his memory. JACOBSON appeared to be in earnest when speaking of suicide. He and his wife lost their only child a few years ago and said that should his past be again openly aired, he would have nothing to live for anymore.

In view of the foregoing no further interviews with JACOBSON are contemplated without specific Bureau instructions.

74-77
MFC:BJM
cc Detroit 100-5935
New York 100-59681
65-14920

RECORDED - 33 74-1333 1327

Kisseloff-6926

Letter to the Director
January 24, 1949

It is suggested that the New York Division may desire to call this to the attention of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the event he is still considering subpoenaing JACOBSON before the Special Grand Jury.

Kisseloff-6927

74-133-1327

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/27/82 BY

WASHINGTON 1 NYC 1 FROM PHILA 1-19-49 10.10 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. RENYTEL JANUARY EIGHTEEN TO BUREAU, NEWARK AND PHILA. SINCE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT HISSES WERE LIVING WITH CHAMBERS NEAR FRENCHTOWN, NJ UNDER NAME ONE ROGERS, PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HISSES TAKEN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN COULD BE OF CONSIDERABLE ASSISTANCE IN CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS IN THIS PHASE OF THE INVESTIGATION. THEREFORE, IF BUREAU OR NY HAVE SUCH PHOTOS AVAILABLE, IT IS REQUESTED THAT THEY BE FORWARDED SD TO PHILA AND NEWARK. PHILA INTENDS TO COMMENCE INVESTIGATION NEAR FRENCHTOWN TOMORROW AM. RETEL COMMENTS ON THE PRETRIAL DEPOSITION OF CHAMBERS WHEREIN HE ADVISED THAT HE MOVED TO A COTTAGE ON DELAWARE RIVER IN AUGUST, NINETEEN (THIRTY FIVE) TWENTYFIVE. NY ADVISE IF THIS WAS MEANT TO BE THIRTYFIVE OR THIRTYSIX.

RECORDED - 33
INDEXED - 33
BOARDMAN

74-1328
EF IS II

EX-25

3 JAN 27 1949

END

WA PH R 1 WA

NY PH R1 NY

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-6928

RECORDED - 119

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

January 24, 1949

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DIRECTOR, FBI

74-1338-1329

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

EX-25

Re WFO teletype January 17th last.

Bureau files reflect that John J. Corson, former supervisor of Philip Reno at Social Security Board and now Circulation Director of Washington Post is contact of Charles Kramer, David Wahl and Max Loewenthal, known to the Washington Field Office.

Authority granted Washington Field Office to interview Corson re his knowledge of Reno's activities.

cc: New York

FLJ:EHW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JAN 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 8 1949

162

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 24 1949

Kisseloff-6929

JF:cl
74-94

DIRECTOR, FBI 1-17-49

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REGARDING PHILIP RENO, JOHN J. CORSON, NAMED AS FORMER SUPERVISOR OF RENO AT SOCIAL SECURITY IS NOW CIRCULATION DIRECTOR OF WASHINGTON POST NEWSPAPER. REQUEST AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW HIM PER INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN BULET OF DECEMBER 13, LAST.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

Kisseloff-6930

EX-25

SAC, San Diego

January 17, 1949

RECORDED - 97

Director, FBI
74-1333-1330
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury
ESPIONAGE - R

EX-22

Reference is made to San Diego letter to the Bureau dated December 29, 1948, which enclosed copies of the report of Special Agent Harold F. Higgins, San Diego, California, dated December 29, 1948. Inasmuch as the New York Office is the Office of Origin in this case, the Washington Field Office should furnish the New York Office with its three copies of the San Diego report. The New York and San Diego Offices should change the copies to show New York as the Office of Origin rather than the Washington Field Office. The Bureau copies will be changed at the Seat of Government.

cc-Washington Field
New York

FLJ/mp

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Kease
Miss Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 17 1949 P.M.
FBI
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

162

Kisseloff-6931

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 29, 1948

FROM : SAC, San Diego

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebutel December 27 and mytel December 28, 1948.

Enclosed are copies of the report of SA HAROLD P. HIGGINS of San Diego, reflecting the results of investigation conducted on the basis of Bureau teletype.

Since the office of origin was not shown in the Bureau teletype and since it is assumed that the hearings relative to CHAMBERS were held in Washington, D. C., it is felt that the Washington Field Office is probably the office of origin and was therefore so designated in the attached report. If this is in error, please advise in order that copies of the report from this office may be corrected.

FHM:HB
65-1573

Enclosure

cc - Washington Field (Enc.)

RECORDED - 97

EX-118

Kisseloff-6932

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [redacted]

FILE NO. 65-1573

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN DIEGO	12-29-48	12-28-48	HAROLD P. HIGGINS HB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ARTHUR YATES, San Jacinto, California, advised that he attended Hill Prep School with ROBERT LOVETT for six years, then two years together at Yale University. During their Prep School years, CHAMBERS attended a nearby Prep school. All parties became acquainted through Prep school activities. CHAMBERS last contacted in 1914, and ALGER HISS unknown to CHAMBERS. YATES stated that during Prep school days CHAMBERS was a Bolshevik, violent Red, Revolutionist and a person who was always talking about the day of the Revolution. Because YATES has known LOVETT for a long period of time, he stated that he wanted to help him out if he could, and for that reason he wanted to volunteer the above information because he felt that CHAMBERS was lying and that should be enough to clear HISS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to San Diego, December 27, 1948.

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

DETAILS: ARTHUR YATES, Brown Street (no number), San Jacinto, California, stated that he has known ROBERT LOVETT, Acting Secretary of State, for a long period of time, and inasmuch as LOVETT was now responsible for the State Department he wanted to help him out if he could.

Kisseloff-6933

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. H. McLean SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED - 97

INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
3 - Washington Field
2 - San Diego

SD 65-1573

YATES continued that he attended Hill Prep School at Potstown, Pennsylvania with LOVETT for a period of six years and then they both were together at Yale University for two years. During their prep school years CHAMBERS attended a nearby prep school and through their school activities learned to know CHAMBERS well. During this period of time YATES described CHAMBERS as a Bolshevik, violent Red Revolutionist, and a person who was always talking about the days of the Revolution. YATES did not know ALGER HISS and last contacted CHAMBERS in 1914.

YATES further stated that he felt that CHAMBERS was a Communist during their prep school days and he felt that a man never changes. As a result of this conviction, YATES feels that CHAMBERS is lying to the Un-American Committee regarding ALGER HISS and on the basis of these lies, YATES feels that HISS is not guilty.

During the conversation it was determined that YATES was born October 9, 1894 at Rochester, New York. He came to California during 1936 and moved to his present address during 1941. He stated that he has a yearly income of nearly $10,000.00 per year from his father's and grandfather's estate.

YATES also stated that while he was attending prep school he kept a diary in which he made numerous notations regarding CHAMBERS. YATES was not sure where the diary was, but stated that he was sure he could find it at the family home in Naples, Florida, or in storage at Rochester, New York, if the diary could serve any purpose.

ROBERT MEEK, Chief of Police, San Jacinto, California, stated that ARTHUR YATES has a home at Idylwild, California, in the San Jacinto Mountains and moves to San Jacinto during the winter months. MEEK described YATES as a heavy drinker and recently YATES has issued several no good checks to a local doctor.

- RUC -

Kisseloff-6934

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1573

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN DIEGO	12-27-48	12-28-48	HAROLD P. WITTERS HW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ARTHUR YATES, San Jacinto, California, advised that he attended Hill Prep School with ROBERT LOVETT for six years, then two years together at Yale University. During their Prep School years, CHAMBERS attended a nearby Prep school. All parties became acquainted through Prep school activities. CHAMBERS last contacted in 1914, and ALGER HISS unknown to CHAMBERS. YATES stated that during Prep school days CHAMBERS was a Bolshevik, violent Red, Revolutionist and a person who was always talking about the day of the Revolution. Because YATES has known LOVETT for a long period of time, he stated that he wanted to help him out if he could, and for that reason he wanted to volunteer the above information because he felt that CHAMBERS was lying and that should be enough to clear HISS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to San Diego, December 27, 1948.

DETAILS: ARTHUR YATES, Brown Street (no number), San Jacinto, California, stated that he has known ROBERT LOVETT, Acting Secretary of State, for a long period of time, and inasmuch as LOVETT was now responsible for the State Department he wanted to help him out if he could.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - Washington Field
2 - San Diego

Kisseloff-6935

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

January 26, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent G. Parnell Thornton, St. Paul, Minnesota, dated January 19, 1949, in the above-captioned matter.

On Page 2 of this report, the following individuals were mentioned as close associates of Alger Hiss during 1934 and 1935 at the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Jerome Frank
Robert McConnaughey
Francis H. Shea
Elliot Moyer
Lee Pressman

The Washington Field Office should interview the above individuals as associates of Hiss, if this has not already been done.

It is noted that no lead was set out by the St. Paul Office to interview these persons.

cc: SAC, New York
St. Paul

FLJ:slm

RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
JAN 26 4 10 PM '49
FEB 1 1949
EX-118
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SAC, New York

January 27, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

The following information is being brought to your attention for appropriate action.

The report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, dated December 23, 1948, at New York; Page 34 reflects that Chambers advised that he was introduced to "Vincent" Reno by J. Peters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, probably in 1937. The same report, Page 59, reflects that Reno advised that he was introduced to Carl (Whittaker Chambers) in Philadelphia, by an individual known to him as "Bernie."

The same report, Page 39, reflects that a photograph of David Zimmerman, with aliases, was exhibited to Reno as being the individual possibly identical to "Bernie", and Reno failed to identify Zimmerman with "Bernie." It is also noted that Chambers was reinterviewed, and he expressed the opinion that "Bernie" must be Zimmerman.

A thorough review of the information received to date by the Bureau in this case fails to reflect that a photograph of Alexander Stevens (J. Peters) has been exhibited to Reno. In the event that this action has not been taken, you should immediately forward a photograph of Alexander Stevens to the El Paso Office to be shown to Reno.

cc: SAC, El Paso

Kisseloff-6937

EHM:slm

RECORDED 87 74-1333-1332
EX-99

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 27 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 1 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

61 FEB 7 1949

JJW:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-19-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

FOR INFO NY, INFO RECEIVED AT CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT IN WASHINGTON THAT ALGER HISS BROUGHT WITH HIM FROM STATE DEPARTMENT ABOUT TWO FILE DRAWERS FULL OF PERSONAL PAPERS AND THREE SHELVES OF BOOKS. ALLA ROGERS, WHO DID SECRETARIAL WORK FOR HISS AT CARNEGIE, ADVISED SHE OBSERVED SOME OF THESE PAPERS AND THEY RELATED TO MATTERS REGARDING TO HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES IN THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED, GOING BACK TO THE AAA. SHE DID NOT OBSERVE THE GREATER PART OF THE PAPERS AND SHE OBSERVED NOTHING WHICH SHE RECOGNIZED AS CONFIDENTIAL TO WHICH HISS WAS NOT ENTITLED. IN FALL OF NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, HISS CAME DOWN FROM NY AND REVIEWED MATERIAL IN PRESENCE OF MISS ROGERS WITHOUT REMOVING SAME. SOMETIME LATER, BY INSTRUCTION, THE MATERIAL WAS SENT TO CARNEGIE IN NY. MISS ROGERS HAS NO KNOWLEDGE AS TO ITS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. SUGGEST IF NOT ALREADY DONE, THAT NY CONSIDER ARRANGEMENTS TO REVIEW THIS MATERIAL.

HOTTEL

INDEXED - 4

174-1333-1333

FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-6938

RECORDED - 4

60 FEB 9 - 1949

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

SAC, Baltimore

January 19, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 19, 1949.

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-1642
LAB. NO. 71-1333 1334
E-73375 NU

Examination requested by: Baltimore

Reference: Letter dated 1-14-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

RECORDED - 4

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

K322 Carbon copy of one page of typing which is double-spaced, beginning "Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the...", ending "... and such other officers as may be". This page is numbered 4.

Results of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K322 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K322 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JAN 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-6939

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file #74-1333)

D-93375 BU.

On January 12, 1949, THOMAS R. WALLACE, an employee of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, 531 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that an agent had been attempting to contact him at his residence, 3417 Clay Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., concerning a typewriter supposedly owned by him.

DEFERRED RECORDING

WALLACE further stated that a Woodstock typewriter, serial number unknown to him, was purchased by WALLACE in 1939 or 1940 from the General Typewriter Exchange, 800 block F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and sold by his wife, MARGARET E. WALLACE, during the summer of 1946 to a firm located somewhere on H Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. Owing to marital difficulties, WALLACE's wife would not tell him to whom she sold the typewriter; however, WALLACE advised that his wife knew exactly where she sold the typewriter and felt that, if she were contacted by an agent, she would disclose this information. WALLACE advised that his wife could be contacted at 3417 Clay Street, N. E., or at her place of work, Woolworth's Five and Ten Cent Store, Minnesota Avenue, one block below Benning Road, N. E., Washington, D. C. The Washington Field Office was notified by teletype on January 12, 1949, as to where MARGARET E. WALLACE could be contacted. WALLACE went on to say that it was possible that he had specimens from this typewriter in his possession which his wife possibly would not be able to locate, and that he would make a search for them when he returned to Washington, D. C., on January 14, 1949.

ENCL.

74-1333

On January 17, 1949, WALLACE was recontacted and advised that he had made a search of his premises, 3417 Clay Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., and found one specimen which was typed by him between July and November, 1940, on the Woodstock typewriter formerly owned by him. This specimen is described as one sheet of double-spaced carbon copy, consisting of twenty-five lines of typewritten material, the first line which reads, "Section 2. Special meetings may be called; by the Post Com-" and the last line which reads, "term of three years each; and such other officers as may be", which page is numbered "4" and is enclosed herewith. WALLACE explained that he was employed as a part-time

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

WCP/jec
65-1642
CC- Washington Field
Enclosure
SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL

LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-19-49

74-1333

FEB 2 1949

FIVE

Kisseloff-6940

L/Director

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

January 18, 1949

salesman for Remington Rand Incorporated, Washington, D. C., at the time and had access to numerous typewriters. He, therefore, felt that instant specimen may have been typed on a typewriter other than the Woodstock typewriter then in his possession. The above described specimen was given to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER by WALLACE, and the initials of agent PFEIFFER and THOMAS R. WALLACE, together with the date, January 17, 1949, were placed on the reverse side of the specimen to facilitate its future identification. WALLACE also produced a receipt book from the General Typewriter Company, 806 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., which reflected that THOMAS R. WALLACE purchased a Woodstock typewriter, number 158631, from the concern on October 28, 1940.

The laboratory is requested to compare the above described specimen with questioned documents in this case. If the enclosed specimen proves to be of no value, it may be retained or disposed of at the Bureau's discretion.

Kisseloff-6941

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 19, 1949

To:

SAC, New York

FO
Y

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 18, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14720
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 1335
D-93336 DW

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated 1-17-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

RECORDED - 4
Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

K319 Typewritten letter on Department of State, Washington stationery, dated May 7, 1945, to Miss ANNA ROSS, beginning "My dear Miss ROSS: In response to your request for...", signed in ink JAMES FREDERICK GREEN. There is attached to this letter a short summary of the life of ALGER HISS, beginning "HISS, ALGER.-b. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1904; ...".

K320 Three-page typewritten form captioned "BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION for CURRENT BIOGRAPHY", beginning "DEAR SIR: Current Biography is a periodical devoted to...", in the name of ALGER HISS.

K321 Two-page typewritten letter dated March 4, 1947, on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Miss ANNA ROSS, beginning "Dear Miss ROSS: This is in reply to...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

Results of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K319 through K321 was not used to type Q6 through Q9. It was also concluded that K319 through K321 were not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York office after photographic copies have been made for the files of the Bureau.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Le. Room
Nease
Gandy

1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 20 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-6942

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 17, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS; ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

93336

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Enclosed herewith are three typewritten specimens which should be compared with the known specimens in this case. The enclosed specimens were obtained from ANNE ROTHE, editor of "Current Biography" which magazine published a sketch of ALGER HISS' life.

One of these specimens is dated May 7, 1945 and is a letter addressed to "My dear Miss Rothe" signed by JAMES FREDERICK GREEN, Executive Assistant to the Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, and is written on the stationery of the Department of State. There is attached to this letter a short summary of the life of ALGER HISS. It is quite possible that this summary may have been typed by ALGER HISS himself.

K319
K320
K321

The second of these specimens is captioned "Biographical Information for Current Biography". Miss ROTHE stated that it is possible that ALGER HISS may have typed the answers to the questions appearing on this biographical sketch.

The third of these specimens is a letter signed by ALGER HISS addressed to Miss ANNA ROTHE dated March 4, 1947 on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. At the conclusion of the examination of these documents it is desired that the originals be returned to this office as it will be necessary to return them to Miss ROTHE.

cc: Washington Field

Kisseloff-6943

ENCL.

Enclosures (3)
REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Conn Feb 1949
1-19-49
Returned

DES/rbj
65-14920

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-19-49

124-1333-
FEB 2 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1949

TELEMETER

WASH S 28 NEW YORK S 6 AND BOSTON S 3 FROM SAN FRANCISCO 20 8-17 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND BOSTON U R G E N T

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE. R. CARL SPAETH, DEAN OF LAW SCHOOL, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, AND FORMER ASSOCIATE OF ALGER HISS, TODAY FURNSHED ONE LETTER DATED NOVEMBER TWELVE, FORTYSEVEN, WRITTEN TO HIM BY HISS ON CARNEGIE ENDOWOMENT STATIONERY. IN THE LETTER HISS REFERS TO QUOTE MY FRIEND HANSON BALDWIN UNQUOTE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES AND AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY BALDWIN EXPRESSING THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD COMMUNIST EXPANSION, WHICH ARTICLE EXPRESSES HISS,S BELIEF IN THIS REGARD. SUGGEST INTERVIEW WITH BALDWIN. ~~[illegible]~~ ALSO ~~SUGGEST~~ SUGGEST INTERVIEW WITH JOHN S. DICKEY, PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY, REPORTEDLY CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH ALGER HISS WHILE HISS WAS EMPLOYED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND BELIEVED TO BE A PERSONAL FRIEND OF HISS. LETTER BEING FORWARDED LABORATORY AMSD.

121-1331-1336

FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-6944

IKIMBALL

END AND ACK PLS

60 FEB 9 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 20 1949
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FIELD 4 NEW YORK 2 AND PHILA. 1 FROM NEWARK 29

12-30.PX- JD

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. RE PHILA TELETYPE OF JANUARY TWNETYONE LAST TO BUREAU, NEW YORK AND NEWARK. WATSON T. ROBERTS, LABERRTVILLE, NJ, QUITE OLD AND MEMORY FAILING. CAN RECALL RENTING A COTTAGE ON THOMAS MARSHALL ESTATE IN PENNSYLVANIA TO DAVID BREEN BUT UNABLE TO RECALL WITHIN TEN YEARS OF DATE. CANNOT IDENTIFY PHOTO OF CHAMBERS BUT BELIEVES BREEN HAD WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN. STATES HANDLED DEAL PERSONALLY AND DOES NOT KNOW ANY REAL ESTATE MAN NAMED WOOD. STATES THERE IS A JAMES WEBB IN NEW NEW HOPE, PENN. BUT KNOWS OF NO CONNECTION WITH BREEN. ROBERTS DAUGHTERS, MRS. DOROTHY MORENO AND MRS. ESTHER EVERETT UNABLE TO IDENTIFY CHAMBERS AND NONE IDENTIFIED PRISCILLA OR ALGER HISS. NONE ABLE TO FURNISH NAMES OF ACQUAINTANCES OR NEIGHBORS OF BREEN DURING PERIOD IN QUESTION. CONTACT WITH MRS. ELLEN T. ARMWINE, TWO NAUGHT NAUGHT SEVEN EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, D. C. SUGGESTED. SHE IS DAUGHTER OF ROBERTS AND RESIDED WITH HIM DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. FOR INFO WFO, CHAMBERS STATES HE RENTED COTTAGE AS DESCRIBED ABOVE IN JUNE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO APRIL NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AS DAVID BREEN DURING WHICH TIME HE WAS VISITED

END PAGE ONE

74-1333-1337
RECORDED - 4
INDEXED - 4
6 FEB 1 1949
60 FEB 9 - 1949
Kisseloff-6945

X

P

PAGE TWO

BY ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. ROBERTS IS REAL ESTATE AGENT RENTING PROPERTY. EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE WITNESSES TO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS DURING THIS PERIOD. INTERVIEW ARMUINE AND EXHIBIT PHOTOS. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MC KEE

4

WA N AND PH ACK AND DISC NY HOLD

WA NK R- 4 WA

PH NK R 1 PH

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-6946

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 24, 1949

To:

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 24, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases
ALGER HISS; et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-24920
LAB. NO. 74-3333 /338
D-93400 BU

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated 1-20-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K324 Typewritten letter dated May 19, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. PENDLETON HERRING, beginning "Dear PEN: This is to keep your files...", signed in ink ALGER.

K325 Carbon copy of typewritten letter dated June 9, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. HERBERT J. ABRAHAM, beginning "Dear HERBERT: This is in reply to your...", signed ALGER HISS.

K326 Typewritten letter dated April 23, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Dr. PENDLETON HERRING, beginning "Dear PEN: I think you will be...", signed in ink ALGER.

K327 Typewritten letter dated August 5, 1948 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. LAWRENCE JOSEPHS, beginning "Dear LAW, Miss HAYES telephoned me...", signed in ink ALGER.

K328 Two-page carbon copy of a typewritten testimony given by HISS before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, beginning "My name is ALGER HISS. I am here at...", ending "I think my report in the record speaks for itself.".

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74

RECORDED - 4

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 24 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 - MIAMI
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Continued next page

RCF:MD

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K324 through K323 were not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K324 through K328 were not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York office after photographic copies have been made.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory

DATE: January 20, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

D-93400 PSU

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ALGER HISS; ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE -R

Enclosed herewith are four typewritten specimens which should be compared with the known specimens in this case. Three of the enclosed specimens were obtained from PENDELTON HERRING, former Executive Secretary, Carnegie Corporation and now President of the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City. The fourth was obtained from DEVEREUX C. JOSEPHS, former President of the Carnegie Corporation, and now President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

K324
K325
K326
K327
K328
nowind
95, 96, 97, 99

The first of these specimens is a letter written on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This letter is dated May 19, 1948 and is addressed to Mr. PENDELTON HERRING, Carnegie Corporation of New York, signed Yours sincerely, ALGER.

The second specimen is a copy of a letter dated June 9, 1948, directed to Mr. HERBERT J. ABRAHAM, Department of State, Washington, D.C., signed Every sincerely yours, ALGER HISS. This letter is also written on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The third specimen is typed on the same stationery, dated April 23, 1948, and is addressed to Dr. PENDELTON HERRING and signed Yours sincerely, ALGER.

Specimen number 4 is a letter on the same stationery, addressed to Mr. DEVEREUX JOSEPHS, New York Life Insurance Company, which is signed As every, ALGER. This letter is accompanied by a carbon copy of the initial testimony given by HISS before the House Committee on Un-American activities. This letter is dated August 5, 1948.

~~DECLASSIFIED RECORD~~

At the conclusion of the examination of these documents it is desired that the originals be returned to this office as it will be necessary to return them to Mr. JOSEPHS and Mr. HERRING.

4-mol

Encs. 4

cc Washington Field

REGISTERED MAIL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

INDEXED
RECORDED

Kisseloff-6949

124-1333-

FEB 8 1949

DOC. AND SPECIMENS CHANGED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-24-49

FI UFO

JTN:MM
65-14920

JAN 29 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FIELD 3 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM NEWARK 29 12

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WASETAL, PERJURY, , ESP-R. RE MY TEL JANUARY TWENTYONE LAST TO BUREAU, NEWARK AND WFO. INTERVIEW WITH HERBERT FEIS AND RUTH FEIS NEGATIVE. HERBERT FEIS SUPPLIED FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS AS THOSE WHO WERE MORE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH ALGER HISS THAN HE - STANLEY HORNBECK, US AMBASSADOR TO HOLLAND, HARLY HOTTER, STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DC, AND LEO PASVOLSKY, FORMERLY WITH STATE DEPT. AND PRESENTLY LOCATED BROOKINGS INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, DC. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MC KEE

CORR LINE 5 NEXT TO LAST O WORD SHLD BE ---" HARLYE

BOTH HOLD FOR CONF

HOTOOOOOTPHGA

TWO COPIES WFO

160 FEB 9 - 1949

74-1333-1339
E HB I
FEB 1 1949

INDEXED - 4

Kisseloff-6950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Lyon
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Egan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 62 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 24 7 55P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE BALTIMORE TEL JAN. EIGHTEENTH LAST RE CHRONOLOGY OF THE HANDLING OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN THIS CASE IDENTIFIED BY THE LABORATORY AS Q ONE THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE. ON NOV. SEVENTEEN, FORTYEIGHT, RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, BALTIMORE ATTORNEY FOR CHAMBERS, ADVISED HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., MEMBER OF THE LAW FIRM CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE, NYC, WHICH FIRM REPRESENTED TIME, INC., IN THE LIBEL SUIT, THAT SOMETHING IMPORTANT HAD HAPPENED. MEDINA FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING CHRONOLOGY. NOVEMBER NINETEENTH, FORTYEIGHT - MEDINA WENT TO CLEVELANDS OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD., AND HE EXAMINED THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN THE PRESENCE OF CLEVELAND, WILLIAM D. MAC MILLAN, AND POSSIBLY CHAMBERS. MEDINA CONTACTED ORDWAY HILTON, A DOCUMENT EXPERT, NYC, BY PHONE TO CONDUCT AN EXAMINATION. MEDINA PLACED THE DOCUMENTS IN HIS BRIEFCASE, LOCKED IT, AND RETURNED TO NYC BY TRAIN, LEAVING BALTIMORE AT ABOUT SIX PM. HE PROCEEDED TO HIS HOME AT ONE FOUR THREE FIVE LEXINGTON AVENUE, NYC, AND STATED THAT HIS WIFE MAY HAVE TOUCHED ONE OR TWO OF THE DOCUMENTS WHILE HE WAS EXAMINING THEM THAT EVENING.

END OF PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-6951

60 FEB 9 - 1949

RECORDED - 9 INDEXED - 4

NOVEMBER TWENTIETH, FORTYEIGHT - MEDINA PROCEEDED TO THE OFFICE OF ORDWAY HILTON, FIFTEEN PARK ROW, NYC, ARRIVING AT ABOUT NINE AM, AND LEFT THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS WHICH HAD BEEN LOCKED IN HIS BRIEF CASE WITH HILTON FOR PHOTOGRAPHING AND TYPEWRITING EXAMINATION. HILTON STATED HE AND HIS ASSOCIATE, ELBRIDGE W. STEIN, HANDLED AND EXAMINED ALL DOCUMENTS AND AT ALL TIMES THE DOCUMENTS WERE PLACED IN A LOCKED CABINET IN HIS OFFICE WHEN THEY WERE NOT BEING EXAMINED. HE RETAINED THESE DOCUMENTS UNTIL NOVEMBER TWENTYFOURTH, FORTYEIGHT, AT TWO PM, WHEN HAYDEN HILLING, ASSISTANT TO MEDINA, PRESENTED A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION FROM MEDINA REQUESTING THAT THE DOCUMENTS BE GIVEN TO HILLING. HILTON STATED HIS EXAMINATION CONSISTED OF A VISUAL EXAMINATION ONLY AND HE RETAINED ALL NEGATIVES FROM PHOTOGRAPHING THE DOCUMENTS. PRINTS OF THE SLIPS CONTAINING HANDWRITTEN NOTES WERE SENT TO MEDINA BUT NO OTHER PRINTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS EVER LEFT HIS OFFICE. NOVEMBER TWENTYFOURTH, FORTYEIGHT - HILLING STATED HE TOOK POSSESSION OF THE DOCUMENTS, WHICH WERE IN MANILA FOLDERS, FROM HILTON AT HILTON-S OFFICE AT TWO PM. HE STATED HE PLACED THESE DOCUMENTS IN MEDINA-S BRIEFCASE, LOCKED IT, AND BROUGHT THE DOCUMENTS TO BENJAMIN SHUTE, A PARTNER AT CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE. SHUTE HANDLED THE DOCUMENTS AND HILLING SAW THEM BUT DID NOT TOUCH THEM AT THIS

END OF PAGE TWO

TIME. SHUTE AND ALFRED MC CORMICK, ANOTHER PARTNER IN THIS FIRM, HANDLED AND EXAMINED DOCUMENTS IN THAT THEY HAD DONE SOME WORK FOR THE STATE DEPT. THAT AFTERNOON SHUTE PLACED THESE DOCUMENTS, WHICH WERE IN MANILA FOLDERS, INTO THE FIRM SAFE. NO OTHER PERSONS HAD ACCESS TO THESE DOCUMENTS WHILE THEY WERE IN THE FIRMS SAFE. NOVEMBER TWENTYSIX, FORTYEIGHT - HILLING STATED HE TOOK THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE FIRM SAFE, PLACED THEM IN A LOCKED BRIEFCASE, AND BOARDED THE TEN THIRTY AM TRAIN TO BALTIMORE. WHILE ON THE TRAIN HILLING OPENED HIS BRIEFCASE TO WORK ON OTHER MATTERS, AND WHILE DOING SO HE THUMBED THROUGH THE DOCUMENTS BUT DID NOT REMOVE THEM FROM THE BRIEFCASE. UPON ARRIVING AT BALTIMORE HE PROCEEDED TO MAC MILLANS OFFICE AND THEREAFTER ASSISTED CLEVELAND AND MAC MILLAN IN COMPARING THE PHOTOSTATS WITH THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, AND THEY HANDLED ALL DOCUMENTS. THAT AFTERNOON HILLING PLACED PHOTOSTATS OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN HIS BRIEFCASE AND RETURNED TO NYC. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS WERE LEFT WITH CLEVELAND AND MAC MILLAN. RE TYPWRITING SPECIMEN FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS TO EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, WESTMINSTER, MD. MEDINA STATED HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE AS TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE ORIGINAL SPECIMEN BUT HE RECALLS SEEING A COPY OF THIS SPECIMEN THAT WAS IN CLEVELANDS POSSESSION. HILTON STATED MR OWENS OF

END OF PAGE THREE

THE HCUA ~~AND~~ VEZZANA FURNISHED A REDUCED PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF THIS LETTER DATED MAY TWENTYEIGHTH, THIRTYSIX, DEALING WITH SOME PROPERTY IN WESTMINSTER, MD. THAT HISS WAS CONSIDERING PURCHASING. HE CONDUCTED A TYPEWRITING EXAMINATION OF THIS SPECIMEN. HE STATED OWENS AND VEZZANA INDICATED THAT THE ORIGINAL LETTER WAS NOT AVAILABLE AT THAT TIME BUT THAT THEY KNEW OF ITS WHEREABOUTS. VEZZANA IS PRESENTLY UNAVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW. MEDINA AND VEZZANA WILL BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE RELATIVE TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THIS CASE AND TO SECURE ANY ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS FOR EXAMINATION.

SCHEIDT

11
44

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD PLS

BA NY R 1 BA

Kisseloff-6954

TWO COPIES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 7 24 3-58

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. RESANFRANTEL JAN. TWENTYLAST. REFERENCE TEL SUGGESTS THAT HANSON BALDWIN OF THE NY TIMES BE INTERVIEWED. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF IT IS DESIRED THAT HANSON BALDWIN, NOTED WRITER AND CORRESPONDENT, BE INTERVIEWED RE ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN HIS POSSESSION EMANATING FROM ANY MEMBER OF THE HISS FAMILY.

174-1333-1341

FEB 1 1949

SCHEIDT

HOLD BLS

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-6955

L-17

74-1333

January 24, 1949

SAC, Los Angeles

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
(Your file #100-30409)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-91178 BU dated January 18, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K306 through K308.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Kisseloff-6956

Enclosure / 50/4

REGISTERED MAIL

Tolson
L. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Nease
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Furnea
Harbo
Mohr
Quinn Tamm
Leach
Candy

RCF/dbb

74-1333-1342

74-1333

January 24, 1949

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Your file 65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-93336 BU dated January 19, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K319 through K321.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Meade
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 24 1949 P.M.
RCF/dbb

74-1333 - K343

Kisseloff-6997

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 24, 1949

To:

SAC, Baltimore

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 21, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-16112
LAB. NO. 74-1333 1344
D-93399 BU

Examination requested by: Baltimore

Reference: Letter dated 1-20-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

RECORDED

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

K329 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number H 183998 x.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K329 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K329 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence is retained in the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia

RCF:MD

Kisseloff-6958

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JAN 24 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY DATE: January 20, 1949

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

D-93399 BU

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Washington Field Division teletype dated Jan. 18, 1949.

Mrs. CECILIA MARY HOLLAND, Baltimore Frederick Highway, Lisbon, Maryland, telephone Sykesville 382J4, advised that her 17 year old son, GERARD O'BRIEN, had a Woodstock typewriter that his grandmother had bought for him from a typewriter store on F Street, N.W., between 8th and 9th Streets, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. HOLLAND informed that the typewriter had been badly damaged as a result of having fallen from a table. She stated the front part of the frame, together with the space bar, had been broken.

K329

The Woodstock typewriter, serial #N183998-E, was examined and it was noted that the space bar was broken and would not space the letters and words.

non ident

DEFERRED RECORDING

Q5, Q67 Q69

It should be noted that the spacing on the specimen taken was by touching the tabular key as lightly as possible and by back spacing.

Specimens obtained from GERARD O'BRIEN typewriter are enclosed. The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare this known specimen with documents Q6 through Q69 in this case.

ENCL

LWG:DEP
65-1642

Enclosure - Specimens taken from Woodstock typewriter, serial #N183998-E.

REGISTERED MAIL

Kisseloff-6959

CC Washington Field
New York

INDEXED

74-1333-134

FEB 2 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

1-24-49 mol

74-1333

FIVE

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: January 24, 1949

SAC, Washington

K 0

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 19, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. 74-94
74-1333 - 1345
D-93397 RU

Examination requested by:

Reference: Washington

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-19-49

Specimens: Document

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 6-2-75

K323 State Department file for ALGER HISS.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the typewriters used to type the documents appearing in K323 were not used to type 45 or 46 through 69.

The State Department file for ALGER HISS, K323, was forwarded by special messenger to the Security Investigative Division January 24, 1949. Photographic copies are retained in the files of the Laboratory. Photographic copies will be forwarded to the Security Investigative Division upon completion.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Fletcher
E. L. Jones

RCF:MD

MAILED 12
JAN 24 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

60 FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-6960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 19, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

93397

Rebulet January 13, 1949.

Attached hereto is the personnel file which was obtained from the State Department through Mr. ARCH K. JEAN, Chief, Division of Departmental Personnel. Mr. JEAN released instant file to Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN upon the express understanding that it would be returned to him by Monday morning, January 24, 1949, due to the fact that he has an appointment with ALGER HISS' attorney on that date and must of necessity have the file in his possession at that time.

The other material relating to HISS as contained in the State Department files is being obtained and will be forwarded as soon as received.

K323.

Non Identl
Q5, Q6 → Q69.

#74-1333.

Kisseloff-6961

JJC:cl
74-94
Enclosures

Rec'd 5:10 Pm 1-19-48 a and to Lab for Tuffin Brown 7-10

74-1333-1375

FEB 2 1949

1/19/49 mr

FIVE

COPY

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 19, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet January 13, 1949.

Attached hereto is the personnel file which was obtained from the State Departmen through Mr. ARCH K. JEAN, Chief, Division of Departmental Personnel. Mr. JEAN released instant file to Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN upon the express understanding that it would be returned to him by Monday morning, January 24, 1949, due to the fact that he has an appointment with ALGER HISS' attorney on that date and must of necessity have the file in his possession at that time.

The other material relating to HISS as contained in the State Department files is being obtained and will be forwarded as soon as received.

Kisseloff-6962

JJC:cl
74-94
Enclosures

January 25, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases
ALGER HISS; et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file 65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-23400 BU dated January 24, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K324 through K328

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Kisseloff-6963

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

DKF:HH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neace
Miss Sandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JAN 25 1949 P.M.

74-1333-1346

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL
ESPIONAGE-R; SECURITY MATTER-R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

Re report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, made at New York, January 21, 1949, entitled as above, in which lead is set forth for the New Haven office at Thomaston, Conn., to continue efforts to locate tourist home described by CHAMBERS as being the place where he, ALGER, and PRISCILLA HISS stopped overnight in the summer of 1937 while en route by automobile from Washington, D.C. to New Hampshire.

Reference is now made to reports of SA JOHN C. CARR, made at New Haven, dated January 17, 1949 and January 12, 1949, entitled as above, wherein it was reflected that it appears that CHAMBERS stayed at the Hotel Thomaston, formerly the Park Hotel, Thomaston, Connecticut, but that no register of guests for the pertinent period is presently available. It would appear that the New Haven office can conduct no further investigation in this matter inasmuch as all leads have been logically covered.

It is suggested that the New York office and the Bureau may desire to consider the possibility of driving CHAMBERS over the route which he claims was taken on their trip to New Hampshire for the purpose of determining if it was the Hotel Thomaston, formerly the Park Hotel, at which he and the HISSES remained for one night.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/29/87 BY sp2 cm/cp

JFS:FGM
74-5

Kisseloff-6964

cc New York (N.Y.File 65-14920)

Special Delivery

See my Tel dated 1-31-49

174-1333-1347

FEB 2 1949

60 FEB 9 - 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 19, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

93402

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Transmitted herewith are photostatic copies of the following typewritten documents, obtained from the National Archives, Washington, D. C. These documents were among the records of the Special Committee of the United States Senate investigating the Munitions Industry.

K 343 through K 354.

1. Letter dated June 7, 1935, addressed to Mr. BENEDICT W. JACOBS from ALGER HISS.

2. Memorandum for Mr. RAUSHENBUSH dated August 3, 1934, on memoranda form of the United States Senate with the initials A. H. in place of the signature.

3. Memorandum for Mr. HIGGINS dated October 31, 1934, bearing the typewritten name ALGER HISS.

4. Letter addressed to FELIX FRANKFURTER, Esquire, dated November 20, 1934, bearing the typewritten name ALGER HISS.

5. Letter addressed to Mr. GUY VAUGHAN, dated October 2, 1934, bearing the typewritten name ALGER HISS. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

6. Letter addressed to Mr. JOHN T. ROSANIA, dated June 22, 1935, bearing the typewritten name ALGER HISS.

7. Letter addressed to Mr. J. S. ALLARD under the date of October 29, 1934, bearing the typewritten name ALGER HISS.

ENCL. (2)

8. Letter addressed to Mr. WILLIAM T. STONE, dated June 11, 1935, from ALGER HISS. Kisseloff-6965

9. Memorandum to U. S. Senate Munitions Committee re Expenses Incurred from June 3 through 5, 1935, bearing date of June 6, 1935, and signed ALGER HISS.

10. Memorandum entitled Expense Account, ALGER HISS, Trip to Wilmington and return, November 21-23, 1934, signed ALGER HISS.

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 13 1964

1-25-49

174-1333-71348

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETURNED TO LAB.

RECORDED

INDEXED

FEB 2 1949

FIVE

Letter to Director
Att: FBI Laboratory

January 19, 1949

11. Memorandum to STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, dated November 12, 1934, signed ALGER HISS.

12. Memorandum entitled Trip to Wilmington, Delaware, November 14-16, bearing date November 20, 1934, signed ALGER HISS.

It is requested that the above documents be compared with the typewriting appearing on the sixty-five documents turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. They should be returned to the Washington Field Office after the examination is completed.

Enclosures

cc New York

74-94
CJJ:npb

Kisseloff-6966

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: [redacted] January 25, 1949

[redacted], Washington.

[redacted] the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 24, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: [redacted]

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. [redacted] 1348

Examination requested by: [redacted]

Reference: [redacted]

Examination requested: [redacted]

Specimens: [redacted]

RECORDED - 4
Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TAB/bw

Q1 Photostat of a typewritten letter dated June 7, 1935, to Mr. BENEDICT [illegible], beginning "Dear BENEDICT: I have your letter of [illegible]", signed "Sincerely, ALGER HISS".

Q2 Photostat of a typewritten memorandum from the United States Department of Justice, for Mr. [illegible], beginning "As you know it will be [illegible]", signed "[illegible]".

Q3 Photostat of a typewritten memorandum to Mr. [illegible] dated October [illegible], 1934, beginning "This is with reference to the first...", signed "A. [illegible]".

Q4 Photostat of a typewritten letter dated November 20, 1934, to FELIX [illegible], beginning "Dear FELIX: I dictated the letter [illegible]", signed "Sincerely, ALGER HISS".

Q5 Photostat of a typewritten letter marked Copy dated October 2, 1934, McAUL SIDEBOTTOM, beginning "Dear Mr. VAUGHAN: In copies made for the Grand Jury [illegible]", signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS".

Q6 Photostat of a typewritten letter dated June 22, 1935, to Mr. JOHN T. [illegible], beginning "Dear Sir: Your letter of June 15th was...", signed "Very truly yours, ALGER HISS".

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 24 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Gar

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Kisseloff-6967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELEMETER

WASH FROM NEW YORK 50 25 6-25 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R. REURTEL JAN TWENTY FOUR RE NY REP DEC THIRTY LAST. OMMISSION OF NAME HISS FROM LINE SEVEN, PAGE FOUR, THAT REPORT WAS INADVERTENT INASMUCH AS INSLERMAN DECLARED HE HAD NEVER MET ALGER HISS.

SCHEIDT

END

NYC R 50 WA

Kisseloff-6968

174-1355-1349

FEB 1

RECORDED - 4

60 FEB 9 - 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 25, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet December 22, 1948, requesting the Washington Field Office to verify the employment of ALGER HISS with the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee, more commonly known as the Nye Committee, from August 1934 until May 1935. It was also desired that the identity of fellow employees of ALGER HISS at the Nye Committee be ascertained in order that they might be interviewed concerning ALGER HISS' allegations that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS while employed at the Nye Committee.

It is observed that ALGER HISS in testimony before the HCUA testified that he has never known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as such and met him when the former was employed by the Nye Committee and CHAMBERS and he became acquainted when CHAMBERS sought information on which he desired to base a newspaper article. CHAMBERS, according to ALGER HISS, was known as GEORGE CROSLEY and was a free lance writer.

CHAMBERS, it is recalled, has advised that he first met ALGER HISS through their mutual activity in the Communist Party underground and primarily due to the fact that ALGER HISS was furnishing him, CHAMBERS, with confidential information secured from the files of the Federal Government. [redacted]

Investigation has reflected that no personnel files as such were ever maintained by the Senate Munitions Committee and that all of the employees were on loan from some government agency. An examination of the files of the Senate Munitions Committee located in the National Archives reflects that approximately 100 individuals were employed by the Committee from 1933 to 1935.

An interview has been had with Mr. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, who is an official of the Public Affairs Institute, 1100 - E Street, S. E., and who resides at 3503 Lowell Street, N. W., both Washington, D. C., who formerly was a supervising official of the Nye Committee, under whose direction ALGER HISS worked. Mr. RAUSHENBUSH advised that the individuals listed below under the appropriate offices are thought by him to be acquainted with HISS. However, RAUSHENBUSH stated that he cannot vouch for the degree of acquaintanceship between these individuals and ALGER HISS. RAUSHENBUSH said that HISS made one brief trip to New York City while employed by the Nye Committee and that consequently, other members of the Nye Committee working in New York may have a slight acquaintance with HISS.

CJJ:cl
74-94
cc - New York
cc - Albany (encls)
cc - New Haven (encls)
cc - Cincinnati (encls)

60 FEB 9 - 1949

RECORDED 74-1333-1350

Kisseloff-6969

CJJ:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
January 25, 1949

In this connection, the New York Division is referred to PAUL J. KERN, who according to RAUSHENBUSH, is now a highly placed city official in the city government of New York City. KERN, formerly an investigator for the Nye Committee, may be able to furnish additional names of individuals with whom HISS is acquainted. It should be noted that RAUSHENBUSH stated that HISS worked for the Nye Committee only about seven months. RAUSHENBUSH stated that he had no close personal relationship with ALGER HISS and that although he has seen HISS several times since the dissolution of the Nye Committee, these meetings were in the nature of social gatherings where each happened to be present at the same affair. He said that he has not been in HISS' home nor has HISS been in his, RAUSHENBUSH's, home.

It should also be noted that RAUSHENBUSH stated that he believed HISS to be innocent. RAUSHENBUSH recalled that he had been interviewed by newspapers when HISS stated that RAUSHENBUSH might have known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under the alias of GEORGE CROSLEY. RAUSHENBUSH stated he could not recall CHAMBERS as CHAMBERS or as GEORGE CROSLEY, and upon viewing the pictures of CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936, stated that he could not recall ever having met this individual.

Offices to which this letter is addressed are requested to interview individuals set out below, looking toward the recovery of any typewritten material in the possession of these individuals which originated with HISS. Efforts should also be made in these interviews to fully develop any information which they may have in connection with HISS' personal affairs. Efforts should also be made linking HISS and CHAMBERS. The enclosed photographs of CHAMBERS should be displayed at the time of the interviews. It should be noted that HISS has denied that he has seen CHAMBERS since about December, 1936 and this denial forms a large part of the basis for HISS' present indictment for perjury.

Bureau teletype to all SACS dated January 10, 1949, will furnish additional background information. It is pointed out that all investigation is supposed to be completed and reported by January 31, 1949.

The New York Division, at New York City, is requested to interview:

PAUL J. KERN, present address unknown; last reported to be at 440 West 34th Street, New York City. KERN, according to RAUSHENBUSH, is presently a highly placed official in New York City Government and was an investigator for the Nye Committee.

Kisseloff-6970

CJJ:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
January 25, 1949

LAWRENCE BROWN, present address unknown; formerly lived at 411 East 50th Street and 109 Broad Street, New York City. BROWN was an investigator for the Nye Committee.

The New York Division, at Stoney Point, Rockland County, New York, is requested to interview:

JOEL EARNEST, formerly an investigator for the Nye Committee and now, according to RAUSHENBUSH, residing at the above address.

(Street addresses listed for these New York residences date to approximately November, 1935.)

The Albany Division, at Ithaca, New York, is requested to interview:

NEWMAN ARNOLD TOLLES, now a professor at Cornell University and formerly an investigator for the Nye Committee.

The New Haven Division, at New Haven, Connecticut, will interview:

LEONARD DOOB, formerly an investigator for the Nye Committee and now a professor at Yale University.

The Cincinnati Division, at Portsmouth, Ohio, is requested to interview:

HAROLD RUTTENBERG, a vice-president, according to RAUSHENBUSH, of the Portsmouth Steel Company at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Kisseloff-6971

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 23 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 75 25 11-20PM
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP., R. IS-R. REWFOTEL JAN. TWELVE AND BULET JAN. THREE INSTANT. OFFICIALS AT LUDWIG BAUMAN AND AT C. LUDWIG BAUMAN, NYC, ADVISED NO BRANCH OR REPRESENTATIVE OF EITHER CO. EVER IN OPERATION AT WASHINGTON, D.C. STATE THEY WOULD HAVE KNOWN ANY STORE BEARING SIMILAR NAME IN WASHINGTON, D.C., IF OF ANY SIZE, BUT ADVISE NO SUCH KNOWLEDGE. CHAMBERS ON REINTERVIEW SAYS HE MAY BE WRONG AS TO NAME OF STORE BUT ADVISED HE IS CERTAIN SAID STORE HAD SAME NAME AS A STORE IN NYC SPECIALIZING IN FURNITURE, SAYS HE NOW HAS IMPRESSION SAID STORE MAY BE HECHT-S, SAYS FURTHER THAT HE HAD HAD RECOLLECTION OF NAME GLAZER /PHONETIC/ AS BEING CONNECTED WITH APARTMENT USED FOR PHOTOGRAPHY IN BALTIMORE, BUT STATES THAT SINCE HE WAS IN ERROR ON THAT POINT HE BELIEVES NOW THAT GLAZER /PHONETIC/ MAY HAVE BEEN THE NAME OF THE PERSON OCCUPYING THE APARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C. USED BY DAVID CARPENTER FOR PHOTOGRAPHY. CHAMBERS SAYS DIRECTIONS TO THIS APARTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS..PRECEDING DOWN EAST CAPITOL TOWARDS SOUTHEAST SECTION OF WASHINGTON, D.C. PAST SUPREME COURT TO LINCOLN PARK, AT POINT WHERE

74-1333-1351

END OF PAGE ONE

60 FEB 9 1949

INDEXED RECORDED

Kisseloff-6972

EAST CAPITOL MEETS LINCOLN PARK TURN LEFT AND WALK ONE BLOCK, THEN TURN RIGHT AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO INTERSECTION, CROSS INTERSECTION AND AT OTHER SIDE OF INTERSECTION ON LEFT HAND SIDE OF STREET THERE SHOULD BE TWO IDENTICAL RED BRICK ADJOINING BUILDINGS. THE APARTMENT IN QUESTION SHOULD BE THE GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT IN THE SECOND OF THESE TWO BUILDINGS THAT ONE WOULD MEET FOLLOWING ABOVE DIRECTIONS. THESE TWO BUILDINGS WERE COMPARATIVELY NEW IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN WHILE OTHERS ON THAT STREET AND SECTION WERE OLD BRICK DWELLINGS. CHAMBERS BELIEVES SAID TWO IDENTICAL BUILDINGS WERE THREE OR FOUR STORIES IN HEIGHT BUT ADVISED IS NOT SURE OF HEIGHT. WFO WILL CHECK AT HECHT-S DEPARTMENT STORE ON EMPLOYEES NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO THIRTYEIGHT WHO MAY HAVE LIVED IN SAID SECTION, KEEPING NAME OF GLAZER /PHONETIC/ IN MIND. FURTHER WILL CHECK ABOVE SECTION IN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE SAID HOUSE, AND IF LOCATED WILL INTERVIEW THE NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OCCUPANT OF GROUND FLOOR OF SAID BUILDING REGARDING DAVID CARPENTER, WA, AND CARPENTER-S USE OF SAME FOR PHOTOGRAPHING.

SCHEIDT

11
44

Kisseloff-6973

HOLD PLS . TWO COPIES WFO

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 25, 1949

To:

S.C., Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 24, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

J. D. WHITAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. 74-94
74-1333 - 11352
D-93508 IU

Examination requested by:

Reference: Washington

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-24-49

Specimens: Document

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

K356 State Department Security File pertaining to Alger Hiss.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K356 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K356 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

K356 was forwarded to the Security Investigative Division January 25, 1949 by special messenger. The evidence was not photographed.

Kisseloff-6974

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RCF:MD MAILED 9
JAN 24 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.L. Jones

162

60 FEB 9 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 24, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D-93508

Attached herewith is the Security File pertaining to ALGER HISS which was furnished to SA JAMES J. CANAVAN of this office by Mr. DONALD L. NICHOLSON of the State Department. This material was obtained pursuant to a request set out in your letter of January 13, 1949. Mr. NICHOLSON requested that the HISS file be returned to him by Thursday, January 27, 1949.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB

FOR

JJC:cl
74-94
Enclosure

74-1333

FEB 2 1949

Deleted Copy Sent

Kisselof-6975

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 25, 1949

To:

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 24, 1949. This report confirms and supplements a teletype to your office dated January 24, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(FELIX INSLERMAN)

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333 1353
D-93405 BU

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated 1-21-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

RECORDED 39
INDEXED 31

Ke157 Photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1933, bearing the signatures of "FELIX A. INSLERMAN" in columns 30 and 31 of page 69. (Your Document A)

Ke158 Photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1933, bearing the signature of "FELIX A. INSLERMAN" in columns 30 and 31 of page 69. (Your Document B)

Ke331 Photostatic copy of an Application for Employment dated March 4, 1942 for the Republic Aviation Corporation, executed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document C)

Ke332 Photostatic copy of an Agreement, dated March 18, 1942 with the Republic Aviation Corporation, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document D)

Ke333 Photostatic copy of Section 2(a) of the Espionage Act dated March 18, 1942, for the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document E)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JAN 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Continued next page

62 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-6976

Kc334 Photostatic copy of an Employee's Record of Application and Service of the Republic Aviation Corporation dated March 24, 1942, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document F)

K335 Carbon copy of a Personnel Security Questionnaire dated December 10, 1947, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document G)

Kc336 Photostatic copy of a page of a document executed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN for the GLENN L. MARTIN Company at Middle River, Maryland, on August 2, 1939. (Your Document H)

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the FELIX A. INSLERMAN signatures appearing on the second page of Qc157 and Qc158 (A and B) were written by the person who wrote the FELIX A. INSLERMAN signatures appearing on specimens Kc331 through Kc336 (C through H).

Specimen K335 (G) will be returned to the New York office as soon as photographic copies have been made. Kc331 through Kc334 (C through F) and Kc336 (H) are being retained in the Bureau's files.

Kisseloff-6977

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: January 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(FELIX INSLERMAN)

93405

There are enclosed herewith photostatic copies of ten documents bearing the signature, "Felix A. Inslerman", being submitted to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting comparison. The documents are described as follows:

Document A - consists of photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1933. It is noted that columns #30 and 31 of page 69, each contain signatures, "Felix A. Inslerman", the register indicating that the signature in column #30 was placed therein on October 14, 1933, while the signature in column #31 was placed therein on Election Day, 1933.

Q 157

Document B - consists of photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County for the year 1934. It is noted that columns #30 and 31 of page 69 each contain signatures, "Felix A. Inslerman", the register indicating that the signature in column #30 was placed therein on 10-13-34 while the signature in column #31 was placed therein on Election Day, 1934.

Q 158

Documents A and B are photostatic copies prepared by the photo laboratory of this office of photostats obtained by SA C. E. POLLOCK of this office from the New York County Board of Elections on January 20, 1949.

Document C - consists of a photostat of an employment application dated March 4, 1942, executed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN for the Republic Aviation Corporation. This document bears the signature of INSLERMAN on the lower left hand side. This photostat was prepared by the photograph laboratory of this office from photostats previously made from the original document which was borrowed from the Republic Aviation Corporation of Farmingdale, New York, by SA E. F. McNAMARA on January 12, 1949.

K 331

8 ENCL

COPIES DESTROYED
Enclosures - 10
96 DEC 16 1964
SPECIAL DELIVERY - REGISTERED

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

124-1333-

EX-31

FEB 2 1949

JJD/dht
65-14920

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN FILE FOR LAB. ACTION AND INFORM.

Kisseloff-6978

Director, FBI
NY 65-14920

Document D - consists of a photostat of an agreement executed on March 18, 1942 by FELIX A. INSLERMAN with the Republic Aviation Corporation. This document bears the witnessed signature of Inslerman in the lower right hand corner. This photostat was prepared by the photograph laboratory of this office from a photostat previously made of the original document which was borrowed from the Republic Aviation Corporation by SA E. F. McNAMARA on January 12, 1949.

K332

Document E - consists of a copy of Sec. 31 of the Espionage Act bearing a witnessed signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, dated March 18, 1942, executed by him for the Republic Aviation Corporation. This photostat was prepared by the photograph laboratory of this office from a photostat previously made of the original document which was borrowed from the Republic Aviation Corporation by SA E. F. McNAMARA on January 12, 1949.

K333

Document F - consists of a photostat of an Employee's Record of Application and Service of the Republic Aviation Corporation dated March 24, 1942. This record bears the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, under item #28 in the lower left corner. This photostat was prepared by the photograph laboratory of this office from a photostat previously made of the original document which was borrowed from the Republic Aviation Corporation by SA E. F. McNAMARA on January 12, 1949.

K334

Document G - consists of a Personnel Security Questionnaire executed and signed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN, dated December 10, 1947. This questionnaire was obtained by the Albany Office from Major J. P. TRAYLOR, Rochester Ordnance District, U. S. Army, General Electric Company and upon completion of this examination should be returned to the Albany Office for return to Major TRAYLOR. The Albany Office requested this disposition in their letter of transmittal to New York dated January 6, 1949.

K335

Document H - consists of a photostat of a page of a document executed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN for the Glenn L. Martin Company at Middle River, Maryland, on August 2, 1939. This document bears the witnessed signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN in the lower right hand corner. The photostat was prepared by the photograph laboratory of this office from the last page of a photostatic

K336

Kisseloff-6979

copy of a security questionnaire obtained from the files of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland, by SA JOSEPH MARSZALEK of the Baltimore Office and forwarded to this office by Baltimore letter of January 6, 1949.

It is desired that the laboratory make handwriting comparisons to determine if the signatures appearing on Documents A and B were written by the same individual whose signatures appear on documents C through H.

It is requested that this comparison be expedited and this office be advised by teletype of the results of this examination, since Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN has indicated that FELIX INSLERMAN will be recalled before the Grand Jury within the next few days, and the information which may be obtained by this examination will be of invaluable assistance in the examination of FELIX INSLERMAN.

Upon the completion of this examination the laboratory may make whatever disposition they desire of all documents except Document G, which should be returned to Albany in accordance with instruction set out above.

Kisseloff-6980

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 25, 1949

To:

SAC, San Francisco

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 24, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 100-25817
LAB. NO. 74-1333 13-54
D-93404 BU

RECORDED - 35

Examination requested by:

Reference: San Francisco

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-21-49

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/lcs

Specimens: Documents

K330 Typewritten letter dated November 12, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Mr. CARL BRANDT, beginning "Dear CARL: Recalling the topic you and I...", signed in ink ALGER.

Results of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K330 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K330 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the San Francisco office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-6981

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa;
et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R.
(Bureau File 74-1333),
(Laboratory File D-89859 BU)

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

REGISTERED MAIL

93404

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Transmitted herewith is a document described as follows:

K330.

Typewritten on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Alger Hiss, President, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, dated November 12, 1947, beginning "Dear Carl: Recalling the topic you and I discussed once....," signed "Ever sincerely, Alger," directed to Dr. Carl Spaeth, Stanford University, California.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ENCL

This document was obtained on January 20, 1949, from CARL SPAETH, Dean of the Stanford Law School, Palo Alto, California. Dr. SPAETH placed his initials and the date on the reverse side of this letter in the presence of Special Agents DAVID E. TODD and PAUL C. FULLER.

It is requested that the typewriting appearing on the above-described document be compared with the questioned specimens of this case and the New York and San Francisco Offices be advised as to the results. In the event the typewriting is identified, Dr. SPAETH stated he would be willing to introduce this letter into evidence if properly subpoenaed. In the event no identification is effected, the document should be returned to the San Francisco Division so it may be returned to Dr. SPAETH.

Kisseloff-6982

Encl.-1
DET/jo
100-25417
cc New York

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

1-25-49

EX-31

7-RH
5-NW

55282

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: January 25, 1949

Mr. Boston

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 25, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
WILL. ALIMONY
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-1251
LAB. NO. 74-1331 - 1355
RECORDED - 39 [illegible]

Examination requested by:

Reference: Bowen

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-21-49

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Specimens: Documents

K357 Two-page typewritten letter dated December 21, 1948, on Department of State, Washington stationery, to ALFRED R. FIELD, beginning "Dear Alfred: Just a day or two before I received your...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K358 Typewritten letter on Carnegie Endowment for International Peace stationery, dated August 31, 1948, to Mr. CHARLES CURTIS, beginning "Dear CHARLIE: Thanks so much for your...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

Results of Examinations:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K357 and K358 were not used to type Q1 through Q4. It was also concluded that none of the machines that typed K357 and K358 was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Boston office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-6983

RCF:MD

RECORDED 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

65283

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

93512

There are enclosed herewith the following typewritten communications emanating from ALGER HISS:

K357-
K358.

1. A typewritten letter dated December 24, 1946 on the letterhead of the Department of State which was forwarded to RICHARD H. FIELD, Esq., Sudbury Road, Weston, Mass. by ALGER HISS.
2. A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace dated August 31, 1948 which was forwarded to Mr. CHARLES CURTIS, 18 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass. by ALGER HISS.

ENCL.

DEFERRED RECORDING

For the information of the Bureau, RICHARD H. FIELD is a professor of law, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. CHARLES CURTIS is an attorney at the office of Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, a former place of employment of Mr. ALGER HISS. Neither Mr. FIELD nor Mr. CURTIS have been able to furnish any information concerning the alleged espionage activities of ALGER HISS.

In the event the Laboratory concludes that these documents were not typed by the machine which was used to type specimens Q6 through Q-69 in instant case it is requested the Laboratory return the enclosures to Boston as both Mr. CURTIS and Mr. FIELD wish to have them returned.

FMC:MAW
65-3251
ENCS.2
REGISTERED MAIL AMSD

INDEXED - 39

EX-31

Kisseloff-6984

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

74-1333-3353

6 FEB 2 1949

FIVE

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 25, 1949

To:

SAC, Detroit

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 21, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Internal Security - R
Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-77
LAB. NO. 74-2333 - 1356
D-93504 BU

RECORDED - 39

Examination requested by:

Reference: Detroit

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-21-49

Specimens: Document

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/lwa

K355 specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number H160969.

Results of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K355 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K355 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RECEIVED-HARBO
FBI, MAR 23 3 52 PM
FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION

RCF:MD

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Mc. Roon
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62 FEB 9 1949 162

Kisseloff-10908

FORM No. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY

REGISTERED MAIL

93504

Attached hereto are typewriter specimens taken from a Woodstock typewriter, Serial N160969 presently in the possession of Reverend WILBUR R. SCHUTZE, Episcopal minister at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ENCL

The typewriter came into the possession of Reverend SCHUTZE in 1941 or 1942 and was a gift from his father, Mr. FRANK E. SCHUTZE, who had used the typewriter in his place of business, the Rex Letter Service in St. Louis, Missouri. Reverend SCHUTZE believes that his father purchased the machine new. The machine is in very poor condition and it was necessary to hold a typewriter ribbon before the keys.

It is requested that the laboratory furnish the results of the examination to New York which is the office of origin.

MFC:VMR
74-77
cc: New York

INDEXED - 39

COPY AND SEND ... LAB

FEB 2 1949

Kisseloff-10909

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 25, 1949

To:

SAC, Baltimore

Herewith follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 25, 1949.

Re:

ALGER HISS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-16112
LAB. NO. 74-1333-1357
D-93513

RECORDED - 39

Examination requested by: Baltimore

Reference: Letter dated 1-21-49

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein by Letter 10-16-74 THB/ks

Examination requested:

Specimens: Document

K359 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number 1677507.

Results of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K359 was not used to type Q6 through Q67. It was also concluded that K359 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Machine
1 - Philadelphia

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 25 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-10910

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 21, 1949

FROM :SAC, BALTIMORE

93513

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

By teletype dated January 13, 1949, the Charlotte office advised that Mrs. BERTHA I. HISS, 302 E. Park Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina, an aunt of ALGER HISS, when interviewed on January 13, 1949 advised that she had seen ALGER HISS on one occasion in 1939 and on another occasion approximately 3 years ago. ALGER HISS was seen by Mrs. BERTHA I. HISS on each of these occasions at the home of her sister-in-law, Miss LUCY HISS, 206 Upnor Road, Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. HISS further advised the Charlotte office that the only typewriter owned by any member of the HISS family to her knowledge, was a small portable typewriter owned by Miss LUCY HISS at Baltimore, Maryland. Charlotte office teletype stated that consideration for taking specimens from the typewriter owned by Miss HISS at Baltimore was being left to the discretion of the Bureau and the office of origin. By teletype dated January 17, 1949, the New York office requested that Baltimore obtain specimens from the typewriter owned by Miss LUCY HISS, for submission to the FBI Laboratory.

ENCL

DEFERRED RECORDING

Miss MARY C. HISS, 206 Upnor Road, Baltimore, Maryland, a cousin of ALGER HISS, advised on January 19, 1949 that Miss LUCY HISS, of same address, an aunt of ALGER HISS is a person of 90 years of age and is seriously ill. However, Miss MARY C. HISS produced a Remington Portable typewriter, Number NZ 79507, which, according to her was purchased new by Miss LUCY HISS approximately 25 years ago. Miss MARY HISS stated that Miss LUCY HISS does not recall where this Remington portable typewriter was purchased however. Miss MARY HISS made available the Remington typewriter, Number NZ 79507 to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER and Agent PFEIFFER typed 2 sheets of typewritten specimens from this machine, one sheet consisting of 44 lines of typewritten material made on bond paper and the other being a 44 line carbon specimen made by removing the ribbon from the machine and typing directly on a sheet of carbon paper placed over 2 sheets of bond paper. Both specimens referred to above, which are enclosed herewith, were initialed on the reverse side of each by Miss MARY C. HISS and Agent PFEIFFER, together with the date, January 19, 1949, in order to facilitate their future identification.

359

Miss MARY C. HISS further advised that to the best of her knowledge, neither she nor Miss LUCY HISS have in their possession any typewritten material emanating from ALGER HISS. However, Miss MARY C. HISS advised that she would make a thorough search of her home, and if this search disclosed any typewritten material from ALGER HISS, she will notify this office immediately.

RECORDED - 39

The Laboratory is requested to compare the enclosed specimens with known documents in this case.

174-1333-1357

INDEXED FEB 2

WCP: mt
65-1642

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. EXAMINATION AND REPORT

Kisseloff-10911

ENCLOSURES (2)

FIVE

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Re:

[illegible]

Examination requested by:

Reference:

Examination requested:

Specimens:

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. 13558

RECORDED - 39

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter 11-16-94 THB/[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[illegible] JAN 20 1949 P.M.

[illegible]

Kisseloff-10912

FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION

JAN 25 2 36 PM '45

RECEIVED—HARBO

125 3-29-1

RECEIVED—MAIL ROOM
F B I

Kisseloff-10913

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 19, 1949

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL;
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

93503

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent H. EDGAR LENTZ dated September 10, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, in the case entitled "J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ALGER HISS; Perjury", Baltimore file 74-6. On page 4 of this report in connection with the interview of EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, real estate dealer at Westminster, Maryland, it is stated that CASE turned over all available correspondence between himself and HISS and correspondence between himself and CHAMBERS to DONALD T. APPELL, investigator for the HCUA, on August 27, 1948, in answer to an HCUA subpoena for this correspondence.

At the time Mr. CASE turned over this correspondence to the HCUA investigator, he overlooked two letters from ALGER HISS to CASE, one handwritten letter dated May 13, 1936, and one typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936. Photostatic copies of both of these letters were furnished to the Bureau as enclosures with the referenced report of Agent LENTZ. The Baltimore Office will obtain the original of the above mentioned typewritten letter and forward same to the Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents in this case.

K340 - K347

On January 17, 1949, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS' Baltimore attorney, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, exhibited to Agents of this office the complete correspondence file of CASE which he had in his possession and which had been turned over by CASE on August 27, 1948, to DONALD T. APPELL, investigator for HCUA. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that this complete correspondence file had been obtained from the HCUA during the fall of 1948 by NICK VEZZANA, a private investigator from New York City, who was then working in CHAMBERS' behalf in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit under the employ of the New York law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, representing TIME, Inc. At the time VEZZANA obtained this correspondence file from the HCUA, Mr. CLEVELAND stated that he and his assisting legal counsel for CHAMBERS were conducting a private investigation for the purpose of obtaining evidence in connection with the defense of CHAMBERS in the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

1 ENCL

Mr. CLEVELAND stated that there was one typewritten letter from ALGER HISS to CASE among the correspondence obtained by VEZZANA from the HCUA. He stated that this typewritten letter, probably dated in 1936, was presently in the possession of HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, or its whereabouts known to MEDINA. By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the New York Office was

RECORDED - 39

174-1333-1358 7/32

F B I

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

INDEXED - 39

6 FEB 2 1949

FIVE 183

Kisseloff-10914

Fuhr
1-24

RECEIVED
JAN 24 4 53 PM '49
DOCUMENT LABORATORY
F B I

74610

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet Recorded 1-10-49 11:00 AM amb

RECEIVED 1-7-49

Re: HAY DAVID WHITLAKER CHAMBERS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Anonymous Communication to WALTER WINCHELL
Re: LAWRENCE DUGGAN)

File # 74-1333
Lab. # D-59831 BU
74-1333
NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Bureau

Date of reference communication: Memo 1-7-49 Date received: 1-6-49 ml

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Result of Examination: Examination by: FERRALL
BURKE

Specimens submitted for examination

Q156 Typewritten letter on Hotel Taft, New York stationery, dated "Sunday Night....", begs "Dear Mr. Winchell; I know that you must be...", ending "...(Friends of HOLLYWOOD BOB)".

Mr latents developed. Lab will answer.
1-6-49 JEB

74-1333

NOT RECORDED
51 MAR-11 1949

1-12-49
JEB

62 MAR 16 1949

305

Kisseloff-10916

requested to obtain the original of this typewritten letter and to forward same to the Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents in this case.

Mr. CLEVELAND turned over to Agents of this office from the above mentioned correspondence file, three handwritten letters dated April 13, April 16 and May 5, 1936, all addressed, "Dear Mr. CASE" and signed by ALGER HISS. The originals of these three letters are enclosed herewith to the Bureau as an additional, rather extensive sample of the known handwriting of ALGER HISS, for the Bureau's files. It is suggested that the Bureau make photographic copies of these three letters and return them to the Baltimore Office. Agents of the Baltimore Office executed a receipt for these letters and the originals must be returned to Mr. CLEVELAND.

Also, on January 17, 1949, Mr. CLEVELAND advised Agents of the Baltimore Office that he understands from conversation with Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney of HISS, that MARBURY has in his possession two additional typewritten letters addressed by HISS to Mr. CASE at Westminster, Maryland. An effort will be made by the Baltimore Office to obtain these two letters from Mr. MARBURY so that they may be compared by the Laboratory with the questioned documents in this case.

A review of referenced report of Agent LENTZ reveals the fact that the Baltimore News-Post afforded considerable publicity to the Westminster, Maryland real estate angle of the HISS-CHAMBERS case in August, 1948, when the case originally broke during testimony before the HCUA in Washington, D.C. The Baltimore News-Post not only carried extensive news items on this angle of the case, which stories were written by WILSON AULD, Jr. and ALEXANDER GIFFORD, but also carried photographs of some of the correspondence between HISS and CASE. Unless advised to the contrary, the Baltimore Office will contact the Baltimore News-Post in an effort to ascertain if the reporters of that newspaper have any other typewritten letters in their possession addressed to CASE by ALGER HISS. This is a distinct possibility, as the HISS letters to CASE were published in the Baltimore News-Post after CASE had turned over all his correspondence with HISS and CHAMBERS to the HCUA on August 27, 1948, pursuant to an HCUA subpoena.

FGJ:AC
65-1642
Enclosures (3 handwritten letters written by ALGER HISS to EDWARD WILLIAM CASE.)

Kisseloff-10917

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Re:

[illegible]

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. [illegible] - 1359

Examination requested by:

Reference:

Examination requested:

Specimens:

[illegible] - 39

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter 10-16-74 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy
MR. FLETCHER
F.L. JONES

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
ROUTED AND MAILED 12
JAN 23 1949 P.M.

[illegible] - 1359

Kisseloff-10918

RECEIVED

FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION

JAN 25 11 53 AM '93
RECEIVED—HARBO

JAN 25 2 04 PM '93
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI
U S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

D-13424

NA

CWP:cl
74-94

(4)

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-19-49 4:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

RE FBI LAB REPORT JANUARY EIGHTEEN, LAST, REFLECTING EXAMINATION OF SPECIMEN K THREE NAUGHT THREE (K 303). PARAGRAPH TWO OF THIS REPORT DEALS WITH A COMPARISON OF THE CORRECTIONS, HAND LETTERING, SPELLING, TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS, ETC. IN K THREE NAUGHT THREE (K 303) WITH THOSE IN Q FIVE THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE (Q5 > Q69).

IT IS REQUESTED THE LAB MAKE A SIMILAR EXAMINATION IN REGARD TO SPECIMENS K THIRTYTWO (K32), K SEVENTEEN (K17), KC SIXTY (K60), K FORTYONE (K41), K TWO FOUR NINE (K249), K ONE FIVE SIX (K156), K ONE FIVE NINE (K159), K ONE FIVE SEVEN (K157), WHICH ARE TYPEWRITING OF MRS. HISS.

IF FBI LAB FEELS ADDITIONAL HANDWRITING SPECIMENS OF PRISCILLA HISS WOULD BE OF ASSISTANCE, IT IS BELIEVED THAT SAME CAN BE OBTAINED BY WFO.

HOTEL

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-1359

FIVE

L-17

January 26, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(FELIX ~~ENGELMAN~~)
(Your file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated January 25, 1949, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K335

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39

RCF:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74-1333-1360
B I
6 FEB 2 1949

Kisseloff-10921

January 26, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Baltimore

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
(Your file #65-1642)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-93503 BU dated January 25, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K340 through K342

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED

74-1333-1361

FBI

FEB 2 1949

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-10922

January 26, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with alinses, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-93402 BU dated 1/25/49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Kc343 through Kc354

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RECORDED - 83

74-1333-1362

RCF:MD

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-10923

L-17

January 26, 1949

74-1333

SAC, San Francisco

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with alias, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Your File #100-25417)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-83404 RU dated January 25, 1949, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K330

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 53

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74-1333-1363
F B I
6 FEB 2 1949

RCF:MD

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-10924

##

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 48 26 9-46P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, IS-R., ESP. R.

JOHN J. ABT INTERVIEWED TODAY AT PROGRESSIVE PARTY HEADQUARTERS THIRTY NINE PARK AVE. ABT STATED HE WAS EMPLOYED IN CHICAGO WITH THE LAW FIRM LEVINSON, BECKER, FRANK, GLENN, AND BAIRNS WHEN JEROME FRANK LEFT TO ASSUME THE POSITION OF GENERAL COUNSEL TO THE AAA IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTY THREE. FRANK LATER ASKED ABT TO JOIN HIM IN THE AAA. HE WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF LITIGATION UNDER FRANK, LATER TRANSFERRED TO THE WPA, THE SEC AND THE LA FOLLETTE COMMITTEE, AND FINALLY TO THE TRIAL SECTION OF THE ANTI TRUST DIVISION. HE LEFT THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. HE CLAIMS HE NEVER SAW ANY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS WHILE WITH THE AAA, WPA OR SEC. HE DENIED THAT HE HAD EVER TAKEN ANY CLASSIFIED OR UNCLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS OUT OF HIS OFFICE AND GIVEN THEM TO ANY PERSON UNAUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SAME. THE SAME DENIAL WAS MET TO DISCLOSING THE CONTENTS OF

END OF PAGE ONE

174-1333-13654

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39

6 FEB 1 1949

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-10925

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 11 22 AM '49

RECEIVED
JAN 28 9 29 AM '49

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 12 11 PM '49

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 4 24 PM '49

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 1 31 PM '49

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 2 33 PM '49

ANY GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS TO SUCH UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. HE WOULD NOT DISCUSS KNOWING ALGER HISS OR THAT ALGER HISS OR ANY OTHER PERSON TO HIS KNOWLEDGE HAD EVER BEEN GUILTY OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ACTS. HE WOULD NOT DISCUSS WHETHER HE IS A MEMBER OF THE CP OR WAS A MEMBER BEFORE, DURING, OR AFTER HIS GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. HE WOULD NOT DISCUSS WHETHER HE WAS A MEMBER OF ANY GROUP, COMMITTEE, ORGANIZATION, OR PARTY, IN THE OPEN OR UNDERGROUND, IN NY, OR WASHINGTON, D.C., WHICH CARRIED OUT ACTS INIMICABLE TO THE WELFARE OF THE UNITED STATES. THE NAMES OF KEY INDIVIDUALS IN THIS CASE AND THE GREGORY CASE WERE BROUGHT TO HIS ATTENTION BUT HE REFUSED TO DISCUSS THEM OR TO DISCUSS WHETHER HE HAD EVER BEEN IN ATTENDANCE AT ANY MEETINGS OR GATHERINGS AT WHICH ANY OF THEM WERE PRESENT. HE REFUSED TO DISCUSS KNOWING HENRY HILL COLLINS OR EVER HAVING BEEN IN COLLINS-S APARTMENT IN ST. MATHEWS COURT OR IN COLLINS-S APARTMENT IN NY. HE DENIED THAT COLLINS WAS EVER IN HIS APARTMENT IN WASHINGTON OR NY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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JAN 28 9 29 AM '49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 23

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 59 NEWARK 10 FROM NEW YORK 26 1-00-22P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. CHAMBERS WAS INTRODUCED SOMETIME IN THIRTYTHREE TO ONE DR. "IZ" MILLER BY "ULRICH", WHO AT THAT TIME WAS CHAMBERS BOSS IN THE ESPIONAGE APPARATUS. MILLER HAD JUST LEFT OR LOST HIS JOB IN THE PICATINNY ARSENAL, DOVER, NJ. CHAMBERS HAD KNOWN PRIOR TO THAT TIME THAT ULRICH HAD A CONTACT AT THE ARSENAL. THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING BETWEEN ULRICH, CHAMBERS AND MILLER WAS TO DEVELOP A NEW SOURCE IN THE ARSENAL. A PLAN WAS FORMULATED BUT IT DID NOT WORK OUT INVOLVING A GIRL EMPLOYEE OF THE ARSENAL. CHAMBERS DESCRIBED MILLER AS FOLLOWS... FORTY IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, ABOUT FIVE SIX, THIN, WIZENED, AMERICAN OF JEWISH EXTRACTION, CAST IN ONE EYE, PRESUMABLY A DR. OF SCIENCE. CHAMBERS LEARNED LATER THAT MILLER LIVED AT THE CHEMISTS CLUB IN NY AT TIMES. CHAMBERS WAS UNABLE TO RECALL THE NAME OF THE GIRL INVOLVED. HE BELIEVES THAT IT MAY HAVE BEEN MISS SMITH. HE STATES SHE RESIDED

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 174-1333-1365

INDEXED - 52

EX-31

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JAN 27 4 59 PM '49

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
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JAN 27 3 17 PM '49

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JAN 28 2 39 PM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

WITH HER PARENTS IN DOVER, NJ BUT CANNOT FURTHER DESCRIBE HER. THE PLAN WAS FOR CHAMBERS TO EMPLOY THIS GIRL AS A PARTTIME SECRETARY. SHE WAS, OF COURSE, TO ~~CONTINUE HER EMPLOYMENT AT THE ARSENAL~~. HE STATES THE GIRL APPEARED AT HIS COVER OFFICE IN NY ABOUT THREE TIMES ON SATURDAY PMS. SHE TOOK SOME DICTATION FROM HIM. CHAMBERS SAID HE THINKS SHE SAW THROUGH THE SCHEME AND QUIT. AFTER SHE QUIT, THE PLAN WAS ABANDONED. CHAMBERS RECALLED THAT HE USED THE NAME "MR. DICKSON" IN THIS OPERATION. NEWARK REQUESTED TO CHECK NINETEEN THIRTY TWO DASH THIRTY FOUR PERSONNEL RECORDS AT PICATINNY ARSENAL FOR DR. ISADORE MILLER AND VARIATIONS OF THAT NAME. AT THE SAME TIME THE POSSIBILITY OF IDENTIFYING MISS SMITH SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND. PRESUMABLY SHE WOULD HAVE BEEN A SECRETARY OR STENOGRAPHER AND MAY HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WITH DR. MILLER-S DEPARTMENT. NOTE, HOWEVER, THAT CHAMBERS IS NOT CERTAIN OF THE GIRL-S NAME AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY HER, THEREFORE, IS NOT PRACTICAL.

SCHEIDT

XXXX

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REPORT of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 2, 1949

To:

[illegible]

[illegible] the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 2, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

[illegible]

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 7-1133 13.66
LAB. NO.

Examination requested by:

Reference: [illegible]

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-2-49

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter

Specimens:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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LABORATORY DIVISION

RECEIVED

REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 26 11 08 AM '49

RECEIVED-HARBO

126 2 19 PM

RECEIVED-MAIL RO
F B I

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: January 24, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

93574

Attached herewith are three typewritten pieces of correspondence for comparison with questioned documents in instant case, described as follows:

Two notes, both dated August 3, 1934, on the letterhead of the United States Senate, For Mr. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, and each signed with the initials "A. H.", which were obtained from the files of the National Archives, Washington, D. C., from the Records of the Special Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry, United States Senate, 1934-1936; and

K 360
K 361
K 362
N.I.

One memorandum to Mr. RAUSHENBUSH, dated November 19, 1934, signed with the typewritten signature, "ALGER HISS", obtained from the same source.

These three specimens are to be returned to the Washington Field Office for their proper disposal, upon completion of the requested examination.

74-1333.

3 ENCL

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

174-1333-1366
B I
FEB 2 1949

6

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

1-26-49

1-26-49

Kisseloff-10935

RECEIVED

JAN 25 3 48 PM '49

DOCUMENT LABORATORY

F B I

Kisseloff-10936

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Re:

[illegible]

RECORDED - 39

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. [illegible] -1367

Examination requested by:

Reference:

Deleted Copy Sent Alex Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Examination requested:

Specimens:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 26 1949 P.M.

60 FEB 3 -1949

Kisseloff-10937

FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION

RECEIVED
FEB 1 9 08 AM
ESPIONAGE
B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI

JAN 26 11 37 AM '45
RECEIVED-HARBO

DA FILTER
DOT

Kisseloff-10938

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: January 24, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

93641

K363

Attached herewith are typewriting specimen obtained from Woodstock Typewriters by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office, which specimens are for comparison with questioned documents in instant case. The FBI Lab may destroy these specimens if they are found to be not identical. They are described as:

RECORDED - 39

Serial #F-93212, owned by M. F. STONEHOUSE, Room 410, Albee Building, taken by SA THOMAS A. CONROY, January 17, 1949.

INDEXED - 39

Serial #N-197230, owned by Mrs. M. MACKEY, 548 N. Pollard Street, Arlington, Virginia, taken by SA PHILIP H. WILSON, January 15, 1949.

FEB 2 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

FOR LAB. ACTION AND RETURN

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc:- New York

K364

74-1333-136

FIVE

Kaseloff-10990

RECEIVED
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DOCUMENT LABORATORY
F B I

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 26 2:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. P. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
RECEIVED JANUARY TWENTYFIVE, LAST, RE MRS. M. GEREA. ORIGINAL SOURCE
HAS NO FURTHER INFO CONCERNING GEREA'S PRESENT ADDRESS.

HOTTEL

RECEIVED - 39

INDEXED - 39 74-1333-1368

Kisseloff-10941

COPY:AJH

RECORDED : 39

INDEXED

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 26, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are attached hereto, for the attention of Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, two photographic documents, one dated July 15, 1946, and the other dated June 30, 1941, which are affidavits signed by Franklin Victor Reno, in which he stated that he was not a member of any organization which would strike against the Government; and, further, that he was not a member of any organization or political party which advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

You will recall that Franklin Victor Reno was employed by the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, and has admitted furnishing Government information to Whittaker Chambers.

cc: Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

Enclosures

FLJ:slm

ORIGINAL FILED IN 121-12575

FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-10942

COPY:AJH

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER DATE: January 6, 1949

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: FRANKLIN V. RENO
EMPLOYEE, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

There are attached hereto two photostatic documents, one dated 15 July, 1946, and the other, 30 June, 1941, which are in the form of affidavits wherein Reno swore that he was not a member of any organization which would strike against the Government; further that he was not a member of any organization or political party which advocated the overthrow of our constitutional form of government.

The attached documents were made available to Mr. Reynolds by Lieutenant Colonel Randolph, of the Intelligence Division of the Army. Colonel Randolph indicated that these documents might be of some value to the Department of Justice for consideration of possible prosecution.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum and attachments be referred to the Loyalty Section for their information and appropriate action.

Attachment

SWR:tlc

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74-1333-1369
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73 FEB 3 1949

Kisseloff-10943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI CHARLOTTE 1-26-49 2-41 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R, PERJURY.

RETEL FROM WASHINGTON FIELD JANUARY TWENTYFIVE, LAST. MR. VICTOR SHELBURNE, WASHINGTON, NC, ADVISED THAT E. HILTON SATTERWAITE AND WIFE LOUISE PRESENTLY RESIDE TWO ONE FOUR CANTERBURY ROAD, JACKSONVILLE, NC. SATTERWAITE IS CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE AT WAREHOUSE AT CAMP LEJEUNE, NC. IF INTERVIEW OF SATTERWAITES DESIRED, SUGGEST WASHINGTON FIELD FURNISH SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE TYPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED.

BROWN

RECORDED - 39

ACK AND HOLD PLS

LINE FOUR FIRST WORD SHOULD BE "WIFE"

INDEXED

124-1333-1370

F B I

6 FEB 2 1949

ACK PLS

344PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

TWO COPIES WFO

cc: Z. L. Jones

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-10944

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JAN 26 2 52 PM '70

70 Mr. Fletcher
1742

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74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-27-49 URGENT

DIRECTOR, FBI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. PERMISSION REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW FORMER SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, FORMER HEAD OF SENATE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE, TO DETERMINE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATED WITH HISS AND TO DISPLAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' PHOTO TO HIM. INTERVIEW DEEMED ESSENTIAL.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

Delaney, WFO advised to have interviewed agent Grandle - per NBF
1-28-49

ED-39

174-1333-1371

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Mr. Fletcher
1743 NA

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-27-49 4:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
BENJAMIN MANDEL, HCUA, ADVISES THAT INFO HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY HIM THAT
RALPH DE SOLA, BROOKLYN, WELL KNOWN TO NY OFFICE, RECALLS MEETING ALGER
HISS AT EITHER A CP MEETING OR SOCIAL GATHERING OF CP MEMBERS IN
BALTIMORE IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES. HANDLE.

HOOVER

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INDEXED - 39 174-1333-1372

6 0 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-10948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO 52 BALTIMORE 5 FROM NEW YORK 27 8-38

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES THAT ONLY WITNESS BEFORE GJ TODAY WAS ALEXANDER STEVENS, WAS, WHO REFUSED TO ANSWER WHEN ASKED IF HE KNEW FOLLOWING PERSONS. CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS AND DONALD HISS, BORIS BYKOV, DAVID CARPENTER, VICTOR PERLO, HAROLD GLASSER, LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT AND HENRY HILL COLLINS. STATED HE COULD NOT RECALL EVER HAVING MET ELIZABETH BENTLEY, FELIX A. INSLERMAN OR HARRY DEXTER WHITE. REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON VARIOUS ARRIVALS IN AND DEPARTURES FROM US ON GROUNDS HIS ANSWERS MIGHT PREJUDICE HIS POSITION IN PENDING INS DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS. STATED HE IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY CP IN AN ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY WHICH HE DID NOT DESCRIBE MORE EXACTLY. STEVENS SCHEDULED TO RESUME TESTIMONY ON FEB. ONE NEXT, ON WHICH DATE HANS INSLERMAN ALSO TO TESTIFY. SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM FOR RIGGS NATIONAL BANK TO ENABLE WFO TO EXAMINE BANK ACCOUNT OF ALGER HISS THERE. FORWARD IT TO WFO TODAY FOR SERVICE BY THE AGENTS. SUBPOENAS FOR WILLIAM SPIEGEL AND ANNA SPIEGEL ISSUED TODAY AND FORWARDED TO USM, BALTO. FOR THEIR GJ APPEARANCES FEB. TWO NEXT.

SCHEIDT

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INDEXED - 39

174-1333-1373

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 27 8 51 PM '49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 18 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM PHILA 1-27-49 253 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, EXPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. SEARCH OF THE PROBATED WILL OF THOMAS L. FANSLER, FATHER IN LAW OF ALGER HISS, REVEALED NUMBER OF SECURITY HOLDINGS AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH IN NINETEEN FORTY. AMONG THESE THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES WERE LISTED, THE GREAT VALLEY MILLS AND THE CHICAGO AND TENNESSEE COAL AND COKE CO. LOCAL SEARCH THROUGH MOODY-S, POOR-S, STANDARD ADVERTISING REGISTER AND THE MARVYN SCUDDER MANUAL ON EXTINCT AND OBSOLETE COMPANIES FAILED TO REVEAL ANY RECORD OF THESE COMPANIES. NY IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT THE DUNN AND BRADSTREET LIBRARY AT WHICH POINT EXTENSIVE MATERIAL IS AVAILABLE ON SMALL AND EXTINCT COMPANIES IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE THESE COMPANIES SO THAT CONTACT MAY BE MADE WITH THE COMPANIES OR BROKERAGE HOUSES HANDLING TRANSACTIONS FOR FANSLER IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS.

BOARDMAN

RECORDED - 39 74-1333-1374

FBI

6 FEB 1 1949

WA ACK AND HOLD NY ACK AND DISC INDEXED - 39

WA PH R 18 WA

NY OPEN FEB 20 NY 162

60 FEB 9 1949

cc: Z. P. Jones

JAN 27 2 50 PM '49

Kisseloff-10952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clogg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
ECD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/87 BY sp2 mac/pg

FBI ALBANY 1-27-49 3-19 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS- PERJURY, ESP. R. RE NEW YORK TEL JAN., TWENTYFIVE . NEW YORK STATE TAX RETURN FILE ON ALGER HISS AND PREISCILLA HISS REVIEWED. ALL RETURNS IN HANDWRITING. ALGERS RETURN FOR SEPTEMBER ONE TO DECEMBER THIRTYONE, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN SHOWS HE RECEIVED SEVENTYFIVE DOLLARS FOR A SPEECH AT WEST POINT AND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR AN ARTICLE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES DURING THAT PERIOD. POSSIBLE LEADS FOR TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS.

CORNELIUS

ACK IN ORDER PLS

3-22PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

NY OK FBI NYC MAR

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60 FEB 9 - 1949

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PROPERTY CLEARED
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON 12 PHILADELPHIA 1 BALTIMORE 1

FROM NEW YORK 27 4-41PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R FELIX

A. INSLERMAN, IN MARCH FORTYTWO APPLICATION AT REPUBLIC AVIATION CORP., FARMINGDALE, NY, GAVE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AS REFERENCES, H. BUSCHERS, TWENTY RIDGE STREET, TWOSON, MD. AND R. PEELE, FOUR SIX NAUGHT ONE CHESTER AVENUE, PHILA., PA. APPROPRIATE OFFICE SHOULD INTERVIEW REFERENCES RE ALL KNOWLEDGE OF PAST ACTIVITIES, EMPLOYMENT AND ASSOCIATES OF INSLERMAN WHO HAS BEEN POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS PHOTOGRAPHER FELIX BY CHAMBERS AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PAID TECHNICAL EMPLOYEE OF CP FROM EARLY THIRTYFIVE TO MARCH THIRTYSEVEN.

b3

ALL POSSIBLE QUERIES SHOULD BE MADE TO DEVELOP THIS INFO.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER PLS

BA AND PH DISC WA HLD

BA WA R EUTMVMV WA R 1-7955559999 THIS IS NY SENDFV

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6 FEB 1 1949

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JAN 27 5 00 PM '43

RRN:cl
74-94

Mr. Fletcher
NO. 742

WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK FROM WACH FIELD 27 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEWYORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

MRS. JACK B. TATE, FORMER STUDENT AT BRYN MAWR COLLEGE AND ASSOCIATE OF HISSES, ADVISED THAT PRISCILLA HISS, WHO WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE FOR BRYN MAWR, WROTE A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION TO THIS SCHOOL FOR A MABEL FORSCH, RECOMMENDING HER FOR A SCHOLARSHIP IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. REVIEW RECORDS OF BRYN MAWR UNDER NAME OF MABEL FORSCH AND ASCERTAIN IF THERE IS ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM PRISCILLA HISS.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39

124-1333-1377

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Haven, Conn.
January 27, 1949.

K

Director F.B.I.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.,ETAL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R

Dear Sir:

Re New Haven Tel to Bureau and New York this date.

There is being forwarded with copy of this letter to the New York Office, two photographs of JOSEPH GIULIETTI, WAS., JOSPEH JIULIETTI, GUISEPPE GIULIETTI, GUISEPPI GUILIETTI, JOE JOLIET. The New York Office should display these photographs to CHAMBERS for possible identification of GIULIETTI as "MARIANO," referred to by CHAMBERS as his contact man at New London, Conn., in connection with obtaining of photographs of blue prints of submarines from the Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn., in 1933.

These photographs were obtained from the records of the U. S. Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory, New London, where GIULIETTI is presently employed and should be returned to the New Haven Office.

One of these Photographs was taken on 1936 or prior thereto and the other was taken in March 1948.

Very truly yours,
John J. Gleason
John J. Gleason
SAC

CC NEW YORK (Enc.)

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

174-1333-1378
F B I
6 FEB 1 1949

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-10958

RECEIVED
JAN 30 3 30 PM '49
RE ESPIONAGE
U. S. JUSTICE

January 27, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Boston

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Your file #65-3251)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-93512 BU dated January 25, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K357 and K358

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 39

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RCP MD
MAILED 15
JAN 27 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FEB 2 1949

74-1333-1379

3 OR 4

Kisseloff-10960

60 FEB 9 - 1949

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

[illegible] 20, 19[illegible]

To:

[illegible], Washington

[illegible]

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

[illegible]

RECORDED

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO.

[illegible] 1380

Examination requested by:

Reference: [illegible]

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THE/lbc

Examination requested:

Specimens:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION

JAN 27 5 35 PM '49
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

RECEIVED
FEB 1 11 40 AM '49
ESPIONAGE
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 27 7 10 PM '49
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10962

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: January 26, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

93719

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Photostatic copies

K368
K369

Attached herewith are two typewritten specimens for comparison by the FBI Laboratory with questioned documents in instant case. These specimens were obtained by Special Agents HARRY K. CLAYTON and CHESTER C. CRAWFORD of the Washington Field Office, and are to be returned to this office after they have served their purpose. They are described as follows: Copy of Western Union Telegram, dated December 14, 1934 at Washington, D. C. to W. S. CARPENTER, Jr., and bearing typewritten signature of ALGER HISS; and Memorandum to Mr. RAUSHENBUSH re Chemical Warfare Service, Requirements for Wartime, bearing typewritten signature of ALGER HISS, dated November 20, 1934.

STEPHEN

RECORDED - 39

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

FEB 27 1949

INDEXED - 30

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures
cc - New York

FIVE

Classified by 10963

RECEIVED

JAN 27 2 13 PM '49

DOCUMENT LABORATORY

F B I

Kisseloff-10964

CND:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-27-49 2:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, LOS ANGELES

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WLS, DEAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. JOHN ROBB, MEMBER OF BOY SCOUT TROOP WITH TIMOTHY HOBSON, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT TO FORTY, RESIDES AT EIGHT THREE THREE FLOWERS AVENUE, LOS ANGELES. INTERVIEW RE PATROL MEETINGS HELD IN HISS HOME, RE INCIDENTS OCCURRING AT THESE MEETINGS, ANY TYPEWRITER PRESENT, ANY TYPING DONE BY HOBSON, AND SAMPLES THEREOF. INASMUCH AS ROBB FREQUENTED HISS HOME, OBTAIN ANY INFORMATION INDICATING THAT HISS WAS ASSOCIATED AT ANY TIME WITH CHAMBERS REGARDLESS OF THE NAME CHAMBERS MAY HAVE BEEN USING. ALSO OBTAIN ANY INFORMATION CORROBORATING CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING HISS AND OTHER PERSONS IN CASE.

HOTEL

CC - New York by Mail

INDEXED - 59

174-1333-1381 5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 27, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Washington Field teletype to the Bureau and New York January 24, 1949, and New York teletype to the Bureau and Washington Field January 26, 1949, re issuance of a subpoena duces tecum for use in examining the bank account of ALGER HISS at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank, Wisconsin Avenue and M Street NW, Washington D.C.

Mr. T. J. Donegan was consulted concerning the advisability of securing such subpoena and after concluding that it would be appropriate, he on this date caused a subpoena to be issued to that bank for the purpose of examining all correspondence and pertinent records in the bank's possession concerning the ALGER HISS account. The original and copy of this subpoena, addressed to JOHN McCORMACK, Vice President and Cashier, are being transmitted herewith for the Washington Field Office.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Mr. Donegan pointed out that undoubtedly the Washington Field Office enjoys close liaison with the Riggs National Bank and that it would be more satisfactory for Agents to handle the service of the subpoena.

Mr. McCormack should be advised that his appearance before the Grand Jury in New York City on the day specified in the subpoena is not required, and that if it later becomes necessary to call him he will be so advised.

2 cc Washington Field (Encs. 2) - REGISTERED MAIL

JMK:AG
65-14920

INDEXED - 130
RECORDED - 130
86-XE

74-1333-1382
F B I
6 FEB 1 1949

60 FEB 9-1949 162

EX-16

Kisseloff-10966

January 27, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-93574 DU dated 1/26/49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Kc360 through Kc362

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RECORDED - 130

74-1333-1383

EX-98

EX-16

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 27 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

60 FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-10967

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

[illegible] 7, 1[illegible]

To:

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1[illegible].

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

[illegible]

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. [illegible] 1384
LAB. NO. [illegible]
RECORDED - 130

Examination requested by: [illegible]

Reference: [illegible]

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible] by Letter 10-16-74 THB/lcs

Examination requested: [illegible]

EX-98

Specimens:

EX-16

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

FBI
LABORATORY DIVISION
127 4 45 PM '7

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI
JAN 27 3 34 PM '45

RECEIVED-HARBO
RECEIVED

FEB 1 11 09 AM '49
RECD ESPIONAGE
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10969

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: January 26, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

D-93716 BU

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESP - R; IS - R

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Attached herewith are three typewritten specimens for comparison by the FBI Laboratory with questioned documents in instant case. These specimens were obtained by SA JOHN H. KENOYER of the Washington Field Office, and should be returned to this office for proper disposal after the requested examination. They are described as follows: three letters on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, each addressed to Mr. WILLIAM ROY VALLANCE, and signed by ALGER HISS, dated May 16, 1947, May 21, 1948, and January 10, 1949.

K365
K366
K367

JHK:cl
74-94
Enclosures

3 ENCL

cc - New York

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

INDEXED - 130
RECORDED - 130
74-1333-1387
F B I
6 FEB 2 1949

EX-98

Serial 10970

JAN 27 10 41 AM '49
CHNICAL LABORATORY
F B I
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10971

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

Re:

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. 130 1385

Examination requested by:

Reference:

Examination requested:

Specimens:

EX-98

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 10-16-74 THR/jsc

EX-16

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Tease
Sandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-10972

RECEIVED – FLETCHER

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

JAN 28 1 42 PM '49
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 28 12 13 PM '49
RECEIVED
RECEIVED–HARBO

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: January 25, 1949

REGISTERED MAIL.
(Return Receipt Requested)
AIR MAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

93751

Reference is made to teletype from Chicago to the Bureau and Springfield dated January 20, 1949.

There is enclosed herewith a letter received by ADLAI E. STEVENSON, whose address on September 30, 1946, was 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. This letter is a typewritten letter written by ALGER HISS to Mr. STEVENSON in connection with arrangements that were being made for ALGER HISS to speak before the Northwestern University Law School on November 12, 1946. Mr. STEVENSON is at present Governor of the State of Illinois. He has identified this letter by inscribing the following notation on the back of the letter:

K370

"Delivered to Ross Randolph, FBI Agent at Springfield, Ill. at his request Jan. 25, 1949. Adlai E. Stevenson".

ENCL sealed

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Special Agent ROSS V. RANDOLPH has identified this letter dated September 30, 1946, which begins "Dear Adlai", by writing his initials R.V.R. and the date, 1-25-49, Springfield, Illinois, and case number 65-807, on the reverse side.

The Laboratory is requested to make the necessary examination. When this letter has served its purpose, it is requested that it be returned to the Springfield Office in order that it may be returned to Governor ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

RVR:bk
SI 65-807
Enclosure
cc: New York (2)

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

1-28-49

INDEXED - 130 174-1333-1385

RECORDED - 130 FEB 2 1949

Lab 1-28-49 returned

EX-98 EX-6

FIVE

Kisseloff-10974

Fisher
1-27
13

RECEIVED
JAN 27 4 22 PM '49
DOCUMENT LABORATORY
F B I

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

[illegible]

[illegible] the report of the FBI laboratory examination of evidence received [illegible] 1949.

Re:

[illegible]

John [illegible]

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO. 74-1331-1386

Examination requested by:

Reference:

Examination requested:

Specimens:

RECORDED - 130

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 THB/[illegible]

EX-98

EX-16

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]

FBI
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
JAN 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 5 1949

Kisseloff-10976

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES
RECORDS BRANCH
RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 7 04 PM '49 RECEIVED - FLETCHER

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
FEB 1 11 39 AM '49
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

93801

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

900 Standard Building
Cleveland, 13, Ohio

January 26, 1949

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference Bureau teletype to Cleveland dated 1/24/49.

Enclosed by registered mail, air mail special delivery is an original and one carbon copy of the type characteristics of Woodstock Typewriter, Model 5N Serial 156037 as requested in referenced teletype.

Mr. EARL WILLIS, Manager of the Woodstock Typewriter Exchange, 12 Vindicator Square, Youngstown, Ohio advised that this typewriter was sold on August 1, 1940 to Mr. JESSE BORTON, 417 East Liberty Street, Hubbard, Ohio.

K375

Mr. JESSE BORTON was contacted and advised that he had purchased this typewriter from the Woodstock Typewriter Exchange of Youngstown, Ohio sometime in 1940 and had given it to his daughter as an aid to her in her school work.

Mrs. MARJORIE HARDY, Mr. BORTON's daughter, 417 East Liberty Street, Hubbard, Ohio, advised that she has been in possession of instant typewriter since her father had purchased it and given it to her and readily made it available in order to secure the sample text enclosed with this letter.

By personal observation of Special Agent HARVEY E. WILKINSON it was ascertained that the typewriter in question is a Woodstock, Model 5N Serial Number 156037.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Abbaticchio Jr.

R. J. ABBATICCHIO JR.
Special Agent in Charge

65-2663
HEW:man
Enclosure (REGISTERED MAIL)

74-1333-1386

86-X-EX-1

Kisseloff-10978

RECEIVED
JAN 28 11 23 AM '49
DOCUMENT LABORATORY
F B I

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

20 5 29 PM '49
RECEIVED-HARD

03904

Kisseloff-10979

REPORT

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 28, 1949

To:

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 27, 1949.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID MILSTEAD, CHANGING
with aliases, et al.
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-11920
LAB. NO. 74-1333-1387
RECORDED - 130 D-93790 EU

Examination requested by: New York

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Reference: Letter dated 1-26-49

Examination requested: Documents

Specimens:

86-EX

EX 16

K371 Typewritten letter dated October 15, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Colonel HERMAN LEONARD, beginning "Dear Colonel LEONARD: I could make the November 3 date you...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

K372 Typewritten letter dated October 23, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment For International Peace stationery, to Colonel HERMAN LEONARD, beginning "Dear Colonel LEONARD: I have a luncheon engagement here in...", signed in ink ALGER HISS.

Results of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K371 and K372 were not used to type Q6 through Q10. It was also concluded that none of the machines that typed K371 and K372 was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
JAN 28 1949 6:15 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:MD

FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-10980

JAN 28 7 04 PM '43
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

JAN 28 5 29 PM '43
RECEIVED-HARBO

RECEIVED—FLETCHER

Kisseloff-10981

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: January 26, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

93790

Enclosed herewith are two typewritten letters both signed by ALGER HISS. The first of these letters is dated October 15, 1947 and the second October 23, 1947. Both of these letters are addressed to Colonel HERMAN BEUKEMA, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

K371
K372

These two typewritten specimens should be compared with the known specimens in possession of the Bureau.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ENCL. Sealed

Upon completion of such comparison, it is requested that these letters be returned to this Office as expeditiously as possible as it is necessary to return these letters to Colonel BEUKEMA at West Point, New York.

Enclosures - 2

REGISTERED MAIL

INDEXED - 130
RECORDED - 130
174-1333-1389
FEB 2 1949

Lab lep 1-28-49 Returned

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 1-28-49 mod

86-X
EX 16

DES:MH
65-14920

Kisseloff-10982

Feb 1-27
13

RECEIVED
JAN 27 5 21 PM '49
DOCUMENT LABORATORY
F B I

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

Re:

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO. 1388

RECORDED - 130

Examination requested by:

Reference:

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein by Letter 10-16-74 THB/lee

Examination requested:

Specimens:

EX-98

EX 16

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JAN 26 1949 P.M.
FBI

Kisseloff-10984

MAILED 15
CORRESPONDENCE SECTION
JAN 28 7 04 PM '49
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U S DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

RECEIVED 5 29 PM '49
RECEIVED-HARBO-FLETCHER
U S DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

Attention: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: January 27, 1949

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.,
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

93802

Retels from New Haven and San Francisco dated 1-19-49 and Bureau teletype to all SAC's dated 1-11-49.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Following specimens were obtained from PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III, Route 4, Box 106, Siesta Key, Sarasota, Florida, on January 25, 1949 by Special Agent ORVILLE F. MC VAY:

K 373
K 374

(1) Typewritten letter dated 11-17-48 on letterhead of CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, addressed to Mr. PHILIP HISS, signed "ALGIE."

(2) Typewritten letter dated 12-23-48, New York, N.Y., to Mr. PHIL H. HISS, signed "ALGER."

The above specimens of typewriting should be compared with the questioned material in this case in accordance with the Bureau teletype to all SAC's dated 1-11-49. Laboratory report should be made to New York, Office of Origin. The original specimens should not be destroyed. PHILIP HISS stated he does not desire their return at this time but requests they not be destroyed. It is not necessary that a copy of the report be furnished Miami. New York origin.

OFM:ece
65-2319

Enclosures (2)

REGISTERED MAIL -- AMSD

Sealed
ENCL

INDEXED - 130 74-1333-1388
F B I

RECORDED - 130 6 FEB 2 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-28-49

EX 16

Kisselloff-10986

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

January 20, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE NY TEL JANUARY TWENTY SEVEN LAST CONCERNING TRIP TO WASH., D. C. BY CHAMBERS ON FEBRUARY FIRST AND SECOND NEXT TO ASSIST WFO IN INVESTIGATION THIS CASE. WASH FLD SHOULD ARRANGE TO MAKE AVAILABLE THE VARIOUS MAIDS USED BY THE HISS FAMILY DURING PERTINENT PERIOD SO THEY MAY HAVE OPPORTUNITY OF VIEWING CHAMBERS. IT IS RECALLED THAT CHAMBERS STATED WAS MET BY HISS'S MAID AT THE HISS HOME IN LATTER PART NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT WHEN CHAMBERS CALLED UPON HISS TO ATTEMPT PERSUADE HIM TO BREAK WITH PARTY. AUTHORITY GRANTED WASH FLD TO BRING CLAUDIA CATLETT OF WINCHESTER, VA., TO WASH FOR THIS PURPOSE. SHE HAS INDICATED THAT SHE MIGHT RECOGNIZE CHAMBERS IF SHE HAD OPPORTUNITY TO SEE HIM IN PERSON. IN EFFORT TO OBTAIN CORROBORATING EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF COUNT TWO IN INDICTMENT, NY SHOULD AGAIN CLOSELY INTERVIEW CHAMBERS FOR NAMES OF ANY AND ALL PERSONS WHO HE MIGHT SUGGEST FOR INTERVIEW IN SUBSTANTIATION OF COUNT TWO OF INDICTMENT.

HOOVER

FLJ:SLM

CC: WASH FLD OFFICE (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1984

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Neace
Miss Gandy

INDEXED - 130
RECORDED - 130

74-1332-1389

60 FEB 5 1949

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

Kisseloff-10987

RECEIVED
30 12 01 PM '89
RIONAGE
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

08 DEC 18 1989
COPIES DESTROYED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 19[illegible]

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 51 BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS. URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R.

AS THE BUREAU AND THE WFO HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN ADVISED CHAMBERS HAS DESCRIBED THE LOCATION OF AN APARTMENT ON B OR C STREETS BETWEEN ELEVEN AND FOURTEEN STREETS IN WASHINGTON THAT WAS USED BY DAVID CARPENTER TO PHOTOGRAPH GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. THE WFO IS ENGAGED IN ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE MAIDS, BABY SITTERS, FRIENDS, ASSOCIATES, AND OTHERS WHO MAY BE ABLE TO TESTIFY THAT THEY SAW ALGER HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TOGETHER AFTER JANUARY FIRST, THIRTYSEVEN. THE PURSUIT OF THIS LINE OF INQUIRY IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE SECOND COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ALGER HISS IS BASED ON HIS STATEMENT TO THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN NY THAT HE, HISS, DID NOT SEE CHAMBERS SUBSEQUENT TO JANUARY FIRST, THIRTYSEVEN WITH THE EXCEPTION OF COURSE OF APPEARANCE OF BOTH OF THESE INDIVIDUALS BEFORE THE RECENT INQUIRY CONDUCTED BY HCUA. ALTHOUGH EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO ESTABLISH SUCH MEETINGS SUBSEQUENT TO JANUARY FIRST

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 130 74-1333-1390

INDEXED - 130

FEB 1 1949

51 FEB 11 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Kiseloff-10989

RECEIVED-FLETCHER
JAN 28 10 02 AM '49

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 28 9 18 AM '49

THIRTYSEVEN, THIS FACT HAS NOT AS YET BEEN SUBSTANTIATED. IN VIEW OF CHAMBERS-S SUCCESS IN LOCATING THE FELIX INSLERMAN AND WILLIAM SRIEGEL APARTMENTS IN BALTIMORE BY VISUAL OBSERVATION OF THE VICINITY OF THEIR LOCATIONS THIS OFFICE IS OF THE OPINION THAT CHAMBERS WOULD BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE TO THE WFO IN LOCATING THE CARPENTER APARTMENT IN THAT CITY. IT IS ALSO BELIEVED THAT CHAMBERS COULD ASSIST MATERIALLY IN SOME OF THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING WFO AGENTS ASSIGNED TO ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE SEEN HISS AND CHAMBERS TOGETHER AFTER JANUARY FIRST THIRTYSEVEN. UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU, WFO IS REQUESTED TO MAKE INQUIRY OF EACH AGENT WORKING ON THE ABOVE MENTIONED ANGLES IN THIS CASE TO ASCERTAIN WHAT, IF ANY, SITUATIONS THEY ARE CONFRONTED WITH WHEREIN CHAMBERS MAY BE OF ASSISTANCE. ASAG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED TODAY THAT IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY FOR CHAMBERS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GJ FEBRUARY FIRST AND SECOND NEXT AND CHAMBERS IS PERFECTLY WILLING TO TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON ARRIVING THERE ON THE MORNING OF FEB. FIRST AND REMAINING THERE THROUGH FEB. SECOND IF NECESSARY TO COMPLETE WHATEVER REQUESTS ARE MADE OF HIM. SA F. X. PLANT WHO FOR THE PAST MONTH HAS BEEN

END OF PAGE TWO

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JAN 28 9 18 AM '49

INTERVIEWING CHAMBERS WILL REPORT TO THE WFO FEB. FIRST FORTYNINE TO ASSIST IN THIS PHASE OF THE INVESTIGATION. IN THE EVENT IT IS NECESSARY FOR CHAMBERS TO REMAIN IN WASHINGTON BEYOND FEB. SECOND THIS OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE ADVISED AS ASAG DONEGAN TENTATIVELY PLANS TO USE CHAMBERS AS A WITNESS ON FEBRUARY THIRD. IF THE BUREAU DOES NOT CONCUR IN THIS SUGGESTION THIS OFFICE SHOULD BE ADVISED BY NOON TOMORROW AS CHAMBERS PLANS TO LEAVE ABOUT THREE PM FOR WESTMINSTER, MD. FOR THE WEEKEND.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 28 9 18 AM '49

JAN 27 8 52 PM '49

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1949

TO:

____Director

____Mr. Tolson
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Harbo
____Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Rosen
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Q. Tamm
____Mr. Mohr
____Miss Gandy
____Mr. Nease

____Mr. Winterrowd
____Mr. J. A. Carlson
____Mr. E. J. McCabe

____Miss Artley
____Mrs. Metcalf

____Mrs. Davidson

____Chief Clerk's Off.
____Records Section
____Personnel Files
____Mechanical Sec.
____Ident. Division
____Technical Lab.

____Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____Mr. Baumgardner
____M_____
____M_____

____Mr. Laughlin
____Mr. Wall
____Mr. Keay
____Mr. Whitson
____M_____

____Mr. Sanders
Foreign Service Desk

____See Me
____Call Me
____Appropriate action
____Note & return
____Send file
____Bring up-to-date
____Correct
____Re-date
____Please initial & return
____Place on record & return
____Place on record

Kisseloff 10995

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

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JAN 28 10 02 AM '00

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ND-32

SECURITY DIVISION

_____ 1949

TO:

____Director
____Mr. Tolson
____Mr. D. M. Ladd
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Harbo
____Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Rosen
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Q. Tamm
____Mr. Mohr
____Miss Gandy
____Mr. Nease

____Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____Mr. Baumgardner
____Mr. Whitson
____Mr. Keay
____M _____

____Mr. Laughlin
____Mr. Wall
____M _____
____M _____

____Mr. Sanders
Foreign Service Desk

____Mrs. Davidson
____Miss Waldrep
____Miss Roche

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Kisseloff 10997

Noon deadline

I think suggested action most desirable

H. B. Fletcher

5

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JAN 28 9 18 AM '09

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coyle
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Egan
Miss Gandy
WJG

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-28-49 7-44 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, INTERNAL SECURITY-R. RE WFO LETTER TO BUREAU JANUARY TWENTYFIVE LAST. LEONARD DOOB, ASST PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY, YALE UNIVERSITY, ADVISED HE WAS EMPLOYED AS INVESTIGATOR, U.S. SENATE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE FOR TWO AND ONE HALF MONTHS IN SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. FAILED TO RECALL HISS OR IDENTIFY PICTURES OF CHAMBERS AS ANYONE HE MET DURING EMPLOYMENT WITH COMMITTEE. DOOB STATED ONLY NAMES REMEMBERED BY HIM OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH COMMITTEE WERE STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH AND ONE BEN MOORE WHO WAS LATER EMPLOYED BY G TWO DURING WAR. DOOB DID NOT KNOW IF MOORE KNEW HISS. REFERENCE IS MADE TO BULET TO WFO DATED AUGUST EIGHTEEN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT ENTITLED QUOTE BEN TILLMAN MOORE, ERP UNQUOTE WHICH REFLECTS THAT BEN TILLMAN MOORE WAS EMPLOYED BY U.S. SENATE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE AND TO BULET IN SAME CASE DATED AUGUST THIRTYONE FORTYEIGHT WHICH REFLECTS MOORE IS A COUSIN OF ALGER HISS.

GLEASON

CORRECTON FIRST WORD THIRD LINE - DOOB

NEW YORK ADVISED

A AND H PLS

7-47 PM OK FBI WA JG

INDEXED - 130 | 74-1333-1397
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60 FEB 9 - 1949

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EX-16

Kisseloff-10999

JBC:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lo
Mr. N
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tra
Mr. Ego
Mr. Gurn
Mr. La
Mr. Ba
Mr. Fen
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-28-49 3:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RENYTELS JANUARY EIGHTEEN AND TWENTYSEVEN, LAST. SUBPOENA FOR PRODUCTION OF BANK ACCOUNTS OF ALGER HISS NOT RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE. BANK OFFICIALS ADVISE IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE THESE RECORDS FOR GRAND JURY IN NEW YORK ON JANUARY THIRTYONE, NEXT. PLEASE ADVISE METHOD OF TRANSMITTAL OF SUBPOENA AND TIME IT WAS SENT FROM NYC.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

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Mr. Lint
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 38 28 7-28 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REBUTEL JAN TWENTY SIXTH TO NY GRANTING AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW HERMAN FIELD, REFERENCE ALSO BULET TO CLEVELAND IN MATTER DR. ERVIN MUNK, WAS., ESPIONAGE R AND CZ WHEREIN REFLECTED HERMAN FIELD, BROTHER OF NOEL H. FIELD WAS EMPLOYED AT CLEVELAND COLLEGE OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND. ADDRESS OF WIFE, KATE MARGARET FIELD REPORTED AS THREE NAUGHT NINE EIGHT BERKSHIRE ROAD, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO. CLEVELAND WILL REPORT BACKGROUND INFO RE HERMAN FIELD TO NY IN ADDITION TO THAT CONTAINED BOSTON REPORT NOVEMBER TWENTY SIXTH FORTY EIGHT IN MUNK CASE. CLEVELAND WILL INTERVIEW HERMAN FIELD AS TO HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NOEL FIELD AND ALGER HISS OR WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HEDE MASSING, WHOSE IDENTITY SHOULD BE PROTECTED, ADVISED SHE TRIED TO RECRUIT NOEL FIELD FOR INTELLIGENCE WORK ON BEHALF OF SOVIETS OR COMINTERN, PROPOSITIONED HIM TO OBTAIN INFO FROM STATE DEPARTMENT WHERE FIELD EMPLOYED AT THE TIME. MASSING FREQUENTLY RESIDED AT FIELD APARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. IN NINETEEN

END PAGE ONE

INDEXED - 130 74-1333-1393
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JAN 28 8 13 PM '49

PAGE TWO

FTHIRTY FIVE OR THIRTY SIX FIELD TOLD MASSING THAT ALGER HISS WAS ALSO TRYING TO RECRUIT HIM FOR ~~SHAE~~ SAME TYPE OF WORK ON SEPARATE APPARATUS. MASSING ATTENDED DINNER AT FIELD RESIDENCE AT WHICH HISS ALSO PRESENT. CLEVELAND WILL ENDEAVOR TO CONFIRM ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HISS AND FIELD AND HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HISS AND CHAMBERS PARTICULARLY AFTER JANUARY NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, WILL ASCERTAIN ANY INFORMATION INDICATING FIELD WITHDREW STATE DEPARTMENT PAPERS FOR UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.

SCHEIDT

CLEVELAND ADVISED

CORR -- THIS PAGE SECOND LINE FOURTH WORD IS -- HIM-- AND SIXTH WORD IS --- SAME---

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 2 NEW YORK 2 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NK 28 1 -07 A

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. RE BALTIMORE LETTER TO BUREAU JANUARY TWENTYSIX LAST REQUESTING NEWARK INTERVIEW ROBERT CRUISE MC MANUS. BUREAU ATTENTION CALLED TO FILE ON LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS, IS DASH R, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE FIVE TWO FIVE ONE, CONTAINING INSTRUCTIONS IN BUTEL OCTOBER SEVENTEEN FORTY-SEVEN NOT TO INTERVIEW MC MANUS SINCE HIS INFO ON COMMUNIST MATTERS IS OBTAINED THROUGH VERN TOMPKINS WHO IS UNRELIABLE. NWK LETTER OF AUGUST THIRTYONE LAST IN HARRIS FILE INDICATES MC MANUS WAS TO SEE HISS AND TOLD FBI THEREOF IN ORDER TO PROTECT HIMSELF. MC MANUS NOT BEING INTERVIEWED. DURING PREVIOUS INTERVIEWS WITH MC MANUS AGENTS REPORTED MC MANUS COOPERATIVE AND FRIENDLY TOWARDS BUREAU BUT DESIRES BUREAU TO FURNISH HIM INFO IN RETURN FOR INFO HE FURNISHES BUREAU.

MC KEE

END

ACK ORD PLS

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cc F. L. Jones

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JAN 28 11 43 AM '49

JAN 28 11 13 AM '49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI PHOENIX 1-27-49 9-54 PM EP

DIRECTOR FBI AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK CITY, AND DETROIT ...URGENT...

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R, PERJURY. RE WFO LETTER TO PHOENIX JANUARY TWENTYFOURTH LAST. MR. AND MRS. JAMES S. ROBB, OPERATORS OF HACIENDA LOS ENCINOS, SONOITA, ARIZONA, WERE NEIGHBORS OF ALGER HISS AND FAMILY IN WASHINGTON DC JUNE THIRTYSIX TO JUNE THIRTYEIGHT. HISS AND ROBB FAMILIES VISITED IN EACH OTHERS HOMES. MR. AND MRS. ROBB UNABLE TO RECALL IF HISS HAD AUTO OR TYPEWRITER. ALSO UNABLE TO RECALL QUOTE GEORGE CROSLEY UNQUOTE OR INENTIFY PICTURES OF CHAMBERS. ROBBS STATE HISS NEVER DISCUSSED POLITICS AND THEY HAVE NO INFORMATION REFLECTING UNFAVORABLY UPON HIS LOYALTY. ROBBS STATE KENNETH BANGHART, NEWS COMMENTATOR, NBC, NEW YORK CITY, AND J. B. DAYARD, FORMER BUREAU OF AIRONAUTICS EMPLOYEE AT WASHINGTON AND PRESENTLY CARE OF SHEFLIN ENGINEERING ENGINEERING CORPORATION, AIRPORT BUILDERS, AT DETROIT, RESIDED WITH MR. ROBB JUNE TO OCTOBER OF THIRTYSIX AT TWELVE FORTYSEVEN DASH THIRTIENTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON AND ACQUAINTED WITH HISS. IN SAME NEIGHBORHOOD ROBBS BELIEVE JEFFREY MAY, FORMERLY EMPLOYED SECURITY EXCHANGE COMMISSION, AND HIS WIFE PROFESSOR AT GAUCHERS WOMENS COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND MR. AND MRS. HART FOSTER, BOTH EMPLOYEES FHA IN

RECORDED - 130 74-1333-1395
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THIRTYSIX, ACCQUAINTED WITH HISS. DETROIT REQUESTED TO EXHIBIT CHAMBERS PICTURES TO BAYARD AND QUESTION HIM IN REGARD TO TWENTY-NINE BLACK FORD ROADSTER OWNED BY ALGER HISS AND ALLEGEDLY GIVEN TO CHAMBERS. IT IS NOTED CHAMBERS USED NAME GEORGE CROSLEY DURING THIS PERIOD. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MURPHY

END

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OK FBI DE MH

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: January 26, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK [illegible]

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE - M.

REURTEL JANUARY TWENTY FIVE, LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW

WILLIAM L. WHITE.

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JTP:SLM

G.I.R.

INTERIM DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
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62 FEB 1 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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JAN 25 1949

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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 45 25 6-17

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE, R. RE WFO TELETYPE JAN. NINETEEN LAST, RE INFO RECEIVED FROM BEN MANDEL. IT IS PLANNED TO INTERVIEW JAY LOVESTONE IMMEDIATELY RE HIS ALLEGED CONVERSATION WITH WILLIAM L. WHITE. IT IS BELIEVED LATTER SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. BUREAU WILL ADVISE. INFO FROM GEORGE HEWITT ALREADY COVERED IN INTERVIEW OF HIM SET OUT IN REPORT OF SA JOSEPH M. KELLY DATED JAN TWENTY ONE AT NYC. REBULET JAN. TWELVE LAST, RE JOSEPH FELS BARNES. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISES HE DOES NOT DESIRE TO SUBPOENA BARNES AT THIS TIME BUT WILL GIVE FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO LATER.

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1396

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34 JAN 28 1949

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74-94

Mr. Fisher
HQ 1742
NB
Jem

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 28 4:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, BTAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

RETEL WFO JANUARY SEVENTEEN, LAST, AND BALTOTEL JANUARY TWENTYSIX, LAST. REQUEST SHOULD HAVE BEEN FOR BALTIMORE TO INTERVIEW HILDA W. SMITH, AKA JANE SMITH, WFO HANDLING INTERVIEW OF CRAFT. SMITH REPORTED RESIDING IN CRAFT'S HOUSE, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND. BALTIMORE ALSO CHECK DISTRICT RECORDS, STANDARD OIL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, FOR ANY FORWARDING ADDRESS OF PAUL HUDSON, WHO IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, WAS EMPLOYED BY THIS FIRM. HUDSON RESIDED AT THREE FOUR ONE SIX QUOTE O UNQUOTE STREET, NW, AT SAME PERIOD THAT ALGER HISS RESIDED AT THREE FOUR ONE ONE QUOTE O UNQUOTE STREET, NW, I.E., NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTYFOUR. SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD TO INTERVIEW HUDSON AND DISPLAY PICTURES OF CHAMBERS.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

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INDEXED - 130

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60 FEB 1949

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EX-16

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 9 NEW YORK 7 FROM NK 28 4-12 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. RE WFO TELETYPE JANUARY TWENTYSIX LAST AND TELEPHONE CALL TO MR. H. B. FLETCHER OF BUREAU JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN. ESTHER M. AUERABACH STAVIS STATED SHE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH PHILIP RENO BUT NOT AWARE THAT HE HAD A BROTHER. SHE REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS AFTER CONTACTING HER HUSBAND AND BEING INFORMED THAT SHE DID NOT HAVE TO DO SO. ESTHER STAVIS

STATES SHE DOES NOT APPROVE OF METHODS OF OPERATION OF FBI IN PRYING INTO LIVES OF PEOPLE. SHE IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN CP MEMBER. MORTON STAVIS, ALSO KNOWN CP MEMBER AND CURRENTLY ACTIVE, STATES HE KNEW PHILIP RENO ONLY THROUGH SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD AND LOCAL TEN, UFWA. KNOWS OF NO CONTACT WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS OR THE FURNISHING OF ANY INFORMATION TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. STATES HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER RENO WAS A CP MEMBER. FURTHER STATES HE DID NOT KNOW RENO HAD A BROTHER. STAVIS REFUSED TO FURNISH THE IDENTITY OF ANYONE WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH STAVIS AT SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD OR IN UFWA BECAUSE HE FELT THEY WOULD NOT HAVE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, HE WOULD VIOLATE A UNION TRUST IN FURNISHING NAMES AND BECAUSE HE DOES NOT APPROVE OF THE METHODS OF THE FBI. DURING COURSE OF INTERVIEW STAVIS REFUSED TO CONTINUE UNLESS HIS LAW PARTNER, WILLIAM MOSSMOORE, WAS PERMITTED TO SIT IN TO BEAR WITNESS TO HIS STATEMENTS. THIS WAS ALLOWED. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MC KEE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 88 28

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, ESP. R. RE WFOTEL DATED JAN. NINETEEN LAST. MISS E. B. SAYRE, ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT, CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, NYC, ADVISES PERSONAL PAPERS AND THREE SHELVES OF BOOKS BELONGING TO ALGER HISS SENT FROM CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, WASHINGTON, DC. TO CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, NYC, SHORTLY AFTER CHRISTMAS NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT AND WERE TURNED OVER TO EDWARD C. MC LEAN, ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS AND BOX CONTAINING THIS MATERIAL WAS NOT OPENED AT CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, NYC.

SCHEIDT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, PITTSBURGH 1-28-49 7-53 PM, EST RFM

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S WASHINGTON FIELD AND EL PASO

..... U R G E N T

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL., PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. REBUTEL JANUARY TEN LAST TO ALL SAC-S. RETEL FROM WFO TO PITTSBURGH TODAY ADVISED THAT KING DERR, FORMER PITTSBURGH RESIDENT AND FORMER INVESTIGATOR, SENATE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE, BELIEVED BY OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS TO KNOW HISS AND REQUESTED PITTSBURGH ASCERTAIN DERR-S WHEREABOUTS FROM HIS FATHER, A. I. DERR, AND QUOTE SUTEL LEAD TO APPROPRIATE OFFICE, REQUESTING INTERVIEW DERR RE HIS KNOWLEDGE HISS, ANY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ALGER HISS AND DERR, AND ASK THAT PICTURES OF CHAMBERS FURNISHED ALL OFFICES BY NEW YORK BE DISPLAYED TO DERR. ADVISE WFO RESULTS. UNQUOTE. DERR-S FATHER ADVISED KING DERR RESIDING ONE TWO THREE EIGHT FORTYSIXTH ST., LOS ALAMOS, N. M., AND EMPLOYED AS HOUSE ADMINISTRATOR THERE. EL PASO WILL INTERVIEW KING DERR. RUC.

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Kisseloff-11019

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. URGENT

Transmit the following message to January 31, 1949

SAC, BOSTON

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE YOUR REPORT JANUARY TWENTY FOUR LAST. REINTERVIEW JUDGE CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR. AND PROFESSOR RICHARD HINKLEY FIELD FOR NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES (BUSINESS, SOCIAL, OR OTHERWISE) OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS FOR THEY MAY HAVE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS.

HOOVER.

CC NEW YORK (BY MAIL)

ASB:MP

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FBI

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Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

SENT VIA _____ Per _____

60 FEB 10 1949

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1-28-49

FBI WASH FIELD 28 7p

DIRECTOR AND SAC, RICHMOND URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. ALGER HISS AND FAMILY LIVED AT TWO NINE ZERO FIVE P ST., N. W., WASH., D. C. FROM APR. NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO JUNE, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. RICHMOND REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW THOMAS TEMPLE HILL PRESENTLY LIVING AT THREE ZERO TWO E. SPENSER, CULPEPER, VA. WHO LIVED AT TWO NINE ZERO FOUR P ST., N. W., WASH., D. C. DURING NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTYSIX. ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF HILL KNEW HISS FAMILY OR ANY ASSOCIATES AND WHETHER HE HAS EVER HEARD OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY OR QUOTE CARL UNQUOTE. DETERMINE IF HILL RECONGIZES PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS AS A VISITOR AT HISS HOME. HILL IS REPORTED BY SON TO BE AGED AND TO HAVE HAD NERVOUS CONDITION IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTYSIX. CHAMBERS AND FAMILY ARE REPORTED TO HAVE LIVED WITH HISS AT TWO NINE ZERO FIVE P ST., N. W. FOR SEVERAL DAYS AFTER HISS MOVED IN.

HOTTEL

DW:DWH
74-94
cc - New York (via mail)

RECORDED - 130 74-1333-1402

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60 FEB 9 - 1949

EX-98

Kisseloff-11022

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-807

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Springfield, Illinois	1-13-49	1-5-49	RAYMOND L. FAISST JBP:hg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, Et Al.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Illinois Law Review edited and published by Illinois Law Publishing Corporation, Division of Northwestern University Law School, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

R.U.C.

REFERENCES: Teletype from Washington Field dated January 4, 1949.
Teletype to Chicago from Springfield dated January 5, 1949.

DETAILS: Under date of January 5, 1949 an interview was had with attorney MACK STEPHENSON, First National Bank Building, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary of the Illinois Bar Association. Mr. STEPHENSON advised that the Illinois Law Review was edited and published by the Illinois Law Publishing Corporation, Division of Northwestern University Law School, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

cc APG Campbell
1-31-49
FLJ

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2 Springfield

Kisseloff-11023

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SI 65-807

LEAD

CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

In accordance with referenced teletype from Springfield dated January 5, 1949, will check the files of the Illinois Law Review and obtain any typewritten correspondence or manuscripts submitted by ALGER HISS relative to the article HISS authored entitled "The General Assembly of the United Nations" appearing in the Illinois Law Review, volume 41, pages 591 to 607, covering January and February, 1947, and transmit the same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents in instant case.

Kisseloff-11024

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECOND RUN

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-007

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Springfield, Illinois	1-13-49	1-5-49	DAVID L. FAIRST JDP:hc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, Et Al.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Illinois Law Review edited and published by Illinois Law Publishing Corporation, Division of Northwestern University Law School, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

N.U.C.

REFERENCES: Teletype from Washington Field dated January 4, 1949.
Teletype to Chicago from Springfield dated January 5, 1949.

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LEAD

CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

In accordance with referenced teletype from Springfield dated January 5, 1949, will check the files of the Illinois Law Review and obtain any typewritten correspondence or manuscripts submitted by ALGER HISS relative to the article HISS authored entitled "The General Assembly of the United Nations" appearing in the Illinois Law Review, volume 41, pages 591 to 607, covering January and February, 1947, and transmit the same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents in instant case.

Kisseloff-11026

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECOND RUN

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-C07

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Springfield, Illinois	1-13-49	1-5-49	RAYMOND L. FAIGET JBP:hg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, Et Al.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Illinois Law Review edited and published by Illinois Law Publishing Corporation, Division of Northwestern University Law School, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

R.U.C.

REFERENCES: Teletype from Washington Field dated January 4, 1949.
Teletype to Chicago from Springfield dated January 5, 1949.

DETAILS: Under date of January 5, 1949 an interview was had with attorney MACK STEPHENSON, First National Bank Building, Springfield, Illinois, Secretary of the Illinois Bar Association. Mr. STEPHENSON advised that the Illinois Law Review was edited and published by the Illinois Law Publishing Corporation, Division of Northwestern University Law School, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 51 BOSTON 4 FROM NEW YORK 23 8-04P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL. PERJURY. ESP. R. RUSSTEL JAN. TWENTYEIGHT LAST. IN INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS TODAY, HE RELATED THAT HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF THE NAME OF THE TOWN NEAR WHICH HARRY DEXTER WHITE-S SUMMER HOME IN N.H. WAS LOCATED. IN LOOKING AT MAP, INDICATED POSSIBILITY THEY TRAVELLED TO PETERBORO FOR LUNCH AND THEN TO WHITE-S SUMMER HOME AND AGAIN RETURNED TO PETERBORO TO SPEND THE EVENING. IN CONNECTION WITH LOCATION OF TOURIST HOME, IS OF DEFINITE OPINION THAT THIS HOME IS ONE OF THREE HOUSES, VERY CLOSE TOGETHER ON A HILL OR UPGRADE ABOUT ONE MILE EAST OF PETERBORO AND ON WHAT WOULD PROBABLY BE THE MAIN STREET. HE RECALLED THAT JUST AT OUTSKIRTS ON A LITTLE FURTHER OUT IS A SMALL BRIDGE BUILT OVER A CREEK, NEAR THE STERN FARM WHERE PLAY "SHE STOOPED TO CONQUER", WAS SHOWN AT TIME HE VISITED THERE. IN EVENT THIS CANNOT BE LOCATED, BOSTON IS SUGGESTED TO INTERVIEW HARRY WHITE-S BROTHER, WHO CHAMBERS MET AT THE TIME HE SAW WHITE AT THE LATTER-S SUMMER HOME IN N.H. IN AUGUST OF THIRTYSEVEN. IN THE EVENT WHITE-S BROTHER IS UNAVAILABLE OR CANNOT FURNISH ADDRESS OF SUMMER HOME IN THIRTYSEVEN, THE WFO IS REQUESTED TO REVIEW THE PERSONNEL RECORD OF HARRY WHITE IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE IF THERE IS ANY INFORMATION IN THIS FILE INDICATING EXACT LOCATION OF WHITE-S SUMMER RESIDENCE IN THIRTY SEVEN.

INDEXED - 130
RECORDED - 130 74-1335-4464

SCHEIDT

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 55 NEWARK 3 FROM NEW YORK 28 8-00P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., MEMBER OF THE LAW FIRM OF CRAVATH, SWAIN AND MOORE, NYC, WHILE BEING INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, STATED THAT ROBERT MC MANUS OF HOPEWELL, NJ HAD VISITED HIM AND STATED THAT HE HAD ROOMED WITH ALGER HISS IN WASHINGTON, DC IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. HE STATED HE HAD NOT SEEN HISS UNTIL ABOUT ONE YEAR AGO WHEN HE VISITED HISS IN NYC, AND HAD DINNER WITH HIM. HE STATED HE HAD SOME CORRESPONDENCE WITH HISS DURING THE EARLY SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT RELATIVE TO THE COMMUNIST ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HISS AND THAT HE HAD RECEIVED SEVERAL LETTERS FROM HISS WHICH HAD BEEN TYPED. IN THESE LETTERS HISS TOLD MC MANUS THAT HE WAS NOT GUILTY AS CHARGED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT MC MANUS BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO HIS KNOWLEDGE OF HISS AND HIS ASSOCIATIONS AND THAT THE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS FROM HISS TO MC MANUS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

INDEXED - 130 | 74-1333-1405

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 2 3

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy

FBI SPRINGFIELD 1-28-49 5-14 PM CST MS

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE CHICAGO TELETYPE JAN. NINETEEN LAST REQUESTING SPRINGFIELD TO LOCATE ONE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SHIPPED FROM CHICAGO TO G. A. HOLTZ, SIX NAUGHT TWO FERGUSON BLDG., SPRINGFIELD, ILL. ON FEB. TWO, NINETEEN FORTY, TYPEWRITER NO. ONE FIVE SIX NAUGHT SIX EIGHT. INVESTIGATION FAILED TO LOCATE THIS TYPEWRITER, BUT A SECOND TYPEWRITER, NO. AK ONE SEVEN EIGHT ONE ONE SEVEN SHIPPED TO B AND P OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY, THREE FOUR THREE COLLINSVILLE AVE., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. NOV. SEVEN, NINETEEN FORTY. THIS TYPEWRITER LOCATED AT SANDOVAL, ILLINOIS CITY HALL. SPECIMENS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED AND SENT TO BUREAU THIS DATE REGISTERED AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY.

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6-17PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

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cc: Mr. Hoover

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JAN 28

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. FILE NO. NH 74-5 DB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1/17/49	1/14/49	JOHN C. CARR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Based on information in New York teletype of 1/13/49, it appears that CHAMBERS stayed at Hotel Thomaston, formerly the Park Hotel, but no register of guests for pertinent period now available.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/97 BY sp2 [illegible]

- P -

REFERENCE: Teletype to Bureau and New York dated 1/7/49.
New York teletype to New Haven dated 1/13/49.
Report of SA John C. Carr dated 1/12/49 a t New Haven, Conn.

DETAILS: AT THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT:

Based on the information in referenced New York teletype of January 13, 1949, it would appear most likely that the place at which CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS stayed when in Thomaston, Conn. in 1937 would be the Hotel Thomaston, which in 1937 was known as the Park Hotel. The present Hotel Thomaston is situated approxima tely a block from the center of Thomaston; it is a frame building; and it is situated on the left hand side of the road traveling away from the Green, and in 1937 it was operated by an American woman. It is larger than the place remembered by CHAMBERS.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Mr. HC DONALD, Assistant Personnel Manager of the Seth-Thomas Clock Co., at Thomaston, Conn., advised that the Hotel Thomaston had been owned and operated

cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ and

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J. Gleason	J. Gleason	74-1333-1407

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Kisseloff 11033

~~Federal Bureau of Investigation~~

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

by Seth-Thomas from 1922until its sale in December. of 1938. Consequently during the pertinent period of this investigation it was owned and operated by Seth-Thomas. The woman actually running the hotel for Seth-Thomas is Mrs. JESSIE BIGGS, and she was aided by her daughter, LOIS SCHMELTER, who kept books. Mrs. BIGGS advised that she maintained a small register for permanent boarders at the establishment and a somewhat larger one for transients. She was unable to furnish any information of any nature as to what might have happened to this register. Mrs. SCHMELTER likewise was able to furnish no information of assistance.

A physical search was made of the Old Record Rooms of the Seth-Thomas Clock Co., and numerous ledgers relating to the conduct of the Hotel Thomaston were located. However, nothing was found in the nature of a register.

Mr. S. MC DONALD of the Seth-Thomas Clock Co., who actually handled the transfer of the Hotel Thomaston for the Seth-Thomas Co., stated that while he was unable to be of assistance, it was his recollection that the actual register was left at the Hotel Thomaston when it was turned over by Seth-Thomas to the purchaser.

The subsequent purchaser was JAKE MOCHAK of 23 Union Street, Thomaston. On January 14, 1949 he was enroute to Florida, and Mrs. MOCHAK was unable to advise of his specific destination. He was to inform her of his address after location in Florida. Mrs. MOCHAK searched letters and books of her husband and again some ledger sheets were found but nothing in the nature of a register. Mrs. MOCHAK stated that her daughter, who is now Mrs. MARY LANDERS of Walnut Hill, Thomaston, had actually had more to do with the operation of the hotel than her father.

Mrs. LANDERS was unable to furnish any information of any nature as to where the register of 1937 might be and she was unable to state as to whether the register was turned over to the Mochaks by the Seth-Thomas Clock Co. Mrs. LANDERS stated that actually most of the operation of the hotel had been by her brother, who has since been killed in the armed forces of the United States.

RICHARD GAY, who has been an employee of the Hotel Thomaston since 1930 under all its various owners, was interviewed and was unable to furnish information concerning the registers. He stated that he vaguely recalled on one occasion in the cellar of the Hotel Thomaston there had been a box filled with old records, and that thishad subsequently been thrown out at some period. Gay and reporting agent searched the cellar of the Hotel Thomaston without finding any registers.

74-5

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT J. BOWKER, 363 Chase Avenue, Waterbury, Conn., who were subsequent proprietors of the Hotel Thomaston, advised that they could furnish no information as to the register for the pertinent period.

Mr. JOSEPH A. FARR, now the proprietor of FARR's CAFE in Manchester, Conn., and also a previous proprietor of the Hotel Thomaston, was unable to be of assistance in the location of the register in question.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11036

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. FILE NO. NH 74-5 DB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1/17/49	1/14/49	JOHN C. CARR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Based on information in New York teletype of 1/13/49, it appears that CHAMBERS stayed at Hotel Thomaston, formerly the Park Hotel, but no register of guests for pertinent period now available.

- P -

REFERENCE: Teletype to Bureau and New York dated 1/7/49.
New York teletype to New Haven dated 1/13/49.
Report of SA John C. Carr dated 1/12/49 a t New Haven, Conn.

DETAILS: AT THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT:

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Mr. MC DONALD, Assistant Personnel Manager of the Seth-Thomas Clock Co., at Thomaston, Conn., advised that the Hotel Thomaston had been owned and operated

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — FILE NO. NH 74-5 ML

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1/17/49	1/13,14/49	JAMES T. HAVERTY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. and Mrs. LAMONT MOORE advised they never had any correspondence from HISSES and could not definitely state seeing typewriter in HISS home.

-P.

REFERENCE: Teletype from Washington Field Office dated 1/11/49; Teletype from New Haven to Bureau, New York and Baltimore and Washington Field dated 1/14/49.

DETAILS: Mr. LAMONT MOORE and his wife, Mrs. HENRIETTA MOORE were separately interviewed on January 14, 1949. Mr. MOORE is employed at Yale Art Gallery as Assistant Director and resides with his wife at 75 Autumn Street, New Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. MOORE advised they resided in Washington from 1939 to 1943 and were socially acquainted to a minor degree with Mr. and Mrs. HISS during that period but had never received any correspondence from the HISSES. Mr. MOORE stated that he was in the HISS home on only one occasion and did not remember seeing a typewriter there at that time. Mrs. MOORE stated that she had been in the HISS home on two or three occasions and could not definitely state seeing a typewriter there. She remarked that there must have been a typewriter but could give no basis for this belief and could not describe any typewriter which she might have seen. They explained that the HISSES were socially acquainted with Mr. MAC GILL JAMES, Director of the National Art Gallery and that the HISSES were often invited to functions at that institution. Mr. MOORE pointed out that all of those invitations were on an informal basis and that he did not know whether there was any some typewritten correspondence from the

cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLT

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Kisselof 1038

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HISSES in the files of the National Art Gallery. He never remembers seeing any. According to Mr. MOORE, the HISSES while he knew them rented a furnished house from one Mrs. BARTLETT on North West 33rd Street, Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C. Mrs. BARTLETT's husband used to be a sculptor and he believes that through her the HISSES became acquainted with Mr. MAC GILL JAMES of the National Galery inasmuch as Mrs. BARTLETT continued her interest in the activities of the gallery after the death of her husband.

Mrs. MOORE mentioned that she had been an air raid warden with Mrs. HISS in Washington for a time. Mr. MOORE remarked that he had a vague idea that Mrs. HISS may have written a fashionable society column for a Baltimore paper. He pointed out that he may have her mixed up in this respect with someone else. Mrs. MOORE advised that she did not know of Mrs. HISS writing any column for any paper.

Mrs. MOORE advised that her cousin, Mrs. ANGELO LANZA of 225 East 57th Street, New York City; Phone Eldorado 5-4928, who was employed by the Department of Justice during the war, may have have been acquainted with Mrs. HISS as both were Bryn Mawr graduates. She pointed out, however, that she could not recall of her cousin mentioning Mrs. HISS at any time and did not know of any meetings which they might have had. She based her belief of a meeting between Mrs. HISS and her cousin Mrs. LANZA mainly on the fact that they were both Bryn Mawr graduates and in Washington at the same time.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-11039

NH 74-5

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will review files at the National Art Gallery for any typewritten correspondence from Mr. and Mrs. HISS.

Will interview Mr. MAC GILL JAMES to determine whether he has any such material or saw typewriter in HISS home.

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MD.

Will determine if Mrs. HISS wrote column for any Baltimore paper during 1939 to 1943 and ascertain whether typewritten correspondence from Mrs. HISS is on file at such newspaper.

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NYC

Will, if deemed advisable, interview Mrs. ANGELO LANZA, 225 East 57th St; Phone, Eldorado 5-4928, who may have been acquainted with Mrs. HISS in Washington inasmuch as both were Bryn Mawr graduates. At time of interview will determine whether Mrs. LANZA has any typewritten correspondence from Mr. or Mrs. HISS or saw typewriter in HISS home.

Kisseloff-11040

ED-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. NH 74-5 ML

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1/17/49	1/13,14/49	JAMES T. HAVERTY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R ~~INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. and Mrs. LAMONT MOORE advised they never had any correspondence from HISSES and could not definitely state seeing typewriter in HISS home.

-P-

REFERENCE: Teletype from Washington Field Office dated 1/11/49; Teletype from New Haven to Bureau, New York and Baltimore and Washington Field dated 1/14/49.

DETAILS: Mr. LAMONT MOORE and his wife, Mrs. HENRIETTA MOORE were separately interviewed on January 14, 1949. Mr. MOORE is employed at Yale Art Gallery as Assistant Director and resides with his wife at 75 Autumn Street, New Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. MOORE advised they resided in Washington from 1939 to 1943 and were socially acquainted to a minor degree with Mr. and Mrs. HISS during that period but had never received any correspondence from the HISSES. Mr. MOORE stated that he was in the HISS home on only one occasion and did not remember seeing a typewriter there at that time. Mrs. MOORE stated that she had been in the HISS home on two or three occasions and could not definitely state seeing a typewriter there. She remarked that there must have been a typewriter but could give no basis for this belief and could not describe any typewriter which she might have seen. They explained that the HISSES were socially acquainted with Mr. MAC GILL JAMES, Director of the National Art Gallery and that the HISSES were often invited to functions at that institution. Mr. MOORE pointed out that all of these invitations were on an informal basis and that he did not know whether there [illegible] some typewritten correspondence from the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
J. J. Gleason				

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2 Baltimore
2 Washington Field
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case Originated at NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK — DE File No. 74-77

Report Made At	Date Made	Period	Report Made By	
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1/19/49	1/14,15,17/49	MAHLON F. COLLER	BJM

Title	Character
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY. INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis:

KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE born December 22, 1905, married MILDRED L. WOOD, September 11, 1934. Received Master of Science degree, Michigan State College, June 15, 1936. KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE reported to be presently member of the faculty of Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio.

WAAG Campbell 1-31-49 FL Jcw

- P -

REFERENCE: (74-1333) Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field, Detroit, Indianapolis and Cleveland, January 14, 1949.

DETAILS: At Lansing, Michigan

WILLIAM L. TAYLOR: The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ~~DEPENDED RECORDING~~

Mr. HARVEY I. SCOTT, Personnel Director of the Lundberg Screw Products Company, 2101 West Willow Street, produced the records of that firm which reflected that KEITH D. CRANE was employed in the shipping department from May 14, 1942 until August 22, 1942. KEITH D. CRANE's home address

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1 - Washington Field (Info.)
6 - Detroit

74-1333-1409

FEB 2 1949

Kisseloff 11042

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Initials F. L. Jones 1-17

was given as 445 Abbott Road, Lansing, Michigan. His Social Security number was shown as 375-20-5313. The Payroll record for KEITH D. CRANE indicated he was married during the time of his employment but there was no further background information and no photograph available.

Mr. RICHARD REYNOLDS, head of the shipping department, Lundberg Screw Products Company, was interviewed but could furnish no additional information.

The records of the State Selective Service Headquarters, 735 East Hazel Street, Lansing, Michigan, were checked for the names of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE and KEITH D. CRANE but no Selective Service file could be found at any of the four draft boards in Ingham County, Michigan.

Mrs. MURRIEL LOREE checked the records of the Lansing Credit Exchange, 384 Hollister Building, Lansing, Michigan, and advised that the first information of the Lansing Credit Exchange dated October, 1929 reflected that KEITH CRANE resided at 641 North Fairview, Lansing, and at that time he was a college student. In December, 1930 KEITH CRANE resided RFD 2, Mason, Michigan. On September 11, 1934, he was married to MILDRED L. WOOD. The place of marriage was now shown. In November, 1934, KEITH CRANE resided at 1107 Seymour, Lansing, Michigan. In April, 1935, KEITH CRANE was reportedly employed by the Massey-Harris Company at Lansing, Michigan. His residence address being 607 North Francis Street, Lansing. In December, 1935, KEITH CRANE was again listed as a student at Michigan State College.

The Lansing Credit Exchange records reflected that KEITH CRANE in October, 1936, was a Professor at Alderson Broadus College at Philippi, West Virginia. There was no further record of KEITH CRANE in the files of the Lansing Credit Exchange from October, 1936, until September, 1947. On the latter date CRANE was reportedly instructing at Taylor University, Upland, Indiana. His age at that time was given as 36 and he was reported the father of seven children.

Further investigation at Lansing reflected that CLAUDE L. CRANE and HATTIE CRANE, parents of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE are presently residing at 2040 Sandhill Road, RFD 4, Mason, Michigan. Since September, 1942, CLAUDE L. CRANE has been employed in the warehouse of the A. W. Walsh Company, a wholesale grocery firm, 430 North Grand Avenue, Lansing.

Mr. RICHARD D. WAGNER, Manager of the Lansing Branch of A. W. Walsh Company advised that KEITH D. CRANE is presently a member of the faculty of Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio. Mr. WAGNER also advised

Kisseloff-11043

that KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE has a brother, LINDEN J. CRANE, 1234 ~~Beensch, Lansi~~ Michigan, and another brother, unidentified, believed to be residing in California.

The records of Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, were made available by Mrs. JEAN EHLINGER, Supervisor in the Record Vault. The records reflected that KEITH D. CRANE, son of CLAUDE L. CRANE, received a BS degree from Michigan State College, June 28, 1930. He majored in Applied Science and resided at 641 North Fairview, Lansing, while attending Michigan State College. Latter addresses given for CRANE were RFD 3, Mason and 607 North Francis Street, Lansing, Michigan. KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE received a Master of Science degree at Michigan State College, June 15, 1936.

The records of the Lansing Police Department and the Michigan State Police at East Lansing, Michigan, were checked for the names of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE and KEITH D. CRANE and KEITH CRANE with negative results.

At Saginaw, Michigan

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DOUGLAS C. CANNELL:

Mrs. NORA HUFF, Personnel Director, Severance Tool Company, Inc., 2682 Orange Street, Post Office Box 850, advised that the employment records reflected that KEITH CRANE, with Social Security number 375-20-5313, born December 22, 1905, was employed as a hand grinder by the Severance Tool, Inc. at Upland, Indiana from February 11, 1943 to January 3, 1944 and from December 18, 1944 to March 12, 1945. Company insurance records reflected that on April 3, 1943 KEITH CRANE used the address of Box 486, Taylor University, Upland, Indiana. At that time he listed the following dependents:

Wife, MILDRED R. CRANE
Born September 18, 1907

Son, LAWRENCE ALLISON CRANE
Born July 6, 1938

Son, PHILLIP KEITH CRANE
Born August 16, 1942

No photograph of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE was available at the Severance Tool Inc.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11044

LEADS

THE CINCINNATI OFFICE

At Westerville, Ohio

Will verify the employment of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, reported to be a member of the faculty of Otterbein College and will endeavor to secure a photograph.

Will, upon instructions from the Bureau or New York Division, interview KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE.

THE DETROIT DIVISION

At Lansing, Michigan

Will attempt to identify and locate Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON in accordance with instructions set out in the report of JOHN P. BUSCHER, December 24, 1948 at Washington, D. C.

1 copy of this report is being sent to Cleveland Indianapolis and Washington Field Divisions inasmuch as leads were set out to those divisions through the referenced teletype of January 14, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11045

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case Originated at NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK — DE File No. 74-77

Report Made At	Date Made	Period	Report Made By
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1/19/49	1/14,15,17/49	MAHLON F. CC[illegible]ER

Title	Character
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis:

KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE born December 22, 1905, married MILDRED L. WOOD, September 11, 1934. Received Master of Science degree, Michigan State College, June 15, 1936. KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE reported to be presently member of the faculty of Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio.

- P -

REFERENCE: (74-1333) Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field, Detroit, Indianapolis and Cleveland, January 14, 1949.

DETAILS: At Lansing, Michigan.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM L. TAYLOR:

Mr. HARVEY I. SCOTT, Personnel Director of the Lundberg Screw Products Company, 2101 West Willow Street, produced the records of that firm which reflected that KEITH D. CRANE was employed in the shipping department from May 14, 1942 until August 22, 1942. KEITH D. CRANE's home address

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1 - Washington Field (Info.)
2 - Detroit

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Mr. RICHARD REYNOLDS, head of the shipping department, Lundberg Screw Products Company, was interviewed but could furnish no additional information.

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Mr. RICHARD D. WAGNER, Manager of the Lansing Branch of A. W. Walsh Company advised that KEITH D. CRANE is presently a member of the faculty of Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio. Mr. WAGNER also advised

Kisseloff-11047

that KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE has a brother, LINDEN J. CRANE, 1234 Beensch, Lansing, Michigan, and another brother, unidentified, believed to be residing in California.

The records of Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, were made available by Mrs. JEAN EHLINGER, Supervisor in the Record Vault. The records reflected that KEITH D. CRANE, son of CLAUDE L. CRANE, received a BS degree from Michigan State College, June 28, 1930. He majored in Applied Science and resided at 641 North Fairview, Lansing, while attending Michigan State College. Latter addresses given for CRANE were RFD 3, Mason and 607 North Francis Street, Lansing, Michigan. KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE received a Master of Science degree at Michigan State College, June 15, 1936.

The records of the Lansing Police Department and the Michigan State Police at East Lansing, Michigan, were checked for the names of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE and KEITH D. CRANE and KEITH CRANE with negative results.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DOUGLAS C. CANNELL:

Mrs. NORA HUFF, Personnel Director, Severance Tool Company, Inc., 2682 Orange Street, Post Office Box 850, advised that the employment records reflected that KEITH CRANE, with Social Security number 375-20-5313, born December 22, 1905, was employed as a hand grinder by the Severance Tool, Inc. at Upland, Indiana from February 11, 1943 to January 3, 1944 and from December 18, 1944 to March 12, 1945. Company insurance records reflected that on April 3, 1943 KEITH CRANE used the address of Box 486, Taylor University, Upland, Indiana. At that time he listed the following dependents:

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Son, LAWRENCE ALLISON CRANE
Born July 6, 1938

Son, PHILLIP KEITH CRANE
Born August 16, 1942

No photograph of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE was available at the Severance Tool Inc.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff 11048

(DE 74-77)

LEADS

THE CINCINNATI OFFICE

At Westerville, Ohio

Will verify the employment of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, reported to be a member of the faculty of Otterbein College and will endeavor to secure a photograph.

Will, upon instructions from the Bureau or New York Division, interview KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE.

THE DETROIT DIVISION

At Lansing, Michigan

Will attempt to identify and locate Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON in accordance with instructions set out in the report of JOHN P. BUSCHER, December 24, 1948 at Washington, D. C.

1 copy of this report is being sent to Cleveland, Indianapolis and Washington Field Divisions inasmuch as leads were set out to those divisions through the referenced teletype of January 14, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11049

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY EP FILE NO. 74-51

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	1-19-49	1/3,10,13/49	J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO reinterviewed at Albuquerque, N.M. 1-10-49 and in signed statement denied any knowledge of the activity of ELEANOR NELSON, WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN. States he made trip alone from either Washington or Baltimore to Philadelphia in June, 1937, at the time he first met CHAMBERS. States he is not sure whether or not he drew sketch of bombsight for CHAMBERS, but is rather sure that it could not have been of the Norden Bombsight. States none of his friends or associates since 1938 have any information whatsoever concerning his espionage activities. He also denies that his brother PHILLIP RENO was ever involved in any espionage activities to his knowledge. PHILLIP RENO reinterviewed 1-10-49 at Albuquerque, N.M. and furnished virtually the same information as reported in his original signed statement. Denied having been member of Communist Party prior to 1944 and denied that he had any knowledge that ELEANOR NELSON was engaged in espionage activities. Also denies any association with WHITAKER or CHAMBERS. WILLIAM ARCHIBALD McMURPHY interviewed, Albuquerque, N.M., 1-10-49, at which time he denied any knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of PHILLIP RENO while PHILLIP RENO was employed by U. S. Government in Denver, Colorado. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO states photo of BERNARD BROWN does not resemble BERNIE. CRAIG VINCENT not presently in Albuquerque, N.M.

- RUC -

DEFERRED RECORDING

cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ

REFERENCE:
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Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated 12-23-48, at New York City.
Bureau letter to New York dated 1-3-49.
Letter from Washington Field to Bureau dated 1-11-49.
Teletype from Denver dated 1-12-49.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: D. K. Brown SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-1410

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EP 74-51

DETAILS: At Albuquerque, New Mexico:

The following investigation was conducted by SA PAUL L. DORRIS and the writer:

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

The following signed statement was furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO dated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on January 10, 1949:

"Albuquerque, N.M.
January 10, 1949"

"I, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, make the following voluntary statement to J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE and PAUL L. DORRIS, who have identified themselves to me as being special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statements that I make may be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"On December 13, 1948 at New York City I furnished a signed statement to special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with that statement I can only state that I remember having heard the name of ELEANOR NELSON connected with Government Unions. I did not know, and still do not know whether she had an apparatus for collecting espionage material for the communist party or anyone else. I do not know of any person connected with her that might have been collecting espionage for her or anyone else.

"Regarding WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN, I desire to state that I have never known either of these individuals and consequently I do not know of any espionage activities committed by either of them.

"Regarding persons who were acquainted with or aware of my espionage activities, to my knowledge only WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was known to me as 'CARL', and the person known to me as 'BERNIE' were the only persons who knew just what I was doing.

"Regarding my trip to Philadelphia in June 1937, I received notice of my appointment to a position at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. After receiving this and a few days before I had to report for duty I met BERNIE and told him of my appointment. It was at this time that we arranged the trip to Philadelphia. I was to buy a ticket from

Kisseloff-11052

"Washington, I believe, to New York City or Philadelphia although I was to get off at Philadelphia. I was to get the ticket two or three days ahead of the day I was to leave. I was to go to the station and walk around the block twice to time myself so that I would go through the station and be ready to get on the train just a minute before it pulled out. When I got in Philadelphia I was to several blocks toward the residential area, and walk around three or four blocks and always be on the alert to see if I was being followed, and then to take a cab or bus back into town and go to a certain theatre, the name or location of which I cannot recall. I was then to go in the theatre and sit within three or four rows from the rear and BERNIE would find me. It so happened that BERNIE caught up with me just as I was buying a ticket at the ticket window. We stayed in the show about two hours and I got very nervous, and BERNIE kept telling me to calm down. When we left the theatre we went to a restuarant, the name and location of which I do not recall. As we walked in, a man at a table stood up and I was then introduced to him. This was my meeting with CARL. We had dinner, and BERNIE left. CARL and I talked some here and eventually went to two or three other places trying to find a suitable place to talk.

"It is my desire to make a statement regarding the allegation that I drew or sketched out some plans for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning a bomb-sight. At the time I began to work for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds I had no access to secret information. I may or may not have drawn for CHAMBERS this sketch of a bombsight. I am not sure about this. However I think it was based upon information I had received out of THOMAS J. HAYS text book entitled 'Elements of Ordnance'. This information I am alleged to have given had to be given in 1937 or 1938 at which time I did not have access to secret information regarding the Norden bomb sight. As a matter of fact I did not see the Norden bomb sight until 1942.

"I also desire to state that since 1938 none of my friends, associates or acquaintances concerned with my work have had any information whatsoever concerning my associations or work with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or the Communist Party.

"I also desire to state that my brother PHILLIP RENO, to the best of my knowledge, was never involved in any espionage activities, and his only connection with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was that I once furnished CHAMBERS with his address and telephone number so that CHAMBERS could contact me.

Kisseloff-11053

"I have read this statement and it is true to the best of my recollection at this time.

/s/ FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

WITNESS:

/s/ J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE, Special Agent, FBI.
/s/ PAUL L. DORRIS, Special Agent, FBI "

In connection with the interview and securing of this signed statement RENO advised that he had recently returned from Arizona where he had an eventful experience, which experience he stated was factual, although at times he wondered whether or not some of the facts were the subject of imagination on his part. He stated that while in Phoenix, Tucson and Benson, Arizona he seemed to be conscious of an unknown individual, trying to contact him at his hotel and in bars, the identity of whom he does not know. He stated that he was worried mentally and was also ill physically and was positive that unknown persons were trying to get in touch with him. The facts as he looks back upon them are so fantastic that he also wonders if they are not somewhat on the imaginative side.

At the time of the interview it was obvious to the Agents that RENO had been drinking intoxicants, although not apparently excessive. It was also obvious he was in an extremely nervous mental condition and seemed to be relieved from this nervous strain while talking with Agents.

In this connection PHILLIP RENO was interviewed prior to the interview with his brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and PHILLIP RENO informed that when his brother, VICTOR, had gone to Arizona during the latter part of December, 1948, he was supposed to go to Agua Caliente Springs and stay in a sanitarium there. He stated, however, that VICTOR got off the plane at Phoenix, Arizona and the next that he heard from him was that he was in a hospital in Benson, Arizona, which is approximately 200 miles East of Phoenix, whereas VICTOR was going to a point approximately 50 miles West of Phoenix. PHILLIP RENO stated that he went after his brother at Benson and was informed by the Doctor there that his brother, VICTOR, on being admitted to the hospital was, in addition to being in a highly intoxicated state, in an extremely nervous condition and, of course, was in poor physical health. The Doctor also informed him that his brother, VICTOR, showed evidence of being a victim of paranoia.

Kisseloff-11054

PHILLIP RENO further advised that he brought his brother, VICTOR, to Albuquerque, New Mexico on January 4, 1949 and since that time has attempted to keep him quiet and do all he could to restore his physical and mental stability.

In regard to the signed statement FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO specifically requested to make a statement regarding the newspaper article he has seen dealing with WHITTAKER CHAMBER securing the facts of the Norden bombsight. In this connection RENO stated that at this time he is not positive that he ever drew a sketch of the alleged bombsight for CHAMBERS. He stated that he did not care to deny that he drew such a sketch or to affirm that he drew such a sketch but related that if such a sketch was given to WHITTAKER CHAMBER it would have had to be in 1937 or 1938 and at that time the only information he had relative to any bombsight was information he had obtained out of THOMAS J. HAYS' text book entitled "Elements of Ordnance".

During the interview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO also desired to state that he had recently received a letter from his colleague in writing a book, JOHN F. KELLY. RENO intimated that KELLY was cognizant of the Bureau's investigation in this matter and RENO desired to state that none of his friends, associates, acquaintances, co-workers or anyone since 1938 had any information whatsoever concerning his espionage activities prior to that time. He stated that upon his word of honor it was useless for the Bureau to conduct any investigation of individuals connected with him since 1938.

He also specifically requested to state that his brother, PHILLIP RENO, had no knowledge whatsoever that he was engaged in espionage activities when both were in Washington, D. C. in 1938. In this respect he stated that it was his great regret that he had furnished WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with his brother's telephone number and address so that CHAMBERS could contact him in the event they lost direct contact between each other.

Regarding the trip to Philadelphia in June, 1937 by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, on which trip he met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at Philadelphia, it was called to RENO's attention that his previous statement indicated that he was accompanied to Philadelphia by BERNIE. RENO stated, as shown in the signed statement, that as he now recalls the trip he made it alone under the circumstances as reported in the signed statement, meeting BERNIE at the unidentified theatre. Relative to any other identifying facts regarding BERNIE he stated he could not furnish any other than those facts already given. RENO was asked specifically whether or not he remained in Philadelphia

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overnight at the time of this meeting, and he stated that to the best of his recollection he left the same night on a train back to either Baltimore or Washington. He states, however, he is not positive of this although he positively stated that CHAMBERS left him during the evening and he was not with CHAMBERS thereafter that day.

RE: PHILLIP RENO

PHILLIP RENO was reinterviewed at Albuquerque, New Mexico on January 10, 1949 at which time the matters contained in his signed statement of December 13, 1948 were discussed with him in an effort to clarify and add any statements to that statement which he might recall. He stated that in substance he could not furnish any additional information whatsoever at that time. Relative to his acquaintance with ELEANOR NELSON, RENO stated that she was the National Secretary-Treasurer of the United Federal Workers Union, CIO, and he was the President of Local No. 10. This was while he was employed with the Social Security Board that he was President of Local 10. He stated that he had occasion to contact ELEANOR NELSON on an average of once a week and he contacted her purely for Local Unions affairs. He stated that during that time he had no intimation or information whatsoever which gave him any impression that she might be engaged in espionage activities and he cannot recall any conversation whatsoever wherein she might have suggested that he work with her on such activities. As a matter of fact, he states, he had no idea that she was a member of the Communist Party and does not know at this time whether she was. He also advised that he could not think of any close associates of ELEANOR NELSON who would have any such information bearing upon espionage activities on her part.

Relative to PHILLIP RENO's activities in the Communist Party while working in Denver, Colorado, he states that he was not a member of the Communist Part while employed with the Government. He stated his first membership in the Party was in the Spring of 1944 when he was working for the Political Action Committee of the CIO. He reiterated several times that it was in the Spring of 1944 that he joined the Communist Party for the first time and denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party prior to that. In this connection PHILLIP RENO related that sometime in 1942 he recalled a story put out by one NORMAN P. LIXLER, who was a fellow Government employee of RENO, at that time. He stated that PIXLER accused him, RENO, and several others of being Communist Party members at that time and also accused them of attempting to recruit him into the Communist Party.

RENO stated that it had been his belief that PIXLER's allegations were based on PIXLER having trouble keeping his Government job at that time.

Kisseloff-11056

PHILLIP RENO was interviewed relative to any recollection he might have of individuals calling at his Washington apartment in 1937 or 1938 asking for his brother, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, particularly in regard to any acquaintance PHILLIP RENO might have had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any individual meeting his description. RENO stated that as far as he can recall he still does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or does not know of any incident wherein some one called at his house in Washington in a request to see his brother, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. He stated, however, that he was sure several friends had called him requesting knowledge as to his brother's whereabouts but he could not think of any specific incident whatsoever and again denied that he had any acquaintance whatsoever or dealings with CHAMBERS. PHILLIP RENO further denied that he had ever engaged in any espionage activities while in or outside of the Government Service either in Washington, D. C., Denver, Colorado or any other place.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD McMURPHY, 2439 Lilac Drive, Albuquerque, New Mexico, advised that he is acquainted with PHILLIP RENO and has been acquainted with him for several years. He stated he first met PHILLIP RENO when both were in Idaho, RENO having been on his father's ranch. McMURPHY stated that this acquaintance was personal in its nature and that he never became closely acquainted with RENO until both were in Denver, Colorado for a short time and since that time. McMURPHY stated that he is presently employing PHILLIP RENO at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

McMURPHY admitted his membership in the Communist Party and admitted his having been State Organizer for the State of Montana in 1943 and 1944, and was Organizer in Ohio in 1945. McMURPHY stated that he has had no dealings with the Communist Party since 1945 when he voluntarily left it in Ohio. He informed that it was his belief that he had been expelled from the Party although he had no definite information in this regard.

McMURPHY stated that he knew PHILLIP RENO while PHILLIP RENO was working for the War Man Power Commission in Denver, he believed this to be in 1942. McMURPHY stated that at that time he did not have any informantion that RENO was a member of the Communist Party although he later found out RENO was a member of the Communist Party in 1945.

McMURPHY stated that he associated frequently with RENO when he was in the War Man Power Commission in Denver, but that he had no information whatsoever that would indicate that PHILLIP RENO was committing espionage of any type. In this connection McMURPHY stated that there were several reasons that he did not believe PHILLIP RENO would commit such espionage, the first reason being that he know PHILLIP RENO rather well personally and did not

 Kisseloff-11057

believe that he would commit espionage and another reason being that PHILLIP RENO did not work in any place where valuable information could be obtained and also because of the information in the Government department where PHILLIP RENO worked was mostly all public information.

On January 13, 1948 the photographs of BERNHARD BROWN, as furnished by the Washington Field Office, were exhibited to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Albuquerque, New Mexico, at which time he advised that neither of these photographs resembled the person known to him as 'BERNIE'. RENO stated that he was rather definite in this opinion as he pictured 'BERNIE' as a person with a rather thin face, dark complexion, dark hair and slender build. He stated that he had formerly said BERNIE wore a mustache, but that at this time he is not sure whether or not he had one all the time, or whether or not he had one at all.

El Paso 468, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised on January 13, 1949, that to his knowledge CRAIG VINCENT was not in Albuquerque, New Mexico at the present time and had not been in Albuquerque, New Mexico for several months.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY — EP FILE NO. 74-51

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	1-19-49	1/3,10,13/49	J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE adl

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO reinterviewed at Albuquerque, N.M. 1-10-49 and in signed statement denied any knowledge of the activity of ELEANOR NELSON, WILLIAM HARD PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN. States he made trip alone from either Washington or Baltimore to Philadelphia in June, 1937, at the time he first met CHAMBERS. States he is not sure whether or not he drew sketch of bombsight for CHAMBERS, but is rather sure that it could not have been of the Norden Bombsight. States none of his friends or associates since 1938 have any information whatsoever concerning his espionage activities. He also denies that his brother PHILLIP RENO was ever involved in any espionage activities to his knowledge. PHILLIP RENO reinterviewed 1-10-49 at Albuquerque, N.M. and furnished virtually the same information as reported in his original signed statement. Denied having been member of Communist Party prior to 1944 and denied that he had any knowledge that ELEANOR NELSON was engaged in espionage activities. Also denies any association with WHITAKER or CHAMBERS. WILLIAM ARCHIBALD McMURPHY interviewed, Albuquerque, N.M., 1-10-49, at which time he denied any knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of PHILLIP RENO while PHILLIP RENO was employed by U. S. Government in Denver, Colorado. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO states photo of BERNARD BROWN does not resemble 'BERNIE'; CRAIG VINCENT not presently in Albuquerque, N.M.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated 12-23-48, at New York City.
Bureau letter to New York dated 1-3-49.
Letter from Washington Field to Bureau dated 1-11-49.
Teletype from Denver dated 1-12-49

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - El Paso

Kisseloff-11059

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	1/20/49	12/17/48; 1/5, 11,12,14,17/49	LEONARD M. WALTERS LMW:MEW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Specimens from two Woodstock Typewriters, Serial No. 814-145259E and Serial No. N-222310, not identical with questioned specimens. Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. N-238067, traced to Mrs. ANNA T. CLARK, Lawrence, New York. Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR G. HOEY, JR., Richmond, Va., advised the sale of their home at Cambridge, N. Y. to FELIX A. INSLERMAN in 1942 was business transaction with stranger. They have no knowledge of INSLERMAN's associates or activities except he had friends or relatives near Cambridge, New York. THOMAS SWANN, Hopewell, Va., a neighbor of ALGER HISS in 1936-38, states he had no association with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, knows nothing of their activities or associates and is unable to identify a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as anyone he ever saw in this neighborhood.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

DETAILS:

This report is based on investigations by Special Agents JESSE C. HALL, BERT L. DAMRON, STERLING B. DONAHOE, J. E. LAWLER, JAMES F. DURKIN, JR. and the writer.

cc AAG Campbell
1-31-49
FLJ cw

DEFERRED RECORDING

AT ARLINGTON, VA.

INFORMATION VOLUNTARILY FURNISHED RE WARD PIGMAN

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96 DEC 16 1964

Mr. RUSH EATON, 2006 North Stafford Street, Arlington, Virginia, advised Special Agent JAMES F. DURKIN, JR. on December 17,

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74-1333-1411

Kisselloff-11060

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EX-69

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340

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INTERNAL SECURITY

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-11061

1948, that he had recently seen press notices relating that WARD PIGMAN had been subpoenaed to testify before the Federal Grand Jury of New York in the ALGER HISS-WHITTAKER CHAMBERS CASE. Mr. EATON said that he rented his home at the above address to WARD PIGMAN from November, 1939 to November, 1940. WARD PIGMAN at the time had just returned from Germany. Mr. EATON reported that in 1943 or 1944 a German by the name of "KLAUS" was under investigation by the FBI. This man "KLAUS", according to EATON, posed as a blind man and lived in the immediate neighborhood of PIGMAN's home. Mr. EATON stated that KLAUS used to take long walks at night in the neighborhood, though Mr. EATON had never noticed any direct or indirect contact between KLAUS and WARD PIGMAN. It was Mr. PIGMAN's opinion that there might be some significance in the proximity of PIGMAN's home and KLAUS' home in view of the previous investigation conducted upon KLAUS.

It is noted that the Richmond Division conducted investigation upon Dr. HEINZ ERICH CLAUS (Bufile 65-5166) who is apparently identical with the "KLAUS" mentioned by Mr. EATON. This investigation covered a period from September, 1939 to August, 1943, at which time the case was closed as all leads had been covered and investigation had failed to disclose that Dr. CLAUS was engaged in any subversive activities or was a member of any subversive organization. This information concerning WARD PIGMAN was reported to the Bureau by letter dated December 22, 1948.

INVESTIGATION TO OBTAIN TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS

By teletype from Washington Field Office dated December 31, 1948, this office was advised that Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. N238067, was purchased from the Office Machine Company, Washington, D. C., by JAMES O. GRAY, Manassas Airport, Manassas, Virginia, on November 5, 1946. Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. 145259, was sold to Mr. HUGH BALL, Sterling, Virginia, on July 2, 1944. The Richmond Division was requested to locate these typewriters and procure specimens to be forwarded the FBI Laboratory for comparisons with documents known to have been typed on the typewriter of HISS. By teletype from the Norfolk Division dated January 4, 1949, information was furnished this division that Miss CATHERINE WHITE, Colonial Beach, Virginia, had in her possession Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. N222310. Request had been made of the Norfolk Division to conduct similar investigation.

Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. 814-145259E
At Sterling, Virginia

Kisseloff-11062

Mrs. LESTER H. BALL, Sterling, Virginia, advised Special Agent JESSE C. HALL, JR. that several years ago her son, HUGH BALL, had purchased a Woodstock Typewriter in Washington, D. C., and produced a receipt dated July 2, 194_, from McDonald Machine Company, 818 - 14th Street, Washington, D. C., indicating the sale of instant typewriter to HUGH BALL for the price of $17.50. Specimens were taken of the typewriting of this typewriter by

Special Agent HALL and the serial number was checked and found to be No. 814-145259E. These specimens were forwarded the FBI Laboratory by letter dated January 7, 1949, for comparison with documents known to have been typed on the typewriter of ALGER HISS. By report dated January 12, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the specimens of this typewriter had been compared with specimens Q60 through Q69 and found not to be identical.

Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. N222310

Mr. WALTER H. WHITE, Colonial Beach, Virginia, advised Special Agent BERT L. DAMRON that his daughter, Miss CATHERINE WHITE, had obtained Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. N222310, from her uncle, Mr. JOHN TRUMBO, of Washington, D. C., and has had this typewriter in her possession for approximately 2½ years, during which time this typewriter has not been repaired. Miss CATHERINE WHITE is a student at McCoy School of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, and not available for interview. Typewriting specimens were taken from this typewriter by Special Agent DAMRON and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated January 10, 1949.

By report dated January 13, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the specimens of this typewriter submitted had been compared with specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case, and found not to be identical.

Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. N238067
At Manassas, Fairfax County and Leesburg, Va.

Inquiry at the Manassas Airport, Manassas, Virginia, by Special Agent BERT L. DAMRON failed to identify JAMES O. GRAY as ever having been connected with this airport. Employees at the airport recalled three typewriters that had been in use there, one of which was still there and determined to be a Remington Typewriter. The second typewriter had been returned to one GEORGE KING, Manassas, Virginia, and was found to be an Underwood Typewriter. The third typewriter was reported to have been purchased in Washington, D. C. by one "TEX" WOOD and left in WOOD's room at the home of a Mrs. CLARK in Leesburg, Virginia. These employees reported that TEX WOOD had been since killed in an airplane accident. Mr. GEORGE KING, JR., Fairfax County, Virginia, advised that it was his understanding that TEX WOOD had obtained this typewriter through his sister in Washington, a Mrs. CARROLL SEGAR, who resides in an apartment house on 11th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., between L Street and O Street, and is an employee of the Washington Post. Inquiry by Special Agent JESSE C. HALL in Leesburg, Va. determined that Mrs. ANNA T. CLARK is presently residing at 389 Mulry Lane, Lawrence, New York. This information was furnished the New York Division by teletype dated January 6, 1949, with request to determine the present whereabouts of the typewriter or of JAMES O. GRAY.

RH 65-1623

AT RICHMOND, VA.

REQUEST TO INTERVIEW FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD STETTINIUS

By teletype dated January 11, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that EDWARD STETTINIUS be interviewed with reference to any information he may possess regarding ALGER HISS, his associates and his alleged membership in the Communist Party Underground in Washington, D. C. Inquiry at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., and at the home of Mr. EDWARD STETTINIUS, Rapidan, Virginia, determined that Mr. EDWARD STETTINIUS is residing at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, New York City and will not return to Virginia for the next two or three months. This request to interview Mr. STETTINIUS was forwarded to the New York Division by teletype dated January 12, 1949.

INTERVIEWS OF MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR. RE
FELIX ADLER INSLERMAN

By teletype dated January 7, 1949, the Newark Division advised that on December 29, 1942, property, consisting of a two story house and eighty-five acres at R. D. 2, Cambridge, New York, was sold by Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR. to FELIX A. and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN at a price of $1100. The title on this property was not recorded by INSLERMAN until July 29, 1947. This property was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. HOEY from CHARLES KNOLL in August, 1941. CHARLES KNOLL had acquired the property through the death of his wife, Mrs. NORMA KNOLL, former owner of the property and a lifelong resident of Cambridge, New York. The Newark Division also advised that there was a mortgage in the amount of $1500, held by JAY C. HILL, Eagle Bridge, New York, which was believed to have been paid by NORMA KNOLL. The Newark Division requested that Mr. and Mrs. HOEY be interviewed to determine any information they had of the activities and acquaintances of FELIX INSLERMAN and to determine how the transaction for the sale of this property came about.

The following interview was conducted by Special Agent STERLING B. DONAHOE and the writer:

Mrs. DOROTHY HOEY, 1311 Avondale Street, Richmond, Virginia, advised on January 11, 1949 that her husband, ARTHUR C. HOEY, is a salesman for Oliver Iron and Steel Company and was then traveling in Pennsylvania, and would not be available for interview until his return to Richmond on January 14, 1949. Mrs. HOEY pointed out that she was the daughter of the original owner of the property at Cambridge, New York, Mrs. NORMA KNOLL. Upon the death of her mother in 1941, Mrs. HOEY stated that this property was left jointly to herself and her sister, Mrs. ALTHEA INTERCASTLE, her father, CHARLES KNOLL, being executor under the will. Mrs. HOEY stated that neither her parents nor herself had ever used this property as a home but only as an investment and occasional summer visits. Around the end of 1941 or the first part of 1942, Mrs. HOEY

Kisseloff-11064

stated that she and her husband, ARTHUR C. HOEY, purchased the interest of her sister, Mrs. INTERCASTLE, and the property was deeded to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR HOEY. In the latter part of 1942, Mrs. HOEY stated that the property was listed for sale with the E. A. Strout Realty Agency, Inc., 255 - 4th Avenue, New York City. This listing was made with a local representative of the Strout Agency, Mr. WILLIAM I. PERRY, at Eagle Bridge, New York. There remained a mortgage on the home at this time, held by JAY C. HILL at Eagle Bridge, New York.

Mrs. HOEY stated that she and her husband, who resided in Bergen County, New Jersey, were notified by Mr. PERRY that he had a buyer for the property and they were requested to come to Eagle Bridge and close the transaction. Mrs. HOEY stated that as she recalled this was in November, 1942, and she found a receipt in her files dated November 16, 1942, for the down payment given by FELIX INSLERMAN to bind the transaction. Mrs. HOEY stated that neither she nor her husband had ever heard of Mr. and Mrs. FELIX INSLERMAN before, nor had they heard from them since. They only met them on the one occasion of closing the transaction at Eagle Bridge, New York. Mrs. HOEY stated that there was not much general conversation with the INSLERMANS at this time that she now recalls, except that she recalls that the INSLERMANS at that time were living in Long Island, New York, and that they had heard of this property being for sale through friends or relatives who resided in a small town near Cambridge, New York. Mrs. HOEY stated that she could not recall the names of these friends or relatives or the name of the town, except that she believed that this town began with the syllable "Green." Mrs. HOEY stated that, as she recalled, the net proceeds received by her and her husband from this sale was $900.00, and the mortgage held by JAY C. HILL was paid off on the day that the transaction was closed. Mrs. HOEY added that she knew nothing whatever of the activities or acquaintances of Mr. or Mrs. FELIX INSLERMAN, except as related above.

Mr. ARTHUR C. HOEY, on January 14, 1949, related substantially the same information as had been furnished by Mrs. HOEY. The only information added by Mr. HOEY was that he recalled that FELIX INSLERMAN at the time he purchased this home was employed by the Republican Aviation Company, Farmingdale, Long Island, and it was Mr. HOEY's recollection that the persons who advised INSLERMANS of the availability of this property were related to Mrs. FELIX INSLERMAN. Mr. HOEY added that he knew nothing further concerning the activities or acquaintances of Mr. or Mrs. FELIX INSLERMAN. He said that it was possible that the real estate agent, WILLIAM I. PERRY, would recall further information or may have other information in his files concerning the INSLERMANS.

This information was furnished the New York Division and the Bureau by teletype dated January 11, 1949, together with the information that the town referred to by Mrs. HOEY as the residence of these friends or relatives of the INSLERMANS may be Greenwich, Washington County, New York.

Kisseloff-11065

RH 65-1623

INTERVIEW OF THOMAS SWANN, HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA
FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

AT HOPEWELL, VA.

By letter dated January 14, 1949, from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, with copies to the Richmond Division, request was made to interview Mr. THOMAS SWANN, Hopewell, Virginia, who resided at 1237 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from July 1, 1936 through January 4, 1938, and was a neighbor of ALGER HISS, 1245 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This interview was requested for the purpose of determining all information Mr. SWANN may have concerning this case and specifically whether Mr. SWANN had observed WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in contact with ALGER HISS or in this neighborhood. Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were enclosed to be exhibited to Mr. SWANN.

The following interview was conducted by Special Agent J. E. LAWLER and the writer at City Point Inn, Apartment #11, on January 17, 1949:

Mr. SWANN related that he had resided at 1237 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. from sometime in July, 1936 through January of 1938. He recalled that ALGER HISS had resided at 1245 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. in his immediate neighborhood. Mr. SWANN continued that during his entire residence in this neighborhood that he had no personal, business or social acquaintanceship whatsoever with either Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS. Mr. SWANN explained that he was not in any way acquainted with Mr. ALGER HISS. He continued that on one occasion he had visited in the home of DONALD HISS, located on N Street in the immediate neighborhood of this residential section. Mr. SWANN pointed out that the home in which he resided was built by a contractor named GILLIATT, who he believed resided in the Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C. Mr. SWANN continued that sometime in 1936, Mr. GILLIATT had constructed the homes located at 1241, 1243, 1245 and 1246 - 30th Street, N. W., and that he could not recall which of these homes was completed first, but he believed that Mr. GILLIATT, who either sold the home to ALGER HISS or rented it to him, may be conversant with his activities. In view of the fact that the Richmond Office is not conversant with the ramifications of the investigative activities in connection with this phase of the case insofar as the Washington Field Office is concerned, it is being left to the discretion of the Washington Field Office as to whether Mr. GILLIATT should be located and interviewed.

Mr. SWANN was unable to provide any information concerning the activities of ALGER HISS or his family, and upon viewing a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that he had never recalled seeing this individual in the neighborhood, nor did he have any recollection as to seeing this individual enter the residence of ALGER HISS. He likewise explained that he had no present recollection of ever having seen ALGER HISS enter his own residence. Mr. SWANN was very emphatic in stating that he had no relationships or associations whatsoever with ALGER HISS.

--REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN --

Kisseloff-11066

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	1/20/49	12/17/48; 1/5, 11,12,14,17/49	LEONARD M. WALTERS LMW:MEW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Specimens from two Woodstock Typewriters, Serial No. 814-145259E and Serial No. N-222310, not identical with questioned specimens. Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. N-238067, traced to Mrs. ANNA T. CLARK, Lawrence, New York. Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR G. HOEY, JR., Richmond, Va., advised the sale of their home at Cambridge, N. Y. to FELIX A. INSLERMAN in 1942 was business transaction with stranger. They have no knowledge of INSLERMAN's associates or activities except he had friends or relatives near Cambridge, New York. THOMAS SWANN, Hopewell, Va., a neighbor of ALGER HISS in 1936-38, states he had no association with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, knows nothing of their activities or associates and is unable to identify a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as anyone he ever saw in this neighborhood.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

DETAILS:

This report is based on investigations by Special Agents JESSE C. HALL, BERT L. DAMRON, STERLING B. DONAHOE, J. E. LAWLER, JAMES F. DURKIN, JR. and the writer.

AT ARLINGTON, VA.

INFORMATION VOLUNTARILY FURNISHED RE WARD PIGMAN

Mr. RUSH EATON, 2006 North Stafford Street, Arlington, Virginia, advised Special Agent JAMES F. DURKIN, JR. on December 17,

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Kisseloff-11067

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FD-302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1167 mmh

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BIRMINGHAM	1-20-49	12-21-48; 1-6,8-49	HENRY A. SNOW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. - ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Remington Rand, Inc., Birmingham, advises JOSEPH P. GWYN was formerly employed as a salesman by that company at Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama, several years ago but Mr. GWYN has been deceased about five years. No information was available concerning records of Woodstock Typewriter Agency at Philadelphia. Interview arranged for a Special Agent of Baltimore office with Miss BERTHA I. HART on sick leave from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, which interview conducted at Birmingham office on 1-8-49.

RUC

REFERENCE: Philadelphia teletype to Birmingham, 12-21-48.
Baltimore teletypes to Birmingham, 1-6 & 7-49.
Conference Bureau teletype to all SACS, 1-11-49.

DETAILS: AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Under date of December 21, 1948, a teletype was received from the Philadelphia office requesting that one JOSEPH P. GWYN be located in care of his reported employer, Remington Rand, Inc., at Birmingham. Interview with Mr. GWYN was desired to determine whether he might have knowledge of the records of the Philadelphia Agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

cc AAG Campbell
1-31-49
FLJ cw

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: G. A. Kingz SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-1412

Kisseloff 11068

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1 Philadelphia (Info.) 2 Birmingham

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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-11069

Immediate contact was had with the Remington Rand, Inc., 2009 4th Avenue, North, through Mrs. LAMB, and it was determined from her personal recollection that JOSEPH P. GWYN was employed as a salesman by the company for several years both at Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama, but that Mr. GWYN has been deceased for a period of about five years.

There was no available information at Remington Rand, Inc. concerning any records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company at Philadelphia by whom Mr. GWYN was employed a good many years ago.

The Philadelphia and New York offices were advised of the above by teletype from Birmingham, December 21, 1948.

By teletype January 6, 1949, the Baltimore office requested the Birmingham office to determine the presence in Birmingham of Miss BERTHA I. HART reportedly visiting at the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. JAMES R. GOETZ at the address 2823 Thornhill Road or Route 2, Box 154 B, Birmingham, Alabama. It was stated that Miss HART for approximately six years was very closely associated with one of the subjects of this investigation, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, and on the date of the inquiry was reported to be on extended sick leave from her employment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

The Baltimore office advised that an Agent of that office would proceed to Birmingham should it be established that Miss HART was at that time in Birmingham.

The address 2823 Thornhill Road is one occupied by several buildings of the Redmont Gardens, a large apartment project, located on Red Mountain near Birmingham.

It was determined through inquiry of the resident manager that Mr. JAMES R. GOETZ formerly resided there but had moved further away from Birmingham, and now resides on Shades Mountain, which is the rural route address mentioned in the Baltimore teletype. It was further determined that he is a structural engineer, apparently reliable, and now does his consulting work from his residence.

Mr. JAMES R. GOETZ, RFD 2, Box 154 B, Homewood Station, Birmingham, which address is located on Shades Mountain approximately ten miles from Birmingham, was contacted at his residence and stated that his sister-in-law, Miss BERTHA I. HART, had been visiting at his home for several weeks while recovering from a stomach ailment and that she would be available at any time for an interview. At the time of the visit to the residence of Mr. GOETZ, Miss HART was accompanying Mrs. GOETZ on a

Kisseloff-11070

shopping trip in Birmingham, and was not available for contact. Mr. GOETZ stated that during a family discussion after local news releases concerning subject RENO appeared, Miss HART had mentioned the fact that she was acquainted with subject RENO and presumed that she would be interviewed during the course of the investigation.

The above information was transmitted to the Baltimore office by teletype January 6, 1949, and in reply thereto, the Birmingham office was advised that Special Agent JESSE FARR would arrive at Birmingham on January 7, 1949, for the purpose of interviewing Miss HART.

Accordingly, a joint interview was arranged by the writer with Miss BERTHA I. HART at the Birmingham office on the morning of January 8, 1949, the results of which will be reported by the Baltimore office.

Kisseloff-11071

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are being furnished the Baltimore and Philadelphia offices due to the fact that investigation conducted was requested by those offices.

Kisseloff-11072

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO 65-1167 mmh

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BIRMINGHAM	1-20-49	12-21-48; 1-6,8-49	HENRY A. SNOW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. - ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Remington Rand, Inc., Birmingham, advises JOSEPH P. GWYN was formerly employed as a salesman by that company at Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama, several years ago but Mr. GWYN has been deceased about five years. No information was available concerning records of Woodstock Typewriter Agency at Philadelphia. Interview arranged for a Special Agent of Baltimore office with Miss BERTHA I. HART on sick leave from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, which interview conducted at Birmingham office on 1-8-49.

RUC

REFERENCE: Philadelphia teletype to Birmingham, 12-21-48.
Baltimore teletypes to Birmingham, 1-6 & 7-49.
Conference Bureau teletype to all SACS, 1-11-49.

DETAILS: AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Under date of December 21, 1948, a teletype was received from the Philadelphia office requesting that one JOSEPH P. GWYN be located in care of his reported employer, Remington Rand, Inc., at Birmingham. Interview with Mr. GWYN was desired to determine whether he might have knowledge of the records of the Philadelphia Agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

Kisseloff-11073

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 New York
1 Baltimore (Info.)
1 Philadelphia (Info.) 2 Birmingham

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. NH 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-20-49	1/19,20/49	ARTHUR R. STEVENS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. CHARLES BISHOP, 154 East Grand Ave., New Haven, Conn. owned "The Tavern" in Peterborough, N.H. from 1944 to 1946. He and his wife state that all the records were left there when they sold the hotel.

- P -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Boston to the Bureau, New York and New Haven dated 1-17-49.
Teletype from New Haven to the Bureau, New York and Boston dated 1-20-49.

DETAILS: Referenced teletype from Boston stated that investigation conducted at Peterborough, New Hampshire, showed that a CHARLES BISHOP of New Haven, Connecticut, owned the hotel before the present owner and was reported to have the guest registrations in his possession.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Special Agent JAMES T. HAVERTY ascertained through the Veterans Administration in New Haven that CHARLES BISHOP resided at 154 East Grand Avenue, New Haven.

Mr. BISHOP was interviewed by the writer and stated he owned "The Tavern" in Peterborough, New Hampshire, from 1944 to 1946. He advised that when he bought the hotel all of the old records and registration books

cc AAG Campbell
1-31-49

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

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were kept in a large iron safe and stated that he left them there when he sold the hotel. He stated that he took one old volume of guest registrations as a souvenir but this covered a period prior to 1900.

Both Mr. and Mrs. BISHOP thought there was a possibility that Mr. BATES, the present owner, might have given the records to Major A. O. GOYETTE, owner of a museum in Peterborough for their historical value. Mr. BISHOP also suggested the possibility that the names of any prominent guests might have been printed in the local newspaper inasmuch as this is a custom in Peterborough.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau, New York and Boston by teletype of January 20, 1949.

-P E N D I N G-

Kisseloff-11075

LEADS

THE BOSTON OFFICE

AT PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Will:

1. Ascertain from Mr. BATES, present owner of "The Tavern" whether or not guest records might have been given to Major A. O. GOYETTE, owner of a museum in Peterborough and if so will ascertain from GOYETTE whether or not the particular record in question is available.

2. If investigation conducted as set out in No. 1 is negative, will consider reviewing Peterborough newspapers covering the approximate date on which CHAMBERS and HISS reportedly were guests at "The Tavern".

Kisseloff-11076

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. NH 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-20-49	1/19,20/49	ARTHUR R. STEVENS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. CHARLES BISHOP, 154 East Grand Ave., New Haven, Conn. owned "The Tavern" in Peterborough, N.H. from 1944 to 1946. He and his wife state that all the records were left there when they sold the hotel.

- P -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Boston to the Bureau, New York and New Haven dated 1-17-49.
Teletype from New Haven to the Bureau, New York and Boston dated 1-20-49.

DETAILS: Referenced teletype from Boston stated that investigation conducted at Peterborough, New Hampshire, showed that a CHARLES BISHOP of New Haven, Connecticut, owned the hotel before the present owner and was reported to have the guest registrations in his possession.

Special Agent JAMES T. HAVERTY ascertained through the Veterans Administration in New Haven that CHARLES BISHOP resided at 154 East Grand Avenue, New Haven.

Mr. BISHOP was interviewed by the writer and stated he owned "The Tavern" in Peterborough, New Hampshire, from 1944 to 1946. He advised that when he bought the hotel all of the old records and registration books

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Kisseloff-11078

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	1-20-49	1-17-49	EDWARD T. KACHELHOFFER mbt

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records AGO, DPRB, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Mo., reflect JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, ASN 33180124, inducted U. S. Army 4-7-42, entered active duty 4-7-42, and honorably discharged 10-11-45. Born 11-4-07 or 11-21-07 at Baltimore, Md. Suspected of Communistic tendencies and Army loyalty status in 1944 "Deemed disaffected". Correspondence with DAVID CARPENTER, Secretary to the Texas State Committee of the CP; LEON DEAN (UERAMWA), Baltimore, Md.; CECILIA PELLINEN, Baltimore, Md.; New Masses and New Republic. Employed Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., 7-18-41 to 2-10-42. Denied membership in any organization advocating overthrow of constitutional form of government in U.S. Background and descriptive information set forth.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bufile 74-1333.
Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949.
St. Louis teletype dated January 18, 1949.

DETAILS: A review of the Army service record on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, World War II Unit, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, Army Serial No. 33180124, reflects that he was inducted into the United States Army on April 7, 1942 and entered on active duty on the same date at Fort Meade, Maryland. He was honorably discharged on October 11, 1945 at McClellan Field, California, as a Sergeant by reason of convenience of the

cc AAG (Campbell) 1-31-49 FLJ and

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government. His birth date was indicated as November 4, 1907 and November 21, 1907 at Baltimore, Maryland.

By memorandum dated September 29, 1943 from the Third Service Command a complaint of Communistic tendencies was initiated; and as the result of an intelligence investigation, the loyalty status of ZIMMERMAN was indicated as "Deemed disaffected" on March 16, 1944. A memorandum dated March 27, 1944 at the Lakeland Army Air Field, Lakeland, Florida, reflected that ZIMMERMAN was assigned to duty in the Base Public Relations Office where he had no access to classified material. News releases prepared by him were reviewed by the Base Intelligence Officer to prevent any Communistic utterances being inserted for publication.

On December 6, 1943, T-1 advised that in the opinion of ZIMMERMAN's associates and superiors, he is considered loyal although his moral character is questionable; that informants who knew him could offer no information indicating subversive tendencies; but that certain correspondence of his indicated definite Communistic tendencies. Such correspondence was with DAVID CARPENTER, Secretary to the Texas State Committee of the Communist Party, 7115 Avenue F, Houston, Texas; LEON DEAN, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, 416 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland; and "Fred", 4610 5th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. ZIMMERMAN also received clippings regarding the election of known Communists in New York City, from CECILIA PELLINEN, 639 South Oldham Street, Baltimore. (It is noted that ZIMMERMAN's Army Service Period indicates that he was married to a CECILIA PELLINEN at Elkton, Maryland, in 1933). ZIMMERMAN also received publishers' rejection slips from the "New Masses", 461 5th Avenue, N.Y., and the "New Republic", 40 East 49th Street, New York, magazines in the name of CLEM GRAHAM.

With reference to DAVID CARPENTER, supra, the service record of ZIMMERMAN indicates he has a brother DAVID ZIMMERMAN, 7115 F Street, Houston, Texas.

A review of the personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN reflects that he was employed on July 18, 1941 as an Operating Engineer with the Post Utilities Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. This employment was terminated on February 10, 1942 by reason of resignation.

On July 18, 1941, he executed an Oath of Office (Standard Form No. 8) in which he swore to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. In a Personal History

Statement dated July 18, 1941, he denied membership in any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the constitutional form of government in the United States.

The following background and descriptive information is contained in the records:

Name:	JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN
Date/place birth:	November 4, 1907 and November 21, 1907 at Baltimore, Maryland
Height:	5'9" - 5'11"
Weight:	129-148
Race:	White
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Build:	Medium
Complexion:	Ruddy, sallow and pitted
Education:	University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 1923-1927.
Civilian occupation:	Writer and editor, newspaperman
Military occupation:	Public Relation Man
Residence:	351 Sunset Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Permanent Mailing Address) Travelers Hotel, Sacramento, Calif. (1945) 1416 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. (1942) 639 South Oldham Street, Baltimore, Md. 100 Jackson Street, Baltimore, Md. 402 1st Street, Portsmouth, Va.
Employment:	Maryland Writer's Project, Baltimore, Md. WPA, (1939-1942) Free Lance Writing (1938-1939) Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md (1933-1938) Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa. (1931-1933) Baltimore Post, Baltimore, Md (1929-1931) Portsmouth Star, Portsmouth, Va. (1928-1929) Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md. (1941-1942) McKinley, Black & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md. (1936-1939) Greenwald Packing Co., Wilkens Ave., Baltimore, Md. Stanley Radio Co., Baltimore, Md.
Relatives:	RACHEL GLAZIER ZIMMERMAN, mother, Jamaica, New York, and 1416 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland. Born in Lithuania. DAVID ZIMMERMAN, brother, Jamaica, New York, and 7115 F Street, Houston, Texas.

Kisseloff-11082

CECILIA PELLINEN or CECILIA SIMONEN, wife,
639 S. Oldham Street, Baltimore, Md. Married
at Elkton, Maryland, 1933
MAURICE or MORRIS ZIMMERMAN, father, deceased,
Born in Lithuania.
LDB#: 4 at Baltimore, Maryland; Order No. 1617.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

Kisseloff-11083

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

T-1 Military Intelligence Division report dated December 4, 1943 at Tampa, Florida, by G. A. MacDOUGALD S/Agent CIC, for the period October 11, 1943 to December 4, 1943.

In connection with the above mentioned MID report, it is suggested that New York and Baltimore request the Washington Field Office to furnish them copies of available MID reports on JESSE S. ZIMMERMAN AS #33180124 if such offices do not now have same, for the purpose of background and leads in Security Matter investigation. Report dated December 4, 1943, supra, recommended that further investigation be conducted and additional reports may be available in Washington.

Kisseloff-11084

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	1-20-49	1-17-49	EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER mbt

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records AGO, DPRB, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Mo., reflect JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, ASN 33180124, inducted U. S. Army 4-7-42, entered active duty 4-7-42, and honorably discharged 10-11-45. Born 11-4-07 or 11-21-07 at Baltimore, Md. Suspected of Communistic tendencies and Army loyalty status in 1944 "Deemed disaffected". Correspondence with DAVID CARPENTER, Secretary to the Texas State Committee of the CP; LEON DEAN (UERAMWA), Baltimore, Md.; CECILIA PELLINEN, Baltimore, Md.; New Masses and New Republic. Employed Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., 7-18-41 to 2-10-42. Denied membership in any organization advocating overthrow of constitutional form of government in U.S. Background and descriptive information set forth.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bufile 74-1333.
Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949.
St. Louis teletype dated January 18, 1949.

DETAILS: A review of the Army service record on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, World War II Unit, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, Army Serial No. 33180124, reflects that he was inducted into the United States Army on April 7, 1942 and entered on active duty on the same date at Fort Meade, Maryland. He was honorably discharged on October 11, 1945 at McClellan Field, California, as a Sergeant by reason of convenience of the

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE No. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	1/20/49	1/13,17-19/49	HAROLD F. DODGE rih

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Information re MORRIS ASHLOW's connections with Central Motors, Inc. and Western Aluminum Smelting Company set out. STEPHEN McKEVETT FARRAND, Los Angeles attorney and close friend of ALGER HISS, advised he has no recollection of ever discussing Communism with HISS or knowing or suspecting HISS was a Communist Party member; that he recalls nothing that would indicate HISS was engaged in espionage activities; that he recalls HISS had an automobile but recalls nothing additional about it and does not know if Mr. or Mrs. HISS had a typewriter in their home. Three typewritten letters addressed to FARRAND from ALGER HISS dated in 1940 and 1947 forwarded to Bureau for examination. Information obtained that WILLIAM ROSEN expects to leave Los Angeles during week of January 24, 1949 to return to Washington, D. C.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333
Teletype dated 1-12-49 from Washington Field to Los Angeles
Teletypes dated 1-14-49 and 1-19-49 from Los Angeles to Director
Teletype dated 1-13-49 from New York to Director and Los Angeles

cc AAG Campbell
1-31-49
FLJ cm

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LA 100-30409

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

I. INFORMATION CONCERNING MORRIS ASIMOW:

Special Employee BASCOM SHANKS examined the records of the Southern California Edison Company which reflected that MORRIS ASIMOW was employed as a tracer in the Engineering Department from June of 1923 to September, 1923, and came back to work in December, 1927 and was again employed as a tracer until May 26, 1928. The records reflect that his residence in 1927 was 1323 La Vista Terrace, Los Angeles, and that his services with this company were satisfactory.

Special Employee BASCOM SHANKS also contacted Informant T-1 with reference to MORRIS ASIMOW's connection with Central Metals, Inc., and this informant advised that the following were officers of the company: President, MORRIS ASIMOW; vice-president, ROBERT H. CUMINS; secretary, LOUIS VIERICK; and treasurer, C. A. L. ANDERSON. The company obtained a charter in 1940 and was reorganized in 1945, at which time MORRIS ASIMOW became connected with it. The informant's records reflect that MORRIS ASIMOW was thirty-nine years of age (1945), a native of this country of Russian descent, graduated from the University of California in 1927, and for a number of years served as an apprentice tool and die maker in his father's shop. After graduating, he became employed as a junior engineer and tool and die maker for several concerns. From 1930 to 1936 he taught metallurgical engineering at the University of Southern California, specializing in extruded shapes. From 1936 to November, 1940, he was with the Carnegie, Illinois Steel Corporation. During these years he wrote and published several books on metallurgy and was awarded the Howe medal by the American Society for Metals.

The informant advised that LOUIS VIERICK is an attorney with the firm of Harvey and Vierick, Los Angeles, and is acting only in a legal capacity for the company. Informant further advised that ROBERT H. CUMINS and C. A. L. ANDERSON are both employees of the Deutsch Company, Los Angeles.

Informant T-1 also furnished Special Employee BASCOM SHANKS the following information regarding the Western Aluminum Smelting Company: On July 9, 1946 MORRIS ASIMOW succeeded to the sole ownership of this company, and continued to operate the firm at the address 9901 S. Alameda Street in Los Angeles. The firm was formerly operated by LESTER and RUBEN FINKELSTEIN, who were also partners in the firm called Finkelstein Supply Company, whose address was 9901 S. Alameda Street in Los Angeles. The informant stated that the FINKELSTEIN brothers were also interested in the following firms: Southwest Steel Rolling Mills, Inc.; Economy Steel Company; and Economy Steel Construction Company, Inc.

Kisseloff-11088

On January 18, 1949 at the Los Angeles Public Library the writer examined the 1947 and 1948 editions of "Who's Who in Engineering" but failed to find any information regarding MORRIS ASIMOW. Also checked were books containing prominent men in science and industry from the years 1935 to 1948, which failed to contain information regarding ASIMOW. An engineering index of articles appearing in various engineering publications was examined and it was found that MORRIS ASIMOW in the late 1930's had published several papers on various phases of metallurgy which appeared in such publications as "Iron Age." He also submitted papers to meetings of such groups as Society of Automotive Engineers and the American Society for Metals. The library indices failed to reflect information regarding any books which ASIMOW had written.

II. INTERVIEW WITH STEPHEN McKEVETT FARRAND RE ALGER HISS

Referenced teletype dated January 12, 1949 from Washington Field to Los Angeles requested the interview of STEPHEN FARRAND, who was a close associate of ALGER HISS and a frequent visitor at the HISS residence.

On January 13, 1949, STEPHEN McKEVETT FARRAND was interviewed at his office at 215 W. Sixth Street by Special Agent ARTHUR C. WITTENBURG and the writer. It is noted that FARRAND keeps a detailed diary and has done so for a number of years. He referred to these diaries and related to agent each date when he had entered indication that he had seen or met ALGER HISS. Inasmuch as many of these meetings were for the purpose of playing tennis or social visits with HISS, they are not all being included in this report. However, the original notes of the writer reflecting each of these contacts are being retained. Only those meetings which appear to have some significance are being set out.

Referring to his diary, Mr. FARRAND stated that he first met ALGER HISS on March 14, 1936 at the office of the Solicitor General in Washington when FARRAND reported for work; that STANLEY REED, who was then Solicitor General, introduced FARRAND to ALGER HISS and the other employees. At this time FARRAND was a junior attorney and ALGER HISS was a Special Assistant to the Attorney General. FARRAND first met ALGER HISS socially on May 8, 1946 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington upon the occasion of the first birthday of his son. Mr. STANLEY REED and Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS were the persons who attended this social gathering.

Regarding the numerous entries relative to the times FARRAND played tennis with ALGER HISS, FARRAND stated after referring to the diary that individuals with whom they also played tennis were WARNER GARDNER, CHARLES THORSKY, ARNOLD RAUM, and an individual named KLAGSBORN. FARRAND had a notation in his diary in June, 1936 regarding the extortion note which he had

received threatening death to their child, and had noted in his diary that he had first conferred with ALGER HISS regarding this note and that HISS was very helpful and subsequently went to the FBI office with FARRAND to report the extortion note. It is noted that the sender of this extortion note to the FARRANDS was found to be one JESSE J. MILLER, who was found guilty and sentenced to three to five years for the offense.

FARRAND's entry in his diary for September 27, 1936 reflects that he and ALGER HISS went to the boat races and thereafter spent three hours at HISS' residence, which FARRAND believed to be on 29th Street about four blocks east of Wisconsin Avenue. During the evening they discussed OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and FARRAND had noted in his diary that ALGER HISS had a photostatic copy of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' notebook in which HOLMES had entered various notations regarding books he had read, observations, and other information.

FARRAND's diary entry for February 19, 1937 reflects that Mr. and Mrs. FARRAND attended a lecture at Constitution Hall, where they met CHARLES HORSKY and his wife. It is noted that ALGER HISS lived only several houses from the HORSKY residence. The HORSKYS and the FARRANDS went to FARRAND's home and while there ALGER HISS called and asked them to come to his home. FARRAND has noted in his diary that this was at a time when TIMOTHY (ALGER HISS' step-son) had broken his leg.

In June and July, 1937, FARRAND had several entries reflecting that he was living at CHARLES HORSKY's home inasmuch as Mrs. FARRAND had returned to Los Angeles for a visit. During this period FARRAND saw ALGER HISS frequently either at the HISS home or the HORSKYS. In June, 1938, the FARRANDS left Washington, D. C. and FARRAND had noted that ALGER HISS attended the farewell party.

In December, 1942, FARRAND received a commission in the U. S. Army and served in the office of the Provost Marshal General, Prisoner of War Division. He remained in the Army until April, 1946, and during all of this time maintained an office in the Munitions Building in Washington, D. C. He has an entry in his diary for January, 1943, reflecting that he visited at HISS' home on Volta Place and spent a very pleasant evening. He stated that during his stay in Washington, D. C. during the war he had occasion to meet HISS socially on a number of occasions but not nearly as frequently as when he was in Washington during 1936 to 1938.

FARRAND also recalled after referring to his diary that he had met HISS in New York City in March of 1948 and visited with him socially for several hours. He recalled that HISS was then working for the Carnegie Peace Foundation and FARRAND chided HISS about working for a peace organization

during a time when the world was so upset and there was so much talk about war. FARRAND recalled that HISS observed at that time that he did not think Russia was very anxious to go to war because they did not have the knowledge to make the atomic bomb and that the people in the United States feel also that the Russians do not have the atomic bomb. HISS also made the observation that Senator VANDENBURG was one of our ablest statesmen.

Mr. FARRAND stated he has no recollection of ever discussing Communism with ALGER HISS nor discussing Soviet Russia with the exception of the meeting in March of 1948 in New York City; that he frankly does not know what ALGER HISS' views on Communism were, and has had no indication through his contacts with HISS that HISS was a member of the Communist Party or even interested in Communism.

Regarding automobiles owned by ALGER HISS, it was FARRAND's recollection that ALGER HISS owned an automobile, but he could not recall the type or make or any other information about it.

Regarding a typewriter owned by Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS, FARRAND stated that he has no recollection whatsoever of ever seeing a typewriter in the HISS home or ever knowing through any other means that they owned a typewriter. FARRAND further related that after giving considerable thought to his associations with ALGER HISS, he can recall no facts, episodes, or instances which would indicate to him that ALGER HISS was in any way engaged in espionage activity.

FARRAND's recollection regarding places of residence of ALGER HISS was vague and he could only recall that HISS resided on 29th Street as above stated, and during 1943 on Volta Place. Mr. FARRAND examined his personal file on correspondence he has had with ALGER HISS and furnished three typewritten letters which he had received from ALGER HISS. The first two letters are dated November 23 and November 29, 1940, and are written on the stationery of the Department of State and deal with a request by ALGER HISS of FARRAND for a recommendation of an individual named EVAN HAYNES for the position of legal advisor to Mr. SAYRE, who was then High Commissioner to the Philippines. The third letter was dated January 17, 1947 and bears the address at the top of the letter of 3210 P Street N. W., Washington 7, D. C. and is personal in nature. The originals of these three letters were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated January 14, 1949 for examination and comparison with the questioned specimens in this case.

FARRAND further related that in November, 1948 he received a letter from CHARLES HORSKY, who is presently an associate in the law firm of Covington, Burling, Ruble, Acheson, and Shorb at Washington, D. C. FARRAND observed that DONALD HISS is also associated with this law firm. HORSKY stated

Kisseloff-11091

that he was helping BILL MARBURY, ALGER HISS' attorney, in the civil action by HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and was lining up some facts. He informed FARRAND that he desired some kind of a report from FARRAND regarding his associations with ALGER HISS and any information which he might have regarding a second car which ALGER HISS reportedly owned. On November 8, 1948 FARRAND submitted such a report to CHARLES HORSKY, and also sent a copy to ALGER HISS. FARRAND stated that his report to HORSKY contained briefly the same information which he had furnished to Agent WITTENBURG and the writer, and recalls that his report was favorable to ALGER HISS inasmuch as he knew nothing derogatory concerning HISS.

FARRAND stated that CHARLES HORSKY was a close friend of ALGER HISS who, as related in this report, lived on the same street as HISS during 1936 and 1937. FARRAND has no information regarding interest on the part of HORSKY in Communism. In conclusion, FARRAND stated that he can think of no one in Los Angeles who might also have correspondence from ALGER HISS.

III. INFORMATION CONCERNING WILLIAM ROSEN

Referenced teletype dated January 13, 1949 from New York to the Bureau, Washington Field, and Los Angeles requested the Los Angeles office to ascertain the date when WILLIAM ROSEN would leave Los Angeles to return to Washington, D. C.

On January 19, 1949 the writer telephonically contacted MILTON ROSEN, WILLIAM ROSEN's son, who advised that his father and mother were presently residing with some friends in Los Angeles whose name and address or telephone number MILTON ROSEN did not know; that on the previous Sunday his father had informed him that he intended to leave Los Angeles sometime during the week beginning January 24, 1949 and return to Washington, D. C. MILTON ROSEN, however, did not know his father's contemplated address in Washington, D. C. He stated that he expected his father would telephonically contact him in the next several days, at which time he would probably obtain more definite information regarding his father's plans. This information was furnished by teletype to the interested offices on January 19, 1949.

Kisseloff-11092

-PENDING-

LEAD

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

Will report the results of the examination by the FBI Laboratory of the typewritten letters submitted as mentioned in this report.

Kisseloff-11093

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Confidential Informant T-1 is Dun and Bradstreet, Los Angeles, California.

Kisseloff-11094

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE No. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	1/20/49	1/13,17-19/49	HAROLD F. DODGE rih

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Information re MORRIS ASIMOW's connections with Central Motors, Inc. and Western Aluminum Smelting Company set out. STEPHEN McKEVETT FARRAND, Los Angeles attorney and close friend of ALGER HISS, advised he has no recollection of ever discussing Communism with HISS or knowing or suspecting HISS was a Communist Party member; that he recalls nothing that would indicate HISS was engaged in espionage activities; that he recalls HISS had an automobile but recalls nothing additional about it and does not know if Mr. or Mrs. HISS had a typewriter in their home. Three typewritten letters addressed to FARRAND from ALGER HISS dated in 1940 and 1947 forwarded to Bureau for examination. Information obtained that WILLIAM ROSEN expects to leave Los Angeles during week of January 24, 1949 to return to Washington, D. C.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333
Teletype dated 1-12-49 from Washington Field to Los Angeles
Teletypes dated 1-14-49 and 1-19-49 from Los Angeles to Director
Teletype dated 1-13-49 from New York to Director and Los Angeles

Kisseloff-11095

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2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
2 - Chicago 2-Los Angeles
2 - San Francisco (100-25417)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—37952-1

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE No. ST P 74-63

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	1-20-49	1-19-49	G. PARNELL THORNTON, SA MM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Father JAMES FINLEY, Assistant Pastor, St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Minneapolis, advised he purchased a Woodstock typewriter in January, 1944, and that instant typewriter is at the present time located at the home of his sister, Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, who resides at 54 Beach Street in Jersey City, New Jersey.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to St. Paul dated 1-18-49
St. Paul teletype to Bureau, Newark, New York, and Washington Field dated 1-20-49

cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ cw

DETAILS:

The following is a joint report of SA ALBERT E. KLEBE and the writer.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA:

The Reverend JAMES FINLEY, Assistant Pastor, St. Lawrence Catholic Church, 1201 Fifth Street Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that he purchased a Woodstock typewriter in January, 1944, from Father LEO CONLIN who he understands is pastor of the Newman Club at some University which located in Lubbock, Texas, at the present time.

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96 DEC 16 1964

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Kisseloff-11096

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1333-1416

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2 - ~~Newark~~
2 - St. Paul

Special Attorney

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138
69-X3

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—37952-1

Tickler 60758 Jan 1949

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JAN 25 11 46 AM '4C
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-11097

St.P. #74-63

Father FINLEY advised that it is his understanding that Father CONLIN purchased instant typewriter from GEORGE EPPERSON when EPPERSON was a seminarian at the Paulist Fathers Seminary located in Washington, D. C. Father FINLEY further advised that the Paulist Fathers at Washington, D. C., will most likely be able to advise the present whereabouts of GEORGE EPPERSON since he dropped out of the seminary.

Father FINLEY stated that instant typewriter is located at the present time at the home of his sister, Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, who resides with her husband, a crippled war veteran, at 54 Beach Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Father FINLEY stated he does not believe there is any serial number on instant typewriter. He advised he has specimens from instant typewriter, but he refers to these notes almost daily in order to carry on his priestly duties in Minneapolis. He stated that he would prefer to keep instant notes in his possession, but that in the event it is desired, he will turn over to the FBI any specimens that may be of value in this investigation. He stated it is his understanding that sometime ago FBI Agents in Washington, D. C., called the Paulist Fathers Seminary and secured from them papers he had submitted while a seminarian and that apparently this Bureau is already in possession of specimens from his Woodstock typewriter.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-11098

St.P. #74-63

LEADS

THE NEWARK OFFICE

AT JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Will interview Mrs. FRANK BOWEN of 54 Beach Street, and if the Woodstock typewriter which she has in her possession and which belongs to Father FINLEY has pica type and a serial number between 145000 and 204000, will obtain specimens and submit same to FBI Laboratory for comparison with the Woodstock typewriter in question.

FD-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ST P FILE No. 74-63

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	1-20-49	1-19-49	G. PARNELL THORNTON, SA MM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Father JAMES NLEY, Assistant Pastor, St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Minneapolis, advised he purchased a Woodstock typewriter in January, 1944, and that instant typewriter is at the present time located at the home of his sister, Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, who resides at 54 Beach Street in Jersey City, New Jersey.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to St. Paul dated 1-18-49
St. Paul teletype to Bureau, Newark, New York, and Washington Field dated 1-20-49

DETAILS:

The following is a joint report of SAALBERT E. KLEBE and the writer.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA:

The Reverend JAMES FINLEY, Assistant Pastor, St. Lawrence Catholic Church, 1201 Fifth Street Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that he purchased a Woodstock typewriter in January, 1944, from Father LEO CONLIN who he understands is pastor of the Newman Club at some University which is located in Lubbock, Texas, at the present time.

Kisseloff-11100

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - ~~Newark~~
2 - St. Paul

St.P. #74-63

Father FINLEY advised that it is his understanding that Father CONLIN purchased instant typewriter from GEORGE EPPERSON when EPPERSON was a seminarian at the Paulist Fathers Seminary located in Washington, D. C. Father FINLEY further advised that the Paulist Fathers at Washington, D. C., will most likely be able to advise the present whereabouts of GEORGE EPPERSON since he dropped out of the seminary.

Father FINLEY stated that instant typewriter is located at the present time at the home of his sister, Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, who resides with her husband, a crippled war veteran, at 54 Beach Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Father FINLEY stated he does not believe there is any serial number on instant typewriter. He advised he has specimens from instant typewriter, but he refers to these notes almost daily in order to carry on his priestly duties in Minneapolis. He stated that he would prefer to keep instant notes in his possession, but that in the event it is desired, he will turn over to the FBI any specimens that may be of value in this investigation. He stated it is his understanding that sometime ago FBI Agents in Washington, D. C., called the Paulist Fathers Seminary and secured from them papers he had submitted while a seminarian and that apparently this Bureau is already in possession of specimens from his Woodstock typewriter.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff 11101

St.P. #74-63

LEADS

THE NEWARK OFFICE

AT JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Will interview Mrs. FRANK BOWEN of 54 Beach Street, and if the Woodstock typewriter which she has in her possession and which belongs to Father FINLEY has pica type and a serial number between 145000 and 204000, will obtain specimens and submit same to FBI Laboratory for comparison with the Woodstock typewriter in question.

Kisseloff 11102

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 2 7

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 3 AND LOSA 2 FROM NEW YORK 23 12-54 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, PERJURY, ESP R. REBUTEL ONE TWENTY SIXTH LAST GRANTING AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW JEAN CLARK FIELD LEIBERMAN, FORMER WIFE OF HERMAN FIELD AND A SISTER IN LAW OF NOEL FIELD. LOSA IS OFFICE OF ORIGIN, IN ISR INVESTIGATION RE JEAN LEIBERMAN AND HER PRESENT HUSBAND SALI LEIBERMAN. NOEL FIELD REPORTED BY CHAMBERS AND HEDE MASSING, WHOSE IDENTITY SHOULD BE PROTECTED, AS ASSOCIATE OF ALGER HISS. HISS TRIED TO RECRUIT FIELD FOR WORK IN SOVIET OR COMINTERN APPARATUS, WASH., DC., IN THIRTY FIVE OR THIRTY SIX. LA WILL INTERVIEW JEAN LEIBERMAN TO DETERMINE ACTIVITIES OF NOEL FIELD WHILE HE WAS IN STATE DEPT., AND WHETHER HE WAS ACTUALLY WORKING FOR COMINTERN APPARATUS. ALSO DETERMINE NATURE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FIELD AND HISS, AND FURTHER ASCERTAIN IF HISS ACQUAINTED WITH CHAMBERS, PARTICULARLY AFTER JAN. THIRTY SEVEN.

RECORDED - 138 SCHEIDT 124-13355-1417

60 FEB 9 - 1949 INDEXED - 138 6 FEB 2 1949

HOLD PLS

Kissejoff-11103

JAN 29 1 07 AM '49

Kisseloff-11104

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. NH 74-5

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-21-49	1-19-49	FRANCIS X. McBRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE R INTERNAL SECURITY R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS, New Canaan, Conn., wife of PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III, currently involved in litigation with husband regarding financial support. Mrs. HISS claims ALGER HISS related to husband PHILIP as either second or third cousin. Mrs. HISS advised first met ALGER HISS during summer of 1947 at home of mother-in-law in New Canaan. No information known whether ALGER HISS ever corresponded with husband although claims PHILIP was aware of position held by HISS in State Dept. Reported possible PHILIP used influence of ALGER HISS during World War II to obtain employment with OSS ONI and CBS. PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III, reported temporarily residing Siesta Key, Sarasota, Fla.

- I -

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE NO. 74-1333.
Bureau teletype to New Haven dated January 18, 1949.

DETAILS: Reference teletype requested that the New Haven Division contact PHILIP H. HISS, JR. III and MARJORIE B. HISS for typewriting specimens from ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS and any information which they might furnish regarding Woodstock typewriter and other sources for specimens.

Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS was interviewed by Special Agent HUGO P. BLANDORI and the writer at the home of Mr. JOHN MINER where she is currently residing with a Mrs. MARVIN

cc A A G Campbell 1-31-49 F L Jacl

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-1418

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1 Miami
2 New Haven

Kisseloff-11105

Jones
1-24
11

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JAN 25 9 51 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY SN
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-11106

on Oenoke Ridge, New Canaan, Conn. Mrs. HISS advised that she is currently involved in a litigation with her husband , PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III, regarding the financial support of herself and children. She stated that she first met ALGER HISS during the summer of 1947 when the latter individual drove to New Canaan with his wife and child from New York City to have dinner at the home of Mrs. CAROLYN DOW HISS, her mother-in-law, who resides on Brushy Ridge Road. Mrs. HILL stated that ALGER HISS is related to her husband PHILIP as either a second or third cousin.

Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS further advised that she did not know whether ALGER HISS has ever corresponded with her husband but did indicate that her husband was aware of the position held by ALGER HISS with the State Department. Mrs. HISS further remarked that it is possible that PHILIP used the influence of ALGER HISS during World War II in order to obtain various jobs which he held for brief periods, such as with the Office of Strategic Services, Office of War Information and the Columbia Broadcasting System. It was further reported that PHILIP also wrote a book in New York for the Netherlands Information Bureau. Mrs. HISS stated that her husband PHILIP has on no occasion ever evidenced CP tendencies nor has he ever discussed CP activities. She did point out, however, that her husband PHILIP is an acquaintance and correspondent of HENRY A. WALLACE. The whereabouts of PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III was unknown to Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS but she did state that all of his personal papers are currently located in a file cabinet which is kept in the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. CAROLYN DOW HISS, on Brushy Ridge Road, New Canaan. It was reported that Mrs. CAROLYN DOW HISS is now visiting her daughter, ELIZABETH H. SUTRO in San Francisco, California.

Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS advised that she was originally married to PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III on July 10, 1931 in Honolulu, Hawaii. She said they were divorced sometime during April, 1939 at Reno, Nevada and were remarried in the fall of 1939 in the Philippines. Mrs. HISS stated that the marriage which occurred in the fall of 1939 in the Philippine Islands was again re-enacted with benefit of civil service in New York City during the fall of 1940. It was reported that her husband PHILIP has no known occupation although he claims to be a writer and photographer.

A domestic at the residence of Mrs. CAROLYN DOW HISS advised that PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III had recently returned from spending the holiday season on the West Coast with his married sister, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. SUTRO, and is now currently received mail at Box 106, Siesta Key, Sarasota, Florida.

P E N D I N G Kisseloff-11107

L E A D S

THE MIAMI DIVISION

At Sarasota, Fla.

Will interview PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III concerning the relationship and contacts had with ALGER HISS and possible possession of typewriter specimens received from ALGER, or his wife PRISCILLA HISS and any other information he may furnish regarding a Woodstock typewriter or other sources for specimens as outlined in Bureau teletype to all SACS on January 10, 1949. The above lead was furnished the Miami Division by teletype of January 19, 1949.

Instant report is being maintained in a pending status until all outstanding leads within the New Haven Division have been completed.

Kisseloff-11108

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. NH 74-5 mmm

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-21-49	1-19-49	FRANCIS X. McBRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE R INTERNAL SECURITY R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS, New Canaan, Conn., wife of PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III, currently involved in litigation with husband regarding financial support. Mrs. HISS claims ALGER HISS related to husband PHILIP as either second or third cousin. Mrs. HISS advised first met ALGER HISS during summer of 1947 at home of mother-in-law in New Canaan. No information known whether ALGER HISS ever corresponded with husband although claims PHILIP was aware of position held by HISS in State Dept. Reported possible PHILIP used influence of ALGER HISS during World War II to obtain employment with OSS, ONI and CBS. PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR. III, reported temporarily residing Siesta Key, Sarasota, Fla.

- P -

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE NO. 74-1333.
Bureau teletype to New Haven dated January 18, 1949.

DETAILS: Reference teletype requested that the New Haven Division contact PHILIP H. HISS, JR. III and MARJORIE B. HISS for typewriting specimens from ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS and any information which they might furnish regarding Woodstock typewriter and other sources for specimens.

Mrs. MARJORIE B. HISS was interviewed by Special Agent HUGO P. BLANDORI and the writer at the home of Mr. JOHN MINER where she is currently residing with a Mrs. MARVIN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 Miami
2 New Haven

Kisseloff-11109

RD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

There are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau and interested offices two copies each of two different photographs of ALGER HISS and JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for use in conducting investigation in this case.

Encs. (8)
cc Albany (encs. 8)
Atlanta (encs. 8)
Baltimore (encs. 8)
Boston (encs. 8)
Charlotte (encs. 8)
Cleveland (encs. 8)
Chicago (encs. 8)
Cincinnati (encs. 8)
Denver (encs. 8)
Detroit (encs. 8)
El Paso (encs. 8)
Indianapolis (encs. 8)
Los Angeles (encs. 8)
Miami (encs. 8)
Newark (encs. 8)
New Haven (encs. 8)
Norfolk (encs. 8)
Philadelphia (encs. 8)
Phoenix (encs. 8)
Pittsburgh (encs. 8)
Portland (encs. 8)
Richmond (encs. 8)
San Antonio (encs. 8)
San Diego (encs. 8)
San Francisco (encs. 8)
St. Louis (encs. 8)
St. Paul (encs. 8)
Springfield (encs. 8)
Washington Field (encs. 8)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCL

INDEXED - RECORDING

Kisseloff-11110

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INDEXED - 138

FJG:HJC
65-14920

74-1333-1419

6 FEB 2 1949

60 FEB 9 1949

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Kisseloff-11111

74-1333-1419

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)

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BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives

Kisseloff-11112

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME Alger Hiss

FBI NO. _____ DATE PHOTO TAKEN 1948

F.P.C. _____

CRIME Perjury

SEX M NATIONALITY American

BIRTH DATE 11/11/1904 Balt., Md. HEIGHT 6'

WEIGHT 155 BUILD slender

COMPLEX. light RACE W

HAIR Brown EYES Blue

SCARS & MARKS _____

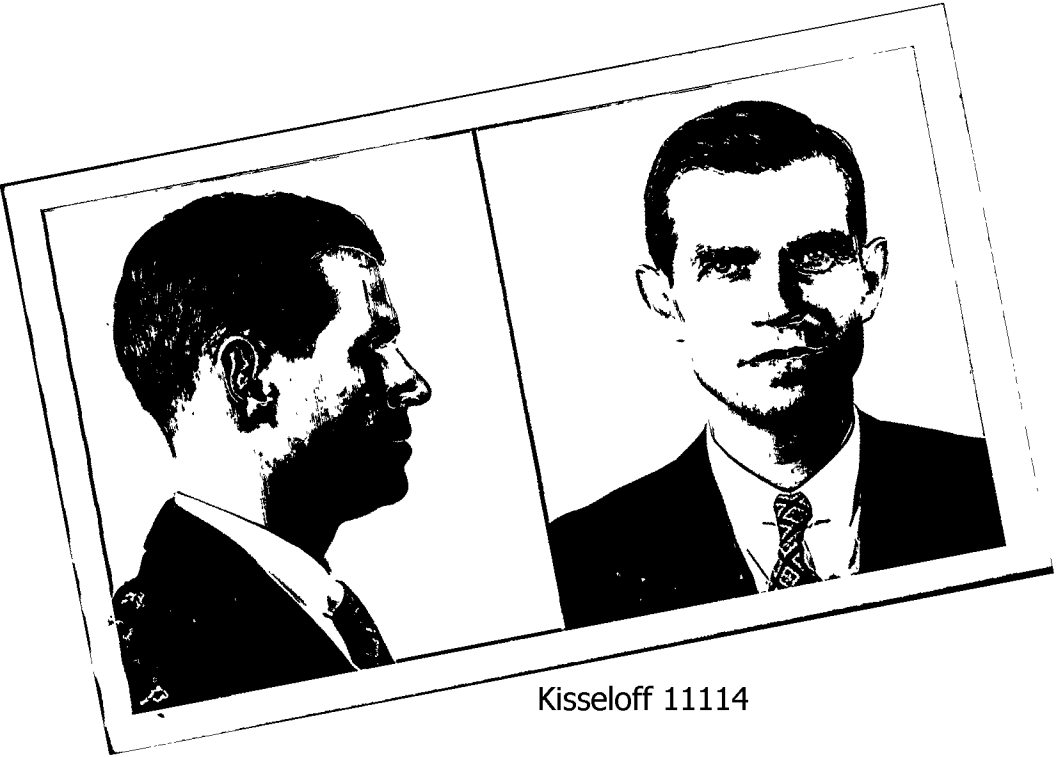

Kisseloff 11114

Kisseloff 11115

74-1333-1419

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME Alger Hiss

F. B. I. NO. _____ DATE PHOTO TAKEN 1948

F. F. C. _____

CRIME Perjury

SEX M NATIONALITY American

BIRTH DATE 11/11/1904 Balt., Md. HEIGHT 6'

WEIGHT 155 BUILD slender

COMPLEXION light RACE W

HAIR Brown EYES Blue

SCARS & MARKS _____

Kisseloff 11 6

Kisseloff 11117

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME Alger Hiss

FBI NO. _____ DATE PHOTO TAKEN 1948

F.P.C. _____

CRIME Perjury

SEX M NATIONALITY American

BIRTH DATE 11/11/1904 Balt., Md. HEIGHT 6'

WEIGHT 155 BUILD slender

COMPLEX. light RACE W

HAIR Brown EYES Blue

SCARS & MARKS _____

Kisseloff 11118

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME Jay David Whittaker Chambers

FBI NO. _____ DATE PHOTO TAKEN 1936

N. C. _____

CRIME _____

SEX M NATIONALITY American

BIRTH DATE 4/1/1901 Phila, Pa. HEIGHT 5' 6"

WEIGHT 200 BUILD heavy set-flabby

COMPLEX. tan-light RACE W

HAIR brown EYES bluish-gray

SCARS & MARKS _____

Kisseloff 11119

Kisseloff 11120

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME Jay David Whittaker Chambers

FBI NO. _____ DATE PHOTO TAKEN 1931

F.P.C. _____

CRIME _____

SEX M NATIONALITY American

BIRTH DATE 4/1/1901 Phila., Pa HEIGHT 5'6"

WEIGHT 200 BUILD heavy set-flabby

COMPLEX. tan-light RACE W

HAIR Brown EYES bluish-gray

SCARS & MARKS _____

44-1333-1419

Kisseloff 11121

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK DE FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1/21/49	1/20/49	HAMILTON F. COLLINS WFR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALIEN-RIGS, et al	PENDING INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Reverend WILBUR SCHUTZE, Ypsilanti, Michigan, advised that the Woodstock typewriter, Serial M160969, came into his possession in 1941 or 1942 and was a gift from his father, FRANK E. SCHUTZE, who is believed to have purchased the typewriter new and used it in his business in St. Louis. Specimens taken and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

- P -

REFERENCE: (74-1333) Teletype, Washington Field to Director and Detroit, January 18, 1949.

DETAILS: The referenced teletype advised that Reverend WILBUR R. SCHUTZE, Episcopal minister, located in Ypsilanti, Michigan, was in possession of a Woodstock typewriter, serial No. M160969 and it was requested that Detroit secure specimens.

Reverend WILBUR SCHUTZE, 735 Lowell, Ypsilanti, Michigan, advised that he received this typewriter as a gift from his father, Mr. FRANK E. SCHUTZE, who operates the Rex Letter Service located on the tenth floor of Boatman's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri. Reverend SCHUTZE received the machine in either 1941 or 1942 and was of the opinion that his father had purchased it new. It had been used in the Rex Letter Service prior to coming into Reverend SCHUTZE's possession. The machine was at one time repaired by the Dixie Mart in Alexandria, Virginia.

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		74-1333-1420

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3 - New York (1 attention J. J. TOMPKINS, Special Assistant to Attorney General)
1 Washington Field (Info.)
2 - Detroit

Kisseloff-11122

EX-69

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JAN 25 3 44 PM '4
INTERNAL SECURITY
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-11123

The machine is presently in very poor condition and will not hold typewriter ribbon. The specimens were taken with some difficulty. The specimens have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory with the request that the results of the examination be given to the office of origin.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-11124

(DE 74-77)

LEADS

THE DETROIT DIVISION

At Lansing, Michigan:

Will attempt to identify and locate Miss ELIZABETH LINSON in accordance with the instructions contained in the report of SA JOHN B. [illegible] dated December 24, 1943 at Washington, D. C.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

A copy of this report is being forwarded to the Washington Field Division for its information.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-11125

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1/21/49	1/20/49	MARLON F. GOLLAR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	FELONY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Reverend WILLIAM SCHUTZE, Ypsilanti, Michigan, advised that the Woodstock typewriter, Serial N160969, came into his possession in 1941 or 1942 and was a gift from his father, FRANK E. SCHUTZE, who is believed to have purchased the typewriter new and used it in his business in St. Louis. Specimens taken and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

- P -

REFERENCE: (74-1933) Teletype, Washington Field to Director and Detroit, January 18, 1949.

DETAILS: The referenced teletype advised that Reverend WILLIAM R. SCHUTZE, Episcopal minister, located in Ypsilanti, Michigan, was in possession of a Woodstock typewriter, serial No. N160969 and it was requested that Detroit secure specimens.

Reverend WILLIAM SCHUTZE, 735 Lowell, Ypsilanti, Michigan, advised that he received this typewriter as a gift from his father, Mr. FRANK E. SCHUTZE, who operates the Rex Letter Service located on the tenth floor of Fontenon's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri. Reverend SCHUTZE received the machine in either 1941 or 1942 and was of the opinion that his father had purchased it new. It had been used in the Rex Letter Service prior to coming into Reverend SCHUTZE's possession. The machine was at one time repaired by the Sixie Mart in Alexandria, Virginia.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

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3 - New York (1 attention T. J. SCHEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General)
1 - Washington Field (Info.)
2 - Detroit

Kisseloff-11126

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK KC FILE NO. 65-1263

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	1/21/49	1/20 & 21/49	ROBERT T. MC IVER VCB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, Was. ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

IRVIN O. WEIL, 2452 Roseview, Rosedale, Kansas City, Kansas, and HOWARD TUCKER, Route #1, Troy, Kansas, friends of JOHN KORAL in U. S. Army, located and interviewed. Neither could recall any remarks by KORAL regarding the business activities or travel of KORAL's uncle.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to all Special Agents in Charge dated January 11, 1949
New York teletype to Kansas City dated January 19, 1949.

DETAILS: Referenced teletype from New York to Kansas City requested that one IRVING O. WEIL, 707 Poplar Street, Topeka or Wichita, Kansas, and one HOWARD TUCKER, address unknown, who were friends of JOHN KORAL in United States Army at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, be interviewed regarding alleged statements made by KORAL to the effect that his uncle, also named JOHN KORAL, had made several trips from Washington, D.C. to New York City in 1937 and 1938 carrying secret documents for ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted at Topeka, Kansas by Special Agent CHESTER L. JACOBY in an attempt to locate IRVING O. WEIL:

AAG-Complete 1-31-49 FL

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96 DEC 16 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
		74	1421	

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2 - Kansas City

Kisseloff-11127

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Kisseloff-11128

KC #65-1263

From city directories it was ascertained that there is no such address as 707 Poplar Street. However, it was noted that IRVIN O. WEIL was listed as residing at 234 Taylor Street and was an employee of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway. Credit records contained no information regarding WEIL.

Mrs. CLIFFORD REEVE, 234 Taylor Street, advised she knew that IRVIN WEIL moved from that address to Kansas City, Kansas, on or about the last Monday in December, 1948.

GEORGE WEIGAND, Special Service Officer, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway, could furnish no pertinent information concerning WEIL.

W. P. ROOT, Superintendent of Mails, advised that IRVIN O. WEIL on January 4, 1949, requested that his mail be forwarded from 234 Taylor Street, Topeka, Kansas, to 2452 Roseview, Kansas City, Kansas.

Various inquiries were made in the 700 block on Poplar Street before it was determined that Mrs. JOHN LIGGETT, 726 Poplar Street, is the mother of WEIL.

Mrs. LIGGETT confirmed that IRVIN O. WEIL is her son. She stated she has heard him speak of a friend named TUCKER; that he now lives at the above address in Kansas City, Kansas, and that while in the army he served in Trinidad, Italy, and at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

AT KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent W. HAROLD SKELLY:

IRVIN O. WEIL, 2452 Roseview, Rosedale, Kansas City, Kansas, advised that he formerly resided at 707 Twiss and 726 Poplar Streets, Topeka, Kansas, and that he is acquainted with JOHN KORAL whom he met while serving in the army at Trinidad and Fort Jackson, South Carolina. WEIL advised that he was quite personally acquainted with KORAL but he does not recall any remarks made by KORAL concerning the activities of KORAL's uncle, named JOHN KORAL. WEIL stated he has no knowledge concerning the business connections or travel made by KORAL's uncle.

Mr. WEIL advised that HOWARD TUCKER was also in his army group at Trinidad and Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and that TUCKER

Kisseloff-11129

is presently residing on a farm with his parents near Troy, Kansas receiving his mail on Rural Route #1.

AT TROY, KANSAS:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent VON PERRY HEATHERLY:

HOWARD TUCKER, Rt. 1, Troy, Kansas, advised on January 21, 1949 that he was associated with JOHN KORAL in the army from March,1942 until 10-1-45. He lived in the same barracks with KORAL at various army camps from May, 1942 to April, 1944, while they were assigned to Battery E., 252nd Coast Artillery. In April, 1944, KORAL was transferred to the 530th Field Artillery. However, TUCKER states he still saw KORAL occasionally untilhis discharge from the army in 1945.

TUCKER stated he felt he was a close friend of KORAL while they were in the army. He does not recall that KORAL ever mentioned an uncle named JOHN KORAL to him. Neither does he recall KORAL's mentioning an uncle or any other relatives taking trips from New York to Washington, D.C. for ALGER HISS or any other individuals.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-11130

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NC FILE NO. 65-1263

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	1/21/49	1/20 & 21/49	ROBERT T. MC IVER VCB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, Dec. ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

IRVIN O. WEIL, 2452 Riverview, Rosedale, Kansas City, Kansas, and EDWARD TUCKER, Route #1, Troy, Kansas, friends of JOHN KORAL in U. S. Army, located and interviewed. Neither could recall any remarks by KORAL regarding the business activities or travel of KORAL's uncle.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to all Special Agents in Charge dated January 11, 1949
New York teletype to Kansas City dated January 19, 1949.

DETAILS: Referenced teletype from New York to Kansas City requested that one IRVING O. WEIL, 707 Poplar Street, Topeka or Wichita, Kansas, and one EDWARD TUCKER, address unknown, who were friends of JOHN KORAL in United States Army at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, be interviewed regarding alleged statements made by KORAL to the effect that his uncle, also named JOHN KORAL, had made several trips from Washington, D.C. to New York City in 1937 and 1938 carrying secret documents for ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted at Topeka, Kansas by Special Agent CHESTER L. JACOBY in an attempt to locate IRVING O. WEIL.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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6 - Bureau
3 - New York (1 T.J. DONEGAN, Special Ass't. to Attorney General)
2 - Kansas City

Kisseloff-11131

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis	1/21/49	1/18,19/49	HARRY F. HOWARD HEH:OF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, employed as Chemistry instructor, Taylor University, Upland, Indiana, 1941 to June, 1947, presently employed as instructor, Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio. CRANE employed as lathe operator, Durham Manufacturing, Muncie, Indiana, May to August, 1944. Personnel records, Durham Manufacturing reflect CRANE was employed as instructor, Alderson Broaddus College, Philippi, West Virginia from 1936 to 1941. No information at Taylor University or Durham Manufacturing as to employment summers 1937 or 1938. Photograph of CRANE obtained Taylor University.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949.

Indianapolis teletype dated January 19, 1949.

DETAILS: AT UPLAND, INDIANA

President CLYDE E. W. MEREDITH of Taylor University advised that KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, was employed as a Chemistry instructor at the school from 1941 to June, 1947, at which time he resigned to accept employment at Otterbein College in Westerville, Ohio.

President MEREDITH related that CRANE'S work was very satisfactory at the school, and the reason he left was so he could complete his graduate

cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49

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work, at Ohio State University. Mr. MEREDITH further related that he was closely acquainted with CRANE, and that he considered him to be a loyal citizen of this country; that, to the best of his knowledge, CRANE was not interested in photography nor did he perform any photography work while at the school. MEREDITH furnished a photograph of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, taken from the 1947 Yearbook of the school, which is being forwarded to the New York Office with this report. It will not be necessary to return this photograph to the school.

Dr. MILO A. REDIGER, Dean of Men, Taylor University, advised that he was acquainted with KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE during the period CRANE was at the school. REDIGER related that CRANE formerly was an instructor at Alderson Broaddus College, Philippi, West Virginia prior to coming to Taylor University. Complete information regarding CRANE would be contained in the files of Otterbein College in Westerville, Ohio. REDIGER further related that he was closely acquainted with CRANE, while he was with the school; that, to the best of his knowledge, CRANE engaged in no photography work; and was a loyal citizen of this country.

AT MUNCIE, INDIANA

JAMES CUNNINGTON, Personnel Director, DURHAM Manufacturing Company advised that KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE was employed as a lathe operator from May 22, 1944 to August 9, 1944, when he resigned to return as an instructor at Taylor University, Upland, Indiana. CUNNINGTON produced the personnel file pertaining to CRANE, which reflected the following information:

It is to be noted that a search of the records of the DURHAM Company failed to reflect a photograph of CRANE.

Previous employment of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, as reflected in his application for employment with the DURHAM Manufacturing Company, Muncie, Indiana, is as follows:

1935 to 1936, dates not given, Michigan Sugar Company, Lansing, Michigan, control chemist,
May, 1942 to September, 1942, LUNDBURG Screw Company, Lansing, Michigan, shipping clerk,
1936 to 1941, teaching, Alderson Broaddus College, Philippi, West Virginia
1941 to 1944, teaching, Taylor University, Upland, Indiana

Educational Background is as follows:

September, 1931 to September, 1933, Alabama Poly-Technical Institute, Auburn, Alabama, research chemist,
1935 to 1936, Michigan State College, Lansing, Michigan,

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September, 1932 to September, 1933, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, research fellowship.

The file also reflected that CRANE was not arrested at any time. He was fingerprinted in 1932 at St. Louis, Missouri for Postal Savings; in 1942 at the Lundburg Screw Company; and in 1944 at Durham Manufacturing Company. In 1933 he was bonded by the MASSEY-HARRIS Company, no address given.

The file reflected that he was a member of the following organizations:

American Chemical Society,
Alpha Chi Sigma Chemical Fraternity, and
Indiana Academy of Science

CRANE listed the following references in his application:

GEORGE FENSTAMACHER, PARIS REIDHEAD, DONALD LYON, Dr. J. A. WOOFTER, all of Upland, Indiana.

The following description and list of relatives were contained in the personnel files relating to CRANE:

Name	KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE
Age	38 (1944)
Date and place of birth	December 22, 1905, Mason, Michigan
Hair	brown
Eyes	blue
Height	5' 8"
Weight	120 pounds
Complexion	light
Scars and marks	none
Marital status	married
Relatives	wife, MILDRED L. WOOD, born Lansing, Michigan children, LARRY A. CRANE, age 5; PHILLIP K. CRANE, age 1½ years father, CLAUDE L. CRANE, born, Mason, Michigan mother, HATTIE E. CRANE, born Olivet, Michigan
Social security number	375-20-5313

Kisseloff-11135

Inpls. file #65-2027

Copies of this report are being sent to Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit and Washington Field for information purposes. No leads are being set forth by this office, relative to KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, this being left to the discretion of the New York Office.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

Kisseloff-11136

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis	1/21/49	1/18,19/49	HARRY F. HOWARD HEE:OF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, employed as Chemistry instructor, Taylor University, Upland, Indiana, 1941 to June, 1947, presently employed as instructor, Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio. CRANE employed as lathe operator, Durham Manufacturing, Muncie, Indiana, May to August, 1944. Personnel records, Durham Manufacturing reflect CRANE was employed as instructor, Alderson Broaddus College, Philippi, West Virginia from 1936 to 1941. No information at Taylor University or Durham Manufacturing as to employment summers 1937 or 1938. Photograph of CRANE obtained Taylor University.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949.

Indianapolis teletype dated January 19, 1949.

DETAILS: AT UPLAND, INDIANA

President CLYDE E. W. MEREDITH of Taylor University advised that KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, was employed as a Chemistry instructor at the school from 1941 to June, 1947, at which time he resigned to accept employment at Otterbein College in Westerville, Ohio.

President MEREDITH related that CRANE'S work was very satisfactory at the school, and the reason he left was so he could complete his graduate

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No.1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-2663

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	1/21/49	1/17/49	JOHN F. MINICH mlk

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAN DAVID WILLIAM CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: The unsub known only as "KEITH" who may be identical with KEITH DEWESE GRANE. OWENS-ILLINOIS Glass Company, Toledo, advises no record GRANE's employment in 1945 and possibly his work record lost or misfiled.

- RUC -

Reference: Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field, Detroit, Indianapolis and Cleveland dated January 14, 1949.

Details: At Toledo, Ohio

Mr. KENNETH COOPER, Personnel Manager, Owens-Illinois Glass Company advised that he could find no record of the employment of a KEITH DEWESE GRANE, the person who may be identical with unsub. "KEITH", known to CHAMBERS as a photography expert and a member of the Apparatus. Mr. COOPER stated that GRANE's employment record may be misfiled or lost and that a continuing search will be made for same and if it should be located in the Company, the Cleveland Office will be notified.

Kisseloff-11138

The following persons were contacted without effecting any identification of GRANE:

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R. J. Abbatiello, Jr.		74 - 1[illegible] - 1423

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65-2663

Mr. [illegible], Personnel Manager, Kimble Division, Owens-Illinois Glass Company; Mr. [illegible], Personnel Manager, Libbey Glass Division, Owens-Illinois Glass Company; Mrs. [illegible], Toledo Merchants Credit Bureau; CL-119 who advised that [illegible] had not applied for unemployment compensation; [illegible], Credit Manager, Toledo Edison Company (Public Utility), and Sgt. [illegible], Toledo Police Department.

[illegible] was not listed in either telephone or city directories in Toledo.

- [illegible] OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-11140

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No.1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-2663

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	1/21/49	1/17/49	JOHN P. MANTIK nlk

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WITT/FEL CHAMBERS, was. et al	FM JURY, ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The unsub known only as "KEITH" who may be identical with KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, OWENS-ILLINOIS Glass Company, Toledo, advises no record CRANE's employment in 1945 and possibly his work record lost or misfiled.

- RUC -

Reference: Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field, Detroit, Indianapolis and Cleveland dated January 14, 1949.

Details: At Toledo, Ohio

Mr. KENNETH COOPER, Personnel Manager, Owens-Illinois Glass Company advised that he could find no record of the employment of a KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, the person who may be identical with unsub. "KEITH", known to CHAMBERS as a photography expert and a member of the Apparatus. Mr. COOPER stated that CRANE's employment record may be misfiled or lost and that a continuing search will be made for same and if it should be located in the Company, the Cleveland Office will be notified.

Kisseloff-11141

The following persons were contacted without effecting any identification of CRANE:

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3 - New York (AMSD)
2 - Cleveland

[redacted]1
74-94

Mr. Fletcher
1742

DIRECTOR AND SAC, ST. LOUIS 1-31-49 4:15 PM URGENT

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. VALERIAN LADA MOCARSKI AND WIFE WERE NEIGHBORS OF ALGER HISS DURING NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. MOCARSKI RESIDED AT THREE TWO NAUGHT NAUGHT P STREET, NW, AT THIS TIME AND HISS RESIDED AT THREE TWO ONE NAUGHT P STREET, NW. MOCARSKI WAS A MEMBER OF THE U. S. ARMY DURING THIS TIME AND RESIGNED FROM ARMY ON JANUARY SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE AS A MAJOR OR LT. COLONEL. MOCARSKI'S ASN WAS NAUGHT DASH FOUR THREE NAUGHT FIVE TWO ONE. ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF MOCARSKI THROUGH ARMY RECORDS AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS TO HAVE HIM AND WIFE INTERVIEWED FOR ALL INFO IN POSSESSION CONCERNING ALGER HISS, FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES. REFER BUTEL TO ALL SACS RE BACKGROUND AND INSTRUCTIONS. dated 1-10-49

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-11142

CC * New York by Mail

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

DE FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1/24/49	1/21/49	MARLON F. COLLIER BJM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ARVID WERNER JACOBSON unable to identify photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or MAX BEDACHT. JACOBSON unable to offer any information other than contained in Detroit report of December 8, 1947. CNDI DE 189 states unknown chemical engineer was member of group he organized for industrial sabotage. DE 189 introduced unknown chemical engineer to person he identified as LEON JOSEPHSON.

- P -

REFERENCE: (74-1333) Letter New York to Director, January 17, 1949.

Teletype Director to Detroit, January 19, 1949.

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

The referenced letter of the New York Division dated January 17, 1949, advised that Subject, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, advised the New York Division that in 1933 he was instrumental in the recruitment of ARVID WERNER JACOBSON for Soviet Intelligence in Finland. CHAMBERS stated that ARVID WERNER JACOBSON was introduced to him by MAX BEDACHT and that he interviewed JACOBSON in the automat on Broadway near Astor place in New York City and that following his interview he introduced JACOBSON to the person known as WALTER, also known as ULRICH.

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2 - Detroit

Kisseloff-11143

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

DE FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1/24/49	1/21/49	MAHLON F. COLLER BJM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ARVID WERNER JACOBSON unable to identify photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or MAX BEDACHT. JACOBSON unable to offer any information other than contained in Detroit report of December 8, 1947. CNDI DE 189 states unknown chemical engineer was member of group he organized for industrial sabotage. DE 189 introduced unknown chemical engineer to person he identified as LEON JOSEPHSON.

- P -

REFERENCE: (74-1333) Letter New York to Director, January 17, 1949.

Teletype Director to Detroit, January 19, 1949.

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan

The referenced letter of the New York Division dated January 17, 1949, advised that Subject, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, advised the New York Division that in 1933 he was instrumental in the recruitment of ARVID WERNER JACOBSON for Soviet Intelligence in Finland. CHAMBERS stated that ARVID WERNER JACOBSON was introduced to him by MAX BEDACHT and that he interviewed JACOBSON in the automat on Broadway near Astor place in New York City and that following his interview he introduced JACOBSON to the person known as WALTER, also known as ULRICH.

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2 - Detroit

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EX-69

(DE 74-77)

The Detroit Division was requested to interview JACOBSON and secure from him his version of the meeting between BEDACHT, CHAMBERS and ULRICH.

Special Agent JOSEPH HYBLE and the writer interviewed ARVID WERNER JACOBSON on January 21, 1949. JACOBSON was unable to identify the photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and MAX BEDACHT and was unable to offer any information regarding his recruitment other than that contained in Detroit report dated December 8, 1947. He reiterated his previous allegation that he recalled meeting only one man in New York regarding his trip to Finland and this was a person introduced to him by the woman Secretary of the Finnish Federation.

ARVID WERNER JACOBSON described the unknown man met by him in a restaurant as 5'8" tall, 35 to 40 years of age in 1933, dark complexion, dark hair combed straight back, 145 to 150 pounds, thin features.

Reference Bureau teletype of January 19, 1949, asked for further information regarding a meeting between MAX BEDACHT, LEON JOSEPHSON and an unknown chemical engineer.

CNDI DE 189 advised that he met LEON JOSEPHSON on only one occasion at which time he introduced, at the request of MAX BEDACHT, LEON JOSEPHSON to an unknown chemical engineer. DE 189 met JOSEPHSON only on this one occasion and has no additional information to offer regarding JOSEPHSON. During the brief appointment names were not mentioned, however, the informant, on viewing the photograph, stated that he was certain that the person he introduced to the unknown chemical engineer was LEON JOSEPHSON.

Relative to the unknown chemical engineer DE 189 does not recall his name. He states that engineer was a former socialist who had been in the Communist Party about one year in 1932 and was a member of a new group of engineers specifically organized by the informant to be used to manufacture stink bombs to be used during strikes and to advise regarding corrosive materials to be used in lubricating in the event of strikes. Informant does not recall any names of the engineers who comprised this group as it was new and he had very few contacts with them. He realized the importance of the Bureau's desire to know the identity or any information regarding them and as he kept no diary or notes, his memory fails him on this occasion.

DE 189 stated that at the time he introduced the unknown chemical engineer to LEON JOSEPHSON the DuPont Company had a process used in the manufacture of textiles which could also be used for explosives and that

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(DE 74-77)

the Soviet Government was interested in this process. The unknown chemical Engineer in the opinion of DE 189 was to be used to cultivate DuPont technicians in an effort to secure this process. At the time the unknown engineer met LEON JOSEPHSON he went underground in the Party and the informant has not seen him since nor has he learned of his activities.

DE 189 recalled that the unknown chemical engineer worked in New York, his employment was unknown and he was a United States citizen. The unknown engineer spoke good English, was approximately 5'8" tall, had dark hair and was between 35 and 40 years of age in 1932.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11146

(DE 74-77)

LEAD

THE DETROIT DIVISION

At Lansing, Michigan

Will attempt to identify and locate Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON in accordance with instructions in report of SA JOHN B. BUSHER dated December 24, 1948 at Washington, D. C.

- P E N D I N G -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY OM FILE NO. 65-456

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OMAHA	1/24/49	1/15-17/49	ROBERT E. DOWD KED

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANK T. CATE, Des Moines, Iowa, knows nothing regarding information furnished by T-1 to effect JOHN KORAL has an uncle named JOHN KORAL, who made several trips to Washington, D. C. to return secret documents to New York City for ALGER HISS. CATE advises KORAL has an uncle, believed living in Jersey City, N. J.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Charlotte teletype to Bureau, New York City and Omaha dtd 1-15-49
Omaha teletype to Bureau and New York City dtd 1-17-49

DETAILS: AT DES MOINES, IOWA

This investigation is predicated upon teletype from Charlotte Office dated 1-15-49 directed to the Bureau and SACs New York City and Omaha. This teletype was to the effect that Confidential Informant T-1 had, in South Carolina, furnished information to the effect that he had been told in confidence in 1944 by one JOHN KORAL that JOHN's uncle, also named JOHN KORAL, had made several trips to Washington, D. C. to return secret documents to New York City for ALGER HISS. These trips were allegedly made in 1937 and 1938 and the uncle was paid $300 to $500 per trip. This teletype requested that FRANK T. CATE, a friend of KORAL's at that time, be interviewed in order to ascertain if he had heard the same information.

AAG Compl. 1-31-49 FLW

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5 Bureau
3 New York City (1 T. J. DONEGAN, Special Asst to AG)
2 Omaha

Kisseloff-11149

Accordingly, on 1-15-49 FRANK T. CATE, now residing at 644 - 44th Street, Des Moines, was contacted and the following information secured.

CATE advised that he knows nothing concerning the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-1, except that KORAL does have an uncle, who, he believes, is residing in Jersey City, New Jersey. CATE described KORAL as a level-headed individual and a person who is not inclined to boast. He advised that he does not know of anyone who would attempt to involve KORAL by furnishing such information as having come from KORAL, if not true.

CATE furnished the names of the following individuals as intimate friends of KORAL in 1944 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina:

MICHAEL PETRISSI (or PETRIZZI), who entered the Army with KORAL from Hempstead, N. Y.; address - believed to be Hempstead, N. Y.;

IRWIN O. WEIL, believed residing 707 Popular Street, Topeka or Wichita, Kansas;

HOWARD TUCKER, address unknown;

JACK G. SALS, address unknown; believed residing in South Carolina;

CATE advised that SALS was corporal in charge of communications at Fort Jackson, S. C., and that KORAL was a private in the Communications Division at Fort Jackson.

CATE advised that he and the above mentioned individuals were in the 252nd Coast Artillery, Battery C, National Guard, North Carolina while in Trinidad, and while at Fort Jackson, S. C. were in the 530th Field Artillery, Battery C (or A).

According to CATE, KORAL had leave from Fort Jackson during the Spring of 1944 and also during the Christmas Holidays. It was CATE's belief that KORAL went to Hempstead, N. Y. both times. The last address that CATE has for JOHN KORAL is #36 Arthur Street, Hempstead, N. Y. CATE believes that this is the home of KORAL's sister.

Leads are not being set out by the Omaha Office to interview any of the above persons suggested by CATE, inasmuch as the Omaha Office does not know if such interviews are desired.

The Bureau and New York City were advised of above information by teletype 1-17-49.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-11151

OM 65-456

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

T-1: [redacted] This name was set out in the teletype from Charlotte 1-15-49 as a confidential informant whose identity is not to be revealed and consequently his identity is being carried as confidential in this report.

b7D

Kisseloff-11152

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY OR FILE NO. 65-456

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OMAHA	1/24/49	1/15-17/49	ROBERT E. DONO KED

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAR.; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANK T. CATE, Des Moines, Iowa, knows nothing regarding information furnished by T-1 to effect JOHN KORAL has an uncle named JOHN KORAL, who made several trips to Washington, D. C. to return secret documents to New York City for ALGER HISS. CATE advises KORAL has an uncle, believed living in Jersey City, N. J.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Charlotte teletype to Bureau, New York City and Omaha dtd 1-15-49
Omaha teletype to Bureau and New York City dtd 1-17-49

DETAILS: AT DES MOINES, IOWA

This investigation is predicated upon teletype from Charlotte Office dated 1-15-49 directed to the Bureau and SACs New York City and Omaha. This teletype was to the effect that Confidential Informant T-1 had, in South Carolina, furnished information to the effect that he had been told in confidence in 1944 by one JOHN KORAL that JOHN's uncle, also named JOHN KORAL, had made several trips to Washington, D. C. to return secret documents to New York City for ALGER HISS. These trips were allegedly made in 1937 and 1938 and the uncle was paid $300 to $500 per trip. This teletype requested that FRANK T. CATE, a friend of KORAL's at that time, be interviewed in order to ascertain if he had heard the same information.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 New York City (1 T. J. DONEGAN, Special Asst to AG)
2 Omaha

Kisseloff-11153

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-25-49	1/19,25/49	EDWARD F. HUNTER

MPH:MPB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation re HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. Dr. CHARLES F. SAALE, Department of Agriculture; Dr. GEORGE C. HAAS, Treasury Department, both interviewed and regard WADLEIGH as a brilliant young Economist of the high intellectual type. Dr. HAAS, however, regards WADLEIGH as being odd and eccentric and rather proud of his eccentric traits. Co-workers know of no derogatory information regarding WADLEIGH and never knew him to be engaged in subversive activities.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Newark teletype dated January 14, 1949.
Report of Special Agent PAUL R. ALKER, dated January 20, 1949, Newark, New Jersey.
Report of Special Agent ALEXANDER W. HEALE, dated December 27, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

(Re: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH)

Dr. GEORGE C. HAAS, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., advised HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was employed under him in 1930 and 1931 when Dr. HAAS was with the Federal Farm Board. HAAS stated WADLEIGH was a brilliant and intelligent Economist, who was graduated from the

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74-1333-1427

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1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, SAAG, New York
3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-11154

University of Chicago and further studied Economics at the London School of Economics. Dr. HAAS described WADLEIGH as a "peculiar duck", who was very proud of his eccentricities. As an example, Dr. HAAS stated WADLEIGH was so interested in his work that he was totally ignorant of surroundings and did not even hear the telephone ringing on his own desk. He recalls that WADLEIGH rented an apartment and for a long period of time had no furniture in it but slept on mattresses on the floor.

Dr. HAAS stated his first wife was likewise a brilliant Economist, a graduate of the University of Chicago and was later employed by the Treasury Department. Dr. HAAS also described Mrs. WADLEIGH as being rather odd and of the same stripe as her husband. He recalls that Mrs. WADLEIGH was recommended to the government by Professor JACOB VINER then of the University of Chicago and now at Princeton University.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ZIEGLER HUNTLEY and Miss ANNA MICHENER, both of the Treasury Department, advised they were employed with WADLEIGH at the old Federal Farm Board under the HOOVER Administration in 1930 and 1931. Mrs. HUNTLEY advised she had a desk in the same room with WADLEIGH. They described him as being an absent-minded Economist, very impractical, but at the same time a highly intelligent Economist. They recalled that WADLEIGH's mother, for a long period of time, resided in Italy where she conducted debutantes and daughters of wealthy individuals through Italy and tutored them. Mrs. HUNTLEY and Miss MICHENER advised nothing had come to their attention indicating that WADLEIGH was ever interested in subversive activities. They recalled that on one occasion he made the statement that he could never be a radical because he owned stock.

Mrs. HUNTLEY advised she resided in the same apartment house at WADLEIGH, namely 2700 Q Street, N. W., and on one or two occasions visited his apartment which, she stated, was very sparsely furnished.

At no time did WADLEIGH indicate to them he was ever taking any information from the Farm Board and turning it over to any unauthorized persons, in fact, they stated there was really nothing to steal from the Farm Board at the time.

Dr. CHARLES F. SARLE, Department of Agriculture, advised he recalled WADLEIGH as being a brilliant young Economist and a very capable fellow; that he attended the London School of Economics and had a very fine background for a brilliant career in Economics. Dr. SARLE stated he has had no contact with WADLEIGH for the past fifteen years. SARLE stated he was never in WADLEIGH's home and knows nothing of his outside activities.

Further, that he knew of no derogatory information concerning WADLEIGH indicating that the latter was ever engaged in any subversive activity.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11156

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY EFH:NPB
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-25-49	1/19,25/49	EDWARD F. HUMMER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation re HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. Dr. CHARLES F. BARLE, Department of Agriculture; Dr. GEORGE C. HAAS, Treasury Department, both interviewed and regard WADLEIGH as a brilliant young Economist of the high intellectual type. Dr. HAAS, however, regards WADLEIGH as being odd and eccentric and rather proud of his eccentric traits. Co-workers know of no derogatory information regarding WADLEIGH and never knew him to be engaged in subversive activities.

- P - .

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Newark teletype dated January 14, 1949.
Report of Special Agent PAUL R. ALKER, dated January 20, 1949, Newark, New Jersey.
Report of Special Agent ALEXANDER W. NEALE, dated December 27, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Re: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH)

Dr. GEORGE C. HAAS, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., advised HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was employed under him in 1930 and 1931 when Dr. HAAS was with the Federal Farm Board. HAAS stated WADLEIGH was a brilliant and intelligent Economist, who was graduated from the

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3 - Washington Field

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-2510

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH	1/25/49	1/17/49	CARL L. SHERWOOD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FBI Laboratory reports typewriter in possession of Mrs. HARRY E. GORDEN, nee ALMA MAE FYLE, Schellsburg, Pa., is not typewriter used in preparing original documents submitted by attorneys of HISS and CHAMBERS. ROBERT GRADNICK, Huntington, W. Va., has no information regarding CP activities of HISS or CHAMBERS.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333
Bureau teletype to Pittsburgh, 1/12/49
Report of SA CARL L. SHERWOOD, Pittsburgh, 1/12/49
Bureau letter to Pittsburgh, 1/14/49

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

DEFERRED RECORDING

By letter dated January 14, 1949, the Bureau advised that it was the conclusion of the FBI Laboratory that the specimens taken from the Woodstock standard typewriter, Serial No. B-15523, owned by Mrs. GORDEN and submitted by this office on January 12, 1949, were not typed on the machine used in preparing the original documents submitted by attorneys of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The specimens submitted by this office are being retained in the files of the Bureau.

cc AT Glingwell
1-21-49
FLJ

AT HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent GWYN

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1428

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2 - Pittsburgh

Kisseloff-11158

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

maw

FG 100-9549

ROBERT G. GLADNICK, 1405 Primrose Avenue, former Communist Party member from 1933 to 1935, advised that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS and had never heard anything concerning them or their activities as Communist Party members.

GLADNICK stated that his connection with Communist Party activities in the 1930's dealt with military and naval matters and not with political or governmental information.

GLADNICK added that in about 1934, there was a young woman who worked for the government in Washington, D. C. - governmental department unknown - who he thought was a member of the Communist Party apparatus which was obtaining espionage-type information from government employees, and that she typed up information which was submitted to the espionage apparatus. GLADNICK stated that he had nothing more than casual words dropped here and there to support this allegation. He continued that the young woman mentioned above was a cousin of ALICE WILSON and that he believed she was married to the brother of "DODO" HALPERERN (phonetic). He concluded that ALICE WILSON was the wife of HY or HIGH GORDON, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in the New England states, and that "DODO" HALPERERN was, until recently, a civilian employee of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Kisseloff-11159

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-9549

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH	1/25/49	1/17/49	CARL L. SHERROD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FBI Laboratory reports typewriter in possession of Mrs. HARRY A. GORDEN, nee ALMA MAYFIELD, Uchellsburg, Pa., is not typewriter used in preparing original documents submitted by attorneys of HISS and CHAMBERS. ROBERT CLARKSON, Huntington, W. Va., has no information regarding CP activities of HISS or CHAMBERS.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333
Bureau teletype to Pittsburgh, 1/13/49
Report of SA CARL L. SHERROD, Pittsburgh, 1/12/49
Bureau letter to Pittsburgh, 1/14/49

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

By letter dated January 14, 1949, the Bureau advised that it was the conclusion of the FBI Laboratory that the specimens taken from the Woodstock standard typewriter, Serial No. B-15533, owned by Mrs. GORDEN and submitted by this office on January 12, 1949, were not typed on the machine used in preparing the original documents submitted by attorneys of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The specimens submitted by this office are being retained in the files of the Bureau.

AT HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent GUY B. LYSTON:

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Kisseloff-11160

MRW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Curnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
LP

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 2 FROM BALTO 2-1-49 11-58 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R, IS R. RETEL FROM WFO JAN TWENTYEIGHT LAST. RECORDS OF STANDARD OIL CO OF NY AT BALTO REFLECT ONE PAUL LASLEY HUDSON WHO MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH HUDSON MENTIONED IN REFERENCED TEL, EMPLOYED BY STANDARD OIL AT WASHINGTON, D. C. ON JULY SEVEN, THIRTYFOUR AS SENIOR SERVICE STATION SALESMAN AND RESIGNED ON MAY THIRTY, THIRTYSIX. WHEN RESIGNED WAS RESIDING APT FOUR ZERO FIVE, FOUR ONE ONE FIVE WISCONSIN AVE, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, ONE SEVENTYFIVE LBS, SINGLE, BORN AT ATLANTA, GA. AUG SEVENTEEN, TWELVE. MOTHER LISTED AT MRS. EUGENIE C. HUDSON NUMBER TWO RIVER RD. FT LEE, N. J. PREVIOUS WASHINGTON ADDRESSES LISTED AS FIVE ONE TWO CONN AVE, N. W. SIXTEEN EIGHTEEN EIGHTH ST, N. W. ONE ZERO SIX MAYCROFT APT, FOURTEEN SEVENTY-FOUR COLUMBIA RD. SETTING FORTH OF LEADS TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW HUDSON BEING LEFT TO DISCRTION OF WFO INASMUCH AS BALTO UNAWARE OF OUTSTANDING LEADS. HILDA W. SMITH ALSO MENTIONED IN REFERENCED TEL, WILL BE INTERVIEWED THIS WEEK.

74-1333-1429

RECORDED - 130
INDEXED - 130

F B I
6 FEB 2 1949

MC FARLIN

CORRECTIONS LINE 3 FROM BOTTOM WORD 4 SHOULD BE DISCRETION AND WORD 7 SHOULD BE INASMUCH

EX-98

Kisseloff-11161

60 FEB 9 - 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-16

cc V L Jones

HOLD PLS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 37 LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 23 7-1P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. GUENTHER RUMRICH, FORMER SUBJECT OF CASE ENTITLED "GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH, WAS, ETAL, ESP. G" INDICATED TO AUSA, SDNY, THAT HE HAD INFORMATION OF VALUE IN INSTANT CASE. RUMRICH, WHO IS PRESENTLY AWAITING SENTENCING ON MAIL FRAUD CHARGE, RELATED ON JAN. NINETEEN LAST THAT IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN WHILE IN CONTACT WITH GERMAN AGENTS, ONE SCHMIDT, FIRST NAME UNKNOWN, ONE OF HIS PRINCIPALS ASKED HIM IF HE HAD ANY STATE DEPT. CONTACTS. RUMRICH REPLIED THAT WHILE IN US ARMY IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR HE HAD MADE APPLICATION FOR POSITION IN STATE DEPT. AND RECEIVED REPLY THAT HE WOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE EVENT OF OPENING. ON FOLLOWING DAY SCHMIDT INSTRUCTED HIM TO DIRECT LETTER OF INQUIRY TO STATE DEPT. AND FURNISHED HIM WITH A STATE DEPT. ROOM NO., SINCE FORGOTTEN, TO BE AFFIXED ON ADDRESS OF ENVELOPE. SCHMIDT TOLD HIM THAT AS A RESULT OF THIS CORRESPONDENCE HE WOULD HEAR FROM ONE OR TWO PERSONS WHO WOULD IDENTIFY THEMSELVES BY PASSWORDS "AMUR" OR "LENA". ARRANGEMENTS WOULD THEN BE MADE FOR A MEETING BETWEEN RUMRICH AND

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 138

74-1333-1430

Kisseloff-11162

INDEXED - 138

60 FEB 9 - 1949

"AMUR" OR "LENA". AT THIS MEETING "AMUR" OR "LENA" WOULD PRODUCE A BLUE SHEET OF PAPER BEARING A FORGOTTEN ADDRESS IN MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY AND RUMRICH UPON RECOGNIZING THIS ADDRESS WAS TO TAKE IT AND FURNISH "AMUR" OR "LENA" WITH A SINCE FORGOTTEN ADDRESS IN VERA CRUZ, MEXICO FURNISHED HIM FOR THIS PURPOSE BY SCHMIDT. RUMRICH STATES HE WROTE LETTER TO STATE DEPT. AS DIRECTED AND THREE OR FOUR DAYS LATER RECEIVED CALL AT WORK FROM MAN WHO IDENTIFIED SELF BY PASSWORD "AMUR". ON AGREEMENT RUMRICH MET "AMUR" THAT EVENING IN LOBBY OF HOTEL TAFT, NYC. THEY PROCEEDED TO RESTAURANT SEVERAL BLOCKS AWAY WHERE "AMUR" PRODUCED A MONTEVIDEO ADDRESS ON BLUE PAPER WHICH WAS ACCEPTED BY RUMRICH WHO FURNISHED VERA CRUZ ADDRESS TO "AMUR". RUMRICH STATES HE ADVISED ONE OF HIS PRINCIPALS ONE SANDERS, OF THIS MEETING BY A LETTER DIRECTED TO A DUNDEE, SCOTLAND, MAIL DROP. AT A SUBSEQUENT MEETING RUMRICH FURNISHED SCHMIDT WITH MONTEVIDEO ADDRESS AND WAS ADVISED HE WOULD HAVE TO ACT AS A MAIL DROP FOR FIVE OR SIX LETTERS. LETTERS MAILED TO HIM BEARING NUMBER THIRTY TWO ON ENVELOPE HE WAS TO FORWARD TO ONE AMURAS GERMISS, COLD SPRING LANE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, INSERTING A MIDDLE INITIAL TO CORRESPOND WITH NUMBERED SEQUENCE OF LETTER. THUS FIRST LETTER INSERT INITIAL A, SECOND B, ETC. LETTERS BEARING NUMBER SIXTEEN ON ENVELOPE HE WAS

END OF PAGE TWO

TO FORWARD TO J. ABBOT, C/O GENERAL DELIVERY, BROOKLYN, NY. RECEIVED FOUR LETTERS WHICH HE FORWARDED TO GERMISS AND ON DAY HE RECEIVED FIFTH WAS VISITED BY ANOTHER GERMAN AGENT /FMU/ SCHLUETER WHO TOOK THE LETTER FROM HIM. CONCERNING THE DESCRIBED EXCHANGE OF ADDRESSES RUMRICH STATES SCHMIDT DESCRIBED THIS AS A TEMPORARY WORKING AGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO AGENCIES GATHERING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION IN US WHICH AGENCIES RUMRICH UNDERSTOOD TO BE GERMAN AND RUSSIAN. SCHMIDT DESCRIBED MONTEVIDEO ADDRESS AS PLACE WHERE PASSPORTS WERE BEING FORGED FOR PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES IN ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE WHICH SCHMIDT DESCRIBED AS "AMUR LENA BRIGADE" AND STATED THIS ACTIVITY WAS CARRIED ON WITH ASSISTANCE OF CHIEF OF LATIN AMERICAN DIVISION OF US STATE DEPT. RUMRICH STATED SCHMIDT TOLD HIM IN COURSE OF MEETING THAT VALUABLE INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE BEING CARRIED ON BY AMTORG IN USA AND THAT NELSON ROCKEFELLER THEN EMPLOYED AS CORRESPONDENT FOR NATION WIDE NEWSPAPER CHAIN, MADE AN AGREEMENT AT MOBILE, ALA. WITH ONE ALISTEDER BEGLOS, REPUTED HEAD OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN NORTH AMERICA, THAT IN EVENT OF SOVIET REVOLUTION IN US NO ROCKEFELLERS WOULD BE LIQUIDATED BUT THEY WOULD DELIVER THEIR ASSETS TO THE SOVIETS AND WOULD BE APPOINTED COMMISSARS OF OIL. RUMRICH GAVE GENERAL PICTURE OF POST SOVIET US AS DESCRIBED BY SCHMIDT, NAMING AS CONTEMPLATED EXECUTIVES

END OF PAGE THREE

OF SOVIET US THE FOLLOWING..EARL BROWDER, PRESIDENT, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, VICE PRESIDENT, ONE /FNU/ LIVINSKY, POLITICAL CHIEF OF CP IN US, IVAN PROKOPIEFF /PH/ MINISTER OF WAR. RUMRICH RELATED THAT IN FEB., NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT HE WAS IN CUSTODY OF STATE DEPARTMENT AGENTS AND NYCPD ALIEN SQUAD DETECTIVES FOR FOUR OR FIVE DAYS AND FOR A PERIOD OF THIS DETENTION WAS HELD IN ROOM AT HOTEL NEW YORKER. WHILE THERE HE WAS VISITED FOR TEN MINUTES IN ABSENCE OF STATE DEPARTMENT AGENTS BY MAN PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED AS "AMUR" WHO TOLD HIM HE WAS STATE DEPT. EMPLOYEE AND WARNED HIM THAT HIS TESTIMONY SHOULD SOLELY CONCERN GERMAN ESPIONAGE AND THAT HE SHOULD FORGET WHAT HE KNEW CONCERNING ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE AND SOVIET INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IF HE KNEW WHAT WAS GOOD FOR HIS FAMILY. RUMRICH STATES HE HAD PARENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND WIFE AND CHILDREN IN MISSOULA, MONTANA AND SO COMPLIED. "AMUR" CAN BE ONLY DESCRIBED AS MIDDLE THIRTIES, OVER SIX FEET TALL, SLIM, WELL GROOMED AND WELLSPOKEN, OBVIOUSLY AMERICAN BORN. STATES ONE OF STATE DEPT. AGENTS WHO LEFT ROOM TO ALLOW THIS INTERVIEW WAS ONE TUBBS WHILE ONE OF NYCPD DETECTIVES WAS ONE MURRAY. RUMRICH STATES THAT AFTER HE WAS TURNED OVER TO FBI HE ENDEAVORED TO INDICATE TO FORMER SA LEON TURROU THAT HE HAD KNOWLEDGE OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN GERMAN BUT THAT TURROU TOLD HIM THAT HE

END OF PAGE FOUR

KNEW WHAT RUMRICH KNEW AND DIDN-T WANT TO HEAR ABOUT IT. SAYS TURROU TOLD HIM TO CONCENTRATE ON GERMAN ESPIONAGE THAT SOVIET UNION WAS FRIENDLY NATION AND HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO LEAK OUT. STATES HE WAS NEVER QUESTIONED DIRECTLY BY TURROU OR OTHER AGENTS RE ANY SOVIET ESPIONAGE. STATES GERMAN AGENTS SCHMIDT AND SCHLUETER NEVER APPREHENDED. SCHUETER PROBABLY KAN/ SCHLUETER FUG. WITH /FNU/ SCHMIDT AND /FNU/ SANDERS IN RUMRICH CASE. WITH REFERENCE TO ALLEGATION OF ASSISTANCE BEING RENDERED TO UNDERGROUND GROUP BY CHIEF OF LATIN AMERICAN DIVISION OF STATE DEPT. IT IS NOTED THAT LAURENCE DUGGAN HELD THAT POSITION AT THAT TIME AND DUGGAN ADVISED BUREAU AGENTS IN INTERVIEW OF DEC. TEN LAST THAT HE STRONGLY SYMPATHIZED WITH LOYALIST CAUSE IN SPAIN AND HAD MADE CONTRI-BUTION OF ABOUT TEN DOLLARS TO THIS CAUSE. T.J. DONEGAN DESIRES PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION TO VERIFY BASIC FACTS IN RUMRICH STORY PRIOR TO HAVING RUMRICH TESTIFY BEFORE GJ AND INDICATES THERE IS A POSSIBLE BASIS FOR STORY IN VIEW OF CHAMBERS ALLEGATION OF USE OF GERMAN BOATS TO TRANSMIT RUSSIAN MICROFILM. INQUIRIES AT MY OFFICE, STATE DEPT., INDICATE FORMER SA L. CLIFFORD TUBBS NO LONGER WITH STATE DEPT. BUT IS RESIDING AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF. LOS ANGELES OFFICE WILL MAKE EFFORT TO LOCATE TUBBS AND INTERVIEW TO DETERMINE IF

END OF PAGE FIVE

Kisseloff-11166

PAGE SIX

POSSIBLE IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED BY RUMRICH AS "AMUR" WHO CONTACTED HIM WHILE HE WAS IN CUSTODY AT THE HOTEL NEW YORKER, NYC. FORMER SA IN CHARGE, STATE DEPT., THOMAS F. FITCH, WHO SUPERVISED QUESTIONING AND INVESTIGATION OF RUMRICH IS PRESENTLY ADVISER TO DIRECTOR OF CONTROLS, FIVE ONE FIVE TWENTYSECOND ST., NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, DC. WFO WILL INTERVIEW IN EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF ALLEGED STATE DEPT. EMPLOYEE DESCRIBED AS "AMUR" AND WHO VISITED RUMRICH AT HOTEL NEW YORKER. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Relayed to La

TWO COPIES WFO

AU OF INVESTIGATION
ITMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TJC STATIONS

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 28 10-45 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. RETEL JANUARY TWENTY LAST SAN FRANCISCO TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK AND BOSTON. JOHN SLOAN DICKEY, PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE AND REPORTEDLY CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH ALGER HISS, IS ON A SPEAKING TOUR IN THE MIDWEST. FROM JANUARY THIRTYONE TO FEBRUARY TWO HE WILL BE AT THE ALBANY DENVER HOTEL IN DENVER, COLORADO. ON THE THIRD HE WILL BE ENROUTE TO MINNEAPOLIS VIA CHICAGO, ARRIVING MINNEAPOLIS FEB. FOUR. HE WILL BE IN HANOVER THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY SIXTH. UNLESS INSTRUCTED TO THE CONTRARY BOSTON WILL INTERVIEW DICKEY ON FEBRUARY SEVENTH.

SOUCY

END

ACK IN ODR PLS

WA BS R2 WA

NY BS R2 NY

DISC PLS

Kisseloff-11168

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

100 FEB 9 - 1949

121-6333-1431

FEB 2 1949

JAN 28 10 49 AM '10
RECEIVED
F C C
COMMUNICATIONS

RECEIVED — FLETCHER
JAN 28 11 35 AM '10

Kisseloff-11169

DDC:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-28-49 9:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, PITTSBURGH

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REBUTEL JANUARY TEN, LAST, TO ALL SACS. KING DERR, FORMER PITTSBURGH RESIDENT AND FORMER INVESTIGATOR, SENATE MUNITIONS (NYE) COMMITTEE, BELIEVED BY OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS TO KNOW ALGER HISS. ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS DERR FROM FATHER, A. I. DERR, VICE-PRESIDENT, PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA RAILROAD, RESIDENCE TWO SEVEN TWO THREE ESPY AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, AND SUTEL LEAD TO APPROPRIATE OFFICE REQUESTING INTERVIEW DERR RE HIS KNOWLEDGE HISS, ANY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HISS AND DERR, AND ASK THAT PICTURES OF CHAMBERS FURNISHED ALL OFFICES BY NY BE DISPLAYED TO DERR. ADVISE WFO RESULTS.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-11170

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138
60 FEB 9 1949

74-1338-1432

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 1 NEW YORK 1 FROM NEWARK 28 11-52 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. REWTEL JANUARY TWENTYSIX LAST. INVESTIGATION AT PICATINNY ARSENAL INDICATES ONE ISADORE MILLER WORKED AT PICATINNY ARSENAL AS LAB ASSISTANT FROM AUGUST TWENTYSEVEN NINETEEN ELEVEN TO APRIL TWENTYTHIRD NINETEEN TWELVE AND AGAIN FROM APRIL TWENTYSECOND, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN TO SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN. LONG TIME EMPLOYEES STATE MILLER LOST AN EYE IN EXPLOSION IN ARSENAL. HE MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH MILLER WHO WAS INTRODUCED BY QUOTE ULRICH UNQUOTE TO CHAMBERS. MILLER LAST KNOWN TO WORK FOR DR. GROSVENOR, WHO RUNS CONSULTING ENGINEERING FIRM AND WHO POSSIBLY STILL HAS OFFICES AT CHEMISTS CLUB, FIFTYTWO E. FORTYFIRST ST., NYC. MILLER MAY STILL BE EMPLOYED BY THIS FIRM. ONE OLD EMPLOYEE AT ARSENAL VAGUELY REMEMBERS HAVING HEARD ABOUT MRS. WARREN ANDERSON, PICATINNY EMPLOYEE SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, FORMERLY MISS MURIEL ELAINE SMITH OF DOVER, NJ, PERFORMING SECRETARIAL WORK FOR MILLER. MRS. ANDERSON INTERVIEWED BEFORE HER OR MILLER-S IDENTITY ESTABLISHED AND SHE DENIED EVER HAVING KNOWN ANYONE BY THE NAME OF MILLER. PICTURES OF ANDERSONS BEING OBTAINED TO BE EXHIBITED TO CHAMBERS FOR PURPOSES OF IDENTIFICATION BEFORE REINTERVIEWING HER. PHOTOS WILL BE MAILED TO NY TODAY. 138 174-1333-1433

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

MC KEE

BOOTH HOOPER CONF BLS

FEB 9 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 31 1949

Mr. Fletcher
JAN 1949

WA 5, CGO 1 AND NY 2 FROM BA 31 4-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS CHICAGO AND NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

INTERVIEW PHIL HOWARD WEISS, YOUR FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE EIGHT FIVE TWO ZERO, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH IN BULET DATED DECEMBER THIRTEEN, FORTYEIGHT UNLESS INFORMATION IN YOUR POSSESSION WOULD PRECLUDE THE DESIRABILITY OF SUCH AN INTERVIEW. AUTHORITY FOR THIS INTERVIEW ~~CONTAINED~~ CONTAINED IN BUTEL TO BALTIMORE DATED JANUARY TWENTYFIVE FORTYNINE. SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK.

END

1
4

WA BA R 5 WA

NY B

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138
74-1333-1434
FEB 2 1949
60 FEB 9 1949

SAC, Washington Field

January 27, 1949

Director, FBI

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

174-1333-1435

Reurtel January 26, 1949, concerning Norman W. Baxter, editorial consultant for the Houston Chronicle. Authority granted to interview Baxter concerning instant case.

cc: SAC, New York

JWP:slm

EX-98

G.I.R.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JAN 27 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 FEB 17 1949

Kisseloff-11173

RFS:cl
74-94

Mr. Fletcher
1742

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 26 9:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

REQUEST PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW NORMAN W. BAXTER, EDITORIAL CONSULTANT FOR HOUSTON CHRONICLE AND FORMER MANAGING EDITOR OF WASHINGTON POST PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, RE ALGER HISS. BAXTER NEIGHBOR OF HISS IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. REBUTEL JANUARY TEN, LAST, TO ALL SACS RE HANDLING OF THIS CASE.

HOTTEL

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gaugh OK
1-26-49

RECORDED - 11 | 74-1333-1435
F B I
13 FEB 2 1949

INDEXED - 11

cc: Mr. L. E. Jones

86-X

Kisseloff-11174

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: 1-19-49

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

At 10:25 a.m. today, Mr. Vincent Russo of the Department called to advise that he had been unsuccessful to date because of the inaugural program to contact Chairman Wood of the HUAC. Wood has just not been available.

Mr. Russo stated that as soon as Wood was available arrangements would be made to obtain the microfilm.

LW:cmw

RECORDED 98

EX-129

74-1333-9436

F B I

JAN 31 1949

2 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-11175

Kisseloff-11176

JAN 25 5 18 PM
RECEIVED-HARBO

RECEIVED
12 PM '91

RECEIVED
JAN 24 10 49 AM '49
HNICAL LABORATORY
F B I
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
JAN 19 12 24 PM '49

RECEIVED-LAND
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 19 1 50 PM '49

RECEIVED
FEB 8 6 09 AM '49

URGENT

January 27, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW MAURICE MALKIN. BUREAU CANNOT

FURNISH LETTER TO MALKIN AS REQUESTED YOUR TEL.

1437

HOOVER.

RECORDED - 38

EX-126

HLJ:MP

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-11177

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NY 54 26 10-11 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R. NY OFFICE REQUESTS BUREAU AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW MAURICE MALKIN, BKLYN, NY, TO ASCERTAIN ANY INFO HE MAY HAVE TO LINK BORIS HERTZ, WHOM HE GAVE PREVIOUS DATE, AND BORIS BYKOV, CONTACT OF CHAMBERS. BUREAU ATTENTION DIRECTED TO BULET RE MALKIN TO NY JUNE SEVEN NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. MALKIN HAS BEEN COOPERATIVE PREVIOUSLY IN LGE INVESTIGATIONS BUT WHEN INTERVIEWED TODAY RE WILLIS REMINGTON MORGAN, LGE, REFUSED TO COOPERATE. MALKIN INDICATED TODAY HE WANTED LET FROM NYO OR BUREAU TO ASSIST IN OBTAINING STATE PARDON FOR PRISON SENTENCE SING SING TO ACCEPT EITHER NY STATE OR CITY POSITION. MALKIN ADVISED TODAY HE INTENDED LEAVING NYC FOR TWO WEEK PERIOD THIS WEEK AND IN VIEW OF URGENCY OF CAPTIONED MATTER IMMEDIATE ANSWER FROM THE BUREAU REQUESTED.

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 38 124-1333-14

INDEXED - 38 FEB 1 1949

EX-125

SCHEIDT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

FBI SPRINGFIELD 1-25-49 6-22 PM CST KMK

DIRECTOR AND SACS CHICAGO , NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY , [redacted] ESPIONAGE

DASH R. RE CHICAGO TEL TO BUREAU AND SPRINGFIELD JAN TWENTY LAST.

GOVERNOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON HAS FURNISHED ONE LETTER HE RECEIVED FROM ALGER HISS DATED SEPT [redacted] THIRTY, FORTYSIX. THIS LETTER HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO LABORATORY BY REGISTERED AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY THIS DATE. WALTER SCHAEFER, NWU LAW PROFESSOR ON LEAVE AND NOW AT GOVERNOR-S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. ADVISES ANTHONY QUOTE TONY UNQUOTE MICHEL, ATTORNEY IN LAW FIRM OF GARDNER, CARTON, DOUGLAS, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, A FORMER CLASSMATE OF ALGER HISS, INFORMED SCHAEFER SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT HE HAD CORRESPONDED WITH HISS. SCHAEFER SUGGESTS MICHELS CORRESPONDENCE MAY HAVE BEEN OVER PERIOD OF SEVERAL YEARS AND MIGHT POSSIBLY HAVE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS. ACCORDING TO SCHAEFER, MICHEL WOULD BE COOPERATIVE. SCHAEFER ALSO SUGGESTS A JOHN HAZARD AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, MIGHT BE ABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CORRESPONDENCE HISS MAY HAVE HAD WITH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY INASMUCH AS HAZARD IS ONE OF FEW PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY WITH ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE OF REAL RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE CHICAGO AND NEW YORK WHETHER MICHEL AND HAZARD SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS.

POSTER

END

IN ORDER PLS

WA 7-33 PM OK FBI WA DC SK

[redacted] OK FBI CG DER

NY ,SSL OK FBI NYC JD

RECORDED - 38
INDEXED - 38
Called Laboratory 3 FEB 1 1949

By

Kisseloff-11179

RECEIVED
FEB 9 3 36 PM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-11180

JANUARY 27, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

CHICAGO

RECORDED EX-126

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA., ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R RE SPRINGFIELD TEL JANUARY TWENTY-FIVE LAST. ANTHONY MICHEL AND JOHN HAZARD SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS.

HOOVER.

ASB:mp

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-11181

SAC, Washington Field

January 17, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.,
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

EX-126
RECORDED - 60 [illegible] -1439

The following information was furnished to the Bureau by Ed Nellor of the Times Herald newspaper. He advised that he had been in touch with an individual known as Robert Radovan, who resides at the Belmont Hotel. This individual, who impressed Mr. Nellor as being forthright, explained that several months ago he went into a residence at 1400 New Hampshire Avenue to use a telephone. He stated he found a black book in a telephone booth which purportedly belonged to one Karzov of the Russian Bible Institute. Radovan stated that Karzov's name and personal history were set forth in the book. It appeared that Karzov had been an official in the Russian Army and had married a Japanese woman.

The book contained the names of several people in the Pentagon and State Department including the name of Alger Hiss. Along side some of these names was a code name. Last October Radovan went to Florida accompanied by George Sents, who now works at a Miami Beach Hotel and operates an IBM machine. Radovan advised Nellor that there are only twelve hotels that have this type of equipment so it would be relatively easy to locate Sents.

Radovan stated that just recently it occurred to him in view of the prominence that Alger Hiss has had in the news that possibly the contents of the book were very important. He stated that Detective Leonard and a Detective Murray of the Miami Beach Police Department had seen the book and had indicated considerable interest in it. He did not indicate why these detectives had been shown instant book. He further stated that Karzov is a mysterious character who always carries a notebook, goes out day and night and drives a Kaiser-Frazer car. Radovan indicated that he might want to go to Florida and try to locate the book.

You are instructed to promptly interview Robert Radovan and ascertain complete details concerning this incident. Should it appear that Radovan is correct in his statements, immediately a lead should be set out for the location of the aforementioned black book. The Bureau should be promptly advised concerning this matter.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc - New York
Miami

JVP:EHW:mcd

JAN 18 12 07 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

TOP DESK

Kisseloff-11182

10 2 CO
RECEIVED-MAIL ROO
F B I

RECEIVED
FEB 9 2 34
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-11183

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: ROBERT (BOB) RADOVAN

DATE: January 11, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

45966

Ed Nellor of the Times Herald called to advise me he received a tip that at 5 p.m., Monday, January 10, an individual known as Bob Radovan (spelling phonetic) would be at DEcatur 9621, that Radovan had found a notebook in a telephone booth which contained a list of agents of the Soviet Union and had made the statement either the FBI knew about the notebook or was endeavoring to find out something about it. He described Radovan as an individual who came either from Costa Rico or Puerto Rica.

I told him he should call Radovan by all means and if Radovan wanted to see him he should arrange to see Radovan and to let me know immediately.

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd

ADDENDUM: 1/12/49

Ed Nellor informed me on the evening of January 10 that he had talked to Radovan, who resides at the Belmont Hotel. Radovan has made application for a taxi driver's license. He has already had one hack inspector's test and failed. He impressed Nellor as being forthright and explained that several months ago he went into a residence at 1400 New Hampshire Avenue to use the telephone. He found a black book in a telephone booth which purportedly belonged to one Karzov of the Russian Bible Institute. He outlined that Karzov's name and personal history were set forth in the book, and it appeared that Karzov had been an officer in the Russian Army, had married a Japanese woman, and had the names of several people in the Pentagon and State Department, including the name of Alger Hiss. Alongside of some of these names was a code name. Last October Radovan went to Florida accompanied by a George Sents who now works at a Miami Beach hotel and operates an MCR machine. Radovan told Nellor there are only 12 hotels that have this type of equipment so it would be a relatively easy task to locate Sents. Radovan stated

1 71-1323-1439

RECORDED - 60 3 JAN 31 1949

INDEXED - 60 FX-126

Kisseloff-11184

RECEIVED

FEB 17 1 26 PM '49

REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 17 10 39 AM '49

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 13 10 30 AM '49

Kisseloff-11185

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON 1/11/49
RE: ROBERT (BOB) RADOVAN

45087

ADDENDUM: 1/12/49 (continued)

that it just recently occurred to him, in view of the prominence that Alger Hiss has had in the news, that possibly the contents of the book were very important. He then outlined that a Detective Leonard and a Detective Murray of the Miami Beach Police Department had seen the book and had indicated considerable interest in it. Radovan did not indicate how the detectives had seen it. He further outlined that Karzov is a mysterious character, always carries a notebook, goes out day and night, and drives a Kaiser-Frazer car. He told Nellor that he might want to go to Florida and try to locate the book.

Nellor told me on a couple of occasions that he was impressed with Radovan's forthrightness. I asked Nellor if he could tell me where the tip on Radovan came from. He confidentially informed me it was from an individual named Whalen. I asked if Whalen was the man we arrested last Friday in connection with selling stolen guns to the Costa Ricans. He did not know. This made Nellor very suspicious. The thought occurs to me that it would be well for us to get hold of Radovan, without divulging Nellor's name, and find out exactly what he is talking about. He may have something or he may have a story that he is trying to peddle around but that we may have to use sooner or later.

LBN:SO

Kisseloff-11186

SAC, Washington Field

January 26, 1949

Director, FBI

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 127

14-1333-1440

Reurtel of January 24, 1949, requesting authority to interview Steven Raushenbush, who is presently employed by the Kiplinger Agency, Washington, D. C.

EX-118

Authority is granted for this interview. This should be handled by an Agent who is familiar with the details of this case.

cc: SAC, New York

JWP:slm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 27 1949 P.M.
FBI

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-11187

4

RECEIVED
FEB 7 4 44 PM

Kisseloff-11188

1742

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 1-24-49 2:30 PM

DIRECTOR

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R.

BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW STEVEN RAUSHENBUSH, WHO WAS THE IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR OF ALGER HISS, WHEN BOTH WERE EMPLOYED BY THE NYE COMMITTEE AND WHO IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE KIPLINGER AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C. THIS INTERVIEW IS BELIEVED PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE AS IT IS DESIRED TO INTERVIEW ALL PERTINENT FELLOW EMPLOYEES OF HISS WHILE ON THIS COMMITTEE. WFO NOW HAS A LIST OF APPROXIMATELY ONE-HUNDRED PERSONS WHO WERE EMPLOYED BY THE NYE COMMITTEE AT THE SAME TIME AS HISS. IT IS BELIEVED RAUSHENBUSH WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY THOSE PERSONS ON THIS LIST WHO WERE ASSOCIATES OF HISS. FURTHER, AS HE IS KNOWN TO BE A FRIEND OF HISS, IT IS FELT HE MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION.

HOTTEL

END.

cc - New York

JEH:sms
74-94

RECORDED - 127

Kisseloff-11189

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

cc Ladd
Fletcher

February 2, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

45861

RECORDED - 39
EX-37 74-1441

Mr. Harold R. Medina, member of the law firm Cravath, Swaine and Moore, telephonically advised the New York office of this Bureau on January 25, 1949, that upon consideration of the information in his possession, relative to this case, he felt it was only fair to Edward C. McLean, who is representing Alger Hiss, and to the New York office of this Bureau, that this information be made available to both sides. Medina advised that he intends to send a memorandum to the New York Division with a copy to McLean, which will set out the pertinent information relative to his investigation in the libel action. He stated that McLean bears an excellent reputation as an attorney, and he knows that McLean would not represent Hiss if he felt Hiss were guilty. Medina advised that he has knowledge of any and all information relative to this case which is in the possession of Mr. Vezzana, who is associated with Medina's law firm.

No comments were made by the New York Division to Medina relative to its action, and no further contacts with Medina or with Vezzana are contemplated at this time.

As soon as the information above referred to is made available to this Bureau by Harold R. Medina, it will be promptly made available to you. The nature of this information is unknown to us at this time.

cc Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell,
Criminal Division

JWP/lc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:45 A.M.
DATE 2-3-49
BY

62 FEB 9 1949

FEB 2 4 42 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

FEB 2 3 56 PM '49
RECEIVED READING ROOM

Kisseloff-11190

Kisseloff-11191

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 2

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 12 AND BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 25 3-00P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

45962

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NY TELETYPE JANUARY TWENTY FOUR LAST, SETTING FORTH CHRONOLOGY OF THE HANDLING OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS WHILE THEY WERE IN NYC. HAROLD R. MEDINA, MEMBER OF THE LAW FIRM, CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE, NYC, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT UPON CONSIDERATION OF THE INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION RELATIVE TO THIS CASE, HE FELT IT WAS ONLY FAIR TO EDWARD C. MC LEAN, WHO IS REPRESENTING ALGER HISS AND TO THIS OFFICE THAT THIS INFORMATION BE AVAILABLE TO BOTH SIDES. HE INTENDS TO SEND A MEMO TO THIS OFFICE, WITH A COPY TO MC LEAN, WITH THE PERTINENT INFORMATION SET FORTH RELATIVE TO HIS INVESTIGATION IN THE LIBEL ACTION. HE STATED MC LEAN BEARS AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION AS AN ATTORNEY AND HE KNOWS THAT MC LEAN WOULD NOT REPRESENT HISS IF HE FELT HISS WERE GUILTY. MEDINA STATED HE HAS KNOWLEDGE OF ANY AND ALL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THIS CASE WHICH IS IN THE POSSESSION OF VEZZANA, WHO IS ASSOCIATED WITH MEDINA-S LAW FIRM. NO COMMENTS WERE MADE TO MEDINA RELATIVE TO HIS ACTION AND NO FURTHER CONTACTS WITH MEDINA OR VEZZANA ARE CONTEMPLATED.

RECORDED - 35

74-1333-1441
EF IB I

SCHEIDT

3 FEB 4 1949

EX-37

CORR LAST WORD IN 4TH LINE FROM BOTTOM IS "VEZZANA"

Kisseloff-11192

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

BA S NY R 1 PM

WA NY PLS HOLD FOR WA

NY R 12 WA

NY R RELAYS WA

RECEIVED—
F B. JUSTICE
U. S. DEPT. OF
PM '90

RECEIVED—FLETCHER
JAN 25 3 56 PM '90

Kisseloff-11193

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-1[illegible]2010

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. Ladd

DATE: February 1, 1949

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

25519

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
ALGER HISS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the teletype from Washington Field Division dated January 26, 1949, requesting authority to interview Lydia Lee, who was formerly employed on the Nye Committee with Alger Hiss, and is now employed by the Senate Investigations Committee, commonly known as the Ferguson Committee. (U)

The following information appears in the Bureau files concerning Lydia Lee. Lee is presently married to William Heflin and resides in Poolesville, Maryland. Inquiry has disclosed that Lydia Lee was employed by the Gerald P. Nye Committee in 1935 and subsequently employed in various clerical capacities by the Truman Committee and the Brewster Committee, all Senate War Investigation Committees and Committees on National Defense. (101-3411-7)(U)

The indices of the Washington Field Division disclose Lydia Lee, 510 Eye Street, N. W., Apartment 8, as being named in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the League of Women Shoppers. (101-3411-1)(U)

b2
b7E

In August, 1946, Mr. Robert B. Barker, former investigator for the Dies' Committee, stated that when he suggested to Congressman Dies that data concerning the Murray Garrson case be turned over to the Truman Committee, Dies was reluctant to do so, giving as his reason that he didn't want the material to be seen by Lydia Lee, who was at that time Editor for the Truman Committee. Dies branded her as being a Communist. (46-11508-354)(U)

(U) [redacted] (S) disclosed that on September 25, 1947, Henry Hill Collins contacted Lydia Lee with the Brewster Committee, possibly concerning employment. (101-3411-7) (65-56402-1-3005) S

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-3411-7

A highly confidential source which had access to the address book of Martin Popper, who has been affiliated with many Communist front organizations, advised that the name "Miss Lydia Lee, Meade Committee" appeared in this address book in February, 1948. (105-1913-83, p. 10)(U)

On August 17, 1948, Hedi Massing advised that during the past few weeks when she read about the spy queen Elizabeth Bentley, and before Bentley was identified, she, Hedi Massing, speculated that the spy queen was the girl whom she met through Margaret Young, a Communist correspondent in Washington, D. C., during the middle 30's. According to Massing the girl was named "Lee." She

SP-1 ~ gpk 11/9/79

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INDEXED - 138

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34 FEB [illegible] 1949

FEB 15 1949

Kisseloff-5431

did not know whether this was the first or last name, but stated that she worked for the Nye Committee during the middle 30's. It was Massing's understanding, though she was never actually told, that "Lee" was engaged in underground work on behalf of the Soviets. Hedi Massing was unable to furnish additional information concerning Lee. (101-3411-6)(U)

Although it appears probable that the Lee referred to by Hedi Massing and Lydia Lee who is presently employed by the Ferguson Committee, are identical this has not as yet been established. Investigation along this line is presently being conducted, and the New York Division has been furnished a photograph of Lydia Lee for exhibition to Hedi Massing.(U)

ACTION:

There is attached a teletype to the New York Division requesting that the identification of Unknown Subject Lee be expedited, with instructions that the Washington Field Division delay the interview of Lydia Lee until being advised by the New York Division as to whether or not Lydia Lee is identical with the Unknown Subject Lee.(U)

JWP:mp

If we can establish this, I think we should open an investigation of the Lee woman

2/2

2 yes by all means & if this is done the interview should be deferred until we get a better line on her.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : F. L. JONES

DATE: 2-3-49

FROM : MR. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the memorandum of February 1, 1949, from me to Mr. Ladd in the titled matter, relating particularly to Lydia Lee.

At 9:30 a.m. today, I phoned Special Agent Delavigne of the Washington Field Office, instructed that Lydia Lee not be interviewed, that he make an immediate check to see whether the interview was going to be handled by other than the Washington Field Office. He called back in a few minutes, stated she had not been interviewed, no lead was outstanding for another office to interview her and as instructed no interview will be conducted.

ACTION:

The action outlined by the Director should be initiated.

HBF:cmw

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74-1233-1443
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34 FEB 4 1949

Kisseloff-5433

62 FEB 11 1949

689A

SAC - Washington Field

January 24, 1949

Director - FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

There are being enclosed herewith for the Washington Field Office photostatic copies of documents described as Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 49 and 51. These documents were printed by the FBI Laboratory from the film turned over by Chambers to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

There are also enclosed for the Washington Field Office two photostatic copies of U. S. Naval Intelligence reports entitled "Navy Department Documents - Possible Compromise Of" dated December 17, 1948, with enclosures A through I. This report covers the identification by the Navy Department of documents turned over to the Navy by the House Un-American Activities Committee, which were reprinted from the film turned over to the Committee by Chambers. It is possible that Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48 contain more readable material than was previously available to the House Un-American Activities Committee. The Washington Field Office should, therefore, contact the appropriate officials of the Navy Department to endeavor to identify additional Navy documents with the photographs in Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48. Photostatic copies should be obtained of any additional documents obtained through this contact and should be made available to the Bureau.

The Washington Field Office should then prepare a separate report outlining the comparison of the Navy Department documents with Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48.

It is noted in paragraph 5, page 2, of the Navy report, a statement is made that "a confidential informant of unquestionable reliability informed investigating agents that the leakage of this technical data was from the Bureau of Standards and not the Navy Department." The Bureau is presently endeavoring to determine from the Navy Department the identity of this informant and the basis for the above statement. Upon receipt of this information you will be advised.

RECORDED - 60 74-1322-1444

This matter should receive immediate attention.

51 FEB 1 1949

Enclosure

cc- New York

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 24 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

mpd

Kisseloff-5434

6 8 9 13

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 25, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

There is attached herewith, a teletype from the New York Office, dated January 21, 1949, which sets out a list of individuals who may be able to furnish information concerning instant case.

It is felt that these persons, with the exception of Oscar Bernstein and Helen Black, who could not be expected to cooperate, should be interviewed concerning this case. You will note that Roger Baldwin, head of the American Civil Liberties Union, is included in the above-mentioned group of individuals who are to be interviewed. The New York Office feels that he will be cooperative concerning instant matter. It is noted that in a letter dated July 9, 1948, to Roger Baldwin, acknowledging a call to your Office, you indicated the desire that he get in touch with you the next time he was in Washington.

If you agree to the proposed interview of the individuals mentioned in the attached New York teletype dated January 21, 1949, with exception of Oscar Bernstein and Helen Black, there is attached herewith a teletype ~~from~~ to New York Office authorizing such interviews.

Enclosures (2) separately

JWP:slm

TOP DESK

74-1333-1445

RECORDED - 60

INDEXED - 60

4 FEB 2 1949

EX-109

62 FEB 16 1949

SAC, New York City

January 25, 1949

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 112
EX-126

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

1446

Reference is made to New York teletype to the Bureau and Los Angeles Office, dated January 19, 1949.

Pursuant to your request, there is attached hereto a photograph of Boris Israel, which was taken on May 8, 1934, when he was arrested by the Birmingham, Alabama, Police Department, under the name of Blaine Owens.

Further reference is made to a teletype from the Los Angeles Office to the Bureau and New York Office, dated January 21, 1949, advising that Boris Israel died of pulmonary Tuberculosis in a Los Angeles Sanitorium on December 12, 1943.

74-1333

Enclosure

FLJ:slm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hoch
Mr. Lee
Mr. Mindy

Kisseloff-5436

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: January 31, 1949 25517

SAC, NEWARK

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R. REFERENCE NEWARK REPORT JANUARY TWENTY LAST. RE-INTERVIEW MARGARET PAESLER FOR NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES (BUSINESS, SOCIAL, OR OTHERWISE) OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS, FOR THEY MAY HAVE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS.

HOOVER

CC - NEW YORK (BY MAIL)

ASB:MP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-15-77 BY SP1 [illegible]

RECORDED - 51

74-13 1447

COPIES DESTROYED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Neace
Miss Gandy

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

Kisseloff-5437

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 8 LOS ANGELES 3 FROM NEW YORK 19 3-52P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J.D.W. CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R. CHAMBERS STATES THAT BORIS ISRAEL VISITED HIM AT HIS OFFICE IN TIME AND LIFE BUILDING SHORTLY AFTER HE WENT TO WORK THERE IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. ISRAEL TOLD CHAMBERS HE WAS IN THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE IN SPAIN BUT HAD BROKEN WITH CP AND WISHED TO DISCUSS CHAMBER-S POLITICAL POSITION. CHAMBERS DISTRUSTED ISRAEL AND REFUSED DISCUSSION. HE SAID ISRAEL MADE THREE VISITS AND CHAMBERS FINALLY TOLD HIM TO GET OUT OF HIS OFFICE. CHAMBERS FELT THAT ISRAEL WAS A CP "PLANT" SINCE HE WAS TOLD LATER THAT ISRAEL HAD BEEN SEEN IN A RESTAURANT WITH CLARENCE HATHAWAY. NEW YORK FILES REFLECT BORIS ISRAEL LAST KNOWN TO BE IN NINETEEN FORTYTHREE IN A TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL IN LA. AND THAT HE WAS STILL A MEMBER OF THE CP. LA. REQUESTED TO LOCATE, DETERMINE CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND, UNLESS DEEMED UNADVISABLE, INTERVIEW ISRAEL. BUREAU AND LA. ALSO REQUESTED TO FURNISH PHOTOGRAPH OF ISRAEL IF ONE AVAILABLE. BUREAU FILE ONE HUNDRED - TWO TWO SEVEN FOUR STOP LA. STOP DESK SUTEL SUMMARY.

SCHEIDT

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INDEXED - 112

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F B I
13 FEB 2 1949

11
44

END

Kisseloff-5438

ACK PLS

WSS

MY R & W AND RELAYS FOR SF, LA AND CGC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 MDW

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA	JAN 11 1949	12/24,27-31/48; 1/3-6/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Results of Laboratory examinations on specimens previously submitted negative. Extensive investigation conducted in attempt to locate additional specimens for comparison purposes. Three additional specimens located and submitted to Laboratory. Attempts to narrow range of serial numbers of Woodstock typewriters to a point of practical circularization of typewriter agencies unsuccessful to date.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/22/87 BY
3/15/99 #383397

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.

Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, at Philadelphia, dated December 23, 1948.

1 ce AAG Campbell
1-31-49
FLT

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: L. V. Boardman SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-1448

RECORDED - 100

INDEXED - 100

Kisseloff-5439

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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1 - Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN
2 - New York
2 - Washington Field
2 - Baltimore
2 - Philadelphia

FEB 2 1949
DO FEB 9 - 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 MDW

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA	JAN 11 1949	12/24,27-31/48; 1/3-6/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Results of Laboratory examinations on specimens previously submitted negative. Extensive investigation conducted in attempt to locate additional specimens for comparison purposes. Three additional specimens located and submitted to Laboratory. Attempts to narrow range of serial numbers of Woodstock typewriters to a point of practical circularization of typewriter agencies unsuccessful to date.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.

Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, at Philadelphia, dated December 23, 1948.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/87 BY sp2 [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5) - Bureau
1 - Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN
2 - New York
2 - Washington Field
2 - Baltimore
2 - Philadelphia

Kisseloff-5440

PH 65-2440

DETAILS: This is a joint report of Special Agents J. PHILIP KOCHENDERFER, JOSEPH FLAHERTY, WILLIAM NAYLOR, M. C. CARROLL and the writer.

ATTEMPTS TO TRACE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

There have been submitted to the Laboratory typewritten specimens obtained from Woodstock typewriters bearing the following serial numbers:

157542
162364
168988
169085

By reports dated December 21, December 22, and December 23, 1948, it has been advised by the Laboratory that specimens submitted from the above enumerated typewriters and which specimens have been designated as K78, K88, K92 and K93, were not typed on the same typewriter as was used to type specimens Q6 through Q69.

The following additional investigation was conducted in an attempt to identify any Woodstock typewriter as being the typewriter on which specimens submitted by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS may have been typed.

By teletype dated December 31, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that Woodstock No. 132256 had been purchased from the United Typewriter Company, Washington, D. C., by H. T. KLINE, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, date unknown.

AT CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. H. T. KLINE, owner of the Kline Typewriter Exchange, 45 Lincoln Way West, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was contacted relative to his ownership of Woodstock typewriter serial No. 132256. Mr. KLINE made a check of all Woodstock typewriters in his shop without locating this machine. He then advised that he could not state whether or not he had ever had this typewriter in his possession inasmuch as records of typewriters bought and

Kisseloff-5441

sold by him were maintained at the exchange only from the period commencing August 1, 1947, and a check of the records from this date forward failed to reflect any information pertinent to the typewriter in question.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

By report dated December 23, 1948, from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, it was advised that a list of persons which had been prepared by JOHN GALLAGHER at Philadelphia, from repair records of the Woodstock agency prior to the destruction of the original records in 1946, had been exhibited to THOMAS GRADY. GRADY was the salesman who sold a Woodstock typewriter to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership in Philadelphia, during 1927.

GRADY was requested to identify from the list persons or firms to whom he had sold Woodstock typewriters during 1927, it being recalled that previous investigation has shown GRADY resigned from the Woodstock Typewriter Company on December 3, 1927.

According to above mentioned report, GRADY indicated a number of individuals and companies to whom he claimed to have sold Woodstock typewriters during 1927, and an additional number concerning whom he believed he may have sold Woodstock typewriters. With regard to the secondary list, however, GRADY advised that he was uncertain that he had sold these individuals or firms Woodstock typewriters and it may have been a Royal typewriter in each case since he sold Royal typewriters prior to his employment with the Woodstock agency in Philadelphia. The persons indicated by GRADY were all contacted in Philadelphia with four exceptions. Two of these exceptions were defunct newspapers and the remaining two were organizations which are presently under investigation by the Philadelphia Office for possible violations of Federal law which have nothing to do with the instant case. These organizations are The Philadelphia Record, Jewish Times, Mid-City Press and American Jewish Congress. It was felt that it might be possible to ascertain the date of purchase and serial number of a sufficient number of Woodstock typewriters during the years 1926 and 1927, which would permit a narrowing of the range of serial numbers wherein the number of the typewriter sold to FANSLER-MARTIN in 1927 might lie and thus make it practical to circularize typewriter agencies throughout the United States in an attempt to locate the particular typewriter in question.

The following organizations and individuals were contacted.

Kisseloff-5442

At the Home Beneficial Society of Pennsylvania, 21st and Locust Streets, it was ascertained through Mr. EDWARD B. JOSEPH, Sr., Treasurer, and Mr. EDWARD B. JOSEPH, Jr., Office Manager, that no records exist concerning the purchase of typewriters. Each indicated that the only Woodstock typewriters purchased by the company were the ones presently in the custody of the office and that none of the Woodstocks ever purchased had been sold. An examination of the typewriters in the office reflected the following serial numbers: N 289598, N 472291, N 519917, N 561193, N 588587, N 588629, N 601058, and RKS 10305. It was advised that the final typewriter was a rebuilt key set which had been originally purchased as a new machine by the company. Both men reiterated that there was no record available and that they had no recollection themselves as to when they had purchased these typewriters.

At H. Perilstein Company, 524 Lombard Street, NATHAN PERILSTEIN, President, advised that the only Woodstock typewriters ever purchased by this company were ones which were purchased new and are still in the possession of the company. He stated that the company has no records which would reflect the date of purchase. Examination of the typewriters reflected the following serial numbers: N 312354, N 312372, N 533909, and NC 754218.

At the Vogel-Ritt Company, 2212 Chestnut Street, Mr. CHARLES D. CUSHING, Manager, advised that to the best of his recollection only two Woodstock typewriters had been purchased by the company, one of which was presently in the Philadelphia office, No. 671369 E, which machine, Mr. CUSHING advised, was purchased in January 1946. A second machine, N 450318, was purchased according to the best of Mr. CUSHING's recollection in either 1934 or 1935, and was presently located in the Harrisburg office of the firm at 221 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. CUSHING advised that there were no records available which would indicate that other Woodstock typewriters had ever been purchased by the company.

At the A. Pomerantz and Company Stationery Store, 1525 Chestnut Street, LESTER and AUSTIN POMERANTZ, Office Managers and part owners, were interviewed and advised subsequent to an examination of their records and questioning of old employees of the company that neither could recall ever having purchased or sold a Woodstock typewriter at any time. Each advised that they had handled Royal portable typewriters for a period and each recalled the name of THOMAS GRADY but were unable to connect GRADY's name with any specific product.

Kisseloff-5443

At the Wagner Taylor Company, 422 Walnut Street, Mr. HAMILTON R. DISSTON, Vice President and Office Manager, advised after an extensive search of his records that he could locate no record concerning typewriters prior to 1942, and that it was the normal practice of the company to destroy this type of record within five years. One inventory sheet was located, however, which indicated the purchase of three Woodstock typewriters between 1937 and 1939, all of which had been disposed of in 1948, and which bore the following serial numbers: 494839, 510250 and 545297. It was also determined that there were presently four Woodstock typewriters in the possession of the company all of which were determined to have been purchased in 1941 and 1942, according to the same inventory sheet and an examination of these typewriters reflected the following serial numbers: 545299, 557390, 587031 and N 595168.

At the Foreign Mission Board, 701 South 19th Street, it was determined through Rev. R. A. CROMWELL, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board, that all of the records of the organization had been destroyed in a fire in 1943. He said that he could not personally recall having purchased any Woodstock typewriters. ALICE TRENT, Head Bookkeeper for the same organization for the past seventeen years, advised that she had no written record but recalled purchasing a new Woodstock typewriter in 1936 or 1937, and of disposing of the same typewriter by trade in in 1946. She said no record of the serial number was available.

At the office of WILLIAM F. BERKOWITZ, Market Street National Bank Building, it was ascertained through Mrs. AMELIA LONGO who has been BERKOWITZ' secretary for the past fourteen years that BERKOWITZ has owned three Woodstock typewriters all of which were purchased new. She could not produce any record which showed the actual date of purchase of these machines but was able to determine one machine was purchased in approximately 1932 and bore the serial number 2N248900. This typewriter is currently in the possession of a sister of Mrs. LONGO. In addition, Mrs. LONGO determined that a Woodstock purchased in either 1940 or 1941 was currently at her home. She did not have the serial number available but no further attempt was made to determine this serial number inasmuch as the date of purchase was 1940 or 1941 and the machine was purchased as a new machine. The Woodstock typewriter currently in possession of the office of WILLIAM F. BERKOWITZ bears number NC 726488 P.

At the office of Hare and Chase in the Finance Building, Mr. A. P. PALMER, partner in the firm, advised that records of the firm indicated that the first purchase of a Woodstock typewriter by the firm was in 1936, that this was a new machine, purchased from a salesman by the

name of GAUL, now deceased. He said that his firm never purchased any used typewriters.

From NORMAN LEITHOLD at the Adelphia Electric Company, 125 North 10th Street, it was determined that only two Woodstock typewriters had been purchased by that company, that both had been purchased at the same time and were both new machines. One typewriter remained in the possession of the Adelphia Electric Company and bore serial number N 507146. Mr. LEITHOLD advised that the remaining typewriter had been sold to an individual and that he had no records which would show either the date of sale or the date of purchase of either of the typewriters in question.

At the Philadelphia Chair Company, 45 North 3rd Street, Miss MAMIE FOERY, after a complete check of her records, was able to advise that a Woodstock typewriter, No. N 487241, was purchased as a new machine on December 5, 1940, and that a Woodstock typewriter No. 276605 was purchased June 30, 1939. The second machine no longer is in the possession of the Philadelphia Chair Company and Miss FOERY does not know its whereabouts. Examination of ledger sheets reflected the purchase of other Woodstock typewriters on March 17, 1924, March 12, 1928, September 15, 1933 and April 7, 1934. However, these ledger sheets did not reflect serial numbers and other records of the company were of no assistance in determining these numbers. Miss FOERY advised that vouchers are only retained as far back as 1941.

From Mr. ALFRED B. STRICKLER, 206 Callowhill Street, it was determined that he had purchased two Woodstock typewriters in either 1941 or 1942, bearing serial numbers N 586088 and N 599720. Mr. STRICKLER believed that he had turned in two old Woodstock typewriters and a check of all available records at the company reflected the purchase of Woodstock typewriter No. 5N303678 on June 30, 1941, with the salesman's name being reflected as GAUL, and another typewriter, date of purchase unknown, which was actually a billing machine (caps only) which had serial number 8J302584. For the purchase of the latter machine a Woodstock typewriter No. 6J120722 PG had been traded in. Mr. STRICKLER had no other records concerning the purchase or trade in of Woodstock typewriters.

Mr. LESTER D. KOENIG, 621 North 2nd Street, was able to advise that he had purchased Woodstock typewriters Nos. NC 754220 and NC 754223 as new machines on June 29, 1946, and a rebuilt set bearing serial number RKS 18-10342. This latter machine has an eighteen inch carriage. In addition it was determined that two rebuilt sets purchased

Kisseloff-5445

approximately in 1939 had since been disposed of. They bore numbers RKS 5363 and RKS 5355. It was further determined that two additional typewriters bearing serial numbers 5N430823 and 5N434618, concerning which no data was found as to date of purchase, were believed to have been purchased around 1936. No other records were available which would reflect purchase dates or serial numbers.

At the Board of Christian Education, Miss HELEN MORROW, Assistant Treasurer, advised that this organization had been previously known as the Board of Christian Education of the Reformed Church and had merged in 1936 with the Board of Christian Education of the Evangelical Church and that upon the merger new Woodstock typewriters had been purchased and have been subsequently disposed of. Miss MORROW was certain that no Woodstock typewriters had been owned prior to 1936, and no records were located concerning the purchase or sale of typewriters by the Christian Board of Education.

At the Methodist Book Shop, 1707-1709 Arch Street, Mr. G. STANLEY LYNCH, Manager, exhibited the only Woodstock typewriter in possession of the book shop. This machine bore serial number N 469—— with the remaining portion of the serial number being unreadable. An examination of the records of the book shop failed to reflect any information concerning purchase or serial numbers of Woodstock typewriters. Mr. LYNCH advised that to his knowledge this was the only Woodstock ever owned by the book shop.

At the YWCA, 18th and Arch Streets, Mrs. MARIE W. HOLMES, Secretary to the Executive Director, recalled only one Woodstock typewriter having been in the possession of the YWCA. This typewriter bears serial number N 288599. Mrs. HOLMES advised that the vouchers concerning purchases of this nature are retained by the YWCA only seven years with all vouchers then being destroyed. The cash book, however, reflected purchase of an unidentified typewriter in September 1927. No other records were available.

At the Union Bag and Paper Company, 401 North Broad Street, Miss MARION GARDNER, Secretary, advised that the company now has one Woodstock typewriter, serial number N 496820 E, which was purchased during 1937, and for which purchase an old typewriter had been turned in. However, she said that no records were available which would reflect the serial number of the typewriter turned in, but that it was possible that the New York office of the Union Bag and Paper Company might have a copy of the voucher showing the purchase of the present typewriter and the

trade in of the old one. She advised that these two typewriters are the only Woodstocks ever owned by the company.

At the Electric Storage Battery Company, 19th Street and Allegheny Avenue, Mr. FRANK COSGROVE, Chief Cost Accountant, advised that the first Woodstock typewriter purchased by the firm was so purchased in 1933 and was in the 330,000 series.

At the Tradesmens National Bank, 318 Chestnut Street, through Mr. SAMUEL L. HYMAN, Accountant, it was determined that the following information was available from bank records concerning the purchase of Woodstock typewriters. Woodstock No. N 12/604935 was purchased on March 16, 1942. At the time this machine was purchased, Woodstock No. 347890 was traded in. The latter machine was purchased on September 6, 1933, and in turn an older machine, No. 230723, was traded in. This machine was purchased on August 15, 1929.

On April 30, 1934, Woodstock No. 367148 was purchased for which Woodstock No. 230782 was traded in. The latter machine was purchased on August 15, 1929.

On December 28, 1939, a Woodstock typewriter was purchased for which a Woodstock typewriter, No. 230098, was traded in. The latter machine was purchased on September 21, 1932, and in turn there was another Woodstock, No. 172886, traded in. The date of purchase of the latter machine was August 14, 1929.

It was further determined that an Underwood typewriter was purchased on June 20, 1940, for which Woodstock No. 367137 was traded in. The latter machine was purchased on April 30, 1934, and in turn there was a Woodstock typewriter, No. 233642, traded in, which machine was allegedly purchased September 19, 1929.

It was also ascertained that Woodstock typewriter No. 238876 was purchased March 18, 1930, that machine No. 173326 was purchased August 14, 1929, and was in turn traded in on machine No. 230028 on March 25, 1933.

Mr. HYMAN advised that all machines were purchased as new machines.

CHARLES DEVLIN, who formerly had offices in the Bourse Building, Philadelphia, was able to advise that he had purchased Woodstock

Kisseloff-5447

typewriter No. 173958 as a new machine on August 8, 1928, and that he traded this machine in sometime during the early 1930's.

Mr. H. C. FENNO of Fenno and Company, Drexel Building, advised that the first Woodstock typewriter purchased by his company was so purchased on February 15, 1931, and bore serial number 272917.

Mr. MORRIS FRIEDMAN, Drexel Building, advised that the only Woodstock typewriter ever owned by him bore serial number 403331, and that this machine was traded in on October 9, 1948, to the Bundy Typewriter Company. He was unable to furnish information as to the original date of purchase of the Woodstock typewriter.

At the Hauslein Agency, it was determined that two Woodstock typewriters had been purchased. Through the efforts of Mr. WALTER EVANS, LEE HASKIN and WALTER LANGENDORFER, it was determined that two Woodstock typewriters had been ordered on September 26, 1927, and had been delivered on September 28, 1927. These two machines bore the following serial numbers: 165148 and 169111. It was also determined that a Woodstock typewriter ordered June 29, 1928 was delivered July 2, 1928, and bore serial number 179323.

At the National Health and Accident Insurance Company, 244 South 8th Street, through Mr. JOHN LEWIS, it was determined that a Woodstock typewriter purchased new on June 27, 1927, bore serial number 157757, and that a second Woodstock typewriter purchased on September 21, 1928, bore serial number 175293.

At the Strayers Business College, 905 Walnut Street, it was determined that the following new Woodstock typewriters were purchased on November 26, 1926:

148232
148234
148238 through 148255

The next purchase of Woodstock typewriters by the Strayers Business College occurred in 1929, when the previously listed typewriters were traded in. All the new typewriters in 1929 were in the 202,000 series.

At the West Disinfecting Company, 49th Street and Grays Avenue, Mr. EDWIN G. FIEDLER, District Manager, advised after a

complete search of his records that he could find no record of any Woodstock typewriter having been owned by that office prior to a purchase ledger dated back to 1939. This ledger reflected only that a Woodstock typewriter had been purchased but no date of purchase or serial number was listed.

Mr. FIEDLER stated that he recalled having bought a Woodstock typewriter from either TOM GRADY or FRANK SNYDER, both of whom had subsequently been employed by the West Disinfecting Company. He said that all Woodstock typewriters so purchased had been disposed of and no records were available to show disposition. Further, he said he had no recollection of purchase of Woodstock typewriters extending as far back as 1927 or 1928. He advised that no personnel record exists concerning FRANK W. SNYDER and that he was unable to give any information concerning SNYDER's address. He could only state that SNYDER worked for the West Disinfecting Company from January 4, 1934 to January 19, 1935.

ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE ADDITIONAL TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS

Previous investigation has reflected that ANTHONY WHITTAKER, an attorney in the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, was the attorney who filed the will of THOMAS L. FANSIER in 1940. Investigation at Norfolk, Virginia, has further reflected that WHITTAKER is presently the attorney for Miss DAISY FANSIER. Previous contact with Mr. WHITTAKER failed to indicate the existence of any typewritten documents in his possession which might be secured for comparison purposes. At that time, however, he advised that he would make a further check of his records in an attempt to locate such specimens. Mr. WHITTAKER has subsequently advised that he had a typewritten letter in his possession dated September 11, 1941, received from Miss DAISY FANSIER. He advised that he would request permission from DAISY FANSIER to turn this letter over to the FBI and subsequently advised that such permission had been obtained and that in furnishing the permission, Miss FANSIER had stated that the letter in question had been written on a Corona typewriter. The letter was obtained from Mr. WHITTAKER and has been furnished to the Bureau Laboratory for an examination.

By report dated December 23, 1948, the Newark Office advised that Mrs. THOMAS C. FOX, former secretary of FANSIER-MARTIN, recalled typing correspondence to one BERTAN _____, a nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN.

Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN has advised that BERTAN is

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actually BURTON WRIGHT, a nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, his predecessor as partner with THOMAS L. FANSIER.

Interview with BURTON WRIGHT reflected that he had nothing in his possession of a typewritten nature which might be of interest to the instant investigation. He advised, however, that he would examine the belongings of his mother to determine whether or not she had such material. He subsequently furnished to the Philadelphia Office two letters, one dated April 14, 1927, and a second dated May 4, 1927, both of which had been received by his mother from THOMAS L. FANSIER. These letters have been submitted to the Bureau Laboratory for examination. Mr. WRIGHT's address is 5110 Germantown Avenue.

Other attempts were made to locate additional specimens as follows and have been unproductive to date:

HARRY L. MARTIN has been reinterviewed regarding any organizations to which THOMAS FANSIER belonged, regarding bank accounts formerly maintained by FANSIER and further regarding former customers of FANSIER whom he might recall.

MARTIN, upon reflection, now recalls that FANSIER was a member of the Evanston Lodge, Masonic Order. The Chicago Office has been requested to contact the officers of this lodge for the location of possible typewritten specimens.

In addition, MARTIN recalled that FANSIER had at one time belonged to the Philadelphia Life Underwriters Association.

Contact with Mr. CHARLES MERZ, Secretary of the above organization and who is located at 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, failed to reveal any typewritten correspondence available for comparison purposes. Mr. MERZ searched the records of the organization and was able only to advise that THOMAS FANSIER had been made an honorary member of the society in 1935. He advised that all records of the organization are in his possession.

MARTIN also advised that he recalled the fact that FANSIER had maintained a bank account at the old Fourth Street National Bank which had subsequently been taken over by the Philadelphia National Bank. He likewise stated that it was possible that FANSIER had some dealings with the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company.

Reinterview with Mrs. KATHERINE LOGERMAN SHOTWELL, former Secretary of FANSLER-MARTIN regarding bank accounts, substantiated the information concerning an account at the Fourth Street National Bank but Mrs. SHOTWELL was unable to furnish any information concerning additional accounts. It had also been previously indicated by Mrs. ANNE C. FOX in Newark report dated December 23, 1948, that an account had been maintained at the Fourth Street National Bank and the Philadelphia National Bank.

Mr. WALTER PFEIFER, Manager of the Bookkeeping Department of the Philadelphia National Bank, advised that THOMAS L. FANSLER had opened an account with the Fourth Street National Bank on June 8, 1910, and that on May 1, 1940, the account had changed to the estate of THOMAS L. FANSLER with CLARA DAISY FANSLER executrix. The account had been finally closed January 15, 1942. Mr. PFEIFER advised that the Fourth Street National Bank had been taken over by the Philadelphia National Bank and all records of the organization were available through him. He further stated that at the time the account was opened, the address listed was 1616 Walnut Street and the address of the estate was 1518 Spruce Street.

Mr. PFEIFER further advised that no recordak system existed and that the only record of checks was on ledger cards showing the dates and amounts, including deposits and withdrawals. He further advised that no correspondence was maintained for more than six years and could furnish no suggestions of value in an attempt to locate additional specimens written on FANSLER's typewriter.

Mr. WALTER M. HORNE, Manager, Bookkeeping Department, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, advised that a joint account had been opened May 12, 1928 in the names of THOMAS FANSLER and WILLIAM R. FANSLER with residence listed at Kings Court Apartments, 3450 Chestnut Street. The account was transferred October 26, 1928, to a joint savings account which reverted to THOMAS FANSLER after the death of his wife in 1939. The account was closed January 17, 1940. He further advised that the recordak system of the bank went into effect in 1933 or 1934, and a subsequent check by him failed to reflect any correspondence regarding the FANSLER account. He stated that correspondence was maintained by the bank for a period of only ten years.

MARTIN also furnished the following names as individuals with whom he recalled FANSLER having conducted insurance transactions:

STEWART SMYTHE
DR. THOMAS BELL
DR. CHARLES W. DAVID
WAYNE C. MESCHTER

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In the presence of the reporting agent MARTIN telephonically contacted each of these individuals and requested that they examine any correspondence that they might maintain to determine whether or not they had correspondence received from FANSIER with regard to their insurance. In the event additional correspondence is located by these individuals it will be forwarded to the Bureau for comparison purposes.

MARTIN also advised that he recalled THOMAS FANSIER at one time having written a brochure concerning himself which he had had published and that this had been published through the firm of CHARLES J. ARMOR, 147 North 10th Street.

Contact with WESLEY ARMOR, son of CHARLES J. ARMOR, deceased, reflected that no original manuscripts or correspondence concerning THOMAS L. FANSIER has been retained by the company. Mr. ARMOR conducted a complete search of records available and subsequently conducted a search of his father's effects maintained in a safe deposit vault without being able to locate any information of value.

Mr. MARTIN also advised that with regard to Dr. CHARLES W. DAVID, a former client of THOMAS FANSIER, he was aware that Dr. DAVID had formerly been a professor of Bryn Mawr College, the college attended by PRISCILLA FANSIER HOBSON HISS, and that he was aware that Bryn Mawr College had paid some insurance premiums on the policy of Dr. DAVID.

AT BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. RAYMOND G. BUCKLEY, Comptroller, Bryn Mawr College, advised that the college has an agreement with most members of the faculty whereby five per cent of their salary is deducted and matched by a similar contribution by the college and paid as annuities or insurance. He examined all files available without locating any correspondence regarding the insurance of Dr. DAVID. He stated that the only record available reflected that bills were received and payments made of premiums. He advised that Dr. DAVID had a $5,000.00 policy, No. 2,028,621, dated October 27, 1927, and also had policy No. 1,357,177, dated September 18, 1919; No. 1,452,165 dated September 17, 1920, and No. 2,248,251, dated April 15, 1930. Dr. DAVID is no longed employed by Bryn Mawr College.

No lead is being set forth for the Milwaukee Office to contact the head office of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company relative to the policies of Dr. DAVID.

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Other requests have been received requesting investigation at Bryn Mawr College concerning membership by PRISCILLA HISS in sororities, contribution to scholarship funds and a complete review of any files which might reflect typewritten correspondence.

Mrs. MARIAN C. ANDERSON, Recorder, has advised that Bryn Mawr College being a Quaker college has no sororities.

Miss JEAN WHITBEY, Executive Secretary, Bryn Mawr College Fund, advised that the records of the college fund reflect that during a special drive in 1946, Mrs. ALGER HISS pledged the sum of $100.00 which was paid in three separate amounts during 1947 and 1948. At the time Mrs. HISS was listed as residing at 3210 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

A further check with Miss FLORENCE HITCHCOCK, Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association at Bryn Mawr College, reflected minor pledges on the part of PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS on May 6, 1925, December 8, 1926 and March 24, 1944. No typewritten correspondence was available regarding the pledges and contributions made by Mrs. HISS.

The Bryn Mawr College Register of Alumnae contains a record filled out on October 31, 1937, indicating the permanent residence then of Mrs. HISS as 1245 - 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. It further indicates that she was born October 13, 1903, had been previously married to THAYER HOBSON in 1925, divorced in 1928 and had married ALGER HISS in 1929; that a son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, had been born September 19, 1926, and that Mrs. HISS had pursued graduate study at Yale University, no dates listed, where she had studied English, and at Columbia University in 1929, where she had received a Master's degree in English Literature. This record also indicated that Mrs. HISS had in collaboration with ROBERTA FANSLER written "Research in the Fine Arts in the Colleges and Universities of the United States" which had been published by the Carnegie Corporation in 1934.

It was also indicated that ROBERTA MURRAY FANSLER ALFORD is a sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS and that she likewise graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1924. Her residence is listed as 55A Charles Field Street, Providence, 6, Rhode Island. The Alumnae Association also contained a card dated November 1, 1941, indicating that the mailing address of Mrs. HISS was 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., with her permanent address as c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C. This card lists another child, ANTHONY HISS, born August 5, 1941. A subsequent

card postmarked November 22, 1943, indicated her address as 3213 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and lists volunteer activities as O.C.D. and Red Cross.

Upon the advice of Miss HITCHCOCK further contact was made with JAY HENRY SCATTERGOOD, Treasurer of Bryn Mawr College, located at 1616 Walnut Street, for possible information regarding donations by the HISS family. Mr. SCATTERGOOD advised that he has no records of any such donations and indicated that his office handles only large contributions and scholarships.

Miss HITCHCOCK likewise searched her records in an attempt to locate any correspondence from Mrs. HISS regarding her activity in the Alumnae Association at Washington. She advised that these records did not go beyond 1940, and stated that the President of the Washington Branch in 1940 was Mrs. JOHN L. VANDEGRIFT, 3241 38th Street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. VANDEGRIFT is likewise currently Chairman of the Scholarship Commission in Washington and knows most, according to Miss HITCHCOCK, about the club activities. She said that club records were undoubtedly maintained by Mrs. VANDEGRIFT in 1940 in her home but that such records would be meager. She further advised that Mrs. VANDEGRIFT expected to leave the United States shortly for Japan.

A lead has been set forth by teletype for the Washington Field Office to contact Mrs. VANDEGRIFT relative to any Alumnae Association records in Washington.

The possibility that Mrs. HISS had submitted a thesis while at Bryn Mawr was investigated and a thorough check of the school records failed to reveal any such material. Mrs. CATHERINE FOX, Assistant to Miss HITCHCOCK, advised that it was doubtful that a thesis would be submitted by an undergraduate and that term papers written would be returned to the writer. She advised that Mrs. HISS had been a friend of Mr. SAMUEL CHEW, a teacher at Bryn Mawr and that she might have corresponded with him.

Professor SAMUEL CHEW, Bryn Mawr College, advised that he recalled both PRISCILLA HISS and ROBERTA MURRAY (FINSIER) during their matriculation at the college. He said that he also saw them in Switzerland during 1924, but that he had not heard from either since to the best of his knowledge, and that he had no correspondence whatsoever which might be of assistance.

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AT SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. MILDRED WALICHUCK, Registrar's Office, Swarthmore College, advised that TIMOTHY HOBSON had matriculated at Swarthmore College on March 6, 1944, as a participant in the Navy V 12 program. At that time his address was listed as 3210 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and his parent listed as ALGER HISS, step-father. It was further indicated that he was born September 19, 1926, and that his religion was Friend. He completed the Spring and Summer semesters of 1944, and arrived and departed from the college under Navy orders. There was no correspondence available concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON. The college did have a secondary record reflecting attendance at the George School which had been forwarded to Swarthmore College, November 23, 1943, and reflected the home address of HOBSON as 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., and indicating attendance September 1940 to February 1944.

Mrs. DORIS SOULE advised that she was well acquainted with the HISS family, that she had had the HISS family as guests at her summer home in Peacham, Vermont, and that she in turn had visited the HISS family in their apartment in Washington, D. C. She said that, however, she had no correspondence received from the HISS family.

It is of interest to note that while Mrs. SOULE appeared entirely cooperative and stated that she realized the FBI had to make this investigation, she was nevertheless entirely convinced of the innocence of ALGER HISS. During the interview a young woman, subsequently identified as Miss POLLY FANSLER, entered the room and was introduced as a niece of Mrs. ALGER HISS. Miss FANSLER advised that she had been previously interviewed by FBI agents.

AT WESTTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Inquiry at the Westtown School reflected that TIMOTHY HOBSON had at no time attended that school nor was any correspondence available which indicated inquiry on the part of HISS' parents regarding possible matriculation at the school.

MISCELLANEOUS

By teletype dated January 4, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that the Voters Registration records at Philadelphia be

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examined inasmuch as the personal history statement of PRISCILLA HISS, dated July 19, 1939, listed Philadelphia as her legal residence.

Mr. JOHN F. STEINAUER, Voters Registration Commission, City Hall Annex, advised that there was no record in the commission of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or of PRISCILLA FANSLER or of PRISCILLA HOBSON in either the active or inactive files. His records included information as far back as 1940, and he said that prior records were destroyed. He further advised that Philadelphia never had an absentee ballot except for military members during World War II.

By teletype dated January 5, 1949, from the New York Office, the Dallas Office was requested to contact Mr. H. M. WEBSTER regarding daily machine reports of the Philadelphia agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

Mr. JOHN O. CAROW, Manager of the Philadelphia Woodstock Agency during 1927 and subsequent years and who has been previously interviewed regarding records of the agency, was recontacted for information he might have regarding the maintenance of these daily machine reports. He advised that these were a part of the official records of the agency not separately maintained and were handled as any other official record. He stated that they thus would have been passed on to each succeeding manager of the agency and not maintained in any separate location.

Mr. CAROW was also questioned concerning the amount of time new typewriters would remain on the shelves of the agency during 1927. CAROW has established that he took over the Philadelphia agency managership in November 1926, and he advised that within two months after his arrival he had sent all old stock back to the factory and had replaced it with new machines and that these new machines generally did not stay on the shelves more than two or three months.

Investigation was conducted concerning the Kings Court Apartments, 3450 Chestnut Street, in which apartment THOMAS FANSLER resided until the time of his death.

It was determined that the apartments had been originally built and owned by the estate of THOMAS M. SEEDS, Jr., but had been sold in 1945 to Drs. DAVID PROMIN, MAURICE SCHNEIMAN and HERMAN FRIENAM and that the agent for these individuals was RALPH LIPSHUTZ, 25 South 18th Street.

RALPH LIPSHUTZ, 25 South 18th Street, advised that at the time the Kings Court Apartments were acquired from the estate of THOMAS SEEDS, the only records taken over were active leases and that no previous leases, correspondence, et cetera, were taken.

Mr. LUCAS DARXTEY, 1208 Race Street, advised that he had been engineer for the SEEDS estate and that at the time the Kings Court Apartments were sold all records except current leases were destroyed.

In an attempt to limit the range of serial numbers in which the machine purchased by FANSLER-MARTIN would fall, it should be considered that THOMAS GRADY, who sold the Woodstock typewriter to the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership, resigned from the Woodstock Company on December 3, 1927. JOHN CAROW, Manager of the Philadelphia Agency during all of 1927, and for a number of years thereafter, has advised that there were no inventory shortages prior to 1933. This would eliminate the possibility that GRADY stole a typewriter and sold it to FANSLER-MARTIN during later years of partnership. Likewise, GRADY states that he sold a Woodstock typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN shortly after that partnership commenced. A letter obtained by the Milwaukee Office, dated July 23, 1927 (K-12), and forwarded to the Laboratory for comparison, indicates active partnership commenced approximately August 1, 1927. Therefore, the machine was obviously manufactured before GRADY's resignation from the Woodstock Company on December 3, 1927. The Woodstock Service Manual reflects the serial number current as of January 1, 1928, as 177100. JOHN GALLAGHER, who was the repair man for the Woodstock Company at Philadelphia during the period of sale to FANSLER-MARTIN, and who subsequently became Manager of Woodstock's Philadelphia Agency, has stated that machines did not remain on the agency inventory for long periods before sale. In his opinion, not longer than three months. To allow a margin of error in GALLAGHER's memory, it appears logical that, assuming a new machine were on the inventory as much as eighteen months prior to the sale to FANSLER-MARTIN, this would make the manufacture date of such machine not prior to January 1, 1926, or serial number 159300, as reflected in the Service Manual.

It is felt that as much as eighteen months prior to the partnership should be considered inasmuch as is shown in this report a typewriter was purchased on June 27, 1927, by the National Health and Accident Insurance Company which bore serial number 157757, and which, according to the Service Manual previously mentioned, would have been manufactured in the later part of 1926. It is necessary to allow

a margin of time prior to the purchase of the FANSLER-MARTIN machine sufficient to insure that manufacture of this machine would be assured within the period selected.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-5458

LEADS

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

AT EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Will contact officials of the Evanston Lodge, Masonic Order, for any possible correspondence emanating from THOMAS FANSLER. (This lead has been previously set forth by teletype).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will contact Mrs. JOHN L. VANDEGRIFT, 3241 38th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., concerning available records of the Washington Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College. (This lead has been previously set forth by teletype).

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will determine whether any persons listed by HARRY L. MARTIN as insurance customers of THOMAS L. FANSLER have been able to locate typewriter specimens received from FANSLER.

Will interview L. M. C. SMITH said to be a good friend of ALGER HISS relative to specimens of typewriters in the possession of HISS and other associates of HISS. (This lead was set forth by teletype from the Washington Field Office, January 4, 1949).

PH 65-2440

AT BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

Will interview CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, author of "Yankee From Olympus" regarding correspondence with relation to her published works and attempt to obtain any typewritten material she may have received from ALGER HISS, one time Secretary to Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. (This lead was set forth by teletype from the Boston Office, dated January 5, 1949).

AT EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Will interview EUGENE ROSEN, son of WILLIAM ROSEN, relative to any information he might have concerning a typewriter in his father's possession at any time which may have been received from ALGER HISS or any further knowledge he may have of HISS' associates. (This lead was set forth by teletype from the Bureau, dated January 4, 1949).

Kisseloff-5460

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	1-12-49	12-24-48 to 1-7-49	EDWIN O. JOHNSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: ALGER HISS; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RALPH B. PRICE, former fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at War Labor Board, Denver, Colorado, early in 1943, in signed statement states that WILLIAM or BILL MC MURPHY, a friend and associate of RENO, attempted to recruit PRICE into the CP at that time. PRICE believes RENO was a member of the CP but unable to furnish direct evidence to support belief. Other associates and former fellow employees interviewed do not furnish any evidence of PHILIP RENO's CP membership, activities, or sympathy during RENO's federal employment. No evidence developed concerning possible espionage activity on the part of RENO. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, brother of PHILIP RENO, located at Albuquerque, New Mexico, with PHILIP RENO as of January 6, 1949.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated December 24, 1948, at Denver, Colorado.
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948, at New York City.
Bureau letter to New York City dated January 3, 1949.

DETAILS: AT DENVER, COLORADO

By teletype dated December 30, 1948, the Phoenix Office advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was then located at the Hosser Hospital, Benson, Arizona, where he had been confined since December 23, 1948. RENO was admitted to the hospital after drinking to excess and he was then diagnosed as somewhat irrational.

cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. L. Shanne SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Kisseloff-5461

Dn. File No. 65-658

Referenced Bureau letter to New York City requested that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO be reinterviewed for additional information set out in referenced letter.

The Baltimore Office by teletype dated January 4, 1949, directed to the Washington Field and New York City Offices with a carbon copy to Denver, requested the Washington Field Office to obtain photographs of one BERNHARD BROWN, with alias BUZIA CHRUTZKY in order that this photograph might be displayed to various individuals involved in an effort to identify BERNIE. The Washington Field Office was requested to furnish Denver a copy of the photograph to display to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

Mrs. EVELYN RENO, mother of subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, advised telephonically that she had received a communication from PHILIP RENO in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Route 5, Box 378, that her son, PHILIP RENO, had gone to Benson, Arizona, to pick up FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and return FRANKLIN VICTOR to Albuquerque with him. Therefore, by teletype dated January 6, 1949, Washington Field was instructed to furnish El Paso with the photograph of BERNHARD BROWN, with alias. The El Paso Office was advised of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's presence in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

RALPH B. PRICE
Director
Colorado University Extension School
1405 Glenarm Place
Residence - 2570 South Fillmore
Denver, Colorado

Mr. PRICE was interviewed by Special Agent GERALD E. GOTSCHALL and the Reporting Agent on January 3 and January 5, 1949, and the following signed statement was obtained from Mr. PRICE:

"Denver, Colorado
January 5, 1949

"I, Ralph B. Price, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents GERALD E. GOTSCHALL and EDWIN O. JOHNSON of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"The first time that I saw Philip Reno was at a meeting at the YWCA in the summer of 1941. I do not recall specifically what the meeting was about but it seems it might have been concerning 'civil rights.' At this meeting one John McLucas pointed out Philip Reno to me and mentioned that he was 'quite far to the left.' I cannot say that McLucas meant by this statement that Reno was a Communist. Sometime later, along with several other people of a liberal group, I was invited to Reno's residence on Vallejo Street to attend a social function. I do not remember the day but I know that I formally met Phil Reno at his home.

"I became acquainted at this gathering with one Bill McMurphy who had been with the NYA in Montana and whom I later learned to be a member of the Communist Party. At the time I was employed by the Social Security Board in Denver in the office of the Defense Health and Welfare Services. It was probably in the latter part of 1941 or the early part of 1942. I recall that I had met McMurphy on one or two occasions as he had been associated in a union which I had been asked to become a member. In the latter part of 1942 or early 1943 Bill McMurphy invited himself to my residence at 1700 South Emerson Street, Denver, and stated he was leaving Denver and wished to see me. During this visit at my residence Bill McMurphy approached me to become a member of the Communist Party, to which he belonged. He explained that I would become a member of a sort of 'closed' group and gave me to understand that I would have comrades among the people I knew. Later he called and asked me to meet him at lunch to try again to recruit me and he told me that he had contacted Norman Pixler to recruit him into the Communist Party.

"Up to the time McMurphy approached me, my acquaintance with him had been very casual. By way of explaining why he had approached me to become a member of the Communist Party, he stated I had been recommended to him by several people with whom I worked. McMurphy further explained that previous to his departure from Denver he was contacting several persons to propose that they join the Communist Party. The only person he named specifically was the above-mentioned Norman Pixler.

"McMurphy did not press the issue of my joining the Communist Party any further and I at no time agreed to join the Communist Party.

"My wife had been acquainted with Phil Reno's wife, who died early in 1943, in an organization called 'The League of Women Shoppers', however, this was an organization of many liberal-minded women whose aims were to improve the purchasing of goods by women. In this connection, Phil Reno's wife was very active and my wife and I suspected there were several women in this league who were leftists. Whether or not they were Communist Party members I am not in a position to say.

"I had only been with the War Labor Board for a matter of a few weeks prior to the time that Phil Reno resigned. I, therefore, did not know too much about what went on at the War Labor Board while Phil Reno was there. I can state that at no time did I see Communist propaganda distributed, such as the 'Daily Worker', at the War Labor Board. I cannot, at the time, recall that Phil Reno ever personally told me that he was a member of the Communist Party or that he recommended me to the Communist Party or that other people had told me that Phil Reno was a member of the Communist Party.

"As explained above, I came to the War Labor Board in January 1943 on the specific recommendation of Clarence Moore, who was personnel manager, and I did not see much of Phil Reno.

"To my knowledge, Phil Reno never extracted documents from the government offices for the purpose of turning them over to unauthorized persons; nor, to my knowledge, did he ever orally transmit any confidential government information to unauthorized persons. I have never heard anyone indicate that he was even suspected of such activities.

"At the time he was employed at the War Labor Board, and for sometime previous to that, I suspected that Phil Reno might be a member of the Communist Party. I know he associated quite frequently with Bill McMurphy who I knew to be a member of the Communist Party.

"I have read this statement and to the best of my recollection it represents the truth.

/s/ Ralph B. Price

"Witnessed:
/s/ E. O. Johnson, F.B.I., Denver, 1-5-49.
/s/ G. E. Gotschall, " " 1-5-49."

The original of the above signed statement is being retained in the exhibit envelope attached to this file.

Mr. PRICE explained that he had an impression back in 1943 that PHILIP RENO might have been a member of the Communist Party but he does not have any evidence to support this belief and feels that the belief is based upon three things - PHILIP RENO's association with BILL MC MURPHY whose name is WILLIAM MC MURPHY; the impression that RENO made pro-Soviet Union remarks; and RENO's reputation for having been a leftist; however, PRICE cannot recall any specific remarks made by RENO of a pro-Soviet nature nor does he remember anyone who came out and directly stated PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. PRICE stated that he had been at some social gatherings at which PHILIP RENO was also in attendance but he never construed any of these social gatherings to be Communist Party meetings and he is sure that he was never at a function where only individuals whom he might have suspected of being Communists were present.

Mr. PRICE further stated that AMER LEHMAN, who now is a rancher near Yuma, Colorado, was formerly Administrator of the N.Y.A. in its closing days in Colorado. Mr. PRICE believes that Mr. LEHMAN knew PHILIP RENO very well and is of the impression that Mr. LEHMAN might have had differences of opinion with PHILIP RENO with reference to federal union activity.

Mr. PRICE also indicated that DWIGHT BAIRD, presently president of the Trinidad Junior College, Trinidad, Colorado, was formerly connected with N.Y.A. in about 1941 and he believes that Mr. BAIRD would be in a position to give information concerning PHILIP RENO because of PHILIP RENO's activity in the Federal Workers Union.

Mr. PRICE admitted that his wife, LELA PRICE, at one time attended a social gathering in about 1945, when BETTY GANNETT, a national Communist Party functionary was in attendance; however, Mr. PRICE stated that his wife never has been interested in Communism but she did associate with what he termed "liberal minded individuals."

Mr. PRICE also stated he had no evidence that any of PHILIP RENO's close associates at the War Labor Board, such as GLENN EARLE and DWIGHT SPENCER, were members of the Communist Party nor does he have any direct basis for suspecting that they might have been, although he concedes that it could have been possible.

CHARLES BINNA
4241 West Byron Place
Business address
Hayman Window Co.
44th and Race Streets
Denver, Colorado

Mr. BINNA was interviewed by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent on December 27, 1948, concerning his knowledge of PHILIP RENO's Communist Party activities or sympathies in 1941 and 1942 in Denver, Colorado. It will be recalled in referenced report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated December 24, 1948, at Denver, Colorado, NORMAN PIXLER charged that BINNA was present when PHILIP RENO endeavored to recruit him, PIXLER, into the Communist Party.

CHARLES BINNA is presently part owner of the Hayman Window Co. and confidential informants of the Denver Office do not indicate that he has been actively engaged in Communist Party affairs since his return from the Armed Services in about 1946.

In addition to NORMAN PIXLER's charges concerning CHARLES BINNA, one MARION C. FRAZIER, representative for the Retail Clerks Union, CIO, Local 269, Denver, Colorado, residence 3405 Pierce Street, Lakewood, Colorado, reported on November 26, 1948, and confirmed upon reinterview December 28, 1948, that he joined the Communist Party in the fall of 1943, having been recruited by GEORGE KNOTT; however, he only remained in the Party for a short time, but during the time of his membership he had occasion to attend some Communist Party meetings at the home of GEORGE KNOTT in South Denver and also at the home of GRAHAM and EUNICE DOLAN in West Denver. He states that CHARLES BINNA was nearly always in attendance. He recalls that at a meeting at the home of MORRIS WRIGHT, he does not recall the exact address, he, FRAZIER, paid his Communist Party dues to Mrs. CHARLES BINNA.

Kisseloff-5465

Confidential Informant DR-4, upon reinterview, confirmed previous information given that CHARLES BINNA attended various Communist Party functions in 1941, 1942, and 1943. DR-4 was formerly a member of the Communist Party and feels that he is in a position to say that CHARLES BINNA was one of the comrades although he never saw his Party card. He indicated that BINNA was active in the movement even prior to 1941 and he considered BINNA a rather important Communist Party member.

Confidential Informant DR-4 advised upon reinterview on December 27, 1949, by Special Agent JOSEPH S. JOHNSON and the Reporting Agent, that although he reported in 1941 that PHIL RENO was an undercover agent for the Communists, he does not have any evidence on which to support this belief. He recalls that his impression of PHIL RENO's Communist Party connection was based on RENO's association with CHARLES BINNA. However, DR-4 does not recall ever attending a Communist Party meeting attended by PHILIP RENO nor does he recall any comrade who specifically stated PHILIP RENO was a Communist.

Mr. CLINTON D. WALLACE, 9570 West 11th Avenue, Lakewood, Colorado, reported on March 8, 1948, that he had been a member of the Communist Party in the early 1944 period and displayed his Communist Party book No. 45937. He stated, however, he did not remain in the Communist Party long and, therefore, desired to give Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED some information concerning the former Communist Party activities and members. Mr. WALLACE mentioned that he attended meetings at the home of GEORGE KNOTT in South Denver and at the home of EUNICE and GRAHAM DOLAN and that CHARLES BINNA had been in attendance and he considered CHARLES BINNA one of the Communist Party members. Upon reinterview on January 6, 1949, Mr. WALLACE confirmed his previous statements concerning BINNA, however, he never became acquainted with PHILIP RENO and does not know anything about him.

The same is true of MARION FRAZIER who stated that he is not in a position to state that PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party although he had that impression in 1944, but he never attended any Communist Party meetings when PHILIP RENO was in attendance.

During the interview of Mr. CHARLES BINNA, he stated he had been with the LPA in the late 1930's and he became acquainted with PHILIP RENO in about 1937 or 1938, when PHILIP RENO paid a visit to Denver while the latter was working in Washington, D. C. He recalls that this visit by PHILIP RENO was in connection with the Federal Workers Union activity. Specifically, he recalls, that PHILIP RENO spoke to a group of American Federation of Teachers on this visit to Denver.

Mr. BINNA explained that RENO returned to Denver and worked with the government in Denver in 1941 and 1942; that he was well acquainted socially with RENO; and that he was also active with RENO in union affairs. BINNA

was representative of the International Longshoremen's Warehouse Union, CIO in Denver after he left the NYA in the fall of 1941. He later became connected with the CIO Council in Denver and in this capacity he sought advice or counsel from PHILIP RENO on some occasions in Union matters. He explained that RENO was active in the Federal Workers Union activity and was capable in union matters.

Mr. BINNA categorically denied having any knowledge that PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party or sympathetic to the Communist Party in 1941, 1942, and 1943. Mr. BINNA went into the Armed Forces in 1944. Mr. BINNA also denied his own membership or having had anything to do with the Communist Party. Mr. BINNA specifically denied that he was ever present at DWIGHT SPENCER's motel home when PHILIP RENO or anyone else tried to recruit NORMAN PIXLER into the Communist Party. Mr. BINNA admits having visited DWIGHT SPENCER, probably in the company of PHILIP RENO and DWIGHT SPENCER.

Mr. GLENN EARLE
4935 St. Paul Street
Employment Counselor
Colorado State Employment Service
14th and Broadway
Denver, Colorado

Mr. EARLE was interviewed on December 29, 1948, by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent at which time he stated that he was connected with the NYA in the early part of 1941 and later transferred to the War Manpower Commission of the Federal Government. He became acquainted with PHILIP RENO in 1941 in connection with his Federal Workers Union. He knew PHILIP RENO socially as well but denies he has any knowledge that PHILIP RENO is or ever was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in any Communist Party activities. He does not feel that it was PHILIP RENO who recommended him for a position in the War Labor Board in about December, 1943, although he would not make this statement as a certainty. He admits he was acquainted with TRACY ROGERS and ARTHUR BARY in 1944 when he knew they were Communist Party members.

Mr. EARLE states that during the time he was employed at the War Labor Board he did not see Communist Party literature distributed among employees; that PHILIP RENO did not engage in Communist Party activities at the War Labor Board; and that he has no knowledge that any employees of the War Labor Board were members of or active in the Communist Party movement.

Mr. EARLE stated that to his knowledge PHILIP RENO never took any documents from government files to deliver or show to unauthorized persons, nor does he have any knowledge that PHILIP RENO ever orally disclosed information

obtained from his government employment to unauthorized persons.

Mr. EARLE stated he cannot remember having been in the home of DWIGHT SPENCER at the motel at about West Alameda and Santa Fe Drive late in 1942 when CHARLES BINNA, NORMAN PIXLER, BILL MC MURPHY and PHILIP RENO were present. He is certain he was never present at such a gathering when anyone tried to recruit NORMAN PIXLER into the Communist Party. He stated it was possible that he had visited the DWIGHT SPENCER motel residence on one or more occasions with one or more of the above mentioned individuals. Mr. EARLE denies that he has been associated with the Communist Party movement in Denver but stated that he took a minor role in the organizing of the newspaper "Challenge" which was Communist dominated.

Mr. EARLE emphasized his association with PHILIP RENO was primarily the result of their mutual interest in the work of the Federal Workers Union.

With reference to Mr. GLENN EARLE, reliable Confidential Informant DRFD-4 reported on March 21, 1946, that ARTHUR BARY, Chairman of the Communist Party, District 19, told GRAHAM DOLAN, editor of "Challenge" (the Communist dominated newspaper) that PHILIP RENO suggested GLENN EARLE, TED WILSON, SOFIA BARY, and ED CURRIE and he should have a meeting concerning the policy of the newspaper "Challenge."

The above-mentioned informant reported in September, 1944, that EARLE was in contact with Communist Political Association officials JACK PERLMUTTER and ARTHUR BARY.

On March 10, 1945, Special Agents C. FRANK WILLIAMSON and HOWARD E. WEST observed GLENN EARLE with LOU ZEITLIN and WILLIAM DIETRICH (according to Confidential Informant DRFD-4 and DR-4, ZEITLIN and DIETRICH were members of the Communist Political Association) at the First National Bank Building lobby where they met LEM HARRIS, who, according to Confidential Informants, was then a member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association who was visiting Denver on March 10, 1945.

On May 28, 1945, Special Agents ROBERT J. CAMPBELL, HOWARD E. WEST and MILO C. JOHNSON observed TRACY ROGERS and GLENN EARLE meet BETTY GANNETT, National Membership Director of the Communist Party at the Station. All three thereupon drove to the home of HORACE CRITCHLOW in Morrison, Colorado.

Confidential Informant DR-4 reported that he had attended a meeting on May 2, 1945, of various Communist Party members at the home of ISAAC WEINER at 1000 Cove Way, Denver; that GLENN EARLE was among those present; and that this group consisted of individuals who did not want to be publicly associated with the Communist Party.

Dn. File No. 65-658

DWIGHT SPENCER
726 Grape Street
(No known occupation)
Denver, Colorado

Mr. SPENCER was interviewed by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the Reporting Agent on December 30, 1948; however, it should be pointed out that on December 28, 1948, efforts were made by the Reporting Agent to make an appointment with Mr. SPENCER telephonically and he advised that he would not speak with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any information or any arrangements concerning any interview should be made with his attorney Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM. Mr. GRAHAM was, therefore, requested to make an appointment in order that Special Agents might interview Mr. SPENCER. Mr. GRAHAM made necessary arrangements and advised the Reporting Agent that he had instructed his client, Mr. SPENCER to call at the F.B.I. Office and be interviewed.

At the outset of the interview, Mr. SPENCER stated that he had been reluctant to have anything to do with the F.B.I. since he was investigated several years before under the Hatch Act and that he felt that this investigation had injured his reputation in government service. Mr. SPENCER was advised that this inquiry was in no way connected with a Hatch Act investigation and that the F.B.I. was desirous of asking him certain questions upon the instruction of Special Assistant to the Attorney General in New York City.

Mr. SPENCER advised that he became acquainted with PHILIP RENO while he was connected with the National Youth Administration in Colorado and PHILIP RENO was with the Social Security Board in about 1941. They became associated to an extent in that both were interested in Union activity among federal workers. Mr. SPENCER later was employed by the War Labor Board in Denver at about the same time as PHILIP RENO which was late in 1943. He could not state whether or not PHILIP RENO recommended him for this work and he explained that he applied for the government position with War Labor Board to Mr. CLARENCE MOORE who was then personnel manager of the War Labor Board.

Mr. SPENCER stated that he at no time ever suspected PHILIP RENO of being a member of the Communist Party and he does not know of any activities on the part of PHILIP RENO in the Communist Party. He denied that PHILIP RENO ever tried to recruit NORMAN PIXLER into the Communist Party in his home when he was living in a motel at West Alameda and Santa Fe Drive. He recalled that PHILIP RENO, BILL MC MURPHY, CHARLES BINNA and possibly GLENN EARLE were at his residence one evening in some sort of a social gathering but he stated categorically that he did not overhear anyone trying to recruit any person into the Communist Party.

Kisseloff-5469

Dn. File No. 65-658

Mr. SPENCER stated to his knowledge PHILIP RENO never showed any government documents to any unauthorized persons or ever orally disclosed information obtained through his government employment to unauthorized persons. Mr. SPENCER also stated that he has not engaged in any Communist Party activities but he does state he has been active in the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action.

With respect to Mr. SPENCER, Confidential Informant DRFD-9 reported on May 24, 1945, that TRACY ROGERS, a Communist Party leader in Colorado, and BETTY GANNETT, a functionary of the Communist Party from New York City, met a group of federal workers in Denver who were members of the Communist Political Association at a closed meeting on May 24, 1945. Special Agents GEORGE E. PIERCE, and C. FRANK WILLIAMSON observed BETTY GANNETT proceed to 2435 South Madison Street which was the home of ROBERT C. WILLIAMS. Mr. SPENCER's Lincoln Zephyr automobile was observed on the street near WILLIAMS' residence and Mr. and Mrs. SPENCER were observed leaving the gathering at the home of Mr. WILLIAMS.

On April 30, 1945, Special Agents C. FRANK WILLIAMSON and ROBERT J. CAMPBELL saw Mr. SPENCER meet TRACY ROGERS, JR. who, according to Confidential Informant DRFD-4 was then organizational secretary of the Communist Political Association in Colorado. The meeting took place at 14th and Arapahoe Streets and Mr. SPENCER obtained a bundle wrapped in brown paper. Confidential Informant DRFD-4 had previously reported that these bundles contained copies of the "Daily Worker."

Special Agents GEORGE E. PIERCE nad C. FRANK WILLIAMSON observed JOHN WILLIAMSON, then National Secretary of the Communist Political Association from New York City, and JACK PERLMUTTER, president of the Communist Political Association, District 19, proceed to the home of Mr. SPENCER at 726 Grape Street and enter this residence. Shortly thereafter PHILIP RENO was observed entering this address. This occurred on December 17, 1944.

When questioned regarding PHILIP RENO's visit to his home at the time JACK PERLMUTTER and JOHN WILLIAMSON were at his residence, Mr. SPENCER categorically denied such a visit by the above mentioned individuals.

On May 18, 1945, it was learned from a strictly confidential source that BETTY GANNETT the National Membership Director of the Communist Political Association did meet with two under-cover groups in Denver

EUGENE H. VERVALIN
1760 West 51st Avenue
Denver Public Health Service
employed Denver General Hospital
Denver, Colorado

Mr. VERVALIN advised that he became acquainted with NORMAN PI

PHILIP RENO in about 1941. Mr. VERVALIN at that time was employed by the National Youth Administration. He had occasion to be in RENO's company in connection with the Federal Worker's Union activities and in the same connection he had become well acquainted with NORMAN PIXLER. Mr. VERVALIN stated that he believed it was early in January, 1943, in the lobby of a building in downtown Denver, he met NORMAN PIXLER, who at that time seemed worried. PIXLER told VERVALIN at that time that on three or four occasions just prior to that, PHILIP RENO, DWIGHT SPENCER, GLENN EARLE, BILL MC MURPHY and Mr. BINNA had tried to recruit him into the Communist Party. VERVALIN stated that PIXLER told him this in the spirit of seeking advice or at least getting something that was worrying him off his mind, but actually PIXLER had already made up his mind that he was not going to join and so indicated to Mr. VERVALIN who agreed with him. Mr. VERVALIN added that he apparently had never been trusted enough by the above-mentioned group to be approached to join the Communist Party because none of them had ever mentioned even being members of the Communist Party to him. He does not have any evidence that EARIE SPENCER, CHARLES BINNA and MC MURPHY were members of the Communist Party but remembers that even in 1941, 1942, and 1943, he had some suspicions that they might be Communists.

Mr. VERVALIN also stated that he had been acquainted with a NAOMI BARTENOFF in Denver, Colorado in about 1942 and he gathered that NAOMI BARTENOFF might have been a member of the Communist Party although she did not say so. He recalled that she seemed acquainted with PHIL RENO and he has some recollection that NAOMI BARTENOFF had met PHILIP RENO in Washington, D.C. as she was particularly active in the Federal Workers Union activity, Mr. VERVALIN does not recall that NAOMI BARTENOFF ever mentioned that PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party. For that matter, she did not ever say any individual was a member of the Communist Party.

AT LITTLETON, COLORADO

MRS. MARY MC LUCAS
637 Gallop Street
Littleton, Colorado

Mrs. MC LUCAS was interviewed by Special Agent GERALD E. GOTSCHALL and the Reporting Agent on January 3, 1949, concerning her knowledge of PHILIP RENO's Communist Party activities.

Mrs. MC LUCAS stated that she first became acquainted with PHILIP RENO at the University of Colorado in about 1935 when they debated on the same debate team. When PHILIP RENO graduated from the University he went to Washington, D. C. and Mrs. MC LUCAS recalls seeing him on one occasion in Washington, D. C., while she and her husband were on a visit there; however, it was just a brief meeting. Thereafter in 1941, PHILIP RENO returned to Denver with the Social Security Board and she had known him socially ever since.

Mrs. MC LUCAS describes herself as a liberal and that she has engaged in certain functions in Denver, Colorado with liberal groups, particularly the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action; however, she stated she has never had any knowledge of PHILIP RENO's being a member or sympathetic with the Communist Party. She was employed at the War Labor Board for a period of a few weeks early in 1943 when PHILIP RENO was also employed there and stated to her knowledge PHILIP RENO never extracted any documents from government files for delivery to unauthorized persons or to her knowledge did he ever orally give information obtained through his employment to unauthorized persons.

Mrs. MC LUCAS stated she has no recollection of ever seeing any Communist literature being distributed at the War Labor Board and claims she does not know any Communist Party members.

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Mr. JESSE R. WOOD
1740 East Ohio Street
Employed by War Assets Administration
Commonwealth Building
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Wood stated that he was employed at the War Labor Board at Denver, Colorado either in the latter part of 1942 or early in 1943, at any rate, PHILIP RENO was also employed by the War Labor Board at that time. Mr. WOOD stated that he has the definite recollection that at the time he was connected with the War Labor Board, PHILIP RENO exercised considerable influence among the employees and it seemed that employees looked to RENO for advice on decisions. He is unable to recall any specific instance of the above.

Mr. WOOD also recalled that there was Communist literature at the War Labor Board and he believes that he recalled seeing a "Daily Worker" in DWIGHT SPENCER's office.

Mr. WOOD has the definite impression that PHILIP RENO, DWIGHT SPENCER and possibly GLENN EARLE at the War Labor Board could have been members of the Communist Party but he does not have any evidence on which to base this impression other than he felt particularly RENO's reasoning and conversations indicated a Communist tendency, but there again, he cannot recall any specific remarks made by RENO.

Mr. CHARLES MULFORD
2949 St. Paul Street
Director of Adult Education
Denver Civic Center
Denver, Colorado

Mr. MULFORD was interviewed by Special Agent GERALD E. GOTSCHALL and the

Kisseloff-5472

Reporting Agent on January 5, 1949, at which time he advised that he first became acquainted with PHILIP RENO in the late 1930's when PHILIP RENO was on a vacation trip to Denver from Washington, D. C. and RENO was then active in working for the unionization of federal employees. Mr. MULFORD also recalled that when PHILIP RENO returned to Denver in about 1941, RENO was still ardent in his work for the unionizing of federal workers. In this connection MULFORD attended a few union meetings at which PHILIP RENO was present. He also saw Mr. RENO socially on a very few occasions; however, Mr. MULFORD stated he has never suspected that PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party or outright sympathetic with the Communist Party and although Mr. MULFORD was employed at the War Labor Board for a short time at the time PHILIP RENO was employed there, he has never heard or has knowledge of PHILIP RENO ever disclosing to unauthorized persons information or documents obtained from his government employment.

Dr. HIBER HARPER, Director of Social Security Board, 321 Equitable Building Denver, suggested that the following individuals who were employed by the Social Security Board at the time that PHILIP RENO was an employee, would have known PHILIP RENO in 1941 and 1942:

> WILLIAM H. DILLINGHAM, now Chief of Fiscal Standards Section of the Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C. was PHILIP RENO's immediate supervisor.

Washington Field was requested by teletype dated December 30, 1948, to locate and interview Mr. DILLINGHAM.

> Mr. E. J. BURNETT
> Miss LOUISE LINKENHEIL
> Mrs. HAZEL VANCE and
> Mr. PHILIP ALSOP.

E. J. BURNETT
1430 Albion Street
Social Security Administration
438 Equitable Building
Denver, Colorado

Mr. E. J. BURNETT, Regional Employment Security Representative of the Social Security Administration, recalled PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed as a mail reader and classifier at the Social Security Administration about 1942; however, Mr. BURNETT did not have any close contact with PHILIP RENO and, therefore, did not feel he was well acquainted with him. He has never heard of any Communist Party activity or sympathy on the part of RENO nor has he any knowledge that RENO ever disclosed to unauthorized persons any information obtained through his government employment.

Dn. File No. 65-658

Miss LOUISE LINKENHEIL
4062 South Acoma Street
Englewood, Colorado
Stenographer Social Security Administration
438 Equitable Building
Denver, Colorado

Miss LINKENHEIL advised the Reporting Agent that she worked in the mail room with PHILIP RENO for a period of many months in 1941 and 1942 and she considered him capable and conscientious in his work. She at no time suspected that he was a Communist or had any reason to do so nor had she any knowledge that he ever disclosed to unauthorized persons documents or information obtained through his government employment. She recalled Mr. RENO was very interested in Union activities and she has a recollection that at one time he endeavored to collect money from her as a contribution to a strike fund. She considered this just pure union activity.

Mrs. HAZEL M. VANCE
21 Garfield Street,
Secretary, Social Security Administration
438 Equitable Building

Mrs. VANCE was acquainted with PHILIP RENO while the latter was employed in the Social Security Administration but does not recall that she ever suspected PHILIP RENO of being a member of the Communist Party or engaging in any of its activities. To her knowledge, she is certain PHILIP RENO did not obtain documents through his government employment to disclose to unauthorized persons or that he disclosed orally information obtained through his employment to unauthorized persons.

PHILIP ALSOP
2665 South Humboldt Street
Assistant Representative
National Employment Security
438 Equitable Building
Denver, Colorado

Mr. ALSOP recalled that he met PHILIP RENO in Washington, D. C. in about 1938 or 1939 while they were both employed in the Social Security Administration; however, they were not in the same division. Mr. ALSOP recalled that he met RENO because of RENO's union activity among federal workers in the Social Security Administration. He recalled also that one ELAINE COOPER was also active as a union organizer and he believed that he recalled PHILIP RENO associating with Miss COOPER, however, he had no reason to suspect that PHILIP RENO had any connection whatever with the Communist Party. The same applies to the period when PHILIP RENO was employed by the Social Security in Denver, Colorado.

Kisseloff-5474

Mr. ALSOP also stated that to his knowledge PHILIP RENO never obtained documents from government files for disclosure to unauthorized persons nor did he orally disclose information obtained through his employment to unauthorized persons.

In the referenced report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated December 24, 1948, in the above captioned case, EDWARD SCHEUNEMANN was reported to have stated CRAIG VINCENT was an associate or acquaintance of PHILIP RENO in Washington, D. C. prior to 1941.

Confidential Informant DAFD-4 who was in a position to furnish reliable information concerning Communists and Communist Front activities, has advised on several occasions that PHILIP RENO and CRAIG VINCENT were both active in the organization and affairs of the Rocky Mountain Council for Social Action. This informant also advised that PHILIP RENO and CRAIG VINCENT disagreed very strongly on the strategy of the Progressive Party movement in Colorado. Mr. VINCENT returned to Denver, Colorado, from the East after a many-year absence in 1946 and presently is Chairman of the Progressive Party of Colorado.

By letter dated March 7, 1947, in the matter entitled "RAYMOND LA VALLE; SECURITY MATTER - C" the Butte Office advised Denver that WILLIAM (BILL) MC MURPHY who had been Communist Party Organizer in Montana several years erlier, was divorced from his wife, IRENE, and had married a lady by the name of DOROTHY. This letter intimated that IRENE was believed to be living in Denver, Colorado.

A search of the City Directories failed to disclose that IRENE MC MURPHY resides in or has resided in Denver, Colorado, since 1942; furthermore, a search of the Court Records both in the District and County Courts for the period 1940 to the present, did not reflect any divorce proceedings between WILLIAM and IRENE MC MURPHY.

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Kisseloff-5475

LEADS

THE BUTTE DIVISION

AT BUTTE, MONTANA

Will, through internal security informants, endeavor to determine the maiden name of IRENE MC MURPHY and also her present whereabouts in order that she might be interviewed concerning her knowledge of PHILIP RENO's Communist Party activities in the event she was still with her husband in 1941, 1942 and 1943. Reference in this connection is made to Bulet to Denver dated March 7, 1947, in the matter entitled "RAYMOND LA VALLE; INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

THE EL PASO DIVISION

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Will, in accordance with instructions set forth in Bulet to New York City dated January 3, 1949, reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

In accordance with the teletype request dated December 30, 1948, will locate and interview WILLIAM H. DILLINGHAM, former supervisor of PHILIP RENO in the Social Security Administration, Denver, Colorado, who, according to latest information, is Chief, Fiscal Standards Section, Bureau of Employment Security.

THE DENVER DIVISION

AT TRINIDAD, COLORADO

Will interview Mr. DWIGHT BAIRD, president of the Trinidad Junior College, who was formerly connected with the National Youth Administration and reportedly well acquainted with the activities of PHILIP RENO.

AT YUMA, COLORADO

Will locate and interview AMER LEHMAN who reportedly operates a ranch near Yuma. LEHMAN was formerly State Director of the National Youth Administration and reportedly well acquainted with the activities of PHILIP RENO.

LEADS (CONT.)

THE DENVER DIVISION (CONT.)

AT LITTLETON, COLORADO

Will interview Mr. JOHN MC LUCAS at 637 Gallop Street since he was a former fellow employee of PHILIP RENO in the Social Security Administration at Denver, Colorado.

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will interview Mrs. ARLENE PLUMB, 3811 Federal Boulevard or at the National Farmers Union, 3501 East 46th Avenue, concerning the activities of PHILIP RENO as she was a fellow employee of his at the War Labor Board in 1943.

Will interview CRAIG VINCENT who is chairman of the Progressive Party in Colorado, and former friend and associate of PHILIP RENO.

Will, through the 13th Regional Office of the Civil Service Commission, endeavor to locate a personnel file on PHILIP RENO, to extract therefrom the names of any good acquaintances and fellow employees of PHILIP RENO for the purpose of interview.

Kisseloff-5477

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	1-12-49	12-24-48 to 1-7-49	EDWIN O. JOHNSON eck

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: ALGER HISS; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RALPH B. PRICE, former fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at War Labor Board, Denver, Colorado, early in 1943, in signed statement states that WILLIAM or BILL MC MURPHY, a friend and associate of RENO, attempted to recruit PRICE into the CP at that time. PRICE believes RENO was a member of the CP but unable to furnish direct evidence to support belief. Other associates and former fellow employees interviewed do not furnish any evidence of PHILIP RENO's CP membership, activities, or sympathy during RENO's federal employment. No evidence developed concerning possible espionage activity on the part of RENO. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, brother of PHILIP RENO, located at Albuquerque, New Mexico, with PHILIP RENO as of January 6, 1949.

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REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated December 24, 1948, at Denver, Colorado.
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948, at New York City.
Bureau letter to New York City dated January 3, 1949.

DETAILS: AT DENVER, COLORADO

By teletype dated December 30, 1948, the Phoenix Office advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was then located at the Hosser Hospital, Benson, Arizona, where he had been confined since December 23, 1948. RENO was admitted to the hospital after drinking to excess and he was then diagnosed as somewhat irrational.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York City
3 - New York City
2 - Butte
2 - El Paso
3 - Denver
~~2 - Washington Field (1-100-1417)~~

Kisseloff-5478

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE No. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	1/17/49	1/7,10-14/49	HAROLD F. DODGE rih

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JACOB DUBNOFF, alias John Kelley, not identical with JOHN LEROY KELLEY, an associate of FRANKLIN RENO. E. P. HUBBLE, astronomer, Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California, and JOHN WILLIE GREEN, Professor of Mathematics, UCLA, who knew FRANKLIN VINCENT RENO at Aberdeen Proving Grounds during the war years, state they have no knowledge of RENO's having furnished classified information to unauthorized persons or the existence of espionage groups involved in this investigation. The records of American Publications, Inc., published in 1938-39 edition of "America's Young Men," which contained biographical sketches of ALGER HISS, destroyed in 1942. WILLIAM ROSEN, who reportedly received car from ALGER HISS in 1936, retained a Communist attorney who advised ROSEN at time of view to refuse to answer any questions regarding ALGER HISS on grounds it might tend to incriminate him (ROSEN). JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, attorney and Communist Party member who knew PHILLIP RENO in Denver, Colorado, denies knowledge that RENO was Communist Party member, declined to state whether RENO was interested in Communism, and claimed no knowledge of RENO furnishing information from Government files to unauthorized individuals. Photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN obtained and forwarded to interested offices.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/12/84 BY SP2 STP/PLJ
9-18-59 RP NG 30 291805

INDEXED RECORDED

cc AAG-Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ and

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, 12-23-48, New York City
Report of SA DAVID EDWIN TODD, 1-7-49, San Francisco

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. B. Hood SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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60 FEB 9 - 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—37952-1

Kisseloff-5479

LA 100-30409

REFERENCES: (Cont'd) Report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE, 1-7-49, Los Angeles
Teletype, Washington Field to Los Angeles, 1-12-49

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING ALGER HISS

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, INC.

By teletype dated January 5, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that a biographical sketch of ALGER HISS appears in Volume III, 1938-39 Edition of the book "America's Young Men," which was published by the American Publications, Inc., 527 W. Seventh Street, Los Angeles. A request was made to contact the publisher to determine if the file on ALGER HISS contained any typewritten material of value in this investigation.

On January 7, 1949, Miss FELICE SMITH, manager of the Brock Shop building, 527 W. Seventh Street, advised that American Publications, Inc. had not maintained offices in this building for seven or eight years; that DURWARD HOWES was the president of the corporation American Publications, Inc.; and that HOWES could be located at a jewelry company which he operates at the present time at 3059 Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles.

On the same date DURWARD HOWES was telephonically contacted by the writer, and advised that he ceased publication of the book "America's Young Men" approximately ten years ago; that he saved the records for three or four years and then destroyed all of his files in 1942. As a result, he has no correspondence or other records pertaining to the above-mentioned book or the individuals whose names appeared in the book. Mr. HOWES stated, however, that all the information which appeared concerning individuals in his book "America's Young Men" was specifically approved by the individual concerned; therefore, he could state that any information that appeared in the book had been acknowledged as true by the person concerned.

WILLIAM ROSEN

By teletype dated January 4, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested the Los Angeles office to interview WILLIAM ROSEN, who was presently residing with his son, MILTON ROSEN, 2120-C 17th Street, Santa Monica, California. The teletype mentioned that WILLIAM ROSEN is reported to have received a 1929 Ford automobile from HISS in 1936, and it was desired to know whether ROSEN had also received a typewriter from ALGER HISS.

On January 5, 1949, Special Agent ARTHUR C. WITTENBURG and the writer sought to interview WILLIAM ROSEN at his residence in Santa Monica, but it was determined that he was not home. On the same evening the writer

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telephonically contacted Mr. ROSEN and made an appointment to see him at his residence on the following day at 2:30 PM. On January 6, 1949 Agent WITTENBURG and the writer proceeded to ROSEN's residence, where his daughter-in-law handed the writer a note stating that WILLIAM ROSEN could be reached at the address appearing on a note which was the address of the law firm of GALLAGHER, MARGOLIS, McTERNAN, and TYRE, 112 W. Ninth Street.

Agent WITTENBURG and the writer contacted WILLIAM ROSEN at the above-mentioned law office, where he stated that he was represented by Attorney BEN MARGOLIS. It is noted that BEN MARGOLIS is known to be a member of the Communist Party. MARGOLIS desired to know the nature of the inquiry being made, and when he was informed that it concerned ALGER HISS he stated that his client had refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and that he would also refuse to answer questions by the agents. However, he stated that the agents could ask the questions and he would state whether or not his client should answer. WILLIAM ROSEN was then asked four questions, namely, (1) whether he knew ALGER HISS, (2) whether he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, (3) whether he had ever received or purchased an automobile from ALGER HISS, and (4) whether he had ever received or purchased a typewriter from ALGER HISS. BEN MARGOLIS stated he would advise his client not to answer any of these questions upon the grounds that it might tend to incriminate him. No further questions were asked of WILLIAM ROSEN, and he volunteered the information that he intended to leave Los Angeles in the near future, but did not know the exact date of departure, and return to Washington, D. C. He added that he had sublet his apartment in Washington, D. C. and this sublease expires on February 15, 1949, and he expects to go back to Washington sometime before that date.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING FRANKLIN VINCENT RENO

JOHN LEROY KELLEY

The report of Special Agent DAVID E. TODD dated December 24, 1948, San Francisco, contained a lead for the Los Angeles office to review the files regarding JACOB DUBNOFF, alias JOHN KELLEY, to determine whether or not he is identical with JOHN LEROY KELLEY, who is an associate and friend of FRANKLIN VINCENT RENO. In 1943, [redacted] furnished the following information regarding JACOB DUBNOFF, alias JOHN KELLEY: "DUBNOFF, JACOB, alias JOHN KELLEY, 275 N. Chester, Pasadena (in 1937). Possessed 1937 Membership Book No. 80303, 1938 Book No. 60490. Born in United States. Age 28 in 1938. Member Local No. 430, American Federation of Teachers, in 1938, when employed as a teacher at University of California at Los Angeles as a bio-chemist; in Communist Party was dues secretary of Unit No. 122, Professional Section, 1938." b2 b7D

In the latter part of 1946, Special Agent ARTHUR C. WITTENBURG conducted inquiries concerning an individual named JACOB WILLIAM DUBNOFF and

contacted the Pasadena Merchants Credit Association, whose file reflected that in 1946 DUBNOFF resided at 1865 Brigden Road, Pasadena, and that former addresses for DUBNOFF, all in Pasadena, were listed as follows: 111 Harkness, 274 Chester, and 129 N. Michigan. In addition, the records reflected that DUBNOFF stated that he had resided in Los Angeles for twenty years prior to coming to Pasadena. His employment was listed as a biology chemist at the California Institute of Technology, where he had been so employed since 1936. His wife was shown as Mrs. BELLE DUBNOFF.

On January 15, 1947, Confidential Informant T-1 advised Special Agent RALPH C. VOGEL that Doctor JACOB WILLIAM DUBNOFF, who resides with his wife BELLE and their two small children at 1865 Brigden Road, Pasadena, has been known to her for the past nine years, during which time she became quite friendly with the DUBNOFFS, and that JACOB DUBNOFF has a reputation at the California Institute of Technology and around Pasadena of being Communistically inclined.

b2
b7D

It would appear from the above information that JACOB WILLIAM DUBNOFF is the JACOB DUBNOFF, alias JOHN KELLEY, who was stated to be a member of the Communist Party by [redacted] Also from the facts stated above, it would appear that JACOB WILLIAM DUBNOFF is not identical with JOHN LEROY KELLEY.

INTERVIEW OF JOHN WILLIE GREEN

The report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland contained a lead requesting the interview of Professor JOHN GREEN of the Mathematics Department of the University of California at Los Angeles, stating that Professor GREEN was a departmental associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

On January 7, 1949 Special Agent ERNEST J. VAN LOON and the writer interviewed Professor JOHN WILLIE GREEN at his office, Room 346, Chemistry Building, UCLA. GREEN stated that his full name was JOHN WILLIE GREEN and that early in 1943, through Professor OSWALD VEBLIN, he obtained employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He arrived at the APG in March or April, 1943, where he was assigned to the Theory Section of Exterior Ballistics; that he worked in this section with JOHN LEROY KELLEY, E. J. McSHANE, and FRANKLIN VINCENT RENO. He worked continuously in this department until September, 1945, when he returned to Los Angeles. At the time he worked at the APG, he lived at the Harve De Grace Housing Project and recalled his address as 273 Wilson Street.

GREEN stated that inasmuch as they worked six days a week, he was in contact with RENO a considerable amount of time during his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, and on a few occasions RENO came to his (GREEN's)

house for social affairs such as dinners and parties. GREEN said that he had never made any trips off the proving grounds with RENO and knew very little concerning RENO's social life or activity off the APG. He stated that RENO was an unkempt, uncouth sort of individual who took his work very seriously and that he had heard that RENO drank to excess; however, he has never seen RENO intoxicated. He recalled that KELLEY and McSHANE were probably RENO's closest friends and understood his problem and tried to help him. In referring to "his problem," GREEN stated that he meant RENO's drinking habits and the seriousness with which he took his work. GREEN could recall no conversations with RENO which would indicate that RENO was a member of the Communist Party or interested in Communist matters. Neither could he recall any incidents which indicated to him (GREEN) that RENO was involved in furnishing classified information from the Proving Grounds to unauthorized persons. He added that RENO had never approached him at any time regarding furnishing of information to unauthorized sources.

GREEN advised that he is not a consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, having severed his connections with the Proving Grounds when he left in September, 1945, and that he has no literature or bulletins of the Proving Grounds in his possession.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. E. P. HUBBLE

By letter dated December 31, 1948 from Baltimore to New York office, a copy of which was sent to the Los Angeles office, the Los Angeles office was requested to interview Dr. E. P. HUBBLE, Mt. Wilson Observatory, Mt. Wilson, California, inasmuch as investigation of the associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds revealed that HUBBLE was closely associated with RENO.

Doctor HUBBLE was interviewed on January 10, 1949 by Special Agent ARTHUR C. WITTENBURG and the writer at his office at 813 Santa Barbara Street, Pasadena, California, where he is employed as an astronomer by the Mt. Wilson Observatory. HUBBLE advised that he is at the present time a consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Ground. HUBBLE related that in 1942 he was designated as Chief of Exterior Ballistics and Director of Supersonic Wind Tunnels at the APG, and when he arrived FRANKLIN VINCENT RENO was employed as a mathematician in the Theory Section of Exterior Ballistics Department; that from 1942 until December, 1945, when Doctor HUBBLE left the APG, he came in contact with RENO quite frequently and described RENO as a bachelor, a lone wolf, and an eccentric type of individual who was unkempt and dirty in his personal habits. On the other hand, he stated that RENO was an extremely hard-working individual. He said that RENO had been at the APG for a number of years prior to 1942 and had been one of the high-ranking mathematicians at the grounds, having done some very valuable work. However, during the course of the war many top-flight mathematicians who were several degrees above RENO in ability to handle mathe-

matical problems came to the Proving Grounds. RENO endeavored to "keep up" with these top-flight mathematicians and as a consequence worked too hard, reportedly drank too much, and as a result his health suffered considerably. Doctor HUBBLE stated that RENO from time to time worked on secret information, but for the most part his work was not secret and to HUBBLE's knowledge RENO never worked on the Norden bomb sight, at least during HUBBLE's employment at the APG. However, HUBBLE added that RENO, through his work at the APG, must have known of the existence of the Norden bomb sight.

HUBBLE stated that he never received the slightest indication in his association with RENO that RENO was a member of the Communist Party or was interested in Communism. Neither had he any information or facts which would indicate that RENO took secret or confidential data from the APG to furnish to unauthorized persons. HUBBLE recalled that at one time RENO was head of the Exterior Ballistics Department, but his knowledge of mathematics was not sufficient and he could not keep this position. HUBBLE recalled that during the time RENO was head of the Exterior Ballistics Department he, RENO, was strict in the enforcement of the various regulations prevailing at the time. Doctor HUBBLE recalled that JOHN L. KELLEY, E. J. McSHANE, and JOHN W. GREEN worked in the same department with RENO and were closely associated with him. HUBBLE related that KELLEY, McSHANE, and GREEN were in his opinion top-flight mathematicians with a far greater knowledge of mathematics than RENO had; that he considers KELLEY, GREEN, and McSHANE as extremely reliable, loyal individuals, and stated that he had no reason to believe otherwise of RENO.

INVESTIGATION REGARDING PHILLIP RENO

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER

The report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated December 24, 1948 at Denver, Colorado, contained a lead for the San Francisco office to locate and interview JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER concerning any espionage or Communist activities on the part of PHILLIP RENO while RENO was employed by the War Labor Board at Denver, Colorado, in the latter part of 1942 and early part of 1943. The report of Special Agent DAVID EDWIN TODD dated January 7, 1949 at San Francisco reflects that JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER is presently practicing law in Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles telephone directory reflects that JOHN W. PORTER is a member of the law firm of GALLAGHER, MARGOLIS, McTERNAN, and TYRE, 112 W. Ninth Street, Los Angeles, California.

In 1947, Informant T-2 advised that JOHN W. PORTER was chairman of the Pasadena East Side, Los Angeles County Communist Party.

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JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER was interviewed at his office by Special Agent ARTHUR C. WITTENBURG and the writer on January 12, 1949. PORTER was informed that the agents desired to ask questions of him concerning PHILLIP RENO, whereupon PORTER asked the basis for the investigation concerning RENO, and he was informed that it concerned the question of whether or not PHILLIP RENO had furnished Government documents to unauthorized persons or had furnished information from Government documents to unauthorized persons. PORTER advised that his recollection was very vague as to when he met PHILLIP RENO, and could not state definitely whether it was in 1942-43 or whether it was in 1944 after he returned to Denver from San Francisco. He said he recalled that RENO worked for the War Labor Board, but he does not recall that RENO was working for the War Labor Board at the same time he, PORTER, did. He stated that he has no information whatsoever indicating that RENO ever furnished Government documents to unauthorized persons or furnished information from Government documents to unauthorized persons.

PORTER stated that he has no knowledge of whether RENO is a member of the Communist Party. He was then asked whether RENO was interested in Communism and took part in Communist activities. PORTER then replied that whether or not RENO was interested in Communism was a political matter and that he, PORTER, did not intend to give out any information to anyone concerning the political activities or beliefs of any other person. At this point he stated that he wanted to make known to interviewing agents that he did not favor the federal loyalty program, that he was of the opinion it was a political matter, and that the Federal Government has authority only to investigate illegal matters and not political matters.

PORTER related that he met PHILLIP RENO in connection with their work in Denver, went to lunch with him on numerous occasions, and also went to various social functions with RENO. He was asked whether any of the meetings or social gatherings which he attended with RENO were Communist Party gatherings, and he replied that he cannot recall that any of them were such but it is his recollection that they were merely meetings of a social nature. He further advised that he does not know if any of his associates at the War Labor Board in Denver were members of the Communist Party, and that if he knew they were he would not give out this information because it is, in his opinion, a political belief which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to each individual. PORTER described PHILLIP RENO as a "high strung" and very intent sort of individual and PORTER added that he would be amazed if RENO was found guilty of espionage activity.

INVESTIGATION RELATING TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

By teletype dated January 7, 1949 the New York office advised the Los Angeles office that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had identified his first contact with Soviet Intelligence as an individual named JOHN SHERMAN, and that information and description furnished by CHAMBERS definitely indicates that this

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individual was JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. The New York office then requested that the Los Angeles office obtain a photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN so that it could be shown to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

On January 11, 1949 the writer obtained from JAMES HALL, Superintendent, Yellow Cab Company, 1408 W. Third Street, Los Angeles, California, a small photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN which was taken in 1943 when SHERMAN applied for and obtained a position as driver with the Yellow Cab Company. A copy of this photograph in its original size and an enlarged copy were made. Two each of these photographs were forwarded to the New York office by letter dated January 12, 1949 and one each were forwarded by the same letter to the Baltimore, San Diego, and Washington offices.

-P E N D I N G-

Kisseloff-5486

LEAD

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

*. AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

Will report information regarding MORRIS ASIMOW's connection with Central Metals, Inc., and Western Aluminum Smelting Company.

Copies of this report are being sent to the Baltimore, Chicago, and Washington Field Divisions per Bureau instructions in this matter.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Informant T-1 is [redacted] b7D
Pasadena, California. (See Los Angeles file 100-23603, Serial 56).

Informant T-2 is [redacted] (See report of SA JOHN E. KEANE b2
dated November 17, 1947 at Los Angeles, Los Angeles file 100-24458, Serial 3). b7D

Kisseloff-5488

FD-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE No. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	1/17/49	1/7,10-14/49	HAROLD F. DODGE rih

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/12/84 BY sp3rmp/ds 9-18-89 291 4G30 291 805

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JACOB DUBNOFF, alias John Kelley, not identical with JOHN LEROY KELLEY, an associate of FRANKLIN RENO. E. P. HUBBLE, astronomer, Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California, and JOHN WILLIE GREEN, Professor of Mathematics, UCLA, who knew FRANKLIN VINCENT RENO at Aberdeen Proving Grounds during the war years, state they have no knowledge of RENO's having furnished classified information to unauthorized persons or the existence of espionage groups involved in this investigation. The records of American Publications, Inc., published in 1938-39 edition of "America's Young Men," which contained biographical sketches of ALGER HISS, destroyed in 1942. WILLIAM ROSEN, who reportedly received car from ALGER HISS in 1936, retained a Communist attorney who advised ROSEN at time of interview to refuse to answer any questions regarding ALGER HISS on grounds it might tend to incriminate him (ROSEN). JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, attorney and Communist Party member, who knew PHILLIP RENO in Denver, Colorado, denies knowledge that RENO was Communist Party member, declined to state whether RENO was interested in Communism, and claimed no knowledge of RENO furnishing information from Government files to unauthorized individuals. Photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN obtained and forwarded to interested offices.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, 12-23-48, New York City
Report of SA DAVID EDWIN TODD, 1-7-49, San Francisco

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. NK 65-3917 MMcD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	1/20/49	12/31/48; 1/3,6, 7,11-13,17/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HANS INSLERMAN and wife, ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, unable to furnish any information concerning activities of FELIX A. INSLERMAN other than he has always been interested in photography. JOSEPH S. DAVIS not familiar with activities or acquaintances of JULIAN WADLEIGH but suggested contact with fellow employees more closely associated with him. Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR. who sold Cambridge, N.Y. property to FELIX INSLERMAN now residing Richmond, Va. Mrs. MARGARET R. FANSLER has no correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and can furnish no information concerning typewriter in their possession. Woodstock typewriter #190738 in possession of Mrs. AARON ROBINSON has been in family for fifteen years. Woodstock typewriter #F-103228 in possession of Mrs. R. A. KENYON has been in possession of her family since prior to 1916. PAUL KELLER, who reportedly left a Woodstock typewriter #134432 for repairs in Washington, D.C. disclaims ownership of any typewriter and states if he left a typewriter for repair, it was the property of the United States Army.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/27/77 BY SP2 [illegible]

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark dated 1/12/49.
Newark teletype to Bureau and New York dated 1/1/349.
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark dated 1/14/49.
Report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS dated 1/3/49, at Boston.
Report of SA DAVID E. TODD dated 12/30/48, at San Francisco.

cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ

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NK 65-3917
HHcD

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MMcD

DETAILS: Interview with HANS INSLERMAN and ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN concerning their knowledge of activities of FELIX INSLERMAN

Prior to interviewing HANS INSLERMAN, Confidential Informant Newark T-1, representative of another Government agency which conducts personnel and security investigations, was contacted and he advised that HANS INSLERMAN has been employed at Camp Evans, Belmar, New Jersey, as a radio engineer in the General Engineering Branch since August of 1935. Camp Evans is a branch of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, a United States Army Signal Corps post.

Newark T-1 stated he has no information of a derogatory nature concerning INSLERMAN.

The Informant furnished the relatives of HANS INSLERMAN as:

FELIX INSLERMAN, brother, an electrical engineer.

ANNA ELIZABETH BERKES, wife.

ALEX BERKES, father-in-law; born Hungary, now U. S. citizen.

AUGUST JOHN INSLERMAN, father; born Esthonia, now deceased.

PAULINE ANNA INSLERMAN, mother; born Esthonia, now deceased.

Both INSLERMAN's father and mother were listed as citizens of Esthonia.

A guardian, HELEN TREUMAN, who was born in Esthonia but given as a United States citizen, now deceased, was also listed in the file of Newark T-1.

HANS INSLERMAN, 237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent REGINALD C. VINCENT.

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NK 65-3917
MMcD

HANS INSLERMAN related that his mother, PAULINE ANNA INSLERMAN died in about 1919, and that he and his brother, FELIX A. INSLERMAN, moved to a farm owned by HELEN TREUMAN at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and were raised by her. According to INSLERMAN, HELEN TREUMAN was separated from her husband whose name he believed to be ADOLPH.

In 1926, HANS INSLERMAN went to New York City to attend college and lived with his father until 1929 when they were joined by FELIX who also came to New York to attend Cooper Institute (probably Cooper Union).

INSLERMAN stated that during the period from 1929 to 1934, he supported his father and sent his brother through college and believes he attended Brooklyn Institute in addition to Cooper Institute, and that in 1934, FELIX INSLERMAN obtained a job as a chauffeur with a wealthy New York family, whose name he cannot recall, and shortly thereafter FELIX married over the strenuous objections of his father and HANS. INSLERMAN stated this marriage caused a severe strain in family relations because both he and his father felt that FELIX should have remained at home to assist in the support of the family.

HANS stated that during the period from 1934 to 1940, he saw practically nothing of FELIX except in 1936, when his father died. He recalled that sometime subsequent to April of 1936, at which time FELIX was living in the Bronx, New York, FELIX obtained employment with Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Corporation in Baltimore, Maryland, where he resided until the middle of the 1940s when he secured employment with the Republic Aircraft Company, Long Island, New York, and moved to Lyndhurst, New York.

In about 1945, according to HANS INSLERMAN, FELIX INSLERMAN moved to Cambridge, New York, although still employed by Republic Aircraft Company and later secured employment with the General Electric Company in Cambridge, New York.

HANS stated that he visisted his brother in Baltimore on two occasions in the company of his wife but that these visits were for just a day and possibly overnight. He can recall the date of only one visit, that being in April of 1940, which date is brought to mind because they all went to Washington, D.C., to see the cherry blossoms.

HANS INSLERMAN said he can recall no photographic equipment in the possession of FELIX other than a camera of about size $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ which was purchased by FELIX when they were children and a camera in a leather case with a shoulder strap which was possibly a 35 mm. HANS explained that at the time of the visit, he was not sufficiently interested in photo-

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graphy to further identify these cameras although FELIX has been interested in photography since he was a child.

HANS INSLERMAN stated that the only employment of his brother in Baltimore, Maryland, known to him, was with the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Corporation and no mention was made by his brother of any outside employment or outside income from any source. His brother never mentioned having his rent, telephone bill, or any other expenses paid from any outside source, or the making of any trips to Washington, D. C.

HANS INSLERMAN was of the opinion FELIX would not mention to him any connection with espionage activities and he said no approach was ever made to him by FELIX or any other individual to take part in such activities.

HANS cannot recall ever having discussed the subject of Communism with FELIX although it may have been discussed in a general way when they lived together in early 1930.

Other visits made by HANS INSLERMAN and his wife to FELIX's place of residence were made in November of 1946 and Ocotober of 1945, to his farm in Cambridge, New York, and a prior visit to his home at Lyndhurst, Long Island. According to HANS, FELIX visited with his wife at their home in New Jersey on two occasions, both of which were after 1939, and during the period FELIX was living in Baltimore, Maryland. He believed both of these visits were prior to 1942.

HANS INSLERMAN furnished the following information concerning his places of residence after leaving the home of his father in New York City.

In August of 1935, he moved to Oceanport, New Jersey, where he roomed with ADAM WEISE, now deceased, and moved to 1 Allen Place, Red Bank, New Jersey, about February of 1937. He resided at this address until his marriage, July 9, 1938, when he stayed for a short time with his father-in-law, ALEX BERKES, Route 4, New Brunswick, New Jersey. He then resided at 237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, for a short time and then was placed on travel duty by the United States Army during 1939 and into 1940. In 1940, he returned to New Jersey, and temporarily resided at Collingswood until he could rent the residence at 237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, which he purchased in 1941. He said that during his travel status he also resided at this address for a short time in 1939.

Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, 237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, was interviewed separately from her husband, HANS INSLERMAN, by the writer and Special Agent REGINALD C. VINCENT.

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NK 65-3917
MTcD

Mrs. INSLERMAN stated she was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 16, 1917, and furnished the names of her parents as ALEX and ELIZABETH BERKES, both of whom were born in Hungary, naturalized United States tizens, and presently reside at Route 1, Box 408, New Brunswick, New Jersey. She furnished other relatives as a brother, ALEX BERKES, JR, of the above address, and MARIA TRUEMAN, who resides in New Brunswick, New Jersey. It is noted that WALTER TRUEMAN, husband of MARIA, is the son of HELEN TRUEMAN, the guardian of HANS and FELIX INSLERMAN.

The only additional information which could be recalled by Mrs. HANS INSLERMAN not previously furnished by her husband, was that on their second visit to Baltimore, Maryland, which was after the visit of April of 1940, FELIX was taking examinations in the college he was attending and on their first visit to Baltimore, Maryland, a couple was rooming with FELIX INSLERMAN and his wife and for this reason they did not stay overnight at the INSLERMAN home. She was unable to recall anything concerning these people but was able to give the following description of each:

MAN:

AGE:	38 to 40 years
HEIGHT:	150 to 160 pounds
HAIR:	Brown

WOMAN:

AGE:	27 to 28 years
HEIGHT:	5'2
CHARACTERISTICS:	Unusually attractive figure.
HAIR:	Long light brown, cut page boy style.
OCCUPATION:	Worked in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. HANS INSLERMAN was under the impression that these people only lived in the FELIX INSLERMAN home for a week or so and believed the man was employed at the same place as FELIX.

Mrs. INSLERMAN related that she first met FELIX in about 1934, when he and his future wife came to her home in New Brunswick, New Jersey, to make arrangements to get married, stating they were running away over the objections of his father. She does not recall seeing FELIX or his wife again until their visit in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1940, and stated their only correspondence consists of notes written on the yearly Christmas cards.

Upon receipt of the above information, agents again contacted HANS INSLERMAN who stated that his brother attended JOHN HOPKINS University

Kisseloff-5495

in Baltimore, Maryland, and that he was unable to recall meeting anyone rooming at the home of FELIX INSLERMAN and could furnish no information concerning the individuals mentioned by his wife.

Interview of former owners of property at Cambridge, New York, purchased by FELIX INSLERMAN

Mrs. ARTHUR C. HOEY, Sr., 874 Devon Avenue, Arlington, New Jersey, advised that her son, who formerly owned the property at Cambridge, New York, had moved to 1311 Avondale Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Interview of JOSEPH S. DAVIS concerning JULIAN WADLEIGH

JOSEPH S. DAVIS, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, stated that JULIAN WADLEIGH was one of the economists employed by the Federal Farm Board in Washington, D.C. during the time he was in charge of this board. He stated that MORDECAI EZEKIAL was given the job of locating a group for research by the Federal Farm Board and that WADLEIGH was one of the individuals just out of college who was employed by EZEKIAL.

DAVIS said he was not closely associated with WADLEIGH and his only contact was in the Federal Farm Board. He stated he had only seen WADLEIGH outside of the office on one occasion and that was at a tea given for employees by a Washington citizen.

DAVIS related that WADLEIGH had impressed him as being shy and studious, and lacking a forceful personality.

According to DAVIS, WADLEIGH applied for a position with the Food Research Institute of Stanford University during the time DAVIS was director of that organization but WADLEIGH was not hired because it was felt he was not possessed of the intellectual drive and strength of personality necessary for the work.

DAVIS suggested contact with the following named persons who would have been more closely associated with WADLEIGH and may have some knowledge of his associates during that period.

CHARLES F. SARLE, Assistant Chief Economist of the Federal Farm Board after the middle of 1930, who is now employed by the United States

Department of Agriculture and believed to be in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

R. I. NOWELL, Vice President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, New York.

GEORGE C. HAAS, Assistant Chief Economist of the Federal Farm Bureau and who has been with the Treasury Department since about 1932.

Interview with MARGARET R. FANSLER
regarding typewriter of ALGER and
PRISCILLA HISS

Mrs. MARGARET R. FANSLER, 55 Randolph Place, South Orange, New Jersey, who is employed at the South Orange, New Jersey Public Library, stated she does not recall any typewritten correspondence received from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or in fact any correspondence other than Christmas greeting cards. She added that if any correspondence had been received, it would have been destroyed as she is very meticulous about destroying unnecessary papers.

Mrs. FANSLER said she does not recall ever seeing a Woodstock typewriter in the HISS home but she probably would not have noticed it particularly as she considers a typewriter as necessary furniture.

Mrs. FANSLER could furnish no information concerning the acquisition or disposal of a typewriter by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

Woodstock Typewriter #190738
in possession of Mrs. AARON ROBINSON

Mrs. AARON ROBINSON, 1757 South Broad Street, Trenton, New Jersey, was interviewed by Special Agents JAMES F. MULLEN and JOSEPH P. CARRIG.

Mrs. ROBINSON related she went to Washington, D. C. in July or August of 1947 to accept employment with the National Guard Association, and resigned her position in June of 1948. In March of 1948, she took instant typewriter to Washington, D. C. and had it repaired because it was not in working condition. She recalled the repairs were made at the Leon Company in the 400 block of 10th Street, NE, near the National Guard Association office.

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NK 65-3917
MMcD

According to Mrs. ROBINSION, this typewriter was first the property of MAYER ROBINSION, her father-in-law, 635 South Warren Street, Trenton, New Jersey, who was also interviewed and was unable to recall when or where the typewriter was purchased but stated he had had it in his possession for more than fifteen years and that it was originally used in the General Department Store of ROBINSION, ROBINSON, and WEINSTEIN which went out business fifteen years ago.

Specimens of type were taken from instant typewriter and furnished the FBI Laboratory. By letter of January 14, 1949, the laboratory advised that it was concluded instant typewriter had not been used in preparing any of the documents available in this case.

Woodstock Typewriter #F-103228 in possession of Mrs. R. A. KENYON

Mrs. R. A. KENYON, 180 Summit Avenue, Apartment F, Summit, New Jersey, stated that instant typewriter was presently packed in storage with the remainder of her furniture at the Summit Express Warehouse, Summit, New Jersey, where it has been since October of 1948.

Mrs. KENYON stated the typewriter originally belonged to her father, HARRY FRANK BREWER, now deceased, and she and her husband took it about two years ago after her father's death.

Mrs. KENYON was unable to advise when the typewriter was purchased but stated she can definitely recall it being in her father's possession in the early 1930s during which time he used it to write books and do work for the Sons of the American Revolution of which he was an officer.

Mrs. HARRY FRANK BREWER advised that instant typewriter was in her husband's possession at the time they were married in 1916, and it has never been out of the possession of the family to the present date.

Inasmuch as the typewriter is presently in storage and has been in the family's possession since 1916, no specimens were taken.

Woodstock Typewriter #134432 - PAUL KELLER

PAUL W. KELLER, 1813 45th Street, Merchantville, New Jersey, was unable to recall ever having had a Woodstock typewriter repaired in Washington, D. C., and advised he has never owned a typewriter of any kind.

He stated that in the fall of 1948, he was stationed at Fort Meyers, Virginia, with the United States Army, and furnished his exact location as Orderly Room, South Post, 7001 ASA Headquarters, MDW Detachment #1. He said he also worked at the War Department Motor Center in the basement of the Pentagon.

KELLER knows of no one who might have left a typewriter for repairs in his name and pointed out he always uses the middle initial W because of the commonness of the name. He said if any typewriter were left for repair, it would have been the property of the United States Army.

Mrs. PAUL S. KELLER, mother of PAUL W. KELLER, who resides at 6172 Rogers Avenue, Merchantville, New Jersey, stated they do not own a typewriter and have never been to Washington, D. C., although several years ago her husband owned a Remington typewriter which was sold to a neighbor in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whose name she cannot recall.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

NK 65-3917
MMcD

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview CHARLES F. SARLE, United States Department of Agriculture, possibly Bureau of Argicultural Economics, and GEORGE C. HAAS, Treasury Department, concerning their knowledge of the associates of JULIAN WADLEIGH in and out of the Federal Farm Board, his loyalty to the United States, his membership in any organizations, and their knowledge of his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, LEONDER LOVELL, and LAURENCE DUGGAN. WADLEIGH had been employed by the Federal Farm Board as Assistant Economic Expert from July 9, 1930, to October 13, 1932, and the names of SARLE and HASS have been suggested by JOSEPH S. DAVIS, WADLEIGH's superior during that time, as possibly being able to furnish information concerning his activities.

This lead has previously been set out by teletype of January 14, 1949.

NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will interview R. I. NOWELL, Vice President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, concerning his knowledge of JULIAN WADLEIGH on the same basis as the lead set out above for the Washington Field Office.

This lead was also set out by teletype of January 14, 1949.

RICHMOND OFFICE

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Will interview ARTHUR C. HOEY, Jr., and DOROTHY G. HOEY, 1311 Avondale Avenue, concerning their relationship with FELIX INSLERMAN and any knowledge they may have of his activities. The HOEYs sold to FELIX INSLERMAN the property presently owned by him at Cambridge, New York.

This lead previously set out in teletype of January 7, 1949.

Kisseloff-5500

NK 65-3917
MIcD

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Newark T-1 - SHELDON F. DeBAUN, Security and Intelligence Division, United States Army, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Kisseloff-5501

FD-72 A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. NK 65-3917 MMcD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	1/20/49	12/31/48; 1/3,6, 7,11-13,17/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HANS INSLERMAN and wife, ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, unable to furnish any information concerning activities of FELIX A. INSLERMAN other than he has always been interested in photography. JOSEPH S. DAVIS not familiar with activities or acquaintances of JULIAN WADLEIGH but suggested contact with fellow employees more closely associated with him. Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR. who sold Cambridge, N.Y. property to FELIX INSLERMAN now residing Richmond, Va. Mrs. MARGARET R. FANSLER has no correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and can furnish no information concerning typewriter in their possession. Woodstock typewriter #190738 in possession of Mrs. AARON ROBINSON has been in family for fifteen years. Woodstock typewriter #F-103228 in possession of Mrs. R. A. KENYON has been in possession of her family since prior to 1916. PAUL KELLER, who reportedly left a Woodstock typewriter #134432 for repairs in Washington, D.C. disclaims ownership of any typewriter and states if he left a typewriter for repair, it was the property of the United States Army.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark dated 1/12/49.
Newark teletype to Bureau and New York dated 1/1/349.
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark dated 1/14/49.
Report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS dated 1/3/49, at Boston.
Report of SA DAVID E. TODD dated 12/30/48, at San Francisco.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1333 ml

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	1-21-49	12/13,14,15,30/48	JOHN E. DAVIS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HORACE ALTON INGRAM, Route #1, Cartersville, Georgia, claims he identified picture of HISS in newspaper as being identical with person who gave him $20.00 each to deliver two packages in Washington about 1938, and on the same day gave him $200.00 to deliver another package to an unknown address in New York City. Two separate signed statements furnished by INGRAM, and background information concerning him set out.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Teletype from Atlanta to Bureau, 12-15-48
Letter from Bureau, 12-23-48.
Letter to Bureau, 1-1-49.

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cc AAG Campbell
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60 FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-5503

AT - 65-1333

DETAILS: At 8:15 p.m., on December 13, 1948, INGRAM telephonically reported that he had information which he could not discuss over the telephone.

On December 14, 1948, HORACE ALTON INGRAM of Cartersville, Georgia, was interviewed, and gave the information contained in the signed statement set forth hereafter. INGRAM voluntarily appeared in the Atlanta field office on the morning of December 15, 1948, and signed the following signed statement:

"Atlanta, Georgia
December 15, 1948

"I, Horace A. Ingram, give the following voluntary signed statement to Special Agent Joseph T. Sylvester, Jr., who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I was born in Cartersville, Georgia, July 12, 1909, the son of James Annis Ingram. I attended school at Cartersville, Georgia, and completed the eighth grade, and when about seventeen or eighteen years of age left Cartersville and went to Canton, Ohio, where I worked for various companies as a laborer. I recall working for the Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton, Ohio, for about five years from 1928 until the early 1930's. After that i hitchhiked, rode freights, and bummed around the country taking various laboring jobs wherever I could find them. I traveled all over the middle West and Eastern section of the United States.

Kisseloff-5504

"In about 1937 or 1938 I was in Morristown, Pennsylvania, working firing a boiler for the Thompson Wyman Company, and had worked there for about five to seven weeks when one morning I quit. On this day I hitchhiked to Washington, D. C., and arrived there somewhere around noon. As I was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue carrying a small bag, two men approached me and asked me if I was a stranger in town to which I replied "yes". They then asked me if I would like to do some work for them. One of the men did all of the talking. This man was about 35 or 40 years of age, 6 feet tall, weight approximately 170 pounds, hair dark black, complexion medium ruddy, nose sharp and long. He wore no glasses and was well dressed. He had an accent which led me to believe he was not an American, but I do not know what type of accent this was. The other man who was with him was about 5 feet 5 or 6, age 40 to 45, weight 190 pounds, build fat with big stomach, believed to be bald or light haired, well dressed. I don't recall what type of clothing they were wearing or whether or not they were wearing hats. The small fat man was carrying a briefcase.

"I don't recall where on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C., this was as I am not acquainted with Washington, D. C. and know nothing about any of the streets. The tall man stated he was a lawyer and was representing the short fat man in a family affair, and asked me to step into a store which was either a drug store or a delicatessen store where you could get coca colas and sandwiches. The three of us sat in a booth and the tall man asked me if I would deliver an envelope which was brown in color, about 12 inches by 12 inches in size, and very bulky. I told him I would deliver it and he gave me $20. I don't recall the size of the bills, whether they were ones, fives, twos, or tens.

"The two men walked out with me and they hailed a taxicab. There was no taxicab stand in front of this store. I remember that I went to some address on Ohio Street and the taxi waited for me. I left the taxi and walked to a brick house with a small yard in front of it, with no stairs leading up to the house as the door was right on the sidewalk, and rang a doorbell on the left hand side. This was a push doorbell, one that you press the button. A short woman about 40 to 45 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 feet 3, with dark complexion, came to the door and stated she was expecting me and took the envelope.

"I went back to the cab, and cab took me back to the store again. This took from 20 to 25 minutes. I don't recall how much money I paid the cab driver for my fare to and from this house. I don't recall whether the woman had an accent, but do recall she was dressed like a well dressed business woman. I can not recall what type of clothing she wore, and I would not recognize her if I saw her again.

"When I got back to the store the two men were waiting, and when I got out of the cab the tall man went back into the store into a pay booth and made a telephone call. He came back out and stated I had done a good job. He then asked me if I would deliver another envelope, and gave me another brown paper envelope which was bulky and the same size as the other envelope I had delivered, and asked me to deliver it to some place on either L or 14th Street. I don't recall the address or the street. I don't know whether it was north, south, east, or west. I again got into a taxicab, and it took me about 25 minutes to get to this house, where another woman came to the door and took the papers, saying she expected me. This house was a white frame house which did not sit back off the street and had no yard, but which had two steps leading up to it. The woman was about 40 or 45 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2, heavy build or chunky, dressed very nice, but I can't recall any other thing about her description and would not recognize her if I should see her again.

"I again went back to this store on Pennsylvania Avenue, but don't know the name of the store or the type of the store. It was not a restaurant, and was either a delicatessen or a drug store. The tall man did not make a telephone call when I got back the second time, but the three of us went in and sat down in a booth and had a coca cola.

"At this time it was about 3:30 or 4:00 o'clock, and the tall man asked me if I would deliver another letter in New York for him, saying if I would deliver it he would give me $200. I agreed to deliver this letter in New York, and the tall man gave me $200 in ten and twenty dollar bills, and again gave me the same type envelope, the same size, and gave me an address on a piece of white paper which gave just an address and no name in New York City, which I

Kisseloff-5506

faintly recall as being some place off Fifth Avenue. The tall man told me to catch the train out of Washington, go to New York, catch a taxicab, give him this address, and deliver the papers. There was no name on this paper. I went to the station in Washington and caught I believe the Pennsylvania train to New York City about 7:00 PM. I believe I paid about $4 fare for the coach ticket, and arrived in New York City about 10:00 o'clock. I caught a taxicab, and it must have taken about an hour and cost about $3 to get to this address.

"When I arrived there I noticed it was a frame two story house on the corner of a street off to itself. There were no tall buildings around it and no stores or other things. I arrived there about 11:15 PM, and when I got to the house the short fat man was there to greet me. I asked him how he got there ahead of me, and he said that was his business. The short fat man invited me into the house and gave me three or four rum drinks, and questioned me for about three hours as to my name, age, where I came from, where I had been, what type of work I had done, and numerous other questions of this type. He did not hold me in the house against my will, and did not abuse or strike me. He did not threaten me, but from the way he kept asking me questions I felt that he was detaining me and I was unable to get away. This man had no guns, knife, or other arms.

"After questioning me for about three hours about myself the short man called a taxicab and I went back to the railroad station and caught a train to Atlanta, Georgia. From Atlanta, Georgia, I caught a bus to Cartersville, and I have never seen these two men since that time. I had never seen these men before that time, and the above deliveries of three envelopes were the only envelopes or work I did for either of these two men. I didn't see anyone while I was with these two men or when I delivered these envelopes who would know me or who would be able to corroborate these facts.

"I have never told this story to anyone before. I did not give this information to any other person. I only made one trip to New York City to deliver anything for these men or anyone else. I am telling this because I saw

a picture in the newspaper of the two Hiss brothers walking up the steps of a building, and the news article stated that they were being questioned concerning spy information. I recognized Alger Hiss from the paper as the tall man who gave me these papers to deliver. I would be able to identify him as this man. I don't recall what month of the year in 1937 or 1938 that this occurred but know it was in the spring of the year. I don't recall what day it was, but do know it was not a Sunday or a Saturday.

"I am unable to recall any other facts concerning the delivery of these envelopes, and the reason I am telling this is that the short fat man questioned me for about three hours and wrote down my name and all my background on paper.

"I have read and have had read to me this statement one four pages and it is true.

/s/ HORACE A. INGRAM

WITNESS:
JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, Jr.
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Atlanta, Ga.

PAUL F. TIERNEY
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Atlanta, Ga."

Previous to the interview on the night of December 14, 1948, INGRAM was observed drinking from a pint bottle of wine by Special Agents SYLVESTER and TIERNEY, and admitted he had been on a drunk for a period of about a week. He denied giving any information concerning incidents mentioned in above signed statement to any other person at any other time except the above agents. He advised he had been arrested several times for intoxication, but for no other crime, and further advised that he was unable to supply the names of any persons who would be able to corroborate the story contained in the above signed statement.

On December 30, 1948, INGRAM was reinterviewed at Carterstile, Georgia, at which time eight pictures, including one of ALGER HISS were shown to him, and was requested to see if he could identify one of these pictures as being identical with the person who gave him the packages

Kisseloff-5508

and money referred to above. He unhesitatingly drew the picture of ALGER HISS from this group of photographs. In an effort to clarify some points in the story he had previously told, the following additional signed statement was taken:

"Cartersville, Ga.
December 30, 1948

"I, HORACE ALTON INGRAM, make the following voluntary statement to JOHN E. DAVIS who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"I was born in Bartow County in or near Cartersville, Ga., July 12, 1909. At the present time I reside at R.F.D. #1, Cartersville. From March 31, 1942, to February 12, 1945, I was in the Army, and had serial number 35400135.

"When I was a boy I helped my father on the farm, but have always been sort of restless and like to travel, but not so much now as when I was younger.

"The following information is given to help clear up some of the points in the statement I made in Atlanta to Special Agent SYLVESTER on December 15, 1948.

"As I told Mr. SYLVESTER, I worked at various jobs in cities and farms in the Eastern part of the United States during the 1930's. I worked for Timken Roller Bearing Company in Canton, Ohio three or four different times during 1926 to sometime in the 1930's. I recall quitting Timken and working several months for Florida Power & Light Company in Miami, during or about 1927. I broke my arm in Miami, and then after it healed went back to Ohio and worked awhile. I recall being in the CCC camp at Blue Ridge, Georgia, about 1933 for about a year, then after being discharged I ran a hamberger joint in Cartersville with my father JAMES, and brother, RAYMOND INGRAM. We ran this place about a year and I think made a crop for either one or two years after

this on a farm my father rented from BOB MAXWELL near Cartersville. About 1936, I think I worked a little bit for the County here, and then decided to take off again. I hitchhiked all through Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and possibly other states I don't remember.

"I always kept myself clean, and paid my own way, I would stop and work two or three weeks on a farm or in a restaurant as a short order cook, or counter man until I got a few dollars ahead, and then would go somewhere else. If I got too hard up I would wire home and my folks would send me a little money. Part of the time I worked under the name of JACK INGRAM, since that is what nearly everyone around Cartersville calls me, but i alwas sign official papers and things like that by my true name, which is HORACE.

"I recall going by the Thompson-Weinman plant in Morristown, Pennsylvania, twice along about then, and worked for them once. I knew some of the boys who worked there because Thompson-Weinman also operate a plant at Cartersville and some of the boys from here go there to work. I recall RHODY NELSON, COTTON NELSON and ED BIDDY were some of the Cartersville boys working for Thompson-Weinman when I worked up there for them. I believe I sent RHODY NELSON to the foreman to see about getting me a job, and I imagine he told him that JACK INGRAM from Cartersville wanted a job. I believe FRED CHAPPEL was the foreman who was my boss. I'm not sure whether it was this time I worked the few weeks for Thompson-Weinman, or the other time I just hitchhiked by there and talked to some of my friends, but I did go from Morristown, Pennsylvania to Washington the morning of the day I met the two men I described to Agent SYLVESTER. This was the only time I had been to Washington up to then, and I have never lived or worked there.

"I can't recall any better description of the two men than I gave before, but the tall man whose picture I saw in the paper and which I picked out of the group of photographs shown me by Agent DAVIS,

represented himself to be a lawyer and showed me a card that had a name, "Attorney At Law" and some address written on it. I don't recall the name or address. It seemed to me that the tall man was representing the short fat man in some sort of divorce action, and the papers they gave me were supposed to be something about alimony payments.

"I got the impression the tall man was taking the little man for a ride, because when the tall man gave me the $200 he said to the short fat man, "See, that's how much just a little thing costs".

"As I said before, I went to New York City on a coach train. They told me to take the first train I could get to New York City, and I believe it was a Pennsylvania train, but I'm not sure. I did not talk to a single person in New York, but the taxi driver who took me to the address. I went to there and back to the railroad station, and the short man who met me and took the same package they gave me a few hours earlier in New York.

"The fat man told me I had done a good job and talked to me quite a bit about what I had been doing the past few years. I told him about how I had been rambling around the country farming some and working at other jobs.

"After going back to the railroad station in New York City, I went to the counter and bought a coach ticket to Atlanta. I believe I changed trains in Washington, but did not leave the railroad station there on the way back.

"I carried my little hand bag with me to New York from Washington and then back. I carried the envelope they gave me under my shirt because they told me to be sure not to lose it.

"I was heading back to Georgia when I met these men and intended to hitchhike, but when I made as much money as I did delivering their packages I decided to ride the train.

"I did not return to Washington until 1942, when the Army sent me there.

"I never mentioned this incident to anyone after I returned to Georgia, and forgot all about it until I saw the picture of ALGER HISS in the paper and recognized him as the tall man who gave me the packages and money in the spring of 1937 or 1938.

"I told my father about going to the F.B.I. the other day with this information, and he and my cousin, Judge INGRAM, who knows about it, both said I did the right thing. These are the only two people in Cartersville who know about this. I did go to the Police Station in Atlanta before going to the F.B.I., and some detective there told me the F.B.I. was the people I wanted to see. He called the F.B.I. office for me, and I talked to some man there who told me an Agent would see me the next morning.

"I have read this statement of six pages and it is true.

/s/ HORACE A. INGRAM

WITNESS:

JOHN E. DAVIS
Special Agent, F.B.I. Atlanta, Ga."

INGRAM stated he believed that the photograph showing the two HISS brothers going up the steps of the Courthouse in New York City appeared in an Atlanta newspaper which was published sometime between December 9, and December 14, 1948. A complete review of all Atlanta papers during this period, as well as prior dates, was made, and no such picture was found, although the picture of ALGER HISS appeared several times in other poses. However, the files of "The Atlanta Journal" contain an Associated Press wire photo dated December 8, 1948, in New York, showing ALGER and DONALD HISS walking up the steps to the Federal Courthouse in New York. This particular picture as stated was not published in Atlanta papers, but did appear in the December 20th issue of "Life Magazine", and was presumably published in other publications.

Kisseloff-5512

It is noted that there are several news stands handling out of town and out of state newspapers in the vicinity of The Kimball House in Atlanta, where INGRAM could have obtained such papers.

INGRAM's divorced wife, LACY HEAD INGRAM, RFD, Cartersville, Georgia, said INGRAM had never told her about delivering packages as claimed in his signed statements, although she knew he had travelled a great deal when he was younger.

As set out in the signed statements, INGRAM is familiarly known as JACK INGRAM in the vicinity of Cartersville, and the report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated December 23, 1948, at Philadelphia, verified the fact that one JACK INGRAM worked for a short time between 1931 and 1936 for the Thompson-Weinman Company. It is noted that the Thompson-Weinman Company is an old, well established mining firm which operates at Cartersville, Georgia, and several other localities.

Chief of Police, AUCH MOODY, and Assistant Chief, H. G. DAVIS, at Cartersville, both said they have known INGRAM as JACK INGRAM some twenty five years, and although he has been arrested several times for drunkenness, he comes from a good family, and had a generally good reputation as far as truthfulness was concerned. It was ascertained that his father was Tax Collector of Bartow County, Georgia, of which Cartersville is the County Seat, several years ago. His first cousin, WILLIAM A. INGRAM, is a prominent Cartersville attorney, and a former City Court Judge who is known as Judge INGRAM.

INGRAM related that after seeing the picture of HISS in a newspaper he immediately went to the Atlanta Police Department and told his story to a detective, with possibly one or two other persons listening as he talked. The police officer referred him to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On December 14, 1948, a representative of "The Atlanta Constitution", Atlanta, Georgia, submitted information indicating that INGRAM had told a story to a press representative at the police station, Atlanta, claiming that while in The Kimball House Hotel he saw a photograph in a newspaper of the HISS brothers, and believed he recalled one of them as being the man who paid him $200.00 to deliver some sealed papers in Washington in 1938.

According to the story received from the newspaper, INGRAM indicated that he was detained in one of the houses in Washington where

he delivered papers, and was slapped several times during this period of detention, and that he was subsequently paid the sum of $300.00 to deliver another sealed envelope to an address in New York City.

INGRAM during his interview, with Agents of the Atlanta field office stated that he did not make any statement to the press.

INGRAM related further that after being interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER and PAUL F. TIERNEY in the Atlanta office, he immediately returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and told this story to his father and Judge INGRAM, but no one else there knew of it. This was confirmed through interview with Judge INGRAM. However, Judge INGRAM pointed out that HORACE ALTON INGRAM was considered a virtual alcoholic, and would immediately buy alcoholic beverages with any money he was able to get his hands on. INGRAM said he was not working at the present time, but living on a Government pension of $96.00 per month received for service connected disabilities during the War. He claims he intends to go to school under the GI Bill of Rights during 1949.

Mr. W. LEWIS BROWN, RFD, Cartersville, a farmer and factory representative of Savage Arms Company, and a former employee of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, said he had known HORACE INGRAM as JACK INGRAM around twenty five years, and considered him erratic and untruthful.

Through a check with Captain GREEN, Duty Officer, Third Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia, it was ascertained that INGRAM received his Army discharge under AR 615-361. These regulations pertain to numerous types of medical discharges, including general disability, psychoneurosis, etc. INGRAM is presently residing on a small farm near Cartersville, Georgia, and has no immediate plans to travel in the near future.

ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK:

Two signed statements of INGRAM, one dated 12-15-48, and one dated 12-30-48.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5514

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO 65-1333 ml

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	1-21-49	12/13,14,15,30/48	JOHN E. DAVIS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HORACE ALTON INGRAM, Route #1, Cartersville, Georgia, claims he identified picture of HISS in newspaper as being identical with person who gave him $20.00 each to deliver two packages in Washington about 1938, and on the same day gave him $200.00 to deliver another package to an unknown address in New York City. Two separate signed statements furnished by INGRAM, and background information concerning him set out.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Teletype from Atlanta to Bureau, 12-15-48
Letter from Bureau, 12-23-48.
Letter to Bureau, 1-1-49.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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5 - New York (1 cc Attention of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Asst. to the Attorney General)(Encls)(Reg)
2 - Atlanta

Kisseloff-5515

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1303 bmb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	1-22-49	1-12,13,17,19-49	J. HUGH SMITH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant reinterviewed and claims relationship with JOHN KORAL good. Identity of two alleged associates of informant and KORAL at time alleged story related established. Circumstances leading to KORAL'S alleged story repeated by informant who denies acquainted with press reports of testimony of ALEXANDER KORAL before HUAC. Informant denies knowledge of identity of ALEXANDER KORAL. Acquaintance of informant advises informant resigned from Lions Club following request by members that he allow himself to be substituted for on a club sponsored ball team and informant might be type to hold a grudge if offended. Other acquaintances at Hendersonville, N. C. regard informant as reliable. CHESTER DAVIS, JR., not acquainted with HISS and has had no correspondence with him. L. J. DICKSON, associate of informant and KORAL while at Fort Jackson, S. C. claims no knowledge of allegations made by informant. Mrs. BERTHA I. HISS, 302 E. Park Avenue, Charlotte, aunt of ALGER HISS, is in possession of two typewritten letters dated July 2, and September 30, 1948, from her sister-in-law, Miss LUCY HISS, 206 Upnor Road, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. HISS declined to make these letters available due to present illness of Miss LUCY HISS and expected demise. She has maintained little contact with ALGER HISS, has never visited in his home, has no knowledge of a typewriter owned by him. and is not acquainted with his associates and friends.

- RUC -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - Omaha
1 - Washington Field (Info.)
1 - Baltimore (Info.)
2 - Charlotte

Kisseloff-5516

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1303 bmb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	1-22-49	1-12,13,17,19-49	J. HUGH SMITH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant reinterviewed and claims relationship with JOHN KORAL good. Identity of two alleged associates of informant and KORAL at time alleged story related established. Circumstances leading to KORAL'S alleged story repeated by informant who denies acquainted with press reports of testimony of ALEXANDER KORAL before HUAC. Informant denies knowledge of identity of ALEXANDER KORAL. ~~DEFERRED RECORDIN~~ Acquaintance of informant advises informant resigned from Lions Club following request by members that he allow himself to be substituted for on a club sponsored ball team and informant might be type to hold a grudge if offended. Other acquaintances at Hendersonville, N. C. regard informant as reliable. CHESTER DAVIS, JR., not acquainted with HISS and has had no correspondence with him. L. J. DICKSON, associate of informant and KORAL while at Fort Jackson, S. C. claims no knowledge of allegations made by informant. Mrs. BERTHA L. HISS, 302 E. Park Avenue, Charlotte, aunt of ALGER HISS, is in possession of two typewritten letters dated July 2, and September 30, 1948, from her sister-in-law, Miss LUCY HISS, 206 Upnor Road, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. HISS declined to make these letters available due to present illness of Miss LUCY HISS and expected demise. She has maintained little contact with ALGER HISS, has never visited in his home, has no knowledge of a typewriter owned by him. and is not acquainted with his associates and friends.

cc AAG Campbell
1-31-49
FLJ cmd

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- RUC -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Charles H. Brown SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 74-1333-1453

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FEB 2 1949

Kisseloff-5517

Ce 65-1303

REFERENCE: Report of SA J. HUGH SMITH, dated 1-3-49, Charlotte.
New York teletype to Charlotte dated 1-3-49.
New York teletype to Charlotte dated 1-5-49.
Bureau teletype to Charlotte dated 1-11-49.
New York teletype to Charlotte dated 1-12-49.
Charlotte teletype to Bureau, New York, Washington Field and Baltimore dated 1-13-49.
Charlotte teletype to Bureau, New York and Omaha dated 1-15-49.
Charlotte teletype to Bureau and New York dated 1-20-49.

DETAILS:

By teletype dated January 3, 1949, the New York Office advised that JOHN KORAL, a tailor, 221 Willis Avenue, Mineola, Long Island, had been identified as JOHN KORAL (the nephew). KORAL (the nephew) advised he has no uncle, JOHN KORAL, knows of no living relatives of his father, also JOHN KORAL, who he believed was born in Austria. JOHN KORAL, the nephew, was born in Hibernia, New Jersey, March 16, 1919, and his only relatives are a brother, ANDREW KORAL, and four married sisters. His relatives live in New Jersey, N. Dierz, New Hampshire, and Mt. Viero, California. JOHN KORAL stated he heard of ALEXANDER KORAL only in newspaper reports concerning him and denied any relationship. He advised he was in the 530th Field Artillery, Fort Jackson, South Carolina and denied any knowledge of the facts as related by Confidential Informant T-1. KORAL could not identify various photographs of subjects in instant case, including a photograph of ALEXANDER KORAL, except a photograph of HISS which he had seen in a newsreel.

By teletype dated January 5, 1949, the New York Office advised KORAL could not recall any individual who held a grudge against him or might make such statement as a joke. During the course of the interview he named various friends of his while in the Army and mentioned the informant. He stated he believed his relations with his superiors while in the Army were good and that he was willing to confront any individual making such allegations.

The Charlotte Office was requested to reinterview the informant as to circumstances under which KORAL allegedly related the story and to attempt to develop relationship between the informant and KORAL while in the Army to ascertain any ulterior motive why the informant should make such statements. It was also requested that it be determined if the informant was acquainted with press reports of the testimony of ALEXANDER KORAL before the House Un-American Activities Committee, Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-5518

The following investigation was conducted by SA STANLEY C. SETTLE and the writer:

At Hendersonville, North Carolina

Confidential Informant T-1 advised he first met JOHN KORAL about April 1944 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, at which time both were assigned to the 530th Field Artillery. Prior to April 1944, the informant had served with another military organization and had been stationed in South America. Upon returning to the United States, the informant was given a twenty day furlough before reporting to the above mentioned assignment.

At the time of meeting JOHN KORAL, KORAL was assigned to the informant's section known as the Wire Section. The informant, with the rank of Corporal, was in charge of the section and KORAL held the rank of Private First Class and was, therefore, under the supervision of the informant.

Subsequently the informant, JOHN KORAL, FRANK T. CATE, Apartment 5, 818 Eighteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, and L. J. DICKSON, Apartment 2, 1701 South Boulevard, Charlotte, North Carolina, became associates and "buddies".

The informant stated that on at least two occasions he went on passes to Rock Hill, South Carolina, home of Winthrop College (a large woman's college). On other occasions known to the informant, KORAL obtained passes to go to Rock Hill, South Carolina, and apparently went to that city for the weekends either alone or in the company of one of the above named associates. The reason for going to Rock Hill was to date girls at Winthrop whose names are not now recalled by the informant. The informant said it was customary to obtain dates upon arrival in Rock Hill and the informant does not believe KORAL engaged the company of any particular girl.

The informant said that the above is the only knowledge he has of KORAL'S going farther away from Fort Jackson than into Columbia, South Carolina which is adjacent to Fort Jackson.

According to Confidential Informant T-1, on one occasion KORAL borrowed $260 from him, all of which was promptly repaid. KORAL allegedly sent a wire to his home in New York to obtain money. Informant pointed out KORAL had lost heavily, approximately $180, in a dice game just after a pay day. Informant claimed he won a large sum in the same game. He also claimed this to be the only financial transaction he ever had with KORAL.

It was said by the informant that KORAL had no trouble with his superior officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, except on one occasion

Kisseloff-5519

while stationed at Camp Chaffey, Fort Smith, Arkansas. The informant found it necessary to reprimand KORAL and FRANK CATE for failure to carry out an assigned duty. The informant claims no ill feelings resulted and the three later apologized. The informant volunteered that throughout the period of time he was with KORAL in the Army there were no ill feelings between them.

The informant added that during conversations in which KORAL participated, KORAL never discussed the status or activities of his father, mother, or other immediate relatives with the one exception as set forth in reference report of the Charlotte Office. The informant said he was positive KORAL never had in his possession written material nor is he known to have made any statements indicating disloyalty to the United States except on rare occasions he did comment as did others in the Army that he wished Europe would fight its own wars.

Informant T-1 said that since the time of the last interview he had recalled that about 1945 while his military outfit was en route to Italy and while still on board a transport, DICKSON mentioned that KORAL was somewhat peculiar to the other individuals in the outfit. The informant then told DICKSON that KORAL had made some "peculiar statements" to him while at Fort Jackson. The conversation was ended at this point and DICKSON did not indicate a similar statement had been made to him. The informant denies he discussed KORAL'S story with either DICKSON or CATE and they never indicated a similar story had been told to them by KORAL.

Again the informant related in substance the circumstances surrounding the telling of the alleged story by KORAL as has been set out in reference report of the Charlotte Office. He advised the event must have occurred about four months after he met KORAL. Informant T-1 advised that as he now recalls, KORAL first pronounced the name ALGER HISS and as the informant apparently did not understand the last name, KORAL spelled "HISS". The informant maintained he is positive KORAL was describing a person whom he identified as his uncle and that KORAL, the nephew, repeated the name of his uncle as JOHN KORAL.

The informant said KORAL did not appear to be prone to exaggerate and he assured that he could have reported the matter before he did or before there was any publicity concerning HISS and that on occasions he had thought of reporting the matter to military intelligence but did not for to him since he had no idea as to the identity of ALGER HISS, the story as related by KORAL sounded somewhat fantastic. He said he felt that to report a fantastic story might make people think "I was crazy". After publicity was given to the activities of ALGER HISS, his memory was refreshed as to the story related by KORAL through the association of the name HISS. The informant pointed out that

Kisseloff-5520

it is entirely possible that KORAL was relating a story concerning some other individual than ALGER HISS.

According to Informant T-1 since the occasion of the last interview, he has recalled that while at Fort Jackson, KORAL on one afternoon was released from special duty to visit someone thought by the informant to have been KORAL'S uncle, JOHN KORAL. KORAL returned to duty the next afternoon at which time the informant asked KORAL why his uncle would come all the way from New York City for a one day visit. KORAL made the comment that his uncle wanted to visit him as he had not seen KORAL for such a long time. The informant states that it is his impression the two met some place in Columbia, South Carolina.

Informant claimed he has endeavored to recall additional events or statements or associates that would be of assistance in proving or disproving the story of KORAL. He said the conversation with KORAL at the time the story was related did not exceed fifteen minutes and as it had no real meaning to him at the time, the events and exact statements are not now too clear.

The informant denied being acquainted with press reports of the testimony of ALEXANDER KORAL before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington, D. C. He professed no idea regarding the true identity of ALEXANDER KORAL.

Mrs. W. P. LANCE, Apartment 34, Maxwell Apartments, Fifth Avenue, West, Hendersonville, North Carolina, whose husband is an investigator, U. S. Treasury Department, Alcohol Tax Unit, advised she has known the informant and informant's wife for approximately one year. Mrs. LANCE said that they bear excellent reputations in Hendersonville and are regarded as being honest and reliable.

Mr. COLUMBUS FEW, Postmaster, Hendersonville, advised that while he is not personally acquainted with the informant, the informant is generally regarded by employees of the Post Office who know him as being honest and of good reputation.

Mr. CLAUDE DRAKE, owner Central Newsstand, Sixth Avenue, West, Hendersonville, and an outstanding citizen of the city, advised he has known the informant for at least two to three years. He said the informant is honest, a hard worker and well thought of in Hendersonville with one possible exception known to only a few people in Hendersonville. He explained that in the early part of 1948, the informant joined the Lions Club at Hendersonville, and during the summer months played on a soft ball team sponsored by the Lions Club. Toward the end of the season there was a chance for the Lions Club team to

win a league championship and as the informant was regarded as one of the weaker players of the team and another member of the club was thought by some to be better, it was suggested to the informant that he allow this individual to be substitute. The informant displayed appearances of being very jealous of his status and subsequently resigned from the ball team, following which he resigned from the Lions Club. The informant gave as his excuse that his employment which requires he work at night prevented his devoting the attention he should within the Lions Club. Mr. DRAKE stated that even though the informant is generally regarded as reliable, it appeared to him the informant might be the type to hold a deep grudge if offended.

By teletype dated January 11, 1949, the Bureau requested that CHESTER DAVIS, JR., a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, now a staff writer for the Journal and Sentinel Newspaper, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, mentioned in reference report by former SA ROY L. MORGAN, Greensboro, North Carolina, be interviewed for any information he may have of espionage activities of ALGER HISS. It was also requested that any typewritten correspondence he might have from HISS be obtained and that it be ascertained if he knows other sources where typewriting specimens might be obtained.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CARMON J. STUART:

At Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Mr. CHESTER DAVIS, JR., stated he is not acquainted with ALGER HISS and has never met him. He possesses no correspondence with HISS and knows of no persons who may have such correspondence except those already known to the Bureau.

CHESTER DAVIS, JR., related that he had heard his father speak of an incident which occurred in the Department of Agriculture in the middle 1930's. Mr. DAVIS and GEORGE N. PEEK went to Washington, D. C., to work with HENRY WALLACE in the Agriculture Department, and Mr. PEEK was the first head of the AAA. Through some maneuvering on the part of a click in the Department by a group including JEROME FRANK, LEE PRESSMAN, ALGER HISS, C. B. BALDWIN and PAUL APPLEBY, a situation was created which forced PEEK to resign because WALLACE would not back him up. Mr. DAVIS'S father, CHESTER DAVIS, SR., President of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Missouri, took over as head of the AAA and outlined to this same group of lawyers a policy to be followed in connection with a very explosive tenant farmer problem in the mid-south. Mr. CHESTER DAVIS, SR. went away on a trip and upon his return found this same group had deliberately violated his instructions by proceeding along a line

which would have caused additional trouble and possible violence. Mr. DAVIS recognized this as another of the same type of schemes which resulted in the forced resignation of PEEK and went directly to Mr. WALLACE about it. He got Mr. WALLACE pinned down and then fired all except HISS, whom he reprimanded.

CHESTER DAVIS, JR., emphasized the fact that he was repeating this story from memory over a long period of time, that it is purely hearsay and pointed out he may be in error as to the exact facts.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JACK C. WARD:

At Charlotte, North Carolina

LOUIE JAMES DICKSON, 300 Irvin Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina, employed by the Duke Power Company as a surveyor, was interviewed in the field office.

DICKSON advised that he was in the Army for approximately five years, being attached to the 530th Field Artillery Battalion. He related that in about 1944 he was stationed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, for approximately thirty days. Continuing he advised that during this period he became acquainted with a soldier by the name of JOHN KORAL whose bunk was located near his. He related that it was his understanding that KORAL was from New York State. DICKSON described KORAL as being about five feet in height and rather fat and heavy set.

DICKSON stated that he was not intimately acquainted with KORAL and never heard him mention the names of any of his relatives or the names of any of their employers. He advised that during his brief acquaintance with KORAL he never heard him mention the name of ALGER HISS or state that any of his relatives had ever worked for HISS.

DICKSON stated that he did not know a soldier stationed at Fort Jackson by the name of FRANK T. CATE. He related that he did recall a soldier by the name of SAMS or a similar sounding name but he did not know whether the SAMS he referred to was ever stationed at Fort Jackson. He explained that the SAMS he knew was in combat with him in Europe and received an injury to one of his hands.

The following investigation was conducted by SA J. MYERS COLE:

Mrs. BERTHA I. HISS, 302 East Park Avenue, aunt of ALGER HISS, informed that in 1939 while visiting her sister-in-law, Miss LUCY HISS at 206 Upnor Road, Homeland, Baltimore, Maryland, ALGER HISS called for a brief visit and that she has seen him only once since that time, approximately three years ago on another visit to the home of Miss LUCY HISS. Other than these visits, and except for a Christmas Greeting Card which she received from ALGER HISS two or three years ago, Mrs. HISS informed that she had maintained no contact with him. Mrs. HISS has examined her personal effects in an effort to locate this card but without success. It is her present belief that it was destroyed shortly after she received it. She stated, however, that in the event she was able to locate it she would make it available to this office. Mrs. HISS stated that she was in possession of two typewritten letters dated July 2 and September 30, 1948, from Miss LUCY HISS at the above address in Baltimore. She declined to make these letters available due to the present serious illness of Miss LUCY HISS and her expected demise. She pointed out that Miss LUCY HISS is approximately 90 years of age and owns a small portable typewriter on which these letters were written which may be presently located at her home. Mrs. HISS knew of no typewriters owned by other members of the HISS family. She has never visited in the home of ALGER HISS, has no knowledge of a typewriter owned by him, and is not acquainted with his associates or friends.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5524

LEADS

THE OMAHA DIVISION

At Des Moines, Iowa, will at 818 Eighteenth Street, Apartment 5, interview FRANK T. CATE in an attempt to determine if JOHN KORAL has related a similar story to CATE. Will also attempt to develop relationship between informant and KORAL while in the Army to ascertain any motive why the informant should make such a statement. (The foregoing lead was set out by teletype from Charlotte to the Bureau, New York and Omaha dated January 15, 1949).

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

A copy of instant report is being furnished the Baltimore Office for information in view of the information furnished by Mrs. BERTHA I. HISS, 302 East Park Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina, aunt of ALGER HISS, concerning her sister-in-law, Miss LUCY HISS, 206 Upnor Road, Homeland, Baltimore, Maryland.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

A copy of instant report is being furnished the Washington Field Division for informational purposes in view of information concerning possible sources of typewriting specimens within the HISS family.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5525

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

b7D

Confidential Informant T-1

[redacted] telephone [redacted] North Carolina. Mr. [redacted] is employed by the [redacted] which is owned by [redacted] He has requested that the source of the information be retained by the F.B.I. only.

Kisseloff-5526

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Confidential Informant T-1, [redacted] North Carolina, advised [redacted] LOHREN CLIFFORD GUICE, is employed by the Bureau at Washington, D. C., as a clerk. Reference is made to Bureau file 67-431833, entitled "LOHREN CLIFFORD GUICE, Bureau Applicant - Clerk". b7D

For the information of the New York Office in connection with the above, investigation of GUICE revealed that the reputation of his parents and other immediate relatives residing in the Hendersonville area, Asheville and Biltmore, North Carolina, as excellent with the exception of a brother, ULYSSES G. GUICE, who has become intoxicated on occasions. This information was furnished by references C. C. McCALL, JOHN F. McCALL and by Chief of Police E. C. ORR, Hendersonville, North Carolina. They advised ULYSSES G. GUICE has never been known to cause trouble while in such condition and all relatives were described as being loyal American citizens.

The informant continues to insist that the source of the information be treated in a confidential manner and retained only by the F.B.I. He expresses a fear that harm might come to his wife and child should JOHN KORAL actually be involved in an espionage activity and should he ever learn that the informant related a story which had been told to the informant in confidence. The informant insists that he is repeating as best he can recall a story that was related to him by JOHN KORAL.

The informant volunteered that he realizes he may be repeating a hoax but after reading HISS' activities in the newspapers, he is repeating what was told to him for whatever benefit it might be to the Government. He also volunteered the fact that he realizes that the story is somewhat fantastic and that the Bureau will endeavor to prove his reliability and pointed out that the story when first related by KORAL meant nothing to him as he had no idea of ALGER HISS' identity. He advised the story did arouse his curiosity at the time and he thought several times of reporting the matter to Army authorities, but took no further action as time went on as he felt the authorities might look on the story as fantastic and think he was a "fool". During interviews with SAMS, he appeared to be straightforward, was composed and appeared to have a sincere desire to be helpful. He has at no time been critical of KORAL for any action on the part of KORAL and does not indicate any close relationship with KORAL. He has failed to indicate that he holds any grudge against KORAL.

No lead is being set forth by the Charlotte Office to interview CHESTER DAVIS, SR., President of Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, inasmuch as the Charlotte Office by teletype dated December 31, 1948, advised

Kisseloff-5527

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS (CONT'D)

the Bureau and the New York Office of the possibility that CHESTER DAVIS, SR. might possess pertinent information at which time the same information was also furnished concerning CHESTER DAVIS, JR.

Kisseloff-5528

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK			File No. 65-3251 maw
Report made at BOSTON, MASS.	Date 1/24/49	Period 1/3 - 21/49	Report made by FREDERICK M. CONNORS
Title JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was. ALGER HISS ET AL			Character PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

CHARLES CURTIS and JOHN L. HALL, former associates of HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, Boston, Mass., Judge CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI and Professor PAUL A. FREUND, Harvard University, former associates of HISS in Solicitor General's Office, Washington, D. C., on interview could furnish no information pertinent to instant case. Professor RICHARD FIELD, Harvard Law School, cannot recall HISS having a typewriter and did not know his associates at Washington, D.C. Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. F92377, owned by CHARLES F. WEST of Newton, Mass. not identical with machine used to type Q-6 through Q-69 documents in instant case. Professor BOGART, who corresponded with HISS regarding summer tenancy of HISS at Peacham, Vermont, advises he destroyed correspondence. No record of ALGER HISS' membership in or correspondence with bird clubs in New England area located. No typewritten correspondence of HISS located at Harvard Law School. Laboratory states letter furnished by T-1 emanating from HISS not identical with questioned documents. Typed letters sent CHARLES CURTIS and Professor RICHARD FIELD by ALGER HISS submitted to Laboratory for examination. No tourist registration of HISS and CHAMBERS for August, 1937 located at Peterboro, N.H. to date.

1cc AAG Campbell
1-31-49
FL Jcm

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS at Boston dated 1/3/49.

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3 - New York City (1-THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York)
2 - Washington Field
2 - Boston

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BS 65-3251

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DETAILS: Unless otherwise indicated, all investigation reported herein was conducted by Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS.

RE: INTERVIEW WITH FORMER ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS AT CHOATE, HALL AND STEWART, 30 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CHARLES CURTIS, on January 18, 1949, advised that his association with ALGER HISS at the office of Choate, Hall and Stewart, had been extremely limited as he became associated with the firm just about the time Mr. HISS was leaving for Government service. Mr. CURTIS stated that from April, 1941 to September, 1941 he, CURTIS, was in charge of the Export License Department, Secretary of State's Office, Washington, D. C. and during that time he had probably talked with ALGER HISS no more than a dozen times. Mr. CURTIS said that he had become well acquainted with DONALD ~~HISS,~~ brother of ALGER HISS and this was probably the reason for him also getting acquainted with ALGER HISS. MR. CURTIS pointed out tha t his talks wit h ALGER HISS had all been at the State Department. He said he was not acquainted with the associates of HISS at the State Department as his conversations generally took place when he would meet ALGER HISS in a corridor of the State Department building.

MR. CURTIS expressed confidence in the integrity and loyalty of Mr. HISS. He said that at no time in their conversations had ALGER HISS appeared to be other than a loyal American. He said that when he went to the State Department in 1941 the security in the State Department had been quite lax and it was possible to enter the building during that time unchallenged at odd hours. Mr. CURTIS pointed out that of course, as soon as the United States became involved in the war the security at the State Department became much more rigid.

Mr. CURTIS said that when ALGER HISS became involved in this trouble in 1948 he forwarded a letter to him expressing confidence in him. ALGER HISS replied to this letter on 8/31/48 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This letter was obtained from Mr. CURTIS and was forwarded Air Mail Special Delivery to the FBI Laboratory, on January 21, 1949.

MR. JOHN L. HALL, Senior Partner at Choate, Hall and Stewart during the period of time ALGER HISS was associated with this firm advised

Kisseloff-5531

he had received no typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS and was unable to furnish any information pertinent to instant case.

RE: INTERVIEW WITH FORMER ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS AT SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APRIL, 1935 TO AUGUST, 1936.

Washington Field Office teletype to Boston dated 1/14/49 requested Boston to interview PAUL A. FREUND, formerly an attorney in the Solicitor General's Office while ALGER HISS was also so employed.

PAUL A. FREUND, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., advised that he had gone to Washington, D.C. or had resided in Washington, D.C. 1933 to 1939 and had been employed at the Solicitor General's Office, Department of Justice, 1935 to 1939. With respect to ALGER HISS, DR. FREUND stated that he had seen him off and on during that period and socially they had been on friendly terms. He said that both he and HISS had been employed in the same section with offices about 3 doors apart. He said that he met HISS at various social gatherings but said that HISS had never been an intimate friend. He said that he could not recall having visited the home of ALGER HISS. He said that their social contacts had been brought about through mutual friends in group gatherings and that was about the extent of their association.

He said that at no time had he ever heard anything reflecting upon the loyalty of ALGER HISS or indicating that he was sympathetic in any way with any Communist ideology. Professor FREUND was unfamiliar with the names of other subjects of this case and had no knowledge of any association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Professor FREUND said that the individuals who appeared to be the most closely associated with ALGER HISS while HISS was employed at the solicitor General's office were:

(Judge) CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, JR.
Federal District Court
Boston, Mass.

CHARLIE HORSKY
Office of Covington, Burling & Acheson,
Washington, D. C.

A teletype was forwarded to the Washington Field Office by Boston 1/21/49, requesting CHARLES HORSKY be interviewed.

JUDGE CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR., of Boston, advised he was formerly a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice during the period of time ALGER HISS was employed there, He said he first became acquainted with HISS at Harvard Law School.

He said that ALGER HISS was considered the first man in his class at Harvard Law School from a character, scholarship and personality standpoint. Judge WYZANSKI said that he visited HISS while he was employed as an Assistant to Justice HOLMES of the U.S. Supreme Court on 4/22/30.

From 1931 to April, 1933, Judge WYZANSKI was a practicing attorney at Boston, Massachusetts. From 1933 to 1937 Judge WYZANSKI was employed at Washington, D.C. as a Solicitor in the U.S. Department of Labor and later with the Department of Justice. He returned to Boston in 1937 and remained in Boston until the latter part of 1941, at which time he again returned to Washington, D.C. In December, 1941 Judge WYZANSKI received his appointment as Judge at the U.S. District Court, Boston, Mass. He stated that he spent a period of time at Washington, D.C. in 1942 on Lend-Lease matters and also in 1943 was at Washington for a period of days in the State Department.

JUDGE WYZANSKI stated that he knew ALGER HISS well, that during the time both were employed at the Department of Justice HISS and he had adjoining offices and that he had contact with him daily. Judge WYZANSKI stated that he also had frequent social contacts with ALGER HISS while both were at Washington, D.C. Judge WYZANSKI states that at no time had he detected in ALGER HISS any Communist Party ideology. He had never received any information reflecting that HISS had any subversive connections or was engaged in any way in abstracting Government documents. He said that he had never observed a typewriter at the HISS home and had received no typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS.

He had no knowledge of the other subjects mentioned in this case nor had he ever received any indication that HISS had been acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

BS 65-3251

RE: INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR RICHARD HINKLEY FIELD, PROFESSOR OF LAW, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

Washington Field Office teletype dated 1/5/49 requested Boston to interview Professor RICHARD HINKLEY FIELD, Of Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, a friend of ALGER HISS.

Professor FIELD stated that ALGER HISS and he were classmates at Harvard Law School from 1926-29 and belonged to the same freshman study group. Following graduation, being the two top men in their class, they went to the Harvard Law Review for a period of 2 years after which HISS went on to act as secretary for Justice HOLMES of the U.S. Supreme Court. While working at Choate, Hall & Stewart, Attorneys, in the Fall of 1931, HISS decided to take a position in New York City. His wife went ahead to New York and for a period of a few months ALGER HISS resided with Professor FIELD at the latter's Beacon Hill Apartment, Boston, Mass. In the summer of 1933, HISS contacted FIELD at FIELD's Vermont summer residence, requesting him to go to work for the AAA. Professor FIELD stated that at this time HISS and LEE PRESSMAN were assistants to JEROME FRANK, who is presently Judge, Circuit Court, Second Circuit, New York City. Professor FIELD stated that he resided at the Georgetown residence of ALGER HISS for a few months in 1933. He said from 1933 to 1943 he saw HISS on the average of about once a year, that is, some years not at all and other years two or three times. In 1943 FIELD went to the Office of Price Administration as General Counsel and states he saw ALGER HISS several times a year through 1946. He said he had seen him once in 1947 and had lunch with him about December 9 or 10 of 1948.

Professor FIELD stated that he considered ALGER HISS to be his best friend. He said that during his association with HISS, the latter never gave any indication of sympathy with Communism or the Communist Party. He said that at no time had he received information either directly or indirectly that HISS had furnished any Government documents to anyone. Professor FIELD had never heard of the names WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or GEORGE CROSLEY or any of

Kisseloff-5534

the other subjects mentioned in this case. He said he had never visited the summer home of HISS at Peacham, Vermont. He stated further that in 1932 or 1933 he has a hunch that HISS had a typewriter in his possession but he is not sure of this and certainly has no recollection of a Woodstock typewriter.

On January 21, 1949 Professor FIELD made available a letter which he had received from ALGER HISS consisting of one and a fraction pages dated 12/24/46 on the letterhead of the Department of State, Washington. This letter was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated January 21, 1949.

RE: WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NO. 92377, NOT IDENTICAL WITH MACHINE USED TO TYPE DOCUMENTS Q-6 THROUGH Q-69

Washington Field Teletype to Boston dated January 6, 1949 requested Boston to interview CHARLES F. WEST, formerly of Arlington, Virginia, who had purchased a Woodstock typewriter at Washington, D. C.

CHARLES F. WEST, 25 Frank Street, Watertown, Massachusetts, was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN F. TOOMEY and the reporting Agent on January 7, 1949. It was ascertained that he had purchased this typewriter from the Leon Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C. on November 12, 1947. The typewriter was a Woodstock Standard Typewriter, Serial Number F92377, The right shift key of the typewriter had a printed inset under the glass portion of the key with the following wording: "Purvin Typewriter, Chelsea 3-3600, Navaare 8-0672."

Appropriate specimens were taken from this typewriter by Special Agent TOOMEY and they were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated 1/7/49. By letter dated 1/10/49 the FBI Laboratory advised it had been concluded that this typewriter, owned by WEST, was not identical with the machine which was used to type Documents Q-6 through Q-69 in instant cases. The specimens taken from the typewriter of CHARLES F. WEST, Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. F-92377, has been designated as Specimens K259 by the FBI Laboratory and is being retained in its file.

RE: ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO 1947 SUMMER TENANCY OF ALGER HISS AT PEACHAM, VERMONT

Professor ERNEST M. BOGART, the father of MRS. ELINOR PILCHER, of Berkeley Street, West Newton, Mass., advised that he negotiated with the HISS family for the rental of the cottage owned by MRS. PILCHER at Peacham, Vermont during early June, 1947 and received a typewritten letter from them. However, prior to leaving for Vermont himself, Professor BOGART stated he destroyed all unimportant correspondence including the letter he received from ALGER HISS. Professor BOGART, who also spent his summers at Peacham, Vermont, statedhe did not know where any HISS correspondence may be located nor did he know anything about a Woodstock or any other typewriter being in the possession of the HISS family.

RE: ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS FROM BIRD CLUBS IN NEW ENGLAND AREA

Washington Field teletype dated 1/5/49 advised Boston that ALGER HISS was reportedly an amateur ornithologist and requested the membership rolls of certain organizations be checked, both past and present, for the purpose of locating typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS.

A check of the following organizations failed to disclose either membership in the organization or correspondence received by the organization or individuals interviewed:

1. C. RUSSELL MASON, Secretary, Massachusetts Audubon Society, 155 Newbury St., Boston.
2. CHARLES B. FLOYD, 210 South St., Boston, who maintains the membership records of the Northeast Bird Banding Association, the Eastern Bird Banding Association and the Inland Bird Banding Association.
3. Prof. LUDLOW GRISCOM, Pres. of the Nuttall Bird Club, Museum of Comparative Anatomy, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
4. LAWRENCE B. FLETCHER of the Trustees of Public Reservations, 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
5. ELMER FOYE, President of the Essex Ornithology Club, Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.
6. MISS GRACE M. SNOW, Secretary of the Brookline Bird Club, 39 Forest St., Winchester, Mass.

RE: ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

ERWIN NATHANIEL GRISWOLD, Dean of Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. on 1/13/49, stated that a search of the law school files and his own personal files had been previously made at the request of an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This search had failed to disclose any typewritten material emanating from ALGER HISS. Dean GRISWOLD said that Harvard Law School had obtained for this investigator a prospectus which had been forwarded to the Harvard Alumni Association by ALGER HISS. Dean GRISWOLD stated that this prospectus had been turned over to the investigator and that he did not anticipate that it would be returned. He said that in the event it was returned to Harvard Law School he would notify the Boston Office.

This prospectus was previously described in the Boston report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS dated 1/3/49. The typewriting is confined to the name, address and occupation of ALGER HISS.

RE: SPECIMEN K229 FURNISHED BY T-1 NOT IDENTICAL WITH Q-6 THROUGH Q-69.

Bureau teletype to Boston dated 1/4/49 advised that ALGER HISS had given an address before the Commercial Club of Boston in 1946 and requested Boston to contact this club for the purpose of obtaining typewritten correspondence.

Boston Confidential Informant T-1, who was connected with the Commercial Club of Boston in 1946, advised he had made arrangements for the appearance of ALGER HISS at Boston, Mass. This informant stated that after searching through his files relating to the Commercial Club that he could not locate the letter from HISS regarding this speech. The informant was, however, successful in locating a letter dated 9/3/48. The letter furnished by informant was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by Boston letter of 1/6/49. It was concluded by the Laboratory that this letter, which the Laboratory designated as Specimen K229, was not typed with the machine which was used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69 in instant case. Photographic copies of this letter were made and the letter was returned to the informant at his request. It is noted that the letter concerned a contemplated speech and was not material to instant case.

RE: ATTEMPT TO VERIFY VISIT OF HISS AND CHAMBERS AT PETERBORO, N.H., SUMMER OF 1937.

New York, by teletype dated 1/6/49, advised that information had been received from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that in the summer of 1937 ALGER HISS and his wife took CHAMBERS to New Hampshire and that en route they had stopped at Thomaston, Connecticut and Peterboro, New Hampshire overnight. CHAMBERS recalled the Peterboro stop as being a white frame structure on a hill on the right hand side of the highway entering Peterboro, N.H. from the north and further stated that on the northern outskirts of Peterboro that evening he saw a summer stock production of "She Stoops to Conquer."

MARTIN J. KEENAN, Postmaster, U.S. Post Office, Peterboro, N.H., on 1/12/49, advised that the only tourist home he knew of which was operating on Route 202 to the north of Peterboro during 1937 was owned by a MR. CHARLES A. CHENEY. He said that the Peterboro newspaper was known as "The Peterboro Transcript."

PAUL CUMMINGS, JR., Editor of the Peterboro Transcript, stated that the Peterboro Players, a summer stock company, put on their plays at the Stearns Farm located on the Middle Hancock Road in Peterboro, N.H. He said that because of a fire, the 1937 issues of the Peterboro Transcript were no longer available at his office but said that bound copies could be procured at the Town Library, Main Street, Peterboro, N.H.

Reporting Agent located the Stearns Farm, approximately 3 miles north and 3/10 of a mile off Summer Street, which is known as the Middle Hancock Road. It was noted that this is a rural route running north from Main Street, Peterboro, to the Town of Hancock. A placard tacked up in the shed adjacent to the main barn reflected one of the plays put on by the Peterboro Players in 1937 as "She Stoops to Conquer."

The bound volume of the Peterboro Transcript at the Town Library, Main St., Peterboro, N.H., Volume 89, #31, dated 8/5/37, carried the following announcements: "Peterboro Players Professional Summer Company, Stearns Farm -- Middle Hancock Road, 'She Stoops to Conquer or Mistakes of a Night,' 'Hilarious Comedy,' by OLIVER GOLDSMITH, beginning next Tuesday and running through Sunday, Curtain 8:30 P.M. D.S.T., Admission at Box Office $1.10 incl. tax. Phone reservations Peterboro 343." Volume 89, #32 of the Peterboro Transcript dated Thursday, 8/12/37 reflected the same play was in progress and gave the following time: "Tonight through Sunday, 8:30 D.S.T."

MRS. CHARLES A. CHENEY, Route 202, Hancock, located her registrations

for the year 1937. The month of August, 1937 failed to reflect the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, under his true name or any known alias or the name of ALGER HISS. It was noted that the tourist home operated by CHARLES A. CHENEY in 1937 was on the left side of the road and otherwise did not appear to answer the description supplied by MR. CHAMBERS.

MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK WILDER, Route 202, Hancock Stated that they did take in guests in 1937 but never kept any books. MR. WILDER, who drives the school bus, stated he did not know of any place which was operating in 1937 which answered the description of the white frame structure as stated by MR. CHAMBERS.

MRS. PEARL PICKERING, Route 202, Hancock, said that she did not take in guests in 1937 and did not keep books.

ALBERT PICARD (NA), Chief of Police, Peterboro, N.H., could think of no tourist home on Route 202 running north between Peterboro and Hancock answering the description supplied by Mr. CHAMBERS.

MRS. ETHEL MacDUFF of the KNIGHT homestead, Route 101, to the south of Peterboro, made available registrations for the month of August, 1937 which did not reflect the names of CHAMBERS or HISS.

MRS. ELIZABETH M. BINGHAM, who operates Blake House on Route 101 to the South of Peterboro, could locate no registrations for 1937 and believes that they were destroyed.

ESTHER SJBLOM, owner of the Manse, Route 101, Main St., Peterboro, N.H., stated the former owner, CHARLES WARD CHENEY, never turned over the registrations to her when she purchased the Manse.

MR. CHARLES CHENEY, 20 Gray Gardens West, Cambridge, Mass., a certified public accountant, with office at 1 Court St., Boston, said the Manse was formerly owned by his mother, MARY L. SCHOFIELD, (deceased,) during the year 1937. He said it was possible that the registrations were in his possession or possibly at Peterboro, N.H. at the home of his mother.

MR. CHARLES WARD CHENEY later contacted Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS and said that a search of his papers had failed to reflect the guest registrations for the Manse. He volunteered to accompany the reporting Agent to his mother's homestead at Peterboro, N.H. and make a check of her personal effects. This check was made on 1/19/49 but failed to disclose a registration book of the Manse for the year 1937. It is the belief of Mr. CHARLES WARD CHENEY that his mother,

MRS. SCHOFIELD, had destroyed the guest registration books prior to her death.

ALBERT BATES, Manager and owner of the Tavern, situated at Route 101, Main St., Peterboro, N.H., advised he had no registrations dating back to 1937. He said that in the year 1937 the Tavern was owned by MATTHEW CAVANAUGH. BATES said he had some extremely old registrations that he was keeping for historical purposes but believes the registrations covering the period 1937 had been destroyed by a previous owner.

MRS. MATTHEW L. CAVANAUGH, Old Dublin Road, Peterboro, N.H., on 1/14/49, advised she had no recollection as to what disposition had been made of the 1937 registrations of "The Tavern." She agreed to make a search and advise reporting Agent.

On 1/17/49 she telephonically advised Special Agent CONNORS that a search of the records taken from the "Tavern" failed to disclose the 1937 registrations and she and her husband believed that they had been left at the hotel and possibly had been disposed of by their successor, a Mr. CHARLES BISHOP, of New Haven, Connecticut.

A lead was set out to the New Haven Office to contact MR. CHARLES BISHOP who had owned the Tavern from 1944 to 1946. He and his wife stated that all the records were left there when they sold the hotel. He also suggested that the guest records may have been given to a MAJOR A. O. GOYETTE, owner of the Goyette Museum in Peterboro, N.H.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-5540

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will interview CHARLES HORSKY, reportedly a close associate of ALGER HISS while the latter was employed at the Solicitor General's Office. HORSKY is associated with the firm of Covington, Burling and Acheson.

THE BOSTON DIVISION

AT HANOVER, N.H.

Will interview JOHN S. DICKEY, President of Dart mouth ~~Uni-versity~~ College, who was reportedly closely associated with HISS while the latter was employed at the State Department and is believed to be a personal friend of HISS.

AT WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Will interview JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON, co-employee of ALGER HISS at the State Department, now teaching at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

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INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant Boston T-1 is [redacted] of the Commercial Club at Boston before which ALGER HISS spoke in 1946 and who has requested that his name and the letter which he furnished be kept in a confidential status. b7D

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ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

The Washington Field Office, by teletype dated 1/5/49, requested Boston to obtain any typewritten material which CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, author of "Yankee From Olympus," may have received from ALGER HISS. Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON ascertained that the publishing company had no such records and a teletype lead was forwarded to Philadelphia 1/5/49 requesting the Philadelphia Office to contact Miss BOWEN at her residence, 921 Mt. Pleasant Road, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Copies of both of these teletypes have been previously furnished to the Bureau.

Professor BOGART was interviewed by a Bureau source as set out in Butel to New York and Boston of 1/10/49. The substance of this interview is being set forth in such a way as to disguise the fact that a Bureau source was used.

Kisseloff-5543

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK			File No. 65-3251 maw
Report made at BOSTON, MASS.	Date 1/24/49	Period 1/3 - 21/49	Report made by FREDERICK M. CONNORS
Title JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was. ALGER HISS ET AL			Character PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

CHARLES CURTIS and JOHN L. HALL, former associates of HISS at Choate, Hall and Stewart, Boston, Mass., Judge CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI and Professor PAUL A. FREUND, Harvard University, former associates of HISS in Solicitor General's Office, Washington, D. C., on interview could furnish no information pertinent to instant case. Professor RICHARD FIELD, Harvard Law School, cannot recall HISS having a typewriter and did not know his associates at Washington, D.C. Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. F92377, owned by CHARLES F. WEST of Newton, Mass. not identical with machine used to type Q-6 through Q-69 documents in instant case. Professor BOGART, who corresponded with HISS regarding summer tenancy of HISS at Peacham, Vermont, advises he destroyed correspondence. No record of ALGER HISS' membership in or correspondence with bird clubs in New England area located. No typewritten correspondence of HISS located at Harvard Law School. Laboratory states letter furnished by T-1 emanating from HISS not identical with questioned documents. Typed letters sent CHARLES CURTIS and Professor RICHARD FIELD by ALGER HISS submitted to Laboratory for examination. No tourist registration of HISS and CHAMBERS for August, 1937 located at Peterboro, N.H. to date.

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REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS at Boston dated 1/3/49.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

January 25, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FLETCHER

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

This is to advise you that all sections of the file in this case are being maintained in Room 1647 since it is being constantly referred to by the five supervisors presently handling this matter.

The foregoing is for your information and approval.

L. Whitson

FLJ:slm

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THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 4, 1949

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Miami dated December 22, 1948, requesting that JOSEPH McCONNON be interviewed concerning a letter which he wrote to the Bureau regarding WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

On December 31, 1948, JOSEPH McCONNON, 444 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida, was interviewed as requested. During the course of this interview, photographs of both CHAMBERS and HISS were displayed to McCONNON, inasmuch as McCONNON had stated in a letter to the Bureau that he was certain he had met CHAMBERS several years ago in New York. After seeing the photograph of CHAMBERS, McCONNON said that he could not definitely say that he had seen CHAMBERS before.

Upon being questioned concerning the circumstances surrounding the meeting at which he thought he met CHAMBERS, McCONNON stated the meeting took place while he was associated with Amtorg in New York City in approximately 1939. He stated that at this meeting there were present PETER BARONOFF, Chief Engineer for Amtorg, and a Captain NOVIKOFF, who was attached to the Aviation Section of Amtorg. McCONNON stated that during the course of this meeting, which was one of many he had with these individuals, he was introduced to a man whom he thought resembles a recent newspaper photograph of CHAMBERS. He recalls, however, that this man was definitely not introduced to him by the name of CHAMBERS but, to the best of his recollection, used the name JOHNSON. McCONNON could furnish no other information about the contacts of this man whom he thought might have been CHAMBERS.

Concerning the letter which he wrote to Congressman KARL MUNDT regarding the "TYLER KENT" messages, McCONNON stated that he had no definite information as to the existence of any microfilm copies of the messages which KENT took from the American Embassy in London, but that he reasoned such messages were in existence because he heard later that these messages ended up in Russian hands. McCONNON could furnish no definite

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information to substantiate his thoughts on this matter, but he stated he reasoned if other messages from the State Department were taken and given to CHAMBERS, in all probability the TYLER KENT messages were also taken by the same Russian contacts within the State Department.

McCONNON stated that he offered his services to MUNDT concerning the present espionage investigations but that he has received no reply from Congressman MUNDT to date.

McCONNON was also shown the photograph of ALGER HISS, which was forwarded to the Miami Office by the Bureau. McCONNON stated he thinks he recognizes HISS but he could not recall the circumstances, time or place of meeting HISS. He stated if he ever did meet HISS, it was not under his correct name, inasmuch as the name is not familiar to him.

McCONNON reiterated throughout the interview that he has previously furnished all the information in his possession concerning his knowledge of Russian activities either to the Bureau through the New York Office or at the Seat of Government. He stated that in order to refresh his memory concerning many contacts and activities while he was associated with Amtorg, it would be necessary for him to review the reports which he made to Bureau Agents prior to his entering the United States Navy in 1942.

It should be noted that Mr. McCONNON made numerous allegations during the course of this interview concerning various high governmental officials and their Communist affiliations. He alleged that SUMNER WELLS is associated with a pro-Communist clique, that Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER is a Communist, and that Captain ZACHARIAS, former ONI official concerning Japanese matters, is also considered a pro-Communist. Efforts were made to have McCONNON substantiate these allegations by specific details, which he was unable to do.

Mr. McCONNON is presently employed as a free lance investigator doing investigations for various insurance companies in Miami. He stated that he plans to go to Washington, D. C. during the week of January 3, 1949, inasmuch as he has been offered a very influential position with the American Military Government in Germany. He stated that he is a personal friend of Mr. EDWARD J. McCABE of the Bureau and that he intends to contact Mr. McCABE while in Washington, D. C.

JRB:mjs
65-2319

2 cc - New York

Kisseloff-5547

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: February 1, 1949

FROM : E. J. McCABE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the memorandum from the Miami Office dated January 4, 1949 in the above-captioned matter, wherein it is reported that Joseph McConnon had informed Agents that he planned to go to Washington, D.C., during the week of January 3, 1949, inasmuch as he had been offered a very influential position with the American military government in Germany and that he would see the writer at that time.

It may be noted that the writer made Mr. McConnon's acquaintance some years ago when Mr. McConnon was being utilized as an informant in the New York Office. Mr. McConnon has not contacted the writer since his interview at Miami on December 31, 1948, and if he does and has any information concerning instant case or Communist activities he will be referred to the appropriate Supervisor.

EJM:DRF

74-1333

cc: Mr. H. B. Fletcher
Mr. F. L. Jones

RECORDED - 100 74-1333-1457
F B I
31 FEB 7 1949

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-5548

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Richmond

February 1, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 1, 1949.

RECORDED - 100
74-1333-1458

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-1623
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-93923, BU

Examination requested by: Richmond

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Reference: Letter dated 1-27-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K384 Handwritten application dated April 22, 1946, to the United States Guarantee Company, New York, New York, filled out by TIMOTHY HOBSON.

K385 Typewritten application for Salaried Position, dated April 22, 1946, filled out by TIMOTHY HOBSON.

K386 Typewritten letter dated April 25, 1946 on stationery of HERBERT JACOBY, beginning "Dear Mr. STEVENS: I have known Mr. TIMOTHY HOBSON very...", signed in ink H. JACOBY.

K387 Typewritten letter dated April 23, to Mr. H. A. STEVENS, beginning "Dear Mr. STEVENS: Concerning your letter to me...", signed in ink ALFRED HOBARTH.

K388 Typewritten letter dated April 25, 1946 to Mr. H. A. STEVENS, beginning "Dear Mr. STEVENS, Answering your letter of April...", signed in ink ROBERT D. RANDALL.

Results of Examination:

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 1 1949 P.M.
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The examination was confined that the machines which were used to type K385 through K388 were not used to type K1 through 969. It was also established that neither the machine that typed K385 through K388 was used to type K5.

K384, through K388 will be returned to Richmond as soon as photographed. A photographic copy of K384 will be retained for any future handwriting comparison that may be required.

. Tolson
. E. A. Tamm
. Clegg
. Glavin
. Ladd
. Nichols
. Rosen
. Tracy
. Egan
. Gurnea
. Harbo
. Mohr
. Pennington
. Quinn Tamm
le. Room
. Nease
ss Gandy

RECEIVED-HQ
FEB 1 1949
FBI

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 1 1949
351 PM

1 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-5549

RCE:MD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: January 27, 1949

FROM : SAC, Richmond ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

D-93923 BU

Re New York tel 1-26-49.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Mr. J. D. REYNOLDS, Personnel Director, Reynolds Metals Company, Third and Grace Streets, Richmond, Virginia, made available the following applications and letters of recommendation contained in the personnel file pertaining to TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, which contained typewriting specimens:

K384
K385
K386
K387
K388

1. An application dated April 22, 1946. It was Mr. REYNOLDS' opinion that perhaps the typewriter used in filling in this application was in the office of the Reynolds Metals Company in New York City as the application is dated on April 22, 1946, and was received in the Personnel Department in Richmond, Virginia, on April 24, 1946, and Mr. HOBSON was employed immediately upon receipt of his application.

2. An application dated April 22, 1946, to the United States Guarantee Company, which application, according to Mr. REYNOLDS, was filled out by Mr. HOBSON, himself.

3. A letter dated April 25, 1946, from Mr. HERBERT JACOBY.

4. A letter dated April 23, 1946, from Mr. ALFRED HOWARTH.

5. A letter dated April 25, 1946, from Mr. ROBERT B. PEARSALL.

The New York Office requested that the above specimens be compared with the questioned specimens involved in instant case.

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

74-1333-1458

JEL:WSK
65-1623
Enclosures

COPY AND SPECIMENS RE... FOR L... ACTION

31 FEB 7 1949

5 ENCL

CC: New York (65-14920)

REGISTERED MAIL

2-1-49

Kisseloff-5550

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF R STNS.

WASINGTON AND WFO 73 LOS ANGELES 5 SAN FRACISCO 3

BALTIMORE 5 FROM NEW YORK CITY 1 10-21PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. ISR. RE. UNSUB KEITH. RE LATEL ONE TWENTY SEVENTH INSTANT. WFO ADVISED LATE TODAY CHAMBERS, PRESENTLY IN WASH, DC, HAS IDENTIFIED PHOTOS OF WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, WAS. BILL CRANE, WILLIAM MORGAN, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO SEVEN ZERO EIGHT SIX FOUR, AS UNSUB KEITH. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU, LA WILL INTERVIEW WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE RE HIS CONNECTION WITH SOVIET APPARATUS AND PARTICULARLY HIS CONNECTIONS WITH CHAMBERS, COLONEL BYKOV, AZIMOV, WHO PROBABLY IS MORRIS AZIMOW, ASCHEVESNIKOV, WHO PROBABLY IS VLADIMIR VADE SVESHNIKOFF, ISAAC FOLKOFF, AND IN REGARD TO ANY CONNECTION WITH ALGER HISS. WFO ALSO ADVISED THAT CHAMBERS HAS BEEN SHOWN PHOTO OF MORRIS ASIMOW, BUT CHAMBERS SAYS THAT FROM THIS PHOTO, HE CANNOT IDENTIFY OR ELIMINATE ASIMOV AS AZIMOV, SINCE PERSONAL RECOLLECTION OF AZIMOV IS VAGUE. IN ORDER NO INDICATION BE GIVEN CRANE PRIOR TO

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 100 74-1333-1459

INDEXED - 100 31 FEB 7 1949

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-5551

INTERVIEW, FOLLOWING CONTEMPLATED INTERVIEWS, UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU, SHOULD BE HELD IN ABEYANCE UNTIL CRANE IS INTERVIEWED, LA REINTERVIEW OF MORRIS ASIMOW, SF INTERVIEW OF ISAAC FOLKOFF, AND WFO REINTERVIEW OF VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF. LA WILL ACCORDINGLY KEEP ABOVE OFFICES ADVISED OF RESULTS OF CRANE INTERVIEW. BALTIMORE DISCONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE UNSUB KEITH THRU SOCIAL SECURITY.

SCHEIDT

CHARLOTTE ADVISED

TWO COPIES WFO Transmitted to LA + SF

11
41

BALTIMORE ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD PLS

NY R 5 BA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 8 AND NY 2 FROM BA 2 2-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R.

RE WFO TEL THIS DATE. SISTER MARY VERONICA SUPERINTENDENT OF MERCY HOSPITAL AND CARROLL D. HILL, DIRECTOR OF UNION MEMORIAL ~~HOSPITAL~~ HOSPITAL, ONLY BALTO HOSPITALS LOCATED ON CALVERT STREET ADVISE THAT PRISCILLA HISS NEVER WORKED AT EITHER OF THESE HOSPITALS IN ANY CAPACITY. HOWEVER, SISTER MARY VERONICA STATED THAT PRISCILLA HISS APPLIED FOR ENTRANCE INTO SCHOOL OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY, MERCY HOSPITAL AT AN UNKNOWN DATE ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN BUT WAS NOT ADMITTED DUE TO INSUFFICIENT CREDITS. MERCY HOSPITAL HAS NO ACTAL RECORD OF APPLICATION OF PRISCILLA HISS AND HAS NO CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM HER, HOWEVER, A LETTER FROM MERCY HOSPITAL TO PRISCILLA HISS ADVISING HER THAT SHE DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT CREDITS FOR ENTRANCE WAS RECENTLY EXHIBITED TO SISTER MARY VERONICA BY AN ATTORNEY WHO REPRESENTED THE MARBURY FIRM OF BALTIMORE, ATTORNEYS FOR ALGER HISS. THERE IS NO CALVERT ~~HOSPITAL~~ HOSPITAL IN BALTIMORE. FOREGOING FURNISHED TO WFO TELEPHONICALLY THIS DATE.

MC FARLIN

END

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4

WA BA R 3 WA

174-1333-1460

F B I

RECORDED 100 31 FEB 7 1

TWO COPIES WFO

6 0 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-5553

Mr Whitaker

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 11 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTIMORE 2 6-59 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R.

RE APPEARANCE OF ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL BEFORE GRAND JURY TOMORROW. FOR POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE OF SAAF DONEGAN BALTO. [redacted] HAS FURNISHED b2 b7D INFORMATION INDICATING THAT AN ANN SPIEGEL, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THE MD. CHAPTER PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA, SERVED AS SECRETARY OF THE TWENTY SEVENTH WARD CLUB PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MD. DURING FORTY EIGHT. ACCORDING TO INFORMANT ANN SPIEGEL REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF SEVERAL MEMBERS OF TWENTY SEVENTH WARD CLUB WHO WENT TO WASHINGTON, D. C. ON MAY ELEVEN LAST TO INTERVIEW CONGRESSMAN RE DEFEAT OF MUNDT NIXON BILL. INFORMANT HAS FURTHER ADVISED THAT ON JUNE TEN LAST KAY GINSBERG, BELIEVED TO BE AN OFFICER IN PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MD., AND HELEN SCHMERLER, KNOWN COMMUNIST, WHILE DISCUSSING REBUILDING WOMENS SECTION OF THE PARTY, BELIEVED IN THIS INSTANCE TO REFER TO COMMUNIST PARTY OF BALTO. INDICATED THEY HAD BOTH FORMERLY BEEN MEMBERS IN THAT SECTION AND ALSO INDICATED THAT ANN ~~SPIEGLESXXXXX~~ SPIEGEL MIGHT POSSIBLY ATTEND ~~THEIXXXX~~ FIRST MEETING OF THE GROUP TO BE HELD *THE FOLLOWING FRIDAY EVENING*. ACCORDING TO [redacted] THE PRO- b2 b7D GRESSIVE PARTY OF MD. IS A COMMUNIST INFILITRATED ORGANIZATION CONTROLLED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY. ACCORDING TO [redacted] THE MD. CHAPTER OF THE PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA WAS ORGANIZED WITH THE AID OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS WERE ENCOURAGED TO JOIN IN ORDER TO FURTHER THE PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

- MCFARLIN

74-1333-1461

END

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

31 FEB 7 1949

Kisseloff-5554

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 3/4 BA R 11 WA

NY OK FBI NYO MAR

162

50 FEB 9 - 1949

DISC PLS

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-21-2010

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 2 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ TELETYPE

10-20-83
Classified by SP5RJG
Declassify on: OADR

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 2-2-49 8-01 PM PST CTB

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE NY TELETYPE TO LA JAN. TWENTYEIGHT LAST. JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN INTERVIEWED TODAY AND DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF ESPIONAGE OR COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES ON PART OF HERMAN FIELD OR NOEL FIELD. STATES NOEL FIELD EMPLOYED AS OBSERVER TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, FROM THIRTYSIX TO DISSOLUTION OF LEAGUE AND LATER WITH THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE AT GENEVA AND MARSEILLES, FRANCE. SHE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXTENT OF HIS ACTIVITIES WITH LEAGUE OF NATIONS EXCEPT THAT HE WAS A DISARMAMENT EXPERT. SHE DENIED ANY ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH ALGER HISS OR WHITTAKER CHAMBERS OR KNOWING OF ANY ACQUAINTANCESHIP BETWEEN NOEL FIELD, HERMAN FIELD, ALGER HISS, OR WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. SHE DENIED MAKING ANY TRIP TO BERLIN FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING MESSAGES FOR ANYONE BUT STATED SHE HAD MADE ONE TRIP TO BERLIN DURING THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSIX, STAYING AT A YWCA TYPE HOTEL AND VISITING A GIRL FRIEND NAMED SAURE, FIRST NAME UNKNOWN. DENIED CONTACTING MARTIN DOERING OR KNOWING HIM OR CONTACTING ANYONE IN BERLIN TO DELIVER A MESSAGE FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER. SHE STATED SHE WAS INTRODUCED TO PAUL AND HEDE MASSING BY HERMAN FIELDS MOTHER, NINA FIELD, WHO NOW RESIDES CAMBRIDGE, MASS. SUGGEST NEW YORK INTERVIEW THE MASSINGS FOR ADDITIONAL INFO CONCERNING JEAN

RECORDED - 100 74-1333-1462
INDEXED - 100
34 FEB 4 1949

51 FEB 23 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-374290

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE TWO

LIEBERMANS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN SWITZERLAND SO SHE MAY BE CONFRONTED WITH THIS IN A REINTERVIEW. THE IDENTITY OF THE MASSINGS AS A SOURCE OF INFO WAS PROTECTED DURING THE INTERVIEW. JEAN LIEBERMAN APPARENTLY WAS WITHHOLDING INFORMATION. JCK

KIMBALL

END AND ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA

WA 11-08 PM OK FBI WA DC VHJ

NY OK FBI NYC EMCRG

DISC LS

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 - 1949

RELAY TO WFO

TELETYPE

Mr. Ladd
1741

WA FROM BALTO 12 2-2-49 7-53 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. RETEL FROM WFO JAN. TWENTYEIGHT. INVESTIGATION AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., REFLECTS NO ONE RESIDING AT RESIDENCE OF AGNES KRAFT. MRS. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, NEIGHBOR OF KRAFT ADVISED HILDA W. SMITH IS RELATIVE OF HERS AND IS NOW RESIDING FIFTEEN ZERO EIGHT SEVENTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, DC. STATED HILDA SMITH SELDOM COMES TO CHESTERTOWN.

MC FARLIN

END

4

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

124-333-1463
FBI

31 FEB 7 1949

16

B O FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-5557

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASH 23, NEW YORK 6 FROM PHILA 2 7-58 PM PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASH FIELD AND NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS ETAL PERJURY ESP DASH R. REREP HUBERT E. SMALL JAN TWENTYSEVEN ST LOUIS. INQUIRIES BEING MADE RE ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS INDICATE THAT PETER E. PRATT IS DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI RECORDS OF HARVARD U. LAW SCHOOL. PRATT LOCATED LEHMAN HALL CAMBRIDGE MASS. IN EVENT PRATT HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN CONTACTED NY MAY DESIRE TO HAVE BOSTON OFFICE CONDUCT INQUIRY RE ALUMNI RECORDS OF HISS FOR POSSIBLE TYPING SPECIMENS. RE WFO TEL FEB ONE. JOHN DICKINSON INTERVIEWED TODAY AND ADVISES HE HAS MET HISS NOT MORE THAN A DOZEN TIMES AND NEVER ON A PERSONAL BASIS. THAT HE HAS NEVER VISITED HISS HOME OR CORRESPONDED WITH HIM AND KNOWS NOTHING OF HIS ASSOCIATES. DICKINSON RECENTLY TALKED WITH WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT A TRUSTEE FOR THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION. BULLITT ADVISED THAT HE HAD QUESTIONED ALGER HISS CONCERNING THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM AND INDICATED TO DICKINSON THAT HE WAS NOT SATISFIED WITH HISS'S ANSWERS. ACCORDING TO DICKINSON HISS WAS EVASIVE WHEN QUESTIONED BY BULLITT AND HIS ANSWERS WERE QUOTE NOT GOOD UNQUOTE. BULLITT TRAVELS EXTENSIVELY BUT MAY BE REACHED THROUGH THE UNION CLUB NYC WHICH HE VISITS AT LEAST ONCE EACH TWO WEEKS. BULLITT HAS LAW OFFICE IN LOUISVILLE KY, ADDRESS UNKNOWN. HE SHOULD NOT BE ADVISED THAT DICKINSON HAS FURNISHED HIS

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 100 174-1333-1464
INDEXED - 100 31 FEB 7 1949

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-5558

NAME. DICKINSON FURTHER STATES AS RESULT OF GOSSIP IN WASH WITHIN PAST FEW MONTHS IT WOULD APPEAR THAT HISS MAY HAVE MET HIS WIFE AT THE RAND SCHOOL IN NY; A SCHOOL THAT TEACHES SOCIALISM. FURTHER THAT THIS GOSSIP INDICATES THAT HISS IF GUILTY AS CHARGED HAS BEEN QUOTE PUSHED INTO IT UNQUOTE BY HIS WIFE. DICKINSON UNABLE TO FURNISH SOURCE OF THESE RUMORS EXCEPT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED AROUND the METROPOLITAN CLUB IN WASH DC. FURTHER STATES THAT WHEN HE WAS OFFICIALLY CONNECTED WITH US GOVT BETWEEN THIRTYTHREE AND THIRTYSEVEN IT WAS HIS OPINION THAT HISS WAS QUOTE A RADICAL UNQUOTE. DICKINSON EITHER UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO FURNISH THE IDENTITY OF PERSONS WHO GAVE HIM THIS IMPRESSION. STATES THAT HE FEELS THE PERSON MOST CONVERSANT WITH THE RADICAL ELEMENT IN WASH IS FELIX MORLEY, BROTHER OF CHRISTOPHER MORLEY AND FORMER EDITOR OF WASH POST WHO NOW HAS OFFICES AT THIRTEEN TWENTYTHREE M STREET, NW, WASH DC. DICKINSON UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND NOT ACQUAINTED WITH ANY OF CHAMBERS ASSOCIATES IN COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND. WFO SHOULD CONTACT FELIX MORLEY BUT SHOULD NOT DISCLOSE DICKINSON AS SOURCE OF INFO.

BOARDMAN TWO COPIES WFO

14 14 14 48

1
4

CORRS--- PAGE 2, LINE 1, WORD 8 IS "RESULT"
PAGE 2, LINE 2, WORD 3 IS "MONTHS" PAGE 2, LINE 7, WORD 1 AND 2 ARE "THE METROPOLITAN"
PAGE 2, LINE 12, WORD 6 IS "IN" INSETXXX INSTEAD OF "IS"
END WA ACK WA AND NY HOLD

2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Miss F. Fletcher
1742

FBI BUFFALO 2-3-49 12-01 PM DKM

DIRECTOR AND SACS ALBANY AND NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS DASH R

REBUTEL TO ALL SACS JANUARY TEN LAST RE HANDLING OF INSTANT MATTER.

ST. PAUL TELETYPE DATED FEBRUARY ONE LAST ADVISED TIMOTHY HOBSON, SON OF MRS. PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS BY FORMER MARRIAGE, WAS IN NAVY AT UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER FIRST, FORTY FOUR TO JULY TWENTY SIX, FORTY FIVE UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. CMDR. FRANZ B. ANDREN, WHO STATED THAT HE RECATLED NAME TIMOTHY HISS, BUT COULD NOT RECALL HOBSON, THAT IF HOBSON WAS DISCHARGED FROM NAVY AT UNION COLLEGE AS HOMOSEXUAL, HIS CASE WOULD HAVE BEEN HANDLED BY DR. O. J. CASE, THEN A COMMANDER. DR. O. J. CASE CONTACTED, SALAMANCA, NY, AND STATED THAT HE DOES NOT RECALL TIMOTHY HOBSON OR HISS. DR. CASE DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE MARCH FIFTEEN, FORTY FIVE. HE SUGGESTED CONTACT WITH FORMER LT. CMDR FRANCIS B. MC GUIRE, NOW LOCATED FOURTEEN MADISON PLACE, ALBANY, NY, EMPLOYED AS FIRE SURGEON, ALBANY POLICE DEPARTMENT. INTERVIEW MC GUIRE CONCERNING ANY KNOWLEDGE HE MAY HAVE OF HOBSON, ALSO KNOWN AS HISS, IT BEING NOTED HOBSON WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE NAVY AS A

INDEXED - 100 RECORDED - 100 74-1333-1465
EF IB II

HOMOSEXUAL. ASCERTAIN IF DR. MC GUIRE HAS ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE IN HIS POSSESSION THAT COULD HAVE EMANATED FROM THE HISS RESIDENCE. IF SO, SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON.

MAYNOR

60 FEB 9 - 1949

END

Kisseloff-5560

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 12-07 PM OK FBI WASH DC WJR

AL OPR PLS REPEAT SIXTH LAST LINE

ALBANY , NY, EMPLOYED AS FIRE SURGEON, ALBANY POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTERVIEW , ETC.

OK FBI AL ECD

NYC OK FBI NYC EML

DISC P

UV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SP2 mac/ Cmp 266586

Mr. Fletcher

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-3-49 12-07 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS MIAMI AND NEW YORK

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. BY TELETYPE OF JANUARY SIX LAST NY ADVISED CHAMBERS STATED THAT IN SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS TOOK HIM VIA AUTO TO SUMMER HOME OF THE LATE HARRY DEXTER WHITE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. EN ROUTE THE PARTY STOPPED OVERNIGHT AT A TOURIST HOME IN THOMASTON, CONN. CHAMBERS HAS SINCE DESCRIBED THIS ESTABLISHMENT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND PHOTOS OF VARIOUS TOURIST HOMES IN THOMASTON, CONN. HAVE BEEN VIEWED BY HIM. INVESTIGATION TO DATE HAS NOT LOCATED A REGISTER SIGNED BY EITHER HISS OR CHAMBERS AND PHOTOS OF HISS AND CHAMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED BY VARIOUS TOURIST HOME PROPRIETORS IN THOMASTON, CONN. : THE SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION HAS INDICATED THAT SUCH STAY IN THOMASTON WAS IN AUGUST, THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. FRED J. WOOD, WHO AT SUCH PERIOD OPERATED A TOURIST HOME ON MAIN ST. IN THOMASTON ARE PRESENTLY STAYING AT THREE FOUR NAUGHT FIFTH ST., SOUTH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. AND WILL BE THERE APPROXIMATELY TWO MONTHS MORE. MRS. NORMAN

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100
24-1333-1466
F B I
31 FEB 7 1949

60 FEB 9 - 1949

cc Mr. L. Jones

Kisseloff-5562

RECORDED FEBRUARY 1968
FEB 3 12 14 PM '68

New! FORMAR.

A. WESTBY, DAUGHTER OF THE WOODS, LOCATED FOR THIS FIELD DIVISION A TOURIST REGISTER BEGINNING IN THIRTYEIGHT, WHICH HAD BEEN MAINTAINED BY HER MOTHER. SHE RECALLS THAT THERE WAS A PRIOR REGISTER, PROBABLY KEPT IN A LOOSELEAF NOTEBOOK. MRS. WESTBY DOES NOT RECALL WHETHER HER MOTHER DID OR DID NOT DESTROY SUCH LOOSELEAF NOTEBOOK.

MIAMI OFFICE WILL INTERVIEW MRS. WOOD FOR ANY INFO PERTAINING TO THE PRIOR REGISTER WHICH THIS OFFICE AND MRS. WESTBY UNABLE TO LOCATE.

NEW YORK WILL FURNISH MIAMI WITH PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS AND ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS FOR EXHIBITION TO MR. AND MRS. WOOD UNLESS MIAMI ADVISES MIAMI ALREADY IN POSSESSION OF SUCH PHOTOS.

MIAMI SUTEL AND SUREP AS SOON AS SUCH LEADS COVERED.

GLEASON

END

ACK PLS

WA 12-13 A PM OK FBI WA OVM

NY OK FBI NYC EML

MM 12-13 PM OK FBI MM HSB

END - DISC PLS

MM

2

COM-4

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NA

DECODED COPY

FBI KANSAS CITY 2-2-49 5:25 PM HMG

DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REBUTEL TWO ONE FORTYNINE TO KANSAS CITY AND NEW YORK. KANSAS CITY CI, HELEN MCALLISTER, CONTACTED AS REQUESTED. LETTER WHICH SHE RECEIVED QUOTE FROM LAWRENCE DUGGAN'S GROUP OCTOBER SEVEN UNQUOTE WAS A FORM LETTER SIGNED BY BILL MAULDIN ON STATIONERY OF AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, ONE SEVENTY - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. LETTER URGES MEMBERSHIP IN A.C.L.U. BECAUSE IT DEFENDS ALL GROUPS, NOTING THAT IN THE SAME WEEK IT DEFENDED THE RIGHT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY TO EXIST ON A MIDWESTERN STATE BALLOT AND DEFENDED THE RIGHT OF GERALD L. K. SMITH TO SPEAK. LETTERHEAD INCLUDES NAMES OF NATIONAL OFFICERS AS WELL AS SIXTYFIVE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND THIRTYONE MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF A.C.L.U. LAWRENCE DUGGAN LISTED AS MEMBER BOARD OF DIRECTORS. INFORMANT HAS NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF DUGGAN OR ANY OF HIS GROUPS. IN RESPONSE TO LETTER ABOVE SHE SENT IN REPLY SLIP MAKING HER A MEMBER. INFORMANT'S RELIABILITY IS AS SET OUT IN REFERENCED BUTEL. LETTER WILL BE FURNISHED NEW YORK WITH REPORT.

BRANTLEY

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WA 6:29 PM OK FBI WA JG
NY 6:29 PM OK FBI NYC EMCG

INDEXED - 100 | 29-1333-1467
F B I

RECEIVED: 2-2-49 7:23 PM 31MWFEB 7 1949

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

60 FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-5564

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 2, 1949

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Alice O'Donnell in the Attorney General's office called to advise that the Attorney General saw Arthur Roark this morning. Roark is employed as an investigator for an insurance company and is investigating the Larry Duggan case insofar as the payment of claims to Duggan's family is concerned. The Attorney General told Roark he did not know very much about the case and stated he would arrange for Roark to see me. I told Miss O'Donnell I would see him at 4:30 this afternoon and asked her what the Attorney General's instructions were.

She said he had not given any instructions. I told her ordinarily in cases such as this we would make no statement. Furthermore, we had been specifically instructed in the Duggan case and the Hiss-Chambers case to make no comments to anything. She did not know what to do.

I told her, of course, I would see Roark but would follow the usual Bureau policy in such matters of finding out exactly what the man wanted, that as to the actual death of Duggan we had made no investigation and would not be competent to make any statement even if we wanted to. Miss O'Donnell stated she thought this was the proper procedure.

I will see Roark and will follow this procedure unless advised to the contrary.

LBN:FML

Right. The A.G. has forbidden any disclosure of anything to anybody.

74-1333-1468

RECORDED - 100

INDEXED - 100

31 FEB 7 1949

FEB 11 1949

JEH:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-2-49 5:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

GEORGE EDWARD DIETHELM FORMERLY RESIDED THREE THREE TWO SIX VOLTA PLACE, NW, GEORGETOWN, WASHINGTON, DC, IN NINETEEN FORTITWO AND FORTYTHREE, DURING WHICH TIME HISSES RESIDED THREE FOUR ONE FIVE VOLTA PLACE, NW. DIETHELM FORMERLY LT. COL. USAF, DISCHARGED DECEMBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, AND MAY HAVE BEEN ABSENT DURING MOST OF TIME RESIDENCE WAS AT ABOVE. SUGGEST NY INTERVIEW DIETHELM AND HIS WIFE AS PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS JANUARY TEN, LAST. LATEST AVAILABLE ADDRESSES AS OF NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN ARE ONE TWO NAUGHT WALL STREET, NYC, AND THREE ONE ROCKWAY ROAD, GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

HOTTEL

1469

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INDEXED - 100

31 FEB 7 1949

60 FEB 8 1949

JF:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-2-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, EL PASO

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

RE BALTIMORE REPORT DATED JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT, LAST, WHEREIN LEAD IS SET OUT FOR WFO TO IDENTIFY QUOTE BIG BEAR UNQUOTE, REPORTED TO BE ASSOCIATE OF FRANKLIN RENO AND ADVISOR TO LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. SUGGEST RENO BE INTERVIEWED RE IDENTITY OF ABOVE PERSON AND WFO ADVISED OF RESULTS.

HOTTEL

74-1333-1470

CC * Baltimore by Mail
CC * New York by Mail

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INDEXED - 100

Kisseloff-5567

LGZ:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-2-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BIRMINGHAM

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

M. CAMPER O'NEAL, ONE TWO FOUR THREE SOUTH TWENTYSECOND STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, WAS A CO-EMPLOYEE OF ALGER HISS AT DEPT OF AGRICULTURE WHILE HISS WAS EMPLOYED THERE. BIRMINGHAM REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW O'NEAL IN CONFORMITY WITH BUTEL TO ALL SACS DATED JANUARY TEN, LAST, AND ALSO ASCERTAIN IF O'NEAL HAS ANY INFO REGARDING ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS OR ANY ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ INFORMATION RELATIVE TO HISS' AFFILIATION WITH CP UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON DURING THAT PERIOD.

HOTTEL

CC * New York by Mail

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Kisseloff-5568

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-2-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

O. BENJAMIN GERIG WAS A CONTACT OF ALGER HISS WHILE HE WAS CHIEF, DIVISION OF DEPENDENT AREA AFFAIRS, STATE DEPARTMENT. GERIG PRESENTLY WITH U. S. MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, NUMBER TWO PARK AVENUE, NY, NY. NY INTERVIEW.

HOTTEL

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121-1[illegible]-1492

31 FEB 7 1949

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50 FEB 9 - 1949

LGZ:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-2-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, MIAMI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RENYTEL TO WFO AND DIRECTOR, DATED JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN, LAST. SINCLAIR HATCH, ATTORNEY, NYC, ADVISED THAT H. CHAPMAN ROSE, A FORMER DIRECTOR OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT, DEPT OF AGRICULTURES, WAS PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER HISS. ROSE PRESENTLY LIVING WITH HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, MRS. NELSON P. ROSE, CARE OF H. M. HITCHCOCK, APARTMENT ELEVEN, WELLINGTON SHORES, SUNSET DRIVE, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA. ROSE WAS ALSO A FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS WHEN HISS LIVED ON VOLTA PLACE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. MIAMI REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW ROSE IN CONFORMITY WITH BUTEL TO ALL SACS DATED JANUARY TEN, LAST, AND ALSO QUESTION ROSE AS TO ANY ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS AND FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE REGARDING HISS' ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN CP UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON, DC.

HOTTEL

1493

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FEB 7 1949

CC - New York by Mail

Kisseloff-5570

60 FEB 9 - 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 - 1949

TELEMETER

CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 6 AND NYC 3 FROM ST. LOUIS 2 6-10 P JSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R, ~~IS-R~~.

FOR INFO NYC - WFO TEL JAN. THIRTYONE LAST REQUESTED SL DETERMINE WHEREABOUTS OF FORMER ARMY OFFICER, VALERIAN LAD-MOCARSKI, ASN NAUGHT DASH FOUR THREE NAUGHT FIVE TWO ONE, AND SET OUT LEAD TO HAVE HIM AND WIFE INTERVIEWED FOR ALL INFO IN POSSESSION RE ALGER HISS, FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES. ~~L-M XXXX~~ L-M AND WIFE REPORTED AS ~~NEIGHTXX~~ NEIGHBORS OF HISS IN FORTYTHREE WHILE RESIDING THREE TWO NAUGHT NAUGHT P ST, N. W., WASH, DC, AND HISS AT THREE TWO ONE NAUGHT. RECORDS AGO SL INDICATE L-M VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR J. HENRY SCHROEDER BANK CORP, FOUR SIX WILLIAM ST, NY, A DOMESTIC BANK ENGAGED IN FOREIGN BANKING. PRIOR TO RECEIVING ARMY COMMISSION SERVED AS CIVILIAN, OFFICE UNDER SEC-Y OF WAR. COMMISSIONED FROM CIVILIAN LIFE AS MAJOR NOV. FORTYONE, AND CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY, OFFICE UNDER SEC,Y WAR. UNDER SEC,Y OF WAR PATTERSON ~~PERSONNXX~~ PERSONALLY INTERESTED IN OBTAINING COMMISSION FOR L-M. PLACED ON DETACHED SERVICE WITH OSS OCT FORTYTWO, AND SERVED AS CHIEF OF GERMAN SEC., SECRET INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, EUROPEAN ~~THEATRXXX~~ THEATER OF OPERATIONS. IN ~~FORIXX FOEXX~~ FOREIGN SERVICE APRIL FORTYTHREE TO APRIL FORTYFOUR AND MAY ~~OXX~~ FORTYFOUR TO DEC. FORTY-

END OF PAGE ONE-----

RECORDED - 100 174-1333-1474
INDEXED - 100 31 FEB 7 1949

6 U FEB 9 - 1949

Kisseloff-5571

FOUR. HANORABLY DISCHARGED ARMY JAN. THIRTEEN, FORTYFIVE AT REQUEST WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, DIRECTOR, OSS, TO UNDERTAKE IMPORTANT MISSION FOR THAT AGENCY IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY UNDER DESIGNATION ASST. FINANCIAL ATTACHE, US LEGATION. REPORTED TO HAVE RESIGNED SUCH EMPLOYMENT SEPT. FORTYFIVE AND RETURN TO PRIVATE LIVE. L-M BORN OCT. TWENTYFOUR, NINETYEIGHT SAMARKAND, RUSSIA. SERVED IN RUSSIAN ARMY WW ONE AND AFTER DISINTEGRATION RUSSIAN ARMY, LEFT RUSSIA AND WAS IN FRANCH ARMY NINETEEN NINETEEN. ARRIVED U. S. ~~NINETENXXX~~ NINETEEN TWENTYTHREE. NATURALIZED DEC. SIXTEEN, TWENTY-NINE, USDC, SD NY - CERTIFICATE NO. THREE TWO TWO ONE ONE ONE FIVE. ADDRESSES - "WHIPPOORWILL-", KING ST, CHAPPAQUA, NY, NY, AND CARE OF BANK OF NY, FOUR EIGHT WALL ST, NY. WIFE, LAURA K. LADA-MOCARSKI. MOTHER, HELENE ANNE LADA-MOCARSKI, TWO SEVEN E. NINETYFOURTH ST, NY. REFERENCES - A. ZAZONOFF AND BORIS I. ALDADANOV, OFFICERS, ~~ARM~~ RUSSIAN ARMY WW ONE, AND L. S. CHANDLER, JR., SIX NAUGHT WALL ST, NY.

NORRIS

END

ACK PLS

2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 - 1949

TELEMETER

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 10, WFO, NYC 5 FROM LOS ANGELES 2 2-25 PM

DIRECTOR, SACS URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/87 BY SP2 [illegible]

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-R. RE WFO LETTER JAN TWENTY SEVEN RE INTERVIEW MRS. JOSEPH H. THOM, AND ST. PAUL TELETYPE FEB ONE RE INTERVIEW MRS. RUTH S. TYLER. ~~THESE WXX~~ THESE WOMEN LIVED IN SAME APARTMENT BUILDING AT TWO EIGHT THREE ONE TWENTY EIGHT STREET, NORTHWEST WASH D.C. WITH HISS IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR DASH THIRTY FIVE. NEITHER MRS. THOM NOR MRS. TYLER RECALL KNOWING OR MEETING ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS OR CHAMBERS WHILE RESIDING AT ABOVE ADDRESS AND UNABLE RECOGNIZE PHOTOS OF THE HISSES OR THE CHAMBERS. MRS. THOM SUGGESTED JOSEPH CONRAD FEHR NOW BELIEVED WITH JUSTICE DEPT AND HARRY J. DONOHUE, WASH. INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANY, ONE FOUR ZERO SEVEN QUOTE K UNQUOTE STREET, NORTHWEST WASH D.C. WHO BOTH RESIDED AT SAME APT BLDG IN THIRTY FOUR DASH THIRTY FIVE, ~~NXX~~ MIGHT HAVE KNOWN HISS OR CHAMBERS. MRS. TYLER WAS INTERVIEWED THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AGO BY LA ATTORNEY REPRESENTING HISS,S ATTORNEY IN WASH D.C. RE INSTANT MATTER AND STATED SHE WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH THIS ATTORNEY WITH ANY INFO RE HISS OR CHAMBERS. MRS. TYLER DISCUSSED THIS MATTER

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 100 | 14-1333-1475
INDEXED - 100 31 FEB 7 1949
OUTFEB 9 - 1949

PAGE TWO

IN OCT FORTY EIGHT WITH HER DAUGHTER, MRS. WILLIAM PARENTHESIS GERALDINE PARENTHESIS WERTZ, MCCOOK, NEBRASKA AND MRS. WERTZ DID NOT RECALL HISS OR CHAMBERS. ST. PAUL REQUESTED INTERVIEW TRACY F. TYLER, JR. NOW ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AND RESIDING EIGHT ONE FIVE NINETEENTH AVE., SOUTHEAST PARENTHESIS CHI PHI FRATERNITY PARENTHESIS MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. WHO LIVED WITH HIS PARENTS AT ABOVE MENTIONED APT IN THIRTY FOUR DASH THIRTY FIVE FOR INFO HE MAY HAVE RE HISS AND CHAMBERS.

HOOD

ACK PLS

PLS NOTE DX ST. P WILL BE ADVISEDD

E - URGENT
RT

FEBRUARY 1, 1949

SAC - KANSAS CITY
NEW YORK

75129

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. FOR INFORMATION NY, FOLLOWING LETTER RECEIVED FROM KANSAS CITY DATED JANUARY SEVENTEEN LAST, CAPTIONED LAWRENCE DUGGAN, SM-C. KC CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT HELEN MC ALLISTER REPORTED QUOTE LAWRENCE DUGGAN WAS A MEMBER OF SOME OF MY NY GROUPS AND PLAYED AROUND WITH THEM AND STEPHAN DUGGAN IS DOING THE SAME NOW DASH I'M AFRAID OF MORE ACCIDENTS. I RECEIVED A PERSONAL LETTER FROM LAWRENCE DUGGAN'S GROUP OCTOBER SEVEN. IF THEY WROTE TO ME OF COURSE YOU KNOW THEIR STATUS AS I DO. I'M KEEPING LETTER FOR YOU. UNQUOTE. ABOVE LETTER DATED JANUARY FOUR LAST. THE SAME INFORMANT IN A LETTER DATED JANUARY NINE LAST ADVISED QUOTE I THINK THAT LAWRENCE DUGGAN WAS QUOTE RAILROADED TO HIS DEATH UNQUOTE. IT TAKES A QUOTE STOUT FELLA UNQUOTE TO COPE WITH THESE GROUPS. I WAS ASKED TO BECOME A MEMBER OF HIS GROUP SOME TIME AGO. I SENT IN MEMBERSHIP CARD AS REQUESTED. UNQUOTE. KANSAS CITY HAS ADVISED THAT INFORMANT CONSIDERED UNSTABLE AND HAS BEEN GIVEN NO ENCOURAGEMENT AS INFORMANT. SHE HAS, HOWEVER, FREQUENTLY WRITTEN LETTERS AND FROM TIME TO TIME HAS BEEN CAPABLE OF FURNISHING INFORMATION OF VALUE. KANSAS CITY SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW INFORMANT AND OBTAIN LETTER WHICH SHE STATES SHE IS KEEPING. ALSO DETERMINE ALL INFORMATION IN HER POSSESSION RE

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EX-37
FEB 1 1949

ELJ:mpd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Kisseloff-5575

75130

LAWRENCE DUGGAN'S GROUP IN NYC, INCLUDING NAMES OF MEMBERS AND NAME OF INDIVIDUAL WITH WHOM SHE CORRESPONDED WHEN SHE SENT IN HER MEMBERSHIP CARD. SUTEL NY AND BUREAU.

HOOVER

TELETYPE

Kisseloff-5576

FEB 1 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ED-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 65-14920

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/21/49	12/20/48 - 1/14/49	JOSEPH M. KELLY

CHANGED:

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix"; Unknown subject, wa. "Bernie"; Unknown subject, wa. "Keith"; _____ AZEMOV (ph.)	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 18403 RCO/ref 291805 ON 8/13/93

Classified by SP2 mw/sp
Declassify on: OADR

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANCIS B. SAYRE interviewed 12/19/48 and 12/21/48; states HISS had access to all material in his Div. in State Dept.; never suspected loyalty or conduct of HISS. BENJAMIN STOLBERG, well-known anti-Communist writer, has no info. of tangible nature indicating C.P. membership of ALGER HISS, or concerning espionage activities of CHAMBERS. ISAAC DON LEVINE never heard of ALGER HISS prior to meeting CHAMBERS in 1939 and has no proof HISS was or is C.P. member; details of CHAMBERS - LEVINE meeting and conference between

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JAN 16 1973

DEPARTMENTAL CONFIDENTIAL

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward J. Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1555-1477

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2-Detroit (74-77) (info.)

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2-San Francisco (100-25417) (info.)
2-Washington Field (74-94)
6-New York

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CHAMBERS and BERLE, arranged by LEVINE, set out. (LARRY S. DAVIDOW, Detroit Attorney, had told Bureau he thought LEVINE and STOLBERG might know people who could establish HISS' C.P. connections.) MAX YERGAN, long-time pro-Communist who was recently denounced by C.P.; never met ALGER HISS; on recommendation of PAUL ROBESON, YERGAN hired woman named KLEINER, who subsequently identified herself as sister-in-law of DONALD HISS, to cover UN sessions for Council on African Affairs, headed by YERGAN at that time and which he admits is C.P. front. YERGAN states he knew NATHAN WITT to be C.P. member. "KLEINER" woman determined to be CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES; she states she is sister of Mrs. DONALD HISS, worked for Council on African Affairs as UN observer from Nov. 1946 to Mar. 1947, but denies ROBESON figured in her securing that post. She first met ALGER HISS at wedding of her sister to DONALD HISS; has occasionally visited ALGER HISS' residence since 1933 but never saw typewriter in HISS' residence or saw either typing. Claims to have purchased new Royal portable in 1941, in 1942 lent it to ALGER who returned it in 1945 and borrowed it again in late 1948. MAX BEDACHT, former high IWO and C.P. official, met CHAMBERS and J. PETERS in early 1930's but categorically denies seeing CHAMBERS regularly or any contacts with any Soviet underground agents or knowledge thereof. GEORGE HEWITT, ex-C.P. member, claims to have attended meeting of National Bureau of C.P. at 8 West 16th Street, NYC, in 1937 or 1938 at which ALGER and DONALD HISS were present along with J. PETERS and other Communists; also to have seen ALGER and DONALD HISS at Washington, D.C. meeting in 1940 of National Negro Congress. HEWITT never met CHAMBERS. When Agents attempted to question FREDERICK V. FIELD 1/3/49 re LAURENCE DUGGAN'S statement to Agents 12/10/48 that FIELD asked DUGGAN "to do something for C.P. or USSR", FIELD demanded transcript of Bureau questioning of DUGGAN and when it was refused, FIELD declined to answer any questions. HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., also mentioned by DUGGAN, refused 12/28/48 to be interviewed. DUGGAN died 12/20/48 as result of falling to street from his offices on 16th floor at 2 W. 45th St., NYC; report of NYC P.D., that he met death by jumping or accidentally falling, set out. CHARLES F. DARLINGTON, former superior of WADLEIGH in State Dept., never noted any disloyal tendencies on WADLEIGH'S part; states it would have been unusual for man in ALGER HISS' capacity in Dept. to

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make synopses or abstracts in longhand of official documents. Info. from confidential source of unknown reliability that one JOHN KORAL made courier trips for ALGER HISS from Washington to NYC carrying secret State Dept. papers in 1937 and 1938 set out. ROBERT GORDON SWITZ, ex-Soviet agent who operated in U.S. during early thirties, has no pertinent info. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, former husband of PRISCILLA HISS, describes her as "fuzzy-minded idealist" but states he has no knowledge of C.P. membership or sympathy on her part. Premises of J. W. RYNDERS, 909 Summit Ave., Bronx, father-in-law of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, searched 1/8/49 under warrant and Kodak folding camera recovered; Mrs. RYNDERS states it is owned by her husband. Data re INSLERMAN'S bank accounts set out. Investigation to date in this area failed to locate Woodstock typewriter secured by PRISCILLA HISS from her father or additional typewritten material typed on that machine. Trial of ALGER HISS postponed until 2/24/49 and motion period extended to 2/14/49. List of GJ witnesses through 1/13/49 set out.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau File Number 74-1333.
Report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, New York City, 12/23/48.
Bureau letter, 1/3/49.

DETAILS: The title of this case is being marked "Changed" to reflect the following additional aliases of Subject CHAMBERS which were secured through review of testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and of the deposition made by CHAMBERS in Baltimore in connection with the libel and slander action brought against him by ALGER HISS: Jay V. Chambers, Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, and David Bream; also to reflect the following additional names by which PRISCILLA HISS has been and is known: Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; to reflect Julian Wadleigh as another name by which Subject HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH is known; to reflect George Silverman as another name by which ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN has

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been known; and to reflect the deletion from the title of "Unknown Subject, wa. 'Felix'" and to add the name FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix" inasmuch as CHAMBERS positively identified INSLERMAN as the individual to whom he made previous reference as "Felix".

SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis X. Plant are presently engaged in securing from Subject CHAMBERS a detailed chronological account in a signed statement of CHAMBERS' activities during his entire lifetime; this interview is still in progress as instant report is being dictated and the results of such interview to date are not being set out herein but rather the entire statement will be reported when it is completed.

Through inadvertence it was not reported in referenced report that on December 8, 1948 there was exhibited to Subject CHAMBERS a photograph of VASSILY ZUBILIN, was., and CHAMBERS was unable to effect an identification.

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RE: FRANCIS B. SAYRE

Inasmuch as it had been ascertained that FRANCIS B. SAYRE, former Assistant Secretary of State, was returning to the United States from Europe, via the SS NEW AMSTERDAM, which was due in Hoboken, New Jersey on December 19, 1948, SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien boarded that vessel when she arrived at the pier in Hoboken, and interviewed SAYRE. He advised that while the ship was en route to the United States, he had received a cablegram from the HCUA, requesting his presence as a witness before that Committee on the morning of December 22, 1948; simultaneously with this interview, a Deputy U. S. Marshal served a subpoena on SAYRE for his appearance before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. He observed that the latter subpoena called for his presence before the Grand Jury on the morning of December 20th next and that although he had no intention of ignoring such subpoena, he indicated a strong desire to secure an extension of time due to the volume of official business which he said he had to transact immediately in Washington, D. C.

On the occasion of this interview, agents questioned Mr. SAYRE briefly on his knowledge of ALGER HISS, and the latter's activities when he was assistant to Mr. SAYRE in the State Department. Mr. SAYRE remarked that he had read in the Paris newspapers that HISS had been accused of abstracting documentary material from official State Department files, and that it would be necessary for him to review all the facts available, and particularly to study in detail the documents which HISS allegedly turned over to CHAMBERS, in order for him intelligently to discuss the matter. He repeatedly mentioned that he was most desirous of cooperating to the fullest extent in the conduct of this investigation. It was ascertained that Mr. SAYRE resides at 4853 Rockwood Parkway, Washington, D. C., telephone Ordway 3434. Inasmuch as Mr. SAYRE several times pointed out that he would be in a much better position to answer any questions and volunteer any pertinent information after he had had an opportunity to review the files, as set out above, no further attempts were made to question him on this occasion.

Miss ANNABELLE NEWCOMB, who was formerly a secretary under Mr. SAYRE in the State Department, and who is presently his secretary in his capacity as an official of the United Nations, returned with Mr. SAYRE on the NEW AMSTERDAM, and was interviewed briefly by agents on board ship at Hoboken. She mentioned she was very upset by all of the publicity given this case, particularly as it affected Mr. HISS, and related she did

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not feel that she was in a position at that time to be interviewed concerning the years during which she was associated with Mr. HISS in the State Department.

Miss NEWCOMB declared that she resides at 4707 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Apartment 113, Washington, D. C.

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The following interview was conducted by Special Agents John F. Sullivan and Francis J. Gallant.

On December 21, 1948, the HON. FRANCIS B. SAYRE, former Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, was interviewed by the above agents in the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation relative to ALGER HISS, his former assistant.

MR. SAYRE stated that he was the official who brought ALGER HISS into the State Department from the Justice Department where HISS had been employed as a Special Assistant to STANLEY REED, Solicitor General. MR. SAYRE stated that HISS had been working on the Fletcher case which concerned the Trade Agreements Act and its constitutionality, which was then under question.

At the very outset of the interview MR. SAYRE produced from his portfolio an original memorandum which he permitted agents to read, but wished to retain because it was a State Department document. This document was a memorandum from MR. SAYRE to Secretary of State CORDELL HULL setting out briefly ALGER HISS' record and his personal knowledge of ALGER HISS and the reasons why he desired him to be brought into the State Department as assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. This document was dated April 28, 1936. Attached to the document was a biographical sketch of ALGER HISS concerning his educational background and his career in the service of the federal government. It traced MR. HISS' career from the time he became secretary to JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court upon his graduation from HARVARD LAW SCHOOL up to the time he was a Special Assistant in the Justice Department. It set out also the exceptional ability displayed by MR. HISS in various governmental positions he held. The document also set out the duties to be performed by MR. HISS as MR. SAYRE'S assistant. It stated that MR. HISS would perform numerous duties as assigned by MR. SAYRE covering the work in the Department of Economic Affairs and also such other special assignments as Mr. Sayre undertook from time to time.

MR. SAYRE stated, in his discussion concerning MR. HISS, that he was to replace Mr. Sayre's assistant JOHN DICKEY who was leaving to join a Boston law firm and later to become president of Dartmouth

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College. He stated that HISS joined the State Department December 1, 1936, and worked as assistant to Mr. Sayre until September of 1939 when Mr. Sayre left to take the position of high commissioner to the Philippine Islands. MR. SAYRE pointed out that he had complete confidence in ALGER HISS at all times and explicit faith in his loyalty and had not had any reason to doubt or become suspicious of his activities. After all, he added, ALGER HISS' record was such as to negate any suspicion or to put one on guard. He referred to the fact that he had personally taught him while Hiss attended Harvard Law School from which he had graduated cum laude and had received the very enviable distinction and privilege of being appointed law secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court. After serving a tenure with Justice Holmes Hiss had been retained by the very well known and reputable law firm of CHOATE, HALL & STUART in Boston, and later by as reputable a New York law firm as JOSEPH COTTON. His work in these firms was eminently successful and as a result he was again brought into the government as an attorney with the A.A.A.

HISS's ability, Mr. Sayre pointed out, was well recognized both in the law field and in government to such an extent that SENATOR NYE requested his services for special work with the Nye Committee investigating munitions. It was after a tenure of duty with the Department of Justice under Solicitor General Stanley Reed that Mr. Sayre requested Hiss's services.

He reiterated that in this background there was nothing untoward which would cause him to consider ALGER HISS anything other than a brilliant, loyal individual with great promise and ability. Mr. Sayre stated that while under his jurisdiction he had never noticed any activity on the part of MR. HISS which would warrant close attention, and HISS had never slanted his view indicating sympathy to Russia. On the contrary, Hiss was believed by some in the State Department to be a little too conservative in his viewpoint. He also pointed out that after he, Sayre, left the position of Assistant Secretary of State HISS continued to perform creditably for STANLEY HORNBECK and EDWARD STETTINIUS.

MR. SAYRE stated that it could be readily seen that in view of MR. HISS'S background at the time why he had explicit faith in

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him and as a result gave him carte blanch run of his office which gave HISS access to all documents and memoranda which came into MR. SAYRE'S office in the ordinary course of business.

With respect to the handling of documents and memoranda within his office MR. SAYRE set out the usual policy as being that incoming mail to his office was block stamped by MISS LINCOLN his senior secretary. The block stamp consisted of the notation "Assistant Secretary of State" at the top, and below that the date, and under that his name, "Mr. Sayre". As a general rule MISS LINCOLN would usually sift the mail and if Mr. Sayre's work was not unusually heavy all material would first be sent to him. However, if he had a very heavy load she would route some of it to Mr. HISS and the more significant material would be sent to Mr. SAYRE. These usually consisted of cables and telegrams of importance. Mr. Hiss sometimes would assist Miss Lincoln in sifting this mail for distribution. The mail would then go to Mr. Hiss or Mr. Sayre depending on its material significance. The greater bulk of this material, Mr. Sayre pointed out, would consist of commercial telegrams and economic memoranda. After both Mr. Hiss and Mr. Sayre had read the communications those of interest and value were retained in the top three drawers of his files for future reference. The rest were placed in the bottom drawer of a file cabinet and later burned in the usual fashio, by State Department employees. Mr. Sayre added that he had been interested in the International World Court for which he had been asked by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to formulate trade agreements. This material also came over his desk and was handled as set out above.

MR. SAYRE stated that the above was the administrative procedure within his office in the handling of the documents routinely. With respect to the documents themselves he stated that there was no set rule. If he read the document first he would refer it to Mr. HISS to be read and to be commented upon. If Mr. HISS read the document first and found it to be of particular import he would refer it to Mr. Sayre with his particular comments. Thus there was a free interchange, back and forth, of all documents and memoranda. There were no other employees, he pointed out, other than Miss Lincoln and Miss Newcomb, his secretaries, who would handle the documents within his office

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administratively. Mr. Sayre hastened to add that he considered both Miss Lincoln and Miss Newcomb entirely above suspicion.

With respect to the documents arriving on Miss Lincoln's desk for sifting and distribution, Mr. Sayre stated that within the Department of State the usual distribution of incoming cables and letters was that one copy would go to the Secretary of State, one to the Under-Secretary, one to each assistant secretary, and one copy to the geographical division concerned, with the exception that highly confidential cables were only routed to the Secretary of State. He pointed out that as a consequence documents which were under his jurisdiction and which were available to Mr. HISS were, in many cases, also available in the distribution set out a bove. He particularly pointed out that in the distribution set out above the original always was returned, after the mimeographed copies had been made, to the Department to which it concerned.

In noting the distribution above for Agents, Mr. Sayre stated that he wanted to particularly emphasize the fact of the availability of these documents throughout the Department of State. He wanted it known that, although documents were in the possession of his office, similar documents were also available in other offices and the fact that documents were stolen and copied could not in and of itself necessarily reflect that they had been taken from his office. He stated that he would bring out this point in greater detail further on in the interview when he would discuss the documents themselves, concerning which he had noted certain categories which he would discuss in detail.

Further enlarging upon the action taken by him administratively on documents which came into his office, Mr. Sayre related that if the documents pertained to a trade information, either Mr. Hiss or himself or both would read it as pointed out, after which they would be placed in a locked file cabinet; or if they emanated from another division they would be returned to that division. With respect to documents that pertained directly to his work, that is Trade Agreements, these would be placed in a bottom drawer of a file cabinet and were periodically destroyed by burning. Mr. Sayre in continuing the interview stated that he had first learned

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of the recent developments in the Hiss case, that is the discovery of the Baltimore documents, in the Paris newspapers. Consequently after his arrival by boat from Europe he had immediately gone to Washington, D. C. in order to refresh his memory concerning certain details as well as to obtain copies of the documents in question from the State Department.

While in Washington he had refreshed himself on as many of the aspects of the case as was possible in a limited time and had been supplied by officials in the Department with copies of most of the documents which had been turned up in Baltimore both at the trial and in the pumpkin. He noted at this point that he had knowledge that there were four other documents which were in existence but which the State Department had not given him copies. He believed they were the documents which were considered extremely confidential and the contents of which had not been published. He stated that he had attempted to read all the documents in question while in Washington and enroute by train to New York but the time had not been sufficient.

At this stage he pointed out that from his knowledge of the documents certain significant factors stand out. In the first significant category he placed five series of documents which he desired to discuss. He stated that these documents which he wished to discuss had been published in the newspapers and the newspapers had claimed that they were only available to the four individuals who were employed in his office, that is, his two secretaries, Mr. Hiss and himself. He wanted to go on record in pointing out specifically that this was very much in error as the documents, which will be disucssed hereinafter, were available to other divisions and could have been taken from them as well as his own.

The first document he pointed out was the Manchuoko report. This document, he pointed out, had been prepared in the Far Eastern Affairs Division, which was headed by Stanley Hornbeck. This document, he added, must of necessity have been available to individuals in Mr. Hornbeck's office where it was prepared and also in the offices to which it had been distributed other than his own.

The second document which could be placed in the same category as to availibility was the German Aid Memoir. This was prepared in Trade Agreements Section under Harry Hawkins. Although this Section was not in his administrative jurisdiction as Assistant Secretary, Mr. Sayre wanted to point out that prior to the Memoir's arrival in his office,

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it was available for pilfering in the Trade Agreements Section itself and could easily have been taken by Wadleigh or other individuals in this Section.

Mr. Sayre also identified a memorandum dated January 8, 1938 from Mr. Hawkins to himself and also a memorandum from Mr. Darlington dated December 21, 1937 as documents which were written in connection with the draft of the Aid Memoir mentioned above.

The third he considered the list of documents dated February 14 to February 17, 1938 with the exception of the March 29, 1938 cablegram from Ambassador Kennedy. These as were the above, he stated, also available to other Sections in the Department as well as his own.

In the fourth category he placed his own memorandum of February 18, 1938 of his conversations with Vladimir Hurban, the Czechoslovakian Minister. His conversations with Hurban had taken place in the presence of Sumner Welles and although it originated in his office, would have been available in other Sections.

The fifth group he considered contained a series of cablegrams which he had not had time to review but from a quick glance at them, he would place them in the same category.

He reiterated that there were no identifying features about the above mentioned documents from which it could be authoritatively stated that they came from his office. He also pointed out with respect to the documents that the information could not be considered extremely confidential or of great importance. To his mind he considered it a conglomeration of unrelated material.

Mr. Sayre was asked whether he had any particular reason for inserting Wadleigh's name and no others when he mentioned that the material in the second group was available in the Trade Agreement Section. He stated at first that he was suspicious about Wadleigh but continued questioning revealed that there was no basis for this statement in that he could not recall Wadleigh; could not describe him and could not recall him as a person. It was then

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brought out that the only reason that he interjected Wadleigh's name was because his name had appeared in the newspapers as being a suspect.

It should be noted here that with respect to the documents above mentioned, Mr. Sayre had copies of some with him and referred to them as he discussed them with Agents. It was determined through interview that he had copies of all documents in the possession of Agents with the exception of the four which will be hereinafter mentioned.

Agents presented to Mr. Sayre all fifty-eight photostatic copies of the microfilm to peruse them. He noted that he had read through all of them with the exception of four documents. These four documents were four documents numbered in the photostat page 49 to 58. These were a cablegram from Hankow of Mr. Johnson's dated January 11, 1938, a cablegram from the American Embassy at Peiping and Hankow dated January 13, 1938 from Sokobin, four cablegrams from Ambassador Bullit sent from Paris on January 13, 1938, one at 3 P.M., 3:15 P.M., 3:35 P.M. and 3:50 P.M.

Mr. Sayre stated that he had not seen these cablegrams but noted that it was significant that they all were block stamped January 14, 1938 with his office stamp which contained his name, his title, Assistant Secretary of State and the date. He also pointed out that he could note in the right hand corner of the block stamp the fine initials A.H. of Alger Hiss. It was his opinion that because of the fact that they were all block stamped the same date that some individual who had access to this material had taken them all at once which accounts for the fact that they all bore the same date. When it was pointed out to him that these documents happened to be among those that were retained by Whittaker Chambers, he qualified his statement by adding that if this was so, it could be that these were among a series of related docements and therefore, he was not as certain of his first impression. He was asked what his impression of these documents was. He stated that he attached the utmost importance to them not only from the point of view of their contents but also because of the possibility that anyone in possession of them would have been able to break the State Department code.

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Document #49 which was the cablegram from Hankow dated January 11, 1938, he considered confidential both from the code point of view and from the informative content. He noted that part of the cablegram was in the Gray Code and the rest in another code. In commenting on the codes, he stated that the Gray Code was used for the routine communications and was never used to carry confidential or highly secret information. He gave the impression that no great harm could have resulted if the material in the cablegram was used to break the Gray Code, more or less inferring that its construction was known to sources other than the State Department; however, with respect to the remainder of the cablegram which was in another code, he stated that he considered it extremely confidential that in that the code could have been broken with a knowledge of its contents.

Photostatic copies of microfilm documents #52 and #53, #52 being from the American Embassy at Peiping and Hankow and #53 from Paris dated January 13, 1938, 3:15 P.M., he likewise considered extremely confidential both from the point of view of code information and their contents. Photostatic copies of microfilm documents #55 and #57, two cablegrams dated January 13, 1938, 3 P.M. and 3:35 P.M., he considered highly confidential for the same reasons and also placed the photostatic copy of the microfilm document #58, a copy of a cablegram dated January 13, 1938 from Paris, 3:50 P.M., in that category likewise for the same reasons.

Mr. Sayre had in his possession a group of documents which he referred to as the Baltimore documents. A check of these documents revealed that they were the photographic copies of the documents which Chambers had presented as a defense at the pre-trial examination in connection with the Hiss libel suit. It was noted that with one or two exceptions, they were the same copies as were in possession of Agents.

With respect to these documents as pointed out earlier, Mr. Sayre stated that he had not had time to review them. Due to the time element in interviewing Mr. Sayre before his appearance in the Grand Jury Room, it was not possible to go over each one of these individually with Mr. Sayre and obtain his opinion.

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Mr. Sayre was shown the five handwritten memoranda of Alger Hiss. He was told that for the purpose of the record the memoranda were handwirtten by Mr. Alger Hiss. He was asked for his comments as to why such memoranda should have been prepared. Mr. Sayre related that because of the great volume of work coming over the desks of the various individuals in the State Department, a number of them resorted to the practice of preparing digests or short memoranda of the contents of the documents. He believed that Alger Hiss used the same system. More explicitly, he stated, that Alger Hiss read various memoranda coming over his desk and if he found a long document therein, he would make various comments concerning it on a memorandum sheet which would be used to assist him in disucssing the memoranda with Mr. Sayre if he intended to bring it to his attention or in discussing it with whatever Section head was concerned with it. He admitted that he had not seen the particular memoranda in question and could not give any explanation for them other than what he had said above. It was brought to his attention that one of the memoranda pertained to a shipment of military planes to Indochina which was a situation which his Department was not specifically concerned with. He was asked why Alger Hiss would have made a digest of such information. He stated that he could not understand why he would have done so. He was unable likewise to give any explanation as to how these memoranda could have left the Department of State and admitted, however, that if they were Alger Hiss' handwriting, which he said he recognized, they probably were prepared in his Section.

Mr. Sayre to questioning stated that it was the practice for officials in the State Department to take home work from the office in order to stay abreast of things. Prior to and during the War the volume of work was so heavy it was impossible to complete it during working hours and much of it had to be done at home. He stated that he himself indulged in this routine very frequently. He could not say specifically that he had seen Alger Hiss taking home work for the same purpose but believed that he indulged in the same practice as others. When asked whether this was in violation of State Department regulations, he stated that he would prefer that what he had just said not be known publicly as he believed that there was a regulation prohibiting the taking home of

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documents. When asked specifically about the security regulations in the Department, he stated that he could not recall what they were if there were any. He was asked what would become of such handwritten memoranda as Alger Hiss had made. He related that such memoranda would stay with the file and would be filed with it.

In returning to the appointment of Alger Hiss, Mr. Sayre was asked whether it had been on anyone's recommendation. Before the sentence was completed, Mr. Sayre stated "I know what you're getting at. Do you mean that he was planted"? He continued by stating that he had been picked because of his record. Mr. Sayre did not recall having had any personal acquaintance with Alger Hiss prior to his meeting to discuss his taking a position in the State Department.

Mr. Sayre stated that this came as a great shock to him and that he could not believe that Alger Hiss would have let him down personally by indulging in the activities of which he is accused. He admitted that he did not know Chambers personally and had not heard of him prior to instant case.

Prior to leaving for the Grand Jury Room, Mr. Sayre stated that he wished to inform Agents that while in Washington he had been contacted by Mr. Marbury, attorney for Alger Hiss and some of the aspects of the case had been gone over with him. He also pointed out that none of the activities of which Alger Hiss is being accused had occurred to his knowledge. He added that he himself had never permitted any documents to be removed from his office by unauthorized officials.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA'S ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS J. GALLANT.

Reference is made to phone call to ASAC A. H. BELMONT from Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau dated December 19, 1948, instructing that BENJAMIN C. STOLBERG be interviewed. It will be recalled that a letter appeared in the press from LARRY S. DAVIDOW to JOHN FOSTER DULLES containing allegations that ALGER HISS was a Communist.

Reference is made to Detroit teletype dated December 18, 1948, which sets forth results of an interview with LARRY S. DAVIDOW. He stated that ISAAC DON LEVINE and BEN STOLBERG, author, might know of people who can establish HISS' Communist connections.

BENJAMIN C. STOLBERG well known author and anti-Communist writer was interviewed at the Hotel Chelsea, 222 West 23rd Street, on December 20, 1948. He stated that he has known LARRY S. DAVIDOW for the past fifteen years and considers him a fine fellow and reputable attorney.

He advised that on several occasions he has discussed Washington politics with DAVIDOW. These talks also covered discussions of the Communist infiltration of the Federal Government and the name of ALGER HISS was brought up in the course of these talks. He stated that it was the genreal consensus HISS is a Communist and has Communist connections. This conclusion was more or less arrived at by the various discussions on the subject and not by any tangible evidence in his possession. He had no knowledge of any evidence proving that HISS was a Communist in DAVIDOW'S possession. He added that it was his opinion, and possibly that of others, that ALGER HISS was released from a government position with the Agriculture Adjustment Administration back about 1933 or 1934, for Communist activity. This was some evidence, though not of a legal nature, of HISS' Communist tendencies. He recalled that HISS was released from above position for reasons other than his Communist tendency, however, that was the underlying purpose.

In the course of this interview STOLBERG referred to HISS as a Communist stooge on a high governmental plane. However, STOLBERG stated that he had no knowledge of any information which would tend to prove HISS a Communist. STOLBERG advised he has known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS since about late 1938 or Spring 1939, and was aware of fact he had disclosed some of facts of his defection to ISAAC DON LEVINE.

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STOLBERG recalled that he was introduced to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by ISAAC DON LEVINE. He stated he met with CHAMBERS periodically with other writers for lunch, however, CHAMBERS did not indicate he had been engaged in espionage at any of these meetings, or any other time. He mentioned that the subject of Communism in the Federal Government had probably been the topic of general discussion, on many occasions since these writers were interested in the subject.

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Reference is made to a telephone call to ASAC ALAN H. BELMONT from Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau dated December 19, 1948 instructing that ISAAC DON LEVINE be interviewed. This request for an interview was based upon a letter which appeared in the local press from LARRY S. DAVIDOW to JOHN FOSTER DULLES containing allegations that ALGER HISS was a Communist. In Detroit teletype dated December 18, 1948, the results of the interview with Mr. DAVIDOW were set out in which he alleged that ISAAC DON LEVINE and BEN STOLBERG might know people who could establish HISS' Communist connections.

On December 20, 1948, ISAAC DON LEVINE was interviewed at his office 240 Madison Avenue, New York City, by SAS JOHN F. SULLIVAN and JAMES P. MARTIN relative to his knowledge of ALGER HISS.

Mr. LEVINE stated that he had first met ALGER HISS at the recent grand jury hearings in New York City and prior to that time had never met him, seen him, or had contact with him. To a specific question as to whether ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party, he stated that he did not know whether he was or not and had no personal knowledge that he was. Further questioning of LEVINE along these lines was fruitless as he gave every indication that he knew nothing about HISS from a factual personal standpoint.

With reference to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mr. LEVINE related that he had first met CHAMBERS when the latter had come to him requesting assistance in placing an article dealing with Communism with the "Saturday Evening Post". This meeting took place in May of 1939. The person who referred CHAMBERS to him he advised was HERBERT SOLOW who is presently associated with "Fortune" magazine.

LEVINE continuing stated that he had reviewed the manuscript but found it unsatisfactory for publication in view of the fact that it was too indefinite as to the individuals concerned, dates were omitted, and places were not specified. He so advised CHAMBERS and stated that before it would have value for publication, all the indefinite features would have to be clarified. CHAMBERS replied that it would be too dangerous for him to become specific and name dates, places, and people.

According to LEVINE, he realized when he read the manuscript that CHAMBERS had important information which should have been brought to the attention of responsible officials but he could not induce CHAMBERS to take any

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further action with regard to the material but did introduce him to General WALTER KRIVITSKY whose exposes in the "Saturday Evening Post" were published in collaboration with LEVINE in the hope that his talks with KRIVITSKY would induce him to take some action with regard to the manuscript.

The meeting with KRIVITSKY, LEVINE related, took place at his LEVINE'S, apartment where after the introductions had taken place, KRIVITSKY and CHAMBERS became so involved and interested in each other's disclosures concerning their activities that their discussions continued right through the night until the following morning. LEVINE had grown tired during these conversations and had retired earlier.

Prior to retiring, LEVINE recalled that CHAMBERS had mentioned to KRIVITSKY one "PETER" whom he indicated was his Chief and was a Soviet Espionage Agent. After CHAMBERS described "PETER" to KRIVITSKY and after KRIVITSKY had asked CHAMBERS certain questions concerning this individual, KRIVITSKY told CHAMBERS that this individual undoubtedly was Colonel BYKOF. CHAMBERS was quite surprised and impressed with KRIVITSKY'S identification of "PETER" and his related discussions concerning Russian espionage and Communist activities.

On August 23, 1939, after the Stalin-Hitler Pact, LEVINE realized that CHAMBERS had very important information in his possession which ought to be placed in the possession of the proper Government authorities. He told CHAMBERS this and eventually persuaded him to take the course suggested and LEVINE at first tried to arrange an interview with President ROOSEVELT through MARVIN MC INTYRE. MC INTYRE was unable to arrange the suggested interview but did refer him to ADOLF BERLE, Assistant Secretary of State. Through BERLE, arrangements were made for him to bring CHAMBERS to BERLE'S home, Woodley House, for dinner on September 2, 1939.

LEVINE stated that at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. BERLE, CHAMBERS and himself. However, immediately after the conclusion of dinner, Mrs. BERLE excused herself and it was at this time that CHAMBERS outlined to BERLE the Communist infiltration into the United States Government. As he recalled the conversations, CHAMBERS informed BERLE that certain State Department officials were taking files out of the department to be copied or photographed and forwarded to Russia. He recalled that throughout the interview, BERLE took notes which he believed covered about ten pages of foolscap.

CHAMBERS informed BERLE that he had been a courier for a group operating in Washington, D.C. for one "PETER". CHAMBERS stated that the

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Government officials were divided into two groups. One was an espionage group and the other a labor, political and propaganda unit. In the first group he placed ALGER HISS, his brother whose first name he did not recall, LAWRENCE DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD, PHILLIP and VINCENT RENO, brothers, and two other individuals whose first names he could not recall named WADLEIGH and LOVELL. He recalled that CHAMBERS had mentioned that VINCENT RENO was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He recalled that with the latter group CHAMBERS had also associated HARRY DEXTER WHITE, SILVERMASTER, a Dr. MILLER and a Dr. KORNBLITH. LEVINE stated that he was not sure of the spelling of the last name.

In the second group he placed MARION BACHRACH, LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT and SOL ADLER.

Concerning the identity of these individuals, LEVINE stated that the reason why he recalled them as well as he did was that immediately after leaving CHAMBERS upon his return from BERLE'S house, he had made notes about the interview to the best of his recollection. He added at this time that he believed ELINOR NELSON was mentioned but he was not sure of this.

LEVINE stated that he recalled that BERLE inquired of CHAMBERS as to how the persons named in the first group conducted espionage from Government files, particularly in the State Department. CHAMBERS told BERLE that those persons working for the Government, mentioned in the first group, would meet with CHAMBERS and supply him with documents which they had taken from Government files, particularly those of the State Department. CHAMBERS would then bring those documents to a place near the State Department where the documents would be photographed by members of the Communist apparatus of which CHAMBERS was a member. After photographing, CHAMBERS would receive these documents from the other members of the Communist apparatus and then return forthwith to the individuals in the Government who had supplied him with these documents. CHAMBERS said, at that time, that the documents would then be returned by these Government employees to their respective places in the files of the State Department and other Government agencies. LEVINE said that he recalls particularly that CHAMBERS said that certain State Department employees would meet with CHAMBERS for lunch at the Talley Ho Restaurant in Washington, D.C and there turn over to CHAMBERS the Government documents which were to be photographed by the Communist apparatus.

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LEVINE said that BERLE seemed very impressed by this and that BERLE asked many questions of CHAMBERS including asking CHAMBERS if there was any other method by which Government documents, or their substance, found their way to the Russian Government.

LEVINE said that he recalls that CHAMBERS said that in addition to the above method, the same Communist apparatus secured documents another way. CHAMBERS told BERLE that in the case of certain documents which would not leave the desk of the Head or Assistant Head of a department, particularly the State Department, the Communist apparatus through its members in this Government department, particularly those persons mentioned inthe first group above, would arrange to secure these documents while the Head or Assistant Head of the department was at lunch. They would send these documents out inthe custody of a female Government employee who would bring them to the ladies room and there meet a female operator of the Communist apparatus and turn these documents over to this Communist apparatus member. This member of the apparatus would then take the documents to be photographed and return them within the hour by meeting the female Government employee inthe ladies room. Thus, the documents would be back on the desk of the Head or Assistant Head of the department before he returned from lunch.

However, LEVINE said that CHAMBERS related that he had never had anything to do with this last described method of securing documents but knew that this occurred. LEVINE said that CHAMBERS did not mention the names or occupations of the female Government employees mentioned in this last method of securing documents.

In view of the importance of CHAMBERS' disclosures and BERLE'S interest in same, both LEVINE and CHAMBERS had expected some administrative action to be taken by him. They were both surprised and disappointed when neither Mr. BERLE nor any other Government official had not recalled them for further discussion of the matter.

LEVINE recalled that at one time CHAMBERS had mentioned to him that he had microfilm and other material of the apparatus in his possession. LEVINE had not questioned CHAMBERS concerning this material until after the United States had entered the war when he asked him what he had done with it and CHAMBERS had inferred that it had been destroyed.

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LEVINE claimed that after this last mentioned contact he had never again discussed the matter with CHAMBERS until after the House and Grand Jury hearings were begun during which CHAMBERS called him a few times on the telephone to refresh his memory about some of the details.

LEVINE stated that with the exception of the information supplied to him by CHAMBERS, he reiterated that he had no personal knowledge of the activities of ALGER HISS and did not know of his own knowledge that he was a Communist or engaged in Communism or espionage activities.

When LEVINE mentioned the various members in the first group, he did so without comment with the exception of LAWRENCE DUGGAN'S name. When he came to DUGGAN, he looked at that agents and said "well you know all about him". When agents made no comment he then added "well you know his father and it naturally flows from him." No comment was made relative to this second statement, however, at the conclusion of the interview, LEVINE was asked what he meant when he stated "well you know all about him". LEVINE then went into a long diatribe of generalities and nonspecific comments the sum of which is that he said nothing. This was also true when he was queried about LARRY DUGGAN'S father.

At the conclusion of this nonspecific hearing, he was asked whether he had any personal knowledge concerning the espionage or Communist activities of LAWRENCE DUGGAN or his father, STEPHEN DUGGAN. LEVINE stated that he had not.

It should be noted at this time that LEVINE if he was not checked carefully in his statements, had a tendency to attempt to be knowledgible about certain things when it was obvious that he was not. His method of accomplishing this was to make various inferences such as "you know" expecting to elicit some comment from agents which would enlarge his personal knowledge of the matter which up until he mentioned "you know" would usually be negligible.

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On December 20, 1948, Dr. MAX YERGAN, 22 Hamilton Terrace, New York City, was interviewed by SAs JOHN J. MANNING and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that he had formed the Council on African Affairs in 1937 and although he had never been a member of the Communist Party, the Council had, to some extent, become a Communist Party Front. He stated that due to a conflict with the Communist led group within the Council consisting of PAUL ROBESON, Chairman and W. A. HUNTON, Educational Director, he left the Council during the early part of 1948. He recalled that in April, 1945, he attended the San Francisco Conference as a representative for the Council on African Affairs and while there he saw ALGER HISS who was the secretary to Mr. STETTINIUS, who was then secretary of the United States Department of State. He stated he never personally met HISS and that he never saw him on any other occasion.

He stated he met GEORGE HEWITT on only one occasion and that was in August, 1948, as he was walking through Madison Square Park, New York City. He recalled that HEWITT introduced himself, congratulated him for breaking from the Communists and stated that he could fully appreciate his problems. He stated he was unable to recall any further conversations with HEWITT and that he has had no further contacts with him.

In September, 1946, PAUL ROBESON recommended that he employ a woman named KLEINER to cover the sessions at the United Nations. He stated that upon this recommendation he hired KLEINER to write reports each day on the activities of the United Nations and she was employed by the Council on African Affairs from September, 1946 to the early part of 1947. He recalled that during her employment KLEINER told him that she was the sister-in-law of ALGER HISS; that during the War she had been coordinating information in the War Department, Washington, D. C., which information came from the Balkan States, and he presumed that she was employed by the War Department; and that she resided at 10 Mitchell Place, New York City, with EDITH ATWATER, an actress. He stated he knew her only as KLEINER and was unable to recall whether he had ever known her full name. He stated that when she left the Council she told him that she intended to work for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. He stated he did not know whether she was a member of the Communist Party or whether her feelings were such that they followed the Communist Party line.

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In regard to MARION BACHRACH, a sister of JOHN ABT, who reportedly had been friendly with PRISCILLA HISS in Washington, D. C., YERGAN stated he recalled BACHRACH was employed at the Council for Pan-American Democracy, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, and she advised FREDERICK V. FIELD who was in charge of this Council. It is believed that the former organization is presently known as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship inasmuch as EDWIN L. SMITH is known to be the Director of the NCASF at the present time. He recalled that he saw BACHRACH in Washington, D. C. accompanied by EDWIN L. SMITH, who, upon being fired from the National Labor Relations Board, became Director of the Council on American-Soviet Relations and spoke at the original conference of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. He stated that when he visited Communist Party Headquarters in the fall of 1947 he saw BACHRACH on the ninth floor where she appeared to be employed.

He stated that he knew NATHAN WITT was a member of the Communist Party but he had no information to substantiate this except for the fact that WITT is known to act for and assist members of the Communist Party, Communist Party Front Organizations and that he was in close association with FREDERICK V. FIELD.

He stated that in the middle of 1946 FREDERICK V. FIELD introduced him to a Government official who was sent to Ethiopia by UNRRA. He was unable to recall the name of this Government official but he recalled that FIELD told him that he had met this Government official at Harvard University and Mr. HUNTON had considerable correspondence with him.

In regard to this Government official it is noted that he is probably WILLARD Z. PARK, the subject of a previous espionage investigation.

YERGAN stated that HUNTON and FREDERICK V. FIELD had numerous contacts and he believed that they were connected with the underground in Soviet espionage although he had no specific information in this regard. He stated he also was of the opinion that HUNTON had acted as a courier between South Africa, England and the United States for Soviet agents in the United States.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JAMES R. SHINNERS and JOHN F. SULLIVAN.

According to MAX YERGAN, a woman who was introduced to him as KLEINER, by PAUL ROBESON, in the fall of 1946, was allegedly a sister-in-law of ALGER HISS. She lived at 10 Mitchell Place with EDITH ATWATER; worked for the Council of African Affairs for a short while in the Fall and Spring of 1946-47, before going to work for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Inquiries at the Foundation and at 10 Mitchell Place failed to disclose any information on Miss KLEINER, but it was determined that Miss ATWATER resided at 10 Mitchell Place with a Miss JONES. By interviewing ATWATER, it was disclosed that her roommate CYNTHIA JONES was known among her friends as "KLEINE", German for "the little one". She further added that Miss JONES was living at the Beekman Towers Hotel.

JONES

On December 29, 1948 and January 4,10, 1949, CYNTHIA JONES was interviewed at the Beekman Towers Hotel, Room 2313.

She related that her name is CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES. As a youngster because of her diminutive stature, her German nurse nicknamed her "KLEINE", meaning "Little one". She was born in Santa Barbara, California one of three children, having a sister, CATHARINE, now Mrs. DONALD HISS, and a brother, THEODORE JONES, residing at Warren, Rhode Island. She also has a half brother, WINCHESTER JONES, who is Dean of Men at the California Institute of Technology. He resides at 351 California Terrace, Pasadena, California.

HISS

She lost both her parents at an early age in a common accident. The children were raised by Mrs. RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE in Baltimore. She attended Bryn Mawr School in Greenwood, Baltimore. She did not attend college.

In 1933 she came to New York City and attended the New York School of the Theatre. She resided with her sister at 320 East 57th Street until she played stock in Woodstock, New York. She then had a part in Tobacco Road which she left in 1940 to try free lance writing. During this period she lived at 239 and 318 West 71st Street.

In the summer of 1942, she entered the Army Air Transport Command, Washington, D.C. as a civilian employee attached to the communications section. She was stationed at Gravelly Point at which time she lived with her sister who was then married to DONALD HISS. They lived

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on N Street. She could not recall the address. In October 1942 she was transferred to Hamilton Field, California and lived at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco and later at a tourist house in Fairfield. In November, 1943, she returned to Washington, D.C. and again lived with her sister at either 30th or 31st Street and Dunbarton.

In March 1944 she was sent to G-2 as a Research Analyst in the "Who's Who" Branch. In November 1945, she resigned, returned to New York City where she remained free until she obtained a position with the Council of African Affairs in November 1946.

She claimed she met MAX YERGAN, Executive Director of the Council of African Affairs, at a social affair. She was invited to it by EDITH ATWATER, her roommate, who was in the show, "Deep Are the Roots". The show had negroes in it and through ATWATER and them she met YERGAN who is a negro. She admits knowing ATWATER for about fourteen years, having first met in show business.

She worked for the Council as an observer at the United Nations from November 1946 to March 1947. Then, at the suggestion of ALGER HISS, who was on the Board of the American Association for the United Nations, she joined that group which has its offices in the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 45 East 65th Street, New York City.

It was a part-time clerical job although she wrote one article. In September, she left to join the American National Theatre and Academy. She was on the payroll till January 1, 1948 when she obtained a leave of absence to avoid unfavorable publicity arising out of instant case. She is a member of Actors Equity.

She first met ALGER HISS at her sister CATHARINE'S wedding to DONALD HISS. The DONALD HISS' took an interest in social activities while the ALGER HISS' did not. She pointed out that ALGER was a quiet conservative person who was not interested in entertaining. She visited him about once a month. According to her, CATHARINE and PRISCILLA did not get along too well which restricted family contact somewhat. CYNTHIA'S visits were usually made in bringing DONALD'S child, BOSLEY, to ALGER'S home to play with ANTHONY. She never stayed overnight.

She considers ALGER a New Dealer, and not pro-Russian. She did not know him to be a Communist or engaged in Communist or espionage activities. She stated the newspaper disclosures came as a great shock to her. She could not recall ever engaging in serious political discussions with him, adding that he liked the theatre and

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that usually was the mutual topic of conversation. CONFIDENTIAL

She claimed not to know any of ALGER'S friends, pointing out that on the occasions when she visited there would be only one, or at the most two others present and they were usually from the State Department. She frequently was accompanied by DON TILGHMAN, whom she met in Washington and who was related to the TRIMBLE family. Nothing occurred at these groups which caused her to suspect ALGER and she could only classify him as a loyal American.

She never stayed overnight at ALGER'S nor had she ever spent a weekend or vacation with them. At this time she pointed out that between 1933 and 1941 her contacts with ALGER were at the most four times per year. She added this last as an afterthought and mentioned that "this was the time all the trouble took place, wasn't it?"

She stated that she was only familiar with the house that ALGER lived in at 3210 P Street N.W. She was not too sure of the address but it was at P and Wisconsin. He had previously lived at Volta Place but she could not recall having been in that house.

She claimed that she was thoroughly familiar with 3210 P Street, with the exception of ALGER'S study, which she was sure she had never entered. She was definite in saying that she had never seen a typewriter in this house and had never seen either ALGER or PRISCILLA typing.

She recalled that in the summer of 1942 prior to her transfer to San Francisco she had loaned her typewriter to ALGER to use while she was away. It was a Royal portable which she had purchased new in 1941 in New York City. It was returned to her in 1945. In the latter part of October 1948, after she had been referred to as the "Mystery Woman", in the "New York Sun", ALGER had come to Miss ATWATER'S apartment and again borrowed the typewriter. She claimed that he had given no reason for borrowing it. He had merely called the day before, asked if she was using it, and asked if he might borrow it.

She related that a day or so after the "Sun" article, DONALD HISS was in town and she told him what had transpired and asked him whether she needed a lawyer. He did not think so, but told her he would put her in touch with HUGH COX, a member of Gottlieb, Cleary, Friendly and Cox, 52 Wall Street, a firm which handles work for the firm DONALD is a lawyer for in Washington, D.C. She was subsequently

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placed in contact with Mr. ROSENWALD of the firm defending ALGER. (DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON and McLEAN, 20 Exchange Place.) He questioned her, she said, about the typewriter and somewhat along the general lines that she had been by agents. She pointed out that ALGER had reminded her that he had again borrowed the typewriter in the Spring of 1947 and returned it in the Summer of that year.

According to Miss JONES, she has taken a leave of absence from the American National Theatre and Academy until this case blows over.

With respect to her contacts with ALGER while in New York City, she stated that they have occurred about once every three weeks. It was learned that she had seen him between instant interviews and she had given him a digest of what had taken place. He made no comment she added.

She stated that with the exception of CATHARINE, only her brother, THOMAS had met ALGER. The remainder of her relatives, namely the TRIMBLE family, had not known him. She was certain that THOMAS had never received a letter from ALGER. They were not that well acquainted.

The relatives of ALGER as she knew them were: His mother, ANNA HISS, his son, ANTHONY, his Aunt LUCY HISS, living in Baltimore, address unknown, another aunt on the HISS side, name unknown, who lives somewhere in the South.

On PRISCILLA HISS' side, she knew of, with the exception of TIMOTHY HOBSON and THAYER HOBSON, two nieces, MARGOT MOORE, age 30, who lives in Chery Chase, Washington, D.C. and one other whose name she could not recall.

Concerning DON TILGHMAN, she stated he had been employed by the State Department in a Division concerned with documentary films. She did not know if ALGER wrote to DON. She last saw DON before the holidays when he had come on from California, passed through New York City enroute to the Eastern Shore of Maryland to visit his family. His family lives at Grosses Point, Eastern Shore, Maryland. She expected him to return to see her before he leaves for California and promised to notify this office. He is now a free lance writer.

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The files of the New York Office reveal CYNTHIA JONES to have been active in Communist Front Organizations as a member of the Council of African Affairs. She attended Committee meetings of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, and was an organizer of the United Committee Against Intervention in Greece and Turkey. Her name was given to Mrs. CHARLES RECHT, wife of CHARLES RECHT, subject of an Internal Security - R Case, Bureau File 61-390, by a Mrs. VIRGINIA EPSTEIN as a person to contact to assist in a mass protest trip to Washington against the Greek Turkish Aid Bill.

The files made frequent references to EDITH ATWATER as active in Communist front activities.

Concerning the statement given to agents of this division by MAX YERGAN that PAUL ROBESON had introduced a Miss KLEINER to him, Miss JONES stated that was what the papers had carried but they were in error. She said she knew ROBESON, but as she had previously stated she met YERGAN at a social she attended with Miss ATWATER for the cast of "Deep Are The Roots", and that ROBESON did not figure in her securing employment with YERGAN.

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On January 4, 1949, MAX BEDACHT was interviewed at his farm, the Old Chantz Farm, RFD #1, Frenchtown, New Jersey, by SAs ARTHUR E. DOOLEY and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that during the early 1930s he had been a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party with offices in Communist Party Headquarters and in 1933 he was elected National Secretary of the IWO at Chicago, Illinois. He stated that during the spring of 1933 he went to Russia to attend a Comintern conference and at this conference they had a discussion as to the problems of the Communist Party movement. In 1937 he went to Spain as a delegate to the International Brigade and at that time he brought materials and gifts for the men who were fighting for the International Brigade in Spain.

He stated that during the early '30s when he was on the National Committee of the Communist Party, he recalled seeing and meeting CHAMBERS, who, at that time, had been an employee of "New Masses." He stated that the only occasion or occasions in which he met CHAMBERS was probably at some sort of Communist Party functions or meetings, the nature of which he was unable to recall. He stated he read the testimoney of CHAMBERS in the New York newspapers but he stated that he had no dealings or contacts with CHAMBERS as CHAMBERS had described in his testimony. He denied meeting CHAMBERS regularly at any time and he denied contacts with anyone who was connected with the underground, acting as Soviet agents, although he realized that all countries have intelligence agents.

He stated that the Communist Party never had anything to do with the underground movement or he would have known of such activity inasmuch as he was on the National Committee of the Communist Party. He stated that he has been a Marxist since he was 20 years old and, although he was recently expelled from the Communist Party, it is his desire to again become affiliated with and be active in the Communist Party movement.

He stated that he had never heard of or met ALGER HISS until he read the testimony in the New York newspapers. He stated a number of other individuals were mentioned in this testimony which included LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, DONALD HISS, HENRY COLLINS, and others but that he had never heard of these individuals prior to the publication of this testimony. He recalled that he became acquainted with a man known to him as J. PETERS during the early 1930s and at that time PETERS was the organizational secretary in Communist Party Headquarters. He stated he also met PETERS at Communist Party conferences and conventions but he knew nothing of the activities of PETERS outside of Communist Party Headquarters inasmuch as he had never been very close to him.

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He recalled that he met HAROLD WARE through his mother on a farm near Philadelphia and during the 1920s he had discussed farming with WARE in that WARE had worked on a collective farm in Russia. He stated that WARE was a member of the Communist Party but he did not occupy an official position except for a short time in the 1920s when he was on a commission to study agricultural work. He stated he has not seen WARE since the early 1930s.

As a result of the information obtained from CHAMBERS by this office, BEDACHT was questioned as to his contacts with CHAMBERS and he stated he was unable to recall he had ever telephoned CHAMBERS at his office in the "New Masses" and he is positive that at no time had he ever told CHAMBERS that he had been selected to go into the Communist Party underground. He further stated that he did not know a person named "ARTHUR" who has been determined to be JOHN SHERMAN, who, as ROBERT MITCHELL, helped to organize the subway strikes in the 1920s and who had been employed on the "Daily Worker".

He denied that he had ever had any contacts with any individuals in the Communist Party Underground who had used any cover names such as HERBERT or CARL or ULRICH or WALTER. He denied that he had any knowledge or that it was his function to be the connecting link of the open Communist Party with the underground. He stated he did not know of any address in New York City which was known as the "Gallery" and he stated he did not know PAULA LEVINE.

He stated that he was acquainted with GEORGE MINK who had also been associated with the Communist Party in New York City but he denied that MINK had ever given him a pocket mirror which had been used as a method of transmission of messages at that time or that he had ever given a pocket mirror to CHAMBERS. He further stated that he did not know VALENTIN MARKIN, who was also known as OSCAR or HERMAN.

It was noted that BEDACHT was very responsive to questions, enthusiastic about his work in the Communist Party and he insisted that he was trying to cooperate but his attitude was such that his responses to questions would in no way furnish any information relative to the Communist Party, the IWO or any of its members, which he felt was probably not already known by intelligence agencies.

Upon completion of the interview, BEDACHT was served with a subpoena by SA LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE calling for his appearance before a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York on January 5, 1949, at 10 A. M.

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GEORGE HEWITT, aka TIM HOLMES

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On December 20, 1948, GEORGE HEWITT, aka Tim Holmes, who resides at 2750 Bronx Park East, Bronx, New York and is employed by A. Kolberg Corporation, 1 West 32nd Street, New York City was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS. As a result of this interview, a statement was prepared incorporating the information furnished by HEWITT, which statement was signed by HEWITT, after consultation with an attorney, on December 21, 1948. This statement will be maintained as an exhibit in the New York file and is being set forth in detail as follows:

"New York, N.Y.
December 21, 1948

"I, George Hewitt, residing at 2750 Bronx Park East, New York City, make the following statement to John J. Danahy and Alexander C. Burlinson who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promise have been made to me to induce me to make this statement and I realize that it can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to legal counsel.

"About the end of 1937 or early 1938 I attended a meeting of the National Bureau of the Communist Party. The meeting was attended by several members of the State Bureau as well as the members of the National Bureau and was held in a private house on the lower west side. I have recently made a survey of this neighborhood and believe that apartment F-35 at 8 West 16 St., N.Y.C. is the house where this meeting was held. I have recognized this building because of the unusual structure consisting of small quaint houses built around a central courtyard. I recall that the unit housing the apartment where the meeting was held was located in the northeast corner of the building and the apartment was located at the head of the stairs on the top floor. In the course of years since this meeting I have had occasion to pass this building on several occasions and always recalled at these times that I had attended a National Bureau meeting there.

"I recall that the following persons were present at this meeting at 8 West 16th Street: J. Peters, whom I understood to be one of the leaders of the National Bureau, Rose Wortis, the trade union theorist of both bureaus, Jack Stachel, a key figure of the National Bureau, Ted Bassett, a member of the state committee and prominent in the Harlem negro concentration work, Max Steinberg, organizational head of the state bureau, Bill Lawrence, a former Lenin school student active in the state bureau and a brother of 'Comrade Lazareth'.

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"Also present were two unidentified men, unknown to me at the time, but whom I identified in 1948 from newspaper photos as Alger and Donald Hiss. These two men were seated on a divan and took no part in the discussion. I was seated directly opposite them and at the time presumed that they were representatives of the Communist Internationale. The meeting commenced at about 1:30 PM and I left at about 3:30 PM or 4:00 PM. Alger and Donald Hiss were present when I arrived and were still there when I left. The meeting concerned West Indian infiltration and cultural work and the negro question insofar as the Communist Party was concerned.

"About two years later, I believe about 1940, I attended a meeting of the National Negro Congress at Washington, D.C. I believe that this meeting was held in a building on Pennsylvania Avenue. In the rear of the hall where this meeting occurred, I observed thirty-five or forty people including Max Yergen, James W. Ford, Rose Wortis, Max Steinberg and Bob Campbell and two men whom I now know to be Alger and Donald Hiss. Alger Hiss remained in this corridor only several minutes and then departed but Donald Hiss remained for the entire meeting. I recognized them as the men I had seen at the meeting of the national bureau and I still presumed that they were representatives of the Communist Internationale.

"The above two occurrences were the only times that I ever saw Alger or Donald Hiss.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and three other pages, and I believe it to be true to the best of my knowledge. I am initialing all pages and placing my signature below.

"/s/ George Hewitt.

"Witnessed: 12/21/48 - New York, N.Y.
/s/ John J. Danahy, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
/s/ Alexander C. Burlinson, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

With reference to Apartment F-35 at 8 West 16th Street, Mr. GEORGE V. McPHERSON of 2047 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, who acted as rental agent for this building during the pertinent period, was contacted by Special Agent JOHN J. DANAHY and is now endeavoring to locate his records for that period so as to accurately identify the occupants of the apartment during that period.

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GEORGE HEWITT was questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 20,1948 by Special Agents DANAHY and BURLINSON and furnished information which was incorporated in a statement and signed by HEWITT on December 21, 1948 after consultation with his attorney. This statement will likewise be maintained as an exhibit in the New York file and is being set forth in detail as follows:

"New York, N.Y.
December 21, 1948

"I, George Hewitt, residing at 2750 Bronx Park East, New York City, make the following statement to John J. Danahy and Alexander C. Burlinson who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make this statement and I realize that it can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to legal counsel.

"During the years from 1935 to 1944 I held various positions in the New York State Communist Party. I was also a member of the New York State Bureau of the Communist Party. Among the positions I held in the state party was that of district representative to the Erie County organization of the Communist Party. While in Buffalo, N.Y. I became acquainted with one Henry Wright, negro leader of the Fifth Ward of the Communist Party in Buffalo. I had occasion to contact him on practically every visit which I made to Buffalo during this period.

"To the best of my recollection, about 1938 I was called to the office of Max Steinberg, organizational secretary of the New York State Bureau of the Communist Party at 35 East 12th Street, New York City. Present in the office at that time was Jack Stachel, a key figure in the national bureau, and a third person whose identity I am unable to recall. This third person was not a key figure in the party. Following some preliminary conversation concerning a trip which I proposed to take to Buffalo, Max Steinberg displayed a photograph of a man to me and asked me if I were acquainted with this man through any of the state organizations. I replied that I was not acquainted with him. Steinberg then told me that the individual whose photograph was displayed was a police or F.B.I. agent operating within the party apparatus and doing considerable damage to the party. Steinberg stated that because of this activity it would be necessary to do 'a serious organizational job on this individual'. Through my experiences in the Communist Party and particularly my activities in trade union organization for the party, I understood 'a serious organizational job' to be a strong-arm job involving physical violence. I cannot recall

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"whether Stachel or Steinberg mentioned the name of the individual whose photograph Steinberg displayed to me but I now know from viewing recent newspaper photos of Whittaker Chambers that he is identical with the man whose photo was displayed to me by Steinberg.

"Stachel and Steinberg told me that certain comrades in Buffalo, N.Y., unknown to me, had received instructions in this matter and that in a few days I would receive further instructions which I would receive from a comrade who would recognize me in the dining room of the Hotel Albert on University Place, N.Y.C. I was to convey these sealed instructions to Henry Wright at Buffalo, N.Y. and was not to open the envelope containing the instructions.

"Several days later at the appointed time which I cannot exactly recall, I was seated at a rear table in the Hotel Albert dining room when I was approached by a woman, a young attractive Spanish or Latin-American girl, who seated herself at my table, ordered a meal and then handed me a sealed envelope under the table. I opened the envelope without her seeing me and was surprised to observe that the envelope contained no written instructions but rather contained a large number of bills consisting of about fifteen one hundred dollar bills and numerous fifty dollar bills which I estimated amounted to about three thousand dollars. When I saw the large amount of money I realized that serious physical violence probably murder was contemplated and in view of the irregular manner in which the money was delivered to me rather than instructions, I felt that I had been placed in a precarious situation by them in an incident of which I wanted no part. I immediately returned the envelope to the woman and walked out of the restaurant. I was never questioned again by any party officials concerning my conduct in this matter which further convinced me that there was something highly irregular and significant in this transaction.

"Commencing with this incident I became aware of the fact that I was no longer a trusted member of the party which was evidenced by the constant harassment that seemingly developed until I could stand it no longer and broke with the party in 1944.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and four other pages, and I believe it to be true to the best of my knowledge. I am initialing all pages and corrections and placing my signature below.

"/s/ George Hewitt

"Witnessed at New York, N.Y. 12/21/48
/s/ John J. Danehy, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
/s/ Alexander C. Burlinson, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

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FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD

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Pursuant to Bureau instructions, efforts were made to interview FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD on December 28, 1948 by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and C.A. REILLY concerning allegations made on December 10, 1948 by LAURENCE DUGGAN to Bureau Agents that in late 1936 or early 1937 DUGGAN had been approached at Washington, D.C. by FIELD who sought to have DUGGAN act in his official capacity as an employee of the State Department, as an agent of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. Full details concerning the allegations made by DUGGAN are contained in the referenced New York report dated December 23, 1948. FIELD was unavailable for interview at New York on December 28, 1948 but was located at his home at New Hartford, Conn. on December 30, 1948 by SA JOHN J. DANAHY of this office and SA HOWARD P. WINTER of the New Haven office. At that time FIELD was advised that the agents desired to interview him concerning his associations and connection with the deceased LAURENCE V. DUGGAN. Mr. FIELD stated that he was aware of a statement made by the columnist DREW PEARSON concerning an alleged disclosure made by LAURENCE DUGGAN to the F.B.I. and he desired to consult with his attorney before granting any interview relating to this matter. He stated that he would consult with his attorney on the morning of January 3, 1949 at New York City and would immediately thereafter notify Agent DANAHY as to his decision in regards to granting an interview.

On January 3, 1949, FIELD telephoned Agent DANAHY and advised that he would be available for interview at his office, 23 West 26 Street, New York City later that day. At an appointed hour Agent DANAHY and SA LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE called on Mr. FIELD at his office. Present at that time was Mr. HAROLD I. CAMMER, 9 East 40th Street, New York City, who was introduced by FIELD as his attorney. Mr. CAMMER is known to this office as a law partner of NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN.

At the commencement of the interview FIELD demanded a transcript of the interview which the F.B.I. was reported to have had with LAURENCE DUGGAN on December 10, 1948. The interviewing agents advised him that such a transcript could not be made available to him. FIELD thereupon stated that in view of this refusal he would be unable to answer any questions relating to this matter and that he felt that the "intentional leakage" of information by the F.B.I. to DREW PEARSON has "seriously prejudiced a proper investigation" and wrongfully blackened his name. The interviewing agents advised FIELD that the F.B.I. had made no intentional or unintentional leaks to DREW PEARSON. FIELD then stated that in view of all of the above facts he and his attorney had prepared a statement which was then being typed and upon

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completion would be presented to the agents as their sole comment in this matter. Upon completion of typing by FIELD'S secretary the statement was handed to the agents by FIELD and is set forth completely as follows:

"Statement of Frederick V. Field to the F.B.I. Agent
January 3, 1949

"On Sunday, December 26, 1948, Attorney General Tom C. Clark, during a television interview, stated, according to the press of the following day, that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that he was approached ten years ago 'by two persons' in connection with an alleged Communist espionage ring, but that he had repulsed them both. The Attorney General did not identify the two persons further.

"The matter of identification was left to Drew Pearson, who during his regular Sunday night broadcast, that same night, alleged that Laurence Duggan had informed the F.B.I. that some women and myself were these two persons. This was the first I had ever heard of these charges.

"After the information which Laurence Duggan is alleged to have given the F.B.I. concerning me had thus been given nation wide publicity, necessarily with F.B.I. connivance, two agents of the F.B.I. called upon me at my home in New Hartford, Connecticut, on December 30, 1948, and indicated that they wished to question me regarding the alleged information concerning me which had been attributed to Laurence Duggan. I arranged to meet the agents of the F.B.I. at my office in New York City on January 3, 1949, at 4:30 p.m. At that time I requested them to permit me to see a transcript of the alleged statements concerning me which they attributed to Mr. Duggan. This they refused to do.

"In view of my conviction that Mr. Duggan could not and did not make statements concerning me of the character and innuendo leaked by the F.B.I.; in view of the refusal of the F.B.I. agents to disclose in context the statements concerning me which are attributed to Mr. Duggan, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding or distortion such as has apparently been generated in this case, I prepared this statement which I delivered to the agents at the meeting referred to.

"Laurence Duggan was for many years a personal friend of mine. We were classmates at Harvard, in the class of 1927, roomed in the same group and were both officers of our class. After college we kept up our acquaintance by seeing each other occasionally. Our relationship was one of long term friendship, nothing more.

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"I do not and cannot believe that Mr. Duggan made the statements concerning me which the F.B.I. has, by leaks and indirection, accused him.

"I deny categorically any implication that I was at any time involved in any form of espionage, that I violated or attempted to violate any official secrets, or that I attempted to obtain from Mr. Duggan confidential information of any sort.

"I regard the action of the F.B.I. in the circumstances as grossly improper and most unfair."

After perusal of the statement by the interviewing agents FIELD was again informed that the F.B.I. was in no way responsible for any alleged leakage of information to DREW PEARSON whereupon FIELD made the comment, "Well then the Justice Department is responsible". FIELD was requested to sign the statement but declined to do so upon advise of his counsel, Mr. CARTER, who remarked that this was unnecessary since it was delivered in the presence of two agents. The interview was thereupon terminated. The original copy of FIELD'S statement will be maintained as an exhibit in the New York file.

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

On December 28, 1948 an effort was made by Special Agents JOHN V. GRIFFIN and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY to make an appointment to interview HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. at his office in the American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City. This effort was made pursuant to Bureau instructions as a result of an allegation made to Bureau agents by the deceased LAURENCE V. DUGGAN on December 10, 1948 that in the late Spring or early Summer of 1937, DUGGAN had been approached by COLLINS who sought to have DUGGAN act as an agent of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. On December 28, 1948 COLLINS telephonically advised Agent GRIFFIN that he could be of no assistance to this office in any investigation and further that he declined to see any representative of the F.B.I.

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RE: LAURENCE DUGGAN

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By letter dated January 6, 1949, the Bureau forwarded to the New York Division the contents of an anonymous letter, which was directed to WALTER WINCHELL, and by him made available to the Bureau. This letter, which was on the stationery of the Hotel Taft, New York City, and is not dated, is quoted as follows:

"Sunday Night....

"Dear Mr. Winchell;

"I know that you must be interested in the death... of Mr. Lawrence Duggan, (I heard your program Sunday night.) Well, ...Here it is...DUGGAN did not jump...I knew he was worried, after he turned down some of our big commies....and after he spoke to some of our F.B.I....they returned to his office...he was first hit with a blackjack, and then pushed out of the window.

"I'm worried myself....I was with Mr. Duggan the day he lost his life. He told me at lunch, all about his troubles, and told me to watch out. I'm leaving the country myself, before something happens to me. I hope you can help find the killers of DUGGAN.

"Just keep this in mind...that DUGGAN did not jump... HE WAS MURDERED. Mr. Sumner Welles, is right. I am so glad that the F.B.I. exonerated Mr. Duggan completely.

"Don't try to find out who I am...I want to live. I'm hiding now from those killers who are looking all over for me.

"Some big shots in WASHINGTON, D.C. and in HOLLYWOOD, CAL....who were worried and to get DUGGAN out of the way. He knew too much about the connections they have with U.S.S.R. (I think if you have some of your F.B.I. friends cover SARDI'S CAFE...on W. 44th, St.) they may pick up some writers...(Friends of HOLLYWOOD MOB)".

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, there has been initiated an investigation in order to identify and locate the author of the above-quoted communication; after this is accomplished it is anticipated that, unless it should appear inadvisable for some reason, this individual will be questioned concerning his conversation with DUGGAN, as well as with respect to any other details of instant matter of which he may have knowledge.

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Re: LAURENCE DUGGAN

On January 11, 1949, SA AUGUST J. MICEK obtained from the Chief of Dectectives, GEORGE P. MITCHELL, New York City Police Department, a copy of the report of that Department reflecting the results of the investigation concerning the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, which report was dated December 24, 1948, and which reads as follows:

On December 20, 1948 at 7 P.M. Detective JAMES PRITCHARD, 16th Squad, was notified by the officer on telephone switchboard at the 16th Precinct that a man had either fallen or jumped from the premises to West 45th Street, New York City. Detective PRITCHARD, in company with detectives THOMAS LENNON and JOHN WYTEN, 16th Squad, responded to that address where it was found that the man had landed in West 45th Street, was believed to be still alive and had been removed to Roosevelt Hospital. At the hospital it was found that the man had been pronounced dead on arrival by Dr. BOSWORTH of Roosevelt Hospital. His papers disclosed him to be one LAURENCE DUGGAN, 43 years of age. His residence was listed as 46 Wolworth Avenue, Scarsdale, New York. It was further noted that he was the President of the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City, 16th floor.

Investigation at 2 West 45th Street revealed that in Room 1604, Mr. DUGGAN'S private office, there was an open window on the West 45th Street side above where the man was found. This room was carefully examined but there was nothing unusual found. A careful search of the room failed to uncover any suicide note. A hat and coat were neatly folded with the hat placed on top, on a chair near the desk. Near another chair on the floor was one over-shoe (the other was on the body of the deceased). There were two briefcases in the room. These and his desk were carefully examined for fingerprints and for possible documentary leads in this investigation without success. The room was in an immaculate condition. There were no signs of violence anywhere apparent. Despite the fact that the wall paint is of an extremely light color there were no marks near the window that was open, or any other place. The window was carefully examined for scratch marks, foot marks, etc., without results. Outside of the window on the sill in the snow was an impression as if someone had exerted some pressure on it, leaving an imprint. To the right and left of the imprint the snow was undisturbed. The open window was open to a distance from the sill of 32 inches with the venetian blind pulled even therewith. The sill was 34 inches from the floor. The sill, including the cement extension outside measured 24 inches. In the absence of any fingerprints and other evidence of violence of any kind, the detectives reached the preliminary decision that DUGGAN met his death by either falling or jumping

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from the window, pending further investigation.

The following morning, December 21, 1948, Lieutenant WALTER HENNING, 16th Squad, with Detectives PRITCHARD, WYTEN and LENNON, continued the investigation. All of the ground covered by the detectives was re-investigated by the Lieutenant. The elevator boy, WILLIAM CROSBY, 571 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, was re-questioned and stated, as he had told Detective PRITCHARD the night before, that he had brought Mr. DUGGAN up to the 16th floor about 6:30 P.M. To the best of his recollection he had not taken anyone to or from there after that time.

The assistant to Mr. DUGGAN, Miss BESS TRINKS, 521 West Lookout Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey, was interviewed. She knew of no reason why Mr. DUGGAN would commit suicide and believed it must have been an accident as he was not well, was tired and had come back to work before he was fully recovered. She could give no information as to anyone who might wish Mr. DUGGAN harm.

A secretary close to Mr. DUGGAN, one ZASHIKO MORI, 200 East 27th Street, New York City, was queried and her statements were similar to those of Miss TRINKS.

The Vice President of the Institute, DONALD J. SHANK, 8 Normal Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, was interrogated and he stated he knew of no reason for Mr. DUGGAN to commit suicide, nor did he know of anyone or any reason for anyone to commit a violent act upon him. His personal opinion was that he had been in an extremely run-down condition due to coming back to work too soon after an operation and subsequent illness and that he always had trouble with the window, opening it, etc., and believed that these circumstances somehow resulted in Mr. DUGGAN'S accidentally falling from the window.

Mr. CHARLES HARDINGER, 178 Carbone Street, Patterson, New Jersey, the Assistant Treasurer of the Institute, was interrogated but could give no aid to this investigation.

The gist of the information gleaned from a complete investigation at the Institute was that Mr. DUGGAN was a highly nervous person whose stomach was completely out of sorts most of the time. This was true to such an extent that he carried around with him in a thermos an eggnog mixture to settle his stomach at different times of the day. He was recovering from an operation for a ruptured disc in the spine which had been performed at St. Luke's

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Hospital on October 23, 1948. This operation had been succeeded by an attack of the "flu" and it was the concerted opinion of his associates that he had returned to work too soon before he had fully recovered his health.

At 5:30 PM, December 21, 1948, Acting Captain FRANCIS D. J. PHILLIPS, Main Office Squad, appeared at the 16th Squad office and was assigned to assist in this investigation by personal direction of the Police Commissioner and Chief of Detectives. Captain PHILLIPS conferred with all of the officers on this case and as a result all of the work mentioned in the preceding paragraphs was gone over with him, recovering the ground, including questioning, examining premises, etc., for the third time. Detective CHARLES A. SANTARIELLO, Photo Gallery, photographed the room from every angle essential to the investigation.

A canvas of the buildings near 2 West 45th Street was ordered to be taken at exactly the same time as it was believed Mr. DUGGAN'S body had left the window for the street. This survey was made by Detectives HENRY J. FITZSIMMONS, 16th Squad and THOMAS J. BURKE and JOHN O'SHEA, Homicide Squad, Manhattan West. Premises 5 West 45th Street is a six story loft building which is directly opposite the scene of the occurrence. Mr. JOHN DONNELLY, 442 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, the elevator operator, stated that all of the building's occupants had left the building at 6:30 PM with the exception of himself, one ESSIE KAUFMAN and two cleaning women, namely, Mrs. BERTHA BOTTICELLI and Mrs. THELMA DOHRENWEND. He, himself, saw nothing only the crowd which gathered after the deceased had landed in the gutter.

ESSIE KAUFMAN, 72 South 10th Street, Brooklyn, employed as a bookkeeper by the Kaufman Carpet Company, 2nd floor, 5 West 45th, stated she had heard a thud and then observed the crowd gathering. Mrs. BERTHA BOTTICELLI, 252 West 74th Street, did not see or hear anything, being busy with her cleaning. Mrs. THELMA DOHRENWEND, 219 East 83rd Street, cleaning woman, also stated she had heard or seen nothing.

Mr. PHILIP PINSKY, 174 Forsythe Street, New York City, part owner of the Davjo Luncheonette on street floor of 7 West 45th Street, stated, when questioned, that at the time of the occurrence a customer left from his place of business at the sound of the thud and came running back and stated a man jumped out of a window. Mr. PINSKY stated he immediately called Police Headquarters for an ambulance. He did not know the name of the customer.

Mr. SIDNEY ROSE, 743 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, and JOSEPH MENTZ, 105 East 16th Street, Brooklyn, employed by the Capitol Blueprint

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Company, 4th floor rear, premises 7-11 West 45th Street, were interrogated. They are located in the rear of the building and have no window looking out on West 45th Street. This building is 16 stories high and the night time sheet shows these to be the only employees working in the building at the time.

Mr. FRANK GUIDETTI, 97-19 25th Avenue, East Elmhurst, Long Island, the proprietor of Dominick's Restaurant and Bar, 15 West 45th Street, which is located on the ground floor of the premises, was interviewed but could give no aid to this investigation.

Mr. JOHN JAKEIT, superintendent of 15 West 45th Street, who resides in the premises, stated that he was looking out the front hall door window and observed the body of the deceased descending when it was about three feet above the ground. He turned his head away when he heard the scream and thud as the body hit the pavement. He stated he did not go out of the building to investigate further. This building is six stories high.

Premises 8 West 45 th Street is a building five stories high. The following employees of the Oppenheimer Luggage Shop, ground floor, and the only tenants in the building at the time of occurrence were interrogated:

SAM ROSENBAUM, 787 East 175th Street, Bronx, Assistant Manager, heard the thud of the body when it struck the pavement. He called the police to notify them of what happened, doing so by calling the 16th Precinct by phone. He loosened the belt on the trousers of the deceased and some passing truck driver felt the pulse and said it was weak. No words came from the injured man.

Mr. BERNARD ZAREMBA, 1537 Fulton Avenue, Bronx, stated he observed the body on the sidewalk after it struck the pavement. He could give no further information.

STEVE CONDOS, a clerk, when questioned stated he saw the crowd and saw the deceased lying on the street.

An exhaustive survey has been made of the block where this occurred with every effort being expended to locate a witness to the incident or to obtain some information that would aid in this investigation. To date such efforts have been fruitless.

On the night of the occurrence Detective PRITCHARD called Mrs. HELEN DUGGAN, wife of the deceased, at her home and informed her that her

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husband was seriously injured at the Roosevelt Hospital. She stated she would go directly to the hospital and then contact the detective. She went to the hospital but did not contact the detective. Instead, a brother of the deceased, STEPHEN DUGGAN, JR., an attorney residing at 1075 Park Avenue, New York City, visited the 16th Squad office. He was questioned and stated that his brother had been operated on in October, 1948 for the removal of a disc from his vertebra and that he had returned to work too soon and had been working extremely hard. He added that he had a very poor stomach that often caused him distress. However, he could not conceive of his brother committing suicide but rather believed that he had some sort of spell of sickness and, going to the window for air, had fallen to his death. Mr. STEPHEN DUGGAN was again interviewed by Captain PHILLIPS and Lieutenant HENNING at his home on December 21, 1948, and repeated, in substance, the information he had given the detectives on the night of the occurrence. He was further questioned as to whether he knew anyone who might commit foul play upon his brother or any reason why anyone would wish to commit such an act on his brother and he replied definitely in the negative.

At the meeting with STEPHEN DUGGAN, JR., arrangements were made for Captain PHILLIPS and Lieutenant HENNING to meet with the rest of the family. Accordingly, at 3 P.M. on December 22, 1948, at 46 Wolworth Avenue, Scarsdale, New York, the home of the deceased, such a meeting took place. Mr. STEPHEN DUGGAN, SR., father of the deceased, spoke at length and gave numerous reasons why he believed his son had no intentions of taking his life and why he believed that he was not the type of person to take such a step. He cited his son's love of home, family and wife, his deep interest in his work and his character and balance. He also cited plans his son had made for the holidays with his family and the future of the Institute of which his son was President and the elder DUGGAN, the founder. He could not conceive that his son's death was a suicide. He was rather inclined to believe that in some manner his son had fallen to his death through accident. He was further questioned about the possibility of anyone doing his son harm and he stated he was entirely convinced that foul play did not contribute to his son's death.

Mrs. STEPHEN DUGGAN, mother of the deceased, added her opinion that to think her son had committed suicide was out of the question. Mrs. HELEN DUGGAN, wife of the deceased, also discounted suicide but rather leaned towards the belief that he had been accidentally killed. She knew of no reason why he would commit suicide being full of plans for the future and not worried about anything. She was further questioned as to whether she knew of anyone who would commit foul play upon him and she answered

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definitely in the negative.

Mr. JOHN BOYD, brother of Mrs. HELEN DUGGAN, and another daughter of the elder DUGGAN, were present at the meeting but offered no aid to the investigation, merely confirming the statements of the rest of the family that LAURENCE DUGGAN apparently did not comtemplate suicide and attesting to the character of the deceased citing his interest in his family, his future and the future of the Institute.

Detective FITZSIMMONS interviewed Dr. BRONSON S. RAY who maintains a suite of offices at New York Hospital, 525 West 68th Street, New York City. Dr. RAY is a neurological surgeon (brain and nervous system). He stated he first saw the dead man on August 31, 1948, when he came for a consultation relative to a back injury which DUGGAN stated he obtained while shoveling snow. The patient had been referred to Dr, RAY by Dr. WILLIAM BOYD of Franklin, New Jersey, who is a cousin of Mrs. DUGGAN and who was formerly connected with New York Hospital. Dr. RAY added that he found that the deceased was suffering from a ruptured fifth lumbar disc. He operated on him on October 23, 1948, at St. Luke's Hospital, 113th Street and Morningside Heights. He also stated that Mr. DUGGAN was confined to the hospital for about 16 days. While recuperating in St. Luke's Hospital Mr. DUGGAN complained about ulcers and his diet was changed. On December 15, 1948, Mr. DUGGAN visited Dr. RAY'S office for a check-up and seemed in good spirits. He spoke of receiving an orthopedic belt he was wearing and was rational at all times.

Detective FITZSIMMONS interviewed Dr. ALLIATOR M. MC LELLAN at his office, 121 West 60th Street, New York City. DR. MC LELLAN is a urologist surgeon and treats ailments of the genitourinary system which would constitute the kidneys, bladder, genital tract and prostate gland. He first saw LAURENCE DUGGAN on January 2; 1946. Mr. DUGGAN had been referred to him by Dr. ALAN CHENERY, 1835 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. The last time he treated him was on May 19, 1947. The deceased was being treated for a low back pain and thought that prostatic gland massage relieved him. He stated further he had been receiving such treatment for 15 years. DR. MC LELLAN further stated he never believed that the patient's prostate gland was the cause of the trouble. On May 19, 1947, the patient was referred to Dr. WILLIAM NICKEL, JR., who occupies the same suite of offices as Dr. MC LELLAN.

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Dr. WILLIAM NICKEL, JR. was interviewed and stated he specializes in general surgery. He stated that the deceased had been referred to him by Dr. MC LELLAN who was of the opinion the prostate gland was not the cause of the pain in the back of the deceased. Dr. NICKEL stated he saw the patient only once on May 19, 1947. He was supposed to telephone the doctor for another appointment but never did. He could recall nothing further on LAURENCE DUGGAN.

The hospital records of St. Luke's Hospital were checked and Dr. GASTON, Acting Directon, interviewed. Mr. DUGGAN was admitted to the hospital October 22, 1948 at 3PM suffering from a pain in the back and left posterior leg and had been so suffering for ten months. His hospital record listed general good health , usual childhood diseases, appendectomy in 1925 and treated for ulcers in 1926. He was operated on for rupture of the fifth lumbar disc on October 23, 1948, by Dr. RAY; discharged on November 6, 1948 at 10 A.M. On October 29, 1948, he was placed on LINHARTZ' ulcer diet. On November 3, 1948, he was placed on convalescent ulcer diet. The records also show that he was in this hospital from March 24th to April 28th, 1926 for peptic ulcers. No ulcer revealed by ex-ray. Ex-rays showed evidence of adhesions. Patient received medical treatment and was not operated upon.

In connection with this investigation, Assistant United States Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN was interviewed at the United States Court House, Foley Square, and stated that at no time preceding Mr. DUGGAN'S death had he testified before the present US Grand Jury. He further stated he was not under subpoena at the time of his death, to testify before the Grand Jury.

Mr. GEORGE MONAGHAN, Assistant District Attorney in charge of the Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's Office, New York County, and Mr. LOUIS PAGNUCCO, also an Assistant District Attorney, were consulted on this case and all of the facts and actions taken by this department explained in detail. They both expressed the opinion that no evidence of a crime has been established and nothing so far uncovered in this case warrants the attention of their office.

Check at the Bureau of Special Services and Investigations disclosed that LAURENCE DUGGAN is mentioned in the Dies Committee reports as having been a member of the Board of Directors of "The Open Road". About this group the Dies Committee report states "While there is no doubt that some of the individuals who sponsored and were associated with the Open Road were primarily interested in promoting the cultural effects of travel to other countries, there is ample evidence of infiltration of the organization

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An autopsy was performed on the body of LAURENCE DUGGAN by Chief Medical Examiner Dr. THOMAS A. GONZALES, assisted by Dr. MILTON HALPERN. Cause of death was listed as multiple fractures of bones of extremities, pelvis, ribs and skull, laceration of heart, contusions of lungs and other internal injuries--jumped or fell 16 floors to West 45th Street, December 20, 1948.

As this report was in process of preparation one McKAY COLLETTE, 137 Manor Lane, Pelham, New York, called police headquarters and stated he had information in this case and was referred to the 16th Squad where he spoke to Captain PHILLIPS. He stated he was passing by at the time of the accident and heard a scream and, looking up, saw a body descending which, at that time, was about four stories from the ground. The body landed in a sitting position and having been a United States Army medical man he rushed over and felt his pulse which was very faint. When asked what the deceased had said when he arrived at his side Mr. COLLETTE stated Mr. DUGGAN made no statement, apparently being too far gone.

As a result of a very thorough investigation no evidence has been found of any foul play or violence. It is the opinion of the investigating officers that the deceased met his death by accidentally falling from or jumping from his office window on the 16th floor of premises 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

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CHARLES FRANCIS DARLINGTON, 26 Broadway, New York City was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN F. SULLIVAN and ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE on December 22, 1948. Mr. DARLINGTON is now employed in the Foreign Trade Department of Socony Vacuum Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York City. He stated that from March 1, 1935 to January 31, 1939 and from July 1, 1942 to April, 1943 he had been employed in the United States State Department, Division of Trade Agreements, as Assistant Chief under HENRY GRADY and later under HARRY HAWKINS.

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Mr. DARLINGTON recalled that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH commenced employment in the Division of Trade Agreements in or about early 1936, and that he, DARLINGTON became one of WADLEIGH'S supervisors. DARLINGTON had no knowledge of anyone instrumental in procuring a position for WADLEIGH in the State Department, nor could he recollect any of WADLEIGH'S associates within or without the State Department during this period.

DARLINGTON stated that although he was WADLEIGH'S superior, he was never in close touch with him except occasionally on official business within the Department. He described WADLEIGH as a brilliant economist, well educated and yet very odd in his mannerisms. DARLINGTON felt that WADLEIGH was a "decent and genuine" American citizen, who never expressed any disloyal ideas. For the most part DARLINGTON edited WADLEIGH'S work on trade agreements and outgoing correspondence generally relating thereto. DARLINGTON believed that WADLEIGH in his minor capacity, would not have been able to insert his own political thought in correspondence; nor could he influence policy on trade agreements which dealt primarily with economic, non-political matters. WADLEIGH'S political thought, according to DARLINGTON, followed the New Deal policy which was dominant among government leaders during the late '30s. DARLINGTON said that WADLEIGH never expressed orally or through the medium of his work, any Communist thoughts, nor did he ever give any indication that he might be working on behalf of the Communist International or Soviet Intelligence agents. DARLINGTON stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was unknown to him and he knew of no association that existed between WADLEIGH and CHAMBERS or any other person to whom WADLEIGH may have delivered State Department documents.

DARLINGTON recalled that WADLEIGH was assigned to economic and trade agreement work dealing with Turkey and Mid-Eastern areas. However, he would have had access to all material coming to the Trade Agreements Division, with the possible exception of those data dealing with top government policy. Mr. DARLINGTON said that in the years before the War there was an apparent lack of security regulations in the conduct of the State Department. Numerous copies of incoming documents were made and routed to various interested sections,

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so also memoranda within the State Department, were prepared with numerous copies and circulated to various divisions, assistant secretaries and under secretaries within the Department. Although Mr. DARLINGTON could not recall the system accurately, he felt that only the original of incoming telegrams, cables and letters were filed in the central files; the distributed mimeographed copies were ultimately destroyed. He believed that a check of the number of distributed copies was not kept and therefore it would have been an easy matter for someone to abstract copies of documents without detection. Mr. DARLINGTON believed it was an accepted practice for persons in the Trade Agreement Division to take papers home for purpose of review and thereafter return them to the office. He did not recall that any documents or papers were missed during the period of his employment in the State Department; no suspicion was ever directed against WADLEIGH.

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Although WADLEIGH was under FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Division, Mr. DARLINGTON doubted that there were ever any direct dealings between Mr. SAYRE and WADLEIGH; and further he doubted that WADLEIGH would ever have gone to Mr. SAYRE'S office without one of his immediate supervisor's being present.

Mr. DARLINGTON advised that it would have been an unusual practice for a person in ALGER HISS' capacity to make handwritten copies of documents; it was likewise unusual to make abstracts or synopses in handwritten notes unless the document was very lengthy and involved. He stated that Mr. HISS had a secretary readily available to whom he could have dictated brief memoranda and DARLINGTON saw no apparent reason for making lengthy notes. DARLINGTON pointed out that HISS as adviser to Mr. SAYRE might make brief notes for Mr. SAYRE'S attention and action, but these notes, Mr. DARLINGTON believed, would not be filed in the State Department files.

Mr. DARLINGTON knew ALGER HISS when the latter was in the State Department. He considered him a very able lawyer and administrator with a good knowledge of State Department policy. DARLINGTON advised that he was "shocked" upon hearing the disclosures made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and he expressed doubt in the truth of them. Mr. DARLINGTON stated that he had no personal knowledge or or acquaintance with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Furthermore he did not know the nature of the relationship between CHAMBERS and HISS.

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The following information was obtained by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT.

Reference is made to the letter of the Charlotte Division to the Director of December 17, 1948, advising that an informant of that office was a member of the 530th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Jackson, South Carolina with one, JOHN KORAL, 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead, New York. In 1944 while at Fort Jackson, KORAL told a story to the informant concerning his uncle also named JOHN KORAL. He stated that his uncle JOHN KORAL had made several trips to Washington, D.C. for ALGER HISS. These trips were made to receive from an unknown individual in Washington, top secret papers from the State Department and to carry these papers to HISS who was staying at an unknown address in New York City. KORAL'S uncle received $300.00 to $500.00 for each trip. These trips were made in 1937 and one trip in 1938. KORAL would meet the unknown person on a street corner in Washington. The informant stated that HISS has stayed at KORAL'S home when these trips were made. The informant desired his identity be protected.

On December 21, 1948 the Bureau requested inquiries be made to ascertain if JOHN KORAL, the uncle, might be identical with ALEXANDER KORAL, a subject of an important espionage case who has admitted going to Washington, D.C. on courier assignments. Bureau desired above be interviewed if such a relationship exists.

An inquiry concerning JOHN KORAL was made by Resident Agent WILLIAM JOHNSON of Mrs. CATHERINE PRINCE, 34 Arthur Street, Hempstead, Long Island. Mrs. PRINCE advised JOHN KORAL was a former neighbor living at 36 Arthur Street. He is in his thirties, had been in the Army and at present is a tailor in Mineola, Long Island. Mrs. PRINCE stated he had lived with his sister ANNA KUSKI at 36 Arthur Street. There also was Mrs. KUSKI'S son RICHARD KORREY who was killed in World War II. Mrs. KUSKI sold her home there and has moved to North Deery, New Hampshire. The Nassau County telephone directory reflects one JOHN KORAL at 221 Willis Avenue, Mineola, Long Island.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue fail to indicate any background on the relatives of ALEXANDER KORAL. His father's name was ANGEL KORAL and entered Port of New York, June, 1900 and was naturalized Eastern District of New York on June 11, 1909. He was born in Poland.

The records of Clerk, Eastern District of New York reflect a file on ANGEL KORAL, Petition #3589 and Certificate #11056. He was naturalized June 11, 1909. His residence at this time was 2 McKibbon Street, Brooklyn and his occupation a tailor. His petition indicated he was born March 15, 1873 at Vyitkova, Russia and came to

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the United States from Southampton, England, June 7, 1900 arriving aboard the S.S. St. Paul at Port of New York. He filed his Declaration of Intent, October 6, 1903, Supreme Court, Kings County, New York. His certificate stated he has six children besides his wife YETTA. These children were JACOB born in Long, England, February 25, 1896, ALEX born London, England April 18, 1897, SOLOMON born London, England, October 21, 1899, ISRAEL born Brooklyn, New York February 12, 1901, ROSIE born in Brooklyn March 22, 1903 and MAX born in Brooklyn January 15, 1905.

The records of the New York Division reflect one J. KORAL, 9316 112th Street, Richmond Hill, LILLIAN and SYLVIA of the same address were members of I.W.O. Lodge #620. One JACOB KORAL at above address was reported by [redacted] on September 16, 1947 to have permitted his Daily Work subscription to expire. New York informant [redacted] has reported that ALEXANDER KORAL attempted to contact his brother "JACK" believed to be identical with above JACOB KORAL. b2 b7D

The Albany Division advised by teletype dated December 23, 1948 that JOHN KORAL, 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead also known as JOHN KORREY and JOHN KARLY was born March 16, 1916, Hibernia, New Jersey. He was accepted for military service at Camp Upton, New York March 9, 1942, U.S. Army Serial Number 32225265. KORAL'S occupation was given as a tailor for BORIS KARLIN, 294 Front Street, Hempstead, New York, Social Security Number 076-10-1659. He attended eight years elementary school and two years high school. No beneficiaries were given on his National Service Life Insurance. He was described as 5'4", 175 lbs., brown hair and eyes.

The St. Louis Division advised by teletype dated December 31, 1948 concerning the Army record of JOHN KORAL. KORAL was inducted at Camp Upton, New York March 9, 1942 and Honorably Discharged from U.S. Army as a Private First Class October 6, 1945 at Fort Dix, New Jersey. He was assigned May 20, 1944 to Battery C, 530th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. He left Newport News, Virginia with the organization March 1, 1945 and returned to the United States from Italy. He was discharged from this organization September 30, 1945.

By teletype dated December 31, 1948 the Charlotte Division advised in reply to an inquiry by New York that informant was considered to be reliable and reported to have a good reputation.

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The informant also described JOHN KORAL, nephew, as white, age 31 in 1944, 5'3" or 4", 175 lbs., heavy and fat, dark brown hair and eyes, dark complexion, civilian occupation tailor. Informant had no information as to the description of JOHN KORAL, uncle, named in Charlotte letter of December 17, 1948. CONFIDENTIAL

From a review of information concerning ALEXANDER KORAL in the records of the New York Division, there is no indication he might be related to JOHN KORAL, 36 Arthur Street, Hempstead. It will be noted ALEXANDER KORAL has appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee and a press story has been published naming KORAL as an espionage courier between Washington and New York City.

The facts of this matter were brought to the attention of Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN who felt that JOHN KORAL should be interviewed.

JOHN KORAL, 221 Willis Avenue, Mineola, Long Island identified as JOHN KORAL referred by a Confidential Informant of the Charlotte Division, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent J.R. SHINNERS. KORAL stated that he was born March 16, 1916 at Mt. Hope, New Jersey formerly Hibernia, his father was JOHN KORAL, now dead, and his mother ANNA KORAL also dead. KORAL has one brother ANDREW residing at 202 Bathloid Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. He stated that he has four sisters ANNA KUSKI of Deery, New Hampshire, CATHERINE GREENFIELD, Bayonne, New Jersey, MARY O'POLNICK, Park Avenue, Passaic, New Jersey, and DORA DELPOZZO, Mt. View, California, address unknown.

KORAL stated that to the best of his knowledge he had no other relatives. He did not believe his father or mother had any relatives in this country. KORAL'S father died in 1930 and his mother about two years later. After the death of his parents he went to live with his sister DORA DELPOZZO in Belmore, Long Island. They lived for awhile in Westbury and he left to live with his sister ANNA KUSKI in Hempstead, Long Island. He advised his sister ANNA had a son RICHARD who was killed in the war about 1943. KORAL explained that he gave the names of KORREY and KARLY when he went into the Army because of a mix-up in his father's naturalization papers the family had also been known by these names. He had been employed by BORIS KARLIN from 1935 until he went into the Army. KARLIN is the owner of two clothing stores and KORAL had been manger of the Freeport store. KORAL has been in business for himself two years operating a tailor at 221 Willis Avenue, Mineola, Long Island and residing in the rear of the shop. He advised he is a member of the Clinton Storey Post, American Legion, Freeport, Long Island. KORAL was interviewed in CONFIDENTIAL

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detail concerning the allegation set forth in the letter of the Charlotte Division of December 17, 1948. He denied strongly any knowledge of such information and could give no reason why such an allegation should be charged to him. He stated he did not know ALEXANDER KORAL, however, recognized the name as someone involved in the espionage hearings in Washington and he recalled reading it in the newspapers. KORAL failed to recognize the photograph of ALEXANDER KORAL. He denied membership in the Communist Party or in any way connected with Communist activities. KORAL was shown several photographs of individuals entering this investigation and identified a photograph of ALGER HISS as a person he had seen in the newsreels. He repeated his denial of these allegations and would be willing to confront any person making such charges. He was unable to recall any friend or other person who might report him as having such information.

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On January 7, 1949 ROBERT GORDON SWITZ, a Soviet agent who operated in the United States and Paris, France during the early 1930's, was interviewed in this office by Special Agents FRANCIS X. PLANT and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY. SWITZ stated that he had been following the HISS-CHAMBERS case in the papers and had read a great deal about both HISS and CHAMBERS and had seen many pictures of them. He stated that he did not recall ever meeting either HISS or CHAMBERS nor was he able to furnish any information concerning their activities, other than what he read in the papers.

SWITZ stated that the name "HISS" was mentioned to him on one occasion by another Soviet agent. The facts surrounding this are as follows: SWITZ had a guest card at the Harvard Club in New York and in March, 1933 he took his associate in Soviet espionage, one "FRANK", to the Harvard Club for a swim and dinner. A day or two later SWITZ was conversing with another Soviet agent associate of his, one "BEN", in SWITZ'S apartment on Grove Street, New York City. They evidently discussed the fact that SWITZ and "FRANK" had been to the Harvard Club, and "BEN" then asked SWITZ if he had ever met anyone by the name of HISS at the Harvard Club. SWITZ advised "BEN" that he had not, which statement, SWITZ related, was true. SWITZ speculated that "BEN" had probably been to the Harvard Club with "HISS".

Neither "FRANK" nor "BEN" fits the descriptions of any of CHAMBER'S contacts.

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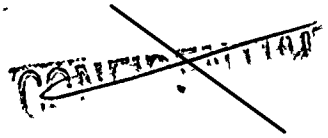

RE: FANSLER-HISS TYPEWRITER

On December 17, 1948, there was forwarded to the Bureau two letters dated September 2, 1947 and September 5, 1947 signed by ALGER HISS. These letters were secured from a Mr. L. HICKOK, Assistant Controller of Sailers Snug Harbor. For the purposes of this report, the letter dated September 5, 1947 will be known hereinafter as K 62. The letter dated September 2, 1947 will be known hereinafter as K 63.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D. C. advised that it had concluded from an examination that the typewritings appearing on the evidence listed as K 62 and K 63 were not typed by the same machines which were used to type Q 5 through Q 69 and QC 74 through QC 131. Q 5 through Q 69 and QC 74 through QC 131 are the documents which Mr. CHAMBERS stated were turned over to him by ALGER HISS.

By letter dated December 20, 1948, it was forwarded to the Bureau three typewritten letters signed by ALGER HISS that were secured from the American Geographical Society. These letters were dated December 20, 1947, January 5, 1948 and September 29, 1948. For the purposes of this report, these specimens will be referred to as follows: letter of December 20, 1948 - K 89; letter of January 5, 1948 - K 90; letter of September 29, 1948 - K 91.

By letter dated December 23, 1948, the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D. C. advised that it had concluded that the machines which were used to type K 89 through K 91 were not used to type any of the evidence which has been received in connection with this case. It was also concluded that the machines used to type K 89 through K 91 were not used to type any of the known specimens which have been identified as Q 6 through Q 69.

By letter dated December 29, 1948, there was forwarded to the Bureau, a typewritten letter dated November 28, 1943 signed by TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS by her first marriage. This letter was obtained from the files of the Naval Records Center, Garden City, Long Island, New York. In order to

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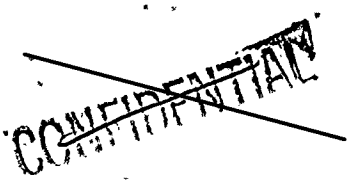

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secure this letter, it was necessary to have a subpoena duces tecum issued by the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, which was served on the Officer in Charge of the Records. This subpoena was served by Special Employee GABBETT A. MURPHY. For purposes of this report, this specimen will be referred to as K 109.

By letter dated December 31, 1948, the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C. advised it had concluded that the typewriter which was used to type Q 6 through Q 69 was not used to type specimen K 109. Inasmuch as this specimen which was submitted, K 109, bears the signature TIMOTHY HOBSON, which indicates the typewriter used to type it may have been in his possession at one time, the following information is set forth:

Specimen K 109 was typed with a machine equipped with Royal Standard Pica Type, spaced ten lines to the inch. Information on the laboratory standard for this type of machine indicates that the typewriter used to type K 109 should bear serial number above No. 486706.

By letter dated January 4, 1949, there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison, a typewritten letter dated July 25, 1940 signed ROBERTA M. FANSLER. ROBERTA M. FANSLER is the sister of PRISCILLA HISS. This typewritten specimen was obtained from the College Art Association, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. This specimen will be compared with the questioned and known specimens in possession of the FBI Laboratory. The results of this examination will be set forth in a subsequent report.

By letter dated January 4, 1949, there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., three original letters signed by ALGER HISS and two carbon copies of letters by ALGER HISS. These letters were secured from the file of Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, an official of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The original documents are dated December 30, 1946, February 1, 1947, and January 15, 1947. The carbon copies of letters are dated January 8, 1947 and January 13, 1947. There was also secured at the same time and forwarded to the Bureau from the file of ALGER HISS of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, an original letter signed ALGER HISS addressed to "Dear Mr. DAVIS" on the letterhead of the Department of State; also two carbon copies of letters both dated January 17, 1947. All of these specimens were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the known and questioned specimens in the possession of the Laboratory. The results of this comparison will be reported in a subsequent report.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN SULLIVAN and Special Agent JAMES R. SHINNERS.

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At the Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, Miss FLORENCE ANDERSON, Secretary, stated that their records showed that the Carnegie Corporation first heard of ALGER HISS in the Spring of 1936 when he was contacted by letter in reference to an inquiry into a Federal Project being considered by the Corporation. He was then in the State Department. No answer was received from him. The remainder of the correspondence between the Corporation and ALGER HISS was official communications while he was head of the Endowment for International Peace, which had its offies at 405 West 117th Street. attached to Columbia University. His communications were typed by a secretary on the Endowment letterheads. She stated there was no other correspondence in the file and definitely no personal correspondence at any time. She permitted the agent to verify her statement by examining the file.

She added that the Endowment has a branch office at 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Miss ANDERSON produced the files of the College Art Association and ROBERTA FANSLER. She pointed out that Miss FANSLER had been Secretary ~~of the Foundation~~ and she, Miss ANDERSON, had been her secretary at the time. Neither file disclosed letters from PRISCILLA HISS to JAMES B. MUNN, or to anyone else. It did contain letters from MUNN to ROBERTA FRANSLER. Miss ANDERSON disclosed that ROBERTA had a habit of maintaining her own files while working for the Foundation and she recalled that she had destroyed a considerable portion of them when she left. There was one letter from ROBERTA to Mills College but that had been typed by Miss ANDERSON on an office machine.

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"who have been primarily interested in propaganda favorable to the Soviet Union and the Communist movement of which it is a symbol. The organization was founded in 1925 and it first organized a tour of American students in Russia in 1927 with the help of the National Student Federation and the Soviet Society for Improvement of Cultural Relations with Foreigners. The National Student Federation was closely interlocked with the American Student Union of which it was a predecessor. These organizations are Communist Front Groups."

There is a more extensive file on Dr. STEPHEN DUGGAN, SR., father of the deceased. In 1938 he was a member of the "Committee of American Friends of Spanish Democracy," 70 Fifth Avenue, a Communist front group (Dies Committee Report).A confidential report indicates that he had formed the American Advisory Council in 1933 to assist the Soviet's Institute of International Education in "bringing about closer reapproachment" of American educators and Russia. This is in connection with his activities in "The Open Road" the organization described in preceding page. In November, 1938 supported the Lawyers' Committee on American Relations with Spain and "Conference to Lift the Embargo", which that group sponsored in Washington, D. C. (Dies Committee Report). In 1938 he was a member of the Sponsoring Committee for the Second World Youth Congress (Dies Committee Report). A sponsor for the American Pushkin Committee "for the commemoration of the centenary of the death of the great Russian poet." The Vice President of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, 49 East 25th Street, New York City, Also a member of the Executive Committee of this group as well as a member of the Committee on Educational Delegation to Russia of this group. In 1941 he was on the mailing list of the American Council of Soviet Relations. In 1941, was a sponsor of "Americans All" week which was conducted by the "Americans All Week Committee of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born," a Communist front organization. In 1944 he was a member of the Committee of Education of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, a Communist front organization. On Sponsoring Committee for mass demonstration for Republican Spain held at Madison Square Garden, January 2, 1945. Member of the National Committee of American-Christian Committee for Refugees, Inc., July, 1947.

Further investigation shows that he had, on May 23, 1947, two insurance policies, one with the New York Life for 10, 000 dollars double indemnity and one with Aetna for 13,000 dollars double indemnity.At that time he applied for a 10,000 dollar policy with the Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway and after he successfully passed a medical examination by the Company doctor he was issued the policy on June 5, 1947.

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On December 30, 1948, Special Agent JOHN F. SULLIVAN contacted Mr. L. McGILL of the College Art Association, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. Mr. McGILL advised that after checking his files, they did not have any correspondence from PRISCILLA HISS. He did advise that they had a letter on file from PRISCILLA HISS' sister, ROBERTA M. FANSLER. Mr. McGILL voluntarily turned over this letter to Agent SULLIVAN.

The Washington Field Office advised that Woodstock typewriter No. 120820 had been purchased by the Mercury Business Machine Company, New York City, and that this typewriter had originally been in Washington, D.C.

Mr. R. GIBIAN of this firm was contacted by Special Agent JOHN SIMMONS. He advised that this typewriter had been in their possession; that they had had the typewriter rebuilt and that it had been shipped to Brazil. He advised that this typewriter did not have a standard carriage but instead had an eighteen inch carriage.

Records of the Mercury Business Machine Company did not reflect the consignee of this transaction.

At the time the records were checked at the Naval Records Center, Garden City, Long Island, the following information relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON was secured. He was connected with the Office of Naval Procurement Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from December 16, 1943 to March 1, 1944; from March 1, 1944 to October 25, 1944 he was in the V-12 Program of the Navy at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania; from November 1, 1944 to July 26, 1945, he was in the V-12 Program at Union College, Schnectady, New York; from July 26, 1945 to September 28, 1945, he was at the United States Naval Hospital, St. Albans, New York. His naval reference questionnaire listed JOSEPH B. SHANE, Dean at George School, Pennsylvania. In this questionnaire, the Dean stated he knew HOBSON for three and a half years. HOBSON also listed as a reference RICHARD H. McFEELY, George School, Director of Studies. On October 17, 1945, TIMOTHY HOBSON was given an undesirable discharge from the United States Navy with the notation "unfit for Naval service - homosexual.".

The following report on his condition appears in the Naval file at Garden City:

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"5 September 1945

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"HOBSON, Timothy, AS V-12 USNR

"REPORT OF NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SERVICE

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b7C

"H. C. EATON
CDR (MC) USNR
Chief of Neuropsychiatric Service"

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"5 September 1945

"HOBSON, Timothy, AS V-12 USNR

"PATIENT'S STATEMENT

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/s/ "Timothy Hobson
Timothy Hobson"

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The following investigation was conducted on December 16, 1948 by SAs JOHN J. DANAHY and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE.

By teletype dated December 11, 1948, it was suggested that the New York Office contact FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, former husband of PRISCILLA HISS, for the purpose of obtaining typewritten material traceable to ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS.

After discussing same with Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Mr. HOBSON was interviewed on the above stated date of December 16, 1948.

At that time, Mr. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, who is president of the William Morrow Company, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, stated that he married his former wife, the present PRISCILLA HISS, on January 25, 1925 at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. In a divorce proceeding instituted by the mutual consent of the parties, and in which FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON was the petitioner, a decree of divorce was obtained in the district of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico on January 28, 1929.

Mr. HOBSON could not definitely recall the attorney who represented him in this proceeding, but believed it was KENNETH WALSER, of the firm Spence, Hopkins, and Walser. He also considered it likely that he may have been represented by JOHN S. WISE, Jr.

Mr. HOBSON pointed out that the ground for divorce was incompatibility. He pointed out that he has since the date of the decree been in personal contact from time to time with his former wife and has also received correspondence from her, particularly regarding the welfare and education of their son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, whom Mr. HOBSON believes is presently residing at 239 East 38th Street, New York, New York.

Upon referring to his personal files, Mr. HOBSON produced the only available existing correspondence from his former wife. This consisted of about four letters written in longhand by PRISCILLA HISS.

The stationery upon which these letters were written appeared to be personal stationery with the address as 3415 Volta Place, Washington, D. C. Mr. HOBSON pointed out that although there had been

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other correspondence, all that prior to 1940 had been destroyed. He could not recall, however, that any of the correspondence received by him from his former wife was typewritten.

Along this same line, Mr. HOBSON advised that at the time of their separation and ultimate divorce, he did not know of any typewriter in the possession of the present Mrs. HISS.

The correspondence noted above, in the possession of Mr. HOBSON, extended from 1940 to about 1944. He advised that for the past year and a half, he has had no correspondence whatsoever with his former wife.

Mr. HOBSON pointed out that his relations with his former wife have continued to be amiable and that he was in contact on one occasion particularly with Mr. ALGER HISS concerning the procurement of a visa while HISS was with the State Department. He also advised that he could furnish no information concerning the relationship between Mrs. HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, or between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was unknown to him except through the medium of the recent newspaper publicity of Grand Jury proceedings in New York City.

With reference to ALGER HISS, Mr. HOBSON stated that several months ago, he read of a statement allegedly made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities wherein CHAMBERS stated that he believed that ALGER HISS had transferred TIMOTHY HOBSON from one school to another. Mr. HOBSON stated that he knew this statement to be incorrect because he personally had made arrangements for all of TIMOTHY HOBSON'S schooling, and had personally paid the bills for same by check. He stated that he immediately notified ALGER HISS to this effect, and indicated to HISS that he would be willing to appear in order to prove CHAMBERS' alleged statement incorrect. He stated that subsequently, when he endeavored to review his personal check records for verification of this, he discovered that he had destroyed the check stubs and it would be necessary for him to have his bank review their records for any indication of payments by him to the schools attended by TIMOTHY HOBSON.

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With reference to his former wife, PRISCILLA HISS, HOBSON stated that he would describe her as a rather "fuzzy-minded" idealist, whereas he himself was a hard realist. He stated that this was the principal reason for their incompatibility, and further stated that he had no knowledge that she had ever belonged to the Communist Party or was in sympathy with the aims of that Party.

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The following investigation was conducted on December 29, 1948 by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE.

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FRED GUDERT, superintendent of the premises 22-26 East 8th Street, New York City, advised that in or about September, 1947 ALGER HISS took occupancy of Apartment 3A at 22 East 8th Street. He has continued to reside there with his wife PRISCILLA HISS and their son, TONY, age 6. Apartment 3A consists of two bedrooms, a living room and kitchen. Mr. GUDERT stated that the premises are owned by Sailors Snug Harbor, 262 Greene Street, New York City and all rent payments are made directly to that office. According to GUDERT, HISS procured the apartment through PETER GRIMM, with whom HISS is apparently on friendly terms. Mr. GRIMM was formerly a trustee of Sailors Snug Harbor and now is believed to be President of the Real Estate Board of New York.

Mr. GUDERT stated that in his capacity of superintendent he has had occasion to visit the HISS apartment many times. He recalled that for a period in the Summer of 1948 he entered the HISS apartment when HISS requested him to do so for the purpose of watering the plants and flowers. Mr. GUDERT was asked if he ever noticed a typewriter in the HISS apartment. He answered that he did not recall ever seeing a typewriter there. He admitted, however, that the HISS' may well have had a typewriter and he, GUDERT, had never noticed it since it held no particular significance for him.

Mr. GUDERT stated that he was present when the HISS' moved in but did not recall seeing a typewriter on that occasion. Furthermore he could not recall the name of the moving company. At that time a quantity of books, household equipment and other items in cartons described generally as "junk" were moved to a small closed private bin in the cellar. This bin and other bins are reserved for use of each tenant; the door is locked by a "combination type" lock and view of the interior is not possible with the door closed. Mr. GUDERT said that the combination to the lock is not known to him and the lock was placed thereon by HISS.

GUDERT had no knowledge that HISS had ever removed any property from his apartment or from the bin. He recalled, however, that TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS, in or about late August or September, 1948 went to the HISS bin in the presence of GUDERT and on the authority of HISS. He recalled that

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TIMOTHY HOBSON took with him an old vacuum cleaner and possibly some other odds and ends. GUDERT failed to recollect that HOBSON took a typewriter and believed that, if he had done so, he would have remembered it.

GUDERT stated that on December 21, 1948 HISS called him and said that a Mr. SCHMALL from Mr. McLEAN'S office would visit GUDERT. HISS requested that GUDERT let SCHMALL into the HISS apartment. HISS further stated that SCHMALL would desire to go into the HISS cellar bin and requested GUDERT to fix an extension cord and light so that SCHMALL could see. SCHMALL arrived at 9:30 A.M. simultaneously with the HISS call. GUDERT opened the door of the HISS apartment and let SCHMALL in. GUDERT did not see SCHMALL again until 3:00 P.M. of the same day when he saw him waiting for a taxicab on the corner of East 8th Street and University Place. GUDERT believed that SCHMALL was carrying a briefcase, and further believed that if he had other packages he, GUDERT, would have noticed it.

GUDERT could not say definitely that SCHMALL entered the HISS bin, but he believed that he did, since the light arrangement set up by GUDERT, had been changed.

During the interview, Mrs. ELIZABETH GUDERT mentioned that she doubted that the HISS' had a typewriter in their apartment. She recalled that TONY HISS about a year ago, upon noticing a small portable Royal typewriter in the GUDERT apartment said that he wished he had one in his apartment so that he could play with it. Mrs. GUDERT produced her typewriter and confirmed that it was a Royal make, portable type.

Mrs. GUDERT also recalled a recent conversation with Mrs. HISS when she stated that they were searching for old check stubs to prove a payment at a certain date. The payment was in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit. Further details could not be recalled by Mrs. GUDERT.

It is to be noted that the GUDERTS hold ALGER HISS in high esteem; consider him a person of good character; and they expressed doubts that the published allegations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS against him are true. The statements of the GUDERTS were received without discussion. Some time ago HISS confided to GUDERT that investigators employed by HENRY LUCE of Time Magazine would undoubtedly approach him for the purpose of "digging up" information in connection with the libel suit. GUDERT stated to HISS that he would give them no information whatsoever, but also stated that if the F.B.I. came he would not be bound by any promises to HISS. Mr. GUDERT stated that the HISS' do not have any

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close friends in the building and he did not know any other person who has visited the HISS apartment with the possible exception of Mrs. LEVIN, Apartment 2B, who has a son that plays with TONY HISS.

HISS employs a maid named ISABEL, who resides in Harlem and who works every day in the HISS apartment. Her hours are very irregular. GUDERT mentioned that Mrs. HISS teaches regularly at the Dalton School, East 89th Street, New York City and that TONY also goes daily to an unknown school for children in New York City. Mr. GUDERT did not know the last name or residence address of the HISS maid.

In an effort to determine whether at the present time or during period of his tenancy since September 10, 1947 ALGER HISS or his wife PRISCILLA maintained a typewriter in their apartment, the following investigation was conducted.

For practical purposes the premises known as 22-26 East 8th Street, New York City is a single apartment house of five floors with two families residing on each floor.

JOSEPH W. BARLOW, Professor of Language at New York University and his wife ANNETTE C. BARLOW occupy Apartment 3B which immediately adjoins the HISS apartment. Both these persons advised that although they have never been in the HISS apartment they can hear noises and voices emanating from the HISS living room. They do not recall ever hearing the sounds of a typewriter; nor have they ever seen one being carried into or out of the HISS apartment. The BARLOWS stated that they only had a nodding acquaintance with the HISSES and did not know of anyone who visited the HISS apartment.

Mrs. DAVID BRANSBY, Apartment 4B, has resided at 22 East 8th Street, since October, 1948 and could furnish no pertinent information concerning HISS or his possible possession of a typewriter.

JOHN REHM, Apartment 5A, advised that he is temporarily occupying the apartment leased by WALDO PEIRCE, an artist who has been residing in Seersport, Maine since the Summer of 1948. REHM was not acquainted with HISS.

Mrs. LEONARD A. FRISBIE, Apartment 4A, occupies the apartment above HISS, but she had no knowledge of a typewriter in HISS' possession. She was not acquainted with the subject HISS and could furnish no pertinent information.

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Mrs. HAROLD LEVIN, Apartment 2B, advised that she knew ALGER HISS and his wife merely as tenants. Mrs. LEVIN advised that she had no knowledge of a typewriter in the possession of HISS. During the interview Mrs. LEVIN stated that she was in sympathy with ALGER HISS; considered him a person of good character; and indicated a disbelief in the published charges against him.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT at 554 West 113th Street, New York City.

At the above address no one was available for interview, however, a neighborhood inquiry determined this house to be owned by Mrs. CATHERINE TRACY, 546 West 113th Street.

Mrs. CATHERINE TRACY, 546 West 113th Street, telephone University 4-9731 advised she was the owner of the apartment house at 554 West 113th Street. She produced her record book which reflected that TIMOTHY HOBSON rented the basement apartment at 554 West 113th Street on August 1, 1946 with a young man named CASWELL. She believed both were students at Columbia University. HOBSON resided here until March, 1947 when Mrs. TRACY believed he went to live with an aunt on Fire Island. HOBSON'S record contained no typewritten correspondence and Mrs. TRACY did not know whether or not he had a typewriter during his stay there. Mrs. TRACY stated HOBSON did not have maid service but did his own housecleaning. She added that there were no tenants in that house at present who may have been acquainted with HOBSON.

After HOBSON left, his roommate CASWELL moved out about one month later. His apartment was taken over by FRANK ROUDA, a former instructor in English Department at Columbia, and now believed to be teaching in Florence, Italy. He has sublet the apartment to two students, however, the rent is paid by ROUDA'S mother, who is in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The records of the United States Naval Hospital, St. Albans, Long Island were checked for information concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON, and to determine if his file contained any typewritten correspondence which could be used for evidenciary purposes. It was ascertained that HOBSON'S file was not available but had been sent to Garden City where Navy personnel records are maintained. The ledger record at the above hospital indicated HOBSON was under mental observation there during July, 1945. At that time he was listed as a V-12 student from Union College. It was noted that HOBSON'S first name appeared in the ledger as, EIMOTHY believed to be a misspelling.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT at Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York City, for information concerning PRISCILLA HISS, wife of ALGER HISS.

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At the office of the Registrar, it was determined that Mrs. PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON, now Mrs. HISS, attended a summer session in the Graduate School in 1928-1929, taking a course in philosophy. At that time she resided at 547 West 123rd Street, New York City.

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At the Graduate Faculties Division, the record of PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON indicated she was a student in the English Department, summer session from July, 1928 until August, 1928 and registered as a regular student in September, 1928. She remained until June, 1929 and received a Master of Arts Degree June 5, 1929. During this period she gave her address as 520 West 124th Street, New York City. This record also reflected she had received an A.B. Degree in 1924 from Bryn Mawr. She was born October 13, 1903 at Evanston, Illinois. As part of her work Mrs. HOBSON submitted a thesis entitled "JOHN HORINGTON and ORLANDO FURIOSO" which is on file at Butler Library at Columbia University.

Mrs. HOBSON also attended the School of Journalism at Columbia, having been admitted in February, 1927 and withdrew in June, 1927 without receiving a degree. She gave as her address at that time the F.R. Cooley and Co., Brokers, Hartford, Connecticut. This is believed to be her employer at that time. Mrs. HOBSON'S record contained no typewritten correspondence between the University and Mrs. HOBSON. The only typewritten work submitted by Mrs. HOBSON is above mentioned thesis according to her record.

At the Butler Library, Columbia University, Miss ALICE MARTING, Room 315 advised that Mrs. HOBSON'S thesis would be on file there as part of the library collection. This thesis would be made up of an original and one carbon copy and contained in a bound volume with several others. This thesis would be typewritten and would have been submitted in 1929. Miss MARTING stated that the policy of the school relative to obtaining one of the above copies was for the author to grant permission to take same and the payment of $.15 per page. This latter to be used in event the thesis has to be retyped. Miss MARTING stated however, under the circumstances it might possibly be arranged to take the original thesis considering the Government's interest. She did, however, desire to discuss this further with her superior, Mr. MIXER, and arrangements were made to recontact Miss MARTING.

Miss SHIRLEY RABINIAU, School of Journalism, Columbia University, made available the file of Mrs. HOBSON. This record indicated she filed an application January, 1927 and withdrew June, 1927. She was a non-graduate. The record gave her address at the time as 222 East 71st Street, New York City and also 325 East 72nd Street, New York City. She stated on this record card that she had attended Yale University 1924 - 1925, also that she had passed tests in English and typewriting. This file also contained an undated, handwritten letter from Mrs. HOBSON to Dr. BROWN, believed to be ROSCOE BROWN, instructor, who died in 1946. This letter expressed her sorrow at having had to drop her course because it interfered with her editorial work for one MORROW.

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The records at Columbia University were reviewed for information on TIMOTHY HOBSON. CONFIDENTIAL

A record on the above was located and reflected he attended from September 1946 - 1947 and took a course in comparative literature. He gave as his address 554 West 113th Street and 3210 P Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. He stated he was a Quaker born September 19, 1926, New York City, and employed by the Reynolds Metal Company, 539 West 25th Street, New York City. The record set forth his previous education as Swarthmore College, March 1, 1944 to November 1, 1944 and Union College, November 1, 1944 to July, 1945. He did not graduate from either of the above schools, but was attending under the Navy V-12 program. No typewritten correspondence of above was available.

The records of Columbia University were checked to further identify CASWELL, a former roommate of TIMOTHY HOBSON at 554 West 113th Street, New York City. It was ascertained that one PETER JOHN CASWELL of 252 Mott Street formerly 554 West 113th Street attended the School General Studies 1947 - 1948.

Mr. MALCOLM DAVIS, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York City, stated that he was instructed by Dr. WILSON to handle this matter relative to typewritten specimens. Mr. DAVIS advised that he had been telephonically in contact with Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, acting president of the Foundation and that Dr. SHOTWELL instructed he, DAVIS, to make available to the reporting agent specimens desired.

Mr. DAVIS referred the writer to Miss EBERTHOLD SAYRE, Assistant to President, who made available a letter signed by ALGER HISS dated Department of State, December 13, 1946 and two copies of letters dated January 17, 1947 from 3210 P Street, N.W.

Mrs. RUTH SMITH, Secretary to Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL made available letter dated, State Department, December 30, 1946 signed by HISS, letter dated Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, February 1, 1947 signed by HISS, copy of letter to BLACKWELL SMITH dated January 8, 1947, copy of letter to Miss HELENE MAHLER dated January 13, 1947 and letter dated Department of State, Washington, January 15, 1947 signed by HISS.

Mr. MALCOLM DAVIS advised that the New York office of the Foundation has the file from the year 1945. He advised that the files of 1944 and those preceding that time are kept at the Foundation, 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. in care of Miss ALLA ROGERS.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOSEPH T. GENCO on December 27 and 29, 1948.

Mr. GEORGE ADAMS, Attorney for the Discipline Committee, New York County Lawyers Association, 14 Vesey Street, New York City, checked his records on ALGER HISS. Mr. ADAMS advised that the Office of the Discipline Committee had no record of ALGER HISS.

Mr. ADAMS ascertained that ALGER HISS was admitted to the New York Bar on February 20, 1933 in the Appellative Division of the Supreme Court, First Department.

Mr. ADAMS further advised that there was no current membership card on HISS.

Miss ANNETTEE PRUSCHAE, receptionist and clerk, New York County Lawyers Association, checked the records and informed that ALGER HISS had never been a member here.

Both Mr. ADAMS and Miss PRUSCHAE stated they knew of no typewritten communication coming from ALGER HISS to be in the possession of the New York Lawyers Association.

Mr. F.S. DRUMMOND, Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York advised that ALGER HISS was not a member of the Bar Association and no file was maintained on him and there was no record there of any communications from HISS.

Mr. DRUMMOND informed that he had been on the faculty of the University of Chicago Law School during 1937 - 1946 with the exception of the war years.

DRUMMOND recalls Dean WILBUR G. KATZ of the Law School mentioning ALGER HISS. DRUMMOND suggested that Dean KATZ who was a Harvard man like HISS might have received communications from HISS.

Mr. DRUMMOND mentioned other members of the faculty who had been on the Justice Department staff and who might know and possibly have communications from ALGER HISS. They are:

Professor EDWARD H. LEVI, Assistant to THURMAN ARNOLD
E. H. HARSHA
WARD S. BOWMAN
NORMAN BURSLER

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Mr. THURLOW M. GORDON, a partner in the law firm of CAHILL, GORDON, ZACHRY and REINDEL, 63 Wall Street, New York City, was interviewed.

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He stated that ALGER HISS was associated as an attorney or law clerk with the firm of Cotton, Franklin, Wright and Gordon of which he was a partner. This firm, prior to 1929 was known as Cotton and Franklin. Both Mr. COTTON and Mr. FRANKLIN are now deceased.

Mr. GORDON said that JOSEPH P. COTTON had been under Secretary of State under President HOOVER and died while occupying that post.

GORDON related that HISS graduated from Harvard Law School in 1929 and had also been a Secretary to Mr. JUSTICE HOLMES. He stayed with the firm a short time, leaving early in the Roosevelt Administration to take a Government position in Washington.

GORDON said he had no communications from HISS and no file on him was maintained in which any letter from HISS would be contained.

Mr. GEORGE T. CAMPBELL, Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, Madison Avenue and 25th Street, New York City was interviewed. Mr. CAMPBELL advised that ALGER HISS was admitted to practice in that Court on February 20, 1933.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated that the records on Admissions could not be made available as they were absolutely confidential and sealed by law. They could not leave the Court's possession. He further added that if deemed necessary to instant investigation, he would permit an F.B.I. expert to examine typewritten specimens from HISS' file, in the courthouse premises. Regarding the obtaining of photographs, Mr. CAMPBELL said that in order to obtain photographs of portions of typewritten papers, it would be necessary to first obtain the permission of the Court.

Nonetheless, Mr. CAMPBELL gave the following information from HISS' file:

ALGER HISS was born in Baltimore, Maryland on November 11, 1904. His mother was MARY L. HISS and his father, CHARLES A. HISS, both born in Baltimore.

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The Questionnaire of ALGER HISS was dated prior to his admission and was sworn to on January 9, 1933. At that time he lived with his wife PRISCILLA HISS at 378 Central Park West, New York City. It was noted that the questionnaire was executed in HISS' own handwriting. According to Mr. CAMPBELL, this is required to be so.

The following prior addresses were noted:

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1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland from November, 1904 to December, 1929.

1241 30th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. from December, 1929 to October, 1930.

21 Chauncey Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts from October, 1930 to October, 1931.

180 Calremont Avenue, New York City from October, 1931 to October, 1932.

378 Central Park West, New York City from October, 1932 to time of Questionnaire.

The following education was set out for ALGER HISS:

Johns Hopkins University, September, 1922 - June, 1926 A.B.
Harvard Law School, September, 1926 - June, 1929 LL.B.

HISS had been connected with the following law offices:

Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts from October, 1930 to April, 1932.

Cotton, Franklin, Wright and Gordon, 63 Wall Street, New York City, from April, 1932 to time of Questionnaire.

HISS indicated that he was a Second Lieutenant, Infantry, Reserve Corps, U.S.A. and that he was on the inactive list.

HISS listed the following references:

THURLOW M. GORDON
63 Wall Street, New York City

R. GRAHAM HEINER
1112 Park Avenue, New York City

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Atty. - COTTON, FRANKLIN, WRIGHT and GORDON
63 Wall Street, New York City

WILLIAM L. MARBURY, JR.
159 West Laudale Street, Baltimore, Maryland

Atty. - MARBURY, GOSNELL and WILLIAMS
1000 Maryland Trust Blvd.
Baltimore, Maryland

MAXWELL EVARTS FOSTER
Manchester, Massachusetts

Atty. and partner,
CHOATE, HALL and STEWART
30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts

All of the above references submitted typewritten affidavits.

HISS submitted a typewritten affidavit dated January 16, 1933. It appeared to be prepared on the same machine which typed the affidavit of THURLOW M. GORDON. Another affidavit of HISS was dated January 13, 1933 and related to his attendance at the Powder Paint Academy at Duxbury, Massachusetts.

An affidavit reflected that ALGER HISS was employed as Secretary to Justice HOLMES from October, 1929 to October, 1930.

The following investigation was conducted by THOMAS J. McSHANE.

GEORGE A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Counsel, Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York City, advised that no policy was ever issued by Home Life to DONALD HISS, ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. However, medical files reflect a preliminary application for insurance by DONALD HISS in Washington, D.C. on July 23, 1946, which application was refused for physical reasons.

This medical file indicated that DONALD HISS had been treated for duodenal ulcers by Dr. WALTER K. MEYERS, 1834 I Street, NW Washington, D.C. in 1939, and that he had been operated on for this condition by Dr. I. RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE in June, 1939 at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Johns Hopkins Hospital had forwarded a report on this matter to the Home Life Insurance Company on August 15, 1946.

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Examination of the medical file in question failed to reveal any typewritten correspondence to the company from DONALD HISS. Mr. RICHARDSON stated, however, that it was quite possible that HISS might have directed such correspondence to the Home Life representatives in Washington, D. C., as it was through him he had made preliminary application for insurance. These representatives are VERNON W. HOLLEMAN, General Agent, and PAUL GROVE, Jr., 1240 Shoreham Building, 15th Street at H, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The medical file further contained a letter from the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, 46th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, on September 18, 1946, to the Home Life Insurance Company. This letter stated that DONALD HISS had applied for a $25,000 Ordinary Life Policy with the Provident Mutual on July 24, 1946 and that the policy at first was refused because of personal history. The letter indicated, however, that the application was resubmitted to the Reinsurance Company of the Provident Mutual which subsequently issued the policy with standard ratings. This letter from Provident Mutual for Home Life was signed by one LYNCH for ERNEST J. DEWEES, Medical Director.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN on December 27, 1948.

At Morgan and Brother, 510 West 21st Street, New York City, JOSEPH CLARK, Assistant Manager advised, that the records of this company reflected that the furnishings of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been moved by a van of Morgan and Brother on September 10, 1947 from 3210 P Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. to 22 East 8th Street.

Mr. CLARK said that these records showed that these furnishings totalled about eight thousand pounds but that there was no breakdown describing these articles except for a list of furniture damaged in moving. This last list consisted of about ten articles of furniture damaged but contained no mention of a typewriter. CLARK said that this job had been secured by Morgan and Brother through Allied Van Lines at Washington, D.C. after ALGER HISS had contracted with Security Storage of Washington, D.C. for security storage to obtain moving services for HISS' belongings from Washington, D.C. to New York. CLARK said that all papers concerned in this moving would be in the files of Morgan and Brother at New York City and that no further descriptive data of the material moved could be secured from Allied Van Lines or from Security Storage. He said that these records showed that none of HISS' belongings had been stored at Morgan and Brother and related that HISS' furniture had been moved in a truck driven by BEVERLY LYNCH and two assistants JOSEPH HMURA and HARRY MEHLWORN.

CLARK said that about two days after this, furniture arrived at 22 East 8th Street, New York City. He had sent an employee named EDWARD MIERISCH to unpack certain cartons at that address, which cartons were among the articles moved from Washington, D.C. for ALGER HISS.

BEVERLY LYNCH, residing 62-51 Boston Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York City and JOSEPH HMURA and HARRY MEHLWORN all employed at Morgan and Brother each on interview recalled this particular delivery and each gave substantially the same story. None could recall delivering a typewriter to this address, advising that they took special care of any typewriter and further that this would be the first article they would carry upstairs when delivering the furnishings. They said it was their practice to always hold a typewriter to one side and then deliver this first, since if left on the moving van it usually would be stolen in preference to other objects. Each said they recalled this delivery, since one of the men sent up to assist them reported in an intoxicated condition and the three of them unloaded the HISS furnishings, where usually they would have a fourth man to assist them. Each said that he recalls that Mrs. HISS was there to direct them as to where the articles should be placed.

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Each of these three men advised that almost half of the articles moved were in sealed cartons which they described as book cartons and they said that Mrs. HISS directed them to place about one third of these sealed cartons in a storage room in the basement of 22 East 8th Street, New York City. Each advised that it was possible that the typewriter may have been packed in a sealed carton, prior to moving, since the cartons were large enough to hold a typewriter. However they said this did not appear probable since most people fear to so pack a typewriter lest it be smashed in moving. Each of these three moving men was definite as to not seeing or handling a typewriter in moving the HISS belongings from Washington, D.C. to New York City.

EDWARD MIERISCH, who is no longer in the employ of Morgan and Brother, was interviewed at his residence, Room 572 of the Times Plaza Hotel, 510 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. MIERISCH recalled that he had unpacked a large amount of cartons at the residence of ALGER HISS about September 12, 1947. He said he had been sent to do this job by Morgan and Brother and that he unpacked these cartons at the direction of Mrs. HISS. However, he is certain that he did not unpack any typewriter from these cartons. MIERISCH said that he was not asked to, and did not, unpack or remove any cartons from the storage room in the basement of 22 East 8th Street, New York City.

At the Manhattan Storage Company, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, the Division Manager Mr. E.F. CORNELL advised that the records of this company failed to reflect that this company had ever moved or stored any articles belonging to ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

Neither Morgan and Brother or Manhattan Storage Company were in possession of any typewritten correspondence from any member of the HISS family.

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JAMES HACKNEY, presently General Sales Manager of the Portable Typewriter Division, Remington Rand Incorporated, was interviewed at the offices of that company, 315 4th Avenue, New York City on December 29, 1948 by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN.

Mr. HACKNEY advised that he had formerly been General Sales Manager for the Woodstock Typewriter Company, covering all domestic and foreign sales, for many years up until 1937 at which time he left the employ of Woodstock. He advised that he is unfamiliar with the workings of the Philadelphia Sales Agency of Woodstock since his position was on an administrative basis over all sales agencies both in the United States and abroad. He said that he recalls that SAM WARD left the Woodstock Company about 1926 but states that he does not know what records were maintained at the Philadelphia Sales Agency for Woodstock since each agency kept its own system of records. He advised that JOHN CAROW who succeeded SAM WARD in charge of the Sales Agency for Woodstock at Philadelphia would be familiar with the records and their disposal. HACKNEY also suggested that H.E. STEINKE, of 7020 West Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, former Service Manager at the Philadelphia Agency, and Mr. JOHNSON, present Treasurer of Woodstock Company at Chicago, Illinois might know of the disposal of the records of the Philadelphia Agency. It is noted that these persons have been interviewed by Agents of the Philadelphia and Chicago offices. He also advised that SAMUEL L. HOOPER might have some information concerning the Woodstock records.

SAMUEL L. HOOPER, presently Sales Manager of the Noiseless Typewriter Division of Remington Rand Incorporated, advised that he had been Eastern Sales Manager of the Woodstock Typewriter Company for several years up until he left the employ of that company in 1938. He knew nothing concerning the disposal of the records of the Philadelphia Sales Agency, since he was not in Woodstock's employ at the time, except that H.N. WEBSTER, who succeeded HOOPER as Eastern Sales Manager, had consulted with him in 1946 concerning the closing of the Philadelphia Sales Agency. HOOPER said WEBSTER had never discussed with him the disposition of records. He advised that WEBSTER is presently the representative at Dallas, Texas for the Woodstock Typewriter Company. It is noted that the file in this case reflects that the Dallas office has previously been requested to interview H.N. WEBSTER concerning this matter.

Mr. HOOPER said that each Sales Agency of Woodstock used to maintain in a loose leaf book, known as the Daily Machine Report, reports in chronological sequence, setting out the sales of typewriters, the serial number of the typewriter, the purchaser and the salesman making said sale. He advised that if this book of the Philadelphia Sales Agency for the period in question were available, this would be the book or report that would be of value in instant investigation to secure the serial number of the Woodstock typewriter in question.

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No leads on above have been set out since the file reflects that investigation on names of persons mentioned above had previously been requested.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN on January 5, 1949:

Mrs. CHARLOTTE DURHAM, Head of the Dalton Schools, 108 East 89th Street, New York City gave the following information concerning PRISCILLA HISS who is presently employed as teacher in English in the Middle School of the Dalton Schools.

About March, 1947 ALGER HISS consulted with Mrs. DURHAM concerning the entry of his son, ANTHONY HISS, as a student at the Dalton Schools, for the semester beginning September, 1947. At that time ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS filled out a form in longhand concerning their personal history and that of their son ANTHONY. This form included the information that ALGER HISS was employed as president of the Carnegie Foundation and that ALGER HISS had attended high school for four years at Baltimore City College, graduating in 1921, then attended college at John Hopkins University, graduating in 1926 and listed attendance at Harvard Law School from which ALGER HISS had secured his LL.B. degree in 1929.

ALGER HISS gave as bank reference the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Washington, D.C.

ALGER HISS' clubs were listed as the Metropolitan Club and the Harvard Club.

On this form the educational background of PRISCILLA HISS was listed as attendance at Phoebe Ann Thorne High School, Bryn Mawr, Graduated 1920; Bryn Mawr College, graduated 1924 and Columbia Univeristy, graduated 1929.

This form listed as PRISCILLA HISS' clubs only Bryn Mawr Club of Washington.

This form contained a space for listing references among the faculty of Dalton Schools or persons whose children were in attendance there. Mr. and Mrs. HISS gave as references the following, with no addresses supplied: Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, Mrs. CARL BINGER and Mr. and Mrs. C. McKIN NORTON.

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According to the information on this form ANTHONY HISS had previously attended the Foxhole Nursery School, Washington, D.C., 1944 - 1946 and the Potomac School, Kindergarten, 1946 - 1947.

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Mrs. DURHAM said that while ALGER HISS was discussing with her the entrance of ANTHONY HISS into Dalton Schools, she had ascertained that PRISCILLA HISS was then teaching at the Potomac School, Washington, D.C. Mrs. DURHAM had then requested that PRISCILLA HISS teach at the Dalton Schools. After several letters in this regard, most of which were sent by Dalton Schools, in the summer of 1947, to PRISCILLA HISS at Peacham, Vermont, Mrs. HISS accepted the position of teacher in English at the Dalton Schools in New York City beginning with the September term of 1947. Mrs. DURHAM said she believes PRISCILLA HISS taught at the Potomac School in Washington, D.C. for about two years prior to this.

Mrs. DURHAM said the personnel file at this school contained no information concerning PRISCILLA HISS except the letters in regard to Mrs. HISS' acceptance of the position with the school. However, she supplied a copy of the School Bulletin containing the names and background of the members of the faculty. In regard to PRISCILLA HISS this contained the following information:

Education:	A.B., Bryn Mawr; Yale University; M.A. Columbia University.
Experience:	Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers; Time Magazine; Library of Congress; The Potomac School, Washington, D.C.
Publications:	Research in Fine Arts in Colleges and Universities of the United States (for the Carnegie Corporation).

Mrs. DURHAM said that ANTHONY HISS is presently attending the Dalton School and is usually brought to and from the school by a maid employed by the HISS family. However, she knows nothing concerning this maid, and Mrs. DURHAM said she has never visited at the HISS home.

Two typewritten letters, addressed to the Dalton School and signed by ALGER HISS, one dated April 15, 1947 and the other dated June 26, 1947, were supplied by Mrs. DURHAM. Both letters bear the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and both have been forwarded by separate letter to the F.B.I. Laboratory for comparison purposes.

Mrs. DURHAM says that the above mentioned two letters constitute the only specimens of typewriting in the files of this school, from any member of the HISS family. She further said that she had no other information of value to this investigation.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOSEPH T. GENCO and JAMES P. MARTIN on December 23, 1948.

Doctor ABRAHAM KARDINER, 1100 Park Avenue, New York City, advised that he was a psychiatrist who had treated TIMOTHY HOBSON, twice a week from November 3, 1947 until June 29, 1948. Doctor KARDINER said that ALGER HISS, stepfather of TIMOTHY HOBSON, had brought TIMOTHY HOBSON to him for treatments but that HISS had mentioned no references. He said he had known that HISS was president of the Carnegie Foundation and accordingly had requested no references or background material on HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON. He further said that he had no information regarding TIMOTHY HOBSON'S schooling, residences, or other personal history, which might be of assistance in locating specimens of typewriting material.

Doctor KARDINER said that he had received no letters or other typewritten material from any member of the HISS family. He related that it was his custom to hand his bills to TIMOTHY HOBSON in person and that later he would receive a check attached to this bill through the mail. This check would be signed by ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS but would not be accompanied by any cover letter. Doctor KARDINER said he would immediately throw away the envelope accompanying these checks, and advised also that he had no personal knowledge of any information that might be of assistance to this investigation.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents GEORGE COYLE and JAMES P. MARTIN on December 29, 1948.

Mrs. LENA NIXON, residing top floor at 833 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City, advised that she is the sister of GENOA MORSE, who was employed as a maid by Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C.

She said that sometime late in 1947 GENOA MORSE wrote to her asking her to secure a maid for the HISS family in New York City and giving her the New York City address of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and a telephone number at the school at which Mrs. HISS was employed.

However, she said she knew no one who could work as a maid in Manhattan at that time and relates that she wrote a postcard to Mrs. ALGER HISS so advising Mrs. HISS. She said she had no personal contact with any of the HISS family in New York City and did not know anyone who was employed by the HISS family in New York City. In addition, LENA NIXON said she had no further information that might be of value to this investigation.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents James R. Shinners and Robert F.X. O'Keefe, January 7, 1949.

ALBERT EMANUEL PENALOSA aka Albert Penn stated in an interview at the New York Office that he was an acquaintance of TIMOTHY HOBSON, step son of ALGER HISS, since the summer of 1945 when they were introduced at the Astor Hotel Bar, New York City. PENALOSA said he was on leave at the time from the Norfolk, Virginia Naval base and held the rank of Lieutenant J.G. PENALOSA said that during his two week leave he had perverted relations with HOBSON on numerous occasions. PENALOSA said he had never done such a thing before but was highly upset because his engagement was broken and he was suffering from "battle fatigue."

PENALOSA said that shortly after his return to Norfolk he was transferred to San Diego and received a long distance call from HOBSON stating he had been discharged from the Navy as a homosexual and he had advised his mother Mrs. HISS and ALGER HISS of the situation by letter. HOBSON told PENALOSA they were "highly upset" and "were going to do something about it" indicating to PENALOSA that they might proceed against him.

PENALOSA said he was upset by this and sought the advice of Navy psychiatrists at San Diego and shortly thereafter was released from the Navy on similar grounds as HOBSON in October, 1945.

Following his dismissal from the Navy PENALOSA said he returned to New York and took an apartment at 315 West 25th Street, New York City. He said HOBSON moved in with him in late December, 1945 and he remained until April, 1946. Another man, ALBERT HOWARTH of the New York School of Interior Decoration, 515 Madison Avenue, also lived at the apartment for approximately the same period.

PENALOSA said that during the period HOBSON resided at the apartment he never saw or heard of him using a typewriter. He said he saw essays and poems typewritten by HOBSON, but these were done when HOBSON was in school several years before. PENALOSA said HOBSON had shown him the writings for a critical analysis. But PENALOSA emphasized he never saw HOBSON do any writing while he lived with him and was positive that no typewriter was ever used in the apartment.

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It was pointed out by PENALOSA that he never met either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS during the period HOBSON lived with him. In fact, PENALOSA said, he very seldom heard him make any reference to them. HOBSON used to visit his father, THAYER HOBSON, but PENALOSA did not think this bond was very close.

PENALOSA said after he gave up the apartment in April of 1946 he has seen very little of HOBSON. He indicated ALBERT HOWORTH may see him more often. PENALOSA said that none of the names or circumstances mentioned in the instant investigation were ever discussed or brought up by HOBSON.

PENALOSA at the present time is an actor, having appeared in Broadway plays in minor roles under the name of ALBERT PENN. He resides with his mother and brother at 6 Burns Street, Forest Hills (BO. 8-9340) and occasionally with another actor at 1 Christopher Street, New York City (CH. 2-6121). He was born February 4, 1919.

The Washington Field office had previously advised that the records of the Navy Officers Discipline Section, Washington, D.C. indicated that TIMOTHY HOBSON was discharged from the Navy V-12 program because of homosexual relations with Lieutenant Junior Grade ALBERT EMANUEL PENOLOSA in 1945. PENOLOSA was allowed to resign from the Navy for the good of the service. In sworn statement to ONI in August 1945 Lieutenant PENOLOSA admitted homosexual tendencies from age nineteen and he named three persons with whom he had performed homosexual acts prior to meeting HOBSON.

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FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

Reference is made to the report of SA FRANK E. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, in the captioned matter which sets out the facts that investigation at Baltimore developed one FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN as a logical suspect for unknown subject "FELIX" known to CHAMBERS. On December 22, 1948, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was shown a photograph of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN by SAs JOSEPH M. KELLY and THOMAS G. SPENCER. At this time CHAMBERS made an instantaneous, definite and unequivocal identification of INSLERMAN as the individual known to him in 1937 and 1938 in Baltimore as "FELIX".

The following investigation was conducted by SAs JOHN J. DANAHY and FRANCIS J. GALLANT:

Reference is made to the report of SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN dated December 30, 1948, at New York, wherein Agent O'BRIEN reported that in the course of an interview of FELIX INSLERMAN on December 23, 1948, at the latter's farm in Cambridge, New York, Agent O'BRIEN observed a Leica camera bearing serial number 234730, of which camera INSLERMAN claimed ownership. Upon INSLERMAN'S appearance before the Grand Jury hearing testimony in this matter in the Southern District of New York on January 4, 5, and 6, 1949, INSLERMAN, upon advice of his attorney, refused to turn over the above-mentioned Leica camera together with other photographic equipment observed by Agent O'BRIEN and Agents of the Albany Office in the possession of INSLERMAN on December 23, 1948.

On January 6, 1949, in the presence of SA O'BRIEN, INSLERMAN stated to Special Assistants to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN and RAYMOND P. WHEARTY in a conversation in the United States Court House, that he had had the aforementioned Leica camera brought to New York and that, at the time of the conversation, the camera was located in the home of his father-in-law, J. W. RYNDERS at 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York. On the instructions of the aforementioned Special Assistants to the Attorney General an affidavit was prepared on the same date and sworn to by SA O'BRIEN and presented to GARRETT W. COTTER, United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New

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York. On the basis of the aforementioned affidavit on the same day, January 6, 1949, Commissioner COTTER issued a search warrant to SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT authorizing the latter and any other Special Agents designated to assist him to conduct a search of the premises at 909 Summit Avenue, occupied by J. W. RYNDERS, and to seize the said Leica camera and such other photographic equipment belonging to FELIX INSLERMAN which might be found therein. Copies of the aforementioned affidavit and warrant are being maintained as exhibits in the case file of this office.

At approximately 10:00 A.M. on the morning of January 8, 1949, SAs JOHN J. DANAHY and FRANCIS J. GALLANT entered the premises at 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York, for the purpose of executing the aforementioned search warrant. Mrs. ELIZABETH RYNDERS, mother-in-law of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, answered the door by opening the latter several inches, meanwhile holding it secure on an interview chain. The Agents identified themselves and attempted to state their business but Mrs. RYNDERS became highly agitated and excited and shouted that she could have nothing to do with the FBI until she called "the lawyer". She spent several minutes running frantically through the house crying that she wasn't involved in this matter and trying to find the telephone number of her lawyer. After several minutes she found the telephone number and endeavored to call the attorney at his office but received no answer. She returned to the door and after several minutes calmed down sufficiently so that the Agents could explain the purpose of their visit. This explanation and the presentation to her of a copy of the search warrant precipitated a semi-hysterical outburst. However, eventually she became more composed and it was ascertained that the attorney she was endeavoring to reach was LOU BENDER, attorney for FELIX INSLERMAN. The Agents offered to procure BENDER'S home telephone number for her and Mrs. RYNDERS furnished them with a telephone directory through the partially open door. Mr. BENDER'S home telephone number, KIngsbridge 3-1519, was furnished Mrs. RYNDERS by the Agents and she attempted to call him. However, she was unable to obtain a dial tone after several minutes of waiting and again became extremely upset and shouted that the FBI had disconnected her phone. She was assured by the Agents that no such action had been taken. To

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pacify Mrs. RYNDERS, Agent DANAHY offered to call Mr. BENDER from an outside phone and ask him to call Mrs. RYNDERS. She stated that this would be satisfactory.

While Agent GALLANT waited at the door Agent DANAHY went to a nearby public phone and eventually reached Mr. BENDER at his home. Mr. BENDER was advised of the nature of the warrant and the intention of the Agents to execute it and he was asked to call Mrs. RYNDERS. Mr. BENDER stated that he doubted the legality of the warrant and the legality of its execution on a Saturday. Agent DANAHY advised Mr. BENDER that he had been assured of the legality of the warrant and the legality of its execution during daylight hours by a Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, and Mr. BENDER was further advised that the warrant had been issued by a United States Commissioner on January 6, 1949, after the submission of an appropriate affidavit. Mr. BENDER then advised Agent DANAHY that he had just received a telephone call from FELIX INSLERMAN at Cambridge, New York, who had told him that Agents of the Albany Division had entered his premises in a search of cameras and that he had the cameras on the premises. This information was furnished the New York Office for transmission to Albany by Agent DANAHY.

Upon Agent DANAHY'S return to 909 Summit Avenue, Mrs. RYNDERS was concluding a phone conversation with Mr. BENDER. At the conclusion of this conversation the Agents were admitted to the premises and shortly thereafter a search was commenced. The search was conducted in the presence of Mrs. RYNDERS and included the living room, dining room, hallway, bathroom, two bedrooms, and all closets on the first or ground floor, a rear porch, a kitchen and cellar with storerooms used and occupied by the RYNDERS in the basement of the house, and a rear yard and areaway surrounding the entire premises. In the left bottom drawer of a dressing table in a bedroom on the Southwest corner of the first floor of the building, an Eastman Kodak Folding Camera Century Model, Case #126, was found by SA GALLANT. Mrs. RYNDERS stated that this camera was owned by her husband, who had purchased it many years previously. However, in view of the nature of the warrant and the explicit naming of a Folding Kodak Camera, this camera was

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seized without protest by Mrs. RYNDERS and a receipt given to her for it. A statement as to the article seized was prepared and signed by Mrs. RYNDERS and will be kept as an exhibit in this case. Charts showing the area searched by each Agent and the location of the camera seized have been prepared and will, likewise, be retained as exhibits.

Mrs. RYNDERS, during the search and at the time of the Agents' departure, appeared completely composed and cooperative and expressed no animosity towards the Agents or the Bureau because of the action taken. She expressed the opinion that she and her husband were unfortunate victims of circumstances since they were not involved in instant case and had no choice but to offer their home as shelter to their son-in-law when he visited New York. Mrs. RYNDERS further volunteered the information that she and her husband had furnished the money to INSLERMAN necessary to retain LOU BENDER as his attorney.

The above-described Eastman Kodak Folding Camera, Case #126, was forwarded by registered mail to the Bureau, Attention FBI Laboratory, on January 8, 1949, in accordance with telephonic Bureau instructions received on that date.

The return on the search warrant was sworn to before United States Commissioner GARRETT W. COTTER, Southern District of New York, by SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT on January 10, 1949. The original warrant was returned and the original receipt for the property seized was likewise returned to the issuing Commissioner on the same date at New York City.

With reference to Leica Camera, Serial Number 234730, on January 13, 1949, SA JOHN J. DANAHY interviewed Mr. PHILIP H. DEUTCHMAN, Treasurer of E. LEITZ, INC., 304 Hudson Street, New York City. E. LEITZ, INC., are exclusive agents for the sale of Leica cameras in the United States. With reference to Leica Camera, Serial Number 234730, Mr. DEUTCHMAN advised that the records of his company indicated that the above camera was sold to the CAPITOL CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1003 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., on June 24, 1937. The records further indicated that on August 31, 1937, FELIX A. INSLERMAN of 2113

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Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, notified the LEITZ COMPANY that he was the owner of record of this camera. On June 8, 1939, he notified them of a change of address by him to 6 Roseland Avenue, Raspeburg, Maryland, and on June 8, 1942, of another change of address to 131 35th Street, Lindenhurst, New York. An appropriate lead has been set out by teletype to the Washington Field Office to conduct appropriate investigation concerning the sale of the above camera by the CAPITOL CAMERA EXCHANGE.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA GEORGE F. COYLE and SA THOMAS E. O'BRIEN on January 15, 1949.

On January 10, 1949, T. J. DONEGAN advised that FELIX INSLERMAN maintained bank accounts at the Bowery Savings Bank, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City, and the Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th Street, New York City.

Mr. E. H. GAUNT, Bowery Savings Bank, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City, advised that FELIX A. INSLERMAN opened a savings account #92769 in the late 1920's. His signature card indicated his address to be 337 East 34th Street, New York City and his occupation as student. His father's name was given as AUGUST INSLERMAN, mother ANNA INSLERMAN. The account is a very small, inactive account and now has a balance of $1.00.

The records of the bank indicated no account in the name of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, wife of FELIX and Mr. GAUNT advised that neither FELIX nor ELIZABETH INSLERMAN maintained accounts in any other branches of the Bowery Savings Bank.

Mr. GAUNT advised that the bank records disclosed an account #91797 in the names of HANS E. and/or ELIZABETH ANNA INSLERMAN, likewise with the address 337 East 34th Street, New York City. This account was opened in the late 1920's and is still open. HANS INSLERMAN'S parents were listed as AUGUST and ANNE INSLERMAN. ELIZABETH ANNA INSLERMAN gave her date and place of birth as June 16, 1907 at New Brunswick, New Jersey and her parents as ALEX and ELIZABETH BERKES. The above account is apparently that of HANS INSLERMAN, brother of the subject FELIX INSLERMAN.

Mr. R. D. WILLIAMS, Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th Street, New York City, advised that FELIX A. INSLERMAN opened savings account #515,884 on June 18, 1934 with a deposit of $60.00. The signature card listed his residence as 314 East 122nd Street, New York City, gave his occupation as a mechanic and stated he was born July 11, 1910. The account was made a joint account to include ELIZABETH INSLERMAN in May 1935 who indicated she was born February 18, 1915. On May 20, 1935 FELIX INSLERMAN notified the bank of a change of address to 495 East 180th Street, New York City. The largest balance of the account was $1284.00 in January 1942 and on January 27, 1942 there was

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a withdrawal of $1250.00. The account was closed March 17, 1944 by withdrawal of the balance of $38.81 by a draft to the Lindenhurst Bank, Lindenhurst, New York.

There was no account for FELIX or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN at any other branches of the Harlem Savings Bank.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES P. MARTIN.

It is noted that during the course of the search of the premises of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN at Cambridge, New York, said search made under consent to search, on December 23, 1948, there were observed in INSLERMAN'S possession, three bonds of the Imperial Russian Government, made out to AUGUST ~~J.~~ INSLERMAN. These bonds, each of one thousand dollar denomination, bore numbers A38707, A38708 and A38709 and were issued by the National City Bank, Thirty-Fourth Street Branch. INSLERMAN claimed that his father had owned these bonds and that they were part of his father's estate.

In regard to these bonds, Confidential Informant T-1 gave the following information:

The National City Bank acted as transfer agents for Imperial Russian Government Bonds and as of October 8, 1935, upon receiving a Certificate of deposit from AUGUST J. INSLERMAN of 314 East 122nd Street, New York, re issued to him the following bonds, all of six and one half per cent interest rate:

One bond, of ten thousand dollar denomination bearing number C1791.

Three bonds, each of one thousand dollar denomination, bearing the following numbers: A38707
A38708
A38709

These bonds were issued by the Czarist Government of Russia on June 18, 1916 with a maturity date of June 18, 1919. After the Soviet Revolution in Russia, these bonds were in default and the Soviet Government never recognized these bonds or paid anything on them.

After default, a Protective Committee was formed to retain the bulk of these bonds for further dealings, in an attempt to secure some payment on same. The bondholders turned in their bonds to the City Bank and Farmers Trust Company, who acted as a depositary for said bonds, issuing, in return, certificates of deposit.

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When the Soviet Government failed to recognize these bonds by 1935, the bonds were returned to the original holders, and the certificates of deposit called in, in 1935. At that time, the National City Bank acted as transfer agents and re-issued the above described Imperial Russian Government Bonds to AUGUST J. INSLERMAN. However, INSLERMAN had no account at the National City Bank and there is no available information as to where INSLERMAN first secured these bonds.

Confidential Informant T- said, however, that there is no doubt that these bonds were Czarist Government Bonds, never recognized by the Soviet Government, and, accordingly, of practically no value since the fall of the Czarist Government in Russia.

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RE: INDICTMENT OF ALGER HISS
RETURNED DECEMBER 15, 1948

By stipulation dated December 22, 1948, entered into between Departmental attorneys and EDWARD C. MC LEAN, member of the firm of Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean, attorney for ALGER HISS, the date of the trial of ALGER HISS on the indictment returned December 15, 1948, was moved back to February 24, 1949, and the time limit for motions with respect to the indictment was extended from the earlier date of December 30, 1948 to January 24, 1949; such stipulation was subsequently approved by Judge Clancy. By further stipulation dated January 11, 1949, the motion period was extended until February 14, 1949, but the trial date was not affected and remains as set down for February 24, 1949.

On December 28, 1948, Mr. McLEAN requested Mr. Donegan to return to him the menu, set of notes captioned "Appendix", and the original and copy of a letter dated January 30, 1933 and copy of a letter dated February 17, 1933, all of which have previously been turned over to agents of this office by Mr. McLEAN. (Pages 79 and 80 of referenced report.) On clearance from Mr. Donegan, SA Thomas G. Spencer returned those items to Mr. McLEAN.

Mr. Donegan has advised that Mr. McLEAN has also requested that he be furnished with copies of the prints made from the film located by the HCUA at the farm of CHAMBERS near Westminster, Maryland, as well as with copies of the 65 documents produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore in November, 1948; Mr. McLEAN was advised subsequently that such documentary material cannot be furnished to him at this time unless a proper motion for that purpose is filed and granted by the Court.

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RE: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

As mentioned in referenced report, a grand jury was sworn in by U. S. District Judge John W. Clancy, Southern District of New York, on December 15, 1948, to hear evidence being presented in instant matter by Special Assistants to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan and Raymond P. Whearty. The schedule of persons who appeared before this grand jury during the period of this report is as follows:

12/21/48	WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
12/22/48	FRANCIS B. SAYRE GEORGE HEWITT ANNABELLE NEWCOMB
1/3/49	ANNABELLE NEWCOMB FELIX A. INSLERMAN
1/4/49	EUNICE LINCOLN MAX YERGAN FELIX A. INSLERMAN
1/5/49	MAX BEDACHT FELIX A. INSLERMAN
1/6/49	JOHN L. KELLEY EDWARD J. McSHANE FELIX A. INSLERMAN
1/11/49	MAX BEDACHT ELIZABETH INSLERMAN
1/12/49	ELIZABETH INSLERMAN
1/13/49	FELIX A. INSLERMAN ELIZABETH INSLERMAN

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING ALGER HISS

On December 30, 1948 Confidential Informant [redacted] advised SA Thomas J. McShane that he had received the following information from a personal, reliable friend who in turn had received the information from a friend of his in Washington, D. C. employed as a newspaper writer. The latter, who claimed to be a close friend of ALGER HISS, stated to the informant's friend that HISS was "covering up" for his wife in instant matter, that his wife is really the person responsible for passage of information from State Department files to CHAMBERS. Further, that this informant's source advised that he understood that Mrs. HISS had been working with CHAMBERS in securing information and that at the same time CHAMBERS himself was in love with ALGER HISS; that these two men reportedly were homosexual and that a homosexual relationship had existed between them for some time.

The informant continued that the newspaperman claimed that HISS was not cognizant of the espionage activities of his wife and of her collaboration with CHAMBERS until the latter publicly accused HISS of passing official documents to him. CHAMBERS' accusations reportedly were motivated by a feeling of revenge when HISS resisted his advances. Accordingly, he accused HISS himself of passing the information rather than his wife, feeling that HISS would attempt to cover up for his wife and not involve her if at all possible. This newspaperman is further reported to have stated that it is the above-detailed set of facts which makes HISS' defense so very difficult.

Confidential Informant [redacted] remarked to SA McShane that the above story seemed so fantastic to him that he had just considered it another story manufactured by ALGER HISS' friends to exonerate him and therefore did not question his source further. [redacted] declared he did not know the name of the newspaperman in question but agreed to make attempts to secure it.

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On January 18, 1949 [redacted] advised SA McShane that he had learned that the name of the newspaperman who had furnished the above-mentioned story was PADOWER (ph.), first name unknown, and that he was supposed to have been formerly on the staff of the lately defunct New York newspaper "P.M." and presently on the staff of the New York "Star". Efforts are being made to locate and identify this individual.

- PENDING -

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LEADS

Although various Divisions have conducted investigation in instant matter as a result of leads set out telephonically and by teletype, copies of this report are not being designated for all of such offices inasmuch as the results of their respective investigations have been, pursuant to Bureau instructions, set out in report form.

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Md.

Will endeavor to determine whether FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was associated with IRVING SPECTOR, HARRY SPECTOR, ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, or any of the other individuals who were discharged from Aberdeen Proving Ground as a result of information regarding their membership in the Communist Party. (Baltimore letter to Bureau January 5, 1949; New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore, January 11, 1949.)

Will interview FRIEDRICH AUGUST KUEPPERS, 4202 Ivanhoe Avenue, former employee of the Republic Aviation Corporation who was a reference given by INSLERMAN at the time he sought employment at the latter company. (New York teletype to Baltimore, January 11, 1949.)

Will continue interviews of associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Aberdeen Proving Ground.
(Bureau letter, December 13, 1948; New York teletype to Baltimore, January 6, 1949.)

Will continue to follow progress of the libel and slander action brought by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

Will continue investigation in attempt to identify and locate Unknown Subject, with alias "Keith", and one STEPANOFF mentioned by CHAMBERS.

Will attempt to locate and interview DON TILGHMAN on basis of information in instant report furnished by CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES.
(New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore and Washington Field Office, January 12, 1949.)

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Will interview Mrs. MARY L. HISS and Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and secure from them any typewritten material in their possession typed by any member of the HISS family.
(New York teletype to Baltimore, January 12, 1949.)

BOSTON

At Peterboro, N.H.

Will attempt to verify CHAMBERS' statement regarding automobile trip made by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and himself from Washington, D. C. to New Hampshire in the summer of 1937 for purpose of visiting the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE.
(New York teletype to Boston and New Haven dated January 6, 1949.)

CHARLOTTE

At Winston-Salem, N.C.

Will interview CHESTER DAVIS, JR., staff writer for the "Journal" and "Sentinel" newspapers, Winston-Salem; DAVIS was mentioned by former SA ROY L. MORGAN when the latter was interviewed by Bureau Agents. Will obtain from DAVIS all information he possesses regarding espionage activities of ALGER HISS as well as any typewritten correspondence he may have from HISS and attempt to secure from him other sources where such typewritten specimens may be located.
(Bureau teletype to Charlotte, January 10, 1949.)

CHICAGO

At Chicago, Ill.

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Will interview former Philadelphia Informant [redacted] for any information this informant may possess concerning individuals involved in the instant investigation. b2 b7D
(Philadelphia letter to Bureau, January 7, 1949; New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field Office, January 12, 1949.)

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DENVER

At Denver, Colo.

Will conduct investigation requested by Bureau letter to New York (carbon copy to Denver), January 3, 1949.

EL PASO

At Albuquerque, N.M.

Will reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO as instructed on Pages 15 and 16 of Bureau letter to New York (carbon copy to El Paso) dated January 3, 1949. (New York teletype to Denver and El Paso, January 6, 1949.)

NEWARK

At Ft. Monmouth, N.J.

Will secure and report full background information concerning HANS INSLERMAN, brother of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, and interrogate HANS INSLERMAN and his wife, ANNA, to secure further data regarding the activities of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.
(New York teletypes to Bureau and Newark, January 10th and January 11, 1949.)

NEW HAVEN

At Thomaston, Conn.

Will continue efforts to locate the tourist home described by CHAMBERS as being the place where he, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS stopped overnight in the summer of 1937 while enroute by automobile from Washington, D.C. to New Hampshire.
(New York teletype to Boston and New Haven, January 6, 1949; New York teletype to New Haven, January 14, 1949.)

PHILADELPHIA

At Philadelphia, Pa.

Will ascertain if the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company has

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in its possession any typewritten material typed by DONALD HISS and if so, will secure and forward same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison. (New York teletype to Philadelphia, January 6, 1949.)

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WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C.

Will make available all information pertaining to WILLIAM ROSEN. (New York teletype to Washington Field, January 13, 1949)

At the Harvard Club and the Metropolitan Club, will secure any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS. (New York teletype to Washington Field, January 12, 1949)

Will contact the National Conference of Christians and Jews for any typewritten specimens in its possession typed by PRISCILLA HISS. (New York teletype to Washington Field January 5, 1949)

Will contact VERNON W. HOLLEMAN or PAUL GROVE, Jr. c/o Home Life Insurance Company, for any typewritten specimens in that firm's possession typed by DONALD HISS. (New York teletype to Washington Field January 6, 1949)

At the Margery Webster Junior College, will ascertain if that institution has any typewritten material in its possession emanating from any member of the HISS family. (New York teletype to Washington Field, January 6, 1949)

Will contact Mrs. UDISKY and ascertain if she has in her possession any typewritten material emanating from any member of the HISS family.

Will interview Confidential Informant [redacted] along lines set out in Philadelphia letter to Bureau dated January 7, 1949. (New York teletype to Washington Field, January 12, 1949) b2 b7D

Will search records of State Department for background information concerning DON TILGHMAN; this individual mentioned by CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES and described in body of instant report. (New York teletype to Bureau, Baltimore, and Washington Field, January 12, 1949)

Will conduct further investigation of VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF in an effort to identify the individual named STEPANOFF mentioned by CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-295

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

CONFIDENTIAL

LEADS

Will conduct the investigation as requested by Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949 (cc: Washington Field)

Will continue efforts to locate the typewriter (identified by the FBI Laboratory as Woodstock) received by PRISCILLA HISS from her father the late THOMAS FANSLER, on which were typed specimens Q6 through Q69. (In his statement of December 4, 1948, ALGER HISS stated that this typewriter was disposed of in the vicinity of HISS' residence in Washington subsequent to 1938.)

Will check the leave records of the Department of State to ascertain if it can be established what type of leave if any ALGER HISS was indicated to be on during the period from August 10, 1937 to August 15, 1937 inclusive; CHAMBERS has stated that in the summer of 1937, he, ALGER, and PRISCILLA HISS traveled to New Hampshire to visit HARRY DEXTER WHITE at his summer residence there and that they were gone two or three days. It is most desirable to secure some corroboration of this trip inasmuch as Count 1 of the HISS indictment concerns the statement made by HISS before the Grand Jury that he did not see CHAMBERS from January 1, 1937 until the summer of 1948.

Kisseloff-296

CONFIDENTIAL

LEADS

NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

At New York, New York

Will interview DANIEL BOWEN, 45 West 56th Street, New York, New York, for information relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON and specifically to obtain from him any typewritten specimens by any members of the HISS family. BOWEN was listed by TIMOTHY HOBSON as the individual through whom he could be contacted at the time he was discharged from the United States Navy.

Will contact Best and Company, department store, 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. ALGER HISS had an account with Best and Company, department store, in Washington, D. C. and all records of this company are maintained in the New York Office.

Will contact National Office of the Fraternity Alpha Delta Phi, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, to obtain any correspondence there emanating from ALGER HISS.

Will contact "Time" magazine for any and all pertinent information pertaining to PRICILLA HISS. She was employed by this magazine. Obtain any typewritten specimens emanating from her in their possession.

Will interview PETER GRIMM, who assisted ALGER HISS in obtaining his present apartment. GRIMM, at one time, was a trustee of Sailor Snug Harbor, agents for the building 22 East 8th Street, where HISS resides.

Will interview R. GRAHAM HEINER, who resided in 1933 at 1112 Park Avenue. He was listed by ALGER HISS as a reference at the time HISS was admitted to the New York Bar in 1933. Will obtain from him any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS in his possession.

Will interview PETER JOHN CASWELL, 252 Mott Street. He resided with TIMOTHY HOBSON at 554 West 13th Street in 1946. Will obtain any typewritten specimens emanating from TIMOTHY HOBSON in his possession.

Will contact Father CONRAD, 6057 Cooper Avenue, Brooklyn, New York and obtain specimens from a Woodstock typewriter that he is believed to be in possession of. Washington Field advised that Woodstock Typewriter #N-202478 is owned by Father CONRAD.

Will contact the Blue Angel Night Club for information

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

CONFIDENTIAL

LEADS

relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON and secure any typewritten specimens emanating from HOBSON in their possession. TIMOTHY HOBSON was known to have been employed by this club in 1945.

Will interview Mrs. MARY ROSS GANNETT, 89 Bedford Street and obtain from her any typewritten communications she may have received from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Also ascertain if she ever observed a typewriter in the HISS home. She is known to be a friend of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Will contact H. W. Wilson Company and obtain any correspondence or typewritten material emanating from any member of the HISS family. Biography of ALGER HISS appeared in the February, 1947 issue of a magazine, "Current Biographies." This magazine is edited by ANNE RITHE and published by H. W. WILSON COMPANY.

Will ascertain if PRISCILLA HISS is a member of any Walt Whitman Society and obtain any typewritten specimens in the possession of such society emanating from PRISCILLA HISS.

Will interview ISABELLE FIELD, who is employed at the present time as a maid to the Hiss family at 22 East 8th Street. Will ascertain if she has ever observed a typewriter in the HISS home and if she has any typewritten specimens in her possession.

Will interview T. G. NELSON, Swift Adding Machine Company, 22 Park Place, re the purchase of a Woodstock typewriter #165005. Washington Field previously advised a Woodstock typewriter was in this company's possession. In the event typewriter is located, obtain specimens from the same.

Will interview Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER, 110 East 87th Street, and obtain all information in his possession relative to the purchases of the HISS family. It is known that mail was received by ALGER HISS from the doctor on May 1, 1946 and May 5, 1946. Will also obtain any typewritten specimens emanating from the HISS family in his possession.

Will continue to interview individuals who have visited in the HISS home and who may have observed a typewriter in their home.

Will continue in efforts to locate typewritten specimens emanating from any members of the HISS family.

Will report the result of the Laboratory examination of the typewritten specimens that have been forwarded to the laboratory for comparison with the known specimens.

Kisseloff-298

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

LEADS

Will continue to interview subject CHAMBERS and obtain from him a detailed chronological account in signed statement form of his activities.

Will continue efforts to locate and interview EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN who is alleged to have stated he had "contacts" in the United States State Department and will display to him photograph of ALGER HISS. (This lead originally set out in reference report of the writer.)

Will attempt to identify and locate subject BORIS BYKOV and secure further information concerning the background and present activities of subject DAVID CARPENTER. (This lead set out in reference report)

Will attempt to identify one STEPANOFF, who, according to information supplied by the Washington Field Office had an address at 1135 Broadway and was probably associated with the Amtorg Trading Corproation.

Will report background information concerning GRACE HUTCHINS and will attempt to determine if she is the individual who wrote two notes turned over to this office by REUBIN B. SHEMITZ and will consider the advisability of interviewing her. (Set out in reference report)

Will reinterview REUBEN B. SHEMITZ, 276 Fifth Avenue, regarding these two notes.

Will report progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under the indictment returned December 15, 1948.

Will attempt to identify the writer of an anonymous communication addressed to WALTER WINCHELL and by the latter turned over to the Bureau which communication makes certain allegations concerning the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, and thereafter, unless such seems undesirable, will interview this person for any information in his possession.

Will through ALGER HISS or through his attorneys, DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON and McLEAN, 20 Exchange Place, examine the Royal Portable typewriter allegedly owned by CYNTHIA JONES and loaned by her to HISS; the serial number on this machine as well as sample specimens from it should be obtained.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 64-14920

Will conduct the investigation requested by Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949.

Will ascertain the whereabouts of JACOB BAKER and thereafter interview him unless reason to the contrary is developed; the possibility that BAKER may have information of value is pointed out in Philadelphia letter to the Bureau dated January 7, 1949.

Will interview LISTON OAK, Managing Editor of "The New Leader", 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, for any information concerning ALGER HISS' membership in the Communist Party. (Report of Special Agent MAHLON F. COLIER dated December 23, 1948 at Detroit, Michigan)

Will interview ARTHUR PETERS, 846 East 215 Street, New York City along lines requested in Bureau letter December 13, 1948 previously used in connection with interviews concerning FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

Will interview NATHAN A. MOERMAN, 136-56 Rossevelt Avenue, Flushing, employed at the Potter Instrument Company, along the same lines.

Will interview the following individuals as requested by Bureau teletype dated January 10, 1949 and the Washington Field teletype dated January 11, 1949:

LEE PRESSMAN
NATHAN WITT
U.S. Circuit Judge JEROME FRANK
JOHN ABT
GERTRUDE SAMUELSON

CONFIDENTIAL

LEANS

NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

At Wappingers Falls, New York

Will interview Mrs. BETTY BULLARD, Cotton Mill Road, who is believed to be presently in possession of a Woodstock typewriter #522942. Obtain a specimen from this typewriter.

At Lawrence, New York

Will contact Mrs. ANNA T. CLARK, 389 Mulry Lane, and obtain from her a specimen of a Woodstock typewriter #N238067 in her possession. Washington Field previously advised this typewriter was sold to her November 5, 1946.

At Yonkers, New York

Will contact WILLIAM JOHNSON, 18 Stone Street and obtain a specimen from Woodstock typewriter #253355 in his possession. Washington Field previously advised that he is the owner of this typewriter.

Kisseloff-301

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes for the Albany, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco Divisions, although no leads are set out for these offices, because they are presently conducting investigation requested by the Bureau or other Offices and it is believed that material appearing in the instant report will be of assistance to them.

Kisseloff-302

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informant mentioned in the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated January 21, 1949, at New York, is as follows:

T-1 [redacted] National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City. His identity is being kept confidential at his specific request. b7D

The confidential source of the Charlotte Office whose information concerning JOHN KORAL is set out in instant report is [redacted] whose address is known to the Charlotte Office.

Kisseloff-303

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 65-14920 EED

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/21/49	12/20/48 - 1/14/49	JOSEPH M. KELLY

CHANGED:

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~SYNOPSIS OF FACTS~~

Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix", Unknown subject, wa. "Bernie"; Unknown subject, wa. "Keith"; _____ AZEMOV (ph.)

291-805
9-18-89 291-165
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/02/92 BY cp/ka/cp

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANCIS B. SAYRE interviewed 12/19/48 and 12/21/48; states HISS had access to all material in his Div. in State Dept.; never suspected loyalty or conduct of HISS. BENJAMIN STOLBERG, well-known anti-Communist writer, has no info. of tangible nature indicating C.P. membership of ALGER HISS, or concerning espionage activities of CHAMBERS. ISAAC DON LEVINE never heard of ALGER HISS prior to meeting CHAMBERS in 1939 and has no proof HISS was or is C.P. member; details of CHAMBERS - LEVINE meeting and conference between

Kisseloff-304

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74 / 1333 / 1477

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5-Bureau
1-Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York City.
2-Albany (65-1574) (info.)
2-Baltimore (65-1642)
2-Boston (65-3251)
2-Charlotte
2-Chicago (65-3290)
2-Denver (65-658)
2-Detroit (74-77) (info.)

60 FEB 10 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Copies Continued

Copy 1 B

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 10, 1948

To: Washington Field

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of the evidence received from your office on December 10, 1948.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

ALGER HISS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-80668 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bes

Reference: Letter dated December 10, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:
K18 Letter on letterhead of "Office of the Solicitor General, Washington, D. C." dated July 31, 1936 bearing known typewriting specimen, beginning: "I herewith tender my resignation", and signed "ALGER HISS".

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewriting appearing on specimen K18, which is listed above, is not the same as any of the typewriting which has been previously submitted and designated as Q69 through Q74 and Q74 through Q131.

The evidence, K18, was returned to the Washington Field Office by an agent of that office. K18 was photographed.

1 ENCL

2- New York
1- Baltimore
1- Philadelphia

SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED - 116

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCF:bmw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 13 1948
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
DEC 13 1948

FEB 10 1949

74-1333-1563

FBI
FEB 4 1949

Kisseloff-1391

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 3:30 PM 12-10-48
cek

Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers
Perjury; Espionage - R.

File # 76-1333
Lab. # D-88668

Examination requested by: SAC, Washington Field

Date of reference communication: ~~Memo.~~ Letter 12-10-48 Date received: 12-10-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Feehan

Non Identical

Specimens submitted for examination

K1 ~~Typewritten~~ Letter on letterhead of "Office of the Solicitor General, Washington, D.C." dated July 31, 1936 bearing known typewriting specimens. beginning ~~The Honorable, The Attorney General~~ "I herewith tender my resignation," and signed "Alger Hiss."

Given to SA. Tom Mendenhall
Wash. Field 12/10/48.

Forwarded
12/10/48
RCF

74-1333-1563
ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-1392

K15. t g 3

Inst. t t g g

Now Insert K15 with
with QC5 — QC69
QC74 — QC131.

Given to Jon Mendenhall.
Dec. 10, 1948

Submitted (Dated July 31, 193)
Dec. 10, 1948.
personally
by S.A. Mendelhall.

1563

SAC, Philadelphia

February 14, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R
Bu File 74-1333

Reurlet attention FBI Laboratory January 21, last, enclosing a letter dated October 20, 1948, from Alger Hiss to the Rev. J. Gillespie Armstrong.

The letter to Rev. Armstrong is enclosed herewith in accordance with your request. You should incorporate the pertinent portions of this letter in your next investigative report.

Enclosure

ASB:mp

REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FEB 2 3 21 PM '49
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Sizoo Gandy

RECORDED 7

74-1333-1564

F B I

51 FEB 8 1949

Kisseloff-1394

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Et Al;
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

Re Bureau teletype January 18, 1949 to New York. In accordance with reference teletype there are being enclosed herewith for the Chicago office two photographs of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, Wa: DAVID CARPENTER, for exhibition to [redacted]. b2 b7D

DEFERRED RECORDING

CC: Chicago (Air Mail Special Delivery)

Encs. (2)

RECORDED - 61 31 FEB 8 1949

EX-37

74-1333-1565

ROK:NJG
65-14920

Kisseloff-1395

60 FEB 10 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 24, 1949

FROM: SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Albany teletype to the Director and SACS, New York, Newark and Washington Field Office dated January 19, 1949.

The above teletype states that HANS INSLERMAN, the brother of FELIX INSLERMAN, resides at East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey and is alleged to be employed as a Civil Service employee of the U. S. Army as a radio engineer at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

As a matter of possible interest, HANS INSLERMAN holds amateur radio station and operator's license W2CPL with an address at 237 East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey. Due to the ease of transmission of information over extreme distances by way of amateur radio, the above is being called to your attention.

RECORDED - 61

74-1333-1566

INDEXED - 61

EX-37

31 FEB 8 1949

EJL:BJF
65-1574
cc: New York
Newark

60 FEB 10 1949

RELEASED

Kisseloff-1396

2-1-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1 11p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. CHAMBERS PRESENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C. FROM ONE PM UNTIL SIX THIRTY PM TODAY AND ASSISTED WFO AGENTS DURING THIS TIME. FIVE FORMER MAIDS OF ALGER HISS HAD OPPORTUNITY OF VIEWING CHAMBERS, BUT ONLY ONE RECOGNIZED HIM. CLAUDIE CATLETT, MAID FROM APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE UNTIL SOMETIME IN THIRTYEIGHT OR THIRTYNINE, RECOGNIZED HIM AND ASSOCIATED HIM WITH HISS RESIDENCE AT TWENTYNINE ZERO FIVE P STREET, NORTHWEST. SHE SAYS THAT SHE MAY HAVE SEEN HIM AT THE OTHER ADDRESSES, BUT DOES NOT RECALL IT AND WOULD NOT HAVE PAID ANY ATTENTION TO HIM AFTER SEEING HIM FOR THE FIRST TIME. CHAMBERS DOES NOT RECOGNIZE ANY OF THESE MAIDS. CHAMBERS AND CATLETT SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME RECALLING INCIDENTS OF MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE PERTAINING TO THE HISSES. CATLETT RECALLS RED RUG IN CLOSET OF HISS RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH STREET AND RECALLS THAT MRS. HISS DID NOT USE THE RUG AT THIS ADDRESS, AND MRS. HISS STATED THAT IT WAS NOT THEIR RUG. WHEN HISS MOVED TO THE VOLTA PLACE ADDRESS, THIS RUG WAS PLACED IN THE ROOM OF TIMOTHY HOBSON WHICH ROOM IS LOCATED IN ATTIC. CHAMBERS BELIEVES THIS RUG IS THE ONE HE PRESENTED TO HISS. CATLETT RECALLS AN INCIDENT WHEREBY AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN INQUIRED FOR ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS WHEN THE HISSES RESIDED ON VOLTA PLACE, NORTHWEST DURING CHRISTMAS SEASON. CATLETT RECALLS THAT HISSES WERE AWAY AND THAT THE MAN CAME THERE TWICE IN THE EVENING INQUIRING FOR THEM. SHE IS UNABLE TO STATE THAT THIS MAN WAS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, BUT DEFINITELY RECALLS INCIDENT AS SHE CONSIDERED A VISIT OF THIS NATURE UNUSUAL. FROM AVAILABLE INFORMATION, THIS

RECORDED 74-1333-1567

EX-37 33 FEB 8 1949

PROBABLY OCCURRED DURING CHRISTMAS SEASON OF THIRTYEIGHT. WFO CONDUCTING IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION TO DEFINITELY ESTABLISH TENURE OF CATLETTS SERVICE AS MAID. ADDITIONAL MAIDS WILL OBSERVE CHAMBERS FEBRUARY TWO. EXHAUSTIVE EFFORTS BEING MADE TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF ANY ADDITIONAL MAIDS EVER EMPLOYED BY HISS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAMBERS ALSO TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED TWO APARTMENT BUILDINGS IN LINCOLN PARK AREA OF WASHINGTON, ONE OF WHICH POSSIBLY USED BY DAVID CARPENTER, NA. ZIMMERMAN. INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION UNDER WAY TO ASCERTAIN OCCUPANTS OF THESE BUILDINGS DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. QUESTIONS WERE ALSO DIRECTED TO CHAMBERS CONCERNING VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS DURING PERTINENT PERIOD IN WASHINGTON. THIS QUESTIONING NOT COMPLETED AND WILL BE CONTINUED FEBRUARY TWO AT WHICH TIME CHAMBERS WILL ALSO IDENTIFY RESIDENCES IN GEORGETOWN, WASHINGTON AREA.

HOTTEL

CJJ:jar

74-94

1567

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

9 _____ 1949

TO:

✓ Director

____ Mr. Tolson	Mr. Tolson	____ Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____ Mr. Clegg	Mr. Clegg	____ Mr. Baumgardner
____ Mr. Glavin	Mr. Glavin	____ M _____
____ Mr. Harbo	Mr. Ladd	____ M _____
____ Mr. Nichols	Mr. Nichols	
____ Mr. Rosen	Mr. Rosen	____ Mr. Laughlin
____ Mr. Tracy	Mr. Tracy	____ Mr. Wall
____ Mr. Q. Tamm	Mr. Egan	____ Mr. Keay
____ Mr. Mohr	Mr. Gurnea	____ Mr. Whitson
____ Miss Gandy	Mr. Harbo	____ M _____
____ Mr. Nease	Mr. Mohr	
	Mr. Pennington	____ Mr. Sanders
	Mr. Quinn Tamm	Foreign Service Desk
____ Mr. Winterrowd	Mr. Nease	
____ Mr. J. A. Carlson	Miss Gandy	____ See Me
____ Mr. E. J. McCabe		____ Call Me
		____ Appropriate action
____ Miss Artley		____ Note & return
____ Mrs. Metcalf		____ Send file
		____ Bring up-to-date
		____ Correct
____ Mrs. Davidson		____ Re-date
		____ Please initial & return
____ Chief Clerk's Off.		____ Place on record & return
____ Records Section		____ Place on record
____ Personnel Files		
____ Mechanical Sec.		
____ Ident. Division		
____ Technical Lab.		

Kisseloff-1399

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 1, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet January 3, 1949 and Butel to Philadelphia, New York and Newark January 24, 1949.

There is transmitted with this letter photographic copies of ALGER HISS which photographs were taken on August 21, 1934 by Harris and Ewing, local photographers, 1313 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The attached copies were reproduced by the Bureau Photographic Laboratory and were made from photographs which were furnished by CLAIRE GRAMLING, Assistant Manager, Harris and Ewing. To date this office has been unable to obtain photographs of HISS during the period around 1937, however, in the event such photographs are located they will be immediately made available to the Bureau and the interested offices.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Enclosures

CC: New York (Encl)
Philadelphia (Encl)
Newark (Encl)

74-94

JEK:MFM

Alger Hiss Photograph

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1568
F B I

INDEXED - 61
EX-37

31 FEB 8 1949

60 FEB 10 1949

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-1400

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

SAC, Washington

February 1, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 31, 1949.

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO.

LABORATORY NO. 61

RECORDED

74-94
74-1133 - 1569
D-93911 BU

Examination requested by:

Reference: Washington

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-28-49

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcw

Specimens: Document

K382 Voucher For Per Diem And/Or Reimbursement of Expenses Incident To Official Travel, number 4097, dated June 30, 1945, in the name of ALGER HISS in connection with his attendance at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, California, attached to which is a white slip headed "Particulars per diem payments by J. F. Allen-Symbol 112-1760 as follows:".

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K382 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K382 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Washington field office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 2 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED ROOM
FEB 1 5 04 PM 1949
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Gale
Rosen
Tracy
Nease
Gandy

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1401

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 28, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

93911

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet 1/13/49 requesting this office to obtain from the State Department the personnel file, administrative file, and any other files relating to the employment of ALGER HISS, such as annual and sick leave.

Attention is directed to the letter dated December 20, 1948 from this office transmitting six expense vouchers obtained from the State Department, five of which were submitted by ALGER HISS and the other by his brother DONALD HISS.

Enclosed herewith is expense voucher #4097, dated June 30, 1945 which was submitted by ALGER HISS in connection with his attendance at the United Nations conference in San Francisco, California. This was made available to Special Agent J. J. CANAVAN, by Mr. W. E. BESSER, Finance Division, State Department. He advised that no other expense vouchers which HISS might have submitted could be located.

DEFERRED RECORDING

It is requested that when this voucher has been reviewed by the Bureau that it be returned to this office.

The State Department has been requested to furnish the leave records of ALGER HISS and these will be transmitted as soon as received.

ENCL.

The State Department personnel and Security files pertaining to HISS have already been furnished to the Bureau.

74-94
JJC:HER

Encl.

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 61

174-1333-1569
F B I

31 FEB 8 1949

COPY FOR EXHIBITS RETAINED IN LAB.

2-1-49 md

Kisseloff-1402

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

February 2, 1949

To:

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 1, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333-1570
D-93975 BU

Examination requested by: New York

RECORDED - 61

Reference: Letter dated 1-20-49

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K389 Assignment Separate From Certificate form of one share of capital stock of the Second Avenue Rail Road Company, certificate number 6247, dated June 17, 1944, signed CATHERINE G. HISS, in the presence of DONALD HISS.

K390 Typewritten letter dated June 20, 1944, to Mr. HARMAN WALLACH, beginning "Dear HARMAN: In respect to the securities in...", signed in ink DONALD HISS.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K389 and K390 were not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that none of the machines used to type K389 and K390 was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:MD

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 2 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 10 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATT. FBI Laboratory

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: January 28, 1949

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

93975

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

There are enclosed herewith two typewritten specimens typed by DONALD and CATHERINE HISS and obtained from the file of the Gruntal and Company, 30 Broad Street, New York City, a stock brokerage firm. These specimens are to be compared with the questioned specimens in this case and are to be returned to this office so that they can be returned to Gruntal and Company.

K389.
K390.

Enclosures (2)

RECORDED - 61

174-1333-1570
F B I
31 FEB 8 1949

REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

JFM:LSC
65-14920

Lab rep
2-2-49
RCH:mrd

2 ENCL

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2-1-49 mrd

FIVE

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: February 2, 1949

SAC, Baltimore

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination requested by your office with letter dated January 28, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14612
LAB. NO. Ex-1333 1571
D-93985 HU

RECORDED - 61

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested by: Baltimore

Reference: Letter dated 1-28-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Request of comparison of Q391 with questioned material.

Q391 Typewritten letter from HISS to MERVARD E. CASE, dated May 28, 1936, beginning "I have delayed answering your letter...", ending "... it will not inconvenience you to keep them until then"; signed ALGER HISS.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type Q391 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that Q391 was not typed on the machine which was found to type Q5.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

RCF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
FEB 2 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L. JONES

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1405

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/28/49

93985

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Baltimore letter to Bureau dated 1/19/49, regarding the possibility of obtaining additional typewritten specimens pertinent to this case from the correspondence between ALGER HISS and EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, real estate agent of Westminster, Maryland.

The results of such investigation by the Baltimore Office are set out in the report of SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, dated 1/28/49 at Baltimore. Such investigation has developed that there was probably only one typewritten letter from HISS to EDWARD W. CASE, that letter being dated 5/28/36, beginning, "I have delayed answering your letter . . . ." and ending ". . . . it will not inconvenience you to keep them until then." signed Alger Hiss A photostatic copy of this letter was enclosed to the Bureau with the report of SA H. EDGAR LENTZ, dated 9/10/48, at Baltimore, in the case entitled, "J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ALGER HISS; PERJURY," Baltimore file 74-6.

K391.

It is requested that the Laboratory compare the photostatic copy of the above described letter with the questioned documents in instant case. It is possible that the Laboratory, even in the absence of the original, may be able to determine whether there is any possibility that this letter could have been written on the same typewriter as the questioned documents. If such determination cannot be made and this letter cannot be positively eliminated by the Laboratory without access to the original, the New York Office may be able to obtain the original which is believed to be presently in the possession of Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS, who is associated with the law firm, Debevoise, Plimpton, and McLean of New York City. The original letter was probably forwarded to Mr. McLean by Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for HISS.

The examination is requested as outlined herein because Mr. MARBURY has already told Baltimore agents that if he had the original letter, he did not think he would turn it over to the Bureau and, likewise, would not accommodate the Bureau if he were in Mr. McLEAN's position. Accordingly, if the Laboratory can make a satisfactory identification or elimination by using the photostatic copy which is already available, no need will arise to make a possible issue of obtaining the original.

FGJ:mhp
65-1642

RECORDED - 61 174-1333-1571
F HS R

cc: New York

2-2-49 RCG:md

31 FEB 8 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS R... LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION ...
2-2-49 md

Kisseloff-1406

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: February 2, 1949

SAC, Little Rock

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 1, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CLAGGETT
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-420
LAB. NO. 74-2333-1572
D-93901 BW

RECORDED - 61

Examination requested by:

Reference: Little Rock

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested: Letter dated 1-31-49

Specimens: Document

K392 Specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial number 5017223B.

Also submitted: Three sheets of carbon paper.

Result of examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K392 was not used to type Q6 through Q8. It was also concluded that K392 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FEB 5 5 12 PM '49

Tolson
A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Nease
Mohr
Mr. Mr. Mr.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 31, 1949

FROM SAC, Little Rock

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile #74-1333

93984

Rebutel to all SAC'S dated 1-11-49, and teletype from Kansas City dated 1-25-49. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Referenced teletype from Kansas City reflects that O. S. TREGLER, Ozark Typewriter Company, Springfield, Missouri, advised that he had sold Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E to DON MATTHEWS, Yellville, Arkansas, on February 10, 1940. The Kansas City Field Office requested that this office locate this typewriter and obtain specimens of the type of the machine.

Mr. DON MATTHEWS, editor of the Mountain Echo, Yellville, Arkansas, produced records which reflect that he purchased the above mentioned typewriter from the Ozark Typewriter Company, Springfield, Missouri, through Mr. O. S. TRAYLOR on May 27, 1936. Mr. MATTHEWS stated he has purchased typewriters from Mr. TRAYLOR on various occasions, and that ordinarily the purchase price of the typewriters secured by him has been paid off in advertising in the Mountain Echo. Mr. MATTHEWS stated that the most recent typewriter purchase made by him was that of Woodstock typewriter No. N529067 which he purchased June 20, 1939.

K 392.

He stated that typewriter No. 5N172213E was presented by him to his daughter, Mrs. GLENN PYE, either on July 14, 1937 or sometime in 1939. Mr. MATTHEWS stated that his daughter maintained typewriter No. 5N172213E at his residence in Yellville, Arkansas since the time he presented it to her, and that it has never been in the possession of any person outside his family. He declared that he had purchased this typewriter with the understanding that it was a new typewriter, and that it had never been used by any other individuals, and was not a reconditioned typewriter.

Specimens of the type of Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E were taken from this typewriter and are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison with known typewriting specimens of the typewriter that is believed to have formerly been in the possession of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, as is indicated in referenced teletype from the Bureau.

JCW/mr
Encls.
65-410
AMSD - REGISTERED

COPY AND SPECIMENS REF. INTO FF LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2-2-49 mod

RECORDED - 61

74-1333-1572
F B I

31 FEB 8 1949

ENCL

FIVE

Kisseloff-1408

Mr. MATTHEWS stated he would maintain possession of Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E at his office in Yellville, Arkansas, and that he will make it available to the representative of this Bureau at any time that such request is made of him. Mr. MATTHEWSadvised that since the above typewriter has been in his possession, no repair work of any nature has been made upon it, although it has been cleaned on a few occasions.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU:

Exhibit No. 1 is the original page of the letters of the alphabet and figures, small case type, samples of Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E.

Exhibit No. 2 is a carbon copy of Exhibit No. 1.

Exhibit No. 3 is one page of large case characters, typewriter No. 5N172213E.

Exhibit No. 4 is a continuance of Exhibit No. 3.

Exhibit No. 5 is one page of characters of Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E, prepared by removing the ribbon of the typewriter and placing carbon on the outside of the page of Exhibit No. 5.

Exhibit No. 6 is a sheet of bond paper which was placed beneathExhibit No. 5 during the preparation of Exhibit No. 5.

Exhibit No. 7 is an original copy of miscellaneous paragraphs prepared on Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E.

Exhibit No. 8 is carbon copy of Exhibit No. 7.

The carbon paper used in the preparation of the above exhibits is being forwarded herewith for any value which it may have in conducting the requested examination.

1572

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

February 2, 1949

To:

SAC, Newark

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 28, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-3917
LAB. NO. 74-1333 1573
D-93912 NO

RECORDED - 61

Examination requested by:

Newark

Reference:

Letter dated 1-20-49

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested:

Document

Specimens:

K383 Three sheets of paper bearing typewriting specimens taken from a Smith-Corona typewriter which is in the possession of Mrs. FRANK DORSEY, 54 Beach Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K383 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K383 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

. Tolson
. E. A. Tamm
. Clegg
. Glavin
. Ladd
. Nichols
. Rosen
. Tracy
. Egan
. Gurnea
. Harbo
. Mohr
. Pennington
. Quinn Tamm
le. Room
. Nease
ss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 2 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1410

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 1-26-49

FROM : SAC, Newark
WR

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was. Etal.
PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

93912

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Enclosed herewith are three pages of typewriter specimens from a Woodstock typewriter, property of Rev. Father JAMES FINLEY, St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, which is in the possession of MRS. FRANK BOWEN, 54 Beach Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. A thorough examination of this typewriter has failed to reveal a serial number.

DEFERRED RECORDING

K-383.

It is requested that these specimens be compared with the documents available in the captioned case. A copy of the Laboratory report should be furnished the New York and Washington Field Offices.

It is pointed out that the ratchet mechanism for line spacing is broken on the typewriter, which accounts for the unevenness of spacing between the lines. It is also noted that the letter "e" on the typewriter will not make a legible impression.

Enclosures 3 - REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

CC New York
Washington Field

PRA/AM
65-3917

RECORDED - 61 174-1333-1573
F B I
31 FEB 8 1949

Kisseloff-1411

Ans Lab Rep
2-1-49
RCE.md

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB ACTION ETC.
2-1-49 md

3 ENCL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 2, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In response to a teletype request from the St. Paul Office under date of January 31, 1949, there are being forwarded to the Omaha Division as enclosures to this letter, three photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and one of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. These photographs are to be exhibited to Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ of McCook, Nebraska, in connection with the interview of her as requested by the St. Paul Office.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

JEH:cl
74-94

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1574
INDEXED - 61
(AMSD)

cc - Omaha (4 encls)
cc - New York

EX-37 31 FEB 8 1949

Kisseloff-1412

60 FEB 10 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 2, 1949

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
ALGER HISS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

During the present interrogation of Chambers he has furnished the following information which concerns his obtaining photos of blueprints of submarines in 1933 from persons connected with the Electric Boat Company at New London, Connecticut.

Chambers states that sometime in 1933, with the approval of "Ulrich" his superior in Soviet Intelligence, he went to New Haven, Connecticut, with "J. Peters" who introduced him to one "Wofsie," who has since been identified by Chambers as Isadore Wofsie, formerly state chairman of the Communist Party in Connecticut, and presently employed by the "Morning Frieheit." Wofsie drove Chambers to New London and introduced him to "an Italian Communist," whose name he recalled as something like "Mariano," who was employed by the Electric Boat Company. (New York teletype dated 1-20-48)

Mariano is believed to be identical with Joseph Jiulietti, with aliases, Joseph Guilietti, Guiseppe Guilietti, Guiseppe Giulietti and Joe Joliet, who was a subject in an espionage case in connection with obtaining blueprints from the Electric Boat Company at New London, Connecticut, the investigation concerning which was conducted in 1934. This case was closed without prosecution on July 3, 1934. Guilietti is now employed at the U. S. Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory at New London, having been cleared by the Civil Service Commission at Boston on July 1, 1948. (New Haven teletype January 27, 1949) (62-31468-7-13)

"Mariano" advised Chambers that he could, and allegedly did, secure blueprints of submarines. He also stated that any plans he could not himself obtain, would be secured by one "Darrow," whom Chambers also met. (New York teletype dated 1-20-48)

Darrow has been identified as Clayton B. Darrow, now deceased, who furnished information to the New York Office in the espionage case previously referred to concerning Joseph Jiulietti and the Electric Boat Company. (New Haven teletype dated 1-27-49) (62-31468-7-8)

After the initial meeting Chambers reported his success to "Ulrich," who ordered him to take a Leica camera on his next trip to New London and photograph the blueprints. This Chambers did, photographing material made available by "Mariano" in the latter's home. None of these photographs came out and as a result "Ulrich" made arrangements for one "Frank," an expert in photography who has not been identified, to handle the New London contact. He

174-1333-1575

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 61

60 FEB 10 1949

31 FEB 8 1949

Kisseloff-1413

introduced "Mariano" as "Raymond" to "Frank." Chambers stated that he then dropped out of the operation. He recalls, however, that "Mariano" and "Darrow" came to New York once for a meeting at the Hotel Therese at which Chambers was present, which was arranged between them and "Ulrich." It was Chambers' recollection that Darrow reported his part in the operation to the local American Legion Officers in New London, Connecticut. Chambers stated that he had the impression, probably obtained from conversation with "J. Peters," that the Electric Boat venture was not very productive. (New York teletype dated 1-20-49)

The following data appears to partially substantiate Chambers' statements regarding this matter.

In April, 1934, Clayton B. Darrow, an employee of the Electric Boat Company at New London, Connecticut, advised Agents of the New York Division that about two years previous at the instigation of Joseph Jiuletti, a fellow employee, he secretly carried a blueprint from the plant and gave it to Jiuletti, who he believed, gave it to a man known as "Jack." (62-31468-7)

In a later statement dated May 4, 1934, Darrow admitted taking about twelve blueprints from the plant for "Joe Joliet" (Jiuletti) who furnished them to one "Eugene." Darrow saw "Eugene" several times and on one occasion he, Darrow, "Went to New York with "Joliett" on tickets furnished by "Jack" (Eugene) where he met the "chief" and presented some plans of my own to him in a hotel on 125th Street." Darrow stated that he later met a new contact man in place of "Eugene," who was identified only as having a vivid scar on his upper lip, continuing around the right corner of his mouth. (62-31468-8)

In his statements to Agents of the New York Office, Darrow indicated that Zachary Baranoff and Frank W. Draminski, employees of the Electric Boat Company, were also involved in obtaining material from the plant. (62-31468-7)

In further verification of this operation, Chambers was asked on January 25, 1949, by New York Agents as to the cover name he used. Without hesitation he replied, "Eugene." The facts furnished the New York Division by Darrow in 1934 were discussed with Chambers. He stated that Darrow had elaborated some of the facts beyond recognition, and stated further that he had no knowledge of the existence of a Communist Party cell in the Electric Boat Company in 1934. He stated he knew only "the Italian" (believed to be Joseph Jiuletti) and Darrow. The latter died of natural causes February 17, 1940. Chambers stated, however, that Zachary Baranoff, Dudley Chapman and Frank Framinskyy (Draminski) who were subjects in the original Electric Boat Company case, are known to him. (New York teletype dated 1-26-49)

In the teletype to the Bureau dated January 27, 1949, pertaining to the Electric Boat Company case, the New Haven Division inquired concerning the desirability of having Zachary Baranoff interviewed. The Bureau files reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted on Baranoff in June and July, of 1948. This investigation was based on a charge that Baranoff had been a member of Lodge #3029 of the International Workers Order during the years 1946 and 1947. The investigation disclosed that while Baranoff resided in New London, Connecticut,

1575

he had corresponded with the Russian National Mutual Aid Society of America, 629 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was further disclosed in the records of the Electric Boat Company, where Baranoff was employed from 1925 to 1936, that he was at one time under suspicion for possible "Red activities." However, the records at the Electric Boat Company do not indicate that the allegation was ever substantiated, or give the source of the allegation. No additional information was disclosed in the investigation which would reflect against Baranoff's loyalty to the United States. (121-8474-11-13)

By teletype dated January 31, 1949, the New York Division requested that Joseph Guiletti be thoroughly interviewed unless the Bureau advised to the contrary.

ACTION:

It is recommended that Joseph Guiletti, Zachary Baranoff, Frank Draminski, and Dudley Chapman be thoroughly interviewed for any information which may assist in the development of instant case. If you agree, there is attached herewith a teletype to the New York Division, with copies to Boston and New Haven, authorizing such interviews, and instructing that they be carried out simultaneously.

WJP:mp

OK.

1575

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-14-2010

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 1949

TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 65 AND NEWARK 3 FROM NY 2 10-24 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 2. 3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-22-91
PWKICS 1/22/81

RE. DR. ISIDOR MILLER, WAS, ET AL., ESP R. REWYTEL J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R, FEB. FIRST FORTY NINE. ISIDOR MILLER INTERVIEWED AT NYO AND STATEMENT TAKEN INSTANT DATE. IN GENERAL MILLER STATEMENT AGREES WITH FACTS RELATIVE TO PICATINNY ARSENAL CASE FURNISHED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HOWEVER MILLER STATES THAT HE WAS INVOLVED THROUGH DR. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT. ROSENBLIETT IS KNOWN TO BUREAU IN MOISCHE STERN AND NOSTWAG CASES. MILLER STATES HE MET ROSENBLIETT THROUGH DR. MORRIS GREENBERG WHOSE SISTER MARRIED ROSENBLIETT. MILLER AND GREENBERG HAVE KNOWN EACH OTHER SINCE COLLEGE DAYS. SOMETIME IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE ROSENBERG (Rosenbleitt?) ASKED MILLER TO MEET "A FRIEND" WHO WAS ENGAGED IN SOME WRITING ON THE SUBJECT OF EXPLOSIVES AND WOULD NEED A GIRL EXPERIENCED IN EXPLOSIVE TERMINOLOGY TO TAKE DICTATION. ROSENBERG KNEW MILLERS BACKGROUND AND CONNECTIONS AT PICATINNY ARSENAL. MILLER MET THIS FRIEND BUT COULD NOT RECALL THE NAME HE USED. MILLER VIEWED NINETEEN THIRTY ONE PHOTO OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND SAID IT RESEMBLED ROSENBERGS FRIEND BUT NOT

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1576
EX-37 31 FEB 8 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

60 FEB 10 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

POSITIVE IDENT. MEAGRE DESCRIPTION FURNISHED BY MILLER OF THE FRIEND AGREES WITH DESCRIPTION OF CHAMBERS. MILLER RELATED THAT ROSENBERGS FRIEND AND HE WENT TO DOVER AND CIRCUMSTANCES CONCERNING HYMAN JADOWITZ INTRODUCING TO A GIRL. UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THE GIRL. STATES JADOWITZ DID NOT KNOW TRUE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING AND JADOWITZ WAS NOT A COMMUNIST. MILLER STATES HE HAD SUSPICIONS ABOUT THE PURPOSE OF THIS SCHEME BUT DID NOT FULLY DAWN ON HIM UNTIL AFTER ROSENBERG RETURNED TO RUSSIA IN NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE, TRUE SIGNIFICANCE. MILLER ONLY MET ONE OTHER PERSON AMONG ROSENBERGS ASSOCIATES OF WHOSE ACTIVITIES HE WAS SUSPICIOUS. THIS PERSON HE KNEW AS "WALTER". IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI, WAS. WHO APPEARS IN RUSSIAN ALBUM AS WALTER. REF BUREAU TEL JAN. THIRTY ONE FORTY NINE, ENTITLED UNSUB, WA. WALTER ESPIONAGE R. IN THIS CONNECTION. AGENTS DID NOT SERVE GJ SUBPOENA ON MILLER. HE STATED HE WOULD APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY AT ANY TIME DESIRED. DETAILS FOLLOW IN REPORT.

SCHEIDT

NEWARK ACK AND DISC, WASHINGTON HOLD PLS

NY R 8 NK

#TU

1576

Kisseloff-1417

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 2, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In response to a teletype request from the St. Paul Office under date of January 31, 1949, there are being forwarded to the Los Angeles Office, as enclosures to this letter, one photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and one photograph of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Other photographs in possession of this office have already been supplied the Los Angeles Office.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

These photographs, together with the other photographs already in possession of the Los Angeles Office, are to be exhibited to RUTH S. TYLER, 835 West 9th Street, San Pedro, California, in connection with the interview of her as requested by the St. Paul Office.

RECORDED - 61

124-1333-1577
F B I

EX-37

31 FEB 8 1949

JEH:cl
74-94
cc - Los Angeles (2 encls) (AMSD)
cc - New York

0 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1418

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

February 3, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 2, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-94033 DU

RECORDED - 61 -1578

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated February 1, 1949

EX-37 Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THE/bas

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K393 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, Air Raid Headquarters, dated July 23, 1942, to Mr. JAMES JARDINE, 4334 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., signed ELIZABETH DRAPER.

K394 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter from 1521 Thirty-fifth Street, Washington, D. C., dated January 20, 1945, to Mr. W. H. GILL, 1100 H Street, Washington, D. C.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K393 and K394 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that none of the machines that typed K393 through K394 was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Washington Field Office after photographic copies have been made.

Kisseloff-1419

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:JLJL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB -3 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

60 FEB 10 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: February 1, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 94033
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/87 BY SLmac/jcm
uno 266384

Enclosed herewith are two letters, one letter written on the stationery of the Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, and is dated July 23, 1942, addressed to Mr. JAMES JARDINE, and signed ELIZABETH DRAPER. The other letter is addressed to Mr. W. H. GILL, dated January 20, 1945, and is unsigned. This is a carbon copy of the original letter.

K393.
K394.

You are requested to search the typing appearing in these letters against the known typing of the Woodstock Typewriter used to type questioned documents.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

These letters were obtained from Mrs. HENRY DRAPER (ELIZABETH DRAPER), 1521 - 35th Street, N. W., for many years president of the Georgetown Progressive Citizens Association, by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY, on January 31, 1949.

Mrs. DRAPER has advised that she has a faint recollection that PRISCILLA HISS did some typing for the Civilian Defense Organization and that it is remotely possible that PRISCILLA HISS did some typing for the Progressive Citizens Association although she held no official secretarial position in either organization.

2 ENCL

These letters should be returned to the Washington Field Office upon completion of the examination, for proper disposal by this office.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/2/49 jl

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1578
F B I
31 FEB 8 1949

EX-37

DDC:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

Lab. report
2/3/49
RCF jl

5 ABB

Kisseloff-1420

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

February 3, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 2, 1949.

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 61
EX-37

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 1579
LAB. NO. D-94032 DU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Reference: Letter dated February 1, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K395 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 16, 1947, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K396 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 23, 1947, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K397 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 9, 1947, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K393 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 5, 1948, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K399 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 22, 1948, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 16
FEB 3 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCR:JL

F. L. Jones

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1421

Continued on next page.

K400 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 2, 1948, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K401 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 2, 1948, to Miss Ruth Inglis, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K402 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 27, 1948, to Miss Ruth Inglis, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington, signed ALGER HISS.

K403 Carbon copy of a three-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 17, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, from ALGER HISS.

K404 Carbon copy of a Memorandum for Mr. Phillips, typewritten on a plain sheet of white paper, dated August 15, 1947, from A. H.

K405 A typewritten Memorandum of Understanding with Miss Inglis with Respect to Publication Aspects of the Motion Picture as an Instrument of Education in International Affairs, signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K395 through K405 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that none of the machines that typed K395 through K405 was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Washington Field Office after photographic copies have been made.

1579

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: February 1, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

94032

There are being transmitted herewith, ten pieces of correspondence for typewriting examination by the FBI Laboratory, and comparison with questioned documents in instant case. This correspondence was obtained by Special Agent KENNETH F. CARROLL of the Washington Field Office, on January 31, 1949, and should be returned to this office upon completion of the examination, for proper disposal.

It is described as follows:

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

K395-K405

1. Seven pieces of correspondence addressed to a Miss RUTH INGLIS, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, signed by ALGER HISS, and dated October 16, 1947, October 23, 1947, December 9, 1947, April 5, 1948, August 2, 1948, September 2, 1948, and October 27, 1948.

2. One letter addressed to "Dear EASTON", marked "Copy for Miss INGLIS", dated November 17, 1947, signed ALGER HISS.

3. One Memorandum for Mr. PHILLIPS, dated August 15, 1947, signed "A. H."

4. One Memorandum of Understanding with Miss INGLIS With Respect to Publication Aspects of the Motion Picture as an Instrument of Education in International Affairs, undated, and signed "ALGER HISS".

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/2/49 jl

RECORDED - 61 174-1333-1579 F B I

31 FEB 8 1949

EX 37

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

Kisseloff-1423

cc --New York

Lab. report 2/3/49 RCF:jl

F.L. JONES.

FIVE

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

February 3, 1949

To:

SAC, Denver

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 3, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

MAX DAVID KISSELOFF, CHARLES
with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al
Espionage - R; Perjury
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-659
LAB. NO. 74-1533 1580
D-5,121 IW

RECORDED - 61

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Allen Weinstein 10-16-74 THB/bas

EX-37

Examination requested by: Denver

Reference: Letter dated 2-1-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Q26 Specimen from Woodstock typewriter with serial number 150050.

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type Q26 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that Q26 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:MD

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB -3 1949
FBI

RECEIVED
FEB 3 6 24 PM '49
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Fletcher
F. L. JONES

60 FEB 10 1949

FEB 3 1 15 PM '49

Kisseloff-1424

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 1, 1949

FROM: SAC, DENVER

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

D-94124 BU.

Re Chicago teletype to Denver, et al, dated January 19, 1949, Bureau teletype to Denver, et al, dated January 24, 1949, and El Paso teletype to Denver dated January 28, 1949.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

There are being transmitted herewith typewriter specimens secured from Woodstock typewriter Serial No. 156050 for examination in connection with the questioned specimens in captioned case.

According to the reference Chicago teletype, this typewriter was sent from the Woodstock Typewriter Company of Chicago to the Typewriter and Office Supply Company, 304 University Building, Denver, Colorado, on May 19, 1940. The former owner of the Typewriter and Office Supply Company referred to above was located by the El Paso Division and his records reflect this typewriter had been sold to Mr. A. W. MIINE, 4171 Irving Street, Denver, Colorado, on November 23, 1940.

Mr. ALEX W. MIINE, 4171 Irving Street, Denver, cooperated with an Agent of this office and permitted the specimens to be obtained.

Mr. MIINE mentioned that he purchased the typewriter secondhand, and he believes his wife has had some repair work done on it and at the present time, it is not in very good operating condition.

It is suggested that the Laboratory furnish the results of the examination to the office of origin, New York, the Bureau and Denver.

RECORDED 61 Lab Rep 2-3-49 RCT mnd

74-1333-1580
F B I

31 FEB 8 1949

EX-37

Enclosures

RJJ:rmb
65-658
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

5 ENCL

Kisseloff-1425

cc: New York (65-14920)
COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED BY LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2-3-49 mnd

F.L. JONES 749 FIVE 482

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 3, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 2, 1949.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 61

YOUR FILE NO. 65-14920
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 1581
LAB. NO. D-94039 DU

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 1, 1949

Deleted copy sent [illegible] by Letter 10-15-74 [illegible]

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K406 Four pages of typewritten specimens from Royal Portable Typewriter with serial #G-1062356.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K406 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K406 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JL JL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
FEB 3 - 1:00 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Thielen
E. L. Conroy

FBI
CHICAGO

60 FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-1426

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATT: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: February 1, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

94039

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ETAL.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R.

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated January 26, 1949.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Enclosed herewith are four pages of typewritten specimens that were secured from the Royal typewriter in the possession of CYNTHIA JONES. This Royal typewriter is a portable, number G-1062356. This typewriter is presently in the office of the law firm that is representing ALGER HISS and the specimens were secured in this law office.

It is desired that these specimens be compared with all the questioned and known specimens in this case and particularly, that these specimens be compared with the questioned documents known as Q5.

At the conclusion of such examination, if the results are negative, you may destroy these typewritten specimens.

Encs. (4)

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/2/49 jl

RECORDED - 61

174-1333-1581
IF IB H
31 FEB 8 1949

4 ENCL

DES:DAA
65-14920

Lab. report
2/3/49
RCF:jl

5

Kisseloff-1427

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lease
Mr. Nease
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 19 AND NEW YORK 5 FROM PHILA 2-3-49 8--38

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. REREP HUBERT SMALL, AT ST. LOUIS, JAN. TWENTYSEVEN. ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF SPEECH OF HISS BEFORE ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS MAY NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT DESTROYED. NO OTHER CORRESPONDENCE AVAILABLE. REREP JESSE FARR AT BALT. JAN. TWENTYEIGHT. NO RECORD IN FILES THIS OFFICE RE WILLIAM D. GOODMAN. RECORDS VOTERS REGISTRATION NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN LISTS A WILLIAM GOODMAN AT ADDRESS SHOWN IN REREP. NO INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH GOODMAN RE HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH FRANK RENO UNLESS NY OFFICE ADVISES.

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

74-1333-1582
F B I
31 FEB 8 1949

BOARDMAN

NY ACK AND DISC, WA H O L D

EX-37

NY PH R 5 NY

WASHI

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1428

FEB 8 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 25 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 3 5-36PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, ~~BRIBERY~~ Perjury. ESPIONAGE - R. DURING THE INTERROGATION OF CHAMBERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE OBTAINING OF MATERIAL FOR A DETAILED SIGNED STATEMENT CONCERNING HIS ACTIVITIES, THE MATTER OF HIS PURCHASE OF FOUR BOKHARA RUGS AND THEIR DELIVERY TO HIS CONTACTS IN WASHINGTON WAS DISCUSSED. CHAMBERS RELATED THAT PROBABLY IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTYSIX WHEN BORRIS BYKOV TOOK OVER FROM J. PETERS, THE FORMER DISCUSSED AT LENGTH THE WASHINGTON SETUP. BYJOV WAS OF THE OPINION THAT AN EXPENSIVE PRESENT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THOSE PERSONS WHO PROBABLY WOULD BE MOST PRODUCTIVE IN THE SECURING OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. BYKOV THEN GAVE CHAMBERS APPROXIMATELY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH AND INSTRUCTED HIM TO PURCHASE FOUR ORIENTAL RUGS SO THAT THESE COULD BE PRESENTED TO ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, AND PROBABLY HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. CHAMBERS RELATED THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ORIENTAL RUGS AND SOLICITED THE ASSISTANCE OF DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO, A PROFESSOR AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND A PERSONAL FRIEND OF CHAMBERS OF LONGSTANDING. CHAMBERS STATED THAT HE EXPLAINED TO SCHAPIRO WHAT HE DESIRED AND REQUESTED THAT THE FOUR RUGS BE DELIVERED TO

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1583
INDEXED - 61
31 FEB 8 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

51 FEB 11 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 1D320 PWK/pa

THE ADDRESS OF GEORGE SILVERMAN IN WASHINGTON, D.C. ON JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT, FORTYNINE, PROFESSOR SCHAPIRO WAS INTERVIEWED IN HIS OFFICE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND RELATED THAT AT CHRISTMAS TIME IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, CHAMBERS CONTACTED HIM AT THE UNIVERSITY AND REQUESTED HIM TO PURCHASE FOUR EXPENSIVE ORIENTAL RUGS. AT THIS TIME HE TURNED OVER TO SCHAPIRO SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH. CHAPIRO RELATED THAT HE HAD NO INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF ORIENTAL RUGS AND HE IN TURN SOLICITED THE AID OF E. SHOEN, AN INTERIOR DECORATOR AND ARCHITECT AND A FRIEND OF SCHAPIRO. SHOEN THEREAFTER RECOMMENDED THAT THESE RUGS COULD BE PURCHASED AT THE MASSACHUSETTS IMPORTING COMPANY, TWO SEVEN SIX FIFTH AVENUE, NYC. SHOEN GAVE SCHAPIRO A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE OF THESE RUGS. AS A RESULT THEREOF, SCHAPIRO PURCHASED FOUR RUGS. INVESTIGATION AT THE MASSACHUSETTS IMPORTING COMPANY REFLECTED A SALES TICKET DATED DECEMBER TWENTYTHIRD, THRITY SIX, BILLED TO E. SHOEN, FIFTEEN EAST FIFTYTHIRD STREET, FOR FOUR BOKHARA RUGS AT A COST OF EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTYSIX DOLLARS AND SEVENTYONE CENTS. THE SALES TICKET INDICATES A CHECK FOR SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS AND CASH FOR THE BALANCE WAS PAID FOR THESE RUGS. THIS COMPANY WAS ALSO IN POSSESSION OF A SALES TICKET DATED DECEMBER TWENTY NINE, THIRTYSIX, INDICATING DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO, TWO SEVEN NINE WEST

END OF PAGE TWO

FOURTH STREET, AS THE PURCHASER AND THE PERSON TO WHOM THESE RUGS SHOULD BE SHIPPED. THE TICKET DATED DECEMBER TWENTYNINE BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF MRS. MEYER SCHAPIRO WHICH IS A DEFINITE INDICATION THAT INSTANT RUGS WERE SHIPPED TO THE SCHAPIRO-S NY ADDRESS. IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORIGINAL SALES TICKET BEING MADE OUT IN THE NAME OF E. SHOEN, THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS IMPORTING CO. ADVISED THAT THE ORIGINAL TICKET WAS MADE OUT TO SHOEN IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT SCHAPIRO WAS UNKNOWN TO HIM. HOWEVER, AFTER PAYMENT FOR THESE RUGS WAS MADE, THE SALES TICKET DATED DECEMBER TWENTYNINE WAS MADE OUT IN THE NAME OF DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO. THE TICKET DATED DECEMBER TWENTYNINE, THIRTYSIX, ALSO INDICATES THAT THE RUGS WERE DELIVERED BY THE MASSIS EXPRESS CO. SCHAPIRO, AS WELL AS HIS WIFE, HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND ARE WHOLLY UNABLE TO RECALL THE RECEIPT OF THE RUGS AT THEIR HOME OR THEIR RESHIPMENT. MRS. SCHAPIRO, AS WELL AS HER HUSBAND, BOTH INDICATE, HOWEVER, THAT THE SIGNATURE APPEARING ON THE DELIVERY TICKET IS THAT OF MRS. MEYER SCHAPIRO. INVESTIGATION AT MASSIS EXPRESS COMPANY FAILS TO REVEAL ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING INSTANT DELIVERY AND AS A MATTER OF FACT THE EXPRESSMAN WHO DELIVERED INSTANT RUGS IS NOW DECEASED. IT WAS BELIEVED IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY INFORMATION FROM SCHAPIRO THAT THESE

END OF PAGE THREE

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PAGE FOUR

RUGS, WHICH WERE DELIVERED TO THE SCHAPIRO HOME, WERE RESHIPPED TO WASHINGTON BY AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS. HOWEVER, OFFICIALS OF AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS, NYC, RELATE THAT ALL TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF THIS DELIVERY HAS BEEN DESTROYED. THEY POINTED OUT THAT IT IS THEIR PRACTICE TO DESTROY DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS AFTER A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS AND RECEIPTS AT THE OTHER END AFTER A PERIOD OF FOUR YEARS. SCHAPIRO HAS A SOMEWHAT DEFINITE IMPRESSION THAT AT THE TIME HE CONTRACTED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THESE RUGS, HE SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED THE RUG COMPANY TO SHIP THEM TO WASHINGTON, D.C. IT IS ALSO HIS RECOLLECTION THAT AT THE TIME OF CHAMBERS-S ORIGINAL CONTACT WITH HIM THAT CHAMBERS TOLD HIM TO DELIVER THESE RUGS TO A MR. SILVERMAN OR SILVERMASTER IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THE OFFICIALS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS IMPORTING COMPANY HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND A DILIGENT SEARCH OF THEIR RECORDS HAS PRODUCED NOTHING OTHER THAN THE ABOVE DISCUSSED SALES AND DELIVERY TICKETS. IF THE RUGS WERE ACTUALLY DELIVERED IN NEW YORK CITY ON DECEMBER TWENTYNINE, THIRTYSIX, IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT THEY WOULD HAVE REACHED WASHINGTON BEFORE SOMETIME IN JANUARY, THIRTYSEVEN. THIS IS OF SIGNIFICANT IMPORTANCE BECAUSE ALGER HISS CLAIMS THAT HE NEVER SAW CHAMBERS SUBSEQUENT TO JANUARY FIRST, THIRTYSEVEN. [redacted] b3

END OF PAGE FOUR

b3

PAGE FIVE

[redacted]

[redacted] CHAMBERS, WHEN INTERVIEWED, RELATED THAT SOMETIME IN JANUARY OF THIRTYSEVEN, BY PREARRANGEMENT, HE ACCOMPANIED ALGER HISS IN THE LATTER-S AUTOMOBILE TO A PARKING LOT NEAR A RESTAURANT JUST OUTSIDE OF COLLEGE POINT, MARYLAND. THEREAFTER, BY PREARRANGEMENT, SILVERMAN DROVE UP TO THIS PLACE IN HIS CAR AFTER WHICH CHAMBERS GOT OUT OF THE HISS AUTOMOBILE, TOOK THE RUG WHICH WAS IN THE SILVERMAN CAR AND HANDED IT TO HISS. ALTHOUGH THERE IS SOME DISCREPANCY AS TO THE MANNER IN WHICH HISS ACTUALLY PHYSICALLY OBTAINED THIS RUG, HE TACITLY ADMITS HE ACTUALLY RECEIVED IT FROM CHAMBERS. THE WFO IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT THE LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS TO DETERMINE, IF POSSIBLE, THE INDIVIDUAL IN THAT COMPANY WHO WOULD HAVE HANDLED DELIVERIES TO SILVERMAN-S RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., IN JANUARY OF THIRTYSEVEN SO THAT HE CAN BE INTERROGATED RELATIVE TO ANY RECOLLECTION HE MIGHT HAVE OF THIS TRANSACTION OR ANY INDEPENDENT RECORD THAT HE MIGHT POSSIBLY HAVE KEPT IN THIS REGARD. FROM ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION, ALGER HISS IS STILL IN POSSESSION OF HIS RUG AND THE ONE DELIVERED TO WADLEIGH, ACCORDING

END OF PAGE FIVE

1583

TO THE LATTER, IS IN STORAGE AT THE FIRM OF NESHAN G. HINTLIAN, CONNECTICUT AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C., A RUG DEALER. SINCE WADLEIGH HAS BEEN EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE, IT IS FELT THAT HE WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO TURNING THIS RUG OVER TO AGENTS OF THE WFO. UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU, WFO IS REQUESTED TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF THIS RUG. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RUG WAS AT FIRST BELIEVED TO HAVE SOME BEARING ON THE TESTIMONY GIVEN BY [redacted] BEFORE THE GJ AND IN CONNECTION b3

[redacted]

IT DOES NOT APPEAR AT LEAST ON THE RECORD THAT [redacted] STATEMENTS INDICATE A POSSIBILITY THAT HE PERJURED HIMSELF. HOWEVER, THIS MATTER WILL BE GONE OVER IN DETAIL WITH T. J. DONEGAN AND THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED THEREOF. THE INFORMATION REGARDING THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GJ WAS RECEIVED ON AN EXTREMELY CONFIDENTIAL BASIS FROM MR. DONEGAN AND THIS INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE DIVULGED TO ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

SCHEIDT

1583

11
44

BOTH HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

CND:cl
74-94

Comp 266586

DATE 7-14-82 SP7MACHTB

WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA FROM WASH FIELD 2-3-49 4:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, PHILADELPHIA

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RENYTEL JANUARY FOURTEEN, NYTEL JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT, AND BULET TO WFO DATED FEBRUARY TWO, LAST. FOLLOWING IS FOR INFO OF PHILADELPHIA. IN INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS, JANUARY FOURTEEN AT NY, HE RELATED FOLLOWING STORY. IN CONNECTION WITH ORIGINAL UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OPERATED BY HAROLD WARE, WHICH INCLUDED DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN, AND NATHAN WITT, EACH OF THESE INDIVIDUALS HAD HIS OWN SEPARATE CELL CONSISTING OF TEN TO TWENTY PERSONS WHO WERE EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS GOVT AGENCIES IN DC. AT THIS TIME, THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE NOT ABSTRACTING ANY DOCUMENTS FROM THE VARIOUS GOVT AGENCIES BUT WERE PLACED THERE SO THAT THEIR SERVICES MIGHT BE USED IN THE EVENT AN OPPORTUNITY AROSE. ONE OF THE INDIVIDUALS IN HAROLD WARE'S CELL WAS JOHN HERRMAN, ASCERTAINED BY THIS OFFICE TO BE JOHN HERRMANN, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP AND WHO, AT ONE TIME WAS A MEMBER OF THE JOHN REED CLUB IN NYC AT THE TIME CHAMBERS WAS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE CLUB. HERRMANN WAS MARRIED TO JOSEPHINE HERBST, WHO HAD BEEN THE AUTHOR OF TWO OR THREE FAIRLY WELL ACCEPTED NOVELS AND WAS CONSIDERED A LEADING LIGHT IN THE LITERARY WORLD. HERRMANN AND HIS WIFE IN APPROXIMATEL NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTYSIX, RESIDED IN AN APARTMENT ON THE WEST SIDE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE BETWEEN MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE AND DUPONT CIRCLE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. IT IS NOTED THAT NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE AND MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE INTERSECT AT DUPONT CIRCLE. SOMETIME IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, IN A CONVERSATION BETWEEN HERRMANN AND CHAMBERS, THE FORMER STATED THAT A FAMILY BY THE NAME OF SILVERMAN, WHICH CONSISTED OF A WIFE, HUSBAND AND CHILD, WAS RESIDING ON TWENTYEIGHTH STREET IN WASHINGTON, DC, NEXT

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60 FEB 10 1949

DOOR TO THE RESIDENCE OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. THIS SILVERMAN IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH A. GEORGE SILVERMAN MENTIONED PROMINENTLY IN THIS CASE. FURTHER, THAT J. PETERS HAD INSTRUCTED HAROLD WARE AND JOHN HERRMANN LATE ONE EVENING TO GO TO THE SILVERMAN HOUSEHOLD AND ARRANGE TO TAKE SILVERMAN OUT OF HIS HOUSE AND GET HIM AWAY FROM WASHINGTON, DC. AS A MATTER OF FACT, HERRMANN AND WARE ACCOMPLISHED THIS BUT CHAMBERS DOES NOT RECALL WHERE THEY TOOK SILVERMAN. AS EXPLANATION OF THIS UNUSUAL SITUATION, CHAMBERS RELATED THAT HERRMANN TOLD HIM THAT PETERS OR SOMEONE IN THE PARTY HAD FOUND OUT THAT SILVERMAN AND DAVID K. WILES, PRESENT ADVISOR TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN HOMOSEXUAL ACTS AND THAT WHILE THIS AFFAIR WAS GOING ON, SILVERMAN HAD BEEN WRITING TO WILES AND INFORMING HIM OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNDERGROUND APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, THAT WILES, IN AN EFFORT TO GET SILVERMAN FROM HIS FAMILY, HAD THREATENED TO EXPOSE THE FACTS SURROUNDING THE CP UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON. CHAMBERS HAS NO FURTHER INFO CONCERNING THIS INCIDENT BUT MADE THE REMARK THAT IT IS SOMETIMES A COMMON PRACTICE TO ACCUSE A PARTY MEMBER OF SOME SCANDALOUS CONDUCT IN ORDER TO SMEAR HIM. CHAMBERS HAS NO FURTHER INFO CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OF SILVERMAN NOR THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF JOHN HERRMANN AND HIS WIFE. UNTIL JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT NINETEEN CHAMBERS FURTHER STATED THAT WHEN HE FIRST RECEIVED DOCUMENTS FROM ALGER HISS, HE PHOTOGRAPHED THESE DOCUMENTS HIMSELF EITHER AT HISS' HOME OR AT THE HOME OF HERRMANN. HE STATED THAT HERRMANN HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON TO BE AN ASSISTANT TO HAROLD WARE IN THE APPARATUS. CHAMBERS STATED THAT ROBERT ROE RECEIVED DOCUMENTS FROM HARRY DEXTER WHITE AND GAVE THEM TO HIM AND HE TOOK THEM TO HERRMANN'S APT IN WASHINGTON AND PHOTOGRAPHED THEM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT HERRMANN AND ERPEST BE LOCATED AND THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED

14-1333-1584

RELATIVE TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THIS APPARATUS. ALSO FURNISH NY ANY INFO AVAILABLE RE SILVERMAN AND HIS LOCATION. HERBST' HOME LISTED AT ERWINNA, PENNSYLVANIA. FOR FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF HERBST, REFERENCE WHO'S WHO IN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT-FORTYNINE, UNDER NAME JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST. SUTEL RESULTS OF ABOVE INTERVIEW IN ORDER THAT SILVERMAN INVESTIGATION BE CONCLUDED HERE.

HOTTEL

CC * New York by Mail

FEB 3 9 42 PM '49
RECEIVED FBI

February 3, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Baltimore

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-93832 BU dated 1/31/49, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimen K378.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

DCI:lml

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Beaver
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
FEB 3 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-1438

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8 1949

Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 4 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTIMORE 3 2-24 P EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R GE N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R, IS DASH R. FOR INFORMATION NEW YORK, 4 REURTEL JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN LAST, FELIX A. INSLERMAN IN MARCH FORTYTWO APPLICATION AT REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION, FARMINGDALE, N. Y. GAVE NAME OF HERBERT BUSCHERS, TOWSON, MD. AS REFERENCE. BUSCHERS ADVISED HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH INSLRMANS ARRANGED BY BUSCHERS MOTHER-IN-LAW, MRS. REINHOLD SAUBERLICH, NINE NAUGHT SEVEN SUMMIT AVENUE, BRONX, N. Y., A NEIGHBOR OF ELIZABETH INSLERMANS MOTHER. THE BUSCHERS VISITED SOCIALLY WITH INSLERMANS DURING THIRTYNINE AND FORTY. BUSCHERS VERIFIED INSLERMANS POSSESSION OF EXPENSIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT. CONSIDERED MRS. INSLERMAN A DOMINATING TYPE, TALENTED SINGER, BUT POOR HOUSEKEEPER. INSLERMAN DESCRIBED AS QUIET, STUDIOUS AND AMBITIOUS. BUSCHERS ADVISED THAT RAY E. BARRICH ROOMED WITH INSLERMANS AT SIX ROSELAND AVENUE IN FORTY. RAY E. BARRICK, SEVEN FOUR TWO FIVE BROOKWOD AVENUE, KENWOOD, MARYLAND, AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER, GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY, AND CLOSE FRIEND OF INSLERMANS, INTERVIEWED JANUARY THIRTYONE. BARRICH STATED HE ROOMED WITH INSLERMANS FEBRUARY NINE, NINETEEN FORTY TO AUGUST FIVE, NINETEEN FORTY. ADMITTED HE FIRSTMET INSLERMAN IN FALL OF THIRTYNINE WHEN BOTH ATTENDED JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE. BARRICK EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION WITH ATTENDANT NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

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Kisseloff-1439

cc: J. L. Jones

PAGE TWO

ABOUT INSLERMAN, AND INQUIRED ABOUT POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE THAT HE COULD GIVE FELIX. ~~XXXXXX~~ BARRICK EXPRESSED STRONG ADMIRATION FOR MUSCIAL TALENTS OF MRS. INSLERMAN AND MINIMIZED INSLERMANS PHOTOGRAPHIC ABILITY. CANOT RECALL ANY CONVERSATIONS WITH INSLERMANS RE THEIR BACKRGROUND AND ACTVITIES PRIOR TO LATE THIRTYNINE. REFERENCES LISTED BY INSLERMAN WHEN APLYING FOR JOB AT GLENN L. MARTINS INTERVIEWED BY BALTIMORE OFFICE, BUT NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WAS DEVELOPED. PERSONNEL RECORDS OF MONTGOMERY WARD CO., BALTIMORE, REFLECT ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDERS, TWO ONE ONE THREE CALLOW AVENUE, EMPLOYED AS ADJUSTER, OCTOBER TWENTYSEVEN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO MARCH TWO NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. REASON FOR TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT LISTED AS HEALTH. FILE REFLECTS RYNDERS BIRTHDATE FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN NINETEEN FIFTEEN AND MARITAL STATUS AS SINGLE. RYNDERS BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. PRESENT EMPLOYEES CANNOT RECALL ELIZABETH RYNDERS.

MCFARLIN

END

WA PLS ACK HOLD PLS FOR BZ

WA BA R 4 WA

WA PLS NY PLS ACK BA R 1 NY

DISC PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 3, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-14-82 BY SP7MAC

The attention of the Louisville Division is directed to Butel to all SACS, January 10, 1949, in regard to the above captioned matter. The Washington Field Office is conducting an intensive investigation to interview all former neighbors of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS when the latter resided in Washington, D. C.

Information has been received from Mr. JAMES S. ROBB that Mr. and Mrs. HART FOSTER were neighbors of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS between the years of 1936 and 1939. During this time, the HISSES resided at 1245 - 30th Street, N. W. and 3415 Volta Place, N. W., both Washington, D. C.

Investigation at Washington, D. C. reflects that HART FOSTER, as of 1946, resided at 225 South Ashland Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The Louisville Division is requested to locate and interview Mr. and Mrs. HART FOSTER for all information in their possession concerning ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. They should be specifically asked if they know the identity of any maid that the HISSES employes, as well as the identity of friends and associates.

There are enclosed herewith to the Louisville Division, photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which should be displayed to Mr. and Mrs. FOSTER.

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F E H

31 FEB 8 1949

EX-37

CJJ:cl
74-94

cc - Louisville (2 encls) (AMSD)
cc - New York

162

60 FEB 10 1949

5-79

Kisseloff-1441

FEBRUARY 3, 1949

WASHINGTON, NEWARK, PHILA AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3 5:30 p

DIRECTOR AND SAC'S URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE NEWARK TEL JAN TWENTYNINE LAST TO BUREAU, WFO NY AND PHILA. MRS. ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE, TWO NAUGHTNAUGHT SEVEN EYE ST., NW, WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVISED SHE HAD LITTLE CONTACT WITH FATHER-S CLIENTS AND CANNOT RECALL ANY NAMES. SHE REPORTED OPENING OF THE NEW HOPE, PA. SUMMER THEATER ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX BROUGHT A GREAT MANY PEOPLE FROM NYC AREA SEEKING OLD COUNTRY PROPERTIES. UPON BEING EXHIBITED A FACIAL PHOTO OF CHAMBERS TAKEN IN NINETEEN THIRTIES, SHE ADVISED PERSON IN PHOTO RESEMBLED AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAD BEEN AT HER FATHER-S HOME ABOUT THAT TIME. SHE DID NOT KNOW HIS NAME BUT RECALLED HE HAD DRESSED IN LIGHT FLANNEL PANTS AND A LIGHT SUMMER COAT OR JACKET. IN SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW, A FULL LENGTH PHOTO OF CHAMBERS TAKEN IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND FURNISHED THE FIELD OFFICES BY NY IN LETTER TO BUREAU DATED JANUARY TWENTYONE LAST, IN WHICH CHAMBERS IS SHOWN DRESSED AS DESCRIBED BY MRS. ARNWINE, WAS IDENTIFIED BY HER AS THE PERSON SHE HAD FIRST RECALLED UPON SEEING CHAMBER-S FACIAL PHOTO. MRS. ARNWINE ALSO ADVISED SHE HAS TALKED WITH HER FATHER, WATSON T. ROBERTS, SINCE HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY AN AGENT AND THAT HE HAD AFTERWARDS ASSOCIATED THE NAME OF DAVID BREEN WITH PICTURES OF CHAMBERS WHICH WERE SHOWN HIM. MRS. ARNWINE WILL BE VISITING MRS. SARA ARNWINE, ONE ONE TWO NORTH FRANKLIN, LAMBERTVILLE, NJ, FROM FEB EIGHT TO FEB THIRTEEN NEXT, AT WHICH TIME SHE DESIRED THAT AN AGENT CONTACT HER THERE FOR SHE BELIEVES THAT BY TALKING TO HER FATHER HE MAY BE ABLE TO RECALL INFO OF VALUE: THAT SHE MAY BE ABLE TO FIND PERTINENT RENTAL RECORDS AND SHE MAY RECALL OTHER INFO WHEN HOME IN FAMILIAR SURROUNDINGS. MRS. ARNWINE ALSO THOUGHT BACKGROUND IN FULL

RECORDED INDEXED 174-1333-1587 31 FEB 8 1949

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74-94
PHW:EM

Kisseloff-1442

LENGTH PHOTO IS FAMILIAR. IT IS SUGGESTED NEW YORK ASCERTAIN FROM CHAMBERS WHERE PHOTO WAS TAKEN AND ADVISE NEWARK. SHE SUGGESTED INTERVIEWING RUDOLPH NEUBERGER, LAMBERTVILLE, NJ. REAL ESTATE BUYER, WHO HAS BEEN ACTIVE FOR MANY YEARS AROUND NEW HOPE, PA. AND LAMBERTVILLE, AND STOCKTON, NJ. FOR POSSIBLE KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING CHAMBERS AND ASSOCIATES DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. SHE DID NOT IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS.

HOTTEL

PHW:EL

74-94

Guy Hottel
2CNX

FEB 3 8 50 PM '74

1587

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Lester
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 18 AND NEWARK 1 NEW YORK 4 FROM PHILA 2-3-49 8-34

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R.

RE LITTLE ROCK TEL JAN. THIRTYONE WHEREIN INFORMATION REPORTED BY MRS. GEORGE CRESSLER THAT IN ADDITION TO BREEN FAMILY RESIDING IN STONE TENANT HOUSE OF THOMAS MARSHALL NEAR NEW HOPE, PA. THAT SHE RECCALLED ANOTHER BREEN FAMILY CONSISTING OF A YOUNG COUPLE, WITH NO CHILDREN, WHO PURCHASED AND REMODELED A COTTAGE LOCATED ON A LANE BEHIND HOME OF FRED JUSTIN OF NEW HOPE, PA. JUSTIN ACTUALLY FRED C JUSSEN. THOMAS MARSHALL NEVER HEARD OF ANYOTHER BREEN FAMILY EXCEPT DAVID BREEN. WALTER YATES, RURAL MAIL CARRIER FOR MANY YEARS IN AREA WHERE MARSHALL AND JUSSEN RESIDE, NEVER HEARD OF ANY BREEN FAMILY EXCEPT DAVID BREEN. FRED C JUSSEN PRESENTLY RESIDING CARE OF WILLIAM N. FITZPATRICK, PROBABLY A SON IN LAW, AT HADDONFIELD, NY. NEWARK WILL LOCATE AND INTERVIEW FRED C. JUSSEN AND DEVELOP ANY AVAILABLE INFO REGARDING DAVID BREEN FAMILY AS WELL AS INFO CONCERNING FAMILY PURPORTED TO HAVE PURCHASED COTTAGE BEHIND JUSSEN HOME WHICH WAS REMODELED.

BOARDMAN

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1588
F B I

NEWARK ACK AND DISC WA AND NY HOLD PLS

EX-37 31 FEB 8 1949

CORR LINE 13, WORD 3 IS "NJ" NOT "NY"

NK PH R 1 NK

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1444

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 54 BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 7-29P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

RE SAN FRAN TEL TO BUREAU DATED TWO TWO FORTYNINE CONCERNING ASSOCIATES OF HISS ON NYE COMMITTEE. WFO SHOULD TRY TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW THOSE MENTIONED IN REFERENCE TELETYPE. THE MISS LEE MENTIONED IS A SUSPECT IN CASE FILE ENTITLED "UNSUB ALSO KNOWN AS LEE, EMPLOYED BY NYE COMMITTEE DURING MIDDLE THIRTIES, ESPIONAGE DASH R".

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1589 SCHEIDT

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31 FEB 8 1949

EX 37

TWO COPIES WFO

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BOTH HOLD BLS 1949

Kisseloff-1445

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hi
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 8 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 43 NEWARK 1 FROM NEW YORK 6-43P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE R. INFORMATION OBTAINED THAT W. C. BOWEN WAS FORMER ASSOCIATE OF PHILIP RENO ON SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD WASHINGTON D.C. DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. IN SIGNED STATEMENT PHILIP RENO HAS ADMITTED COMMUNIST PARTY CONNECTIONS BUT DENIES ANY CONTACT WITH CHAMBERS OR ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. PHILIP RENO IS BROTHER TO FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO WHO HAS ADMITTED TURNING OVER TO CHAMBERS MATERIAL FROM ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS. INTERVIEW W. C. BOWEN WHO IS PRESENTLY REGIONAL DIRECTOR NATIONAL INFANTILE PARALYSIS FOUNDATION, ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY, FOR ANY INFORMATION RE PHILIP RENO AND SUTEL.

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31 FEB 8 1949

SCHEIDT

60 FEB 10 1949

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-1446

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 12 3 2-38P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE EL PASO RPT JANUARY NINETEEN LAST, MENTIONING POOR PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND HIGHLY NEUROTIC CONDITION OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AND EVIDENCE OF PARANOIA. INASMUCH AS RENO MAY BE CALLED AS WITNESS IN HISS PERJURY CASE SCHEDULED FOR TRIAL, SDNY, FEBRUARY TWENTY FOUR, NEXT, IT IS DESIRED EL PARO ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THROUGH AVAILABLE SOURCES OR OBSERVATION DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF RENO-S CONDITION AND AVAILABILITY AS COMETENT WITNESS.

SCCHEIDT

EL PASO ADVISED

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 61 174-1333-1591

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60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1447

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-3-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, DEAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REMY-TELEPHONE CALL TO WFO THIS DATE AND INQUIRY AS TO STATUS OF REPORT COVERING ALL DOCUMENTS INVOLVED IN INSTANT CASE. ALSO REBULET TO NY DATED JANUARY EIGHTEEN, LAST AND NYLET TO BUREAU DATED JANUARY TWENTYONE, LAST. A REPORT COVERING DEPOSITION DOCUMENTS, THAT IS, THE SEVENTY DOCUMENTS OBTAINED BY BALTIMORE DIVISION FROM WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WILL BE COMPLETED TODAY OR EARLY TOMORROW. A REPORT COVERING GRAND JURY EXHIBITS, THAT IS, NUMBERS FORTYNINE AND FIFTYONE, WILL BE COMPLETED TODAY OR EARLY TOMORROW. IT IS PRESENTLY IMPOSSIBLE TO ADVISE WHEN A REPORT COVERING DOCUMENTS INVOLVED IN GRAND JURY EXHIBITS NUMBERS FORTYSEVEN AND FORTYEIGHT WILL BE COMPLETED. DOCUMENTS COVERING THESE GRAND JURY EXHIBITS ARE MICROFILMS OF STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS. THE DEPARTMENT HAD FURNISHED SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL THOMAS J. DONEGAN WITH PHOTOSTATIC COPIES, WHICH PURPORTED TO BE AUTHENTIC STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS, OF THE DOCUMENTS MICROFILMED IN THIS EXHIBIT. HOWEVER, EXAMINATION OF THESE DOCUMENTS INDICATES THAT THEY ARE NOT IDENTICAL. FOR THE INFO OF NY DIVISION, ALL MESSAGES DIRECTED TO STATE DEPARTMENT ARE RECEIVED BY THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION OF STATE DEPT. THE ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION IS CONSIDERED TO BE AN QUOTE ACTION UNQUOTE COPY OF SUCH COMMUNICATION AND AS MANY INFORMATION COPIES OF THE IDENTICAL COMMUNICATION ARE PREPARED AS THE NATURE OF THE INFORMATION WARRANTS. INFORMATION COPIES ARE DISTRIBUTED TO DIVISIONS AND SECTION CHIEFS WHO MAY HAVE AN INTEREST IN THAT PARTICULAR COMMUNICATION. RECIPIENTS OF INFORMATION

RECORDED 64 74-1333-1592

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31 FEB 8 1949

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COPIES MAY FILE THESE COPIES FOR FUTURE REFERENCE WITHIN THEIR SECTION, RETURN THEM TO COMMUNICATIONS SECTION IF THEY ARE NOT INTERESTED, OR DESTROY THEM. IT IS APPARENT THAT COPIES OF THE DOCUMENTS IN GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTYSEVEN AND FORTYEIGHT HAVE BEEN PREPARED FROM INFORMATION COPIES OF THE IDENTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND NOT FROM THE QUOTE ACTION UNQUOTE COPIES PRESENTLY AVAILABLE. CONSIDERABLE INVESTIGATION WILL BE NECESSARY TO LOCATE THE INFORMATION COPIES FROM WHICH THE MICROFILM COPIES HAVE BEEN MADE AND THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT THE SPECIFIC INFO COPIES MICROFILMED ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE. INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED TO LOCATE COPIES FROM WHICH GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTYSEVEN AND FORTYEIGHT WERE PREPARED. AS BUREAU IS WELL AWARE, THIS SEARCH AND INVESTIGATION CAN BE CONDUCTED BY STATE DEPT PERSONNEL ONLY AND ASSURANCES HAVE BEEN GIVEN THAT EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO CONCLUDE THIS PORTION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

HOTTEL

1592

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr.
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

S

FBI SAN DIEGO 2-3-49 3-17 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK CITY URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. R.

RETEL FROM NEW YORK, FEB. ONE LAST. DISCREET INQUIRY REVEALS LEONARD H. DE CAUX AND WIFE HAVE OCCUPIED RESIDENCE AT SEVEN NAUGHT ONE AND A HALF POINSETTA AVENUE, CORONA DEL MAR SINCE DECEMBER LAST AND NOW RECEIVE MAIL AT THAT ADDRESS. J. C. ABRAMS UNKNOWN THIS VICINITY. FURTHER INQUIRY RE DE CAUX AND WIFE DEEMED INADVISEABLE AT CORONA DEL MAR, WHICH IS SMALL RESORT TOWN. REQUEST NEW YORK FORWARD NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR INTERVIEW.

MC INTIRE

ANEW YORK ADVISED SEPARATELY

ACK AND HOLD PLS

6-20 PM OK FBI WA JG

RECORDED - 61
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F B I
31 FEB 8 1949

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1450

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rennington
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 32 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NYC 3 6-04P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE BALTIMORE TEL JAN EIGHTEEN LAST RELATIVE TO THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN THIS CASE. REFERENCE TEL INDICATED THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE IN THE POSSESSION OF OR WERE HANDLED AND EXAMINED BY THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS..RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, WILLIAM D. MAC MILLAN, ARTHUR E. EMERICK, CHARLES C. G. EVANS, WILLIAM L. MARBURY, HAROLD ROSENWALD, T. EDWARD MC DONALD, FRANKLIN G. ALLEN. FOR THE PURPOSES OF PREPARING A SUMMARY REPORT IN THIS CASE, IT IS REQUESTED THAT BALTIMORE OBTAIN THE HOME ADDRESSES OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS. IT IS FURTHER NOTED IN REFERENCE TEL THAT POSSIBLY FRANKLIN G. ALLEN, EMPLOYED BY THE MARBURY LAW FIRM, HAD HANDLED AND EXAMINED THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER ALLEN HANDLED OR HAD POSSESSION OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. SUTEL AT ONCE.

74-1333-1594
F B I

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SCHEIDT

EX-37 31 FEB 8 1949

BA ACK AND DISC PLS

60 FEB 10 1949

ZV NY R 2 BA

Kisseloff-1451

2-3-49
3

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R., INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R, PERJURY. ALGER HISS WAS ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA WHILE AT JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTI., MD. CONTACT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA AT FIVE EAST FORTYFOURTH ST., NYC TO DETERMINE IF THEY HAVE TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS.

HOOVER

WHA:BIA

74-94

RECORDED - 61

74-1553-1595

EX-37

Kisseloff-1452

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 3, 1949

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

ReBulet to Washington Field dated January 25, 1949 requesting an interview with Mr. HAROLD RUTTENBERG, Vice President of the Portsmouth Steel Company, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mr. RUTTENBERG was formerly Vice President at Portsmouth Steel but resigned during the latter part of December, 1948 to form a new company dealing in the buying and selling of steel at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. RUTTENBERG can be reached at the Schenley Hotel in Pittsburgh.

Referenced Bureau letter is enclosed to Pittsburgh with copies of this letter and the photographs forwarded with referenced letter are also enclosed for Pittsburgh.

RUC.

RECORDED - 61

74-1333-1596
F B I

EX-37

31 FEB 8 1949

CC:VHP
74-47

CC - Pittsburgh (Enclosures)

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1453

FEB 8 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 55 BALTIMORE 5 FROM NEW YORK 3 7-30P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. WILLIAM SPIEGEL TESTIFIED HE RENTED HIS BALTIMORE APT. TO DAVID CARPENTER FOR THREE MONTHS AT TWENTY DOLLARS PER MONTH, AT TIME ALLEGED BY CHAMBERS, BUT DENIED KNOWING REASON WHY CARPENTER RENTED APT. OR USE TO WHICH IT WAS PUT. STATED HE OCCASIONALLY SAW MAN WITH FOREIGN ACCENT VISITING APT. OPPORTUNITY WAS GIVEN THIS AM FOR CHAMBERS AGAIN TO VIEW BOTH WILLIAM AND ANNA SPIEGEL AND BOTH THEREAFTER TESTIFIED THAT HE VERY MUCH RESEMBLED MAN SEEN IN THEIR APT. DURING TIME IT WAS RENTED BY CARPENTER BUT DID NOT MAKE POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION. CHAMBERS IS POSITIVE WILLIAM AND ANNA WERE TENANTS OF THAT APT. AS PREVIOUSLY ALLEGED. BOTH SPIEGELS DENIED CP MEMBERSHIP OR KNOWLEDGE OR BELIEF THAT DAVID CARPENTER WAS CP MEMBER. MAXIM LIEBER TESTIFIED VERY BRIEFLY. REFUSED TO ANSWER WHETHER HE KNEW CHAMBERS OR IF HE HAS EVER BEEN CP MEMBER. WILL RESUME HIS TESTIMONY FEBRUARY EIGHTH NEXT.

RECORDED 61 74-1333-1597

F B I

SCHEIDT 31 FEB 8 1949

Kisseloff-1454

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD FOR CONF WITH NK

60 FEB 10 1949

BA NY R 5 BA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hickey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 11 3 2-09 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE- R. WILL INTERVIEW PROF JOHN RUSSELL, MAXWELL SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK. RUSSELL WORKED WITH ALGER HISS IN THE PREPARATION OF A PAMPHLET PREPARED BY CARNEGIE ENDOWNMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONCERNING THE UNITED NATIONS, AND MAY HAVE CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS. OBTAIN ALL CORRESPONDENCE IN POSSESSION OF RUSSELL FROM HISS AND SUBMIT TO BUREAU FOR COMPARISON KNOWN SPECIMENS THIS CASE.

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 62

24-1333-1598
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31 FEB 8 1949

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

END

4 NYC R 11 WA

NYC R RELAYS FOR LOSA AND SANF WA

60 FEB 10 1949

cc 7 L Jones

Kisseloff-1455

FEB 4 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 54 4 8-43P

DIRECTOR URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS PERJURY ESPIONAGE DASH R. MILWAUKEE OFFICE REQUESTED TO REINTERVIEW WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN IMMEDIATELY AND DISPLAY PHOTOGRAPH OF DAVID CARPENTER WA. DAVID ZIMMERMAN. FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL INFO OF MILWAUKEE OFFICE, [redacted] b3 [redacted] WHEN HE TESTIFIED BEFORE FGJ NYC AND [redacted] PHOTO NOT DISPLAYED TO PIGMAN BY BUREAU AGENTS. MILWAUKEE ALSO REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN FROM PIGMAN HIS VARIOUS RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON, D.C., MARRIAGE DATE AND LOCATION, NUMBER AND BIRTH DATE OF CHILDREN. ALSO ASCERTAIN IF PIGMAN HAS ACCEPTED ANY EMPLOYMENT AND IF SO NAME AND LOCATION OF SAME. PHOTO OF CARPENTER BEING FORWARDED AMSD TODAY. SUTEL.

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SCHEIDT

174-1333

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RECORDED - 61

31 FEB 8 1949

EX-37

MILWAUKEE ADVISED

HOLD PLS

51 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-1456

2-4-49

WASHINGTON AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM WASH FIELD 4 Sp

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. INTERVIEW CHARLES P. DORR, WHO OPERATES A CANNING FACTORY AT SAN ANSELMO AND FORMERLY HAD OFFICE IN KOHL BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO. DORR WAS EMPLOYED AT AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION WHEN ALGER HISS WAS EMPLOYED THERE. BUREAU WANTS THOROUGH INTERVIEW OF HISS'S FELLOW EMPLOYEES AND QUESTIONING OF DORR SHOULD INCLUDE ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS AND WHETHER DORR HAS ANY KNOWLEDGE THAT HISS OR WHITTAKER FURNISHED GOVERNMENT INFORMATION TO CHAMBERS. DETERMINE ALSO IF DORR HAS CORRESPONDED BY TYPEWRITER WITH HISS AND IF SO OBTAIN TYPEWRITING CORRESPONDENCE FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION. HISS EXCEPT FOR SHORT PERIOD WHEN ON LOAN TO NYE COMMITTEE WAS EMPLOYED AT AAA FROM MAY, THIRTYTHREE TO APRIL, THIRTYFIVE.

HOTTEL

cc-New York
JEK:dk
74-94

RECORDED - 61 74-1333- 1600

EX-37

Kisseloff-1457

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 79 PHILA. 9 FROM NEW YORK 4 10-23P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REFERENCE REPORT OF JAMES L. KIRKLAND DEC. SEVENTEEN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT AT PHILA. PAGE SIX, REFERENCED REPORT, MENTIONS THAT FRANKLIN H. PRICE WAS CONTACTED AND THAT HE TURNED OVER A SPECIMEN TO AGENTS. ADVISE NAME OF AGENTS WHO SECURED THIS SPECIMEN, AND ALSO IF THIS SPECIMEN WAS IDENTIFIED IN ANY WAY BY AGENTS OBTAINING SAME. SUTEL RESULT.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

174-1333-1601

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31 FEB 8 1949

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60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1458

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 78 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 4 10-19P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE REPORT RE WILLIAM AND ANNA SPIEGEL. BACK GROUND INFORMATION OF BOTH PARTIES ALSO REQUESTED AS WELL AS DETAILS OF INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED WITH THEM.

RECORDED - 61
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INDEXED - 61

124-1333-1608
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31 FEB 8 1949

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60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1459

FBI WASH FIELD 2-4-49 7p.m.

DIRECTOR AND SAC MIAMI URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBULET JANUARY THREE LAST REQUESTING WFO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW SIDNEY SHOSTECK AND RAY WARNER NAMED AS CP MEMBERS IN THIRTYFIVE WHO SUPERVISED CP ACTIVITIES OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO IN WASH.,D.C. INVESTIGATION REFLECTS SIDNEY SHOSTECK WAS KILLED IN SPANISH CIVIL WAR. ROBERT SHOSTECK, BROTHER OF SIDNEY, STATED SIDNEY WAS ACTIVE IN CP ACTIVITIES IN THIRTYFIVE AND THAT ALTHOUGH HE KNEW NO ONE NAMED RAY WARNER, HE, ROBERT, DID RECALL A WILLY ARNOLD WHO WAS AN ASSOCIATE OF SIDNEY DURING ABOVE PERIOD AND ARNOLD ALSO LIVED IN SIDNEYS HOME FOR BRIEF PERIOD IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. ROBERT STATES HIS MOTHER AND FATHER MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH FURTHER INFO RE SIDNEY, ARNOLD AND THEIR ACTIVITIES. ABOVE PERSONS ARE SAUL AND BESSIE SHOSTECK, PRESENTLY AT MUNICIPAL TRAILER CAMP, TAMPA, FLORIDA. ROBERT STATES HIS MOTHER HAS HEART CONDITION AND SUGGESTS SAUL BE CONTACTED FIRST AND CARE BE TAKEN IN INTERVIEW WITH THE MOTHER, WHO, ACCORDING TO ROBERT, MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH MOST OF INFO. NO INDICATION HERE THAT THE PARENTS EVER WERE CONNECTED WITH CP. INTERVIEW FULLY RE ACTIVITIES OF SIDNEY, NAMES OF ASSOCIATES AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MORE INFO RE RAY WARNER OR WILLY ARNOLD, IN PARTICULAR A DESCRIPTION OF ARNOLD. [redacted] ADVISES ONE WILLY ARNOLD WAS ROOMMATE OF SIDNEY IN THIRTYSIX. CHAMBERS NAMED FRANKLIN RENO AS HAVING FURNISHED HIM WITH CONFIDENTIAL INFO. RENO AND HIS BROTHER PHILIP RENO IN SIGNED STATEMENTS TO NY AGENTS DECEMBER THIRTEEN LAST ADMITTED CP ACTIVITY AND MEMBERSHIP, FRANKLIN FROM THIRTYFOUR TO THIRTYEIGHT AND PHILIP FROM FORTYFOUR TO FORTYEIGHT. FRANKLIN USED CP NAME OF LANCE CLARK. EXPEDITE AND ADVISE WFO OF RESULTS.

RECORDED - 61 INDEXED - 61 74-1335 603

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HOTTEL

74-94
JF:dk
cc-New York

Guy Hottel

Kisseloff-1460

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WFO 81 NEWARK 8 FROM NEW YORK 4 10-31P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. ISR. RE PHILA TEL TWO FOUR LAST RE INTERVIEW OF JOSEPHINE FRYE HERBST AT MONTCLAIR, NJ. UNLESS NEWARK HAS SOME REASON WHY THIS INTERVIEW SHOULD NOT BE CONDUCTED, IT SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ALONG LINES REFLECTED IN REFERENCED TEL. BUREAU SHOULD ADVISE NEWARK IF THEY HAVE ANY OBJECTION TO THIS INTERVIEW.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 61

174-1333-1604
F B I

TWO COPIES WFO

11
44

EX-37

31 FEB 8 1949

NK ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD PLS

NY R 8 NK

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1461

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher
1742

WA 7 AND NY 3 NROM BA 4 12-07 PM

DIRECTOR ND SAC NEW YORK U R GE N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RENYTEL FEBRUARY THREE RELATIVE TO CHRONOLOGY OF HANDLING ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND HOME ADDRESSES OF PERSONS IN BALTIMORE WHO HANDLED SAME. HOME ADDRESSES OF PERSONS LISTED INREFTEL AS FOLLOWS. CLEVELAND, FOUR ONE ONE ZERO GREENWAY, MAC MILLAN, PINEHURST ON THE BAY, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD., EMERICK, WHOSE MIDDLE INITIAL IS "D" AND NOT "E", SEVEN ONE SEVEN MELVILLE AVE., EVANS, SIX ENGLEWOOD ROAD, MARBURY, FORTY THREE WARRENTON ROAD, MC DONALD, NINE FIVE FOUR ARGONEE DRIVE, ALLEN, ONE FIVE TWO SIX STONEWOOD ROAD, ALL BALTIMORE, MD. AS INDICATED IN MY TEL JANUARY EIGHTEEN, ROSENWALD ASSOCIATED WITH EDWARD C. MC LEAN AND BELIEVED TO BE EMPLOYED BY NEW YORK LAW FIRM OF DEBEVOISE, PLYMPTON AND MC LEAN AND TO RESIDE IN NEW YORK AREA. ROSENWALDS HOME ADDRESS NOT AVAILABLE HERE.

MC FARLIN

END

WA BA R 7 WA

RECORDED - 61

74-1333-1605
F B I

31 FEB 8 1949

EX-37

5-2-49

cc: J. L. Jones

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1462

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 75 4 10-10P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REFERENCES MADE TO THE PUBLICATION ENTITLED "HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS" COVERING THE HEARINGS JULY THIRTYONE THROUGH SEPT. NINE, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. IN THE TESTIMONY OF LOUIS J. RUSSELL, PAGES ONE ONE ONE ONE, AND ONE ONE ONE [redacted] TWO, IT WAS REVEALED THAT ON JULY TWENTY THREE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX ALGER HISS SOLD A CAR TO THE CHERNER MOTOR CO., ONE SEVEN EIGHT ONE FLORIDA AVE., NORTHWEST, AND ON THE SAME DATE THIS CAR WAS RETITLED TO ONE WILLIAM ROSEN, FIVE FOUR NAUGHT FIVE THIRTEEN ST., NW. WFO IS REQUESTED TO OBTAIN AND FURNISH NY OFFICE WITH PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THESE TWO CHANGES IN TITLE AND TO INTERVIEW THE PERSONS IN CHERNER MOTOR CO. WHO ARE IN POSITION TO TESTIFY TO THIS TRANSACTION.

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1606
F B I

SCHEIDT INDEXED - 61 31 FEB 8 1949 TWO COPIES WFO

HOLS PLS

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1463

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Ponnington
Mr. Orlo Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 9, NEW YORK 1, NEWARK 1, FROM PHILA. 4 2.02 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND NEWARK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. BY TEL FEB. THREE THIS OFFICE RECEIVED FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM WFO. IN INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS, JANUARY FOURTEEN AT NY HE RELATED FOLLOWING STORY IN CONNECTION WITH ORIGINAL UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OPERATED BY HAROLD WARE WHICH INCLUDED DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN AND NATHAN WITT. EACH OF THESE INDIVIDUALS HAD HIS OWN SEPARATE CELL CONSISTING OF TEN TO TWENTY PERSONS WHO WERE EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS GOVT. AGENCIES IN D. C. AT THIS TIME THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE NOT ABSTRACTING ANY DOCUMENTS FROM THE VARIOUS GOVT. AGENCIES BUT WERE PLACED THERE SO THAT THEIR SERVICES MIGHT BE USED IN THE EVENT AN OPPORTUNITY AROSE. ONE OF THE INDIVIDUALS IN HAROLD WARE-S CELL WAS JOHN HERRMAN, ASCERTAINED BY WFO TO BE JOHN HERRMANN WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP AND WHO AT ONE TIME WAS A MEMBER OF THE JOHN REED CLUB IN NYC AT THE TIME CHAMBERS WAS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE CLUB. HERRMANN WAS MARRIED TO JOSEPHINE HERBST WHO HAD BEEN THE AUTHOR OF TWO OR THREE FAIRLY WELL ACCEPTED NOVELS AND WAS CONSIDERED A LEADING LIGHT IN THE LITERARY WORLD. HERRMANN AND HIS WIFE IN APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN

RECORDED - 61 174-1333-1607
INDEXED - 61 31 FEB 8 1949

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1464

cc F L Jones

THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTYSIX RESIDED IN AN APARTMENT ON THE WEST SIDE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., BETWEEN MASSACHUSETTS AVE. AND DUPONT CIRCLE, NW, WASH., D. C. WFO NOTES THAT NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MASSACHUSETTS AVENUES INTERSECT AT DUPONT CIRCLE. SOMETIME ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX IN A CONVERSATION BETWEEN HERRMANN AND CHAMBERS, HERRMANN STATED THAT A FAMILY BY THE NAME SILVERMAN CONSISTING OF HUSBAND, WIFE AND CHILD WAS RESIDING ON TWENTYEIGHTH ST. IN WASH. NEXT DOOR TO THE RESIDENCE OF ALGER HISS AND PRISCILLA HISS. THIS SILVERMAN, ACCORDING TO WFO, IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH A. GEORGE SILVERMAN MENTIONED PROMINENTLY IN THIS CASE. FURTHER, THAT J. PETERS HAD INSTRUCTED HAROLD WARE AND JOHN HERRMANN LATE ONE EVENING TO GO TO THE SILVERMAN HOUSEHOLD AND ARRANGE TO TAKE SILVERMAN OUT OF HIS HOUSE AND GET HIM AWAY FROM WASH., D. C. AS A MATTER OF FACT, HERRMANN AND WARE ACCOMPLISHED THIS BUT CHAMBERS DOES NOT RECALL WHERE THEY TOOK SILVERMAN. AS AN EXPLANATION OF THIS UNUSUAL SITUATION CHAMBERS RELATED THAT HERRMANN TOLD HIM THAT PETERS OR SOMEONE IN THE PARTY HAD FOUND OUT THAT SILVERMAN AND DAVID K. NILES, PRESENT ADVISOR TO PRES. TRUMAN, HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN HOMOSEXUAL ACTS AND THAT WHILE THIS AFFAIR WAS GOING ON SILVERMAN HAD BEEN WRITING TO NILES AND INFORMING HIM OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNDERGROUND APPARATUS IN WASH. THAT NILES IN AN EFFORT TO GET SILVERMAN FROM HIS FAMILY HAD THREATENED TO EXPOSE THE FACTS SURROUNDING CP

UNDERGROUND IN WASH. CHAMBERS HAS NO FURTHER INFO CONCERNING THIS INCIDENT BUT HAS REMARKED THAT IT IS A COMMON PRACTICE TO ACCUSE A PARTY MEMBER OF SCANDALOUS CONDUCT IN ORDER TO SMEAR HIM. CHAMBERS HAS NO FURTHER INFO CONCERNING IDENTITY OF SILVERMAN NOR THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF JOHN HERRMANN OR HIS WIFE. NY TEL JAN. TWENTYEIGHT REFLECTED CHAMBERS FURTHER STATED THAT WHEN HE FIRST RECEIVED DOCUMENTS FROM ALGER HISS HE PHOTOGRAPHED THESE DOCUMENTS HIMSELF EITHER AT HISS HOME OR AT THE HOME OF HERRMANN. HE STATED THAT HERRMANN HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO WASH. TO BE AN ASSISTANT TO HAROLD WARE IN THE APPARATUS. CHAMBERS STATED THAT ROBERT COE RECEIVED DOCUMENTS FROM HARRY DEXTER WHITE AND GAVE THEM TO HIM AND HE TOOK THEM TO HERRMANN-S APARTMENT IN WASH. AND PHOTOGRAPHED THEM. WFO SUGGESTED THAT HERRMANN AND HERBST BE LOCATED AND THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THIS APPARATUS AND THAT NY BE FURNISHED ANY INFO AVAILABLE RE SILVERMAN AND HIS LOCATION. HERBST-S HOME WAS LISTED IN ERWINNA, PA. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF HERBST

PAGE FOUR

SET OUT IN WHO-S WHO IN NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT DASH FORTYNINE UNDER NAME JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST. INQUIRY ERWINNA, PA. REFLECTS THAT HERRMANN AND HERBST ARE SEPARATED, THAT HERRMANN HAS NOT BEEN IN ERWINNA FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS. POSTMASTER ERWINNA RECEIVED NOTIFICATION APPROX. ONE MONTH AGO FROM HERBST THAT HER ADDRESS WAS FORTYSEVEN SOUTH FULLERTON AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J. NY OFFICE SHOULD CLEAR THIS INTERVIEW AND INSTRUCT NEWARK IF INTERVIEW SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. WFO HAS REQUESTED SUTEL OF RESULTS OF INTERVIEW IN ORDER THAT SILVERMAN INVESTIGATION BE CONCLUDED THERE.

BOARDMAN

END

WA PH R 9 WA

NY PH R 1 NY

NK PH R 1 NK

DISC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clogg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 4 1949

TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-4-49 1-42 PM HTM

DIRECTOR, SACS BOSTON AND NEW YORK

URGENT

JOSEPH JIULETTE, WAS., ET AL. ESPIONAGE R.

REBUTEL TO NEW HAVEN, NEW YORK AND BOSTON ENTITLED JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, ALGER HISS, PERJURY - ESPIONAGE R, INSTRUCTING THAT SIMULTANEOUS INTERVIEWS BE HELD IN NEW LONDON OF SUBJECT, FRANK DRAMINSKI AND DUDLEY CHAPMAN AND IN BOSTON OF ZACHARY BARANOFF. NEW HAVEN CONTEMPLATES INTERVIEWING ITS SUBJECTS TUESDAY AFTERNOON FEBRUARY EIGHT, SHORTLY AFTER LUNCH. CONTACT WILL BE HAD WITH BOSTON OFFICE PRIOR TO THAT TIME. NEW YORK SEE NEW HAVEN LETTER TO BUREAU, CC - NEW YORK, DATED JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN LAST ENTITLED JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R WITH WHICH WERE TRANSMITTED PHOTOS OF JIULETTE SO THAT SAME MIGHT BE SHOWN TO CHAMBERS TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER OR NOT JIULETTE IS IDENTICAL WITH THE QUOTE MARIANO UNQUOTE INDIVIDUAL WHO, ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS, FURNISHED HIM WITH SUBMARINE PLANS IN THIRTYTHREE. NEW YORK REQUESTED SUTEL BEFORE TUESDAY AM, EIGHTH INST. WHETHER OR NOT CHAMBERS HAS IDENTIFIED JIULETTE AS MARIANO.

GLEASON

END Done

ACK PLS

O OK FBI BS FL

145PM OK FBI WASH DC CW

NY BS OPR

NY

X TO BS 0711 DID

PCNJO THETPR PLS

ZVM TUKB NOM

OPR NY HAS NOT ACK TK MIEAMP

AV

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 62

74-1333-1608

F B I

31 FEB 8 1949

cc V L Jones

OK FBI NYC DB

OK TXS

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1468

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-4-49 2:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

PAUL L. BANFIELD, HEADMASTER, LANDON SCHOOL, BETHESDA, MARYLAND, WHERE TIMOTHY HOBSON ATTENDED SCHOOL NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO FORTY, ADVISED HE HAD VAGUE RECOLLECTION PRISCILLA HISS FORMERLY TAUGHT SCHOOL AT LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE IN NYC. SUGGEST CHECK AT THIS SCHOOL TO VERIFY POSSIBLE FORMER EMPLOYMENT UNDER NAMES PRISCILLA HISS, PRISCILLA FANSLER, OR PRISCILLA HOBSON.

HOTEL

RECORDED - 57 174-1332-1609

FBI

EX-231 FEB 8 1949

FEB 4 3 54 PM
FBI DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED LETTER ROOM

60 FEB 10 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI OMAHA 2-4-49 4-55 PM CST BFC

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

J.D.WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

RE FOLLOWING TEL SENT BY WASHINGTON FIELD ON FEB. SECOND LAST TO DIRECTOR AND OMAHA. QUOTE SETH THOMAS, JUDGE, EIGHTH CIRCUIT, FORT DODGE, IOWA, WAS AN ATTORNEY AND SUPERIOR OF ALGER HISS AT DEPT OF AGRICULTURE DURING PERIOD HISS WAS EMPLOYED THERE. REBUTEL JANUARY TEN LAST TO ALL SACS. OMAHA REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW THOMAS WITH REFERENCE TO THIS MATTER AND IN ADDITION, IS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THOMAS CAN FURNISH ANY INFO AS TO HISS-ASSOCIATES WHILE EMPLOYED IN DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, IN PARTICULAR WITH REFERENCE TO ALLEGATIONS THAT HISS WAS INVOLVED IN A CP UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON DURING THAT PERIOD. THOMAS SHOULD BE QUESTIONED AS TO ANY INDIVIDUALS HE MAY HAVE MET THROUGH HISS OR AT HISS RESIDENCE, IF HE VISITED THERE. UNQUOTE.

RECORDED - 61 174-1333-1610
F B I
FEB 8 1949

CIRCUIT JUDGE SETH THOMAS, EIGHTH CIRCUIT, FORT DODGE, IOWA WAS SOLICITOR FOR DEPT OF AGIRCULTURE FROM APRIL TWENTYTHREE TO SEPT. THIRTYFIVE. ALGER HISS WAS AN ATTORNEY IN THE LEGAL DEPT OF THE FARM ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION OF DEPT OF AGRICULTURE WHEN JUDGE THOMAS ACCEPTED POSITION AS SOLICITOR. ALGER HISS WAS ORIGINALLY

END PAGE ONE 162

Kisseloff-1470

60 FEB 10 1949

EMPLOYED BY AND WORKED UNDER DIRECTION OF JEROME FRANK UNTIL LATE IN THIRTYFOUR OR EARLY IN THIRTYFIVE WHEN LEGAL DEPT OF FARM ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION WAS COMBINED WITH LEGAL DEPT. OF SOLICITORS OFFICE AND ALL THE LEGAL DEPTS WHERE PLACED UNDER SUPERVISION OF JUDGE THOMAS. JEROME FRANK IS PRESENTLY CIRCUIT JUDGE IN CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, NYC, NY. JUDGE THOMAS HAD NO CONTACT WITH ALGER HISS PRIOR TO TIME ALL LEGAL DEPTS CAME UNDER HIS SUPERVISION. THROUGH HIS INFREQUENT CONTACTS FOR THE SHORT TIME AFTER THE CHANGE, JUDGE THOMAS FOUND ALGER HISS TO BE QUIET, VERY INTELLIGENT, COOPERATIVE AND A COMPETENT ATTORNEY. HE FOUND HIS WORK TO BE VERY CREDITABLE AND RECEIVED NO REPORTS THAT WOULD DISCREDIT HIM IN ANY WAY. JUDGE THOMAS DID NOT LEARN OF ANY OF HISS ASSOCIATES OR RECEIVE ANY INDICATION WHATSOEVER OF HISS BEING INVOLVED IN A CP UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT AT THAT TIME OR LEARN OF HIS ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL VIEWS OR AFFILITATIONS. JUDGE THOMAS DID NOT MEET ANY INDIVIDUALS THROUGH HISS AND WAS NEVER AT HIS RESIDENCE. IN FACT, . WAS NOT WELL ENOUGH ACQUAINTED WITH HISS TO KNOW WHETHER HISS WAS MARRIED OR WHERE HE RESIDED AT THE TIME. IF DEEMED ADVISABLE SUGGEST NEW YORK INTERVIEW CIRCUIT JUDGE JEROME FRANK, NYC AS REQUESTED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE. REPORT FOLLOWS.

DALTON

CORR- PAGE ONE LINE 3 FROM END WD 1 IS THIRTYFIVE

NYC ADVISED SEP.

END

ACK

60120, OK FBI WASH DC JIM

cc: Mr. F.L. Jones

1610

74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-4-49 3:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

NYC INTERVIEW WILLIAM F. EARLS, ONE SEVEN EAST EIGHTYFOURTH STREET, NYC, A FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS WHEN HISS LIVED AT THREE TWO ONE NAUGHT P ST., NW, DC., NINETEEN FORTYFOUR TO FORTYSEVEN.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 61

74-1355-1611

EX-37 31 FEB 8 1949

FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1472

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Jones DEN
Miss Gandy

FBI BUFFALO 2-4-49 5-42 PM REA

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS DASH R. RE ST. PAUL TELETYPE, FEBRUARY FIRST, FORTY NINE. DR. O. J. CASE, SALAMANCA, NY, FORMER COMMANDER IN USN AT UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NY, STATES ANY RECORDS OR CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING TIMOTHY HOBSONS CASE WOULD HAVE BEEN IN POSSESSION OF CHIEF PHARMACIST MATE MELVIN OGBORN AT UNION AND THAT EXISTENCE AND LOCATION OF ANY CORRESPONDENCE WOULD BE KNOWN TO OGBORN. PRESENT STATUS OR WHEREABOUTS OGBORN UNKNOWN TO CASE. REQUEST NEW YORK CHECK NAVY ENLISTED PERSONNEL RECORDS, GARDEN CITY, NY, TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OGBORN FOR INTERVIEW PURPOSES.

74-1333-1612

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

F B I
31 FEB 8 1949

END

WA 5-45 PM OK FBI WASH DC RB

NYC OK FBI NYC DPR

DISC PLVANV

60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1473

DDC:cl
74-94

Mr. Fletcher
1744

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-4-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTEMORE CHANGED S, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R; IS - R. REURTEL FEBRUARY ONE, LAST. JOHN COLLIER, SR., RESIDES TWO SIX EAST NINETYTHIRD, NYC, AND TEACHES CCNY, VISITS WASHINGTON IRREGULARLY. INTERVIEW. COLLIER HEAD OF BUREAU INDIAN AFFAIRS FROM APRIL, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE UNTIL JANUARY, FORTYFIVE. ANDRE ALBERY MENTIONED IN RETEL IDENTIFIED AS ANDREE EMEREE. ALPHABETICAL SECTION NINETEEN THIRTYSIX DIRECTORY LISTS RESIDENCE TWO ONE TWO NINE FLORIDA AVENUE, NW, NEAR CONNECTICUT AVENUE INTERSECTION. STREET ADDRESS SECTION, SAME DIRECTORY, CONTAINS NO MENTION EMEREE. NO RECORD INDIAN AFFAIRS. ASCERTAIN RESIDENCE OF JOHN COLLIER, JR., AND SUTEL APPROPRIATE LEAD TO INTERVIEW. SOME INDICATION AT INDIAN AFFAIRS THAT COLLIER, JR. RAN ORGANIZATION AT INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND MAY HAVE EMPLOYEE EMEREE. THE SALARY PAID FROM SPECIAL FUNDS NOT INTERIOR FUND, AND INTERIOR OFFICIALS UNABLE LOCATE RECORDS THIS SECTION. INVESTIGATION HERE CONTINUING.

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31 FEB 8 1949

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Kisseloff-1474

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 4- 1949

Mr. Fletcher

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-14-87 BY SP2 MACTEB
266,586

CONF FOUR STATIONS

WASHINGTON 10, NEW YORK 5 BALTIMORE 1 AND SAN FRANCISCO 1 FROM BOSTON

4 4-50 P

DIRECTOR SACS NY, BA, SF, CLEVELAND AND BIRMINGHAM URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REBUTEL TO BOSTON FEB. ONE LAST, REQUESTING BOSTON OBTAIN FROM PROFESSOR RICHARD HINKLEY FIELD, OF HARVARD UNIV., THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES, BUSINESS, SOCIAL OR OTHERWISE, OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS INASMUCH AS THEY MAY HAVE RECEIVED TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS. PROFESSOR FIELD ADVISES THAT HE BELIEVES THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WOULD BE THE ONES WITH WHOM HISS WOULD BE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT SINCE HIS GRADUATION FROM HARVARD LAW SCHOOL. WILLIAM H. VODREY, JR., DEADMAN-S LANE, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, CHARLES H. WILLARD, FIFTEEN BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, OSCAR M. SHAW, OF BOSTON, JOHN DICKEY, PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H., JESSE SLINGLUFF, ONE NAUGHT FOUR WEST OAKDALE ROAD, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND EDWARD G. CHANDLER, TWENTY SIX ELEVEN ETNA STREET, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA. FOR THE INFORMATION OF OFFICES RECEIVING LEADS IN THIS CASES, THE FOREGOING INDIVIDUALS ARE ALL GRADUATES OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE,

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1614
INDEXED - 61
31 FEB 8 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-1475

60 FEB 10 1949

Trans to Sanf

V

MASSACHUSETTS, AND ARE ATTORNEYS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES. THE OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES OF THIS TELETYPE WILL INTERVIEW THE INDIVIDUAL LOCATED IN THEIR TERRITORY FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL EMANATING FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS, ANY MATERIAL OBTAINED SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH SIXTY FOUR DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS, AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY, FOR EXAMINATION. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK OFFICE, PROFESSOR FIELD STATES THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE ALGER HISS QUOTE DID NOT TYPE AT ALL END QUOTE. HE BELIEVES ANY CORRESPONDENCE OF A PERSONAL NATURE EMANATING FROM HISS WOULD HAVE BEEN WRITTEN, OR, IF TYPED WOULD HAVE BEEN DICTATED TO A STENOGRAPHER. HE FURTHER STATED HE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE FRIENDS OR ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOUCY

BH AND CV ADVISED

BA AND NY PLS ACK AND DISC

WA PLS HOLD

BS R 5 NY

BS R 1 BA

SECOND PAGE RETYPED - ML

1674

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 59 BOSTON 5 FROM NEW YORK 4 8-52P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JOSEPH JIULETTE, WAS., ETAL, ESPIONAGE R. REBUTEL ENTITLED "J.D.W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL" FEB. THREE LAST AND NEW HAVEN TEL ENTITLED AS ABOVE FEBRUARY FOUR, FORTYNINE. PHOTOGRAPHS OF JOSEPH JIULETTE FURNISHED WITH NEW HAVEN LETTER JAN. TWENTYSEVEN LAST DISPLAYED TO CHAMBERS INSTANT DATE. CHAMBERS STATES THE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX PHOTOGRAPH DOES NOT RESEMBLE THE INDIVIDUAL WITH WHOM HE WAS IN CONTACT AT ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY, NEW LONDON. THINKS THAT THE ONE HE CALLED "MARIANO" HAD A MORE ITALIAN LOOK, WAS NOT AS HEAVY LOOKING, DID NOT HAVE THE AUTHORITATIVE LOOK THAT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX PHOTOGRAPH INDICATES. STATED MARIANO WAS A NERVOUS, EXCITABLE MAN WHO GESTURED A GREAT DEAL. ONLY THING IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX PHOTOGRAPH WHICH APPEARS TO JIBE IS THE HAIR. THE FORTYEIGHT PHOTOGRAPH WAS ALSO DISPLAYED AND CHAMBERS STATED HE MIGHT "READ A LIKENESS INTO THAT PHOTO". HE SAID THE PHOTOGRAPH, HOWEVER, DOES NOT JIBE WITH MY IDEA OF WHAT "MARIANO" LOOKED LIKE. POSSIBILITY, THEREFORE, SUGGESTED TO NEW HAVEN THAT THERE WAS ANOTHER ITALIAN INVOLVED IN ADDITION TO JIULETTE. IT IS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT THESE PHOTOGRAPHS MAY NOT BE GOOD PICTURES. BOSTON BEING FURNISHED NECESSARY INFORMATION TO CONDUCT BARANOFF INTERVIEW BY SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL TODAY.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

174-1333-1615
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31 FEB 8 1949

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

BS ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD

N N
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53 FEB 25 1949 62

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Kisseloff-1477

2-5-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 7:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R.

RE NY TEL FEB FOUR CONCERNING SPECIMEN OBTAINED BY WFO FROM MRS. HENRY ABBOTT, WHICH SPECIMEN FBI LAB IDENTIFIES AS HAVING BEEN TYPED ON WOODSTOCK IN QUESTION. MRS. JAMES DICKEY, WHOSE ADDRESS APPEARS ON PAGE SEVEN THREE REPORT SA COURTLAND J. JONES WFO, JAN TWENTY EIGHT LAST, IS ELECTED SECRETARY OF BRYN MAWR CLUB OF WASHINGTON, D. C. HER TERM OF OFFICE LASTS FROM MAY ONE, FORTY EIGHT UNTIL MAY ONE NEXT AND AS SUCH SHOULD HAVE LAWFUL CUSTODY OF ALL RECORDS OF CLUB. MRS. HENRY ABBOTT, ON HER OWN VOLITION, PROBABLY DUE TO NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THIS CASE, SECURED FROM MRS. DICKEY THE MINUTES OF THE CLUB FOR THE YEAR MRS. ABBOTT WAS PRESIDENT. WHEN AGENT CONTACTED MRS. ABBOTT, SHE ADVISED SHE HAD SUCCEEDED PRISCILLA HISS AS PRESIDENT OF CLUB. WHEN AGENT QUESTIONED HER RE SPECIMENS, SHE PRODUCED MINUTES FOR HER TERM AS PRESIDENT, REMOVED SPECIMEN IN QUESTION AND FURNISHED IT TO AGENT. IN VIEW OF ABOVE, IT IS FELT PROBABLY NECESSARY TO ISSUE SUBPOENA FOR BOTH ABBOTT AND DICKEY.

HOTTEL

CJJ:cjj

RECORDED - 67 INDEXED - 61

74-1333 1616
F B I

31 FEB 8 1949

7-14-87 DJSP7 mc

Received 10:05 pm
No action
Jones, weekend sup.

60 FEB 10 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 72 4 9-55P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. REREP OF SA CORTLAND J. JONES AT WASH., DC., JAN. TWENTY EIGHT, FORTY NINE. PAGE FIFTY SEVEN OF REF REPORT IT IS REPORTED THAT SPECIMEN WAS OBTAINED FROM MRS. HENRY ABBOTT WHO IN TURN SECURED IT FROM MRS. JAMES DICKEY. ADVISE WHICH ONE OF THESE INDIVIDUALS IS COMPETENT TO TESTIFY THAT THIS SPECIMEN DID IN FACT COME FROM THE BRYN MAWR CLUB FILE. IF MRS. DICKEY IS THE ONE, PLEASE ADVISE HER PRESENT HOME ADDRESS. ON PAGE FIFTY FOUR AND FIFTY FIVE OF REF REPORT, INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES E. FRIZZELL IS SET FORTH. IT IS INDICATED HE WAS TO BE REINTERVIEWED AND A SIGNED STATEMENT WAS TO BE OBTAINED. ADVISE IF SUCH INTERVIEW HAS TAKEN PLACE AND IF SIGNED STATEMENT HAS BEEN SECURED. FURTHER, IF HE IS COMPETENT TO TESTIFY TO THE INFO APPEARING IN REF REPORT. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

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44

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INDEXED

TWO COPIES WFO

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31 FEB 8 1949

HOLD PLS

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60 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-1479

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 5 - 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Laud
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH S 4 AND NEW YORK S 4 FROM SAN FRANCISCO 5 4-02 PM PST CFB

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. REMYTEL FEBRUARY FOUR LAST. C. EASTON ROTHWELL TODAY CONTACTED THE OFFICE AND ADVISED HE HAD ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALGER HISS IN EVENT SUBPOENA FOR ROTHWELL BE CONTEMPLATED. SUGGEST THIS BE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING REINTERVIEW. END

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1618
INDEXED - 61 F B I
31 FEB 8 1949

KIMBALL

END AND ACK PLS

Received 7 40 pm

No action

60 FEB 10 1949

Leave N.Y.

Kisseloff-1480

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 5 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WITH TWO STATIONS: DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

WASH ~~NEW YORK~~ S 6 AND NEW YORK S 5 FROM SAN FRANCISCO 5 6-27 PM PST CFB

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY. ESP. - R. REMYTEL FEBRUARY FIFTH. C. EASTON ROTHWELL TODAY FURNISHED TWENTYTHREE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ALGER HISS ON CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT LETTERHEADS FROM PERIOD, AUGUST FIVE, FORTY SEVEN TO SEPTEMBER THREE, FORTY EIGHT WHICH ARE BEING FORWARDED LABORATORY AMSD. ROTHWELL HAS REQUESTED CONTENTS OF LETTERS BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL WITHIN BUREAU. IT REPORT FOLLOWS.

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-1619
F B I

31 FEB 8 1949 KIMBALL

EX-37

END AND ACK PLS

60 FEB 10 1949

Rec'd 10:05 pm
Nolan
Clara. N.Y.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/17/49

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE-R

Remytel 1/17/49.

Agents of the New York Office are currently taking the statement from CHAMBERS relative to his activities in Soviet Intelligence. In this connection, he has furnished information which relates specifically to the recruitment of ARVID WERNER JACOBSON for Soviet Intelligence in 1933.

DEFERRED RECORDING

"I recall that Max Bedacht told me that he had a man waiting in New York who should be introduced to Ulrich, who apparently would know just what purpose this individual was to serve. I mentioned this to Ulrich and from his reaction he apparently knew the nature of the operation and asked that I meet this individual and give him my opinion as to the fitness of this individual for underground work in a dangerous European country. As a result of Ulrich's instructions I got in touch with Max Bedacht. It was then arranged that I would meet Bedacht at the Automat on Broadway near Astor Place. Upon my arrival I observed Bedacht with a young fellow. Shortly after entering the Automat, Bedacht introduced me to his companion, whose name he stated was Arvid Jacobson. After the introduction Bedacht left. I talked to Arvid for some period of time and subsequently made a report to Ulrich. I informed Ulrich that the young fellow appeared to be a poor prospect; that he was high-strung, and generally probably not suited for the type of work that he would encounter in the underground in a foreign country. I also informed Ulrich that as a result of my conversation with Arvid I learned that he was a Finnish-American and had been a schoolteacher in Michigan. I pointed out that Arvid had two fingers missing. Any kind of deformation or mutilation is considered a drawback in underground since it leaves to easy identification. In spite of my objections to Arvid as a poor prospective for underground activities, Ulrich decided to meet this individual and talk to him. At the time of my first conversation with Arvid I arranged a second meeting with him and on the occasion of this second meeting Ulrich and myself met Arvid. This occurred in Bryant Park immediately behind the New York Public Library near 42nd Street. I left Ulrich and Jacobson alone and this was the last time I ever saw the latter individual. I did later read in the New York papers of his involvement in an espionage case and his arrest and trial in Finland. Max Bedacht subsequently told me that Arvid Jacobson had been recruited for underground work by one Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Morton, Bedacht said, was the pseudonym for the wife of Otto Kussinev. Otto Kussinev, I knew, had been for many years a leader in the Communist International. Later

MRS. OTTO KUSSINEV

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7219-48

2CC-Detroit (AMSD) (Encs.2)
1CC-N.Y. 100-59681
JJW:CTG
65-14920

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FBI

73 FEB 9 1949

EX-109

52 FEB 14 1949

Kisseloff-1482

"I learned that during the winter war between Russia and Finland, Kussinev was the head of the so-called Terijoki government, which the Russians tried to foist upon the Finns. Kussinev's daughter, Herta Kussinev, is now the dominant force in the present government of Finland. At the time of Bedacht's conversation with me he said that Mrs. Morton had been working for some time under this alias as underground operator in Michigan".

It is noted that JACOBSON'S version of his recruitment, as furnished agents of the Detroit Office, is substantially that he, through the Finnish Federation in New York, met a Finnish woman who offered a teaching position to him in Karelia and included in the deal JACOBSON was to study at the University of Helsenki. JACOBSON has indicated that he accepted the proposition because of the advantages of further education.

For the information of the Detroit Office, CHAMBERS furnished the following information concerning Ulrich:

"During the length of my operations in the underground (1932) Sherman introduced me to an individual who I knew only as Ulrich or Walter. During my association with this individual I referred to him both as Ulrich and Walter. However, for the purpose of this statement I will refer to him hereinafter as Ulrich. The following is a description of Ulrich as I recall him: age 40 to 50 in 1932; born Kerch, Russia; height five feet five inches or five feet six inches; eyes brown; hair gray; face bony with an impish look; marital status married; wife's name BLAINE or MARIA, who spoke English with an accent and also spoke Russian".

[redacted] an informant of the New York Office, beginning in [redacted] generally referred to as the [redacted] has described presumably the same individual known to CHAMBERS as ULRICH. He was known to [redacted] as WALTER. [redacted] described WALTER as follows: 5'5"; a Russian Jew; hair black, bushy, iron gray at temples; eyes brown; calm peaceful expression; characteristics formerly in the Russian Navy and Merchant Marine, spoke English with a fluent accent. b7D

CHAMBERS also stated that it was his impression that ULRICH had been connected with the Russian Merchant Marine.

Supplementary to the statement quoted above, CHAMBERS stated that the circumstances of his meetings with JACOBSON were such that JACOBSON certainly knew he was going into underground work.

1620

Lt. to Dir.
NY 65-14920

A photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, taken in 1931, is furnished the Detroit Office. There is also enclosed a photograph of MAX BEDACHT taken in 1947. No photograph of BEDACHT contemporary with the period in question is immediately available.

The Detroit Office is requested to immediately interview JACOBSON for his version of the meetings with BEDACHT, CHAMBERS and ULRICH. In this connection, JACOBSON should be requested to furnish a description of ULRICH.

For the information of the Detroit Office, consideration is being given by Special Assistant to the Attorney General, T.J. DONEGAN, to the issuance of a subpoena requesting JACOBSON to appear before the Special Grand Jury now meeting in New York. MAX BEDACHT was recently before the Grand Jury.

A summary of the results of the interview should be furnished the Bureau and New York by teletype.

1620

Kisseloff-1484

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JANUARY 24, 1949 URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC'S PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
NEWARK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE PHILADELPHIA TEL TO BUREAU JANUARY NINETEEN LAST. NEITHER BUREAU NOR WFO PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF PHOTOS OF PRISCILLA OR ALGER HISS DURING PERIOD AROUND NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. WFO IS ENDEAVORING TO LOCATE THESE PHOTOS.

HOOVER

CC - SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ:EEW

RECORDED - 57
EX-95

100-13993-1621

3 FEB 1 1949

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 24 1949

TELETYPE

FEB 7 1949

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

Kisseloff-1485

SAC, New York

January 26, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are enclosed herewith for the New York and Baltimore Offices, two photographic documents, one dated July 15, 1946, and the other dated June 30, 1941, which are affidavits sworn by Franklin Victor Reno, in which he stated that he was not a member of any organization which would strike against the Government; and, further, that he was not a member of any organization or political party which advocates the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence.

Enclosures

cc: SAC, BALTIMORE

FLJ:slm

MAILED 15
STOP DESK

RECORDED - 133 74-1622

31 1949 74-1622

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 3 1949

Kisseloff-1486

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carvel
Mr. Berger
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 42 28 7-41 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL. PERJURY, ESP R. CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED TODAY FOR APPROXIMATELY FIVE HOURS. CHAMBERS PLANS TO LEAVE NYC AT FOUR THIRTY PM FOR HIS HOME IN WESTMINSTER, MD. IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, CHAMBERS WILL REPORT TO WASH FLD OFFICE LATE MORNING FEB. FIRST, NEXT.

74-1333-1623

SCHEIDT ~~74-1333-1396~~

HOLD PLS

F B I

RECORDED - 130 6 FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-1487

86-XE EX-16

C O FEB 9 - 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 30 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK 1 FROM NEWARK 30 2-04 P

DIRECTOR AND ~~XXX~~ SAC URGENT

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ~~XXXX~~ WAS, ETAL PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. MRS. MURIEL SMITH ANDERSON, WHARTON, NJ, STATES SHE WAS APPROACHED IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE BY HEIMAN JADOWITZ, LABORATORY ASSISTANT, PICCATINNY ARSENAL, AND ASKED IF SHE DESIRED TO PERFORM STENOGRAPHIC WORK FOR A FRIEND OF HIS IN NYC ON WEEKENDS. JADOWITZ LATER BROUGHT MAN NAMED BROWN, WHO MRS. ANDERSON HAS IDENTIFIED AS BEING WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TO HER HOME IN DOVER AND ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR HER TO WORK ON SATURDAY ~~XXXX~~ MORNINGS. SHE DID GO TO NY FOUR SATURDAYS, THREE OF WHICH SHE PERFORMED TYPING DUTIES, USUALLY COPYING MATERIAL FROM LIBRARY BOOKS, AND THE FOURTH FOUND NO ONE AT BROWNS OFFICE. SHE BECAME SKEPTICAL AND WHEN CONTACTED TELEPHONICALLY BY BROWN SHE TOLD HIM SHE DID NOT DESIRE TO CONTINUE THE WORK. SHE WAS LATER CONTACTED BY JADOWITZ AS TO REASONS FOR ~~XXXXXX~~ DISCONTINUING HER WORK. SHE ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ MET NO ONE OTHER THAN BROWN AT THE OFFICE AND RECALLS HE OCCUPIED A SMALL GLASS EMPANELED OFFICE AMONG MANY OF THE SAME TYPE IN AN UNRECALLED LOCATION IN NY. JADOWITZ WAS ~~XXXX~~ INTERVIEWED AT ARSENAL PRIOR TO SECURING OF ABOVE INFO IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY ~~XXXXX~~ MILLER OR MISS SMITH AND DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE ~~XXXX~~ OF ABOVE. JADOWITZ PRESENTLY AT UNKNOWN ADDRESS IN NY BUT WILL BE INTERVIEWED TOMORROW NIGHT AT

74-1333-1624
74-1333-1777

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EX-16

F B I
FEB 1 1949

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Kisseloff-1488

PAGE TWO

HIS HOME IN DOVER. SHOULD CHAMBERS BE ABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFO CONCERNING JADOWITZ, REQUEST IT BE FURNISHED NEWARK BEFORE INTERVIEW.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END MCKEE

WA NK R 1 WA

NY NK R 1 NYC

DISC

1624

CJJ:cl
7-24

D D

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-1-49 9:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, ALBANY

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REBUTEL TO ALL SACS JANUARY TEN, LAST, RE HANDLING OF INSTANT MATTER. LT. GLENN G. BARTLE WAS COMMANDING OFFICER, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, WHEN TIMOTHY HOBSON WAS IN NAVY THERE FROM MARCH ONE, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR TO OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE, FORTYFOUR. HOBSON IS SON OF MRS. PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS BY FORMER MARRIAGE AND WAS RELEASED FROM NAVY AS A HOMOSEXUAL. INTERVIEW BARTLE FOR ANY INFO IN HIS POSSESSION CONCERNING HOBSON AND IN PARTICULAR IF HE IS IN RECEIPT OF ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE THAT COULD HAVE EMANATED FROM HISS HOME.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/87 BY SLMmac/gmc
conf 26 65 86

RECORDED - 130 1625

INDEXED - 130 74-1333

EX-98 97-17

60 FEB 9 - 1949

CJJ:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-1-49 9:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, ST. PAUL

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REBUTEL TO ALL SACS JANUARY TEN, LAST, RE HANDLING OF INSTANT MATTER. TIMOTHY HOBSON, SON OF MRS. PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS BY FORMER MARRIAGE, WAS IN NAVY AT UNION COLLEGE, FROM NOVEMBER ONE, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR TO JULY TWENTYSIX, FORTHFIVE, UNDER COMMAND OF LT. F. B. ANDREEN. ANDREEN NOW RESIDING ONE SIX TWO TAYLOR AVENUE, FT. SNELLING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. INTERVIEW ANDREEN FOR ALL INFO IN HIS POSSESSION CONCERNING HOBSON, IT BEING OBSERVED THAT HOBSON WAS DISCHARGED FROM NAVY AS A HOMOSEXUAL. ASCERTAIN IF ANDREEN HAS ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE IN HIS POSSESSION THAT COULD HAVE EMANATED FROM HISS RESIDENCE. IF SO, SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON.

HOTTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/81 BY SEZ/mac/sfmc
Comp266286

CC - New York by Mail

INDEXED - 130 74-1333-1626
RECORDED - 130 74-1333

60 FEB 9 - 1949

EX-98 EX-16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy

Mr. Felchter
1742

WASHINGTON 3 NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTO 2-1-49 12-91 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE FELIX A. INSLERMAN. RETEL FROM WFO DATED DEC THIRTYONE INSTANT AND REP FROM ALBANY DATED JAN TWELVE, FORTYNINE. ALBANY REP REFLECTS DURING PERMISSIVE SEARCH OF INSLERMANS RESIDENCE JAN EIGHT INSTANT, PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE WAS OBSERVED FROM ONE BUD AND JOE MASON. CORRESPONDENCE WAS ON THE US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STATIONERY BELIEVED TO HAVE ORIGINATED AT BALTIMORE. WFO WILL OBTAIN BACKGROUND DATA RE MASONS AND ASCERTAIN FROM BUREAU WHETHER INTERVIEW IS DESIRED.

MC FARLIN

CORRECTIONS - LINE 3 NEXT TO LAST WORD SHOULBE REFLECTS

LINE 5 WORD 7 SHOULD BE AND

PLS ACK NEW YORK - I HAVE ALREADY ADVISED WASHINGTON AND WFO

UDBL

BA HACT

BN R 1 NY

BA R 3 WA

74-1333-1627

~~74-1333-1430~~

RECORDED - 130

TWO COPIES WFO

INDEXED - 130

F B I

6 FEB 2 1949

cc: Mr. L. Jones

60 FEB 9 - 1949

EX-98

EX-16

Kisseloff-1492

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher
1742

FBI ALBANY 2-1-49 11-25 AN

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NYC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R, PERJURY.

MRS. DOUGLAS BURDEN LOCATED AT MOUNT TREMBLANT LODGE, ST. JOVITE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA. NOT DUE TO RETURN HOME UNTIL FEB FIVE.

CORNELIUS

END

11-28 AM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NYC OK FBI NYC EML

74-1333-1628

~~74-1333-1131~~

INDEXED - 130

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6 FEB 2 1949

60 FEB 9 - 1949

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EX-

167

Kisseloff-1493

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 1, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to a telephone call from Miss Arlene Willey, of your Office, on January 27, 1949, with reference to the enclosures to my memorandum to you dated January 26, 1949. Pursuant to Miss Willey's request there are being transmitted herewith two additional photostatic documents, one dated July 15, 1946, and the other dated June 30, 1941, which are affidavits signed by Franklin Victor Reno.

cc - The Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

Enclosures

FLJ:mp

RECEIVED - DIRECT
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 31 4 48 PM '49

HANDLED BY
CORP DESK

74-1629

RECORDED - 133
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74-1[illegible]
F B
3 FEB 2 1949

EX-31

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:16 PM
DATE 1-31-49
BY [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1494

COM-4

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2010

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS CLASSIFIED C UNLESS OTHERWISE

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Classified by SP2 mcc/rpm
Declassify on: OADR 2/15/89
Cmp 266586

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Fletcher
HBT 7-4-2

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 3, WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 1
10:13 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. RE WFO LETTER TO BUREAU JAN. TWENTY-FOUR LAST, SETTING OUT A LEAD FOR BOSTON TO INTERVIEW FRANCES A. SORTWELL, FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS, WHO RESIDED AT THIRTY FOUR TEN VOLTA PLACE, N. W. WASHINGTON, D.C. FRANCES SORTWELL ON INTERVIEW STATED SHE RESIDED AT WASHINGTON ADDRESS FROM NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT TO NINETEEN FORTY, AT WHICH TIME SHE RETURNED TO WISCASSET, MAINE. SHE WAS INTRODUCED TO ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AT A GEORGETOWN COCKTAIL PARTY BY JUDGE JOHN STERNHAGEN OF WASHINGTON, D.C. STATES DEAN ACHESON AND ARCHIBALD MACLEISH APPEARED FRIENDLY WITH HISSES AND BELIEVES PRISCILLA HISS SECRETARY TO MACLEISH AT THAT TIME. STATES HER CONTACT WITH THE HISSES LIMITED TO A SOCIAL SPEAKING ACQUAINTANCE. SHE HAS RECEIVED NO TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS AND KNOWS NOTHING CONCERNING OTHER ASSOCIATES OF HISS OR WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAMBERS EXHIBITED TO MRS. SORTWELL WHO STATES SHE NEVER OBSERVED HIM AT ANY TIME.

SOUCY

WASBS R 3 WA
RECD 1 NY

RECEIVED: 2-1-49 10:39 AM MW 74-1333-1630

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD

INDEXED - 130
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EX-98

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

60 FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-1495

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: January 8, 1949

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

K260 89882

There is forwarded herewith one (1) Eastman Kodak folding camera, "Century" Model, case No. 126, in accordance with the telephonic instructions of the Bureau on this date.

The above camera was obtained this date from the premises of J. W. RYNDERS, 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York, under a search warrant issued in the Southern District of New York on January 6, 1949.

FJG:rvm
65-14920

COPY OF SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
1-10-49

RECORDED 39

STOP DESK

174-1333-1631

FBI

EX-31

13 FEB 8 1949

53 FEB 17 1949

Kisseloff-1496

URGENT

FEBRUARY 1, 1949

SAC - NEW YORK

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-1632

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

EX-31

RENYTEL JANUARY TWENTY-EIGHT LAST. INTERVIEW WITH NOEL FIELD WILL NOT BE CONDUCTED WHILE HE REMAINS IN EUROPE.

HOOVER

FLJ:lc:mpd

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1954

FEB 2 9 43 AM '49
RECEIVED REAR WING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 2 - 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

57 FEB 10 1949

TELETYPE

Kisseloff-1497

101SA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 50 BOSTON 3 FROM NEW YORK 28 7-58P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REBUTEL JAN. TWENTYSIXTH LAST GRANTING AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW NOEL AND HERTA FIELD AMONG OTHERS. BY BOSTON REPORT DATED DECEMBER TWENTYTWO FORTY EIGHT IN PRESENT MATTER INFORMATION REVEALED NOEL FIELD WAS REPORTED IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA EARLY DECEMBER FORTYEIGHT CARE OF KAREL HASTL, KARLOVA NUMBER EIGHT, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND HAD MAIL ADDRESS TWENTY TWO RUE DE CONTAIMINES, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. IN EVENT BUREAU DESIRES INTERVIEW OF THE FIELDS RE KNOWLEDGE OF ASSOCIATION WITH HISS AND CHAMBERS SUGGESTED SAME BE HANDLED THROUGH BUREAU LIAISON CHANNELS. BOSTON REQUESTED TO PREPARE SUMMARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION RE NOEL AND HERTA FIELD INCORPORATING INFO NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED TO NY IN THIS CASE. BOSTON REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW NINA FIELD, VALLEY FARM, SHIRLEY MASS., IN LIGHT OF INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED BULET JAN. THIRD FORTYEIGHT. REFERENCE IN SAME CONNECTION REPORT OF SA W. J. MC CARTHY DATED JUNE ELEVENTH FORTYSEVEN, NY, IN RE DR. PAUL WILHELM NASSING, WAS, ETAL AND ATTENTION ALSO CALLED TO BULET

END OF PAGE ONE

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74-1333-1632
32 FEB 3 1949
EX-31

Tel n yC 2/1/49 no interview with Field

cc - Jones

Kisseloff-1498

8 8

PAGE TWO

DATED NOVEMBER FIVE FORTY SEVEN TO BOSTON AND NY WHEREIN SUMMARY INFORMATION AND ALLEGATIONS RE FIELD-S ACTIVITIES SET FORTH. BOSTON WILL LIKEWISE INTERVIEW RAYMOND BRAGG, UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE RE KNOWLEDGE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HISS AND NOEL FIELD AND BETWEEN FIELD AND CHAMBERS. HISS, ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS AND MASSING ATTEMPTED TO RECRUIT FIELD FOR SOVIET OR COMINTERN APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, DC. PREVIOUS INTERVIEWS WITH BRAGG SET FORTH IN BUREAU MEMORANDUM DATED NOVEMBER FIVE FORTYSEVEN TO BOSTON IN FIELD CASE.

SCHEIDT

BOTH HOLD

1632

##

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: January 6, 1949

FROM : Mr. L. Whitson

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

There is attached herewith, a copy of a letter which has been directed to the Philadelphia Division requesting an interview with Mrs. Frances Fussell of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania concerning information she has of activities of Alger Hiss while in the State Department, particularly concerning an incident in connection with the return of certain Yugoslav ships to Yugoslavia by this country.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this material be transmitted to the Liaison Section with instructions to review the State Department file which concerns the incident referred to in instant letter.

Enclosure

JWP:vw

ENCL 19

WFP 74-1339-1633

FBI

31 FEB 9 1949

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60 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-1500

Liaison

SAC, Philadelphia

January 6, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, et al,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

The following information was made available to the Bureau by D. Vincent Hurley who received the information from Mrs. Frances Russell of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Russell, who was formerly employed in the Central European Unit in the State Department, is now a member of the technical staff of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation. Mrs. Russell was not informed that this information would be furnished to the Bureau, however, Mr. Hurley advised that in the event a further check was desired, it was his belief that she would have no hesitation in furnishing any other details available.

Mrs. Russell stated that early in the week of December 12, 1948 she had a conversation with a man who is presently employed in the CE Unit in the State Department and with whom she formerly worked. In 1947 she and this man and several others were working on the problem of the Yugoslav ships which had been seized by the United States at the end of the war in the Danube River and which were being withheld from Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs had made several demands that the ships be returned but the State Department had adopted the position that the ships should not be returned until Russia and her satellites had agreed to the opening of the Danube River to international commercial shipping. She stated that this position had been unanimous in the Central European Unit in the State Department. Mrs. Russell recalled that she and the others working on the problem were dumbfounded last October or November (1947) when an order was issued by President Truman directing that the ships be returned to Yugoslavia forthwith.

According to Mrs. Russell, no one in the State Department knew the reason for this order until the official with whom Mrs. Russell talked had recently had occasion to review the State Department file on this Yugoslav shipping question. It was then noted that a penciled memorandum by Alger Hiss appeared in this file. It seems that the Yugoslavs, in another attempt to get their ships back, had appealed to the United Nations and the United States official (I believe the name was Minant but I am not sure) in the United Nations Committee, which had the matter up for discussion, checked with the State Department to determine the United States position in the matter. This official telephoned Mr. Hiss in the State Department. Hiss arranged for Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, to come in on the telephone conversation. Mr. Acheson outlined to the United States representative at the United Nations headquarters the State Department position to the effect that the ships would be held until Russia agreed to open the Danube. The penciled memorandum of Mr. Hiss summarizes this conversation and there was a note then written by Hiss to the effect that he was unalterably opposed to the State Department position and that he would do all in his power to see that it was changed.

JWP:vw

1-26-49

ENCLOSURE

74-1633

Kisseloff-1501

The next document noted in the file was a copy of the letter which President Truman had signed ordering the ships returned to Yugoslavia. This letter was prepared by Alger Hiss.

You are instructed to promptly interview Mrs. Russell at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania for any additional data she may have concerning this particular incident and also for any relative data she may have concerning instant case. A check of the State Department file concerning this particular incident is being made by Bureau Liaison.

cc: New York

Kisseloff-1502

1633

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 1/26/49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS ET AL
PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)

Reference is made to Boston teletype to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore, requesting Baltimore to cover the undeveloped lead to interview GARDNER JACKSON as set forth in the report of Special Agent MAHLON C. COLLER at Detroit, Michigan, dated January 10, 1949.

For the information of the Bureau, Mr. JACKSON has a forwarding address of 6 West Kirke Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and accordingly, Baltimore has been requested to handle this interview. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

A copy of the report of Special Agent Mahlon C. Coller dated January 10, 1949 is being forwarded as an enclosure with a copy of this letter to the Baltimore office.

Baltimore is advised that the Bureau by teletype dated January 14, 1949 authorized the Boston office to conduct this interview.

65-3251
FMC:md

cc Baltimore (enclosure)

Special Delivery

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

174-1333-1634
F B I
31 FEB 9 1949

60 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-1503

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 26, 1949

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL;
PERJURY,
ESPIONAGE - R.

Reference is made to New York teletype dated January 21, 1949, reporting the results of an interview that day with CHAMBERS by the New York Agents. In this teletype it was stated that CHAMBERS had related on that day that sometime during the latter part of 1948, he had received a letter from an individual whose name he did not recall but who probably was a contributing editor of "The Farm Journal", published in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. CHAMBERS stated that this letter had been turned over by him to his attorney, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, in Baltimore, to assist in the investigation of ALGER HISS in connection with CHAMBERS' defense in the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit. According to CHAMBERS, the letter in question indicated that the individual connected with "The Farm Journal" had considerable knowledge of ALGER HISS. The Baltimore Office was requested to interview Mr. CLEVELAND and obtain from him all information concerning the contributing editor of "The Farm Journal", and particularly, to obtain from Mr. CLEVELAND or from this individual himself, any letters that may have been written by HISS to him so that they could be compared by the Laboratory with the questioned documents in this case.

On January 25, 1949, in the absence of Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND who is out of the city, Agents of this office interviewed Mr. WILLIAM D. MACMILLAN, an associate of Mr. CLEVELAND in representing Mr. CHAMBERS, at 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland. After reviewing their file, Mr. MACMILLAN discovered that the individual from whom CHAMBERS had received the above mentioned letter was Mr. ROBERT CRUISE McMANUS, addresses shown as Hopewell, New Jersey and 168 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. MACMILLAN also had in his possession a confidential investigative report made by NICHOLAS S. VEZZANA, a private investigator and employed by Mr. DANIEL A. DORAN, to Mr. HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., member of the New York law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore. Attached or enclosed with this report was an exhibit containing typewritten copies of all correspondence between McMANUS and ALGER HISS, such correspondence being dated in August and September, 1948. No originals of the McMANUS-HISS correspondence were available, so Agents were unable to ascertain whether the letters from HISS to McMANUS in the original were handwritten or typewritten. It is possible that the originals of the letters from HISS to McMANUS are on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York City, as McMANUS, in addressing HISS, addressed him at the Carnegie Endowment in New York City.

FGJ:AC
65-1642
cc - New York, Newark, Philadelphia
ALL COPIES SPECIAL DELIVERY

174-1333-1635

FBI

31 FEB 9 1949

60 FEB 11 1949

RECORDED - 19

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Kisseloff-1504

L/Director from Baltimore.
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
January 26, 1949.

In the absence of Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. MACMILLAN was uncertain as to whether or not he should permit Agents to review VEZZANA's investigative report and the above mentioned exhibits without first consulting MEDINA. When Agents explained the fact that Mr. CHAMBERS had originally suggested contacting Mr. CLEVELAND for this information and also explained the nature of the investigation contemplated, Mr. MACMILLAN voluntarily turned over the report and exhibits to the Agents. The Agents presumed that VEZZANA's investigative report was turned over to them for the purpose of reviewing that portion of the report concerning McMANUS. Because Mr. MACMILLAN became engaged with a client at the time this report was turned over to Agents, Agents were permitted to review the report and exhibits in another office where Mr. MACMILLAN was not present. Accordingly, much of the information set out below was obtained in at least a semi-surreptitious manner during a limited period of time available to Agents. However, the manner in which much of the following information was obtained should be borne in mind by other offices when conducting subsequent investigation, particularly in view of New York teletype dated January 25, 1949, which indicates that HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr. has decided to supply information developed by VEZZANA in connection with his investigation of HISS, not only to the Bureau but also to Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN, New York attorney for ALGER HISS, which position by MEDINA occasioned the decision on the part of the New York Office to have no further contacts with MEDINA or VEZZANA.

VEZZANA's report reflected the results of investigation conducted by him regarding HISS during the early part of November, 1948. The numerical page sequence of VEZZANA's report extended from pages 50 and 60, on up, a possible indication that there were at least 50 pages of investigation regarding HISS previously reported by VEZZANA. Evidently, the completed report of all investigation conducted regarding HISS by VEZZANA is in MEDINA's possession at New York City, and copies of same undoubtedly in the possession of VEZZANA and DORAN. Apparently, as is the case in the instant segment of VEZZANA's report which was reviewed by Agents, the balance of VEZZANA's report may contain information of value to the Bureau's investigation, or at least valuable investigative leads, such leads probably along the line of proving that ALGER HISS was or is a member of the Communist Party, as that was the chief objective of VEZZANA's investigation in connection with CHAMBERS' defense in the libel suit.

1635

L/Director from Baltimore.
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
January 26, 1949

According to VEZZANA's report, McMANUS is a writer for "The Farm Journal", the location of "The Farm Journal" not indicated, and has been interested for years in exposing Communism in the farm belt and in agriculture generally. McMANUS has written several articles along this line in the past and has already successfully defended himself in a libel suit which developed as a result of such writing. McMANUS contemplates a further series of articles regarding Communism in the farm belt and possibly a book also. McMANUS represented himself as being anxious to assist CHAMBERS in his defense in the libel suit brought by ALGER HISS because, McMANUS stated, he disbelieved HISS' testimony before the H.C.U.A. and thinks HISS is or was a Communist. McMANUS related the following additional information regarding HISS to VEZZANA.

Sometime in the late 1920's or early 1930's, McMANUS lived in Washington, D.C. with ALGER HISS and a third party who was not named. This apparently was just prior to the marriage of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS. Therefore, McMANUS claims to know ALGER HISS quite well, at least as of that period. In correspondence with ALGER HISS, McMANUS pointed out that during the early 1930's, it was considered "fashionable" to be a Communist from the standpoint of idealism without any suspicion of disloyalty to the United States, on the part of a rather large segment of Government workers in Washington, D.C. McMANUS pointed out to HISS in the correspondence that he thought ALGER HISS was also among that "fashionable group" at that time. Therefore, in later correspondence, McMANUS expressed surprise that ALGER HISS was not smart enough to admit membership in the Communist Party during the early 1930 period, as a youthful indiscretion which he had subsequently outgrown.

In this correspondence, McMANUS also pointed out to ALGER HISS that HISS was at least a Socialist. He refreshed HISS' memory on an incident in Washington which apparently occurred on the day when PRISCILLA HISS joined the Socialist Party. McMANUS inferred that there might have been some confusion on this occasion and that PRISCILLA HISS had actually joined the Communist Party. In any case, McMANUS told VEZZANA that he thought PRISCILLA HISS had probably in the beginning influenced ALGER HISS to join the Communist Party.

1635

McMANUS subsequently followed the career of ALGER HISS to the present. In his first letter to ALGER HISS, which was dated August 5, 1948, McMANUS stated that an un-named confidential source had turned over to McMANUS an account of a purge of Communists from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture, by Mr. CHESTER DAVIS. McMANUS told HISS in this letter that he was contemplating writing a series of articles regarding Communism in agriculture and enclosed a copy of this memorandum regarding the purge of the A.A.A. by CHESTER DAVIS. McMANUS asked ALGER HISS for his comments on this memorandum and stated that he wanted such comments, in all fairness to HISS, because ALGER HISS was a part of the story and would have to figure in the writings of McMANUS about Communism in agriculture. HISS replied to McMANUS and stated that the memorandum regarding the agriculture purge had probably been written by some members of the conservative old guard in the Department of Agriculture and stated that it was inaccurate in many respects.

During subsequent correspondence, McMANUS requested and finally obtained, after some stalling tactics on the part of ALGER HISS, a personal interview with HISS which evidently occurred sometime during the latter part of August, 1948. As a result of this direct personal meeting and conference between HISS and McMANUS, McMANUS prepared about a 10-page memorandum, each page of which is divided into two columns. In the left column, headed "Add", McMANUS set forth some facts but mostly conclusions and personal opinions, which would tend to prove that HISS was a Communist. In the right-hand column on each page, headed "Subtract", McMANUS set out counteracting evidence or facts favorable to HISS opposite many of the items appearing in the left-hand column. McMANUS wrote to HISS and enclosed a copy of this 10-page memorandum, requesting the comments of HISS regarding same. HISS in reply endeavored to refute some of the points made by McMANUS but, according to McMANUS, quibbled about minor details and did not even undertake to refute some of the more substantial points made by McMANUS.

In concluding the 10-page memorandum mentioned above, McMANUS said that it was his opinion that HISS fitted into one of the three categories set out below:

16-35

L/Director from Baltimore.
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
January 26, 1949.

(1) That HISS is an outstanding, patriotic American, and is the victim of unjustified persecution;

(2) Or, HISS is a poor, innocent sucker who has been used as a tool by the Communist Party;

(3) Or, HISS is a clever, highly intelligent and perhaps the most dangerous agent in this country of JOSEF STALIN.

These conclusions are not in the exact wording of McMANUS.

In the "agriculture purge" memorandum mentioned above, some of the other persons mentioned as victims of the purge by Mr. DAVIS and as close associates of ALGER HISS, who incidentally resigned shortly after the purge, were JOHN ABT, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, GARDNER JACKSON, ABE FORTES and others, all of whom were described as bright, young New Deal lawyers, who had been made available to Government service by JEROME FRANK and FELIX FRANKFURTER. McMANUS in his correspondence with HISS told HISS that he was getting in touch with these other victims of the purge and associates of HISS to obtain their reactions also.

McMANUS also informed VEZZANA that after considerable effort he had succeeded in contacting GARDNER JACKSON, supra, now described by McMANUS as an anti-Communist and who is presently located with the Welch Grape Juice Company at Columbus, Ohio, his home, however, being in Choquit, Massachusetts. McMANUS pointed out that JACKSON, in addition to being a former employee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, had also been an employee of Farmers' Union and an employee of "P.M.", the New York newspaper. It was evident that JACKSON was cooperative, at least to some extent, with McMANUS, and it should be noted that ALGER HISS guessed GARDNER JACKSON as a suspected author of the memorandum on the "agriculture purge". According to McMANUS, JACKSON told McMANUS on the telephone that he thinks ALGER HISS is a Communist.

McMANUS also indicated that he had written a letter to Mr. CHESTER DAVIS, former head of the A.A.A., enclosing a copy of the "agriculture purge" memorandum and requesting the comments of Mr. DAVIS. It was indicated that Mr. DAVIS can presently be located in care of the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis, Missouri. According to McMANUS,

Mr. DAVIS replied and indicated in his letter that the "agriculture purge" memorandum very accurately reflected the situation. Portions of this letter from Mr. DAVIS, McMANUS withheld from VEZZANA for reasons of confidence. It is possible that McMANUS withheld other information from VEZZANA in view of VEZZANA's status as a private investigator.

McMANUS related to VEZZANA, according to the latter's report, that he was not entirely "philanthropic" in desiring to help Mr. CHAMBERS. McMANUS suggested an exchange of information between himself and VEZZANA along mutually helpful lines. In fact, McMANUS suggested to VEZZANA that in return for the assistance of McMANUS, McMANUS would appreciate the opportunity to consult with Mr. CHAMBERS for confirmation of information in his possession and for additional information which McMANUS in turn would use in writing his articles. Apparently, no such collaboration between McMANUS and CHAMBERS was ever arranged.

It is suggested that McMANUS be interviewed immediately for any and all information in his possession regarding ALGER HISS, especially for facts or evidence which might assist in proving that ALGER HISSis or ever was a member of the Communist Party, and for leads which might result in developing such evidence. The above detailed information is set out so that the Agents interviewing McMANUS cannot be misled by McMANUS as to the nature and extent of the information in his possession regarding HISS. McMANUS may be entirely cooperative and furnish all the information set out above and additional information, which would preclude the necessity of revealing the source of the above information. It is also possible that McMANUS may endeavor to make a deal with Bureau Agents for exchange of information along the same lines as the deal he endeavored to make with VEZZANA.

In his investigative report, VEZZANA reported other investigation in addition to the McMANUS angle, which may be helpful to the Bureau in conducting further investigation regarding ALGER HISS. As indicated above, this additional information from VEZZANA's report was obtained by Agents surreptitiously without the knowledge of Mr. MACMILLAN. VEZZANA conducted investigation during the early part of November, 1948, at both Frenchtown, New Jersey, and New Hope, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of locating the cottage occupied by the CHAMBERS family in about 1936, at which time CHAMBERS was using the name DAVID BREEN. In view of the fact that the Newark and Philadelphia Offices are currently conducting investigations along these same lines, the following information is set out from VEZZANA's report as of possible assistance to these offices.

Kisseloff-1509

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L/Director from Baltimore.
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
January 26, 1949.

This investigation conducted by VEZZANA at Frenchtown, New Jersey, and New Hope, Pennsylvania, was based on information furnished by CHAMBERS, which information is evidently identical with that furnished by CHAMBERS to Bureau Agents which has occasioned the current Bureau investigations at these locations. The basic facts supplied by CHAMBERS resulting in VEZZANA's investigation were that CHAMBERS had occupied a cottage in the vicinity of Frenchtown with MAXIM LEIBER for a two-month period during the middle 1930's, during which period Mrs. HISS visited CHAMBERS at this cottage near Frenchtown, New Jersey.

LIEBER

Investigation at Frenchtown, New Jersey

VEZZANA in his report recounted his investigative efforts including his contacts with several hotel operators and real estate men in the vicinity of Frenchtown, New Jersey, which resulted in his locating the cottage occupied by CHAMBERS in a small village known as Smithtown, Pennsylvania, located in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, approximately three or four miles outside Frenchtown, New Jersey. VEZZANA also attempted to locate an individual named BUCO (phonetic) who, according to CHAMBERS, was the real estate agent who had rented the cottage. VEZZANA determined that the owner of the cottage occupied by CHAMBERS was a Mrs. NORMA BROWN, 1131 South 46th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. His inquiry at this address reflected that Mrs. BROWN had just left Philadelphia on a trip to Arizona and further investigation by VEZZANA turned up Mr. JOSEPH R. BOUCOT, undoubtedly the BUCO (phonetic) mentioned by CHAMBERS. BOUCOT was located by VEZZANA residing at 143 West Coulter Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who upon interview, advised VEZZANA that Mrs. NORMA BROWN, the owner of the cottage, was his sister, and further, that he, BOUCOT, had acted as a real estate agent for the cottage then owned by BOUCOT's uncle during the years 1934-38. BOUCOT was unable to identify current photographs of either HISS or CHAMBERS exhibited to him by VEZZANA. BOUCOT stated, however, that his sister, Mrs. NORMA BOUCOT BROWN, supra, had actually lived in a cottage adjacent to the one occupied by CHAMBERS and could probably furnish the desired information. He advised VEZZANA that Mrs. NORMA BOUCOT BROWN was then residing at 734 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas, care of her son, PAUL BROWN. BOUCOT pointed out to VEZZANA that if inquiry were made at the address of PAUL BROWN, care should be taken that Mrs. NORMA BOUCOT BROWN be asked for, since the wife of PAUL BROWN was also named NORMA BROWN. BOUCOT further advised that

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L/Director from Baltimore
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL: PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
January 26, 1949.

Have we talked to her. 36 3/7/6

Mrs. NORMA BOUCOT BROWN was actually en route to an undisclosed address in Arizona. It is pointed out that this investigation was conducted early in November, 1948, and the possibility exists that Mrs. NORMA BOUCOT BROWN has now returned to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Investigation at New Hope, Pennsylvania.

VEZZANA's report reflected investigation conducted by him to locate the real estate agent who had rented a cottage to CHAMBERS as DAVID BREEN, the alias being used by CHAMBERS at the time, which was probably in the middle 1930's. CHAMBERS recalled, according to VEZZANA's report, that in obtaining this cottage in the vicinity of New Hope, Pennsylvania, he was required to list a reference and had given as a reference ALGER HISS.

36 3/7/6

VEZZANA located the cottage five miles out of New Hope, Pennsylvania, and determined the owners to be Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS MARSHALL, New Hope, Pennsylvania. Interview with the MARSHALLS reflected that the BREENS had occupied the cottage probably in 1936 at a time immediately preceding the birth of CHAMBERS' second child. The MARSHALLS recalled that Mrs. BREEN (Mrs. CHAMBERS) had during the period of occupancy, advised them that Mr. BREEN (Mr. CHAMBERS) was in Chicago.

VEZZANA further learned through the MARSHALLS that during the period of occupancy, the BREENS had a maid named MAUD. Through further conversation with the MARSHALLS and subsequent investigation, VEZZANA identified MAUD as Mrs. MAUD SWANSON, nee SAMSEL, who was at that time residing in care of an aunt, MAUD SAMSEL, River Road, Lahaska, Pennsylvania. At least insofar as the report reviewed by Agents was concerned, VEZZANA never interviewed Mrs. MAUD SWANSON. With regard to her, he did learn however, that while working for the BREENS, [redacted] The above incident of MAUD's [redacted] during her employment by the BREENS is mentioned because it may serve to refresh her memory of the period when she worked for the BREENS, during subsequent interview with Bureau Agents.

Interview her.

b6
b7C

Further investigation was conducted by VEZZANA to locate the real estate agents since the allegation is that the name ALGER HISS was given to them as a reference by CHAMBERS in connection with renting the cottage at New Hope, Pennsylvania. Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, owner of the

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cottage, advised VEZZANA that the only real estate agents he had used were a Mr. PITCOCK and a Mr. ROBERTS, recalling further that he, MARSHALL, had insisted that a reference be given by any prospective tenant for the cottage. He pointed out that either PITCOCK or ROBERTS would possibly have this information and that although PITCOCK was at the present time seriously ill, the information might possibly be available at his office. There was no further mention of Mr. ROBERTS and no further indication in VEZZANA's report that further investigation along this line was conducted, at least with any positive results.

In his investigative report, VEZZANA also set out the results of an interview regarding HISS with BEN STOLBERG, Hotel Chelsea, 222 West 23rd Street, New York City. The only pertinent information developed by VEZZANA in this interview was to the effect that STOLBERG had learned from LOUIS BUDENZ that in an executive meeting of the Communist Party, HISS had been characterized as all right and a person who could be relied upon. It is believed that the Bureau has obtained similar information regarding HISS directly from BUDENZ.

In this same investigative report, VEZZANA also set out the results of an interview regarding HISS with JAY LOVESTONE who apparently defected from the Communist Party about 1929, International Ladies Garment Union Building, 1710 Broadway, New York City. In this interview, LOVESTONE stated that he had met HISS subsequent to his defection from the Communist Party but did not mention the circumstances under which he had met HISS. LOVESTONE furnished no information to VEZZANA, according to his report, which would indicate that HISS was or is a member of the Communist Party. Apparently, during this interview, LOVESTONE was rather evasive with VEZZANA, even though VEZZANA pointed out in his report that LOVESTONE had cooperated with Cravath, Swaine and Moore in connection with several previous libel suits involving Time, Inc.

In view of the attitude of HAROLD R. MEDINA, as indicated above from New York teletype of January 25, 1949, it is possible that the same attitude with reference to the Bureau may develop in the relationships of the Baltimore Office with CHAMBERS' Baltimore attorneys, RICHARD F. CLEVELAND and WILLIAM D. MACMILLAN. With this thought in mind, the above information is set out in detail because this source of information for the Baltimore Office may subsequently be terminated also. In view of the circumstances under which the above material was

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obtained, it is contemplated that the information will probably not be set out in an investigative report in the same manner or in as great detail.

The possibility exists that the complete reports of the investigation of VEZZANA may contain investigative leads of considerable value to the Bureau. It is suggested therefore, that the Bureau may desire, despite the fact that the New York Office contemplates no further contacts with VEZZANA, to contact VEZZANA for a copy of the report of his complete investigation regarding HISS, for the New York law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore. As an alternative, it is suggested that the Bureau may desire to convey this information to Mr. THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General at New York City, with a view to having Mr. DONEGAN issue a subpoena duces tecum for VEZZANA's appearance with the investigative reports before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York.

HBF says let my advice Donegan
JEJ

1635

Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 31 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Hardy
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 58 31 8-41

DIRECTOR URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL. PERJURY, ESP DASH R.

RE WFO TEL JAN. NINETEEN LAST. ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO INTERVIEW JAY LOVESTONE, FEB. SEVEN IN NYC. LOVESTONE ADVISED HE WAS DEPARTING ON SPEAKING TOUR FOR TEN DAYS AND NOT ABLE TO ARRANGE FOR INTERVIEW DURING TRIP. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED AT COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

124-1333-1636

31 FEB 9 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

60 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-1514

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 31, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESP - R; IS - R

[redacted]

There are being transmitted herewith, photographs of both Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for the benefit of the Savannah and Cleveland Divisions, together with a large photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for the Savannah Division, as per Washington Field Office teletype of this date.

JJW:cl
74-94
cc - New York
cc - Savannah (3 encls) (AMSD)
cc - Cleveland (2 encls) (AMSD)

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74-1333-1637
F B I
31 FEB 9 1949

60 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-1515

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

January 31, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Mr. ANTHONY L. MICHEL, attorney, law firm of Gardner, Carton and Douglas, 33 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, voluntarily advised Special Agent ROBERT J. WILSON, incidental to interview this date, that EDWARD C. MC LEAN of the law firm Debevois, Plimpton and Mc Lean, which firm is representing ALGER HISS in instant case, had advised him by letter of recent date that he was planning to contract for the services of HERBERT J. WALTER, 100 North La Salle Street, who is an expert on handwriting and typewritten documents. Mr. MICHEL advised that MC LEAN had instructed him to make preliminary arrangements with WALTER and that MC LEAN had indicated in his letter that he was going to contact a Mr. FEARON of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for services in a like capacity.

A copy of this letter is being directed to the Pittsburgh Office inasmuch as the Bureau may desire to determine the identity of the Mr. FEARON mentioned in MC LEAN's letter to MICHEL.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. Mc Swain
Special Agent in Charge

RJW:ID
65-3290

cc: Pittsburgh
New York

124-1333-1638
F B I

RECORDED - 19

31 FEB 9 1949

INDEXED - 19

RECEIVED

60 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-1516

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 31, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rerep of Special Agent JAMES FREW, dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

It is noted that the synopsis reflects that FRANKLIN V. RENO was employed by WPA from September 10, 1935 to June 30, 1947. This latter date is in error, and should read 1937.

It is suggested that the necessary correction be made in copies of the above report received by your office.

Done above

JF:cl
74-94

cc - New York (Spec. Del.)
(1 - Mr. T. J. DONEGAN,
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General, NYC)
cc - Denver - (AMSD)
cc - El Paso - (AMSD)
cc - Baltimore - (Spec. Del.)

124-1333-1639
FBI
31 FEB 9 1949

RECORDED - 19

60 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-1517

RICHARD T. BELL, 1235 Wisconsin Avenue, advised Agent HAWKINS that he was organist in charge of the choir at Christ Church. He stated he had received a letter from Dr. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG who stated he had been contacted by HISS as to his (ALGER's) son's attendance at the church and participation in the choir. BELL stated he did not answer the letter as he could not recall anyone named HISS. He stated he remembered TIMOTHY HOBSON being in the choir "off and on" about 1935-36. He was not acquainted with either ALGER or PRISCILLA or CHAMBERS.

Mr. AUSTIN KNIGHT, 2303 South 26th Street, Arlington, Virginia, advised Special Agent CARL DeTEMPLE that he was a member of the choir at Christ Episcopal Church and recalled TIMOTHY HOBSON singing in this choir for about two years about eight or ten years ago. He states that to the best of his recollection he knew HOBSON about one year prior to their membership in the same Boy Scout troop and that this association took place while both were members of the choir. It might be noted that twelve years is the minimum age for Boy Scout membership and that KNIGHT having been born in 1926, could not have belonged before 1938. He stated that he could not specifically recall TIMOTHY HOBSON being involved in an accident during their association. HOBSON was injured by an auto in February, 1937. KNIGHT did not know that HOBSON was the step-son of ALGER HISS nor did he know ALGER, PRISCILLA or CHAMBERS.

Philadelphia teletype of January 20, 1949, reflects interview with Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, who stated he only vaguely recalls ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS but states he had visited their home on one or two occasions as a parson.

In view of the fact that it appears HISS may attempt to discredit CHAMBERS' testimony by reference to the statements he has made that HISS was forbidden to attend church, it is suggested New York may desire to point out the information in this letter to Special Assistant to the Attorney General, T. J. DONEGAN.

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Kisseloff-1518

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI — February 1, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R, PERJURY

Report of Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON, January 14, 1949, at Chicago, Illinois regarding interview of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL. The BLACKWELLs made available a carbon copy of a letter from HISS addressed to Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG dated October 20, 1948. In this letter HISS states he is engaged in demonstrating that statements by CHAMBERS are untrue. He states that one of these "fantasies" was that HISS was forbidden to go to church and that the time to which CHAMBERS would be referring would begin in early Winter of 1935, and extend for a year or two. HISS stated that this coincided with the Spring when he moved to 2595 R Street in Georgetown which would be about the time Reverend ARMSTRONG came to Christ Church.

~~DEFERRED RECORD~~

HISS believed that either in the Spring or Fall of 1935, he and his wife began occasionally to attend Christ Church services and that about that time TIM (TIMOTHY HOBSON) became one of the choir boys. HISS continued in the letter that their interest in Christ Church continued as they attended regularly, but that TIM ceased his activities in the choir because of a serious accident on February 19, 1937. HISS asked Reverend ARMSTRONG to write him concerning the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. HISS at the Christ Church and TIMMY's activity in the choir.

In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, CHAMBERS was asked: "Did he go to church?

"Mr. CHAMBERS: He was forbidden to go to church.
"Question: Do you know whether he was a member of a church?
"Mr. CHAMBERS: I don't know."

Reverend JOHN R. ANSCHUTZ, Christ Episcopal Church, Georgetown, D. C., advised Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS that he had been with this church since November, 1944, and that although he did not know the HISSes personally he had heard from members of his congregation, just who he could not recall, that the HISSes had probably attended some sermons at the church and that ANTHONY HISS had attended Sunday School for a time. A systematic search of the church records failed to disclose any record or correspondence of the HISSes and Reverend ANSCHUTZ stated this indicated they had no official connection with the church.

1-94
CWP/mh

cc: New York

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

60 FEB 11 1949

179-1333-1640
F B I
31 FEB 9 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

February 2, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

RECORDED - 81 1728

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

EX-109

IT IS NOT DESIRED THAT HARRY TAMER BE INTERVIEWED AT PRESENT TIME. IN THE EVENT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ARISES, PARTICULARLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE REINTERVIEW OF PAUL TAMER WHICH WOULD INDICATE THE NECESSITY OF INTERVIEWING HARRY TAMER, THE FACTS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE BUREAU WITH A FURTHER REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW HARRY TAMER.

HOOVER

JMP:SLM

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96 DEC 16 1974

FEB 3 10 09 AM '49
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-4568

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 8 1 2-44 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R. RENEWARK-TEL JAN TWENTY NINE LAST ON INTERVIEW OF PAUL TAMER. SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO INFORMATION FURNISHED THAT HARRY TAMER HAS CARDIAC CONDITION. UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES, BUREAU AUTHORIZATION FOR INTERVIEW OF HARRY TAMER REQUESTED. NORMAL PRECAUTIONS WILL BE TAKEN IN CONDUCTING THIS INTERVIEW.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

RECORDED - 81
INDEXED - 81

74-1333-1728

F B I
3 FEB 4 1949

5 FEB 28 1949

EX-109

Kisseloff-4569

ND-32

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1949

TO:

____Director
____Mr. Tolson
____Mr. D. M. Ladd
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Harbo
____Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Rosen
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Q. Tamm
____Mr. Mohr
____Miss Gandy
____Mr. Nease

____Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____Mr. Baumgardner
____Mr. Whitson
____Mr. Keay
____M _____
____Mr. Laughlin
____Mr. Wall
____M _____
____M _____
____Mr. Sanders
Foreign Service Desk

____Mrs. Davidson
____Miss Waldrep
____Miss Roche

____Chief Clerk's Off.
____Records Section
____Personnel Files
____Mechanical Sec.
____Ident. Division
____Technical Lab

____See Me
____Call Me
____Appropriate action
____Note & return
____Send file
____Bring up-to-date
____Correct
____Re-date
____Please initial & return
____Place on record
JH Place on record & return

Memo LW to HB 3-7-49
What can we gain from interview with Tamer?
H. B. Fletcher

Kisseloff-4570

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Rec'd 11 PM 1-29-49

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 8, NEW YORK 5, FROM NEWARK 1-29-49 9-23 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. RE NY LETTER JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT LAST. PAUL TAMER, SEVEN NAUGHT SIX NORTHUMBERLAND ROAD, W. ENGLEWOOD, N.J. INTERVIEWED FOR ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS TODAY WHILE SICK IN BED AND INTERVIEW TERMINATED AT HIS REQUEST. DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON PART OF HARRY OR JOSHUA TAMER OR SAM SHOYET. STATES HE, WITH PARENTS ABRAHAM AND HANNAH AND BROTHER JOSHUA, ARRIVED US TWO WEEKS BEFORE START OF WW ONE IN NINETEEN FOURTEEN. THEY ORIGINALLY RESIDED IN BOSTON BUT PAUL MOVED TO NYC IN NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR AND WAS JOINED BY REST OF FAMILY ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE. SHORTLY AFTER THIS FATHER PURCHASED ONE HALF OF DUPLEX AT SIXTEEN SEVENTY THREE FIFTYFIFTH STREET BROOKLYN AND ALL MOVED IN. BROTHER HARRY TAMER AND SISTERS BESSIE AND FANNIE TAMER PRECEDED FAMILY TO US AND FANNIE MARRIED SAM SHOYET. ALL OCCUPIED PREMISES ABOVE UNTIL FATHER DIED IN NINETEEN TWENTYSIX AND HE MOVED OUT IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN. HARRY TAMER MOVED TO AN APARTMENT OF HIS OWN IN BROOKLYN SHORTLY BEFORE SALE OF PREMISES BY HIS MOTHER IN NINETEEN TWENTYNINE OR EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES. SHE DIED IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. SAM SHOYET RETURNED TO RUSSIA IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY AND WAS JOINED BY FANNIE IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYONE AND THEIR DAUGHTER AHSIA IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTWO. SAM SHOYET DIED IN RUSSIA OF TYPHUS FEVER DURING LAST WAR BUT FANNIE AND AHSIA STILL RESIDE IN MOSCOW. STATES JOSHUA TAMER WENT TO RUSSIA ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE

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50 FEB 28 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

OR THIRTY SEVEN AND STILL RESIDES THERE. STATES SAM SHOYET RESIDED IN PARIS BEFORE COMING TO US AND MET FANNIE TAMER THERE. SAM SHOYET HAD BROTHER, FIRST NAME NOT RECALLED, WHO REMAINED IN BOSTON. PAUL DOES NOT BELEVE SHOYET EVER HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH BOTHER AFTER MOVING TO NY. BROTHER DESCRIBED AS BEING OVER SIXTY AT PRESENT, IF LIVING FIVE SIX, ONE EIGHTY, LARGE PROTRUDING LIPS. ROUND FACE. PAUL HAS NOT SEEN SINCE LEAVING BOSTON IN NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR. PAUL TAMER MARRIED BESSIE LOCKSHINE, BORN RUSSIA, SISTER OF DIANA, TAMER WIFE OF HARRY TAMER. THEY ALSO HAVE BROTHER MORRIS LOCKSHINE, ONE ONE FOUR NAUGHT NINE STONEWOOD, CLEVELAND, OHIO. HARRY TAMER PRESENTLY RESIDING EIGHTY NINE THAYER STREET, MANHATTAN, NY AND IS INVALID, HAVING BEEN CARDIAC CASE SINCE BIRTH. PAUL STATES HE CAN BE INTERVIEWED IF NOT EXCITED. PAUL STATES THAT HARRY TAMER WAS PRINTER BY TRADE HAVING BEEN INDUCED TO FOLLOW TRADE BY SAM SHOYET WHO SECURED HIM JOB WITH FIRM PRINTING DAILY WORKER. PAUL FAILED TO IDENTIFY PHOTO OF CHAMBERS AS ASSOCIATE OF EITHER BROTHER OR SHOYET. UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ANY NAMES MENTIONED IN REFERENCE LETTER AS PERSONS HE HAS MET. STATES MAY BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY PHOTOS. PAUL LEAVES IMPRESSION THAT HE IS COOPERATIVE BUT APPEARS RETICENT TO BECOME INVOLVED. FUTURE INTERVIEW PLANNED WITH PAUL TAMER UPON HIS RECOVERY AND, IF NY INTERVIEWS HARRY TAMER, REQUEST SUMMARY OF INFO WHICH CAN BE VERIFIED THROUGH PAUL BE FURNISHED. ~~THIS OFFICE~~

REPORT FOLLOWS

END

MCKEE

AC HOLD FOR CORECTIONS PLS

NK R 5 NYC

PLS REPEAT LAST THREE LINES IN FIRST PAGE

ALSO WHAT IS THE FIFTH WORD IN THE TWELFTH LINE

CORRECTIONS LINE THREE FIRST WORD LAND LINE TWELVE FIFTH WORD "HARRY"

3 7/8 3 TWENTY INSERT AFTER 1/4 RUSSIA " OF TYPHUS FEVER DURING LAST WAR BUT FANNIE AND AHSIA STILL RESIDE IN MOSCOW. STATES JOSHUA ETC.

0-&3 TWO LINE FIVE TENTH WORD "IF" LINE NINE FIRST WORD "THEY"

LINE THIRTEEN FIRST WORD "PAUL"

ACK PLS

7 1/2 R 8 WASH

1229

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ET AL; PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Newark teletype January 26, 1949, relative to PAUL and HARRY TAMER.

~~DEFERRED ACCORDING~~

The following background information is furnished in order that Newark may immediately interview PAUL TAMER and subsequently, if possible, interview HARRY TAMER.

Newark is referred to the report of SA J. E. SEYKORA, dated January 23, 1939, entitled "MOISCHE (MAURICE) STERN, was; ET AL; ESPIONAGE." A copy of this report was furnished Newark. On page 20, information is furnished by ROBERT GORDON SWITZ relative to "an engineer who lived in an apartment in the same building as the 55th Street Headquarters in Brooklyn." Reference is also made to report of SA RUSSELL E. WHITE, dated at New York, April 14, 1943, in the same case, which sets forth additional information relative to the engineer in question and the results of the investigation to identify him. Newark has previously been furnished a copy of that report.

Newark is being furnished herewith, copies of the reports of SA J. E. SEYKORA in the same case, dated June 17, 1939, and September 22, 1939. The report of June 17 on page 5 set forth the results of the investigation relative to the apartment at 1673 55th Street, Brooklyn, identified by SWITZ as the headquarters of the Soviet espionage group with which he was connected in the early 1930's. On page 10 of the September 22 report, additional information is set forth relative to the occupants of that building.

CHAMBERS has now furnished additional information relative to the use of the 55th Street apartment as an espionage apparatus headquarters and he has furnished supplementary information on individuals connected with it, including the TAMERS and SHOYETS. The information which he has furnished is set forth below:

"It is my recollection that (IN 1926-7) the "Daily Worker" has no facilities for printing the paper and this work, so far as I know, was let out to an independent contractor located, as far as I know, in the same building as the "Daily Worker" office. Inasmuch as there was some resentment among the linotype operators about working on the "Daily Worker" material I would, from time to time, circulate about the linotype room, and I got to know some of the men fairly well and

2 CC: Newark (3 Encs.)

JJH:pm
65-14920

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EX-109

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F B I

3 FEB 4 1949

Kisseloff-4573

"they liked me. As a result the work ran more smoothly. While I was so engaged, I became acquainted with SAM SHOYET, the assistant foreman of the company that was doing the linotyping and printing. I knew SHOYET to be a member of the Communist Party and I recall that on one or two occasions, while in conversation with him, he remarked that he had lived in Paris and Tokyo. I recall asking him how he got along in these cities and he merely remarked that he followed his trade as a printer.

"Some years later, when I was talking to Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT, he informed me that SAM SHOYET was a Russian Agent who, sometime in the 1930's, was sent as a Soviet Agent to Mukden in Manchuria; that SHOYET's daughter, AZIA, a bacteriologist who studied at Hunter College, had been sent at approximately the same time to Vladisvostok, probably to join her father in some Soviet espionage work. Upon learning this from Dr. ROSENBLIETT, I immediately surmised that SHOYET's work in Paris and Tokyo had probably been on behalf of the Soviet Government, although SHOYET, himself, never mentioned anything about this to me. My best recollection of a description of SHOYET is as follows:

Age:	40 (1926)
Height:	5' 6" or 7"
Weight:-	140 lbs.
Hair:	gray
Build:	slight
Characteristics:	wore glasses spoke English and French (probably Russian)
Peculiar characteristics:	high cheekbones and slanty eyes

"Although I do not know definitely, it would be my observation that he was born in Russia.

"Relative to AZIA SHOYET, it is my recollection that she was active in the YCL and that she was probably born in the United States.

"Also employed in this printing establishment was a nephew, by marriage of SHOYET, one HARRY TAMER. TAMER was a member of the Communist Party and was an apprentice printer in the printing establishment that printed the "Daily Worker." I have no recollection of his residence other than that he probably

1930

Kisseloff-4574

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

"lived in the Bronx with the SHOYET family. The following is a description of HARRY TAMER:

Age:	23 to 24 (1926)
Height:	5' 6" to 7"
Complexion:	pale
Characteristics:	wore thick glasses (very nearsighted)
Born:	probably in the U. S.; Jewish
Marital status:	single.

"I recall that HARRY TAMER had "a mousey look" and was in ill health and, although I am not sure, he probably was suffering from some respiratory disease. I also recall that TAMER was a stamp collector. HARRY TAMER was the brother of another individual who was employed at the Crucible Steel Company in New Jersey, whom I will mention later. It is my recollection that he had another brother, PETYA (or Peter), who was employed at the Waterworks, Oradell, New Jersey.

"It is my best recollection that I saw AZIA SHOYET only on one occasion and I can describe her only as a slight, dark girl.

"To the best of my recollection, this shop which printed the "Daily Worker" was owned and operated by one GOLDSTEIN, whom I do not believe was a member of the Communist Party, but who was probably a sympathizer. It is my recollection that this company had a trade name, other than the name GOLDSTEIN."

Subsequently CHAMBERS had the following to say concerning the 55th Street apartment:

"I was then(about the end of 1933) introduced to a new headquarters and it is my recollection that I was probably first taken here by ELAINE. As best I can recall, this place was located about one mile from the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. It could be reached by way of the BMT subway system and the apartment was located approximately one block or one block and a half from the subway stop. I recall that this was an apartment house where they had a doorman and a self-service elevator. The apartment which was used as a headquarters was, I believe, on either the fourth or the fifth floor and was occupied by a man and his wife. At first I didn't know the name of these occupants.

1730

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

"Some time after I had been at this headquarters, the man said to me, "You don't know me but I know a lot about you as you used to work with my brother." It was then I learned that this man's name was TAMER and he was the brother of HARRY TAMER who I have previously mentioned as being employed in the print shop which was printing the "Daily Worker" during the time I was associated with that paper.

"As to the apartment itself, I recall specifically that the living room floor was covered by an oriental rug approximately 9 x 12 and bright red. On one occasion Mr. TAMER told me that the rug had been a present from "MARK." He also explained to me that MARK had been a Soviet agent in New York City at some earlier date and had subsequently become the head of the Soviet Chemical Trust. It was my impression that the TAMER apartment was an old headquarters for the apparatus and had been in use for some time. This headquarters was never used for photographic work but was primarily used for meetings between ULRICH, ELAINE and me.

"I recall that at one time I also met here an individual by the name of HERMAN (VALENTINE MARKIN) and more will be said about this individual later. I also recall that there was a Russian typewriter kept in this apartment and it was the one which was used by ELAINE to type the Russian letters which were sent back through the communication system, as previously described. I saw ELAINE type a number of letters on this machine and I feel that they were probably transmitted out of the United States over some communication system. However, I had no knowledge of the existence of any such system, as had operated out of the Gay Street apartment. There was also a typewriter here with an English keyboard. I cannot recall its make, but it belonged to the apparatus so far as I know.

"I did not know TAMER's first name but I heard him called by a Jewish diminutive, which I do not remember now, but I believe was something like OSSIA. A description of TAMER follows:

Height:	5' 6", rather pudgy
Hair:	Light
Age:	30's (1933 - 1934)
Peculiarities:	Wear glasses
Nationality:	Probably born in Russia and educated in the United States
Wife:	ROSE TAMER

1730

Kisseloff-4576

"At some later time I learned that Mr. TAMER was employed at the Crucible Steel Company in New Jersey. It was my impression that Mr. TAMER's connection with the apparatus consisted only of allowing this apartment to be used by ULRICH and ELAINE for their purposes.

"It is my recollection that ROSE TAMER and ELAINE were very close friends. Although I saw ROSE TAMER on several occasions, I do not recall sufficient about her to provide a suitable description.

"With reference to the TAMER apartment, I recall that on one occasion ULRICH said that they were going to have a party there and TAMER was to bring the alcohol for the drinks. ULRICH insisted that I come to this party although I did not particularly care to attend. I recall that we began by having several drinks before dinner and then continued drinking after the meal. During the course of the evening ULRICH and ELAINE began questioning me as to my views on the Communist situation in Germany. I remember that I "damned" Stalin's policy in Germany and as a result incurred the displeasure of ELAINE who advanced on me rather belligerently. As a result I pushed her lightly with my hand and she fell to the floor. By midnight everyone was out cold.

"When I woke the next morning I thought that I had ruined myself as a Communist because of my denouncement of STALIN's policy in Germany and my actions toward ELAINE. However, when ULRICH arose he patted me on the back and said, "You are all right, BOB." This action on his part gave me the impression that ULRICH's opinions also deviated somewhat from the Party line. ELAINE, however, did not speak to me for some months thereafter.

"I recall that Mr. and Mrs. TAMER were also present at this party as was TAMER's mother who was introduced to me simply as "BABUSHKA." She was a pleasant Jewish woman and spoke very little English. I was told that she played some part in the 1905 revolution. This was the first and only time that I ever saw TAMER's mother. I might add that HARRY TAMER, whom I have previously mentioned, was not at this party nor did I ever see him at this apartment. I did not know his whereabouts at this time and in fact I never saw him after my leaving the "Daily Worker."

"It is my impression that the purpose of this party was to get me intoxicated to a point where I would set forth my political views. I believed that this was in connection with the arrival on the scene of another individual whom I knew under the pseudonym of Herman."

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

Teletype to NY 1-31-49 EMG.

For the information of the Newark Office, ULRICH, mentioned above has been identified by CHAMBERS as his superior in the apparatus during that period. ULRICH's true name is unknown. It appears, however, that he is the same as the person known by SWITZ as WALTER. ELAINE is ULRICH's wife. HERMAN or VALENTINE MARKIN is believed to be identical with the Soviet agent ARTHUR WALTER who died under mysterious circumstances in New York in 1934. No photographs of these Soviet agents are available.

The following suggestions are made in connection with the interviews of the TAMER brothers:

1. Ascertain whether they ever know or heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and obtain all information concerning him which they are in a position to furnish. A photograph of CHAMBERS, taken in 1931, is being transmitted herewith.

2. Ascertain all information concerning TAMER and SHOYET families and their activities, past and present.

3. Ascertain all information concerning the use by Soviet espionage of the TAMER apartment at 1653 55th Street, Brooklyn.

If it appears that the TAMER brothers are cooperative and have considerable knowledge of Soviet Espionage operations, consideration should be given to a subsequent interview devoted to obtaining this information in detail, at which time photographs of known Soviet agents can be made available.

It is pointed out that while HARRY TAMER's activities are unknown to CHAMBERS subsequent to 1933 or 1934, he may have been connected with the apparatus to a greater degree and for a longer period than the information furnished by CHAMBERS would indicate.

1930

Kisseloff-4578

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: February 2, 1949

FROM : L. Whitson

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

By teletype February 1, 1949, the New York Division has requested authority to interview Harry Tamer, who, according to Chambers, was a member of the Communist Party, and employed as an apprentice printer in the printing establishment that printed the "Daily Worker" during the period 1926 and 1927. His brother, Paul Tamer, has been interviewed by the Newark Division concerning the use of his family apartment at 1673-55th Street, Brooklyn, New York, for espionage activities in approximately 1933. Paul denied knowledge of espionage activities on the part of his brothers, Harry or Joshua, as well as Sam Shoyet, a relative by marriage to Harry Tamer. Shoyet, who was assistant foreman of the printing company where Harry was employed, also lived at the above-mentioned apartment.

Chambers stated that he had never seen Harry Tamer in this apartment, and never saw him after he, Chambers, left the "Daily Worker." (New York letter dated January 28, 1949.)

ACTION:

Harry Tamer suffers from a cardiac condition. From available information, it does not appear that he can give information in addition to that which his brother, Paul, may possess. Paul was ill at the time of his interview, and a further interview is planned after he recovers. In view of this and Harry Tamer's cardiac condition, it is not recommended that he be interviewed unless additional circumstances make such interview appear advisable and necessary. If you agree, there is attached herewith a teletype to the New York Division, advising that interview with Harry Tamer is not desirable at this time.

JWP:slm

HANDLED BY ATTY DESK

INDEXED - 81

RECORDED - 81

174-1233-1731

F B I

FEB 4 1949

EX-109

305

61 MAR 17 1949

COPY:RMR

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: January 25, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Congressman Judd of Minnesota called. He said he wanted to let his hair down and get some advice. A woman who is a very close friend of his, quite responsible in Democratic circles, called him to say that Mrs. Ernest K. Lindley has been trying very hard to get into the organization and that one of the other women had come to her and said that Mrs. Lindley was a Communist, that this person has seen Mrs. Lindley's Communist Party card and, accordingly, this woman wanted guidance.

Judd stated it was one of those things where he had to try to help her and he wondered if we could give him any guidance. I told him that I did not know exactly how we could be of any assistance in view of the confidential character of our files, but if there were any leads that we could give him after checking I would call him back.

We, of course, made an applicant investigation of Mrs. Lindley in the early days of the war and it would appear that she was a sponsor of the League of Women Shoppers and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. There is no indication that it was ever alleged that she was a member of the Communist Party. Ordinarily in a case like this we would be inclined to state one way or the other. The thought occurs to me that we should tell the Congressman for his own guidance that our records would not sustain any such charge and suggest that he check the records of the Un-American Activities Committee, where Mrs. Lindley is listed both as a Sponsor of the League of Women Shoppers and as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

In the course of the conversation, Judd mentioned the Alger Hiss case and stated he had run into Hiss years ago when he was a member of a sub-committee of the Committee on Executive Expenditures and he did not pay too much attention until some time later when in a conversation with Peurifoy of the State Department, Peurifoy stated that the thing that worries him is people like "Hiss, who have never been suspected." This was a confirmation in Judd's mind of Hiss. The conversation with Peurifoy occurred in 1947 after Hiss had left the State Department.

Judd stated that when Hiss was being considered for the Carnegie Foundation or shortly after his appointment he sent a letter to John Foster Dulles regarding Hiss' alleged subversive activities. Dulles replied that he had asked Hiss about his subversive activities and Hiss denied them, that Dulles could not convict anybody on no evidence. Judd replied to Dulles the he felt he had fulfilled his obligation when he put Dulles on notice.

RECORDED - 133 74-13[illegible]-1732

LBN:hmd MEMORANDUM (See page 2) EX-31 53

Kisseloff-4580

Since dictating the above, Congressman Judd called me. I told him we could not be of any assistance to him, that for his strictly personal and confidential information our records do no substantiate his information and he might want to check with the Un-American Activities Committee. He said that he has since checked further and he has satisfied himself that Mrs. Lindley is not a Communist.

1732

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 28, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of December 10, 1948, relating to a report to the effect that the Bureau had been investigating Alger Hiss for the past ten years. Reference is also made to a memorandum addressed to the Attorney General dated December 13, 1948, regarding a story that the press had picked up to the effect that "when the former Secretary of State Byrnes heard ugly rumors going around regarding Hiss, he referred the matter to the FBI who cleared Hiss." You inquired as to why the contents of paragraphs 5 and 6, page one, paragraphs 4 and 5, page three, and paragraph 1, page four, contained in the memorandum dated December 10, 1948, were not included in the memorandum to the Attorney General.

The reason that certain information to be found in the memorandum of December 10, 1948, was not included in the memorandum to the Attorney General of December 13, 1948, is that an effort was made to outline to the Attorney General the personal contacts of Secretary of State Byrnes or other contacts originating from him with reference to the Hiss case to show that these contacts of Secretary Byrnes would not substantiate any claim that his contacts had resulted in clearing Hiss. The emphasis in the memorandum to the Attorney General was placed on responses and action taken with respect to the requests and calls of Secretary Byrnes rather than to outline in a complete manner all of the information which the Bureau had furnished to the State Department over a long period of time.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED : 126
74-1333-1733
~~74-1333-1113~~

37 JAN 27 1949

1 ENCL

61 FEB 2 1949

Kisseloff-4582

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ( )
Mr. Clegg _____ ( )
Mr. Glavin _____ ( )
Mr. Ladd _____ ( )
Mr. Nichols _____ ( )
Mr. Rosen _____ ( )
Mr. Tracy _____ ( )
Mr. Gurnea _____ ( )
Mr. Harbo _____ ( )
Mr. Mohr _____ ( )
Mr. Nease _____ ( )
Miss Gandy _____ ( )
_____ ( )

See Me _____ ( )
Note and Return _____ ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

Why were not the contents of par. 5 + 6, page of memo dated Dec 10 to me not included in memo to A.G. dated Dec 13. Suppose par 4 p. 3, par. 5 page 3; par. 1, page 4 were omitted from memo to A.G. though all seem pertinent.

74-1333-1733

~~74-1333-1113~~

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-4583

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. NH 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-12-49	1-7-49	JOHN C. CARR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R Internal Security - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation Thomaston, Conn. indicates that Thomaston House comes nearest to fitting description given by CHAMBERS as to the place where he, HISS, and Mrs. HISS stayed in 1937 but no documentary evidence available to substantiate same.

- P -

Reference: New York Teletype to New Haven dated 1-6-49. New Haven Teletypes to Director and New York City of 1-7-49.

Details: At Thomaston, Connecticut

Miss MARY DOYLE, Postmistress, advised that to the best of her recollection, in 1937 the Thomaston Hotel, the Park Hotel, and tourist homes operated by Mrs. JOHN RABBITT and a Mrs. GOODALL were the only such establishments functioning in Thomaston, Connecticut. Of such establishments the one which most closely approximates the description furnished by CHAMBERS in the referenced New York teletype is the Thomaston House. This is now operated by HENRY CZYZ and in 1937 it was operated by his father, J. CZYZ, now deceased.

HENRY CZYZ after making a complete search advised that the last register which he was able to locate

1cc AG Lou-Ann 1-14-49 FL Jean

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96 DEC 16 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1332-1234 RECORDED - 119

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5-Bureau
3-New York (1-T. J. Donegan, Special Asst. to the Attorney General)
2-New Haven

EX-116

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

Kisseloff-4584

NH 74-5

began with the date of April 18, 1941. He stated he had no idea as to what happened to prior registers and did not believe the same could ever be located.

The Thomaston House besides most closely fitting Mr. CHAMBERS' description is also the establishment most likely to be noticed by persons passing through Thomaston by automobile.

The Park Hotel at 39 Park Street in Thomaston is now known as the Hotel Thomaston and it is now operated by Mrs. ANNIE BENNETT, who has only recently taken over such establishment. This establishment has changed hands eight times since 1937 and no records of any nature for the year 1937 are available.

Mrs. JOHN RABBITT, 212 South Main Street, and Mr. GOODALL, both of whom operated tourist homes in Thomaston in 1937 were contacted but had no records going back to such period.

-P E N D I N G-

1734

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. [illegible] AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] Internal Security - [illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation Thomaston, Conn. indicates that Thomaston Home comes nearest to fitting description given by [illegible] as to the place where he, [illegible], and Mr. [illegible] stayed in 1937 but no documentary evidence available to substantiate case.

- P -

Reference: New York letter to New Haven dated [illegible]. New Haven letter to Director and New York dated [illegible].

Detail: [illegible] Thomaston, Connecticut

[illegible], Postmaster, advised that to the best of her recollection, in 1937 the Thomaston Hotel, the [illegible] Hotel, and tourist homes operated by Mr. [illegible] and a Mrs. [illegible] were the only such establishments functioning in Thomaston, Connecticut. [illegible] the [illegible] most closely approximates the description furnished by [illegible] in the referenced New York letter is the Thomaston Home. This is now operated by [illegible] and in 1937 it was operated by his father, J. [illegible], now deceased.

[illegible] after making a complete search advised that [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

[illegible]
[illegible] (1-[illegible] [illegible], Special Agent, to the Attorney General)
[illegible]

Kisseloff-4586

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

January 31, 1949

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.,
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation:

Report of:

Special Agent James L. Kirkland dated 1-11-49 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson dated 1-12-49 at Denver, Colorado
Special Agent John J. O'Toole, Jr. dated 1-12-49 at Albany, New York
Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated 1-12-49 at Detroit, Michigan
Special Agent Francis X. McBride dated 1-13-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Raymond L. Faisst dated 1-13-49 at Springfield, Illinois
Special Agent Howard P. Winter dated 1-14-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Robert T. Gryan dated 1-14-49 at Buffalo, New York
Special Agent James T. Haverty dated 1-17-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent John C. Carr dated 1-17-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Harold F. Dodge dated 1-17-49 at Los Angeles, California
Special Agent James C. Kennedy dated 1-18-49 at San Antonio, Texas
Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated 1-19-49 at Detroit, Michigan
Special Agent G. Parnell Thornton dated 1-19-49 at St. Paul, Minnesota
Special Agent Edward E. Johnson dated 1-19-49 at Salt Lake City, Utah
Special Agent J. Phillip Claridge dated 1-19-49 at El Paso, Texas
Special Agent Harold F. Dodge dated 1-20-49 at Los Angeles, California
Special Agent G. Parnell Thornton dated 1-20-49 at St. Paul, Minnesota
Special Agent Arthur R. Stevens dated 1-20-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Henry A. Snow dated 1-20-49 at Birmingham, Alabama
Special Agent Leonard M. Walters dated 1-20-49 at Richmond, Virginia
Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated 1-20-49 at Newark, New Jersey
Special Agent Edward E. Kachelhoffer dated 1-20-49 at St. Louis, Missouri
Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated 1-21-49 at New York, New York
Special Agent Francis X. McBride dated 1-21-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Francis X. McBride dated 1-21-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent John P. Manton dated 1-21-49 at Cleveland, Ohio
Special Agent Harry F. Howard dated 1-21-49 at Indianapolis, Indiana

ASB
JHP:vw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JAN 31 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 113

F B I
FEB 8 1949

EX-76

Kisseloff-4587

Special Agent Robert T. McIver dated 1-21-49 at Kansas City, Missouri
Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated 1-21-49 at Detroit, Michigan
Special Agent John E. Davis dated 1-21-49 at Atlanta, Georgia
Special Agent J. Hugh Smith dated 1-22-49 at Charlotte, North Carolina
Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated 1-24-49 at Detroit, Michigan
Special Agent Frederick M. Connors dated 1-24-49 at Boston Massachusetts
Special Agent Robert E. Dowd dated 1-24-49 at Omaha, Nebraska
Special Agent Carl L. Sherwood dated 1-25-49 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Special Agent Clark E. Lovrien dated 1-25-49 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Special Agent Edward F. Hummer dated 1-25-49 at Washington, D. C.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to you promptly.

1735

Kisseloff-4588

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

FEBRUARY 2, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

RECORDED 113 - 1736

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REURTEL JANUARY TWENTY-FIFTH LAST RE LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF LEICA CAMERA FOUND IN POSSESSION OF INSLERMAN. ATTEMPTS BEING MADE ON DAILY BASIS TO OBTAIN FILM FROM H.C.U.A. FOR COMPARISON WITH INSTANT CAMERA. FILM HAS NOT BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO DATE, HOWEVER, EFFORTS TO OBTAIN SAME CONTINUING.

EX-39

HOOVER

FLJ:EHW

cc: Mr. Sizoo (sent direct)
Room 7601

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1954

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 3 - 1949

RECEIVED FEB 3 3 55 PM '49
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TELETYPE ROOM

60 FEB 1 1949

SENT VIA TELETYPE 4-54 PM Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 5 25 2-19 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ATTN FBI LAB.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R. T.

J. DONEGAN DESIRES THAT EXAMINATION OF LEICA CAMERA NO. TWO THREE FOUR SEVEN THREE ZERO SUBMITTED JAN EIGHT LAST BY ALBANY OFFICE BE EXPEDITED AND SUTEL THIS OFFICE SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

Memo Ladd
HBF 1-31-49

74-1333-736
F B I

END

NY R 5 WA

RECORDED - 113

13 FEB 7 1949

Called Laboratory
Mr. Harbo

By

EX-39

cc: Mr. Harbo

Tel mgc
2-2-49

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASH 5 AND LOS ANGELES 1 FROM NEW YORK 2 3 10 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS-R. NEW-TEL FEB ONE INSTANT. FACTS REGARDING WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE WAS. WILL BE SUBMITTED TODAY TO SPECIAL ASSISTANT A. G. T. J. DONEGAN, AND HE WILL BE REQUESTED TO ADVISE AS TO WHETHER HE DESIRES ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENA FOR CRANE-S APPEARANCE BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, AND AS TO WHEN HE WOULD DESIRE SERVICE ON CRANE. ACCORDINGLY, LOS ANGELES WILL SUTEL HOME ADDRESS OF WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE IN EVENT HIS IS NEEDED FOR SUBPOENA.

SCHEIDT

174-1333-6735

3 FEB 7 1949

EX-25 RECORDED 113

62 MAR 2 1949 INDEXED 113

Kisseloff-4591

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: January 27, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SAC Gleason of New Haven called at 5:20 P.M. on January 26, 1949, and referred to information received from the New York Office during the past several days reflecting additional data supplied as a result of an interview with Chambers regarding Chambers' activities in the Connecticut area during 1933 and 1934. Mr. Gleason referred specifically to the reports prepared by Special Agent A. D. Horn of the New York Office dated May 2 and July 3, 1934, entitled "Joseph Jiuletti, was., Frank W. Draminski, Dudley Chapman, Clayton B. Darrow, Zachary Baranoff, Espionage."

Mr. Gleason advised that the Mariano mentioned in the teletype from New York is probably identical with Joseph Jiuletti, who was employed by the Electric Boat Company, New London, Connecticut, in 1933 and who was also supposedly taking plans from that company and giving them to Chambers for the purpose of having them photographed. Jiuletti left New London and worked at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from 1943 to 1946. However, he is now back in New London.

Mr. Gleason stated that the question arose as to whether interviews requested by the New York Office in its teletype should be conducted or whether they should be held up in view of the possibilities that the various individuals mentioned may still be engaging in espionage activities. I told Mr. Gleason that before this question could be answered it would, of course, be necessary to be entirely familiar with what our files contain on these individuals and ascertain as to the last date of any investigation conducted of them. In view of this I suggested that he submit to the Bureau and the New York Office information available to the New Haven Office in order that this question might be resolved.

LLL:mer

Teletype to NY & New Haven 1/28/49

memo to Director 2-2-49

RECORDED - 113
INDEXED - 113

74-1333-1738

13 FEB 7 1949

50 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-4592

EX-16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 26 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 13 26 4-04P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. RENHTEL JAN. TWENTYFOUR LAST IN CONNECTION WITH ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY CASE IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. CHAMBERS WAS ASKED YESTERDAY IF HE RECALLED COVER NAME HE USED IN THAT OPERATION. HE REPLIED WITHOUT HESITATION "EUGENE". NOTE THAT AGENTS DID NOT ASSIST CHAMBERS IN MAKING THIS RECOLLECTION. FACTS AS FURNISHED AGENT HORN IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR BY C. B. DARROW WERE THEN DISCUSSED WITH CHAMBERS. HE STATED THAT DARROW HAD ELABORATED SOME OF FACTS BEYOND RECOGNITION. HOWEVER, THE ESSENTIAL FACTS COINCIDE WITH THOSE FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS AND SET FORTH IN MYTEL OF JAN. TWENTY LAST. CHAMBERS SAID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF EXISTENCE OF A CP CELL IN THE ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. HE STATED HE KNEW ONLY "THE ITALIAN" AND DARROW. ZACHARY BARANOFF, DUDLEY CHAPMAN AND FRANK KRAMINSKI ARE KNOWN TO HIM. "THE ITALIAN" IS UNDOUBTEDLY JOSEPH GIULETTI, WAS. RENHTEL OF JAN. TWENTYFIVE LAST RELATIVE TO THIS SAME MATTER.

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 113 74-1339-1739

INDEXED - 113

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53 FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-4593

cc: J. L. Jones

PAGE TWO

NO PHOTOGRAPHS OR DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SUBJECTS IN THE NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR INVESTIGATION AVAILABLE. NEW HAVEN REQUESTED TO LOCATE JOSEPH JIULETTI, ASCERTAIN ACTIVITIES AND INTERVIEW UNLESS CONSIDERED INADVISABLE. BUREAU-S ATTENTION DRAWN TO THE RECENT LGE INVESTIGATION OF ZACHARY BARANOFF, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE BOSTON NAVY YARD. ALTHOUGH CHAMBERS KNEW NOTHING OF BARANOFF, HIS DISCLOSURE ADDS WEIGHT TO INFORMATION FURNISHED BY C. B. DARROW IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END

NY R 13 WA

Kisseloff-4594

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

202 U. S. Court House
El Paso, Texas
February 2, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

VIA AIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - EFFORT TO ESTABLISH A LEGAL STATUS OF COMMUNIST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR NEMO, was.

Dear Sir:

Re Butel to El Paso and New York City dated January 27, 1949. FRANKLIN VICTOR NEMO was interviewed at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on January 31, 1949, at which time he furnished the following information:

As a predication to his interest in Communist Party matters, NEMO related that from the age of ten years circumstances were such that he was forced to more or less care for himself and his prime objective at that time was securing an under-graduate education in some university. This under-graduate study was obtained at the University of Colorado from which he graduated in 1932, receiving his A. B. Degree. He explained that he ranked fourth in the graduation class at Colorado, was a Phi Beta Kappa, finished in eleven quarters instead of twelve and graduated Cum Laude. He explained that he received this education and distinction through hard work not only in the classroom but outside for his livelihood. Upon graduation he received a fellowship to study at the University of Virginia. This fellowship amounted to $350. a year. He received this fellowship for a period of three years, namely, 1932 through 1935. During this period at the University of Virginia he was associated with the observatory where his fellowship required him to teach some classes and to do certain other work requiring long hours of celestial observation. NEMO states that it was during this time that he became conscious of the economic situation prevailing throughout the country. This was forceably brought to his own attention when he received the small amount of the fellowship, as compared to the approximate $7,000. annual income of the director of the observatory. NEMO made comment of the fact that the director in receiving this enormous salary oftentimes had teachers in his, NEMO's, some financial status conduct classes which the director himself should have conducted. He recalls particularly a course in

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-3-84 BY 10320 Pickles
1678 RECORDED Corp 4 JAN 1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-71-1743

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

jpc:ush
100-4523
cc: New York City

RECORDED - 130 74-133-1740
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Risseloff-4595
MATERIALS ON ORIGINAL

celestial mechanics which RENO particularly wanted the instruction of the director, which instruction he got from some lesser instructor. As a result of these feelings, RENO stated that he became very much dissatisfied at the observatory during his first year and tried for fellowships at Yale and at California, which fellowships he did not receive. He returned to the University of Virginia during the school year 1933-34, at which time the effects of the depression throughout the United States still preyed on his mind. He stated it was during this time that he gave conscious thought to the unfairness of the economic situation then existing in the United States. This resulted in his research in economic reading and he started reading liberal socialist articles. During his third year, 1934-35, at the University of Virginia he continued his reading which eventually lead to books by H. G. WELLS, NORMAN THOMAS, SCOTT NEARING, and from there to MARX and LENIN. He stated he had studied the Communist Manifesto and had read the five-volume work by LENIN, together with numerous other pamphlets and booklets. He stated that it was during this last year at the University of Virginia that he became indoctrinated with the theories of Communism and was ready to do something to bring about a change in the economic situation. Specifically, he thought the Communists had all the answers to the situation.

In the first part of 1935, and while at the University of Virginia, RENO stated that he read in the newspaper that some organization, likely a "Workers League," was being evicted from its quarters in Richmond, Virginia, because someone had alleged this organization was actually the Communist Party. He stated he went to the place mentioned in the newspaper and asked to see the Party Organizer. On seeing the Party Organizer, he explained to him his situation and prior reading and stated he wanted to join the Communist Party. The Organizer at that time, being a little skeptical, according to RENO, had RENO fill out an application blank and both agreed that he would use the name LANCE CLARK. RENO stated that in regard to this name the first name of LANCE is definitely correct but that he does not remember for sure that he used the last name of CLARK. RENO states that sometime between this visit and his next visit with this Party Organizer at Richmond, the Party Organizer called on RENO at the observatory at which time they had further discussions relative to his membership. On RENO's second visit with the Party Organizer in Richmond he discussed the possibility of doing something in the Communist Movement. The Organizer asked him if he could do anything on the campus to which RENO declined, stating that he was of the opinion that there was no

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opportunity for him to advance the cause of Communism on the campus of the University of Virginia. RENO also stated that to the best of his knowledge and belief there was no branch of the Communist Party on the campus of the University of Virginia.

Following the end of the school year in 1935, RENO stated that he contacted the Party Organizer in Richmond relative to doing some work for the cause and the Organizer stated that he could help teach a group of Colored people on the theories of evolution. Since there was no renumeration in this job and since RENO had no income whatsoever after he left the campus of the University of Virginia, he decided against this and took a job at a summer camp near Charleston, West Virginia, as an instructor in wood work and general handy man. RENO stated he did no Communist Party work while at this summer camp, the name of which he did not recall. At the end of this summer camp RENO went to Washington, D.C., where he resided with his brother, PHILIP RENO.

On arriving in Washington RENO's first concern was to secure employment. He made several calls at personnel offices and eventually received employment with the WPA. Prior to the receipt of this employment, RENO states that he visited Party headquarters in Washington, D.C., and eventually contacted the Party Organizer who used the Party name of ROBERT E. RAY. This contact was in the open Party offices and the Party Organizer told RENO at that time that if he was going to get a Government job to stay away from Party headquarters and open Party meetings until he had received an appointment. He also instructed RENO that after he received an appointment to contact him and he would see what RENO could do relative to Party affairs. RENO stated that after he received an appointment in the Project Control Division of the WPA sometime during the early fall 1935, he recontacted RAY who introduced him to SYDNEY SCHOSTECK. RENO described RAY as the Party Organizer and SCHOSTECK as the Organizational Secretary. RAY told RENO not to come to the Party Offices, nor to any open meetings since they have a new assignment for RENO and RENO should talk with SCHOSTECK only. RENO stated that he and SCHOSTECK first made arrangements for contact with each other, which arrangements were as follows:

(1) Contact by prior agreement, (2) Telephone call from RENO to SCHOSTECK at home, (3) Contact with RENO at his room by SCHOSTECK, or (4) A call to the Party Office by RENO using the name BENNETT and asking for SYDNEY.

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RENO stated that the first assignment given to him by SCHOSTECK was to write some study outlines for Y.C.L., which he did. SCHOSTECK then discussed with RENO the possibility of making contacts in military installations around Washington, D.C. RENO explained that the term "contact" had a specific meaning to him as a Communist. In this sense a "contact" was anyone whom he (RENO) could continue to talk with. A good contact would be a person he could continue to talk with and who showed some sympathy for some or most of the basic ideas of Communism. An excellent contact would be an individual who was definitely a Communist sympathizer. An even better contact would be, of course, another member of the Communist Party, such as the relationship that existed between him and SCHOSTECK. In regard to this assignment, SCHOSTECK stated that it was very important to the cause of the Party and particularly the Party felt that in order to have a revolutionary situation, there must be a foothold in the Armed Forces so that if the revolution comes, the Armed Forces could not be used effectively to defeat it. At this point RENO explained that the revolutionary situation consisted of the following:

(1) A breakdown in the present economic situation,
(2) An organized formation of revolutionary sentiment in the working class,
(3) A foothold in the Armed Forces.

RENO made it clear that at this time he and SCHOSTECK did not discuss the various aspects of the revolutionary situation but he, RENO, assumed that SCHOSTECK from his readings and Communist literature was as familiar with this aspect of Communism as he himself was. RENO stated that he believed this assignment started around December, 1935. To fulfill this assignment he first secured a map and checked point locations of forts and military installations near Washington, D.C. He stated that he would then go on Saturdays and Sundays to the civilian settlements just outside a particular fort and find the logical place of concentration of soldiers or sailors, as the case might be, where he could be in a position to approach some of them. He stated his method of approach was to first feel out a particular soldier on his thoughts about the $21. per month pay. If the soldier seemed in a conversant mood, he next secured his background and next attempted to discuss discrimination in the Armed Forces. During these discussions he would also attempt to find out whether or not the particular individual was or had been a member of any union. RENO stated he did this until the spring 1937. All during this time he saw SCHOSTECK about every week or so. He stated

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he contacted the following military installations near Washington, D.C.: Fort Meyer, Fort Belvoir, Quantico, Virginia, Fort Meade, Maryland, Front Royal, and the water front at Washington and Baltimore. RENO stated that during this time he also wrote leaflets for mimeograph and distribution by the Party.

During the Spring 1937, RENO stated that SCHOSTECK exhibited a desire to terminate this assignment and that he and RENO had discussions relative to its importance in creating the revolutionary situation. At this point RENO quoted LENIN on the effective use of legal and illegal operations. It was at this time that RENO and SCHOSTECK discussed this assignment as an illegal operation. However, SCHOSTECK's argument for the termination of this assignment was that the Party's objectives at that time were in trade unions and mass organizations with a united front objective and SCHOSTECK stated that an incident in this illegal operation might have its effect on the Party's united front tactics. RENO stated that SCHOSTECK also reminded him that the assignment had not been successful. RENO also stated that he felt at that time that the assignment should continue even though it was an illegal operation and stressed that point to the extent that SCHOSTECK made the remark to him that he would have to turn RENO over to the Control Commission of the Communist Party if RENO did not terminate the assignment according to SCHOSTECK's wishes.

RENO stated that this military assignment was terminated during the spring 1937, at which time he decided he might go to Spain to fight for the Loyalists. He discussed this with SCHOSTECK and he believes that a man from New York came to Washington and discussed the possibilities of RENO's going with him. RENO stated that there was some hitch in the arrangements in that transportation had not been arranged for and other matters and he finally abandoned this idea. RENO stated that he terminated his employment with the WPA during the late spring 1937 and since this employment was terminated he took several Civil Service examinations for other Government employment. Relative to his Communist Party activities at this time, he stated he went down to the water front at Baltimore and contacted PADDY WHELAN who was represented as being the water front top man of the Communist Party. RENO believes he also made a trip to the water front at Philadelphia and met an individual by the name of CARL REEVE. While at Baltimore, RENO stated he sold the "DAILY WORKER," a time or two and also was on a picket line at the Italian Consulate. One day while waiting for PADDY WHELAN in his room at the water front in Baltimore, an individual came in the room who apparently knew RENO's Party name and knew of the anti-military assignment that RENO had just terminated. This was the first meeting of

Kisseloff-4599

1740

RENO and the unknown individual, identified as BERNIE." Approximately six weeks prior to RENO's employment at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, RENO received a notice of availability for this position at Aberdeen. On receipt of this notice RENO contacted BERNIE at the water front in Baltimore and told him of this expected employment. At that time BERNIE told him to take the appointment and the Party would consider an assignment for RENO if he should get this appointment. Approximately ten days before commencing to work at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, RENO stated he received an appointment at Aberdeen Proving Grounds and he immediately contacted BERNIE. RENO could not furnish details of how he contacted BERNIE but he thought it was by prior arrangement at the last meeting. BERNIE instructed RENO at this meeting that he should immediately move to other quarters, not contact any other Party member, and take no other Party assignment. It was at this meeting that definite arrangements were made for RENO to go to Philadelphia where BERNIE wanted him to meet an individual with whom he would be dealing. These arrangements were that RENO would purchase a ticket from Washington to New York at least two days ahead of departure time and on the departure date RENO would walk around the station several times and time himself so that he would step on the train immediately before its departure.

RENO would then proceed to Philadelphia and would leave the train at that point and would proceed to a residential area and walk around several blocks to be sure he was not followed, and then would take a street car to a designated theater where he would be met by BERNIE. In this respect, RENO furnished identical details of the meeting with BERNIE and of the subsequent meeting with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was known to him as "CARL", as he has furnished on previous interviews.

At the meeting of CHAMBERS, RENO reiterated that CHAMBERS asked him "Do you know what this is?", to which RENO replied "...It's espionage." to which CHAMBERS stated "...It would be better to say it's intelligence work."

RENO described his dealings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stating that these dealings were not too pleasant as he always had a fear of CHAMBERS and the G.P.U. The mention of the G.P.U. was made by CHAMBERS at the time the JULIETTE STEWART POYNTZ, or POINTS, Case made the newspapers. RENO stated this was the case of a woman whose body was found floating in the river and there was some indication that she might have been a plant in the Communist Party by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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RENO stated that he stopped his espionage activities in the summer of 1938, the approximate cause being that he had an appointment with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on a particular day which appointment CHAMBERS did not meet. By prior arrangement, RENO should have made this appointment at the same place at a specified later day, but RENO himself did not meet this subsequent appointment. He stated this was occasioned by his lack of interest in the espionage activity over a period of two or three months and when CHAMBERS did not meet his appointment he felt this was a good time to get out of all of it. This lack of interest was occasioned by CHAMBERS' criticism of the material furnished and also somewhat by fear, as heretofore mentioned.

RENO states that from that point on to the present time he has had no activity whatsoever with the Communist Party or any individual known to him to be connected with the Communist Party.

At various times during the interview RENO expressed concern regarding prosecution of him because of incorrectly stating on various Government applications and other forms that he was not and never had been a member of any organization favoring the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. RENO stated he had filled out numerous such forms in the course of his career as an employee of the United States and was of the opinion that the last such form completed by him was within the past few years and might not be barred by the Statute of Limitations. In this respect, he made mention of the fact that he might be prosecuted for treason but it was his understanding that the basis for such prosecution would have to have been committed during war time. He also mentioned the fact of possible prosecution of himself for committing espionage but he felt that this would be barred by the Statute of Limitations.

During the entire interview it was noted by the interviewing Agents that RENO has a broad background of the basic doctrines of Communism. RENO himself stated that this broad background of the fundamental principles of Communism was obtained by him through extensive reading, however, the practices of the Communist Party in the United States he gained from personal experience in various Communist activities.

RENO was asked whether or not he would be willing and available to appear as a witness in the trial of the Communist Party leadership in New York City providing the United States Attorney desired his testimony. In response, RENO stated he would not be willing to testify for the

1740

reasons of (1) personal fear, (2) personal adverse publicity, and (3) he felt that by his testifying the War Department would receive more adverse publicity than if he did not testify.

As has been previously set forth, RENO gave numerous indications of understanding thoroughly the basic doctrines of the Communist Party. He was questioned in considerable detail regarding his understanding of the revoluntionary character of the Communist Party and his remarks have been summarized previously in this letter. RENO stated definitely that he formerly believed that the coming of a revoluntionary situation in the United States was not only inevitable but desirable and that he was then willing to do anything he could to help to bring about this revoluntionary situation. Throughout the interview RENO stated repeatedly that he was unwilling to testify in the trials of the Communist Party leadership. It is the understanding of the El Paso Office that only cooperating witnesses are being subpoenaed and for this reason RENO was not questioned regarding his knowledge of the basic doctrines of Communism step by step, as set forth in the brief. In the event that this assumption is erroneous, it is requested that you advise me promptly and RENO will be requested to explain his understanding of the basic Communistic doctrines in detail. It should be noted that leads in the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS Case required an additional interview with RENO, which interview is presently scheduled for February 7, 1949.

As has been indicated heretofore, RENO, according to his statements, arrived at his knowledge of and sympathy with the basic doctrines of Communism by his own study of Communist literature, principally the works of LENIN. No one, he claims, gave him any instruction in this connection and he always felt that he had a far better knowledge of Communism than the Communists with whom he had contacts. The practices of Communism that he learned from experience in Communist Party activities had to do with how to avoid surveillances, the practice of developing contacts in the Armed Forces, the use of an alias, the need of extreme secrecy, and the acknowledging of the use of illegal activities.

Throughout the course of the conversations with RENO, the interviewing Agents observed that RENO was extremely nervous in his deamenor, that he lacked the ability to express himself adequately, except after three or four different methods of phrasing, and that his enunciation

1740

was poor, making it extremely difficult to understand him. In view of all of this, coupled with the fact of his physical disability, it is not felt that he would make an effective witness.

Very truly yours,

D. K. BROWN
SAC

1940

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. URGENT

Transmit the following message to: ~~January~~ Feb. 1, 31, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

RECORDED - 66

74-1333-1741

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, ALGER HISS, PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R REBULET TO WASHINGTON FIELD, COPY TO NEW YORK, DATED NOVEMBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, CAPTIONED UNKNOWN SUBJECT KNOWN ~~AS~~ LEE, EMPLOYEE OF THE NYE COMMITTEE DURING THE MIDDLE THIRTIES, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. NEW YORK EXPEDITE EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPH OF LYDIA LEE TO [redacted] TO ASCERTAIN IF SHE IS IDENTICAL WITH UNKNOWN SUBJECT LEE AND SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD. WASHINGTON FIELD DELAY INTERVIEW WITH LYDIA LEE UNTIL RECEIPT OF ABOVE INFORMATION FROM NEW YORK.

b2
b7D

HOOVER.

CC WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

JWP:MP

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 2 2 10 PM '49

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 2 1 10 PM '49

G-1 R-7

RECEIVED

COPIES DESTROYED
96 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT VIA _____ 7-15 P M

Per _____

Kisseloff-4604

JANUARY 26, 1949

FBI WASH FIELD 1/26 8:30 p

DIRECTOR URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW LYDIA LEE, FORMERLY EMPLOYED ON THE NYE COMMITTEE WITH ALGER HISS, NOW EMPLOYED BY THE SENATE INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE FERGUSON COMMITTEE, WHO IS A SUSPECT IN THE CASE ENTITLED UNKNOWN SUBJECT LEE, ESP - R.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

HANDLED BY CHOP. DESK

74-13

cc: NEW YORK (Mail)

74-94
TJB;CJJ:EM

EBI

Kisseloff-4605

1741

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES FROM WASH FIELD

2-3-49 5:00 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RETEL JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT LAST REQUESTING THIS OFFICE TO INTERVIEW THOMAS F. FITCH WHO SUPERVISED THE QUESTIONING AND INVESTIGATION OF GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH AND ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF ALLEGED STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE WHO ALLEGEDLY VISITED RUMRICH AT HOTEL NEW YORKER. FITCH ON INTERVIEW STATED THAT ONLY PERSONS WHO HAD ACCESS TO RUMRICH WHILE AT NEW YORKER WERE DETECTIVES JOHN MURRAY AND ARTHUR SILK OF NY PD, SPECIAL AGENTS TUBBS AND BANNERMAN AND HIMSELF, FITCH, AND POSSIBLY HALL KINSEY PRESENTLY WITH NY OFFICE OF STATE DEPARTMENT. FITCH STATED THAT ABSOLUTELY NO OTHER STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE VISITED RUMRICH AT HOTEL NEW YORKER. BANNERMAN UPON INTERVIEW STATES THAT IT IS HIS RECOLLECTION THAT SOME ONE FROM WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT DID INTERVIEW RUMRICH BUT THAT IF AN INTERVIEW TOOK PLACE IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IN THE PRESENCE OF ONE OF THE PERSONS MENTIONED ABOVE. BANNERMAN POSITIVE PERSON WAS NOT ALGER HISS. ASHLEY NICHOLAS OF PASSPORT DIVISION ADVISES THAT NO PERSON FROM WASHINGTON INTERVIEWED RUMRICH AT HOTEL NEW YORKER AND IF ANY EVENT IF SUCH A PERSON WOULD COME FROM WASHINGTON IT WOULD HAVE BEEN HIMSELF. FITCH ON OWN VOLITION DISPATCHED A TELEGRAM TO LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTING

RECORDED 1 Tel to NY, LA 2-4-49 CCWFO 2-4-49 transmission of Toronto

INDEXED 13 FEB 8 1949

IT TO CONTACT TUBBS AND ADVISE TUBBS TO COOPERATE WITH FBI AND IF TUBBS IS REINTERVIEWED TO FURNISH THE LOS ANGELES STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICE WITH THE INFORMATION HE FURNISHED THE FBI. BUREAU WILL ADVISE LOS ANGELES WHETHER TUBBS IS TO BE REINTERVIEWED. LETTER FOLLOWS.

HOOVER

RFH/RN
74-94

FEB 3 8 AM '63
RECEIVED JUDICIAL CITY

1742

Assistant Attorney General Alexander H. Campbell
Criminal Division

February 9, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.,
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation.

Report of:

Special Agent James L. McGovern dated 1-26-49 at Cincinnati, Ohio
Special Agent James Frew dated 1-28-49 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated 1-31-49 at Newark, New Jersey
Special Agent Frederick M. Connors dated 1-31-49 at Boston, Massachusetts
Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson dated 1-31-49 at Denver, Colorado
Special Agent Robert T. McIver dated 1-31-49 at Kansas City, Missouri
Special Agent James Frew dated 2-1-49 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent John C. Carr dated 2-1-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf dated 2-2-49 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent Ross V. Randolph dated 2-2-49 at Springfield, Illinois
Special Agent John C. Carr dated 2-3-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Robert T. McIver dated 2-3-49 at Kansas City, Missouri
Special Agent William V. Curran dated 2-3-49 at Savannah, Georgia
Special Agent Leon O. Prior dated 2-3-49 at Miami, Florida
Special Agent Edward E. Kachelhoffer dated 2-4-49 at St. Louis, Missouri

There is also attached hereto one copy of the report of Special Agent Paul R. Alker, Newark, New Jersey, dated February 2, 1949, entitled, Dr. Isadore Miller, was., et al, Espionage - R, which pertains to the investigation in this matter.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to you promptly.

ASB:mjp

124 1333-1743
F B I
51 FEB 10 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB -9 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-4608

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Boston

February 7, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 7, 1949.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 65

YOUR FILE NO. 65-3251
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-1744
LAB. NO. D-54197 DU

Examination requested by: Letter dated February 3, 1949

Reference: Document

Examination requested:

69-X3 Deleted Copy Sent Olson-Weinstein by Letter 10-16-74 THE/bm

G.I.R.-7

Specimens:

K439 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Department of Education and Extension, dated August 11, 1945, beginning "Dear Max, I. Can the stove ...", signed "JOHNY".

K440 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationary of the University of Toronto, Department of Fine Art, dated August 4, 1945, to Max Sullivan, Dean, The Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R.I., signed JOHN ALFORD.

K441 Letter typewritten on plain white sheet of paper, dated August 9, 1945, to Mr. Max W. Sullivan, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R.I., signed JOHN ALFORD.

K442 A sheet of white paper containing misscorched typewritten information entitled "CURRICULUM VITAE", beginning "NAME: Edward John Gregory Alford ....".

K443 A nineteen-page typewritten outline entitled "MAN AND SOCIETY", dated Summer, 1945, first page bearing the signature JOHN ALFORD.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
MAILED 3
FEB 7 - 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:JL JL

Page one

Continued on next page.

20 FEB 17 1949

Kisseloff-4609

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type X437 through X443 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Boston Office after photographic copies have been made.

1744

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 3, 1949

FROM : SAC, Boston

D-94197 BU.

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attention: FBI LABORATORY

Re letter to Director from Washington Field dated 1/28/49.

Information obtained from Confidential Informant [redacted] indicated that THOMAS and ROBERTA FANSLER may be involved in this case. The FANSLERS are brother and sister-in-law, respectively of PRISCILLA HISS, wife of ALGER HISS. ROBERTA divorced THOMAS FANSLER in 1941 and married JOHN ALFORD in 1945. JOHN and ROBERTA ALFORD have been on the faculty of the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, Rhode Island, since the fall of 1945. b2 b7D

Mrs.

MAX SULLIVAN, president of the Rhode Island School of Design, advised he has known ROBERTA ALFORD since 1938 and she had been employed by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City for about fifteen years prior to coming to Rhode Island.

Attempts are being made to determine the whereabouts of the FANSLERS since 1937.

~~DEPARTMENT RECORDING~~

The following documents were obtained from MAX SULLIVAN and are being enclosed herewith. They are to be returned to the Boston Office upon completion of appropriate examination by the Laboratory.

1. Curriculum Vitae (Life Background) of JOHN ALFORD.
2. Letter to MAX SULLIVAN from Mrs. JOHN ALFORD (Bobby) dated 8/11/45.
3. Letter to MAX SULLIVAN from JOHN ALFORD dated 8/9/45.
4. Letter to MAX SULLIVAN from JOHN ALFORD, dated 8/6/45.
5. General outline on "Art and Society" by JOHN ALFORD.

It is requested that Specimens 1 through 5 be compared with specimens Q6 through Q69 or Q5 of instant case.

MAX SULLIVAN advised that white specimens 3 and 4 are on the letterhead of the University of Toronto, Canada. JOHN ALFORD was in the United States at that time.

ENCLOSURES

EGV:MEM
65-3251
AMSD
REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN BAR FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

74-1333-1744

FEB 10 1949

2/7/49 jl

Lab. report 2/7/49 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-4611

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Att: FBI Laboratory

DATE: February 3, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Enclosed herewith is one typewritten specimen which should be compared with the known specimens in this case. It is a letter written on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This letter is dated October 7, 1947, and is addressed to the New York Telephone Company, New York City, and signed, "Yours truly, Alger Hiss".

K438. At the conclusion of the examination of this document it is desired that the original be returned to this office as it was necessary to subpoena it from the New York Telephone Company and it is to be returned to them in the shortest possible time.

Enclosure (1)

REGISTERED SPECIAL DELIVERY

LHB:NKP
65-14920

RECORDED - 66

74-1333-1745
F B H

69-X3

31 FEB 10 1949

1 ENCL

Cons Lab-Alb
2-4-49
RCL'md

FIV 293

FILTONES, 4-8-49

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

February 4, 1949

To:

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 4, 1949.

Re:

JAY DAVID KIRSCHNER, CONSPIRACY
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-1745
LAB. NO. D-3193 RU

RECORDED - 66

69-X3

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated 2-3-49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/lcs

Q30 Typewritten letter dated October 7, 1947 on Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, stationery, to the New York Telephone Company, beginning "Gentlemen: Reference is made to the letter of...", signed in ink "Mr. Miller".

Result of Examination:

The evaluation may reveal that the machine which was used to type Q30 was not used to type Q1 or Q2 through Q9.

The submitted evidence is returned herewith. Photographic copies have been retained.

1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE - REGISTERED MAIL

RCF:LD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL FEB 12
FEB 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FEB 4 6 10 PM '49
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-4613

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 28, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
ET AL, PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 17, 1948, copy to Miami, in which this office was requested to interview ROBERT RADOVAN and ascertain the complete details concerning his finding a black book purportedly belonging to one KARZOV of the Russian Bible Society, 1400 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., which book contained among others the name of ALGER HISS.

ROBERT RADOVAN was interviewed on January 27, 1949 and stated that in the month of June, 1948 while residing at 1400 New Hampshire Avenue, which incidentally is also a rooming house, he picked up a black book in a telephone booth. Although he had good reason to believe that it belonged to KARZOV, he did not return it to him but stated he kept it out of curiosity. Incidentally, RADOVAN, who is only 24 years of age, is presently unemployed but appears to be supplied with funds. He stated he originally came from Chicago and came to Washington on way to Columbia University in New York but never went to Columbia. Instead he studied the hotel business at the Lewis School for Hotel Training in Washington. He stated he has been employed in the Wardman Park Hotel as a mail and room clerk. He now claims that he is going into the taxicab business as a fleet owner.

RADOVAN stated at the outset of the interview that he was undecided whether he would cooperate with the FBI inasmuch as he had been advised by others whom he refused to name to turn the book over to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. RADOVAN stated that he had been advised by others that the FBI would do nothing with the book and the information would only go in the files with no action taken. He further advised that he approached a Washington newspaper which he later named as the Washington Times Herald, with the story and that the Times Herald offered to pay his expenses to Miami to recover the book provided the Times Herald would have the exclusive story of any news value. He stated that he was further advised by the Times Herald that any further monetary remuneration would be determined after the book had been located. After some discussion RADOVAN agreed to cooperate with the Bureau and stated that the book is presently in the possession of one GEORGE SENFT, who is presently in Miami or Miami Beach.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1746
INDEXED - 66
F B I
31 FEB 10 1949

EFH:nek
74-94
cc: Miami

53 FEB 16 1949

162

59-X

Kisseloff-4614

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

January 28, 1949

RADOVAN stated that SENFT is a personal friend of his and both of them went to Miami on a Greyhound bus and in Maimi shared a room together. Shortly thereafter, RADOVAN stated that he traveled elsewhere and upon his return to Miami found that SENFT had moved to another address which RADOVAN has not at the present been able to secure. According to RADOVAN, SENFT left his forwarding address with the landlord in Miami who lost the information. Accordingly RADOVAN stated that SENFT is in possession of all of RADOVAN'S possessions, including clothing and the little black book in question. RADOVAN returned to Washington and presently resides at the Belmont Hotel, 1309 17th Street, N. W.

RADOVAN described SENFT as being either six feet or six feet one inch in height, approximately 30 years of age, 165 pounds, light complexion, thinning blond hair. He has blue eyes. He further stated that SENFT is married, his wife HENRIETTA SENFT, and they have a daughter three years of age known only to RADOVAN as Cookie. He further described SENFT as being a very neat dresser with a light beard and is a great follower of the horses and is frequently at the Florida race tracks. RADOVAN stated that SENFT is known to most jockeys in the country and to many horse race owners. SENFT'S father is a postal mail carrier in Reading, Pennsylvania and according to RADOVAN his father would be the most logical person he would correspond with. RADOVAN further stated that SENFT'S present whereabouts may be known by one JUANITA GARRETT, who is also known as MABLE HORNE, who lived at 11123 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami. RADOVAN further advised that SENFT is an operator on a National Cash Register 2000 Machine which is used mainly by hotels and large department stores; that according to his information, only 12 such machines are in use in Miami; and that the National Cash Register Company in Miami would be able to furnish the names of the establishments. RADOVAN stated that a contact with these establishments would undoubtedly give the employment of SENFT.

Concerning the book itself, RADOVAN stated that he paid no attention to the name of ALGER HISS but later recalled the name based upon newspaper publicity as a result of the HISS - CHAMBERS controversy. RADOVAN stated that the book also contains the names of other individuals whose names have appeared in the public press growing out of Senate or House Investigative Committee hearings. He further stated that many names in the book are those of prominent persons whom he did not mention. Many of the names are followed by some sort of a code.

The Miami Office is requested to attempt to contact GEORGE SENFT and secure from him the book in question. An interview with Mr. KARZOV of the Russian Bible Society will be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the investigation in Miami.

1746

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 7, WASHINGTN FIELD AND NEW YORK 5 FROM BOSTON 9 3:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, IS - R., ESPIONAGE - R. REBOSTON REPORT SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS JAN. THIRTY FIRST LAST, SETTING OUT UNDEVELOPED LEAD TO INTERVIEW JOHN SLOAN DICKEY, PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE. MR. DICKEY ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN HISS SINCE APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN TWENTY NINE. HE WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE ALLEGED ASSOCIATION OF HISS AND CHAMBERS OR ANY INFO REGARDING COMMUNIST OR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF HISS OR OTHER SUBJECTS OF INSTANT CASE. DICKEY FURNISHED FIVE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ALGER HISS WHICH ARE BEING FORWARDED TO THE FBI LAB AMSD REGISTERED TODAY. THE OFFICES RECEIVING INSTANT TEL WILL CONTACT THE FOLLOWING SOURCES AS SUGGESTED BY DICKEY FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS UNLESS SUCH LEADS HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY COVERED. NEW YORK WILL CONTACT WILLIAM A. FOWLER AND JOHN C. ROSS, MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MISSION AT THE UN AT NYC, MEMBERS OF THE FIRM OF WRIGHT GORDON AND ZACHARY IN NYC. WFO WILL CONTACT HONRE M. CATUDEL, STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., STANLEY A. HORNBECK, WASHINGTON, D. C., HARLEY NOTTER, STATE DEPT. DICKEY ALSO SUGGESTS

RECORDED - 66 100-1233-1747

31 FEB 10 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

Catudel, Notter, already interviewed by WFO

Kisseloff-4616

PAGE TWO

THAT FRANCIS SAYRE-S ASSISTANTS IN THE PHILIPPINES MAY HAVE BEEN FRIENDLY WITH AND CORRESPONDED WITH ALGER HISS. MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE NYC COMMITTEE. BOSTON IS CONTACTING MARK HOWE AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL AS SUGGESTED BY MR. DICKEY.

SOUCY

COR PLS PAGE 2 LINE 3 3RD WD "NYE" NOT "NYC"

END

ACK IN DOR PLS

cc Mr. Harbo.

1/4

WA BS R 7 WA

NY BS R5 NY

DISC PLS

Called Laboratory
Mr. Harbo's Office
By

TWO COPIES WFO

1747

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI MIAMI 2-9-49 2-18 PM HSB

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD.....U R G E N T.....

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NYC TELETYPE TO MIAMI DATED JANUARY THIRTYONE LAST. [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED GEORGE D. RILEY, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COLUMN, WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE TO FORTYTWO, MORE RECENTLY WITH CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND CHARLES T. SHARKEY, PRESIDENT LODGE TWO TWO EIGHT, AMERICAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE, PRESENTLY BELIEVED TO BE PRESIDENT LABOR LAW DIVISION, DEPARTMENT LABOR, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY BE ABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, OR OTHERS MENTIONED THIS CASE. NOTE [redacted] DESCRIBED RILEY AND SHARKEY AS HIGHLY RELIABLE AND OF UNQUESTIONABLE LOYALTY, STATED INFORMATION WHICH THEY MIGHT BE ABLE TO FURNISH WOULD HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THROUGH ROUTINE AND NATURAL ASSOCIATIONS IN WASHINGTON DURING LATE THIRTIES.

b2
b7D

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1748
F B I

CARSON,

END

ACK PLS

WA 52 FEB 21 1949

NYC OK FBI NYC DB

69-X3

31 FEB 10 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

HBF says do not interview McCarthy, WFO advised 2-9-49

Kisseloff-4618

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON . D. C.

To:

Re:

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.

RECORDED

LAB. NO.

-1749

Examination requested by:

Reference:

Examination requested:

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 3 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-4619

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

D-94127 BU

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Attention: FBI Laboratory ~~DESTROYED RECORDING~~

There are enclosed herewith two specimens which the Laboratory should compare with Specimens Q5 through Q69 in this matter.

K434
K435

The first is a letter dated May 11, 1948, addressed to Mr. J. CULLEN GANEY. The second is a sheet of paper beginning "ALGER HISS; born, November 11, 1904."

It is requested that these specimens be returned to the Philadelphia Office after comparison has been made.

JLK:HIK
65-2440

Enclosure

Registered Mail

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31 FEB 10 1949

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Kisseloff-4620

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-47

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CINCINNATI, OHIO	1/26/49	12/28/48;1/7,14, 17,18,19,20, 21/49	JAMES L. McGOVERN NJB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Examination of photostatic copies by Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, of documents found in possession of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN made, state documents relate to XF-12, XP-47J, P-47 and XP-69 aircraft produced by Republic Aviation Company. All projects were classified in their entirety at their inception but declassified as projects by November, 1945. Performance data and military characteristics of each plane, however, still regarded as confidential by Engineering Division. Documents examined, however, do not relate to performance or military characteristics. ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS not known to GERTRUDE E. MARTI. Dean R. BISHOP, National Secretary, Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternity, has no correspondence from ALGER HISS.

- RUC -

REFERENCES:
Washington Field teletype, December 27, 1948
Cincinnati teletype, December 28, 1948
Baltimore teletype, January 6, 1949
Cincinnati teletype, January 7, 1949
Bureau letter, January 12, 1949

DETAILS: AT DAYTON, OHIO

IRVIN W. ROHLFS, Command Provost Marshal's Office, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, advised that questioned documents relating

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: A. E. Ostholthoff SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1233-1750

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 66

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(5) - Bureau (Encs.) (Reg. Mail)
3 - New York (1 to T. J. DONEGAN, special assistant to Attorney General)
2 - Cincinnati

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Kisseloff-4621

to aircraft produced under Air Force contracts would probably be evaluated by members of the Engineering Division at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. In particular, the person to evaluate questioned documents would be the project engineers who supervised the various projects to which the documents relate. ROHLFS advised that documents relating to Air Force projects to a great extent have been declassified since November and October of 1945. Information concerning the classification of certain projects as to whether they are "unclassified", "restricted", "confidential" or "secret" could be secured from the Operational Intelligence Office, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

R. W. KELLHOFER, Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Building 14, Area B, Dayton, Ohio, upon examination of the questioned documents advised that these documents related to the following Air Force projects for which Republic Aviation Company held contracts : the XF-12, the P-47, the XP-47J and XP-69. With regard to the XF-12, Mr. KELLHOFER advised that LAVERGNE COOK was the project engineer on this particular project. With regard to the P-47 and the XP-47J, he stated that RALPH FOULGER was the project engineer and J. R. AUSTIN was his assistant. They also would have information concerning the XP-69 which was an experimental plane and never reached the production stage.

LAVERGNE COOK, Assistant Chief, Cargo Branch, Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, advised that he was formerly the Chief while an officer in the United States Army Air Forces and, subsequently, upon becoming a civilian, Assistant Chief in the Cargo Branch of the Engineering Division. As Chief and also as Assistant Chief in the Cargo Branch, he advised that he was the project engineer on the XF-12 airplane which was designated Project No. MX-495.

He advised that the XF-12 was a high altitude, four motor photo-reconnaissance plane, the contract for which had been let to Republic Aviation Company of Farmingdale, Long Island.

Mr. COOK examined all of the documents forwarded this office by the Bureau by letter dated January 12, 1949. He stated about half of the documents related to the XF-12 with particular reference to cabin air control and cabin pressurization systems, the anti-icing of wing and tail assemblies, cabin heating systems, oxygen supply systems and fire extinguisher systems.

The information, he stated, in these documents, related to the above systems, would give a fairly complete picture of the above systems as contemplated for use in the XF-12. However, with regard to the entire plane or the project itself, this information standing alone would be of little value in so far as the entire plane itself was concerned.

As the information concerning the above systems would be of value only in this particular project or this particular plane, the information

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Kisseloff-4622

standing alone regarding air pressure, oxygen supply systems, fire extinguisher systems, cabin heating and cabin air control in the absence of information regarding the balance of the plane would be of little value. However, although the information would be of little value to assist an enemy nation in manufacturing a plane of this design, the information contained in these documents would be of value to an enemy nation contemplating sabotage of the production of this plane. This is true, he stated, because the documents disclose the manufacturers of the component parts to be installed in the XF-12 and their location. Furthermore, the information indicates the manner of installation of these systems within the completed plane.

Mr. COOK stated that the XF-12 or the MX-495 project was confidential at its inception and also during the period as indicated by the dates of the documents examined by him. Therefore, as the entire project was itself confidential every piece of information and every document related to the project in its entirety would in itself be confidential

Mr. COOK produced a document entitled "Security Classification Chart, December 15, 1948, Report No. CD356, heading A.M.C. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base." This report or document is published by the Intelligence Department under the supervision of Colonel H. M. McCOY. Regarding the MX-495 project, which is the XF-12, the Security Classification Chart indicates that the only classified data as of December 15, 1948, relating to the XF-12 is as to the exact performance and characteristics data which is "Confidential" and internal and break-down photographs, dimensions and weights which are classified as "Restricted."

Mr. COOK advised that none of the documents examined by him relating to the XF-12, would fall within the definition of classified data as of today, as none of the documents relate to either the performance, characteristics, dimensions, weights or photographs of the XF-12. However, all of the information contained in the documents was "Confidential" as of the dates appearing on the documents themselves.

The following documents examined by LAVERGNE COOK were stated by him to relate to the XF-12:

File entitled "Fixed Fire Extinguishing Equipment Calculations"
File entitled "Equip. - Fire Extinguishing - 6"
Document entitled "XF-12 Mock-up Board Requests" dated July 5, 1944, an inter-office memorandum of the Republic Aviation Corporation prepared by H. E. BURKE

Inter-office memorandum of Republic Aviation Corporation, dated April 29, 1944, prepared by C. P. STAUDINGER, subject - "Major Assembly and Installation Drawings for the XF-12 Airplane." This is a list of Republic's assembly drawings

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and installation drawings. COOK stated it was of no value standing alone.

Air Force Materiel Command, Engineering Division memorandum dated August 11, 1944, subject - "Mock-up Inspection For Republic XF-12 Airplane." This document COOK stated was the Air Forces' writeup of its inspection of the mock-up or pilot XF-12 airplane. It contained the recommendations and suggested changes to be installed in the XF-12. As of the date appearing on the document this would be considered "Highly Confidential" as it contained all of the recommended changes following the inspection of the XF-12 airplane.

Document entitled "Government Furnished Equipment Required For XF-12 Airplane" bearing the penciled notation "INSLERMAN, 8-29-44." This is a list of equipment to be used in the XF-12 airplane. Mr. COOK stated it would be of value if accompanied by a drawing of the component parts listed in the XF-12. Standing alone, however, although it would have been "Confidential" as of August 29, 1944, because it related to a confidential project, it would be of little value.

Document entitled "A Simplified Graphical Method For Determining Pressue Losses in Ducts and Duct Elbows For Air at Various Temperatures and Altitudes" and document entitled "Elements of Air Scoop Design" contain material which could be secured from the Stewart-Warner Corporation, Heater Division, Field Engineering. This could be secured from the Stewart-Warner Corporation commercially by any one seeking the information. Apparently the information contained in these documents was used by the XF-12 engineers in planning their heating system. It is of no particular value and, of course, is not classified.

Three documents which he described as diagrams of the XF-12 tail assembly, showing the area of the tail assembly, although relating to a "Confidential" plane would be of little value in the absence of further information concerning the entire plane.

A file containing a break-down index entitled "Mock-up, Information Required, Oxygen System, Fire Extinguisher, Equipment Furnishings, Super-charging - Sound Proofing - Heating and Ventilating, and Anti-icing." This file relates, according to Mr. COOK, to the equipment to be used in the systems to which the above labels relate. The information concerned in the various sections of this file would have no value in the absence of complete information concerning the entire plane. However, the information did relate to a "Confidential" project as of the dates appearing on the various documents in this file.

File labeled "Sketches." This file contains sketches which pertain to cabin pressurization and with particular reference to the XF-12 airplane.

File entitled "Superch., Heat., & Vent., Anti-icing." This file, according to Mr. COOK, contains the contractor's, or Republic's, computations on cabin

pressurization. The meager information contained in this file would be of little value.

File entitled "Anti-icing." This file contains the entire anti-icing system as proposed for use in the XF-12. The information contained in this file would have been classified as "Confidential" during the classified period of the XF-12 project. The information now contained in this file is not confidential.

A series of letters and memoranda (inter-office) relating to the XF-12 and dated during the early part of 1945, relates to correspondence between plant engineers and various companies concerning the various systems contemplated for use in the XF-12. All of the information contained in these letters and memoranda is available commercially and would have been at the time the various documents were prepared. Although available commercially, the information, in so far as its application to the XF-12 is concerned, was not available as this, of course, according to Mr. COOK, was "Confidential" information. The letters and memoranda in particular relate to cabin air control system, anti-icing of the wing and tail assemblies and the cabin heating system.

Document entitled "Interoffice Correspondence, dated September 17, 1945, by R. R. HIGGINBOTHAM, subject - Revised CAA Power Plant Regulations." This document, according to Mr. COOK, relates to the commercial version of the XF-12 which is known as the "Rainbow." The information contained in this document was not classified as of the date appearing on the document.

A document dated March 15, 1945, bearing the title "Handbook of Overhaul Instructions With Parts Catalog for High Pressure Axial Flow Fan Units." This document is published by the Air Forces and bears the classification "Restricted." Mr. COOK advised that the information contained in this document no doubt was restricted as of the date appearing on the document. However, the information contained in it could probably have been secured through a number of commercial sources. He stated that all publications of this type were down-graded by a general order known as Technical Order 00-1 in July of 1946. As of the present time this document is unclassified.

Mr. WALTER G. RIEHL, Operational Intelligence Office, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Building 263, Area A, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. RIEHL advised that the records of his office relate to the security classification of Air Force documents. The records of his office with particular regard to the XF-12 aircraft revealed that this aircraft, which was Project No. MX-495, became an active project in February, 1944, with a security classification of "Confidential."

In July, 1946, the security classifications on this project were established as follows:

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1. Performance Data - classification "Confidential"
2. Military Characteristics - classification "Confidential"
3. Model Specifications - classification "Confidential"
4. All Other Information - classification "Unclassified"

Mr. RIEHL explained that prior to July, 1946, all information relating to the XF-12 was classified as "Confidential" as there was no break-down in so far as the security was concerned of the various phases of the airplane.

In April, 1948, the security classifications were listed as follows:

1. Dimensions and Weights - classification "Restricted"
2. Exact Performance and Characteristics Data - classification "Confidential"
3. Internal Photographs and Joinings - classification "Restricted"
4. Other Information - classification "Unclassified"

Mr. RIEHL explained that the last listed security classifications are the security classifications which apply as of today.

R. W. TOBIAS, Administrative Branch, Engineering Division, Building 14, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. TOBIAS produced a document entitled "Inter-office Memorandum, Army Air Forces Materiel Center, Office of Commanding General, dated February 2, 1944, to the Chief, Engineering Division, Wright Field, subject - Assignment of Project Number For XF-12 Aircraft." This document requests that appropriate project number and "Confidential" classification be assigned to the XF-12 airplane which is being procured from Republic Aviation Corporation under A.F.P. No. 296822, dated February 1, 1944. This memorandum is signed H. Z. BOGART, Colonel, Air Corps, Chief, Technical Section, Engineering Division.

This memorandum bears an endorsement of Brigadier General F. O. CARROLL, dated February 4, 1944, as follows: " 'Confidential' security classification is approved covering development of XF-12 and project number MX-495 is assigned."

On the face of this document appears a stamp "Unclassified November, 1945."

The records of the Contract File Section, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, revealed that the XF-12 airplane, or project No. MX-495, is covered by U. S. A. F. Contract No. W33-038AC2135 between the United States Air

Forces and Republic Aviation Corporation.

J. R. AUSTIN, Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. AUSTIN advised that the file entitled "XP-47J" relates to a confidential project covering a stripped-down version of the P-47 airplane. This, he stated, was an experimental project and the XP-47J was never placed in production.

The information contained in the file relates to the electrical analysis of equipment required in the XP-47J as well as information concerning the equipment of the plane and its armament. He stated that the information would be of relatively little value as this information would merely indicate the amount of equipment used in the plane and the electrical load analysis.

With regard to the entire XP-47J, or the P-47, the information contained in the file was of such a minor nature and small amount that it would be of no value to any one in the absence of information relating to the balance of the airplane. However, as this is a portion of a confidential project, during the period of the project's life the information would fall within a classified classification. Mr. AUSTIN was of the opinion that this material would be retained as "Confidential."

The file also contains information relating to the electrical load analysis of the P-47. This information is of no particular value in the absence of further information, but as part of a classified project would itself have been classified.

PAUL SMITH, Fighter Branch, Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. SMITH advised that the XP-47J was an experimental plane which was identical with the P-47 except that much of the equipment in the P-47 had been removed from the XP-47J to increase its speed. As a matter of interest, he mentioned that the XP-47J was the first plane which was propeller driven to attain five hundred miles per hour. Mr. SMITH advised that the XP-47J never became a production item. Only one plane was delivered.

He stated that he is aware that all information concerning a production plane becomes "Unclassified" when it does become a production item. However, information concerning the performance is considered "Confidential" by the Engineering Division. Therefore, information concerning the XP-47J as well as the P-47 is still considered "Confidential" by the Engineering Division. However, all other information concerning its structure and equipment is "Unclassified."

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At the time of the mock-up of the XP-47J the P-47 was not a classified project in the eyes of the Engineering Division as it then was a production plane and in fact was in use as a combat plane.

The information contained in the file entitled "XP-47J" does not relate to the performance of either the XP-47J or to the P-47. Therefore, it would not be considered classified as of today.

WALTER G. RIEHL, Operational Intelligence Office, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, advised that the earliest records of his office go back to July, 1940. These records indicate that as of July, 1940, the XP-47, which was assigned Project No. MX-5, was classified as "Confidential." The entire project was down-graded to a "Restricted" classification in October, 1940, and, subsequently, in October, 1945, the project was cancelled and all information involved was declassified.

R. W. TOBIAS, Administrative Branch, Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Building 14, Dayton, Ohio, advised that the records of his office contain no reference to the XP-47J. He stated that that would indicate to him that the XP-47J, so far as his office was concerned, never was a classified project.

Examination of the records of the Contract File Section, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, revealed that Contract No. W35-AC39160, dated June 9, 1943, related to the XP-47J.

LAVERGNE COOK, Assistant Chief, Cargo Branch, Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, upon examination of the file entitled "XP-69" advised that this file related to an experimental plane which never was delivered by Republic Aviation. The information contained in the file relates to cabin pressurization and is of such a limited quantity as to be of no value to any one in the absence of more complete information regarding the entire plane. This plane, he stated, was designed in July, 1941, and a contract was let to Republic Aviation in March, 1943. This contract subsequently was cancelled May 11, 1943. During the period that this was an active project the project would have been classified as "Confidential."

J. R. AUSTIN, Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, upon examination of the file entitled "XP-69" advised that this file relates to the project engineers' computations as to cabin pressurization. The file, he stated, does not contain sufficient information to be of any value. However, the XP-69, while an active project, was classified as "Confidential." He stated that the XP-69 was an experimental plane and never became a production item.

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WALTER G. RIEHL, Operational Intelligence Office, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, advised that the records of his office revealed that the XP-69 aircraft, which was assigned Project No. MX-162, became an active project in September, 1941, with a security classification of "Confidential." He stated that his records reveal that the entire project was cancelled and declassified in October, 1945.

An examination of the records of the Contract File Section, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, revealed that the XP-69 airplane, or Project No. MX-162, is covered under Contract No. W35AC22238, which was dated November 3, 1941. This contract calls for the delivery of two intercepter airplanes, the first to be delivered within fifteen months of the date of contract and the second within eighteen months of the date of contract. The file indicates that this was a classified project at its inception with the classification of "Confidential." The entire project was declassified on November 1, 1945.

The contract file indicates that a Notice of Termination, terminating the Republic's work on this project, was sent to Republic Aviation on May 22, 1943.

The balance of the documents forwarded this office by the Bureau were examined by LAVERGNE COOK, J. R. AUSTIN and RALPH FOULGER of the Engineering Division at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. They advised that the documents did not relate to any particular airplane and appeared to be general information which an aircraft engineer would use for reference. The documents contained a number of photostats on top of which appears an organizational chart of Republic Aviation which relates to three fighter projects. Following this organizational chart are a series of documents which relate to design standards. These design standards are the design standards of Republic Aviation Corporation as well as national aircraft standards. They do not refer to any particular airplane but would be used as a reference for all planes on which Republic engineers would have been working. These standard sheets are not classified and never have been.

The file contains also a series of hand written documents and sketches entitled "Airplane Stress Analysis."

An examination of these documents by LAVERGNE COOK, J. R. AUSTIN and RALPH FOULGER was made. They advised that these documents apparently relate to an academic study of airplane stress analysis. There is no indication in the hand written notes or diagrams that they in any way refer to the XF-12, XP-69, XP-47J, P-47 or any other military aircraft manufactured by Republic Aviation. It would appear from the notes and various computations that the individual who made the notes and computations was taking a course in aircraft engineering. There is no indication that the notes or computations in any manner relate to any particular military aircraft.

Attached to these notes and computations are three weight charts relating to a model M-146.

No information could be developed at Wright Field in either the Fighter Branch of the Engineering Division or the Bombardment Branch of the Engineering Division to indicate that these weight charts refer to any particular military aircraft. It was believed that these weight charts are the basis for the part of the academic study of airplane stress analysis and the other computations appearing among these documents.

The documents also contain a file which bears no identifying label, the first of which bears the caption "Torsional Spring." This file merely contains computations on spring tension and has no particular application to any military aircraft. It was the opinion of LAVERGNE COOK, J. R. AUSTIN and RALPH FOULGER that these probably are the notes of an aircraft engineer relating to spring tension under varying conditions.

The file also contained, according to Mr. COOK, Mr. FOULGER and Mr. AUSTIN, correspondence and commercial diagrams relating to an air speed switch and thermostats. The correspondence and diagrams relate to no particular military aircraft and are diagrams which could be secured commercially from the companies which prepared the diagrams. These diagrams, therefore, would not be classified and are of no value or significance.

The documents also contain correspondence and sketches of electrical actuator units. The correspondence and diagrams are not pertinent to any particular military aircraft and it was the opinion of Mr. FOULGER and J. R. AUSTIN that Republic Aviation was merely seeking information concerning actuators generally. These diagrams could be secured commercially and they have no particular application to a military aircraft that would ever have been classified.

In the documents appears a file merely bearing the name on its face "WALTER KIDDIE." This file contains a diagram of a valve produced by Walter Kiddie and Company which is a production item. An examination of this diagram by LAVERGNE COOK, J. R. AUSTIN and RALPH FOULGER failed to identify it with any particular military aircraft. It was their opinion that the diagram in itself would be of no value as there is no indication on the diagram of its application to any military aircraft.

By teletype dated December 27, 1948, the Washington Field Office requested that Mrs. GERTRUDE MARTI be interviewed to determine the degree of association between herself and PRISCILLA HISS.

DETAILS: AT LOWER SALEM, OHIO

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DANIEL W. JOHNSON:

Kisseloff-4630

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Mrs. GERTRUDE EVANGELINE MARTI, Lower Salem, Ohio, advised that she taught music from September, 1941, to December, 1943, at White Hall Country School for Children, Washington, D. C. However, the names of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS are totally unfamiliar to her. She is certain that Mr. and Mrs. HISS never visited in her home nor she in theirs.

Mrs. MARTI stated that she is married to Dr. FRITZ MARTI and resided at 11 Hesketh Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, from 1939 to 1944. Dr. MARTI was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Maryland from 1935 to 1946 and also states he is unacquainted with either Mr. or Mrs. HISS.

Mrs. MARTI stated that Mrs. GEORGE BLACKWELL was her predecessor as a music teacher at the White Hall School but that she met Mrs. BLACKWELL on only one occasion.

The Baltimore Office by teletype dated January 6, 1949, advised that ALGER HISS was a member of the Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternity. The teletype requested that the Cincinnati Office contact the National Headquarters of this fraternity at the University of Cincinnati to secure correspondence or other typewritten material which may have been received from ALGER HISS.

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent MARK M. McSHURLEY:

Dean R. BISHOP, University of Cincinnati, National Secretary of Omicron Delta Kappa, advised that he has no correspondence or other typewritten material from ALGER HISS.

The records of this fraternity indicate that HISS was initiated into Beta Circle, Johns Hopkins University, November 20, 1924. He was also a member of the Barn Stormers Club, Cotillion Club, Pi Delta Epsilon and Sigma Chi Fraternity. The present Secretary of the Beta Circle is Dr. WILLIAM KELSO MARRILL, Johns Hopkins University.

By teletype dated January 17, 1949, the St. Paul Office requested that the Cincinnati Office, at Springfield, Ohio, secure copies of the February, 1934, copy of American Magazine which contained an article entitled "Uncle Sam Grows Younger."

AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN V. DeNEALE:

1950

Kisseloff-4631

Cin. 74-47

MARSHALL C. WILLIAMS, Superintendent, Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio, made available one copy of the February, 1934, edition of the American Magazine. Photostatic copies of the article appearing in this magazine entitled "Uncle Sam Grows Younger" were made and have been forwarded to the Bureau and New York Office.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU: Photostatic copies of a group of documents found in possession of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN which were forwarded the Cincinnati Office by Bureau letter dated January 12, 1949. They are identified as follows and accordingly numbered in ink on the outside of the folders:

Folder No. 1. Documents relating to XF-12 equipment, cabin pressurization, cabin air control system, cabin heating system, anti-icing wing and tail assemblies, oxygen supply system, fire extinguishing systems, C.A.A. requirements relating to commercial version of XF-12.

Folder No. 2. File relating to XP-69 cabin pressurization data; file entitled "XP-47J" relating to electrical load analysis of equipment in XP-47J and P-47.

Folder No. 3. Organizational chart of Republic Aviation, engineering design standards of Republic Aviation Corporation, national aircraft standards, U. S. A. F. standards, an academic study of airplane stress analysis.

Folder No. 4.
1. Academic study of spring tension
2. Commercial designs of air speed switch and thermostats
3. Commercial information concerning electrical actuators
4. Commercial design of a valve produced by WALTER KIDDIE

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

1750

Kisseloff-4632

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-47

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CINCINNATI, OHIO	1/23/49	12/22/48; 1/7, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21/49	JAMES L. McGRAW III MJB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID MILTIMORE CHILDS, was., etal	ESPIONAGE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Examination of photostatic copies by Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, of documents found in possession of FELIX AUGUST HOLTZMAN made, state documents relate to XF-12, XF-47J, P-47 and XF-69 aircraft produced by Republic Aviation Company. All projects were classified in their entirety at their inception but declassified as projects by November, 1945. Performance data and military characteristics of each plane, however, still regarded as confidential by Engineering Division. Documents examined, however, do not relate to performance or military characteristics. ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS not known to GEORGE D. HAYTI. Dean R. FISHER, National Secretary, Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternity, has no correspondence from ALGER HISS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-15-80 BY SP2 MJC/rpm Cmp 266586

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Washington Field teletype, December 27, 1948
Cincinnati teletype, December 23, 1948
Baltimore teletype, January 6, 1949
Cincinnati teletype, January 7, 1949
Bureau letter, January 12, 1949

DETAILS: AT DAYTON, OHIO

LEVIN H. BRINES, Command Provost Marshal's Office, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, advised that questioned documents relating

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (Encs.) (Reg. Mail)
3 - New York (1 to T. J. DONOVAN, special assistant to Attorney General)
2 - Cincinnati

February 9, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Miami

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Miami file #65-2319)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-93802 BU dated 1/28/49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K373 and K374

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
FEB 9 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74-1333
FEB 1949

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FEB 8 3 00 PM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neace
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-4634

February 9, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(New York file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-93790 BU dated January 28, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files,

Specimens K371 and K372.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

74-1333

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
FEB 13 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mendoh
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

FBI, LOUISVILLE 2/9/49 JWC:mkh

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD LTR. THIRD INSTANT. HART FOSTER IS BROTHER OF MRS. WILLIAM PETTIT, TWO TWO FIVE SOUTH ASHLAND, LEXINGTON, KY. SHE WILL BE AT GENERAL DELIVERY, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA UNTIL APRIL. RELATIVES LEXINGTON, ADVISE HART FOSTER WAS COLONEL, REGULAR ARMY ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO, AND RECENTLY WENT OVERSEAS, PROBABLY TO PARIS, FRANCE. UNKNOWN WHETHER IN ARMY OR CIVILIAN CAPACITY. MRS. FOSTER'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN HERE. MRS. WILLIAM PETTIT BELIEVED TO KNOW FULL DETAILS, IF LOCATION OF FOSTER NOT AVAILABLE THROUGH ARMY OR STATE DEPARTMENT. RUC.

74-18

BUREAU (ALSD)

NEW YORK (ALSD)

174-1333

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-4636

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lee
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-8-49 4-11 PM HTM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

- URGENT -

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE MIAMI TEL TODAY ADVISING MR. AND MRS. WOOD UNABLE IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS OR PRISCILLA HISS, AS GUESTS AT TOURIST HOUSE AND THAT LOOSELEAF REGISTRY IN QUESTION MIGHT BE LOCATED IN ATTIC OF HOME IN THOMASTON, CONN. IF NOT DESTROYED. SEE REPORT SA JOHN C. CARR MADE AT NEW HAVEN ENTITLED AS ABOVE FEBRUARY THIRD, LAST, IN WHICH IT WAS REFLECTED THAT MRS. NORMAN WESTBY, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. WOOD, PRODUCED A REGISTER OF TOURISTS WHICH BEGAN IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND NY THIS REGISTRY WAS OBTAINED BY MRS. WESTBY AFTER A SEARCH OF ATTIC OF TOURIST HOME IN QUESTION. THEREFORE, NO ADDITIONAL ACTION CONCERNING THIS MATTER WILL BE TAKEN BY NEW HAVEN. IT IS AGAIN SUGGESTED THAT IF AT ALL FEASIBLE NY CONSIDER POSSIBILITY OF DRIVING CHAMBERS TO THOMASTON SO THAT HE MAY DEFINITELY ESTABLISH TOURIST HOME IN QUESTION.

RECORDED - 66 | 74-1333-1751
F B I

GLEASON
INDEXED - 66 31 FEB 10 1949

ACK AND HOLD PLS

EX-69

WA 4-14 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR HOLDING

52 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-4637

JJN:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-8-49 1:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R; IS - R.

NEWPOTEL FEBRUARY EIGHT. MRS. SILVERTESONE, NEE PLUM FOUNTAIN, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS OFFICE AND ADVISED SHE IS NOW WILLING TO MEET WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AT ANY CONVENIENT PLACE OR TIME PROVIDED SHE MAY BE ACCOMPANIED BY HER ATTORNEY.

NOTTEL

RECORDED - 66 147333-1752

INDEXED - 66

RECEIVED

Mr. Fletcher
FBI 1747

8

8 2 pm

FBI WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC ATLANTA

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

INVESTIGATION REFLECTS LAUTEN B. WEST AND A. B. HARE WO WERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED WITH AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION WHEN ALGER HISS WAS EMPLOYED THERE ARE LOCATED IN YOUR DISTRICT. WEST IS PRESENTLY REGIONAL ATTORNEY, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE ONE ZERO ONE SEVEN GEORGIA BLDG., ATLANTA AND HARE IS ATTORNEY ALSO WITH U. S. D. A LOCATED IN SAME BUILDING AS WEST. BUREAU WANTS THOROUGH INTERVIEW OF ALL OF HISS'S FORMER EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATES. DETERMINE EXTENT OF RELATIONSHIP OF WEST AND HARE WITH HISS; IF THEY HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE OF HISS SUPPLYING DATA TO CHAMBERS. IF HARE OR WEST HAVE COMMUNICATED WITH HISS BY TYPEWRITER OBTAIN TYPEWRITER CORRESPONDENCE FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION. HISS WAS EMPLOYED BY AAA FROM MAY NINETEEN THIRTY THREE TO MAY NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE.

HOTTEL

JLK:lc

74-94

cc: NEW YORK

RECORDED 94-1333-1753

RELEASED - 36

F B I

31 FEB 10 1949

EX-99

Kisseloff-4639

SAC, Washington Field

February 2, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 66

74-1333-1754

Re Washington Field teletype January 28, 1949, requesting authority to interview Anatol Visson of "Time" magazine, and Beverly Smith, Washington, D. C., Editor of the "Saturday Evening Post."

New York teletype dated January 27, 1949, discloses that both of these individuals are known to have been associates of Alger Hiss.

Authority is granted to conduct an interview with these individuals.

cc: SAC, New York

JWP:slm

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 3 1 33 PM '49

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 2 7 03 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 1 4 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
FEB 3 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

F.L. Jones

Kisseloff-4640

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Curran
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 91 27 9-46P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. IS-R. IN A REVIEW OF THE CASE ENTITLED "GREGORY" IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT ANATOL VISSON, "TIME" MAGAZINE, AND BEVERLY SMITH, "SATURDAY EVENING POST", WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS. INQUIRY AT "TIME" MAGAZINE DISCLOSED THAT VISSON IS ATTACHED TO THE "TIME" STAFF, WASHINGTON, D.C. INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED BEVERLY SMITH IS THE WASHINGTON EDITOR OF THE "SATURDAY EVENING POST". CONTACT BOTH OF THESE INDIVIDUALS, OBTAIN FROM THEM ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN THEIR POSSESSION TYPED BY ALGER HISS.

RECORDED - 66 74-333-1754

INDEXED - 31 FEB 10 1949

SCHEIDT TWO COPIES WFO

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-4641

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: [illegible], Chicago

[illegible] January 4, 1[illegible]

[illegible] follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on January 2, 1[illegible].

Re: [illegible]
[illegible] Allison
[illegible], Will Allison, et al
[illegible], Chicago - [illegible]
[illegible] - T.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. [illegible]
LAB. NO. [illegible]-1755

RECORDED - 66

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible] Weinstein
by letter 10-11-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested by: Chicago

Reference: Letter dated [illegible]

Examination requested: [illegible]

Specimens:

1-7 Expedite letter dated [illegible] 10, 1[illegible] on [illegible], [illegible], Alabama, to [illegible] "[illegible] for your letter...", signed in [illegible], Alabama.

1-8 Expedite letter dated [illegible] 1, 1[illegible] on [illegible] International Peace Academy, to [illegible] "[illegible] for your letter d...", signed in [illegible], [illegible].

1-9 Expedite letter dated [illegible] 5, 1[illegible] on [illegible] International Peace Academy, to [illegible] "[illegible] is in a letter [illegible]...", signed in [illegible], [illegible].

1-10 Expedite letter dated [illegible] 17, 1[illegible] on [illegible] International Peace Academy, to [illegible] "[illegible] have not [illegible]...", signed in [illegible].

1-11 Expedite letter dated [illegible] 1, 1[illegible] on [illegible] International Peace Academy, to [illegible] "[illegible] to your letter d...", signed in [illegible],

1-12 Expedite [illegible] dated [illegible] 17, [illegible]
1-13 [illegible] 1, 1[illegible], to [illegible] "[illegible] is a copy of [illegible]...", signed

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 1 1949 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 — [illegible]
1 — [illegible]
1 — [illegible] BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RB

T. L. JONES

EDI

Kisseloff-4642

Result of Combination:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type [illegible] through [illegible] were not used to type [illegible] through [illegible]. It was also concluded that none of the machines that typed [illegible] through [illegible] was used to type [illegible].

[illegible] through [illegible] will be returned to the Chicago office as soon as photographic copies have been made. [illegible] and [illegible] are retained in the files of the Bureau.

[illegible]
Page 2

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

D-94125 BU

Post Office Box #812
Chicago 90, Illinois
February 1, 1949

Director, FBI

AIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.;
ALGER HISS, Was., et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Springfield teletype to Bureau with copies to Chicago and New York, January 25, 1949, wherein Springfield advised that ANTHONY MICHEL, attorney in law firm of Gardner, Carton & Douglas, First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, might be in possession of typewritten correspondence eminating from ALGER HISS.

K427 thru K434

Mr. ANTHONY MICHEL, Aka. Tony Michel, attorney, Gardner, Carton & Douglas, 33 South Clark Street, advised SA ROBERT J. WILSON on January 31, 1949 that he had only two pieces of typewritten correspondence in his possession eminating from ALGER HISS and that these two letters would be voluntarily furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and they are as follows:

A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State, Washington, dated October 30, 1946, beginning "Dear Tony: Thanks for your letter of . . . . ," and signed ALGER HISS.

A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated June 25, 1947, beginning "Dear Tony: Thanks for your letter of . . . . ," and signed ALGER.

Mr. MICHEL further advised, however, that he believed ALGER HISS has been in correspondence with Mrs. LOUISE WRIGHT, Director, Council on Foreign Relations, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and that he

Encls. 8
RJW-EAK
65-3290
REGISTERED

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-17755

F B I

31 FEB 10 1949

8 ENCL

FOR LAB. ACTION AND RETURN

Kisseloff-4644

believed Mrs. WRIGHT would be cooperative in furnishing such letters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. LOUISE WRIGHT, Director, Council on Foreign Relations, 116 South Michigan Avenue, advised SA ROBERT J. WILSON on January 31, 1949, after a search of her files, that she had in her possession three typewritten letters emanating from ALGER HISS, and that she would voluntarily furnish these to the FBI, and these letters are as follows:

> A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated November 5, 1947, beginning "Dear Mrs. Wright: This is a brief initial . . . .," and signed ALGER HISS.
>
> A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated November 17, 1947, beginning "Dear Mrs. Wright: I have now had a chance . . . .," and signed ALGER HISS.
>
> A typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated June 5, 1947, beginning "Dear Mrs. Wright: Replying to your letter of . . . .," and signed ALGER HISS. It should also be mentioned that in connection with this letter, there appears a postscript, apparently in the handwriting of ALGER HISS, which is as follows: "The above sounds most abrupt but is not so intended! It was nice to see you in Washington yesterday. Is there any news of developments in the Council?", signed A.H.

The initials of SA ROBERT J. WILSON appear on the reverse side of the above-described letters which are being submitted to the Laboratory herewith as enclosures for comparison with questioned documents in the above-captioned case, and these letters should be returned to the Chicago Division when they have served their purpose.

Reference is made to the report of SA ROBERT J. WILSON dated January 27, 1949 at Chicago, wherein a lead was set out for the Rockford Resident Agency of the Chicago Division to contact the firm of Goerlitz-Beckwell Company at Rockford, Illinois, to determine the present location

1756

Kisseloff-4645

Let to Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.;
ALGER HISS, Was., et al

of Woodstock Typewriters, Serial Nos. 156063 and 171908, sold to that company on February 1, 1940 by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois.

SA FRANCIS V. ELLIS, through the Goerlitz-Becknell Company, Rockford, Illinois, located Woodstock Typewriter Serial No. 156063 in the possession of HOWARD BRETT, Chadwick, Illinois, and Woodstock Typewriter Serial No. 171908 in the possession of ORA GOUKER, 912 Furman Street, Rockford, Illinois, and typewritten specimens taken from these two typewriters are also being forwarded to the Laboratory for comparative purposes as enclosures with this letter.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. MC SWAIN
SAC

1755

Kisseloff-4646

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

February 4, 1949

To:

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 2, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP7MACTB 266,586

Re:

JAY DAVID [illegible] [illegible]
with aliases, et al.
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333-1756
D-94031 LU

RECORDED - 66
69-XB

Examination requested by:

Reference: Washington

Examination requested: Letter dated 2-1-49

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 Allen Weinstein THB/Rec

Specimens: Documents

K1,07 Typewritten sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown Area, Air Raid Posts And Wardens, dated March 13, 1942, beginning "Zone Warden CHARLES W. SMITH, 3409 O St. Tel.(Home)...", bearing handprinted notations.

K1,08 Typewritten sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown, Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, dated January 22, 1942, beginning "Revised list of personnel (all of these have...", bearing handwritten notations.

K1,09 Typewritten sheet headed Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, dated January 22, 1942, beginning "Air raid headquarters: No. 7 precinct, ...".

K1,10 Typewritten sheet headed Zone 1 - Georgetown, dated January 22, 1942, beginning "Zone Warden: CHARLES W. SMITH 3409 O St., Ni. 0031...".

K1,11 Typewritten sheet headed Zone 1 - Georgetown, dated January 22, 1942, beginning "Zone Warden: CHARLES W. SMITH 3409 O St., Ni. 0031...".

K1,12 Typewritten sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown, Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, dated January 22, 1942, beginning "Revised list of personnel (all of these have...", bearing handwritten name at the top of sheet "Mrs. [illegible] Ad 3145" and other handwritten notations.

K1,13 Typewritten sheet headed Georgetown Feeding Stations, dated January 22, 1942, beginning "Deputy Air Raid Warden for Hill Georgetown...", bearing handwritten notations.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kohr
Mr. Pennington
Mrs. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
2 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Page 1

Continued next page

F.L. JONES

RDF:MD

K-14 Typewritten sheet headed Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, dated January 22, 1942, beginning "Deputy Warden in charge of Georgetown: ...", bearing handwritten notations.

K-15 Typewritten sheet headed Georgetown Feeding Stations, dated February 12, 1942, beginning "Deputy Air Raid Warden for all Georgetown Feeding...", bearing handwritten notations.

K-16 Typewritten sheet headed Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, dated February 12, 1942, beginning "Air raid headquarters: No. 7 Precinct, 3d...".

K-17 Typewritten sheet headed Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, dated February 12, 1942, beginning "Deputy Warden in charge of emergency housing for...".

K-18 Typewritten sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown, Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, dated February 12, 1942, beginning "Revised list of personnel (*—those who have not yet...", bearing handwritten notations.

K-19 Typewritten sheet headed Alert procedure for the telephone (supersedes previous plans), dated March 1, 1942, beginning "1) Mrs. HIAGSMITH alerts...", bearing handwritten notations.

K-20 Typewritten sheet headed Air raid wardens, Zone 1, Georgetown, dated February 12, 1942, beginning "ZONE WARDEN: CHARLES H. SMITH 3429 O St. NW 0331...".

K-21 Typewritten sheet headed Revised list of air raid posts, Zone 1", dated February 14, 1942, beginning "ZONE POST: Volta Bureau, corner of...".

K-22 Typewritten sheet headed Zone 1, Georgetown, Emergency Housing, Civilian Defense, dated March 1, 1942, beginning "Revised list of personnel (Names italicized are those most...", bearing handwritten notations.

K-23 Typewritten sheet headed Zone 1, Emergency Housing, Georgetown, dated January 6, 1942, beginning "Preliminary report on personnel: ...", bearing handwritten notations.

K-24 Typewritten memo to all Sector Billeting Officers and Zone Aides, dated March 1, 1942, beginning "1) An Area Circular entitling a program for...", bearing handwritten notations.

K-25 Carbon copy of typewritten letter dated February 14, 1942, to Miss MARA HARRIS and Mrs. CHARLES NIXON, beginning "Here in the background material which I promised...", signed in ink PRISCILLA HUSS.

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the machines which were used to type K-07 through K-25 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

1756

Kisseloff-4648

Continued next page

It is noted that the letter of reference requests certain other examinations and states that the circumstances surrounding K407 through K425 "strongly indicate that they were prepared by Mrs. HISS herself". However, since it cannot be definitely shown that Mrs. HISS prepared this material herself in her won home on her own machine, the further examination is being deferred pending the results of additional investigation to establish whether or not these items were so prepared. After such an investigation further comparison will be made if requested and if then considered appropriate.

The evidence K407 through K425 will be returned to the Washington Field Office after photographing.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

D-94031 BU
Page 3

Kisseloff-4649

1256

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 1, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, et al; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attention: FBI Laboratory

94031

Re FBI Laboratory report dated January 6, 1949 which reflected the results of an examination of material which was obtained by the Washington Field Office from the Civilian Defense and Emergency Housing records for the Georgetown area of Washington maintained by Mrs. WALTER LOUCHEIM. Particular reference is made to specimens K-156 and K-157 which were written on a Remington machine with #1 Pica type and K-159 which was written on a Corona portable with #1 Pica type.

K407 thru K425

There are being transmitted herewith 18 additional specimens obtained from similar Civilian Defense records of Mrs. HANS KLAGSBRUNN, 3420 Q Street, N. W. who succeeded Mrs. HISS as billeting officer for Zone 1 in the Georgetown area of Washington in 1942. These records were taken from a file turned over to Mrs. KLAGSBRUNN by Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS. There is also being transmitted a carbon copy of a letter dated February 14, 1942 signed by PRISCILLA HISS which was obtained from similar records of Mrs. CHARLES RUNYON, 1523 34th Street, N. W. The circumstances surrounding these letters and the above referred to specimens strongly indicate that they were prepared by Mrs. HISS herself.

DEFERRED RECORDING

It is requested that first of all this material be compared with the documents Q-5 and Q-6 through Q-69. It is also requested that this material be compared with other documents previously submitted which are dated subsequent to 1938 and which are known to have come from the HISS household. In this connection, reference is made to specimens K-15 and K-16 which were purportedly typed by TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of ALGER HISS; K-60 a letter written by Mrs. HISS in 1941, K-42 a letter written by ALGER HISS in 1941; K-143 a letter by TIM HOBSON in 1946 and K-303 an undated document prepared by PRISCILLA HISS. In addition there may be in the possession of the FBI Laboratory additional specimens not known to the Washington Field Office which came from the HISS household after 1938 and it is requested that any such material found be compared with the Civilian Defense material to determine if the same typewriter or typewriters were used to prepare them. It is believed that letters signed by ALGER HISS and written on the stationery of the Department of State or the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace would probably have been typed in his office and an examination of them would not be successful. The FBI Laboratory should advise the Washington Field Office of the make of typewriter (s) used in preparing the specimens enclosed herewith.

74-1333-1756

RECORDED - 66

The purpose of this request is as follows: All efforts to date to obtain correspondence subsequent to 1938 typed on the instant Woodstock machine have

INDEXED - 66

cc - New York
Enclosure
74-94
JJW:CWP:vda

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN ORB.

FOR LAB. ACTION AND RECORD

COPIES DESTROYED

96 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-4650

been unsuccessful. However, the Washington Field Office is in possession of information received from a number of individuals having access to the HISS home that there was an old typewriter in the HISS house up until 1947 when the HISSES moved to New York. If the Civilian Defense material can be identified with other correspondence attributable to the HISS family, it would thus establish the probable identity of the typewriter observed by these individuals and would also strengthen the theory that ALGER HISS disposed of the Woodstock typewriter in about 1938.

Reference is further made to FBI Laboratory report dated January 18 reflecting examination of specimen K-303, and to Washington Field Office teletype January 19 dealing with spelling, etc. of specimens previously submitted with Q-5 through Q-69. It is requested that a similar examination be conducted in regard to the specimens submitted herewith. The attention of the Laboratory is directed to the small letter "r" appearing on some of the specimens submitted herewith.

1256

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2-4-49

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Washington Field Office teletype February 1, 1949, requesting Bureau authorization to interview Senator Millard E. Tydings and Justice Stanley Reed.

There is attached a letter to the Washington Field Office authorizing the interview with Justice Stanley Reed, who was Solicitor General during the period Alger Hiss was employed in the Department. This interview is being conducted because the Department has instructed interviews with associates of Hiss in the Government.

The interview with Senator Tydings is not being authorized because there is no indication he has any personal knowledge of Hiss, he has warmly endorsed Hiss, his cooperation is not assured, and all known close friends of Hiss are being contacted where it is indicated they have information which might be of value to the Bureau. With nothing to indicate that the un-named close associate described by Tydings would offer anything except an endorsement of Hiss, nothing of value to the Bureau can be expected.

Respectfully,

H. B. Fletcher

HBF:cmw

RECORDED 65 100-24-1333-1757

EX-69

31 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-4652

53 FEB 16 1949

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 8 9 307 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R. FROM A REVIEW OF PRETRIAL DEPOSITIONS IN THE LIBEL SUIT, AND EXAMINATION OF VARIOUS FILES AND TESTIMONY INCLUDING INFO FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS, IT IS NOTED THAT NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN MENTIONED WHO MAY BE FRIENDLY OR UNFRIENDLY TOWARDS CHAMBERS. IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT MANY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WILL BE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF CHAMBERS PARTICULARLY AS TO HIS CREDIBILITY AND MORAL CHARACTER. THESE INDIVIDUALS WILL not BE INTERVIEWED AT THIS TIME IN THAT THEY MAY INFORM CHAMBERS OF THIS INVESTIGATION AND SUCH KNOWLEDGE MAY TEND TO ANTAGONIZE CHAMBERS. THESE INTERVIEWS WILL NOT BE CONDUCTED UNTIL CHAMBERS INTERVIEW HAS BEEN COMPLETED UNLESS THE BUREAU INSTRUCTS OTHERWISE.

RECORDED - 66 174-1333-1758
EX-69
31 FEB 10 1949

SCHEIDT

HOLD

53 FEB 16 1949

Kisselloff-4653

cc: Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 33 9 6-26P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. REWFOLET TO BUREAU DATED JAN. TWENTYFIVE LAST REQUESTING NY TO INTERVIEW LAWRENCE BROWN. LAST KNOWN ADDRESS FOR BROWN AS OF SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTY IS ONE FIVE FIVE EIGHT THIRTY THIRD STREET, NORTH WEST, WASHINGTON, D.C. AND EMPLOYMENT AS OF ABOVE DATE WAS, ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. FORMER EMPLOYMENTS OF BROWN ARE..COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, US SENATE, JUNE, NINETEEN FORTY, SECURITYS AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, APRIL NINETEEN FORTY, AND COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE, US SENATE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. WFO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BROWN.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1759
F B I
31 FEB 10 1949

EX-69

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-4654

53 FEB 16 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9- 10

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

HTM

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-9-49 4-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. URGENT

RE TELETYPE LET TO BUREAU SEVENTH LAST. PROFESSOR THOMAS I. EMERSON STATED ON INTERVIEW THAT HE WAS ACQUAINTED SOCIALLY WITH HISS SINCE ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE BUT COULD FURNISH NO INFO RE EITHER HIS ACTIVITIES OR ASSOCIATES OF INTEREST TO INVESTIGATION.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1760

NY ADVISED.

HOLD AFTER ACK PLS

4-40 PM OK FBI WA DC SK

52 FEB 21 1949

31 FEB 10 1949

GLEASON

Kisseloff-4655

9

FBI WASH FIELD 9 5:15 pm

DIRECTOR AND SAC CHARLOTTE

JAY DAVID HITTAKER CHAMBERS, AKA ETAL ESPIONAGE DASH R. PERJURY.

MY OFFICE ADVISED THAT SUBSEQUENT TO MARTHA POPE'S EMPLOYMENT AS MAID BY HISS, A JULIA RAKIN HAD BEEN EMPLOYED AS A MAID. WHILE AT THAT TIME WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE RESIDED AT FLORIDA AVE, IN WASHINGTON ON A CURVE IN THIS AVENUE ACROSS FROM A CHURCH, SHE REGULARLY ATTENDED. FOR INFO CHARLOTTE MARTHA POPE WAS EMPLOYED BY HISS UNTIL SOMETIME IN NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE, INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION BY WFO HAS FAILED TO LOCATE RAKIN. FILES IDENT DIV. CONTAIN A CIVIL SERVICE PRINT ON A JULIA RAKIN, COLOR NOT GIVEN. PRINT REFLECTS SHE BORN JULY THREE NINETEEN NINETEEN AND RESIDED AS OF MAY NINETEEN FORTY THREE AT ROUTE FOUR, GREENSBORO, N. C. AT THAT TIME TOOK CSC EXAM FOR POSITION OF JR. CLERK WITH BUREAU INTERNAL REVENUE, GREENSBORO. CHARLOTTE ASCERTAIN IF THIS PERSON WAS MAID FOR HISS.

RECORDED - 66

HOTTEL

74-1333-1761

E S K

31 FEB 10 1949

C.P:lc

74-94

cc: New York (by mail)

LDC:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-9-49 2:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REURTEL FEBRUARY EIGHT, LAST. J. WILMER SUNDELSON ADVISES DOES NOT RECALL FAMILY CHAUFFEUR ANSWERING DESCRIPTION AND PICTURE OF FELIX INSLERMAN. STATES RESIDED WITH MOTHER AT TWO ONE ONE CENTRAL PARK WEST, FROM NINETEEN THIRTYTWO UNTIL SEPTEMBER, THIRTYSEVEN, WHEN MOVED WITH MOTHER TO FOUR FOUR FOUR CENTRAL PARK WEST. BELIEVES NO FAMILY CHAUFFEUR EMPLOYED WHILE FAMILY RESIDENTS AT FOUR FOUR FOUR CENTRAL PARK BUT REMOTE POSSIBILITY ONLY EXISTS CHAUFFEUR SO EMPLOYED WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF J. WILMER SUNDELSON. SAYS MOTHERS BUSINESS RECORDS SHOULD REFLECT ANY PAYMENT MADE TO CHAUFFEUR. RECALLS ONLY TWO CHAUFFEURS, NEITHER FITS DESCRIPTION OF INSLERMAN.

RECORDED - 66

HOTTEL

74-1335-1762
F B I

EX-69

31 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-4657

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL;
ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY

Reference is made to the teletype from the Washington Field Office to Baltimore and New York dated February 3, 1949, regarding the authority to interview STANLEY BLUMBERG, Mrs. ROBERT LEE, Dr. SIDNEY LIEBERMAN and ARDLEIGH BURKE.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

It is believed advisable to hold in abeyance the interview with STANLEY BLUMBERG until after the results of the reinterview with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO by the El Paso Office and with the divorced wife of STANLEY BLUMBERG by the Denver Office, are obtained. The El Paso and Denver Offices will therefore kindly expedite interviews with these two individuals and furnish the results of their interviews to Baltimore.

Mrs. ROBERT IEE and Dr. SIDNEY LIEBERMAN will not be interviewed unless additional information from the interview with RENO indicates that these interviews would be productive. In the event RENO does not satisfactorily identify the "big bear", it is believed possible the identity of this individual may be obtained through ARDLEIGH BURKE. It is therefore suggested that the Washington Field Office be advised by the El Paso Office concerning the results of RENO's being reinterviewed regarding the identity of this individual.

JFF:AC
65-1642
cc-New York
Denver
El Paso
Washington Field

RECORDED - 66 | 94-1333-1763
F B I

EX-69 31 FEB 10 1949

53 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-4658

DDC:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-9-49 3:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR, FBI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RE PHILADELPHIA TEL FEBRUARY 2, LAST, SETTING OUT LEAD TO INTERVIEW FELIX MORLEY, BROTHER OF CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, AND FORMER EDITOR OF "WASHINGTON POST". CITY DIRECTORY REFLECTS MORLEY NOW EDITOR "SUNOCO THREE STAR EXTRA" RADIO NEWS PROGRAM. WFO INDICES REFLECT MORLEY PROBABLY FRIENDLY TO BUREAU BUT REPORTED MEMBER CAPITOL CITY FORUM, 1941, ALLEGED RADICAL LECTURE GROUP. INDICES REFLECT NATIONAL REPUBLIC MAGAZINE, 1941, ALLEGES CERTIFIED EVIDENCE CONCERNING "COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS" OF MORLEY. RETEL DOES NOT INDICATE MORLEY KNOWS HISS BUT MERELY STATES MORLEY "MOST CONVERSANT WITH RADICAL ELEMENT IN WASHINGTON". UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY, MORLEY WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED.

HOUTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 66 74-1882-1764

INDEXED - 66

EX-69

Kisseloff-4659

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Peterson
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH 7 AND BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 9 253 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL PERJURY ESP R. IN INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS YESTERDAY HE ADVISED THEY HAD TWO MAIDS IN BALTIMORE. FIRST WAS ONE EDITH, LAST NAME UNKNOWN, EMPLOYED BY CHAMBERS FAMILY "MATTER OF MONTHS" WHILE CHAMBERS RESIDED ON EUTAW PLACE, BALTIMORE. EDITH DESCRIBED AS FIVE FEET FIVE OR SIX, SLIGHT BUILD, CHOCOLATE COLORED AND PROBABLY IN UPPER TWENTIES. EDITH SECURED THROUGH MISS TYSON, LANDLADY AT NINE NAUGHT THREE ST. PAUL ST. AND CHAMBERS BELIEVES SHE CAN SUPPLY EDITH-S LAST NAME. EDITH MARRIED, HAD NO CHILDREN AND HUSBAND WAS MECHANIC IN GARAGE OR FILLING STATION LOCATED ON GREEN-MOUNT AVE. ALSO KNOWN AS YORK ROAD IN BALTIMORE. CHAMBERS RECALLS EDITH SAW PRISCILLA HISS ONCE WHILE LATTER, MRS CHAMBERS, AND BABY SITTING IN PART IN FRONT OF EUTAW PLACE RESIDENCE. CHAMBERS SUGGESTED POSSIBLE THAT EDITH MAY ALSO HAVE SEEN THE HISS AT NINE NAUGHT THREE ST. PAUL ST. RESIDENCE. SECOND MAID ONE EVELYN, LAST NAME UNKNOWN, EMPLOYED BY CHAMBERS AT ARCHENTERELY TERRACE AND MOUNT ROYAL TERRACE IN BALTIMORE. DESCRIBED AS FIVE FEET SEVEN, NEGRO BUT VERY LIGHT COLORED, AMBER COLORED EYES, SOMEWHAT CAUCASIAN LOOKING AND FAIRL LARGE BONED. EVELYN FREQUENTED NEGRO NIGHTCLUBS, WAS MARRIED,

RECORDED - 66 100-333-1765

INDEXED - 66 31 FEB 10 1949

END PAGE ONE

53 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-4660

WA7 BA1 PAGE TWO

AND HUSBAND HAD "SWANK CAR." CHAMBERS DOES NOT RECALL HOW THEY GOT EVELYN BUT THINKS IF EDITH LOCATED, SHE CAN FURNISH EVELYN-S LAST NAME. STATES ALSO POSSIBLE EVELYN SAW EITHER ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS. REQUEST BUREAU LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MAIDS.

Ohiss

Balto.??

SCHEIDT

WA HOLD PLS

BA ACK AND DISC PLS

NL .NY R 1 BA

1765

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

Tolson

FBI, EL PASO 2-8-49 6-35 PM MST BPR

DIRECTOR, FBI, SACS NEW YORK CITY, WASHINGTON FIELD AND BALTIMORE

----------U R G E N T----------

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO INTERVIEWED SEVENTH AND EIGHTH INSTANT. IN GENERAL ADMITS INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BUREAU IS CORRECT BUT ALSO ADMITS HE HAS NOT FURNISHED ALL INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION. NOW STATES PHOTO OF DAVID CARPENTER IS THE CLOSEST TO BERNIE, HOWEVER IDENTIFICATOON NOT POSITIVE AND TENTATIVE IDENTIFICATION MADE SOLELY ON BASIS OF PHOTOGRAPHS EXHIBITED TO HIM. RENO REFUSED TO ANSWER FOLLOWING QEUSTIONS UNTIL HE HAD CONFERRED WITH HIS ATTORNEY EDWARD SCHEUNEMANN OF DENVER, COLORADO. QUOTE HAVE YOU SEEN BERNIE SUBSEQUENT TO CHAMBERS WITHDRAWAL. UNQUOTE. DID JESSE ZIMMERMAN AND ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN HAVE ANY ESPIONAGE CONNECTIONS UNQUOTE. WHO ARE A PROFESSOR OF JOURNALISM AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FIRST NAME FRANCIS AND WIFE FIRST NAMES ANNA MAE WITH WHOM YOU STAYED IN NEW YORK TO SEE ASKLOF OFF, UNQUOTE. RENO REQUESTED REINTERVIEW FEBRUARY FOURTEENTH NEXT AFTER CONFERENCE WITH HIS ATTORNEY. REPORT FOLLOWS.

RECORDED - 65

124-1333-1766

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BROWN

INDEXED - 66

31 FEB 10 1949

END

ACK PIN ORDERPLS

WA 838PM OK FBI WA LS

NYC OK FBI NYC MAR TU

BA OK FBI BA CR

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-4662

53 FEB 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 MAC

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Information has been received by this office to the effect that one RAYMOND D. JAMESON was a friend and neighbor of ALGER HISS. JAMESON lived at 3334 Volta Place, N. W., Georgetown, D. C. in 1942 and 1943, at which time ALGER HISS lived at 3415 Volta Place, N. W.

Washington Field Office Informant [redacted] who over a long period has furnished this office with a great deal of very reliable information, advises that RAYMOND D. (JIM) JAMESON and his wife are well known to her. Informant states JAMESON was born about 1896, his father died at an early age, and he was reared by a very domineering mother. His first contact with Communist and persons generally in the left wing movement, came about through the fact that he was a free lance writer who wrote a great deal of poor material. The only people he could find who would consider publishing his work were publishing houses operated by the left wing group. These people accepted and published his work primarily because he came from an established family of good American background and his name lent an air of respectability to their establishments. Due to these circumstances and primarily to advance himself with these people, JAMESON became quite outspoken in his pro-leftist and anti-capitalist utterances.

b2
b7D

[redacted] advises that while he has given a great deal of lip service to the Communists, he has never become a member of the Communist Party, to the best of her knowledge.

JAMESON became a professor of English or American Literature at some school in China. He was fired from this position because of drunkenness. On his return to the United States, he claimed he had been discharged because of his liberal tendencies. JAMESON and his wife became close friends of [redacted] whom they knew to be a member of the Communist Party.

The JAMESONS got along well with ARCHIBALD MacLIESH and ALGER HISS, and became close friends of the HISSES after moving to Volta Place, N. W., in 1942.

JAMESON was employed at the Library of Congress prior to the time that MacLIESH took over there, and after MacLIESH took over, rose rapidly in that service. At the time of the HITLER-STALIN pact, MacLIESH became violently anti-Russian and so did the JAMESONS. The JAMESONS then ignored [redacted] but informant

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DEC 16 1964

JEH:cl
74-94
cc - Portland (encl) (AMSD)
cc - New York

RECORDED - 66 | 74-1333-176
F B I

INDEXED - 66

31 FEB 10 1949

FEB 16 1949

EX-69

Kisseloff-4663

JEH:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
February 8, 1949

was able to keep in touch with them through members of informant's family who were still considered acceptable by the JAMESONS. After the German attack on Russia, informant once more became socially acceptable to the JAMESONS. Mr. JAMESON was subsequently fired from his position at the Library of Congress, again due to his drinking. He subsequently was employed by the Red Cross and was sent to the South Pacific possibly to Australia, and his wife went to the Far East, possibly China. After V-J Day, the JAMESONS returned to Washington, D. C. and he became the historian for the Red Cross. [redacted] was once more very closely associated with them.

This employment was terminated, probably due to completion of the work for which JAMESON was hired. Subsequent to this, [redacted] was advised that JAMESON was planning, together with the Foreign Editor of the "Washington Post" newspaper, to start a movement in support of the Chinese Communists in their efforts to overthrow the Chinese Government, but nothing came of this. b2 b7D

The informant last saw the JAMESONS in about June, 1948, at which time, he was desperate for employment. He was at that time still talking pro-Communist to informant. Informant very definitely feels that JAMESON's association with the Communists was a matter of self convenience. [redacted] feels JAMESON is strictly an opportunist who now realizes that the Communists have lost their power to advance his personal ambitions. Informant feels certain that JAMESON must be aware of ALGER HISS' connection with the Communist Party and feels he will give information to agents of this Bureau if properly approached.

In view of the foregoing, it is requested that JAMESON be interviewed at the home of his mother, Mrs. JAMESON, Route 4, Box 104, Corvallis, Oregon. This interview should be handled by an agent experienced in Communist and Espionage matters. It is felt that this interview will have to be conducted on a friendly basis, but that JAMESON should be made to understand that this Bureau is fully aware of the extent of his association with ALGER HISS and that he must therefore be aware of HISS' Communist affiliations. It is felt that this interview has the greatest opportunity for success if JAMESON's feeling that the Communists are of no further use to his personal ambitions can be made a conviction.

In conducting this interview, there are two things that should be carefully borne in mind, first, that the interview be conducted in such a manner as to avoid exposing the Washington Field Office informant and secondly, that JAMESON is very anti-TRUMAN.

This interview should be expeditiously conducted in line with the instruction contained in Bureau teletype to all SACS, dated January 10, 1949.

1767

Kisseloff-4664

JEH:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
February 8, 1949

For the assistance of the Portland Office, there are being forwarded herewith as enclosures, photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his wife.

In addition to interviewing JAMESON generally relative to his knowledge of and association with the ALGER HISSES, he should be interviewed specifically as to any knowledge he may have of the following:

1. The identity of all friends and associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and these persons' last address known to him.

2. The identity of any maids or other domestic employees of the HISSES known to him, particularly as of 1938.

3. Whether or not he ever saw any typewriters in possession of the HISSES, if so their make, style, or any other information concerning them.

4. Does he have any typed material from the HISSES; if so, procure same and forward to FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes.

The Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices should be advised of the results of this interview as soon as it has been completed.

1267

Kisseloff-4665

Origin: NEW YORK CITY — CONFIDENTIAL — File No. 65-3290

Made at:	Date Made:	Period:	Made by:
CHICAGO, ILL.	1/14/49	12/24,27,28,29,30/48;1/3-7,10,11/49.	WESLEY A. ANDERSON WAA-EAK

Title:	Character:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.; ALGER HISS, Et al.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R.

Classified by ... Declassify on: OADR

Synopsis:

HERMAN L. MEYER, former fellow employee of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Aberdeen Proving Grounds from 1944 to 1946, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BLACKWELL, friends of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, GERALD J. MATCHETT, friend of PHILLIP RENO since 1932 and fellow employee in 1943 at the War Labor Board, Denver, Colorado, and EINER P. FLINT, fellow employee of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN at Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. from 1930 to 1944, all interviewed, and furnished no derogatory information concerning persons with whom they are acquainted. Pertinent typewriting specimens obtained from several sources submitted to FBI Laboratory for comparison, and results of comparison of some specimens with questioned documents summarized. None identified as being typed on same typewriter as questioned documents. Repair records of Washington Branch of Woodstock Typewriter Company not available at factory for years prior to 1942. Information concerning ALGER HISS from American Bar Association and concerning MORRIS ASIMOW from Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation set out. THOMAS FANSLER, brother of PRISCILLA HISS, when interviewed was very hostile and refused to state whether he has any typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Review of personnel file at War Assets Administration of RALPH FANSLER, brother of PRISCILLA HISS, and review of Masonic Lodge membership record of THOMAS L. FANSLER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE 2/16/82 BY

DECLASSIFIED BY ... ON 8-7-80

COPIES DESTROYED 96 DEC 16 1964

cc AAG Campbell 5-4-49

CONFIDENTIAL

Agents & Form ...

Do Not Write In These Spaces

Copies
5 - Bureau (AMSD)
1 - Los Angeles (Inf.) (AMSD)
1 - Washington Field (Inf.) (AMSD)
3 - New York (1-Special Assistant to Attorney General, T. J. DONEGAN)
1 - Baltimore (Inf.) (AMSD)
1 - Denver (Inf.) (AMSD)
1 - Chicago

REC... 31 FEB 10 1949

INDEXED

COPY IN FILE

SEARCHED

Kisseloff-4666

CONFIDENTIAL

her father, failed to produce any typewritten specimens.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bufile 74-1333.
Report of SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON dated December 23, 1948 at Chicago, Illinois.
Denver teletype to Chicago, December 22, 1948.
Bureau teletypes to Chicago, December 22 and 23, 1948, and January 3, 1949.
Philadelphia teletype to Chicago, December 24, 1948.
Report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER dated December 23, 1948 at Detroit, Michigan.
Washington Field teletypes to Chicago, December 27, 1948, and January 4 and 5, 1949.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York, New York.
Springfield teletype to Chicago, January 5, 1949.
New York teletype to Chicago, January 5, 1949.
Bulet to New York, January 5, 1949.

DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois

INTERVIEWS RELATIVE TO PRINCIPAL FIGURES

HERMAN L. MEYER
Mathematics Department
Eckhart Hall
University of Chicago

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

On January 4, 1949 Mr. MEYER advised the writer and SA ROBERT J. WILSON that he first met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in February or March, 1944 when MEYER was assigned to a research section at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, of which RENO was also a member. This section was under the leadership of EDWARD J. MC SHANE, and others working in the section were ARTHUR S. PETERS, JOHN L. KELLEY, A. T. MORRIS, HERB FEDERER and KIRK FORT. The latter two were in the United States Army. After seven or eight months on this job MEYER moved into a room directly across the hall from RENO in what he recalled to be the Dormitory for Baldwin Manor, Aberdeen, Maryland, and both occupied bachelor quarters in this dormitory until about September, 1946 when MEYER left this employment.

MEYER emphasized that he came to know RENO intimately in that he

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Kisseloff-4667

worked with him daily and conversed with him on many occasions. On some of these occasions RENO had been drinking quite heavily. MEYER stated that RENO had previously suffered a nervous breakdown, with the result that he was inclined to be moody and actually had few close daily associates at the project. During the many conversations MEYER had with RENO he stated that RENO never mentioned that he was a member of the Communist Party or indicated that in any way he was active in or sympathetic with this organization. MEYER did not notice any activities on RENO's part which would indicate any affiliation with the Communist Party. MEYER thought that on one occasion RENO may have said something to the effect that while he was in college he was affiliated with "radical outfits," but had not been associated with such organizations since that time. However, MEYER was not sure that this statement had been made by RENO, and emphasized that he would not testify that this statement had been made.

During the time MEYER and RENO were at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, five employees were fired by the Army for security reasons, and MEYER and RENO, along with many others, were active in promoting open meetings designed, according to MEYER, to make the charges against these persons public. MEYER did not know of any Communist Party sponsorship involved in promoting these meetings and stated he did not know the nature of the charges against the five employees. RENO, on one occasion, went to see an archbishop in Baltimore in an attempt to have him use influence in protecting the interests of the five employees.

In his many conversations with RENO, MEYER never heard the latter mention ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and MEYER never noticed anything which would indicate that RENO was furnishing any information to unauthorized persons, including CHAMBERS. In this connection MEYER stated that he never had any reason to suspect RENO was affiliated with any Communist Party underground movement, and prior to the recent newspaper publicity, MEYER did not have any knowledge of the alleged activities of CHAMBERS or HISS.

MEYER concluded by saying he never suspected RENO of any illegal activity, and in fact felt that he was a very conscientious hard-worker, whom MEYER considered to be one of the civilian heroes of the war.

In addition to persons listed above as having worked in the same section at Aberdeen, MEYER stated that J. V. LEWIS came to the Proving Grounds about the time MEYER left and reportedly is still employed there with the result that he may also know RENO. MEYER was unable to furnish any additional information concerning RENO's associates in Washington, stated that on an occasion when MEYER planned a trip to Colorado, RENO furnished him a list of some of his relatives and the following friends in the West.

destroyed prior to repair 11-4-78 JS

1768

Chicago file 65-3290

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FREDERICK MOKLER
Editor of a newspaper
Casper, Wyoming

Mrs. ROSE KLEIN
Winspear, Idaho

VICTOR BURKE
Boulder, Colorado

BRUCE and ETHEL PORTER
Jackson, Wyoming

JAMES AMASE
Route 3
Jackson, Wyoming

JAMES BORD
Route 3
Jackson, Wyoming

MARTIN COLLEY
Forest Ranger
Fremont Pass
244 West Third Street
Leadville, Colorado

BILL COLLEY
Climax, Colorado

ED SCHUENEMAN
Leadville, Colorado

GEORGE and CLARA CONKLIN
Leadville, Colorado

WILBUR STUART
Salida, Colorado

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL
1500 Melody Avenue
Lake Forest, Illinois

Re: ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS

On December 30, 1948 ETHEL BLACKWELL advised the writer and

1168

Special Agent ROBERT J. WILSON that she first knew ALGER HISS slightly in Baltimore where they both were reared and both attended the Baltimore Friends School at different times. Their acquaintance was very casual during this period and she saw him again when he was at Harvard University and she was attending Radcliffe College. ALGER HISS was in the class of her husband's sister at John Hopkins University. Mrs. BLACKWELL became re-acquainted with ALGER HISS and met Mrs. ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C. at the time his step-son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, became a student at the Landon School in Bethesda, Maryland. Mrs. BLACKWELL at first thought this was in 1934, but after reviewing a recent letter from ALGER HISS, which will be described later, she set this date as 1936, at which time both Mrs. BLACKWELL and her husband, GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, were teaching at the Landon School.

Subsequently, Mrs. BLACKWELL became better acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS than she did with ALGER, inasmuch as she saw Mrs. HISS quite frequently because of their mutual interest in music, with the result that they attended some concerts and other functions together. However, she and Mr. BLACKWELL saw both Mr. and Mrs. HISS two or three times a year from 1936 until December of 1941. The BLACKWELLs left Washington in 1942, since which time they have corresponded with the HISSes occasionally. On at least one occasion Mr. and Mrs. BLACKWELL were at the HISS home for dinner.

TIMOTHY HOBSON remained in the Landon School for about two or three years and also was in the choir of the Christ Church, Georgetown, where Mrs. BLACKWELL was in charge of music. Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS occasionally attended this church. With respect to TIMOTHY HOBSON's attendance at the Landon School, Mrs. BLACKWELL recalled that on one occasion ALGER HISS sent a letter to the Headmaster concerning his attendance, and this letter was read at a faculty meeting. She did not know whether the letter was typewritten.

During the interview, Mrs. BLACKWELL's husband, GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, returned to their home, and affirmed the above facts. Both stated that during their association with Mr. and Mrs. HISS they never heard either make any statements or noticed either engage in any activity which would indicate that the HISSes were members of the Communist Party or affiliated with this organization in any way. During the period from September, 1939 to June, 1940 when Russia and Germany were working together in an alliance, they stated they had little association with the HISSes, but did not notice any change in attitude of Mr. and Mrs. HISS concerning foreign affairs. Both emphasized that they have the greatest respect and admiration for both Mr. and Mrs. HISS, and never had any suspicion that either were engaged in any activity detrimental to the United States.

Prior to recent publicity in the newspapers, neither Mr. nor Mrs.

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BLACKWELL heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and never knew of any association of CHAMBERS with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Also, they never had any reason to believe that ALGER HISS was furnishing information to CHAMBERS or anyone else outside the government. Both Mr. and Mrs. BLACKWELL stated they did not know whether Mr. and Mrs. HISS owned a typewriter or had one in their home. Their last association with Mr. and Mrs. HISS was on December 23, 1941 at a party in Washington, D. C. given by L. CORRIN STRONG and his wife, Mrs. ALICE TROWBRIDGE STRONG. Mr. STRONG was a high ranking officer in the United States Army. The only other associates of the HISSes known to Mr. and Mrs. BLACKWELL were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. SLOCUM KINGSBURY
Washington, D. C.
(Mr. KINGSBURY is an architect)

WILLIAM TRIPLETT
Headmaster of the Landon School
Bethesda, Maryland

Prior to 1948 the BLACKWELLs did not recall receiving any typewritten correspondence from either Mr. or Mrs. HISS, but in 1948 received two typewritten letters from ALGER HISS on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment and International Peace, together with a carbon copy of a letter on the same letterhead dated October 20, 1948, from ALGER HISS to Rev. J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, St. Mary's Rectory, Ardmore, Pennsylvania. They could not locate one of the letters from Mr. HISS but located a letter dated October 20, 1948, in which HISS states that he believed they first knew the BLACKWELLs at the time TIM entered Landon in the fall of 1936. He also refers to various occasions when he and PRISCILLA and the BLACKWELLs went to Christ Church for the evening services. In the letter to Rev. ARMSTRONG, HISS informs him that he may have seen the press accounts of what HISS describes as irresponsible and fantastic accusations to which he has been subject since early in August, and that HISS is engaged in the laborious task of demonstrating one by one that various of what he describes as hallucinatory statements by CHAMBERS are contrary to reality. HISS states in this letter that one of CHAMBERS' fantasies was that HISS was forbidden to go to church, and that the time to which CHAMBERS would be referring would begin in early winter 1945 and extend for a year or two. HISS stated that this coincided with the spring when he moved to 2095 P Street in Georgetown, which would be about the time Rev. ARMSTRONG came to the Christ Church.

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HISS believed that either in the spring or fall of 1935 he and

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his wife began occasionally to attend Christ Church services and that about that time TIM (TIM HOBSON) became one of the choir boys. HISS continued in the letter that their interest in Christ Church continued as they attended regularly, but that TIM ceased his activities in the choir because of a serious accident on February 19, 1937. HISS asked Rev. ARMSTRONG to write him concerning the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. HISS at the Christ Church and TIMMY's activity in the choir. The BLACKWELLs made available both letters by registered mail. In submitting a copy of the letter to Rev. ARMSTRONG, Mrs. BLACKWELL, in a letter to this office, advised that she and Mr. BLACKWELL were hesitant to send this letter because it was confidential. In this connection, the writer advised Mrs. BLACKWELL that she and Mr. BLACKWELL should feel that there was no compulsion to make any material available, and it was desired that they make up their minds whether to submit the letters with this in mind. It should be noted that the October 20, 1948 letter to the BLACKWELLs from ALGER HISS was also for the purpose of establishing attendance of the HISS family at church.

Information in the files of the Chicago Office indicates that GERMINA RABINOWITCH, an alleged Soviet espionage agent, in applying for citizenship, had listed Mrs. GEORGE BLACKWELL, Lake Forest Academy, with the Immigration & Naturalization Service as a person who could verify her residence during 1940 at Plainfield, Vermont. It should be noted that GEORGE H. BLACKWELL presently is a teacher at the Lake Forest Academy. Mr. GEORGE BLACKWELL was also listed with the Immigration & Naturalization Service by EMILE SIEGMUND GRUNBERG as a person who could verify his residence at Plainfield, Vermont from June, 1940 to August, 1940. GRUNBERG was known as a contact of RABINOWITCH. In this connection, the BLACKWELLs both advised that they were in charge of a camp for the American Friends Service Committee at Plainfield, Vermont during the summer of 1940, and at this camp were refugees from Europe. They recalled GRUNBERG being there but could not recall RABINOWITCH. The fact that the BLACKWELLs were directors of this camp was previously verified by DONALD B. WATT, Director of the Experiment in International Living, Inc., Putney, Vermont, who stated that GEORGE BLACKWELL was a high type person who had been recommended by FRANCIS SAYRE of the State Department. During the interview with GEORGE H. BLACKWELL he commented that FRANCIS SAYRE was an old friend of his family.

GERALD J. MATCHETT
1551 East 65th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Re: PHILLIP RENO

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Mr. MATCHETT, who is presently a professor in the Department of Economics, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, on December 23, 1948 advised the writer and Special Agent STIG A. LARSON that he first met PHILLIP RENO when both were students at the University of Colorado in 1930

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and both were active in debating. They attended this school together from 1932 to 1934 and lived in the same apartment with several other students during the spring quarter of 1933 and all of 1934. During this period they were closely associated, and MATCHETT stated he knew RENO was not a member of the Communist Party at that time. After leaving school MATCHETT saw very little of RENO except for occasional contacts until 1942, although they corresponded irregularly. To the best of his recollection, late in 1942 while MATCHETT was with the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado, PHILLIP RENO also became associated with this agency there in the Disputes Division. During working hours they did not associate because MATCHETT was in the Wage Stabilization Division, and during the time RENO was there, which MATCHETT believed to be about four or five months, their contact was limited to occasional lunches and social contacts. RENO resigned after his wife died in 1943.

During this period MATCHETT stated he and RENO never discussed anything relating to Communism. Since 1943 MATCHETT has seen PHILLIP RENO during the summers in Colorado and both spent the entire summer of 1948 in Denver where they saw each other regularly. In the summer of 1948 MATCHETT also met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO whom he had not known previously except for meeting him about 1932 at the University of Colorado. He stated he knew nothing concerning the activities of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. MATCHETT stated he has had many conversations with PHILLIP RENO on many different subjects and regards him as a Liberal. He does not know whether RENO is a member of the Communist Party, but stated that he would be surprised if he is because of RENO's philosophical differences with what MATCHETT believes to be the Communist Party theory and Communist Party program. MATCHETT also stated he believes PHILLIP RENO is not a Communist because from many conversations with him, he has concluded that RENO is interested in refuting or approving ideas on the basis of the merit of the idea itself rather than on the basis of an established Party line.

In explaining why he believed RENO to be a Liberal, he stated that RENO would not criticize a person for being a Communist, is opposed to labeling persons Communist, and believed in many principles associated with Liberal thinking. RENO has told MATCHETT that he would readily associate and work with Communists, although MATCHETT could cite no specific instances where RENO had Communist friends or associates. According to MATCHETT, RENO has been engaged in political work in the Rocky Mountain Region during the recent past, and MATCHETT believes RENO told him of meeting and associating with several Communist Party members in this work. Last summer while MATCHETT and RENO were associating regularly RENO expressed himself as being incensed

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with the way Communist Party officials had interfered in the Progressive Party. MATCHETT emphasized that RENO made these statements only in private conversations and did not want his attitude to become public because he objected to what he called "Red-baiting" in this manner. MATCHETT emphasized that he has always thought a great deal of PHILLIP RENO and they are close friends.

In connection with RENO's work with the federal government, MATCHETT stated that no information ever came to his attention indicating that RENO was or may have been removing official documents from the government files or furnishing information orally to any unauthorized persons. MATCHETT never had any knowledge that either PHILLIP or FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO were in any way associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or had supplied information to any of these persons. Prior to newspaper publicity, MATCHETT did not know of any association between HISS and CHAMBERS.

Dr. EINER P. FLINT
Armour Research Institute
34th and Federal Streets
Chicago, Illinois

Re: WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

On December 29, 1948 Dr. FLINT advised the writer and SA ROBERT J. WILSON that he first met WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN in 1930 shortly after both started to work at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., at which time both were assigned to the Clay and Silicate Division. Later FLINT transferred to the Sugar Division, but their contact continued and both he and PIGMAN took graduate work together at the University of Maryland, PIGMAN from about 1932 to 1936 and FLINT from 1934 to 1936. They visited in each others homes infrequently and their social contacts were not regular. At the Bureau of Standards Dr. FLINT saw PIGMAN frequently until 1944 when both left this agency. Dr. FLINT stated that he was at PIGMAN's home on one or two occasions during the winter and spring of 1934 and also was at the home of J. S. ROGERS on one occasion. When at the homes of PIGMAN and ROGERS, ARTHUR U. THEUER, L. A. PALMER, ROGERS and HERBERT F. INSLEY were also present. According to FLINT, these gatherings were for social and academic purposes and not in any way sponsored by the Communist Party or any other organization. FLINT stated he does not recall that the question of the Communist Party was ever discussed.

With respect to PIGMAN, FLINT stated that he considers him to be a person who believes in some Socialistic ideas, and explained by stating that PIGMAN believes the government should own and control certain basic industries. FLINT never had any information come to his attention nor did PIGMAN ever make any statements indicating that he was a member of or sympathetic with the Communist Party or a member of any organization controlled by the Communist Party. FLINT emphasized that he respects PIGMAN and never in any

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way suspected that PIGMAN had furnished documents from the Bureau of Standards or had furnished information orally to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other person outside the government. Further, he never knew of any association of PIGMAN with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS or of any association between the latter two. Dr. FLINT never heard of DAVID CARPENTER who, according to previous investigation in this case, introduced CHAMBERS to WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. Dr. FLINT stated that he knows GEORGE LEROY PIGMAN slightly, but can furnish no information concerning him.

TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS

WHEELER SAMMONS, JR., A. N. Marquis Company, Chicago, publishers of Who's Who, advised that material pertaining to ALGER HISS first appeared in the monthly supplement of Who's Who and then was added to the Adenda of Volume 24, which was published for the years 1946 and 1947. He reappeared in Volume 25 and is to be included in Volume 26 which will be published for 1950 and 1951. After a thorough search of the company's files pertaining to those volumes, including a search of original data obtained from persons included therein, Mr. SAMMONS advised that the only material submitted by HISS which could be located was a printer's copy of a form for Volume 26, which was forwarded to HISS and returned by him with typewritten corrections listed in the space provided. This original form was made available to the writer by Mr. SAMMONS and was submitted to the FBI Laboratory on December 29, 1948 for comparison with questioned documents in this case.

In a report dated December 31, 1948 the Laboratory advised that the typewriting specimen appearing in this document, which was designated as K114, was not prepared on the machine which was used to prepare Specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case.

JOHN B. VERCOE, President, Rosehill Cemetery Company, 5800 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, on January 4, 1949, produced their File 1645 pertaining to Lot 13, Section 112, which originally was purchased by THOMAS L. FANSIER, father of PRISCILLA HISS. Upon examination of this file by Mr. VERCOE and the writer, and after a search of other files by Mr. VERCOE, it was ascertained that the only typewritten communications from members of the FANSIER family in possession of the cemetery are the following (FBI Laboratory numbers included to designate each document):

K207 A typewritten letter dated November 23, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning "Gentlemen: I am herewith returning plat..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSIER."

K208 A typewritten letter dated "27 XII 1939" on the stationery FANSIER

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3450 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., beginning "Dear Mr Vercoe: Father wishes me to thank you for..." and signed "DAISY FANSLER."

K209 A typewritten letter dated "April Eighteenth 1933" on the stationery THOMAS L. FANSLER, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, beginning "Gentlemen: I am returning herewith order..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

K210 A typewritten letter dated November 13, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning "Gentlemen: I am enclosing my check for..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

K211 A typewritten letter dated April 11, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin beginning "Gentlemen: Within the next two months..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

K212 A typewritten letter dated November 4, 1929 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin beginning "Gentlemen: I am advised by the J. H. Anderson Monument Company..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

In a report dated January 7, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that after an examination it was concluded that the typewriters used to prepare Specimens K207 through K211 were not used to type Specimens Q6 through Q69, which are the questioned documents in this case. A definite conclusion could not be reached with regard to a comparison of the typewriting appearing on K212 with the typewriting appearing on Specimens Q6 through Q69. There were certain typewriting characteristics appearing in K212 and the questioned typewriting Q6 through Q69 which are in common, but there are also typewriting characteristics appearing in the known typewriting which do not appear in the typewriting on the questioned documents.

The referenced Springfield teletype dated January 5, 1949 advised that ALGER HISS authored an article entitled "The General Assembly of United Nations," which appeared in the Illinois Law Review for January and February, 1947. Miss MARIE CHRISTIANSON, Business Secretary, Illinois Law Review, Northwestern University Law School, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, advised that the original manuscript submitted by ALGER HISS had been returned to him, however, she made available the following letters written by HISS with respect to this article:

1. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated October 29, 1946, beginning "Dear Mrs. Palmer: I have received your letter of October 17..." and signed

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"ALGER HISS."

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2. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated November 25, beginning "Dear Mrs. Palmer: I have made the necessary arrangements..." and signed "ALGER HISS."

3. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated December 10, 1946, beginning "Dear Mrs. Palmer: As I promised you..." signed "ALGER HISS."

4. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated January 13, 1947, beginning "Dear Mr. Melchior: Your letter of January 9..." signed ALGER HISS."

By letter dated January 7, 1949 the above typewritten letters were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents in this case.

The referenced Bureau letter to New York dated January 5, 1949 advised that ALGER HISS delivered an address at Northwestern University during 1946 and requested that the University be contacted for any typewritten correspondence from HISS. It should be noted that the above letters obtained from the Illinois Law Review contained information as to HISS' address on November 12, 1946 at the Law School.

Mr. HAROLD C. HAVIGHURST, Dean, Northwestern University Law School, after reviewing the file concerning the lecture delivered by ALGER HISS on the above date in Chicago, advised that the following is the only additional correspondence from HISS available at the Northwestern University:

Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State, Washington, dated November 13, 1946, beginning "Dear Dean Green: I want to take this occasion..." and signed by ALGER HISS.

Mr. HAVIGHURST was questioned regarding the possibility that correspondence from HISS prior to the lecture might be located, but he advised that none is available. He added that he knew who arranged the address and how this was accomplished, but did not desire to make this information available.

By letter dated January 11, 1949 the above letter was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents.

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As previously stated, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, Lake Forest, Illinois, furnished two typewritten letters from ALGER HISS, which are described as follows:

1. Typewritten letter dated October 20, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment and International Peace, addressed to GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, beginning "Dear George: I am enclosing a copy of a letter..." and signed by ALGER HISS.

2. A carbon copy of a typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment and International Peace, consisting of two pages, addressed to the Rev. J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, St. Mary's Rectory, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, dated October 20, 1948. This letter begins "Dear Gil: You may have seen the press accounts of the irresponsible and fantastic accusations to which I have been subject since early in August..." and is signed by ALGER HISS.

By letter dated January 7, 1949 these letters were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION

MELVIN O. JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer, Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, on January 6, 1949 advised that repair records of the Woodstock Company, Washington Branch, for prior to 1942 are not available at the Woodstock Company's main office at the factory. Mr. JOHNSON explained that the Washington Branch was closed in 1946 and that any records which may have been returned to the main office at the time have been destroyed. The records since 1942 for the Washington Branch are those which always were maintained at the main office.

MARGARET HANSCHMANN, who is in charge of the Record Room, American Bar Association, 1138 North Dearborn, advised SA STIG A. LARSON that ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street, Washington 7, D. C., had been elected to the American Bar Association on January 27, 1947, and as of February 20, 1948 his address was changed to 22 East Eighth Street, New York City. He continues to be a member in good standing, but no specimens of his handwriting or typewritten communications from him appear in the records.

FLORENCE M. GUERNIER, Membership Secretary in the Membership Department, American Bar Association, advised SA LARSON that her records consisted only of an application for membership by HISS in handwriting

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and contained the following: He was admitted to practice in Massachusetts in 1931 where he was associated for two years with the firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He was also admitted to practice in New York State. His application was endorsed by ROY VALANCE of 3016 43rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who, according to Miss GUERNIER, also sent in the application. She also stated that VALANCE was then active in the affairs of the International Comparative Law Section of the American Bar Association in Washington, D.C. and had sent in a number of applications from Washington, D.C. Miss GUERNIER conducted a thorough search of the files in her office without locating any typewritten material emanating from HISS.

Referenced New York teletype dated January 5, 1949 requested that all information in the files of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, Chicago, concerning MORRIS ASIMOW be obtained. Miss ANNE WOODS, Personnel Office, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, 208 South LaSalle Street, made available the handprinted application of MORRIS ASIMOW and a personnel card transcribing information from this application. According to the personnel card, ASIMOW was employed in the Metallurgical Department at Chicago as a contact representative from July 13, 1936 to May 31, 1937, at which time he was transferred to Gary, Indiana. The following information was obtained from those personnel records:

Date of birth:	November 27, 1906
Place of birth:	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Address:	7931 Manistee, Chicago, Illinois
Telephone:	South Shore 2490
Social Security Number:	321-05-6950
Family:	LILLIAN - wife, born November 28, 1908. The application stated that ASIMOW was living with his wife, but an additional address for her in the file was 1423 Yewell St., Iowa City, Iowa. RUTH - daughter, born October 18, 1931. ROBERT - son, born October 26, 1932. HARRY ASIMOW - father, born in Russia. CELIA SLOTMIKOW, mother, born in Russia.
Education:	Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, graduated 1923. University of California, four year B.S. Degree 1927.

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University of California, Berkeley, two years, M.S. Degree 1931.
University of California, Berkeley, 3 years, Ph.D. Degree 1934.

Previous employment: Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, Junior Engineer, under J. M. GAYLORD, June 1927 to July 1928.
Grand Metal Stampings Company, Los Angeles, July 1928, as tool and die maker.
O'Keefe & Merrit, Los Angeles, tool and die maker, 1928 and 1929.
HALL-SCOTT Motor Car Company, Berkeley, California, tool and die maker, 1929.
Caterpillar Tractor Company, Berkeley, California, tool and die maker, August 1929.
Polytechnic High School, January 1930 to June 1930, as a teacher.
University of California, August 1930 to May 1936, instructor under B. M. WOODS, Department of Mechanical Engineering.

The following description of ASIMOV was included in the file:

Height:	5 ft. 10 in.
Weight:	165 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black

WILLIAM F. GALLAGHER, Office Manager of the Metallurgical Division, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation for many years, advised that he was slightly acquainted with ASIMOV while the latter was employed by the firm. He reviewed an additional file available in his office, which included a handwritten letter from ASIMOV, and stated that ASIMOV also resided at 1318 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Apartment H-3, in July 1936. He was brought into the company by Mr. R. K. BOWDEN, then in Chicago and now Director of the Quality Surveys Division of the company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. ASIMOV worked under the supervision of JOHN MITCHELL, now in the Alloy Sales Department, Pittsburgh.

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The referenced report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER, dated December 23, 1948 at Detroit, Michigan, requested that THOMAS FANSLER, brother of Mrs

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PRISCILLA HISS, be interviewed and requested to furnish any typewritten material emanating from either Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS in his possession.

On December 29, 1948 Mr. FANSLER was interviewed in his office at the National Safety Council, Civic Opera Building, Chicago, by the writer and SA ROBERT J. WILSON. Mr. FANSLER was extremely hostile and uncooperative and would not commit himself as to whether he had any typewritten material emanating from Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS or would make available any such material. He made the statement he did not think much of the Department of Justice because it is prosecuting an innocent man.

ELIERINE B. HESS, Personnel Division, War Assets Administration, Navy Pier, Chicago, made available the personnel file of RALPH FANSLER, a brother of PRISCILLA HISS, who was employed by this agency from March 26, 1946 to October 19, 1948. Previously he worked for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Detroit from September 28, 1945 until March 25, 1946. The file contained no typewritten material from either Mr. or Mrs. HISS. ALGER HISS was mentioned in his employment application, and in a later letter dated in July 1945 to the RFC, FANSLER stated he hesitated to solicit any aid from ALGER HISS of the State Department.

LLOYD J. JONES, 1245 Elmwood Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, Secretary, Evans Lodge No. 524, Masonic Order, Evanston, reviewed his records and located the handwritten membership card of THOMAS L. FANSLER, who joined the Lodge on October 14, 1890. The record contained no typewritten material and did not record the death of Mr. FANSLER.

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-P E N D I N G-

Chicago file 65-3290

LEADS:

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A copy of this report is being furnished the Los Angeles Office inasmuch as information appears herein relative to MORRIS ASIMOV.

A copy of this report is being furnished the Washington Field Office inasmuch as interviews with persons formerly employed by Washington Government Agencies are included and because of information furnished by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL.

A copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore because of the interview with HERMAN L. MEYER re FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and because of the information regarding TIMOTHY HOBSON's (stepson of ALGER HISS) attendance at Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland, obtained from Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL.

A copy of this report is being furnished to Denver because of information included regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and PHILIP RENO.

The CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

Will interview [redacted] who was familiar with some government employees while in Baltimore, Maryland, and reportedly has been a Communist Party member since the late 1920's. This lead was originally set out by Baltimore teletype to the Director, New York and Chicago dated January 5, 1949.

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Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory comparison with questioned documents of the typewritten letters received from Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, Lake Forest, Illinois, and the Illinois Law Review which were submitted to the Laboratory by letter dated January 7, 1949.

Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory comparison with questioned documents of a typewritten letter furnished by Dean HAROLD HAVIGHURST, Northwestern University Law School, and submitted to the D.C. Laboratory by letter dated January 11, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

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her father, failed to produce any typewritten specimens.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bufile 74-1333.
Report of SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON dated December 23, 1948 at Chicago, Illinois.
Denver teletype to Chicago, December 22, 1948.
Bureau teletypes to Chicago, December 22 and 23, 1948, and January 3, 1949.
Philadelphia teletype to Chicago, December 24, 1948.
Report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER dated December 23, 1948 at Detroit, Michigan.
Washington Field teletypes to Chicago, December 27, 1948, and January 4 and 5, 1949.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York, New York.
Springfield teletype to Chicago, January 5, 1949.
New York teletype to Chicago, January 5, 1949.
Bulet to New York, January 5, 1949.

DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois

INTERVIEWS RELATIVE TO PRINCIPAL FIGURES

HERMAN L. MEYER
Mathematics Department
Eckhart Hall
University of Chicago

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

On January 4, 1949 Mr. MEYER advised the writer and SA ROBERT J. WILSON that he first met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in February or March, 1944 when MEYER was assigned to a research section at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, of which RENO was also a member. This section was under the leadership of EDWARD J. MC SHANE, and others working in the section were ARTHUR S. PETERS, JOHN L. KELLEY, A. T. MORRIS, HERB FEDERER and KIRK FORT. The latter two were in the United States Army. After sev or eight months on this job MEYER moved into a room directly across the from RENO in what he recalled to be the Dormitory for Baldwin Manor, Aberdeen, Maryland, and both occupied bachelor quarters in this dor until about September, 1946 when MEYER left this employment.

MEYER emphasized that he came to know RENO intimately in th

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin: NEW YORK CITY

File No. 65-3290

Made at:	Date Made:	Period:	Made by:
CHICAGO, ILL.	1/14/49	12/24,27,28,29,30/48;1/3-7,10,11/49.	WESLEY A. ANDERSON WAA-EAK

Title:	Character:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.; ALGER HISS, Et al.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY SEAGLE ON 8-7-00 App # 409807/465114

Synopsis:

HERMAN L. MEYER, former fellow employee of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Aberdeen Proving Grounds from 1944 to 1946, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BLACKWELL, friends of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, GERALD J. MATCHETT, friend of PHILLIP RENO since 1932 and fellow employee in 1943 at the War Labor Board, Denver, Colorado, and EINER P. FLINT, fellow employee of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN at Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. from 1930 to 1944, all interviewed, and furnished no derogatory information concerning persons with whom they are acquainted. Pertinent typewriting specimens obtained from several sources submitted to FBI Laboratory for comparison, and results of comparison of some specimens with questioned documents summarized. None identified as being typed on same typewriter as questioned documents. Repair records of Washington Branch of Woodstock Typewriter Company not available at factory for years prior to 1942. Information concerning ALGER HISS from American Bar Association and concerning MORRIS ASIMOW from Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation set out. THOMAS FANSLER, brother of PRISCILLA HISS, when interviewed was very hostile and refused to state whether he has any typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Review of personnel file at War Assets Administration of RALPH FANSLER, brother of PRISCILLA HISS, and review of Masonic Lodge membership record of THOMAS L. FANSLER,

Classified By Declassify on: 2025 DATE 2/1/82 BY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE

Appv'd & For'd	SAC	Do Not Write In These Spaces

Copies
5 - Bureau (AMSD)
1 - Los Angeles (Inf.) (AMSD)
1 - Washington Field (Inf.) (AMSD)
3 - New York (1-Special Assistant to Attorney General, T. J. DONEGAN)
1 - Baltimore (Inf.) (AMSD) (AMSD)
1 - Denver (Inf.) (AMSD)
2 - Chicago

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Kisseloff-4684

worked with him daily and conversed with him on many occasions. On some of these occasions RENO had been drinking quite heavily. MEYER stated that RENO had previously suffered a nervous breakdown, with the result that he was inclined to be moody and actually had few close daily associates at the project. During the many conversations MEYER had with RENO he stated that RENO never mentioned that he was a member of the Communist Party or indicated that in any way he was active in or sympathetic with this organization. MEYER did not notice any activities on RENO's part which would indicate any affiliation with the Communist Party. MEYER thought that on one occasion RENO may have said something to the effect that while he was in college he was affiliated with "radical outfits," but had not been associated with such organizations since that time. However, MEYER was not sure that this statement had been made by RENO, and emphasized that he would not testify that this statement had been made.

During the time MEYER and RENO were at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, five employees were fired by the Army for security reasons, and MEYER and RENO, along with many others, were active in promoting open meetings designed, according to MEYER, to make the charges against these persons public. MEYER did not know of any Communist Party sponsorship involved in promoting those meetings and stated he did not know the nature of the charges against the five employees. RENO, on one occasion, went to see an archbishop in Baltimore in an attempt to have him use influence in protecting the interests of the five employees.

In his many conversations with RENO, MEYER never heard the latter mention ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and MEYER never noticed anything which would indicate that RENO was furnishing any information to unauthorized persons, including CHAMBERS. In this connection MEYER stated that he never had any reason to suspect RENO was affiliated with any Communist Party underground movement, and prior to the recent newspaper publicity, MEYER did not have any knowledge of the alleged activities of CHAMBERS or HISS.

MEYER concluded by saying he never suspected RENO of any illegal activity, and in fact felt that he was a very conscientious hard-worker, whom MEYER considered to be one of the civilian heroes of the war.

In addition to persons listed above as having worked in the same section at Aberdeen, MEYER stated that J. V. LEWIS came to the Proving Grounds about the time MEYER left and reportedly is still employed there, with the result that he may also know RENO. MEYER was unable to furnish any additional information concerning RENO's associates in Washington, but stated that on an occasion when MEYER planned a trip to Colorado, RENO furnished him a list of some of his relatives and the following friends in the West.

destroyed prior to repair 11-4-73 JS

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Chicago file 65-3290

FREDERICK MOKLER
Editor of a newspaper
Casper, Wyoming

Mrs. ROSE KLEIN
Winspear, Idaho

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VICTOR BURKE
Boulder, Colorado

BRUCE and ETHEL PORTER
Jackson, Wyoming

JAMES AMASE
Route 3
Jackson, Wyoming

JAMES BORD
Route 3
Jackson, Wyoming

MARTIN COLLEY
Forest Ranger
Fremont Pass
244 West Third Street
Leadville, Colorado

BILL COLLEY
Climax, Colorado

ED SCHUENEMAN
Leadville, Colorado

GEORGE and CLARA CONKLIN
Leadville, Colorado

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WILBUR STUART
Salida, Colorado

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL
1500 Melody Avenue
Lake Forest, Illinois

Re: ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS

On December 30, 1948 ETHEL BLACKWELL advised the writer

identified personally
reviewed 11-4-78
jfs

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Special Agent ROBERT J. WILSON that she first knew ALGER HISS slightly in Baltimore where they both were reared and both attended the Baltimore Friends School at different times. Their acquaintance was very casual during this period and she saw him again when he was at Harvard University and she was attending Radcliffe College. ALGER HISS was in the class of her husband's sister at John Hopkins University. Mrs. BLACKWELL became re-acquainted with ALGER HISS and met Mrs. ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C. at the time his step-son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, became a student at the Landon School in Bethesda, Maryland. Mrs. BLACKWELL at first thought this was in 1934, but after reviewing a recent letter from ALGER HISS, which will be described later, she set this date as 1936, at which time both Mrs. BLACKWELL and her husband, GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, were teaching at the Landon School.

Subsequently, Mrs. BLACKWELL became better acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS than she did with ALGER, inasmuch as she saw Mrs. HISS quite frequently because of their mutual interest in music, with the result that they attended some concerts and other functions together. However, she and Mr. BLACKWELL saw both Mr. and Mrs. HISS two or three times a year from 1936 until December of 1941. The BLACKWELLs left Washington in 1942, since which time they have corresponded with the HISSes occasionally. On at least one occasion Mr. and Mrs. BLACKWELL were at the HISS home for dinner.

TIMOTHY HOBSON remained in the Landon School for about two or three years and also was in the choir of the Christ Church, Georgetown, where Mrs. BLACKWELL was in charge of music. Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS occasionally attended this church. With respect to TIMOTHY HOBSON's attendance at the Landon School, Mrs. BLACKWELL recalled that on one occasion ALGER HISS sent a letter to the Headmaster concerning his attendance, and this letter was read at a faculty meeting. She did not know whether the letter was typewritten.

During the interview, Mrs. BLACKWELL's husband, GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, returned to their home, and affirmed the above facts. Both stated that during their association with Mr. and Mrs. HISS they never heard either make any statements or noticed either engage in any activity which would indicate that the HISSes were members of the Communist Party or affiliated with this organization in any way. During the period from September, 1939 to June, 1940 when Russia and Germany were working together in an alliance, they stated they had little association with the HISSes, but did not notice any change in attitude of Mr. and Mrs. HISS concerning foreign affairs. Both emphasized that they have the greatest respect and admiration for both Mr. and Mrs. HISS, and never had any suspicion that either were engaged in any activity detrimental to the United States.

Prior to recent publicity in the newspapers, neither Mr. nor Mrs.

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BLACKWELL heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and never knew of any association of CHAMBERS with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Also, they never had any reason to believe that ALGER HISS was furnishing information to CHAMBERS or anyone else outside the government. Both Mr. and Mrs. BLACKWELL stated they did not know whether Mr. and Mrs. HISS owned a typewriter or had one in their home. Their last association with Mr. and Mrs. HISS was on December 23, 1941 at a party in Washington, D. C. given by L. CORRIN STRONG and his wife, Mrs. ALICE TROWBRIDGE STRONG. Mr. STRONG was a high ranking officer in the United States Army. The only other associates of the HISSes known to Mr. and Mrs. BLACKWELL were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. SLOCUM KINGSBURY
Washington, D. C.
(Mr. KINGSBURY is an architect)

WILLIAM TRIPLETT
Headmaster of the Landon School
Bethesda, Maryland

Prior to 1948 the BLACKWELLs did not recall receiving any typewritten correspondence from either Mr. or Mrs. HISS, but in 1948 received two typewritten letters from ALGER HISS on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment and International Peace, together with a carbon copy of a letter on the same letterhead dated October 20, 1948, from ALGER HISS to Rev. J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, St. Mary's Rectory, Ardmore, Pennsylvania. They could not locate one of the letters from Mr. HISS but located a letter dated October 20, 1948, in which HISS states that he believed they first knew the BLACKWELLs at the time TIM entered Landon in the fall of 1936. He also refers to various occasions when he and PRISCILLA and the BLACKWELLs went to Christ Church for the evening services. In the letter to Rev. ARMSTRONG, HISS informs him that he may have seen the press accounts of what HISS describes as irresponsible and fantastic accusations to which he has been subject since early in August, and that HISS is engaged in the laborious task of demonstrating one by one that various of what he describes as hallucinatory statements by CHAMBERS are contrary to reality. HISS states in this letter that one of CHAMBERS' fantasies was that HISS was forbidden to go to church, and that the time to which CHAMBERS would be referring would begin in early winter 1945 and extend for a year or two. HISS stated that this coincided with the spring when he moved to 2095 P Street in Georgetown, which would be about the time Rev. ARMSTRONG came to the Christ Church.

HISS believed that either in the spring or fall of 1935 he and

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his wife began occasionally to attend Christ Church services and that about that time TIM (TIM HOBSON) became one of the choir boys. HISS continued in the letter that their interest in Christ Church continued as they attended regularly, but that TIM ceased his activities in the choir because of a serious accident on February 19, 1937. HISS asked Rev. ARMSTRONG to write him concerning the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. HISS at the Christ Church and TIMMY's activity in the choir. The BLACKWELLs made available both letters by registered mail. In submitting a copy of the letter to Rev. ARMSTRONG, Mrs. BLACKWELL, in a letter to this office, advised that she and Mr. BLACKWELL were hesitant to send this letter because it was confidential. In this connection, the writer advised Mrs. BLACKWELL that she and Mr. BLACKWELL should feel that there was no compulsion to make any material available, and it was desired that they make up their minds whether to submit the letters with this in mind. It should be noted that the October 20, 1948 letter to the BLACKWELLs from ALGER HISS was also for the purpose of establishing attendance of the HISS family at church.

Information in the files of the Chicago Office indicates that GERMINA RABINOWITCH, an alleged Soviet espionage agent, in applying for citizenship, had listed Mrs. GEORGE BLACKWELL, Lake Forest Academy, with the Immigration & Naturalization Service as a person who could verify her residence during 1940 at Plainfield, Vermont. It should be noted that GEORGE H. BLACKWELL presently is a teacher at the Lake Forest Academy. Mr. GEORGE BLACKWELL was also listed with the Immigration & Naturalization Service by EMILE SIEGMUND GRUNBERG as a person who could verify his residence at Plainfield, Vermont from June, 1940 to August, 1940. GRUNBERG was known as a contact of RABINOWITCH. In this connection, the BLACKWELLs both advised that they were in charge of a camp for the American Friends Service Committee at Plainfield, Vermont during the summer of 1940, and at this camp were refugees from Europe. They recalled GRUNBERG being there but could not recall RABINOWITCH. The fact that the BLACKWELLs were directors of this camp was previously verified by DONALD B. WATT, Director of the Experiment in International Living, Inc., Putney, Vermont, who stated that GEORGE BLACKWELL was a high type person who had been recommended by FRANCIS SAYRE of the State Department. During the interview with GEORGE H. BLACKWELL he commented that FRANCIS SAYRE was an old friend of his family.

GERALD J. MATCHETT
1551 East 65th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Re: PHILLIP RENO

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Mr. MATCHETT, who is presently a professor in the Department of Economics, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, on December 23, 1948 advised the writer and Special Agent STIG A. LARSON that he first met PHILLIP RENO when both were students at the University of Colorado in 1930.

and both were active in debating. They attended this school together from 1932 to 1934 and lived in the same apartment with several other students during the spring quarter of 1933 and all of 1934. During this period they were closely associated, and MATCHETT stated he know RENO was not a member of the Communist Party at that time. After leaving school MATCHETT saw very little of RENO except for occasional contacts until 1942, although they corresponded irregularly. To the best of his recollection, late in 1942 while MATCHETT was with the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado, PHILLIP RENO also became associated with this agency there in the Disputes Division. During working hours they did not associate because MATCHETT was in the Wage Stabilization Division, and during the time RENO was there, which MATCHETT believed to be about four or five months, their contact was limited to occasional lunches and social contacts. RENO resigned after his wife died in 1943.

During this period MATCHETT stated he and RENO never discussed anything relating to Communism. Since 1943 MATCHETT has seen PHILLIP RENO during the summers in Colorado and both spent the entire summer of 1948 in Denver where they saw each other regularly. In the summer of 1948 MATCHETT also met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO whom he had not known previously except for meeting him about 1932 at the University of Colorado. He stated he knew nothing concerning the activities of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. MATCHETT stated he has had many conversations with PHILLIP RENO on many different subjects and regards him as a Liberal. He does not know whether RENO is a member of the Communist Party, but stated that he would be surprised if he is because of RENO's philosophical differences with what MATCHETT believes to be the Communist Party theory and Communist Party program. MATCHETT also stated he believes PHILLIP RENO is not a Communist because from many conversations with him, he has concluded that RENO is interested in refuting or approving ideas on the basis of the merit of the idea itself rather than on the basis of an established Party line.

In explaining why he believed RENO to be a Liberal, he stated that RENO would not criticize a person for being a Communist, is opposed to labeling persons Communist, and believed in many principles associated with Liberal thinking. RENO has told MATCHETT that he would readily associate and work with Communists, although MATCHETT could cite no specific instances where RENO had Communist friends or associates. According to MATCHETT, RENO has been engaged in political work in the Rocky Mountain Region during the recent past, and MATCHETT believes RENO told him of meeting and associating with several Communist Party members in this work. Last summer while MATCHETT and RENO were associating regularly RENO expressed himself as being incensed

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with the way Communist Party officials had interfered in the Progressive Party. MATCHETT emphasized that RENO made these statements only in private conversations and did not want his attitude to become public because he objected to what he called "Red-baiting" in this manner. MATCHETT emphasized that he has always thought a great deal of PHILLIP RENO and they are close friends.

In connection with RENO's work with the federal government, MATCHETT stated that no information ever came to his attention indicating that RENO was or may have been removing official documents from the government files or furnishing information orally to any unauthorized persons. MATCHETT never had any knowledge that either PHILLIP or FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO were in any way associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or had supplied information to any of these persons. Prior to newspaper publicity, MATCHETT did not know of any association between HISS and CHAMBERS.

Dr. EINER P. FLINT
Armour Research Institute
34th and Federal Streets
Chicago, Illinois

Re: WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

On December 29, 1948 Dr. FLINT advised the writer and SA ROBERT J. WILSON that he first met WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN in 1930 shortly after both started to work at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., at which time both were assigned to the Clay and Silicate Division. Later FLINT transferred to the Sugar Division, but their contact continued and both he and PIGMAN took graduate work together at the University of Maryland, PIGMAN from about 1932 to 1936 and FLINT from 1934 to 1936. They visited in each others homes infrequently and their social contacts were not regular. At the Bureau of Standards Dr. FLINT saw PIGMAN frequently until 1944 when both left this agency. Dr. FLINT stated that he was at PIGMAN's home on one or two occasions during the winter and spring of 1934 and also was at the home of J. S. ROGERS on one occasion. When at the homes of PIGMAN and ROGERS, ARTHUR U. THEUER, L. A. PALMER, ROGERS and HERBERT F. INSLEY were also present. According to FLINT, these gatherings were for social and academic purposes and not in any way sponsored by the Communist Party or any other organization. FLINT stated he does not recall that the question of the Communist Party was ever discussed.

With respect to PIGMAN, FLINT stated that he considers him to be a person who believes in some Socialistic ideas, and explained by stating that PIGMAN believes the government should own and control certain basic industries. FLINT never had any information come to his attention nor did PIGMAN ever make any statements indicating that he was a member of or sympathetic with the Communist Party or a member of any organization controlled by the Communist Party. FLINT emphasized that he respects PIGMAN and never in any

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way suspected that PIGMAN had furnished documents from the Bureau of Standards or had furnished information orally to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other person outside the government. Further, he never know of any association of PIGMAN with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS or of any association between the latter two. Dr. FLINT never heard of DAVID CARPENTER who, according to previous investigation in this case, introduced CHAMBERS to WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. Dr. FLINT stated that he knows GEORGE LEROY PIGMAN slightly, but can furnish no information concerning him.

TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS

WHEELER SAMMONS, JR., A. N. Marquis Company, Chicago, publishers of Who's Who, advised that material pertaining to ALGER HISS first appeared in the monthly supplement of Who's Who and then was added to the Adenda of Volume 24, which was published for the years 1946 and 1947. He reappeared in Volume 25 and is to be included in Volume 26 which will be published for 1950 and 1951. After a thorough search of the company's files pertaining to those volumes, including a search of original data obtained from persons included therein, Mr. SAMMONS advised that the only material submitted by HISS which could be located was a printer's copy of a form for Volume 26, which was forwarded to HISS and returned by him with typewritten corrections listed in the space provided. This original form was made available to the writer by Mr. SAMMONS and was submitted to the FBI Laboratory on December 29, 1948 for comparison with questioned documents in this case.

In a report dated December 31, 1948 the Laboratory advised that the typewriting specimen appearing in this document, which was designated as K114, was not prepared on the machine which was used to prepare Specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case.

JOHN B. VERCOE, President, Rosehill Cemetery Company, 5800 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, on January 4, 1949, produced their File 1645 pertaining to Lot 13, Section 112, which originally was purchased by THOMAS L. FANSIER, father of PRISCILLA HISS. Upon examination of this file by Mr. VERCOE and the writer, and after a search of other files by Mr. VERCOE, it was ascertained that the only typewritten communications from members of the FANSIER family in possession of the cemetery are the following (FBI Laboratory numbers included to designate each document):

K207 A typewritten letter dated November 23, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning "Gentlemen: I am herewith returning plat..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSIER."

K208 A typewritten letter dated "27 XII 1939" on the stationery FANSIER

3450 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., beginning "Dear Mr. Vercoe: Father wishes me to thank you for..." and signed "DAISY FANSLER."

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K209 A typewritten letter dated "April Eighteenth 1933" on the stationery THOMAS L. FANSLER, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, beginning "Gentlemen: I am returning herewith order..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

K210 A typewritten letter dated November 13, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning "Gentlemen: I am enclosing my check for..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

K211 A typewritten letter dated April 11, 1925 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin beginning "Gentlemen: Within the next two months..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

K212 A typewritten letter dated November 4, 1929 on the stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin beginning "Gentlemen: I am advised by the J. H. Anderson Monument Company..." and signed "THOMAS L. FANSLER."

In a report dated January 7, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that after an examination it was concluded that the typewriters used to prepare Specimens K207 through K211 were not used to type Specimens Q6 through Q69, which are the questioned documents in this case. A definite conclusion could not be reached with regard to a comparison of the typewriting appearing on K212 with the typewriting appearing on Specimens Q6 through Q69. There were certain typewriting characteristics appearing in K212 and the questioned typewriting Q6 through Q69 which are in common, but there are also typewriting characteristics appearing in the known typewriting which do not appear in the typewriting on the questioned documents.

The referenced Springfield teletype dated January 5, 1949 advised that ALGER HISS authored an article entitled "The General Assembly of United Nations," which appeared in the Illinois Law Review for January and February, 1947. Miss MARIE CHRISTIANSON, Business Secretary, Illinois Law Review, Northwestern University Law School, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, advised that the original manuscript submitted by ALGER HISS had been returned to him, however, she made available the following letters written by HISS with respect to this article:

1. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated October 29, 1946, beginning "Dear Mrs. Palmer: I have received your letter of October 17..." and signed

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"ALGER HISS."

2. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated November 25, beginning "Dear Mrs. Palmer: I have made the necessary arrangements..." and signed "ALGER HISS."

3. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated December 10, 1946, beginning "Dear Mrs. Palmer: As I promised you..." signed "ALGER HISS."

4. Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated January 13, 1947, beginning "Dear Mr. Melchior: Your letter of January 9..." signed "ALGER HISS."

By letter dated January 7, 1949 the above typewritten letters were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents in this case.

The referenced Bureau letter to New York dated January 5, 1949 advised that ALGER HISS delivered an address at Northwestern University during 1946 and requested that the University be contacted for any typewritten correspondence from HISS. It should be noted that the above letters obtained from the Illinois Law Review contained information as to HISS' address on November 12, 1946 at the Law School.

Mr. HAROLD C. HAVIGHURST, Dean, Northwestern University Law School, after reviewing the file concerning the lecture delivered by ALGER HISS on the above date in Chicago, advised that the following is the only additional correspondence from HISS available at the Northwestern University:

Typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Department of State, Washington, dated November 13, 1946, beginning "Dear Dean Green: I want to take this occasion..." and signed by ALGER HISS.

Mr. HAVIGHURST was questioned regarding the possibility that correspondence from HISS prior to the lecture might be located, but he advised that none is available. He added that he knew who arranged the address and how this was accomplished, but did not desire to make this information available.

By letter dated January 11, 1949 the above letter was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents.

As previously stated, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, Lake Forest, Illinois, furnished two typewritten letters from ALGER HISS, which are described as follows:

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1. Typewritten letter dated October 20, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment and International Peace, addressed to GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, beginning "Dear George: I am enclosing a copy of a letter..." and signed by ALGER HISS.

2. A carbon copy of a typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment and International Peace, consisting of two pages, addressed to the Rev. J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, St. Mary's Rectory, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, dated October 20, 1948. This letter begins "Dear Gil: You may have seen the press accounts of the irresponsible and fantastic accusations to which I have been subject since early in August..." and is signed by ALGER HISS.

By letter dated January 7, 1949 these letters were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION

MELVIN O. JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer, Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, on January 6, 1949 advised that repair records of the Woodstock Company, Washington Branch, for prior to 1942 are not available at the Woodstock Company's main office at the factory. Mr. JOHNSON explained that the Washington Branch was closed in 1946 and that any records which may have been returned to the main office at the time have been destroyed. The records since 1942 for the Washington Branch are those which always were maintained at the main office.

MARGARET HANSCHMANN, who is in charge of the Record Room, American Bar Association, 1138 North Dearborn, advised SA STIG A. LARSON that ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street, Washington 7, D. C., had been elected to the American Bar Association on January 27, 1947, and as of February 20, 1948 his address was changed to 22 East Eighth Street, New York City. He continues to be a member in good standing, but no specimens of his handwriting or typewritten communications from him appear in the records.

FLORENCE M. GUERNIER, Membership Secretary in the Membership Department, American Bar Association, advised SA LARSON that her records consisted only of an application for membership by HISS in handwriting

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and contained the following: He was admitted to practice in Massachusetts in 1931 where he was associated for two years with the firm of Cheatt, Hall & Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He was also admitted to practice in New York State. His application was endorsed by ROY VALANCE of 3016 43rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who, according to Miss GUERNIER, also sent in the application. She also stated that VALANCE was then active in the affairs of the International Comparative Law Section of the American Bar Association in Washington, D.C. and had sent in a number of applications from Washington, D.C. Miss GUERNIER conducted a thorough search of the files in her office without locating any typewritten material emanating from HISS.

Referenced New York teletype dated January 5, 1949 requested that all information in the files of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, Chicago, concerning MORRIS ASIMOW be obtained. Miss ANNE WOODS, Personnel Office, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, 208 South LaSalle Street, made available the handprinted application of MORRIS ASIMOW and a personnel card transcribing information from this application. According to the personnel card, ASIMOW was employed in the Metallurgical Department at Chicago as a contact representative from July 13, 1936 to May 31, 1937, at which time he was transferred to Gary, Indiana. The following information was obtained from those personnel records:

Date of birth:	November 27, 1906
Place of birth:	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Address:	7931 Manistee, Chicago, Illinois
Telephone:	South Shore 2490
Social Security Number:	321-05-6950
Family:	LILLIAN - wife, born November 28, 1908. The application stated that ASIMOW was living with his wife, but an additional address for her in the file was 1423 Yewell St., Iowa City, Iowa. RUTH - daughter, born October 18, 1931. ROBERT - son, born October 26, 1932. HARRY ASIMOW - father, born in Russia. CELIA SLOTMIKOW, mother, born in Russia.
Education:	Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, graduated 1923. University of California, four years, B.S. Degree 1927.

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University of California, Berkeley, two years, M.S. Degree 1931.
University of California, Berkeley, 3 years, Ph.D Degree 1934.

Previous employment: Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, Junior Engineer, under J. M. GAYLORD, June 1927 to July 1928.
Grand Metal Stampings Company, Los Angeles, July 1928, as tool and die maker.
O'Keefe & Merrit, Los Angeles, tool and die maker, 1928 and 1929.
HALL-SCOTT Motor Car Company, Berkeley, California, tool and die maker, 1929.
Caterpillar Tractor Company, Berkeley, California, tool and die maker, August 1929.
Polytechnic High School, January 1930 to June 1930, as a teacher.
University of California, August 1930 to May 1936, instructor under B. M. WOODS, Department of Mechanical Engineering.

The following description of ASIMOW was included in the file:

Height:	5 ft. 10 in.
Weight:	165 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black

WILLIAM F. GALLAGHER, Office Manager of the Metallurgical Division, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation for many years, advised that he was slightly acquainted with ASIMOW while the latter was employed by the firm. He reviewed an additional file available in his office, which included a handwritten letter from ASIMOW, and stated that ASIMOW also resided at 1318 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Apartment H-3, in July 1936. He was brought into the company by Mr. R. K. BOWDEN, then in Chicago and now Director of the Quality Surveys Division of the company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. ASIMOW worked under the supervision of JOHN MITCHELL, now in the Alloy Sales Department, Pittsburgh.

The referenced report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER, dated December 23, 1948 at Detroit, Michigan, requested that THOMAS FANSLER, brother of Mrs.

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PRISCILLA HISS, be interviewed and requested to furnish any typewritten material emanating from either Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS in his possession.

On December 29, 1948 Mr. FANSLER was interviewed in his office at the National Safety Council, Civic Opera Building, Chicago, by the writer and SA ROBERT J. WILSON. Mr. FANSLER was extremely hostile and uncooperative and would not commit himself as to whether he had any typewritten material emanating from Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS or would make available any such material. He made the statement he did not think much of the Department of Justice because it is prosecuting an innocent man.

ELLERINE B. HESS, Personnel Division, War Assets Administration, Navy Pier, Chicago, made available the personnel file of RALPH FANSLER, a brother of PRISCILLA HISS, who was employed by this agency from March 26, 1946 to October 19, 1948. Previously he worked for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Detroit from September 28, 1945 until March 25, 1946. The file contained no typewritten material from either Mr. or Mrs. HISS. ALGER HISS was mentioned in his employment application, and in a later letter dated in July 1945 to the RFC, FANSLER stated he hesitated to solicit any aid from ALGER HISS of the State Department.

LLOYD J. JONES, 1245 Elmwood Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, Secretary, Evans Lodge No. 524, Masonic Order, Evanston, reviewed his records and located the handwritten membership card of THOMAS L. FANSLER, who joined the Lodge on October 14, 1890. The record contained no typewritten material and did not record the death of Mr. FANSLER.

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-P E N D I N G -

Chicago file 65-3290

LEADS:

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A copy of this report is being furnished the Los Angeles Office inasmuch as information appears herein relative to MORRIS ASIMOW.

A copy of this report is being furnished the Washington Field Office inasmuch as interviews with persons formerly employed by Washington Government Agencies are included and because of information furnished by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL.

A copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore because of the interview with HERMAN L. MEYER re FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and because of the information regarding TIMOTHY HOBSON's (stepson of ALGER HISS) attendance at Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland, obtained from Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL.

A copy of this report is being furnished to Denver because of information included regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and PHILIP RENO.

The CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

Will interview [redacted] who was familiar with some government employees while in Baltimore, Maryland, and reportedly has been a Communist Party member since the late 1920's. This lead was originally set out by Baltimore teletype to the Director, New York and Chicago dated January 5, 1949.

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b7D

Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory comparison with questioned documents of the typewritten letters received from Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL, Lake Forest, Illinois, and the Illinois Law Review, which were submitted to the Laboratory by letter dated January 7, 1949.

Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory comparison with questioned documents of a typewritten letter furnished by Dean HAROLD C. HAVIGHURST, Northwestern University Law School, and submitted to the Laboratory by letter dated January 11, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-4699

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

62458

Re New York teletype dated January 21, 1949, in this matter regarding DAVID ZIMMERMAN, requesting this office to review its file regarding DAVID ZIMMERMAN, who according to referenced teletype is identical with DAVID CARPENTER, for all information regarding ZIMMERMAN's employment, residences and contacts while in Washington, and to set out appropriate leads.

As the Bureau knows, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was in Washington for two days, February 1 and 2, 1949, and accompanied by agents of this office, he pointed out three apartment buildings, two of such buildings being located in Northeast and one in Southeast. The addresses of these buildings are 1620 B Street, NE, 1364 B Street, NE, and 1618 A Street, SE. These apartments were allegedly occupied by DAVID ZIMMERMAN, whom CHAMBERS stated utilized the apartment of a friend to carry on photographing as has previously been referred to.

It is noted that the apartment located at 1364 B Street, NE, was not constructed as of 1937 and 1938. Therefore, no investigation was made in that building.

A review of the Washington Field Office file, entitled DAVID ZIMMERMAN, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, WFO file 100-5119, reflects no information concerning the activities of ZIMMERMAN while in the Washington area. On August 19, 1941, ZIMMERMAN's custodial detention card was directed to the New York Office in accordance with Bureau instructions in regard to custodial detention subjects who had moved from the District. A report of Special Agent R. E. WHITE, dated Dec. 3, 1941, at New York, reflects that the subject's activities were investigated by the New York office at that time. This report further reflected that as of October 21, 1941, ZIMMERMAN was living at 28 Union Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, and was associated with the Workers Alliance, 45 Astor Place, New York, as well as with the Communist Party Headquarters. A detailed description of DAVID ZIMMERMAN is set out in Agent WHITE's report.

EFH:dmh
74-94

cc: New York
Savannah

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-1769

F B I

31 FEB 10 1949

EX-69

Kisseloff-5577

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-2-80 BY 3260 NS/AGE

53 FEB 1 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

Feb. 8, 1949

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL

62459

The files of this office refer to a letter, dated February 9, 1942, at Savannah, addressed to Colonel STACY KNOPF, Assistant Chief of Staff (G-2), Atlanta, in regard to one DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN, which reflects that on February 6, 1942, THOMAS L. HINNANT, manager of Brooks 5 & 10 Store, 1406 Assembly Street, advised that ZIMMERMAN was formerly his assistant manager from March 1940 to about May 1941 and was discharged because of agitation caused by the employee among his other employees. This ZIMMERMAN was reported to be employed by the Wannamaker Chemical Company, Tetryl Plant, Orangeburg, South Carolina. Investigation at the Orangeburg plant reflects ZIMMERMAN was employed on or about January 16, 1942. DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN was born at Baltimore, Maryland, July 19, 1919, and was reported to weigh 170 pounds, while the weight description concerning the subject in Agent WHITE's report was listed as 125 pounds. There is considerable doubt whether DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN is identical with DAVID ZIMMERMAN, alias DAVID CARPENTER, of this investigation.

The New York Office is therefore requested to forward a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN alias DAVID CARPENTER to the Savannah Office for the purpose of establishing definite identity.

A report of Special Agent JOHN M. DE YOE, dated July 16, 1943, at San Antonio, entitled COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, DISTRICT NO. 20, reflects that DAVID CARPENTER as of June 27, 1943, became the new state secretary and district organizer for District No. 20 of the Communist Party, having been sent to Texas by the national office of the Communist Party in New York. DAVID CARPENTER was described in this report as being born in Maryland and having been a Communist Party member for 15 years. CARPENTER's wife, MARION CARPENTER, was born in Geneva, New York, and had been a Communist Party member for some years.

The investigation regarding ZIMMERMAN's activities in this case is continuing.

COPIES DESTROYED
DG DEC 16 1953

Kisseloff-5578

174

J.W:ml
74-94

060819

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-8-49 9:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ESAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. MRS. SILVER PHANE, TWO EIGHT TWO NINE O STREET, NW, DC, FORMERLY PLUM FOUNTAIN, INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS OF WFO FEBRUARY SEVEN, LAST. ON BEING EXHIBITED PHOTOGRAPHS OF MR. AND MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS SHE STATED DEFINITELY AND POSITIVELY SHE HAD NEVER SEEN THEM BEFORE. ON BEING ADVISED THAT CHAMBERS HAD STATED HE HAD MET HER UNDER THE NAME OF PLUM FOUNTAIN, SHE STATED THAT HE WAS SUCH A LIAR NO CREDENCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO ANY OF HIS STATEMENTS. SHE INDICATED HER OPINION THAT CHAMBERS HAD BEEN PREPARING THIS CASE FOR A LONG TIME, THAT HE HAD OBTAINED HER NAME FROM SOME SOURCE AND WAS MAKING UP THIS STORY. SHE WAS ASKED IF SHE HAD ANY OBJECTION TO MEETING CHAMBERS IN PERSON AS IDENTIFICATION FROM PHOTOGRAPHS ALONE WAS NOT ENTIRELY RELIABLE AND SHE SAID SHE HAD NO DESIRE TO MEET HIM UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT SHE WOULD NOT DISCUSS ANYTHING WITH HIM UNLESS HER LAWYER WERE PRESENT AND UNLESS SHE WAS FURNISHED WITH A TRANSCRIPT OF THE CONVERSATION. IT MAY BE NOTED THAT SHE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN INTERVIEWED IN THIS CASE, THAT SHE WAS A CLASSMATE OF PRISCILLA HISS AT BRYN MAWR AND HAS BEEN AN INTIMATE FRIEND EVER SINCE. IT IS KNOWN FROM OTHER SOURCES THAT ALGER HISS WAS IN TOUCH WITH HER RECENTLY BUT SHE EVADED A DIRECT ANSWER AS TO WHETHER SHE HAD DISCUSSED THIS CASE WITH HIM. SHE DISPLAYED AN UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE AND INDICATED THAT SHE IS POSITIVELY CONVINCED THE CHARGES AGAINST HISS ARE UNFOUNDED.

RECORDED - 66 74-133-1790

INDEXED - 66 21 FEB 10 1949

HOTTEL

JW:cl
74-94

060818

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-8-49

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. INFO RECEIVED FEBRUARY SEVEN FROM MRS. SILVER TESONE, WASHINGTON, DC, AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF PRISCILLA HISS THAT IN MIDDLE THIRTIES, PRISCILLA HISS DEVELOPED A DESIRE TO STUDY MEDICINE, THAT SHE WENT TO JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY TO TAKE SOME CLASSES POSSIBLY IN CHEMISTRY INASMUCH AS SHE DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT PREMEDICAL WORK. HOWEVER, SHE LOST INTEREST IN STUDYING MEDICINE AND SOON STOPPED. REFERENCE IS MADE TO PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION IN BALTIMORE AT MERCY HOSPITAL AND UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. IT IS SUGGESTED INQUIRY BE MADE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY TO SEE IF PRISCILLA HISS ENROLLED IN THAT INSTITUTION.

HOFTEL

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1771
F H I

INDEXED - 66

EX-69

31 FEB 10 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 2 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK [redacted] 5 12-46 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, ISR. REWFO TELS ONE TWENTY SEVEN AND TWO TWO. REALPH DE SOLA SAYS THAT IN FALL OF THIRTY SIX WHILE HE AND HIS EX WIFE HELEN WINNER WERE MEMBERS IF CP IN NYC, LENORE THOMAS, NOW KNOWN AS LENORE STRAUS, CAME TO HIS RESIDENCE IN NYC AND SAID SHE WANTED TO CONTACT JOHN DAVIS, HEAD OF NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS AND ORGANIZER OF NEGROES IN CP. DE SOLA SAYS LENORE GAVE IMPRESSION SHE WAS JOINING CP. HELEN WINNER THEN BROUGHT LENORE TO PARTY HEADQUARTERS, NYC, AND ON RETURN, LENORE SAID SHE WAS DISAPPOINTED BECAUSE PARTY HAD TOLD HER SHE WAS NOT TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN PARTY AFFAIRS, BUT IT WAS DESIRABLE THAT SHE REMAIN QUIET, THAT SHE WAS TO RETURN TO WASH, DC, AND CONTACT A BOOK STORE THERE, AND THAT FURTHER CONTACT WOULD BE MADE WITH HER THEREAFTER. OVER JULY FOURTH, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, DE SOLA AND EX WIFE HELEN STAYED AT LARGE HOUSE, ALMOST ESTATE, RENTED BY LENORE THOMAS AND A GIRL NAMED SALLY RINGE AT ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND OVERLOOKING POTOMAC.

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 66 174-1232-1772
INDEXED - 66 31 FEB 10 1949

53 FEB 16 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/87 BY

PAGE TWO

AT THIS PARTY ON JULY FOURTH WHILE ON BADMINTON COURT WITH LENORE AND SALLY, ONE OF THEM OR BOTH TOLD RALPH THAT A MAN WAS COMING DOWN FROM WASH., DC WHO WAS AN AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST. FURTHER TOLD RALPH, WHO WAS CP MEMBER AT TIME, THAT THIS MAN HAD SAME POLITICAL BELIEFS AS RALPH AND ONE OR BOTH CHIDED RALPH, SAYING RALPH WAS GOING ABOUT HIS WORK FOR THE CP IN THE WRONG WAY, WHILE THIS MAN WAS GOING ABOUT THINGS IN A SMOOTHER AND MORE EFFECTIVE WAY FOR THE PARTY. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS ARRIVED, AND DE SOLA WAS TOLD THAT ALGER HISS WAS THE AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST THAT HAD BEEN MENTIONED BEFORE. DE SOLA DISCUSSED ORNITHOLOGY WITH HISS, BUT NO POLITICAL MATTERS, AND NEVER SAW ALGER HISS ON ANY OTHER OCCASION. IDENTIFIED ALGER HISS FROM PHOTOS AS THIS INDIVIDUAL. ALSO PRESENT AT THAT PARTY, ACCORDING TO DE SOLA, WERE FOLLOWING ... JACOB BAKER, WHO HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED IN NY RE HISS, ALSO A COUPLE NAMED WITT, WHO DE SOLA SAYS AT THAT TIME WAS IN NLRB OR DEPT OF LABOR. DE SOLA

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ADVISES HE DOES NOT KNOW IF THIS IS NATHAN WITT, BUT NY WILL SHOW PHOTOS OF NATHAN WITT TO DE SOLA. ALSO PRESENT AT PARTY WAS A MAN WHOSE NAME DE SOLA DOES NOT REMEMBER, BUT RELATES THERE HAD BEEN AN ARICLE IN LIFE MAGAZINE SHORTLY BEFORE THIS RE THIS MAN SINCE LATTER HAD INVENTED A MULTI LENSE AERIAL CAMERA. DE SOLA SAYS THIS MAN WAS THE LION OF THE HOUR AT THIS PARTY. LIFE MAGAZINE ISSUE OF JUNE FOURTEENTH, THIRTY SEVEN REFLECTS ARTICLE ON NINE LENSE CAMERA INVENTED BY LT. O.S. READING OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY. DE SOLA DOES NOT KNOW IF SALLY RINGE WAS CP MEMBER, BUT STATES SHE WAS SYMPATHIZER. SAYS LENORE THOMAS WAS DEFINITELY CP MEMBER, AND FROM CIRCUMSTANCES MENTIONED ABOVE RE CONTACT AT NYC HEADQUARTERS OF CP, DE SOLA SAYS THINKS NOW THAT THOMAS MAY HAVE BEEN MEMBER OF UNDERGROUND, WASH., DC. SAYS LENORE TOLD HIM AT ACCOKEEK THAT AFTER REPORTING TO BOOK STORE IN WASH, DC, SHE WAS NOT CONTACTED BY THE PARTY FOR QUITE A WHILE, BUT

END PAGE THREE

1772

GAVE NO FURTHER INFO. DE SOLA SAYS SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS LIVED TOGETHER AS LESBIANS, BUT ADVISES LENORE WAS MARRIED ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY TWO TO BOB STRAUS, FORMER CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER AT OEM, WASH, DC. RALPH DE SOLA WILLING TO GIVE INFO BUT RELUCTANT TO TESTIFY, SAYING IT WILL COST HIM HIS JOB. RALPH DE SOLA SAYS EX WIFE HELEN WINNER WAS PRESENT AT THIS PARTY AND WAS AROUND BADMINTON COURT WHEN CONVERSATION RE ALGER HISS TOOK PLACE, BUT STATES HELEN ALWAYS HAS BEEN RELUCTANT TO GIVE INFO. HELEN WINNER ON INTERVIEW AT FIRST DENIED THAT SALLY RINGE OR LENORE THOMAS EVER WERE CP MEMBERS, THEN SAID THAT SHE HAD PROPAGANDIZED BOTH TO JOIN CP, AND ABOUT THIRTY FOUR, HAD SIGNED AS SPONSOR, APPLICATION CARDS FOR MEMBERSHIP FOR BOTH IN CP. HELEN RECALLS ATTENDING PARTY IN ACCOKEEK, JULY FOURTH, THIRTY SEVEN, BUT RELATES CANNOT RECALL ANYONE WHO WAS PRESENT EXCEPT RALPH, LENORE AND SALLY AND STATES CANNOT REMEMBER MEETING ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS THERE. HELEN SAYS SALLY RINGE NOW MARRIED TO JONATHAN GOLDMARK,

END PAGE FOUR

1772

AND WAS RESIDING IN WHITE PLAINS, NY AS OF FORTY FIVE. NY FILES REFLECT SALLY GOLDMARK AND JONATHAN AS OF THIRTY SEVEN HAD MOVED FROM WHITE PLAINS, AND WERE OPERATING A RANCH AT WHITE SALMON, WASH. ALSO REFLECT THAT SALLY GOLDMARK OF WHITE PLAINS WROTE TO VICTOR PERLOW REQUESTED INFO RE WHEREABOUTS OF CHARLES KRAMER. BOTH PERLOW AND KRAMER SUBJECTS OF GREGORY CASE. FURTHER THAT CHARLES KRAMER ON MARCH FOURTH, FORTY SIX, DREW CHECK TO PAYEE JONATHAN GOLDMARK.

HELEN WINNER ADVISES SALLY RINGE HAD A SISTER HELEN RINGE RESIDING AND WORKING IN WASH, DC. FILES REFLECT HELEN RINGE OF WASHINGTON, DC PROBABLE GIRL FRIEND OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, ANOTHER SUBJECT OF GREGORY CASE. RE LENORE STRAUS, AK LENORE THOMAS, MRS. ROBERT K. STRAUS, NY FILES REFLECT THAT PRISCILLA HISS AT WASH DC, IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH WOMAN NAMED LOLA, PROBABLY LOLA HORTON, MADE MENTION OF LENORE STRAUS. FURTHER REFLECT ROBERT K. STRAUS WAS CONTACTED BY HENRY HILL COLLINS, SUBJECT GREGORY CASE, IN NYC ON JAN TWENTY NINTH,

END PAGE FIVE

172

FORTYSEVEN, AND THAT ADDRESS BOOK OF CORLISS LAMONT, PROMINENT COMMUNIST FIGURE, CONTAINED NAME OF ROBERT K. STRAUS. WFO AND BALTIMORE WILL FURNISH ANY INFO THEIR FILES RE LENORE THOMAS, AKA LENORE STRAUS, MRS. ROBERT K. STRAUS, AND ON SALLY RINGE, AKA SALLY GOLDMARK. WFO WILL THRU COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, ATTMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW LT., O.S. READING RE ABOVE DESCRIBED PARTY AT ACCOKEEK, WHETHER HE RECALLS ALGER HISS BEING RESENT, AND WHETHER HE WAS EVER CONTACTED BY ANYONE OF THIS GROUP TO SUPPLY INFO RE HIS CAMERA. SEATTLE WILL INTERVIEW SALLY GOLDMARK AND AFTER ASCERTAINING THAT HER MAIDEN NAME WAS RINGE, WILL INTERVIEW HER RE PARTY AT ACCOKEEK, AND ALLEGATIONS MADE BY HER OR LENORE THOMAS TO DE SOLA RE ALGER HISS, AND FURTHER RE HER KNOWLEDGE OF LENORE THOMAS-S ACTIVITIES FOR CP, AND ANY CONTACTS SHE OR LENORE THOMAS MAY HAVE HAD WITH HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLOW, HENRY HILL COLLINS. NY WILL INTERVIEW LENORE STRAUS AND ADVISE BUREAU OF RESULTS OF SAID INTERVIEW.

SEATTLE ADVISED

SCHEIDT

ACK PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

4

HOLD

NYC R-2 WA

1772

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

February 4, [illegible]

To:

SAC, Washington

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 1, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:

J. [illegible] CHAMBERS
Nish Aliasses, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333 -1773
D-94128 WU

RECORDED - 66

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: Letter dated 2-2-49

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 Allen Weinstein THB/bas

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K436 Typewritten letter dated May 9, 1935, to Mr. [illegible] L. COHEN, beginning "My dear Mr. COHEN, I have taken the examination in...", signed "Sincerely yours, SOLIN L. FLOYD".

K437 Typewritten letter dated October 19, 1934, to Mr. T. R. [illegible], beginning "My dear Sir: I enclose herewith my application for...", signed "Respectfully yours, (Miss) SOLIN L. FLOYD".

Result of Examination:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K436 and K437 were not used to type Q5 through Q69. It was also concluded that none of the machines that typed K436 and K437 was used to type Q1.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Washington Field Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
FEB 4 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:MD

F. L. JONES

Kisseloff-5587

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: February 2, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESP - R; IS - R

D-94128 BU

There are attached herewith, two pieces of correspondence obtained from Mrs. EMMIE L. SMITH, 605 Irving Street, N. W., which should be examined by the FBI Laboratory and compared with questioned typewritten documents in instant case.

K436
K437

~~DEFERRED-RECORDING~~

These two specimens were obtained by Special Agent KENNETH F. CARROLL of the Washington Field Office on February 1, 1949, and should be returned to this office for proper disposal upon completion of the requested examination.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1773

F B I

31 FEB 10 1949

KFC:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

Ans Lab Lab
2-4-49
Returned

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETURNED FOR LAB. ACTION AND RETURN TO LAB.
2-3-49

F.L. JONES, FIVE

Kisseloff-5588

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 13 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 8 5-18P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

T. J. DONEGAN HAS ADVISED CONFIDENTIALLY THAT WILLIAM SPIEGEL, IN HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GJ RELATED THAT HE HAD BEEN IN A SANITARIUM /NAME OR PLACE NOT GIVEN/ UNTIL JULY OF THIRTYSEVEN AND THAT HE HAS A DEFINITE RECOLLECTION THAT HE DID NOT MOVE INTO THE EAST MADISON ST. ADDRESS IN BALTIMORE UNTIL OCT. OF THIRTYSEVEN. CHAMBERS HAS TESTIFIED AND INVESTIGATION THUS FAR INDICATES THAT CHAMBERS UTILIZED SPIEGEL-S APARTMENT ON EAST MADISON ST. EARLY IN THIRTYSEVEN. DONEGAN STATED THAT GJ HAS EXPRESSED SOME CONCERN OVER THIS DISCREPANCY. BALTIMORE IS REQUESTED TO ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTARY OR OTHER POSITIVE PROOF OF ACTUAL DATE SPIEGEL MOVED INTO EAST MADISON ST. ADDRESS. SUTEL.

RECORDED - 66 174-1333-1774

SCHEIDT

FEB 10 1949

BOTH HOLD PLS

62 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-5589

cc: Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 14 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK XX 8 3-22P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL , PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.
NY OFFICE PRESENTLY HAS NO PHOTO OF MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS OTHER
THAN GROUP PHOTO OF MRS. CHAMBERS, MR. CHAMBERS AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN
APPEARING IN THE NY PRESS AND APPARENTLY TAKEN IN FORTYNINE. BALTI-
MORE SHOULD ATTEMPT TO SECURE GOOD PICTURES OF MRS. CHAMBERS TAKEN
DURING THE PERIOD THIRTYSIX TO THIRTYEIGHT AND SHOULD FORWARD NY
AMSD.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1775
INDEXED - 66 F B I
31 FEB 10 1949

SCHEIDT

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD PLS

BA

NY R 2 BA

62 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-5590

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 15 F 8 3-26P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. ASST ATTORNEY GENERAL THOMAS J. DONEGAN ADVISED CONFIDENTIALLY THAT FELIX INSLERMAN HAS CLAIMED EMPLOYMENT AS PART TIME CHAUFFEUR DURING NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE - THIRTYSIX FOR SUNDELSON FAMILY, FOUR FOURTY FOUR CENTRAL PARK WEST, NYC. FORMER HOUSE KEEPER, THERESA GUTMAN, AND MISS VERA SUNDELSON ALREADY INTERVIEWED. NEITHER CAN RECALL INSLERMAN BUT STATE FAMILY DID HAVE NUMEROUS PART TIME CHAUFFEURS DURING THE NINETEEN THIRTIES. INTERVIEW J. WILNER SUNDELSON, BROTHER, IN EFFORT TO VERIFY. SUNDELSON PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AS CONSULTANT FOR ECA, WASHINGTON, D. C. AND RESIDES AT FAIRFAX HOTEL. EXPEDITE AND SUTEL.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1776

F B I

SCHEIDT

31 FEB 10 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

62 FEB 15 1949

Kisseloff-5591

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 11 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE 8 11-54 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REMYTEL FEB. SEVENTH REGARDING ADDITIONAL ALIASES OF SALLY RINGE, AKA SALLY GOLDMARK. BALTO INDICES NEGATIVE ON IRMA RINGE AND IRMA GOLDMARK.

RECORDED - 66

74-1333-1777
F B I

INDEXED - 66 31 FEB 10 1949

MCFARLIN

ACK IN ORD PLS

NY ACK AND DISC PLS- WA HOLD ON PLS

NY R 2 BA

62 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-5592

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 67 8 10-48

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. RE ALLEGATIONS OF GUNTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH OF JAN. NINETEEN LAST. NELSON ROCKEFELLER INTERVIEWED TODAY ADVISES HE HAS NEVER BEEN IN MOBILE, ALA., HAS NEVER MET OR HEARD OF ARISTEDES OBOLOS AND HAS NEVER BEEN EMPLOYED AS A CORRESPONDENT BY ANY NEWSPAPER CHAIN. FURTHER, HAS NEVER NEGOTIATED OR CONSUMATED ANY AGREEMENTS ON HIS OWN OR FAMILY-S BEHALF WITH KNOWN RUSSIAN AGENTS. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THIS PHASE BY NY.

74-1333-1778

F B I

RECORDED - 66

SCHEIDT 31 FEB 10 1949

INDEXED - 66

HOLD PLS.

6 2 FEB 10 1949 162

Kisseloff-5593

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

060817

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 10 , NY 1 AND CHICAGO 1 I AHS

FROM BALTIMORE 8 11-50 PM EST AHS

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND CHICAGO U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

REREP JAMES L. KIRKLAND DATED JAN TWENTYSEVEN AT PHILA, COPY OF WHICH WAS FURNISHED CHICAGO. RE LEAD SET OUT THEREIN FOR BALTO AT BETHESDA, MD., MR. HALL BANFIELD, HEADMASTER, LANDON SCHOOL FOR BOYS HAS ADVISED THAT LAST ADDRESS AVAILABLE, JULY FORTYFOUR FOR GEORGE BLACKWELL, FORMER HEADMASTER LANDON SCHOOL IS LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, ILL. CHICAGO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW GEORGE AND ETHEL BLACKWELL, REPORTED ASSOCIATES OF HISS, PER SUGGESTIONS IN REFREP.

74-1333-1779

MC FARLIN

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

FBI

31 FEB 10 1949

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WA ACK AND HOLD PLS

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6 2 FEB 1 1949 162

Kisseloff-5594

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 14 NEW YORK 11 FROM NEWARK 8 604 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC DETROIT URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. FOR INFORMATION DETROIT OFFICE, EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO LOCATE FOR INTERVIEW JOHN HERRMANN, A WRITER, WHO IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WITH CHAMBERS APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, DC DURING NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTYSIX. INFO SECURED FROM HIS FORMER WIFE, JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST, MONTCLAIR, NJ REVEALS THAT HE IS THE SON OF HENRY HERRMANN, FORMERLY GENERAL MANAGER OF REO AUTO COMPANY, LANSING, MICH. AND A WELL KNOWN FIGURE IN LANSING UNTIL HIS DEATH IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO OR FORTYTHREE. JOHN HERRMANN HAD TWO BROTHERS, ROBERT C. HERRMANN WHO IS KNOWN TO HAVE RESIDED IN DETROIT IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO AND ROBERT-S, A TWIN, NAME UNKNOWN, WHO RESIDED IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. IN SAME YEAR, WHICH IS LAST YEAR MRS. HERBST WAS IN CONTACT WITH FAMILY. HE ALSO HAS A SISTER, MRS. DONALD /DOROTHY/ TEEL, ADDRESS UNKNOWN, BELIEVED RESIDING IN NEW ENGLAND. JOHN HERRMANN DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS-- BORN BORN NOVEMBER NINE, NINETEEN NAUGHT ONE, WHITE, SIX FEET TWO, ONE EIGHTY THREE POUNDS, BROWN EYES, LIGHT BROWN HAIR, NO GLASSES, SERVED AS OFFICER IN USCG DURING WORLD WAR TWO. UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU, LOCATE AND INTERVIEW RELATIVES OF JOHN HERRMANN FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING HIS WHEREABOUTS. NY AND THE BUREAU SHOULD BE ADVISED BY TELETYPE OF RESULTS IN ORDER THAT APPROPRIATE OFFICE MAY BE FURNISHED BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO INTERVIEW.

100-12-1333-1780

RECORDED - 66
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INDEXED - 39
FEB 10 1949

52 MAR 2 1949

DETROIT WILL BE ADVISED

Kisseloff-5595

MC KEE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, SEATTLE 2-8-49 3-19.9. PST PMV

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. RENYTELS FEB. FOUR AND SEVEN, LAST. JOHATHAN AND SALLY GOLDMARK PRESENTLY RESIDE ON DOUBLE J RANCH, SEVENTEEN MILES SOUTH OF OKANOGAN, WASH. ROADS PRESENTLY SNOWBOUND. INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED WHEN TRAVEL PERMITS.

RECORDED - 66 WILCOX 124-1333-1781
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31 FEB 10 1949

ENDM

WA ACK 613PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

NY OK FBI NYC JD

DISCMM

62 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-5596

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASHINGTON 32 AND BOSTON 2 FROM NEW YORK 8 7-40PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. WILL INTERVIEW JUDGE MANLEY O. HUDSON, LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIV., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS AND SUBMIT SAME TO LAB FOR COMPARISON KNOWN SPECIMENS THIS CASE. HISS HAS CORRESPONDED WITH HUDSON AND IS PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH HIM.

RECORDED - 65

174-1323-1782
FBI

31 FEB 10 1949

SCHEIDT

WASH ACK AND DISC, BOSTON HOLD PLS

NY R 32 WA

Called Laboratory
M Night Supr
By

62 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-5597

cc: Mr Harbo

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI KANSAS CITY 2-8-49 5-10 PM MCO

DIRECTOR..... U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

EL PASO TEL FOURTH LAST REQUESTED CHECK OF RECORDS BELONGING TO LEON W WHITE AT RICHMOND, MO., TO DETERMINE TO WHOM HE SOLD WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL ONE NINE EIGHT SEVEN FOUR THREE. SALES SLIP LOCATED INDICATING SALE OF MACHINE JAN SIX FORTYONE TO ROYAL PRINTING CO., TWO FOUR NAUGHT EIGHT WEST THIRTYSECOND AVE., FOR TWENTYFOUR DOLLARS NINETYNINE CENTS. NO CITY LISTED ON SALES SLIP BUT ASSUMED TO BE DENVER AS WHITE HAD TYPEWRITER SHOP ENGLEWOOD COLORADO NINETEEN FORTY-ONE FORTYTHREE AND HAS STATED HE SOLD MACHINE IN DENVER. DENVER ADVISED.

BRANTLEY

END

RECORDED - 74-1333-11783

F B I

31 FEB 10 1949

614PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

162

62 FEB 16 1949

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Kisseloff-5598

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 27, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Rebulet January 19, 1949, and telephone call from Mr. BAUMGARDNER on January 25, 1949, relative to interviewing all persons mentioned by Mrs. VICTOR PERLO in her letter postmarked April 14, 1944, at Fort Worth, Texas in this matter.

The Washington Field Office has not interviewed any person mentioned by Mrs. PERLO. This office has no information as to whether the New York Office has interviewed some of those mentioned in this matter.

The files of the Washington Field Office are being reviewed and appropriate leads will be set out immediately.

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

174-1333-1784
F B I

31 FEB 10 1949

EFH:cl
74-94

cc - New York
cc - WFO File 100-16577

Rec'd 1-28-49

62 FEB 10 1949

Kisseloff-5599

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 72 AND BALTIMORE 6 FROM NEW YORK 8 10 55 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP -R, IS R.

RE WF LET JAN. TWENTY FIVE INSTANT. RE UNSUB BERNIE. PHOTO OF BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI NO. ONE FOUR SIX FIVE EIGHT EIGHT SIX, SHOWN TO CHAMBERS WHO STATES HE KNEW SAID INDIVIDUAL AS BUNDEY FRIEDMAN, WHO WAS ONCE THE CASHIER IN A COOPERATIVE CAFETERIA, LOCATED IN "DAILY WORKER" BUILDING, WHEN "DAILY WORKER" WAS SITUATED ON UNION SQ., NYC. CHAMBERS SAID IT WAS GENERALLY KNOWN THAT THIS CAFETERIA WAS OWNED BY CP, THOUGH CHAMBERS DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER OWNERSHIP WAS MATTER OF RECORD. CHAMBERS RECALLS THAT FRIEDMAN WAS GIVEN THIS JOB BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN INJURED IN A PARTY DEMONSTRATION, AND CHAMBERS HAS VAGUE RECOLLECTION THAT FRIEDMAN HAD ONCE BEEN TO MOSCOW AND THAT FRIEDMAN HAD EVENTUALLY GONE, OR HAD BEEN SENT, TO THE WEST COAST. CHAMBERS RECALLS J. PETERS ONCE INTRODUCED HIM TO FRIEDMAN BUT CANNOT RECALL PURPOSE OF INTRODUCTION HAS NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION NOW OF FRIEDMAN HAVING BEEN A PARTY ORGANIZER IN BALTIMORE OR WASH, DC., BUT SAYS THAT IF HE ADVISED BERLE TO THIS EFFECT, THEN FRIEDMAN PROBABLY WAS SUCH. CHAMBERS STILL HAS

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END OF PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-5600

NO RECOLLECTION OF UNKNOWN SUBJ "BERNIE" EXCEPT THAT THIS MIGHT BE DAVID CARPENTER. HOWEVER, CHAMBERS SAYS IF FRANKLIN RENO IDENTIFIES BUNDEY FRIEDMAN AS BERNIE, CHAMBERS WOULD BE INCLINED TO GO ALONG WITH RENO. CHAMBERS SAYS HIS FIRST RECOLLECTION WAS THAT THE MEETING IN PHILA HAD BEEN BETWEEN J. PETERS, DAVID CARPENTER, RENO AND HIMSELF. HOWEVER, NOW BELIEVES IT IS POSSIBLE THAT HE, CHAMBERS CAME TO PHILA WITH PETER, AND RENO CAME WITH FRIEDMAN BUT SAYS STILL RECALLS DEFINITELY THAT DAVID CARPENTER MENTIONED RENO TO HIM AND WAS AWARE OF THE "RENO BUSINESS". CHAMBERS SAYS HIS ONLY PURPOSE IN CONTACTING RENO THROUGH FRIEDMAN WOULD HAVE BEEN TO CIRCUMVENT DAVID CARPENTER SINCE CHAMBERS WAS NOT GETTING ALONG TOO WELL WITH CARPENTER. EL PASO WILL ADVISE WHETHER RENO IDENTIFIES PHOTO OF FRIEDMAN AS BERNIE AND IF SO NY WILL THEN INTERVIEW? INTRODUCE MOSES M. BRAGIN OF BKLYN., NYC, WHO MAY BE FRIEDMAN.

SCHEIDT

ELPASO ADVISED

TWO COPIES WFO

11
44

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

NY R 72 WA

BA NY R 6 BA

DISCPLS

Kisseloff-5601

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 3 FROM BA AND NY 1 FROM BA 9 11-57 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RENYTEL FEB EIGHTH REQUESTING BALTO TO SECURE GOOD PICTURES OF MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TAKEN DURING THIRTYSIX AND ~~THIRTEEN~~ THIRTYEIGHT AND FORWARD SAME TO NY AMSD. ONE GOOD PHOTO OF MRS. CHAMBERS TAKEN DURING MIDDLE THIRTIES ALREADY OBTAINED FROM HER AND FORWARDED TO WFO BY LETTER DATED JAN TWENTYFOURTH WITH REQUEST THAT WFO HAVE COPIES MADE AND FURNISH SAME TO BUREAU, NYC AND BALTO. WFO REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE FURNISHING COPY OF SAME TO NYC. IF ABOVE PHOTO NOT ADEQUATE FOR NYC, ADVISE AND BALTO WILL ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL PHOTOS OF MRS. CHAMBERS.

INDEXED - 66 74-1333-1786
F B I

RECORDED - 66 31 FEB 10 1949

MC FARLIN

END

WA BA R 3 WA

NY BA R 1 NY

TWO COPIES WFO

cc: Mr. Jones

62 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-5602

RELAY TO WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 19

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Vinson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy

WA 3 NY 1 FROM BALTO 1-12-49 3-05 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R. RE FELIX A. INSLERMAN. RETEL FROM ALBANY OF JAN. TEN. MRS. MARY KNETTLES ADVISED SHE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF A BUD OR JOE MASON. R. R. BENNETT, DISTRICT GEOLOGIST, HAS NO RECORD OF AN EMPLOYEE NAMED MASON. JOEL SWARTZ, GEOPHYSICIST IN CHARGE, BALTIMORE FIELD UNIT, ADVISED NO RECORD OF SUCH EMPLOYEE WITH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT BALTIMORE. IT IS SUGGESTED THE WFO ASCERTAIN AT THE GEOLOGICAL BUREAU WASHINGTON HQ WHETHER THEY HAVE HAD AN EMPLOYEE NAMED BUD OR JOE MASON. FOR INFO OF WFO, REPORT OF SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, DATED DEC. TWENTYTHIRD, LAST, REFLECTS MRS. MARY KNETTLES WAS CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF STEN ASKLOF AND FRANK RENO. MARY KNETTLES PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AT US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT BALTIMORE. DURING PERMISSIVE SEARCH OF INSLERMANS RESIDENCE BY SAS AT ALBANY IT WAS ASCERTAINED INSLERMANS ARE NOW CORRESPONDENTS OF BUD AND JOE MASON, EMPLOYEES OF THE US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, APPARENTLY IN BALTIMORE. MASONS ARE APPARENTLY MAN AND WIFE. SUTEL NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

MC FARLIN

END

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BOTH OFFC ACK AND HOLD

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RECORDED - 66

100-1333-1787
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31 FEB 10 1949

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COPIES WFO

cc: F. L. Jones

62 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-5603

FEBRUARY 9, 1949

WASHINGTON AND LOS ANGELES FROM WASH FIELD 9 9:45a

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. CHAMBERS HAS ADVISED THAT KEITH OR BYKOV IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN INFORMED HIM OF EXISTENCE OF ONE SVIASHNIKOV, PHONETIC, BALLISTIC EXPERT IN GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON, WHO WAS SOURCE OF INFORMATION. FURTHER THAT KEITH TOLD CHAMBERS THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS KEPT IN LINE BY PRESSURE AND BYKOV COMPELLED HIM TO ASSIST BY THREATENING TO TORTURE HIS SISTER IN MOSCOW. ONE VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, ONCE LIEUTENANT ASSIGNED CZARIST HIGH COMMISSION TO U. S. DURING FIRST WORLD WAR, BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH INDIVIDUAL REPORTED BY CHAMBERS. DE SVESHNIKOFF HAS BEEN IN U. S. SINCE FIRST WORLD WAR, MAKING BRIEF RETURN TRIP TO RUSSIA IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR TO SEE MOTHER. EMPLOYED BUREAU OF STANDARDS EARLY TWENTIES AND FOR BRIEF PERIODS BY NAVY DEPARTMENT AND WAR DEPARTMENT. APPEARS INDIVIDUAL OF POOR CHARACTER, ADDICTED TO GAMBLING AND CONSIDERED UNRELIABLE. UPON INTERVIEW DESVESHNIKOFF DENIED ACQUAINTANCE WITH BORIS BYKOV OR KEITH, HOWEVER, ADMITTED FURNISHING

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INFORMATION FOR ONE STEPANOV WHO OPERATED ORDNANCE RESEARCH CO. AT ELEVEN THIRTYFIVE BROADWAY, NYC, AND WAS ASSOCIATED WITH OR REPRESENTING AMTORG CORP. FOR YOUR INFORMATION NEW YORK OFFICE HAS ADVISED ONE JOHN J. MATWIN, WAS, BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH ONE MATVEENKO WHO WAS CLERICAL EMPLOYEE OF CZARIST MILITARY COMMISSION TO U. S. IN FIRST WORLD WAR, OPERATED ENGINEERING MACHINERY CORP. AT ELEVEN THIRTYTHREE BROADWAY, NEWYORKCITY. NEW YORK UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY INDIVIDUAL NAMED STEPANOV WHO OCCUPIED OFFICE THIS ADDRESS TO DATE. REQUEST INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE TO DETERMINE FACTS HIS POSSESSION CONCERNING DE SVESHNIKOFF INCLUDING RECRUITMENT INFORMATION FURNISHED BY DE SVESHNIKOFF, MANNER OF CONTACT WITH HIM AND ASSOCIATION OF DE SVESHNIKOFF WITH OCCUPANTS AT ELEVEN THIRTYTHREE OR ELEVEN THIRTYFIVE BROADWAY WHO OPERATED ORDNANCE RESEARCH CO. OR ENGINEERING MACHINERY CORP. PHOTOGRAPH OF DE SVESHNIKOFF AVAILABLE AND WILL BE FURNISHED LOS ANGELES. DE SVESHNIKOFF DESCRIBED AS FIFTY NINE YEARS OLD, FIVE FT. ELEVEN, ONE SEVENTYFIVE TO EIGHTYFIVE POUNDS, HAZEL BROWN EYES, MEDIUM BUILD, HAIR DARK BROWN, GRAYING.

HOTTEL

74-94

MAT:MAH

CC: NEW YORK (BY MAIL)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re St. Paul teletype to Director, New York and Cincinnati dated January 17, 1949.

As requested by the St. Paul Office, Mr. MARSHALL C. WILLIAMS, Superintendent, Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio, was contacted on January 17, 1949 in order to obtain a copy of the February, 1934 edition of the American Magazine. Mr. WILLIAMS made available one copy of this magazine to the Agent, advising that this was the only copy that he could spare out of his files.

Photographic copies of the article appearing in this magazine entitled "Uncle Sam Grows Younger" by BEVERLY SMITH were made. The original magazine and one photographic copy of the article are being forwarded to the Bureau, and two photographic copies are being forwarded to the New York Office.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

cc - New York (Enc.)

RECORDED - 66

174-1333-1789
F B I

31 FEB 10 1949

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62 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-5606

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 5, 1949

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Re Washington Field teletype, February 4, 1949, requesting Pittsburgh to furnish San Francisco background and pictures of ANDREE EMERY HUDSON, Bureau file 100-3815.

ANDREE EMERY HUDSON was Membership Director of the CP, USA, District 5, and it has recently been determined that she and her husband, ROY HUDSON, are residing within the San Francisco Division. Pittsburgh is origin and a RUC report is being prepared on her case for San Francisco. Accordingly, the following pertinent serials in the Pittsburgh file on ANDREE HUSDON are being forwarded to San Francisco, which contain all the necessary background. It is suggested that they be filed in the master file on ANDREE HUDSON at San Francisco, since none will be furnished with the RUC report.

The enclosures are as follows:

~~DEPARTMENT RECORDING~~

Report of SA JEROME M. GARLAND, New York, 1-13-43.
Report of SA JAMES H. COLEMAN, JR., New Haven, 9-14-44.
Report of SA JAMES H. COLEMAN, JR., New Haven, 12-5-44.
Report of SA LAWRENCE E. THOMPSON, Pittsburgh, 7-9-46.
Report of SA CHARLES W. LYONS, Pittsburgh, 1-10-47.
Report of SA DAVID J. REED, Pittsburgh, 9-3-48.
Report of SA KENNETH P. PETTIJOHN, Indianapolis, 11-24-48.
One photograph of ANDREE HUDSON.

The Pittsburgh Office is in possession of only one copy of report of SA JEROME M. GARLAND, New York, January 13, 1943, and report of SA JAMES H. COLEMAN, JR., New Haven, December 5, 1944, and in order to expedite the interview, as requested in referenced teletype, they are enclosed herewith. After the interview in this case, it is requested that San Francisco make copies of these two reports and return the originals to the Pittsburgh Office.

TTW:EMG
100-9549
cc: 100-8551 (Andree Hudson)
Enclosures to San Francisco (8)
cc: San Francisco (AMSD)

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-1790
INDEXED - 43 13 FEB 11 1949

EX-141

308

52 MAR 2 1949

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

SECRET 82457 FILE 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	1/28/49	12/23/48 through 1/28/49	JESSE F. FARR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl," "Karl," "Bob," Arthur Dwyer, David	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince," "Vincent," Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter," Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix"; Unknown subject, wa. "Bernie"; Unknown subject, wa. "Keith"; AZEMOV (ph.)

SECRET
Classified by 2355 WAB/cdk 12/4/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 1,2,3.
Date of Declassification Indefinite

All information in this report is unclassified with the exception of pg 39 1st sentence of 1st full paragraph and Baltimore T-2 (identity) on Administrative Page 66.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: RE FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Available data set forth in details concerning experimental project which FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO admitted furnishing to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Specific dates of availability to RENO of the Norden Bombsight at the Ballastics Research Laboratory and approximate date when the Norden Bombsight was at the airfield of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds are set forth. Interviews with Miss BERTHA I. HART and Mrs. MARY E. KNETTLES, both of whom RENO knew well and desired to marry, are set forth. Both of those individuals referred to STANLEY BLUMBERG or STAN BLUMER as a very close friend of RENO. BLUMBERG described by former wife as one of the "silent higher-ups" of the Communist Party.

DECLASSIFIED BY SOLAGIS ON 12-13-90 BY A#401 BOT/405119

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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74-1333-1791

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1 TI
3 New York (Enc.) AMSD (65-14920)

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5 Baltimore

74-1333-1771

Kisseloff-5609

CONFIDENTIAL

BA
#65-1642

CONFIDENTIAL

in Baltimore who was responsible for bringing into the Party his cousin ALBERT BLUMBERG who is presently chairman of the National Legislative Commission of the CP. KNETTLES furnished an address book containing the names of people to be notified in the event RENO's illness became very serious. KNETTLES at this time was engaged to marry RENO. Among the individuals to be notified were PHIL RENO, FRANKLIN's brother, or his law partner, EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN. Informant advised SCHEUNEMANN attended Communist Party meetings during 1945. Also to be notified in the case of RENO's illness becoming very serious were STANLEY BLUMBERG or JEANNE GRIER. GRIER has been identified as Mrs. ROBERT LEE, nee EUGENIE WEBSTER GRIER. Philadelphia confidential informants have described GRIER as having been a member of the Communist Party both in New York and Philadelphia. HART, KNETTLES, and others advise among RENO's associates were HERMAN LOUIS MEYER, Junior, HYMAN and ESTHER LANDEAU, JULIUS SCHLOSS, CHARLOTTE and FRITZ JOHN, and other individuals on whom is set forth information pertinent to an espionage or security investigation. As the result of a permissive search considerable correspondence was obtained and is either listed in this report or is being forwarded to interested offices and the Bureau herewith. RENO's association with five Ballastic Research Laboratory employees who were discharged by the Army as security risks is set forth. KNETTLES and HART both advise that RENO had considerable influence with individuals in Washington, D.C., presumably with the Government. Baltimore psychiatrist advises RENO was under his care from 1945 to 1947.

CHARLOTTE JOHN
HYMAN LANDEAU

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.

Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE at Baltimore, Maryland dated 12/23/48.

Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY at New York, New York dated 1/21/49.

Letter from Bureau dated 12/13/48.

Letter from Bureau dated 1/3/49.

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BALTIMORE 65-1642

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.
Vincent Reno, Vince, Lance Clark

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JESSE F. FARR, JESSE C. PARKER, JR, and ROBERT E. MARGISON concerning FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Aberdeen Proving Ground unless otherwise specified:

Reference is made to Bureau letter, dated January 3, 1949, directed to the New York Office, a copy of which was sent to the Baltimore Office. On page fourteen in the last paragraph, the Bureau instructed the Baltimore Office to determine whether FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had access to the information which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised had been furnished him by RENO. In this regard, it is to be noted HAROLD ALPAUGH, Security Officer, the Ballistic Research Laboratories, advised that RENO had complete access to all classified material at the laboratory. This fact was corroborated by ROBERT H. KENT, Associate Director at the B. R. L., and several other fellow employees. Additional data obtained by interview with KENT will be set forth subsequently in this report.

NORDEN BOMBSIGHT

Baltimore Confidential Informant, [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has advised that the officials at the B. R. L. first requested the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C., to make a bombsight available to the B. R. L. in 1942. The letter requesting this was dated December 21, 1942. This letter set out several reasons for the need to improve the bombsight. It expressed the opinion that the failure in measuring accurately could be solved by increasing the magnification of the eye piece. It suggested that tests by bombardiers be made, and it further suggested that the B. R. L. assist in selecting eye pieces. It requested official proof for the B. R. L. to procure and test experimental eye pieces. Informant advised that a Norden Bombsight was shipped to the B. R. L. on May 1, 1943, from the Middletown, Ohio, air depot.

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It is to be noted that there will be set forth later in this report data obtained from an interview with COLONEL STEWART C. SMINK. COLONEL SMINK advised that the Air Force at the Aberdeen Proving Ground had a Norden Bombsight as early as 1934 or '35. Additional data concerning RENO's knowledge of the Norden Bombsight will be set forth later in this report as received from interview with ROBERT H. KENT, L. S. DEDERICK, and BERTHA I. HART.

It is to be noted that COLONEL LESLIE E. SIMON advised, upon interview, that he recalled a conference regarding the Norden Bombsight was held at the B. R. L. in 1937 or possibly 1938. He added that RENO, KENT and DEDERICK were probably at the conference, but neither KENT nor DEDERICK recall it. SIMON advised he believed a representative from the Norden

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Company, whose last name is TENBROOK, and two other representatives from Norden were at the conference. He also believed that Colonel H. H. ZORNIG, then Director of the B. R. L., was in attendance at this conference.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that officials of the B. R. L. have, on occasions, discussed data concerning the Norden Bombsight with C. F. SCHAEFFER and R. F. WEHRLIN, both of the C. L. Norden Corporation, 88 Lafayette Street, New York City. Informant added that an individual named WILLIAM L. HOLM, who was the Naval Inspector at the Norden Bombsight plant in June of 1943, corresponded with officials of the B. R. L. in regard to the bombsight. One of his letters was addressed to Major A. A. BENNETT. It is to be noted that referenced report, dated December 23, 1948, under background information for FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, reflects that RENO used Professor A. A. BENNETT, Professor of Mathemathics, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, as a character reference. This appeared in RENO's Personal History Statement, dated November 15, 1948.

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ORDNANCE SCHOOL BALLISTICS TEXTBOOK

Reference is made to the Ordnance School Ballistics Textbook which RENO, in his signed statement, admitted furnishing to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

WILLIAM D. DICKINSON, JR., Assistant to the Director, in charge of Project Files, B. R. L., advised there were numerous editions of Ordnance School Ballistics Textbooks, and that this material was not classified. He stated that DR. L. S. DEDERICK, with whom RENO was probably living in 1937 and 1938, had compiled rough notes, which were used at the Aberdeen Ordnance School. He added he believed this material was compiled in the form of a report, and that this report was used by the school.

DR. ROBERT H. KENT, on reinterview, advised that the Ordnance School had requested the aid of the Research Division in the preparation of the textbook on Ballistics to be used at the school, and that, as a result of this request, the Research Division prepared a report on Exterior Ballistics, which was incorporated in the first section of the text.

This text, which was mimeographed and bounded with paper covers, was first produced in October, 1937, and, according to KENT, was not classified.

DR. KENT stated that this text was revised and expanded to include three sections, covering Interior Ballistics, Exterior Ballistics, and Ballistic Computations, respectively. Its second edition, like the

first, was mimeographed and issued in October, 1939.

DR. KENT further pointed out that the material contained in the first text had also been included in a revision of the text on Ordnance used at West Point Military Academy. This book, entitled "Elements of Ordnance," had been written by Lieutenant Colonel THOMAS J. HAYES, Professor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, United States Military Academy, and published by JOHN WILEY & Sons, Incorporated, New York, in 1938.

DR. KENT explained that Colonel HAYES, during 1937, had requested the assistance of the Research Division of Aberdeen in preparing three chapters in this book, and that the result of this request, chapter ten of the text entitled "Exterior Ballistics," contained virtually the same material as that included in the first text of the Ordnance School.

It is to be noted that, in the event RENO furnished WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with the Ballistics textbook published in October, 1939, he was, therefore, operating in the Espionage Ring subsequent to the date in 1938 which he originally stated he terminated his activity.

SIXTEEN-INCH GUNS

Reference is made to the data concerning the sixteen-inch guns which RENO admits furnishing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, previously mentioned, advised that all of their data concerning their sixteen-inch guns emanated from research conducted by the Navy. DICKINSON added that the following reports from the Navy are on file at the B. R. L: Report F. T. (Firing Table) 16-A-1, dated 1920; report F. T. 16-B-1, dated 1924; report F. T. 16-C-1, dated 1924; report F. T. 16-D-1, dated 1931; report F. T. 16-E-1, dated 1942. The 1920 and 1924 reports were marked confidential. The rest of the reports were unclassified. It is to be noted the 16-C-1 report is revised from 16-B-1. DICKINSON stated that these reports and the Firing Tables in them have, since 1924, been unclassified and are distributed by the Adjutant General's Office to the troops. He also expressed the opinion that these reports contained the only available sixteen-inch gun firing table. He added that, as far as RENO's work was concerned, there was no reason for him to be interested in sixteen-inch guns. This was corroborated by DR. KENT, who stated that, to his knowledge, RENO had never been assigned to work on sixteen-inch guns and would, therefore, have had no official reason for obtaining restricted material on the subject.

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THIRTY AND FIFTY CALIBER MACHINE GUNS

In regard to the Firing Tables for the .30 and .50 caliber machine guns which RENO admitted furnishing to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, it is to be noted WILLIAM DICKINSON advised that the only .30 and .50 caliber machine-gun tables classified were those used on aircraft, and DICKINSON stated that the first report concerning this material was entitled "Application of Siacci's Method to Flat Trajectories," prepared in August, 1938. This report was an evolution of the practical theory of .30 and .50 caliber machine guns. A subsequent report, dated September 8, 1938, and entitled "Trajectory Data for Small Arms on Fixed Mounts on Airplanes," contained the earliest published tables of .30 and .50 caliber machine guns. The original booklet was not classified at the time of its preparation, according to DICKINSON. DICKINSON stated that this booklet was prepared as the result of a request for this material, which originated at a conference held June 7, 1938, by the Materiel Division at Wright Field.

R. H. KENT, upon interview, advised that there was no official reason why RENO should have had material in his possession concerning the .30 and .50 caliber machine guns.

It is noted that the book "Machine Guns, Their History and Technical Employment," by LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. S. HUTCHISON, was removed from RENO's dormitory room and returned to the Technical Information Branch (library) in October, 1947. This book was removed from RENO's dormitory room by a MR. BRUCE, employee at the B. R. L., and turned over to GEORGE T. TOMASKY, Administrative Officer of the Ballistic Research Laboratory.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS, BOOKS, AND DOCUMENTS

MRS. ZELMA KELLY, Acting Librarian of the Technical Information Branch (library), advised, on January 12, 1949, that RENO had complete access to all classified material regardless of whether it was "restricted," "confidential," or "secret." She added the library has been in existence since only 1945. She furnished a list of all of the classified material which had been charged out and returned by RENO. This list is being forwarded to the El Paso Office for their use in regard to interviewing RENO. MRS. KELLY also furnished a list of pamphlets and photostats which had been charged to F. V. RENO. This list also is being forwarded to the El Paso Office. In addition, she furnsihed a list of bound books charged to RENO, and those which had been charged to him and never returned. A copy of these lists will be forwarded to the El Paso Office herewith.

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MRS. KELLY advised that RENO wrote a report, dated August 24, 1942, number 301 and entitled "Pre-computed and Aero-computed Procedure for Making Corrections for the Effects of Differential Ballistic Wind." MRS. KELLY expressed the opinion that this report by RENO may have been in some way connected with his experiments with the Norden Bombsight. MRS. KELLY advised that RENO and DR. EDWARD J. MC SHANE collaborated in report number 340, dated March 17, 1943, and entitled "Theory and Computation of Bomb Tables for the Glide Attachment to the Norden Bombsight." It is to be noted, as stated previously in this report, the records of the B. R. L. reflect that a Norden Bombsight was not shipped to the Aberdeen Proving Ground until May 1, 1943. It is possible, therefore, that RENO and MC SHANE had access to the bombsight which was maintained at the Air Force at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

CORRESPONDENCE MAINTAINED BY RENO AT THE WIND TUNNEL

Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] on December 22, 1948, advised that RENO maintained at the Wind-Tunnel Building the following correspondence: b2 b7D

1. An envelope addressed to RENO, dated October 8, 1945, bearing the return address: L. L. Wheeler, 6N0507, Sperry Gyroscope, Garden City, Long Island, New York.

2. A handwritten letter from which the date had been torn off, addressed "Dear Mr. Reno" and signed "F. E. Hudson," in which the writer indicated he was attending Columbia University; was or soon would be an Ensign in the Navy; and discussed how he might possibly, in the future, obtain an assignment in Naval Ordnance as a Liaison Officer who would be required to work with RENO. To this letter was clipped the following address, apparently cut from an envelope: Thos. E. Hudson, ASV7 Billet 730, John Jay Paul, U. S. N. R. M. S., New York 27, New York.

3. A post card, dated February 24, 1946, postmarked Havre de Grace, Maryland, addressed to RENO, on which the writer, Harriet R. Brown, advised she had obtained a room for RENO's friend at 419 South Union Avenue, Havre de Grace, Maryland.

4. A personal letter, dated October 8, 1945, postmarked New York, which bore the return address 55 Nagle Avenue, New York 34, New York, and signed "Monroe," bore the following postscript: "What happened to the men that were picked up in Havre de Grace?"

5. An unfinished and undated ten-page, typewritten letter addressed to Senator GLENN TAYLOR, in which RENO indicated that he and Herman L. Meyer were the writers of the letter. In this letter, the writers stated they wished to express to Senator TAYLOR their opinion, as men of science, of the futility of the use of force as a means of maintaining international peace. The writers also expressed their belief that their colleagues concurred in this belief; but pointed out with emphasis that any specific idea expressed

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in the letter should be attributed to only the writers.

6. A personal post card from WILLIAM D. GOODMAN to RENO, return address shown as 1311 Elbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Postmark and date not given)

7. Miscellaneous Christmas cards, invitations, and announcements from the following: Lieutenant RICHARD I. HEMSLEY, ANNETTE and ARTHUR STEIN, REDMOND BRENNAN, ELOISE and FLORENCE PAULINE CHEATHAM, Lieutenant MACEO HENRI TURNER and FLORENCE PAULINE TURNER, ELLEN BOYLE (from Boyle, Missouri on 12/7/42), WAYNE LOREN WEAVER (a resident of Boulder, Colorado) and DAVID and VERA KINSLER (address, 12 Chesapeake Court, Aberdeen, Maryland).

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA:

BERTHA I. HART

MISS BERTHA I. HART, Mathematician, B. R. L., Baldwin Manor Apartments, C-3-2, Aberdeen, Maryland, was interviewed at the Birmingham Field Office, Birmingham, Alabama, by Special Agents HENRY SNOW, (assigned to Birmingham) and JESSE F. FARR (assigned to Baltimore). MISS HART was residing with her sister, MRS. J. R. GOETZ, 2823 Thornehill Road, Birmingham, Alabama, Route 2, Box 1145B. MISS HART is in Alabama and on sick leave from the B. R. L. until February 2, 1949. MISS HART, upon interview, gave the following information:

She entered on duty at the B. R. L. on March 1, 1938, and, in approximately September, 1938, she became a close friend of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. The close friendship continued until 1944 or 1945. RENO was extremely fond of MISS HART and on numerous occasions broached the question of marriage. MISS HART, being ten to fifteen years older, considered the friendship on more of a Platonic basis. RENO rode to work daily with MISS HART during this time, and they spent some time with each other each evening except over the weed end. Inasmuch as HART, at this time, was suffering from ill health, she would frequently leave RENO by 8 o'clock and go home.

HARTS opinion as to RENO's closest friends is the following:

JOHN L. KELLEY, EDWARD J. MC SHANE, HERMAN MEYER, JOHN GREEN, ARTHUR PETERS, STAN BLUMBERG or BLUMER and HARRY POLACHECK, JOSEPH LANE, and JOSEPH LEVIN, all of whom have been previously mentioned in referenced report, dated December 23, 1948.

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RENO had a large number of projects assigned to him. HART did not consider this particularly significant but attributed it to the fact that he was interested in numerous, different fields of endeavor. He did, however, have many more projects assigned to him than he could ever finish. Another reason for his having these projects assigned to him, according to HART, was the fact that he would express an idea as to how a certain type of experiment might be conducted. His superiors would agree that it might be conducted profitably in that manner and would then assign the project to him, allowing him to work out the theoretic end of the project and have the various ramifications of it prepared by subordinates.

In regard to the bombsight, there were numerous conferences, many of which were attended by RENO. HART was assigned to prepare a brief history on various projects and experiments conducted by the D. R. L. RENO, being more familiar with the data concerning the Norden Bombsight, agreed to and did prepare the history concerning it. This history was prepared within the last few years.

Colonel H. H. ZORNIG, probably in 1938, assigned RENO work on the "Camera Obscura." ZORNIG was impressed with the work RENO did on this project, and it was probably because of this that he was selected to do some of the work on the Norden Bombsight. In addition to this, RENO, being an astronomer, would be familiar with the afore-mentioned lenses and eye pieces used on the bombsight. The purpose of the "Camera Obscura" project was to obtain a view of the trajectory of a bomb in flight and its relative distance from the airplane.

MISS HART was of the opinion that ROBERT H. KENT would make available a copy of the history of the Norden Bombsight.

RENO's chief reputation established at the D. R. L. was with regard to his work on bombing and bombalistic tables. However, he did do some work on Interior Ballistics, including the motion of a projectile in the bore. He was considered the "top brains" on the Norden Bombsight. He made several trips, some to California, some to Wright Field, Washington, D. C., and other places, some of these trips in connection with work on the bombsight. On one occasion, he went to Muroc, California, with KENT.

Three chapters of Colonel HAYES' book "Elements of Ordnance" were prepared by Colonel ZORNIG, R. H. KENT, and L. S. DEDERICK. The chapters were either in galley or manuscript form when RENO objected to chapter eleven, data concerning the probability of hitting. This was approximately in February of 1938. As a result of RENO's reasoning concerning this matter, the chapter was eliminated from the book. The publication was not classified and was published by JOHN WILLEY, Incorporated, sometime in 1938, as previously set forth in this report.

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RENO at no time did any work on the sixteen-inch guns or .30 and .50 caliber machine guns to the knowledge of HART. It is to be noted during their social engagements RENO and HART frequently discussed their work, and HART would, therefore, be in a position to know what projects RENO was working on up until 1944 or '45.

HART and RENO did not discuss politics very much, but RENO was an ardent New Dealer, approved completely of Socialism and the New Deal. HART considered JOHN KELLEY, previously mentioned, to have considerable influence over RENO, and HART considered RENO to be mentally ill. He had been disappointed in love, and, because of the fact he was desirous of marrying HART, who was a number of years older than RENO, HART did not consider him to be emotionally stable.

RENO appeared to have a number of strong political connections at Washington, D. C., but HART did not know the identity of these individuals. RENO strongly admired and considered STAN BLUMBERG or BLUMER to be one of his closest friends. This individual, as described by HART, is, in all probability, identical with STANLEY BLUMBERG, data concerning whom will be set forth later in this report. HART met BLUMBERG once between 1940 and '42 and somewhat later than that, although she did not recall exactly when, on one occasion when she observed BLUMBERG and RENO eating in a restaurant at Aberdeen, Maryland. On the first occasion, BLUMBERG, who was then in the Merchant Marine, had just returned from a long trip, possibly Egypt. It was obvious, from conversation with RENO and conversation between RENO and BLUMBERG, that they were and had been close associates for many years. BLUMBERG was divorced from his first wife and, according to HART, had remarried. RENO was acquainted with both of BLUMBERG's wives.

At the time when STEN ASKLOF had been discharged from his position at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, RENO was endeavoring to have BLUMBERG arrange for ASKLOF to obtain a position and see that ASKLOF was not deported. HART did not know the details of how BLUMBERG was to attempt to use influence in order to keep ASKLOF from being deported. RENO made a trip to Washington in order to aid ASKLOF, but HART did not know whether, during this trip, RENO saw BLUMBERG, or whether it was someone else he saw in regard to ASKLOF's status.

One of the individuals who befriended RENO and occasionally had him to dinner over the holidays was DR. RICHARD F. CLIPPINGER. (descriptive data concerning CLIPPINGER will be set forth later in this report.)

DR. ALAN S. GALBRAITH shared the same office with RENO and worked closely with him. RENO became suddenly ill in the summer of 1937 and spent

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about three months in the Havre de Grace Hospital. When RENO was transferred from the Havre de Grace Hospital to the University of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, DR. GALBRAITH accompanied him in the ambulance. A DR. CAREY was RENO's physician at the hospital.

RENO's assistant at the wind tunnel was a man named IRVING SCHLOSS. RENO was instrumental in having SCHLOSS transferred to his department and as his assistant.(descritive data concerning SCHLOSS will be set forth later in this report.)

HART was of the opinion that RENO at first disliked BORIS GARFINCKEL, who came to work at the B. R. L. in 1946. RENO, however, later changed his opinion of GARFINCKEL somewhat. HART also disliked GARFINCKEL, mostly because he frequently would "snoop" in her desk. HART did not believe that this was necessarily because of any subversive or unpatriotic motive.

HYMAN LANDAU and RENO were good friends. LANDAU visited him several times while he was at the hospital. LANDAU and JOSEPH LANE worked together at the B. R. L. closely for three or four years and were also very good friends. Additional data concerning LANDAU will be set forth later in this report.

FRITZ and CHARLOTTE JOHN were well acquainted with RENO. FRITZ JOHN, according to HART, was teaching at the University of Kentucky at Lexington prior to his coming to work at the B. R. L. A close friend of HART, MRS. SCOTT HALL, Nee CATHERINE READ, also taught at the University of Kentucky and was acquainted with the JOHNS. When FRITZ and CHARLOTTE JOHN arrived at the B. R. L., it had been suggested to them by MRS. HALL that they get in touch with BERTHA HART.

BERTHA HART recalled that FRANKLIN RENO's brother PHIL RENO a few years ago had an administrative job with the Government, and it was her impression that this position was fairly important. She recalled that his wife's name was RUTH, and that they lived in East Falls Church, Virginia.

Another of RENO's friends at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was DAVID INGLIS. INGLIS spent only a few months at the B. R. L., and, during this time, he and RENO collaborated on experiments with the V. T. fuse. (additional data concerning INGLIS will be set forth later in this report.)

HART knew nothing of RENO's being offered a fellowship at the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey. However, she stated

that RENO was a good friend of OSCAR or OSWALD VEBLIN, who is working at the Institute and considered one of the world's most brilliant mathematicians. VEBLIN is quite friendly, according to HART, with DR. OPPENHEIMER, whose first name HART does not recall. OPPENHEIMER was former Director at Losalamos and also taught at California Tech. HART did not know whether OPPENHEIMER and RENO were acquainted. (See KNETTLES' interview)

Several missions of British Scientists visited at the L. R. L., and, on occasions, RENO was consulted by them. The names of these scientists or when these missions came to the B. R. L. were not known by HART, but she did recall that RENO corresponds with a man whose last name she believed started with H. and was a two-syllable name.

HART had no knowledge of any friendship between RENO and R. O. FLEMING, who was a Lieutenant at the Aberdeen Proving Ground during the war. He returned to the Aberdeen Proving Ground as a civilian after the war and was working on hollow charge explosives, which was a highly secret project. FLEMING will be mentioned later in this report under the interview with MRS. MARY KNETTLES.

HART usually left Aberdeen on week ends and did not, therefore, see RENO except during the week. It was her impression that RENO also left Aberdeen during the week ends and made frequent trips to Washington, D. C., and occasional trips to New York City. Inasmuch as RENO lived at the home of DR. L. S. DEDERICK for approximately seven years, he should be acquainted with the trips, according to HART. DEDERICK, when originally interviewed concerning RENO, stated that RENO was wrapped up in his work, and that he stayed at Aberdeen practically all of the time. RENO also took occasional trips to Baltimore, inasmuch as he expressed the opinion to HART that he disliked Baltimore, because he had considerable difficulty finding his way around the city.

HART, DEDERICK and RENO attended an Agricultural Graduate School in Washington, D. C., in approximately 1940. This school lasted approximately six weeks, and sessions were held during one night of each week. DEDERICK and HART were not acquainted with any of the other students in the class, but RENO knew several, one of whom HART believed to be named FRANKEL, who was a statistician working in Washington, D. C.

On one occasion, HART recalled RENO mentioning some friends in New York City and commenting that he had attempted to locate these people. These people were provoked by the method RENO used in attempting to locate them. HART did not recall what method was used to locate them, and she stated she specifically believed that RENO never mentioned the names of these individuals.

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It was the opinion of HART that RENO was acquainted with engineers or officials at Minneapolis, Honeywell and Sperry Gyroscope. She believed that he had attempted to get a position for someone at one of these companies, but she could not recall which company or who it was for whom he attempted to get the position.

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MRS. MARY E. KNETTLES

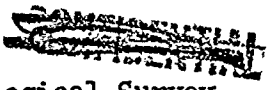

Mrs. MARY E. KNETTLES, mathematician, U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior, Customs House, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agents JESSE F. FARR and JESSE C. PARKER, JR. in her office on the morning of December, 31, 1948, a second time in the FBI Office, Baltimore during the afternoon of the same day, and a third time on January 3, 1949 at the Baltimore FBI Office.

Mrs. KNETTLES, who had been named as a former close associate of FRANKLIN RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground by numerous personnel who had been previously interviewed, gave the following information concerning herself, FRANKLIN RENO, and RENO'S associations:

Mrs. KNETTLES' present residence address is 730 N. Howard Street, Baltimore-1, Maryland, former residence 819 N. Howard Street, Baltimore. At the present time she is a mathematician (P-1) in the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior. She served as a WAC assigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground from February, 1945 until V-J Day, during which time she worked as a mathematician in the Wind Tunnel Building. She returned to Aberdeen on November 11, 1946 as a civilian employee in the Ballistics Research Laboratory at Aberdeen where she served as a mathematician in the Interior Ballistics Section until her resignation on March 10, 1947.

Mrs. KNETTLES had heard of RENO during her term of service as a WAC but first met RENO formally during the first of 1947, after which time she and RENO were associated very closely, spending practically every evening together.

Mrs. KNETTLES even stayed on in the town of Aberdeen after her resignation from the Proving Ground in order to look after RENO who had become quite ill and was subsequently hospitalized. At this time, according to Mrs. KNETTLES, she and RENO were engaged to be married.

Mrs. KNETTLES considered RENO to be completely loyal to this country and had no real reason to suspect any of RENO'S associates, with the exception of perhaps STEN ASKLOF, an astronomer at Aberdeen who had been discharged from Aberdeen because of excessive drinking and whom RENO had helped in not only a financial way but in an effort to obtain employment for ASKLOF and, subsequently when it was learned that ASKLOF was required to leave the country, to obtain passage for him.

The reason for her suspicion was "probably based on personal prejudice." There was something in ASKLOF'S life which he had never

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discussed. He talked a great deal when drunk but did not seem to "pump" people for information. He seemed constantly afraid of something and several times had threatened to commit suicide. He was apparently very much in debt in Sweden and was reluctant to return there. ASKLOF had spoken of a friend of his, a Swedish architect who had spent much time in Russia. ASKLOF, who had apparently been quite wealthy, had owned a "place in the Baltic" where this friend had visited.

ASKLOF had never talked politics but had often bragged of the superiority of European scientists over American scientists and had severely criticized the way the Ballistics Research Laboratory at Aberdeen was run, feeling that only RENO and Dr. KENT could measure up to the average European scientist. ASKLOF at one time while drunk made the statement, "Destroy RENO and you destroy the Aberdeen Proving Ground." Mrs. KNETTLES could not guess what ASKLOF had meant by this statement other than that he held RENO in high esteem and considered all of the other scientists at Aberdeen with the exception of Dr. KENT entirely inferior.

Mrs. KNETTLES believed, however, that RENO is being made a "goat" in the present investigation by someone who is interested in seeing that the Ballistics Research Laboratory be crippled. This is in line with her constant insistence that RENO could not possibly be guilty of disloyal acts.

ASKLOF on being discharged from Aberdeen had been offered a scientific position, but because of the fact that the Immigration and Naturalization authorities had ruled that he would have to return to Sweden, ASKLOF could not accept the position. RENO and Mrs. KNETTLES went with ASKLOF to New York to see him off on the boat. During this trip ASKLOF made the statement, which he had made before, that the United States did not appreciate his scientific knowledge and he would offer his services to Russia.

Mrs. KNETTLES recalled that RENO, during the return trip from New York, had said to her, "MARY, you know the FBI knows about this." According to Mrs. KNETTLES, RENO felt that the FBI was out to get scientists in general; that RENO had expressed resentment in the "CONDON Case," and had stated with reference to this case that it was "ridiculous that scientists should be subjected to what CONDON went through." Mrs. KNETTLES felt that RENO believed the FBI was behind the pressure put on ASKLOF by the Immigration authorities and that, although she was certain that RENO had no Communistic leaning, RENO was always interested in the underdog as a sensitive humanitarian.

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RENO'S closest associates at Aberdeen Proving Ground were:

1. Dr. L. S. DEDERICK, in whose house RENO lived for several years on first coming to Aberdeen and who was also RENO'S immediate superior until about 1940. (Interview with DEDERICK is set out later in this report.)

2. Dr. ROBERT H. KENT, associate director of Ballistics Research Laboratory (BRL). (Interview with KENT is set out later in this report.)

3. ELVIN MARTIN, who worked under RENO for several years and with RENO during RENO'S entire stay at Aberdeen. (Interview set out later.)

4. Dr. JOHN L. KELLEY.

5. EDWARD J. McSHANE, with whom RENO and JOHN L. KELLY collaborated on the book on ballistics, which they hoped to publish.

6. Dr. ALAN S. GALBRAITH, who was very close to RENO during 1946-47.

7. Dr. HERMAN MEYER.

8. STEN ASKLOF (mentioned above).

9. BERTHA I. HART, with whom RENO had associated both at BRL and outside for about six years prior to 1946. (Interview set out later.)

10. IA?INA LARSON, a former WAC at Aberdeen with whom RENO kept company during 1946-47. (Interview set out later.)

11. HARRY POLACHEK, whom RENO helped get a job in Navy Ordnance at Washington in about 1942 or 1943 and whose aid RENO had requested in an attempt to get a job for KNETTLES in 1947.

12. DIRK REUYL, who had attended the University of Virginia before RENO'S stay there.

13. OSWALD VEBLIN, now of Princeton University, who was at Aberdeen for a short period during the war and whom KNETTLES thought had recommended RENO be given a fellowship at the Princeton School of Advanced Studies during 1947.

RENO'S closest outside associates were:

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1. PHILIP RENO, his brother.

2. Dr. VYSSODSKY of the University of Virginia, who had apparently been very friendly with RENO during RENO'S stay at the school and for whom RENO apparently felt a great deal of affection.

3. STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG, "RENO'S dearest friend," who lived in Baltimore, Maryland and who visited RENO frequently during RENO'S confinement at the University of Maryland Hospital. (Further comments by Mrs. KNETTLES concerning this relationship are set out later in this report.)

4. Dr. JACOB H. CONN, psychiatrist at Johns Hopkins University, whom RENO consulted frequently during 1945-47. (Interview set out later.)

5. ARDLEIGH BURKE, RENO'S cousin, whom RENO visited on several trips to Washington, D. C. (BURKE believed to have been Navy admiral.)

6. An individual in Washington, referred to as "the big bear", who is supposed to have been one of President ROOSEVELT'S advisors and who, Mrs. KNETTLES believes, went to the University of Virginia and was also a friend of STANLEY BLUMBERG.

7. PAUL CRONIN, an attorney at Aberdeen, Maryland, who had advised RENO concerning STEN ASKLOF'S difficulty with the Immigration authorities. (Interview with CRONIN is set out later in this report.)

8. JEANNE GRIER, a girlfriend of STANLEY BLUMBERG. (Information concerning this individual is set out later in this report.)

9. An artist friend of STANLEY BLUMBERG and his sister, HELENE, who was a girlfriend of BLUMBERG, apparently after JEANNE GRIER.

10. A professor of journalism at Columbia University, whose first name was FRANCIS and whose wife's name was ANNA MAE, with whom RENO had stayed on the trip to New York to see ASKLOF off.

11. SAM FELTMAN of the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C., whom RENO knew through his, RENO'S, work at Aberdeen and who had visited RENO at the Havre de Grace Hospital. FELTMAN'S niece, a nurse at the hospital, had been very helpful to RENO before RENO was transferred to the University of Maryland Hospital.

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12. Dr. SIDNEY LIEBERMAN, dentist in Baltimore who treated RENO before RENO, because of dissatisfaction with LIEBERMAN, went to Dr. LEVY, another dentist in Baltimore.

During interviews with Mrs. KNETTLES, the pertinent names and aliases of individuals in this case were mentioned to her with the request that she advise whether or not any of them were familiar to her. The only one mentioned which sounded familiar was that of AL LANNON, of whom she thought RENO might possibly have spoken, though she could not recall when or in what connection. She could not identify LANNON.

It is noted that PHIL RENO, brother of FRANKLIN RENO, has advised Agents of the New York Office that he had consulted and been in contact with AL LANNON in Baltimore, Maryland during 1943-45, at which time LANNON was chairman of the Maryland-D. C. District of the Communist Party, USA. This statement by PHIL RENO is set out on page 69 of the report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York.

Mrs. KNETTLES, during the third interview, furnished the interviewing Agents with several letters and papers belonging to RENO, which she had in her possession, along with two of her address books in which, she advised, she had kept some addresses of individuals RENO wanted her to contact in the event anything should happen to him. A description of these papers and addresses contained in the address books is set out below with comments of identification and explanation as furnished by Mrs. KNETTLES:

1. A sheet of rule writing paper on which the following was written: "Visited - WALTER BRAUN, SCHLOSS; Cards from - MABEL HARRINGTON, LANDAUs, SCHEIN." Mrs. KNETTLES could not recall WALTER BRAUN or MABEL HARRINGTON, but identified the other names as RENO'S associates at Aberdeen. These individuals had either visited or sent get-well cards while RENO was in the hospital.

2. A letter dated 15 April 1947 addressed Mr. F. V. RENO and signed HARRY POLACHEK, in which the writer advised that he had been at Columbia University for six months getting his Ph.D but was now connected with the Mechanics Division of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Washington. The writer also stated that he had spoken to Dr. G. H. HARTMANN, Explosives Phenomena Division, Building 57, Room 301, about a job for "the young lady at Aberdeen," and suggested that Dr. HARTMANN be contacted. The return address shown on this

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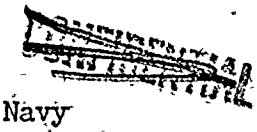

letter was Building 44, Room 2, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Mrs. KNETTLES explained this letter was in reference to a job for herself.

3. A letter dated 4/16/47 from HANS G. HERTZ to RENO with reference to jobs for both STEN ASKLOF and Mrs. KNETTLES. In this letter, HERTZ recommended that Dr. van der KAMP of Swarthmore be contacted concerning a job for ASKLOF and indicated that RENO'S letter of April 9 to him, HERTZ, had been shown to Mr. C. M. CLEMENCE, director of the National Almanac Office, who in turn had shown it to Mr. PAUL SOLLENBERGER, head of the Time Service in an effort to line up a position for Mrs. KNETTLES. The writer also recommended that Mrs. KNETTLES either come to Washington to see Mr. SOLLENBERGER or fill out an enclosed application and send it to the superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory rather than send it directly to the Civil Service Commission.

Mrs. KNETTLES could not specifically identify HERTZ other than to say HERTZ was an individual who she believed was high up in U. S. Naval Observatory and with whom RENO had apparently been friendly for quite a while. Mrs. KNETTLES further commented that RENO seemed to know quite a few influential people in Washington whom he had contacted with reference to jobs for other individuals but added that she could not identify any of these other than those she had already mentioned.

4. A copy of a letter dated 28 April 1947, Aberdeen, Maryland, addressed "Dear HANS," in which RENO thanked HANS for his prompt reply to his, RENO'S, recent letter and advised that he intended to come to Washington during the next week or ten days, at which time he would contact HANS. RENO further wrote, "The situation of the man is complicated since I believe that he may prefer to obtain a position in Canada or Mexico, where he may know some people, or something of the sort. Have you any ideas about this?"

Mrs. KNETTLES stated that "the man" referred to in this letter was ASKLOF.

5. Two small address books containing the following pertinent names and addresses:

Name and Address	Mrs. KNETTLES' Comments
a. PHILIP RENO, 2555 W. 37th Avenue, Denver, Colorado or 4428 S. Hannock St., Englewood, Colorado (Mrs. EVELYN RENO).	RENO'S brother, whom RENO wanted notified first in case anything should happen to him.
b. EDWARD SCHENNEMAN, Denver, Colorado.	PHIL RENO'S law partner, who was to be contacted if PHIL could not be reached.

It is believed that this individual is identical with the EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN, interview with whom is set forth on page 6 of the report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated December 24, 1948 at Denver, Colorado. (Denver CI [redacted] reports he attended CP meetings, 1945.) b2 b7D

c. Dr. CLIPPENGER, 252 - 6126; Dr. GALBRAITH, 252 - 6126. Mr. SCHLOSS, Computing Laboratory. Mr. GARFINKEL, Computing Laboratory.	Individuals in RENO'S office at Aberdeen, any one of whom was to be notified in the event RENO should be unable to return to work. The numbers refer to phone extensions at Aberdeen.
d. DUANE RENO, 1407 (?) S. Knoxville, Tulsa, Oklahoma.	RENO'S brother.
e. Mrs. EVELYN RENO, 4428 S. Hannock St., Englewood, Colorado.	RENO'S mother whom, because of her being deaf and extremely nervous, RENO did not want contacted directly in case anything should happen to him.
f. STANLEY BLUMBERG, 2204 Linden Avenue Phone: La. 2965.	Mrs. KNETTLES at one time had been asked by RENO to call this individual with reference to getting passage to Sweden for ASKLOF. (Further comments in this respect are set out later in this report.)
g. Miss JEANNE GRIER Phone Vernon 0621W Apartment 621 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.	Address of BLUMBERG'S girlfriend whom Mrs. KNETTLES was to contact in reference to passage for ASKLOF if unable to contact BLUMBERG.

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Name and Address	Mrs. KNETTLES' Comments
"(Note: This is the top floor apartment, one of 3). Secretary, United Seaman's Service, Howard, Eutaw or street next to."	
h. Dr. J. H. CONN, 2327 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Phone: La. 0305.	Psychiatrist whom RENO had consulted. (Referred to above. Interview set out later in this report.)
i. Dr. SIDNEY LIEBERMAN, 2305 Eutaw Place, Phone: La. 1268.	RENO'S dentist. (Referred to above. Further information set out later in this report.)
j. "Professor R. K. WITT Dept. Chem. Engineering Johns Hopkins University Prof. ENGLIS - F. friend."	Two individuals who KNETTLES had seen about a job for herself. RENO did not know Professor WITT but had known Professor ENGLIS at Aberdeen, how well she could not recall. (Further information concerning Dr. DAVID R. INGLIS, believed to be identical, is set out later in this report.)
k. Dr. STEN ASKLOF, c/o B. ASKLOF, Tullverket, Norrköping, Sweden.	Old address of STEN ASKLOF (previously mentioned). Mrs. KNETTLES advised the latest address she had was Fil. D:r, STEN ASKLOF, c/o RUTH SUNDQUIST, 129 Norra Promenaden, Norrköping, Sweden; that she had received a letter from ASKLOF during December, in which ASKLOF had begged that she write him the news and also in which he had indicated he had been trying without success for a long time to have his effects which he had left at Aberdeen forwarded to him. ASKLOF had written Dr. ROYAL, Mr. COBB, Mr. ROW, Miss BOYLE, and Mrs. EATON, hostess at Baldwin Manor, in this respect but without result. ASKLOF indicated he was writing to Dr. KENT also. Mrs.

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Name and Address	Mrs. KNETTLES' Comments
	KNETTLES added that in the letter, in furnishing his current address, ASKLOF had written that this was his address "from now on and to eternity."

Other names and addresses included in the above-mentioned note books which Mrs. KNETTLES stated were for her own personal reference, were recorded and checked in the Baltimore Office indices with negative results. This list is being retained in the Baltimore file for possible future reference.

It has been pointed out that Mrs. KNETTLES was interviewed on three occasions. During the first interview she was very cooperative and apparently attempted to answer all questions she was asked; however, she indicated that she could not recall specific names of associates of RENO to whom he had referred and she stated that she would refresh her memory by referring to the above-mentioned address books and would contact the Agents the next day.

During the afternoon of the same day, however, Mrs. KNETTLES appeared at the Baltimore FBI Office in a somewhat intoxicated condition and expressed desire to talk further with the interviewing Agents. During this interview, she pointed out that she had been thinking a great deal since the interview that morning and had thought of a few facts that had not occurred to her earlier. It was somewhat obvious that Mrs. KNETTLES was not able to think in an entirely clear manner because her train of thought wandered from one subject to another. One of her first comments was, "The Communists have it in for me." She explained this by saying that her husband, JOHN PRESCOTT KNETTLES, from whom she had been separated for a number of years, had been involved in Communism in Detroit five years or more ago. She added she had been threatened, "Comes the revolution, you'll be one of the first to face a firing squad." This threat was received from a woman who was a customer of her husband who had attempted to obtain a subscription from her to the "Daily Worker." Mrs. KNETTLES added it was her belief that her husband had "Commie connections for business reasons."

During this interview, Mrs. KNETTLES stated she did not know whether her husband had been a Party member. During a subsequent interview, she definitely stated she did not believe her husband had ever been a member of the Communist Party. She knew that her husband had put

money into Communism, that he read the "Daily Worker" and was possibly a subscriber of this paper.

During this second interview, Mrs. KNETTLES commented that her husband was working for a wholesale milk company in Detroit, which was at a later date taken over by the National Dairy Company. Mrs. KNETTLES added that her husband at a later date had become a private detective for the Borden Company in New York during the time when that company was trying to "break the union." Mrs. KNETTLES stated that she herself had no interest in the Communist Party and she felt quite certain that her husband had never been a member of it either.

It was during the third interview with Mrs. KNETTLES on January 3, 1948 that Mrs. KNETTLES furnished the letters and address books and the comments concerning these, which have been set out above.

With reference to Dr. VYSSODSKY at the University of Virginia, Mrs. KNETTLES stated she did not know of any recent association between him and RENO, but that she had gotten the impression that when RENO was at the University and had gotten mixed up in some kind of radical youth group, Dr. VYSSODSKY, who was a "White Russian" and anti-Communist, had tried to influence RENO to get out of the activities of the youth group.

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DR. LOUIS S. DEDERICK

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Dr. DEDERICK was interviewed at his residence, 508 Bel Air Avenue, West, Aberdeen, Maryland, on December 22, 1948 by Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER, JR. and ROBERT E. MARGISON, at which time he furnished the following information:

His present position is assistant director of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland. He commenced employment there in 1926 and had known RENO during RENO'S entire stay at BRL. On first coming to Aberdeen, RENO lived in DEDERICK'S home where he stayed until approximately 1941. At this time also, DEDERICK was RENO'S immediate supervisor at BRL.

RENO'S becoming employed at the BRL was purely a matter of chance in RENO'S effort to improve his position. RENO after discontinuing his normal education had taken a Civil Service job that offered him the best opportunity to apply his acquired knowledge. RENO, in going from one job to another, had each time attempted to further his career and to improve his financial status. RENO had taken a job at Aberdeen with reservations in his own mind; but on finding he liked it he stayed on to become quite successful.

RENO'S success was indicated by the fact that during 1945, with recommendation from RENO'S supervisor at the time, RENO was awarded the certificate of meritorious service by the War Department. As a result of this, RENO received a promotion to a more responsible position and obtained a salary increase. This award was in connection with RENO'S contributions to the development of the Norden and other bomb sights.

During recent years, RENO with two of his associates, E. J. McSHANE and J. L. KELLEY, had written a book on ballistics, the manuscript of which, on completion, had been turned over to the Ballistics Laboratory for security clearance. This manuscript, which has not as yet been cleared for publication, is at present in Dr. DEDERICK'S possession, whose responsibility it is to recommend whether or not anything contained in the book should be eliminated or rewritten because of security regulations.

RENO'S first assignment at the Laboratory consisted of work on the "camera obscura." Shortly after, RENO was assigned to work on ballistics computations, which assignment he held until 1947.

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Despite the fact that RENO had lived for quite a while in DEDERICK'S house, DEDERICK knew of no friends or associates of RENO other than those individuals with whom he worked at the BRL. According to DEDERICK, RENO was an individual who apparently neither had nor needed such outside associations since he seemed to be an individual completely wrapped up in his work and satisfied with the few contacts he had with his working associates.

RENO'S closest associates at work were Doctors McSHANE and KELLEY, mentioned above, CHARLES BALLIESON, LEO CARTEN, BERTHA I. HART, Mrs. MARY KNETTLES and Dr. E. P. HUBBLE, who was RENO'S supervisor after about 1941.

DEDERICK at no time ever had any doubts about RENO as a loyal American citizen. DEDERICK was interviewed during a previous investigation of RENO several years ago, during which interview he expressed the same opinion. DEDERICK was under the impression that this investigation had been conducted by the FBI with reference to RENO'S loyalty.

DEDERICK also knew of no association of RENO with the Communist Party or with any individuals who were known to be or suspected to be associated with that Party, including five employees at Aberdeen who had been discharged during the past three years for security reasons. RENO, because of his knowledge of optics and his work on the "camera obscura" and ballistics computation which included bomb ballistic tables, had acquired considerable knowledge of the fundamentals of bomb sights. During the development and improvement of the Norden bomb sight, considerable amount of which work was conducted by the BRL, RENO was consulted by representatives of bomb sight manufacturers including the Norden Company. DEDERICK could not identify these representatives.

Colonel LESLIE SIMON, director of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, had established during the late 1930's a security policy governing the classified research conducted by the Laboratory which precluded individuals working on secret projects from having access to the actual operation of specific instruments unless it was absolutely necessary to that individual's work. For this reason, for quite a long time after RENO had worked on the Norden bomb sight, RENO was not permitted to witness the instrument's actual operation. In fact, Dr. DEDERICK was certain that RENO did not see the bomb sight while working under his supervision but might possibly have at a later date while working under Dr. HUBBLE, head of the Exterior Ballistics Section, after about 1941.

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DEDERICK during 1939 or 1940 was required to witness a demonstration of the bomb sight, being conducted at the Air Force hangar on the Proving Ground, with official instructions to contact Colonel STEWART C. SMINK, the bomber pilot who was in charge of the demonstration. On meeting Colonel SMINK, DEDERICK was asked why RENO had not been permitted to come along. SMINK expressed surprise when DEDERICK told him that RENO had not been permitted to come along because of the security policy established by Colonel SIMON. Apparently SMINK felt this was an unnecessary precaution inasmuch as RENO knew so much about the bomb sight and was doing such an important job in the work toward its improvement.

It is noted that the data as furnished by Colonel SMINK is set out elsewhere in this report.

DEDERICK, in a subsequent interview, advised that he knew of no official assignment that RENO might have had having to do with 16 inch guns or .30 or .50 caliber aircraft machine guns, nor of any official reason why RENO should have had access to classified material on these subjects. However, he pointed out that RENO would have access to any classified material available at BRL and that with RENO'S keen interest in all phases of research being conducted at the Laboratory he would not be surprised if RENO had developed an interest in these specific projects.

DEDERICK could not recall a conference which had been held during 1937 or possibly 1938 between scientists at the BRL and representatives of the Carl Norden Company concerning the Norden bomb sight. In this connection, DEDERICK pointed out that Colonel LESLIE E. SIMON had recently asked him what he remembered concerning this conference and had pointed out to him that he, DEDERICK, and RENO had been present. DEDERICK not only could not recall the conference but had advised Colonel SIMON, who claimed that DEDERICK had done the necessary German translation, that he was sure that was not true inasmuch as Colonel ZORNIG, who was director of the BRL at the time and who would have attended the conference, would have been the logical one to translate German because of his far superior knowledge of the language.

MISS CLARA CHEW

Miss CHEW was interviewed on January 14, 1949 by Special Agent JESSE C. PARKER, JR., at which time she gave the following information:

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Her present mailing address is c/o General Delivery, Aberdeen, Maryland. Her present position is librarian at the Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground. She commenced employment in 1925. From 1937 to 1944 she was librarian of the Technical Library of Aberdeen Proving Ground, leaving that position to accept her present position in 1944.

She had come in contact with RENO only in the capacity of librarian of the Technical Library. As far as she recollected, RENO had always returned promptly books which had been charged out to him. During this period very little of the volumes and materials in the library were classified.

With reference to RENO'S friends or contacts outside the Proving Ground, she knew of none in particular other than his brother, PHIL, and some members of the faculty of the University of Virginia, about whom RENO had spoken with a greal deal of affection. She could not identify any of these individuals. Her impression of RENO was that he was "the kind of man who would not have many friends or contacts."

As to associates at Aberdeen, Miss CHEW knew of none with whom RENO had been particularly close. She did recall that RENO and Dr. HERMAN MEYER during 1944-46 had collaborated in writing a history of mathematics. She also recalled vaguely RENO'S having associated with Dr. VERDON ATKINS, an astronomer from the Greenwich Observatory, who had been at Aberdeen during the war though she knew very little about the association.

About all that Miss CHEW could recall about RENO was having heard that RENO'S father was a gold mining engineer who lived in Colorado and because of his knowledge of gold mining had been called to various places in North and South America as a consultant on new gold strikes. This she thought occurred when the RENO boys were quite young and it was her impression that the RENO family had not traveled much after the boys had grown older. She thought she recalled that RENO'S youngest brother had been born in Brazil.

Miss CHEW recalled that during 1937 instructors at the Ordnance School, who desired a text book on ballistics, had requested that the Research Division assist in the preparation of such a text. She also recalled that when the material for the first section of the text was received she had helped mimeograph the pages of the text.

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DR. ELVIN S. MARTIN

Results of the first interview with Dr. MARTIN were set out on page 34 of referenced report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948.

MARTIN when reinterviewed on January 14, 1947 by Special Agent JESSE C. PARKER, JR. gave the following additional information:

As well as he could recall—and he was working on interior ballistics problems at the time—there was no work being done at the BRL on .30 or .50 caliber machine guns during 1937-38. During later years Dr. T. E. STERNE had most of the assignments of this type; but RENO might possibly have done work in this connection before STERNE. RENO in 1941 did work on an interior ballistics problem concerning 155 mm. guns.

With reference to the Norden bomb sight, MARTIN could not recall a conference at BRL during 1937-38 between BRL officials and German speaking representatives of the Carl Norden Company. However, during 1942 or 1943, when BRL was working on an attachment to the Norden bomb sight, considerable difficulty was experienced in ironing out the problems by letter. As a result, CARL SCHAEFFER of the Norden Company came to Aberdeen and consulted with RENO. MARTIN felt that SCHAEFFER, who had a heavy German accent, might have been one of the German speaking individuals referred to.

Dr. R. S. ZUG, who came to BRL in 1940, worked on the ballistic camera which was to supplant the "camera obscura"; but MARTIN could recall no particular association either at BRL or outside between RENO and ZUG.

MARTIN recalled that RENO had conducted correspondence with the Askania Company in Germany with reference to the "Askania theodolite," an instrument which the BRL wished to obtain, or duplicate, and use in place of the "camera obscura." Successful results of this correspondence were precluded by the beginning of World War II. Information concerning the theodolite was never obtained by this country until late in the war by the capture of German aircraft.

MARTIN could not comment specifically on trips RENO had made away from Aberdeen, other than that he knew RENO had visited his brother, PHIL, in Washington on several occasions.

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Other associates of RENO at BRL Mr. MARTIN had recalled since the first interview were as follows:

1. ARTHUR STEIN, who had worked under RENO and whom RENO "favored" and recommended for promotion.
2. RALPH and VINCE GERDOM. RENO had gone bowling with these two brothers, both of whom worked at Aberdeen Proving Ground--VINCE in the Fiscal Department and RALPH in the Machine Shop. RENO had consulted with RALPH, who was chief of the Machine Shop, concerning problems encountered in the study of the "camera obscura."
3. BERNARD SCHEIN, who was called BERNIE and who had worked with RENO during recent years.

MARTIN volunteered the names of several other employees at BRL with whom RENO had been only occasionally associated all of whom, according to MARTIN, had come to BRL at the beginning of the war. These individuals MARTIN pointed out were graduates of the College of the City of New York. The more permanent personnel at BRL all seemed to have the feeling that these individuals had obtained jobs at BRL in an effort to evade the draft. Their names were as follows:

AARON and ROBERT ISADORE KLEBANOW
HARRY RANISH
BERNIE SCHEIN, mentioned above.
JULIUS SCHLOSS.
SIDNEY TREPKOFF

Additional information concerning BERNARD SCHEIN and JULIUS SCHLOSS is set out later in this report.

Baltimore CI [redacted] advised Special Agent WILLIAM R. INNES on January 25, 1948, that AARON KLEBANOW, while in the Army in Panama, had associated with a group of soldiers who were suspected of Communist activities and tendencies. These soldiers, who were well-educated and intelligent, had attempted to gain control of camp papers through which they disseminated propaganda on controversial subjects from a point of view which agreed with the existing Communist line. Informant added that despite this association, KLEBANOW was not considered disloyal. b2 b7D

DR. ROBERT H. KENT

Dr. KENT, interview with whom was also set out in the referenced report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, was reinterviewed by Special

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Agent JESSE C. PARKER, JR. on January 7, 1949, at which time he gave the following additional information:

He could not recall there having been prepared at BRL a history of the work done on the Norden bomb sight nor could he recall a conference during 1937-38 between BRL officials and German speaking representatives of the Carl Norden Company with reference to the Norden bomb sight.

Dr. KENT was familiar with the BRL'S work on the development of the Norden bomb sight inasmuch as he was more or less in charge of directing most of that work. He had not seen the actual bomb sight until about 1943 but had acquired a general understanding of its theory and operation prior to that time as had, in his opinion, RENO. Dr. KENT was under the impression that RENO had after 1943 seen the Norden bomb sight and because of his, RENO'S, assignment to work on the glide attachment he felt that RENO understood after 1943 not only the theory but also the mechanics of the sight.

By way of explaining the history of the bomb sight, KENT stated that during the early years of its development by the Navy, he himself had consulted with Dr. L. T. THOMPSON, who was working with the Navy at Daldron, Virginia, having conferred with THOMPSON both at Aberdeen and Daldron. Dr. KENT also had discussed the bomb sight with Colonel ZORNIG, former director of BRL who had pointed out that the Norden sight was very similar to the German Zeiss.

KENT then explained that the Zeiss bomb sight was different from the Norden only in that the Norden was gyroscopically balanced whereas the Zeiss was not.

According to Dr. KENT, Dr. THOMPSON in about 1943 went to work with the Carl Norden Company, leaving in approximately 1946 to assume the position of technical director of the Naval Ordnance Station in Inyokern, California, which is near China Lake, California, approximately 100 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

WILLIAM D. DICKINSON, JR.

WILLIAM D. DICKINSON, JR., RFD, Perryville, Maryland, assistant to Colonel LESLIE E. SIMON, was interviewed at the BRL by Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR on January 13, 1949. DICKINSON

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stated that he is in charge of the project files and knew FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO from 1937 until the time that RENO left. DICKINSON advised that he had no knowledge of any unauthorized removal of documents by RENO nor had he any reason to be suspicious of any of RENO'S activities. DICKINSON commented he had the impression during an investigation of RENO held several years ago by Army Intelligence, a member of the Army Intelligence Investigative Branch had requested MARGARET MAYER GASPOROVIC to periodically report to them concerning any activities of RENO which she believed would be of interest. Mrs. H. M. COOK, interview with whom will be set forth later in this report, advised that MARGARET MAYER GASPOROVIC is presently residing at Box 620, Bennettsville, Marlboro County, South Carolina.

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LAVINA MINNIE LARSON PETERS

LAVINA MINNIE LARSON PETERS, 140 Osborne Road, Aberdeen, who married Captain WALTER JOSEPH PETERS, JR. on July 12, 1947, stated she had known RENO from 1943 to the Fall of 1945, as a WAC in the United States Army stationed at Aberdeen, and again from March, 1946, until the time RENO left Aberdeen, during which time PETERS worked under RENO as a civilian employee. She stated that she had had some outside social contact with RENO but at no time had any reasons to doubt his complete loyalty to the United States. She stated that she had no suspicion of any of RENO's activities but did think that it was unusual that a man in his position had such a wide variety of associates. Among these outside associates, she mentioned a man and his son who lived in Washington, D. C., and were connected in some fashion in the music field with Western Ballads. She also mentioned a couple from Greenwich Village in New York City with whom RENO had lost contact and had finally relocated through the services of a Credit and Collection Agency in New York. She stated that the man in this couple was a writer, and the wife was an actress. She also mentioned a DR. MEYER and a "STAN" who are described below. She also mentioned a MISS M. E. GOODE, who used to work in RENO's section at Aberdeen, but who is presently employed in the office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, D. C. She further advised that RENO had visited, in New York City, a DR. ARTHUR S. PETERS of New York University, who used to be at the Ballistic Research Laboratory at Aberdeen specializing in rocket research. The last outside contact of RENO's that PETERS knew of was a religious leader named HARRIET of New York City. PETERS concluded with the statement that RENO and a DR. MARTIN had collaborated on a report (or a rough draft of a report) on the Norden Bombsight. This report, number 435, was recalled because of some incorrect data.

VERNA ZIMMERMANN WATERS

VERNA ZIMMERMANN WATERS, 6802 Dartmouth Road, College Park, Maryland, presently employed at the University of Maryland, stated that she had been at the B. R. L. from December, 1940, until May, 1943, and had known RENO as a fellow employee during that period. She also advised that she had known RENO in 1932 when they were students at the University of Virginia. WATERS advised that there had never been any suspicious activities on the part of RENO, and that she had no reason to believe that he was other than a loyal American. She furnished the names of three additional associates of RENO: LAWSON ROSENBERG (who is described below), THEODORE STERNE, and GREGORY BREIT. STERNE was an officer at the Laboratory in 1942 and 1943 and worked on missiles with RENO. BREIT was a civilian employee at the Laboratory and worked with STERNE. (CI [redacted] advised that BREIT, in February 19, 1948, stated that he was a member of the American-Soviet Science Society in 1945 and 1946, when it was known as the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, an organization declared by the Attorney-General as being within the purview of Part III, Section 3, of Executive Order 9835. b2 b7D

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WATERS stated that weekly staff conferences were held at the B. R. L., attended by Section Leaders and individuals on a comparable supervisory level. These conferences were in the nature of round-table discussions, and the participants brought up the problems encountered by them in their work and sought the opinion and the assistance of the other scientists at the conference. These conferences were going on in 1941, and probably before. WATERS said that she used to sit in on these discussions, along with R. H. KENT, L. S. DEDERICK, F. V. RENO, Colonel LESLIE SIMON, CAPTAIN O'NEILL (phonetic), a DR. WEBSTER, DR. E. P. HULLE, H. L. MEYER, JAMES PREVAS, and other officers and civilians from the Proof Department who were on the advisory or consultant level. WATERS advised that correspondence and documents referring to the Norden Bombsight were sent to Washington for microfilming in the early or middle part of 1942. She stated that this correspondence, much of it pertaining to secret matters, was sent by cover letter, and the microfilms, when prepared, were to be placed in the Army Archieves file. A Colonel PAUL GILLON was in charge of this project. WATERS was not familiar with the earliest date that RENO could have had access to the material in question, but said, while she was there, that any person in the Ballistic Research Laboratory could have had access to this material, and suggested that a WILLIAM DICKINSON at the Laboratory be interviewed.

COLONEL STEWART C. SMINK

COLONEL STEWART C. SMINK, retired Air Corps pilot interviewed at Perryman, Maryland, stated that he had known RENO in a casual professional sense since 1937. He stated that he had sat in on conferences with RENO and STERNE and knew that RENO was working on bombing tables, and that he could furnish no information about RENO's knowledge concerning the bombsight. He advised that a forerunner of the Norden Bombsight had been furnished to the Aberdeen Proving Ground by the United States Navy in 1934, but that he personally had met the Norden Bombsight at the flying field at Aberdeen in January, 1937. He stated that he and Colonel CLARENCE S. THORPE had custody of the bombsight and the two handbooks on the bombsight, all of which were kept under lock and key and inventoried twice daily. SMINK pointed out that Colonel THORPE was his superior officer, and that, if RENO had had authority at any time to view the bombsight or review the bombsight manuals, the request to do so would properly have been addressed to THORPE, and that THORPE might be able to furnish information along this line. He advised that RENO had never ridden in his plane in his twenty-three years at Aberdeen, and he could not state whether or not RENO had ever seen the bombsight. SMINK advised that he was aware that KELLEY had appeared before the Federal Grand Jury, New York City, because, just prior to his appearance, KELLEY had visited Aberdeen. KELLEY had at this time

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called SMINK twice to verify information which KELLEY expected to present to the Grand Jury. KELLEY, SMINK said, was specifically interested in when RENO knew about the bombsight and when RENO had been "cleared" for the bombsight. SMINK stated that he could not answer the first question for KELLEY, and that he had not been aware that RENO had been cleared for the bombsight project.

MISS ELLEN DOYLE

MISS ELLEN DOYLE, 7 South Rogers Street, Aberdeen, stated that she had known RENO as a fellow employee from 1938 to 1943. She stated he was meticulous at safeguarding restricted material, that he was a pure scientist for whom politics did not exist, and that it was inconceivable to her that he could be disloyal. She advised that a DR. DEMING taught mathematics classes at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., prior to the war, and that RENO had attended these evening classes.

MRS. LAVERNE GARDNER KOLLENDER

MRS. LAVERNE GARDNER KOLLENDER, 57 Liberty Street, Aberdeen, advised that she had worked under RENO's supervision since late 1941. She was definite in her statements that RENO had been extremely cautious to guard confidential material, that he had not seen the Norden Bombsight at least until 1942, and that she believed him to be entirely loyal. She stated that the only associate of RENO's of whom she was suspicious was a HERMAN MEYER.

MRS. HARDY MERRILL COOK

MRS. HARDY MERRILL COOK, Apartment 4D, Fenway South, Riverdale Apartments, Middle River, Aberdeen, advised she had been a fellow employee of RENO's from June, 1942, until May, 1946, described him as a loyal individual who was very careful with confidential papers and advised that she could not doubt his loyalty. She stated that a MARGARET GASPOROVIC, Box 620 Bennettsville, South Carolina, had been an employee who worked directly under RENO.

DR. LESTER P. KUHN

DR. LESTER P. KUHN, Head of the Organic Chemistry Section at the B. R. L., could furnish no information about RENO but stated that he had been introduced to LARD PIGMAN by a DR. MELVILLE WOLFROM, 168 Fallis Road, Columbus 2, Ohio, at a meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Portland, Oregon, during the week of September 17, 1948. He stated that PIGMAN had known WOLFROM professionally for a number of years. KUHN advised

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that he had read a paper concerning the use of infra-red rays in the identification of carbohydrates at this meeting, and that, at the conclusion of his talk, several people congratulated him for his talk. WARD PIGMAN, a research associate of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, was among this group of individuals and had requested a copy of his paper. Inasmuch as the paper had not as yet been published and KUHN had only his personal copy, PIGMAN did not secure a copy. KUHN stated that PIGMAN had again requested copies in correspondence on October 27 and November 8, 1948, and KUHN, in view of the newspaper publicity, had forwarded the correspondence to the Ordnance authorities in Washington for any action they desired. KUHN stated that his paper had been cleared by the Ordnance authorities before the Portland meeting, contained nothing that was secret, did not have any military value, and he attached no significance to PIGMAN's request for copies.

NORMAN PAUL CRONIN

NORMAN PAUL CRONIN, Attorney, 6 South Philadelphia Boulevard, Aberdeen, advised that he knew RENO only through handling the affairs of DR. STEN ASKLOF and through chance encounters at bridge parties and dances at the Proving Grounds. He advised that HARRY RAUSE, an acquaintance of his, had mentioned RENO upon occasion and stated that, while RAUSE thought RENO was honest and loyal, he could be easily duped and taken advantage of. RAUSE said, according to CRONIN, that, when RENO was drinking, he would call for a pencil and paper and dash off complicated mathematical formulas.

DR. JACOB HARRY CONN

DR. JACOB HARRY CONN, psychiatrist, 2325 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, advised that RENO had been under his professional care from October 9, 1945, until September 30, 1947, and that, from January 29, 1946, until May 21, 1946, he had been treated on a regular weekly schedule. He stated that RENO had been suffering from headaches and a feeling of depression since the spring of 1945 and had been taking sedatives and Benzadrine. According to CONN, in January, 1946, RENO was depressed, was frequently staying up all night, was worried about his girl friend, his office work, and suffered marked ups and downs in his outlook on life. He was discouraged at this time because his projects at the Laboratory were refused, because he was denied permission to contact head civilians, and because his assistants were not very valuable and it was necessary for RENO to carry the work burden alone. In the spring of 1946, RENO had progressed to a marked stage of elation, and, in the fall of 1946, his mental condition had improved. CONN advised that he knew nothing regarding any subversive activities on the part of RENO, although it was possible for RENO to have

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concealed this from CONN. He said that RENO was careful to mention how extremely private his work was, described him as unusually modest and not given to boasting about his accomplishments, and said that RENO was tremendously conscious of the necessity for secrecy surrounding his work. He described RENO as a "lamb," said that he could easily have been duped and remarked that it was his opinion that ASKLOE, in some manner, was exploiting RENO. He advised that a man in RENO's mental condition could babble about his work, but that he had never done so to CONN. He said that, at no time, was RENO ever so elated that he discussed confidential matters. He concluded with the statement that RENO never attained what CONN considered a normal condition, and described MARY KNETTLES as a very devoted girl friend, who was planning to marry RENO, and stated that she had contacted him as recently as December, 1948, regarding RENO's condition.

By teletype dated January 6, 1949, the New York Office requested that the two individuals above, CRONIN and CONN, be interviewed.

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HYMAN GARSHIN LANDAU

ESTHER PAUL LANDAU

HYMAN GARSHIN LANDAU, and his wife, ESTHER PAUL LANDAU, 259 Wilson Street, Havre de Grace, Maryland, were interviewed on January 20, 1949 by Special Agents JAMES L. REINHART and JESSE F. FARR. HYMAN LANDAU entered on duty at the BRL on June 1, 1945 and worked there until the Fall of 1948, at which time he was suspended by the Army in order that they might conduct additional investigation concerning him. After a few days suspension, LANDAU resigned his position with the BRL. The LANDAUs were both obviously cautious in their replies to questions asked them by Agents.

Mrs. LANDAU stated that she knew FRANK RENO'S brother, PHILIP RENO while she was employed in the Personnel Department of the Farm Credit Bureau at Washington, D. C. She added that she did not know him well inasmuch as he had a superior position to hers and was in a different section of the Bureau. She advised that she had met FRANK RENO at a party at the apartment of PHILIP in 1935 or 1936. She did not recall him, however, after first seeing him at Aberdeen, but while at a party she believed was a going away party for someone whose name she did not recall she claimed that RENO walked up to her and stated she looked familiar and he believed he had seen her somewhere before. After a little discussion they determined that it must have been at the aforementioned party. Mrs. LANDAU further related that subsequent to this time and prior to FRANK RENO'S becoming ill, he visited them at their home on two or three occasions, one occasion being for dinner and the others were evening calls. She added that when RENO was taken to the hospital she visited him seven or eight times altogether, a few of the calls being at the hospital at Havre de Grace and the others being at the University of Maryland Hospital in Baltimore.

Mrs. LANDAU stated that she was aware that RENO and EDWARD J. McSHANE and JOHN KELLEY were friendly inasmuch as RENO asked her if she would care to do some typing for him on the book on which the three of them were collaborating. She stated that she believes she did approximately 15 pages of typing on the introduction to the book.

HYMAN LANDAU advised that he accompanied his wife to the aforementioned party which occurred in 1935 or 1936 at the apartment of PHIL RENO. HYMAN LANDAU stated that at this time he was not living in Washington but was taking graduate work at Princeton in preparation for

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his Ph.D. and was only visiting his wife in Washington, D. C. The LANDAUs expressed the opinion that FRANK RENO was completely loyal and was being "framed." HYMAN LANDAU stated that the individuals whom he considered closest to FRANK RENO were the following:

JOHN VINTI
STEN ASKLOF
ROBERT H. KENT
JOHN KELLEY
B. IN HART

JOSEPH LEVIN
MARY KNETTLES
LOUIS S. DEDERICK
EDWARD J. McSHANE

The LANDAUs expressed the opinion that there was no Communist connection as far as they knew between RENO and any of these individuals. LANDAU, specifically commenting about JOSEPH LEVIN, stated that he must be "anti-Commie" inasmuch as he was a member of the Baltimore Chapter of the "ADA," Americans for Democratic Action, the successor to the Union for Democratic Action. It is to be noted LANDAU, by his comment concerning the ADA, clearly indicated that he was conversant with Communist Party organizations and those which were against or had turned against the Party.

Mrs. LAVERNE GARDNER KOLLENDER, an interview with whom is set forth previously in this report, advised she met a Mrs. LANDAU at Mr. McSHANE'S farewell party. She added Mrs. LANDAU introduced herself to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, who did not appear to know her, and as her name was mentioned to RENO he stated, "Oh, you're the one PHIL stayed with." This party occurred, according to Mrs. KOLLENDER, sometime in 1945 or 1946.

Referenced report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 sets forth data concerning the background of HYMAN and ESTHER LANDAU. Pittsburgh Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in 1941 that LANDAU was a member of the Communist Party. Informant further commented that ESTHER PAUL LANDAU, wife of HYMAN LANDAU, was at one time unit leader for the Oakland District English Branch of the Communist Party at Pittsburgh also in 1941. Informant in addition stated that Mrs. LANDAU'S entire family were active Communist Party members at Pittsburgh.

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Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that Mrs. ESTHER PAUL LANDAU told him that she received a letter from NELL AMELIA KING, in which KING stated she desired recommendation for her work as she knew it. She added these recommendations must be very concrete. Baltimore

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Confidential Informant T-1 advised on April 1, 1948 that KING is a suspect courier or agent of the Russian Government. It is to be noted that in the event KING is actually a Russian agent, Mrs. LANDAU is in all probability linked with the espionage ring in such a manner that she would give "concrete recommendations" to her.

RICHARD CLIPPINGER

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It is noted that Baltimore Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that in February, 1946 ISRAEL HALPERIN, an alleged Soviet espionage agent, had the name and address of RICHARD CLIPPINGER in his address book. Further, that Baltimore CI 103 stated that at a hearing in July of 1946 relative to five employees who were discharged from the Aberdeen Proving Ground for "security reasons" CLIPPINGER stated, "I personally believe in one world government," and made this statement in connection with his observations that scientists should not be hampered in any way and should have complete freedom of thought. Baltimore CI [redacted] further advised that CLIPPINGER is very friendly with HYMAN LANDAU, mentioned above.

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Baltimore Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, furnished the information that ESTHER PAUL LANDAU, wife of HYMAN LANDAU, on October 24, 1948 borrowed CLIPPINGER'S automobile for her personal use.

JULIUS SCHLOSS

As set out in referenced report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948, five employees of the Aberdeen Proving Ground were discharged. The Washington Post of July 19, 1946, in announcing the discharge, quoted the War Department as saying the employees were discharged "in the interest of national security." Baltimore Confidential Informant T-4 on June 27, 1945 furnished this office with a list of twelve or thirteen first names of and descriptive data of individuals in the "OA" (Aberdeen) Club of the Communist Political Association. Of those discharged, descriptive data concerning all five of them was among that furnished by Baltimore CI T-4. All of these individuals fired, according to Baltimore CI [redacted] were active in and have at one time been officers of Local 250 of the United Federal Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations. At the time the five left the employ of the BRL they were in control of Local 250.

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Baltimore CI [redacted] stated that up to this time JULIUS SCHLOSS had not been a member of the union nor had he ever attended a meeting. Informant added that a meeting was held on October 10, 1946 attended by fifteen people. HARRY SPECTOR, one of those discharged, opened the meeting of the Executive Committee and announced that a provisional meeting of the Executive Committee had been held October 9, 1946 and one new officer had been appointed by the Executive Committee. This officer was JULIUS SCHLOSS and his office was that of secretary. This appointment was ratified at the October 10th meeting. Informant added that the Post Office box which had been used by the union was then taken over by SCHLOSS, and he handled all of the union business from that time until Local 250 ceased functioning a few months later.

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It is to be noted in the interview with BERTHA I. HART, mentioned above, she advised that SCHLOSS had been selected by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to be his assistant.

BERNARD SCHEIN

Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that BERNARD SCHEIN had been referred to by an individual whom informant was unable to recontact as a close associate of IRVING SPECTOR and RHEABEL MENDELSOHN. SPECTOR and MENDELSOHN were two of the five previously mentioned as having been discharged from the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Baltimore CI [redacted] further advised that in the Fall of 1946 SCHLOSS made plans for a visit of his uncle, GREGORI SHAJN, an astronomer of the Leningrad Observatory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, to the BRL at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. SCHEIN, according to informant, was unable to obtain permission for his uncle to visit the Laboratory because of the confidential nature of the experiments being conducted there. It is to be noted that SCHEIN was referred to previously in this report as being friendly with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

LAVINA MINNIE LARSON PETERS, an interview with whom was set forth previously in this report, advised she believed BERNARD SCHEIN came from the bombing range to the BRL in the Fall of 1945. It is also her recollection that he revised one of RENO'S reports. PETERS had no knowledge of any previous acquaintance between RENO and SCHEIN.

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ARTHUR STEIN

Baltimore CI[redacted] reported that ARTHUR STEIN, a civilian employee at the BRL, was suspected by him to be a Communist, but informant was unable to furnish any substantial information to corroborate his suspicions. It is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S relationship to ARTHUR STEIN is set forth above under the interview with ELVIN S. MARTIN.

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STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG

As was indicated earlier in this report, MARY KNETTLES and BERTHA I. HART each referred to an associate of RENO named STANLEY BLUMBERG or STANLEY BLUMER. Not set out elsewhere is the fact that LEVINA LARSON PETERS, during interview, also referred to an individual named "STAN" as being a close associate of RENO.

Mrs. PETERS advised that "STAN", whose last name she did not know was an officer on some vessel and that RENO contacted "STAN" who had just returned from a trip to Egypt in an effort to arrange transportation back to Sweden for STEN ASKLOF. According to Mrs. PETERS, this was in April or May of 1947 and "STAN" had tried to arrange passage for ASKLOF on his ship.

Mrs. PETERS stated she had never met "STAN" though RENO had at one time showed her a photograph of him. She added that apparently "STAN" had been a very good friend of RENO for quite a long time.

Mrs. KNETTLES, in addition to what has been set forth before, advised she first met BLUMBERG during the early part of 1947 when she and RENO, having gone to Baltimore to consult Dr. JACOB CONN, psychiatrist, had later met BLUMBERG and his girlfriend, JEANNE GRIER, and that the four of them had gone to a restaurant in Towson, Maryland for dinner. Mrs. KNETTLES explained that BLUMBERG was apparently an old friend of RENO and of RENO'S brother, PHIL; that she had gotten the impression that PHIL and FRANK RENO had at one time roomed with BLUMBERG in Washington, D. C. before FRANK had accepted a job at Aberdeen. She stated that BLUMBERG was FRANK RENO'S "dearest friend"; and that both PHIL and FRANK RENO "worshiped the ground he walked on." She further commented that this same extremely high regard was also felt by PHIL and FRANK RENO for each other. Mrs. KNETTLES stated that RENO, before that time, had apparently visited with BLUMBERG at his home in Baltimore and knew BLUMBERG'S mother and sister.

Later, according to Mrs. KNETTLES, during RENO'S nine months confinement at the University of Maryland Hospital, BLUMBERG visited RENO approximately ten times and that during the later visits BLUMBERG was accompanied by a girl named HELENE, whom RENO had recognized as the sister of an artist friend of BLUMBERG whom RENO also apparently knew. Mrs. KNETTLES could not recall the last name of HELENE or the name of the artist friend, but believed that HELENE had originally come from Ohio.

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Mrs. KNETTLES, as has previously been indicated, in explaining the reason for certain names being in her address book pointed out that because of BLUMBERG'S contacts and his having been an officer in the Merchant Marine, RENO had contacted BLUMBERG in an effort to obtain passage back to Sweden for STEN ASKLOF. Mrs. KNETTLES explained that RENO had given her this address and the address of JEANNE GRIER, set out above, requesting that she contact BLUMBERG to find out what had been done for ASKLOF and that if she was unable to contact BLUMBERG to contact JEANNE GRIER who would probably have the information desired.

Mrs. KNETTLES stated that RENO had requested that she never mention BLUMBERG'S having been contacted with respect to ASKLOF, and she also added that RENO had apparently never been anxious that she meet BLUMBERG at all. She could not give a reason for this, but stated that she had never questioned it, assuming that RENO had good reason for having made the request. Mrs. KNETTLES also stated that she had never had any reason to suspect BLUMBERG of being disloyal in any way to the United States and that she admired him a great deal for his good looks, personality and for the fact that he apparently had very good connections, which enabled him to "get things done easily."

She added that during BLUMBERG'S visits to RENO at the hospital they often discussed personal matters and during these times she made a practice of leaving them to talk alone. She stated that she did know enough about the relationship, however, to realize that BLUMBERG and RENO had been good friends for quite a long time because of bits of conversations she had overheard in which the subject of RENO'S father's "water rights" had been discussed. She also recalled some discussion about the Pan-American Road through Mexico, but could not say in which connection this subject had been brought up. With reference to RENO'S friend in Washington, "the big bear", whom Mrs. KNETTLES thought had been one of ROOSEVELT'S advisors, she stated that she felt BLUMBERG also knew this individual.

The files of the Baltimore Office reflect the following information concerning STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG, which was received in connection with another investigation conducted by this office:

The records of Baltimore Confidential Informant T-7 reflect that STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG, 2204 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, was born April 11, 1912 at Weston, W. Va., the son of ALEX BLUMBERG of the same address. The records further reflect that he attended the University of Maryland for one year and Johns Hopkins University for one

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year and one Summer period, during which he majored in physics. According to the records, he was employed by the Army Transportation Service, Water Division, Port of Embarkation, 1st Avenue and 58th Street, New York City, about August of 1944. Further, the records reflect that as of March 24, 1945 BLUMBERG was in the Merchant Marine, according to information furnished by WILLIAM O. PETERSON, Merchant Marine, War Shipping Administration, Washington, D. C.; BLUMBERG was apparently a civilian employee of the Army Transportation Service.

According to the records of the Office of the Supervisor of Elections, Court House, Baltimore, Maryland, BLUMBERG'S parents, ALEX and FANNIE BLUMBERG, were born in Russia and that ALEX BLUMBERG, STANLEY BLUMBERG'S father, had gained American citizenship through the naturalization of his father, HYMAN BLUMBERG, who was naturalized in 1893 at Annapolis, Maryland.

MRS. STANLEY BLUMBERG

The files further reflect that on June 24, 1942 HENRIETTE E. FREELAND, who it was later determined was the divorced wife of STANLEY BLUMBERG, advised Special Agent H. R. SUNDVAHL that STANLEY BLUMBERG was a Communist, that he was the cousin of Dr. ALBERT E. BLUMBERG who was then the secretary of the Communist Party of Maryland but who is now secretary of the National Legislative Committee of the Communist Party, and that STANLEY BLUMBERG had been responsible for getting ALBERT BLUMBERG into the Communist Party. She added that STANLEY had been active in organizing seamen's and other strikes in the Baltimore area and concluded with the statement that BLUMBERG was one of the "silent higher-ups" in the Communist Party who gave the local leaders like ALBERT BLUMBERG their orders.

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-8 recently advised that one WILLIS EARLENBORN, Mendota, Illinois, now attending the Northwestern University School of Law, 710 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, had reported that he had been a transportation officer on the USAT JOSEPH ASPTIN and that he suspected STANLEY H. BLUMBERG, who was commanding officer of the ship, of being a Communist. EARLENBORN was also reported to have stated that BLUMBERG took command of the ship in Manila, P. I. on May 27, 1946 and was last seen by EARLENBORN between January 20, 1947 and February 1, 1947 when the ship docked at Portland, Oregon; that BLUMBERG was from Baltimore, Maryland, had attended Johns Hopkins University and had accomplished some work toward a Ph.D. degree in physics. According to this informant, EARLENBORN further advised that BLUMBERG had made numerous attempts to convert him to Communism and had kept books in his cabinet. Informant stated EARLENBORN reported that when the ship

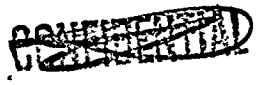

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was sailing for the United States BLUMBERG had indicated a desire to take the north route in order to visit Vladivostok but had been unable to do so because of a change in orders.

During separate investigation being conducted by this office in connection with STANLEY BLUMBERG, it has been determined that the above mentioned former wife of STANLEY BLUMBERG is presently married to MRS NATHAN SIRKIN, 1112 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. In the BLUMBERG investigation it was also ascertained that Mrs. SIRKIN is a patient in the National Jewish Hospital in Denver, Colorado.

On January 25, 1949, Baltimore Confidential Informant T-9, an acquaintance of both Mrs. SIRKIN and STANLEY BLUMBERG, furnished to Special Agents JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and JESSE C. PARKER, JR. information he had received from Mrs. SIRKIN regarding Communist activities on the part of BLUMBERG during the time Mrs. SIRKIN was married to BLUMBERG. This information, according to T-9 concluded the following:

BLUMBERG is a cousin of ALBERT BLUMBERG, now a national figure in the Communist Party. STANLEY BLUMBERG had been very high up in the Communist Party—so high, in fact, that he had been removed from the membership of the Party in order to preclude the possibility of his being identified in any way with the Party; and STANLEY BLUMBERG had frequently received messages by mail which appeared to Mrs. SIRKIN to be secret messages inasmuch as on one occasion BLUMBERG had become furious when she had obtained possession of one of them.

T-9 could not, of his own knowledge, furnish any direct information pertinent to investigation reflected in this report.

JEANNE GRIER

The files of the Baltimore Office contain the following information received during another investigation by the Baltimore Office:

Philadelphia Confidential Informant [redacted] (b)(u) advised Special Agent JAMES C. HARE of the Philadelphia Office that JEAN GRIER, a member of the Philadelphia Communist Party, was officially transferred to that Party from the New York Communist Party on December 31, 1942. b2 b7D

Phila. Confidential Informant T-1 on or about November 10, 1944 advised that JEAN GRIER had gone to accept employment with the U. S. Seamen's Service, 120 W. 6th Street, San Pedro, California. On June

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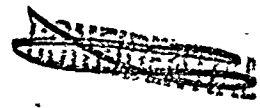

13, 1947, Baltimore Confidential Informant T-10 advised that EUGENIE GRIER was personal service director of the United Seamen's Service, Inc., 609 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland. A credit report of the Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Inc. on March 26, 1948 reflected that EUGENIE WEBSTER GRIER was married to ROBERT W. LEE in January, 1947 and that she had been employed as a supervisor in the Home Service Department of the American Red Cross, 1714 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, since January, 1947. Her residence address was reflected as 621 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

It is believed that the individuals referred to immediately above as JEAN GRIER, EUGENIE GRIER and EUGENIE WEBSTER GRIER are identical with the JEANNE GRIER mentioned as an associate of STANLEY BLUMBERG by Mrs. MARY KNETTLES.

CHARLOTTE and FRITZ JOHN

CHARLOTTE and FRITZ JOHN were mentioned previously in this report under the interview with BERTHA I. HART as being friendly with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. By letter dated June 11, 1946 in the case entitled, "Corby Case (ISRAEL HALPERIN); Espionage - R" this office was furnished with the names of individuals which appeared in the address book of ISRAEL HALPERIN, an alleged Russian espionage agent. The names CHARLOTTE and FRITZ JOHN and the address Havre de Grace, Maryland appeared in this book. It is to be noted both CHARLOTTE and FRITZ JOHN were employees of the BRL.

DR. SIDNEY LIEBERMAN

Several individuals interviewed indicated that RENO visited a dentist in Baltimore by this name. Mrs. MARY KNETTLES advised that the dentist's office was on Eutaw Place.

The 1942 Baltimore directory carried the name SIDNEY E. LIEBERMAN, dentist, 2304 Eutaw Place, but no other SIDNEY LIEBERMAN. The 1948 telephone directory carried two: Dr. SIDNEY LIEBERMAN, 5803 Greenspring Avenue, and SIDNEY LIEBERMAN, dentist, 2406 Eutaw Place.

During February, 1945, Baltimore Confidential Informant T-10, of known reliability, advised that while at the Baltimore Communist Party headquarters he observed a list of names on which the name "Dr. SIDNEY LIEBERMAN, 2305 Eutaw Place" appeared. On this list was pencilled "Tom Paine Club."

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DAVID RITTENHOUSE INGLIS

The Baltimore Sun newspaper, on the dated indicated below, furnished the following background information:

INGLIS was, for three years, a key man in the Manhattan Project, and witnessed the explosion of the atomic bomb in the New Mexico desert (2/6/46). He was, in April, 1946, the director of the Baltimore Chapter of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (4/5/46). He addressed the members of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council on the subject: "Building the Peace in an Atomic Age," and commented upon the necessity for a world organization (4/11/46). INGLIS was one of the Maryland sponsors for a testimonial dinner for Dr. EDWARD CONDON of the United States Bureau of Standards, to be held in New York City on April 12, 1948 (3/29/48). He was acting chairman of the Baltimore Chapter of the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education, an organization attempting to mold public opinion in favor of the international control of atomic energy (4/27/48). It is further noted that Dr. ISAIAH BOWMAN, president of Johns Hopkins University, on July 10, 1946, advised this office that INGLIS was a "child in world politics," considered only the scientific angle of his work and regarded scientists as members of a world brotherhood, and stated that INGLIS could be led astray by a person with Communist sympathies, but only if the Communist Party policy happened to coincide with INGLIS' own ideas on the scientific approach to atomic research.

The personnel records at Aberdeen Proving Ground reflect that INGLIS was employed at Ballistics Research Laboratory between January 1, 1943 and April 22, 1943, during which time he worked under Dr. R. H. KENT.

The Independent Citizens Committee for Arts, Sciences & Professions locally was originated & strongly influenced by members of the Communist Party.

By teletype dated December 22, 1948 from Baltimore to the Bureau and Washington Field, the Bureau was advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was living in Washington, D. C. and working for the WPA in 1935 through 1937. The Washington Field Office was requested to investigate RENO'S activities while in Washington, D. C.

By teletype dated December 22, 1948 from New York to the Bureau and this office, this office was requested to ascertain whether JOHN LEROY KELLEY is authorized to have in his possession a list of classified

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reports which were enumerated in teletype from San Francisco to the Bureau and New York dated December 22, 1948.

By teletype to New York dated December 31, 1948, this office advised that HAROLD ALPAUGH, Security Officer of the BRL, stated KELLEY has complete authority to have all of the documents listed. In addition, this teletype set forth the fact that Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that KELLEY arrived at the Aberdeen Proving Ground on December 31, 1948 and preceeded his visit there by mailing a postcard addressed to FRANK RENO at Aberdeen, advising RENO that KELLEY had been subpoenaed before the New York City Grand Jury and hoped to see RENO while in the East.

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On January 6, 1949, Inspector HOWARD FLETCHER of the Bureau telephonically requested Special Agent in Charge M. W. McFARLIN to ascertain what material JOHN LEROY KELLEY, previously referred to, and EDWARD J. McSHANE, previously referred to, were authorized to have in their possession from the BRL.

Retel dated January 6, 1949 to the Bureau and New York. This teletype sets out the fact that HAROLD ALPAUGH, Security Officer, BRL, Aberdeen Proving Ground, advised JOHN LEROY KELLEY and EDWARD J. McSHANE are both consultants at the BRL. It reiterates the fact that a list of classified material in the possession of KELLEY was checked with ALPAUGH, who advised that KELLEY, as a consultant of the BRL, was authorized to have any classified meterial in his possession. ALPAUGH added that all other consultants such as McSHANE were authorized to possess material of all classifications, restricted, confidential and secret. This material does not necessarily need to pertain to the subject on which these individuals are doing research work. For instance, they automatically receive reports of which they were the author either while having been permanently employed at the BRL full-time or employed as consultants. In addition to this, classified material is mailed to consultants when it concerns their field of experimentation or a related field. This mailing is an automatic process handled by the various scientists at the BRL. Also, consultants when at the BRL on consultation obtain classified material which they take with them to their homes or laboratories. Classified material when in the custody of a consultant is supposed to be placed in a locked drawer or brief case and consultants have signed a pledge to safeguard the material in this manner. Restricted material is mailed to some consultants abroad and arrangements are made through the State Department for them to receive this material through the Embassy. "Restricted" is the least important classification, and ALPAUGH expressed

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the opinion that no great harm would occur if the restricted material were to leave the custody of a consultant and become public knowledge.

Reference is made to letter from this office to New York dated December 31, 1948, copies of which were forwarded to the Washington Field and Los Angeles Offices, requesting that Dr. JOSEPH LEVIN at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and Dr. E. P. HUBBLE, Mt. Wilson Observatory, Mt. Wilson, California, be interviewed inasmuch as associates of RENO advised that he was a good friend of both of these individuals.

Reference is made to teletype to the Bureau, Washington Field and New York dated January 4, 1949, in which it was stated that "BERNIE" may be identical with BERNHARD BROWN, with alias. BUZIA OWRUTZKY. Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that a picture of BERNHARD BROWN is on file at the INS Office in Washington, D. C. It was requested that copies of BROWN'S photograph be obtained and submitted to the Denver Office for exhibition to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in an effort to identify "BERNIE." It was also requested that copies of this photograph be submitted to the New York Office for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. A copy was also requested for the Baltimore Office to complete its file on BERNHARD BROWN. It was noted in referenced teletype that the physical description of BERNHARD BROWN is somewhat similar to that of the description of "BERNIE" furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. There is a discrepancy in the height, however, inasmuch as RENO describes "BERNIE" as 5' 11", whereas BROWN is described as 5' 5". BROWN is an old-time Communist Party member at Baltimore and resided in Baltimore during the pertinent period. His wife is originally from Philadelphia, and it is noted RENO claimed he met CHAMBERS through "BERNIE" in Philadelphia.

Reference is made to letter from this office to the Bureau dated January 20 last and New York teletype dated January 11 last, suggesting interviews with JOSEPH JAFFEE and five other individuals mentioned as discharged employees of the Aberdeen Proving Ground. By teletype dated January 24, 1949 from the Bureau to Baltimore, this office was advised to conduct interviews with the discharged employees unless information in the possession of the Baltimore Office would preclude the desirability of these interviews. Inasmuch as JAFFEE was last known by this office to reside in Washington, D. C., Assistant Special Agent in Charge ROBERT J. LALLY telephonically contacted the Washington Field Office on January 25, 1949 and requested Special Agent CAVADINE to endeavor to locate and interview JAFFEE.

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Retel dated January 6, 1949 to the Washington Field Office requesting that the present address of Colonel CLARENCE S. THORPE, formerly stationed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, be obtained.

By teletype from the Washington Field Office dated January 11, 1949, this office was advised that THORPE is presently living at Rural Route 1, Ardmore, Sidney, B. C. Canada, according to available information from the Army Air Force, Personnel Information Section.

By teletype from Baltimore to the Bureau, New York and Seattle dated January 14, 1949, this office advised that Colonel STEWART SMINK, as previously set forth in this report, had advised that Colonel THORPE was in charge of the Air Field at APG and would be in a position to know whether RENO had ever obtained data concerning the Norden bomb sight from the Air Force prior to 1943, at which time the BRL had a Norden bomb sight and data concerning it. Also, in instant teletype was reflected the fact that Colonel LESLIE E. SIMON, director of the BRL, stated that Colonel H. H. ZORNIG, Dr. R. H. KENT, Dr. L. S. DEDERICK, RENO and 3 representatives of the Carl L. Norden Company had conferred regarding the Norden bomb sight probably in late 1937 and possibly in early 1938. SIMON expressed the opinion one of the men from the Norden Company was named TEN BROOK. New York was requested to endeavor to ascertain the identities of the individuals from the Norden Company and interview them in this regard. The Seattle Office was requested to interview Colonel THORPE in regard to any information concerning activities of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO which he may possess.

By teletype to the Bureau and Washington Field dated January 25, 1949, this office requested the Bureau to advise whether they desired LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG interviewed. Data concerning ROSENBERG is set forth previously in this report.

By teletype dated January 26, 1949, the Bureau granted authority to interview ROSENBERG.

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LAWSON ROSENBERG

LAWSON ROSENBERG was described by VERNA WATERS (see above) as a computer in RENO's section. She advised that she was suspicious of ROSENBERG, because he had served as a soldier at the Los Alamos Project and then, after his discharge from the Army, attempted to return to Los Alamos as a civilian employee. WATERS said that he was not hired as a civilian employee, because he was denied clearance for the position, and she wondered about that. It is noted that T-5, another Government Agency, on March 6, 1946, advised that an individual believed to be identical with LAWSON ROSENBERG has been in frequent contact with known members of the Communist Party in various parts of the country since 1936. Further, that he was in contact with ALVIN VON HINZMAN in 1944 and MARTHA KIEVE O'MAHER in 1945, both of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and whose names have appeared in connection with investigations of espionage activities. MR. WALTER HARDELL, 1613 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that ROSENBERG and a HUGH SAMSON shared living quarters at 1627 P Street, N. W., in 1947. T-6 advised that SAMSON was apparently acquainted with VICTOR and EILEEN PERLO of Washington, D. C. It is noted that the PERLOS are subjects in the Gregory case.

HERMAN LEWIS MEYER, JR.

MRS. KOLLENDER (see above) stated that MEYER was an associate of RENO's at the Laboratory. She stated that MEYER, whom she described as anti-Catholic, pro-Russian, and pro-Stalin, had come to her on numerous occasions and requested that she approve the reproduction of certain memoranda and documents belonging to the Laboratory. She stated that, because some of this material was restricted, she had refused to authorize reproduction, although she knew that MEYER subsequently had these items reproduced by signing the necessary authorization slip himself. She stated that MEYER's explanation for this reproduction of material was that he had been delegated to "build up a library for the Laboratory," and that she had never believed him, and she felt that, when MEYER left the Laboratory, all of this material accompanied him. She could furnish no additional actions or any suspicious comments on the part of MEYER to substantiate her allegations, but she advised that MEYER had written the letter to the Army authorities regarding the five discharged employees of the Laboratory. (This refers to five civilian employees who were discharged from their positions at the Ballistic Research Laboratory by the United States Army for "security reasons.") A great deal of publicity was accorded this action, and a letter protesting the action and determining public hearings for the discharged employees was distributed for signatures at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and submitted to the Army authorities. She concluded with the statement that MEYER had a brother employed in the State Department

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at Washington, D. C., and that MEYER himself had at one time attempted to secure employment at the State Department but had been refused for a reason unknown to her. KOLLENDER stated that MRS. H. M. COOK could furnish additional information.

MRS. HARDY MERRILL COOK, Apartment 4E, Fenway South, Riverdale Apartments, Middle River, Maryland, advised that KOLLENDER sometimes elaborated a bit to make a good story. COOK agreed that MEYER was a suspicious individual but, beyond his request for duplicated material, could state nothing substantial to render credence to her feeling of suspicion. She advised that MEYER had made many and unreasonable demands upon her for the duplication of Laboratory papers, but that none of it was restricted material. She felt that MEYER was merely attempting to get his hands on anything that might be of professional use to him at a later time, but that it would not indicate espionage activities. She stated that he had mentioned to her that he was delegated to "build up a library" for the Laboratory, but that she knew that, when he left the Proving Grounds, the photostatic and duplicated material left with him. She advised that DAVE LEWIS at the Laboratory might know more about this, because he helped pack MEYER's possessions when MEYER left the post, and LEWIS made the humorous comment that he "had succeeded in getting MEYER and his boxes of material on their way."

MEYER's Personnel File at the Laboratory revealed that he had resigned in July, 1947, after a year's leave of absence, stating that he was returning to a field of education. The letter of resignation, in addition to stating that it was MEYER's wish to return to teaching, contained statements to the effect that MEYER objected to "the loss of civil rights suffered by Government employees," and that he "objects to secret police jurisdiction over my associations, my sympathetic affiliations, and my thoughts."

MRS. PEYERS (see above) advised that MEYER had resided at the dormitory with RENO and made a "hobby" of collecting scientific papers with the result that he was in possession of a large scientific library. She could add nothing regarding MEYER, except that he had extensive acquaintance, and was in correspondence with people all over the United States.

MRS. COOK (see above) stated that MEYER had taken RENO under his wing and had accepted the responsibility of being sure that RENO got to work each day.

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EXAMINATION OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF FRANKLIN V. RENO
SECURED FROM ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, ABERDEEN, MD.

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A written consent to search personal effects of FRANKLIN V. RENO located in Maryland was secured by Agents of the New York Field Office and executed at the barracks room occupied by RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, on December 14, 1948, by Special Agents RUSSELL D. JONES, VERNON JOHNSON and ROBERT MARCHSON. As a result of the search three cardboard cartons and one leather suitcase full of material was obtained and brought to the Baltimore Office. This material was segregated and reviewed by Agents of the Baltimore Office under the supervision of EDWARD G. GOUGH. As a result of this review it has been determined that the material falls into the following categories:

I. Christmas cards

II. Personal correspondence

A list of contacts based on a review of the Christmas cards and personal correspondence of RENO obtained as a result of this search has been compiled and a copy of this list is being furnished to the Bureau, El Paso and New York Offices.

III. Correspondence to and from JOHN L. KELLEY, JAMES McSHANE and VIRGINIA McSHANE

This correspondence consists of letters beginning October 24, 1945, the last dated letter being April 25, 1946. These letters are from the McSHANES and KELLEY referring to a book which was being written by RENO in collaboration with them and which according to RENO was tentatively captioned "Exterial Ballistics up to 1945." Included in this correspondence are letters written in the handwriting of RENO which apparently are dummy copies of letters actually mailed to McSHANE and KELLEY and which contain many references to instances wherein RENO has furnished what he considered to be confidential material secured from the Aberdeen Proving Ground to McSHANE and KELLEY. RENO sometimes refers to the possibility of his having extracted some documents from the Aberdeen Proving Ground library or from his own work papers being detected and the methods that he would use to avoid detection. References to the extraction of these papers are in a more or less jocose tone and RENO in his interview with Agents of the New York Office indicated that he felt that he was not illicitly furnishing information to McSHANE and KELLEY inasmuch as both of them had worked at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and were to a great

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extent familiar with the material that he had supplied to them and was informing them about. RENO explained that any of the documents in the research laboratory were available to employees at the Proving Ground. This information has been substantiated to some extent inasmuch as additional investigation disclosed that the Proving Ground mailed much of its material on research matters to various physicists and chemists who were acting as consultants in connection with t he development of the experiment work at the Proving Ground.

Also included in the McSHANE correspondence is a letter dated July 6, 1943, signed HERMAN GOLDSTINE, an acquaintance of RENO's which letter is addressed "Dear JIMMY" probably to McSHANE and contains mathematical formulae, which according to the letter pertain to the Hitchcock and Grouwall Adjoint Systems.

The letters of RENO to McSHANE and KELLEY also contain numerous mathematical formulae which presumably deal with ballistics.

IV. Official Government booklets and pamphlets and bulletins, as follows:

1. A blue printed bulletin consisting of four pages captioned "An Alternative Derivation of the Differential Equations Used in Computing Differential Corrections.", bearing the signature "PHILIP FRANKLIN," Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, dated August 1, 1919.

2. A two-page blue printed bulletin captioned "Explanatory Note to A.P.G. No. 86, An Alternative Derivation of the Differential Equations Used in Computing Differential Corrections," bearing the typewritten signature "ALBERT A. BENNETT", dated September, 1919.

3. A 17-page pamphlet captioned "Provisional Firing Tables for 81 MM Mortar MI and 3 Inch Trench Mortar Mark 1A1" Prepared by the Ordnance Department, USA, June, 1933, bearing the red inked stamp of the Watervliet Arsenal, received June 18, 1935.

4. A 35-page photostatic copy of a notebook entitled "The Mathematical theory of Air Combat" by L. V. C. CUNNINGHAM. This appears to have been issued to RENO and bears the stamp "Confidential", plus a handwritten notation signed

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by RENO to the effect that the British Confidential appearing on the document has the classification of the American restricted and not American confidential. This document also bears a handwritten date May 15, 1941, American British Air Commission G-2.5.

5. A 60-page pamphlet entitled "correspondence" apparently known as War Department Technical Manual TM-12-253, dated War Department, October 1, 1944, apparently used as a guide in the handling of official correspondence within the War Department.

6. A folder bound with an Acco fastener containing material apparently prepared on a ditto machine, captioned "Chapter 3, Reduction of Bomb Data, Bomb Ballistics Tables." This folder contains a series of tables titled G Table and H Table, apparently used in connection with bombing ballistics.

7. 3-pages apparently prepared on a ditto machine bearing no caption, but probably dealing with bombing ballistics, as paragraphs on the pages are captioned "Weight Control" "Center of Gravity".

8. 3 miscellaneous forms and bulletins issued by the Ballistic Research Laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground dealing with or intended for routine work of the members of the Proving Ground Laboratory and probably of no significance.

9. Under this category the reviewing Agents also allocated a letter addressed to "Dear Earl and Frank" bearing no date, signed "Merle", which from its content indicates that EARL and FRANK had forwarded to MERLE a Government document that they had in their possession which was characterized by MERLE as official, although at the time of the communication it was outdated. EARL and FRANK had apparently inquired as to what disposition they should make of similar documents in their possession and were given instructions by MERLE who stated that inasmuch

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as a letter that they had had was official it could not be destroyed. It appeared from the contents of MERIE's letter that some of the material in the possession of EARL and FRANK was bombing tables.

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V. Handwritten notes pertaining to the book being written by RENO in collaboration with McSHANE and KELLEY.

VI. Typewritten proofs of the book.

As noted above this book was tentatively called "Exterial Ballistics Up To 1945."

VII. Miscellaneous handwritten and typewritten mimeographed notes consisting of formulae, mathematical calculations and notations of an undetermined nature, probably in the handwriting of RENO, although of no readily apparent significance.

VIII. Old school notes.

In the interview with the New York Office Agents, RENO advised that he had considerable volume of school notes retained from mathematics and physics courses that he had taken during his college and university days.

IX. Bankbooks, checks and deposit slips of RENO.

X. Correspondence apparently the property of STEN ASKLOV, a former roommate of RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground Barracks.

This material is in English and in Swedish.

XI. Photographs.

1. Photographs depicting damage done by atomic bomb in Japan.

2. Photographs of what appears to be a rocket launching apparatus, probably taken at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

3. Personal photographs, apparently of friends and associates of RENO.

XII. Poetry written by RENO.

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XIII. BOOKS

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1. Scientific books

2. Historical books

3. Books for light reading, mostly consisting of mystery stories.

XIV. Numerous clippings from newspapers and technical magazines and miscellaneous printed material for the greater part relating to activities connected with armament research and also relating to persons apparently acquainted with RENO as a result of his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

A review of the foregoing material has failed to disclose any information indicating RENO's participation in espionage activity; however, inasmuch as a considerable portion of it is of a scientific and technical nature the security authorities at Aberdeen Proving Ground will be notified of its availability for review and any information which may be of assistance in further investigation of this case will be set forth in a subsequent report.

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ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK: A list of the personal correspondence of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO as obtained from a permissive search of his barracks room at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Data concerning this is set forth previously in this report.

ENCLOSURES TO EL PASO: A list of the personal correspondence of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO as obtained from a permissive search of his barracks room at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Data concerning this is set forth previously in this report;

A list of the reports charged out by RENO at various times from the Technical Information Bureau. Where the letter "C" appears in parentheses this report is confidential, and where the letter "S" appears in parentheses the report is secret;

A list of the books charged to F. V. RENO by the Technical Information Bureau and a list of the pamphlets and photostats charged to him;

A list of the books charged to him and not returned to the Technical Information Bureau by December 1, 1948;

Mr. R. H. KENT'S personal copy of "Reports of Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland." This booklet is restricted and should be returned to the Baltimore Office in order that it may be returned to Mr. KENT after the El Paso Office has used it in its reinterview with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

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THE NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York:

Will endeavor to ascertain the identity of and interview representatives of the CARL L. NORDEN Company who conferred with officials of the Ballastics Research Laboratory at Aberdeen, Maryland late in 1937 or possibly in early 1938. (This lead was originally set forth by teletype on 1/14/49 from Baltimore to the Bureau, copies of which went to New York and Seattle).

At interview with the Norden representatives should endeavor to ascertain extent of RENO's knowledge concerning the Norden Bombsight at the time he admitted furnishing information to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and when he actually got full knowledge concerning the Norden Bombsight. (This lead is originally set forth in this report).

THE BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

At Birmingham, Alabama:

Two copies of this report are being furnished to the Birmingham Division for information inasmuch as the interview with BERTHA I. HART as set forth in the report, was conducted at the Birmingham Office and inasmuch as HART is believed to be still residing with her sister in Birmingham, and it may be advisable to have her re-interviewed in the future concerning RENO's activities.

THE BOSTON DIVISION

At Providence, Rhode Island:

Will interview Professor A.A. BENNETT at Brown University, it being noted that data in this report and referenced report of FRANK JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 reflects that BENNETT was reported as a character reference by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, also a fellow employee and is a correspondent of RENO. (This lead is originally set forth in this report).

Will obtain from BENNETT any data available to him which would indicate that RENO was actively engaged in espionage or subversive activities. (This lead is originally set forth in this report).

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THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Will review the indices regarding WILLIAM D. GOODMAN, whose name is set forth under No. 6 as a correspondent of RENO's. This correspondence is set forth in this report under the title "Correspondence Maintained by RENO At the Wind Tunnel." (This lead is set forth originally in this report).

THE EL PASO DIVISION

At Albuquerque, New Mexico:

Will reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO asking him specifically concerning the dates at which he had knowledge of the bombsight, the 30 and 50 calibor machine guns, and 16 inch guns, and the Ballastics text-book which he admitted furnishing to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It is to be noted RENO was not specifically questioned concerning which type of gun, tables, 16 inch guns, bombsight or ballistics textbook were furnished to CHAMBERS. Considerable data concerning RENO's affairs while he was employed at the BRL is set forth under the interviews with Mrs. MARY E. KNETTLES and Miss BERTHA I. HART. It is suggested that RENO be specifically questioned concerning all of the data as furnished in those two interviews. It is suggested that it be specifically ascertained who the "Big Bear" is; whether this individual is known to "STAN" BLUMBERG, and who are RENO's influential friends at Washington, D.C., it being noted that he took frequent week-end trips to Washington and occasional trips to New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

Also in the report the heading "Correspondence Maintained by RENO at the Wind Tunnel" is referred to. It is suggested that he be specifically questioned concerning the individuals with whom he corresponded. It is also to be noted that furnished with this report as an enclosure is a long list of RENO's correspondence as ascertained through the permissive search, details of which are set forth. Also furnished is a list of reports, a list of books, pamphlets and photostats charged out by RENO from the Technical Information Bureau. In addition, Mr. R.H. KENT's personal copy of "Report of Ballastics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland" is furnished. This booklet contains lists of the various reports prepared at the BRL and RENO should be specifically questioned concerning his having furnished any of these reports to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized person.

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In the event RENO did furnish some of the material listed in this report, it will become obvious that he was engaged in espionage subsequent to the time during 1937 and 1938 when he advised he had terminated his activities.

It is also requested that RENO furnish specifically the extent of his relationship with the dentist, Doctor SIDNEY LIBERMAN and the other associates on whom disloyal information is set forth in this report.

It is suggested that the El Paso Office, in endeavoring to ascertain the identity of "Bernie," ask RENO whether this individual might be BERNARD SCHEIN. (This lead is set forth originally in this report).

Inasmuch as R. H. KENT's copy of "Report of Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland" has only been lent to this office, it is requested that it be returned when it has served its purpose. It is also requested that the list of material charged out from the TIB by RENO and the list of pamphlets and photostats also be returned to this office.

THE DENVER DIVISION

At Denver, Colorado:

Will interview Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN, National Jewish Hospital in Denver, for any information she might have concerning the association between FRANKLIN and PHIL RENO and her former husband STANLEY BLUMBERG; or with any of the individuals named by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as having been members of his espionage ring. It is pointed out that MARY KNETTLES and BERTHA I. HART, whose interviews are included in this report, advise that FRANKLIN RENO had known not only STANLEY BLUMBERG but also his former wife. (This lead is originally set forth in this report).

Under separate cover, the Denver Office is being furnished with the report of SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR dated 11/16/48 at Baltimore and the joint report of SA JESSE C. PARKER and JOSEPH C. TRAINOR dated 1/31/49, both of which are entitled "STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG - SECURITY MATTER - C. The latter report sets out the lead requesting that MRS. SIRKIN be interviewed with reference to STANLEY BLUMBERG. It is suggested that both leads be covered simultaneously with separate reports being furnished to the appropriate offices. (This lead is originally set forth in this report).

All offices receiving leads to interview associates:

The Bureau by letter 12/13/48 to the Washington Field Division, a copy of which was forwarded to this office, requested that all departmental associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the ERL be interviewed for information regarding his activities while an employee.

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#65-1642

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

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At Washington, D. C.:

Will interview Doctor JOSEPH LEVIN, a former employee of the BRL. (This lead was originally set forth by letter to New York Office dated 12/31/48.)

Will endeavor to ascertain the location and interview JOSEPH JAFFEE who had been an employee of the BRL and was discharged from his job as a result of the same Communist Party membership as the five discharged from the BRL. (This lead was originally given to SA CAVADINE of the Washington Field Office telephonically on 1/25/49 by ASAC ROBERT J. LALLY. The Bureau by teletype dated 1/24/49 authorized this office to conduct those investigations unless information in our possession would preclude the desirability of the interviews.

Will endeavor to ascertain the identity of the "Big Bear" who was believed by MRS. MARY E. KNETTLES to have been an advisor to President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. (This lead is originally set forth in this report.)

Will attempt to locate and interview HARRY POLACHEK who was formerly employed at BRL. It is pointed out that MRS. MARY KNETTLES who has indicated that RENO correspondèd with POLACHEK with reference to a job for her has also advised that POLACHEK's address as of 4/15/47 was Building #44, Room 2, Naval Ordnance, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. (This lead is originally set forth in this report).

Upon receipt of Bureau authority, will interview ARDLEIGH BURKE, cousin of FRANKLIN RENO, whom MRS. KNETTLES indicated RENO visited frequently in Washington, and whom she thought was an Admiral in the Navy during the war. It is pointed out that the 1948 Washington telephone directory carries the name COMMADORE ARLEIGH P. BURKE, 4529 Hawthorne, NW.

Also upon receipt of the Bureau authority, will interview HANS G. HERTZ with whom RENO was conducting correspondence with reference to jobs for both RENO and STEN ASKLOF. According to MRS. KNETTLES, HERTZ was a "high-up" in the United States Naval Observatory. (This lead is originally set forth in this report).

THE SAVANNAH DIVISION

At Bennetsville, South Carolina:

Will interview MRS. MARGARET MAYER GASPOROVIC who is residing at Box 620

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Bonnetville, Marlboro County, South Carolina, it being noted that in the interview with WILLIAM DICKINSON set forth in instant report GASPOROVIC was supposed to have been endeavoring to watch RENO in order to determine whether he was engaged in any subversive activity while an employee of the BRL. (This lead is originally set forth in this report).

THE SEATTLE DIVISION

At Seattle, Washington:

Will interview or have interviewed by the Canadian Mounted Police Colonel THORPE who was in charge of the airfield at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and who would be in a position to know whether RENO had ever gotten data concerning the Norden Bombsight from the Air Force prior to 1943. (This lead was originally set out by teletype to the Bureau, New York, and Seattle dated 1/14/49).

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois:

One copy of this report is being submitted to the Chicago Field Division for information inasmuch as it contains the data concerning HERMAN MEYER and his association with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

THE NEWARK DIVISION

At Princeton, New Jersey:

Will interview OSWALD VEBLIN, director of the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton University. It is noted that both MARY KNETTLES and BERTHA I. HART whose interviews are set out in this report, have indicated that RENO was associating with VEBLIN at Aberdeen and Mrs. KNETTLES expressed the opinion that VEBLIN had recommended RENO for a fellowship in 1947 at the institute. (This lead is originally set forth in this report).

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

At San Francisco, California:

A copy of this report is being forwarded to the San Francisco Division

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for information inasmuch as it contains data regarding the association of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and JOHN LEROY KELLEY. In addition it is to be noted that there is additional data concerning DAVID R. INGLIS, associate of RENO's at the BRL set forth in this report. INGLIS has been described as a key man in the Manhattan Project. This is being brought to the attention of San Francisco for any value it may have regarding the case entitled "CINRAD" - INTERNAL SECURITY - R."

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

At Baltimore, Maryland;

Will interview IRVING SPECTOR, HARRY SPECTOR, RHEABEL MENDELSHON and ABRAHAM KOTLECHUCK who are among those discharged from the Aberdeen Proving Ground as being "security risks" and ascertain any knowledge they might have concerning RENO. Authority for this interview was set forth by the Bureau in teletype dated 1/24/49.

Will interview LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG. Authority for this interview was granted by the Bureau by teletype dated 1/25/49.

Will, upon receipt of authority from the Bureau, interview STANLEY BLUMBERG, Mrs. ROBERT LEE, and SIDNEY LIBERMAN, whose associations with the Communist Party is set forth in this report.

At Aberdeen, Maryland:

Will interview Doctor RICHARD F. CLIPPENGER and obtain any data he may have concerning RENO regarding his espionage activities.

Will review BRL report #435 which LAVINA PETERS, whose interview is set forth in this report, stated contains information as to the date RENO may have had available to him data concerning the Norden Bombsight.

Will also check report #240 and report #301 which may further clarify the date in which RENO made available to him knowledge concerning the Norden Bombsight.

Will reinterview BERTHA I. HART and request her to endeavor to locate the report which she stated RENO had prepared regarding the history of experiments of bombsight conducted at the BRL. (This lead is originally set out in this report).

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Baltimore T-1 — Information appearing in the letter from Pittsburgh to New York dated April 1, 1948 and entitled "NELL AMELIA KING; INTERNAL SECURITY - R." The specific source of the information in this letter was not shown.

Baltimore T-2 — SECRET — Information received from the [redacted] (b)(7)(D) and furnished to the Bureau. The Bureau furnished this information to this office by letter dated May 12, 1948 and captioned "RICHARD FREDERICK GLIFFINGER, Ballistician, AFG, LOE." — SECRET — b7D

Baltimore T-3 — A physical surveillance conducted by SA JAMES L. REINHART of the Baltimore Office. This surveillance was on HYMAN and ESTHER LANDAU, subjects of a Security Matter-C file in this office.

Baltimore T-4 — A highly confidential and reliable source which furnished SAs RICHARD G. SULLIVAN and JESSE F. FARR on June 27, 1945 complete membership data concerning the Communist Political Association for Baltimore, Maryland and Aberdeen, Maryland. (b)(7)(D)

Baltimore T-5 — A summary of information prepared by the Manhattan Engineer District, Washington, D. C. on March 6, 1946 and made available to the Baltimore Office by cover letter from the Bureau April 2, 1946. This letter was entitled "LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG; INTERNAL SECURITY - C."

Baltimore T-6 — Washington Field Office [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b2 b7D

Baltimore T-7 — Records of the Office of Selective Service, 400 E. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland. This is information originally furnished

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Continued)

	the Bureau in the report of SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR dated 11/16/48 at Baltimore entitled "STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG; SECURITY MATTER - C."
Baltimore T-8	Information appearing in Bureau letter to Baltimore dated August 5, 1948 entitled "STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG; SECURITY MATTER - C." This information was furnished to the Bureau by CIC Division, 5th Army, Chicago, Illinois.
Baltimore T-9	[redacted] Baltimore, Maryland. b7D
Baltimore T-10	Baltimore [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b2 b7D
Philadelphia T-1	[redacted] Social Service Agencies, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This information was furnished the Bureau in the report of SA GEORGE M. STEVENS, JR. dated June 23, 1945 at Philadelphia entitled "EUGENE WEBSTER [illegible] SECURITY MATTER - C." b7D

The above confidential informants either requested their identity remain confidential or were given temporary symbols because of the nature of the informant and in order to further protect their identity.

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BA#65-1642

SECRET

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Reference is made to Page 53 wherein it is set forth that material secured from the Barracks formerly occupied by FRANKLIN V. RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was reviewed by Agents of the Baltimore Office under the supervision of Special Agent EDWARD G. GOUGH. The following Baltimore Office Agents participated in this review: DEAN L. BRACKEY, JAMES L. DALEY, RAYMOND J. FOX, RICHARD G. HUNSINGER, WARREN A. JEFFREY, RUSSELL D. JONES, JOSEPH J. KEECH, ROBERT L. LANPHEAR, ROBERT E. MARGISON, JOHN O. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM H. NOTT, JESSE C. PARKER, PATRICK D. PUTNAM and JAMES L. REINHART.

This information is set forth in the event that any of the material reviewed may be necessary as evidence in court.

It is to be noted FRANKLIN RENO is a man of very unusual characteristics and was, therefore, widely known at the Ballistic Research Laboratories and in the town of Aberdeen, Maryland. Several hundred people knew him by sight and reputation, therefore, no effort is being made to interview the many associates at the Aberdeen Proving Ground other than those already interviewed unless a specific close relationship to him exists.

In the body of this report, on page thirty-eight, information is set forth as obtained from Pittsburgh's Confidential Informant [redacted] b2 b7D
It is to be noted this information originally appeared in report of Special Agent WILLIAM J. ROE at Pittsburgh, dated June 28, 1948, entitled, "HYMAN LANDAU, Mathematician, Ordnance Department, Aberdeen Proving Ground; LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

SECRET

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Kisseloff-5676

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK — MM File No. 65-2319

Report made at	Date made	Period	Report made by
MIAMI, FLORIDA	2/3/49	1/31; 2/2/49	LEON O. PRIOR lw

Title	Character
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: After Laboratory examination of letters written in 1948 by ALGER HISS to PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., III, it was concluded that the typewriters used to write these letters were not used to write the questioned documents. RAYMOND J. PEELER, Miami, Florida, reference given by FELIX INSLERMAN in 1942, unable to furnish information of value concerning INSLERMAN. PEELER worked with INSLERMAN 1939 to 1942 at Glen L. Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and associated with him socially in same period. Could only recall one person also closely associated with INSLERMAN at this time, an engineer known only to PEELER as "BUZZ".

-P-

~~DEFERRED~~ RECORDING

REFERENCE: Bufile 74-1333.
New York teletype to Miami dated 1/31/49.
Philadelphia teletype to Miami dated 1/28/49.
Report of SA LEON O. PRIOR dated 1/29/49.

cc AAG Campbell 2-9-49 FLJ

DETAILS: At Miami, Florida

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The Laboratory in a report dated January 28, 1949, advised that upon examining the typewritten letter dated November 17, 1948, addressed to PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., III, and signed ALGER HISS, and the typewritten letter dated December 23, 1948, addressed to PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., III, and signed ALGER HISS, it was concluded that the typewriters used to type these two

Approved & forwarded: C. H. Carson SAC — 74-1333-1792

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2 Baltimore
2 Miami

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31 FEB 11 1949

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letters were not used to type the questioned documents in this investigation.

Mr. RAYMOND J. PEELER, residing in a trailer in Lot 10-A, C/o BIRCH's Trailer Park, 2880 N.W. 79th Street, employed as a mechanic by Pan-American Airways, Miami, Florida, furnished the following information:

Mr. PEELER said that he first met FELIX INSLERMAN in 1939 while he and INSLERMAN worked together in the Inspection Department of the GLEN L. MARTIN AIRCRAFT COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland. PEELER said that he and his wife and INSLERMAN and his wife were all strangers in Baltimore and occasionally they would visit back and forth in each other's house during the period from 1939 to 1942 when both were working at the Aircraft plant. PEELER has not seen FELIX INSLERMAN since 1943 at which time INSLERMAN was employed at the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York.

Mr. PEELER and his wife, who was present during the interview, both were unable to recall any information concerning INSLERMAN's background or previous employment prior to 1939. Mr. and Mrs. PEELER said that so far as they could determine the INSLERMANS had very few friends in Baltimore and only on one occasion did the PEELERS ever meet anyone else while visiting at the INSLERMAN residence. This one occasion was on a Thanksgiving Day during the period 1939 to 1942, at which time the INSLERMANS entertained Mr. and Mrs. PEELER and an engineer employed by the GLEN L. MARTIN AIRCRAFT COMPANY who was known by everyone in the Engineering Department by the name of "BUZZ". The PEELERS could not remember BUZZ' name nor could they furnish any other identifying data that would assist in locating him. However they both were of the opinion that BUZZ was a very close personal contact of INSLERMAN and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. PEELER said that they quite frequently made trips to Washington to visit with their friends and relatives in Washington, D.C., however they could not recall any occasion when the INSLERMANS ever visited Washington, nor could they recall Mr. and Mrs. INSLERMAN mentioning any friends or acquaintances in Washington. During this period INSLERMAN was very much interested in photography as a hobby, however the PEELERS were unable to produce or furnish any photographs that INSLERMAN had made during their association with him.

The only other information that Mr. and Mrs. PEELER were able to furnish was that the INSLERMANS quite frequently made trips to New York City for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives.

PENDING

Kisseloff-7358

LEADS

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will refer to Miami teletype dated February 1, 1949, and conduct appropriate investigation to identify BUZZ at the GLEN L. MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION as requested in teletype.

MIAMI

At St. Petersburg, Florida

Will report the results of the interview with [redacted] [redacted] re JESSICA BUCK RHINE, which was requested in New York teletype to Miami dated January 31, 1949. b2 b7D

Kisseloff-7359

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK — MM File No. 65-2319

Report made at	Date made	Period	Report made by	
MIAMI, FLORIDA	2/3/49	1/31; 2/2/49	LEON O. PRIOR	lw

Title	Character
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: After Laboratory examination of letters written in 1948 by ALGER HISS to PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., III, it was concluded that the typewriters used to write these letters were not used to write the questioned documents. RAYMOND J. PEELER, Miami, Florida, reference given by FELIX INSLERMAN in 1942, unable to furnish information of value concerning INSLERMAN. PEELER worked with INSLERMAN 1939 to 1942 at Glen L. Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and associated with him socially in same period. Could only recall one person also closely associated with INSLERMAN at this time, an engin eer known only to PEELER as "BUZZ".

-P-

REFERENCE: Bufile 74-1333.
New York teletype to Miami dated 1/31/49.
Philadelphia teletype to Miami dated 1/28/49.
Report of SA LEON O. PRIOR dated 1/29/49.

DETAILS: At Miami, Florida

The Laboratory in a report dated January 28, 1949, advised that upon examining the typewritten letter dated November 17, 1948, addressed to PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., III, and signed ALGER HISS, and the typewritten letter dated December 23, 1948, addressed to PHILIP HANSON HISS, JR., III, and signed ALGER HISS, it was concluded that the typewriters used to type these two

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FI-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. NH 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	2-1-49	2-1-49	JOHN C. CARR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MALCOLM COWLEY has in his possession at Sherman, Conn. the original of the typewritten notes headed "Counter-Revolutionary". His recollection approximat the material therein. Is certain that at the time s was written that CHAMBERS mentioned SAYRE to him.

- P -

REFERENCE: Letter to Director with copies to New Haven and Washington Field from New York of 1-28-49.

DETAILS: AT SHERMAN, CONNECTICUT

Mr. MALCOLM COWLEY was interviewed at his home at Sherman. He resides in close proximity to the Sherman church. There was exhibited to Mr. COWLEY the typewritten material headed "Counter-Revolutionary" and dated Friday, December 13, 1940, of which a photostat copy had been supplied the New Haven Division.

Mr. COWLEY immediately produced for agent's inspection the actual original of such material which he maintains in a loose-leaf type notebook on a table in his study. Also on the same table is the Remington noiseless portable typewriter with which Mr. COWLEY states he prepared such material outside of the section that is in his own handwriting. Mr. COWLEY states that this material has never been out of his hands save to be

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cc AAG Campbell
2-9-49
PLJcw

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Kisseloff-7361

photostated and that the material furnished to Mr. T. J. DONEGAN was no doubt a positive photostat. Mr. COWL ' stated that he met CHAMBERS in the following fashion:

Shortly prior to December 13, 1940 he received a phone call at his home in Sherman, Connecticut, from New York ty from a person identifying themselves as secretary to CHAMBERS. This person explained that CHAMBERS was preparing an article for the Book Review Section of Time Magazine to be entitled, as well as Mr. COWLEY can remember, "People Who Jumped Off The Moscow Express" and it was to refer especially to authors and persons in similar fields who had had Communist sympathies and who had turned from such. CHAMBERS' secretary asked Mr. COWLEY for a statement in such regard. Mr. COWLEY stated that under all the circumstances he felt he owed it to himself to meet CHAMBERS personally to go over such situation. Consequently, they met in New York City as set out in the memorandum entitled, "Counter-Revolutionary". Mr. COWLEY stated that it was not normally his policy to make full notes concerning appointments and conversations that he had with other individuals but that CHAMBERS' conversation was so unusual that he felt it would be best to preserve a record of it while the same was still fresh in his memory.

Mr. COWLEY recalls that he prepared the memorandum in question either on the actual day that he talked to CHAMBERS or on the following day. In any case, it was while the recollection of such conversation was sharp in his memory. Since then he has seen CHAMBERS only once which was a casual meeting on Fifth Avenue in New York City and there was no conversation at such time of a similar nature.

Mr. COWLEY states that the material contained in the memorandum is to the absolute best of his knowledge, the sum and substance of the information that CHAMBERS gave to him on such occasion.

Concerning the mention of SAYRE by CHAMBERS, Mr. COWLEY states that this is especially clear in his memory inasmuch as when CHAMBERS mentioned SAYRE, Mr. COWLEY was both surprised and shocked. When SAYRE'S name was mentioned, Mr. COWLEY specifically asked CHAMBERS if he meant the son-in-law of WOODROW WILSON, former President of the United States, and likewise at such time the High Commissioner of the Philippines. CHAMBERS replied that this was exactly the individual he meant. Mr. COWLEY stated that his immediate reaction at the time was an impression in his mind that CHAMBERS was crazy. He also believed that CHAMBERS stated that SAYRE was the head of one of the Communist underground movements then operating in the Government of the United States. Mr. COWLEY states that this is to the best of his recollection but that he cannot refresh his recollection concerning such comment from the memorandum.

Mr. COWLEY stated that at the time of his talk with CHAMBERS that he would not have known the name of ALGER HISS. He also recalled that CHAMBERS stated

he, CHAMBERS, was glad he had been Communist because he had been able to learn their methods and would be al .e to use the same against them. Mr. COWLEY believed that the article which CHAMBERS was then preparing was subsequently published in the Book Review Section of Time Magazine, possibly in January of 1941.

-P E N D I N G-

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. NH 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	2-1-49	2-1-49	JOHN C. CARR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MALCOLM COWLEY has in his possession at Sherman, Conn. the original of the typewritten notes headed "Counter-Revolutionary". His recollection approxima[illegible] the material therein. Is certain that at the time s[illegible] was written that CHAMBERS mentioned SAYRE to him.

- P -

REFERENCE: Letter to Director with copies to New Haven and Washington Field from New York of 1-28-49.

DETAILS: AT SHERMAN, CONNECTICUT

Mr. MALCOLM COWLEY was interviewed at his home at Sherman. He resides in close proximity to the Sherman church. There was exhibited to Mr. COWLEY the typewritten material headed "Counter-Revolutionary" and dated Friday, December 13, 1940, of which a photostat copy had been supplied the New Haven Division.

Mr. COWLEY immediately produced for agent's inspection the actual original of such material which he maintains in a loose-leaf type notebook on a table in his study. Also on the same table is the Remington noiseless portable typewriter with which Mr. COWLEY states he prepared such material outside of the section that is in his own handwriting. Mr. COWLEY states that this material has never been out of his hands save to be

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2-New Haven

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FO-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	1/28/49	12/24/48-1/28/49	WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER mhp

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Attempts to locate typewritten specimens emanating from members of HISS family at Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md.; Miles River Yacht Club, St. Michaels, Md.; Baltimore City College Alumni Association and individuals connected with the association; Johns Hopkins University Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, Baltimore, Md., negative. Typewritten specimens obtained from Woodstock typewriters, serial #172983, #N-183624-E, #V-206315, #N183998-E, and from Remington portable typewriter #NZ-79507, and forwarded to FBI Lab, which reported typewriting appearing on specimens from these typewriters was not from the machines which were used to type the questioned documents in this case. Mrs. CHARLES ALGER HISS; mother of ALGER HISS; Dr. HUGH J. JEWETT, friend and physician of ALGER HISS; J. WISTAR HUEY, Jr., friend of DONALD HISS; Judge EMORY H. NILES, friend of the HISS family, all Baltimore, Md., interviewed with negative results in an attempt to locate typewritten specimens emanating from the HISS family. Efforts to locate original of typewritten letter dated 5/28/36 from ALGER HISS to EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, Westminster, Md., presently unsuccessful; however, Bureau requested to compare photographic copy of same which was forwarded to Lab on 9/10/48 with questioned documents in this case.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc AAG Campbell
2-4-49
FLJ

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333

Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 23, 1948, Baltimore, Maryland.

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96 DEC 16 1964

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(5) Bureau 4 New York (1 Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS A. DONEGAN) 2 Cincinnati 2 Washington Field 2 San Antonio 4 Baltimore COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 FEB 23 1949	74-1333-1794 F B I 31 FEB 11 1949 RECORDED - 137 INDEXED - 137

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Baltimore 65-1642

DETAILS: At Baltimore, Maryland

All investigation in this report was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER other than investigation conducted by other agents as indicated.

Attempt to Locate Typewritten Specimens at Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md.

By teletype dated December 22, 1948, the Bureau advised that ALGER HISS attended the Baltimore City College from 1917 to 1921, and requested that appropriate investigation be conducted there to verify his attendance and to ascertain if the school possesses any typewritten material from HISS.

On December 27, 1948, Miss ELLA FREED, Secretary, Baltimore City College (high school), 33rd Street and Alameda, Baltimore, Maryland, produced the scholastic record of HISS which reflected his attendance at the school from September, 1917, until his graduation in June 1921. His date and place of birth were listed as November 11, 1904, Baltimore, Maryland, and his parent or guardian was listed as Mrs. MARY L. HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The file failed to reflect any typewritten or handwritten material prepared by ALGER HISS, and Miss FREED advised that to the best of her knowledge none was available.

Interview with Miss ANNA HISS, Sister of ALGER HISS

By teletype dated December 22, 1948, the Bureau requested that Miss ANNA HISS, sister of ALGER HISS and Director, Department of Physical Education, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, who resides at 3403 Hollywood Avenue, Austin, Texas, be interviewed for all information she may have concerning a Woodstock typewriter formerly in the possession of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and endeavor made to obtain any typewritten correspondence Miss HISS has received from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. This lead was re-set in San Antonio teletype to Baltimore dated December 23, 1948, inasmuch as Miss ANNA HISS was visiting relatives at 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland at that time.

Miss ANNA HISS advised on December 27, 1948, that she possibly has typewritten material from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in her possession at her home in Austin, Texas. She further stated that inasmuch as she has resided in Texas for the past 30 years, she has no knowledge whatsoever concerning the Woodstock typewriter alleged to have been formerly in the

Kisseloff-7366

possession of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Miss HISS, who was extremely cooperative, requested that she not be contacted at the University of Texas but would arrange to be at her home, 3403 Hollywood Avenue, Austin, on January 10, 1949, in order to be interviewed there.

This information was furnished to the Bureau and San Antonio by letter dated December 28, 1948.

Attempt to Obtain Typewritten Correspondence Emanating from ALGER or DONALD HISS at Miles River Yacht Club, St. Michaels, Md.

By teletype dated December 30, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, is a member of the Miles River Yacht Club and, inasmuch as ALGER HISS has listed sailing as one of his recreations, requested that the yacht club be contacted for possible typewritten specimens emanating from the HISS family.

JAMES M. WALES, St. Michaels, Maryland, Treasurer of the Miles River Yacht Club since December 1, 1948, advised on December 31, 1948, that the club records reflected that DONALD HISS has been a member of the yacht club since July 15, 1941. WALES could find no record, however, of ALGER HISS being a member of the club. WALES stated that DONALD HISS comes to St. Michaels frequently to visit the club and also to visit his relative, WILLIAM WRIGHTSON, and that ALGER HISS visited WRIGHTSON at St. Michaels about 18 years ago but he does not recall ALGER's coming to St. Michaels since that time. WALES made a thorough search of the club records and could find no correspondence of any kind emanating from either ALGER or DONALD HISS or from their families.

NICOLS HARDCASTLE, St. Michaels, Maryland, advised on December 31, 1948, that he has been a member of the Miles River Yacht Club since about February, 1923, and has served as Club Treasurer from December 1, 1939, to December 1, 1941, and from December 1, 1945, to December 1, 1948. HARDCASTLE stated that although DONALD HISS is a member of the club, he has never seen ALGER HISS and ALGER has never been a member. HARDCASTLE further stated that he has no correspondence of any kind in his possession emanating from either ALGER or DONALD HISS or their families and advised that to the best of his knowledge no typewritten correspondence has ever been received from them.

WILLIAM L. WRIGHTSON, who resides at St. Michaels, Maryland, and operates

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a home appliance store there, was interviewed on December 31, 1948, to ascertain whether or not he had any typewritten material originating from ALGER HISS in his possession. WRIGHTSON advised that he is a step-cousin of ALGER and DONALD HISS and has, therefore, known them all their lives. WRIGHTSON went on to say that as children, ALGER and DONALD HISS visited at his home near Claiborne, Maryland, and that he has seen DONALD and his wife frequently throughout the years, but has seen ALGER only on very infrequent occasions during the past 18 years. He further stated that he did see both ALGER and DONALD at St. Michaels for a short time on or about December 5, 1948, when they came to look at a boat. WRIGHTSON added that he does not have any typewritten material in his possession from either ALGER or DONALD HISS.

Investigation Conduted to Obtain Typewritten Specimens from Woodstock Typewriters, Serial numbers 145481, 155423, 172983, and 183624

By teletype dated December 31, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that several Woodstock typewriters with serial numbers within the pertinent range, formerly in Washington, were sold to the Abbott Business Machines Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and requested that the location of these typewriters be ascertained and specimens procured from them.

BELA WINER, President, Abbott Business Machines Company, 142 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was contacted on January 4, 1949, and advised that the below-listed Woodstock typewriters were all purchased from the United Typewriter Company, 813 14th Street, Washington, D.C.:

Date of Purchase from United Typewriter Co.	Serial #	Date and Individual to Whom Sold
5/6/44	145481	9/16/44 - Mrs. H. McALLISTER, 1017 Jack Place, Baltimore 25, Maryland.
5/31/44	155423	6/1/44 - ALMA MAY PYLE, 919 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
7/11/44	172983	7/15/44 - H. E. KRAFT, RFD #2, Box 307, Annapolis, Maryland.
6/16/44	183624	6/17/44 - HOWARD P. BOYER, 110 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

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Mrs. HAROLD J. McALLISTER, 406 Edgewater Apartments, advised on January 5, 1949, that she purchased a Woodstock typewriter sometime in 1944 while residing at 1017 Jack Place, Baltimore, Maryland, and retained it for about four or five months and then sold it to a young man whose name and address she does not know. She described the young man as being about 17 years of age, height 5'10", weight about 160 pounds, having light brown hair and light complexion. Mrs. McALLISTER stated that this individual explained that he was a writer and lived in the Waverly section of Baltimore, but she could furnish no further information concerning him and stated that as far as she knows she has no material written on this Woodstock typewriter in her possession.

In view of the above information, no further effort was made to locate Woodstock typewriter #145481.

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD G. HUNSINGER:

Through investigation at Baltimore, Maryland, it was ascertained that ALMA MAY PYLE had moved from 919 St. Paul Street in September, 1947, at which time she married a HARRY E. GORDON, who gave his address as 557 West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania. Further investigation in Baltimore reflected that PYLE was originally from the Bedford, Pennsylvania, area, and the indication was that she had returned to Pennsylvania.

The above facts were called to the attention of the Pittsburgh Office by teletype dated January 7, 1949.

By teletype dated January 11, 1949, the Pittsburgh Office advised that in compliance with request made in Baltimore teletype to Pittsburgh dated January 7, 1949, Mrs. H. E. GORDON, nee Alma May Pyle, Schellsburg, Pennsylvania, was contacted in reference to a Woodstock typewriter in her possession. Pittsburgh advised that specimens were taken from a Woodstock typewriter owned by Mrs. GORDON but that the typewriter's serial number was B-15523, rather than 155423, as advised by Baltimore.

BELA WINER, President, Abbott Business Machines Company, 142 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, was recontacted on January 12, 1949, and rechecked his records and found that the number of the Woodstock typewriter purchased by the Abbott Business Machines Company from the United Typewriter Company on May 31, 1944, and sold to ALMA MAY PYLE, 919 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, on June 1, 1944, was serial #155423 as originally reported. WINER has no record of Woodstock typewriter #B-15523 ever having been in the firm's possession.

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FRED T. CARPENTER, Manager, United Typewriter Company, 813 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., happened to be visiting the Abbott Business Machines Company on January 12, 1949, at the time Mr. WINER was contacted and also advised that it was unlikely that the serial number of the Woodstock typewriter had been reported incorrectly. CARPENTER went on to say that a typewriter's serial number is checked many times while in a firm's possession and any discrepancy could not pass unnoticed. In order to be absolutely certain that the typewriter sold by the United Typewriter Company to the Abbott Business Machines Company on May 31, 1944, was actually #155423, CARPENTER telephonically contacted his Washington office and was notified that the serial number 155423 was correct. CARPENTER added that possibly the number "4" in serial #155423 may be worn and difficult to read.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE L. JOHNSON:

Mrs. HERSHEL E. KRAFT, 815 Cedar Park Road, Annapolis, Maryland, was interviewed on January 4, 1949, and produced Woodstock typewriter, serial #172983. Mrs. KRAFT advised that her husband, HERSHEL E. KRAFT, had bought the typewriter from a second-hand dealer in Baltimore, whose name and address she did not know, during the war.

Agent JOHNSON obtained a three-page specimen dated 1/4/49 from Woodstock typewriter #172983, which specimen was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on January 5, 1949, for comparison with questioned documents in this case.

By FBI Laboratory report dated January 7, 1949, it was stated that the three sheets of paper bearing typewritten specimen obtained from Woodstock typewriter, serial #172983, on January 4, 1949, had been designated in the Laboratory as specimen K-213 and would be retained in the Bureau files. It was concluded that the machine which typed specimen K-213, described above, was not used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

The following investigation was conducted by SA DAN A. BRANT:

HOWARD P. BOYER, 224 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on January 6, 1949, that he had sold Woodstock typewriter, serial #183624, which he purchased from the Abbott Business Machines Company on June 16, 1944, to JOSEPH R. HOGAN, 2530 Wentworth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, on June 17, 1944.

Mrs. JOSEPH R. HOGAN, 2530 Wentworth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed on January 6, 1949, and produced Woodstock typewriter, serial #N-183624-E. Mrs. HOGAN advised that her husband was not available,

but that he had purchased the typewriter from the Howard P. Boyer Company during the summer of 1944. Agent BRANT obtained eight pages of typewritten specimens from Woodstock typewriter, serial #N-183624-E, which were in turn forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents in this case.

By FBI Laboratory report dated January 10, 1949, it was stated that the eight pages of known typewritten specimens obtained from Woodstock typewriter, serial #N-183624-E, owned by JOSEPH R. HOGAN, 2530 Wentworth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, had been designated in the Laboratory as specimen K-232, and will be retained in the files of the Bureau. It was concluded that the machine which typed specimen K-232 was not used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

Interview with Mrs. CHARLES ALGER HISS,
Mother of ALGER HISS, Baltimore, Maryland

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK G. JOHNSTONE and DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN:

By letters dated January 5 and 12, 1949, the Bureau advised the New York Office that a review of the income tax returns of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for the period 1937-1947 had been made. This review reflected that for the period 1943-1947, ALGER HISS paid interest on a second mortgage to Mrs. MARY L. HISS and Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS, both of Baltimore, Maryland. In referenced Bureau letters, the New York Office was requested to contact Mr. THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, for clearance to interview Mrs. MARY L. HISS and Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS concerning the Woodstock typewriter and specimens therefrom.

By teletype dated January 12, 1949, the New York Office advised that Mr. DONEGAN had no objection to interviewing Mrs. MARY L. HISS and Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS for any and all information relative to the allegations in this case and regarding any typewritten specimens emanating from members of the HISS family which might be in their possession.

On January 20, 1949, Mrs. CHARLES ALGER HISS, who is also known as Mrs. MARY L. HISS, the mother of ALGER HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed at her residence.

Mrs. HISS, who is probably in her late seventies, is presently visiting her nieces, the Misses LILLIAN and EDNA HISS, at the above address, but expects to remain there indefinitely. Mrs. HISS, who was friendly and affable, denied any personal knowledge of her son's, ALGER HISS, being

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involved in any of the activities alleged to him in this case by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mrs. HISS stated that she did not know CHAMBERS and had never heard ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS mention CHAMBERS' name, so she knew of no association whatsoever between them. Mrs. HISS talked at some length, protesting the innocence of her son and vilifying CHAMBERS for his false accusations against ALGER HISS.

Mrs. HISS denied any knowledge of the Woodstock typewriter alleged to have come into the possession of ALGER HISS' family from THOMAS L. FANSLER of Philadelphia sometime in the early 1930's. Mrs. HISS stated that she had already made a thorough search of her personal papers and those of others in the home of her two nieces but had failed to locate any typewritten material emanating from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. HISS stated that this search for the typewritten specimens had predated the arrival of Agents CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE because her daughter, Miss ANNA HISS, had previously been interviewed by an agent of the Baltimore Office for typewritten specimens when Miss ANNA HISS was visiting in Baltimore during the Christmas holidays in 1948. At the time Miss ANNA HISS was contacted for typewritten specimens, Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS stated that she also made a similar search for typewritten specimens. Mrs. HISS stated that if she subsequently found any typewritten letters or other material emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, she would immediately contact the Baltimore Office.

Mrs. HISS advised that her maiden name was MARY LAVINIA BOSLEY and that she has also been known by some of her friends as Mrs. MINNIE HISS.

Attempt to Obtain Typewritten Specimens Emanating from ALGER HISS from the Baltimore City College Alumni Association and from Individuals Connected with the Association

By teletype dated January 5, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested information as to whether or not the Baltimore City College has an alumni chapter in Washington, D.C., and, if so, the name of the chapter's president be ascertained in order that he could be interviewed.

ARTHUR E. HUNGERFORD, 809 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, Chairman, Executive Committee, Baltimore City College Alumni Association, advised on January 7, 1949, that he has been connected with the alumni association of the Baltimore City College for 25 years and that the association has its headquarters in Baltimore and does not have any chapters elsewhere. HUNGERFORD went on to say that although ALGER HISS is an alumnus of the Baltimore City College, he has never been active in

the school's alumni association and the association is not in possession of any kind of typewritten or handwritten material from him. HUNGERFORD stated, however, that the following individuals were rather prominent in ALGER HISS' 1921 graduating class at Baltimore City College, may have kept up with him, and may have typewritten material from him in their possession:

EDWIN S. PANETTI, lawyer, 407 Abell Building, Baltimore, Md.
PHILIP H. SACHS, lawyer, 51 Iglehart Building, Baltimore, Maryland.
OWEN W. KELLY, assistant manager, Steel and Wire Products Company, 217 South Central Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

EDWIN S. PANETTI, 407 Abell Building, advised on January 10, 1949, that he was a member of the Class of 1921 at Baltimore City College with ALGER HISS and knew him quite well at the school but has had no occasion to keep up with him in the intervening years and has no correspondence of any kind in his possession from him.

PHILIP H. SACHS, 51 Iglehart Building, advised on January 10, 1949, that he was a member of ALGER HISS' graduating class at Baltimore City College in 1921 and also served as chairman of the Banquet Committee for the 25th Anniversary of the class' graduation from the school. In preparing for a class reunion to celebrate this 25th Anniversary on June 3, 1946, questionnaires were sent to each member of the class. Inasmuch as numerous replies were received, Mr. SACHS felt that possibly a reply from ALGER HISS would be among them. However, a search of these records failed to disclose any correspondence emanating from HISS. SACHS further advised that he would have had no other reason for contacting HISS and, inasmuch as this source is negative, does not have any typewritten or handwritten material emanating from him in his possession.

OWEN W. KELLY, 217 South Central Avenue, advised on January 10, 1949, that although he was a member of the Class of 1921 at the Baltimore City College and knew ALGER HISS while there he has not kept up with him since that time and does not have any correspondence of any kind from HISS in his possession.

Attempt to Locate Typewritten Specimens at Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternity and Johns Hopkins University Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, Baltimore, Maryland

By teletype dated January 5, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised

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that ALGER HISS was a member of Alpha Delta Phi and Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternities. Inasmuch as no chapters of these fraternities are located in the Washington area, Baltimore was requested to ascertain the addresses of the national offices of the fraternities from the Johns Hopkins University chapters and to set out appropriate leads to check the fraternities' national offices for typewritten material emanating from ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS G. RYAN:

NORVAL MILLER, Secretary, Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, 3004 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on January 6, 1949, that there are no papers of any kind on file with the local chapter of the fraternity in regard to ALGER HISS. MILLER added, however, that the national office of the fraternity is located at 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Through investigation at Baltimore, it was ascertained that the Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternity does not have a chapter at the Johns Hopkins University and that the fraternity's national headquarters is located at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The above information was brought to the attention of the New York and Cincinnati Offices by teletypes dated January 6, 1949.

Interview with Dr. HUGH J. JEWETT,
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore,
Maryland

By teletype dated January 5, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that a highly confidential source furnished information to the effect that ALGER HISS was to make an appointment for a physical examination in April, 1947, with Dr. HUGH J. JEWETT, Baltimore, Maryland, and suggested that JEWETT be interviewed for possible typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS.

Dr. HUGH J. JEWETT, Brady Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Broadway and Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on January 6, 1949, that he has known ALGER HISS since September 1922, at which time they both entered the Undergraduate School of the Johns Hopkins University, and has treated him professionally as a patient on a number of occasions in past years. JEWETT further stated that he maintains clinical records on all his patients and checked the file of ALGER HISS which disclosed a handwritten letter from HISS to Dr. JEWETT but no typewritten material was on file. JEWETT added that no further typewritten or handwritten material from HISS is in his possession.

Interview with J. WISTAR HUEY, JR.,
Baltimore Life Insurance Company,
Baltimore, Maryland

By teletype dated January 7, 1949, the Philadelphia Office advised that records of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company reflected policies for DONALD HISS; however, no typewritten correspondence from him was available. It was suggested that J. WISTAR HUEY, JR., who is now in business in Baltimore and who was formerly Washington Office Supervisor, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, be contacted inasmuch as he may have typewritten correspondence from DONALD HISS in his possession.

J. WISTAR HUEY, Jr., Manager, Brokerage Department, Baltimore Life Insurance Company, Charles and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on January 12, 1949, that he has known DONALD HISS for many years and has sold him life insurance in the past but has no typewritten material emanating from DONALD HISS or any other member of the HISS family in his possession.

Typewritten Specimens Obtained from
Woodstock Typewriter #V-206315.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CHARLES J. FOSTER, JR.:

By teletype dated January 12, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that information obtained at Holy Family Church, Mitchellsville, Maryland, indicated that Woodstock typewriter, serial #V-206315, previously maintained at that address has been removed and is now in the possession of Father STEPHEN BOYSKO, St. Josephs's Industrial School, Clayton, Delaware. Baltimore was requested to obtain specimens from this machine for submission to the FBI Laboratory.

Reverend STEPHEN A. BOYSKO, S.S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School, Clayton, Delaware, was interviewed on January 13, 1949, and produced Woodstock standard typewriter, Model 5-N, serial #V-206315. The letter "V" in the serial number is indistinguishable and might possibly be taken for the letter "N."

Father BOYSKO advised that this Woodstock typewriter was purchased by him at New Orleans, Louisiana, but he has no documentary evidence in his possession to indicate where in New Orleans he purchased the machine or at what specific date. However, he states that at the time of the purchase he was assigned to St. Luke's Catholic Church, 1122 Bourbon Street, Thibodaux, Louisiana, and it was shortly prior to his transfer to St.

Raymond's Catholic Church, New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 3, 1938, or September 3, 1939. Father BOYSKO said that he made purchases of typewriter ribbons at "Cambias," and he may have purchased the machine at the same place. It is to be noted that a New Orleans City Directory lists Cambias Typewriter Exchange, 607 Commercial Place.

Agent FOSTER obtained typewritten specimens from Woodstock typewriter, serial #V-206315, which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents in this case.

By FBI Laboratory report, dated January 18, 1949, it was stated that specimens from Woodstock typewriter #V-206315 together with two sheets of carbon paper and thin white paper had been designated in the Laboratory as specimen K-318, and will be retained in the files of the Bureau. It was concluded by the Laboratory that the typewriting appearing on specimen K-318 was not from the machine which was used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69. It was also concluded that specimen K-318 was not typed on a machine which was used to type specimen Q-5.

Interview with THOMAS R. WALLACE,
employee of the Consolidated Gas Electric
Light and Power Company of Baltimore, Md.

On January 12, 1949, THOMAS R. WALLACE, an employee of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company, 531 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that an agent had been attempting to contact him at his residence, 3417 Clay Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., concerning a typewriter supposedly owned by him.

WALLACE further stated that a Woodstock typewriter, serial number unknown to him, was purchased by Wallace in 1939 or 1940 from the General Typewriter Exchange, 800 block of F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and sold by his wife, MARGARET E. WALLACE, during the summer of 1946 to a firm located somewhere on H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Owing to marital difficulties, WALLACE's wife would not tell him to whom she sold the typewriter; however, WALLACE advised that his wife knew exactly where she sold the typewriter and felt that, if she were contacted by an agent, she would disclose this information. WALLACE advised that his wife could be contacted at 3417 Clay Street, N.E., or at her place of work, Woolworth's Five and Ten Cent Store, Minnesota Avenue, one block below Benning Road, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Washington Field Office was notified by teletype on January 12, 1949, as to where MARGARET E. WALLACE could be contacted.

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WALLACE went on to say that it was possible that he had specimens from this typewriter in his possession, which his wife possibly would not be able to locate, and that he would make a search for them when he returned to Washington, D.C., on January 14, 1949.

On January 17, 1949, WALLACE was recontacted and produced a receipt book from the General Typewriter Company, 806 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., which reflected that THOMAS R. WALLACE purchased Woodstock typewriter, serial #158631, from the concern on October 28, 1940. WALLACE advised that he had made a search of his premises, 3417 Clay Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., and found one specimen which was typed by him between July and November, 1940, possibly on the Woodstock typewriter formerly owned by him. This specimen is described as one sheet of double-spaced carbon copy consisting of 25 lines of typewritten material, the first line which reads, "Section 2. Special meetings may be called; by the Post Com-," and the last line which reads, "term of three years each; and such other officers as may be," which page is numbered "4." The above described specimen was forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents in this case on January 18, 1949.

WALLACE explained that he was employed as a part-time salesman for Remington Rand, Inc., Washington, D.C., at the time and had access to numerous typewriters. He, therefore, felt that instant specimen may have been typed on a typewriter other than the Woodstock typewriter then in his possession. The above described specimen was given to SA PFEIFFER by WALLACE and the initials of Agent PFEIFFER and THOMAS R. WALLACE, together with the date, January 17, 1949, were placed on the reverse side of the specimen to facilitate its future identification.

By FBI Laboratory report dated January 19, 1949, it was stated that carbon copy of one page of typing which is double-spaced, beginning, "Section 2. Special meetings may be called; by the...", ending "... and such other officers as may be," had been designated in the Laboratory as specimen K-322 and is being retained in the files of the Bureau. It was concluded by the Laboratory that the machine which was used to type specimen K-322 was not used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69. It was also concluded that specimen K-322 was not typed on the machine which was used to type specimen Q-5.

Interview with Miss MARY C. HISS, Cousin of ALGER HISS, Baltimore, Maryland, and Typewritten Specimens Obtained from Remington Portable Typewriter #NZ-79507

By teletype dated January 13, 1949, the Charlotte Office advised that Mrs.

BERTHA I. HISS, 302 East Park Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina, an aunt of ALGER HISS, when interviewed on January 13, 1949, advised that she had seen ALGER HISS on one occasion in 1939 and on another occasion approximately three years ago. ALGER HISS was seen by Mrs. BERTHA I. HISS on each of these occasions at the home of her sister-in-law, Miss LUCY HISS, 206 Upnor Road, Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. HISS further advised the Charlotte Office that the only typewriter owned by any member of the HISS family to her knowledge was a small portable typewriter owned by Miss LUCY HISS at Baltimore, Maryland. Charlotte teletype stated that consideration for taking specimens from the typewriter owned by Miss HISS at Baltimore was being left to the discretion of the Bureau and the office of origin.

By teletype dated January 17, 1949, the New York Office requested that Baltimore obtain specimens from the typewriter owned by Miss LUCY HISS for submission to the FBI Laboratory.

Miss MARY C. HISS, 206 Upnor Road, Baltimore, Maryland, a cousin of ALGER HISS, advised on January 19, 1949, that Miss LUCY HISS, same address, an aunt of ALGER HISS, is 90 years old and is seriously ill. However, Miss MARY C. HISS produced a Remington portable typewriter, serial #NZ-79507, which according to her was purchased new by Miss LUCY HISS approximately 25 years ago. Miss MARY HISS stated that Miss LUCY HISS does not recall, however, where this Remington portable typewriter was purchased.

Miss MARY HISS made available the Remington typewriter, serial #NZ-79507, to SA PFEIFFER and Agent PFEIFFER typed two sheets of typewritten specimens from this machine, one sheet consisting of 44 lines of typewritten material made on bond paper and the other being a 44-line carbon specimen made by removing the ribbon from the machine and typing directly on a piece of carbon paper placed directly over two sheets of bond paper. Both specimens referred to above were initialed on the reverse side of each by Miss MARY C. HISS and Agent PFEIFFER together with the date, January 19, 1949, in order to facilitate their future identification.

Miss MARY C. HISS further advised that to the best of her knowledge, neither she nor Miss LUCY HISS have in their possession any typewritten material emanating from ALGER HISS. However, Miss MARY C. HISS advised that she would make a thorough search of her home and if this search disclosed any typewritten material from ALGER HISS, she would notify the Baltimore Office immediately.

The two typewritten specimens from Remington portable typewriter, serial

#NZ-79507, referred to above, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on January 21, 1949, for comparison with questioned specimens in this case.

By FBI Laboratory report dated January 25, 1949, it was stated that specimens from Remington portable typewriter, serial #NZ-79507, had been designated in the Laboratory as specimen K-359, and is being retained in the files of the Bureau. It was concluded by the Laboratory that the machine which was used to type specimen K-359 was not used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69. It was also concluded that specimen K-359 was not typed on the machine which was used to type specimen Q-5.

Investigation to Ascertain Whether Mrs. ALGER HISS Had Ever Written a Fashion or Society Column for a Baltimore Newspaper

By teletype dated January 14, 1949, the New Haven Office advised that Mr. and Mrs. LAMONT MOORE had been interviewed as requested by Washington Field Office teletype to New Haven dated January 11, 1949. In this interview LAMONT MOORE stated that he had a vague idea that Mrs. HISS may have written a fashion or society column for a Baltimore paper. The New Haven Office, therefore, requested that the Baltimore Office ascertain whether or not Mrs. HISS wrote a column for any Baltimore paper during the period 1939 to 1943.

HARRY CLARK, Managing Editor, Baltimore News-Post, Commerce and Pratt Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on January 17, 1949, that he has been connected with the newspaper since 1923 and does not recall anyone by the name HISS as ever having written for the paper. He added that he seemed to recall that a person named HISS formerly wrote for the Baltimore Sun and that A. J. BANKS of the News-Post would know more about this.

ANDREW J. BANKS, JR., City Editor, Baltimore News-Post, advised on January 17, 1949, that he has been connected with the News-Post since 1934 and for approximately five years prior to that time was connected with the Baltimore Post, which went out of business in 1933, but he could not recall anyone named HISS as ever having been connected with either of the two newspapers. He added, however, that a Miss FRANCES HISS, now Mrs. BALDWIN STREETT, formerly wrote a column for the Baltimore Sun.

MILES H. WOLFF, Managing Editor, Baltimore Evening Sun, Sun Square, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on January 17, 1949, that the personnel records of the Sunpapers disclosed that the only person named HISS who has worked for the Sunpapers was a Miss FRANCES HISS, who wrote a society column for the Baltimore Sunday Sun from August 1927, to April, 1941.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK G. JOHNSTONE and DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN:

On January 20, 1949, while being interviewed for information relative to the allegations in this case and regarding any special typewritten specimens emanating from members of the HISS family, Mrs. CHARLES ALGER HISS, mother of ALGER HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was asked whether to her knowledge Mrs. ALGER HISS had ever written a fashion or society column for a Baltimore newspaper. Mrs. HISS stated that to the best of her knowledge Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS had never written a society column for any Baltimore newspaper or any other newspaper. She stated that a Miss FRANCES HISS, now an elderly lady and a very distant relative of Mrs. HISS, is believed to have written a society column for the Baltimore Sunday Sun for a period of time some years ago.

Because of the distant relationship of Miss FRANCES HISS to the immediate family of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, no effort will be made to contact Miss FRANCES HISS for possible typewritten specimens.

Typewritten Specimens Obtained from Woodstock Typewriter, serial #N 183998 E

The following investigation was conducted by SA LEROY W. GREEN:

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that Woodstock typewriter, serial #183998, was presently in the possession of GERARD O'BRIEN, believed to be residing with a Mrs. HOLLAND on Mount Airy Road between Lisbon, Maryland, and the Frederick-Washington Highway. Washington Field Office requested that specimens be obtained from this typewriter and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

Mrs. CECELIA MARY HOLLAND, Baltimore-Frederick Highway, Lisbon, Maryland, was interviewed on January 19, 1949, and produced Woodstock typewriter, serial #N 183998 E, which she advised was owned by her 17-year old son, GERARD O'BRIEN, who was not available. Mrs. HOLLAND stated that this Woodstock typewriter had been purchased for GERARD by his grandmother from a typewriter store on F Street, N.W., between 8th and 9th Streets, Washington, D.C.

Agent GREEN obtained specimens from Woodstock typewriter, serial #N 183998 E, which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on January 20, 1949, for comparison with questioned specimens in this case.

By FBI Laboratory report dated January 21, 1949, it was stated that

specimen from Woodstock typewriter, serial #N 183998 E, had been designated in the Laboratory as specimen K-329 and is being retained in the Bureau files. It was concluded by the Laboratory that the machine which was used to type specimen K-329 was not used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69. It was also concluded that specimen K-329 was not typed on the machine which was used to type specimen Q-5.

Interview with Judge EMORY H. NILES;
Baltimore, Maryland.

By teletype dated January 21, 1949, the New York Office advised that Judge EMORY NILES of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore is known to be a close personal friend of the HISS family and that he should be contacted to ascertain whether he has any typewritten specimens emanating from any member of the HISS family in his possession. New York also requested that Judge NILES be interviewed as to any knowledge of a typewriter having been in the possession of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

Judge EMORY H. NIIES of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, Court House, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on January 27, 1949, that he has been a personal friend of the HISS family for from 30 to 35 years, but has seen ALGER HISSonly on infrequent occasions throughout the years. Judge NILES further stated that he would have had no occasion to correspond with any member of the HISS family and, therefore, has no typewritten material emanating from any of them in his possession. Judge NILES went on to say that he has no knowledge of a typewriter being in the possession of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and did not know that such a typewriter existed until he read an account of it in the newspapers.

Typewritten Specimens of Unknown Origin
Obtained from Alumni Office, Johns Hopkins
University, Baltimore, Maryland

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS G. RYAN:

On the assumption that typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS might possibly be on file at the Alumni Office, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, Miss JOSEPHINE COLE, Secretary at the Alumni Office, was contacted on January 26, 1949.

An examination of the file of ALGER HISS by Miss COLE produced a typewritten letter consisting of 31 lines on bond paper, the first line which reads, "Name: ALGER HISS," and the last line which reads, "Present position: President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace." This

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typewritten letter was undated and unsigned, and, according to Miss COLE, the person who prepared the letter is unknown to her or to members of her staff. Miss COLE advised that it was probably prepared at the time ALGER HISS received an honorary degree at Johns Hopkins University. The above described specimen was given to SA RYAN and Miss COLE and the initials of Agent RYAN and Miss COLE were placed on the specimen to facilitate its future identification, and the letter was forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison with the other documents in this case on January 26, 1949. The Bureau was requested to return this letter to the Baltimore Office for delivery to Miss COLE at the Alumni Office, Johns Hopkins University.

Efforts to Obtain Typewritten Specimens
from Correspondence Between ALGER HISS
and EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, Real Estate Agent,
Westminster, Maryland

Reference is made to the report of SA H. EDGAR LENTZ dated September 10, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, in the case entitled "J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ALGER HISS; PERJURY," Baltimore file 74-6. On page 4 of this report in connection with the interview of EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, real estate dealer at Westminster, Maryland, it is stated that CASE turned over all available correspondence between himself and HISS and correspondence between himself and CHAMBERS to DONALD T. APPELL, investigator for the HCUA, on August 27, 1948, in answer to an HCUA subpoena for this correspondence.

At the time Mr. CASE turned over this correspondence to the HCUA investigator, he overlooked two letters from ALGER HISS to CASE, one handwritten letter dated May 13, 1936, and one typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936. Photostatic copies of both of these letters were furnished to the Bureau as enclosures with the referenced report of Agent LENTZ. The Baltimore Office will obtain the original of the above mentioned typewritten letter and forward same to the Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents in this case.

On January 17, 1949, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS' Baltimore attorney, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, exhibited to Agents of this office the complete correspondence file of CASE which he had in his possession and which had been turned over by CASE on August 27, 1948, to DONALD T. APPELL, investigator for HCUA. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that this complete correspondence file had been obtained from the HCUA during the fall of 1948 by NICK VEZZANA, a private investigator from New York City, who was then working in CHAMBERS' behalf in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit under the employ of the New York law firm of Cravath, Swaine

and Moore, representing TIME, Inc. At the time VEZZANA obtained this correspondence file from the HCUA, Mr. CLEVELAND stated that he and his assisting legal counsel for CHAMBERS were conducting a private investigation for the purpose of obtaining evidence in connection with the defense of CHAMBERS in the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit.

Mr. CLEVELAND stated that there was one typewritten letter from ALGER HISS to CASE among the correspondence obtained by VEZZANA from the HCUA. He stated that this typewritten letter, probably dated in 1936, was presently in the possession of HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, or its whereabouts known to MEDINA. By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the New York Office was requested to obtain the original of this typewritten letter and to forward same to the Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents in this case.

Mr. CLEVELAND turned over to Agents of this office from the above mentioned correspondence file, three handwritten letters dated April 13, April 16 and May 5, 1936, all addressed, "Dear Mr. CASE" and signed by ALGER HISS. The originals of these three letters were enclosed with Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated 1/19/49 as an additional, rather extensive sample of the known handwriting of ALGER HISS, for the Bureau's files. It was suggested that the Bureau make photographic copies of these three letters and return them to the Baltimore Office. Agents of the Baltimore Office executed a receipt for these letters and the originals must be returned to Mr. CLEVELAND.

Also, on January 17, 1949, Mr. CLEVELAND advised agents of the Baltimore Office that he understands from conversation with Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney of HISS, that MARBURY has in his possession two additional typewritten letters addressed by HISS to Mr. CASE at Westminster, Maryland. An effort was to be made by the Baltimore Office to obtain these two letters from Mr. MARBURY so that they may be compared by the Laboratory with the questioned documents in this case.

A review of referenced report of Agent LENTZ reveals the fact that the Baltimore News-Post afforded considerable publicity to the Westminster, Maryland, real estate angle of the HISS-CHAMBERS case in August, 1948, when the case originally broke during testimony before the HCUA in Washington, D.C. The Baltimore News-Post not only carried extensive news items on this angle of the case, which stories were written by WILSON AULD, JR., and ALEXANDER GIFFORD, but also carried photographs of some of the correspondence between HISS and CASE. Unless advised to the contrary, the Baltimore Office would contact the Baltimore News-Post in an effort to

ascertain if the reporters of that newspaper have any other typewritten letters in their possession addressed to CASE by ALGER HISS. This was a distinct possibility, as the HISS letters to CASE were published in the Baltimore News-Post after CASE had turned over all his correspondence with HISS and CHAMBERS to the HCUA on August 27, 1948, pursuant to an HCUA subpoena.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau by letter dated January 19, 1949, and the information contained therein resulted from investigation conducted by Special Agents DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE.

On January 18, 1949, Special Agent THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI interviewed Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, at Westminster, Maryland. Mr. CASE stated, after making a search, that he no longer had in his possession the original typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936, addressed to him by ALGER HISS. Mr. CASE was not definite in his recollection but was of the opinion that he had turned the original of this letter over to either the attorney for ALGER HISS or the attorney for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS sometime ago. Mr. CASE stated that he would make a further search for this original letter if same could not be located through either of the above mentioned attorneys.

Subsequent to the above mentioned interview on January 17, 1949, with Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Special Agents CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE reinterviewed Mr. CLEVELAND regarding his knowledge of any and all typewritten letters from ALGER HISS to Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, real estate dealer at Westminster, Maryland. Mr. CLEVELAND advised on January 27, 1949, that he believes, contrary to previous information given to agents, that Mr. HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., New York City, never did have in his possession an original typewritten letter from HISS to CASE but rather had in his possession, and is still believed to have same, a photographic or photostatic copy of the above mentioned typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936, from ALGER HISS to CASE. Likewise, contrary to original information furnished, Mr. CLEVELAND stated that he believed from inquiry and information available to him that the letter dated May 28, 1936, is the only typewritten letter in existence between HISS and CASE. Further, Mr. CELVELAND advised that he believed the two letters in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for ALGER HISS, are the originals of the two letters which were returned by the Baltimore Office to Mr. CASE in September, 1948, photostatic copies of which have already been furnished to the Bureau as outlined above in the report of SA H. EDGAR LENTZ, dated September 10, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, in the case entitled, "J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ALGER HISS; PERJURY," Baltimore file 74-6. Mr. CLEVELAND also expressed the opinion that probably these two original letters were obtained by Mr.

MARBURY from Mr. CASE at Westminster, Maryland, after they had been returned to Mr. CASE by the Baltimore Office in September, 1948.

For the purpose of obtaining the original typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936, written by ALGER HISS to Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM CASE at Westminster, Maryland, or any other such typewritten letters from HISS to CASE, Special Agents CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE interviewed Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for ALGER HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland, on January 26, 1948. Mr. MARBURY stated that he had previously had in his possession two letters directed by ALGER HISS in 1936 to Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM CASE at Westminster, Maryland. He had no accurate recollection as to the dates and descriptions of these two letters but when exhibited photostatic copies of the two letters which had previously been in the possession of the Baltimore Office, Mr. MARBURY was of the opinion that probably the two original letters which he had previously had in his possession were the same two letters. Mr. MARBURY advised that these two original letters, including the typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936, had been forwarded by him sometime ago to Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN, New York attorney for ALGER HISS, who is associated with the law firm Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean. Although Mr. MARBURY had on all previous occasions offered every cooperation in this case to agents of the Baltimore Office, he stated on this occasion that if he had the original letters in his possession he did not think he would turn them over to the Bureau and he further stated that he did not think he would accommodate the Bureau in this regard either if he were in Mr. McLEAN's position.

In view of this situation, a letter was directed to the Bureau on January 28, 1949, suggesting that the Laboratory compare the photostatic copy of the typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936, from HISS to CASE with the questioned documents in instant case. This was done in the belief that if a satisfactory examination could be conducted by the Laboratory by using the photostatic copy of this letter without access to the original, no need would arise to make a possible issue of obtaining the original from theNew York attorney of ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR:

On January 25, 1949, ANDREW J. BANKS, JR., City Editor, Baltimore News-Post, Commerce and Pratt Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, was contacted for the purpose of ascertaining if his company was in possession of any original correspondence between ALGER HISSand E. W. CASE, real estate agent at Westminster, Maryland. BANKS made available the company file on the HISS-CHAMBERS case and a review of the file disclosed none of the above

mentioned original correspondence. The only material of this nature in the file is a photograph of one typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936, from HISS to CASE and photographs of five handwritten letters and a portion of a sixth from HISS to CASE. A photostatic copy of the typewritten letter of May 28, 1936, is already in the possession of the Bureau and the Baltimore Office. Inasmuch as sufficient specimens of HISS' handwriting have already been obtained, it was deemed unnecessary to obtain any of the photographic specimens from the Baltimore News-Post.

It was noted that all of the photographs mentioned above were taken by the newspaper's representative at Westminster, Maryland, and the newspaper's file reflected that they were published in the Baltimore News-Post on August 27, 28, and 29, 1948.

- P E N D I N G -

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, New York

Will contact HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., member of the law firm of Carvath, Swaine, and Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, and obtain from him original of typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936 from ALGER HISS to EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, Westminster, Md., if in MEDINA's possession, and forward same to FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents in this case. (Baltimore teletype to New York, January 18, 1949)

Will contact EDWARD C. McLEAN, associated with the law firm of Debevoise, Plimpton, and McLean, and obtain from him original of typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936, from ALGER HISS to EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, Westminster, Md., if in McLEAN's possession, and forward same to FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents in this case.

Will contact the national office of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, 347 Madison Avenue, and will obtain any typewritten documents emanating from ALGER HISS on file there for submission to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents in this case. (Baltimore teletype to New York, January 6, 1949)

THE CINCINNATI OFFICE

At Cincinnati, Ohio

Will contact the national headquarters of Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternity, University of Cincinnati, and will obtain any typewritten documents emanating from ALGER HISS on file there for submission to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned documents in this case. (Baltimore teletype to Cincinnati, January 6, 1949)

THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICE

At Austin, Texas

Will contact Miss ANNA HISS, 3403 Hollywood Avenue, and obtain from her any typewritten documents emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS for submission to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with known documents in this case. (Baltimore letter to Bureau and San Antonio, dated December 28, 1948)

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LEADS (cont'd)

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D.C.

Will contact MARGARET E. WALLACE, 3417 Clay Street, N.E., or at her place of work, Woolworth's Five and Ten Cent Store, Minnesota Avenue, one block below Benning Road, N.E., and will ascertain from her where she sold Woodstock typewriter #158631, formerly in her possession. (Baltimore teletype to Washington Field, January 12, 1949)

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory examination of the typewritten specimens obtained from the Alumni Office, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, which examination was requested in Baltimore letter to the Bureau, dated January 26, 1949.

Will report the results of the FBI Laboratory examination of the photographic copy of the typewritten letter dated May 28, 1936, from ALGER HISS to EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, Westminster, Md., which examination was requested in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated January 28, 1949.

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is to be noted that investigation was conducted relative to numerous other Woodstock typewriters which were subsequently reported by the Bureau not to be within the pertinent range, i.e., typewriters manufactured between January 1, 1926, and January 1, 1929, which would carry serial numbers 145,000 through 204,500; therefore, investigation concerning these machines is not being set forth in this report.

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	1/28/49	12/24/48-1/28/49	WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER mhp

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Attempts to locate typewritten specimens emanating from members of HISS family at Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md.; Miles River Yacht Club, St. Michaels, Md.; Baltimore City College Alumni Association and individuals connected with the association; Johns Hopkins University Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, Baltimore, Md., negative. Typewritten specimens obtained from Woodstock typewriters, serial #172983, #N-183624-E, #V-206315, #N183998-E, and from Remington portable typewriter #NZ-79507, and forwarded to FBI Lab, which reported typewriting appearing on specimens from these typewriters was not from the machines which were used to type the questioned documents in this case. Mrs. CHARLES ALGER HISS, mother of ALGER HISS; Dr. HUGH J. JEWETT, friend and physician of ALGER HISS; J. WISTAR HUEY, Jr., friend of DONALD HISS; Judge EMORY H. NILES, friend of the HISS family, all Baltimore, Md., interviewed with negative results in an attempt to locate typewritten specimens emanating from the HISS family. Efforts to locate original of typewritten letter dated 5/28/36 from ALGER HISS to EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, Westminster, Md., presently unsuccessful; however, Bureau requested to compare photographic copy of same which was forwarded to Lab on 9/10/48 with questioned documents in this case.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333

Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 23, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
(5) Bureau 4 New York (1 Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS A. DONEGAN) 2 Cincinnati 2 Washington Field 2 San Antonio 4 Baltimore	COPIES OF THIS REPORT	Kisseloff-7390

1099

FD-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/28/49	12/13-17/48;1/3-7, 10-14,16-19,24-26/49	JAMES FREW JIF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WPA file reflects FRANKLIN V. RENO employed from September 10, 1935 to June 30, 1937 as clerk. WPA investigative files negative. Information from RENO's 201 file set out re his employment at Aberdeen, Maryland. IDA file reflects he was investigated from 1937 to 1944 when investigation was discontinued. Investigation was started again in connection with the current revelations. Fellow employees and supervisors at WPA interviewed and furnished no pertinent information. Some former employees at Aberdeen, Maryland now residing in D. C. interviewed and furnished no pertinent information. Photographs of BERNHARD BROWN obtained from Immigration and Naturalization Service and forwarded to appropriate offices. Photographs of BENJAMIN FIELD obtained and forwarded to appropriate offices. Information developed that SYDNEY SCHOSTECK died in Spanish Civil War.

- P -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948
Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949
Report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland
Reports of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated December 24, 1948 and January 12, 1949 at Denver, Colorado
Teletype from Denver dated December 30, 1948
Teletype from Baltimore dated January 4, 1947

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cc AAG Campbell
2-9-49
FLJ cw

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-1795

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FEB 11 1949

51 FEB 23 1949

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WFO No. 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is a joint report of Special Agents HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN and the reporting agent.

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was

Works Progress Administration File

The records of the Works Progress Administration contained only a card reflecting that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO entered on duty September 10, 1935 at $1,440 per annum as a clerical employee. He was assigned to Projects WP-9067 and 9073. The following addresses appeared on this card for RENO:

1225 13th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
1242 12th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
1617 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
1330 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
1745 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The above card failed to reflect the supervisors or fellow employees of RENO.

The investigative files of the Works Progress Administration were check for information re RENO with negative results.

201 File

The Baltimore Office advised in the report dated December 23, 1948 that the subject's 201 file had been sent from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland to the Pentagon Building. Washington Field Office was requested to locate and review this file. The file was located and reviewed in the office of Colonel C. C. FEEN and the following information was obtained:

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO entered on duty at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds on July 26, 1937 as a Junior Mathematician (ballistics computations). He was assigned to the Bureau of Ordnance. The file reflected his social security number as 220-22-0490. In a Civil Service Commission marital form dated June 28, 1937, RENO named Lieutenant ARLEIGH A. BURKE, 3714 Fulton Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. BURKE was reported to be an officer in the United States Navy and was named as a cousin of RENO. The file reflected that RENO signed an oath of office on July 26, 1937. In the questionnaire, dated July 26, 1937, he stated he was born on May 14, 1911 at Salt Lake City, Utah. His mother's maiden name was given as EVALYN MOKLER. His efficiency reports for the period 1942 through 1947 reflected the names of the following persons as his supervisors:

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1295

L. S. DEDERICK; T. M. GILLON; EDWIN P. HUBBLE and R. H. KENT

The above persons have already been interviewed by the Baltimore Office. The file reflected that RENO was granted a meritorious raise of $200.00 on April 16, 1945 for putting the reduction of bombings on a scientific basis and creating the method of preparing modern bombing tables. The file reflected that on January 30, 1945 the Board of Officers at Aberdeen Proving Grounds recommended RENO for receipt of the Emblem For Exceptional Civilian Service and on March 9, 1945 RENO was commended for sacrificing accrued annual leave in excess of forty-eight hours or more. File also contained a personal affidavit dated June 30, 1941 at Aberdeen, Maryland which affidavit is quoted in part as follows:

> "I, FRANKLIN V. RENO, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have understood the foregoing, that I do not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; that I am not a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; and that during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government I will not advocate or become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence."

A photostatic copy of the above affidavit was obtained from Colonel FENN and is being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office.

The above information concerning the personal affidavit was furnished by teletype to the Bureau, Baltimore and New York Offices on January 10, 1949.

IDA File

The files of the Intelligence Division of the Army were reviewed. They reflected that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was investigated by military intelligence from 1937 through 1944 when the investigation was discontinued. File reflected that the investigation has been reopened in connection with the current revelations regarding RENO. The file reflected that the investigation was begun in 1937 as a result of information furnished by one Private WILLIAM S. HOLLOWAY, assigned to the Air Corps at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. This information set out that while HOLLOWAY was attending the University of Virginia, he had become acquainted with the activities of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, who was a leader in the National Students League which was composed of thirty members. It is to be noted that FRANKLIN RENO attended the University of Virginia from 1932 to 1935. HOLLOWAY further stated that he had gotten into the Communist group at the above university and had become acquainted with most of the members. In his opinion RENO was the brains of the group. HOLLOWAY stated that a good share of the dues of the

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University of Virginia Chapter of the National Students League went to the "Daily Worker". He stated the National Students League had fought the establishment of the ROTC at the University of Virginia and was successful. HOLLOWAY stated that when he met RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1937 RENO was visibly affected and denied having gone to the University of Virginia, stating that it was his brother who had gone to the University of Virginia. HOLLOWAY stated this caused him to believe that RENO was not at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for any good purpose. The file reflected that military intelligence conducted an investigation both at Aberdeen and at the University of Virginia. This investigation continued until about 1944. Some of the persons interviewed in connection with the above investigation were as follows:

Colonel J. B. ROSE, Commander of Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1939 who stated that he had seen no activity regarding the Communist Party on the part of RENO and recommended that he not be separated from the service at that time.

Lieutenant Colonel H. H. ZORNIG, Head of Ballistics Research Laboratory in 1939, stated that although RENO had been a probationary appointee and he had heard rumors of RENO's background, he did not believe him harmful and recommended him for a permanent employee.

Dr. L. S. DEDERICK, Senior Mathematician, Aberdeen, Maryland, in 1939, stated he saw no activity on the part of RENO which would cause him to suspect him of Communist activity.

Captain LESLIE E. SIMON, Executive Officer at Aberdeen, Maryland, in 1939 stated that RENO seemed O. K. to him.

The file reflected that all of the above persons had been interviewed by Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM R. WOODWARD, of Military Intelligence.

Dr. S. A. MITCHELL, Astronomy Professor, University of Virginia in 1932, stated RENO came to the school under a Vanderbilt scholarship to study for his master's degree. Dr. MITCHELL stated that the National Students League at the University of Virginia was led by FREDERICK PALMER WEBER and FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN. Dr. MITCHELL further stated he had no use for FRANKLIN RENO.

Mrs. MARGARET GASPER, who in 1943 was an assistant to RENO at Aberdeen, Maryland, believed him to be a genius and Dr. DIRK REUYL, Chief of the Photo Measurement Section also knew RENO at the University of Virginia and could furnish no derogatory information concerning him.

The file reflected that one DAVID CARLINER was in the National Students League at the University of Virginia at a later date, apparently after RENO had left the University.

Information regarding the above persons was furnished to the Baltimore and New York Offices by teletype dated January 10, 1949 along with the information that the files of the Washington Field Office reflected that FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN and DAVID CARLINER were known Communist Party members and that PALMER WEBER was an associate of Communist Party members.

Civil Service Commission

The files of the Civil Service Commission contained only an application for Junior Civil Service Examiner dated June 8, 1936. This application reflected that RENO at that time was residing at 1230 NewHampshire Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. This application form reflected that RENO at that time was an employee of WPA. The file contained no pertinent information regarding FRANKLIN RENO.

The investigative files of the Civil Service Commission were checked for information regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO with negative results.

Former Supervisors and Fellow Employees

Mr. RALPH MULLENDORE, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C., advised he knew FRANKLIN RENO in 1936 or 1937 at the Works Progress Administration. Mr. MULLENDORE stated that he was formerly a supervisor of the Statistical Research of the WPA and that RENO worked in his section. Mr. MULLENDORE recalled that RENO left the employ of WPA from this section. It was his recollection that RENO had left WPA because of poor health. MULLENDORE stated that RENO was a very quiet person and that he knew very little about him. He stated that he could not state as to whether RENO engaged in any Communist Party activities. He stated that he had no knowledge of RENO's activities outside the office but that he had heard no comment by RENO which would indicate that he, RENO, was involved with Communist Party activities. Mr. MULLENDORE stated that RENO handled no restricted information at WPA and that he had never heard of RENO's furnishing any information to unauthorized persons. He stated that to his knowledge RENO had had no close friends in WPA. Mr. MULLENDORE stated that the following persons might have some knowledge of FRANKLIN RENO:

JAMES B. WESCOTT and EARLE MILLISON

Mr. MULLENDORE stated that one HARRY WINSLOW had formerly worked in the same section, however, Mr. WINSLOW is presently deceased. Mr. MULLENDORE also advised that he had never heard RENO mention WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

Mr. JAMES B. WESCOTT, Position Classifier, Public Records Administration stated that he knew FRANKLIN RENO at WPA for about one year. Mr. WESCOTT stated that he believed he met RENO in 1936. He stated that at that time he, WESCOTT, was an Administrative Clerk in the Statistical Research Section. He

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stated that RENO was a very retiring sort of person and kept to himself. He stated that RENO had no close friends at WPA. Mr. WESCOTT advised that he had heard no comment nor seen any activity on the part of Mr. RENO which would indicate he was associated in any way with the Communist Party. He stated that while FRANKLIN RENO had access to no restricted information at WPA, he, WESCOTT, had never heard anything which would indicate RENO had turned over any of this information to an unauthorized person. WESCOTT stated that he had never heard RENO mention WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

Mr. EARLE MILLISON, Chief of the Graphs, Special Services Branch, Department of State, stated that he recalled FRANKLIN RENO's having worked under his supervision in 1936 and 1937 in the Statistical Research Section of WPA. Mr. MILLISON stated that he knew nothing or RENO's personal life and could name none of his friends. He stated that he could furnish no information regarding RENO except that he was a very good mathematician.

The application filed with the Civil Service Commission in 1936 by FRANKLIN RENO reflected that he had been employed under one WILLIAM J. HUDSON at WPA. All of the above persons were asked concerning Mr. WILLIAM J. HUDSON and all stated they were unacquainted with him and could furnish no information regarding him.

Extensive investigation was conducted by the Washington Field Office in an effort to locate WILLIAM J. HUDSON with negative results and no further investigation along this line is contemplated.

In a report from Baltimore dated December 23, 1948 the Washington Field Office was requested to interview Mr. SAMUEL FELTMAN, presently of the Pentagon Building, who was formerly an associate of FRANKLIN RENO at Aberdeen, Maryland and Mr. LEO CARTEN.

Mr. SAMUEL FELTMAN stated that he has been acquainted with FRANKLIN RENO since 1937 when RENO became an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Mr. FELTMAN stated, however, he was not a close friend of RENO but had primarily an official relation with him. Mr. FELTMAN stated he knew nothing concerning Mr. RENO's political views or activity, nor did he know of any case when RENO gathered information from the files of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and turned it over to an unauthorized person, either orally or in writing. Mr. FELTMAN stated his only knowledgeof RENO was that he was a good worker. He advised he could furnish no further information regarding RENO or his activities and states that he had never heard him mention WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

Mr. LEO CARTEN, Ordnance Division, Pentagon Building, stated that he knew FRANKLIN RENO for about six months in 1937 at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He stated he did not work closely with RENO but had roomed in the same home with him. Mr. CARTEN stated that RENO kept very much to himself.

Kisseloff-7396

He advised that he is unable to name any persons who were close friends of Mr. RENO. CARTEN stated that he had heard nothing of RENO's political affiliations and he had no knowledge as to whether RENO was a member of or associated in any way with the Communist Party. He stated he has never known RENO to give restricted information to unauthorized persons. Mr. CARTEN stated that he recalled on one occasion he rode to Washington, D. C., with FRANKLIN V. RENO and when they arrived in Washington, FRANKLIN RENO was met by his brother, PHILLIP RENO. Mr. CARTEN stated this was the only time he saw PHILLIP RENO but he gained the impression from the manner in which PHILLIP addressed FRANKLIN that PHILLIP had very little regard or respect for FRANKLIN RENO. Mr. CARTEN stated he had never heard of LANCE CLARK, nor had he ever heard anything which would lead him to believe that FRANKLIN RENO knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. Mr. CARTEN stated that he regarded FRANKLIN RENO as a person of poor moral character because RENO drank to excess on several occasions. He stated that in his opinion RENO was not a good security risk because of his weak moral fiber but he could furnish no specific information reflecting any activity on the part of RENO which would be inimical to the welfare of the United States.

Dr. JOSEPH H. LEVIN, Mathematician, Bureau of Standards, stated that he had been a military employee at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds from 1944 to 1946 and a civilian employee from January, 1946 until December, 1948 when he transferred to the Bureau of Standards. Mr. LEVIN stated that he recalled meeting FRANKLIN RENO in 1941 in Washington, D. C., through a mutual friend whose name he has forgotten. Dr. LEVIN stated that he did not see RENO again until 1944. He stated that they lived together in a dormitory at Aberdeen, Maryland and associated quite a bit outside the office. He stated that while he did not have a high regard for the moral character of FRANKLIN RENO, he is convinced that RENO would never knowingly turn any confidential information over to an unauthorized person. Dr. LEVIN stated that he had never heard any comment or seen any activity on the part of RENO during his association with him which would lead him to believe that RENO was interested in the Communist Party. Dr. LEVIN stated that he had never heard anything which would indicate to him that RENO was in any way connected with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

REDMOND S. BRENNAN, JR., 3311 N Street, Northwest, was interviewed and he stated that he had been Chief of the Classification Section of the Personnel Division at Aberdeen, Maryland from November, 1942 until July, 1943. He stated that he is unable to recall FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and could furnish no information regarding him. Mr. BRENNAN also stated that he can recall no one who was an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds who was, in his opinion, associated in any way with the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that C-498 advised that on one occasion REDMOND S. BRENNAN had remarked to him that there were several Communists employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

The Baltimore Office on January 24, 1949 telephonically advised the Washington Field Office that one JOSEPH JAFFE was formerly an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and had been released along with several others in 1946 for alleged Communist Party activities. The Baltimore Office advised that it was their understanding JAFFE is presently residing in Washington, D. C. and it was requested he be interviewed.

It was ascertained from the files of the Washington Field Office that JOSEPH JAFFE, was JAFFEE and JAFFY, formerly resided at 4529 Iowa Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., but in August, 1947 submitted a change of address for himself and his wife LEAH or LEE, to 248 Avenue P, Brooklyn, New York. The file further evidenced that JAFFE was a member of the Communist Party as well as his father JAMES JAFFE; his mother was reported to be ROSE JAFFE and his brother ALBERT JAFFE. The file reflected that JOSEPH attended George Washington University from September, 1935 until May, 1936 and the University of Maryland from September, 1933 until May, 1935. It further reflected he entered on duty at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds on December 23, 1942 and had previously been employed at the National Bureau of Standards in 1937. The above information was furnished to the New York Office by teletype dated January 26, 1949.

By letter dated January 3, 1949 the Bureau requested that the Washington Field Office secure a record of toll calls made from the telephone of PHILLIP RENO during the years 1935 through 1940 to determine RENO's contacts during this period and whether the names of persons contacted were involved in this case. It is to be noted that PHILLIP RENO had previously stated that he had accepted telephone messages for his brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO while he, PHILLIP, was a resident in Washington, D. C.

C-28 advised Supervisor ROBERT E. NEWBY, of the Washington Field Office, that in accordance with instructions issued by the Federal Communications Commission, the records of all telephone toll calls over one year old are destroyed. The above letter from the Bureau also requested that the Washington Field Office endeavor to locate and interview SIDNEY SCHOSTECK and RAY WARNER, members of the Communist Party in 1935 who supervised the Communist Party activities of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at that time.

Re SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, the "Washington Post", of October 18, 1937, contained an article stating that SCHOSTECK was killed in Spain in the Spanish Civil War while fighting for the loyalists. The records of the Metropolitan Police Department reflected that SIDNEY was a brother of ROBERT and SYLVIA SCHOSTECK, who formerly resided at 912 F Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s.

The report of Special Agent M. J. CONNOLLY dated December 17, 1941 at Washington, D. C., entitled "Communist Party Activities, Washington, D. C.",

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reflects that Privates EUGENE R. WATSON and OSCAR D. JOHNSON, of the Metropolitan Police Department, submitted a report dated September 22, 1941, which stated that a mass meeting was held on that date under the auspices of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia in the National Press Club at which meeting MARTIN CHAUNCEY, local secretary of the Communist Party, made a speech in honor of SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, former administrative secretary of the Communist Party, who was killed in Spain fighting with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Re RAY WARNER, the files of the Washington Field Office failed to reflect any information regarding him.

Records of the Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department were checked with negative results.

[redacted] and [redacted] were contacted and stated that the name RAY WARNER was not familiar to them. [redacted] did state on January 18, 1949 that SYDNEY SCHOSTECK in 1935 roomed with a person known to [redacted] as WILLY ARNOLD, was ARNSTEIN, ARNHEIM. [redacted] further stated that SIDNEY SCHOSTECK was the boy friend of SOPHIE MENKEN and was active in organizing friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Informant further stated that he was the son or grandson of a member of Unit No. 1 of the Communist Party which was organized in 1905. Informant stated that SIDNEY and SOPHIE were very active in the Young Communist League and also in the Central Labor Union. b2 b7D

RE: BERNIE

By teletype dated January 4, 1949, the Baltimore Office requested the Washington Field Office to obtain copies of a photograph of one BERNHARD BROWN, wa BUZIA OWRUTZKY. He was described as being and old-time Communist Party member in Baltimore, Maryland. His photograph was reported to be in the files of Immigration and Naturalization Service at Washington, D. C. It was requested that a copy of the photograph be forwarded to the Baltimore, New York and Denver Offices. By teletype dated January 6, 1949, the Denver Office advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was presently at Albuquerque, New Mexico and it was requested that copies of the above photograph be sent directly to the El Paso Office.

Records of Immigration and Naturalization Service reflected BERNHARD BROWN was born in Russia on April 20, 1905, as either BUZIA OWRUTZKY or BUZIA OWRUCKA. He entered the United States at New York City under the latter name on September 10, 1922. His name was changed to BERNHARD BROWN prior to 1931.

By letter dated January 11, 1949 there were forwarded to the New York, Baltimore and El Paso Offices, one copy each, of photographs marked "A" and "B". The photograph bearing letter "A" was furnished to Immigration and Naturalization Service by BERNHARD BROWN in connection with his petition for citizenship dated January 2, 1931. Picture bearing letter "B" was furnished

to Immigration and Naturalization Service by BERNHARD BROWN in connection with his application for naturalization papers in December, 1943 at which time he stated his original papers had disappeared in December, 1943 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. BROWN stated that he had the original papers in a bureau drawer and after moving his furniture to another location in Philadelphia, he was unable to find his papers. His certificate number is 3452302. His description in 1931 was given as height 5' 5", 115 pounds, dark complexion, black hair and brown eyes. His description in 1943 was the same as above except for the weight which was given as 135 and his hair which was given as brown.

The El Paso Office was requested to exhibit the photographs to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to determine if this individual is identical with the BERNIE who was named by RENO as having introduced him to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1935. The New York Office was requested to exhibit photographs to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to determine if he could identify this individual. One copy of each of the above photographs are being retained in the files of Washington Field Office.

In the original notes made by Mr. A. A. BERLE, former Under-secretary of State during an interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September, 1939 appears the following notation:

"RENO connected with Baltimore Party organizer --- BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN, alias FIELD-then California-then Russia-now organizer for Baltimore and Washington of above-ground party---underground connections."

The report of Special Agent JOHN T. REYNOLDS, dated February 1, 1943 at Washington, D. C., entitled "B. M. FIELD, INTERNAL SECURITY - C; CUSTODIAL DENTENTION", reflects that ten membership books of the Communist Party covering the years 1938 and 1939 were signed by B. M. FIELD and made available to the Washington Field Office. The FBI Laboratory subsequently identified the signature on these books as identical with the signature of BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI No. 1465886 (Bureau file No. 100-24601). This individual also used the aliases ISADORE FRIEDMAN and ISAAC FRIEDMAN, according to his criminal record, although his aliases are not substantiated by fingerprints.

From information available to the Washington Field Office, it appears that the laboratory was unable to identify the signature of BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI No. 1465886 with the signature of MOSES M. BRAGIN, a resident of Brooklyn, New York, New York File No. 100-29597, although it appears these individuals are probably identical. Inasmuch as the BENJAMIN BUNDEY FRIEDMAN, alias FIELD, referred to by CHAMBERS, was according to CHAMBERS an organizer for the Baltimore-Washington area in 1939. It is believed probable that this individual is identical with BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI No. 1465886 whose name appeared in the Communist Party membership books covering the period 1938-1939. There is some similarity between the names BUNDEY and BERNIE. It is felt these

individuals may possibly be identical.

The above information was furnished to the New York, Baltimore and El Paso Offices by letter dated January 25, 1949, along with photographs of BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI No. 1465886, with the request that the El Paso Office exhibit photograph to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to determine if he can identify him and the New York Office exhibit the photograph to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to determine if he can identify this person. Four additional photographs of BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI No. 1465886, are being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office.

[redacted] is a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information to the FBI and who assisted informing numerous front organizations for the Communist Party and who is acquainted with national and local Communist figures. b2 b7D

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7401

WFO No. 74-94

LEADS

EL PASO OFFICE

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Will interview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO for further information and description of RAY WARNER. It is to be noted that RENO in a previous interview had stated that when he first came to Washington, D. C., in 1935 he contacted SIDNEY SCHOSTECK and RAY WARNER who were Communist Party organizers in Washington at that time. SCHO STECK died in Spain during the Spanish Civil War and no information has been developed regarding RAY WARNER.

Will exhibit photographs of BERNHARD BROWN to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to determine if BROWN is identical with "BERNIE". It is to be noted that RENO in a previous interview stated that BERNIE introduced him to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Philadelphia in 1935 (this lead was previously set out in a letter from WFO dated January 11, 1949).

Will exhibit photographs of BENJAMIN FIELD to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to determine if FIELD is identical with "BERNIE" (this lead was previously set out in a letter from the WFO dated January 25, 1949).

NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will exhibit photographs of BERNHARD BROWN to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to determine if BROWN is identical with "BERNIE".(this lead was previously set out in letter from WFO dated January 25, 1949).

Will exhibit photographs of BENJAMIN FIELD to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to determine if FIELD is identical with "BERNIE" (this lead was previously set out in letter from WFO dated January 25, 1949).

Will interview JOSEPH JAFFE, 248 Avenue P Brooklyn, New York re FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. It is to be noted that JAFFE was formerly an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and was released in 1946 because of alleged Communist Party activities. (this lead was previously set out in teletype to New York dated January 26, 1949).

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kisseloff-7402

WFO No. 74-94

Will locate and interview ROBERT and SYLVIA SCHOSTECK who formerly resided at 912 F Street, Northeast regarding the identity of RAY WARNER. It is to be noted that SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, now deceased, was brother of the above persons and was reported to be associate of RAY WARNER and possible director of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's Communist Party Activities in Washington, D. C., in 1936.

Will conduct investigation in an attempt to identify and locate for interview WILLY ARNOLD, was ARNSTEIN, ARNHEIM, who in 1935 was reported by [redacted] to be a roommate of SIDNEY SCHOSTECK. b2 b7D

Kisseloff-7403

FD-79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/28/49	12/13-17/48;1/3-7, 10-14,16-19,24-26/49	JAMES FREW	JIF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WPA file reflects FRANKLIN V. RENO employed from September 10, 1935 to June 30, 1937 as clerk. WPA investigative files negative. Information from RENO's 201 file set out re his employment at Aberdeen, Maryland. IDA file reflects he was investigated from 1937 to 1944 when investigation was discontinued. Investigation was started again in connection with the current revelations. Fellow employees and supervisors at WPA interviewed and furnished no pertinent information. Some former employees at Aberdeen, Maryland now residing in D. C. interviewed and furnished no pertinent information. Photographs of BERNHARD BROWN obtained from Immigration and Naturalization Service and forwarded to appropriate offices. Photographs of BENJAMIN FIELD obtained and forwarded to appropriate offices. Information developed that SYDNEY SCHOSTECK died in Spanish Civil War.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948
Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949
Report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland
Reports of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated December 24, 1948 and January 12, 1949 at Denver, Colorado
Teletype from Denver dated December 30, 1948
Teletype from Baltimore dated January 4, 1947

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisselóff-7404

1795

FD-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1574 KMD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	1/28/49	1/13,14,17,18, 19,20,21/49	JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.; ALGER HISS; Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Close friends of FELIX and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN relate FELIX employed as Chauffeur in N.Y.C. in middle 1930's and believe so employed when INSLERMAN moved to Baltimore, Describe Esthonian and Latvian Clubs, N.Y.C., where FELIX and ELIZABETH became acquainted. Supply names of other friend who can give more information re FELIX employment and activities in 1930's. Information re FELIX banking account and income tax set out. Phone and mail cover check negative. The HORTONS of Sudbury, Vt., cannot offer information of value regarding ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

-P-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP7 cmc/spm

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR., dated 1/12/49 at Albany, NY
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY at New York, dated 1/21/49

DETAILS: All of the following information relates to FELIX A. INSLERMAN

ASSOCIATES

AT ARGYLE, NEW YORK:

TED AND MILDRED HORNING:

Mr. and Mrs. HORNING were interviewed by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer on several occasions. The composite

cc ABC Campbell 2-4-49

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74-1[illegible]-1796

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31 FEB 11 1949

RECORDED - 137
INDEXED - 137

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-2531

picture gained from these interviews is as follows:

MILDRED HORNING advised they consider themselves the closest friends of the INSLERMANS. She stated she has known DOLLY (ELIZABETH) INSLERMAN since 1933, when they were in high school in New York City. At the beginning of the interview the HORNINGS stated that they have of course, an extreme interest in the case as it has been written in the newspapers and likewise they have seen the INSLERMANS on occasions in between the INSLERMANS' testimony before the Grand Jury. They likewise stated they had no idea or any knowledge of any such alleged activities on behalf of the INSLERMANS and the matter was a great shock to them.

In tracing the extent of their relationship, the following story was told:

MILDRED believes she met DOLLY in the second year in high school in New York City. To the best of her recollection DOLLY was introduced to FELIX approximately one year after that. They stated that they have remained close friends of the INSLERMANS from that time; that they have visited at the INSLERMANS' homes in New York City, Baltimore, and Long Island, as well as in Cambridge.

MILDRED HORNING said that because of her Esthonian background and parentage, she as a child, often visited and was a member of, she believed it to be the Esthonian Workers Club, and the Latvian Youth Club in the early 1930's. MILDRED stated that these organizations formed a nucleus for Esthonians and Latvians around New York City. To the best of her recollection, these organizations at that time, had club rooms on 115th Street in Manhattan and later moved to around 125th Street at about Lexington Avenue (the exact addresses not being recalled).

She said that although ELIZABETH was not of Esthonian or Latvian parentage, because of their close friendship, ELIZABETH became a member or affiliated with these organizations and they used to go to the Club Room regularly, which was utilized as a Social Center. She related that ELIZABETH was introduced to FELIX by one KARL AMATNEEK, who was

Latvian and who was a classmate of FELIX apparently at Cooper Union. To the best of her recollection, AMATNEEK was an extremely close friend of FELIX and because of his association with DOLLY and herself, the introduction which later led to the marriage, was performed. At the present time she stated AMATNEEK is residing in Greenwich Village, New York City.

She likewise stated that the following persons who were very active in these organizations, and who were very close friends of theirs (the HORNINGS), as well as the INSLERMANS, were: Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS, who presendly reside at 56 Columbia Avenue, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York; and a Mr. LOUIS E. LOO, an Esthonian who, at the present time, resides somewhere on Staten Island, New York.

The HORNINGS related that the INSLERMANS were married in November of 1934, and the date of the HORNINGS' marriage was in April of 1936.

MILDRED HORNING recalls that she used to visit ELIZABETH at ELIZABETH'S apartment prior to her own marriage. It was definitely her recollection that at least for a year or more prior to her marriage, FELIX, while attending school around New York, was employed as a Chauffeur. No specific details as to his employer or as to the type of car he drove could be recalled. Her only recollection is that FELIX would be gone from home at night very often and also took trips, apparently for his employer, for from one to three and four days' duration. This she remembers because the trips were a source of annoyance to ELIZABETH.

It was her recollection that LOUIS E. LOO was likewise employed as a Chauffeur during that time, and that he possibly could offer more information regarding FELIX's employment since she faintly recalled that LOO may have been the one responsible for securing the position for FELIX.

TED HORNING did not become really acquainted with the INSLERMANS until after the HORNINGS were married. MILDRED stated that neither of the INSLERMANS seemed to be politically conscious or interested in such matters until the last election, November, 1948.

Kisseloff-2533

MILDRED advised that the Esthonian and Latvian organizations contained people of all shades of political opinions, from "Red Russians" to conservatives. She said she and ELIZABETH, however, at that time were only interested in the Social aspects of the Club and did not think much about politics.

To the best of her recollection, FELIX was in a similar position and he was an extremely quiet type individual who never discussed such matters. She did recall, however, that FELIX'S father spent most of his spare time around the Club Headquarters and was regarded as a mainstay of the organizations, and likewise had the reputation of being a "Real Red Russian". However, it had been the MORNING'S belief that FELIX had never inherited any of the tendencies of his father.

The HORNINGS stated that when the INSLERMANS suddenly moved to Baltimore, Maryland in 1936 ELIZABETH preceded FELIX in order to locate a place to live, and to their recollection, ELIZABETH was in Baltimore two or three months before she was joined by FELIX. It was likewise their recollection that FELIX was still employed as a Chauffeur at the time he went to Baltimore.

In view of recent publicity, the HORNINGS state they now can see this sudden move to Baltimore, Maryland was rather odd inasmuch as all of the INSLERMANS' friends were in New York City, and neither of the INSLERMANS seemed to know anyone or to have any definite plans for moving to Baltimore.

They stated that they had visited the INSLERMANS in their various residences at Baltimore and verified the fact that in the Callow Avenue apartment of the INSLERMANS in Baltimore the washroom of the apartment was utilized as a dark-room in connection with the INSLERMANS' hobby of photography.

They stated that at the time, they were not too surprised at the INSLERMANS' purchasing an expensive Leica Camera after they moved to Baltimore because it was ELIZABETH'S nature to be very frugal, & she would save for months and months in order to purchase an item they desired.

However, the HORNINGS also said that the INSLERMANS were in very "tough" financial condition both in New York and while in Baltimore and that again, in looking back on this purchase, in view of the instant case, it would seem rather odd that with their poor financial condition they would be able to purchase such an expensive camera.

The HORNINGS related that in 1937 they joined with the INSLERMANS and both families spent a week or two-week vacation in Florida. The HORNINGS, however, pointed out that the entire vacation was not very expensive inasmuch as all possible measures of economy were practiced.

The only close friends of the INSLERMANS in Baltimore that the HORNINGS could recall were a family by the name of PEPPER who were neighbors of the INSLERMANS when they lived on Roseland Avenue.

TED HORNING likewise recalled that FELIX purchased an enlarger, and to the best of his recollection, this purchase was made while FELIX was working for the Dakko Company in Baltimore.

MILDRED HORNING related that in July of 1940 while FELIX was on vacation from the Glenn Martin Aircraft Corporation in Baltimore, FELIX, ELIZABETH and herself drove in INSLERMANS' car from New York to California. The purpose of the visit was two-fold - - they wished to see some of the west and likewise FELIX wanted to check employment opportunities on the west coast in the Aircraft industry.

MILDRED related that the INSLERMANS apparently never contacted anyone or knew anyone on the trip, with the exception of their mutual friend, ERMA DEARSTYNE of Schenectady, New York. MILDRED could not recall any places of employment that FELIX had checked as the trip to her was purely a vacation, and she did not interest herself in that.

After the INSLERMANS return to New York City, they continued to see one another until the beginning of the war when TED was forced out of business. TED HORNING ran a Tire Regrooving Service at his residence. At this time the HORNINGS decided they would like to try farming of some sort. The HORNINGS, at that time, resided at 122 Nethermont Avenue, White Plains, New York. As a result of this change in their occupation, they eventually located

the present farm on which they reside, outside of Argyle, New York. Thus, in around 1941 the HORNINGS purchased this farm and, in order to do so they were forced to borrow approximately $1400. from the INSLERMANS. The HORNINGS explained that this loan was necessary until they were able to dispose of their house at White Plains, New York. This loan was paid back to the INSLERMANS over a period of time, and to the best of their recollection, the final payment of $650. was made in September of 1943 to the INSLERMANS.

The HORNINGS stated that ELIZABETH would come up from Long Island to visit them occasionally and then, as a result of these visits, ELIZABETH decided that the ideal place to live in order to be afforded economic security in the event of depressions, as well as a place to raise children, would be on a farm. Therefore, in looking around the area of Argyle, ELIZABETH evendually located the farm at RD #2, Cambridge, where INSLERMANS presently reside.

This farm was purchased in 1942 by the INSLERMANS, and the total cost, according to the HORNINGS, was $2700. The HORNINGS said that it was their recollection that ELIZABETH'S mother, Mrs. RYNDERS, loaned INSLERMANS money to purchase the farm inasmuch as the savings of the INSLERMANS had been loaned to themselves (the HORNINGS) prior to this.

They stated that ELIZABETH stayed alone at the INSLERMANS' farm two winters, between 1943 and 1946. FELIX, at this time, was living and working in Long Island, and would generally come to visit over the week-end, driving up, or ELIZABETH would go to Long Island to visit him. MILDRED stated the idea of ELIZABETH living alone was her own idea, and apparently the INSLERMANS were not getting along too well domestically and this partial separation seemed to be a good idea. The HORNINGS stated that the reason for the discord was the failure of the INSLERMANS to have any children.

They continued by stating that as soon as the Selective Service restrictions concerning employment were lifted, ELIZABETH then made FELIX quit his job at Republic Aircraft and come to look for work in the Cambridge, New York area. As is known, FELIX in September, 1946, began working for the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

While ELIZABETH was residing in Cambridge alone FELIX had purchased a 1937 Ford somewhere on Long Island for $300., in order that she would have a car of her own. To the best of their recollection, this car was sold after FELIX came to Cambridge, for $150., to an unknown person.

The HORNINGS insist that neither of the INSLERMANS concerned themselves with politics in all of their prior acquaintanceship until the last National Election, November of 1948. At that time ELIZABETH was most concerned with political matters, and was an ardent supporter of HENRY WALLACE, and FELIX as well.

TED HORNING states he and FELIX have discussed RUSSIA on occasions.

TED'S background, in brief, is this: His original name was BLOOMFIELD; his father fled Russia during the Revolution and settled in Latvia; TED entered the United States illegally in 1923; he lived and worked around New York City until 1926, when he went to visit his brother in Canada. At this time he was jailed by Immigration Authorities, Malone, New York and claims he was deported to Canada about six months later. He then lived in Canada for about 1 year and re-entered the United States legally. He claims citizenship by his marriage. TED claims to be a "White Russian" and consequently violently opposed to the Soviet Government. He stated he has severely criticized Russia on various items which appear in the News and that FELIX generally would defend Russia and offer in defense articles which had appeared in the New York Times, regarding the issue in question.

TED rarely engages in arguments or discussions with ELIZABETH, and he let it be known he did not care too much for ELIZABETH. TED stated that during all their associations, he had never gathered the impression that FELIX was Pro-Soviet or Pro-Communist, but that he was merely interested in the truth about Russia and relied on reputable news services for his apparent sources.

At the time the HORNINGS were last interviewed, TED related that the had visited the INSLERMANS at Cambridge over the preceding week-e

and TED asked some questions in general about the Grand Jury and the instant case. TED stated that FELIX would not give any comments or answers on the matter, and TED specifically asked him if he knew a Colonel BYKOV. TED also asked him the details about his employment as a Chauffeur. FELIX absolutely refused to answer or discuss any matter related to the case. TED HORNING stated that he regarded this as very unusual and made the statement that even though the INSLERMANS had been lifelong friends, he regarded FELIX'S failure to comment as an indication of guilt.

TED likewise said that had FELIX told him he was not involved in the matter and denied any connection with the case he, TED, as his friend, would have believed him. But, in view of his attitude, he feels rather strongly that perhaps the newspaper accounts are true and, if so, he hopes FELIX is punished to the full extent of the law, and he would be glad to do anything possible along this line.

Both of the HORNINGS brought out the fact that if FELIX were involved they did not think it would be possible that he could be involved without the knowledge and approval of ELIZABETH, because of her domineering nature.

The HORNINGS likewise advised that WALTER BRIGADIER and his wife, residing at 183 Weaver Street, Scarsdale, New York, and JOHN KERSNASON, who resides in the Bronx, were active in the Esthonian Club, and would probably know the INSLERMANS. KERSNASON'S address would be known to Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS. MILDRED also said that one OTTO KUTT was active in the Club at that time and would have known the INSLERMANS, but they have no idea as to his present whereabouts.

The HORNINGS related that since the INSLERMANS have resided in Cambridge, they have done very little traveling. They stated that FELIX has been occupied in his spare time for approximately two years in digging a cellar and building a foundation under his house.

MILDRED stated that she and ELIZABETH both went to New York City to visit their families in December of 1948 and that in March of 1947 she and ELIZABETH went to New York City, where ELIZABETH visited some doctors. They also stated that FELIX has been doing very little photography work since he has lived there, as his duties around the farm have used up all of his spare time.

The prior addresses of the HORNINGS have been:

753 Vincent Avenue, Bronx, New York
and
2432 University Avenue, Bronx, New York

ERMA DEARSTYNE, nee GRIKE:

DEARSTYNE was interviewed at International General Electric Company by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY. Miss DEARSTYNE'S residence address is RD #2, Schoharie, New York. She related she met ELIZABETH INSLERMAN about 18 years ago through MILDRED HORNING, whose maiden name was TYDON.

Between 1932 - 1934, she stated she was in New York City going to business school, and as a result of her Latvian background, she became acquainted with and resided at MILDRED HORNING'S (TYDON) residence. DEARSTYNE stated she used to go to the Latvian Club to dances with MILDRED HORNING and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. She recalled the Club as near 57th Street or 78th Street, and it was later moved to around 115th Street or 125th Street.

DEARSTYNE was never a member of this Club, and she recalled that she first met FELIX while there. She advised that FELIX used to play a Mandolin. At the time FELIX was likewise attending school. DEARSTYNE said that she knew FELIX only through Mrs. INSLERMAN and MILDRED and knew nothing of the purpose of the Latvian Club. She said that it may have been called "The Labor Defenders", but she was not sure.

She said she returned to Schenectady, New York, around 1935 and has exchanged Christmas greetings with the INSLERMANS through the years. She said that it was her recollection that about 1935 FELIX had a job as a Chauffeur, but she did not know who his employer was. She stated that around the summer of 1935 ELIZABETH INSLERMAN and MILDRED HORNING visited her at her residence in Schoharie, New York, and this was where she found out about FELIX'S employment.

She said it was her recollection that FELIX traveled all over as a Chauffeur, but she could not definitely state why she was of this opinion, nor could she remember any other details as to FELIX employment.

She stated that around 1940 FELIX and ELIZABETH, together with MILDRED HORNING, stopped at Schenectady, New York, and tried to get her to go with them on a trip to the west coast. She said that FELIX had heard there were good paying jobs out there, and while he was on his two-week vacation he wished to check into the matter. DEARSTYNE was unable to accompany them.

DEARSTYNE also recalled LOUIS LOO as a friend of FELIX, and who had attended the Club dances. She likewise recalled the name LOTUS and EARL AMATNEEK. She knew of FELIX'S interest in photography, but she had no knowledge as to any matters in connection with instant case, nor did she know anything about the ideological sympathies of either of the INSLERMANS.

RICHARD S. SPENCE:

Mr. SPENCE was interviewed in his office, The Mechanical Engineering Department, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer. His residence address is RD RD 1,Troy, New York.

SPENCE has worked on the Hermes Project during the school vacation, and as a result, became acquainted with INSLERMAN. A mutual interest in photography was the basis for their friendship and SPENCE related he has been to INSLERMAN'S home on two or three occasions, and INSLERMAN has been to his home once or twice, and that has been the extent of their relationship.

SPENCE has followed closely the instant case as it appeared in the newspaper, and the entire matter came as a surprise to him. SPENCE could offer no information in relation to this case. However, under questioning, SPENCE recalled that FELIX had told him that in his younger years, while he was attending school, he had worked as a Chauffeur somewhere around New York City. To the best of SPENCE'S recollection, FELIX had worked only for one man while so employed.

He likewise had gathered the impression that most of FELIX'S early life was spent in times of financial stress and, since reading of FELIX, SPENCE now thinks it rather odd that FELIX possessed a Leica Camera and enlarger, inasmuch as he supposedly bought these while in poor financial condition. SPENCE likewise recalled FELIX telling him that he bought 35 mm film in bulk from a firm in New York City which specialized in purchasing the excess film from Newsreel companies in New York City. SPENCE could offer no other information as to the identity of this company, inasmuch as at that time SPENCE did not possess a camera requiring 35 mm film. The only camera store he can recall FELIX mentioning as though he had traded there was, WILLOUGHBY'S in New York City.

RUDY DRENICK:

RUDY DRENICK was interviewed at his place of employment, Building 4, The Racetrack Plant, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer.

DRENICK, originally a native of Austria, had been to the INSLERMANS' home on several occasions, and had become acquainted with him through their mutual employment on the Hermes Project, and DRENICK, likewise is an Amateur Photographer. DRENICK could offer no information of value in relation to instant case and he stated he had been following the matter closely in the papers.

The entire idea was a shocking surprise to him. He related that he has been to INSLERMSN'S home on a few occasions during the summer, when he helped FELIX install a new foundation on his residence.

DRENICK knew nothing as to the political philosophy or bent of FELIX or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. He advised that the identities of two persons who had been riders with FELIX in his car were:

MARGARET BRYAN:

Miss BRYAN, an employee of the American Locomotive Company, Schenectady, New York, and a resident of Stillwater, New York, advised that she had only been a rider with FELIX INSLERMAN for approximately two weeks prior to his suspension. She had no information of value to instant case, and could not recall that FELIX had in his car any work which he was taking home to do. She stated that she had begun riding with FELIX through a mutual friend, Miss M. T. MEEHAN.

MISS M. T. MEEHAN:

Miss MEEHAN, an employee of the General Electric Company at the Peek Street Plant, Schenectady, New York, who resides at Valley Falls, New York, advised that she had ridden with FELIX for a couple of months prior to December, 1948. She had no information of value to instant case. She stated FELIX is an unusually quiet person, and she had never noted any material in his car to indicate he was taking work home.

EMPLOYMENT

Mr. HARRY M. MITCHELL
Mr. P. J. POWERS
Mr. ERNEST W. KUNZ

Mr. CHARLES LENO RABOLLI

All of the above are employees in the immediate room in which INSLERMAN has worked at the Racetrack Plant of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York.

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As has been previously pointed out, this Plant is devoted to the Hermes Project, which deals with Guided Missles. Interviews were conducted by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer. From these men, as well as from Mr. ROBERT HARKNESS and Dr. PORTER (previously reported), it was ascertained that the closest and best known persons to INSLERMAN have been interviewed, With the exception of RABOLLI, none of these persons could offer any information of value.

RABOLLI, who works at the desk adjoining INSLERMAN'S, and who resides at 6 Bell Avenue, Troy, New York, had been the closest associate of INSLERMAN, and knew practically the entire background concerning FELIX'S schooling and employment.

RABOLLI advised that INSLERMAN had told him about being employed as a Chauffeur while he was attending school in New York City, and to the best of RABOLLI'S recollection, he stated that FELIX was employed by a man and woman who seemed to have an interest in an Insurance Company in New York City, and who had a son attending Harvard University. The reason the incident about the son is recalled is he remembers FELIX telling him that the son got a $10,000. a year job immediately upon being graduated from Harvard.

None of these men have ever been aware that FELIX was taking home any material for evening work, although they state it is possible he has done so, inasmuch as it is quite often done. None of them knew anything as to the political or economic philosophy of INSLERMAN.

RABOLLI stated that he gathered the impression that FELIX had a difficult time in his youth due to the depression, and that he had earned his education the hard way.

Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS ascertained from the records of K. H. AYER, Supervisor of Payroll, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems Division, General Electric Company, that INSLERMAN had been absent from work on the following days for the following reasons:

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DAY OFF	REASON	SOURCE VERIFIED
Thursday, 1/23/47	Illness	HORNINGS
Friday, 4/18/47	Personal Business	
Friday, 5/16/47	Personal Business	
Wk Ending 6/29/47	Vacation	N.J. visit brother (HORNINGS)
Mon.&Tues.,7/7,8/47	Accident	HORNINGS,(slippery road)
Ent. wk end. 8/17/47	Vacation	Broth. visit.HORNINGS
Thursday, 8/28/47	Personal	
Wednesday, 9/24/47	Personal wife ill	Alb.Hosp., HORNINGS
Wed.&Thurs.10/1,2/47	Personal " "	" "
Thurs.&Fri.,10/7,8/47	Personal " "	"
Mon.&Tues., 10/20,21/47	Personal wkd watr system	
Mon.Tues.Wed,Thurs., 10/27,28,29,30/47	Personal	
Wed.6/30/48 1/2 day	Personal	
Wk End. 7/18/48	Vacation	Vis.Broth. HORNINGS
Wk End. 8/22/48	"	" "
FRi., 12/10/48	Illness	
Mond.12/13/48	Personal	
Friday, 12/24/48	Personal	

Kisseloff-2544

Through the cooperation of Mr. E. R. ERBEN, Vice President, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, it was ascertained that FELIX INSLERMAN possessed a permanent pass which would entitle him to visit the Malta Test Station for Guided Missles in Luther's Forest, outside of Saratoga Springs, New York.

There is no sort of record maintained at Malta to show dates or names of visitors who possess permanent passes, such as possessed by INSLERMAN. To the best of INSLERMAN'S fellow employees' recollection, as well as statements made by INSLERMAN previously, it is believed he was only at this Test Station on one or two occasions. The reasons for the visits are not known.

FINANCIAL

THE SCHENECTADY SAVINGS BANK:

Through the cooperation of Mr. HENRY E. RYDER, Special Agent GERARD J. O'BRIEN and the writer were furnished with the following Account Sheet No. 319967. The information contained thereon is as follows:

Date	Withdrawals	Deposits	Interest Earned	Remarks
12/27/47		$4000.00		
3/31/47	$500.00			According to the HORNINGS the INSLERMANS dug new well at this time, this withdrawal thot to pay for same.
4/1/47	50.00			
7/24/47	10.00		$25.87	
9/18/47	100.00			
9/23/47	130.00			
10/9/47	200.00			
10/24/47	35.00			

Al. 65-1574

Date	Withdrawals	Deposits	Interest Earned	Remarks
12/11/47	$ 50.00			
12/18/47	50.00			
1/6/48	1030.75 (car)- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			The date & amt. of (this withdrawal tallies
1/12/48	200.00		$21.75	(with purch. INSLERMANS (auto. prev. rptd.
2/3/48		$109.00		
2/27/48		100.00		
3/31/48		50.00		
4/19/48	200.00			
5/5/48		57.50		
6/8/48	108.00			
7/7/48	300.00		12.71	
7/21/48	65.00			
1/49			10.11	
	BALANCE	$1358.19		

Also, Account No. 318911, for his son, ROBERT A. INSLERMAN, is as follows:

Al. 65-1574

Date	Deposit	Interest Earned
10/8/46	$50.00	
11/1/46	52.83	
12/27/46	43.35	
7/47		$1.09
1/48		1.10
7/48		1.11
1/49		1.11

BALANCE $150.59

SCHENECTADY TRUST COMPANY
220 State Street

Through the cooperation of Mr. EDWARD H. McELROY, Assistant Vice President, Special Agent GERARD J. O'BRIEN and the writer were furnished transcripts of the checking account of FELIX and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. The contents of the Deposit transcript is as follows:

Date	Deposit
10/2/46	$100.00
10/4/46	150.00
11/1/46	150.00
11/29/46	26.99
11/29/46	100.00
12/31/46	150.00

Al. 65-1574

Date	Deposit
1/21/47	$ 10.00
1/23/47	16.85
1/31/47	170.00
3/3/47	100.00
3/10/47	35.00
3/31/47	200.00
4/8/47	25.00
4/30/47	135.00
5/29/47	174.00
6/5/47	90.00
6/30/47	164.58
8/4/47	95.00
9/2/47	100.00
9/23/47	30.00
9/30/47	50.00
10/31/47	110.00
11/24/47	10.00
11/28/47	78.00

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Date	Deposit
12/26/47	$ 5.00
12/31/47	233.00
1/12/48	200.00
1/30/48	100.00
2/11/48	7.50
3/1/48	60.00
3/31/48	100.00
4/19/48	230.00
4/30/48	100.00
5/28/48	100.00
6/8/48	158.00
6/15/48	72.39
6/30/48	174.00
7/7/48	300.00
7/21/48	50.00
7/30/48	200.00
8/6/48	10.00
8/31/48	200.00
10/1/48	200.00
10/29/48	200.00
11/30/48	200.00
BALANCE	$210.76

Kisseloff-2549

The transcript which shows the datesand amounts of checks cashed on this account is not being set forth herein inasmuch as it does not seem to be of value. Notes on the complete transcript are being retained in this office should there be a need for them.

INCOME TAX

Through the services of a confidential source, the New York State Department of Taxation file on FELIX and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN was reviewed. The following pertinent information is set forth:

Tax Return - 1943
Address, 131-35th Street, Lindenhurst, Long Island

This return indicated INSLERMAN filed a return in 1942 in New York State, but not in 1941.

Total Income for Year $5573.16
Republic Aircraft, employer

Paid State Tax 46.97
Based upon his deductions, it was indicated he possessed two cars during this year and claimed a loss on his farm of $405.00.

He likewise indicated he valued the farm and buildings at $2000.00

Tax Return - 1944
Total Income, Republic Aircraft $ 7596.21
Paid State Tax 71.72
Claims loss in farm operations this year of 1414.54
Deductions indicated possessed two cars, a Ford and a Chevrolet.

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Tax Return - 1945

Total Income from Republic Aircraft	$6631.71
Paid State Tax of	53.87

Deductions indicated he owned two cars.

Tax Return - 1946
Address, RD #2, Cambridge, N.Y.

Income, fm Republic Aircraft	$3868.00
" " General Electric Co.	1400.
Total Income	$5268.00
Paid State Tax of	24.54

Deductions showed now claimed an adopted son as a dependant and possesses only one car.

Tax Return - 1947

Total Income, General Electric Co.	$4223.96
State Tax	12.08

It is noted he had deductions for Doctor and Medical bills of $591.50.

It is noted that FELIX and ELIZABETH filed joint returns and ELIZABETH was not listed as having any source of income for the above years.

It is pointed out that information from Tax Returns must be concealed, if used, inasmuch as New York Statutes state tax information can only be given out or used in connection with tax fraud matters.

Kisseloff-2551

Al. 65-1574

AT SALEM, NEW YORK:

Mr. J. SHERMAN, owner and operator of Sherman's Garage, advised that in May of 1948 FELIX INSLERMAN purchased a B-type Allis Chalmers Tractor costing $1024.66; a Cultivator for $67.40; the trucking and taxes, $39.00 - Total amount, $1131.06.

SHERMAN had accepted in trade W. C. type Allis Chalmers tractor and Cultivator trade-in value $931.06. INSLERMAN paid the difference. There is no indication as to the method of payment used.

TOLL CALLS AND MAIL:

Through the cooperation of a confidential source the telephone tickets on the residence telephone of the INSLERMANS were reviewed. The tickets which are still retained, date from April 13, 1948 to January 18, 1949.

The toll calls are all in the vicinity of Cambridge, New York, the identity of the persons called as well as the reasons for the calls have been ascertained in all cases and nothing pertinent to instant investigation has been disclosed. Complete notes on the investigation are being retained in this office should they later be needed.

As a result of these checks, it was ascertained that HERBERT VAN KIRK, Attorney at Greenwich, New York, handled the legal matters in connection with the adoption of the child by the INSLERMANS. This child was adopted July 11, 1947. The State Charities Aid Association at 105 East 22nd Street, New York 10, New York, had handled the latter.

The original name of the child adopted was JOHN DWIGHT VANGERUD, who had been born September 22, 1945 at Fort Totten, Queens County, New York. Through the adoption it was ascertained that FELIX INSLERMAN possesses $5000. life insurance.

Information gained from the mail cover placed on the INSLERMANS has been negative and of no value to instant investigation.

Kisseloff-2552

Al. 65-1574

The following interview relates to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and was requested by letter dated January 12, 1949 from Washington Field to the Bureau and Bureau teletype dated January 14, 1949.

The results of this interview were previously reported by teletype of January 19, 1949.

AT SUDBURY, VERMONT:

LOLA and ROBERT WYMAN HORTON:

The HORTONS were interviewed at their residence and business address, Sudbury Inn, by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer. The HORTONS stated they have been acquainted with the HISS family since approximately 1934, and at that time ROBERT HORTON was the Washington Correspondent for the New York World Telegram.

In 1940 he received a Commission in the U. S. Navy, and worked for the O.W.I. while a Rear Admiral in the Navy. The HORTONS advised they were very surprised, as well as upset with the instant case which they have been following in the newspapers and knew of nothing to relate the HISSES with the alleged story of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

ROBERT HORTON advised he knew HISS first as a newspaper man, and Mrs. HORTON became acquainted with Mrs. HISS when both of them resided in Georgetown on adjoining streets. He advised their mutual interest is their children who play together. The HORTONS insist they have never discussed politics or economics with either Mr. or Mrs. HISS, and they merely assumed ALGER HISS, in view of his position, to be a "New Dealer".

The HORTONS advised they had been entertained at the HISS home only on three occasions and at these times they had never noticed any typewriters in the HISS residence. They stated ALGER had a study off the first floor and they had never been in this room. They said they would assume he would have a typewriter, and would assume that he would do work at home in the evening in this room.

Kisseloff-2553

LOLA HORTON was unable to recall the names of any maids of PRISCILLA HISS. She knew only of one colored maid whom PRISCILLA had for about two years, and to the best of her recollection, the maid's first name was JUANITA (phonetic). It was her recollection that PRISCILLA HISS had called the Ladies Exchange, 2137 K Street, Washington, D.C., for household help.

Mrs. HORTON advised that PRISCILLA HISS had employed a Mrs. BOWIE and a Mrs. GREEN as babysitters. According to Mrs. HORTON, both of these women are extremely well-known and sought-after babysitters in Georgetown. Mrs. BOWIE she knew resided one block from Western High School, and she did not know the address of Mrs. GREEN. Mrs. GREEN, she stated has stayed in the HISS home for several weeks with the children when the parents have been away.

The only persons the HORTONS recalled meeting in the HISS home are a Mr. and Mrs. L. M. C. SMITH, who now reside at Freeport, Maine. At that time the SMITHS lived in Georgetown and Mr. SMITH was employed as a lawyer in the Security and Exchange Commission. According to Mrs. HORTON, SMITH is the heir of the L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER CO.

The HORTONS stated they have never received any typewritten correspondence from the HISSES. The few notes that have been exchanged between PRISCILLA HISS and LOLA HORTON have been in Mrs. HISS' handwriting. The HORTONS moved to Vermont in 1946 and have not seen the HISS family since that date.

A picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was exhibited without success.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-2554

LEADS

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK:

Will continue mail cover.

Will ascertain INSLERMAN'S status with General Electric Company when he returns from his leave of absence.

Kisseloff-2555

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

No leads are being set out for offices receiving copies of this report since all have previously been set out by teletype or in referenced report and the New York office possesses all leads and knows extent of coverage of same to date.

Kisseloff-2556

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1574 KMD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	1/28/49	1/13,14,17,18, 19,20,21/49	JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.; ALGER HISS; Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Close friends of FELIX and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN relate FELIX employed as Chauffeur in N.Y.C. in middle 1930's and believe so employed when INSLERMAN moved to Baltimore. Describe Esthonian and Latvian Clubs, N.Y.C., where FELIX and ELIZABETH became acquainted. Supply names of other friend who can give more information re FELIX employment and activities in 1930's. Information re FELIX banking account and income tax set out. Phone and mail cover check negative. The HORTONS of Sudbury, Vt., cannot offer information of value regarding ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR., dated 1/12/49 at Albany, NY
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY at New York, dated 1/21/49

DETAILS: All of the following information relates to FELIX A. INSLERMAN:

ASSOCIATES

AT ARGYLE, NEW YORK:

TED AND MILDRED HORNING:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 mac/rpm
Comp 266586

Mr. and Mrs. HORNING were interviewed by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer on several occasions. The composite

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
4 New York (1-THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Sp. Asst. Atty. Gen. NY) (65-14920)
2 Washington Field Office
2 Baltimore
3 Albany

picture gained from these interviews is as follows:

MILDRED HORNING advised they consider themselves the closest friends of the INSLERMANS. She stated she has known DOLLY (ELIZABETH) INSLERMAN since 1933, when they were in high school in New York City. At the beginning of the interview the HORNINGS stated that they have of course, an extreme interest in the case as it has been written in the newspapers and likewise they have seen the INSLERMANS on occasions in between the INSLERMANS' testimony before the Grand Jury. They likewise stated they had no idea or any knowledge of any such alleged activities on behalf of the INSLERMANS and the matter was a great shock to them.

In tracing the extent of their relationship, the following story was told:

MILDRED believes she met DOLLY in the second year in high school in New York City. To the best of her recollection DOLLY was introduced to FELIX approximately one year after that. They stated that they have remained close friends of the INSLERMANS from that time; that they have visited at the INSLERMANS' homes in New York City, Baltimore, and Long Island, as well as in Cambridge.

MILDRED HORNING said that because of her Esthonian background and parentage, she as a child, often visited and was a member of, she believed it to be the Esthonian Workers Club, and the Latvian Youth Club in the early 1930's. MILDRED stated that these organizations formed a nucleus for Esthonians and Latvians around New York City. To the best of her recollection, these organizations at that time, had club rooms on 115th Street in Manhattan and later moved to around 125th Street at about Lexington Avenue (the exact addresses not being recalled).

She said that although ELIZABETH was not of Esthonian or Latvian parentage, because of their close friendship, ELIZABETH became a member or affiliated with these organizations and they used to go to the Club Room regularly, which was utilized as a Social Center. She related that ELIZABETH was introduced to FELIX by one KARL AMATNEEK, who was

Latvian and who was a classmate of FELIX apparently at Cooper Union. To the best of her recollection, AMATNEEK was an extremely close friend of FELIX and because of his association with DOLLY and herself, the introduction which later led to the marriage, was performed. At the present time she stated AMATNEEK is residing in Greenwich Village, New York City.

She likewise stated that the following persons who were very active in these organizations, and who were very close friends of theirs (the HORNINGS), as well as the INSLERMANS, were: Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS, who presendly reside at 56 Columbia Avenue, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York; and a Mr. LOUIS E. LOO, an Esthonian who, at the present time, resides somewhere on Staten Island, New York.

The HORNINGS related that the INSLERMANS were married in November of 1934, and the date of the HORNINGS' marriage was in April of 1936.

MILDRED HORNING recalls that she used to visit ELIZABETH at ELIZABETH'S apartment prior to her own marriage. It was definitely her recollection that at least for a year or more prior to her marriage, FELIX, while attending school around New York, was employed as a Chauffeur. No specific details as to his employer or as to the type of car he drove could be recalled. Her only recollection is that FELIX would be gone from home at night very often and also took trips, apparently for his employer, for from one to three and four days' duration. This she remembers because the trips were a source of annoyance to ELIZABETH.

It was her recollection that LOUIS E. LOO was likewise employed as a Chauffeur during that time, and that he possibly could offer more information regarding FELIX's employment since she faintly recalled that LOO may have been the one responsible for securing the position for FELIX.

TED HORNING did not become really acquainted with the INSLERMANS until after the HORNINGS were married. MILDRED stated that neither of the INSLERMANS seemed to be politically conscious or interested in such matters until the last election, November, 1948.

MILDRED advised that the Esthonian and Latvian organizations contained people of all shades of political opinions, from "Red Russians" to conservatives. She said she and ELIZABETH, however, at that time were only interested in the Social aspects of the Club and did not think much about politics.

To the best of her recollection, FELIX was in a similar position and he was an extremely quiet type individual who never discussed such matters. She did recall, however, that FELIX'S father spent most of his spare time around the Club Headquarters and was regarded as a mainstay of the organizations, and likewise had the reputation of being a "Real Red Russian". However, it had been the HORNING'S belief that FELIX had never inherited any of the tendencies of his father.

The HORNINGS stated that when the INSLERMANS suddenly moved to Baltimore, Maryland in 1936 ELIZABETH preceded FELIX in order to locate a place to live, and to their recollection, ELIZABETH was in Baltimore two or three months before she was joined by FELIX. It was likewise their recollection that FELIX was still employed as a Chauffeur at the time he went to Baltimore.

In view of recent publicity, the HORNINGS state they now can see this sudden move to Baltimore, Maryland was rather odd inasmuch as all of the INSLERMANS' friends were in New York City, and neither of the INSLERMANS seemed to know anyone or to have any definite plans for moving to Baltimore.

They stated that they had visited the INSLERMANS in their various residences at Baltimore and verified the fact that in the Callow Avenue apartment of the INSLERMANS in Baltimore the washroom of the apartment was utilized as a dark-room in connection with the INSLERMANS' hobby of photography.

They stated that at the time, they were not too surprised at the INSLERMANS' purchasing an expensive Leica Camera after they moved to Baltimore because it was ELIZABETH'S nature to be very frugal, & she would save for months and months in order to purchase an item they desired.

However, the HORNINGS also said that the INSLERMANS were in very "tough" financial condition both in New York and while in Baltimore and that again, in looking back on this purchase, in view of the instant case, it would seem rather odd that with their poor financial condition they would be able to purchase such an expensive camera.

The HORNINGS related that in 1937 they joined with the INSLERMANS and both families spent a week or two-week vacation in Florida. The HORNINGS, however, pointed out that the entire vacation was not very expensive inasmuch as all possible measures of economy were practiced.

The only close friends of the INSLERMANS in Baltimore that the HORNINGS could recall were a family by the name of PEPPER who were neighbors of the INSLERMANS when they lived on Roseland Avenue.

TED HORNING likewise recalled that FELIX purchased an enlarger, and to the best of his recollection, this purchase was made while FELIX was working for the Dakko Company in Baltimore.

MILDRED HORNING related that in July of 1940 while FELIX was on vacation from the Glenn Martin Aircraft Corporation in Baltimore, FELIX, ELIZABETH and herself drove in INSLERMANS' car from New York to California. The purpose of the visit was two-fold - - they wished to see some of the west and likewise FELIX wanted to check employment opportunities on the west coast in the Aircraft industry.

MILDRED related that the INSLERMANS apparently never contacted anyone or knew anyone on the trip, with the exception of their mutual friend, ERMA DEARSTYNE of Schenectady, New York. MILDRED could not recall any places of employment that FELIX had checked as the trip to her was purely a vacation, and she did not interest herself in that.

After the INSLERMANS return to New York City,
they continued to see one another until the beginning of the war when TED was forced out of business. TED HORNING ran a Tire Regrooving Service at his residence. At this time the HORNINGS decided they would like to try farming of some sort. The HORNINGS, at that time, resided at 122 Nethermont Avenue, White Plains, New York. As a result of this change in their occupation, they eventually located

the present farm on which they reside, outside of Argyle, New York. Thus, in around 1941 the HORNINGS purchased this farm and, in order to do so they were forced to borrow approximately $1400. from the INSLERMANS. The HORNINGS explained that this loan was necessary until they were able to dispose of their house at White Plains, New York. This loan was paid back to the INSLERMANS over a period of time, and to the best of their recollection, the final payment of $650. was made in September of 1943 to the INSLERMANS.

The HORNINGS stated that ELIZABETH would come up from Long Island to visit them occasionally and then, as a result of these visits, ELIZABETH decided that the ideal place to live in order to be afforded economic security in the event of depressions, as well as a place to raise children, would be on a farm. Therefore, in looking around the area of Argyle, ELIZABETH evendually located the farm at RD #2, Cambridge, where INSLERMANS presently reside.

This farm was purchased in 1942 by the INSLERMANS, and the total cost, according to the HORNINGS, was $2700. The HORNINGS said that it was their recollection that ELIZABETH'S mother, Mrs. RYNDERS, loaned INSLERMANS money to purchase the farm inasmuch as the savings of the INSLERMANS had been loaned to themselves (the HORNINGS) prior to this.

They stated that ELIZABETH stayed alone at the INSLERMANS' farm two winters, between 1943 and 1946. FELIX, at this time, was living and working in Long Island, and would generally come to visit over the week-end, driving up, or ELIZABETH would go to Long Island to visit him. MILDRED stated the idea of ELIZABETH living alone was her own idea, and apparently the INSLERMANS were not getting along too well domestically and this partial separation seemed to be a good idea. The HORNINGS stated that the reason for the discord was the failure of the INSLERMANS to have any children.

They continued by stating that as soon as the Selective Service restrictions concerning employment were lifted, ELIZABETH then made FELIX quit his job at Republic Aircraft and come to look for work in the Cambridge, New York area. As is known, FELIX in September, 1946, began working for the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

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While ELIZABETH was residing in Cambridge alone FELIX had purchased a 1937 Ford somewhere on Long Island for $300., in order that she would have a car of her own. To the best of their recollection, this car was sold after FELIX came to Cambridge, for $150., to an unknown person.

The HORNINGS insist that neither of the INSLERMANS concerned themselves with politics in all of their prior acquaintanceship until the last National Election, November of 1948. At that time ELIZABETH was most concerned with political matters, and was an ardent supporter of HENRY WALLACE, and FELIX as well.

TED HORNING states he and FELIX have discussed RUSSIA on occasions.

TED'S background, in brief, is this: His original name was BLOOMFIELD; his father fled Russia during the Revolution and settled in Latvia; TED entered the United States illegally in 1923; he lived and worked around New York City until 1926, when he went to visit his brother in Canada. At this time he was jailed by Immigration Authorities, Malone, New York and claims he was deported to Canada about six months later. He then lived in Canada for about 1 year and re-entered the United States legally. He claims citizenship by his marriage. TED claims to be a "White Russian" and consequently violently opposed to the Soviet Government. He stated he has severely criticized Russia on various items which appear in the News and that FELIX generally would defend Russia and offer in defense articles which had appeared in the New York Times, regarding the issue in question.

TED rarely engages in arguments or discussions with ELIZABETH, and he let it be known he did not care too much for ELIZABETH. TED stated that during all their associations, he had never gathered the impression that FELIX was Pro-Soviet or Pro-Communist, but that he was merely interested in the truth about Russia and relied on reputable news services for his apparent sources.

At the time the HORNINGS were last interviewed, TED related that they had visited the INSLERMANS at Cambridge over the preceding week-end

and TED asked some questions in general about the Grand Jury and the instant case. TED stated that FELIX would not give any comments or answers on the matter, and TED specifically asked him if he knew a Colonel BYKOV. TED also asked him the details about his employment as a Chauffeur. FELIX absolutely refused to answer or discuss any matter related to the case. TED HORNING stated that he regarded this as very unusual and made the statement that even though the INSLERMANS had been lifelong friends, he regarded FELIXSfailure to comment as an indication of guilt.

TED likewise said that had FELIX told him he was not involved in the matter and denied any connection with the case he, TED, as his friend, would have believed him. But, in view of his attitude, he feels rather strongly that perhaps the newspaper accounts are true and, if so, he hopes FELIX is punished to the full extent of the law, and he would be glad to do anything possible along this line.

Both of the HORNINGS brought out the fact that if FELIX were involved they did not think it would be possible that he could be involved without the knowledge and approval of ELIZABETH, because of her domineering nature.

The HORNINGS likewise advised that WALTER BRIGADIER and his wife, residing at 183 Weaver Street, Scarsdale, New York, and JOHN KERSNASON, who resides in the Bronx, were active in the Esthonian Club, and would probably know the INSLERMANS. KERSNASON'S address would be known to Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS. MILDRED also said that one OTTO KUTT was active in the Club at that time and would have known the INSLERMANS, but they have no idea as to his present whereabouts.

The HORNINGS related that since the INSLERMANS have resided in Cambridge, they have done very little traveling. They stated that FELIX has been occupied in his spare time for approximately two years in digging a cellar and building a foundation under his house.

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MILDRED stated that she and ELIZABETH both went to New York City to visit their families in December of 1948 and that in March of 1947 she and ELIZABETH went to New York City, where ELIZABETH visited some doctors. They also stated that FELIX has been doing very little photography work since he has lived there, as his duties around the farm have used up all of his spare time.

The prior addresses of the HORNINGS have been:

753 Vincent Avenue, Bronx, New York
and
2432 University Avenue, Bronx, New York

ERNA DEARSTYNE, nee GRIKE:

DEARSTYNE was interviewed at International General Electric Company by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY. Miss DEARSTYNE'S residence address is RD #2, Schoharie, New York. She related she met ELIZABETH INSLERMAN about 18 years ago through MILDRED HORNING, whose maiden name was TYDON.

Between 1932 - 1934, she stated she was in New York City going to business school, and as a result of her Latvian background, she became acquainted with and resided at MILDRED HORNING'S (TYDON) residence. DEARSTYNE stated she used to go to the Latvian Club to dances with MILDRED HORNING and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. She recalled the Club as near 57th Street or 78th Street, and it was later moved to around 115th Street or 125th Street.

DEARSTYNE was never a member of this Club, and she recalled that she first met FELIX while there. She advised that FELIX used to play a Mandolin. At the time FELIX was likewise attending school. DEARSTYNE said that she knew FELIX only through Mrs. INSLERMAN and MILDRED and knew nothing of the purpose of the Latvian Club. She said that it may have been called "The Labor Defenders", but she was not sure.

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She said she returned to Schenectady, New York, around 1935 and has exchanged Christmas greetings with the INSLERMANS through the years. She said that it was her recollection that about 1935 FELIX had a job as a Chauffeur, but she did not know who his employer was. She stated that around the summer of 1935 ELIZABETH INSLLRMAN and MILDRED HORNING visited her at her residence in Schoharie, New York, and this was where she found out about FELIX'S employment.

She said it was her recollection that FELIX traveled all over as a Chauffeur, but she could not definitely state why she was of this opinion, nor could she remember any other details as to FELIX employment.

She stated that around 1940 FELIX and ELIZABETH, together with MILDRED HORNING, stopped at Schenectady, New York, and tried to get her to go with them on a trip to the west coast. She said that FELIX had heard there were good paying jobs out there, and while he was on his two-week vacation he wished to check into the matter. DEARSTYNE was unable to accompany them.

DEARSTYNE also recalled LOUIS LOO as a friend of FELIX, and who had attended the Club dances. She likewise recalled the name LOTUS and KARL AMATNEEK. She knew of FELIX'S interest in photography, but she had no knowledge as to any matters in connection with instant case, nor did she know anything about the ideological sympathies of either of the INSLERMANS.

RICHARD S. SPENCE:

Mr. SPENCE was interviewed in his office, The Mechanical Engineering Department, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer. His residence address is RD RD 1,Troy, New York.

SPENCE has worked on the Hermes Project during the school vacation, and as a result, became acquainted with INSLERMAN. A mutual interest in photography was the basis for their friendship and SPENCE related he has been to INSLERMAN'S home on two or three occasions, and INSLERMAN has been to his home once or twice, and that has been the extent of their relationship.

SPENCE has followed closely the instant case as it appeared in the newspaper, and the entire matter came as a surprise to him. SPENCE could offer no information in relation to this case. However, under questioning, SPENCE recalled that FELIX had told him that in his younger years, while he was attending school, he had worked as a Chauffeur somewhere around New York City. To the best of SPENCE'S recollection, FELIX had worked only for one man while so employed.

He likewise had gathered the impression that most of FELIX'S early life was spent in times of financial stress and, since reading of FELIX, SPENCE now thinks it rather odd that FELIX possessed a Leica Camera and enlarger, inasmuch as he supposedly bought these while in poor financial condition. SPENCE likewise recalled FELIX telling him that he bought 35 mm film in bulk from a firm in New York City which specialized in purchasing the excess film from Newsreel companies in New York City. SPENCE could offer no other information as to the identity of this company, inasmuch as at that time SPENCE did not possess a camera requiring 35 mm film. The only camera store he can recall FELIX mentioning as though he had traded there was, WILLOUGHBY'S in New York City.

RUDY DRENICK:

RUDY DRENICK was interviewed at his place of employment, Building 4, The Racetrack Plant, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer.

DRENICK, originally a native of Austria, had been to the INSLERMANS' home on several occasions, and had become acquainted with him through their mutual employment on the Hermes Project, and DRENICK, likewise is an Amateur Photographer. DRENICK could offer no information of value in relation to instant case and he stated he had been following the matter closely in the papers.

The entire idea was a shocking surprise to him. He related that he has been to INSLERMSN'S home on a few occasions during the summer, when he helped FELIX install a new foundation on his residence.

DRENICK knew nothing as to the political philosophy or bent of FELIX or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. He advised that the identities of two persons who had been riders with FELIX in his car were:

MARGARET BRYAN:

Miss BRYAN, an employee of the American Locomotive Company, Schenectady, New York, and a resident of Stillwater, New York, advised that she had only been a rider with FELIX INSLERMAN for approximately two weeks prior to his suspension. She had no information of value to instant case, and could not recall that FELIX had in his car any work which he was taking home to do. She stated that she had begun riding with FELIX through a mutual friend, Miss M. T. MEEHAN.

MISS M. T. MEEHAN:

Miss MEEHAN, an employee of the General Electric Company at the Peek Street Plant, Schenectady, New York, who resides at Valley Falls, New York, advised that she had ridden with FELIX for a couple of months prior to December, 1948. She had no information of value to instant case. She stated FELIX is an unusually quiet person, and she had never noted any material in his car to indicate he was taking work home.

EMPLOYMENT

Mr. HARRY M. MITCHELL
Mr. P. J. POWERS
Mr. ERNEST W. KUNZ

Mr. CHARLES LENO RABOLLI

All of the above are employees in the immediate room in which INSLERMAN has worked at the Racetrack Plant of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York.

As has been previously pointed out, this Plant is devoted to the Hermes Project, which deals with Guided Missles. Interviews were conducted by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer. From these men, as well as from Mr. ROBERT HARKNESS and Dr. PORTER (previously reported), it was ascertained that the closest and best known persons to INSLERMAN have been interviewed. With the exception of RABOLLI, none of these persons could offer any information of value.

RABOLLI, who works at the desk adjoining INSLERMAN'S, and who resides at 6 Bell Avenue, Troy, New York, had been the closest associate of INSLERMAN, and knew practically the entire background concerning FELIX'S schooling and employment.

RABOLLI advised that INSLERMAN had told him about being employed as a Chauffeur while he was attending school in New York City, and to the best of RABOLLI'S recollection, he stated that FELIX was employed by a man and woman who seemed to have an interest in an Insurance Company in New York City, and who had a son attending Harvard University. The reason the incident about the son is recalled is he remembers FELIX telling him that the son got a $10,000. a year job immediately upon being graduated from Harvard.

None of these men have ever been aware that FELIX was taking home any material for evening work, although they state it is possible he has done so, inasmuch as it is quite often done. None of them knew anything as to the political or economic philosophy of INSLERMAN.

RABOLLI stated that he gathered the impression that FELIX had a difficult time in his youth due to the depression, and that he had earned his education the hard way.

Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS ascertained from the records of K. H. AYER, Supervisor of Payroll, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems Division, General Electric Company, that INSLERMAN had been absent from work on the following days for the following reasons:

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DAY OFF	REASON	SOURCE VERIFIED
Thursday, 1/23/47	Illness	HORNINGS
Friday, 4/18/47	Personal Business	
Friday, 5/16/47	Personal Business	
Wk Ending 6/29/47	Vacation	N.J. visit brother (HORNINGS)
Mon.&Tues.,7/7,8/47	Accident	HORNINGS,(slippery road)
Ent. wk end. 8/17/47	Vacation	Broth. visit.HORNINGS
Thursday, 8/28/47	Personal	
Wednesday, 9/24/47	Personal wife ill	Alb.Hosp., HORNINGS
Wed.&Thurs.10/1,2/47	Personal " "	" "
Thurs.&Fri.,10/7,8/47	Personal " "	"
Mon.&Tues., 10/20,21/47	Personal wkd watr system	
Mon.Tues.Wed,Thurs., 10/27,28,29,30/47	Personal	
Wed.6/30/48 1/2 day	Personal	
Wk End. 7/18/48	Vacation	Vis.Broth. HORNINGS
Wk End. 8/22/48	"	" "
FRi., 12/10/48	Illness	
Mond.12/13/48	Personal	
Friday, 12/24/48	Personal	

Kisseloff-2570

Through the cooperation of Mr. E. R. ERBEN, Vice President, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, it was ascertained that FELIX INSLERMAN possessed a permanent pass which would entitle him to visit the Malta Test Station for Guided Missles in Luther's Forest, outside of Saratoga Springs, New York.

There is no sort of record maintained at Malta to show dates or names of visitors who possess permanent passes, such as possessed by INSLERMAN. To the best of INSLERMAN'S fellow employees' recollection, as well as statements made by INSLERMAN previously, it is believed he was only at this Test Station on one or two occasions. The reasons for the visits are not known.

FINANCIAL

THE SCHENECTADY SAVINGS BANK:

Through the cooperation of Mr. HENRY E. RYDER, Special Agent GERARD J. O'BRIEN and the writer were furnished with the following Account Sheet No. 319967. The information contained thereon is as follows:

Date	Withdrawals	Deposits	Interest Earned	Remarks
12/27/47		$4000.00		
3/31/47	$500.00			According to the
4/1/47	50.00			(HORNINGS the INSLER- (MANS dug new well at (this time, this with-
7/24/47	10.00		$25.87	(drawal thot to pay (for same.
9/18/47	100.00			
9/23/47	130.00			
10/9/47	200.00			
10/24/47	35.00			

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Date	Withdrawals	Deposits	Interest Earned	Remarks
12/11/47	$ 50.00			
12/18/47	50.00			
1/6/48	1030.75 (car)- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			The date & amt. of
				(this withdrawal tallies
1/12/48	200.00		$21.75	(with purch. INSLERMANS
				(auto. prev. rptd.
2/3/48		$109.00		
2/27/48		100.00		
3/31/48		50.00		
4/19/48	200.00			
5/5/48		57.50		
6/8/48	108.00			
7/7/48	300.00		12.71	
7/21/48	65.00			
1/49			10.11	
	BALANCE	$1358.19		

Also, Account No. 318911, for his son, ROBERT A. INSLERMAN, is as follows:

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Date	Deposit	Interest Earned
10/8/46	$50.00	
11/1/46	52.83	
12/27/46	43.35	
7/47		$1.09
1/48		1.10
7/48		1.11
1/49		1.11

BALANCE $150.59

SCHENECTADY TRUST COMPANY
220 State Street

Through the cooperation of Mr. EDWARD H. McELROY, Assistant Vice President, Special Agent GERARD J. O'BRIEN and the writer were furnished transcripts of the checking account of FELIX and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. The contents of the Deposit transcript is as follows:

Date	Deposit
10/2/46	$100.00
10/4/46	150.00
11/1/46	150.00
11/29/46	26.99
11/29/46	100.00
12/31/46	150.00

Kisseloff-2573

Al. 65-1574

Date	Deposit
1/21/47	$ 10.00
1/23/47	16.85
1/31/47	170.00
3/3/47	100.00
3/10/47	35.00
3/31/47	200.00
4/8/47	25.00
4/30/47	135.00
5/29/47	174.00
6/5/47	90.00
6/30/47	164.58
8/4/47	95.00
9/2/47	100.00
9/23/47	30.00
9/30/47	50.00
10/31/47	110.00
11/24/47	10.00
11/28/47	78.00

Kisseloff-2574

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Date	Deposit
12/26/47	$ 5.00
12/31/47	233.00
1/12/48	200.00
1/30/48	100.00
2/11/48	7.50
3/1/48	60.00
3/31/48	100.00
4/19/48	230.00
4/30/48	100.00
5/28/48	100.00
6/8/48	158.00
6/15/48	72.39
6/30/48	174.00
7/7/48	300.00
7/31/48	50.00
7/30/48	200.00
8/6/48	10.00
8/31/48	200.00
10/1/48	200.00
10/29/48	200.00
11/30/48	200.00
BALANCE	$210.76

The transcript which shows the datesand amounts of checks cashed on this account is not being set forth herein inasmuch as it does not seem to be of value. Notes on the complete transcript are being retained in this office should there be a need for them.

INCOME TAX

Through the services of a confidential source, the New York State Department of Taxation file on FELIX and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN was reviewed. The following pertinent information is set forth:

Tax Return - 1943
Address, 131-35th Street, Lindenhurst, Long Island

This return indicated INSLERMAN filed a return in 1942 in New York State, but not in 1941.

Total Income for Year $5573.16
Republic Aircraft, employer

Paid State Tax 46.97
Based upon his deductions, it was indicated he possessed two cars during this year and claimed a loss on his farm of $405.00.

He likewise indicated he valued the farm and buildings at $2000.00

Tax Return - 1944
Total Income, Republic Aircraft $ 7596.21
Paid State Tax 71.72
Claims loss in farm operations this year of 1414.54
Deductions indicated possessed two cars, a Ford and a Chevrolet.

Kisseloff-2576

Al. 65-1574

Tax Return - 1945

Total Income from Republic Aircraft	$6631.71
Paid State Tax of	53.87

Deductions indicated he owned two cars.

Tax Return - 1946
Address, RD #2, Cambridge, N.Y.

Income, fm Republic Aircraft	$3868.00
" " General Electric Co.	1400.
Total Income	$5268.00
Paid State Tax of	24.54

Deductions showed now claimed an adopted son as a dependant and possesses only one car.

Tax Return - 1947

Total Income, General Electric Co.	$4223.96
State Tax	12.08

It is noted he had deductions for Doctor and Medical bills of $591.50.

It is noted that FELIX and ELIZABETH filed joint returns and ELIZABETH was not listed as having any source of income for the above years.

It is pointed out that information from Tax Returns must be concealed, if used, inasmuch as New York Statutes state tax information can only be given out or used in connection with tax fraud matters.

Kisseloff-2577

Al. 65-1574

AT SALEM, NEW YORK:

Mr. J. SHERMAN, owner and operator of Sherman's Garage, advised that in May of 1948 FELIX INSLERMAN purchased a B-type Allis Chalmers Tractor costing $1024.66; a Cultivator for $67.40; the trucking and taxes, $39.00 - Total amount, $1131.06.

SHERMAN had accepted in trade W. C. type Allis Chalmers tractor and Cultivator trade-in value $931.06. INSLERMAN paid the difference. There is no indication as to the method of payment used.

TOLL CALLS AND MAIL:

Through the cooperation of a confidential source the telephone tickets on the residence telephone of the INSLERMANS were reviewed. The tickets which are still retained, date from April 13, 1948 to January 18, 1949.

The toll calls are all in the vicinity of Cambridge, New York, the identity of the persons called as well as the reasons for the calls have been ascertained in all cases and nothing pertinent to instant investigation has been disclosed. Complete notes on the investigation are being retained in this office should they later be needed.

As a result of these checks, it was ascertained that HERBERT VAN KIRK, Attorney at Greenwich, New York, handled the legal matters in connection with the adoption of the child by the INSLERMANS. This child was adopted July 11, 1947. The State Charities Aid Association at 105 East 22nd Street, New York 10, New York, had handled the latter.

The original name of the child adopted was JOHN DWIGHT VANGERUD, who had been born September 22, 1945 at Fort Totten, Queens County, New York. Through the adoption it was ascertained that FELIX INSLERMAN possesses $5000. life insurance.

Information gained from the mail cover placed on the INSLERMANS has been negative and of no value to instant investigation.

Kisseloff-2578

Al. 65-1574

The following interview relates to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and was requested by letter dated January 12, 1949 from Washington Field to the Bureau and Bureau teletype dated January 14, 1949.

The results of this interview were previously reported by teletype of January 19, 1949.

AT SUDBURY, VERMONT:

LOLA and ROBERT WYMAN HORTON:

The HORTONS were interviewed at their residence and business address, Sudbury Inn, by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer. The HORTONS stated they have been acquainted with the HISS family since approximately 1934, and at that time ROBERT HORTON was the Washington Correspondent for the New York World Telegram.

In 1940 he received a Commission in the U. S. Navy, and worked for the O.W.I. while a Rear Admiral in the Navy. The HORTONS advised they were very surprised, as well as upset with the instant case which they have been following in the newspapers and knew of nothing to relate the HISSES with the alleged story of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

ROBERT HORTON advised he knew HISS first as a newspaper man, and Mrs. HORTON became acquainted with Mrs. HISS when both of them resided in Georgetown on adjoining streets. He advised their mutual interest is their children who play together. The HORTONS insist they have never discussed politics or economics with either Mr. or Mrs. HISS, and they merely assumed ALGER HISS, in view of his position, to be a "New Dealer".

The HORTONS advised they had been entertained at the HISS home only on three occasions and at these times they had never noticed any typewriters in the HISS residence. They stated ALGER had a study off the first floor and they had never been in this room. They said they would assume he would have a typewriter, and would assume that he would do work at home in the evening in this room.

Kisseloff-2579

LOLA HORTON was unable to recall the names of any maids of PRISCILLA HISS. She knew only of one colored maid whom PRISCILLA had for about two years, and to the best of her recollection, the maid's first name was JUANITA (phonetic). It was her recollection that PRISCILLA HISS had called the Ladies Exchange, 2137 K Street, Washington, D.C., for household help.

Mrs. HORTON advised that PRISCILLA HISS had employed a Mrs. BOWIE and a Mrs. GREEN as babysitters. According to Mrs. HORTON, both of these women are extremely well-known and sought-after babysitters in Georgetown. Mrs. BOWIE she knew resided one block from Western High School, and she did not know the address of Mrs. GREEN. Mrs. GREEN, she stated has stayed in the HISS home for several weeks with the children when the parents have been away.

The only persons the HORTONS recalled meeting in the HISS home are a Mr. and Mrs. L. M. C. SMITH, who now reside at Freeport, Maine. At that time the SMITHS lived in Georgetown and Mr. SMITH was employed as a lawyer in the Security and Exchange Commission. According to Mrs. HORTON, SMITH is the heir of the L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER CO.

The HORTONS stated they have never received any typewritten correspondence from the HISSES. The few notes that have been exchanged between PRISCILLA HISS and LOLA HORTON have been in Mrs. HISS' handwriting. The HORTONS moved to Vermont in 1946 and have not seen the HISS family since that date.

A picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was exhibited without success.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-2580

Al. 65-1574

LEADS

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK:

Will continue mail cover.

Will ascertain INSLERMAN'S status with General Electric Company when he returns from his leave of absence.

Kisseloff-2581

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

No leads are being set out for offices receiving copies of this report since all have previously been set out by teletype or in referenced report and the New York office possesses all leads and knows extent of coverage of same to date.

Kisseloff-2582

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At: NEW YORK, NEW YORK File No. 65-3290

Report Made At:	Date Made	Period	Report Made By
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	1/27/49	1/14,17-21, 24-26/49	ROBERT J. WILSON RJW-JCS

Title	Character Of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS:

PETER JOHN CASWELL, former roommate of TIMOTHY HOBSON, New York City, from 8/12/46 to 12/15/46, advises he has never received any correspondence from HOBSON. Photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, taken 4/36, obtained from Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Illinois. WALTER V. SCHAEFER, Northwestern University, Law Professor, advises he partially arranged for ALGER HISS to lecture at NU on 11/12/46. Stated he had no correspondence from HISS but suggested Governor ADLAI STEVENSON might have some correspondence from HISS. JOHN H. WARD, Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, former neighbor of ALGER HISS at 3405 "O" Street NW, Washington, D.C., advises he does not know ALGER HISS, however, he is a social acquaintance of DONALD HISS. Mrs. THOMAS TYLER, Chicago, formerly Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, Washington, D.C., states she has known DONALD HISS since 1932 and ALGER HISS only slightly. No derogatory information furnished concerning DONALD or ALGER HISS. Pertinent information from Woodstock Typewriter Company records re investigation of FANSLER-HISS typewriter set out. By report FBI Laboratory advises that specimens K253 through K258 and K298 submitted by Chicago Division not identified as being typed on same typewriter as questioned documents. CGO-5609 not acquainted with subjects this case except possibly DAVID CARPENTER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Photographs of CARPENTER and SILVERMAN obtained and being exhibited for identification to CGO-5609

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96 DEC 16 1964

cc A A G Campbell
2-4-49
F L J cam

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Approved & Forwarded SAC Do Not Write In These Spaces

Copies

5 - Bureau (AMSD)
4 - New York (65-14920) (1 - SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN, New York) (AMSD)
2 - Baltimore (65-1642)(Info.) (AMSD)
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2 - Cleveland (AMSD)
2 - Los Angeles (100-30409) (Info. AMSD)
2 - Denver (65-658)(AMSD)
2 - Kansas City (AMSD)
2 - Springfield (65-807) (AMSD)
2 - Chicago

INDEXED - 137
1797
RECORDED - 137

on 1/28/49. CGO-5674, former PAC-20, presently in St. Petersburg, Florida on vacation. New York requested to set out lead to Miami to interview CGO-5674 re this case.

- P -

REFERENCES:

Bufile 74-1333.
Bulet to New York 1/5/49.
Baltimore teletype to Bureau 1/5/49.
Report of Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON dated 1/14/49 at Chicago, Illinois.
Butel to Chicago 1/14/49.
New York teletype to Bureau, Chicago, and Washington Field 1/17/49.
Bulet to Chicago 1/18/49.
Butels to Chicago 1/24/49 (2).
Washington Field teletype to Chicago 1/25/49.
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY dated 1/21/49 at New York, New York.

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Referenced teletype from New York dated January 17, 1949 requested the Chicago Division to interview PETER JOHN CASWELL, Conde-Nast Publications, Wrigley Building, Chicago, and former roommate of TIMOTHY HOBSON, concerning any typewritten correspondence in CASWELL's possession from HOBSON.

PETER JOHN CASWELL
Conde-Nast Publications
Room 1602, Wrigley Building
400 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Re: TIMOTHY HOBSON

Mr. CASWELL advised the writer on January 20, 1949 that he first met TIMOTHY HOBSON in May 1946 in New York City at a social occasion which he cannot now recall. He advised that he and HOBSON shared a bachelor apartment

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on 113th Street, New York City, from August 1, 1946 until December 15, 1946, at which time HOBSON moved out. Mr. CASWELL advised that he has never received any letters or correspondence of any nature from TIMOTHY HOBSON and that since December 1946 he has had very infrequent occasion to contact HOBSON, that usually being when he visits New York.

He stated that during this period of joint tenancy in New York City with HOBSON that he was then attending Columbia University and that HOBSON was employed by the Reynolds Metal Company, New York City. He further stated that previous to May 1946 he had never met HOBSON or any members of his family and that since 1946 he has never been very closely associated with any of HOBSON's family and he did not know anything of their background. He further stated that while he shared an apartment with HOBSON in New York City he never observed HOBSON in the possession of any typewriter.

Referenced Bureau letter to Chicago dated January 18, 1949 advised that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and requested the Chicago Office to obtain photographs of SILVERMAN from his personnel file at the Railroad Retirement Board at Chicago, Illinois and furnish copies of such photograph to the Bureau, Washington Field and New York.

Mr. JOHN MC CLOUD
Assistant Personnel Manager
Railroad Retirement Board
884 N. Rush Street
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Mr. MC CLOUD advised the writer on January 25, 1949 that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board at Washington, D.C. from March 16, 1936 until March 16, 1942, at which time SILVERMAN resigned to transfer to the Army Air Forces, War Department. Mr. MC CLOUD declined furnishing the photograph of SILVERMAN in his personnel file to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the grounds that it was the only photograph of SILVERMAN available. Mr. MC CLOUD, however, furnished the writer with nine photostatic copies of the photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and in accordance with Bureau instructions copies of this photograph were sent to interested offices. Mr. MC CLOUD further advised that instant photograph of SILVERMAN was taken approximately April 16, 1936 when SILVERMAN was appointed by executive order to the permanent position of Chief Economist, Railroad Retirement Board.

Chicago File 65-3290

Referenced Bureau letter to New York dated January 5, 1949 advised that ALGER HISS delivered an address at Northwestern University during 1946 and requested that the University be contacted to secure any typewritten correspondence from HISS.

Dean HAROLD HAVIGHURST
Law School,
Northwestern University
357 E. Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ALGER HISS

Dean HAVIGHURST advised Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON on January 14, 1949 that the arrangements for ALGER HISS to lecture before the Law School on November 12, 1946 were made by ADLAI STEVENSON, present Governor of Illinois, and WALTER SCHAEFER, Professor of Law, Northwestern University Law School. Dean HAVIGHURST further advised that SCHAEFER was presently on leave to the Governor's office at Springfield, Illinois.

The SAC, Springfield telephonically advised this office on January 20, 1949 that SCHAEFER was presently in Chicago and the lead previously set out to interview SCHAEFER should be covered in this territory.

WALTER V. SCHAEFER
621 Mountain Road
Lake Bluff, Illinois
and
Professor, Law School
Northwestern University
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ALGER HISS

Mr. SCHAEFER was telephonically contacted by the writer for an appointment for interview on January 20, 1949, at which time Mr. SCHAEFER advised the writer that he had been apprised of the interest and request of the FBI in this case by Dean HAVIGHURST, of the Law School, and that an interview with him was unnecessary and that he wished to state at that time that he has never received any letters or correspondence of any kind from ALGER HISS. Mr. SCHAEFER stated that ALGER HISS had lectured before the Law School on November 12, 1946 and that he, as ADLAI STEVENSON's representative, had partially made arrangements with HISS for this lecture. He advised, however, that he believed Mr. STEVENSON, present Governor of Illinois, had

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several letters in his personal file in Springfield, Illinois from ALGER HISS in regard to arrangements for HISS to lecture before the Law School in November 1946.

Mr. SCHAEFER advised that Governor STEVENSON was presently in Washington, D.C. and would return to Springfield on January 24, 1949, and accordingly a lead was set out to the Springfield Office to interview Governor STEVENSON.

Referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office dated January 25, 1949 requested that JOHN H. WARD, Secretary of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, Illinois, who formerly resided at 3405 "O" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., be interviewed with respect to ALGER HISS' associates and neighbors.

Mr. JOHN H. WARD
Secretary of Commonwealth Edison Company
72 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ALGER HISS

Mr. WARD advised the writer on January 26, 1949 that he had resided at 3405 "O" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. from September 1934 until approximately June 1936 while he was employed by the National Recovery Act Administration in Washington, D.C. Mr. WARD advised that he never heard of ALGER HISS before 1941 and was not aware of the identity of persons residing at 3411 "O" Street. Mr. WARD continued in stating that the only neighbor he could recall at this time was STERLING MC KITRICK (ph.) who resided at 3407 "O" Street during the time that he was also employed by the National Recovery Act Administration, Washington, D.C.

Mr. WARD advised that he met DONALD HISS in May 1941 through a social acquaintance of his, Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, at the home of Mrs. BURLING's mother-in-law in Washington, D.C. He stated that at this time and subsequent times he considered himself only to be a social acquaintance of DONALD HISS and that during a few conversations in the presence of HILL, the name of DONALD HISS' brother ALGER HISS was mentioned, but that he himself has never met ALGER HISS nor did he have any information concerning him or his background.

Mr. WARD continued in stating that the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was totally unknown to him until the recent publicity given to him in the newspapers.

Mr. WARD advised that Mrs. EDWARD BURLING was presently Mrs. THOMAS S. TYLER, 45 E. Elm Street, Chicago, Illinois, and that Mrs. TYLER's former husband, EDWARD BURLING, was a member of the law firm in Washington, D.C., Acheson, Burling and Hiss.

CORNELIA TYLER (Mrs. THOMAS S. TYLER)
formerly Mrs. EDWARD BURLING
45 E. Elm Street
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ALGER HISS

Mrs. TYLER advised the writer on January 26, 1949 that she was formerly the wife of EDWARD BURLING, an attorney who was and is still a member of the law firm Acheson, Burling and Hiss in Washington, D.C. She stated that she has been acquainted with DONALD HISS, a member of the law firm of her former husband, since 1932 and has been fairly closely associated with DONALD HISS from that date until approximately 1946. She stated that all her associations with DONALD HISS were social and that she had no information concerning any Communistic tendencies or activities on the part of either DONALD HISS or his brother ALGER HISS.

Mrs. TYLER explained that she has met ALGER HISS on perhaps a half dozen social occasions but that she knew nothing concerning his background or had any information that would be of any value concerning the current investigation of ALGER HISS. She advised that ALGER HISS, in the late 1930's, generally traveled in what she termed a "leftist" group in Washington, D.C., and that she meant that by a "leftist" group, a group of people who were extremely liberal in their political views but that she did not mean that it inferred anything to do with Communism.

She stated that she and her friends have always regarded ALGER HISS to be a very brilliant, attractive young attorney and that she has never heard the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any of his aliases mentioned to her by the writer connected in any way with either DONALD or ALGER HISS.

Mrs. TYLER stated that she could think of only two persons whom she believed were well acquainted with ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C. or elsewhere and they were Mrs. THEODORE DOMINICK, 3122 "O" Street, N.W. and WILLIAM YOUNGMAN, an attorney, both of Washington, D.C. Mrs. TYLER advised in connection with Mrs. DOMINICK that Mrs. DOMINICK had advised her several months ago that she had written to ALGER HISS expressing her sympathy for the false accusations made against him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that Mrs. DOMINICK inferred that she received a reply to this letter.

FANSLER-HISS TYPEWRITER:

Referenced Bureau teletype to Chicago dated January 14, 1949 advised that investigation concerning HISS' Woodstock typewriter should be limited to machines manufactured between January 1, 1926 and January 1, 1929 with serial numbers ranging from 145,000 to 204,500. The Bureau further advised that in view of the fact that ALGER HISS alleges that PRISCILLA HISS sold their Woodstock typewriter to a second-hand typewriter concern or dealer in Washington, D.C. sometime after 1938, the Chicago Office should ascertain from the Woodstock factory if any machines within the above range have been returned to the factory at Woodstock, Illinois from Washington, D.C. after 1936 or from New York City after 1946.

Mr. MELVIN O. JOHNSON
Secretary - Treasurer
Woodstock Typewriter Company
Woodstock, Illinois

Mr. JOHNSON advised Special Agents WESLEY A. ANDERSON and DON C. SWANSON on January 20, 1949 that records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company did not reflect any machines in the above enumerated sequence of serial numbers which had been returned to the factory after 1943.

Mr. JOHNSON stated that his records did reflect, however, that the following machines were received at the factory from the Woodstock Washington Branch during the period 1937 to 1940, but that the identity of the persons from whom the Washington Branch obtained these machines was not known or indicated and that these machines were disposed of to various concerns as is also indicated below:

Date Received	Serial No.	Date Sold	Purchaser
November 30, 1939	147735 156043 156080 156085	January 20, 1940	L. SHAPIRO, 175 W. Lake St., Chicago, Illinois
November 30, 1939	156037	February 2, 1940	Woodstock Typewriter Agency, 339 W. Federal, Youngstown, Ohio

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Date Received	Serial No.	Date Sold	Purchaser
January 30, 1939 January 23, 1939	156063 171908	February 1, 1940 "	Goerlitz-Beckwell Company, Rockford, Illinois
August 28, 1940	156044 156054 156057 156061 156079 199400	December 4, 1940	ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, Star Typewriter Co., 189 W. Madison, Chicago, Illinois.
August 28, 1940	156068	November 17, 1940	G. A. Holtz, 602 Ferguson Building Springfield, Illinois
August 28, 1940	156050 198743	November 2, 1940	Typewriter & Office Supply Company, 304 University Building, Denver, Colorado
August 28, 1940	199398	October 25, 1940	Austin Typewriter Exchange, 5509 Lake, Chicago, Illinois
April 29, 1939	8K-178117-E	May 19, 1940	B & P Office Supply Company, 343 Collinsville, East St. Louis, Ill.
October 31, 1939	5N-172213-E	September 29, 1939	Ozark Typewriter Company, 402 Jefferson, Springfield, Missouri.

The records of the Woodstock Company further indicate that a Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 8K178117E may have been received from WALLACE ENTWHISTLE, Washington, D.C. on April 29, 1939 and that this machine was disposed of as indicated above to the B & P Office Supply Company, East St. Louis, Illinois.

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The records further indicate that Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 164531 and 164241, were received in 1937 and 1938 respectively from WALLACE WERKLE, 2100 "I" Street, and WILLIAM H. SMITH, 320 "T" Street, both Washington, D.C., and may have been returned to them inasmuch as no other disposition of these two typewriters was indicated.

It is noted that the Woodstock records reflect other typewriters were received by the Washington Woodstock Branch during the period 1937 to 1940, however, these records did not reflect the name of the person from whom the Washington Branch secured these machines nor what the disposition of these machines was other than that they were disposed of in Washington, D.C.

The above information concerning these typewriters was communicated to the Bureau and interested offices by teletype on January 19, 1949.

Referenced Bureau teletype to Chicago dated January 24, 1949 instructed all offices receiving a copy of teletype from Chicago dated January 19, 1949 to endeavor to trace the typewriters mentioned in that teletype in their respective divisions and to secure typewriting specimens from these typewriters if located and forward to the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D.C.

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT
Star Typewriter Company
189 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. GOLDBLATT was interviewed by the writer on January 25, 1949, at which time he advised that it is his practice to destroy all sales, purchases and service records in connection with his company after five years duration. Mr. GOLDBLATT advised that he is authorized dealer of the Woodstock typewriters and that he has in the past sold second-hand Woodstocks which he had purchased from the Woodstock factory.

Mr. GOLDBLATT was apprised of the serial numbers of the typewriters sold to him by the Woodstock Company on December 4, 1940, at which time Mr. GOLDBLATT searched all available records and his present stock of typewriters and advised that he had no information reflecting upon any of the questioned typewriters. Mr. GOLDBLATT further advised that he could not from memory advise as to what disposition he had made with the typewriters he had purchased from the Woodstock factory on December 4, 1940.

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It was Mr. GOLDBLATT's opinion that from the description of the typewriters given to him by the writer in regard to age and serial number that such typewriter was bought by him from the Woodstock factory for anywhere from $2.50 to $8.00 and resold for not more than $15.00; that such typewriter was bought by the type of person who would not be in business and would very probably have discarded the typewriter by this time.

Mr. GOLDBLATT further advised that LEROY SHAPIRO, formerly in business at 175 W. Lake Street, was now legally known as LEROY KING. He stated that KING owns and operates the Universal Office Machine Company, 33 W. Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

LEROY KING
aka LEROY SHAPIRO
Universal Office Machine Company
33 W. Harrison Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. KING advised the writer on January 25, 1949 that he was formerly known as LEROY SHAPIRO and that he had been in business as a typewriter agency at 175 W. Lake Street during 1940. Mr. KING advised, however, that due to his frequent moving around in Chicago he had no records concerning any purchases or sales of typewriters previous to 1945.

Mr. KING was apprised of the serial number and make of typewriters purchased by him from the Woodstock Company in 1940, at which time he stated that he could not from memory recall what disposition he had made of these typewriters and that a search of his present stock of typewriters failed to reflect any within the pertinent serial range.

Miss LILLIAN SIMPSON, Manager
Austin Typewriter Exchange
5509 W. Lake Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Miss SIMPSON advised the writer on January 25, 1949 that she has owned and operated this typewriter exchange at this address since 1938 but that she did not have any records covering any sales or purchases of typewriters prior to March 1, 1944 unless she had sold a new machine.

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Miss SIMPSON was apprised of the serial number of the typewriter purchased by her from the Woodstock factory in 1940, at which time she advised that she could not from memory recall what disposition she had made of that second-hand Woodstock typewriter and that a search of her present stock of typewriters failed to reflect instant typewriter.

TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY:

By letter dated January 10, 1949 the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D.C. advised that it had concluded from examination that the typewritten specimens submitted as evidence by the Chicago Division, designated as K253 through K258, were not prepared on the machine which was used to prepare specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case.

By letter dated January 13, 1949 the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D.C. also advised that it had concluded from examination that the typewritten specimen designated as K292 submitted by the Chicago Division was not prepared on the machine which was used to prepare Specimens Q5 through Q69 in instant case.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION:

Referenced Baltimore teletype to Director dated January 5, 1949 requested that CGO-5609 be contacted with reference to background information on the subjects of instant case.

Confidential Informant CGO-5609 advised Special Agents HERBERT C. POHLMANN and WESLEY A. ANDERSON on January 14 and 19, 1949 that he went to Baltimore, Maryland in 1939 and was a member of the Communist Party for Maryland and Washington, D.C. The informant advised that he did not know any of the subjects in instant case except possibly DAVID CARPENTER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

The informant further advised that a Mrs. HARRIS, who murdered her husband, a Communist Party member, in Washington, D.C. about two years ago, might possibly be able to furnish pertinent information or names of persons who would be in a position to know about Communist Party government groups. The informant stated that he believed Mrs. HARRIS was presently in prison.

CGO-5609 further advised that a BILL JOHNSON, a member of the District Board of the Communist Party for Maryland and Washington, D.C., who had worked

with Communist Party government groups, as a possible source of information, although the informant did not presently know whether or not JOHNSON was still a member of the Communist Party.

The informant continued in stating that a DOROTHY STRANGE, a school teacher in Washington, D.C., was expelled from the Communist Party several years ago and if contacted might be able to furnish information with respect to the subjects in this case.

The informant further suggested that ALBERT UNDERWOOD, a Communist Party member who was connected with Communist Party government groups in Washington, D.C., and who held Communist Party meetings in his home about two years ago, might be in a position to furnish valuable information concerning the subjects in instant case. The informant stated, however, that he did not know whether or not STRANGE or UNDERWOOD were now members of the Communist Party.

The photographs of DAVID CARPENTER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN will be exhibited to CGO-5609 on January 28, 1949.

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated January 24, 1949 in which the Chicago Division was requested to interview former Philadelphia Informant PAC 20, presently CGO-5674, with reference to JESSICA BUCKRHINE. An inquiry by Special Agent MAURITZ E. GAHLON on January 25, 1949 reflected that CGO-5674 was presently on vacation at St. Petersburg, Florida.

The New York Office was requested by teletype that date to set out a lead for the Miami Division to interview CGO-5674.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-2594

LEADS

Although various divisions have conducted investigations as a result of leads set out by telephone or teletype, such leads as have been set out by the Chicago Division are being reset in this report for reasons of clarity.

THE CLEVELAND DIVISION:

At Youngstown, Ohio -

Will interview Manager, Woodstock Typewriter Agency, 339 W. Federal Street, relative to Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 156037, sold to that agency on February 2, 1940 by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois.

Will, if instant typewriter is located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City dated 1/19/49).

THE DENVER DIVISION:

At Denver, Colorado -

Will interview Manager, Typewriter and Office Supply Company, 304 University Building, relative to Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 156050 and 198743, sold to that company by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois on November 2, 1940.

Will, if instant typewriters are located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City 1/19/49).

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THE KANSAS CITY OFFICE:

At Springfield, Missouri -

Will interview Manager, Ozark Typewriter Company, 402 Jefferson Avenue, relative to Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 5N-172213E, sold to that company on September 29, 1939 by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois.

Will, if instant typewriter is located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City 1/19/49).

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York, New York -

Will set out a lead to the Miami Division to interview former Philadelphia informant PAC 20, presently Confidential Informant CGO-5674, who is at the present time on vacation at 336 3rd Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Florida. Instant lead was not set out by the Chicago Division inasmuch as this division was not in possession of information previously furnished Miami relative to this case. (Chicago teletype to New York 1/25/49).

THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION:

At Springfield, Illinois -

Will interview G. A. HOLTZ, 602 Ferguson Building relative to Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 156068, sold to that individual by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, on November 17, 1940.

Will, if instant typewriter is located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes.

At East St. Louis, Illinois -

Will interview Manager, B & P Office Supply Company, 343 Collinsville Avenue, relative to Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 8K-178117-E, sold to that company by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, on May 19, 1940.

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Will, if instant typewriter is located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City 1/19/49)

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D.C. -

Will consider the advisability of locating and interviewing BILL JOHNSON, Mrs. HARRIS, DOROTHY STRANGE and ALBERT UNDERWOOD, who have been reported by CGO-5609 to have been probably associated with the Communist Party government groups in Washington, D.C. and vicinity, and who, according to CGO-5609, might possibly be in a position to furnish background information with respect to the subjects of this case. (Chicago teletypes to the Bureau and Washington Field 1/14,19/49)

Will interview ROY VALANCE, 3106 43rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who endorsed ALGER HISS for membership in June 1947 and who submitted HISS' application for membership in the American Bar Association. (Report of SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON dated 1/14/49 at Chicago, Illinois, and Chicago teletype to Bureau and WFO dated 1/19/49).

Will endeavor to locate WALLACE ENTWHISTLE, who may have sent his Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 8K178117, to the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, on April 29, 1939. Factory records indicate the typewriter may have been returned to ENTWHISTLE although it is not clearly indicated.

If instant typewriter is located, typewriting specimens should be obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. (Chicago teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City 1/19/49).

Will endeavor to locate WALLACE WERKLE, 2100 "I" Street, and WILLIAM H. SMITH, 320 "T" Street, Washington, D.C., who in 1937 and 1938 respectively may have sent Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 164531 and 164241, to the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois. Factory records indicate that these machines may have been returned to WERKLE and SMITH.

Kisseloff-2597

If located, typewriting specimens should be obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City, 1/19/49).

Will endeavor to locate STERLING MC KITRICK (ph) who resided at 3407 "O" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., during 1934-36 to interview MC KITRICK concerning association of HISS to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, neighbors and associates, and appropriate leads be set out.

Will interview Mrs. THEODORE DOMINICK, 3122 "O" Street, N.W., and WILLIAM YOUNGMAN, attorney, both Washington, D.C., to obtain background information re ALGER HISS. (Chicago teletype to WFO 1/27/49).

THE CHICAGO DIVISION:

At Chicago, Illinois -

Will recontact Confidential Informant CGO-5609 on January 28, 1949 and exhibit photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias: David Carpenter, to determine if this informant can identify SILVERMAN and CARPENTER as associates of his in Baltimore, Maryland in 1939 and to obtain further background relative to subjects in instant case.

Will interview ANTHONY MICHEL, First National Bank, Chicago, when Bureau authority is received, concerning any typewritten correspondence in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS.

At Rockford, Illinois -

Will contact the firm of Goerlitz-Beckwell Company to attempt to determine present location of Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 156063 and 171908, which were sold by the Woodstock Company to this firm on February 1, 1940.

Will obtain typewritten specimens from these typewriters, if located, and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes.

- P E N D I N G -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are being designated for the Los Angeles and Baltimore Divisions for information purposes inasmuch as they are currently conducting investigation requested by the Bureau and other offices regarding this case and the information contained in this report may be of some assistance to them.

Kisseloff-2599

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At: NEW YORK, NEW YORK File No. 65-3290

Report Made At:	Date Made	Period	Report Made By
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	1/27/49	1/14,17-21, 24-26/49	ROBERT J. WILSON RJW-JCS

Title	Character Of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS:

PETER JOHN CASWELL, former roommate of TIMOTHY HOBSON, New York City, from 8/12/46 to 12/15/46, advises he has never received any correspondence from HOBSON. Photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, taken 4/36, obtained from Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Illinois. WALTER V. SCHAEFER, Northwestern University, Law Professor, advises he partially arranged for ALGER HISS to lecture at NU on 11/12/46. Stated he had no correspondence from HISS but suggested Governor ADLAI STEVENSON might have some correspondence from HISS. JOHN H. WARD, Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, former neighbor of ALGER HISS at 3405 "O" Street NW, Washington, D.C., advises he does not know ALGER HISS, however, he is a social acquaintance of DONALD HISS. Mrs. THOMAS TYLER, Chicago, formerly Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, Washington, D.C., states she has known DONALD HISS since 1932 and ALGER HISS only slightly. No derogatory information furnished concerning DONALD or ALGER HISS. Pertinent information from Woodstock Typewriter Company records re investigation of FANSLER-HISS typewriter set out. By report FBI Laboratory advises that specimens K253 through K258 and K298 submitted by Chicago Division not identified as being typed on same typewriter as questioned documents. CGO-5609 not acquainted with subjects this case except possibly DAVID CARPENTER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Photographs of CARPENTER and SILVERMAN obtained and being exhibited for identification to CGO-5609

Approved & Forwarded SAC Do Not Write In These Spaces

Copies

5 - Bureau (AMSD)
4 - New York (65-14920)
(1 - SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN, New York) (AMSD)
2 - Baltimore (65-1642)(Info.) (AMSD)
2 - Washington Field (74-94)(AMSD)
2 - Cleveland (AMSD)
2 - Los Angeles (100-30409) (Info. AMSD)
2 - Denver (65-658)(AMSD)
2 - Kansas City (AMSD)
2 - Springfield (65-807) (AMSD)
2 - Chicago

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on 1/28/49. CGO-5674, former PAC-20, presently in St. Petersburg, Florida on vacation. New York requested to set out lead to Miami to interview CGO-5674 re this case.

- P -

REFERENCES:

Bufile 74-1333.
Bulet to New York 1/5/49.
Baltimore teletype to Bureau 1/5/49.
Report of Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON dated 1/14/49 at Chicago, Illinois.
Butel to Chicago 1/14/49.
New York teletype to Bureau, Chicago, and Washington Field 1/17/49.
Bulet to Chicago 1/18/49.
Butels to Chicago 1/24/49 (2).
Washington Field teletype to Chicago 1/25/49.
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY dated 1/21/49 at New York, New York.

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Referenced teletype from New York dated January 17, 1949 requested the Chicago Division to interview PETER JOHN CASWELL, Conde-Nast Publications, Wrigley Building, Chicago, and former roommate of TIMOTHY HOBSON, concerning any typewritten correspondence in CASWELL's possession from HOBSON.

PETER JOHN CASWELL
Conde-Nast Publications
Room 1602, Wrigley Building
400 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Re: TIMOTHY HOBSON

Mr. CASWELL advised the writer on January 20, 1949 that he first met TIMOTHY HOBSON in May 1946 in New York City at a social occasion which he cannot now recall. He advised that he and HOBSON shared a bachelor apartment

on 113th Street, New York City, from August 1, 1946 until December 15, 1946, at which time HOBSON moved out. Mr. CASWELL advised that he has never received any letters or correspondence of any nature from TIMOTHY HOBSON and that since December 1946 he has had very infrequent occasion to contact HOBSON, that usually being when he visits New York.

He stated that during this period of joint tenancy in New York City with HOBSON that he was then attending Columbia University and that HOBSON was employed by the Reynolds Metal Company, New York City. He further stated that previous to May 1946 he had never met HOBSON or any members of his family and that since 1946 he has never been very closely associated with any of HOBSON's family and he did not know anything of their background. He further stated that while he shared an apartment with HOBSON in New York City he never observed HOBSON in the possession of any typewriter.

Referenced Bureau letter to Chicago dated January 18, 1949 advised that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and requested the Chicago Office to obtain photographs of SILVERMAN from his personnel file at the Railroad Retirement Board at Chicago, Illinois and furnish copies of such photograph to the Bureau, Washington Field and New York.

Mr. JOHN MC CLOUD
Assistant Personnel Manager
Railroad Retirement Board
884 N. Rush Street
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Mr. MC CLOUD advised the writer on January 25, 1949 that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board at Washington, D.C. from March 16, 1936 until March 16, 1942, at which time SILVERMAN resigned to transfer to the Army Air Forces, War Department. Mr. MC CLOUD declined furnishing the photograph of SILVERMAN in his personnel file to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the grounds that it was the only photograph of SILVERMAN available. Mr. MC CLOUD, however, furnished the writer with nine photostatic copies of the photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and in accordance with Bureau instructions copies of this photograph were sent to interested offices. Mr. MC CLOUD further advised that instant photograph of SILVERMAN was taken approximately April 16, 1936 when SILVERMAN was appointed by executive order to the permanent position of Chief Economist, Railroad Retirement Board.

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Referenced Bureau letter to New York dated January 5, 1949 advised that ALGER HISS delivered an address at Northwestern University during 1946 and requested that the University be contacted to secure any typewritten correspondence from HISS.

Dean HAROLD HAVIGHURST
Law School,
Northwestern University
357 E. Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ALGER HISS

Dean HAVIGHURST advised Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON on January 14, 1949 that the arrangements for ALGER HISS to lecture before the Law School on November 12, 1946 were made by ADLAI STEVENSON, present Governor of Illinois, and WALTER SCHAEFER, Professor of Law, Northwestern University Law School. Dean HAVIGHURST further advised that SCHAEFER was presently on leave to the Governor's office at Springfield, Illinois.

The SAC, Springfield telephonically advised this office on January 20, 1949 that SCHAEFER was presently in Chicago and the lead previously set out to interview SCHAEFER should be covered in this territory.

WALTER V. SCHAEFER
621 Mountain Road
Lake Bluff, Illinois
and
Professor, Law School
Northwestern University
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ALGER HISS

Mr. SCHAEFER was telephonically contacted by the writer for an appointment for interview on January 20, 1949, at which time Mr. SCHAEFER advised the writer that he had been apprised of the interest and request of the FBI in this case by Dean HAVIGHURST, of the Law School, and that an interview with him was unnecessary and that he wished to state at that time that he has never received any letters or correspondence of any kind from ALGER HISS. Mr. SCHAEFER stated that ALGER HISS had lectured before the Law School on November 12, 1946 and that he, as ADLAI STEVENSON's representative, had partially made arrangements with HISS for this lecture. He advised, however, that he believed Mr. STEVENSON, present Governor of Illinois, had

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several letters in his personal file in Springfield, Illinois from ALGER HISS in regard to arrangements for HISS to lecture before the Law School in November 1946.

Mr. SCHAEFER advised that Governor STEVENSON was presently in Washington, D.C. and would return to Springfield on January 24, 1949, and accordingly a lead was set out to the Springfield Office to interview Governor STEVENSON.

Referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office dated January 25, 1949 requested that JOHN H. WARD, Secretary of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, Illinois, who formerly resided at 3405 "O" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., be interviewed with respect to ALGER HISS' associates and neighbors.

Mr. JOHN H. WARD
Secretary of Commonwealth Edison Company
72 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ALGER HISS

Mr. WARD advised the writer on January 26, 1949 that he had resided at 3405 "O" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. from September 1934 until approximately June 1936 while he was employed by the National Recovery Act Administration in Washington, D.C. Mr. WARD advised that he never heard of ALGER HISS before 1941 and was not aware of the identity of persons residing at 3411 "O" Street. Mr. WARD continued in stating that the only neighbor he could recall at this time was STERLING MC KITRICK (ph.) who resided at 3407 "O" Street during the time that he was also employed by the National Recovery Act Administration, Washington, D.C.

Mr. WARD advised that he met DONALD HISS in May 1941 through a social acquaintance of his, Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, at the home of Mrs. BURLING's mother-in-law in Washington, D.C. He stated that at this time and subsequent times he considered himself only to be a social acquaintance of DONALD HISS and that during a few conversations in the presence of HILL, the name of DONALD HISS' brother ALGER HISS was mentioned, but that he himself has never met ALGER HISS nor did he have any information concerning him or his background.

Mr. WARD continued in stating that the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was totally unknown to him until the recent publicity given to him in the newspapers.

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Mr. WARD advised that Mrs. EDWARD BURLING was presently Mrs. THOMAS S. TYLER, 45 E. Elm Street, Chicago, Illinois, and that Mrs. TYLER's former husband, EDWARD BURLING, was a member of the law firm in Washington, D.C., Acheson, Burling and Hiss.

CORNELIA TYLER (Mrs. THOMAS S. TYLER)
formerly Mrs. EDWARD BURLING
45 E. Elm Street
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ALGER HISS

Mrs. TYLER advised the writer on January 26, 1949 that she was formerly the wife of EDWARD BURLING, an attorney who was and is still a member of the law firm Acheson, Burling and Hiss in Washington, D.C. She stated that she has been acquainted with DONALD HISS, a member of the law firm of her former husband, since 1932 and has been fairly closely associated with DONALD HISS from that date until approximately 1946. She stated that all her associations with DONALD HISS were social and that she had no information concerning any Communistic tendencies or activities on the part of either DONALD HISS or his brother ALGER HISS.

Mrs. TYLER explained that she has met ALGER HISS on perhaps a half dozen social occasions but that she knew nothing concerning his background or had any information that would be of any value concerning the current investigation of ALGER HISS. She advised that ALGER HISS, in the late 1930's, generally traveled in what she termed a "leftist" group in Washington, D.C., and that she meant that by a "leftist" group, a group of people who were extremely liberal in their political views but that she did not mean that it inferred anything to do with Communism.

She stated that she and her friends have always regarded ALGER HISS to be a very brilliant, attractive young attorney and that she has never heard the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any of his aliases mentioned to her by the writer connected in any way with either DONALD or ALGER HISS.

Mrs. TYLER stated that she could think of only two persons whom she believed were well acquainted with ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C. or elsewhere and they were Mrs. THEODORE DOMINICK, 3122 "O" Street, N.W. and WILLIAM YOUNGMAN, an attorney, both of Washington, D.C. Mrs. TYLER advised in connection with Mrs. DOMINICK that Mrs. DOMINICK had advised her several months ago that she had written to ALGER HISS expressing her sympathy for the false accusations made against him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that Mrs. DOMINICK inferred that she received a reply to this letter.

FANSLER-HISS TYPEWRITER:

Referenced Bureau teletype to Chicago dated January 14, 1949 advised that investigation concerning HISS' Woodstock typewriter should be limited to machines manufactured between January 1, 1926 and January 1, 1929 with serial numbers ranging from 145,000 to 204,500. The Bureau further advised that in view of the fact that ALGER HISS alleges that PRISCILLA HISS sold their Woodstock typewriter to a second-hand typewriter concern or dealer in Washington, D.C. sometime after 1938, the Chicago Office should ascertain from the Woodstock factory if any machines within the above range have been returned to the factory at Woodstock, Illinois from Washington, D.C. after 1936 or from New York City after 1946.

Mr. MELVIN O. JOHNSON
Secretary - Treasurer
Woodstock Typewriter Company
Woodstock, Illinois

Mr. JOHNSON advised Special Agents WESLEY A. ANDERSON and DON C. SWANSON on January 20, 1949 that records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company did not reflect any machines in the above enumerated sequence of serial numbers which had been returned to the factory after 1943.

Mr. JOHNSON stated that his records did reflect, however, that the following machines were received at the factory from the Woodstock Washington Branch during the period 1937 to 1940, but that the identity of the persons from whom the Washington Branch obtained these machines was not known or indicated and that these machines were disposed of to various concerns as is also indicated below:

Date Received	Serial No.	Date Sold	Purchaser
November 30, 1939	147735 156043 156080 156085	January 20, 1940	L. SHAPIRO, 175 W. Lake St., Chicago, Illinois
November 30, 1939	156037	February 2, 1940	Woodstock Typewriter Agency, 339 W. Federal, Youngstown, Ohio

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Date Received	Serial No.	Date Sold	Purchaser
January 30, 1939 January 23, 1939	156063 171908	February 1, 1940 "	Goerlitz-Beckwell Company, Rockford, Illinois
August 28, 1940	156044 156054 156057 156061 156079 199400	December 4, 1940	ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, Star Typewriter Co., 189 W. Madison, Chicago, Illinois.
August 28, 1940	156068	November 17, 1940	G. A. Holtz, 602 Ferguson Building Springfield, Illinois
August 28, 1940	156050 198743	November 2, 1940	Typewriter & Office Supply Company, 304 University Building, Denver, Colorado
August 28, 1940	199398	October 25, 1940	Austin Typewriter Exchange, 5509 Lake, Chicago, Illinois
April 29, 1939	8K-178117-E	May 19, 1940	B & P Office Supply Company, 343 Collinsville, East St. Louis, Ill.
October 31, 1939	5N-172213-E	September 29, 1939	Ozark Typewriter Company, 402 Jefferson, Springfield, Missouri.

The records of the Woodstock Company further indicate that a Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 8K178117E may have been received from WALLACE ENTWHISTLE, Washington, D.C. on April 29, 1939 and that this machine was disposed of as indicated above to the B & P Office Supply Company, East St. Louis, Illinois.

The records further indicate that Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 164531 and 164241, were received in 1937 and 1938 respectively from WALLACE WERKLE, 2100 "I" Street, and WILLIAM H. SMITH, 320 "T" Street, both Washington, D.C., and may have been returned to them inasmuch as no other disposition of these two typewriters was indicated.

It is noted that the Woodstock records reflect other typewriters were received by the Washington Woodstock Branch during the period 1937 to 1940, however, these records did not reflect the name of the person from whom the Washington Branch secured these machines nor what the disposition of these machines was other than that they were disposed of in Washington, D.C.

The above information concerning these typewriters was communicated to the Bureau and interested offices by teletype on January 19, 1949.

Referenced Bureau teletype to Chicago dated January 24, 1949 instructed all offices receiving a copy of teletype from Chicago dated January 19, 1949 to endeavor to trace the typewriters mentioned in that teletype in their respective divisions and to secure typewriting specimens from these typewriters if located and forward to the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D.C.

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT
Star Typewriter Company
189 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. GOLDBLATT was interviewed by the writer on January 25, 1949, at which time he advised that it is his practice to destroy all sales, purchases and service records in connection with his company after five years duration. Mr. GOLDBLATT advised that he is authorized dealer of the Woodstock typewriters and that he has in the past sold second-hand Woodstocks which he had purchased from the Woodstock factory.

Mr. GOLDBLATT was apprised of the serial numbers of the typewriters sold to him by the Woodstock Company on December 4, 1940, at which time Mr. GOLDBLATT searched all available records and his present stock of typewriters and advised that he had no information reflecting upon any of the questioned typewriters. Mr. GOLDBLATT further advised that he could not from memory advise as to what disposition he had made with the typewriters he had purchased from the Woodstock factory on December 4, 1940.

It was Mr. GOLDBLATT's opinion that from the description of the typewriters given to him by the writer in regard to age and serial number that such typewriter was bought by him from the Woodstock factory for anywhere from $2.50 to $8.00 and resold for not more than $15.00; that such typewriter was bought by the type of person who would not be in business and would very probably have discarded the typewriter by this time.

Mr. GOLDBLATT further advised that LEROY SHAPIRO, formerly in business at 175 W. Lake Street, was now legally known as LEROY KING. He stated that KING owns and operates the Universal Office Machine Company, 33 W. Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

LEROY KING
aka LEROY SHAPIRO
Universal Office Machine Company
33 W. Harrison Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. KING advised the writer on January 25, 1949 that he was formerly known as LEROY SHAPIRO and that he had been in business as a typewriter agency at 175 W. Lake Street during 1940. Mr. KING advised, however, that due to his frequent moving around in Chicago he had no records concerning any purchases or sales of typewriters previous to 1945.

Mr. KING was apprised of the serial number and make of typewriters purchased by him from the Woodstock Company in 1940, at which time he stated that he could not from memory recall what disposition he had made of these typewriters and that a search of his present stock of typewriters failed to reflect any within the pertinent serial range.

Miss LILLIAN SIMPSON, Manager
Austin Typewriter Exchange
5509 W. Lake Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Miss SIMPSON advised the writer on January 25, 1949 that she has owned and operated this typewriter exchange at this address since 1938 but that she did not have any records covering any sales or purchases of typewriters prior to March 1, 1944 unless she had sold a new machine.

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Miss SIMPSON was apprised of the serial number of the typewriter purchased by her from the Woodstock factory in 1940, at which time she advised that she could not from memory recall what disposition she had made of that second-hand Woodstock typewriter and that a search of her present stock of typewriters failed to reflect instant typewriter.

TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY:

By letter dated January 10, 1949 the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D.C. advised that it had concluded from examination that the typewritten specimens submitted as evidence by the Chicago Division, designated as K253 through K258, were not prepared on the machine which was used to prepare specimens Q6 through Q69 in instant case.

By letter dated January 13, 1949 the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D.C. also advised that it had concluded from examination that the typewritten specimen designated as K292 submitted by the Chicago Division was not prepared on the machine which was used to prepare Specimens Q5 through Q69 in instant case.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION:

Referenced Baltimore teletype to Director dated January 5, 1949 requested that CGO-5609 be contacted with reference to background information on the subjects of instant case.

Confidential Informant CGO-5609 advised Special Agents HERBERT C. POHLMANN and WESLEY A. ANDERSON on January 14 and 19, 1949 that he went to Baltimore, Maryland in 1939 and was a member of the Communist Party for Maryland and Washington, D.C. The informant advised that he did not know any of the subjects in instant case except possibly DAVID CARPENTER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

The informant further advised that a Mrs. HARRIS, who murdered her husband, a Communist Party member, in Washington, D.C. about two years ago, might possibly be able to furnish pertinent information or names of persons who would be in a position to know about Communist Party government groups. The informant stated that he believed Mrs. HARRIS was presently in prison.

CGO-5609 further advised that a BILL JOHNSON, a member of the District Board of the Communist Party for Maryland and Washington, D.C., who had worked

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with Communist Party government groups, as a possible source of information, although the informant did not presently know whether or not JOHNSON was still a member of the Communist Party.

The informant continued in stating that a DOROTHY STRANGE, a school teacher in Washington, D.C., was expelled from the Communist Party several years ago and if contacted might be able to furnish information with respect to the subjects in this case.

The informant further suggested that ALBERT UNDERWOOD, a Communist Party member who was connected with Communist Party government groups in Washington, D.C., and who held Communist Party meetings in his home about two years ago, might be in a position to furnish valuable information concerning the subjects in instant case. The informant stated, however, that he did not know whether or not STRANGE or UNDERWOOD were now members of the Communist Party.

The photographs of DAVID CARPENTER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN will be exhibited to CGO-5609 on January 28, 1949.

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated January 24, 1949 in which the Chicago Division was requested to interview former Philadelphia Informant PAC 20, presently CGO-5674, with reference to JESSICA BUCKRHINE. An inquiry by Special Agent MAURITZ E. GAHLON on January 25, 1949 reflected that CGO-5674 was presently on vacation at St. Petersburg, Florida.

The New York Office was requested by teletype that date to set out a lead for the Miami Division to interview CGO-5674.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

Although various divisions have conducted investigations as a result of leads set out by telephone or teletype, such leads as have been set out by the Chicago Division are being reset in this report for reasons of clarity.

THE CLEVELAND DIVISION:

At Youngstown, Ohio -

Will interview Manager, Woodstock Typewriter Agency, 339 W. Federal Street, relative to Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 156037, sold to that agency on February 2, 1940 by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois.

Will, if instant typewriter is located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City dated 1/19/49).

THE DENVER DIVISION:

At Denver, Colorado -

Will interview Manager, Typewriter and Office Supply Company, 304 University Building, relative to Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 156050 and 198743, sold to that company by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois on November 2, 1940.

Will, if instant typewriters are located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City 1/19/49).

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THE KANSAS CITY OFFICE:

At Springfield, Missouri -

Will interview Manager, Ozark Typewriter Company, 402 Jefferson Avenue, relative to Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 5N-172213E, sold to that company on September 29, 1939 by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois.

Will, if instant typewriter is located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City 1/19/49).

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York, New York -

Will set out a lead to the Miami Division to interview former Philadelphia informant PAC 20, presently Confidential Informant CGO-5674, who is at the present time on vacation at 336 3rd Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Florida. Instant lead was not set out by the Chicago Division inasmuch as this division was not in possession of information previously furnished Miami relative to this case. (Chicago teletype to New York 1/25/49).

THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION:

At Springfield, Illinois -

Will interview G. A. HOLTZ, 602 Ferguson Building relative to Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 156068, sold to that individual by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, on November 17, 1940.

Will, if instant typewriter is located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes.

At East St. Louis, Illinois -

Will interview Manager, B & P Office Supply Company, 343 Collinsville Avenue, relative to Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 8K-178117-E, sold to that company by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, on May 19, 1940.

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Will, if instant typewriter is located, obtain typewriting specimens and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City 1/19/49)

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D.C. -

Will consider the advisability of locating and interviewing BILL JOHNSON, Mrs. HARRIS, DOROTHY STRANGE and ALBERT UNDERWOOD, who have been reported by CGO-5609 to have been probably associated with the Communist Party government groups in Washington, D.C. and vicinity, and who, according to CGO-5609, might possibly be in a position to furnish background information with respect to the subjects of this case. (Chicago teletypes to the Bureau and Washington Field 1/14,19/49)

Will interview ROY VALANCE, 3106 43rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who endorsed ALGER HISS for membership in June 1947 and who submitted HISS' application for membership in the American Bar Association. (Report of SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON dated 1/14/49 at Chicago, Illinois, and Chicago teletype to Bureau and WFO dated 1/19/49).

Will endeavor to locate WALLACE ENTWHISTLE, who may have sent his Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 8K178117, to the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, on April 29, 1939. Factory records indicate the typewriter may have been returned to ENTWHISTLE although it is not clearly indicated.

If instant typewriter is located, typewriting specimens should be obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. (Chicago teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City 1/19/49).

Will endeavor to locate WALLACE WERKLE, 2100 "I" Street, and WILLIAM H. SMITH, 320 "T" Street, Washington, D.C., who in 1937 and 1938 respectively may have sent Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 164531 and 164241, to the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois. Factory records indicate that these machines may have been returned to WERKLE and SMITH.

Kisseloff-2614

If located, typewriting specimens should be obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes. (Chicago teletype to Washington Field Office, Cleveland, Springfield, Denver and Kansas City, 1/19/49).

Will endeavor to locate STERLING MC KITRICK (ph) who resided at 3407 "O" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., during 1934-36 to interview MC KITRICK concerning association of HISS to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, neighbors and associates, and appropriate leads be set out.

Will interview Mrs. THEODORE DOMINICK, 3122 "O" Street, N.W., and WILLIAM YOUNGMAN, attorney, both Washington, D.C., to obtain background information re ALGER HISS. (Chicago teletype to WFO 1/27/49).

THE CHICAGO DIVISION:

At Chicago, Illinois -

Will recontact Confidential Informant CGO-5609 on January 28, 1949 and exhibit photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias: David Carpenter, to determine if this informant can identify SILVERMAN and CARPENTER as associates of his in Baltimore, Maryland in 1939 and to obtain further background relative to subjects in instant case.

Will interview ANTHONY MICHEL, First National Bank, Chicago, when Bureau authority is received, concerning any typewritten correspondence in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS.

At Rockford, Illinois -

Will contact the firm of Goerlitz-Beckwell Company to attempt to determine present location of Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 156063 and 171908, which were sold by the Woodstock Company to this firm on February 1, 1940.

Will obtain typewritten specimens from these typewriters, if located, and forward to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are being designated for the Los Angeles and Baltimore Divisions for information purposes inasmuch as they are currently conducting investigation requested by the Bureau and other offices regarding this case and the information contained in this report may be of some assistance to them.

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ENCLOSURE

114-1333-1798

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ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et a l
PERJURY, ESP.-R.
Bufile 74-1333

to accompany report of SA D.E.TODD, 1/27/49 at San Fran.

1 photo showing ALGER HISS making radio broadcast.

Kisseloff-2618

74-1333-1798

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. SF 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	1/27/49	1/7,12,13,18-21, 24-26/49	DAVID EDWIN TODD JO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DARYL HUTCHINS has no specific knowledge of Communist activities or Communist associates of ALGER HISS. WILLIAM V. CROSSWHITE departed San Francisco enroute Washington, D. C., January 14, 1949. EASTON ROTHWELL presently traveling on the East Coast and is probably in New York or Washington, D. C. JOHN A. SUTRO, a classmate of ALGER HISS, associated with him at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945. He has no knowledge of Communist activities of HISS. GRAHAM STUART, Stanford University, knew HISS slightly at the State Department but has received no correspondence from him. CARL SPAETH, Dean of the Stanford Law School, knew HISS well but had no knowledge of any Communist activities on the part of HISS. CARL SPAETH furnished one typewritten letter received from HISS dated in 1947. Confidential Informant T-1 furnished five letters from HISS received over a period of 1940-48. Laboratory examination indicates none of these were written on the same typewriter which prepared the letters furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Unknown subject KEITH not identified at San Francisco although the organization referred to by ASIMOW may have been the Technical Bureau, which was organized in 1932 to furnish technical aid to Russia. No record of PETE GREEN located. One ED CRANE or WILLIAM MORGAN was acquainted with ISAAC FOLKOFF and he is suggested as a possibility of being identical with KEITH.

cc AAG Campbell
2-4-49

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333
New York teletype to San Francisco, January 3, 1949.
Report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE at Los Angeles, January 7, 1949.
Report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR dated at Washington, D. C., January 4, 1949.
Washington Field teletype to San Francisco dated January 14, 1949.
Bureau letter dated January 10, 1949.
Washington Field teletype to Bureau and San Francisco, dated January 17, 1949.
Bureau teletype dated January 18, 1949.
New York teletype to San Francisco dated January 20, 1949.

DETAILS:

DARYL HUTCHINS, who resides at 2715 Montana Street, Berkeley, California, was interviewed by Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer on January 6, 1949, at the Oakland Resident Agency. HUTCHINS advised that during the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in San Francisco in the Spring of 1945, he was employed as an announcer for the National Broadcasting Company and that the State Department broadcast several programs for which he acted as announcer. These broadcasts were entitled, "Our Foreign Policy." It was HUTCHINS' understanding that the script was furnished by the State Department. He stated that one script he felt was Communist propaganda and was broadcast in May or June, 1945. He stated he could not recall the specific text of this script but that it was his recollection that in general, the ideas expressed over the air followed closely the ideas expressed at that time in the People's World, which he knew to be a Communist-dominated newspaper. He was questioned closely concerning the text or specific statements made over the air which he thought might have been Communistic, but he could not recall anything specifically. He stated he had a photograph taken at the time of the broadcast which showed ALGER HISS, Dean VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE of Barnard College, ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, an Assistant Secretary of State, and DARYL HUTCHINS seated before a microphone. There were also three unidentified individuals in the photograph. It is noted that these persons are wearing UNCIO delegation buttons.

HUTCHINS stated that he had no specific knowledge of any Communist activities on the part of ALGER HISS, and that he had no first-hand knowledge of any Communists who had been associated with

Kisseloff-2620

ALGER HISS at the United Nations Conference. As a matter of interest, HUTCHINS stated that he interviewed GERALD L. K. SMITH at the time of the United Nations Conference and that thereafter, SMITH put HUTCHINS' name in a publication written by SMITH. Following this, HUTCHINS stated he has had considerable difficulty, due to pressure exerted by the B'nai Brith and Anti-Defamation League to have his broadcast discontinued. HUTCHINS stated he believed GERALD L. K. SMITH was sincere in his fight against Communism.

HUTCHINS also stated that he had talked to ROBERT STRIPLING, Chief Investigator of the House Un-American Activities Committee, by long distance telephone and told him that he had this photograph of ALGER HISS in his possession. A copy of this photograph was obtained from HUTCHINS and copies were made and are being furnished to the Bureau and New York Office.

HUTCHINS stated that he would endeavor to locate a copy of the script referred to above which he thought followed the Communist Party line. He was recontacted on January 12 and stated that he had been unable to locate this script and believed that it had been destroyed.

It was determined from the office of the United States Attorney at San Francisco, and from the records of the Canterbury Hotel, San Francisco, that WILLIAM V. CROSSWHITE, an attorney for the Department of Justice, had departed from San Francisco enroute to Washington, D. C., on January 14, 1949.

Mrs. FRANCEL H. SHAW, Secretary of the Hoover Institute at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, advised that EASTON ROTHWELL, Deputy Director of the Hoover Institute, was presently traveling on the East Coast of the United States and might be located either at the Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., or in care of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. She expected that Mr. ROTHWELL would return to Palo Alto approximately the first week of February, 1949.

JOHN A. SUTRO, an attorney of the firm, Pillsbury, Madison,& Sutro, Attorneys, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, California, was interviewed January 4, 1949, by Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer, and was reinterviewed January 18, 1949, by Special Agent RALPH M. LINDSEY and the writer. Mr. SUTRO stated that he had been a classmate of ALGER HISS at Harvard University from 1926 to 1929, but that they had not been intimate at that time. The only definite association, other than attendance at classes together, which Mr. SUTRO could recall, was

that he and HISS were both members of the Lincoln Inn eating club while attending Harvard University Law School. Mr. SUTRO stated that he was again associated with ALGER HISS at the time of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in early 1945, and that at that time he came to know ALGER HISS very well and he invited HISS to his home on several occasions. During this period, HISS was residing at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco and was acting as Secretary General of the UNCIO Conference. Mr. SUTRO volunteered the information that his wife, ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS, was a distant relative of ALGER HISS. He stated that he, SUTRO, had first introduced ALGER HISS to his wife at their home sometime during 1945; that he recalled that his wife and ALGER HISS had endeavored to determine the exact relationship between them; that they had been unable to do so. Mr. SUTRO recalled that it was a distant relationship, only to the extent that several generations back they had both had a common ancestor.

Mr. SUTRO described HISS as having been a very personable individual, quiet, unpretentious, and according to SUTRO, the kind of a person you would refer to as "a good guy." He said that he had absolutely no idea that HISS was in any way associated with Communists until the recent newspaper publicity had indicated this. SUTRO stated that until the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS publicity appeared in the newspapers, HISS had always been considered as one of the outstanding graduates of the Harvard Law School. SUTRO stated that he had introduced ALGER HISS to his mother-in-law, CAROLINE DOW HISS, sometime in late 1946 or early 1947. He said that his mother-in-law had not been in contact with HISS since that date, and had not corresponded with him. He advised also that his wife, ELIZABETH LAWRENCE HISS, had not corresponded with or seen ALGER HISS since that time.

Mr. SUTRO stated that he has attempted to reconcile his knowledge of HISS's character with the allegations made against him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that he realizes that the defense that HISS has put up has been an extremely bad one, and for this reason, he is convinced that HISS is probably guilty as charged; however, he stated he was interested in seeing exactly what evidence would be placed before the jury. SUTRO stated that the only way he could reconcile HISS's character with the charges was that HISS was either covering for someone, possibly his wife, or he had been pressured into acting for the Communists for some reasons unknown.

Mr. SUTRO stated that ALGER HISS's best friend is one RICHARD H. FIELD, a Professor of Law at Harvard University. He said he is convinced that FIELD, due to his close association with ALGER HISS, must know something, and he is also convinced that if what he knew was favorable

to ALGER HISS, he would have come forward with it by now. He stated that if approached properly, FIELD might furnish the information to the Bureau, but on the other hand, he would be just as likely to advise that he knew nothing and withhold any information which might be unfavorable to ALGER HISS. Mr. SUTRO requested that in the event RICHARD H. FIELD is contacted, his, SUTRO's, name be held in the strictest confidence as being the one who referred the Bureau to FIELD.

Mr. SUTRO also suggested that the Bureau interview RICHARD HANSON HISS III, SUTRO's brother-in-law, who is presently residing at Route 4, Box 106, Siesta Key, Sarasota, Florida. He said that RICHARD HANSON HISS III had been associated with the State Department during the war and had become acquainted with ALGER HISS at the time, and in view of the fact that they were distant relatives, he thought it quite likely that RICHARD HANSON HISS III might have some correspondence from ALGER HISS.

GRAHAM STUART, Chairman of the Political Science Department, Stanford University, was interviewed January 20, 1949, by Special Agent PAUL C. FULLER and the writer. He stated he had been associated with the State Department in an advisory capacity since 1936; that he is now a member of the Advisory Committee of the Foreign Service Institute. He stated he had met ALGER HISS casually during the war at the State Department, but that he had never known him well nor considered him more than an acquaintance. He had also had a slight contact with him during the UNCIO in San Francisco in 1945. He advised he had never corresponded either officially or personally with ALGER HISS. He stated he never particularly liked ALGER HISS as he did not feel that HISS was qualified to step into a high State Department position without long years of training and experience in protocol. He stated, however, that he had no knowledge of any Communist connections on the part of ALGER HISS, and that he had been greatly surprised at the recent newspaper publicity.

CARL SPAETH, Dean of the Stanford Law School, Palo Alto, California, was interviewed on January 20, 1949, by Special Agent PAUL C. FULLER and the writer. He stated he met ALGER HISS first at the State Department in 1940 when he, SPAETH, was employed there and that he associated with him casually at the time but did not know him well. He said that during 1947, both he and ALGER HISS attended some meetings of the Brookings Institute at Washington, D. C., and at that time, he came to know HISS intimately, and had had many long discussions with HISS concerning United States foreign policy with regard to Russia. As an example of this, CARL SPAETH stated that HISS's view of Russia was that he advocated a policy of containment for Russia, that is, a firm policy, stop Russia now, and then negotiate later. He said also that HISS expressed the ideas that due to the implications of the atomic bomb, which would have such a terrific

impact, that both the United States and Russia would hesitate to use this bomb, and thus, both nations were fighting a cold war which, were it not for the existence of the atomic bomb, would instead be a shooting war. Dr. SPAETH said that he recalled specifically that ALGER HISS had stated that more care was needed in fighting Russian espionage and there must be closer control of economic and related matters. He said he recalled specifically that ALGER HISS had mentioned the United States should safeguard her economic and industrial secrets.

CARL SPAETH voluntarily furnished a copy of the letter received by him from ALGER HISS dated November 12, 1947. This letter has been transmitted to the Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents in this case. It was noted that in this letter, ALGER HISS mentioned a close friend of his, HANSON BALDWIN of the New York Times, and an article written by BALDWIN expressing the American attitude toward Communist expansion, which article coincided with HISS's belief in this regard.

CARL SPAETH also suggested that JOHN S. DICKEY, presently the President of Dartmouth University, who was associated with ALGER HISS in the State Department, might have some information concerning HISS.

Confidential Informant T-1 furnished five letters which he had received from ALGER HISS over the period 1940 to 1948. At the time this informant furnished these letters, he specifically requested that in the event they were not identified by the Laboratory, that his name be retained confidentially in the Bureau files and not be distributed to outside agencies. He stated that in the event these letters were identified, he was willing to introduce them into evidence if properly subpoenaed. However, the FBI Laboratory by letter dated January 10, 1949, advised that these letters, which were identified as Specimens K-239, K-240, K-241, K-242, and K-243, had not been prepared on the same typewriter upon which the questioned specimens had been prepared.

It is noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had previously testified that a Soviet agent named BILL sent CHAMBERS to San Francisco in early 1935 with a money belt containing $10,000, to await contact there. CHAMBERS was subsequently contacted by a person introducing himself as PETE. CHAMBERS subsequently knew PETE as KEITH, which name he stated was a pseudonym, and it was his vague recollection that he later learned that KEITH's real name was CRANE. KEITH took CHAMBERS to an old-time Communist Party member and underground worker who has been identified as ISAAC FOLKOFF of San Francisco, California. CHAMBERS also stated that KEITH had been a contact of AZIMOV, now believed to be MORRIS ASIMOW, of Los Angeles, California. ASIMOW has advised that during the early 1930's,

he furnished technical information to one PETE GREEN, who was connected with the Society which met at the International House, Berkeley, California, and which was organized for the purpose of furnishing technical information to Russia. The possibility has been suggested that the PETE GREEN mentioned by ASIMOW and the unknown subject KEITH, may be identical.

The following investigation has been conducted at San Francisco in an effort to identify the unknown subject KEITH:

The files of the San Francisco Office contain no record of PETE GREEN identifiable with the individual above-mentioned.

During 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised of the formation of an organization known as the International Technical Exchange, which appeared to be an effort on the part of local Communists to form a facility for obtaining scientific, technical, and industrial information for the benefit of Soviet Russia and Communist China. [redacted] advised that according to FRANK C. COLLINS, one of the officers of this organization in 1946, an organization known as the Technical Bureau was organized locally in 1932 for the purpose of furnishing technical information to the Soviet Union which desperately needed it at that time. This organization, according to FRANK CHARLES COLLINS, was dissolved in 1934 as the result of what he termed reactionary pressure.

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The indices of the San Francisco Division and the indices of Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] were examined but no record was located regarding this Technical Bureau which was operating in 1932 to 1934. Considerable information is available concerning the activities of FRANK CHARLES COLLINS, who was a Communist Party member in Alameda County, California, in 1946. However, the New York Field Division advised San Francisco by letter dated July 16, 1945, that an organization known as VOLTEC, which was the Society for Voluntary Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, had at one time been in existence in New York City in 1939 and had headquarters at 136 McDougall Street and later at 36 W. 18th Street, New YorkCity. This organization was subsequently replaced by the Technical Bureau of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that his files contain a record of an organization known as the California Society for Technical Aid to Russia, which was in existence in 1921 and had headquarters at 110 W. 40th Street, New York City. The files of [redacted] contain no reference to any individual named PETE GREEN who might have been associated with this or a subsequent organization of its nature.

The files of the San Francisco Office were examined for all references to any individuals having a surname of CRANE, but no

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record was located which could definitely be identified with the unknown subject KEITH. However, as of possible interest, it is to be noted that on May 10, 1945, at 8:55 AM, Confidential Informant [redacted] received a report that one DE LAP (phonetic) contacted ISAAC FOLKOFF. FOLKOFF stated he was having a meeting. DE LAP asked if FOLKOFF knew "this fellow ED CRANE or BILL MORGAN." FOLKOFF replied yes. DE LAP asked if he was "O.K.," and said he came into the shop and wanted to "spill his soul to me," and he, DE LAP just wanted to know if he was all right. FOLKOFF said he had not seen him in two years but at that time, he was O. K. DE LAP said that he was to come back at ten o'clock and he guessed that he was O. K. It is not possible to accurately evaluate this report. However, it is indicated that the name BILL MORGAN may be an alias for ED CRANE.

There is no record in the files of the San Francisco Office concerning ED CRANE. However, the files do reflect that one WILLIAM MORGAN was a reporter and photographer for the People's World newspaper in San Francisco during the years 1938 and 1939, and that on June 27, 1939, WILLIAM MORGAN furnished the San Francisco Office with a typewritten report concerning allegations of German espionage on the part of one KARL ERHART SIEGEL. At that time MORGAN said he was generally known as BILL MORGAN and gave his address as care of the People's World newspaper, 583 Market Street, San Francisco, California. Copies of the People's World newspaper for February 19, 1938, and July 28, 1938, contain articles written by WILLIAM MORGAN, the first concerning one JOHN PENN, who is known to this office as JOHN VOICH, a Communist, and the second being an article concerning a Dr. LEO ELOESSER. There is no additional information available concerning MORGAN's activities, his description, or his present whereabouts. However, the files of Confidential Informant [redacted] reflect that an individual named WILLIAM MORGAN was associated with the People's World at Long Beach, California, where he arranged for a forum on United States foreign policy, December 14, 1945, sponsored by the People's World.

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With regard to the DE LAP (phonetic) mentioned by Confidential Informant [redacted] this may refer to either RUSSELL G. De LAPPE or his brother, WESLEY R. De LAPPE, both Communists. Confidential Informant [redacted] has previously reported that in 1934, WESLEY R. De LAPPE acted as a courier in bringing $1,000 for use in the general strike in San Francisco. Confidential Informant [redacted] previously reported that RUSSELL G. De LAPPE was prominent in the International Technical Exchange in Berkeley, California, in 1945, the same organization discussed earlier in this report.

The possibility is suggested that the ED CRANE or WILLIAM MORGAN may be identical with the unknown subject KEITH.

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The file concerning ISAAC FOLKOFF has been reviewed for any information relating to an individual closely associated with FOLKOFF who might be similar in description to the unknown subject KEITH. It was noted from the review of this file that one of ISAAC FOLKOFF's close associates was an individual named WARWICK M. TOMPKINS. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that during 1942, TOMPKINS obtained employment at AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION with the assistance of FOLKOFF. In addition, TOMPKINS has been closely associated with the financial activities of the Communist Party in this area. He is presently engaged in taking and showing moving pictures. It is noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS described KEITH as being a photographer. TOMPKINS is described as having been born January 25, 1900, at Troy, New York, height, 5'10", weight, 180 lbs., brown hair, large head, heavy features; he carries his head forward when walking and is of heavy build and has a ruddy complexion. Photographs of TOMPKINS have previously been transmitted to the New York Field Division.

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ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK OFFICE -

1 copy of a photograph identified as ALGER HISS making a radio broadcast at San Francisco in 1945.

PENDING

Kisseloff-2627

LEADS

THE NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

At New York City:

Will endeavor to locate EASTON ROTHWELL in care of Belgian-American Educational Foundation. This lead set out by teletype dated January 20, 1949.

Will exhibit photograph of WARWICK TOMPKINS to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. This lead set out by letter dated January 21, 1949.

If advisable, will interview HANSON BALDWIN of the New York Times. This lead set out by teletype dated January 20, 1949.

THE MIAMI OFFICE

At Sarasota, Florida:

Will interview RICHARD HANSON HISS III, Route 4, Box 106, Siesta Key. This lead set out by teletype, January 19, 1949.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

At Cambridge, Massachusetts:

Will interview RICHARD H. FIELD, Professor of Law, Harvard University, who was a classmate of HISS. This lead set out by teletype, January 19, 1949.

At Hanover, New Hampshire :

Will interview JOHN S. DICKEY, President of Dartmouth University. This lead was set out by teletype, January 20, 1949.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.:

Will endeavor to locate and interview EASTON ROTHWELL, Brookings Institute, or at the Statler Hotel. This lead set out by teletype dated January 20, 1949.

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California:

Will report to San Francisco any information in their files concerning ED CRANE or WILLIAM MORGAN, associated with the People's World at Long Beach, California. This lead set out by teletype, January 25, 1949.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At San Francisco, California:

Will make arrangements to interview [redacted] in an effort to identify the unknown subject KEITH. b2 b7D

Copies of this report are being sent to the New Haven Office for information in connection with their investigation.

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SOURCE

Confidential Informant T-1 is [redacted] who specifically requested that his name be kept confidential with regard to the fact that he had made available his correspondence with ALGER HISS.

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Kisseloff-2630

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. SF 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	1/27/49	1/7,12,13,18-21, 24-26/49	DAVID EDWIN TODD JO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DARYL HUTCHINS has no specific knowledge of Communist activities or Communist associates of ALGER HISS. WILLIAM V. CROSSWHITE departed San Francisco enroute Washington, D. C., January 14, 1949. EASTON ROTHWELL presently traveling on the East Coast and is probably in New York or Washington, D. C. JOHN A. SUTRO, a classmate of ALGER HISS, associated with him at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945. He has no knowledge of Communist activities of HISS. GRAHAM STUART, Stanford University, knew HISS slightly at the State Department but has received no correspondence from him. CARL SPAETH, Dean of the Stanford Law School, knew HISS well but had no knowledge of any Communist activities on the part of HISS. CARL SPAETH furnished one typewritten letter received from HISS dated in 1947. Confidential Informant T-1 furnished five letters from HISS received over a period of 1940-48. Laboratory examination indicates none of these were written on the same typewriter which prepared the letters furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Unknown subject KEITH not identified at San Francisco although the organization referred to by ASIMOW may have been the Technical Bureau, which was organized in 1932 to furnish technical aid to Russia. No record of PETE GREEN located. One ED CRANE or WILLIAM MORGAN was acquainted with ISAAC FOLKOFF and he is suggested as a possibility of being identical with KEITH.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK — BS File No. 65-3251 md

Report made at:	Date Made	Period for which made	Report made by:
BOSTON, MASS.	1/31/49	1/24-31/49	FREDERICK M. CONNORS

Title:	Character of Case:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with aliases ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R); INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Synopsis of Facts: Mrs. Richard I. Strunsky, the former Naomi Bartenoff, Somerville, Mass., advises she never saw Philip Reno at any Communist Party camp nor had she met him prior to her residence at Denver, Colorado, in 1943 or 1944. Professor Joseph Usrey Johnson, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., former associate of Alger Hiss at State Department, advises Hiss was in favor of firm policy toward Russia and he had no reason to question loyalty of Hiss. Immigration and Naturalization Service data on Joseph Juilietti set out. Photograph of Zachary Baranoff sent to New York and New Haven. Investigation to locate 1937 registration of Hiss and Chambers at Peterboro, New Hampshire, unsuccessful to date. Laboratory report reflects that K357 and K358, being letters emanating from Alger Hiss furnished by Professor Richard H. Field and Charles Curtis, not typed on machines used to type Q6 through Q69 or Q5.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc AAG Campbell 2-9-49 FLJ

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REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent Frederick M. Connors at Boston dated January 24, 1949

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2 Washington (info)
3 Boston

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INDEXED - 137

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Kisseloff-1521

DETAILS: Re: INTERVIEW WITH MRS. RICHARD I. STRUNSKY - the former NAOMI BARTENOFF 220 School Street, Somerville, Massachusetts

The report of Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson at Denver, Colorado, dated December 24, 1948, reflects that in a signed statement NORMAN C. PIXLER of Denver, Colorado, stated that sometime during the latter part of 1942 DWIGHT SPENCER introduced EUGENE VERVALEN and himself to a NAOMI BARTENOFF, who was an employee of the Social Security Board. PIXLER said he remembered NAOMI BARTENOFF telling him she had known PHILIP RENO in Washington and had attended a Communist summer camp somewhere in Virginia or Maryland when PHILIP RENO was present in the camp.

Mrs. RICHARD I. STRUNSKY advised Special Agents RICHARD W. DOW and FREDERICK M. CONNORS on January 24, 1949 that her maiden name was NAOMI BARTENOFF. She said she resided in Washington, D. C., from 1935 to 1941 or 1942 as a student at the American University and also as an employee in Government work, principally for the Social Security Board. She said in 1943 or 1944 she worked for a period of approximately six months at Denver, Colorado, for the Social Security Board.

Mrs. STRUNSKY advised she hardly knew PHILIP RENO at all. She said she had never met or heard of him at Washington, D. C. She said she met him through mutual friends at Denver, Colorado, whose names she stated she was unable to recall.

Mrs. STRUNSKY said she had no recollection of ever having attended a Communist party or Marxist camp. She had never received any information which would indicate that PHILIP RENO was a Communist or had ever attended a Communist summer camp. She said that she had never been affiliated with the Communist Party herself and she could not recall making any statement to anyone reflecting that PHILIP RENO had visited such a camp or that she had observed him at a Communist summer camp.

Re: INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, Co-Employee of ALGER HISS at the State Department

A teletype from Washington Field to Boston dated January 18, 1949 requested Boston to interview JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON, co-employee of ALGER HISS at the State Department.

Special Agent JOSEPH A. SMITH conducted the following investigation on January 25, 1949.

Professor JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, furnished the following information.

JOHNSON first met ALGER HISS sometime between September, 1943 and the following spring. He met HISS in an official capacity. At the time JOHNSON was on the InterAmerican Desk of the Division of American Republics and ALGER HISS was Special Assistant to STANLEY HORNBECK who was then political adviser on Far Eastern Affairs, U. S. State Department.

HISS became the immediate superior of JOHNSON on December 20, 1944. At this time HISS was Deputy Director or Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the State Department and JOHNSON was Acting Chief of the Division of International Security Affairs.

JOHNSON and HISS were in constant close association just prior to the Yalta Conference in the drafting of the "Proposed Declaration on Liberated Areas." This proposal was subsequently agreed to at that conference with some modifications and published subsequently thereto. JOHNSON said that HISS, at that time, was in favor of a firm policy in the interests of United States security in regard to Russia. HISS was particularly in favor of doing what could be done to promote democracy as it is understood in the United States in these liberated countries, primarily the Balkans.

JOHNSON stated there was a second proposal of a confidential nature which was not adopted at the Yalta Conference in which HISS manifested the same attitude.

On HISS's return from the Conference JOHNSON spoke to him of the proceedings and HISS was in favor of a firm policy toward Russia.

JOHNSON and HISS worked closely together on the United States policy regarding international control of atomic energy in 1946. During this period ALGER HISS was in complete accord with a policy of firmness which would insure no steps be taken which would weaken United States security.

In the spring of 1946 when JOHNSON was a United States representative in the United Nations there was an attempt by the Soviet Union to make part of the UN Charter meaningless through use of the veto. HISS backed JOHNSON consistently and successfully in blocking the attempt.

Mr. JOHNSON stated he was in regular close contact with ALGER HISS until JOHNSON left the State Department in January of 1947. He has since met him occasionally but has never discussed the charges against HISS with him.

Kisseloff-1523

JOHNSON stated that in his association with HISS he never had any reason to question HISS's loyalty to the United States. He had never known any associates of HISS or activities of HISS which favored the Soviet Union in any way.

Of his own knowledge Professor JOHNSON never knew of any associations of ALGER HISS with CHAMBERS. He never knew of any documents being illegally abstracted from the State Department for transmission to unauthorized persons, nor did he ever know of any Communist activities or sympathizers in the State Department.

Professor JOHNSON had no knowledge of any activities of ALGER HISS prior to the time he first met him.

JOHNSON had been a visitor at the home of ALGER HISS and met his wife on about three occasions. He had never noticed a typewriter while there. He had never heard politics discussed during the time of his visits and had received no typewritten material from HISS.

JOHNSON was unable to identify any of the other individuals mentioned as subjects in instant case.

Re: INFORMATION CONCERNING ZACHARY BARANOFF

New Haven teletype to Boston dated January 25, 1949 requested Boston to furnish New Haven with photographs and a description of BARANOFF.

Records of the Boston Navy Yard reflect BARANOFF began work at this place in April, 1939 and with the exception of a six-month layoff in 1946 had worked there continuously. No description was available in the personnel records of the Navy Yard.

SAMPSON H. SMITH, criminal investigator, Security Office, Navy Yard, Boston, furnished photographs of ZACHARY BARANOFF to the Boston Office on January 28, 1949. On the same day copies of these photographs were sent to the New York and New Haven offices for their information.

Re: INFORMATION CONCERNING JOSEPH JUILIETTI, with aliases

New Haven teletype to the Bureau, New York and Boston dated January 27, 1949 requested Boston to furnish information concerning JOSEPH JUILIETTI with aliases JOSEPH GUILIETTI, GUISEPPE GUILIETTI, GUISEPPE GIULIETTI,

Kisseloff-1524

JOE JOLIET available in the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Boston, Massachusetts

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service were made available by Mr. PHILIP CAMARA. Petition number 1500-P-131732, United States District Court at Boston dated April 14, 1931 reflected GIUSEPPE GIULIETTI, 33 Felton Street, Hudson, Massachusetts, was born September 18, 1896 at Mondaveo, Italy. He declared his intention to become a citizen at New London, Connecticut, on June 28, 1924. GIULIETTI married his wife ELENA on November 30, 1922 at New London. He furnished his last foreign address as Mondolfo, Italy.

He arrived at the Port of New York from Havre, France, under the name of GIUSEPPI GIULIETTI on April 29, 1913 on the vessel Hudson. GIULIETTI claimed continuous residence in the United States from that time and residence in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, from August, 1929.

GIULIETTI furnished as witnesses ABBOTT C. JOSSELYN, machinist, 52 Church Street, Hudson, Massachusetts; and THOMAS R. SARGENT, 19 Gates Avenue, Hudson. Both witnesses claimed to have known GIULIETTI since 1925, being fellow employees of La Pointe Machine Tool Company at New London and Hudson.

GIULIETTI was admitted to citizenship at Boston on July 20, 1931.

Re: RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION

The Laboratory examination reflects K357 and K358 are not identical with Q6 through Q69.

By letter dated January 21, 1949 Boston made available to the FBI Laboratory the following letters emanating from ALGER HISS:

1. K357 - a two-page typewritten letter dated December 24, 1946 on Department of State, Washington, stationery, to RICHARD H. FIELD, Professor of Law, Harvard University, Cambridge, and

2. K358 - a typewritten letter on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace dated August 31, 1948 to Mr. CHARLES CURTIS, attorney-at-law and a member of the firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston.

The Laboratory by letter dated January 25, 1949 advised that it had been concluded that the machines which were used to type K357 and K358 were not used to type Q6 through Q69.

It was further concluded that none of the machines used to type K357 and K358 was used to type Q5. The submitted evidence is being returned to Boston by the Laboratory as soon as photographic copies have been made, at which time they will be returned to the individuals who furnished them.

Re: INVESTIGATION AT PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO LOCATE 1937 GUEST REGISTRATION OF ALGER HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

ALBERT BATES, the present owner of The Tavern, Main Street, Peterboro, New Hampshire, was reinterviewed on January 25, 1949 at which time he said that the large iron safe which was referred to by Mr. Bishop, a former owner, as having contained the guest registrations of The Tavern had been sold by him just after he took ownership. He said he had cleaned out the safe prior to turning it over to the new owner. Mr. BATES said it possibly may have contained the guest registrations for the year in question but he had no recollection. BATES said that the former owners had accumulated a great number of unnecessary things and he had thrown them away "right and left" upon taking ownership. He said he may have destroyed the old records at that time. Mr. BATES has made a complete search of The Tavern. The only old registrations he had were bound volumes, the majority of which were dated prior to 1900. There is nothing in the bound volumes later than 1921. BATES said that two of the old registration books dating back to about 1880 had been turned over to Major A. Goyette, the owner of the Goyette Museum.

Major A. GOYETTE, owner of the Goyette Museum, Peterboro, New Hampshire, advised that he had been offered the registrations of The Tavern and had selected two or three bound volumes dating back to 1880, which he was keeping at the museum for historical purposes. He had nothing at the museum dated in the 1900's.

A review of the Peterboro Transcript, a weekly newspaper, at the Town Library was made by reporting agent to ascertain if the names of HISS and CHAMBERS had been published as guests of Peterboro during the pertinent period. It was noted that not all visitors to Peterboro had been listed nor did it appear to be the practice of the Peterboro Transcript to list the guests at The Tavern as they were mentioned only infrequently.

A review of the papers for the month of August, 1937 failed to disclose the name of ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

-PENDING-

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

The report of Special Agent MAHLON C. COLLER at Detroit, Michigan, dated January 10, 1949 in instant case, set out an undeveloped lead for Boston to interview GARDNER JACKSON, a newspaper man with home at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Investigation reflected that JACKSON has a forwarding address of 6 West Kirke Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and accordingly, Baltimore was requested to conduct this interview by teletype dated January 26, 1949, a copy of which was forwarded to Washington and New York.

-PENDING-

Kisseloff-1527

1991

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BOSTON DIVISION

AT HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Will interview JOHN SLOAN DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, on February 7, 1949 as stated in Boston teletype to New York and Washington dated January 28, 1949.

AT PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Will continue investigation to locate 1937 registration of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and will obtain photographs of known tourist homes in the year 1937 in order that they may be submitted to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. This was requested by New York teletype dated January 27, 1949.

-PENDING-

Kisseloff-1528

1769

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK BS File No. 65-3251
md

Report made at:	Date Made	Period for which made	Report made by:
BOSTON, MASS.	1/31/49	1/24-31/49	FREDERICK M. CONNORS

Title:	Character of Case:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with aliases ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R); INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Synopsis of Facts: Mrs. Richard I. Strunsky, the former Naomi Bartenoff, Somerville, Mass., advises she never saw Philip Reno at any Communist Party camp nor had she met him prior to her residence at Denver, Colorado, in 1943 or 1944. Professor Joseph Esrey Johnson, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., former associate of Alger Hiss at State Department, advises Hiss was in favor of firm policy toward Russia and he had no reason to question loyalty of Hiss. Immigration and Naturalization Service data on Joseph Juilietti set out. Photograph of Zachary Baranoff sent to New York and New Haven. Investigation to locate 1937 registration of Hiss and Chambers at Peterboro, New Hampshire, unsuccessful to date. Laboratory report reflects that K357 and K358, being letters emanating from Alger Hiss furnished by Professor Richard H. Field and Charles Curtis, not typed on machines used to type Q6 through Q69 or Q5.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent Frederick M. Connors at Boston dated January 24, 1949

Copies of this Report:
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3 New York (1 Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York)
2 Washington (info)

Kisseloff-1529

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SA 74-68 WJV
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN ANTONIO	1/18/49	1/10/49	JAMES C. KENNEDY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss ANNA HISS, 3403 Hollywood Ave., Austin, Texas, after exhaustive search through all correspondence received from ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS advises unable to locate any typewritten correspondence from either. This search, according to ANNA, was made through all correspondence, letters, and files from 1912 to date and only typewritten messages received from ALGER or wife PRISCILLA was dated 1/6/49 and written by ALGER's secretary, New York City.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated 12/28/48.

DETAILS:

RE: MISS ANNA HISS
Austin, Texas
SISTER OF ALGER HISS,
POSSIBLE RECIPIENT OF TYPEWRITTEN
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/27/77 BY sp1mcp

cc AAG Campbell
1-31-49
FLJ cw

At Austin, Texas:

Miss ANNA HISS, 3403 Hollywood Avenue, advised that after her interview with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Baltimore, Maryland, that she had returned to her home in Austin, Texas, and since her arrival had made an exhaustive search through all the correspondence

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Kisseloff-1530

in her possession which she had ever received from her brother, ALGER HISS, or ALGER's wife, PRISCILLA. Miss HISS stated that this search had even extended back to the correspondence which she had received from ALGER in 1912 and 1915, which had been more or less "kid letters". She stated, however, that all correspondence in her possession was handwritten with the exception of one typewritten letter which ALGER had mailed to her dated January 6, 1949, from New York City and Miss ANNA HISS stated that this letter had been written by ALGER's secretary.

Miss ANNA HISS continued that she had thought possibly she would have typewritten letters from either ALGER or his wife PRISCILLA upon being interviewed by FBI Agents in Baltimore and expressed her regrets that she had been unable to locate any letters. Miss HISS concluded that both ALGER and PRISCILLA had customarily sent letters to her in their own handwriting. Miss HISS exhibited numerous handwritten letters and also the typewritten letter dated January 6, 1949.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-1531

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SA FILE NO. 74-68 WJW

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN ANTONIO	1/18/49	1/10/49	JAMES C. KENNEDY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was.	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss ANNA HISS, 3403 Hollywood Ave., Austin, Texas, after exhaustive search through all correspondence received from ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS advises unable to locate any typewritten correspondence from either. This search, according to ANNA, was made through all correspondence, letters, and files from 1912 to date and only typewritten messages received from ALGER or wife PRISCILLA was dated 1/6/49 and written by ALGER's secretary, New York City.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated 12/28/48.

DETAILS:

RE: MISS ANNA HISS
Austin, Texas
SISTER OF ALGER HISS,
POSSIBLE RECIPIENT OF TYPEWRITTEN
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/07/77 BY sp2 [illegible]

At Austin, Texas:

Miss ANNA HISS, 3403 Hollywood Avenue, advised that after her interview with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Baltimore, Maryland, that she had returned to her home in Austin, Texas, and since her arrival had made an exhaustive search through all the correspondence

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in her possession which she had ever received from her brother, ALGER HISS, or ALGER's wife, PRISCILLA. Miss HISS stated that this search had even extended back to the correspondence which she had received from ALGER in 1912 and 1915, which had been more or less "kid letters". She stated, however, that all correspondence in her possession was handwritten with the exception of one typewritten letter which ALGER had mailed to her dated January 6, 1949, from New York City and Miss ANNA HISS stated that this letter had been written by ALGER's secretary.

Miss ANNA HISS continued that she had thought possibly she would have typewritten letters from either ALGER or his wife PRISCILLA upon being interviewed by FBI Agents in Baltimore and expressed her regrets that she had been unable to locate any letters. Miss HISS concluded that both ALGER and PRISCILLA had customarily sent letters to her in their own handwriting. Miss HISS exhibited numerous handwritten letters and also the typewritten letter dated January 6, 1949.

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Kisseloff-1533

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 74-9

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHOENIX	1-28-49	1-26,27-49	LEO S. BRENNEISEN elb

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: MR. and MRS. JAMES S. ROBB, Sonoita, Arizona, were neighbors of ALGER HISS and family in Washington, D. C., from 6-36 to 6-38. Visited in each other's homes. The ROBBS unable to recall if HISS owned auto or typewriter. Also unable to recall "GEORGE CROSLEY" or identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. ROBBS state they know of no information reflecting unfavorably upon HISS' loyalty.

RUC

7-15-87 Comp 866586 SP2 machine

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to Phoenix, 1-24-49.
Phoenix teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, New York, and Detroit, 1-27-49.

DETAILS: MR. and MRS. JAMES S. ROBB, operators of the dude and cattle ranch Hacienda Los Encinos, Sonoita, Arizona, explained that MR. ROBB, while still single, had moved to 1247 - 30th Street, NW, Washington, D. C., in approximately June, 1936. For the next four months, ROBB had shared his residence with KENNETH BANGHART, presently a news commentator for NBC in New York City, and JOHN B. BAYARD, formerly employed by the Bureau of Aeronautics, United States Department of Commerce.

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(1 - Special Assistant to Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN, NYC)
2 Phoenix

JAMES ROBB stated BAYARD is believed to be presently working for the SHEFLIN Engineering Company of Detroit, Michigan, an airport engineering and development company. ROBB stated BANGHART and BAYARD were both acquainted with ALGER HISS, his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, and TIMOTHY HISS, then ten years of age, who had moved next door to ROBB at 1245 - 30th Street, NW, Washington, D. C., either immediately before or after June, 1936. ROBB at that time was employed by American Airlines. In October, 1936, he married his present wife.

ROBB stated BANGHART and BAYARD departed from the 30th Street address, and during the next year ROBB advised he and his wife exchanged visits on several occasions with the HISSES next door and often conversed with them over the back fence. From October, 1937, to about June, 1938, ROBB and his wife resided at the Colonial Apartments in the 1300 block of 30th Street, NW, Washington, D. C., and continued their casual friendship with the HISS family.

Both MR. and MRS. ROBB related they knew of no information reflecting unfavorably upon the loyalty of HISS. They were unable to recall if HISS had owned an automobile or a typewriter. Both stated they had never heard of the name "GEORGE CROSLEY" and were unable to identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936. The ROBBS stated they had never met CHAMBERS.

MR. and MRS. ROBB stated the only people they had ever seen visiting the HISS home were individuals mutually acquainted with the HISS and ROBB families who lived in the immediate neighborhood. These included JEFFREY MAY, an employee of the Security Exchange Commission in 1936, and his wife, then a professor at ~~Gaucher's~~ Women's College in Baltimore, Maryland, and MR. and MRS. HART FOSTER. According to the ROBBS, both MR. and MRS. FOSTER were employees of the FHA. They believed the MAYS and FOSTERS were probably still residing at Washington, D. C.

By referenced teletype, Detroit was requested to locate BAYARD and interview him concerning the 1929 Black Ford roadster and exhibit pictures of CHAMBERS. By the same teletype, New York City was advised of BANGHART's acquaintanceship with HISS, and Washington Field was advised of MAY's acquaintanceship with HISS.

Gaucher

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-3917 ed

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	1-31-49	1/18-21, 25,26-49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ETAL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EUGENE HENRY HOERTH states made trips to residence of FELIX INSLERMAN in Summers of 1936 through 1940; unable to furnish any information concerning activities of INSLERMAN or his acquaintances. Rev. JAMES B. EDWARDS, owner of Woodstock typewriter repaired in Washington, D. C., presently at Bellevue Hospital, NYC. Specimens of type secured from Woodstock typewriter in possession of Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, Jersey City, N. J. Mrs. BROWN, who rented cottage near Frenchtown, N. J., determined to reside in Phila., Pa. Application for employment of CHAMBERS with Federal Telephone and Radio Corp., Nutley, N. J., no longer on file. HANS INSLERMAN and his wife, ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, have been registered voters in Monmouth County, N. J., since 1944 with no party affiliation. PAUL TAMER, brother of HARRY TAMER, determined to reside at West Englewood, N. J. and employed as Chief Chemist, Hackensack Water Works, Oradell, N. J. Whereabouts of HARRY TAMER can be secured through PAUL TAMER. HERBERT FEIS, Institute for Advance Study, Princeton, N. J., will not be available until about January 28, 1949.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark dated 1-17-49.
New York teletype to Bureau, Newark, Washington Field and Philadelphia dated 1-18-49.
Washington Field teletype to Newark dated 1-18-49.

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NK 65-3917

New York teletype to Newark and Bureau dated 1-19-49.
New York teletype to Bureau, Newark and Baltimore dated 1-20-49.
New York teletype to Bureau, Newark and Washington Field dated 1-21-49.
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark dated 1-24-49.
Report of SA G. PARNELL THORNTON at St. Paul dated 1-20-49.

Kisseloff-1537

NK 65-3917

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Kisseloff-1538

NK 65-3917

DETAILS: INTERVIEW WITH EUGENE HENRY HOERTH RE FELIX INSLERMAN

By teletype of January 17, 1949 the New York Office advised that EUGENE HOERTH, a cousin of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, was believed to have visited at Baltimore, Maryland.

HOERTH, who resides at 192 Fabyan Place, Newark, New Jersey, and who is employed by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, 92 Washington Street, Newark, was interviewed concerning any visits he may have made to the INSLERMAN home in Baltimore, Maryland. He stated that he visited the INSLERMANS in Baltimore in the Summers of 1936 through 1940 and that these visits were of durations of more than a week each. He believed he possibily missed visiting in one year during this period. HOERTH could furnish no information concerning any espionage activities on the part of INSLERMAN and stated that he met none of INSLERMAN's acquaintances during his stay in their home other than the other tenants in the three or four family dwelling in which they resided. He was unable to recall the names of any of these individuals and stated that he has now forgotten even the address.

He related that FELIX INSLERMAN is interested in photography and he recalls that he did develop some of his own pictures but he cannot recall ever having seen any of the developing material in the INSLERMAN home. He has seen one or more cameras in the INSLERMAN home but is unable to further identify these items. He stated that on the occasion of each of his summer visits he went with the INSLERMAN family on sight-seeing trips to Washington, D. C., but he cannot recall INSLERMAN ever having transacted any business in Washington or separating himself from the presence of the others in the group. He knows of no employment of INSLERMAN in Baltimore other than that of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Corporation, although he vaguely recollects that INSLERMAN was a draftsman for possibily another employer. He denied ever having met or seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated the last visit he made to the INSLERMANS was in Cambridge, New York, in October or November of 1945. HOERTH pointed out that he was only fourteen years of age in 1936 and that the visits were made in connection with his Summer vacation from school.

HOERTH stated he was born January 3, 1922 in New York City, although his parents, HENRY and MARIA HOERTH, actually resided in Newark, New Jersey. He furnished their present address as Route #1, Box 126, Old Bridge, New Jersey. Other relatives furnished by HOERTH are his wife, ANTOINETTE SCHWAB, and a sister, JUNE KUBICHEK, 298 5th Street, Newark, New Jersey, whose husband is JOHN KUBICHEK. HOERTH stated he had received an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army as a Pfc. October 12, 1945 after having been inducted October 23, 1942 under Army Serial Number 12164428.

It should be noted that HOERTH adopted a smug and condescending attitude during the interview and gave the definite impression that he was making no effort

Kisseloff-1539

to recall anything of value. There is no previous information in the files of the Newark Office concerning HOERTH or any of his relatives.

FANSLER-HISS TYPEWRITER

1. Woodstock typewriter in possession of Rev. JAMES B. EDWARDS

Washington Field Office teletype of January 18, 1949 advised that a Woodstock typewriter, no serial number given, was overhauled for JAMES B. EDWARDS by Leon Typewriter Company, Washington, D. C. EDWARDS present address was furnished as 144 Woodridge Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey.

It was ascertained from Mrs. JAMES EDWARDS, SR. that Rev. JAMES B. EDWARDS is presently acting chaplain at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and that the typewriter is in his possession there.

2. Woodstock typewriter in possession of Mrs. FRANK BOWEN

A Woodstock typewriter, property of Rev. Father JAMES FINLEY, Assistant Pastor, St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was located in the possession of his sister Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, 54 Beach Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. The typewriter was thoroughly examined but no serial number could be located. It was determined to be equipped with pica type and typing specimens were taken and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by letter of January 26, 1949.

COTTAGE NEAR FRENCHTOWN, NEW JERSEY, OCCUPIED BY CHAMBERS & HISS IN 1935

By teletype of January 18, 1949 the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS had moved to a cottage near Frenchtown, New Jersey, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River in August 1935 which was occupied for two months and which was also occupied by PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS. The cottage had been rented by MAXIM LEBER from a Mr. BOUCOT (phonetic), Frenchtown, New Jersey, who had a sister Mrs. BROWN. It was determined from Mr. E. R. HUMMER, Real Estate Agent, Frenchtown, New Jersey, that in the early part of 1948 he had been contacted by a Mrs. BROWN in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of collecting past due rents on cottages owned by her on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River. Mr. HUMMER recalled that a Mr. BOUCOT (phonetic) had some interest in these cottages and it was his recollection that BOUCOT was confined to an institution. Mr. HUMMER related that he did collect some rent on these cottages but due to the amount of work involved he had discontinued the area and destroyed all of his correspondence with Mrs. BROWN. He stated that he had recently been in the vicinity of the cottages on other business and noted that a "For Sale" sign of McLOY or MALOY, Real Estate Agency of Doyleston, Pennsylvania, was posted on the property. He stated that it would be necessary for the Real Estate Agent to have a communication from the owner to post such a sign and the agent would be in a position to furnish the identity and whereabouts of Mrs. BROWN.

NK 65-3917

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Application for Employment with Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation

By teletype of January 19, 1949 New York Office advised that CHAMBERS had made application for employment with Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation in 1942.

Mr. RAY SPROW, Plant Protection Manager of the above Concern, advised that it is the practice of the Company to destroy applications after a period of six months if the applicant has not been employed. A search of the applicant files and the employee files of the Company failed to reveal any information concerning CHAMBERS.

HANS INSLERMAN

By teletype of January 20, 1949 the New York Office advised that HANS INSLERMAN had registered as a Communist voter in the years 1933 and 1934 while residing in New York City. NY REPORT OF S.A. JOSEPH M. KELLY, 2-8-49 omit
P. 32 STATES HANS REGISTERED IN 1933 + NO RECORD FOR 1934 ASBeard

A check of the records of the County Board of Elections, Monmouth County, New Jersey, was made by SA REGINALD C. VINCENT. The records reflect that HANS INSLERMAN and his wife ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN registered October 9, 1944 from their present address of 237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, with no party affiliation. They have voted in five elections since registration. HANS INSLERMAN indicated his last place of registration was New York City.

HARRY TAMER

By teletype of January 24, 1949 the New York Office advised that HARRY TAMER had been identified by CHAMBERS as one of his early associates in the Soviet Espionage Apparatus and that he had been a Communist Party member in 1926 an apprentice printer in the establishment while the Daily Worker was printed. According to the teletype HARRY TAMER is believed to be related by marriage to SAM SHOYET who is believed to have been a Russian Espionage Agent and whose whereabouts are unknown. He was also reported to be the brother of JOSUHA TAMER who maintained a cover apartment for the apparatus in Brooklyn, New York between 1933 and 1935 and who is reported to have returned to Russia about 1935.

Mr. GUNTHER EGGERS, former Postmaster, New Milford, New Jersey, advised that PAUL TAMER, the brother of HARRY TAMER, currently resides at 706 Northumberland Road, West Englewood, New Jersey, and is employed as Chief Chemist of the Hackensack Water Works, Oradell, New Jersey. Mr. EGGERS recalled that PAUL TAMER originally rented Box #94 at the New Milford Post Office for his brother HARRY TAMER because HARRY TAMER had encountered difficulty in receiving mail. At that time HARRY TAMER was a stamp collector and believed by Mr. EGGERS to be an invalid. The present whereabouts of HARRY TAMER are unknown to Mr. EGGERS and the Post Office Box is presently being used by PAUL TAMER.

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ALGER HISS

Efforts to Interview Mrs. HERBERT FEIS

By teletype of January21, 1949 the New York Office advised that HERBERT and RUTH FEIS had been mentioned by LAWRENCE SMITH as being friendly with ALGER HISS.

Efforts to contact HERBERT FEIS at the Institute for Advance Study, Princeton, New Jersey, revealed that he was in Washington, D. C. on business and his exact whereabouts in Washington were not known. It was anticipated that he would return approximately January 27th or January 28, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-1542

NK 65-3917

L E A D S

NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will interview Rev. JAMES B. EDWARDS, Assistant Chaplain, Bellevue Hospital, concerning the Woodstock typewriter in his possession which was overhauled by Leon Typewriter Company, Washington, D. C. An examination should be made in conformance with previous instructions in this case. This lead has been set out by teletype of January 19, 1949.

NEWARK OFFICE

AT ORADELL, NEW JERSEY

Will upon the receipt of complete background information from the New York Office interview PAUL TAMER, Chief Chemist, Hackensack Water Works, concerning Soviet Espionage activities and from him ascertain the whereabouts of his brother HARRY TAMER who should be similarly interviewed.

AT LAMBERTSVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Will upon receipt of photographs of CHAMBERS interview WATSON ROBERTS who, according to the records of THOMAS MARSHALL, New Hope, Pennsylvania, was the Real Estate Agent who rented a stone tenant house on a farm in June 1936 to CHAMBERS who used the name DAVID BREEN. CHAMBERS is believed to have resided there until about April 1937. ROBERTS should be questioned concerning BREEN's friends and associates and photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS should be exhibited. He should be questioned in an effort to locate a real estate agent named WOOD who is reported to have had something to do with this transaction or it should be determined from him whether the transaction was handled by ROBERTS alone. ROBERTS is believed to be presently residing with a married daughter whose last name is EVERETT.

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Will report the results of Lab examination of typing specimens taken from the Woodstock typewriter in the possession of Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, 54 Beach Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

AT PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Will interview HERBERT FEIS, Institute for Advance Study, and his wife RUTH FEIS, Battle Road Circle, and from them obtain any typewriting specimens emanating from any member of the HISS family. It should be determined if any typewriter was known by them to be located in the HISS residence. FEIS is former Economics Supervisor of State Department and he and his wife have been reported by LAWRENCE SMITH as being friendly with ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-1543

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-3917 ed

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	1-31-49	1/18-21, 25,26-49	PAUL E. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ETAL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: EUGENE HENRY HOERTH states made trips to residence of FELIX INSLERMAN in Summers of 1936 through 1940; unable to furnish any information concerning activities of INSLERMAN or his acquaintances. Rev. JAMES B. EDWARDS, owner of Woodstock typewriter repaired in Washington, D. C., presently at Bellevue Hospital, NYC. Specimens of type secured from Woodstock typewriter in possession of Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, Jersey City, N. J. Mrs. BROWN, who rented cottage near Frenchtown, N. J., determined to reside in Phila., Pa. Application for employment of CHAMBERS with Federal Telephone and Radio Corp., Nutley, N. J., no longer on file. HANS INSLERMAN and his wife, ANNA ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, have been registered voters in Monmouth County, N. J., since 1944 with no party affiliation. PAUL TAMER, brother of HARRY TAMER, determined to reside at West Englewood, N. J. and employed as Chief Chemist, Hackensack Water Works, Oradell, N. J. Whereabouts of HARRY TAMER can be secured through PAUL TAMER. HERBERT FEIS, Institute for Advance Study, Princeton, N. J., will not be available until about January 28, 1949.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark dated 1-17-49.
New York teletype to Bureau, Newark, Washington Field and Philadelphia dated 1-18-49.
Washington Field teletype to Newark dated 1-18-49.

7/23/87 SJ Tumac/jpa
Comp 2.66584

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - Newark

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-8220 AMG

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Dallas	1-31-49	12-21-48 1-5,27-49	MARVIN B. PASH, SA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

H. N. WEBSTER, Southwestern Zone Manager, Woodstock Typewriter Co., Dallas, Texas, advised in 1946 he closed the Philadelphia Office of the Woodstock Typewriter Co. and personally supervised the destruction and burning of all records of that office which he described as service records, customers invoices, etc. Old sales book which he described as loose-leaf book known as the Daily Machine Report was discontinued prior to War and were probably destroyed.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Teletype from Philadelphia, dated 12-20-48

Teletype to Philadelphia, dated 12-21-48

Teletype from New York City, dated 1-5-49

Teletype to New York City, dated 1-6-49

DETAILS: At Dallas, Texas:

Mr. H. N. WEBSTER, Southwestern Zone Manager, Woodstock Typewriter

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Dallas

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Company, Dallas, Texas, advised that in 1946 he closed out approximately eight Eastern offices of Woodstock Typewriter Co., which included the Philadelphia, Pa. office. Mr. WEBSTER stated that all old records such as repair records, letters, etc. were destroyed. He also mentioned the Daily Sales Agency Book which was maintained up until 1939 to 1941, he was not sure of the latter date, but was sure that the same was discontinued prior to World War II, which book listed the sale of typewriters. All of the above records, according to Mr. WEBSTER were burned at his personal direction and he was helped in the destruction of these records by JOHN GALLAGER, who was manager of the Woodstock Philadelphia Agency at this time. All of these records, including the loose-leaf book known as the Daily Machine Report were probably destroyed if same had not been found at the Woodstock Typewriter Co., Woodstock, Illinois. WEBSTER further stated the above procedure was used by him and the company of destroying these old records due to the shortage of filing space at that time.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NK 65-3917

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REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333.
Washington Field teletype to Bureau, New York and Newark, 1/26/49.
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark, 1/26/49.
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field and Newark, 1/21/49.
Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, New York and Newark, 1/21/49.
Washington Field letter to Bureau, 1/27/49.
New York letter to Bureau, 1/28/49.
Report of SA PAUL R. ALKER, 1/31/49, Newark.

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74-5

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

One copy of this report is sent for information purposes to the Washington Field Office inasmuch as BEN TILLMAN MOORE, a cousin of ALGER HISS, was a fellow employee with HISS on the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee in 1934.

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NK 65-3917

DETAILS:

INTERVIEW WITH ESTHER M. AUERBACH STAVIS AND MORTON STAVIS
RE PHILIP RENO AND FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

An interview with ESTHER and MORTON STAVIS was held concerning their knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of PHILIP RENO, who had been a subordinate employee of Mrs. STAVIS with the Social Security Board from 1937 to 1940 and was also active in the union covering employees of that organization, in which union MORTON STAVIS and ESTHER STAVIS were active. Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that Mrs. MORTON STAVIS was known to be a member of the Communist Party in 1946. She was contacted at her residence, 175 Shelley Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, by the writer and Special Agent CARLTON C. LENZ on January 28, 1949. She stated that she was acquainted with PHILIP RENO and that he had been employed as her subordinate with the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C. She stated she was not acquainted with his brother, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, and in fact did not know he had a brother. At this point in the interview, Mrs. STAVIS asked the purpose of the inquiry and was advised that the agents had been instructed by the Department of Justice to interview her concerning any connection between PHILIP RENO, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She stated that she desired to talk with her husband before answering any questions, and she placed a call to his office only to find that he was out. She then advised agents that she did not approve of the methods of the FBI prying into the private affairs of people and wire tapping. She stated that "they" came into the Social Security Board and questioned people, upsetting everything. When asked who "they" were, she said the Dies Committee and was advised that the Dies Committee and the FBI are not associated with one another. She departed from the room at this point to feed her children and returned to answer a telephone call from her husband. She advised him of the visit of the agents and its purpose and told him she did not feel that she should answer these questions and desired the advice of counsel. She stated that if she had her way she would throw the agents out. This latter statement was not made in a threatening manner but more as a figure of speech. Upon hanging up the telephone, she advised that her husband had told her she did not have to answer any questions and that she did not desire to do so. Agents then departed from the STAVIS residence.

MORTON STAVIS, husband of ESTHER M. AUERBACH STAVIS, has likewise been reported as having been a member of the Communist Party to the personal knowledge of Confidential Informant T-1 in 1946. Upon entering Mr. STAVIS' private office, agents identified themselves, and STAVIS asked to see the credentials in order that he could make a note of the full name and credential

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numbers of the agents, which record he did make. He was then asked whether he had been acquainted with PHILIP RENO while employed by the Social Security Board and stated that he had known him. He stated that his acquaintanceship was confined to the Social Security Board and the union and did not extend outside of this sphere. He did state that he had met RENO at some social gatherings but declined to elaborate on this statement. At this point in the interview, STAVIS stated he did not desire to continue unless he had a witness present. He was asked if the witness had been acquainted with PHILIP RENO, to which he answered he was not. He was then asked the purpose of the desire for a witness, to which he replied that he desired to have someone present who could verify the statements he made. STAVIS was advised that this would not be necessary but upon his insistence WILLIAM ROSSMOORE, his law partner, was allowed to sit in on the remainder of the interview. STAVIS stated he did not know any of the associates of PHILIP RENO and was not acquainted with his activities outside of the Social Security Board and Local 10, United Federal Workers of America. He denied knowing that RENO had a brother and likewise denied ever having known of any connection between WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and PHILIP RENO. He was asked if he could furnish the names of any individuals working for the Social Security Board or active in Local 10, UFWA, who might have been better acquainted with RENO, to which he replied that he had no intention of furnishing the FBI a list of names of any kind and that he felt that this would be a violation of union prodedure; that he doubted that any other name he furnished would be in a position to provide more information than he and that he does not approve of the methods of the FBI. He related that in this connection he has already placed himself on record concerning his feelings. He related that his acquaintanceship with PHILIP RENO was from about 1938 until RENO left Washington in 1940, during which period RENO was president of Local 10, UFWA, in which STAVIS stated he was quite active. He was questioned as to whether or not RENO was a member of the Communist Party at that time, to which he replied in the negative.

INVESTIGATION AT PICATINNY ARSENAL, DOVER, NEW JERSEY, TO IDENTIFY IZ MILLER AND MISS SMITH

By teletype of January 26, 1949 the New York Office advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had stated that sometime in 1933 he was introduced to one Dr. IZ MILLER by "ULRICH", who was CHAMBERS' superior in the espionage apparatus. CHAMBERS recalled that the purpose of the meeting was to develop a new source in the Arsenal since MILLER had lost his job and a plan was formulated by which a girl from the Arsenal would be employed by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS recalled that a Miss SMITH, who resided with her parents in Dover, was employed by him as a part-time secretary in New York, at which time he used the name DICKSON. CHAMBERS believed this girl saw through the scheme and quit, having worked only three times on Saturdays. Investigation at Picatinny Arsenal was conducted by Special Agent CLARK D. TOMPKINS. The following persons at the Arsenal were interviewed

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concerning the identity of IZ MILLER with negative results:

Mrs. MILDRED CROSS, secretary to the Civilian Chief of Public Information and Intelligence; Mrs. EVELYN GLICK, Chief of Mail and Records Section; Mrs. MURIEL ELAINE ANDERSON, clerk-typist.

The records made available by Captain DURWARD E. BENTON, financial and security officer, and RALEIGH T. CURTIS, Civilian Chief of Public Information and Intelligence Section, revealed that ISADORE MILLER of 931 Avenue St. John, New York City, who was born in 1890, was employed as a laboratory assistant from August 27, 1911 to April 23, 1912. The records mentioned that MILLER was re-employed as a laboratory assistant from April 22, 1918 until September 7, 1918, at which time he apparently resigned without prejudice. On his re-employment card, MILLER's birth date was given as 1891 rather than 1890. His address at this time was given as 124 East 6th Street, New York City.

Mr. SOL LIVINGSTON, research chemist at the Arsenal since 1916, who resides at 170 South Morris Street, Dover, New Jersey, stated that he remembered ISADORE MILLER having worked at the Arsenal as a laboratory assistant and that MILLER was injured at the Arsenal sometime during 1917 or 1918 as a result of an explosion of a piece of ammunition. The accident, according to LIVINGSTON, resulted in MILLER's losing one of his eyes, and it was as a result of this accident that he left the Arsenal, to the best of LIVINGSTON's recollection. LIVINGSTON believed that he had returned to the Arsenal in 1920 or 1921 for a short period of time, but this is not borne out by the personnel records. It was LIVINGSTON's impression that MILLER left the Arsenal to secure a better position with a firm of consulting engineers in New York City. He did not hear from MILLER until sometime in 1942 or 1943, when he was contacted from New York by MILLER asking if he would testify as an expert witness for the firm he was associated with. This testimony was in connection with a case being handled by the law firm of SABBATINO AND TODARELLI, 233 Broadway, New York City. Upon receiving the necessary clearance at the Arsenal, LIVINGSTON testified in the case, and this is the last time he has heard from MILLER. Mr. LIVINGSTON advised that his association with MILLER was always on an official level and that he did not get to know him very well because of their different personalities. He could furnish no information indicating any subversive activities on the part of MILLER. LIVINGSTON recalled that Mrs. MURIEL ANDERSON, nee SMITH, had done some work for MILLER, but he was unable to recall the nature of the work or the original source of this information.

Mr. WARREN ANDERSON, chemist at the Arsenal for the last forty years, was interviewed after it had been determined that his wife, MURIEL ELAINE ANDERSON, had been MURIEL ELAINE SMITH before her marriage and had resided in Dover, New Jersey, with her parents. He recalled ISADORE MILLER during the entire time of

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MILLER's employment with the Arsenal and stated that all of his contacts were of an official nature and he had no knowledge of any subversive activities. He denied any knowledge of a Miss SMITH being hired by MILLER to do any stenographic work for anyone.

Mr. HERMAN AARONSEN, research chemist at the Arsenal since 1919, who resides at 23 Myrtle Avenue, Dover, New Jersey, advised that MILLER was last known by him to be working for a Dr. GROSVENOR who had a firm of consulting engineers located in the Chemist Club Building, 52 East 41st Street, New York City. AARONSEN stated he met MILLER through a Mr. JADOWITZ, an employee in the Analytical Laboratory at the Arsenal who knew and had worked with MILLER at the Arsenal, and considered him a good person to know because of his competency in the field of chemistry and also because of his strong business connections. AARONSEN recalled meeting MILLER about fifteen years ago at the Chemist Club and stated he has only seen him two or three times since in New York. He explained that he is not at all familiar with MILLER's background or his personal history, and he considered him merely a casual friend and one whose only mutual interest was the field of chemistry. He saw MILLER last about three years ago. During conversations with MILLER, the discussion was taken up with generalities and their mutual friends at the Arsenal.

Mr. HEIMAN JADOWITZ, an employee of the Analytical Laboratory, 31 Sanford Street, Dover, New Jersey, stated he has been employed at the Arsenal since 1913, and he first met MILLER when the latter was working at the Arsenal in 1917 or 1918. He believed MILLER had left the Arsenal to secure a better position in New York City. JADOWITZ recalled MILLER indicating that he was doing some translation work while at the Arsenal, and to the best of JADOWITZ's recollection, it was translating from German to English. JADOWITZ could offer no specific information in this respect. JADOWITZ states he has not seen MILLER over ten years and that the last visit took place when he stopped by the Chemist Club in New York City to pay a social call. JADOWITZ likewise disclaimed any knowledge of a Miss SMITH being hired by MILLER to do part-time work.

Mrs. MURIEL SMITH ANDERSON was reinterviewed by the writer and Special Agent CLARK D. TOMPKINS at her home in the presence of her husband, WARREN ANDERSON, at which time she readily admitted that in about 1933 she had been approached by HEIMAN JADOWITZ to do part-time stenographic work for a friend of his in New York City. She stated that JADOWITZ subsequently brought a Mr. BROWN to her home in Dover, at which time an agreement was reached whereby she would do part-time stenographic work for Mr. BROWN on Saturdays. She stated that she went to New York on three Saturdays and did copy work for him, generally copying from books she secured from the library at his instructions. She could

only recall that one subject pertained to cotton. She was unable to furnish the text of this subject. She related that on the fourth Saturday she found no one in Mr. BROWN's office and returned to Dover. She stated that Mr. BROWN called her a few days later in Dover to determine if she was coming the next Saturday, and she advised him she was not and hung up. She stated that she had previously become suspicious of the arrangement because she was not doing stenographic work but doing what any typist could do. She stated she could not put her finger on any activity but the whole situation aroused her suspicion. She stated that BROWN occupied one of several glass-impaneled offices in a building in New York City, the location of which she could not recall. She stated that after the above telephone conversation with BROWN, JADOWITZ contacted her for the purpose of ascertaining her reasons for severing this relationship. Mrs. ANDERSON definitely identified the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being Mr. BROWN and stated that this is the only person she met during her employment by Mr. BROWN. A statement encompassing the above information is being prepared for Mrs. ANDERSON's signature. It is noted that HEIMAN JADOWITZ was previously interviewed at the Arsenal and denied knowledge of anyone having worked for Mr. MILLER or been employed under the above circumstances, and efforts to recontact him on January 30 revealed him to be in New York City. He will be reinterviewed at his home.

The personnel history statement on file at Picatinny Arsenal reflects that Mrs. MURIEL ELAINE ANDERSON was born January 28, 1906 at Dover, New Jersey. Her mother, Mrs. EDITH HELOISE SMITH, 70 Liberty Street, Dover, New Jersey, and her father, were both born in the United States. She has three sisters, ELSIE THORSEN, age 47, Dover, New Jersey; RUTH WILLIAMS, age 33, Dover, New Jersey; and FAITH GARRISEN, age 31, Dover, New Jersey. She attended grammar school from 1911 to 1919; high school from 1919 to 1922; and business college from 1922 to 1923. All of these schools were located in Dover. She married WARREN ANDERSON January 29, 1934, after which she moved from 70 Liberty Street to 28 Princeton Avenue in Dover and lived there until March, 1937, when they moved to their present address, 72 Union Turnpike, Wharton, New Jersey.

INTERVIEW WITH HERBERT AND RUTH FEIS RE ALGER HISS AND FANSLER - HISS TYPEWRITER

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES H. FIGDON, JR.

Mr. HERBERT FEIS, economist, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, advised that he was formerly an economist for the State Department at Washington, D. C. up until October, 1943, when he resigned. He also advised that to the best of his recollection he first met

ALGER HISS about 1933 and Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS a few years later.

He advised that he has never received at any time any handwritten or typewritten communication whatsoever from ALGER HISS or any member of HISS' family nor does he have any such communication in his possession. He further advised that his association with ALGER HISS was friendly and cordial on a business basis mainly since about 1933 and that he and his wife were only casually associated with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Also, according to FEIS, he has visited in two of ALGER HISS' residences in Washington, D. C., but he did not recall seeing a typewriter in either of these residences. He further advised that he and his wife have a warm personal friendship with DONALD and CATHERINE HISS. FEIS advised that STANLEY HORNBECK, United States Ambassador to Holland, HARLEY POTTER, presently employed in the State Department at Washington, D. C., and LEO PASBOLSKY, presently employed at the Brookings Institute at Washington, D. C. were all more friendly with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS than he and his wife were.

Mrs. RUTH S. B. FEIS of Battle Road Circle, Princeton, New Jersey, advised that with the exception of several handwritten notes which she has received from CATHERINE HISS, DONALD HISS' wife, she has never received any other handwritten or typewritten communication from ALGER HISS or any member of his family. She also advised that the only time she was ever in ALGER HISS's home was when she visited in two of his residences which he maintained in the Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C., and she did not recall seeing a typewriter in either of these residences.

INVESTIGATION TO ESTABLISH RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS DURING RENTAL OF HOUSE NEAR NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA, BY CHAMBERS IN 1936 - 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES H. HIGDON, JR.

Philadelphia teletype on January 21, 1949 advised that the records of THOMAS MARSHALL, New Hope, Pennsylvania, reflected that a stone tenant house on his farm was rented from June, 1936 until approximately April, 1937 to DAVID BREEN through a real-estate agent named WATSON ROBERTS. MARSHALL identified 1934 photograph of CHAMBERS as identical with BREEN. It was also reported that there was a real-estate agent named WOOD who may have had some connection with the rental of this property to BREEN.

Mr. WATSON T. ROBERTS, No. 2 Buttonwood Street, Lambertville, New Jersey, employed as a night watchman for the Paramount Hosiery Company, Lambertville, advised that he formerly handled the rental of a stone house on the estate of

THOMAS MARSHALL near New Hope, Pennsylvania. This rental was handled by him on a seasonal basis.

He recalled that one season some years ago he rented this stone house to a man named DAVID BREEN. He advised that he has no records pertaining to this rental and that his memory is failing and that he would be unable to recall within ten years approximately what year he rented this property to BREEN. He further advised that he saw BREEN on only one occasion and that he knew nothing about BREEN's associates or friends. He was unable to identify photographs of CHAMBERS as being identical with BREEN. He also was unable to identify photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as persons he knew or could recall having seen at any time. He advised that he knew of no one except THOMAS MARSHALL who would be able to recall BREEN or anything about BREEN's associates or friends while BREEN resided in the stone house on the Marshall Estate. ROBERTS also advised that he handled the rental of this property to BREEN personally and that he was not acquainted with any real-estate name with the last name of WOOD.

ROBERTS' daughters, Mrs. DOROTHY MORENO, who presently resides with her father, and Mrs. ESTHER EVERETT, 116 Clinton Street, Lambertville, advised that they were both residing with their father in New Hope, Pennsylvania, in 1936 and 1937. Neither woman could furnish any information of value. Mrs. MORENO recalled that her father had rented a house on the Marshall Estate to a man named BREEN over ten years ago, the exact number of years ago she could not recall, but that she had never seen BREEN nor did she know anything about his associates or friends. Mrs. MORENO and Mrs. EVERETT were unable to identify photographs of CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as anyone they could recall having seen at any time and they also advised that they were not acquainted with any person by the last name of WOOD who was in the real-estate business at New Hope, Pennsylvania, or the nearby vicinity.

INTERVIEW WITH BERNARD L. FALK AND MARGARET FALK RE ALGER HISS

By letter of January 27 the Washington Field Office advised that Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD L. FALK formerly resided in Apartment 21 at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. during the time ALGER HISS occupied Apartment 42 of the same building from July 1, 1934 to June 28, 1935. During this period WHITTAKER CHAMBERS reportedly occupied the apartment for about the last six weeks of the lease. BERNARD L. FALK and MARGARET FALK, 621 Doremus Avenue, Glen Rock, New Jersey, advised that they lived at the above-mentioned address from August, 1934 to about November, 1935. They stated that they resided on the first floor of the building (not the ground floor) in the first apartment and that until about two or three weeks before leaving in November, 1935 they did not know any of the other occupants of the apartment building. They were

unable to identify photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS as persons they had known at any time in the past but they were able to recall that two bachelors lived in an apartment on the top floor. They could not recall the source of this information and stated that they never to their knowledge saw either of the bachelors. They were unable to furnish the identity of anyone else in the building who may have been acquainted with HISS or CHAMBERS.

INTERVIEW WITH PAUL TAMER REGARDING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF JOSHUA TAMER, HARRY TAMER, AND SAM SHOYET

PAUL TAMER, who is also known by the names of PETIA TAMER and PHINEAS TAMER, 706 Northumberland Road, West Englewood, New Jersey, who is employed as chief chemist for the Hackensack Water Works, Oradell, New Jersey, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent CLARK D. TOMPKINS on January 29, 1949 at his residence. At that time he was confined to his bed with a bad cold. He stated that he was born in Odessa, Russia, September 11, 1900 as PETIA TAMER and was naturalized in the United States District Court, New York City in 1929 or 1930. He married BESSIE LOCHSHINE TAMER, who was born in Dnieperpetrovsk, Russia in 1896. The exact date of Mrs. TAMER's birth was not known to her. She was naturalized in the United States District Court, New York City about 1928 or 1929. TAMER furnished the names of his parents as ABRAHAM and HANNAH TAMER, now deceased, and brothers as JOSHUA (usually called CHIKA) and HARRY. He stated that he has sisters, FANNIE and BESSIE. He related that he, his father, mother and JOSHUA arrived in Boston, Massachusetts from Russia about two weeks before the start of World War I in 1914 and that HARRY and BESSIE had preceded them. He stated that FANNIE was the first to arrive in the United States and that she came from Paris, at which place she became acquainted with SAM SHOYET, who she later married in the United States. He stated that he left Boston in about 1924 and moved to New York City after completing college and that the rest of the family arrived in New York about a year later. For a short time they all resided together on Prospect Street in the Bronx and then his father bought the property at 1673 - 55th Street in Brooklyn, which he described as being one side of a two-story duplex dwelling. He stated that all of the family resided at this address until his father died in 1926. PAUL TAMER stated that he left this residence in 1927 and moved to a rooming house on 110th Street near 7th Street in New York, which has since been demolished. He and his wife then moved to 35 West 110th Street and then to West 108th Street about 1930. They then moved to New Milford, New Jersey, and then to Central Avenue in Leonia, New Jersey, where they resided from 1933 to 1938. They have lived at their present address since 1938. He related that SAM SHOYET returned to Russia about 1930 and was followed by FANNIE SHOYET in about 1931. From 1931 until 1932 their daughter, AHSIA SHOYET, stayed with

PAUL TAMER and his wife until she completed Hunter College and then she left for Russia to join her parents. According to TAMER, SHOYET died of typhus fever in Russia during the past war, but his sister and niece still live in Moscow. He furnished their address as A. SHOYET, Kapelski Per No. 13, Moscow. He recalled that SAM SHOYET lived in Paris as previously stated, but he has no knowledge of him ever having lived in any other foreign cities other than Moscow. He never knew SHOYET to be employed by the Russian Government or to have engaged in espionage activities and stated that he always knew him to be a printer. He remarked that SHOYET had interested HARRY TAMER in printing and secured him a job with the same firm which employed SHOYET and which printed the Daily Worker. He stated he could not furnish the identity of any of the friends of SHOYET. TAMER recalled that SHOYET had a brother, name unknown, who came to this country sometime later than SAM SHOYET and lived in Boston. He last saw this individual about 1920 and to his knowledge SAM SHOYET did not see him after he departed from Boston. The following description of SHOYET's brother was furnished:

Age	About 60 if living
Height	5'6"
Weight	180
Peculiarities	Round face, large protruding lips.

With reference to HARRY TAMER, he stated that he is married to DIANA LOCHSHINE, the sister of his own wife, and currently resides at 89 Thayer Street, Manhattan. HARRY TAMER resided at 1673 - 55th Street in Brooklyn until this property was sold by his mother, the exact year not recalled but believed to be between 1929 and the early 1930's. He related that HARRY TAMER to his knowledge has never engaged in espionage activities and remarked that he has been suffering from a chronic cardiac condition since birth and is presently an invalid and stamp collector. He stated that he originally interested HARRY TAMER in stamp collection and rented a post box for him in New Milford, New Jersey, because he was having trouble receiving his mail intact at his place of residence. He stated that he, PAUL TAMER, is presently using this box and it is no longer used by his brother. According to PAUL TAMER, JOSHUA TAMER and his wife, ROSE, moved to an elevator apartment in Brooklyn shortly before the sale of the family residence and later moved to Manhattan. He was unable to furnish the addresses of either of these residences but believed the Brooklyn apartment to be in the 40's. He related that JOSHUA TAMER and his wife returned to Russia sometime between 1935 and 1937 and are still residing there. He denied knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of his brother. He stated that his mother died in 1935 prior to which the family residence had been disposed of. TAMER was unable to identify the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as anyone he had previously known and was also unfamiliar with the names ULRICH, HERMAN or VALENTINE MARKIN, WALTER or ARTHUR WALTER. He stated that if photographs of the latter individuals were exhibited to him he might be able to

identify them. At this point in the interview, TAMER asked that it be terminated inasmuch as he was ill and felt that he was exhausting himself. He stated that upon his recovery he will be glad again to submit to interview. It is noted that TAMER gave the impression as being cooperative but reluctant to furnish any information which might embarrass him.

Mrs. BESSIE LOCHSHINE TAMER stated that her father, BORIES, and mother, SARAH, are now deceased and that she has one brother, MORRIS LOCHSHINE, presently residing at 11409 Stonewood, Cleveland, Ohio, and a sister, Mrs. DIANA TAMER, the wife of HARRY TAMER, residing at 89 Thayer Street, Manhattan, New York.

- P E N D I N G -

NK 65-3917

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview Mrs. ELLEN T. ARNWINE, daughter of WATSON T. ROBERTS, for any recollection she might have of CHAMBERS as DAVID BREEN who rented a house on the Thomas Marshall Estate in Pennsylvania in 1936 until 1937 through her father. Photographs of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS and CHAMBERS should be exhibited to her. This lead was set out by teletype January 29, 1949.

NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will, if deemed advisable, interview HARRY TAMER, 89 Thayer Street, Manhattan, concerning his connection with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and espionage apparatus and his knowledge of such activities on the part of his brother, JOSHUA TAMER, and his brother-in-law, SAM SHOYET. It is noted that HARRY TAMER suffers from a chronic cardiac condition and may be interviewed if not excited. Information secured which can be verified through PAUL TAMER should be furnished the Newark Office with photographs of known espionage agents. This lead was set out by teletype of January 29, 1949.

Will ascertain from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS the connection between himself and HEIMAN JADOWITZ who introduced MURIEL SMITH ANDERSON to CHAMBERS when ISADORE MILLER desired him to secure part-time stenographic assistant from Picatinny Arsenal with the purpose of developing a source of information in the Arsenal.

Will interview ISADORE MILLER, who can be located through a firm of consultant engineers under the direction of Dr. GROSVENOR, Chemist Club, 52 East 41st Street, New York City, concerning his part in the apparatus as described in New York teletype of January 26, 1949.

NEWARK OFFICE

AT DOVER, NEW JERSEY

Will interview HEIMAN JADOWITZ, employee of Picatinny Arsenal, 72 Sanford Street, concerning his connection with CHAMBERS, it being noted he secured Mrs. MURIEL SMITH ANDERSON a job with CHAMBERS in 1943, at which time CHAMBERS used the name BROWN or DICKSON.

Kisseloff-1560

NK 65-3917

AT WEST ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Will reinterview PAUL TAMER to develop more completely the background of the TAMER family and exhibit to him photographs of known espionage agents to be furnished by the New York Office.

*AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Will report the results of Laboratory examination of typing specimens taken from the Woodstock typewriter in the possession of Mrs. FRANK BOWEN, 54 Beech Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Kisseloff-1561

NK 65-3917

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 - a photograph of membership cards maintained at the State Headquarters of the Communist Party, 38-40 Park Place, Newark, New Jersey, made available on February 28, 1946 to Special Agents FRANK M. RAISBECK, CHARLES L. SMITH, WILLIAM H. ROCKETT, and MAURITZ E. GAHLON by Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] b2 b7D

Kisseloff-1562

NK 65-3917

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Prior to interview with ESTHER M. AUERBACH STAVIS and MORTON STAVIS, both of whom were known to this Office as members of the Communist Party, authority for the interview was secured from Mr. H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau by telephone.

Kisseloff-1563

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-3917 hp

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	1/31/49	1/27-30/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ESTHER M. AUERBACH STAVIS admitted being acquainted with PHILIP RENO and denied that she knew his brother, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO but refused to answer any further questions. ESTHER STAVIS is a known Communist Party member. MORTON STAVIS, husband of ESTHER STAVIS, an attorney and also a CP member, denied any knowledge of espionage activities on the part of RENO and denied knowledge that he was a CP member. He likewise stated he did not know PHILIP RENO's brother. Investigation at Picatinny Arsenal revealed ISADORE MILLER employed in laboratory 1911-12 and 1918 but believed presently working for consultant engineers under direction of Dr. GROSVENOR at the Chemist Club located 52 West 41st Street, N.Y.C. Mrs. MURIEL ELAINE ANDERSON, nee SMITH, states she was employed as a part-time stenographer by a man named BROWN in New York in about 1933, to whom she was introduced by HEIMAN JADOWITZ, a fellow employee at Picatinny Arsenal.. She identified photographs of CHAMBERS as being BROWN. States resigned when she became suspicious of the job. HERBERT and RUTH FEIS unable to furnish any information concerning ALGER HISS or the Fansler-Hiss typewriter. WATSON ROBERTS, real-estate agent who rented house to CHAMBERS as DAVID BREEN in 1936 unable to identify CHAMBERS or ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Contact with his daughters likewise negative. PAUL TAMER denies knowledge of espionage activities on the part of HARRY and JOSHUA TAMER or SAM SHOYET. Background information on TAMER family secured. JOSHUA TAMER presently in Russia and SAM SHOYET died there during the last war. HARRY TAMER presently resides New York City.

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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4 - New York (1-THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, NYC)
2 - Washington Field
~~7 - Newark (1-65-3921, 1-65-3922;~~
1-100-30577; 1-100-30578)

Kisseloff-1564

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK (NY) NH FILE NO. 74-5 clb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-30-49	1/28/49	JAMES T. HAVERTY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LEONARD DOOB, former employee of U. S. Senate Munitions Committee in 1934, advised did not recall HISS and fails to recall ever having any contact with him.

-P-

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated January 25, 1949.

DETAILS: LEONARD DOOB, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, advised he was employed as an investigator by the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee for two and one-half months in the summer of 1934 and spent most of his time in an investigative capacity in New York City and Wilmington, Deleware, visiting Washington, D. C. on only two or three ocassions. Mr. DOOB advised that he failed to recall ALGER HISS and was unable to identify pictures of CHAMBERS which were exhibited to him as anyone he had ever seen. The only two individuals whom DOOB remembered having worked for the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee were STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, who was in charge of the investigative staff and one BEN MOORE whom Mr. DOOB recalled as he had met him as a fellow employee in G-2 during the war.

In connection with BEN MOORE, reference is made to Bureau letter to the Washington Field Office dated August 18, 1948, entitled, "BEN TILLMAN MOORE - European Recovery Program", which reflects that BEN TILLMAN MOORE was employed by the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee. Bureau letter in the same case dated August 31, 1948, reflected that MOORE is a cousin of ALGER HISS.

cc AAG Campbell 2-4-49

- P E N D I N G -

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. Mason SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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31 FEB 11 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-1565

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NH 74-5 clb
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-30-49	1/28/49	JAMES T. HAVERTY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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- P E N D I N G -

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-Washington Field (Info.)
-New Haven

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 10, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to memorandum of February 8, 1949, in which it is set out that Mr. Vincent Russo of the Department had stated that arrangements had now been made with Chairman Wood of the HCUA to meet with him at 3:30 p.m., Friday, February 11, 1949, for the purpose of securing the film in the possession of that Committee for further Laboratory examination. You inquired as to why it was necessary to send an Agent at all, having in mind that Mr. Russo will explain why the film is desired.

This matter has been further discussed with Mr. Russo today, and Inspector Fletcher further pointed out to him the inadvisability of having an Agent appear at the time this matter is discussed by the Committee. It was explained to Mr. Russo that in the past the Committee has always had one of their investigators bring the film to the Bureau and remain with the film during the time it was being examined. At no time in the past has the film ever been turned over to the custody of an Agent of the Bureau.

Mr. Russo stated that he would handle this matter personally and would arrange to secure the film. If possible, he will take possession of the film and bring it to Inspector Fletcher, and if other arrangements are necessary, he will advise.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 138

14-1355-1806
F B I
11 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-1567

FEB 23 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-8-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 4:55 p.m., Mr. Vincent Russo of the Department called in and stated arrangements had now been made with Congressman Wood of the HCUA to meet with him at 3:30 p.m., Friday, February 11, for the purpose of picking up the pumpkin film recovered by that Committee from Chambers.

Over a month ago a memorandum was addressed to the Department, setting out that it was desirable that the film be again obtained from the Committee for further Laboratory examination. The examination contemplated involves a comparison of the film recovered from Felix Inslerman with that recovered from Chambers by the HCUA to see if they were taken on the same camera. If the Laboratory examination is positive in this regard, it is believed that the results of the examination will be of utmost help in securing a statement from Inslerman, who up to this time has refused to furnish any information incriminating himself. Inslerman was named by Chambers as one of the photographers involved in this case.

Mr. Russo stated that Congressman Wood wished to make the film available at 3:30 p.m., Friday, February 11. Mr. Russo advised that he would drop by the office about 3:15 p.m. and if an Agent would accompany him they would recover the film. Congressman Wood requested that an Agent accompany Russo. After discussing this matter a little further, Mr. Russo explained that he is to appear before Congressman Wood and the Committee to explain why the film is desired. I told him it would be inadvisable for a Special Agent of the Bureau to go into the Committee to explain why the film should be made available. It was finally agreed that the Agent should remain outside the Committee room and when the film is obtained by Russo, it will be turned over the Agent so that it could be handled.

Mr. Russo also advised that Congressman Wood stated he had an appointment on Friday at 2:30 p.m. with the Attorney General; at 3:00 p.m. with the Director and, of course, at 3:30 p.m. with Mr. Russo.

This matter will be followed with Mr. Russo until the film is obtained for the necessary examination.

RECORDED - 138 174-[illegible]-1807

IF FEB 14 1949

HBF:cmw

She has no appointment with me. H.

Why is it necessary to send an agent at all? Matter has been handled by Dept & Committee. It is a routine clerical handling of film. Before I would allow this to be turned over to any committee, I want to discuss it with Mr. Tolson or myself. H.

Kisseloff-1568

JANUARY 24, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, (FELIX INGLERMAN). CONCLUDED FELIX A. INGLERMAN SIGNATURES ON PAGE TWO DOCUMENTS A AND B WRITTEN BY PERSON WHO WROTE FELIX A. INGLERMAN SIGNATURES C THROUGH H.

HOOVER

URGENT

[redacted]

RCF:MD

INDEXED - 138 74-1333-1808

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73 FEB 9 1949

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"MEMO Fetcher TO LADD 1-27-48"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

521 FEB 1 1949

TELETYPE

Kisseloff-1569

URGENT

FEBRUARY 9, 1949

SAC - MIAMI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS-R. RE WFO LET JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT LAST. ADVISE RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE SENFT AS REQUESTED IN REFERENCED LETTER.

HOOVER

cc - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ:mpd

RECORDED - 80

1809

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1570

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 24, 1949

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

Recently, Mrs. A. L. H. DARRAGH, 1815 Bergan Street, South Bend, Indiana, advised one of the resident agents at South Bend she had noticed in the December 20, 1948, issue of Time Magazine, Page 20, that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN of 702 East North, Appleton, Wisconsin, either had testified or was scheduled to testify in the CHAMBERS-HISS inquiry at New York City. She had the following information to offer for whatever value it might be to the Bureau.

DEFERRED RECORDING

She stated that she had attended the Austin High School, Chicago, Illinois, with PIGMAN's wife, ALICE PIGMAN, being unable to recall her maiden name. Originally, both had taken an active part in the Campfire Girls Organization and as a result of this, both have kept in contact with mutual acquaintances through high school, college, and subsequent thereto. She maintains a diary and has for a number of years. In April 1935, she was delegated to attend a conference at Washington, D. C., and on April 18, 1935, she was taken to dinner at the Y. W. C. A. by WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and his wife. Her notation, based upon her dinner and subsequent discussions with WILLIAM PIGMAN, in the diary for that date reflected, "My - He must be a Communist." She cannot recall specifically the reasons for such notations but generally recalled that he made numerous disparaging remarks about the DAR, which at that time was holding its Continental Congress at Washington, D. C. He was vicious in his attack on the DAR, as well as various other patriotic organizations.

Mrs. DARRAGH also recalled that he was intense in his treatment and ridicule of anything having to do with the American democratic form of government. She said he acted like one fully indoctrinated with the principles of Communism. She also recalled that if she had not been a guest of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and his wife, she would have left the table because she was "so shocked and enraged". She was quite apologetic regarding her details concerning the incident, as there was little space in her diary for entries. She also stated that a guardian of the Campfire Girls group, one RALPH H. MOORE, 232 North Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, had gone to Washington, D. C. the following year and had come into contact with PIGMAN and his wife. She said he had also concluded that PIGMAN was a Communist. She could furnish no information relative to the reason MOORE had concluded this.

Copies of this letter have been designated for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Washington Field Divisions for their information.

JRM:k
cc: Chicago
Milwaukee
Washington Field
100-0

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

Kisseloff-1571

WASH AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-9-49 12 N

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REBUTEL JAN. EIGHTEEN LAST REQUESTING FILE CHECK AT INS RE CHARLES FRANCES CHASE. FILES OF INS REFLECT NO RECORD OF INDIVIDUAL NAMED CHARLES FRANCES CHASE UNDER THAT NAME OR ALIAS OF JOHN SHERMAN.

HOTTEL

JJC:dmh
74-94

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Kisseloff-1572

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

February 4, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was,
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 PWL

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation:

Report of:

Special Agent Wesley A. Anderson dated January 14, 1949 at Chicago, Illinois
Special Agent James M. Tennant dated January 20, 1949 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent William C. Tower dated January 25, 1949 at Seattle, Washington
Special Agent V. Walser Prospere dated January 26, 1949 at Memphis, Tennessee
Special Agent Robert J. Wilson dated January 27, 1949 at Chicago, Illinois
Special Agent Hubert F. Small dated January 27, 1949 at St. Louis, Missouri
Special Agent David Edwin Todd dated January 27, 1949 at San Francisco, California
Special Agent Edmund V. Kadell dated January 27, 1949 at Omaha, Nebraska
Special Agent James L. Kirkland dated January 27, 1949 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated January 28, 1949 at Detroit, Michigan
Special Agent Norman S. Higson dated January 28, 1949 at San Diego, California
Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent John J. O'Toole, Jr. dated January 28, 1949 at Albany, New York
Special Agent Leo S. Brenneisen dated January 28, 1949 at Phoenix, Arizona
Special Agent Jesse F. Parr dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland
Special Agent Howard A. King dated January 28, 1949 at Indianapolis,
Special Agent William [illegible] dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FEB 4 1949 P.M.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI
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Kisseloff-1573

Special Agent Courtland J. Jones dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent Leon O. Prior dated January 29, 1949 at Miami, Florida
Special Agent James T. Haverty dated January 30, 1949 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Marvin B. Pash dated January 31, 1949 at Dallas, Texas
Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated January 31, 1949 at Newark, New Jersey
Special Agent Lambert G. Zander dated January 31, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to you promptly.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1574

SAC, Washington Field

1813

February 4, 1949

Director, FBI

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

EX-1

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurtel February 1, 1949, requesting authorization to interview Senator Millard E. Tydings and Justice Stanley Reed. Authority is granted to interview Justice Reed, however, an interview with Senator Tydings is not desired at this time.

cc - New York

JWP:mjp

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1575

TCR:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-1-49 9:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR, FBI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REQUEST BUREAU AUTHORIZATION TO INTERVIEW SENATOR MILLARD E. TYDINGS WHO WROTE LETTER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL CUMMINGS, AUGUST 7, 1935, ENDORSING HISS WARMLY. HE RELATED HISS INTIMATELY KNOWN TO ONE OF HIS CLOSE FRIENDS WHO IS OUTSTANDING ATTORNEY OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ALSO REQUEST AUTHORIZATION TO INTERVIEW JUSTICE STANLEY REED, WHO WAS SOLICITOR GENERAL DURING PERIOD ALGER HISS EMPLOYED IN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

HOSTEL

EX-1

Kisseloff-1576

JJW:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK [redacted]H FIELD 2-2-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
RENYTEL JANUARY THIRTYONE, LAST, SUGGESTING INTERVIEW WITH DR. FRED BLOSSOM. REFERENCE IS MADE TO CASE ENTITLED QUOTE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BLOSSOM, AKA, IGE UNQUOTE, AND TO LETTER DATED DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, IN CASE ENTITLED, QUOTE ALEKSANDRA PAVLOVNA LEWIS, WAS, IS - R UNQUOTE, REPORTING A CONVERSATION BETWEEN SHURA LEWIS AND BLOSSOM. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER BLOSSOM SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED AND TO CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF HAVING HIM SUBPOENAED BEFORE GRAND JURY.

HOTTEL

G.I.R.-7

RECORDED - 43 74-133-184

INDEXED - 43

5 1 FEB

Kisseloff-1577

CC - 150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

URGENT

FEBRUARY 10, 1949

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SACs, LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE LA TEL FEBRUARY NINE, LAST. LA SHOULD ATTEMPT TO RENT A LEICA CAMERA SIMILAR TO THE ONE NOW IN POSSESSION OF CRANE FOR HIS USE. CRANE'S LEICA CAMERA SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE FORWARDED TO BUREAU FOR APPROPRIATE EXAMINATION. RE STATEMENT MADE BY CRANE WHERE HE "RECALLED CHAMBERS MENTIONING PERSONS IN YOUNGER SET OF STATE DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING NAME OF ALGER HISS," HE SHOULD BE CLOSELY QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER HISS' OPERATION IN ESPIONAGE AND THE CONNECTION BETWEEN HISS AND CHAMBERS. ANY OTHER INFORMATION HE MIGHT HAVE TO SUPPORT PERJURY INDICTMENT AGAINST HISS SHOULD BE SOUGHT FROM HIM. NEW YORK SHOULD INSTRUCT ALBANY OFFICE TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MARGARET GUTELIUS.

HOOVER

cc - Washington Field Office (By Special Messenger)

FLJ:cmw

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169 DEC 15 1964

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F B I
12 FEB 11 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 10 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 10 1949

TELETYPE

TELEMETER 533P

Per SR

SENT VIA

53 FEB 1

Kisseloff-1578

SAC, Washington Field

February 9, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 68

74 1816

Reference is made to WFO teletype dated February 7, 1949, and to the report of SA Jesse F. Farr, Baltimore, Maryland, dated January 28, 1949, in which the Bureau was requested to grant authority to the WFO to interview Hans G. Herts, astronomer, at the U. S. Naval Observatory.

Reference report reflects that, according to Mrs. Mary Knettles, a close friend of Franklin Victor Reno, the latter has corresponded with Herts with reference to jobs for himself and Mrs. Knettles. Mrs. Knettles had indicated that Reno had apparently been friendly with Herts for quite some time.

In view of the possibility that Herts may be in a position to furnish information concerning the activities of Reno, the WFO is authorized to conduct an interview with him.

cc: SAC, New York
SAC, Baltimore

FLJ:slm

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 9 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lodd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1579

JF:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-7-49 11:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR, FBI

J. R. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE BALTIMORE REPORT DATED JANUARY 28, 1949. REQUEST BUREAU AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW HANS G. HERTZ, ASTRONOMER, U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail
CC - Baltimore by Mail

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74-1333-1816

FBI

11 FEB 10 1949

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2-7-49

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 7

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, RE FELIX A. INGLERMAN

RETEL BALTIMORE TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON DATED FEB ONE LAST. CLARENCE R. MASON AKA BUD, PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AS PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEER WITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. MASON STARTED EMPLOYMENT AS RODMAN IN BRISTOL, VA MARCH ONE, NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR AND BEEN WITH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EVER SINCE. PERSONNEL FILE SHOWS ADDRESS EIGHTEEN NAUGHT FIVE QUINN ST, APT TWO NAUGHT THREE, ARLINGTON, VA. PRESENT ADDRESS TWO FOUR TWO FOUR NO. SIXTEENTH ST, ARLINGTON, VA. MASON TRAVELING WITH ABOVE ORGANIZATION IN FIELD FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO FORTY FIVE. PERSONNEL FILE SHOWS MASON BORN JAN EIGHTEEN, NAUGHT FIVE IN BRISTOL, VA, BUT THIS COULD NOT BE VERIFIED BY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AS VIRGINIA KEPT NO BIRTH RECORDS BACK THAT FAR, BUT THIS DATE WAS CO DASH OBERATED BY CENSUS REPORT TAKEN IN BRISTOL VA DURING NINETEEN TEN WHICH LISTED MASON AS BEING FIVE YRS OID DASH EDUCATION SHOWS ATTENDED DUKE UNIVERSITY NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SCHOOL AND A AB DEGREE FROM EMORY AND HENRY UNIVERSITY. PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT SHOWS W.H. SCATES CO, IS SHEET METAL WORKER IN BRISTOL, VA, SIX MONTHS, FITZGERALD CORP, RICHMOND VA, CLERK, THREE MONTHS, CHRYSLER CORP, DET. MICH. AS A HEATER, AUTO ASSEMBLY, SIX MONTHS. PROF. BASEBALL PLAYER FOR SEVEN YRS DASH NO DATES GIVEN BUT ALL WERE PRIOR TO EMPLOYMENT WITH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. MASON WIFE NAMED JOSEPHINE. IF BUREAU DESIRES MASON TO BE INTERVIEWED BALTIMORE SHOULD FURNISH SUFFICIENT BACKGROUND TO CONDUCT DESIRED INTERVIEW.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

12 FEB 10 1949

74-94
WUS:dmc

Kisseloff-1581

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: February 8, 1949

RECORDED - 68

1817

SAC, BALTIMORE URGENT

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE WFO TEL FEBRUARY SEVEN LAST. BALTIMORE SHOULD FURNISH BACKGROUND INFORMATION RE CLARENCE R. MASON, AKA BUD MASON, AND HIS WIFE, [redacted], CONTACTS OF FELIX INSLERMAN, SO THAT WFO CAN INTERVIEW MASON [redacted].

HOOVER

FLJ:GLM

CC: SAC, WASH FLD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

SAC, NEW YORK (BY REGULAR MAIL)

G.L. R.-7

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Mr. Nichols
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Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Mease
Mr. Mandy

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MAR 3 1949

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Kisseloff-1582

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/28/49	12/8-31/48; 1/1-10/49	COURTLAND J. JONES CJJ:FO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY - INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation conducted at Washington, D. C., and vicinity in effort to locate Woodstock typewriter allegedly the property of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and used to copy documents stolen from State Department files which copies turned over to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. All business establishments in Georgetown, D. C., contacted for any information regarding disposal of instant typewriter there. All typewriter sales and repair establishments in Washington, D. C., and nearby Maryland and Virginia contacted and information as to ownership of all Woodstock typewriters with serial numbers in pertinent range procured. These typewriters traced down where possible and specimens procured and submitted FBI Laboratory where pertinent. No identification effected. All stores in D. C. having secondhand licenses checked for disposal of instant typewriter. Police files on typewriters in D. C. and Arlington County, Virginia, checked. Available maids and babysitters for HISSES who could be identified located and interviewed. Schools, landlords, business contacts, doctors, public service companies, public records, employment records, clubs, religious institutions, neighbors, friends and associates contacted for typing specimens, information concerning instant typewriter and regarding activities of HISSES while in Washington, D. C. Three babysitters, two maids, an electrician and the packer who packed for HISSES when moving to New York in 1947 recall an old upright typewriter in possession of HISSES as late as 1947. Specimens emanating from HISS household and identified by FBI Laboratory as having been typed on instant Woodstock typewriter. These are a three-page document, "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson," procured from Landon School,

cc AAG Campbell
2-4-49
F L Jam

Certified

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74	1333	1818	Mr. Hiss

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3 New York (Encls)
1 Att: Special Assistant to the Attorney General, T. J. DONEGAN (Encls)
3 Washington Field

Copy a

100 FEB 18 1949

Kisseloff-7405

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27 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-7406

74-1333-1818

Addresses of Alger Hiss, in Washington, D. C.

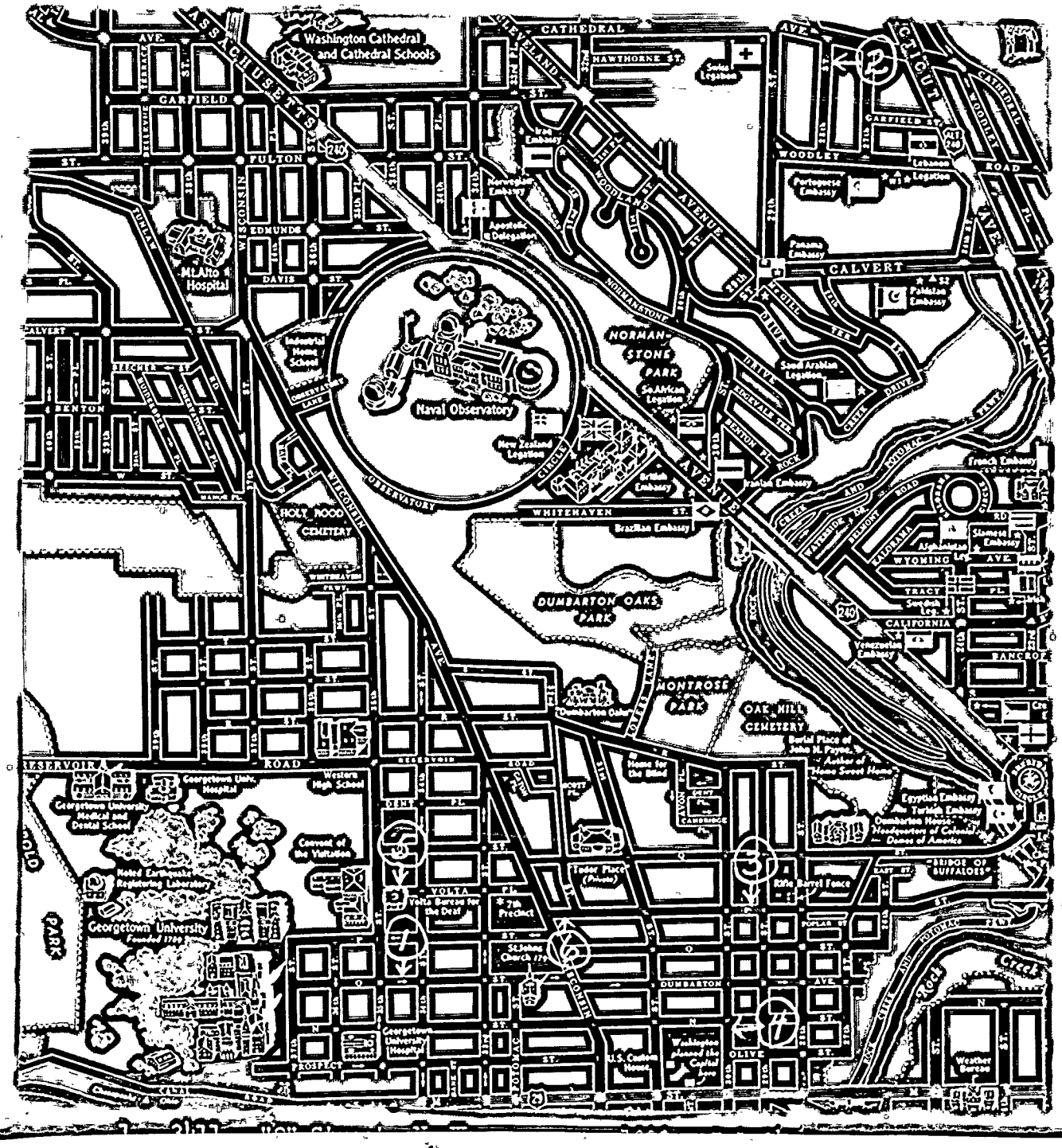

1.	3411 "O" Street, N. W.	leased from		1933 - 7/1/34
2.	2831 28th Street, N. W.	"	"	7/1/34 - 6/28/35
3.	2905 "P" Street, N. W.	"	"	5/1/35 - 6/15/36
4.	1245 30th Street, N. W.	"	"	6/15/36 - 1/1/38
5.	3415 Volta Place, N. W.	"	"	1/1/38 - 9/30/43
6.	3210 "P" Street, N. W.	owned		9/28/43 - October, 1947

Kisseloff-7407

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY — WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/28/49	12/8-31/48; 1/1-10/49	COURTLAND J. JONES CJJ:FO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY - INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation conducted at Washington, D. C., and vicinity in effort to locate Woodstock typewriter allegedly the property of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and used to copy documents stolen from State Department files which copies turned over to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. All business establishments in Georgetown, D. C., contacted for any information regarding disposal of instant typewriter there. All typewriter sales and repair establishments in Washington, D. C., and nearby Maryland and Virginia contacted and information as to ownership of all Woodstock typewriters with serial numbers in pertinent range procured. These typewriters traced down where possible and specimens procured and submitted FBI Laboratory where pertinent. No identification effected. All stores in D. C. having secondhand licenses checked for disposal of instant typewriter. Police files on typewriters in D. C. and Arlington County, Virginia, checked. Available maids and babysitters for HISSES who could be identified located and interviewed. Schools, landlords, business contacts, doctors, public service companies, public records, employment records, clubs, religious institutions, neighbors, friends and associates contacted for typing specimens, information concerning instant typewriter and regarding activities of HISSES while in Washington, D. C. Three babysitters, two maids, an electrician and the packer who packed for HISSES when moving to New York in 1947 recall an old upright typewriter in possession of HISSES as late as 1947. Specimens eminating from HISS household and identified by FBI Laboratory as having been typed on instant Woodstock typewriter. These are a three-page document, "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson," procured from Landon School,

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

Letter WFO cc NYC re Apl 17+18 3-15-49

COPIES DESTROYED 27 JAN 16 1973

cc AAG Campbell 2-4-49 FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3 New York (Encls)
1 Att: Special Assistant to the Attorney General, T. J. DONEGAN (Encls)
3 Washington Field

F B I
31 FEB 11 1949

Kisseloff-7408

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY

MAR 17 1949

Bethesda, Maryland. This document was forwarded to Landon School with cover letter from ALGER HISS, dated September 9, 1936, and a three-page document entitled "President's Report For the Year 1936," this being a report by PRISCILLA HISS on the Bryn Mawr Club, Washington, D. C., of which she was the President during 1936 to 1937. Investigation continuing.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Bureau teletype dated December 8, 1948

This is a joint report of SAS JOHN E. HOWARD, CHARLES W. PEASINGER, JOHN J. WALSH and the writer.

Kisseloff-7409

INTRODUCTION

By teletype dated December 8, 1948, the Bureau directed that an immediate and exhaustive search be instituted to locate a Woodstock typewriter allegedly in the possession of ALGER HISS until sometime after 1938. In a signed statement given to Agents of the Bureau on December 4, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, ALGER HISS said that his wife PRISCILLA came into possession of an old standard model typewriter sometime in the early thirties, the machine having formerly been the property of her father. HISS stated that his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, disposed of this typewriter to either a secondhand typewriter dealer or a secondhand store sometime after 1938 in the immediate vicinity of the HISS residence in Georgetown, D. C.

The investigation in this report has had a two-fold objective; (1) the location of the Woodstock typewriter in question and (2) the obtaining of specimens written on the Woodstock typewriter known to have emanated from the HISS residence.

Upon receipt of referenced Bureau teletype, an immediate and extensive investigation was instituted in Georgetown, D. C., where HISS resided from 1938 until his departure in 1947. This investigation was later expanded to include all of the District of Columbia and the nearby Maryland and Virginia area.

During the course of this investigation, it has been observed that private investigators and attorneys for ALGER HISS have made extensive efforts in the District of Columbia area to locate specimens coming from the Woodstock typewriter, property of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS, but that to date there has been no indication of any efforts on their part to locate the physical typewriter in this area.

ALGER HISS resided at six addresses in Washington and Georgetown, D. C. Investigation to locate typewritten specimens led to interviews with a number of neighbors and acquaintances. A subsequent report will reflect the results of a complete neighborhood investigation in all localities where HISS resided.

To facilitate a clear understanding of the investigation conducted and to be conducted in the future, there is enclosed herewith to all offices receiving copies of this report a photostatic copy of a map covering the area of the District of Columbia wherein the HISSES resided. This map has notations thereon reflecting the exact locations of their various addresses.

In addition, photographs of the physical residences that HISS occupied while living in the District of Columbia are being submitted under separate cover to the Bureau and New York. These photographs are as these residences appear today.

Kisseloff-7410

WFO 74-94

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Lloyd D. Smoot, Automobile Dealer
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C. E. Thompson
Mrs. Jacques Reinstein
Minna Gill
Isabelle Mahaffie
Ben Tillman Moore
Margot Fansler Moore

Kisseloff-7412

National Capital Park Service
Friends Meeting of Washington
Georgetown Lutheran Church
Christ Episcopal Church
National Conference of Christians and Jews
Bryn Mawr Club
Mrs. James Dickey
Mrs. Silver Tesone
Miss Jocelyn Fleming
Mrs. Donald Blaisdell
Mrs. Harold Stein
Miss Leslie Clark
Miss Ann R. Taylor
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Laura Harlan Real Estate Agency
Real Estate Title Insurance Company
District Title Insurance Company
Real Estate Tax Division, Washington, D. C.
Kolb Real Estate Company
Georgetown Citizens Association
Progressive Citizens Association

Kisseloff-7413

Mrs. Kathaleen Goosby
Pearl Hazelock
Douglas Laing
Robert Windham
James E. Anderson
Irving G. Sutton
Charles E. Frizzell
J. W. Warner
Lewis Monds
Robert T. Wehrle
James A. Stone
Joseph O'Connor

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Chevy Chase Country Club
University Club
Metropolitan Club
YMCA
Georgetown Public Library
Audubon Club
Fish & Wildlife Survey
Boy Scouts of America re Timothy Hobson

Kisseloff-7414

III. NEIGHBORHOODS

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Mr. & Mrs. Edgar W. Woolard
Mrs. Charles Striegnitz
Mrs. Ethel B. Poole
Sander S. Osmundson
Ralph Rose
Armina K. Palmer
Charles A. Horsky
Mrs. Harris Jones
Mr. Howard Jones
Mrs. Mary Jones
Mrs. Stanley Wilcox
Mr. Edward O. Hollander
Mrs. Cora Pimper
Mrs. Walter Louchheim, Jr.

B. Residence of Alger Hiss at 3415 Volta Place, N.W. 107 - 112
Mrs. Lorenzo S. Winslow
Mrs. T. Wayland Vaughn
Mrs. Alice Trowbridge Strong
John Drier
Slocum Kingsbury
Mrs. Donald Goodchild
Donald Goodchild
Mr. & Mrs. William A. Parker
Mr. & Mrs. Carroll Perry, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Randolph O. Huus
Mrs. Lola Nabors
Mr. Gerald Hison
Mr. B. Kline
Mrs. Henry S. Pitts
William Diggs Wright
Mr. Dallas W. Dort
Mr. Walter Tobriner

C. Residence of Alger Hiss at 3210 P Street, N.W. 113 - 116
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Helen Field Conover
Mr. Bertram Benedict
Mrs. Wilhelmina Adams
Mr. Najeeb Neam
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Mrs. Kenneth N. Stradley
Alfred Brugh
Mrs. Joseph Sweeney
Mr. James J. Manogue

Kisseloff-7415

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Kisseloff-7416

WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER OWNED BY ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS

A. SURVEY OF PLACES OF BUSINESS IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.

In connection with the search for the Woodstock typewriter allegedly disposed of by Mrs. HISS in Georgetown, D. C. sometime after 1938, a systematic survey of all places of business in this area was made for information concerning the typewriter. In connection with this survey, inquiries were also made as to correspondence of the HISS family. The following second-hand dealers in Georgetown were contacted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER.

Unless a notation to the contrary appears, all contacts were made with negative results.

Wisconsin Avenue

1258 Smith's Select Furniture
1313 Segal's Antiques
1324 Antiques
1422 Georgetown Pawnbroker Exchange
1432 Antique Shop
1436 Mrs. FINERTY Antiques
1518 Mellino Antiques
1514 Town Crier
1516 Connoisseur
1507 N. J. SKEE
1526 GEORGE H. KERNODLE
1529 The Questors
1531 HARRY C. FELDSTONE
1563 Antiques
1513 The Carman Shop
1611 The Georgetown Bicycle Shop
1618 Antique Shop
1661 The Attic
1667 CHARLES STANHOPE
1669 The Swap Shop
1675 DAVID BICKERSON

The following places of business were contacted by Special Agents W. RICHARD GREGOR and HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

Wisconsin Avenue

1207 Arenes Realty Company
1219 Frank Rowe Real Estate; Offset Printers; Art Studio
1229 Barber Shop

Kisseloff-7417

1259 Western Union
1331 Novelty Store
1353 Nickas Restaurant
1355 Smyth Dress Shop
1357 Dumbarton Market
1413 Shillin Real Estate; Dress and Children's Wear Store
1415 Crocker Lamp Shades
1419 Little Caledonia
1427 Christ Child Opportunity Shop
1503 Froehling and Roberts, Incorporated
1507 Furniture Repair and Antiques
1515 Loggins Shoe Repair
1517 Automatic Laundry
1517 Cooperative Food Store
1519 Latour Dance Studio
1523 Capitol Freezer, Incorporated
1529 Questers Antiques
1533 Delicatessen
1611 Georgetown Bicycle and Utility Shop
1633 Old Georgetown Lamp Maker
1635 Francise Dress Shop
1659 Personality Incorporated

"R" Street

3050 Home for the Blind

"M" Street

2731 Paul's Tire Shop
2803 Shrader Manufacturing
2805 Shoe Store
2807 Myrtleann's Beauty Salon
2811 Levi Secondhand Store
2813 Yonan Rug Service, Incorporated
2815 Secondhand Store
2819 Nash Authorized Dealers
2909 Vick Tile Company
2913 Burke Tailors
2919 Federal Refrigerator Store
3001 United Meat Market
3005 Washington Lock and Key Company
3011 Lippeys Delicatessen

Kisseloff-7418

3019 Linoleum Store
3021 Kings Men's Store
3029 Chinese Laundry
3033 H and D Jewelry Store
3037-41 Edlows Clothing Store
3049 Used Car Office
3053 Krick Jewelers
3057 Wayne's Radio and Appliance Company
3059 Richards Men's Shop
3061 Meyers Ladies' Apparel
3065 Liquor Store
3069 Super Market
3101 Kinney Shoe Store
3105 Peoples Drug
3107-09 Singer Sewing Machine Company
3111 Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store
3123 Greenfield Optometrist
3125 Adeline Shop
3131 Shoe Store
3135 Gurewitz Department Store
3139 Scotts Shoe Store
3145-47 Samjacks Furnishings
2909 Lipscomb Real Estate

"Q" Street

3307 CLINTON WARD, former secondhand dealer
3006 Baer Tailor Shop
3008 Jenkins Grocery Store
2516 Sheridan Garage

"O" Street

3019 Dr. R. E. LAYTON
3059 Connecticut Pie Company

Dumbarton Avenue

2800 Elnoras Beauty Shop
2821 Gilliat Realty Company
2822 Drew Pearson's Office
3147 Sorels Book Store

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Congress Court

1220 Potomac Yard Company

Oak Alley

3121 Hamilton Arms Shop

Avon Place

1625 Food Market

"P" Street

2615 Crescentia Baby Shop
2613 Antique Commissions Limited
2613 Georgetown School of Languages
2613 Jeffries Real Estate
2531 Wood Real Estate
2610 Shoe Shine Parlor

Twenty-seventh Street

1504 District Cab Company

Twenty-eighth Street

1425 Food Market
1423 Shoe Repair

"P" Street

3001 Morgan Pharmacy
3003 Mason Waters, Incorporated
2622 Qew Gardens Tailor Shop

Twenty-eighth and "O" Streets

Francis Scott Key Bookshop

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"N" Street

3134 Accountants

Twenty-eighth Street

1322 Malcolm Cleaners
1363 Happy Food Store
1417 Kennon Contractor

Twenty-ninth Street

1227 Olive Meat Market
1219 Moore Real Estate

Thirtieth Street

1620 Oak Hill Market

Thirty-first Street

1232 Hamilton Arms Coffee Shop
1218 Custom Brokers
1210 Cavalier Antiques
1208 Joyce Cleaners
1207 Dot's Beauty Salon
1209 Custom Brokers
1210 Real Estate Office
1512 Beauty Shop

The following places of business were contacted by Special Agents ROBERT F. LAUDWEIN and JOHN R. PALMER.

Wisconsin Avenue

1205 The Georgetown Electric Company.

HARRY E. REUWER, owner, advised that this company had done repair work for ALGER HISS at 3210 "P" Street in 1944 and 1947. He stated that his repairman, CHARLES EDWARD FRIZZELL, would probably be familiar with the interior of the HISS home. Interview with FRIZZELL is set out herein in the section entitled "Maids, Baby-sitters and Workmen."

1209 JER GET, Ma Jong Restaurant
1219 ROBERT KIRWAN, Georgetown Reproduction, Room 4
1227 SIDNEY M. OLIVER, Pres., The Courant Press, Inc.
1237 GIBBONS KOLB, J. LEO KOLB, Real Estate
1239 C. J. GILBERT, Becker Paint and Glass
1245-47 I. R. HANBACK, Geo. Furniture Co.
1251 BERNARD LONG, C. B. LONG Furniture
1255 Mrs. IRENE ARTHUR, Aged Women's Home
1261 CHARLES A. FLYNN; JACK ANGELL, previous owner and operated by Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN
1265 Mrs. GEORGIA SOTER, Claire Florist Co.
1271 H. W. FISHER
1303 JOHN MC CLOSKEY, Air Survey Corp.
1307 R. N. TINKER, Georgetown Photo Shop
1317 HARVEY L. TAYLOR
1319 Miss KAY GALIHER, Candy Shop
1323 Mrs. ROBT. N. HENDRICKSON, Bake Shop
1329 NICHOLAS SAFFOS, Georgetown Grill
1335 FRANK WYNNE, Connor's Grill
1339 W. E. MARKEY, Acct., Jansky and Bailey
1361 WARREN C. FOSTER
1363 Mrs. ALBA RICKER, J. McKenney Berry & Son
1367 ANDREW MANDES, Connecticut Cafeteria

"O" Street

3159 ALAN DAVID, Conn. Pie Co.

The following places were contacted by Special Agents THEODORE S. KRAMER and ROBERT E. LENIHAN.

"M" Street

3307 Georgetown Tobacco Company
3209 L. M. SHENK, Woodstock Typewriter Serial #310032, purchased from Kell's Furniture Service, 5229 North Fifth, Arlington, Virginia, GLebe 6934
3213 Standard Liquor Company
3219 Louise's Dress Shop
3221 Shuman's Men Shop
3223 Davie's Auto Supply
3225 Jones Paint Store
3235 Morris's Store

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3237 Babytown Store
3239 Potomac Restaurant
3245 Menihan's Hardware, Texaco Gas Station
3249 Lin's Shoppe
3259 P. T. Moran Feeds
3263 Kosta Hobby Craft
3267 Call Radio Company
3271 Hardware Store
3275 Ye Olde Georgetown Shoppe
3279 Potomac Sales and Service Company
3285 Georgetown Liquors
3289 Hearth Company
3295 Shamrock Restaurant
3299 Modern Store Sewing Machine
3301 Safety Tire Company
3309 JOSEPH M. WHITE
3311 Stolman Chevrolet Automobile
3317 Lord Baltimore Filling Station
3327 Georgetown Esso Service
3345 Eagle Liquor Store
3353 Quaker City Motor Parts Company
3403 Joseph M. White Carpets
3405 Dodek Jewelry Company
3407 Alcorn Pet Shop
Capital Transit Company - not contacted
3611 The Silver Shop

"N" Street
From Wisconsin Avenue to Thirty-seventh Street

No business establishments are located in this street.

"O" Street
From Wisconsin Avenue to Thirty-seventh Street

3204 Cassabien Rug Cleaning Company
3222 Eunic Randall

"P" Street
From Wisconsin to Thirty-seventh Street

3231 W. A. ROGERS, Boilers
3231 Federal Sheet Metal
3236 H. M. McPeck Real Estate
3238 Savile Book Shop
3240 Mary Davis Clothes
3316-18 Star Carpet Works

Volta Place - From Wisconsin to Thirty-Fifth Street

Louise Mogin - Furniture

"Q" Street - From Wisconsin to Thirty-Fifth Street

3245 Bayley Blower Company, Electric Air Heater, Robbins and Meyers, Stone's Heating and Ventilating
3247 Carpet Shop

Dent Place

No business establishments located on this street.

Reservoir Road - From Wisconsin to Thirty-ninth Street

3306 Elisabeth Shepherd Dress Shop

"R" Street - From Wisconsin through Thirty-seventh Street

No business establishments located on this street.

Potomac Street - From "M" Street to "O" Street

1043 Georgetown Auto Repair Shop
1048 Reed Research
1049 American Sheet Metal Company
1050 Potomac Mfg.
1052 A. C. BRODE

Thirty-third Street - From "M" Street to Wisconsin Avenue

No business establishments located on this street.

Thirty-fourth Street - From "M" Street to Reservoir Road

No business establishments located.

Thirty-fifth Street - From "M" to "R" Streets

1301 Roger Squitera Restaurant
1303 Georgetown Cleaners and Tailors
1303 Tailor Shop

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Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets - From "M" to "P" Streets

No business establishments located.

Prospect Avenue - Wisconsin Avenue to Thirty-seventh Street

3343 E. S. Weaver Upholstery
3345 Oriental Laundry

Wisconsin Avenue

1208 - 1212 Weaver, W. T. and Sons, Inc.
1214 FRANK D. MC CARSON
1218 Renshaw School of Speech
1220 Stevens Real Estate
1222 William Miller Jewelers
1226 Byron, Inc., Motion Picture Research
1234 Carl Lipp, Inc.
1242 Ernest Krebeck Picture Framing
1246 Fanny May Candy Company
1248 Jas. P. Fitch and Associates
1250 Norman Julet's Furrier
1254 Stohlman's, Inc., Caterers
1256 William C. Johnson Florist
1248 - 1262 Smith's Select Furniture, Inc.

"N" Street

1300 Harrington Brothers, Paperhangers
1304 Weingarten Herman, Clothing Cleansers
1306 - 1316 Fussell-Young Ice Cream Company
1326 John S. Killeen Liquor
1328 May-Erie Printing Company
1330 Claire L. Laufer, Milliner
1332 J. M. Wise Real Estate
1336 Lillian's Beauty Shop
1344 Georgetown Pharmacy

"O" Street

1400 Georgetown Market

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1404 French Upholstery
1408 - 1410 Palace Laundry Dry Cleaning Company
1418 Vogue Laundry and Cleaners, Inc.
1420 Hicks Photo Finishers, Inc.
1422 Harry S. Chikadel Pawnbroker
1426 London Cleaners, Clothing Cleaner
1432 Alf Arnold Antiques and Interior Decoration
1434 Frank Bredice Shoe Repair
1436 Louise F. Fintertz Antique
1442 James T. Malone Drugs

"P" Street

1500 Rose Cleaners
1504 Alyce Alper Milliner
1508 Mildred C. Cozzone Antiques; Henry F. Alt Florist
1512 Cassell Realtors
1514 Town Crier Gift Shop
1516 Antique Shop
1524 Ludie's Hair Stylist
1526 Manders Decorating Company, Interior Decorating
1530 McGinnis Real Estate
1534 N. Y. Merchant Tailoring Company
1560 Mrs. Isabelle McCoy Jones Antiques
1564 Edwin O. Cockey Drugs
1576 John M. Hard Filling Station
1600 Georgetown Auto Sales, Used Cars
1618 Antique Shop
1622 J. R. Tencher Company, Inc., Real Estate
1630 Town Realty
1632 Grocery Store
1668 Georgetown Gift and Book Shop

The following business establishments were contacted by Special Agents CHARLES H. OLSEN and JOHN H. KENOYER.

Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

2810 Confectionery Shop
2822½ Your Valet
2822 Little Iron Horse Grill
2818 Freeman Upholstery Shop
2816 Maries Beauty Salon
2814 Imperial Barber Shop

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"M" Street, N. W.

3112 Croft Shoe Shop
3116 Star Pawn Brokers Exchange
3120 D. C. Liquor Company
3122 Georgetown Haberdashery
3124 Silver Dollar Restaurant
3128 The People's Store
3130 The Pep Boys
3132 Capital Transit Company
3140 Western Auto Company
3144 Triplex Shoes
3148 The House of Fabrics

"M" Street and Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.

Heon's Restaurant
People's Drug Store

"M" Street, N.W.

3204 Georgetown Barber Shop
3204 JOHN E. HEGARTY (Dentist)
3204 CHARLES LATSHAW Associates
3204 Mottsman and Wolf, Inc.
3214 P. J. COOK - Liquor Store
3118 Murray Galleries
3232 W. S. WHITTAKERS
3236 Pete's Tavern
3238 Valet Quality Shoe Repairing
3256 W. H. Bretton & Sons, Stationery Store
3258 Everybody's Restaurant
3264 Miller's Men Shop
3268 Alice's Beauty Shop
3272 Deitch Meat Market
3276 Southern Distributors, Inc.
3278 W. H. Stembock & Son
3280 Smith Barber Shop
3284 Georgetown Delicatessen
3288 Seabright Restaurant
3296 Sunoco Gas Station
3314 United Food Stores
3316 George's Restaurant
3318 Shulman Tailoring
3320 General Oil Burner Service Company

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3322 Harry's Clothiers
3324 Columbia Refrigeration Service Company
3328 A. K. LEE - Laundry
3332 J. E. Dyer & Co., Wholesalers
3336 Trading Post
3340 Salvation Army
3345 Potomac Armature Company
3348 Alex Valet Service
3350 Jock's Cafe, Inc.
3354 McCafferty's Upholstery
3360 Earl's Auto Service
3338 Ellman's Manufacturing Company

Thirty-third Street, N.W.

1025 Apsco Machine Company

Potomac Street, N.W.

1050 Potomac Manufacturing Co.
1043 Georgetown Body & Fender Works
1049 American Sheet Metal

Warehouse Place, N.W.

1045 Georgetown Radiator Shop
1054 Georgetown Junk Company

Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.

1079 Connie's Inn
1077 Sheffield Barber Shop
1067 Washington Printers, Inc.
1063 Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.

Thirty-first Street, N.W.

1073 Autocar Trucks
1065 Harley Davidson Sales and Service

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Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W.

1075 Salvation Army
1054 Jefferson Spring Service

Thirty-eighth and "K" Streets, N.W.

Standard Lime and Stove Co.

Thirtieth Street, N.W.

1032 W. T. Gallagher and Lon Lumber Co.
1048 Fred Drew Construction Co.
1050 Foundry Rubber Ink

"K" Street, N.W.

3020 Smoot Sand and Gravel Co.
3043 Roscoe Winslow Company
3045 Acacia Transfer Company
3112 Larry's Lunch
3112 Maloney's Concrete Company
3255 District Paper Mill Company
3256 Warren Barrel Company
3205 E. Davis & Sons Restaurant
3300 Milton Hopfenmaier Company
3301 Potomac Electric Power Company

Thirty-first Street, N.W.

1039 J. L. Lindstrom Associates
1053 Allan Mitchell & Co., Machinists

South Street, N.W.

3121 J. C. & C. M. Stuart, Inc.
3121 Trane Company

Thirty-second Street, N.W.

1003 The Heil Co.
1005 Gar Wood Industries
1014 Maloney's Concrete Company

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Grace Street, N.W.

3206 American Scale Manufacturing Co.

"M" Street, N.W.

2900 G. W. Wise & Co., Funeral Directors
2906 - 2909 Columbia Glass & Mirror Co.
2922 We Buy & Sell Store
2924 WM. F. BUTLER, Electrician and Locksmith
3034 Joseph F. Birch & Sons, Undertakers
3040 Parkway Motor Co., Inc.
3054 Action Pest Control Service
3056 Bloch Plumbing Supply House
3060 F. & F. Kosher Delicatessen
3066 Georgetown Tire Repair Shop
3068 District Tire Sales Company
3072 Chambers Funeral Home
3100 D. C. Radio Store #2
3104 Alex's Meat Market
3106 Johnnie's White Barber Shop
3108 Clothes Doctor, Inc.
3110 Leonard's Clothing Store
2726 Georgetown Boys Club

Corner Thirtieth and "M" Streets, N.W.

Sinclair Gasoline Station

Thirty-fourth Street, N.W.

1021 Advertising Plastics Company

Thirty-third Street, N.W.

1028 Stohlman Chevrolet, Inc.

Potomac Street, N.W.

1048 Reed Research, Inc.
1052 Ross Wheat Repair Shop
1050 Robert Pedrinelli

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Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.

1078 Universal Electroplating Company
1066 McKittrick Inc., Bedding Manufacturers
1048 Wine & Beer Market
1044 Hawk Welding Company
1042 Watson Automatic Equipment Company

Thirty-first Street, N.W.

1054 May Hardware Company

Thirtieth Street and Twenty-ninth Street, N.W.

1101 and 1100 Washington Gas Light Company
1048 and 1050 29th Street, N.W., Mann Company, Potato Chip Manufacturers
29th and "K" Streets, N.W., PBA Building, Heating Plant

"K" Street, N.W.

2901 William King & Son, Coal, Wood and Fuel Oil
3037 John's Cafeteria
3036 Columbia Sand and Gravel Company
3046 to 3056 Super Concrete Corporation
3100 Schroff Brothers
3100 Vermiculite Products Corporation
3135 Town & Country Night Club
3250 B and M Sales Company
3244 B & O Railroad, Georgetown Freight Office
3233 Hennage Lithograph Company
3500 D. C. Government Warehouse

Thirtieth and "K" Streets, N.W.

North American Cement Corporation
Lehigh Cement Company
1047 - 30th Street, N.W., Crane Service Company, Inc.
1050 - 30th Street, N.W., Capitol Chemical Company

Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W.

1008 Rosslyn Steel and Cement Company
"K" and Thos. Jefferson Streets, N.W., D. C. Inspector

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Thirty-first Street, N.W.

1047 Van E. Thompson Company, Inc.
1047 Warren Ehret Roofing Company
1047 Georgetown Accident Clinic
1047 Sweetman & Hall, Inc.
1051 Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc., Warehouse
31st and "K" Streets, N.W., Project Engineers, Government of D.C.
31st and "K" Streets, N.W., Alexander & Repass Company, Gen. Contractors
32nd and "K" Streets, N.W., Raine's Service Station

South Street, N.W.

3120 District of Columbia, Division of Sanitation

Grace Street, N.W.

3207 G. Morris Steinbraker, Construction (Bldg.)
3212 and 3216 Columbia Junk Company
3250 Wilkins Rogers Milling Company

Thirty-third and "K" Streets, N.W.

Bituminous Products Corporation
Corson & Gruman Company

Thirty-fourth and "K" Streets, N.W.

Lone Star Cement Company

"E" Street, N.W.

905 Adam A. Weschler & Son, Auctioneers

"N" Street, N.W.

3224 Georgetown House

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B. HARRY C. FELDSTONE, 1531 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Georgetown, D. C.

In connection with the contacting of second-hand dealers in the Georgetown Area, the above-captioned individual advised Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER that he had entered business at this address in 1938, after having previously operated a second-hand typewriter business on "F" Street near Seventh, Northwest. FELDSTONE advised that for a period of a few years, after moving to the Wisconsin Avenue address, he had dealt in used typewriters but that at the present time, his principal business was antiques. He advised that he had no records in regard to the sale or purchases of typewriters during the early periods of this business and that it was not necessary for second-hand dealers to turn in returns of such purchases to the Police Department until 1943 and that any records that he might have now would be duplicated in the records of the Police Department. He stated, however, that he could not recall any purchase or sale by him of Woodstock typewriters from 1938 to the present time, although it was extremely possible that he had had such dealings.

FELDSTONE was very uncooperative and left the impression with Interviewing Agents that he was making little or no attempt to ascertain if he might have purchased the typewriter sought in instant case.

FELDSTONE was subsequently recontacted in the course of the systematic check of Georgetown business establishments by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS, at which time he furnished no additional information and stated in response to general questions that he knew that the HISSes had resided in Georgetown, but that he was not in the possession of any information concerning them.

Special Agent GILBERT G. BENJAMIN, in examining the Naval record of TIMOTHY HOBSON, observed that this record contained two copies of Navy Form, NRB 18, Revised, which is a form required by the Navy from the parent or guardian of the minor at the time of enlistment. These forms dated November 30, 1943, were signed by PRISCILLA HISS and notarized before HARRY C. FELDSTONE, Notary Public.

In this connection, the current Telephone Directory lists the following businesses at FELDSTONE's address of 1531 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.: The Economy Typewriter Exchange, HARRY C. FELDSTONE, Notary Public, HARRY C. FELDSTONE and Company, Book Dealers. These same entries appear in the Alphabetical Directory and have one telephone listing.

The files of Stone's Mercantile Agency contain a credit report dated July 14, 1941, which reflects that FELDSTONE was employed from 1920 to 1929 as a salesman of law books for GEORGE BYRNE and Company. His business from 1930 through 1938 was known as the Economy Typewriter Exchange and was located in the 600 Block of "F" Street, Northwest. Since January 4, 1938, his business has been located at 1516 Wisconsin Avenue and 1531 Wisconsin Avenue, and his wife, SARAH S. FELDSTONE, was employed as a clerk at the Veterans Administration since September, 1931.

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The records of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department, where FELDSTONE was arrested on April 20, 1944, on a charge of receiving stolen property, indicated that he was born at Ekaterruroslaw, Russia on October 31, 1895. He attended high school at Lexington, Kentucky and has resided in Washington, D. C. for the past twenty-five years.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that FELDSTONE was a witness to the naturalization petition of LEO RABINOVITCH, the latter being of Yugoslav nationality and a close associate of Dr. SLAVKO ZORE, reliably reported to be a Yugoslavian Intelligence Agent. This naturalization petition of RABINOVITCH, which was filed in District Court, Washington, D. C., on December 17, 1946, lists HARRY C. FELDSTONE, a merchant of 1516 Wisconsin Avenue, and RAE ALPAR, 1327 Euclid Street, Washington, D. C., as witnesses. RABINOVITCH is a physician by profession but is not licensed to practice in Washington, D.C.

It is contemplated that FELDSTONE will be re-interviewed in regard to the disposition of instant typewriter in the near future.

C. Check Of Classified Ads In Washington Evening Star And Washington Post Newspapers

Bearing in mind the addresses of ALGER HISS since March 31, 1938, and his telephone numbers, a review of the Classified Section of the Washington Evening Star and the Washington Post newspapers was made to ascertain if ALGER HISS advertised a Woodstock typewriter for sale. This check covered the period from March 31, 1938, to September, 1947, and no information concerning a typewriter advertised for sale by HISS was found. This check was made by SAS KENNETH F. CARROLL, ROBERT O. CHICHESTER, HARRY A. CLAYTON, EVERETT W. NELSON, ROBERT R. NICHOLS, WILLIAM J. TRACY and DONALD WALTER.

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D. Typewriter Sales And Repair Shops In Washington, D. C., And Surrounding Area

Inasmuch as a check of secondhand stores and typewriter stores in the Georgetown area of Washington, D. C., fail to reflect any information concerning a Woodstock typewriter allegedly disposed of by Mrs. HISS sometime after 1938, a check was made of all typewriter sales and repair shops in the Washington, D. C., and nearby area.

The records of sales and purchases, repairs and rentals were examined. Typewriters falling within the pertinent serial range were then traced and, whenever possible, specimens were obtained and submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the Woodstock typewriter in question.

The records of the following typewriter shops were examined by the Agents whose names appear opposite them:

Shops	Agents
AAA Typewriter Company 813 14th Street, N. W.	THOMAS J. BARRY DONALD D. CONNORS
ABC Typewriter Exchange 1711 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.	ROBERT F. LAUDWEIN JOHN R. PALMER
Abbott Business Machine Company 813 14th Street, N. W.	DONALD D. CONNORS THOMAS J. BARRY
Allen Typewriter Company 2119 Nichols Avenue, S. E.	WILLIAM J. KLIMA
American Typewriter Company 1431 E. Capitol Street	RAYMOND F. BABB GILBERT C. BENJAMIN
Appliance Center 39 H Street, N. W.	RAYMOND F. BABB GILBERT C. BENJAMIN
Arlington Typewriter Company Arlington, Virginia	Consolidated with the District Typewriter Company
Arrow Typewriter Company 604 F Street, N. W.	PHILIP H. WILSON

Kisseloff-7435

Shops	Agents (cont'd)
Beacon Typewriter and Adding Machine Company 1735 14th Street, N. W.	ELSUM G. HEDGES PAUL E. KELLY
Bela's Typewriters 3019 14th Street, N. W.	Consolidated with the Savoy Typewriter Company
Bethesda Typewriter Repair Company 4505 Chelsea Lane Bethesda, Maryland	DONALD WALTER PAUL HOGE
Capitol Office Machine Company 826 10th Street, N. W.	KENNETH D. ANENSON WILLIAM H. ATKINSON
Central Typewriter and Adding Machine Company, 2019 14th Street, N. W.	THOMAS A. CONROY CHESTER C. CRAWFORD
Circle Typewriter Company 1112 14th Street, N. W.	WILLIAM H. ATKINSON
Commercial Controls Corporation 724 9th Street, N. W.	ROBERT F. LAUDWEIN JOHN R. PALMER
Davidson Typewriter Exchange 8th and K Streets, N. W.	CHARLES F. HURLEY CARL N. DE TEMPLE
District Typewriter Company 1427 Eye Street, N. W.	CHESTER C. CRAWFORD THOMAS A. CONROY
Economy Typewriter Exchange 1531 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.	CHARLES W. PEASINGER JOHN E. HOWARD
Edwards Typewriter Service Company 3527 14th Street, N. W.	THOMAS A. CONROY CHESTER C. CRAWFORD
Estes Office Machine Service 1740 K Street, N. W.	CHARLES F. HURLEY CARL N. DE TEMPLE
Garwood Company 721 Sligo Avenue Silver Springs, Maryland	DONALD WALTER PAUL HOGE

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Shops	Agents (cont'd)
General Typewriter Company 806 F Street, N. W.	WILLIAM G. TRACEY ROBERT H. ANDERSON
Goldenberg's Department Store 7th and K Streets, N. W.	ELSUM G. HEDGES PAUL E. KELLY
Hoge, Eulysses 3800 30th Street Mt. Rainier, Maryland	JOHN R. PALMER
Horning's Loan Company 1800 Jeff Davis Highway Alexandria, Virginia	EDWARD M. MULLIN PHILIP H. WILSON
IBM Electric Typewriters 1111 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.	FRANK R. HAMMILL ROBERT O. CHICHESTER
Justowriter Corporation 724 9th Street, N. W.	ROBERT F. LAUDWEIN JOHN R. PALMER
Kanegis Typewriter Service 738 5th Street, N. W.	WILLIAM J. KLIMA
Kell's Typewriter Service 1313 N. Courthouse Drive Arlington, Virginia	DONALD D. CONNORS THOMAS J. BARRY
Kelsey Beacon Typewriter Shop 1735 14th Street, N. W.	PAUL E. KELLY ELSUM G. HEDGES
Lansburgh's Department Store 7th and E Streets, N. W.	PAUL E. KELLY ELSUM G. HEDGES
MacDonald Typewriter Company 1421 Eye Street, N. W.	Consolidated with the District Typewriter Company
Manhattan Office Equipment Company 639 New York Avenue, N. W.	KENNETH F. CARROLL WILLIAM C. BELLINGER

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Shops	Agents (cont'd)
Monarch Radio Corporation 733 12th Street, N. W.	WILLIAM H. ATKINSON KENNETH D. ANENSON
National Typewriter Company 1309 14th Street	Consolidated with the District Typewriter Company
Office Machines Company 913 15th Street, N. W.	THOMAS J. BARRY DONALD D. CONNORS
Regional Stationery and Office Supply Company 7107 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, Maryland	DONALD WALTER PAUL HOGE
Reliable Office Appliance Company 15 D Street, N. E.	DONALD D. CONNORS THOMAS J. BARRY
Remington Rand, Inc. 1615 L Street, N. W.	FRANK R. HAMMILL HARRY K. CLAYTON
Robotyper Automatic Typewriter MacIntosh & Sheridan, Inc. 1210 18th Street, N. W.	JOHN W. SWANSON ROBERT R. NICHOLS
Rosslyn Loan Company Rosslyn, Virginia	PAUL HOGE EDWARD M. MULLIN
Royal Typewriter Company, Inc. 1105 D Street, S. W.	WILLIAM J. STATEN
Savoy Typewriter Company 3019 14th Street, N. W.	THOMAS A. CONROY CHESTER C. CRAWFORD
Sears Roebuck and Company Bladensburg Road	DONALD D. CONNORS
Schwartz and Sons 708 7th Street, N. W.	R. H. ANDERSON WILLIAM G. TRACEY

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Shops	Agents (Cont'd)
Smith Typewriter Exchange 433 11th Street, N. W.	WILLIAM J. KLIMA EDWARD M. MULLIN
L. C. Smith - Corona Typewriter Corporation, 1413 Park Road, N. W.	GILBERT C. BENJAMIN RAYMOND F. BABB WILLIAM J. TRACEY
Standard Typewriter Company 910 G Street, N. W.	WILLIAM J. TRACEY ROBERT H. ANDERSON
Stern Office Furniture Company 1159 21st Street, N. W.	PHILIP H. WILSON
Sun Radio Company 11th and E Streets, N. W.	WILLIAM H. ATKINSON KENNETH D. ANENSON
Thomas Circle Service Company 1314 14th Street, N. W.	JOHN W. SWANSON ROBERT R. NICHOLS
Type-o-matic Service Company 2422 18th Street, N. W.	KENNETH F. CARROLL WILLIAM C. BELLINGER
Typewriter Sales and Service Company 811 17th Street, N. W.	FRANK R. HAMMILL ROBERT O. CHICHESTER
The Typewriter Shop 922 14th Street, N. W.	CHARLES F. HURLEY CARL N. DE TEMPLE
Underwood Typewriters 1630 L Street, N. W.	ROBERT F. LAUDWEIN JOHN R. PALMER
United Typewriter Company 813 14th Street, N. W.	THOMAS J. BARRY DONALD D. CONNORS
Woodstock Typewriter Company (Leon Typewriter and Adding Machine Company) 400 6th Street, N. W.	CHARLES H. EIRING HAROLD A. BERGER C. EDWIN GLASS STANTON F. ENSE

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It is observed that the Leon Typewriter and Adding Machine Company and Kell's Typewriter Service had the majority of records pertaining to Woodstock Typewriters. Kell's Typewriter Service is operated by KELL REIMANN who, from September, 1941, until September, 1946, was the chief mechanic for the Woodstock Typewriter Agency in Washington, D. C. Mr. REIMANN possessed the repair records reflecting the work of the Woodstock Agency in Washington, D. C., from 1943 until 1946. These records were also checked.

It is observed that numerous typewriters falling within the serial range from 145,000 through 204,000 were sent back to the Woodstock factory, Woodstock, Illinois, by the Washington agency. Records of 171 typewriters were located at the Leon Typewriter and Adding Machine Company in the pertinent serial range, and it is observed that 60 of these have been returned to the Woodstock factory, Woodstock, Illinois. It was ascertained that returned typewriters are used as spare parts.

The records of Kell's Typewriter Service reflected an equal number of Woodstock typewriters returned to the factory to be used as spare parts.

A review of the 1938 City Directory reflects a number of typewriter sales and repair shops that are not listed for the year 1948.

The Aldrich Typewriter Service Company, 1216 New York Avenue, N. W., was determined by SA CHESTER C. CRAWFORD to have been consolidated with the Edwards Typewriter Company.

C. E. GOULD, Colorado Building, was engaged in the sale of business machines in 1938, and was determined by SA WILLIAM J. STATEN to be deceased.

The College Store, 2610 Georgia Avenue, N. W., no longer engages in typewriter sales according to SAS CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and THOMAS A. CONROY.

GEORGE M. THATCHER formerly operated a shop at 1427 Eye Street, N. W., and it was reported to SAS CRAWFORD and CONROY that THATCHER is deceased.

The Washington Typewriter Company, 3323 14th Street, N. W., went out of business in the early 1940s, and the former owner has moved to an undetermined location in Florida, according to an investigation by SAS CRAWFORD and CONROY.

E. Check of Pawnshop Records, Metropolitan and Arlington, Virginia, Police Departments

The records of the Metropolitan Police Department and the Arlington, Virginia, Police Department were checked concerning the pawnshop records but it was determined that

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they are of little value in instant search. The Metropolitan Police Department records have been destroyed prior to 1940. A search was made of their records, however, and typewriters falling within the pertinent serial range were traced. The Arlington, Virginia, Police Department records failed to reflect typewriters within the pertinent serial range.

The records of the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Bureau, including Major ROBERT J. BARRETT's general correspondence file, were checked by SAS CARL N. DE TEMPIE and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON, and no typed correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS could be located.

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F. Check Of Licensed Secondhand Shops In Washington, D. C.

It was determined by the Metropolitan Police Department that any business establishment which purchases or handles secondhand merchandise is licensed by the city. All of the dealers who might handle typewriters have been checked. In the case of pawnshops, the available records were searched, it being observed that it is not necessary for them to keep a record of their sales.

Approximately 375 secondhand dealers were contacted in this survey, according to precincts, as follows:

Precinct	Agents Conducting Investigation
First	PHILIP H. WILSON ROBERT F. SAVAGE DONALD D. CONNORS THOMAS J. BARRY WILLIAM J. STATEN JACK J. TURTON JOHN W. SWANSON ROBERT R. NICHOLS
Second	PHILIP H. WILSON
Third	PHILIP H. WILSON KENNETH F. CARROLL
Fourth	WILLIAM J. TRACY EDWARD M. MULLIN
Fifth	GILBERT G. BENJAMIN RAYMOND F. BABB
Sixth	CHESTER C. CRAWFORD HARRY K. CLAYTON
Seventh	Covered in Georgetown Survey
Eighth	CHESTER C. CRAWFORD HARRY K. CLAYTON
Ninth	HARRY K. CLAYTON EDWARD M. MULLIN

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Precinct	Agents Conducting Investigation (cont'd)
Tenth	WILLIAM J. TRACY EDWARD M. MULLIN
Eleventh	ROBERT F. SAVAGE KENNETH F. CARROLL
Twelfth	THOMAS J. BARRY
Thirteenth	PAUL H. HOGE DONALD WALTER
Fourteenth	WILLIAM J. STATEN

Whenever possible, typewriters were located on leads secured from the secondhand dealer check and specimens obtained and submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

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G. Woodstock Typewriters Located And Specimens Submitted to FBI Laboratory

Records of the following Woodstock typewriters appeared in the repair, sales, and rental records of various typewriter shops as set out above in Washington, D. C. and surrounding areas. Specimens from these typewriters have been obtained and submitted to the FBI Laboratory which has advised that the questioned documents were not written on these machines:

Serial No.	Possession Of	Agent taking Specimen	Date of Laboratory Report
10148	Mr. C. Thomas Clagett, Jr. 101 East Melrose Chevy Chase, Md.	G. G. Benjamin	1-12-49
10372	M. K. Sudrow 3200 - 16th St., N. W.	C. C. Crawford	1-6-49
16246	O. D. Branson 604 D St., N. W.	J. H. Kenoyer	1-5-49
21522	Western Auto Store 1213 Good Hope Rd., S. E.	Edward M. Mullin	1-6-49
31220	Mrs. J. Betters 1203 Walters St., N. W.	Edward M. Mullin	1-10-49
31649	Mrs. G. M. Jack 2607 3rd Street, N. E.	Harry K. Clayton	1-5-49
38852	Fuller & DeAlbert 815 - 10th St., N. W.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49
39406	Fuller & DeAlbert 815 - 10th St., N. W.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49
70081	Mrs. K. Fisher 1475 Girard, N. W.	T. A. Conroy	1-5-49
92555	Farm Reports, Inc. Kellog Building	Charles H. Olsen	1-5-49
93212	M. S. Stonehouse 632 Albee Building	T. A. Conroy	1-18-49

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Serial No.	Possession Of	Agent taking Specimen	Date of Laboratory Report
95708	Mr. Charles E. Williams, 8106 Carrol Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland	W. J. Staten	1-10-49
96446	Elder Mitchell 601 M St., N. W.	Donald D. Connors	1-5-49
96848	J. D. Corbett 1319 L St., N. W.	Donald D. Connors	1-5-49
99753	Arthur Mattson 2117 F Street, N. W.	Donald Walter	1-7-49
105209	Mrs. S. Peake, 1224 - 44th Place, S. E.	Donald D. Connors	1-3-49
111336	Mrs. N. J. Boggs, 2141 Wyoming Ave., N. W.	Edward M. Mullin	12-30-48
112531	Chester Peterson 5924-31st Place, N. W.	Edward M. Mullin	12-30-48
117388	Mrs. A. L. M. Albers, 506 East Marshall St., Falls Church, Virginia	Edward M. Mullin	1-6-49
118531	Edna Alex 112 - 12th St., N.E.	John W. Swanson	12-31-48
119662	Mrs. Robert E. Jones, 1607 North Quinn St., Arlington, Virginia	Robert R. Nichols	1-5-49
121125	T. B. Moose, 1326 Fairmont St., N. W.	Harry K. Clayton	1-11-49
121189	Jefferson Hardware Store, Jefferson Shopping Center, Arlington, Virginia	Donald D. Connors	1-11-49

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Serial No.	Possession of	Agent taking Specimen	Date of Laboratory Report
129433	Mrs. Teresa Banks 743 Quebec Place, N. W.	W. J. Staten	1-5-49
136203	Miss S. Ward, 741 Girard St., N. W.	Thomas A. Conroy	12-30-48
137209	Dr. Oscar Potash 1326 Farragut St., N. W.	G. B. Benjamin	1-10-49
138052	R. E. Morrison 1626 - 30th St., N. W.	C. C. Crawford	1-11-49
139995	Dickey Brothers 1447 Md. Ave., N.E.	John W. Swanson	12-31-48
140756	Mrs. G. Bethel 3824 Georgia Ave., N. W.	Philip H. Wilson	12-31-48
141024	Quinn & Wise Dennke Building	Edward M. Mullin	12-31-48
143499	Brightwood Garage 5917 Georgia Ave., N. W.	C. C. Crawford	12-22-48
143999	Mrs. B. Koricke 1012 First St., N.E.	Philip H. Wilson	12-31-48
144269	Masonic Service Center, 402 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia	Donald D. Connors	1-11-49
144593	Mrs. Maddie Davis 4404 - 31st St., Mt. Rainier, Md.	G. G. Benjamin	1-12-49
145259	Hugh Ball, Sterling, Virginia	William H. Atkinson	1-7-49
146924	Dr. S. A. Alexander 1830 Eye St., N.W.	W. J. Staten	1-6-49

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Serial No.	Possession of	Agent taking Specimen	Date of Laboratory Report
149011	Mrs. V. S. Vermulen, 2409 Randolph St., N.E.	John W. Swanson	1-6-49
149012	Clyde Clive 122 - 5th St., S. E.	Philip H. Wilson	12-31-48
152763	Bernard Elman, 1122 Vermont Ave., N. W.	H. E. Fenstermacher	1-12-49
154575	Mrs. S. B. Griesmer 406 East Nelson St., Alexandria, Virginia	Thomas J. Barry	1-10-49
155065	J. N. Beaman 907 Westminister	Charles H. Olsen	12-31-48
155234	Mrs. John Twark 1002 Crawford Dr., Rockville, Maryland	W. J. Staten	1-10-49
155281	Mrs. Mary L. Yeager 510 - 24th St., N.W.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
156053	Embassy Lunch 500 - 8th St., S.E.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
156062	Wonder Clothes 937 F St., N.W.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
159327	Mrs. Gearon 4209 Russel Ave., Mt. Rainier, Md.	G. G. Benjamin	1-12-49
159949	Marletta Restaurant 5312 O Street, S.E.	Jack S. Turton	12-31-48
162225	Mrs. D. A. Yowell 4411 - 3rd St., S.E.	Jack S. Turton	1-10-49
162645	J. A. Russell Route 211, Fairfax, Virginia	R. O. Chichester	1-4-49
163201	Mrs. M. L. Weiss 2028 Powhatan Rd.	Jack S. Turton	12-31-48

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Serial No.	Possession of	Agent taking Specimen	Date of Laboratory Report
163669	I. L. Kowalsky 403 Aspen St., N. W.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
164575	Mrs. S. B. Griesmer 406 East Nelson Alexandria, Va.	Donald D. Connors	1-11-49
165338	Marjorie A. Johnson 4 Bryn Mawr Ave., Glen Echo, Maryland	G. G. Benjamin	1-10-49
165847	J. W. Harding 80 Allison St., N. E.	John H. Kenoyer	12-31-48
166436	Leonard Abrams 3110 M St., N.W.	Charles H. Olsen	12-21-48
171444	Woodward & Lothrop 131 M Street, N. E.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
175281	Frank N. Hines 3407 M Street, N. W.	Edward E. Linehan	12-21-48
180148	Woodward & Lothrop Supply Division	Robert F. Savage	12-31-48
180228	Woodward & Lothrop Alterations Dept.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
180434	Olympic Sports Shop 1831 - 7th St., N.W.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
180706	Foreign Missions Seminary, Harewood Rd. & Fort Dr., N.E.	John H. Kenoyer	12-31-48
183318	Mrs. Betty Geier 630 Emerson, N.E.	E. M. Mullin	12-22-48
184713	Mrs. Robert R. Tedder, 1000 Rockville Pike, Md.	W. J. Staten	1-10-49
190062	St. Anthony's Rectory 12th & Lawrence, N.E.	John H. Kenoyer	1-5-49

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Serial No.	Possession of	Agent taking specimen	Date of Laboratory report
191497	Ralph Duffie 309 Highway Ave., Silver Spring, Md.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
195520	Annie Lee Chapman 2620-13th St.,N.W.	Charles H. Olsen	1-5-49
195732	Woodward and Lothrop, Alteration Dept.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
195734	James M. White 1500 Irving, N.E.	Robert F. Savage	1-12-49
197229	Mrs. Clements 1370 H St., N.E.	Philip H. Wilson	12-31-48
197230	Mrs. M. Mackey 548 North Pollard Arlington, Va.	Philip H. Wilson	1-15-49
198195	George Hascall, 214 - 13th St., S.E.	Thomas J. Barry	12-30-48
199854	Mrs. Sarah Tenenbaum, 103 - 14th St., N.W.	Paul H. Hoge	1-14-49
200382	Smith Typewriter Co., 433-11th,N.W.	William J. Klima	12-20-48
201363	Mrs. Norma Peck 432 East Nelson, Alexandria, Va.	Donald D. Connors	1-10-49
206266	Fuller & DeAlbert 815-10th St., N.W.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49
206851	C. Alexander, 2452-9th St.,N.W.	Thomas J. Barry	12-31-48
210112	Regent Restaurant 1524 M, N. W.	Thomas J. Barry	12-31-48
210231	Mr. Snyder 731 Madison St., N. W.	Thomas J. Barry	1-6-49

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Serial No.	Possession of	Agent taking specimen	Date of Laboratory Report
219250	Trinity College Michigan Ave., N.E.	John H. Kenoyer	1-5-49
219431	R. Russell 1311 Fairmont, N.W.	Thomas J. Barry	12-31-48
220102	F. H. Douglas 2117 Pa. Ave., N.W.	William J. Tracy	1-10-49
220191	Town of Glen Echo, Maryland	John H. Kenoyer	1-14-49
220870	Model Cleaners 1412 Pa. Ave., S.E.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49
221440	Mrs. Doris Grautoff, 115 Baltimore Ave., Takoma Park, Md.	W. J. Staten	1-10-49
221615	Fago Construction Co., Viers Mill Rd., Wheaton, Maryland	W. J. Staten	1-5-49
223017	Dr. John Wyman 7901 Wisconsin Ave., N. W.	G. G. Benjamin	1-12-49
223322	C. C. Grover, Jr. 623 E. Thornapple	John W. Swanson	1-11-49
225555	John Lankford 1231 Girard, N.W.	William J. Tracy	1-10-49
225558	Burlington Hotel	W. J. Klima	12-20-48
232958	J. Statsky 723-8th St., S.E.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49
233043	Mrs. E. T. Morgan 3205 Porter, N.W.	Charles H. Olsen	12-31-48
233630	Miss L. M. Coyne 2100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.	James J. McCabe	1-10-49
235530	Calude McMullan 1534 A St., N.E.	Harry K. Clayton	1-5-49
236480	Mrs. S. S. Stanton 2030-20th Rd., Arlington, Va.	R. O. Chichester	1-4-49

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Serial No.	Possession of	Agent taking Specimen	Date of Laboratory Report
236484	St. Anthony's H.S. 12th & Laurence, N.E.	Charles H. Olsen	1-5-49
236498	H. W. Huddleson 6005 Winnwood Rd., N. W.	Donald Walter	12-22-48
237844	W. Wineriter 3914 S St., S.E.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49
237846	Creel Brothers 1811 - 14th St., N. W.	William J. Tracy	1-6-49
239693	Mrs. Hortense Turner, 1518 North Carolina Avenue	Paul H. Hoge	1-4-49
242308	Circle Typewriter Co., 1112-14th St., N. W.	W. J. Staten	12-15-48
242381	Mrs. Rosalie Fanning 1734 Webster St., N. W.	Robert R. Nichols	1-4-49
243838	Mrs. K. M. Butts 1701 H Street, N.W.	Edward M. Mullin	1-3-49
244713	Southern Builders Supply Co., 323 Cedar St., Takoma Park	W. J. Staten	1-5-49
244715	Mrs. Emma F. Kennedy 7715 Takoma Ave., Takoma Park, Md.	G. G. Benjamin	1-12-49
248762	Miss Marguerite Sullivan, 1413 - 21st Street, N. W.	Robert R. Nichols	1-3-49
248858	Banner Brothers 10 Decatur Place, N. E.	Harry K. Clayton	1-11-49
250227	Rodger Griffith 1728 Webster St., N. E.	Donald Walter	12-20-48

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Serial No.	Possession of	Agent taking specimen	Date of Laboratory report
251961	Milton Blumenthal Bradshaw Shoe Store, 510 King St., Alex.	Thomas J. Barry	1-10-49
252876	Peter Rattal 533 Buchanan, N.W.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49
255240	Universal Jewelry 635 F Street, N.W.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49
257533	Robert Croce 3835 Mass. Ave., N. W.	Robert R. Nichols	1-3-49
259394	Colman Bulman 5817 4th St.,N.W.	W. J. Staten	12-31-48
260703	Key Bridge Loan Co., 2012 North Moore St., Rosslyn, Va.	R. O. Chichester	1-7-49
260733	Mrs. Ethyle Orm, 2811 - 5th St., N.E.	Chester C. Crawford	1-11-49
264121	Mr. W. Hoberg 117 Harvard St., Alexandria, Va.	Donald D. Connors	1-11-49
264139	Fairfax Lunch 2100 P St., N.W.	Thomas J. Barry	1-5-49
264985	Nathaniel Robinson 1241-10th St., N.W.	G. G. Benjamin	12-20-48
265399	Mrs. Gillion 3000 - 63rd Avenue Cheverly, Maryland	Raymond F. Babb	12-22-48
265562	Mrs. Irving S. Parsons, RFD 1, Fairfax, Virginia	R. O. Chichester	1-7-49
265757	John W. Hardell 1418 Summerset Place, N. W.	Charles H. Olsen	12-30-48
270343	Mrs. N. W. Beatty 2641 Wade Rd., S.E.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49

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Serial No.	Possession of	Agent taking specimen	Date of Laboratory report
271297	Kaufman Advertising, 310 Horner Bldg.	John H. Kenoyer	1-5-49
271298	Thomas A. Spatz 4700 - 27th St., Mt. Rainier, Md.	John H. Kenoyer	1-18-49
271392	Mrs. T. H. Taylor 5010 - 11th St., North Arlington, Va.	R. O. Chichester	1-7-49
276247	R. K. Alexander 2716 Terrace Rd., S. E.	Philip H. Wilson	1-5-49
278724	Mrs. Barbara Neely apartment four, 3744 First St., S. E.	Philip H. Wilson	1-10-49

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H. Woodstock Typewriters Located In Other Field Divisions

Records of the following Woodstock typewriters appeared in the repair, sales and rental records of the various typewriter shops as set out above in Washington, D. C. and surrounding areas. Teletype leads have been sent to the pertinent offices to obtain specimens from these typewriters and submit them to the FBI Laboratory:

Serial No.	Teletype To	Date
20631	Baltimore	1-12-49
77371	Baltimore	12-31-48
103228	Newark	1-5-49
120280	New York	12-31-48
132256	Philadelphia	12-31-48
134432	Newark	1-5-49
138640	New York	1-18-49
145259	Richmond	12-31-48
145481	Baltimore	12-31-48
149477	Miami	1-6-49
155423	Baltimore	12-31-48
160969	Detroit	1-18-49
162202	Baltimore	1-3-49
165005	New York	12-31-48
172983	Baltimore	12-31-48
183624	Baltimore	12-31-48
183998	Baltimore	1-18-49
190738	Newark	12-29-48
202478	New York	12-31-48
222310	Norfolk	1-4-49
222696	Detroit	1-10-49
222823	New York	12-31-48

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238067	Richmond	12-31-48
246358	Baltimore	12-31-48
253355	New York	12-31-48
George M. Hostetler	Baltimore	1-18-49
Rev. James Finley	St. Paul	1-18-49
James B. Edwards	Newark	1-18-49
Charles Sturbitts	Miami	1-18-49
Charles F. West	Boston	1-6-49

I. Woodstock Typewriters Not Located

Records of the following Woodstock typewriters appeared in the repair, sales and rental records of various typewriter shops as set out above in Washington, D. C. and surrounding areas. Investigation was conducted to locate the owners of these machines and it met with negative results since owners moved without leaving forwarding addresses, addresses furnished are non-existent and records of business establishments are incomplete or destroyed:

Serial No.	Repaired for	Investigation conducted by	Results
150143	Palais Royal	Kenneth F. Carroll	Records destroyed
150400	Mrs. M. Marguerite Wilbar, 4001 - 21st Street, N. E.	William H. Atkinson	Traded in on another typewriter prior to 1-1-35
155432	Mrs. S. N. Mullett	William J. Staten	Post Office had no record
156034	Mr. James Ruppert	Robert F. Savage	Ruppert could not recall owning machine
156037	Office Supply and Equipment Company	William H. Atkinson	Records destroyed

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156058	Office Supply and Equipment Company	William H. Atkinson	Records Destroyed
156074	Office Supply and Equipment Company	William H. Atkinson	Records Destroyed
158633	Palais Royal	Kenneth F. Carroll	Records Destroyed
162598	William Whitted	Edward M. Mullin	Efforts to locate negative
163925	Leo Gnotta 1343 Randolph St., N.W.	William H. Atkinson	Gnotta disposed of machine one year ago; disposition unknown
165559	K. W. Rumann	J. S. Turton	Efforts to locate negative
172000	Raymond School, 10th and Spring Road, N.W.	William J. Staten	Traded in by Board of Education; final disposition unknown
172571	Mr. Sam Davidson Hopwood Furniture Co. 8th and K, N.W.	Robert F. Savage	Davidson had no recollection of this machine
179311	Mr. Zebedee Ruffin, 64 Pierce St., N.W.	Edward M. Mullin	Efforts to locate Ruffin negative
179849	Georgetown University	Robert O. Chichester	Records unavailable
183998	Mrs. Holland	Robert R. Nichols	no address available
189148	Palais Royal	Kenneth F. Carroll	Records destroyed
191207	Smith typewriter Company	William J. Tracy	Records destroyed
198322	Palais Royal Co.	Kenneth F. Carroll	Records destroyed

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199399	Scott Habough	Harvey E. Dunstermacher	no address available
200242	Palais Royal Co.	Kenneth F. Carroll	Records destroyed

J. Woodstock Typewriters Eliminated Due To Style Of Type And Period Of Ownership

The records of the following Woodstock typewriters appeared in the repair, sales and rental records of various typewriter shops as set out above in Washington, D. C. and surrounding areas. Investigation was conducted and it was found that the following machines were not the one in question due to the length of time they were in the possession of the present owner or due to their being of the elite type machine.

Serial No.	Agent Conducting Investigation	Result
29908	Donald D. Connors	elite
103228	Jack S. Turton	owned by R. A. Kenyon present owner since 1916
108400	Robert R. Nichols	elite
139122	Harry K. Clayton	owned by W. Arbuckle present owner since 1934
145613	Chester C. Crawford	elite
150456	Robert O. Chichester	elite
163769	Robert O. Chichester	elite
214312	Donald D. Connors	owned by Mrs. Charles Bailey from 1926 to 1946
219434	John W. Swanson	elite
223059	Robert O. Chichester	elite
223339	Robert O. Chichester	elite
231031	Jack S. Turton	elite

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233342	Jack S. Turton	elite
241077	Donald Walter	elite
246578	Robert R. Nichols	elite
246618	Robert R. Nichols	elite
350353	Donald Walter	elite
254552	Robert O. Chichester	in possession of present owner Mrs. B. E. Foster for 13 yrs.
256764	Robert R. Nichols	elite
257927	Donald Walter	elite
269028	Charles H. Olsen	elite
271029	Robert O. Chichester	in possession of Mrs. A. E. McMurray present owner since 1932
271324	John H. Kenoyer	elite

During the check of typewriter repair shops, records of a number of Woodstock typewriters were located where no serial number was listed. The following individuals were contacted telephonically by Special Agents THOMAS A. CONROY and PAUL H. HOGE and it was determined that due to the serial number of the typewriters owned by them or the period of ownership their typewriters could be eliminated.

Dr. HOWARD KATZMAN, apartment 702, 1910 I Street, N. W.
The Cyclone Fence Company, 1426 G Street, N. W.
Mrs. I. E. HERROLD, 713 Devanshire Road, Takoma Park, Maryland
Brant Company, Realtors, 2334 Wilson Boulevard, Alexandria, Virginia
Standard Accident Insurance Company, 1026 Investment Building
BERNICE STILES, Bureau Employee, 1866 Wyoming Avenue, N. W.
JULES LAFFERMAN, 418 Florida Avenue, N. E.
LOTUS RESTAURANT, 727 14th Street, N. W.
Mr. PHILIP ROTH, 1372 Underwood Street, N. W.
JOHN'S MANVILLE, 826 Woodward Building
MUNSON H. LANE, 304 Munsey Building
Rectors Grill, 1345 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

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EULALIA C. [illegible]ERS, 825 R Street, N. W.
National War College, 4th Street, S. W.
SAMUEL GRONER, 1421 Massachusetts N. W.
Army Medical Library, 7th and Independence Avenue, S. W.
Ravenwood Realty Company, Sleepy Hollow Road, Falls Church, Virginia
GHEN SCHLOSS and COMPANY, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
FRANK BRUFFY, 108 South Park Drive, Arlington, Virginia.
LEO ROVER, 1300 Quincy Street, N. E.
PHILIP T. ADKINS, 817 C Street, S. E.

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K. MAIDS, BABY SITTERS and WORKMEN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER:

Mrs. ROBERT BOWIE, 3511 S Street, N. W. advised she had been a baby sitter for TONY HISS, the young son of ALGER and PRISCILLA from approximately the time he was nine months old until the time the HISSes moved to New York. Mrs. BOWIE advised that during this period of time the HISS' maid was GENOA MORSE, who worked for the HISSes for many years until about 1946 when she obtained employment at the telephone company. She said that after GENOA left a colored woman named BECKY, who is now working for Mrs. ELIZA GREEN at 3534 S Street, N. W. worked for the HISSes. Mrs. BOWIE was asked if she recalled seeing a typewriter in the HISS home. She stated she recalled there was a typewriter in the back room of the HISS home at 3210 P Street, N. W. She stated this was a small room in the rear of the house which was used as an office or a study and contained a desk, a lot of books and, as she recalls, a typewriter. In response to a question to describe the typewriter, Mrs. BOWIE stated it was not a portable but as best she could recall was a standard size upright machine. She stated her recollection of it was based on the fact she recalls the child TONY playing with it. She stated at times this typewriter had a black rubber or oilcloth dust protector over it. She stated she had never used the machine, did not recall anyone else using it and had no material which had been typed on it. She stated she had never received any correspondence which was typed from the HISSes. In this regard, Mrs. BOWIE stated she could not be sure as to the last time she had noticed the typewriter but felt it may have been at the HISS home up until the day they moved to New York in September 1947, or that it may have been a year or two prior to that time when she last saw it.

Mrs. BOWIE stated that Mrs. ELIZA GREEN, 3534 S Street, N. W. and Mrs. WALTER (VIOLA) GIBBS of 3619 S Street, N. W., had also been baby sitters for TONY HISS. She stated that a Mrs. MAHAFFNIE was about the closest friend of Mrs. HISS she could recall. She stated that Mrs. HISS Had worked at the Potomac School as a teacher for about one term, exact date not recalled.

She stated that TIMOTHY HOBSON, who was in the Navy at one time, was seldom home and she did not see much of him. She advised that the HISSes visited for two summers at a resort at Peacham, Vermont in about 1945,

Kisseloff-7460

1946 or 1947. She stated that generally ALGER HISS remained in Washington while PRISCILLA and the young boy, TONY, went to this resort.

By teletype dated December24, 1948, the Albany Office was advised that the HISSes had stayed at a cabin at Peacham, Vermont, and Albany was requested to locate the owners of the cabin and interview them in regard to instant matter.

Mrs. ELIZA GREEN, 3534 S Street, N. W., advised she had been a baby sitter for TONY HISS from the time he was ten months of age until the time the HISSes left Washington for New York in 1947. Mrs. GREEN advised when the HISSes moved to New York she had taken the boy TONY on the train to that city and had cared for him for the first week that the HISSes lived in New York.

Mrs. GREEN, when asked in regard to the possession of a typewriter by the HISS family, advised she recalled there was a somewhat small room in the rear of the HISS home containing a large number of books, a desk and a radio-record player. She stated that the downstairs telephone was also in this room and the little boy, TONY, played in there frequently. She stated she vaguely recalled a typewriter being in this room and to the best of her recollection it was not a portable machine but the large kind. She stated she recalled it was kept on a desk or shelf in the back of the room and her memory in regards to it is based upon her recollection of telling the boy TONY not to play with it.

She advised that Mrs. ISABELLE MAHAFFIE was a close friend of Mrs. HISS and Mr. LAMONT MOORE, who is a Director of the National Gallery of Art and who is originally from Philadelphia, were also friendly with the HISSES. She stated that other friends of the HISSes were the ALECK HAWES, who lived near 32nd and Resevoir Road and a Mrs. TESONE, who had a child who was a spastic cripple. These individuals are being interviewed.

Mrs. GREEN stated that Mrs. HISS had taught school in 1946-1947 at the Potomac School and the boy TONY had attended kindergarten there. She said that previous to his attendance at this school TONY had gone to the Foxhall School. These latter two schools have been contacted and information concerning them is being set out in another section of this report.

Kisseloff-7461

Mrs. GREEN recalled that the HISSes had a maid named GENOA MORSE, who worked for the telephone company in the morning and for the HISSes in the afternoon.

In regard to her being with the HISSes in New York, Mrs. GREEN stated that in observing the unpacking of their furniture and possessions there she did not recall seeing any typewriter in the apartment. She advised that the maid GENOA had a sister named LUCY who substituted for her, GENOA, at the HISS home at various times.

She recalled that the HISSes had gone on a vacation to Charleston, South Carolina, in the Fall of an unrecalled year for about two or three weeks and it was her recollection they had stayed in a hotel. She stated they spent their Summers in a rented cottage at Peacham, Vermont.

She also mentioned that a frequent visitor at the HISS home was MARGOT MOORE, Mrs. HISS' niece.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CARL N. DeTEMPLE:

Mrs. WALTER GIBBS, 3619 S Street, N. W., advised she was a baby sitter for the HISSes on a number of occasions and that the HISSes had also used a Mrs. McCOLLUM, Mrs. GREEN and Mrs. BOWIE as well as herself. She stated that Mrs. GREEN was the one who was at the HISS home most frequently and that she, herself, had been there about six times. She recalled she had made one visit to their home on Volta Place while TONY was still an infant and other visits had been to the P Street address.

She stated she was unable to recall whether or not there was a typewriter located in either of these homes. It might be noted that Mrs. GREEN replied to each question that she knew nothing concerning the HISSes and it was with some difficulty that a direct answer was obtained from her to any specific question. She was questioned in detail concerning each of the rooms in the houses and could not recall, however, whether there was a typewriter present. She was unable to furnish the identity of any additional baby sitters, maids or whether any repairs or alterations had been made to the home.

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Mrs. CORA McCOLLUM, 3618 S Street, N. W., advised she had worked as a baby sitter for the HISS family since shortly after TONY HISS was born; that she had been at their home on several occasions while they lived on Volta Place, but that she had done most of her sitting for them while they lived at 3210 P Street, N. W. She was advised that the purpose of the inquiry concerned typewriters. She stated without any direct question being asked her concerning typewriters in the HISS home that she recalled there was a typewriter in the HISS house on P Street; that it was an old upright typewriter and that it was located on a shelf or waist-high bookcase in the downstairs back room. She does not recall any cover on the machine and never saw anyone using it. She never used it herself during any time she was in the house although she can type. She stated she definitely recalls it was not a portable machine, but stated she had no recollection of the make as she had not paid any particular attention to it.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER:

MARTHA POPE was interviewed at the apartment of her present employer, Mrs. DOROTHY H. DORSEY, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., at which time she advised she had been employed by Mrs. DORSEY for almost thirteen years, but that she had worked for ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for a period of approximately five years from about 1930 to 1935. She said this employment was not, however, continuous and that she first worked for the HISSes shortly after they were married when they were living with another couple in the 1700 block of Connecticut Avenue, N. W. She worked for them during the period they resided at this address and later went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, with them when they left there. She advised she stayed with them there and in New York City for a period of about one year and then returned to her home in Washington, D. C. Later when the HISSes returned to Washington she worked for them while they lived at 2905 P Street, N. W., and in an apartment on 28th Street, N. W. as well as during the period when they lived on O Street, N. W. MARTHA POPE stated she did not know the identity of the maid who took her place with the HISSes when she left in about 1935, nor was she able to recall the identity of any other persons employed by the HISSes at any time.

MARTHA POPE stated that since 1935 she has seen Mrs. HISS on one occasion and that was when the boy, TIMOTHY HOBSON, was injured in an automobile accident. She stated she had read in the newspapers of the accident and went to see the injured boy. She stated she had no knowledge of the identity of any maids employed by the HISSes named CLYDIE, ELEANOR or DRUSCILLA.

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MARTHA POPE stated she did not recall the identity of any person who had ever stayed in the HISS home or their apartment during the time she was employed by them. She advised further that during the time she worked for the HISSes they called her by her first name, MARTHA, and they had never used the nickname "POPEY" when addressing her. She stated as well as she can recall the person who first made the contact which caused her to be employed by the HISSes was another maid by the name of ROSIE THOMPSON, who is now deceased.

MARTHA POPE stated during the time she was employed by the HISSes, she did not recall seeing a typewriter in their home or apartment nor does she recall seeing or hearing one being used. She stated she cleaned and dusted the entire home and apartment during the time she was employed there but cannot recall having ever seen a typewriter. She states she recalls on occasions NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN had called on the HISSes during the time she was employed by them. She stated her recollection of this had been recently refreshed when she had read the names of these individuals and had seen their pictures in the newspapers. She stated she did not believe she would have been able to recall their names if her memory had not been refreshed by reading the newspapers.

MARTHA POPE stated she had no knowledge of any meetings or parties held at the home of the HISSes except that she knew, on several occasions, she had prepared the residence for company prior to leaving for the evening. She stated she had never seen any of the people who visited them with the exception of those just mentioned. She stated to the best of her knowledge and belief the HISSes were fine people and she had no knowledge of improper activities on their part.

Mrs. DOROTHY A. DORSEY, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., present employer of MARTHA POPE, confirmed the fact that POPE had been employed by her continuously for over twelve years.

REBECCA TRUSTY, 1337 - 27th Street, N. W., advised she had worked as a maid for the HISSes from some time in 1946 until they left for New York in September 1947, and that she was known as "BECKY". She stated she recalled an "old" typewriter in the back room of the HISS home

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at 3210 P Street, N. W. She stated this was in the room where the desk and all the books were located, and that from time to time the typewriter was covered with a black cloth or rubber protector. She described the typewriter as "a big old one" and said as far as she could recall they must have taken the typewriter with them as she did not recall anything in regards to its disposition.

It was noted during the interview that REBECCA TRUSTY is elderly, uneducated and very excitable and it is not known what reliance may be placed on her statements.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JAMES FREW:

GENOA MORSE, who is presently employed as an elevator operator at the telephone building, 14th and R Streets, N. W., resides in Apartment B, 4691 Bennings Road, N. E., telephone AXminister 6288. She advised she had been employed by the HISSes from 1942 until 1947 when they moved to New York. She stated she had not always worked full time and during most of the above period had worked from three to six p. m., but on those days when she was not employed at the telephone company she worked full time for Mrs. HISS. She stated that while employed from three to six p. m. her duties consisted principally of preparing the evening meal; however, when she worked all day she cleaned the entire house as well as prepared meals. She stated that while cleaning the house or being therein she had never noticed any typewriter.

She said that frequent visitors at the HISS home were Mrs. MAHAFFIE, who has been identified as Mrs. CHARLES D. MAHAFFIE, 3012 O Street, N. W., whose interview will be set out later in this report. GENOA stated that other visitors at the HISS home were BEN and MARGOT MOORE, and KATHIE and DONALD HISS. BEN and MARGOT MOORE have been interviewed and the results will be set out hereinafter.

The original interview with GENOA MORSE was on December 23, 1948, at her place of employment and was subsequently reinterviewed on December 28, 1948, at the Washington Field Office. In the second interview GENOA MORSE stated that in addition to the information she had previously

furnished she now recalled that there was a portable typewriter located in a small library room on the first floor of the HISS home at 3210 P Street. She stated this typewriter was in a case and that it was a Corona. She stated this was positively the only typewriter she had seen in the HISS home.

GENOA stated she had become slightly acquainted with a maid named REBECCA who had worked for the HISSes after GENOA had discontinued working full time and that even though REBECCA was employed by the HISSes for several months prior to their departure for New York she, GENOA, had still been employed on a part-time basis. She said on some occasions when she could not go to the HISS home her sister, LUCY MORSE, would work for her. GENOA further stated she recalled two other persons who had visited the home of the HISSes and they were a Mrs. KLAGSBUNN (phonetic), a woman who had worked for the Red Cross and a Mr. TILLMAN from Baltimore, Maryland.

GENOA stated her husband, ERNEST MORSE, is employed as a truck driver for JOHN J. EARLY, a Sculptor on North Arlington Ridge Road and Wilson Boulevard, Rosslyn, Virginia. She stated she has the following sisters living in New York City:

MINNIE QUANDER, 833 Jefferson Avenue;
LENA NIXON, 833 Jefferson Avenue;
MABEL CROSLEY, 1722 Quincy Street;
LILLIE GRAVENIES, 1722 Quincy Street;
GERTRUDE JORDAN, 763 Putnam Avenue, and
CORA ROBINSON, 735 Macon Street.

She said all of the above addresses are in Brooklyn, New York.

Personnel records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, 916 G Street, N. W., indicate that GENOA MORSE entered on duty in July 1943 and was transferred to the Plant Department from the Traffic Department on October 17, 1948. Her personnel file contained an application form dated December 30, 1947, in which shestated she had been employed for about four years with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street, N. W. In her original application with this company dated July 12, 1943, she said she had been employed by D. A. DAVIDSON, 3804 Fulton Street, N. W. in 1942 and 1943. The file contained no communications from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

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The personnel record of LUCY MAE MORSE reflects she is presently employed as a maid at the Sheppard Branch of the telephone company in Silver Spring, Maryland. Her application indicated she was employed from October 1944 to July 1946 by ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street, N. W., doing oneday's work occasionally. There was no correspondence in this file eminating from ALGER HISS or his wife.

On December 27, 1948, a teletype was directed to the New York Office advising that GENOA MORSE, a maid of the HISSes in Washington, had made arrangements for her sister, LENA NIXON of Brooklyn, to recommend friends to work for Mrs. HISS. It was suggested that New York interview LENA NIXON.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents THEODORE S. KRAMER and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON:

Mrs. KATHLEEN GOOSBY, 509 Florida Avenue, N. W., second floor, was thoroughly interviewed concerning all phases of this investigation and she stated she worked for less than a year for the HISS family on P Street during 1945. In relation to the typewriter, Mrs. GOOSBY related she distinctly remembered a typewriter which was placed on a desk in Mr. HISS' study. She stated the study was in the back room. In relation to the typewriter shestated it was not a portable and that it was tall and not a new one. She also stated that on all occasions she observed it, it sat in the middle of the desk and was always covered with an oilcloth or similar material. She related she never heard anyone use this typewriter and the name or make was unknown to her. She further advised she had specific instructions from Mrs. HISS never to touch or disturb any material on Mr. HISS' desk.

Mrs. GOOSBY then said that during her period of employment there, there were very few visitors in the HISS' household and on no occasion was there ever a male visitor. The only person she knows who visited the home often was one Mrs. HOWARD who, to the best of her knowledge, lived in the proximity of 3435 O Street. She also stated she never received any correspondence from Mrs. HISS. Mrs. GOOSBY stated in conclusion she could offer no other information of a pertinent nature in this investigation.

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Miss LUCY MORSE, 4691 Benning Road, N. E., Apartment B, telephone AXminister 6288, who is the sister of GENOA MORSE, who was the maid for the HISSes during the period of approximately 1941 through 1947. LUCY MORSE stated she has never had any conversations with her sister concerning a previous interview between her sister andagents of this Bureau. Miss MOORE stated she had worked for the HISSes for approximately one day a month during the period from approximately 1942 through 1945 when the HISSes resided on Volta Place and P Street. To the best of her knowledge she said the only typewriter located in the house was that of a portable type. She said this typewriter was always placed on the desk of Mr. HISS in his study. She also related that the make of this typewriter was unknown to her and that she had never seen anyone use it. She then reiterated this was the only typewriter she had ever noticed in their home.

Miss MORSE then said that during her period of employment, at no occasion was there ever a visitor in the household. She stated the only person she knew of who worked for the HISSes was one Mrs. GREEN, a white lady who would baby sit. When questioned in regard to household names used by Mr. and Mrs. HISS, she said the only name she could recall was that Mr. HISS often referred to PRISCILLA as "Prossy". Miss MORSE was then questioned again in regard to the above information and she advised she could offer no further information whatsoever.

The following interview was conducted by Special Agents W. RICHARD GREGOR and HERBERT S. HAWKINS:

PEARL HAZELOCK, 3258 Scott Place, N. W., advised that she had a friend named ELNORA THOMAS, who works for DONALD HISS as a maid and lives in the home of DONALD HISS. PEARL HAZELOCK was not acquainted with ALGER HISS and had no information concerning them.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER:

Mr. DOUGLAS LAING, Security Storage Company, 1140 - 15th Street, N. W., advised he had handled thearrangements for the moving of the HISS household furniture from Washington, D. C. to New York on September 11-12, 1947. The records of the Security Storage Company in regard to this

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and any other transactions between that company and the HISSes were examined but no typewritten communications from the HISSes were located. The file indicated that an estimate had been made of the furnishings of the HISS home prior to its shipment to New York and a list of the contents of the house for shipping purposes was made.

ROBERT WINDHAM, Security Storage Company, advised he had made up the estimate for the moving of the HISS household furniture but could not recall, even after reviewing his records, as to whether or not there was a typewriter in their home. The list did not contain a typewriter. Mr. WINDHAM stated in all probability had there been a typewriter in their home he would have listed it as one carton. He stated this was done as typewriters are packed in cartons prior to being shipped and as the estimate is made for the purpose of determining cubic feet the only thing necessary is to list the various cartons needed for the shipment. The records of the Security Storage Company indicated that the packing of the household effects had been done by J. E. ANDERSON, Falls Church, Virginia.

Mr. DOUGLAS LAING advised that the registration number of instant shipment was U 592, and that the shipment had actually been moved by MORGAN Brothers of 510 West 21st Street, New York City. Anotation in the file indicated that some of the household effects were to be stored in New York City. Mr. LAING advised these effects would be stored in the warehouse of MORGAN Brothers or the Manhattan Storage Company at 52nd Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Mr. LAING stated if there had been any damage or breakage in the shipment claims for such would be handled through MORGAN Brothers and not his firm.

On December 22, 1948, the information in regard to the removal of the HISS household furniture to New York, as set out above, was furnished to the New York Office with the suggestion that immediate contact be had with MORGAN Brothers and the Manhattan Storage Company to ascertain if a typewriter had been shipped.

JAMES E. ANDERSON, 6863 West Fairfax Drive, Falls Church, Virginia, telephone FA 1260, advised he had packed the HISS furniture at 3210 P Street, N. W. on September 11-12, 1947, for movement to New York. After consulting his records which contained no record of a typewriter or correspondence from HISS he advised he vaguely recalled packing a portable typewriter,

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make unknown, in an upstairs room of the house. His attention was directed to the small rear room on the first floor and he stated this room contained a great quantity of books and a desk. Upon being asked as to the typewriter in the room he stated he faintly recalled a large typewriter on a shelf at the back of this room which it "seems" to him he packed with excelsior for shipping. He was unable to elaborate or furnish additional pertinent information.

IRVING G. SUTTON, 5135 - 22nd Street, Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed by Special Agent CARL N. DeTEMPLE and advised that during his employment by JAMES E. ANDERSON he had helped ANDERSON in packing the household effects of HISS at 3210 P Street, N. W. in September 1947. He explained that he worked in the basement packing breakable objects and dishes and that ANDERSON worked upstairs packing books and other unbreakable objects. SUTTON stated that since his work was confined to the basement, he, at nc time went into the upstairs rooms. He further stated he did not pack a typewriter nor could he recall seeing one in thebasement rooms.

On January 6, 1949, Special Agents C. N. DeTEMPLE and JOHN J. WALSH interviewed CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, who is employed by the Georgetown Electrical Company, 1205 Wiconsin Avenue, as an electrician. Information had previously been received that he had been inside the HISS home and had occasion to observe the contents thereof. Upon interview, FRIZZELL advised the agents in reply to a question as to whether or not he had observed any typewriters therein, that he had observed three typewriters. He stated without any further questions being directed to him that he recalled one typewriter well; that it was located in the upstairs front bedroom of the house at 3210 P Street, N. W., that it was a large, old typewriter. He was asked if he recalled anything further concerning it, and he said that it was a Woodstock typewriter; that he recalled the make because he had seen the name on the typewriter. He recalled further that it was located on a mahogany square table near the bed in the upstairs front bedroom and that the telephone had been located on this same table. The table had a drawer. The machine had an ordinary black cover and he saw it several times without a cover. He was asked how it was that he recalled this typewriter so specifically and he said that he was working on the bed lamps and it was necessary for him to move this typewriter out of the way to do his work. He also stated that he had seen Mrs. HISS typing on this typewriter and that it appeared to him she was agood typist. He never saw anyone else in the house except the maid, who was a brown-skinned negress whose name he did not recall. He never

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saw a child in the house and does not recall any toys, etc., which would indicate that a child was in the house. He recalled that he had been at the HISS home a number of times for repairs and he said he recalled it so well because the maid would always give him a drink when he visited the house.

Concerning the other typewriters, he said that he believed one of the other typewriters was an Underwood and that it was located in the back bedroom upstairs. He could not recall the make or the location of the other typewriter. He said that he also recalled he saw a Dictaphone in the house.

He was asked concerning the study downstairs where other individuals have indicated that a typewriter was located. He could not recall such a room downstairs in the back and was unable to place any typewriter there.

The records of the Georgetown Electrical Company were made available by Mrs. MARY REWER, wife of the owner, which indicated the following service calls were all made by FRIZZELL:

10-5-43	Repair lights and bells
11-2-43	Repair lights
12-12-44	Repair lights
1-2-45	Repair heater
3-13-47	Bedroom light repaired

FRIZZELL will be re-interviewed and a signed statement obtained. It is to be noted that he recalled the make and location of instant typewriter with great rapidity, and further that the make and other information concerning the pertinent typewriter has appeared in various newspapers in Washington, D.C.

On December 24, 1948, a teletype was directed to the Bureau and New York Office furnishing the information obtained from Mrs. ROBERT BOWEE, Mrs. ELIZA GREEN, REBECCA TRUSTY, JAMES E. ANDERSON as to their recollection of the possession by the HISSES of an old typewriter up until the time they moved to New York. This teletype suggested that HISS either presently has an old typewriter or recently disposed of same and also suggested the possibility

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that the old typewriter which they apparently possessed may have been traded in for the portable Corona said to be owned by TIMOTHY HOBSON. The New York Office was requested to expedite investigation at the Manhattan Storage Company and/or MORGAN Brothers in regards to the storage of household goods by HISS and to review testimony of TIMOTHY HOBSON as to where and when heacquaired the portable typewriter.

In the section of this report dealing with the interviews of neighbors at 3210 P Street, there is set out the fact that information was received from BERTRAM BENEDICT, 3210 P Street, N. W. that ALGER HISS had a contractual arrangement with the AGNEW and Company, heating engineers, 80 Patterson Street, N. E.

Mr. J. W. WARNER, Sales Manager of this company, was contacted by Special Agents HERBERT S. HAWKINS and W. RICHARD GREGOR, at which time he made a search of all available office correspondence but was unable to locate anything but record cards which indicated the company had serviced the heating equipment at 3210 P Street, N. W.

Mr. LEWIS MONDS, a serviceman with the AGNEW Company, advised he had made service calls at the HISS home on P Street, but was unable to recall anything specific about the calls at that address.

Mr. ROBERT T. WEHRLE, 7830 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, stated his company had serviced the HISS home for plumbing on several occasions but a search of his files failed to produce any typewritten correspondence.

Mr. WEHRLE contacted servicemen JAMES A. STONE and JOSEPH O'CONNOR, who would have been the persons designated to go to the HISS home and they faintly recall having done some plumbing work in the HISS home but were unable to recall anything specific about their various visits to the HISS residence.

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II. INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE SPECIMENS

The following specimens have been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on the same typewriter which typed the documents listed as Q-6 and Q-69 furnished by CHAMBERS to the U.S. District Court of Baltimore:

On December 12, 1948, a three page document entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON," dated September 9, 1936, was obtained from Mr. PAUL L. BANFIELD, headmaster, Landon School, Bethesda, by Special Agents CARL W. BUCHHOLZ and COURTLAND J. JONES. The records of the Landon School contained a handwritten letter dated September 1, 1936, signed PRISCILLA HISS, referring to an application for admission to the Landon School of TIMOTHY HOBSON for the school year 1936. On September 3, 1936, Mr. BANFIELD directed a letter to ALGER HISS acknowledging the application for TIMOTHY HOBSON and requesting that a written statement concerning the boy be submitted to the school for the benefit of the teachers. The file contains a handwritten letter dated September 9, 1936, signed "ALGER HISS" which states as follows: "My dear Mr. BANFIELD: Enclosed is the description of TIM's personality. I should like to bring him out during the afternoon of September 19 and to have a look at the school, and to meet you if you will be available then. Unless I hear from you to the contrary I shall assume this will be all right. Sincerely, ALGER HISS." The document entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON" was identified by the Laboratory as being typed on the same typewriter as the questioned documents.

On January 7, 1949, a three page typed document entitled "President's Report for the Year 1936" was obtained by Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN from Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT, 2205 California Street, NW, Washington, D.C. Mrs. ABBOTT related that PRISCILLA HISS was president of the Bryn Mawr Club in Washington, D.C., during the year 1936 to 1937. Mrs. ABBOTT advised that the election of officers takes place at the May meeting of the club and that Mrs. HISS was elected president in May 1936, and served until May 1937. Mrs. ABBOTT succeeded Mrs. HISS as president of the Bryn Mawr Club. Mrs. ABBOTT related that late in the fall of 1948 she contacted Mrs. JAMES DICKEY who is presently the secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club and obtained from her the minutes of the club for the period prior to 1938. Included with these minutes was the above document which is not otherwise identified as coming from the Bryn Mawr Club or from Mrs. HISS. This document was identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on the same typewriter which typed the questioned documents in this case. Mrs. ABBOTT stated the President's report referred to above would have been submitted by Mrs. HISS in May 1937 at the expiration of her presidency.

In addition, for the information of the Washington Field Office, the following material identified with the instant typewriter in this case which was obtained by other offices is being listed hereinafter.

A letter dated December 6, 1931 addressed to Miss EMMA L. HELLINGS, The Free Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, signed "DAISY FANSLER". (DAISY FANSLER is the sister of PRISCILLA HISS.) This letter was submitted by the Philadelphia Office December 14, 1948.

Two page letter dated January 30, 1933 beginning, "Dear WALTER", purportedly signed by Mrs. ALGER HISS, and a letter dated February 17, 1933 signed by ALGER HISS addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER, both of which specimens were submitted by the New York Office.

A letter dated May 25, 1937 addressed to Mr. WILLIAM M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, signed "PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS", which was submitted by the Baltimore Office.

The following material has been submitted by the Washington Field Office to the FBI Laboratory but no identification has been made:

On January 4, 1949 Special Agents W. RICHARD GREGOR and HERBERT S. HAWKINS secured the following material from Mrs. WALTER C. LOUCHEIM, 2824 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

Three typewritten letters dated September 8, 1947; October 13, 1947; and November 17, 1948, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace signed by ALGER HISS.

Two typewritten pages listed as specimens K-158 and 159 taken from a notebook of Mrs. LOUCHEIM entitled "Zone 1, Estimated Population 4500", dated March 1, 1942.

One typewritten page listed as specimen K-156 dated March 19, 1942 and one typewritten page dated January 22, 1942 listed as specimen K-157 from "Zone 1, Georgetown Emergency Housing Civilian Defense", listing a revised list of personnel.

Kisseloff-7474

The specimens K-156 through K-159 were taken from the records of Mrs. LOCKHEIM who was an official in the Civilian Defense Program in the Georgetown area of Washington, D. C. during the war. Mrs. HISS, according to Mrs. LOCKHEIM was very active in Zone 1 under Mrs. LOCKHEIM and Mrs. LOCKHEIM believed that the material submitted was probably written by Mrs. HISS. Accompanying the documents was a handwritten note of PRISCILIA HISS. It will be noted that the Laboratory advised that Specimen K-156 was probably written on a Remington typewriter with #1 Pica type, that K-157 was written on a Remington with #1 Pica type, that K-158 was written on a Remington with #6 Pica type, that K-159 was written on a Corona portable with #1 Pica type, and that this specimen in addition had one line of typing appearing on it which was written on a typewriter using Royal Pica type.

On January 3, 1949 Special Agents W. RICHARD GREGOR and HERBERT S. HAWKINS obtained from BERNARD BENEDICT a letter dated October 10, 1947 addressed to Mr. BENEDICT signed ALGER HISS and a piece of paper bearing the typed heading of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace dated October 4, 1947 bearing the typewritten signature of ALGER HISS. The FBI Laboratory advised that the typing on this material was not identical on January 4, 1949.

On January 3, 1949 Special Agents PAUL H. HOGE and DONALD WALTER secured from the District Bar Association an applicant's questionnaire and affidavit dated July 26, 1946 executed by DONALD HISS, and on January 3, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised this was not identical.

Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES obtained on December 10, 1948 from the files of the Civil Service Commission a biographical statement of ALGER HISS beginning "born November 11, 1904, and ending "authorizing his appointment", and also a spool of recordak film on which there was typed a document dated September 10, 1936 pertaining to the biography of ALGER HISS. The FBI Laboratory advised on the same date that this material was not identical.

The letter of resignation of ALGER HISS submitted to the Department of Justice typed on the stationery of the Office of the Solicitor General, U. S. Department of Justice, dated July 31, 1936, was submitted to the FBI Laboratory December 10, 1948 and was reported not identical the same day.

The typewriter formerly owned by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was obtained by Special Agent ROBERT W. McCASLIN, December 13, 1948 from Mrs. PITTMAN B. POTTER, Room 306, Annex 7, State Department. On December 15, 1948 the FBI Laboratory advised that specimens of this Remington Portable, serial NM 800061, had been found not identical and the typewriter was returned to the owner.

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Two photostatic copies of a typewritten letter of resignation dated February 5, 1941, submitted by PRISCILLA HISS to Mr. ARCHIBALD MacLEISH of the Library of Congress, were submitted by Special Agent JAMES FREW to the FBI Laboratory on December 14, 1948, and were reported not identical December 16, 1948.

A typewritten letter, dated August 28, 1941, on government bond paper addressed to the J. B. Gilliat Real Estate Company, 2827 Dunbarton Street, Washington, D.C., signed by ALGER HISS, concerning a renewal of his lease, was submitted to the FBI Laboratory by Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH on December 14, 1948, and was reported not identical December 15, 1948.

Ten documents, believed to have been typed in the office of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., which were obtained by the Washington Field Office during the course of this investigation, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory December 15, 1948, and were reported not identical on December 16, 1948.

A letter dated October 13, 1947, signed by ALGER HISS on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, addressed to the Washington Gas Light Company, was forwarded by Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH to the FBI Laboratory on December 17, 1948, and reported not identical on the same date.

On December 20, 1948, and January 7, 1949, Special Agent JAMES FREW obtained five expense vouchers of ALGER HISS and three of DONALD HISS from the State Department which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory and advice was received that they were not identical on December 20, 1948, and January 10, 1949.

On December 17, 1948, Special Agents CHARLES W. PEASINGER and JOHN HOWARD secured from DOROTHY G. WOOD, real estate dealer, three typewritten letters on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace signed by ALGER HISS which the Laboratory advised were not identical on December 20, 1948.

A typed letter on letterhead "63 Wall Street, New York," addressed to JEROME FRANK, Department of Agriculture, dated May 5, 1933, signed by ALGER HISS, was obtained from the Department of Agriculture files by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON and the FBI Laboratory advised on December 23, 1948, that this was not identical.

Kisseloff-7476

On December 24, 1948 Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON obtained a typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace signed by ALGER HISS dated November 3, 1947 addressed to the Columbia Title Insurance Company. The FBI Laboratory advised on December 24, 1948 that this document was not identical.

Special Agent GILBERT G. BENJAMIN obtained on December 28, 1948 two photostatic copies of an "Application for Admission for Practice Before the Supreme Court of the United States" executed by ALGER HISS dated December 19, 1935. The FBI Laboratory on December 30, 1948 advised this was not identical.

Former Special Agent LOUIS J. RUSSELL, now investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, furnished Special Agents JOHN HOWARD and COURTLAND J. JONES four typewritten specimens obtained by the Committee by subpoena from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They were:

> Three page typewritten letter dated February 3, 1930 on Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company stationery to Dr. J. W. FISHER, Medical Director, signed by THOMAS L. FANSLER.
>
> Typewritten letter dated August 28, 1929 on company letterhead addressed to Mr. PERCY H. EVANS, signed H. L. MARTIN.
>
> Typewritten letter dated February 14, 1930 on company stationery addressed to Mr. E. G. FASSELL, signed by H. L. MARTIN.
>
> Typewritten letter dated February 5, 1930 on company stationery addressed to Mr. E. G. FASSELL, signed H. L. MARTIN.

In a Laboratory report dated December 30, 1948 the Washington Field Office was advised that a definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether the above specimens were typed on the machine which typed the questioned documents due to the fact that there are differences appearing in the above listed specimens. There were some characteristics appearing in them which are common with some of the characteristics appearing in the CHAMBERS documents. It was noted that a number of years separated the above documents and that typing characteristics can be developed by a typewriter during the passage of one year.

The following investigation was performed in attempts to locate specimens in this matter:

A. PERSONNEL FILES AND GOVERNMENT RECORDS

The personnel file of ALGER HISS at the Department of State was reviewed by Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH. This file indicated that he entered on duty September 1, 1936 as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State and resigned December 19, 1946, effective January 15, 1947. No documents suitable for submission to the Laboratory for typing examination were found in the file.

The personnel file in the Department of Justice for ALGER HISS was reviewed by Special Agent THOMAS A. MENDENHALL. As set out previously the letter of resignation of ALGER HISS was the only document found in this file being pertinent to the investigation, and as previously stated, it was submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

The personnel files of ALGER HISS in the custody of the Department of Agriculture were reviewed by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON. HISS was appointed Principal Attorney in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration May 12, 1933. He was made Special Attorney March 22, 1934. He continued as Special Attorney at a salary between $6,000 and $6,800 until March 2, 1935, at which time he resigned, effective April 4, 1935. His residence as of May 15, 1935 was given as the Racquet Club, 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and as of the date of his resignation, 2831 28th Street, N. W. No reason was given for his resignation. His previous employments were given as Law Clerk to Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, October 1929 to October 1930, and employment with the firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts from October 1930 to April 1932, and by Cotton, Franklin, Wright, and Gordon, 63 Wall Street, New York City, April 1932 until May 1933. HISS was employed in the Benefit Contract Section of the Office of the General Counsel. The file contained a letter from FELIX FRANKFURTER to the Honorable JEROME FRANK dated May 2, 1933 relating to HISS which reads in part as follows: "An altogether admirable fellow and ought to be an effective assistant for you." An undated personnel record gives the residence of HISS as 3411 O Street, N. W.

On December 10, 1948 Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES through the assistance of Mr. JOEL CHANDLER, Civil Service Commission, made a check of the files of the Civil Service Commission concerning ALGER HISS. The documents listed in a previous section of this report were obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. Mr. CHANDLER in addition caused a search to be made of the records of the Civil Service Retirement Fund for ALGER HISS and advised that HISS has made no request to obtain this money.

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Miss MILDRED SMITH, Passport Division, U. S. Department of State, advised that Diplomatic Passport 85 was issued to ALGER HISS January 23, 1945 and that the passport application was typed by EDWARD L. REEVES, an employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State.

The records of the Selective Service System, Washington, D. C. were reviewed by Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH and it was ascertained that ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W., was a registrant of Local Board #1. No material deemed pertinent for examination by the FBI Laboratory was found in this file. The file indicated that he married PRISCILLA HOBSON December 11, 1929 in Washington, D. C. In a statement made to the Draft Board concerning his financial responsibilities HISS indicated that his life insurance premiums, club dues, and contributions totaled about $1500 a year. He listed as a dependent a stepson TIMOTHY HOBSON, whose father, FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON of New York City, contributed $100 a month for school expenses. He indicated he possessed four $1,000 U. S. Savings Bonds. No other pertinent information not previously available from other sources was set out in this file.

The records of the Selective Service System were also checked for TIMOTHY HOBSON. It was found that he had never registered with a Draft Board inasmuch as he had enlisted in the Navy V-12 Program while under age.

The records of the Central Enlisted Men's Record Section, Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia, were reviewed by Special Agent GILBERT G. BENJAMIN and it was revealed that TIMOTHY HOBSON enlisted December 16, 1943 at the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as an Apprentice Seaman Reserve (V-12). He was born September 19, 1926 at New York City and his occupation was listed as a student. His home address was 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and his next of kin was given as Mrs. PRISCILIA FANSLER HOBSON HISS. It was further indicated that he received an undesirable discharge on October 17, 1945. Lt. CHARLES R. SATTERFIELD, Naval Officer Procurement, advised his records indicated that TIMOTHY HOBSON had been enrolled in an Engineering Course at Union College. No other records were available in his section.

Lt. Commander J. A. MULLEN, Enlisted Discipline Section, advised that the service jacket for TIMOTHY HOBSON reflected the following information: He was stationed in the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from December 16, 1943 to March 1, 1944; at the Navy V-12 Unit, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1944 to October 25, 1944; at the Navy V-12, Union College, Schenectady, New York, from November 1, 1944 to July 26, 1945; U. S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, Long Island, New York, July 26, 1945 to September 28, 1945; Receiving Station, New York City,

September 28, 1945 to October 1, 1945; Receiving Station and Armed Guard Center, Brooklyn, New York, October 1, 1945 to October 17, 1945. It was further reflected that his Commanding Officer while attending Union College was Lt. F. B. ANDREEN, USNR, and that his Commanding Officer at Swarthmore College was Lt. GLENN G. BARTLE, USNR. His file contains his birth certificate and front and profile pictures. The file also contains two copies of Navy Form NRB 18 (Revised), a form required by the Navy from the parent or guardian of the minor at the time of enlistment. These forms, both dated November 30, 1943, were signed by PRISCILLA HISS, 3210 P Street, N. W., and sworn to before HARRY C. FELDSTONE, Notary Public, District of Columbia. His physical examination indicated he had suffered a concussion of the brain and compound fracture of the right leg in 1937. In the notice of separation it was indicated that his permanent address was 3210 P Street, Washington, D. C., but under the question, "Address from which dischargee will seek work", was given the address, "45 W. 56th Street, c/o DANIEL BOWEN, New York City".

Letters of reference were contained in his file from JOSEPH B. SHANE, Dean of George School, and RICHARD H. McFEELY, George School, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. HOBSON was discharged from the Navy after having admitted in a signed statement dated September 5, 1945 that he was involved in homosexual acts with [redacted] b6 b7C

A teletype was sent by the Washington Field Office on January 3, 1949 to Atlanta requesting that the Naval Service Life Insurance application made by HOBSON dated March 11, 1944 be reviewed for any pertinent information.

On January 3, 1949 a teletype was sent to New York City suggesting that Lt. PENALOSA might be interviewed relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON for possible correspondence from him.

Information was received that ALGER HISS at one time held a reserve commission in the United States Army as a 2nd Lt. Mrs. SHUPE of the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C., advised that ALGER HISS held a reserve commission in the United States Army as a 2nd Lt., serial 0-220668, which appointment expired June 7, 1936. Mrs. SHUPE advised that no other information was available concerning this commission and the records had been transferred to the Demobilized Branch at St. Louis, Missouri, March 3, 1947.

On December 10, 1948 the Washington Field Office directed a teletype to the St. Louis Office to check the Army records regarding the Reserve Commission held by ALGER HISS. On December 11, 1948 the St. Louis Office advised by teletype that an application for appointment as a Reserve Officer dated January 15, 1926 by ALGER HISS was typewritten and that a photostatic copy was being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

The records of the Selective Service System which had indicated that HISS held this reserve commission, indicated that he belonged to the ROTC Unit at Johns Hopkins University.

On December 10, 1948 the Washington Field Office directed a teletype to the Baltimore Office suggesting a check of the records of the ROTC at Johns Hopkins and on December 16, 1948 the Baltimore Office advised that ROTC records of Johns Hopkins for the period in which ALGER HISS was a member of the Corps had been destroyed.

Mr. MYER FISHBEIN, Industrial Records Section, National Archives, advised Special Agent HAROLD A. BERGER that all the rationing records of the OPA for the period between November 8, 1943 and October 1945 had been destroyed except for the records of approximately 16 Ration Boards which were maintained for sampling purposes. The records of Board 22-10, 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, the only records in the Washington area to be preserved, were checked for the names of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS with negative results.

B. BAR ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, CHURCHES, and HOBBIES

The records of the District Bar Association were checked by Special Agent DONALD WALTER and no information concerning ALGER HISS was found. It was ascertained that DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, applied for a commission to practice law July 29, 1946 and his original application form was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Records of the following organizations were checked by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and CARL DeTEMPLE with negative results:

National Geographic Society
16th and M Streets, N. W.

Columbia Country Club
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Chevy Chase Country Club
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Miss ADELLE LOVELACE, Office of the Secretary, University Club, 1135 16th Street, N. W., advised that the Washington Racquet Club and its members at the above address were absorbed into the University Club in November 1936, and that all the existing records concerning the Racquet Club are located in the above office. Miss LOVELACE advised after reviewing the records that ALGER and DONALD HISS were not members of the Racquet Club at the time of its dissolution nor are they members of the University Club. The files of her office contain no correspondence from the HISS family.

The records of the Metropolitan Club, 17th and H Streets, N. W., were checked by Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH and it was ascertained that ALGER HISS was a member of this club. However, there was no typed correspondence coming from him contained in the records of this club nor was any information available concerning membership in any other clubs.

Mr. C. V. COVINGTON, Membership Director, YMCA, Washington, D. C., advised that DONALD HISS was a member of the YMCA but that ALGER HISS had never been a member. Correspondence prior to 1945 had been destroyed and Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CARL DeTEMPLE searched the correspondence from 1945 to the present date and no correspondence from the HISS family could be found.

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The records of the Georgetown Public Library, Wisconsin and R Streets, N. W., were checked by Agent DeTEMPLE with negative results. Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS were subscribers to this library but all correspondence of the library was destroyed on its arrival unless it pertained to policy.

The testimony of ALGER HISS before the House Committee on Un-American Activities indicated he was an amateur ornithologist.

Dr. T. S. PALMER, 1939 Biltmore, N. W., who was President of the Audubon Club of Washington, D. C. for a period of seventeen years, advised Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH that ALGER HISS as far as he could recall had never been a member of the Audubon Society nor does he have any knowledge of his activities or interest in birds in Washington, D. C.

Dr. ALDRICH of the Fish and Wild Life Survey, National Museum, Washington, D. C., President of the Baird Club, another ornithological club in Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH that as far as he knew ALGER HISS had never been active in any such group in Washington, D. C.

It might also be noted that Mr. HERBERT C. TUCKER, Scoutmaster of the troup in which TIMOTHY HOBSON was a Boy Scout, has been active in bird observing in Washington, D. C. over a period of years and was acquainted with ALGER HISS. He stated he had no recollection that ALGER HISS had taken any part in any ornithological activities in Washington, D. C. The complete results of the interview with TUCKER are being set out in another section of this report.

The records of the Audubon Society are now maintained in the Washington Public Library and these records consisting of membership lists, newspaper clippings, programs, etc., were examined by Special Agents JAMES FREW and JOHN J. WALSH and no record of any reference to ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS could be found.

Mr. SETH LOW, Chief of the Fish and Wild Life Service, Bird Banding, Patuxant Wild Life Research Refuge, Bowie, Maryland, was contacted by Special Agent GILBERT G. BENJAMIN and advised that ALGER HISS, according to his records, had never applied for any bands to band birds or submitted any returns of banded birds to that agency. Mr. LOW advised he attended Harvard University and that the name ALGER HISS was not familiar to him as being one of those students being interested in ornithology. Mr. LOW furnished the names of some prominent bird study organizations on the East Coast with particular reference to those listed in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of these, he advised that the Nuttall Bird Club was a semi-exclusive group made up of Harvard students. He stated that Mr. LAWRENCE B. FLETCHER, Room 1019 50 Congress Street, Boston,

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Massachusetts, was an ornithologist of long standing in the New England area and was acquainted with or corresponded with almost all persons in that area who were active in bird watching.

A teletype was directed to the Boston Office on January 5, 1948 to contact Mr. FLETCHER and a number of these organizations for any pertinent information pertaining to this case.

Special Agent GILBERT G. BENJAMIN also contacted Mr. H. R. GREGG, Superintendent of Naturalists, National Capital Parks, U. S. Department of Interior, and Mr. DREW CHICK, Chief Naturalist, National Capital Parks, to ascertain whether Mr. or Mrs. HISS had ever engaged in any of the outdoor activities conducted by the National Capital Parks. Mr. GREGG searched the records of the Adult Nature Leaders Training Courses offered by his organization and could find no record of the attendance of the HISSES nor could he find any correspondence from the HISS family. Mr. CHICK, who was the leader of these activities, advised he could not recall the HISSES participating in any of them.

From a typing specimen obtained by the New York Office believed to have been typed by TIMOTHY HOBSON, it was indicated that TIMOTHY HOBSON was a member of the Boy Scouts in Washington, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents DeTEMPLE and WALSH concerning the membership of TIMOTHY HOBSON in the Boy Scouts. Mr. KENNETH B. SPEAR, Executive Director of the District of Columbia Boy Scouts Council, advised that the Scoutmaster of the troop in which TIMOTHY HOBSON was located was HERBERT C. TUCKER, an official of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, 14 and C Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. TUCKER upon interview by the Agents advised he recalled TIMOTHY HOBSON very well and that he likewise recalled the HISS family inasmuch as he had in about 1940 considered reporting them to the FBI. Mr. TUCKER recalled that TIMOTHY HOBSON had first come to his attention while a member of his Boy Scout troup when it was reported to him that HOBSON had failed to repeat the scout oath in unison with the other boys, which oath is repeated by all present at each scout meeting. Mr. TUCKER said he called TIMOTHY HOBSON in and talked to him concerning this, and TIMOTHY said he did not believe in this sort of thing.

Mr. TUCKER said that J. E. BONINI, proprietor of the A.B.A. Printing Company, 1013 11th Street, N. W., who was the Assistant Scoutmaster of the troup discussed this situation with TIMOTHY HOBSON at length. Mr. TUCKER said TIMOTHY HOBSON indicated he was an atheist and that his mother held the same views concerning God as he did. Mr. TUCKER said he recalled Mr. BONINI told

him that at the conclusion of BONINI'S interview with HOBSON he asked him directly whether or not he was a Communist and HOBSON, who at that time was 13 or 14 years of age, refused to answer. Mr. TUCKER stated that HOBSON was a somewhat peculiar boy, that he had apparently no close friends, and kept very much to himself. He recalled that it was customary to hold patrol meetings in the homes of the various boys and that the patrol meeting had been held in the home of TIMOTHY HOBSON on two or three occasions. These patrol meetings were held in an upstairs room of the HISS home on Volta Street in Georgetown. Mr. TUCKER recalled this room well because it was necessary to reach the room by a stairway going directly up from the front door and this room was fixed up as a den for TIMOTHY HOBSON. Mr. TUCKER recalled a large knotted rope which was maintained on a radiator in the room for use as a fire escape. However, Mr. TUCKER said he had no recollection of a typewriter in this room but that nothing had occurred which would call his attention to such a machine, so it is possible that a machine might have been there and he did not notice it.

Mr. TUCKER recalled that Mrs. HISS had definitely indicated she was not pleased at having the Scout meetings in the house and that after several meetings TIMOTHY HOBSON came to him and told him that Mrs. HOBSON did not desire meetings held at the house in the future. Mr. TUCKER stated his suspicions were aroused during the time he was in the house because of the fact that telephone calls would come for Mr. or Mrs. HISS and that they would talk in the most guarded terms and would attempt to keep their voices at a pitch that no one could hear the conversation.

Concerning any typing that TIMOTHY HOBSON might have done, Mr. TUCKER stated he could not recall HOBSON using a typewriter. He said that HOBSON had never held any office in the troop but that he might have been patrol scribe for a short time. He could not recall whether or not TIMOTHY HOBSON had taken part in writing up the minutes of meetings or corresponded for the troop. Mr. TUCKER advised it was customary for the boys who were the scribe for the troop to write up the meetings at home and a great deal of the minutes were typed usually by the mother of the boy who was the scribe. Mr. TUCKER advised that the troop did have a typewriter available to it, that he presently has the typewriter, and that it is not a Woodstock machine. Mr. TUCKER made the records of the Boy Scout Troup available to the agents at the troop headquarters located at the Pilgrim Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C. These records were examined and no documents suitable for submission to the Laboratory for comparison with the questioned documents were found. Mr. TUCKER advised on that occasion he ascertained the minutes of the patrol meetings had been destroyed.

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Mr. J. E. BONINI, Assistant Scoutmaster, 1013 11th Street, N. W., was interviewed by Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and JOHN J. WALSH and advised he had no recollection of TIMOTHY HOBSON doing any typing work regarding the activities of the Boy Scouts. He was questioned regarding the above statements made by Mr. TUCKER and particularly concerning the allegation regarding the refusal to repeat the Boy Scout oath and the question of Communism. Mr. BONINI advised he could recall nothing concerning any refusal to repeat a Boy Scout oath or any question of Communism. He recalled it was his impression TIMOTHY HOBSON was an atheist. Mr. BONINI appeared to agents evasive in regards to his answers to questions concerning the activities of HOBSON or his relationship with him.

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Special Agent THEODORE S. KRAMER contacted Mr. H. B. STABLER, Treasurer of the Friends Meeting of Washington, 2111 Florida Avenue, N.W., who advised that a check of the organization's records failed to reveal that any of the HISS family appeared on their books. He then related that his sister-in-law, Mrs. A. V. FARQUHAR of Baltimore, Maryland, recalled teaching the sisters of DONALD and ALGER HISS at the Baltimore Friends School, 5114 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. UPTON HENRICH, wife of the Sunday School Superintendent, Georgetown Lutheran Church, Volta Place, and Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., told Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS she believed TIMOTHY HOBSON attended Sunday School at this church about fifteen years ago. She recalled that PRISCILLA HISS has acted in the Air Raid and Food Shelter Program during the war and that the church had been one of the hosts for this program. She could not locate any record concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON or any of the HISS family.

Reverend JOHN R. ANSCHUTZ, Christ Episcopal Church, 31 and O Streets, N.W., advised Agent HAWKINS he had been with the church since November 15, 1944, that he did not know the HISSES personally, but that he has learned from members of his congregation that the HISSES attended the church and that ANTHONY HISS attended Sunday School for a time. A search of the church records failed to reveal any record or correspondence concerning the HISS family. Reverend ANSCHUTZ further stated that several months ago a man indicating he represented ALGER HISS called him on the telephone and wanted to know if he had any record of the HISS boy singing in the church choir. He recalled an incident where the HISS boy had broken his leg and wanted to know if he had sung in the choir before a certain time. Reverend ANSCHUTZ said he referred this man to Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG of St. Mary's Church, Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Reverend ARMSTRONG contacted the wife of Reverend ANSCHUTZ stating he had been contacted regarding the HISS case. Reverend ARMSTRONG had been Pastor of the church from about 1935 to 1942, and Reverend HAYTON WILLIAMS of the Christ Episcopal Church, Nashville, Tennessee, was Pastor from 1942 to November 15, 1944. It was ascertained that RICHARD T. BELL, 1235 Wisconsin Avenue, is the organist in charge of the choir of this church. It was also ascertained that the church at one time had a letter from PRISCILLA HISS which has since been lost and which Mrs. ELENE WILLIAMS, 2614 39th Street, a teacher in the public schools, may possibly have a copy.

Information has been received from a confidential source that Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS may possibly have been active in the National Conference of Christians and Jews, located at 15th and New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Kisseloff-7487

WFO 74-94

Special Agent JACK S. TURTON contacted Mrs. FRANK LINZEL, manager of the Washington Office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Room 773, Southern Building, 1425 H Street, N. W., who advised she had no record that Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS had ever been affiliated with this organization. She checked her records under the names HISS, HOBSON, and FANSLER, and stated although she was familiar with all the names of the 1500 members of the organization she could not recall Mrs. HISS ever taking part in it.

Kisseloff-7488

WFO 74-94

BRYN MAWR CLUB

The Washington Field Office received information that Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, was active in the affairs of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, D. C. over a long period of time.

Mrs. JAMES DICKEY, 8 Lennox Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, the present secretary of the club, was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and JAMES FREW. She advised she joined the club late in 1946, having just arrived in Washington, D. C. She is not personally acquainted with Mrs. HISS. Mrs. DICKEY made available the minutes of the Bryn Mawr Club from 1937 to the present time. These minutes were reviewed by the agents and no documents were found therein deemed suitable for submission to the Laboratory for examination.

Mrs. SILVER TESONE, 2829 O Street, N. W., was interviewed by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and JOHN W. WALSH and advised she had been a classmate of PRISCILLA HISS at Bryn Mawr. They occupied adjoining seats and Mrs. TESONE said they have been intimate friends in Washington, D. C. since her arrival in Washington, D. C. in 1934. Mrs. TESONE said she has received correspondence from Mrs. HISS but that it is all handwritten and that she has never received a typed note from Mrs. HISS. Mrs. TESONE also said that she has visited at the residences of the HISS family in Washington, D. C. and that she can never recall having seen a typewriter in the house. She was specifically asked concerning the back downstairs room at the house at 3210 P Street and said there may have been a typewriter in this room but that it made no impression on her. Mrs. TESONE also indicated she and her husband who are interested in interior decorating had made a survey of the HISS house at 3210 P Street on one occasion for the purpose of recommending new interior decorations but that nothing had ever come about as a result of this.

Mrs. TESONE said that in 1946 she was the Treasurer of the local Bryn Mawr Club and at this time the alumna of the school launched a nation wide campaign to raise funds for the school. Mrs. TESONE submitted the money collected in Washington, D. C. to the school but she stated she has no correspondence concerning this campaign. She recalled that she believed PRISCILLA HISS may have taken part in soliciting funds from local individuals interested in Bryn Mawr College; that the solicitation was by letter but that all persons taking part in this were requested to write the letters by hand on personal stationery as it was felt this method would be more productive. She advised that Mrs. DONALD BLAISDELL was in charge of the drive. Mrs. TESONE also stated she desired to express her opinion to the agents that she was absolutely convinced of the innocence of the HISSES of the charges which had been made against them.

Miss JOCELYN FLEMING, 1554 34th Street, N. W., a former secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club, stated she joined the club in 1942, that she is much younger than Mrs. HISS, and has had little personal contact with her. She received no correspondence from her, has never visited her home, and could furnish no information concerning her.

Mrs. DONALD BLAISDELL, 3901 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., was interviewed by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and JOHN J. WALSH. She was the President of the Bryn Mawr Club in Washington, D. C. during the time that the above mentioned campaign for an endowment fund for the school took place. She explained the purpose of the campaign was to raise money to increase the salaries of the teachers. The plan of the Washington Club was that the active members of the club be divided into age groups covering ten year periods, and that the persons in these age groups were responsible for soliciting a certain number of people to obtain subscriptions from them. Mrs. BLAISDELL recalled that Mrs. HAROLD STEIN was in charge of the group in which Mrs. HISS took part. It was Mrs. BLAISDELL's recollection that each of the members was asked to write ten letters to various individuals, that it was the consensus of opinion that the letters would be more effective if they were handwritten rather than typed. Mrs. BLAISDELL is unable to furnish the names of the individuals to whom PRISCILLA HISS may have written.

Mrs. BLAISDELL said she has been a visitor in the home of the HISSES on numerous occasions but that she is unable to state whether or not there was a typewriter in the house. She said she was also unable to state whether or not Mrs. HISS could type and that she had never known her to do any typing work. Mrs. BLAISDELL indicated she has received correspondence from Mrs. HISS, but she stated she has never received anything from Mrs. HISS which has been typed. She also declared that Mrs. HISS was President of the Bryn Mawr Club in 1936 or 1937.

Mrs. HAROLD STEIN, 3027 Highlands Place, N. W., was interviewed by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and JOHN J. WALSH. She was asked concerning the above campaign and furnished information similar to that given by Mrs. BLAISDELL, namely that PRISCILLA HISS, along with others was requested to write ten letters in long hand to individuals asking for contributions for the fund. She was unable to furnish the names of individuals to whom PRISCILLA HISS wrote. Mrs. STEIN advised also that Mrs. HISS was President of the Bryn Mawr Club in 1937 and that during the time of her presidency a theater benefit performance starring KATHERINE HEPBURN was held and that this benefit was a great success financially for the club. Mrs. STEIN made available to the agents a large box containing records of the Bryn Mawr Club. These records consisted of newspaper clippings, copies of letters, theater programs, mimeographed forms

membership lists, etc. The material was examined and nothing was found deemed suitable for submission to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Mrs. STEIN advised she has been acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS for over a period of years, that she has visited her home on many occasions but she was unable to recall whether or not there was a typewriter located in the HISS home. She was asked specifically about the upstairs room at the Volta Place address and concerning the downstairs back room at the address 3210 P Street, but stated that she had observed nothing which would impress on her memory the presence of a typewriter in the house in question. Mrs. STEIN also said she could not recall anything indicating that PRISCILLA HISS could use a typewriter; that in connection with their club work it was frequently necessary to find someone who could type, but that she could never recall that PRISCILLA HISS had done any typing for the club or that she was known to be an individual capable of doing typing work.

The interview with Mrs. HENRY ABBOTT, who had possession of the minutes of the club prior to 1937, has been previously set out in this report.

Miss LESLIE CLARK, 1312 27th Street, N. W., advised Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS that she attended Bryn Mawr College and was a member of the Bryn Mawr Club along with PRISCILLA HISS. She had visited the HISS home at 3210 P Street, N. W., on a number of occasions but was unable to recall seeing any typewriter in this home. She stated further that she had no correspondence from the HISS family. She advised that PRISCILLA HISS has a Quaker background.

Miss ANN R. TAYLOR, 1530 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., advised Special Agents THEODORE S. KRAMER and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON that she graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1921 and that PRISCILLA HISS graduated in 1924. She advised that she was well acquainted with the HISS family in Washington, D. C. due to the fact that they both belonged to the Bryn Mawr Club, but that she did not classify herself as an intimate friend. She has never corresponded with the HISS family and stated she has visited the HISS home on a number of occasions but that she has no recollection of ever having seen a typewriter at this house. Miss TAYLOR advised that early in 1947 the Bryn Mawr Club sponsored five meetings to raise funds for scholarships. The general theme of these meetings centered around Russia and Russian activities. They arranged to have speakers address these meetings who were neither anti-Russian nor pro-Russian. She recalled that the club requested ALGER HISS to introduce the speakers at one of these meetings. She said that HISS did not address the meeting and that his politics were not considered when he was requested to act as master of ceremonies.

Mrs. RICHARD TAYLOR, Apartment 109, 1611 31st Street, N. W., advised she has met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and that she recalled that the Bryn Mawr Club, to which her daughter belonged, requested that ALGER HISS address a meeting at which the club hoped to raise scholarship funds. Mrs. TAYLOR said she was acquainted with ALGER HISS' sister-in-law, Mrs. MARGARET M. FANSLER, 52 Monterere Avenue, South Orange, N. J., who formerly served as Assistant Librarian in Greenwich, Conn. Because of her contact with Mrs. FANSLER, Mrs. TAYLOR stated she cannot believe the allegations which have been made against HISS.

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C. CREDIT BUREAUS

The records of the Credit Bureau, 1221 F Street, Northwest, were checked by Special Agent CHARLES W. PEASINGER. This bureau had in its files a report dated October 8, 1940 which lists the addresses of HISS in Washington, D. C., as follows:

1241 30th Street, Northwest (no date)

3411 O Street, Northwest (no date)

2831 29th Street, Northwest (no date) (apparently this should be 28th Street)

2905 P Street, Northwest from May 1, 1933

2828 Dunbarton Street, Northwest (this address is apparently incorrect inasmuch as it is the address of the J. B. Gilliatt Real Estate Company through whom HISS rented several houses)

1245 30th Street, Northwest July, 1936 to January, 1938

3415 Volta Place, Northwest January, 1938 to October, 1940 (date of credit report)

The records showed accounts with Best and Company, 4432 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest; Raleigh Haberdashery, 1310 F Street, Northwest; W. J. Sloane Company, 1217 Connecticut Avenue; Woodward and Lothrop Department Store; Brentano's Book Shop, 1322 F Street; Fierce and Curtis, 1014 Connecticut Avenue. He purchased a Plymouth, Motor No. PJ295368, $723.00 down from Smoot Motor Company October 7, 1935. He owns Square 1256, Lot 820, Washington, D. C., and credit inquiries were received from Riggs National Bank and Rich and Sons, 10th and F Streets, Northwest.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, 1419 H Street, Northwest, were checked by Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH and reflected that ALGER HISS resided at 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland until 1930. In addition to the above address, it was listed that he resided for a short time on Connecticut Avenue, no street number available. Credit references listed were Brentano's Book Shop, King and Son Coal Company, 2901 K Street, Northwest, Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Maryland in 1937 and Laura Harlan, 1207 19th Street (it was indicated this was a real estate firm from whom HISS rented the premises at 1241 30th Street, Northwest).

A teletype was sent on December 10, 1948 to Baltimore to check the records of the Hutzler Brothers Store and a reply was received the same date.

to the effect that no correspondence was found in their files.

Mr. SULLIVAN, Manager, Hooper HolmesBureau, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., an agency which conducts credit investigations for insurance companies, advised he had no record indicating application for insurance on the part of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON. His records reflected that DONALD HISS applied for an insurance policy with the Home Life Insurance Company of New York in 1946. His records also reflected a newspaper clipping dated February 20, 1937 indicating that TIMOTHY HOBSON, the step-son of ALGER HISS, was injured by a car driven by GEORGE E. KILLEEN, 3117 N Street, Northwest. TIMOTHY HOBSON was taken to the Georgetown University Hospital. It was ascertained that KILLEEN at that time was a Deputy United States Marshal. It was further ascertained that GEORGE KILLEEN is presently connected with the Veterans Administration and resides at 15 Centre Terrace, West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

On December 20, 1948, a teletype was directed to theBoston Office requesting that KILLEEN be interviewed. On December 21, 1948 a reply was received that KILLEEN recalled the accident, that the child was taken to Georgetown Hospital where he was treated by Dr. O'DONNELL and that FRANK L. SHIGO was the attorney who handled the matter out of court.

FRANK L. SHIGO, attorney, Room 201, Mills Building, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, advised Special Agent HARVEY E. FENSTERMACHER that he knew GEORGE KILLEEN inasmuch as KILLEEN had been connected with the District Court in Washington. KILLEEN came to him early in 1937 and advised him that he had been involved in an automobile accident which occurred at 5:15 P. M., February 19, 1937 at 27th and P Streets, Northwest, in which TIMOTHY HOBSON was injured. Mr. SHIGO produced his file which contained nothing except statements from witnesses to the effect that KILLEEN was not responsible. Mr. SHIGO stated that other witnesses at the accident heard the parents of HOBSON, whose name he did not know, state at the scene of the accident that the child was entirely at fault. Mr. SHIGO stated he had absolutely nothing on the case with the exception of the above statements and that he had never been contacted by any one on behalf of HOBSON. His file contains no correspondence of any kind from Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS or any one representing them.

Miss MARGARET SULLIVAN, Georgetown University Hospital, 38th Street and Reservoir Road, advised that the records of the hospital reflected that TIMOTHY HOBSON, Age 10, was admitted to the hospital for treatment of a broken leg on February 19, 1937 and was released February 27, 1937. The record reflects that he was treated by Dr. PAUL O'CONNELL and a Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON. There was no correspondence in the file from the HISS family.

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Mrs. ISABELLE F. BERRY, Secretary to Dr. PAUL O'CONNELL, 915 19th Street, Northwest, stated that Dr. O'CONNELL left his records in the basement of his home at the time he entered the armed services in 1941 and that the records were in a very poor condition on his return as they had been destroyed by children. She stated that several weeks ago the attorneys for Mr. HISS and Mr. CHAMBERS had requested to see records relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON. She said she made a search of these records but had failed to find anything relative to the above accident and had found no correspondence from either Mr. or Mrs. HISS.

The records of the Retail Credit Bureau, Ring Building, 18th and M Streets, Northwest, O'Hanlon's reports, 927 15th Street, Northwest and the Dun and Bradstreet Company, Washington Building, were checked by Special Agent WALSH for any information concerning insurance policies, life, automobile, etc., issued to ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON and no record was found at any of these establishments.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

D. Insurance

A highly confidential source indicated that in 1946 ALGER HISS was contacted by a representative of the Acacia Life Insurance Company, of Washington, D. C. Mr. NATHAN CLARK, Acacia Life Insurance Company, 51 Louisiana Avenue, Northwest, advised that the records of this company contain no reference to ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON, that they have never been policy holders.

Information was also received from a highly confidential source that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS was possibly a policy holder with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States located in the Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON contacted this office and it was found that ALGER HISS was a policy holder in this company, that his file had been transferred to New York at the time he left Washington, D. C., and that no typewritten correspondence emanated from him was located at this office.

A teletype was directed to the New York Office on December 23, 1948, requesting a check of the records of the Equitable Company located at 397 7th Avenue, New York City.

The records of the American Automobile Association, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, were likewise checked by Special Agents ATKINSON and CARL N. DeTEMPLE and it was found that ALGER HISS had formerly been a member of this organization. No typewritten correspondence emanating from him was in the files of the Association.

The records of the Group Hospitalization, Inc., located in the Transportation Building and the Group Health Association located at 1010 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, were checked by Agents ATKINSON and DeTEMPLE but no record could be found of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

E. Doctors and Hospitals

The records of the Georgetown Hospital and the George Washington University Hospitals were checked by Special Agent WALSH for any correspondence relating to the birth of ANTHONY HISS in 1941 but no record could be found.

Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON, Room 601, 1801 Eye Street, Northwest, advised Special Agent HARVEY E. FENSTERMACHER that she had been the doctor for both TIMOTHY HOBSON and ANTHONY HISS, the son of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS. Her files contained no correspondence from the HISS family but her records reflected that ANTHONY HISS was born August 5, 1941 at the Columbia Hospital,

Washington, D. C. and that Dr. WALTER WILLIAM BOYD was in attendance. Dr. T. D. WEBB was the HISS dentist.

Dr. WALTER WILLIAM BOYD, 1835 Eye Street, advised that Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS had been one of his patients and that he attended her in the birth of ANTHONY HISS. He checked his records and could find no correspondence with the HISS family.

Dr. WORTH BAGLEY DANIELS, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, was interviewed by Special Agent FENSTERMACHER and he advised after a check of his records that he had no correspondence from Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS although he was their family doctor while they resided in Washington, D. C.

Dr. T. D. WEBB, 915 19th Street, Northwest, advised he had been the dentist for the ALGER HISS family but he was unable to find any correspondence coming from Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS.

Dr. GEORGE B. TRIBLE, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON that ALGER HISS had been a patient but that he had no record of any correspondence coming from the HISS family.

Dr. ARCH LOCKHART REDDICK, 1835 Eye Street, Northwest, advised Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSON that he had treated ALGER HISS over a period of about eight years from 1939 to 1947. He has no correspondence coming from the HISS family.

Dr. B. W. LEONARD, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, who had also been consulted by the HISS family was interviewed by Special Agent OLSON and he advised his records are located in the central records system used by Dr. WORTH BAGLEY DANIELS which were previously checked by another agent. Dr. LEONARD continued that he had called at the HISS home several times to treat TIMOTHY HOBSON but that he did not observe a typewriter there and he has no correspondence coming from the HISS family.

Doctors Hospital, 1815 Eye Street, Northwest, was contacted by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON with negative results concerning any correspondence had with the HISS family.

Information was received from a highly confidential source that in 1936 Mrs. HISS had a cat which received treatment at the Cashell Animal Hospital. Dr. LARMOUR OYSTER, who presently operates the Cashell Animal Hospital, 2128 L Street, Northwest, advised that he took over this hospital about 1946 or 1947 from Dr. IRVING CASHELL. He had been associated with the hospital for some time before and he stated he can recall no

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transaction with the HISS family and that the records in his possession, which he received from Dr. CASHELL, contained no record of any correspondence with them.

Mrs. IRVING CASHELL, 1811 Columbia Road, Northwest, advised Special Agent WALSH that Doctor IRVING CASHELL recently suffered a stroke and is unable to converse with any one, that she has the few records he still maintains and that there is no record of any transaction or correspondence with the HISS family.

F. Real Estate

The records of the J. D. Gilliatt and Company Real Estate Agents, 2825-27 Dunbarton Street, Northwest, were checked by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and JOHN E. HOWARD. A letter signed by ALGER HISS was obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory as has been previously set out in this report.

The records of the Laura Harlan Real Estate Agency, 1207 19th Street, Northwest, were checked by Special Agent JAMES FREW and they reflected that ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS rented the home at 1231 30th Street, Northwest through the above agency in 1929 and 1930. The file at this agency contained a few handwritten notes from ALGER HISS but no typewritten correspondence.

The records of the Real Estate Title Insurance Company, 503 E Street, Northwest, were checked by Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and CARL N. DeTEMPLE. A letter was found in their files dated November 3, 1947 signed by ALGER HISS which was forwarded to the Bureau as set out previously in this report.

The records of the District Title Insurance Company, 1413 Eye Street were likewise checked by Agents ATKINSON and DeTEMPLE but no record of any correspondence from the HISS family was found.

The records of the Real Estate Tax Division, Washington, D. C., were checked by Special Agent DONALD WALTER and no correspondence from ALGER HISS to that agency could be located.

The files of the Real Estate Tax Division reflected that on September 28, 1943 ALGER HISS purchased the residence at 3210 P Street, Northwest from PRENTISS B. GILBERT and that he sold the residence on October 25, 1947 to BERTRAM and RUTH SORELS BENEDICT.

HARRY B. REED, Real Estate Tax Division, advised that judging from the amount of Government stamps covering the above transaction, he would estimate that ALGER HISS purchased the residence for $13,000,

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giving back a trust for $6,000 and that he sold the residence for $18,000 taking back a trust of $9,000.

Records of the Real Estate Tax Division reflected that the abstracts for the purchase and sale of the residence at 3210 P Street, Northwest were handled by the Columbia Title and Insurance Company. The records of this company were checked by Agents ATKINSON and DeTEMPLE and a typewritten specimen submitted as has been previously set out.

Mr. STANTON KOLB, President of the Kolb Real Estate Company, Inc., 1237 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest and also president of the Georgetown Citizens Association, advised that he had no correspondence with ALGER HISS nor any information indicating he was a member of the Georgetown Citizens Association. Mr. KOLB was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD WALTER. Mr. KOLB advised that WENDALL SCHOEMAKER, of the Hamilton Bank, Wisconsin and M Streets, Northwest, had additional records concerning the Georgetown Citizens Association.

Mr. WENDALL SCHOEMAKER, after reviewing his records, advised that ALGER HISS had never been shown as a member of this organization in the last twenty years. Mr. SCHOEMAKER advised that he did not recall him as a member.

HAROLD B. HINTON, Assistant to JAMES FORRESTAL, Secretary of the Office of Defense, advised after a review of his records of the Progressive Citizens Association of Georgetown, that ALGER HISS did not appear as a member therein. Mr. HINTON advised that he was aware ALGER HISS formerly lived in Georgetown but he had no knowledge of any contact by HISS with this organization.

G. UTILITIES

Records of the Potomac Electric Power Company, 10th and E Streets, Northwest, were checked by Special Agent WALSH through Mr. WILSON of the Legal Department, who advised that no correspondence from the HISS family could be found therein.

The records of the Washington Gas and Light Company, 11th and H Streets, Northwest, were checked through the cooperation of Mr. W. EDWARD GALLAGHER, of the Legal Department. As has been previously set out, a typewritten letter signed by ALGER HISS was obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

The records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company were checked by Supervisor ROBERT E. NEWBY, of the Washington Field Office, and no pertinent correspondence was found.

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The records of the Water Division for the District of Columbia were checked by Special Agent DONALD WALTER for the period of residence of HISS at 3415 Volta Place, Northwest and 3210 P Street, Northwest and no record of any correspondence could be found.

H. MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

The records of the Hecht Company, 7th and F Streets, Northwest, were checked by Special Agent HAROLD A. BERGER through the cooperation of Mr. WILLARD P. NARWOOD, Credit Manager and MARVIN COESENS, Collection Manager and no record, active or inactive, concerning ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS could be found.

JOHN P. MAURER, Credit Manager, Julius Garfinckel and Company, 14th and F Street, Northwest, advised Agent BERGER that Mrs. ALGER HISS opened an account at this store September 21, 1940. He advised the account was last used in March, 1947 and the account indicated no reason for any correspondence with Mr. or Mrs. HISS in any way. He added they have on file the signature of Mrs. ALGER HISS.

Mr. FRANK SCOTT, Credit Manager, Woodward and Lothrop Department Store, advised Special Agent JAMES FREW that an account in the name of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been opened September 18, 1935. There was no information in this file pertinent to the present inquiry and no correspondence from the HISS family was found.

Mrs. NELSON SMITH, Office Manager, Brentano's Book Shop, Inc., 1322 F Street, advised that a check of the records for the past fifteen years failed to reflect any information concerning ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. SMITH advised that any correspondence from persons who have accounts with the company is retained for only one year and then destroyed.

The records of the W & J Sloane Furniture Company, 1217 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, were checked by Special Agent JAMES FREW from 1939 to date and failed to reflect any account with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. The records likewise did not contain any correspondence between the HISS family and the Sloane Company.

Information was received that all records prior to 1939 had been destroyed.

Information was received from a former maid of the HISS family that the HISS family received milk from the Chestnut Farms Dairy.

ALICE FENWICK HILL, Assistant to the Credit Manager, Chestnut Farms Dairy, checked the files of the above company and advised there was

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no record of any correspondence from Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS. No account record could be located and Miss HILL advised there would be no record maintained unless the account had been in arrears.

The records of Raleigh Haberdashery, 1310 F Street, Northwest, were checked by Special Agent WALSH and Mr. F. A. HENKEL, Credit Manager, who advised the company had one transaction with ALGER HISS in 1940 and that no correspondence could be found.

Mr. WILLIAM KING, of the W. S. King and Sons Coal Company, 1241 30th Street, Northwest, advised that his records show ALGER HISS purchased coal on credit during the winter of 1930. No correspondence was found and no other information was available.

In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August, 1948, ALGER HISS stated he purchased a Plymouth automobile from the Smoot Motor Company in 1935. No current listing for this company could be found and LLOYD D SMOOT, 1562 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland, was contacted by Special Agent JAMES FREW. He advised he had not been in the autmobile business for several years. He has no knowledge of the present whereabouts of any of the records of the above company and has no personal recollection of the above transaction with Mr. HISS.

The records of the Dennis Duvall Garage, 1213 Bank Alley, Northwest, were checked by Special Agents DeTEMPLE and ATKINSON but no record of any correspondence between ALGER HISS and this company could be found.

Mrs. HELEN JARBOE, Credit Manager, B. Rich's Sons Shoe Store, 10th and F Streets, Northwest, advised Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS opened an account at this company in September, 1946. Mrs. JARBOE advised she was unable to locate any typewritten correspondence from the HISS family.

Miss KITTY LARSEN, LARSEN Beauty Shop, 1338 19th Street, Northwest, advised Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS that PRISCILLA HISS had been a customer in this shop on about three occasions. She knew nothing of the background of the HISS family and said no correspondence from them was contained in her files.

The records of the Colonial Storage Company, 1232 22nd Street, Northwest, and the United Van Lines, 2801 Georgia Avenue, Northwest, were checked by Special Agent WALSH and no record of any transactions with the HISS family could be found.

Information was received that the HISS family had stayed at the Hotel Martinique during a period when they were moving from one house to another in Washington, D. C. The records of this hotel, located at 1211

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16th Street, Northwest were checked by Special Agent ATKINSON with negative results as to any correspondence or change of address from the HISS family.

Miss CLAIRE GRAMLING, Secretary, Harris and Ewing Photographers, 1313 F Street, Northwest, advised that ALGER HISS had been photographed at this company August 21, 1934 and January 6, 1947. She advised that no typewritten correspondence coming from the HISS family could be located in their files.

Special Agent DONALD WALTER contacted Mr. EDWARD W. DENT, Office of the District Revenue Office, who advised that he could not make available any records of the District of Columbia Revenue Office except to investigative agents of the Internal Revenue Division. Mr. DENT advised confidentially that the returns submitted by HISS from 1938 to 1947 had been written in longhand.

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I. SCHOOLS

The records of the University of Maryland at College Park, Maryland were checked by Special Agent JAMES FREW inasmuch as information was received from the records of the Library of Congress that PRISCILLA HISS attended a summer course in chemistry at the University of Maryland in 1937. It was ascertained that PRISCILLA HISS was listed in the catalogue under the School of Pharmacy for the summer of 1937.

Mrs. LISETTE THOMPSON, Office of the Registrar, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, advised that PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, attended the above course in general chemistry in Baltimore, Maryland in the summer of 1937. Her instructor was Dr. VANDEN BOSCHE, now of the School of Dentistry. The above information was furnished by teletype on December 13, 1948 to the Baltimore Office inasmuch as Mrs. HISS's file was located at the Baltimore Office of the University of Maryland.

As has been previously set out, a document was found in this file by the Baltimore Office which was identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on the same typewriter which typed the questioned documents in this case.

By teletype dated December 20, 1948, the Baltimore Office was requested to conduct appropriate investigation at Chestertown, Maryland.

Special Agent JAMES FREW checked the records of the Registrar's Office, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., which reflected that Mrs. HISS enrolled in the School September 17, 1937 and withdrew December 13, 1937, taking a chemistry course during this period. The file contained two letters of withdrawal from Mrs. HISS dated December 12 and 13, however, they were handwritten letters. The file contained transcripts of Mrs. HISS's record from Yale and Columbia Universities.

In connection with the transcripts of Yale University, there was a letter dated August 20, 1937 from EDITH M. ROTHE, Secretary to the Registrar, Yale University Graduate School, New Haven, Connecticut, stating that as a result of the request contained in a letter from PRISCILLA HISS, a transcript of her record was being forwarded as an enclosure with the letter to George Washington University. The transcript reflected she attended Yale University in 1924 and 1925 as a candidate for a Master of Arts Degree. The transcript from Columbia University indicated she was registered in that school as PRISCILLA FANSLAR HOBSON.

By teletype dated December 22, 1948 the New York and New Haven Offices were requested to check the records of Yale and Columbia Universi-

ties for any correspondence prepared by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

In connection with Mrs. HISS's application for admission to the University she listed as reference the following:

Dr. MARGARET M. NICHOLSON, 1000 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Instructor at George Washington University.

Dean WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, George Washington University

THOMAS BLAISDELL, Economist, Social Security Board

Her instructors were listed as KOLIN M. MacKALL, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest and SAMUEL N. WRENN, 3130 5th Street North, Arlington, Virginia.

Special Agent JAMES FREW contacted the office of the Registrar, American University and advised that no record could be found of the attendance of PRISCILLA HISS at that institution.

Information has previously been set out concerning the attendance of TIMOTHY HOBSON at the Landon School in Bethesda, Maryland.

Mr. LAWRENCE COBB, of the Cobb School, 17 Grafton, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agents C. J. JONES and JOHN J. WALSH and advised that TIMOTHY HOBSON had been a student at this school but he had no records or correspondence concerning him. He had previously been requested by the House Committee on Un-American Activities to make a special search and advised that all his correspondence has been destroyed for that period.

Mr. EDWIN JAVIT, Headmaster, Friends School, Wisconsin Avenue, was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN HOWARD and JOHN J. WALSH. He advised he had previously received a request for documents from the House Committee on Un-American Activities, that he turned over to the HCUA handwritten documents which they requested. A review of his file failed to reflect any typewritten material coming from the HISS household and Mr. JAVIT advised that no typewritten material had been found during the previous search by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CARL N. DeTEMPLE checked the records of the Marjorie Webster Jurnior College, 7725 17th Street, Northwest and Mrs. NEAL, Registrar, advised the records showed TONY HISS, son of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, was enrolled for a two weeks' summer camp held at this school during the summer of 1946. A search of the records of this school failed to reflect any correspondence coming from the HISS family. Miss MARGERY WEBSTER, President of the school, advised that one of the teacher at the school, JO ABRAHAM, who is the wife of HERBERT ABRAHAM,

was an intimate friend of the HISS family and had expressed to Miss WEBSTER her absolute belief in the innocence of Mr. and Mrs. HISS. Miss WEBSTER advised that Mrs. ABRAHAM is recovering from a serious operation at the present time and that Mr. ABRAHAM only recently returned from Europe to be present at the time of this operation and is in ill health himself.

Dr. HALFORD L. HASKINS, Director, Professor PHILLIP W. THAYER, Dean, Miss PRISCILLA MASON, Assistant Director and Miss JANE HOLBROOK, Registrar of the School for Advanced International Studies, 1906 Florida Avenue, Northwest, were interviewed by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER. Three typewritten letters on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace signed by ALGER HISS were obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory as has been previously set out. In addition, a typewritten letter from DONALD HISS, who is an instructor at this school, was also submitted to the Bureau. No other typewritten correspondence from the HISS family could be found.

Information was received that subsequent to his attendance at the Landon School in Bethesda, Maryland, TIMOTHY HOBSON attended the George School near Doylestown, Pennsylvania and on December 11, 1948, a teletype was dispatched to the Philadelphia Office requesting they check the records of this institution for correspondence from the HISS family.

Information was also received from a confidential source that TONY HISS attended Mrs. UDITSKY's art School at 1910 Eye Street, Northwest. Mrs. CORNELIA YUDITSKY, Children's Art Center, 925 20th Street, Northwest, advised she formerly operated a children's art school at 1910 Eye Street, that she does not recall TONY HISS as a student, that she does not know either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, that she is not in possession of any correspondence from the HISS family, nor does she know of any one who could furnish any information concerning them.

Miss GERTRUDE GOOD, 4833 Rockwood Parkway, Northwest, advised Special Agent KENOYER that she was the director of the Foxhall Nursery School until about one year ago when this school was closed. She has no records or correspondence pertaining to TONY HISS but recalls he did attend the school for a period of about 2½ years. She advised that she has visited the home of ALGER HISS on several occasions concerning TONY but does not know if they had a typewriter in their home.

Dr. SAMUEL N. WRENN, Chemistry Professor, George Washington University, advised Special Agent KENOYER that he had no recollection of having been an instructor of Mrs. HISS in 1937. He is not acquainted with Mrs. HISS or ALGER HISS and has to the best of his knowledge, no typewritten papers of any kind which could have been typed by her.

Lieutenant Commander WILLIAM H. TRIPPLETT, USNR, was interviewed at the District Intelligence Office, Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C., by Special Agent HARVEY E. FENSTERMACHER. TRIPPLETT advised he was assistant headmaster for the Landon School for Boys in Bethesda, Maryland and that he operates a summer camp known as Camp Wachusett at Holderness, New Hampshire. He recalls that TIMOTHY HOBSON attended the camp during the 1938-1939 seasons and that these seasons consisted of about eight weeks beginning the first week in July. He has no records relative to this camp during those period with the exception of catalogues and he stated that he does not recall ever having received correspondence from the HISS family relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON but had he received any it would now have been destroyed. TRIPPLETT stated that possibly Dr. LEON M. ORTON, Ashland, New Hampshire, who attended any of the boys in the camp when they were sick, might have correspondence with the HISS family. He did not recall that TIMOTHY HOBSON had ever been sick while he was in camp but suggested that there was a remote possibility TIMOTHY was sick and he did not recall it.

Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON, when interviewed by SA FENSTERMACHER, advised that her records indicated that ANTHONY HISS attended a nursery school in 1944. The name of the school was not indicated but Dr. NICHOLSON advised that the child of Dr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, 1801 Wyoming Avenue, N. W., also attended the school.

Mrs. DORIS ANDERSON, the wife of Dr. ANDERSON, stated her child attended a small nursery school consisting of about four or five children. The school was located on MacArthur Boulevard and was operated by IRENE HAMLIN who now lives at Bay Ridge Farms, Annapolis, Maryland, phone number Bay Vista 2662. She said Miss HAMLIN was assisted by a woman named SCHULTZ or SCHUTZ, and that she believed she was located at 4719 MacArthur Boulevard, N. W.

MYRA E. SCHUTZ, 4719 MacArthur Boulevard, advised that no school had ever been held in her home. She was acquainted with Miss HAMLIN but had not been in contact with her for many years, and Miss HAMLIN presently lives near Annapolis, Maryland.

J. MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION REGARDING PRISCILLA HISS' EMPLOYMENT

The personnel records of the Library of Congress were searched by Special Agent JAMES FREW. The file reflected she was appointed as an assistant in the Subject Head Section, Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress on July 5, 1939, and she resigned February 24, 1941. Her supervisors were listed as MARY W. McNAIR and D. J. HAYKIN.

A personal history statement dated July 5, 1939 gave her legal residence as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born at Evanston, Illinois October 13, 1903. She was employed by the National Law Enforcement Commission, Washington, D.C. as an assistant to the Librarian from December, 1929 to June, 1930. She was also employed by Time Magazine, assistant to the editor, one year, and by the Carnegie Corporation for two years as an author of an educational survey. She listed a reading knowledge of French and Italian. She graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1924 and received an M.A. from Columbia University in 1929.

In a personnel questionnaire dated May 24, 1940 she listed her brother RALPH FANSLER as being employed as a bank examiner by the United States Treasury Department in Detroit, Michigan. She also indicated she had taken a course in Chemistry at the University of Maryland during the summer of 1937 and that she had taken a course of training at the Library of Congress under Dr. NEUBERGER during the winter of 1939 and 1940. Under experience she listed employment by Time Magazine 1927 to 1928 and also listed employment by New York Publishing Houses doing reading and editing from 1926 to 1929, and proof reading for the Howard University Press 1930 to 1931. She also listed employment under the Carnegie Corporation making a survey in the field of fine arts from 1932 to 1934.

Dr. OTTO NEUBERGER of the Library of Congress was contacted concerning the training course given PRISCILLA HISS and also concerning a course in Beginning German which he gave PRISCILLA HISS in 1939 and 1940. He stated he could not recall Mrs. HISS, that he conducted the above courses on a voluntary basis, and that he kept no record of the work of the students.

Miss MARY W. McNAIR, 900 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C., advised that PRISCILLA HISS was under her supervision for approximately one year in the Library of Congress, but that they had never become well acquainted. Mrs. HISS remained aloof from everyone at the Library. Miss McNAIR said that the work done by Mrs. HISS was of such a nature that she could not have done any of the work at home as too much cross referencing with material at the Library was required. She stated very positively that no occasion had ever arisen where Mrs. HISS would have taken any work home. Miss McNAIR has never received any correspondence from Mrs. HISS.

Miss HARRIET W. PIERSON, 900 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C., former employee of the Library of Congress, worked in the same room with PRISCILLA HISS but could furnish no information of pertinence to this investigation.

Miss CARLOTTA GEORGE, Administrative Assistant in the Cataloguing Division, Library of Congress, recalled Mrs. HISS but had never become well acquainted with her nor received any correspondence from her. She made available to Agent FREW the administrative file of Mrs. HISS which contained no documents deemed suitable for submission to the Laboratory.

Miss E. C. BUTTERWORTH, employed in the Cataloguing Division, recalled Mrs. HISS but had never been well acquainted with her. She has never received any communications from Mrs. HISS. She confidentially advised that a friend of hers, Miss JESSICA H. BARR, employed in the Social Security Administration, formerly roomed with a woman believed to be named MARY ROSS who was quite friendly with the HISS family.

Miss JESSICA H. BARR, Associate Editor in Chief, Office of Publication Reports, Federal Security Agency, advised that she was formerly a roommate with a Mrs. MARY ROSS GANNETT. Mrs. GANNETT resigned from the Social Security Agency in June, 1946 and moved to New York where she is employed as a consultant to the Office of the Commissioner of the Social Security Board, and she resides at 89 Bedford Street, New York City. Miss BARR said that she had met Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS on several occasions, that she has a great admiration for them and is sympathetic towards them at the present time. She has never received any correspondence from the HISS family. She said

Mrs. GANNETT was quite close to Mr. and Mrs. HISS and became acquainted with them through Mrs. MARGARET FANSLER who is Mrs. HISS' sister-in-law.

Regarding RALPH FANSLER, the brother of PRISCILLA HISS, the personnel files of the Treasury Department, Civil Service Commission, show that RALPH L. FANSLER was born February 16, 1890 at Evanston, Illinois. In 1931 he applied for the position of Receiver of the National Bank at Oconto, Wisconsin where he served until 1942 as a Receiver's employee for banks in Wisconsin and Detroit, Michigan. No complete file was located at the Treasury Department. On September 28, 1945 he received a War Service appointment as Examiner for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Detroit Loan Agency, Detroit, Michigan, and on February 13, 1948 he was made an Administrative Assistant with the War Assets Administration and assigned to Detroit, Michigan.

On January 4, 1949 a teletype was sent from the Washington Field Office to Chicago asking that the personnel file of RALPH FANSLER at the War Assets Office in Chicago be checked for possible correspondence from the HISS family. On January 4, 1949 a teletype was sent to Philadelphia asking that the voting records be checked for possible correspondence from PRISCILLA HISS inasmuch as she listed Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as her legal address.

On December 17, 1948 a teletype was sent to New York and Detroit concerning RALPH FANSLER and suggested that New York consider having him interviewed.

On December 12, 1948 a teletype was sent to Philadelphia requesting that the records of Bryn Mawr College be checked inasmuch as PRISCILLA HISS had attended this College.

The following indices of the Library of Congress were checked by Special Agent FREW in an attempt to locate any articles, books or other material which may have been published by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS:

Cumulative Index 1928-48.

Readers Guide to Periodicals and Literature 1937-48.

Index to Legal Periodicals 1930 to July, 1948.

General Card Index.

Under the Cumulative Index, the following entry was found: "HISS, Mrs. PRISCILLA (FANSLER) and FANSLER, ROBERTA, Research and Fine Arts and Colleges and Universities of the United States, limited edition, 223 pages, Carnegie Corporation, 522 5th Avenue, New York".

The above information was furnished to the New York Office by teletype dated December 16, 1948 with the suggestion that the records of the Carnegie Corporation be checked.

Under the Readers Guide to Periodicals and Literature there was an entry indicating that a biography of ALGER HISS appeared in the magazine "Current Biographies" in February, 1947. In addition to the information generally known concerning HISS it was set out that his sister ANNA HISS is the head of the Physical Education Department at the University of Texas. His hobbies were listed as swimming, sailing and playing tennis. He was listed as a member of the Scabard and Blade Omicron Delta Kappa and Alpha Pi. He was also listed as a member of the Episcopal Church. One of the sources for the above information was given as the publication "America's Young Men 1938-1939".

Under the Index to Legal Periodicals there was a reference to an article in the Illinois Law Review, volume 41, pages 591 to 607 for January and February, 1947 entitled "The General Assembly of the United Nations" written by ALGER HISS. A teletype was directed to the Springfield Office on January 4, 1949 asking that this publication be checked for typewritten correspondence.

The index to the New York Times was also checked from 1934 to 1948.

Information was received by the Washington Field Office that prior to the departure of the HISS family for New York City in 1947, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was employed as a teacher at the Potomac School, 2144 California Street, N.W. Mrs. CAROL PRESTON, McLean, Virginia, the head mistress of this school, was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CARL N. DeTEMPLE. She advised that she had been previously contacted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities; that she had engaged in a controversy with the representatives of this Agency and that she was violently opposed in every respect

to the activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities but that she would cooperate with the FBI. Mrs. PRESTON advised that Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS taught American Literature at the Potomac School during the school year 1946-47. She had been slightly acquainted with Mrs. HISS prior to this time and during the period of Mrs. HISS' employment, she became very friendly inasmuch as Mrs. PRESTON teaches American History which parallels the above course, and it was necessary that she and Mrs. HISS work jointly. Also, Mrs. HISS had a son TONY HISS who was a student at the school.

Mrs. PRESTON said that Mr. and Mrs. HISS would be outstanding examples of true Americanism and it was inconceivable to her that there could be any strain of disloyalty in them. She said that she hoped that the charges against them would be explored thoroughly and that every possible bit of evidence would be brought to light, but that if ALGER HISS were convicted she would feel that the evidence had been improperly used. Mrs. PRESTON stated that she would be willing to furnish any information in her possession. She stated that at the time the representatives of the House Committee on Un-American Activities had visited her she had made a search for typed material. She was requested to make another search paying special emphasis to the possible preparation of course plans, correspondence, teaching records and the file of the youngster TONY HISS. Mrs. PRESTON advised that she was unable to find any typewritten material whatsoever prepared by Mrs. HISS in the records of the Potomac School.

Mrs. PRESTON advised that she has learned that Mrs. HISS is now teaching at the Dalton School in New York City. She went on to say that in November of 1948 while on a trip to New York she met PRISCILLA HISS in New York City. She has received correspondence from the HISS family but has never received any typewritten material. Mrs. PRESTON also advised that she has visited at the HISS household in Washington, D.C. on a number of occasions, but she was unable to recall whether or not there was a typewriter located in the house.

Mrs. HENRY ABBOTT who was interviewed in connection with the Bryn Mawr Club in Washington, D.C. is also a teacher

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at the Potomac School. She advised that when Mrs. HISS left Washington in 1947 she, Mrs. ABBOTT, took her classes at Potomac School and in so doing has had occasion to review the records which Mrs. HISS kept concerning her students. She stated they are all kept in longhand and that she could recall no typed material in them.

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K. MISCELLANEOUS FRIEND AND ASSOCIATES
OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents W. RICHARD GREGOR and HERBERT S. HAWKINS:

KARL HERMAN of 3713 Legation Street, N. W., advised that he presently owns the Academy Cleaners at 1230 - 14th Street and had formerly owned Herman's Market which was changed to the Volta Market in 1941 at 3401 P Street, N. W. He stated that he knew positively he had never had ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS as customers in his store because although he did not know any of the HISS family he dealt only with charge customers and stated that a person could not walk in off the street and buy anything in his store.

Mr. C. E. THOMPSON, owner of the Volta Market, 3401 P Street, N. W., stated he bought the store from KARL HERMAN about two and a half years ago. He stated that he had never heard of HISS since he has owned the store and he did not inherit any customers named HISS from KARL HERMAN. He had no information regarding a Woodstock typewriter or correspondence from the HISS family. He further stated that HERMAN had so much business during the war that he closed his doors and dealt only with charge customers.

Mrs. JACQUES REINSTEIN, 4105 - 46th Street, N. W., stated she met the ALGER HISS family through her husband who worked with HISS at the State Department. PRISCILLA HISS was a "Friend" and used "thee" and "thou" in conversing with her son, ANTHONY. Mrs. HISS attended Quaker Churches in the vicinity of Georgetown. Mrs. REINSTEIN advised that she used to lived on 36th Street in Georgetown and since she has moved to her present address she has had both the DONALD HISS and ALGER HISS families to her home for cocktail parties. She further stated that she had been in the ALGER HISS home on Volta Place or P Street, but does not recall ever seeing any typewriters. She further advised that she knew of no correspondence from any member of the HISS family that she or her husband may have ever received.

PRISCILLA HISS had been in the Emergency Feeding and Housing Neighborhood Defense Organizations and had sent her a typewritten list of names and a territory to cover, but Mrs. REINSTEIN stated that this list has been destroyed. She knew of no other organizations which Mrs. HISS might have belonged

to with the exception of the Bryn Mawr Club. She stated she has seen PRISCILLA HISS in the Co-op Food Store at 1517 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W. Mrs. REINSTEIN had bought shares in the organization and stated it was possible that PRISCILLA HISS had done the same.

Confidential Informant [redacted] an informant of known reliability, advised that one CURTON WINDSOR was an associate of the HISS family, but was unable to provide additional information in regard to this association.

Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSON made efforts to locate and interview this individual by use of the indices of the Washington Field Office and current city and telephone directories, but these efforts were unsuccessful.

Confidential Informant [redacted] an informant of known reliability, advised that PEGGY and PATSY GUSSELL (phonetic) were associates of the HISS family but the informant could provide no information as to the nature of the association.

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Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSON made unsuccessful efforts to locate and interview these individuals through the Washington Field Office indices and current city and telephone directories.

Confidential Informant [redacted] was contacted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER at which time the informant stated it was possible that Mrs. DONALD (HELEN) CHAMBERLAIN, who resides at Kenwood, Maryland, might have been acquainted with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. The informant was not acquainted with the HISSes.

Informant also stated that MADELINE McCANDLESS, an interior decorator in Georgetown who is acquainted with almost all the residents in that vicinity, might also be able to furnish information in regards to the HISSes.

[redacted] stated that one MINNA GILL, 1500 - 33rd Street, N. W., had once attended a party with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and seemed to be well known to them.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents DONALD E. CONNORS and THOMAS BARRY:

Miss MINNA GILL, 1546 - 33rd Street, N. W., advised at the Library of the Smithsonian Institute, where she is employed, that she does not know, nor did not know ALGER HISS or any member of his household. She further advised that although she had lived in his neighborhood for some years, she had never met him, nor, so far as she could recall, had she ever attended any parties or other social functions at which HISS was present, although she said that she may have done so without her knowledge. Miss GILL advised that the only individual within her acquaintanceship who might know HISS was one MILDRED PALMER, whose husband is employed in the Department of State. Miss GILL said she could not recall MILDRED PALMER's husband's name, but advised that about 1941 or 1942 the PALMERs resided in the 1600 block of 33rd Street, N. W.

Miss GILL further advised that one Miss EVELYN HARVEY, an acquaintance, was a former employee of Time, Incorporated, and that Miss HARVEY, whom Miss GILL has seen recently, speaks very bitterly in connection with CHAMBERS and appears to have the utmost contempt for CHAMBERS. Miss GILL advised that EVELYN HARVEY has resigned her position from Time, Incoporated, in disgust at the magazine's editorial policies, although Miss GILL could furnish no further details along these lines. GILL stated that Miss HARVEY is now en route to Vancouver, B. C. and plans to visit R. D. JAMESON at Corvallis, Oregon, at the home of Mrs. KATE JAMESON. Miss GILL stated that Miss HARVEY talked freely about CHAMBERS, but Miss GILL could not say whether or not Miss HARVEY had told her anything she had not already read in the newspapers and she did not know whether or not Miss HARVEY's knowledge of CHAMBERS was based on personal acquaintance or on close reading of publications.

A check of city directories from 1938 through 1943, reflects that Mr. GARDNER E. PALMER, in 1943, resided at 1616 - 33rd Street, Northwest. His present address is 123 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

It should be noted that Miss GILL stated that PALMER had been on foreign duty with the State Department for approximately the last five years and had only recently returned to the United States.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER:

Mrs. ISABELLE MAHAFFIE, 3012 O Street, N. W., advised she had been very closely associated with Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS from the time of their residence at 1245 - 30th Street to the present time. She stated that when she first became acquainted with Mrs. HISS, Mrs. HISS was President of the Bryn Mawr Club and as a result of this contact they later became close friends. She quite definitely insisted that Mr. and Mrs. HISS were extremely high type, honorable persons who could not conceivably have done any of the things WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had accused them of and went on to describe CHAMBERS as a despicable person. She was advised that the interest of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in talking to her was in obtaining all facts pertinent to this investigation and that the FBI did not enter this, or any other investigation, except with an open mind with the idea of obtaining all the facts pertaining to the alleged violation of the law and, of course, she understood that even if an investigation was being made it did not, for certain, mean that the person under investigation was guilty or that the FBI thought he was guilty. She stated she appreciated this fact and that she was in possession of no information which would be of any assistance in this investigation except her firm belief in the innocence of ALGER HISS. She advised she did not recall ever seeing a typewriter in the HISS home nor the use of it by anyone there. She stated as far as she knew she had no recollection that Mrs. HISS was even able to type. She said she has received letters from Mrs. HISS but they have always been handwritten.

She was unable to recall the names of any maids or baby sitters employed in the HISS household. In regard to friends of the HISSes she advised that the following could be considered their friends:

Mrs. RANDOLPH HUUS; Mr. and Mrs. CARROLL PERRY, and Mr. and Mrs. LOCHHEIM.

These individuals have been interviewed and the results thereof set out elsewhere in this report.

In regard to the Bryn Mawr Club, she stated that no records or minutes were maintained; that it did not have a permanent office; that any records which might have been retained by the club would be kept by the Secretary thereof, and whose identity she did not know. She stated the only member of the club who was acquainted with Mrs. HISS, to her knowledge, was Miss LESLIE CLARK, 1312 - 27th Street, N. W. Miss CLARK is being interviewed by the Washington Field Office.

Mrs. MAHAFFIE advised she had had many intimate talks with Mrs. HISS and at no time has Mrs. HISS indicated any interest in Communist ideology, nor has she indicated any interest in the aims or purposes of the Communist Party. She stated she had never heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any of his aliases, nor did she recall seeing him prior to the recent hearings before the House Committee on Un- American Activities. Mrs. MAHAFFIE advised she had attended some of the sessions of the House Committee and said these proceedings had made her ill and she found WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to be a "loathsome person."

Mr. and Mrs. BEN TILLMAN MOORE, 6512 Ridgewood Avenue, Chase, Maryland, advised that Mrs. MOORE was MARGOT FANSLER before her marriage, and that she was the niece of Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. MOORE advised he was employed as an Assistant Chief at the State Department in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. MOORE advised that the FANSLER family was as follows:

DAISY FANSLER, who resides in Norfolk, Virginia;
DEAN FANSLER, who is deceased;
RALPH FANSLER, who resides at 1546 Montclair, Detroit, Michigan;
HENRY FANSLER, the father of MARGOT, who is deceased, but whose widow resides at 55 Randolph Place, South Orange, New Jersey;
TOM FANSLER, 1400 Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, Illinois; and
PRISCILLA HISS.

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These individuals have either been interviewed or teletypes have been sent requesting their interviews.

Mr. BEN MOORE advised he had met ALGER HISS while both were employed on the NYE Committee in 1934-1935. He stated that during this period he was engaged on field work for the NYE Committee while HISS was located in the Washington Headquarters of the Committee. He stated as a result of his acquaintance with HISS, ALGER and PRISCILLA had introduced him to his present wife, who was MARGOT FANSLER at the time, and a student at Barnard College in New York. Mr. MOORE stated that shortly after their marriage in 1940 they had moved to Washington (the Fall of 1940) and resided at 3101 P Street, N. W. where they were close neighbors of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. They lived on P Street until July 1946 when they moved to their present address and their contacts with the HISSes have lessened since that time.

With regards to maids employed by the HISSes, Mr. and Mrs. MOORE advised they had a maid named CLYDIE, who had worked for them until sometime in 1940, and who was an old colored woman. They said after CLYDIE left the HISSes had a maid named DRUSCILLA, who was with them until 1942 or 1943. Mrs. MOORE stated that DRUSCILLA, to the best of her recollection, lived on P Street near the present location of the Carlin Apartments. They advised that when the HISSes were last at 3210 P Street they had a maid named GENOA, who now works at the telephone company, and after GENOA left an old colored woman, whose name they could not recall, was employed.

Mrs. MOORE advised that she last saw PRISCILLA HISS on about October 10, 1948, when they were discussing various matters with respect to the death of her father, HENRY FANSLER, who was the brother of Mrs. HISS. Mr. MOORE advised that when in New York in early November he had had lunch with ALGER and PRISCILLA. They further advised that ALGER HISS was in Washington in approximately the middle part of November and had called them on the telephone, but had not had time to visit them. He advised at that time, they stated, that he, ALGER, was in Washington seeking evidence in regard to his "case".

Mr. and Mrs. MOORE were questioned quite closely in regards to any recollection they would have as to typewriters and Mrs. MOORE advised she did not recall any typewriter or the use thereof by anyone in the HISS

household at any time. Mr. MOORE advised he had a very faint recollection that the HISSes had a portable typewriter when they resided on Volta Place. He could not recall whether or not ALGER or PRISCILLA used a typewriter.

Their attention was directed to the small room at the rear of the house on P Street and various items in this room were called to their attention and they were again questioned as to the typewriter in the room; however, both stated they could not recall it. In this connection they advised it was easy for them to visualize one there, and that there may have been one but they could not now recall it. They advised that the following were friends of the HISSes:

Mr. and Mrs. WALTER LAUCHHEIM, Jr., 2824 O Street, N. W.;

Mr. and Mrs. SILVER L. TESONE, who reside in Georgetown;

Mrs. EMANUEL FOX, who resides in Washington. Mr. FOX is dead.

Mrs. EUSTICE (BETTY) REYNOLDS, 2230 California Street, N. W., a teacher at the Potomac School

SAM SMITH, an attorney from Philadelphia who was subsequently identified as L. M. C. SMITH.

Information as to interviews with these individuals is set out elsewhere in this report.

They advised that HISS' attorney in Washington was CHARLES HORSKY, and that the HISSes had some friends by the name of ROBERT and LOLA HORTON who live in Vermont. They stated that another close friend of ALGER HISS was STEVEN RAUSHENBUSH, who is employed by the KIPLINGER News Agency in Washington, and that CALVIN J. NICHOLS, presently employed at the State Department, had been acquainted with ALGER HISS while HISS was associated with the NYE Committee and had also possibly associated with him at the State Department.

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They stated that Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER B. HAWES, 3204 Resovoir Road, N. W. are close friends of HISS in Georgetown.

The MOOREs stated that HISS belonged to the Metropolitan Club and that PRISCILLA was active in the Bryn Mawr Club. They stated that Dr. WORTH DANIELS had been the HISS' doctor and Dr. WALTER BOYD was the doctor who attended Mrs. HISS at the birth of their son, TONY. These individuals either have or are being interviewed by the Washington Field Office.

Mr. and Mrs. MOORE said that TIMOTHY HOBSON, the HISS' step-son, had attended the Landon School in 1940 and then had gone to George's School some time after 1940. They said that while TIMOTHY HOBSON was in the Navy he was stationed at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania. They stated that the relatives of ALGER HISS with whom they were acquainted were DONALD and KATHERINE HISS, ALGER's brother; Mrs. HISS, his mother who lives in Baltimore; ALGER's sister ANNA, who lives in Texas, and his cousin PHILIP, who is said to be a photographer.

Mr. MOORE was asked if he had ever furnished confidential information obtained by reason of his employment to ALGER HISS either for ALGER HISS' own information or for subsequent transmittal to any person and he denied that he had ever done this. He stated that he and ALGER HISS had had many general discussions in regard to the work they both were interested in at the State Department and that he may have, at one time, discussed with ALGER various phases of his work at the War Production Board, but that while at the State Department he had access to any information which HISS could not also have been able to obtain, and he did not recall ever discussing any confidential information concerning his employment at the War Production Board with HISS. Mr. MOORE denied specifically that he had furnished any confidential information to ALGER HISS or any other unauthorized person.

They advised that each of them (the MOOREs) had a portable typewriter which they had had for many years, but denied any knowledge whatsoever of the existence of a Woodstock typewriter. They stated they had never received any typewritten correspondence from the HISSes.

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III. NEIGHBORHOODS

A. RESIDENCE OF ALGER HISS AT 1245 - 30th STREET, N.W.

ALGER HISS resided at 1245 - 30th Street, Northwest, from 1936 until January, 1938. The Washington City Directory for the pertinent years reflects that GEOFFREY MAY resided at 1243 - 30th Street, N.W., during this period and on December 17, 1948, a teletype was directed to the Bureau and New York and Newark Offices suggesting interview with MAY.

Mr. and Mrs. EDGAR W. WOOLARD, 1232 - 30th Street, N.W., were interviewed by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER but were unable to provide any information regarding the HISSes and did not know that they had ever resided in the vicinity.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents HERBERT S. HAWKINS and W. RICHARD GREGOR.

It was ascertained at the residence of JOHN C. MC CUBBIN at 2900 Connecticut that he has been deceased for the past four years. Mr. MC CUBBIN lived at 1227 - 30th Street, Northwest, in 1936.

Mrs. CHARLES STRIEGNITZ, 816 Farragut Street, Northwest, stated that she had lived at 1230 - 30th Street, Northwest, from 1936 to 1939, that she was not acquainted with ALGER HISS, and knew nothing concerning the location of a Woodstock typewriter.

Mrs. ETHEL B. POOLE, 9 Evarts Street, Northeast, advised that she was not the ETHEL POOLE who lived at 1231 - 30th Street, Northwest, in 1938.

SANDER S. OSMUNDSON, 7135 Arlington Avenue, Bethesda, advised that he had lived at 1233 - 30th Street in 1936 and 1937, but had never heard of ALGER HISS and had no information concerning a used Woodstock typewriter.

RALPH ROSE, 2306 Georgia Avenue, stated that he was not the RALPH ROSE who had lived at 1233 - 30th Street in 1938.

ARMINA K. PALMER, 1234 - 30th Street, stated that she has never heard of ALGER HISS and did not know any of her neighbors.

Mr. CHARLES A. HORSKY was located in the same law office in the Union Trust Building with DEAN ACHESON and DONALD HISS. He was not interviewed. Mr. HORSKY lived at 1239 - 30th Street from 1937 to 1939.

ELIZABETH TANDY, 1869 Mintwood Place, stated that she was not the ELIZABETH TANDY who had lived at 1241 - 30th Street from 1936 to 1939.

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Mrs. HARRIS JONES, 4839 Hutchins Place, Northwest, advised that she had lived at 1243 - 30th Street in 1936, but did not know that ALGER HISS had been her neighbor and had no information concerning any correspondence or a Woodstock typewriter.

Mr. HOWARD JONES, 2910 "M" Street, advised that he had lived for seven years at 1233 - 30th Street, leaving in 1936. He had no knowledge of ALGER HISS or the Woodstock typewriter.

Mrs. MARY JONES, 1549 - 33rd Street, advised that she had lived at 1247 - 30th Street for twenty-two years, leaving about 1936. She had never heard of ALGER HISS and had no pertinent information.

Mrs. STANLEY WILCOX, 1245 - 30th Street, advised that she did not know ALGER HISS and had no information relevant to any correspondence by HISS or a Woodstock typewriter. She further stated that there had been no typewriters in her home when she moved in.

Mr. EDWARD O. HOLLANDER, 2425 Chain Bridge Road, Northwest, advised that ALGER HISS sublet the home at 1245 - 30th Street to him in about January, 1938. HOLLANDER had been in HISS's home before it was sublet to him, but was not able to recall any typewriter. Mr. HOLLANDER had no correspondence from HISS with the exception of a cancelled check. He further stated that he knew HISS only slightly through the subletting of the home.

Mrs. CORA PIMPER, 1302 - 30th Street, advised that she had never heard of ALGER HISS being one of her neighbors and had no information pertinent to a Woodstock typewriter or correspondence from HISS.

Mrs. WALTER LOUCHHEIM, Jr., 2824 "O" Street, Northwest, advised that she had first met ALGER HISS in about 1934 through Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, who is now in Boston. Mr. LOUCHHEIM has been for fifteen years with the Security and Exchange Commission. Mrs. LOUCHHEIM had worked for the State Department and knew ALGER there and has had lunch with him on a number of occasions. Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS have stayed at the LOUCHHEIM home on a number of occasions. She also stated that PRISCILLA HISS was a Zone Warden in the Emergency Feeding and Housing Committee during the war, of which Mrs. LOUCHHEIM was the Chairman. She has been in the HISS's Volta Street home, but recalls seeing no typewriters. She was not able to say whether PRISCILLA HISS was a good or poor typist. Mrs. LOUCHHEIM said she is very friendly with the DONALD HISSes but was not able to recall seeing any typewriters in their home. She submitted several letters typewritten by ALGER HISS and several documents pertaining to the Emergency Feeding and Housing Committee, which she said were most likely typed by PRISCILLA HISS. These letters were non-idented by the FBI Laboratory as is set out elsewhere in this report dealing with typewriter specimens.

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Additional investigation is being conducted by the Washington Field Office in an attempt to locate and interview neighbors of ALGER HISS at this address.

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B. RESIDENCE OF ALGER HISS AT 3415 VOLTA PLACE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. from January, 1938 until 1943. The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER.

Mrs. LORENZO S. WINSLOW, 3411 Volta Place, N.W., advised that she had lived next door to the HISSES for several years and that she was friendly with Mrs. HISS but knew very little concerning ALGER HISS. It is to be noted that Mrs. WINSLOW is almost completely blind and stated that she was in the same condition during the period that the HISSES lived next door to her. She stated that she had visited in the HISS home on occasions but was unable to recall if they had a typewriter at any time. She stated that the only time ALGER HISS visited in her home was on one occasion when he asked to use her telephone as his was out of order. She stated that she did not know the names of the HISSES' colored maids but state that her maid, ELIZABETH FIELDS, whose present whereabouts she did not know, might be acquainted with them. Mrs. WINSLOW is to advise this Office as soon as she receives the exptected communication from ELIZABETH FIELDS. Mrs. WINSLOW stated that the closest friends of Mrs. HISS that she was acquainted with was a Mrs. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, whose son was a friend of TIMOTHY HOBSON, the HISS stepchild, who lived in Georgetown and had been a school teacher at the now defunct Whitehall School.

A check of the City Directories reveals several ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, 2116 "O" Street, N.W., 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., and 117 Longfellow Street, N.W., are listed therein. These individuals were contacted but are not identical with the person acquainted with Mrs. HISS.

It was determined through contact at the Potomac School, California Street, N.W., that Mrs. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, the individual in question, is now in England and will not return to the United States until May of 1949. Additional information in regard to Mrs. REYNOLDS will be set out later in this section.

Mrs. WINSLOW further advised that Mrs. T. WAYLAND VAUGHN, 3333 P Street, N.W., was a friend of Mrs. HISS and had worked with her in some unknown civic enterprise in the Georgetown Area. Mrs. WINSLOW was recontacted at a later date at which time she advised that she had discussed the matter with her husband, LORENZO WINSLOW, architect of the White House, who was unable to recall any information as to the typewriter at the HISS home, visitors of the HISSES or maids employed by them. Mrs. WINSLOW said her husband had always been very aloof to the neighbors. She advised that she recalled there had been a music teacher at the now defunct Whitehall School who she believed was named MARTY who was acquainted with Mrs. HISS and that she remembered this individual particularly because her children had told her that MARTY had refused to permit the playing of any patriotic songs at the school.

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She also advised that a Mrs. GEORGE BLACKWELL had also been a teacher at the Whitehall School and was a friend of Mrs. HISS. A subsequent investigation has identified the name of the music teacher as Mrs. GERTRUDE MARTI and a teletype was directed to the Cincinnati Office on December 27, for interview with Mrs. MARTI. Mrs. GEORGE BLACKWELL was found to be located at Lake Forest, Illinois, and on December 27, 1948, a teletype was directed to the Chicago Office for interview with Mrs. BLACKWELL.

Mrs. T. WAYLAND VAUGHN, 3333 "P" Street, N. W., advised she was acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. HISS casually and considered them to be fine people and stated that Mr. HISS, in her mind, was innocent of any wrong-doing whatsoever. She advised she had visited at the HISS home but could recall no typewriters nor could she recall the names of any maids employed by the HISSes. She advised she was not acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and could not recall ever having seen him prior to the recent publicity in instant matter. She stated she did not know any acquaintances of the HISSes but said she had, for a short period of time, worked with Mrs. HISS on the Food Committee of the Civilian Defense Program in Georgetown during the recent war. In this connection, she mentioned that Mrs. DOROTHY WOOD, who had a real estate office on P Street, was well acquainted with Mrs. HISS. The interview with Mrs. WOOD is set out in the section dealing with the HISS residence at 3210 "P" Street, N. W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and THEODORE S. KRAMER:

Mrs. ALICE TROWBRIDGE STRONG, 2712 - 32nd Street, N. W., advised she has known ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for a period of about fifteen years and she believes she met them through DONALD HISS. The HISSes associated with a number of younger people who were interested in square dancing, music and art. Mrs. STRONG and her husband became interested in this group and thus became acquainted with the HISSes. She advised that Mr. and Mrs. HISS annually attend her Christmas Party in her home; that she and her husband are very friendly with the HISSes, but she would not class them as intimate personal friends. She believes that she visited the HISS' home on one occasion and at the most two. On this occasion she visited PRISCILLA's garden. She has never attended the HISS' home for dinner or any other social affair. She related that PRISCILLA HISS was lacking a sense of humor and did not possess the personal qualities of ALGER, therefore, she was not as popular in that social group as her husband. After HISS received the unfavorable publicity as a result of the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, she addressed a letter to ALGER HISS in which she indicated that she still believed in his integrity and loyalty. She recalls that she received a typewritten letter under the letterhead of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace from

HISS in response to her note. She advised this letter has been destroyed and she has had no other correspondence with either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

JOHN DRIER, Chief of the Division of Special Inter-American Affairs, Room 3108, New State Building, advised he met DONALD HISS and his wife socially in about 1935. Subsequent to that, he believes he met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS socially and made it a point to gain their acquaintance because of his friendship with DONALD HISS. He advised that he met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at parties and other social functions on numerous occasions but he has never visited their home. DRIER assumed a position with the Department of State in 1941 and occasionally had lunch and other professional engagements with HISS. He advised he worked under ALGER HISS at San Francisco during the organization of the United Nations. Upon completion of this assignment, he had frequent professional contact with ALGER HISS until HISS resigned his position with the Department of State. DRIER related that at San Francisco he came in contact with a lawyer there by the name of JACK SUTRO. He said that SUTRO had attended Harvard Law School during the same period as ALGER HISS and that when ALGER HISS was organizing the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, he utilized SUTRO throughout the conference in administrative matters. After HISS received adverse publicity as a result of hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, DRIER advised he wrote a letter expressing his sentiments. He received a typewritten reply from HISS but this letter has been destroyed. He has had no other correspondence with either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. He could offer nothing further of pertinent value. On January 7, 1949, a letter was directed to the San Francisco Office to interview SUTRO.

Mr. SLOCUM KINGSBURY, Architect, Room 1209 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets, Northwest, advised at the opening of the interview with him that he would "like to help HISS". He advised he and his wife met the HISSes socially as they were members of the same square dancing group. His contact with HISS has been purely social and he recalls that they visited his home two or three times to attend parties. He can never recall having visited the HISSes and does not know of his wife's ever having attended functions at the HISS home. He advised he formerly resided in the same house on P Street that HISS purchased and that HISS called him for information regarding the house prior to the time HISS purchased this home. KINGSBURY then advised that his wife had taught school with PRISCILLA HISS at the Landon School in Bethesda, Maryland. KINGSBURY advised he only knew one person who was intimate with the HISSes, that being one GEOFFREY MAY, who had lived next door to the HISSes for a number of years. He stated MAY's latest address was that of Roring Rock Estate, Erwinna, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The information as to MAY's addresswas furnished to the Bureau and Philadelphia Office by teletype on January 6, 1949.

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Mrs. DONALD GOODCHILD, 2309 Tuckahoe Street, Falls Church, Virginia, advised she is a teacher at the Potomac School and that she met PRISCILLA HISS as a fellow teacher at the Potomac School about 1945. She advised she has visited Mrs. HISS' home on several occasions but could furnish no information relative to typewriters from the HISS' home. She advised the HISSes have visited her home socially. She would not question the HISSes' loyalty as she cannot associate them with anything that is underhanded or dangerous. She has had no typewritten correspondence with either of the HISSes.

DONALD GOODCHILD, 2309 Tuckahoe Street, Falls Church, Virginia, advised that he could offer no information in addition to that offered by his wife. He has never visited the HISS' home and has never had any correspondence with either PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS and his contacts with ALGER HISS have been purely on a professional basis because both had the same interests in fellowships.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM A. PARKER, 1636 - 32nd Street, Northwest, were interviewed. Mr. PARKER advised he could offer no information but Mrs. PARKER stated she was the daughter of one ELIZABETH REYNOLDS. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, Mrs. PARKER and PRISCILLA HISS were all teachers at the Potomac School. Mrs. PARKER said that on no occasion had she ever received any typewritten correspondence from the HISSes and she could offer no information regarding political ideologies or activities of either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. PARKER advised she had checked through her mother's correspondence and had not found anything that would be in relation to this investigation. She further advised she had written her mother in England regarding the interview and asked her for any information concerning the HISSes. She then advised she would recontact the agents after this reply was received. Mrs. PARKER knew of one close friend of the HISSes, that being Mrs. ALEXANDER HAWES, 3204 Reservoir Road, Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. CARROLL PERRY, Jr., 1540 - 34th Street, Northwest, were interviewed and they advised they were neighbors of the HISSes during their residence at Volta Place. Mr. PERRY stated heattended Harvard University during the same period ALGER HISS was at Law School there. Both stated they had very little contact with the HISSes and the contact they had was purely on a social basis. The PERRYs advised they were never in the HISS' home and did not know anything concerning their activities, associates, household servants, or political ideologies. Mr. PERRY said they have never had any occasion to correspond with the HISSes and could offer no information in regard to the location of their typewriter. Mrs. PERRY expressed her opinion that ALGER HISS is not guilty and it is her hope that he will be cleared.

Mr. and Mrs. RANDOLPH O. HUUS, 1544 - 34th Street, Northwest, were interviewed and stated their contact with the HISSes during their residence

on Volta Place was purely of a social nature. Both stated they could offer nothing of value regarding ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and that they never knew of their owning a typewriter.

Mrs. LOLA NABORS, 1269 - 23rd Street, Northwest, was interviewed and stated she had resided at 3340 Volta Place in 1937. Mrs. NABORS is colored and stated she had no contact with either the HISSes or any other of the white residents in the neighborhood.

Mr. GERALD HISON and Mr. B. KLINE, who work at the Georgetown Post Office, stated they carried ALGER HISS' mail while he resided at 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, but they could offer no information whatsoever concerning HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents THEODORE S. KRAMER and EDWARD F. HUMMER:

Mrs. HENRY S. PITTS of 4830 Bradley Boulevard, Bethesda, Maryland, advised she had supervised the Whitehall Country School from approximately 1940 to 1943. Mrs. PITTS said she had never remembered meeting Mrs. HISS, but very easily could have been introduced to her at one time or the other at a school function. Mrs. PITTS related that GERTRUDE MARTI was a music teacher and is married to one FRITZ MARTI, who is presently a professor at the Marietta College in Ohio. In regard to the incident that Mrs. MARTI had refused to play the national anthem or any other patriotic music at a Whitehall School recital, Mrs. PITTS sternly stated that it had never occurred and, to the best of her knowledge, Mrs. MARTI was a loyal American citizen and an ardent Roman Catholic.

In regard to Mrs. BLACKWELL, she related that her latest address was that of Lake Forest Academy located at Lake Forest, Illinois. Mrs. BLACKWELL and Mrs. MARTI have been interviewed by the Cincinnati and Chicago Offices.

Mrs. PITTS related that the Whitehall School sometimes received gifts but on no occasion was a Woodstock Typewriter ever donated.

WILLIAM DIGGS WRIGHT, 2500 Q Street, Northwest, Apartment 321, Chief of the Central Services Division, Department of State, stated that his first contact with ALGER HISS was late in 1944 when he entered on duty with the State Department in the above capacity. He related that his job at the time was that

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of a "finance agent" for the United Nations Assembly in San Francisco. He stated that while in San Francisco, he had frequent contacts with HISS and these contacts were strictly on a professional basis and that he had no outside contact with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

WRIGHT advised that he knew of only one close associate of ALGER HISS during the period from 1938 to 1943, that being one DALLAS W. DORT, who is presently an official in the State Department. WRIGHT said that DORT once told him they had attended summer camps together and were friendly. WRIGHT stated he could offer no information of a pertinent nature in this investigation.

Mr. DALLAS W. DORT, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State, was interviewed and stated that he had attended a summer camp in New Hampshire with ALGER and DONALD HISS approximately 25 years ago. He lost contact with HISS until 1943 when he entered the State Department. He added that they had attended several social functions together but were never intimate friends. Mr. DORT stated he could offer no information whatsoever concerning the social or political activities of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. DORT stated in conclusion he could only advise of one close associate of ALGER HISS, that being WALTER TOBRINER, a lawyer located in the Southern Building.

Mr. WALTER TOBRINER, Lawyer, Room 932, Southern Building, 15th and H Streets, Northwest, stated he became acquainted with ALGER HISS prior to HISS' marriage to PRISCILLA HOBSON. He advised he had met ALGER and PRISCILLA through one CHARLES H. WILLARD, presently of 15 Broadway, New York City, and ADRIAN C. LEIBY of 70 Pine Street, New York City. TOBRINER stated these men shared an apartment with HISS on Connecticut Avenue prior to HISS' marriage. TOBRINER then said that the only outstanding fact he could remember concerning PRISCILLA HISS was that they had nicknamed her "PRUSKA". When questioned in regard to this name, he stated he could not offer the significance behind it, but added she was possibly termed this in regard to her being somewhat "a harmless radical". He related that both WILLARD and LEIBY could elaborate on this name. TOBRINER said he had never had occasion to correspond with the HISSes and had never received any correspondence from them. On January 5, 1949, a teletype was directed to the New York Office to interview CHARLES H. WILLARD, Attorney, 15 Broadway, and ADRIAN C. LEIBY, 70 Pine Street, New York, who shared an apartment with ALGER HISS on Connecticut Avenue years ago.

C RESIDENCE OF ALGER HISS AT 3210 "P" STREET, NORTHWEST

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER.

Mrs. DOROTHY G. WOOD, 2531 "P" Street, N.W., advised that she had been acquainted with "ALGER and PRISCILLA" for a great many years and that she considered them to be fine people and were certain that Mr. HISS was innocent of any wrongful conduct. She stated that she could not presently recall how she became closely acquainted with the HISSes but stated that she had acted as their real estate agent in the sale of their home at 3210 "P" Street, Northwest in 1947 to BERTRAM BENEDICT. Mrs. WOOD made available four letters from her files which had been directed to her by ALGER HISS in connection with the sale of this property. These letters have been examined by the Laboratory and the typing thereof is not identical with the questioned documents. Mrs. WOOD stated that she would like to suggest that HELEN FIELD CONOVER, a friend of hers who is also a friend of the HISSes, be interviewed. In connection with the Civilian Defense Organization, Mrs. WOOD said that she could not recall Mrs. HISS working on the Food Committee and that although she, Mrs. WOOD, was in charge of this Committee was unable to provide further information in regard to Mrs. HISS's activities in the Civilian Defense Organization.

HELEN FIELD CONOVER, 2928 "P" Street, N.W., advised that she was presently employed at the Library of Congress and had been employed there with Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS. She stated that she was a close friend of the HISSes but not "the closest of friends." She stated that she recalled, while visiting the HISS home on a number of occasions, ALGER HISS typing in the back room of the home at 1245 - 30th Street, N.W. She stated that she recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was not a good typist and did not like to type. She stated she could not recall the typewriter which the HISSes had and was unable to state if it were a portable or standard model. She advised that they had various maids at different times but could not recall any of their names.

During the latter part of the interview with Mrs. CONOVER, Mrs. DOROTHY WOOD entered the room and after some discussion, they advised that they had a maid at the time they moved from Washington in 1947 who they recalled was known as "POPEY." In this connection, reference should be had with subsequent interview of MARTHA POPE and REBECCA TRUSTY.

Mrs. CONOVER advised that the most frequent visitor in the HISS home and the person who should know most about their household was MARGOT FANSLER who she stated was a niece of PRISCILLA and who was married to a man named BEN, last name unknown, who had formerly resided on the Northwest corner of 31st and "P" Streets, N.W.

Mrs. CONOVER advised that her visits to the HISS home resulted in acquaintance with the following: [illegible]RY COLLINS, a Mr. TILLMAN, who she believed

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was from Baltimore, Mr. MARBERRY from Baltimore, who was Mr. HISS's Attorney, Mrs. FELIX FRANKFURTER, Mrs. THOMAS C. BLAISDELL and JOHN LOSSING BUCK. In regard to BUCK, Mrs. CONOVER advised that he was a Specialist on China and was at the present time in China. She stated she had met Mrs. HISS through Mrs. THOMAS BLAISDELL, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and that in visiting the HISS home had also become acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. DONALD BLAISDELL. She stated that while employed at the Library of Congress, Mrs. HISS had worked in the Cataloging Division under a Miss MC NAIR, who is now retired. She stated that another person whom she met at the HISS home was a young Attorney from the Department of Justice who she stated had a fine appearance but who had been crippled either from infantile paralysis or from a ski accident, but she was unable to recall his name. She stated the only correspondence she had had with the HISSes consisted of a handwritten note from PRISCILLA in the summer of 1948. It might be noted that Mrs. CONOVER stated that she had had numerous intimate discussions with PRISCILLA HISS and at no time had Mrs. HISS intimated, in any way, an interest in the philosophy, activities or principles of Communism or in the Communist Party. She stated that she considered the HISSes among her more conservative friends, believes HISS innocent and compares the present proceedings with the famous Dreyfuss Case in France.

Mr. BERTRAM BENEDICT was interviewed in his office, EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS, 1205 - 19th Street, N.W., by Special Agents HERBERT S. HAWKINS and W. RICHARD GREGOR on December 31, 1948. Mr. BENEDICT advised that he had purchased the residence at 3210 "P" Street, Northwest from ALGER HISS through the DOROTHY WOOD Real Estate Agency and is currently living at this address. He stated that he was not personally acquainted with ALGER HISS and had never met him. He added, however, that he had in his possession some correspondence from HISS relative to the details of the purchase and repair of the home at this address and that he would furnish them to the FBI. Mr. BENEDICT stated that ALGER HISS had attended John Hopkins University in Baltimore as a classmate of his, Mr. BENEDICT's, brother, HOWARD, and actually was an acquaintance of HOWARD. Mr. BENEDICT advised that HOWARD BENEDICT is presently residing at 7280 Hillside Avenue, Los Angeles, California. A teletype was directed to the Los Angeles Office for interview of HOWARD BENEDICT on December 31, 1948.

In connection with the interview of Mr. BENEDICT, it is pointed out that the Washington Field Office is in receipt of information supplied confidentially by the House Committee on un-American Activities to the effect that the Committee had been in the receipt of an anonymous report that one BERTRAM BENEDICT, who operates the "Editorial Research Reports," had been the individual who was making photostats for ALGER HISS in his espionage activities. At the time of the interview with Mr. BENEDICT by Special Agents HAWKINS and GREGOR, Special Agent HAWKINS asked Mr. BENEDICT as to whether or not he owned a photostat machine. Mr. BENEDICT replied that he has a machine in his basement but that he does not even know how to operate it.

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On the evening of December 31, 1948, Special Agents W. RICHARD GREGOR and JAMES O. NEWPHER went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. BENEDICT at 3210 "P" Street, N.W., to obtain the correspondence which Mr. BENEDICT had stated he possessed. At this time, Mr. BENEDICT stated that a short time ago, he would have given any Agent of the FBI a cool reception relative to information on HISS but since the indictment by the Grand Jury, there was now a question in his mind concerning HISS. Mr. BENEDICT stated that the residence at 3210 "P" Street was completely empty when he moved in and the only thing out of the way he noted was the large number of aerials and wires in the home and on the outside of the house. At this point, Special Agent GREGOR mentioned the photostat machine to Mr. BENEDICT, whereupon Mrs. BENEDICT stated that if her husband had a photostat machine, she did not know about it. Mr. BENEDICT then made an apparent attempt to prompt his wife in regard to the machine he had and it appeared that the BENEDICTs were not being completely frank about their knowledge of this photostat machine.

The above-mentioned correspondence to BENEDICT from HISS was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory and the typing thereon was found to be not identical with the questioned documents. On January 7, 1949, these letters were returned to Mr. BENEDICT, at which time photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were displayed to him. He stated that he recognized them only as pictures he has seen in the newspapers and said that "As Mr. HISS said, 'to the best of my recollection,' I do not recall ever seeing this man before." Mr. BENEDICT again volunteered the information that he had never seen ALGER HISS and that all details concerning the purchase of the HISS home had been handled by the Wood Real Estate Company and stated that he was unable to furnish any additional information which might be of value in connection with the current investigation of HISS.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that BERTRAM BENEDICT, 1714 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, was stated by Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau and whose reliability is known, to be a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. The files of the Washington Field Office also indicate that the USSR Information Bulletin has been sent to Mr. BERTRAM BENEDICT at 1013 Thirteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., which is the address of the Washington "Daily News." b2 b7D

The letters obtained from Mr. BENEDICT made reference to a contractual arrangement between ALGER HISS and Agnew and Company Heating Engineers at 80 Patterson Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. Investigation in regard to this matter will be set out in another section of this report.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents W. RICHARD GREGOR and HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

Mrs. WILHELMINA ADAMS, owner of the Adams Dress Shop, 3214 "P" Street, N.W., and residing at 3213 "P" Street, N.W., advised that she is not acquainted with the HISS family. Mrs. ADAMS stated that, to her knowledge, she has never had Mrs. HISS as a customer and knew nothing at all about the HISS family.

Mr. NAJEEB NEAM, grocery store owner at 3217 "P" Street, N.W., advised that he could recall ALGER HISS as a resident of 3210 "P" Street, but was not acquainted with him socially in any way. Mr. NEAM stated that Mr. HISS was only a casual customer of his and he was unable to furnish any information concerning him. Mr. NEAM advised that Mr. RANDOLF PAUL, living at 3206 "P" Street, N.W., has been a neighbor of Mr. HISS for several years and might be in a position to furnish information.

Mrs. MICHAEL FORRESTER, 3200 "P" Street, N.W., stated she has been living at this address for approximately one year and she was not acquainted with the HISS family. Mrs. FORRESTER advised that the former tenant of this home was a British army officer who has since returned to England. Mrs. FORRESTER advised that she believed her part time maid, PEARL HAZELOCK was formerly a maid in the ALGER HISS home. Information as to the interview with HAZELOCK is set out under the section dealing with maids.

Mrs. KENNETH N. STRADLEY, 3212 "P" Street, N.W., stated she has only been living at this address for a few months and was not aware that Mr. HISS had been a resident of 3210 "P" Street. Mrs. STRADLEY exhibited mail addressed to a Mr. ALFRED E. BRUCH, Mr. THOMAS MEGARGEE, and Mrs. DAVID MAVITY, all at 3212 "P" Street, N.W.

Mr. ALFRED BRUCH was interviewed at the Byron Productions Office, 1226 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., and stated that he recalled the tenant at 3210 "P" Street, N.W., but was not aware that it had been ALGER HISS. Mr. BRUCH advised that he had a speaking acquaintance with Mr. HISS as a neighbor but had never been acquainted socially in any way. Mr. BRUCH stated that Mr. THOMAS MEGARGEE and Mrs. DAVID MAVITY were relatives of his and had never resided at 3212 "P" Street.

Mrs. JOSEPH SWEENEY, Housewife, 3207 "P" Street, N.W., advised that she has lived in this neighborhood for 3 years and was not acquainted socially with the HISS family in any way. Mrs. SWEENEY stated she knew Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS by sight but was unable to furnish any information concerning them.

Mr. JAMES J. MANOGUE, 3201 "P" Street, N.W., had no knowledge of the HISS family and was unable to furnish any information concerning the former neighbors of Mr. HISS.

In connection with the HISS residence at 3210 "P" Street, N.W., additional investigation and interview with neighbors, friends and associates of the HISS family will be set out in other sections of this report and the Washington Field Office contemplates additional interviews in this regard.

Kisseloff-7532

IV. Miscellaneous

Reference is made to the report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated December 23, 1948, at Philadelphia, which set forth a lead for the Washington Field Office to conduct an appropriate investigation in an effort to locate ELIZABETH PARKS who is a former employee of the Woodstock Typewriter Agency at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The following investigation was conducted by SA HAROLD A. BERGER:

"Mr. KELL REIMANN, Kell's Typewriter Service, 5229 5th, North, Arlington, Virginia, formerly Service Manager for Woodstock Typewriter Company Branch Office, 918 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from September, 1941, to October, 1946, advised that he did not recall an ELIZABETH PARKS as being employed in the Washington Branch Office of the Woodstock Typewriter Company. Mr. REIMANN stated he closed the Branch Office in Washington, D. C., in October, 1946, and the Woodstock agency was taken over by the Leon Typewriter and Adding Machine Company. He added that he never heard of an ELIZABETH PARKS who worked for the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

"Mr. LEON WEINRAUB, Manager, Leon's Typewriter and Adding Machine Company, 400 6th Street, N. W., authorized agent for the Woodstock Typewriter since October, 1946, was unable to recall an ELIZABETH PARKS having been employed with the Woodstock Typewriter Company in Washington, D. C. Inquiries in the office failed to disclose anyone who recalled an ELIZABETH PARKS employed by the Woodstock Typewriter Company either in Philadelphia or Washington, D. C.

"Miss GENEVIEVE B. HORN, McIntosh and Sheridan, 1210 18th Street, N. W., formerly in charge of the office of the Branch Office of Woodstock Typewriter Company, 918 F Street, N. W., from March, 1940, to November, 1943, was unable to recall anyone by the name of ELIZABETH PARKS being employed by the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

"It was determined that Miss HORN had in her possession an old Woodstock typewriter. It was ascertained that this typewriter bore Serial No. 351066. Inasmuch as the typewriter bore a serial number above 277000, no specimens are being submitted of this typewriter.

"The 1948 Washington, D. C., City Directory, reflected one Miss ELIZABETH PARKS, U. S. Government employee, residing at 1110 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Apartment 1, Washington, D. C., and one Miss ELIZABETH PARKS residing at 723 Madison, N. W.

"It was ascertained that ELIZABETH PARKS residing at 1110 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., was LOUISE ELIZABETH PARKS, and that she subsequently moved to 1414 16th Street, N. W. Miss LOUISE E. PARKS was contacted and advised she was never employed by the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

"It was ascertained that Miss ELIZABETH PARKS residing at 723 Madison Avenue, N. W., was subsequently married to Mr. WILLIAM S. LINEWEAVER and moved to 1730 M Street, N. W. Mrs. WILLIAM S. LINEWEAVER was contacted and advised she was never employed by the Woodstock Typewriter Company."

WILLIAM ROSEN

It is observed that in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities WHITTAKER CHAMBERS alleged that ALGER HISS possessed a 1929 Ford Car which he disposed of by giving same to a member of the Communist Party at Washington, D. C. The HCUA ascertained that the automobile in question was transmitted through the Cherner Motor Company from HISS to one WILLIAM ROSEN. In view of this transaction, it was felt that possibly ALGER HISS may have disposed of the Woodstock typewriter in a similar manner.

Investigation reflected that WILLIAM ROSEN submitted a change of address on October 19, 1948, from 2020 Shepherd Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., to 138 S. 10th Street, Easton, Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Office ascertained that WILLIAM ROSEN was visiting his son, MILTON ROSEN, at 2120-C 17th Street, Santa Monica, California.

An interview was conducted by the Philadelphia Office with EUGENE ROSEN, Easton, Pennsylvania, son of WILLIAM ROSEN, who advised that his father possessed a typewriter, the make of which was unknown to the son. It was believed that this typewriter was in WILLIAM ROSEN's apartment in Washington, D. C.

SA EDWARD F. HUMMER ascertained that WILLIAM ROSEN has an old upright Underwood standard typewriter stored in a basement locker for Apartment #2, 2020 Shepherd Street, N. E. Additional information concerning WILLIAM ROSEN is being reported in a subsequent investigative report.

* * * * * * * *

By letter dated January 3, 1949, the Bureau advised it had received information to the effect that JOHN SUTRO of San Francisco, California, and RICHARD FIELD, a professor at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, were friends

of ALGER HISS and that they might possibly be in possession of typewritten material which could have emanated from the HISS residence. The Washington Field Office was instructed to furnish sufficient information to Offices covering the location of these men in order that they might be interviewed in an intelligent manner.

By letter dated January 7, 1949, the San Francisco Office was afforded background information concerning JOHN SUTRO, and by letter dated January 10, 1949, information concerning RICHARD FIELD was furnished to the Boston Office.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK

Photostatic copy of a map covering the area of the District of Columbia where ALGER HISS resided. This map has notations thereon reflecting the exact locations of the HISSES' various addresses.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-7535

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Will conduct extensive and thorough neighborhood investigations at the following addresses to determine if these neighbors have any information indicating that HISS was associated at any time with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, regardless of the name CHAMBERS may have been using:

3411 O Street, N. W.
2831 28th Street, N. W.
2905 P Street, N. W.
1245 30th Street, N. W.
3415 Volta Place, N. W.
3210 P Street, N. W.

It is observed that CHAMBERS states he was known to HISS as "CARL;" while HISS claims he knew CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY.

Will reinterview HARRY C. FELDSTONE, Economy Typewriter Exchange, 1531 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., it being observed that he notarized a Navy form signed by PRISCILLA HISS, which form allowed TIMOTHY HOBSON, a minor, to enter the Navy.

Will report information concerning ALGER HISS as obtained from Banking sources.

Will reinterview CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, electrician, Georgetown Electric Company.

Will identify and interview additional maids employed by HISS.

Will obtain additional typewritten specimens which emanated from the HISS residence.

Will interview additional friends and associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as they are identified.

(Leads to other Field Offices are being set out by teletype or letter with copies to the Bureau and Office of Origin)

Kisseloff-7536

DEC:sel
74-94

Mr Fletcher
1744

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, FBI 2-4-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, SAN FRANCISCO AND PITTSBURGH

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ESPIONAGE, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. ON FEBRUARY ONE, LAST, NYTEL ADVISED THAT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR ACTED AS COURIER BETWEEN J. PETERS IN NYC AND HAROLD WARE APPARATUS IN DC, CALLED QUOTE APPARATUS A UNQUOTE. PETERS TOLD CHAMBERS OF ONE ANDRE EMERENY, NOW IDENTIFIED AS ANDREW EMERSE, A HUNGARIAN AND CP MEMBER, WAS, MRS. ROY HUDSON, SUBJECT OF PITTSBURGH SECURITY CASE. CHAMBERS SAID EMERSE GIVEN JOB IN U.S. DEPT OF INTERIOR BY JOHN COLLIER, THEN HEAD, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, USDI. CHAMBERS DID NOT BELIEVE EMERSE MEMBER OF CP BUT SAID COLLIER MAY HAVE HAD QUOTE SOME PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP UNQUOTE WITH EMERSE. AT THAT TIME, CHAMBERS DROVE EMERSE AND UNIDENTIFIED GIRL FROM NYC TO WASHINGTON WITH J. PETERS. THIS UNIDENTIFIED GIRL WAS SECRETARY TO EMERSE, PRESUMABLY AT USDI, AND TOOK CHAMBERS' PLACE AS COURIER FOR APPARATUS A. CHAMBERS NEVER SAW UNKNOWN GIRL AGAIN. DESCRIBES HER AS QUOTE JEWISH, SMALL, AND DARK UNQUOTE. CHAMBERS STATES EMERSE LIVED IN AN APARTMENT ON FLORIDA AVENUE NEAR INTERSECTION CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, DC. NINETEEN THIRTYSIX WASHINGTON DIRECTORY REFLECTS ANDREE EMERSE, USDI EMPLOYEE, RESIDING TWO ONE TWO NINE FLORIDA AVENUE NEAR CONNECTICUT INTERSECTION. RECORDS REFLECT EMERSE EMPLOYED FORTYSIX HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ANNUM BY PLANNING SECTION, INDIAN REHABILITATION DIVISION, PROBABLY USDI, AT HURLEY-WRIGHT BUILDING, DC. PROBABLY WORKED FOR WALTER WOEHLKE, NOW STATE DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA AGENCY, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, USDI, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. NO RECORD EMERSE LOCATED INDIAN AFFAIRS AT APARTMENT HOUSE TWO ONE TWO NINE FLORIDA AVE., NW. EMERSE SPEAKS HUNGARIAN.

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PAGE #2

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, HAS HELD NUMEROUS WELL PAYING JOBS. PITTSBURGH WILL FURNISH SAN FRANCISCO IMMEDIATELY, ANSD, PICTURES AND PERTINENT BACKGROUND INCLUDING DESCRIPTION EMEREE. SF TO INTERVIEW WOEHLKE EXHAUSTIVELY RE EMEREE AND UNKNOWN GIRL WHO WAS EMEREE'S SECRETARY. SUTEL APPROPRIATE LEADS TO WFO.

HOTEL

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OC - New York by Mail.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

TELETYPE

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 13 NEW YORK 10 FROM NEWARK 8 5 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE TO BUREAU, NY AND NEWARK OF FEBRUARY FOUR LAST. JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST, MONTCLAIR, NJ STATES HER FORMER HUSBAND, JOHN HERRMANN, FIRST MET HAROLD WARE IN FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE WHEN HERRMANN CONTACTED HIM FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FARM SUBJECTS ABOUT WHICH HE WAS WRITING A PLAY. MRS. HERBST HAD PREVIOUSLY MET WARE ON ONE OCCASION THROUGH HIS WIFE, JESSICA SMITH, WITH WHOM MRS. HERBST WAS FREIDNLY. JESSICA SMITH IS A WRITER IN NYC AND PUBLISHED OR MAY STILL BE PUBLISHING AN INFORMATION MAGAZINE ON SOVIET RUSSIA UNDER HER NAME. EXACT LOCATION IN NYC UNKNONW. HERRMANN WENT TO WASHINGTON, DC IN SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR TO DO FREE LANCE WRITING WHILE MRS. HERBST REMAINED IN ERWINNA, PA. SHE WENT TO WASHINGTON AND STAYED WITH HIM FROM JULY TO SPETEMBER NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR WHEN SHE WENT TO MIDDLE WEST TO WRITE ARTICLES ON DROUTH. SHE RETURNED TO WASHINGTON IN OCTOBER NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND STAYED FOR TWO WEEKS BEFORE LEAVING FOR NYC AND CUBA. SHE AND HERRMANN WERE SEPARATED IN SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AT WHICH TIME SHE ~~HERXXX~~ HEARD FROM HIM FROM NEBRASKA. MRS. HERBST WAS NOT IN WASHINGTON IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIE OR THIRTYSIX. SHE RECALLS MEETING WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS CARL THROUGH HER HUSBAND IN WASHINGTON AND STATES HE VISITED HERRMANN IN THEIR RESIDENCE TWO OR THREE TIMES

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DURING THE TIME SHE WAS THERE. FROM CONVERSATION OVERHEARD BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HERRMANN SHE GATHERED THAT CHAMBERS WAS COLLECTING INFORMATION FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN NYC BUT DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF HIS TRUE ACTIVITIES AS LATER BROUGHT OUT IN THE PRESS. SHE FURTHER DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHARACTER OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HERRMANN AND CHAMBERS AND STATES SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE NOT ON GOOD TERMS AT THIS TIME AND SHE DID NOT QUESTION HIM. STATES SHE MET LEE PRESSMAN IN WASHINGTON IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CIO BUT CAN RECALL NO FURTHER CONTACTS WITH HIM. SHE MET GREGORY SILVERMASTER IN WASHINGTON THROUGH MAXIM LEIBER, HER LITERARY AGENT, WHEN SHE DESIRED TO SECURE INFORMATION ON FOREIGN NATIONS FOR BACKGROUND OF WRITINGS . SILVERMASTER AT THAT TIME WAS ~~THE~~ with FARM RECLAMATION PROGRAM. STATES SHE HAS ~~A~~BEEN A LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF ROBERT COE WHO WAS WITH THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS IN WASHINGTON AND LATER EMPLOYED AS A SCIENTIST AT OAK RIDGE, TENN. HE IS NOW IN TUBERCULOSIS SANITORIUM, SARANAC, NY. INSUFFICIENT INFO AVAILABLE TO NEWARK TO KNOW IF THIS ROBERT COE IS IDENTICAL TO ONE MENTIONED IN REFERENCE TELETYPE. SHE IS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH ANY MEMBER OF HISS FAMILY, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., NATHAN WITT, HARRY DEXTER WHITE OR SILVERMAN AND KNOWS OF NO CONNECTION OF HERRMANN WITH THESE INDIVIDUALS. AS MATTER OF BACKGROUND, JOSEPHINE HERBST STATES SHE WAS EMPLOYED FOR A PERIOD OF THREE MONTHS IN ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYTWO WITH OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION IN WASHINGTON AND WAS

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SUMMARILY FIRED. MRS. HERBST DOES NOT KNOW PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF JOHN HERRMANN BUT STATES HE SERVED IN THE COAST GUARD AS N OFFICER DURING WORLD WAR TWO AND SHE HAS HEARD HE SUFFERED A DISABILITY DURING THE LATTER NINETEEN THIRTIES HE WAS EMPLOYED BY WORKS PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION WRITERS PROJECT AND LIVED FOR SOME TIME IN NEW ORLEANS, LA. RELATIVES KNOWN TO MRS. HERBST ARE A BROTHER ROBERT C. HERRMANN, KNOWN TO RESIDE IN DETROIT IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO, ROBERT-S TWIN, NAME NOT RECALLED, KNOWN TO RESIDE IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN AT SAME TIME. THERE IS ALSO A SISTER, MRS. DONALD DOROTHY TEEL, ADDRESS UNKNOWN, BELIEVED TO RESIDE IN NEW ENGLAND. HIS FATHER, HENRY HERRMANN, WAS GENERAL MANAGER OF REO AUTO COMPNAY, LANSING, MICH. AND WELL KNOWN FIGURE IN LANSING UNTIL HIS DEATH IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO OR FORTYTHREE. JOHN HERRMANN DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS- BORN NOVEMBER NINE, NAUGHT ONE, WHITE, SIX FEET TWO, ONE EIGHTY THREE POUNDS, BROWN EYES, LIGHT BROWN HAIR, NO GLASSES. WFO WILL ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE THROUGH WPA AND USCG RECORDS. WILL ALSO EXAMINE OWI OR CIVIL SERVICE RECORDS FOR INFORMATION RELATNG TO DISMISSAL OF JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST. DETROIT BEING REQUESTED BY SEPARATE TELETYPE TO ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE HERRMANN THROUGH RELATIVES IN MICHIGAN. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MC KEE

CORR LINE 11 AND 12 "SILVERMASTER AT THAT TIME WAS WITH FARM RECLAMATION PROGRAM."

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 12 AND NEW YORK 6 FROM BOSTON 8 10-40

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY. ESPIONAGE R - IS - R -

REBUTEL TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK FEBRUARY THIRD LAST AND BOSTON TELE-

PHONE CALL TO NEW HAVEN FEBRUARY SEVENTH FORTYNINE. ZACHARY BARANOFF

ON INTERVIEW DENIED ALL KNOWLEDGE OF OR PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNIST

PARTY OR RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON PART OF HIMSELF, DRAMINSKI,

JULIETTI, OR CHAPMAN. CLAIMS HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF CLAYTON B.

BARROW AND DID NOT KNOW FRIENDS OF ASSOCIATES OF JULIETTE AND UNABLE

TO IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAMBERS.

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THIRD FROM LAST WORD IN NEXT TO LAST LINE IS "JULIETTI"

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 8- 1949
TELETYPE

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 41 AND BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 8 8-15 P P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. MAXIM LIEBER APPEARED BEFORE GJ TODAY BUT REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING CHAMBERS OR THE AMERICAN FEATURES SYNDICATE. HAROLD GLASSER ALSO APPEARED BEFORE GJ AND AT FIRST WANTED TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE GJ EXPRESSING REASON WHY HE DID NOT WISH TO TESTIFY. SUBSEQUENTLY, THIS STATEMENT WAS ALLOWED TO BE READ AND GLASSER INDICATED THAT HE HAD BEEN BEFORE THE GJ ONCE PREVIOUSLY AND HAD ALSO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HCUA AND FELT THAT HE COULD NOT GIVE ANY FURTHER TESTIMONY. REFUSED TO ANSWER WHETHER HE KNEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND ALTHOUGH HE ADMITTED HE KNEW ALGER HISS, HE REFUSED TO ANSWER WHETHER HE HAD ANY CONVERSATION WITH HISS RELATIVE TO THE LATTER-S FURNISHING DOCUMENTS OF THE STATE DEPT. TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. ALSO DECLINED TO ANSWER WHETHER HE HAD ANY CONVERSATION WITH HARRY DEXTER WHITE REGARDING THE LATTER-S FURNISHING OF GOVERNEMNT DOCUMENTS TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. THIS AM EDWARD MC LEAN, ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS TALKED TO T. J. DONEGAN AND INDICATED THAT HIS LAW FIRM HAD RETAINED LLOYD PAUL STRYKER TO REPRESENT HISS DURING TRIAL OF INSTANT CASE AND THAT BECAUSE OF THIS, MCLEAN DESIRED A POSTPONEMENT. DONEGAN AGREED AND STIPULATIONS

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WERE SIGNED TODAY EXTENDING THE TIME FOR THE HEARING OF MOTIONS FROM FEB. FOURTEEN TO MAR. SEVEN AND THR TRIAL OF THE CASE FROM FEB. TWENTY FOUR TO MAR. TWENTYONE. CHAMBERS ON INTERVIEW TODAY STATED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM MR. MC NULTY, HIS ATTORNEY, INDICATING THAT HE WOULD BE A NECESSARY WITNESS AT THE PRE-TRIAL EXAMINATION IN BALTIMORE ON FRI. NEXT. CHAMBERS IS NOT DESIROUS OF APPEARING AT THIS EXAMINATION AND THE MATTER WAS DISCUSSED WITH T. J. DONEGAN. DONEGAN EXHIBITED AN ORDER FILED DEC. THIRTYONE, FORTYEIGHT, IN THE US DIST. COURT FOR THE DIST. OF MD. AND SIGNED BY JUDGE CHESTNUT. THIS ORDER INDICATED IN EFFECT THAT THERE DID NOT APPEAR TO BE ANY APPARENT REASON WHY THE PRE-TRIAL EXAMINATION SHOULD NOT BE CONTINUED. HE FURTHER STATED THAT IN VIEW OF THE CRIMINAL ACTION PRESENTLY PENDING CONCERNING HISS AND CHAMBERS, HE DESIRED TO HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE PRESENT AT THE PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION EXAMINATION. THIS WAS NOT OBJECTED TO. DONEGAN STATED THAT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HISS-S ATTORNEYS ARE AWARE THAT THE GJ DOES NOT MEET ON MON. OR FRI. THERE DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE ANY LOGICAL EXCUSE FOR CHAMBERS-S NON-APPEARANCE ON FRI. NEXT IN BALTIMORE. UNLESS CHAMBERS IS INSTRUCTED BY HIS ATTORNEY NOT TO APPEAR IN BALTIMORE AS REQUESTED ABOVE, HE WILL LEAVE NY THURS. NIGHT SO THAT HE CAN MAKE THIS REQUIRED APPEARANCE.

SCHEIDT

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BALTIMORE ACK AND DKSC, WASH HOLD PLS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 30 9 6-20P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. RETEL TO BUREAU JAN. TWENTYFIVE LAST INDICATING LEANDER BELL LOVELL WOULD BE INTERVIEWED AS SOON AS COMPLETE INFORMATION HAD BEEN DEVELOPED RELATIVE TO LOVELL. CHAMBERS STATED THAT DAVID CARPENTER TOLD HIM THAT LOVELL WAS A COMMUNIST AND THAT HE HAD SUSPECTED LOVELL WAS A COMMUNIST FROM HIS CONTACTS WITH OTHER INDIVIDUALS. HE STATED THAT HE HAD NO PERSONAL CONTACT WITH LOVELL AND HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER LOVELL WAS ACTIVE IN THE UNDERGROUND APPARATUS. WFOLET TO BUREAU, DECEMBER TWENTY NINETEEN FORTY, ENTITLED "INVESTIGATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT" REFLECTED THAT WILL ALLEN, A REPORTER FOR THE "WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS", STATED LOVELL WAS CLOSE TO ELEANOR NELSON AND THAT LOVELL RESIDED AT NINETEEN FORTY BILTMORE STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. NY FILES REFLECT THAT LOVELL WAS EMPLOYED IN THE STATE DEPT. DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AS AN ECONOMIST IN THE DIVISION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS AND THAT HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. A LOYALTY INVESTIGATION WAS RECENTLY CONDUCTED RE LOVELL. WFO IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW LOVELL RE CONTACTS WITH ELEANOR NELSON, WADLEIGH AND OTHER PERSONS WHO WERE CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE UNDERGROUND APPARATUS INCLUDING DAVID CARPENTER.

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Kisseloff-7552

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 61 9-48P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES HAROLD GLASSER TESTIFIED AGAIN TODAY AND REITERATED HIS EARLIER REFUSAL TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS RE ALGER HISS, INCLUDING WHETHER OR NOT HE IS ACQUAINTED WITH HISS. GLASSER DECLARED HE HAS NOW DECIDED NOT TO ANSWER ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS WHICH MIGHT POSSIBLY INCRIMINATE HIM. EXAMINATION OF HIM WILL CONTINUE FEB. TEN. MEYER SHAPIRO WAS ONLY OTHER WITNESS AND TESTIFIED IN DETAIL RE KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH CHAMBERS AND ALSO RE DETAILS OF REGULAR TRANSACTION AS DESCRIBED MORE FULLY MYTEL FEB. THIRD LAST. SHAPIRO CONCLUDED HIS TESTIMONY TODAY. HEDI MASSING SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY FEB. TEN.

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SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9- 1949

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FBI EL PASO 2-9-49 2-10 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK CITY, WASHINGTON FIELD AND BALTIMORE

.....U R G E N T.....

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP, R, IS - R.

RENYC TEL TODAY AND MYTEL YESTERDAY. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED THE PHOTOGRAPH OF BANJAMIN FIELD, STATING HE WAS NOT BERNIE, DID NOT HAVE ANY ESPIONAGE CONNECTIONS, BUT WAS A TOP CP FUNCTIONARY IN BALTIMORE DURING SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. BEN FIELD AND BENJAMIN FIELD ONLY NAMES USED BY THIS INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO RENO. AS INDICATED IN MYTEL OF YESTERDAY, RENO HAS TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED DAVID CARPENTER AS BERNIE. REPORT FOLLOWS.

BROWN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 4-12 PM OK FBI WA JG

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OK FBI NYC MAR

DISCMO

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133 | 77-133-1825

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-7555

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 9 4 14 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK [redacted] 41 9 6-50P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL. PERJURY, ESP. R. REWFOTEL TWO FIVE FORTYNINE AT EIGHT TWENTYSIX PM. WFO REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF THE HANDWRITTEN LETTER MENTIONED IN REFERENCED TEL WAS SUBMITTED TO FBI LAB ORIGINALLY. IF LETTER WAS SUBMITTED, BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE RESULTS OF COMPARISON OF HANDWRITING IN THIS LETTER WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS OF ALGER HISS-S HANDWRITING.

RECORDED 100 174-1-3-1826

SCHEIDT

Covered by WFO tel 2-10-49 N.Y. agent

Kisseloff-7557

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 9 6 57 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7558

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 9, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet dated February 4, 1949, calling attention to the report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated January 27, 1949, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which reflects the results of an interview with JEOFFREY MAY. MAY stated that in 1944 when he was visiting the HISS residence, he met the Director of Information of the United States Maritime Service. The Washington Field Office was requested to identify the aforementioned Director, thereafter locate and interview him.

Please be advised that investigation indicates that ROBERT W. HORTON was the Director of Information, United States Maritime Commission, from March 1944 until May 31, 1946. He resided at 3135 - O Street, N. W., and his legal residence was Orwell, Vermont.

HORTON has been previously interviewed by the Albany Division inasmuch as it was determined that he was a former neighbor of ALGER HISS.

CJJ:cl
74-94

cc - New York

RECORDED - 133 174-1333-1827

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Kisseloff-7560

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 9 1948
TELETYPE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-82 BY SP2 [illegible]

#

WASHINGTON AND WASH. FIELD 21 NEW YORK 6 PHILA 2 FROM NEWARK 9 7-11P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, INTERNAL SECURITY-R. RE WFO TEL FEB. THIRD LAST AND NY TEL FEB. SEVEN LAST. MRS ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE AND HER FATHER, WATSON T. ROBERTS RECONTACTED LAMBERTVILLE, N.J. REGARDING PORTION REF WFOTEL SETTING FORTH THAT ARMWINE REPORTED HER FATHER ADVISED HER THAT SUBSEQUENT TO BEING INTERVIEWED BY NEWARK AGENT HE ASSOCIATED NAME DAVID BREEN WITH PICTURES OF CHAMBERS SHOWN HIM BY AGENT ROBERTS REEXAMINED PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHAMBERS AND ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS MENTIONED IN MYTEL JAN. TWENTY NINE LAST AND EXAMINED PHOTOGRAPH OF ALGER HISS TAKEN AUGUST THIRTY FOUR AND ADVISED NONE OF THEM WERE FAMILIAR AND HE AFFIRMED STATEMENT MADE BY HIM REPORTED IN MYTEL JAN. TWENTY NINE LAST. ROBERTS UNABLE TO SUPPLY ANY ADDITIONAL INFO. ARNWINE AND HER HUSBAND, ALBERT J. ARNWINE, EXAMINED ALL OF ABOVE MENTIONED PHOTOGRAPHS. ELLEN ARNWINE IDENTIFIED FACIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAMBERS TAKEN THIRTY ONE AND FULL LENGTH CHAMBERS PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN THIRTY SIX AS REPORTED IN REF WFOTEL. ALBERT ARNWINE IDENTIFIED AS FAMILIAR TO HIM THIRTY SIX CHAMBERS PHOTOGRAPH AND THIRTY FOUR ALGER HISS PHOTOGRAPH. HE DOES

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74-1333-1828
FEB 14 1948

DOES NOT ASSOCIATE CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS TOGETHER AND HE COULD NOT RECALL WHERE OR WHEN HE BELIEVES HE SAW CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS. ROBERTS AND MRS. ARNWINE ADVISED BACKGROUND IN THIRTY SIX CHAMBERS PHOTOGRAPH NOT ON MARSHALL ESTATE AT NEW HOPE, PA. BOTH HOWEVER BELIEVE BACKGROUND IS SIMILAR TO TYPE HOMES CONSTRUCTED VICINITY NEW HOPE. ROBERTS ADVISED HE WAS ABSOLUTELY POSITIVE RECORDS PERTAINING TO RENTAL OF STONE TENANT HOUSE TO DAVID BREEN IN THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY SEVEN HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. REGARDING ABOVE MRS. ARNWINE ADVISED THAT SINCE BEING INTERVIEWED BY WFO AGENT SHE CONFERRED WITH HER FATHER REGARDING THESE RECORDS AND REALIZED THAT THEY MUST HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. RUDOLPH NEUBERGER, LAMBERTVILLE, N.J. , BUYER OF REAL ESTATE, ADVISED HE DID NOT KNOW CHAMBERS OR DAVID BREEN AND DID NOT KNOW ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS AND HE WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHAMBERS AND ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. NEUBERGER ALSO REPORTED HE HAD LITTLE ASSOCIATION WITH RESIDENTS IN NEW HOPE, PA. DURING THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY SEVEN INASMUCH AS HE RESIDED IN KINGWOOD, N. J. DURING THIS PERIOD. MR. AND MRS. ARNWINE ADVISED THEY BELIEVE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS PRESENTLY RESIDING IN NEW HOPE, PA. WOULD BE IN BEST POSITION TO KNOW OF ANY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND

1828

AND ALGER HISS DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. EDWARD MATTHEWS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AS HANDYMAN FOR DR. KENNETH C. LEIBY, SOUTH MAIN ST. MATTHEWS FORMERLY OPERATED THE MATTHEWS RESTAURANT ON BRIDGE ST., NEW HOPE FOR MANY YEARS UP TO FORTY ONE OR FORTY TWO. EDWARD BARR PRESENTLY OPERATOR OF A TAP ROOM ON SOUTH MAIN ST. AND DURING PERTINENT PERIOD OPERATED TAPROOM ON SOUTHEAST CORNER SOUTH MAIN ST. AND FERRY ST., NEW HOPE. ACCORDING TO ARNWINES MANY OF RESIDENTS OF NEW HOPE FREQUENTED PLACES OPERATED BY MATTHEWS AND BARR. REGINALD WALKER PRESENTLY RESIDING ON NORTH MAIN ST. IN APPROXIMATELY THE THIRD HOUSE SOUTH OF FIRE HOUSE ON WEST SIDE OF STREET. ACCORDING TO ARNWINES WALKER OPERATED GROCERY STORE IN NEW HOPE DURING PERTINENT PERIOD AND MANY RESIDENTS THERE TRADED AT WALKERS STORE. POSTMASTER KERRIGAN, NEW HOPE POST OFFICE WHO ACCORDING TO ARNWINES HAS BEEN POSTMASTER THERE FOR MANY YEARS AND KNEW MOST OF RESIDENTS IN VICINITY NEW HOPE. IN ADDITION CHARLES MATTHEWS PRESENTLY BELIEVED TO BE RESIDING IN NEW HOPE BUT PLACE OF RESIDENCE NOT KNOWN TO ARNWINES IS BROTHER OF EDWARD MATTHEWS MENTIONED ABOVE. CHARLES MATTHEWS ACCORDING TO ARNWINES WAS EMPLOYED DURING PERTINENT PERIOD AT NEW HOPE POST OFFICE. PHILA. HANDLE INTERVIEWS OF ABOVE MENTIONED PERSONS AT NEW HOPE, PA.

MC KEE

WA

CORR PAGE THREE

LINE 10 LAST WORD SHLD BE ---- WALKER---

PAGE THREE LINE 12 AFTER WORD "POSTMAS

MIN PLS

UM WILL CALL U U WILL HAVE TO RPT THIRD PAGE

RIBBON CAME OFF MACHINE WHO IS THIS PH

Kisseloff-7563

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 9 7 30 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FOR [illegible]

TELETYPE

WIRE FROM NEW YORK [redacted] 63 9 10 [illegible]

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R, INTERNAL SECURITY -R. TIMOTHY (HOBSON) INTERVIEWED TODAY BY AGENTS THIS OFFICE AT HIS HOME, TWO THREE NINE EAST THIRTYEIGHT ST., NYC. HE DENIED THAT GEORGE CROSLEY OR CHAMBERS WAS KNOWN TO HIM AS A VISITOR AT THE HISS HOME IN WASHINGTON, D.C. HE DID RECALL THAT A WOMAN AND CHILD STAYED AT THE HISS HOME A FEW DAYS IN WASHINGTON AT THE TIME THEY RESIDED AT TWO NINE ZERO FIVE P ST. HE STATED THAT THIS WOMAN PAINTED AN OIL PORTRAIT OF HIM AND STATES THAT FROM SUBSEQUENT CONVERSATION HE HAS HAD WITH HIS MOTHER AND FATHER HE HAS LEARNED THAT THIS WOMAN AND CHILD WERE THE WIFE AND CHILD OF GEORGE CROSLEY WHO HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE STATED HE DID NOT RECALL THAT GEORGE CROSLEY HIMSELF WAS AT THE HOME AT THE TIME BUT THAT HE HAD BEEN TOLD BY HIS MOTHER AND STEP FATHER THAT HE HAD STAYED THERE AT THAT TIME. HE STATED FURTHER THAT HIS RECOLLECTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE VISITED THE HOME GOES BACK ONLY THE TIME WHEN HE WAS TEN YEARS OF AGE WHICH WOULD PLACE THE TIME SOME

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 133 | 74-1333-1829

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Kisseloff-7565

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 PWK/pes

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RECD ESPIONAGE
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7566

PLACE AROUND NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. THE ONLY TYPEWRITER HE RECALLED OWNED BY THE HISS FAMILY IN WASHINGTON, D.C. WAS A CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITER. HE FIRST RECALLED THIS TYPEWRITER AT THE TIME HE RESIDED AT VOLTA PLACE. HE DENIED THAT HE HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXISTENCE OF AN OLD UPRIGHT TYPEWRITER AT THE HOME OF THE HISS FAMILY IN WASHINGTON D.C. HE STATED THAT HIS FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF THIS TYPEWRITER WAS FROM CONVERSATION THAT HE HAD WITH HIS MOTHER AND FATHER, ALGER HISS, SINCE THIS CASE WAS GIVEN PUBLICITY LATE IN FORTYEIGHT. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT IN HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE FGJ IN NY HE HAS STATED THAT HE RECALLED SEEING AN OLD UNIDENTIFIED UPRIGHT TYPEWRITER IN THE HISS HOME. HE STATED HIS RECOLLECTION OF IT WAS SETTING ON A TABLE WITH COVER ON IT AND HAD CONSIDERABLE DUST. A TYPEWRITTEN STATEMENT TYPED ON THE TYPEWRITER NOW OWNED BY TIMOTHY HODSON, A CORONA PORTABLE, WAS TYPED BY TIMOTHY HODSON AND SIGNED BY HIM IN THE PRESENCE OF THE INTERVIEWING [redacted] AGENTS. ALSO THERE WAS SECURED A TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMEN FROM THIS TYPEWRITER WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN QUESTIONED SPECIMENS OF THIS CASE.

SCHEIDT

cc: Mr. Harbo

HLD PLS

1829

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

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F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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FEB 10 11 41 AM '49

REC'D ESPIONAGE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 10 1949

TELETYPE

WASH 11 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTO 2-10-49 5-10 PM LP

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS, ET AL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

RENYTEL FEBRUARY EIGHTH CONCERNING DISCREPANCY IN GJ TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS AND WILLIAM SPIEGEL REGARDING THE PERIOD OF TIME WHEN THE SPIEGELS OCCUPIED THE APARTMENT USED BY CHAMBERS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES AT ONE TWELVE EAST MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE, MR. C. COMBS BURCH, PRESIDENT OF THE BURCH COMPANY LOCATED ON THE FIRST FLOOR AT ONE TWELVE EAST MADISON STREET AND OWNER OF THE BUILDING AT THAT ADDRESS SINCE NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT, AFTER AN EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH HAS BEEN UNABLE TO FIND ANY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE TO CONFIRM THE EXACT DATES OF THE SPIEGEL- S TENANCY. BURCH RECALLS THE SPIEGELS AND HIS RECOLLECTION IS THAT THE SPIEGELS OCCUPIED THE SECOND FLOOR FRONT APARTMENT FOR A PERIOD OF MONTHS, PROBABLY NOT IN EXCESS OF ONE YEARS, ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX THIRTYSEVEN. OTHER BALTIMORE INVESTIGATION TO CLARIFY TENANCY OF SPIEGELS AT ONE TWELVE EAST MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE AS FOLLOWS- MRS. DOROTHY ZETLIN, SOCIAL SERVICE DIRECTOR FOR MOUNT PLEASANT SANATARIUM, REISTERSTOWN, MD., WHO MAINTAINS HER OFFICE AT SINAI HOSPITAL, MONUMENT ST. AND RUTLAND AVENUE, BALTIMORE, WAS SUPPLIED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM THE SOCIAL SERVICE FILE ON WILLIAM SPIEGEL, IDENTICAL WITH THE INDIVIDUAL INVOLVED IN THIS CASE. SPIEGEL SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC FIBROID PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WAS ADMITTED TO MT. PLEASANT SANATARIUM ON FEBRUARY NINE, NINETEEN THIRTY-

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 133 174-1333-1830

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Kisseloff-7569

SIX, AND WAS DISCHARGED ON JUNE NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. UPON ADMISSION SPIEGEL WAS RESIDING AT TWO FOUR THREE NAUGHT EUTAW PLACE, BALTIMORE, AND THE FILE REVEALED THAT AS OF NOVEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, SPIEGEL- S RESIDENCE ADDRESS WAS LISTED AS ONE ELEVEN EAST MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE, AND THAT ON NOVEMBER TEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, MRS. ZETLIN ADDRESSED A LETTER TO SPIEGEL AT THE LATTER ADDRESS. FURTHER, THE FILE REVEALED THAT SUBSEQUENT TO HIS DISCHARGE FROM MT. PLEASANT IN JUNE, THIRTYSIX, SPIEGEL MADE PERIODIC VISITS TO THE SANATARIUM AND ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES IN BALTIMORE FOR A CHECK UP OF HIS CONDITION DURING A PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER TO AUGUST, THIRTY-EIGHT, DURING WHICH PERIOD HE CONTINUED TO GIVE HIS RESIDENCE ADDRESS AS ONE ELEVEN EAST MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE. IT IS NOTED THAT ONE ELEVEN EAST MADISON STREET IS PROBABLY IN ERROR AND PROBABLY SHOULD ACTUALLY BE ONE TWELVE EAST MADISON STREET AS OBSERVATION AND THE BALTIMORE STREET ADDRESS DIRECTORIES INDICATE THERE IS NO ONE ELVEN EAST MADISON STREET, IN FACT NO ADDRESSES AT ALL ON THE SOUTH OR ODD NUMBERED SIDE OF THE ONE HUNDRED BLOCK OF EAST MADISON STREET WHICH IS OCCUPIED BY THE SIDE OF THE ST. IGNATIUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FACING ON NORTH CALVERT STREET. FURTHER REVIEW OF THIS FILE REVEALS THE FOLLOWING.

END OF PAGE TWO

(120)

PAGE THREE

IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO, SPIEGEL WORKED IN THE JULIUS GUTMAN STORE, BALTIMORE, IN THE PHOTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT. FROM SEPTEMBER, THIRTY-FIVE, TO JANUARY THIRTYSIX, HE WAS EMPLOYED AS A SHOE SALESMAN AT THE HUB DEPARTMENT STORE IN BALTIMORE. IN JANUARY, THIRTYEIGHT, SPIEGEL WAS OPERATING HIS OWN BUSINESS KNOWN AS KORK DASH CRAFT PRODUCTS, INC. AT ONE TWO TWO WEST FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE. ANNA SPIEGEL, NEE STIFFMAN, WAS BORN IN RUSSIA WHILE HER MOTHER WAS VISITING THERE, ANNA- S FAMILY COMING TO BALTIMORE FROM CUMBERLAND, MD. BEGINNING AUGUST, THIRTYEIGHT, SPIEGEL- S RESIDENCE ADDRESS WAS GIVEN AS ONE NINE NAUGHT FIVE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, BALTIMORE. ACCORDING TO [redacted] [redacted] WHOSE IDENTITY IS ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL AND WHO CANNOT TESTIFY BEFORE FGJ, HAS ADVISED THAT WILLIAM SPIEGEL APPLIED FOR SOCIAL SECURITY MARCH EIGHTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN, GIVING HIS MAILING ADDRESS AS ONE TWELVE EAST MADISON STREET, BALIMORE, AND SUPPLYING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, BORN DECEMBER THIRTEEN. NINETEEN NAUGHT SEVEN AT NYC, FATHER FRANK HARRY SPIEGEL, MOTHER- S MAIDEN NAME FANNIE SIL-VERMAN - EMPLOYER KORK DASH CRAFT PRODUCTS, INC., ONE TWO TWO WEST FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE. MISS REBECCA C. TANSIL, REGISTRAR, MD. STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT TOWSON, HAS ADVISED THAT ON JANUARY NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL, GRADUATE OF JUNE, NINE-TEEN THIRTY, WROTE HER A LETTER REQUESTING THAT TRANSCRIPT OF ANNA - S CREDITS BE FORWARDED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND , GIVING HER RETURN

b2
b7D

END OF PAGE THREE

(8?)

PAGE FOUR

ADDRESS AS ONE TWELVE EAST MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE. FROM THE ABOVE IT WOUD APPEAR THAT THE SPIEGELS WERE OCCUPANTS OF ONE TWELVE EAST MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE, FROM AT LEAST NOVEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, UNTIL AUGUST, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, AND THAT SPIEGEL IN HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE GJ HAS HIS DATES MOVED UP JUST ABOUT ONE YEAR AS TO RESIDENCE AND SOJOURN AT SANATARIUM.

MC FARLIN

CORRECTION PAGE FOUR LINE 2 WORD 2 SHOULD BE " WOULD "

PLAS ACK IN ORDER

WA OIVTTEEOOTTTM

BALTIMORE HAVE HAS LINE PLS

WAS PLS ACK BA R 11 WA

NY PLS ACK BA R 4 NYC

Kisseloff-7572

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 10 5 29 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7573

COM-4a

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON 12 FROM LOS ANGELES 10 11:20 A.M.

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. DUE TO NUMEROUS TELETYPES THIS CASE CARRYING FULL TITLE SUGGEST CONSIDERABLE SAVING BY USE OF CODE NAME "JAHAM." 74-1333-1831

HOOD

RECORDED - 133

See letter 2-14-49

RECEIVED 2-10-49 3:31 P.M. GW

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

Kisseloff-7574

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RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

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FEB 10 3 47 PM '49
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Kisseloff-7575

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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FEB 10

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK ~~7 BOXXXX~~ 51 10 7-20P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. FRANCIS SAYRE, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THE NYO THAT ALGER HISS, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, EDWARD MC LEAN, VISITED HIM ON FEB FIVE AT WHICH TIME THEY CAREFULLY WENT OVER WITH HIM THE STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS WHICH ALLEGEDLY HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM SAYRE-S OFFICE AND COPIED BY PRISCILLA HISS. MR. SAYRE STATED THAT WAS ALL THAT TOOK PLACE AT THE MEETING AND NOTHING OF ADDED SIGNIFICANCE OCCURRED. AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE, HOWEVER, MR. SAYRE WILL BE CONTACTED BY THE NY OFFICE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE TO DETERMINE THE COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE MEETING. SAYRE IS COOPERATING WITH THE NY OFFICE IN ADVISING OF DEVELOPMENTS AND ADDED IN THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION THAT HE WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO.

RECORDED - 133 74-1335-1632
INDEXED - 133

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162

61 FEB 18 1949

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 10 7 34 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LABOR
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 11 10 56 AM '49

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 10 8 38 PM '49 B I

Kisseloff-7577

Mr. Fletcher

FEB 10 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Nease
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Beckham
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH 2 AND CGO 1 FROM NEW YORK 10 138 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL PERJURY ESP R. ALGER HISS GAVE ~~XXXX~~ LECTURE AT NORTHWESTERN U, EVANSTON, ILL, IN FALL OF FORTYSIX ON THE SUBJ OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UN. OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE EMINATING FROM HISS AT NORTHWESTERN AND SUBMIT TO BUREAU FOR COMPARISON KNOWN SPECIMENS THIS CASE.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 133 174-1333-1833

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F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FLETCHER

FEB 10 2 13 PM '49

Kisseloff-7579

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

FBI MIAMI 2-10-49 10-41 AM HSB

DIRECTOR .....U R G E N T .....

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

REBUTEL FEBRUARY NINE REQUESTING TO BE ADVISED OF RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE SENFT. BY AMSD LETTER FEBRUARY EIGHT, FORTYNINE, MIAMI FIELD DIVISION ADVISED THAT SENFT NOT INTERVIEWED INASMUCH AS BLACK BOOK OF KARZOV WAS RETURNED TO KARZOV BY MIAMI BEACH PD. THIS BLACK BOOK HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY EXAMINED BY AGENTS OF THE MIAMI OFFICE AND THE NAME OF ALGER HISS DID NOT APPEAR THEREIN.

CARSON

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1834

INDEXED - 133

END

10-42AM OK BI WASH DC CCW

Kisseloff-7580

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
FEB 10 10 42 AM '49
RECEIVED
FEB 10 5 05 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

Mrs. Fletcher

1742

#WA 3 AND NY 1 FROM BA 10 11-10 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND NYC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

RETELS FROM WFO FEB EIGHT INSTANT AND TEL FROM BALTO TO DIRECTOR

AND SACS NY AND WFO DATED FEB ONE INSTANT RE FELIX A. INSLERMAN

BEING CORRESPONDENT OF BUD AND JOE MASON. BALTO HAS NO INFORMATION

RE MASON NOT ALREADY SET FORTH IN RETEL.

RECORDED - 133 174-1533-1835

MC FARLIN

HOLD TWO COPIES WFO

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Kisseloff-7582

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 10 11 44 AM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7583

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: February 10, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 10:35 A.M. this date, Mr. Michael Horan of Mr. Peyton Ford's office phoned Mr. Whitson and requested for Mr. Peyton Ford the temporary loan of a tickler copy of the information concerning the interview with Laurence Duggan by the Bureau which had been furnished to the Attorney General.

A tickler copy of the memorandum to the Attorney General dated December 22, 1948, containing the information furnished by Laurence Duggan in his interview by Bureau Agents December 10, 1948, was picked up by Mr. Horan at 10:50 A.M. for the use of Mr. Ford and was returned by Mr. Horan at noon.

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1836

32 FEB 14 1949

LW:EW

Kisseloff-7584

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 9 PHILA 1 FROM NEW YORK 10-1-353 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL PERJURY, ESP R. RE PHILA TEL TWO TWO FORTYNINE WHICH INDICATES THAT ALGER HISS AND PRISCILLA HISS MAY HAVE MET AT RAND SCHOOL IN NY. THIS SCHOOL IS NOTED FOR ITS SOCIALIST TENDENCIES. NY CONTEMPLATES CONTACTING THIS SCHOOL FOR ANY INFO RELATIVE TO ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND TO OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN POSSESSION OF THIS SCHOOL.

RECORDED - 133 174-1338-1837

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES WFO

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 10 3 57 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LAND

F B I

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 10 6 25 PM '49

Kisseloff-7586

FEB 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson

FBI MIAMI 2-10-49 4-39 PM HSB

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD.....U RG E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. RETEL BALTIMORE FEBRUARY SEVEN LAST. MRS. ALFRED JOHNSON, FIVE FOUR EIGHT WEST TWENTYSEVENTH STREET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, FORMERLY IDA LOUISE ROBBINS, ADVISES SHE IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH IDA V. ROBBINS, FORMERLY OF TWO EIGHT THREE ONE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, AND UNABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING PERSONS AT THAT ADDRESS. STATES SHE RESIDED AT SIX NAUGHT EIGHT RITTENHOUSE STREET, WASHINGTON AND WAS IN WASHINGTON EMPLOYED AS NURSE BY A MR. AND MRS. WRIGHT ONLY DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN.

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1886 CARSON

INDEXED - 133 FEB 14 1949

END

ACK WA 4-40 M PL

4-40 PM OK FBI WASH DC RB

NYC OK FBI NYC MAR

DISC PLS

V

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-7587

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 10 4 42 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7588

DDC:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-10-49 9:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REURTEL FEBRUARY ONE, LAST, RE ANDRE EMBERY, AND UNSUB COURIER FOR APPARATUS A. ASCERTAIN FROM CHAMBERS THE FOLLOWING. NUMBER OF APARTMENT OR ON WHAT FLOOR WAS APARTMENT IN WHICH HE VISITED ANDRE EMBERY, NOW IDENTIFIED AS ANDREW EMEREY. WOULD CHAMBERS RECOGNIZE PICTURE OF UNSUB. HOW DID HE KNOW HER TO BE COURIER FOR APPARATUS A. DID HE KNOW UNSUB TO BE ACTUAL SECRETARY TO EMEREY OR WAS WORD QUOTE SECRETARY UNQUOTE FIGURE OF SPEECH. FULL PARTICULARS OF AUTOMOBILE TRIP FROM NEW YORK WITH EMEREY, PETERS, AND UNSUB. WAS UNSUB RESIDENT OF NYC OR WASHINGTON. COULD UNSUB, AS DESCRIBED BY CHAMBERS, BE SMALL, DARK AMERICAN INDIAN. SEVERAL SUSPECTS DEVELOPED HERE BUT FURTHER INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION. SUTEL.

HOT TEL

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

74-1335-1839

Kisseloff-7589

FBI WASH FIELD 2-11-49 SD

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE R. RE REPORT OF SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE DATED DEC FOURTEEN, FORTY EIGHT AT BALTIMORE AND WFO TELETYPE FEB ONE, FORTY NINE LAST. EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED SEEKING TO LOCATE AND IDENTIFY THE APARTMENT UTILIZED BY DAVID ZIMMERMAN FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF DOCUMENTS AS DESCRIBED BY CHAMBERS. TO DATE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED RESIDING IN THE APARTMENTS POINTED OUT BY CHAMBERS WHEN HE WAS HERE IN THIS OFFICE ON FEB ONE, FORTY NINE, ARE APPARENTLY NOT INVOLVED IN CPATIONED CASE. ALL SUCH PERSONS ACCOUNTED FOR THEIR BACKGROUND AND INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED FAILS TO REVEAL ANY CONNECTION WITH CASE EXCEPT FOR ONE INDIVIDUAL, CARL W. GUSS, WHOSE BACKGROUND REVEALS HE DID WORK FOR HECHT CO, WASH., D.C. WHICH FIRM CHAMBERS NOW BELIEVES EMPLOYED THE UNKNOWN OCCUPANT OF THE APARTMENT WHICH WAS USED BY DAVID ZIMMERMAN. GUSS AND WIFE, WHO FURNISHED STATEMENT, DENY ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ZIMMERMAN OR CHAMBERS AND NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION REGARDING GUSS' BEING CONDUCTED WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION. WFO TELETYPE FEB TEN LAST REFERRED TO ZIMMERMAN'S EMPLOYMENT HERE WITH WORKERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICA AS EDITOR OF PUBLICATION QUOTE WORK UNQUOTE. APRIL TWENTY TWO DASH THIRTY NINE ISSUE OF QUOTE WORK UNQUOTE STATES ZIMMERMAN CAME TO QUOTE WORK UNQUOTE FROM BALTIMORE SUN NEWSPAPER, THAT HE WAS EXPERIENCED IN LABOR MOVEMENT AND MEMBER OF NEWSPAPER GUILD; HAD SERVED IN ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITIES IN UNIONS; WAS EDUCATED AT UNIV. OF VIRGINIA AND JOHN HOPKINS BALTIMORE. FOR AWHILE WORKED AS CHEMIST FOR A COLOR COMPANY; LAST WORKED ON TRADE MAGAZINE QUOTE AMERICAN EXPORTER UNQUOTE. NEW YORK WILL CHECK WITH QUOTE

RECORDED 133 74-1333-1890

INDEXED 133

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

71949

Kisseloff-7590

PAGE TWO CONTINUED

AMERICAN EXPORTER UNQUOTE AND NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEW YORK FOR PERTINENT INFORMATION. BALTIMORE SHOULD CHECK RECORDS OF BALTIMORE SUN AND JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. RICHMOND WILL EXAMINE RECORDS OF UNIV. OF VIRGINIA FOR DATA AS TO ZIMMERMAN'S ACTIVITIES AND BACKGROUND THERE. ZIMMERMAN AKA DAVID CARPENTER, BORN JUNE TWENTY ONE, NINETEEN NAUGHT SIX, BALTIMORE, MD, HAS COMMUNIST BACKGROUND, PRESENTLY EMPLOYED QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE, NEW YORK. WFO SHOULD BE FURNISHED ANY INFORMATION PERTAINING TO ADDRESSES, EMPLOYMENT AND ASSOCIATES OF ZIMMERMAN. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

HOTTEL

74-94
JEM:dmc

Kisseloff-7591

1540

February 10, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R;
Internal Security - R
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94033 BU dated 2-3-49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Specimens K393 and K394.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-7592

February 10, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94031 BU dated 2-3-49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Specimens K407 through K425.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

74-1333-V

Enclosure

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 10 1949
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Keace
Miss Gandy

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-7593

FEB 10 1 43 PM '49
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
FEB 15 9 34 AM '49
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7594

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 63 11 8-50P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R.

RELATEL FEB. SECOND RE INTERVIEW OF STEPHEN MC KEVETT FARRAND. IT IS SUGGESTED WFO INTERVIEW THOMAS HARRIS, IF NOT ALREADY DONE. BOSTON REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW HENRY HART. FILES REFLECT ALL OTHERS MENTIONED HAVE BEEN QUESTIONED.

RECORDED - 133 , 24-1333-1841

SCHEIDT INDEXED - 133

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-7595

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 11 8 53 PM '49

F.B.I. U.S. JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7596

February 10, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94032 BU dated 2-3-49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Specimens K395 through K405.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 10 1949 P.M.

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-7597

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 87 BOSTON 2 FROM NEW YORK 11 9-54P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. STEPHEN MC KEVETT FARRAND ADVISED LA THAT HENRY HART WAS EMPLOYED SOLICITOR GENERAL-S OFFICE ABOUT TIME HISS WAS SO EMPLOYED. HART NOW ON FACULTY OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL. INTERVIEW RE HISS, IF NOT ALREADY DONE.

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

74-1339-1842

SCHEIDT.

BS ACK AND DISC WA HOLD

BS NY R 2 BS

Kisseloff-7598

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 11 9 54 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7599

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1949

TELEMETER

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 8, SF 3, NYC FROM LOS ANGELES 11 3-15 PM

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 8, NYC 2, SF 3 FROM LOS ANGELES 11 3-15 P M

DIRECTORS, SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RESFTEL FEB. SEVEN. WILLIAM B. CARMAN HAS NO CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALGER HISS AND COULD FURNISH NO INFO PERTAINING TO INVESTIGATION. CARMAN ADVISES EDWARD CHANDLER, HARVARD GRADUATE AND ATTORNEY IN FIRM OF ATHEAN AND CHANDLER, S.F. MAY POSSIBLY HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF HIS ACTIVITIES. S.F. CONTACT CHANDLER.

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1843
INDEXED - 133

HOOD

PLS ACK

Trans. to Sec.

Kisseloff-7600

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 11 6 27 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7601

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 12 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Hobson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

no comp

Mr Fletcher
HISS 1742

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH & WASH FIELD 11 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM LOSA 12

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R, IS DASH R. RE SAN FRANCISCO TT DATED FEB TWO LAST. CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER ADVISES THAT HE VAGUELY RECALLS THE NAME OF TIMOTHY HOBSON BUT BRUBAKER STATES THAT HE DOES NOT ~~REAGXXX~~ RECALL HAVING RECEIVED ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALGER HISS. BRUBAKER ADVISES THAT ANY INFO ~~REGANXXX~~ REGARDING TIMOTHY HOBSON WOULD BE SET FORTH IN THE NAVY BUREAU OF PERSONNEL FILES, WASH., D. C. BRUBAKER STATES HOWEVER THAT HE HAS NOT RECEIVED ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE ~~MATERXXX~~ MATTER OR OTHERWISE.

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1844
INDEXED - 133

HOOD

A & H

Transmitted to NY

Kisseloff-7602

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 12 3 41 AM '49

[illegible]

Kisseloff-7603

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

RECORDED - 123

Transmit the following message to: February 8, 1949

74-1338-1845

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

EX-1

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE WFO LETTER FEBRUARY TWO LAST RE ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, AKA MRS. EVERETT, FORMER MEMBER CP IN WASH., D. C., FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE TO NINETEEN FORTY ONE, WHO PRESENTLY RESIDES GARTH APARTMENTS, SCARSDALE, NY. CONDUCT AN IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW WITH HER FOR POSSIBLE INFORMATION RE INSTANT CASE.

HOOVER

FLJ:SLM

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 15 1964

Kisseloff-7604

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 8 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1949
FBI
TELETYPE ROOM

162

TELETYPE (C-16P)

M Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 2, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITAKER, [illegible]
ALIAS, et al - Perjury
ESPIONAGE - R
Rebulet dated January 3, 1949.
ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, aka Mrs. EDWARD EVERETT

Confidential Informant [redacted] also furnished the name of ELIZABETH ROSSMAN aka BETTY ROSSMAN and Mrs. EDWARD EVERETT as a potential source of information. Informant stated that she had been told by BETTY ROSSMAN that ROSSMAN joined the Communist Party sometime prior to 1935 in New York through the influence of a former boyfriend. ROSSMAN was subsequently sent to a CP training School in Long Island, New York about 1935 or 1936. Shortly thereafter, the CP obtained a position for ROSSMAN in the Resettlement Administration in Washington, D.C. and subsequently obtained a position for ROSSMAN as an architect in the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C. ROSSMAN remained active in the CP in the District of Columbia until approximately 1941, when she married EDWARD EVERETT who was anti-Communist. At this time, according to the informant, ROSSMAN turned bitterly against the CP and discontinued her activities.

The informant described ROSSMAN as being a nervously energetic person and stated that ROSSMAN was in the underground group of the CP and that her Party activity was maintained through a "contact." She recalled having heard ROSSMAN state on one occasion that she had become bored with her inactivity and had gone to MARTIN CHANGEY (at that time CP Secretary in the D.C.), asking for additional Party work. On the same day of her conference with CHANGEY, ROSSMAN met her "contact," who severely chastised her for having approached CHANGEY at CP Headquarters. At that time, she was instructed by her "contact" to lay off all open CP activity.

Subsequent to ROSSMAN's leaving the CP, SARAH T. MONTGOMERY told the informant that MARTIN CHANGEY "hated BETTY ROSSMAN's guts" because she had turned against the CP after the Party had done so much for her, that is, having obtained jobs for her and having sent her to a special school.

b2
b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that she was acquainted with BETTY ROSSMAN who was at one time employed in the Resettlement Administration and subsequently in the Federal Housing Administration as an architect. [redacted] stated that BETTY ROSSMAN is now married to EDWARD EVERETT and is residing in the Garth Apartments, Scarsdale, New York. She stated that Mr. EVERETT is employed in a New York City law firm. [redacted] advised that ROSSMAN was a member of the CP but had subsequently discontinued her activity with the Party. [redacted] stated further that ROSSMAN's husband knows nothing of her CP activities.

RECORDED - 123 174-13
INDEXED - 123
4 FEB 10 1949
EX-1

On previous occasions, Confidential Informant C-203 has advised Agents of this Office in connection with her statements that certain people were members of the CP, that the basis for her positive statements that these people were members of the Party was from a former roommate of hers who was a member of the Party. Confidential Informant C-203 has declined to divulge

KRC:bh
cc: SAC, New York
77-94 cc: 100-17070

Kisseloff-7605

the identity of this roommate on the basis that the roommate is now happily married, out of CP activity, and her husband knows nothing of her previous CP activities.

The Washington City Directory for 1939 reflects that BETTY ROSSMAN resided at 2123 Eye Street, Northwest, Apartment 503. [redacted], according to this City Directory.

The files of the WFO reflect that the name, ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, appeared in the active indices of the United American-Spanish Aid Committee and reflects that, according to a highly confidential source reported by the New York Office, the name, ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, 2123 Eye Street, Northwest, appeared in the address book of JULES KORCHEIN in 1946. It contained the further notation "last month paid April (FISCHER)." Other names appearing in this notebook contain the year 1938. It is possible that either FISCHER or KORCHEIN is the "contact" referred to by [redacted] No other information appears in the files of this Office regarding ROSSMAN. b2 b7D

It is suggested that the New York Office consider discreetly interviewing BETTY ROSSMAN regarding her CP activities in Washington, D.C.

Kisseloff-7606

1845

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: February 8, 1949

RECORDED - 135

1846

SAC, NEW YORK (URGENT)

EX-125

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

ENTIRE LIST OF DOCUMENTS ANTICIPATED BE TO BE USED AS EVIDENCE IN TRIAL INSTANT CASE. THIS INFORMATION URGENTLY REQUIRED BY LABORATORY SO THAT FBI LABORATORY CAN MAKE NECESSARY EXAMINATIONS OF THESE DOCUMENTS AND PROVIDE TESTIMONY IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

HOOVER

FLJ:SLH

FEB 8 4 50 PM '49
RECEIVED REC. ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-7607

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: February 7, 1949

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, etal
~~Forgery~~; Espionage - R
Perjury

Inasmuch as the trial in the above-entitled case is scheduled to take place in the near future it is belived that information should be obtained as to exactly what testimony will be required of the document examiner regarding evidence that has been examined in the Laboratory.

As there are a large number of specimens involved it would seem desirable to ascertain whether or not there is a necessity of making photographic enlargements of all the documents.

Considerable time is involved in the making of photographic enlargements and preparing same for trial use by the examiner and the Laboratory should be advised in reasonable time for their preparation.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be forwarded to the Security Investigative Division for their consideration and obtaining all the necessary information requested above.

74-1333

Kisseloff-7608

RCF:jt

EX-125

RECORDED - 135

74-1333-151

F B I

FEB 10 1949

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FEB 7 2 11 PM '49

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F B I

RECEIVED

FEB 8 10 06 AM '49

ESPIONAGE

JUSTICE

F B I

LABORATORY DIVISION DEPT OF JUSTICE

FEB 7 10 52 AM '49

RECEIVED—HARBO

Kisseloff-7609

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R.

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Reference is made to report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR at Baltimore, Maryland, dated January 28, 1949, in which was set forth data concerning HYMAN GARSHIN LANDAU and ESTHER PAUL LANDAU. It is to be noted that the LANDAUS had more than the ordinary contact with FRANK RENO while he was at the Ballistics Research Laboratories. It was observed, as is stated in the report, that upon interview both of the LANDAUS were extremely cautious in their replies to questions asked them by Agents. Mrs. LANDAU, as reflected in the report, was acquainted with FRANK RENO's brother, PHIL RENO, and she did some typing on the introduction to the book by RENO, EDWARD J. McSHANE and JOHN KELLY.

It is thought possible that under the pressure of a Grand Jury Hearing and being under oath, the LANDAUS may give additional information concerning their association with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Descriptive data concerning the LANDAUS reflects that they might be presently involved in espionage and it is possible that RENO may have had some connection with them. This is being called to the attention of the Bureau and the New York Division so that it may be decided whether or not it would appear advisable to subpoena the LANDAUS.

JFF:AC
65-1642
cc-New York

RECORDED - 32 174-1-3-1817
INDEXED - 32 11 FEB 11 1949

EX-98

Kisseloff-7610

51 FEB 18 1949

FEBRUARY 10, 1949

SACS, BOSTON
NEW YORK

URGENT

RECORDED - 32
74-1333-1848

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R.

RENYTEL FEB NINE LAST. BOSTON SHOULD NOT INTERVIEW ABE WHITE IN VIEW OF HIS HEART CONDITION AND SINCE POSSIBILITY DESIRED INFO WILL BE OBTAINED FROM MRS. HARRY WHITE.

HOOVER

FLJ:hhr

G. I. R. -7

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169 DEC 15 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

56 MAR 14 1949

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FEB 10 10 59 AM '49
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7611

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 54 BOSTON 2 FROM NEW YORK 9 8-48

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT 27871 MC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REBUTEL FEB. FOURTH, FORTYNINE. MRS. ANNA PERRY WHITE, WIFE OF THE LATE HARRY DEXTER WHITE, WAS INTERVIEWED AT SEVENTY THREE BALDWIN AVE., BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND, HOME OF A FRIEND, MAURICE BERNSTEIN. SHE WAS SHOWN THREE DIFFERENT PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS AND STATED SHE REMEMBERED THE LATEST OF THE THREE AS APPEARING IN THE NY PRESS. SHE STATED SHE DID NOT KNOW, NOR HAD SHE EVER SEEN HIM BEFORE. AT THIS POINT IN INTERVIEW STATED SHE WOULD NOT ANSWER ANY MORE QUESTIONS WITHOUT COUNSEL. HOWEVER SAID THAT IN THE THIRTIES SPENT EVERY SUMMER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, EACH YEAR IN A DIFFERENT HOUSE, AND DOES NOT REMEMBER WHICH ONE WAS RENTED IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. SHE STATED ABE WHITE, BROTHER OF HER HUSBAND, CAN BE REACHED AT FORTY ONE TENNYSON ROAD, WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. SHE STATED SHE WOULD PREFER THAT NO ONE INTERVIEW HIM AS HE HAS A HEART CONDITION. SHE ENDED THE INTERVIEW BY STATING SHE WOULD RECONTACT AGENTS AFTER CONSULTING NY COUNSEL. HER MANNER THROUGHOUT INTERVIEW WAS GENERALLY ANTAGONISTIC BUT SHE DID STATE SHE WOULD RECONTACT AGENTS TO GIVE THEM HER ATTORNEYS OPINION WHATEVER IT MIGHT BE. BOSTON SHOULD ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE LOCATION OF HOUSE THROUGH ABE WHITE UNLESS DEEMED INADVISABLE TO CONTACT HIM IF HEART CONDITION SERIOUS, AND IF UNSUCCESSFUL SHOULD ADVISE WFO TO COVER LEAD SET OUT IN NYTEL JAN. TWENTYEIGHTH FORTY NINE.

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-7612

BS ACK AND DISC PLS

R 2 BS

AND DISC PLS

LOSA

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

Re Los Angeles teletype January 27, 1949.

Transmitted herewith are two copies of photographs of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. One photograph was obtained from the Stanford University records and was taken in 1926. The other photograph was obtained from Calship files and was taken in 1941.

These photographs should be exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by the New York Office to determine if CRANE is identical with the unknown subject KEITH.

2 ENCL
EX-126
1 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
DET/jo
100-25417
Encl.-2

cc New York (AMSD) (2 encls.)
Wash. Field (2 encls.)
Los Angeles (2 encls.)

RECORDED - 62
INDEXED - 62

74-1333-1849

EX-126

Kisseloff-7613

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1 10 PM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 17 2 33 PM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
FEB 3 5 06 PM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7614

Kisseloff-7615

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ENCLOSURE

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)

CAN NOT

BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives

Kisseloff-7616

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To accompany SF letter 1/28/49 re JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY, ESP.-R.
Bufile 74-1333

2 copies of photographs of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.-

3 copies of ltr of enclosed photos mailed. 12-15-51; 2 of each sent to Birmingham (per Birmingham lett of 11-20-51) - via lett - 12/20/51 - Bureau
2 of each remain enclosed.

Kisseloff-7617

W. Edmund C

By Quarters

Kisseloff-7618

Wm. Edward Crane
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74-1533-1849

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February 10, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-93975 EU dated February 2, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K389 and K390.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

74-1333

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnas
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

PCF/dbb

Kisseloff-7622

Fletcher 1742-

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-11-49 3:45P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. REURTEL FEBRUARY ONE, FORTYNINE, RE UNSUB, COURIER FOR APPARATUS A, SECRETARY TO ANDREE EMERY, WAS. ONE LUCY KRAMER COHEN NEE LUCY KRAMER EMPLOYED BY JOHN COLLIER FORMER COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS FROM MAY SIXTEEN THIRTYFIVE TO AUGUST FIFTEEN, THIRTYFIVE, DOING RESEARCH WORK IN CONNECTION WITH BOOK TO BE WRITTEN BY COLLIER OR ICKES. COHEN DESCRIBED BY ACQUAINTANCES AND ON CSC FORM AS FOLLOWS: - HEIGHT FOUR ELEVEN, WEIGHT ONE TWENTYSEVEN, HAIR AND COMPLEXION DARK, CHARACTERISTICS - PREDOMINANTLY JEWISH, BORN MAY TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN NAUGHT SEVEN, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, WIFE OF FELIX S. COHEN, LOCAL ATTORNEY AND FORMER USDI SOLICITOR. LISTS ON APPLICATION FOR NINETEEN FORTYONE AT USDI AS REFERENCES GENE WELTFISH, ANTHROPOLOGIST, FIVE ONE FIVE WEST ONE TWENTYTWO STREET, NYC, PROBABLY IDENTICAL TOP OFFICIAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN; DR. FRANZ BOAS OR BAAS, ANTHROPOLOGIST, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. FROM NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN TO NINETEEN THIRTYTWO LUCY WAS RESEARCH ASSISTANT TO BOAS AT COLUMBIA. GRADUATED ERASMAS HIGH SCHOOL, FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, VALEDICTORIAN; ATTENDED COLUMBIA NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR TO TWENTYEIGHT, AB, AND MA NINETEEN TWENTYNINE; CORNELL UNIVERSITY SUMMER NINETEEN TWENTYSIX. IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE TAUGHT MATH AT GEARY WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, NYC. NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR EMPLOYED BY MEREDITH B. GIVENS, SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

74-1333-1850

FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-7623

162

51 FEB 23 1949

COUNCIL, TWO THREE NAUGHT PARK AVENUE, NYC. ALSO WORKED FOR GIVENS AS SECRETARY INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH GROUP. SCHERMHORN HALL, BOX TWENTYFOUR, COLUMBIA IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. PROOF READ FOR HARCOURT BRACE PUBLISHING COMPANY, NYC, ALSO IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. SISTER BERTHA KRAMER PROBABLY NYC RESIDENT. LUCY COHEN HOSTESS FOR OPEN HOUSE FOR WASHINGTON FRIENDS FOR SPANISH DEMOCRACY DECEMBER EIGHTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT; HUSBAND FELIX COHEN PRINCIPAL FIGURE DISCONTINUED LGE WFO; MEMBER NATIONAL CITIZENS PAC, MEMBER LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN; SIGNED APPEAL TO LIFT SPANISH EMBARGO. ANDREE EMERY LISTS OCCUPATION NINETEEN THIRTYSIX WASHINGTON CITY DIRECTORY AS QUOTE RESEARCH DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT INTERIOR UNQUOTE. FILES USDI REFLECT HAD SECTION OF THIRTEEN TECHNICAL ADVISERS AND FIFTEEN CLERICAL-STENOGRAPHERS FILE AND DRAFTING HELPERS AS CHIEF PLANNING SECTION USDI, REHABILITATION UNIT, RURAL RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION. PHOTOGRAPH OF COHEN NOT AVAILABLE LOCALLY. IN VIEW SIMILAR BACKGROUNDS EMERY AND COHEN AND IN VIEW OF FACT WORKED DIRECTLY FOR COLLIER, NYC WILL OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH OF COHEN FROM ONE OF ABOVE LISTED SOURCES AND DISPLAY TO CHAMBERS FOR POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION AS COURIER OF APPARATUS A. SUTEL RESULTS.

HOTTEL

DDC/RN
74-94

1850

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	2-4-49	2/1,2/49	EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER ma

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: VALERIAN LADA-MOCARSKI born 10-24-98, Samarkand, Russia. Served in Russian Army 1916 to 1918 and French Army 1919. Arrived in U.S. in 1923. Naturalized 12-16-29 USDC, SDNY, certificate #3221115. Employed J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation 1924 to 1941; Office of the Under Secretary of War 5-5-41 to 11-5-41. Appointed temporary Major, AUS, 11-5-41, ASN 0-430521. Detached service with OSS 10-42 as Chief of German Section, Secret Intelligence Branch, ETO. Honorably discharged AUS as colonel 1-13-45 for duty with OSS. Returned private life 9-45. Additional background information set out.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to St. Louis dated 1-31-49; St. Louis teletype to Bureau and New York dated 2-2-49.

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Referenced teletype dated January 31, 1949 requested the St. Louis Division to determine the whereabouts of VALERIAN LADA-MOCARSKI from army records and set out a lead to have him and his wife interviewed for information concerning ALGER HISS, friends and associates. Referenced teletype dated February 2, 1949 set out such a lead for the New York Division and furnished background information concerning LADA-MOCARSKI.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-1851 RECORDED - 66

169 DEC 1 9

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2 New York (AMSD)
2 St. Louis

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-7625

INDEXED - 66

SL 65-1493

A review of the army service record on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, World War II Unit, Department of the Army, for VALERIAN LADA-MOCARSKI, Army Serial No. 0-430521, reflected that he was commissioned from civilian life as a temporary Major in the Army of the United States on November 5, 1941. Under Secretary of War, The Honorable ROBERT P. PATTERSON, was personally interested in such appointment. LADA-MOCARSKI was called immediately to active service in the Office of the Under Secretary of War.

On October 26, 1942 WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, Director, Office of Strategic Services, requested that LADA-MOCARSKI be detached from his present assignment and loaned for duty with that agency. He was placed on detached service with the Office of Strategic Services on October 31, 1942 and was transferred to such agency on February 19, 1943. In December, 1944 he was serving as Chief of the German Section, Secret Intelligence Branch, European Theatre of Operations. On December 9, 1944 Director DONOVAN recommended that Colonel LADA-MOCARSKI be relieved from duty with the army in order that he might undertake an important mission for the Office of Strategic Services requiring that he be in a civilian status and to take him into a neutral country where his designation would be Assistant Financial Attache in the United States Legation. Thereafter he was honorably discharged as a colonel from the Army of the United States on January 13, 1945 for service with the Office of Strategic Services in a civilian capacity. Subsequent correspondence from LADA-MOCARSKI indicated that he resigned such civilian employment on September 30, 1945 to return to private life.

A review of the personnel file for VALERIAN LADA-MOCARSKI, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, indicates that he was employed on May 5, 1941 as a Financial Adviser at $4600 per annum with the Office of the Secretary of War, Office Under Secretary of War, Administrative Branch, Tax Amortization. This employment was terminated on November 5, 1941 by furlough because of active military duty.

The following background and descriptive information is contained in the records.

Date/Place Birth	October 24, 1898, Samarkand, Russia
Height	6'
Weight	164 lbs.
Race	White
Hair	Grey-brown
Eyes	Brown
Education	Military Boarding School, Russia - 1908-1916; Artillery Military College of Grand Duke Michael, St. Petersburg, Russia - 1916-1917

Kisseloff-7626

SL 65-1493

Civilian occupation	Banking
Military occupation	Intelligence officer
Residence	"Whippoorwill", King Street, Chappaqua, New York 3200 P Street N.W., Washington, D. C.
Employment	J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, 46 Williams Street, New York City - President; Industrial Merchandise Corp. (Subsidiary of above) - President
Relatives	HELENE ANNE ROJICKI LADA-MOCARSKI, mother, 27 East 94th Street, New York City - born in Russia; LUDVIK LADA-MOCARSKI, father, deceased, born in Russia; LAURA K. LADA-MOCARSKI, wife; NATHALIE BAYLIS, sister
Citizenship	Naturalized December 16, 1929, U.S.D.C., S.D.N.Y., certificate #3221115
Languages	English, Spanish, French, German, Russian, Polish
Military service	Second lieutenant, Imperial Artillery Guards (Russia), 1917; In active service during World War I against Central European Powers from 7-16 to 2-18. After disintegration of the Russian Army served with the French Army from July to October 1919. Citizens' Military Training Camp, Plattsburg, New York, 1940; New York Guard, 17th Regiment.
Organizations	Downtown Association, 60 Pine Street, New York City Grolier Club, 4 7 East 60th Street, New York City Whippoorwill Country Club, Chappaqua, New York American Institute of Graphic Arts, 115 East 40th Street, New York City
References:	CLARENCE G. MICHALIS, Seamens Bank for Savings, 67 Wall Street, New York City; ARCHIBALD J. THACHER, 72 Wall Street, New York City; ALLEN W. DULLES, 48 Wall Street, New York City; SAM LEWISOHN, 61 Broadway, New York City; JOHN G. LAYLIN, partner Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, Washington, D. C.; L. STUYVESANT CHANLER, Jr., J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corp., New York City; BORIS I. ALDADANOV, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-7627

SL 65-1493

LEADS

NEW YORK DIVISION

At Chappaqua, New York will interview VALERIAN LADA-MOCARSKI and wife, LAURA K. LADA-MORCASKI for information concerning ALGER HISS, friends and associates. (Lead set out in referenced teletype dated 2-2-49).

Kisseloff-7628

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	2-4-49	2/1,2/49	EDWARD S. KACHLIKOFFER ka

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: VALERIAN LADA-MOCARSKI born 10-24-96, Samarkand, Russia. Served in Russian Army 1916 to 1918 and French Army 1919. Arrived in U.S. in 1923. Naturalized 12-16-29 USDC, SDNY, certificate #3221115. Employed J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation 1924 to 1941; Office of the Under Secretary of War 5-5-41 to 11-5-41. Appointed temporary Major, AUS, 11-5-41, ASN O-430521. Detached service with OSS 10-42 as Chief of German Section, Secret Intelligence Branch, ETO. Honorably discharged AUS as colonel 1-13-45 for duty with OSS. Returned private life 9-45. Additional background information set out.

- EUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to St. Louis dated 1-31-49; St. Louis teletype to Bureau and New York dated 2-2-49.

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Referenced teletype dated January 31, 1949 requested the St. Louis Division to determine the whereabouts of VALERIAN LADA-MOCARSKI from army records and set out a lead to have him and his wife interviewed for information concerning ALGER HISS, friends and associates. Referenced teletype dated February 2, 1949 set out such a lead for the New York Division and furnished background information concerning LADA-MOCARSKI.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 St. Louis

Kisseloff-7629

FE-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-975 AM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	2-3-49	1-31;2-1-49	WILLIAM V. CURRAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS advised unacquainted with ALGER HISS prior to 1946. Captain ROBERT K. AWTREY, USN, retired, has never met HISS or CHAMBERS. Neither DAVIS nor AWTREY have ever received any personal correspondence from HISS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 MAC HB 266,586

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.
New York teletype, dated 1-28-49.
Washington Field teletype, dated 1-31-49.

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by SA WILMER L. THOMPSON:

cc AAG Campbell
2-9-49
FL Jaw

AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS, Yeamans Hall Club, advised that he did not know ALGER HISS prior to the time HISS was considered, in 1946, for a position with the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. Mr. DAVIS stated that he has never received any personal letters from HISS but, of course, has received the usual general releases from the Foundation in the past several years during HISS' administration of same. Mr. DAVIS was positive that he had received no personal letters from HISS and stated that prior to 1946 he did not know that HISS existed.

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74-1333-1852 RECORDED 66

16

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1 FEB 2 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-7630

SV. 65-975

(Copies Continued)

2 - Washington Field
2 - Savannah

The following investigation was conducted by the reporting agent:

AT BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Captain ROBERT K. AWTREY advised that he had at no time met ALGER HISS but was aware that HISS had resided at 2905 "P" Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., from 1935 to 1936, which residence was owned by Captain AWTREY from 1929 to 1941. Captain AWTREY stated that he had bought this house in 1929 and had resided there until 1932. He did not return to Washington, D. C. for other than a visit from 1932 until 1940. This residence was rented by the Sandoz Realty Company, who acted as agent for Captain AWTREY. Captain AWTREY stated further that he believed one HUGO FRANKENBERGER, Commander, United States Navy, retired, who has been employed by Sandoz Realty Company for a number of years, had handled the renting of his house to both Commander BAXTER BRUCE and ALGER HISS. Captain AWTREY was unable to state definitely whether or not HISS had been acquainted with Commander BRUCE, but he believed in that both of these individuals were well acquainted with FRANKENBERGER, they undoubtedly had been acquainted.

Captain AWTREY was of the opinion that the premises at 2905 "P" Street were vacant from March 1, 1935 to May 1, 1935, the period following BRUCE's tenancy and prior to the tenancy of HISS. Captain AWTREY advised that the only individual residing with ALGER HISS and his wife, PRISCILLA, to his knowledge, was the mother of ALGER HISS, and that this information had been passed on to him through FRANKENBERGER. Captain AWTREY has never received any correspondence from either ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, but advised that he had at one time in his possession statements from the Sandoz Realty Company which reflected the monthly settlement of accounts between payment of rent by PRISCILLA HISS and deduction of commission by Sandoz Realty Company prior to forwarding him the balance.

Kisseloff-7631

SV. 65-975

Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were viewed by Captain AWTREY and he did not believe that he had ever seen either individual and certainly was not acquainted with either of them.

Captain AWTREY stated that in addition to HUGO FRANKENBERGER, one Miss London, sister of Captain JACK LONDON, United States Navy, had acted as agent for the Sandoz Realty Company and dealt with tenants residing at 2905 "P" Street.

Captain AWTREY had been contacted by a representative of the House Committee on Un-American activities telephonically sometime last summer and advised that he had informed them at that time of the fact that he was unacquainted with both HISS and CHAMBERS.

- P E N D I N G -

1852

SV. 65-975

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

Teletype to Washington Field February 1, 1949 re interview HUGO FRANKENBERGER and Miss LONDON for information set out for Savannah coverage in Washington Field teletype January 31, 1949.

Kisseloff-7633

1852

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-975 AM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	2-3-49	1-31;2-1-49	WILLIAM V. CURRAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS advised unacquainted with ALGER HISS prior to 1946. Captain ROBERT K. AWTREY, USN, retired, has never met HISS or CHAMBERS. Neither DAVIS nor AWTREY have ever received any personal correspondence from HISS.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.
New York teletype, dated 1-28-49.
Washington Field teletype, dated 1-31-49.

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by SA WILMER L. THOMPSON:

AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS, Yeamans Hall Club, advised that he did not know ALGER HISS prior to the time HISS was considered, in 1946, for a position with the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. Mr. DAVIS stated that he has never received any personal letters from HISS but, of course, has received the usual general releases from the Foundation in the past several years during HISS' administration of same. Mr. DAVIS was positive that he had received no personal letters from HISS and stated that prior to 1946 he did not know that HISS existed.

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3 - New York (AMSD)(65-14920)

Kisseloff-7634

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FD-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NH FILE NO. 74-5 mmm

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-21-49	1/18,19/49	FRANCIS X. McBRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE R INTERNAL SECURITY R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LAURENCE ADAMS MALONE and Mrs. FRANK E. VOLKMAN, Norwalk, Conn., both former residents on 34th St., N.W., Washington, DC in neighborhood where ALGER HISS formerly lived, unable to recall HISS as former local resident or identify photographs of CHAMBERS.

- P -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE NO. 74-1333.
Washington Field letter to Bureau dated January 14, 1949.

DETAILS: Reference letter revealed that LAURENCE ADAMS MALONE and Mrs. FRANK E. VOLKMAN formerly resided at 1535 34th Street, N.W., Washington, DC during part of the period that ALGER HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., which is just around the corner from that of MALONE and Mrs. VOLKMAN. It was reported that MALONE and Mrs. VOLKMAN are now residing at 710 Maine Street, Norwalk, Connecticut. The Washington Field requested that MALONE and Mrs. VOLKMAN be interviewed and photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS be displayed to ascertain whether or not the latter individual has ever been observed in the vicinity of the home of ALGER HISS or actually visiting HISS.

cc AAG Campbell 1-31-49 FLJ cw

LAURENCE ADAMS MALONE, 710 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn., advised that he still maintains a residence at 1535 34th Street, N.W., Washington, DC, at which address he

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74-1333-1853

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1 Washington Field (Inf., 74-9)
2 New Haven

32 16 66

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-7635

has in the past conducted an antique business. Mr. MALONE stated that he has lived at the Washington address for approximately seven years. Mr. MALONE advised that he vaguely recalled hearing from some unidentifiable source the fact that an individual by the name of HISS at one time either rented or owned a house on Volta Place, exact house not being known to him. He stated that it is possible that the residence which is currently occupied by General Levy, who is now associated with the Quartermaster Corps of the U.S.Army, is the one in which HISS actually lived or the one directly across the street. Mr. MALONE quickly pointed out, however, that he at no time knew any individual by the name of HISS nor has he in the past observed anyone who resembled the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the vicinity of that neighborhood. Mr. MALONE mentioned the fact that most residents in the area of Georgetown usually banded together in small cliques and, accordingly, very few people are known in any neighborhood except to their few selected friends.

Mrs. FRANK E. VOLKMAN, a widow, age fifty-seven, currently employed as a housekeeper for ARTHUR AARON, 21 Park Hill Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut, advised she formerly resided at 1533 34th Street, N.W., Washington, DC for approximately thirty-eight years. Mrs. VOLKMAN stated that she was employed as a housekeeper by Mr. LAURENCE MALONE who lived at 1535 34th Street, N.W., which is next door to her own residence. Mrs. VOLKMAN advised that she moved from Washington, DC to Norwalk, Conn. during September, 1948. The identity of ALGER HISS, a former resident of Volta Place, was unknown to Mrs. VOLKMAN and she stated she was unable to identify the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It is to be observed that Mrs. VOLKMAN is a very quiet, backward individual and is not the type who reads the daily papers or listens to the radio. She indicated that the name of ALGER HISS was completely foreign to her and that it registered no impression whatsoever at the time it was brought to her attention.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-7636

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of instant report has been designated for the Washington Field for information in order that that division might currently be informed as to the results of the interviews conducted with former residents in neighborhoods where ALGER HISS at one time resided.

This report is being retained in a pending status until the completion of all leads which are currently outstanding in the New Haven Division has been effected.

Kisseloff-7637

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NH FILE NO. 74-5 mmm

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1-21-49	1/18,19/49	FRANCIS X. McBRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE R INTERNAL SECURITY R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LAURENCE ADAMS MALONE and Mrs. FRANK E. VOLKMAN, Norwalk, Conn., both former residents on 34th St., N.W., Washington, DC in neighborhood where ALGER HISS formerly lived, unable to recall HISS as former local resident or identify photographs of CHAMBERS.

- P -

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE NO. 74 333.
Washington Field letter to Bureau dated January 14, 1949.

DETAILS: Reference letter revealed that LAURENCE ADAMS MALONE and Mrs. FRANK E. VOLKMAN formerly resided at 1535 34th Street, N.W., Washington, DC during part of the period that ALGER HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., which is just around the corner from that of MALONE and Mrs. VOLKMAN. It was reported that MALONE and Mrs. VOLKMAN are now residing at 710 Maine Street, Norwalk, Connecticut. The Washington Field requested that MALONE and Mrs. VOLKMAN be interviewed and photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS be displayed to ascertain whether or not the latter individual has ever been observed in the vicinity of the home of ALGER HISS or actually visiting HISS.

LAURENCE ADAMS MALONE, 710 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn., advised that he still maintains a residence at 1535 34th Street, N.W., Washington, DC, at which address he

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 New Haven

Kisseloff-7638

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	1-27-49	1-26-49	HURLEY F. SMALL mlm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ARCHER O'REILLY, JR., Secretary of Associated Harvard Clubs, St. Louis, Missouri, advised that his files contained no correspondence from HISS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to the Bureau, New York and St. Louis dated 1-25-49.

DETAILS: At St. Louis, Missouri

Referenced teletype advised that ALGER HISS was reported to have given a speech before a meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in May, 1948 and that this talk had been arranged by ARCHER O'REILLY, Jr., St. Louis, Missouri. It was requested that O'REILLY be contacted for the purpose of obtaining any typewritten correspondence he may have received from HISS.

ARCHER O'REILLY, Jr., Treasurer of the American Associated Insurance Company, 14th floor, Pierce Building, and who is also Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs, was interviewed and advised that on May 14, 1948 ALGER HISS made a talk before representatives of the Harvard Club in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his topic being, "The United Nations in 1948." O'REILLY advised that he and his secretary, Mrs. ALICE McMAHON, had made an exhaustive search of all records pertaining to the Associated Harvard Clubs but were unable to find any correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. Mr. O'REILLY was of the opinion that HISS had been invited to speak before the club by the Honorable J. CULLEN GANEY, Wilbur Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was Chairman of the committee and who arranged the luncheon in connection with Harvard Law School activities, or ANTHONY H. WHITAKER, a prominent attorney in Philadelphia, who was a classmate in 1929 of ALGER HISS. Mr. O'REILLY

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: L. B. Nowa SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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7-1332-1854 RECORDED-62

Kisseloff-7639

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2 - Philadelphia (65-1642)
1 - Washington Field (info.)
2 - St. Louis

advised that it was quite likely that HISS had been invited to make this talk either by one of the above individuals and this might have been arranged telephonically or in another manner. He also stated that Mr. HENRY B. COXE, JR., 1014 Architects Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is general chairman of the Publicity Committee for the Associated Harvard Clubs, may have received correspondence from HISS and had failed to send it on to O'REILLY, the Secretary.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-7640

SL 65-1493

L E A D S

The Philadelphia Office

at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will contact the Honorable J. CULLEN GAINEY, Wilbur Trust Building; Anthony H. Whitaker, a well known Philadelphia attorney; and HENRY B. COXE, Jr., 1014 Architects Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of determining whether they may be in possession of typewritten correspondence from HISS.

Kisseloff-7641

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1455

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	1-27-49	1-25-49	ROBERT F. SHALL mlm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ARCHER O'REILLY, Jr., Secretary of Associated Harvard Clubs, St. Louis, Missouri, advised that his files contained no correspondence from HISS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype to the Bureau, New York and St. Louis dated 1-25-49.

DETAILS: At St. Louis, Missouri

Referenced teletype advised that ALGER HISS was reported to have given a speech before a meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in May, 1948 and that this talk had been arranged by ARCHER O'REILLY, Jr., St. Louis, Missouri. It was requested that O'REILLY be contacted for the purpose of obtaining any typewritten correspondence he may have received from HISS.

ARCHER O'REILLY, Jr., Treasurer of the American Associated Insurance Company, 14th floor, Pierce Building, and who is also Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs, was interviewed and advised that on May 14, 1948 ALGER HISS made a talk before representatives of the Harvard Club in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his topic being, "The United Nations in 1948." O'REILLY advised that he and his secretary, Mrs. ALICE McMAHON, had made an exhaustive search of all records pertaining to the Associated Harvard Clubs but were unable to find any correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. Mr. O'REILLY was of the opinion that HISS had been invited to speak before the club by the Honorable J. CALLEN GANEY, Silbur Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was Chairman of the committee and who arranged the luncheon in connection with Harvard Law School activities, or ANTHONY H. WHITAKER, a prominent attorney in Philadelphia, who was a classmate in 1929 of ALGER HISS. Mr. O'REILLY

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - St. Louis

Kisseloff-7642

154

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 7- 19

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 82 SAN FRANCISCO 3 FROM NEW YORK 10-28P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL. PERJURY, ESP. R. RE SAN FRAN TEL TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK, FEB. SECOND, NINETEEN FORTYNINE, RELATIVE TO INTERVIEW OF JEAN CLARK FIELD. PAUL MASSING INTERVIEWED ON FEB. FIFTH, FORTYNINE. UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY ADDL INFORMATION CONCERNING ACTIVITIES OF JEAN CLARK FIELD WHICH WOULD AID IN A REINTERVIEW.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

124-1333-1855

32 FEB 16

HOLD 11 44 16r PS FEB 21 19

Kisseloff-7643

CJJ:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boyd
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-10-49 4:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RENYTEL FEBRUARY NINE, LAST, CONCERNING HANDWRITTEN LETTER BEARING SIGNATURE OF ALGER HISS SECURED BY WFO FROM LANDON SCHOOL. THIS LETTER, WITH TWO OTHERS, WAS SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY LETTER DATED DECEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST. NO REQUEST WAS MADE BY WFO FOR HANDWRITING COMPARISON. ON THE SAME DAY, LETTERS WERE SECURED BY WFO AGENT IN ORDER THAT HE MIGHT TESTIFY CONCERNING THEM BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NY, ON DECEMBER FOURTEEN, LAST. AFTER TESTIMONY COMPLETED, LETTERS WERE LEFT WITH MR. T. J. DONEGAN. SUGGEST NY SUBMIT LETTER IN QUESTION TO FBI LABORATORY.

HOT TEL

RECORDED - 66

124-1333-1856

32 FEB 16

FBI - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 10 2 50 PM
RECEIVED - TELETYPE UNIT

cc: Mr. Jones

52 FEB 21 1949

Kisseloff-7644

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 10 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 5 10 3-10 P

DIRECTOR ..... ~~URGT~~ MOST URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ALGER HISS ET AL, PERJURY, IS R. ESPIONAGE R. RAYMOND DENNETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION, FORTY MOUNT VERNON ST., BOSTON, MASS., ADVISES ALGER HISS IS A TRUSTEE OF THIS ORGANIZATION. MR. DENNETT STATES THAT HE BELIEVES THERE IS CONSIDERABLE CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS, PROBABLY DATING BACK TO NINETEEN FORTY SIX. DENNETT BELIEVES THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS ON THE LETTERHEAD ~~OFTXXX~~ OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND ~~APPAEXXXX~~ APPARENTLY LETTERS DICTATED BY HISS. DENNETT WIL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO OBTAIN FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES AT ITS ~~METXXXX~~ MEETINGS SATURDAY ~~MORTXXXX~~ MORNING, FEBRUARY TWELFTH, ~~PRXXX~~ PERMISSION TO RELEASE THESE DOCUMENTS TO THE FBI FOR EXAMINATION. DENNETT BELIEVES THAT THE TRUSTEES PRESENT WILL BE AS FOLLOWS. PRESIDENT LISTON, OF ~~BXXXX~~ BROWN UNIV., BRUCE C. HOPPER, JUDGE JACOB KAPLAN, GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE AND PROFESSOR MANLEY O. HUDSON. TRUSTEES WILL CONSIDER MATTER OUTLINED ABOVE UNLESS BUREAU ADVISES BOSTON TO CONTRARY BY NOON TOMORROW.

RECORDED - 66 17-1335-1857

INDEXED - 66

16

SOUCY

END

BS R 5 WA

Kisseloff-7645

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 10 1949

TELEMETER

Fletcher
NY 742-

WASH 9 AND NYC 4 FROM CHICAGO 10 5-15 PM FGK

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NY TEL THIS DATE. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED AND TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY AS REFLECTED IN REPORT OF SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON DATED JANUARY FOURTEEN, FORTY NINE AT CHICAGO.

RECORDED - 66

74-133 - 11858

16 1949

MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

Relayed by

52 FEB 21 1949

Kisseloff-7646

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 10 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO 63 10 9-34P FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES ISAAC DON LEVINE WAS ONLY GJ WITNESS TODAY AND REITERATED TESTIMONY GIVEN BY HIM ON OCCASION OF HIS EARLIER GJ APPEARANCE. SUCH INFO SET OUT ON PAGES EIGHTEEN THROUGH TWENTYTWO OF NY REPORT JAN. TWENTYONE LAST. HEDI MASSING WAS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY TODAY, AS WELL AS HAROLD GLASSER, BUT NEITHER WAS REACHED.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1859
INDEXED - 66

FEB 10 1949

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

51 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-7647

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy
Mrs. Metzstein

CONF WASH AND WFO 8 AND CGO 1 FROM NEW YORK 11 211 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R, ISR, RE

WFO TEL FEB FOURTH LAST REQUESTING THE NYO INTERVIEW WILLIAM F. EARLS,

SEVENTEEN EAST EIGHTYFOURTH ST. MRS. WIGGINS, EARLS MOTHER IN LAW,

ADVISED EARLS PRESENTLY RESIDING MONTEREY HOTEL, EIGHT NAUGHT

EIGHT JUNIOR TERRACE, CHICAGO, ILL. FOR INFO OF CGO. EARLS FORMER NEIGH-

BOR OF ALGER HISS WHEN HISS LIVED AT THREE TWO ONE NAUGHT P ST., NW,

WASH, DC FROM NINETEEN FORTYFOUR TO FORTYSEVEN.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED 66 74-1333-1660

INDEXED - 66

JHOLD

TWO COPIES WFO

FEB 1 1948

Kisseloff-7648

2/11/49

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND NEWARK FROM WASH FIELD 11 12:P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. PAUL HUDSON WAS FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. WHEN HISS LIVED AT THREE FOUR ONE ONE O STREET, N.W., WASH., D.C., HUDSON LIVED AT THREE FOUR ONE SIX. NO RECORD OF HUDSON'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS LOCATED IN WASH., D.C. HUDSON'S MOTHER, MRS. EUGENIE C. HUDSON, WHO LIVED AT NO. TWO, RIVER ROAD, FT. LEE, N.J., IN THIRTYSIX, ACCORDING TO RECORDS OF STANDARD OIL, BALTIMORE, SHOULD BE CONTACTED IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE PAUL HUDSON. HUDSON WAS EMPLOYED BY STANDARD OIL AS SENIOR SERVICE STATION SALESMAN AND RESIGNED MAY THIRTY, THIRTYSIX. SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD FOR HUDSON TO BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFO. IN HIS POSSESSION RE ALGER HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND PHOTOS OF EACH SHOULD BE DISPLAYED TO HIM.

HOTTEL

74-94
RRN/HEB

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74 1861

Kisseloff-7649

cc: J.J. Jones

DATED 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Rennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher
742

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 1 ST. LOUIS 1 NEW YORK 1 AND CINCINNATI FROM BALTIMORE

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T 14 1-27 P

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, IS NASPIOV

FOR INFORMATION ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI, FELIX A. INSLERMAN IDENTIFIED BY CHAMBERS BEFORE NY GRAND JURY AS PHOTOGRAPHER IN APPARATUS OPERATING IN BALTO. DURING THE LATE THIRTIES. INSLERMAN EMPLOYED IN INSPECITION DEPT. GLEN L. MARTIN AIRCRAFT, BALTO. THIRTYNINE TO FORTYTWO. RAYMOND J. PEELER NOW RESIDING MIAMI. A REFERENCE FOR INSLERMAN, RECALLED ONE ACQUAINTANCE OF INSLERMAN, KNOWN TO EVERYONE IN ENGINEERING SECTION, GLEN L. MARTIN AS BUZZ. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BUZZ FURTHER IN BALTIMORE NEGATIVE HOWEVER THOMAS KING, GROUP ENGINEER, ELECTRICAL AND RADIO SECTION GLEN L. MARTIN ADVISED THAT INSLERMAN WAS A CLOSE FRIEND OF JAMES CRAUDER PRESENTLY RESIDING TEN FOUR ONE EIGHT MADDOX AVE, OVERLAND, FOURTEEN, MISSOURI

EMPLOYED BY MC DONNELL AIRCRAFT, ROBERTSON, MISSOURI, ROBERT SLADE, NOW EMPLOYED BY CURTISS WRIGHT CORP, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND TOM SULLIVAN PRESENTLY EMPLOYED RANGER AIRCRAFT, LONG ISLAND, NY. ST. LOUIS, CINC. AND NY WILL INTERVIEW CRAUDER, SLADE AND SULLIVAN IN AN ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY BUZZ AND SECURE ALL KNOWLEDGE OF PAST ACTIVITIES, EMPLOYMENT AND ASSOCIATES OF INSLERMAN, FROM EARLY THIRTYFIVE TO MARCH THIRTYSEVEN INSLERMAN BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PAID TECHNICAL EMPLOYEE OF CP AND REFUSES TO ACCOUNT TO GRAND JURY FOR ANY EMPOYMENT DURING THIS PERIOD.

RECORDED - 66 77-1333-1862
INDEXED - 66

MC FARLIN

END

CIN HAS BEEN ADVISED

BA R 1 WA 1 RELAY TO SL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY PWKles
(10320)

5-29

cc 7 Jones

FEB 21 1949

Kisseloff-7650

FEBRUARY 12, 1949
URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 MBG/KRB

SAC, NEW YORK
SAC, PHILADELPHIA
SAC, BALTIMORE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. RE NY LET FEBRUARY TEN. CONCLUDED DAISY FANSLER SIGNATURE K THIRTYFIVE WRITTEN BY PERSON SIGNING FANSLER SIGNATURES ON DOCUMENTS FROM PERSONNEL FILE AT FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA SUBMITTED BY PHILADELPHIA OFFICE FEBRUARY EIGHT. CONCLUDED PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS SIGNATURE K FORTYONE AND PRISCILLA HISS SIGNATURE ON SUBMITTED SIGNED STATEMENT WRITTEN BY ONE PERSON. CONCLUDED ALGER HISS SIGNATURE K FORTY AND HISS SIGNATURE ON CIVIL SERVICE APPLICANT FINGERPRINT CARD DATED MAY SIX, NINETEEN FORTYTWO WRITTEN BY ONE PERSON. HISS SIGNATURE ON FINGERPRINT CARD SUBMITTED BY NEW YORK CONTAINS VARIATIONS PROHIBITING DEFINITE CONCLUSION WITH HISS SIGNATURE K FORTY. EXPERT CAN TESTIFY TO ABOVE CONCLUSIONS ASSUMING YOU CAN AUTHENTICATE KNOWN HANDWRITINGS. PER NEW YORK REQUEST KC ONE THROUGH KC FOUR FROM BALTIMORE NOVEMBER TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT ARE PHOTOSTATS OF HANDWRITTEN LETTERS DATED IN APRIL AND MAY, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX BEGINNING QUOTE DEAR MR. CASE UNQUOTE AND SIGNED ALGER HISS. AUTHENTICITY OF THIS WRITING NOT KNOWN TO LABORATORY.

HOOVER
74-1333-1863

RECORDED - 66

cc: WASHINGTON
74-1333

RCF/dbb

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169 DEC 15 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 12 1949

FEB 21 1949

Kisseloff-7651

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NH FILE NO. 74-5 md

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN	2/9/49	2/9/49	ARTHUR R. STEVENS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Professor THOMAS I, EMERSON, Yale Law School, states he first met ALGER HISS in about 1933 in Washington, D.C. Has known him socially since that time. EMERSON furnished no information [illegible] HISS' activities or associates.

RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Washington Field letter to Bureau, 2/7/49
Report of SA FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE, 2/8/49, New Haven

DETAILS: Professor THOMAS I. EMERSON, Yale Law School, was interviewed on February 9, 1949 by the writer and SA JAMES T. HAVERTY. He stated that he first met ALGER HISS in about 1933, at which time EMERSON was residing in a house on 34th Street, Washington, D.C. with several other people including ABE FORTAS, LEON KEYSERLING, JIMMY ALLEN, and others. EMERSON could not recall exactly who introduced him to HISS, but stated he probably met him at a cocktail party. He advised that he continued to see HISS fairly frequently at social gatherings until HISS went into the State Department. He stated that thereafter his contacts with him were less frequent, although he recalled telephoning HISS at the State Department on one or two occasions to have him assist one of EMERSON'S friends in getting a visa. EMERSON stated that HISS referred him to Mr. SHIPLEY, Head of the Visa Department on these occasions.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED J. H. Pearson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
77-15[illegible]-1864
RECORDED - 63
INDEXED - 66

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3 - New Haven (1 cc 100-11684)

Kisseloff-7652

Professor EMERSON stated that he did not know who HISS' close friends were in Washington, and advised he had absolutely no information of any unusual activity on the part of HISS.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-7653

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NH FILE NO. 74-5 [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN	2/9/49	2/9/49	ARTHUR R. SILVERS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Professor THOMAS I. EMERSON, Yale Law School, states he first met ALGER HISS in about 1933 in Washington, D.C. Has known him socially since that time. EMERSON furnished no information of interest concerning either HISS' activities or associates.

RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Washington Field letter to Bureau, 2/7/49
Report of SA FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE, 2/8/49, New Haven

DETAILS: Professor THOMAS I. EMERSON, Yale Law School, was interviewed on February 9, 1949 by the writer and SA JAMES T. HAVERTY. He stated that he first met ALGER HISS in about 1933, at which time EMERSON was residing in a house on 34th Street, Washington, D.C. with several other people including ABE FORTAS, LEON KEYSERLING, JIMMY ALLEN, and others. EMERSON could not recall exactly who introduced him to HISS, but stated he probably met him at a cocktail party. He advised that he continued to see HISS fairly frequently at social gatherings until HISS went into the State Department. He stated that thereafter his contacts with him were less frequent, although he recalled telephoning HISS at the State Department on one or two occasions to have him assist one of EMERSON'S friends in getting a visa. EMERSON stated that HISS referred him to Mr. SHIPLEY, Head of the Visa Department on these occasions.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - New Haven (1 ce 100-116[illegible]

Kisseloff-7654

86d

HBF Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 14 1949
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Candy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK W 23 14 4-51 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. RE EL PASO REP JAN. NINETEEN LAST. EL PASO REQUESTED TO FORWARD TO NYO SIGNED STATEMENT OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, DATED JAN. TEN LAST, AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. FOR USE IN HISS TRIAL.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1865
SCHEIDT 52 FEB 16

EL PASO ADVISED

HOLD PLS

52 FEB 21 1949

Kisseloff-7655

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 19..

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 1 NEW YORK 1 FROM NEWARK 15 9-54 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. RE NY TEL TO BUREAU, WFO, PHILA AND NEWARK FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST. WATSON T. ROBERTS HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED ON TWO OCCASIONS AS SET OUT IN REPORTS SA PAUL R. ALKER DATED JANUARY THIRTYONE AND FEBRUARY ELEVEN LAST. HE IS QUITE OLD AND HIS MEMORY BADLY FAILING. HE CAN ONLY RECALL THAT HE RENTED STONE TENANT HOUSE ON MARSHALL ESTATE TO A DAVID BREEN BUT CANNOT RECALL WITHIN TEN YEARS OF DATE. PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS AND HISS TAKEN IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYFOUR RESPECTIVELY HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. HE CANNOT IDENTIFY RECENT PHOTO OF PRISCILLA HISS AND STATES ONLY SAW BREEN ON THE ONE OCCASION OF RENTING PROPERTY TO HIM AND WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY HIM AT ALL. HE NEVER SAW ANY OF HIS ASSOCIATES OR HAD ANY FURTHER DEALINGS WITH HIM. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT ROBERTS WOULD MAKE VERY POOR WITNESS DUE TO FAILING MEMORY AND GENERAL MENTAL CONDITION. UNLESS SPECIFICALLY ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY, LEAD IN REFERENCE TELETYPE IS NOT BEING COVERED.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-1866

MC KEE

END

32 FEB 16

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA NWK R 1 WA

NY NK R1 NY

DISC PG

FEB 21 1949

Kisseloff-7656

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet January 13, 1949, requesting this office to obtain from the State Department the personnel file, administrative file, and any other files relating to the employment of ALGER HISS, such as annual and sick leave, etc.

Mr. JOSEPH S. SAGONA, Division of Finance, Department of State, made available photostatic copies of the State Department records pertaining to the sick and annual leave taken by ALGER HISS during the period of his employment with that Department. Mr. SAGONA stated that due to a regulation of the General Accounting Office, he was not able to make the original of these records available. He also stated that after a diligent search, these were all of the leave records of ALGER HISS that could be located, although it is noted that apparently many of the individual leave slips which HISS should have submitted are missing. Mr. SAGONA explained in this regard that the individual slips are often placed in a box and stored away without any label being placed on the box, so that in many instances it would be impossible to locate a leave slip for a particular individual without checking all of the unlabeled boxes.

There is therefore being submitted herewith a positive and negative photostatic copy of the State Department leave records regarding ALGER HISS.

Referring to the New York teletype dated January 15, 1949, requesting this office to check leave records for ALGER HISS at the State Department during the period August 10 to August 15, 1937, it is pointed out that the only records located indicate that HISS took a total of 23 days, three hours annual leave and no sick leave during the calendar year 1937. Mr. SAGONA was specifically requested to attempt to locate any leave records covering this period but he maintained that no records indicating the dates when the leave was taken could be found.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Your attention is directed to the State Department personnel file, Security file, and expense vouchers relative to HISS which have previously been submitted. The obtaining of the leave records of HISS completes all of the material on file in the State Department relating to his employment there which was requested in referenced letter.

RECORDED 74-1333-1867

JJC:cl
74-94
Enclosure

FEB 8 1949

FEB 16

cc - New York

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-7657

SAC, Washington Field

February 7, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 116 74-1333-1868

Reurtel February 3, 1949, concerning Julia Rankin of 1123-13th Street, N. W. The photograph attached to Julia Rankin's application for employment indicates that she is white. Her date of birth is given as February 3, 1893, and her height is given as ~~5x~~ 5 feet, six inches. Her address on May 19, 1931, was 1123-13th Street, N. W.

cc: SAC, New York

JWP:slm

G.I.R.-7

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-7658

GTP:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-3-49 11:15 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR, FBI

J. L. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ESAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE SEARCH FOR MAID JULIA RANKIN. FILES OF WFO REFLECT THAT A MISS JULIA RANKIN OF 1123 - 13TH STREET, N.W., FAILED A TYPIST EXAMINATION IN WASHINGTON ON MAY 27, 1931. A COPY OF BUREAU LETTER TO THIS INDIVIDUAL OF MAY 21, 1931, INDICATED SHE HAD FILED APPLICATION. PLEASE ADVISE IF THIS INDIVIDUAL COLORED AND IF SO, ALL OTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE WHICH WOULD LEAD TO HER PRESENT WHEREABOUTS.

HOTEL

CC - New York by mail

Kisseloff-7659

~~RECORDED~~

THIS SERIAL IS TOO LARGE FOR FILE AND WILL BE CARRIED AS A NOT RECORDED SERIAL BEHIND THE FILE

THIS SERIAL THE (Date)

Feb 16, 1949

ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)

SUBJECT

Jay David Whittaker Chambers

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Group of photographs

FILE NUMBER

74-1333-1869

Kisseloff-7660

AUG 11 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4- 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 7 4 4-38P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REBUTEL TO NEW YORK, FEB. SECOND, NINETEEN FORTYNINE. PHOTOS OF LYDIA LEE EXHIBITED TO [redacted] ON NOVEMBER EIGHTEENTH, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. [redacted] ADVISED THAT SHE DOES NOT BELIEVE LYDIA LEE IS UNSUB KNOWN AS "LEE". [redacted] INDICATED THAT IT WAS HER IMPRESSION THAT "LEE", WHO WAS AN EMPLOYEE ON THE NYE COMMITTEE IN THE MIDDLE THIRTIES, WAS A NEW YORKER AND MARRIED. THE RESULTS OF THIS INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] WERE SUPPLIED TO THE WFO BY LETTER DATED JANUARY EIGHTEENTH, NINETEEN FORTYNINE, FROM THIS OFFICE.

b2
b7D

SCHEIDT

RECORDED 174-1333-1870

3 FEB 18 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

58 FEB 18 1949

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-7661

HUB

74-1333-1871
CHANGED TO
100-124002-66

Kisseloff-7662

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

27865

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ALBANY FILE NO. 65-1574 (MER)

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	1/12/49	12/23,24,27-31/48; 1/3,5-10/49	JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS; ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FELIX A. INSLERMAN originally interviewed 12/23/48. Interview negative. Material removed from premises by permissive search same date transported to FBI Laboratory, 12/27/48. INSLERMAN has never returned to work at General Electric Co. since 12/23/48. Recently secured 2 months leave of absence. INSLERMAN departed for N.Y.C., 12/26/48, and remained there until he returned to his farm, 1/7/49. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, wife, and ROBERT, child, joined him in N.Y.C., 12/28/48. While in N.Y.C., all believed to reside with wife's parents. U.S. Army clearance on INSLERMAN's work on guided missiles project suspended, 12/29/48. INSLERMAN considered plodder type at place of employment - not brilliant but good worker. INSLERMAN knows entire make-up of guided missiles. Stated to have irregular work attendance and permitted to remove any classified material from project for work at home in evenings. INSLERMAN voted for HENRY WALLACE for President to register protest vote; claims administration leading to war with Russia. INSLERMAN claims no outstanding financial obligations. Savings account balance $1348.08; checking account $250. Annual income at General Electric Co. $5200. Claims nominal insurance and small stock holdings of wife. INSLERMAN states he has always paid cash for substantial purchases and does not believe in going into debt. INSLERMAN purchased farm in Cambridge, N.Y. in 1942, while employed and living at Long Island, N.Y. Records show no mortgage and revenue stamps indicate $1100 paid. Title not recorded until 1947. INSLERMAN has purchased new car and tractor

Kisseloff-7663

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

DEC 15 1984

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

AL. 65-1584

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: during 1948. Check of photographic supply stores, Schenectady, N.Y. fails to locate any purchase by INSLERMAN. Affidavit for search warrant filed 1/7/49 and warrant issued same date by U. S. Commissioner, Syracuse, N.Y. Search warrant served 1/8/49. Seized articles - one Leica Camera #234730 and one Ernemann-Bob Camera - transmitted to FBI Laboratory, 1/9/49. Interview of Colonel ZORNIG regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO negative.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

Report of Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, dated December 30, 1948 at New York City.

74-1333-1,72

Kisseloff-7664

AL. 65-1574

DETAILS: All of the following information relates to FELIX A. INSLERMAN.

BACKGROUND

As set out in the referenced report of Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, dated December 30, 1948 at New York, FELIX A. INSLERMAN was interviewed by Special Agent O'BRIEN and the writer on December 23, 1948, at which time a permissive search was conducted. The material removed from his residence at this time was taken to the FBI Laboratory on December 27, 1948 by the writer. The permit to search, as well as the receipt for articles taken is in the possession of the New York Office.

On December 30, 1948, at the request of the New York Office, the writer, together with Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY, went to the residence of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, R.D. #2, Cambridge, New York, for the purpose of ascertaining if the INSLERMANS would turn over all cameras and attachments thereto to this Bureau. At that time, the residence was occupied solely by a neighbor, Mrs. MARY WADE, who advised that on December 26, 1948, FELIX INSLERMAN had left his residence to go to New York City. Mrs. WADE stated that at noon, December 27, 1948, FELIX INSLERMAN telephoned his wife, ELIZABETH, and, as a result of this telephone call, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, together with their small son, ROBERT, and their under-privileged child guest for the holidays, JOAN MORRONE, had departed to join FELIX INSLERMAN in New York City. All travel was by train, and the INSLERMANS' car remained at their residence.

Mrs. WADE advised that she did not know where the INSLERMANS were in New York City at that time, inasmuch as Mrs. INSLERMAN had promised to telephone her on Friday, December 31, 1948, to either tell her when she would return home or to let her know where she could be reached in New York City. Mrs. WADE stated that she was being paid to remain at their residence, inasmuch as the livestock, which they owned, had to be fed regularly and the INSLERMANS did not want the fires going out during the cold weather.

Through Mrs. WADE's cooperation, it was ascertained that the cameras owned by the INSLERMANS were in the residence on this date. Pursuant to instructions, Mrs. WADE was then advised that the FBI was desirous of getting in touch with

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the INSLERMANS immediately, and she was requested to so advise the INSLERMANS when they telephoned on December 31, 1948, and, if they did not care to give the address where they could be reached in New York, Mrs. WADE was to furnish them with the name of Assistant Special Agent in Charge A. H. BELMONT of the New York Office, together with the telephone number. She was also requested to immediately call this office as soon as she heard from the INSLERMANS.

On January 3, 1949, upon request of the New York Office, the writer, together with Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY, again went to the residence of the INSLERMANS, inasmuch as all telephone service between Albany and their residence had been disrupted over the New Year's day week-end by a severe ice and snow storm in this area. On this date, Mrs. WADE advised that ELIZABETH INSLERMAN had telephoned her late in the evening of December 31, 1948, at which time she, Mrs. WADE, relayed the message as above stated.

Mrs. WADE stated that Mrs. INSLERMAN was very upset and refused to tell Mrs. WADE of their whereabouts, but stated she would telephone the FBI Office.

Mrs. WADE at this time also made available the name and address of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN's parents - Mr. and Mrs. J. W. RYNDERS, 909 Summit Avenue, New York 52, New York, as well as the name of the under-privileged child who had been their guest, namely, JOAN MORRONE, 626 Clinton Street, Brooklyn 31, New York, Apartment 3-D.

EMPLOYMENT

The pertinent information regarding the present employment of INSLERMAN at the General Electric Company has previously been submitted in the report of Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS, dated December 21, 1948 at Albany.

Additional pertinent facts, not available at the time the above report was submitted, are as follows:

INSLERMAN did not return to work on December 24, 1948, and notified his superiors that he would be off for a few days, due to the illness of his child. On December 29, 1948, Major J. P. TRAYLOR, Rochester Ordnance District, U. S. Army,

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advised the General Electric Company that the prior clearance for INSLERMAN for work on the Hermes Project had been ordered suspended indefinitely. At a subsequent date, INSLERMAN obtained a two months leave of absence from his employers, the General Electric Company.

It should be noted that the Hermes Project, on which INSLERMAN had been employed, is a project operated by the General Electric Company for the U. S. Army, and deals exclusively with construction and operation, etc. of guided missiles. This project is extremely confidential and all personnel employed on the Hermes Project are cleared by the U. S. Army. In addition to operating the building known as the "Race Track Plant" of the General Electric Company at Campbell Avenue, Schenectady, the project also is conducted in a huge forest outside of Saratoga Springs, New York, known as Malta or Luther's Forest. At this location are huge pits wherein experiments are conducted and rockets are test-fired. The immediate section in which INSLERMAN has been employed is in the field of Weight Analysis. The organizational set-up of the section, wherein INSLERMAN is employed, is as follows:

J. R. HARKNESS	Leader
E. A. ZEITLIN	Structural Analysis & Test
K. D. IGLER	
I. H. WYLIE	
E. W. KUNZ	Structural Design
C. L. RABOLLI	
J. G. KENNARD	
H. H. KIEFER	
F. A. INSLERMAN	Weight Analysis
H. M. MITCHELL	Tanks - Piping
P. J. POWERS	
J. H. BURNHAM	Turbo Pumps
R. D. MIRES	Propellant System Test
H. A. KRIEGER	
M. L. LEHMAN	
D. W. SMITH	
E. L. ATWELL	
E. H. AYERS	
J. E. BRYCE	
H. M. DEUTCH	
R. W. FARSTAD	

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W. E. GARLAND
E. J. LA MARCH
R. E. OTTEN
J. J. WALSH
W. H. HOLLAND
E. H. LANDON ..... Factory Contact & Scheduling

The above list of names was made available by Dr. R. W. PORTER, who has complete charge of the Guided Missiles Section.

Mr. JOSEPH ROBERT HARKNESS was interviewed by Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS on December 30, 1948. HARKNESS advised that he has been INSLERMAN's supervisor for approximately the last two years. He stated he was not overly friendly with INSLERMAN, but that he had been a guest of INSLERMAN and his wife on one occasion at INSLERMAN's home. He advised that INSLERMAN was not too friendly with any of the other employees on the Hermes Project, but that on the occasion of his visit to INSLERMAN's farm, there had likewise been present:

HARRY M. MITCHELL (Tanks and Piping Section)
P. J. POWERS (

ERNEST W. KUNZ (Structural Design)
C. L. RABOLLI (

He advised that he believed INSLERMAN was most friendly with these four individuals, and was the most friendly with RABOLLI. HARKNESS advised that at the time INSLERMAN applied for his position with the General Electric Company, he had interviewed INSLERMAN. He described INSLERMAN as not too brilliant but a very good worker and was considered a plodder on whom most of the dirty work on the project was shifted.

HARKNESS stated that INSLERMAN was probably in a better position than anyone else on the Project to know the entire make-up of a guided missile. To explain this, HARKNESS advised Special Agent ROSS that one of INSLERMAN's duties was to work out the weight distribution of the missiles, to determine the center of gravity. He said that this brings INSLERMAN into contact with each specific part of the missile, and also gives INSLERMAN the knowledge of the type of metal that each part is made of and its complete description.

HARKNESS said that another of INSLERMAN's duties is equipment mounting, and through this duty, he learns of the location and capacity of all electrical equipment in the missile, such as the gyroscope, etc.

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HARKNESS said that INSLERMAN is in an excellent position to evaluate all the information that comes to him, because he is an Electrical Engineer.

In addition, HARKNESS related to Special Agent ROSS that shortly after the 1948 elections, INSLERMAN had related to him that he had voted for HENRY WALLACE, and further that although he knew WALLACE would not be elected, he was registering a protest vote against the present administration, because he believed the present policies would lead this country to war with Russia. HARKNESS said that INSLERMAN did not offer any comment on Russia.

HARKNESS likewise advised that INSLERMAN is not too regular in his attendance at work and that he takes days off now and then, with the excuse that he has some work to do on his farm. Specifically, HARKNESS advised Special Agent ROSS that INSLERMAN was absent from work on a Friday and Monday in December, and believed the dates to be December 10 and 13, 1948, and the supposed reason for this absence was that INSLERMAN had to go to New York City to see about adopting another child. HARKNESS had no additional information regarding this supposed adoption.

HARKNESS also advised that he had never considered INSLERMAN a pro-Russian but that he had received the idea, through conversations with INSLERMAN, that he, INSLERMAN, was a Pacifist.

HARKNESS also stated that in view of INSLERMAN's position, he would be allowed at any time to take any secret, confidential or restricted documents home with him in the evening for work.

Major J. P. TRAYLOR advised Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS on January 6, 1949, that INSLERMAN had never signed any documents or papers to the effect that he was employed on secret, restricted or confidential work. INSLERMAN did complete a Personnel Security Questionnaire, but this Questionnaire does not carry any statement that his work is of a confidential nature. The Personnel Security Questionnaire signed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN, dated December 10, 1947, was forwarded to the New York Office by separate letter dated January 6, 1949. Under item 33 of the reverse side of this Questionnaire, there is the following statement:

> "Remark: The company contemplates the use of Mr. INSLERMAN's services on work, the nature of which is classified as secret. It is therefore requested that he be cleared for this classification."

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Mr. A. M. DEMONT, Aeronautics and Systems Division, General Electric Company, stated to Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS that all employees for the Hermes Project, when hired, are orally advised they will be working on restricted data which should not be divulged to unauthorized individuals, but that they are not required to sign any statement to this effect. DEMONT advised that each drawing or blueprint handled by INSLERMAN in the course of his day's work bears the following statement:

> "Notice: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act 50, U.S.C. 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to any unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

The drawing, blueprint or document is then followed by one of three words, either confidential, secret or restricted.

It also has been observed that on the premises where INSLERMAN was employed, above the time cards, were framed copies of the Espionage Act, as above set out.

FINANCIAL

At the time of INSLERMAN's interview by Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the writer, INSLERMAN advised he banked with the Schenectady Trust Company and the Schenectady Savings Bank, Schenectady, New York. He stated that he had approximately $1,000.00 or $1,500.00 in savings; that he had no outstanding obligations, and that his farm and car were paid for. He stated he has a nominal amount of insurance, and that his wife had small stock holdings. He advised his annual income was $5,200.00 (which was verified). He stated it had been his life-time policy never to go into debt, and that he had always paid cash for things he has purchased. He denied that either he or his wife possessed any safe deposit boxes or that they had any accounts with any other banks at any location. He stated that at the present time he was making no money from his photographic hobby.

On December 30, 1948, Special Agent GERARD J. O'BRIEN, through the cooperation of Mr. H. GLADSTONE MC KEON, Secretary of the Schenectady Trust Company, 320 State Street, Schenectady, New York, ascertained that FELIX A. INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, opened a checking account on October 2, 1946. The amount of deposit made at that time could not be ascertained, but the last monthly statement shows a balance of slightly below $250.00. An examination of the cancelled checks on file at that time showed ordinary payments for telephone utility service and certain household expenses. The signature card, as filed by the bank, gave no further background regarding INSLERMAN or his family, or previous banking

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connections. There were no outstanding loans against his name at that bank, nor had he ever made application for a loan. The bank does not keep a recordak of checks, and there would be in the date files of the Schenectady Trust Company a transcript of INSLERMAN's statements since the time he opened his account. The only checks photographed by this bank are out-of-town checks presented by INSLERMAN for clearance. These are not in a catalog or indexed. Request has been made of this bank to furnish transcripts of statements.

Special Agent GERARD J. O'BRIEN, through the cooperation of Mr. HARRY D. RYDER, Treasurer of the Schenectady Savings Bank, Schenectady, New York, was advised that FELIX A. INSLERMAN opened a savings account on December 27, 1946, with a cash deposit of $4,000.00. The account was in the name of FELIX A. INSLERMAN or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. Numerous withdrawals have been made to date, leaving the present balance $1,348.08. The signature card on file at the bank showed INSLERMAN's father as AUGUST JOHN, and his mother as ANNA PAULINE, and also listed his birth date as July 11, 1910. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN had listed her birth date to be February 18, 1915 at New York City, and her father as JAN W. RYNDERS and her mother as BETTY BLESI RYNDERS. The records of the bank also showed a trustee account for ROBERT A. INSLERMAN, opened October 8, 1946. The balance in this account, as of this date, was $149.48 (son), and there were no loans or mortgages by INSLERMAN at this bank.

In connection with the farm where INSLERMAN now resides, at the time of his interview, he stated they purchased the farm in 1946, when they were residing on Long Island. It was commented upon at that time that this was rather unusual, inasmuch as he was not then an employee nor had he applied for work with the General Electric Company in Schenectady. INSLERMAN stated that to be correct, but he became acquainted with the property through a friend of his and his wife, one TED HORNING of Argyle, New York, which village is near Cambridge, New York.

The records of the Town Clerk at Hudson Falls, New York, together with an interview of HARRY HARRINGTON, a resident of Cambridge, New York, disclosed the following information:

On July 1, 1935, HARRINGTON sold the property, consisting of 85 acres and the house and buildings thereto, to one NORMA KNOLL, 22 Hamilton Avenue, Arlington, New Jersey. This was recorded on July 8, 1935, Book 211, page 386. There were

$2.50 worth of revenue stamps attached. On September 29, 1941, the property was conveyed by CHARLES C. KNOLL, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of NORMA E. KNOLL, to DOROTHY G. HOEY and ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR., her husband, 395 Burlington Road, Borough of Paramus, County of Bergen, New Jersey. This deed was recorded November 8, 1941, and was listed in Book 227, page 395, consideration at this time being $4,400.00. The record also shows that NORMA E. KNOLL died a resident of Hudson County, New Jersey, on August 18, 1941. Her will was probated in the Hudson County Surrogate's Court, August 29, 1941. CHARLES C. KNOLL was appointed Executor. DOROTHY G. HOEY and ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR. conveyed the property to FELIX A. INSLERMAN and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, his wife, on December 29, 1942. The INSLERMANS then resided at the Township of Babylon, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. This deed was not recorded until July 29, 1947, and is in Book 259, page 543. This carried $1.10 worth of revenue stamps, which would indicate that INSLERMAN paid $1,100.00. It was ascertained that the house and buildings are presently insured for $2,000.00 by Mr. CLAYTON BROWNELL of Cambridge, New York.

At the time of the interview of INSLERMAN, it was ascertained that he purchased a new Chevrolet in 1947. Through the cooperation of Mr. JOSEPH A. HARADAN, President of the Mohawk Chevrolet Company, Schenectady, New York, on December 30, 1948, Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY ascertained that FELIX INSLERMAN had traded a 1941 Chevrolet Town Sedan, Serial No. 14A-603-25305, Motor No. AA-712295, and had been allowed $430.55 as a trade-in allowance for a 1947 Fleetmaster Chevrolet Town Sedan. The transaction was consummated January 6, 1948. Mr. HARADAN stated that a check in the amount of $1,030.75, the difference in the price, had been given to the Mohawk Chevrolet Company by INSLERMAN. According to their records, the check was deposited the next day, but there was no record available as to what bank this check had been drawn on.

At the time of the purchase, INSLERMAN had 1947 New York registration plates 8A 5300. A check of the records of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau, Albany, New York, by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY verified that 1947 New York Registration 8A 5300 had been issued to FELIX INSLERMAN, R.D. #2, Cambridge, New York. These records show that in 1946, INSLERMAN had New York Registration plates 4G 4629. The applications for these plates are in New York City.

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At the time of INSLERMAN's interview, it was ascertained that he purchased a new 1948 Allis Chalmers Tractor for $1,100.00, for which he had paid cash. At the time Agents were at his farm, it was ascertained that he likewise possesses the following kitchen conveniences: one deep freezer and one electric dish washer.

PHOTOGRAPHY

At the time of the interview, INSLERMAN advised that since he has been working at the General Electric Company, he has not had much time for his hobby of photography, nor has he done any photographic work for profit, except an occasional picture of neighbors' children, etc. He estimated that he probably spent no more than $10.00 during any one month for any photographic supplies. He stated he bought most of his supplies at Lyon's, Schenectady, or at Montgomery Ward.

Special Agents EDWARD M. NALLY, JR. and GLEN D. RANKIN on December 31, 1948 contacted the following photographic supply stores at Schenectady.

Gene Black, 77 State Street.

George's Film Service, 724½ State Street.

Lyon's Camera and Pen Store, 236 State Street.

Koch's Photo Lab, 117 Clinton Street.

The Photo Lab, 269 State Street.

Montgomery Ward Order Office, 202 State Street.

Bern's Camera Store, 113 Broadway.

The coverage was completely negative and none of the business firms knew of INSLERMAN by name or description.

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AL. 65-1574

TELEPHONE TOLL CALLS

Through the cooperation of the New York Telephone Company at Albany, New York, Special Agent EDWARD J. LEAHY on December 30, 1948 reviewed telephone toll tickets covering the INSLERMANS' telephone, Cambridge 120-F-23, which telephone is listed for Mrs. ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN. These calls were reviewed from October 1, 1948 to December 30, 1948. The only possible call of significance was on December 10, 1948 to Gramarcy 5-1454, to one LUCY GRAFF. (Identification of this person was ascertained by the New York Office, by teletype, but was negative in connection with instant investigation.)

Arrangements have been made to review prior toll tickets, which are on file at the office of the New York Telephone Company at Saratoga Springs, New York.

MAIL

Mr. KENT, Postmaster, Village of Cambridge, New York, and the rural mail carrier who delivers mail to R.D. #2, Cambridge, were interviewed, with negative results.

On December 30, 1948 a mail cover was placed with the Postmaster. As a result of this cover, one piece of mail of possible significance has been reported as follows:

January 4, 1949 - INSLERMAN received a letter from W. BULLOCK, Russell Sage College, Troy, New York.

The identity of this person will be ascertained.

SEARCH WARRANT

On January 7, 1949, Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN of the New York Office and the writer conferred with Mr. IRVING J. HIGBEE, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, at his office in Syracuse, New York. As a result of this conference, the following affidavit was drawn up:

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AL. 65-1574

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In the Matter

of the

Application of Francis D. O'Brien for a search warrant effecting the premises occupied by Felix A. Inslerman near the Village of Cambridge, Washington County, New York and about two miles westerly from Center Cambridge in said County, the post office address of which is R.D. #2, Cambridge, New York

AFFIDAVIT FOR SEARCH WARRANT

Violations of Title 50, Secs. 31, 32, 34 and Title 18, Sec. 88, United States Code (1946 Ed.)

FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice and a civil officer of the United States authorized to enforce and to assist in enforcing the laws of the United States.

2. In my official capacity, as a result of official investigations conducted by me and official reports and other official material read and reviewed by me, I am satisfied and believe that crimes have been committed, namely, violations of

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" Sections 31, 32 and 34, Title 50, United States Code and Section 88, Title 18, United States Code (1946 Edition), in that within the Southern District of New York and elsewhere divers persons, including Jay David Whittaker Chambers, have sought and obtained and have conspired to secure and obtain information relating to the national defense, with intent and reason to believe that such information was to be used to the benefit of a foreign power and to the injury of the United States, and have conspired to defraud the United States of the honest, impartial and loyal services of certain of its employees by procuring them to remove and make available to unauthorized persons official documents of the United States Government.

" 3. In my official capacity, as a result of official investigations conducted by me and official reports and other official material read and reviewed by me, I am satisfied and believe that the above mentioned crimes arose out of the following: Beginning about 1936 and continuing to about April, 1938, one Jay David Whittaker Chambers procured certain employees of the Government of the United States to remove official documents and information from the possession of various departments of the Government and to make them available to himself and other unauthorized persons for ultimate delivery to a foreign power; as delivered

Kisseloff-7676

to Chambers this material consisted of original documents or written or typewritten copies or summaries thereof; it was Chambers' practice and that of the other unauthorized persons to deliver such material to certain photographers, including said Felix A. Inslerman, for photographic reproduction on microfilm, and upon completion of such photographing to return the official documents to the said Government employees for restoration in the Government's files; certain of this microfilm, which is of 35 millimeter size, has been produced by Chambers; the equipment used for the purpose of such photographic reproduction included at least one Leica camera; there is some indication that these practices were continued for an undetermined period subsequent to April, 1938.

4. In connection with the investigation of such criminal offenses, on December 23rd, 1948, near the Village of Cambridge in the Northern District of New York in company with other Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting under written consent duly executed by the said Felix A. Inslerman and in his company and presence, I entered the residence on a farm occupied by said Felix A. Inslerman and did then and there observe certain photographic equipment and accessories including but not limited to a certain Leica camera bearing serial number 234730 of which the said Inslerman stated he was the owner;

Cyl. Witness
1st Hand

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" on this same occasion the said Inslerman referred to an enlarger which he had used in photographic work; on this occasion, the said Inslerman also made some reference to other cameras which he owned and that he had made a hobby of photographic work and had photographic equipment which he used in the pursuit of his said hobby. In a previous conversation held on the same day, the said Inslerman stated he purchased the Leica camera in Washington, D.C. in 1936 and had since had it in his possession; he further stated that he lived on Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, during 1937 and part of 1938; during this said visit at the farm, said deponent and other agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the consent of the said Felix A. Inslerman, took about thirty-six rolls of film, some of which was 35 millimeter microfilm.

" 5. In a conversation held in my presence in New York City on January 6th, 1949, Inslerman indicated that he also had in his possession on his farm at Cambridge, New York, other cameras; in the same conversation, Inslerman further indicated that he had the Leica camera which I had observed, at his Cambridge farm on December 23rd, 1948 brought to New York and it was then in his possession and that he intended to return to his farm at Cambridge, as soon as the Grand Jury sitting in New York adjourned for the day (January 6th, 1949) and that he would at all times, have such Leica

" camera in his possession and would remain at the farm until early the following week. I have been informed from other official sources that the other cameras referred to above, including an Ernemann-Bob which he had had in his possession since 1936, would take standard film.

" 6. As a result of the information received by me in the course of the performance of my official duties in connection with this case, I am reasonably satisfied and have cause to believe that the Leica camera, bearing serial number 234730 above referred to, was properly designed and intended for use and which was used as a means of committing the offenses above described and that it was possessed and controlled and designed and intended for use and used in violation of the Espionage Act (Act of June 15, 1917, as amended). On the basis of such official information in my possession, I have further reasonable cause to believe that the said Ernemann-Bob camera may have been so used.

" 7. Deponent further says that on the 5th day of January, 1949 at the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Court House, New York City, he had a conversation with the said Jay David Whittaker Chambers, whom deponent knows has given information to the United States Government concerning the matters set forth in the second and third paragraphs of this

" affidavit, and the same Chambers told deponent that he had furnished government documents to be photographed to a man by the name of Felix who lived on Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland and who did photographic work and had a Leica camera; that said Chambers further stated in this same conversation that on January 3rd, 1949 he saw the said person whom he knew as Felix in the United States Court House in New York City and that he then learned that he was known as Felix A. Inslerman; deponent further says that he himself saw the said Felix A. Inslerman in the United States Court House in New York City on the 3rd of January, 1949.

" 8. Deponent further says that John J. O'Toole, Jr., is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is a civil officer of the United States authorized to enforce and assist in enforcing laws of the United States and is a proper person to execute the search warrant asked for herein.

" WHEREFORE it is prayed that a search warrant may be issued authorizing the said John J. O'Toole, Jr., a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, together with such other Special Agent or Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as may be assigned to assist him, to enter with proper assistance in the daytime, the premises occupied by Felix A. Inslerman and his family, near the Village of Cambridge in the County of Washington,

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" New York and located about two miles westerly from Center Cambridge in the same County, the Post Office address of which said premises is R.D. #2, Cambridge, New York and the residence on said premises occupied by the said Felix A. Inslerman and his family and any and all other buildings on said premises including all rooms, closets and cellars used therewith and there to search for and seize and take into his possession if found, one Leica camera bearing serial number 234730 and one Ernemann-Bob camera.

_____

Sworn to before me this

7th day of January, 1949.

_____ "

* * * *

Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, United States Attorney IRVING J. HIGBEE and the writer appeared before United States Commissioner A. VAN W. HANCOCK at Syracuse, New York, on the same date. As a result of this appearance, the following search warrant was issued:

" WHEREAS, it appears from the affidavit of Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, duly verified before me this 7th day of January, 1949, the contents of which are incorporated herein and made a part hereof as fully as if herein set forth at length, that there is reasonable and probable cause to believe that one Leica camera, bearing serial number 234730, and one Ernemann-Bob camera were used as a means of committing a criminal offense and are now on premises occupied by Felix A. Inslerman and his family near the Village of Cambridge in the County of Washington, New York, and located about two miles westerly from said Cambridge in said County, the postoffice address of which is R. D. #2, Cambridge, New York, which said premises are occupied by Felix A. Inslerman.

" Now, therefore, you are commanded in the name of the President of the United States of America to go with such other Special Agent or Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as may be assigned to assist you, to enter with proper assistance in the daytime the premises occupied by Felix A. Inslerman and his family near the Village of Cambridge in the County of Washington, New York, and located about two miles westerly from said Cambridge in said County, the postoffice address of which is R. D. #2, Cambridge, New York, and the residence of said premises occupied by the said Felix A. Inslerman and his family and any and all other buildings on said premises including all rooms, closets and cellars used therewith and there to search for and seize and take into your possession, if found, one Leica camera bearing serial number 234730 and one Ernemann-Bob camera.

" You are likewise commanded in the event you seize and take into possession such cameras to give a copy of this warrant together with receipt therefor to the person or persons from whose possession the same may be taken and to make a return of your doings to the undersigned.

" Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of January, 1949.

United States Commissioner
Northern District of New York. "

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On January 8, 1949 at 10:13 A.M., the writer executed the search warrant at the residence of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, Cambridge, New York. He was assisted by Special Agents JOHN D. MAHONEY and PAUL R. BIBLER. At the time of the search, the following items were seized: (Turned over by the INSLERMANS.)

1. One Ernemann-Bob 2 Camera, 840366 DRP.

2. One Leica Camera #234730 and front lens number - 1:35 F = 50 mm - Leitz Elmar and carrying case plus sunshade and film contained therein.

The original search warrant had been exhibited to both Mr. and Mrs. FELIX A. INSLERMAN and a copy of the search warrant was left with them. Likewise, a receipt for the above property was executed and a copy of this receipt was left with FELIX A. INSLERMAN.

The return on the search warrant was sworn to before United States Commissioner BENDER SOLOMON, 74 Chapel Street, Albany, New York, by the writer on January 10, 1949.

The original warrant was returned and the original receipt for the property seized has been sent to the issuing Commissioner, A. VAN W. HANCOCK at Syracuse, New York.

A copy of the warrant, the affidavit, the return made on the warrant, and the receipt for property are being retained in the files of the Albany Office.

The property seized, while in the custody of the writer, was taken to Albany, New York, where it was personally turned over to Special Agent CHESTER M. PONTZ of this office, who transmitted it in person to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D.C. on the morning of January 9, 1949.

At the time the Agents arrived at the INSLERMAN residence, shortly after 10:00 A.M., January 8, 1949, they were greeted at the door by Mrs. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, who stated, when informed of the purpose of their visit, that she did not care what they had - she absolutely refused us permission to enter her residence. She stated this was her opinion, as well as the opinion of their attorney, LOUIS BENDER, who had so instructed her. The original of the warrant

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was then given to her to read. She refused to even glance at it. She was advised again of our intent to search the property, and upon her refusal to cooperate in any manner whatsoever, the Agents entered the premises. Mrs. INSLERMAN again demanded we leave immediately and, when informed that we did not intend to do so, she requested that at least we sit in her living room until her husband returned, since he was just down the road a bit, and until she called her attorney in New York City.

At this time, FELIX INSLERMAN returned and was advised of the purpose of our visit, and was likewise given the original search warrant, and he refused to look at it. Offering cooperation, the Agents then awaited Mrs. INSLERMAN's telephone call to Attorney LOUIS BENDER in New York City. From the conversation on behalf of Mrs. INSLERMAN, it was quite apparent that BENDER reassured her the warrant was absolutely illegal; that the Agents had no business being upon their premises, and BENDER apparently was urging her and her husband to immediately eject the Agents from the premises. From Mrs. INSLERMAN's conversation, it was obvious that she was telling him that was impossible. It was the opinion of the Agents that BENDER was seeking to have the issue of violence arise out of the execution of the warrant.

Upon BENDER's request and Mrs. INSLERMAN's insistence, the writer went to the telephone, at which time Attorney BENDER informed him that he regarded the entire warrant as illegal, and that we should immediately vacate the premises, and further, he would move to dismiss the search warrant at the very first opportunity. The writer made no comment.

Mrs. INSLERMAN then, upon the request of her attorney, read the search warrant to him over the telephone. At the conclusion of her conversation, she advised they did not intend to cooperate with the Agents making the search, and invited the Agents to just go ahead and look.

After some time was consumed in the search, Mrs. INSLERMAN offered to make a "deal" with the Agents. She advised that if we stood outside of her door, she would then present to us the items called for in the warrant. The so-called "deal" was refused on the grounds that once we were outside the door, it would probably be shut. She then advised that since we would not cooperate to this extent, she would not either, and once again the search continued.

At approximately 11:30 A.M., Attorney LOUIS BENDER again telephoned her. From Mrs. INSLERMAN's conversation, it appeared that her parents were furious over having their residence searched, and apparently Mr. BENDER advised her that the easiest way to have the search concluded was to have her turn over the cameras in their possession.

She then made available first the Leica Camera, which was in a pillow on the bed and wrapped in tissue, and FELIX INSLERMAN turned over the Ernemann-Bob Camera, which was upstairs at an undisclosed location. Proper receipts were executed and the Agents departed from the INSLERMANS' residence, a minute or so after 12 noon.

During the entire time, FELIX INSLERMAN had no comments to make, outside of securing the full names of the three Agents who conducted the search.

MISCELLANEOUS

In the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore, it was indicated that one MARY KNETTLES had been a close associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and STEN ASKLOF. In teletype from Albany to Baltimore, December 30, 1948, it was stated that MARY KNETTLES was now reported to be living in Baltimore, where she is employed in the office of the U.S. Geological Survey, working under a Dr. ROMAN.

At the time the search warrant was executed at the residence of INSLERMAN, it was noted that personal correspondence from one BUD and JOE to the INSLERMANS had been written on stationery of the U.S. Geological Survey. The letters were purely personal in nature and were believed to have originated at Baltimore. It was ascertained that BUD and JOE refers to a couple, their last name being MASON. Since it is possible that the BUD and JOE of the U.S. Geological Survey in Baltimore may be associated with MARY KNETTLES, and hence in connection with VICTOR RENO, a teletype was sent to Baltimore on January 10, 1949, advising of the above. It may be possible to establish an association between the INSLERMANS and other persons connected with the Apparatus.

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At the time of the original interview with INSLERMAN, it was ascertained that the only living member of his family is a brother, HANS, who now resides on East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, and who is a civilian employee of the U.S. Army and engaged as a Radio Engineer at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. A teletype requesting background check on HANS INSLERMAN was sent to Newark on January 10, 1949, and the Washington Field Office was requested to verify HANS INSLERMAN's employment.

In connection with the purchase of the farm by INSLERMAN from DOROTHY G. HOEY and ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR., 397 Burlington Road, Borough of Paramus, Hudson County, New Jersey, it should be noted that at the time of the initial interview of INSLERMAN, he stated that his mother died when he was 7 years of age, and his father sent him to some friends, who owned a farm in Brunswick, New Jersey. These people raised him. INSLERMAN could not recall the name of these persons who had raised him, but did state that both of them had been born in Estonia. It is possible that the HOEYS could have been the persons who raised him or may have been associated with the persons who raised him.

It was also ascertained from INSLERMAN that since he has been working at the General Electric Company, during the bad weather months, when driving is difficult, he rents a room from a Mrs. JOHN ANKER, 496 Hulett Street, Schenectady, New York. He stated it had been his custom for the past 2 years to rent a room from her and to stay there Monday through Friday and return to his farm over the week-end.

On December 30, 1948 Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS interviewed Mrs. JOHN ANKER and verified that INSLERMAN had taken a room at her residence from December, 1946 to May, 1947 and from December, 1947 to March, 1948, for which he paid $4.00 a week. She stated he only stayed there occasionally when road conditions made it impossible for him to travel to his farm in Cambridge. She stated that, to the best of her knowledge, he had never received any mail, telephone calls or visitors while residing at her home. She described him as a very quiet person who never volunteered any information. She advised that he had come to live at her home because she had left her telephone number at the Y.M.C.A. She knew nothing at all concerning his background and advised that he kept no material in his room but occasionally he carried a brief case and sometimes she had observed papers with mathematical calculations thereon on his dresser, but could give no further information.

A check of toll calls on the residence of Mrs. ANKER failed to produce any calls as traceable to FELIX INSLERMAN.

The following interview is related to the FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO aspect of this case.

Colonel H. H. ZORNIG, U.S. Army Retired, was interviewed December 28, 1948 by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer. ZORNIG is employed by the Atomic Energy Commission, Peek Street Plant of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

ZORNIG said he had known FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO since about 1936 or 1937, when RENO was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. ZORNIG said that he, ZORNIG, was in charge of the entire project and RENO was hired as an Exterior Ballistics Man . ZORNIG advised that RENO had been certified to be qualified for appointment on this project, through the Civil Service List, and as far as ZORNIG could recall, RENO came to him from the University of Virginia.

ZORNIG described RENO as an excellent mathematician who was something of a prima donna type, and referred to RENO as a Bolshevist. Under questioning, ZORNIG said he did not mean this in the sense that RENO was a Communist or a Communist Party member, but rather he used the term to describe one who is anti-social, which was what RENO was. ZORNIG stated he had never been aware of any occasions where RENO would take out any of the confidential material, but related that at that time there was no restricted or confidential material available to him.

Colonel ZORNIG stated he left the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1941 and at that time RENO was still employed there. ZORNIG claimed he knew very little about RENO's outside activities, and stated that Dr. LOUIS S. DEDERICK, who was RENO's direct supervisor, would have had much more contact with RENO and could probably furnish better information as to his social and related activity. He advised that for a time, RENO worked directly under Dr. DEDERICK and roomed at the Doctor's home at Baltimore, Maryland.

Colonel ZORNIG said that never at any time had there been a question in his mind regarding RENO's loyalty, and remarked that at that time the highly confidential projects were not underway at Aberdeen. Colonel ZORNIG stated

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that the only restricted and confidential project at that time was the Norden Bomb Sight, but, to the best of his recollection, RENO never had any occasion to work on the inside mechanism of the Bomb Sight and thus would have no reason to have access to any of the information about the Sight.

ZORNIG also said he did not know of any security regulations violated by RENO, and concluded by stating that even if RENO had been a member of the Communist Party at that time, there would have been very little he, ZORNIG, could have done about it, since the Civil Service Commission had certified RENO for employment on the project and at that time membership in the Communist Party was not a bar to said employment.

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LEADS

ALBANY DIVISION

AT SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

At the General Electric Company will interview a sufficient number of fellow employees of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, as set out on pages 4 and 5 of this report, to determine all activities, associates and nationalistic sympathies of INSLERMAN.

Will also ascertain if it was INSLERMAN's custom to remove classified material for work at home in the evening.

Will ascertain the dates INSLERMAN has been absent from work, and seek to establish the reasons therefor, bearing in mind he may have still been engaged in clandestine photographic work and could have utilized these absences in furtherance of the program.

At the Schenectady Trust Company, 320 State Street, will secure transcript of INSLERMAN's bank statements, since the opening of his account, October 2, 1946.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

At the Malta Test Station for guided missiles, will determine the number of times INSLERMAN has been at the Station, and attempt to ascertain his actions and activities while there.

Will review the telephone calls from INSLERMAN's residence telephone.

Will continue to receive and identify pertinent leads afforded through mail coverage on INSLERMAN's residence.

AT ARGYLE, NEW YORK

Will interview Mr. TED HORNING who INSLERMAN has described as the person instrumental in interesting him in the purchase of the farm at Cambridge.

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AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

Will examine the New York State income tax returns of INSLERMAN.

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will identify "BUD" and "JOE", believed to be a couple named MASON, apparently employed at the office of the U.S. Geological Survey, and attempt to establish the connection between them and MARY KNETTLES, an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey in Baltimore. (Lead set out by teletype dated January 10, 1949.)

NEWARK DIVISION

AT LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY

Will conduct background investigation on FELIX INSLERMAN's brother, HANS INSLERMAN, 237 East Borne Avenue, reported to be a civilian employee - radio engineer - at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. (Lead set out by teletypes January 10 and 11, 1949.)

The lead to interview DOROTHY G. HOEY and ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR., who sold the farm at Cambridge to FELIX INSLERMAN, is being left to the discretion of the New York Office. (Lead set out by teletype dated December 31, 1948.)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will verify the employment of HANS INSLERMAN, 237 East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, reported to be a Civil Service employee of the U.S. Army, operating as a radio engineer at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. (Lead set out by teletype dated January 10, 1949.)

EXPEDITIOUS COVERAGE OF THESE LEADS HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY THE SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHO ARE PRESENTING THIS CASE TO THE GRAND JURY AT NEW YORK CITY.

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FD-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ALBANY FILE NO. 65-1574 (MER)

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	1/12/49	12/23,24,27-31/48; 1/3,5-10/49	JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS; ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FELIX A. INSLERMAN originally interviewed 12/23/48. Interview negative. Material removed from premises by permissive search same date transported to FBI Laboratory, 12/27/48. INSLERMAN has never returned to work at General Electric Co. since 12/23/48. Recently secured 2 months leave of absence, INSLERMAN departed for N.Y.C., 12/26/48; and remained there until he returned to his farm, 1/7/49. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, wife, and ROBERT, child, joined him in N.Y.C., 12/28/48. While in N.Y.C., all believed to reside with wife's parents. U.S. Army clearance on INSLERMAN's work on guided missiles project suspended, 12/29/48. INSLERMAN considered plodder type at place of employment - not brilliant but good worker. INSLERMAN knows entire make-up of guided missiles. Stated to have irregular work attendance and permitted to remove any classified material from project for work at home in evenings. INSLERMAN voted for HENRY WALLACE for President to register protest vote; claims administration leading to war with Russia. INSLERMAN claims no outstanding financial obligations. Savings account balance $1348.08; checking account $250. Annual income at General Electric Co. $5200. Claims nominal insurance and small stock holdings of wife. INSLERMAN states he has always paid cash for substantial purchases and does not believe in going into debt. INSLERMAN purchased farm in Cambridge, N.Y. in 1942, while employed and living at Long Island, N.Y. Records show no mortgage and revenue stamps indicate $1100 paid. Title not recorded until 1947. INSLERMAN has purchased new car and tractor

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - BUREAU
4 - NEW YORK (1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Spec. Asst. to Att. Gen., N.Y.) - Special Delivery
2 - BALTIMORE 2 - WASH. FIELD
2 - NEWARK 3 - ALBANY

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: during 1948. Check of photographic supply stores, Schenectady, N.Y. fails to locate any purchase by INSLERMAN. Affidavit for search warrant filed 1/7/49 and warrant issued same date by U. S. Commissioner, Syracuse, N.Y. Search warrant served 1/8/49. Seized articles - one Leica Camera #234730 and one Ernemann-Bob Camera - transmitted to FBI Laboratory, 1/9/49. Interview of Colonel ZORNIG regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO negative.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

Report of Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, dated December 30, 1948 at New York City.

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DETAILS: All of the following information relates to FELIX A. INSLERMAN.

BACKGROUND

As set out in the referenced report of Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, dated December 30, 1948 at New York, FELIX A. INSLERMAN was interviewed by Special Agent O'BRIEN and the writer on December 23, 1948, at which time a permissive search was conducted. The material removed from his residence at this time was taken to the FBI Laboratory on December 27, 1948 by the writer. The permit to search, as well as the receipt for articles taken is in the possession of the New York Office.

On December 30, 1948, at the request of the New York Office, the writer, together with Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY, went to the residence of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, R.D. #2, Cambridge, New York, for the purpose of ascertaining if the INSLERMANS would turn over all cameras and attachments thereto to this Bureau. At that time, the residence was occupied solely by a neighbor, Mrs. MARY WADE, who advised that on December 26, 1948, FELIX INSLERMAN had left his residence to go to New York City. Mrs. WADE stated that at noon, December 27, 1948, FELIX INSLERMAN telephoned his wife, ELIZABETH, and, as a result of this telephone call, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, together with their small son, ROBERT, and their under-privileged child guest for the holidays, JOAN MORRONE, had departed to join FELIX INSLERMAN in New York City. All travel was by train, and the INSLERMANS' car remained at their residence.

Mrs. WADE advised that she did not know where the INSLERMANS were in New York City at that time, inasmuch as Mrs. INSLERMAN had promised to telephone her on Friday, December 31, 1948, to either tell her when she would return home or to let her know where she could be reached in New York City. Mrs. WADE stated that she was being paid to remain at their residence, inasmuch as the livestock, which they owned, had to be fed regularly and the INSLERMANS did not want the fires going out during the cold weather.

Through Mrs. WADE's cooperation, it was ascertained that the cameras owned by the INSLERMANS were in the residence on this date. Pursuant to instructions, Mrs. WADE was then advised that the FBI was desirous of getting in touch with

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the INSLERMANS immediately, and she was requested to so advise the INSLERMANS when they telephoned on December 31, 1948, and, if they did not care to give the address where they could be reached in New York, Mrs. WADE was to furnish them with the name of Assistant Special Agent in Charge A. H. BELMONT of the New York Office, together with the telephone number. She was also requested to immediately call this office as soon as she heard from the INSLERMANS.

On January 3, 1949, upon request of the New York Office, the writer, together with Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY, again went to the residence of the INSLERMANS, inasmuch as all telephone service between Albany and their residence had been disrupted over the New Year's day week-end by a severe ice and snow storm in this area. On this date, Mrs. WADE advised that ELIZABETH INSLERMAN had telephoned her late in the evening of December 31, 1948, at which time she, Mrs. WADE, relayed the message as above stated.

Mrs. WADE stated that Mrs. INSLERMAN was very upset and refused to tell Mrs. WADE of their whereabouts, but stated she would telephone the FBI Office.

Mrs. WADE at this time also made available the name and address of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN's parents - Mr. and Mrs. J. W. RYNDERS, 909 Summit Avenue, New York 52, New York, as well as the name of the under-privileged child who had been their guest, namely, JOAN MORRONE, 626 Clinton Street, Brooklyn 31, New York, Apartment 3-D.

EMPLOYMENT

The pertinent information regarding the present employment of INSLERMAN at the General Electric Company has previously been submitted in the report of Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS, dated December 21, 1948 at Albany.

Additional pertinent facts, not available at the time the above report was submitted, are as follows:

INSLERMAN did not return to work on December 24, 1948, and notified his superiors that he would be off for a few days, due to the illness of his child. On December 29, 1948, Major J. P. TRAYLOR, Rochester Ordnance District, U. S. Army,

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advised the General Electric Company that the prior clearance for INSLERMAN for work on the Hermes Project had been ordered suspended indefinitely. At a subsequent date, INSLERMAN obtained a two months leave of absence from his employers, the General Electric Company.

It should be noted that the Hermes Project, on which INSLERMAN had been employed, is a project operated by the General Electric Company for the U. S. Army, and deals exclusively with construction and operation, etc. of guided missiles. This project is extremely confidential and all personnel employed on the Hermes Project are cleared by the U. S. Army. In addition to operating the building known as the "Race Track Plant" of the General Electric Company at Campbell Avenue, Schenectady, the project also is conducted in a huge forest outside of Saratoga Springs, New York, known as Malta or Luther's Forest. At this location are huge pits wherein experiments are conducted and rockets are test-fired. The immediate section in which INSLERMAN has been employed is in the field of Weight Analysis. The organizational set-up of the section, wherein INSLERMAN is employed, is as follows:

J. R. HARKNESS	Leader
E. A. ZEITLIN	Structural Analysis & Test
K. D. IGLER	
I. H. WYLIE	
E. W. KUNZ	Structural Design
C. L. RABOLLI	
J. G. KENNARD	
H. H. KIEFER	
F. A. INSLERMAN	Weight Analysis
H. M. MITCHELL	Tanks - Piping
P. J. POWERS	
J. H. BURNHAM	Turbo Pumps
R. D. MIRES	Propellant System Test
H. A. KRIEGER	
M. L. LEHMAN	
D. W. SMITH	
E. L. ATWELL	
E. H. AYERS	
J. E. BRYCE	
H. M. DEUTCH	
R. W. FARSTAD	

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W. E. GARLAND
E. J. LA MARCH
R. E. OTTEN
J. J. WALSH
N. H. HOLLAND
E. H. LANDON ..... Factory Contact & Scheduling

The above list of names was made available by Dr. R. W. PORTER, who has complete charge of the Guided Missiles Section.

Mr. JOSEPH ROBERT HARKNESS was interviewed by Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS on December 30, 1948. HARKNESS advised that he has been INSLERMAN's supervisor for approximately the last two years. He stated he was not overly friendly with INSLERMAN, but that he had been a guest of INSLERMAN and his wife on one occasion at INSLERMAN's home. He advised that INSLERMAN was not too friendly with any of the other employees on the Hermes Project, but that on the occasion of his visit to INSLERMAN's farm, there had likewise been present:

HARRY M. MITCHELL (Tanks and Piping Section)
P. J. POWERS (

ERNEST W. KUNZ (Structural Design)
C. L. RABOLLI (

He advised that he believed INSLERMAN was most friendly with these four individuals, and was the most friendly with RABOLLI. HARKNESS advised that at the time INSLERMAN applied for his position with the General Electric Company, he had interviewed INSLERMAN. He described INSLERMAN as not too brilliant but a very good worker and was considered a plodder on whom most of the dirty work on the project was shifted.

HARKNESS stated that INSLERMAN was probably in a better position than anyone else on the Project to know the entire make-up of a guided missile. To explain this, HARKNESS advised Special Agent ROSS that one of INSLERMAN's duties was to work out the weight distribution of the missiles, to determine the center of gravity. He said that this brings INSLERMAN into contact with each specific part of the missile, and also gives INSLERMAN the knowledge of the type of metal that each part is made of and its complete description.

HARKNESS said that another of INSLERMAN's duties is equipment mounting, and through this duty, he learns of the location and capacity of all electrical equipment in the missile, such as the gyroscope, etc.

Kisseloff-7696

HARKNESS said that INSLERMAN is in an excellent position to evaluate all the information that comes to him, because he is an Electrical Engineer.

In addition, HARKNESS related to Special Agent ROSS that shortly after the 1948 elections, INSLERMAN had related to him that he had voted for HENRY WALLACE, and further that although he knew WALLACE would not be elected, he was registering a protest vote against the present administration, because he believed the present policies would lead this country to war with Russia. HARKNESS said that INSLERMAN did not offer any comment on Russia.

HARKNESS likewise advised that INSLERMAN is not too regular in his attendance at work and that he takes days off now and then, with the excuse that he has some work to do on his farm. Specifically, HARKNESS advised Special Agent ROSS that INSLERMAN was absent from work on a Friday and Monday in December, and believed the dates to be December 10 and 13, 1948, and the supposed reason for this absence was that INSLERMAN had to go to New York City to see about adopting another child. HARKNESS had no additional information regarding this supposed adoption.

HARKNESS also advised that he had never considered INSLERMAN a pro-Russian but that he had received the idea, through conversations with INSLERMAN, that he, INSLERMAN, was a Pacifist.

HARKNESS also stated that in view of INSLERMAN's position, he would be allowed at any time to take any secret, confidential or restricted documents home with him in the evening for work.

Major J. P. TRAYLOR advised Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS on January 6, 1949, that INSLERMAN had never signed any documents or papers to the effect that he was employed on secret, restricted or confidential work. INSLERMAN did complete a Personnel Security Questionnaire, but this Questionnaire does not carry any statement that his work is of a confidential nature. The Personnel Security Questionnaire signed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN, dated December 10, 1947, was forwarded to the New York Office by separate letter dated January 6, 1949. Under item 33 of the reverse side of this Questionnaire, there is the following statement:

> "Remark: The company contemplates the use of Mr. INSLERMAN's services on work, the nature of which is classified as secret. It is therefore requested that he be cleared for this classification."

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Mr. A. M. DEMONT, Aeronautics and Systems Division, General Electric Company, stated to Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS that all employees for the Hermes Project, when hired, are orally advised they will be working on restricted data which should not be divulged to unauthorized individuals, but that they are not required to sign any statement to this effect. DEMONT advised that each drawing or blueprint handled by INSLERMAN in the course of his day's work bears the following statement:

> "Notice: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act 50, U.S.C. 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to any unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

The drawing, blueprint or document is then followed by one of three words, either confidential, secret or restricted.

It also has been observed that on the premises where INSLERMAN was employed, above the time cards, were framed copies of the Espionage Act, as above set out.

FINANCIAL

At the time of INSLERMAN's interview by Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the writer, INSLERMAN advised he banked with the Schenectady Trust Company and the Schenectady Savings Bank, Schenectady, New York. He stated that he had approximately $1,000.00 or $1,500.00 in savings; that he had no outstanding obligations, and that his farm and car were paid for. He stated he has a nominal amount of insurance, and that his wife had small stock holdings. He advised his annual income was $5,200.00 (which was verified). He stated it had been his life-time policy never to go into debt, and that he had always paid cash for things he has purchased. He denied that either he or his wife possessed any safe deposit boxes or that they had any accounts with any other banks at any location. He stated that at the present time he was making no money from his photographic hobby.

On December 30, 1948, Special Agent GERARD J. O'BRIEN, through the cooperation of Mr. H. GLADSTONE MC KEON, Secretary of the Schenectady Trust Company, 320 State Street, Schenectady, New York, ascertained that FELIX A. INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, opened a checking account on October 2, 1946. The amount of deposit made at that time could not be ascertained, but the last monthly statement shows a balance of slightly below $250.00. An examination of the cancelled checks on file at that time showed ordinary payments for telephone utility service and certain household expenses. The signature card, as filed by the bank, gave no further background regarding INSLERMAN or his family, or previous banking

Kisseloff-7698

connections. There were no outstanding loans against his name at that bank, nor had he ever made application for a loan. The bank does not keep a recordak of checks, and there would be in the date files of the Schenectady Trust Company a transcript of INSLERMAN's statements since the time he opened his account. The only checks photographed by this bank are out-of-town checks presented by INSLERMAN for clearance. These are not in a catalog or indexed. Request has been made of this bank to furnish transcripts of statements.

Special Agent GERARD J. O'BRIEN, through the cooperation of Mr. HARRY D. RYDER, Treasurer of the Schenectady Savings Bank, Schenectady, New York, was advised that FELIX A. INSLERMAN opened a savings account on December 27, 1946, with a cash deposit of $4,000.00. The account was in the name of FELIX A. INSLERMAN or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. Numerous withdrawals have been made to date, leaving the present balance $1,348.08. The signature card on file at the bank showed INSLERMAN's father as AUGUST JOHN, and his mother as ANNA PAULINE, and also listed his birth date as July 11, 1910. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN had listed her birth date to be February 18, 1915 at New York City, and her father as JAN W. RYNDERS and her mother as BETTY BLESI RYNDERS. The records of the bank also showed a trustee account for ROBERT A. INSLERMAN, opened October 8, 1946. The balance in this account, as of this date, was $149.48 (son), and there were no loans or mortgages by INSLERMAN at this bank.

In connection with the farm where INSLERMAN now resides, at the time of his interview, he stated they purchased the farm in 1946, when they were residing on Long Island. It was commented upon at that time that this was rather unusual, inasmuch as he was not then an employee nor had he applied for work with the General Electric Company in Schenectady. INSLERMAN stated that to be correct, but he became acquainted with the property through a friend of his and his wife, one TED HORNING of Argyle, New York, which village is near Cambridge, New York.

The records of the Town Clerk at Hudson Falls, New York, together with an interview of HARRY HARRINGTON, a resident of Cambridge, New York, disclosed the following information:

On July 1, 1935, HARRINGTON sold the property, consisting of 85 acres and the house and buildings thereto, to one NORMA KNOLL, 22 Hamilton Avenue, Arlington, New Jersey. This was recorded on July 8, 1935, Book 211, page 386. There were

$2.50 worth of revenue stamps attached. On September 29, 1941, the property was conveyed by CHARLES C. KNOLL, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of NORMA E. KNOLL, to DOROTHY G. HOEY and ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR., her husband, 395 Burlington Road, Borough of Paramus, County of Bergen, New Jersey. This deed was recorded November 8, 1941, and was listed in Book 227, page 395, consideration at this time being $4,400.00. The record also shows that NORMA E. KNOLL died a resident of Hudson County, New Jersey, on August 18, 1941. Her will was probated in the Hudson County Surrogate's Court, August 29, 1941. CHARLES C. KNOLL was appointed Executor. DOROTHY G. HOEY and ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR. conveyed the property to FELIX A. INSLERMAN and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, his wife, on December 29, 1942. The INSLERMANS then resided at the Township of Babylon, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. This deed was not recorded until July 29, 1947, and is in Book 259, page 543. This carried $1.10 worth of revenue stamps, which would indicate that INSLERMAN paid $1,100.00. It was ascertained that the house and buildings are presently insured for $2,000.00 by Mr. CLAYTON BROWNELL of Cambridge, New York.

At the time of the interview of INSLERMAN, it was ascertained that he purchased a new Chevrolet in 1947. Through the cooperation of Mr. JOSEPH A. HARADAN, President of the Mohawk Chevrolet Company, Schenectady, New York, on December 30, 1948, Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY ascertained that FELIX INSLERMAN had traded a 1941 Chevrolet Town Sedan, Serial No. 14A-603-25305, Motor No. AA-712295, and had been allowed $430.55 as a trade-in allowance for a 1947 Fleetmaster Chevrolet Town Sedan. The transaction was consummated January 6, 1948. Mr. HARADAN stated that a check in the amount of $1,030.75, the difference in the price, had been given to the Mohawk Chevrolet Company by INSLERMAN. According to their records, the check was deposited the next day, but there was no record available as to what bank this check had been drawn on.

At the time of the purchase, INSLERMAN had 1947 New York registration plates 8A 5300. A check of the records of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau, Albany, New York, by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY verified that 1947 New York Registration 8A 5300 had been issued to FELIX INSLERMAN, R.D. #2, Cambridge, New York. These records show that in 1946, INSLERMAN had New York Registration plates 4G 4629. The applications for these plates are in New York City.

Kisseloff-7700

At the time of INSLERMAN's interview, it was ascertained that he purchased a new 1948 Allis Chalmers Tractor for $1,100.00, for which he had paid cash. At the time Agents were at his farm, it was ascertained that he likewise possesses the following kitchen conveniences: one deep freezer and one electric dish washer.

PHOTOGRAPHY

At the time of the interview, INSLERMAN advised that since he has been working at the General Electric Company, he has not had much time for his hobby of photography, nor has he done any photographic work for profit, except an occasional picture of neighbors' children, etc. He estimated that he probably spent no more than $10.00 during any one month for any photographic supplies. He stated he bought most of his supplies at Lyon's, Schenectady, or at Montgomery Ward.

Special Agents EDWARD M. NALLY, JR. and GLEN D. RANKIN on December 31, 1948 contacted the following photographic supply stores at Schenectady.

Gene Black, 77 State Street.

George's Film Service, 724½ State Street.

Lyon's Camera and Pen Store, 236 State Street.

Koch's Photo Lab, 117 Clinton Street.

The Photo Lab, 269 State Street.

Montgomery Ward Order Office, 202 State Street.

Bern's Camera Store, 113 Broadway.

The coverage was completely negative and none of the business firms knew of INSLERMAN by name or description.

Kisseloff-7701

TELEPHONE TOLL CALLS

Through the cooperation of the New York Telephone Company at Albany, New York, Special Agent EDWARD J. LEAHY on December 30, 1948 reviewed telephone toll tickets covering the INSLERMANS' telephone, Cambridge 120-F-23, which telephone is listed for Mrs. ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN. These calls were reviewed from October 1, 1948 to December 30, 1948. The only possible call of significance was on December 10, 1948 to Gramarcy 5-1454, to one LUCY GRAFF. (Identification of this person was ascertained by the New York Office, by teletype, but was negative in connection with instant investigation.)

Arrangements have been made to review prior toll tickets, which are on file at the office of the New York Telephone Company at Saratoga Springs, New York.

MAIL

Mr. KENT, Postmaster, Village of Cambridge, New York, and the rural mail carrier who delivers mail to R.D. #2, Cambridge, were interviewed, with negative results.

On December 30, 1948 a mail cover was placed with the Postmaster. As a result of this cover, one piece of mail of possible significance has been reported as follows:

January 4, 1949 - INSLERMAN received a letter from W. BULLOCK, Russell Sage College, Troy, New York.

The identity of this person will be ascertained.

SEARCH WARRANT

On January 7, 1949, Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN of the New York Office and the writer conferred with Mr. IRVING J. HIGBEE, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, at his office in Syracuse, New York. As a result of this conference, the following affidavit was drawn up:

Kisseloff-7702

AL. 65-1574

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In the Matter

of the

Application of Francis D. O'Brien for a search warrant effecting the premises occupied by Felix A. Insleman near the Village of Cambridge, Washington County, New York and about two miles westerly from Center Cambridge in said County, the post office address of which is R.D. #2, Cambridge, New York

AFFIDAVIT FOR SEARCH WARRANT

Violations of Title 50, Secs. 31, 32, 34 and Title 18, Sec. 88, United States Code (1946 Ed.)

FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice and a civil officer of the United States authorized to enforce and to assist in enforcing the laws of the United States.

2. In my official capacity, as a result of official investigations conducted by me and official reports and other official material read and reviewed by me, I am satisfied and believe that crimes have been committed, namely, violations of

Kisseloff-7703

AL. 65-1574

" Sections 31, 32 and 34, Title 50, United States Code and Section 88, Title 18, United States Code (1946 Edition), in that within the Southern District of New York and elsewhere divers persons, including Jay David Whittaker Chambers, have sought and obtained and have conspired to secure and obtain information relating to the national defense, with intent and reason to believe that such information was to be used to the benefit of a foreign power and to the injury of the United States, and have conspired to defraud the United States of the honest, impartial and loyal services of certain of its employees by procuring them to remove and make available to unauthorized persons official documents of the United States Government.

" 3. In my official capacity, as a result of official investigations conducted by me and official reports and other official material read and reviewed by me, I am satisfied and believe that the above mentioned crimes arose out of the following: Beginning about 1936 and continuing to about April, 1938, one Jay David Whittaker Chambers procured certain employees of the Government of the United States to remove official documents and information from the possession of various departments of the Government and to make them available to himself and other unauthorized persons for ultimate delivery to a foreign power; as delivered

Kisseloff-7704

to Chambers this material consisted of original documents or written or typewritten copies or summaries thereof; it was Chambers' practice and that of the other unauthorized persons to deliver such material to certain photographers, including said Felix A. Inslerman, for photographic reproduction on microfilm, and upon completion of such photographing to return the official documents to the said Government employees for restoration in the Government's files; certain of this microfilm, which is of 35 millimeter size, has been produced by Chambers; the equipment used for the purpose of such photographic reproduction included at least one Leica camera; there is some indication that these practices were continued for an undetermined period subsequent to April, 1938.

4. In connection with the investigation of such criminal offenses, on December 23rd, 1948, near the Village of Cambridge in the Northern District of New York in company with other Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting under written consent duly executed by the said Felix A. Inslerman and in his company and presence, I entered the residence on a farm occupied by said Felix A. Inslerman and did then and there observe certain photographic equipment and accessories including but not limited to a certain Leica camera bearing serial number 234730 of which the said Inslerman stated he was the owner;

" on this same occasion the said Inslerman referred to an enlarger which he had used in photographic work; on this occasion, the said Inslerman also made some reference to other cameras which he owned and that he had made a hobby of photographic work and had photographic equipment which he used in the pursuit of his said hobby. In a previous conversation held on the same day, the said Inslerman stated he purchased the Leica camera in Washington, D.C. in 1936 and had since had it in his possession; he further stated that he lived on Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, during 1937 and part of 1938; during this said visit at the farm, said deponent and other agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the consent of the said Felix A. Inslerman, took about thirty-six rolls of film, some of which was 35 millimeter microfilm.

" 5. In a conversation held in my presence in New York City on January 6th, 1949, Inslerman indicated that he also had in his possession on his farm at Cambridge, New York, other cameras; in the same conversation, Inslerman further indicated that he had the Leica camera which I had observed, at his Cambridge farm on December 23rd, 1948 brought to New York and it was then in his possession and that he intended to return to his farm at Cambridge, as soon as the Grand Jury sitting in New York adjourned for the day (January 6th, 1949) and that he would at all times, have such Leica

" camera in his possession and would remain at the farm until early the following week. I have been informed from other official sources that the other cameras referred to above, including an Ernemann-Bob which he had had in his possession since 1936, would take standard film.

" 6. As a result of the information received by me in the course of the performance of my official duties in connection with this case, I am reasonably satisfied and have cause to believe that the Leica camera, bearing serial number 234730 above referred to, was properly designed and intended for use and which was used as a means of committing the offenses above described and that it was possessed and controlled and designed and intended for use and used in violation of the Espionage Act (Act of June 15, 1917, as amended). On the basis of such official information in my possession, I have further reasonable cause to believe that the said Ernemann-Bob camera may have been so used.

" 7. Deponent further says that on the 5th day of January, 1949 at the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Court House, New York City, he had a conversation with the said Jay David Whittaker Chambers, whom deponent knows has given information to the United States Government concerning the matters set forth in the second and third paragraphs of this

Kisseloff-7707

" affidavit, and the same Chambers told deponent that he had furnished government documents to be photographed to a man by the name of Felix who lived on Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland and who did photographic work and had a Leica camera; that said Chambers further stated in this same conversation that on January 3rd, 1949 he saw the said person whom he knew as Felix in the United States Court House in New York City and that he then learned that he was known as Felix A. Inslerman; deponent further says that he himself saw the said Felix A. Inslerman in the United States Court House in New York City on the 3rd of January, 1949.

" 8. Deponent further says that John J. O'Toole, Jr., is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is a civil officer of the United States authorized to enforce and assist in enforcing laws of the United States and is a proper person to execute the search warrant asked for herein.

" WHEREFORE it is prayed that a search warrant may be issued authorizing the said John J. O'Toole, Jr., a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, together with such other Special Agent or Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as may be assigned to assist him, to enter with proper assistance in the daytime, the premises occupied by Felix A. Inslerman and his family, near the Village of Cambridge in the County of Washington,

Kisseloff-7708

A. 65-1574

" New York and located about two miles westerly from Center Cambridge in the same County, the Post Office address of which said premises is R.D. #2, Cambridge, New York and the residence on said premises occupied by the said Felix A. Inslerman and his family and any and all other buildings on said premises including all rooms, closets and cellars used therewith and there to search for and seize and take into his possession if found, one Leica camera bearing serial number 234730 and one Ernemann-Bob camera.

_____

Sworn to before me this
7th day of January, 1949.

_____ "

* * * *

Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, United States Attorney IRVING J. HIGBEE and the writer appeared before United States Commissioner A. VAN W. HANCOCK at Syracuse, New York, on the same date. As a result of this appearance, the following search warrant was issued:

Kisseloff-7709

AL. 65-1574

" WHEREAS, it appears from the affidavit of Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, duly verified before me this 7th day of January, 1949, the contents of which are incorporated herein and made a part hereof as fully as if herein set forth at length, that there is reasonable and probable cause to believe that one Leica camera, bearing serial number 234730, and one Ernemann-Bob camera were used as a means of committing a criminal offense and are now on premises occupied by Felix A. Inslerman and his family near the Village of Cambridge in the County of Washington, New York, and located about two miles westerly from said Cambridge in said County, the postoffice address of which is R. D. #2, Cambridge, New York, which said premises are occupied by Felix A. Inslerman.

" Now, therefore, you are commanded in the name of the President of the United States of America to go with such other Special Agent or Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as may be assigned to assist you, to enter with proper assistance in the daytime the premises occupied by Felix A. Inslerman and his family near the Village of Cambridge in the County of Washington, New York, and located about two miles westerly from said Cambridge in said County, the postoffice address of which is R. D. #2, Cambridge, New York, and the residence of said premises occupied by the said Felix A. Inslerman and his family and any and all other buildings on said premises including all rooms, closets and cellars used therewith and there to search for and seize and take into your possession, if found, one Leica camera bearing serial number 234730 and one Ernemann-Bob camera.

" You are likewise commanded in the event you seize and take into possession such cameras to give a copy of this warrant together with receipt therefor to the person or persons from whose possession the same may be taken and to make a return of your doings to the undersigned.

" Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of January, 1949.

United States Commissioner
Northern District of New York. "

Kisseloff-7710

On January 8, 1949 at 10:13 A.M., the writer executed the search warrant at the residence of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, Cambridge, New York. He was assisted by Special Agents JOHN D. MAHONEY and PAUL R. BIBLER. At the time of the search, the following items were seized: (Turned over by the INSLERMANS.)

1. One Ernemann-Bob 2 Camera, 840366 DRP.

2. One Leica Camera #234730 and front lens number - 1:35 F = 50 mm - Leitz Elmar and carrying case plus sunshade and film contained therein.

The original search warrant had been exhibited to both Mr. and Mrs. FELIX A. INSLERMAN and a copy of the search warrant was left with them. Likewise, a receipt for the above property was executed and a copy of this receipt was left with FELIX A. INSLERMAN.

The return on the search warrant was sworn to before United States Commissioner BENDER SOLOMON, 74 Chapel Street, Albany, New York, by the writer on January 10, 1949.

The original warrant was returned and the original receipt for the property seized has been sent to the issuing Commissioner, A. VAN W. HANCOCK at Syracuse, New York.

A copy of the warrant, the affidavit, the return made on the warrant, and the receipt for property are being retained in the files of the Albany Office.

The property seized, while in the custody of the writer, was taken to Albany, New York, where it was personally turned over to Special Agent CHESTER M. PONTZ of this office, who transmitted it in person to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D.C. on the morning of January 9, 1949.

At the time the Agents arrived at the INSLERMAN residence, shortly after 10:00 A.M., January 8, 1949, they were greeted at the door by Mrs. ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, who stated, when informed of the purpose of their visit, that she did not care what they had - she absolutely refused us permission to enter her residence. She stated this was her opinion, as well as the opinion of their attorney, LOUIS BENDER, who had so instructed her. The original of the warrant

Kisseloff-7711

was then given to her to read. She refused to even glance at it. She was advised again of our intent to search the property, and upon her refusal to cooperate in any manner whatsoever, the Agents entered the premises. Mrs. INSLERMAN again demanded we leave immediately and, when informed that we did not intend to do so, she requested that at least we sit in her living room until her husband returned, since he was just down the road a bit, and until she called her attorney in New York City.

At this time, FELIX INSLERMAN returned and was advised of the purpose of our visit, and was likewise given the original search warrant, and he refused to look at it. Offering cooperation, the Agents then awaited Mrs. INSLERMAN's telephone call to Attorney LOUIS BENDER in New York City. From the conversation on behalf of Mrs. INSLERMAN, it was quite apparent that BENDER reassured her the warrant was absolutely illegal; that the Agents had no business being upon their premises, and BENDER apparently was urging her and her husband to immediately eject the Agents from the premises. From Mrs. INSLERMAN's conversation, it was obvious that she was telling him that was impossible. It was the opinion of the Agents that BENDER was seeking to have the issue of violence arise out of the execution of the warrant.

Upon BENDER's request and Mrs. INSLERMAN's insistence, the writer went to the telephone, at which time Attorney BENDER informed him that he regarded the entire warrant as illegal, and that we should immediately vacate the premises, and further, he would move to dismiss the search warrant at the very first opportunity. The writer made no comment.

Mrs. INSLERMAN then, upon the request of her attorney, read the search warrant to him over the telephone. At the conclusion of her conversation, she advised they did not intend to cooperate with the Agents making the search, and invited the Agents to just go ahead and look.

After some time was consumed in the search, Mrs. INSLERMAN offered to make a "deal" with the Agents. She advised that if we stood outside of her door, she would then present to us the items called for in the warrant. The so-called "deal" was refused on the grounds that once we were outside the door, it would probably be shut. She then advised that since we would not cooperate to this extent, she would not either, and once again the search continued.

Kisseloff-7712

At approximately 11:30 A.M., Attorney LOUIS BENDER again telephoned her. From Mrs. INSLERMAN's conversation, it appeared that her parents were furious over having their residence searched, and apparently Mr. BENDER advised her that the easiest way to have the search concluded was to have her turn over the cameras in their possession.

She then made available first the Leica Camera, which was in a pillow on the bed and wrapped in tissue, and FELIX INSLERMAN turned over the Ernemann-Bob Camera, which was upstairs at an undisclosed location. Proper receipts were executed and the Agents departed from the INSLERMANS' residence, a minute or so after 12 noon.

During the entire time, FELIX INSLERMAN had no comments to make, outside of securing the full names of the three Agents who conducted the search.

MISCELLANEOUS

In the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore, it was indicated that one MARY KNETTLES had been a close associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and STEN ASKLOF. In teletype from Albany to Baltimore, December 30, 1948, it was stated that MARY KNETTLES was now reported to be living in Baltimore, where she is employed in the office of the U.S. Geological Survey, working under a Dr. ROMAN.

At the time the search warrant was executed at the residence of INSLERMAN, it was noted that personal correspondence from one BUD and JOE to the INSLERMANS had been written on stationery of the U.S. Geological Survey. The letters were purely personal in nature and were believed to have originated at Baltimore. It was ascertained that BUD and JOE refers to a couple, their last name being MASON. Since it is possible that the BUD and JOE of the U.S. Geological Survey in Baltimore may be associated with MARY KNETTLES, and hence in connection with VICTOR RENO, a teletype was sent to Baltimore on January 10, 1949, advising of the above. It may be possible to establish an association between the INSLERMANS and other persons connected with the Apparatus.

Kisseloff-7713

At the time of the original interview with INSLERMAN, it was ascertained that the only living member of his family is a brother, HANS, who now resides on East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, and who is a civilian employee of the U.S. Army and engaged as a Radio Engineer at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. A teletype requesting background check on HANS INSLERMAN was sent to Newark on January 10, 1949, and the Washington Field Office was requested to verify HANS INSLERMAN's employment.

In connection with the purchase of the farm by INSLERMAN from DOROTHY G. HOEY and ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR., 397 Burlington Road, Borough of Paramus, Hudson County, New Jersey, it should be noted that at the time of the initial interview of INSLERMAN, he stated that his mother died when he was 7 years of age, and his father sent him to some friends, who owned a farm in Brunswick, New Jersey. These people raised him. INSLERMAN could not recall the name of these persons who had raised him, but did state that both of them had been born in Estonia. It is possible that the HOEYS could have been the persons who raised him or may have been associated with the persons who raised him.

It was also ascertained from INSLERMAN that since he has been working at the General Electric Company, during the bad weather months, when driving is difficult, he rents a room from a Mrs. JOHN ANKER, 496 Hulett Street, Schenectady, New York. He stated it had been his custom for the past 2 years to rent a room from her and to stay there Monday through Friday and return to his farm over the week-end.

On December 30, 1948 Special Agent HAROLD B. ROSS interviewed Mrs. JOHN ANKER and verified that INSLERMAN had taken a room at her residence from December, 1946 to May, 1947 and from December, 1947 to March, 1948, for which he paid $4.00 a week. She stated he only stayed there occasionally when road conditions made it impossible for him to travel to his farm in Cambridge. She stated that, to the best of her knowledge, he had never received any mail, telephone calls or visitors while residing at her home. She described him as a very quiet person who never volunteered any information. She advised that he had come to live at her home because she had left her telephone number at the Y.M.C.A. She knew nothing at all concerning his background and advised that he kept no material in his room but occasionally he carried a brief case and sometimes she had observed papers with mathematical calculations thereon on his dresser, but could give no further information.

A check of toll calls on the residence of Mrs. ANKER failed to produce any calls as traceable to FELIX INSLERMAN.

The following interview is related to the FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO aspect of this case.

Colonel H. H. ZORNIG, U.S. Army Retired, was interviewed December 28, 1948 by Special Agent JOHN D. MAHONEY and the writer. ZORNIG is employed by the Atomic Energy Commission, Peek Street Plant of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

ZORNIG said he had known FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO since about 1936 or 1937, when RENO was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. ZORNIG said that he, ZORNIG, was in charge of the entire project and RENO was hired as an Exterior Ballistics Man. ZORNIG advised that RENO had been certified to be qualified for appointment on this project, through the Civil Service List, and as far as ZORNIG could recall, RENO came to him from the University of Virginia.

ZORNIG described RENO as an excellent mathematician who was something of a prima donna type, and referred to RENO as a Bolshevist. Under questioning, ZORNIG said he did not mean this in the sense that RENO was a Communist or a Communist Party member, but rather he used the term to describe one who is anti-social, which was what RENO was. ZORNIG stated he had never been aware of any occasions where RENO would take out any of the confidential material, but related that at that time there was no restricted or confidential material available to him.

Colonel ZORNIG stated he left the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1941 and at that time RENO was still employed there. ZORNIG claimed he knew very little about RENO's outside activities, and stated that Dr. LOUIS S. DEDERICK, who was RENO's direct supervisor, would have had much more contact with RENO and could probably furnish better information as to his social and related activity. He advised that for a time, RENO worked directly under Dr. DEDERICK and roomed at the Doctor's home at Baltimore, Maryland.

Colonel ZORNIG said that never at any time had there been a question in his mind regarding RENO's loyalty, and remarked that at that time the highly confidential projects were not underway at Aberdeen. Colonel ZORNIG stated

Kisseloff-7715

that the only restricted and confidential project at that time was the Norden Bomb Sight, but, to the best of his recollection, RENO never had any occasion to work on the inside mechanism of the Bomb Sight and thus would have no reason to have access to any of the information about the Sight.

ZORNIG also said he did not know of any security regulations violated by RENO, and concluded by stating that even if RENO had been a member of the Communist Party at that time, there would have been very little he, ZORNIG, could have done about it, since the Civil Service Commission had certified RENO for employment on the project and at that time membership in the Communist Party was not a bar to said employment.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7716

AL. 65-1574

LEADS

ALBANY DIVISION

AT SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

At the General Electric Company will interview a sufficient number of fellow employees of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, as set out on pages 4 and 5 of this report, to determine all activities, associates and nationalistic sympathies of INSLERMAN.

Will also ascertain if it was INSLERMAN's custom to remove classified material for work at home in the evening.

Will ascertain the dates INSLERMAN has been absent from work, and seek to establish the reasons therefor, bearing in mind he may have still been engaged in clandestine photographic work and could have utilized these absences in furtherance of the program.

At the Schenectady Trust Company, 320 State Street, will secure transcript of INSLERMAN's bank statements, since the opening of his account, October 2, 1946.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK

At the Malta Test Station for guided missiles, will determine the number of times INSLERMAN has been at the Station, and attempt to ascertain his actions and activities while there.

Will review the telephone calls from INSLERMAN's residence telephone.

Will continue to receive and identify pertinent leads afforded through mail coverage on INSLERMAN's residence.

AT ARGYLE, NEW YORK

Will interview Mr. TED HORNING who INSLERMAN has described as the person instrumental in interesting him in the purchase of the farm at Cambridge.

Kisseloff-7717

AL. 65-1574

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

Will examine the New York State income tax returns of INSLERMAN.

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will identify "BUD" and "JOE", believed to be a couple named MASON, apparently employed at the office of the U.S. Geological Survey, and attempt to establish the connection between them and MARY KNETTLES, an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey in Baltimore. (Lead set out by teletype dated January 10, 1949.)

NEWARK DIVISION

AT LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY

Will conduct background investigation on FELIX INSLERMAN's brother, HANS INSLERMAN, 237 East Borne Avenue, reported to be a civilian employee - radio engineer - at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. (Lead set out by teletypes January 10 and 11, 1949.)

The lead to interview DOROTHY G. HOEY and ARTHUR C. HOEY, JR., who sold the farm at Cambridge to FELIX INSLERMAN, is being left to the discretion of the New York Office. (Lead set out by teletype dated December 31, 1948.)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will verify the employment of HANS INSLERMAN, 237 East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, reported to be a Civil Service employee of the U.S. Army, operating as a radio engineer at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. (Lead set out by teletype dated January 10, 1949.)

EXPEDITIOUS COVERAGE OF THESE LEADS HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY THE SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHO ARE PRESENTING THIS CASE TO THE GRAND JURY AT NEW YORK CITY.

Kisseloff-7718

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-7-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the teletype dated February 1, 1949, from the New York Office relating to the appearance of Alexander Stevens before the Grand Jury.

At 5:30 p.m., February 1, 1949, Mr. Ray Whearty called me and stated that Stevens, alias J. Peters, had indicated a strong desire to remain in the United States. He stated he had appealed an order of deportation and this appeal would be handled in the very near future. Apparently the Department was considering possible cancellation of the deportation provided Stevens became cooperative. This is also indicated in the incoming teletype from the New York Office. Mr. Whearty inquired as to whether or not we had received any information to the effect that Stevens might be cooperative and whether or not we had any way of approaching him. I told him I would check.

During the course of another telephone call, I inquired of ASAC Belmont concerning this matter, and he stated that Mr. Donegan had indicated that Stevens wanted to stay in the United States; that they were hopeful that this desire would make him cooperate. Inquiry was made as to whether or not they had received any information to the effect that Stevens would cooperate with the Bureau. Mr. Belmont said no, in fact, all they have would indicate to the contrary. He said they have no way of approaching Stevens other than by a direct method.

In accord with your instructions, I phoned Mr. Whearty again on February 4, 1949, advising that our checks were negative as to any indication that Stevens would desert the Communist Party and cooperate with the government. I told him we had no approach other than a direct approach. I pointed out to him that Mr. Donegan, who is handling the Grand Jury, had left the door wide open for Stevens if he had wanted to come in. Mr. Whearty stated he was aware of the attempts of Mr. Donegan to secure the cooperation of Stevens.

ACTION:

No further action required.

HBF:

174-1333-1873
F B I
12 FEB 11 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-88 BY SP8BTJ/cs

RECORDED - 4

51 FEB 23 1949

272,222

EX-117

ENCLOSURE TO 100-184255-319

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-87 BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 79 1 11-00

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE.-- ALEXANDER STEVENS, WAS, AGAIN [redacted] b3

[redacted]. HE CONCLUDED HIS GJ APPEARANCE TODAY AND DONEGAN TOLD HIM PRIVATELY THAT IF ANYTHING OCCURED TO HIM OR HE WANTED TO DICUSS ANYTHING WITH DONEGAN, LATTER WOULD BE AVAILABLE. [redacted] b3

APPEARED AND [redacted]

END OF PAGE ONE

F B I
12 FEB 11 1949

RECORDED - 4
INDEXED - 4

51 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-1584

EX-117

PAGE TWO

b3

[redacted]

[redacted] MORE DETAILS RE CARR TESTIMONY WILL BE FURNISHED SEPARATELY UNDER CAPTION, "SAM CARR, CORBY CASE, IS DASH R. DONEGAN ALSO ADVISES HE LEARNED TODAY THAT LLOYD PAUL STRYKER, WELL KNOWN NYC TRIAL ATTORNE WILL DEFEND ALGER HISS IN PERJURY PROSECUTION. STRYKER, HOWEVER, HAS NOT YET FILED NOTICE OF APPEARANCE.

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES WFO 11 44

HOLD PLS FOR CONG WITH PHILA

EV

18721

Kisseloff-1585

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justi ce
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio
February 8, 1949

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 65-2663

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

AI R MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
INTERNAL
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File No. 74-1333

Dear Sir:

Re New York teletype January 28, 1949 requesting interview with HERMAN H. FIELD of Cleveland.

HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD was interviewed at Cleveland on January 25, 1949 and the results set forth in the investigative report of Special Agent VYRL E. LEICHLITER in the case entitled "HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD, was., INTERNAL SECURITY - R," dated January 31, 1949 at Cleveland (Bureau File No. 100-32881). This interview was conducted in esponse to Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949, entitled in the FIELD case, and the New York Office was furnished with two copies of Agent LEICHLITER's report. Unless advised to the contrary, no further report of this interview will be made.

For the assistance of the New York Office and to further mplify certain portions of the LEICHLITER report in which New York may be particularly interested, HERMAN FIELD in his interview denied knowing ALGER HISS or the extent of his brother NOEL's relationship with HISS. tated that he (HERMAN) assumed that NOEL knew ALGER HISS because both and HISS worked at the same place; i.e., the United States State rtment. HERMAN FIELD likewise denied knowing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ed out that he (HERMAN) had never lived in Washington, D. C. and r, that during the period 1934-40 he was in Europe. It is noted d report indicates that NOEL FIELD did not go to Switzerland until nd then, according to HERMAN FIELD, was not in close touch with him.

Very truly yours

R. J. Abbaticchio Jr.
Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION CONTAINED
4-7-88 BY SP8BTJ/CSL
York (AMSD)
282,222

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EX-117
FEB 25 1949
32 FEB 17 1949

74-1333-1875
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Kisseloff-1586

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS; ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Reference Anchorage report, 1/5/49, SA F. A. FROHBOSE.

The referenced report sets forth results of interview with ARTHUR ULRICH THEUER presently employed by FAY, SPOFFORD and THORNDIKE. A description is set forth in reference report of an unidentified individual who attended meetings at home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN with other employees of Bureau of Standards in 1933.

The description set forth of this unidentified individual resembles somewhat the appearance of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was: DAVID CARPENTER, HAROLD WILSON, STEVE POTTER. This individual has been prominently mentioned by CHAMBERS as being the photographer of various documents made available by CHAMBERS which he allegedly received from various sources including WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.

The description of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN is as follows:

Name	DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: DAVID CARPENTER, STEVE POTTER, HAROLD WILSON
Date of Birth	June 21, 1906
Place of Birth	Baltimore, Maryland
Citizenship	United States
Color	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'7"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	dark brown
Complexion	sallow
Peculiarities	Deep furrows running from corners of eyes past nostrils Smokes pipe constantly
Marital status	Married - wife, MARION ZIMMERMAN, aka: Marion Carpenter Two children, both boys, names unknown
Occupation	Book reviewer and proofreader for the New York "Daily Worker," Communist newspaper.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

SE 28 174-1333-1876
F B I

2cc Anchorage (enc.1 - 65-277) AMSD
cc Washington Field

32 FEB 17 1949

JRS:vk/HJC
65-14920

51 FEB 23 1949

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Kisseloff-1587

EX-117

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

Anchorage Field Division is requested to thoroughly interview THEUER immediately to ascertain if ZIMMERMAN, was, could be identical with the unidentified individual mentioned in report of SA FREDERICK FROHBOSE. For further assistance of the Anchorage Office, a photograph of ZIMMERMAN is being enclosed. It is requested that the photograph be returned when it has served its purpose.

Anchorage is also requested to inquire if THEUER has any knowledge of ELEANOR NELSON who, according to CHAMBERS headed a parallel apparatus in Washington, D.C. PIGMAN has admitted knowing ELEANOR NELSON through his union affiliation with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, Washington, D.C. during 1936-38. Sutel results.

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Kisseloff-1588

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal 266,586
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 74-1333

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 MAC/TG

Re Boston letter of February 3, 1949 enclosing photographs of tourist homes in Peterboro, New Hampshire and also an amount of material pertaining to these homes and the town of Peterboro itself.

These photographs have been exhibited to Mr. CHAMBERS and he has definitely eliminated The Tavern, The Manse and The Brackett House as being the place where he and HISS stopped on their trip to HARRY WHITE'S summer place, in August, 1937.

From the photograph of the "Knight Homestead" and its location as indicated on the map contained in the folder published by the Peterborough Board of Trade, CHAMBERS believes this may have been the tourist home in question. However, if it is possible, it is requested that the following additional information be secured to assist in further identification:

1. Check for any other possibilities along Granite Street, preferably near to its junction with Route #101. (See map referred to above.)

2. Take additional photographs of the Knight Homestead showing -
   a. Its position in relation to Route #101 and Pine Street.
   b. If possible, a photograph of the driveway leading from the main highway to the Knight Homestead. Such photograph is to show whether or not this driveway is flat or is inclined as it approaches the house.

3. Secure photographs of the Bleak House from the same positions as requested with regard to the Knight Homestead.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

It is to be noted that no photograph of this house was enclosed; only a postcard which does not provide a sufficient view of this house.

It is Mr. CHAMBERS recollection that the entrance to the tourist home, he has in mind, was by way of a dirt drive which approached the house with a slight rise and which ran at approximate right angles to Route #101. This drive was to the left side of Route #101 coming South from Peterboro. Mr. CHAMBERS said that this description is, of course, to the best of his recollection and it is entirely possible that he could be mistaken.

cc - Boston (Encs. 8) (65-3251)
AMSD REGISTERED MAIL

FXP:MCF
65-14920

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EX-117

Kisselloff-1589

It is noted that the 1937 registration of the Knight Homestead is available but does not contain the names of HISS or CHAMBERS. Mr. CHAMBERS has further stated that he knows he did not register here and he does not recall if ALGER HISS did. However, he now states that if they did register they would not under any circumstances have used their own names and ALGER HISS would have probably registered for all.

Thus, considering the possibility that the Knight Homestead is the tourist home in question, it is requested that this registration for 1937 be secured and forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory to determine if any of the signatures in the pertinent period can be identified with the known handwriting of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In the event it is possible to secure and forward this registration, it is requested that if it is bound the entire registration be secured. The person from whom this book is secured and who is competent to introduce it as evidence, if necessary, should properly identify it.

The attention of the Laboratory should be called to the following:

1. ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS only stayed one night in this tourist home.

2. From information supplied by CHAMBERS and from the investigation of ALGER HISS, this registration would presumably not have been before August 10 or after August 15, 1937.

3. The results of any examination should be immediately brought to the attention of the Bureau and the New York Office.

For the information of the Boston Office the proving of this trip of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to New Hampshire is of paramount importance in the successful investigation and prosecution of this case. It should, therefore, be afforded careful and immediate handling. As requested in the letter of reference, the following items are being returned herewith to the Boston Office:

1. A photograph of The Tavern.
2. Two photographs of the bridge over the Contoocook River.
3. Two photographs of the Knight Homestead.
4. Three photographs of The Manse.

1877

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 10, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Victor Lasky of Scripps-Howard called at my office this morning. He outlined that he thoroughly understood our position in connection with his request for information in the Hiss-Chambers case; however, there were two specific requests that he would like to make which he thought we could probably comply with.

First, he would like, if we could not give it to him now, an undated, plain memorandum not indicating any source which would outline the role of the Bureau in the Hiss-Chambers case, which he would not quote or not attribute to the FBI but would merely use in the development of his story, and that if any question ever arose the FBI would have no need to worry as to his indicating the source. I told him that we could not comment on the Hiss-Chambers case and had not commented on it, that we ourselves knew what we had done and what the facts were, and we had nothing to apologize for, that I doubted very much even after the trial that we would be in a position to go into any discussion regarding our activities. I did outline our basic policies as indicated in my attached memorandum.

Secondly, he would like to have background information on Harold Ware, particularly any information available on the alleged Violin studio. I told him I doubted very much that we could be of any assistance even with this request.

Lasky stated that he had been amazed at how much emotion this case has developed, that at one time he had worked on the Chicago Sun and knew Tom Reynolds, their Washington representative. He called on Reynolds and made a crack about Hiss. Reynolds immediately told Lasky that he was opening himself to a libel suit, that he was in Reynolds' office and Hiss was Reynolds' friend.

Lasky's office number is Barclay 7-3211. His residence is at 155 East 52nd Street, New York City. I told him that if at anytime we could be of service we would not hesitate to call him. He impressed me favorably.

LBN:hmc

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32 FEB 17 1949

51 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-1591

RD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 9, 1949

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: VICTOR LASKY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Charlie Lucey of the Scripps Howard papers called. He has been friendly over a period of years and I consider him very trustworthy. Victor Lasky who has done considerable writing on the subject of Communism both in Chicago and New York City where he is on the staff of the World Telegram, is doing a book on the Hiss-Chambers case for Duell Sloan and Pearce, Inc., New York City. The book will go to press immediately after the trial. Lasky is in Washington and desires to contact the Bureau. Lucey called for the purpose of making an introduction and arranging a conference.

I told Lucey that this was a little embarrassing situation since we could not be of any assistance to Lasky; as we had made no comment on the Hiss-Chambers case, we could not talk about it. He stated he considered Lasky very reliable and he felt certain Lasky would really understand our situation. Lucey asked if we could not furnish Lasky any information for publication if we could give him some background data or guidance. I told Lucey, of course, I did not know what angle Lasky was taking but it was very doubtful if we could even discuss the thing off the record.

Lucey then asked me if I would at least see Lasky. I told him I would be glad to do this. Lucey said possibly Lasky might have some ideas and would tell us what he has in mind. I told Lucey I would be glad to see Lasky but I did not know how we could be of assistance.

I do think that after seeing Lasky, if it appears he has the right viewpoint, we should go so far as to protect the Bureau in the matter. I think what we should do is to point out our jurisdiction, the time-honored practices and policies of the Bureau, the fact that we first investigated Hiss in 1942, that Berle did not tell us of the Chambers interview until we secured his notes in 1943 and that we interviewed Chambers in 1941. (1942) Neither at that time nor until December, 1948, did he even as much as hint of the existence of microfilm, that in the early interviews he did not even allege espionage and that he had not made a full statement to us until recently.

I think we can point out to him that it has appeared in print that when the Canadian Spy Trial broke, we came to the

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54 MAY 6 1949

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EX-117

Kisseloff-1592

United States Government that the Russians boasted of having an Agent as an assistant to the Secretary of State, that if he would check the records he would find Hiss was assistant to Stettinius, the then Secretary of State. I think we can point out the vigorousness of our investigation which led to the development of the handwriting and typewriting examinations. I think we can hint to him that we have identified photographers and the like but cannot go beyond this as all of this will come out in the trial of the case.

A quick check of the files does not reflect anything of a derogatory nature regarding Lasky. He has written numerous anti-Communist articles.

I think OK if we go no further
2/9
L Scoreau.
H.

Kisseloff-1593

1879

REPORT
of the

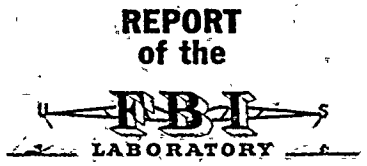

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 8, 1949.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 65-14920
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-94361 EU

1880

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 7, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter

Specimens:

EX-117

K444 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 11, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States Mission to the United Nations, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York, signed ALGER.

K445 Carbon copy of a three-page typewritten Memorandum of Conversation Between Mr. E. N. Van Kleffens and Mr. Thompson, dated May 3, 1948.

K446 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated May 16, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, bearing typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K447 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 13, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, c/o American Delegation to the United Nations, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, signed ALGER.

K448 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated March 26, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K449 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 25, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RECEIVED 10 2 58 PM
FBI
MAIL ROOM

RCF:JLM

Continued on next page.

K450 Letter typewritten on a sheet of plain white paper dated March 22, 1947, bearing typewritten letterhead of "WORLD LAW GROUP LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.", to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., typewritten signature DANIEL C. BLOM, Corresponding Secretary.

K451 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 30, 1948, to Professor Philip C. Jessup, Columbia University, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K452 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated October 14, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 W. 117th St., New York 27, N. Y., typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K453 Carbon copy of a typewritten document entitled "A MODERN LAW OF NATIONS - An Introduction".

K454 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 8, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 127 West 117 Street, New York 27, N. Y., signed ALGER.

K455 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 1, 1947, beginning "Dear ——, Last spring an ....", typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K456 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Washington, dated December 11, 1946, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, Department of Public Law and Government, Columbia University, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

K457 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 27, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States Delegation to the United Nations, Hotel Grillon, Paris, France, signed ALGER.

K458 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated October 26, 1948, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York.

K459 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 14, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, c/o United States Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, Hotel Grillon, Place de la Concorde, Paris Cedex, France, signed ALGER.

K460 Carbon copy of a two-page typewritten letter on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 14, 1948, to Judge Manley O. Hudson, Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, typewritten signature ALGER.

K461 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 6, 1948, to Dr. Philip Jessup, U. S. Mission to United Nations, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

#D-94361 EU

Kisseloff-1595

Continued on next page.

K462 A two-page typewritten mimeographed copy of a statement entitled "STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS MADE UNDER OATH AT HIS OWN REQUEST BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1948".

K463 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 5, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, U. S. Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., signed ALGER.

K464 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 21, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States Mission to the United Nations, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York, signed ALGER.

K465 Carbon copy of a three-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 21, 1948, to President Henry M. Wriston, Brown University, Providence 12, Rhode Island, typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K466 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 20, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, U. S. Mission to the United Nations, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York, signed ALGER.

K467 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter on a sheet of plain white paper dated April 14, 1948, bearing typewritten letterhead of "UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA School of Jurisprudence Berkeley 4, California", to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature EDWIN D. DICKINSON, Dean, School of Jurisprudence.

K468 Carbon copy of a letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 8, 1948, to Professor Edwin D. Dickinson, Dean, School of Jurisprudence, University of California, Berkeley, California, typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K469 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated May 24, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K470 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 22, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

K471 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated May 6, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K472 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 2, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

Continued on next page.

K473 Carbon copy of a three-page letter typewritten on plain white paper, dated April 24, 1947, bearing typewritten letterhead "YALE UNIVERSITY School of Law New Haven, Connecticut", to Mr. Devereux C. Josephs, President, Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, typewritten signature WESLEY A. STURGES. Also attached is a copy of the YALE NEWS, New Haven, Connecticut, May, 1947.

K474 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated April 21, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K475 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 16, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

K476 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 17, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

K477 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated April 7, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K478 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated April 3, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y., signed ALGER HISS.

K479 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated October 15, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 W. 117th St., New York 27, N.Y., typewritten signature PHILIP C. JESSUP.

K480 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 10, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

K481 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 9, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

K482 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 23, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

K483 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 18, 1947, to Dr. Philip Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

K484 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 22, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

Continued on next page.

K485 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 15, 1948, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania, signed ALGER.

K486 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 28, 1947, to Dr. Philip C. Jessup, 421 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER.

K487 A three-page typewritten mimeographed copy of a document entitled "Memorandum to the Trustees:", third page bearing typewritten signature of ALGER HISS, President.

K488 A two-page typewritten mimeographed copy of a document entitled "Biographical sketch of Dr. Elwood N. Thompson".

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K444 through K488 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The evidence submitted will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

1880

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

94361

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 74-1333)

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

(D-88747BU)

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Enclosed herewith are the following letters emanating from ALGER HISS, which were obtained from Doctor PHILIP C. JESSUP, United States Delegation to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York City:

Twenty-four original letters commencing "Dear Phil" and signed "Alger" or "Alger Hiss", dated December 11, 1946; March 25, 1947; April 3, 1947; April 16, 1947; April 17, 1947; May 2, 1947; May 13, 1947; May 22, 1947; May 28, 1947; October 8, 1947; October 9, 1947; October 10, 1947; November 28, 1947; December 18, 1947; December 22, 1947; January 15, 1948; March 30, 1948; May 11, 1948; May 20, 1948; May 21, 1948; June 5, 1948; August 6, 1948; September 27, 1948 and October 14, 1948;

One letter commencing "Dear _____" and ending "Sincerely yours, Alger Hiss" (not signed);

Three carbon copies of letters, one commencing "Dear President Wriston", dated May 21, 1948; one commencing "Dear Manley", dated October 14, 1948 and one commencing "Dear Professor Dickinson", dated April 8, 1948.

It is requested that the above-mentioned letters be compared with the known and questioned specimens in this case.

It is to be noted that other correspondence is being sent with the letters emanating from ALGER HISS. This correspondence is stapled or clipped to these letters from HISS and it was deemed inadvisable to detach them. No comparison of material other than that emanating from ALGER HISS is desired.

It is requested that this correspondence be returned to the New York Office upon completion of examination by the FBI Laboratory.

Enclosures (28)
RCB:RMC
65-14920

74-1333-1880

32 FEB 17 1949

INDEXED - 4
RECORDED - 4

47 ENCL

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/9/49 jl

Lab. report 2/15/49 RCF jl

EX-117

Kisseloff-1599

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field February 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 9, 1949.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-1881
LAB. NO. D-94412 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated February 8, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 RHB/bcs

Examination requested: Document

RECORDED - 4
Deleted Copy Sent by Letter
EX-117

Specimens:

Qc159 Photographic copy of a Purchaser's Application for New Certificate of Title, dated July 23, 1936, bearing signature of purchaser as WILLIAM ROSEN.

K489 A handwritten letter dated November 26, 1948, signed W. ROSEN; a Christmas Greeting card containing handwritten message, signed Mr. & Mrs. W. ROSEN and a photostatic copy of the back of two checks bearing the endorsements W. ROSEN.

Kc490 Five photographic copies of parts of documents bearing known handwriting and signatures of BENJAMIN BLAIER.

RECEIVED FEB 10 2 53 PM '49 FBI

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The known handwriting of WILLIAM ROSEN, designated as K489, has been compared with the questioned writing appearing on Qc159 but a definite conclusion could not be reached inasmuch as there are certain letters in the known writing of ROSEN that vary in style from similar letters appearing in the questioned writing. There were certain handwriting characteristics noted in the known handwriting of ROSEN that do not appear in the WILLIAM ROSEN signature on Qc159.

The known handwriting of BENJAMIN BLAIER, Kc490, is not sufficiently comparable with the questioned writing for a definite conclusion to be reached.

★ The submitted evidence will be returned to the Washington Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 10 1949
MAILED 12
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 9 1949

Kisseloff-1600

F:JL 2 - New York 1 - Philadelphia 1 - Baltimore

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD ATT: FBI LABORATORY

D- 94412

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

As the Bureau is aware, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in corroborating his story concerning his knowledge and associations with ALGER HISS, mentioned among other things that ALGER HISS owned a 1929 Ford roadster and sometime in 1936, against the advice of both CHAMBERS and J. PETERS, HISS disposed of this car to someone in the open Communist Party. CHAMBERS even went into minute detail regarding this car and recalls the windshield wiper which had to be operated manually and other details. Mr. HISS was questioned extensively before the HCUA regarding the disposition of this car and his testimony is available in the publication of the HCUA.

A photostatic copy of the certificate of title in the office of the District of Columbia, Director of Vehicles and Traffic, was obtained by the House Committee and was shown to Mr. HISS. A photostatic copy of part of this certificate of title is enclosed herewith to be examined by the FBI Laboratory. This certificate of title shows that the car was sold on July 23, 1936, to the Cherner Motor Company and on the same day sold to one WILLIAM ROSEN of 5405 13th Street, NW, Washington. As the Bureau knows, the officials of the Cherner Motor Company were questioned by the House Committee and the evidence shows that the Cherner Motor Company has no record of this transaction although the various officials admitted the genuineness of their signatures.

WILLIAM ROSEN, a subject of an internal security investigation in this office, was called before the House Committee and refused to answer any pertinent question regarding this car. The substance of ROSEN's testimony is set forth in the report of Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER, dated September 29, 1948, at Washington, D.C., entitled WILLIAM ROSEN, was, SECURITY MATTER - C.

There are also submitted herewith for the FBI Laboratory three specimens of the known handwriting of WILLIAM ROSEN, consisting of a letter and a Christmas card, as well as his signature endorsing checks made out to the "Morning Freiheit."

In 1936, according to the Washington city directory, one BENJAMIN BIALEK occupied the premises of 5405 13th Street, NW. BENJAMIN BIALEK was too ill to be questioned by the House Committee; however, his sons, namely SAMUEL and ROBERT, were questioned and admitted knowing the four sons of WILLIAM ROSEN but denied knowing WILLIAM ROSEN, himself. There are submitted herewith specimens of the known handwriting of BENJAMIN BIALEK given about the same time as the questioned

Enc.
EFH:dmh COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
74-94 FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT.
cc: 100-17368
New York

74-1333-1881

52 FEB 17

RECORDED - 4 INDEXED - 4

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 15 1964

Kisseloff-1601

DIRECTOR, FBI Feb. 8, 1949

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

document. BENJAMIN BIALEK is the co-proprietor of the Petworth Pharmacy and co-owner of the Security Liquor Store, 3813 Georgia Avenue, NW. In the latter connection he has made application for a liquor license under the ABC Board of the District. The known handwriting specimens of BIALEK were obtained from documents in the possession of the ABC Board.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the known handwriting specimens of WILLIAM ROSEN with the question document containing the signature of one WILLIAM ROSEN. The FBI Laboratory is further requested to compare the known handwriting specimens of BENJAMIN BIALEK with the questioned document.

Concerning the whereabouts of WILLIAM ROSEN in 1936, it has previously been reported to the Bureau that his name does not appear in the Washington telephone directories or the Washington city directory until 1941. A highly confidential source having access to the apartment of WILLIAM ROSEN at 2020 Shepherd Street, NE, and who made the information available to Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER, reflects that according to cancelled receipts, cancelled insurance premium receipts, and other documents, WILLIAM ROSEN resided in the following places from 1928 until the present: In 1928 and part of 1929, ROSEN resided at Richmond, Virginia. From September 1929 until a date not yet determined he resided at 1166 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York. During May 1931 there is evidence that ROSEN resided at 638 West 160th Street, New York City. From February 1934 up to March 1937 ROSEN resided at 638 West 160th Street, New York City. As of August 1937 he resided at 47 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City. In October 1939 he resided at 1453 Jessup Avenue, Bronx, New York. It is believed he lived at this latter address until 1939 when he came to Washington. He had previously been in Washington in 1927 and 1928. This office is in possession of documents showing that WILLIAM ROSEN was a member of the Communist Party as early as 1929.

Paul Kaufman for p. + Serial 1948

Concerning JOSEPH CHERNER, president of the Cherner Motor Company, the records of this office reflect that JULIUS KAPLAN, a member of the Communist Party, told [redacted] that JOSEPH CHERNER was at one time a member of the Communist Party. This was prior to CHERNER's connection with the Cherner Motor Company, however. An investigator of the HCUA advised that the Committee is in receipt of some anonymous letters to the effect that JOE CHERNER has often boasted that he was a charter member of the Communist Party. The House Committee has no substantiation of this, however.

b2
b7D

881

DIRECTOR, FBI

Feb. 8, 1949

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL

Concerning the transfer of the title in question, the HCUA transcript of the record of the hearings shows that the assignment of title of a Ford, Model A, 1929 roadster, is No. 245647. The owner just prior to transfer was ALGER HISS, 3411 O Street, NW. The motor number of the Ford is A-2188811. It was registered in the name of ALGER HISS, in the District of Columbia in 1933.

The New York Office is requested to check the records of the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, to determine if by chance the WILLIAM ROSEN in this case did actually purchase the car in question and subsequently registered it in New York City when he was residing at 638 West 160th Street.

In conformance with teletype from New York, dated February 4, 1949, the officials of the Cherner Motor Company will be interviewed by Bureau Agents regarding this transaction.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to return the documents to the Washington Field Office after it has completed its examination.

1881

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 710 1949

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Fletcher
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Carlson
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-1604

FEB 10 P

DIRECTOR

Clyde Tolson

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 9, 1949.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 65-14920
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-24445

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 8, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter

117

K516 A sheet of white paper bearing typewriting with the notation "(dictated by Mr. Hiss October 21, 1948)", beginning "For some time various of us ....".

K517 Carbon copy of a three-page typewritten article dated September 20, 1948, entitled "AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS' APPLICATION FOR COURT FOR ASSISTANCE AND FINANCING GUIDE SERVICES AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS".

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K516 and K517 were not used to type K[illegible]-66 through K-69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
FEB 10 1949 P.M.

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-1605

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

94445

Enclosed herewith is an original typewritten specimen with the notation "dictated by Mr. Hiss October 21, 1948", and a carbon copy of a typewritten specimen dated September 20, 1948. These documents were obtained from ELWOOD NELSON THOMPSON, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is desired that these specimens be compared with the known and questioned specimens in this case and the results made known to this office as soon as possible.

K516.
K517.

At the conclusion of such examination it is desired that these specimens be returned to this office as it is necessary to return them to Mr. THOMPSON.

Encls (2)

REGISTERED MAIL

cc - Washington Field

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/10/49 jl

INDEXED - 4

174-1333-1882
F B I

32 FEB 17 1949

RECORDED - 4

EX-117

DES:AO
65-14920

Lab. report 2/10/49 RCF:jl

REPORT of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New Haven

February 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 9, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO. 74-5
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-26444 BU

Examination requested by: New Haven

Reference: Letter dated February 8, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bes

RECORDED
EX-117

K515 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Washington, dated August 20, 1945, to Mr. Philip H. Hiss, Cedarcrest, New Canaan, Connecticut, signed ALGER.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K515 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New Haven Office after photographic copies have been made.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
FEB 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FEB 10 2 04 PM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-1607

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Attention: FBI Laboratory

94444

Re: Washington Field Office teletype to all SAC's dated January 10, 1949.

There is being transmitted herewith by registered mail one typewritten letter dated August 20, 1945 addressed to PHILIP H. HISS, Cedarcrest, New Canaan, Connecticut, and signed "ALGER". The letter in question was prepared on stationery of the U. S. Department of State and bears the State Department seal.

K515

The Bureau Laboratory is requested to compare the typing which appears on the enclosed letter with previously identified specimens in the above-captioned matter. Upon the completion of the Laboratory examination, the enclosed letter should be returned to the New Haven Office in order that the letter in question might be returned to its rightful owner. It is to be noted that the letter was made available to the New Haven Division by LAURENCE S. GREENE of Clapboard Hill Road, New Canaan, Connecticut, a cousin of PHILIP HANSON HISS, III, who has admitted to be a cousin of ALGER HISS. The letter in question was obtained from the personal correspondence file of PHILIP HANSON HISS, III, in New Canaan, Connecticut, by Mr. GREENE upon the request of PHILIP, who is currently residing in Siesta Key, Florida. The results of an interview with PHILIP HANSON HISS, III, in Siesta Key, Florida, appear in the report of Special Agent LEON O. PRIOR, dated January 29, 1949 at Miami.

ENCL

Mr. GREENE, who made the letter available, is an industrial engineer and inventor and was a former Assistant Personnel Manager for the British Ministry in New York City during World War II.

A signed receipt for the enclosed letter was furnished to Mr. GREENE, which receipt will be returned when the letter in question has been made available to Mr. GREENE.

INDEXED

74-1333-1883
F IB I

32 FEB 17 1949

fxm/al
74-5
REGISTERED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
Encl.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/10/49 jl

Lab. report 2/10/49 RCF jl

RECORDED - 4

FX-117

F.L. Jones

FILE

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 9, 1949.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 65-14920
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333-1884
LAB. NO. D-24446 TW

Examination requested by: New York

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Reference: Letter dated February 8, 1949 -117

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K518 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 13, 1948, to Professor John N. Hazard, The Russian Institute, 431 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K518 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

RECORDED - 117 INDEXED

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

FEB 10 1 12 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RH

Kisseloff-1609

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Att: FBI Laboratory (Lab #D-88747 BU)

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

94446

Enclosed please find an original copy of a typewritten letter emanating from ALGER HISS dated May 13, 1948 and addressed to Professor JOHN N. HAZARD, The Russian Institute, 431 West 117th Street, New York, New York, and signed ALGER HISS. This letter was obtained from Professor HAZARD and is to be compared with known and questioned specimens of this case.

K518

Upon completion of the examination by the Laboratory, it is requested that this letter be returned to the New York Office.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

mc

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/10/49 jl

| ENCL |

1 Enc.
Registered Mail

74-1333-1884
F B I

32 FEB 17 1949

RECORDED

RCB:BEA
65-14920

Lab. report 2/10/49 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-1610

FIVE

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 9, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333-1885
D-94414, DU

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 8, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Alan Weinstein
By Letter 10-16-74 THB/lcs

RECORDED
EX-117

K514 Letter typewritten on a plain sheet of white paper, dated January 5, 1949, to Dr. Richard Light, 820 West South Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K514 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JL JL

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 10 1949 P.M.

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-1611

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

D 94414 BU

Enclosed herewith is a typewritten letter dated January 5, 1949, signed "ALGER HISS". It will be noted that on the bottom of this letter there are three and one half lines of written material that appear to have been written by ALGER HISS.

K514

It is desired that this specimen be compared with the known or questioned specimens in this case. This letter was obtained from R. McALLISTER LLOYD, President, Teacher's Insurance and Annuity Association, New York, New York.

At the conclusion of the comparison it is requested that this letter be returned to this office as it is necessary to return it to Mr. LLOYD.

ENCL

Encl. (1)

REGISTERED MAIL

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc - Washington Field

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/10/49 jl

RECORDED - 4
INDEXED - 4

174-1333-1885
F B I
32 FEB 17 1949

DES:AO
65-14920

Lab report
2/10/49
RCF:jl

EX-117

Kisseloff-1612

FILE

FBI, ALBANY 2-11-49 11-15 AM VA

SAC, BUFFALO.....URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. IS-R. FOL TEL RECEIVED FROM NYC FEB TEN INSTANT. QUOTE - RE LOS ANGELES TEL FEB NINTH INSTANT, RE WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. FOR INFO ALBANY OFFICE, UNSUB, KEITH HAS BEEN IDENTITIED AS WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE AND HAS BEEN AND IS PRESENTLY BEING INTERVIEWED BY LOS ANGELES. REFERENCED TEL REFLECTED THAT CRANE SAYS THAT ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTWO HE MET MARGARET GUTELIUS AT CP MEETING AT MILL VALLEY, CALIF., THAT DURING NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR-THIRTYFIVE CRANE AND GUTELIUS LIVED TOGETHER AS MAN AND WIFE WHILE GUTELIUS WAS ATTENDING MEDICAL SCHOOL AT UNIV. OF CAL., BERKELEY, CAL., AND THAT CRANE LIVED WITH GUTELIUS IN NEW YORK CITY WHILE GUTELIUS WAS ATTENDING COLUMBIA UNIV. MEDICAL SCHOOL. CRANE SAYS GUTELIUS KNEW CRANE WAS IN SOME UNDERGROUND WORK AND ON ONE OCCASION GUTELIUS AND CRANE WENT OUT WITH COLONEL BYKOV TO A NIGHT CLUB IN NEW YORK. AN UNIDENTIFIED NEWSPAPER CLIPPING, FOUND DURING SEARCH OF CRANE-S RESIDENCE, REFLECTED CRANE AND GUTELIUS WERE MARRIED BY GUTELIUS-S FATHER, A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER. GUTELIUS PRESENTLY REMARRIED AND CRANE DOES NOT KNOW MARRIED NAME BUT ADVISES

RECEIVED

INDEXED - 74-1332-1886

FEB 17 1949

51 FEB 23 1949

GUTELIUS-S HOME WAS IN ROCHESTER, NY. CRANE HAS ADMITTED DOING PHOTOGRAPHY WORK OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS FOR CHAMBERS IN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS. RECORDS OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, USA, AT NEW YORK CITY REFLECT ONLY ONE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER OF THAT NAME, STANLY F. GUTELIUS, THREE EIGHT EIGHT MAGEE AVENUE, ROCHESTER, NY. ALBANY OFFICE WILL, WITHOUT AT THE PRESENT TIME DISCLOSING INQUIRY, ASCERTAIN FROM REVEREND GUTELIUS THE PRESENT ADDRESS AND MARRIED NAME OF HIS DAUGHTER, MARGARET, AND ADVISE THIS OFFICE OF SAID NAME AND ADDRESS, AND ALSO OF ANY INFO IN ALBANY FILES ON MARGARET GUTELIUS, AKA MARGARET CRANE, OR NY OTHER NAMES SHE HAS BEEN KNOWN TO USE. REBUTEL FEB TEN, FORTYNINE UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU, NO INTERVIEW OF MARGARET GUTELIUS CONTEMPLATED UNTIL INTERVIEW OF CRANE BY LOS ANGELES IS COMPLETED. INASMUCH AS MARGARET GUTELIUS CAN THEN BE INTERVIEWED IN REGARD TO ALL FACTS FURNISHED BY CRANE. - UNQUOTE.

OK

CORNELIUS

END

cc - Bureau (AMSD)
NYC (AMSD)

1886

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 12 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rozen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS

WASH & WASH FIELD 12 AND NEW YORK 4 ~~XXX~~ FROM LOSA 12 12-23 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R., IS DASH R. RE CLIFFORD L. TUBBS. ~~WHXXX~~ WILLIAM BAKER, STATE DEPT. AGT., LA, ADVISED HE INFORMED TUBBS ~~CONCSXXX~~ CONCERNING TT FROM THOMAS F. FITCH GIVING ~~PERSXXX~~ PERMISSION TO TUBBS TO FURNISH INFO TO BUREAU AGTS. TUBBS HOWEVER DESIRED WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM FITCH AND BAKER ADVISED FITCH OF THIS FACT. WASHINGTON FIELD REQUESTED TO CONTACT THOMAS F. FITCH AND REQUEST HIM WRITE LETTER DIRECTLY TO TUBBS ~~GIXXXX~~ GIVING TUBBS PERMISSION TO FURNISH INFO TO BUREAU AGENTS.

HOOD

END AND ACK PLS

see memo HBF to DMC 2-15-49

Transmitted to NY

COPIES WFO

100-16-5

100-1333-1887

F B I

RECORDED 32 FEB 17 1949

INDEXED

51 FEB 23 1949

EX-117

Kisseloff-1615

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 12, 1949

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

ReNYtel to Bureau and San Diego, February 1, 1949, and San Diego teletype to the Bureau and New York dated February 3, 1949.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that during the 1930's there was a Communist underground apparatus operating in Washington, D. C., among Government employees, and he was directed by J. PETERS (ALEXANDER STEVENS) to activate this group. This group or cell was made up of HENRY HILL COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER (KRIVITSKY), VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WILT, ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS and LEE PRESSMAN, and all under the direction of the deceased HAROLD WARE.

It will be noted that LEONARD H. DE CAUX, former CIO news editor, and his wife were friends of LEE PRESSMAN, above, and other individuals who were under investigation in the case entitled, "GREGORY, was, et al; ESPIONAGE - R." DE CAUX is also alleged to be a Communist Party member.

Mrs. KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, in a letter to the President of the United States in 1944, set forth a list of individuals engaged in Communist espionage and underground activity in Washington, D. C. LEN DE CAUX'S name was included on this list, in addition to PRESSMAN and others named above by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

~~DEFERRED-RECORDING~~

It is requested that San Diego interview Mr. and Mrs. DE CAUX, as to their knowledge of Communist underground and espionage activity in Washington, D. C. An effort should be made to obtain any information concerning ALGER HISS and his relationship with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. DE CAUX is known to be a friend of LEE PRESSMAN and other alleged Communists in Washington, D. C., as mentioned in the enclosed serials.

The following serials taken from the case file of LEONARD DE CAUX are being forwarded for completion of the San Diego file and also to assist in the interview of DE CAUX and his wife:

Washington Field Office letter to Director, 9/23/49;

2 CCs: San Diego (22 Enclosures)
SPECIAL DELIVERY

C.C. NY File 100-24477
FJG:APK/RMC
65-14920

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F B I

32 FEB 17 1949

Kisseloff-1616

RECORDED - 4

EX-117

5-7-8

NY 65-14920

Letter to the Director, FBI

Washington Field report of SA M. M. Hill, 4/10/42;
Pittsburgh report of SA Mark Smith, 6/4/42;
Seattle report of SA William B. Welte, 8/10/42;
Baltimore report of SA William C. Sullivan, 9/21/42;
Cleveland report of SA James T. Mooney, 11/27/42;
Baltimore report of SA Maurice H. Foley, 5/11/43;
Washington Field Office report of SA T. Hawthorne Phillips, 9/25/43;
Washington Field Office report of SA T. Hawthorne Phillips, 8/9/43;
Washington Field Office report of SA Robert F. Cooper, 1/19/44;
Washington Field Office report of SA Robert F. Cooper, 7/8/44;
Washington Field Office report of SA Lorenzo H. D. Wildman, 11/29/44;
Washington Field Office report of SA Lorenzo H. D. Wildman, 5/7/45;
Washington Field Office report of SA Lorenzo H. D. Wildman, 8/8/45;
Washington Field Office report of SA Lorenzo H. D. Wildman, 12/19/45;
Washington Field Office report of SA Anker B. Harbo, 8/26/46;
Washington Field Office report of SA Anker B. Harbo, 11/26/46;
Washington Field Office report of SA Anker B. Harbo, 3/1/47;
New York report of SA John Dennis O'Connell, 3/2/48;
Washington Field Office letter to Director, dated 3/22/48 (with enclosures);
Washington Field Office letter to New York, 12/27/48, cc Los Angeles;
Bureau letter to Washington Field, 10/8/47.

1888

Kisseloff-1617

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

174

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 52 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 14 6-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP -R, IS-R.

RE PATRICK B. WHELAN IDENTIFIED AS ASSOCIATE OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

RE ALSO BALT TEL DEC. FOURTEEN LAST. BALT REQUESTED TO FURNISH BRIEF PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND INFO ON PATRICK B. WHELAN TOGETHER WITH DATE AND PLACE OF DEATH FOR SUMMARY REPORT PURPOSES. PLEASE EXPEDITE.

74-1333-1889

INDEXED

RECORDED

EX-117

32 FEB 17 1949

5 1 FEB 23 1949

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-1618

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
P

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 80 AND BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 14 9-28

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R, IS R. WFO REQUESTED TO FORWARD IMMEDIATELY TO NY SUMMARY OF PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OR ALL PERTINENT SERIALS REFLECTING THE SAME ON ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. BALTIMORE WILL FURNISH INFO ON CURRENT ACTIVITY AND RESIDENCE OF SAME INDIVIDUAL. INFO DESIRED FOR SUMMARY REPORT NOW IN PREPARATION.

SCHEIDT

11
44

RECORDED

124-1333-1890

F B I

BALTIMORE ACK AND DISC, WASH HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-117

32 FEB 17 1949

5 1 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-1619

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 31 14 5-18

FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE 4
RE WFO TEL FEBRUARY FOURTH LAST. JOHN COLLIER, SR. PRESENTLY PROFESSOR SOCIALOLOGY,
CCNY, INTERVIEWED. STATES SON, JOHN COLLIER, JR., BEING INTERVIEWED BY EL PASO NOW RESIDES TAOS, NEW MEXICO, AND NEVER WORKED FOR GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT FOR BRIEF PERIOD WITH DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AS PHOTOGRAPHER UNDER WPA PROJECT. DOES NOT RECALL ANYONE NAMED ANDREEMEREE AND DEFINITELY DID NOT, OF HIS OWN INITIATIVE, RECOMMEND ANYONE WITH THAT NAME OR NAME OF MRS. HUDSON, FOR EMPLOYMENT IN INDIAN AFFAIRS. STATES HE OCCASIONALLY WOULD RECOMMEND SOME PERSON UNKNOWN TO HIM WHILE HE WAS COMMISSIONER, WHO HAD BEEN VOUCHER FOR BY SOME MEMBER OF HIS STAFF. DOES RECALL A WOMAN "ON FOREIGN EXTRACTION", WHOSE NAME HE DOES NOT RECALL, WHO WORKED IN PLANNING SECTION, INDIAN REHABILITATION DIVISION, SHORT PERIOD IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. HE DID NOT RECOMMEND OR HIRE HER AND ONLY RECALLS HER BECAUSE SHE WAS NOT GE[illegible]E

RECORDED - 41 INDEXED 24-1333-1891

AL[illegible] LIKED, DUE TO AN UNFRIEDNLY ATTITUDE. BELIEVES SHE WAS DR[illegible]NDS WERE EXHAUSTED. THES[illegible]

BELIEVES EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WORK[illegible]

END PAGE ONE

22 FEB 17 1949

Kisseloff-1620

PAGE TWO

DIVISION CAN BE VERIFIED THROUGH WPA RECORDS. ADVISES THAT PERSONS MOST LIKELY TO REMEMBER AN EMPLOYEE IN PLANNING DIVISION WOULD BE WALTER WOEHLKE, PRESENTLY AT SACRAMENTO, CALIF, DANIEL MURPHY, PRESENLY FIELD MAN, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASH, AND MARY MC GAIR, FORMER PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, INDIAN AFFAIRS WHOSE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

WRO REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT LOCATION OF DANIEL MURPHY AND MARY MC GAIR AND TEL PROPER OFFICES TO INTERVIEW.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

CORR PAGE ONE LINE TWO FIRST WORD SHOULD BE "GENERALLY" LIKED ETC.

PLS CORRECT AND TKS

2

TWO COPIES WFO

189

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-14-49 2:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

IT IS RECALLED THAT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS STATED THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS WERE VERY FRIENDLY WITH HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., AND THAT IT IS CONCEIVABLE PRISCILLA MAY HAVE BORROWED A TYPEWRITER FROM COLLINS. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT OF THIS OFFICE ADVISES COLLINS DID POSSESS A TYPEWRITER. SUGGEST NEW YORK MAKE APPROPRIATE INQUIRY AT UN AND EXAMINE UNRRA FILE OF COLLINS FOR TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS. IF ANY LOCATED, SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO FBI LAB FOR COMPARISON WITH Q DASH FIVE.

HOTTEL

124-1333-1892

INDEXED - 4

32 FEB 17 1949

RECORDED - 4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Gurnham
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 32 14 5-25P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS. ETAL PERJURY DASH ESPIONAGE R. RE WASHINGTON TEL FEBRUARY THIRD INSTANT. MRS. E.A. LOCK, JR. ADVISES MISS PRESTON, PRINCIPAL OF THE POTOMIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, D.C. HAD BEEN VERY FRIENDLY WITH MRS. ALGER HISS WHEN THEY BOTH RESIDED VOLTA PLACE. IF NOT ALREADY CONTACTED SUGGEST WASHINGTON FIELD INTERVIEW PRESTON.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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RECORDED

174-1333-1893
F B I

32 FEB 17 1949
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5-2-0

EX-117

51 FEB 23 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
7-17P

WASHINGTON AND WASH. FIELD 28 NEW YORK 11 FROM NEWARK 14

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE-R, INTERNAL SECURITY R. RE WFO TEL TO NY AND NEWARK FEBRUARY ELEVEN LAST. RECORDS USPO, FORT LEE, NJ REVEAL MRS. R. M. HUDSON OF TWO RIVER ROAD MOVED TO THREE ONE FOUR WEST ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH STREET, NYC DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. MRS. AUGUSTA RICHTER, OWNER OF TWO RIVER ROAD IN THIRTYSIX STATES MRS. QUOTE JENNIE UNQUOTE HUDSON CAME THERE WITH MRS. MATILDA BARING AS NURSE FOR HER CHILD AND THEY OPERATED ROOMING HOUSE THERE. IN ABOUT THIRTYSIX MRS. HUDSONS SON GOT HER WHILE MRS. BARING WAS AWAY AND TOOK HER TO A HOME, PROBABLY FOR THE AGED. MRS. BARING WAS IN SHOW BUSINESS AND CURRENTLY RESIDES TWO NAUGHT SIX WEST FIFTYSECOND STREET, APARTMENT SIX, NYC. MRS. BARING IS BELIEVED TO BE ABLE TO FURNISH CURRENT ADDRESS OF MRS. HUDSON, IF LIVING, AND HER SON.

.8 K MC KEE

CORR LINE 8 WORD 9 SHLD BE --- GOT ---

WA AND NY ACK AND DISC

WA NK R 428 WA

NY NK R-11 NY C

74-1333-1894
E B I

RECORDED - 4

32 FEB 17 1949

51 FEB 23 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

INDEXED - 4

EX-117

Kisseloff-1624

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-15-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 10:00 a.m., February 12, 1949, I phoned the Washington Field Office and talked with the Agent on duty, R. Nixon. I referred him to the teletype from the Los Angeles Office of February 12, in which it is again indicated that Clifford L. Tubbs will not talk to a Bureau Agent without a letter. I told the WFO to make no request for such a letter.

ACTION:

The investigation as to which Tubbs has information relates to statements of Guenther Rumrich, former subject of the case entitled "Guenther Gustav Rumrich, was et al, Espionage - G." Other investigation conducted concerning his allegations and statements have proven that his story is without foundation. The interview with Tubbs, therefore, is unnecessary and particularly so in view of his attitude.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 4

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F B I

32 FEB 17 1949

51 FEB 23 1949

LGZ:cl
74-94

Mrs. Fletcher
1742

Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 2-15-49 11:15 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

WHILE ALGER HISS WAS A POLITICAL ADVISOR AT STATE DEPARTMENT, LAURENCE DUGGAN WAS AN ASSOCIATE OF ALGER HISS IN THE SAME CAPACITY AND SHARED THE SAME OFFICE. CONSTANCE M. SUPPLEE, NOW MRS. L. R. McKEE, FOUR THREE CORAL PLACE, LEXINGTON PARK, MARYLAND, WAS DUGGAN'S SECRETARY. BALTIMORE INTERVIEW MRS. McKEE RE ALGER HISS.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED 174-1333-1896

FEB 17 1949

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CJJ:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-15-49 10:15 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND NEWARK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RELSVLETEL FEBRUARY NINE, LAST, RE HART GIBSON FOSTER. FOR INFO NEWARK, HART GIBSON FOSTER AND WIFE REPORTED BY MR. AND MRS. JAMES S. ROBB AS BEING FORMER NEIGHBORS OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS BETWEEN YEARS NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYNINE. DURING THIS TIME, HISS RESIDED AT ONE TWO FOUR FIVE THIRTIETH STREET, NW AND THREE FOUR ONE FIVE VOLTA PLACE, NW, BOTH WASHINGTON, DC. N WARK REQUESTED TO CONTACT FOSTER WHO IS NOW ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH ARMY, RANK OF COLONEL, ASSIGNED TO PICATINNY ARSENAL, DOVER, NEW JERSEY, AND INTERVIEW HIM AND HIS WIFE FOR ANY INFORMATION IN THEIR POSSESSION CONCERNING ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND WIFE PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED NEWARK SHOULD BE DISPLAYED. SPECIFICALLY INQUIRE IF FOSTERS HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE OF A TYPEWRITER IN POSSESSION OF HISS FAMILY AND IF THEY RECALL IDENTITY OF MAIDS EMPLOYED BY PRISCILLA HISS. REBUTEL TO ALL SACS DATED JANUARY TEN, LAST, RE HANDLING THIS MATTER.

74-1333-1897
FEB 17 1949

HOTTEL

RECORDED

INDEXED

Kisseloff-1627

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 54 LOS ANGELES 5 FROM NEW YORK 15 11-11 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RENYTEL JAN. TWENTY FIRST RE WILLIAM ROSEN. SAAG DONEGAN REQUESTS ADVISE AS TO PRESENT LOCATION OF ROSEN. LOS ANGELES WILL SUTEL WHETHER ROSEN STILL IN THAT DIVISION.

SCHEIDT

11
44

Transmitted to LA

174-1333-1898
F B I

RECORDED

32 FEB 17 1949

51 FEB 23 1949

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EX-117

Kisseloff-1628

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 51 15 11-01 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-80 BY SP7 mac/ma

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH N. IN THE PRE DASH TRIAL DEPOSITION AT BALTIMORE, MD, ESTHER CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THAT PRISCILLA HISS RECOMMENDED DOCTOR MARGARET NICHOLSON OR JOSEPHINE NICHOLSON, PEDIATRICIAN, TO HER IN SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER, NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE WHILE MRS. CHAMBERS WAS LIVING WITH HISS AT THE P. ST. ADDRESS. MRS. CHAMBERS AND MRS. HISS VISITED DOCTOR NICHOLSON TOGETHER FOR AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR CHILDREN, WHICH INCLUDED TIMOTHY HOBSON AND ELLEN CHAMBERS. MRS. CHAMBERS BELIEVES THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON MAY HAVE USED THE NAME OF TIMOTHY HISS AND THAT SHE USED THE NAME OF ELLEN BREEN FOR THIS EXAMINATION. IN THE EVENT THIS INVESTIGATION HAS NOT BEEN CONDUCTED, IT IS REQUESTED THAT WFO INTERVIEW DOCTOR NICHOLSON FOR ANY INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ASSOCIATION OF HISS WITH CHAMBERS AND DETERMINE WHAT INFORMATION IS CONTAINED IN HER RECORDS RELATIVE TO THIS OFFICE VISIT. 174-1333-1899

F B I

RECORDED - 1 SCHEIDT
32 FEB 17 1949

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 4
INDEXED - 4

EX-117

Kisseloff-1629

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hearn
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Peterson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
AME

RELAY TO WFO

WA 9 AND NY 4 FROM BALTO 2-15-49 T- 5-35 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PEJRJURY, ESP R, IS R. RE NY TEL FEB. FOURTEEN LAST REQUESTING WFO TO FURNISH NY IMMEDIATE SUMMARY OF PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OR ALL PERTINENT SERIALS REFLECTING THE SAME ON ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. REVIEW OF BALTO. FILES REFLECT S WFO HAS COPIES OF ALL REPORTS CONCERNING SOYRING ON FILE AT BALTO. WITH EXCEPTION OF REPORT OF SA DAVID A. FISH, BOSTON, OCTOBER SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE AND REPORT OF SA JESSE F. FARR, BALTO., JULY TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, BOTH ENTITLED ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, WAS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT WFO WILL FURNISH NY WITH COPIES OF ALL OTHER REPORTS RE SOYRING AS REQUESTED.

MC FARLIN

END

BA R 9 WA

124-1333-1900

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32 FEB 17 1949

EX-117

TWO COPIES WFO

51 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-1630

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Tedd
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
HTM

Mr. Fletcher

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-15-49 4-45 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
RE NEW YORK TEL TO NEW HAVEN FEBRUARY FOURTEENTH LAST.
JOHN C. MOORE, ARCHITECT, MAY BE REACHED AT HIS OFFICE AT TWO WEST
TWENTIETH ST., NYC, TELEPHONE CHESEA TWO SEVEN NINE NAUGHT ONE.
NEW YORK HANDLE. RUC NEW HAVEN.

GLEASON

FOURTH LINE FIFTH WORD "CHELSEA"

END

ACK PLS

WA 4-45 PM OK FBI WASH DC GAR

NY OK FBI NYC DB

DISC END

124-1333-1901
F B I

INDEXED - 4

32 FEB 17 1949

cc: Mr. Jones

51 FEB 23 1949

EX-117

Kisseloff-1631

FRMcG:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-15-49 4:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, ST. LOUIS

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REBULET DATED FEBRUARY THREE, LAST. MARK O'DELL, JR., BORN DECEMBER EIGHT, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL, ARMY AIR FORCES, WASHINGTON, DC. PERSONNEL FILE AT ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS ADVISE ALL PERTINENT BACKGROUND INFO, PAST EMPLOYMENTS, ASSOCIATES, AND SUPERVISORS.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 41 74-1333-1902

32 FEB 17 1949

INDEXED - 41

117

Kisseloff-1632

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 19 15 403 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY ESP R. FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARING PROSECUTIVE SUMMARIES, IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE INDICES AND FILES OF THE WFO BE THOROUGHLY CHECKED IMMEDIATELY FOR ANY INFO ON SYDNEY SCHOSTECK AND ROY WARNER WA. RAY WARNER. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE LATTER MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH WILLIE ARNOLD WAS, WILLIE ARNSTEIN, WILLIE ARNHEIM WHO WAS A CP ORGANIZER IN DC IN THIRTYSIX. BOTH SCHOSTECK AND WARNER HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED BY FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AS HAVING BEEN VERY ACTIVE IN CP MOVEMENT IN D. C. IN MIDDLE THIRTYS. IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO ASCERTAIN WARNER-S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS AND ACTIVITTIES. EXPEDITE.

SCHEIDT

INDEXED - 4

174-1333-1903
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FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-1633

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Laird
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

~~VIA AIR~~

~~HOLD FOR FURTHER PLS~~

~~TELETYPE NY GA~~

~~HOLD FOR CONF PLS~~

~~TELETYPE WFO BAGA~~

OK WASHINGTON 2, NEW YORK 2, AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM BOSTON 15 2-39 P

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY IS -R-, ESPIONAGE -R-. RE REPORT SA JESSE F. FARR AT BALTIMORE, JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT, FORTYNINE, WITH UNDEVELOPED LEAD TO BOSTON REQUESTING PROFESSOR ALBERT A. BENNETT, A REFERENCE OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, BE INTERVIEWED. DR. BENNETT UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION REFLECTING ON COMMUNIST OR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF RENO. HE STATED HIS ASSOCIATION WITH RENO WHOLLY OF A BUSINESS NATURE AND THAT PEOPLE WHO WOULD KNOW RENO WERE- DR. EDWIN P. HUBBELL, DR. L. S. DEDRICK, DR. ELVIN S. MARTIN, BERTHA I. HART, JOHN L. KELLEY AND EDWARD J. MCSHANE, ALL OF WHOM ARE MENTIONED IN REFERENCED REPORT. BOSTON INDICES NEGATIVE ON PROFESSOR ALBERT A. BENNETT. BACKGROUND OF BENNETT SET FORTH IN QUOTE WHO-S WHO IN AMERICA UNQUOTE.

SOUCY

174-1333-1904

F B I

32 FEB 17 1949

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON PLS HOLD

BA ACK AND DISC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-18-89 BY 291-80 See: J. L. Jones

51 FEB 23 1949

BS R 2 BA

Kisseloff-1634

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

2-#

WASHINGTON 6 FROM CHICAGO 15 1-38PM ACK

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE

DASH R. RE BALTIMORE TEL FEBRUARY EIGHT. GEORGE AND ETHEL BLACKWELL PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED BY CHICAGO AND REPORT SUBMITTED.

MC SWAIN

CC--NEW YORK

END ACK PLS

174-1333-1905

F B I

INDEXED - 4

32 FEB 17 1949

1 FEB 23 1949

RECORDED - 4

FY 117

cc: 2 Jones

Kisseloff-1635

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Ingram
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI CINCINNATI 2-15-49 12-54 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, ~~IS~~ DASH R. RE BALTIMORE TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN. C. E. WOLEY, UNIT HEAD, PERSONNEL RECORDS, CURTISS WRIGHT CORPORATION, FOUR THREE HUNDRED EAST FIFTH ~~AVENUE~~ AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO, STATED THAT NO ONE WITH A SURNAME OF SLADE IS ON THE PAYROLL AT CURTISS WRIGHT AND THE ONLY ROBERT SLADE WHO WORKED FOR THE COMPANY WAS ROBERT DONALD SLADE, BORN COLUMBUS, OHIO JANUARY ONE, TWENTY SEVEN AND WAS EMPLOYED IN FINAL ASSEMBLY FROM DECEMBER FIRST, FORTYTHREE TO MARCH ONE, FORTYFOUR WHEN HE QUIT TO RETURN TO SCHOOL. IT IS ~~NOTEWORTHY~~ NOTED THAT HE WAS THEN ONLY SEVENTEEN YEARS AND SHOWED PRIOR EMPLOYMENT AT LOCKBOURNE ARMY AIR BASE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, FROM MAY, FORTYTHREE UNTIL OCTOBER, FORTYTHREE. WOOLEY ALSO CHECKED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS EMPLOYMENT APPLICATIONS PREVIOUSLY FILED FOR THE NAME OF ROBERT SLADE. ~~BALTIMORE~~ BALTIMORE WILL RECONTACT THOMAS KING AT GLEN L. MARTIN COMPANY TO ~~ASCERTAIN~~ ASCERTAIN BASIS OF BELIEF THAT ~~SAXXX~~ SLADE EMPLOYED AT CURTISS WRIGHT. RUC.

OSTHOLTHOFF

END

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NYC OK FBI NYC ENL

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EX-117

74-1333-1906
F B I
32 FEB 17 1949

cc Mr. Jones

51 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-1636

The Communist Conspiracy:

Chambers Added to Red Ring Expose Story by Miss Bentley

Gave Startling Details of Association With 'Elite' Soviet Group in Washington

This is the seventeenth of a series of articles by Robert E. Stripling on the Communist conspiracy in the United States. Stripling was chief investigator for the House un-American activities committee from 1938 to 1948. The articles were edited by Bob Considine, Times-Herald and International News Service columnist.

By ROBERT E. STRIPLING

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in his first of eight appearances before the House un-American activities committee, corroborated certain elements of Elizabeth Bentley's own sensational charges, despite the fact that the Justice department had assured the committee that no one could back up the Vassar graduate's story.

He, too, named Assistant Secretary of Treasury Harry Dexter White, Victor Perlo, John Abt and one or two others, and added details unknown or unspoken by Miss Bentley.

In the process, he told the committee and the world more about his own life and his association in Washington with what he called an "elite group, an outstanding group, which it was believed would rise to positions—as, indeed, some of them did: notably White and Hiss—in the government, and their position in the government would be of very much service to the Communist party . . ."

No Charges at First

At first, Chambers made no accusations that the men were engaged in espionage. "These people were specifically not wanted to act as sources of information," he pointed out to the committee. But their "ultimate objective," he added, was service to the Soviet Union.

The path by which he reached them was devious. A year after he became a member of the Communist party, Chambers was assigned to the Daily Worker. He ran it until 1929, though its nominal editor was Robert Minor.

Chambers left the party briefly in 1929 when, as he put it, Stalin ruled out the "possibility of open argument between two groups of Communists." Before that time, he asserted, there had been a "kind of democracy" within the Communist framework.

But he returned in the early 1930s. By 1932 he was editor of the New Masses. During that same year he was ordered into the Communist underground by Max Bedacht, a member of the central committee of the party. There was, of course, no appeal to Bedacht's command.

Several Aliases Listed

His first contact in the underground, he told the committee, was a man he knew under the aliases of Mike, Don and A. hur thereafter, although he had previously known him in the open party as either John Sherman or Robert Mitchell.

Mitchell took him to Grant's tomb, his story continued, and beckoned him into a large waiting automobile, driven by a Russian who Chambers knew as Herbert and as Carl. The Russian questioned him closely about his reasons for leaving the party in 1929, but was satisfied with Chambers' answers.

Two days later Mitchell introduced him to another Russian, whom Chambers thereafter knew as Ulrich and Walter, and Ulrich ordered him to serve as a liaison man between the underground apparatus and Bedacht, who was in the open party.

His main job, however, was the preparation of microfilmed documents for shipment to Russia, and the receipt of the same from abroad. Microfilms going to Russia were concealed in the cardboard and cloth backs of 10-cent store mirrors and passed on to accomplices serving as stewards or seamen on the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd ships.

Transmission Ends

When Hitler came into power in Germany, that transmission belt was dissolved. An effort was made to revive it by using employes of the French Line and Lloyd-Triestin, but it failed.

In 1934 a superior known only as Herman ordered Chambers to meet him in Central park at 9 o'clock one night. It was raining. But Herman was more disturbing than the rain. In telling him that he would be re-assigned to Washington he spoke of "the great career that lies before you," which Chambers, a Communist, felt was strange talk coming from another Communist. The second point of alarm was that Herman obviously was a drinker, and liquor is absolutely forbidden in the Red underground.

Herman was murdered shortly after that, by two NKVD men assigned to the job by Russian Gen. Berzin, Chambers believes.

But the Washington job for Chambers came through on orders of a man named J. Peters, who was Bedacht's successor. Chambers acted briefly as a courier between Washington and New York, but his job soon became more important. He was detailed to work closely with the "elite group" and receive information from them—for it was felt that it was time the group was used more aggressively, Chambers declared.

Became Known as Carl

Sometime in 1937, two years before the signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact, he became frightened and yearn[illegible] for greater security for himself, his wife and their baby. He had been using a variety of aliases in his work with the spy ring in Washington, including the name Carl. But now he wanted a positive identity to help avert the fate of the drunken Herman.

So, under the name of J. Vivian Chambers he secured a job with the blessings and apparently by the contrivance of the party.

He went to work for a government research bureau "a spectacular instance of the case with which a Communist could at all times slide other Communists into practicaly any government agency in which they had a foothold," as Chambers put it.

He worked for several months in the government bureau, collecting his Communist salary on the side, but early in 1938 he quit both the job and the party. He gave the party no warning but just disappeared.

He retired to the seclusion of his Maryland farm, slept mainly through the days and sat up at nights with a gun ready, determined to fight for his life if necessary. He made no friends among neighboring farmers. Later that year, pinched for funds, he applied for a job at Time and got it, though he gave the personnel department an account of his past activities. He was assigned to book and movie reviewing.

Sought Out Levine

Forty-eight hours after the signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact Chambers sought out anti-Communist writer Isaac Don Levine, now editor of Plain Talk. His purpose was two-fold: to inquire into the market for anti-Communist articles (he had approached Levine on that matter earlier) and to enlist Levine's aid in contacting the proper authorities in Washington—to lay before them all he knew of the Communist conspiracy and its workings within the government.

Levine went to Washington in the hope of seeing President Roosevelt, but got only as far as the late Marvin McIntyre, one of the President's executive secretaries. McIntyre heard the Chambers story briefly and informed him that the President was too busy to hear them. He turned him over to Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle.

Chambers returned to New York after the meeting with Berle convinced that he would be called on immediately by FBI men. "I was ready to go the whole way," he told me later. But no one appeared for a considerable period.

I once asked Chambers why he did not continue his anti-Communist crusade at that time and release the "pumpkin papers" he concealed so long. He replied that he did not want to "hurt people . . . destroy human beings" and risk his own neck, especially when it became apparent that nothing would come of his visit to Washington.

The FBI called on him twice after the murder of Gen. Walter Krivitsky, who had broken with the party and, with Levine's aid, had written a number of articles for the Saturday Evening Post. But the government men were not interested in what he had to say about the Washington spy ring. In fact no one was until the House committee drew fr[illegible] him, slow but surely, a[illegible] ably still cov[illegible]

(To [illegible]

(Copyright [illegible] Sy[illegible]

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

File ✓

Dmk

a very nasty dig in last paragraph by Stripling.

MC

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74-1333-1907

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32 FEB 17 1949

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Kisseloff-1637

CJJ:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-24-49 5:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REWYTEL JANUARY NINETEEN, LAST, RELATIVE TO INTERVIEWING MAIDS OF ALGER HISS, AND IN PARTICULAR TO STATEMENTS OF CHAMBERS APPEARING ON PAGE ONE ONE NINE NAUGHT, HCUA TESTIMONY, THAT CHAMBERS WENT TO HOME OF ALGER HISS ON DENT PLACE, WASHINGTON, DC, TOWARD THE END OF NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK HISS FROM CP. RECORDS OF J. B. GILLIAT REAL ESTATE COMPANY REFLECT HISS LEASED THREE FOUR ONE FIVE VOLTA PLACE, NW, FROM DECEMBER TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. INVESTIGATION INDICATES HISS MOVED DIRECTLY FROM ONE TWO FOUR FIVE THIRTIETH STREET, NW, WHERE HE HAD RESIDED SINCE JUNE, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, TO VOLTA PLACE, NW. THERE IS NO INDICATION OTHER THAN CHAMBERS' STATEMENT THAT HISS EVER RESIDED ON DENT PLACE, WASHINGTON, DC. IT IS OBSERVED THAT DENT PLACE RUNS PARALLEL TO VOLTA PLACE, ONLY TWO BLOCKS NORTH OF VOLTA PLACE, THAT EACH EXTENDS FOR ONLY TWO OR THREE BLOCKS IN GEORGETOWN AREA, AND THAT EACH RUNS FROM THIRTYTHREE TO THIRTYFIVE STREETS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT CHAMBERS IS PROBABLY MISTAKEN REGARDING HISS RESIDENCE ON DENT PLACE. NY REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW CHAMBERS ABOUT THIS MATTER. PHOTOS AND MAPS RELATIVE TO ALL HISS RESIDENCES, WASHINGTON, DC, ARE BEING MADE AND WILL BE SUBMITTED IN NEAR FUTURE.

RECORDED - 68

74-1233-1908

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HOTTEL

EX-109

Kisseloff-1638

JANUARY 24, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA URGENT
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. PENNTYL. JANUARY TWENTIONN. IT IS CONSIDERABLE Q FIVE MAY HAVE BEEN TYPED ON UNDERWOOD ELITE MACHINE AS LABORATORY STANDARDS FOR UNDERWOOD AND ROYAL ARE VERY SIMILAR. HOWEVER, CERTAIN CHARACTERS OF Q FIVE RESEMBLE MOST CLOSELY LABORATORY STANDARD FOR ROYAL SEARCHED ELITE TYPE.

HOOVER

[redacted]

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EX-109

124-1333-1909

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELETYPE

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1639

SAC, Washington Field

February 9, 1949

Director, FBI
74-1333-1910
JAY DAVIS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 68
EX-125

Re Chicago tel February 2, 1949, reflecting an interview with Mrs. Carroll Daugherty, former wife of Henry Julian Wadleigh.

You are instructed to reinterview Wadleigh concerning statements made by Mrs. Wadleigh concerning him. Specifically you should endeavor to obtain from Wadleigh the identity of the unknown Professor of Physics at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, who allegedly was one of the two persons who induced him to enter into the espionage activities.

You will recall that in a previous interview by your office with Wadleigh he did not appear to be certain from whom he had received the Turkish or Persian rug in about 1937, although it was his belief that it was probably David Zimmerman, with aliases. Inasmuch as Mrs. Daugherty apparently definitely recalls that it was Zimmerman, this should be brought to Wadleigh's attention to corroborate his recollection.

In addition, you should question Wadleigh concerning Mrs. Daugherty's statement that Chambers borrowed money from Wadleigh under a veiled threat that if Wadleigh did not lend Chambers the money he would expose Wadleigh's espionage activities.

This interview should be conducted as soon as possible and the results furnished to the Bureau, New York, and Baltimore offices.

cc - SAC, New York
SAC, Baltimore
SAC, Chicago

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

EHM:eew

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
FEB 10 1949 P.M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1640

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2-1949

TELEMETER

CONF TO WASH 7 AND WASH FIELD AND NEW YORK 4 FROM CHICAGO 2 5-15 PM RK

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVIS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE REPORT OF MAURICE A. TAYLOR DATED JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT LAST AT WASHINGTON, D. C. MRS. CARROLL DAUGHERTY, THREE ZERO TWO THREE PARK, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, FORMER WIFE OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT WADLEIGH ADVISED HER IN SPRING OF NINETEEN ~~THXXX~~ THIRTY SIX THAT HE HAD UNDERTAKEN TO DO UNDERCOVER WORK ON BEHALF OF THE QUOTE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL UNQUOTE, THAT HE ~~HAXXX~~ WAS TO REMOVE CERTAIN DESIGNATED CONFIDENTIAL FILES FROM THE TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND TURN INSTANT FILES OVER TO HAROLD WILSON, AN ~~UNDERVXX~~ UNDERCOVER AGENT FOR THE QUOTE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL UNQUOTE FOR COPYING AND PHOTOGRAPHING. DAUGHERTY STATED THAT WILSON VISITED THE WADLEIGH ~~MXX~~ HOME SEVERAL TIMES DURING NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN BUT NO DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER ON THESE OCCASIONS NOR WERE THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED. SHE STATES THAT WADLEIGH ALWAYS TURNED OVER DOCUMENTS TO WILSON AT UNKNOWN PUBLIC PLACES IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AND THAT A QUOTE CARL ~~XXXXXX~~. UNQUOTE, ALSO AN AGENT FOR THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL WHO SEEMED TO BE WILSON-S SUPERIOR, OFTEN CONFERRED WITH WADLEIGH CONCERNING THIS ESPIONAGE WORK BUT THAT SHE HAS SEEN THIS CARL ONLY ONCE. SHE ADVISED THAT IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT WADLEIGH STATED THAT CARL HAD QUIT THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND WAS ~~XXXXXXXX~~ BORROW MONEY FROM WADLEIGH

RECORDED 68 100-1333-1910
INDEXED - 68 13 FEB 15 1949

Kisseloff-1641

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON BEHALF OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. DAUGHERTY COULD NOT STATE AS TO THE AMOUNT OF MONEY INVOLVED AND WHETHER WADLEIGH ACTUALLY LENT THE MONEY TO CARL. DAUGHERTY COULD NOT POSITIVELY IDENTIFY THE PHOTOGRAPH OF DAVID ZIMMERMAN WA. DAVID CARPENTER, AS HAROLD WILSON ALTHOUGH SHE STATES THERE WAS A STRIKING RESEMBLANCE. DAUGHERTY ADVISES ALSO THAT VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS BEAR STRONG RESEMBLANCE TO THE PERSON SHE KNEW AS CARL THOUGH SHE CANNOT POSITIVELY IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAMBERS AS CARL ON BASIS THAT SHE SAW CARL ONLY ONCE IN WHICH SHE NOW RECALLS AS A PARK IN WASHINGTON, D. C. DAUGHERTY FURTHER STATED THAT WADLEIGH RECEIVED NO RECOMPENSE FOR HIS WORK OTHER THAN A NEW NINE BY TWELVE PERSIAN RUG FROM HAROLD WILSON ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. DAUGHERTY BELIEVES THAT WADLEIGH WAS INDUCED TO ENTER THESE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES BY ELEANOR NELSON AND AN UNKNOWN PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AT BALTIMORE. DAUGHERTY DESCRIBED THIS PROFESSOR AS OF SLENDER BUILD, FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, THIRTY YEARS IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, NO FURTHER DETAILS RECALLED. SHE STATED THAT WADLEIGH WAS INTRODUCED TO HAROLD WILSON BY ELEANOR NELSON AND THAT

END OF PAGE TWO

1910

PAGE THREE

ACCORDING TO ~~WADLEIGHXXX~~ WADLEIGH, ELEANOR NELSON WAS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN WASHINGTON, D. C. DAUGHERTY STATED THAT ~~WHXX~~ WADLEIGH WAS NEVER A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND HE WORKED ON BEHALF OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL BECAUSE OF A DEEP SEATED SYMPATHY FOR OPPRESSED PEOPLES AND ADMIRATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WHICH HE BELIEVES TO BE A GREAT HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT. DAUGHERTY STATED THAT SHE BELIEVED ELEANOR NELSON WAS ACQUAINTED WITH HAROLD WILSON THOUGH SHE HAS NEVER SEEN THEM TOGETHER. SHE ADVISED THAT SHE KNEW OF NO OTHER PERSON WHO WOULD KNOW OF WADLEIGH;S ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN CARL, HAROLD WILSON AND ELEANOR NELSON, AND THAT FURTHER WADLEIGH HAD NEVER REVEALED TO HER THE IDENTITY OF OTHER PERSONS ENGAGED IN SIMILAR ESPIONAGE WORK AND FIRMLY BELIEVES THAT WADLEIGH DOES NOT KNOW ANY OTHER ~~PERSONNAXXX~~ PERSONS INASMUCH AS THE ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP IN WASHINGTON WAS TO KEEP ALL UNDER-COVER AGENTS WORKING FOR THEM FROM BECOMING ACQUAINTED WITH EACH OTHER. DAUGHERTY CONCLUDED THAT SINCE RECENT PUBLICITY OF ~~SUBJECTXXX~~ SUBJECTS AND THEIR ALIASES, THAT THE CARL SHE KNEW IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN IS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND THAT HAROLD WILSON IS DAVID ZIMMERMAN, WA. DAVID CARPENTER. DAUGHERTY STATED THAT SHE HAS NEVER MET ALGER ~~HISXXX~~ HISS AND KNEW NOTHING CONCERNING ANY

END OF PAGE THREE

3

1910

OF HIS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES, AND STATES THAT HISS WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH WADLEIGH SO FAR AS SHE KNOWS. DAUGHERTY BORN [redacted] NINETEEN ZERO FIVE IN ENGLAND, MARRIED APRIL NINETEEN, NINETEEN TWENTY NINE TO WADLEIGH, ENTERED THE UNITED STATES SUMMER NINETEEN TWENTY NINE AND BECAME NATURALIZED JUNE [redacted] SEVEN, NINETEEN THIRTY TWO AT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPERIOR COURT UNDER CERTIFICATE NUMBER THREE FIVE EIGHT SIX SEVEN ONE ONE.

MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

Transmitted to Nyc

1910

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK ~~TEXXX~~ 22 11 5-08P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS, ETAL, PERJURY ESP. R. RENYTEL JAN. THIRTYONE LAST. JAY LOVESTONE IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NYC EARLY NEXT WEEK FROM FLORIDA WHEN CONTACT WILL BE MADE AND BUREAU ADVISED.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 68 174-1333-1911

EX-125

37 FEB 28 1949

53 FEB 28 1949

Kisseloff-1645

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 9 WFO, NYC 3 FROM LOS ANGELES 3-21 PM

DIRECTOR, SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REWFTEL FEB. TWO LAST. ALBERT LEVITT, EQUITABLE BUILDING, HOLLYWOOD, FORMER SPEC. ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GEN. ADVISED THAT ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS WERE IN CONNECTION WITH OFFICIAL DUTIES AND HE HAS NEVER RECEIVED OR HAD CORRESPONDENCE WITH HISS. LEVITT ADVISES THAT IN CONNECTION WITH RUSSIAN INSURANCE CASES HANDLED BY THE DEPT OF JUSTICE IN THIRTY SIX HE BELIEVED THAT MEMORANDUM WRITTEN ON THE PERSONAL TYPEWRITER OF HISS MAY POSSIBLY BE LOCATED IN THE FILE INVOLVING THE NATIONAL CITY BANK. LEVITT ADVISES THAT IN FORTY SEVEN HE HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH VINCENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, MEXICAN LABOR OFFICIAL IN MEXICO CITY AND AT THAT TIME TOLEDANO ASKED LEVITT IF ALGER HISS WAS STILL IN STATE DEPT. LEVITT ALSO ADVISED THAT RICHARD FLOURNEY FORMERLY OF THE STATE DEPT WAS FRIENDLY WITH HISS.

HOOD

ACK PLS

EX-125 RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68

74-1333-1912

Trans. to nye

TWO COPIES WFO

53 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-1646

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB. 9 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 32 9 6-25P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. REBUTEL JAN. EIGHTEEN INSTANT SETTING OUT BACKGROUND INFO OF HIDEO NODA SAID BY CHAMBERS TO HAVE GONE TO TOKYO SOMETIME IN THIRTYFIVE AS A SOVIET AGENT. WFO IS REQUESTED TO CHECK RECORDS OF INS AND STATE DEPARTMENT AND FURNISH NY WITH ANY PHOTO OF NODA.

RECORDED - 68

SCHEIDT

EX-125

74-1333-19

F B I

13 FEB 15 1949

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

53 FEB 28 1949

Kisseloff-1647

Q

SAC, Newark

February 11, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R.

Inasmuch as Page 32 of the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, dated February 8, 1949 at New York, reflects that Hans Insl[illegible]rman registered as a Communist voter in 1933 only, page five of the report of Special Agent Paul R. Alker, dated January 31, 1949, at Newark, and Bureau letter dated February 4, 1949 should be changed accordingly. Bureau copies of this correspondence are being changed.

MANIFOLDED BY
G. I. R. - 7

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECORDED - 139
RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM
FEB 11 1949

FEB 14 1949
B - I

FEB 16 1949
RECEIVED

cc: New York

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Gan
Carnes
Harbo
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tamm
Sullivan

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ASB/de

Kisseloff-1648

URGENT FEBRUARY 16, 1949

NEWARK AND NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RERET SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY EIGHT LAST AND NEWARK LETTER FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST. NEWARK AUTHORIZED TO INTERVIEW ROBERT MCMANUS FOR INFORMATION RE ALGER HISS.

HOOVER

FLJ:ofm

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 15 1964

RECORDED - 38

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo

174-1333-Dig 40

17 FEB 17

Kisseloff-1649

SAC, Washington Field

January 26, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury
Espionage - R

RECORDED - 57
EX-99

There is attached hereto for the Washington Field Office a copy of a letter dated January 6, 1949, which was directed to the Philadelphia Office, requesting an interview with Mrs. Frances Fussell of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, concerning information which she has about the activities of Alger Hiss while in the State Department, particularly concerning an incident regarding a return of Yugoslav ships to Yugoslavia by this country. The last paragraph of this letter indicates that Bureau Liaison will check the State Department file concerning this incident; however, it is desired that this be handled by your Office.

Reference is made to your teletype dated January 17, 1949, and the teletype of the Philadelphia Division dated January 11, 1949, a copy of which was made available to your Office. The latter teletype reflects the names of the individuals who are familiar with the location of the State Department file which relates to this incident concerning the Yugoslav ships. You are instructed to promptly review the pertinent State Department file concerning instant matter and submit the information to the Bureau and the New York Division.

Enclosure

cc: SAC, New York

JWP:hhr/slm

DEPT OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JAN 28 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-1650

1-17-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 17 5:30p

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R ESPIONAGE DASH R. REFERENCE MADE TO PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE JAN. ELEVEN WITH REFERENCE TO MRS. FRANCES FUSSELL. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO INSTRUCT WFO IF FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THIS MATTER IS TO BE HANDLED BY THE WFO OR WILL BE COMPLETED BY BUREAU LIAISON.

HOTEL

IGZ:dh
74-94

74-1333-

RECORDED - 37 74-1333

F B I

EX-99

37 FEB 1 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-14-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 4:55 p.m. today, Mr. Vincent Russo of the Department called and stated that arrangements have been made with the HCUA so that the film in the possession of the Committee will be made available at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow for further Laboratory examination.

It will be recalled that the film is wanted for possible identification with the cameras of Felix Inslerman.

Mr. Russo stated that one of the Committee investigators will bring the film to his office, he will then bring the investigator to this office, and it is understood that the Committee investigator will remain with the film until the examination is completed. This is the practice that has been followed in the past.

Mr. Harbo has been advised.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 4

INDEXED - 4

EX-117

53 MAR 1 1949

5 FEB 16 1949

Kisseloff-1652

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Newark dated February 4, 1949, in which reference is made to an error in the report of Special Agent PAUL R. ALKER, January 31, 1949 at Newark. The above letter stated that this report should properly reflect that HANS INSLERMAN registered as a Communist in 1934.

A review of the photostatic copies of the election registers of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1933, maintained as exhibits in this office, reflects that HANS INSLERMAN registered as a Communist that year, namely 1933.

A review of the photostatic copies of the election registers for the same district for the year 1934 reflect no election registration by HANS INSLERMAN, but a Communist registration by his brother FELIX INSLERMAN.

Proper corrections will be made in New York copies of the report and similar corrections should be made at the Bureau and Newark.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Corrections being made
2-11-49

JJD:HJC
65-14920

RECORDED - 137
INDEXED - 137

174-133-1918
F B I
5 FEB 16 1949

53 FEB 25 1949

Kisseloff-1653

74-1333-1919 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

OCT 21 1949

Kisseloff-1654

February 1, 1949

Memorandum for the Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I have your memorandum of January 17th, discussing the editorial in the Sioux Falls, South Dakota paper.

I think the Department (FBI) did an excellent job with reference to circularizing the agencies of the government concerning data of a derogatory nature on their employees that came to our attention. Of course in that connection we merely gathered the facts and passed the information on to the Department involved. I think the loyalty program will take care of the situation you point out, such as the Remington case. In fact, the loyalty program had already caught up with Mr. Remington before any public disclosure was made concerning his activity with Miss Bentley. Mr. Hiss had resigned before the program was effected.

Order OK for release 90EA 3-10-76

As to your statement concerning the Treasury Department (Glasser, Perlo, et al) my recollection is that you and I, with the then Secretary of the Treasury, in March, 1946, at a luncheon discussed at length the policy to follow regarding resignation of those named by Miss Bentley. You will recall that Mr. White had just been confirmed by the Senate, and the Secretary was asking our advice as to whether or not the President should sign the commission. The three of us agreed that he should, and that Mr. White should be isolated along with the others mentioned in the memorandum dated December 12, 1945. This was at the heighth of the investigation.

Thereafter, the Under Secretary of the Treasury (Foley), called and talked to me and to Mr. Vanech several times, requesting that we furnish them all information on the employees. While we had furnished the Treasury with the initial memorandum of December 12th, we thought it advisable to withhold basic data on each of the employees.

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 39

74-1920

F B I

31

76 FEB 23 1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

On January 27, 1949, you recommended (1) investigation by FBI be discontinued, (2) a Grand Jury not be empaneled to hear the witnesses, and (3) basic data concerning employees be furnished to be respective departments "as a possible means of concluding this case." We then furnished summaries of each of the people in the Treasury Department to that agency, and it proceeded to take the action it thought proper. Hence, some of the Treasury employees mentioned by Miss Bentley were held in their positions temporarily pending our furnishing basic data.

As to the failure of the special grand jury to make a report of its findings, we urged it to do so, and I am sure that Mr. Donegan made every effort to obtain a presentment. He advised me that the grand jury refused to make a presentment and that Judge Clancy had always refused to receive one.

You will remember that in the Summer and Fall, 1948 I often publicly stressed the intensive investigations of Communism that we had been and were conducting. I particularly pointed out the Bentley investigation as being most complete.

The reaction now, from the letters and comments I have seen and heard, is that my claims were highly exaggerated for we failed to find the documents and microfilms subsequently produced by Chambers through the civil suit and the Committee.

In talking to the attorneys in the case, they tell me that the depositions were called to our attention on November 19th. No action was taken until the 24th, and neither Hiss nor Chambers was interviewed until after December 1st.

I know that you, too, regret the embarrassment we have suffered by the discovery of this new evidence through the civil deposition and the Un-American Committee rather than by the Department.

Attorney General

1950

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director DATE: February 15, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: (1) Letter to Clemens

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from the Attorney General dated February 1, 1949, which replied to a memorandum from the Bureau to the Attorney General dated January 17, 1949, the yellow copy of which is also attached hereto.

An analysis has been made of the Attorney General's memorandum dated February 1, 1949, which is as follows:

Page 1, paragraph 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-26-83 BY SP5 Nyg 1 Coy
5-25-84 3042 PWT 19B-JMR CA 75-1121

The Attorney General stated:

"As to your statement concerning the Treasury Department (Glasser, Perlo, et al) my recollection is that you and I, with the then Secretary of the Treausry, in March, 1946, at a luncheon discussed at length the policy to follow regarding resignation of those named by Miss Bentley. You will recall that Mr. White had just been confirmed by the Senate, and the Secretary was asking our advice as to whether or not the President should sign the commission. The three of us agreed that he should, and that Mr. White should be isolated along with the others mentioned in the memorandum dated December 12, 1945. This was at the heighth of the investigation."

The Bureau files disclose that in connection with the Gregory case I prepared a memorandum to you dated February 20, 1946, advising that the Attorney General had called in your absence at 5:10 PM on that date and stated that he had been in touch with the President with reference to Harry Dexter White, and that they were holding up his commission. (The identity of the commission was not mentioned.) The Attorney General said that he was desirous of talking to you about White. The Attorney General asked about what action should be taken with reference to the appointment of White, and inquired as to the source of the information in this matter. I told the Attorney General that a detailed memorandum was being prepared for him (in the Gregory case) relative to the entire case, not only as to White but as to the other persons involved which would be available to him on the following Monday.

You made the following notation on this memorandum: "I conferred with the AG and Secretary Vinson from 12:30 to 5:30 PM on February 22nd re this. H." (65-56402-571)

9 ENCL

EX-3

It is noted that the Attorney General stated that you met with him and the Secretary of the Treasury in March, 1946, and that Mr. White had just been confirmed by the Senate and the Secretary of the Treasury asked as to whether or not the President should sign White's commission. Obviously, the Attorney General was in error as to the date of this meeting since, as will be seen from the above, the meeting occurred on February 22, 1946.

FLJ:mm

51 FEB 23 1949

RECORDED - 39

EX-31

F B I
76 FEB 23 1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

As to the commission of Harry White about which the President sought advice as to whether or not he should sign it, this apparently referred to the confirmation of White as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund which was confirmed by the Senate on February 6, 1946. (Source - Congressional Record, page 971, Volume 92, Part I, 79th Congress, Second Section)

Page 2, paragraph 1

The Attorney General's memorandum stated as follows:

"On January 27, 1949, you recommended (1) investigation by FBI be discontinued, (2) a Grand Jury not be empaneled to hear the witnesses, and (3) basic data concerning employees be furnished to be respective departments "as a possible means of concluding this case." We then furnished summaries of each of the people in the Treasury Department to that agency, and it proceeded to take the action it thought proper. Hence, some of the Treasury employees mentioned by Miss Bentley were held in their positions temporarily pending our furnishing basic data."

Bureau files reflect that by memorandum dated January 27, 1947, to the Attorney General he was advised of the Bureau's views as to a recommended course of action concerning the disposition of the Gregory case as follows:

(a) "In view of the unfortunate publicity given to this case by a Departmental source, it will be impossible to continue this case on an intelligence basis. In this regard, information reaching us from our coverage of the activities of these subjects indicates they are now all very security conscious and that a practical coverage of their activities is impossible."

(b) "Relative to the second suggestion, namely, that the Bureau or a Federal Grand Jury interrogate a selected number of subjects, I must point out that this program would appear impractical at this time for the same reasons that I have enumerated above as applying to the first proposal. I believe that the publicity originating in the Department has placed each of the subjects on notice of the Bureau's knowledge of his activities and that consequently any attempt to interrogate them, either by Bureau agents or before a Grand Jury would produce nothing. Obviously, this situation leaves only the third alternative;"

(c) "That the Department furnish to the employing departments the basic data concerning the activities of the individual subjects as a possible means of concluding this case. It is assumed, of course, that the employing departments will take administrative action against the subjects who are employed in those departments. If you desire to follow this course of action, I will arrange to have appropriate summations prepared in such form that you may transmit them to the interested Government departments."

(65-56402-2012)

1920

By memorandum dated March 7, 1947, the Attorney General was furnished individual summaries of basic data from the files of the Bureau regarding the activities of the following persons who were at that time employed in the United States Government: Edward Joseph Fitzgerald, Commerce Department; P. Bernard Nortman, State Department; Schlomer Adler, Treasury Department; Harold Glasser, Treasury Department; Sonie Steinman Gold, Treasury Department; Victor Perlo, Treasury Department; and William Ludwig Ullmann, Treasury Department.

This memorandum stated that although it was the Bureau's understanding that the Attorney General was holding in abeyance any final decision as to the Departmental action in this case pending a review of the investigative reports by Tom Donegan and T. Vincent Quinn in New York City, the Bureau wanted to make these summaries available to the Attorney General for his use in the event it was later decided to furnish the information to the Departments employing those persons.

(65-56402-2168)

The Bureau has no information in its files to show whether or not these summaries were made available to the respective agencies by the Attorney General.

Page 2, paragraph 5

The Attorney General stated as follows:

> "In talking to the attorneys in the case, they tell me that the depositions were called to our attention on November 19th. No action was taken until the 24th, and neither Hiss nor Chambers was interviewed until after December 1st."

By memorandum dated November 23, 1948, which was received in the Bureau on November 24, 1948, Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell advised that on November 19, 1948, Solicitor General Perlman had informed him that he had been in touch with William L. Marbury, the Baltimore attorney for Alger Hiss in connection with Hiss' civil suit in Federal Court at Baltimore against Whittaker Chambers. He stated that he and other representatives of the Department met with the Attorneys for Hiss and Chambers in Baltimore on the afternoon of Friday, November 19, 1948. On the occasion of this meeting Mr. Campbell stated that he learned of the existence of the documents which Chambers produced in a pre-trial deposition in connection with the civil suit which Chambers claimed he had obtained from Alger Hiss and which were reportedly typewritten by Hiss.

Mr. Campbell in his memorandum requested an immediate investigation to determine whether Whittaker Chambers had committed perjury inasmuch as he had not previously informed a Federal Grand Jury or the FBI that he had these documents in his possession. He further requested that arrangements be made through the attorneys of Alger Hiss to make Hiss available for an interview by the Bureau in connection with the documents produced by Chambers. The Departmental instructions said nothing with respect to an interview with Chambers since the instructions pointed definitely toward a possible perjury violation by him.

(Source--Memorandum from AAG Campbell to Director, 11-23-48 re "Testimony of Whittaker Chambers before Grand Jury")

1920

Kisseloff-1659

On November 24, 1948, the Baltimore Office was instructed to contact the Attorneys for Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers to arrange to obtain copies of the transcript of the deposition given by Whittaker Chambers on November 17, 1948, which was the date on which he produced the documents. The Baltimore Office was also instructed to obtain photostatic copies of the documents produced by Chambers. The Baltimore Office was also requested to contact the attorney for Hiss in order to obtain his permission to interview Hiss. (Sourse--letter to Baltimore, 11-24-48; 74-1333)

On the same date the Baltimore Office advised that they had obtained the photostatic copies of the documents in question but that the original documents were in the possession of a document examiner in New York. The Baltimore Office also advised that the court reporter who had taken the testimony on November 17, 1948, which included and concerned the documents in question, was instructed by Mr. Alexander M. Campbell not to have the testimony transcribed by a public stenographer and that he, Campbell, was supposed to have arranged to have had it done on the previous Monday. As of that date, the court reporter had not heard from Mr. Campbell. (Source--memorandum from Mr. Whitson to Mr. Ladd; 11-24-48; 74-1333)

By letter dated November 25, 1948, received at the Bureau on November 26, 1948, the Baltimore Office enclosed copies of 65 pages of typewritten material and photostatic copies of 4 pages of handwritten material which were obtained on November 24, 1948, from Chambers' attorney in Baltimore. These were copies of the documents presented by Chambers in the pre-trial deposition. It was stated that the original documents were still in New York being examined by a private document examiner and they would be returned to Chambers' attorney in Baltimore on November 26, 1948. (Source--letter from Baltimore to Bureau, 11-25-48; 74-1333)

On November 26, 1948, Inspector Fletcher advised Mr. Campbell of the Department that the court reporter in Baltimore had taken no steps to prepare a transcript of the testimony of November 17, 1948, since he was awaiting Mr. Campbell's advice. Subsequently, on the same date, Mr. Russo of the Department advised Inspector Fletcher that it had been arranged to have 2 copies of the transcript prepared for the use of the Department which would be available the following Monday.

On the same date the Baltimore Office advised that they would secure the original documents and would bring them to Washington on the following Monday with the transcript. (Source--memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd, 11-26-48; 74-1333)

On November 29, 1948, the 2 stenographic transcripts of the deposition of Chambers and the original documents produced by Chambers on November 17, 1948, were forwarded to the Bureau by the Baltimore Office. The original documents were furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell as an enclosure to a memorandum dated November 30, 1948, pursuant to his request. (Source--letter from Baltimore to Bureau, 11-29-48; memorandum to AAG Campbell, 11-30-48 74-1333)

Kisseloff-1660

On December 1, 1948, the Bureau furnished the Washington Field Office with photostatic copies of the original documents with the instructions that a check be made at the State Department in order to determine that they actually were copies of or originals of State Department documents. The interview with Alger Hiss was being held in abeyance upon Departmental instructions pending the outcome of this check. (Source--letter to WFO, 12-1-48; 74-1333)

On December 3, 1948, Mr. Russo of the Department telephonically advised Inspector Howard Fletcher that it had been decided that Whittaker Chambers should be interviewed immediately, if possible on that date. Pursuant to his instructions, arrangements were made and Chambers was interviewed in Baltimore on the afternoon of December 3, 1948. Mr. Russo stated that the interview of Chambers should be conducted even though the check of the documents at the State Department had not been completed. (Source--memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd, 12-3-48; 74-1333)

Pursuant to Departmental instructions, Alger Hiss was interviewed by Bureau agents at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 4, 1948.

With further reference to the Attorney General's statement in his memorandum that the attorneys handling the Hiss-Chambers case had told him that although the depositions were called to the Department's attention on November 19, 1948, no action was taken until November 24, 1948, and neither Hiss nor Chambers were interviewed until after December 1, 1948, it is of interest to note that on February 10, 1949, during a conference which was held in the Attorney General's office and attended by Mr. Peyton Ford and Assistant Director Al Rosen, the Attorney General said that in the Hiss case there was a delay between November 19th and November 24th during which Mr. Campbell had not told the Bureau about certain information which had been gotten by the Department. (Source--memorandum for Mr. Rosen to the Director, 2-10-49; Conference in the Attorney General's office had reference to Policy of Prior Clearance with the Department.)

This is an admission on the part of the Attorney General that the Department was delinquent by not taking immediate action when the matter was first brought to its attention.

Page 2, Paragraph 2

The Attorney General stated, "As to the failure of the Special Grand Jury to make a report of its findings, we urged it to do so, and I

1920

am sure that Mr. Donegan made every effort to obtain a presentment. He advised me that the Grand Jury refused to make a presentment and that Judge Clancy had always refused to receive one."

The following data appears in Bureau files concerning the matter of a presentment by the Department and the Grand Jury in the Gregory Case:

On November 28, 1947 Mr. Ladd talked with Mr. T. Vincent Quinn with reference to the progress of the Gregory case and Quinn said it was expected that the Grand Jury would recess that week for a short time for the purpose of determining what further presentation was necessary. Mr. Quinn stated that he and Mr. Donegan were still considering the question of the Grand Jury returning a presentment covering the facts in the case. (Memo from Mr. Ladd to Mr. Tamm dated 11/28/47. 65-56402)

On April 16, 1948, Mr. Quinn advised Mr. Ladd that the New York Grand Jury had adjourned until May 4, 1948; that the question as to a presentment was left up in the air inasmuch as the Attorney General at that time was opposed to returning any presentment. The Attorney General indicated to Mr. Quinn that in the event of any subsequent news inquiry, the Attorney General could always say that the matter was referred to the Grand Jury which took no action. (65-56402-3209)

On June 8, 1948 Mr. Donegan informed Mr. Ladd that he had informed Mr. Quinn that he felt there was a need for a presentment in the Gregory Case and that Mr. Quinn seemed to agree; that it was tentatively agreed that a presentment would be made to the Grand Jury in the Gregory Case and that Donegan would then withdraw from the picture and that USA McGohey would take over in order to present the Communist Party brief to the Grand Jury. (Memo from Mr. Ladd to Mr. Tamm dated 6/9/48. (65-56402)

On June 22, 1948, Mr. Ladd advised that Assistant SAC Belmont of the New York Office informed him on that date that Mr. Donegan had advised Belmont that he had appeared before the Grand Jury on June 22, 1948 and had talked to the foreman of the Grand Jury about the possibility of a presentment. The foreman was of the opinion that such a presentment should be made. A copy of a proposed presentment was furnished by Mr. Donegan to Mr. Quinn who apparently approved it, but Quinn was bringing it to Washington for the approval of the Attorney General. (65-56402-3278)

On June 29, 1948, Mr. Donegan informed ASAC Belmont that he had been advised by Mr. Quinn that the Attorney General did not want any presentment returned in connection with the Gregory Case. He stated that apparently no

1926

action would be taken with reference to the presentment which Mr. Donegan had suggested be returned by the Grand Jury. (65-56402-3271)

On August 12, 1948, Mr. Donegan advised that USA McGohey of New York had called and advised that some of the Grand Jurors wanted to hold a special session during the first part of September, 1948, since they were concerned about the new Congressional Hearings, (wherein Bentley and Chambers testified) and that the Attorney General was then of the opinion that the Grand Jury should be called back the first part of September and, further, that the Attorney General was considering the question of a presentment. (65-56402-3459)

On September 20, 1948 Mr. Donegan advised Mr. Ladd that the Attorney General had asked him whether the Grand Jury could return a presentment. Mr. Donegan stated he advised the Attorney General that a presentment could be returned, but if the Grand Jury did so it would probably be critical of the Perlo situation (this being the question of the Treasury Department retaining Perlo on the pay roll for an extended period after derogatory information was made available). Mr. Donegan stated he felt that if a presentment was returned, there would be some criticism of inactivity. (65-56402-3597)

On September 22, 1948 Mr. Donegan advised Mr. Ladd that he was going to arrange for the Grand Jury to consult with one of the Federal judges in New York with reference to the question as to whether the Grand Jury should return a presentment. The Grand Jury adjourned on that date and was scheduled to reconvene on October 6, 1948. (65-56402-3611)

On October 13, 1948 Mr. Donegan advised Mr. Ladd that he had been in conference with Mr. Alexander Campbell of the Criminal Division and that he advised Mr. Campbell that the Grand Jury had indicated that they did not want to return a presentment in the Gregory Case; that they felt it would be undesirable in view of the Congressional Hearings and in view of the fact that the case had become a political issue. The Grand Jury adopted the position that they had not anything to apologize for in their handling of the case and that a presentment would merely be an apology. Mr. Donegan stated that he had explained this to Mr. Campbell who seemed inclined to agree with him but stated that he did not know what the Attorney General's view would be. Mr. Donegan stated that the Grand Jury felt that they should not be discharged; that this action could be interpreted by some of the subjects as giving them a clean bill of health. The Grand Jury felt that they should just go out of existence when their term expired in December, 1948. (65-56402-3654)

On October 25, 1948, Mr. Donegan advised Mr. Ladd that he had a conference with the Attorney General and that it had been decided in view of

the hesitancy on the part of the Grand Jury to return a presentment that no action would be taken by the Grand Jury at that time, but that they would adjourn and at some time subsequent to the election they would be called back into session to decide whether they desired to issue a presentment. If they decided not to issue a presentment, they would not be discharged, but they would be permitted to let their term expire about the middle of December, 1948.

Kisseloff-1664

1920

JH

74-1[illegible]-1921

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 17, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

RECORDED - 39

I read with interest and considerable concern the editorial which appeared in the January 3, 1949, issue of the Daily Argus Leader, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, entitled "Why Didn't FBI Know About Spies?"

As you know, there have been numerous other editorials along a similar vein in recent weeks, as well as over a period of months, following the earlier public statements of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley before Congressional committees. I think that the Department and the FBI have suffered a serious blow as a result of the revelations that have been made.

The whole situation impresses me as being most unfortunate in that we are unable to tell our story. It is indeed unfortunate that the Department cannot state its case to the public. Countless persons, as in the case of the editorial writer of the Daily Argus Leader, are gaining impressions that the Department of Justice and the FBI are not abreast of the activities on the part of subversives. The Hiss-Chambers case particularly has provided a springboard for many comments to be made in a most derogatory nature concerning both the Department and the FBI. I do not recall having seen any questions raised by editorial writers as to why Mr. Adolf Berle, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, did not promptly advise either the Department or the FBI of the information he received from Whittaker Chambers on September 2, 1939. Nor have I seen any statements on the part of the heads of other governmental agencies explaining their reason for not taking action when both the Departmental and the FBI informed them of existing conditions in their own departments.

In connection with the Alger Hiss case, if you will recall, as early as March, 1942, the FBI forwarded reports made in connection with a Hatch Act investigation pertaining to Hiss to the State Department. These reports did set forth statements of witnesses who raised questions pertaining to Hiss' loyalty. This, of course, occurred nearly 2½ years after Mr. Adolf Berle had been specifically advised by Whittaker Chambers of Hiss' involvements.

I likewise recall that as the Canadian espionage case was developing the FBI received a definite report that a statement had been made in Moscow that an assistant to the Secretary of State, presumably Alger Hiss, was a Soviet agent. This information was communicated to the

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cc - Mr. Whitson

51 FEB 25 1949

LBN:so:mdd

State Department. Following the revelations of Elizabeth Bentley, who outlined in detail her associations with a Washington underground group, wherein Alger Hiss was mentioned, the State Department again was advised regarding the involvement of Mr. Hiss. I recall very distinctly your advising me of the conversation you had with former Secretary of State Byrnes in March of 1946, at which time Mr. Byrnes informed you that he wanted to dismiss Hiss but could not do so without a hearing and had contemplated calling him in and questioning him. You endeavored to counsel Mr. Byrnes on this and assumed that he would follow your advice, only to be informed the following day that the Secretary had called Hiss in and talked to him about the allegations of his subversive tendencies. Mr. Hiss remained in his position of trust at the State Department until he resigned in January of 1947.

On other occasions the State Department has been advised of others concerning whom serious questions have been raised pertaining to their loyalty and who were permitted to remain in their positions.

The same situation, you will recall, occurred in the Treasury Department. On March 5, 1946, the Bureau furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury a copy of a memorandum entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States," dated December 12, 1945, which, in addition to outlining Soviet espionage activities, detailed information furnished by both Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley pertaining to several employees in the Treasury Department. In one specific instance involving Harold Glasser, the FBI furnished copies of its investigative reports growing out of a Hatch Act investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury by letter dated January 26, 1942, wherein it was pointed out that the investigation was initiated as a result of the receipt of information that Glasser's name appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Our investigation failed to substantiate that he was a member of, or associated with, this organization. However, it reflected that Glasser was reported to have been a "suspected Communist organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for School Insurance, Chicago, Illinois," an organization which became defunct in 1941. As a result of the Elizabeth Bentley allegation, the Secretary of the Treasury was informed pertaining to Glasser and others as I have already indicated by being supplied a copy of the memorandum "Soviet Espionage in the United States" by letter dated March 5, 1946.

It appeared that in the meantime the Treasury Department requested information on Victor Perlo, who was prominently mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley, and, accordingly, a summary of Perlo's activities was furnished the Treasury Department on September 12, 1946. Since Perlo worked under Glasser, when the information came to Glasser's attention, the latter advised Perlo to leave the Treasury Department since he had not been cleared on the grounds of loyalty. It is under-

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1921

stood that Mr. Glasser advised Mr. Perlo that if he desired to fight the charges he could do so, and when pressed, Mr. Glasser informed Perlo that he was charged with being a member of the Soviet espionage ring. Subsequently, Mr. Foley of the Treasury Department told Glasser that they had made a mistake in telling Perlo to leave the Department. It is my understanding that Mr. Foley then attempted to "pass the buck" to the Department of Justice by stating that they should have received additional information before Perlo was told to leave the Treasury Department. In fact, it is my understanding that Mr. Glasser left the country shortly after Christmas, 1946, and when he returned in March, 1947, he expressed considerable surprise upon learning that Mr. Perlo was still in the Treasury Department, during which time Mr. Perlo had access to data of a confidential and restricted nature. It is my further understanding that Mr. Perlo was recommended for the position of Treasurer of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees in the State Department by Mr. Glasser, after the latter had discussed the matter with Mr. Spingarn, who was aware of the allegations against Perlo. However, the State Department, in checking on Perlo, learned of the existing information and declined to accept him.

As you know, at no time has the Treasury Department been requested, either by the FBI or the Department of Justice, to retain in its employ an individual against whom a suspicion of disloyalty has been raised. Although I understand that rumors have been circulating in Washington to the effect that certain of the individuals mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley were maintained in their positions for the convenience of the FBI in maintaining surveillances, you, of course, know how ridiculous this is and how untrue it is. I mention it only because of the injustices which I feel are being done to you as Attorney General, the Department of Justice, and the FBI, by the situation which makes it impossible to tell our story because any public announcement would involve the criticism of other agencies in the government who failed to act when they should.

In view of the efforts you have made to have legislation enacted to strengthen laws pertaining to internal security, it is most regrettable that the special grand jury in New York which was recently discharged did not see fit to make a report of its findings and point out the deficiencies of the law which so far has prevented prosecutive action.

1921

COPY: AJH

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

1/11

White House Channels

Edgar:-

This is from Daily

Argus Leader, Sioux Falls -

Q also okay for release 70-A for 3-10-76

TCC

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EX-31

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

WHY DIDN'T FBI

KNOW ABOUT SPIES?

The FBI may be just as excellent an organization as it says it is.

But we must wonder about its efficiency in respect to the U. S. Department of State. It has now been established as a fact that spies did make copies of the most secret documents in the inner recesses of the State Department in 1937 and 1938.

The FBI didn't catch the spies. It didn't even know the papers had been copied until the activities of a committee of Congress revealed the incident.

If the FBI operated so inefficiently in the important pre-war years of 1937 and 1938, how are we to gauge its current operations? Is it better qualified now to detect espionage in Washington than it was 10 years ago?

President Truman should be eager to have the answer to these questions. And so should the American people.

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77-1223-172

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 5 STATIONS

WASH AND WFO 2 BALT 1 NYC 1 SANF 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 11 10-58 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. R. IS- R. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE REINTERVIEWED FEB. TEN AND STATED WHEN HE FIRST WENT TO NEW YORK IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR WITH JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN HE WAS INTRODUCED BY UNSUB BILL, PREDECESSOR OF COL. BYKOV TO TWO FORMER CZARIST ARMY OFFICERS WHOSE COVER NAMES HE CAN,T RECALL AND WHOSE REAL NAMES HE NEVER HEARD. CRANE STATED THEY BOTH RESIDED IN OR NEAR WASHINGTON DC AND CHAMBERS KNOWS ABOUT THEM. RUSSIAN NUMBER ONE WAS ABOUT FORTYFIVE YEARS OLD, SIX FEET ONE OR TWO IN., TWO HUNDRED FIFTEEN LBS., DARK COMPLEXION, WORE GLASSES, POSSIBLY PINCE-NEZ TYPE, OF HAUGHTY , SCOWLING DEMEANOR AND SOFT AND FLABBY APPEARANCE BUT NOT FAT. RUSSIAN NO. TWO WAS ABOUT FORTYFIVE YEARS OR LESS, SLIGHTLY SHORTER THAN RUSSIAN NO. ONE, ABOUT ONE HUNDRED NINETY LBS., RANGY BUILD, ALSO SOFT AND FLABBY APPEARANCE, LIGHT BROWN HAIR AND FAIR COMPLEXION. CHAMBERS TOLD CRANE THAT BOTH RUSSIANS WERE CARD PLAYERS AND GAMBLERS. CRANE,S IMPRESSION WAS THAT THEY WERE QUOTE HANGOVERS UNQUOTE FROM ANOTHER GROUP AND WERE BEING CARRIED ALONG FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE USE. HE WAS INTRODUCED TO RUSSIAN NO. ONE IN CENTRAL PARK, NYC, AND MAY HAVE SEEN HIM ON ONE OTHER OCCASION. WHEN CRANE

C I R-7

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RETURNED TO NYC IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO WORK WITH [redacted] CHAMBERS COL. BYKOV PUT CRANE IN TOUCH AGAIN WITH RUSSIAN NO. TWO. AT SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS, SOME OF WHICH WERE IN PHILADELPHIA RUSSIAN NO. TWO DELIVERED APPROX. A DOZEN MILITARY JOURNALS TO CRANE WHO TURNED THEM OVER TO CHAMBERS OR BYKOV. CRANE PAID NO. TWO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A MONTH AND SOMETIMES GAVE HIM MONEY FOR NUMBER ONE. IT APPEARS RUSSIAN NO. TWO MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF WHOSE PHOTO WILL BE DISPLAYED WHEN RECEIVED. SHORTLY BEFORE SAILING FOR ORIENT IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR SHERMAN INSTRUCTED CRANE TO LOOK UP MORRIS ASIMOW IN BERKELEY AND MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH HIM. CRANE DOES NOT RECALL EXACT PURPOSE FOR CONTACT WITH ASIMOW OR RECEIVING INFO. FROM HIM IN BERKELEY. SHERMAN TOLD CRANE THAT ASIMOW HAD JOINED CP IN BERKELEY BUT WAS IMMEDIATELY PULLED OUT BECAUSE HE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE USEFUL. SOMETIME AFTER BEGINNING WORK WITH CHAMBERS IN NYC CRANE RECALLS GOING TO CHICAGO AND CONTACTING ASIMOW WHO WAS EMPLOYED BY CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS STEEL CORP. AND RECEIVING A REPORT FROM ASIMOW CONCERNING STEEL. THEREAFTER ASIMOW MADE ABOUT A DOZEN TRIPS TO NYC TO TURN OVER INFO. TO CRANE. CRANE BELIEVES ASIMOW COVER NAME WAS POSSIBLY "HARRY". HE FEELS SURE THAT HE INTRODUCED ASIMOW TO CHAMBERS AND STATES ASIMOW KNEW COL. BYKOV BECAUSE ON SOME OCCASIONS

END PAGE TWO

HE WOULD TAKE ASIMOW TO BYKOV. CRANE CANNOT RECALL ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN J. PETERS AND ASIMOW. CRANE KNOWS OF NO ILLEGAL ACTIVITY ON PART OF ASIMOW SINE HE, CRANE, [redacted] LEFT NYC IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. HE STATES HE LEARNED WELDER,S TRADE AT ASIMOW,S [redacted] FACTORY, CENTRAL METALS INC., IN LOS ANGELES IN EARLY NINETEEN FORTY. UNTIL THIS TIME ASIMOW [redacted] KNEW CRANE ONLY AS PETE GREEN. [redacted] REBUFILE SIX FIVE DASH FIVE SEVEN NINE ONE THREE ENTITLED UNSUB, WAS, OTTO, KARL, WHO ACCORDING TO ROBERT GORDON SWITZ, ACCOMPANIED SHERMAN TO WEST COAST IN JUNE NINETEEN THIRTYTWO, RETURNING TO NYC JULY OR AUGUST NINETEEN THIRTYTWO AND SUBSEQUENTLY REPORTED SEEN IN BERLIN ENROUTE TO MOSCOW, CRANE ADVISED THAT CHAMBERS WAS KNOWN AS QUOTE KARL UNQUOTE AND QUOTE OTTO UNQUOTE AND THAT HE VAGUELY RECALLED CHAMBERS MAY HAVE VISITED SAN FRANCISCO WITH [redacted] SHERMAN [redacted] PRIOR TO HIS, CRANE,S , CONNECTION WITH SHERMAN. HE ALSO RECALLED THAT CHAMBERS CLAIMED TO HAVE DONE ILLEGAL WORK IN GERMANY. REQUESTS NEW YORK DISPLAY CHAMBERS PHOTO TO SWITZ. NYC ALSO REQUESTED CONTACT CHAMBERS RE NAMES OF ITALIANS MENTIONED IN LA TEL DATED JAN. EIGHT, INSTANT. PHOTOS OF VASSILI M. ZUBILIN DISPLAYED TO CRANE WHO COULD NOT IDENTIFY AS ANYONE HE HAD EVER MET OR KNOWN.

Unsub otto etc.

HOOD

TWO COPIES WFO

cc-Mr. Fletcher

CORRECTION: [redacted]

THIRD LINE FROM BOTTOM WORD 3 SHOULD BE "ITALIANS"

ACK PLS Transmitted to BA & NY

1922

COPY:AJH

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. Whitson DATE: January 28, 1949

FROM : E. M. Gregg

SUBJECT: BORIS BYKOV
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In a letter to New York dated January 3, 1949, captioned, "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, Perjury - Espionage-R," copies of which were sent to Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Denver, El Paso, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Philadelphia and Washington Field, the following quoted instructions concerning the investigation to determine the identity of Boris Bykov were set forth:

"Boris Bykov with aliases: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz.

"Chambers stated he purchased three rugs for Alger Hiss, Abraham Silverman, and Harry D. White at end of 1936 under instructions from Col. Bykov. However, when Chambers was interviewed 12-3-48 he advised he introduced Hiss to Bykov in spring of 1937. It is possible then the rugs were purchased at end of 1937 rather than 1936.

"Chambers should be reinterviewed to determine if he and Hiss stayed overnight in a hotel in Brooklyn or N.Y.C. in 1937 at the time Chambers introduced Hiss to Colonel Bykov.

"Chambers should be interviewed to ascertain if he can recall any individual who was present at any time during his contacts with Hiss besides Col. Bykov, Zimmerman & Priscilla Hiss. Chambers should be interviewed concerning his original meeting with Col. Bykov and all details surrounding his knowledge of this person for the purpose of positively identifying Bykov and possibly locating him at this time. You will recall that Henry Julian Wadleigh has advised that in 1939, Chambers informed him that Bykov was wanted by the Russians. This matter should be gone into thoroughly in order to assist Chambers in recalling incidents which may serve to identify Bykov. The attention of your office is directed to your letter 5-14-42 captioned "Whittaker Chambers-Esp.R." It is noted therein that Chambers stated that undoubtedly one of the Russians studying at the Ford plant in Detroit in 1930s was a OGPU agent. Chambers should be asked if he was possibly referring to Bykov at that time. Chambers should be questioned for the names of other persons connected with the Communist Party underground at that time who may have known Bykov and who have subsequently disaffected.

"Reference is made to the report of S.A.Harland F. Danner 5-28-45 at N.Y.C. captioned "Borris Bykov with aliases, Internal Security-R." It is noted that Chambers was previously interviewed regarding his knowledge of Col. Bykov and at that time stated his recollection concerning Bykov was vauge. It is noted a photograph of Willy Brandes with aliases was shown to Chambers at that time which

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he failed to identify as Bykov. On the assumption that Chambers may not have desired to identify Brandes as Bykov at that time which would have brought to light the present matter, the N.Y.C. is again instructed to show Chambers the photograph of Brandes for the purpose of identifying Brandes as Bykov.

"The N.Y.Office is instructed to show photograph of Brandes to Mrs. Walter Krivitsky to determine if she can identify him as Col. Bykov.

"N.Y.Office also instructed to show Chambers & Mrs. Krivitsky photographs of all male employees of Amtorg, N.Y. Consulate, and Tass News Agency for 1936, 1937, 1938 for purpose of identifying Col. Bykov.

"Wash Field is instructed to secure & furnish to N.Y.C. photographs of all male employees of Sov. Embassy during 1936, 1937 & 1938 to be used to identify Col. Bykov.

"Wash Field is instructed to reinterview Henry Julian Wadleigh and determine from him in detail the circumstances and events surrounding his introduction to Col. Bykov by Chambers. The WFO should also determine the names of all persons known to Wadleigh who may have been aware of his esp. activities in connection with this case. To date Wedleigh has advised his activities in this case were known to Eleanor Nelson Soyring, Frank Wilson (Zimmerman) Chambers & Col. Bykov."

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that this memorandum be made a part of the case file in this matter to facilitate the supervision thereof.

1923

URGENT FEBRUARY 15, 1949

SAC'S LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RELOS ANGELES TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST. NO FURTHER EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE BY LOS ANGELES TO REINTERVIEW CLIFFORD L. TUBBS, FORMERLY SPECIAL AGENT, STATE DEPARTMENT.

HOOVER

CC WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BSM)

HJ:OFM

HANDLED BY CHIEF OF DESK

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

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Kisseloff-1675

URGENT FEBRUARY 15, 1949

SAC'S BOSTON AND NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. BOSTON

SHOULD SUTEL RESULTS OF EFFORTS TO LOCATE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN REGISTRATION OF KNIGHT HOMESTEAD AT PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOOVER

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Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-1676

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 21, 1949.

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There is being transmitted herewith copies of a photograph of Mrs. PRICILLA HISS. These copies were made from a photograph which was attached to an application for admittance to George Washington University submitted by Mrs. HISS on August 13, 1937.

These photographs are submitted for the Bureau's information and assistance of the other offices.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 mcc/mg

ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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EX-16

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EX-16

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CC: New York (encls)
Baltimore (encls)

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ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE 74-1333-1926 ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-1679

74-1333-1926

Kisseloff-1680

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Ham
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF 4 STATIONS

WASH AND WFO 7 NYC 1 ~~SXXXX~~ SANF 2 FROM LOS ANGELES 14

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID ~~WHITXXX~~ WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. RE LA ~~TEL~~ FEB. EIGHT LAST. UNSUB, JOE, JAPANESE, MENTIONED BY WILLIAM E. CRANE, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH ~~TEL~~ JI PAREN JOE END PAREN KOIDE IN SAN FRANCISCO ~~CXXX~~ LET DEC. TWO LAST IN THE RICHARD SORGE CASE, IN VIEW OF PRESENCE IN LA AND CONNECTION WITH JAPANESE PAPER QUOTE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT UNQUOTE WHICH IS SIMILAR TO INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORRESPONDENCE MENTIONED BY JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. ~~WASHINGTON FIELD REQUESTED IMMEDIATELY~~ OBTAIN PHOTO OF KOIDE AND FURNISH AMSD TO INTERESTED OFFICES. KOIDE EMPLOYED BY OSS IN FORTYFIVE AND WENT TO JAPAN FOR US STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY MISSION IN FALL FORTYFIVE. HE ENTERED US AT SAN FRANCISCO NINETEEN TWENTY AND REGISTERED AS ALIEN AND ALIEN ENEMY. RELOCATION AND ~~ASSEMPXXX~~ ASSEMBLY CENTER FILES, ARCHIVES BLDG., MAY ALSO ~~HAXXX~~ HAVE PHOTO AS KOIDE WAS IN SANTA ANITA ASSEMBLY CENTER AND HEART MOUNTAIN, WYOMING. CRANE ~~ASXXX~~ ADVISED ABOUT THIRTY-THREE SHERMAN INTRODUCED HIM TO A COUPLE NAMED GLASSER OR GLASS WHO HAD ~~SOMXXX~~ SOME UNDERGROUND CAPACITY AND WHO RESIDED IN AN APARTMENT, PROBABLY IN SUNSET DISTRICT SAN FRANCISCO. CRANE CANNOT RECALL MEETING THE MAN BUT DESCRIBED WOMAN AS RUSSIAN, APPROX. FORTY YRS. THEN., VERY DARK HAIR, DARK COMPLEXION, POSSIBLY JEWISH, AND PAGE ONE

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EX-16

SEE 23 1949 TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-1681

PAE TWO

GLOOMY, VOLUPTUOUS, SENSUOUS AND HARD BOILED. CAN ONLY RECALL SHE WAS COMPLAINING ABOUT SOMETHING AND POSSIBLY MAD AT HER HUSBAND. SAN FRANCISCO REQUESTED TO SEARCH INDEXES AND TRY TO IDENTIFY. CRANE HAS NO DEFINITE RECOLLECTION OF USING NAME ONE KEITH, WHICH IS VAGUELY FAMILIAR TO HIM. BELIEVES THAT CHAMBERS USED IT, THAT HE HAS SEEN A LETTER SIGNED KEITH, AND THAT CHAMBERS MAY HAVE GIVEN HIM THE NAME KEITH TO BE USED ONLY WITH CERTAIN PEOPLE WHOM HE CANNOT RECALL. REFERENCE NEW YORK TT JAN. TWENTYEIGHT AND WASHINGTON LET FEB. FOUR RE UNSUB AMUR CONTACTING G. G. RUMRICH AT HOTEL NEW YORKER IN ABSENCE OF STATE DEPT. SPECIAL AGT. CLIFFORD L. TUBBS AND NYC PD DETECTIVE JOHN MURRAY, NY REQUESTED FURNISH LA RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH MURRAY FOR USE IN RECONTACTING TUBBS WHO WAS UNCOOPERATIVE WHEN FIRST CONTACTED. IF AMUR IS ALGER HISS, POSSIBILITY EXISTS LENA MAY BE LAURENCE DUGGAN AS ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE WAS REFERRED TO AS QUOTE AMUR LENA BRIGADE UNQUOTE AND DUGGAN IS ALLEGED TO HAVE ASSISTED IN FORGING OF PASSPORTS FOR CANDIDATES OF BRIGADE AND WHEN INTERVIEWED DUGGAN INDICATED SYMPATHY FOR SPANISH LOYALISTS.

HOOD

ACK PLS

Tel LA + NYC 2-15-49

1927

M

THIS IS FBI WA 0724

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnee
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, RICHMOND 2-17-49 12-20 PM MEW

DIRECTOR AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. RETEL WFO FEBRUARY SIXTEEN LAST. DAVID V. ZIMMERMAN REGISTERED UNIVERSITY OF [redacted] VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, SEPTEMBER TWENTY, TWENTYFOUR AND ATTENDED UNTIL DISMISSED JANUARY NINETEEN, TWENTYFIVE BY SCHOOL OFFICIALS ON RECOMMENDATION OF HONOR COMMITTEE WHO FOUND HIM GUILTY OF STEALING BOOK FROM STUDENT. NO RECORD OF ZIMMERMANS ACTIVITIES AFTER DISMISSAL [redacted] OR BACKGROUND DATA. GAVE FATHERS NAME AS M. ZIMMERMAN, ONE HUNDRED JACKSON PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD. ENTERED UNIVERSITY FROM WOODROW WILSON HIGH SCHOOL, PORTSMOUTH, VA. RESIDED IN DORMITORIES, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. NO CREDIT OR CRIMINAL RECORD AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

AUERBACH

END ACK

12-21 PM OK FBI WA NML

INDEXED - 137

RECORDED - 137

100-1333-1928

F B I

FEB 23 1949

53 FEB 28 1949

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EX-16

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLO.	2-15-49	1-31;2-7-10-49	EDWIN O. JOHNSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN denies having legal evidence that her ex-husband STANLEY BLUMBERG was a member of the CP, but believes he was. She does not recall ever having met FRANKLIN or PHILLIP RENO. Specimens from Woodstock typewriter Serial No. 198743 submitted to laboratory. Laboratory reports specimens from Woodstock typewriter Serial No. 156050 reflects this typewriter not used to type Q-6 through Q-69 or Q-5.

EP Reno

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
El Paso teletype to Denver dated January 28, 1949.
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland.
Kansas City teletype to Denver, February 8, 1949.

DETAILS:

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. NATHAN SIRKIN

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FLTard

Special Agent GERALD E. GOTSCHALL and the Reporting Agent interviewed Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN at the Jewish Hospital, Colorado Boulevard and East Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colo., on February 7, 1949. Mrs. SIRKIN has been under treatment for a tubercular condition.

Mrs. SIRKIN stated that she first met STANLEY BLUMBERG in about 1934 or 1935 in Baltimore. She left that city for Denver shortly after meeting BLUMBERG and did not see him again until in 1936 when she returned to Baltimore. They were married on January 2, 1937, in New York City and the marriage was supposed to have been kept secret because Mr. BLUMBERG

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. P. Stancer SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-1929

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2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
2 - Denver

Kisseloff-1684

did not want his parents or friends to know that he was married, therefore, after their marriage, Mr. BLUMBERG lived with his parents and Mrs. SIRKIN lived in a small apartment at the corner of Broadway and Monument, second house from the corner over a flower shop. A Mrs. MARSON SHAW was the landlady.

Mrs. SIRKIN became suspicious of her husband immediately in view of the fact that he wanted to keep this marriage secret and the fact that Mrs. SIRKIN noticed that Mr. BLUMBERG would visit the apartment when she was not there and would have friends visit him there and Mrs. SIRKIN suspects that some of these friends were women.

Mrs. SIRKIN recalled that Mr. BLUMBERG's cousin, ALBERT BLUMBERG, who was a known and important Communist, once told her that he did not feel that STANLEY BLUMBERG should have married her and that she was a detriment to Mr. BLUMBERG's welfare in the Communist Party movement.

At a later date, STANLEY BLUMBERG and the present Mrs. SIRKIN rented an apartment at the Mt. Royal Terrace. This was about in the fall of 1937. They continued to occupy this apartment until the Spring of 1938, at which time they separated. Mrs. SIRKIN explained that their marital setup was unbearable in view of the fact that Mr. BLUMBERG seemed to disregard her entirely in his social life for he never took her with him when he went places and it seemed he did not want her to know his friends. Furthermore, his family had been objecting to the marriage from the beginning.

Mrs. SIRKIN recalled that on one or two occasions her husband took her to affairs which she believed were promoted by an American Committee for Peace and Democracy and she met a Mr. BARROW; however, Mrs. SIRKIN denies that she knew personally Mr. BLUMBERG's friends or acquaintances. She knew he was keeping company with a girl whose name she believes was RUTH LEVINSON. She is not certain of this name but this girl was one of the causes of Mrs. SIRKIN obtaining a divorce from STANLEY BLUMBERG.

Mrs. SIRKIN stated she does not recall any individuals by the name FRANKLIN or PHILLIP GRNO as having been friends of STANLEY BLUMBERG, nor does she know other than hearsay that her ex-husband, STANLEY BLUMBERG, was a member of the Communist Party. She gathered from the remarks made by ALBERT BLUMBERG, STANLEY BLUMBERG's cousin, that he was in the party and his activities were suspicious and secretive but he never told her that he was a member of the Communist Party.

NO PREVIOUS RECORD AS LISTED E. P. E

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, Denver requested the El Paso Office to locate a Mr. LEON W. WHITE to determine from him what disposition he made of Woodstock Typewriters with Serial numbers 156050 and 198743. El Paso replied that according to his records Woodstock typewriter with Serial No. 156050 was sold to a Mr. A. W. MILNE in Denver, Colorado.

Specimens were obtained from Woodstock typewriter now in the possession of A. W. MILNE, 4171 Irving Street, Denver, Colorado. The Serial number was checked to be 156050.

1929

Dn. File No. 65-658

By letter dated February 1, 1949, the above mentioned specimens were submitted registered mail, AMSD to the F.B.I. Laboratory for comparison purposes.

By letter dated February 3, 1949, the F.B.I. Laboratory advised that K-426 the specimen submitted from Woodstock typewriter with serial No. 156050 reflected that the machine which was used to type K-426 was not used to type Q-6 through Q-69 or Q-5.

By teletype dated February 8, Kansas City advised that upon the request of El Paso, records belonging to LEON W. WHITE at Richmond, Missouri, were searched and a sales slip was located indicating the sale of typewriter bearing serial number 198743 to the Royal Printing Co., 2408 West 32d Ave., city not shown, but it was assumed to be Denver inasmuch as Mr. WHITE had his typewriter shop in Englewood, Colorado, at the time of the sale.

Inquiries in Denver were negative insofar as finding a Royal Printing Co. A neighborhood inquiry and inquiries with other printing establishments reflected that a Mr. ALBERT R. NICHOLS had at one time operated the Royal Printing Co. at the above-mentioned address.

Mrs. ALBERT R. NICHOLS was located at 2785 West 40th Avenue, Denver, Colorado. She recalled the purchase of the Woodstock typewriter but advised that, in about 1943 she had sold it to a Mrs. CHESTER MILLER who now resides at 179 Julian Street.

Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 198743 was located at the residence of Mrs. CHESTER MILLER, 179 Julian Street, Denver, Colorado, and appropriate specimens were obtained therefrom and submitted to the F.B.I. Laboratory registered mail, AMSD on February 11, 1949.

IRENE MC MURPHY

Mrs. IRENE MC MURPHY nee CRETTOL in May, 1946, resided at the First Avenue Hotel, 115 Broadway and worked at odd jobs as a beauty parlor operator.

Mrs. PEARL HADDOX, Clerk at the First Avenue Hotel Denver, Colorado, thoroughly searched their records and could not find a forwarding address for IRENE McMURPHY who moved from that Hotel late in 1946.

A Mrs. HELEN WYNKOOP, 115 Broadway, First Avenue Hotel, housekeeper, recalled Mrs. IRENE MC MURPHY having lived at the Hotel but could furnish no assistance in giving information concerning the possible present whereabouts of Mrs. McMURPHY.
Mrs. JAMES R. NOLAND, Secretary of the State Board of Cosmetology, 1530 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado, searched the registration records and was unable to find a record of Mrs. McMURPHY being registered as a cosmetician from 1946 on. She was also unable to locate Mrs. McMURPHY's 1945 registration.

1929

Dn. File No.65-658

Inquiries at the U. S. Post Office of Mr. H. W. ROBERTS of the Postal Inspector's Office, Denver, failed to develop a forwarding address for Mrs. IRENE McMURPHY.

In view of the fact that it is not known what information of value Mrs. McMURPHY could furnish concerning PHILLIP RENO, no further efforts will be made to locate her.

- P -

Kisseloff-1687

1929

Dn. File No. 65-658

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

Will consider the advisability of endeavoring to locate Mrs. MARSON or MARRON SHAW who was the landlady of Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN in 1937 when the latter rented a small apartment at the corner of Broadway and Monument Streets, second house from the corner, and exhibit photograph of FRANKLIN RENO to her to determine if he was one who visited STANLEY BLUMBERG.

THE DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will report the results of the F.B.I. Laboratory examination of specimens submitted from Woodstock typewriter Serial No. 198743.

1929

Kisseloff-1688

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLO.	2-13-49	1-31;2-7-10-49	EDWIN O. JOHNSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN denies having legal evidence that her ex-husband STANLEY BLUMBERG was a member of the CP, but believes he was. She does not recall ever having met FRANKLIN or PHILLIP RENO. Specimens from Woodstock typewriter Serial No. 198743 submitted to laboratory. Laboratory reports specimens from Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 156050 reflects this typewriter not used to type Q-6 through Q-69 or Q-5.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
El Paso teletype to Denver dated January 28, 1949.
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland.
Kansas City teletype to Denver, February 8, 1949.

DETAILS:

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. NATHAN SIRKIN

Special Agent GERALD E. GOTSCHALL and the Reporting Agent interviewed Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN at the Jewish Hospital, Colorado Boulevard and East Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colo., on February 7, 1949. Mrs. SIRKIN has been under treatment for a tubercular condition.

Mrs. SIRKIN stated that she first met STANLEY BLUMBERG in about 1934 or 1935 in Baltimore. She left that city for Denver shortly after meeting BLUMBERG and did not see him again until in 1936 when she returned to Baltimore. They were married on January 2, 1937, in New York City and the marriage was supposed to have been kept secret because Mr. BLUMBERG

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- 2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
- 2 - Denver

COM-11

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

FROM ANCHORAGE 2-16-49 NR 161800 2-30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE NEW YORK LETTER TO BUREAU FEBRUARY 9. THEUER REINTERVIEWED. STATED PHOTOGRAPH OF ZIMMERMAN VERY CLOSELY RESEMBLES INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED IN REPORT OF SA FROHBOSE JANUARY 5, 1949. FURTHER STATES HE RECALLED A LOUIS SHUMAN WAS CONNECTED WITH THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS IN CEMENT DIVISION AS BEING VERY FRIENDLY WITH PIGMANS. HE DESCRIBED SHUMAN AS SHORT, STOCKY AND RUSSIAN BORN. THE ONLY NAME SET FORTH IN REFERENCED LETTER RECALLED BY THEUER WAS DAVID ZIMMERMAN. HOWEVER, HE COULD NOT TIE THE NAME OF ZIMMERMAN UP WITH PHOTOGRAPH. THE NAME OF ELEANOR NELSON UNKNOWN TO HIM. REPORT FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED 2-16-49 3-11 PM MOC
CORRECTED 2-16-49 10-00 PM

SENT TO NEW YORK VIA RADIO.

RECORDED - 137

INDEXED - 137

EX 16

174-333-1930

F B I

5 FEB 23 1949

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Kisseloff-1690

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 19 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS DIRECTOR 8, BALTIMORE 2, NEW YORK 2 FROM LOSA 19 935 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. NEW YORK ADVISED QUOTE EFFORT BEING MADE TO IDENTIFY WOMAN WHO SUCCEEDED CHAMBERS AS COURIER IN WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND GROUP IN NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR. WOMAN DESCRIBED AS JEWISH, SMALL, DARK. IT IS BELIEVED SHE WORKED IN DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASH DC, AS SECRETARY FOR ONE MISS ANDREMEREE, KNOWN COMMUNIST. EMEREE ALLEGEDLY HIRED THRU EFFORTS OF JOHN COLLIER, SR, OR JOHN COLLIER, JR, WHO WORKED FOR DEPT OF AGRICULTURE OR INTERIOR ON WPA PROJECT ABOUT THAT TIME. UNQUOTE. INTERVIEW OF JOHN COLLIER, SR. AT EL PASO NEGATIVE. JOHN COLLIER, JR. INTERVIEWED LA AND ADVISES HE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH EMEREE OR HER SECY. HIS BROTHER, CHARLES COLLIER, WORKED ON WPA PROJECT, DEPT OF AGRIC, AT THAT TIME. CHARLES WIFE, NINA, WAS ACTIVE IN WPA WORK AND PRESENTLY OPERATE INDIAN SPRINGS FARM NEAR BETHESDA, MD. INTERVIEW CHARLES COLLIER AND WIFE TO IDENTIFY PERSON DESCRIBED ABOVE AND FACTS SURROUNDING EMPLOYMENT. EXPEDITE.

HOOD 5 FEB 23 1949

RECORDED - 137
INDEXED - 137

FBI
5 FEB 23 1949

END ACK PLS

Kisseloff-1691

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 82 14 9-38P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. R, IS-R.

RE WFO TEL FEB. TWO AND NY TELS FEB. ~~FOUR~~ FIVE AND FEB SEVEN INSTANT.

RE WFO TEL ADVISES LENORE STRAUS, WIFE OF ROBERT STRAUS, WAS RESIDING AT ONE OF TWO ADDRESSES. NY TELEPHONE REFLECTS MRS. ROBERT K. STRAUS AT LATTER OF THESE ADDRESSES, FIFTEEN EAST NINETY FIRST ST., NYC. INVESTIGATION THERE RELECTS THAT ROBERT K. STRAUS AND WIFE PRESENTLY ON TRIP APPARENTLY TO WEST COAST, SINCE FEB. THREE INSTANT AND WILL NOT RETURN UNTIL MARCH FOUR. THIS ROBERT K. STRAUS A PARTNER IN OPERATION OF "OMNIBOOK" MAGAZINE, SON OF FORMER AMBASSADOR, JESSE STRAUS, AND BROTHER OF JACK STRAUS, WHO IS HEAD OF MACY DEPARTMENT STORE. CREDIT REPORT ON THIS ROBERT K. STRAUS REFLECTS HE WAS MARRIED IN EARLY FORTY SEVEN AND THAT HIS WIFE-S FIRST NAME IS BARBARA. WFO WILL SUTEL REASONS WHY LENORE STRAUS IS THOUGHT TO BE WIFE OF THIS ROBERT K. STRAUS, PRIOR TO THIS OFFICE-S CONTACTING "OMNIBOOK" MAGAZINE FOR PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF MR. AND MRS. ROBERT K. STRAUS. RALPH DE SOLA SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS OF NATHAN WITT BUT CANNOT IDENTIFY NATHAN WITT AS THE "WITT" WHO WAS AT ACCOKEEK, MD., WHEN

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED 137 INDEXED 137

74-1333-11932

FEB 23 1949

EX-10

Tel NY, WFO + Balto 2-21-49

Kisseloff-1692

PAGE TWO

DE SOLA MET ALGER HISS. DE SOLA NOW SAYS THAT LENORE THOMAS HUSBAND IS EITHER ROBERT OR ROGER STRAUS, FURTHER ADVISES LENORE WORKED IN RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D.C. AS ARTIST IN THIRTY SEVEN, FURTHER THAT LENORE-S HUSBAND WAS CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER, O.E.M. AND LATER WAS IN US NAVY. DE SOLA SAID THAT THIS STRAUS WHO MARRIED LENORE THOMAS ABOUT FORTY TWO CAME FROM WELL TO DO FAMILY WHO HAD ESTATE ON CAMPO BELLO ISLAND, ADJOINING ESTATE OF FORMER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. IN THIS REGARD, ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO REPORT OF SA JOHN T. HILSBOS DATE AUGUST SIXTEEN FORTY SIX AT NY IN GREGORY CASE, PAGE FORTY, REFLECTING THAT JONATHAN GOLDMARK RESIDED CARE OF R.W. STRAUS AT ONE TWO FIVE THREE THIRTY SEVENTHST., WASHINGTON D.C. IN THE PAST. RE NY TELS INDICATE SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS WERE CLOSE FRIENDS AND SALLY APPARENTLY MARRIED TO JONATHAN GOLDMARK. ACCORDINGLY, THIS R.W. STRAUS MAY BE PRESENT HUSBAND OF LENORE THOMAS. BEARING ABOVE IN MIND WFO REQUESTED TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE THIS STRAUS WHO MARRIED LENORE THOMAS ABOUT FORTY TWO AND WFO WILL SUTEL RESULTS OF FILE CHECK ON LENORE THOMAS, AND SALLY RINGE, WAS.

1932

SCHEIDT

SEATTLE ADVISED

HOLD PLS TWO COPIES WFO

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 2-21-49 5:00 P.

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAHAM. REMYTEL INSTANT FOR CHICAGO TO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. DISREGARD REQUEST. WILL BE HANDLED LOCALLY.

HOTTEL

END

CJJ/RN
74-94

RECORDED - 137

124-1333-1933

EX-16

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 2-21-49 2:00 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAHAM. REBULET FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN REQUESTING THAT PHOTOGRAPHS OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMING WITHIN SERIAL RANGE ONE HUNDRED FORTYFIVE THOUSAND TO TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED BE OBTAINED IN ORDER THAT IT MIGHT BE DISPLAYED TO PERSONS WHO HAVE SEEN AN UPRIGHT TYPEWRITER IN HISS RESIDENCE. INQUIRY AT LOCAL WOODSTOCK AGENCY REFLECTS BEST SOURCE FOR SUCH PHOTOGRAPH IS HOME OFFICE OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY AT WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS. CHICAGO WILL OBTAIN REQUESTED PHOTOGRAPH OR PHOTOGRAPHS. EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO OBTAIN A PHOTOGRAPH REFLECTING ACTUAL SIZE OF THIS MACHINE. EXPEDITE. SUBMIT PHOTOGRAPHS TO WFO.

HOOVER

END

CJJ/RN
74-94

RECORDED - 137

EX-16

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 28, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet to New York dated January 3, 1949.

There are being set out hereinafter the results of investigation performed by the New York Division in compliance with referenced letter as well as information in answer to specific questions set out therein. The chronology of instant letter will follow that of referenced letter.

With reference to the request for this office to make appropriate arrangements whereby CHAMBERS can be escorted by Agents of the Washington Field Division in an effort to identify the exact location where DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was., photographed documents for CHAMBERS' apparatus, please refer to New York teletype dated January 27, 1949 which sets out that arrangements have been made and Mr. CHAMBERS would be in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday and Wednesday (February 1 and 2, 1949), to assist Agents in the location of this particular apartment, as well as to render any possible assistance in locating the apartment used by "KEITH."

Concerning the desired reinterview of CHAMBERS with reference to his statement that he furnished rugs as gifts to ALGER HISS, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, please be advised that this phase has been re-examined with CHAMBERS and he has stated that to the best of his recollection the rugs were purchased by Professor MEYER SCHAPIRO, a friend of his, in the latter part of December, 1936. Mr. CHAMBERS said that he never received any receipt for these rugs and he has no knowledge whether or not Professor SCHAPIRO received such a receipt. The arrangements for the forwarding of the rugs to Mr. SILVERMAN in Washington were made by Professor SCHAPIRO with the rug dealer from whom these rugs were purchased. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he has no definite knowledge as to whether or not they were shipped by railway express and, if they were, and any receipts were received, such would have been handled by the rug dealer. Arrangements are being made in New York to interview Professor SCHAPIRO and to obtain from him the identity of the dealer from whom the rugs were purchased together with other relevant details of the transaction, it being noted that CHAMBERS has no idea as to the identity of the rug dealer, except that he does believe this individual is an Armenian and that his place of business was on Madison Avenue, New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL Only paragraph 2, page 10 is classified info.

cc: Baltimore
Washington Field

Classified by 2 BSY
Exempt from GDS, Category Cat 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 137
INDEXED - 137

74-1333-1935

F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

JMK:AMO
65-14920

EX-16 12-4-85 SP6 BJA/HL
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

61 MAR 10 1949

Kisseloff-1696

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-14920

With reference to the apparent discrepancies in dates arising out of CHAMBERS' statement on December 3, 1948, that he introduced HISS to BYKOV in the Spring of 1937, while he had stated that rugs actually had been purchased in the latter part of 1936 for HISS, SILVERMAN and WHITE, Mr. CHAMBERS states that this is the exact way in which this transaction occurred. He explained further that the gift of the rugs to these individuals was more or less an opener on BYKOV'S part; that he desired to ingratiate himself with these people before actually meeting with them and requesting their cooperation.

It will be recalled that CHAMBERS declared it is his present recollection that he met BYKOV for the first time in the Fall of 1936 which occasion would, of course, antedate the rug transaction.

Upon completion of the interview of MEYER SCHAPIRO, appropriate leads will be set out in an attempt to secure documentary records pertaining to the rug transaction.

Concerning the request that CHAMBERS be reinterviewed to determine specifically the involvement of PHILIP RENO in instant case, CHAMBERS now advises that at one point he desired to make contact with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, probably to arrange for a meeting with him without the knowledge of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he was unable to reach VICTOR and he knew of PHILIP RENO and understood from either J. PETERS or DAVID ZIMMERMAN that PHILIP was a member of a Communist underground. In view of his inability to reach VICTOR, he had J. PETERS tell PHILIP that he, CHAMBERS, desired to meet with him and gave him the necessary "passwords." CHAMBERS states that he recalls that he then went to PHILIP RENO'S apartment which was then located in Washington, D.C., on or near New Hampshire Avenue. He said that PHILIP RENO'S wife answered the door and that he, CHAMBERS, asked for PHILIP in the following pre-arranged greeting: "I am Mr. ____ (CHAMBERS could not recall the alias he employed on this occasion), I would like to sell you some insurance." Mrs. RENO then called PHILIP to the door and he in turn told CHAMBERS "I am not interested in any insurance now but would you leave your name and telephone number." CHAMBERS then stated "My telephone number is ____ ____ (CHAMBERS does not recall the number used)." He then asked PHILIP "May I have your telephone number?" PHILIP RENO in turn then furnished CHAMBERS with another fictitious number. Mr. CHAMBERS explained that all of this conversation took place at the door to PHILIP RENO'S apartment. Following this, he said that he then entered the apartment and made arrangements with PHILIP for a future meeting between him and VICTOR RENO.

Mr. CHAMBERS stated that PHILIP RENO then apparently communicated with his brother and that he met with VICTOR at some later date. He advised that to the best of his recollection this meeting was the only time that he

1935

Kisseloff-1697

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ever saw PHILIP RENO or communicated with him. He added that he considered it possible that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had been communicating with VICTOR through his brother PHILIP. He explained that he was at this time unable to recall just what basis he had for this impression but vaguely remembered that he had either heard it from J. PETERS or had known it from some other source.

Concerning the request that CHAMBERS should be requestioned regarding his meeting in Philadelphia in June, 1937, with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO when "BERNIE" introduced them, CHAMBERS now advises in the first instance that he has no recollection of any individual named "BERNIE", unless by that name RENO has referenced to DAVID ZIMMERMAN. Relative to the meeting in Philadelphia, Mr. CHAMBERS recalls that he went to that City and he believes that VICTOR RENO and DAVID ZIMMERMAN came to that City separately. Then through some unrecalled pre-arrangement they met with him. He stated that to the best of his remembrance he cannot specify the place at which he initially met RENO and ZIMMERMAN but does recall that after they got together, they proceeded to a restaurant which was located on Market Street in the vicinity of Broad Street Station. He recalled that this was a German restaurant and that it was necessary to walk down one step to enter. He said that he further remembered that VICTOR RENO drank milk here. Mr. CHAMBERS continued to advise that he had a very hazy recollection that this was not a first meeting with VICTOR RENO. He added that he thought he had previously met RENO in Washington, D.C., with DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He said that he thought they had discussed VICTOR RENO'S impending employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He also thought that the meeting in Philadelphia was the first meeting subsequent to that in Washington, D.C.

Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he had a further definite impression that J. PETERS had been present at the Philadelphia meeting. He said that he believed that it was during the course of the meeting in Philadelphia that VICTOR RENO told him that he, RENO, was working under a Colonel ZORNIG on a mathematical problem having to do with a bombsight. CHAMBERS thought that VICTOR RENO also told him at that time that he was living in Colonel ZORNIG'S house on the post and that it was rather difficult for him to leave the grounds. Mr. CHAMBERS said that it was his recollection that he and VICTOR RENO then agreed that there was to be no further meetings between them until VICTOR RENO had established himself at the Proving Grounds. He advised that it was his impression that after some conversation in the restaurant they left and continued talking as they walked around. After some further conversation they parted and each went his separate way.

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CHAMBERS was questioned concerning the statement made by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO as set out on page 9 of the report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON, 12/12/48, at Denver, Colorado, to the effect that CHAMBERS met an individual who was dressed in an Army uniform; CHAMBERS now advises that he has no recollection whatsoever of ever having met such a person and was totally unable to offer any information with respect to this allegation. It is desired to point out also that with respect to the statements of RENO as set out in SA JOHNSON'S report to the effect that CHAMBERS had informed RENO that he was contemplating a trip abroad and he was planning to break from the Party, CHAMBERS now declares that he never said anything to RENO relative to going abroad. Further, he declares that he would not have under any circumstances told RENO of his leaving or breaking away from the Party.

Concerning instructions for this office to advise whether FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was brought face to face with DAVID ZIMMERMAN, please be advised that no such confrontation was had, it being noted ZIMMERMAN was subpoenaed and interviewed by New York Agents on December 8, 1948 and had already appeared before the Grand Jury several days before RENO was first made available to this office for questioning. ZIMMERMAN'S attitude was of course hostile; he was represented by counsel in the court house and it was learned confidentially that he had [redacted]. As mentioned above, CHAMBERS has no recollection whatsoever of ever having met a man named "BERNIE" and accordingly, is unable to state whether or not ZIMMERMAN may be identical with "BERNIE." This office is presently attempting to obtain photographs of ZIMMERMAN during the pertinent period for exhibition to RENO. b3

At the time WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN appeared in the United States Court House in New York City, pursuant to Grand Jury subpoena, arrangements were made for CHAMBERS to view both of them and he later informed Agents that he was positive they are identical with the PIGMAN brothers whom he had previously mentioned. Concerning CHAMBERS' statement that his attempts to activate GEORGE PIGMAN into becoming a source of information for him were unsuccessful, CHAMBERS has subsequently advised on reinterview that he made no attempts to recruit GEORGE PIGMAN; although he saw him occasionally, he never received any documentary material or other information from him nor did he request any; further, that GEORGE PIGMAN was considered a member of the apparatus. CHAMBERS stated that it was his impression that GEORGE PIGMAN never

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furnished information to anyone but he presumed that "the idea was that sometime he might." He said that he would see GEORGE PIGMAN occasionally for the purpose of seeing how he was getting along. Mr. CHAMBERS added that he felt that GEORGE PIGMAN was probably "pulled along by the weight of his brother as was DONALD HISS."

In respect to the request that CHAMBERS be reinterviewed regarding the allegation made by LUDWIG LORE, CHAMBERS now advises that he definitely never gave LUDWIG LORE any such information and that he never heard or even knew of such contacts as mentioned by LORE. He was, of course, acquainted with LORE. He alleged that he had no knowledge of any girls being utilized in the State Department or in the Department of Commerce. He stated that he had no idea where LORE got such information, unless "he happened to paraphrase an operation with ALGER HISS." However, he added that he did not believe that he had ever discussed any of his operations with LORE. Mr. CHAMBERS commented that to his knowledge the apparatus never at any time had contacts in the Department of Commerce.

CHAMBERS has also been reinterviewed to determine if he and ALGER HISS stayed overnight in a hotel in Brooklyn or New York City in 1937 on the occasion of the introduction of HISS to BYKOV by CHAMBERS and he now declares he is confident that ALGER HISS only remained in New York City for one day arriving and leaving New York on the same day. It is his further recollection that this trip on ALGER'S part occurred during a weekend and that the latter left New York City following his conversations with CHAMBERS and Colonel BYKOV.

CHAMBERS has likewise been reinterviewed in an effort to have him recall whether he might have received from HISS during their association anything tangible by which such association might be proved and he now advises that he never received any memoranda, notes, correspondence, greeting cards or other written messages whatsoever from ALGER HISS with exception of course, of the various government documents which HISS furnished to him. It was also established that the following persons have personal knowledge of the association between himself and HISS inasmuch as they saw HISS and CHAMBERS together:

Colonel BYKOV
PRISCILLA HISS
TIMOTHY HOBSON
HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
DONALD HISS
ESTHER CHAMBERS
J. PETERS
HAROLD WARE
HARRY DEXTER WHITE

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JULIA RANKIN (maid)
MARTHA POPE (maid)

With respect to the above list of individuals, it is desired to point out that it appears all of them with the exception of HAROLD WARE and probably J. PETERS and RANKIN and POPE, were all present at meetings between CHAMBERS and HISS subsequent to the date specified in the HISS indictment, namely, January 1, 1937. It will be recalled that RANKIN and POPE were domestics employed in the HISS household. It is Mr. CHAMBERS present recollection that neither was there at any time during 1937. He points out, however, that there was employed in the HISS household after ALGER had moved to the Volta Place residence another maid whose name he does not recall but who he says saw him on several occasions in the HISS residence on Volta Place. He also declares that the HISS family employed another maid whose name he likewise does not recall while they resided on 30th Street. Accordingly, it would appear that both of these latter domestics have personal knowledge of the CHAMBERS-HISS association subsequent to January 1, 1937.

In addition to the above-named individuals, Mr. CHAMBERS stated further that he recalled that once during the "early days" he, PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS were walking in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., and came upon a group of individuals having a picnic. He said that in this latter group was CHARLES KRIVITSKY and he believes JOHN ABT. Mr. CHAMBERS is of the definite impression that both KRIVITSKY and ABT saw ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS with him at that time. Mr. CHAMBERS further believes that a woman by the name of PLUMP FOUNTAIN saw ALGER, PRISCILLA and himself having dinner in a Washington restaurant on one occasion. He said at that time PRISCILLA HISS introduced PLUMP FOUNTAIN to him and PRISCILLA described this woman as a "Bryn Mawr girl" and indicated that she operated a real estate business in Washington, D.C. Continuing, Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he knows that MAXIM LIEBER saw him and PRISCILLA HISS together because PRISCILLA had visited the CHAMBERS at LIEBER'S place on the Delaware River. He recalled that LIEBER developed "a crush" on PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that ALGER HISS came to LIEBER'S place to drive his wife back to Washington but he does not know if MAXIM LIEBER saw ALGER HISS on that occasion. This latter incident CHAMBERS placed as having occurred in the Summer or early Fall of 1935.

CHAMBERS said that if ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had visited him and his wife at the time the latter were residing at 903 St. Paul Street, they must have been admitted to the house by a woman caretaker named Mrs. BERTHA TYSON, who was employed in the Women's Christian Temperance Union

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which was located on the ground floor. Mr. CHAMBERS explained that it was his wife's definite recollection that ALGER and PRISCILLA had visited them at the St. Paul Street address.

A thorough reinterview has been had with CHAMBERS to develop all details concerning his meeting with Colonel BYKOV as well as his subsequent association with him and no details were ascertained in addition to those set out on pages 36 through 38 of the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, 12/23/48, at New York, with the exception that CHAMBERS now recalls he met BYKOV'S wife. He stated that he only met this woman on one occasion and does not recall the exact details concerning the meeting. He has furnished, however, the New York Office with the complete description of her to the best of his recollection. A comprehensive investigation looking towards the identification and location of BYKOV is presently under way in this Division.

With reference to the statement that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH has advised that in 1939, CHAMBERS informed him that BYKOV was wanted by the Russians, CHAMBERS declared that he never made any such statement to WADLEIGH or to anyone else. Concerning the statement attributes to CHAMBERS in New York letter dated May 13, 1942 that undoubtedly one of the Russians studying at the Ford Plant at Detroit in the 1930's was an OGPU Agent, CHAMBERS now declares that he does not recall making such statement. Further adds that he has no direct knowledge of any such individual and has no reason to believe that it may have been BYKOV. CHAMBERS does not deny categorically that he made such a statement to the New York Agents in 1942 but explains that if he did make a statement concerning the Ford Plant in Detroit it would have been only a hearsay rumor which he passed on but he is quite positive that he never mentioned BYKOV in such a connection. CHAMBERS is unable to suggest anyone who may have been connected with the Communist Party underground who may have known BYKOV and who subsequently may have become disaffected.

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NY 65-14920

Relative to the Bureau's request that a photograph of CHAMBERS be secured, preferably one taken about 1936-1938, such has already been obtained and the Bureau and all interested offices have been furnished copies thereof.

With reference to the request that CHAMBERS be interviewed concerning HYMAN KALODNY, HELEN KALODNY and SOPHIE MENKEN, please be advised that CHAMBERS now states that he never knew HYMAN KALODNY, but he had heard his name mentioned by J. PETERS. He stated that he understood that HYMAN KALODNY was a building contractor in Washington, D. C. Mr. CHAMBERS thought that KALODNY is now dead. He stated that he knows that HYMAN KALODNY had a daughter who was known in the Communist Party circles in New York City as "HELEN KAY." It was his understanding that "HELEN KAY" was actually HELEN KALODNY. He stated that he had never met HELEN KALODNY, but thought that investigation would disclose that she was married and probably still is to a "big shot" (in the Party). Mr. CHAMBERS stated that it was his impression that HELEN KALODNY was very active in the open Communist Party. He was unable to recall any specific remarks made by J. PETERS concerning HYMAN KALODNY other than the latter was an individual in Washington, D. C. with whom he, PETERS, had contact. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he didn't know if either HYMAN or HELEN KALODNY was active in an underground apparatus. However, he stated that he believed that they had probably been active in both the open and underground activities of the Party.

With reference to SOPHIE MENKEN, Mr. CHAMBERS recalled that he heard this name mentioned in a conversation which ensued between ULRICH and MAX BEDACHT. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that shortly after hearing this name he asked BEDACHT who SOPHIE MENKEN was. BEDACHT replied that she "was a Party member in Washington." He stated that BEDACHT gave him no more information concerning this individual, and that Mr. CHAMBERS commented that "MAX BEDACHT was not very communicative." Mr. CHAMBERS said that he later learned from Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT that SOPHIE MENKEN had originally been in one of the earliest underground apparatuses in Washington, and had got into some sort of trouble. He stated that Dr. ROSENBLIETT didn't explain the nature of this trouble, but he, CHAMBERS, somehow secured the impression that the trouble involved the War Department, in Washington, D. C. Following this Mr. CHAMBERS understood SOPHIE MENKEN was more or less "placed on the shelf" and still later became rather seriously ill. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he never saw SOPHIE MENKEN and never heard her name mentioned in Washington circles. In conclusion, Mr. CHAMBERS said that none of these people, that is, HYMAN and HELEN KALODNY and SOPHIE MENKEN, was connected with him and to the best of his knowledge, they would not be in position to know anything concerning the activities of his apparatus.

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It is the recommendation of this office that both HELEN KADODNY and SOPHIE MENKEN be interviewed; it is suggested that the Washington Field Division attempt to verify the impression of CHAMBERS that HYMAN KADODNY is deceased.

Concerning instructions to this office to reinterview HEDI MASSING to determine if she is able to recall the names of any other persons who were present in NOEL FIELD'S residence at the time she met and conversed with ALGER HISS there, please be advised that agents of this office are presently engaged in taking a detailed chronological narrative statement from HEDI MASSING, and that to date she has not been able to recall the identity of any other persons who may have been present on the above described occasion. As previously reported, she has been able to recall only that in addition to herself, there were present NOEL FIELD and his wife, and ALGER HISS (unaccompanied by his wife, PRISCILLA), and that although she believes there were probably two or three other persons there, she can not remember who they might have been. It is, of course, possible that during the present exhaustive interview of HEDI MASSING her recollection concerning this occasion may be refreshed. It is presently planned that PAUL MASSING will be questioned concerning HISS, CHAMBERS and the latter's apparatus when the interview of his wife, HEDI, is completed.

Concerning the request to interview HAROLD GLASSER and CHARLES KRAMER, it is desired to advise that KRAMER was questioned by agents of this office on January 27, 1949 and that HAROLD GLASSER is being interviewed as instant letter is being dictated (January 28, 1949). The results of these interviews will, of course, be set forth in report form, but it is to be noted that KRAMER declined to answer any questions when interviewed.

With respect to the request that this office interview MAX BEDACHT, attention is directed to Pages 30 and 31 of the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated January 21, 1949 at New York City, wherein the results of the BEDACHT interview are set out.

With reference to the request that an agent of the New York office in conjunction with an agent of the Miami office interview Confidential Informant [redacted] the Miami office has already been provided with the necessary information, and has been instructed to conduct this interview and appropriately advise the Bureau. b7D

Concerning the instruction that there be exhibited to CHAMBERS a photograph of WILLY BRANDES, please be advised that this has been done, and Mr. CHAMBERS has stated definitely that this individual is not identical with COLONEL BYKOV and is otherwise unknown to him.

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As to the request that the photograph of BRANDES be displayed to Mrs. WALTER KRIVITSKY, you are advised that this has also been done, and she has stated that this individual is not identical with COLONEL BYKOV.

With reference to the Bureau's request that Mr. CHAMBERS and Mrs. KRIVITSKY be shown the photographs of all male employees of Amtorg, the New York Consulate and Tass News Agency for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938, you are first advised that no such photographs are available in the New York office. Both Mr. CHAMBERS and Mrs. KRIVITSKY had been shown photographs of all individuals presently in the Russian National file in New York City with the last name of BYKOV. Both have stated that none of these individuals are identical with the COLONEL BYKOV that they knew. Photographs of male employees of the Soviet Embassy during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 furnished by the Washington Field Office have been displayed to Mr. CHAMBERS, and he has stated that none of them are identical with
(U) COLONEL BYKOV, nor has he ever seen any of these individuals. (C)

Concerning ALEXANDER STEVENS, Was; and the request that he be interviewed, it is desired to point out that when STEVENS was approached by agents of this office on January 24, 1949 for the purpose of interviewing him, as well as to serve a Grand Jury subpoena on him, he informed agents he desired to consult his attorney before making a decision as to the requested interview. His attorney, EMANUEL BLOCK, thereafter informed agents he could not feel that he should make STEVENS available for a "private interrogation," but that he would advise him to appear before the Grand Jury. After consultation with THOMAS J. DONEGAN, agents informed Mr. BLOCK the presence of STEVENS before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York was desired on January 27, 1949, and no further attempts have been made to interview STEVENS. The latter did appear before the Grand Jury on January 27, 1949 and is scheduled to resume his testimony on February 1, 1949, after which it is planned to make another effort to interview him.

As the above outlined information was developed, appropriate leads for investigation on the basis thereof have been forwarded by teletype to the particular divisions involved, and leads to be handled in this territory are, of course, receiving expeditious attention.

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1935

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-21-49 3-01 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, PERJ., ESP R, IS R. RE NEW YORK TEL SEVENTEENTH INSTANT, AND NEW HAVEN TEL AND BUTEL EIGHTEENTH INSTANT CONCERNING ROBERT CANTWELL, SHERMAN, CONN. AS INDICATED IN NEW HAVEN TEL EIGHTEENTH INSTANT, IT IS NOT DEEMED ADVISABLE BY NEW HAVEN OFFICE TO MAKE INQUIRY AT SHERMAN, CONN. CONCERNING MENTAL CONDITION OF CANTWELL. SUGGEST NEW YORK CHECK AT BLOOMINGDALE-S SANATORIUM, WHITE PLAINS, NY, FOR ADEQUATE INFO. TO PROVE ROBERT CANTWELL NOT IDENTICAL WITH LLOYD CANTWELL WHICH WAS ALIAS USED BY CHAMBERS.

GLEASON

END

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NY OK FBI NYC MFS

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EX-16

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardner
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 21 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 3 NEWYORK 3 AND CHICAGO 2 FROM BOSTON 21 2-19

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO URGENT

JAHAM. PROFESSOR MARK HOWE, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. A FORMER SECRETARY OF US SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HOLMES, STATES POSSIBLY FORMER SECRETARIES OF JUSTICE HOLMES MAY HAVE CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS. NEW YORK WILL CONTACT JOHN E. LOCKWOOD, AN ATTORNEY AT SIXTY THREE WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO WILL CONTACT BOB WALES, AN ATTORNEY AT ONE NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. BOTH INDIVIDUALS FORMER SECRETARIES OF JUSTICE HOLMES.

SOUCY

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5 FEB 23 1949

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NY BS R 3 NY

Trans. to Cgo

cc Mr. Jones

Kisseloff-1707

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS

TELETYPE

WASH AND WFO 50 LOSANGELES 3 FROM NEW YORK 11 8-29PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS . URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. REFERENCE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE FEBRUARY ELEVEN RE CRANE, AND WFO TELETYPE FEBRUARY NINE RE DE SVESHNIKOFF. ATTENTION OF CHARLOTTE OFFICE IS CALLED TO CASE ENTITLED UNKNOWN SUBJECTS "OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT AND WIFE", ESPIONAGE - R, AND TO CHARLOTTE-S RECENT LETTER ADVISING THAT JOHN J. MATWIN, WAS., IS PRESENTLY RESIDING AT ONETWO TWO RHETT ST., GREENVILLE, S.C. CHARLOTTE SHOULD MAKE EFFORT TO IMMEDIATELY SECURE PHOTOGRAPHS OF MATWIN AND FORWARD COPIES OF SAME TO BUREAU, NY, AND WFO, AND LOS ANGELES. ON RECEIPT OF SAME, WFO WILL DISPLAY TO DE SVESHNIKOFF, AND LOS ANGELES WILL SHOW PHOTO TO CRANE AS POSSIBLY BEING IDENTICAL WITH RUSSIAN NO. ONE MENTIONED IN REFERENCE LA TEL. FOR INFO LOS ANGELES, JOHN J. MATWIN, WAS., WAS MENTIONED BY BASIL DELGASS, WHO WAS VICE PRESIDENT OF AMTORG FROM NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN TO NINETEEN THIRTY, AS OFFERING TO SUPPLY MILITARY INFORMATION TO AMTORG WHILE DELGASS WAS VICE PRESIDENT, FURTHER, DELGASS SAID THAT MATWIN, WHO WAS RUSSIAN BORN, HAD BEEN MEMBER OF RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMISSION IN US UNDER A GENERAL GERMON AS DURING FIRST WORLD WAR AND INDICATED THAT ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY MATWIN MAY HAVE

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END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

BEEN OPERATING FOR A RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE AGENT NAMED MAKHNIKOVSKY. IN THE CASE "OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT MENTIONED ABOVE, INVESTIGATION PRESENTLY BEING CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE IF MATWIN MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT AND INFORMATION IN THAT CASE WAS ORIGINALLY FURNISHED BY ROBERT GORDON SWITZ. DESCRIPTIONS OF MATWIN AVAILABLE SEEM TO APPROXIMATE THAT OF RUSSIAN NO. ONE, AND SINCE MATWIN MAY HAVE HAD CONNECTION WITH DE SVESHNIKOFF, PHOTO OF MATWIN SHOULD BE SHOWN BY LOS ANGELES TO CRANE WHEN RECEIVED FROM CHARLOTTE. IN REGARD TO LOS ANGELES REQUEST THAT PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS BE SHOWN TO SWITZ, THIS HAS BEEN DONE RECENTLY AND SWITZ HAS BEEN UNABLE TO IDENTIFY CHAMBERS FROM PHOTOS. FURTHER, CHAMBERS PRESENTLY IN BALTIMORE, BUT WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW AT NYC APPROXIMATELY FEBRUARY FIFTEEN, AND AT THAT TIME WILL BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING INFO FURNISHED BY CRANE RE "ITALIAN."

SCHEIDT

CHARLOTTE ADVISED

11
44

END

NY F R 50 WA

COPIES WFO

1938

Jeane M Fa

NA CS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
2-18-49

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 14 AND NEW YORK 7 FROM BALTIMORE 18 9-18 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK, WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND URGENT

JAHAM. RE WFO LET TO BUREAU FEB. FIFTEEN AND NY TEL FEB. SEVENTEEN RE JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN. REGIONAL OFFICE OF VA, BALTIMORE, ON FEB. ONE INSTANT FORWARDED HERRMANNS COMPLAINT FILE TO VA REGIONAL OFFICE THREE ZERO SEVEN ZERO AT BROOKLYN, NY, THEIR FILES REFLECTING HERRMANNS CURRENT ADDRESS AS THREE ZERO FIVE EIGHTH AVE., BROOKLYN. HERRMANNS CURRENT VA INSURANCE PAYMENTS PROBABLY MADE TO VA DISTRICT OFFICE NUMBER TWO, THREE FOUR SIX BROADWAY, NYC. IN EVENT ADEQUATE INFO ON HERRMANN NOT LOCATED BY NY OFFICE THRU ABOVE SOURCES, HERRMANNS INSURANCE FILE PROBABLY AVAILABLE AT VA DISTRICT OFFICE, NINE HUNDRED NORTH LOMBARDY ST., RICHMOND, VA.

MC FARLIN

4 HOLD NY AND WA PLS

RICHMOND TO BE ADVISED

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F B I
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TWO COPIES WFO

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Kisseloff-1710

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 11 NEW YORK 3 FROM BALTIMORE 18 4-20 P ES

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND CINNCINNATI U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, IS DASH R. RE CINCINNATI TEL. FEBRUARY FIFTEEN. THOMAS KING UPON RECONTACT ADVISED CORRECT NAME OF CURTISS WRIGHT EMPLOYEE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, WAS ROBERT QUOTE BOB UNQUOTE SLAGLE, AND NOT SLADE AS PRVIOUSLY REPORTED. KING STATED SLAGLE WAS A DRAFTING ENGINEER, ABOUT THIRTY YEARS OLD, EMPLOYED AT GLENN L. MARTIN UNTIL SEPTEMBER, FORTYFOUR. CINCINNATI WILL INTERVIEW SLAGLE RE ANY KNOWLEDGE OF FELIX A. INSLERMAN, FORMER EMPLOYEE GLENN L. MARTIN, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND ALLEGED PHOTOGRAPHER IN HISS CHAMBERS SPY APPARATUS, AND ATTEMPT TO SECURE ANY INFORMATION SLAGLE MAY HAVE TO ESTABLISH IDENTITY OF QUOTE BUZZ UNQUOTE. REFER MYTEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN.

MC FARLIN

END

BA R 11 WA

BA R-3 NYC

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Kisseloff-1711

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

2-18-49

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 15 AND NEW YORK 8 FROM BALTO. 18 9-22 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

RE

JAHAM. RETEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN FROM NYC REQUESTING BACKGROUND DATA RE PATRICK BRYAN WHELAN ASSOCIATE OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN QUOTE THE PILOT UNQUOTE DATED AUGUST FIFTH, FORTY TWO REFLECTING WHELAN WAS REPORTED MISSING AS A RESULT OF THE VESSEL ON WHICH HE WAS EMPLOYED BEING TORPEDOED DURING THE WEEK OF JULY FOURTH, FORTY TWO. NUMEROUS INFORMANTS AND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES DESCRIBED WHELAN AS DANGEROUS AND AN ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ IMPORTANT COMMUNIST. SOME INFORMANTS WHOSE INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN CORROBORATED EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT WHELAN HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN ~~XXX~~ SERIOUS CRIMES SUCH AS MURDER AND MAYHEM. AN ARTICLE IN THE NY TIMES DATED FEBRUARY SEVEN, THIRTY EIGHT REFLECTS HE AND THREE OTHER CIO AGENTS WERE ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF CARRYING A CONCEALED AND DANGEROUS WEAPON, WHILE TRAVELING FROM BALTIMORE TO NY. AN ARTICLE IN THE DAILY WORKER DATED OCTOBER ONE, FORTY TWO LISTED SEVERAL SEAMEN WHO WERE MISSING AS A ~~RESULTSXX~~ RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION. DESCRIPTIVE DATA CONCERNING PATRICK BRYAN WHELAN SET FORTH. THE ARTICLE REFLECTED WHELAN QUOTE BROUGHT THE FINEST OLD IWW SPIRIT ~~XXX~~ INTO THE COMMUNIST PARTY FOR A PAIR OF DECADES ~~UBXX~~ UNQUOTE. THE WRITER STATED HE MET WHELAN IN THE BALTIMORE MARINE STRIKE OF DECEMBER, THIRTY SIX. THE WRITER ALSO PRAISED WHELANS QUOTE MARXIST INTELLIGENCE UNQUOTE. IN AUGUST, THIRTY EIGHT INFORMANT ADVISED PATRICK WHELAN WAS AT THE TIME ~~RECUXX~~ RECRUITING SOLDIERS FOR THE COMMUNIST FORCES IN SPAIN. THE ABOVE DATA IS SUBMITTED TO THE NY OFFICE FOR USE IN THEIR SUMMARY REPORT.

100-1333-1940

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HOLD ON BOTH PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON S6, NEW YORK CITY S1 AND LOS ANGELES S2 FROM SFRAN

2-16-49 11-30 AM RN

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE LA TEL FEB. FOURTEEN. THE COUPLE MENTIONED BY CRANE AS GLASS OR GROSSER PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH ANATOLE GLAS, WAS, ANATOL NACHAM GLUZMAN AND HIS WIFE IRENE GLAS, NEE, FRANKEL, WAS, IRENE MORSKA AND IRENE MORSKA - GLAS, FORMER RESIDENTS OF NYC AND SE. NOW REPORTED TO E IN POLAND. ANATOLE IS DRAFTSMAN AND ENGINEER BY PROFESSION AND IRENE WAS CORRESPONDENT FOR A POLISH NEWSPAPER. ADDITIONAL INFO BEING DEVELOPED AND WILL BE FURNISHED IN NEXT REPORT.

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RECORDED 137 174-1333-1942
FEB 23 1949

53 FEB 28 1949

KIMBALL

trans to NYC

Kisseloff-1713

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tra
Mr. U
Mr. C
Mr. P
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 11 AND NEW YORK 6 FROM NEWARK 21 10-41P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. ROBERT CRUISE MC MANUS INTERVIEWED TODAY. HE HAS NO FIRST HAND INFORMATION CONCERNING ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS BEING MEMBERS OF CP OR ANY APPARATUS. HE RECEIVED MEMORANDUM FROM A SOURCE HE WILL NOT DIVULGE SETTING OUT FACTS OF DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE PURGE WHICH HE SENT TO HISS AND CHESTER DAVIS, FORMER HEAD OF AAA. RECEIVED REPLY FROM DAVIS STATING MEMORANDUM IS TRUE BUT THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF CP ACTIVITY IN AAA BUT CONSIDERED PURGED EMPLOYEES DESIROUS OF REMAKING COUNTRY EVEN IF IT WERE NECESSARY TO DESTROY IT. HISS NOT PURGED BUT RESIGNED LATER. HE SUGGESTS CONTACT WITH DAVIS AND GARDNER JACKSON, COTUIT, MASS., AN EMPLOYEE OF WELCH GRAPEJUICE COMPANY, WHO WAS WITH AAA AND A CP MEMBER. HE IS NOW ANTI-CP AND REPORTEDLY WROTE BOOK ON SUBJECT. MC MANUS STATES VEZZANA TOLD HIM THAT CHAMBER RESIDED AT CALIFON, NJ. ON PROPERTY FORMERLY OWNED BY DONALD MARSHALL, A GOAT FARMER. VEZZANA IS INVESTIGATOR HIRED BY CHAMBERS LAW FIRM TO INVESTIGATE FACTS OF LIBEL SUIT. SUGGEST NY QUESTION CHAMBERS REGARDING THIS RESIDENCE AND IF HISS VISITED HIM THERE. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED HERE PENDING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW. NO LEADS BEING SET OUT

END PAGE ONE

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53 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-1714

TO INTERVIEW JACKSON OR DAVIS SINCE NEWARK HAS NO INFORMATION AS TO WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED. DAVIS PRESENTLY PRESIDENT FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, ST. LOUIS, MO. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MC KEE

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NY SSNK R 6 NY

1943

VIA RB
2-21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Beloin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 36 21 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT GTIME IS 8-14 P

JAHAM, IS-R. REREP SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, NY, FEB. EIGHT LAST, IN WHICH NY WAS TO INTERVIEW G. HAYDEN RAYNOR. RAYNOR NOW IN WASHINGTON D. C. WFO WILL CONTACT HIM AT STATE DEPT. AND INTERVIEW.

11
44

HOLD

FEB 28 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

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INDEXED - 137

SCHEIDT

174-1333-1944

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Kisseloff-1716

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 36 21 7-15P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. RE BUFFALO LETTER FEB. SEVENTEENTH, FORTYNINE, RE INTERVIEW WITH HANNAH PICKERING. BUREAU BY TELETYPE TO NY JAN. TWENTYSIXTH, FORTYNINE, APPROVED INTERVIEW WITH PICKERING.

SCHEIDT

BUFFALO ADVISED

END

NY R 36 WA

53 FEB 28 1949

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5 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-1717

NA 83-21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HBF
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 21 NEW YORK 3 FROM PHILA 2-21-49 6-51 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM. TOM AND MARY MARSHALL, IN WHOSE TENANT HOUSE NEAR NEW HOPE, CHAMBERS RESIDED DURING THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYSEVEN, ADVISED TODAY THAT HE HAD ATTENDED SOCIAL GATHERING OVER WEEKEND AT HOME OF ONE FOLLENSBEE, NEAR NEW HOPE. ALSO PRESENT AT THIS GATHERING WAS ONE JAMES MARSHALL, NO RELATION. JAMES MARSHALL BELIEVED SUPT. OF SCHOOLS, NYC, OR HIGH IN SCHOOL SYSTEM. TOM MARSHALL ADVISED THAT JAMES MARSHALL HAD COMMENTED THAT HE UNDERSTOOD TOM MARSHALL HAD BEEN QUESTIONED BY FBI IN HISS CASE. WHEN TOM MARSHALL AFFIRMED, JAMES MARSHALL STATED "OF COURSE YOU KNOW HISS WAS COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST INCLINED LONG BEFORE THIS". HE ALSO INDICATED THAT ALGER HISS FORMERLY VISITED IN NEW HOPE AREA. SUGGEST NYC INTERVIEW JAMES MARSHALL AT ONCE RE HIS COMMENTS TO TOM MARSHALL AND ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH IF HE KNOWS CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HISS VISITED NEW HOPE AREA.

BOARDMAN

WA HOLD NY ACK AND DISC PLS

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5 FEB 23 1949

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Kisseloff-1718

FD-79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-975 - A

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH	FEB 11 1949	2-3-49	THOMAS H. WILLIAMS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. THEODORO HOWARD GASPER (nee MARGARET MAYER) Bennettsville, S. C. was employed under FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland from June 1942 to June 1944. Mrs. GASPER advised she had never observed anything in her association with RENO that would cause her to doubt his loyalty to the United States. She stated she thought he had been "framed".

- RUC -

~~DEFECTIVE RECORDING~~

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR 1/28/49 at Baltimore, Maryland

DETAILS: AT BENNETTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA:

Mrs. THEODORO HOWARD GASPER (nee MARGARET MAYER), housewife, and formerly a South Carolina High School Mathematics Teacher, 300 N. Jordan Street, advised as follows: From about the first of June 1942 until June 1944 she was employed by the United States Army as a Computer of Bomb Ballistics Reduction Tables at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland. During this period, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was head of that particular section. Mrs. GASPER (Not GASPOROVIC) said that she worked in the next room to RENO most of the time she was employed at B.R.L. and the last year she was employed there she edited RENO's technical reports, made most of his appointments for him. Mrs. GASPER advised emphatically that she was biased against this investigation because she was of the opinion that RENO had been framed by some

cc AAG Campbell
2-18-49
FLJ

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169 DEC 15 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
	E. D. Mason	74-1333-1947	

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1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York City
3 - New York (AMSD) (65-14920)

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FEB 23 1949
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(Copies continued)

2 - Washington Field
2 - Savannah

unknown individual or individuals. She explained that she was very sympathetic towards RENO because he appeared to her to be the most intelligent employee at the B.R.L. during her period of employment, and worked day and night to accomplish the various tasks assigned to him. She described him as a "genius" with a photographic mind and said that she could well understand why he was unpopular with fellow employees because he appeared to have a nervous disposition, was a chain smoker, rarely took a bath and changed clothes and appeared irritated on numerous occasions when asked various questions by the different employees at B.R.L. which, according to RENO, appeared to be irrelevant and stupid questions.

Mrs. GASPER never had any contact with RENO at social functions, nor away from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds during the period 1942-1944. She said that RENO appeared to be security minded and would often instruct her to lock the various classified pamphlets and other material left unsecured around quitting time by the other employees. She never noted anything out of the ordinary with any of his appointments and stated that all of the appointments she made for him were routine official appointments insofar as she knew. Sometime during her period of employment, at B.R.L. an Army Intelligence Officer requested her to watch RENO but Mrs. GASPER said that this request appeared to be uncalled for and she paid no attention to it. Consequently, she had forgotten about the incident. According to her, RENO had very few personal friends or associates in view of the fact that he was so wrapped up in his work at the B.R.L.

Mrs. GASPER explained that she had never seen RENO take any of the secret material home with him, and further advised that such a procedure would not have been necessary on the part of RENO, had he wanted to provide representatives of an unfriendly power with any of the top secret material at B.R.L. inasmuch as RENO appeared to know a great deal of the secret material practically verbatum from memory.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

1942

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-975 - AWE

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH	FEB 11 1949	2-3-49	THOMAS H. WILLIAMS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ET AL	PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. THEODORO HOWARD GASPER (nee MARGARET MAYER) Bennettsville, S. C. was employed under FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland from June 1942 to June 1944. Mrs. GASPER advised she had never observed anything in her association with RENO that would cause her to doubt his loyalty to the United States. She stated she thought he had been "framed".

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR 1/28/49 at Baltimore, Maryland.

DETAILS: AT BENNETTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA:

Mrs. THEODORO HOWARD GASPER (nee MARGARET MAYER), housewife, and formerly a South Carolina High School Mathematics Teacher, 300 N. Jordan Street, advised as follows: From about the first of June 1942 until June 1944 she was employed by the United States Army as a Computer of Bomb Ballistics Reduction Tables at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland. During this period, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was head of that particular section. Mrs. GASPER (Not GASPOROVIC) said that she worked in the next room to RENO most of the time she was employed at B.R.L. and the last year she was employed there she edited RENO's technical reports, made most of his appointments for him. Mrs. GASPER advised emphatically that she was biased against this investigation because she was of the opinion that RENO had been framed by some

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3 - New York (AMSD) (65-14920)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

February 15, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 15, 1949.

Re: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333-1948
D-94634 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated February 11, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

RECORDED - 137

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TMB/bas

Qc160 Photographic copy of a District of Columbia Certificate of Title of a Motor Vehicle, dated July 23, 1936, for a 1929 Ford Roadster, Engine #A-2188311, sold to Cherner Motor Co., 1781 Florida Avenue, N. W., signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The writing "Cherner Motor Co. 1781 Florida Avenue, N.W." and the signature "ALGER HISS" on the photograph submitted has been examined.

Inasmuch as the writing in places is fuzzy and shows irregular flow of ink plus possible fiber disturbance it is suggested that the original document be obtained for comparison with the ALGER HISS' writings in the Laboratory.

Specimen Qc160 is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Tease
Mr. Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-1722

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 11, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

D-94634 BU

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Reference is made to teletype from New York dated February 4, 1949 referring to testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, July 31 through September 9, 1948 and in particular the testimony of LOUIS J. RUSSEL to the effect that on July 23, 1936, ALGER HISS sold a car to the Cherner Motor Company and on the same date this car was retitled to one WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N. W.

This office was requested to obtain and furnish the New York Office with photostatic copies of these two changes of title and to interview the persons at the Cherner Motor Company who are in a position to testify to the transaction.

Reference is further made to my letter to the Bureau, cc to New York, dated February 8, 1949, in which the known handwriting specimens of WILLIAM ROSEN and BENJAMIN BIALAK were obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory to be compared against the questioned document consisting of the signature of WILLIAM ROSEN on the assignment of title in question. ~~DECLASSIFIED RECORD~~

Reference is further made to report of the FBI Laboratory dated February 10, 1949, which states that a definite conclusion could not be reached regarding whether WILLIAM ROSEN signed the Certificate of Title in question as there are certain letters in the known writing of ROSEN that vary in style from similar letters that appear in the question writing and further that the known handwriting of BENJAMIN BIALAK is not sufficiently comparable with the questioned writing for a definite conclusion to be reached.

ENCL 2 137

At the Office of the Director of Vehicles and Traffic for the District of Columbia, it was determined that the original Certificate of Title involving the transaction in question, namely the transfer of a 1929 Ford Roadster, motor #A2188811; registered in the name of ALGER HISS,

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COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/15/49 jl

Lab. report 2/15/49 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-1723

3411 O Street, N. W., and assigned to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936 and on that same date purchased from the Cherner Motor Company by WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N. W., cannot now be located.

It was explained that immediately following the publicity in the paper regarding this transaction as a result of hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the particular title was considered "too hot" to be handled in a routine way. It was taken from its regular file and was passed around the various officials of the Vehicles and Traffic Department of the District. Mr. COLE, the Assistant Director, has advised that a special search will be made for the original and this office will be advised immediately when it is found. He explained that it is believed to be in the possession of one of the officials for safe keeping. He explained, however, that the Certificate of Title in question was photostated by the Veterans Administration.

Accordingly, photographic copies of Certificate of Title #245647 reflecting the transaction in question were obtained from the files of the Veterans Administration, Identification and Detection Division. The Veterans Administration handled the photographing of the Certificate of Title at the request of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Q160 A copy of the Certificate of Title is being forwarded herewith for the attention of the FBI Laboratory to compare the signature of ALGER HISS with known specimens of HISS' handwriting presently in possession of the Laboratory. The Laboratory is further requested to ascertain whether ALGER HISS wrote the words immediately above the signature, namely "Cherner Motor Company, 1781 Florida Avenue, N. W."

In this connection the transcript of the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflects that ALGER HISS was questioned under oath regarding this document. He was shown a photostatic copy of the Assignment of Title in question. Regarding his signature, Mr. HISS stated "It certainly looks like my signature. Do you have the original document?" Again he stated, "It looks like my signature to me, Mr. Chairman," and again referring to the words "Cherner Motor Company, 1781 Florida Avenue, N. W." it was asked whether he wrote them and HISS replied as follows: "I could not be sure from the outline of the letters in this photostatic copy, they also look not unlike my own handwriting." HISS testified that he did not have any present recollection of the title in question.

Two copies of the Certificate of Title are being submitted herewith for the information of the New York Office.

On February 9, 1949, Mr. HENRY J. GERTLER, an official of the Cherner Motor Company, was interviewed at the office of the Cherner Motor Company, 1781 Florida Avenue, N. W. and admitted that his signature appeared on the Assignment of Title in question. Mr. GERTLER stated he had no present recollection of this transaction; that there are presently no records of the

Cherner Motor Company in which this transaction was reflected. Mr. GERTLER stated that several months ago at the request of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, he and other officials of the Cherner Motor Company conducted a two-day exhaustive search for old records and the only records found were some sales slips for the period immediately preceding and immediately following July 23, 1936. Mr. GERTLER stated that he did not know whether these records were all inclusive or whether some have been destroyed. He stated that the records in question were "rat infested" and at the present time the other records of the Cherner Motor Company are not in existence prior to 1942. Mr. GERTLER advised that these sales slips in question are presently in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In this connection, the Bureau is directed to the testimony of Mr. LOUIS RUSSEL on Page 1113 of the transcript of the hearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities wherein Mr. RUSSEL testified that no sales invoice was found for this particular transaction and further that there were "no sales invoices missing which indicates that no sales invoice for the sale of this automobile to Mr. WILLIAM ROSEN was made out by the Cherner Motor Company. On the day before the sales was recorded on the Assignment of Title, on the day after the sales was recorded on the Assignment of Title, nor on the day of the Assignment of Title."

Regarding this testimony, Mr. GERTLER advised that he has no explanation for it except there is a possibility that the sale in question from HISS to the Cherner Motor Company might have involved the sale of a car for its used parts, in which case no sales invoice slip would be involved but instead a parts invoice slip would have been made out. Mr. GERTLER further advised that whether the 1929 Ford Roadster was purchased as a used car or merely for its used parts, the sale price would have been the same; however, it is noted in the transcript of the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that a Certificate of Examination and Inspection made out by the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, D. C. for the car in question, certified that the physical examination of the vehicle had been made and that the car was mechanically inspected and tested and the "OK" inserted opposite each item. This would indicate that the car in question was purchased for resale as an automobile and not for its used parts.

Mr. GERTLER further stated that the seven-year old Ford Roadster, 1929 model, would have only brought about $25 in July, 1936.

Mr. SAMUEL MENSH, Vice President of the Cherner Motor Company, advised that that was his signature on the Assignment of Title which he signed as an official of the Cherner Motor Company. Mr. MENSH stated that he has no recollection of the transaction; that there is presently no existing record of this transaction at the Cherner Motor Company.

Kisseloff-1725

1948

Mr. MENSH stated that he does not know WILLIAM ROSEN, but that he admitted that he has met BENJAMIN BIALAK and on one occasion the Cherner Motor Company sold BIALAK a Ford truck. Mr. MENSH further stated that he was introduced to Mr. BENJAMIN BIALAK by the latter's partner at the Petworth Pharmacy.

As the Bureau and the New York Offices are well aware, Mr. W. MARVIN SMITH, who authorized the document in question, committed suicide. The record shows that the House Committee on Un-American Activities took the testimony of Mr. SMITH who testified that he did authorize the signature of Mr. HISS; that he knew Mr. HISS, and that obviously Mr. HISS had appeared before him for authorization of his signature, otherwise he would not have authorized HISS' signature.

In my letter dated February 8, 1949, page two, it was stated that JULIUS KAPLAN, a member of the Communist Party told Confidential Informant CRC-452, that JOSEPH CHERNER, President of the Cherner Motor Company, was at one time a member of the Communist Party. This is a typographical error, it was PAUL KAUFMAN, a member of the Communist Party, who made this statement.

Confidential Informant C-450 has just reported that CASEY GUREWITZ, likewise a member of the Communist Party of long standing, recently advised her that JOSEPH CHERNER was not only a member of the Communist Party, but held an official position with the local Communist Party years ago.

cc: New York (Enclosures)

Enclosures

19218

Kisseloff-1726

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 17, 1949

FROM SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS, et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

On February 16, 1949 Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, advised that two Notices of Motion and a Subpoena duces Tecum had been filed late the previous day by Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean, attorneys for ALGER HISS, the Motions relating to the indictment returned December 15, 1948 against HISS in the Southern District of New York.

Photostatic copies of these papers have been secured and one set thereof is being transmitted herewith. It will be noted that the Motions are due to be argued on February 21, 1949.

DEFERRED RECORDING

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

JMK:RAA/GD
65-14920
Enclosures

Whittaker Chambers

RECORDED - 107

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5 FEB 23 1949

53 FEB 28 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: February 16, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Nichols

Transmitted herewith is a copy of the program of the annual George Washington's Birthday Dinner of the "Cy Pres Club" of National University. It is observed that Congressman RICHARD M. NIXON, member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, will be the speaker. Among the subjects to be discussed is "What are the facts in the HISS-CHAMBERS case?".

This is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

1 ENCL
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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174-1333-1950
FBI
11 FEB 18 1949

60 MAR 8 - 1949 368

(1) SHOULD WE AND CAN WE LEGALLY OUTLAW COMMUNISM

(2) DO YOU KNOW WHAT COMMUNISM IS?

(3) IS IT A MENACE TO YOU?

(4) WHAT ARE THE FACTS IN THE HISS-CHAMBERS CASE?

CY PRES CLUB
of National University

ANNUAL GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DINNER

Speaker

CONGRESSMAN RICHARD M. NIXON
Member of the House Committee on
Unamerican Activities

"Legal Problems in Dealing with Communism"

Hotel 2400
2400 16th St., NW
Washington, D. C.

February 22, 1949
6:30 P.M.
$3.50 a person

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER NO. 19
Series 1949

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

February 17, 1949

SAC	ALBANY	DENVER	MILWAUKEE	RICHMOND
	ANCHORAGE	DETROIT	MOBILE	ST. LOUIS
	ATLANTA	EL PASO	NEWARK	ST. PAUL
	BALTIMORE	HONOLULU	NEW HAVEN	SALT LAKE CITY
	BIRMINGHAM	HOUSTON	NEW ORLEANS	SAN ANTONIO
	BOSTON	INDIANAPOLIS	NEW YORK	SAN DIEGO
	BUFFALO	KANSAS CITY	NORFOLK	SAN FRANCISCO
	BUTTE	KNOXVILLE	OKLAHOMA CITY	SAN JUAN
	CHARLOTTE	LITTLE ROCK	OMAHA	SAVANNAH
	CHICAGO	LOS ANGELES	PHILADELPHIA	SEATTLE
	CINCINNATI	LOUISVILLE	PHOENIX	SPRINGFIELD
	CLEVELAND	MEMPHIS	PITTSBURGH	WASHINGTON, D. C.
	DALLAS	MIAMI	PORTLAND	QUANTICO

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL;
PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

In order to facilitate communications in the above case and in order to effect a desirable amount of savings in connection with teletypes, the code word "Jaham" is being authorized for use in place of the title in the above case in future communications, except for reports and letters where it may be desirable to set out the names of specific subjects.

Other communications in the above case should carry the following caption, "JAHAM; Perjury; Espionage - R; Internal Security - R."

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-04-975

74-1333-1

NOT RECORDED
43 FEB 28 1949

51 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-1730

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-9-49 1-41 PM

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK AND BOSTON

URGENT

JOSEPH GIULETTI, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. INTERVIEWS OF SUBJECT, FRANK DRAMINSKI, AND DUDLEY CHAPMAN CONDUCTED AFTERNOON OF FEBRUARY EIGHT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH BOSTON INTERVIEW OF Z. BARANOFF.

FRANK DRAMINSKI DURING INTERVIEW APPARENTLY COOPERATED FULLY. HE STATED THAT HE WAS NEVER MEMBER OF CP BUT ADMITTED BEING CLOSE SYMPATHIZER FROM NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE TO THIRTYSEVEN. HE STATED HE HAS BEEN AN ACTIVE LABOR LEADER FOR MANY YEARS AND IN THE COMPANY OF DARROW, CHAPMAN, GIULETTI, BARANOFF AND OTHERS, FORMED THE UNION AT ELECTRIC BOAT CO. IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO OR THREE. HE ADVISED ALL OF THE ABOVE WERE GOOD FRIENDS AND INDICATED THAT BARANOFF, GIULETTI, CHAPMAN AND AN UNKNOWN ITALIAN BY THE NAME OF TONY WERE POSSIBLY MEMBERS OF THE CP. DRAMINSKI READILY IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF ISADORE WOFSY AS FORMER HEAD OF CP IN CONNECTICUT AND STATED WOFSY ASKED HIM ON MANY OCCASIONS TO BECOME A MEMBER. WOFSY TOLD HIM HE COULD IF HE DESIRED JOIN THE CP UNDER ANOTHER NAME BUT DRAMINSKI STATES HE REFUSED BECAUSE OF HIS LEADING POSITION IN THE UNION. DRAMINSKI WAS SHOWN OLD PICTURES OF CHAMBERS AND HE STATED THEY LOOKED LIKE A MAN WHO WAS INTRODUCED TO HIM BY WOFSY IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN IN NEW LONDON. WOFSY TOLD HIM THIS MAN WAS A RELIABLE MAN AND THE MAN ASKED DRAMINSKI FOR HELP IN RECRUITING SUBMARINE MEN FOR THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR. HE ALSO ASKED

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-359910-2

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Kisseloff-1731

DRAMINSKI IF HE COULD OBTAIN PLANS OR BLUEPRINTS FROM THE ELECTRIC BOAT CO. DRAMINSKI STATES HE REFUSED BOTH REQUESTS. DRAMINSKI DESCRIBED THIS PERSON AS BEING STOCKY WITH A DEEP VOICE AND TALKING LIKE AN INTELLECTUAL. DRAMINSKI FURTHER STATED THAT ABOVE DISCUSSION WAS HELD IN WOFSY-S CAR IN LATE AFTERNOON ON A HOT DAY AND STATED THEY DROVE THROUGH CAMPUS OF CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN WHILE THEY HAD ABOVE DISCUSSION. DRAMINSKI COULD FURNISH NO NAME OF THE PERSON WHO CONTACTED HIM AND HIS IDENTIFICATION WAS NOT A POSITIVE ONE. DRAMINSKI STATED DEFINITELY CHAPMAN, GIULETTI AND BARANOFF WERE ALL WELL ACQUAINTED. JOSEPH GIULETTI ON INTERVIEW DENIED BEING INVOLVED IN OBTAINING ANY BLUEPRINTS FROM ELECTRIC BOAT CO. DENIED ANY ACQUAINTANCE WITH CHAMBERS, ISADORE WOFSY OR DUDLEY CHAPMAN AND CLAIMED HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS AS ANY PERSONS HE HAD EVER SEEN. GIULETTI ADMITTED SLIGHT ACQUAINTANCE WITH FRANK DRAMINSKI AND ZACHARY BARANOFF BUT CLAIMED HAS NOT SEEN EITHER DRAMINSKI OR BARANOFF SINCE THIRTYSEVEN. CLAIMED HE KNEW DARROW VERY SLIGHTLY AND STATED THAT DARROW AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED NEVER VISITED HIS HOME AND CLAIMED HE NEVER VISITED OR ATTENDED ANY MEETINGS IN THE HOMES OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS. GIULETTI STATED HIS ONLY ACQUAINTANCE WITH DRAMINSKI AND BARANOFF WAS THROUGH HIS MEMBERSHIP IN A UNION AT ELECTRIC BOAT CO. AROUND THIRTYSIX

1951

AND STATED THIS ACQUAINTANCE WAS NOT CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH COMMUNIST OR RUSSIAN ACTIVITY. GIULETTI DENIED EVER BEING COMMUNIST OR MEMBER OF CP. GIULETTI HAS SON WILLIAM E. GIULETTI, AGE TWENTYTHREE, WHO SERVED TWENTYSIX MONTHS IN USN, WAS RECENTLY DISCHARGED AND PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AS LABORER UNDER CIVIL SERVICE AT SUBMARINE BASE IN NEW LONDON, CONN. GIULETTI HAS SON, ALFRED A., AGE TWENTYTWO, WHO FORMERLY SERVED IN US MARITIME SERVICE AND PRESENTLY EMPLOYED LOCALLY NEW LONDON. DUDLEY PERCY CHAPMAN ON INTERVIEW ADMITTED BEING ACTIVE IN ORGANIZATION OF FIRST LABOR UNION AT ELECTRIC BOAT CO., CLAIMING SAID UNION ORGANIZED AT INSTIGATION OF CO. OFFICIALS TO COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS OF NIRA CONCERNING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. CHAPMAN STATES JAMES STITT WAS FIRST PRESIDENT OF FIRST UNION AT ELECTRIC BOAT CO. AND ONE MUNDEL AND ONE WALKER, FIRST NAMES UNKNOWN, TOGETHER WITH FRANK DRAMINSKI, WERE ACTIVE IN ORGANIZATION OF FIRST UNION. CHAPMAN ADMITS KNOWING BARANOFF BUT HAS NOT SEEN HIM IN OVER TEN YEARS. DOES NOT RECALL BARANOFF WAS EVER IN HIS HOME AND DENIES THAT ANY GROUP OF EMPLOYEES AT ELECTRIC BOAT CO. MET AT HIS HOME TO ORGANIZE ELECTRIC BOAT CO. ON COMMUNIST BASIS. CHAPMAN DENIED KNOWING JOSEPH GIULETTI AND DENIED RECOGNIZING PHOTO OF GIULETTI. CHAPMAN ADMITTED BEING LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE IN HIS

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VIEWS, BUT DENIED BEING COMMUNIST OR IN FAVOR OF ADOPTION OF RADICAL POLICIES BY FORCE. CHAPMAN STATED HE WOULD WILLINGLY COOPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT IF HE KNEW OF ANY SUBVERSIVE TENDENCIES EITHER PAST OR PRESENT ON THE PART OF ANY PERSON OR GROUPS OF PERSONS. DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIVITY OF ANY PERSON OR FORMER EMPLOYEES REMOVING BLUEPRINTS FROM PREMISES OF ELECTRIC BOAT CO. CHAPMAN HAS SON, DUDLEY P. CHAPMAN, JR., WHO SERVED IN COAST ARTILLERY, USA, AND ANOTHER SON, DONALD MORGAN CHAPMAN, WHO WAS ENSIGN IN USCG. HIS OTHER THREE CHILDREN HAVE NO OFFICIAL CONNECTION WITH ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

NEW YORK REQUESTED ASCERTAIN FROM CHAMBERS WHETHER HE RECALLS CONTACTING DRAMINSKI IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. PHOTOS OF DRAMINSKI BEING FORWARDED NEW YORK.

GLEASON

END

ACK PLS

WA WHAT IS FOURTH WORD LIHEXXX LINE TWO PAGE THREE PLS

"GIULETTI" - SORRY

1-56PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

NY OK FBI NYC DB

BS OK FBI BS BN

1951

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELEMETER

CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 7 AND WFO FROM ST. LOUIS 18 11-50 AM VCG

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS-R.
RE WFO TEL TODAY. PERSONNEL AGO SL UNABLE TO LOCATE CIVILIAN
PERSONNEL FILE JACK W. FIELDS. WFO ADVISE GIVEN FIRST NAME IF
OTHER THAN JACK AND MIDDLE NAME IF FURTHER SEARCH DESIRED.
R U C.

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F B I
5 FEB 21 1949

NORRIS

END

ACK PLS 52 MAR 2 1949 TWO COPIES WFO

EX-1

Kisseloff-1735

NA-

Feb. 17

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 59 BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 17 S-

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REWFOLET TO BUREAU, COPY TO BALTIMORE AND NY, FEB. FIFTEENTH, FORTY NINE, RE JOHN ~~HERRMANN~~. THIS LETTER SET OUT ON PAGE FOUR A LEAD FOR BALTIMORE TO CONTACT OFFICE OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, LOCATE HERRMANN AND INTERVIEW HIM. THE FOLLOWING TEL DATED FEB. FIFTEENTH, FORTYNINE, RECEIVED FROM DETROIT. "JOHN HERRMANN HAS PO ADDRESS TAYLORS ISLAND, MD, BUT IS PRESENTLY IN MEXICO CITY, CARE OF WELLS FARGO EXPRESS. DATE OF PLANNED RETURN NOT KNOWN. THIS INFO, ACCORDING TO SISTER, MRS. DONALD TEEL, ONE SEVEN ONE FOUR LINDBERG DRIVE, LANSING. BROTHERS ARE ROBERT C. HERRMANN, NINE TWO THREE BAY CIRCLE, CORONADA, CALIF, AND RICHARD HERRMANN, TWO ONE EIGHT NORTH WASHINGTON, LANSING." BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF IT IS POSSIBLE TO HAVE HERRMANN INTERVIEWED IN MEXICO CITY. BALTIMORE SHOULD SECURE ALL INFO IN VA FILES AND FURNISH TO BUREAU, NY AND WFO.

SCHEIDT

74-1333-1953

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TWO COPIES WFO

5 2 MAR 2 1949

5 FEB 21 1949

Kisseloff-1736

EX-1

WASHINGTON AND CHICAGO FROM WASH FIELD 2/17/49

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE 9:30 P. M.

J. D. WHITAKER, WAS, LEAL, PERJURY, ESP BASIS, IS BASIS R. REPORT FEBRUARY THIRD LAST, REMEMBER DECEMBER TWENTY SEVEN FORTY EIGHT INSTANT VERSUS. A. SECRET AMERICAN RAILROAD FILE OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD PROMISED SENT TO WILLIAM ROGERS, US SENATE SUB COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES ON AUGUST TWENTY FOUR, FORTY EIGHT. INVESTIGATION REVEALS ROGERS NOT IN POSSESSION OF FILE. IN CONTACT WOULD BE INSTANT FILE AND IF LOCATED, PHOTOSTATIC COPIES DESIRED. IF PROCURE IMPOSSIBLE, FURNISH ALL INFORMATION REGARDING APPOINTMENT, EMPLOYER P, TERMINATION, ADDRESSES, FELLOW EMPLOYEES AND SUPERVISORS NAMES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTHEL

CC: New York

JDW
74-34

INDEXED - 30

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14-1123/1954

EX-1

WASHINGTON AND ST. LOUIS FROM WASH FIELD 2/17/49 9:30 p. m.

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R, IS DASH R. REBULET FEBRUARY THREE LAST. JACK W. FIELDS, ASSOCIATE OF A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, PRINCIPAL SUBJECT IN SILVERMASTER CASE, EMPLOYED BY A. A. F. AS INDUSTRIAL SPECIALIST FROM DECEMBER TWENTY TWO FORTY TWO TO SEPTEMBER FOUR FORTY FIVE, BORN JULY SIXTEEN, TWELVE. SECURE FILE AND HAVE PHOTOSTATIC COPY MADE IF POSSIBLE, OTHERWISE REVIEW FILE AND FURNISH ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING APPOINTMENT, EMPLOYMENT, ADDRESSES, FELLOW EMPLOYEES AND SUPERVISORS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

HOTTEL

1290

CC: New York

WJS:smf
74-94

RECORDED - 39

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74-1333-1956

EX-1

52 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-1738

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 PWK/ks

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 17 10-32 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

RE WFO TEL FEBRUARY ELEVEN, FORTYNINE. ATTORNEY THOMAS A.

ELIOT INTERVIEWED FEBRUARY SIXTEEN, FORTYNINE, AND ADVISES

HE HAS BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER HISS SINCE APPROXIMATELY

NINETEEN THIRTYSIX BUT UNABLE TO IDENTIFY CHAMBERS FROM

PHOTOGRAPHS SUBMITTED ALTHOUGH REPEATED IN DETAIL THE STORY

ATTRIBUTED TO HIM BY JAMES H. ROWE REGARDING THE PERSON WHOM HE

MET AND WHO BORROWED MONEY FROM HIM. NO INDICATION THAT THIS

UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL WAS IDENTICAL WITH CHAMBERS AND NO

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ELIOT RELATING TO

THE ALLEGATIONS OF

THIS INVESTIGATION AS RESPECTS HISS OR CHAMBERS. ELIOT REGARDS HISS

AS RESPONSIBLE , LOYAL CITIZEN. REPORT FOLLOWS.

SOUCY

ACK IN O AND DISC

WA

BS R1

NY BS R1 NY

RECORDED - 39

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74-1333-1956
FBI
5 FEB 21 1949

52 MAR 2 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-2632

DDC:cl
74-94

Mr. Fletcher
1742

URGENT

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-17-49 10:15 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

RENYTEL FEBRUARY NINE, LAST, INDICATING LAWRENCE R. BROWN RESIDED ONE FIVE FIVE EIGHT THIRTYTHIRD STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, IN NINETEEN FORTY. INVESTIGATION HERE NEGATIVE BUT CREDIT CHECK REFLECTS THAT BROWN MAINTAINS BANK ACCOUNT AT BANK OF MANHATTAN, LINCOLN BRANCH, NYC. NY LOCATE FROM BANK ACCOUNT AND SUTEL APPROPRIATE OFFICE TO INTERVIEW. BROWN FORMER MEMBER NYE COMMITTEE.

HOTEL

RECORDED - 39

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74-1333-1957

EX-1

cc: Z. L. Jones

52 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-2633

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 17 1949
TELETYPE

Tolson
Clegg
Tavin
Tamm
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 69 17 10-12P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. IS-R. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY WAS ONLY GRAND JURY WITNESS TODAY AND COMPLETED HER TESTIMONY. GJ SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE FEB. TWENTY THIRD NEXT ON WHICH DATE HAROLD GLASSER WILL APPEAR. PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF DEFENSE MOTION PAPER AND AFFIDAVITS IN INSTANT CASE BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU TODAY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD FLS

52 MAR 2 1949
RECORDED - 39
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100-1333-1957
F B I
5 FEB 21 1949
EX-1

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clogg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NY 20 17 5-31 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJRUY, ESPIONAGE-R. WFO REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT LOCATION OF LOUIS SHUMAN THROUGH RECORDS OF BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WDC, WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED IN CEMENT DIV. WITH WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN AND GEORGE PIGMAN. ANCHORAGE OFFICE STATES THAT ARTHUR THEURER, FORMER EMPLOYEE, BUREAU OF STANDARDS, STATED THAT SHUMAN VERY FRIENDLY WITH PIGMANS AND MAY BE ABLE TO OFFER INFO RE PIGMANS BACKGROUND AND ALLEGED ASSOCIATIONS WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PSS

RECORDED - 39

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TWO COPIES WFO

52 MAR 2 1949

74-1333-1959

FBI

FEB 21 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-2635

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI CHARLOTTE 2-16-49 4-36 PM EVI

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL ESPIONAGE DASH R. PERJURY.

REURTEL FEBRUARY NINE LAST. JULIA RANKIN WHO RESIDES AT ROUTE FOUR GRENSBORO, N. C., NINETEEN FORTYTHREE, PRESENTLY EMPLOYED HOME FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, GREENSBORO, N. C. AND IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH JULIAN RANKIN, FORMER MAID OF HISS.

END

CORRECTION - FIRST WORD IN THIRD LINE "GREENSBORO"

RECORDED - 39

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BROWN

14-1333-1960

FEB 21 1949

5 MAR 2 1949

438PM OK FBI WA LS

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-1

Kisseloff-2636

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 10 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH 4 AND BOSTON 2 FROM NEW YORK 16 212 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE AND ISR.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WILL MAKE TRIP TO PETERSBORO AND THOMASTON SOMETIME DURING WEEK OF FEB TWENTYONE NEXT IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE GUEST HOUSES. BOSTON IS REQUESTED TO SECURE AND FURNISH NY WITH PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THE SECTIONS OF PETERSBORO TRANSCRIP DATED AUGUST FIVE, THIRTYSEVEN, AND AUGUST TWELVE, THIRTYSEVEN, DEALING WITH THE ADVERTISEMENT OF THE PLAY QUOTE SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER UNQUOTE AS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT OF F. M. CONNERS DATED JAN TWENTYFOUR, FORTYNINE.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

HOLD

RECORDED - 39

EX-1

1 74-1333-1961

FBI

5 FEB 21 1949

cc J L Jones

52 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-2637

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 46 15 10-36 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. VICTOR PERLO REINTERVIEWED THIS DATE AND DECLINED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS AS TO HIS COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES. HE DECLINED TO STATE WHETHER OR NOT HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND OTHER INDIVIDIUALS NAMED BY CHAMBERS IN THE ABOVE INVESTIGATION.

HOLD PLS

52 MAR 2 1949

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EX-1

100-74-1333-9962

F B I

5 FEB 21 1949

Kisseloff-2638

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
HB 1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASHINGTON 15 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BOSTON 16 1.1-03 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ET AL, PERJURY, IS R, ESPIONAGE R. REBUTEL FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH. NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN REGISTRATIONS OF KNIGHT HOMESTEAD, PETERBORO, N. H., BEING FORWARDED BUREAU, FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH, AMSD.

SOUCY

cc-Mr. F. L. Wagner

END

ACK AND DISC PLS

WA

BS R 15 WA

NY

BS R-4 NYC

RECORDED - 39

EX-1

174-1333-1963
F B I
5 FEB 21 1949

Technical analysis
advised
MAR 2 1949

30

Kisseloff-2639

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Lapham
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 10 NYC 3 FROM CGO 16 5-31 PM FGK

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK ROUTINE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.
RE WFO TELETYPE FEBRUARY ELEVEN LAST. MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM F. EARLS,
FORMER NEIGHBORS OF HISS IN WASHINGTON, FURNISHED NO PERTINENT INFO.
THEIR DAUGHTER, MARILYN EARLS, SEVENTEEN EAST EIGHTYFOURTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, WAS BABY SITTER FOR HISS BUT PARENTS BELIEVE NEW YORK
AGENTS INTERVIEWED HERE.

RECORDED - 39

74-1333-1964
F B I
EX-7
5 FEB 21 1949

MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

52 MAR 2 1949

CORR. LAST WORD IN MESSAGE SHOULD BE "HER"

END

Kisseloff-2640

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELEMETER

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH, WFO, NYC 3 FROM LOS ANGELES 16 4-15 PM

DIRECTOR, SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. R.

RENYTEL FEB. FIFTEEN RE WILLIAM ROSEN. ON FEB. TWENTY FOUR L.A. ADVISED DIRECTOR, NY, AND WFO THAT BEN MARGOLIS, ROSENS LA ATTORNEY ADVISED THAT ROSEN LEFT L.A. THREE OR FOUR DAYS PREVIOUS TO JAN. TWENTY FOUR TO RETURN TO WASH. D.C. WHERE HE COULD BE REACHED CARE OF HIS WASH. ATTORNEY DAVID REIN, ONE ZERO FIVE K ST., NW, WASH. D.C.

HOOD

ACK PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-14-83 BY SP2 T.H. Lam

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F B I

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52 MAR 2 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-2641

2/15/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 15 3P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL, ESPIONAGE R, PERJURY. RE SEARCH FOR MAID JULIA RANKIN. SURVEY OF FLORIDA AVE. REFLECTS THREE NEGRO CHURCHES IN VICINITY OF FLORIDA AND SEVENTH ST., NINTH ST., AND SHERMAN AVE. WHICH ARE POSSIBILITIES. PRESENT AND PAST MINISTERS THESE CHURCHES, CHURCH RECORDS AND CHURCH MEMBERS COMPLETELY NEGATIVE RE RANKIN. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION THIS VICINITY NEGATIVE. REAL ESTATE AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS NEGATIVE. D.C. CITY DIRECTORIES NINETEEN THIRTY TO DATE RECORD NO JULIA RANKIN. ALL LIKELY RANKINS LISTED IN FORTY EIGHT DIRECTORY AND TELEPHONE BOOK CONTACTED NEGATIVE. METROPOLITAN P.D. AND CREDIT RECORDS NEGATIVE. RECORDS D.C. HEALTH CLINIC, FOOD HANDLERS PERMITS AND V.D. RECORDS NEGATIVE. RECORDS GOVT. CAFETERIAS AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION NEGATIVE. RECORDS DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, D.C. BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE NEGATIVE. IDENT. DIV. FBI CONTAINS RECORD OF A JULIA RANKIN, GREENSBORO, NC. CHARLOTTE HANDLING. CHAMBERS WHILE IN WASHINGTON ADVISED HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF JULIA RANKIN AND THAT MRS. CHAMBERS HAD ONLY VAGUE RECOLLECTION. SUGGEST NEW YORK CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF RECONTACTING CHAMBERS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY NO OTHER INVESTIGATION RE RANKIN WILL BE MADE BY WFO.

RECEIVED

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HOTTEL

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74-94

END

RECORDED - 39

EX-1

Kisseloff-2642

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Tele. Room

FBI DETROIT 2-15-49 11-20 AM EST SSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC NYC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS R. RENKTEL FEB EIGHT. JOHN HERRMANN HAS PO ADDRESS TAYLORS ISLAND, MD, BUT IS PRESENTLY IN MEXICO CITY, CARE OF WELLS FARGO EXPRESS. DATE OF PLANNED RETURN NOT KNOWN. THIS INFO, ACCORDING TO SISTER, MRS. DONALD TEEL, ONE SEVEN ONE FOUR LINDBERG DRIVE, LANSING. BROTHERS ARE ROBERT C. HERRMANN, NINE TWO THREE BAY CIRCLE, CORONADA, CALIF, AND RICHARD HERRMANN, TWO ONE EIGHT NORTH WASHINGTON, LANSING. RUC.

O-CONNOR

END

ACK IN ORD

Z11-25 AM FBI WASH DC ELR

NY OK FBI NYC NFS

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F B I
FEB 21 1949

52 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-2643

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease KAC
Miss Gandy

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 2-15-49 3-10 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK CITY, WASHINGTON FIELD, AND NEW ORLEANS.

U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE FEBRUARY FOUR LAST CONCERNING ANDREE EMEREE. WALTER WOEHLKE, STATE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, U. S. D. I., SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED THAT ANDREE EMEREE WAS EMPLOYED FROM APRIL, THIRTYFIVE, TO JULY, THIRTYFIVE, IN WHAT WAS KNOWN AS THE INDIAN DIVISION OF THE RURAL RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION AT THE HURLEY-WRIGHT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. SHE WAS BROUGHT INTO THE ORGANIZATION BY WARD SHEPARD, THEN LAND PLANNING SPECIALIST OF THE B. OF I. A., U. S. D. I. SHEPARD, EMEREE, AND AN UNKNOWN WOMAN WITH INITIALS K. K. K. BECAME EMBROILED IN A LOVE TRIANGLE WITH THE THE RESULT THAT SHEPARD SUFFERED A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN AND SHEPARD-S WIFE WAS COMMITTED TO ST. ELIZABETH-S HOSPITAL. K. K. K. WAS REPORTEDLY THE SECRETARY TO SHEPARD. WOEHLKE COULD NOT RECALL ANY SMALL DARK JEWISH WOMAN EMPLOYED AS THE SECRETARY TO ANDREE EMEREE IN THE INDIAN DIVISION OF THE R. R. A., WHICH EMPLOYED APPROXIMATELY TWENTY OR THIRTY INDIVIDUALS. WOEHLKE IDENTIFIED A PHOTOGRAPH OF ANDREE EMEREE AS A GIRL NAMED ANDREE, LAST NAME UNKNOWN TO HIM, REFERRED TO AS THE COUNTESS AND DESCRIBED AS SEXY, STRIKING, ATTRACTIVE, UNMARRIED HUNGARIAN,

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AND WHEN THE NAME EMEREE WAS MENTIONED TO WOEHLKE, HE BELIEVED SHE HAD USED THIS NAME. THE I. D. OF R. R. A. WAS DISSOLVED JULY NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS AND THE RECORDS OF THIS ORGANIZATION MAY BE FILED EITHER AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY THE RURAL RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND LATER THE FARM SECURTY ADMINISTRATION, OR AT THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, SHOWING APPOINTMENTS TO THE ID OF THE R. R. A. WOEHLKE SUGGESTED THAT ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS WERE AND MAY STILL BE IN EXISTENCE WHICH REFLECTED THE IDENTITIES OF THE EMPLOYEES AND THE POSITIONS HELD. WOEHLKE SAID THAT OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO KNEW ANDREE EMEREE AND WHO MIGHT ASSIST IN IDENTIFYING HER SECRETARY WERE-ONE, THE UNKNOWN SECRETARY OF SHEPARD WHOSE INITIALS ARE K. K. K., TWO, H. M. CRITCHFIELD, DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES, USDI, ROOM FOUR ONE SIX ZERO INTERIOR BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., THREE, MRS. HELEN QUEVAS, NEE MANN, FORMERLY WOEHLKE-S SECRETARY, REPORTEDLY RESIDING YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX. ORIGINALLY FROM A PROMINENT YAZOO FAMILY. HER HUSBAND IS A PHOTOGRAPHER. WASHINGTON FIELD SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW WARD SHEPARD, NOW RETIRED, AND REPORTEDLY RESIDING IN WASHINGTON, D. C. OR A NEARBY VIRGINIA TOWN, WHO CAN BE LOCATED THROUGH DR. JOHN H. PROVINSE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, USDI.

1968

2

WASHINGTON FIELD SHOULD ALSO INTERVIEW H. M. CRITCHFIELD. THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW MRS. HELEN QUEVAS. THE ABOVE INTERVIEWS SHOULD DEVELOP- ONE, THE IDENTITY OF THE UNKNOWN JEWISH SECRETARY TO ANDREE EMEREE, TWO, ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING ANDREE EMEREE, THREE , THE IDENTITY OF SHEPARD-S SECRETARY, K. K. K., SO SHE MAY BE INTERVIEWED. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS STATED THAT ANDREE EMEREE PROVIDED HIS SUCCESSOR AS UNDERGROUND COURIER BETWEEN J. PETERS IN NEW YORK CITY AND THE HAROLD WARE ESPIONAGE GROUP IN WASHINGTON D. C., ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. THIS SUCCESSOR WAS THE SECRETARY OF ANDREE EMEREE AT THE USDI AND IS DESCRIBED AS QUOTE SMALL, DARK, AND JEWISH, UNQUOTE. PRIOR INVESTIGATION OF ANDREE EMEREE REFLECTS SHE WAS BORN IN HUNGARY, NOVEMBER THIRTY, NINETEEN HUNDRED FIVE AND MARRIED EDMUND WILLIAM STEVENS IN NEW YORK CITY AUGUST ELEVEN, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, WHOM SHE DIVORCED IN MOSCOW IN THIRTYFIVE. SHE MARRIED ROY HUDSON IN THIRTYSIX. SHE IS A SISTER OF ROBERT EMERY. SHE HAS USED THE NAMES ~~ANDREXXXX~~ ANDRE EMBERY, MRS. ROY BANNERMAN HUDSON, EDITH EMERY, MRS. ERNEST MISKOLCZY, MARTHY ANDREA MISKOLCZY, MARTHA A. GYOMROY, MRS. EDMUND WILLIAM STEVENS. SHE IS DESCRIBED AS FIVE FEET SIX INCHES, ONE

1968

HUNDRED FORTYFIVE LBS., DARK BROWN HAIR, BLUE-GRAY EYES, MEDIUM COMPLEXION, JEWISH. SHE NOW RESIDES AT FOUR FOUR SEVEN DASH FOUR FOUR NINE PAGE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. SUTEL BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, OF RESULTS. SAN FRANCISCO SHOULD RECEIVED COPY OF REPORT. NYC ORIGIN.

KIMBALL

END ACK IN ORDER PLEASE

6-27PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

OK FBI NYC EM CG

NO OK FBI NO HF

M

DISC

TWO COPIES NFO

1968

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15

TELETYPE

FBI EL PASO 2-15-49 4-38 MPM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK CITY, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON FIELD

..... U R G E N T .....

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. REMYTEL FEB EIGHT LAST. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO REINTERVIEWED ALBUQUERQUE, NM, FOURTEENTH INSTANT, STATED HE HAD NOT CONTACTED AN ATTORNEY BUT DESIRED TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. STATES HE WAS NOT IMPLICATED IN ANY TYPE OF ESPIONAGE OTHER THAN WITH CHAMBERS AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED. HE STATED HE HAS NOT SEEN BRNIE SUBSEQUENT TO HIS DEALINGS WITH CHAMBERS, DOES NOT KNOW ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, BUT HAS BEEN INTRODUCED TO PERSON NAMED JESS WHO WAS SOME OFFICIAL IN CP AT BALTIMORE WHO IS BELIEVED TO BE JESSIE ZIMMERMAN. IDENTIFIES ALLEGED PROFESSOR OF JOURNALISM AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, FIRST NAME FRANCIS, AS FRANCIS FRANKLIN, PROFESSOR, JEFFERSON SCHOOL, MYC. STATES INDIVIDUAL REFERRED TO AS BIG BEAR MAY HAVE BEEN PALMER WEBER FORMERLY ACTIVE IN CIO, PAC, NYC, STATES HE KNOWS BENJAMIN FIELD AS CP ORGANIZER IN BALTIMORE AND THAT HE ALSO HAS HAD PERSONAL ASSOCIATION WITH STANLEY BLUMBERG AND STEN ASKLOF. STATES NONE OF THESE PERSONS WERE INVOLVED IN ESPIONAGE TO HIS KNOWLEDGE. REPORT FOLLOWS.

CORR...SEVENTH WORD LINE SIX IS "BERNIE"

END ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 541PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

NYC 5-41 PM OM FBI NYC DPR

BA MK FBI BALTIMORE

DISC

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BROWN

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52 MAR 2 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-2648

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 40 15 807 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY DASH ESP R. RE WASHINGTON TEL FEB. FOURTEENTH INSTANT. SHIPMENT OF WADLEIGHS RUG TO NY NOT NECESSARY AT THIS TIME. WILL ADVISE WHEN, IF ANY, SUCH DELIVERY NECESSARY. CHAMBERS WILL BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING DISCUSSION WITH WADLEIGH RE RUG.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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52 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-2649

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 14, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
ALGER HISS, ETAL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R

Re: FRANKLIN RENO

Reference report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland.

Above report reflects that contained in an address book reported to belong to FRANKLIN RENO and furnished by Mrs. MARY E. KNETTLES, there appeared the following notation: "Mr. GARFINKEL, Computing Laboratory".

A lead was also set out in the above report for the Washington Field Office to interview HANS G. HERTZ.

Dr. HERTZ was interviewed on February 11, 1948 and he advised that he first met FRANKLIN RENO in December, 1946 when RENO and Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL visited the Naval Observatory in Washington, D.C. Dr. HERTZ stated that he had become acquainted with GARFINKEL when both were doing graduate work at Yale University in 1940. Dr. HERTZ stated that he was aware that GARFINKEL was an employee of Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He stated that Dr. GARFINKEL has visited him about four times since 1946. Dr. HERTZ stated that he had never heard anything which would indicate FRANKLIN RENO was associated with the Communist Party.

He did state, however, that he has heard rumors that Dr. GARFINKEL had Communist leanings. Dr. HERTZ introduced the reporting agent to ERNEST GUENTHER REUNING, a fellow employee of HERTZ at the Naval Observatory. Mr. REUNING stated that he had met Dr. GARFINKEL through Dr. HERTZ and had had several conversations with him. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Mr. REUNING stated that he noted in all of their conversations GARFINKEL always defended Communism and Russia. Mr. REUNING stated that after two or three talks with GARFINKEL he became convinced that GARFINKEL was either a Communist or a fellow traveller. He stated that this feeling was so strong that he wondered why GARFINKEL continued to be employed at Aberdeen and even considered calling the FBI to report GARFINKEL.

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REUNING further stated that in November, 1948 he was visiting in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania and attended a party at the home of one of his former professors, Dr. VAN de KAMP. He stated he discussed GARFINKEL with Dr. DORRIT HOFFLEIT of Harvard College, Cambrdige, Massachusetts who was formerly an employee at Aberdeen during the war and who is still serving in an advisory capacity.

He stated that Dr. HOFFLEIT considered GARFINKEL to be a liberal thinker but had not talked to him to any extent. Mr. REUNING stated he urged Dr. HOFFLEIT to engage GARFINKEL in a political conversation so she could determine for herself whether he leaned toward Communism.

Mr. REUNING stated he has not had occasion to discuss the matter with Dr. HOFFLEIT since November.

The Washington Field Office files reflect no information regarding Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL or Dr. DORRIT HOFFLEIT.

It is suggested that Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL be thoroughly interviewed re his association with RENO.

No lead is being set out to have Dr. DORRIT HOFFLEIT interviewed at this time and it is being left to the discretion of the Baltimore office.

Please expedite.

cc - Baltimore (Special Delivery)

- New York

JF:VC
74-94

Kisseloff-2651 1971

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 14, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

PHILIP RENO

Reference report of Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON, in the above entitled matter, dated December 24, 1948 at Denver, Colorado.

In the above report a lead was set out for the Washington Field Office to locate and interview MARTIN KURASCH, who was reported to have been a fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado in 1943.

Investigation has disclosed that the above person is actually MARTIN KURASCH who was employed with WLB from 1942 to 1946 when he transferred to the Federal Housing Authority. He was later with the Office of Housing Expediter from where he was furloughed in March, 1948. He formerly resided at 1103 Trenton Place, S. E., Washington, D. C.

The Post Office records reflect that on February 1, 1949 a change of address was ordered for MARTIN KURASCH from the above address to 1546 Trinity Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that KURASCH was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in 1942 because his name appeared in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. During above investigation informants advised that he associated with "so-called liberal groups" whose policies consistently coincided with the Communist Party line.

A loyalty investigation was ordered on KURASCH on June 1, 1948 but as he had already been furloughed from government service no actual investigation was conducted. In addition to the above information the original loyalty letter from the Bureau reflected that in 1942 MID had advised that it had received information to the effect that KURASCH was an

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alleged Communist. The above letter further reflected that the files of the Bureau indicated KURASCH had been associated with reported Communists.

For the information of the Pittsburgh Office WHITTAKER CHAMBERS named FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO as a person who had furnished him in 1937-38 with information about the activities of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds where RENO was employed from 1937 to 1948. PHILIP RENO is the brother of FRANKLIN RENO. Both RENOs in statements to New York Agents on December 13, 1948 admitted former membership in the Communist Party, FRANKLIN from about 1934 until 1938 and PHILIP from 1944 until 1948.

PHILIP was an employee of WLB in Denver, Colorado from December 1942 until May 1943 and the Denver Office has uncovered evidence of Communist Party activities in the WLB office in Denver during the pertinent period.

It is requested that KURASCH be thoroughly interviewed re Communist activities of PHILIP RENO and whether he knew of RENO associating with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

New York is office of origin and one copy of the report reflecting the above investigation is to be specifically designated for THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City. Please expedite.

CC: New York
Pittsburgh (AMSD)

74-94

JF:MFM

Kisseloff-2653

1972

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 10 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nic
Mr. R
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Ha
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 4 STNS

WASHINGTON 6 2 BALTIMORE 3 LOS ANGELES 4 SAN FRANCISCO 2 FROM NEW YORK 10 9-27 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. IS-R. RE LOS ANGELES TEL FEB. NINTH INSTANT, RE WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. FOR INFO ALBANY OFFICE, UNSUB, KEITH HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE AND HAS BEEN AND IS PRESENTLY BEING INTERVIEWED BY LOS ANGELES. REFERENCED TEL REFLECTED THAT CRANE SAYS THAT ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY TWO HE MET MARGARET GUTELIUS AT CP MEETING AT MILL VALLEY, CALIF., THAT DURING NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR-THIRTYFIVE CRANE AND GUTELIUS LIVED TOGETHER AS MAN AND WIFE WHILE GUTELIUS WAS ATTENDING MEDICAL SCHOOL AT UNIVERSITY OF CAL., BERKELEY, CAL., AND THAT CRANE LIVED WITH GUTELIUS IN NEW YORK CITY WHILE GUTELIUS WAS ATTENDING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL. CRANE SAYS GUTELIUS KNEW CRANE WAS IN SOME UNDERGROUND WORK AND ON ONE OCCASION GUTELIUS AND CRANE WENT OUT WITH COLONEL BYKOV TO A NIGHT CLUB IN NEW YORK. AN UNIDENTIFIED NEWSPAPER CLIPPING, FOUND DURING SEARCH OF CRANE-S RESIDENCE, REFLECTED CRANE AND GUTELIUS WERE MARRIED BY GUTELIUS-S FATHER, A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER. GUTELIUS PRESENTLY REMARRIED AND CRANE

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DOES NOT KNOW MARRIED NAME BUT ADVISES GUTELIUS-S HOME WAS IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. CRANE HAS ADMITTED DOING PHOTOGRAPHY WORK OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS FOR CHAMBERS IN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS. RECORDS OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, USA, AT NEW YORK CITY, REFLECT ONLY ONE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER OF THAT NAME, STANLEY F. GUTELIUS, THREE EIGHT EIGHT MAGEE AVENUE, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. ALBANY OFFICE WILL, WITHOUT AT THE PRESENT TIME DISCLOSING INQUIRY, ASCERTAIN FROM REVEREND GUTELIUS THE PRESENT ADDRESS AND MARRIED NAME OF HIS DAUGHTER, MARGARET, AND ADVISE THIS OFFICE OF SAID NAME AND ADDRESS, AND ALSO OF ANY INFO IN ALBANY FILES ON MARGARET GUTELIUS, AKA MARGARET CRANE, OR ANY OTHER NAMES SHE HAS BEEN KNOWN TO USE. REBUTEL FEB. TEN, FORTYNINE UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU, NO INTERVIEW OF MARGARET GUTELIUS CONTEMPLATED UNTIL INTERVIEW OF CRANE BY LOS ANGELES IS COMPLETED. INASMUCH AS MARGARET GUTELIUS CAN THEN BE INTERVIEWED IN REGARD TO ALL FACTS FURNISHED BY CRANE.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

11
44

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BA NY R 3 BA

1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NH FILE NO. 74-5 md

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN	2/14/49	2/10,14/49	JOHN C. CARR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Search of attic of WOOD home, Thomaston, Conn. did not locate 1937 tourist register.

- P -

REFERENCE: New York teletype to New Haven, 2/10/49.

DETAILS: At Thomaston, Connecticut

Mrs. NORMAN WESTBY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRED WOOD, made entry to her parents' home available.

On February 14, 1949 the entire attic was thoroughly searched by the reporting agent and Special Employees WILLIAM NEEDHAM and ROBERT DENNING. No register for 1937 was located. Mrs. WESTBY states that she clearly recalls the 1937 register as having been in a three ring notebook. She states she would have immediately recognized the same had it been available.

Mrs. WESTBY has received a letter from her mother since Mrs. WOOD was contacted by agents of the Miami office, in which Mrs. WOOD indicated that in the unlikely event the desired register was still in existence, that it would be located in the attic of her home in Thomaston, Connecticut.

cc AAG Campbell
2-18-49
FLTeen

P E N D I N G

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. F. Gleason SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-1974

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2 - New Haven

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Kisseloff-2656

NH 74-5

LEAD

NEW HAVEN

AT NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

Will interview JOHN C. MOORE, West Road, New Canaan, for information concerning HISS. (This is in accordance with New York teletype to New Haven of 2/14/49).

1974

Kisseloff-2657

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York FILE NO. 74-5 [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Haven	2/14/49	2/13,14/49	[illegible] C. [illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Search of attic of WCD house, Thomaston, Conn. did not locate 1937 tourist register.

- P -

REFERENCE: New York teletype to New Haven, 2/10/49.

DETAILS: At Thomaston, Connecticut

Mrs. MARIAN WOOD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRED WCD, made entry to her parents' home available.

On February 14, 1949 the entire attic was thoroughly searched by the reporting agent and Special Employees WILLIAM [illegible] and [illegible]. No register for 1937 was located. Mrs. WOOD states that she clearly recalls the 1937 register as having been in a three ring notebook. She states she would have immediately recognized the same had it been available.

Mrs. WOOD has received a letter from her mother since Mrs. WCD was contacted by agents of the Hartford office, in which Mrs. WCD indicated that in the unlikely event the desired register was still in existence, that it would be located in the attic of her home in Thomaston, Connecticut.

P E N D I N G

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - New York (65-14,520)(1 T.J. [illegible], Special Asst. to the Atty. General)
2 - New Haven

Kisseloff-2658

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lo
Mr. N
Mr. L
Mr. Tra
Mr. E
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLDFROM NY41 16 7-30 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS -R. REMYTEL FEB. FIFTEEN LAST REQUESTING INFO RE RAY WARNER AND SIDNEY SCHOSTECK. REPORT OF SA FREDERICK A. JOHNS DATED FEB. ELEVEN LAST AT EL PASO, TEXAS, INDICATES WARNER IDENTICAL WITH ROBERT E. RAY, OPEN PARTY ORGANIZER IN DC NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AND NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. EXPEDITE INFO REQUESTED IN REF TEL.

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FBI
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Kisseloff-2659

NA-WS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NY 43 16 7-33 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP R. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY WAS ONLY GJ WITNESS TODAY AND RELATED GENERALLY HER ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. TESTIMONY SCHEDULED TO BE CONCLUDED FEB. SEVENTEEN NEXT.

SCHEIDT

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74-1333-1976

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52 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-2660

The Detroit News Editorial Page

The Detroit News Was Founded Aug. 23, 1873, by
JAMES E. SCRIPPS
1835-1906
(The Detroit Journal acquired July 21, 1922)
A Politically Independent Publication, Not Affiliated With Any Group of Newspapers
Owner and Operator of Radio Stations WWJ, Est. Aug. 20, 1920; WWJ-FM, Est. May 9, 1941; WWJ-TV, Est. March 4, 1947.

Did Anybody Hold Back the FBI?

The House Un-American Activities Committee has left to its final report the disclosures:

1 That, not two but at least 52 lots of secret State Department papers were stolen for Russia during the five years of Whittaker Chambers' connection with the Red spy "apparatus."

2 That a successor to this apparatus remained active at least as late as 1945.

3 That the committee has "no evidence" that the spy ring is not still operating.

On the face of these statements the committee has left its job far from done. It has left unanswered the main question emerging from them, which is:

Where was the FBI during all this time?

★ ★ ★

The FBI is now, as in 1935-39, the agency on which the country relies for safety from espionage. The statements in the committee's report can not help but shake confidence in its past and present alertness.

We know from the few samples published by the committee that documents stolen in the pre-war period were not fakes "planted" to fool the spies. They were the real thing, some so secret that they still can not be published.

We know now that the spying was not a case of a single isolated success, which, being discovered, led to effective counter-espionage measures.

We are told that the apparatus operated, during Chambers' connection with it, like "a veritable espionage production line out of the State Department and other Government departments."

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ENCLOSURE

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We know it operated within two blocks of the FBI's Washington headquarters. We know that, *so far as the testimony shows*, the FBI first learned of it when Elizabeth Bentley's conscience at last prompted her in 1945 to go to the Justice Department with a voluntary confession.

Indeed, the surface facts suggest that all now known to either the FBI or the committee came to them in the first instance through unsolicited confessions by those involved.

The picture is hardly one to inspire confidence that the spy danger has been licked or will stay licked.

★ ★ ★

There is an inference, which appears believable, that the FBI was prevented from presenting to the New York grand jury all of the evidence it collected after the Bentley confession. The inference is that the Administration acted to save itself embarrassment.

By extension, it may be theorized that similar influences were at work in 1935-39 to keep the FBI from cracking down on the spy ring.

★ ★ ★

If that is so, the FBI is entitled to have it known. The country is entitled to know it, and to know that these supposed influences no longer can endanger national security.

J. Edgar Hoover should have been called by the committee to explain the agency's role throughout the past decade. But he should have been called while control of the committee was still in Republican hands. A Democratic committee is evidently less likely to ask questions now more than ever embarrassing, supposing that theory to be the correct one.

Kisseloff-2662

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1977

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. URGENT

February 2, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK - BOSTON - NEW HAVEN

RECORDED 137

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL, ALGER HISS, PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

RE NEW HAVEN TEL JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN LAST AND NEW YORK TEL JANUARY THIRTYONE LAST CONCERNING PROPOSED INTERVIEWS OF ZACHARY BARANOFF AND JOSEPH GUILETTI. NEW HAVEN IS INSTRUCTED TO THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW GUILETTI, FRANK DRAMINSKI AND DUDLEY CHAPMAN SIMULTANEOUSLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGATIONS MADE BY CHAMBERS AND FOR ANY INFORMATION WHICH MAY BE PERTINENT TO INSTANT CASE. BOSTON SHOULD THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW ZACHARY BARANOFF ON THE SAME BASIS. NEW YORK SHOULD MAKE CERTAIN THAT BOSTON HAS SUFFICIENT INFORMATION CONCERNING INSTANT MATTER TO CARRY OUT THOROUGH INTERVIEW OF BARANOFF. NEW HAVEN WILL DELAY INTERVIEWS UNTIL ADVISED BY NEW YORK THAT BOSTON HAS NECESSARY DATA. AT THAT TIME NEW HAVEN WILL ADVISE BOSTON WHEN INTERVIEWS WILL TAKE PLACE SO THAT THE INTERVIEWS OF GUILETTI, BARANOFF, DRAMINSKI AND CHAPMAN WILL TAKE PLACE SIMULTANEOUSLY.

HOOVER.

WJP:MP

G.V.R.-7

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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169 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-2663

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 3 - 1949

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
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FEB 3 12 36 PM 1949

SENT VIA TELETYPE M Per

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-2-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Santoiana, New Haven, called in at 9:30 a.m. today and stated that they had received instructions to interview Joseph Guilietti, and the background of this matter suggested that at the same time Dudley Chapman, Supervisor at the Electric Boat Company, New London, Connecticut; Zachary Baranoff, Navy Shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts; and Frank Draminski should be interviewed at the same time for the purpose of making it impossible for these four to communicate with each other prior to being contacted by Bureau Agents concerning the interview with any one of them.

There is attached a memorandum which briefly sets out the situation described by Chambers and which has been the subject of a previous Bureau inquiry. The action recommended by the New Haven Office seems to be desirable, and there is also attached a teletype to the New Haven Office instructing that the interviews be conducted simultaneously.

Attachments

HBF:cmw

handled separately per Mr. Walsh 2/18/49

STOP PRESS

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INDEXED - 137

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2-21-49

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Kisseloff-2664

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CHARGE

The D C News

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Times

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Instructions to Compositors

Class: Sub-Class:

42828

Has the FBI gone to sleep? If not, what has happened? Did political minded Tom Clark stop you from investigating the traitors (who should be shot) in the State Dept? Clark could not see anything wrong with the stealing of an election in Kansas City and the hiring of safe crackers to blow the safe and destroy the evidence. And probably saw nothing wrong with having traitors in our State Dept. who were selling the nation down the river, to Joe Stalin and his bunch of gangsters and murderers in the Kremlin. Now President appoints as Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, the man who hired Alger Hiss and thus placed him in a position to steal and pass on to our enemies, our most secret diplomatic and military information. We used to say "It could not happen here" but it now looks as if it is happening, or has already happened here. The ghost of Patrick Henry - "Give Me Liberty or give me death", must be very uneasy these days. We have no patriots in high places any more. For a good job or a $1,000,000 fee for negotiating the Polish loan, some men will sell their souls and their country. By Gods!

ENCL.

12 JAN 26 1949

56 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2665

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: February 15, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ESPIONAGE - R

ASAC Belmont, New York, called at 6:00p.m. tonight and stated that as Chambers was leaving the office today after being interviewed, he left with one of the agents an envelope requesting that the contents be read after he had left.

The envelope was opened thereafter and in it is contained a notation in which he states that the interview with him has now progressed to the point that he feels it necessary to divulge the information contained in a signed statement which is of that character that it should be discussed with a priest. He requested also that when interviewed concerning the contents of this statement he be interviewed by one agent instead of two.

Briefly, the statement enclosed in the envelope points out that Chambers expects to admit that he has been a homosexual. He explains that his father was a homosexual and that his tendencies are hereditary. He names two persons, Frank Bang, who is a brother of a former classmate of Chambers at Columbia and Michael Intrator, who was a cartoonist for the Daily Worker. He explains that for the past 10 years these inherited tendencies have been under control and he is a good husband and father. He indicates this so-called confession is made because he expects to tell the truth despite any instinct he has to self-preservation.

Mr. Belmont stated that copies of the statement of Chambers will be prepared and forwarded to the Bureau tomorrow.

HBF:mk

174-1333 1979
H B I
13 FEB 17 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 PWK/ed

Kisseloff-2666

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. T. Harbo

DATE: February 18, 1949

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In accordance with the preliminary arrangements made, Mr. FLETCHER of the Security Investigative Division at approximately 9:45 AM on February 15, 1949, escorted Mr. McKILLIPS, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to the Laboratory. I escorted Mr. McKILLIPS to the office of SA F. E. WEBB in order that the "pumpkin" negatives could be turned over directly from McKILLIPS to WEBB. After contacting his office to advise approximately when the FBI Laboratory would be through with the film, McKILLIPS left the Laboratory at approximately 10:00 AM. He returned to the Laboratory at approximately 2:30 PM and at approximately 3:00 PM the "pumpkin" negatives were returned to him by SA WEBB at which time he left the Laboratory.

Felix August

WEBB is making a comparison between the "pumpkin" film and the test film which we made from the INSLERMAN cameras in an effort to determine whether or not one of INSLERMAN's cameras was used to expose the "pumpkin" film. A report on this matter will be prepared for all interested offices as soon as possible.

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EX-16

5 FEB 23 1949

JAS:FMB

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53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2667

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVES

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK | FILE NO. 74-51

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	2-11-49	2-7,8-49	SA FREDERICK A. JOHN

TITLE: Changed: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl," "Karl", "Bob," Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, W. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was, David Carpenter; Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince," "Vincent," Lance Clark, Bennett, Hall; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldbergen; J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter," Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hortz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix"; Unknown subject, wa. "Bernie"; Unknown subject, wa. "Keith"; AZEMOV (ph.)

CHARACTER OF FACT

PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, interviewed on February 7 and 8, 1949, admitted information he has furnished to date is substantially correct, but that he has not furnished all the pertinent information in his possession. He stated that the photo raph of DAVID CARPENTER resembles "BERNIE" most closely of all photographs shown him but that such identification not positive and is based entirely on identity of photographs exhibited to him. RENO refused to answer the following questions until he had conferred with his attorney EDWARD SCHEUNEMANN of Denver, Colorado: Have you seen "BERNIE" subsequent to CHAMBERS' withdrawal? Did the espionage continue after CHAMBERS' withdrawal? Did JESSE ZIMMERMAN, STANLEY ADELSLUMBERG and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN have any espionage connection? Who is the professor of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: D. K. Brunner

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1551-198 RECORDED 133

INDEXED 133

FEB 23 1949

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2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
2 - Washington Field (74-94)
1 - Denver (info.)
2 - El Paso

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Kisseloff-2668

Journalism at Columbia University, first name FRANCIS, whose wife's first names are ANNA MAE, with whom you stayed in New York City to see ASKLOF off? Who are "STEVE", "MAE" and "PERKIE" connected with April 15? Details of other friends and associates set forth. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO also advised that for a short period just before going to work at Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1937 he was the open Communist Party organizer at Cumberland, Maryland, using the alias LANG CLARK. RENO claimed that he has completed numerous forms, some recently, during his employment by the Federal Government indicating he was not a member of an organization favoring the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Because of this, he believes he has been guilty of a violation of federal law not barred by the statute of limitations. RENO identified the photograph of BENJAMIN FIELD as a man of that name who was the Communist Party organizer in Baltimore, Maryland in 1937 but was unable to identify the "BIG BEAR". ROBERT E. RAY was the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER, Communist Party organizer at Washington, D. C. during the 1930s. RENO requested another interview with El Paso Agents on February 14, 1949.

— P —

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333;
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated at New York City 1/21/49;
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated at Baltimore, Maryland, 1/28/49;
Report of SA JAMES FREW dated at Washington, D. C. 1/28/49.

DETAILS: The title in this case is being changed to add the aliases _____ Bennett and _____ Hall, which last names FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO claimed he used as aliases while doing Communist Party work. He stated he was unable to recall what first names, if any, he used in this connection.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO voluntarily appeared for interview at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Resident Agency in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on February 7 and 8, 1949 and was interviewed by Special Agents J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE and FREDERICK A. JOHNS.

It should be noted that when the interview reached the point of inquiry regarding STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG on February 7, 1949, RENO stated that he was unwilling to answer these questions without consulting his attorney EDWARD

1281

again, this time in Washington, D. C. Actual contact was arranged by calling PHILLIP RENO'S apartment and by using the code phrase indicated above. The place of the meeting was not recalled by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO but he does recall that at this meeting he gave CHAMBERS nothing in the way of documents; however, he discussed the general set-up of the Ballistics Research Laboratories at Aberdeen, Maryland, and during the interview with CHAMBERS drew an organizational chart of the laboratories. This information was given CHAMBERS at his specific request.

As to the remaining contacts with CHAMBERS, RENO advised that he could not separate them accurately as to dates, places and subject matter. He recalled that after several contacts he gave CHAMBERS the text book of an Ordnance school; later on the firing tables of 30 or 50 calibre machine guns. RENO recalled that he came in contact with various firing and bombing tables in 1938. As to the larger guns, RENO stated he could not recall if the documents furnished CHAMBERS pertained to 14 inch or 16 inch guns. He opined that if a 14 inch gun was involved it would have been a railroad gun, and if a 16 inch gun was involved it would have pertained to a seacoast gun. He stated that according to his best recollection this matter was turned over to CHAMBERS in the period from July or August 1937 to the Spring of 1938. RENO stated he could not be more definite in this.

13 In addition to the above, in response to definite requests from CHAMBERS, RENO stated that at one of the early meetings he drew a rough sketch of what he then thought was the basic principle of the Norden Bombsite. RENO described this sketch as a "schematic drawing of the range trail diagram with a bar across the top". RENO stated that at that time he supposed that this was the basic principle of the Norden Bombsite but that he later learned that it was very inaccurate and almost unrelated to the actual device. In this connection RENO remarked that the original drawings and other data pertaining to the bombsite were locked up and carefully guarded, and that he could not get to them. RENO advised that CHAMBERS had indicated that he was interested in any thing new and pertaining to military equipment.

At various meetings with CHAMBERS, RENO discussed with him the advisability of taking several other jobs at the Ballistics Research Laboratories. He recalled that at that time he could have gone to work on the [illegible] of the Spark Range and also in various optical equipment work; how

CHAMBERS stated that he should continue to work in Ballistics, and RENO followed these instructions. On another occasion RENO was offered a position at the Naval Observatory and discussed this with CHAMBERS who told him to stay at Aberdeen. This RENO did, he stated. At another meeting RENO advised CHAMBERS regarding the use of International Business Machine Company's computing machines in various ballistic experiments.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated that during the period of contacts with CHAMBERS his only other contact in Washington, D. C. was his brother, PHILLIP RENO. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated that he was not sure whether PHILLIP RENO knew of the nature of these contacts or not, however, PHILLIP RENO definitely was not assisting in any way in the espionage and frequently FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO made remarks tending to mislead PHILLIP as to the purpose of the contacts with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

During this period, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that he did not know any of the other contacts that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had in his espionage work, however, from various remarks CHAMBERS indicated that he had other contacts and in this connection FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO reached the conclusion that one such contact was an Army officer.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that after receiving the various documents CHAMBERS took them, had them reproduced, the exact method not known to RENO, and returned them the same day or the following day. RENO stated that in all he saw WHITTAKER CHAMBERS from six to fifteen times, usually at two week intervals. Occasionally, however, these intervals were as long as from three to six weeks. RENO advised that his contacts with CHAMBERS stopped in the late Spring of 1938 and came about because WHITTAKER CHAMBERS failed to keep an appointment and RENO never tried to meet him again. RENO claimed that he never tried to meet CHAMBERS again because he (RENO) was by then disgusted with his espionage work.

When asked "Have you seen "BERNIE" subsequently to the time you stopped seeing CHAMBERS"? RENO advised that he would have to talk to his lawyer before answering that question, but did state positively that he had not seen "BERNIE" for ten years. When asked whom he last saw regarding espionage after CHAMBERS stopped, RENO replied that he would also have to talk with his lawyer on this point. RENO again gave the same reply to the question "Did espionage continue after WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with from the work?"

As to the espionage work in general, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated that he engaged in such because "BERNIE" told him to, and RENO clearly understood that it was work for the Communist Party. RENO stated that "BERNIE" told him to sever all open connections with the Communist Party. RENO added that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at various times, also repeated the instructions regarding severing of all open Communist Party connections. RENO further stated that while doing this espionage work, although he carried no card and paid no dues, he definitely considered himself a Communist engaged in Communist Party work. In this connection RENO expressed the opinion that the vast majority of the Communist Party members have no idea of the Communist Party underground that is interested in espionage.

RENO stated that in 1938 he came to the conclusion that he was no longer in sympathy with the "organizational procedure" of the Communist Party, both as to the open and underground branches. He was also opposed to certain activities; for example he came to believe that espionage was no good and that the result was that the individual was entirely discredited and unable to do any good in the future. RENO stated that he then came to feel that important things should be done openly which was not the case with any of the Communist Party activities. RENO stated that although he stopped active espionage work in 1938 he never made any formal break with the party - was never expelled, and never resigned. As to the basic doctrines of the Communist Party, RENO stated that he would not repudiate all of them even at this time.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS, BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that he gave none of the reports of the Ballistic Research Laboratories to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other espionage agent. RENO stated that the same was true regarding the various books charged out by him while at the Laboratories and included the various secret and confidential documents, a list of which was furnished by the Baltimore Office in referenced report from Baltimore.

CORRESPONDENCE MAINTAINED BY RENO AT THE WIND TUNNEL

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that he had occasion to correspond wi[illegible] WHEELER of the Sperry Gyroscope Company. He stated that WHEELER wa[illegible] site engineer, that the matters had to do with official business; he could not recall any of the details. RENO advised t[illegible] WH[illegible] nothing to do with Communistic or espionage activities.

THOMAS E. HUDSON, who seemed to be a very capable individual, at one time was considered by RENO as a good prospective employee at the laboratories. HUDSON had no Communistic or espionage connections. HARRIET R. BROWN was a girl who worked in the laboratories, with whom RENO had a slight acquaintance, but regarding whom there was no Communistic or espionage activity. As to the inquiry "What happened to the men who were picked up in Havre de Grace," RENO advised that this referred to a scuffle that he and MONROE NORDEN got into with some soldiers in Havre de Grace and whom RENO reported to the Military Police. The scuffle apparently occurred when the soldiers considered that RENO and NORDEN were giving undue attention to the girls accompanying the soldiers.

RENO recalled writing a letter to Senator GLENN TAYLOR arguing against universal military training. RENO recalled that his argument was that a large army without modern weapons was ineffective. He stated that this was not a Communist Party activity.

WILLIAM D. GOODWIN was an assistant in the laboratories to RENO during 1939 and had no Communistic or espionage connections.

RENO was questioned in detail regarding the individuals from whom he received miscellaneous Christmas cards, etc. (as set forth on page 8 of the referenced report from Baltimore) and nothing of significance was reported.

FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

As requested in referenced report from the Baltimore Office, RENO was questioned in detail regarding various friends and acquaintances, as well as miscellaneous correspondence and documents located in his room. Only information which appears pertinent to this investigation is being set forth below.

RENO advised that he could recall definitely no one that he described as "The BIG BEAR". He added that this was the term that he frequently applied to an individual who was large, rough, and agreeable. He stated that if he had ever used this term in connection with securing employment for any one that he might possibly have referred to a Colonel SUMERFELT of the United States Air Forces, whom he considered the type of person that this phrase fitted. RENO stated definitely that SUMERFELT had absolutely no Communistic or espionage connections.

As to STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG, RENO advised that he first knew him in 1943, possibly not until 1944. BLUMBERG, according to RENO, was a graduate in engineering from George Washington University or Johns Hopkins, and had an extensive knowledge of electrical engineering. He was about the same age as RENO and had been in the Navy for about two years ending in the fall of 1946. RENO added that BLUMBERG might have been in the Merchant Marines as an officer transporting troops or on one of the ships operated by the Army which transported troops. BLUMBERG was also connected with the National Research Committee. RENO stated that he also knew ALBERT BLUMBERG, who was a "party chieftain" in Baltimore, Maryland. RENO stated that he never knew this BLUMBERG personally and knew of no connection between the two BLUMBERGS. RENO advised that his friendship with STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG continued until he (RENO) left the Baltimore-Aberdeen area when he was discharged from the University of Maryland Hospital in 1948. RENO recalled that his first contact with STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG was at Aberdeen Proving Grounds when BLUMBERG was trying to put over some project in connection with the National Research Committee. RENO advised that the meeting came about in this way - RENO was called by the security personnel at the entrance stating that STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG wanted to see him. RENO replied that he did not know STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG, to which the guard replied, "Well, he knows you."

It should be noted that RENO'S answers regarding BLUMBERG became rather vague until asked the question, "Did STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG ever meet WHITTAKER CHAMBERS"? This he did not answer and was then asked "Was there something more to BLUMBERG'S visit than you have indicated"? At this RENO became noticeably confused and embarrassed and remarked, "You have got me - there was something more". At this point RENO stated that he did not wish to answer any more questions regarding STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG until he consulted with his attorney.

When asked whether JESSE ZIMMERMAN and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had any espionage or Communistic connection, RENO also refused to answer, stating that he wished to consult with his attorney on this point also. As to ALEXANDER STEVENS, RENO stated that he did not know the man and did not recognize a photograph of him.

As to STEN ASKLOF, RENO stated that this was a personal friend with no Communistic or espionage connections. He stated that ASKLOF was an alco who had some real ability and for whom he (RENO) felt a certain sympat He tried to help him in getting employment all that he could and in

other personal matters, and estimated that he spent some $500.00 of his own money for this purpose.

When asked regarding the identity of a professor of Journalism at Columbia University, whose first name is FRANCIS, and whose wife's first names are ANNA MAE, in whose apartment RENO had stayed in New York City when he went there to see ASKLOF leave the country, RENO became embarrassed and stated that he wanted to consult his attorney on this point also before answering.

As to the notation "STEVE", "MAE" and "PERKIE" — April 15, RENO again became embarrassed and stated that was another point on which he wanted to consult his attorney before answering.

When asked about the list of names on notepaper "C. B. BOYS, CRAIG INGALLS, ALGER, etc., RENO stated that these were writers of established text books used in connection with work at the Ballistic Research Laboratories.

RENO stated that Dr. SIDNEY LIBERMAN was merely his dentist and that he had no Communistic or espionage connections. RENO also stated definitely that BERNARD SHEIN was definitely not "BERNIE".

PAST COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

RENO advised that subsequent to his employment at the WPA in early 1937, and prior to his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in July 1937, he was the open Communist Party organizer in Cumberland, Maryland. He stated that such activity lasted from two to six weeks and that at this time he used the alias LANCE CLARK. RENO related that through his Communist Party activity in and around Washington, D. C., he was using the last names of BENNETT and HALL. He could not recall having used any first names with these and rather doubted that he ever did.

In Cumberland, Maryland, RENO stated that as the Communist Party organizer he collected dues from some members and forwarded the money to the State Headquarters of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland. He also distributed and collected for various Communist Party literature including the Daily Worker and numerous pamplets, the names of which he could not recall. RENO stated that while in Cumberland, Maryland, he had tried get a job at the Tinplate Mill, the name not being recalled, where he had hoped to assist in organizing the steel workers. He was not successful in this. Also while in Cumberland, he advised, he tried to see some old-

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time Socialists for the purpose of recruiting them into the Communist Party. RENO stated that he was unwilling to give the names of these individuals.

RENO stated that while he was in and around Washington, D. C. in 1935 and 1936, the open Party organizer was RAY WARNER, whose Communist Party name was ROBERT E. RAY. RENO recalled that the name ROBERT E. RAY was the name used in the Party work and was the name signed to various official Communist Party bulletins, letters, announcements, etc. RENO described this man as being a native of the United States, white, about 5'10" tall and a flashy dresser. RENO stated that, to the best of his knowledge, this man was still living.

From time to time during the interview with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, he stated that during his employment with the Federal Government in Washington, D. C., but principally at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, he has had occasions to complete numerous personnel forms, included in which were questions pertaining to membership in or advocacy of an organization favoring the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. RENO expressed the opinion that because some of these forms were filled out within the past several years that he felt that he was guilty of a violation of the Federal Law that was not barred by the statute of limitations.

RENO identified a photograph of BENJAMIN FIELD as a man of that name who was the Communist Party organizer or one of the top Communist Party functionaries active in Baltimore, Maryland in the Spring of 1937. RENO stated that he was definitely not "BERNIE". RENO also described FIELD as the "party chieftain" when he (RENO) went to Cumberland, Maryland in 1937 to do Communist Party Work. RENO stated that to the best of his knowledge FIELD was not engaged in any espionage activity.

Photographs of ALGER HISS were shown RENO and he stated that he did not know this individual during his espionage activity and had in fact never seen or heard of him until the grand jury proceedings in New York City.

RENO identified the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the man of that name whom he knew as "CARL" for a time and with whom he engaged in espionage activity.

RENO stated to the interviewing agents that he planned to discuss his

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case with his attorney EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN in Denver, Colorado, particularly regarding the various questions that he was unwilling to answer during this interview. RENO stated that he wished to talk to the interviewing agents again, and suggested the date February 14, 1949. Arrangements have been made to interview RENO again on this date.

- P E N D I N G -

1981

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND:

Will consider securing additional information regarding STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG in view of the information indicated by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO as set forth in this report.

Will furnish the El Paso Office with any additional pertinent information for assistance in this case of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

Will advise the El Paso Office of any pertinent information regarding DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, DAVID ZIMERMAN and his brother, JESSE ZIMERMAN.

Will furnish, if available, the El Paso Office with photographs of JESSE ZIMERMAN.

It is noted that the Bureau, by letter dated January 3, 1949, requested additional investigation regarding DAVID CARPENTER and JESSE ZIMERMAN.

THE EL PASO OFFICE

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO:

Will reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO regarding Party activities.

Will display the photograph of JESSE ZIMERMAN, to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO when same is received from the Baltimore Office.

Will return the documents furnished by the Baltimore Office and described in referenced report from Baltimore when need for them has been completed.

1981

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY:

Will attempt to identify the Professor of Journalism, first name FRANCIS, whose wife's first names are ANNA MAE, in whose home RENO stayed in New York City when he went there to see ASKLOF depart from this country.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will re-examine FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S 201 File and report the details of all affidavits signed by RENO regarding advocating overthrow of the Government by force and violence, as well as, in regard to making false statements.

As indicated in this report, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO has stated that he executed numerous such forms, some within the past two years, and that he, himself, believes he is guilty of a violation of Federal Law which is not barred by the statute of limitations.

Will present such information to the office of origin and to the Bureau for submission to the Department or appropriate United States Attorney for opinion regarding prosecution.

These received from J.D.A. to Band sent to Balto A.S., NY & FJ

Kisseloff-2679

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	2-11-49	2-7,8-49	SA FREDERICK A. JOHNS cl

TITLE: Changed: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl," "Karl", "Bob," Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was, David Carpenter, Harold Wilson; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince," "Vincent," Lance Clark, _____ Bennett, _____ Hall; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter," Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidoro Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hortz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix"; Unknown subject, wa. "Bernie"; Unknown subject, wa. "Keith"; AZEMOV (ph.)

CHARACTER OF FACTS:
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, interviewed on February 7 and 8, 1949, admitted information he has furnished to date is substantially correct, but that he has not furnished all the pertinent information in his possession. He stated that the photograph of DAVID CARPENTER resembles "BERNIE" most closely of all photographs shown him but that such identification not positive and is based entirely on identity of photographs exhibited to him. RENO refused to answer the following questions until he had conferred with his attorney EDWARD SCHEUNEMANN of Denver, Colorado: Have you seen "BERNIE" subsequent to CHAMBERS' withdrawal? Did the espionage continue after CHAMBERS' withdrawal? Did JESSE ZIMMERMAN, STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN have any espionage connection? Who is the professor of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
4 - New York City (1 Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to Attorney General, N.Y. City)
2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
2 - Washington Field (74-94)
1 - Denver (info.)
2 - El Paso

Journalism at Columbia University, first name FRANCIS, whose wife's first names are ANNA MAE, with whom you stayed in New York City to see ASKLOF off? Who are "STEVE", "MAE" and "PERKIE" connected with April 15? Details of other friends and associates set forth. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO also advised that for a short period just before going to work at Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1937 he was the open Communist Party organizer at Cumberland, Maryland, using the alias LANCE CLARK. RENO claimed that he has completed numerous forms, some recently, during his employment by the Federal Government indicating he was not a member of an organization favoring the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Because of this, he believes he has been guilty of a violation of federal law not barred by the statute of limitations. RENO identified the photograph of BENJAMIN FIELD as a man of that name who was the Communist Party organizer in Baltimore, Maryland in 1937 but was unable to identify the "BIG BEAR". ROBERT E. RAY was the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER, Communist Party organizer at Washington, D. C. during the 1930s. RENO requested another interview with El Paso Agents on February 14, 1949.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333;
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated at New York City 1/21/49;
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated at Baltimore, Maryland, 1/28/49;
Report of SA JAMES FREW dated at Washington, D. C. 1/28/49.

DETAILS: The title in this case is being changed to add the aliases _____ Bennett and _____ Hall, which last names FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO claimed he used as aliases while doing Communist Party work. He stated he was unable to recall what first names, if any, he used in this connection.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO voluntarily appeared for interview at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Resident Agency in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on February 7 and 8, 1949 and was interviewed by Special Agents J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE and FREDERICK A. JOHNS.

It should be noted that when the interview reached the point of inquiry regarding STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG on February 7, 1949, RENO stated that he was unwilling to answer these questions without consulting his attorney EDWARD

SCHEUNEMANN of Denver, Colorado. RENO indicated however that he was willing to answer other questions and that when additional questions became embarrassing to him he would indicate that he did not wish to answer this question until consulting his attorney.

CONTACTS OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO WITH "BERNIE" AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that the beginning of his espionage work was the time he first met "BERNIE" in the room of PATTY WHELAN in Baltimore, Maryland, as he has advised in previous interviews. Subsequently "BERNIE" introduced RENO to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in June of 1937 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Prior to this introduction RENO had previously seen "BERNIE" some three or four times over a six week period. The first contact, to the best of RENO'S recollection, lasted approximately one hour and the others between three and four hours. RENO stated that he was not at all sure that if he today met "BERNIE" face to face that he would be able to identify him. RENO described "BERNIE" as being approximately 5'10" tall, slender, dark, of European descent and under 55 years of age. RENO stated that that is the best description he was able to give of "BERNIE". The only ones present at the introduction of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were these two and "BERNIE".

After considerable hesitation RENO stated that the photograph of DAVID CARPENTER most closely resembles "BERNIE" of all the photographs which had been displayed to him. RENO indicated that this identification was not positive and was made entirely on the basis of photographs shown him.

During the first talks with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS asked RENO if he understood "what this is". RENO said "yes, it is espionage" (which RENO definitely understood as espionage designed to aid Soviet Russia.) RENO stated that he would not have even considered espionage except on behalf of Soviet Russia. At the first meetings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO gave CHAMBERS his brother PHILLIP RENO's phone number at Washington, D. C. as a place of easy contact. At this ti a code phrase - something about returning a coat - was agreed upon CHAMBERS to use. According to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, his brother RENO did not know of the nature of the contacts with CHAMBERS.

A few weeks after the first meeting FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO met

again, this time in Washington, D. C. Actual contact was arranged by calling PHILLIP RENO'S apartment and by using the code phrase indicated above. The place of the meeting was not recalled by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO but he does recall that at this meeting he gave CHAMBERS nothing in the way of documents; however, he discussed the general set-up of the Ballistics Research Laboratories at Aberdeen, Maryland, and during the interview with CHAMBERS drew an organizational chart of the laboratories. This information was given CHAMBERS at his specific request.

As to the remaining contacts with CHAMBERS, RENO advised that he could not separate them accurately as to dates, places and subject matter. He recalled that after several contacts he gave CHAMBERS the text book of an Ordnance school; later on the firing tables of 30 or 50 calibre machine guns. RENO recalled that he came in contact with various firing and bombing tables in 1938. As to the larger guns, RENO stated he could not recall if the documents furnished CHAMBERS pertained to 14 inch or 16 inch guns. He opined that if a 14 inch gun was involved it would have been a railroad gun, and if a 16 inch gun was involved it would have pertained to a seacoast gun. He stated that according to his best recollection this matter was turned over to CHAMBERS in the period from July or August 1937 to the Spring of 1938. RENO stated he could not be more definite in this.

In addition to the above, in response to definite requests from CHAMBERS, RENO stated that at one of the early meetings he drew a rough sketch of what he then thought was the basic principle of the Norden Bombsite. RENO described this sketch as a "schematic drawing of the range trail diagram with a bar across the top". RENO stated that at that tim[illegible] he supposed that this was the basic principle of the Norden Bombsite but t[illegible] he later learned that it was very inaccurate and almost unrelated [illegible] the actual device. In this connection RENO remarked that the original drawings and other data pertaining to the bombsite were locked up and carefully guarded, and that he could not get to them. RENO advised that [illegible]MBERS had indicated that he was interested in any thing new and pertaining to military equipment.

At various meetings with CHAMBERS, RENO discussed with him the [illegible]isability of taking several other jobs at the Ballistics Research L[illegible]es. RENO recalled that at that time he could have gone to work on [illegible]opment of the Spark Range and also in various optical equipment w[illegible]ever,

CHAMBERS stated that he should continue to work in Ballistics, and RENO followed these instructions. On another occasion RENO was offered a position at the Naval Observatory and discussed this with CHAMBERS who told him to stay at Aberdeen. This RENO did, he stated. At another meeting RENO advised CHAMBERS regarding the use of International Business Machine Company's computing machines in various ballistic experiments.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated that during the period of contacts with CHAMBERS his only other contact in Washington, D. C. was his brother, PHILLIP RENO. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated that he was not sure whether PHILLIP RENO knew of the nature of these contacts or not, however, PHILLIP RENO definitely was not assisting in any way in the espionage and frequently FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO made remarks tending to mislead PHILLIP as to the purpose of the contacts with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

During this period, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that he did not know any of the other contacts that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had in his espionage work, however, from various remarks CHAMBERS indicated that he had other contacts and in this connection FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO reached the conclusion that one such contact was an Army officer.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that after receiving the various documents CHAMBERS took them, had them reproduced, the exact method not known to RENO, and returned them the same day or the following day. RENO stated that in all he saw WHITTAKER CHAMBERS from six to fifteen times, usually at two week intervals. Occasionally, however, these intervals were as long as from three to six weeks. RENO advised that his contacts with CHAMBERS stopped in the late Spring of 1938 and came about because WHITTAKER CHAMBERS failed to keep an appointment and RENO never tried to meet him again. RENO claimed that he never tried to meet CHAMBERS again because he (RENO) was by then disgusted with his espionage work.

When asked "Have you seen "BERNIE" subsequently to the time you stopped seeing CHAMBERS"? RENO advised that he would have to talk to his lawyer before answering that question, but did state positively that he had not seen "BERNIE" for ten years. When asked whom he last saw regarding espionage after CHAMBERS stopped, RENO replied that he would also have to talk with his lawyer on this point. RENO again gave the same reply to the question "Did espionage continue after WHITTAKER CHAMBERS withdrew from the work?"

As to the espionage work in general, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated that he engaged in such because "BERNIE" told him to, and RENO clearly understood that it was work for the Communist Party. RENO stated that "BERNIE" told him to sever all open connections with the Communist Party. RENO added that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at various times, also repeated the instructions regarding severing of all open Communist Party connections. RENO further stated that while doing this espionage work, although he carried no card and paid no dues, he definitely considered himself a Communist engaged in Communist Party work. In this connection RENO expressed the opinion that the vast majority of the Communist Party members have no idea of the Communist Party underground that is interested in espionage.

RENO stated that in 1938 he came to the conclusion that he was no longer in sympathy with the "organizational procedure" of the Communist Party, both as to the open and underground branches. He was also opposed to certain activities; for example he came to believe that espionage was no good and that the result was that the individual was entirely discredited and unable to do any good in the future. RENO stated that he then came to feel that important things should be done openly which was not the case with any of the Communist Party activities. RENO stated that although he stopped active espionage work in 1938 he never made any formal break with the party - was never expelled, and never resigned. As to the basic doctrines of the Communist Party, RENO stated that he would not repudiate all of them even at this time.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS, BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that he gave none of the reports of the Ballistic Research Laboratories to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other espionage agent. RENO stated that the same was true regarding the various books charged out by him while at the Laboratories and included the various secret and confidential documents, a list of which was furnished by the Baltimore Office in referenced report from Baltimore.

CORRESPONDENCE MAINTAINED BY RENO AT THE WIND TUNNEL

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that he had occasion to correspond with L. L. WHEELER of the Sperry Gyroscope Company. He stated that WHEELER was a bomb-site engineer, that the matters had to do with official business, and that he could not recall any of the details. RENO advised that WHEELER had nothing to do with Communistic or espionage activities.

THOMAS E. HUDSON, who seemed to be a very capable individual, at one time was considered by RENO as a good prospective employee at the laboratories. HUDSON had no Communistic or espionage connections. HARRIET R. BROWN was a girl who worked in the laboratories, with whom RENO had a slight acquaintance, but regarding whom there was no Communistic or espionage activity. As to the inquiry "What happened to the men who were picked up in Havre de Grace," RENO advised that this referred to a scuffle that he and MONROE NORDEN got into with some soldiers in Havre de Grace and whom RENO reported to the Military Police. The scuffle apparently occurred when the soldiers considered that RENO and NORDEN were giving undue attention to the girls accompanying the soldiers.

RENO recalled writing a letter to Senator GLENN TAYLOR arguing against universal military training. RENO recalled that his argument was that a large army without modern weapons was ineffective. He stated that this was not a Communist Party activity.

WILLIAM D. GOODWIN was an assistant in the laboratories to RENO during 1939 and had no Communistic or espionage connections.

RENO was questioned in detail regarding the individuals from whom he received miscellaneous Christmas cards, etc. (as set forth on page 8 of the referenced report from Baltimore) and nothing of significance was reported.

FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

As requested in referenced report from the Baltimore Office, RENO was questioned in detail regarding various friends and acquaintances, as well as miscellaneous correspondence and documents located in his room. Only information which appears pertinent to this investigation is being set forth below.

RENO advised that he could recall definitely no one that he described as "The BIG BEAR". He added that this was the term that he frequently applied to an individual who was large, rough, and agreeable. He stated that if he had ever used this term in connection with securing employment for any one that he might possibly have referred to a Colonel SUMERFELT of the United States Air Forces, whom he considered the type of person that this phrase fitted. RENO stated definitely that SUMERFELT had absolutely no Communistic or espionage connections.

As to STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG, RENO advised that he first knew him in 1943, possibly not until 1944. BLUMBERG, according to RENO, was a graduate in engineering from George Washington University or Johns Hopkins, and had an extensive knowledge of electrical engineering. He was about the same age as RENO and had been in the Navy for about two years ending in the fall of 1946. RENO added that BLUMBERG might have been in the Merchant Marines as an officer transporting troops or on one of the ships operated by the Army which transported troops. BLUMBERG was also connected with the National Research Committee. RENO stated that he also knew ALBERT BLUMBERG, who was a "party chieftain" in Baltimore, Maryland. RENO stated that he never knew this BLUMBERG personally and knew of no connection between the two BLUMBERGS. RENO advised that his friendship with STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG continued until he (RENO) left the Baltimore-Aberdeen area when he was discharged from the University of Maryland Hospital in 1948. RENO recalled that his first contact with STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG was at Aberdeen Proving Grounds when BLUMBERG was trying to put over some project in connection with the National Research Committee. RENO advised that the meeting came about in this way - RENO was called by the security personnel at the entrance stating that STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG wanted to see him. RENO replied that he did not know STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG, to which the guard replied, "Well, he knows you."

It should be noted that RENO'S answers regarding BLUMBERG became rather vague until asked the question, "Did STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG ever meet WHITTAKER CHAMBERS"? This he did not answer and was then asked "Was there something more to BLUMBERG'S visit than you have indicated"? At this RENO became noticeably confused and embarrassed and remarked, "You have got me - there was something more". At this point RENO stated that he did not wish to answer any more questions regarding STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG until he consulted with his attorney.

When asked whether JESSE ZIMMERMAN and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had any espionage or Communistic connection, RENO also refused to answer, stating that he wished to consult with his attorney on this point also. As to ALEXANDER STEVENS, RENO stated that he did not know the man and did not recognize a photograph of him.

As to STEN ASKLOF, RENO stated that this was a personal friend with no Communistic or espionage connections. He stated that ASKLOF was an alcoholic who had some real ability and for whom he (RENO) felt a certain sympathy. He tried to help him in getting employment all that he could and in various

other personal matters, and estimated that he spent some $500.00 of his own money for this purpose.

When asked regarding the identity of a professor of Journalism at Columbia University, whose first name is FRANCIS, and whose wife's first names are ANNA MAE, in whose apartment RENO had stayed in New York City when he went there to see ASKLOF leave the country, RENO became embarrassed and stated that he wanted to consult his attorney on this point also before answering.

As to the notation "STEVE", "MAE" and "PERKIE" — April 15, RENO again became embarrassed and stated that was another point on which he wanted to consult his attorney before answering.

When asked about the list of names on notepaper "C. B. BOYS, CRAIG INGALLS, ALGER, etc., RENO stated that these were writers of established text books used in connection with work at the Ballistic Research Laboratories.

RENO stated that Dr. SIDNEY LIBERMAN was merely his dentist and that he had no Communistic or espionage connections. RENO also stated definitely that BERNARD SHEIN was definitely not "BERNIE".

PAST COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

RENO advised that subsequent to his employment at the WPA in early 1937, and prior to his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in July 1937, he was the open Communist Party organizer in Cumberland, Maryland. He stated that such activity lasted from two to six weeks and that at this time he used the alias LANCE CLARK. RENO related that through his Communist Party activity in and around Washington, D. C., he was using the last names of BENNETT and HALL. He could not recall having used any first names with these and rather doubted that he ever did.

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RENO stated that while he was in and around Washington, D. C. in 1935 and 1936, the open Party organizer was RAY WARNER, whose Communist Party name was ROBERT E. RAY. RENO recalled that the name ROBERT E. RAY was the name used in the Party work and was the name signed to various official Communist Party bulletins, letters, announcements, etc. RENO described this man as being a native of the United States, white, about 5'10" tall and a flashy dresser. RENO stated that, to the best of his knowledge, this man was still living.

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Photographs of ALGER HISS were shown RENO and he stated that he did not know this individual during his espionage activity and had in fact never seen or heard of him until the grand jury proceedings in New York City.

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SCHEUNEMANN of Denver, Colorado. RENO indicated however that he was willing to answer other questions and that when additional questions became embarrassing to him he would indicate that he did not wish to answer this question until consulting his attorney.

CONTACTS OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO WITH "BERNIE" AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that the beginning of his espionage work was the time he first met "BERNIE" in the room of PATTY WHELAN in Baltimore, Maryland, as he has advised in previous interviews. Subsequently "BERNIE" introduced RENO to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in June of 1937 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Prior to this introduction RENO had previously seen "BERNIE" some three or four times over a six week period. The first contact, to the best of RENO'S recollection, lasted approximately one hour and the others between three and four hours. RENO stated that he was not at all sure that if he today met "BERNIE" face to face that he would be able to identify him. RENO described "BERNIE" as being approximately 5'10" tall, slender, dark, of European descent and under 55 years of age. RENO stated that that is the best description he was able to give of "BERNIE". The only ones present at the introduction of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were these two and "BERNIE".

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A few weeks after the first meeting FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO met CHAMBERS

case with his attorney EDWARD J. SCHEUNEMANN in Denver, Colorado, particularly regarding the various questions that he was unwilling to answer during this interview. RENO stated that he wished to talk to the interviewing agents again, and suggested the date February 14, 1949. Arrangements have been made to interview RENO again on this date.

- P E N D I N G -

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND:

Will consider securing additional information regarding STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG in view of the information indicated by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO as set forth in this report.

Will furnish the El Paso Office with any additional pertinent information for assistance in this case of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

Will advise the El Paso Office of any pertinent information regarding DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, DAVID ZIMMERMAN and his brother, JESSE ZIMMERMAN.

Will furnish, if available, the El Paso Office with photographs of JESSE ZIMMERMAN.

It is noted that the Bureau, by letter dated January 3, 1949, requested additional investigation regarding DAVID CARPENTER and JESSE ZIMMERMAN.

THE EL PASO OFFICE

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO:

Will reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO regarding Party activities.

Will display the photograph of JESSE ZIMMERMAN to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO when same is received from the Baltimore Office.

Will return the documents furnished by the Baltimore Office and described in referenced report from Baltimore when need for them has been completed.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY:

Will attempt to identify the Professor of Journalism, first name FRANCIS, whose wife's first names are ANNA MAE, in whose home RENO stayed in New York City when he went there to see ASKLOF depart from this country.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will re-examine FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S 201 File and report the details of all affidavits signed by RENO regarding advocating overthrow of the Government by force and violence, as well as, in regard to making false statements.

As indicated in this report, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO has stated that he executed numerous such forms, some within the past two years, and that he himself believes he is guilty of a violation of Federal Law which is not barred by the statute of limitations.

Will present such information to the office of origin and to the Bureau for submission to the Department or appropriate United States Attorney for opinion regarding prosecution.

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 15, 1949

RECORDED - 138 1-1777-1982
INDEXED - 133

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 11, 1949. This report confirms and supplements the Bureau's wire of February 12, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SE 7

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-94546 DU

Examination requested by: New York

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/

Reference: Letter dated February 10, 1949

Examination requested: Document

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 MSC/LPS

Specimens:

K535 A two-page typewritten statement on plain white paper, dated December 7, 1948, first page beginning "I, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss ...", signed on second page PRISCILLA HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the DAISY FANCHER signature appearing on K35 was written by the same person who wrote the FANCHER signatures appearing on specimens K519 through K526. Specimens K519 through K526 are listed as follows:

K519 A Notice of Resignation to the Free Library of Philadelphia, dated September 15, 1947, signed DAISY FANCHER.

K520 A memorandum on stationery of The Free Library of Philadelphia, dated February 19, 1941, to Miss HELLINGS, signed DAISY FANCHER.

Kc521 Photostatic Copy of an Employment Record beginning October 1, 1926 and ending September 30, 1947, bearing the known signature of DAISY FANCHER.

K522 Handwritten letter dated November 30, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine: Will you please advise ...", signed COUSIN DAISY FANCHER.

K523 Handwritten letter dated December 3, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine: Your ... received this ...", signed COUSIN DAISY FANCHER.

K524 Handwritten letter dated September 19, 1943, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine - I grabbed all papers which ...", signed COUSIN DAISY FANCHER.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn-Tamm
Mc. Room
Mease
Gandy

Kisseloff-7719

1 - Philadelphia 1 - Baltimore 1 - Washington Field

JL TL Page one

Continued on next page.

K525 Undated handwritten letter on stationery bearing the address "262 South Twenty-First Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania", beginning "Dear Miss Price I really didn't hear ...", signed CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K526 Letter typewritten on stationery of The Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, dated November 23, 1945, signed CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

It was concluded that the ALGER HISS signature appearing on K40 was written by the person who signed the ALGER HISS signature appearing on a United States Civil Service Commission Applicant fingerprint card dated May 6, 1942. The fingerprints on the fingerprint card were taken, according to the notation appearing on the reverse side of the fingerprint card, by GRADY E. BENNETT, Junior Stenographer, Room 100, Department of State, May 6, 1942. The ALGER HISS signature appearing on the fingerprint card submitted by the New York Office showing the arrest date of 12-16-48 contains variations which are not in the HISS signature on K40. This is probably due to the fact that the HISS signature on K40 was written in 1933, while the signature on the fingerprint card was written in the latter part of 1948.

It was concluded that the PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS signature on K41 was written by the person who wrote the PRISCILLA HISS signature appearing on K535.

Testimony can be given in regard to the above conclusions, however, it is specifically pointed out that the authenticity of the known handwritings would have to be established to the satisfaction of the Court.

For the information of the New York Office, specimens Ke1 through Ke4, which were received from the Baltimore Office under date of November 29, 1948, are described below:

Ke1 Photostatic copy of a three-page letter dated April 13, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. Case, The arrangements suggested in your letter ...", bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Ke2 Photostatic copy of a letter dated April 16, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. Case, The washer on the plunger of the pump ...", bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Ke3 Photostatic copy of a letter dated April 25, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. Case, I was disappointed to receive ...", bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Ke4 Photostatic copy of a two-page letter dated May 5, 1936 beginning "Dear Mr. Case, Your letter of April 22 and earlier letters ...", bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

The evidence submitted will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made for the files of the Laboratory.

Kisseloff-7720

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 10, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

94546

Att: FBI Laboratory

Reference letter from the Bureau to the Attorney General dated December 13, 1948, and letter from the Bureau to New York dated February 5, 1949.

In the referenced letter of December 13, 1948, it is stated "it was concluded the handwriting on specimens Q1 through Q4 was written by AIGER HISS, whose known handwriting specimens are listed in the FBI Laboratory as KC1 through KC4." These known handwriting specimens were submitted by the Baltimore Office of the FBI on November 29, 1948. This office has no information as to what handwriting specimens are referred to as KC1 through KC4. It is desired that the Baltimore Office, as well as the Bureau, advise this office just what specimens are referred to as KC1 through KC4.

In the referenced letter of February 5, 1949, it is noted that the FBI Laboratory has advised that "if authenticated known handwriting specimens of AIGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS and DAISY FANSLER are received in the future, such signatures will be compared with the signatures appearing on specimens K35, K40 and K41." The Bureau has in its possession a copy of a fingerprint card of AIGER HISS, who was fingerprinted at the New York Office on December 16, 1948. A signature appears thereon and it was witnessed by two Agents of this office. It is further believed that the Baltimore Office has a copy of AIGER HISS' signature that was placed on a signed statement that was secured from him on December 4, 1948. Further, it is believed that the Washington Field Office could secure specimens of the handwriting of AIGER HISS from the personnel file of AIGER HISS that was maintained on him at the time he was employed by the United States Government.

There is enclosed herewith the original signed statement of PRISCILLA HISS that was obtained from her at the time she was interviewed at this office. This signature appearing on this statement was witnessed by two Agents of this office.

For the information of the Philadelphia and Norfolk Offices, an attempt is now being made to obtain authentic specimens of DAISY FANSLER'S handwriting. It is desired that she be recontacted and that a copy of her signature, along with

ENC - REGISTERED MAIL
2cc--Baltimore
2cc--Norfolk
2cc--Philadelphia
2cc--Washington Field

RECORDED - 133
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174-1333-1982

F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

DES:EMD
65-14920

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Kisseloff-7721

FIVE

535 ENCL

169 DEC 16 1964

COPIES DESTROYED

other handwriting specimens, be obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the signature that appeared on the letter of December 6, 1931, signed by DAISY FANSLER.

It is desired that the Bureau advise this office as soon as possible as to whether an expert will be able to testify that the signatures appearing on the specimens K35, K40 and K41 were written by the individuals who signed these specimens.

Kisseloff-7722

1989

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9- 1949

TELETYPE

N.S.F.A.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
CJM

FBI, LOS ANGELES 2-9-49 3-31 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD, SAN FRANCISCO, AND BALTIMORE URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REFER LA TELETYPE FEB. EIGHT RE WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. CRANE INTERVIEWED AGAIN FEBRUARY EIGHT AND STATED IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTWO HE MET MARGARET GUTELIUS, WHO WAS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, AT A CP MEETING AT MILL VALLEY, CALIF. IN SEPT. NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR WHEN GUTELIUS ENROLLED IN MEDICAL SCHOOL AT BERKELEY SHE AND CRANE BEGAN LIVING TOGETHER IN AN APARTMENT IN BERKELEY AS MAN AND WIFE AND CONTINUED TO DO SO DURING NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR DASH THIRTYFIVE SCHOOL TERM. CRANE THOUGHT MAYBE HE HAD MONEY BELT IN HIS POSSESSION WHILE RESIDING WITH MARGARET IN BERKELEY. WHEN CRANE RETURNED TO NEW YORK TO WORK FOR CHAMBERS AND UNTIL LEAVING THE WORK HE LIVED WITH GUTELIUS WHO WAS THEN ATTENDING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL. THEY FIRST LIVED IN AN APARTMENT ON STATEN ISLAND, THEN MOVED TO ~~AMSTEXX~~ AMSTERDAM STREET WHERE HAD AN APARTMENT LOCATED CATERCORNERED FROM LARGE PLAYGROUND AND ~~SWIMMXX~~ SWIMMING POOL. FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS PRIOR TO END OF THIRTYSEVEN CRANE AND GUTELIUS LIVED IN PARTMENT AT ONE ONE TWO HAVEN AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY WHICH CRANE ~~XXXXXXXX~~ RENTED UNDER NAME W. EDWARD CRANE. DURING THIS TIME, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX DASH THIRTYSEVEN. CRANE STATED HIS NAME WAS IN NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE

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Kisseloff-7723

DIRECTORY. CRANE ADVISED GUTELIUS KNEW HE WAS IN SOME UNDERGROUND AND WORK AND ON ONE OCCASION ~~SHE AND CRANE~~ WENT WITH COL. BYKOV, WHOM CRANE KNEW AS RETE, AND BYKOVS WIFE TO A NIGHT CLUB IN NEW YORK. UNDATED AND UNIDENTIFIED NEWSPAPER CLIPPING FOUND IN SEARCH OF CRANES RESIDENCE REFEECTS CRANE AND GUTELIUS MARRIED BY GUTELIUS FATHER, A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, AT WHICH TIME ACCORDING TO CLIPPING CRANE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH A NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE IN NYC. GUTELIUS PRESENTLY REMARRIED AND CRANE DOES NOT KNOW HER PRESENT LAST NAME. GUTELIUS HOME WAS IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. CRANE ADVISED HE RECEIVED A LEICA CAMERA FROM JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN IN SAN FRANCISCO AND LATER GAVE THIS CAMERA TO CHAMBERS IN NEW YORK. CRANE BELIEVES CHAMBERS LATER GAVE THE CAMERA TO THE WIFE OF QUOTE THE ITALIAN UNQUOTE TO WHOM CRANE GAVE LESSONS IN PHOTOGRAPHY. CRANE BELIEVES THIS WOMAN MAY STILL HAVE THIS LEICA CAMERA. CHAMBERS FURNISHED CRANE MONEY WITH WHICH CRANE PURCHASED A MODEL G LEICA AT COHENS CAMERA EXHANGE ON FULTON STREET IN NYC. THIS LEICA WHICH HAS SERIAL NO. ONE SIX TWO SIX SEVEN THREE CRANE STILL HAS IN HIS POSSESSION. HE BELIEVES HE NEVER USED THIS CAMERA FOR TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF DOCUMENTS. CRANE USES THE LEICA CONTINUOUSLY AS A MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD DOING COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. HE HAS BEEN EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE AND IS ENTIRELY WILLING FOR BUREAU TO TAKE HIS CAMERA, HOWEVER STATED HE MUST HAVE A SIMILAR LEICA CAMERA TO USE WHILE HIS IS GONE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO GIVE LA AUTHORITY TO LOAN CRANE A BUREAU OWNED LEICA CAMERA WHILE HIS

END PAGE TWO

NO PREVIOUS RECORD AS LISTED B.P.I.

FORWARDED TO BUREAU. CRANE HAS NOW RECALLED THAT HE ALSO DID SOME PHOTOGRAPHING OF DOCUMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN IN WASH DC IN APARTMENT OF A GIRL KNOWN TO CHAMBERS, THAT HIS GIRL WOULD BE AWAY FROM THE ~~BEX~~ APARTMENT WHILE THEY WERE DOING PHOTOGRAPHING AND HE DESCRIBED THIS GIRL AS BEING LARGE ATHLETIC TYPE, FIVE TEN OR ELEVEN INCHES, ONE FIFTY POUNDS, AND DARK HAIRED. HE RECALLED HER APARTMENT HAD BEEN ON SIXTEENTH OR SEVENTEENTH STREET NW, ONE BLOCK OR MORE FROM ~~CONNEC~~ ~~TIMXX~~ CONNECTICUT AVENUE IN WASH DC. WHILE WORKING FOR CHAMBERS CRANE OPERATED CRANE NEWS PHOTO SERVICE PAREN OR SIMILAR NAME PAREN AND HAD MAIL ADDRESS AT MINATURE CAMERA CLUB, GEORGE WASHINGTON HOTEL. HE USED DARKROOM OF MINIATURE CAMERA CLUB TO DEVELOP PHOTOS. HE ADVISED THIS WORK INVOLVED COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY WAS DONE WITH CHAMBERS PERMISSION, WAS NOT CONCERNED WITH HIS ILLEGAL WORK, BUT MERELY TO KEEP HIM OCCUPIED AND AS AN ADDITIONAL SOURCE OF INCOME. CRANE RECALLED CHAMBERS MENTIONING PERSONS IN YOUNGER SET OF STATE DEPT. INCLUCDING NAMES OF ALGER HISS, DUGGAN, DEAN ACHESON, ~~ADDEX~~ ADOLPH BERLE, AND ALSO HARRY DEXTER WHITE. THESE CONVERSATIONS MAY HAVE BEEN WITH COL. BYKOV AND IT WAS HIS IMPRESSION THAT MATERIAL WAS TO BE EXPECTED FROM SOME OF THESE PEOPLE OR THAT SOME OF THEM WERE CONSIDERED AS POSSIBLE SOURCES OF MATERIAL. CRANE SAID HE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY SURPRISED TO READ ANTI SOVIET STATEMENTS MADE

END PAGE THREE

1983

Kisseloff-7725

PAGE FOUR

BY BERLE. CRANE ALSO RECALLED VAGUELY THAT THERE WAS SOME DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TRANSACTION MENTIONED, BUT HE COULD FURNISH NO FURTHER INFORMATION CRANE STATED HE KNEW PEYTON KERR AND WIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO AND LATER IN WASH DC. CONTACTED KERRS SEVERAL TIMES ON INSTRUCTIONS OF EITHER CHAMBERS OR BYKOV TO DEVELOP HIM OR OTHERS THROUGH HIM AS INFORMATION SOURCES. PEYTON KERR WAS ECONOMIST AND POSSIBLY EMPLOYED IN EITHER AGRICULTURE OR LABOR DEPARTMENTS. CRANE STATED KERRS HAD A FRIEND IN STATE DEPARTMENT AND CHAMBERS HAD INSTRUCTED CRANE TO DEVELOP THIS FRIEND AS A SOURCE. CRANE CANNOT RECALL THIS PERSONS NAME. HE WAS TO DEVELOP THIS MAN THROUGH ATTENTION TO THE MANS WIFE, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS FIVE FEET ONE OR TWO INCHES, OVERWEIGHT FOR HEIGHT, LIGHT BROWN HAIR, LIGHT COMPLEXION, WORE GLASSES. HE COULD NOT DESCRIBE THE HUSBAND, WHOM HE MET ONLY ONCE. CRANE STATED HE WAS UNSUCCESSFUL IN DEVELOPING THE KERRS OR KERRS FRIEND AND THAT KERRS WERE IN NO WAY INVOLVED IN THE ILLEGAL WORK. CRANE ADVISED THAT COL. BYKOV WAS PROBABLY INTRODUCED BY CHAMBERS, THAT HE, CRANE, KEPT PREARRANGED MEETINGS WITH BYKOV ON THE AVERAGE OF ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH. CRANE SAID HE NEVER REALLY KNEW THE REASON FOR HIS CONTACTS WITH BYKOV BUT THAT ON OCCASIONS HE DELIVERED MONEY FROM BYKOV TO CHAMBERS AND SOMETIMES WHEN CHAMBERS COULD NOT KEEP MEETINGS WITH BYKOV CHAMBERS WOULD SEND CRANE.

END PAGE THREE

1983

Kisseloff-7726

END PAGE FOUR

CRANE CANNOT RECALL MEETING BYKOV ANYWHERE BUT NYC. CRANE MET BYKOVS WIFE ONLY ONCE AS MENTIONED ABOVE WHEN GUTELIUS WAS ALSO PRESENT. HE DESCRIBED BYKOVS WIFE AS FIVE FEET SIX OR SEVEN INCHES, A LITTLE TALLER THAN BYKOV, ONE TWENTY TO ONE THIRTY POUNDS, DARK COMPLEXION, BLUEBLACK HAIR, SLENDER BUILD, STUNNING LOOKING, AND OF MUCH HAPPIER DISPOSITION THAN BYKOV. AFTER CRANE LEFT ILLEGAL WORK IN LATTER PART NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND WHILE IN SAN FRANCISCO DURING SPRING NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, CHAMBERS WROTE A LETTER STATING THAT ALL CRANES WORK WAS WASTED BECAUSE IT HAD GONE INTO HANDS OF THEIR WORST ENEMIES. TO CRANE THIS MEANT IT HAD FALLEN INTO NAZI HANDS. CHAMBERS IN LETTER STATED HE AND "PETE" PAREN (BYKOV) PAREN QUOTE WERE "MARCHING HAND IN HAND INTO OBLIVION" UNQUOTE. CRANE RECALLED CHAMBERS TELLING HIM THAT ISAAC FOLKOFF ON ONE OCCASION SOLD ALL HIS GOODS AND WENT TO RUSSIA BUT AFTER BEING THERE A SHORT WHILE BECAME VERY DISGUSTED AND HAD A DIFFICULT TIME GETTING BACK INTO THE US. CRANE ALSO STATED CHAMBERS ONCE TOLD HIM FOLKOFF WAS WITH THE SECRET POLICE. CRANE SAID IF FOLKOFF IS STILL ACTIVE HE IS STILL VERY MUCH ILLEGAL. CRANE ALSO RECALLED CHAMBERS TELLING HIM THE SOVIETS HAD USED MEMBERS OF THE IRISH ARMY TO OBTAIN INFORMATION IN THE US. SEARCH OF CRANES HOME WITH HIS CONSENT REVEALED NO FILM OR DOCUMENTS PERTINENT TO THIS CASE EXCEPT SEVERAL NNEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND PERSONAL LETTERS HE HAD WRITTEN TO HIS PARENTS

END PAGE FIVE

1983

PAGE SIX

WHICH ASSISTED IN ESTABLISHING DATES. CRANE TO BE INTERVIEWED AGAIN FEBRUARY TEN. BUREAU REQUESTED ADVISE LA IMMEDIATELY WHETHER LEICA CAMERA CAN BE LOANED TO CRANE.

Done 2-10-49 JGF

END

HOOD

A IN O PLS

THIS IS WA PLS REPEAT FIRST TWO LINES PAGE TWO PLS

DIRECTORY. CRANE ADVISED GUTELIUS KNEW HE WAS IN SOME UNDERGROUND AND XXX WORK AND ON ONE OCCASION SHE AND CRANE WENT WITH COL. BYKOV, WHOM CRANE KNEW

6-55PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

THIS IS BA - PLS REPEAT THIRD- FOURTH- FIFTH AND SIX LINES

PAGE ONE PLS

FEBRUARY EIGHT AND STATED IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYTWO HE MET MARGARET GUTELIUS, WHO WAS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF CALIF. AT A CP MEETING AT MILL VALLEY, CALIF. IN SEPT. NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR WHEN GUTELIUS ENROLLE IN MEDICAL SCHOOL AT BERKELEY SHE AND CRANE BEGAN LIVING TOGETHER IN AN

608 OK FBI BA CR

SF OK FBI SF RN

NYC OK FBI NYC EMCG

DISC PLS M

TWO COPIES WFO

1983

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO NEW YORK 2 FROM PHILA 2-18-49 7-01 PM.

DIRECTOR AND SACS.....U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. RENYTEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN. ALL AVAILABLE PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS AND WIFE AND HISS AND WIFE EXHIBITED TO JOS. BUCOT WITHOUT EFFECTING IDENTIFICATIONS. NO PHOTO AVAILABLE OF MRS. HISS TAKEN DURING THIRTIES. BUCOT STATES HE DOES NOT RECOGNIZE PHOTO OF MRS. CHAMBERS TAKEN ABOUT THIRTYSIX AS BEING MRS. BREEN. STATES IF RECENT PHOTO OF MRS. HISS, BELIEVED TAKEN FROM NEWSPAPER AND FURNISHED BY NY OFFICE, HAD HAT REMOVED IT WOULD MORE CLOSELY RESEMBLE WOMAN HE RECALLS AS OCCUPYING COTTAGE AT SMITHTOWN IN THIRTYFIVE. THINKS THIS WOMAN DID NOT HAVE BOBBED HAIR, AS THIRTYSIX PHOTO OF MRS. CHAMBERS SHOWS. SUGGEST CHAMBERS BE ASKED IF HIS WIFE HAD BOBBED HAIR DURING THIRTYFIVE AND IF PRISCILLA HISS HAD BOBBED HAIR AT SAME TIME. IF PHOTO CAN BE PROCURED OF MRS. HISS AROUND THIRTYFIVE, IT WILL BE SHOWN TO BUCOT. LIKEWISE. SUGGEST THAT CHAMBERS BE ASKED IF MAIL AT COTTAGE NEAR SMITHTOWN IN THIRTYFIVE WAS DELIVERED OR IF IT WAS NECESSARY TO GO TO PIPERSVILLE, PENNA, THE NEAREST POST OFFICE.

BOARDMAN

4

NK AND AND DISC WA HOLD FOR CONF

NK SORRY NY KKPH R 2 NY

WA ACK ANS HOLD

PH R 18 WA

NKAND HOLD

TWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED - 133 174-1333-1984

FEB 23 1949

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7729

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 2-16-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, w.as; ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)

Reference is made to New York teletype to the Director and Boston dated February 8, 1949, requesting Boston to interview Judge MANLEY O. HUDSON, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to secure any typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS.

Professor HENRY M. HART of Harvard Law School, who was interviewed on February 4, 1949, also suggested that Judge HUDSON be contacted. Accordingly, an appointment was made through Judge Hudson's secretary for February 10, 1949.

Judge HUDSON when contacted stated he did not desire to be interviewed orally and that if a letter were forwarded to him outlining the informa requested he would reply by letter.

In this connection the attention of the Bureau is directed to Boston le to the Bureau dated May 11, 1948 in that case entitled MAURICE PARMELEE Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Illinois, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EM Boston file 121-415. The Bureau file number of this case is unknown to Boston. This letter pointed out that on May 10, 1948 an attempt was ma an agent of the Boston Office to interview Professor HUDSON concerning PARMELEE, and that the secretary stated Professor Hudson would not see agent, advising if a letter were submitted requesting Professor Hudson's views he would reply.

~~DEFERRED PENDING~~

In view of the foregoing, in the event the Bureau desires Boston to submit a letter to Judge MANLEY O. HUDSON, it is suggested the Bureau outline in memorandum form the information it desires from Professor HUDSON or should the Bureau so desire that it submit a letter directly to Judge MANLEY O. HUDSON at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the absence of specific Bureau instructions, no further action will be taken in this matter by the Boston Office.

no action

FMC:md
65-3251
cc New York

RECORDED - 133

INDEXED - 133

174-1333-1985

5 FEB 23 1949

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7730

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Lavine
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 47 AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM NY 16 7-49 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R. CHAMBERS LEAVING NYC FOUR THIRTY PM TODAY ENROUTE WESTMINSTER, MD. CHAMBERS PLANS TO BE IN OFFICES OF ATTORNEY MARBURY, BALTIMORE FEB. SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN RE PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION. WILL RETURN NYC TUES. NEXT.

SCHEIDT

BOTH AC

WASHINGTON HOLD PLS, BALTIMORE ACK AND DISC PLS

DISREGARD ABOVE PLS

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

WA N CALL US B PLS WE WHEN FINISHED

NY R 47 WA

NY R RELAYS WA

PROMISED LINE TO PHILA AND THEN NK GETS IT SRY

BA PLS ACK

NY R 2 BA

RECORDED - 133 74-13318-1986

FEB 23 1949

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7731

CJJ:cl
74-94

cc - Baltimore by Mail

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardner
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-18-49 11:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK, HOUSTON, AND SAN ANTONIO

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. FOR INFO OF HOUSTON AND SAN ANTONIO OFFICES, LATTER OF WHICH IS NOT BEING REQUESTED TO MAKE INVESTIGATION AT THIS TIME, BUREAU ATTEMPTING TO AUTHENTICATE HANDWRITTEN SIGNATURE OF ALGER HISS. FBI LABORATORY HAS A CSC FINGERPRINT CARD DATED MAY SIX, NINETEEN FORTYTWO OF ALGER HISS WITH HIS SIGNATURE. CARD BEARS NOTATION THAT FINGERPRINTS WERE TAKEN BY GRADY E. BENNETT, JR. STENO., ROOM ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT, DEPT OF STATE. IN ADDITION TO CONTAINING SIGNATURE IN NAME ALGER HISS, IT CONTAINS WRITING ON REVERSE SIDE, ALSO PRESUMABLY WRITTEN BY HISS. CSC RECORDS REFLECT BENNETT BORN AUGUST THREE, NINETEEN TWENTY, WARD, ALABAMA, EDUCATED AT EDINBURG, TEXAS JUNNIOR COLLEGE, AND UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, APPOINTED JR. STENO., PERSONNEL DIVISION, MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE SECTION, STATE DEPT., FEBRUARY SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYTWO. HIS PERMANENT ADDRESS WAS LISTED AS RFD TWO, EDINBURG, TEXAS, WHERE HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. FRED G. BENNETT, RESIDE. BENNETT TRANSFERRED FROM STATE DEPT TO PANAMA CANAL AGENCY, JANUARY THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE AND RESIGNED FROM PANAMA CANAL, FEBRUARY ELEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. ON MAY SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, BENNETT REQUESTED HIS RETIREMENT FROM US CSC AND SAME WAS FORWARDED TO HIM AT THREE ONE ONE DeQUEEN BLVD., PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS. HOUSTON WILL LOCATE AND INTERVIEW GRADY E. BENNETT AND DETERMINE SPECIFICALLY IF HE CAN TESTIFY THAT SIGNATURE AND WRITING ON REVERSE SIDE OF AFOREMENTIONED CSC FINGERPRINT CARD WAS WRITTEN BY ALGER HISS. IF BENNETT NOT LOCATED PORT ARTHUR, SUGGEST INQUIRY BE MADE THROUGH PARENTS AT EDINBURG, TEXAS. INVESTIGATION REQUESTED HEREIN TO BE EXPEDITED. LEADS AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION TO BE FORWARDED BY TELETYPE TO BUREAU, NY AND WFO.

RECORDED - 133 174-1333-1987

HOTEL Kisseloff-7732

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tolson
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 45 AND BALTIMORE 3 FROM NY 18 8-08 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

266,586

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 [illegible]

(1)

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. CHAMBERS TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED NYO TODAY AS TO RESULTS OF PRETRIAL DEPOSITION. STATED THEY CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF DEVELOPED MICRO FILMS, HIS RECEIPT AND HANDLING OF SAME. WENT OVER HISTORY OF HIS RELATIONS WITH ALGER HISS. STATES THROUGH THEIR QUESTIONING BROUGHT OUT FACT OF HIS TRIP WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS TO NEW HAMPSHIRE, THE GIFT OF THE ORIENTAL RUG TO ALGER AND THE GIFT OF FURNITURE BY THE HISS TO THE CHAMBERS. STATED IN HIS OPINION HISS REPRESENTATIVES APPEARED SURPRISED AT THIS LATTER INFO. QUESTIONED HIM AS TO WHETHER HE HAD RECEIVED MEDICAL TREATMENT IN LAST MONTH. STATES HE ADVISED HE WAS EXAMINED BY LOCAL PHYSICIAN, WESTMININISTER, MD. AT WIFES REQUEST. CONDITION WAS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. ALSO QUESTIONED WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD EVER BEEN A SANITARIUM OR REST HOME, TO WHICH HE REPLIED IN THE NEGATIVE. WAS QUESTIONED CONCERNING ANY HOSPITAL TREATMENT AND HE ADVISED TO EFFECT HE HAD BEEN IN NY HOSPITAL, NYC, FOR SEVERAL DAYS FOR TREATMENT STREP THROAT. WAS ALSO QUESTIONED WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD BEEN IN ANY SANITARIUM IN VIRGINIA. REPLIED THAT HE HAD NEVER BEEN IN ANY SUCH SANITARIUM. STATES HE DOES NOT KNOW THE BASIS FOR SUCH QUESTIONING. STATES HEARING ADJOURNED AND HISS REPRESENTATIVES ASKED FOR ONE DAYS ADDITIONAL HEARING TO BE HELD TWO WEEKS FROM TODAY.

RECORDED - 199 174-1333-1988

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BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

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53 MAR 1 1949

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ALS RE RELAYS

BA NY R 3 BA

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 16, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In connection with this investigation I thought you would be interested to know the New York office advised on February 14, 1949, that the records of toll calls placed from Alger Hiss' New York apartment prior to November 18, 1948 were subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The New York office suggested that the Bureau endeavor to obtain these records.

ACTION: It is suggested that the attached teletype advising New York that the HCUA will not be contacted, be dispatched.

Attachment

RECORDED - 133
174-1333-1989
F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7734

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 39 18 7-53 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. REWFOTEL OF FEB. NINE LAST RELATIVE TO TELEPHONE SETUP IN HISS RESIDENCES ON P. ST. AND TWENTY EIGHT ST., WASH., DC. CHAMBERS DOES NOT RECALL SITUATION STATES BEYOND DOUBT THERE WAS TELEPHONE IN TWENTY EIGHT ST. APARTMENT BUT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE THEY, CHAMBERS, NEVER MADE OR RECEIVED CALLS THEREON. WILL DISCUSS MATTER FURTHER WITH WIFE AND ADVISE.

RECORDED - 133

124-1333-1996

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TWO COPIES TO H

FEB 23 1949

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HOLD FOR CONF WITH NEWARK PLS

Kisseloff-7735

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrington
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Kennedy

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM FROM PHILA 17 940 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R.

RENYTEL FEB. FOURTEEN WHEREIN STATEMENT MADE THAT BUREAU HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO FORWARD PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS AND WIFE AND OF PRISCILLA AND ALGER HISS TAKEN IN THIRTIES. PHILA. HAS PHOTOS OF MRS. CHAMBERS TAKEN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX RECEIVED FROM WFO BYLET FEB. TEN. ALSO PHOTOS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TAKEN NINETEEN THIRTYONE, THIRTYFOUR, THIRTYSIX AND FORTYTWO. ALSO RECENT PHOTOS OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND OF ALGER HISS TAKEN IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. NO PHOTOS AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE OF PRISCILLA HISS TAKEN DURING THIRTIES. BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUTEL TODAY IF SUCH PHOTOS AVAILABLE FOR EXHIBITION TO MARSHALL-S, BUCOT, AND MAUDE SWANSON.

BOARDMAN

END

WA PH R2 WA

NY PH R1 NY

Mrs. Jay David Whittaker Chambers

RECORDED - 133 | 74-1333-1991
INDEXED - 133 | FBI
FEB 23 1949

Photos sent Special Del. 2-17-49

53 MAR 5 1949

Kisseloff-7736

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2MAC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 2-11-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, was, et al
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE R

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] has furnished the following information in the strictest of confidence.

The informant, in recent months (as indicated in another Boston letter) has been closely associated with Mr. HUGH GIBSON. GIBSON was a life-long career employee of the State Department and served as Acting Secretary of State during the Hoover Administration. GIBSON's last post and during the war years was as Ambassador to a country in South America. GIBSON is now the president of Random House Publishing Company in New York City.

b2
b7D

Very recently, GIBSON advised [redacted] that while he was an Ambassador in South America, he had as a secretary a girl whose confidence he enjoyed completely. On one occasion, and he did not place the date for the Boston informant, this girl received a personal letter in the diplomatic mail pouch from LAWRENCE DUGGAN. The letter requested this unidentified girl to obtain certain information concerning departmental employees and others in that South American capital. A postscript to the letter requested the girl to treat this matter most confidentially as the information was desired by "some of the left-wing crowd in Washington." The girl was particularly cautioned not to exhibit the letter to Ambassador GIBSON. GIBSON indicated that the request was not complied with and that even at that time he suspected ALGER HISS of being the center of the "left-wing crowd" in the State Department.

The pertinence of the foregoing, if true, to the instant case is not known. It is noted that Mr. GIBSON is now a man of advanced years and, according to [redacted] of failing memory. It is suggested, however, that the Bureau might wish to direct an interview of GIBSON for any information he may have concerning HISS, CHAMBERS and DUGGAN, if this has not already been done. It is requested that the specific incident not be mentioned to him inasmuch as his discussion with [redacted] was a private and confidential one. It is obvious that if he is interviewed directly concerning this incident that the identity of [redacted] will be revealed and it can be further expected that the Bureau would lose the services of this informant.

b2
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no action per HBF

BSG:ac
65-3251

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 ON 2-7-00

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1992

INDEXED - 133 5 FEB 23 1949

FBI

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7737

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/14/49	2/9,10/49	MAURICE A. TAYLOR MAT:EM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was. ALGER HISS, Etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BEVERLY SMITH, Saturday Evening Post, has known HISS family since boyhood days in Baltimore. SMITH has seen ALGER perhaps eight times during past fifteen years. Unable to furnish information of value, no correspondence. ANATOL VISSON, Time Magazine, first met HISS in 1944, in his capacity as Time reporter. Saw him during San Francisco conference and on several subsequent occasions, same capacity. No social acquaintance, no correspondence. VISSON impressed by HISS and possesses no information of value. GARDNER JACKSON, Cooperative League, USA, employed AAA 1933 to 1935, same time as HISS. Advises HISS associated with LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN witt and JOHN ABT during that period, particularly connected with PRESSMAN. Unable to state HISS Communist and declined to set forth his "suppositions" on the matter. Has seen very little of HISS since 1935.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau letters dated January 3, 1949 and February 2, 1949.
New York teletype dated January 27, 1949.
Baltimore teletypes (2) dated January 27, 1949.

cc HG Campbell 2-18-49

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1993

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Kissel off-7738

NFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEVERLY SMITH, writer, Saturday Evening Post, 744 Jackson Place, n.w., advised that he has been acquainted with ALGER HISS and his family since SMITH's boyhood days, when he lived on Park Avenue and the HISS family lived on nearby Linden Street, in Baltimore, Maryland. He recalled HISS' mother as a widowed woman with five children who lived in modest circumstances, and who was very courageous and a good manager and mother. SMITH stated that he was somewhat older than ALGER and DONALD HISS, advising that he visited the HISS home frequently because of his very close friendship with their brother, BOSLEY HISS, who died in 1926. He recalled that both ALGER and DONALD were serious minded well-behaved boys, contrasting them with BOSLEY, who was a very gay and carefree lad. SMITH stated he graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1919, considerably ahead of ALGER HISS, and lost track of ALGER and DONALD HISS to some extent until he heard of their brilliant records at Harvard University.

BEVERLY SMITH related that in 1931 or 1932 he had written an article on the late Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES for the American Magazine, and had sought out ALGER HISS for background data and interesting anecdotes. He stated that ALGER was very cooperative but was reticent in furnishing personal material concerning the home life of the Justice or intimate personal items. SMITH stated that he furnished this as evidence of the scrupulous consideration which he felt identified ALGER HISS. SMITH also mentioned that he had written an article on CORDELL HULL at a later date, at which time ALGER was employed at the State Department, and again he had consulted HISS for the same purpose. He stated that ALGER was most courteous and considerate, but again, reluctant to furnish personal bits of information as he did not feel this proper and correct. SMITH stated that because of his early acquaintance with the HISS family he feels prejudiced on HISS' side. At the same time, he is aware of the seriousness of CHAMBERS' allegations and the developments since CHAMBERS' exposures.

SMITH advised that he had not seen ALGER HISS very often, perhaps on eight occasions in the past fifteen years. He said he made it a point to look ALGER up every so often. He was unable to associate HISS personally with any of the characters in the case, such as PRESSMAN, ABT, CHAMBERS, WITT, etc. He stated he had never had any personal correspondence with ALGER, nor had he ever met ALGER's wife or the wife of DONALD HISS. He mentioned that he has seen DONALD perhaps four times in the past ten or fifteen years.

SMITH advised that he had no information which would identify HISS with the Communist movement nor did he have any contrary data. He stated that if

1943

HISS had espoused the doctrines of Communism, he had no idea when he may have been converted. He recalled that in the early 1930's, there were numerous evening gatherings of dynamic young men who had been brought into the Government, and that all kinds of theories and ideas were discussed, and he is pretty sure ALGER was exposed to these ideas and participated in the discussions, particularly in AAA, where there was much talk of rolling up of sleeves and remaking America.

BEVERLY SMITH stated that he understood that the attorneys for ALGER HISS, at one time at least, were very confident of winning the libel suit filed by HISS against CHAMBERS in Baltimore, Maryland. He also indicated that the character and background of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is the weak link in the Government's case against ALGER HISS, and that the trial will disclose that the defense knows a lot more about CHAMBERS than we do.

ANATOL VISSON, Time Magazine, 815 - 15th Street, n.w., advised that he has known ALGER HISS in his official capacity as Time reporter, since about 1944, first meeting him about the time of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations. He also recalled that he saw HISS during the San Francisco Conference, April 25 to June 27, 1945, at which time HISS acted as Secretary General, meeting the press and interested persons in a casual and highly efficient manner. He stated that a one word description of ALGER HISS is that he is genial. He advised that he never received any inside information or "scoops", but as a reporter, considered HISS a top grade man to contact at the State Department.

VISSON also recalled that the last time he saw ALGER HISS was in connection with an article on ANDREI GROMYKO, who was featured on the front page of Time during 1947. VISSON stated that he recalled having heard some vague rumor about HISS' loyalty and felt that this was an opportunity to interrogate HISS, whom he knew was acquainted with GROMYKO. He advised that HISS handled the interview in a very casual and disarming manner and answered VISSON's most penetrating questions to the latter's entire satisfaction. VISSON advised that he could furnish no information connecting HISS with any of the subjects in the case nor any information showing Communist affiliation. He stated that he had never visited socially with HISS nor exchanged correspondence with him. He stated that he had considerable information concerning ALGER's background as he had assisted in collecting information for the lengthy article on HISS and CHAMBERS which appeared in the December 20, 1948 issue of Time Magazine, following disclosure of the espionage documents by CHAMBERS. At that time VISSION interviewed several of HISS' superiors in the Department of State, including ~~LEO PASLOVSKY,~~ STANLEY HORNBECK and one BALLANTINE.

PASVOLSKY

WFO 74-94

GARDNER JACKSON, Cooperative League of the United States of America, 726 Jackson Place, was interviewed concerning his acquaintance with and knowledge of HISS. It is recalled that JACKSON was well known in past years as an extreme liberal, appearing in the role of speaker, sponsor or member of numerous organizations and causes recognized generally as Communist Party fronts or those with which the Communists were identified.

JACKSON advised that he had known ALGER HISS during their employment by the AAA from 1933 to 1935. He stated that HISS worked in the Legal Division under JEROME FRANK and was associated with JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, and LEE PRESSMAN. He advised that ALGER was particularly close with LEE PRESSMAN and was aware that WITT and PRESSMAN had attended Harvard law school with ALGER HISS. JACKSON stated that he is certain that LEE PRESSMAN is a Communist, recalling particularly PRESSMAN's blind adherence to every deviation in the party line. He recalled June 22, 1941 particularly, when Russia was attacked by Germany, as an instance when PRESSMAN changed his views overnight. JACKSON has the same feeling with reference to JOHN ABT, who was described as an excellent attorney and legal student, possibly more capable than the driving ambitious PRESSMAN. JACKSON indicated that he had some ideas about ALGER HISS but preferred not to express his "suppositions". He mentioned that last summer, BEN MANDEL, House Committee on Un-American Activities, had approached him in Columbus, Ohio concerning HISS and subsequently an investigator from the State Department had called on him and on each occasion he declined to give what he considers only "suppositions".

JACKSON stated that he has not had any particular contact with HISS since their AAA days and he has never visited with HISS. He recalled meeting HISS on a street car about three years ago at which time HISS scarcely spoke to him. In this connection, JACKSON recalled the period when he and numerous others, including PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, ABE FORTAS, FRANK SHEA, VICTOR ROTNEM, and others, were purged from the Department of Agriculture because of a tremendous conflict of field operations in AAA pertaining to employment of sharecroppers. He recalled that ALGER HISS, for some reason, was not included in the purge list, although he had prepared the brief which brought on the explosion. He also stated that at the time they knew that HISS was aware of the impending dismissals for the two weeks preceding the issuance of the notices, and that all of the group had been very angry with HISS and let him know it, with the result that HISS made vigorous complaints to FELIX FRANKFURTER at Harvard University. Subsequently FRANKFURTER phoned GORDON JACKSON, among others, and JACKSON made a trip to Harvard to explain to Mr. FRANKFURTER their side of the matter.

As indicated, JACKSON advised that he has had no social meetings with HISS since 1935 and never exchanged correspondence with him. He stated, however,

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that in 1948, after the HISS case broke in the HCUA, he had learned from mutual friends that HISS might be interested in JACKSON's recollections of the relationship between ALGER and LEE PRESSMAN and others, apparently HISS' claim being that they were on quite casual terms. JACKSON stated that his recollection on this point was quite to the contrary and he allowed these mutual friends to know that he would be of no value as a witness for HISS. He stated that perhaps in late August 1948, he had received a letter from HISS suggesting that they get together, but advised that he had notanswered this letter. JACKSON stated the letter was typewritten on stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and volunteered the thought that it might not be relevent in this matter, however, he would endeavor to locate the letter at home and advise the writer.

JACKSON stated that he must admit the indictment of ALGER HISS and the failure to indict WHITTAKER CHAMBERS seemed terribly inconsistent with the concept of completely impartial legal procedure and he is in deep conflict because of this. He admitted, however, that he felt CHAMBERS' story has been truthful, for the most part. In this connection, he advised that some of his friends have been approached to contribute to a defense fund which has been organized by members of the Harvard faculty under the leadership of Professor RICHARD FIELD, whom he referred to as DICK FIELD, and JACKSON is concerned whether he should or should not contribute to this fund if he is approached.

GARDNER JACKSON stated that he has never been acquainted with HAROLD WARE, who formerly worked in the Agriculture Department, nor does he know VICTOR PERLO. He stated he knew CHARLES KRAMER and recalled that while with AAA, LEE PRESSMAN had brought KRAMER in and requested JACKSON to persuade FREDERICK C. HOWE, Consumers Counsel, to employ KRAMER, which he did, and KRAMER was employed. At that time he was using his true name of CHARLES KRIVISKY. JACKSON also mentioned another incident which he recollects, namely, that while acting as Legislative Representative for the CIO, he had recommended LEE PRESSMAN to JOHN L. LEWIS for the position of General Counsel and that LEWIS regrets this now.

JACKSON stated that he had known LAURENCE DUGGAN very well and that he was certain that DUGGAN was not a member of the Communist Party nor involved in any espionage activities. He stated, as a matter of fact, that he had talked with TOM C. CLARK about this and made himself active in defending DUGGAN's good name. JACKSON stated that he thought he may have met NOAH FIELDS on one or two occasions but was not certain, although he was vaguely aware that LAURENCE DUGGAN had resided at the same apartment building with FIELDS in Washington, D. C. In defending DUGGAN, JACKSON recalled an occasion in the spring of 1940, when DUGGAN informed him of the action of

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WFO 74-94

LEE PRESSMAN and JOHN L. LEWIS having an agreement with VICENTE TOLEDANO to persuade President ~~GOMACHO~~ of Mexico to sell expropriated oil to WILLIAM RHODES DAVIS, which oil later appeared in shipments to Nazi Germany. JACKSON pointed out that if DUGGAN's sympathies were pro-Communist during that period of Nazi Soviet friendship, he would have never disclosed this information.

EAMACHO

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7743

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/14/49	2/9,10/49	MAURICE A. TAYLOR MAT:EMJ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was. ALGER HISS, Etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BEVERLY SMITH, Saturday Evening Post, has known HISS family since boyhood days in Baltimore. SMITH has seen ALGER perhaps eight times during past fifteen years. Unable to furnish information of value, no correspondence. ANATOL VISSON, Time Magazine, first met HISS in 1944, in his capacity as Time reporter. Saw him during San Francisco conference and on several subsequent occasions, same capacity. No social acquaintance, no correspondence. VISSON impressed by HISS and possesses no information of value. GARDNER JACKSON, Cooperative League, USA, employed AAA 1933 to 1935, same time as HISS. Advises HISS associated with LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT and JOHN ABT during that period, particularly connected with PRESSMAN. Unable to state HISS Communist and declined to set forth his "suppositions" on the matter. Has seen very little of HISS since 1935.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau letters dated January 3, 1949 and February 2, 1949.
New York teletype dated January 27, 1949.
Baltimore teletypes (2) dated January 27, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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(1 - T.J.DONEGAN, SAAG)
2 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-7744

NFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEVERLY SMITH, writer, Saturday Evening Post, 744 Jackson Place, n.w., advised that he has been acquainted with ALGER HISS and his family since SMITH's boyhood days, when he lived on Park Avenue and the HISS family lived on nearby Linden Street, in Baltimore, Maryland. He recalled HISS' mother as a widowed woman with five children who lived in modest circumstances, and who was very courageous and a good manager and mother. SMITH stated that he was somewhat older than ALGER and DONALD HISS, advising that he visited the HISS home frequently because of his very close friendship with their brother, BOSLEY HISS, who died in 1926. He recalled that both ALGER and DONALD were serious minded well-behaved boys, contrasting them with BOSLEY, who was a very gay and carefree lad. SMITH stated he graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1919, considerably ahead of ALGER HISS, and lost track of ALGER and DONALD HISS to some extent until he heard of their brilliant records at Harvard University.

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SMITH advised that he had not seen ALGER HISS very often, perhaps on eight occasions in the past fifteen years. He said he made it a point to look ALGER up every so often. He was unable to associate HISS personally with any of the characters in the case, such as FRESSMAN, ABT, CHAMBERS, WITT, etc. He stated he had never had any personal correspondence with ALGER, nor had he ever met ALGER's wife or the wife of DONALD HISS. He mentioned that he has seen DONALD perhaps four times in the past ten or fifteen years.

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Kisseloff-7745

HISS had espoused the doctrines of Communism, he had no idea when he may have been converted. He recalled that in the early 1930's, there were numerous evening gatherings of dynamic young men who had been brought into the Government, and that all kinds of theories and ideas were discussed, and he is pretty sure ALGER was exposed to these ideas and participated in the discussions, particularly in AAA, where there was much talk of rolling up of sleeves and remaking America.

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Kisseloff-7746

GARDNER JACKSON, Cooperative League of the United States of America, 726 Jackson Place, was interviewed concerning his acquaintance with and knowledge of HISS. It is recalled that JACKSON was well known in past years as an extreme liberal, appearing in the role of speaker, sponsor or member of numerous organizations and causes recognized generally as Communist Party fronts or those with which the Communists were identified.

JACKSON advised that he had known ALGER HISS during their employment by the AAA from 1933 to 1935. He stated that HISS worked in the Legal Division under JEROME FRANK and was associated with JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, and LEE PRESSMAN. He advised that ALGER was particularly close with LEE PRESSMAN and was aware that WITT and PRESSMAN had attended Harvard law school with ALGER HISS. JACKSON stated that he is certain that LEE PRESSMAN is a Communist, recalling particularly PRESSMAN's blind adherence to every deviation in the party line. He recalled June 22, 1941 particularly, when Russia was attacked by Germany, as an instance when PRESSMAN changed his views overnight. JACKSON has the same feeling with reference to JOHN ABT, who was described as an excellent attorney and legal student, possibly more capable than the driving ambitious PRESSMAN. JACKSON indicated that he had some ideas about ALGER HISS but preferred not to express his "suppositions". He mentioned that last summer, BEN MANDEL, House Committee on Un-American Activities, had approached him in Columbus, Ohio concerning HISS and subsequently an investigator from the State Department had called on him and on each occasion he declined to give what he considers only "suppositions".

JACKSON stated that he has not had any particular contact with HISS since their AAA days and he has never visited with HISS. He recalled meeting HISS on a street car about three years ago at which time HISS scarcely spoke to him. In this connection, JACKSON recalled the period when he and numerous others, including PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, ABE FORTAS, FRANK SHEA, VICTOR ROTHEM, and others, were purged from the Department of Agriculture because of a tremendous conflict of field operations in AAA pertaining to employment of sharecroppers. He recalled that ALGER HISS, for some reason, was not included in the purge list, although he had prepared the brief which brought on the explosion. He also stated that at the time they knew that HISS was aware of the impending dismissals for the two weeks preceding the issuance of the notices, and that all of the group had been very angry with HISS and let him know it, with the result that HISS made vigorous complaints to FELIX FRANKFURTER at Harvard University. Subsequently FRANKFURTER phoned GORDON JACKSON, among others, and JACKSON made a trip to Harvard to explain to Mr. FRANKFURTER their side of the matter.

As indicated, JACKSON advised that he has had no social meetings with HISS since 1935 and never exchanged correspondence with him. He stated, however,

Kisseloff-7747

that in 1948, after the HISS case broke in the HCUA, he had learned from mutual friends that HISS might be interested in JACKSON's recollections of the relationship between ALGER and LEE PRESSMAN and others, apparently HISS' claim being that they were on quite casual terms. JACKSON stated that his recollection on this point was quite to the contrary and he allowed these mutual friends to know that he would be of no value as a witness for HISS. He stated that perhaps in late August 1948, he had received a letter from HISS suggesting that they get together, but advised that he had notanswered this letter. JACKSON stated the letter was typewritten on stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and volunteered the thought that it might not be relevent in this matter, however, he would endeavor to locate the letter at home and advise the writer.

JACKSON stated that he must admit the indictment of ALGER HISS and the failure to indict WHITTAKER CHAMBERS seemed terribly inconsistent with the concept of completely impartial legal procedure and he is in deep conflict because of this. He admitted, however, that he felt CHAMBERS' story has been truthful, for the most part. In this connection, he advised that some of his friends have been approached to contribute to a defense fund which has been organized by members of the Harvard faculty under the leadership of Professor RICHARD FIELD, whom he referred to as DICK FIELD, and JACKSON is concerned whether he should or should not contribute to this fund if he is approached.

GARDNER JACKSON stated that he has never been acquainted with HAROLD WARE, who formerly worked in the Agriculture Department, nor does he know VICTOR PERLO. He stated he know CHARLES KRAMER and recalled that while with AAA, LEE PRESSMAN had brought KRAMER in and requested JACKSON to persuade FREDERICK C. HOWE, Consumers Counsel, to employ KRAMER, which he did, and KRAMER was employed. At that time he was using his true name of CHARLES KRIVITSKY. JACKSON also mentioned another incident which he recollects, namely, that while acting as Legislative Representative for the CIO, he had recommended LEE PRESSMAN to JOHN L. LEWIS for the position of General Counsel and that LEWIS regrets this now.

JACKSON stated that he had known LAURENCE DUGGAN very well and that he was certain that DUGGAN was not a member of the Communist Party nor involved in any espionage activities. He stated, as a matter of fact, that he had talked with TOM C. CLARK about this and made himself active in defending DUGGAN's good name. JACKSON stated that he thought he may have met NOAH FIELDS on one or two occasions but was not certain, although he was vaguely aware that LAURENCE DUGGAN had resided at the same apartment building with FIELDS in Washington, D. C. In defending DUGGAN, JACKSON recalled an occasion in the spring of 1940, when DUGGAN informed him of the action of

Kisseloff-7748

LEE PRESSMAN and JOHN L. LEWIS having an agreement with VICENTE TOLEDANO to persuade President CARDENAS of Mexico to sell expropriated oil to WILLIAM RHODES DAVIS, which oil later appeared in shipments to Nazi Germany. JACKSON pointed out that if DUGGAN's sympathies were pro-Communist during that period of Nazi Soviet friendship, he would have never disclosed this information.

-P E N D I N G-

Kisseloff-7749

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 73 11 9-040

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS ET AL PERJURY DASH ESP R. REBULET TO MIAMI FEB. NINE LAST ENCLOSING PHOTOS OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS TAKEN IN THE THIRTIES FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF MIAMI OFFICE IN COVERING LEAD AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA. IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT THESE PHOTOS WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO THIS OFFICE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO FORWARD COPIES OF PHOTOS MENTIONED ABOVE IN REF LET TO THE NEWARK, PHILA, LITTLE ROCK, WASH FLD AND NEW YORK OFFICES. THESE PHOTOS WILL BE USED BY THE ABOVE OFFICES IN FUTURE INTERVIEWS, WHICH WILL BE DELAYED UNTIL ABOVE PHOTOS ARE RECEIVED BY THESE OFFICES.

174-1333-1994

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

SCHEIDT
FEB 23 1949

HOLD PLS

308 Letter NY, Phila Newark + Little Rock 2-18-49

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP7 MAC ITB

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7750

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 18, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rerep Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM H. TRIPPLETT has previously furnished information to the effect that TIMOTHY HOBSON attended a summer camp known as Camp Wachusett, which TRIPPLETT operated at Holderness, New Hampshire. TRIPPLETT stated that his catalogues reflect that HOBSON attended the 1938 and 1939 sessions, which sessions consisted of about eight weeks beginning the first week in July.

TRIPPLETT has subsequently furnished information to the effect that he recalls vaguely that ALGER HISS was in New Hampshire, probably during the 1938 session, at which time he contacted the camp telephonically and stated that he was spending a little time at some tourist camps across the lake from the camp. The tourist camps at that time were known as Perkins Cabins, Holderness, New Hampshire, and were operated at that time by HAROLD PERKINS.

It is noted that TRIPPLETT is not certain of these facts and stated that they are based on his memory only and he may have the HOBSON boy confused with some other boy who was in the camp at the time.

The Boston Division is requested to conduct investigation at Holderness, New Hampshire to ascertain if any documents are available at Perkins Cabins or in the possession of HAROLD PERKINS from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Any typewritten documents found should be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with known typewriting specimens.

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1995

INDEXED - 133 5 FEB 23 1949

F B I

HEF:cl
74-94

cc - New York
Boston

53 MAR 1 1949 308

Kisseloff-7751

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

RECORDED - 133
74-1333-1996

To: SAC, San Francisco

February 11, 1947

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 9, 1947.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 100-25417
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-24413 TJ

Examination requested by: San Francisco

Reference: Letter dated February 7, 1947

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

The following listed documents were typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York.

Q491 A two-page letter dated August 4, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
Q492 Letter dated August 5, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
Q493 Letter dated August 11, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
Q494 Letter dated September 13, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
Q495 First page of a letter dated September 19, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton: I greatly appreciate your two letters ....".
Q496 Letter dated September 22, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.
Q497 First page of a letter dated October 14, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton: I have delayed answering your very ....".

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 14 1947 P.M.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RECEIVED FEB 11 2 03 PM 1947
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
MAIL ROOM

RCF:JIL

Kisseloff-7752

Continued on next page.

K498 Letter dated October 23, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K499 Letter dated November 4, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.

K500 Letter dated November 5, 1947, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.

K501 Letter dated December 11, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K502 First page of a letter dated November 17, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton: I am going to send a copy of this letter to ....".

K503 A two-page letter dated December 1, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K504 A two-page letter dated December 3, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K505 Letter dated December 9, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K506 Letter dated December 18, 1947, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K507 Letter dated January 22, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.

K508 Letter dated March 24, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K509 Letter dated May 31, 1948, to Mr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.

K510 Letter dated June 2, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, California, signed ALGER.

K511 Letter dated June 9, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, Stanford, California, signed ALGER.

K512 Letter dated August 13, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, Stanford, California, signed ALGER.

K513 Letter dated September 3, 1948, to Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Institute and Library, Palo Alto, California, signed ALGER.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K491 through K513 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the San Francisco Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

1996

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R.
(Bureau File 74-1333
Laboratory File D-93404BU)

AIRMAIL

REGISTERED MAIL

94413

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

On February 5, 1949, C. EASTON ROTHWELL, Associate Director of the Hoover Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, made available twenty-three documents typewritten on the letterheads of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which were written to Mr. ROTHWELL by ALGER HISS. These documents are described as follows:

K491 through K513

1) Dated August 4, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, Thankyou for your letters...." 2 pages. Rothwell

2) Dated August 5, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, In confirmation of...." 1 page

3) Dated August 11, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, Thank you for your letter of August 7..." 1 page

M.I.

4) Dated September 10, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, Miss Inglis had a number..." 1 page

5) Dated September 19, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, I greatly appreciate your two letters..." 1 page

6) Dated September 22, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, Last Saturday I saw...." 1 page.

7) Dated October 14, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, I have delayed answering..." 1 page.

8) Dated October 23, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, You may wish to have...." 1 page.

9) Dated November 4, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, Under Separate cover, I am..." 1 page

10) Dated November 5, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, I have a vague recollection..." 1 page

74-1333

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1996

INDEXED - 133

5 FEB 23 1949

F B I

Sealed

ENCL.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/10/49 jl

Lab. report 2/11/49 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-7754

Director from SAC, San Francisco February 7, 1949

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R.

11) Dated November 11, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, You may want to have..." 1 page

12) Dated November 17, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, I am going to send..." 1 page

13) Dated December 1, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, Last week I received..." 2 pages

14) Dated December 3, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, I assume you and Miss Inglis..." 2 pages.

15) Dated December 9, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, Today's Herald Tribune contains..." 1 page

16) Dated December 18, 1947, beginning "Dear Easton, I am enclosing a comprehensive letter..." 1 page

17) Dated January 22, 1948, beginning "Dear Easton, I am enclosing a copy of a study..." 1 page

18) Dated March 24, 1948, beginning "Dear Easton, Thanks for sending me your letter..." 1 page

19) Dated May 31, 1948, beginning "Dear Easton, I am enclosing herewith a draft..." 1 page

20) Dated June 2, 1948, beginning "Dear Easton, Herewith a copy..." 1 page

21) Dated June 9, 1948, beginning "Dear Easton, I have just received your note of June 2...." 1 page

22) Dated August 13, 1948, beginning "Dear Easton, It was grand to get your fine letter..." 1 page

23) Dated September 3, 1948, beginning "Dear Easton, I am sending you a copy of an UNESCO..." 1 page

The above totals 26 pages of typewritten material.

Kisseloff-7755

1996

Director from SAC, San Francisco February 7, 1949

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R.

This material deals with business between the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Hoover Institute at Palo Alto, California. Mr. ROTHWELL stated that in the event no identification of the typewriting specimens was made, that he would prefer that the content of these letters remain confidential within the Bureau and not be distributed to any outside agency. In the event no identification is effected, it is requested that these documents be returned to the San Francisco Office by registered airmail so they may be returned to Mr. ROTHWELL. In the event any of the documents are identified with the questioned specimens furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mr. ROTHWELL stated he would be available to introduce it into evidence if properly subpoenaed.

These documents were obtained from Mr. ROTHWELL by Special Agent DAVID E. TODD of this office on February 5, 1949, and Mr. ROTHWELL initialed the reverse side of each document and dated it in the presence of Agent TODD.

It is requested that a comparison be made with the questioned specimens in this case.

DET/jo
100-25417
Encl.-23

cc New York.

Kisseloff-7756

1996

February 14, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Boston

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file #65-3251)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94187 BU dated February 7, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files:

Specimens K439 through K443.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 133

74-1333-1997
F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

RECEIVED

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-7757

REPORT
of the

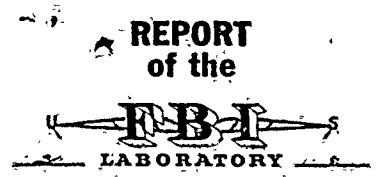

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Philadelphia February 14, 1949

RECORDED - 133 74-1335-1998

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 10, 1949.

INDEXED - 133

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-2440
LAB. NO: 74-1333
D-94494 DU

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcc

Reference: Letter dated February 8, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K35 Resubmitted. A white envelope bearing typewritten address "Miss Emma L. Mellings The Free Library Logan Square Philadelphia Pa.", postmarked "PHILADELPHIA, PA. DEC 6 1931 9:30 PM"; accompanying letter typewritten on a sheet of white paper, beginning "Dear Miss Mellings: Dr Feltz, my physician ....", signed DAISY FANCHER.

K519 A Notice of Designation to the Free Library of Philadelphia, dated September 15, 1947, signed DAISY FANCHER.

K520 A Memorandum on stationery of The Free Library of Philadelphia, dated February 19, 1941, to Miss Mellings, signed DAISY FANCHER.

Kc521 Photostatic copy of an Employment Record beginning October 1, 1926 and ending September 30, 1947, bearing the known signature of DAISY FANCHER.

K522 Handwritten letter dated November 30, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine: Will you please advise ...", signed ~~CONNIE~~ DAISY FANCHER.

K523 Handwritten letter dated December 5, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine: Your ____ received this ...", signed ~~CONNIE~~ DAISY FANCHER.

K524 Handwritten letter dated September 19, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss Erskine - I grabbed those papers which ....", signed ~~CONNIE~~ DAISY FANCHER.

K525 Unsigned letter on stationery bearing the address "252 South Twenty-First Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania" beginning "Dear Miss Price Really didn't hear ....", signed ~~CONNIE~~ DAISY FANCHER.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 14 1949 P.M.

2 - New York
1 - DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7758

RCF:JL Page one

Continued on next page.

K526 Letter typewritten on stationery of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, dated November 23, 1945, signed [illegible] DAISY FAUCHER.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the DAISY FAUCHER signature appearing on K35 was written by the same person who wrote the FAUCHER signatures appearing on specimens K519 through K526.

In the event handwriting testimony should be desired in connection with this identification it will be necessary to prove the authenticity of the FAUCHER signatures appearing on specimens K519 through K526.

The submitted evidence, K35 and K519 through K526, will be returned to the Philadelphia Office as soon as photographic copies have been made of K519 through K526.

1998

Kisseloff-7759

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

Attention: FBI Laboratory

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

D-94494

By Laboratory report dated February 5, 1949, it was indicated that if authenticated known handwriting specimens of DAISY FANSLER were received, such signatures would be compared with the signature appearing on Specimen K-35.

The personnel file of DAISY FANSLER maintained at the Free Library of Philadelphia has again been reviewed and a number of additional handwritten specimens of DAISY FANSLER obtained. These specimens are being forwarded herewith for the comparison indicated in referenced letter.

The original specimen, K-35, is likewise being returned to the Laboratory in order to facilitate the examination. It is requested that when the examination has been completed, K-35 and the additional specimens submitted herewith be returned to the Philadelphia Office.

The additional handwriting specimens submitted herewith are as follows:

1. Employment record of DAISY FANSLER (photostatic copy). This record contains the signature of DAISY FANSLER and Mr. FRANKLIN H. PRICE, Librarian, has stated that he can testify that this is the true signature of Miss FANSLER.

2. Handwritten letter dated September 19, 1943, commencing "Dear Miss (?) ERSKINE", and signed, "Sincerely yours, CAROL DAISY FANSLER".

3. Letter on the stationery of the Free Library of Philadelphia dated November 28, 1945, commencing "Dear Miss ERSKINE".

4. Memorandum on the stationery of the Free Library of Philadelphia dated February 19, 1941, to Miss HELLINGS, signed "DAISY FANSLER".

5. Handwritten letter dated December 3, 1947, 738 West Oceanview, Norfolk 3, Va., commencing, "Dear Miss ERSKINE," and signed, "Sincerely yours, CAROL DAISY FANSLER".

6. Undated letter on stationery bearing the address 262 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and the return address R.F.D. #1, Preston, Md., commencing "Dear Miss Price", and signed, "Cordially yours, CAROL DAISY FANSLER".

7. Notice of resignation to the Free Library of Philadelphia, bearing the signature of DAISY FANSLER and dated September 15, 1947.

RECORDED - 133 174-1333-1998

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

INDEXED - 1335 FEB 23 1949

New York
ENCL
Enclosures

Special Delivery - Registered Mail

JLK:MPM
65-2440

F. L. JONES

Kisseloff-7760

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Boston

February 14, 1949

RECORDED - 133 1999

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 11, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-3251
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-94495 BU

Examination requested by: Boston

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
Reference: Letter dated February 9, 1949 by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bss

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K527 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 3, 1947, to Dr. John S. Dickey, President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

K528 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 18, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Dr. John Sloan Dickey, President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

K529 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 18, 1947, to Dr. John S. Dickey, President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

K530 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 22, 1948, to President John S. Dickey, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

K531 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 25, 1948, to Dr. John S. Dickey, President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, signed ALGER.

3 FJ bM.HC

Kisseloff-7761

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JLJL

RK

Continued on next page.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K527 through K531 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Boston Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

Kisseloff-7762

1999

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attention FBI LABORATORY DATE: 2-9-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE (R), INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

94495

The following specimens have been made available by JOHN SLOAN DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, to be compared with specimens Q 6 through Q69 and Q5 in instant case:

K527 1. A letter from ALGER HISS to JOHN DICKEY dated April 3, 1947
K528 2. A letter from ALGER HISS to JOHN DICKEY, consisting of two pages dated April 18, 1947
K529 3. A letter emanating from HISS to JOHN DICKEY dated December 18, 1947
K530 4. A letter dated January 22, 1948 from HISS to DICKEY
K531 5. A letter dated October 25, 1948 addressed to JOHN S. DICKEY from ALGER HISS

All of the foregoing letters are on the letterhead of the CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

After the Laboratory has completed its examination, it is requested that the specimens submitted herewith be returned as Mr. DICKEY stated he wished to have these returned to him as soon as possible.

FMC:md
65-3251
AMSD - REGISTERED MAIL

DEPARTMENT RECORDED

5 ENCL.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/11/49

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-1999
INDEXED - 133
F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-7763

74-1333

Lab. report 2/14/49 RCF:jl

F.L. JONES

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field

February 14, 1949

RECORDED - 133 74-1333 2000

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 11, 1949.

J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-94544 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated February 10, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein by Letter 10-11-74 THB/

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K0532 Photostatic copy of a Deposit slip of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., dated July 25, 1946, bearing the typewritten name and address ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street N. W.

K0533 Photostatic copy of a Deposit slip of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., dated July 11, 1946, bearing the typewritten name and address ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street N. W.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K0532 and K0533 were not used to type [illegible]5 or [illegible]6 through [illegible]69.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the FBI Laboratory.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:JL JL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 14 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

306

Kisseloff-7764

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: February 10, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

94544

Transmitted herewith are two photostatic copies of deposit slips bearing the typewritten name of ALGER HISS, 3210 - P Street, N. W., one dated July 25, 1946 in the amount of $275.57 and the other dated July 11, 1946, in the amount of $281.73.

K532
K533
NI.

It is requested that the typewriting appearing therein be compared with the Woodstock and the Royal Typewriting specimens in question. These specimens may be retained by the FBI Laboratory.

2 ENCL

~~DIFFERED RECORDING~~

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-2000
F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

74-1333

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/14/49

Lab. report
2/14/49
RCF

Kisseloff-7765

FL JONES

FIVE

February 14, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Chicago

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file #65-3290)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94125 BU dated February 4, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K427 through K431.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECEIVED

RECORDED - 133 | 74-1333-2001

FEB 23 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-7766

REPORT
of the

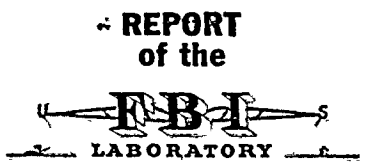

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 14, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 11, 1949.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-24547 DU

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 10, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 THE

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K534 Specimen from Royal Portable Typewriter with serial #A-1173233.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K534 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q67.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
MAILED
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 10, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

94547

Att: FBI Laboratory

Enclosed herewith is a typewritten specimen obtained from a Royal Portable Typewriter, Serial A-1173233, owned by TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS and stepson of ALGER HISS.

This typewritten specimen was typed by TIMOTHY HOBSON, himself, in the presence of two Agents of this office. It is desired that this specimen be compared with the questioned and known specimens in this case and the results be made known to this office.

In the event that this specimen is not considered to be sufficient for comparison, there is also in possession of this office a full-page, typewritten statement signed by TIMOTHY HOBSON and witnessed by two Agents of this office which could be forwarded to the Bureau in the event it is felt necessary for comparison purposes.

ENC

REGISTERED MAIL

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/14/49 jl

1 ENCL

#74-1333

DES:EMD
65-14920

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

74-1333-2002
F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-7768

Lab. report 2/14/49 RCE:jl

F.L. JONES

FIVE

FEBRUARY 17, 1949

URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON

RECORDED - 133 -2003

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP E, IS-R. RE NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY SIXTEEN REQUESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING INTRODUCTION CERTAIN DOCUMENTS ALLEGEDLY WRITTEN BY HISS. SUGGEST YOU FIRST READ BUREAU LETTER FEBRUARY SIXTEEN CONCERNING SUBMISSION EC ONE THROUGH FOUR TO LABORATORY. QUESTIONS IN REFERENCE TELETYPE ANSWERED AS FOLLOWS. ONE, SINCE EC ONE THROUGH FOUR ARE PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF CASE LETTERS OBTAINED FROM FILES HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE AND SUBMITTED TO BUREAU WITH REPORT OF SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER DATED OCTOBER SEVEN FORTYEIGHT, SUGGEST ORIGINALS OF EC ONE, EC TWO, AND EC FOUR, WHICH ARE K THREE FOUR NAUGHT, K THREE FOUR ONE, AND K THREE FOUR TWO RESPECTIVELY, BE CONSIDERED FOR TRIAL USE RATHER THAN EC ONE THROUGH FOUR WHICH ARE PHOTOSTATS. K THREE FOUR NAUGHT THROUGH THREE FOUR TWO WERE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY BALTIMORE BY LETTER DATED JANUARY NINETEEN LAST. ORIGINAL OF EC THREE HAS NEVER BEEN SUBMITTED TO ~~BUREAU~~ LABORATORY. HOWEVER, THIS SPECIMEN NOT NECESSARY FOR PURPOSES OF LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BEING REFERRED TO HEREIN. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO DETERMINE PERSON COMPETENT TO INTRODUCE K THREE FOUR NAUGHT THROUGH THREE FOUR TWO INTO EVIDENCE. BALTIMORE ADVISE BUREAU AND OTHER INTERESTED OFFICES. IF THE CIVIL SERVICE FINGER-PRINT CARD REFERRED TO HEREINAFTER CAN BE INTRODUCED IN ITS ENTIRETY HANDWRITING EXPERT CAN TESTIFY THE WRITING INCLUDING SIGNATURES ON K THREE FOUR NAUGHT THROUGH THREE FOUR TWO IS WRITTEN BY HISS. TWO, IN ADDITION TO K THREE FOUR NAUGHT THROUGH THREE FOUR TWO WHICH WERE SUBMITTED BY BALTIMORE AS PURPORTED WRITING OF HISS, LABORATORY HAS A CIVIL SERVICE FINGERPRINT CARD DATED MAY NINETEEN FORTYTWO BEARING NOTATION THAT FINGERPRINTS WERE TAKEN BY GRADY E. BARNETT, JUNIOR STENOGRAPHER, ROOM ONE HUNDRED, DEPARTMENT OF STATE. THIS CARD

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED FEB 17 1949 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:FMB
74-1333

Kisseloff-7769

IN ADDITION TO CONTAINING SIGNATURE IN NAME ALGER HISS CONTAINS WRITING ON REVERSE SIDE ALSO PRESUMABLY WRITTEN BY HISS. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE REQUESTED TO LOCATE GRADY R. BENNETT, DETERMINE HIS PRESENT ADDRESS, AND DETERMINE SPECIFICALLY IF HE CAN TESTIFY THAT SIGNATURE AND WRITING ON REVERSE SIDE THIS CIVIL SERVICE FINGERPRINT CARD WRITTEN BY ALGER HISS. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ADVISE BUREAU AND ALL INTERESTED OFFICES. THREE, IF CIVIL SERVICE FINGERPRINT CARD REFERRED TO HEREIN INCLUDING WRITING ON REVERSE SIDE CAN BE AUTHENTICATED AS KNOWN WRITING OF HISS OR IF K THREE FOUR HAGGHT THROUGH THREE FOUR TWO CAN OTHERWISE BE AUTHENTICATED AS HISS' KNOWN WRITING OR BOTH DOKEX CAN TESTIFY THAT HISS IS WRITER OF Q ONE THROUGH FOUR. FOUR, ANSWERED UNDER NUMBER TWO ABOVE. FIVE, ANSWERED UNDER NUMBER ONE ABOVE. SIX AND SEVEN, DEPARTMENT ADVISES SIGNED STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS DATED DECEMBER FOUR, FORTYEIGHT NOW IN POSSESSION OF SAAC DONEGAN IN NEW YORK. SUGGEST IMMEDIATE SUBMISSION TO LABORATORY TO COMPLY YOUR REQUEST. AUXILARY INVESTIGATION REQUESTED HEREIN TO BE EXPEDITED AND INFORMATION FORWARDED BY TELETYPE. NO FURTHER LABORATORY REPORT CONCERNING INFORMATION SET OUT HEREIN.

HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELETYPE

94845

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF FOUR STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 34 BALTIMORE 1 AND PHILA 2 FROM NY 48

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

ATTENTION--FBI LAB---

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY; ESP R, IS-R.

REBUTEL FEB. TWELVE, FORTY NINE, FIVE TWENTY FIVE PM. FOR THE INFO OF ALL OFFICES RECEIVING THIS TEL IN CONNECTION WITH TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS OR MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY IT IS NECESSARY TO AUTHENTICATE THE SIGNATURE OR OTHER HANDWRITING APPEARING ON THESE DOCUMENTS OR ENCLOSURES WITH THE DOCUMENTS IN ORDER TO CONCLUSIVELY SHOW THAT THEY WERE SIGNED BY THE INDIVIDUAL, THEY WERE SIGNED OR WRITTEN BY THE INDIVIDUAL WHOSE NAME APPEARS THEREON. THIS IS NECESSARY TO LEGALLY INTRODUCE THEM INTO EVIDENCE. FOR THIS REASON THE FOLLOWING INFO IS DESIRED.-- /ONE/ WHO IS COMPETENT TO INTRODUCE KC ONE THROUGH KC FOUR INTO EVIDENCE AS THE ACTUAL HANDWRITING OF ALGER HISS. BUREAU ADVISE. /TWO/ HAS THE BUREAU IN THEIR POSSESSION ANY KNOWN HANDWRITING SPECIMEN OF ALGER HISS AND WHO CAN TESTIFY THAT HISS WROTE THIS SPECIMEN. /THREE/ CAN THE BUREAU HANDWRITING EXPERT ON THE COMPARISON OF KNOWN HANDWRITING SPECIMENS ON FILE AT THE BUREAU TESTIFY THAT Q ONE THROUGH

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED 193 74-1333-5003
FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-7771

Q FOUR WERE ACTUALLY WRITTEN BY ALGER HISS. /FOUR/ BUREAU ADVISE NAME
4. AND ADDRESS OF INDIVIDUAL WHO WITNESSED ALGER HISS SIGNATURE ON CIVIL SERVICE APPLICANT FINGERPRINT CARD. /FIVE/ BUREAU ADVISE IF HANDWRITING
5. EXPERT CAN TESTIFY THAT SIGNATURES ON KC ONE THROUGH KC FOUR ARE IN FACT THE SIGNATURES OF ALGER HISS. SIX. BUREAU LAB SHOULD COMPARE
6. SIGNATURE AND ANY OTHER WRITING APPEARING ON SIGNED STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS OF DEC. FOUR, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, WHICH WAS FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY BALTIMORE OFFICE WITH SIGNATURE ON K FOUR NAUGHT AND THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE ON KC ONE THROUGH KC FOUR AS WELL AS THE HANDWRITING ON Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR. SEVEN. BUREAU WILL FORWARD TO NY THE ORIGINAL
7. SIGNED STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS DATED DEC. FOUR LAST AT THE COMPLETION OF THE EXAMINATION REQUESTED HEREIN. IT IS REQUESTED THAT ANSWERS TO ABOVE QUESTIONS BE EXPEDITIOUSLY AND CONCLUSIVELY ANSWERED IN SUCH DETAIL THAT THEY MAY BE INCLUDED IN A SUMMARY REPORT PRESENTLY BEING PREPARED BY THIS OFFICE. SUTEL.

Called Laboratory
SCHEIDT M. [signature]
By [signature]

11
44

BALTIMORE AND PHILA ACK AND DISC, WASH HOLD PLS

NY R 2 PH

TWO COPIES WFO

AV NY R 1 BA

cc: Mr. Fletcher
2003

RECEIVED TELETYPE
FEB 16 7 34 PM '49

Recd in Lot
9 PM. Feb 16, '49

Kisseloff-7773

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Denver

February 15, 1949

74-1333-2004

133 There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 14, 1949.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-658
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-24557 LU

Examination requested by: Denver

Reference: Letter dated February 11, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Olivia Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB bcs

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K555 Six pages of specimens from Woodstock Typewriter with serial #193743.

EXAMINATION AND RESULTS:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K555 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q67.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RECEIVED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-7774

Mr. Hoover
F. L. Jones

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: February 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, Denver

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, w.as;
ALGER HISS; etal
ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.
BURFILE 74-1333

84587

Re Kansas City teletype dated 2-8-49 reporting that Woodstock Typewriter Serial No. 198743, was sold by LEON WHITE to the ROYAL PRINTING COMPANY, 2408 West 32nd Avenue on January 6, 1941.

Investigation in Denver developed that the ROYAL PRINTING COMPANY has not been in existence for several years. However, MRS. ALBERT R. NICHOLS, 2785 West 40th Avenue, Denver, the wife of the former owner of the ROYAL PRINTING COMPANY advised that she sold a Woodstock typewriter in about 1943 to MRS. CHESTER MILLER, 178 Julian Street, Denver.

K536

Woodstock Typewriter Serial #198743 was located in the residence of MRS. CHESTER MILLER, 178 Julian Street, and with her permission specimens were obtained which are being transmitted herewith, Registered Airmail Special Delivery, for comparison and examination with the documents Q6 through Q69 and Q5.

It is requested that the results of the examination be furnished New York City, Washington Field, and Denver.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

EOJ/mkg
65-658
Enclosures
cc: New York City (2)(65-14920)

REGISTERED - AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-2004
INDEXED - 133
F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/15/49 jl

Lab. report 2/15/49 RCF jl

Kisseloff-7775

FIVE

F.L. JONES

February 16, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Boston

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report #D-94495 BU dated February 14, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K527 through K531.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

DKF:HH

RECORDED 183
FEB 18 5 37 PM '49

174-1333-2005
F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
FEB 16 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-7776

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 16, 1949

RECORDED - 133 74-1333 - 2006

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 15, 1949.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-94637 DU

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 14, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Orlin Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 FHB/bcs

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K533 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 1, 1947, to Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, Inc., 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K537 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 6, 1947, to Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York, signed ALGER.

K540 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 16, 1947, to Mr. Clark Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N.Y., signed ALGER.

K541 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated February 5, 1943, to Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
FEB 16 1949 PM
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED FEB 16 4 PM
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TELETYPE UNIT

RCF:JL JL

Continued on next page

FEB 21 1949 306

Kisseloff-7777

K542 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 30, 1948, to Miss Margaret Olson, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, 45 East 65th Street, New York, N. Y., signed ALGER HISS.

K543 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 23,1948, to Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York, signed ALGER.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K533 through K543 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

9 ncl

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATT: FBI LABORATORY DATE: February 14, 1949.

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

94637

The following typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS was furnished by Mr. CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 45 East 65th Street, New York City. It is requested that a comparison be made between these documents and the known typewriting specimens in this case. The following is a description of these documents, all of which are typed on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

K 538 Document #1: Dated October 1, 1947, addressed to Mr. CLARK M. EICHELBERGER and signed "Sincerely yours, ALGER HISS". ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

K 539 Document #2: Dated October 6, 1947, addressed to "Dear CLARK" and signed "Sincerely yours, ALGER".

K 540 Document #3: Dated October 16, 1947, addressed to "Dear CLARK" and signed "Sincerely yours, ALGER".

K 541 Document #4: Dated February 5, 1948, addressed to Mr. OSCAR A. DE LIMA, 45 East 65th Street, New York City, signed "Sincerely yours, ALGER HISS."

K 542 Document #5: Dated March 30, 1948, addressed to Mrs. MARGARET OLSON, 45 East 65th Street, New York City, signed "Sincerely yours, ALGER HISS".

K 543 Document #6: Dated March 23, 1948, addressed to "Dear CLARK" and signed "Yours sincerely, ALGER".

N.I.

It is requested that upon the completion of this examination these documents be returned to the New York Division so that proper disposition may be made.

cc: Washington Field

Encls. 6

ENCL LHB:MOM
65-14920

#74-1323.

RECORDED - 133 74-1323-2006
INDEXED - 133 F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

REGISTERED

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/15/49 jl

Lab. report 2/16/49 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-7779

F.L. JONES FILE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-9-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Santoiano of the New Haven Office called in at 11:30 a.m. today and stated that their interviews conducted with reference to the situation at New London, Connecticut, had been completed and the subjects, J. G. Jiuletti and Dudley Chapman, were not satisfactory. Both were evasive and adamant. He stated that it was believed desirable that the investigation of these two individuals proceed to uncover the full scope of their espionage activities and to this end he recommended that technical surveillances be authorized on the residences of both these subjects. Dudley Chapman's residence is Golden Spur, Waterford, Connecticut, Telephone New London 2-2973. J. G. Jiuletti resides at 45 Boston Post Road, New London, Phone 2-9346.

Carson

I advised Mr. Santoiano that the above requests would be submitted to the Attorney General, and he advised that the full details and the results of the interview with the subjects in New London were being submitted by teletype.

ACTION:

An appropriate memorandum should be prepared for the Attorney General requesting authority to make the technical installation.

HBF:cmw

62-31468-19
100-35910-4

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED - 133 174-1333-2007

F B I

5 FEB 23 1949

Memo
2-16-49

Kisseloff-7780

L-17

February 16, 1949

74-1333

SAC, San Francisco

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report #D-94413 BU dated February 11, 1949, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K491 through K513.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

DKF:HH

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 16 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 133

74-1333-2008

F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

1919308

Kisseloff-7781

L-17

February 16, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Philadelphia

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report WD-94494 BU dated February 14, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K35, K519 through K526.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-2009

DKF:HH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
FEB 16 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7782

L-17

February 16, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report #D-94546 BU dated February 15, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimen K535.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

DKF:HH

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
FEB 16 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 133

124-1333-2016

5 FEB 22 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

304

Kisseloff-7783

L-17

February 16, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report #D-94547 BU dated February 14, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimen K534.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

DKF:HH

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
FEB 16 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 133 74-1333-2011

EX-16

5 FEB 23 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher
F. L. Jones

Kisseloff-7784

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Norfolk 74-1333-2012 February 16, 1949

RECORDED - 133

INDEXED - 133

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 15, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID CHITTAMUN, CHARGE, ITAL, et al
[illegible]; [illegible] - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-457
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-24025 DJ

Examination requested by: Norfolk

Reference: Letter dated February 15, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K544 A sheet of ruled notebook paper containing receipt, dated February 14, 1947 at Norfolk, Virginia, bearing the known signature of CONNIE DAILY PARSLEY.

K545 A sheet of plain white paper dated February 14, 1947 at Norfolk, Virginia, containing known handwriting and signatures of DAILY PARSLEY.

EXAMINATION AND RESULTS:

It was concluded that DAILY PARSLEY, whose signature appears on K544 and whose handwriting with signature appear on K545, wrote the DAILY PARSLEY signature appearing on K35.

Specimens K544 and K545 are retained in the files of the Laboratory.

RECEIVED FEB 16 6 08 PM '49 F B I DEPT OF JUST

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Baltimore
1 - Mail Room

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 16 1949 P.M.
RCF: JL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7785

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 2/15/49

FROM : SAC, Norfolk

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 74-1333

2-1

94696

Relet from New York dated February 10, 1949, requesting the Philadelphia and Norfolk Offices to obtain authentic specimens of DAISY FANSLER's handwriting.

Enclosed are a page of unruled bond paper containing the handwriting of DAISY FANSLER, and a sheet of ruled notebook paper, a receipt, bearing the signature of DAISY FANSLER.

The referenced letter requested that the specimens be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the signature appearing on the letter of December 6, 1931, signed by DAISY FANSLER.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

K544
K545

Specimen of Daisy Fansler K35.

It is to be noted that the handwriting specimens were given by Miss FANSLER after much reluctance and a consultation with her attorney, Mr. ANTHONY WHITAKER of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She has been most uncooperative in this matter on three occasions that she has been contacted by Agents of this office, and it is not deemed advisable that Miss FANSLER be recontacted unless absolutely necessary.

Sealed 2-[illegible] ENCL

In view of the fact that the handwriting specimens appear to be of no further value to the Norfolk Office, the evidence may be retained or forwarded to the office of origin.

LWK:snb
65-487

Encl. - 2

REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-2012
INDEXED - 133 5 FEB 23 1949

cc: New York (65-14920)

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/16/49

Lab. report 2/16/49 RCF:jl

T.L. Joices.

FIVE

Kisseloff-7786

RDY WITH CONF FBI NY [illegible] AND FBI WA [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB [illegible]

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

JHM

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-19-49 7-32 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-R. RENYTEL NINETEENTH INSTANT. ADVISE NEW HAVEN MONDAY NEXT, TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM NY AND ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL AT THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT. NEW HAVEN WILL ARRANGE TO HAVE SPECIAL AGENT JOHN C. CARR MEET NY AGENTS IN VICINITY OF POST OFFICE, THOMASTON, CONN. AT TIME ADVISED BY NEW YORK OFFICE. WILL BE DRIVING MAROON NINETEEN FORTYSIX FORD, CONNECTICUT TAGS EJ ONE SEVEN SIX.

GLEASON

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WAAU 7-34 PM OK FBI WA JG

NY OK FBI NYC MAK

DISC

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-2013

FEB 23 1949

EX-16

5

cc 2 P Jones

no action

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7787

L-17

February 14, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94361 BU dated February 10, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K444 through K488.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 133

74-1333-2014

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-7788

February 14, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94412 BU dated 2-10-49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Specimens Qc159, K489 and Kc490.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RECORDED - 133

INDEXED - 133

F B I

5 FEB 23 1949

EX-16

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7789

74-1333

February 14, 1949

JM

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-04445 BU dated February 10, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K516 and K517.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECEIVED

RECORDED - 133

74-1333-2016
FBI
5 FEB 23 1949

EX-16

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BCF/dbb

Kisseloff-7790

gm

74-1333

February 14, 1949

SAC, New Haven

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file #74-5)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94444 BU dated February 10, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimen K515.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
RCF/dbb
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 133

EX-16

RECEIVED
FBI
FEB 23 1949

74-1333-2017

Kisseloff-7791

February 14, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94446 BU dated February 10, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimen K518.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Penning
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF/dbb

RECEIVED

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-2018

5 FEB 23

Ex 16

Kisseloff-7792

February 14, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94128 BU dated 2-4-49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Specimens K436 and K437.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Enclosure
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 138

74-1333-2019

EX-16

FEB 23 1949
RECEIVED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Perrine
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

RCF/dbb

February 14, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Philadelphia

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file #65-2440)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94127 BU dated February 4, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K434 and K435.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 138
FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 133

EX-10

74-1333-2026

INDEXED

5 FEB 23 1949

RECEIVED

RCF/dbb

Kisseloff-7794

L-17

February 14, 1949

74-1333

2-1

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-94414 BU dated February 10, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files:

Specimen K514.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ FEB 14 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 133

EX-16

124-1333-2021

RCE/dbb

Kisseloff-7795

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON TELETYPE SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 45 PHILA. 3 FROM NEW YORK 17

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R.

ROBERT J. WEISS, STUDENT, PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER, NYC, ADVISES HISS WROTE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FOR HIM TO JEFFERSON COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, PHILA., IN THE SPRING OF FORTYSEVEN WHEN HE WAS TRYING TO ENROLL AT THAT SCHOOL. PHILA. REQUESTED TO CONTACT JEFFERSON SCHOOL AND OBTAIN ANY CORRESPONDENCE THEY HAVE FROM HISS. FORWARD SPECIMENS TO LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION.

SCHEIDT
RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

174-1333-2022

F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

WA ACK AND DISC, PH HOLD PLS

WA Z NY R 45 WA

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7796

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 1 12 1-00 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R, ISR. RE NY TEL FEB. ELEVEN INSTANT. BUFFALO OFFICE LATE LAST NIGHT ADVISED THAT INQUIRY AT ROCHESTER, NY, DISCLOSED THAT MARGARET GUTELIUS PRESENTLY REMARRIED AND USING NAME MRS. JAMES WATT, AND IS PRESENTLY RESIDING AT HOME OF UNKNOWN FRIEND, ONE THREE ONE ONE VALMONT ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. FURTHER THAT INFO WAS RECEIVED AT ROCHESTER THAT MRS. WATT MAY HAVE BEEN MOVING YESTERDAY, FRIDAY, OR WILL BE MOVING IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO A NEW ADDRESS IN NEW ORLEANS. ACCORDINGLY, NEW ORLEANS WILL DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN WHETHER MARGARET GUTELIUS AS MRS. JAMES WATT IS STILL RESIDING AT ONE THREE ONE ONE VALMONT ST. AND WILL SECURE COVERAGE SO THAT ANY NEW ADDRESS OF THIS PERSON CAN BE OBTAINED. NEW ORLEANS WILL SUTEL BUREAU, WFO, LOS ANGELES, AND THIS OFFICE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION BUREAU-S FILES ON NAME OF GUTELIUS, THAT IS MRS. JAMES WATT.

Kisseloff-7797

SCHEIDT

CORR FIFTH LINE SECOND WORD SHOULD BE RESIDING

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-2023
INDEXED - 133 5 FEB 23 1949
F B I

NEW ORLEANS ADVISED

END

Called Ident.
M. W. Brennell's Off.
By (Mr. Quinn)

cc: Mr. Tracy

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: February 10, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau, office of origin and other offices listed below, for their possible future use, are photographs of Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken about 1936.

Bureau (3)
New York (8)
Albany (2)
Atlanta (2)
Baltimore (2)
Birmingham (2)
Boston (2)
Buffalo (2)
Butte (2)
Charlotte (2)
Chicago (2)
Cincinnati (2)
Cleveland (2)
Dallas (2)
Denver (2)
Detroit (2)
El Paso (2)
Houston (2)
Indianapolis (2)
Kansas City (2)
Knoxville (2)
Little Rock (2)
Los Angeles (2)
Louisville (2)
Memphis (2)
Miami (2)
Milwaukee (2)
Mobile (2)
Newark (2)
New Haven (2)
New Orleans (2)
Norfolk (2)
Oklahoma City (2)
Omaha (2)
Philadelphia (2)
Phoenix (2)
Pittsburgh (2)
Portland (2)
Richmond (2)
Saint Louis (2)
Saint Paul (2)
Salt Lake City (2)
San Antonio (2)
San Diego (2)
San Francisco (2)
Savannah (2)
Seattle (2)
Springfield (2)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

In addition there are being transmitted to the following offices two photographs each of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken about 1936, these offices not previously having received photographs from the office of origin.

Enclosures

74-94
CJJ:EM

RECORDED - 133 174-1333-2624
INDEXED - 133 5 FEB 23 1949

53 MAR 1 1949 COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-7798

Letter to Director
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

February 10, 1949

Birmingham
Buffalo
Butte
Dallas
Houston
Kansas City
Knoxville
Little Rock
Louisville
Memphis
Milwaukee
Mobile
New Orleans
Oklahoma City
Omaha
Salt Lake City
Savannah
Seattle

74-94
CJJ:EM

Kisseloff-7799

2021

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-7800

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-2024

Kisseloff-7801

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, EL PASO 2-16-49 2-46 PM MST

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK CITY

----------U R G E N T----------

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL; PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST. INVESTIGATION AT TAOS, NEW MEXICO REFLECTS JOHN COLLIER, JR. AT SANTA FE, N.M. FOURTEENTH INSTANT ENROUTE TO LOS ANGELES WHERE HE IS TO CONTACT OFFICIALS OF FORTUNE MAGAZINE IN LOS ANGELES OR HOLLYWOOD AT THAT COMPANY-S OFFICES. IN THE EVENT COLLIER NOT LOCATED HIS WIFE AND SON ARE PRESENTLY ENROUTE TO CHICAGO CARE OF DONALD COLLIER, FIVE SEVEN ZERO NINE, KIMBRICK STREET, CHICAGO. LOS ANGELES ADVISED. CHICAGO ADVISED AMSD.

BROWN

CC CHICAGO AMSD

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WAZS 4-49 PM O FBI WASH DC RB

NJC 4-50 P OK FBKO NYC DPR

RECORDED - 133

EX-16

74-1333-15

F B I

5 FEB 23 1949

cc F. L. Jones

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7802

#

NR-USA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardner
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 23 18 7-27 P P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., PERJURY, IS-R. RE LA TEL FEB. SIXTEEN, RE WILLIAM ROSEN. SAAG DONEGAN REQUESTS ADVICE AS TO PRESENT LOCATION OF ROSEN. WFO SHOULD SUTEL IF ROSEN LOCATED THERE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

174-1333-

RECORDED - 133

F B I
FEB 23 1949

EX-16

TWO COPIES WFO

58 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7803

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 3, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

By reference from Miss O'Donnell, I saw Mr. Arthur M. Roark, Jr., whose letterhead is attached. He exhibited the credentials of a private detective licensed by the State of New York, and his New York address is 2 Broadway, New York 4, New York, telephone Bowling Green 9-4452.

Roark advised that for 20 years he has specialized in investigating alleged cases of suicide for various insurance companies, and he was retained by the Home Life Insurance Company since Laurence Duggan took out a $10,000 policy that has run less than two years, and thus, if he committed suicide, Home Life is not liable for the $10,000. He has also been retained by the Aetna Life Insurance Company with which company Duggan had a $13,000 insurance policy which contained a double-indemnity clause; thus, if Duggan met his death by accident, the company would be liable for an additional $13,000. In addition, Duggan carried a $10,000 life insurance policy with the New York Life Insurance Company, which has a double-indemnity clause. However, the New York Life Insurance Company is conducting its own investigation.

Roark stated that he is investigating primarily to determine if Duggan had a motive for committing suicide. To that end, he was placed in the embarrassing position of having to ask for confidential information which he would accept either on or off the record. To that end he saw the Attorney General on the morning of February 2. The Attorney General stated he did not know much about the case and referred him to me. I told Mr. Roark quite frankly that the Attorney General's office had called me but that I did not have any specific instructions from the AG and in the absence of specific instructions it would not be possible to furnish him certain confidential information, which would be outlined hereafter.

Roark told me that he had spent considerable time with Adolf Berle, Jr., who claims that following his interview with Whittaker Chambers, he had turned his notes and the information furnished by Chambers over to the FBI in 1941, according to his best recollection and belief. I told Mr. Roark that

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169 DEC 16 1964

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74-1333-2027

FEB 28 1949

RECORDED

LBN:SO 61 MAR 11 1949

Kisseloff-7804

this was an incorrect statement, that we did not secure the Berle notes until 1943, although we knew in 1941 that Chambers had been to Berle in 1939, but that Berle had not turned anything over to us until we went to Berle and asked for his notes. He was quite specific in describing Berle's notes so there is no doubt that Berle furnished him with complete information.

Roark then asked how many times we had interviewed Laurence Duggan. I told him that we had interviewed Duggan on Friday afternoon, December 10, and we considered this a routine interview. Pursuant to his inquiry he was informed that occasioned by statements made by Whittaker Chambers that the interview had been conducted on an amiable basis, that the Agents who interviewed Duggan were satisfied with Duggan's statement. He then stated that he, of course, had no reason to contradict the statement but that he had been led to believe that we had had more than one interview with Duggan. He stated that he had talked to Hedda Gompers and it was her opinion that we had had several interviews with Duggan. I told Roark that obviously Duggan, occupying the position he did in the State Department, was frequently contacted by the Bureau, that I had no doubt that we had interviewed him on numerous occasions in connection with applicants and other matters; however, I thought that he was referring to specific controversies that arose immediately after Duggan's death, and that there had only been one interview in connection with the New York allegations. He asked to be advised as to the content of the subject matter of the interview. I told him that this was a matter that would have to be cleared with the Attorney General, that we had a specific directive from the AG not to disclose or discuss this case, and that even though the Attorney General had referred him to me, I did not feel at liberty to discuss the Duggan interview beyond what had already been said and beyond what the Attorney General had said in his statements, which were, in themselves, self-explanatory and concerning the details of which we did not enter into any discussion. He stated this was quite understandable.

Roark then stated that he had seen Drew Pearson and had asked Pearson about his broadcast wherein Pearson had referred to the fact that Duggan had been approached by Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Hedda Gompers to act as a spy for the Russians but had declined. Pearson told him that he could not divulge his sources, that he knew Duggan intimately and Roark would have to accept Pearson's word. In this connection Roark stated he asked the Attorney General about this and the Attorney General stated he should discuss this phase of the matter with me. I told Roark I frankly did not know why the AG should say that he should discuss

this matter with me as I knew nothing about Pearson's sources other than what Pearson said. In this connection you will recall we made a protest to the Department and the Attorney General sent back a memorandum with the notation as to who told Pearson. We have not pursued this matter further.

Roark further related that he had had a lengthy conversation with Mrs. Duggan and, in fact, presented a letter from Mrs. Duggan, addressed to whom it may concern, requesting that all information pertaining to her husband be turned over to Roark. He stated that Mrs. Duggan strongly intimated that Duggan had made mistakes in his younger days and, in fact, told him that when the name of Noelfield was injected into this case last October that Larry Duggan had forwarded a clipping to Noelfield and Noelfield had replied, stating that if that was all they had, he saw no necessity for making a statement. However, this letter could not be found among Duggan's effects, although Roark stated he was amazed at the amount of personal correspondence Mrs. Duggan was able to produce.

Roark then asked if we had conducted a Hatch Act investigation on Duggan. I told him I was not at liberty to discuss this and would take the matter up at a later date. In this connection he had the AG's statement to the effect that there was no evidence involving Duggan in espionage. We have not conducted a Hatch Act investigation on Duggan. He then stated that only three people that he had run into had alleged that Duggan was a member of the Communist Party, that his considered judgment was that Duggan was not a member. I told him that probably if he were a member it would be practically impossible to ever prove this. He then stated that he had ascertained that after the Chambers allegations to Berle that Duggan had offered to resign from the State Department. He wanted to know if we had anything in connection with this. I told him that quite frankly we did not.

A memorandum is attached to the Attorney General advising of Roark's call to the Bureau and a summary of the interview, requesting the Attorney General's instructions as to what, if anything additional should be furnished Roark.

Attachment

There is no reason to send memo to A.G. He has most definitely stated we were to talk to no one. I think Nick spent much too much time with Roark & answered too many queries. We can make "no comment" & should stick to it. H.

2027

ARTHUR M. ROARK, JR.

COMPLEX INVESTIGATION SPECIALIST

LICENSED BY AND BONDED TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK

2 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y. BOWLING GREEN 9-4452

REPORTS ON

SUBJECT: _____

_____

TO CLIENT: _____

_____

YOUR NO.: _____

OUR CASE _____

DATE: _____

Kisseloff-7807

THE CONTENT OF THIS REPORT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBMITTED FOR THE SOLE USE OF THE CLIENT.

74-1333-2021

REPORT
of the

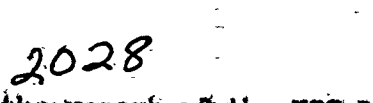

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

RECORDED - 133 74-1 2028

February 15, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 14, 1949.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS, et al;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-94593 DU

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 11, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K537 A sheet of plain white paper containing typewritten letter dated December 23, 1948, to Mr. Robert J. Lynch, 143 Beechhurst, New Rochelle, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the typewriter which typed K537 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

It was concluded that the machine which was used to type K537 was not used to type K406. The specimens in the Laboratory designated as K406 are from a Royal Portable typewriter G-1062356, which is owned by CYNTHIA JENNS. K406 was submitted to the Laboratory from the New York Office under date of February 1, 1949.

K537 is returned to your office herewith, photographic copies having been made for the Laboratory's file.

Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
FEB 15 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7808

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RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F P
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

FEB 15 12 56 PM '49
RECEIVED-HARBO

RECEIVED
FEB 21 9 16 AM '49
RECORD SUPERVISOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

?

Kisseloff-7809

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS, et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

D 94593.

Enclosed herewith is a typewritten letter dated December 28, 1948, signed by ALGER HISS. This letter is addressed to Mr. ROBERT J. LYNCH, 143 Beechmont, New Rochelle, New York.

Mr. LYNCH is the secretary to EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, former Secretary of State. This letter should be compared with the known and questioned specimens in this case.

It is further requested that this letter be compared with the specimens from the Royal portable of CYNTHIA JONES which had been in the possession of ALGER HISS at the time instant letter was typed.

K-537

As it is necessary to return this letter as soon as possible to Mr. LYNCH, it is desired that upon the conclusion of the comparison, this letter be returned to this office as soon as possible.

ENCL.

Enclosure

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL

~~INDEXED RECORDING~~

DES:VMF
65-14920

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/14/49 jl

74-1333

RECORDED - 133

INDEXED - 133

74-1333-2028

FEB 23 1949

FIVE

Lab. report 2/15/49 RCF:jl

F. L. JONES

Kisseloff-7810

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

New York, New York
February 9, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R

Classified by 35645 LW/LVA
Declassify on: OADR
2/27/84
235677

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1 CLK/YB
ON 4/8/99

Dear Sir:

On December 7th and 8th, 1948 HEDE MASSING was interviewed concerning LAURENCE H. DUGGAN, formerly of the State Department. She stated she had worked on him and eventually succeeded in getting him to meet her superior, BORIS. This was during the mid-Thirties. (U)

LAURENCE H. DUGGAN was interviewed on December 10, 1948 and stated that he could not place HEDE GUMPERTZ, which was the name used by HEDE MASSING at the time she states she met DUGGAN. He denied that she ever approached him or that he had ever met anyone at her suggestion. (U)

On January 26th and February 4, 1949, while HEDE MASSING was being interviewed by SA's John M. O'Mara and William J. McCarthy, Jr. for the purpose of securing her complete story, she furnished the following information concerning LAURENCE H. DUGGAN: (U)

She stated that she had tried to refresh her recollection concerning her association with DUGGAN and as a result she had thought of a number of things which she was unable to recall at the time of her previous interview. (U)

HEDE MASSING stated that she feels that she met LAURENCE H. DUGGAN through NOEL FIELD. She places her first meeting with NOEL FIELD sometime late in 1934, and it is her recollection that she met DUGGAN a few months after she met FIELD, which would probably be in early 1935. She recalled that she also met LAURENCE DUGGAN'S wife HELEN, probably at the same time she met DUGGAN. (U)

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

174-1333-2029

F B I
5 FEB 23 1949

cc NY 62-9324

63 MAR 9 1949

WJM:SMS
65-14920

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-25

Kisseloff-7811

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential letter to the Director
NY 65-14920

In regard to HEDE MASSING'S meeting DUGGAN through NOEL FIELD, it should be pointed out that MARGUERITE YOUNG, who was the "Daily Worker" correspondent in Washington from 1933 to 1936, was recently interviewed by this office and stated that it was her belief that she affected an introduction for HEDE GUMPERTZ with LAURENCE H. DUGGAN. (U)

HEDE stated that she could recall three specific meetings with LAURENCE H. DUGGAN. She feels that there undoubtedly were other meetings. However, she can only recall these three, which are: 1. A motor trip from New York to Washington with DUGGAN and his wife; 2. A weekend at DUGGAN'S house in Washington, and 3. A visit to DUGGAN'S office in the State Department and lunch at the Oasis Restaurant in Washington. HEDE was unable to place the dates of these meetings or the sequence. She feels sure that they all took place within a year from the time she first met DUGGAN, which means that they probably all took place during 1935. (U)

In regard to the motor trip, HEDE recalls that she drove from New York to Washington with DUGGAN and his wife. She feels that NOEL and HERTHA FIELD were also with them. She cannot recall whose car was used but feels that it was possibly NOEL FIELD'S. She recalls that they stopped at a famous fish restaurant in Baltimore on their way to Washington and she had oyster stew and got sick. She recalls that that evening in Washington she stayed at the apartment of the FIELDS. She cannot recall any conversations that she had with DUGGAN on the trip. (U)

In regard to the weekend at DUGGAN'S house in Washington, HEDE stated that it was her recollection that there were no other guests and that LARRY DUGGAN, HELEN DUGGAN, and one of their children were there. She recalled that during her visit on the weekend she and LARRY took a walk in the country and during their walk HEDE asked LARRY if he would supply her with information. He evidently interpreted her request to mean that he should supply her with "documents". HEDE digressed at this point to state that she doubted whether DUGGAN actually used the word document because at that time the use of such a word in connection with forwarding information was more or less a word of European usage. However, whatever word DUGGAN had used had carried the same idea. DUGGAN stated to her that he did not have access to any "documents" which would be of interest to her. He added that he would give her bits of news that came to his attention that would be of interest to her, however, he insisted that the person who contacted him for the purpose of getting the information must know shorthand, because he did not have time to wait for a person to write it out in longhand. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-7812

CONFIDENTIAL

HEDE felt that DUGGAN agreed to do what he said he would do because he wanted to be a hero and do something out of the ordinary. She told him not to tell his wife and to this he readily agreed. X(U)

In regard to the visit of HEDE to DUGGAN'S office in the State Department, she stated that it is her recollection that when she went to Washington on one trip she telephoned to DUGGAN at the State Department and he suggested that she come to his office, which she did. After she met him there the two left and went to a restaurant, which she believes was called the Oasis, and had lunch. It was her recollection that DUGGAN was in charge of some section of the State Department. She states that it is her recollection that at this meeting she arranged with DUGGAN that he should meet the person who was to be his contact, and to whom he was to furnish his information. This person was to meet him in a car on a road somewhere enroute between the State Department and his, DUGGAN'S, house. HEDE could not recall just where the place of the meeting was to be or whether the place was suggested by her or by DUGGAN. She feels that the secrecy of the meeting was by mutual agreement. Person unknown to HEDE. X(U)

HEDE stated that it is her recollection that she reported her dealings with DUGGAN to her superior, BORIS, in New York. She recalls telling BORIS about DUGGAN'S request that the person who contacted him should know shorthand. It is her recollection that she recommended to BORIS that he send an intelligent, well-educated individual of completely American background, since she felt that DUGGAN was somewhat repelled by the "foreign atmosphere" of her proposition. It is HEDE'S impression that BORIS did not contact DUGGAN since he spoke very poor English. HEDE recalls that BORIS advised her sometime after she had made arrangements for DUGGAN to meet his contact, that DUGGAN was very difficult. HEDE did not know just what BORIS meant by this, but felt that he meant that DUGGAN was difficult because he was not completely cooperative - if at all. X(U)

HEDE stated that she does not recall ever having heard DUGGAN mention ALGER HISS. She knows that LARRY DUGGAN was friendly with NOEL FIELD and that he, DUGGAN, knew that FIELD was at least interested in the Communist International Movement. HEDE stated that DUGGAN scoffed at the American Communist Party. She considered LAURENCE DUGGAN a much higher type individual than NOEL FIELD, both as to character and intellectual ability. X(U)

Kisseloff-7813

CONFIDENTIAL

HEDE stated that DUGGAN was difficult throughout her contact with him. She feels that he resisted because he felt his efforts were futile, rather than because he was a coward or because of loyalty. X(u)

In regard to the method that she used in attempting to recruit DUGGAN, HEDE stated that she posed as an anti-Nazi and talked Socialism. She may even have mentioned that she was connected with the Comintern, but she certainly never mentioned that she was working for Soviet Intelligence. X(u)

In regard to her request of DUGGAN that he should supply her with information, she stated that this was not normally a function of hers and that her function was principally to recruit people and get them to meet her superior. However, in the case of DUGGAN, she does recall asking him to supply information, but she does not recall the reason why she did this in this particular case. X(u)

HEDE recalled that when she was in Moscow during the period from November, 1937 to June, 1938 when she was being interviewed by the NKVD, the name LARRY DUGGAN was mentioned. She also recalls that the name HISS was mentioned, but she could not recall in just what connection either of these names was mentioned. However, she did explain that during this period in Moscow she had been completely interviewed as to any and all contacts she had had in the United States and accordingly, there was nothing unusual about the names of these two individuals being brought up. X(u)

HEDE stated that after she broke with the Russians and returned to the United States from Russia in June, 1938, she went to Washington to see LARRY DUGGAN and advise him of her break. She could not place the date of this visit but ~~did~~could have been as late as the Summer of 1939. She did this because she felt responsible for DUGGAN and, as she liked him, she wanted to make sure that he was not retaining any association with any individuals as a result of his former friendship with her. When she went to Washington she did not see DUGGAN, but saw his wife HELEN. At this time DUGGAN was living in a different house from the one where HEDE had spent the weekend. HELEN greeted HEDE very busily and rather cooly. HELEN was engaged in running a children's party at the time and left HEDE seated downstairs. HEDE remained for some time waiting to see LAURENCE DUGGAN, who was out and who did not return. When she had been kept waiting some time and HELEN did not return downstairs, HEDE decided to leave and accordingly, left without further contact with HELEN. X(u)

CONF. X

Kisseloff-7814

CONFIDENTIAL

HEDE stated that she never saw DUGGAN or HELEN after this visit to Washington. She was satisfied that she would not have to see LARRY DUGGAN and tell him of her break since she felt that HELEN had expressed by her attitude that she knew of HEDE'S relationship to DUGGAN and disapproved of it. This all added up in HEDE'S mind to the fact that DUGGAN had undoubtedly broken with the Russians, if he had ever fully developed any connections with them or their agents. X(U)

The above is being furnished to the Bureau in order that it may have available the complete story of HEDE MASSING'S association with DUGGAN. X(U)

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC.

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-7815

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 1, 1949

FROM : SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY -R

Reference is made to the Bureau teletype to New York dated January 24, 1949, authorizing interview of RUTH SHIPLEY and RAYMOND MURPHY of the State Department for additional information concerning Colonel BORIS BYKOV.

Reference is also made to New York teletype to the Director, WFO, and Baltimore dated January 19, 1949, advising the New York Office has a copy of a memorandum dated July 11, 1939, prepared by RUTH SHIPLEY concerning her interview with General WALTER KRIVITSKY on June 29, 1939, which interview was arranged by ISAAC DON LEVINE. The teletype quoted from this memorandum as follows:

> "Another person very active in the Soviet intelligence work in this country, who is now here, is a man said to be Colonel BORIS BYKOV or BYKOFF, or BUKOV or BUKOEF. He is probably in charge of the extermination of KRIVITSKY. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair, and red eyebrows. He came to this country in the summer of 1936 from France, also probably first class on the NORMANDIE. He received a visa in Paris in the spring of 1936 on either a German or Polish passport."

DEFERRED RECORDING

The following investigation was conducted by SA M. A. TAYLOR:

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Mrs. RUTH SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division, State Department, Room 204 Winder Building, was interviewed on January 26, 1949. Mrs. SHIPLEY recalled having interviewed General WALTER KRIVITSKY in the summer of 1939 but advised she did not recall making a formal report of the interview and did not have any notes of the interview in her possession at this time. Mrs. SHIPLEY related that in 1939 the State Department had conducted an extensive investigation pertaining to fraudulent obtaining of passports, as a result of which criminal actions were instituted. She recalled that about this time they had revised the entire system of issuing passports and had recalled every red passport then outstanding. She explained that the red passports were so identified from their red covering.

She continued that during this period, General KRIVITSKY had written a series of articles in the SATURDAY EVENING POST and in one of these articles, had mentioned having seen a great supply of American red passports in Moscow.

cc: New York (Enc.)
ENCLOSURE
MAT:eco'b
74-94

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

114-1333-2030
FBI
5 FEB 23 1949

61 MAR 4 1949

EX-25

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/82 BY SP1G5E(DMJ) Prior Release 101-2468

100-287685

RECORDED AND INDEXED

Kisseloff-7816

Director from SAC, Washington Field February 1, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

She advised that she determined to interview General KRIVITSKY, mentioning that Mr. GEORGE MESSERSMITH had not wanted KRIVITSKY interviewed in the State Department and, at the suggestion of ADOLPH A. BERLE, she and her assistant, Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS, had proceeded to New York and interviewed General KRIVITSKY there.

The descriptive data set forth above was discussed with Mrs. SHIPLEY at some length. She advised that this information was substantially identical with her recollection, and she could add nothing in addition thereto. Mrs. SHIPLEY called in Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS, Assistant Chief, Passport Division, for interview and further suggested Mr. RAYMOND MURPHY as a possible source of information.

ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, Room 208 Winder Building, was interviewed and confirmed the statements of Mrs. SHIPLEY. He recalled the interview in New York on June 28, 1939, advising it had taken place in an old residence (apartment) in the 50's or 60's off Fifth Avenue, belonging to one OBLENNIS (phonetic), deceased, who was a friend of Mrs. SHIPLEY. Mr. NICHOLAS expressed the opinion that he had some of the old notes taken by Mrs. SHIPLEY in his possession, and after an extensive search of his file cabinets, Mr. NICHOLAS produced several pages of handwritten notes. One of these pages contained notes concerning the reference to BORIS BYKOV and was identical with the information set forth in the second paragraph above. NICHOLAS advised that Mrs. SHIPLEY had undoubtedly prepared a memorandum concerning theBORIS BYKOV phase of the interview.

With further reference to the information furnished by General KRIVITSKY, Mr. NICHOLAS gave Agent TAYLOR copy of a memorandum which he had dictated from some of the notes. Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the Bureau and the New York Office herewith. It is noted that KRIVITSKY recognized without identifying the photographs of several individuals mentioned in this case, including MAX BEDACHT and TAMER. Mr. NICHOLAS also handed Agent TAYLOR copy of a memorandum dated October 25, 1939, reflecting an interview between ISAAC DON LEVINE and Mrs. SHIPLEY. In this connection, it is noted that Mrs. SHIPLEY indicated that during the passport investigation mentioned previously, she had solicited the assistance of ISAAC DON IEVINE and he had aided her during that period.

In view of the information obtained from KRIVITSKY to the effect that BYKOV had obtained an American visa in Paris in the spring of 1936 on a German or Polish passport, investigation was conducted to determine the feasibility of an inquiry for the purpose of identifying BYKOV through application for such visa.

Kisseloff-7817

2030

Director from SAC, Washington Field February 1, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Assistant Chief, Visa Division, State Department, 515 - 22nd Street, N. W., was interviewed. He advised that when France fell in 1940, the Visa files in the American Embassy had been removed to southern France and subsequently a large portion of these files had been brought to Washington and stored in the Archives Building. It was his impression that records prior to 1940 were included. He suggested contact at the Archives Building but mentioned that a great many thousand visas would have been issued during the spring and summer of 1936 and surmised the number might exceed fifteen or twenty thousand.

Dr. ALMON WRIGHT, Fifth Tier, Archives Building, was interviewed and advised that visa records in his possession include only those records for 1935 and earlier. He explained that this was in accordance with the desire of the National Archives to avoid possession of current material. He stated that the records subsequent to 1935 were still located at the American Embassy in Paris. Dr. WRIGHT furnished a number of sample copies of applications for visas at Paris during 1935, and it was noted that in no instance was there a copy of the photograph, although the application form contained a space for photograph on the reverse side, lower left-hand corner. It was also observed that no place for description appeared in the applications for visa and the only descriptive data contained therein was space for date and place of birth. Any other information or description appeared only incidentally in response to other questions.

The suggestion had been made by Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS that perhaps a search of applications for visa could be broken down by period, that is date, on the basis of records maintained in connection with day-to-day collections of visa fees. However, in view of the fact that no photographs were found attached to the applications for visa and no descriptive data appeared thereon other than date and place of birth, Dr. WRIGHT agreed it would be a tremendous task to have a search made in the American Embassy at Paris. Apparently the only information remaining of value in addition to the date and place of birth would be the fact that the application for visa was based on a German or Polish passport.

Dr. WRIGHT also discussed the possibility of an investigation based upon examination of the passenger lists of the SS NORMANDIE covering trips made during the summer of 1936. He advised that his office contained none of these lists but he believed they could be obtained in the office of the Collector of Customs, New York City, from 1920 on. Dr. WRIGHT stated he did not believe that the passenger lists contained a great deal of information. He stated in the old days it was customary for ship's masters to require the passport number and origin of passport but that in more recent years, only the place from which the passenger came, meaning the nationality of the passenger, was included.

Kisseloff-7818

2030

Director from SAC, Washington Field February 1, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RAYMOND E. MURPHY, Office of European Affairs, State Department, was contacted telephonically for an appointment. He indicated he had discussed the present matter with ASHLEY NICHOLAS and advised he could add nothing whatever to the information furnished by NICHOLAS and SHIPLEY. MURPHY advised that his first recollections were that KRIVITSKY had described BYKOV as an albino, but upon further reflection, he agrees with the description given by Mrs. SHIPLEY. He stated he had not been present at the interview of General KRIVITSKY by Mrs. SHIPLEY and Mr. NICHOLAS but that he had interviewed General KRIVITSKY about the same time. He advised that he had been engaged in counterintelligence work after 1940. In response to question, he stated he had not made any active investigation concerning the issuance of an American visa to BORIS BYKOV. He concurred in the opinion that it would be very difficult, if not an impossible task, to identify BORIS BYKOV through search of the Paris records of the State Department without the name under which the visa was issued or the exact date on which it was issued.

In view of the above information, no leads are being set out at this time for further investigation at Paris or through passenger lists in New York. It is believed that such investigation may be conducted in the event more detailed data is obtained concerning the entry of BORIS BYKOV into the United States or departure from this country.

Kisseloff-7819

2030

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU WITH LETTER FROM WFO February 1, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; IS-R
WFO File #74-94

Kisseloff-7820

June 30, 1939

Memorandum Concerning Interview
with "K" and "L" at New York on June 28, 1939

The following information was furnished by "K" unless otherwise specified.

The real name of the person who obtained a passport in the name Antonio Spina is Elman. He was born in Bessarabia and was a member of the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Rome in 1928 and 1929. He speaks fluent Italian and therefore could use an American passport in an Italian name. The woman and child shown on the photograph are the wife and child of Elman. The Elmans are believed to have been liquidated probably because the wife was a relative of Zenoff. (Zinovieff).

The person who obtained the passport in the name Alexander Smied is a man named Carl Nebenfuhr, who was born in Vienna, Austria. The woman and child shown in the Smied application are really the wife and child of Nebenfuhr. This man had never lived in the United States but was in Spain a while in 1937. His present whereabouts is unknown to "K". He is said to have repeatedly obtained American passports which are presumably under other names.

The real name of Rubens is Ewald. He was a Latvian and went to Russia in about 1926. He was a minor figure in the espionage movement and was assigned the task of obtaining passports. "K" estimates that probably 100 or 150 passports were obtained. Ewald has a brother who is an officer in the Latvian Army and with whom he is in constant touch. "K" associates the name Rutkowski or Rutofski with Rubens but was unable to place the connection.

The name of the woman who obtained the passports in the name of Jean Montgomery is Margaret Browder.

The photograph of Katherine Dozenberg is believed to be the second wife of Dozenberg. Nicholas Dozenberg

is

is believed to have been a party to the circulation of counterfeit American money in this country. He was the friend of a man named Tilden who was in that business. Dozenberg was in Rumania in 1932 and 1933 while counterfeit money of Russian origin was being circulated there.

Julia Poyntz was the mistress of the Soviet General Witow (Vitalia) Putna, who was liquidated about one week after Miss Poyntz disappeared in New York. General Putna was at one time the Soviet Military Attache at London. It is the fear of "L" that Miss Poyntz was done away with because of her connection with General Putna. "L" also stated that close friends of Miss Poyntz were Grace Hutchins and Ann Rochester, the latter of the New York Public Library. He thinks that if they are questioned that they will immediately report to Browder.

"K" and "L" think that Moren may be identical with a man named Moran who was supposed to be a spy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a number of years ago.

"K" identified a number of photographs which were shown him including those of Ewart and his wife. He recognized without identifying the photographs of Pat Devine, Max Bedacht, Wirkkula, Tamer and a person whose number is 96 ( ) on the group photograph.

"L" stated that the man known as Nicholas Sherman was seen in New York as recently as three months ago. He still uses the same name but spells the last name either Shirman or Schirman. "L" thinks that if a watch is kept between the automat in the basement at 41st Street and Broadway, Times Square, and the New York Public Library he can be picked up. He usually has one or two companions. (He is resident agent of G.P.U.)

"L" stated that Max Bedacht is known in the party as "Barber" due to his former occupation.

PD:AJN:CMD

Department of State

PASSPORT DIVISION

Strictly Confidential
MEMORANDUM

October 25, 1939.

Mr. Isaac Don Levine called to discuss with me the assistance which Mr. Mandell could render in New York in his talks with Mr. Murray. I told Mr. Levine that we needed information concerning the names used by William Z. Foster, Max Bedacht, and Joseph Brodsky in their trips abroad on false passports. He said that he felt that Mandell could be helpful.

If possible, some one should get in touch with Herbert Solow, care of his mother, 260 West 72d Street, Apartment 5B, telling Mr. Solow that Mr. Levine thought he could assist the government's agents by informing him of what he knew of passport fraud and we would learn something of value. He says he does not believe Solow has told all that he knows. He does believe that he is hard up for money and is holding out to get a good cash price for an article. He may not be willing to talk but on the other hand he may be.

There is a man by the name of Milton Goodman who was formerly organizer and manager of the World Tourists. This man now has a travel agency in the Heckscher Building at 57th and Fifth Avenue. He believes that if he were asked to cooperate with our agents he could give a good deal of information. He was put out of his job with World Tourists some time ago and is fairly successful in his own behalf.

Mr. Levine also stated that Hillman Bishop, a Professor of Economics at City College of New York, was first cousin of Mrs. Rubens and he thought he had recently had information from her.

He said that Louis Waldman, 301 Broadway, who is attorney for Krivitsky, probably knew something about the Copenhagen matter. He said that Krivitsky had told him that the people arrested in Copenhagen were there for a conference. He also said that General Krivitsky knew that the man known as Hans Grunfeld was Max Unschlicht, a colonel in charge of Russian espionage in Berlin; that Margaret Browder worked for one of Krivitsky's agents under Max Unschlicht. I asked him if he had any idea where Margaret Browder was and he said he thought likely she was working for the Comintern in Moscow; that he understood that she was in Russia. He was under the impression that

Mrs. Rubens was also doing some work for them in Russia. However, he said it was also possible that Margaret Browder was working in the Military Intelligence Branch of the Soviet Government as she had been employed as a field worker under Military Intelligence.

Mr. Levine thinks that Harry Wicks, a former editor of the Daily Worker who is now secretary of the Typographical Union in Chicago, knows a good deal about the Poyntz case and could tell a lot if he wishes to do so. Levine thinks that Browder knows who did what he calls the kidnapping and murder.

The man Moren is known to be Mark Zilberg.

Mr. Levine believes that Mandell could get any information that is wanted from Zack. He thinks he would be a very good person to use. He says that Mandell is definitely not the person to be used for Goodman.

Nicholas Dosenberg (Browder), William Z. Foster, and Ella Reeves Bloor went to Moscow together in November 1921. There were not many people sailing at that time and William Z. Foster's alias might be learned by going through the passenger lists of the various boats.

Morris Gordin, who wrote "Utopia in Chains" has broken with the party. He was in Moscow on a British passport in 1924 and may know something about false passports. He had his own British passport photostated and put in the back of his book.

PD:RBS:ECD

RUTH SHIPLEY

Kisseloff-7825

ENCLOSURE

74-1333 2030

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

L. B. Nichols

K2-1
K6-1

In conjunction with the interviews being conducted by the New York Office with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the above captioned, he provided the following information concerning CLIFTON B. FADIMAN:

"While I was editor of 'New Masses' in 1932", CHAMBERS said, "MR. FADIMAN wrote an article entitled 'Why I Became A Leftist', to be published in 'New Masses'. The title of this story was changed to 'Why I Became A Communist', and was published in one of the editions of 'New Masses' under the name CLIFTON FADIMAN. I have since been told I changed this title. Although I cannot recall having done so, I am willing to believe I probably did. So far as I know, CLIFTON FADIMAN has never been a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY. In so far as my changing the title of this article, it is my present recollection that he did not complain or criticize me for doing this."

Review of back issues of "New Masses" at the New York Public Library ascertained that in the September, 1932 issue of "New Masses" CLIFTON FADIMAN wrote a brief article which was part of a "How I Came to Communism Symposium". Other authors in the symposium included WALDO FRANK, GRANVILLE HICKS, SHERWOOD ANDERSON, EDMUND WILSON and MICHAEL GOLD.

Photostats were made of the referenced article, and are being forwarded to Bureau for information purposes. The New York Office is also retaining photostats, but no action is being taken by this office.

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ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

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Kisseloff-7826

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: February 3, 1949

FROM : L. R. Pennington

SUBJECT: Jahara

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Karl Baarslag informed me this morning that Isaac ~~John~~ Don Levine initially contacted Congressman Dies in 1939 and furnished him the information concerning subversive individuals in the State Department. Baarslag stated that he had recently discussed this with J. B. Matthews who is very much incensed over the publication in the Times-Herald and approximately 200 other papers of Stripling's story. Baarslag stated that in 1939 when Levine contacted Dies there were present also J. B. Matthews and Robert Stripling. Levine informed Dies and the other two he could produce Chambers at that time who would be perfectly willing to tell his story, but Stripling insisted that the information furnished by Levine was ridiculous and the Committee would be laughed at. Under the circumstances Chambers was not called.

Baarslag stated that 50% of the profit from Stripling's writings will go to the Hearst newspapers and that the other 50%, approximately $150,000 will go to Stripling.

LRP:DC

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Kisseloff-7827

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B
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 3 4 30 PM '49

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 3 5 25 PM '49

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
FEB 4 11 18 AM '49

FEB 4 10 35 AM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7828

U.S. News & World Report

STOLEN SECRETS OF THE U.S.

Success of Spies. Are They Still Active?

Spy stories, now unfolding, mean Russian agents were operating deep inside U. S. Government in prewar years.

Moscow leaders, fearing Germany and Japan, looked everywhere for secret plans. Spying in Washington proved productive.

Big question for investigators now is a link with the past: Do spies still have access to U. S. codes and secrets?

The story of spy operations inside the United States Government, put into focus on the basis of revelations to date, is this:

Spies were busy, and getting results, during 1937 and 1938, at least. In those years they obtained highly secret documents from the Department of State. There is an implication that they were successful, as well, in obtaining information in the military establishment.

The spy story, as it is unfolding, relates directly to a prewar period and only indirectly to the war period or the present time. The years involved were those during which Hitler was moving into Austria, when he was building toward Munich and domination of Czechoslovakia. They were the years, too, when Japan was making a test of Russia in Manchuria.

Spying of war years, so far as it has been brought to light, is not yet supported by tangible evidence. The activity of prewar years, however, leaves the implication—which investigators stress—that similar activities continued, probably on an expanded basis. It is just that the evidence is not so definite.

What happened in the pre-Munich period of spying, at least in some part, now is being outlined by revelations made by Whittaker Chambers, a former editor of Time magazine. Secret documents, brought forward by Mr. Chambers in defending himself in a slander suit brought by Alger Hiss, are the basis of further investigation by a federal grand jury in New York City and by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Chambers is providing evidence that espionage was going on in the prewar period, with real results. He has testified that he was a "courier" in a Communist organization of that period. He also has testified that he broke with the Communists during the first half of 1938. What he now is revealing, therefore, does not cover the war period.

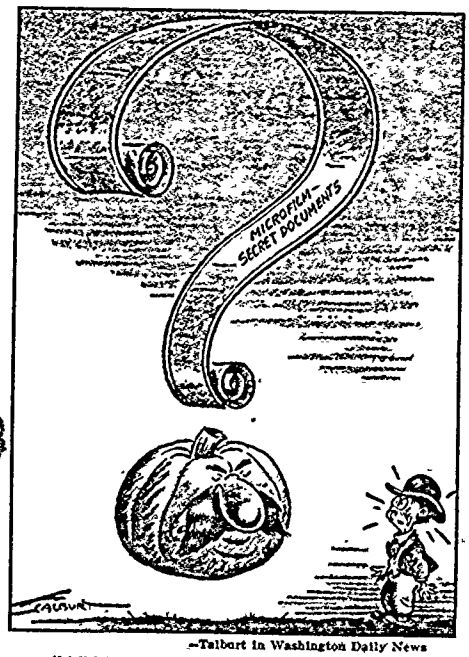

—Talbert in Washington Daily News

'WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF IT, MY DEAR WATSON?'

Melodrama entered the case when Mr. Chambers late at night led investigators for the House Committee to a pumpkin on his farm near Westminster, Md. This trip followed a conference of Mr. Chambers with Representative Nixon (Rep.), of California, a member of the Committee, and Robert E. Stripling, its chief investigator. From the pumpkin, Mr. Chambers produced several rolls of microfilm—three of them still undeveloped—on which some 200 pages of secret documents had been recorded. Included were three handwritten memoranda based on documents even more secret. These "pumpkin papers" were in addition to 65 documents Mr. Chambers already had produced in response to questioning by attorneys for Mr. Hiss.

Mr. Chambers accuses Mr. Hiss, a former State Department official who now is president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of having removed some of the documents from the State Department long enough to be reproduced. Mr. Hiss denies this charge. Two other individuals also have been named by Mr. Chambers in this connection. One of these is Henry J. Wadleigh, former State Department employe and until recently an economist employed by the Italian Government. He denies having been a Communist, but has refused to answer many of the Committee's questions.

The problem immediately arose as to whether contents of the documents themselves should be made public. Both Sumner Welles, who was Under Secretary of State during the 1937-38 period, and John E. Peurifoy, present Assistant Secretary of State, declared that, even now, their publication would be prejudicial to U. S. interests, or even dangerous. Later, the State Department permitted publication of some of them.

Enough now is known about the nature of the documents to put the story into focus against the background of what was happening in the world in the years leading up to the war.

Around the world, during the prewar period, Russian agents were making constant efforts to find out what the other great powers were doing. These efforts were stepped up in 1937, as the international situation grew more tense and Russia found herself menaced by Hitler's Germany on the west and by an expanding Japan on the east.

Russian leaders, in that period, were in a state of alarm over the trend of affairs in the world.

Inside Russia "purge" trials were under way. Hundreds of thousands of persons were being liquidated out of fear that they dissented from the viewpoint of the regime. Marshal M. N. Tukhachevsky, Vice Commissar of Defense, was executed after the Russian courts had decided that he was conspiring with the Trotsky wing of the Communist Party and with the German Government to murder Russian officials and to turn over the Ukraine to Germany.

Outside Russia this was the pre-Munich period. In Britain, diplomats were operating on the theory that Hitler was getting prepared for aggression. They hoped to turn his thoughts of aggression away from the West and toward the East. This period reached its culmination at Munich on Sept. 30, 1938, when Britain, France and Italy bowed to Hitler's demand for annexation of the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia. Neither Czechoslovakia nor Russia was invited to the m

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Kisseloff-7829

—Harris & Ewing

HUNTERS: STRIPLING & NIXON
. . . into focus—implications

ing and the decision was regarded as a defeat for both.

The testimony of Mr. Chambers, and the documents that he has offered in evidence, concerned the period before Munich. It was in the first half of 1938 that Mr. Chambers claims to have broken with the Communists. The implication is that the secret papers that he retained—at least those that now are back in the hands of this Government—did not in fact reach the hands of the Russians.

For the Russian leaders, confidential reports received in Washington from foreign capitals could be invaluable in providing inside information on what the various powers really were planning to do. Also, any documents relating to U. S. policy could throw light on whether this Government expected to intervene in Europe or the Far East. If the U. S. was agreeable to the effort to appease Hitler, or to turn his attention away from the West and toward the East, knowledge of that fact would be of great value to the Russian leaders.

The Chambers testimony now indicates that, to obtain such documents, the Russians used an underground network of U. S. Communists who were loyal primarily to Russia. Mr. Chambers has testified that, during this period, he did act as part of a ring that sought to supply Russia with the the information it wanted.

The Chambers charge that Alger Hiss played a part in the Communist plans has given rise to the present controversy and to the slander suit that Mr. Hiss has brought against Mr. Chambers. Mr. Hiss, on his part, now as last summer, has denied "without qualification" the charges brought against him.

Mr. Hiss was described by Mr. Chambers last August as one of a group of seven or eight Government officials who were alleged to be the nucleus of a Communist underground operating inside the U. S. Government in 1937 and 1938. The function of this group, as described by Mr. Chambers, was mainly to infiltrate the U. S. Government, rather than espionage. He said: "I should perhaps make the point that these people were specifically not wanted to act as sources of information. These people were an elite group, an outstanding group, which it was believed would rise to positions . . . in the Government, and . . . would be of very much more service to the Communist Party."

Background of individuals involved has had only casual attention, as charges and denials and countercharges have been flying back and forth.

Whittaker Chambers, in testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, gave his age as 48. He was born in Philadelphia. He testified that he joined the Communist Party in 1924 in New York City and served as a paid functionary of that party. He testified that he left the party in 1938 and reported to Government authorities many of the things he had learned as a party member. For nine years, Mr. Chambers worked for Time magazine, part of that period as a senior editor, resigning on December 10 of this year.

Alger Hiss is 44 years of age, on the basis of testimony given to the same Committee. Mr. Hiss was born in Baltimore. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1926 and from Harvard Law School in 1929. Immediately after graduation from law school, he served for a time as secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court, before entering private practice in New York City. In May, 1933, Mr. Hiss came to Washington as assistant general counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1934, he became counsel for the Senate committee headed by Senator Nye then investigating the munitions industry and seeking to disclose whether the munitions industry inspired war. It was in 1936 that Mr. Hiss entered the Department of State, where he served until January, 1947.

In the State Department, Mr. Hiss

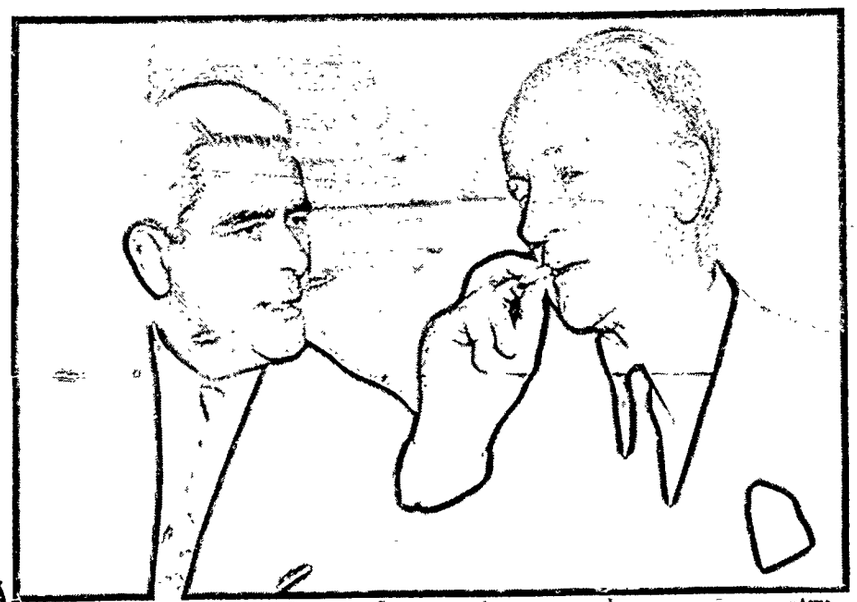

—Acme

WITNESSES: PEURIFOY & WELLES
. . . into history—codes

Kisseloff-7830

—Acme

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

—Acme

ALGER HISS

Principal witnesses before grand jury and committee

started his service as special assistant to Francis B. Sayre, then an Assistant Secretary of State and now U. S. delegate to the United Nations Trusteeship Council. It was several years after 1938 that Mr. Hiss moved into higher circles of the Government. As a special assistant to Leo Pasvolsky in the State Department, Mr. Hiss, in the spring and summer of 1944, helped to prepare the original draft of the United Nations Charter. Later that year, he was executive secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Early in 1945, he helped to work out the voting formula for the Security Council, which President Roosevelt took to Yalta and which was there agreed to by Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. Then, in the spring of 1945, he was secretary-general of the San Francisco Conference at which the United Nations Charter was put into final form.

Thus, Mr. Hiss played a very important part in shaping the United Nations. Out of that experience he gained recognition and a recommendation from John Foster Dulles that he be named to the Presidency of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a position that he now holds.

The full story of spy charges, denials and countercharges might be brought out at some future time in slander and libel suits growing out of present accusations. Or that story might come from Government prosecution of individuals or groups of individuals whom it may charge with violation of federal laws. There is an almost equal chance that the full story may never be told.

Members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities say that a charge of perjury might be entered by the Government if any recent testimony should prove to have been false. Charges growing out of attempted espionage back in 1937 and 1938, however, run into the federal statute of limitations. To make such charges stand, it would be necessary to prove that an offense had been committed within the last three years. Federal laws provide for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines up to $10,000, as punishment for wilfully giving out a diplomatic code or for disclosing information affecting national defense, with intent to injure the United States.

An important question growing out of the recent disclosures is this: What is the situation now, as to the security of secret documents and codes? On this point, Under Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett says that present methods of protection used by the State Department are much tighter than those in effect 10 years ago. Coding and decoding of messages now is done by machine, with the result that codes are much harder to break than once was the case. Also, the use of machines makes it possible to change codes much more often. Mr. Lovett is convinced, therefore, that any would-be spies trying to steal U. S. secrets will find their job far more difficult than it used to be.

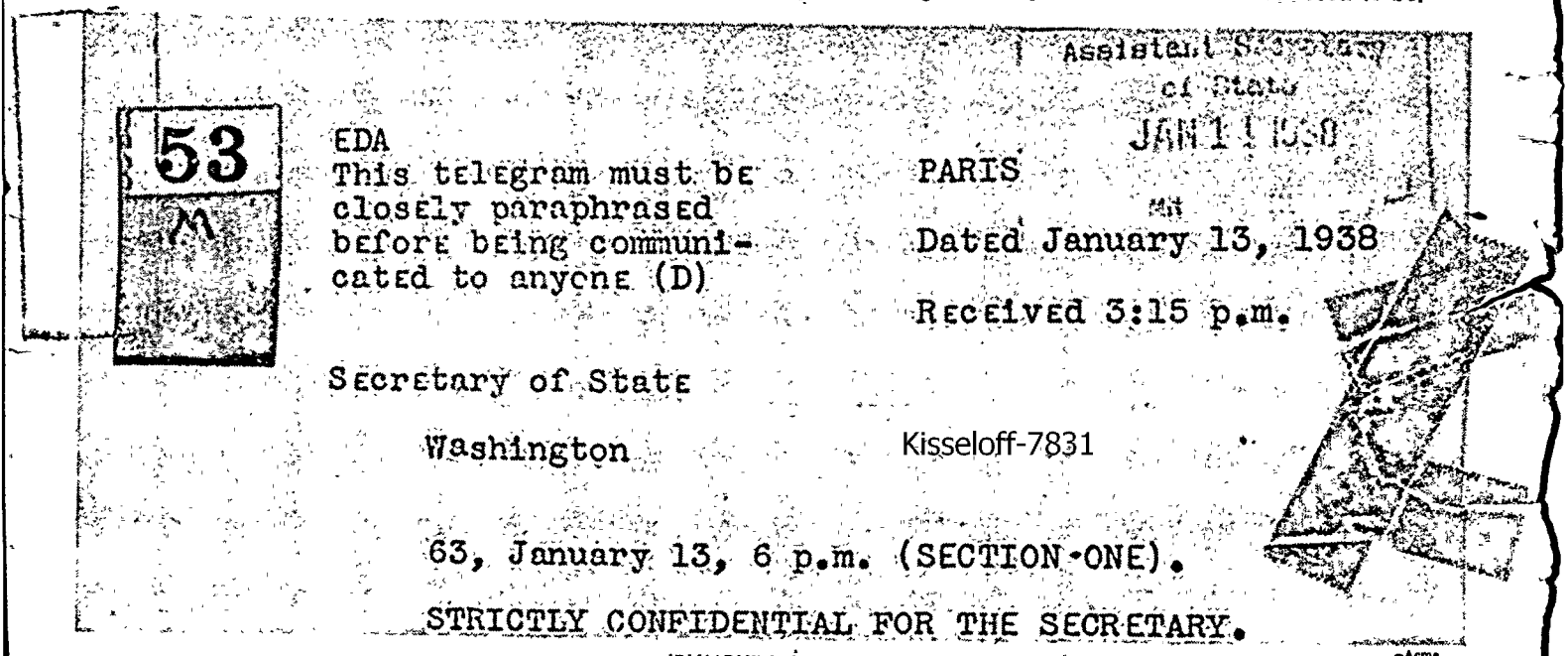

Assistant Secretary of State
JAN 14 1950

53
M

EDA
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone (D)

PARIS

Dated January 13, 1938

Received 3:15 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

Kisseloff-7831

63, January 13, 6 p.m. (SECTION ONE).

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL FOR THE SECRETARY.

—Acme

'PUMPKIN PAPER'
. . . a link with the past

Reported from BERLIN

THE JOB of keeping 2,200,000 Berliners alive on an island deep inside Russian territory is taking on an air of permanence for the U. S. and Britain.

Germans of West Berlin prefer to live outside Russia's sway. Their votes have shown that.

Now, talks between Russia and the West to break the Soviet blockade of Western Berlin are about ended. Russia intends to convert her part of the city into a "Little Moscow," a Communist capital for Eastern Germany. So U. S. and Britain, with France agreeing, are settling down to a grueling, costly routine of flying the essentials of life into their besieged sectors of Berlin.

It is as though half of Chicago, including the Loop, much of the residential area, most of the factories, were set down in the middle of Russian territory and sealed off. Then the United States would undertake to supply the city across 3,000 miles of ocean, over land and through an "air lift" to keep the people alive and working.

"Operation air lift," the thin strand linking 2,200,000 isolated Berliners with the West, is in business for as far ahead as anyone can see. Costs are to rise as the operation continues.

The bill to the U. S. for the air flights runs around $168,000,000 a year. Britain's expenses add another $67,000,000. Cost of food flown to Berlin is $200,000,000 a year. Replacing air equipment alone could take $500,000,000. The whole operation, on a permanent and expanded basis, could send the cost to U. S. taxpayers close to $1,000,000,000 a year.

Supplies air borne to Berlin are the city's chief source of food, fuel, clothing, almost everything it gets. Pilots are under a terrific strain, dropping into the city with a load of food or coal, unloading and taking off in 20 minutes to head back west for more. At the peak, one plane lands and another takes off at the Berlin airfields every three minutes. At this pace, cargoes are adequate to maintain life, but fall short of providing any of the comforts of normal living.

The outcome of this operation to supply a city by air is anybody's guess. Solution, when it comes, may be part of an over-all settlement between U. S. and Russia. But, for now, planning has to assume that the Berlin siege will go on for months, maybe years.

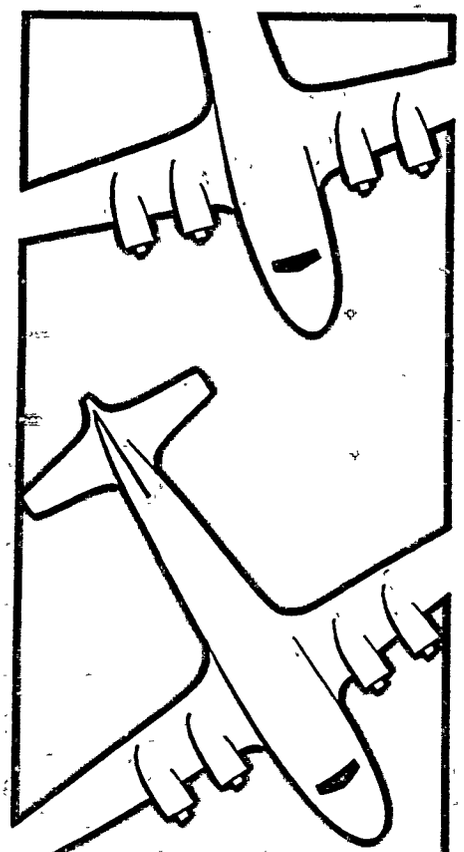

THE U.S.-BRITISH 'AIR LIFT' IS THE ONLY MEANS OF BRINGING THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE TO 2,200,000 PERSONS LIVING IN THE WESTERN SECTOR OF BERLIN

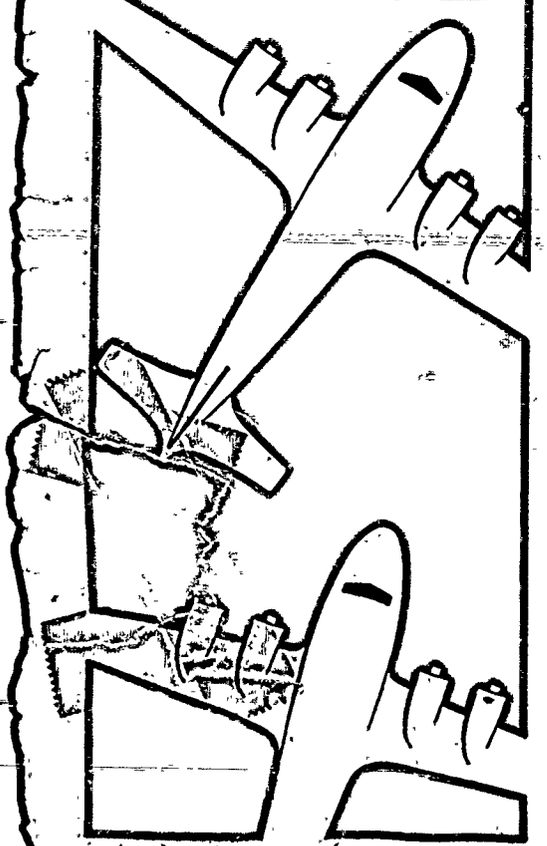

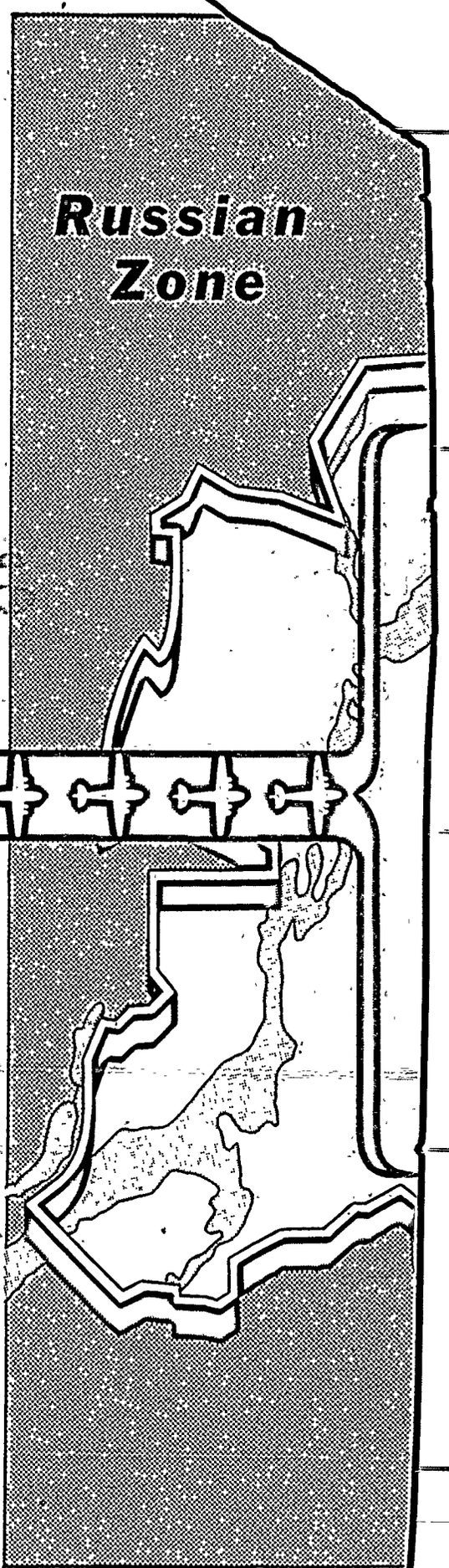

Kissinoff-7832

ERLIN: AN ISLAND IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY

Life Under the 'Air Lift'

Food ration is 1,880 calories a day, but diet is mostly dehydrated potatoes, dried beans, powdered eggs, smoked fish, fat, sugar and bread

Gas for cooking purposes is available only 20 minutes a day

Lights can be used only four hours out of 24

Operation of streetcars, subways halts at 6 p.m.

Homes are cold; families may get 100 pounds of coal as their winter supply

Theaters are open, but cold

Medicine supply is adequate

Shoes, clothing and raw materials are brought in, but supply is short

34,330 persons unemployed because of shortages in coal and raw materials; 55,885 persons work part time

Food ration is 1,750 calories a day, but potatoes, cabbage, carrots are available fresh from nearby farms

Gas for cooking purposes is available for all meals

Lights are available until midnight

Streetcars, subways run until midnight

Homes are relatively warm; families promised 700 pounds of coal for winter

Theaters are open, and warm

Medicine supply is inadequate; output is low

Textile and shoe-manufacturing facilities are adequate, but output depends upon such raw materials as Russia provides

Unemployed persons can join the Communist "police army"

Russian Zone

Western Sector

Russian Sector

Russian Zone

Kisselloff-7833

© 1948, By U. S. News Pub. Corp.

LL GEN. MARSHALL STAY?

Candidates Are Ready If H

Secretary Marshall is emerging as President Truman's "indispensable man." His illness does not mean quick retirement.

Mr. Marshall stays on to run U. S. foreign policy if President has his way. Senator Vandenberg wants him to stay, too.

Decision means bipartisan policy continues in new term. The same team keeps command of foreign affairs.

George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, at 68 is finding himself cast in the role of indispensable man. The Secretary, three years beyond the age when most men want to give up their responsibilities, has just lost a kidney in an operation. He wants to retire. But he is unable, as yet, to get free from his job.

Ever since the war, General Marshall has wanted to take a rest. But, when the fighting stopped and he quit the Army, he was sent to China to try to unify the disputing factions in that turbulent country. When he came back to the United States, he was plumped into the State Department to try to straighten out the world problems left by the war. And, in spite of age and ill health, he is being pressed to stay in that job.

Secretary Marshall is in good health except for the ailment that forced him to have an operation. He has a strong constitution. It seems likely that he will recover fully from his operation. And if he is restored to good health, he may not be able to quit his post. He is under steady pressure from President Truman to stay in the State Department.

The President wants to keep Mr. Marshall as an elder statesman at the directing controls of the nation's foreign policy.

Mr. Marshall's preference. Secretary Marshall has a plan of his own that he is pressing on the President. He wants to quit and let the President appoint Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, as Secretary of State. Mr. Vandenberg, a Republican, President of the Senate in the 80th Congress and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is Mr. Marshall's personal choice for the job.

General Marshall's reasons are based not only upon the important part the Senator has played in shaping America's present foreign policy, but upon his own personal liking for the Senator. The two are close friends. When the Secretary returned from Europe, he went first to the White House [illegible] Truman, and then [illegible] Vandenberg apartment where he dined with the Senator on corned beef and cabbage prepared by Mrs. Vandenberg.

This close, friendly working relationship between the Democratic Secretary of State and the Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has greatly smoothed the course for foreign-affairs legislation through the Republican Congress. Because, too, of Mr. Vandenberg's intimate knowledge of the manner in which present foreign policy has evolved, Mr. Marshall is convinced that the Michigan Senator is the one who should take over now.

Mr. Vandenberg's preference. But Senator Vandenberg has another plan. He is hoping that the post will not be offered to him. In turn, the Senator is urging that Mr. Marshall stay in his present job. While the Secretary is ill, Under Secretary Robert A. Lovett can continue to run the Department. Moreover, Mr. Vandenberg wants John Foster Dulles, who was Thomas E. Dewey's top adviser on foreign affairs, to go ahead as a part of the team that carries the burden of international negotiation. But, above all, the hand of General Marshall would remain to guide over-all plans.

That is much the way President Truman feels, too. It was Mr. Marshall who

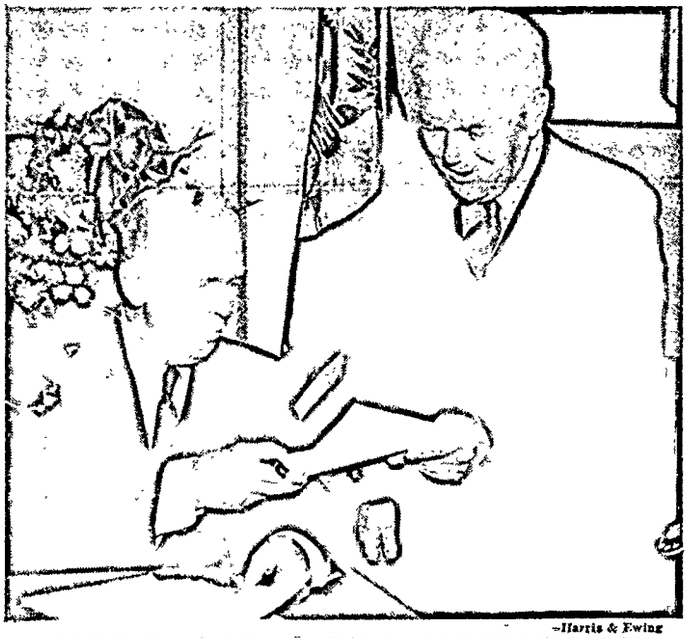

—Harris & Ewing

SECRETARY MARSHALL: THE DAY HE TOOK OFFICE
He is destined for the role of elder statesman

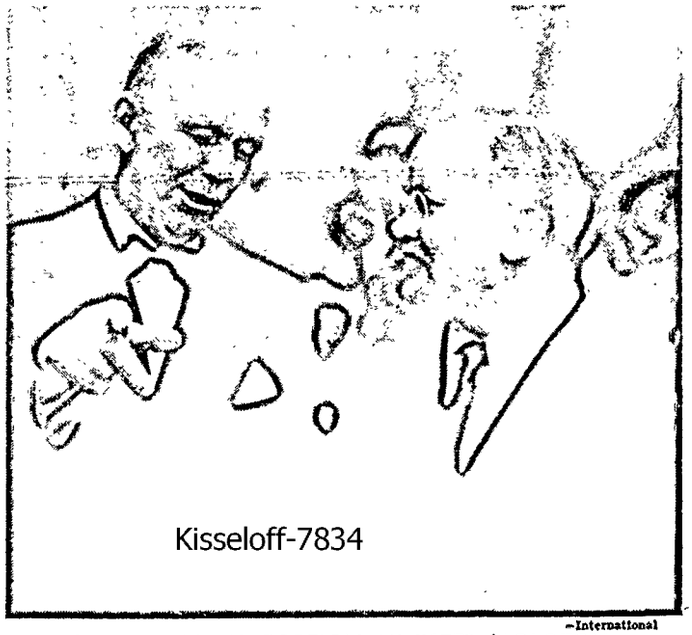

—International

WITH RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV
The Secretary is not awed by the Russians

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 9, 1949

FROM GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rerep of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated February 4, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

It is to be noted that distribution of State Department document, Serial #793.94 MID Reports/260, [redacted] not included in referenced report. However, the questioned document which has been identified by the Laboratory as Document Q-5 and identified by the Washington Field Office as Document #36, has been included, together with State Department documents pertaining thereto, in exhibits enclosed with referenced report.

STOP DESK

The distribution of this report in the State Department is set out as follows:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
FE	Division of Far Eastern Affairs	MAXWELL M. HAMILTON

MEMORANDUM (undated), handwritten date of January 7, 1938, beginning: Reliable source reports that since signing the tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact ..... to harrass the Urunchi-Lanchow Road

RECORDED - 157

174-1333-2034

FBI

5 FEB 25 1949

LGZ:cl
74-94

cc - New York

2-23-49
Above mentioned new pages of Zander report dated Feb. 4, 1949. These new pages were furnished Bur. by WFO letter 2-18-49.

53 MAR 1 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 23 1949

TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-23-49 1-30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

JAHAM. RE NYC TEL TO NEW HAVEN DATED TWO TWENTYFIRST INST. IN VIEW OF FACT CHAMBERS NOT ABLE TO IDENTIFY PLACE AT WHICH HE STAYED IN THOMASTON, CONN., NO ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION IN SUCH DIRECTION WILL BE CONDUCTED BY NEW HAVEN.

CLEASON

END

ACK PLS

WA 132PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

NY OK FBI NYC DB

RECORDED - 137

124-1333-2035

FBI

5 FEB 25 1949

CC 7 L Jones

DISC 1 1949

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7836

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 23 1949

TELETYPE

Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 3 AND NY 1 FROM BA 23 11-27 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R.

C. KINLOCH NELSON, RUXTON, MD., UPON INTERVIEW ADVISED THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY RESIDED ON THIRD FLOOR TWENTYONE TWENTYFOUR MOUNT ROYAL TERRACE, BALTIMORE, MD., FROM DEC THIRTYSEVEN TO APRIL THIRTYEIGHT AND THAT MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN RESIDED ON FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TWENTYONE TWENTYFOUR MOUNT ROYAL TERRACE DURING THAT SAME PERIOD. NELSON RECALLED THAT DURING THIS TIME ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WHEN HE CAME HOME FROM WORK IN EVENING HE NOTICED THAT CHAMBERS WOULD HAVE A GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY FIVE MEN VISITING HIM WHOM NELSON PRESUMED WHERE THERE TO PLAY CARDS. NELSON DOES NOT RECALL THE IDENTITIES OR DESCRIPTIONS OF ANY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS. THE NY OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO REINTERVIEW CHAMBERS TO ASCERTAIN IF HE RECALLS THE IDENTITY OF ANY OF THESE PERSONS.

HANDLED BY COOP DESK

MC FARLIN

END

WA BA R 3 WA

NY BA R1 NY

53 MAR 1 1949

RECORDED - 137
INDEXED - 137

174-1333-2036
F B I
5 FEB 25 1949

Kisseloff-7837

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 26 18 7-29 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-R. REWFOTEL FEB. TEN LAST. RE ANDREE EMERY, CHAMBERS BELIEVES EMERY RESIDED THIRD FLOOR, COUNTING ST. FLOOR AS FIRST. STATES HE MIGHT RECOGNIZE PHOTO UNSUB. KNEW SHE WAS COURIER, APPARATUS A, FROM J. PETERS AND FROM CONVERSATION DURING TRIP OF THESE FOUR INDIVIDUALS, NYC TO WASHINGTON. BELIEVES UNSUB WAS STENO AND WAS TO BE SEC. TO EMERY AND LATER TO BE QUOTE SOME KIND OF EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO COLLIER UNQUOTE. HIS IMPRESSION EMERY ALREADY HAD HER JOB ALTHOUGH POSSIBLE HAD NO YET BEGUN TO WORK. DOES NOT KNOW IF UNSUB ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT "TIME" OR NOT BUT STATES "IT WAS WITHIN EMERY-S POWER TO GIVE JOB TO HER". RECALLS NO OTHER DETAILS OF TRIP AT TIME HE AND PETERS PICKED GIRLS UP IN NYC.
HIS IMPRESSION UNSUB HAD BEEN LIVING HERE. BOTH GIRLS, HOWEVER, CAME TO WASHINGTON WITH INTENTION OF STAYING AND POSSIBLE UNSUB LIVED WITH EMERY FOR AWHILE. UNSUB COULD NOT

END OF PAGE ONE

CORR THIS PAGE LINE FOUR LST WORD IS -- CONVERSA-

WHOLE WORD IS --- CONVERSATION--

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FEB 25 1949

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7838

BE SMALL, DARK AMERICAN INDIAN AS SUGGESTED. REWFOTEL FEB. ELEVEN RELATIVE SAME UNSUB, PHOTO LUCY KRAMER OBTAINED FROM NINETEEN TWENTY YEARBOOK, COLUMBIA UNIV. DISPLAYED TO CHAMBERS BUT HE CANNOT IDENTIFY AS UNSUB. FROM REVIEW KRAMERS EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AS FURNISHED SECOND REFERENCED TEL, CHAMBERS EXPRESSED OPINION SHE WAS NOT IDENTICAL WITH UNSUB. BASED THIS ON RECOLLECTION THAT UNSUB IN CONVERSATION DID NOT EXHIBIT INTELLIGENCE ATTRIBUTABLE TO KRAMER IN REF TEL FEB. ELEVEN. SUGGEST, IF POSSIBLE, DATE OF EMERYS ACTUAL EMPLOYMENT BE OBTAINED AND IDENTITY OF STENOS WORKING FOR HER BE DETERMINED.

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HOLD PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 2-18-49 12-57 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND

SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK CITY URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL FIFTEENTH INSTANT. MRS. HELEN QUEVAS, SEVEN NAUGHT NINE EAST BROADWAY, YAZOO CITY, MISS., WAS FORMERLY EMPLOYED ON INDIAN AFFAIRS FROM APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE TO FORTY ONE. WAS SLIGHTLY ACQUAINTED WITH WARD SHEPARD WHO WAS EMPLOYED IN OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ONLY A SHORT TIME. HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF ANDREE EMEREE EITHER UNDER THAT NAME OR ANY ALIASES FURNISHED. SHE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OR KNOWLEDGE OF UNKNOWN WOMAN WITH INITIALS KKK. HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF SMALL DARK JEWISH WOMAN EMPLOYED AS SECRETARY TO ANDREE EMEREE. DOES NOT KNOW OF ANY LOVE TRIANGLE IN WHICH SHEPARD WAS INVOLVED HOWEVER RECALLED THAT SHE WAS ILL DURING A PART OF HIS EMPLOYMENT. REFERS AGENTS TO MR.. JOHN COLLIER, FORMER COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., WHO WAS A GOOD PERSONAL FRIEND OF SHEPARD. ALSO WILLIAM S. ZIMMERMAN, PRESENTLY ASST. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND ALSO J. W. HUTCHINSON, CHIEF CLERK, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C. BELIEVES ABOVE INDIVIDUALS CAN IDENTIFY UNKNOWN PERSON MENTIONED IN SAN FRANCISCO TEL. WASHINGTON FIELD REQUESTED INTERVIEW THESE INDIVIDUALS.

HANDLED BY

174-1333-2038

INDEXED - 137

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5 FEB 25 1949

WYLY

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 2-00 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NY 1 OK FBI NYC VMM

TWO COPIES WFO

53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7840

FEBRUARY 23, 1949

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 23 9:50a

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RETELCON WITH SA JOHN HILSBOS FEBRUARY SIXTEEN LAST RELATIVE TO NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN HISS LEAVE RECORDS AND TRAVEL VOUCHERS AT STATE DEPARTMENT. SEARCH OF STORAGE FILES PRODUCED A LEAVE TABULATION CARD WHICH INDICATES HISS ON ANNUAL LEAVE FROM JULY SEVENTEEN TO AUGUST FOURTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN, INCLUSIVE. ITEMIZED LEAVE CARD REFLECTS HISS TOOK TWELVE DAYS TWO HOURS AL IN JULY AND ELEVEN DAYS ONE HOUR AL IN AUGUST, BOTH THIRTYSEVEN. NONE OF THESE RECORDS INDICATE HISS' ADDRESS WHILE ON LEAVE. ALSO OBTAINED PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE FOR SICK LEAVE TAKEN JULY TWENTYONE THRU TWENTYTHREE, THIRTYEIGHT. UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY TRAVEL OR PER DIEM VOUCHERS IN EITHER CONFIDENTIAL OR OPEN ACCOUNTS FOR PERTINENT PERIOD. INVESTIGATION OF THIS PHASE CONTINUING. REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED WITH PHOTOSTATS OF LEAVE RECORDS UPON COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION.

HOTTEL

74-94

JSF:NPB

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174-1333-2039

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 2/15/49

FROM : SAC, Norfolk

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Reference is made to New York letter dated February 10, 1949, in which a lead was set forth for the Norfolk Office to reinterview Miss DAISY FANSLER and obtain handwriting specimens in connection with this matter.

Miss DAISY FANSLER, 738 West Ocean View Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia, on February 14, 1949, was recontacted by Special Agents of this office who had conducted the two previous interviews with Miss FANSLER.

Every precaution was made to properly conduct this interview on this occasion, inasmuch as it was noted on the two previous interviews that Miss FANSLER exhibited a very uncooperative attitude and appeared to be very prejudiced in this matter, almost to the point of being somewhat belligerent to the interviewing Agents.

DEFERRED RECORDING

As a matter of information, Miss FANSLER on the occasion of the last interview advised Agents of this office that she would give handwriting specimens only if she were allowed to include the statement in the specimens that her constitutional rights were being violated and duress was being used to obtain the specimens. The handwriting specimens were not obtained under these circumstances.

TOP DESK

Miss FANSLER, after making this statement, produced a letter that she had received from her attorney, Mr. ANTHONY WHITAKER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which advised that he had submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a letter written by Miss FANSLER some time previously, a photostatic copy of which was included with the communication. Miss FANSLER exhibited the letter from her attorney and the enclosure, and stated that she desired to consult her attorney before submitting any handwriting specimens to the Agents. It was noted in this letter from Mr. WHITAKER to Miss FANSLER that he stated he saw no reason not to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, therefore, he had surrendered Miss FANSLER's letter to Agents of the FBI. After this was noted by the interviewing Agents, it was suggested that Miss FANSLER contact Mr. WHITAKER by telephone for legal counsel in this matter, that is, of submitting handwriting specimens.

LWK:snb
65-487

cc: New York (65-14920)

RECORDED - 137

INDEXED - 137

74-1333-2040

5 FEB 25 1949

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169 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-7842

Subsequent to contacting Mr. WHITAKER, Miss FANSLER agreed to furnish handwriting specimens, but in a belligerent attitude, stating that her attorney had advised her that he saw no reason why these additional handwriting specimens were desired by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that she could furnish these handwriting specimens and after doing so it was her privilege to forcefully call this matter to the attention of the Director. She also advised that Mr. ANTHONY WHITAKER had reported to her that he had been continually "hounded" by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with this matter. She informed the interviewing Agents that on her next trip to Washington she intended to contact the Director personally and criticize this organization in connection with its methods of investigation, which she termed as "sleuthing," and the organization's general interest in the entire matter.

In view of the above and in addition due to the fact that the Agents report that Miss FANSLER is very eccentric and appears to be in a neurotic state, it is suggested that careful consideration be given before setting out leads for Miss FANSLER to be reinterviewed in connection with this matter.

20410

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
February 16, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: FBI Laboratory

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., Et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R; INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Dear Sir:

There is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover by registered air mail one Model G Leica camera bearing serial number 162673 and Summar lens number 238667, together with a leather carrying case. This camera was obtained from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, 116 Siena Drive, Long Beach, California, on February 15, 1949. It will be recalled that CRANE purchased this camera in New York City in the 1930's with money furnished to him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Reference is made to Bureau teletypes dated February 2, and February 10, 1949, in this case to the Los Angeles Office requesting that this camera be obtained from CRANE and forwarded to the Bureau for appropriate examination. WILLIAM CRANE makes his livelihood as a commercial photographer and is presently conducting practical experiments with an under-water camera and a camera used to take pictures of oil well casings to the depth of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. He has a continuous need for his Leica camera in connection with his work and turned the above-mentioned Leica camera over to Bureau Agents on condition that he be furnished with a similar Leica to use while his camera is forwarded to the Bureau.

A modified Model F Leica camera, serial number 48265 or 48266, the last digit not being readable, with lens number 282295, was rented by the Los Angeles Office from the Morgan Camera Shop, 6262 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, at the rate of $2.50 per day, beginning February 14, 1949, and has been turned over to CRANE for his use.

In view of the above facts it is requested that the Bureau conduct the examination of CRANE's camera as soon as possible so that it may be returned to CRANE. It will be recalled that CRANE has advised that his Leica camera was never used by him for taking photographs of documents in connection with his illegal work with the Soviet Espionage apparatus.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

HFD:gmw
100-30409
cc - New York (AM)
San Francisco (AM)
Washington Field (AM)

AIR MAIL

cc - pacakge (AIR MAIL REGISTERED)

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

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INDEXED - 137
174-1333-2041
FBI
5 FEB 25 1949
53 MAR 1 1949 308
Kisseloff-2694

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 2/17/49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS ET AL
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)
(Bureau file 74-1333)

Reference is made to New York letter dated February 9, last wherein it was requested that this office take photographs of the Knight Homestead on Route 101 at Peterboro, New Hampshire, inasmuch as it is possible that this is the guest house at which CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS and his wife stayed during August, 1937.

This is to advise that on February 16, last agents of this office took photographs of the Knight Homestead and the Bleak House, both of which are located adjacent to one another on Route 101 approximately one mile south of Peterboro.

These undeveloped photographs are being forwarded to the New York Division, and it is requested that they be developed and exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The following is a description of photographs taken:

Pack #1

Photos 1 to 5 inclusive - taken on Route #101 from a position south of the Knight Homestead.

Photos 6 to 10 inclusive - taken from a position south of Knight Homestead on Route #101.

Photo 11 - taken from a position on the west side of Route #101 south of Knight Homestead.

Photo 12 - taken on the west side of Route #101 opposite Knight Homestead showing gravel driveway.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Pack #2

Photos 1 to 4 inclusive - taken from a position west of Route #101 opposite Knight Homestead property showing front view of the house.

JEC:md
65-3251
cc New York (NY file 65-14920)
AMSD - REGISTERED MAIL (New York)

RECORDED - 137

74-1333-2042

Kisseloff-2695

Photo 6 - taken on the Homestead property showing front view of the house.

Photos 7 to 10 inclusive - taken from a position in front of the Homestead, showing Route #101 which runs north and south in front of the house.

Photo 11 - hill at the rear of Knight Homestead.

Photo 12 - outbuilding adjacent to rear of Homestead.

Pack #3

Photos 1 and 2 - photographs of Bleak House, which is the property adjoining Knight Homestead. These photos were taken from a position on Route #101, south of the house.

Photo 3 - photograph of Route #101, showing this road as it runs south to north toward the town of Peterboro.

Photos 4 and 5 - taken from Route 101, opposite Bleak House.

Photo 6 - taken at intersection of Route #101 and Pine Street.

Photo 7 - photograph of Route 101, showing hill thereon leading up to the intersection of Pine Street and Route #101.

Photo 8 - is a photograph of the Bleak House taken from a position on Pine Street showing the north side of the house.

Photos 9 to 12 inclusive - taken from a position in front of the Bleak House, showing the south side of the house.

Pack #4

Photos 1 to 12 inclusive - taken from different positions on the Bleak House property, showing the south, southeast and southwest views of the house.

It should be noted upon review of photographs 1 to 4 inclusive in film pack #2 that there is a gravel drive, slightly inclined, running at a right angle from Route #101 to the Knight Homestead. This would seem to be in agreement with the description of the gravel driveway previously furnished by CHAMBERS.

While at Peterboro, New Hampshire, agents obtained the guest registration book which includes guest registrations for the month of August, 1937 and this is being forwarded under separate cover to the FBI Laboratory with the request that results of examination be forwarded to the New York Division.

This guest registration book was obtained from the present co-owners of the Knight Homestead, Mrs. ETHEL MacDUFF and Miss CLARA A. SPRATT. In the event that this guest book may at some future date have evidentiary value it is further being advised with regard thereto that while entries were being made in this book during the year 1937 the book was maintained by the former owner, Mrs. MINNIE KNIGHT, who is 83 years of age and presently confined to an old ladies' home in Peterboro, New Hampshire.

There are also being submitted herewith as an enclosure to the New York Office three photographs of the exterior of the Bleak House together with one photograph of the Music Room in the interior of the Bleak House, which were obtained from Mrs. ELIZABETH M. BINGHAM, present manager of this house. It is suggested that these photographs might be displayed to CHAMBERS and thereafter returned to this office.

In conclusion it is being stated while at Peterboro, New Hampshire, agents of this office carefully scrutinized all other residences located on Granite Street, which incidentally runs south from the town of Peterboro, in an effort to locate other tourist or guest houses at which ALGER HISS and his wife together with CHAMBERS might have stayed during their one-night stopover in this community in 1937. This search was made with negative results.

2042

Kisseloff-2697

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

OM FILE NO. 65-456

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OMAHA	2/10/49	2/4/49	LEWIS D. HALLA KED

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R ~~INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Eighth Circuit Judge SETH THOMAS, Fort Dodge, Iowa, former Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture from April 1933 to September 1935, had ALGER HISS under his supervision as an attorney in the Legal Department from late in 1934 or early 1935 until September 1935. Through his infrequent business contacts during that time, Judge THOMAS found ALGER HISS to be quiet, very intelligent, cooperative and a competent attorney; he found his work to be very creditable and received no reports that would discredit him in any way. Judge THOMAS did not learn of any of HISS' associates or receive any indication of HISS being involved in a C.P. underground movement at that time or learn of his economic or political views or affiliations. Judge THOMAS did not meet any individuals through HISS and was never at his residence.

ENCLOSED BY STOP DESP

cc OMC Campbell 2-18-49 FLTcan

- RUC -

DEFERRED DISPOSITION

REFERENCE: Teletype Washington Field to Director and Omaha dtd 2-2-49
Teletype Omaha to Director and New York dtd 2-4-49

DETAILS: AT FORT DODGE, IOWA

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169 DEC 16 1964

SETH THOMAS, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
J. Walton		114-1-2-2048

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
3 New York (1-T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant Attorney General)
2 Omaha

5 FEB 25 1949

RECORDED - 137

INDEXED - 137

to

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32035-1

Kisseloff-2698

U. S. Post Office Building, advised that he was Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., from April 1933 to September 1935. At the time Judge THOMAS assumed the position as Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, he explained that there were two legal units in the department. One of these legal units was under the Farm Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of JEROME FRANK. The other legal unit was under his direct supervision. Judge THOMAS said that ALGER HISS was originally employed by JEROME FRANK and worked under his supervision until late in 1934 or early in 1935, when an order was handed down combining the two legal units into one legal department, operating under his supervision as Solicitor. Judge THOMAS stated that it was at the time of this change that he had his first contact with ALGER HISS. ALGER HISS was an attorney in the Legal Department of the Farm Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and continued to be employed as an attorney after his department was placed under the supervision of Judge THOMAS. He said that JEROME FRANK, under whose supervision HISS formerly worked, is presently serving as Circuit Judge of the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York City, New York.

According to Judge THOMAS, his contact with ALGER HISS was entirely in a business way within the Department of Agriculture. He explained that these contacts were infrequent, inasmuch as he had about 115 attorneys under his supervision and 1,200 other employees.

Judge THOMAS recalled that ALGER HISS was quiet, a very intelligent, cooperative and competent attorney; he found his work to be very creditable and received no reports that would discredit him in any way. Judge THOMAS pointed out that at about the same time that he was Solicitor with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. there was quite a bit of publicity appearing in the papers to the effect that the Department of Agriculture had what was referred to at the time as "radicals," or "socialists". Judge THOMAS stated that because of this unfavorable publicity CHESTER DAVIS, who was Administrator of the Farm

2043

Adjustment Administration, and Judge THOMAS made confidential investigations of the people affected, which resulted in the dismissal of several in the Department of Agriculture. Judge THOMAS pointed out, however, that the name of ALGER HISS never received any of this publicity at the time and nothing resulted from their investigation to indicate that he was so inclined.

CHESTER DAVIS is presently President of the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis, Missouri.

Judge THOMAS further explained that his only personal contact with ALGER HISS was when he, Judge THOMAS, would call for HISS to come to his office to personally discuss some legal problem which Judge THOMAS had previously assigned to HISS for research or other such legal work. He pointed out, therefore, that he had no occasion to learn of any economic or political views or affiliations which HISS might have had. Judge THOMAS stated that he did not learn of any of HISS' associates or receive any indication, whatsoever, of HISS being involved in Communist Party underground movement at that time. Judge THOMAS stated that he did not meet any individuals through HISS and was never at the residence of HISS. He pointed out that he was not well enough acquainted to know whether HISS was married or where he resided at that time.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

2043

LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City, N. Y.: Following lead is a repetion of the lead set out in reference Omaha teletype to the Director and New York City dated 2-4-49:

Will interview JEROME FRANK, Circuit Judge, Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, relative to any information he may have learned regarding ALGER HISS as has reference to this matter during his contact with him from the time he employed him as an attorney in the Legal Department of the Farm Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, until late in 1934 or early in 1935, when he was taken from FRANK's supervision and placed under the supervision of Judge SETH THOMAS.

2043

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

OM FILE NO. 65-456

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OMAHA	2/10/49	2/4/49	LEWIS D. HALLA KED

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R ~~INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Eighth Circuit Judge SETH THOMAS, Fort Dodge, Iowa, former Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture from April 1933 to September 1935, had ALGER HISS under his supervision as an attorney in the Legal Department from late in 1934 or early 1935 until September 1935. Through his infrequent business contacts during that time, Judge THOMAS found ALGER HISS to be quiet, very intelligent, cooperative and a competent attorney; he found his work to be very creditable and received no reports that would discredit him in any way. Judge THOMAS did not learn of any of HISS' associates or receive any indication of HISS being involved in a C.P. underground movement at that time or learn of his economic or political views or affiliations. Judge THOMAS did not meet any individuals through HISS and was never at his residence.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Teletype Washington Field to Director and Omaha dtd 2-2-49
Teletype Omaha to Director and New York dtd 2-4-49

DETAILS: AT FORT DODGE, IOWA

SETH THOMAS, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 New York (1-T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant Attorney General)
2 Omaha

to

EFH:cl
74-94
cc - WFO File 100-18386

Mr. Clayton

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-23-49 4:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

JAHAM. RETEL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN, LAST, RELATIVE TO LOCATION OF WILLIAM ROSEN. ROSEN RETURNED TO WASHINGTON JANUARY TWENTYFOUR, LAST, AND HAS BEEN SEEN AS LATE AS WEEK OR TEN DAYS AGO HERE. MOVED FURNITURE TO SMITH STORAGE COMPANY ON FEBRUARY SIXTEEN, LAST. NOTIFIED PO TO FORWARD ALL MAIL TO TWO ONE TWO NAUGHT CADASH SEVENTEENTH ST., SANTA MONICA, CALIF., ON JANUARY TWENTY, LAST. HE HAS REFUSED TO TELL PRESENT OCCUPANTS OF HIS FORMER APARTMENT WHO OWE HIM MONEY AS TO HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS, STATING TO TELL ANYONE WHO IS LOOKING FOR HIM THAT HE HAS GONE TO NY AND LEFT TOWN. HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLAND BRANCH, WHO IS COLLECTING MONEY ON NOTES FOR SALE OF ROSEN'S BUSINESS HAS BEEN ADVISED TO FORWARD MONEY AS RECEIVED TO SANTA MONICA ADDRESS. ROSEN IS OBVIOUSLY AWARE OF BUREAU'S INQUIRIES AND IS AVOIDING SUBPOENA. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO CONTACT MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HIS ATTORNEY, BEFORE HCUA RELATIVE TO HIS WHEREABOUTS. WIFE, ADDIE ROSEN, STILL IN CALIFORNIA. STOPS PLACED WITH PERSONS WHO OWE HIM MONEY AND WHO HAVE BEEN ADVISED TO WAIT AND HE WILL NOTIFY THEM WHERE TO PAY HIM. SUGGEST SUBPOENA BE AT HAND IF WHEREABOUTS BECOME KNOWN. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

HOTTEL

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174-1333-2044

5 FEB 25 1949

INDEXED - 137

cc - Los Angeles by Mail

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-18-49 11-26 AM HTM

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R.

IS - R.

RE NY TEL TO NEW HAVEN, BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES, SEVENTEENTH INST. CONCERNING LESTER MARX HUETTIG.

FOR INFO OF INTERESTED OFFICES, NEW HAVEN HAS NO ADDITIONAL INFO ITS FILES NOT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK. NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BY NEW HAVEN CONCERNING INQUIRIES AT REMINGTON ARMS CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN., PENDING BUREAU AUTHORITY.

GLEASON

NY AND LA ADVISED.

ACK AND HOLD PLS

11-28 AM OK FBI WASH DC ELR HOLDING

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAIL ROOM
STOP DESK

100-133-2045

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CC & L Jones
Tel to LA & NH
NY 2-21-49

Kisseloff-2704

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 60 LOS ANGELES 7 FROM NEW YORK 16 10-05P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R.

RE LOS ANGELES TEL FEB. SIXTEEN INST. NY FILES CONTAIN NO PERTINENT INFORMATION ON LESTER MARK HUETTIG OR MAE D. HUETTIG, NOT AVAILABLE TO LOS ANGELES. ONLY FURTHER INFO THESE NAMES IS IN DUN AND BRADSTREET REPORT ON THE ANDES TRADING CORP., NYC, TO THE EFFECT THAT A MAE HUETTIG, FORMER SEC-Y AND TREASURER OF THE ANDES TRADING CORP., FOUNDED AUGUST TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN FORTYONE, SUPPLIED INFO TO DUN AND BRADSTREET REGARDING THAT CORPORATION DURING NINETEEN FORTYTWO. NOT KNOWN IF THIS IDENTIFIABLE WITH INSTANT MAE HUETTIG AND REFLECTS NO PERTINENT INFO AT PRESENT TIME. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS SAYS DOES NOT KNOW OR KNOW OF HUETTIG. LOS ANGELES WILL DETERMINE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS AND ACTIVITIES OF LESTER MARK HUETTIG AND WIFE AND BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED FOR INTERVIEW BY LOS ANGELES OF LESTER MARK HUETTIG AND MAE HUETTIG ON COMPLETION OF LOS ANGELES INTERVIEW OF CRANE. SINCE CRANE-S TESTIMONY MAY BE NEEDED FOR PERJURY TRIAL

HANDLED BY COOP. DESK

100-1333-2046

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FEB 25 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

58 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2705

OF ALGER HISS AND SINCE SEVERAL INTERVIEWS ARE BEING WITHHELD UNTIL FULL INFO RE THESE INDIVIDUALS HAS BEEN SECURED FROM CRANE PRIOR TO SAID INTERVIEWS, LOS ANGELES REQUESTED TO ADVISE APPROXIMATELY WHEN THAT OFFICE EXPECTS TO COMPLETE FULL INTERVIEW OF CRANE AND APPROXIMATELY WHEN REPORT REFLECTING FULL RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH CRANE MAY BE EXPECTED.

SCHEIDT

11
44

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 5 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 24 10-22 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. RE TRIP OF HISS AND CHAMBERS TO PETERBORO, N. H. BETWEEN AUGUST TENTH TO FIFTEENTH, THIRTYSEVEN AT WHICH TIME THEY ATTENDED PLAY QUOTE SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER UNQUOTE, AT STEARNS FARM, MIDDLE HANCOCK ROAD, PETERBORO, N. H. OWNER OF STEARNS FARM IS MRS. EDITH BOND STEARNS, RESIDING HOTEL MARTTON THREE DASH FIVE EIGHTH ST. NY, ELEVEN NY. SUGGEST NY CONTACT MRS. STEARNS WHO APPARENTLY DIRECTED THE QUOTE PETERBOROUGH PLAYERS UNQUOTE AS POSSIBLE FUTURE WITNESS WHO CAN TESTIFY EXACT DATES ON WHICH INSTANT PLAY WAS PUT ON AND THAT SHE CAN STATE INSTANT PLAY WAS AT FARM OWNED BY HER AT PETERBORO. ADVISE BOSTON OF RESULTS OF INTERVIEW.

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SOUCY

COR PLS LINE SIX THIRD WD "STEARNS"

INDEXED - 137

5 FEB 25 1949

BOTH HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-2707

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: February 18, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rerep Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated February 4, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

There are enclosed herewith, amended pages numbers 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 69, which are to replace pages originally submitted in instant report.

2-23-49 6 copies of above pages were rec'd except P. 69 + 4 copies P. 69 were rec'd. On the date agent Zander furnished copy of P 69 inasmuch as only 5 sets of these pages were needed 1 copy of pages 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 was destroyed.

LGZ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York (encls)

174-1333-2048

FEB 25 1949

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53 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2708

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

TELEMETER

CONF 5 STATIONS

WASH AND WFO 5 NYC 3 PHILA 1 SANF 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 21 7-08 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM: ESP - R. FEB. TWENTYONE LAST WILLIAM E. CRANE IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI, WAS., BUFILE THREE FOUR ZERO SIX NINE NINE, WFO FILE ONE SEVEN FIVE ZERO FOUR, NYC FILE SEVEN EIGHT FIVE EIGHT TWO, SF FILE TWO NINE TWO FOUR FIVE, ALL ONE HUNDRED CLASSIFICATION, AS THE "~~ITALIAN~~ "ITALIAN" MENTIONED AS "PETE" AND GUIDO" IN LA ~~TELETYPEXXX~~ TELETYPES DATED FEB. EIGHT AND NINETEENTH LAST. CRANE NOW BELIEVES ITALIANS COVER NAME WAS BERT. CNDI [redacted] ADVISED MAGRINI VISITED LA FEB. SIXTEEN LAST RE DISPOSING OF INTEREST IN BOAT AND MAY STILL BE HERE THOUGH RESIDENCE STILL NYC. POSSIBILITY EXISTS MAGRINI HAS ASSUMED IDENTITY OF PERSON BY SAME NAME WHO IS SUBJ. PHILA FILE ONE HUNDRED THREE ONE FOUR FOUR THREE. IF THIS BE SO A CURRENT VIOLATION MOST LIKELY EXISTS. AMSD LETTER FOLLOWS WITH INFO. NOT ~~PREVIXXX~~ PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

HOOD

ACKPPLS

b2
b7D

G.I.R.

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

What not??

174-133-2099

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5 FEB 25 1949

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

Declassified WAB FOIK 11/25/77

February 14, 1949

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re my memorandum of January 31, 1949. I have checked with the results of sundry investigation completed and now in process as it will be of value in the trial of ALGER HISS and have instructed in this further inquiry as will be necessary.

Also, as to the other matters which will cover the over-all picture of all supposed espionage agents disclosed by CHAMBERS, I have given this the same close attention for the possibility of bringing this also to some conclusion in the future as to what we can obtain and what can be done with such information if evidence can be obtained to show actions which can now be prosecuted. This will require, particularly, an effort to bring same within the Statute of Limitations as to the persons concerned and, particularly, as to whether any of these have continued their efforts or were concerned with persons who have continued into the present time their actions as Agents for the USSR. This part of the inquiry will require considerable investigation divided among the various apparatus situated in different parts of the country and which may or may not be shown as acting in concert.

As to all of these situations, the matter is being closely followed from day to day by the New York Office with the Bureau as to the necessity and propriety of certain phases of the investigation and, particularly, as to the interview of individuals who arise for inquiry and, particularly, wherein these might be thought situations which might create undesirable reactions towards the investigation if interviewed at the particular moment.

Summary Report

There has been instructed and followed in careful detail the manner of preparing a summary report as to the Perjury trial of ALGER HISS and the

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13 FEB 21 1949

the substance and completeness of the evidence which will be necessary in his trial. I am and I will follow any and all material prepared as to this as well as any inquiry which may be necessary to fully sustain the Government's position as to each phase of the evidence necessary. A considerable portion of this has been prepared and is proceeding. It should be completed in detail, as to the report and any investigation necessary to complete the detail thereof, by March 7, 1949, as instructed by the Bureau or at an earlier date. As now set by stipulation with the Government, the hearing on the motions, instead of February 14, 1949, will be heard on March 7, 1949, and the trial, previously set for February 24, 1949, has been set for March 21, 1949.

William Edward Crane

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, alias Keith, who has been interviewed and is being checked further by the Los Angeles Office and who has been identified by CHAMBERS, will be able to furnish testimony similar to the expected testimony of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, which would further enhance the Government's position as to this situation and sustain CHAMBERS in his allegations of operating as an espionage agent for the Soviet Government. CRANE was active with CHAMBERS and BORIS BYKOV, CHAMBERS principal, and was active in New York, Washington, Baltimore and San Francisco. He also was in direct contact with BYKOV.

Association of Alger Hiss with
Jay David Whittaker Chambers

The association of CHAMBERS and HISS has been sustained further by reference to the maids working in the HISS home and this is being pursued further. As to the Woodstock typewriter in the home of HISS, this has been shown by some of the maids to possibly have been in his home until 1947 when HISS moved to New York. This, however, may not be too strongly shown by reason of the types of persons who would supply the information. As to the typewriter specimens, we have not as yet obtained a later specimen than the one dated May 27, 1937. As to the rugs BYKOV furnished through CHAMBERS to HISS and others, the purchase of these by CHAMBERS has been definitely shown although the chain of delivery has not been fully proven from the merchant from whom purchased directly into the hands of the other individuals in Washington. As to the latter, it is noted that CHAMBERS actually delivered the rug to HISS, according to his statements, after obtaining same from SILVERMAN.

As to the trip of CHAMBERS with HISS and wife to Peterborough, New Hampshire, with stop at Thomaston, Connecticut, in August, 1937 to interview

HARRY DEXTER WHITE, we have not as yet been able to definitely establish witnesses who can verify this and inquiry is continuing further. It still may be necessary to have CHAMBERS proceed to these points in an effort to obtain witnesses who can identify him and possibly associate him with the others.

The chronology of the handling of the 69 documents, presumably obtained by CHAMBERS from HISS in early 1938 and as disclosed by CHAMBERS in November, 1948, has been substantially completed with the possibility that we might be able to introduce them without a complete chain of evidence by reference to the marking of same by the Court Reporter in November, 1948, when same were introduced in evidence in the pre-trial deposition in the libel action of HISS and CHAMBERS.

Every effort will be made to complete the summary report with the additional necessary investigation as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

E. J. CONNELLEY,
Assistant Director

9050

Kisseloff-2712

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: February 16, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 4:10 p.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in and stated that the interview with Chambers today had been completed and that they interviewed him today concerning his statement which he had left last night. He stated that his activity as a homosexual was in the period 1932-38 and arose from contact with men on the street in New York and Washington. His friends and associates in espionage matters have no knowledge of this activity. The details of the interview will be forwarded by the New York Office tonight.

HBF:cmw

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74-13[illegible]-2051

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/ec

Kisseloff-2713

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1949

TO:

✓ Director

✓ Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy
Mr. Nease

Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. J. A. Carlson
Mr. E. J. McCabe

Miss Artley
Mrs. Metcalf

Mrs. Davidson

Chief Clerk's Off.
Records Section
Personnel Files
Mechanical Sec.
Ident. Division
Technical Lab.

Mr. H. B. Fletcher
Mr. Baumgardner
M
M

Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Wall
Mr. Keay
Mr. Whitson
M
Mr. Sanders
Foreign Service Desk

See Me
Call Me
Appropriate action
Note & return
Send file
Bring up-to-date
Correct
Re-date
Please initial & return
Place on record & return
Place on record

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

From Connelley in New York

~~From Connelley in New York~~

From Connelley in New York.

Kisseloff-2714

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 2-15-49 5-50 HF

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD, LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK

URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R., ISR. REMYTEL FEBRUARY TWELVE LAST. INQUIRY DISCLOSED MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, AKA MRS. JAMES WATT, PRESENTLY RESIDING ONE SEVEN THREE NAUGHT NAPOLEON AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LA. HAVING MOVED ~~RXX~~ FROM ONE THREE ONE ONE VALMONT STREET, NEW ORLEANS ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO.

WYLY

END AND ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 6-55PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

LA OK FBI LA MEG

NY 6-56P OK FBI NYC EMCG

DISC PLSMVOM

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FEB 15 1949

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Kisseloff-2715

53 MAR 1 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: February 4, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

RE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL, PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

RE NEW YORK TEL JANUARY THIRTYONE NINETEEN FORTYNINE AND TEL OF WFO FEBRUARY TWO LAST CONCERNING PROPOSED INTERVIEW OF FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BLOSSOM. AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR INTERVIEW, WFO TO KEEP IN MIND BLOSSOM'S PAST CONNECTION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY. NEW YORK AND BUREAU SHOULD BE PROMPTLY ADVISED OF RESULTS OF INTERVIEW SO THAT CONSIDERATION CAN BE GIVEN TO HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

HOOVER.

CC WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

JWP:MP

CIV. REF

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124-133-32053

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17 FEB 18 1949

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
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Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Kisseloff-2716

53 MAR 1 1949

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Per

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 717 1949

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-2717

Clyde Tolson

FEBRUARY 16, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]
LOS ANGELES

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE FEBRUARY ELEVEN, LAST. BUREAU FILES CONTAINED NO INFORMATION RE MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS OR MRS. JAMES WATT.

HOOVER

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD

FLJ:lfc

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14-13 37 FEB 16 1949

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 15 4 06 PM '49

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169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELEMETER

Kisseloff-2718

7-14PM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELEMETER

CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD S8, NEW YORK CITY S2 AND LOS ANGELES S1 FROM SFRAN 2-18-49 2-49 PM RN

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R. RE LA TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST. TEI JI JOE KOIDE REPORTEDLY PRESENTLY LIVING ONE TWENTY WEST SEVENTEENTH ST., LA., FIFTEEN N A ROOMING HOUSE OWNED BY HIS MOTHER IN LAW, WHOSE NAME NOT KNOWN. PHOTO OF KOIDE NOT AVAILABLE SF.

KIMBALL

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F E I

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INDEXED - 67

31 FEB 24 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-141

MAR 9 1949

Kisseloff-2719

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

EX-138

February 9, 1949

SAC, New York

2056

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are enclosed herewith for the information of the New York Office two photostatic copies of a letter dated January 11, 1949, written by Franklin Reno to Colonel L. E. Simon, Director, Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

This letter is being made available to you in order that you may call it to the attention of Mr. T. J. Donegan. This letter was made available to the Bureau by the Intelligence Department of the Army.

Enclosure

FLJ:ofm

G. J. R.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
FEB 9 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 23 1949

Kisseloff-2720

4420 South Bannock St.
Englewood, Colorado
January 11, 1949

Colonel L. E. Simon
Director, Ballistic Research Laboratories
Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland

Dear Colonel Simon:

I thank you very much for your very kind letter of December 22. I spent some time in the hospital a few days after my release by the New York Grand Jury but I am now much improved. I am of a few days vacation at present. Although much of the publicity which I saw on the case was highly inaccurate, the facts are extremely damaging. I will be glad to supply you with any information which you may desire about the case but I believe that I will simply forward this short letter to-day since it is somewhat over-due. The facts are eleven years old and they were not, I believe, known to anyone at the Proving Ground except myself. I have had no relation whatever with anyone whom I believe knew them for almost eleven years but they are of such a character that some official action such as acceptance of my resignation or some other form of action to relieve the Proving Grounds of any further embarrassment due to either the publicity or the facts may be required. I do not know, of course, what action may be best from the standpoint of the Proving Grounds and I have been proceeding throughout this case so as to avoid publicity in so far as it has been possible. I will write again in a few days and describe the facts in the case at some length. I have assured the Department of Justice that these facts were, I believe, known to no one at the Proving Grounds except myself.

Respectfully,
Franklin Kisseloff

Letter 1-8-49

Kisseloff-2721

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 17 1949

FROM : SAC, Kansas City

SUBJECT: LAWRENCE DUGGAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

This is to advise that information has been received from Confidential Informant [redacted] who has written as follows: b7D

"LAWRENCE DUGGAN was a member of some of my New York groups and played around with them and STEPHAN DUGGAN is doing the same now--I'm afraid of more accidents. * * * I received a personal letter from LAWRENCE DUGGAN's Group October 7. If they wrote to me of course you know their status as I do. I'm keeping letter for you."

The above letter was dated January 4, 1949.

The same informant in a letter dated January 9, 1949, advised as follows:

"I think that LAWRENCE DUGGAN was 'railroaded to his death.' It takes a 'stout fella' to cope with these groups. I was asked to become a member of his group some time ago. I sent in membership card as requested."

As the Bureau has previously been advised numerous times, [redacted] has been considered as such an unstable type that no encouragement has been given to her in the capacity of an informant. This office has not contacted her specifically and will not do so unless advised to the contrary. She has, however, frequently written letters to this office and any such information voluntarily received from her is read and evaluated. It has appeared that from time to time she has been capable of furnishing information of value. This office has no information pertaining to the above-entitled subject and the above is being forwarded merely for the Bureau's information and possible interest. b7D

74-1333-2056X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/ps

CLR:mjd
100-0
cc 62-1875

RECORDED INDEXED

17 JAN 19 1949

Kisseloff-2722

SAC, Washington Field

Director, FBI 2057

February 15, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, AKA, ET AL
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE-R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to a teletype from your office dated February 9, 1949, requesting authority to interview William Rogers, Chief Counsel, Senate Sub-Committee on Expenditures. Authority is granted for this interview and you are instructed to have two experienced agents who are thoroughly familiar with this case, handle this interview.

cc-New York

FLJ/mp

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 15 1949 P.M.

Kisseloff-2723

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

_____ 1949

TO:

____Director	____Mr. Mohr
____Mr. Tolson	____Mr. Nease
____Mr. Clegg	____Mr. Quinn Tamm
____Mr. Fletcher	____Mr. Waikart
____Mr. Glavin	____Miss Gandy
____Mr. Harbo	____Mr. English, 5627
____Mr. Ladd	____Records Section
____Mr. Rosen	____Pers. Records Sec.
____Mr. Tracy	____Reading Room
____Mr. Cartwright	____Mail Room
____Mr. Jones	____Mrs. Chisholm
____Mr. Leonard	____Miss Lurz
____Mr. McCoy	____M_____
____Mr. McGuire	_____

____See Me ____For Appropriate Action
____Send File ____Prepare Reply

Mr Tolson says have 2 Agts See Logan

File

Kisseloff-2724

D. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext 691

CND:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 2-9-49 4:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR, FBI

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. REBULET FEBRUARY 3, LAST, AND REPORT DATED DECEMBER 23, 1948, AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. REFERENCED REPORT REFLECTS ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN'S RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD PERSONNEL FILE FORWARDED TO WILLIAM ROGERS, CHIEF COUNSEL, SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES, AUGUST 24, 1948. REQUEST AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW ROGERS AND REVIEW PERTINENT FILES IN HIS POSSESSION.

HOTTEL

INDEXED - 137

74-1332
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RECORDED - 137

12 FEB 24 1949

F B I

Kisseloff-2725

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: February 4, 1949

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Attached hereto is a memorandum setting forth information from the Bureau's files on Alger Hiss, with particular respect to his reported participation in Communist espionage in Washington in the 1930's as alleged by Jay David Whittaker Chambers.

Further developments in this connection will be summarized together with the information contained in the attached memorandum in a brief now in the course of preparation on the entire Chambers case.

PJC:mp

Reviewed by Mr. Carlson 7/4

Orig. ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Copy A ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

HANDLED BY STOP LEER

D.M. Ladd

EX-1

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2058

EX-1

17 FEB 24 1949

Kisseloff-2726

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 28, 1949

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The information which follows has been obtained from the Bureau's files and pertains to Alger Hiss, one of the individuals who has figured prominently in the allegations of Jay David Whittaker Chambers concerning the existence of a Communist underground espionage apparatus in Washington, D. C. in the 1930's.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Alger Hiss was born November 11, 1904 at Baltimore, Maryland. He attended the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland and Powder Point Academy in Duxbury, Massachusetts. He was granted a Bachelor of Arts degree by Johns Hopkins University in 1926 and a Bachelor of Law degree by Harvard University in 1929. Hiss is married to Priscilla Fansler Hobson Hiss and has one son, Anthony, and a stepson, Timothy Hobson.

Following his graduation from Harvard, Hiss became Secretary to Associate Justice Oliver W. Holmes of the United States Supreme Court and remained in that capacity until October, 1930. From that time until May, 1933 he practiced law in Boston, Massachusetts and New York City. Hiss was then employed from May, 1933 until April, 1935 as Assistant to the General Counsel and as Assistant General Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at a salary of $6,000 to $7,000 per year. During a portion of this period he served as a legal assistant to the Senate Munitions Investigation Committee, remaining in that position until August, 1935. During the succeeding year until August, 1936 Hiss served as Special Attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General in the Department of Justice at a salary ranging from $6,000 to $7,500 a year. He was appointed Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State at $5,600 per year on September 1, 1936, and on June 1, 1939 his salary was increased to $5,800 per year. In 1942 he was reported to be Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations in the Department of State. On February 19, 1945 Hiss, then Deputy of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the Department of State, was indicated as the successor of Edwin C. Wilson as Director of that office upon the assignment of Wilson as Ambassador to Turkey. Hiss served as Secretary General of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in 1945. He resigned from the Department of State in January, 1947 to become President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. As a result of the disclosures of Jay David Whittaker Chambers concerning Hiss, Hiss is presently on a ninety-day leave of absence with pay from his post with the Carnegie Endowment , pending a clarification of the controversy which has arisen between him and Chambers. (101-2668-10)

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17 FEB 24 1949

PJC:VW

Kisseloff-2727

EX-1

INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS

Alger Hiss was investigated in the latter part of 1941 and the early part of 1942 in accordance with the provisions of Public Law #135 (Hatch Act). At that time Hiss had been reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action according to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was determined, however, that the name of Alger Hiss did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of that organization but that the name of his wife did. Since Hiss was then Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations in the Department of State, a copy of the report on this investigation was furnished to the Secretary of State by letter dated March 24, 1942. This report set forth information furnished by a former fellow-employee of Hiss in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the effect that Hiss and his associates in the AAA, if not Communists, were fellow travelers. No other unfavorable information was developed and Hiss himself denied in a sworn statement that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or of any other organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government.

By letter dated March 26, 1942 G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, advised that Hiss was well and favorably known to a number of the higher officials of the Department and was a valued employee. Mr. Shaw's letter stated that the FBI report, mentioned above, afforded "no basis for administrative action." (101-2668-5, 6; 65-56402-695)

CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 13, 1942

On May 13, 1942 Jay David Whittaker Chambers advised Special Agents of the FBI that Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald Hiss, were members of the Communist Party underground organization in Washington which was headed by Harold Ware. Chambers described Alger Hiss as a former employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration who had later served in the Government's investigation of the Munitions Industry and had subsequently become an Assistant Solicitor General of the United States. Chambers further explained that the same Hiss had later become an assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. (100-25824-22)

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

The Bureau's files do not disclose that any investigation was conducted in 1942 following Chambers' allegations concerning Hiss. It may be noted that Chambers' disclosures were not reported to the State Department by the FBI inasmuch as upon the occasion he furnished this information to FBI Agents, Chambers had first obtained approval to do so from Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State and had made it evident that he had already submitted similar details to Mr. Berle.

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CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS IN BERLE NOTES OBTAINED IN JUNE, 1943

In June, 1943 the FBI obtained from the then Assistant Secretary of State, Adolf A. Berle, a copy of notes which he had made in 1939 in the course of an interview with Chambers. The portion of the Berle notes which pertained to Alger Hiss read as follows:

"Alger Hiss
Assistant to Sayre - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active
Baltimore Boys
Wife - Priscilla Hiss - Socialist -
Early Days of New Deal"

There is no record of any additional information having been furnished by Mr. Berle at the time he furnished a copy of his notes to a representative of the FBI. (100-25824-27)

At this point it should be noted that, as mentioned above, Alger Hiss in March of 1945, was employed by the Department of State. On March 24, 1945 an official of the FBI (Mr. E. A. Tamm, the Assistant to the Director) furnished orally the substance of a summary memorandum, dated March 21, 1945, concerning Alger Hiss to Robert Lynch, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. This summary memorandum reflected that Chambers, a former member of the Communist Party, had reported that Alger Hiss had been a member of the underground organization of the Communist Party. This memorandum also mentioned that Hiss had been associated with Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman, who were also reported to have been recruited into the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. (61-7559; 100-25836-41; 101-2668-9, 12)

On March 27, 1945 a summary memorandum dated March 26, 1945, containing the information set forth in the preceding paragraph, was furnished to Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Chief of the Division of Foreign Activity Correlation of the Department of State, by an official of the FBI (Mr. D. M. Ladd) pursuant to Mr. Lyon's request. (101-2668-10)

CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS ON MAY 10, 1945

When interviewed on May 10, 1945, Jay David Whittaker Chambers said that Hiss, who in the meantime had become General Secretary of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group and that he had usually attendeded meetings of the group when they were held at Henry Collins' house. He said that when Hiss went with the Senate (Nye) Munitions Investigation Committee, Hiss had been segregated from the

group and had no more official contacts with them. Chambers said, however, that Hiss did meet socially with many of the group and was particularly close to John Abt's sister, Marian Bachrach. Chambers further stated that he had no reason to believe that Hiss had broken away from the Communist Party. As a reason for this belief, he explained that after he, Chambers, had broken with the Party, he had made a special trip to Hiss' home in the Georgetown Section of Washington for the purpose of persuading Hiss to leave the Party. Chambers explained that when he arrived there, Hiss' wife was the only one present and that while Chambers momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom, he observed Hiss' wife going to the telephone "obviously to get in touch with Party members." Chambers immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of Alger Hiss. When Hiss arrived they had dinner together at his home following which Chambers said he talked with him all night in an endeavor to persuade Hiss to leave the Party. Chambers stated that, with tears streaming down his face, Hiss had refused to break with the Communists and had given as his reason for not breaking away, his loyalty to his friends and his principles. Chambers pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of his wife. In this connection Chambers explained that he had endeavored to persuade Hiss to leave the Communist Party because he personally had great regard for Hiss and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to leave the Communist Party.

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Although no action was immediately taken concerning Chambers' additional information concerning Hiss, Hiss, as a result of the disclosures of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in November, 1945, became a subject of the investigation conducted in the Silvermaster case. (100-25824-22, 27, 36)

ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY IN NOVEMBER - 1945

On November 7, 1945 Elizabeth Terrill Bentley voluntarily appeared at the New York Office of the FBI and furnished, at length, information concerning her own activities as well as the activities of other individuals in Soviet espionage which she stated had extended into agencies of the United States Government. She was thereafter interviewed on numerous occasions during the month of November, 1945 and on November 30, 1945 she signed a statement which set forth her allegations concerning the individuals named by her. It should be noted that Miss Bentley's allegations were the first indication received by the FBI that a Soviet espionage ring had existed in Washington.

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Miss Bentley related that Harold Glasser had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and that Victor Perlo had advised her that Glasser had asked him if he, Glasser, would be able to return to the Perlo Group. Bentley at a later date, in talking with Charles Kramer in New York City, brought up the matter of Glasser's return to activity in the Perlo Group and Kramer, at that time, stated that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo Group and had turned him over directly to a Russian was a man named Hiss, who was employed in the Department of State. Miss Bentley subsequently was advised by her Russian contact named Jack that he had learned of the identity of Hiss. Miss Bentley indicated that the Hiss in question was an adviser to Dean Acheson of the Department of State named Eugene Hiss. (Subsequent inquiry pointed to the individual referred to as being Alger Hiss.) (65-56402-220)

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Authority was requested of the Attorney General to install a technical surveillance on the residence of Alger Hiss, 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., by memorandum dated November 28, 1945. The request was based on the allegation that Hiss was engaged in Soviet espionage. By memorandum dated November 29, 1945, the Attorney General asked if this individual was identical with the one employed in the State Department, and if so, what information the FBI had regarding him. In accordance to the Attorney General's inquiry, a memorandum dated November 30, 1945 was furnished to him concerning Alger Hiss. This memorandum set forth the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning the individual named Hiss, who was employed in the State Department. This surveillance was authorized and installed. (65-56402-94)

It was ascertained that in March, 1946, Michael Greenberg, another individual mentioned by Miss Bentley as being connected with the espionage ring which she had described, addressed a letter to Alger Hiss, setting forth his qualifications and stating, "I expect to be in New York City next week and would appreciate any suggestions you might make. If it be possible to put me in touch with principal UNO people, I would appreciate it duly." (65-56402-1019)

Alger Hiss was interviewed at his request by a Bureau official, Mr. D. M. Ladd, on March 25, 1946. At that time Hiss explained that he wished to clear up any questions that might have arisen concerning his loyalty to the Government since it had been brought to his attention by the then Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, that his name had been mentioned in connection with subversive organizations. Hiss, on this occasion, denied that he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He mentioned the possibility that his wife could have been a member of the League

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of Women Shoppers because he thought that some of her friends had been members of that organization. Hiss further emphatically stated that at no time had he been a member of the Communist Party or had any association with it. He further declared that he knew of no friends of his who were members of the Party. Asked, whether he had any association with any person or persons who might be members of any subversive organizations which might have caused the belief to exist that he likewise was a member of such organizations, he replied that he knew of no association on his part with any persons which would lead to this conclusion. The results of this interview were made available to both the Attorney General and the Secretary of State on March 25, 1946. (65-56402-1128X)

Chambers was further interviewed on March 28, 1946 at New York City with specific reference to Alger Hiss. On this occasion he said he was unable to elaborate on any of the information concerning Hiss' connection with the Communist Party which he had furnished at the time he was interviewed in 1942 and again in 1945 by Bureau agents. He recalled that after 1937, being no longer actively associated with the Communist Party, he had lost all contact with Alger Hiss. He stated that as a matter of fact he had absolutely no information that would conclusively prove Hiss held a membership card in the Communist Party or that he was an actual dues-paying member of the Party, even while he was active prior to 1937. He declared that he knew in 1937 that Hiss was favorably impressed with the Communist movement and was of the belief that Hiss was then (1946) still of the same belief. He indicated that he did not have any documentary proof on which to base this belief, having based it solely on comments made by various Washington and New York newspaper writers at the time. (100-25823-38)

On December 30, 1946 it was determined through physical surveillance that Robert Talbott Miller, III, also mentioned by Miss Bentley as being involved in the spy ring reported by her, spent three hours at the office of Alger Hiss in the Department of State. (65-56402-2243)

On April 15, 1947 Robert Talbott Miller, III was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at which time he denied being a member of the Communist Party but acknowledged acquaintanceship with various members of the espionage group described by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, including Alger Hiss. He insisted, however, that he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of any of the individuals he admitted knowing. (65-56402-2349)

Alger Hiss was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on August 2, 1947. He stated that he was acquainted with Charles Kramer, whom he had met while both were employed in the United States Department of Agriculture, but that he had not seen him for sometime. He denied knowing Nathan Gregory Silvermaster but acknowledged that he was acquainted with John Abt. He advised that he had met Victor Perlo in 1934 but did not recall him very well. He said

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that he had met Harold Glasser in an official capacity when Glasser was an official of the United States Treasury Department, but denied that he had ever placed Glasser in touch with any representative of the Soviet Government. He denied that he had any information to the effect that any individual, either in or out of the Government, had ever attempted to furnish any Government information to unauthorized persons. The individuals mentioned above were others who, according to Miss Bentley, were connected with Soviet espionage in the United States. On that occasion Hiss also denied that he had any connection with the Communist Party and said that he was not acquainted with an individual named Whittaker Chambers. In a signed statement which he furnished he also mentioned knowing Leon Pressman and Henry Collins, both of whom had been mentioned by Chambers in connection with his allegations concerning a Communist underground apparatus in Washington. (65-56402-2530; 65-56402-118; 100-25824-36)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Subsequent to the allegations which Elizabeth Terrill Bentley began to make to the FBI on November 7, 1945, information concerning Alger Hiss has been distributed to the White House, the Attorney General and his former employer, the State Department, as follows:

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in agencies of the U. S. Government. The name of Alger Hiss was mentioned therein.

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, the White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Hiss was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the U. S. Government. This summary was discussed by the A. G. with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-225)

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By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Hiss was mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Hiss included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This was discussed by the A. G. with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-573)

On March 7, 1946, a memorandum (entitled, "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, the White House, which contained information regarding Miss Bentley's allegations about Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in connection with this summary. This summary was discussed with the President by the A. G. on July 24, 1946. (100-190625-2054)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, in which brief mention was made of Soviet espionage agents in the U. S. Government as alleged by Miss Bentley. Alger Hiss was mentioned in this summary. The Attorney General was furnished this summary on February 7, 1946. (61-3499-213, 295, 296)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946. This summary had to do with persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in this group. This summary was furnished the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. (65-54602-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled, "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegationswere summarized naming the principal subjects employed in the U. S. Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Alger Hiss was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345686-1)

2058

By letter dated December 16, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing Bentley's allegations regarding Hiss and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations, was made available to George Allen, Presidential Advisor. (65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained Miss Bentley's allegations concerning Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government and mentioned the name of Alger Hiss. (100-7826-39)

On February 7, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, which briefly mentioned Soviet espionage agents in the U. S. Government as alleged by Miss Bentley, including Alger Hiss. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-213, 295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Hiss was included in this summary. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Hiss was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Hiss included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-573; 61-3499-295, 296)

On March 7, 1946, a memorandum (entitled, "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to the Attorney General, which contained information regarding Miss Bentley's allegations about Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in connection with this summary. The Attorney General on July 24, 1946, discussed this summary with the President. (100-203581-5147; 61-3499-295, 296)

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By memorandum dated March 13, 1946, captioned, "Reorganization of State Department," the Attorney General was furnished with a summary of information dated March 12, 1946, contained in the FBI files concerning Alger Hiss. This summary reflected the allegations concerning Soviet espionage made by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. (62-39749-602)

By memorandum dated March 25, 1946, the Attorney General was advised that Alger Hiss appeared at the FBI on March 25, 1946, at which time he was interviewed by an official of the FBI. He was asked to furnish any information in his possession which in his opinion might have led to the report that he was a member of any subversive organizations. There was enclosed a copy of the information which Hiss furnished to the FBI. (101-2668-20)

A summary of information (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Hiss was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the U. S. Government. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled, "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in U. S. Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Alger Hiss was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345686-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary dated October 21, 1946, (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") containing Bentley's allegations regarding Hiss and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations was made available to the Attorney General. A copy of this summary was also made available to A. Devitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by memorandum dated December 6, 1946. (65-56402-1756; 1837)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

State Department

On December 4, 1945, the Secretary of State was furnished with a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, which reflected the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. This summary contained the name of Alger Hiss. A copy of this summary was made available to Spruille Braden of the State Department on December 7, 1945. (61-3499-198, 200; 62-76274-196)

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On February 7, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, was furnished to the Secretary of State via Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department. This summary briefly mentioned the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage agents in the U. S. Government, including Alger Hiss. (61-3499-214)

By letter dated February 21, 1946, a summary concerning Alger Hiss containing the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Secretary of State. (65-56402-528)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Alger Hiss was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. The information on Hiss included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Miss Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. A copy of this summary was made available to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 13, 1946. (65-56402-573, 616)

On March 7, 1946, a summary (entitled, "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to the Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. This summary contained information concerning Miss Bentley's allegations of Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in this summary. (100-190625-2055)

By letter dated March 15, 1946, a summary entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information regarding the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department. Alger Hiss was named in this summary. (61-3499-238)

By letter dated March 25, 1946, the Secretary of State was advised that Alger Hiss appeared at the FBI on March 25, 1946, at which time he was interviewed by an official of the FBI. He was asked to furnish any information in his possession, which in his opinion might have led to the report that he was a member of any subversive organizations. There was enclosed a copy of the information which Hiss furnished to the FBI. (65-56402-695)

By letter dated November 25, 1946, another summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing the allegations of Bentley in which Alger Hiss was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. A copy of this summary was furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by letter dated December 12, 1946. This summary also reflected the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of October 21, 1946, based on these allegations. (65-56402-1836, 1859)

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CURRENT INVESTIGATION

Jay David Whittaker Chambers furnished a signed statement dated December 3, 1948, to Special Agents of the FBI at Baltimore, Maryland. In this statement Chambers said that he had become a defendant in a civil action brought against him by Alger Hiss in Federal Court at Baltimore, Maryland. This referred to a libel suit presently pending in the U. S. District Court for the District of Maryland which arose out of Chambers' comments concerning Alger Hiss on a radio program entitled, "Meet the Press." In a pretrial deposition taken at the request of Counsel for Hiss on November 17, 1948, in connection with this suit Chambers said he produced in evidence 65 typewritten documents and 4 small pieces of sheet paper on which there appeared handwriting that according to Chambers' recollection was the handwriting of Alger Hiss. Chambers said that the documents referred to were copies of State Department documents which were turned over to him by Alger Hiss during the latter part of 1937 and early part of 1938. He said that the documents had been in the possession of Nathan L. Levine, his wife's nephew, who is a resident of Brooklyn, New York, and a lawyer in New York City. Chambers said that he had asked Levine to hide these documents for him but in the event that any harm should befall Chambers, he told Levine to open them and make them public. Chambers further stated that Levine was unaware of the contents of the documents entrusted to him or of their original source. Chambers said that on November 14, 1948, he secured the return of these documents from Levine who in the meantime had hidden them in a dumb-waiter shaft in his mother's house in Brooklyn. Chambers explained that the envelopes containing the documents also contained three cans of undeveloped film, two strips of developed film and four yellow lined sheets of paper bearing the handwriting of Harry Dexter White. Chambers said he did not introduce the three cans of film in the deposition mentioned above because it was undeveloped, nor did he introduce the two strips of developed film because he wanted to keep all of the film together and possibly have the other film developed and made readable at a later date. He said he likewise did not introduce the sheets of paper bearing the handwriting of Harry Dexter White on the advice of counsel because it was thought to be irrelevant.

The three cans of undeveloped film and the two strips of developed negative film were turned over by Chambers, he said, to the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Thursday night, December 2, 1948, in response to a subpoena served by them at that time. Chambers then declared that he had no other documents whatever of the nature described above.

The 69 original documents produced by Chambers at Baltimore were turned over to the FBI by his attorney, Richard F. Cleveland, on November 29, 1948. (From a preliminary examination they appear to be copies and condensations of communications between the State Department and its foreign posts in Europe and the Far East. They deal generally with the various political, economic and military developments in 1938 which culminated in the world crisis of 1939. The files of the State Department are being checked as to which were actually confidential or otherwise restricted). The HCUA on December 14, 1948, made available to the FBI for examination, the five rolls of film which Chambers had given them. (These were found to contain photographs of what appear to be 58 pages of actual State Department documents of a like nature and blurred photographs of 79 pages of Navy Department correspondence and designs dealing with radio, airplane and other technical equipment).

According to Chambers the undeveloped film contained photographs of original documents that had come from the State Department and the Bureau of Standards. He said the bulk of the documents from the State Department had been turned over to him by Alger Hiss. He said that the others were possibly turned over to him by Henry Julian Wadleigh.

Chambers also declared that the documents presented by him at the deposition mentioned above had been turned over to him by Alger Hiss during the latter part of 1937 and the first part of 1938 as indicated by the dates on the documents. These documents he said had been given to him for delivery to a Colonel Bykov who had been previously introduced to Alger Hiss at which time Hiss agreed to furnish the documents from the State Department to Chambers for transmittal to Bykov. Chambers said that Alger Hiss was well aware that Colonel Bykov was the head of the Soviet underground organization. He said that it was possible that some of the 65 documents presented at his deposition had been photographed and that copies of the photographs had been turned over to Colonel Bykov. Chambers stated he did not destroy the documents because he was preparing to quit the Communist Party in about April, 1938. Chambers said that some of the documents supplied by Hiss were copied on a typewriter in Alger Hiss' own home by Hiss or his wife and then turned over to Chambers. In other instances, the original documents from the State Department were turned over to Chambers by Hiss and taken by him in most instances to photographers to be copied, the original documents then being returned to Alger Hiss on the same night in order to be returned by him to the State Department. One of these photographers was a Baltimorean named Felix, and it was Chambers' usual procedure to obtain documents from Alger Hiss and then meet Felix at some prearranged place either in Baltimore or Washington at which time he would give the documents to Felix for photographing. Felix would then return the documents to Chambers who would in turn give them back to Hiss. At a later date Felix would turn over the developed or undeveloped film which had been exposed and Chambers would deliver it to Colonel Bykov. He said that Alger Hiss was aware of the fact that the documents were being photographed for delivery to Colonel Bykov. Another photographer who was occasionally utilized in this manner was a man named David Carpenter, also of Baltimore.

As for Colonel Bykov, Chambers said that General Walter Krivitsky had said that he was with the 4thSection of the Red Army Intelligence. Chambers stated that J. Peters (Alexander Stevens) who had introduced him to Colonel Bykov at the end of 1936 or the first part of 1937 had appeared to be considerably disturbed because Bykov wanted to work his way into the American Communist Party's underground apparatus in Washington, D. C., as it would mean apparently, that Peters would ultimately lose control of this apparatus. However, he said that Peters was not able to do anything about it and Bykov began pressing for information about the personnel of the apparatus and requested that he meet some of them.

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The first person that Bykov met in the apparatus was Alger Hiss. In the spring of 1937, Chambers said he arranged a meeting between Hiss and Colonel Bykov on the mezzanine floor of a theater in Brooklyn, New York. Chambers said similar meetings were arranged in Brooklyn between Bykov and other members of the apparatus such as Henry Collins, George Silverman, and Harry Dexter White. Bykov, according to Chambers, wanted to observe individuals he met in this manner to discuss present and future work for him with them and possibly also to check up on Chambers.

When Hiss met Bykov the latter raised the question of procuring documents from the State Department and Alger Hiss agreed to do so. Following this meeting Alger Hiss began to supply a constant flow of material from the State Department such as the documents presented by Chambers at his pretrial deposition on November 17, 1948. Chambers said that he had never described the existence of the documents he presented at the pretrial deposition with anyone else nor had he told any other Government agency at the time about their existence.

Chambers on this occasion declared that in testifying to various Government agencies over the past ten years he had been influenced by two principles. The first was to stop "the Communist conspiracy", the second was to try to preserve the human elements involved and for this reason he had not previously mentioned the procuring and passing of any documents. (report of SA Frank G. Johnston, 12-4-48, Baltimore)

(Nathan I. Levine of 960 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York, with law offices at 152 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., acknowledged on December 15, 1948, to Special Agents of the FBI that he is the nephew of Ester Shemetz Chambers, the wife of Whittaker Chambers. At that time he subsequently collaborated the earlier explanation of Chambers of the manner in which Chambers had turned over a sealed envelope to him in 1938 or 1939, hidden by Levine and eventually reclaimed by Chambers. Levine insisted, however, that the envelope had always remained sealed while in his charge and that his only knowledge of the contents thereof came from watching Chambers opening the envelope immediately after he had given it back to Chambers.)
(report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, 12-23-48, N. Y.)

Chambers furnished another signed statement to the Special Agents of the FBI inNew York City on December 8, 1948. On this occasion Chambers said that in connection with providing money or gifts to the various people who turned over information to him he wished to state that no one as far as he knows has been given any money for the services they rendered. However, he did recall that probably at the end of 1936, Colonel Bykov in one of his conversations with Chambers suggested that it might be a good idea to give Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and A. George Silverman a gift of some kind. After some discussion, Bykov thought it might be advisable to present each of them with an expensive rug. Chambers said that he did not favor the idea but Bykov became somewhat insistent and as a result Chambers arranged for the purchase of three oriental rugs following inquiry made of an Armenian rug dealer in New York City. He said that Bykov furnished him with the money to buy these rugs which cost approximately $200. each and that as he recalled it the three rugs were sent by the Armenian rug dealer via American Railway Express to the home of A. George Silverman in Washington, D. C.

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Prior to the delivery of the rugs to Washington, Chambers said that he had informed Hiss, White, and Silverman that they were going to be presented with gifts as a token of gratitude for their activities for the American Communists. He said that White and Silverman appeared pleased with the fact that they were going to receive such a gift. Hiss, however, was more polite than pleased when he received his. It was Chambers' recollection that the rugs were delivered to Silverman's home because of the latter's close association with White and that Silverman delivered White's rug. The rug intended for Alger Hiss, as Chambers remembers, was brought by Silverman in his car one evening to a predesignated point, a restaurant on Route 1 about three or four miles east of College Park, Maryland. Chambers said he accompanied Hiss in the latter's car to that point and upon arriving there he got out of Hiss' car, took the rug from Silverman's automobile and carried it to Hiss' car. (Report of SA Joseph M. Kelly dated 12-23-48 at New York)

(It may be noted that Henry Julian Wadleigh has also admitted receiving an oriental rug from David Carpenter for similar reasons in this connection.)

On December 15, 1948, Chambers was reinterviewed at the request of the Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan for the purpose of ascertaining his specific knowledge, if any, of the typewriter in the Hiss household together with the related facts concerning the transmission of documents by Hiss to Chambers. Chambers declared that he had never seen Priscilla Hiss operate a typewriter, that his "understanding" that she was making typewritten copies of State Department documents for transmission to Chambers came from Hiss and his wife and that he recalls no direct statement by either concerning such copying. Chambers said he is "quite sure" that he never had occasion to borrow a typewriter from either Alger or Priscilla Hiss and it is his present recollection that he himself did not own a typewriter during the period he was associated with Hiss and his wife. He did point out, however, that there was in his possession for part of that time a typewriter which had been given to him probably by J. Peters for use in connection with his work in the apparatus. Chambers said that he is positive that this machine was a portable typewriter and that it may have been a Remington. He mentioned that it may have been Colonel Bykov who furnished him with this machine but believed it came from J. Peters and that he ultimately disposed of it by abandoning it in a public elevator or public conveyance at a time and place he did not remember. Chambers believed that he got rid of the machine after leaving the Communist Party in April, 1938 but said that this is only a conclusion and not a definite recollection.

Chambers declared that he could best approximate the dates of various meetings with Alger Hiss by recalling that his last conversation with Hiss prior to the HCUA hearings in 1948 occurred in December, 1938, at which time he saw Hiss at the latter's residence on Volta Place in Washington and pleaded with Hiss to break with the Party as he himself had done eight months before. Chambers said that he fixed the date of this final meeting by remembering that Hiss asked him what kind of a Christmas his family was going to have and that Hiss gave him a small wooden rolling pin as a Christmas gift for Chambers' daughter. It is Chambers' best recollection that Hiss moved into his Volta Place residence early in the spring of

1938 and although he has no definite recollection of having met Hiss there prior to the final meeting he feels he must have gone to see Hiss at the Volta Place address, basing this on his wife's recollection. He said meetings with Hiss in 1937 were frequent, and usually took place at the 30th Street house which Hiss occupied at that time. In explaining the exact method employed by Hiss and himself with respect to the documentary material being handled, Chambers stated that he would see Hiss usually at the end of the week and receive from him whatever material Hiss had obtained during the week. He said it was the practice of Hiss to extract each day certain material from the State Department, take it to his home where it would be copied on the typewriter, and return the original document to the Department the next day. Chambers would then take the typewritten copies of such material to Carpenter who would photograph this material. Chambers would turn over the microfilm thus produced to Colonel Bykov and would destroy the typewritten material.

With respect to the four small sheets containing the handwriting of Alger Hiss which are referred to above, Chambers explained that at the time he would make his weekly visit to Hiss' home some material might be in the form of handwritten notes which had not yet been copied on the typewriter. Rather than wait for this material to be typed, Chambers would take these penciled notes along with the typewritten material. However, Chambers stated that to the best of his present recollection all of the written information he gave to Colonel Bykov was on film and never was it the original documents or typed copies.

With respect to his reason for having in his possession in November, 1948, 65 typewritten sheets furnished him by Alger Hiss, Chambers explained that they were the last documents given him by Hiss and that shortly prior to the time he began receiving this particular group of documents he had already made up his mind to break away from the Communist Party and had decided to retain them for further use in the event it became necessary to have documentary proof that, in fact, not only Alger Hiss but the Communist Party was involved in espionage against the United States. Chambers made the observation that in all probability the 65 sheets of typewritten material referred to had been photographed in the usual manner and that the film developed had been delivered by him to Bykov.

With respect to the rolls of microfilm that were seized by the HCUA on December 2, 1948, at the Chambers' farm, (where they had been hidden in a pumpkin), Chambers explained that in all probability this was photographed material, the microfilm for which he had received at about the time he had definitely decided to leave the Communist Party and for that reason had not turned it over to Bykov. (New York report of SA Joseph M. Kelly of December 23, 1948)

Chambers was interviewed on December 31, 1948, by Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department of Justice and a Special Agent of the FBI in Mr. Whearty's Office. On this occasion Chambers furnished additional details concerning his espionage operations and again referred to Boris Bykov to whom he said he had been introduced by J. Peters. He repeated his statement that Bykov had met on a single occasion with Alger Hiss as well as with other individuals. Chambers again mentioned the underground group organized by Harold Ware among Government employees in Washington, D.C.

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in the early 1930's mentioning that the primary objective at first was to place Communists in important positions where they had opportunity for advancement in order to formulate or influence policies along lines favoring Communist interests. He again mentioned that this group included among others, Alger and Donald Hiss, Henry Collins, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Victor Perlo, Nathan Witt, and Lee Pressman.

Concerning early operations, Chambers recalled that in about 1935 Alger Hiss had furnished him with a set of State Department documents which Hiss had secured through his employment with the Nye (Munitions Investigation) Committee. Chambers said that he photographed these documents himself with a Leica camera supplied by J. Peters. He mentioned that Hiss had been instrumental in taking documents from the State Department furnished to the Committee in the usual course of business and observed that a man named Greene, a former professor of History at Princeton University who was then in the State Department, had unwittingly supplied these documents but subsequently became somewhat suspicious and as a result, the practice was discontinued.

Concerning Harry Dexter White, Chambers recalled that J. Peters had introduced him to George Silverman at an early date and that Silverman in turn had introduced him to White in about 1936. He recalled vividly he said that Harry White was a financial expert who had evolved a fiscal plan for Soviet Russia in which he was greatly interested. Chambers advised that in the summer of 1937 as he recalls, Alger and Priscilla Hiss took Chambers to White's summer home in New Hampshire to discuss this monetary plan with him. He remembered that they stopped the first night in Thomaston, Connecticut, drove to White's home the following day and returned by way of Peterborough, New Hampshire, where they attended the performance of a summer stock company. Chambers also remembered that White's brother from Boston, Massachusetts, was at White's summer place at the time.

Chambers again mentioned that Alger Hiss had conceived the idea that Noel Field would be a good source of information and had made a serious effort to recruit Field only to return to Chambers with the report that Field indicated he was already in a "parallel". Chambers also said he had a vague recollection that Hiss had related having made an effort to recruit Laurence Duggan also and had returned giving the impression that Duggan was already operating. Chambers said he recalls that Noel Field was the best friend of Laurence Duggan and he cannot but believe that Duggan was aware of the activity around him.

Chambers was questioned briefly about Harold Glasser, mentioned above in the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. Chambers said that he was not aware that Glasser also furnished Alger Hiss with any information but understood that Glasser was a member of an underground cell. Against this statement is that of Miss Bentley to the effect that Charles Kramer once informed her that Glasser had been stolen from the Perlo Group by Hiss.

As a side light on Hiss, Chambers recalled that Priscilla Hiss had been a very close friend of Marian Bachrach and had continued to see her frequently after being forbidden to do so by the apparatus.

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Following the above interview Chambers on his way out of the Justice Building advised Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor that he was suspicious of William P. Marbury, the Baltimore Attorney who is representing Alger Hiss. Chambers stated that he thought Marbury may have ideological interest in the defense of Hiss which goes further than his ordinary interest as Hiss' counsel. He stated that Marbury had plenty of opportunity to withdraw from the case since the documents were produced but had appeared more interested than ever. He recalled that Marbury had questioned him at great length regarding Helen Ware and the meetings of the underground group in her violin studio at Washington, D. C. Chambers said he concluded that in view of the complete knowledge of Helen Ware evidenced by Marbury he must have been aware of the fact that she was the daughter of Ella Reeve Bloor. (Washington report of SA Maurice A. Taylor, January 4, 1949)

ALGER HISS INTERVIEWED DECEMBER 4, 1948

Alger Hiss furnished a signed statement to Special Agents of the FBI at Baltimore, Maryland on December 4, 1948. In this statement he referred to the 65 pages of typewritten material and four small sheets of paper bearing handwritten material which Chambers had introduced at a pretrial examination on November 17, 1948 in the office of Hiss' attorney, William L. Marbury in Baltimore in connection with the Hiss libel suit against Chambers. Hiss stated that there had been exhibited to him by the interviewing Agents photostatic copies of the documents referred to and that he was satisfied that they were copies of the documents actually produced by Chambers.

Hiss said he had read portions of the court reporter's transcription of the deposition of Chambers and said that according to a part of it, Chambers on November 5, 1948, had been asked whether he had ever obtained any documents from Hiss for transmittal to the Communist Party and Chambers had replied that he had not.

Hiss said that from a cursory examination of the typewritten material mentioned above he would say that they appeared to be authentic copies of U. S. State Department documents, or summaries of such documents, dated approximately from January to March, 1938. He admitted that documents similar to those in question normally passed over his desk during his employment as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable Francis B. Sayre. He said he had no independent recollection of having seen any of the questioned documents or document summaries while he was employed by the State Department. He said that by and large the documents do not appear to be documents of a very highly confidential nature and would not have been treated in the State Department with any special precautions at that time according to the security regulations then in effect. Hiss said that three of the four handwritten pages appeared to be in his own handwriting. The fourth page, consisting of five handwritten lines, Hiss said may or may not be in his handwriting, but does not look to him as if it were.

Hiss stated he learned from his attorney and from reading the above-mentioned deposition that Chambers claimed the questioned documents and others like them had been obtained by Hiss from the State Department and that typewritten copies of the larger documents had been made on a typewriter in Hiss' home either by Hiss or his wife, Priscilla. He said he was also aware of Chambers' claim that Hiss would subsequently return such documents to the files of the State Department. He said he was also aware that Chambers alleged that on some occasions Hiss had turned over the actual State Department documents to him, that photographic copies would be made in a manner unknown to Hiss and that these documents would then be returned to Hiss for return to the State Department files.

Hiss denied that any of the above claims of Chambers are true. He also denied that he ever gave the originals of the handwritten documents to Chambers at any time for any purpose whatsoever. Hiss further denied that any of the claims of Chambers concerning a meeting between Colonel Bykov and Hiss are true. He said he had never met, and had never heard of any Russian named Peter or Colonel Bykov until he was told of the testimony given by Chambers.

Hiss did admit that he had a typewriter in his home in Washington during the period from 1936 to some time after 1938, which was an old-fashioned machine and was possibly an Underwood. He said that Mrs. Hiss, although not a typist, had used this machine somewhat as an amateur typist, but that he never recalled having used it. He claimed that Mrs. Hiss disposed of this typewriter to either a secondhand typewriter concern or a secondhand dealer in Washington, D. C. some time subsequent to 1938, the exact date and place being unknown to him. He denied having any knowledge of the present whereabouts of the typewriter, but explained that before it had come into the possession of his immediate family, it had been the property of Thomas Fansler, the father of Mrs. Hiss, who was an insurance agent in Philadelphia until his death in the early 1940's.

On this occasion, Hiss declared that until he met Chambers face to face at a sub-committee hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 17, 1948, in the Hotel Commodore in New York City, he did not know whether he had ever previously met Chambers although he thought that newspaper pictures of him looked somewhat familiar. He acknowledged that when he first appeared before the HCUA on August 5, 1948, he had stated that to the best of his knowledge he had never met Chambers, explaining that at that time it had not occurred to him that Chambers might be "George Crosley." On August 16, 1948, he told a Sub-Committee of the HCUA in Washington that Chambers might be a person previously known to him as "George Crosley." Upon confrontation on August 17, he realized that Chambers and "George Crosley" were one and the same person. He related that he first met Chambers when he, Hiss, was employed

as Legal Assistant to the Senate Munitions Investigation Committee about December, 1934 or January, 1935. At that time he said Chambers came to his office in the Senate Office building in Washington and stated that he was a free lance magazine writer who desired information for a series of articles on the munitions investigation. Chambers gave him the impression that he was making periodic trips to Washington from New York City where Hiss assumed he lived.

Between the turn of the year 1934-35 and the Spring or Summer of 1936 Chambers contacted him perhaps six or eight times, always for the purpose of obtaining information for his magazine articles or of discussing the problems of munitions investigation. Hiss denied that he ever saw or heard from "Crosley" after the Spring or Summer of 1936 until he was confronted with him at the Sub-Committee hearing mentioned above.

Hiss said that during the period when Chambers periodically got in touch with him, he occasionally borrowed small sums of money from Hiss, totaling $20 to $30, obtained $4 or $5 at a time. Chambers appeared to be hard-pressed financially and furthermore, during this period sublet Hiss' apartment at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. for himself, his wife and child, at $60 a month. Hiss acknowledged that Chambers and his family spent two or three days on the third floor of his home at 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. prior to taking over the apartment which he had just sublet and from which Hiss had just moved. It was Hiss' recollection that Chambers at the time explained that some of his furniture or other possessions had not arrived on time and that he and his family could not, therefore, move into the 28th Street apartment immediately. He said that as far as he knew, Chambers and his family lived in the apartment on 28th Street until the expiration of their lease on July 1, 1935. During the sub-tenancy of the apartment by Chambers, Hiss continued to pay the rent, he said, and Chambers has never reimbursed him for it nor has he repaid the small loans mentioned above. He declared that on one occasion Chambers did give him a rug which Chambers said he had received from a patron of his. Furthermore, while the Chambers family stayed at his house on P Street, Mrs. Chambers painted a portrait of Timothy Hobson, the son of Mrs. Hiss by a former marriage, who was then eight years old.

Hiss claimed to have no clear recollection of the date of his last contact with Chambers but said it probably occured in the Spring or Summer of 1936 while Hiss was employed as an attorney by the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. However, he said that he does recall the meeting quite well and that on this occasion he told Chambers that he did not think the latter would ever repay the loans he had made to him and that he, Hiss, thought any further contacts should be discontinued. Hiss said he wished to state that Chambers never paid him any funds for any purpose. He said that during the period mentioned above, most of the contacts were made by Chambers either at Hiss' office or for lunch, with the possible exceptions that Chambers may have contacted him on several occasions at Hiss' residences.

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In connection with the sublease of the apartment, Hiss said he occasionally lent Chambers his 1929 Ford roadster. Some time after the summer of 1935, when he acquired a 1935 Plymouth Sedan, Hiss said he told Chambers that he could have the Ford Roadster, a car which he understood had a trade-in value of $25. If Chambers used the Ford in the Fall of 1935 or the winter of 1935-36, it must have been only occasionally because, continued Hiss, he recalled it sitting on the streets of Georgetown during a number of months of that winter. He claimed that Chambers took permanent possession of the car under such circumstances some time before May or June, 1936. At that time or before he had turned over the Certificate of Title, he said, to Chambers but has no recollection of the occasion. The Certificate of Title for the Ford, he admitted, bears what appears to be his signature, witnessed under date of July 23, 1936 by Marvin Smith, a notary public, who was also employed in the same office as he was in the Department of Justice. Hiss said he could only assume that the Certificate was brought to him in his office in the Department of Justice by some one who said that he had disposed of the car without completing the legal technicalities required and that he signed it under those circumstances, asking Smith to witness his signature.

Hiss said he had endeavored personally and through counsel and private investigators to locate other persons who knew Chambers as "George Crosley" during the period from the turn of the year 1934 -35 to the Spring or Summer of 1936 but without success. He said he had discovered one person who claimed to know that Chambers at one time had submitted a manuscript to him for publication under the name of "George Crosley" but that that was during a much earlier period, approximately in 1926.

Hiss denied that he is or has ever been a member of the Communist Party or that he has ever attended any Communist Party meetings. Likewise, he denied that he has ever been a member of a Communist Party, espionage apparatus or underground group in Washington or any where else at any time. He said he never saw Chambers at any time in the State Department and knows of no opportunity which Chambers may have had, either in Hiss' State Department office or residence or any other place, to obtain any documents pertaining to State Department business during the period 1937-38 or at any other time.

He said he does not know whether Chambers personally obtained these documents from the State Department or whether he had some confederate who cooperated with him in obtaining these documents. He asserted that Chambers' entire story with respect to the matters outlined above which relate to Hiss is a complete fabrication, except as he had otherwise indicated. He said he does not know what motive Chambers could have for making such accusations against him but thinks that a thorough examination of Chambers' life and personal background might throw some light on the problem. (Source: Baltimore report of SA Frank G. Johnstone of 12/4/48)

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In addition to the above remarks which were contained in his signed statement, Hiss further stated that he believes that Chambers is a psychopathic personality and that all of his allegations relating to Hiss are fabrications. Both Hiss and his attorney, William L. Marbury, based their joint belief in this respect on the fact that in 1929 Chambers translated from the German a novel by Franz Werfel entitled "Class Reunion." The story recounted in "Class Reunion" has a striking counterpart in the present Hiss-Chambers controversy and it is evident that Chambers has used some of the exact phraseology in this novel in his testimony before the HCUA, as well as in his pretrial deposition at Baltimore, according to them.

Hiss and Marbury also advanced as a possible reason for Chambers' alleged fabrications involving Hiss that the story was of assistance to Chambers in obtaining his first position with Time Magazine. Hiss stated that Chambers first told the story involving him in about 1939 to Isaac Don Levine, Editor of "Plain Talk," an anti-Communist publication of New York City, but that Levine refused to publish it. Even at that time he pointed out most of the individuals named by Chambers were no longer in the employ of the Government, except Hiss who was advancing as a rather prominent official. Without the name of Hiss in the "expose" such a story would not be sufficiently sensational to attract the attention of Time Magazine, a prospective employer of Chambers at the time.

Hiss' story suggested the possibility that Chambers could have stolen the State Department documents in question himself, instead of having obtained them from Hiss. In support of this theory, Hiss said that his private investigation of Chambers' background had revealed that Chambers was possibly employed in Washington, D. C. in 1938 on a Railroad Retirement Project sponsored by the WPA and that this project had offices in an old theater building maintained as a storehouse for old Government records, located in the vicinity of the main State Department building. It was the thought of Hiss and Marbury that Chambers may have gained access to the State Department through familiarity with other buildings in the general locality where he was employed.

Hiss and Marbury both stated that they were particularly impressed by the fact that Chambers did not produce the documents involved in this case for patriotic reasons, but only "to save his neck in a libel suit." Hiss and Marbury assured the interviewing Agents of their desire to cooperate with the Government in every way in an effort to ascertain the true facts of this case. (Source: Baltimore report of SA Frank G. Johnstone, dated 12/14/48)

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PRISCILLA HISS INTERVIEWED DECEMBER 6 and 7, 1948

Alger Hiss' wife, Priscilla, was interviewed in the presence of her attorney, Edward C. McLean, by Special Agents of the FBI at New York City on December 6, 1948 and furnished a signed statement dated December 7, 1948, covering the substance of her remarks on the previous day. In this statement Mrs. Hiss said that some time in 1935 she met a man named "George Crosley" whom she now believes to have been Whittaker Chambers. She also mentioned that Chambers and his wife lived in a spare room in the Hiss residence at 2905 P Street, N.W. in Washington, D. C. while the Chambers family was waiting to move into the premises at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W. which had been sublet to Chambers by her husband. She said that as far as she knows, no lease was drawn for the subletting of these premises. She also admitted meeting Chambers on several occasions when he called at the Hiss home to visit her husband. She also recalled that Hiss gave a 1929 Ford automobile which he had owned to Chambers. She said that as far as she can remember, she has not seen Chambers since some time in 1936.

Mrs. Hiss denied that her husband ever turned over any Government documents to Chambers in her presence or so far as she knows, at any other time, for the purpose of having them photographed. She said that her husband while employed by the Government occasionally brought work home from his office but that she never personally examined any of this material and has no knowledge of its contents.

Concerning a typewriter which she possessed at one time, Mrs. Hiss said that some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as she can recall, her father, Thomas L. Fansler, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia, had given her a typewriter which had belonged to him. She said she does not recall whether she had this typewriter while residing in New York City, nor does she recall the make of this machine or how she disposed of it. She said she was not a proficient typist, but did type several things on it, including part of a manuscript for a book which was later published by the Carnegie Corporation. She said she is of the belief that she prepared the rest of this manuscript in long hand. (Extensive investigation has failed to locate this manuscript.)

Mrs. Hiss stated that she has never heard her husband, Alger Hiss, or Chambers discuss any material which had been obtained from the Government or documents which Mr. Hiss may have had in his possession in his official capacity. She said that she has never been acquainted with an individual known as Colonel Bykov whom she understands Chambers claims to have introduced to her husband. She denied that she has ever copied or typed any U. S. Government documents for the purpose of giving them to Chambers. (Source: New York report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, dated 12/23/48)

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INTERVIEWS WITH OTHER INDIVIDUALS

When Henry Julian Wadleigh was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on December 6, 1948 at Washington, D. C., he furnished a signed statement in which he gave the details of his activities as a member of the Communist espionage underground in Washington, D. C. in the 1930's while employed in the State Department.

Wadleigh said that during his employment in the Trade Agreement Division of the State Department, one of his colleagues was Alger Hiss who was then Assistant to Francis B. Sayre, Assistant to the Secretary of State, and was sufficiently acquainted with Hiss to know him by his first name. His duties brought him into fairly frequent contact with Hiss and he had occasion to discuss matters of official business with him. His personal contacts outside the office, he said, were confined to one luncheon date.

Wadleigh said that he never went to Hiss' home, nor did Hiss ever come to his. Wadleigh furnished no information which indicated that Hiss had been involved in Communist espionage. (Source: Washington report of SA Lambert G. Zander dated 12/7/48)

Wadleigh was again interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at New York City on December 14, 1948, at which time he furnished another signed statement. In this statement he declared that when the Federal Grand Jury at New York had questioned him on December 11, 1948, one of the jurors asked him if he possessed a typewriter and if he had ever loaned it to Mrs. Hiss. Wadleigh said that he also affirmed the statement made on that occasion that he had never loaned a typewriter to Mrs. Hiss and added that he never lent one to Mr. Hiss. (Source: New York report of SA Joseph M. Kelly dated 12/23/48)

Mrs. Hede Massing, also known as Hede Gumpertz, was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on December 7, 1948. At that time Mrs. Massing stated that for approximately one year, or at least for a period of time which included a winter and a summer, she had been endeavoring to persuade Noel Field, a State Department employee, to enter into the intelligence work she was performing on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern. She stated that she was not certain that she was working for the Soviets nor did she know whether or not Noel Field understood that he was being recruited for the Soviets. However, she said, she is certain that he knew that he was to work in behalf of the Communist International cause. Mrs. Massing stated that she had proposed to Noel Field that he obtain information from the State Department and turn it over to her; she would then see to it that it was turned over to her superior, "Boris," who would send it either to Russia or to a representative of the Comintern. Mrs. Massing explained that she frequently went to Washington

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and stayed with Field and his wife at their apartment while she was "developing" him.

After about a year, and possibly in the winter of 1935-36, Noel Field told Mrs. Massing that someone else was also attempting to recruit him to do the same work and he did not know just what to do. Mrs. Massing told Field that she would like to meet this individual so that they could come to an understanding, whereupon Field said he would arrange a meeting.

About a week later, according to Mrs. Massing, Field gave a dinner party at his apartment in Washington. She said that Herta Field, Noel's wife, was present, together with Noel, herself and Alger Hiss. She cannot recall whether or not anyone else was present, indicating that there may have been a few others there. However, Mrs. Alger Hiss was not present. Noel Field then told Mrs. Massing that Alger Hiss was the person who was trying to recruit him. He told her this either before, or on the night of the dinner party. Mrs. Massing said that she was impressed by Hiss' good looks, charm, and intelligence, and that they got along very well. Immediately after the dinner and at the first moment when Mrs. Massing and Hiss could get together they had a conversation, which, to the best of Mrs. Massing's recollection, ran as follows:

"Alger Hiss: Well, you are the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs.

Hede Massing: And you are the man who is meddling in my affairs.

Alger Hiss: What is your apparatus?

Hede Massing: I wouldn't ask that question of you. You shouldn't ask it of me!

(They both laughed at this)

Alger Hiss: Well, we'll fight it out to see who gets Noel.

Hede Massing: I'll beat you in this game because I'm a woman.

After this either Hede or Alger said, "What difference does it make who gets Noel, we're both working for the same boss."

Mrs. Massing can not recall whether she made this latter statement or whether Alger Hiss made it. She said that to her the statement meant that they were both working for the same cause, namely the Communist International Movement. Mrs. Massing stated that there was no question in her mind that Hiss was working for some branch of Soviet intelligence or for the Comintern, and was trying to recruit Field to work for him and for a branch which was in competition with her group headed by "Boris."

Mrs. Massing stated that she got along very well with Alger Hiss throughout the evening and that they seemed to agree on everything. After the meeting Mrs. Massing returned to New York where she reported the results of her meeting with Hiss to her superior "Boris." "Boris" was delighted and slapped Mrs. Massing on the back, exclaiming, "Good girl!" He instructed her not to see Hiss in the future. Mrs. Massing stated that she never saw Alger Hiss either before or after this one dinner party at Noel Field's apartment. She stated that she has seen many photographs of Alger Hiss in the newspapers in recent months and that she is certain that it was Alger Hiss she met in Field's apartment, adding that she was probably staying at the Field apartment the night she met him. Mrs. Massing said that she eventually won Field and he "operated" for her group.

Arrangements were made to confront Alger Hiss with Mrs. Massing at the New York Office of the FBI on December 9, 1948. Neither Hiss nor Massing said anything on this occasion. Hiss was requested immediately prior to the confrontation to view Mrs. Massing long enough to satisfy himself with certainty as to whether or not he had ever seen her before. After he observed her for approximately two minutes, he indicated that he had satisfied himself and was, accordingly, escorted from the room. He then declared that he was positive he had never talked with the woman he had just seen at any time or place, that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having met her and that the only qualification he would make in his denial of acquaintanceship or introduction to her was that it was barely possible that he might have been casually introduced to her at a large affair where hundreds of people might have been present and he might have been introduced briefly to a great number of persons. He declared that this contingency was an exceedingly remote possibility.

On the following day a second confrontation of Hiss with Mrs. Massing was arranged and on this occasion he was accompanied by his attorney, Edward C. McLean. This meeting lasted approximately 15 minutes, during which time Mrs. Massing attempted, by giving her recollection of the conversation reported above between herself and Hiss, to refresh his recollection. She stated, for instance,

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that she recalled definitely that this conversation took place at the home of Noel Field in Washington, that Field and his wife were present, that Alger Hiss was not accompanied by his wife, and that there may have been a few other persons present. She pointed out to Hiss that she remembered their private conversation apart from the others immediately after dinner.

Hiss, however, insisted that Mrs. Massing was surely mistaken in her identification of him as the man with whom she conversed on that occasion and very pleasantly thanked Mrs. Massing for attempting to "help."

After leaving the room where the above-described confrontation took place, Hiss expressed complete amazement that this woman would be so positive of her recollection of an event which he was equally positive never took place.

(Source: New York report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated 12/23/48.)

When the late Laurence H. Duggan was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at New York City, on December 10, 1948, he declared that he was unable to recall clearly any one named Hede Gumpertz, but acknowledged that he had possibly met her through Noel Field or Rodney Dutch, a newspaper man who had worked in Washington but who has since died. Duggan stated that if he had ever been recruited by Hede Gumpertz then he never recognized it and denied that he had ever gone to see her superior, stating that he never went to see anyone at her request.

Concerning Alger Hiss, Duggan stated that he first met him in Washington, D. C. probably around 1934 at which time Hiss was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He mentioned that later, probably around 1936, Hiss came to the State Department where he worked in the Trade Agreements Section and later in the Far Eastern Section. Duggan said that he and Hiss never worked in the same section of the State Department. He added that his friendship with Hiss was very casual and that they saw each other but once or twice a year, usually at social functions. He added that he did not know Hiss' political philosophy but was of the opinion that Hiss was a thoroughly loyal American. He added that he was surprised to hear of the charges made by

Chambers against Alger Hiss as nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that Hiss was a Communist or was engaged in espionage while employed in the State Department. He declared that Alger Hiss had never approached him at any time to do anything in behalf of the Soviets or of the Communist International.

Duggan also said that he knew Alger Hiss' brother, Donald Hiss, and felt the same about Donald as he did about Alger, stating that nothing had ever come to his attention concerning Donald which would indicate that he was a Communist or had been engaged in espionage. He further stated that Donald Hiss likewise had never approached him to work in the interests of the Soviet Union or the Communist International.

Duggan related that he believed Alger Hiss and Noel Field were acquainted and that it was his impression that they had known each other prior to 1936 and had become more friendly thereafter. Duggan said that so far as he could recall he had never attended a dinner party at which Alger Hiss and Noel Field were present and could not remember ever having seen them together.

Alexander Gregory-Graff Barmine is a former Russian diplomatic officer who defected from the Russians in 1937 in Athens, Greece and subsequently came to the United States where he became a citizen and is presently employed by the Russian Section of the Voice of America Division of the State Department.

On October 22, 1946 Fred B. Lyon, of the State Department, called the FBI and advised that he understood that Barmine reportedly had told some one that he, Barmine, had seen a list of foreign agents of the Soviets and that Alger Hiss' name was on this list.

As a result, Barmine was immediately interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at New York City. He, however, claimed to be unaware of the identity of any actual Soviet agents in the United States and furnished no information concerning Hiss. He was given ample opportunity to mention having seen such a list as was reported, tho he was not directly questioned on the matter. (100-176949-12,13,14)

On December 14, 1948 Barmine was again interviewed and specifically questioned concerning the possibility of his ever having seen the list referred to and in regard to his knowledge of Alger Hiss. Barmine denied that he had ever seen such a list or that he had ever seen the name of Alger Hiss on such a list. He did say that he had heard Alger Hiss referred to as being an agent of

the Soviet Military Intelligence. In explanation of this, he said that in the early part of 1938 after his own defection from the Soviet Diplomatic Service he had visited Walter Krivitsky at the latter's hotel in Paris, France. Krivitsky had recently defected from the Soviet Intelligence Service and Barmine claimed that his visit to him was at the instigation of some mutual friends in the Socialist Party of France. Barmine said he was very suspicious of Krivitsky's defection and thought that he might, in fact, be a GPU Agent who was searching for Barmine in an attempt to kill him or return him to Russia. In an attempt to establish the reliability of the man, Barmine said he asked Krivitsky to supply him with the names of certain people in Moscow who should be known to him if he had been in the military intelligence Krivitsky complied by naming a number of individuals, none of whom Barmine is able to recall at the present time.

Barmine, still uncertain, then asked Krivitsky to name some of the individuals who were working for the Soviet Military Intelligence in America. According to Barmine, Krivitsky then named about ten persons, including Alger Hiss, George Mink and Harry Dexter White. Barmine said he could not remember the names of the others mentioned by Krivitsky. He claimed that Krivitsky gave no further explanation of this allegation and said that he had no further discussion along these lines with Krivitsky, either in France or the United States.

Barmine also recalled one other incident involving the name of Alger Hiss. He placed this as being some time in 1945 or 1946 and said that on this occasion he dined in the home of a couple, whose names he could not remember but who lived in Westchester County, New York. After dinner a discussion developed concerning the number of Communists working in the U. S. Government. Barmine said that the names of several people were mentioned but that the only one he specifically recalled was that of Alger Hiss. The latter, according to Barmine, was referred to by his acquaintances as being a Communist, and it was his recollection that they had described him as being Chief Counsel in the State Department. (New York report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, dated 12/23/48, pages 88 and 89)

Louis F. Budenz, Assistant Professor at Fordham University and formerly Managing Editor of the Daily Worker, was interviewed in December, 1948 concerning Alger Hiss. He advised that he had never met Alger Hiss, but understood that he was a member of the Communist Party connected with the Washington group. Budenz stated that he could not place the date when he first heard of Hiss as a Party member. He added that he can recall two instances when Hiss was mentioned in a discussion by Party members. The first discussion

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took place during the Hitler-Stalin Pact at the National Headquarters of the Communist Party. Budenz, Roy Hudson and Robert Minor were present and possibly others. They were discussing an attack on the Daily Worker and someone mentioned that Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman could not be too helpful because they were under attack at the time. Alger Hiss was then mentioned as someone who would be helpful and who was a good Comrade.

The second discussion recalled by Budenz took place in Jack Stachel's office some time in 1945, on which occasion there were present: Stachel, Budenz, Eugene Dennis and possibly Charles Krumbein. The subject of discussion on this occasion was the Amerasia Case. Dennis stated that Lieutenant Andrew Roth had suggested that Alger Hiss should be used to quash the case.

Budenz stated that he had furnished the above information to the HCUA in Executive Session. He said he did not know whether or not Priscilla Hiss or Donald Hiss were members of the Communist Party.

In addition to the above information, Budenz had mentioned in a previous interview on August 26, 1948 that during the Hitler-Stalin Pact Eugene Dennis had contacted him at the Daily Worker office and stated that he had a technical difficulty and wanted to know if Budenz felt that Howard Hunter in Washington would help him. Dennis continued that he did not wish to contact Alger Hiss since Hiss was under a cloud at the time. Budenz said it was his understanding that the technical difficulty mentioned by Dennis referred to Dennis' use of a fraudulent passport in the past. (Source: N.Y. report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, dated 12/23/48, page 91)

Max Yergen, a former leader in Negro Communist circles in New York who recently left the Communist Party and has become openly hostile to it, was interviewed at New York City on December 20, 1948. Yergen advised that he first saw Alger Hiss in April, 1945 at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations at which time he believed Hiss was acting as Secretary to Edward R. Stettinius. He advised that he did not know whether or not Hiss is connected with the Communist Party, nor does he know the background of Alger Hiss. (It should be noted that according to George Hewitt, mentioned below, Yergen had information concerning Hiss.)

Yergen did advise that in the Fall of 1946, Paul Robeson brought into his office at the Council of African Affairs a woman named Kleiner (phonetic) who said at the time that she was the sister-in-law of Alger Hiss. Robeson recommended her for employment and she was employed from September, 1946 to early 1947 as a representative of the Council of African Affairs, reporting on the daily activities of the United Nations at the United Nations Meetings. Yergen, however, said he had no information which would indicate that she was a Communist.

George Hewitt was interviewed on December 20, 1948 at New York City. He advised that he met Alger Hiss in 1937 or 1938 at a Party meeting, the purpose of which was to discuss the Negro question and the Communist Party infiltration of the West Indies. According to Hewitt, this meeting took place in an apartment house near West 21st Street in New York City and was attended by J. Peters, Rose Wortis, Jack Stachel, Ted Bassett, Max Steinberg, Bill Lawrence and the two Hiss brothers, Alger and Donald.

Hewitt further said that he met both Alger and Donald Hiss on one occasion in Washington about 1940, on the occasion of an organizational meeting of the National Negro Congress held in the rear of one of the Congress Halls on Pennsylvania Avenue. He said 35 or 40 others were present, including Max Yergen, James W. Ford, Rose Wortis, Max Steinberg and Bob Campbell. (In this connection, Yergen advised that he does not recall being at this meeting.) Hewitt stated that Alger Hiss left the meeting after a very short time. He said he did not know either Alger or Donald and has never spoken to them. He indicated that he thought they were "CI Agents;" that is, International Agents of the Communist Party whose duty it is to observe at such meetings and to report back to Moscow.

Following the interview Hewitt was taken to the vicinity of West 21st Street in an attempt to locate the apartment house mentioned by him. He advised that the apartment house at 8 West 16th Street is the building which he believes was the one where the meeting he described had been held and pointed out Apartment F-35 as the one in which the meeting took place. (Further inquiry is being made concerning this development.)

Marc Catudal, Advisor, Division of Commercial Policy, Department of State, was interviewed in December, 1948 at Washington, D. C. with respect to Henry Julian Wadleigh. Catudal said that he was acquainted with Alger Hiss during the period 1936 and that Wadleigh also knew Hiss but stated that the nature of the official business in the Division of Trade Agreements made it necessary for all three of them, Hiss as a superior, and Wadleigh and Catudal, to have some professional relations with each other. However, Catudal added that he never knew of Hiss' association with Wadleigh to be anything more than an office relationship and that it was his impression that Hiss and Wadleigh were not social acquaintances. Catudal advised that there had never been anything of a personal nature or in connection with official matters that ever led him to consider either Wadleigh or Hiss anything but loyal Americans.

Woodbury Willoughby, Chief of the Commercial Policy Division of the Department of State, upon being interviewed at Washington, D. C. in December,

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1948, regarding Wadleigh declared that he could think of nothing on the part of Wadleigh or Hiss which might indicate any inclination toward a sympathy with a foreign country.

Willoughby, who explained that he had worked with Wadleigh in the State Department in 1936 and again from August, 1937 to August, 1939, in the Division of Trade Agreements, said that he was certain that there may have been some official contacts between Hiss and Wadleigh, as Wadleigh had helped draft speeches for Lynn R. Edminster and for Francis Sayre. However, according to Willoughby, he was never aware that Wadleigh and Hiss were friendly or that they were social acquaintances. (Source: Report of SA Alexander W. Neale, dated 12-27-48, pages 5, 6 and 7)

In the signed statement furnished by Chambers on December 3, 1948, to Special Agents of the FBI at Baltimore, he claimed that one of the photographers who photographed the documents which Alger Hiss and others employed by the United States Government had furnished to him was an individual whom he knew only as, "Felix."

On December 19, 1948, FBI Agents together with Chambers toured about in a section of Baltimore, Maryland, in an effort to locate a house where the latter believed "Felix" had once lived. The search was narrowed to the 2100 block of three streets and by a check of various directories for the pertinent period of 1937-38, it was determined that Felix August Inslerman had lived at that time at 2113 Callow Avenue. (Through further investigation a photograph of Inslerman was obtained and identified by Chambers as that of "Felix"). It was also determined that Inslerman has more recently been employed by the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. (Baltimore Report of Frank G. Johnstone 12-23-48)

When interviewed on December 23, 1948, by Special Agents of the FBI, Inslerman denied in a signed statement knowing Chambers or that he had ever taken any photographs or microfilm for Chambers. Inslerman also declared upon being shown photographs of Alger Hiss, Franklin Victor Reno, Patrick Whelen, Bernard Weinkrantz and Henry J. Wadleigh, that as far as he can recall, he has never met any of them.

Inslerman's statement in general expressed a denial that he had ever engaged in any type of espionage work or had ever been a member of the Communist Party. (Report of SA Francis D. O'Bryan, 12-30-48, of New York.)

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Numerous other individuals both in and out of the Department of State have been interviewed in an effort to throw additional light on the reported espionage activities of Alger Hiss without result.

ALGER HISS INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY, DECEMBER 15, 1948

On December 15, 1948, the Federal Grand Jury at New York City returned a two count indictment against Alger Hiss charging him with violations of Title 18, Section 1621 of United States Code (Perjury Statute).

The first count of the indictment charged that Alger Hiss had testified before the Grand Jury to the effect that neither he nor his wife had ever turned over any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization or any copies thereof to Whittaker Chambers or to any other unauthorized persons. This testimony, according to the indictment, was untrue in that Hiss in or about the months of February and March, 1938, had furnished to Jay David Whittaker Chambers, who was not then and there a person authorized to receive the same, copies of numerous secret confidential and restricted documents, writings and other papers, the originals of which had been removed and extracted from the possession and custody of the State Department in violation of the United States Code.

The second count charged that although Hiss testified that he had not seen Whittaker Chambers after January 1, 1937, Hiss in fact had seen and conversed with Chambers in or about the months of February and March, 1938, in violation of United States Code. (Report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, 12-23-48, New York, page 93)

CHAMBERS' MICROFILM IDENTIFIED AS MANUFACTURED IN 1937-38.

On December 20, 1948, a Special Agent of the FBI accompanied an investigator of the HCUA to the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York, and to the Dupont Company's Photo Products Department at Parlin, New Jersey, where the five rolls of film obtained by the HCUA from Chambers on December 2, 1948, were exhibited to company officials in an attempt to determine the date of the film's manufacture.

The following information was ascertained through the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, New York:

1. A roll identified as Grand Jury exhibit #48 (Completely filled with messages) was slit from a large roll at the plant during the period from July 1, 1937, to January 1, 1938. This film was described as positive Eastman safety film of 35 mm. size.

2. Another roll of film (Grand Jury exhibit #49) was slit from a large roll during the period from January 1, 1937, to July 1, 1937, at the same plant. This roll is also completely filled with messages.

3. Grand Jury exhibit #50 is a roll of film which has been light struck and contains no messages. It could not be identified as an Eastman product.

4. A fourth roll of film known as Grand Jury exhibit #51 contains some messages. It was identified as 35mm. positive Eastman safety film, but its date of manufacture could not be determined as the film is too fogged in the area where the manufacturer's code symbols are located. Officials of the Eastman Company advised that by chemical analysis it could very probably be determined whether this roll was used in March, 1939, or thereafter.

The fifth roll of film (Grand Jury exhibit #47) was exhibited to officials of the Photo Products Department of the Dupont Company at Parlin, New Jersey. They advised that the film is 35mm. positive Dupont nitrate film which was manufactured in that plant in December, 1936, or in June, 1944. They advised that they do not know which of these two is the actual date since the identifying code appearing on this roll of film was used in both December, 1936, and in June, 1944. It was indicated, however, that because of the grain of the film, it was believed to have been manufactured more probably in December, 1936. (Report of SA Robert K. McQueen dated 12-23-48, Washington Field.)

FBI LABORATORY IDENTIFICATION OF CHAMBERS' DOCUMENTS

As a result of examinations conducted by the FBI Laboratory, the following documents have been identified by it as having been typed on the same machine which was used to type 64 of the documents which Chambers alleges were given to him by Alger Hiss and which were submitted by Chambers at the time of his pre-trial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948: (Memo to D.M.Ladd from H.B. Fletcher 12-18-48) (The machine is believed to be a Woodstock typewriter.)

1. A letter addressed to Miss Emma Hillings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, postmarked December 6, 1931, beginning "Dr. Peltz, my physician ..." This letter was signed "Daisy Fansler" (sister of Mrs. Alger Hiss). It was obtained from the Free Library of Philadelphia. This letter contains an explanation of an absence of Miss Fansler from her employment which was necessitated by her illness. (Report of SA James L. Kirkland, Philadelphia, dated 12-17-48, page 7)

2. A two page letter addressed to Walter L. Tibbetts, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 30, 1933, which begins, "On reading over my

policy last week..." This letter, which is unsigned and was never mailed, relates to an insurance policy allegedly issued to Alger Hiss. The original of this letter was furnished to the FBI at New York by Edward C. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss, on December 10, 1948. Mr. McLean had previously furnished the FBI with a carbon copy of this letter, advising that he had obtained it from the papers of Mr. Hiss but was unable to state whether Hiss or his wife had typed the letter. (New York report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, 12-23-48, page 80.)

3. A one page letter addressed to Walter G. Schelter, Assistant Secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, New York, dated February 17, 1933, signed "Alger Hiss." The carbon copy of this letter was furnished to the FBI by Mr. McLean. The original was obtained from the Equitable Life Assurance Society by subpoena. (New York report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, 12-23-48 page 81.)

4. Three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson," bearing the date September 9, 1936. This was apparently an enclosure to a handwritten letter bearing the date September 9, 1936, signed by Alger Hiss. This material was obtained from the Landon School at Bethesda, Maryland, on December 12, 1948. (Memorandum from H.B. Fletcher to D. M. Ladd, 12-28-48.)

5. A letter addressed to W. M. Hillegeist, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, dated May 25, 1937. This letter begins "I am sending to your office today..." and is signed by "Priscilla Fansler Hiss. This letter was obtained from the Assistant Registrar's Office of the University of Maryland on December 14, 1948, and deals with an application of Mrs. Hiss for admission to a summer school session at that University. (Baltimore report of SA Frank G. Johnstone, 12-23-48.)

6. Three pages of typewritten material entitled "President's Report for the year 1936-37," which was obtained from the Bryn Mawr Alumni Association at Washington, D. C., on January 7, 1949. This material is believed by Mrs. Abbott of the Association to have been typed by Priscilla Hiss sometime in 1937, when the latter's term as President of the Association expired. (FBI Laboratory report 1-10-49.)

Over 400 typewriting specimens from various sources have been examined by the FBI Laboratory in connection with efforts to locate and identify the typewriter used to type the documents submitted by Chambers. Extensive efforts to establish the present whereabouts of this machine which the FBI Laboratory has reported to be most probably a Woodstock, have to date been unavailing.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ADVISED DECEMBER 13, 1948, RE ALLEGED CLEARANCE OF ALGER HISS BY FBI

A personal and confidential memorandum was furnished to the Attorney General under date of December 13, 1948, in which attention was called to newspaper reports to the effect that the FBI had cleared Alger Hiss while he was employed by the State Department. This memorandum made clear the fact that the FBI never clears or charges anyone, and furthermore that a review of the files of the FBI reflects that the FBI could not have cleared Hiss. It was pointed out that Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State, had been advised by Chambers in September, 1939, of Alger Hiss' reported activities in the Communist underground in Washington. This memorandum referred to letters and memoranda furnished to the Department of State and which are elsewhere described in this brief. Reference was also made to various occasions upon which the Director of the FBI had personally discussed the Alger Hiss case with officials of the Department of State.

CONFERENCES OF FBI DIRECTOR WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS RE ALGER HISS

On October 11, 1945, the Director of the FBI had a conference with the then Under-Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, in the course of which Mr. Acheson inquired as to whether the Director had any information concerning the identity of the alleged Soviet agent who had been described by Igor Gouzenko as an assistant to Secretary of State Stettinius, but without further details. (This information from Gouzenko, a Russian code clerk who disclosed a Soviet spy ring in Canada, was first made available to the FBI on September 10, 1945. It was in turn furnished to Mr. Fred B. Lyon of the State Department by memorandum dated September 24, 1945). The Director advised Mr. Acheson that at that time it had not been possible to establish definitely the identity of this man. In answer to the question as to whether or not the FBI suspected anyone, Mr. Acheson was told that one individual was being considered as a possible suspect, although there was no direct evidence to sustain the suspicion. The Director told Mr. Acheson that this suspect was Alger Hiss, but he did not feel that any accusation could be made since there was no supporting proof for such a charge. Mr. Acheson stated that he would not mention Hiss' name to the Secretary of State since he assumed that the Director might do so in the latter's talk with the Secretary. The Director advised Mr. Acheson that he would not mention Hiss' name to the Secretary of State because of the vagueness of the allegation. (61-3499-181, 172)

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On 11-15-45, the Director of the FBI conferred with the Secretary of State Byrnes at the request of the President in order to discuss the Gregory case which arose out of the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, and the Canadian Espionage case. During this conference the Director mentioned the names of a number of individuals who were named by Miss Bentley as being engaged in Soviet espionage. The Director did not mention the name of Alger Hiss to the Secretary on this occasion because he had not been definitely identified. (61-3499-192)

(On March 14, 1946, Mr. Reams, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State Byrnes, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that Alger Hiss was on the Secretary of State's "pending" list and that Hiss was to be given no further consideration for promotion or assignment to responsible duties in the State Department, and that a study should be made of his case to determine if he could be dismissed similarly under Civil Service regulations. Mr. Reams stated that Secretary Byrnes was of the definite opinion that Hiss should be disposed of, but was concerned over the best manner in which this could be accomplished. (101-268-17)

While the Director was discussing other matters with the Attorney General on March 19, 1946, he was advised by the Attorney General that the Secretary of State Byrnes wanted to dismiss Alger Hiss, but had been told that he could not do so without giving him a hearing as a Civil Service employee. At that time the Director declared that he did not think a hearing would be wise since the material available against Hiss was confidential and if not used would leave insufficient evidence against him. The Director expressed the thought that the best thing the Secretary could do, would be to move Hiss to an innocuous position where he would "understand the situation" and resign. The Director also suggested that the Secretary of State might desire to take Senators Connally and Vandenburg into his confidence since they were friends of Hiss and would appreciate the circumstances. The Attorney General indicated that he would call the Secretary of State and mention the above to him. (Memorandum from Director to Messrs. Ladd, Tamm, Tolson and Clegg 3-19-46)

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During a conversation the Director had with the Attorney General on March 20, 1946, the case of Alger Hiss again came up. On this occasion the Attorney General advised the Director that Secretary Byrnes had proposed if the Justice Department agreed, to call Alger Hiss in and inform him that there had been complaints received against him, without disclosing the source to him. The Director suggested to the Attorney General that it seemed to be apparent that when Hiss was questioned, the questions asked would give him some indication as to the nature of the information possessed by the FBI concerning him. The Director pointed out to the Attorney General the possibility that Secretary Byrnes might use the Department of Justice as an alibi, saying that he had called upon the Department of Justice to investigate Hiss, and that following such investigations the Department of Justice had found nothing to warrant the dismissal of Hiss. The Director called attention to the fact that this would put the Justice Department in an awkward position and would be subjected to possible future criticism.)

On the same day, March 20, 1946, the Director returned a call of Secretary of State Byrnes and told him that he, the Director, understood the position Secretary Byrnes was in with respect to the Hiss case, but suggested in view of the fact that any interview with Hiss at that time would alert him and ruin any important espionage investigation, he contact several key men in the House and Senate and explain his predicament to them, pointing out that he, the Secretary, wanted their help in avoiding any criticism from "the Hill." Secretary Byrnes stated he thought this might be a solution to the problem and said he would call some of these men. The Director subsequently advised the Attorney General of this conversation with Secretary Byrnes. The Attorney General thereupon expressed his agreement with the proposal made by the Director. (Memorandum from Director to Tolson, Tamm and Ladd 3-20-46)

On March 21, 1946, Secretary Byrnes again contacted the Director concerning the Hiss case. The Secretary stated that he had called Hiss in and asked him if he was ever a member of any organization which had subversive tendencies. Hiss swore that he had never been a member of any such organization and it was decided that he be referred to the FBI for interview by an FBI official. The Director told Secretary Byrnes that instructions had been left with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd, to the effect that if Hiss wanted to come

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over and talk to the FBI, it would be perfectly agreeable, but that there were some questions which would not be asked because they might disclose information on current cases. The Director then told the Secretary that if Hiss wanted to make any statement or relate anything about his associations that he might surmise ... would place him under suspicion, the FBI would be very glad to listen to him. The Secretary stated that he wished the FBI would do so. The above conversation was outlined by the Director to the Attorney General on the same day and it was pointed out that when Hiss came to the FBI, he would do the talking and the FBI would do the listening. (Memorandum of Director to Tolson, Tamm and Ladd 3-21-46)

The interview with Alger Hiss which resulted from the above arrangement is mentioned in further detail on pages 5 and 6 of this brief.

* * *

This brief covers developments in this case in so far as it concerns Alger Hiss, up to January 24, 1949. Any additional information that may be developed will be included together with the above in a brief currently being prepared on the Whittaker Chambers case as a whole.

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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

January 28, 1949

-

Memorandum on Alger Hiss

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Voice of Contents from
L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date 2/18/49 Case References 74-1333
JAHAM
SAC,
Consigned Los Angeles PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R; INTERNAL SECURITY-R

List of Contents
D-94901 ET

One
K548 Model G Leica camera, serial number 162673 and Summar lens number 238667,
also leather carrying case.

Mr. Harbo, 7641 ____
Mr. Conrad, 7142 ____
Mr. Downing, 6228 IB ____
Mr. Sizoo, 7601 ____
Mr. Baughman, 7121 ____

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FEBRUARY 21, 1949 - URGENT

SAC NEW YORK

JAHAM. REFERENCE BALTIMORE TELETYPE FEBRUARY TWO LAST AND BUREAU TELETYPE FEBRUARY FOUR REGARDING CHRONOLOGY OF CHAMBERS PERSONAL TYPEWRITERS AND ALSO IN REGARD TO ANY THIRTYFIVE MM. CAMERAS THAT CHAMBERS HAS OR FORMERLY HAD. ADVISE WHAT ACTION TAKEN IN REGARD TO THE TYPEWRITERS AND CAMERAS. FURTHER LABORATORY EXAMINATION HAS BEEN MADE OF QUOTE PUMPKIN UNQUOTE MICROFILM.

HOOVER

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Mr. Pennington
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Miss Gandy

February 23, 1949

3 AE/DRR 1/24/75

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

You will recall that Felix August Inslerman has been identified as "Felix" who was one of the photographers for Chambers' underground apparatus. You may further recall that Inslerman has been uncooperative when interviewed and at various times when he has appeared before the Grand Jury in New York City.

A 35 mm Leica camera was found in Inslerman's possession which was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The FBI Laboratory has recently had access to the pumpkin microfilm from the House Un-American Activities Committee for comparison with Inslerman's Leica camera.

The FBI Laboratory has concluded that two rolls of the pumpkin microfilm were exposed with Inslerman's Leica camera. These rolls have been described in previous Laboratory reports as Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48.

The FBI Laboratory report concerning the above will be made available by our New York Office to Mr. T. J. Donegan in New York City.

CC - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

G. V. R. T.

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CC - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher } Detached

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EX-31

Kisseloff-2776

404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
February 25, 1949

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

St. P #74-63

SAC, San Diego

Dear Sir:

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Washington Field letter to the Director dated February 23, 1949.

The records of the U. S. Indian Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota, reflect that DANIEL MURPHY of that office can be reached in care of Mr. HARRY W. GILMORE at Post Office Box #746, Riverside, California.

For the information of the San Diego Office, there is enclosed herewith a copy of reference letter. The San Diego Office should immediately interview DANIEL MURPHY at the above address in accordance with the instructions contained in reference letter.

Very truly yours,

M. B. RHODES
SAC

GPT:EB

Enclosure

cc - Bureau
Washington Field
New York

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JAHOM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R. RENYTEL FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN LAST. NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE SHOULD HOLD IN ABEYANCE INTERVIEWS WITH DOCTORS MENTIONED THEREIN WHO HAVE EXAMINED CHAMBERS. FURTHER CONSIDERATION FOR SUCH INTERVIEWS WILL BE GIVEN, IF BELIEVED PERTINENT, AT A LATER DATE.

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CONF 2 STNS

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DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. DURING RECENT INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS HE WAS ASKED IF HE HAD EVER RECEIVED TREATMENT OR HAD BEEN IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION. HE ANSWERED, "EMPHATICALLY NO". HE EXPLAINED THAT POSSIBLY THROUGH HIS USE OF NAME LLOYD CANTWELL, HE WAS BEING CONFUSED WITH ANOTHER FORMER TIME MAGAZINE EMPLOYEE BY NAME OF ROBERT CANTWELL. LATTER DESCRIBED BY CHAMBERS AS FRIEND AND "FELLOW TRAVELER". BELIEVES HE MET CANTWELL THROUGH FRANKLIN SPIER AND HAS KNOWN CANTWELL SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYTWO. CANTWELL EMPLOYED BY TIME MAGAZINE BEGINNING NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE OR NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AS BOOK REVIEWER AND HELD THIS POSITION UNTIL APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN THIRTYNINE WHEN POSITION TAKEN OVER BY CHAMBERS. STATES ROBERT CANTWELL HELPED HIM AT TIME OF HIS BREAK FROM COMMUNIST PARTY AND STATES LATTER RETAINED COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATIONS UNTIL TIME OF RUSSIAN GERMAN PACT. AT THAT TIME WROTE SOMEWHAT ANTI-MARXIST ARTICLE. SHORTLY THEREAFTER ROBERT CANTWELL HAD NERVOUS BREAKDOWN RESULTING IN CONFINEMENT BLOOMINGDALE-S SANATORIUM,

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FEB 23 1949
EX-1

Kisseloff-2779

END OF PAGE ONE

WHITE PLAINS, NY. WAS THERE FOR CONSIDERABLE PERIOD OF TIME BUT WAS FINALLY REMOVED BY WIFE BETSY CANTWELL PRESENTLY BELIEVED TO BE RESIDING SHERMAN, CONNECTICUT IN HOME PURCHASED BY FUNDS FURNISHED CANTWELL AT TIME OF RELEASE BY TIME ORGANIZATION. CHAMBERS HAS NOT SEEN CANTWELL FOR SOMETIME BUT LATTER RECENTLY MADE TELEPHONIC REQUEST OF CHAMBERS FOR LATTER TO ENDORSE ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR LOAN. CHAMBERS AGREED TO DO THIS IF ADVISED OF FURTHER DETAILS. HAS NOT HEARD FROM CANTWELL SINCE. BELIEVES CONFUSION IN IDENTITY ORIGINATED IN INDIVIDUAL WILLIAM WALTON. BASIS THIS IMPRESSION ON FACT ALGER HISS IN HUAC HEARINGS ATTRIBUTED HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THIS INFORMATION TO WALTON. STATES WALTON FORMER TIME CORRESPONDENT IN EUROPE. DURING WAR CABLED ARTICLE CONCERNING CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO TIME WHICH CHAMBERS AS FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR REFUSED TO USE. ON RETURN TO UNITED STATES WALTON BECAME ASSOCIATED WITH MAGAZINE THE NEW REPUBLIC. CHAMBERS BELIEVES WALTON PROBABLY COGNIZANT OF ROBERT CANTWELL-S MENTAL CONDITION AND HAS ERRONEOUSLY CREDITED IT TO CHAMBERS. RE OWN PHYSICAL CONDITION, CHAMBERS STATES HAS SUFFERED SEVERAL ATTACKS BELIEVED TO BE HEART ATTACKS. FIRST OF THESE ~~OCCURRED IN NINETEEN~~ FORTYTWO AND BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN OCCASIONED BY OVERWORK AT TIME MAGAZINE. CHAMBERS TREATED AT THIS TIME BY DR. ELIZABETH REESE

END OF PAGE TWO

WILKINS

WILKINS, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND, WHO DIAGNOSED ATTACK AS ANGINA PECTORIS. AS A RESULT CHAMBERS CONFINED TO BED AND HOME FOR APROXIMATELY NINE MONTHS. IN LATTER PART OF ILLNESS, DR. WILKINS TOOK CHAMBERS TO A DR. BRIDGEMAN, CONNECTED JOHNS HOPKINS CLINIC AND WHOSE OFFICE LOCATED ON ST. PAUL STREET NEAR EAGER, BALTIMORE, MD. LATTER PHYSICIAN GAVE HIM COMPLETE EXAM AND UNABLE TO FIND ANY HEART CONDITION. INSTRUCTED CHAMBERS IF HE RETURNED TO TIME WOULD HAVE FIVE YEARS TO LIVE. CHAMBERS GAVE THIS INFORMATION TO HENRY LUCE, TIME PUBLISHER, WHO CONTACTED BRIDGEMAN AND WAS TOLD CHAMBERS COULD RETURN TO TIME AT ONCE. CHAMBERS RETURNED TO EMPLOYMENT AT TIME. SOMETIME IN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE HAD ANOTHER ATTACK. HE FURTHER ADMITTED HE STILL OCCASIONALLY GETS PAINS POSSIBLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THIS CONDITION. HOWEVER, HE HAS NEVER HAD ANY FURTHER ATTACKS NECESSITATING A DOCTOR-S CARE. HE WAS THOROUGHLY EXAMINED BY DR. WALSH MC DERMOTT AT NY HOSPITAL, NYC. LATTER DOCTOR LIKEWISE UNABLE TO FIND ANY CARDIAC CONDITION. CHAMBERS WAS ALSO EXAMINED BY A DOCTOR REPRESENTING A KNOWN INSURANCE FIRM IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS. NEVER ADVISED OF RESULT THIS EXAMINATION BUT NEVER RECEIVED ANY INSURANCE. HE WILL DETERMINE FULL TITLE THIS INSURANCE FIRM AND ADVISE

END OF PAGE THREE

NY AGENTS. CHAMBERS STATES HE HAS NO OBJECTIONS FOR BUREAU AGENTS TO CONTACT NAMED PHYSICIANS TO OBTAIN FULL INFORMATION RE HIS PHYSICAL CONDITION. CHAMBERS HAS INDICATED THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE HISS FORCES WILL ATTEMPT IN SOME WAY TO SHOW THAT HIS CONFINEMENT TO HIS FARM IN MD. FOR A PERIOD OF NINE MONTHS WAS ACTUALLY THE RESULT OF A NERVOUS COLLAPSE RATHER THAN ANGINA PECTORIS AS DIAGNOSIS BY THE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN. IT IS THEREFORE, REQUESTED THAT IN INQUIRIES MADE OF THESE DOCTORS IT BE SPECIFICALLY DETERMINED WHETHER OR NOT THEIR EXAMINATIONS REFLECTED ANY CONDITION OTHER THAN SOME CARDIAC FAILURE. (UNLESS THE BUREAU DIRECTS TO THE CONTRARY, THE BALTIMORE OFFICE SHOULD APPROPRIATELY INTERVIEW DR. WILKINS IN WESTMINSTER, MD. AND DR. BRIDGEMAN IN BALTIMORE, MD. THE NY OFFICE WILL MAKE SIMILAR INQUIRIES OF DR. MC DERMOTT, AND WILL MAKE INQUIRIES RE CANTWELL AT SANATORIUM IN WHITE PLAINS.) THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO MAKE DISCREET INQUIRY IN SHERMAN, CONN. TO DETERMINE THE SPECIFIC ADDRESS OF ROBERT CANTWELL. IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS PRESENT MENTAL CONDITION SHOULD BE OBTAINED.

No - Not now per KBF

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

ACK IN ORDER PLS

BA K NY R 6 BA

BAXXXXX BA DISC

WA HOLD FOR CONF

FEB 18

Kisseloff-2782

2061

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : F. L. JONES

DATE: 2-17-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 9:40 a.m., 2-15-49, Mr. Vincent Russo of the Department brought to my office Mr. McKillips, Investigator for the HCUA, who had in his possession the "pumpkin" film. I escorted Mr. McKillip to Mr. Harbo's office where he turned over to Mr. Sizoo the film for the desired Laboratory examination.

HBF:cmw

CANCELLED BY STOP ORDER

G. I. R. -7

RECORDED - 29

74-1 -2062
IF IB II

31 FEB 24 1949

53

53 MAR 1

Kisseloff-2783

WASH FROM NEW YORK 63 17 9-44 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R. CHAMBERS TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED NYO AS TO RESULTS OF PRETRIAL DEPOSITION HEARING IN BALTIMORE TODAY. STATED THAT MR. MC LEAN, MR. MARBURY, MR. ALLEN, MR. ROSENWALD WERE THERE REPRESENTING HISS. HIS OWN ATTORNEYS AND MR. WHEARTY OF THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE WERE ALSO PRESENT. CHAMBERS STATED THAT PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE DAY TAKEN UP IN DISCUSSION OF TYPED DOCUMENTS. STATED HE WAS QUESTIONED RE EACH DOCUMENT SEPARATELY AND QUESTIONING TO THE EFFECT WHETHER HE HAD SEEN THE DOCUMENT TYPED, WHETHER IT WAS GIVEN TO HIM BY HISS, AND WHO WAS PRESENT. STATED THAT TOWARDS THE CONCLUSION OF THE HEARING THEY HAD BEGUN TO DISCUSS THE MICROFILM DOCUMENTS AND DISCUSSION CONCERNING THESE WILL BE CONTINUED TOMORROW. ADVISED THAT HE WAS QUESTIONED CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OF "KEITH", THE LOCATION OF THE BALTIMORE APARTMENT AND THE IDENTITY OF THE OCCUPANTS OF THIS APARTMENT. AT FIRST CHAMBERS STATED HE LOOKED TO MR. WHEARTY FOR COUNSEL BUT LATER STATED HE WAS MERELY THERE AS AN OBSERVER. CHAMBERS THEN SOUGHT ADVICE OF HIS OWN ATTORNEYS BUT BEFORE THEY COULD GIVE SUCH THE QUESTIONS WERE BY-PASSED AND HE SUPPLIED NO INFO ON THESE POINTS. STATED HISS REPRESENTATIVES INDICATED THAT THEY WOULD CONCLUDE HEARING TOMORROW BUT WOULD PROBABLY ASK FOR ONE ADDITIONAL DAY APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS HENCE. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED AS TO INFO SUPPLIED BY CHAMBERS CONCERNING HEARINGS ON FEB. EIGHTEEN.

HOLD PLS

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 29

EX-53

174-1-2063

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

CONF 5 STATIONS

WASH AND WFO 1 NYC 1 BALT 1 AND SANF 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 16 11-12 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-28-81 BY 10320 PWK/ES

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. WILLIAM E. CRANE,S LEICA CAMERA, SERIAL NO. ONE SIX TWO SIX SEVEN THREE, OBTAINED AND BEING FORWARDED BUREAU. CRANE INTERVIEWED NEGATIVELY TODAY RE NAMES QUOTE AMUR UNQUOTE, "LENA", DE SVESHNIKOV, JOHN J. MATWIN, WA. MATVEENKO, ORDNANCE RESEARCH CO., ENGINEERING MACHINERY CORP., STEPANOV, AND ADDRESSES ELEVEN THIRTYTHREE AND ELEVEN THIRTYFIVE NORTH BROADWAY, NYC, MENTIONED IN NY TEL JAN. TWENTYEIGHT AND WASH TEL FEB. NINE LAST. CRANE ALSO HAD NO INFO RE TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE MENTIONED BY ASIMOW. CRANE BELIEVES CHAMBERS MENTIONED THAT CERTAIN SMALL CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN CONSULATES WERE INVOLVED, OR COULD POSSIBLY BE INVOLVED, IN SOVIET ESPIONAGE ON MERCENARY BASIS. CRANE ADVISED AFTER READING NEWS ACCOUNTS OF RICHARD SORGE CASE, HE BELIEVES UNKNOWN JAPANESE, ALIAS JOE, WAS ARTIST AND ASSUMES HE IS IDENTICAL WITH YOTOKU MIYAGI OF SORGE RING WHO DIED IN JAPAN. POSSIBILITY NOTED JOE MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH HIDEO NODA, A MURALIST, MENTIONED BY CHAMBERS AS WORKING IN SHERMAN,S NETWORK IN JAPAN AND AS HAVING DIED ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT IN TOKYO. CRANE ALSO BELIEVES FUNDS IN MONEY BEL[illegible] CARRIED BY HIM TO NYC HAD SOMETHING

END PAGE ONE

SE 4

2064

INDEXED RECORDED

17 FEB 1949

Kisseloff-2785

TO DO WITH SETUP OF A NEWS SERVICE AND BELIEVES THE JEWISH PERSON PRESENT WITH HIMSELF AND CHAMBERS WHEN MONEY WAS COUNTED WAS KNOWN AS "PAUL" AND WAS CONNECTED WITH THE NEWS SERVICE. CRANE STATED SHERMAN ENTERED INTO THIS NEWS SERVICE UNDER NAME OF CHARLES CHASE. HE BELIEVES CHAMBERS TOLD HIM SHERMAN, AS CHASE, HAD ARRANGED TO SELL ARTICLES TO AN EDITOR OF AMERICAN MERCURY WHO ALSO HAD CONNECTION WITH NEW YORK PAPER, PROBABLY THE POST. CRANE UNABLE TO RECALL NAME OF NEWS SERVICE BUT THOUGHT NAME "AMERICAN FEATURES SYNDICATE" SOUNDED FAMILIAR. POSSIBILITY EXISTS MAXIM LIEBER MENTIONED BY CHAMBERS IN CONNECTION WITH AMERICAN FEATURES SYNDICATE AND SHERMAN MAY BE "PAUL". RENYCTEL FEB. ELEVENTH REQUESTING CRANE BE QUESTIONED REGARDING DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WAS., ESPECIALLY UNDER NAME DAVID CARPENTER, CRANE MENTIONED THAT CHAMBERS INTRODUCED HIM IN NYC TO ONE DAVE SHORTYLY AFTER CRANE ARRIVED IN NYC TO WORK FOR CHAMBERS. CRANE ASSOCIATED WITH DAVE FOR ABOUT ONE YEAR AND HAD SEVERAL MEETINGS WITH HIM AT LEAST ONE OF WHICH OCCURRED IN PHILADELPHIA. CRANE CONSIDERED DAVE TO BE A PART OF THE APPARATUS BUT NEVER UNDERSTOOD HIS FUNCTION IN IT. CRANE DELIVERED ENVELOPE BELIEVED TO CONTAIN MONEY TO DAVE ON SOME OCCASIONS AND MAY HAVE DELIVERED MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM DAVE TO EITHER CHAMBERS OR COLONEL BYKOV. CHAMBERS TOLD CRANE THAT DAVE SUGGESTED HIMSELF MAKING A CONNECTION ON A HOMOSEXUAL BASIS FOR THE APPARATUS WITH A REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM MAINE NAMED HALE AND THAT

END PAGE TWO

CHAMBERS TURNED THIS SUGGESTION DOWN. CRANE DESCRIBED DAVE AS APPROX. TWENTYFIVE [redacted] YEARS, FIVE FEET FIVE IN., ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIVE TO ONE HUNDRED THIRTY LBS., DARK HAIR AND COMPLEXION, LONG THIN HANDS, STOOPED POSTURE, WORE GRAY SUITS, JEWISH, "FELINE APPEARANCE", PROBABLY FROM WASHINGTON OR BALTIMORE. CRANE DID NOT RECOGNIZE NAME DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN BUT SAID DAVE CARPENTER QUOTE HAD A RING TO IT UNQUOTE. NYC [redacted] REQUESTED FURNISH LA IMMEDIATELY [redacted] PHOTOGRAPHS OF DAVID ZIMMERMAN, MAXIM LIEBER, FELIX INSLERMAN, AND ALL SUBJECTS THIS CASE FOR DISPLAY TO CRANE. CRANE ADVISED [redacted] THAT IN SPRING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN MORRIS ASIMOW PUT HIM IN TOUCH WITH ONE HUETTIG, A GERMAN EMPLOYED AT LARGE ARMS FACTORY IN CONNECTICUT, BELIEVED TO BE REMINGTON ARMS CO., WHO WAS IN POSITION TO OBTAIN INFO. REGARDING AUTOMATIC MACHINERY FOR LOADING SHELLS UP TO FIFTY CALIBRE. CRANE STATED CHAMBERS WAS EXTREMELY INTERESTED AND TOLD HIM THAT TWO OR THREE SPECIAL MISSIONS TO OBTAIN THIS INFO. HAD BEEN DISPATCHED [redacted] FROM RUSSIA WITHOUT SUCCESS. CRANE STATED HE TURNED HUETTIG OVER TO COLONEL BYKOV WHO APPARENTLY INSTRUCTED HUETTIG. HUETTIG [redacted] THEN BEGAN BRINGING HUGE BATCHES OF PRINTS, FLOW CHARTS, ETC., TO [redacted] CRANE ON WEEKENDS [redacted] AND [redacted] HOLIDAYS AND CRANE TURNED THIS MATERIAL OVER TO CHAMBERS OR BYKOV, BUT MOST LIKELY BYKOV. HE UNDERSTOOD THAT IT WAS PHOTOGRAPHED, BUT HE CANNOT RECALL

END PAGE THREE

RETURNING THE MATERIAL TO HUETTIG AND STATES HE DID NOT PHOTOGRAPH IT HIMSELF. HE SAID THAT HE CONTINUED TO RECEIVE INFO. FROM HUETTIG UNTIL HIS DEPARTURE FROM APPARATUS IN FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. HE STATED HUETTIG WAS NOT PAID AND WAS NOT A COMMUNIST AND HE COULD NEVER UNDERSTAND HUETTIG,S MOTIVE. IN EARLY FORTIES CRANE LEARNED FROM ASIMOW THAT HUETTIG WAS A QUOTE VERY BIG SHOT UNQUOTE IN AVIATION, PROBABLY NORTH AMERICAN OR DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT PLANTS . AT THIS TIME CRANE UNSUCCESSFULLY CONTACTED HUETTIG SEEKING EMPLOYMENT HXX AND HAS HAD NO CONTACTS SINCE. LA INDICES REFLECT FILE ON LESTER MARX HUETTIG AND WIFE MAE D. HUETTIG, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED ONE SIX FIVE SEVEN NINE, NYC FILE ONE HUNDRED SEVEN SIX ONE SIX, INDICATING HE WAS EMPLOYED REMINGTON ARMS CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN. JAN. THIRTYFOUR TO JULY, THIRTYNINE AND IS IDENTICAL WITH HUETTIG MENTIONED BY CRANE, WAS EMPLOYED AS ASSISTANT INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MANAGER AT NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC. IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO, AND STILL EMPLOYED BY THAT COMPANY AS OF MAY, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. FILE INDICATES HE AND WIFE ARE ARDENT COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS AND THAT THEY WERE VERY CLOSE TO ISADOR LUBIN, FORMER ASST. NATIONAL LABOR COMMISSIONER, WASH, DC. POSSIBILITY EXISTS HUETTIG MAY BE ACTIVE SOVIET AGENT. BUREAU AND NYC REQUESTED TO FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFO. CONCERNING HUETTIG. CRANE WILL BE INTERVIEWED FURTHER FEB. EIGHTEEN, NEXT.

cc. Mr. Glotten

HOOD

TWO COPIES WFO

ACK PLS

2064

SAC, New York

February 15, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are being enclosed herewith to the offices receiving copies of this letter two photographs of Whittaker Chambers which were taken from a fingerprint card in file at the Identification Division of the Bureau. These prints were taken on October 8, 1942, when Chambers was fingerprinted as an applicant for the position of Senior Editor for "Time, Incorporated".

These photographs are for your further assistance in connection with this investigation.

cc - SAC, Washington Field
SAC, Philadelphia
SAC, Baltimore
SAC, Newark

Enclosures

RECORDED - 138 14-1[illegible]-2065

C7 FEB 24 1949

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 15 1949 P.M.
FBI

FLJ:eew

Kisseloff-2789

Kisseloff-2790

2065

THE MARCH OF TIME

TIME — LIFE

TIME, INCORPORATED

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM

(PL

RE)

FORTUNE

Kisseloff-2791

photo taken
1942

Kisseloff-2792

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-2065

12 photos of Chambers

Kisseloff-2793

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

February 15, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re report of SA Joseph M. Kelly at New York, dated February 8, 1949.

The Washington Field office should disregard the lead set out therein to interview former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

cc New York

FLJ/lc

RECORDED - 138

14-1333-2066
F B I
67 FEB 24 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 15 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-2794

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: Feb. 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Re Cincinnati letter to the Director dated February 3, 1949.

Mr. HAROLD RUTTENBERG, Room 600, Schenley Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is now associated with the Hartik Corp., Room 1803 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, advised that during the summer of 1934 he was an investigator for the NYE Committee and that all of his investigations were conducted in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. RUTTENBERG stated that he had been in Washington, D. C., during the time he was employed by the NYE Committee but that he did not recall ever having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. He was exhibited the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and was unable to identify the individual in the photographs with any individual with whom he had ever been acquainted. He also stated that he did not know any individual by the name GEORGE CROSLEY.

Mr. RUTTENBERG stated that he did not have any information in his possession concerning ALGER HISS' personal affairs and that he did not have in his possession any typewritten material which may have originated with ALGER HISS.

RUC.

LET:EMG
100-9549

cc: Washington Field (74-94)

RECORDED - 100

74-1333-2067
EF EB II
34 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2795

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 14, 1949

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

In connection this case, there is a voluminous amount of correspondence between the Bureau and the Field Offices, requiring, in addition to letters and reports, a large number of teletypes. In order to facilitate communications in connection with the above case, and because of the economy it will effect, it is believed that a code word should be established and generally used in connection with the above case since the title is rather long.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the formal use of the word "JAHAM" as a code word in the above case be approved. Attached for approval is an appropriate SAC letter in this case.

Attachment
FLJ/de

Super
cc
of.

100-1333-2068
F B I
34 MAR 1 1949

60 MAR 8 - 1949

RECORDED - 100

Kisseloff-2796

5-78

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 2/15/49

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested the Washington Field Office to forward immediately to New York a summary of the personal history and background or all pertinent serials reflecting the same on ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. The Baltimore Office was requested to furnish information concerning the current activity and residence of the same individual.

A review of the Baltimore file of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING discloses that the Washington Field Office has copies of all reports written concerning her with the exception of the report of SA DAVID A. FISH, Boston, dated September 7, 1943, entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was; SECURITY MATTER-C" and the report of SA JESSE F. FARR, Baltimore, dated July 23, 1946, entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was; INTERNAL SECURITY-C." Copies of the two reports referred to above are being forwarded herewith to the New York Office.

Since it is anticipated that the Washington Field Office will furnish the New York Office with copies of all reports maintained by Washington concerning ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, no reports other than the above are being submitted by this office.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

Confidential Informants of the Baltimore Office have advised that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING does not openly engage in Communist Party activities locally. She has, however, through these informants evidenced an interest in and has done some work for the Progressive Party of Maryland. It is likewise known that several local leaders of the Communist Party, including PHILIP FRANKFELD, MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HAROLD BUCHMAN and SAMUEL SCHMERLER, have been in contact with SOYRING during the past several months. Since ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City in December, 1948 she has almost continuously been in a drunken and hysterical condition, as a result of which several efforts have been made by local leaders of the Communist Party to have SOYRING leave Baltimore or enter a sanitarium for psychiatric treatment. She is at the present time temporarily residing at the home of SAMUEL and HELEN SCHMERLER, local Communists, 5603 Jonquil Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. However, SOYRING still maintains her apartment at 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

WCP:asg
65-1642
cc: 100-9125
cc: New York (Encls.)
Washington Field

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

74-1333-2069
EF EE I

34 MAR 1 1949

60 MAR 8 - 1949

Letter
Mailed
cc WFO

Kisseloff-2797

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 2/15/49

FROM : SAC, Richmond

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, Et Al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Retel dated 1/25/49 and Baltimore letter to Bureau dated 1/4/49.

Mr. GEORGE H. ENGEMAN, Publisher of the North Virginia Free Press, with offices at 2780 South Randolph Street, Shirlington, Arlington, Virginia, residence 2867 South Abingdon Street, Fairlington, Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed by Special Agents JAMES F. DURKIN, JR. and BIRL WILSON at Mr. ENGEMAN's office on January 28, 1949. Mr. ENGEMAN advised that to the best of his knowledge he does not know and has never met ALGER HISS. He has seen the latter's photograph in the press in connection with instant case and can also say he does not know the subject under any other name.

cc Baltimore

JFD:MEW
65-1623

RECORDED - 100

114-1333-2070

60 MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2798

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 19 18 7-14P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R. REBULET DEC. FIFTEEN LAST RE LAB EXAMINATION OF FILMS TURNED OVER TO HCUA BY CHAMBERS DEC. TWO AND THEREAFTER DELIVERED TO BUREAU. NY FILE REFLECTS THIS OFFICE HAS NEVER BEEN FURNISHED WITH PRINTS MADE FROM FILMS C AND D WHICH ARE GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTY-EIGHT AND FORTY-SEVEN RESPECTIVELY. IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN IF DOCUMENTS APPEARING ON SUCH FILM WERE SUPPLIED TO CHAMBERS BY HISS, IT IS REQUESTED THAT SUCH PRINTS BE FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY.

74-1333-2071

RECORDED 34 MAR 1 1949

Called Laboratory

HOLD PLS

MAR 8 1949

Kisseloff-2799

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE R

Reference is made to Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field, and San Francisco, dated February 9, 1949.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, when interviewed by agents of the Los Angeles office on February 8, 1949, stated that in about 1932, he, CRANE, met MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, who was attending the University of California, at a CP meeting at Mill Valley, California.

In September 1934 when GUTELIUS enrolled in Medical School at Berkeley, California, she and CRANE began living together in an apartment in Berkeley as man and wife.

When CRANE returned to New York to work for CHAMBERS, and until leaving the work, he stated, he lived with GUTELIUS who was then attending Columbia University Medical School. They lived first in Staten Island, then moved to 2228 Amsterdam Avenue, and then for nearly two years prior to the end of 1931 they lived in Apartment 45, at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, which CRANE rented under the name W. EDWARD CRANE.

CRANE advised GUTELIUS knew he was in some underground work and on one occasion she and CRANE went to a night club in New York with Col. BYKOV and his wife.

CRANE also recalled that he was ordered by CHAMBERS to give photography lessons to the wife of an Italian, neither of whom he is further able to identify, except that the Italian was known to him as "PETE." CRANE stated the Italian had fought in the Spanish Revolution, and he described him as being 42 to 45 years of age now, six feet tall, 190 pounds, well built, brown eyes, brown wavy hair, good looking, mechanic or "ham" radio operator. The Italian was supposed to have been an Italian Navy officer in World War I. The Italian's wife was of Spanish or Mexican descent. DEFERRED RECORDING

Present residents at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, advise that Mr. and Mrs. M. SWANKE, 92 Rutgers Place, Riveredge, New Jersey, were residents of the Haven Avenue address at the time CRANE states he lived there.

cc Newark (2 encls.)

JTN:TMG
65-14920

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

144-1333-2072

34 MAR 1 1949

60 MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2800

Lt. to Director
NY 65-14920

Mr. and Mrs. SWANKE should be interviewed by the Newark office in an attempt to ascertain whether CRANE and GUTELIUS occupied Apartment 45 at 112 Haven Avenue. Also, they should be questioned as to the friends, associates, and visitors to that apartment. Photographs of both CRANE and GUTELIUS are being furnished the Newark office for their assistance in this interview.

It should be noted that CRANE was doing photographic work for CHAMBERS, but may have been posing as a writer. GUTELIUS was attending Columbia University Medical School, but may have been posing as a teacher.

2072

Kisseloff-2801

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 18, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 17, 1949.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS , was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333-2073
D-94899 BU

RECORDED - 100

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 16, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Alice Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K347 Letter handwritten in ink on a sheet of white paper, dated September 9, 1936 at 1245 - 30th Street N.W., Washington, D. C., beginning "My dear Mr. Benfield, Enclosed is the ....", signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the signature appearing on K347 was written by the same person who wrote the ALGER HISS signature appearing on specimen K40. It was concluded that the writing on K347 was written by the person who wrote Q1 through Q4. It was concluded that the writing and signature on K347 were written by the person who wrote the ALGER HISS signature and other writing appearing on the reverse side of the Civil Service fingerprint card which reflects the prints were taken by GRADY E. BENNETT. It was concluded that the writing and signature on K347 were written by the same person who wrote the writing and signature appearing on each of documents K340, K341 and K342.

Handwriting testimony can be given on the above conclusions, but the [illegible] of the writing appearing on the reverse side of the Civil Service fingerprint card or the writing on specimens K340 through K342 would have to be established to the satisfaction of the Court.

Specimen K347 is returned herewith to the New York Office, photographic copy of K347 being retained.

Enclosure - 1 - Photo of K347

RCF:JL

1 - Philadelphia 1 - Baltimore 1 - Washington F

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

60 MAR 8 1949

Kisseloff-2802

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attention: FBI Laboratory DATE: February 16, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL;
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

D-94899 BU

Re Washington Field Office teletype, February 10, 1949 at 6:49 p.m.

Enclosed herewith is the original letter signed "ALGER HISS," dated September 9, 1936, that was secured by the Washington Field Office from the Landon School. It is desired that the handwriting and the signature appearing on this letter be compared with the known handwriting and signature of ALGER HISS on file at the Bureau since with this letter was enclosed a typewritten document that has previously been identified as having been typed on the same typewriter that typed Q6 through Q69. It will be necessary to establish that this letter was in fact written by ALGER HISS.

K547

This letter has already been introduced as a Grand Jury exhibit and it was secured from Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS DONEGAN and it will be necessary to return this document to him as soon as possible.

At the conclusion of the above examination it is desired that this letter be returned to this office.

DEFERRED RECORDING

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/18/49

Enclosure (1)

Registered mail

RECORDED - 100 | 44-1333-2073
IF IE II
34 MAR 1 1949

Lab. report
2/18/49
RCF:jl

DES:AMO
65-11920

Kisseloff-2803

F. L. JONES

FILE

REPORT of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:
SAC, New York

February 21, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 21, 1949.

Re:
JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE -R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333-2074
D-94963 BU

RECORDED - 100

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested by:
New York

Reference:
Letter dated February 18, 1949

Examination requested:
Document

Specimens:

Kc622 Photostatic copy of a typewritten document dated November 13, 1947, entitled "SUGGESTED STATEMENT OF POLICY", beginning "1. We believe that the rebuilding of the ...".

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type Kc622 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RCF: JL
MAILED 8
FEB 21 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED ROOM
FEB 21 5 32 PM '49

MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2804

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: February 18, 1949

SUBJECT: JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

94963

Enclosed herewith is one photostat of typing specimen believed to have been prepared by ALGER HISS. It was received from JAY LOVESTONE, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, New York City, February 18, 1949. Mr. LOVESTONE said he came into possession of the specimen at a meeting of the Stimson Committee of the Marshall Plan at Empire State Building, New York City, November, 1947. The original is still in possession of Mr. LOVESTONE.

The Laboratory is requested to make an examination of the enclosed speimen against known documents of the instant investigation for elimination purposes. If necessary, the original may be obtained from Mr. LOVESTONE but not before March 7, 1949, when he returns to New York City. DISCLOSED RECORDING

The laboratory may destroy the enclosed specimen if not found pertinent to instant investigation.

Kc6N.
N.I.

ENCL

Enc. 1

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/21/49

Lab. report
2/21/49
RCF:jl

RECORDED - 100

174-1333-2074

F B I
1 1949

JRS:EEK
65-14920

Kisseloff-2805

F.L. JONES.

FILE

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Boston

February 21, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 18, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP7MaLtp
266,585

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WGS;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO. 65-3251
74-1333
D-94909 BS

RECORDED 66

20775

Examination requested by: Boston

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter EX-1 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Reference: Letter dated February 17, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent FBI-NS
by Letter 6-9-78

Q161 One black leather-bound Guest Registration book of the Knight Homestead, Peterborough, New Hampshire, containing entries beginning January 4, 1937, last entry dated August 31, 1938.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The handwritings of ALGER, PRISCILLA HISS and CHAMBERS were compared with all the entries appearing in the Knight Homestead register, Q161, but nothing of significance was noted except the entries of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. FAST, ROBERT FAST and BETTY ANN FAST, under date of August 29, 1937, which bear certain style characteristics to those of ALGER HISS' writing.

The book, Q161, is being retained in the files of the Laboratory pending CHAMBERS' visit to New England.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
☆ FEB 21 1949 P.M.
RECEIVED

2 - New York
1 - FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1 - Washington Field

RECEIVED RECORDING ROOM
FEB 21 5 33 PM '49

RCF:JL JL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher
Hoffman
T. L. Jones

Kisseloff-2806

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attention: FBI LABORATORY DATE: 2-17-49

94909

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)
(Bureau file 74-1333)

There is being forwarded herewith one black leather-bound guest registration book, 6½ by 8½ inches, which was obtained from Mrs. ETHEL MacDUFF and Miss CLARA A. SPRATT, present owners of the Knight Homestead, Peterboro, New Hampshire, on February 16, 1949.

It is requested that handwriting in this guest registration book be compared with the known handwriting of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS and JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an effort to ascertain whether or not any of these individuals made registration in this book. DEFERRED RECORDING

For the Laboratory's further information it is being stated that from information supplied by CHAMBERS and from investigation of ALGER HISS there is reason to believe that all three of these individuals were registered under names other than their own for one night during the interim August 10 to 15, 1937 at the Knight Homestead, which is located at Peterboro, New Hampshire.

It is being requested that the results of examination be forwarded to the New York Division and this office and that the guest registration book be returned to this office.

JEC:md
65-3251
AMSD - REGISTERED MAIL

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/21/49 jc

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

Lab. report 2/21/49 RCF jc

74-1333-2025

74-1333

EX-1

F.L. JONES.

GIVE

Kisseloff-2807

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Boston

February 21, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 18, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED 66

FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-3251
LAB. NO. 74-1333-2076
D-94903 BU

EX-1

Examination requested by:
Boston

Reference:
Letter dated February 17, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 THB/Bos

Examination requested:
Document

Specimens:

K606 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 3, 1947, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K607 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Washington, dated January 15, 1947, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, Director, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER HISS.

K608 A two-page typewritten letter on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May [illegible] 1947, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount [illegible] Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K609 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 24, [illegible] Washington, D. C., to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Place, Boston, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K610 ☆ Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 10, [illegible] Washington, D. C., to Mr. Raymond Dennett, Director, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 21 1949
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JL

Continued on

Kisseloff-2808

K611 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 29, 1947, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K612 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 30, 1947, signed ALGER; also attached is a slip of yellow paper bearing handwriting in pencil, dated "9-29", beginning "Dear Ray, This is the letter ...", signed ALGER.

K613 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 9, 1948, to Mr. Ray Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K614 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 12, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K615 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 15, 1948, to Mr. Ray Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K616 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 19, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K617 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 14, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K618 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 2, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K619 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 10, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K620 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 13, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

K621 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 13, 1948, to Mr. Raymond Dennett, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston 3, Massachusetts, signed ALGER.

FBI HOUSTON 2-21-49 5 PM CST MFR

SAC, SAN ANTONIO URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. INVESTIGATION, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS REFLECTS GRADY E. BENNETT LEFT PORT ARTHUR IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX. MRS. E. SMITH, THREE ELEVEN DE QUEEN STREET, PORT ARTHUR, ADVISED SHE UNDERSTANDS BENNETT IS SELLING INSURANCE AND LIVING IN BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, DOES NOT KNOW HIS ADDRESS. SAME CAN BE OBTAINED THRU BENNETT'S PARENTS AT EDINBURG, TEXAS. POST OFFICE AND OTHER SOURCES OF INFO AT PORT ARTHUR REFLECT NO FORWARDING ADDRESS. SAN ANTONIO INTERVIEW BENNETT'S PARENTS, SECURE BENNETT'S ADDRESS AND INTERVIEW HIM IN ACCORDANCE WITH WFO TEL DATED FEB EIGHTEEN LAST. NO REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED. RUC.

WILLIS

WJG:MFR

65-584

CC: BUREAU AMSD

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD AMSD

CC: NEW YORK AMSD

74-1333-K
NOT RECORDED
34 MAR 1 1949

FEB 17 1 53 PM
RECEIVED

60 MAR 8 - 1949

5-38

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K600 through K611 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q9.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Boston Office as soon as photographic copies have been made.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attention: FBI LABORATORY DATE: 2-17-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

94908

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)
Bureau file 74-1333

There are being transmitted herewith the following letters emanating from ALGER HISS directed to the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, as made available by Mr. RAYMOND DENNETT, the director of the World Peace Foundation.

The Bureau is requested to ascertain whether the enclosed specimens are identical with specimens Q 5 through Q69 of instant case. Upon completion of the examination, the Laboratory is requested to return these letters to the Boston Office as Mr. DENNETT has specifically requested that they be returned to him.

The following letters emanating from ALGER HISS are enclosed: DEFLECTED-RECORDING

1. letter dated January 3, 1947 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, consisting of two pages.

2. letter on the letterhead of the Department of State dated January 15, 1947 directed to RAYMOND DENNETT and signed by ALGER HISS.

3. letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace dated May 22, 1947, consisting of two pages, addressed to RAYMOND DENNETT and signed by ALGER HISS.

4. letter on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace dated May 24, 1947 directed to RAYMOND DENNETT and signed by ALGER HISS.

5. letter dated June 10, 1947 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace addressed to RAYMOND DENNETT and signed by ALGER HISS.

6. A letter dated September 29, 1947 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace addressed to Mr. RAYMOND DENNETT and signed by ALGER HISS.

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

74- 1333-2976
EF DB H

34 MAR 1 1949

FMC:md
65-3251
cc New York (NY file 65-14920)
Bureau - AMSD - REGISTERED MAIL

EX-1

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/21/49 jl

Kisseloff-2812

F. H. JONES

7. letter dated September 30, 1947 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace signed by ALGER HISS together with a memorandum on yellow paper dated 9/29 in the handwriting of ALGER HISS, addressed to RAYMOND DENNETT.

8. letter dated January 9, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace addressed to Mr. Raymond Dennett and signed by ALGER HISS.

9. letter dated January 12, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace addressed to Raymond Dennett and signed by ALGER HISS.

10. letter dated January 15, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace addressed to Raymond Dennett and signed by ALGER HISS.

11. letter dated March 19, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, addressed to Raymond Dennett and signed by ALGER HISS.

12. letter dated May 14, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, addressed to Raymond Dennett and signed by ALGER HISS.

13. letter dated June 2, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, addressed to Raymond Dennett and signed by ALGER HISS.

14. letter dated June 10, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, addressed to Raymond Dennett and signed by ALGER HISS.

15. letter dated August 13, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, addressed to Mr. Raymond Dennett and signed by ALGER HISS.

16. letter dated October 13, 1948 on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, addressed to Mr. Raymond Dennett and signed by ALGER HISS.

The Laboratory is requested to make the results of its examination available to the Boston and New York Offices.

2076

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STATIONS

CONF WASH 21 AND BOSTON 3 FROM NEW YORK 18 5-26 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

GAHAM. CHAMBERS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY NEW HAVEN TOURIST HOME AT THOMASTON, CONN. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING BY NEW HAVEN OFFICE. RE BOSTON TEL FEBRUARY TWENTY FIRST, FORTY NINE. CHAMBERS, ACCOMPANIED BY SAS T. G. SPENCER AND J. J. WARD, PRESENTLY EN ROUTE PETERBORO, N. H., FROM THOMASTON, CONN. ARE DRIVING NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT BLUE BUICK SEDAN, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT LICENSE NINE W SIX SIX SEVEN NINE, WITH NINETEEN FORTY NINE TAG. WILL MEET SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS IN FRONT OF MAIN POST OFFICE AT NINE AM MORNING OF FEBRUARY TWENTY SECOND, FORTY NINE.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

WA Z NY R 21 WA

RECORDED - 66

74 1331-2077
HF SD I
34 MAR 1 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-2814

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 23, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM, PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949 requesting investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Interview with Mr. HAROLD WOLKIND, Material Section, Army Air Force, denotes the following individuals were fellow employees of Mr. SILVERMAN in the Analysis and Reports Branch during his Air Force employment from 1942 to 1945: JOSEPH J. SENTURIA, presently employed Textron, Inc., New York City; MCKENZIE W. WITTEN, former Major, presently employed The YOUNG and RUBERCAN Advertising Agency, New York City; Mrs. JOHN DUGAN aka CATHERINE GORDON presently residing 115 Sullivan Avenue, Farmingdale, Long Island; and Mrs. J. N. SCHMITZ, 300 W 23rd Street, Apartment 7J, New York City.

The New York Office is requested to interview these individuals relative to their association with Mr. SILVERMAN and also consider the possibility of interviewing SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER, former Major and fellow employee of SILVERMAN in the Army Air Force, who presently resides at 299 Riverside Drive and believed employed Orbach Department Store. It should be noted that KLEPPER has been a close associate and frequent contact of WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and MARY JANE KEENEY. KLEPPER is also believed to be acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and other known and suspected Communists.

CC: New York
CC: 100-17493

74-94

EMM:MFM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/12/83 BY 875 WEW/JB

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2028
F B I

34 MAR 1 1949

EX-1

60 MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2815

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 23, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM, PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949 requesting investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Interview with Mr. HAROLD WOLKIND, ~~Material Section~~, Army Air Force, denotes that Mr. DONALD T. BLANKERTZ was associated with SILVERMAN during his employment with the Analysis and Reports Branch, Army Air Force during the period 1942-1945. Interview at the Material Section denotes that Mr. BLANKERTZ's last known address was the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania where he was employed as Instructor.

It is requested that the Philadelphia Office interview BLANKERTZ relative to SILVERMAN's activities with the Analysis and Reports Branch during the period 1942 to 1945.

CC: Philadelphia

74-94

EMM:MFM

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2079

EX-1

60 MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2816

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 23, 1949

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-82 BY SP2MAC

266,586

Re report SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE made at New York, 2/21/49, in which leads are set forth for the New Haven Office at Thomaston, Connecticut, to attempt to develop information to substantiate CHAMBERS' statement of his auto trip during the summer of 1937 with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, at which time they stopped at Thomaston, Connecticut, and at New Canaan, Connecticut, to interview JOHN C. MOORE for information concerning ALGER HISS.

In connection with the lead at Thomaston, see New Haven teletype to the Bureau and New York, 2/23/49, advising that no additional investigation would be conducted at Thomaston in view of CHAMBERS' inability to identify place at which he stayed in Thomaston. In connection with interview with JOHN C. MOORE, see New Haven teletype to the Bureau and New York, advising that JOHN C. MOORE could be reached at his office at 2 West 20th Street, New York City, Telephone Chelsea 2-7901, and requesting New York handle. This tel is dated 2/15/49.

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office, this office presently has pending one lead in this case, namely, to interview Mrs. WILLIAM C. MARSHALL, 53 Franklin Street, Ansonia, Connecticut, in connection with a recent letter which she sent to the Bureau - (See Bulet to New Haven and New York dated 2/18/49).

cc: New York (65-14920)

jfs:htm
74-5

RECORDED - 66

74-1333-2080
IF B-3 I

INDEXED - 66

34 MAR 1 1949

60 MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2817

WASHINGTON 32 AND LOSA 1 FROM NY 24 6-15 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. INTERVIEW MAYNARD J. TOLL, ATTORNEY, CARE OF MELVINY AND MYERS, FOUR THREE THREE SOUTH SPRING ST., LOSA. HE IS BELIEVED TO BE A FRIEND OF ALGER HISS AND A GRADUATE OF THE SAME CLASS IN HARVARD LAW SCHOOL. ASCERTAIN ANY AND ALL INFO IN HIS POSSESSION CONCERNING ALGER HISS. OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS IN HIS POSSESSION. SUTEL RESULTS. FORWARD SAME AMSD TO THE BUREAU.

RECORDED - 66

MAR 8 - 1949

SCHEIDT

INDEXED - 66

44-1333-2081

EX-1 34 MAR 1 1949

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-2818

Mr. Fletcher
1742

WASH FROM NEW YORK ~~XXXXX~~ 75 24 9-32 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R. REURTEL FEB. TWENTY FIRST REGARDING TYPEWRITERS AND CAMERAS. LETTER SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS IN THIS REGARD PRESENTLY BEING TYPED. WILL BE FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

RECORDED

EX-1 | 74-1333-2082

34 MAR 1 1949

MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2819

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. McGo
Mr. Nease
Miss Ganly

Mr. Fletcher
1742

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 8 NEW YORK 3 FROM BALTIMORE 24 8-16 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAHAM. REWFO TEL FEB. TWENTYTHREE CONCERNING LOCATION OF WILLIAM ROSEN FOR SERVICE OF SUBPOENA. MAURICE BRAVERMAN, ATTORNEY, FIFTEEN S. GAY ST., BALTIMORE ADVISED IN INTERVIEW TODAY HE ONLY REPRESENTED ROSEN AT HCUA PROCEEDING IN WASHINGTON AND DOES NOT CONSIDER HIMSELF ROSENS ATTORNEY TODAY. HEARD LAST THANKSGIVING OR XMAS THAT ROSEN HAD SOLD HIS BUSINESS. CLAIMS NOT TO HAVE SEEN ROSEN IN MONTHS AND TO KNOW NOTHING TO ROSENS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. BALTO WILL ADVISE IF ANYTHING IS LEARNED SUBSEQUENTLY OF ROSENS WHEREABOUTS.

MC FARLIN

END

TWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2083

F B I

34 MAR 1 1949

¼ ACK IN ORD PLS

NY ACK AND DISC- WA HOLD ON PLS

NY BALT R 3 NYC 6 MAY I HAVE LINE NEXT PLS

JVR OK WHEN CALL QUARTER I- VE FINISHED OK

OK TNX

WA U STILL THERE

60 MAR 8 1949

Kisseloff-2820

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 33 24 6-17 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESP-R., IS-R. RE BIRMINGHAM REPORT INSTANT CASE FEB. ELEVEN NINETEEN FORTYNINE. WASH FLD SHOULD CHECK THE RECORDS OF THE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF STEWART MC DONALD, FOREST R. BLACK, JACK I. LEVY, LAWRENCE KEITT, MISS L. RELLA RESNICK, ROBERT H. COX, PREW SAVOY, TOM FLAVIN, ARTHUR C. BACHRACH AND DON MAC GUINNESS. LEADS SHOULD BE SET OUT BY THE WASH FLD OFFICE TO HAVE THESE INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BY THE FIELD OFFICE COVERING THEIR PRESENT RESIDENCE.

74-1333-2084

RECORDED - 66 SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES RFC

INDEXED - 66

31 MAR 1 1949

HOLD PLS

60 MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2821

PB-2-24

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 43 24 8-39

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESP-R., IS-R. INTERVIEW WILLIAM E. BYRD NOW WITH A LARGE DEPT. STORE IN ATLANTA, AND FORMERLY AN ATTORNEY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED WITH ALGER HISS. ASCERTAIN ANY AND ALL INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION CONCERNING ALGER HISS. OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENTS. IN HIS POSSESSION EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS. FORWARD SAME AMSD TO THE BUREAU. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

ATLANTA ADVISED

HOLD PLS

60 MAR 8-1949

RECORDED - 66

EX-1

14-1333-2085

34 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2822

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 9 23 114 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R, ISR. REWFOTEL FEB SEVENTEEN LAST. INQUIRY AT BANK OF MANHATTAN CO, NYC, REVEALED LAWRENCE R. BROWN, WHOSE ADDRESS WAS CARRIED AS ONE FIVE FIVE EIGHT THIRTY THIRD ST, NW, WASH, DC, CLOSED HIS ACCOUNT HERE DEC FOURTEEN FORTYFOUR. NO OTHER ADDRESS IN BANK FILE. FOLLOWING LEADS OBTAINED FROM ACCOUNT FILE...A COMMUNICATION FROM JULIUS GARFINKEL, INC, WASH, DC DATED JAN FOUR, FORTYTHREE, INDICATING MRS LAWRENCE BROWN WAS OPENING A CHARGE ACCOUNT THERE, A COMMUNICATION FROM LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, SEVENTEENTH AND H STREETS, NW, WASH, DC, REQUESTING REFERENCES. IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS MAY HAVE A MORE RECENT ADDRESS FOR BROWN.

SCHEIDT

1/4

END

NY R 9 WA

RECORDED - 66

134-1233-2086
F B I
34 MAR 1 1949

EX-1

AND COPIES WFO

60 MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2823

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 44 24 8-39P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R. REBULET TWO EIGHTEEN LAST RELATIVE TO THE CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. SAAG, T. J. DONEGAN STATED HE SAW THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN NYC BUT THEY WERE NEVER IN HIS POSSESSION. DONEGAN UNABLE TO RECALL WHO HAD ACTUAL POSSESSION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS BUT VINCENT P. RUSSO, CRIMINAL DIV., DJ, POSSIBLY WAS IN POSSESSION OF THESE DOCUMENTS. ON NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST AT ONE TWENTY PM, THE DOCUMENTS WERE DELIVERED TO INSPECTOR HOWARD B. FLETCHER, WHO PERSONALLY DELIVERED THEM TO VINCENT P. RUSSO. ON DECEMBER TEN LAST AT SIX THIRTYFOUR PM, RUSSO DELIVERED THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS TO ASST DIR. D. M. LADD. WFO IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW VINCENT P. RUSSO, CRIM. DIV. DJ, TO DETERMINE THE EXACT CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING OF THESE DOCUMENTS FROM ELEVEN THIRTY TO TWELVE TEN LAST. THE NAMES AND POSITIONS HELD OR HOME ADDRESSES OF ALL PERSONS IN POSSESSION OF THESE DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE SECURED AND THE LOCATION OF THE DOCUMENTS WHEN THEY WERE NOT IN THE ACTUAL POSSESSION OF ANY PERSON DURING THIS PERIOD SHOULD BE DETERMINED. THE NAMES OF ALL PERSONS HANDLING THESE DOCUMENTS ARE NECESSARY FOR THE PREPARATION OF A SUMMARY REPORT. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY.

RECORDED - 66

14 1349-2087

HOLD PLS

60 MAR 2 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

SCHWARDT 1949

74-1333- 2088 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

8-30-77

Cons

gg

Kisseloff-2825

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-24-49 4:30 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REBULET JANUARY NINETEEN LAST REQUESTING INTERVIEWS OF ALL PERSONS MENTIONED IN LETTER FROM KATHRYN WILLS PERLO AS BEING ACTIVE IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OF THE CP. CHARLES COE AND WIFE ROSE COE MENTIONED IN LETTER UNDOUBTEDLY IDENTICAL WITH CHARLES J. COE AND ROSE COE WHO LEFT WASHINGTON NOVEMBER TEN, THIRTYSIX, AND CONNECTED WITH FARM RESEARCH, INC, AS ECONOMIST, AND LAST RESIDING AT SEVEN SIX NINE ARGYLE ROAD, PHONE GEDNEY FOUR DASH NAUGHT FOUR ONE SIX, NY. COE WAS A NEIGHBOR IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE DASH THIRTYFIVE OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN AND SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED ALSO REGARDING SILVERMAN AS SET FORTH IN BULET FEBRUARY THREE LAST.

HOTEL

END

EFH/RN
74-94

Serial 2088
(169) 12-16-64

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2089

MAR 1 1949

MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2826

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 2-24-49 3:30 P.

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REBUTEL FEBRUARY TWENTYTHREE AUTHORIZING INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT WARE STRAUS. CITY DIRECTORY LISTS ROBERT WARE STRAUS, OFFICER OF SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE RESIDES ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND. BALTIMORE WILL INTERVIEW ROBERT AND LENORE STRAUS.

HOTTEL

END

EFH/RN
74-94

cc: NEW YORK (MAIL)

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2090

24 MAR 1 1949

60 MAR 8 - 1949

cw / Mr. Fletcher

EFH:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-24-49 12:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. REURTEL FEBRUARY TWENTYTHREE, LAST, RE ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. MATTER HAS BEEN DICTATED AND SHOULD BE IN NY FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE, NEXT.

NOTTEL

cc L L Jones

74-1333-2091

RECORDED - 66

F B I
34 MAR 1 1949

60 MAR 8 - 1949

Kisseloff-2828

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 24 5p

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

JAHAM. REMYTEL FEBRUARY TWENTYTHREE LAST. REGISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENT OPEN DISBURSEMENT VOUCHERS PAID IN LAST SIX MONTHS OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN REFLECTS NONE PAID TO HISS. THIRTEEN VOUCHERS PAYABLE TO VARIOUS NEW ENGLAND RAILROADS DURING THAT PERIOD BEING MADE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW BY GAO PROBABLY FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT. ANY PERTINENT MATERIAL WILL BE PHOTOSTATED AND INCLUDED WITH EXPEDITE REPORT AS SOON AS INVESTIGATION COMPLETED.

HOTTEL.

JST:eco'b
74-94

FILMED - 2092

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-14-82 BY SP2 MAC/JS
260,586

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 11 AND NEW YORK 6 FROM BOSTON 24 5-17 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS NY AN HOUSTON URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. BOSTON IS CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION AT PETERBORO, N. H., TO VERIFY THROUGH GUEST REGISTRATIONS A VISIT OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TO PETERBORO, N. H., BETWEEN AUGUST TEN DASH FIFTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. CHAMBERS HAS TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED GUEST HOUSE AT WHICH THEY STAYED FOR A PERIOD OF ONE NIGHT DURING PERTINENT PERIOD AS QUOTE BLEAK HOUSE UNQUOTE ON ROUTE ONE NAUGHT ONE, PETERBORO. BLEAK HOUSE WAS DEEDED TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF NEW ENGLAND ANTIQUITIES WITH HEADQUARTERS AT BOSTON, MASS. BY SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, PROFESSOR AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., ON SEPTEMBER TWELVE, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. ON JULY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, LUCY ELLIOTT, A SPINSTER, SIGNED A LEASE WITH THE SOCIETY LEASING THESE PREMISES FOR THE PERIOD OF TIME FROM JULY ONE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN UNTIL APRIL ONE, THIRTYEIGHT. BOSTON IS ENDEAVORING TO LOCATE THE GUEST REGISTRATION BOOK FOR THIS PERTINENT PERIOD WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT CUSTODIAN, IS NO LONGER AT BLEAK HOUSE. INFORMATION RECEIVED THROUGH RELATIVES OF LUCY ELLIOTT REFLECTS THAT SHE MARRIED WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS AND IS RESIDING

END OF PAGE ONE

60 MAR 8 - 1949

RECORDED - 66 174-1333-2093

F B I

34 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2830

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

TELETYPE

PAGE TWO

SOMEWHERE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE NIECE OF LUCY ELLIOTT IS ELIZABETH WEBER, RESIDING ON ROUTE ONE, BOX THIRTYFIVE, THREE NAUGHT FIVE CLAREMORE STREET, CORPUS CHRISTIE, TEXAS. HOUSTON ASCERTAIN FROM ELIZABETH WEBER THE MARRIED NAME AND PRESENT ADDRESS OF LUCY ELLIOTT, AND ADVISE THE BUREAU, NEW YORK AND BOSTON. EXPEDITE.

SOUCY

COR PLS PAGE ONE LINE 15 EIGHTH WORD SHOULD BE "IS"

PAGE TWO FIRST LINE SIXTH WORD "NIECE"

HO ADVISED

NY ACK AND DISC PLS

WA PLS HOLD

NY BS R 6 NY

2093

##

WA 92-28

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 47 25 10-13P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. - R. IS-R. REREP SA COURTLAND J. JONES DATED JAN. TWENTYEIGHT LAST AT WASHINGTON, DC, PAGES SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN RE INTERVIEW OF HARRY C. ~~FELDSTONE~~. IT IS SUGGESTED IF INDICATED RE-INTERVIEW OF FELDSTONE HAS NOT BEEN CONDUCTED, THAT IT BE HANDLED IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2094

E 63 I

34 MAR 1 1949

60 MAR 8 - 1949

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-2832

2/26/49
no action
JEF

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Lyon
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD 1 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 26 1-2-06 A

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-28-81 BY 10320 PWK/ks

JAHAM, ESP-R., PERJURY. RENYTEL FEB. FIFTEEN LAST AND BUTEL FEB. TWENTY FOUR LAST. REF NYTEL REFLECTS INFO RECEIVED FROM JACOB BAKER CONCERNING LENORE STRAUSS AND SALLY RINGE AND THEIR RESIDENCE AT ACCOKEEK, MD. FURTHER, THAT BAKER RECALLED A "PANSY" WHO WAS KNOWN TO HAVE SPENT A GREAT DEAL OF TIME AT ACCOKEEK OVER A PERIOD OF ABOUT THREE YEARS. JACOB BELIEVED HIM TO BE CHARLIE KRAMER KREVITSKY/. ATTENTION DIRECTED TO REPORT SA JAMES J. CANAVAN, WFO, NOV. NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, ENTITLED "CHARLES KRAMER, WAS., IS-C.", WHICH REFLECTS THAT KRAMERS SELECTIVE SERVICE FILE CONTAINS A LETTER, DATED OCT. TWENTY FIRST FORTY TWO, NOTIFYING THE LB THAT HE HAD MOVED FROM SIXTYONE PIERREPONT ST., BKLYN., TO LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK, MD. REBUTEL FEB. TWENTY FOUR LAST GRANTING AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW/ INDIVIDIUALS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN AT ACCOKEEK. THEY SHOULD ALSO BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING KRAMERS PRESENCE AND RESIDENCE AT ACCOKEEK. SEATTLE WILL ALSO OBTAIN INFO RE KRAMER UPON INTERVIEW OF SALLY RINGE.

SE advised.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

174-1332095

BOTH HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

SAC, New York

February 15, 1949

Attention: Mr. Belmont

Director, FBI

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

JULIAN DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter from SAC Carson of the Miami office reflecting the results of an interview had by him with Mr. Adolf A. Berle in New York on September 3, 1948.

There is also attached herewith a photostatic copy of a transcript of testimony given by Berle before a Subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee in New York City on August 30, 1948.

This is pursuant to a request made by Mr. Belmont on February 15, 1949.

Enclosures

RECORDED - 60

EX-3

100-358086-2096

FLJ:MGR

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
FEB 15 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED BY MAILING ROOM
FEB 15 2 59 PM '49
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. FEBRUARY 21, 1949

Transmit the following message to: SAC, LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK
NEW HAVEN

URGENT
CODE IN PART

JAHAM [redacted]. REFERENCE LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK TELS FEBRUARY SIXTEEN, NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN, AND NEW HAVEN TEL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN, LAST. LOS ANGELES HAS ALL INFORMATION IN FILES OF BUREAU ON LESTER MARK HUETTIG AND WIFE MAE. LOS ANGELES SHOULD NOT INTERVIEW HUETTIG. SHOULD REOPEN HUETTIG CASE IN ORDER TO DETERMINE PRESENT ACTIVITIES SINCE HE MAY POSSIBLY BE ENGAGED IN SOVIET ESPIONAGE AT PRESENT TIME. LA MAY CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON HUETTIG. NEW HAVEN WILL CONTACT REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY THROUGH ESTABLISHED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES AND HANDLE INQUIRY ON STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL BASIS. NEW YORK SHOULD INTERVIEW CHAMBERS FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY POSSESS REGARDING HUETTIGS. AT THIS TIME IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT AN INTERVIEW WITH HUETTIG WILL ASSIST IN THE PERJURY CASE AGAINST HISS. IF, AFTER THE INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS AND THE COMPLETION OF THE REQUESTED INVESTIGATION BY NEW HAVEN, IT IS BELIEVED THAT AN INTERVIEW WOULD BE OF ASSISTANCE, YOU SHOULD RESUBMIT THIS MATTER TO THE BUREAU FOR AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW HUETTIG.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

31 FEB 24 1949

ASB:lfc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FEB 21 1949

60 MAR 9 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

Kisseloff-2835

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: January 26, 1949

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: JAY DAVIS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
wa, et al
PERJURY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

At the request of Supervisor Jones, Espionage Section, Agent DeLoach contacted Mr. Wilson, ONI, on January 19, 1949 relative to a statement made by ONI in a recent document forwarded this Bureau captioned, "Navy Department Documents - Possible Compromise Of" which appeared on Page 2 of the said document. The statement in question related to an ONI contention that a leakage of information in the captioned matter was definitely from the Bureau of Standards and not the Department of the Navy. This statement was attributed to a highly reliable source.

Mr. Wilson has confidentially advised Agent DeLoach that ONI's source in this matter was one Bill Wheeler, an Investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee. Mr. Wheeler reportedly recently advised ONI Investigators that he knew positively that the questionable leakage of information occurred at the Bureau of Standards and not at the Navy Department. Wilson also pointed out that the Bureau of Standards was included on the distribution list for the documents in question, and that, therefore, Wheeler's statement was a distinct possibility.

Supervisor Jones was advised of the above information.

Inasmuch as this information was given in confidence by Mr. Wilson to Agent DeLoach, any future interview of William Wheeler should not reflect this information was obtained at the ONI.

ACTION:

It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Espionage Section for the attention of Supervisor Jones.

CDD:mk

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

ENCL

Memo Gale
Nash 1-28-49

RECORDED

174-1333-2098
F B I
34 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-2836

58 MAR 3 1949

Letter WFO
cc nyc
10-49

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 28, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

During the course of another call with reference to titled matter, I advised ASAC Belmont, New York, that the Navy Department had stated that they had received information that the documents which are on the film in the possession of the HUAC were not actually obtained from the State Department but were obtained through the Bureau of Standards. I asked Mr. Belmont in talking to Chambers to find out whether this could be true.

Mr. Belmont has advised that they questioned Chambers concerning this. He stated he had no contact at any time in the Navy Department who furnished him any documents, and he was confident that the documents of the Navy Department were secured by him through his contact at the Bureau of Standards.

HBF:cmw

74-1333-2099
IF IB K
MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-2837

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 15 9 327 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ATTN. FBI LAB.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R. THIS OFFICE PRESENTLY PREPARING A SUMMARY REPORT ON THIS CASE. TO DETERMINE THE EXACT CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS SUBSEQUENT TO NOV TWENTYNINE LAST WHEN SE GEORGE C. BRIGHT DELIVERED THESE DOCUMENTS TO THE BUREAU, THE LABORATORY IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE THE NAMES OF THE AGENTS WHO ARE COMPETENT TO TESTIFY AS TO THE HANDLING OF THESE DOCUMENTS. THIS CHRONOLOGY SHOULD BE SET FORTH TO INCLUDE THE NAME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BUREAU WHO RECD THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FROM SE BRIGHT AND THE COMPLETE CHRONOLOGY FROM NOV TWENTYNINE TO DATE SHOULD BE SET OUT, INCLUDING THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAD POSSESSION OF THESE DOCUMENTS AND THE LOCATION OF THESE DOCUMENTS DURING THIS PERIOD. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. SUTEL. 2100

SCHEDT

CX-47

RECORDED - 77

F BB K

13 MAR 1 1949

United Laboratory
M Laboratory Office
By

Kisseloff-2838

tickler

February 18, 1949

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
Perjury
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

EX-47

RECORDED - 77

74-1333-2100

Reference is made to New York teletype to the Bureau dated February 9, 1949, requesting that the FBI Laboratory advise the names of the Agents who are competent to testify as to the handling of the original Chamber documents subsequent to November 29, 1948, when Special Employee George C. Bright of the Baltimore Office delivered these documents to the Bureau. The chronology of the handling of these documents from that date forward is as follows:

November 29, 1948:

At 3:40 pm the documents were received from Special Employee George C. Bright of the Baltimore Office by Inspector Howard B. Fletcher in the latter's office at the Bureau. Inspector Fletcher turned these documents over to Supervisor Floyd L. Jones in Room 1647, Department of Justice Building at 3:45 pm. The documents remained in his custody in a locked file cabinet until November 30, 1948.

(74-1333-319)

G. I. R. -4

November 30, 1948:

At 1:20 pm the documents were delivered by Floyd L. Jones to Inspector Howard B. Fletcher, who personally delivered them to Mr. Vincent P. Russo of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

(74-1333-96)

December 10, 1948:

At 6:34 pm Mr. Vincent P. Russo of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice delivered the documents to Assistant Director D. M. Ladd of the Bureau, who delivered the documents to Bureau Supervisor Floyd L. Jones at 6:55 pm. The documents were immediately turned over to Special Agent R. J. Berte, who was on duty in the FBI Laboratory. The documents were turned over by him to R. C. Feehan, Document Examiner, in the FBI Laboratory.

(74-1333-65)

December 15, 1948:

Document Examiner R. C. Feehan returned the documents to Bureau Supervisor Floyd L. Jones on the morning of this date and these have been in the latter's custody in a locked file cabinet in Room 1647 of the Department of Justice Building constantly with the exception of a few occasions when they were borrowed for a short period by Document Examiner R. C. Feehan for Laboratory comparison purposes.

It is suggested that the New York Office contact Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in order to determine the chronology of the handling of the documents while they were in the custody of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice between 1:20 pm, November 30, 1948, and 6:34 pm on December 10, 1948.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
FEB 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED BY MAIL SECTION
F B I
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RLJ:jpa

Kisseloff-2839

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 17, 1949

FROM : SAC, Buffalo

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the attached report of Special Agent ROBERT G. AULENBACHER, dated February 16, 1949 in the above captioned matter.

In accordance with the information set forth in Buffalo teletype to the Bureau and New York City dated January 26, 1949, HANNAH PICKERING will not be interviewed in the absence of a specific request from the Bureau.

RGA:DKM
65-1928

cc: New York

Letter 2-23-49 to Buffalo + cc to NY advising Bur. tel. to NY 1-26-49 authorized interview of Hannah Pickering

174-1339-2101
F B I

EX-25

RECORDED - 119

3 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2840

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 14, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

By letter dated February 8, 1949, the Washington Field office requested New York to check the records of the New York Department of Taxation and Finance, Bureau of Motor Vehicles to determine if WILLIAM ROSEN did actually purchase the car in question and subsequently register it in New York City when he was residing at 638 West 160th Street, New York City.

The Bureau of Motor Vehicles advised that their records are maintained for three years only and they are then destroyed. As a result, no further investigation is being conducted along this line.

cc: Washington Field

LHB:MOM
65-14920

DEPARTMENTAL RECORDING G.I.R.

F B I
13 FEB 24 1949

RECORDED - 105
INDEXED - 105

EX-71

58 MAR 11 1949

Kisseloff-2841

FBI WASH FIELD 2-10-49 5:30 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

b2
b7D

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY ESPIONAGE DASH R.

INVESTIGATION REFLECTS TANSEL BUTLER, [redacted]

[redacted] PRESENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH PROGRESSIVE RECORD,

NEGRO PERIODICAL, WASH., D. C., AND RECENTLY DISMISSED BY GOVERNMENT PRINTING

OFFICE AFTER COMPLETION OF LOYALTY INVESTIGATION MADE ON BUTLER BY BUREAU.

BUTLER DURING FALL OF THIRTY EIGHT AND PERIOD THEREAFTER ACTED AS PRESIDENT

OF WORKERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICA IN WASH., D. C. DURING SAME PERIOD DAVID

ZIMMERMAN WAS EDITOR OF QUOTE WORK UNQUOTE, A TABLOID NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED

BY WORKERS ALLIANCE. PERMISSION REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW BUTLER RE KNOWLEDGE

OF ZIMMERMAN'S ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS IN CONNECTION WITH ALLEGATIONS MADE

BY CHAMBERS WITH RESPECT TO PHOTOGRAPHING OF DOCUMENTS IN SOUTHEAST

WASHINGTON.

HOTTEL

JEK:rlr

74-94

CC: NEW YORK (MAIL)

RECORDED - 100
EX-58
INDEXED - 100

2103

Kisseloff-2842

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

February 16, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., FTAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED - 105
EX-58

Reference Washington Field teletype dated February 10, 1949.

Authority granted to interview Tansel Butler.

cc New York

ASB/lc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED BY MAIL ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2843

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 52 15 11-05

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES INSTANT DATE. CHAMBERS TESTIFIED BRIEFLY AND DECLARED THAT HE DOES NOT RECALL THAT IN HIS CONVERSATION WITH A. A. BERLE IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE THAT HE MADE ANY MENTION OF MICROFILMING OF DOCUMENTS OR THAT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS WERE BEING TAKEN FROM GOVERNMENT FILES, WITH EXCEPTION THAT HE DID DETAIL TO BERLE ACTIVITIES OF FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO RE PROCURING DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL CONCERNING BOMB SIGHT AND SECRET PROJECTS AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND. FURTHER, THAT FROM HIS REMARKS, PARTICULARLY CONCERNING RENO, BERLE SHOULD HAVE REALIZED CLEARLY THAT ESPIONAGE WAS BEING COMMITTED. CHAMBERS ALSO TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT MENTION TO BERLE THE FACT THAT ALGER HISS HAD SUPPLIED HIM WITH GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. ISADORE MILLER ALSO TESTIFIED AND GAVE SAME INFO AS HE HAD PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED AGENTS, WHICH INFO BEARS OUT ALLEGATIONS OF CHAMBERS RE MILLER. HEDDA MASSING ALSO APPEARED AND TESTIFIED TO SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME INFO AS IN HER PREVIOUS GJ APPEARANCE. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY SCHEDULED TO BE ONLY WITNESS FEB. SEVENTEEN, SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN.

RECORDED - 105
INDEXED - 105

100-372009

5 MAR 17 1949

TWO COPIES WF

SCHEIDT

EX-37

EX-71

cc-Mr. Fletcher

Kisseloff-2844

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-15

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: February 16, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK..... URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REURTEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, LAST, REGARDING HISS TOLL CALLS. NO CONTACT WILL BE MADE AT HCUA TO OBTAIN RECORDS.

2105

HOOVER

ASP/lc

RECORDED

COPIES DESTROYED
168 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 17 5 49 PM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 17 6 54 PM '49
RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2845

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 29 14 5-14 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL, PERJURY, ESP-, IS-R. RECORDS OF TOLL CALLS PLACED FROM HISS NEW YORK APARTMENT PRIOR TO NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT SUPOENED BY HCUA. SUGGEST BUREAU ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN THESE RECORDS. RECORDS STILL IN NEW YORK INDICATE HISS ON DECEMBER SIXTEEN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT CONTACTED WALTER C. LOUCHHEIM, JR, TWO EIGHT TWO FOUR "O" STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. SUGGEST WFO CONTACT IF NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED. ON DECEMBER ELEVEN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT JOHN C. MOORE, WEST ROAD, NEW CANAAN, CONN., TELEPHONE NUMBER NEW CANAAN NINE DASH NINE FOUR NAUGHT NINE, CONTACTED BY HISS. NEW HAVEN REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MOORE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING HISS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

RECORDED - 105

INDEXED - 105

TWO COPIES WFO

FEB 16 1949

174-

EX-95

Kisseloff-2846

SAC, New York

February 23, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. IS - R.

Your tel February 9, last, advises specimen was taken from Timothy Tolson's Corona portable. Urlet February 10, 1949 advises specimen was taken from Timothy Tolson's Royal portable typewriter, Serial No. A-1173233.

Please advise whether machine was a Corona or a Royal.

G. I. R. -7

cc: Washington Field

RECORDED - 197

74-1

EX 7

ASB/de

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 23 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-2847

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-31-49	1-26,27,28-49	JACK S. TURTON JST/vda

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with alias, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Eight additional Navy Department documents identified. Grand Jury exhibits numbers 49 and 51 set out with corresponding Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Note or Technical Order. Mailing list of Technical Notes and Orders obtained. Rear Admiral ALFRED M. PRIDE or officer designated by him to be subpoenaed as person who will be able to identify Navy material.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file no. 74-1333.

Bureau letter to Washington Field dated January 24, 1949.

DETAILS: AT Washington, D. C.:

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

GRAND JURY EXHIBITS NUMBERS 49 and 51, NAVY DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS

Examination of the photographs which constitute Grand Jury exhibits numbers 49 and 51 enable identification of eight documents in addition to those previously identified by the Office of Naval Intelligence. A complete listing of identified material including those identified by ONI, together with the corresponding serial numbers of Bureau of Aeronautic Technical Notes and Technical Orders is as follows:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Gerry Hatten SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

2107

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (encl)
3 - New York (encl) (1 - Special Asst. Thomas J. Donegon, NY)
3 - Washington Field to Attorney General

Kisseloff-2848

RECORDED

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

WFO #74-94

GRAND JURY EXHIBIT NUMBER 49

EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
A-1	Technical Note #30-37, dated 6 December, 1937
A-2	Technical Note #30-37, dated 6 December, 1937
A-3	Technical Note #31-37 dated 8 December, 1937
A-4	" " " " " "
A-5	Technical Note #32-37 dated 23 December, 1937 (page 2)
A-6	" " " " " "
A-7	Technical Note #33-37 dated 28 December, 1937
A-8	Technical Order #76-37 dated 3 December, 1937
A-9	" " " " " "
A-10	Technical Order #77-37 dated 6 December, 1937
A-11	Technical Order #77-37 dated 6 December, 1937 (page 2)
A-12	Technical Order #79-37 dated 8 December, 1937
A-13	Technical Order #79-37 dated 8 December, 1937 (page 2)
A-14	" " " " " "
A-15	Technical Order #82-37 dated 20 December, 1937
A-16	" " " " " "
A-17	Technical Order #84-37 dated 27 December, 1937
A-18	" " " " " "

Kisseloff-2849

2107

WFO #74-94

EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
A-19	Technical Order #84-37 dated 27 December, 1937 (page 2)
A-20	" " " " " "
A-21	Technical Order #1-38 dated 4 January, 1938
A-22	" " " " "

No identification was made of exhibits A-23 through A-36.

GRAND JURY EXHIBIT NO. 51

EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
B-1	Technical Note #32-37 dated 23 December, 1937
B-2	Technical Note #32-37 dated 23 December, 1937
B-3	Technical Note #32-37 dated 23 December, 1937 (page 2)
B-4	" " " " " "
B-5	Technical Note #33-37 dated 28 December, 1937 (page 2)
B-6	Technical Note #33-37 dated 28 December, 1937 (page 3)
B-7	" " " "
B-8	Technical Note #1-38 dated 11 January, 1938
B-9	" " " " " "
B-10	" " " " " "

Kisseloff-2850

WFO #74-94

EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
B-11	Technical Note #1-38 dated 11 January, 1938, (page 2)
B-12	" " " " "
B-13(right side of page)	Technical Note #6-38 dated 25 January, 1938
B-14 (left side of page)	Technical Order #1-38 dated 4 January, 1938
B-14 (right side of page)	Technical Order #2-38 dated 5 January, 1938
B-15 (right side of page)	Technical Order #2-38 dated 5 January, 1938
B-15 (left side of page)	Not discernable; probably same as B-14
B-16	Technical Order #3-38 dated 15 January, 1938
B-17	" " " " " "
B-18	" " " " " "
B-19	" " " " " "
B-20	" " " " " "
B-21	Technical Order #3-38 dated 15 January, 1938 (page 2)
B-22	" " " " " "
B-23	Technical Order #3-38 dated 15 January, 1938 (page 3)
B-24	" " " " " "
B-25 (left side of page)	Technical Order #7-38 dated 31 January, 1938
B-25 (right side of page)	Technical Order #8-38 dated 5 February, 1938

2167

WFO #74-94

EXHIBIT NUMBER	NAVY IDENTIFICATION
B-26 (right side of page)	Technical Order #8-38 dated 5 February, 1938
B-27 (right side of page)	Technical Order #8-38 dated 5 February, 1938

No identification was made of exhibits B-28 through B-38.

Mrs. C. R. PENNY, Librarian, Bureau of Aeronautics, advised that the mailing list of Technical Notes number 0-35 dated February 3, 1934 was the one used in the distribution of the above orders and notes, and that the only changes to the list were additional VF (fighter) Squadrons.

Rear Admiral THOMAS S. COMBS, Deputy and Assistant Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy, advised that Rear Admiral ALFRED M. PRIDE, USN, Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy or any officer to be designated by him, would be able to identify the documents as originating from the Bureau of Aeronautics. Admiral PRIDE's office address is Room 2085, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. and his home address is 2330 S. Meade Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Enclosure: Two copies each to the Bureau and three copies each to New York of the following:

1. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 76-37 dated 3 December, 1937 re: Securing A.C. Windings of NEA-2 Generators by Glyptol Treatment.

2. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 77-37 dated 6 December, 1937 re: Use of Preheat with Chandler-Groves Carburetors.

3. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 79-37 dated 8 December, 1937 re: Lubrication and Replacement of Solenoid Control Devices on Models 3260-130-HCE and 3260-130-VCE Inertia Starters.

4. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 82-37 dated 20 December, 1937 re: Increasing Interval Between Adjustments of Valve Clearances on R-1830-64 Engines in Patrol Airplanes.

5. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 84-37 dated 27 December, 1937 re: Aircraft Radio - Microphone - NAF No. 213264-3.

2107

Kisseloff-2852

Enclosures to Bureau and New York continued:

6. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 1-38 dated 4 January, 1938 re: Restrictions on Gross Weights of Transport and Utility Type Navy Airplanes.

7. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 2-38 dated 5 January, 1938 re: Portable Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishers - Painting Of.

8. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 3-38 dated 15 January, 1938 re: Parachutes.

9. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 7-38 dated 31 January, 1938 re: Replacement of Hydro-Controllable Propeller Counterweight Bearing Shaft and Adjusting Screw.

10. Photostatic copy of Technical Order 8-38 dated 5 February, 1938 re: Life Jackets.

11. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 30-37 dated 6 December, 1937 re: Installation of Flexible Hose Connections on Aircraft Fuel and Oil Lines.

12. Photostatic copy of Technical Note #31-37 dated 8 December, 1937 re: Fuel System Dump Valves.

13. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 32-37 dated 23 December, 1937 re: Aircraft Radio - Liaison Airplanes - Modification to Permit use of Two Model "RU" Receivers Simultaneously.

14. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 33-37 dated 28 December, 1937 re: Aircraft Radio - Transmitters, Model GP and GP-2 - Modification of Operator's Control Box to Permit Front Cockpit Operation.

15. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 1-38 dated 11 January, 1938 re: Aircraft Radio - Interphone Station Boxes, Locking Device for Headset and Microphone Plugs.

16. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 6-38 dated 25 January, 1938 re: Fuel Pressure Settings.

17. Photostatic copy of Technical Note 0-35 dated February 3, 1934 re: Mailing List for Bureau Technical Orders and Notes.

18. Copies of Grand Jury Exhibits #49 and #51.

- P E N D I N G -

2107

Kisseloff-2853

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 24, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Special Agent JOSEPH E. SPIVEY, of this office, and his wife spent the weekend of February 19 and 20, 1949 with a Mrs. FAYE THOMASON, 2755 Macomb Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., who is employed as a receptionist with the law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Short, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

During the course of this visit Mrs. THOMASON mentioned the "Hiss spy trial" on two occasions, indicating the curiosity of the public in the trial and also indicating that it is something that is discussed very cautiously in Washington. She also mentioned that DONALD HISS is a member of the law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Short.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Agent SPIVEY has been well acquainted with Mrs. THOMASON for a number of years, but due to the fact that she is an employee of Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON, as well as DONALD HISS, he did not question her as to her knowledge of the case or to the degree of her acquaintance with DONALD HISS. Mrs. THOMASON is expected to visit in the SPIVEY home within the next three weeks but she will not be questioned regarding DONALD HISS unless the Bureau desires that this be done.

JES:MPM
65-2440

cc - New York

RECORDED - 52 | 74-1333-2108
INDEXED - 52 EX-153 34 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-2854

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 4 NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE 1 1-40 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

GAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. REBULET FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT LAST. K FORTY ONE PRESENLTY LOCATED IN FILES OF REGISTRARS OFFICE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, LOMBARD AND GREENE STREETS, BALTIMORE AND WILL BE PRODUCED UNDER SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM DIRECTED TO MRS. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, ASSISTANT, REGISTRARS OFFICE AS SET OUT ON PAGES THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYSEVEN OF REPORT OF SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE DATED DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE LAST AT BALTIMORE. ORIGINAL OF K FORTYONE RETURNED TO MRS. STAFFORD FEBRUARY FOUR INSTANT AFTER LABORATORY EXAMINATION.

MC FARLIN

END

BA R 4 WA

5 BAR R 2 NYC

RECORDED - 76

EX-117

74-1333-2109

E B I

34 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-2855

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lord
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1949

TELETYPE

FROM PHILA

WASHINGTON 1 NEW YORK 1 3-1-49 1019 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, ISR.

REBUTEL FEB. TWENTYEIGHT. K THIRTYFIVE IDENTIFIED AS DAISY FANSLER.

LETTER DATED DEC. SIX, THIRTYONE IS BEING MAINTAINED AT PHILA OFFICE.

BOARDMAN

END

WA ZV

WA R 1 NY

THIS IS FROM PH

IT ISNT IN HEADING PH R 1 NY

PH R 1 WA

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

74 1933 2110

MAR 3

EX-117

cc: Mr. Boardman

Kisseloff-2856

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI SAN ANTONIO 2-24-49 10-06 AM CST

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

REBUTEL TO HOUSTON AND SAN ANTONIO DATED FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST. GRADY ELWOOD BENNETT PRESENTLY RESIDING WITH FATHER, FRED G. BENNETT, FIVE MILES WEST STATE HIGHWAY, EDINBURG, TEXAS. PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS BENNETT INSURANCE AGENCY, ONE ONE TWO NORTH TWELFTH STREET, EDINBURG. BENNETT ADVISED THAT HE BEGAN WORKING FOR STATE DEPARTMENT ON FEBRUARY SIXTEEN, FORTYTWO, AND WAS ASSIGNED TASK OF FINGERPRINTING ALL STATE DEPARTMENT APPLICANTS AS WELL AS ALL PRESENT EMPLOYEES WHO HAD NOT BEEN FINGERPRINTED AT THAT TIME. DOES NOT RECALL HAVING FINGERPRINTED ALGER HISS. BENNETT IS NOT A JUNIOR AND DOES NOT SIGN HIS NAME JR. AS INDICATED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE. HE ADVISED THAT IF HE COULD OBSERVE THE FINGERPRINT CARD AND COULD IDENTIFY HIS OWN SIGNATURE ON THE CARD HE COULD TESTIFY THAT HE TOOK FINGERPRINTS BUT COULD NOT TESTIFY POSITIVELY THAT THE SIGNATURE OF HISS WAS MADE BY HISS PERSONALLY. HE FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE OR ANOTHER EMPLOYEE USUALLY FILLED OUT REVERSE SIDE OF FINGERPRINT CARD WITH TYPEWRITER. HOWEVER, POSSIBLE THAT EITHER HIMSELF OR HISS FILLED IT OUT IN PEN OR PENCIL. RUC.

WEEKS

END

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

EX-117

14-1333-2111

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 11-11 AM OK FBI WA EBM

TWO COPIES WFO

U

NYC OK FBI NYC DB

DISC PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 19 19

TELETYPE

266586
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-82 BY SP2 MAC

CONF WASH 3 AND BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 19 440P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R. RENYTEL FEB EIGHTEEN, FORTYNINE, REGARDING INFO SUPPLIED BY CHAMBERS IN PRESENT TRIAL DEPOSITION AT BALTIMORE ON THAT DATE WITH INFO CONCERNING TRIP MADE BY ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND CHAMBERS FROM WASH, DC TO THOMASTON, CONN. AND THEREAFTER PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE, IN AUGUST NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. IN VIEW OF THIS DEVELOPMENT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO TAKE CHAMBERS VIA BUREAU AUTOMOBILE, ACCOMPANIED BY TWO AGENTS, NY OFFICE, FROM NY TO THOMASTON AND THEREAFTER TO PETERBORO AND RETURN, THIS TRIP BEING MADE IN EFFORT TO DEFINITELY ESTABLISH THE TOURIST HOME IN WHICH PARTY STAYED ON THIS TRIP, AND TO ASCERTAIN IF PRESENT OWNERS HAVE ANY DOCUMENTARY OR OTHER INFO WHICH WOULD BE ADMISSABLE TO PROVE CHAMBERS AND HISS WERE TOGETHER IN AUGUST, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU, CHAMBERS, ACCOMPANIED BY AGENTS, WILL LEAVE NYC MON. FORENOON, NEXT. THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO SUTEL NY NAME OF AGENT AND PLACE IN PETERBORO WHERE HE CAN BE CONTACTED MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB TWENTYONE, FORTYNINE. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT NY AGENTS WILL PROBABLY ARRIVE SOMETIME TUESDAY NEXT AT PETERBORO, AND BOSTON IS REQUESTED TO HAVE AGENT FAMILIAR WITH THAT CITY AVAILABLE. BOSTON WILL BE FURTHER ADVISED AS TO THE APPROXIMATE TIME OF THE ARRIVAL OF CHAMBERS AND NY AGENTS IN PETERBORO.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

ACK IN ORDER

WA NY R 3 WA

BS BS PLS ACK

BS NY R 1 BS

1 74-1333-2112

RECORDED - 100

EX-117

Kisseloff-2858

3/1/49

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 9 AND BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK [redacted] 1 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT TIME 12-47 AM 3-1-49

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESP-R. RE BOSTON TEL FEB. TWENTY FOUR INSTANT. MISS STERNS INTERVIEWED. CLAIMS THAT FOR THREE YEAR PERIOD AROUND NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN SHE MAINTAINED REGISTER WHICH WAS SIGNED BY PEOPLE ATTENDING ALL SHOWS AT STERNS FARM. SAID THIS REGISTER PROBABLY IN USE DURING PERIOD OF HISS-CHAMBERS VISIT IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. MAINTAINED FOR COMPILING AND MAILING LIST AND DISCONTINUED AFTER THREE YEARS. SAID THESE BOOKS NOW IN HER HOME AT PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE. HAS GIVEN VERBAL PERMISSION FOR BUREAU AGENTS TO LOOK THROUGH REGISTER PROVIDED THAT THEY CONTACT RICHARD NOYES, MIDDLE HANCOCK ROAD, PETERBORO. STERNS TELEPHONING NOYES THIS EVENING AND ADVISING HIM AS TO PROBABLE LOCATION OF REGISTER. STERNS WILLING TO TESTIFY AS TO DATE OF INSTANT PLAY BUT HAS NO RECORD OF EXACT DATES. SUGGEST PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF ADVERTISEMENT CARRIED IN PETERBORO "TRANSCRIPT" BE OBTAINED AND FURNISHED NY AS STERNS SAID THIS PAPER CARRIED EXACT RUNNING DATES.

RECORDED SCHEIDT 174-1333-2113

WASHACK AND DISC PLS, BOSTON HOLD PLS

NYC R-9 WA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8 1949

69476

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
F.L. Jay

CONF 4 STA WASH AND WASH FLD 2 NYC 1 BALT 1 SAN FRAN 1 FROM LOS [redacted] ANGELES 8 1-49 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK CITY, BALTIMORE AND SAN FRANCISCO U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, ONE ONE SIX SIENA DRIVE, LONG BEACH, CALIF., PARTIALLY INTERVIEWED TODAY TWO FORTYFIVE PM TO TEN THIRTY PM AND TO BE INTERVIEWED FURTHER TOMORROW AT ONE PM. CRANE WAS COOPERATIVE BUT UNABLE TO RELATE STORY CHRONOLOGICALLY. CRANE STATED HE JOINED CP IN SAN FRANCISCO ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY TWO AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER WAS SINGLED OUT BY "POP" FOLKOFF WHO TOOK INTEREST IN HIM AND THEN ARRANGED FOR HIM TO MEET "DON" WHOM HE IDENTIFIED FROM PHOTOGRAPH AS JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. HE ALSO KNEW SHERMAN AS "MIKE", MITCHELL AND "JACK". SHERMAN WANTED CRANE TO DROP OUT OF PARTY AND [redacted] DO SPECIAL WORK FOR ORGANIZATION CALLED INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORRESPONDENCE. INTRODUCTION OF CRANE TO SHERMAN TOOK PLACE AT FOLKOFF-S HOME. WHILE CRANE COULD NOT RECALL FOLKOFF-S [redacted]

WAS TO TEACH ENGLISH TO A JAPANESE WHOM HE KNEW ONLY AS "JOE" . SHERMAN WAS INTENSELY INTERESTED IN JAPANESE MATTERS AND CRANE AND SHERMAN PURCHASED A SMALL JAPANESE NEWSPAPER IN LOS ANGELES KNOWN AS PACIFIC WORLD NEWS. WHICH SHERMAN CONSIDERED QUOTE KEY TO THE JAPS UNQUOTE. IN LA SHERMAN INTRODUCED CRANE TO ITALIAN COUPLE WHO WERE LATER CONNECTED WITH HIMSELF AND CHAMBERS IN NEW YORK. AFTER PUBLISHING NEWSPAPER IN L.A. THREE OR FOUR MONTHS SHERMAN SAID SOMEONE WAS AFTER HIM AND THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE. BY ARRANGEMENT CRANE DROVE SHERMAN-S CAR TO UTAH , PROBABLY SALT LAKE CITY, WHERE HE PICKED UP MR. AND MRS. SHERMAN AND THEIR DAUGHTER AND DROVE THEM TO NEW YORK. IN NEW YORK CITY SHERMAN INTRODUCED CRANE TO BOB WHOM CRANE IDENTIFIED FROM PHOTOGRAPH AS CHAMBERS. CRANE REMAINED IN NEW YORK A MONTH OR SO AND THEN RETURNED TO SAN FRANCISCO ALONE IN SHERMAN-S CAR. SHERMAN RETURNED TO SAN FRANCISCO A FEW MONTHS LATER AND SAILED FOR THE ORIENT ALONE. CRANE ACCOMPANIED SHERMAN TO THE BOAT BUT COULD NOT RECALL ITS NAME OR THE LINE. CRANE PLACED HIS TRIP TO NEW YORK WITH SHERMANS AS DURING THE LONGSHORMENS STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO WHICH HE RECALLED READING IN THE NEW YORK PAPERS. SHORTLY AFTER SHERMAN SAILED CRANE WENT TO NYC WHERE HE WORKED FOR CHAMBERS DOING PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK. CRANE RECALLED THAT HE MADE SOME TRIPS BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE COUNTRY BUT COULD NOT RECALL THE DATE OR THE REASONS FOR THE TRIPS. HE REMEMBERED MEETING CHAMBERS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO YMCA BY PREARRANGEMENT AND CHAMBERS WAS REGISTERED UNDER THE NAME OF CANTWELL.

END PAGE TWO

CHAMBERS DELIVERED GREY-BLACK RUBBER MONEY BELT TO CRANE FOR SAFE KEEPING AND CRANE KEPT IT HOME AND LATER DELIVERED IT BACK TO CHAMBERS IN NEW YORK CITY. HE STATED THAT HE HAD NOT EXAMINED THE CONTENTS OF THE MONEY BELT BUT RECALLED IT BEING COUNTED OUT ON HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK BY CHAMBERS AND AN UNKNOWN JEWISH [redacted] MAN. CRANE RECALLED FOLKOFF BEING WITH HIMSELF AND CHAMBERS ON ONE OCCASION DURING TIME CHAMBERS IN SAN FRANCISCO TO DELIVER THE MONEY BELT BUT UNCERTAIN THAT [redacted] FOLKOFF PRESENT WHEN MONEY [redacted] BELT CHANGED HANDS. CRANE RECALLED THE AMOUNT AS AT LEAST TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. WHILE IN NEW YORK AND [redacted] AFTER SHERMAN HAD LEFT FOR THE ORIENT CRANE AGAIN MET THE ITALIAN COUPLE TO WHOM HE HAD BEEN INTRODUCED IN L. A. CRANE STATES THE ITALIAN HAD NO WORK TO DO AND TO KEEP THEM OCCUPIED CHAMBERS HAD CRANE TEACH THE [redacted] ITALIAN-S WIFE PHOTOGRAPHY. CRANE TAUGHT HER A LITTLE PHOTOGRAPHY AT [redacted] THE ITALIAN-S APARTMENT AT STATEN ISLAND OR GREENWICH VILLAGE. CRANE STATED THE ITALIAN WAS ALSO KNOWN AS PETE AND HE FOUGHT IN THE SPANISH REVOLUTION. HE DESCRIBED THE ITALIAN [redacted] WAS AS FORTYTWO TO FORTYFIVE NOW, SIX FEET, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY LBS. WELL BUILT, BROWN EYES, BROWN WAVY HAIR, GOOD LOOKING MECHANIC AND [redacted] HAM RADIO OPERATOR AND ITALIAN NAVY OFFICER IN WORLD WAR ONE. THE [redacted] ITALIAN-S WIFE WAS OF SPANISH OR MEXICAN [redacted] DESCENT. CRANE LAST SAW THIS ITALIAN IN LOS ANGELES ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY AT [redacted] WHICH TIME THE ITALIAN WAS REMARRIED AND FATHER OF A NEW BABY. CRANE STATED THAT WHILE IN NEW YORK THE ITALIAN WAS NOT WORKING FOR THEM THOUGH HE AND CHAMBERS HAD A FIXED

END PAGE THREE

MEETING WITH THE ITALIAN ONCE A MONTH. CRANE RECALLED WORKING WITH CHAMBERS IN NEW YORK, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE BUT RECALLS DOING PHOTOGRAPHY IN NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE ONLY. HE RECALLED ONE OCCASION IN BALTIMORE WHERE HE PHOTOGRAPHED TREASURY AND STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS EVERY NIGHT FOR A WEEK STRAIGHT. THIS WAS DONE IN SOMEONES APARTMENT LOCATED UPSTAIRS OVER AN OFFICE, PROBABLY REAL ESTATE OFFICE, IN TWO STORY BUILDING NEAR BREWERY AND IN A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT IN CENTRAL PART OF BALTIMORE. HE DID NOT KNOW THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF THESE DOCUMENTS AND STATED THAT HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF EVER MEETING ALGER HISS. ASIDE FROM THIS INCIDENT THERE WAS NOT MUCH WORK AND CRANE STOOD BY RECEIVING OCCASIONAL NIGHT CALLS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE. CRANE RECALLED HAVING MET A RED HAIRED RUSSIAN KNOWN AS PETE AND HAS RECENTLY READ THAT CHAMBERS HAS IDENTIFIED THIS RUSSIAN AS A COLONEL. CRANE STATED CHAMBERS INTRODUCED HIM TO THIS [redacted] MAN AT A PREARRANGED MEETING BELIEVED TO BE IN AN AUTOMAT. [redacted] INFORMATION REGARDING THIS INDIVIDUAL WILL BE FULLY DEVELOPED IN NEXT INTERVIEW WITH CRANE. CRANE STATED IN FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN CHAMBERS TOLD HIM THAT THEIR WORK HAD FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS AND [redacted] THAT EVERYONE SEEMED TO BE TRAITORS---IT WAS DECIDED CRANE SHOULD RETURN TO THE WEST COAST AND GET OUT OF THE WORK. CHAMBERS TOLD CRANE THAT SHERMAN WAS LIVING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND WARNED HIM [redacted] TO STAY AWAY FROM SHERMAN AND HE, CRANE, WOULD BE ALL RIGHT. CRANE STATED THAT SINCE HIS RETURN TO THE WEST COAST HE HAS HAD NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH SOVIET ESPIONAGE.

END ACK PLS TWO COPIES WFO Transmitted to NY & BA

HOOD
cc- Mr. Fletcher

2114

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Gold
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mrs. Hetcher

CONF WASH 20 AND BOSTON 3 FROM NEW YORK 1 4-54P P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESP R. RENYTEL FEB TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYNINE. BOSTON REQUESTED TO CONTACT RICHARD NOYES, MIDDLE HANCOCK ROAD, PETERBORO, NH, AND ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE AND OBTAIN GUEST BOOK AT STERNS FARM. IF GUEST BOOK LOCATED IT SHOULD BE FORWARDED THIS DIVISION.

SCHEIDT

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Kisseloff-2864

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DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/ea

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 50 BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 1 10-55P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R, INTERNAL SECURITY, R. REWFOTEL TO NY AND NEWARK DATED FEB. ELEVEN LAST AND NEWARK TEL TO NY, WFO, AND BUREAU DATED FEB. FOURTEEN LAST. MRS. MATHILDE BARING, TWO NAUGHT SIX WEST FIFTY SECOND STREET, NYC, ADVISED THAT IN LETTER POSTMARKED DECEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, PAUL HUDSON STATES THAT HE WAS BEING TRANSFERRED TO TOKYO AND GAVE ADDRESS, CAPTAIN PAUL L. HUDSON, C. E. SEVENTY FIRST ENGINEERS LIASON DETACHMENT, APO ONE EIGHT ONE /TOKYO/ IN CARE OF POSTMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. MRS BARING ADVISES THAT SHE HAS RECEIVED TWO LETTERS FROM WAR DEPARTMENT ADDRESSED TO HUDSON SINCE RECEIPT OF ABOVE LETTER AND THAT SHE HAS FORWARDED THESE TO HIS OVERSEAS ADDRESS. HUDSON-S PREVIOUS ADDRESS WAS SIX TWO TWO NAUGHT BROAD STREET, BROOKMOUNT, MARYLAND. FOR BENEFIT OF BALTIMORE OFFICE, PAUL HUDSON IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE LIVED AT THREE FOUR ONE SIX O STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND ALGER HISS LIVED AT THREE FOUR ONE ONE O STREET, NW. REQUEST BALTIMORE CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT BROOKMOUNT, MARYLAND TO ASCERTAIN IF HUDSON HAS LEFT FOR OVERSEAS AND IF NOT SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEAD FOR HUDSON TO BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFO IN HIS POSSESSION RE ALGER HISS AND WHITAKER CHAMBERS AND DISPLAY PHOTOS OF EACH TO HIM.

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INDEXED - 76
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Kisseloff-2865

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-177

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PORTLAND	2-12-49	2-10-49	ELVIN L. BARTON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; 266,586 ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP7MAC/TMB

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RAYMOND D. JAMESON and wife, DOROTHY JAMESON, now reside Route 4, Box 104, Corvallis, Oregon. RAYMOND JAMESON denies ever having known ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, but toward end of interview admitted recognizing photograph of ALGER HISS as person he has seen and feels he should know but cannot recall circumstances of meetings. Denies having known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or his wife and did not recognize photographs these people. DOROTHY JAMESON admits knowing PRISCILLA HISS when both resided same neighborhood 1942 and part of 1943, when jointly engaged in civilian defense work, but states never was in HISS home and had no social contacts with them. Circumstances of the JAMESONs associations in Washington D. C. set forth from Fall of 1938 to date, including RAYMOND JAMESON's assertion that he mingled for a brief time with some groups he now believes were Communist front groups. He claims that he has always been and still is very much anti-Communist. Both RAYMOND and DOROTHY JAMESON. initially during interview stated they believed ALGER HISS not guilty of charges brought against him, claiming basis for this belief their utmost confidence in the integrity and ability of men connected with Carnegie Foundation to pick men of integrity and absolute reliability.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field Office letter to Bureau dated February 8, 1949.

Kisseloff-2866

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2117

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5 Bureau
3 New York
1 Special Asst. to Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN, New York City
2 Portland

FEB 8 1949

PD 74-177

DETAILS: AT CORVALLIS, OREGON

RAYMOND D. JAMESON, Route 4, Box 104, advised that he resides here with his mother, Mrs. KATE JAMESON. Mr. JAMESON stated that he came to his home in Corvallis, Oregon in June, 1948, after severing his employment with the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C. during that period. He said he had decided to take a year off and reside in Corvallis, Oregon to do research and writing on Japanese folklore, which is the specialized field in which he has been trained. Mr. JAMESON appeared at all times to be extremely friendly, and when the subject of ALGER HISS was presented to him in the early part of the interview stated immediately that he had never been personally acquainted with ALGER HISS, but seemed somewhat indignant concerning the bad publicity directed against HISS in recent months, stating further that he personally did not believe any of these charges, and had so stated infrequently to some of his friends in recent weeks. He explained that he based his belief in this matter purely on the fact that he was well acquainted with some of the men in the Carnegie Foundation and its affiliated groups, and had utmost confidence and faith in their integrity and ability to select a man such as ALGER HISS for the high position he had been awarded by that foundation. He said he had based his complete trust in these men, on such matters, to the extent that he was convinced that the Carnegie Foundation and its officials could not be guilty of such an outstanding mistake as would be indicated in the charges publicized in various news releases against ALGER HISS.

Repeatedly during the interview, Mr. JAMESON was presented with the proposition as to whether he could possibly have known ALGER HISS under any other name or names, or could have known him in some capacity, or whether there were any other circumstances causing him to believe in the innocence of HISS, beyond his trust in the officials of the Carnegie Foundation. At all times Mr. JAMESON maintained he had not known ALGER HISS, but would base his belief as aforementioned. When asked as to the identity of the individuals in the Carnegie Foundation that he had in mind, and in whom he had placed such confidence as to their integrity and ability, he named only one person. He said that WALDO LELAND, head of the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C., which is an affiliate of the Carnegie Foundation, is the person who selects and passes on the qualifications and abilities of all the learned scholars, in or out of the United States, who are placed in responsible positions either with the Carnegie Foundation or in other positions. Mr. JAMESON indicated, although he was not specific in this regard, that WALDO LELAND was quite influential and

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highly regarded as to his ability to pick the proper caliber men for high positions, some of which, he indicated, were government positions. He did state that WALDO LELAND was a close personal friend, and held in high esteem by Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER, United States Supreme Court. He stated that WALDO LELAND is now retired but is believed to be a consultant with the National Parks Commission.

RAYMOND JAMESON, in the early part of the interview, when questioned as to his acquaintanceship with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, as noted, denied such acquaintanceship, and stated that, since the publicity regarding ALGER HISS had arisen, he and his wife, DOROTHY JAMESON, discussed this matter and she had recalled that she was acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS.

Mrs. DOROTHY JAMESON, wife of RAYMOND D. JAMESON, at this point was called into the room by her husband. Mrs. DOROTHY JAMESON stated that she and her husband purchased their home at 3334 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is in the Georgetown section, in about January, 1941, having previously lived in other sections of Washington, D. C. since late in 1938. She recalled that sometime, possibly in 1942 or somewhat earlier, PRISCILLA HISS and her husband moved into this neighborhood, approximately at the address of 3415 Volta Place, N. W., which would be across the street and one block from their home. She said she cannot ever recall having seen ALGER HISS, but became acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS in about January, 1942, or thereabout, when the Civilian Defense groups were organized, at which time PRISCILLA HISS became chairman of housing for their section of Civilian Defense, and Mrs. JAMESON became chairman of the food committee. In this capacity they met with other women on a few occasions in a church where all their meetings were conducted. She said that she had never been in the ALGER HISS home, and could not recall ever having been invited to that home, nor had she ever visited socially in the crowd with PRISCILLA HISS and her husband. She believes that the only meetings she attended of the Civilian Defense group where PRISCILLA HISS was present would have been the meetings preceding practice blackouts, which, she estimated, would be five or six in number. She also stated that she had, after initially meeting PRISCILLA HISS, seen her on the streets of Washington, D. C. several times, and chatted briefly with her. It was Mrs. JAMESON's belief that the Civilian Defense activities largely ceased sometime about May, 1943 when she left Washington, D. C. briefly for a visit on the West Coast, and she cannot recall having seen PRISCILLA HISS since that time.

RAYMOND D. JAMESON and his wife, DOROTHY JAMESON, jointly stated that they returned from a considerable stay in the Orient, and especially China, during the early summer of 1938, and during that summer RAYMOND JAMESON taught at the University of Wisconsin as a visiting professor. In the Autumn of 1938 both came to Washington, D. C. On this occasion Mr. JAMESON visited Dr.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian, Library of Congress, at which time Dr. PUTNAM offered JAMESON a position as a consultant, which JAMESON readily accepted, feeling that this was a great opportunity for a writer. Mr. JAMESON said that he was in his position with the library of Congress from that time until 1939, when ARCHIBALD MacLIESH was appointed as Librarian, and Dr. PUTNAM retired. JAMESON said that until that time he had never met MacLIESH. He stated that he became closely acquainted with MacLIESH and saw a great deal of him until 1942 when MacLIESH spent a great deal of his time with the Office of War Information. In November, 1942, JAMESON said, he left the Library of Congress and joined the American Red Cross. He continued employment with the American Red Cross, and, in May, 1943, was sent on an overseas assignment to Australia where he remained, including other places in the Orient, until February, 1946, when he returned to Washington, D. C. with the American Red Cross and continued in their employment until June, 1948, when he resigned and came to Corvallis, Oregon. At this point, Mrs. JAMESON stated that, on the departure of her husband on the overseas assignment, in May, 1943, she left their home at 3334 Volta Place, N. W. and came to the West Coast, returning to Washington, D. C. in the Fall of 1943, at which time she sold their home and lived at the residence of a friend by the name of MINA GILL, whose home was near their former residence, residing there from November, 1943 until February, 1944, at which time she obtained an apartment at 2500 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She lived there until December, 1944, during which time she was working for UNRRA. In December, 1944 she received an assignment with UNRRA and went to Australia where she joined her husband, and eventually returned to the United States with him in February, 1946.

Mrs. JAMESON stated that the only persons in the neighborhood, that she could recall, who might have also been acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS during this period were possibly:

Mrs. MORTIMER GRAVES,
3331 or 3333 Dent Place, N. W.,
whose husband was Executive Secretary, American Council of Learned Societies;

Mrs. JOHN FAIRBANKS,
34th Street, N. W.,
whose husband was then with the Office of War Information and is now said to be a professor of Oriental history, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts;

Mrs. MEYER or MEYERS,
3300 block of P Street, N. W.,
whose husband was affiliated with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mrs. JAMESON said that she believed that PRISCILLA HISS and her husband moved away from their residence in the Georgetown section, possibly in the Fall of 1942. She states that this is somewhat guess work on her part. She further stated that she has never received a letter or communication of any type from PRISCILLA HISS, either directly or indirectly, and has none of the Civilian Defense data which PRISCILLA HISS may have given her during their association. Both Mr. and Mrs. JAMESON said they had never been in correspondence with either Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS during any period.

RAYMOND D. JAMESON recalled that he and his wife attended a few social functions, beginning 1939 through May, 1943, at the home of ARCHIBALD MacLIESH, some of which were in the form of cocktail parties attended by very large groups of people. He stated that ARCHIBALD MacLIESH, during that period, resided at 1520 - 33 Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., which was only a short block from the JAMESON home at 3334 Volta Place, N. W. Mr. JAMESON, who was again interviewed singly, without the presence of Mrs. JAMESON, from this point on in the interview, said that it would be possible for him to have met, without recalling them, some individuals such as ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the MacLIESH home on one of these occasions. He further stated that he thought it was quite probable that MacLIESH would have been quite well acquainted with ALGER HISS, basing this belief on the fact that MacLIESH was also a high official in the United States State Department subsequent to 1942, and would no doubt have had considerable contact with ALGER HISS.

Mr. RAYMOND JAMESON, alone, was interviewed and asked if he had ever known any member or members of the Communist Party, at which time he stated frankly he had known one Jewish individual, who was a former schoolmate acquaintance, who admitted to him at one time that he was a member of the Communist Party, and highly recommended such membership in somewhat fanatical language to Mr. JAMESON. JAMESON stated that he never had been affiliated with the Communist Party in any way, and did not believe in Communism, and, in fact, was anti-Communist. He stated that this Jewish individual whom he had mentioned was not now, and has never been employed by the United States government, to his knowledge, and he did not mention his name. Mr. JAMESON said that he has, as a writer, studied Marxian philosophy, and had, as a student of Political Science, read considerable Communist literature. He stated that he had read the book entitled "Das Kapital", written by ENGELS and KARL MARX, and believed that he had a fairly good understanding of Communist dialectics. He said that he has known no specific instance of anyone whom he believed to be a Communist Party member also being an employee of the United States government, at any time, to his knowledge. He said that he had heard one or two employees discuss Communistic philosophy when he was similarly employed with the Library of Congress, but thought their discussion was purely from an academic standpoint. He said none

of these government employees were in any policy making positions, and he had never known or suspected anyone in a policy making position with the United States Government to have Communistic affiliations. He stated that someone may have mistakenly gained the impression that he was Communistically inclined inasmuch as when he returned from the Orient in the Fall of 1938, after some period of absence from the United States, he and his wife sought to become acquainted with a large number of persons in various organizations in Washington, D. C., and sought out such gatherings. During this period of 1938 and 1939, he recalls that he was invited to speak, and did speak on matters concerning the Orient, especially in the field of folklore, before at least the following three groups:

Washington Book Shop;

American League for Peace and Democracy; and

Friends of New China.

JAMESON said that he met many Chinese Communists when he was in China and knew something about Communists, he thought, and when speaking before the aforementioned three groups he heard various persons make speeches which were definitely of the Communist Party-line type, which he immediately recognized. JAMESON said that neither he nor his wife ever affiliated with any of these organizations as they immediately recognized them as Communist fronts, but said he thought there was nothing particularly wrong in appearing before them and speaking on a subject non-Communistic in nature, as it seemed to be somewhat popular during that period to enjoy seeking friendship with all Liberals, including Communists.

At this point in the interview photographs of Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were exhibited to RAYMOND D. JAMESON, who, without hesitation, stated that he did not recognize the photographs as anyone he had ever known, nor had he ever met these people.

He was then shown a full length photograph as well as the head and shoulders photograph, fron and side views, of ALGER HISS, which were taken December 16, 1948. Mr. JAMESON studied the photographs of ALGER HISS carefully and said that he recognized HISS as someone whom he must surely know and had met in Washington, D. C. at sometime. He repeated, however, that he could not recall where he met ALGER HISS, but was certain that he had, in his own mind, but had never connected the name ALGER HISS with this particular individual. He said it must have been some meeting of a large group or a casual meeting, otherwise he would recall the event. He said that he felt that he knew the

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person identified in the photograph as ALGER HISS well enough to feel obligated to speak to this person should he meet him on the street. Mr. JAMESON, for a considerable period of time, continued in his attempt to recall where he possibly may have met ALGER HISS, and ultimately stated that he may have met him through WALDO LELAND, head of the American Council of Learned Societies. He said that from 1939 until November, 1942 he, JAMESON, served during part of that period as Administrator of the Consultant Service, Library of Congress, and as such was deputized by ARCHIBALD MacLEISH to attend some meetings of the American Council of Learned Societies, held at the Cosmos Club, generally in the form of luncheons or dinners. He believes he may have met ALGER HISS, who was possibly also representing some agency, at such meetings. He remarked at this point that ARCHIBALD MacLEISH had stated, jokingly, on one occasion, that nothing really important ever happened in Washington, D. C. without having first been conceived in some meeting at the Cosmos Club or elsewhere by the American Council of Learned Societies. JAMESON stated further that these particular meetings would concern high policy matters in the making, and generally were not attended by a large group, but would be a closely knit group of scholars, as he deemed it. He said this group discussed matters such as the Donovan Committee preparatory to its becoming the Office of Strategic Service.

JAMESON also said that he may have met ALGER HISS at another similar type of meetings that he attended as a representative of the Library of Congress, which is known as the Committee for Displaced Persons. JAMESON explained that he was not a member of the committe but merely attended as a liaison representative of the Library of Congress at the personal direction of ARCHIBALD MacLEISH. He said the principal duty of this committee was to sift the expert scholars among the displaced persons so that they could be placed in a position where their knowledge could be best utilized in the war effort. He said the Library of Congress secured several of these scholars through information gained from the committee, and placed them in the Library of Congress to evaluate foreign books and correspondence. JAMESON said that the Committee for Displaced Persons was headed by a man whose name he is unable to recall, but who is the father of the young man who committed suicide in New York City, in the past several months, by leaping from the office window to the street below, prior to being questioned by the House Unamerican Activities Committee. (This possibly refers to LAURANCE DUGGAN, ex State Department employee, who died in a suicide fall in New York City sometime during December, 1948, and who was under questioning by the House Unamerican Activities Committee.) JAMESON states it is possible that he met ALGER HISS through the father of this young man.

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Kisseloff-2872

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Throughout the entire interview of RAYMOND D. JAMESON, which was attended for a brief period by his wife, Mrs. DOROTHY JAMESON, and which was somewhat lengthy, RAYMOND JAMESON expressed great admiration for the FBI, stating that he felt that the United States Government's investigation of Communists and Communist activities would be in safe hands if left in the hands of the FBI. He expressed strong animosity toward the House Unamerican Activities Committee. JAMESON was very affable and pleasant during the interview, and answered most questions readily and without apparent mental reservations. Mr. JAMESON expressed suprise, which may have been genuine, that the FBI should seek him out in Corvallis, Oregon for this interview, and merely remarked that it was difficult to understand why anyone would consider him an associate of ALGER HISS. He was advised that it was possible that some representative of the Bureau might again call upon him in the future concerning this matter, and he stated he would be glad to cooperate with the United States Government in any way possible to obtain the facts in this, or any other similar case. Mr. JAMESON remarked that he thought it would be unjust if ALGER HISS was cleared of the pending charges against him by the United States Government, and afterwards would not be able to occupy a position of trust in the United States Government.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-177

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PORTLAND	2-12-49	2-10-49	ELVIN L. BURTON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 MAC/TB

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RAYMOND D. JAMESON and wife, DOROTHY JAMESON, now reside Route 4, Box 104, Corvallis, Oregon. RAYMOND JAMESON denies ever having known ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, but toward end of interview admitted recognizing photograph of ALGER HISS as person he has seen and feels he should know but cannot recall circumstances of meetings. Denies having known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or his wife and did not recognize photographs these people. DOROTHY JAMESON admits knowing PRISCILLA HISS when both resided same neighborhood 1942 and part of 1943, when jointly engaged in civilian defense work, but states never was in HISS home and had no social contacts with them. Circumstances of the JAMESONs associations in Washington D. C. set forth from Fall of 1938 to date, including RAYMOND JAMESON's assertion that he mingled for a brief time with some groups he now believes were Communist front groups. He claims that he has always been and still is very much anti-Communist. Both RAYMOND and DOROTHY JAMESON initially during interview stated they believed ALGER HISS not guilty of charges brought against him, claiming basis for this belief their utmost confidence in the integrity and ability of men connected with Carnegie Foundation to pick men of integrity and absolute reliability.

- DUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field Office letter to Bureau dated February 8, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau
3 New York
1 Special Asst. to Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN, New York City
2 Portland

Kisseloff-2874

jc

EFH:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3-1-49 10:30 AM ROUTINE

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. REBULET JANUARY NINETEEN, LAST, CONCERNING KATHERINE WILLS ~~PERLO~~ LETTER, PEGGY BENNETT NAMED THEREIN. INVESTIGATION REFLECTS BENNETT MARRIED ATTORNEY, NAME UNKNOWN, NOW BELIEVED RESIDING DENVER, DUE TO T.B. CONDITION OF HUSBAND. BENNETT FORMERLY EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE BY JUDGE JEROME FRANK, U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, NY, WHO MAY KNOW HER PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. HAROLD L. POSNER MENTIONED IN PERLO LETTER, RESIDES ONE FOUR ONE CLOVE ROAD, NEW ROCHELLE, NY. HANDLE.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

94-1333-2118

34 MAR 2 1949

EX-117

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #812
Chicago 90, Illinois
February 23, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
was; ALGER HISS ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Re Washington Field teletype February 17, 1949, requesting photostatic copies of all material in personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, formerly employed at Railroad Retirement Board, and information regarding appointment, employment, references, addresses, identity of fellow employees and identity of supervisors.

On February 21, 1949, EUGENE MARTIN, assistant Personnel Officer, Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, made available photostatic copies of all documents in the personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was employed by the Board as Chief Economist from March 16, 1936 to August 16, 1939, and as Director of Research from the latter date until March 26, 1942, when he was transferred to the Army Air Forces, War Department. Approval for the release of these photostats was obtained by Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON from HARRY SASSAMAN, Acting Secretary to the Railroad Retirement Board, who cleared the matter with two of the three members of the Board. Photostats of SILVERMAN's entire file, consisting of eighty-one pages, are enclosed herewith, with a copy of this letter for Washington Field. It should be noted that pages fifty-seven and fifty-eight appear on the same photostat as do pages seventy-four and seventy-five and that two copies of each of these are enclosed inasmuch as some information appeared under a flap on the original page which was turned back to prepare the second photostat.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-28-81 BY 10320

WAA:FS
#65-3290

RECORDED - 100

1 cc - Miami
2 cc - New York (AMSD)
1 cc - Philadelphia
2 cc - Washington Field (Enc) (AMSD)
(REGISTERED MAIL)

Kisseloff-2876

In addition Mr. MARTIN advised that it appeared that SILVERMAN worked directly under the supervision of the three members of the RRB who at the time of his employment were MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman, L. M. EDDY and MERLE R. REED.

Current addresses of the above persons, as obtained from Mr. SASSAMAN, are as follows:

MURRAY W. LATIMER, 2911 Albenarle Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
L. M. EDDY, 870 32nd Avenue, N. W., St. Petersburg, Florida
MERLE R. REED, Assistant Chief of Motive Power, Pennsylvania Railroad, Room 1607, Broad Street Station Building, 1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

Mr. SASSAMAN checked the files in the Executive Office of the Board Members of the RRB and was unable to locate any information concerning how Mr. SILVERMAN originally made his application with the Board or whether his employment was promoted by any particular person. He was able to locate the Minutes of the Board Meeting of February 4, 1936 at which SILVERMAN's appointment was approved.

Mr. MARTIN advised that the following persons were employed with SILVERMAN at the RRB.

ESTHER F. SNYDER, nee, MERRILL, SILVERMAN's Secretary, 1731 28th Street, S.E., Washington, D. C.; appointed March 30, 1936, transferred to Air Forces, War Department, May 31, 1942.

SOLOMON SMITH KUZNETS, Chief Economist, appointed February 26, 1938, resigned February 7, 1944. KUZNETS died February 7, 1945.

JOSEPH J. SENTURIA, Economist, 5410 Macomb Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., appointed November 16, 1937, transferred to Air Forces, War Department, May 25, 1942. SENTURIA was previously employed by the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

2119

CLEMENT WINSTON, (originally WEINSTEIN), Economist, 1420 Tuckerman Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appointed August 26, 1938, transferred to OPA June 30, 1942. WINSTON was born in either Germany or Russia.

BERTHA BLAIR, Economist, 1625 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., appointed April 24, 1936, transferred to National War Labor Board, September 13, 1943.

S. HERBERT UNTERBERGER, Economist, 1334 Fort Stevens Drive, N.W., Washington, D. C., appointed November 1, 1938, transferred to the Office for Emergency Management, February 22, 1942.

RUTH E. MARUKE, Economist, 1105 Kenyon Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., appointed December 16, 1938, transferred to OPA May 6, 1942.

EDWIN MEDBURY FITCH, Chief Statistician, 3401 Washington Avenue, Washington, D. C., appointed June 17, 1936, transferred to Office for Emergency Management, January 23, 1942.

JOSEPH M. GILLMAN, Economic Statistician, 1630 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. GILLMAN was born in Russia, appointed April 20, 1936, transferred to OPA November 2, 1942.

HAROLD WOOL, Economic Statistician, 4348 North Henderson Road, Arlington, Virginia, appointed August 22, 1938, transferred to Labor Department, March 19, 1942.

J. EDWARD ELY, Economist, 4025 25th Street, N.W., Arlington, Virginia, appointed January 18, 1938, transferred to Department of Commerce, June 22, 1941.

MABEL A. SMITH, Statistician, 1717 Lamont Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., appointed December 27, 1938, transferred to Treasury Department, March 15, 1942.

CHARLES G. GOOR, Assistant Economist, 3919 North Fourth Street, Arlington, Virginia, appointed March 16, 1936, transferred to Social Security Board, December 1, 1940.

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JACK M. ELKIN, 541 Roscoe Street, Chicago, Illinois, appointed a Junior Actuarial Mathematician, October 20, 1936 and currently is employed by the RRB in Chicago as Assistant Director of Research. Investigation concerning him was conducted under the LGE Program.

GEORGE GUSSMAN, Assistant Economic Statistician, 4211 Second Street, North Arlington, Virginia, appointed May 7, 1936, transferred to Veterans Administration, June 8, 1946, after serving in the Armed Forces.

SAMUEL A. BLOCK, 645 Buckingham Place, Chicago, Illinois. BLOCK was employed March 16, 1936 as an Economic Statistician and continues in the employ of RRB in the Department of Research with a rating of P-6. Investigation concerning Mrs. SAMUEL A. BLOCK under the Hatch Act was conducted in the Washington Field.

IRA MARSHAK, 4916 South Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. MARSHAK entered the RRB under CAF-3 September 14, 1938, and currently is employed as a Statistician earning $6,235, per annum.

HELEN F. ROBISON, nee FEINSOD (husband JOSEPH B. ROBISON) Economic Statistician, 9702 Lawson Place, Silver Springs, Maryland, appointed April 13, 1936, transferred to Office for Emergency Management, March 18, 1942.

JEANNETTE BOGOTY (husband HERMAN BOGOTY) Economic Statistician, 2411 14th Street, N.E., Washington, D. C., appointed June 10, 1939, transferred to OEM, November 15, 1942.

A. CHARLOTTE McFAUL (husband H. ALGIRE McFAUL), Economic Statistician, 110 Barron Street, Takoma Park, Maryland, appointed March 8, 1937, resigned June 19, 1942, to care for her child.

JOSEPH B. GLENN, Actuary, 5214 First Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. (as late as February 18, 1948), appointed March 16, 1936, discharged with prejudice for non-cooperation and insubordination, February 17, 1942.

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HERMAN H. BARTIMER, Actuary, 1465 Gerard Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., appointed April 4, 1936, transferred to War Department May 3, 1942.

MAX A. BERSHAD, Actuary, 933 Randolph Street, N. W., Washington, D.C., appointed September 25, 1937, transferred to War Production Board, June 7, 1942.

JOSEPH MUSHER, Belmont Plaza Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. MUSHER was appointed in classification CAF-4 March 23, 1936 and presently is employed by the RRB with a rating of P-7.

MARGARET GREENFIELD, Chief of Reports and Information Service, 1010 25th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., appointed April 11, 1936, transferred to OPA May 24, 1942.

It should be noted that information concerning JOSEPH M. GILLMAN and MARGARET GREENFIELD was previously reported in this case in connection with the employment of CHAMBERS by the WPA at which time he was assigned to the RRB; GILLMAN and GREENFIELD functioned in supervisory capacities as RRB employees assigned to the WPA project.

With respect to other persons listed above, who have left the RRB, it is believed that most of them transferred to other departments at the time the RRB moved its headquarters to Chicago.

V. PAUL CARNEY, Chief Personnel Officer, RRB, from 1937 until 1948, and an employee in the Legal Department of the RRB since the latter year, advised that although SILVERMAN became an employee of the Board in 1936 he believed that SILVERMAN was hired at the instigation of MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman. Mr. CARNEY stated this was an opinion and not based on any facts. CARNEY also stated that he believed SILVERMAN, to the best of his recollection, was particularly anxious to obtain the services of CLEMENT WINSTON as an employee of the Board at the time the latter was hired but CARNEY could not recall the exact circumstances. He could not recall which other persons were brought into the RRB at the instigation of SILVERMAN. However, he suggested the following persons as being most likely to be able to furnish pertinent information concerning SILVERMAN:

ESTHER F. SNYDER
JOSEPH J. SENTURIA
CLEMENT WINSTON
EDWIN M. FITCH
JOSEPH M. GILLMAN

2119

Kisseloff-2880

CHARLES G. GOOR
JOSEPH B. GLENN.

Mr. CARNEY also suggested that ALDO RAFFA, who was Assistant to the Board Chairman, until about 1942, might be able to furnish pertinent information. RAFFA's personnel file reflected he resided 802 Garfield, Bethesda, Maryland and was employed by the RRB from August 15, 1938, until February 15, 1942, at which time he transferred to the Office for Emergency Management.

It should be noted that GLENN was discharged with prejudice. On February 18, 1948 he addressed a letter to the RRB requesting that his case be reconsidered to the extent that the record be changed concerning the reason for his discharge because he believed additional facts were now available to the Board. The Board, in a letter to him, declined to reconsider his case.

Mr. CARNEY commented that GLENN was discharged by SILVERMAN.

Mr. CARNEY requested that any information furnished by him be retained in extreme confidence and that his identity not be disclosed to any one outside the Bureau.

With respect to EDWIN M. FITCH, HARRY SASSAMAN, Acting Secretary, RRB, advised that during 1937 or 1938, while he was in Washington and an employee of the Board, he was invited by FITCH, who worked in a different department, to the latter's home for the purpose of listening to short wave radio broadcasts from foreign countries. SASSAMAN along with a group of persons went to FITCH's home one evening at which time FITCH unsuccessfully attempted to tune in a broadcast from Spain. SASSAMAN pointed out that this was during the period of the Spanish Civil War. During the evening FITCH brought up this war and attempted to have persons present organize parties and other events for the purpose of raising funds for the Loyalists. SASSAMAN felt that FITCH had tricked him and other persons present and informed FITCH that he was not interested.

Copies of this letter are being furnished to Miami and Philadelphia for their use in the event that interviews with MERLE R. REED and L. M. EDDY are desired.

Unless advised to the contrary the Chicago Office contemplates no further interviews with persons listed in this letter.

2119

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. McSWAIN,
Special Agent in Charge

Kisseloff-2881

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 4, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

69474

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The enclosed photostatic reproductions, made from microfilm prints of Grand Jury Exhibits 49 and 51, covering Navy Department documents, are not all in a readable condition.

The original prints made from the microfilm are being forwarded to the New York Division.

If further reference to the document content is deemed necessary, such reference will be made to the microfilm itself.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

JST:cl
74-94
Enclosure

RECORDED - 68

EX-118

EX-118

MAR 2 1949

cc - New York (encl)

56 MAR 8 1949

Kisseloff-2882

FD-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D.C.	FEB 4 1949	JAN 20 1949 - FEB 4 1949	LAMBERT G. ZANDER LGZ:MB

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Documents furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the Baltimore Office correlated with authentic State Department documents and identified. Inter-departmental distribution of these documents furnished.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE made at Baltimore, Maryland on December 4, 1948 in this matter. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in a pre-trial examination in connection with the ALGER HISS - WHITTAKER CHAMBERS libel suit filed in the United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948, produced 65 letter sized typewritten documents and four small note-sized handwritten documents alleged to be copies of State Department documents or summaries thereof. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS further stated in the pre-trial examination in this litigation that these documents were obtained by him during 1937 - 1938 from ALGER HISS, then a State Department employee, for transmittal to a Russian named Colonel BYKOV.

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27 JAN 12 1973

Kisseloff-4700

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		74- 1333 - 2121	RECORDED - 28
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau 3 - New York (1 - Special Assistant Atty General Thomas J. Donegan) 3 - Washington Field		MAR 2 1949	EX-16

58 MAR 4 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 4 4 42 PM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-4701

WFO 74-94

The Department has furnished photostatic copies made available by the State Department, of the original State Department documents from which the copies, paraphrasings or summaries of the documents furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the Baltimore Office had been made. These documents have been compared and correlated as hereinafter set out.

FBI LAB. Q. NO.	CONTENTS OF CHAMBERS DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
D3	Handwritten note beginning "Chatfield NA"	Telegram dated London, March 3, 1938, Message No. 179, Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/126, signed "JOHNSON."
D4	Handwritten note beginning "Mar. 11 GAUSS, U. S. Consul at Shanghai"	Telegram from Shanghai via NR dated March 11, 1938, No. 378, Serial No. 793.94/12630 signed "GAUSS."
D2	Handwritten document bearing notation "30 Rotez- No. 63" and beginning "About March 2 U. S. Embassy in Paris"	Telegram from Paris dated March 2, 1938 No. 324, Serial No. 793.94/12565 signed "WILSON."
		Paraphrase marked "Confidential" referring to telegram No. 324 of March 2, 1938 from the American Embassy at Paris, Serial No. 793.94/12565 by "FE:EGC:HES."
		Telegram dated March 5, 1938 at Washington, D.C. to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial No. 793.94/12565, signed "HULL" and "S. W."
D49	Message from London dated Feb. 16, 1938, No. 136, signed "JOHNSON"	Telegram from London dated February 16, 1938, No. 136, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109, signed "JOHNSON."
		Confidential note to the Secretary of the Navy referring to enclosure of copy of telegram received from London dated February 18, 1938, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109.

Kisseloff-4702

WFO 74-94

CONTENTS OF DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
D50 D51 Message from Paris dated Feb. 16, 1938, No. 249 signed "BULLIT"	Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938 No. 249, Serial No. 762.63/437, signed "BULLIT."
D61 Message from Rome No. 77 dated March 29 referring to "My 69 March 20" signed "PHILLIPS."	Telegram from Rome dated March 29, 1938, No. 77, Serial No. 741.65/522 signed "PHILLIPS."
D59. Note dated March 29 referring to CARR, U. S. Minister at Prague and summary of cable signed by CARR.	Telegram from Praha dated March 29, 1938 No. 50, Serial 760F.62/184, signed "CARR."
D58 London No. 257, March 28, 8:00 pm, signed "KENNEDY."	Telegram from London dated March 28, 1938 No. 257 Serial 741.65/521 signed "KENNEDY."
D57 Sheet headed "Austria, Germany" referring to items dated February 14 to 18 from Vienna, Berlin and Rome.	Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 24, Serial 762.63/434 signed "WILEY."
	Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 54, Serial 611.6231/1010 signed "GILBERT".
	Telegram from Rome dated February 17, 1938, No. 34, Serial 762.63/444 signed "PHILLIPS."
	Telegram from Berlin dated February 18, 1938, No. 62, Serial 762.63/453 signed "GILBERT."
D56 Message dated February 18, 1938 captioned "German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak Trade Agreement" signed "FBS."	Memorandum dated February 18, 1938, entitled "German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak Trade Agreement," Serial No. 611.60F31/591.
D68 Page captioned "Japan" containing five paragraphs under dates of March 30, 31, April 1, March 31 and March 23.	Memorandum of Division of Latin American Affairs dated March 28, 1938, referring to telephone message from Bureau of Customs re Jap attempt to purchase manganese mine on Coccs Island.
	Telegram from Wash., D.C. to San Jose, Costa Rica, dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19B signed "HULL" and "S.W." concerning manganese mine on Coccs Island.

Kisseloff-4703

D.101

WFO 74-94

CONTENTS OF DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
	Telegram from Washington, D.C. to Panama dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19A signed "HULL" and "S. W." concerning manganese mine on Cocos Island.
	Telegram from Panama via N. R. dated March 31, 1938, No. 28, Serial No. 818.6359/20 signed "FLEKER."
	Telegram from San Jose dated April 1, 1938 No. 22, Serial No. 818.6359/21 signed "HORNIBROOK."
	Telegram from Fourth Marines dated March 31, 1938, #8631, serial No. 793.94/12744. Message ends with #1859.
	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated March 31, 1938, No. 201, serial No. 693.116 MANCHURIA/6, signed "SALISBURY."
D 67 Note headed "Far East" and dated March 28 referring to GREW, U. S. Ambassador to Tokyo, and U. S. Marine Detachment at Tientsin.	Telegram from Tokyo dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, serial 894.51/566, signed "GREW."
	Paraphrase of telegram received from American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, signed "GREW."
	Note dated March 28, 1938, from Secretary of State to Secretary of Treasury enclosing paraphrase of telegram No. 211 of March 28, 1938, from the American Embassy, Tokyo, serial 894.51/566.
	Telegram from Mardet Tientsin dated March 28, 1938, to Navy Department, ending with No. 0935, serial 793/94/12724.

D 131

CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
Page bearing paragraphs under captions "England," "Germany," and "Italy," for dates March 29, March 30 and April 1.	Telegram from London dated March 29, 1938, No. 260, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141 signed "KENNEDY."
	Telegram from Washington, D.C. to American Embassy, London, referring to "Your 260," serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141, signed "HULL."
	Copies of notes dated March 31, 1948, from CORDELL HULL to the Minister of Canada, the Ambassador of the French Republic, and the British Ambassador, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.
	Telegram from Washington, D.C., dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Rome, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.
	Telegram from Washington, D.C., dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.
	Letter from U. S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 193, signed J. WEBB BENTON, serial 856.51/345.
	Letter from U. S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 194, concerning Netherlands' press reaction to HITLER'S Reichstag speech, signed J. WEBB BENTON, serial 762.00/180.
	Telegram from Paris dated March 30, 1938, No. 497, signed WILSON, serial 760F.62/189.
	Telegram from Genoa dated April 1, 1938, serial 865.33/5 signed "WILSON."
Message dated March 28 from PHILLIPS, U. S. Ambassador at Rome.	Telegram from Rome dated March 28, 1938, No. 76, serial 741.00/180 signed "PHILLIPS."

CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
064 Message dated March 28 from U. S. Consul at Tampico, Mexico.	Telegram from Tampico dated March 28, 1938, serial 812.6363/3179, signed ARMSTRONG, referring to information from officials of oil companies.
063 Message captioned "Germany" and dated March 26 from Ravndal, U.S. Consul at Buenos Aires.	Telegram from Buenos Aires, dated March 26, 1938, serial 662.3511/2 signed "RAVNDAL," concerning purchase of cereals and linseed by Germany in Argentina.
062 Message dated March 26 from LANE, U. S. Minister at Belgrade.	Telegram from Belgrade dated March 26, 1938, No. 47, serial 760H.62/66, signed "LANE."
052 Message to Secretary of State from Tientsin dated February 17, 1938, and signed "CALDWELL."	Telegram from Tientsin via N.R. dated February 17, 1938, No. 39, serial 693.002/513 signed "CALDWELL."
	Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 19, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed "HULL" and S.W., serial 693.002/513.
	Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated February 21, 1938, to American Consul, Tientsin, China, signed "HULL" (M.M.H.), Serial 693.002/513.
053 Message from Tokyo dated February 17, 1938, No. 111, to Secretary of State signed "Grew."	Telegram from Tokyo dated February 17, 1938, No. 111, Serial No. 693.94244/258 signed "GREW."
060 Message headed Warsaw, No. 38, March 29, 4:00 pm, signed "BIDDLE."	Telegram from Warsaw dated March 29, 1938, No. 38, serial 740.00/338 signed "BIDDLE."
054 Message from Berlin dated February 17, 1938 to Secretary of State signed "GILBERT."	Telegram from Berlin dated February 17, 1938, No. 60, serial 762.63/441, signed "GILBERT."

CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
055 Message from Paris dated February 17, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 269, signed "BULLITT."	Telegram from Paris dated February 17, 1938, No. 261, Serial 762.63/443, signed "BULLITT."
027 Thru 029 Memorandum dated February 7, 1938 entitled The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company, signed "MMH."	Memorandum on letterhead of Division of Far Eastern Affairs, dated February 7, 1938 entitled The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company, initialed MMH.
033 and 034 Message from Tokyo dated February 12, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 100, signed "GREW."	Telegram from Tokyo dated February 12, 1938, No. 100, Serial 793.94/12412, signed "GREW."
026 Page captioned Far East containing six headings under dates from January 29 to February 2 with messages from Peiping, Tokyo, Shanghai and Rome.	Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 3, 1938 referring to "Tokyo's 71, February 3, A 4:00 pm" and signed ARR.
	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated January 29, 1938, No. 73, Serial 493.11/2087, signed "LOCKHART."
	Telegram from Peiping dated January 29, 1938, No. 74, Serial 493.11/2088, signed "LOCKHART."
	Telegram from Washington, D.C. via Naval Radio dated February 1, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, Serial 493.11/2088, signed "HULL (M.M.H.)."
	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated February 2, 1938, No. 80, Serial 493.11/2090, signed "LOCKHART."
	Telegram from Tokyo dated February 2, 1938, No. 67, Serial 893.24/350 signed "GREW."

CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
	Confidential paraphrase of telegram No. 67 of February 2, 1938 from the American Ambassador at Tokyo.
	Telegram from Tokyo dated January 30, 1938, Serial No. 793.94/12259 re Military Attache Report.
	Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Second Brigade, USMC, Serial No. 793.94/12257 re Japanese reinforcement of Wuhu region.
	Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Washington, D.C. to Rome No. 7, Serial No. 793.94/12248.
025 Page bearing the captions Great Britain with message of January 28 and France with message of January 25.	Telegram from London dated January 28, 1938, No. 70, Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/84, signed "JOHNSON."
	Telegram from Paris dated January 25, 1938, No. 136, Serial 740.00/277, signed "BULLITT."
	Telegram dated January 28, 1938, from London, No. 69, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/83.
024 Page captioned Far East containing messages under dates of January 22, January 27, January 28 and January 29.	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated January 27, 1938, No. 63, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "LOCKHART."
	Telegram from Washington, D.C. via Naval Radio dated January 27, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, China, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "HULL" and initialed SKH.

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CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
	Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated January 28, 1938 to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "HULL" and initialed SKH.
	Telegram dated January 23, 1938, unnumbered from Tsingtao for War Department from Dorn, Serial #793.94/12175.
	Telegram dated January 27, 1938, from Hankow via N.R. No. 47 for War Department from STILLWELL, Serial No. 793.94/12173.
	Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Bern, No. 7, Serial 894.51/548.
	Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Peiping, No. 68, Serial No. 793.94/12239.
	Telegram undated and unnumbered received January 29, 1938, from Milan, Serial No. 793.94/12248.
023 Page captioned Europe with subcaptions England, January 24 and Spain, January 21.	Telegram from London dated January 24, 1938, No. 57, Serial 841.248/142, signed "JOHNSON."
	Telegram dated January 21, 1938 from Seville, No. 1, Serial No. 852.00/7235.
022 Page captioned Europe with paragraphs under dates of January 5 and 12.	Telegram dated January 5, 1938 from Paris, No. 20, Serial No. 793.94/11975.
	Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 55, File 740.00/263.
	Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 56, Serial No. 740.00/264.
05 Memorandum (undated) handwritten date of January 7, 1938, beginning: Reliable source reports that since signing the tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact.....	MID report - captioned, Sino-Japanese situation, developments December, 1937 - January 3, 1938, dated January 7, 1938, serial No. 793.94 MID reports/260.

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	CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
032	Message from Berlin dated February 12, 1938 to Secretary of State, signed "GILBERT."	Telegram from Berlin dated February 12, 1938, No. 52, Serial 711.41/383, signed "GILBERT."
030	Page captioned Far East with two paragraphs under dates of February 11.	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated February 11, 1938, No. 104, Serial 793.94/12390, signed "LOCKHART."
		Telegram from Shanghai via N.R. dated February 11, 1938, No. 240, Serial 393.1164 University of Shanghai/3, signed "GAUSS."
		Copy of private and confidential letter dated October 18, 1937 at Shanghai, China to Japanese Consul General, Shanghai, from W. ROBERT TAYLOR and M. T. RANKIN.
031	Page dated February 9, 1938 beginning "Yokohama reports."	Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 9, 1938 beginning, "Yokohama reports that Mr. AIKAWA is scheduled, etc." in typing and concluding with handwritten notation ending, "the attitude of the American Government toward his venture," and initialed FE:JONES:NN.
035	Message from Vienna dated February 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 17, signed "WILEY."	Telegram from Vienna dated February 13, 1938, No. 17, Serial 762.63/424, signed "WILEY."
036 and 037	Message from Vienna dated February 14, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 18, signed "WILEY."	Memorandum of Division of European Affairs dated February 15, 1938 referring to Vienna's telegram No. 18 of February 14, 9:00 pm, concluding "The incumbent occupies an extraordinarily powerful position in the Austrian Government," and initialed Eu: FLACK:DG.

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CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
	Telegram from Vienna dated February 14, 1938, No. 18, Serial 762.63/427, signed "WILEY."
D43 Message from Paris dated February 15, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 241, signed "BULLITT."	Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 241, Serial 762.63/430, signed "BULLITT."
D42 Message from Vienna dated February 15, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 20, signed "WILEY."	Telegram from Vienna dated February 15, 1938, No. 20, Serial 762.63/428 signed "WILEY."
D41 Message dated February 15, 1938 telegram sent to Vienna signed "HULL."	Telegram sent February 15, 1938, 4:00 pm to American Legation, Vienna, No. 6, signed "HULL" and initialed SW.
	Telegram sent from Washington, D. C. on February 15, 1938 to American Legation, Vienna, Serial 762.63/427 signed "HULL" and initialed SW.
D40 Message from Chefoo dated February 14, 1938 to Secretary of State signed "ALLEN."	Telegram from Chefoo via N.R. Serial 793.94/12418 signed "ALLEN" referring to Japanese troop movements.
D39 Message from Peiping dated February 14, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 110, signed "LOCKHART."	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated February 14, 1938, No. 110, Serial 793.94/12416 signed "LOCKHART."
D38 Message from Berlin dated February 14, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 56 signed "GILBERT."	Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 56, Serial 741.62/225 signed "GILBERT."
D44 and D45 Message from Paris dated February 15, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 240 signed "BULLITT."	Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 240, Serial 762.63/429 signed "BULLITT."
D46 and D47 Message from Vienna dated February 16, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 25, signed "WILEY."	Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 25, Serial 762.63/440 signed "WILEY."

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CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT
048 Message from Paris dated February 16, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 255, signed "BULLITT."	Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938, No. 255, Serial 762.63/438 signed "BULLITT."
06 Memorandum dated February 11, 1938 to Mr. Secretary, Mr. WELLES, Mr. SAYRE, Mr. FEIS and Mr. MURPHY signed SKH.	Memorandum from the Adviser on Political Relations dated February 11, 1938 addressed to the Secretary of State, Mr. WELLES, Mr. SAYRE, Mr. FEIS and Mr. MURPHY initialed by SKH referring to a memorandum by Mr. JONES based on Consul BOYCE'S report.
069 Letter from American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 6, 1938 enclosing a report on the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo.	Letter from the American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 6, 1938 enclosing a report on the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial 893.50 Manchuria/39 signed by RICHARD F. BOYCE, American Consul.
07 thru 021 A voluntary report on the New Economic Organization of Manchukuo from Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE at Yokohama, Japan.	Voluntary report entitled New Economic Organization of Manchukuo from Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE, American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, completed January 6, 1938 and mailed January 7, 1938.
	Letter from American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 18, 1938 concerning the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial 893.50 Manchuria/40 signed by Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE.
	Memorandum from the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 2, 1938 referring to the memorandum entitled "Japan's Capital Resources" prepared by Mr. IVAN WHITE and initialed FE:JNJ:VCI.

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STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT

Memorandum of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 7, 1938 beginning "FE suggests that Consul BOYCE'S report.... is exceedingly timely" and initialed MMH.

Mr. DONALD L. NICHOLSON, Chief, Division of Security, State Department, advised that the State Department documents from which the copies, paraphrasings and summaries furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the Baltimore Office were authentic State Department documents. These original State Department documents are presently in the possession of the State Department.

He further advised that there was no specific classification for these documents at the time they were received other than the nature of the material which would classify them as strictly confidential. Mr. NICHOLSON further indicated that JOHN E. PEURIFOY, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration or WALTER K. SCOTT are in charge of the originals of these documents and are in a position to testify as to their authenticity. In addition to the specific documents routed to the chief of the department in which ALGER HISS was employed during the pertinent period, it was Mr. NICHOLSON'S opinion that in his capacity as an Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. HISS would have had access to all or any of the aforementioned documents upon his specific request.

What is present place?

Mr. NICHOLSON caused a search to be made of State Department files in order to determine the inter-departmental distribution or routing of these documents and furnished the information as to such distribution and routing as hereinafter set out. He further advised that routings were made on incoming material only and inasmuch as some of the information appearing in the documents furnished by the Baltimore Office was from outgoing communications, no routings or distributions on the latter were available. He further explained that on each incoming document an action copy or copies of such document were prepared and that these copies were routed to the designated individual who would comply with the action requested. Upon the completion of the designated action to be taken in these matters, the action copies were returned to the Document Section. In addition to the action copies, information copies were prepared in numerous instances for the information of various divisional and departmental chiefs. These information copies were not

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returned to the Document Section but were filed by the division or department to which they were forwarded or destroyed.

From the present State Department records maintained at this time for distributions of documents made during the pertinent period, it is impossible to determine if information copies of the documents in question were prepared.

Mr. NICHOLSON further explained that within a specified department or division, the department head or division chief could route a specific document within the division or department and no records of this routing or distribution would be presently available.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

03 Telegram dated March 3, 1938 from Johnson at London

Conversation between Lord Chatfield and Naval Attache

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04 Telegram dated March 11, 1938 from Gauss at Shanghai regarding military reinforcements - Woosung

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02 Telegram dated March 2, 1938 from Paris regarding shipment of military supplies to China by France

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D49 Telegram No. 136 from London, dated February 16, 1938, 7:00 pm

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Telegram No. 249 from Paris, France, dated February 16, 1938, 5:00 pm

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D61 Telegram No. 77 from Rome, Italy dated March 29, 1938, noon

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p59 Telegram dated March 29, 1938 from Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague, summarizing Prime Minister's speech

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058 Telegram No. 257 from London, dated March 28, 1938, 8:00 pm

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Ø57 Telegram dated February 14, 1938, GILBERT, U. S. charge at Berlin, re Hemmen

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957 Telegram dated February 18, 1938, Gilbert, U. S. Charge at Berlin, re Military Attache Report

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957 Telegram dated February 17, 1938, from Phillips, Rome, re Cooperation of Austrian and German Governments

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D57 Telegram dated February 16, 1938, Wiley, U. S. Charge at Vienna, re Cabinet Changes

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D56 Memorandum dated February 18, 1938 regarding "German domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak trade agreement"

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D68 Report of March 23, 1938 from U. S. Consulate, Dairen, concerning 1,000 American motor trucks → THIS REPORT IS INCORPORATED IN TELEGRAM, 3-31-38 FROM SALISBURY IN PEIPING.

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068 Telegram dated March 31, 1938 from Fourth Regiment, United States Marines, Peiping

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068 Telegram dated April 1, 1938 from San Jose, Costa Rica re Creevys

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068 Telegram dated March 31, 1938 from United States Legation Panama re Creevys

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068 Telegram dated March 30, 1938 to United States Legations at Costa Rica and Panama re E. W. Creevy Trading Company

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967 Telegram dated March 28, 1938 from U. S. Marine Detachment, Tientsin, by Naval Radio

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Telegram dated March 28, 1938 from Grew,

Ø67 U. S. Ambassador to Tokyo, regarding Gold Shipments

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Ø66 Telegram dated April 1, 1938 from Wilson, U. S. Consul at Genoa

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066 Telegram No. 497, March 30, 1938, from Paris (Wilson) ✓

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D 66 Telegram to London, March 30, 1938: Agreeing to proceed with discussions

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066 Despatch of February 26, 1938 from The Hague referring to despatch No. 182, February 14

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066 Telegram dated March 29, 1938 from Kennedy, London: British decision to proceed without delay with discussions

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Telegram dated March 28, 1938 from Phillips Ambassador at Rome, regarding Chamberlain's speech

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Telegram dated March 28, 1938 from Consul at Tampico, Mexico

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Telegram dated March 26, 1938 from Ravndal

U. S. Consul at Buenos Aires

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Telegram dated March 26, 1938, from Lane, U. S. Minister at Belgrade regarding construction of Yugoslav fortifications on German frontier

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Telegram No. 39 from Tientsin, China, dated February 17, 1938, 2:00 pm

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Telegram No. 111 from Tokyo, Japan, dated February 17, 1938, 5:00 pm

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Telegram No. 38 from Warsaw, Poland dated March 29, 1938, 4:00 pm

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Telegram No. 60, from Berlin, Germany, dated February 17, 1938, 6:00 pm

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Telegram No. 269 dated February 17, 1938 (corrected number is 261, same date), from Paris

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Memorandum of February 7, 1938 concerning "Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company"

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Telegram No. 100 from Tokyo, Japan, dated February 12, 1938, noon

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Telegram from Tokyo, Japan dated February 2, 1938 from Grew:

British Ambassador informs war supplies to China through Hong Kong

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Telegram from Peiping, China dated February 2, 1938 from Lockhart:

Decision not to quarter troops in Tsinghua University changed

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Telegram to Phillips, Rome, dated January 31, 1938;

Investigate Report on Italian Aircraft and Airmen

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Telegram from Second Brigade, USMC (Presumably Shanghai) dated January 31, 1938; Report of Japanese reinforcing Wuhu Region

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Telegram from Grew, Tokyo, dated January 30, 1938;

Q26 Assembling of Japanese Troops in Formosa

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Telegram from Peiping, China, dated January 29, 1938, from Lockhart;

Q26 Japanese not to quarter troops in Tinghua University buildings

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Telegram dated January 25, 1938 from Bullitt at Paris, regarding conversation with Delbos

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Telegram from Johnson at London, dated January 28, 1938 regarding British note to be presented to Japanese

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Telegram from Johnson, Hankow, dated January 22, 1938;

Q24 Yangtze Valley Military Situation

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WFO 74-94

Telegram from Sholes, Milan, dated January 29, 1938;

Italian Aircraft and Italian airmen

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WFO 74-94

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Telegram from Lockhart, Peiping, dated January 28, 1938;

Q24 Trucks and Locomotives arriving in North China

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Telegram from Harrison, Bern, Switzerland, dated January 28, 1938;

Regarding Japanese Loan Feelers

Q 24

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Telegram from Lockhart, Peiping, China, dated January 27, 1938;

National Tsinhua University

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Telegram from Tsingtao, China, dated January 22, 1938

From Dorn, of the U. S. Military Attache's Staff

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Telegram dated January 21, 1938, from Bay, U. S. Consul in Seville, re Political Optimism

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Telegram dated January 24, 1938, from Johnson, U. S. Chargé at London, re British Air Ministry

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Telegram from Bullitt at Paris, dated January 5, 1938

re statements by Leger

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Telegram from Bullitt at Paris dated January 12, 1938

regarding conversation with Delbos

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Telegram from Bullitt at Paris, dated January 12, 1938

re statements by Prunas

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05 Memorandum (undated), handwritten date of January 7, 1938, beginning: Reliable source reports that since signing the tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact..

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Telegram No. 52, from Berlin, Germany, dated February 12, 1938 noon

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Kisseloff-4769

WFO 74-94

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Telegram dated February 11, 1938, from Lockhart, U. S. Counselor at Peiping, re Peiping-Hankow Railway

Q30

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Kisseloff-4770

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Telegram dated February 11, 1938 from Gauss, U. S. Consul General in Shanghai, re University of Shanghai

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"Chit" by Mr. Jones (FE) dated February 9, 1938

Q31

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Telegram No. 17 from Vienna, dated February 13, 1938, 6:00 pm

Q35

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Telegram No. 18 from Vienna, dated February 14, 1938

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Telegram No. 241 from Paris, France, dated February 15, 1938, 4:00 pm

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Telegram No. 20 from Vienna, Austria, dated February 15, 1938, 1:00 pm

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Telegram No. 6 to Vienna, Austria, dated February 15, 1938, 4:00 pm

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Q40

Telegram from Chefoo (Unnumbered), dated February 14, 1938, 2:00 pm

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Telegram No. 110 from Peiping, dated February 14, 1938, 6:00 pm

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WFO 74-94

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WFO 74-94

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Telegram No. 56 from Berlin, dated February 14, 1938, 7:00 pm

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WFO. 74-94

Q 44Q45 Telegram No. 240 from Paris, dated February 15, 1938, 3:00 pm

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Q 44Q47 Telegram No. 25 from Vienna, Austria, dated February 16, 1938, 10:00 pm

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Q 121

Kisseloff-4782

WFO 74-94

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Q48 Telegram No. 255 from Paris, France, dated February 16, 1938, 9:00 pm ✓

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FE	Division of Far Eastern Affairs	MAXWELL M. HAMILTON
RA	Division of American Republics	LAURENCE DUGGAN
NE	Division of Near Eastern Affairs	WALLACE MURRAY

Memorandum dated February 11, 1938 from PA/H to various department officers regarding memo from Mr. Jones

Q6

DISTRIBUTION

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
S	Secretary	CORDELL HULL
U	Under Secretary	SUMNER WELLES
A-S	Assistant Secretary	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
EA	Adviser on International Economic Affairs	HERBERT FEIS

2, 121

Kisseloff-4784

WFO 74-94

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
A-M/C	Consular Commercial Office	JAMES J. MURPHY, JR.
PA/H	Adviser on Political Relations	STANLEY K. HORNBECK

Q69 Despatch dated January 6, 1938 from Consulate at Yokohama, enclosing report on New Economic Organization in "Manchukuo"

DISTRIBUTION:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
S	Secretary	CORDELL HULL
A-S	Assistant Secretary	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
PA/H	Adviser on Political Relations	STANLEY K. HORNBECK
A-M/C	Consular Commercial Office	JAMES J. MURPHY, JR.
FE	Division of Far Eastern Affairs	MAXWELL M. HAMILTON
EA	Adviser on International Economic Affairs	HERBERT FEIS

Q Thomas 21 Report dated January 6, 1938 from Yokohama, re New Economic Organization of "Manchukuo"

DISTRIBUTION:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
S	Secretary	CORDELL HULL
A-S	Assistant Secretary	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
PA/H	Adviser on Political Relations	STANLEY K. HORNBECK

Kisseloff-4785

WFO 74-94

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
AM/C	Consular Commercial Office	JAMES J. MURPHY, JR.
FE	Division of Far Eastern Affairs	MAXWELL M. HAMILTON
EA	Adviser on International Economic Affairs	HERBERT FEIS

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-4786

9/21

FD-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D.C.	FEB 4 1949	JAN 20 1948 FEB 4 1948	LAMBERT G. ZANDER LGZ:MB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Documents furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the Baltimore Office correlated with authentic State Department documents and identified. Inter-departmental distribution of these documents furnished.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE made at Baltimore, Maryland on December 4, 1948 in this matter. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in a pre-trial examination in connection with the ALGER HISS - WHITTAKER CHAMBERS libel suit filed in the United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948, produced 65 letter sized typewritten documents and four small note-sized handwritten documents alleged to be copies of State Department documents or summaries thereof. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS further stated in the pre-trial examination in this litigation that these documents were obtained by him during 1937 - 1938 from ALGER HISS, then a State Department employee, for transmittal to a Russian named Colonel BYKOV.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
			23-	2121	

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1 - Special Assistant Atty General Thomas J. Donegan)
3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-4787

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: February 4, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rerep Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated February 4, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the above captioned case.

There are enclosed herewith, complete sets consisting of the 70 pages of the deposition documents. Attached to each page of the deposition documents are the photostatic copies of the authentic State Department documents from which the paraphrasings in the deposition documents were abstracted. Correlation, identification, and distribution of these State Department documents are set out in referenced report above.

ENCL

Ret. per memo Hartle to McGuire 2/27/59

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

Returned per form 4-344 dated 4/29/68

RECORDED - 76

174-1333-222

F B I

34 MAR 2 1949

IGZ:cl
74-94
Enclosure

EX-117

cc - New York (2 encls) (Special Delivery)

53 MAR 4 1949

Kisseloff-305

copy. pk

TO: The Director

March 4, 1949

FROM: Mr. Ladd

SUBJECT: JOHN MARTIN KELLY, JR.
POSSIBLE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY
FOR ALGER HISS TRIAL

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Fletcher which stated that information has been received from Mr. Donagan that the Department Attorney (Kelly) who is handling the Axis Sally trial would probably handle the Alger Hiss trial. You noted "What do we know about Kelly?"

Attached hereto is a memorandum prepared on April 20, 1949 summarizing the available information concerning John Martin Kelley, Jr. the Attorney handling the Axis Sally case, which was prepared when it was indicated that Kelley would look over the Communist Party brief. In view of the fact that his memorandum reflected that Kelley's father had been convicted of federal tax evasion in 1938 and Kelley, Jr. was regarded by Judge Evan A. Evans, Circuit Court of Appeals, as unstable you noted "I think Ladd should orally let Quinn know Kelly's Background." I did this on May 1, 1948.

A review of our files has failed to reveal any information concerning Kelley additional to that set forth in the attached memorandum other than that he has handled the prosecution of the Axis Sally case.

Attachments

cc Mr. Fletcher

DEM:DMP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE DEC 7 1983 BY 1678 RPP/cd
comp # 205,723

Kisseloff-306

ENCL

EX-31

EX-31

RECORDED - 110

INDEXED - 116

74-1533-2123
F B I

C3

APR 7 1949

copy pk

TO: The Director

April 20, 1948

FROM: Mr. Ladd

SUBJECT: JOHN MARTIN KELLEY, JR.
COMMUNIST PARTY BRIEF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-8-84 BY 9788 RCS/CH
Comp # 225,723

On April 16, 1948, Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn, of the Department, Advised me that Mr. Tom Donegan was of the opinion that John Kelley, of the Department, who tried the Marzani case, should look over the Communist Party rief. In view of this information, there is being set forth a summary concerning Mr. Kelley.

The Bureau conducted a Departmental Applicant Investigation on John Martin Kelley, Jr. in January, 1943, at which time he was being considered for a position with the Department as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Anti-Trust Division. The investigation was substantially favorable with the exception of one reference, Federal Judge Evan A. Evans, who believed Kelley was unstable. The investigation did not reveal and Communist connections or activities. His father was found quilty of Federal tax evasion in New York in 1938.

Through a technical surveillance on Samuel Klaus, of the State Departmnet, in February, 1947, it appeared that Kelley and Klaus were on very friendly terms and at this time publicity in the Marzani case was discussed. At one point in the conversation it appeared ath Mr. Kelley war critical of Publicity received by the Bureau.

BACKGROUND

John Martin Kelley, Jr. was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin on Feb. 12, 1905. He Attended high shhool in Baraboo 1920; Mt. St. Joseph's College in Baltimore in 1921; and the Clason Military Academy, New York City, from 1922 until 1924. He thereafter attended Colunbia University, New York City from Sept. 1924, until 1926, in which year he entered the University of Wisconsin. In 1927 he entered the law school at Stetson University, Deland, Florida, graduating ther efrom with an Ll.B. Degree in May, 1930, which gave him automatic membership in the Florida bar. He was admitted to practice before the Wisconsin bar in May, 1931, and thereafter entered the private practice of law at Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin. 1934 he entered into a partnership with Mr. Harold Smith, local attorney Atkinson, w ich partnership was continuing at the time of the ental Applicant Investigation.

Mr. Kelley was appointed Special District Attorney at Jefferson consin in November, 1936, for the purpose of handling cases for the county. This Appointment expired in May, of

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 110

74-1325-2123

F B I

TO-MAR 63 MAR 8 1948

Kisseloff-307

"You didn't have to question whether that was ---- thay was not quoting me." It appeared during a review of this telephone conversation that Mr. Klaus and Mr. Kelley were on very friendly terms.

Director's notation

I think Ladd should orally let Quinn know Kelley's background.

H.

2123

1938. Judge L. L. Darling, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, commended Mr. Kelley very vavorable, stating he handled this appointment well, displaying unusual ability as a trial lawyer and a legal research man. He also served as Special District Attorney for Jefferson County from April, 1940 to April, 1941, and was recommended favorable for his ability as a lawyer by Judge Jesse Earle of Circuit Court.

References and other sources contacted during the investigation reconnemded the applicant favorable relative to loyalty and no information was developed showing any Communistic connections or activites. However, Judge Evan A. Evans, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago, advised he had been acquainted with Mr. Kelley during most of his life. Judge Evans stated that Mr. Kelley's parents weree emotional and unstable and it was his opinion that Mr. Kelley had the same we akness of character and also an inability to refuse requests or offers which made to him.

During the interview, Judge Evans further stated that about 1941 he attended the Northwestern-Wisconsin Football game, where he met Mr. Kelley in a very intoxicated condition. At that time it was Judge Evan's opinion that Mr. Kelley was not sufficiently developed legally and did not have the nedessary character to hold the position of Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

MISCELLANEOUS

On July 14, 1936, John M. Kelley, Senior, and others were indicated by a Federal Grand Jury in New York City, charged with unlawfully preparing and presenting a false and fraudulent Federal income tax return for John Ringling in the years 1927 through 1932. On April 26, 1938, Mr. Kelley, Sr., was found guilty by a jury and he was thereafter sentenced to serve two years and pay a fine.

On April 3, 1946, Mr. Tom Clark, Attorney Geraral, publicly announced that Kelley, who was formerly head of the Trial Unit, Criminal Division, would aid in the Grand Jury investigation of the Civil Rights ciolations in Columbia, Tennessee, which took place in February of 1946.

On January 18, 1947, Mr. Samuel Klaus of the State Departmant, endeavored to telephonically contact Mr. Kelley, of the Department, without sucess. On January 19, 1947, and unidentified individual telephonically contacted Mr. Samuel Klaus of the State Department and at the time held a futher lengthy telephone. conversation. It subsequently appeared from information developed during the conversation that this individual was apparently John M. Kelley, Jr. of the Department.

During this conversation Mr. Klaus and Mr. Kelley discussed recent news release made in the Marzani case. Mr. Kelley was displeased that the release had been made. During this discussion the individual believed to be Mr. Kelley remarked that he had read a release in one paper which must have been an interview with "J. Edgar" and stated "they took a beautiful papagraph of credit there."

Continuing, this individual believed to be Mr. Kelley stated,

copy: pb

TO: D. M. Ladd February 24, 1949

FROM: H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

At 2:30 p.m. ASAC Belmont, New York, called atating that Mr. Donegan had advised that the Department Attorney, Kelly, who is handling the Axis Sally treason trial will probably be selected to handle the Hiss trial. Mr. Donegan Stated that the Attorney General so advised him..

Action; None, For information

HBF:jpa

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE DEC 7 1983 BY 1678 RFP/ah
comp # 205,123

Director's notation

What do we know about Kelly? H.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

RECORDED - 116
ENCLO 121-335-2123
F I I
C3

FBI, WASH FIELD 2-24-49 3:30 P

DIRECTOR

JAHAN, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE NYTEL FEBRUARY NINE LAST RE INTERVIEW WITH LEANDER BELL LOVELL. MRS. CRANDLE PERSONNEL OFFICE, OVERSEAS BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ARMY, ADVISES LOVELL EMPLOYED BY ARMY IN FRANKFORT GERMANY AND NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW. LOVELL WAS SUBJECT OF LGE INVESTIGATION.

HOTTEL

END

EFH/RN
74-94

CC: NEW YORK(MAIL)

RECORDED - 27 174-1333-2124

INDEXED - 27

34 2

EX-3

Kisseloff-311

63MAR 3 1949

RECEIVED

FBI

MAR 1 3 1949

BUREAU

SAC, Baltimore

SPECIAL DELIVERY

February 16, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED 61 74-1333-2125

Reurtel February 15, 1949 concerning evidence Q1 through Q4 and Ke1 through Ke4.

It has been determined that photostatic copies of original evidence Ke1 through Ke4 were not submitted by the Baltimore Office under date of November 29, 1948 but were submitted to the Bureau by the Washington Field Office with a report of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated October 7, 1948. These specimens are listed as follows:

Ke1 Photostatic copy of a three-page letter dated April 13, 1936, beginning "Dear Mr. Case, The arrangements suggested in your letter ...", bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Ke2 Photostatic copy of a letter dated April 16, 1936, beginning "Dear Mr. Case, The washer on the plunger of the pump ...", bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Ke3 Photostatic copy of a letter dated April 25, 1936, beginning "Dear Mr. Case, I was disappointed to receive ...", bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Ke4 Photostatic copy of a two-page letter dated May 5, 1936, beginning "Dear Mr. Case, Your letter of April 22 and earlier letters ...", bearing known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS.

Under date of January 19, 1949 the Baltimore Office forwarded to the Bureau three original letters designated by the Laboratory as K340 through K342. Specimen K340 is the original of the above-listed specimen Ke1. K341 is the original of the photostat listed above as Ke2. K342 is the original of the photostat listed above as Ke4. The original of Ke3 listed above has not been received in the Laboratory for examination purposes.

For your information under date of November 30, 1948 a memorandum was forwarded from the Laboratory to the Security Investigative Division setting forth the results of a comparison of the questioned writing appearing on specimens Q1 through Q4 with Ke1 through Ke4 in which it was concluded that the questioned writing appearing on specimens Q1 through Q4 was written by ALGER HISS, whose known handwriting was described as Ke1 through Ke4.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Washington Field
1 - 1948
74-1333

RCF:J

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-312

The Bureau's files reflect that Q1 through Q4 were forwarded to the Bureau by the Baltimore Office November 29, 1948.

Q1 through Q4 consisted of four slips of paper which are described as follows:

Q1 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "M 28 MARY MARTIN widow of HEXH MARTIN formerly ...".
Q2 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "About March 2 U. S. embassy in Paris ...".
Q3 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "March 3 JOHNSON U. S. charge at London ...".
Q4 Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "Mar 11 GAINES U. S. Consul at Shanghai ...".

Specific reference is made to that portion of the referenced teletype indicating that the Baltimore Office had not received a copy of the Bureau's memorandum to the Attorney General, dated December 13, 1948. The Bureau's files reflect that a letter was forwarded to the New York Office, January 14, 1949, with copies for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Field Divisions transmitting copies of Bureau memorandum to the Attorney General, dated December 13, 1948, to all offices receiving copies of that letter.

For S.A. A's Benedict, Rev. —

Letter to SAC, Baltimore
February 16, 1949

2125

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

WA 13 AND NYC 5 FROM BALTO 2-15-49 5-55 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RENYLET FEB TEN AND BUTEL FEB TWELVE CONCERNING PRIMARILY QUESTIONED SPECIMENS DESIGNATED BY LABORATORY AS ONE THROUGH Q FOUR AND KNOWN HANDWRITING SPECIMENS OF ALGER HISS DESIGNATED BY THE LABORATORY AS KC ONE ~~XXXX~~ THROUGH KC FOUR. BALTIMORE HAS NO COPY OF BUREAU LETTER TO AG DATED DEC THIRTEEN, FORTYEIGHT AND NO COPY OF BUREAU LETTER REFLECTING RESULTS OF LABORATORY COMPARISON OF SPECIMENS KC ONE THROUGH KC FOUR WITH Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR. LIKEWISE, BALTO HAS NORECORD OF SUBMITTING SPECIMENS KC ONE THROUGH KC FOUR TO THE LABORATORY ON NOV TWENTYNINE, FORTYEIGHT, WHICH SPECIMENS THE BUREAU HAS IDENTIFIED INREFTEL AS ~~XXX~~ PHOTOSTATS OF HANDWRITTEN LETTERS DATED IN APRIL AND MAY, THIRTYSIX FROM ALGER HISS TO MR. CASE, PROBABLY EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, REAL ESTATE ~~DX~~ DEALER AT WESTMINSTER, MD. PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF FOUR HANDWRITTEN LETTERS FROM HISS TO CASE DATED IN APRIL AND MAY THIRTEEN, THIRTYSIX AS AN ENCLOSURE WITH REPORT OF SA H. EDGAR LENTZ DATED SEPT TEN, LAST IN CASE ENTITLED QUOTE J. C. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. WA. ALGER HISS, PERJURY UNQUOTE. ORIGINAL OF THIS LETTER BELIEVED TO BE PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF EDWARD C. MCLEAN, ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS WHO IS ASSOCIATED WITH NY LAW FIRM, DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON AND MCLEAN AS SET OUT ORIGINALLY IN ~~XXXX~~ BALTO LETTER TO BUREAU AND NYC DATED JAN TWENTYEIGHT, FORTYNINE. ORIGINALS OF THREE OTHER HANDWRITTEN LETTERS FROM HISS TO CASE DATED END LINE ONE

Kisseloff-314

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

14-1333-2125

3 MAR 1 1949

Letter to Baltimore 2/16/49 RCF:jl

F. L. JONES

Please called prosecution in S.D. NY

APRIL THIRTEEN, APRIL SIXTEEN AND MAY FIVE, ALL THIRTYSIX WERE FORWARDED TO BUREAU AS ENCLOSURES WITH BALTO LETTER DATED JAN NINETEEN, FORTYNINE WHICH LETTER ALSO EXPLAINED IN DETAIL THE BACKGROUND OF ALL FOUR HANDWRITTEN LETTERS FROM HISS TO CASE. ORIGINALS OF LAST THREE LETTERS PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, BALTO ATTORNEY FOR CHAMBERS, AS BUREAU RETURNED ORIGINALS TO BALTO AFTER MAKING APPROPRIATE COPIES FOR BUREAU FILE. IF ABOVE FOUR LETTERS ARE ONES REFERRED TO BY LABORATORY AS KC ONE THROUGH KC FOUR THEN BUREAU MUST HAVE OBTAINED SAME FROM SOME OTHER SOURCE THAN BALTO AS SAME WERE NOT FURNISHED TO BUREAU BY BALTO NOV TWENTYNINE, FORTYEIGHT OR DATE OF FURNISHING SAME INCORRECT. AUTHENTICITY OF FOUR HANDWRITTEN LETTERS FROM HISS TO CASE, FURNISHED BY BALTO ALSO UNKNOWN TO BALTO BUT ORIGINALS ARE AVAILABLE AND COPIES WERE OBTAINED AS OUTLINED ABOVE.

PARAGRAPH THREE OF REF NYLET DATED BED TEN INDICATES NY BELIEVES BALTO AT HAS STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS DATED DEC FOUR, FORTY EIGHT BEARING HIS KNOWN SIGNATURE. SIGNED ORIGINAL AND ALL COPIES OF THIS STATEMENT FORWARDED TO BUREAU WITH BUREAU COPIES OF REPORT OF SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE DATED DEC FOUR, FORTYEIGHT AT BALTO BY SPECIAL MESSENGER ON DEC FIVE, FORTYEIGHT.

Called Laboratory

M

By

Kisseloff-315

MCFARLIN

BA R 5 NY

WA BAL

BA R 13 WA

DIVI

8

Co: Mrs J Letter 2/18/5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy
JRB

FBI SAN DIEGO 2-14-49 4-40 PM PST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK CITY....U R G E N T....

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. LOS ANGELES ADVISES JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN AND WIFE MARGARET PRESENTLY RESIDING AT FIVE TWO FIVE COLLEGE CIRCLE, LA HABRA, CALIFORNIA. BUSINESS ADDRESS SAME. PHONE NO. FULLERTON TWO TWO ONE TWO. SHERMAN REPORTED TEACHING AT LOS ANGELES UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED EDUCATION WITH CAMPUS AT LA HABRA. PRELIMINARY INQUIRY DETERMINES THAT SCHOOL MAY BE COMMUNIST CONTROLLED AND DIRECTED.

74-1333-2126
F B I

MC INTIRE MAR 1 1949

END-ACK-IN-ORD-PLS-

RECORDED - 61

WA 7-43 PM OK FBI WASH DC RB

NYC 10 K 1X4X OK FBI NYC EMCG

ALL DISC

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-56-508

Kisseloff-316

SAC, New York

February 18, 1949

Director, FBI

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated February 17, 1949.

There is attached hereto one copy of the report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander dated October 7, 1948, at Washington, D. C., which was referred to in referenced teletype.

Enclosure

cc: Washington Field

FLJ:EHW

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 61

24-1 2/27
F B I
MAR 2 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 MAR 6

SAC, New York
RECORDED 61 — 2128
Director, FBI

February 16, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The Bureau has been advised by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the income tax returns for the years 1936 and 1937 for Felix August Inslerman and his wife, Elizabeth A. Inslerman, are not available since tax returns and related documents for those years have been destroyed under authority conferred by an Act of Congress. The records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland do not disclose returns for Inslerman and his wife for the year 1938. It was pointed out that possibly they may have filed the returns in another internal revenue district and if such information is available, a further effort will be made to obtain copies of such returns.

cc - SAC, Albany
SAC, Baltimore

G.I.R.-7

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ FEB 16 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-318

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FLJ:eew

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO

JAN 31 1949

The Honorable

The Attorney General

Felix August Inslerman and Elizabeth A. Inslerman

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 18, 1949, symbols JEH, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been referred to this office for reply. You request, for use in connection with an official investigation presently being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of your Department, uncertified photostatic copies of the income tax returns for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 for Felix August Inslerman and his wife, Elizabeth A. Inslerman who during this period resided at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Certain income tax returns and related documents for earlier years have been destroyed under authority conferred by an Act of Congress. Any returns that may have been filed by the above-named individuals for the years 1936 and 1937 were included in the class of documents destroyed.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The records of the Bureau for the internal revenue collection district of Maryland do not disclose returns for Felix August Inslerman and for Elizabeth A. Inslerman for the year 1938. If you have information that the returns may have been filed in another internal revenue district and you will so advise a further effort will be made to assist you.

If further correspondence relative to this matter is necessary, please refer to IT:Rec:IW:P-AEG.

Very truly yours,

Ltr. to Sec, NY dated 2/16/49; cc - Sec's Albany; Baltimore

FLJ: eur

Fred O. Martin
Acting Commissioner

RECORDED - 61

174-1333-2
F B I
MAR 1 1949

INDEXED 6

BU. OF INV.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 2 1949

Kisseloff-319

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

February 17, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

You are requested to obtain a photograph of a Woodstock typewriter which comes within the pertinent serial range, that is, 145,000 - 204,500 which was manufactured around the time that the Hiss Woodstock machine was made and show this photograph to the maids, baby sitters and other persons who have admitted seeing an upright machine in the Hiss residence. It is requested that you also exhibit photographs of other make typewriters to the above individuals in an endeavor to ascertain whether they can select the Woodstock machine as the one that they saw in the Hiss residence.

cc New York

ASB/lc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 61

94-1333-2129

F B I
71 MAR 2 1949

RECEIVED FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE
ROOM 3

Kisseloff-320

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SAC, Washington Field

February 18, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949, which enclosed for the Washington Field Office and the New York Office a copy of an investigative report of ONI, entitled, "Navy Department Documents - Possible Compromise Of," dated December 17, 1948. It is noted that on page two of this report, paragraph five, the statement was made "a confidential informant, of unquestionable reliability, informed investigating agents that the leakage of this technical data was from the Bureau of Standards and not the Navy Department. Attention is called to the fact that the Bureau of Standards was on the distribution list for Du Aer documents (Enclosure 'I')."

The Office of Naval Intelligence has subsequently been contacted with respect to this statement and has advised that their source of this statement was William Wheeler, an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Wheeler advised the ONI investigator that he knew positively that the questionable leakage of information occurred at the Bureau of Standards and not at the Navy Department. ONI has pointed out that the Bureau of Standards was included on the distribution list for the documents in question and, therefore, Wheeler's statement was a distinct possibility. ONI has furnished the above information to the Bureau in confidence.

No contact should be made by your office with Mr. Wheeler or any other representative of the House Un-American Activities Committee regarding this case.

cc - New York

FLJ:ofm

124-1333-2130

F B I
MAR 2 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
FEB 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-321

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 MAR 7 1949

SAC, New York

February 18, 1949

Director, FBI

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to teletypes from the New York Office dated February 11, and February 14, 1949, in the above captioned matter.

Pursuant to a request from the New York Office, there are enclosed herewith for all offices receiving copies of this letter two photographs each of the following:

Alger Hiss taken in 1934.
Mrs. Priscilla Hiss taken in 1937.
Jay David Whittaker Chambers taken in 1934.
Mrs. Whittaker Chambers taken in middle 1930's.

Upon the receipt of these photographs, the investigation requested by the New York Office in its teletype dated February 14, 1949, should be afforded immediate attention.

cc - Philadelphia
Newark
Little Rock (Air Mail)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-82 BY SP2MA/LB
266,586

RECORDED
174-1333
FBI
2131
MAR 8 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Egan
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-322

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 19 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF. 3 STATION DIRECTOR AND WASH F. O. 7 NEW YORK CITY 1
BALTIMORE 1 FROM LS ANGELES 19 12-37 AM
DIRECTOR AND SACS, U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP -R. INVEST. REFLECTS MRS. LESTER HUETTIG DIVORCED AND PRESENTLY MARRIED TO ROBERT CHURCHILL, BELIEVED TO RESIDE ROSEMEAD, CAL. NYC IS REQUESTED TO CONDUCT PRELIMINARY INVEST. RE ANDES TRADING ~~CORO~~ CORP., NYC, MENTIONED NY TEL FEB. SIXTEEN. W. E. CRANE IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF VLADIMIR DESVESHNIKOV AS RUSSIAN NO. TWO MENTIONED LA TEL FEB. ELEVEN. CRANE STATES DEFINITELY THAT WHEN HE DROVE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN TO NYC HE MET CHAMBERS AND THIS WAS IN THE MIDDLE OF NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR WHEN LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE IN PROGRESS ON WEST COAST. HE BELIEVES CHAMBERS DELIVERED MONEY BELT TO HIM IN SAN FRANCISCO, PROBABLY EARLY NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. ABOUT MAY NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE HE RETURNED MONEY BELT TO CHAMBERS IN NYC AND BEGAN TO WORK FOR CHAMBERS FROM THAT TIME UNTIL FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN WHEN HE LEFT APPARATUS. CRANE ALSO DEFINITE THAT HE MET COLONEL BYKOV SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVAL IN NYC WITH MONEY BELT AND HAD CONTINOUS CONTACTS WITH HIM UNTIL FALL NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. AT TIME MARGARET GUTELIUS MET BYKOV AND WIFE AT NYC NIGHT CLUB CRANE INTRODUCED THEM AS PETER AND FIRST NAME OF WIFE WHICH HE CANNOT RECALL. GUTELIUS KNEW BYKOV AND WIFE WERE RUSSIANS AND CONNECTED WITH CRANE-S WORK. CRANE HAS VAGUE RECOLLECTION

END PAGE ONE

Kisselloff-323

74-1353-2132

RECORDED 138
INDEXED 138

F B I
6 MAR 1 1949

2/21/49

CHAMBERS INTRODUCED HIM TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS EITHER IN OR ABOUT TO COME IN THE ~~APPARATUS~~ APPARATUS OR WAS A CP MEMBER. HE DESCRIBED THIS PERSON ABOUT THIRTY YEARS, SIX FEET TO SIX FEET TWO IN., VERY TALL AND THIN, BLOND THIN HAIR, PROBABLY LAWYER. THIS PERSON HAD AN APARTMENT IN NORTHWEST SECTION WASH, DC, AND HAD BROTHER WHO MAY HAVE LIVED WITH HIM. REQUEST NYC QUESTION CHAMBERS RE THIS PERSON. CRANE STATED HE WAS INTRODUCED BY CHAMBERS TO A CHINESE STUDENT IN WASH, DC WHO WAS STUDYING SOME LANGUAGE. HE DESCRIBED THE CHINAMAN AS, IN HIS TWENTIES, FIVE FEET SEVEN OR EIGHT IN. , SLIGHT TO MEDIUM BUILD WELL DRESSED. ~~REQUESTED~~ REQUEST CHAMBERS BE QUESTIONED RE CHINAMAN. RE STATE AND TREASURY DEPT. DOCUMENTS PHOTOGRAPHED IN BALT. AS MENTIONED LA TEL FEB. EIGHT, CRANE NOW BELIEVES JUSTICE DEPT. DOCUMENTS WERE INCLUDED. ONLY DEFINITE RECOLLECTION OF CONTENTS OF ALL THESE DOCUMENTS WAS REPORT SIGNED BY GEORGE MESSERSCHMIDT WHO CHAMBERS DESCRIBED AS BEING ABSOLUTELY CLEAR ON THE NAZI QUESTION. CRANE ALSO RECALLS THAT CHAMBERS MADE AN INDEX OF THE DOCUMENTS PHOTOGRAPHED. DURING WEEK IN WHICH THESE PAPERS ~~WERE~~ WERE PHOTOGRAPHED CRANE RECALLS ONE MORNING WHEN HE DROVE CHAMBERS FROM BALT TO WASH. TO RETURN DOCUMENTS TO AT LEAST THREE AND POSSIBLY FOUR INDIVIDUALS. HE OBSERVED CHAMBERS RETURN BRIEFCASE OF ~~DOCUMENTS~~ DOCUMENTS TO ONE INDIVIDUAL NEAR A FOUNTAIN OR STATUE SITUATED IN A TRAFFIC CIRCLE IN SOUTHEAST SECTION, CLOSE IN. CRANE COULD ~~NOT~~ ONLY DESCRIBE INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING BRIEFCASE AS SMALL, SLIGHT BUILD, WEARING DARK SUIT. DURING LATTER PART OF NINETEEN THIRTYSIX OR EARLY NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN CRANE RENTED APARTMENT IN BALT ~~WITH~~ UNDER OWN NAME AND IT WAS ADJACENT TO A BIG, NEW, COLONIAL STYLE CHURCH, EITHER UNITARIAN OR UNIVERSALIST DENOMINATION. IT WAS NEAR HOTEL DESCRIBED BY CRANE AS FAMOUS BECAUSE

END PAGE TWO

H. L. MENCKEN DINED THERE. BALT WILL ATTEMPT TO LOCATE APARTMENT, AND DETERMINE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND PERTINENT DETAILS. CRANE HAD NO INFO. RE UNSUBJ BERNIE, UNSUB FELIX, OR FELIX INSLERMAN. HOWEVER HE RECALLED THAT WHEN HE AND CHAMBERS ONCE DISCUSSED POSSIBILITY OF A NEW NAME FOR CRANE, CHAMBERS MENTIONED CERTAIN NAMES HE COULD NOT USE AND ONE OF THESE WAS FELIX. CRANE BELIEVES CHAMBERS SAID THEIR HAD BEEN A CHIEF IN THE OLD DAYS NAMED FELIX. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT ALFRED TILTON-S PREDECESSOR WAS KNOWN AS FELIX. CRANE RECALLED THAT THE CORRECT FIRST NAME OF THE ITALIAN MENTIONED IN LA TEL FEB. EIGHT WAS GUIDO. SANF REQUESTED TO FURNISH IMMEDIATELY PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANATOL GLAS , WAS, AND WIFE, IRENE. RE NYC TEL FEB. SIXTEEN LAST RE COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW WITH CRANE. CRANE IS ONE OF THE FEW SUBJECTS IN THIS CASE WHO IS COOPERATING. HE WAS DEEPLY INVOLVED, WAS ACQUAINTED WITH VARIOUS PEOPLE , INCLUDING SOME NOT REVEALED BY CHAMBERS, AND WAS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH COL, BYKOV AND JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN PERHAPS AS CLOSE AS CHAMBERS. CONSIDERABLE TIME IS REQUIRED IN OBTAINING COMPLETE INFO FROM CRANE. ALSO CRANE WORKS FROM DAY TO DAY EARNING HIS LIVELIHOOD DOING PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK AND HAS APPOINTMENTS WHICH MUST BE KEPT. IN CONNECTION WITH HIS WORK HE MUST SPEND THREE OR FOUR DAYS NEXT WEEK IN SANF. LA WILL ENDEAVOR TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW OF CRANE AND SUBMIT REPORT WITHIN THREE WEEKS. AT ALL TIMES CRANE HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED IN THE PRESENCE OF TWO AGENTS AND IN ORDER TO EXPEDITE COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW AND REPORT, NO SIGNED STATEMENT WILL BE TAKEN FROM CRANE UNLESS BUREAU ADVISES TO CONTRARY.

HOOD

TWO COPIES WFO

END ACK PLS

cc - Mr. Fletcher

Forward to Ng & BA.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 23, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You will recall that Felix August Inslerman has been identified as "Felix" who was one of the photographers for Chambers' underground apparatus. You may further recall that Inslerman has been uncooperative when interviewed and at various times when he has appeared before the Grand Jury in New York City.

A 35 mm Leica camera was found in Inslerman's possession which was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The FBI Laboratory has recently had access to the pumpkin microfilm from the House Un-American Activities Committee for comparison with Inslerman's Leica camera.

The FBI Laboratory has concluded that two rolls of the pumpkin microfilm were exposed with Inslerman's Leica camera. These rolls have been described in previous Laboratory reports as Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48.

These findings by the Laboratory are of paramount importance to this case inasmuch as this information may be used as a basis of making Inslerman talk.

ACTION:

There is attached hereto for your approval a memorandum to the Attorney General with copies to Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, concerning the above identification.

sent out 2-24-49
Sent Out

Attachment

FLJ:lfc

RECORDED 138

INDEXED - 138

100-333-2133
F B I

23 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-326

53 MAR 15 1949

L-17

February 24, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Boston

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report #D-94908 BU dated February 21, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K606 through K621.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

LCF:HH

74-1333

34 MAR 4 1949

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hoover
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 24 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 9 1949

Kisseloff-327

L-17

February 24, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
(Your file #65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report #D-94637 BU dated 2-16-49, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Specimens K538 through K543.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
REGISTERED MAIL
FEB 24 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACF:mg/HH

Kisseloff-328

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

54-1333

MAR 4 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 1, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases; et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You may recall that Whittaker Chambers on February 15, 1949, left a statement with Agents of the New York Office which briefly told of his homosexual life and that Chambers was to be interviewed in detail concerning this matter.

This was brought to your attention in a memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to me dated February 18, 1949. It was suggested and you approved that Chambers' disclosure concerning his homosexuality be made available to Mr. Donegan in New York on an informal basis.

Chambers has been interviewed in detail concerning this phase of his life which was reported by the New York Office by letter dated February 18, 1949, the original of which is attached hereto.

There is attached hereto for your approval a memorandum to the Attorney General with carbon copies to Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, concerning Chambers' statement regarding his homosexual life.

G. I. R.

STOP DESK

Attachments

RECORDED - 138 | 74-1333-2134
F B I
31 MAR 3 1949

FLJ:JPA:EW

Kisseloff-329

51 MAR 17 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : L. WHITSON

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You will recall that the following documents have been identified as having been typed by the same typewriter used to prepare Q-6 through Q-69. There is set forth below a resume of these documents reflecting the known location of the originals at the present time:

1. K-17

A two page letter addressed to Walter L. Tibbetts, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 30, 1933, beginning "On reading over my policy last week..." This letter is unsigned and was never mailed but relates to an insurance policy allegedly issued to Alger Hiss.

A carbon copy of K-17 was submitted on December 7, 1948, to the New York Office by Mr. Edward C. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss. On December 10, 1948, Mr. McLean furnished the original of K-17 to the New York Office. On December 14, 1948, the Laboratory advised that K-17 was typed by the machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69. K-17 was returned to the New York Office where it was retained until December 28, 1948, when it was returned to Mr. McLean pursuant to the instructions of Mr. T. J. Donegan who had advised that Mr. McLean desired that K-17 be returned to him.

2. K-32

Three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson," bearing the date September 9, 1936. This was an apparent enclosure to a handwritten letter bearing the date September 9, 1936, signed by Alger Hiss.

K-32 was obtained by the Washington Field Office on December 12, 1948, from Mr. Paul L. Banfield, Headmaster, Landon School, Bethesda Post Office, Washington, D. C. FBI Laboratory report dated December 13, 1948, identified K-32 and returned it to WFO. K-32 was taken to New York by SA Courtland J. Jones, WFO, and given by him to Mr. T. J. Donegan on December 14, 1948. Mr. Donegan still retains K-32.

ASB:lfc

57 MAR 8 1949

RECORDED - 138

Kisseloff-330

174-1333-21135

F B I

34 MAR 4 1949

It may be noted that Agent Jones turned over the following documents to Mr. Donegan in addition to K-32. These documents were also obtained from Mr. Banfield:

1. A handwritten letter dated September 1, 1936, bearing the signature of Priscilla Hiss referring to an application of Timothy Hobson for admission to the Landon School.

2. A carbon copy of a letter dated September 3, 1936, from Paul L. Banfield directed to Alger Hiss.

3. A handwritten letter dated September 9, 1936, to Mr. Banfield bearing the signature of Alger Hiss.

When these three documents and K-32 were obtained from Mr. Banfield on December 12, 1948, the Agents of WFO were required to sign a receipt indicating that this material would be used only in investigations concerning the national security of this country. Further, Mr. Banfield expressed a desire that a subpoena be served upon him in the event it is necessary for him to testify in open court regarding this matter and he informed the Agents that both the attorneys for Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers have been to see him, asked to see the file of Timothy Hobson and specifically inquired if there were any typed material that could have emanated from the Hiss home. Mr. Banfield refused to allow these men to see the file. Mr. Banfield stated that he was particularly desirous of not having any of the information furnished by him made available to the House Committee on Un-American Activities in any form.

3. K-35

A letter addressed to Miss Emma Hellings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, postmarked December 6, 1931, beginning "Dr. Peltz, my physician..." This letter was signed "Daisy Fansler" (a sister of Mrs. Hiss.)

K-35 was obtained by the Philadelphia Office on December 13, 1948, from Franklin H. Price, Librarian for the Free Library of Philadelphia. It was identified by the Laboratory report of December 15, 1948, and returned to the Philadelphia Office where it remains.

4. K-40

A one page letter addressed to Walter G. Schelker, New York, dated February 17, 1933, signed "Alger Hiss." Kisseloff-331

On December 10, 1948, Mr. McLean furnished the New York Office with a carbon copy of K-40. The Laboratory advised on December 14,

2135

1948, that the typing on this copy was not clear enough for a definite conclusion to be made in comparison with the evidence previously submitted.

In response to a subpoena served by a Special Agent of the New York Office on December 13, 1948, Mr. Leo D. Fitzgerald, Associate Counsel, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, produced the original of K-40. On December 15, 1948, the Laboratory reported that K-40 had been identified. The original and carbon copy of K-40 were retained by the New York Office until December 28, 1948, when the copy was returned to Mr. McLean upon his request as mentioned above.

5. K-41

A letter addressed to Mr. W. M. Hillegeist, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, dated May 25, 1937, beginning "I am sending to your office today...," signed Priscilla Hansler Hiss."

K-41 was obtained by the Baltimore Office on December 14, 1948, from Mrs. Florence T. Stafford, Assistant Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland. It was forwarded to the Laboratory on December 14, and reported as being identified in Laboratory report of December 15, 1948. K-41 was returned to the Baltimore Office which returned K-41 to Mrs. Stafford.

6. K-249

Three pages of typewritten material headed "President's Report for the Year 1936-37."

K-249 was obtained by WFO from Mrs. Henry L. Abbott, 2205 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Abbott succeeded Priscilla Hiss in May, 1937, as President of the Bryn Mawr Alumni Association in Washington, D. C. She has advised that this report would have been submitted by Mrs. Hiss in May, 1937, at the expiration of her Presidency.

K-249 was forwarded to the Laboratory on January 7, 1949, and by its report of January 10, 1949, K-249 was identified as having been typed by the machine which typed Q-6 through Q-69. K-249 was returned to the WFO which subsequently returned it to Mrs. Abbott.

The above information will be furnished the Criminal Division of the Department in connection with its request for the originals of these documents and others in this case.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 - 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tra
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher
HBT 742

TELETYPE

FBI DETROIT 3-3-49 10-26 PM EST SSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASH FIELD AND CHICAGO URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R, IS R. REWFO TEL FEB TWENTY EIGHT LAST. EFFORTS TO LOCATE WALTER RICHARDS SASSAMAN OR WIFE LUCILLE NEGATIVE. SASSAMAN WAS FORMERLY EMPLOYED INTERNATIONL UAW CIO EDUCATIONAL DEPT, ONE THREE TWO FOUR MACCABEES BLDG, DETROIT. PRESENT EMPLOYMENT OR RESIDENCE NOT KNOWN. CHICAGO LETTER DATED MAY TWENTY FIRST FORTY SEVEN, CAPTIONED COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF INTERNATIONAL UAW, INTERNAL SECURITY C REFLECTS THAT ONE WALTER SASSAMAN IS EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR OF UAW REGION NO. FOUR, CHICAGO, ILL. AND IS A COMMUNIST PARTY SYMPATHIZER. REFERENCED TEL STATES WALTER RICHARDS SASSAMAN WAS MENTIONED IN LETTER OF KATHERINE WILLS PERLO. PERSONNEL RECORDS AT AGRICULTURE REFLECT IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR OF SASSAMAN WAS NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER AND A REFERENCE WAS LISTED AS ALGER HISS. FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHICAGO, OTHER PERSONS LISTED BY MRS. PERLO AS BEING ACTIVE IN CP UNDERGROUND WERE HER HUSBAND, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER, LENOR STRAUSS, JOHN ABT, GEORGE SILVERMAN, ROSE CLINTON, CHARLES COLE, AND LEN DECAUX, WHO ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE BUREAU AS BEING ENGAGED IN COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OR SOVIET ESPIONAGE. CHICAGO WILL INTERVIEW SASSAMAN IN THIS MATTER AS IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE SASSAMAN REFLECTED IN CHICAGOS LETTER AFOREMENTIONED IS IDENTICAL WITH THE WALTER RICHARDS SASSAMAN REFERENCED TEL REFERS TO.

Kisseloff-333

O-CONNOR

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END

O-CONNOR

INDEXED - 138 34 MAR 4

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TWO COPIES

7 MAR 8 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 4 3 12-48 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. FOR PREPARATION OF SUMMARY REPORT IT IS DESIRED THAT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION BE EXPEDITIOUSLY OBTAINED BY WFO AND FURNISHED THIS OFFICE. FIRST RE DOCUMENTS LISTED AS A ONE THRU A TWENTY TWO AND B ONE THRU B TWENTYSEVEN IN REPORT OF SA JACK S. TURTON DATED JAN. THIRTY ONE LAST AT WFO, IT IS DESIRED THAT INQUIRY BE MADE AT BUREAU OF STANDARDS TO DETERMINE IF COPIES OF DOCUMENTS IDENTIFIED AS NAVY DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF AERONAUTIC TECHNICAL NOTES AND ORDERS ARE MAINTAINED IN FILES OF BUREAU OF STANDARDS, IF SO TO WHOM THEY WERE DISTRIBUTED OR AVAILABLE, PARTICULARLY WHETHER AVAILABLE TO WARD PIGMAN, AND IDENTITY OF BUREAU OF STANDARD OFFICIAL COMPETENT TO PRODUCE SUCH DOCUMENTS IF MAINTAINED IN THAT BUREAU AND IDENTIFY SAME AS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT MAINTAINED IN FILES OF THAT BUREAU. ALSO IDENTITY OF OFFICIAL COMPETENT TO TESTIFY AS TO DISTRIBUTION AND/OR AVAILABILITY OF THESE DOCUMENTS TO PERSONNEL OF BUREAU OF STANDARDS. SECOND RE DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN SO CALLED PUMPKIN MICROFILMS DESIGNATED G.J. EXHIBITS FORTYSEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT CONSISTING OF FIFTY EIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHAT APPEAR TO BE

5 7 MAR 8 1949 308 RECORDED - 138 74-1333-2137

LEND OF PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-334

34 MAR 4 1949

AUTHENTIC STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS, WFO IS REQUESTED TO DETERMINE AT STATE DEPARTMENT IF SUCH DOCUMENTS ARE IN FACT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF STATE DEPARTMENT AND IDENTITY OF STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS COMPETENT TO PRODUCE SAME, TESTIFY AS TO AUTHENTICITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF THESE DOCUMENTS IN STATE DEPARTMENT. THIRD RE ALL SO CALLED PUMPKIN MICROFILM DESIGNATED GJ EXHIBITS FORTYSEVEN THRU FIFTYONE, WFO IS REQUESTED TO DETERMINE IDENTITY OF ALL INDIVIDUALS HAVING POSSESSION OF SAME FROM TIME OF DELIVERY OF SAME BY CHAMBERS TO HCUA INVESTIGATORS ON DECEMBER SECOND LAST TO DATE AND ACTION TAKEN BY THESE PERSONS WITH RELATION TO FILM WHILE IN THEIR POSSESSION. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR E. J. CONNELLY REQUESTS EXPEDITIOUS INVESTIGATION AND REPORT FOR NECESSARY ASSISTANCE IN PROPER PREPARATION OF SUMMARY REPORT.

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES WFO

cc- Mr. Fletcher

2137

No Rec ##

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher 1742

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 6 LOS ANGELES 1 FROM NEW YORK 3 1-00A

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY ESP.-R. RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL FEB. TWENTYEIGHT LAST TO BUREAU, LOS ANGELES AND NY. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE ADVISES THAT HE MET A COUPLE NAMED GLAS IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE CONNECTED IN SOME WAY IN UNDERGROUND WORK. SAN FRANCISCO ADVISES ANATOLE GLAS AND IRENE PERLA GLAS NEE GOLDSTEIN WAS. IRENE MORSKA AND IRENE MORSKA DASH GLAS BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH THE COUPLE MENTIONED BY CRANE. IRENE IS CONTEMPLATING A RETURN TO POLAND IN THE NEAR FUTURE. REQUEST WFO CHECK PASSPORT DIVISION, STATE DEPARTMENT AND ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH OF IRENE AND FORWARD SAME TO LOS ANGELES AMSD FOR INTERVIEW WITH CRANE, ALSO COPIES TO NY. IRENE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS.. BORN PLOCK, POLAND, NOVEMBER TWENTY, EIGHTEEN EIGHTYNINE, NATURALIZED SAN FRANCISCO APRIL ONE, NINETEEN TWENTYNINE UNDER NAME IRENE POLA GLAS, FIVE FEET TWO INCHES TO FIVE FEET FOUR INCHES, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY TO ONE HUNDRED FORTY POUNDS. RESIDENCE ONE THIRTYSEVEN WEST TWELFTH STREET, NYC. SUTEL RESULTS.

no mention file Glas' re

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138
SCHEIDT

174-1333-2138

57 MAR 8 1949 308

Transmitted to LA

TWO COPIES WFO

34 MAR 4 1948

Kisseloff-336

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coyle
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 7 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE 2 6-33 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T.

JAHAM, PURJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. RENYTEL FIRST INST. POSTMASTER, FRIENDSHIP SUBSTATION, RECEIVED CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICE POSTMARKED JANUARY EIGHTH LAST, ARMY POSTAL SERVICE, SIGNED CAPT. PAUL L. HUDSON, CARE OF SEVENTYFIRST ENGINEERS, LIAISON DETACHMENT, APO ONE EIGHT ONE, TOKYO, JAPAN, CARE OF POSTMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO.

MC FARLIN

END

HOLD ON BOTH

RECORDED - 138

174-1333-2139
F B I
34 MAR 4 1949

57 MAR 8 1949

Kisselloff-337

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lack
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 34 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 2 6-12P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE FEB. TWENTYTHIRD LAST. ON INTERVIEW, CHAMBERS RECALLED THAT C. KINLOCH NELSON AND HIS FAMILY RESIDED ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE CHAMBERS RESIDENCE AT MT. ROYAL TERRACE, BALTIMORE. HE IS UNABLE, HOWEVER, TO RECALL ANY GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS WHO VISITED HIM TO PLAY CARDS WHILE HE RESIDED AT THIS ADDRESS.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 138 124-1333-2140

34 MAR 4 1949

ACK IN ORDER AND DISC PLS

WA NY R 34 AND RELAYS WA

BA NY R 2 BA

cc Z L Jones

57 MAR 8 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 1949

TELETYPE

##

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 32 LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 2 5-53P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM LOS ANGELES WILL SUBMIT REPORT IMMEDIATELY RE INVESTIGATION AND INTERVIEW OF WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE TO DATE.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 138

HOLD PLS

5 MAR 8 1949

74-1333-2141

F B I

34 MAR 4 1949

Kisseloff-339

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2 11:45a

DIRECTOR AND SACS ROUTINE

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REBUTEL FEBRUARY TWENTYTHREE LAST AUTHORIZING INTERVIEWS AMONG OTHERS WITH HAROLD AND KATHERINE KELLOCK AND MR. AND MRS. HENRY G. FERGUSON. MR. AND MRS. FERGUSON AT SEPARATE INTERVIEWS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED CHARLES KRAMER AND WIFE MILDRED KRAMER AND JESSICA SMITH AS A FREQUENT VISITOR AT LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND AT TIME SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS RENTED ESTATE. CHARLES KRAMER FOR A SHORT TIME RENTED LONGVIEW FROM MRS. FERGUSON IN HIS OWN NAME. BOTH THE KELLOCKS AND THE FERGUSONS STATE THEY CANNOT RECALL SEEING ALGER HISS AT LONGVIEW BUT WILL NOT STATE HE WAS NOT THERE. BOTH THE KELLOCKS AND THE FERGUSONS DENY KNOWING THAT ANY PERSONS CONNECTED WITH LONGVIEW WERE MEMBERS OF CP OR CP SYMPATHIZERS. HELEN RINGE, SISTER OF SALLY, DESCRIBED AS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED IN NYC, YWCA PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT. ROBERT WARE STRAUSS PRESENTLY CONNECTED WITH SOUTHERN MARYLAND INDUSTRY AT ACCOKEEK. ALL FOUR PARTIES STATE REXFORD TUGWELL WAS FREQUENT VISITOR OF RINGE AND THOMAS. BALTIMORE INTERVIEW CHARLES S. WAGNER, WHOM ALL FOUR PERSONS STATE WOULD KNOW DEFINITELY WHETHER ALGER HISS VISITED RINGE AND THOMAS. COLLIER PRESENTLY RESIDING ACCOKEEK.

RECORDED - 138 74-1333-2142

HOTTEL

EFH:LTT

74-94

57 MAR 8 1949

3-2-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2 11:30a

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. REBULET JANUARY NINETEEN LAST REQUESTING INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONS MENTIONED BY MRS. VICTOR PERLO CONCERNING UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OF COMMUNIST PARTY. MARY BELL GORMAN MENTIONED THEREIN NOW RESIDING TWO NAUGHT DASH ONE FIVE CRESCENT STREET, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, APARTMENT ONE B. HANDLE.

HOTTEL

EFH:LTT

74-94

RECORDED - 138

94-1333-2143

34 4 1949

5 MAR 8 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 - 19

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 54 LOS ANGELES 5 FROM NEW YORK 2 10-13am PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. RENYTEL MARCH SECOND INSTANT. IMPERATIVE THAT REPORT RE INVESTIGATION OF CRANE AND INFORMATION SECURED FROM CRANE BE SUBMITTED BY LOS ANGELES IMMEDIATELY INASMUCH AS INFORMATION FROM SAID REPORT MAY HAVE TO BE INCLUDED IN SUMMARY REPORT FOR ALGER HISS PERJURY TRIAL. BUDED ON SUMMARY REPORT IS MARCH SEVENTH NEXT.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 138

74-1333-2144

F B I

34 MAR 4 1949

57 MAR 8 1949

Trans to Lab

Kisseloff-342

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: Inspector H. B. FLETCHER DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL

Rebutel March 1, 1949.

There is enclosed herewith the original specimen K-35.

1 Encl 1

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

JLK:ERG
65-2440
~~ASD~~; REGISTERED MAIL
cc: New York

Enclosure sent to AAG Campbell
3-3-49
JLG

RECORDED - 108 | 14-1333-2145
F B I
34 MAR 4 1949

Rec'd 10:10 AM 3-3-49 JLG

57 MAR 8 1949 EX-25

Kisseloff-343

5-JLG

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Att: Inspector H.B. FLETCHER

DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReButel 3/1/49 at 9:23 P.M. Enclosed herewith is specimen K-40 as per Bureau instructions.

1 encl.

DELIVERED RECORDING

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL

ENCL sent to AAG Campbell
3-3-49
JG

DES:SMS
65-14920

Kisseloff-344

RECORDED - 108 174-1333-2146
F B I
34 MAR 4 1949

Rec'd 10:00 AM
3-3-49
JG

57 MAR 8 1949

EX-25

5-8-49

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

March 3, 1949

Attention: Mr. Ray Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated March 2, 1949, directed to the attention of Mr. Ray Whearty. The following documents have been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed by the same typewriter used to prepare Q6 through Q69. There is set forth below a resume of these documents reflecting the known location of these originals at the present time.

1. K-17

A two page letter addressed to Walter L. Tibbetts, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 30, 1933, beginning "On reading over my policy last week..." This letter is unsigned and was never mailed but relates to an insurance policy allegedly issued to Alger Hiss.

A carbon copy of K-17 was submitted on December 7, 1948, to the New York Office by Mr. Edward C. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss. On December 10, 1948, Mr. McLean furnished the original of K-17 to the New York Office. On December 14, 1948, the FBI Laboratory advised that K-17 was typed by the machine which typed specimens Q-6 through Q-69. K-17 was returned to the New York Office where it was retained until December 28, 1948, when it was returned to Mr. McLean pursuant to the instructions of Mr. T. J. Donegan who had advised that Mr. McLean desired that K-17 be returned to him.

2. K-32

Three pages of typewritten material entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson," bearing the date September 9, 1936. This was an apparent enclosure to a handwritten letter bearing the date September 9, 1936, signed by Alger Hiss.

K-32 was obtained by the Washington Field Office on December 12, 1948, from Mr. Paul L. Banfield, Headmaster, Landon School, Bethesda Post Office, Washington, D. C. An FBI Laboratory report dated December 13, 1948, identified K-32 and returned it to Washington Field Office. K-32 was taken to New York by Special Agent Courtland J. Jones, Washington Field Office, and was given by him to Mr. T. J. Donegan on December 14, 1949. Mr. Donegan still retains K-32.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease

RECORDED - 138 74-1232-2147

It may be noted that Special Agent Jones turned over the following documents to Mr. Donegan in addition to K-32. These documents were also obtained from Mr. Banfield:

34 MAR 4 1949

Enclosure

Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Delivered to Whearty 3-3-49 12:20 PM

FLJ:ofm:eb

EX-1

60 MAR 7 1949

Kisseloff-345

1. A handwritten letter dated September 1, 1936, bearing the signature of Priscilla Hiss referring to an application of Timothy Hobson for admission to the Landon School.

2. A carbon copy of a letter dated September 3, 1936, from Paul L. Banfield directed to Alger Hiss.

3. A handwritten letter dated September 9, 1936, to Mr. Banfield bearing the signature of Alger Hiss.

When these three documents and K-32 were obtained from Mr. Banfield on December 12, 1948, the Agents of Washington Field Office were required to sign a receipt indicating that this material would be used only in investigations concerning the national security of this country. Further, Mr. Banfield expressed a desire that a subpoena be served upon him in the event it is necessary for him to testify in open court regarding this matter and he informed the Agents that both the attorneys for Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers have been to see him, asked to see the file of Timothy Hobson and specifically inquired if there were any typed material that could have emanated from the Hiss home. Mr. Banfield refused to allow these men to see the file. Mr. Banfield stated that he was particularly desirous of not having any of the information furnished by him made available to the House Committee on Un-American Activities in any form.

3. K-35

A letter addressed to Miss Emma Hellings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, postmarked December 6, 1931, beginning "Dr. Feltz, my physician..." This letter was signed "Daisy Fansler" (a sister of Mrs. Hiss.)

K-35 was obtained by the Philadelphia Office on December 13, 1948, from Franklin H. Price, Librarian for the Free Library of Philadelphia. It was identified by the FBI Laboratory report of December 15, 1948, and returned to the Philadelphia Office. K-35 is being transmitted herewith to you as an enclosure to this memorandum.

4. K-40

A one page letter addressed to Walter G. Scholker, New York, dated February 17, 1933, signed "Alger Hiss."

2147

On December 10, 1948, Mr. McLean furnished the New York Office with a carbon copy of K-40. The FBI Laboratory advised on December 14, 1948, that the typing on this copy was not clear enough for a definite conclusion to be made in comparison with the evidence previously submitted.

In response to a subpoena served by a Special Agent of the New York Office on December 13, 1948, Mr. Leo D. Fitzgerald, Associate Counsel, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, produced the original of K-40. On December 15, 1948, the FBI Laboratory reported that K-40 had been identified. The original and carbon copy of K-40 were retained by the New York Office until December 28, 1948, when the copy was returned to Mr. McLean upon his request as mentioned above. K-40 is being transmitted herewith to you as an enclosure to this memorandum.

5. K-41

A letter addressed to Mr. W. H. Hillegeist, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, dated May 25, 1937, beginning "I am sending to your office today....," signed Priscilla Fansler Hiss."

K-41 was obtained by the Baltimore Office on December 14, 1948, from Mrs. Florence T. Stafford, Assistant Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland. It was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on December 14, and reported as being identified in an FBI Laboratory report of December 15, 1948. K-41 was returned to the Baltimore Office which returned K-41 to Mrs. Stafford.

6. K-249

Three pages of typewritten material headed "President's Report for the Year 1936-37".

K-249 was obtained by Washington Field Office from Mrs. Henry L. Abbott, 2203 California Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Abbott succeeded Priscilla Hiss in May, 1937, as President of the Bryn Mawr Alumni Association in Washington, D. C. She has advised that this report would have been submitted by Mrs. Hiss in May, 1937, at

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2147

the expiration of her Presidency.

K-249 was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on January 7, 1949, and by its report of January 10, 1949, K-249 was identified as having been typed by the machine which typed Q-6 through Q-69. K-249 was returned to the Washington Field Office which subsequently returned it to Mrs. Abbott.

Kisseloff-348

9147

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C. February 21, 1949

SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of cameras belonging to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN received from the New York and Albany Offices on January 10, 1949, the "Pumpkin" Microfilm (Grand Jury exhibits #47 through #61) received from the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 15, 1949 and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE'S camera received from the Los Angeles Office on February 16, 1949.

Re: INSLERMAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R; INTERNAL SECURITY-R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 65-14580
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-[illegible]77, D[illegible], D-[illegible] and D-[illegible] ET

Examination requested by: Bureau, New York and Los Angeles

Reference: Letters from New York and Los Angeles dated January 8, 1949 and February 16, 1949, respectively

Examination requested for: Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 Allen Weinstein THB/bas - Subject 10-15

Deleted Copy Sent

Specimens

D-[illegible]77, submitted by the Bureau and received on January 10, 1949.

K250 1 Kruzmann-Zeh post card size folding camera with Kruzmann-doppel lens #[illegible], f 16.5 cm, belonging to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.

K251 1 Leica 35 mm camera, case #[illegible] equipped with Elmar 50 mm 3.5 lens and a brown leather case belonging to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.

D-[illegible], submitted by the New York Office with a letter dated January 8, 1949.

K260 1 Eastman Kodak folding camera, "Century" model, case #126, camera #[illegible] with Optar series II lens belonging to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.

D-[illegible], submitted by the Bureau and received on February [illegible], 1949.

Q151 One strip of 35 millimeter Eastman Kodak safety film exposed and developed bearing approximately 30 exposures. Further identified as Exhibit #40.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
SPECIAL DELIVERY
Los Angeles (Info.)
Albany (Info.)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-152
RECORDED - 143
AIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
MAR 4 1949
EX-37

File
F.B.I.

Continued on next page

K152 One strip of 35 millimeter Eastman Kodak safety film exposed and developed bearing approximately 30 exposures, further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #51.

K153 One strip of 35 millimeter Eastman Kodak safety film exposed and developed bearing 22 exposures, further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #48.

K154 A strip of 35 millimeter Dupont 428 Nitrate film bearing 36 exposures, further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #47.

K155 A strip of 35 millimeter film which was entirely black, further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #50.

D-94301, submitted by the Los Angeles Office with a letter dated February 16, 1949.

K548 One Model G Leica camera bearing serial number 162673 and Summar lens number 238667 together with a leather carrying case obtained from WILLIAM EDWARD CRAIG.

Results of Examination:

It has been concluded that two rolls of the Pumpkin Microfilm listed above as Q153 and Q154 (Grand Jury Exhibits #48 and #47) were exposed with the Leica camera belonging to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, which is described as K251.

The other rolls of Pumpkin Microfilm, Q151, Q152 and Q155 (Grand Jury Exhibits #49, #51 and #50) did not contain sufficient frame markings on the film for a definite conclusion in the comparison of these rolls of film with any 35 mm camera.

INSLERMAN'S cameras, K250, K251 and K260, are retained in the Laboratory. The Pumpkin Microfilm, Q151 through Q155, has been returned to the House Un-American Activities Committee. CRAIG'S camera, K548, was returned to the Los Angeles Office registered air mail, special delivery, February 18, 1949. Appropriate copies from all of the returned items have been retained in the Laboratory.

The New York Office should immediately make available the results of the FBI Laboratory to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan.

Deleted Copy Sent _____
by Letter _____

Kisseloff-350

2148

D-89877, D-89882, D-94628 and D-94301 ET

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field February 25, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 21, 1949.

Re JAMIAN

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB NO. 74-1333 2149
D-55117 ET

Examination requested by Washington Field

RECORDED - 114

Reference Letter dated February 23, 1949

EX 58

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THE Hess

Examination requested Document

Specimens

K623 Memorandum typewritten on Office Memorandum - United States Government stationery, dated December 18, 1945, to BF - Mr. Sagona, from SPA - Mr. Hiss, signed ALGER HISS.

K624 Typewritten Statement on a plain sheet of white paper, dated January 15, 1947, regarding possession of Records and Material which should be in the custody of DC/R, signed ALGER HISS.

K625 Typewritten Statement on a plain sheet of white paper, dated January 15, 1947, regarding possession of Material issued to [illegible] in the employ of the State Department, signed ALGER HISS.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
FEB 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K623 and K624 were not used to type K625 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence is returned herewith to the Washington Field Office, photographic copies having been retained for the completion of the Laboratory's file.

Enclosure

1 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:JL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

95117

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: February 23, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Attached herewith are three pieces of correspondence obtained by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, which are for examination and comparison by the FBI Lab with questioned documents in instant case. They are dated Dec. 18, 1945, January 15, 1947, and January 15, 1947, and signed by ALGER HISS.

These specimens should be returned to the Washington Field Office upon completion of examination for proper disposal by this office.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

3 ENCL

JST:cl
74-94
Enclosures

74-1333-2149
F B I

RECORDED - 114

EX-58

34 MAR 4 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/24/49 jl

Lab. report 2/25/49 RCF jl

Kisseloff-352

SAC, New York

February 23, 1949

Director, FBI

JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY R

Reference is made to your teletype dated January 26, 1949, relating to Chambers' allegations concerning persons involved in espionage activity, who were connected with the Electric Boat Company, New London, Connecticut.

A review of your referenced teletype reflects "Chambers said he had no knowledge of existence of a Communist Party cell in the Electric Boat Company in 1934. He stated he knew only 'The Italian' and Darrow. Zachary Baranoff, Dudley Chapman and Frank Draminski are known to him."

You are instructed to advise at once whether Chambers knew or did not know Baranoff, Chapman and Draminski. If he does not know these persons by name and if you have not already done so, it is suggested you obtain photographs of these persons and show them to Chambers for possible identification.

CC - New Haven

INDEXED - 4

124-1233 2150

F D I

67 MAR 2 1949

RECORDED - 4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
EHM:EW MAILED 13
FEB 24 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62 MAR 7 1949

Kisseloff-353

March 3, 1949 Re: Jahan

I have received from Inspector H. B. Fletcher of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the originals of the following documents described by the FBI Laboratory as Specimens K-35 and K-40 on this date at 12:20 p.m.

Signed Raymond Pahan

74-1333

NOT RECORDED
MAR 4 1949

57 MAR 8 1949

Kisseloff-354

File (5)

SAC, Buffalo

February 23, 1949

Director, FBI

JAHAN

Reference Buffalo letter February 17, last, regarding interview with Hannah Pickering. Authority to interview Pickering granted by Bureau teletype to New York January 26, last.

cc - SAC, New York

RECORDED - 4

124-333

FBI

67 MAR 2 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

FEB 24 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-355

The Attorney General

March 1, 1949

Director, FBI

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 111

-2152

I thought you would be interested to know that on February 15, 1949, Whittaker Chambers left an envelope with Agents of the New York Office of this Bureau with the request that the contents therein be read by them after his departure. The contents of the envelope contained a statement by Chambers in which he admitted that he had been a homosexual.

Whittaker Chambers was interviewed on February 17, 1949, in detail with regard to his homosexual life and furnished the information which is contained in the attachment to this memorandum. You will note that Chambers has advised that this is the first time that he has divulged this part of his life to anyone. In making his disclosure he thought that it was necessary since it will undoubtedly be brought up by the defense during the course of the coming trial.

1 ENCL
39

cc - Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 Parkes

FLJ:jpa:lfd

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:00 PM
DATE 3-2-49

54 MAR 15 1949

Declassified by 10320 1-31-81 Parkes

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 1 6 05 PM '49

Kisseloff-356

My father JAY CHAMBERS, had homosexual relationships with one CLIFFORD COOK at least from the year 1910 probably through World War I. I never knew the degree of this intimacy, but I heard of its existence from the time that I was quite young. This situation was known to my mother and it agitated her greatly. I recall that she talked to me of it, but at the time I was not capable of understanding what she meant.

CLIFFORD COOK was a friend of my family for about twenty or thirty years. He lived in Lynbrook, L.I. He is married and is now residing on a chicken farm located in either Putnam or Dutchess counties, New York. Clifford Cook was younger than my father. There may have been other men with whom my father had homosexual relations and there probably were, but I know of no other names.

My father and mother separated in about the year 1908 and he went to live in New York City. He stayed away for approximately three years during which time we, my mother, brother and I, lived in Lynbrook, L.I. During those years my father provided us with about $8.00 a week for our support. I later discovered that the primary issue at the time my father left home was a woman named EMILY THAYER. She was a novelist and a mystery story writer and at the time was co-head of a firm known as DECORATIVE DESIGNERS. She was likewise married, and her husband associated with the STANFORD WHITE crowd and I believe that he was possibly a witness in the HARRY THAW case. There were no lawsuits or publicity relative to this incident involving my father and EMILY THAYER. I might state that it was my opinion that my father's homosexual relationship with CLIFFORD COOK continued during the time he was in New York City and after his return to our home in Lynbrook. I suspect that there had been considerable gossip in Lynbrook concerning my father, but no such gossip ever reached me. I gathered this impression from my mother and from the fact that my father had absolutely no friends at all in Lynbrook. This condition of my father's was never brought to my attention by any of my playmates or school associates.

There was no indication of any homosexual interests or activities in my brother RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS to my knowledge. As a matter of fact I don't recall my brother and I ever engaging in any conversations concerning my father's homosexual behavior. I never heard any allegations in this vein made at the time of my brother's suicide in 1925. The only thing along these lines that I can recall is that I had heard his wife complain that his, my brother's sexual relations with her were quite exaggerated, and I can definitely state that my brother and I never together participated in any homosexual relationships.

ENCLOSURE

2152 JJ

My brother was married to a girl named DOROTHY MILLER who lived in Lynbrook, and this marriage was much against the wishes of my parents as well as hers. DOROTHY'S parents are undoubtedly hostile to me and my family and the basis of this is, first, the fact that she married my brother against her family's wishes, and then, during the course of that marriage they both drank very heavily, and lastly the manner in which the marriage terminated.

I never had any homosexual relationships during the time that I was in grammar school, high school or during my college days. In fact, there was none at all until approximately the year 1932. I might suggest that the defense may try to read such homosexual relationships into some of my associations during this period. For example, I might mention my trip to New Orleans with TONY MUELLER. I do not know if the defense is aware of TONY MUELLER'S identity and the fact that he accompanied me to New Orleans. During the pre-trial depositions in Baltimore, Maryland, I mentioned that I took this trip to New Orleans, but made no reference to TONY MUELLER. However, I consider it possible that if the defense does learn of Mueller that they might try to read into this association a homosexual relationship. This is absolutely untrue.

During the time that I was a student at Columbia University I was friendly with one HENRY BANG whose home was approximately one-half mile away from mine in Lynbrook, Long Island. Henry and I commuted together and spent most of our free time together. He is now, or was when I last knew, working for the Bell Telephone Company in New York City as an installer of automatic dialing systems. I have not seen him in the last fifteen years. HENRY BANG left college in about 1922 and during the following year our friendship began to taper off as he became more and more absorbed in his work at the Telephone Co.

HENRY BANG had a younger brother FRANK, who was also known as BUB. Frank was about six years younger than I and frequently accompanied HENRY and I on canoe and camping trips. As my associations with HENRY began to decrease Frank and I became closer. He was a very sensitive, lonely type, and he did not get along very well with his family although he was devoted to his mother. There were two things that really helped cement the friendship between FRANK BANG and I. One was his mother's death, of natural causes, sometime in 1924, and the other my own brother's suicide shortly thereafter, in 1925.

The BANG family also included two sisters besides HENRY AND FRANK. The older sister is now MRS. VAN ZANT who lives, I believe, in Malvern, Long Island. The other sister was VIOLET BANG who is now married to JOE HEIN, and they are possibly living now in

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Baldwin, Long Island. I recall that JOE HEIN and HENRY BANG, after World War I, belonged to the same regiment here in New York City - the 69th I believe. FRANK BANG is now married; has two children, and is living in Queens, Long Island. I do not know the exact whereabouts of HENRY BANG other than that I believe he is still residing in New York City.

During the period of my association with FRANK BANG we used to canoe, fish and swim together. At first we used to frequent a spot which is now known as Atlantic Beach, and upon the development of that place we crossed Broad Channel opposite Atlantic Beach and began to camp there.

I might state that the relationship between FRANK BANG and myself during this period can best be described as a father and son relationship. The secret, or homosexual aspect of this relationship, was secret to both of us for years, but apparently was not a secret to others. It was first brought to my attention during the course of a drunken party which took place probably in 1927 at the apartment of JOSEPH FREEMAN on Henry Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. At that time I overheard JOSEPH FREEMAN remark to another person that there was a homosexual relationship between FRANK BANG and myself. This statement horrified me.

I might state here that I understand that JOSEPH FREEMAN has been in contact with investigators representing ALGER HISS. We, Joseph Freeman and I, do not like each other, and there is no doubt in my mind that he will probably talk to them of my relationships with FRANK BANG. So far as I know, JOSEPH FREEMAN was not acquainted with FRANK BANG. However, he probably knew of him from his brother, HARRY FREEMAN and SENDER GARLIN who knew both HENRY and FRANK BANG and myself. I might state that JOSEPH FREEMAN and his associates were great Freudians at this time and they "bubbled over" with this type of talk. I might point out also, that SENDER GARLIN was the most mischievous and malicious of this group and at one time spread some stories to the effect that MICHAEL INTRATOR and myself were engaging in homosexual relations.

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I want to definitely state that there never was any physical relationship between FRANK BANG and myself. This was a psychological homosexual relationship, and at this time I recognized it as such.

MICHAEL INTRATOR was a cartoonist on the Daily Worker at the time I was associated with that paper. I resided with him throughout the years. The relationship between MICHAEL INTRATOR and myself was never physical nor psychologically homosexual. It was purely a friendship between two men who were working in the same field.

Approximately one month ago MICHAEL INTRATOR, who is now residing in New York City, telephonically advised me that he had been contacted by representatives of ALGER HISS. The callers advised INTRATOR that they would like to question him concerning the homosexual tendencies of myself. Michael Intrator stated that he declined to answer any questions whatsoever.

MICHAEL INTRATOR was what I would term a terrific ladies' man. I recall that one girl with whom he lived was one SOPHIE. They resided together on East 17th Street in New York City. When she and Intrator broke up I had been told that she also spread a story alleging homosexual relationships between MICHAEL INTRATOR and myself. As I have stated heretofore, this statement is absolutely untrue. As a matter of fact I might state that I have never heard of Michael Intrator ever having homosexual relations with anyone, or even that he had such inclinations.

At another time while I was at the Daily Worker, I resided in an apartment located at 14th Street and Avenue C, with JACOB BURCKE, Burcke's wife ESTHER KRIEGER and MICHAEL INTRATOR. JACOB BURCKE was a cartoonist on the Daily Worker and is now, I believe, a cartoonist for a Chicago newspaper. During a recent conversation with MICHAEL INTRATOR he reminded me that he and Burcke originally rented this apartment and I was not in on the original arrangements. However, at that time both of these individuals, Intrator and Burcke, were practically penniless and I contributed to the rent and upkeep of the apartment from funds I received from my translations. BURCKE, tho' married, was unable to maintain his own household. Consequently his wife and he lived separately and on occasions she visited and stayed at this apartment. As there was only one bed available on those occasions all four of us would sleep in it

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together, fully clothed. I believe that JACOB BURCKE and ESTHER KRIEGER are still married and have one child. BURCKE, I believe, has stayed in or near the Communist Party. However, he is a good friend of MICHAEL INTRATOR. I have not seen JACOB BURCKE or his wife for a number of years.

Around this time GRACE LUMPKIN who later married MICHAEL INTRATOR, and ESTHER SHEMITZ who later became my wife, were living on East 11th Street. GRACE HUTCHINS and ANNA ROCHESTER with whom I became acquainted later on, were residing in a house in Greenwich Village. Grace Hutchins and Anna Rochester had been friendly with Grace Lumpkin and Esther Shemitz and had made plans for all four of these women to live in one household. Around this time ESTHER SHEMITZ hitch-hiked to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and throughout some of the southern states for the purpose of securing appropriate subjects to paint. While she was away MICHAEL INTRATOR began visiting GRACE LUMPKIN at the East 11th St., apartment, and eventually began to sleep with her. INTRATOR and GRACE LUMPKIN were legally married at a later date. When ESTHER SHEMITZ returned to this apartment MICHAEL INTRATOR introduced me to her and then she and I began living together with Intrator and Grace Lumpkin in that apartment. Esther Shemitz and I lived there for approximately one year prior to our actual marriage.

I might note here that Grace Hutchins stronuously objected to this situation on political grounds. In fact on one occasion she actually forbade Esther Shemitz to continue living with me. This was in 1930 when I was in disfavor with the Communist Party.

I have been advised by my attorneys that they have received some indication that ALGER HISS' investigators are attempting to prove that there was illicit relationship between my wife and Grace Lumpkin. This statement is absolutely false. I think that the basis for this allegation is probably Grace Hutchins. I believe that this partially stems from the fact that my marriage to Esther Shemitz and the marriage of Michael Intrator to Grace Lumpkin destroyed the plans of herself and ANNA ROCHESTER for these four women to occupy a joint residence together.

In connection with my friendship with FRANK BANG I recall that at one time, probably around 1926 or 1927, I began to associate with a girl named GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON who was the wife of KENNETH HUTCHINSON who was, the last time I heard, editor of the magazine "The Nation". GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON'S maiden name was ZIMMERMAN. When Kenneth Hutchinson became aware of my affair with his wife he became desperate. He subsequently asked me to break off this relationship, which I did. However, Gertrude Hutchinson persisted in her attentions and would come to the Public Library where I was then employed. I finally told her that our relationship must cease. However, she continued to persist and finally after having become separated from her husband she rented a very small house at Far Rockaway, Long Island. She suggested that I come to live with her, which I did. I told her of my association with FRANK BANG and likewise told him of the fact that I was now living with Gertrude Hutchinson. She suggested that I bring FRANK BANG to live at the house and when I suggested this to him he agreed, and subsequently he did come to live with us. I had not been living with Gertrude Hutchinson for any length of time when I discovered she was a nymphomaniac. In fact I might state that when I first brought Frank Bang there she immediately suggested that she and Frank Bang sleep together. This unusual triangle existed for some period of time, after which I complained to Gertrude about FRANK BANG'S presence. After this latter conversation Gertrude handed me a large bottle of sleeping tablets.

I left this house in about 1929 at which time FRANK BANG and GERTRUDE continued to live together. I do not know when, or under what circumstances their relationship terminated. I recall that after leaving this place Gertrude once came to me at the Daily Worker and requested that I resume my residence. On this occasion JACK PERILLO who was also employed at the Daily Worker and who was believed to be a Soviet agent, saw her and questioned me later concerning her. I believe that I probably told him who she was, but did not give him any of the details.

I believe that during the course of my association with Gertrude Hutchinson I wrote her a number of letters - probably about ten in number. Of course I cannot say definitely, but I consider it probable that she may still have these letters in her possession. In

my opinion they would be very damaging to me in that they contained references to the association between FRANK BANG, GERTRUDE and myself.

I last heard from GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON in 1946, at which time she wrote me from Bogota, Colombia. In her letter she suggested that our former association be resumed at some later date. I did not even answer this letter. I recall that some time after she separated from Frank Bang she lived with a negro Communist by the name of NEWTON. I never sent this woman any money although I have given her money occasionally in person. I have had nothing whatsoever to do with her since 1929, at the least.

About the same time, approximately 1929, some friends of mine, DR. IZ GERBER and his wife ELIZABETH LERNER, invited me to their summer place which they had near New Brunswick, New Jersey. On this occasion there was also present an old friend of Gerber's, namely IDA DALES. I slept with Ida Dales that night. Ida Dales was young in age, but was, at that time, an old and trusted Communist and probably still is today. She and I then agreed to live together and we took an apartment on either East 11th or 12th Street, just east of Second Avenue. We lived here for some months under my true name, CHAMBERS. We then moved for the summer to a cottage at East Rockaway, which was located on the old Socony Canal. I do not believe we stayed here longer than a month because at that time my father died and my mother asked that IDA DALES and I come to live with her.

With reference to my father's death, I recall that he died of a heart attack and my mother came all the way from Lynbrook, Long Island to East Rockaway to get me to return to her house and move my father's body from the bathroom where he died, onto his bed. At this time I was working on the Daily Worker.

IDA DALES and I lived with my mother for approximately three or four months. At this point I might state that MICHAEL INTRATOR had also once lived with IDA DALES some years previously. In fact, IDA DALES had lived with any number of Communists. One of these I recall as being PAUL SHERER, a brother of MARCEL SHERER, who was the former head

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of the Union of Technical Men. I believe that this is now the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

Just about this time I broke with the Communist Party and went to visit my friend MICHAEL INTRATOR in Chicago. While I was there I received word from IDA DALES that she was pregnant. I immediately returned to New York City. When my mother heard this information she put us out. We decided to abort the baby. Then IDA and I rented an apartment on 24th Street west of Broadway. She made all the arrangements necessary for the abortion. We only lived in this apartment for about one week and I do not recall the name that we used. After this we rented an apartment which was located over a store in East Rockaway just opposite the railroad station. I believe we remained here a matter of months during the summer. Then IDA DALES insisted upon moving back to New York City and we went to an apartment on 125th Street just off Riverside Drive. Around this time my relations with IDA DALES were going from bad to worse. Also at this time I had met ESTHER SHEMITZ. I told IDA DALES about her, and Ida and I then broke up and I began to live with Esther Shemitz. I might state that FRANK BANG had absolutely nothing to do with IDA DALES. He did not like her and, as a matter of fact, was extremely rude to her on the few occasions that they met.

The house on East 11th Street where I went to live with ESTHER SHEMITZ, and where MICHAEL INTRATOR and GRACE LUMPKIN were also living, was composed of only a living room, a bedroom, a kitchen, a bath and a small room which Grace used for writing. It was very crowded and very uncomfortable here. Consequently, I rented for the summer a cottage at Oceanside, Long Island, which was also located on the Socony Canal. At this time Esther Shemitz was working at the AMTORG TRADING COMPANY. I was still out of the Communist Party but had written some stories and was beginning to creep back in.

While residing in this summer cottage, ESTHER SHEMITZ and I used to canoe down to the spot where FRANK BANG and I had formerly camped. MICHAEL INTRATOR and GRACE LUMPKIN also used to come here, as did FRANK BANG. While Esther and I were residing at the cottage in Oceanside FRANK BANG occasionally visited us. He was pleasant to Esther, but rather formal. He liked her better than IDA DALES. Esther did not like Frank Bang.

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We lived at Oceanside for about four months at the most. We then moved, in the fall, to a house which adjoined that occupied by MICHAEL INTRATOR and GRACE LUMPKIN on East 11th Street. Our apartment had no bathroom so it was agreed between MICHAEL and I that we would break down the wall between the two places and use a common bathroom. At this time I became rather lonesome for the country and bought a male rabbit. Some time thereafter I bought a female rabbit and it was not long until both our apartment and that of Michael Intrator's was filled with rabbits. This was a period of reconciliation for me with the Communist Party, and at the same time I had negotiations in progress for my employment on THE NEW MASSES. When I actually began this employment I met Franklin Spier. He then proposed that ESTHER SHEMITZ and I move to his farm, which was located at Glen Gardner, New Jersey, SPIER actually moved our belongings including several crates of rabbits, in his car, to the farm. To the best of my knowledge this was in the early Spring. We stayed first in the farmhouse itself, as the Spiers were only there on the weekends. ESTHER SHEMITZ and I began to remodel a barn located on Spier's property and when he and his wife came to the farm for the summer Esther and I moved into this barn.

During this period I had quite consciously tapered off my friendship with Frank Bang. Frank, after leaving Gertrude Hutchinson had met a girl by the name of AUGUSTA who was also called GUCK. This woman later ran a yarn and knitting shop located in midtown Manhattan, in either the fifties or sixties. She was a Communist. On one occasion she and Frank Bang visited Esther and I at the Spier farm. She told Esther that her sexual relations with Frank Bang were very unhappy because Frank Bang "was actually in love with Whittaker, whether he knew it or not." After AUGUSTA, Frank Bang married another Communist Party girl. This was a legal marriage and they are still married and have two boys.

Although I have seen Frank Bang occasionally, I was never close to him again. I recall that once while I was at Time Magazine, I received a letter from Frank in which he stated that he would like to resume our friendship. I told him to come to the Little Hotel, 33 W. 51st St., where I occasionally stopped during the time I was employed by Time Magazine. I had supper that night with HAMILTON BASSO who was formerly on Time Magazine and is now one of

the editors of the New Yorker. After supper BASSO and I returned to my hotel where he remained until FRANK BANG arrived. Frank then went into a long complaint about the lack of friendship between us. At that time I frankly told him, for the first time, that our previous friendship had actually been a psychological homosexual one. I told him further that we could not resume this relationship unless we would make it a real homosexual relation, otherwise it would be false. He reacted as I expected. He went away. My purpose in making this proposition to FRANK BANG was that I fully expected that he would be shocked and this would thus end our relationship once and for all.

Later, in either 1947 or 1948, FRANK BANG came to my office at Time Magazine to see if I could get him a job. Previously Frank Bang had drifted toward Communism and had actually become a member of the Party. However, this was not at my instigation and was much against my advice to him. At the time of this visit in 1947 or 1948, he told me that he was no longer a member of the Communist Party. We had lunch at the Stockholm Restaurant after which I took him to the personnel head at Time Magazine. I had previously spoken to the Personnel Manager and advised him of the fact that I was going to bring Frank Bang to him, but that I did not personally feel that there was any job for which he would be suitable. Later the Personnel Manager advised me that he had talked to FRANK BANG but that he was not able to give him a position.

The following day FRANK BANG telephoned me and told me that he had actually come to see me because he was in need of money. I might point out that he and I had always, in the old days, shared what money we had. As a matter of fact I once paid his tuition for one semester at New York University. When he called, Frank also indicated to me that he would like to resume our friendship. I, however, told him no, and I could not give him any money as I had a family to support. This was the last time I ever heard from FRANK BANG.

I might point out here that FRANK BANG'S family were always opposed to my association with him. The age difference between us was approximately six or seven years. I presume that his family read into our relationship the homosexual aspect, which was visible to others but not known to either of us. However, their disapproval only took the form of unpleasantness and unfriendliness.

I recall one other situation regarding FRANK BANG. There was a Jewish family by the name of CHESTER that owned a farm at Woodburne, New York, in Sullivan County. FRANK and I used to visit there for weekends. JACK RUSH, Clifton Fadiman's brother-in-law, originally took Frank Bang and I there. CORA ALBERTIERI, who later married JACK RUSH, also used to go there. She and JACK RUSH lived together some time prior to their marriage. She was not then a Communist, but she later became one and also later made a trip to Russia.

One week after ESTHER SHEMITZ and I were married in 1931, we, together with FRANK BANG, went to the farm for a stay of about one week. MICHAEL INTRATOR also visited with us there. I might state here that FRANK BANG did not like MICHAEL INTRATOR, nor did the latter like Frank. I was told by a friend of mine MEYER SCHAPIRO, that during this time CORA ALBERTIERI had a number of boys courting her. One of them was CHARLES KRAVITSKY (KRAMER). I did not know him at the time.

With reference to my brother, I recall one incident which might be noted here. Prior to his suicide he and I did considerable drinking in a speakeasy in East Rockaway with a group of fellows. My brother made some derogatory remarks concerning my mother and this occasioned a fight between us and I threw a glass of whiskey in his face. We later left this place in a car with the other fellows. We stopped at a filling station and while there my brother and I resumed our fight. He then insisted that we go to the front of the house where his girl, DOROTHY MILLER, was then residing. There he proceeded to create quite a disturbance with the result that we were picked up by the Lynbrook Police. However, we were not arrested nor was any record made. We were merely cautioned by the police and instructed to go home.

Some time in either 1933 or 1934 I met a young fellow on the street in New York City. He asked me for money to purchase a meal. I took him to dinner during which he told me concerning himself. He stated he was a miner's son and told a very interesting story of his life. After dinner this young fellow told me he had no place to sleep and since I was more or less "footloose and fancy free" I took him to a hotel, the name of which I cannot now recall. During the

course of our stay at the hotel that night I had my first homosexual experience. It was a revelation to me. As a matter of fact it set off a chain reaction in me which was almost impossible to control. I do not know the identity, of the young man I spoke of, nor does he know my true identity. I have never seen him since the first night I met him. Since that time, and continuing up to the year 1938, I engaged in numerous homosexual activities both in New York and Washington, D. C. At first I would engage in these activities whenever by accident the opportunity presented itself. However, after a while the desire became greater and I actively sought out the opportunities for homosexual relationships. I recall that incidents of this nature took place in the Hotel Annapolis and the Hotel Pennsylvania in Washington, D. C. I registered in these hotels under assumed names which I cannot now recall. I know that other incidents took place in hotels in New York City which I cannot now remember, but concerning which I might state that they were the typical "flea bag" type of hotel one finds in certain parts of Manhattan. I never had any prolonged affair with any one man and never visited any known places where these type of people were known to congregate. I generally went to parks or other parts of town where these people were likely to be found.

I am positive that no man with whom I had these relations during this period ever knew my true identity, nor do I at this time recall the names of any of them. The possibility exists, however, that since my photograph has appeared in the public press, magazines and other perodicals, someone with whom I have previously had homosexual relations might remember me. It is doubtful, but remotely possible that if I saw one of these persons, or a photograph of them, I too might remember them.

I would describe my homosexual activity as being in the most "elementary" form. I have never received any psychiatric treatment in an effort to cure me of this affliction, and I wish to state that during this period of my homosexual activity I never contracted any diseases that required hospitalization or treatment.

In 1938 I managed to break myself of my homosexual tendencies and since that time I have been a model husband and father. I kept this part of my life as my darkest personal secret and have never divulged these tendencies or experiences to any of my associates or friends, and particularly those in the Communist Party. I emphatically state that at no time did I even so much as hint about this to ALGER HISS or any of the people who I have been associated with either in the Communist Party, the Communist Party underground or the Communist Party espionage apparatus from which I broke in April of 1938. I have never spoken of this to my wife or to my attorneys. As a matter of fact, my revelation of this activity has been told for the first time to anyone today.

In view of my appearance before the pre-trial deposition examination in Baltimore and my appearance as a probable witness in the Hiss perjury trial, in all probability this subject matter will be brought to light. I contemplate therefore, telling my attorneys of this situation and although it will be an unpleasant task, it will be necessary to inform my wife of this.

It will be noted that three things of some great importance happened during the year 1938. First, my cessation of my homosexual activities; my final break with the Communist Party, and my embracing for the first time, religion.

I do not believe that the cessation of my homosexual activities and my break with the Communist Party were in any way connected with each other. However, both of these activities on my part were more or less simultaneous with the advent of religion and God into my life.

With reference to my homosexual activities and my other immoral relations with women, mentioned heretofore, I might point out that up to the year 1938 I had absolutely no religious training, nor had there ever been any in my family. Further, immorality as such insofar as women were concerned, was openly accepted and engaged in by almost all members of the Communist Party at that time.

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

NEW YORK, N.Y.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 18, 1949

Spl/AG/gd 8/16/89 #298376
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 PWK/ls

Director, FBI
Att: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, Et Al;
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to New York letter of February 16, 1949, wherein you were provided with a photostatic copy of a statement which had been left by Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with special agents of this office upon the conclusion of his interview on February 15, 1949.

On the basis of the information set forth in that statement, Mr. Chambers was interviewed in detail on February 17, 1949, at which time he stated to the following effect:

My father JAY CHAMBERS, had homosexual relationships with one CLIFFORD COOK at least from the year 1910 probably through World War I. I never knew the degree of this intimacy, but I heard of its existence from the time that I was quite young. This situation was known to my mother and it agitated her greatly. I recall that she talked to me of it, but at the time I was not capable of understanding what she meant. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

CLIFFORD COOK was a friend of my family for about twenty or thirty years. He lived in Lynbrook, L.I. He is married and is now residing on a chicken farm located in either Putnam or Dutchess counties, New York. Clifford Cook was younger than my father. There may have been other men with whom my father had homosexual relations and there probably were, but I know of no other names.

Declassified by 10320 1-31-81 PWK/ls

Rec'd 10:00 pm 2/23/49 FCG

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NY 65-11920
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Orig to Mr Tolson 2/21/49 BSE

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Mailed AG cc Compfield 3-1-49 JCG

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NY 65-14920
Let. to Dir.

My father and mother separated in about the year 1908 and he went to live in New York City. He stayed away for approximately three years during which time we, my mother, brother and I, lived in Lynbrook, L.I. During those years my father provided us with about $8.00 a week for our support. I later discovered that the primary issue at the time my father left home was a woman named EMILY THAYER. She was a novelist and a mystery story writer and at the time was co-head of a firm known as DECORATIVE DESIGNERS. She was likewise married, and her husband associated with the STANFORD WHITE crowd and I believe that he was possibly a witness in the HARRY THAW case. There were no lawsuits or publicity relative to this incident involving my father and EMILY THAYER. I might state that it was my opinion that my father's homosexual relationship with CLIFFORD COOK continued during the time he was in New York City and after his return to our home in Lynbrook. I suspect that there had been considerable gossip in Lynbrook concerning my father, but no such gossip ever reached me. I gathered this impression from my mother and from the fact that my father had absolutely no friends at all in Lynbrook. This condition of my father's was never brought to my attention by any of my playmates or school associates.

There was no indication of any homosexual interests or activities in my brother RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS to my knowledge. As a matter of fact I don't recall my brother and I ever engaging in any conversations concerning my father's homosexual behavior. I never heard any allegations in this vein made at the time of my brother's suicide in 1925. The only thing along these lines that I can recall is that I had heard his wife complain that his, my brother's, sexual relations with her were quite exaggerated, and I can definitely state that my brother and I never together participated in any homosexual relationships.

My brother was married to a girl named DOROTHY MILLER who lived in Lynbrook, and this marriage was much against the wishes of my parents as well as hers. DOROTHY'S parents are undoubtedly hostile to me and my family and the basis of this is, first, the fact that she married my brother against her family's wishes, and then, during the course of that marriage they both drank very heavily, and lastly the manner in which the marriage terminated.

NY 65-14920
Let. to Dir.

I never had any homosexual relationships during the time that I was in grammar school, high school or during my college days. In fact, there was none at all until approximately the year 1932. I might suggest that the defense may try to read such homosexual relationships into some of my associations during this period. For example, I might mention my trip to New Orleans with TONY MUELLER. I do not know if the defense is aware of TONY MUELLER'S identity and the fact that he accompanied me to New Orleans. During the pre-trial depositions in Baltimore, Maryland, I mentioned that I took this trip to New Orleans, but made no reference to TONY MUELLER. However, I consider it possible that if the defense does learn of Mueller that they might try to read into this association a homosexual relationship. This is absolutely untrue.

During the time that I was a student at Columbia University I was friendly with one HENRY BANG whose home was approximately one-half mile away from mine in Lynbrook, Long Island. HENRY and I commuted together and spent most of our free time together. He is now, or was when I last knew, working for the Bell Telephone Company in New York City as an installer of automatic dialing systems. I have not seen him in the last fifteen years. HENRY BANG left college in about 1922 and during the following year our friendship began to taper off as he became more and more absorbed in his work at the Telephone Co.

HENRY BANG had a younger brother FRANK Bang, who was also known as BUB. Frank was about six years younger than I and frequently accompanied HENRY and I on canoe and camping trips. As my associations with HENRY began to decrease Frank and I became closer. He was a very sensitive, lonely type, and he did not get along very well with his family although he was devoted to his mother. There were two things that really helped cement the friendship between FRANK BANG and I. One was his mother's death, of natural causes, sometime in 1924, and the other my own brother's suicide shortly thereafter, in 1925.

The BANG family also included two sisters besides HENRY and FRANK. The elder sister is now MRS. VANVANT who lives, I believe, in Malvern, Long Island. The other sister was VIOLET BANG who is now married to JOE HEIN, and they are possibly living now in

Violet Hein

2152

Baldwin, Long Island. I recall that JOE HEIN and HENRY BANG, after World War I, belonged to the same regiment here in New York City - the 69th I believe. FRANK BANG is now married; has two children, and is living in Queens, Long Island. I do not know the exact whereabouts of HENRY BANG other than that I believe he is still residing in New York City.

During the period of my association with FRANK BANG we used to canoe, fish and swim together. At first we used to frequent a spot which is now known as Atlantic Beach, and upon the development of that place we crossed Broad Channel opposite Atlantic Beach and began to camp there.

I might state that the relationship between FRANK BANG and myself during this period can best be described as a father and son relationship. The secret, or homosexual aspect of this relationship, was secret to both of us for years, but apparently was not a secret to others. It was first brought to my attention during the course of a drunken party which took place probably in 1927 at the apartment of JOSEPH FREEMAN on Henry Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. At that time I overheard JOSEPH FREEMAN remark to another person that there was a homosexual relationship between FRANK BANG and myself. This statement horrified me.

I might state here that I understand that JOSEPH FREEMAN has been in contact with investigators representing ALGER HISS. We, Joseph Freeman and I, do not like each other, and there is no doubt in my mind that he will probably talk to them of my relationships with FRANK BANG. So far as I know, JOSEPH FREEMAN was not acquainted with FRANK BANG. However, he probably knew of him from his brother, HARRY FREEMAN and SENDER GARLIN who knew both HENRY and FRANK BANG and myself. I might state that JOSEPH FREEMAN and his associates were great Freudians at this time and they "bubbled over" with this type of talk. I might point out also, that SENDER GARLIN was the most mischeivous and malicious of this group and at one time spread some stories to the effect that MICHAEL INTRATOR and myself were engaging in homosexual relations.

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NY 65-14920
Let. to Dir.

I want to definitely state that there never was any physical relationship between FRANK BANG and myself. This was a psychological homosexual relationship, and at this time I recognized it as such.

MICHAEL INTRATOR was a cartoonist on the Daily Worker at the time I was associated with that paper. I resided with him throughout the years. The relationship between MICHAEL INTRATOR and myself was never physical nor psychologically homosexual. It was purely a friendship between two men who were working in the same field.

Approximately one month ago MICHAEL INTRATOR, who is now residing in New York City, telephonically advised me that he had been contacted by representatives of ALGER HISS. The callers advised INTRATOR that they would like to question him concerning the homosexual tendencies of myself. Michael Intrator stated that he declined to answer any questions whatsoever.

MICHAEL INTRATOR was what I would term a terrific ladies' man. I recall that one girl with whom he lived was one SOPHIE. They resided together on East 17th Street in New YorkCity. When she and Intrator broke up I had been told that she also spread a story alleging homosexual relationships between MICHAEL INTRATOR and myself. As I have stated heretofore, this statement is absolutely untrue. As a matter of fact I might state that I have never heard of Michael Intrator ever having homosexual relations with anyone, or even that he had such inclinations.

Esther Burcke

At another time while I was at the Daily Worker, I resided in an apartment located at 14th Street and Avenue C, with JACOB BURCKE, Burcke's wife ESTHER KRIEGER and MICHAEL INTRATOR. JACOB BURCKE was a cartoonist on the Daily Worker and is now, I believe, a cartoonist for a Chicago newspaper. During a recent conversation with MICHAEL INTRATOR he reminded me that he and BURCKE originally rented this apartment and I was not in on the original arrangements. However, at that time both of these individuals, Intrator and Burcke, were practically penniless and I contributed to the rent and upkeep of the apartment from funds I received from my translations. BURCKE, tho' married, was unable to maintain his own household. Consequently his wife and he lived separately and on occasions she visited and stayed at this apartment. As there was only one bed available on these occasions all four of us would sleep in it

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Grace Intrator
Esther Chambers

together, fully clothed. I believe that JACOB BURCKE and ESTHER KRIEGER are still married and have one child. BURCKE, I believe, has stayed in or near the Communist Party. However, he is a good friend of MICHAEL INTRATOR. I have not seen JACOB BURCKE or his wife for a number of years.

Around this time GRACE LUMPKIN who later married MICHAEL INTRATOR, and ESTHER SHEMITZ who later became my wife, were living on East 11th Street. GRACE HUTCHINS and ANNA ROCHESTER with whom I became acquainted later on, were residing in a house in Greenwich Village. Grace Hutchins and Anna Rochester had been friendly with Grace Lumpkin and Esther Shemitz and had made plans for all four of these women to live in one household. Around this time ESTHER SHEMITZ hitch-hiked to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and throughout some of the southern states for the purpose of securing appropriate subjects to paint. While she was away MICHAEL INTRATOR began visiting GRACE ~~HUTCHINS~~ Lumpkin at the East 11th St., apartment, and eventually began to sleep with her. INTRATOR and GRACE LUMPKIN were legally married at a later date. When ESTHER SHEMITZ returned to this apartment MICHAEL INTRATOR introduced me to her and then she and I began living together with Intrator and Grace Lumpkin in that apartment. Esther Shemitz and I lived there for approximately one year prior to our actual marriage.

I might note here that Grace Hutchins strenuously objected to this situation on political grounds. In fact on one occasion she actually forbade Esther Shemitz to continue living with me. This was in 1930 when I was in disfavor with the Communist Party.

I have been advised by my attorneys that they have received some indication that ALGER HISS' investigators are attempting to prove that there was illicit relationship between my wife and Grace Lumpkin. This statement is absolutely false. I think that the basis for this allegation is probably Grace Hutchins. I believe that this partially stems from the fact that my marriage to Esther Shemitz and the marriage of Michael Intrator to Grace Lumpkin destroyed the plans of herself and ANNA ROCHESTER for these four women to occupy a joint residence together.

NY 65-14920
Let. to Dir.

In connection with my friendship with FRANK BANG I recall that at one time, probably around 1926 or 1927, I began to associate with a girl named GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON who was the wife of KENNETH HUTCHINSON who was, the last time I heard, editor of the magazine "The Nation". GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON'S maiden name was ZIMMERMAN. When Kenneth Hutchinson became aware of my affair with his wife he became desperate. He subsequently asked me to break off this relationship, which I did. However, Gertrude Hutchinson persisted in her attentions and would come to the Public Library where I was then employed. I finally told her that our relationship must cease. However, she continued to persist and finally after having become separated from her husband she rented a very small house at Far Rockaway, Long Island. She suggested that I come to live with her, which I did. I told her of my association with FRANK BANG and likewise told him of the fact that I was now living with Gertrude Hutchinson. She suggested that I bring FRANK BANG to live at the house and when I suggested this to him he agreed, and subsequently he did come to live with us. I had not been living with Gertrude Hutchinson for any length of time when I discovered she was a nymphomaniac. In fact I might state that when I first brought Frank Bang there she immediately suggested that she and Frank Bang sleep together. This unusual triangle existed for some period of time, after which I complained to Gertrude about FRANK BANG'S presence. After this latter conversation Gertrude handed me a large bottle of sleeping tablets.

I left this house in about 1929 at which time FRANK BANG and GERTRUDE continued to live together. I do not know when, or under what circumstances their relationship terminated. I recall that after leaving this place Gertrude once came to me at the Daily Worker and requested that I resume my residence. On this occasion JACK PERILLO who was also employed at the Daily Worker and who was believed to be a Soviet agent, saw her and questioned me later concerning her. I believe that I probably told him who she was, but did not give him any of the details.

I believe that during the course of my association with Gertrude Hutchinson I wrote her a number of letters - probably about ten in number. Of course I cannot say definitely, but I consider it probable that she may still have these letters in her possession. In

my opinion they would be very damaging to me in that they contained references to the association between FRANK BANG, GERTRUDE and myself.

I last heard from GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON in 1946, at which time she wrote me from Bogota, Colombia. In her letter she suggested that our former association be resumed at some later date. I did not even answer this letter. I recall that some time after she separated from Frank Bang she lived with a negro Communist by the name of NEWTON. I never sent this woman any money although I have given her money occasionally in person. I have had nothing whatsoever to do with her since 1929, at the least.

About the same time, approximately 1929, some friends of mine, DR. IZ GERBER and his wife ELIZABETH LERNER, invited me to their summer place which they had near New Brunswick, New Jersey. On this occasion there was also present an old friend of Gerber's, namely IDA DALES. I slept with Ida Dales that night. Ida Dales was young in age, but was, at that time, an old and trusted Communist and probably still is today. She and I then agreed to live together and we took an apartment on either East 11th or 12th street, just east of Second Avenue. We lived here for some months under my true name, CHAMBERS. We then moved for the summer to a cottage at East Rockaway, which was located on the old Socony Canal. I do not believe we stayed here longer than a month because at that time my father died and my mother asked that IDA DALES and I come to live with her.

Elizabeth Lerner Gerber

With reference to my father's death, I recall that he died of a heart attack and my mother came all the way from Lynbrook, Long Island to East Rockaway to get me to return to her house and move my father's body from the bathroom where he died, onto his bed. At this time I was working on the Daily Worker.

IDA DALES and I lived with my mother for approximately three or four months. At this point I might state that MICHAEL INTRATOR had also once lived with IDA DALES some years previously. In fact, IDA DALES had lived with any number of Communists. One of these I recall as being PAUL SHERER, a brother of MARCEL SHERER, who was the former head

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of the Union of Technical Men. I believe that this is now the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

Just about this time I broke with the Communist Party and went to visit my friend MICHAEL INTRATOR in Chicago. While I was there I received word from IDA DALES that she was pregnant. I immediately returned to New York City. When my mother heard this information she put us out. We decided to abort the baby. Then IDA and I rented an apartment on 24th Street west of Broadway. She made all the arrangements necessary for the abortion. We only lived in this apartment for about one week and I do not recall the name that we used. After this we rented an apartment which was located over a store in East Rockaway just opposite the railroad station. I believe we remained here a matter of months during the summer. Then IDA DALES insisted upon moving back to New York City and we went to an apartment on 125th Street just off Riverside Drive. Around this time my relations with IDA DALES were going from bad to worse. Also at this time I had met ESTHER SHEMITZ. I told IDA DALES about her, and Ida and I then broke up and I began to live with Esther Shemitz. I might state that FRANK BANG had absolutely nothing to do with IDA DALES. He did not like her and, as a matter of fact, was extremely rude to her on the few occasions that they met.

The house on East 11th Street where I went to live with ESTHER SHEMITZ, and where MICHAEL INTRATOR and GRACE LUMPKIN were also living, was composed of only a living room, a bedroom, a kitchen, a bath and a small room which Grace used for writing. It was very crowded and very uncomfortable here. Consequently I rented for the summer a cottage at Oceanside, Long Island, which was also located on the Socony Canal. At this time Esther Shemitz was working at the AMTORG TRADING COMPANY. I was still out of the Communist Party but had written some stories and was beginning to creep back in.

While residing in this summer cottage, ESTHER SHEMITZ and I used to canoe down to the spot where FRANK BANG and I had formerly camped. MICHAEL INTRATOR and GRACE LUMPKIN also used to come here, as did FRANK BANG. While Esther and I were residing at the cottage in Oceanside FRANK BANG occasionally visited us. He was pleasant to Esther, but rather formal. He liked her better than IDA DALES. Esther did not like Frank Bang.

We lived at Oceanside for about four months at the most. We then moved, in the fall, to a house which adjoined that occupied by MICHAEL INTRATOR and GRACE LUMPKIN on East 11th Street. Our apartment had no bathroom so it was agreed between MICHAEL and I that we would break down the wall between the two places and use a common bathroom. At this time I became rather lonesome for the country and bought a male rabbit. Some time thereafter I bought a female rabbit and it was not long until both our apartment and that of Michael Intrator's was filled with rabbits. This was a period of reconciliation for me with the Communist Party, and at the same time I had negotiations in progress for my employment on THE NEW MASSES. When I actually began this employment I met FRANKLIN SPIER. He then proposed that ESTHER SHEMITZ and I move to his farm, which was located at Glen Gardner, New Jersey. SPIER actually moved our belongings including several crates of rabbits, in his car, to the farm. To the best of my knowledge this was in the early Spring. We stayed first in the farmhouse itself, as the Spiers were only there on the weekends. ESTHER SHEMITZ and I began to remodel a barn located on Spier's property and when he and his wife came to the farm for the summer Esther and I moved into this barn.

During this period I had quite consciously tapered off my friendship with Frank Bang. Frank, after leaving Gertrude Hutchinson had met a girl by the name of AUGUSTA who was also called GUCK. This woman later ran a yarn and knitting shop located in midtown Manhattan, in either the fifties or sixties. She was a Communist. On one occasion she and Frank Bang visited Esther and I at the Spier farm. She told Esther that her sexual relations with Frank Bang were very unhappy because Frank Bang "was actually in love with Whittaker, whether he knew it or not." After AUGUSTA, Frank Bang married another Communist Party girl. This was a legal marriage and they are still married and have two boys.

Although I have seen Frank Bang occasionally, I was never close to him again. I recall that once while I was at Time Magazine, I received a letter from Frank in which he stated that he would like to resume our friendship. I told him come to the Little Hotel, 33 W. 51st St., where I occasionally stopped during the time I was employed by Time Magazine. I had supper that night with HAMILTON BASSO who was formerly on Time Magazine and is now one of

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the editors of the New Yorker. After supper BASSO and I returned to my hotel where he remained until FRANK BANG arrived. Frank then went into a long complaint about the lack of friendship between us. At that time I frankly told him, for the first time, that our previous friendship had actually been a psychological homosexual one. I told him further that we could not resume this relationship unless we would make it a real homosexual relation, otherwise it would be false. He reacted as I expected. He went away. My purpose in making this proposition to FRANK BANG was that I fully expected that he would be shocked and this would thus end our relationship once and for all.

Later, in either 1947 or 1948, FRANK BANG came to my office at Time Magazine to see if I could get him a job. Previously Frank Bang had drifted toward Communism and had actually become a member of the Party. However, this was not at my instigation and was much against my advice to him. At the time of this visit in 1947 or 1948, he told me that he was no longer a member of the Communist Party. We had lunch at the Stockholm Restaurant after which I took him to the personnel head at Time Magazine. I had previously spoken to the Personnel Manager and advised him of the fact that I was going to bring Frank Bang to him, but that I did not personally feel that there was any job for which he would be suitable. Later the Personnel Manager advised me that he had talked to FRANK BANG but that he was not able to give him a position.

The following day FRANK BANG telephoned me and told me that he had actually come to see me because he was in need of money. I might point out that he and I had always, in the old days, shared what money we had. As a matter of fact I once paid his tuition for one semester at New York University. When he called, Frank also indicated to me that he would like to resume our friendship. I, however, told him no, and I could not give him any money as I had a family to support. This was the last time I ever heard from FRANK BANG.

I might point out here that FRANK BANG'S family were always opposed to my association with him. The age difference between us was approximately six or seven years. I presume that his family read into our relationship the homosexual aspect, which was visible to others but not known to either of us. However, their disapproval only took the form of unpleasantness and unfriendliness.

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NY 65-14920
Let. to Dir.

I recall one other situation regarding FRANK BANG. There was a Jewish family by the name of CHESTER that owned a farm at Woodburne, New York, in Sullivan County. FRANK and I used to visit there for weekends. JACK RUSH, Clifton Fadiman's brother-in-law, originally took Frank Bang and I there. CORA ALBERTIERI, who later married JACK RUSH, also used to go there. She and JACK RUSH lived together some time prior to their marriage. She was not then a Communist, but she later became one and also later made a trip to Russia.

Cora Albertieri Rush

One week after ESTHER SHEMITZ and I were married in 1931, we, together with FRANK BANG, went to the farm for a stay of about one week. MICHAEL INTRATOR also visited with us there. I might state here that FRANK BANG did not like MICHAEL INTRATOR, nor did the latter like Frank. I was told by a friend of mine MEYER SCHAPIRO, that during this time CORA ALBERTIERI had a number of boys courting her. One of them was CHARLES KRAVITSKY (KRAMER). I did not know him at the time.

With reference to my brother, I recall one incident which might be noted here. Prior to his suicide he and I did considerable drinking in a speakeasy in East Rockaway with a group of fellows. My brother made some derogatory remarks concerning my mother and this occasioned a fight between us and I threw a glass of whiskey in his face. We later left this place in a car with the other fellows. We stopped at a filling station and while there my brother and I resumed our fight. He then insisted that we go to the front of the house where his girl, DOROTHY MILLER, was then residing. There he proceeded to create quite a disturbance with the result that we were picked up by the Lynbrook Police. However, we were not arrested nor was any record made. We were merely cautioned by the police and instructed to go home.

Some time in either 1933 or 1934 I met a young fellow on the street in New York City. He asked me for money to purchase a meal. I took him to dinner during which he told me concerning himself. He stated he was a miner's son and told a very interesting story of his life. After dinner this young fellow told me he had no place to sleep and since I was more or less "footloose and fancy free" I took him to a hotel, the name of which I cannot now recall. During the

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course of our stay at the hotel that night I had my first homosexual experience. It was a revelation to me. As a matter of fact it set off a chain reaction in me which was almost impossible to control. I do not know the identity of the young man I spoke of, nor does he know my true identity. I have never seen him since the first night I met him. Since that time, and continuing up to the year 1938, I engaged in numerous homosexual activities both in New York and Washington, D. C. At first I would engage in these activities whenever by accident the opportunity presented itself. However, after a while the desire became greater and I actively sought out the opportunities for homosexual relationships. I recall that incidents of this nature took place in the Hotel Annapolis and the Hotel Pennsylvania in Washington, D. C. I registered in these hotels under assumed names which I cannot now recall. I know that other incidents took place in hotels in New York City which I cannot now remember, but concerning which I might state that they were the typical "flea bag" type of hotel one finds in certain parts of Manhattan. I never had any prolonged affair with any one man and never visited any known places where these type of people were known to congregate. I generally went to parks or other parts of town where these people were likely to be found.

I am positive that no man with whom I had these relations during this period ever knew my true identity, nor do I at this time recall the names of any of them. The possibility exists, however, that since my photograph has appeared in the public press, magazines and other periodicals, someone with whom I have previously had homosexual relations might remember me. It is doubtful, but remotely possible that if I saw one of these persons, or a photograph of them, I too might remember them.

I would describe my homosexual activity as being in the most "elementary" form. I have never received any psychiatric treatment in an effort to cure me of this affliction, and I wish to state that during this period of my homosexual activity I never contracted any diseases that required hospitalization or treatment.

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NY 65-14920
Let. to Dir.

In 1938 I managed to break myself of my homosexual tendencies and since that time I have been a model husband and father. I kept this part of my life as my darkest personal secret and have never divulged these tendencies or experiences to any of my associates or friends, and particularly those in the Communist Party. I emphatically state that at no time did I even so much as hint about this to ALGER HISS or any of the people who I have been associated with either in the Communist Party, the Communist Party underground or the Communist Party espionage apparatus from which I broke in April of 1938. I have never spoken of this to my wife or to my attorneys. As a matter of fact, my revelation of this activity has been told for the first time to anyone today.

In view of my appearance before the pre-trial deposition examination in Baltimore and my appearance as a probable witness in the Hiss perjury trial, in all probability this subject matter will be brought to light. I contemplate therefore, telling my attorneys of this situation and although it will be an unpleasant task, it will be necessary to inform my wife of this.

It will be noted that three things of some great importance happened during the year 1938. First, my cessation of my homosexual activities; my final break with the Communist Party, and my embracing for the first time, religion.

I do not believe that the cessation of my homosexual activities and my break with the Communist Party were in any way connected with each other. However, both of these activities on my part were more or less simultaneous with the advent of religion and God into my life.

With reference to my homosexual activities and my other immoral relations with women, mentioned heretofore, I might point out that up to the year 1938 I had absolutely no religious training, nor had there ever been any in my family. Further, immorality as such insofar as women were concerned, was openly accepted and engaged in by almost all members of the Communist Party at that time.

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NY 65-14920
Let. to Dir.

For the information of the Bureau, CHAMBERS will be in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 17th and 18th, in connection with the pre-trial deposition hearings. Arrangements have been effected whereby Chambers will telephonically communicate with agents of this office who have been interrogating him, at the end of each day's examination, for the purpose of obtaining a summation of the questions asked by the inquiring attorney.

It is pointed out to the Bureau that CHAMBERS has never heretofore made this part of his life known, and it was first told to agents of the Bureau on February 16, 1949. In view of this it is suggested that insofar as any dissemination of this information outside the Bureau is concerned, that it be treated in a strictly confidential manner.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent In Charge

Kisseloff-384

2152

SAC, Washington Field

February 10, 1949

RECORDED - 27

Director, FBI

74-1385-2153

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Reference your letters February 1, and February 8, last, regarding the Laboratory examination of specimens K-407 through K-425.

No Laboratory examination is being made inasmuch as the above letters do not show that the requested examination will be of evidentiary value in this case or will it be of any assistance in the investigation to sustain the indictment.

cc-New York

ASB/mp

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-385

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R;
PERJURY

DEFERRED RECORDING

Reference is made to FBI Laboratory Report dated February 4, 1949, and to Washington Field letter, attention FBI Laboratory, dated February 1, 1949. The Laboratory report in reference states that the Laboratory examination of Specimens K-407 through K-425 is being deferred pending additional investigation to determine whether this material was typed by Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS in her own home on her own machine. As previously indicated, this material was received from an individual who succeeded Mrs. HISS as Zone Billeting Officer and the material was turned over to this individual by Mrs. HISS. This individual has stated that Mrs. HISS was known to be doing typing work in connection with the Civilian Defense Program.

Some of the material received from Mrs. HISS is written in the first person and refers to events occurring in the HISS home; in addition, the hand printed initials of PRISCILLA HISS appear on some of the documents. Others of the documents give lists of names and other information in reply to correspondence which was directed personally to PRISCILLA HISS. However, the investigation to date has not developed any individuals who can testify that they personally saw Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS personally type these particular documents on her own typewriter in her own home.

As stated in the reference letter from the Washington Field Office, the purpose for this request is to determine if this material can be identified with other material coming from the HISS household.

It is again requested that the examination requested in the Washington Field Office letter of reference be conducted.

HANDLED BY DETOR DESK

JJW:cl
74-94

cc - New York

Memo to WFO 2-10-49 INDEXED

RECORDED - 27

74-1333-253

F B I

17 FEB 24 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 10, 1949

FROM : D. M. Lad

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Tadd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Lawrence

Mr. Peyton Ford called me and said he had a memo before him and it wasn't clear as to whether Duggan made a signed statement when Agents interviewed him. Peyton Ford said he would like to know if it could be found out quickly whether Duggan did give a signed statement to our Agents when he was interviewed.

Supervisor Floyd L. Jones advised that we did not take a signed statement from Duggan.

74-1333-2154

I have also checked with Belmont who says that a signed statement was not taken.

AR:dad

RECORDED - 116 INDEXED

G. I. R.

F B I

4 FEB 14 1949

ACTION

If approved, I will call Mr. Ford and advise him that no signed statement was obtained from Duggan.

A. Rosen

Dennis Lubitsch Chambers

308

53 FEB 17 1949

10:35 9425

Handled 2/10/49

Kisseloff-387

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

FEBRUARY 28, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK CITY, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA

RE: JAHAN. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE, R. IS, R. NEW YORK ADVISE LOCATION OF K THIRTYTWO IDENTIFIED AS THREE PAGES OF TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL ENTITLED QUOTE DESCRIPTION OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TIMOTHY HODSON UNQUOTE, DATED SEPTEMBER NINE, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. PHILADELPHIA ADVISE LOCATION OF K THIRTYFIVE IDENTIFIED AS DAISY HANSLER LETTER DATED DECEMBER SIX, NINETEEN THIRTYONE. BALTIMORE ADVISE LOCATION OF K FORTYONE IDENTIFIED AS PRISCILLA HANSLER MISS LETTER TO UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, MAY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. SUTEL.

HOOVER

SB/de

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-82 BY SP2 MASTER

G.I.R. 2

2155

SEARCHED - 39

COPIES DESTROYED
1 [illegible]

Kisseloff-388

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED BY FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUST.
FEB 28 6 29 PM
MAIL ROOM

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet 2-23-49, inquiring whether WHITTAKER CHAMBERS did or did not know ZACHARY BARANOFF, DUDLEY CHAPMAN, and FRANK DRAMINSKI.

CHAMBERS has stated that he does not know these men. He failed to recognize photographs of them and stated that he never heard of them in connection with the work of his apparatus at the Electric Boat Company, New London, Connecticut. The statement that they were known to him which appeared in New York tel of January 26, 1949, was due to a typographical error.

The Bureau will note that the individuals involved in the Electric Boat Company case are being handled under a separate caption, JOSEPH JIULETTI, with aliases, et al; ESPIONAGE - R. New Haven is origin in that investigation.

JJW:RAA
65-14920

cc - New York 65-28

cc - New Haven

DEPARTMENTAL RECORDING

Kisseloff-389

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

174-1333-2156
F B I
17 MAR 4 1949

EX 16

RECEIVED

51 MAR 17 1949

NARA, Date 3/14/87-20

SAC, LITTLE ROCK FEBRUARY 25, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY R.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John C. Welch Little Rock, Arkansas, dated February 18, 1949, in the above-captioned matter. Particular reference is made to paragraph one, page two, wherein it is stated that the name Breen is an alias of Alger Hiss. Inasmuch as this is a misstatement and Breen is an alias of Whittaker Chambers, the offices receiving copies of this letter should substitute the name Whittaker Chambers for Alger Hiss in this paragraph. The Bureau's copies of the report are being corrected at the Seat of Government.

cc: New York
Philadelphia

RECORDED - 101 SE 7 174-1232 2157

EX-3

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FLJ/de

MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-390

RECORDED - 100

EX-117

URGENT FEBRUARY 23, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REMYTEL FEBRUARY FIFTEEN LAST. 74-1333-2158 AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR FOLLOWING INTERVIEWS OF PERSONS MENTIONED IN REFERENCED TEL. WFO - ROBERT WARE STRAUS, HAROLD AND KATHERINE KELLOCK, CHARLES AND NINA COLLIER. BALTIMORE OFFICE - MR. AND MRS. FERGUSON AT ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND. NEW YORK OFFICE - MARGARET VALIANT. EXPEDITE.

HOOVER

CC WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ:OFM

Kisseloff-391

PIES DESTROYED
DEC 16 1964

FEB 24 1949
MAR 30 1949
TELETYPE

FEB 24 9 38 AM '49
RECEIVED ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

ROUTINE

FEBRUARY 18, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK AND
NEW HAVEN

124-1

RE: JAHAM. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE, R. IS, R. RE NEW HAVEN TEL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN, LAST. NEW HAVEN SHOULD NOT INTERVIEW ROBERT CANTWELL OPENLY OR UNDER PRETEXT IF INFORMATION RE HIS PRESENT MENTAL CONDITION CANNOT BE OBTAINED OTHERWISE.

HOOVER

FLJ/de

S.I.R.7

Kisseloff-392

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

RECORDED - 108
INDEXED - 108

124-1353-2158

FEB 18 6 32 PM '49
FBI

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

62 MAR 10 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 57 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 15 11-33 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. IS-R. REFERENCE NY TEL FEB. FOUR AND FEB. FOURTEEN, FORTYNINE. JACOB BAKER, FORMER DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR TO HARRY HOPKINS, ADVISED HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS AND VISITED AT THEIR PLACE AT ACCOKEEK, MD., SEVERAL TIMES. STATES SALLY RINGE-S REAL NAME IS IRMA RINGE AND THAT SHE IS NOW MRS. GOLDMARK, FORMERLY RESIDING QUIMBY AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS, NY, AND NOW RESIDING ON A RANCH SOMEWHERE IN THE WEST. ACCORDINGLY, SALLY RINGE APPEARS IDENTICAL WITH MRS. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, IKANOGA, WASHINGTON, AND ALSO WITH IRMA RINGE MENTIONED IN THE ANONYMOUS LETTER ATTRIBUTED TO THE EX-WIFE MRS. VICTOR PERLO. BAKER SAYS SALLY RINGE HAD A SISTER, ALICE, WHO WAS AN INVALID AND ALSO ANOTHER SISTER, HELEN RINGE, EMPLOYED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, WASHINGTON, D.C. HELEN RINGE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN THE PROBABLE GIRL FRIEND OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN IN WASHINGTON, D.C. BAKER SAYS LENORE THOMAS MARRIED ABOUT FORTYONE OR FORTYTWO TO ROBERT STRAUS, BROTHER OF MICHAEL STRAUS, DIRECTOR OF RECLAMATION, US GOVERNMENT. ATTENTION WFO DRAW CASE MICHAEL WOLF STRAUS, INTERIOR

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100
74-1333-2159
FEB 1 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

Tel not, WFO + Balto 2-21-49

Kisseloff-393

DEPT., LGE IN WHICH WFO ORIGIN, AND ALSO TO REPORT SA J. A. BERNARD AT WASHINGTON, D. C. DATED JAN. ONE, FORTYONE IN CASE ROBERT WARE STRAUS, SPECIAL INQUIRY. ACCORDINGLY, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT LENORE STRAUS WAS MARRIED TO ROBERT WARE STRAUS. WFO WILL, THROUGH ROBERT WARE STRAUS, LOCATE AND INTERVIEW THOROUGHLY HIS WIFE, LENORE STRAUS IN REGARD TO INFORMATION INREFERENCED TEL PARTICULARLY THOSE STATE MENTS ATTRIBUTED BY ROBERT STRAUS TO SALLY RINGE OR LENORE STRAUS THAT ALGER HISS WORKED EFFECTIVELY FOR CP. JACOB BAKER SAYS SALLY RINGE AND LENORE STRAUS LIVED TOGETHER AS LESBIANS AND THAT SALLY WAS VERY BITTER TOWARDS LENORE BECAUSE LENORE MARRIED STRAUS AND LEFT SALLY. THEREAFTER SALLY MARRIED GOLDMARK. STATES SALLY FOR FIVE YEARS PRIOR TO GOING TO WASHINGTON, D.C., SLEPT WITH A MAN NAMED HERBERT HERRING, WHO WAS AT THAT TIME DIRECTOR OF THE LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY AT NYC. BAKER SAYS THAT WHEN HERRING LEFT HER SALLY TURNED TO LESBIANISM. BAKER ADVISED THAT LENORE WAS MARRIED BUT WHEN THIS MARRIAGE FAILED LENORE THEN TURNED TO LESBIANISM AND LIVED WITH SALLY. STATES THAT SALLY AND LENORE HAD A PLACE AT ACCO-KEEK FOR SEVERAL YEARS FROM ABOUT THIRTYSIX ADVISING THEY RENTED SAME FROM A MR. AND MRS. FERGUSON, FIRST NAMES UNKNOWN, WHO ALSO LIVED IN ANOTHER HOUSE ON SAME GROUNDS AT ACCOKEEK, MD. SAYS SALLY WAS AC-

WFO

2

END OF PAGE TWO

QUAINTED WITH HAROLD AND KATHERINE KELLOCK, AND THAT HAROLD KELLOCK ARRANGED WITH FERGUSON FOR THE RENTING OF THIS PLACE AT ACCOKEEK TO SALLY AND LENORE. SAYS HAROLD KELLOCK WAS PRESS RELATIONS MAN IN NINETEEN TWENTY FOR SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND SAME FOR RUSSIAN EMBASSY FOR A WHILE AFTER EMBASSY STARTED IN WASHINGTON, D.C., BUT THAT HAROLD KELLOCK SEEMED VERY BITTER BECAUSE THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY DROPPED HIM AS PRESS RELATIONS MAN. BAKER SAYS KELLOCK WAS NOT CP MEMBER BUT BAKER SAYS THAT HE CANNOT UNDERSTAND SOVIET GOVERNMENT GIVING SUCH A POSITION TO ONE WHO WAS NOT AN OPEN OR SECRET CP MEMBER. BAKER SAYS KATHERINE KELLOCK WAS ACQUAINTED WITH HAROLD WARE AND ALSO WITH JESSICA SMITH, WARE-S FORMER WIFE, PRESENTLY MARRIED TO JOHN ABT. ACCORDING TO BAKER, KATHERINE KELLOCK MET JESSICA SMITH AND PROBABLY HAROLD WARE IN RUSSIA IN THE EARLY TWENTIES AND KATHERINE KELLOCK WAS IN RUSSIA IN CONNECTION WITH WORK FOR THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE OF WHICH BOTH JESSICA SMITH AND KATHERINE KELLOCK WERE MEMBERS. BAKER HAS THE EMPRESSION THAT HAROLD WARE AND JESSICA SMITH INTRODUCED KATHERINE TO HER PRESENT HUSBAND, HAROLD KELLOCK. IN VIEW OF THIS, BUREAU AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED FOR WFO TO INTERVIEW HAROLD AND KATHERINE KELLOCK IN REGARD TO THE ABOVE. WFO HAS INFO IN ITS FILES ON HAROLD AND KATHERINE KELLOCK INCLUDING RECENT LOYALTY

WFO

2159

END OF PAGE THREE

CASE ON KATHERINE KELLOCK. BAKER SAYS THE ACCOKEEK RESIDENCE OF SALLY AND LENORE WAS MEETING PLACE OF "RADICALS" BUT CANNOT SAY WHETHER SALLY AND LENORE WERE OR WERE NOT CP MEMBERS. ADVISES REXFORD TUGWELL, FORMER PROMINENT NEW DEALER, WAS FREQUENT VISITOR TO SALLY AND LENORE AT ACCOKEEK. ADVISES MOST VISITORS TO SALLY AND LENORE ALSO VISITED FERGUSONS AT ACCOKEEK. BAKER SAYS MRS. FERGUSON WAS EMPLOYED IN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, US GOVERNMENT, BUT WAS INDEPENDENTLY WEALTHY AND BAKER DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER FERGUSONS WERE CP MEMBERS BUT SAYS THEY WERE "RADICALS". BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR PERMISSION FOR BALTIMORE TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW SAID MR. AND MRS. FERGUSON AT ACCOKEEK, MD., IN REGARD TO SALLY AND LENORE AND TO ANY VISITORS TO ACCOKEEK, MD. TO SALLY AND LENORE-S, INCLUDING ALGER HISS. IN THIS REGARD BAKER POINTED OUT THAT MRS. FERGUSON WAS AN ORNITHOLOGIST AND BAKER SAYS HE HEARD FROM REPRESENTATIVE NIXON THAT ALGER HISS WAS AN AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST. REFERENCED TEL FEB. FOUR REFLECTS RALPH DE SOLA SAYS ALGER HISS WAS INTRODUCED TO DE SOLA AT ACCOKEEK AS AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST. BAKER SAYS HE RECALLS HELEN WINNER, EX-WIFE OF DE SOLA COMING TO WASHINGTON, D.C., IN SPRING OR WINTER OF THIRTYSEVEN AND REQUESTING TO SEE SALLY RINGE. BAKER THAN DROVE HELEN TO ACCOKEEK AND STAYED OVERNIGHT WHILE HELEN, WHOM BAKER SAYS THEN WAS CP MEMBER,

Balto

END OF PAGE FOUR

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REMAINED SEVERAL DAYS. BAKER SAYS CANNOT RECALL BEING AT ACCOKEEK OVER JULY FOUR, THIRTYSEVEN, OR AT ANY TIME WHEN RALPH DE SOLA AND HELEN WINNER WERE BOTH THERE. ALSO CANNOT RECALL MEETING ALGER HISS AT ACCOKEEK AND ANYWHERE ELSE, BUT BAKER SAYS HE WILL NOT "RULE OUT THE FACT" THAT HE, BAKER, MAY HAVE BEEN THERE AT THAT TIME OR THAT ANY OF THE ABOVE INCLUDING HISS MAY HAVE BEEN AT ACCOKEEK WHEN BAKER WAS THERE, OR THAT HE MAY HAVE MET HISS AT ACCOKEEK. SAYS, HOWEVER, THAT HE PRESENTLY CANNOT RECALL SAME. DOES NOT KNOW OF ANY ACQUANITANCESHIP BY SALLY AND LENORE WITH NATHAN WITT OR ANY PERSON NAMED WITT. IN REGARD TO CHARLES KRAMER, BAKER SAYS HE RECALLS A A "PANSY" WHO WAS PRACTICALLY ALWAYS AT SALLY AND LENORE-S FOR ABOUT THREE YEARS, AND BAKER SAYS HE BELIEVES THIS "PANSY-S" NAME WAS CHARLEY KRAMER. WFO WILL ADVISE IF ANY PHOTO OF CHARLES KRAMER IS AVAILABLE AND IF SO WILL FORWARD TO THIS OFFICE SO THAT SAME MAY BE SHOWN TO BAKER AND TO DE SOLA. IT IS NOTED THAT DE SOLA MENTIONS A PERSON NAMED WITT WHO WAS AT ACCOKEEK WHEN DE SOLA MET HISS AND DE SOLA-S DESCRIPTION OF THIS "WITT" FITS CHARLES KRAMER, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO KINKY ORANGE COLORED HAIR. BAKER CANNOT RECALL MEETING PERSON DESCRIBED BY DE SOLA AS INVENTOR OF MULTI-LENS CAMERA, AT ACCOKEEK, BUT SAYS HE DOES KNOW THAT CHARLES COLLIER AND WIFE, NINA.

END OF PAGE FIVE

2159

COLLIER, WERE WELL-ACQUAINTED WITH SALLY AND LENORE AND VISITED ACCOKEEK. SAYS NINA COLLIER HAD A PARALLEL JOB TO SALLY RINGE IN WPA AND ADVISES CHARLES COLLIER INVENTED SOME AERIAL CAMERA AND RECEIVED ROYALTIES FROM FAIRCHILD AVIATION FOR USE OF SAME DURING WAR. HOWEVER, SAYS COLLIER NEVER RECEIVED ANY WRITE-UP IN LIFE OR ANY OTHER MAGAZINE REGARDING THIS CAMERA. WFO HAS INFO THEIR FILES REGARDING CHARLES WOOD COLLIER AND NINA PERERA. REQUEST BUREAU AUTHORITY FOR INTERVIEW BY WFO OF CHARLES AND NINA COLLIER REGARDING SALLY AND LENORE, VISITORS TO ACCOKEEK, AND WHETHER ANY INFO WAS SOUGHT OF COLLIER REGARDING CAMERA INVENTION. BAKER SAYS MARGARET VALLIANT, PRESENT RESIDENT AT HOTEL CHELSEA, NYC, LIVED AT ACCOKEEK FOR ABOUT A YEAR WITH SALLY AND LENORE. BAKER SAYS BELIEVES VALLIANT WAS A CP MEMBER AND THINKS STILL IS ONE. NY INDICES NEGATIVE ON VALLIANT. REQUEST BUREAU AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW VALLIANT. ON INTERVIEW TODAY, VICTOR PERLO WAS ASKED IF HE KNEW SALLY RINGE, LENORE THOMAS OR IF HE HAD EVER BEEN AT ANY FARM OR RESIDENCE AT ACCOKEEK, MD. TO EACH OF THESE QUESTIONS, PERLO ANSWERED "NO COMMENT". DURING INTERVIEWS, BAKER SHOULD NOT BE DISCLOSED AS SOURCE OF ABOVE INFORMATION BUT QUESTIONS MAY BE ASKED CONCERNING BAKER-S CONNECTION WITH ANY OF ABOVE INDIVIDUALS. ANY OF ABOVE PERSONS INTERVIEWED SHOULD BE QUESTIONED IN REGARD TO ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH ALGER HISS.

WFO

NYC

SCHEIDT

cc-Mr. Fletcher

SEATTLE ADVISED

TWO COPIES WFO

11
44

BA ACK AND DISC, WASH HOLD

BA NY R 2 BA

2139

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: February 23, 1949

FROM : Mr. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAHAM - SUMMARY

The following information has been received which is believed pertinent to instant case and may prove to substantiate the allegation that Alger Hiss was a member of the Communist Party Underground Movement.

On January 27, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that Ben Mandel, H.C.U.A., advised that Ralph de Sola of Brooklyn, New York, a former member of the Communist Party, recalled meeting Alger Hiss at either a Communist Party meeting or social gathering of Communist Party members in Baltimore, Maryland, during the early 1930's. (Teletype from WFO to NY dated 1-27-49; 74-1333)

Ralph de Sola when interviewed advised that over the July 4, 1937 holidays, he and his ex-wife, Helen Winner, stayed at a large house rented by Lenore Thomas and a girl named Sally Ringe at Accokeek, Maryland overlooking the Potomac River. He said that Lenore Thomas was instructed by the New York Headquarters of the Communist Party to go to Washington, D. C. and "remain quiet." It was his impression that she was a member of the Underground Movement of the Party in Washington.

At this party on July 4, 1937, de Sola said that either Lenore Thomas or Sally Ringe told him that a man was coming down from Washington who was an amateur ornithologist. De Sola was also told by one of these girls that this man had the same political beliefs as did de Sola at that time, meaning, Communist beliefs, but that this man went about things in a smoother and more effective way for the Communist Party. He said that shortly thereafter Alger and Priscilla Hiss arrived at Accokeek and de Sola was told that Alger Hiss was the Ornithologist who had been mentioned previously. De Sola said he discussed ornithology with Alger Hiss but did not discuss any political matters. He said he never saw Alger Hiss on any other occasions, however, he identified a photograph of Alger Hiss as the ornithologist.

De Sola said that the following persons were present at this party: Jacob Baker; a couple named Witt from the NLRB or Labor Department; a man who had invented a multi-lens aerial camera who wrote an article in "Life" magazine concerning this camera about that time. This person has been tentatively identified as Lieutenant O. S. Reading of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

74-1333-2160

RECORDED - 27
INDEXED - 27

MAR 1 1949

FLJ/ehw

Attachment

Kisseloff-399

De Sola said that Sally Ringe was at least a Communist Party sympathizer and that Lenore Thomas was a member of the Party and was possibly a member of the Party Underground in Washington. (Teletype from NY to Bureau dated 2-5-49; 74-1333)

Helen Winner when interviewed advised that she sponsored the applications of Sally Ringe and Lenore Thomas to join the Communist Party in about 1934. She said she recalls attending the party at Accokeek on July 4, 1937 but only recalled as being present Ralph de Sola, Lenore Thomas and Sally Ringe. She said she cannot remember meeting Alger or Priscilla Hiss there. She stated that Sally Ringe is now married to Jonathan Goldmark, (now residing at White Salmon, Washington).

Leads are outstanding to interview Lieutenant O. S. Reading, Sally Ringe Goldmark and Lenore Straus in connection with the above allegations. (Ibid.)

Ralph de Sola was shown photographs of Nathan Witt but he could not identify him as the person who he claims was present at the Accokeek party. (Teletype from NY to Bureau dated 2-14-49; 74-1333)

Jacob Baker, former Deputy Administrator to Harry Hopkins, advised that he was acquainted with Sally Ringe and Lenore Thomas and visited at their place at Accokeek on several occasions. He stated that Sally Ringe's real name was Irma Ringe and verified the fact that she is now Mrs. Jonathan Goldmark. He stated that Lenore Thomas is married to Robert Straus, the brother of Michael Straus, Director of Reclamation of the United States Government. It is believed that this individual is Robert Ware Straus. The Washington Field Office is endeavoring to locate Lenore Thomas Straus for interview.

Baker advised that Sally Ringe and Lenore Thomas rented their place at Accokeek, Maryland from a Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson who lived in a separate house on the same grounds at Accokeek. He advised that the Fergusons were radicals and that Mrs. Ferguson was an Ornithologist as allegedly was Alger Hiss.

The New York Office has requested Bureau authority for the Baltimore Office to interview the Fergusons at Accokeek, Maryland. (See suggestions below).

Baker advised that Sally Ringe was also acquainted with Harold

Kisseloff-400

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and Katherine Kellock and that Harold Kellock had arranged with the Fergusons for the rental of the place at Accokeek to Sally Ringe and Lenore Thomas. Harold Kellock was described as Press Relations Man for the Soviet Government in 1920 and held the same position for the Russian Embassy for a while after the Embassy opened in Washington, D. C. in 1933. Harold Kellock seemed very bitter because the Russian Embassy had dropped him. Baker stated that Kellock was not a Communist Party member. He said that Katherine Kellock was a close friend of Jessica Smith, wife of John Abt.

The New York Office has requested Bureau authority to interview Harold and Katherine Kellock. (See suggestions below).

Baker stated that he cannot recall having been at Accokeek over July 4, 1937, or at any time when Ralph de Sola and Helen Winner were both there. He said he cannot recall having met Alger Hiss at Accokeek or anywhere else.

Baker advised that he did not know any one described by de Sola as an inventor of a multi-lens aerial camera but he said he does know that Charles Collier and his wife, Nina, were well acquainted with Sally Ringe and Lenore Thomas, and had visited them at Accokeek. He said that Charles Collier had invented some sort of an aerial camera but it was never written up in "Life" magazine or any other magazine. He advised that Nina Collier had a parallel job to Sally Ringe in the WPA. The New York Office has requested authority for the Washington Field Office to interview Charles and Nina Collier. (See suggestions below).

Baker stated that Margaret Valiant, who resides in the Hotel Chelsea, New York City, lived at Accokeek for about a year with Sally Ringe and Lenore Thomas. Baker said the believed that Valiant was a Communist Party member and may still be a member.

The New York Office has requested Bureau authority to interview Margaret Valiant concerning the activities at Accokeek, Maryland. (See suggestions below).

SUGGESTIONS

It is suggested that the authority for interviews with Robert Ware Straus, Harold and Katherine Kellock, Charles and Nina Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, and Margaret Valiant be granted in order to possibly verify the presence of Alger Hiss at the July 4, 1937 party at Accokeek, Maryland where known Communist Party members were allegedly present. There is attached hereto a teletype to the New York, Washington Field Office and Baltimore Office granting authority for these interviews.

9160

VIA REGISTERED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

February 25, 1949

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

There are enclosed herewith a brown envelope addressed to Mr. August J. Inslerman, 337 East 34th Street, Apartment 15, New York, New York, bearing the return address of the National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York, and its contents, consisting of a passport and various notes which were written in the Esthonian language. These notes have been partially translated by the Translation Section of the Bureau and a summary thereof has been reviewed by the Espionage Section.

It has been determined that these notes have no bearing on instant investigation; therefore, the New York Office should return the ~~Mr. Felix August~~ Inslerman, from ~~whom~~ they were obtained during the course of a search on December 23, 1948.

Enclosure

FLJ/de

RECORDED - 108
INDEXED - 108

174-1333-2161

F P I

67 MAR 3

EX-118

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
FEB 25 1949 P.M.

497592

Kisseloff-402

SAC, Pittsburgh

February 25, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Reference is made to Bureau teletype to all Special Agents in Charge, dated January 10, 1949 in this case. Further reference is made to a letter from the Pittsburgh Office to the Bureau dated February 11, 1949.

The Pittsburgh Office is instructed to re-submit the information contained in reference letter in report form in line with the instructions set out in reference Bureau teletype.

cc: New York
Washington Field Office

RECORDED - 76 74-1333-2162

EX-117

FLJ/de

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 8 1949
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM
FEB 52 2 35 PM '49

Kisseloff-403

SAC, Richmond

February 25, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Reference is made to Richmond letter to the Bureau dated 2/15/49, which reflected the results of an interview with Mr. George H. Kingsman of 2780 South Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

The attention of the Richmond Office is invited to Bureau teletype to all Special Agents in Charge, dated January 10, 1949, which instructed that reports should be submitted covering all investigation conducted in this case. This teletype also advised that the New York Office is the office of origin in this matter. It is noted that the New York Office did not receive a copy of reference letter.

The Richmond Office should re-submit its report form the information contained in reference letter in line with the instructions as outlined in Bureau teletype to all SAC's dated January 10, 1949.

cc: Baltimore
New York

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 25 1949 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 124-1333-2163
INDEXED 67 MAR 3 1949

FLJ/de

Kisseloff-404

SAC, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

February 23, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 74-1333

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 5/7/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5/7/89

GEORGE MARTIN MINK, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 61-8040

8/22/85 239,318
9145 cilloms

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor, Washington, D. C., dated January 4, 1949, in the Chambers case, page two. Chambers advised that in 1932, shortly after he entered the underground, he was introduced to an espionage apparatus headed by one Ulrich, alias Walter; that this apparatus was operating within the German Hamburg American Steamship Line. Among the group who operated in this apparatus was one Charlie, a Russian Jew, who was formerly a taxi driver and who was supposed to be related to a high Russian official, probably Molotov.

Further reference is made to a letter from the Miami Office to the New York Office dated February 20, 1949, in the case entitled "George Martin Mink, was., Internal Security - R." According to Paul Crouch, a former prominent member of the Communist Party, Mink had been a Philadelphia taxi driver and claimed to be a relative of Solomon Lozovsky then the head of the Profintern.

If the New York Office has not already done so, a photograph of George Mink should be exhibited to Whittaker Chambers for possible identification. The results of this investigation should be reported under both of the captions as set out above.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Declassification
DATE 7/28/79 GASPER

FMJsofm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy
Mrs. Hesse
Miss Jones

RECORDED - 73

CONFIDENTIAL

74-1333-2164

F B I

Kisseloff-405

EX-117

45 MAR 4 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file: 74-1333)

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, New York, February 21, 1949, in which a lead is set out for the Charlotte Office to secure a photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN, 122 Rhett Street, Greenville, South Carolina. Considerable investigation has been conducted in this case and in the case entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; 'Operator 318' and Wife; ESPIONAGE - R," Bureau file 65-57889, in an effort to obtain this photograph. This investigation has included contact with such public sources as newspaper morgues and all civic clubs in Greenville, but no photograph has been located. MATWIN is Vice-President of the Belrug Mills, Inc., of Greenville and does not appear to be active at all socially.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Mr. WILLIAM B. COXE, a commercial photographer, Greenville, South Carolina, who is believed to be entirely reliable, has advised that the Belrug Company plans to put on a local exhibit within the next thirty days under the sponsorship of the Greenville Kiwanis Club. He stated that he has already contacted the President of the Belrug Company with regard to taking photographs of the physical equipment of the plant to be displayed at this exhibit. He stated that he believed he could easily take photographs of the officials of the plant including that of MATWIN without arousing any suspicion whatsoever. He plans to take photographs at the Belrug Company at the first opportunity, and it is anticipated that a photograph of MATWIN will therefore be available in the near future.

CC - New York (65-14920)
65-1303
CC - 65-1301
ESB:hmk

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Kisseloff-406

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174-1333-2165
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6 MAR 2 1949

EX-1.

File

58 MAR 11 1949

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell March 1, 1949

Attention: Mr. Vincent P. Russo

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This Bureau is presently attempting to establish the chronology of the handling of the original documents produced by Whittaker Chambers in the pretrial deposition hearing at Baltimore, Maryland from the time they were handed over to a representative of the Baltimore Office of this Bureau on November 29, 1948 to the present date. These documents have previously been referred to as Numbers Q1 through Q69.

The records of this Bureau reflect that on November 30, 1948 at 1:20 PM Inspector Howard P. Fletcher of this Bureau delivered these documents to Mr. Vincent P. Russo of the Criminal Division of the Department. The documents remained in the Department's possession until 6:34 PM on December 10, 1948 when they were returned to Assistant Director D. M. Ladd of this Bureau by Mr. Russo.

It will be appreciated if you will advise at the earliest possible moment the names and official titles of the individuals within the Department, or elsewhere, who had these documents in their possession during the above period. You should also advise as to where these documents were located when they were not in the actual possession of any person during the above period.

FLJ/de

MAR 1 10 16 AM '49
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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
MAR 1 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 62-74-1533-21660
F B I

EX-153

45 MAR 7 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-407

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

March 1, 1949

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John J. O'Toole, Jr. dated January 12, 1949 at Albany, New York in the above-captioned matter, a copy of which was furnished you as an enclosure to my memorandum dated January 31, 1949.

Your particular attention is invited to the information contained on pages 20 through 22 of this report with reference to the circumstances surrounding the execution of a search warrant at the residence of Felix August Inslerman at Cambridge, New York on January 8, 1949. You will note that Mr. and Mrs. Felix Inslerman and their Attorney, Louis Bender of New York City, were extremely uncooperative with the agents who were attempting to execute the search warrant on that date.

Your further attention is invited to Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2231, (formerly Sections 121, 253, 254 and 628, Title 18, U. S. Code), which provides as follows:

> "(a) Whoever forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, prevents, impedes, intimidates, or interferes with any person authorized to serve or execute search warrants or to make searches and seizures while engaged in the performance of his duties with regard thereto or on account of the performance of such duties, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and
> (b) Whoever, in committing any act in violation of this section, uses any deadly or dangerous weapon, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

The Department's opinion is solicited as to whether or not the resistance displayed by the Inslermans and their Attorney constitutes a violation of the above statute.

RECORDED - 62 94-1-3-2167

FLJ:EHW

EX-47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
MAR 1 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI
MAR 7 1949

Kisseloff-408

FD-79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-31-49	12/20/48 to 1/27/49	LAMBERT G. ZANDER MAH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Personnel files of ALGER HISS at Department of Agriculture, Department of Justice and Department of State reviewed. CHARLES F. SARLE, MELVILLE F. MILBY, ALVA G. NYE, W. CARROLL HUNTER, FRANCIS M. SHEA, ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY, PREW SAVOY, EUGENE F. BOGAN, ALFRED J. S. WEAVER, RALPH A. GILCHRIST, WILLIAM F. CROSSWHITE, JOHN PHILIP WENCHEL, co-employees of ALGER HISS at the Department of Agriculture during his employment there were interviewed. CHARLES A. HORSKY, THOMAS CROWTHER, KATHLEEN CLEMENTS, CATHERINE BARTZ, LEE A. JACKSON, MARY AGNES QUINN, WARNER W. GARDNER, ROSE ROGOW, co-employees of ALGER HISS at the Department of Justice while ALGER HISS was employed there, interviewed. ZOLITA M. KENT, HARLEY A. NOTTER, DONALD C. BLAISDELL, LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, LINCOLN BLOOMFIELD, FRANCES H. RAWLINGS, RAYMOND E. MURPHY, DURWARD V. SANDIFER, DOROTHY FOSDICK, JOSEPH C. GREEN, JOHN D. HICKERSON, co-employees of ALGER HISS at the Department of State while he was employed there, were interviewed. Interviews with these employees and associates of ALGER HISS failed to develop any information regarding Communist tendencies, beliefs or associations of ALGER HISS. None were able to furnish any information relating to ALGER HISS' knowledge of or association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or the individuals mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as having been active in a Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C. No pertinent correspondence between ALGER HISS and the persons interviewed herein. No information developed that ALGER HISS furnished restricted information from government files to any individual or individuals unauthorized to receive the same.

DEFERRED RECORDING

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/67 BY SCZ/mmc/jsm

cc AAG Campbell
2-4-49
FLJ cw

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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(1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Asst to the Attorney General, New York City)
3 - Washington Field Office

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-2168

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32 MAR 8

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INDEXED - 82

SERIALIZED

FILED

1 MAR 17 1949

Kisseloff-409

WFO - 74-94

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Letter from the Director to the SAC, Washington Field Office dated December 13, 1948.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: ALGER HISS

Referenced letter instructed that a check be made to determine the personnel and names of persons departmentalwise who were associated with ALGER HISS and that these persons be interviewed along the line heretofore followed in this investigation.

The personnel files of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Justice and the Department of State were reviewed to verify the tenure of ALGER HISS' employment with the United States Government and for such other information pertinent to this investigation.

BACKGROUND

ALGER HISS was born in Baltimore, Maryland on November 11, 1904. His mother's name is Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS who in 1947 was residing at 5304 Spring Lakeway, Baltimore, Maryland. His brother, DONALD HISS, and his wife, CATHERINE, live at 3030 Que Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ALGER HISS received his preparatory education in the Baltimore public schools and the Powder Plant Academy, Duxbury, Massachusetts. He attended Baltimore City College and from 1922 through 1926 he was at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, where he received a B. A. Degree and was a Phi Beta Kappa. He attended Harvard University Law School from 1926 through 1929, receiving an Ll. B. Degree. HISS is a member of both the Massachusetts and New York Bar and admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

On December 11, 1929, ALGER HISS was married to PRISCILLA HOBSON in Washington, D. C. Her former husband was FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON of New York City. PRISCILLA was formerly employed by the Library of Congress. ALGER HISS has a stepson, TIMOTHY HOBSON, and a son, ANTHONY, born August 5, 1941.

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From 1929 through 1930, ALGER HISS was secretary and law clerk to United States Supreme Court Justice HOLMES. Previous employment of ALGER HISS was also listed as being with Choate, Hall and Stewart, attorneys, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, from 1930 to 1932. He was also employed by Cotton, Franklin, Wright and Gordon, attorneys, 63 Wall Street, New York City from April 1932 until May 1933.

ALGER HISS' employment with the Federal Government began on May 12, 1933, when he was appointed Principal Attorney in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. On March 22, 1934, this assignment was terminated and on that date HISS was appointed Special Attorney for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which assignment terminated on June 21, 1934. On June 22, 1934, this appointment was extended to July 21, 1934. From August 1934 through August 1935, he was designated as Legal Assistant to the Special Senate Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry. During this period, he was on assignment to the committee from the Department of Agriculture.

In a letter of resignation dated March 2, 1935, ALGER HISS resigned from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be effective April 4, 1935. The resignation was accepted on April 13, 1935. ALGER HISS' residence address at that time was given as 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SETH THOMAS, Solicitor, transmitted ALGER HISS' letter of resignation to the Secretary of Agriculture with approval. The resignation bore the notation - "O. K.", followed by the initials - "H.A.W.". These initials were identified to be those of HENRY A. WALLACE by Mrs. MARIE ELLIS, secretary in the Investigations Office of the Department of Agriculture. The personnel file listed JEROME FRANK as ALGER HISS' immediate superior.

ALGER HISS was appointed Special Attorney in the Solicitor General's Office of the Department of Justice, where he served from August 15, 1935, to August 31, 1936. While employed in the Solicitor General's Office of the Department of Justice, STANLEY REED was Solicitor General.

On September 1, 1936, ALGER HISS was appointed Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State, charged with economic, financial, tariff, and general trade questions.

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The State Department Register for 1937 lists ALGER HISS as Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE. The State Department Register for the years 1939 and 1940, lists ALGER HISS as Assistant to STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Advisor on Political Relations at the State Department. In the 1942 Register of the State Department, ALGER HISS continues as Assistant to STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Advisor on Political Relations. The August 1, 1944, Directory of Organizations, Department of State, shows ALGER HISS as Assistant to EDWIN C. WILSON, Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs.

The biographical section of the State Department Register dated January 15, 1944, furnished the additional assignments of ALGER HISS:

> On November 1, 1944, he was appointed Executive Secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations on International Organizations.
>
> On September 16, 1944, ALGER HISS is shown as Deputy Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs.
>
> On March 19, 1945, he is listed as Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs.
>
> On July 1, 1945, he was appointed Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on International Organization.
>
> Thereafter he served the Department of State on United Nations matters.
>
> He resigned from the Department of State in January 1947 and became affiliated with Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The records of Selective Service Board No. 1, Washington, D. C., show that ALGER HISS was assigned Order 11, Serial No. 3048, and classified as 4-A. The Selective Service records also contain the following information:

For four years prior to September 1939, ALGER HISS served as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, then as Assistant to Dr.

STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Advisor on Political Relations, State Department. Dr. HORNBECK is charged with the relations with foreign countries, particularly Japan and China, and that ALGER HISS reads all important papers which come into STANLEY HORNBECK's office and participates in conferences with other agencies, particularly regarding trade.

The records of the Selective Service Board also contain a request for deferment for ALGER HISS dated November 15, 1940, which stated that HISS had been designated by the Secretary of State as the Legal Advisor to the Department to consider legal questions which arose in connection with the trade agreements program of the United States Government. In this connection, his duties included consultations with officers of the Department's Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements on legal questions and liaison with the Department of Justice in regard to current litigation regarding trade agreements; also at the request of the Secretary of State, ALGER HISS from time to time attended meetings of the Executive Committee on commercial policy.

There is an additional communication in the records of the Board dated May 16, 1941, signed by EDWARD YARDLEY, Director of Personnel at the State Department, asking for ALGER HISS' continued deferment for the reason that ALGER HISS was still employed as Assistant to Dr. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Advisor on Political Relations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

On January 24, 1949, Dr. CHARLES F. SARLE, Room 3028, South Building, Department of Agriculture, advised Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE that he was acquainted with ALGER HISS when he was with the Department of Agriculture, but knew him only in relation to official matters. He had been in personal contact with ALGER HISS on several occasions. He had never visited with HISS socially and had never received any communications from Mr. HISS and could furnish no information regarding ALGER HISS' associations, philosophies or beliefs. He particularly knew of no associates of ALGER HISS other than those in the immediate department.

On January 14, 1949, MELVILLE F. MILBY, Room 1332, South Building, Department of Agriculture, advised Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE that he was employed in the Department of Agriculture during the same period that Mr. HISS was there and that for a period of at least a year, he shared an office with ALGER HISS and they worked from each other's desks continuously.

MILBY considered HISS to be one of the finest and most loyal employees of the government he had ever known and he recalls no act or any statement whatsoever which would substantiate the allegations which had been made from time to time concerning ALGER HISS. He related that he visited ALGER HISS' home in Georgetown on occasions briefly to deliver papers there for him in connection with their work. He never met anybody at the ALGER HISS residence on these occasions.

He could furnish no information regarding ALGER HISS' alleged relations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or other individuals mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and does not recall ever meeting any of ALGER HISS' friends outside of their mutual co-employees at the Department of Agriculture.

MILBY could furnish no pertinent information, but stated he still believes ALGER HISS to be a high-minded and loyal citizen, that any allegations as to ALGER HISS's Communist Party affiliations and associations are unrealistic to him and difficult to understand. During the period of his close association with ALGER HISS at the Department of Agriculture, he never noted any indication that ALGER HISS was anything but a loyal American and that ALGER HISS should have been a member of a Communist group was fantastic.

On January 26, 1949, ALVA G. NYE, Room 5422, Interstate Commerce Commission, advised Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE that he was employed at the Department of Agriculture during the same period that ALGER HISS was likewise employed by that department, but that he had no personal contact with ALGER HISS during that period, that he has never been in communication with ALGER HISS. He was not acquainted with any of ALGER HISS' associates other then those at the department. While he worked on the same general subject matter, NYE advised he was a Hearing Officer and traveled frequently in this connection.

He advised that ALGER HISS while at the department was closely associated with JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN, but was unable to advise the extent of this association other then that these persons were all engaged in working on the same subject matter. NYE could furnish no further pertinent information.

On January 13, 1939, W. CARROLL HUNTER in the Solicitor's Office of the Department of Interior, advised Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE, that he was with the Department of Agriculture during the same period ALGER HISS was employed there, but that he had never associated with him or communicated with him and that their positions in the department did not place them in contact with one other.

He was unable to furnish any information regarding ALGER HISS' associations and could furnish no other information pertinent to this investigation.

FRANCIS M. SHEA, attorney, Room 501 Hibbs Building, 723 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN on January 24, 1949.

Mr. SHEA advised that he had formerly been employed by the Agriculture Department with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as an attorney during the period when ALGER HISS was also employed there. Mr. SHEA appeared to be quite reticent in discussing this matter, and stated that he never knew of any association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by that or any other name.

He also could supply no information which would indicate that HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, had on any occasion furnished official material to CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized person. Mr. SHEA claimed that he had never visited HISS at his home and knew nothing of his possessing a typewriter. He also stated that he had never received any correspondence or other material from HISS which could possibly have been typed on this machine.

ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY, Commissioner, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN on January 24, 1949.

Mr. McCONNAUGHEY advised that he had formerly been employed at the Department of Agriculture in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the period when ALGER HISS was also employed there. He went on to state that he had known HISS while a fellow student at Harvard Law School and that during the first year of his attendance at that institution, he had been a member of the same eating club as HISS and in view of that, had numerous contacts with him.

He went on to state that he did not see or hear from ALGER HISS again after leaving Law School until the fall of 1933. He stated that at the time he was on a vacation in Canada and upon returning to the place where he was staying, he received a message that ALGER HISS had called him, and upon subsequent contact, learned that HISS desired him to come to Washington to accept employment with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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Mr. McCONNAUGHEY went on to state that at the time he was engaged in the practice of law and therefore, at Mr. HISS' request, wound up his affairs and in January 1934 entered on duty as Assistant Chief in the section of which ALGER HISS was then chief. At this point, Mr. McCONNAUGHEY volunteered the information to the effect that contrary to allegations which have been made that HISS attempted to fill positions in his section with individuals who possessed Communist tendencies, he believed that Mr. HISS was attempting to fill these positions with people whom he knew as fellow students in Law School and whom he believed to be competent and fitted for the work in view of their good records at school.

Mr. McCONNAUGHEY also stated that shortly after he entered on duty, HISS went up on the Hill on loan to some committee and that he took over the duties of Chief of the section. He further stated that actually HISS never came back to work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and eventually arranged it so that he, McCONNAUGHEY, would take over as Chief of the section and as a result, he did not have many contacts with HISS outside the office. To the best of his recollection, he had visited the HISS home on two occasions in 1937 or 1938. Mr. McCONNAUGHEY could not recall ever having heard HISS mention the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by that or any of his aliases and he knew of no incidents which would indicate that HISS had associated with CHAMBERS. Mr. McCONNAUGHEY also advised that he has not seen HISS recently, but up until 1942, saw him occasionally, possibly once or twice a year for lunch, but has no correspondence from HISS.

Mr. McCONNAUGHEY concluded by stating that so far as he knew, HISS had never given any indication of Communist tendencies during the period of his association with him.

PREW SAVOY, attorney, 1200 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE on January 14, 1949, that early in 1933 he applied for a position with the Department of Agriculture through JEROME FRANK and was advised by FRANK that if ALGER HISS and LEE PRESSMAN approved, he could have the job. In July 1933, they approved such appointment. From August 15, 1933 until January 1, 1937, he, SAVOY, was in close contact with ALGER HISS socially and otherwise.

He related that the work at the Agriculture Department was divded into three main classifications; that each of the aforementioned three was in charge of one particular phase of the work. He related that he worked with HISS and PRESSMAN every day from 8:00 A. M. until Midnight for the years 1933-34 and 1935, practically speaking. On January 6, 1936, the Agricultural Act was declared unconstitutional and this close relationship ceased.

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SAVOY, when working on his particular phase when policy was involved, had ALGER HISS review his work. He related that he became very fond of ALGER HISS and no doubt visited him at his home or at the home of others on thirty or forty occasions. It wasn't until 1945 that he again saw HISS to speak to him for any length of time and this was on an occasion when HISS was going to New York for the United Nations on a special train.

He stated that when the House Committee on Un-American Activities first began their inquiry and ALGER HISS' name appeared in the newspapers, he wrote HISS a letter offering to aid him in any way possible. He produced for the writer a reply from HISS dated August 31, 1948, which merely thanked Mr. SAVOY for his offer of assistance written on August 17, 1948. This communication by HISS was dated August 31, 1948, and was written on stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Mr. SAVOY also produced for the writer a communication of August 21, 1948, addressed to him on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace signed by Mr. E. B. SAYRE, in which SAYRE acknowledged for Mr. HISS Mr. SAVOY's offer of August 17, 1948. Mr. SAVOY furnished the above two mentioned communications to the writer and they were submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory by letter of January 17, 1949 for appropriate examination. These two communications were returned to Mr. SAVOY on January 17, 1949.

Mr. SAVOY further related that his father-in-law, the former Senator and former Governor of Delaware, TOWNSEND, was scheduled to make some speeches in 1945, and that he, SAVOY, and Mr. HISS worked on these speeches together. Subsequently, the speeches were not used and Mr. SAVOY offered to ascertain if this speech material was still available. He stated that if he could locate this material, he would advise of its availability.

SAVOY emphasized that HISS worked extremely long hours in 1933 and 1934 especially and that after HISS went over to the Justice Department, they saw each other infrequently. Mr. SAVOY recalled meeting LARRY DUGGAN. To the best of his recollection, he stated that he met DUGGAN through GARDNER JACKSON while with ALGER HISS, or met him through ALGER HISS in connection with a visit to the residence of GARDNER JACKSON. He believed that the meeting was in connection with an Industrial School of some type in the South.

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Mr. SAVOY recalled ALGER HISS' car which has received considerable publicity but doesn't recall ever seeing a typewriter in ALGER HISS' home, although he had been in his home thirty or forty times. SAVOY pointed out that during this period, LEE PRESSMAN, ALGER HISS and himself in a professional way and for professional reasons, met at JEROME FRANKS' home once a week to discuss policy in connection with the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. SAVOY pointed out that he was shocked when he read of the charges made against ALGER HISS and stated that if Mr. HISS is guilty of the charges that he, SAVOY, will lose completely his ability to judge an individual. He stated that he recalled nothing whatsoever during the time he knew Mr. HISS so intimately which would indicate a philosophy of Communism and stated that it was generally true in those days that if an individual wanted to get anywhere in the Government, it was customary to be slightly pro-Soviet and this can be stated about every one who held a fairly good position in the Government. It was the popular thing to do, Mr. SAVOY stated. He himself was considered to be a conservative.

Mr. SAVOY stated that he had never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any individuals mentioned by CHAMBERS as active in Communist work.

In conclusion, Mr. SAVOY pointed out that since the charges have been made against Mr. HISS he has thought of the matter a great deal in an attempt to recall anything which would substantiate such charges but he has been unable to recall a single incident which would reflect adversely upon the loyalty of ALGER HISS to this country.

EUGENE F. BOGAN, Principal Attorney, Chief Consultant's Office, Internal Revenue Department, Room 5237, Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER that he was formerly employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from August 1933 until June 1935. BOGAN was an attorney assigned to the Tax Section of Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He stated that he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS in August 1933, advising that for a short period, HISS supervised the Tax Section of Agricultural Adjustment Administration and that BOGAN did report to HISS. He stated that his memory was not too clear as to HISS' employment capacity at Agricultural Adjustment Administration but that he felt HISS was assigned to the General Counsel's Office and that he had acted in the capacity of an Assistant General Counsel.

BOGAN stated that all of his contacts with HISS were of an employment nature advising that he never had been acquainted with him socially or had any contact away from the office with HISS. BOGAN related that he left Agricultural Adjustment Administration to work with the Department of Internal Revenue in June 1935, and that he believed he last saw HISS in approximately March 1935 at which time he attended a farewell banquet for JEROME FRANK, General Counsel of Agricultural Adjustment Administration which was held at the Kennedy-Warren.

BOGAN advised that he served as Naval Officer in the Pacific during World War II and that his Naval assignment had to do with the administration of the islands which the United States had captured from the Japanese and that on returning to Washington, D. C., during the latter part of 1945 or early 1946, he learned that HISS was at the State Department and that Mr. HISS' job was concerned with post-war future of these Pacific Islands which the United States had captured.

BOGAN stated that he telephoned Mr. HISS and advised him of his knowledge concerning the islands and that he would cooperate in any way with Mr. HISS on whatever aspect which HISS was handling relative to the islands. BOGAN advised that HISS did not visit him personally, but sent an assistant over to see him whose name he believed to be GREEN, first name unknown. BOGAN has had no contact with HISS at all since he left Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the exception of the above-mentioned telephone call. BOGAN stated that while employed at Agricultural Adjustment Administration with ALGER HISS, he was impressed by HISS, advising that he considered HISS to be a man of extraordinary capabilities. In addition, HISS had a very likeable disposition and was well regarded by BOGAN as well as all other employees.

BOGAN advised he had never had occasion to observe HISS pass on to any unauthorized individual any restricted or confidential data. He advised emphatically that he felt that HISS would not under any circumstances do such a thing.

BOGAN advised that he himself had never suspected ALGER HISS of participating in any un-American or disloyal activities. He stated that he has not corresponded with ALGER HISS or was he aware of any associations of ALGER HISS with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or individuals mentioned by CHAMBERS as active in Communist Party work.

ALFRED J. S. WEAVER, Economic Advisor, Chief Counsel's Office, Department of Internal Revenue, advised Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER on January 26, 1949, that from March 1933, he commenced working in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and that

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he first met ALGER HISS in about May, 1933, when HISS started to work for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

WEAVER advised that at first HISS was an attorney for Agricultural Adjustment Administration and that he, WEAVER, as an economist, worked on the wheat program which as he explained, involved itself with the developing of this program by Agricultural Adjustment Administration and that such program was then scrutinized by the legal staff of which Mr. HISS was a member. WEAVER advised that his contacts with HISS existed from early 1933 until early 1934 and that from that time on, he had practically no contact at all with HISS. WEAVER stated that all of his contacts with HISS were limited to office routine and that he had never visited with him socially.

Mr. WEAVER stayed on with Agricultural Adjustment Adjustment Administration until approximately 1936 and in early 1934, he was made chief of the Suger and Rice Section. When this occurred, his contacts with HISS were not direct. WEAVER stated he has not corresponded with HISS and he never had any occasion to notice that HISS made available any classified or restricted information to any unauthorized person.

In conclusion, WEAVER advised that although HISS at Agricultural Adjustment Administration was a "New Dealer" and while still interested in bringing forth the various liberalistic programs as advanced by the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, HISS always took into consideration the effect that such anticipated programs might have on other industries. WEAVER, in other words, advised that HISS "had his feet on the ground".

Mr. WEAVER advised that from what little contact he had with ALGER HISS, he had never suspected HISS of engaging in any activity contrary to the best interests of the government.

RALPH A. GILCHRIST, attorney, Alvord and Alvord, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER on January 26, 1949, that from September 1933 until November 1934 he was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, assigned to the Processing Tax Division of the General Counsel's Office. GILCHRIST advised that he first met ALGER HISS in September 1933 and that for a time, HISS was handling marketing agreements at Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but that he had also been assigned to the Processing Tax Division of Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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GILCHRIST stated that up until November 1934 when he left Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he had infrequent contact with HISS but that he did, during this period, converse with HISS and that he had become fairly well acquainted with Mr. HISS. GILCHRIST advised that he always had the highest regard for HISS both from the standpoint of patriotism and mental capacity. He advised that HISS was a very likeable type of individual.

He advised further that from November 1934, he had no contact or association with HISS until during 1941 when he, GILCHRIST received a little note of inquiry concerning GILCHRIST's health. GILCHRIST at the time was confined to a sanitarium in North Carolina suffering from tuberculosis.

Mr. GILCHRIST advised that although he had no contact with HISS from 1934 until 1941, HISS had apparently learned from some one about GILCHRIST's ill health and this prompted HISS to write GILCHRIST.

Mr. GILCHRIST advised that the above referred to communication which he received from HISS was not typewritten and was in HISS' own handwriting. Mr. GILCHRIST advised that he had no social contact whatsoever with HISS and that to this day, he cannot believe that HISS made available restricted or classified data to any unauthorized person, as has been alleged and he knew of nothing of the alleged associations of HISS.

WILLIAM V. CROSSWHITE, Room 3738, Justice Department, advised Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE that he first knew Mr. HISS when he, CROSSWHITE, was employed as an attorney under Mr. HISS in the Department of Agriculture. He related that he, CROSSWHITE, stayed with the Department of Agriculture through 1934 and then went to the Philippine Islands. He knew Mr. HISS only officially and had no social contact whatsoever with him. He hasn't seen Mr. HISS since 1934 and has received no correspondence that he can recall from Mr. HISS.

He stated that when he came to the Justice Department in 1944, he put Mr. HISS' name on his application as a reference and because of this, contacted Mr. HISS to advise him of same. He could not recall ever having met any of Mr. HISS' friends.

He stated that Mr. HISS impressed him at that time as a clean-cut loyal American. He stated that he was shocked to read of the allegations made against HISS in the newspapers and could furnish no further information pertinent to this inquiry.

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JOHN PHILIP WENCHEL, attorney, 1625 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE on January 20, 1949.

Mr. WENCHEL related that the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed in 1933 when he, WENCHEL, was Assistant Solicitor. He related that JEROME FRANK was the General Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and that SETH THOMAS, now a Circuit Judge, was Solicitor.

JEROME FRANK had hired ALGER HISS, also LEE PRESSMAN and some others. Their titles were Assistant to the General Counsel, so therefore they were directly under JEROME FRANK. Since he, WENCHEL, was the Assistant Solicitor, FRANK reported to him when necessary and he had to pass on various matters.

Mr. WENCHEL related that he knew ALGER HISS pretty well and knew him a lot better than he knew LEE PRESSMAN for instance. He stated further that he was never friendly enough with Mr. HISS to visit him at his home except he recalls going there one night and believed that the reason for this was that he probably rode HISS home and was invited in for a drink. He recalled meeting Mrs. HISS at the time and further recalled that there was no discussion and no comments except the usual greetings on such an occasion. He further related that he recalled on another occasion where he mixed socially with HISS.

He stated that a MARY CONNER MYERS, who presently resides at 1731 Que Street, was an attorney in the Department of Agriculture during that time and that she had a place at Winchester, Virginia. She once held a cocktail party and most of the people in the Department of Agriculture were present including ALGER HISS. He recalled that JOHN ABT's sister, a Mrs. BACHRACH, was also present, and he met her. Her husband was an attorney in the General Counsel's Office at the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WENCHEL then related that he had been Legal Advisor to Mr. HENRY WALLACE's father and he had also been Legal Advisor to HENRY WALLACE. He recalled that he had been with the Department of Agriculture since 1914 and during the period of time that ALGER HISS and others referred to were active in the Department of Agriculture, he, WENCHEL, was a conservative. He believed that maybe HENRY WALLACE wanted him in the position he was in there because this sort of counteracted the liberal ideas of the aforementioned individuals such as ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN and others.

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He then related that he still considers himself to be a conservative but that during the particular years 1933-34 etc. he was more concerned with Socialism than he was with Communism because at that time most people were laughing at JOE STALIN and worrying about ADOLPH HITLER. He stated that he recalled no statements made by Mr. HISS which would indicate in any way that he, HISS, was inclined toward Communism or Fascism for that matter. He related that he had no discussions with Mr. HISS relating to ideological matters, but that he does know that Mr. HISS and some of the others were "liberal". He stated that as a matter of fact, Mr. HISS was very liberal in his views. He explained the term "liberal" as follows:

The Congress had passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act and certain regulations were drawn up by the Department of Agriculture in order to carry out the directives of this act.

He recalled that one particular part of the regulations related to Farm Parity Payments. The general idea was that a farmer with 150 acres after signing certain papers which in substance was an agreement to be cut down to 100 acres and this was a program, the whole idea being to withhold from production a certain percentage of goods so that the price the farmer would get for his produce would be more than if the market was fluttered. An opinion on this Farm Parity Payment was written in the Opinion Section of the Department of Agriculture and passed through the hands of Mr. HISS. He okayed it. The opinion was a little "left" of the regulations, that is, it did not follow the regulation, but tended to circumvent for the benefit of the tenant farmers.

Mr. WENCHEL stated that Mr. HISS was liberal in his views relating to tenant farmers and believed that they should get more for their work on the farm.

Mr. WENCHEL stated that he was shocked and surprised at Mr. HISS' position in the matter and pointed out to Mr. HISS that it was not the law and that he could not approve it. He related that Mr. HISS and the other individuals there were "New Dealers" and spoke a language which he, Mr. WENCHEL, "didn't understand", but as a result of this opinion, it was Mr. WENCHEL's recollection that CHESTER DAVIS called in JEROME FRANK, who had approved the opinion, and accused him of being morally dishonest.

As a direct result, DAVIS fired LEE PRESSMAN and ALGER HISS offered to resign and DAVIS wanted him and so he continued

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for maybe a few months after that; however, as a result of this opinion, generally the Department was reorganized and a lot of individuals brought in by JEROME FRANK left.

He stated that it has been called to his attention by the attorney and Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (who has recently called upon Mr. WENCHEL) that the Atlantic Monthly for August 1948 contains an article by GARDNER JACKSON in which GARDNER JACKSON pointed out that he, JACKSON, and ALGER HISS were called before CHESTER DAVIS because of this opinion, but he stated that GARDNER JACKSON was wrong, that actually as he, WENCHEL, related above, DAVIS called in JEROME FRANK.

Mr. WENCHEL emphasized that by his referring to ALGER HISS as a liberal he did not mean to denote that he was liberal at all in a Communist sense or that he was liberal as it is sometimes understood today when people are referred to as liberals. He stated that what it amounted to was that HISS was more on the side of the little man, the tenant farmer, and felt that he was not getting a just share of the reward for his labor.

In conclusion, Mr. WENCHEL stated that he had never received any communications from Mr. HISS, that he did not know whether Mr. HISS had a typewriter and that he has been very much surprised at the allegations which have been made against Mr. HISS. He also stated that he was unaware of HISS' associations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any of the individuals mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being involved in a Communist Party underground movement operating in Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHARLES A. HORSKY, attorney, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS E. RAINE on January 11, 1949.

He advised that he came to Washington, D. C. on August 1, 1935 and was then employed as an attorney in the Department of Justice. His office in the Department Building was next door to the one occupied by ALGER HISS. He related that he was very closely associated in a business way with ALGER HISS while in the Department, and that this relationship continued until ALGER HISS left the Department of Justice.

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On October 2, 1936, HORSKY advised that he was married and immediately thereafter occupied a residence at 1239 30th Street, N. W. The HISSES lived nearby on the same street and as a result thereof, there was frequent social contact existent, particularly between Mrs. HORSKY and Mrs. HISS.

Mr. HORSKY stated he was fully aware of the charges against ALGER HISS and that if true, these charges certainly bordered on treason, but that during his entire association with HISS which was more or less intimate from August 1935 until the end of 1937, he had never noted anything which would indicate or substantiate the disloyalty charges to the slightest degree. He frankly stated that he was supporting ALGER HISS in the matter and might consider actively supporting his defense in the present litigation because he felt from his knowledge of ALGER HISS that the charges against HISS must be erroneous.

He further stated that since 1937 he has more or less kept in touch with ALGER HISS, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, through DONALD HISS, his brother, who is associated with HORSKY in the same law firm in Washington, D. C.

He further stated that undoubtedly he had met individuals through HISS and upon his visits at the HISS residence but he does not recall the names of these people. He does not specifically recall ever meeting WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any individual resembling him. He does not recall meeting any of the individuals mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being involved in Communist Party underground activity and further, that he does not know of ALGER HISS' associations with any of these individuals. HORSKY stated he does not recall whether ALGER HISS owned a typewriter, although he frequently visted the HISS home.

Mr. HORSKY made available to the interviewing agent files of his personal correspondence during the pertinent period. These files were thoroughly reviewed with the assistance of Mr. HORSKY. No typewritten communications from ALGER HISS appeared in these files. Mr. HORSKY stated he did not believe he had ever received any typewritten communication from ALGER HISS but tendered his files in order that they might be reviewed.

CHARLES HORSKY was unable to furnish any other information pertinent to this investigation but related in conclusion that he was always curious as to why ALGER HISS left the practice of law for the State Department because he had always considered ALGER HISS to be an excellent and outstanding attorney. He further indicated that his direct contact with ALGER HISS since 1937 has been infrequent.

THOMAS CROWTHER, 1918 18th Street, N. W., advised Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE, on January 19, 1949, that he had been employed at the Department of Justice as a Messenger during the period that ALGER HISS was an attorney for the Solicitor General's Office, that he knew ALGER HISS while there employed and had occasion to serve him in his capacity as Messenger, but was unacquainted with any of ALGER HISS' associates outside of the Solicitor General's Office and had never contacted anybody or made any deliveries for ALGER HISS outside of the departmental offices. He could furnish no information pertinent to this investigation.

The following interviews were conducted by Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE:

Miss VIOLA BARTZ, a secretary in the Office of the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, on January 12, 1949, advised she was with the Justice Department during the time Mr. HISS was employed there, but stated she knew him just during the course of business. She stated she has tried for months to think of anything which would help one way or the other in this case, but has been unable to do so. She stated she was a secretary to Mr. JUSTICE REED at the time; that she has never met any of HISS' friends and all of her contacts with Mr. HISS occurred during the course of ordinary business.

Mrs. KATHLEEN CLEMENTS on January 12, 1949, related she was with the Justice Department at the same time Mr. HISS was there; that she worked in the office next to his but was not assigned to him. She stated that her contacts with him occurred during the course of usual business and that the recent newspaper publicity afforded Mr. HISS has been a complete surprise and shock to her. She related that Mrs. ROSE ROGOW, presently with the Department of Justice, worked for Mr. HISS and has made some comment concerning Mr. HISS to her which she would rather not relate because it would be just hearsay. Mrs. CLEMENTS stated during that time she was a Miss CONNORS.

Mr. LEE A. JACKSON, presently an attorney in the Justice Department, Room 4137, on January 12, 1949, stated he knew Mr. HISS during the usual course of business during the period Mr. HISS was at the Department, and may have attended a party or other gathering but does not recall having done so. He related that Mr. HISS and his clique were working extremely long hours on Agricultural Adjustment Administration litigation, and that he, Mr. JACKSON, worked on other matters not related to those cases. He stated that the whole affair has been a complete surprise and shock to him and he cannot recall anything which would in any way reflect adversely upon the loyalty of Mr. HISS.

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He stated he did not recall ever meeting any of Mr. HISS' friends; that Mr. HISS was a Harvard graduate and there was sort of a "Harvard Clique" in the Department which stuck together.

Miss MARY AGNES QUINN, 4707 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. stated she had charge of the Supreme Docket while ALGER HISS was with the Justice Department, but that she just knew him as one of the attorneys and could furnish no information pertaining to this inquiry.

Mr. WARNER W. GARDNER, attorney, Hibbs Building, 15th and H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that he was an attorney in the Justice Department while Mr. HISS was there and that he got to know Mr. HISS well, both from business association and from social contact on several occasions. He stated that he definitely recalled going to the HISS home on three occasions, but was unable to recall meeting any one or hearing of any individuals present other than Mr. and Mrs. HISS. One occasion was an alumni of the Bryn Mawr Alumni, a college in Pennsylvania which Mr. GARDNER understood PRISCILLA HISS attended.

GARDNER stated that he felt that he knew Mr. HISS as well as you could know a man and he thought very definitely at that time he was not a Communist or anything approaching a Communist. It was stated that he has more or less kept abreast of Mr. HISS' career and occasionally has talked to him.

He recalled that in August 1948, when the House Committee on Un-American Activities began its inquiry which involved Mr. HISS, he wrote a letter to Mr. HISS offering to help him in any way possible, particularly offering to obtain affidavits from his former associates which could be used before the Committee. He stated that he never heard from Mr. HISS, but that as the House Committee proceeding developed he, GARDNER, felt it best to drop the matter.

He stated he had never met Mr. CHAMBERS and does not recall whether or not Mr. HISS had a typewriter. He stated that he had never received any letter or communication from Mr. HISS.

In connection, he related that while at Justice, Mr. HISS worked extremely long hours, and is at the present time being subjected to the greatest frame-up in the history of the world or Mr. HISS, himself, is one of the best actors in the world in concealing his activities if he is guilty of same.

Mrs. ROSE ROGOW, Room 5623, Justice Department, was interviewed on January 25, 1949. She related that she knew Mr. HISS during the time he was employed in the Justice Department and that she was assigned to him as a stenographer. She also had two other individuals from whom she took dictation. She related that she did not know him socially at all and really knew him in an official capacity. She stated that it is hard to believe that Mr. HISS is involved in anything involving Communism. She was unable to furnish any information pertinent to this inquiry.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The following interviews were conducted by Special Agent PAUL J. TIERNEY:

On January 24, 1949, Mrs. ZOLITA M. KENT, Administrative Assistant and Reviewer, Coordination and Review, Staff of the Secretariat, U. S. State Department, furnished the following information:

Mrs. KENT advised that she first became acquainted with ALGER HISS through her employment in the State Department in the middle of 1939. She further advised that she worked day to day with HISS from 1939 to 1944, at which time HISS was employed as Special Assistant to Mr. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Advisor on Political Relations. Mrs. KENT advised that during her contacts with HISS, she found him to be an unusually competent, thorough and considerate worker, and one whom she thought was loyal to the United States.

Mrs. KENT added that since allegations have been made against HISS concerning his loyalty to this county, she has given a great deal of thought to the time that she was employed with HISS. Despite this fact, she has been unable to recall any detail or incident which might tend to corroborate the allegations which have been made against him. Mrs. KENT further advised that her contacts with HISS had been confined to their work in the State Department, and added that she had never been in the HISS home.

She further advised that she was unacquainted with any of ALGER HISS' associates outside of the State Department and was unable to furnish any information pertinent to this investigation.

On January 24, 1949, Mr. HARLEY A. NOTTER, Special Assistant to the Director, Office of United Nations Affairs, U. S. State Department, advised that he first had frequent contact with ALGER HISS in approximately May of 1944, when HISS was employed as a Special Assistant by his office (which was then the Office of Special Political Affairs).

According to Mr. NOTTER, HISS later became Deputy Director, and then Director, of that office. He added that he was in contact with HISS from that time until the latter part of 1946, when HISS resigned from the State Department.

Mr. NOTTER stated that during his association with ALGER HISS, which was one solely of a business nature, he had never noticed anything in his attitude or conduct which would tend to corroborate the allegations which have been made against HISS, nor to his knowledge had HISS reflected himself to be sympathetic toward Communism or Russia.

Mr. NOTTER stated that he would like to add in confidence that he never did like HISS personally, having considered him to be too ambitious and always willing to use others to advance himself. Mr. NOTTER advised that he had never been acquainted with ALGER HISS socially and had not known him prior to January of 1942, when HISS was named Special Assistant to Mr. STANLEY K. HORNBECK. He added that his contacts with HISS between 1942 and May of 1944 were most casual. Mr. NOTTER stated he had no information in his possession concerning HISS' activities before that date. He added that he had never been in HISS' home.

On January 24, 1949, Mr. DONALD C. BLAISDELL, Special Assistant, Office of United Nations Affairs, advised that he first knew ALGER HISS at the State Department in 1941, but saw him infrequently until 1944. From that time until HISS' resignation from the State Department, Mr. BLAISDELL was in frequent contact with HISS, especially before the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations and the San Francisco Conference. During this period, Mr. BLAISDELL worked under HISS in the Office of Special Political Affairs (now the Office of United Nations Affairs) on matters pertaining to international security.

Mr. BLAISDELL advised that he had many conversations and discussions with Mr. HISS, both of a personal nature and those affecting State Department policy.

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He further advised that there was nothing through these contacts with HISS or through contacts with a third person which would make him believe that HISS was Communistically inclined. He added that there was nothing from his association with HISS which would lead him to believe that HISS was responsible for stealing secrets.

Mr. BLAISDELL advised that he has been in the home of ALGER HISS and that he is acquainted with Mrs. HISS, but that this acquaintanceship was not of a close nature. He advised that he had never seen a typewriter in the HISS home nor had he received any personal typewritten letters from HISS. He added that he had no reason to question the allegiance to the United States of Mrs. HISS from contacts and discussions he had had with her.

On January 24, 1949, Mr. LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, Deputy Director, Office of European Affairs, U. S. Department of State, advised that he had never been employed in the same division or department with ALGER HISS, and that although he has had contacts with him since 1939, those contacts were very limited, especially until 1944 and 1945, when he (THOMPSON) was designated as temporary head of the Far Eastern Division of the Department, pertaining to Russia.

Mr. THOMPSON advised that from his association with HISS, he personally found him to be a "high type fellow" and not that kind of individual with whom one might associate disloyalty. He further advised that in any dealings he had with HISS, the latter had never indicated himself to be biased or prejudiced as far as Russia or Communism was concerned. On the contrary, Mr. THOMPSON considered HISS' attitude toward Russia to be "very objective".

He described HISS as a very "lawyer-like" individual. Mr. THOMPSON further advised that his association with HISS was limited to State Department matters, and that he was not acquainted with HISS socially. For this reason, he had never been in the HISS home.

On January 24, 1949, the following information was furnished by Mr. LINCOLN BLOOMFIELD, Assistant Executive Officer, Office of United Nations Affairs, U. S. State Department.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD advised that he first knew ALGER HISS when he (BLOOMFIELD) was named Executive Officer of the Office of Special Political Affairs (now the Office of United Nations Affairs) in May of 1946.

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He further advised that his relationship with Mr. HISS from that time until the latter resigned from the State Department was almost entirely that of subordinate and superior, since HISS was Director of that office. Mr. BLOOMFIELD stated that he had absolutely no reason to question ALGER HISS' loyalty to the United States. He explained that since allegations have been made against HISS, he has searched his mind many times "for an answer" but has been unable to arrive at any conclusion. As a superior, he considered HISS to be "tops", very capable, and the type of supervisor who instilled a lot of confidence in his subordinates.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD added that he would be "surprised and disillusioned" if HISS were found guilty of the charges presently against him.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD advised that he was only casually acquainted with Mrs. HISS and knew of nothing which would reflect against her loyalty. Mr. BLOOMFIELD further advised that he has never been in the home of the HISS family, nor had he been acquainted with ALGER HISS prior to May of 1946.

On January 24, 1949, Miss FRANCES H. RAWLINGS, Secretary to Mr. DEAN RUSK, Office of United Nations Affairs, U. S. State Department, advised that she first became acquainted with ALGER HISS in the spring of 1944, when she became his secretary.

According to Miss RAWLINGS, HISS at that time was Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs. She remained as his secretary until he resigned from the State Department in approximately January of 1947.

Miss RAWLINGS advised that although during that time her contacts with HISS were practically daily, he had never through his conduct or conversations given her any reason to question his allegiance to the United States. Miss RAWLINGS did not consider herself to be acquainted socially with ALGER HISS, adding that she had been in his home on only one occasion just prior to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. She added that the purpose of her visit to the HISS home was merely to deliver papers to HISS, who at that time was ill. She added that she was only in a small living room of the HISS home and did not recall noticing any typewriter.

Miss RAWLINGS advised that she had not been acquainted with HISS prior to the spring of 1944. She added that she was only casually acquainted with Mrs. HISS, having spoken to her on numerous occasions over the telephone. She stated that she had no reason to question the loyalty of Mrs. HISS.

RAYMOND E. MURPHY, Assistant in the Office of European Affairs, State Department, Room 2045A, Temporary G Building, advised Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN on January 26, 1949, that he recalled being interviewed in 1934 with regard to ALGER HISS, at which time he advised he was not well acquainted with ALGER HISS, but that from hearsay and otherwise he was inclined to classify ALGER HISS as a "Laski Socialist".

He advised that he at this time could furnish no further information concerning ALGER HISS. He was unaware of any of ALGER HISS' associates and could furnish no information pertinent to this investigation.

It is to be noted that RAYMOND E. MURPHY was interviewed by Special Agent M. C. CLEMENTS in February 1942 in connection with a Hatch Act investigation being conducted at that time on ALGER HISS.

DURWARD V. SANDIFER, Room 2213, New State Department Building, Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN on January 25, 1949, that he is presently Deputy Director, United Nations Affairs, Department of State.

He advised that he was acquainted with ALGER HISS due to his association with him during the period when Mr. HISS was assigned to the office of the United Nations Affairs at the State Department. He advised that prior to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in 1944, he knew of Mr. HISS but had never had any personal or official contact with him.

He advised that during the period of their association, he got to know Mr. HISS quite well, inasmuch as HISS was Director General of the whole international United Nations Conference, while he, SANDIFER, was Director General of the U. S. Delegation. He stated that they worked very closely together and believed that they were in complete understanding. He stated that he always considered HISS as being straightforward and honest and that the allegations made by Mr. CHAMBERS came as a complete shock to him when he read an account of them in the newspapers. He further said that he knew of no association between HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and, as a matter of fact, had never heard of the name of CHAMBERS under that or any of his aliases.

As far as he knew, Mr. SANDIFER could recall no incident which would indicate that either HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, had turned over to CHAMBERS or any unauthorized person material from State Department files.

He further advised that he could furnish no information concerning the typewriter which Mr. HISS is alleged to have possessed, nor did he recall ever having received any correspondence or other material which could possibly have been typed on this typewriter.

Miss DOROTHY FOSDICK was interviewed by Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN on January 25, 1949, at her office, Room 5155, New State Department Building, Washington, D. C.

Miss FOSDICK advised that she had formerly worked with ALGER HISS during the period when he was employed by the State Department and assigned to the office of United Nations Affairs. She stated that she knew him personally only during this period, although she knew of his name as being an employee of the State Department previously.

Miss FOSDICK claimed to be quite surprised at the allegations which have been made against Mr. HISS, and stated that to her he had appeared very conservative in his views, and she considered him a loyal public servant. Miss FOSDICK also maintained that HISS had never given any indication of any Communist tendencies while she was associated with him. However, she recalled that on occasions rumors would circulate through the office to the effect that there was something in HISS' record which would crop up occasionally but that Mr. DEAN ACHESON, who was then Acting Secretary of State, would "go to bat" for him. Miss FOSDICK could not elaborate any further with regard to these alleged rumors, nor could she furnish the source. However, she stated that it was believed by the other employees at the State Department that the questions as to HISS' background would be raised occasionally by some one on the Hill.

Miss FOSDICK claimed that she had no knowledge concerning any association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, nor was she aware that either HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, had at any time furnished information to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any unauthorized person. She also advised that she had no information concerning the typewriter which HISS is alleged to have possessed, nor did she recall ever having received from him any correspondence or other material which could have possibly been typed on this typewriter.

JOSEPH C. GREEN, Board of Examiners, Foreign Service, Department of State, Room 1341, Temporary G Building, Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN on January 26, 1949.

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Mr. GREEN advised he has known ALGER HISS since the latter served on the NYE Committee. CORDELL HULL who was then Secretary of State, appointed him as Liaison Representative between the Department of State and the NYE Committee. This was the first association with ALGER HISS and when HISS subsequently became an employee of the State Department, an intimate friendship developed between them.

He recalled ALGER HISS and his wife visiting his home on occasions, but could not recall of any specific visit that he had made at the HISS residence. He related that outside of contacts of a business nature, his relationship with ALGER HISS was limited to occasional luncheons.

Mr. GREEN could not recall ever having heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by that name or any other name prior to the time that the accusations made by him against HISS were made public. He stated he had no knowledge of any association between CHAMBERS and HISS and knew of no association between HISS and the individuals alleged by Chambers to have been involved in a Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C. He stated he has studied the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which have recently appeared in the press and has tried to recall if he had ever seen this individual before.

Mr. GREEN stated he could remember nothing in his long association with ALGER HISS that would indicate that he was anything but loyal and truthful. He stated that he was aware that HISS was considered by some people to be somewhat "leftist" but stated to him it was not an indication that HISS possessed Communist tendencies since the term "leftist" was loosely applied to many persons.

GREEN recalled having conversation with ALGER HISS on one occasion in late 1946 while he was lunching with HISS at the Metropolitan Club. At that time GREEN had mentioned to HISS that allegations had been made that HISS was a Communist. Whereupon HISS stated he was glad to know what the charges against him were. HISS advised that he had gone to Secretary of State JAMES BYRNES and offered to resign from the State Department, but that Mr. BYRNES told him that he did not want him to resign under fire.

At that time GREEN recalls that HISS indicated that he had planned to resign in any event but did not advise him what his future plans were.

Mr. GREEN also stated he could not recall ever having received correspondence from HISS other than some correspondence from him while in San Francisco, California on United Nations matters. He does not presently have any correspondence of ALGER HISS in his possession.

In conclusion, Mr. GREEN advised that he had never observed anything that would indicate that ALGER HISS or his wife were involved or associated with Communists or was there ever any indication that ALGER HISS did or was capable of turning over confidential government information to any unauthorized individuals.

JOHN D. HICKERSON, Director, Office of European Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN on January 26, 1949.

He advised that he knew ALGER HISS for most of the period that he had been employed in the State Department and had a good deal of contact with him during his work with the United Nations Conference. He stated that he had never observed anything with regard to HISS' activities or conversations which aroused his suspicions but that he did hear office gossip indicating that HISS was accused of being a Communist.

Mr. HICKERSON could furnish no information regarding any association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He knew of no associates of ALGER HISS outside of his immediate State Department contacts and could furnish no information regarding ALGER HISS' tendering of State Department documents to individuals unauthorized to receive them. He further related that in view of the gossip that had come to his attention, there was one situation that had always concerned him about ALGER HISS.

He stated that ALGER HISS was selected to accompany the then Secretary of State EDWARD R. STETTINIUS to the Yalta Conference in view of the fact that some United Nations matters were to be considered. He stated that he could not understand why Byelo-Russia and the Ukraine were admitted to membership in the United Nations. He wondered if ALGER HISS had anything to do with it. He felt that HISS, being an advisor there may have actually tried to influence Presidence ROOSEVELT in that regard, but had no information that he had actually done so. In fairness to ALGER HISS, he

stated it must be said that Prime Minister CHURCHILL had also favored admission of those countries to the United Nations and had no reason to believe that ALGER HISS had had any contact with Prime Minister CHURCHILL.

Mr. HICKERSON stated that he never saw ALGER HISS or his wife socially and had never received any personal correspondence from them. He could not recall ever having met Mrs. HISS.

-- P E N D I N G --

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L E A D S

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE,
At Washington, D. C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Information was developed by the Washington Field Office as to co-employees and associates of ALGER HISS departmental-wise during his employment here. Investigations and interviews were referred to appropriate offices.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

LEE PRESSMAN:

By teletype dated January 11, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview LEE PRESSMAN in this matter inasmuch as PRESSMAN had been closely associated with ALGER HISS in the Department of Agriculture.

NATHAN WITT:

By teletype dated January 11, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview NATHAN WITT in this matter, inasmuch as WITT had been closely associated with ALGER HISS in the Department of Agriculture.

GERTRUDE SAMUELSON:

By teletype to New York dated January 11, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview GERTRUDE SAMUELSON who was employed at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the period that ALGER HISS was likewise employed there.

JEROME FRANK:

By teletype dated January 11, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview JEROME FRANK who was ALGER HISS' superior as General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture while ALGER HISS was employed there.

CHESTER W. DAVIS, SR:

By letter dated December 28, 1948, the St. Louis Office was requested to interview CHESTER W. DAVIS, Sr., who was Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department

of Agriculture during ALGER HISS' employment there. Reference is made to report of Special Agent HUBERT F. SMALL dated January 3, 1949, at St. Louis which sets out the results of this interview.

ROBERT ORR:

By teletype dated January 14, 1949, the Memphis Office was requested to interview ROBERT ORR at Nashville, Tennessee, in this matter, inasmuch as ROBERT ORR was associated with ALGER HISS during HISS' employment at the Department of Agriculture.

JOHN W. GROFF:

By teletype dated January 14, 1949, the St. Paul Office was requested to interview JOHN W. GROFF who was an associate of ALGER HISS while he was employed at the Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE:

By teletype dated January 11, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, former Senator from the State of Maryland, now an attorney in Baltimore, who wrote a letter of recommendation on behalf of ALGER HISS to STANLEY REED, Solicitor General, Department of Justice, on August 1, 1935, which indicated a close association with ALGER HISS and that ALGER HISS was well known to him.

CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR.:

By teletype dated January 11, 1949, the Boston Office was requested to interview CHARLES WYZANSKI, Jr., who was formerly a Special Assistant to the Attorney General during ALGER HISS' employment in the Solicitor General's office.

PAUL A. FREUND:

By teletype to Boston dated January 14, 1949, the Boston Office was requested to interview PAUL A. FREUND who was an attorney in the Solicitor General's Office during the period ALGER HISS was likewise employed there.

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STEPHEN FARRAND:

By teletype dated January 12, 1949, the Los Angeles Office was requested to interview STEPHEN FARRAND, formerly an attorney in the Solicitor General's Office at the time ALGER HISS was so employed and as he was a close associate of ALGER HISS and a frequent visitor at the HISS home.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

ELWOOD N. THOMPSON:

By teletype dated January 25, 1949, New York was requested to interview ELWOOD N. THOMPSON who was an assistant to ALGER HISS in the Office of Special Political Affairs at the Department of State.

ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB:

ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB was the secretary to ALGER HISS while HISS was Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE at the Department of State. Interview with ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB is set forth in the report of Special Agent RAPHAEL I. NIXON in instant case dated January 5, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

EUNICE A. LINCOLN:

EUNICE A. LINCOLN was a secretary in the office of ALGER HISS while ALGER HISS was Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Department of State. Results of interview with EUNICE A. LINCOLN are set forth in report of Special Agent RAPHAEL I. NIXON in instant case dated January 5, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS B. SAYRE:

FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State who was ALGER HISS' immediate superior was interviewed by the New York Office as reported in the report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY in instant case, dated January 21, 1949, at New York.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON:

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, Boston was requested to interview JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, a co-employee of ALGER HISS while he was employed at the State Department.

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JOHN C. ROSS:

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, New York was requested to interview JOHN C. ROSS an associate and co-employee at the Department of State while ALGER HISS was employed there.

WILDER FOOTE:

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, New York was requested to interview WILDER FOOTE who was an associate and co-employee of ALGER HISS when he was employed at the Department of State.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS:

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Secretary of State while ALGER HISS was employed in that Department was interviewed by the New York Office and reference is made to teletype from New York dated January 16, 1949.

NO-78

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-31-49	12/20/48 to 1/27/49	LAMBERT G. ZANDER MAH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Personnel files of ALGER HISS at Department of Agriculture, Department of Justice and Department of State reviewed. CHARLES F. SARLE, MELVILLE F. MILBY, ALVA G. NYE, W. CARROLL HUNTER, FRANCIS M. SHEA, ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY, PREW SAVOY, EUGENE F. BOGAN, ALFRED J. S. WEAVER, RALPH A. GILCHRIST, WILLIAM F. CROSSWHITE, JOHN PHILIP WENCHEL, co-employees of ALGER HISS at the Department of Agriculture during his employment there were interviewed. CHARLES A. HORSKY, THOMAS CROWTHER, KATHLEEN CLEMENTS, CATHERINE BARTZ, LEE A. JACKSON, MARY AGNES QUINN, WARNER W. GARDNER, ROSE ROGOW, co-employees of ALGER HISS at the Department of Justice while ALGER HISS was employed there, interviewed. ZOLITA M. KENT, HARLEY A. NOTTER, DONALD C. BLAISDELL, LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, LINCOLN BLOOMFIELD, FRANCES H. RAWLINGS, RAYMOND E. MURPHY, DURWARD V. SANDIFER, DOROTHY FOSDICK, JOSEPH C. GREEN, JOHN D. HICKERSON, co-employees of ALGER HISS at the Department of State while he was employed there, were interviewed. Interviews with these employees and associates of ALGER HISS failed to develop any information regarding Communist tendencies, beliefs or associations of ALGER HISS. None were able to furnish any information relating to ALGER HISS' knowledge of or association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or the individuals mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as having been active in a Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C. No pertinent correspondence between ALGER HISS and the persons interviewed herein. No information developed that ALGER HISS furnished restricted information from government files to any individual or individuals unauthorized to receive the same.

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1332-21168

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3 - New York
(1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Asst to the Attorney General, New York City)
3 - Washington Field Office

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/83 BY SP2 mpw/rpw
Cmp 266586

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Post Office Drawer V, Plaza Station
St. Louis 1, Missouri
March 4, 1949

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

RE: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Re Washington Field letter to Bureau dated March 1, 1949.

Records of the Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, indicate TEIJI KOIDE was employed on December 1, 1945 as a Bombing Research Analyst with the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey (Pacific) by transfer from the Strategic Services Unit (formerly Office of Strategic Services), for duty at Tokyo, Japan. On October 23, 1945, travel orders were issued directing movement from Washington, D.C., to San Francisco, California, for further movement to an overseas destination for temporary duty. Employment was terminated overseas on January 27, 1946 by reason of completion of assignment.

Information not reflected in referenced is as follows:

Employed as clerk from January to December, 1941 at Temple Apartments, 1040 Temple Street, Los Angeles, California. UFHI GUSHIKEN, mother-in-law, 302 Crocker Street, Los Angeles, California. Local Draft Board No. 218, Los Angeles, California, Order No. 12172.

Very truly yours,

G. E. NORRIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

LEK:ajs
65-1493

cc: New York (65-14920) air mail
Los Angeles air mail

RECORDED 9 71-1 21 69

INDEXED

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 4 - 1949
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardner
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 4

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. GJ MET TODAY BUT COULD NOT HOLD SESSION BECAUSE OF LACK OF QUORUM AND BECAUSE TRANSCRIPT OF YESTERDAYS PROCEEDINGS NOT YET COMPLETED BY COURT REPORTER. VOTED TO MEET MARCH SEVEN NEXT TO HEAR TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM ROSEN. LATTER AND HIS ATTORNEY, AMANUEL BLOCH, APPEARED AND BLOCH INFORMED DONEGAN PRIVATELY THAT ROSEN WAS VERY LIKELY NOT GOING TO ANSWER THOSE QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY PROPOUNDED AND WHICH USDJ RIFKIND YESTERDAY ORDERED ROSEN TO ANSWER. BLOCH CONTEMPLATED POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO ARGUE IN A CONTEMPT PROCEEDING AND FOR THIS PURPOSE INQUIRED WHERE HE COULD OBTAIN COPIES OF INDICTMENTS OF ALGER HISS AND THE TWELVE DEFENDANTS IN CP-USA CASE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT BEFORE USDJ MEDINA.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

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74-1333-2170
F B I
NO. COPIES REC'D
6 MAR 8 1949
53 MAR 14 1949
EX-1

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 3-3-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On March 1, 1949, at 1:25 p.m., ASAC Lally, Baltimore, called in and stated that William Rosen was then located in the office of his attorney and was willing to accept the service of the subpoena. I told Mr. Lally it would be proper to serve the subpoena.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 63

74-1333-2171
F B I

23 MAR 8 1949

62 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-1741

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: Jan. 27, 1949

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
was., etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Reference is made to Indianapolis letter to the Bureau dated 1/24/49 entitled "WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, SECURITY MATTER - C."

Mrs. PETER CROSS, 232 N. Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, advised Special Agent R. J. WILSON on January 26, 1949 that this was the residence of RALPH H. MOORE but that he and his wife were presently on sabbatical leave from his church and they are traveling through the western states. Mrs. CROSS advised that Mr. and Mrs. MOORE would return to their home approximately March 20, 1949 and further that she did not possess their itinerary covering their travels and was unable to advise of MOORE's present or immediate future location.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The Bureau is requested to advise if RALPH H. MOORE should be interviewed in connection with instant case when he returns to his home in Oak Park, Illinois.

RJW-JCS
65-3290

mens check
cc Nyo & Washington
2/28/49

RECORDED - 11

74-1333-2172
F B I
23 MAR 7 1949

INDEXED - 11

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

February 18, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation.

Report of:

Special Agent John C. Welch dated 2-1-49 at Little Rock, Arkansas
Special Agent Robert T. Cryan dated 2-3-49 at Buffalo, New York
Special Agent G. Parnell Thornton dated 2-4-49 at St. Paul, Minnesota
Special Agent Wilmer L. Thompson dated 2-4-49 at Savannah, Georgia
Special Agent Francis X. McBride dated 2-4-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Inness R. Carlson dated 2-8-49 at Charlotte, North Carolina
Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated 2-8-49 at Newark, New Jersey
Special Agent Clark E. Lovrien dated 2-8-49 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated 2-8-49 at New York, New York
Special Agent Richard C. Kober dated 2-9-49 at Omaha, Nebraska
Special Agent Clare F. Carter dated 2-9-49 at Cleveland, Ohio
Special Agent Arthur R. Stevens dated 2-9-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Robert J. Wilson dated 2-9-49 at Chicago, Illinois
Special Agent Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf dated 2-10-49 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent Lewis D. Halla dated 2-10-49 at Omaha, Nebraska
Special Agent David E. Todd dated 2-10-49 at San Francisco, California
Special Agent Robert T. McIver dated 2-10-49 at Kansas City, Missouri
Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated 2-13-49 at Newark, New Jersey
Special Agent Frederick A. Johns dated 2-11-49 at El Paso, Texas
Special Agent Thomas H. Williams dated 2-11-49 at Savannah, Georgia
Special Agent Henry A. Snow dated 2-11-49 at Birmingham, Alabama
Special Agent Elvin L. Barton dated 2-12-49 at Portland, Oregon
Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor dated 2-14-49 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent John C. Carr dated 2-14-49 at New Haven, Connecticut
Special Agent Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf dated 2-14-49 at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent Lemuel W. Kerr dated 2-15-49 at Norfolk, Virginia
Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson dated 2-15-49 at Denver, Colorado

As other reports are received, they will be made available promptly.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ASB/mp

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
FEB 18 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 133 - 2173

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71 MAR 2 1949

Kisseloff-1743

RECORDED - 11

NY, Chicago

2172

February 23, 1949

Director, FBI

JOY DAVID KIRKPATRICK CLARKE, FBS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

For the information of the New York Office, the Indianapolis Office advised by letter dated January 24, 1949, in the case entitled William Ward Pigman, Security Matter - C, that Mrs. A. L. H. Darragh, 1210 Bergen Street, South Bend, Indiana, advised that she and Pigman's wife, Alice, had attended high school together in Chicago, Illinois, and that both had taken an active part in the Campfire Girls organization and since have kept in contact with each other. She advised that in April, 1939, she was delegated to attend a conference in Washington, D.C., and on April 10, 1939, she was taken to a dinner at the YWCA by William Ward Pigman and his wife. According to her diary, which she has kept for a number of years, a notation was made therein for that date concerning William Ward Pigman, "My - he must be a Communist." She cannot recall specifically the reasons for such a notation, but generally recalled that he had made numerous disparaging remarks about the D.A.R., which at that time was holding its Continental Congress in Washington, D. C. She recalled that he ridiculed anything that had to do with the American democratic form of government.

Mrs. Darragh stated that a guardian of the Campfire Girls group, Ralph E. Moore, 222 North Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, had come to Washington, D. C., the fall of the year and had close contact with Pigman and his wife. She said that Moore had also concluded Pigman was a Communist.

By letter dated January 27, 1949, the Chicago Office advised that Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Moore were travelling throughout the western states and would not return to Oak Park, Illinois, until approximately March 20, 1949.

The Chicago Office should arrange to interview Mr. Ralph E. Moore upon his return to Oak Park, Illinois, for any information he may have concerning William Ward Pigman.

cc - New York
Indianapolis

FBI:cm

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 23 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1744

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-24-49	1/26 - 2/17/49	JAMES FREW EKT

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: PHILIP RENO

HELEN F. HARRINGTON stated she knew RENO at Farm Credit Administration and Social Security, but had only official relationship with him. Believes him OK as to loyalty. ROBERT E. REYNOLDS stated he knew RENO at Farm Credit Administration and later heard that RENO was active in the left wing group of UFWA but did not know him well personally. JOHN J. CORSON knew RENO well at Social Security and believes him to be absolutely loyal to United States.

P.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

DETAILS:

cc AAG Campbell
3-4-49
FLJ cm

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: PHILIP RENO

HELEN F. HARRINGTON, Chief of Policy and Regulations Division of Civilian Air Plants, Civilian Personnel Branch, U. S. Air Force, Pentagon Building, stated she was employed with the Classification Section of the Farm Credit Administration in 1935 and 1936. She stated she was employed under Mr. A. H. ARONSON and when he transferred to the Social Security Board in 1936 she followed in a few weeks. She

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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F R I

4 MAR 10 1949

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2 - Baltimore
2 - Pittsburgh
1 - Denver (info)
4 - Washington Field

STAT. DEP.

RECORDED - 4

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EX-117

stated she was employed at Social Security until 1945. Miss HARRINGTON stated she had had only an official relationship with RENO and then only indirectly. She stated her only recollection of RENO is that he has a keen mind and is a good worker. She stated she had no knowledge that he had ever associated with any member of the Communist Party. She stated she had seen nothing which would indicate he was acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or that he would deliver confidential material to an unauthorized person. She stated she did not know he had a brother named FRANKLIN RENO.

Miss HARRINGTON stated RENO had worked with one HIRAM S. PHILIPS at both the Farm Credit Administration and Social Security. She stated it is her impression that Mr. PHILIPS is presently an employee of the Social Security Board.

ROBERT E. REYNOLDS, Civil Service Commission, Temporary Building E, stated he recalled working with PHILIP RENO in 1935 - 1936 at the Farm Credit Administration. He stated he did not become very well acquainted with RENO at that time. He stated he knew RENO had transferred to the Social Security Board in 1936 and had been in Washington until about 1941. REYNOLDS stated he himself did not become active in the United Federal Workers of America union until 1944, but he had heard of RENO's being very active in the Social Security Local, just before RENO left Washington. Mr. REYNOLDS stated he heard RENO was active in the Left Wing group of the United Federal Workers of America and that he had associated with ELEANOR NELSON and MORTON FRIEDMAN. Mr. REYNOLDS stated while he had no specific knowledge that PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party, he would not be surprised to hear that PHILIP was actually a member of the Communist Party. He qualified this by stating his opinion was based particularly on his knowledge of RENO and what he had heard regarding RENO'S union activities. Mr. REYNOLDS stated he had never known PHILIP RENO had a brother named FRANKLIN RENO.

It is to be noted that MORTON FRIEDMAN is the brother of GLADYS FRIEDMAN WEBBINK. It is to be noted further that MORTON FRIEDMAN was dismissed by the War Manpower Commission in about 1945 for alleged Communist Party activities and appealed his case to the Supreme Court where the dismissal was upheld.

JOHN J. CORSON was interviewed by Special Agent F. R. McGINTY and the reporting agent and he advised he is presently Circulation Director for the Washington Post newspaper. He stated he recalled PHILIP RENO as a former fellow employee at the Social Security Board from about 1936 until about 1941. Mr. CORSON advised he also knew PHILIP RENO for several years after he left Washington, D. C. to go to Denver, Colorado. He said he does not recall having seen PHILIP RENO since 1945. Mr. CORSON stated in his opinion PHILIP RENO is

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a man of absolute loyalty to the United States and he has never seen any activities or heard any comment on the part of PHILIP RENO which would indicate he was a member of the Communist Party. Mr. CORSON stated that many people during the late 1930's were considered liberal and Left of Center but it was not considered unusual. CORSON further mentioned that PHILIP RENO was an active union member of the United Federal Workers of America and it was his recollection that PHILIP had served as President of the Social Security Local. CORSON stated that in his (CORSON'S) position, he had supervision over several employees and therefore it was necessary for him to negotiate with the union regarding various complaints made by the employees. CORSON stated that during the above union negotiations he had always found PHILIP RENO to be a man of above average intelligence, who was a genuine unionist, and a man with whom it was easy to reason. PHILIP RENO, according to Mr. CORSON, could not be classed as radical in any sense of the word. Mr. CORSON stated that should the opportunity arise he would be very pleased to employ PHILIP RENO. He stated he would certainly be surprised to learn that PHILIP RENO had ever been a member of the Communist Party or that RENO had ever given any confidential information to any unauthorized person.

Mr. CORSON stated he had never heard of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Mr. CORSON stated he recalled PHILIP RENO had been a victim of poor health and this situation had depressed him somewhat. Mr. CORSON stated that if PHILIP RENO were ever charged with being a member of the Communist Party or violated any trust, it could, in his opinion, be attributed to his poor physical condition. Mr. CORSON stated he had never heard of PHILIP RENO's ever associating with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that JOHN J. CORSON has been in contact with CHARLES KRAMER, DAVID WAHL, and MAX LOEWENTHAL.

Regarding DAVID WAHL, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that DAVID WAHL was a member of a Communist Party underground movement operating in Washington, D. C., and that WAHL had admitted to the informant he had been sent from New York to Washington to direct the activities of this group. b2 b7D

Regarding MAX LOEWENTHAL, the files of the Washington Field Office reflect he is a close associate of DAVID WAHL.

Regarding CHARLES KRAMER, Washington T-1 advised KRAMER was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York in the early 1940's; that he was a close associate of Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers, and for a period was a dues paying member of the Communist Party. Further, that KRAMER was a contact of an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent.

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WFO 74-94

By letter dated December 20, 1948 the Denver Office requested the Washington Field Office to locate and interview MARTIN KURASCH who was stated to have been a former fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado, and later contract administrator with the National Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

Investigation by the Washington Field Office disclosed that the above person is actually MARTIN KURASCH. The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that KURASCH was investigated in 1942 for being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. The files further reflect that on August 31, 1942, MID had advised the Bureau it had received information to the effect that KURASCH was an alleged Communist.

The records of the Office of Housing Expediter reflect that KURASCH was furloughed on March 31, 1948.

The records of the Post Office reflect that on February 1, 1949 instructions were received to forward all mail for MARTIN KURASCH to 1546 Trinity Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

By letter dated February 14, 1949 the above information was furnished to the Pittsburgh Office with the request that KURASCH be interviewed regarding PHILIP RENO.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-1748

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WFO 74-94

L E A D S

THE PITTSBURGH OFFICE:

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will locate and interview MARTIN KURASCH who was reported to have been a fellow employee of PHILIP RENO with the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado in 1942 - 1943. It is to be noted that the files of the Washington Field Office reflect that by letter dated August 31, 1942, MID advised the Bureau it had received information to the effect that KURASCH was an alleged Communist. It is to be noted further that the Post Office at Washington, D. C. had been advised on February 1, 1949 that mail for MARTIN KURASCH should be forwarded to 1546 Trinity Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (The above lead was previously set forth by letter to the Pittsburgh Office dated February 14, 1949).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D. C., will locate and interview Mr. ..... PHILLIPS of the Federal Security Agency who was named by W. C. BOWEN as a fellow employee of RENO. This individual may be identical with HIRAM S. PHILLIPS who was named by HELEN F. HARRINGTON as a fellow employee of RENO at the Social Security Board.

Will locate for interview Dr. ERNEST J. ENGQUIST, reported to have been a supervisor of PHILIP RENO in 1935 - 1936. It is to be noted that in 1935 - 1936, PHILIP RENO was employed at the Farm Credit Administration.

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WFO 74-94

INFORMANT

Washington T-1	GREGORY, in the case entitled "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R," Bureau file 65-56402.

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/24/49	1/26 - 2/17/49	JAMES FREW EKT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: PHILIP RENO

HELEN F. HARRINGTON stated she knew RENO at Farm Credit Administration and Social Security, but had only official relationship with him. Believes him OK as to loyalty. ROBERT E. REYNOLDS stated he knew RENO at Farm Credit Administration and later heard that RENO was active in the left wing group of UFWA but did not know him well personally. JOHN J. CORSON knew RENO well at Social Security and believes him to be absolutely loyal to United States.

P.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: PHILIP RENO

HELEN F. HARRINGTON, Chief of Policy and Regulations Division of Civilian Air Plants, Civilian Personnel Branch, U. S. Air Force, Pentagon Building, stated she was employed with the Classification Section of the Farm Credit Administration in 1935 and 1936. She stated she was employed under Mr. A. H. ARONSON and when he transferred to the Social Security Board in 1936 she followed in a few weeks. She

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - Baltimore 2 - Pittsburgh
1 - Denver (info) 4 - Washington Field

stated she was employed at Social Security until 1945. Miss HARRINGTON stated she had had only an official relationship with RENO and then only indirectly. She stated her only recollection of RENO is that he has a keen mind and is a good worker. She stated she had no knowledge that he had ever associated with any member of the Communist Party. She stated she had seen nothing which would indicate he was acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or that he would deliver confidential material to an unauthorized person. She stated she did not know he had a brother named FRANKLIN RENO.

Miss HARRINGTON stated RENO had worked with one HIRAM S. PHILIPS at both the Farm Credit Administration and Social Security. She stated it is her impression that Mr. PHILIPS is presently an employee of the Social Security Board.

ROBERT E. REYNOLDS, Civil Service Commission, Temporary Building E, stated he recalled working with PHILIP RENO in 1935 - 1936 at the Farm Credit Administration. He stated he did not become very well acquainted with RENO at that time. He stated he knew RENO had transferred to the Social Security Board in 1936 and had been in Washington until about 1941. REYNOLDS stated he himself did not become active in the United Federal Workers of America union until 1944, but he had heard of RENO's being very active in the Social Security Local, just before RENO left Washington. Mr. REYNOLDS stated he heard RENO was active in the Left Wing group of the United Federal Workers of America and that he had associated with ELEANOR NELSON and MORTON FRIEDMAN. Mr. REYNOLDS stated while he had no specific knowledge that PHILIP RENO was a member of the Communist Party, he would not be surprised to hear that PHILIP was actually a member of the Communist Party. He qualified this by stating his opinion was based particularly on his knowledge of RENO and what he had heard regarding RENO'S union activities. Mr. REYNOLDS stated he had never known PHILIP RENO had a brother named FRANKLIN RENO.

It is to be noted that MORTON FRIEDMAN is the brother of GLADYS FRIEDMAN WEBBINK. It is to be noted further that MORTON FRIEDMAN was dismissed by the War Manpower Commission in about 1945 for alleged Communist Party activities and appealed his case to the Supreme Court where the dismissal was upheld.

JOHN J. CORSON was interviewed by Special Agent F. R. McGINTY and the reporting agent and he advised he is presently Circulation Director for the Washington Post newspaper. He stated he recalled PHILIP RENO as a former fellow employee at the Social Security Board from about 1936 until about 1941. Mr. CORSON advised he also knew PHILIP RENO for several years after he left Washington, D. C. to go to Denver, Colorado. He said he does not recall having seen PHILIP RENO since 1945. Mr. CORSON stated in his opinion PHILIP RENO is

2174

a man of absolute loyalty to the United States and he has never seen any activities or heard any comment on the part of PHILIP RENO which would indicate he was a member of the Communist Party. Mr. CORSON stated that many people during the late 1930's were considered liberal and Left of Center but it was not considered unusual. CORSON further mentioned that PHILIP RENO was an active union member of the United Federal Workers of America and it was his recollection that PHILIP had served as President of the Social Security Local. CORSON stated that in his (CORSON'S) position, he had supervision over several employees and therefore it was necessary for him to negotiate with the union regarding various complaints made by the employees. CORSON stated that during the above union negotiations he had always found PHILIP RENO to be a man of above average intelligence, who was a genuine unionist, and a man with whom it was easy to reason. PHILIP RENO, according to Mr. CORSON, could not be classed as radical in any sense of the word. Mr. CORSON stated that should the opportunity arise he would be very pleased to employ PHILIP RENO. He stated he would certainly be surprised to learn that PHILIP RENO had ever been a member of the Communist Party or that RENO had ever given any confidential information to any unauthorized person.

Mr. CORSON stated he had never heard of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Mr. CORSON stated he recalled PHILIP RENO had been a victim of poor health and this situation had depressed him somewhat. Mr. CORSON stated that if PHILIP RENO were ever charged with being a member of the Communist Party or violated any trust, it could, in his opinion, be attributed to his poor physical condition. Mr. CORSON stated he had never heard of PHILIP RENO's ever associating with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that JOHN J. CORSON has been in contact with CHARLES KRAMER, DAVID WAHL, and MAX LOEWENTHAL.

Regarding DAVID WAHL, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that DAVID WAHL was a member of a Communist Party underground movement operating in Washington, D. C., and that WAHL had admitted to the informant he had been sent from New York to Washington to direct the activities of this group. b2 b7D

Regarding MAX LOEWENTHAL, the files of the Washington Field Office reflect he is a close associate of DAVID WAHL.

Regarding CHARLES KRAMER, Washington T-1 advised KRAMER was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York in the early 1940's; that he was a close associate of Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers, and for a period was a dues paying member of the Communist Party. Further, that KRAMER was a contact of an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent.

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WFO 74-94

L E A D S

THE PITTSBURGH OFFICE:

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will locate and interview MARTIN KURASCH who was reported to have been a fellow employee of PHILIP RENO with the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado in 1942 - 1943. It is to be noted that the files of the Washington Field Office reflect that by letter dated August 31, 1942, MID advised the Bureau it had received information to the effect that KURASCH was an alleged Communist. It is to be noted further that the Post Office at Washington, D. C. had been advised on February 1, 1949 that mail for MARTIN KURASCH should be forwarded to 1546 Trinity Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (The above lead was previously set forth by letter to the Pittsburgh Office dated February 14, 1949).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D. C., will locate and interview Mr. ..... PHILLIPS of the Federal Security Agency who was named by W. C. BOWEN as a fellow employee of RENO. This individual may be identical with HIRAM S. PHILLIPS who was named by HELEN F. HARRINGTON as a fellow employee of RENO at the Social Security Board.

Will locate for interview Dr. ERNEST J. ENGQUIST, reported to have been a supervisor of PHILIP RENO in 1935 - 1936. It is to be noted that in 1935 - 1936, PHILIP RENO was employed at the Farm Credit Administration.

2174

WFO 74-94

INFORMANT

Washington T-1	GREGORY, in the case entitled "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R," Bureau file 65-56402.

Kisseloff-1755

2174

WFO 74-94

By letter dated December 20, 1948 the Denver Office requested the Washington Field Office to locate and interview MARTIN CURASCH who was stated to have been a former fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado, and later contract administrator with the National Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

Investigation by the Washington Field Office disclosed that the above person is actually MARTIN KURASCH. The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that KURASCH was investigated in 1942 for being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. The files further reflect that on August 31, 1942, MID had advised the Bureau it had received information to the effect that KURASCH was an alleged Communist.

The records of the Office of Housing Expediter reflect that KURASCH was furloughed on March 31, 1948.

The records of the Post Office reflect that on February 1, 1949 instructions were received to forward all mail for MARTIN KURASCH to 1546 Trinity Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

By letter dated February 14, 1949 the above information was furnished to the Pittsburgh Office with the request that KURASCH be interviewed regarding PHILIP RENO.

P E N D I N G

2174

Kisseloff-1756

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 7 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM BOSTON 4 12-59 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS-R, ESPIONAGE-R. GUEST REGISTRATIONS FOR BLEAK HOUSE, PETERBORO, N. H., COVERING NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN SUMMER SEASON OBTAINED FROM MRS. LUCY ELLIOTT DAVIS ON MARCH THIRD, LAST. PERTINENT PERIOD FAILS TO REFLECT NAMES OF HISS OR CHAMBERS. REGISTRATION BOOK BEING FORWARDED TO FBI LAB FOR HANDWRITING EXAMINATION. NY IS ADVISED THAT ON RECENT TRIP OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TO N. H. HE TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED BLEAK HOUSE AS TOURIST HOME. THIS IDENTIFICATION WAS AT LEAST PARTLY BASED UPON ASSUMPTION THAT A DRIVEWAY ENTERED BLEAK HOUSE GROUNDS FROM ROUTE ONE HUNDRED ONE. THIS DRIVEWAY NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE AS IT WAS CLOSED OFF BY PREVIOUS OWNER, PROFESSOR MORISON, OF HARVARD UNIV. PROFESSOR MORISON ON INTERVIEW STATED THAT THIS DRIVEWAY WAS ELIMINATED BY HIM ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTYSIX OR TWENTY SEVEN, WHICH IS OVER TEN YEARS PRIOR TO THE TIME CHAMBERS ALLEGEDLY VISITED BLEAK HOUSE. RICHARD NOYES, MIDDLE HANCOCK ROAD, PETERBORO, N. H., OUT OF TOWN AND WILL BE CONTACTED TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, FOR PURPOSE OF OBTAINING GUEST BOOK AT STERNS FARM, MIDDLE HANCOCK ROAD, PETERBORO. ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE TO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC OR

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED 26 74-1333-2175

INDEXED 26

MAR 10 1949

6 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-1757

PAGE TWO

PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS OF PLAY QUOTE SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER END QUOTE, REFLECTING PERIOD OF TIME PLAY WAS PUT ON BY PETERBORO PLAYERS. OTHER LOCATIONS POINTED OUT BY CHAMBERS ON PINE ST., PETTERBORO, WERE PRIVATE RESIDENCES AND TOURISTS WERE NOT TAKEN IN. ANOTHER HOUSE ON ROUTE ONE HUNDRED ONE INDICATED AS A POSSIBILITY BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS DETERMINED TO BE HOME OF EARLE BISHOP, PETERBORO REAL ESTATE DEALER. BISHOP STATES THAT TO BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION, GUESTS WERE NOT TAKEN IN AT THIS PLACE WHICH WAS THEN OWNED BY HIS MOTHER AFTER YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. BISHOP IS MAKING A SEARCH FOR OLD GUEST REGISTRATION BOOK AND WILL ADVISE RESULTS NEXT WEEK.

SOUCY

END

ACK IN ODR PLS

WABS R 7 WA

NY WA RXXXX BS R 3 NY

Called Laboratory

Mr. Harbo

By

cc: Mr. Harbo

2175

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 4 1 14 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINTON FROM NEW YORK 24 4 3-03 P PM

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

RECORDED - 9 74-1333-2176
INDEXED - 9

JAHAM. INVESTIGATION RE FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO HAS ASCERTAINED HE WAS FORMER ASSOCIATE OF FRANCIS FRANKLIN, FORMER CP FUNCTIONARY, NYC. UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY NY OFFICE EXPECTS TO INTERVIEW FRANKLIN LATE NEXT WEEK RE HIS ASSOCIATION WITH RENO AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE TO THIRTY SEVEN. BUFILE RE FRANKLIN ONE HUNDRED ONE SIX EIGHT ONE SIXTY.

SCHEIDT

63 MAR 14 1949

HOLD

Kisseloff-1760

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 4 3 09 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 - 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-31-81 BY 12320

WASH FROM NEW YORK 40

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R. RE NY TEL TO BUREAU JAN. TWENTY FIFTH RE EXAMINATION OF ADOLF A. BERLES NOTES, AND BUREAU LET DATED JAN. SIXTEENTH. THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL PERSONS HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED. LEE PRESSMAN, CHARLES KRAMER, NATHAN WITT, JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS, DR. ISIDORE MILLER AND VICTOR PERLO. ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO INTERVIEW BOB COE JESSICA SMITH, EARL BROWDER AND LOUIS FISHER. GEORGE MINK, WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN AND LEANDER BELL LOVELL, EMPLOYED BY US ARMY IN FRANKFURT, GERMANY, ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW AT THIS TIME. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE CP FOR MANY YEARS AND IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT THEY WOULD BE COOPERATIVE WHEN INTERVIEWED. CHAMBERS INDICATED HE HAD A VERY LIMITED ACQUAINTANCE WITH THEM AND FOR THE MOST PART HE MET THEM ON ONLY ONE OCCASION. MARION BACHRACH, CHARLES DIRBA, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, HARRISON GEORGE, AGNES SMEDLEY, VERNE SMITH, BENJAMIN BUNDY FRIEDMAN. IN REFERENCE TO TRACHTENBERG THE BUREAU WILL RECALL A PREVIOUS INCIDENT AND OTHER FACTORS IN HIS CASE WHICH MAY PRECLUDE SUCH AN INTERVIEW. CHAMBERS STATED HE NEVER MET ALEXANDER

END OF PAGE ONE

74-1333-2177

RECORDED - 9

INDEXED - 9

53 MAR 14 1950

Kisseloff-1762

BITTLEMAN, GERHARD EISLER, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, WILLIAM WEINER, JOSEPH FELS, BARNES OR THE BROTHERS OF GERTRUDE HESSLER. CHAMBERS STATED HE KNEW THEM FROM REPUTATION IN THAT THEY WERE PROMINENT IN CP AND FOR THAT REASON HE FELT THEY MAY HAVE SOME INFO WHICH WOULD ASSIST IN THIS INVESTIGATION. IT IS NOT ANTICIPATED THAT THE ABOVE PERSONS WILL BE INTERVIEWED UNLESS THE BUREAU ADVISES TO THE CONTRARY. ANNA ROCHESTER, A WITNESS TO CHAMBERS MARRIAGE WHO RESIDED WITH GRACE HUTCHINS FOR MANY YEARS, HAS BEEN VERY ACTIVE IN CP AFFAIRS. SENDER GARLIN MET CHAMBERS AT COLUMBIA UNIV. AND LATER ASSISTED CHAMBERS AT NEW MASSES. GARLIN HAS BEEN PROMINENT IN CP ACTIVITIES. ROCHESTER AND GARLIN PROBABLY WOULD NOT COOPERATE WHEN INTERVIEWED BUT THEY COULD FURNISH INFO RE CHAMBERS BACKGROUND PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTY TWO BUT THEY WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED UNTIL INSTRUCTIONS TO DO SO ARE RECEIVED FROM THE BUREAU. CHAMBERS STATED CHARLES KRIEGER INTRODUCED HIM INTO THE CP IN NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR BUT HE HAD NO FURTHER CONTACTS WITH KRIEGER. IT WOULD NOT APPEAR THAT KRIEGER WOULD HAVE INFO RE APPARATUS AND NO INTERVIEW IS CONTEMPLATED. CHAMBERS HAD NO CONTACTS WITH THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AND THEY

END OF PAGE TWO

2177

ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW. RUDOLF BAKER IS IN YUGOSLAVIA, JACOB MONES AND MRS. JACOB ANNA MONES, JOSEPH TURIN AND MARK MOREN OR MORAN, ALIAS PHILIPOVITCH. CHAMBERS HAD NO CONTACTS WITH THE FOLLOWING PERSONS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO THEIR ACTIVITIES IN THE GREGORY CASE AND UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY THEY WILL NOT BE REINTERVIEWED AT THIS TIME. LAUCHLIN CURRIE, FRANK COE, SCHLOMER ADLER. IN REFERENCE TO ADLER IT IS NOTED THAT HE FURNISHED FINANCIAL INFO TO J. PETERS. CONSTANT CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY OR ALL OF THE ABOVE PERSONS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LOUIS FISHER NO PERSON MENTIONED ABOVE WILL BE INTERVIEWED WITHOUT BUREAU AUTHORITY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

2177

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

4 9 11 P

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 64 AND LOSA 5 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. RE LOSA TEL MARCH THIRD LAST. LETTER MENTIONED IN REF TEL SHOULD BE OBTAINED AND FORWARDED AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY TO BUREAU FOR EXAMINATION.

SCHEIDT

11
44

RECORDED - 26 | 74-1333-2178
F 12 I

4 MAR 10 1949

HOLD PLS

#62MAR151949

Kisseloff-1765

MARCH 4, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK ~~URGENT~~ Routine

JAHAM. REURLET MARCH THREE. ALGER HISS SIGNATURE OF NO VALUE FOR DEFINITE CONCLUSION WITH PERTINENT HISS SIGNATURES DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN WRITING STYLE. NO REPORT FOLLOWS.

HOOVER

RCF:FMB
74-1333

RECORDED 112 74-1333-2179

EX-152

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

60 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-1766

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field February 17, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 16, 1949.

RECORDED - 60

EX-100

Re: J. E. [illegible], aka, et al
[illegible]

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. [illegible]
LAB. NO. 75-1333
DELETED BY

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Reference: Letter dated February 16, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/[illegible]

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K46 two pages of specimens from Underwood typewriter with serial [illegible].

[illegible]:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K46 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q9.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

2 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]

RECEIVED

RCF:JL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DECEIVED
FEB 17 3 54 PM
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1 54 PM
RECEIVED
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUST.
ROOM

Kisseloff-1767

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab

DATE: February 16, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

94798

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Attached herewith is a typewriting specimen of Woodstock Typewriter #162687, owned by Mrs. W. L. FULLER, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., obtained by Special Agent ROBERT F. SAVAGE on February 15, 1949. This specimen is for examination and comparison with questioned documents in instant case, and may be destroyed by the FBI Lab if found to be not identical.

KS46.

ENCL.

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosure

cc - New York

EX-125

RECORDED - 80

INDEXED - 80

74-1333-2180

F B I

4 MAR 10 1949

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/17/49

53 MAR 14 1949

Lab. report 2/17/49 RCF:jl

Kisseloff-1768

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

1ST

WASH FROM NEW YORK 33 7 8-31 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

GAHAM, PERJURY, ESP - R., IS - R. RE SEATTLE TEL FEB EIGHT INSTANT

EXPEDITE INTERVIEW OF SALLY GOLDMARK AND REPORTING OF SAME.

SCHEIDT

SEATTLE ADVISED

HOLD PPS

RECORDED - 9 174-1333-2181

INDEXED - 9

EX-1

63 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1769

NA 1:05 AM. 3/8/49 Rep

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 7 - 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 81 7 11-44PPE

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, RENYTEL TO BUREAU FEB. SEVENTEEN LAST. CONTACT MADE TODAY WITH J. LOVESTONE RE REINTERVIEW AND DETAILS OF REFTEL. LOVESTONE, WHO RETURNED NYC, MARCH SIX, FORTYNINE, ADVISED HE IS DEPARTING NEW YORK TOMORROW APPOINTMENT MADE FOR INTERVIEW UPON HIS RETURN FRIDAY NEXT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 26 | 74-1333-2182
F B I

INDEXED - 264

MAR 10 1949

EX-49

1 MAR 17 1949

Kisseloff-1770

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 3, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM

95566

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Enclosed herewith are two photographic copies of specimens of the signature of ALGER HISS. This signature was written by ALGER HISS on December 16, 1948, at the time he made application for a bond. These should be compared with the known and questioned specimens of the signature of ALGER HISS in possession of the Bureau. The results of such examination should be made known immediately to this office. It should be noted that this is an authentic signature of ALGER HISS, and in the event a comparison can be made with the signatures on file at the Bureau the original of this document could be obtained to be used as testimony at the trial.

DEFERRED RECORD

DES:RAA
65-14920

Enc. 2

2 ENCL

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT - 3/7/49

Report of Lab. 3/7/49

RECORDED - 115

74-1333-2183
F B I
4 MAR 10 1949

EX-152

EX-37

308

63 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1771

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 7 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 75 BOSTON 5 FROM NEW YORK 7 11-19P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, RE BALTIMORE TEL MARCH THREE INSTANT, RE SALLY RINGE AND LEONORE THOMAS. BOSTON WILL INTERVIEW MRS. JOHN ALFORD, FORMERLY ROBERTA FANSLER, AND ALSO ROBERT AND LOLA HORTON, AS SUGGESTED IN REFERENCED TEL. FOR INFO BOSTON, RALPH DE SOLA FORMERLY MEMBER OF CP ADVISES THAT WHILE AT RESIDENCE OF SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS AT ACCOKEK, OVER JULY FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, ONE OF THESE TWO PERSONS TOLD HIM THAT THERE WAS A MAN COMING DOWN FROM WASHINGTON WHO WAS OF SAME POLITICAL BELIEF AS DE SOLA AND AN AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST, THAT THIS MAN WAS DOING EFFECTIVE WORK FOR THE CP IN WASHINGTON, D.C. ALGER HISS THEN ARRIVED AT ACCOKEK AND WAS INTRODUCED TO DE SOLA AS THE AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED TO HIM. A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF WFO ADVISED THAT PRISCILLA HISS IN MARCH NINETEEN FORTYSIX MADE REFERENCE TO LENORE STRAUSS IN CONVERSATION WITH A WOMAN NAMED LOLA. THIS PROBABLY WAS LOLA HORTON AND MAY HAVE REFERRED TO LENORE THOMAS WHO IS NOW MARRIED TO ROBERT STRAUS.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 9

INDEXED - 9

174-1333-2184

BS ACK AND AND DISC, WA HOLD PLS

SKY

NY R 5 BS

53 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1772

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Washington Field Office teletype dated February 11, 1949, Newark teletype dated February 14, 1949, New York teletype dated March 2, 1949, and Baltimore teletype dated March 2, 1949.

The Washington Field Office advised that PAUL L. HUDSON was living at 3416 "O" Street N.W. Washington, D. C., in 1933 at the time ALGER HISS was living at 3411 "O" Street N.W.

Investigation at the New York and Baltimore Office reflects that PAUL HUDSON, a Captain in the United States Army, is now in Tokyo, Japan, and can be reached at the following address:

Captain PAUL L. HUDSON
71st Engineers
Liaison Detachment
APO 181 Tokyo, Japan
c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

It is not known whether or not HUDSON is in possession of information concerning ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and the only information available is that HUDSON was a neighbor of HISS in 1933.

It is requested that the Bureau consider the advisability of interviewing HUDSON, and if such an interview is desired, that it be conducted through liaison channels known to the Bureau.

No. 1933 too early.

DEFERRED RECORDING

RCB:mbm
65-14920

RECORDED - 115

174-1333-2185
F B I

EX-152

4 MAR 10 1949

65 MAR 14 1949

EX-37

Kisseloff-1773

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. etal;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP7 MAC/TAB

On March 2, 1949, BERNARD JAFFE, the attorney who is representing Mrs. HARRY DEXTER WHITE, advised this office that his client's memory has been refreshed and that, to the best of her recollection, the WHITE family spent the summer of 1937 in a rented cottage that was called "Marginal Acres" at Hancock, New Hampshire. This cottage was rented by the WHITES from LOUGHLIN CURRIE, who was the owner at that time.

It will be recalled that LOUGHLIN CURRIE was prominently mentioned in the Gregory Investigation.

It is also to be noted that at the time CHAMBERS originally related the circumstances surrounding his trip with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS from Washington, D. C. to HARRY WHITE'S summer home in 1937, CHAMBERS recalled that this farm was located north of Peterboro, Connecticut. The city of Hancock, it is noted, is located directly north of Peterboro on Route 202, which is the route CHAMBERS stated he and the HISSES followed on the trip in 1937.

CHAMBERS was informed of the above and he stated that the name Hancock seemed somewhat familiar to him. He related that the WHITE farm at that time was located to the best of his recollection on a secondary road, leading off the main road (202) that went through Hancock, New Hampshire, and probably about four or five miles from the junction of Route 202 and this secondary road. The farm was located on the left-hand side of this secondary road and the property was approached by entering a dirt lane which left the secondary road to the left at an acute angle. At the junction of this lane and the secondary road were second growth woods. The WHITE place could not be seen from this secondary road. CHAMBERS recalled that it was a good size colonial style home and recently built (in 1937). He can recall that it had one large living room that occupied most of the ground floor on the left-hand side of the house as one faced it. He has somewhat of a recollection of the porch in the front which may have had a concrete floor. The living room, which is the only one in which he was in, had a door in front and a door in the rear. He recalled that for some reason, he went into this living room through the rear door.

2cc:Boston

TGS:MAR
65-14920

RECORDED - 4

INDEXED - 4

EX-117

174-1333-2186

MAR 10 1949

MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1774

It is suggested that the Boston Office attempt to locate instant farm and that suitable photographs of the house as well as the approach to this house and the lane intersecting the secondary road be obtained and forwarded to the New York Office for CHAMBERS' inspection.

Kisseloff-1775

2186

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Renytel March 2, 1949, reflecting results of interview with ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB, in which NEWCOMB suggests that HISS' dictation pertained largely to matters in connection with the Philippine Islands and that the originals of the typed transcriptions of this dictation would be still in the State Department files.

~~DEFERRED RECORD~~

Rerep of Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS, dated February 25, 1949, at Washington, D. C., setting out results of an examination of the typed transcripts of HISS' dictation. Please be advised that the State Department File #611.11B refers to matters pertaining to the Philippine Islands. The administrative page of this report reflects that numerous specimens in File #611.11B were reviewed preparatory to this report.

Unless advised to the contrary, no further review will be made.

RECORDED - 112

INDEXED - 112

EX-125

174-1333-2181

4 MAR 10 1949

DDC:cl
74-94

6 cc - New York

30

53 MAR 1

Kisseloff-1776

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Rerep of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated March 4, 1949, at Washington, D. C., wherein on page 8, the results of an interview with Mr. WILLIAM YOUNGMAN, attorney in Washington, D. C., are set forth. It is observed that he stated that his wife became acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS as a result of an introduction by Mrs. C. McKIM NORTON, 960 Park Avenue, New York City. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

No lead was set forth for the New York Division to interview Mrs. NORTON inasmuch the report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated February 8, 1949, at New York, New York, reflects the office of origin is aware of the friendship between the NORTONS and PRISCILLA HISS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-82 BY Spzmac/ICB

EX-125

266,585

CJJ:cl
74-94
cc - New York

RECORDED - 112

INDEXED - 112

74-1333-2188
FBI

4 MAR 10 1949

57 MAR 15 1949

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

March 2, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on March 1, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAMALI
FEBRUARY; ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920 - 2189
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-25303 DS

RECORDED - 127

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 23, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10-16-74 THB/lcs

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K696 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 7, 1947, to Professor Walter H. Sharp, College of the City of New York, Convent Avenue and 139th Street, New York 31, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

K697 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 15, 1948, to Professor Walter Sharp, College of the City of New York, Convent Avenue and 139th Street, New York 31, New York, signed ALGER.

K698 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 9, 1948, to Dr. Walter H. Sharp, 28 Woodland Avenue, Bronxville, New York, signed ALGER.

K699 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 6, 1948, to Professor Walter Sharp, College of the City of New York, New York 30, New York, signed ALGER.

ALSO EXAMINED: [illegible] typewritten letter dated March 30, 1948, to Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, signed [illegible]. Unsigned.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 7 1949
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington

RECORDED 6 INDEXED 17 1949

Continued on next page.

RCF:JL.7L

RECEIVED—FLETCHER

MAR 8 2 10 PM '46

F B I
LABORATORY DIVISION

MAR 2 2 14 PM '46

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAR 2 12 12 PM '46

RECEIVED—HARGO

DATE FORWARD

DATE FOR COMPLETION

SECURITY - ISA

Kisseloff-1779

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K696 through K699 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

Pursuant to instructions from New York no examination was made of the typewritten letter from Senator A. H. Vandenberg.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made for the files of the Laboratory.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Att: FBI Lab
FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: February 28, 1949

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
BUFILE #74-1333; LAB #D-88747

95388

Enclosed, herewith, please find four original copies of letters emanating from ALGER HISS dated October 7, 1947, January 15, 1948, March 9, 1948, and April 6, 1948, which were obtained from Professor WALTER SHARP, College of the City of New York, New York City.

It is requested that these letters be compared with the known and questioned specimens of this case.

It is to be noted that attached to the letter from HISS dated April 6, 1948, is a carbon copy of a letter from Senator A. H. VANDENBERG. No comparison of this letter of Senator VANDENBERG is desired.

Upon completion of the examination by the Lab of this correspondence, it is requested that these letters be returned to the New York Office.

ENCLOSURES - (4)

REGISTERED MAIL

DEFERRED RECORDING

RCB:MCG
65-14920

4 ENCL.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
3/1/49 jl

EX-47

B

RECORDED - 127 74-1333-2189
F B I
4 MAR 10 1949

Lab report
3/2/49
RCF:jl

Kisseloff-1781

FIVE

Mr. Fletcher
1742
Mr. Ladd

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 41 LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 24 6-38 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

O

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. REBUTEL FEB. TWENTY ONE INSTANT. CHAMBERS SAYS HE DOES NOT KNOW OR KNOW OF LESTER MARX HUETTIG OR MAE HUETTIG. FURTHER, CHAMBERS SAYS THAT HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SUCH INFO HAVING BEEN SUPPLIED TO SOVIET APPARATUS, AS ALLEGED BY CRANE TO HAVE COME FROM HUETTIG. ACCORDINGLY CHAMBERS CAN SUPPLY NO INFO IN RE TO THE HUETTIGS.

SCHEIDT

74-1333-2196

RECORDED - 9

MAR 10 1949

IS LINE IN USE

63 MAR 14 1949

INDEXED - 9

MTTOOTTOM

QNY R 41 ALSO RELAY FOR LOSA

Kisseloff-1782

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-28-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 2:30 p.m. today, at the request of Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department, Supervisor F. L. Jones and I conferred with Mr. Whearty and Mr. Fred Strine of the Department. Mr. Whearty explained that McLean, attorney for Hiss, had brought a motion before the Court to secure certain documents in possession of the Government. Included in this motion first was a request for the Baltimore papers, which are those typewritten documents and handwritten items furnished by Chambers. These are in the possession of the Bureau, and Mr. Whearty was advised that they would be furnished to him, since Mr. Whearty had stated that he had agreed to make them available to Mr. McLean for examination. Mr. Whearty stated that the motion of Mr. McLean also called for the production of copies of the pumpkin film. They plan, however, to give him copies only of the material emanating from the State Department as is reflected in the pumpkin film. I advised Mr. Whearty that we would furnish him a complete set of the copies of the pumpkin film.

The question of the classification of the various State Department documents involved in this matter came up, and I advised Mr. Whearty that so far as I knew, the State Department has not furnished us the current classification of these documents. I told him that a report had been received identifying the documents as furnished by Chambers with the original State Department documents. I advised him that this report was being processed in the Bureau, but that he would be immediately furnished a copy thereof. Mr. Whearty indicated that he was going to take up with the State Department the question of the classification now applicable to each of the documents involved in this case. This is information which we have sought since December, 1948, without success.

Mr. Whearty stated that it had also been agreed that there would be made available to Mr. McLean various typewriting specimens which have been identified by the Bureau with the typewritten documents. I advised him that we would turn over to him the various specimens.

I pointed out to Mr. Whearty that there was still pending the question of the development of the latent fingerprints of the typewritten documents as furnished by Chambers. I told him we had taken this up with Mr. Alexander Campbell, but that no final decision had been reached. I further informed him that if the documents were to be processed for latent fingerprints, it should be done before they are given to Mr. McLean. I pointed out to him that it was the opinion of the Technical Laboratory that the development of latent fingerprints was very remote, because so far as it could be ascertained the documents have not been handled by either Hiss or Mrs. Hiss since at least 1938. I told him

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 115

EX-152

100-1333-2191

MAR 10

Kisseloff-1783

RECEIVED – DIRECTOR
RECEIVED F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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FEB 29 10 40 AM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
RECEIVED–TUCSON F B I
F B I U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAR 2 5 22 PM '49

RECEIVED–LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 4 9 10 AM '49

RECEIVED–LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 28 5 54 PM '49

RECEIVED–RICHARDS
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 3 11 57 AM '49

confidentially that the Bureau has never developed latent fingerprints which had been placed on paper more than 2½ years previously. I also pointed out to him that one process for the development of latent fingerprints on paper would change its texture and would make it impossible to conduct certain document examination. I told him that another process would cause a discoloration of the paper. It was also pointed out that numerous individuals had handled the papers since they were produced by Chambers on November 19, 1948.

No decision as to latent fingerprint examination was made, but in the event Mr. Whearty now turns the documents over to Mr. McLean as attorney for Hiss, it will mean, of course, that they have decided against the latent fingerprint examination. As indicated, both Mr. Campbell and Mr. Whearty have been alerted to the fact that these papers have not been processed for latent fingerprints.

I further advised Mr. Whearty that we desired to know what handling had been given to the documents by the Department from the time they were turned over to the Department on November 29, 1948, until they were returned to the Bureau on December 10, 1948; that we wished to make as a matter of record the custody of the documents. I advised him that we had already worked out the custody so far as it related to the Bureau. Mr. Whearty indicated that Mr. Vincent Russo would prepare this information.

ACTION:

A memorandum is being prepared for the purpose of transmitting the various documents requested by Mr. Whearty. This is being handled by memorandum so as to maintain a written record of what is furnished to the Department and the date thereof.

2191

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	2-21-49	2-18-49	EDWIN O. JOHNSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, ET AL	ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. 198743 not used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON dated 2-15-49 at Denver.

DETAILS: AT DENVER, COLORADO

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS

By letter dated February 15, 1949, the F.B.I. Laboratory reported that K536, specimens obtained from Woodstock Typewriter with Serial No. 198743 on comparison resulted in the conclusion that the above machine was not used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

- RUC -

cc A H Campbell
2-4-49
FLJ

RECORDED - 76

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: L. P. Frances SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333	2192	EX 59

INDEXED - 43

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2 - Denver

F B I
MAR 10 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] CITY

FILE NO. 65-6[illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible], COLORADO	2-21-47	2-10-47	[illegible] D. [illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible], [illegible]; ABC [illegible], ET AL	[illegible] - R [illegible] INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Rockstock Typewriter, Serial No. 19743 not used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-6).

- [illegible] -

[illegible]: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Report of SA [illegible] D. [illegible] dated 2-15-47 at Denver.

[illegible]: [illegible]

By letter dated February 15, 1947, the F.B.I. Laboratory reported that EQ5, specimens obtained from Rockstock Typewriter with Serial No. 19743 on exemplar resulted in the conclusion that the above machine was not used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-6).

- END -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			

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2 - Denver

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 27 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Wick
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI LOS ANGELES 3-27-49 TELETYPE 7-20 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD NEW YORK, BALTIMORE URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. RE DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WAS, MENTIONED NY TEL FEB. ELEVEN AND LA TEL FEB. SIXTEEN. W. E. CRANE IDENTIFIED DAVID ZIMMERMAN AS QUOTE DAVE UNQUOTE FROM GROUP PHOTO INCLUDING ZIMMERMAN AND INEZ WRIGHT. CRANE IDENTIFIED ELEANOR NELSON-S PHOTO AS WOMAN HE BELIEVES WAS INTRODUCED AS QUOTE ELEANOR UNQUOTE BY CHAMBERS IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND THINKS SHE WAS DESCRIBED AS QUOTE DAVE-S UNQUOTE WIFE. CRANE MET HER ONCE AND CANNOT RECALL PLACE OR REASON THEREFOR. HE BELIEVES NELSON WAS WITH LABOR DEPT. HE FAILED IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF INSLERMAN, PRESSMAN, BEDACHT, FRANKLIN RENO, JOHN ABT, WADLEIGH OR PIGMAN. CRANE VOLUNTEERED THAT THERE IS NO FOUNDATION TO STATEMENT IN STRIBLING NEWSPAPER STORIES THAT CHAMBERS HOMOSEXUAL. CRANE QUITE CERTAIN WHILE RESIDING STATEN ISLAND, LAST HALF THIRTYFIVE, HE KNEW COLONEL BYKOV AND SO DID CHAMBERS, WHO INTRODUCED THEM. INVESTIGATION HAS SHOWN CRANE RESIDED THERE AS OF AUGUST, THIRTYFIVE. CRANE SAID IF THERE HAD BEEN A CHANGE OF CHIEFS SUBSEQUENT TO HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK APPARATUS, IT WOULD HAVE CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION AND SOME CONFUSION RE FINANCES AND HE WOULD HAVE REMEMBERED IT. CRANE IS QUOTE WILLING TO BET MONEY UNQUOTE BYKOV WAS IN NY IN THIRTYFIVE. CRANE REPEATED HE OBTAINED APARTMENT IN BALTIMORE AS

END PAGE ONE

174-1333-2193
F B I

53 MAR 14 1949

RECORDED - 9
INDEXED - 9

MAR 10 1949

STATED LA TEL FEB. NINETEEN LAST ON SUGGESTION OF CHAMBERS AND BELIEVES HE TOLD CHAMBERS ITS LOCATION, BUT DOES NOT THINK CHAMBERS EVER THERE. CRANE ADVISED FOUR THREE WEST FORTY SIXTH STREET, NYC, WHICH WAS ADDRESS OF MAXIM LIEBER IN SEPT., THIRTYFOUR, PER NY REPORT FEB. TWENTY-ONE LAST, PAGE TWELVE, IS UNKNOWN TO HIM. HOWEVER, IT IS IN TIMES SQUARE REGION WHERE HE DELIVERED THE MONEY BELT TO CHAMBERS OR QUOTE PAUL UNQUOTE IN AN OLD BUILDING, PROBABLY OLD RESIDENCE, NOT MORE THAN ONE AND ONE HALF BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY. WHEN IN LA ABOUT THIRTYTHREE OR FOUR, SHERMAN INTRODUCED CRANE TO DR. MAURICE KOWAN, AT WHOSE HOUSE ON WILSHIRE BLVD. CRANE AND SHERMAN USED SPACE FOR SUCH AS WRITING LETTERS, KEEPING MATERIALS AND RECEIVING MAIL. KOWAN INTRODUCED CRANE TO HARRISON GEORGE, WHO WAS BEING TREATED BY KOWAN. GEORGE TOLD CRANE THAT HE WAS IN UNDERGROUND WORK AND CRANE SHOULD STAY AWAY FROM KOWAN-S OFFICE. CRANE TOLD GEORGE TO STAY AWAY AS HE AND SHERMAN, WHO WAS AWAY AT THE TIME, WERE THERE FIRST. CRANE STATES THAT KOWAN, PRESENT ADDRESS ONE SIX FOUR EIGHT BEVERLY BLVD., LA, KNEW THAT HE AND SHERMAN, AND PROBABLY GEORGE, WERE IN UNDERGROUND WORK. CRANE BELIEVES CHAMBERS KNEW GEORGE, AT LEAST BY REPUTATTION. CRANE NOW RECALLS SHERMAN DID NOT INTRODUCE HIM TO PETER MAGRINI IN PASADENA, END PAGE TWO

Sherman

2193

BUT INSTEAD HE WAS INTRODUCED BY AN UNKNOWN RUSSIAN JEW WHO WAS CP MEMBER IN SF AND WELL ACQUAINTED WITH MAGRINI. INTRODUCTION WAS AT BEGINNING OF CRANE-S ASSOCIATION WITH SHERMAN AND WAS ARRANGED FOR SOMEHOW BY EITHER SHERMAN OR FOLKOFF WHO CONNECTED CRANE WITH THE RUSSIAN. RECALLS DRIVING TO LA WITH THIS RUSSIAN FOR INTRODUCTION. DESCRIBED RUSSIAN AS THIRTYFIVE TO FORTY YEARS, FIVE FOUR, ONE EIGHTY POUNDS, DARK COMPLEXION, CURLY HAIR THAT WENT STRAIGHT UP AND BACK, GLASSES, THICK LOWER LIP, BELIEVE RUSSIAN BORN BUT POSSIBLY POLISH BORN, PROBABLY CONNECTED WITH NEEDLE TRADE UNION, MARRIED AND WIFE BELIEVED TO BE NEEDLE TRADES WORKER, MOST LIKELY NO CHILDREN, RESIDED IN APARTMENT OR FLAT IN OLD HOUSE NEAR DOWNTOWN IN FILLMORE DISTRICT BETWEEN MARKET AND FILLMORE STS., ON A STREET PARALLELING VAN NESS. SF ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY AND FURNISH PHOTO. CNDILA THREE TWO TWO NINE UNDERSTANDS MAGRINI-S MOTHER-S MAIDEN NAME WAS BROGELLI. NY TEL MARCH ONE, FORTYNINE, REFLECTS MAGRINI GAVE MOTHER-S NAME AS ANTOINETTE SANTUCE WITH APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE. WASHINGTON REQUESTED CHECK INS

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

RECORDS RE ANTOINETTE SANTUCE AND IF POSSIBLE RE MAGRINI-S MOTHER UNDER NAME BROGELLI.

HOOD

END A IN O PLS

WA 0724 10-33 PM OK FBI WA DC VHJ

YC OK FBI NYC MAR

TWO COPIES WFO

BA OQ FBI OK FBI BA CR

DISC PLS

MM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 11 3 12-38 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R, IS R. INQUIRY MADE AT NY STATE HOSPITAL, WHITE PLAINS, NY TO DETERMINE IF ROBERT CANTWELL FORMER PATIENT WAS IDENTICAL WITH CHAMBERS. DR. JAMES WALL, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, STATED ROBERT CANTWELL AND CHAMBERS ARE DEFINITELY SEPARATE INDIVIDUALS AND CHAMBERS NEVER PATIENT IN HOSPITAL AT ANY TIME. ROBERT CANTWELL PATIENT MARCH FORTY TWO UNTIL OCT. FORTY TWO FOR MENTAL DISORDER. WALL DESCRIBED AS SMALL, THIN, EMACIATED MAN WHO QUOTE IN NO STRETCH OF IMAGINATION COULD BE CONFUSED WITH CHAMBERS UNQUOTE WHOSE PICTURE HE SAW IN NEWSPAPERS. WALL SAID HE KNEW CHAMBERS WORKED FOR TIME MAGAZINE AND USED THE NAME CANTWELL AT ONE TIME AND AS A RESULT FRIENDS OF HISS ARE TRYING TO PROVE CHAMBERS WAS IN THE HOSPITAL UNDER THAT NAME. WALL LEARNED THIS BECAUSE FRIENDS OF HISS HAVE MADE INQUIRY AT HOSPITAL CONCERNING IDENTITY OF ROBERT CANTWELL.

SCHEIDT RECORDED - 9 INDEXED - 9

74-1333-2194
F B I
4 MAR 10 1949

HOLD PLS

EX-1

Kisseloff-1792

OF INVESTIGATION
ENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 66 4 9-31P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RENYTEL TO BUREAU MARCH THIRD, FORTY NINE RE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN AUTHENTIC HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE SPECIMENS OF ALGER HISS. RECORDS OF ALGER HISS ADMISSION TO NEW YORK BAR REFLECT THAT HIS QUESTIONNAIRE EXECUTED AND SWORN TO BEFORE NOTARY PUBLIC JAN. NINTH, THIRTY THREE WAS WRITTEN IN LONGHAND AND SIGNED BY ALGER HISS. THIS RECORD IS MAINTAINED AT APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPT., NYC. PRESIDING JUDGE AND CLERK OF COURT ADVISE THESE RECORDS ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND CANNOT BE REMOVED FROM THE COURT. THEY ADVISED THAT A STATE LAW PREVENTS THE REMOVAL OF THESE RECORDS. THEY ADVISE THEY WOULD PERMIT AN FBI HANDWRITING EXPERT TO COMPARE THE WRITING ON THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WITH ANY OTHER WRITING BUT SUCH COMPARISON WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE AT THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT COURT HOUSE, NYC. IN THE EVENT IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO USE THE QUESTIONNAIRE AT THE TRIAL AN APPLICATION TO THE APPELLATE DIVISION WILL BE NECESSARY TO SECURE THE ORIGINAL OR A PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY FOR INTRODUCTION INTO EVIDENCE. THIS WAS DISCUSSED WITH SAAG T. J. DONEGAN AND HE ADVISED HE THOUGHT SUCH

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 26 74-1333-295
F B I
MAR 10 1949
EX-49
57 MAR 15 1949
Kisseloff-1793

8 8

PAGE TWO

PROCEDURE SHOULD BE FOLLOWED AND THAT IN THE EVENT IDENTIFICATION IS MADE HE WILL MAKE APPLICATION FOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USE AT TRIAL. THIS QUESTIONNAIRE CONTAINS MUCH HANDWRITTEN MATERIAL AND SINCE IT WAS WRITTEN AND SIGNED IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE IT IS BELIEVED THIS COULD BE COMPARED WITH K FORTY, K THREE FORTY THROUGH K THREE FORTY TWO AS WELL AS Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR SINCE THE TIME ELEMENT WOULD BE FAVORABLE. IF THE BUREAU DESIRES SUCH COMPARISON THE NYO SHOULD BE ADVISED THAT HANDWRITING EXPERT WILL PROCEED TO THE NYO AND ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE TO HAVE SUCH EXPERT EXAMINE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. THIS EXPERT SHOULD HAVE WITH HIM THE ORIGINAL OR PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF K FORTY, K THREE FORTY THROUGH K THREE FORTY TWO AS WELL AS Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR. SUTEL IF THE PROCEDURE OUTLINED ABOVE MEETS WITH BUREAU APPROVAL.

SCHEIDT

Called Laboratory

M. M. Sup

TWO COPIES WFO

2195

Tel Army C 3-5-44

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-1794

#

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MAR 7 9 09 AM '49
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MAR 4 10 29 PM '49

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MAR 4 9 46 PM '49
F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1795

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 3, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Rebulet February 3, 1949 and Chicago letter to Director, February 23, 1949, copies to Miami, Philadelphia, New York and Washington Field Offices.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., from March 16, 1936 to March 26, 1942, at which time he transferred to the Army Air Forces, War Department, as a civilian employee. Information developed by this office reveals that from approximately July, 1941 to March, 1942, SILVERMAN was on non-reimbursable loan to the Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department. The Railroad Retirement Board Personnel File of SILVERMAN failed to substantiate this information.

For the information of the Chicago and Miami Offices, it has been requested that a departmentalwise investigation be conducted with regard to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and individuals associated with SILVERMAN, during his government employment, be interviewed along lines heretofore following in this investigation.

It has also been brought to the attention of this office that, according to CHAMBERS, during the latter part of December, 1936, or the first part of January, 1937, three Persian rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. from New York City. Thereafter, SILVERMAN delivered one rug to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and subsequently delivered a second rug to ALGER HISS at a prearranged meeting on the outskirts of Washington, D. C. in the vicinity of Maryland University. CHAMBERS advised that SILVERMAN put the rug in his car and drove to the prearranged meeting place, and that he, CHAMBERS, accompanied by ALGER HISS in the latter's automobile, met SILVERMAN where the transfer of the rug from SILVERMAN's car to HISS' car was made.

SILVERMAN has been interviewed on various occasions, and has declined to furnish any information in connection with this case, on advice of counsel.

In the conduct of the following requested interviews, it is suggested that effort should also be made to substantiate the fact that SILVERMAN received three rugs during the first part of January, 1937, and subsequently, transported two of them in his automobile, as alleged by CHAMBERS.

EX-125

CND:cl
74-94
cc - New York
Miami
Philadelphia
Chicago (65-3290)

RECORDED - 115

INDEXED - 115

74-1333-2196

4 MAR 10 19

Kisseloff-1796

CND:cl
74-94

Letter, Director
Re: JAHAM
March 3, 1949

Effort should also be made to develop information relative to SILVERMAN's employment at the Treasury Department.

The Miami Office is requested to interview L. M. EDDY, described in referenced Chicago letter.

The Philadelphia Office is requested to interview MERLE R. REED, described in referenced Chicago letter.

The Chicago Office is requested to interview JACK M. ELKIN, SAMUEL A. BLOCK, IRA MARSHAK, and JOSEPH MUSHER, all described in referenced Chicago letter.

Kisseloff-1797

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 3, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: JAHAM,
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Re report Special Agent DAVID E. TODD dated February 10, 1945, at San Francisco, a copy of which is enclosed for the Charlotte Office.

Page eight of this report and the following pages indicate the results of an interview by agents of the San Francisco Office with C. EASTON ROTHWELL. It is noted that ROTHWELL recalls a meeting held in the Department of State where ROTHWELL was employed in about September 1946, at which meeting ROTHWELL recalls that some unidentified individual told him that ALGER HISS "could be a Communist or even be Communistically inclined".

ROTHWELL recalls few details in connection with this meeting but does recall that one DON RUSSELL was the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Office of Special Political Affairs, now known as the Office of United Nations Affairs, and that this meeting was held for the purpose of reorganizing the Office of Special Political Affairs.

Reference report sets out a lead to interview DON RUSSELL and one JOSEPH PENNOCK, both formerly officials of the State Department, Washington, D. C., who were associated with ALGER HISS at the State Department, and who may have further knowledge of this meeting or other information of value to this investigation.

DONALD H. RUSSELL is an attorney who maintains offices in the Colorado Building of Washington, D. C., but who resides at 716 Otis Boulevard, Spartanburg, South Carolina. According to his office, he visits Washington only two or three times a month as the demands of his business require. The Charlotte Office is requested to interview RUSSELL at his home. For the information of the Charlotte Office, RUSSELL's law office has stated that he travels about South Carolina a good deal. A special effort should be made to determine the identity of JOSEPH PENNOCK, mentioned above, and an effort should be made to ascertain whether or not that individual is JOSEPH PANUCH, and the Washington Field Office should be advised of the outcome of the interview. New York origin.

DDC:MAH
74-94
CC: Charlotte (Enc.)
New York

RECORDED - 115
Y-47
INDEXED - 115

74-1333-2197
F B I
4 MAR 10 1949

62 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-1798

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 3, 1949

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was Et Al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY R

Re Bulet to New Haven dated February 18, 1949.

Mrs. GENEIVE HOLBROOK MARSHALL, 53 Franklin Street, Ansonia, Connecticut, was interviewed on February 25, 1949 by Special Agent JOHN WARD, of the New York Office, and Special Agent JAMES T. HAVERTY, of the New Haven office. The New York Division has advised they will write the report incorporating the information furnished by Mrs. MARSHALL.

JTH:mmm
74-5
cc: New York

RECORDED - 4

EX-117

74-1333-2198

MAR 10 1949

304

5 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1799

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATS

WASH AND WASH FLD 31 BALT 5 FROM NEW YORK 3 5-28P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R. IS -R. RE NY TELETYPES FEB. FOUR, SEVEN, FIFTEEN AND WFO TELETYPE MAR. ONE, INSTANT. MARGARET VALIANT, NYC, STATES SHE RESIDED WITH SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS AT LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK, MD., EARLY THIRTYSEVEN TO EARLY THIRTYEIGHT. STATES SHE WAS AWAY MOST OF THIS TIME ON TRIPS FOR RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND, ACCORDINGLY, CANNOT RECALL ATTENDANCE AT PARTY THERE JULY FOUR, THIRTYSEVEN. ADVISES CHARLES KRAMER WAS AT LONGVIEW GOOD DEAL OF THE TIME. STATES HELEN FULLER VISITED SALLY AND LENORE AT LONGVIEW. SAYS CHARLES WAGNER STARTED RESIDING AT LONGVIEW DURING THIRTYSEVEN AND, APPARENTLY, CONTINUED TO RESIDE THERE UNTIL ABOUT FORTYONE. SAYS WAGNER DID PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK AT LONGVIEW, UTILIZING BATHROOM ON FIRST FLOOR AS DARKROOM, AND THAT THIS CHARLES WAGNER AT THAT TIME, WAS EMPLOYED WITH HOUSING ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D.C. RELATES CHARLES WAGNER PRESENTLY RESIDING AT ANOTHER HOUSE AT ACCOKEEK, MD., AND EMPLOYED BY PRIVATE ARCHITECT-S FIRM IN WASHINGTON, D.C. DOES NOT KNOW OF ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. SAYS SALLY AND LENORE NEVER TOLD HER THEY WERE MEMBERS

RECORDED 137 INDEXED 137 74-1333-2199

MAR 10 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1800

OF CP BUT GAVE HER THE IMPRESSION FROM THEIR TALK, SIMILAR TO CP VIEWPOINT, THAT THEY MAY HAVE BEEN CP MEMBERS. TO A LESSER EXTENT, CHARLES WAGNER GAVE IMPRESSION. VALIANT DENIES MEMBERSHIP ON HER PART IN CP AND ADVISES SALLY AND LENORE WERE ASSOCIATED WITH WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP AND RECALLS ATTENDING AFFAIR GIVEN BY WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP NEAR TALLYHO RESTAURANT, WASHINGTON, D. C. ON INVITATION OF SALLY AND LENORE. SAYS LENORE THOMAS NOW MARRIED TO ROBERT STRAUS AND RESIDNG AT ACCOKEEK, MD., IN ANOTHER HOUSE NEAR LONGVIEW. BALTIMORE WILL INTERVIEW CHARLES WAGNER AT ACCOKEEK, PER WFO TELETYPE MAR. ONE AND IN ADDITION, INTERVIEW WAGNER CONCERNING HIS PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK AT LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK. BALTIMORE OFFICE ALSO WILL INTERVIEW LENORE THOMAS NOW KNOWN AS MRS. ROBERT STRAUS AT ACCOKEEK, REGARDING INFO IN REFERENCED TELETYPES.

SCHEIDT

SEATTLE ADVISED

ACK N ORDER AND DISC

WAS

TWO COPIES WFO

11
44

WA NY D 31 WA

Kisseloff-1801

2199

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 3, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet February 3, 1949 requesting investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Investigation of SILVERMAN's employment at the Army Air Forces, Pentagon Building, during the years, 1942 to 1945, denotes that he was a supervisor of the Analysis and Reports Branch, which was directly under the Deputy Chief of Staff Materiel. SILVERMAN's position was such that he was responsible for all statistics and analysis regarding airplane production, modification, deployment and personnel. The Deputy Chief of Staff Materiel at that time was Major General OLIVER ECHOLS and his Executive Officer was General BENNY MEYERS. Interviews of personnel associated with SILVERMAN in this section reflect that General MEYERS may have appointed SILVERMAN to this position.

General ECHOLS, now retired, is presently associated with the Northrop Aviation Company, Hawthorne, California. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The Los Angeles Office is requested to interview General ECHOLS regarding SILVERMAN's employment and associates.

74-94
EMM/HEB

cc Los Angeles

RECORDED - 115

EX-37

EX-47

74-1333-2200
F B I
4 MAR 10 1949

53 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1802

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York March 1, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 23, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAPAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED : 115

YOUR FILE NO. 65-11920
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333 - 2201
LAB. NO. D-57203 DU

Examination requested by: New York

EX-103 Deleted Copy Sent Alice Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Reference: Letter dated February 25, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K690 A sheet of white paper bearing typewriting beginning "The Harbor stagnates in a ...".
K691 A sheet of white paper bearing typewriting beginning "These barren nights that come ...".
K692 A sheet of white paper bearing typewriting beginning "Come, come away ...".
K693 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated February 10, 1942, beginning "Dear Dr. Sperry; Toward the end of last year ...", bearing typewritten signature MATTHEW CH[illegible] Associate Editor.
K694 A sheet of Office Memorandum stationery of Time Incorporated, New York Office, dated March 23, to [illegible], from C[illegible], message beginning "Thanks for calling my attention ...".
K695 Carbon copy of a typewritten memorandum dated February 3, to Mr. H. R. Luce, from [illegible], beginning "The Christianity and Fright: Americans have only ...".

[illegible]

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K690 thru K695 were not used to type K5 or K6 through K9.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the New York Office under separate cover. Photographic copies have been made for the files of the Laboratory.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL ROOM
MAR 1 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 - National
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-1803

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATT.: FBI Laboratory

DATE: 2/25/49

FROM : SAC, New York

D 95283

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the Baltimore Teletype of 2/2 and Bureau Teletypes of 2/4 & 21/49 relative to the typewriters and cameras which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has possessed or of which he has knowledge.

With reference to Leica cameras, CHAMBERS on interview has stated that he has knowledge of the following cameras which were used in the places or the incidents mentioned below:

1) 9 Gay Street

It was CHAMBERS' recollection that this was a German Leica. It was also his recollection that the calibration tables on the camera were in German. The other equipment which was maintained at this address, such as the enlarger and the developing tanks, CHAMBERS did not know whether it was of a foreign or domestic make. He stated that he did not know where this equipment came from or what happened to it when the apartment at this address was abandoned.

2) Leica used in connection with the operation at the Electric Boat Company, New London, Connecticut

CHAMBERS thought that this, too, was a German-made Leica. He states that it could have been the same camera used at the Gay Street address, but he does not know definitely. It was his recollection that he received this camera from ULRICH; that it was packed in a suitcase, and included a stand for photographing documents. To the best of his recollection, he returned it to ULRICH.

3) Leica used to photograph documents received from ALGER HISS while latter employed on Nye Committee

CHAMBERS states that he believes this camera was given to him by J. PETERS and "I returned it to him eventually". He thinks that he kept this camera for a period of probably some months. It was, he continued, an American-made Leica, had a stand for photographing documents, and was packed in a small suitcase.

RECORDED - 115

174-1333-2201

EX-103

4 MAR 10 1949

2cc. - Baltimore

Encs. (6)

FXP:CTG
65-14920

6 ENCL

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/28/49 jl

Lab. report 3/1/49 RCF jl

Kisseloff-1804

4) Leica used to photograph material received from JULIAN WADLEIGH and WARD PIGMAN

CHAMBERS believes that it is possible that in this instance he used the same camera mentioned above as having been received from J. PETERS. In this connection he has stated, "I either still had this camera or J. Peters gave it back to me". It is his recollection that he returned this camera to PETERS and never saw it again.

5) Leica used in the SPIEGEL apartment, Baltimore, Maryland

CHAMBERS states that Colonel BYKOV supplied him with this camera and, to the best of his recollection, it was American-made. As he has stated previously he gave this camera to DAVID CARPENTER. He states, "I either gave it to him (CARPENTER) or perhaps he got it himself (from the apartment)". CHAMBERS claims that he does not know what happened to this camera after he gave it to CARPENTER. He recalled that there was a stand for photographing documents, developing tanks, and a reel included with this camera and all were packed in a suitcase.

6) Camera used by the unknown subject FELIX

CHAMBERS stated that he does not believe he ever saw the camera used by FELIX for photographing documents. However, he thinks that it was a Leica and he bases this on "Conversation, I suppose". CHAMBERS assumes that FELIX secured his camera from BYKOV inasmuch as it was through the latter that CHAMBERS first met FELIX.

7) Camera used by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, wa. KEITH

CHAMBERS stated that this, too, was a Leica and it was his definite impression that it was CRANE'S personal property. CHAMBERS has denied that he ever gave a camera to CRANE or provided him with the necessary funds to purchase one. He states that CRANE had dreams of being a news photographer and used to carry his camera with him almost continuously. It was also CHAMBERS recollection that CRANE had a stand, flash equipment, and a telescopic lens.

2201

Kisseloff-1805

The above, CHAMBERS states, represents his entire recollection of the receipt, the use and disposition of all the cameras which he possessed or of which he had knowledge. He adds that he never knew at any time the numbers of any of these cameras and as to their type he could state no more other than that they were Leicas.

Referenced Bureau Teletype of 2/4/49 requests that CHAMBERS be asked to turn over any "35 mm camera" that he has or formerly had for comparison with the "pumpkin" microfilm. In this connection CHAMBERS states that he has never at any time had a "35 mm camera".

With reference to typewriters, Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he possessed or had knowledge of the following:

1) Standard typewriter, make unknown

CHAMBERS stated that this was the first typewriter he ever had and it was given to him by his father. He is unable to recall the make of typewriter, but believes that his father brought it to him from someplace where he worked. He stated that the only thing he could remember concerning this machine was that it was very old and never worked too well.

2) A Remington Portable

CHAMBERS stated that he bought this machine in 1925 and used it for a number of years. It is his recollection that he bought the machine at Macy's in New York City, but he claims that he does not know when or how he disposed of it. He says that his recollection that the machine was purchased in 1925 was based on the fact that he recalls buying it out of the proceeds from the translation of "Bambi", which he did in that year. He states that this, of course, was a new machine.

3) An Apparatus Typewriter

This, too, CHAMBERS believes was a Remington portable. However, he believes that it was an old machine and was not new at the time he first saw it. CHAMBERS states that he got this machine from ULRICH at the time that apparatus disbanded in about 1934. Sometime after his own break from the Communist Party CHAMBERS stated he deliberately left this typewriter on

2201

Kisseloff-1806

a train or streetcar in order to get rid of it. It was his recollection that he had done this in 1939 or 1940. CHAMBERS said that he usually moved this typewriter around with him during his work.

4) Personal Typewriter

CHAMBERS stated that during the last war his wife bought an old typewriter, make unknown, at Coffman's in Westminister, Maryland. He advised that this machine was still in their possession.

5) Daughter's Typewriter

CHAMBERS stated that he purchased a portable typewriter of a Swiss make for his daughter. He thought that he purchased this at Macy's in New York City at Christmas time of the last year of the war or the subsequent year. This typewriter is still in the possession of his daughter.

Mr. CHAMBERS has made available the following typewritten specimens:

1) A 14 line poem beginning with the words "The Harbor" and ending with the words "less appalling". Mr. CHAMBERS states that he does not know which typewriter was used to type this specimen.

2) A 16 line poem beginning with the words "These barren nights" and ending with the words "prepare the days". CHAMBERS believes that this specimen was typed on his own Remington portable, which was purchased in 1925.

3) A 20 line poem beginning with the words "Come, come away" and ending with the words "you once trespassed". CHAMBERS believes that this specimen was likewise typed on his own Remington portable.

The above three specimens were received from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on 2/9/49 and have been appropriately identified by him.

4) A carbon copy of a letter dated 2/10/42, addressed "Dear Dr. Sperry;" and concluding with "Sincerely yours, Whittaker Chambers: Associate Editor". CHAMBERS states that this letter was probably typed on some typewriter at "Time" magazine.

2201

Lt. to Dir.
NY.65-14920

5) A typewritten office memorandum of "Time Incorporated" dated 3/20. This begins with the words "Thanks for", continues for four lines, and ends with the words "plagiarized Stalin". As indicated, CHAMBERS believes that this, too, was typed on a machine in the office of "Time Incorporated".

6) A carbon copy of a memorandum dated 2/3 and directed to "Mr. H.H. Luce". It is entitled "For Christianity and Crisis", consists of six lines beginning with the words "Americans have" and ends with the words "the human crisis".

The last three items mentioned above were made available by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on 2/16/49 and they have been appropriately identified by him. As indicated above, these latter three items were typed on machines available to CHAMBERS at "Time" magazine. They would have been typed, of course, at a date which was subsequent to CHAMBERS break from the Communist Party in 4/38. However, he has submitted them as samples of his typing. Mr. CHAMBERS has stated that he is continuing to search his effects and in the event he is able to provide any additional specimens he will do so.

It is suggested that the Baltimore Office make appropriate arrangements with Mr. CHAMBERS to obtain necessary specimens of the typewriters which he or any member of his family presently have in their possession. The matter of obtaining these specimens was taken up with CHAMBERS at the time he submitted the information previously set forth in this letter, and he stated that he had no objection to the obtaining of specimens from these other typewriters.

2201

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 28 2 5-44P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REF BIRMINGHAM REPT OF SA HENRY SNOW FEB. ELEVEN LAST, PAGE FOUR SETS FORTH LIST OF NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS BELIEVED ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER HISS. NY OFFICE HAS ASCERTAINED THAT W. LAWRENCE KEITT PRESENTLY ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, DC, IN LAW FIRM OF FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL A. G. HOMER CUMMINGS. KEITT FORMERLY ATTORNEY, DEPT OF AGRICULTURE WITH ALGER HISS. SUGGEST KEITT BE INTERVIEWED RE POSSESSION ANY TYPING SPECIMENS OR ANY OTHER INFO RE HISS.

RECORDED - 26
SCHEIDT

74-1333-2202
F B I

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

4 MAR 10 1949

EX-49

Kisseloff-1809

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASH FROM NEW YORK 6 2 117 PM P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, REBUTEL MARCH ONE RE ORIGINAL SIGNED STATEMENT OF WADLEIGH DATED DEC SIX LAST. THIS STATEMENT PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF S.A.A.G. DONEGAN.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

RECORDED - 26 74-1333-2203

4 MAR 10 1949

60 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-1810

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 31 2 5-52P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R., INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. REBUTEL FEB. TWENTYEIGHT, LAST AT SEVEN FOURTEEN P.M. SPECIMEN K THIRTY TWO IS IN POSSESSION OF SAAG, DONEGAN, AND HAS BEEN MARKED AS A GRAND JURY EXHIBIT.

SCHEIDT

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44

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 26 74-1333-2204

4 MAR 10

60 MAR 15 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-1811

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 9 BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 2 1-20AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, MR. BERNARD JAFFEE, ATTORNEY, WHO WAS REPRESENTING MRS. ANNE TERRY WHITE, WIDOW OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE, TODAY ADVISED AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE THAT HIS CLIENT-S MEMORY HAD BEEN REFRESHED AND THAT TO THE BEST OF HER RECOLLECTION THE WHITES HAD SPENT THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN IN A RENTED COTTAGE CALLED "MARGINAL ACRES" AT HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THIS COTTAGE WAS RENTED FROM LAUGHLIN CURRIE, THE OWNER AT THAT TIME. LETTER TO BOSTON WILL FOLLOW SETTING OUT DETAILED DESCRIPTION BY CHAMBERS OF ROADS, HOUSE, ETC. SO THAT BOSTON OFFICE MAY LOCATE AND SECURE PHOTOGRAPHS.

SCHEIDT

INDEXED - 137

74-1333-2205

RECORDED - 137

4 MAR 10 1949

WA ACK AND DISC, BS HOLD

53 MAR 14 1949

NYCOURIER WA

K

2/1/44
2:00 a.m.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 - 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
12-35 AM

Mr Fletcher
1742

CONF THREE STAIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 8 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NY 1

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESP-R. RE NY TEL JAN. ELEVEN LAST, BALTIMORE LET, JAN. FIVE LAST, WFO TEL JAN. TWENTY SIX LAST. JOSEPH JAFFE INTERVIEWED AT RESIDENCE SEVENTY FIVE SEVENTEEN TWENTIETH AVE., BKLYN, NY. JAFFE ADVISED HE IS SELF EMPLOYED AS A CONSULTANT. HE STATED HE WAS EMPLOYED AT THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT AND LEFT THIS POSITION TO RETURN TO UNIV. OF MD. TO COMPLETE HIS EDUCATION. HE STATED THAT HE ENTERED ON DUTY AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS JAN. NINETEEN FORTY THREE AND VOLUNTARILY RESIGNED AUG. NINETEEN FORTY FIVE FOR A BETTER POSITION AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV. HE LEFT THE LATTER POSITION MAY FORTY SIX BECAUSE OF "SECURITY REASONS". HE WAS UNABLE TO ELABORATE ON THIS REASON FOR DISMISSAL. HE AFTERWARDS WAS EMPLOYED ASSISTING HIS FATHER IN HIS DELICATESSEN IN WASHINGTON. JAFFE STATED THAT HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH VICTOR RENO. HOWEVER THIS ACQUAINTANCE WAS CONFINED TO JOINT STAFF MEETINGS OF THE ROCKET DIVISION IN WHICH JAFFE WAS EMPLOYED AND THE BALLISTICS DIVISION WHICH RENO REPRESENTED AT THESE MEETINGS. HE DENIED ANY SOCIAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH RENO OUTSIDE OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED MEETINGS. HE ALSO DENIED BEING A MEMBER OF THE CP OR IN ANY WAY AFFILIATED WITH THE CP OR COMMUNIST FRONT GROUPS. HE DENIED KNOWING

RECORDED - 26 174-1333-2206
INDEXED - 26
MAR 10 1943

END OF PAGE ONE

50 MAR 17 1943

ANY INDIVIDUALS WHOM HE BELIEVED TO BE CP MEMBERS AND STATED THAT HE HAS NEVER BEEN CONNECTED WITH ANY COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND APPARATUS. HE ADDED THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE CP UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES AT THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS OR IN WASHINGTON, DC. HE RECALLED THAT SOMETIME AFTER HE HAD LEFT HIS POSITION AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS, WHOSE NAMES HE DID NOT RECALL, WERE RELEASED. HE DENIED ANY ASSOCIATION WITH THESE INDIVIDUALS. HE ALSO STATED THAT HE WAS NOT ASKED TO RESIGN FROM THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS FOR SECURITY REASONS BUT LEFT OF HIS OWN FREE WILL. JAFFE STATED THAT HE HAD SUBMITTED WEEKLY REPORTS OF AN INTELLIGENCE NATURE TO MILITARY INTELLIGENCE IN ABERDEEN. HE STATED THAT THESE REPORTS WERE SUBMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF AN ENLISTED ARMY MAN WHO LATER BECAME A LIEUTENANT. HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL THE IDENTITY OF THIS OFFICER. HE ADVISED THAT HE SUBMITTED THESE REPORTS IN CARE OF A POST OFFICE BOX IN ABERDEEN, MD. HE RECALLED THAT THIS ARMY OFFICER WAS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN INFO CONCERNING SABOTAGE. HOWEVER, HE DOES NOT RECALL SUBMITTING ANY REPORTS OF A SIGNIFICANT NATURE. JAFFE ADVISED THAT HIS WIFES NAME IS LEAH, THAT HIS FATHERS IS JAMES JAFFE AND HIS MOTHERS ROSE JAFFE AND THEY RESIDE AT FORTY FIVE TWENTY NINE IOWA AVE., WASH., DC. BALTIMORE WILL ATTEMPT TO VERIFY JAFFES ASSISTANCE AS AN

2266

END OF PAGE TWO

INFORMANT TO MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. WILL ALSO CHECK PERTINENT PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF JAFFE AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS AND REASONS FOR HIS RESIGNATION. WILL ALSO ASCERTAIN ANY INFO AVAILABLE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV. CONCERNING HIS DISMISSAL FOR SECURITY REASONS. WILL ALSO ADVISE OF ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFO CONCERNINF JAFFE IN THE EVENT THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO REINTERVIEW JAFFE. THE ABOVE IS BEING SUBMITTED FOR THE INFO OF WFO.

SCHEIDT

11
44

BALTIMORE, ACK AND DISC PLS, WASH HOLD FOR CONF PLS

NY R 1 BA

TWO COPIES WFO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 1, 1949

FROM : SAC BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re WFO letter 2/24/49 furnishing information to the effect that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH has recently advised that he was visited in about 1934 or 1935 by an individual whom he recalls only as "BLUMBERG", believed by the WFO to be identical probably with Dr. ALBERT E. BLUMBERG was, subject of Baltimore File #100-95.

A review of Baltimore file #100-95 indicates that Dr. BLUMBERG taught Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore from 1930 to 1937. Enclosed with a copy of this letter is a photograph of Dr. BLUMBERG with his wife, DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG, taken at a CP dinner in Dr. BLUMBERG's honor in November 1942 for exhibition to WADLEIGH in an effort to make a positive identification. This photograph is reported to be an excellent likeness of BLUMBERG, is the best likeness available and no photographs taken prior to 1940 are available to Baltimore.

FJ:mlf
65-1642
cc Balto. file 100-95

cc Washington Field Office (Encl.)
New York

DECLASSIFIED BY NSA/CSS

RECORDED - 115 EX-125

INDEXED - 115

74-1333-2207
F B I
MAR 10 1949

53 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1816

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 1, 1949

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mrs. CATHERINE GARLAND, formerly secretary to A. MANUEL FOX, Tariff Commission, was interviewed relative to the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN aspect of instant case. She furnished the following information.

While employed at the Tariff Commission as an economist, SILVERMAN's superior was A. MANUEL FOX who at that time was head of the Economics Division. In 1936 when SILVERMAN left the Tariff Commission to go to the Railroad Retirement Board, he did so on the invitation of a MURRAY LATIMER. SILVERMAN was well regarded at the Tariff Commission and was on excellent terms with FOX.

In 1941 or 1942 A. M. FOX, who then had become a commissioner with the Tariff Commission, was selected by the Treasury Department to represent the United States as a member of the Chinese Stabilization Fund Board. Mrs. GARLAND recalled that the board was made up of representatives from England and China, as well as the United States.

During the time that FOX was in China some sort of disagreement arose between HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who at that time was with the Treasury Department, and FOX. HARRY DEXTER WHITE, it should be noted, at one time served under FOX as an economist with the Tariff Commission and Mrs. GARLAND advised that they had been on excellent terms. In regard to this misunderstanding between WHITE and FOX, GEORGE SILVERMAN made a number of calls on Mrs. FOX, the purpose being to have her transmit certain information to her husband in China. Mrs. FOX did not wish to send this information and shortly thereafter FOX advised that he was returning from China. SILVERMAN invited Mrs. GARLAND to lunch at this time and advised her that he had been to see Mrs. FOX in an effort to have Mrs. FOX transmit certain information to her husband. The reason this information was not to be sent to Mr. FOX through official channels, SILVERMAN had advised, was because it might prove embarrassing to FOX. Mrs. GARLAND stated she had the feeling that SILVERMAN's invitation to lunch was merely for the purpose of advising her of the reason why the information was not submitted through official channels. Mrs. GARLAND stated she had no knowledge of the specific information which SILVERMAN desired Mrs. FOX to transmit to her husband.

Upon FOX's return from China, Mrs. GARLAND mentioned SILVERMAN to Mr. FOX at which time FOX became very upset and indicated he did not wish to discuss SILVERMAN. Sometime later FOX returned to China, still as a representative of the

JBV:dmh
74-94
cc: New York

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

RECORDED - 115
INDEXED - 115

EX-125

74-1333-2208
F B I
MAR 10 1949

53 MAR 14 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI March 1, 1949

RE: JAHAM

Stabilization Fund Boardand after some three weeks in China, FOX was found dead in bed one morning. The time of FOX's death was fixed by Mrs. GARLAND as in June 1942. Mrs. GARLAND stated she had no reason to believe that FOX's death was by unnatural causes but she had always had a feeling that something was wrong. The cause of the death was supposedly heart failure but Mrs. GARLAND stated that FOX had never had any heart trouble to her knowledge and that a year prior to Mrs. FOX's trip to China his physician had pronounced his heart as sound.

Mrs. GARLAND stated that she had no knowledge of what the specific misunderstanding was between WHITE and SILVERMAN on the one hand and Mr. FOX on the other and she could never quite understand why SILVERMAN had had any particular interest in the subject since it was her belief that he was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board at the time. According to Mrs. GARLAND, both Mrs. FOX and Mr. FOX's son, MELVIN JAMES FOX, were very much put out with SILVERMAN and could possibly furnish more details concerning the incident.

Mrs. GARLAND stated that she had been FOX's secretary for some 18 years prior to the time of his death but that his work in connection with the Stabilization Fund Board was taken care of at the Treasury Department where he had been assigned several secretaries to handle his affairs.

The New York Office is requested to interview MELVIN JAMES FOX in regard to the incident related above and also obtain from him all the background information he may have concerning the activities of SILVERMAN and his associates and any other information he may have in regard to subject case.

Mrs. JOSEPH J. COHEN, formerly Mrs. A. MANUEL FOX, should also be interviewed in this matter and the New York Office is requested to arrange for this interview upon her return from Europe.

Reference is made to the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY at New York, dated February 8, 1949, which reflects that Mrs. JOSEPH J. COHEN and her husband are touring Europe and are not expected to return to the United States until spring. This report also reflects that MELVIN J. FOX was interviewed in New York at which time he was an associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and was questioned concerning the ALGER HISS aspect of instant case.

2208

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, F.B.I. DATE: 3-2-49

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet dated February 25, 1949, requesting this office to resubmit in report form information contained in Richmond letter to the Bureau dated February 15, 1949, reflecting results of an interview with Mr. GEORGE H. ENGEMAN, 2780 South Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

The information in question is set forth in the report of SA JOHN EDWARD LAWLER at Richmond, Virginia, dated February 14, 1949, in the opening paragraph of that report.

JFD:dcw
65-1623

RECORDED: 4

74-1333-2209

F B I

EX-117

MAR 10 1949

61 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1819

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clay
Mr.
Mr.

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 29 2 XXX 5-45P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, RE WFO TEL DATED FEB. FIRST, FORTYNINE. ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB REINTERVIEWED. SHE ADVISED WHEN SHE STARTED WORKING FOR THE STATE DEPT. IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, SHE USED A REMINGTON TYPEWRITER. SHE RECALLED THAT THIS WAS LATER REPLACED BY AN LC SMITH, STATING SHE HAD DISCUSSED THE USE OF TYPEWRITERS IN THE STATE DEPT. WITH EUNICE LINCOLN AND THAT LINCOLN ADVISED HER THAT THERE WAS ALSO AN OLD UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER IN THIS OFFICE AND AFTER THIS DISCUSSION, SHE DID RECALL THAT SHE MIGHT HAVE USED THIS UNDERWOOD ON SOME OCCASIONS. SHE ADVISED THAT DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT, ALGER HISS WAS ENGAGED MOSTLY IN MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE PHILIPPINES AND THAT MUCH OF HIS DICTATION PERTAINED TO THE PHILIPPINES. SHE SUGGESTED THAT COPIES OF THIS CORRESPONDENCE TYPED IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT MAY BE SECURED FROM THE INDEX BUREAU OF THE STATE DEPT, AND SUGGESTED THAT ORIGINAL MEMOS BE OBTAINED. SHE ALSO STATED THAT MANY TRADE AGREEMENTS WERE DRAWN UP AT THE TIME AND THAT MEMOS IN THE TRADE AGREEMENT FILE OF THE STATE DEPT. WOULD UNCOVER MANY ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS TYPED DURING THIS PERIOD.

WFO handling

74-1333-2210
F B I

TWO COPIES WFO

INDEXED - 137
RECORDED - 13

SCHEIDT

4 MAR 10 1949

HOLD PLS

53 MAR 11 1949

Kisseloff-1820

March 2, 1949 Re: Jaham

I have received from Inspector H. B. Fletcher of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the originals of the Chambers documents described by the FBI Laboratory as Specimens Q-1 through Q-69 on this date at 4:37 p.m.

Signed

61 MAR 11 1949

Kisseloff-1821

74-1333

NOT RECORDED
34 MAR 4 1949

File

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

FBI ALBANY 3-3-49 3-37 PM EST VA

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NYC AND PHILA

ROUTINE

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE TEL FEB TWENTYTHREE LAST. IMPOSSIBLE TO CHECK CAR REGISTRATION MOTOR VEHICLE BUREAU, NEW YORK STATE PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN AS DESTROYED.

CORNELIUS

END

92 OK FBI PH MOBO

OK FBI NYC DB

529 PM OK FBI WA FEJ

RECORDED - 78 | 74-1333-2211
F B I
4 MAR 10 1949

EX-59

Kisseloff-1822

74-94
LBZ:BG

1742

3-3-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 3 10:45a

DIRECTOR AND SAC [illegible]

JAHLM. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE MARCH [illegible] TWELVE FORTY EIGHT AM, REQUESTING INVESTIGATION AT BUREAU OF STANDARDS RE [illegible] EXHIBITS FORTY NINE AND FIFTY ONE QUOTING ONI REPORT THAT LEAKAGE OF THIS TECHNICAL DATA WAS FROM BUREAU OF STANDARDS AND NOT NAVY DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU LETTER DATED FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST ADVISING THAT NAVY'S SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION FROM HCUA, WHO IS NOT IN POSSESSION OF ANY INFORMATION AS TO HOW CHAMBERS OBTAINED MATERIAL FROM PUMPKIN DOCUMENTS AND WHO ALLEGEDLY FURNISHED THIS MATERIAL TO HIM AND THE MANNER IN WHICH IT WAS OBTAINED. TO ASSIST IN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION AT BUREAU OF STANDARDS REQUESTED IN REFERENCED TEL, NEW YORK SHOULD FURNISH THIS INFORMATION.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 78

EX-59

2242

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 - 1949

TELEMETER

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-87 BY SP2 MAC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy
Mr. Belcher

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH + WFO, NYC 3 FROM LOS ANGELES 4-08 PM

DIRECTOR, SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP., IS DASH R. RENYTEL FEB. TWENTY FOUR. MAYNARD J. TOLL, LA, HAS NO INFO OR KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNIST SYMPATHIES OR ESP. ACTIVITIES ON PART OF ALGER OR DONALD HISS. TOLL STATES NOT CLOSE ACQUAINTANCE OF ALGER BUT IS CLOSE FRIEND OF DONALD AND CATHERINE HISS. TOLL IN WASH.D.C. SEVERAL MONTHS FIRST PART OF THIRTY SEVEN AND HEARD GOSSIP THAT PRISCILLA HISS WAS SUCH A MILITANT COMMUNIST THAT ALGERS FRIENDS WERE NOT SEEING HISSES BECAUSE THEY DISLIKED HEATED ARGUMENTS WITH PRISCILLA. TOLL CANNOT RECALL SPECIFIC SOURCE BUT DISTINCTLY RECALLS GOSSIP CONCERNING PRISCILLA. TOLL HAS NO CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALGER HISS BUT HAS TYPEWRITTEN LETTER FROM DONALD DATED AUG. FOURTEEN, THIRTY SEVEN. DONALD THEN WITH LABOR DEPT. NY ADVISE LA WHETHER LETTER SHOULD BE OBTAINED FOR EXAMINATION.

HOOD

ACK PLS

5 C MAR 14 1949

RECORDED - 138 74-1333-2213
INDEXED - 138
F B I
4 MAR 10 1949

TWO COPIES

Trans. to Nyc.

EX-1

Kisseloff-1824

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 - 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 5 NYC 2 FROM LOS ANGELES 3 3-01 PM

DIRECTOR,, AC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, RE NY TELS MARCH TWO ADVISING BUDED ON HISS SUMMARY REPT IS MARCH SEVEN AND REQUESTING REPORT ON CRANE INTERVIEW IMMEDIATELY. IMPOSSIBLE TO ~~XXX~~ PREPARE REPT ~~ON CRANE INTERVIEW IMMEDIATELY~~ IN TIME TO REACH NY FOR PURPOSE STATED. AMSD LETTER BEING FORWARDED CONTAINING INFO RECEIVED FROM CRANE RE ALGER HISS AND ASSOCIATES.

HOOD

RECORDED - 26 | 74-1333-2214
F B I
4 MAR 10 1949

62 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-1825

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK CITY 32 3 6-06 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R, INTERNAL INTERNAL SECURITY R. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS DURING COURSE OF INTERVIEW HAS STATED THAT IN FALL OF NINETEEN NINETEEN HE, WITH ONE ANTHONY MULLER, LIVED AT EIGHT TWO ONE BIENVILLE STREET, NEW ORLEANS. STATES HOUSE WAS IN OLD FRENCH QUARTER, WAS OWNED AND OPERATED BY A MRS. NICHOLAS, WHO WAS IRISH WIFE OF GREEK PEANUT VENDOR. STATES MRS. NICHOLAS INTOXICATED FREQUENTLY. RECALLS THAT OTHER RESIDENTS OF HOUSE AT TIME INCLUDED SAM MONTI, A PROSTITUTE KNOWN AS "ONE EYED ANNIE" AND INDIVIDUAL NAMED LOUIS CASHOO /PH./ CHAMBERS IN PRE TRIAL DEPOSTION HAS DESCRIBED THIS PLACE AS "DIVE". SAAG T. J. DONEGAN HAS REQUESTED THAT PHOTOGRAPH OF THIS HOUSE BE OBTAINED IF IT IS STILL STANDING. ALSO REQUESTS THAT SUFFICIENT INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE IF THIS PLACE WAS OF A TYPE WHICH COULD BE CALLED A "DIVE". SUGGESTED SUCH INVESTIGATION MIGHT INCLUDE DETERMINING IF MRS. NICHOLAS OR HUSBAND HAD AT TIME POLICE RECORD OR IF HOUSE WAS OF SUCH A CHARACTER TO BE WELL KNOWN TO POLICE OR IF HOUSE WAS IN ANY PARTICULAR DISTRICT, SUCH AS " RED LIGHT DISTRICT ". EXPEDITE.

RECORDED - 138 74-1333-2215
SCHEIDT 4 MAR 10
INDEXED - 138

NEW ORLEANS ADVISED

END ACK PLS

58 MAR 14 1949

NY R 32 WA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 5 3 12-18 AMN

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. T. J. DONEGAN CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISES THAT VIRGINIA LOTUS, FRIEND OF INSLERMANS HAS STATED THAT THE FORMER RUTH LOZBERG, FRIEND OF MILDRED HORNING, VISITED INSLERMANS AT BALTIMORE IN SPRING OF THIRTY EIGHT IN COMPANY OF MR. AND MRS. LOTUS AND MRS. HORNING. RUTH LOZBERG NOW MARRIED, PRESENT NAME OR WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN TO VIRGINIA LOTUS. INTERVIEW MILDRED HORNING AT ARGYLE, NY, RE KNOWLEDGE OF PRESENT NAME AND WHEREABOUTS OF RUTH LOZBERG, SO THAT LATTER MAY BE INTERVIEWED RE INSLERMANS.

74-1333-2216

RECORDED - 137
INDEXED - 137

F B I
MAR 10 1949

53 MAR 14 1949

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

Kisseloff-1827

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 29 AND BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 3 5-44 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R, IS DASH R. REBALTIMORE LET FEB. EIGHT LAST. INFO RE HYMAN AND ESTHER LANDAU BROUGHT ATTENTION SA A. G. DONEGAN. HE DESIRES BENEFIT OF ANY ADDL INFO KNOWN TO BALTIMORE OFFICE TO CONFIRM THE LANDAUS WERE MORE THAN MERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THE RENOS, OR OTHER FACTS WHICH INDICATED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY OR KNOWLEDGE THEREOF BY THEM TO WARRANT ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENA FOR THEIR APPEARANCE BEFORE GJ.

SCHEIDT

WASH ACK AND DISC. BALTIMORE HOLD.

INDEXED - 137
RECORDED - 137

74-1333-2217
F B I

MAR 10 1949

NY R 29 WA 30

53 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-1828

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 30 2

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, REWFOTEL FEB. FOURTEEN LAST CONCERNING WADLEIGH RUG. CHAMBERS HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS CONCERNING THE DELIVERY OF THE BOKHARA RUG TO WADLEIGH BUT CONTINUES TO STATE THAT HIS MIND IS COMPLETELY BLANK IN CONNECTION WITH ANY RECOLLECTION OF THE INCIDENT CONCERNING THE WADLEIGH RUG. HE CANNOT RECALL ANY FACETIOUS REMARK MADE BY WADLEIGH IN THIS CONNECTION AND RELATES IF WADLEIGH MADE SUCH A REMARK, IT WAS PROBABLY MADE TO CARPENTER.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 26 | 74-1333-2218
F B I
4 MAR 10 1949

EX-49

HOLD PLS

57 MAR 15 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

5-50P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 2 NEW YORK 1 AND LOS ANGELES 1 FROM BALTIMORE 2-10 P 3

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAHAM, ESPIONAGE, IS R. RE NY TEL MAR. FIRST, REQUESTING FULL EMPLOYMENT DATA ON PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI. [redacted] b2 b7D

ADVISES MAGRINI, UNDER SS NUMBER ONE ONE NINE DASH NAUGHT FIVE DASH FIVE TWO NINE ONE, APPLIED FOR SS JULY SIX , THIRTYSEVEN, GIVING MAILING ADDRESS ONE NAUGHT FOUR ST. MARKS PLACE, ST. GEORGE, L.I., NY. BORN MARCH FIRST, NINETEEN HUNDRED, CELINA, ITALY. FATHERS NAME ALFREDO MAGRINI. FOLLOWING EMPLOYMENTS LISTED. DEC. THIRTYSEVEN, BREWSTER AERONAUTICAL CORP, NYC. JUNE, SEPT. AND DEC, THIRTYNINE, LA CABANA INC. DASH LA CONGA, TWO NAUGHT NINE W. FIFTYFIRST ST., NY. JUNE, SEPT, AND DEC., FORTYONE, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POULTRY CO., EIGHT ONE FOUR TURNER ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. MARCH FORTYTWO THRU SEPT. FORTYFIVE, CENTRAL METALS INC., NINE NAUGHT NINE EAST FIFTYFIRST ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., IT IS NOTED THAT THIS IS THE FACTORY OF MORRIS ASIMOW. SEPT. FORTYFIVE THRU MARCH FORTYSIX, SOUTHWESTERN STEEL ROLLING MILLS, NINE NINE NAUGHT ONE S. ALAMEDA ST., LOS ANGELES. MARCH FORTYSIX THRU DEC. FORTYSEVEN, METALCRAFT, INC., EIGHT NAUGHT TWO NINE SANTA MONICA BLVD., LOS ANGELES. JUNE FORTYEIGHT, SOUTHWESTERN STEEL ROLLING MILLS, LOS ANGELES.

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19
100-1333-2219
B F I

53 MAR 14 1949

Trans. to Tosa

Kisseloff-1830

THIS IS THE LATEST EMPLOYMENT LISTED ACCORDING TO CI SIX NAUGHT FOUR, HOWEVER, SS RECORDS NORMALLY RUN SIX MONTHS LATE IN THEIR POSTING. CI SIX NAUGHT FOUR HAD NO RECORD OF MAGRINI UNDER ALIASES GUISEPPE BROGELLI OR GUIDO BROGELLI. IT IS NOTED THERE WAS NO EMPLOYMENT LISTED FOR YEARS THIRTYEIGHT OR FORTY FOR MAGRINI.

MC FARLIN

END

WA. PLEASE RELAY TO LOS ANGELES AND HOL D FOR ANOTHER

BA R 2 WA ALSO RELAY

2219

##

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-26-87 BY SP2 MAC/TLB

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 8 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 3 1- 1A

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

CHAMBERS CASE

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP.-R, IS-R. T.J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES TODAY. [redacted] TESTIFIED THAT [redacted] b3

[redacted]

END OF PAGE ONE

6 OCT 15 1949

Kisseloff-1832

b3

PAGE TWO

[redacted]

HE WILL BE ONLY GJ WITNESS [redacted] AND GJ TODAY DECIDED TO RECESS UNTIL MARCH TWENTYSECOND.

TWO COPIES WFO SCHEIDT

cc. Mr. Fletcher

11
44
--

WA ACK AND DISC, BA HOLD

WA JNYC R 8 WA

L

22220

SAC, New York

February 25, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY [illegible] OF [illegible], was., et al
[illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible] - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

221

Reference is made to Baltimore teletype to the Bureau dated February 18, 1949, concerning the progress of the pre-trial examination of Whittaker Chambers at Baltimore, Maryland, on that date.

It was pointed out in referenced teletype that Mr. Ray Theurty of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice was present at the pre-trial examination and probably had requested a transcript of the proceedings. It will not be necessary for the Baltimore Office to arrange to obtain a copy of such transcript; however, the New York Office should contact Mr. T. J. Donegan to determine if the Department has received such a transcript and, if so, the New York Office should thoroughly review it for any information pertinent to this matter.

cc - Baltimore

FLJ:ofm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 25 1949 P.M.

Kisseloff-2883

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WA 16 NY 9 FROM BALTO 2-18-49 9-28 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, BALTIMORE ATTORNEY FOR CHAMBERS, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO TODAY RE PROGRESS OF PRETRIAL EXAMINATION OF CHAMBERS AT BALTIMORE SINCE RESUMPTION OF PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, NYC ATTORNEY FOR HISS, IS DOING THE QUESTIONING. DETAILED QUESTIONING OF CHAMBERS RE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IDENTIFIED AS LABORATORY AS Q ONE THRU Q SIXTYNINE AND RE PUMPKIN DOCUMENTS, COMPLETED. MC LEANTHEN LAUNCHED INTO DETAILED QUESTIONING OF CHAMBERS FOR CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF ALL CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN HIM AND ALGER HISS. LATTER LINE OF QUESTIONING PROCEEDING THIS AFTERNOON AND CLEVELAND STATES HE DOES NOT BELIEVE PRETRIAL EXAM WILL BE COMPLETED TODAY AND REPORTED CONVERSATION RE SETTING OF A DATE TO CONTINUE PROCEEDINGS. CHAMBERS HAS BEEN QUESTIONED RE HIS OWN TYPEWRITERS AND HAS PROMISED TO PRODUCE SPECIMENS FROM SAME AT PRETRIAL PROCEEDING. CLEVELAND REPORTS CHAMBERS APPEARS TO BE CONCERNED THAT THE CP MAY ENDEAVOR TO REMOVE THESE TYPEWRITERS FROM HIS HOME AT WESTMINSTER, MD. MR. WHEARTY REPRESENTING DEPARTMENT AT CONTINUED PRETRIAL EXAM AND PROBABLY HAS REQUESTED A TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS. BUREAU ADVISE IF DESIRED THAT BALTIMORE ARRANGE FOR COPY OF SUCH TRANSCRIPT FOR EXCLUSIVE USE OF BUREAU.

MC FARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

NY ACK AND DISC PLS- WA HOLD ON PLS

NY BA R 9 NY

RECORDED - 133 174-1333-2

Kisseloff-2884

FEB 17 1949

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 7 AND BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 17 242 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, ISR. HERBERT SOLOW INTERVIEWED AT OFFICES OF FORTUNE MAGAZINE, THREE FIVE ZERO FIFTH AVENUE, WHERE HE IS A MEMBER OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF. HE STATED HE HAS BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH CHAMBERS SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY ONE WHEN THEY WERE STUDENTS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NYC. HE SAID THAT HE WAS A CLOSE FRIEND DURING CHAMBERS- TWO YEARS ATTENDANCE AT COLUMBIA, AND MET HIM ON FREQUENT OCCASIONS DURING THE NINETEEN TWENTIES. SOLOW SAID THESE MEETINGS HAD NO SIGNIFICANCE OTHER THAN SOCIAL BASIS. SOLOW SAID HE SAW HIM SIMILARLY ON OCCASIONS FROM THIRTY ONE TO ABOUT THIRTY FIVE WHEN SOLOW CEASED MEETING WITH CHAMBERS BECAUSE OF A DISCUSSION THEY HAD RE THE FRENCH RUSSIAN TREATY WHICH SOLOW STATED WAS NEGOTIATED ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE. HE SAID THAT CHAMBERS HAD EXPRESSED OBVIOUS PRO-RUSSIAN VIEWPOINTS, AND THAT SOLOW TOLD CHAMBERS HE WAS A QUOTE CYNICAL STALINIST UNQUOTE, AND TOLD HIM THAT HE DID NOT WISH TO SEE HIM ANY MORE. SOLOW STATED HE HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO SEE HIM UNTIL FEB.

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 121 174-1333-2222

INDEXED - 121

5 MAR 8 1949

TWO COPIES NEO

EX-118 Kisseloff-2885

THIRTY EIGHT WHEN CHAMBERS CAME TO HIS APARTMENT ON GAY STREET, NYC. SOLOW STATED AT THAT TIME HE WAS WRITING A SERIES OF ARTICLES RE THE RUBINS, WA. ROBINSON, ET AL PASSPORT FRAUD CASE, AND WAS ALSO INTERESTED IN THE INVESTIGATION INVOLVING JULIETTE POYNTZ, AN ALLEGED COMMUNIST WHO SUDDENTLY DISAPPEARED. SOLOW STATED WHEN CHAMBERS CAME TO HIS APARTMENT, HE APPEARED NERVOUS, AND BECAUSE OF THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED ARGUMENT IN THIRTY FIVE, BOTH WERE CAUTIOUS IN THEIR REMARKS. SOLOW RECALLS ALSO CHAMBERS MADE AN INQUIRY OF SOLOW AS TO WHETHER HIS NAME WOULD BE INCLUDED AMONG THOSE BEING PRESENTED TO THE GRAND JURY WHICH SOLOW STATED HAD CONVENED TO HEAR CIRCUMSTANCES RE JULIETTE POYNTZ. SOLOW ADVISED THAT CHAMBERS INDICATED HE KNEW THAT SOLOW WAS A CLOSE ACQUAINTANCE OF CARLO TRESCA, PROMINENTLY MENTIONED IN THE POYNTZ CASE, AND WONDERED WHETHER SOLOW MAY HAVE GIVEN CHAMBERS- NAME TO TRESCA BECAUSE CHAMBERS FELT SOLOW WAS AWARE OF THE FACT THAT HE WAS INVOLVED IN COMMUNIST UNDER-GROUND WORK. SOLOW FURTHER STATED THAT THE REAL PURPOSE OF CHAMBERS VISIT WAS NOT KNOWN TO HIM UNTIL APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS LATER WHEN CHAMBERS AGAIN VISITED SOLOW AND ADVISED HIM OF HIS PREDICAMENT RE CHAMBERS BREAK WITH THE CP. AT THAT TIME SOLOW SAID CHAMBERS TOLD HIM IN A GENERAL WAY HIS CP UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES AND ASKED SOLOW FOR HIS ASSIST-ANCE. SOLOW SAID HE ADVISED CHAMBERS THE FIRST THING HE SHOULD DO IS

END PAGE TWO

TO PUT DOWN ON PAPER HIS COMPLETE HISTORY AND ACTIVITY WITH THE CP AND LET THE CP KNOW OF THE EXISTENCE OF THIS DOCUMENT PRIOR TO ADVISING THEM HE WAS CEASING CP ACTIVITY. ACCORDING TO SOLOW, CHAMBERS EXPRESSED A STRONG DESIRE TO GIVE HIS STORY OF CP ACTIVITES TO A RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL IN WASH, DC. IN THIS REGARD, SOLOW TOOK CHAMBERS TO SEE CARLO TRESCA AT LATTER-S HOME IN BROOKLYN, NY, AND ACCORDING TO SOLOW, TRESCA AGREED TO ASSIST. SOLOW SAID THAT A PERIOD OF TIME ELAPSED FOLLOWING HIS ORIGNAL VISIT TO TRESCA, AND NO ACTION WAS FORTHCOMING FROM HIM WHICH WOULD ALLOW CHAMBERS TO TELL HIS STORY AND OBTAIN THE PROTECTION HE FELT HE NEEDED. ABOUT THIS TIME, SOLOW SAID HE HAD COME ACROSS ISAAC DON LEVINE, WHO APPEARED TO BE QUITE ACTIVE IN ANTI-COMMUNIST WORK, AND WHO POSSIBLY MAY HAVE HAD ENTRE TO SOME HIGH GOV-T OFFICIAL. CHAMBERS AGREED TO SOLOW-S SUGGESTION TO SEE LEVINE AND MEETING WAS ARRANGED. PRIOR TO THE FIRST MEETING, SOLOW SAID HE MET LEVINE PRIVATELY AND EXPLAINED IN A GENERAL WAY THE PREDICAMENT THAT AN UNIDENTIFIED FRIEND OF HIS WAS IN RE HIS DESIRE TO BREAK WITH THE CP. LEVINE AGREED TO SEE CHAMBERS, AND THE FIRST MEETING WAS ARRANGED AT A TEA ROOM ON MADISON AVENUE ABOUT SIXTY FOURTH STREET IN DEC. THIRTY EIGHT. SOLOW SAID FOLLOW

END PAGE THREE

ING THIS ORIGINAL MEETING, AT WHICH CHAMBERS WAS INTRODUCED TO LEVINE UNDER THE NAME OF CARL, AT CHAMBERS- REQUEST, THEY HAD SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THIRTY NINE AT OTHER LOCATIONS INCLUDING LEVINE-S APARTMENT IN MIDTOWN MANHATTAN. SOLOW EMPHASIZED THAT IN ALL PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS, LEVINE DID NOT KNOW THE TRUE IDENTITY OF CHAMBERS OTHER THAN AS CARL. DURING THE PERIOD OF THESE DISCUSSIONS, IT IS SOLOW-S RECOLLECTION THAT CHAMBERS OBTAINED THE POSITION WITH TIME MAGAZINE. SHORTLY AFTER CHAMBERS WENT WITH TIME, HE RECEIVED A PHONE CALL AT TIME, AND A PARTY ASKED FOR CHAMBERS AND IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS ISAAC DON LEVINE. SOLOW STATED THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT CHAMBERS KNEW LEVINE WAS AWARE OF HIS IDENTITY, AND SOLOW EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT IT WAS THE RESULT OF PRIVATE INQUIRY ON LEVINE-S PART OF EX-COMMUNISTS IN NYC. SOLOW SAID THAT AT THIS TIME, HE WAS ABRUPTLY DROPPED FROM THE INTERVIEWS AND HE HAD NO FURTHER DISCUSSIONS WITH CHAMBERS ALTHOUGH HE SAW HIM ON FREQUENT OCCASIONS AT TIME MAGAZINE WHEN SOLOW WAS CONTACTING OTHER PERSONS AT THE MAGAZINE. FROM THIS POINT, SOLOW SAID HE HAD NO IDEA OF WHAT TRANSPIRED INCLUDING LEVINE-S ULTIMATE INTERVIEW WITH A.A. BERLE IN THE STATE DEPT. SOLOW SAID HE WAS ADVISED OF THE FACTS SURROUNDING THE DISCUSSIONS AFTER HE WENT TO WORK FOR TIME MAGAZINE ABOUT FORTY TWO, AT WHICH TIME HE HAD A DISCUSSION WITH CHAMBERS RE THE SUDDEN DISCONTINANCE OF CONFERENCES BETWEEN LEVINE, CHAMBERS AND SOLOW. SOLOW SAID THAT IT WAS HIS HONEST OPINION THE REASON HE WAS DROPPED FROM THE DISCUSSIONS WAS THE FACT THAT HE AND LEVINE WERE BOTH NEWSPAPERMEN AND LEVINE WANTED EXCLUSIVE INFO REGARDING THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF CHAMBERS- STORY TO THE GOV-T. SOLOW SAID THAT IN HIS

END PAGE FOUR

EARLY DISCUSSIONS WITH CHAMBERS FOLLOWING HIS BREAK WITH THE CP, HE RECALLS CHAMBERS MENTIONING TWO NAMES INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION THESE WERE JOHN ABT AND LAURENCE DUGGAN. SOLOW STATED CHAMBERS MAY HAVE MENTIONED OTHER NAMES, BUT SOLOW WAS UNABLE TO RECALL THEM EVEN IN VIEW OF HIS ADMISSION THAT HE WAS FOLLOWED THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTANT INVESTIGATION VERY CLOSELY. HE STATED HE REMEMBERS ABT-S NAME BECAUSE SOLOW WAS APPOINTED TO BE AN INVESTIGATOR FOR THE LA FOLLETTE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS IN THIRTY SIX AND THAT ABT WAS GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THIS COMMITTEE. SOLOW SAID HE SUBSEQUENTLY FOUND OUT THAT IT WAS THRU ABT-S INTERCESSION THAT HE WAS RELEASED FROM THE COMMITTEE AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS BECAUSE OF HIS KNOWN ANTI-COMMUNIST ARTICLES WHICH HE HAD WRITTEN FOR VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS IN NYC. SOLOW SAID THE REASON HE REMEMBERED THE NAME OF DUGGAN WAS BECAUSE DUGGAN, SR. WAS AN INSTRUCTOR AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY DURING SOLOW-S ATTENDANCE IN THE EARLY TWENTIES. SOLOW SAID WHEN HE SAW CHAMBERS ORIGINALLY IN THIRTY EIGHT, HE ASKED CHAMBERS ABOUT ABT, AND CHAMBERS TOLD HIM HE WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE CP UNDERGROUND. SOLOW THEN MADE THE OBSERVATION THAT AT THE TIME LAURENCE DUGGAN COMMITTED SUICIDE IN NYC IN DEC. FORTY EIGHT, THAT HE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TIME MAGAZINE THAT THEY MIGHT GET SOME INTERESTING INFO RE DUGGAN FROM HEDDA GUMPERTZ. SOLOW CLAIMS THAT HE CANNOT SPECIFICALLY RECALL WHERE HE HEARD INFO RE GUMPERTZ AND WHO WOULD LINK HER TO THE DEATH OF DUGGAN. IT WAS SOLOW-S RECOLLECTION HE HAD HEARD SOMEPLACE THAT GUMPERTZ OPERATED "A SPY SOCIAL CENTY" SOME PLACE IN PENNSYLVANIA AND THAT DUGGAN HAD EITHER VISITED OR WAS ATTACHED TO THIS "SPY SOCIAL CENTER." SOLOW SAID THAT HE LEARNED WHEN THE

WA AND WFO 7 AND BA 1 PAGE SIX

CORRESPONDENTS CONTACTED HEDDA GUMPERTZ SHE TOLD THEM THAT SHE HAD A SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE THE FGJ, AND WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT TO NEWSMEN. SOLOW STATED HE ALSO TOLD TIME THAT ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL WHO MAY KNOW SOMETHING OF DUGGAN-S ACTIVITIES WAS GUSTAVO DURAN. DURAN WAS DESCRIBED BY SOLOW AS BEING OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND WAS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE DEPT. OR DIRECTLY BY AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN AS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY. SOLOW SAID HE HAD HEARD STORIES INDICATING DURAN WAS A COMMUNIST. IT MAY BE NOTED THAT DURAN IS SUBJECT OF A PENDING NY INVESTIGATION ENTITLED GUSTAVO DURAN, ISR. ONLY REASON SOLOW SUGGESTED DURAN-S NAME TO TIME WAS BECAUSE DURAN WORKED FOR STATE DEPT- OR FOR BRADEN - AND WAS BELIEVED TO BE A COMMUNIST. SOLOW WAS QUESTIONED RE HIS TRIP TO WASH, DC IN THIRTY EIGHT WITH LISTON OAK, FORMER COMMUNIST, AND A WOMAN BELIEVED BY SOLOW TO BE A MRS. BLACKWELL. THE PURPOSE OF THIS TRIP SOLOW SAID WAS TO OBTAIN STATE DEPT. INTERCESSION FOR MRS. BLACKWELL-S HUSBAND WHO WAS BEING DETAINED IN SPAIN WHERE HE WAS FIGHTING FOR THE LOYALISTS. SOLOW SAID THAT HE CONTACTED CHAMBERS ON THIS TRIP, BUT COULD NOT RECALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE CONTACT WAS MADE. SOLOW STATED HE CALLED CHAMBERS HIMSELF AT A NUMBER GIVEN TO HIM BY CHAMBERS TO BE USED FOR ANY EVENTUALITY AND ALSO SOLOW ARRANGED THE MEETING PLACE AT A RESTAURANT HE BELIEVES TO BE HASLINGERS RESTAURANT. THIS RESTAURANT, SOLOW SAID, WAS LOCATED ON THE NEW YORK ROAD TO WASHINGTON

END PAGE SIX

AND IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE WASLINGER RESTAURANT NEAR THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT IN BALTIMORE. HE STATED THAT THEY DROVE TO BALTIMORE FROM WASHINGTON AND CONTACTED CHAMBERS WITH OAK, BECAUSE IT WAS SOLOW-S DESIRE TO HAVE CHAMBERS MEET SOMEBODY IN A SIMILAR POSITION INSOFAR AS OAK HAD ALSO RECENTLY BROKE WITH THE CP. SOLOW DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT MRS. BLACKWELL WAS PRESENT DURING THE CONVERSATION. IT WAS SOLOW-S RECOLLECTION THAT THE REMARKS MADE DURING THIS CONVERSATION WERE CAREFULLY COUNCHED. HE RECALLS THAT CHAMBERS SAID HE WAS HIGHLY NERVOUS BECAUSE HE HAD BROKEN WITH THE CP AND WAS VERY CAUTIOUS WITH PEOPLE HE CONVERSED WITH. SOLOW EMPHASIZED CHAMBERS GAVE HIM THE IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS DESIROUS OF MEETING PEOPLE FREQUENTLY IF NOTHING ELSE THAN TO SHOW THAT HE WAS ALIVE. IT WAS ALSO STATED BY SOLOW THAT NOTHING OF SIGNIFICANCE THAT HE CAN RECALL TRANSPIRED AT THIS MEETING IN BALTIMORE BETWEEN OAK, CHAMBERS AND HIMSELF. RE ALGER HISS, SOLOW STATED THAT HE COULD NOT RECALL CHAMBERS EVER MAKING ANY REMARKS ABOUT HIM, BUT INDICATED THAT HE HAD HEARD FROM INDEPENDENT SOURCES THAT HISS WAS QUOTE QUEER POLITICALLY UNQUOTE, AND IN VIEW OF THIS, WAS NOT GREATLY SURPRISED WHEN THE PRESENT PROCEEDINGS ORIGINATED INVOLVING HISS AND CHAMBERS. SOLOW COULD OFFER NO INFO OR BACKGROUND RE ACTIVITY OF AGER HISS. RE DURAN. AS BUREAU IS AWARE, DURAN IS AT UNITED NATIONS, NYC . BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW RE KNOWLEDGE INSTANT MATTER.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER

WA HOLD BA ACK AND DISC

BANY R Q NY R 1 BA

Kisseloff-2891

SAC, New York:

February 25, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 121

Reference is made to New York teletype to the Bureau dated February 17, 1949.

2222

No interview should be had by your office with Gustavo Duran in connection with information contained in referenced teletype.

EX-118

FLJ:ofm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-2892

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 13 3 240 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO OBTAIN AUTHENTIC SPECIMENS OF ALGER HISS SIGNATURE AND HANDWRITING IN ORDER TO SHOW CONCLUSIVELY THAT ALGER HISS WROTE Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR AND SIGNED K FORTY AND K THREE FOUR NAUGHT THROUGH K THREE FOUR TWO. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO HAVE SOMEONE TESTIFY THAT THEY ACTUALLY OBSERVED HISS WRITE HIS SIGNATURE AND THEN HAVE AN FBI HANDWRITING EXPERT TESTIFY THAT THIS SIGNATURE WAS WRITTEN BY THE SAME INDIVIDUAL WHO WROTE Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR AND WHO SIGNED K FORTY AND K THREE FOUR NAUGHT THROUGH K THREE FOUR TWO. THE SIGNED STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS DATED DEC FOUR, FORTYEIGHT, AND THE SIGNED FINGERPRINT CARD OF ALGER HISS DATED DEC SIXTEENTH, FORTYEIGHT, WERE EXAMINED BY FBI HANDWRITING EXPERTS. BECAUSE OF THE PERIOD OF TIME THAT HAD ELAPSED BETWEEN THE WRITING OF THESE SIGNATURES AND THE SIGNATURE APPEARING ON K THREE FOUR NAUGHT THROUGH K THREE FOUR TWO, AS WELL AS K FORTY, NO IDENTIFICATION WAS POSSIBLE. THE WFO SHOULD AGAIN REVIEW THE SELECTIVE SERVICE FILE OF ALGER HISS FOR HIS KNOWN SIGNATURE AND HANDWRITING WHICH CAN BE AUTHENTICATED. IF ANY SWORN STATEMENTS ARE CONTAINED IN THIS FILE

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 26 7-1-... - 2223

EX-4

MAR 10 1949

MAR 15 1949

THE INDIVIDUALS BEFORE WHOM THEY WERE SWORN SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED WITH THE AIM IN VIEW THAT THEY MAY BE USED TO TESTIFY THAT THE SIGNATURE AND WRITING IS IN FACT THAT OF ALGER HISS. PERSONNEL FILE OF ALGER HISS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE SHOULD BE REVIEWED WITH THE SAME OBJECTIVE IN VIEW. ALSO CHECK THE RECORDS FOR ADMISSION TO PRACTICE OF ALGER HISS IN THE US SUPREME COURT, CHECK HIS BANK RECORDS IN WASHINGTON, AS WELL AS AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION RECORDS. IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT SIGNATURES AND HANDWRITING IN THE PERIOD OF NINETEEN THIRTY SIX DASH THIRTYEIGHT SHOULD PROVE TO BE MOST VALUABLE. EXPEDITE.

SCHEIDT

END

1/4

END

NY R 13 WA

WFO Franklin 7CD

TWO COPIES WFO

9993

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter to New York dated February 25, 1949 in the captioned matter enclosing a brown envelope addressed to AUGUST J. INSLERMAN, 337 East 34th Street, Apartment 15, New York, New York, bearing the return address of the National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York, and its contents, consisting of a passport and various notes written in the Estonian Language.

The Bureau advised that it has been determined that these notes have no bearing on the instant investigation and instructed the New York Office to return this envelope and contents to Mr. FELIX INSLERMAN from whom they were obtained during the course of a search on December 23, 1948.

Since FELIX INSLERMAN resides at Cambridge, New York, which is located within the territory covered by the Albany Office and since the envelope and its contents were seized in the course of a search of the INSLERMAN residence at Cambridge by agents of the Albany Office, it is believed appropriate for agents of the Albany Office to return these articles to INSLERMAN.

Accordingly, the envelope and its contents are being forwarded to the Albany Office by registered mail for return to FELIX INSLERMAN.

2 cc: Albany (Enc. 1, REGISTERED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED)

JJD:mbm
65-14920

EX-125

RECORDED - 112

74-1333-2224
F B I

INDEXED - 112

4 MAR 10 1949

Kisseloff-2895

REPORT of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New York

February 28, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 25, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 104 74-1333 - 2225
D-95229 DU

RECORDED

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter dated February 24, 1949

EX-100

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K651 A ten-page signed statement dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland, bearing the known signature of ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

From a study of the ALGER HISS signature appearing on specimen K651, a definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether the person writing that signature wrote the HISS signature on K40 or the HISS signatures appearing on specimens K340 through K342 due to the fact there are variations in the signature K651 from other signatures of HISS which are possibly due to the elapsed time between the writing of K40, K340 through K342 and the signature of HISS appearing on specimen K651. K40 was written in 1933 and K340 through K342 were written in 1936. K651 was written in the latter part of 1948.

Specimen K651 will be returned to the New York Office as soon as arrangements have been made for the completion of the Laboratory's files.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
FEB 28 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Philadelphia
- Baltimore
- Washington Field

RECEIVED ROOM
5 PM '49

RBF:JL JZ

Kisseloff-2896

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 24, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

95229

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Enclosed herewith is a 10 page signed statement of ALGER HISS dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland.

It is desired that the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on this statement be compared with the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on Specimen K40. This signature should also be compared with the signatures of ALGER HISS appearing on Documents K340, K341, and K342.

K651

DEFERRED RECORDING

At the conclusion of such examination, the enclosed signed statement should be returned to this office as it was obtained from Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN, and it will be necessary to return this statement to him.

Encls. 1

cc: Washington Field
Baltimore

REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

DES:EBS
65-14920

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/25/49 jc

RECORDED - 104

74-1333-

EX-100

4 MAR 10

Lab. report
2/25/49
REF. jc

Kisseloff-2897

REPORT
of the

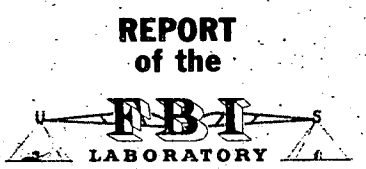

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:
SAC, New York

February 28, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 25, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:
JAHAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 2226
D-95228 BU

RECORDED - 104
Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 JHB/bcs
100

Examination requested by:
New York

Reference:
Letter dated February 24, 1949

Examination requested:
Document

Specimens:

K626 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 3, 1947, to Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K627 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 23, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K628 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 29, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K629 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 5, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K630 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 9, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, 34 Nassau Street, New York 5, New York, signed ALGER HISS.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 28 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Kisseloff-2898

Continued on next page.

K631 A mimeographed copy of a typewritten letter with typewritten letterhead of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., dated June 17, 1947, bearing mimeographed signature of ALGER HISS.

K632 Typewritten copy of a letter dated October 4, 1947, to President Paul F. Douglass, The American University, Washington 6, D. C., bearing typewritten signature of ALGER HISS.

K633 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 10, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K634 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 23, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Virginia, signed ALGER HISS.

K635 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 25, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K636 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 4, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K637 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 2[illegible], 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K638 A three-page mimeographic copy of a typewritten memorandum beginning "Memorandum to the Trustees: Very shortly after I ...", typewritten signature on third page ALGER HISS, President.

K639 A two-page mimeographic copy of a typewritten article entitled "Biographical Sketch of Mr. Elwood N. Thompson".

K640 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 4, 1947, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K641 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 15, 1948, to Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K642 A plain sheet of white paper bearing typewritten copy of a letter dated February 7, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, bearing typewritten signature of ALGER HISS.

K643 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 30, 1948, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed [illegible] HISS.

Kisseloff-2899

2226

Continued on next page.

K644 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April [illegible], 1943, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K645 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 17, 1943, to Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, "Oxmoore" Route 6, Louisville 7, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K646 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated August [illegible], 1943, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K647 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated September 27, 1943, to Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

K648 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 3, 1943, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, typewritten signature of ALGER HISS.

K649 Original and carbon copy of a "Statement of ALGER HISS released to the press December 3, 1943".

K650 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated December 3, 1943, to Mr. William Marshall Bullitt, Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K626 through K650 were not used to type [illegible]5 or [illegible]6 through [illegible]9.

The submitted evidence is returned herewith to the New York Office, photographic copies having been retained for the files of the Laboratory.

Kisseloff-2900

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 24, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

95228

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Enclosed herewith are 25 typewritten documents that were obtained from Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT.

It is desired that these typewritten documents be compared with the known and questioned specimens in possession of the Bureau. At the conclusion of this examination, it is desired that you return these documents to this office as it is necessary to return them to Mr. BULLITT.

Encls. 25

cc: Washington Field

REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

DES:EBS
65-14920

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
2/25/49

RECORDED - 104 74-1333-2226

EX-100

Lab. report 2/28/49 RCF

Kisseloff-2901

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-9-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 2:30 p.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in and stated that Mr. Donegan had confidentially advised that Adolf Berle, formerly of the State Department, would appear again before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury were not satisfied with the statements made by Berle, and it will be recalled that Berle's information as received from Chambers was not actually obtained from him until June, 1943, when it was secured from him by a Liaison Agent. Berle, when previously before the Grand Jury, stated he had turned over the information he had received to the Bureau, and when asked on what date, he said sometime after his interview with Chambers. He was not definite. It will be further recalled that he had claimed that he thought he had advised Mr. Tamm of the information furnished by Chambers. Bureau files reflect that Berle's information was actually secured by liaison in June, 1943, the date not being certain. There was no memorandum in the file reflecting that Mr. Tamm received information from Berle. Mr. Tamm was recently asked specifically whether or not he ever received information from Berle which had come from Chambers previously. Mr. Tamm stated no, he could not recall that he had ever received the results of Chambers' consultation from Berle.

Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan wished to be advised as to the actual facts with reference to the statement relating to Mr. Tamm and the actual receipt of Berle's notes by the Bureau so that he will be aware of the facts when Mr. Berle appears before the Grand Jury.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the New York Office be authorized to inform Mr. Donegan of the facts as stated above.

~~HBF:cmw~~

Yes do so & be certain we watch & make certain Berle doesn't "pass the buck" to us.

HANDLED BY STOP DATE

INDEXED - 4
RECORDED - 4

174-1333

2227

K.

Memo Ladd
2-11-49

5 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2902

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-11-49

FROM: H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to memorandum dated February 9, 1949, relating to the fact that the Grand Jury is recalling before it Adolf Berle, formerly of the State Department.

At 2:50 p.m., February 10, 1949, I advised ASAC Belmont, New York, that the facts were that Berle's notes of his conference with Chambers were actually obtained by the Bureau on a date not certain in June, 1943; that there was no memorandum in the file reflecting that Mr. Tamm had ever been furnished any information concerning this matter by Berle. Having in mind the statement of Berle that he thought he had advised Mr. Tamm of the conference, Mr. Tamm was recently asked specifically whether or not Berle had furnished this information related to him by Chambers, and Mr. Tamm stated no, he could not recall any such matter. I also advised Mr. Belmont that we wanted to be certain that Berle did not "pass the buck" to us at this time.

Mr. Belmont stated he would advise Mr. Donegan of this information.

HBF:cmw

G.I.R.-7

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

RECORDED - 4

174 - 2228

17 FEB 11 1949

304

8 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-2903

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 25

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 52 25 10-30P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

CHAMBERS CASE

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R. IS-R. REMYLET FEB. EIGHTEEN AND MYTEL FEB. TWENTYFIRST, RE DEFENSE MOTIONS FILED IN INSTANT CASE. ARGUMENT ON ALL THREE MOTIONS COMPLETED LATE YESTERDAY P.M. BEFORE USDJ BONDY, WITH EDWARD C. MC LEAN AND RAYMOND P. WHEARTY REPRESENTING DEFENSE AND GOVERNMENT RESPECTIVELY. WITH RESPECT TO MOTION FOR BILL OF PARTICULARS, MC LEAN DECLARED DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED TO BE INFORMED OF EXACT NATURE OF DOCUMENTS ALLEGED IN PARAGRAPH FOUR OF INDICTMENT TO HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TO CHAMBERS BY DEFENDANT, WHEN AND WHERE SUCH DOCUMENTS WERE SO FURNISHED AND IF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS SUCH DOCUMENTS CONSIST ONLY OF BALTIMORE OR INCLUDES PUMPKIN PAPERS AS WELL, OR BOTH PLUS OTHERS. WHEARTY REPLIED BOTH CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THOSE MENTIONED IN FIRST COUNT, THAT GOVERNMENT CANNOT STATE MORE PRECISELY THE DATE THEY WERE DELIVERED THAN AT MEETINGS BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS EACH WEEK OR TEN DAYS OR FORTNIGHT. WHEARTY AGREED TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO DEFENSE FOR INSPECTION ALL DOCUMENTS NOW IN POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT AND TO FURNISH MORE SPECIFIC DATA RE DATES OF DELIVERY THEREOF IF SUCH DATA ARE DEVELOPED. CONCERNING WHO ABSTRACTED

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 11 INDEXED - 11

124-1333-2229

Kisseloff-2904

23

MAR 3 1948

DOCUMENTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT, WHEARTY DECLARED GOVERNMENT WILL ALLEGE ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF THAT ALGER HISS REMOVED SUCH DOCUMENTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT, THAT HE PRESUMABLY RETURNED THEM TO THE FILES AND THAT THEY WERE COPIED ON A TYPEWRITER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET LOCATED. WITH RESPECT TO COUNT TWO, WHEARTY CONTENDED INDICTMENT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF RE DEFENDANT BEING APPRISED OF NATURE OF INVESTIGATION GJ WAS CONDUCTING AND REFERRED COURT TO HIS ANSWERING AFFIDAVIT. IT IS TO BE NOTED THIS OFFICE NOT IN POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT-S REPLY TO DEFENSE MOTION PAPERS AND THAT DONEGAN WILL FURNISH COPIES THEREOF WHEN HE SECURES THEM. JUDGE BONDY INDICATED HE WAS NOT IMPRESSED BY THIS REQUEST FOR SPECIFIC DATA RE ADVICE GIVEN HISS PRIOR TO HIS GJ APPEARANCE. WHEARTY REPEATED THAT GOVERNMENT COULD NOT BE MORE DEFINITE THAN TO SAY THAT MEETINGS BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS DID TAKE PLACE SUBSEQUENT TO JAN. FIRST, THIRTY SEVEN AT INTERVALS OF ONE WEEK, TEN DAYS OR A FORTNIGHT, PLUS THREE TO FIVE SOCIAL OCCASIONS. WHEARTY DECLARED THAT IN HIS PRE TRIAL TESTIMONY FEB. EIGHTEEN LAST AT BALTIMORE, CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THAT THERE HAD BEEN THREE TO FIVE SOCIAL MEETINGS BETWEEN HIMSELF AND HISS. ON DEFENSE MOTION FOR PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN PAPERS, DOCUMENTS AND

END OF PAGE TWO

2-2,09

PAGE THREE

OTHER OBJECTS PRIOR TO TRIAL, SET OUT AS ELEVEN ITEMS IN APPENDIX B IN MOVING PAPERS, FOLLOWING DISPOSITION MADE. ON ITEMS ONE AND TWO, WHEARTY AGREED TO TURN OVER TO DEFENSE FOR INSPECTION THE BALTIMORE PAPERS AND PRINTS OF PUMPKIN FILM. AS TO ITEM THREE, HE STATED GOVERNMENT HAS NO ADDL DOCUMENTS DELIVERED TO CHAMBERS BY ANY PERSON. AS TO ITEM FOUR, STATED MICROFILM STILL IN POSSESSION OF HCUA AND COURT ORDERED MC LEAN TO ATTEMPT TO SECURE IT FROM HCUA. ON ITEMS FIVE AND SIX, WHEARTY AGREED TO FURNISH MATERIAL REQUESTED. ON ITEM SEVEN, WHEARTY POINTED OUT GOVERNMENT HAD ALREADY AGREED TO FURNISH FOUR SMALL SHEETS OF PAPER BEARING HANDWRITING OF ALGER HISS AND POINT WAS NOT PRESSED FURTHER. ON ITEM EIGHT, WHEARTY STATED GOVERNMENT DOES NOT HAVE TYPEWRITER BUT AGREED TO ALLOW DEFENSE INSPECTION THEREOF IF AND WHEN FOUND. COURT DENIED ITEMS NINE AND TEN WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THEIR BEING RENEWED AT TIME OF TRIAL AND RESERVED DECISION ON ITEM ELEVEN. ALSO RESERVED DECISION ON THIRD DEFENSE MOTION WHICH WAS FOR INSPECTION OF CERTAIN GJ MINUTES. COPIES OF TRANSCRIPT OF ABOVE DESCRIBED ORAL ARGUMENTS WILL BE FURNISHED BUREAU WHEN SECURED.

SCHEIDT

cc-Mr. Fletcher

Called Laboratory

Thought Sup

By

TWO COPIES WF

111
444

HOLD PLS

March 2, 1949

Mr. Victor Lasky
New York World-Telegram
New York 15, New York

EX-125
RECORDED - 127

Dear Mr. Lasky:

2230

I have your note and in re-surveying the matter, I find that at this time it simply is not possible to be of any assistance.

I appreciated the information you so thoughtfully passed on and I do hope you will understand our position.

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:FML

RELEASED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 3 1949 P.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAY 6 1949

Kisseloff-2907

New York World-Telegram

New York 15, N.Y.

Tuesday

Dear Mr. Nichols: Whittaker Chambers

Do I take it that the material I requested isn't coming?

By the way I understand a guy named Jerry Reilly used to room with Henry Hill Collins in his apartment which Chambers said was used by the spy ring for a time. He may well be Gerald Reilly, who was or is with NLRB and is now-- at any rate -- an ex-Commie. If so, he may know something re Alger.

Cordially,

Victor Lasky

RECORDED - 127

INDEXED - 127

EX-125

Kisselloff-2908

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 3/3 1949

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Harbo
- ___ Mr. Ladd
- ___ Mr. Nichols
- ___ Mr. Rosen
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Fletcher
- ___ Mr. Mohr
- ___ Mr. Carlson
- ___ Mr. Nease
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Personnel Files Section
- ___ Records Section
- ___ Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-2909

Clyde Tolson

March 4, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAMIAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file 65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated , in connection with the above entitled matter, 1948, copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K696 through K699.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

LMP:NH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Miss Gandy

MAILED 10
MAR 4 1949

74-1333
NOT RECORDED
IN INDEXING

Kisseloff-2910

March 2, 1949

741333

SAC, Philadelphia

Re: JAHAM
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R
Your file 65-2440

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-95246 RU dated 3/1/49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

K652

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 13
MAR 2 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure
REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neace
Miss Gandy

RCF:FMB

74-13

Kisseloff-2911

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: March 1, 1949

FROM : L. L. Laughlin

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In your absence, ASAC Belmont, New York, called at 12:05 P.M. and advised that the Baltimore Office has located and presently has under surveillance William Rosen who was wanted by the Special Assistant handling this case to appear before the Grand Jury in SDNY. Mr. Belmont stated that the New York Office has discussed the matter of serving a subpoena on Rosen with Special Assistant T. J. Donegan and Mr. Donegan recommended that the Baltimore Field Office get in touch with the United States Attorney in Baltimore and request him to issue a subpoena calling for Rosen's appearance before the Grand Jury in SDNY tomorrow morning. Mr. Donegan further suggested that if the United States Attorney in Baltimore has any questions it should be suggested that he get in touch with Mr. Raymond P. Whearty of the Department.

Mr. Belmont indicated that Mr. Donegan's recommendation in this regard would be followed and that the Baltimore agents would serve the subpoena as soon as it is issued.

H. Thoroughman
Room 2246

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

74-1353-2231
F B I

23 MAR 4 1949

LLL:eew

52 MAR 29 1949

Kisseloff-2912

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

March 2, 1949

Director - FBI

Attention: Mr. Ray Thearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to a conversation between Mr. Ray Thearty and Inspector Howard B. Fletcher of this Bureau on the afternoon of February 28, 1949. Pursuant to a request made by Mr. Thearty, the following material is being delivered on this date to Mr. Thearty by Inspector Fletcher which, it is understood, will be made available to Mr. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss, for examination:

The original set of the Chambers' documents, previously referred to as Q-1 through Q-69, which Chambers made available at a pre-trial deposition in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948.

One photographic set of the "Pumpkin" prints which were developed from the negatives obtained from the House Un-American Activities Committee. These prints have previously been referred to as Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47, 48, 49 and 51. Each exhibit pertains to a separate roll of film. You will recall that five rolls of film were recovered by the House Un-American Activities Committee from Chambers and that one roll, when developed, was found to be a complete blank. This roll has been referred to as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 50.

One copy of the report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander dated February 4, 1949, at Washington, D. C., which pertains to the identification of the Chambers' documents (Q-1 through Q-69) with the State Department documents. With reference to the present classification of these documents at the State Department, your attention is invited to page thirteen of the above report, which states that there was no specific classification for these documents at the time they were received other than the nature of the material, which would classify them as "Strictly Confidential." There is no information available as to the present classification of the State Department documents.

RECORDED - 127

2232

One copy of the report of Special Agent Jack S. Burton dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C., which relates to Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 49 and 51 and the identification of these documents with Navy Department documents. You will note that no information is available as to the present or past classification of these documents.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Delivered by hand - Mr. Fletcher 3-2-49 1:25 P.M.

FLJ:mpd

Kisseloff-2913

For your information, the documents described as Q-1 through Q-69 refer to sixty-nine separate pages of documents and not sixty-nine documents. The FBI Laboratory has assigned a different "Q" number to each page of each document.

The available originals of the typewriting specimens which have been identified with the typewriting in the Chambers' documents (Q-6 through Q-69) will be made available to you within the very near future. In this connection, some of the typewriting specimens have been returned to those persons from whom they were received and you will be advised as to their current custody.

Attachment

tickler

SAC, Washington Field

March 4, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY
U.S. INTERNAL SECURITY - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

You will recall that according to Chambers, he, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Alger Hiss, made a trip to the vicinity of Peterborough, New Hampshire, during August, 1937; that enroute they stopped at Thomaston, Connecticut, and at Peterborough, New Hampshire.

In order to assist in the establishment of Hiss' presence in Connecticut and New Hampshire during this period, the Washington Field Office should immediately contact the offices of the larger gasoline companies in order to determine if Alger Hiss or his wife, Priscilla, had a gasoline charge account in 1937 or at any time thereafter. If so, the records may reflect that Hiss purchased gasoline in or near one of the above mentioned towns in Connecticut or New Hampshire during the period of his alleged trip.

This matter should be afforded your immediate attention.

266,586

7-21-87 SP7MAC

cc - New York
cc - Baltimore

FLJ:jpa

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 1 1949 P.M.

RECORDED

F B I
45 MAR 10 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-2915

SAC, Washington Field

March 1, 1949

Director, FBI

J. ALTAR [illegible], aka
PERJURY
[illegible]
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John J. Walsh dated February 24, 1949, at Washington, D. C., which reflects information concerning the investigation conducted in the neighborhoods where Alger Hiss formerly resided in Washington, D. C. Inasmuch as no undeveloped leads were set out in this report, it appears necessary that certain leads suggested in the details should be covered if they have not already been covered by your office. These leads are as follows:

On page 9 it is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Hillarth S. Lewis formerly resided at 3201 P Street, N. W.

On Page 10 Mrs. Jack E. Tate advised that Mary Catherine Woodward, presently teaching at Bryn Mawr, is a classmate of Priscilla Hiss and would know her well.

On page 14 it is reported that Mrs. James S. Crowley advised that Priscilla Hiss was a "great friend of Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis."

On page 26 Mrs. Howard Burling, Jr. advised that Priscilla Hiss had been associated with a Mrs. Thomas Gamack, now Mrs. Douglas Durden, and that Mrs. Durden had visited in Priscilla Hiss' home in the spring of 1936.

On page 42 Mrs. T. T. Gillispie B. Smith advised that Mr. Eliot O'Hara, a nationally known painter, was a good friend of Priscilla and Alger Hiss and might be able to furnish information.

As stated above, it is believed that these individuals aforementioned in the report of Agent Walsh should be contacted for any pertinent information they may have concerning Priscilla and Alger Hiss, the Woodstock Typewriter and typewritten specimens, if your office has not already made such investigation.

EX-47

FBI
45 MAR 10 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc: New York

ASB:EHW

Kisseloff-2916

BK

SAC, NEW YORK

March 1, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are enclosed herewith for your assistance and the assistance of T. J. Donegan, SAAG, two copies of the list of documents set forth in the report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander, February 4, 1949, Washington, D. C.

The documents in the attached list have been identified with the corresponding Q numbers (Q-1 through Q-69) as set forth in the FBI Laboratory report to the Attorney General dated December 13, 1948, a copy of which was made available to your office by letter dated January 14, 1949.

You should note that Q-1 was not set forth in Special Agent Zander's report inasmuch as it did not pertain to any particular State Department document.

The information pertaining to these documents should be made a part of the summary report now being prepared by the New York Office.

CC - Washington Field

Enclosures

ASB:lfc

RECORDED - 39

G.I.R. - 7
HANDLED BY
REPORT DESK

74-1333-2236

F B I

45 MAR 7 1949

1 ENCL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
MAR 1 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62 MAR 16 1949

Kisseloff-2917

FBI Lab. Q NO.	CONTENTS OF CHAMBERS DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
Q 1	Handwritten note with "M28" at top and beginning "Tel From Mary".	This document cannot be identified with any State Department documents
Q 2	Handwritten document bearing notation "30 Potez-No. 63" and beginning "About March 2 U. S. Embassy in Paris."	Telegram from Paris dated March 2, 1938 No. 324, Serial No. 793.94/12565 signed "WILSON." Paraphrase marked "Confidential" referring to telegram No. 324 of March 2, 1938 from the American Embassy at Paris, Serial No. 793.94/12565 by "FF:EGC:HFS." Telegram dated March 5, 1938 at Washington, D. C. to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial No. 793.94/12565, signed "HULL" and "S.W."
Q 3	Handwritten note beginning "Chatfield NA"	Telegram dated London, March 3, 1938, Message No. 179, Serial 500.A15 A 5 Construction/126, signed "JOHNSON".
Q 4	Handwritten note beginning "Mar. 11 GAUSS, U. S. Consul at Shanghai."	Telegram from Shanghai via NR dated March 11, 1938, No. 378, Serial No. 793.94/12630 signed "GAUSS."
Q 5	Memorandum (undated) handwritten date of January 7, 1938, beginning: Reliable source reports that since signing the tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact....	MID report - captioned, Sino-Japanese situation, developments December, 1937 - January 3, 1938, dated January 7, 1938, serial No. 793.94 MID reports/260.
6	Memorandum dated February 11, 1938 to Mr. Secretary, Mr. WELLES, Mr. SAYRE, Mr. FEIS and Mr. MURPHY signed SKH.	Memorandum from the Adviser on Political Relations dated February 11, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, Mr. WELLES, Mr. SAYRE, Mr. FEIS and Mr. MURPHY initialed by SKH referring to a memorandum by Mr. JONES based on Consul BOYCE's report.
	A voluntary report on the New Economic Organization of Manchukuo from Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE at Yokohama, Japan.	Voluntary report entitled New Economic Organization of Manchukuo from Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE, American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, completed January 6, 1938 and mailed January 7, 1938.

ENCLOSURE

74-15 -2235

FBI LAB. Q NO.	CONTENTS OF CHAMBERS DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
		Letter from American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 18, 1938 concerning the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial 893.50 Manchuria/40 signed by Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE.
		Memorandum from the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 2, 1938 referring to the memorandum entitled "Japan's Capital Resources" prepared by Mr. IVAN WHITE and initialed FE:JNJ:VCI.
		Memorandum of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 7, 1938 beginning "FE suggests that Consul BOYCE'S report.... is exceedingly timely" and initialed MMH.
Q 22	Page captioned Europe with paragraphs under dates of January 5 and 12.	Telegram dated January 5, 1938 from Paris, No. 20, Serial No. 793.94/11975.
		Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 55, File 740.00/263.
		Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 56, Serial No. 740.00/264.
Q 23 Spain, January 21	Page captioned Europe with sub-captions England, January 24 and Spain, January 21.	Telegram from London dated January 24, 1938, No. 57, Serial 841.248/142, signed "JOHNSON."
		Telegram dated January 21, 1938 from Seville, No. 1, Serial No. 852.00/7235.
Q 24	Page captioned Far East containing messages under dates of January 22, January 27, January 28 and January 29.	Telegram from Peiping via N. R. dated January 27, 1938, No. 63, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "LOCKHART."
		Telegram from Washington, D. C. via Naval Radio dated January 27, 1938

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FBI LAB. Q NO.	CONTENTS OF CHAMBERS DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
		to American Embassy, Peiping, China, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "HULL" and initialed CHH.
		Telegram from Washington, D. C. dated January 28, 1938 to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "HULL" and initialed CHH.
		Telegram dated January 23, 1938, unnumbered from Tsingtao for War Department from Dorn, Serial #793.94/12175.
		Telegram dated January 27, 1938, from Hankow via N. R. No. 47 for War Department from STILWELL, Serial No. 793.94/12173.
		Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Bern, No. 7, Serial 894.51/548.
		Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Peiping, No. 68, Serial No. 793.94/12239.
		Telegram undated and unnumbered received January 29, 1938, from Milan, Serial No. 793.94/12248.
Q 25	Page bearing the captions Great Britain with message of January 28 and France with message of January 25.	Telegram from London dated January 28, 1938, No. 70, Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/84, signed "JOHNSON."
		Telegram from Paris dated January 25, 1938, No. 136, Serial 740.00/277, signed "BULLITT."
		Telegram dated January 28, 1938, from London, No. 69, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/83.
Q 26	Page captioned Far East containing six headings under dates from January 29 to February 2 with messages from Peiping, Tokyo, Shanghai and Rome.	Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 3, 1938 referring to "Tokyo's 71, February 3, 4:00 pm" and signed AR.

FBI LAB. L. NO.	CONTENTS OF CHALLENGED DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
		Telegram from Peiping via N. R. dated January 29, 1938, No. 73, Serial 493.11/2087, signed "LOCKHART."
		Telegram from Peiping dated January 29, 1938, No. 74, Serial 493.11/2088, signed "LOCKHART."
		Telegram from Washington, D. C. via Naval Radio dated February 1, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, Serial 493.11/2088, signed "HULL (M.M.H.)."
		Telegram from Peiping via N. R. dated February 2, 1938, No. 80, Serial 493.11/2090, signed "LOCKHART."
		Telegram from Tokyo dated February 2, 1938, No. 67, Serial 893.24/350 signed "GREW."
		Confidential paraphrase of telegram No. 67 of February 2, 1938 from the American Ambassador at Tokyo.
		Telegram from Tokyo dated January 30, 1938, Serial No. 793.94/12259 re Military Attache Report.
		Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Second Brigade, USMC, Serial No. 793.94/12257 re Japanese reinforcement of Luhu region.
		Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Washington, D. C. to Manila No. 7, Serial No. 793.94/12248.
Q 27 Thru Q 29	Memorandum dated February 7, 1938 entitled The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company, signed "MMH."	Memorandum on letterhead of Division of Far Eastern Affairs, dated February 7, 1938 entitled The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company, initialed MMH.

FBI LAB. Q NO.	CONTENTS OF CHART DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
Q 30	Page captioned Far East with two paragraphs under dates of February 11.	Telegram from Peiping via N. A. dated February 11, 1938, No. 104, Serial 793.94/12390, signed "LOCHHART." Telegram from Shanghai via N. R. dated February 11, 1938, No. 240, Serial 393.1164 University of Shanghai/3, signed "GAUSS." Copy of private and confidential letter dated October 18, 1937 at Shanghai, China to Japanese Consul General, Shanghai, from [illegible] HERBERT TAYLOR and H. T. [illegible]KIN.
Q 31	Page dated February 9, 1938 beginning "Yokohama reports."	Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 9, 1938 beginning, "Yokohama reports that Mr. AIKA is scheduled, etc." in typing and concluding with handwritten notation ending, "the attitude of the American Government toward his venture," and initialed FM:JONES:EN.
Q 32	Message from Berlin dated February 12, 1938 to Secretary of State, signed "GILBERT."	Telegram from Berlin dated February 12, 1938, No. 52, Serial 711.41/393, signed "GILBERT."
Q 33 and Q 34	Message from Tokyo dated February 12, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 100, signed "GREW."	Telegram from Tokyo dated February 12, 1938, No. 100, Serial 793.94/12412, signed "GREW."
Q 35	Message from Vienna dated February 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 17, signed "HILTY."	Telegram from Vienna dated February 13, 1938, No. 17, Serial 762.63/424, signed "HILTY."
Q 36 and Q 37	Message from Vienna dated February 14, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 18, signed "HILTY."	Memorandum of Division of European Affairs dated February 15, 1938 referring to Vienna's telegram No. 18 of February 14, 9:00 pm, concluding "The incumbent occupies an extraordinarily powerful position in the Austrian Government," and initialed Gu: FLACK:DG.

Kisseloff-2922

FBI. LAB. Q. NO.	CONTENTS OF CHINESE DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
		Telegram from Vienna dated February 14, 1938, No. 18, Serial 762.63/427, signed "KILLY."
Q 38	Message from Berlin dated February 14, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 56 signed "GILBERT."	Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 56, Serial 741.62/225 signed "GILBERT."
Q 39	Message from Peiping dated February 14, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 110, signed "LOCHHART."	Telegram from Peiping via N. A. dated February 14, 1938, No. 110, Serial 793.94/12416 signed "LOCHHART."
Q 40	Message from Chefoo dated February 14, 1938 to Secretary of State signed "ALLEN."	Telegram from Chefoo via N. A. Serial 793.94/12418 signed "ALLEN" referring to Japanese troop movements.
Q 41	Message dated February 15, 1938 telegram sent to Vienna signed "HULL."	Telegram sent February 15, 1938, 4:00 pm to American Legation, Vienna, No. 6, signed "HULL" and initialed S.
		Telegram sent from Washington, D. C. on February 15, 1938 to American Legation, Vienna, Serial 762.63/427 signed "HULL" and initialed S.
Q 42	Message from Vienna dated February 15, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 20, signed "KILLY."	Telegram from Vienna dated February 15, 1938, No. 20, Serial 762.63/428 signed "KILLY."
Q 43	Message from Paris dated February 15, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 241, signed "BULLITT."	Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 241, Serial 762.63/430, signed "BULLITT."
Q 44 and Q 45	Message from Paris dated February 15, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 240 signed "BULLITT."	Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 240, Serial 762.63/429 signed "BULLITT."
Q 46 and Q 47	Message from Vienna dated February 16, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 25, signed "KILLY."	Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 25, Serial 762.63/440 signed "KILLY."
Q 48	Message from Paris dated February 16, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 255, signed "BULLITT."	Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938, No. 255, Serial 762.63/438 signed "BULLITT."

FBI LAB. Q NO.	CONTENTS OF CHAMBER DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
Q 49	Message from London dated Feb. 16, 1938, No. 136, signed "JOHNSON"	Telegram from London dated February 16, 1938, No. 136, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109, signed "JOHNSON." Confidential note to the Secretary of the Navy referring to enclosure of copy of telegram received from London dated February 18, 1938, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109.
Q 50 and Q 51	Message from Paris dated Feb. 16, 1938, No. 249 signed "BULLIT"	Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938, No. 249, Serial No. 762.63/437, signed "BULLIT."
Q 52	Message to Secretary of State from Tientsin dated February 17, 1938, and signed "CALDWELL."	Telegram from Tientsin via N. R. dated February 17, 1938, No. 39, serial 693.002/513 signed "CALDWELL." Telegram from Washington, D. C. dated March 19, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed "HULL" and S. ..., serial 693.002/513. Telegram from Washington, D. C. dated February 21, 1938, to American Consul, Tientsin, China, signed "HULL" (M.N.H.), Serial 693.002/513.
Q 53	Message from Tokyo dated February 17, 1938, No. 111, to Secretary of State signed "GREW."	Telegram from Tokyo dated February 17, 1938, No. 111, Serial No. 693.94214/258 signed "GREW."
Q 54	Message from Berlin dated February 17, 1938 to Secretary of State signed "GILBERT."	Telegram from Berlin dated February 17, 1938, No. 60, serial 762.63/441, signed "GILBERT."
Q 55	Message from Paris dated February 17, 1938 to Secretary of State, No. 269, signed "BULLITT."	Telegram from Paris dated February 17, 1938, No. 261, Serial 762.63/443, signed "BULLITT."
Q 56	Message dated February 18, 1938 captioned "German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak Trade Agreement" signed "FDR."	Memorandum dated February 18, 1938, entitled "German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak Trade Agreement," Serial No. 611/60F31/591.

Kisseloff-2924

FBI LAB. Q. NO.	CONTENTS OF CHARGED DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
Q 57	Sheet headed "Austria, Germany" referring to items dated February 14 to 18 from Vienna, Berlin and Rome.	Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 24, Serial 762.63/434 signed "KIRK."
		Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 54, Serial 611.6231/1010 signed "GILBERT".
		Telegram from Rome dated February 17, 1938, No. 34, Serial 762.63/444 signed "PHILLIPS."
		Telegram from Berlin dated February 18, 1938, No. 62, Serial 762.63/453 signed "GILBERT."
Q 58	London No. 257, March 28, 8:00 pm, signed "KENNEDY."	Telegram from London dated March 28, 1938 No. 257 Serial 741.65/521 signed "KENNEDY."
Q 59	Note dated March 29 referring to CARR, U. S. Minister at Prague and summary of cable signed by CARR.	Telegram from Praha dated March 29, 1938 No. 50, Serial 760F.62/124, signed "CARR."
Q 60	Message headed Warsaw, No. 38 March 29, 4:00 pm, signed "BIDDLE."	Telegram from Warsaw dated March 29, 1938, No. 38, serial 740.00/338 signed "BIDDLE."
Q 61	Message from Rome No. 77 dated March 29 referring to "My 69 March 20" signed "PHILLIPS."	Telegram from Rome dated March 29, 1938, No. 77, Serial No. 741.65/522 signed "PHILLIPS."
Q 62	Message dated March 26 from LANE, U. S. Minister at Belgrade.	Telegram from Belgrade dated March 26, 1938, No. 47, serial 760H.62/66, signed "LANE."
Q 63	Message captioned "Germany" and dated March 26 from Davidal, U. S. Consul at Buenos Aires.	Telegram from Buenos Aires, dated March 26, 1938, serial 662.3511/2 signed "RAVIDAL," concerning purchase of cereals and linseed by Germany in Argentina.

Kisseloff-2925

FBI LAB. Q NO.	CONTENTS OF CONTAINER	STATEMENT EXCERPT OF DOCUMENTS
Q 64	Message dated March 28 from U. S. Consul at Tampico, Mexico.	Telegram from Tampico dated March 28, 1938, serial 812.6363/3179, signed ARMSTRONG, referring to information from officials of oil companies.
Q 65	Message dated March 28 from PHILLIPS, U. S. Ambassador at Rome.	Telegram from Rome dated March 28, 1938, No. 76, serial 741.00/100 signed "PHILLIPS.
Q 66	Page bearing paragraphs under captions "England," "Germany," and "Italy," for dates March 29, March 30 and April 1.	Telegram from London dated March 29, 1938, No. 260, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141 signed "KENNEDY."
		Telegram from Washington, D. C. to American Embassy, London, referring to "Your 260," serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141, signed "HULL."
		Copies of notes dated March 31, 1938, from CORDELL HULL to the Minister of Canada, the Ambassador of the French Republic, and the British Ambassador, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.
		Telegram from Washington, D. C., dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Rome, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.
		Telegram from Washington, D. C., dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.
		Letter from U. S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 193, signed J. WEDB LANTON, serial 856.51/345.
		Letter from U. S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 194, concerning Netherlands' press reaction to HITLER'S Reichstag speech, signed J. WEBB LANTON, serial 762.00/100.

Kisseloff-2926

FBI LAB. Q NO.	CONTENTS OF CHINESE DOCUMENT	STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT OR DOCUMENTS
		Telegram from Paris dated March 30, 1938, No. 497, signed "HULL", serial 760F.62/169.
		Telegram from Geneva dated April 1, 1938, serial 865.33/5 signed "HULL."
Q 67	Note headed "War Last" and dated March 28 referring to GREW, U. S. Ambassador to Tokyo, and U. S. Marine detachment at Tientsin.	Telegram from Tokyo dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, serial 894.51/566, signed "GREW."
		Paraphrase of telegram received from American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, signed "GREW."
		Note dated March 28, 1938, from Secretary of State to Secretary of Treasury enclosing paraphrase of telegram No. 211 of March 28, 1938, from the American Embassy, Tokyo, serial 894.51/566.
		Telegram from Hardet Tientsin dated March 24, 1938, to Navy Department, ending with No. 0935, serial 793/94/12724.
Q 68	Page captioned "Japan" containing five paragraphs under dates of March 30, 31, April 1, March 31 and March 23.	Memorandum of Division of Latin American Affairs dated March 28, 1938, referring to telephone message from Bureau of Customs re Jap attempt to purchase manganese mine on Cocos Island.
		Telegram from Wash., D. C. to San Jose, Costa Rica, dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19B signed "HULL" and "S. ." concerning manganese mine on Cocos Island.
		Telegram from Washington, D. C. to Panama dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19A signed "HULL" and "S. ." concerning manganese mine on Cocos Island.

FBI LAB. Q NO.	CONTENTS OF [illegible]	[illegible]
		Telegram from Panama via N. Y. dated March 31, 1938, No. 28, serial No. 811.6359/20 signed "WHITE."
		Telegram from San Jose dated April 1, 1938 No. 22, serial No. 811.6359/21 signed "HORNBECK."
		Telegram from Fourth Marines dated March 31, 1938, #8631, serial No. 793.94/12744. Message ends with #1859.
		Telegram from Peiping via N. Y. dated March 31, 1938, No. 201, serial No. 693.116 [illegible]/6, signed "SALISBURY."
Q 69	Letter from American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 6, 1938 enclosing a report on the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo.	Letter from the American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 6, 1938 enclosing report on the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial 893.50 Manchuria/39 signed by RICHARD F. LOCH, American Consul.

Kisseloff-2928

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: February 16, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALLEGATIONS OF CHAMBERS REGARDING WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was., FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNKNOWN SUBJECT KEITH

Whittaker Chambers has advised that one of the photographers in his underground apparatus was known to him as "Keith" which name was a party pseudonym. He stated that "Keith" was connected with Colonel Bykov in New York City and came to Washington in 1937 for a short time to do some photographic work for Chambers in an apartment located in the Northwest Section of the city. He recalled that "Keith" came East from California. Chambers stated that he was introduced to "Keith" by Colonel Bykov. Chambers also advised that in 1935 his then superior "Bill" sent him to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of unknown individuals on the West Coast. He said he registered at the Golden Gate YMCA under the name Lloyd Cantwell and by pre-arrangement was contacted by "Keith" whom he then met under the name "Pete." Subsequently "Keith" introduced him to an elderly man named Volkoff who has since been identified as Isaac Folkoff well known Communist on the West Coast. He stated that Volkoff was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Chambers said he was not certain whether he delivered the money belt to "Keith" or Volkoff. He said it was his understanding that the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat was then operating a courier system to Japan and he assumed that the money was for underground purposes. Chambers was not certain as to how much money he carried to the West Coast.

Chambers subsequently advised that he had a vague recollection that "Keith's" real name may have been Crane; that "Keith" was connected with John Loomis Sherman and that Sherman may have brought "Keith" into the apparatus when Sherman was on the West Coast. The San Francisco Office advised that in May, 1945, it was learned through a technical surveillance on the residence of Isaac Folkoff that an inquiry was made of Folkoff as to "whether he knew this fellow Ed Crane or Bill Morgan." Folkoff stated that he had not seen him for two years but that he was "okay." It was further determined that the Ed Crane mentioned by Folkoff was identical with William Edward Crane, a Communist on the West Coast. A photograph of this individual was displayed to Whittaker Chambers on February 1, 1949 and he identified Crane as the individual known to him as "Keith."39

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RECORDED 39
INDEXED 39
FEB 7 1949

INTERVIEWS WITH WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

William Edward Crane has been interviewed by the Los Angeles Office intermittantly since February 7, 1949. He has furnished the following information in substaniation of Chambers' allegations.

Crane stated he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco about 1932 and shortly thereafter he was singled out by "Pop" Folkoff (Isaac

FLJ:ofm

Folkoff), who took an interest in him and then arranged for him to meet John Loomis Sherman. Upon meeting Sherman, he wanted Crane to drop out of the Party and to do special work for an organization called International Press Correspondence. Crane and Sherman went to Los Angeles where Sherman introduced Crane to an Italian couple who were later connected with Crane and Chambers in New York City. After publishing a newspaper in Los Angeles for three or four months, Sherman said that someone was after him and that he would have to leave. Sherman and Crane went to New York where Sherman introduced Crane to one "Bob," whom Crane has identified from a photograph as Whittaker Chambers. Crane remained in New York a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone. Sherman followed him a few months later and sailed for the Orient.

After Sherman sailed for the Orient, Crane returned to New York City where he worked for Chambers doing photographic work. Crane recalled making several trips back and forth across the country, but could not recall the dates or reasons for this travel. He recalled meeting Chambers in San Francisco at the YMCA by pre-arrangement at which time Chambers was registered under the name of Cantwell. Crane said that Chambers delivered to him a rubber money belt for safe-keeping, and Crane kept it at home and later delivered it to Chambers in New York City. He recalled that Folkoff was with him and Chambers on one occasion while Chambers was in San Francisco at the time he delivered the money belt, but he was not certain that Folkoff was present when the money belt changed hands. He recalled the amount of money in the belt was at least two thousand dollars.

Crane stated that while in New York City after Sherman had left for the Orient he again met the Italian couple whom he had met in Los Angeles. The Italians had no work to do and to keep them occupied Chambers instructed Crane to teach the Italian's wife photography, which he did. The Italian man was known as "Pete," and had fought in the Spanish Revolution. Crane said that the Italian was not working for the apparatus although he and Chambers had a fixed meeting with the Italian once a month. Crane recalled that he worked with Chambers in New York, Washington, and Baltimore but only recalls doing photographic work in New York and Baltimore. He recalled on one occasion in Baltimore that he photographed Treasury Department and State Department documents every night for a week straight. He did not know the original source of these documents, and stated he has no recollection of ever having met Alger Hiss.

Crane recalled having met a red-haired Russian man named "Pete" (Colonel Bykov) and has recently read that Chambers has identified this Russian as a colonel. He said that Chambers introduced him to this man at a pre-arranged meeting in New York City.

Crane advised that in the Fall of 1937 Chambers told him that their work had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be traitors. It was decided that Crane should return to the West Coast and get out of the work. Chambers told Crane that Sherman was living in

southern California and warned him to stay away from Sherman and that everything would be all right. Crane advised that since his return to the West Coast he has had no connection whatever with Soviet espionage.

Crane advised that in about 1932 he met one Margaret Gutelius at a Communist Party meeting in California. In September, 1934, he and this woman lived together in Berkeley, California, as man and wife and they continued living in this manner during 1934 and 1935. He said that he could have had the money belt in his possession while residing with this woman in Berkeley. When Crane returned to New York to work for Chambers and up to the time that he left the work, he lived with Margaret Gutelius, who was then attending Columbia University Medical School. He stated that Gutelius knew that he was connected with some underground work and added that on one occasion she and Crane went with Colonel Bykov and Bykov's wife to a night club. (The Gutelius woman is presently residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, and her married name is Mrs. James Watt.)

Crane advised he received a leica camera from John Loomis Sherman in San Francisco and later gave it to Chambers in New York City. He believes that Chambers later gave the camera to the wife of the Italian to whom Crane gave lessons in photography. He believes this woman may still have this camera. (The identity of this Italian woman has not been established to date.)

Crane stated that Chambers furnished him with money with which to purchase another leica camera in New York City. Crane had this camera until recently when it was obtained from him for examination by the FBI Laboratory. Crane recalls that he did some photographing of documents during one week in the summer of 1937 in an apartment in Washington, D. C. occupied by a girl known to Chambers; and that this girl would be away from the apartment while the photographing was being done.

Crane recalled that Chambers had mentioned some persons in the younger set at the State Department including the names of Alger Hiss, Laurence Duggan, Dean Acheson, Adolph Berle, and also the late Harry Dexter White. He stated that these conversations may have been with Colonel Bykov, and it was his impression that material was to be expected from some of these people or that some of them were considered as possible sources of material. Crane said that he was subsequently suprised to read some of the anti-Soviet statements made by Adolph Berle.

With further reference to Colonel Bykov, Crane advised that he was probably introduced to Colonel Bykov by Chambers and that he, Crane, kept prearranged meetings with Colonel Bykov on the average of once or twice a month. Crane said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with Bykov but on occasions he delivered money from Bykov to Chambers and sometimes when Chambers could not keep meetings with Bykov, Chambers would send Crane.

During the course of the interviews with Crane, a search of his home was made with his consent. However, this search revealed no film or documents pertinent to this case.

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ACTION:

The above is being brought to your attention at this time inasmuch as Crane has substantiated to a large extent Chamber's allegations concerning his involvement in Soviet espionage. The interviews with him are continuing and he will undoubtedly be a valuable witness in the case against Alger Hiss because of his knowledge of the apparatus which was handled by Colonel Bykov, of which Alger Hiss allegedly was a part thereof. You will be kept informed of any further pertinent developments as a result of the interviewswith Crane. All leads growing out of the above information furnished by Crane are being given expeditious attention as are all other leads in this case.

Kisseloff-2932

2932

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

February 16, 1949

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Att: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith is a photostatic copy of a statement in the handwriting of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which was left by CHAMBERS with the agents interviewing him in a sealed envelope at the close of the interview on February 15, 1949. Mr. CHAMBERS requested that the agents open the envelope and read the communication following his departure.

As Inspector H. B. Fletcher of the Bureau was telephonically advised on the evening of February 15th, Mr. CHAMBERS is being interviewed for complete details as to the names, dates and places involved, as well as the identities of all persons who have knowledge of his activities along this line. CHAMBERS will also be questioned relative to any leanings of other persons mentioned by him in connection with this case which would indicate that they participated in activities of this type, either with CHAMBERS or with others. He will be closely questioned concerning ALGER HISS.

The Bureau will be further advised at the termination of the interview with Mr. CHAMBERS. For the information of the Bureau, Mr. CHAMBERS' request that only one agent interview him concerning this matter will not be acceded to unless absolutely necessary.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

SPECIAL DELIVERY

enc.

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AHB:CTC
65-14920

Kisseloff-2933

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: February 18, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated February 15, 1949, with regard to a letter and envelope left by Chambers with the interviewing agents of the New York Office upon the completion of an interview on that date. You will recall that the envelope contained a statement by Chambers in which he admitted that he has been a homosexual.

There is attached hereto a photostatic copy of Chambers' statement and a typed copy of the same statement.

The New York Office has advised that Chambers is being interviewed for complete details as to the names, dates and places involved in the attached statement, as well as the identities of all persons who may have knowledge of Chambers activities along this line. Chambers will also be questioned relative to any leanings of other persons mentioned by him in connection with this case which would indicate that they participated in activities of this type either with Chambers or with others. Chambers will also be closely questioned concerning Alger Hiss.

You will be kept advised of any additional information in this regard.

Attachment

FLJ:EHW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 PWK/ks

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the information contained in the attached statement and the information which Chambers may subsequently furnish concerning this matter be made available to T. J. Donegan by the New York Office.

Belmont advised 10:50AM 2-19-49

RECORDED - 2
INDEXED - 2

174-1333-2238

Kisseloff-2934

We have now reached a point in my testimony where I must testify to certain facts which should be told only to a priest. Therefore, to save embarrassment to myself, and possibly to others, I have attached a general statement of these facts which may be used as a basis for specific questions.

As a special courtesy, I should like to have only one agent present during this interview. For some reason the presence of a second agent makes the ordeal more difficult.

Whittaker Chambers

74-1333-2438

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-2935

Alger Hiss's defense obviously intends to press the charge that I have had homosexual relations with certain individuals. With the resumption of pre-trial deposition, it is necessary to face this issue since my answer or refusal to answer certain questions must have a direct bearing on the case. I am for stating the facts. They are as follows:

The cause of separation between my father and my mother, which I have described in my statement, was chiefly due to my father's active homosexualism.

As a boy, I was aware that something peculiar was involved, and I even knew the name of the other participant. But the nature of homosexualism remained secret to me. Nevertheless, I undoubtedly inherited this tendency from my father. It was no doubt further intensified by the domination of our home by my mother, who taught us that sex is an evil.

Yet I did not know what homosexualism meant until I was more thirty years old. Until then, some of my friendships with men were too intense but they were completely innocent. My relations with women were slow to develop, but were normal.

The defense will probably bear down on my relationships with Michael Intrator and Frank Bang.

I. Relations with Intrator. Nothing in this relationship at any time exceeded the strong friendship natural between two men deeply interested in the same political and journalistic experiences.

II. Relations with Frank Bang. No physical relations occured during this friendship. Nevertheless, it was a homosexual relationship. For the first three or four years, this friendship was perfectly innocent,

based on common interests in camping, canoeing and outdoor living. But when both of us became involved with the same girl (I shall describe the relationship in the course of my general statement), I became concious that my friendship with Frank Bang was excessive. I am not sure how much he realized. Both of us individually continued to live with various women. One of these subsequently told my wife that "the trouble with Frank is that he is in love with Whittaker". At the time this remark was made, I was seeing Frank Bang very seldom. I presently ceased seeing him altogether. By that time both of us were married and the fathers of children.

When I say this relationship was homosexual, I mean that Frank Bang and I were attracted to each to the exclusion of most of other relationships. It was the kind of exclusive comradeship that often develops in war between soldiers. The manifestations of this relationship are quite obvious to other people - much more so than to the persons involved. Hence the defense may have many people who would charge a much greater degree of relationship than actually existed.

III. Relations with others. In 1933 or 4, a young fellow stopped me on the street in N.Y. and asked me if I could give him a meal and lodgings for the night. I fed him and he told me about his life as a miner's son. I was footloose, so I took him to a hotel to spend the night. There he presently taught me an experience I did not know existed. At the same time, he revealed to me, and unleashed, the hereditary tendency of which I was still unaware. Because it had been repressed so long, it was all the more violent when once set free. For three or four years, I fought a wavering battle against this affliction. Ten years or more ago, with God's help, I absolutely conquered it. This does not mean that I am

completely immune to such stimuli. It does mean that my self-control is complete and that for years I have lived a blameless and devoted life as husband and father.

The Hiss forces, of course, will seek to prove that my weakness entered into my relations with Alger Hiss and possibly others. This is completely untrue. At no time, did I have such relations, or ever the thought of such relations with Hiss or with anybody else in the Communist Party or connected with Communist work of any kind. I kept my secret as jealously from my associates in the C. P. as I did from everyone else. I tell it now only because, in this case, I stand for truth. Having testified mercilessly against others, it has become my function to testify mercilessly against myself. I have said before that I am consciously destroying myself. This is not from love of self destruction but because only if we are consciously prepared to destroy ourselves in the struggle can the thing we are fighting be destroyed.

Kisseloff-2938

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 7, 1949

FROM : THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At the Executive Conference on February 28, 1949, attended by Messrs. Tolson, Ladd, Glavin, Tracy, Harbo, Mohr, Carlson, Nichols, N. H. McCabe, Rosen and Fletcher, the Hiss-Chambers case was discussed with reference to a suggestion of Mr. Tom Donegan relating to the testimony to be made concerning the document identification. Mr. Donegan advised that as far as he can determine, there will be at least two and may be three document experts who will testify in this case in behalf of the defense, and if, in fact, such experts do testify in behalf of Hiss, it will mean that their testimony will be in contradiction to the findings which will be made by the Bureau document examiner. Mr. Donegan suggested that perhaps it might be desirable to have more than one Bureau document examiner testify to the findings in this case. The policy in the past has been to have but one Bureau document examiner testify in any given document identification matter.

The Conference was of the unanimous opinion that Mr. Donegan should be informed that it appeared to be undesirable to have more than one Bureau document examiner testify. The defense could assert that there must be some particular reason for such action, that the Bureau was attempting to bolster its own experts, and also cross examination would reveal that it was not until the last minute that the second Bureau document examiner went over the material to reach his findings.

If you agree, the New York Office will be advised in accord with the recommendation of the Conference.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

Belmont advised 3 PM 3-11-49

cc - Mr. Clegg
Mr. Mohr

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 138 | 74-1333-2239

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2939

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

8-27 P

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 39 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 21

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. HEARING ON DEFENSE MOTIONS BEGAN THIS AM BEFORE USDJ BONDY. WAS NOT COMPLETED AND WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL MARCH TWENTY FOURTH. SAAG WHEARTY IN HIS ARGUMENT DECLARED GOVT. HAS NO OBJECTION TO TURNING OVER TO DEFENSE FOR EXPERT EXAMINATION THE SIXTY FIVE TYPED DOCUMENTS PRODUCED NOV. SEVENTEENTH LAST BY CHAMBERS, OR TO FURNISHING DEFENSE WITH SET OF PRINTS OF PUMPKIN FILM ALTHOUGH WHEARTY DECLARED THAT HCUA STILL HAS POSSESSION OF FILM AND DEPT. DOES NOT HAVE COMPLETE SET OF PRINTS THEREFROM. WHEARTY DID STATE GOVT. WOULD OBJECT TO A NUMBER OF REQUESTS DEFENSE MADE IN THEIR MOTION PAPERS SUCH AS FBI REPORTS. MC LEAN DECLARED DEFENSE HAS MADE STRENUOUS BUT UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO LOCATE HISS TYPEWRITER, THAT HE UNDERSTANDS FBI HAS ALSO SEARCHED FOR IT AND THAT IF IT HAS BEEN LOCATED, AN EXAMINATION THEREOF IS VITAL TO DEFENSE. WHEARTY DID NOT INDICATE GOVT. DOES NOT KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF TYPEWRITER AND HEARING WAS THEN ADJOURNED. 74-1533-2240

RECORDED - 66 SCHEADT 4 1949

11
44

WASH ACK AND DISCJ BALTIMORE HOLD PLS

NY R 39 WA

TWO COPIES NFO

Kiseloff-2940

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: 2-23-49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the attached teletype from the New York Office dated February 21, 1949, which relates to activities on the part of Hiss' attorney to secure the various pertinent documents in this matter for examination by defense experts. It is noted that Hiss' attorney stressed the fact that their efforts to locate the typewriter of Hiss was unsuccessful and that the FBI was searching for it.

At 9:45 a.m. today, Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department called me and stated that last Friday Mr. McLean had indicated that he had a good lead on the typewriter. He also remarked that everywhere that he has gone Bureau Agents had been ahead of him. Mr. Whearty stated his purpose in calling was to find out whether it was a fact that the typewriter had not yet been located. I told him it had not been located.

ACTION: None. For information.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED

100-1333-2241

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2941

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: February 23, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY R

It is requested that the Baltimore Office make inquiry at the Mineral Pigments Company located at Muirik, Maryland, which has been determined to be the only color company located between Washington and Baltimore. This is believed to be a logical lead in view of the fact that ZIMMERMAN'S background reveals that he was employed as a chemist by a color company located between Washington and Baltimore.

DEFERRED

cc: Baltimore (SD)
New York

74-94
JEK:MB

RECORDED

74-1333-2242

3 MAR 14 1949

5 MAR 17 1949

Kisseloff-2942

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 23, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

It will be recalled that as set out in New York teletype to Washington Field Office dated February 1, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that in the latter part of 1934 he began to act as a courier between JAY PETERS in New York and the underground Communist group organized by HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., called "Apparatus A". CHAMBERS stated that his duties as a courier were taken over by an unknown subject described only as being a small dark Jewess. CHAMBERS has stated that this Jewess was the secretary of one ANDREE EMEREY who was known to him as a member of the Communist Party and the daughter of a former police official in Hungary. CHAMBERS stated that EMEREY was acquainted with JOHN COLLIER who was then head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior and that through COLLIER she was able to secure a position in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington. CHAMBERS stated that at about this time, that is, 1934 or 1935, he drove JAY PETERS, ANDREE EMEREY and the unknown subject Jewess from New York City to Washington and that from the conversation on this trip and from JAY PETERS, he learned that the unknown subject Jewess was to operate as a courier as set out above. CHAMBERS stated that he never saw the unknown subject Jewess again but that on one occasion he did visit ANDREE EMEREY in Washington. He recalled that EMEREY at this time was living in an apartment house on Florida Avenue near the intersection of Florida and Connecticut Avenues, Northwest.

ANDREE EMEREY is known to the Bureau, New York and San Francisco Offices as the present Mrs. ROY HUDSON. Both she and her husband are long-time party members and have resided in New York City and Pittsburgh.

Investigation at Washington has reflected that EMEREY was employed as Chief of the Planning Division, Indian Rehabilitation, Office of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior from May, 1935 until the latter part of July or the early part of August, 1935. In connection with this employment, EMEREY supervised some fifteen technical employees and thirteen file, clerical, stenographic and drafting employees. As Head of this Planning Division, EMEREY was a P-4 earning $4,600 per annum.

74-94
DDC:JIF

cc: San Francisco (AMSD)
St. Paul (AMSD)
New York

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2243

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2943

This office has interviewed numerous individuals at the Office of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior without effecting an identification in connection with EMEREY's secretary. Investigation conducted by the Washington Field Office has also indicated that EMEREY lived for a short time in 1935 at 2129 Florida Avenue, Northwest, which is a short block from the intersection of Florida and Connecticut Avenues. Present and past residents of this apartment house, as well as the 1935 manager, do not recall EMEREY.

The San Francisco Office, at the request of this office, has interviewed one WALTER WOEHLKE, now Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior, Sacramento, California. WOEHLKE was named by several individuals as one who would probably recall EMEREY and it is noted that WOEHLKE wrote the plan sheet in which details of EMEREY's position were set out.

WOEHLKE said he recalled EMEREY and that she, one WARD SHEPARD and an unknown woman with the initials "KKK" became embroiled in a love triangle with the result that SHEPARD suffered a nervous breakdown and his wife was admitted to the St. Elizabeth's Hospital. WOEHLKE stated that as far as he could recall, "KKK" was a secretary to SHEPARD. WOEHLKE could not identify the unknown Jewess nor could he give further information.

SHEPARD was interviewed on February 18, 1949. He has stated that he first met ANDREE EMEREY on a ship on which both were returning from Europe in the summer of 1933 or 1934, probably the latter date. He said that he continued his acquaintance with EMEREY and was able to secure for her a position with the Indian Rehabilitation Unit of the Office of Indian Affairs and that this position was made available to her through JOHN COLLIER. According to SHEPARD, COLLIER interviewed her for this position. SHEPARD specifically denied that he had any untoward relations with EMEREY and further advised that he had never employed a secretary whose initials were "KKK". He did recall a girl named KATHRYN KENNEDY EVERETT, a divorcee who was employed in his office for a short time somewhere between 1933 and 1935 and may have been employed throughout those years. SHEPARD also said that he had been told by WOEHLKE sometime around 1940 that KATHRYN KENNEDY EVERETT and a blind dictaphone operator in SHEPARD's office had been vying

for his attention. SHEPARD stated that WOEHLKE told him this jocosely and that the matter had escaped his attention until he was told of it by WOEHLKE. SHEPARD advised that he had attached no importance to it and that in his opinion WOEHLKE had regarded the matter lightly. SHEPARD was not advised, of course, that this Bureau had learned of this matter through WOEHLKE.

The Indian Rehabilitation Unit of the United States Department of Interior was first created, according to numerous employees of USDI, by a grant of money and personnel from the United States Department of Agriculture in about 1935. At any rate, very early in the early part of 1935. This organization was discontinued in the Spring of 1936 and reinstituted shortly thereafter with funds made available by the Emergency Relief Program; consequently, there are two sets of personnel and two sets of records involved in the Indian Rehabilitation organization. It is thought that the records reflecting EMEREY's organizational setup are probably with the United States Department of Agriculture but efforts to locate these records at the USDA have thus far met with negative results. Payrolls at the USDI for the pertinent period have been searched but EMEREY's name does not appear thereon. The Fiscal Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has advised that the only copy of Rural Resettlement Administration payrolls are in the General Accounting Office and the USDA is unable to furnish information necessary to locate these records at GAO.

The New York Office has advised by teletype dated February 14, 1949 that JOHN COLLIER, now a New York resident, has been interviewed and does not recall any one named ANDREE EMEREY. COLLIER did recall a woman of "foreign extraction" but recalled no details about her. The New York Office should reinterview JOHN COLLIER in view of the fact that Mr. WARD SHEPARD has stated that he made a recommendation directly to COLLIER that he, COLLIER, hire EMEREY and that SHEPARD also recalled COLLIER interviewed EMEREY. It is suggested that CHAMBERS himself be reinterviewed in connection with information set out in New York teletype dated February 1, 1949 to the effect that "It is possible that there was or had been some personal relationship between him, COLLIER, and Miss EMEREY.

SHEPARD has stated that one DANIEL MURPHY, currently believed to be in Minneapolis, was probably EMEREY's immediate supervisor. Inquiry at the USDI reflects that DANIEL MURPHY is in the Office of the Regional

Director, Office of Indian Affairs, USDI, 214 Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. C. E. LANSON, Personnel Officer, Office of Indian Affairs, advised that according to his records MURPHY is presently in Sacramento due to the illness of WALTER WOEHLKE.

The St. Paul and the San Francisco Office should immediately check to determine whether MURPHY is in fact now present in Minneapolis or San Francisco and he should be immediately interviewed by either office.

The Washington Field Office will continue to try to establish the identity of the unsub secretary to EMEREY. It is noted that the office which interviews MURPHY should make every effort to identify this unsub secretary and should question MURPHY closely in connection with the disposition of any personnel plans or organizational charts which existed at the time he was connected with Indian Rehabilitation.

74-94
DDC:JIF

2943

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 24, 1949

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

Rerep SA CLARK L. LOVRIEN, dated February 8, 1949 at Milwaukee.

On page five of reference report, PIGMAN relates an incident wherein he forwarded to a woman in Moscow, Russia a shipment of household goods and other items at the request of the woman's husband who is a professor acquaintance of PIGMAN's at Leipzig University, Germany. It will be noted that at the time of interview, PIGMAN was anxious that this information be furnished to the FBI, yet he would not let the letter and the license forms out of his possession for the purpose of photostating. By letter dated February 16, 1949, PIGMAN advised this office that he had been unable to make satisfactory arrangements to have these items photostated in Appleton, Wisconsin and offered to come to Milwaukee where this could be done in his presence.

~~DETACHED INCOMING~~

PIGMAN appeared at the Milwaukee Office the morning of February 23, 1949 and in his presence photostatic copies of these documents were made. Upon his own suggestion, PIGMAN wrote his name, date, and a number on the face of each original before it was photostated. He then initialed and dated the negatives of each photostat on the back thereof.

There are being enclosed with the copy of this letter to New York Office the negative photostats and one positive copy from the negative of each of the following documents in the order as numbered by PIGMAN:

1. A letter from Sears Roebuck and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated December 7, year not given, and addressed to Dr. WARD PIGMAN, 2006 North Stratford Street, Arlington, Virginia.

2. The reverse side of letter #1.

3. A document in Russian described in #1 as "official license" from bearing serial number 91777 at the top of the document.

4. Same as #3 but bearing serial number 91778.

5. Same as #3 but bearing serial number 91779.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

CEL:EH
65-786
cc: New York Office (Enc. Registered)
Enclosure to Bureau - Registered

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2244

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2947

There is enclosed with this letter to the Bureau one positive copy of each of the above documents. UC.

Kisseloff-2948

##

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 42 24 8-36P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITY TODAY. LEE PRESSMAN TESTIFIED [redacted] b3

[redacted] AND WIFE

ALSO TESTIFIED, IT BEING RECALLED THEY WERE SUBPOENAED [redacted] AND WERE VERY UNCOOPERATIVE AND NOTHING OF ASSISTANCE OR INTEREST TO INSTANT CASE DEVELOPED. INTERROGATION OF THEM WILL PROBABLY BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK. ANNA LOUISE STRONG WILL BE SOLE WITNESS TOMORROW.

RECORDED - 66

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

INDEXED - 66

3 MAR 14 1969

Kisseloff-2949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 24, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY R

Investigation by this office reflected that one JOHN R. CARROLL also known as JOHNNY CARROLL, during approximately 1937 and for a few years thereafter, was employed as a clerk and later business manager of the publication "Work" of the Workers Alliance of America with headquarters in Washington, D.C. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN utilized the apartment of a friend in either North East or South East Washington in order to photograph documents which CHAMBERS turned over to ZIMMERMAN. To date, efforts to locate that apartment have been negative. Investigation of CARROLL has reflected that he was an ardent camera enthusiast while employed by the Workers Alliance and it is believed that he actually did photographic work for that organization. It is believed advisable to interview CARROLL and he is believed to reside at 69 Mason Drive, Brookline, Massachusetts. CARROLL while in this area, resided at 4116 Wells Ave., Brentwood, Maryland and 1116 Owens Pl., N.E. He was formerly employed by the L. P. Steuart Oil Burner Distributors at 138 12th St., N.E. He lived for a time at 2109 Cedar St., Mt. Rainier, Maryland. The Boston Office is requested to interrogate CARROLL as to his knowledge of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was, and if he has any knowledge of ZIMMERMAN'S photographic activities as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Will determine from CARROLL, if not involved in this case, whether or not he has any knowledge of any close associates or friends of ZIMMERMAN who live in the vicinity of Lincoln Park, 11th and East Capitol Sts., Washington, D.C.

A photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was, is enclosed for the assistance of the Boston Office in interviewing CARROLL.

The following is a description of ZIMMERMAN: DEFERRED RECORDING

Name:	DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was, DAVID CARPENTER, STEVE POTTER, HAROLD WILSON
Born:	June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland
Citizenship:	United States
Color:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	140 lbs.
Hair:	Dark brown

cc: Boston (AMSD) (Encl.)
New York

RECORDED - 66

74-1333-2246

INDEXED - 66

3 MAR 14 1949

74-94
JEK:MB

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-2950

WFO 74-94

Complexion:	Sallow
Peculiarities:	Deep furrows running from corners of eyes past nostrils, smokes pipe continuously, has dirty appearance.
Marital status:	Married. Wife, MARION ZIMMERMAN also known as MARION CARPENTER
Occupation:	Book reviewer and proof reader for the New York Daily Worker
Residences:	Formerly lived with mother, RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, 100 Jackson Pl., Baltimore, Maryland
Father:	MORRIS ZIMMERMAN
Brother:	JESSE ZIMMERMAN

22-16

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. JONES

FROM : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: 2-25-49

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 11:20 a.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in and stated that with reference to the lead set out for the New Haven Office to interview Mrs. William C. Marshall of Ansonia, Connecticut, he had made arrangements so that an Agent of the New York Office could be present, since it is indicated her information relates to the strictly confidential data regarding Chambers, and they want to be certain that an Agent fully conversant with the facts was present at the interview.

I told him it would be proper to have a New York Agent present.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 66

74-1333-2247

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 28 13

TELETYPE

CONF WASH 5 AND LOSA 2 FROM NEW YORK 25 4-33 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R, ISR. RENYTEL FEB TWENTYTHREE INST RE PETER MAGRINI. NEWSPAPER ARTICLE IN STATEN ISLAND "ADVANCE" ISSUE, MARCH SIX, THIRTYSEVEN, REFLECTS ARTICLE ON YOLE MAGRINI, INDICATING SHE HAD TAKEN UP PHOTOGRAPHY TWO YEARS BEFORE AND HAD USED A MINIATURE CAMERA, BUT "LATER SHE TRADED IT FOR A LEICA." THE ARTICLE RELATED THAT YOLE MAGRINI DID HER OWN PRINTING OF PHOTOGRAPHS AT HOME, AND STATED THAT SHE HAD TAKEN A NUMBER OF STARTLING SHOTS, MAINLY OF THE PUSH CART AREA ON THE LOWER EAST SIDE OF NY, AND ALSO OF THE STAPLETON STATEN ISLAND WATERFRONT. ARTICLE SAID YOLE MAGRINI RESIDED ONE NAUGHT FOUR ST. MARKS PLACE, STATEN ISLAND, NY. IT IS NOTED THAT CHECK MADE BY WFO IN FORTYSIX OF PASSPORT RECORD REFLECTED THAT PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI IN FEB, THIRTYNINE GAVE ONE NAUGHT FOUR ST. MARKS PLACE, AS HIS RESIDENCEM THIS WOULD INDICATE YOLE MAGRINI WAS PETER MAGRINI-S FORMER WIFE AND FURTHER TIES IN WITH INFO GIVEN BY CRANE THAT HE HAD TAUGHT MAGRINI-S FORMER WIFE PHOTOGRAPHY AND THAT SHE MAY HAVE THE LEICA CAMERA CRANE HAD ORIGINALLY SECURED FROM SHERMAN. EFFORTS TO LOCATE WHEREABOUTS OF YOLANDA MAGRINI CONTINUING.

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66
SCHEIDT
14-1233-2248
3 MAR 14 1949
58 MAR 24

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM; PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau, carbon copy to New York and Savannah, dated February 8, 1949.

Referenced letter requested that a photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, be forwarded to the Savannah Office.

Accordingly two photographs of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with aliases are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter to the Savannah Office.

The Savannah Office is requested to conduct the investigation indicated in referenced letter in regard to determining whether DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN is identical with DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN mentioned in referenced letter.

CC - Savannah (2 Enclosures)

RECORDED - 66

1 74-1332-2249
F B I

3 MAR 14 1949

JPM:MH
65-14920

Kisseloff-2954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-14-2010

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM; PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Los Angeles teletype dated February 16, 1949. Said teletype requested that photographs of subjects in this case be forwarded to the Los Angeles Office.

Accordingly there are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter, Air Mail Special Delivery to Los Angeles, a photograph of each of the following individuals for the use of the Los Angeles Office in this investigation:

266 586

CLASSIFIED BY: SP7MAC/JB
DECLASSIFY ON: 7-21-87

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, with alias
DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with aliases (2 photographs)
FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, with aliases
ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, with alias
FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, with alias

In addition it is noted that pictures of the following subjects in this case are presently available to the Los Angeles Office in their copy of the Russian Intelligence Album:

(U)

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN with alias
ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias

Also it is noted that copies of photographs of the following three individuals have previously been forwarded to the Los Angeles Office:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS
PRISCILLA HISS, with aliases

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Photographs of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE with alias and of MORRIS ASINOW, with alias are in the possession of the Los Angeles Office.

In addition to the above photographs of the subjects in this case, there are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter photographs of the following individuals who have had connection with the subjects of this case

CC Los Angeles (12 Enclosures) AMSD

RECORDED - 65 74-1333-2250

INDEXED - 65

3 MAR 14 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-2955

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

for the assistance of the Los Angeles Office:

MARGARET GUTELIUS, also known as Mrs. James Watt
MRS. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
LEE PRESSMAN
JOHN ABT
MAX BEDACHT

There is no photograph of MAXIM LIEBER presently available to this Office. Efforts are being made to secure a photograph of MAXIM LIEBER and when same is secured, it will be forwarded to the Los Angeles Office.

2250
Kisseloff-2956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Rebulet February 3, 1949.

Officer record of Lt. Colonel JEROME K. OHRBACH, formerly associated in the Army Air Force Maintenance and Materiels Distribution Division with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, 1943 and 1944, disclosed the following:

OHRBACH commissioned First Lt. ASN 0908736, on June 10, 1942. Received following military assignments; from June, 1942 to December, 1942, Eastern Procurement Division, Materiel Command; from December, 1942 to March, 1943, Headquarters Materiel Command; from March, 1943 to about July, 1944, Headquarters, Army Air Forces Maintenance Materiel Distribution Division, Pentagon, Washington, D. C., overseas July, 1944 to January, 1945; - released from active duty February 2, 1945.

Record further reflects OHRBACH under immediate command of Brigadier General WILLIAM O'DWYER of the Economic Section, Allied Control Council in Italy and was a Special Project Officer for Major General BENNETT E. MYERS from January, 1944, to June, 1944.

SILVERMAN employed AAF, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1942, to August 18, 1945. From August 1, 1943 until resignation August 18, 1945 was Director of Materiels, Maintenance and Distribution of the Army Air Force under supervision of Major General MYERS.

OHRBACH associated with OHRBACH, Inc., Department Store, New York City, as President.

New York is requested to interview OHRBACH in accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bulet.

CND/RN
74-94

cc: New York

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2251
IF IB
3 MAR 14 1949

Kisselloff-2957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Perjury
Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

Rebulet dated February 3, 1949 requesting investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Dr. GUSTAVE PECK, formerly employed as special assistant, Labor Advisory Board, N.R.A., advised that SILVERMAN was employed by the Board as a statistician from October, 1933 to June, 1934 at which time, he was dismissed for inefficiency and unsatisfactory services. It is PECK's belief that SILVERMAN may have been recommended for this position by Dr. LEO WOLMAN, former chairman of the Board who is presently located at the National Bureau for Economic Research, Columbus Circle, New York City; further, that SILVERMAN's immediate supervisor was Mr. HOWARD A. MEYERS, now believed to be a practicing attorney in the Boston area and an instructor at Boston University.

The New York and Boston Offices are requested to interview Dr. WOLMAN and Mr. MEYERS in attempts to establish reasons for SILVERMAN's dismissal and any association with individuals as set out in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948.

cc-New York
-Boston (AMSD)

EMM:JPW
74-94

RECORDED - 66

74-1333-2252
F B I

3 MAR 14 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-2958

File 5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: JAHAM,
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

ReNYtel February 14, 1949, requesting this office to interview MARY McGAIR, former Personnel Director, Indian Affairs, for information in her possession concerning ANDREE EMEREY, cited by CHAMBERS in New York teletype February 1, 1949.

It will be recalled that an unsub secretary to ANDREE EMEREY took over from CHAMBERS as a courier for the HAROLD WARE group between Washington and New York City probably in the summer of 1935. MARY McGAIR now resides at 71 West 12th Street, Apartment G-3, New York City. The phone number of this apartment is Oregon 5-0577 and it is held in the name of Miss JANE KALLENBERG. McGAIR works at the Area Office of the New York State Department of Social Welfare, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. Telephone Murray Hill 4-5000. New York should interview.

DDC:MAH
74-94

CC-New York

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1335-2253

3 MAR 14 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-2959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM : J. E. Milnes

SUBJECT: PAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 5:47 p.m. this date, Supervisor Al Tuohy of the New York Division called. He said that Supervisor Feehan of the Laboratory was scheduled to arrive at LaGuardia at 9:35 a.m. tomorrow morning. Mr. Tuohy indicated Mr. Feehan would be met by Special Agent Shannon at the time he arrived; however, in the event Supervisor Feehan missed Special Agent Shannon, then he should go to the American Airlines ticket counter where Special Agent Shannon would contact him. I informed Supervisor Feehan of the above.

At 6:40 p.m., ASAC Belmont called and said they had definitely determined that Mr. Tom Murphy, Chief of the Criminal Division in the U. S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, together with Mr. Donegan, was going to try the Hiss perjury case. It appears that we were previously advised that there had been some discussion about Mr. Kelley of the Department handling this matter. You will recall that I advised you of the above.

JEM:mpd

RECORDED - 66

94-1333-2254

EX-1

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Laird
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 25 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 1 24 9-56 AM 266,586

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-82 BY SP2 MACHB

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R. RE NEW HAVEN TEL FEB TWENTY THIRD, NINETEEN FORTY NINE, WHICH STATES THAT IN VIEW OF FACT CHAMBERS NOT ABLE TO IDENTIFY PLACE AT WHICH HE STAYED IN THOMASTON, CONN, NO ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION IN SUCH DIRECTION WILL BE CONDUCTED BY NEW HAVEN. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND NEW HAVEN OFFICE CHAMBERS, WHEN HE WAS FIRST QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS TRIP WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS TO THOMASTON, CONN., PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND TO THE SUMMER HOME OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE IN THE LATE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, DESCRIBED IN DETAIL THE GEORGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE SMALL SQUARE IN THE CENTER OF THOMASTON, AS WELL AS THE ANGLES OF THE ROADS LEADING OFF OF THE SQUARE AND THE LOCATION OF THE TOURIST HOME AT WHICH ALL THREE STOPPED AS BEING A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THIS TOWN SQUARE. IT WILL ALSO BE RECALLED THAT CHAMBERS HAS A FAIR RECOLLECTION THAT ALGER HISS SIGNED A GUEST REGISTER IN THOMASTON, CONN, ON THIS OCCASION. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR STOP AT PETERBOROUGH HE DEFINITELY RECALLED SEEING A PLAY

RECORDED - 66 74-1335-2255

EX-I

MAR 14 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2961

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER" AND THAT INVESTIGATION AT PETERBOROUGH REFLECTED THAT THIS PLAY ACTUALLY WAS PORTRAYED BY THE PETERBOROUGH PLAYERS AT STERN-S FARM DURING THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST TENTH TO AUGUST FIFTEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. WHILE IN PETERBOROUGH WITH AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE ON FEB TWENTY SECOND, CHAMBERS ALSO RATHER DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED THE BLEAK HOUSE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THAT CITY AS BEING THE TOURIST HOME AT WHICH THE HISSES AND HIMSELF RESIDED FOR ONE NIGHT WHILE ON THIS TRIP. IT IS OF COURSE APPRECIATED THAT CHAMBERS WAS UNABLE TO DEFINITELY IDENTIFY THE PARTICULAR HOUSE IN THAMASTON IN WHICH THE HISSES STAYED. HOWEVER, IF THIS TOURIST HOME IN THOMASTON IS LOCATED AND A REGISTER SHOWING THAT ALGER HISS SIGNED SUCH REGISTER USING THE TRUE NAMES OF THE PARTY OR FICTITIOUS ONES, IT WILL DEFINITELY PROVE THAT ALGER HISS SAW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS SUBSEQUENT TO DEC NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, UPON WHICH THE SECOND COUNT IN THE PERJURY INDICTMENT AGAINST HISS IS BASED. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT INVESTIGATION TO DATE HAS NOT DEFINITELY PROVED THIS ASSOCIATION IT IS BELIEVED THAT ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE. CHAMBERS HAS DESCRIBED THE AREA IN

END OF PAGE TWO

WHICH THIS HOUSE WAS PROBABLY LOCATED AS BEING IN A TRIANGLE BOUNDED BY THE TOWN MAIN STREET /ROUTE TWO NAUGHT TWO/ ON THE WEST., ELM STREET ON THE EAST, AND UNION STREET. IN THIS REGARD CHAMBERS DID NOT RULE OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE HOUSE MAY BE ON THE WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET. IT WAS ALSO OBSERVED THAT THERE IS A PARKING LOT OPPOSITE THE THOMASTON HOTEL WHICH IS EMBRACED IN THIS TRIANGLE AND THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT DURING THE PERTINENT PERIOD A TOURIST HOME MAY HAVE BEEN LOCATED ON THIS GROUND. THE POSSIBILITY ALSO EXISTS THAT ONE OF THE HOUSES IN THIS AREA MIGHT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY FIRE. OR ALTERED SO THAT CHAMBERS COULD NOT RECOGNIZE IT. IT IS, THERFORE, SUGGESTED THAT THE HISTORY OF EVERY HOUSE IN THIS DESCRIBED TRIANGLE DURING THE PERINEENT PERIOD BE ASCERTAINED. IT IS APPRECIATED THAT THIS MAY ENTAIL THE INVESTIGATION OF PROBABLY ONE HUNDRED FIFTY TO TWO HUNDRED HOUSES, HOWEVER, IT IS FELT THAT EVERY ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF THIS TOURIST HOME.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END

NY R 1 WA

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY-R ; ESPIONAGE-R.

This office has been instructed to determine the personnel who were associated, departmentalwise, with ALGER HISS and to interview each person along the lines suggested in this letter.

For your information ALGER HISS was employed from May, 1933 to April, 1935 as a Principal Attorney, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Field Office has determined that Miss MARGARET BRAISLIN BENNETT was employed as an attorney at the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., from December, 1933 through February, 1935.

The personnel file of MARGARET BRAISLIN PORTER nee BENNETT covering her employment at the National Labor Relations Board, was reviewed at the Industrial Records Section of the National Archives. This file reflected that MARGARET PORTER served as legal secretary for the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, 160 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, from November, 1932 through May, 1933. She served as an attorney at the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, December, 1933 through February, 1935. From June 1, 1935, until 1936 she served as an associate attorney at the Resettlement Administration.

The personnel file of JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER, husband of MARGARET PORTER nee BENNETT, was reviewed at room 4212, Department of Justice. This file reflects that JOHN PORTER served as a special attorney in the Anti- Trust Division, Department of Justice at Denver, Colorado, from 1938 to 1943. Mr. PORTER was investigated under the Hatch Act and the report of Special Agent FRANK T. GRASSY, dated October 20, 1931, at Denver, Colorado, entitled "JOHN W. PORTER, Special Attorney, Anti-Trust Division, Department of Justice, Internal Security, Hatch Act" reflects that while the PORTERS resided at R.F.D. #3, Box 76, Littleton, Colorado, that they received from two to ten letters per day. MARGARET B. PORTER'S mail was addressed to the secretary of the Civil Liberties Union.

This file also contains a memorandum from the Director to Mr. PEYTON FORD, the Assistant to the Attorney General, dated January 12, 1948, subject - JOHN WILLIAM PORTER, Security Matter - C. This memorandum refers to the Hatch Act Investigation that was conducted relative to JOHN W. PORTER, a special attorney in the Anti-Trust Division at Denver, Colorado. This memorandum states that PORTER has been identified as chairman of the Pasadena East Side Branch of the Los Angeles Communist Party and that he was employed by the law firm of KATZ, GALLAGHER, and MARGOLIS, which is a known Communist law firm in Los Angeles.

74-1333-2256

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

3 MAR 14 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-2964

The Los Angeles Office is being requested to locate MARGARET B. PORTER nee BENNETT, wife of JOHN W. PORTER, who was associated with the law firm of Katz, Gallagher and Margolis in January, 1948 and who has been identified as Chairman of the Pasadena East Side Branch of the Los Angeles Communist Party. MARGARET B. PORTER nee BENNETT should be interviewed as to the information she has at her disposal relative to ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Determine the relationship between HISS and BENNETT during their mutual employment at the Agriculture Adjustment Administration. Obtain close social and professional contacts of ALGER HISS. If BENNETT ever visited the HISS home obtain names of maids and baby sitters. Determine if she ever corresponded with either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and if she possesses any typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

A photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN is being enclosed for your use in regard to this investigation. Photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for use in conducting this investigation were forwarded to your office by letter to the Director, from the New York Office, subject, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al, Perjury, Espionage - R, dated January 21, 1949.

CC: Los Angeles (AMSD), encl.

Washington Field (2)

New York (1)

WHA:JEC

74-94

2254

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R.

This office has been instructed to determine the personnel who were associated, departmentalwise, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to interview each person along the lines suggested in this letter.

For your information ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was born in Poland on February 7, 1900 and became a naturalized United States citizen at Boston, Massachusetts on June 24, 1921. During 1933 and 1934 SILVERMAN was employed on the Labor Advisor Board, National Recovery Administration and from 1934 to 1936 he was employed as an economist for the United States Tariff Commission, both Washington, D. C.

Investigation reflects that SILVERMAN resided in apartment #203 at 40 Independence Avenue, S.W. (also known as 40 B Street, S.W.), Washington, D.C. during 1934 and 1935. A neighbor of SILVERMAN at this address during this period was THOMAS P. BUMGARDNER who occupied apartment #204 with his family. THOMAS P. BUMGARDNER died at Washington, D. C. on April 6, 1938.

A former neighbor who still corresponds with Mrs. THOMAS P. BUMGARDNER advised that Mrs. BUMGARDNER resides at 201 Lineberger Street, Shelby, North Carolina. At the time of Mr. BUMGARDNER'S death his daughter, Mrs. RUFUS HAUSS, resided at Ramseur, North Carolina.

The Charlotte Office is being requested to locate Mrs. THOMAS P. BUMGARDNER and interview her regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the time he resided in apartment 204 at 40 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D. C. Determine the names of all associates of SILVERMAN and any information indicating SILVERMAN was engaged in subversive activities. Display photographs of ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to Mrs. BUMGARDNER to determine if she can identify these individuals of if she ever saw these persons in the company of SILVERMAN.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

A photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN is being enclosed for your use in regard to this investigation. Photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for use in conducting this investigation were forwarded to your office by letter to the Director, from the New York Office, subject JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al, Perjury, Espionage - R, dated January 21, 1949.

Enclosure (1)

CC: Charlotte (2)
Washington Field (2)
New York (1)

RECORDED - 63

74-1333-2257

3 MAR 14 1949

WHA:JEC

EX-1

74-94

Kisseloff-2966

74-1333 2257

Kisseloff-2968

Abraham
George
Silverman

74-1333-2257

74-94

Mr Fletcher

2-23-49

FBI WASH FIELD 28 11:15a

DIRECTOR AND SAC, DETROIT URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY; ESP DASH R; IS DASH R. REBULET JAN. NINETEEN LAST, REQUESTING ALL PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE LETTER OF KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, WHO WERE REPORTEDLY ACTIVE IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OF THE CP, BE INTERVIEWED. WALTER RICHARDS SASSAMAN WAS MENTIONED IN PERLO LETTER AND IS BELIEVED CAN BE REACHED AT ONE THREE TWO FOUR MACCABEES BLDG., DETROIT, ACCORDING TO P. O. RECORDS JULY, NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. PERSONNEL RECORDS AT AGRICULTURE REFLECT IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR IN NINETEEN FORTYTHREE WAS NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER AND A REFERENCE WAS LISTED AS ALGER HISS. SASSAMAN IS MARRIED TO LUCILLE SASSAMAN. FOR THE BENEFIT OF DETROIT, OTHER PERSONS LISTED BY MRS. PERLO AS BEING ACTIVE IN CP UNDERGROUND WERE HER HUSBAND, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER, LENORE STRAUSS, JOHN ABT, GEORGE SILVERMAN, ROSE CLINTON, CHARLES COLE AND LEN DECAUX WHO ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE BUREAU AS BEING ENGAGED IN COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OR SOVIET ESPIONAGE. DETROIT WILL INTERVIEW SASSAMAN IN THIS MATTER.

74-1333-2258

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

HOTTEL

MAR 4 1949

EFH:DWH
74-94
cc - New York (via regular mail)

Kisseloff-2970

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 3-1-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 9:30 a.m. today, I talked with ASAC Belmont, New York, with reference to the typewriting specimens in this case. I pointed out to him that the Bureau files reflected that the Landon School letter was in the possession of Mr. Donegan, and that there had been returned to the New York Office another typewriting specimen which had been obtained from an insurance company by subpoena. I asked Mr. Belmont to determine the present whereabouts of these two different specimens.

Mr. Belmont called back at 10:20 a.m. and stated that Mr. Donegan still has the Landon School material, and the New York Office still has in its possession the typewriting specimen secured from the insurance company under subpoena. I told Mr. Belmont we would advise Mr. Whearty of the location of these two specimens.

HBF:cmw

74-1333-2259
HF IB Y

RECORDED - 68

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2971

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: February 23, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY R

It is requested that the Oklahoma City Office interview LAURA MERMIN whose husband is believed to be presently employed on the faculty of the law school at the University of Oklahoma at Norman. This office has ascertained that LAURA MERMIN, several years ago, was connected with the Workers Alliance of America in Washington, D.C. as a stenographer and information from her is desired concerning one DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. For your information, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated upon interview to agents of this office that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was DAVID ZIMMERMAN, DAVID CARPENTER, HAROLD WILSON, utilized an apartment of a communist friend believed to have been located in North East Washington, for the photographing of confidential documents which came into CHAMBER'S possession. ZIMMERMAN has been interviewed by agents of the New York Office and he has refused to furnish any information concerning his background which is pertinent during the years 1937 and 1938. He has admitted however that he is presently employed as a proof reader by the Daily Worker and in the past did Communist Party work. It is desired that you question LAURA MERMIN for all information she has concerning ZIMMERMAN, was. Specifically, it is requested that the Oklahoma City Office endeavor to ascertain from LAURA MERMIN if she has any knowledge as to any apartments which ZIMMERMAN used in North East or South East Washington or the names and identities of any of his close associates living in that area. It should be determined from her if she has any knowledge concerning any secret or underground communist activity on the part of ZIMMERMAN.

For assistance, a photograph of ZIMMERMAN is enclosed for the Oklahoma City Office and the following is his description: ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Name:	DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was DAVID CARPENTER, STEVE POTTER, HAROLD WILSON
Born:	June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland
Citizenship:	United States
Color:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	140 lbs.
Hair:	Dark brown
Complexion:	Sallow

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-2260

cc: Oklahoma City Office (AMSD) (Encl.)
New York

3 MAR 14 1949

INDEXED - 66

74-94
JK:MB

304

5 MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-2972

WFO 74-94

Peculiarities:	Deep furrows running from corners of eyes past nostrils, smokes pipe continuously, has dirty appearance.
Marital status:	Married, wife, MARION ZIMMERMAN also known as MARION CARPENTER
Occupation:	Book reviewer and proof reader for the New York Daily Worker.
Residences:	Formerly lived with mother RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, 100 Jackson Pl., Baltimore, Maryland.
Father:	MORRIS ZIMMERMAN
Brother:	JESSE ZIMMERMAN

2260

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReNYtel 2/24/49 reflecting that LAURENCE R. BROWN, former member of the NYE Committee maintained a bank account at the Lincoln National Bank, 17th and H Streets, NW, Washington, D.C.

Please be advised that the records of the Lincoln National Bank indicate that BROWN still carries an active account there and his address is given as 222 Church Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia office is requested to interview BROWN in connection with any information he may have with regard to ALGER HISS. Typewritten correspondence from HISS to BROWN should be secured and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory and BROWN should be shown pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the time of the interview. It will be recalled that HISS worked for the NYE Committee (Senate Munitions Committee) at the same time as did BROWN, and STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, Coordinator of this committee, has indicated that in his opinion BROWN and HISS were acquainted.

DDC: ep
74-94

cc: Philadelphia
New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY PWK/ea (10320)

RECORDED - 66

74-1333-2261
IF B

3 MAR 14 1949

EX-1

306

Kisseloff-2974

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Reference is made to Bureau Letter dated February 3, 1949 requesting investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Mrs. ESTHER S. MERRILL, former Secretary to Mr. SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board and Army Air Forces, advised upon interview that Major JOSEPH JENNING was a fellow employee of SILVERMAN at the Army Air Forces. JENNING now resides at 12 Bronson Avenue, Scarsdale, New York.

The New York Office is requested to interview Mr. JENNING relative to his association with SILVERMAN as outlined in referenced Bureau Letter.

cc - New York

EMM:VC
74-94

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED 66

74-1333-2262
IF IB
3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2975

EFH:el
74-94

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 3-1-49 10:30 AM ROUTINE

DIRECTOR AND SAC, BALTIMORE

JAHAM. BALTIMORE WILL INTERVIEW CHARLES F. WAGNER, LISTED IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY AS ARCHITECT, RESIDING AT ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND, AND WHO, ACCORDING TO KELLOCKS, RESIDED AT LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK, AT SAME TIME AS SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS AND WHO WOULD KNOW IF ALGER HISS VISITED THEM OR ACQUAINTED WITH THEM.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

INDEXED--66

74-1333-2263
F B
3 MAR 14 1949

EX-1

cc: J L Jones

304

Kisseloff-2976

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASH 19 AND LOS ANGELES 1 FROM NEW YORK 2 ~~3WXK~~ 2-35 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, BESSIE AND DOLORES MAGRINI, WIFE AND AUGHTER OF PETER MICHAEL-ANGELO MARGINI, WAS, PRESENTLY RESIDING AT EIGHT SIX SIX THREE TWENTY FIRST AVE, BKLYN. NO PHONE LISTED AT THIS ADDRESS. DAUGHTER IS ATTENDING THIRD GRADE AT PS TWO HUNDRED, BENSON AVENUE AND BAY TWENTY THIRD STREET WHERE SHE TRANSFERRED FROM PS SEVEN SEVEN ON DEC SIX, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. BESSIE TOLD MR. COOK, ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL AT PS TWO HUNDRED LAST WEEK THAT PETER WAS IN CALIFORNIA, BUT GAVE NO INDICATION WHEN HE WAS EXPECTED TO RETURN. BESSIE RECEIVING AIRMAIL LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA OR ARIZONA ACCORDING TO CARRIER. MAIL COVER PLACED. LOS ANGELES REQUESTED TO RECONTACT CNDI LA-THREE TWO TWO NINE TO ASCERTAIN MAGRINI-S WHEREABOUTS AND ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA, ALSO DATE HE WILL RETURN TO NYC.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 65
INDEXED - 65

74-1333-2264
HF HQ

3 MAR 14 1949

1
4

ACK AND DISC PLS

NY R 19 WA

NY R RELAY FOR LA WA

FX-1

Kisseloff-2977

Transcribed

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 3, 1949

FROM : SAC, GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON, FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

The Washington Field Division has been instructed to determine the personnel who were associated, departmentalwise, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to interview each person along the lines suggested in this letter.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The Chicago Office by letter dated February 23, 1949, furnished the names of persons who were employed with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. Among those listed was RUTH WARNKE, an Economist who was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board on August 22, 1938. She served in the Research and Information Service which was headed by SILVERMAN. WARNKE transferred from the Railroad Retirement Board to the Office of Price Administration on May 6, 1942.

In July of 1942, RUTH WARNKE married JULES YANOVER, w.a.s. JULIUS YANOFF and JULIUS HANOVER, who was active from March 1941, to February 1943 in Washington, D. C., as proprietor of the Washington Bookshop. Mr. and Mrs. YANOVER were last known to reside at 1302 North Linwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

In early 1942 this office conducted a Hatch Act Investigation concerning RUTH ELIZABETH WARNKE. For your information this investigation reflected that WARNKE was then employed as an Economist in the Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board; that the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives listed RUTH E. WARNKE as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; that a highly confidential source of information revealed that WARNKE's name appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and an informant advised that for a short while WARNKE did publicity work for this organization; that she attended a convention of the American Peace Mobilization in New York City, registering at the Hotel Lincoln as a delegate to the convention; that she was reported to have been a delegate to the American Youth Congress held in Washington, D. C., on November 1 through 3, 1940, and also a delegate attending the Town Meeting of Youth held in Washington, D. C., on February 7 through 9, 1941, under the sponsorship of the Washington Youth Council of the American Youth Congress; that she attended a Russian film at the Washington Bookshop on November 1, 1941.

The Baltimore Office should locate and interview Mrs. RUTH YANOVER nee WARNKE regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the time she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board. Determine the names of associates of SILVERMAN

cc - Baltimore
New York

Enclosure (Balt)

WHA:bjp
74-94

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2265

3 MAR 14 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-2978

especially social and luncheon companions. Ascertain any information that would indicate SILVERMAN knew ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or that he was engaged in subversive activities.

A photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN is being enclosed.

2965

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

For the information of the Houston Division, New York City on March 3, 1949, teletyped the Washington Field Office to prepare a chronology of the microfilm given to the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigators by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 2, 1948. This is the microfilm that was secreted by CHAMBERS in the pumpkin on his farm and consisted of three rolls of undeveloped film in aluminum containers and two rolls of developed film wrapped in wax paper.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The Washington Field Office is currently attempting to account for the location of these films at all times since December 2, 1948, and to set out in some detail who had possession of these films and the action taken by these persons with relation to the films while in their possession.

In this connection, the following is quoted from the referenced teletype:

"Third re all so called pumpkin microfilm designated GJ exhibits fortyseven thru fiftyone, WFO is requested to determine identity of all individuals having possession of same from time of delivery of same by CHAMBERS to HCUA investigators on December second last to date and action taken by these persons with relation to film while in their possession. Assistant Director E. J. CONNELLY requests expeditious investigation and report for necessary assistance in proper preparation of summary report."

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has advised that ROBERT STRIPLING, former Chief Investigator, is now residing in San Augustine, Texas. They were unable to furnish a street address for STRIPLING but advised that his father was a local druggist and that the family was prominent in San Augustine and ventured the opinion that STRIPLING could be found with little difficulty.

The Houston Division is requested to ascertain from STRIPLING exactly what action he took with reference to the pumpkin film and on what dates he took this action. In this connection, HCUA investigators have advised that it is their recollection that STRIPLING was pictured with this film on one or two occasions, probably in late January or early February, 1949. It is noted that a picture was taken of the film and STRIPLING shortly after it was located. This picture has already been viewed and it is unnecessary to question STRIPLING in this regard except to determine from him that this film did not leave the HCUA office. Particular emphasis should be placed on any occasions on which the film left the HCUA office.

RECORDED - 74-1333-2266

3 MAR 14 1949

DDC:cl
74-94
cc - Houston (AMSD)
New York

EX-1

Kisseloff-2980

DDC:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: JAHAN
March 4, 1949

The Washington Field Office is in possession of facts concerning the trip taken by Investigator WHEELER and the film to Rochester, New York and to Dupont in New Jersey and details concerning the processing and printing of the film. Details in connection with the examination of the film by the Bureau are also known.

This matter should be given immediate and preferred attention and in the event that STRIPLING is not in San Augustine, Texas, his present address should be ascertained and the appropriate office requested by teletype to interview STRIPLING in this matter.

2266

Kisseloff-2981

MARCH 5, 1949

SAC'S NEW YORK URGENT
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON

JAHAM. RELET WASHINGTON FIELD MARCH FOUR TRANSMITTING DOCUMENT OBTAINED UNDER SUBPOENA FROM RECORDS RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, FARMERS AND MECHANICS BRANCH, WASHINGTON, D. C. DOCUMENT DESCRIBED AS QUOTE POWER OF ATTORNEY BY INDIVIDUAL FOR THE COLLECTION OF CHECKS DRAWN ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES UNQUOTE CONTAINING HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE OF ALGER HISS. THIS SPECIMEN IDENTIFIED IN LABORATORY AS K SEVEN ZERO TWO. USING WRITING THIS DOCUMENT ALONE IT IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY COMPARABLE WITH Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR FOR DEFINITE CONCLUSION. HOWEVER, WRITING K SEVEN ZERO TWO IS IDENT WITH K THREE FOUR ZERO, K THREE FOUR ONE, K THREE FOUR TWO AND K FIVE FOUR SEVEN AND BY USING AS A UNIT ANY ONE OR MORE OF THEM WITH K SEVEN ZERO TWO THEN ABLE TO IDENTIFY Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR AS WRITING OF HISS. HISS SIGNATURE K SEVEN ZERO TWO IS IDENT WITH HISS SIGNATURE K FOUR ZERO. RETEL NEW YORK MARCH FOUR CONCERNING AVAILABILITY ADDITIONAL HANDWRITING ALGER HISS IN QUES[redacted] CONCERNING ADMISSION TO NEW YORK BAR AT APPELLATE DIVISION SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT, NYC. SUGGEST OBTAINING, IF POSSIBLE, GOOD PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND SUBMIT FOR COMPARISON IN LABORATORY. NEW YORK ADVISE.

74-1333
RCF/mr

HOOVER

RECORDED - [redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

EX. 1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clo[illegible]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Fletcher

F. L. JONES

Kisseloff-2982

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the Washington Field Office dated February 3, 1949, instructing the Washington Field Office to conduct an investigation with reference to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who has been prominently mentioned by CHAMBERS in connection with the above captioned matter. The Washington Field Office was requested to determine the personnel and names of all persons who were associated with SILVERMAN and also in addition, to conduct neighborhood investigations in Washington, D. C. at various residences where SILVERMAN resided.

DEFERRED STATEMENTS

Investigation conducted in Washington, D. C. reflects SILVERMAN resided at 2138 California Street, N. W., Apartment #409 during 1936 and 1937. Further, that during this same period, ELIZABETH HARRIS resided in Apartment #406; BENJAMIN FOX resided in Apartment #412; and VIRGINIA FOX resided in Apartment #410.

ELIZABETH HARRIS now resides at 81 W. Home Street, Long Beach, California (June 26, 1948); BENJAMIN FOX is employed at the Signal Corps, Radar Laboratory, Camp Evans, Belmar, New Jersey and resides at 320 14th Avenue, Belmar, New Jersey (July 23, 1948); and VIRGINIA FOX teaches and resides at the Kent Place School, Summit, New Jersey.

Your particular attention is called to the fact that according to CHAMBERS, during the latter part of December of 1936 or the first part of January 1937, three Persian rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. from New York City. Thereafter, SILVERMAN delivered one rug to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE and subsequently delivered a second rug to ALGER HISS at a pre-arranged meeting on the outskirts of Washington and in the vicinity of Maryland University. CHAMBERS advised that SILVERMAN put the rug in his car and drove to the pre-arranged meeting place and that he, CHAMBERS, accompanied by ALGER HISS in the latter's automobile, met SILVERMAN where the transfer of the rug from SILVERMAN's car to HISS's car was made.

RECORDED - 65

cc Los Angeles (enc) (AISD)
Newark (enc) SPECIAL DELIVERY
New York

174-1333 - 2268
HT HB

74-94
REL/HEB

EX-1

3 MAR 14 19

304

Kisseloff-2983

SILVERMAN has been interviewed on various occasions and has declined to furnish any information in connection with this case on advice of counsel.

The Newark Office is requested to interview VIRGINIA FOX and BENJAMIN FOX. The Los Angeles Office is requested to interview ELIZABETH HARRIS. Each office is requested to interview these persons and attempt to ascertain all associates and activities of SILVERMAN and also to substantiate the fact that he received three rugs during the first part of January 1937, and subsequently transported two of them in his automobile as alleged by CHAMBERS.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Enclosed for the Newark and Los Angeles Offices is one photograph each of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

2268

Kisseloff-2984

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1949

FROM : SAC, GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R;
ESPIONAGE - R

The Washington Field Office has been instructed to determine the personnel who were associated, departmentalwise, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to interview each person along the lines suggested in this letter.

For your information ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed from October 1, 1933 to July 12, 1934 as a Special Assistant to the Labor Advisory Board on Codes, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Investigation conducted by this office reflects that SILVERMAN was very friendly with HENRY COLLINS who was employed by NRA during SILVERMAN'S employment at NRA. Persons contacted suggested that RUTH RETICKER, a former NRA employee who is believed was employed on the Labor Advisory Board, be interviewed concerning SILVERMAN. She likewise should know of the close friendship existing between HENRY COLLINS and SILVERMAN.

Report of Special Agent JAMES FREW, dated February 1, 1949 at New York, title as set forth in this memo, reflects that Miss RUTH RETICKER, Chief of the Legislative Reference Unit, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration, New York City was interviewed concerning PHILIP RENO.

The New York Office is requested to re-interview Miss RUTH RETICKER regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the time he was employed at NRA. Determine the names of all associates of SILVERMAN, especially social and luncheon companions. Ascertain the relationship between HENRY COLLINS and SILVERMAN. Question Miss RETICKER relative to the circumstances surrounding SILVERMAN'S leaving NRA. It has been alleged that SILVERMAN engaged in arguments with GUSTAV PECK and SIDNEY HILLMAN his superiors at NRA. Ascertain any information that would indicate SILVERMAN knew ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or that he was engaged in subversive activities.

Photograph of SILVERMAN was forwarded to the New York Office as an enclosure in a letter from the Chicago Office to the Director, captioned as above and dated January 25, 1949.

cc - New York

74-94
WHA:GPF

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2269

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2985

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID HITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

This office has been requested to determine the personnel who were associated, departmentalwise, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to interview each person along the lines suggested in this letter.

The Chicago Office, by letter dated February 23, 1949, furnished the names of persons who were employed with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. Among those listed was HELEN F. ROBISON, nee Feinsod, an Economic Statistician who was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board on April 13, 1936. She served in the Research and Information Service, which was headed by SILVERMAN. ROBISON transferred from the Railroad Retirement Board to the Office of Emergency Management on March 18, 1942.

For your information, a highly confidential source of information reported in 1941 that the names of HELEN FEINSOD, which was Mrs. ROBISON's maiden name prior to her marriage, and JOSEPH ROBISON, husband of HELEN ROBISON, nee Feinsod, were listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Mrs. ROBISON was interviewed in connection with a Hatch Act investigation on February 20, 1942, and in a signed statement denied that she was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

The records of the Silver Spring, Maryland, Post Office, reflect that on February 10, 1947, Mrs. JOSEPH B. ROBISON changed her address from 9702 Lawson Place, Silver Spring, Maryland, to 142 Rocklyn Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York.

The New York Office should interview Mrs. HELEN F. ROBISON regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the time she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board. Determine the names of associates of SILVERMAN, especially social and luncheon companions. Ascertain any information that would indicate SILVERMAN knew ALGER HISS or HITTAKER CHAMBERS, or that he was engaged in subversive activities.

RECORDED - 66

cc - New York

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2270
F B I
3 MAR 14 1949

EX-1

HA:MCB
74-94

Kisseloff-2986

NA 1005 3/8/49
RER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASH FROM NEW YORK 85 7 11-50P

DIRECTOR URGENT

1742
F. L. Bridges

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. REBULET FEB. TWENTYTHREE FORTYNINE. SPECIMEN MENTIONED IN REFERENCED LET WAS OBTAINED FROM KENNETH E. HOBSON-S ROYAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER SERIAL NO A DASH ONE ONE SEVEN THREE TWO THREE THREE.

SCHEIDT

cc - Mr. Harbo

HLD PLS

RECORDED - 66

174-12-2271
F B

3 MAR 14 1949

308

Kisseloff-2987

NA 0-13

CONF 3 STN'S

WASH AND WFO 63 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 11 1 1-59 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAN. REWFOLET MARCH ONE LAST. RE INTERVIEW OF DR. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON. CHAMBERS STATED THAT MRS. CHAMBERS AND HIS DAUGHTER, ELLEN, ACCOMPANIED MRS. HISS AND TIMOTHY HOBSON TO DR. NICHOLSON-S OFFICE WHILE THEY RESIDED AT THE "P" STREET ADDRESS IN SEPTEMBER, THIRTYFIVE. CHAMBERS STATED THAT DR. NICHOLSON EXAMINED ELLEN-S FEET AND NOTICED THAT SHE WAS FLAT FOOTED. THIS EXAMINATION WAS CONDUCTED ON HER OWN ACCORD. HE STATED ABOUT ONE MONTH AGO DR. NICHOLSON TALKED TO ELLEN CHAMBERS AND TOLD HER THAT INVESTIGATORS HAD BEEN TO SEE HER AND SHE WANTED TO KNOW IF HISS WOULD WAIVE PRIVILEGES TO EXAMINE THE DOCUMENTS. ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, DR. NICHOLSON WROTE MRS. CHAMBERS A LETTER ASKING WHETHER MRS. CHAMBERS WOULD WAIVE HER RIGHTS SO THAT HISS COULD HAVE ACCESS TO HER DOCUMENTS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT MR. VEZZANA WENT TO SEE DR. NICHOLSON FOR HISS AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS WHO INTERVIEWED DR. NICHOLSON FOR HISS SHOULD BE SECURED. CHAMBERS STATED THAT DR. NICHOLSON SPOKE TO HIS WIFE ON MONDAY LAST AND THIS CONVERSATION REFRESHED DR. NICHOLSON-S MEMORY. DR. NICHOLSON EXPECTS MRS. CHAMBERS TO VISIT HER ON SUNDAY NEXT TO FURTHER REFRESH HER RECOLLECTION. WFO REQUESTED TO REINTERVIEW DR. NICHOLSON NEXT WEEK RELATIVE TO HER KNOWLEDGE OF THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MRS. HISS AND MRS. CHAMBERS.

RECORDED - 66 74-1[illegible]-2272

INDEXED - 66

3 MAR 14 1949

EX 1

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-2988

SCHEIDT

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

New York, New York
March 8, 1949

~~Confidential~~

Director, FBI

Re: JAHAM

Dear Sir:

Reference Washington Field letter to Director dated March 1, 1949.

The above referenced letter requests that MELVIN JAMES FOX and his mother, Mrs. JOSEPH J. COHEN be interviewed concerning a GEORGE SILVERMAN.

It has been ascertained that MELVIN J. FOX is no longer in New York City, and has left a forwarding address in care of the Office of National Planning Association, Washington, D. C. This was the only address available at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, former employer of FOX.

For the information of the Washington Field Office in conducting an interview with FOX, your attention is directed to the report of SA Lamont L. Thompson, Washington Field Office, dated April 27, 1942, entitled "Special Inquiry, Office for Emergency Management", which is an investigation concerning FOX, in which FOX gave as references V. FRANK COE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, whom he became acquainted with during his employment in the Treasury Department.

It should be ascertained from Mr. FOX if he has any knowledge as to when his mother Mrs. JOSEPH J. COHEN will return from Europe, and as to her address where she may be located at that time in order that she may be interviewed.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

Edward Scheidt, SAC

FJG:KW
65-14920

2CC-Washington Field

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2273

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2989

FBI NEW HAVEN 3-8-49 6-01 PM HTM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS - R.

RE GUEST HOUSE, THOMASTON, CONN. AT WHICH CHAMBERS AND HISS REPORTEDLY STAYED SOME TIME IN AUGUST, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. SEE LAB REPORT DATED MARCH FOUR, FORTYNINE, CONCERNING HANDWRITING EXAMINATIONS MADE OF GUEST REGISTER FOR HOSFORD TOURIST HOME, PLYMOUTH, CONN., AND NEW HAVEN LETTER TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK DATED MARCH SECOND LAST CONCERNING THE SAME MATTER. IN VIEW OF STRONG POSSIBILITY CONSIDERING DESCRIPTION OF TOURIST HOUSE ORIGINALLY GIVEN BY CHAMBERS, THAT HOSFORD TOURIST HOME MAY BE HOME WHERE CHAMBERS AND HISS SPENT A NIGHT EVEN THOUGH LAB UNABLE TO REACH CONCLUSION, IT IS SUGGESTED BEFORE NEW HAVEN UNDERTAKES TO CHECK SOME TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY HOMES IN THOMASTON, CONN., THAT NEW YORK MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO DRIVE CHAMBERS TO PLYMOUTH SO THAT HE MAY DEFINITELY ESTABLISH OR ELIMINATE HOSFORD HOME AS TOURIST HOME IN QUESTION. NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN NEW HAVEN PENDING ADVICE NEW YORK THIS MATTER.

GLEASON 74-1333-2274

RECORDED-66 MAR 14 1949

NY ADVISED.

ACK AND HOLD PLS

603 PM J FBU WA DC SJL

Kisseloff-2990

MAR 3- 1949

TELETYPE

CONF WASH 14 AND PHILA 2 FROM NEW YORK 8 6-23P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. BULET TO WASH FLD DATED JAN NINETEEN, FORTYNINE REQUESTED THAT NUMBER OF PERSONS BE INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF OR ACTIVITY IN A COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OPERATING IN WASH, DC. THESE NAMES WERE LISTED IN AN ANONYMOUS LETTER TO THE WHITE HOUSE IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. THE ANONYMOUS LETTER LATER DISCOVERED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY MRS. KATHERINE WILLS PERLO SET OUT A NUMBER OF NAMES ALLEGEDLY MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE APPARATUS. THE NAMES OF HENRY RHINE AND HIS WIFE, JESSICA BUCK RHINE APPEAR ON THIS LIST. BOTH HAVE BEEN LONG CONNECTED WITH CP ACTIVITIES, AND BOTH WERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN WASH, DC. INQUIRIES AT NYC INDICATE MOST RECENT ADDRESS FOR HENRY RHINE IS SIX FIVE DASH THREE NAUGHT LANSDOWNE AVE., PHILA, PA. IT IS BELIEVED THAT HE HAS RECENTLY SEPARATED FROM HIS WIFE. RHINE SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED PARTICULARLY AS TO ANY KNOWLEDGE PERTINENT TO INSTANT CASE. PRESENT LOCATION OF HIS WIFE SHOULD BE ASCERTAINED FROM RHINE WITH VIEW TO LOCATING AND INTERVIEWING. EXPEDITE.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 66 | 94-13[illegible] 2275

F B I

MAR 14 1949

WA HOLD PLS

PH ACK AND DISC PLS

NY R 2 PHONE 306

INDEXED - 66

Kisseloff-2991

WASH FROM NEW YORK 15 8 6-24P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. SUMMARY REPORT NOT YET COMPLETED INASMUCH AS SOME INFO TO BE INCLUDED THEREIN RECEIVED ONLY WITHIN PAST TWENTY FOUR HOURS AND OTHER DATA PREVIOUSLY REQUESTED NOT YET FURNISHED. MATTER BEING FOLLOWED CLOSELY WITH THOSE SOURCES WHICH ARE TO SUBMIT INFO. IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT REPORT WILL BE COMPLETED MARCH ELEVEN.

SCHEIDT

HLD PLS

RECORDED

94-1332-2276

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2992

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 - 1949

TELETYPE

RELAY TO WFO

WA 2 NY 2 FROM BALTO 3-9-49 11-32 AM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RE WFO TEL FEB. FIFTEEN REQUESTING INTERVIEW RE ALGER HISS AT LEXINGTON PARK, MD., WITH MRS. L. R. MC KEE, FORMER SECRETARY OF LAWRENCE DUGGAN. MRS. MC KEE CHARACTERIZED DUGGAN AS MAN OF PRINCIPLE, HONEST, TRUSTWORTHY, AND ABSOLUTELY LOYAL. SHE DISCLAIMS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF HISS EVER BEING EMPLOYED IN STATE DEPT. OR ANY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HISS AND DUGGAN, STATING SHE IS POSITIVE HISS AND DUGGAN NEVER SHARED SAME OFFICE WHILE SHE WAS DUGGANS SECRETARY THIRTYSIX TO FORTYTWO. DOES NOT RECALL CHAMBERS AS AN ASSOCIATE OF DUGGAN OR ANY CONFERENCES OR MEETINGS BETWEEN DUGGAN AND HISS. MRS. MC KEE SUGGESTED CONTACTING FOLLOWING PERSONS FOR INFO RE ANY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN HISS AND DUGGAN. ONE, GEORGE H. BUTLER, FORMER STATE DEPT ASSISTANT OF DUGGAN.
TWO, ELLIS O. BRIGGS, STATE DEPT CAREER MAN AND FORMER DUGGAN ASSISTANT.
THREE, PAUL C. DANIELS, AND FOUR, HERBERT BURSLEY, CAREER MEN FORMERLY UNDER DUGGAN ON ONE OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY DESKS. INTERVIEW WITH ABOVE PERSONS, POSSIBLY ALREADY CONDUCTED, BEING LEFT TO DISCRETION OF WFO.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-2277

LAST WORD NEXT TO LAST LINE IS "DISCRETION"

3 MAR 14 1949

MC FARLIN

INDEXED - 66

END

S BA R 2 WA

BA R2 NY

Kisseloff-2993

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 - 1949

TELETYPE

FBI PITTSBURGH 3-9-49 4-45 PM EST JCG

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R, IS DASH R. REREP SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY ~~[illegible]~~SEVENTEEN LAST AND REPORT EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER, ~~[illegible]~~ST. LOUIS, JANUARY TWENTY LAST. MRS. MORAN CORCORAN OF THREE FIVE ONE SUNSET DRIVE, PITTSBURGH, ADVISED HER DAUGHTER MARYANNE CORCORAN MARRIED JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN IN MAY, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE IN FLORIDA WHILE MARYANNE ASSIGNED THERE AS A WAC. ZIMMERMAN NEVER ~~REDIXXX~~ RESIDED AT PITTSBURGH AND THEY ARE NOW RESIDING AT NINE NAUGHT EIGHT PRESIDENT ST., BROOKLYN, FIFTEEN, NEW YORK. MARYANNE EMPLOYED DURING DAY. EMPLOYER ~~UNKNWXXX~~UNKNOWN. ZIMMERMAN-S EMPLOYER ALSO INKNOWN. NEW YORK WILL INTERVIEW ZIMMERMAN AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED REPORTS.

THORNTON

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 4-50 PM OK FBI WASH DC EJC

OK FBI NYC EMCG

DISC PLS

V

RECORDED - 66

74-1339-2278

EF EB

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2994

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 9 NEW YORK 2 FROM PHILA 3-9-49 6-20 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC.....URGENT

JAHAM. RENYTEL MARCH EIGHT. ADDRESS OF JESSICA BUCK RHINE HAS BEEN DETERMINED FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE TO BE EIGHT TWO FIVE EUGENE STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS OF DECEMBER TWENTY~~FIRST~~ Five LAST. THIS OFFICE IS NOT AWARE IF INDIANAPOLIS HAS SUFFICIENT INFO TO CONDUCT INTERVIEW WITH JESSICA RHINE. THEREFORE, NEW YORK SHOULD ADVISE INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE CONCERNING INTERVIEW DESIRED. PHILA WILL ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW HENRY RHINE TOMORROW.

RECORDED - 66

14-1333-2279

BOARDMAN

INDEXED - 66

3 MAR 14 1949

WA ACK AND DISC NY HOLD

CORRECTION - LINE THREE, WORD SIX IS "TWENTYFIVE"

WA PH R 9 WA

Mar 17 1949

Kisseloff-2995

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 - 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 43 BALTIMORE 6 FROM NEW YORK 9 10-23P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-87 BY SP7MAC/TP

JAHAM. MRS. CHAMBERS STATED THAT WHILE RESIDING ON EUTAW PLACE, BALTIMORE, SHE SAW PRISCILLA HISS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. ON ONE OF THESE OCCASIONS, MRS. CHAMBERS WAS SITTING IN A SMALL PARK NEAR HER RESIDENCE WITH HER BABY CONVERSING WITH A REGISTERED NURSE WHO WAS CARING FOR A DOCTOR-S SMALL CHILD WHO ALSO LIVED IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD. MRS. HISS CAME TO THE PARK, SPOKE TO MRS. CHAMBERS AND WHEN SHE OBSERVED THE REGISTERED NURSE TALKING TO MRS. CHAMBERS, MRS. HISS IMMEDIATELY LEFT. MRS. CHAMBERS PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED THAT THE DOCTOR WHO EMPLOYED THIS REGISTERED NURSE LIVED ON THE CORNER OF MC MECHEN STREET AND EUTAW PLACE. SHE STATED SHE INTRODUCED MRS. HISS UNDER SOME OTHER NAME TO THIS NURSE. BALTIMORE IS REQUESTED TO DETERMINE THE IDENTITY OF THE REGISTERED NURSE TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER THIS NURSE WOULD HAVE ANY RECOLLECTION AS TO THE MEETING BETWEEN MRS. CHAMBERS AND MRS. HISS. AVAILABLE PHOTOS OF MRS. CHAMBERS AND MRS. HISS SHOULD BE EXHIBITED TO THIS REGISTERED NURSE. THIS MEETING BETWEEN MRS. CHAMBERS AND MRS. HISS OCCURRED SOME TIME DURING THE FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. IT IS REQUESTED THAT AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

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INDEXED - 66 3 MAR 14 1949

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BA NY MAY I SEND U AND WA ONE ON SAME SUBJ

OK GA

Kisseloff-2996

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM: Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAN
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference New York teletype dated February 24, 1949 requesting WFO to check the records of the Department of Agriculture in order to ascertain the whereabouts of JACK I. LEVY.

Records at the Department of Agriculture reflect JACK I. LEVY was born August 22, 1910 at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He was employed as Assistant Attorney, Office of General Council, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, from September 1934 until May 1935. ALGER HISS was employed in the same office during this period. LEVY's last known employment was the law firm of Sonnenscheim, Berkson, Lautman, Levinson and Morse, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, as of May 1935.

It is suggested that LEVY be interviewed to determine his acquaintance with ALGER HISS and whether he has ever received any typewritten correspondence from him. If so, obtain a specimen of any typewritten correspondence for laboratory examination. It is desired to determine any specific knowledge concerning ALGER HISS' un-American activities. Obtain the names of any close personal friends of ALGER HISS while employed with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Leads should be set out by the Chicago Field Office to have this individual interviewed by the Field Office covering his present residence.

CC - New York
Chicago

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-94
FRM:NJB/jf

124-1333-2281
IF IB
3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2997

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE-R

Washington Field Division has been instructed to determine the persons who were associated departmentalwise with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and interview these persons concerning SILVERMAN's activities, associates, etc.

The Chicago Office by letter dated February 23, 1949 furnished the names of persons who were employed with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C. Among those persons listed was HERMAN H. BARTIMER, Actuary, appointed April 4, 1936 and transferred from Railroad Retirement to the War Department May 3, 1942.

At HERMAN BARTIMER's last address in Washington, D.C. his present address was given as 1704 Utah Place, Baltimore, with an office phone number of Plaza 2360, Extention 353.

The Baltimore Office is requested to interview HERMAN BARTIMER regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during BARTIMER's employment with the Railroad Retirement Board and also in the War Department and to determine the names of the associates of SILVERMAN, particularly social. Ascertain any information that would indicate SILVERMAN knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS or that SILVERMAN was engaged in any subversive activities.

JBV:NJB
74-94

2cc - Baltimore
1cc - New York

RECORDED - 66

2282

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2998

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949 requesting investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

SILVERMAN was employed by the Army Air Forces from 1942 to 1945 as Head of the Analysis and Plans Secion which was under the Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel, who was then General ECHOLS. General BENNETT MEYERS was then Executive to General ECHOLS and interviews of SILVERMAN's fellow employees denote General MEYERS may have recommended SILVERMAN for this position. As head of this section it was SILVERMAN's responsibility to analyze and tabulate all production figures regarding the B-29; also the recording, modifications, aircraft dispersion, market, strikes and various supply problems relative to these aircraft. Consequently most work performed by this section was of a highly classified nature and was graded from restricted to top secret.

According to Miss BENTLEY's allegations before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, SILVERMAN did furnish to her indirectly technical information which in turn was given to couriers of the Soviet Republic.

Previous to SILVERMAN's employment in this section, this work had formerly been performed by Statistical Control which was headed by Colonel CHARLES THORTON, now associated with Used Aircraft, Culver City, California. According to fellow employees, when SILVERMAN was appointed to this position it was through the recommendation of General BENNETT MEYERS. SILVERMAN immediately decided that all B-29 production figures and modifications should be handled by his section and consequently this brought about a minor disagreement with Statistical Control.

The Los Angeles Office is requested to interview Colonel THORTON relative to SILVERMAN's associations and duties while in this position; also THORTON should be questioned regarding this disagreement which existed between his section and SILVERMAN's.

EMM:PAL
74-94

cc - Los Angeles (AMSD)

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

74-1333-2283

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-2999

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Rebulet to Washington Field dated February 3, 1949.

STEPHEN M. WALTER, who from late 1937 to late 1938, resided on the third floor of the Garden Tower Apartments, 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and next door to Apartment 311 which was occupied by ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, advised that his maid for this period was BLANCHE LEE, who at present is living at 610 Royal Plaza, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. WALTER advised that BLANCHE LEE was friendly with SILVERMAN'S maid and would be in a position to observe many of their guests at that time. WALTER in a signed statement advised that he had a nodding acquaintance with ALGER HISS and remembered taking HISS up on the manually operated elevator and letting him out on the third floor, but he did not know which apartment HISS entered.

WALTER also said that BLANCHE LEE was playing the numbers at this time of service with WALTER and had won a large sum of money playing the apartment number, which WALTER believed to be 312. This, according to WALTER, should help her remember the pertinent time. WALTER further related that BLANCHE LEE'S brother, whose first name she did not recall, was presently serving a life sentence in the Virginia State Prison for murder.

Miami will locate BLANCHE LEE and interview her in regard to the SILVERMANS, their activities and any guests they had during this period, keeping in mind the fact that HISS has been placed on the same floor the SILVERMANS resided. Further, according to CHAMBERS, during the later part of December 1936 or January 1937, three Persian Rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. from New York City. Thereafter SILVERMAN delivered one rug to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE and one to ALGER HISS, and kept one for himself. FLORENCE TOMPKINS aka, Mrs. FLORENCE BANKS, SILVERMAN'S maid, has verified the giving of a rug to WHITE and keeping one in the SILVERMAN home. This rug, as FLORENCE TOMPKINS described it, was about nine feet by twelve feet, had a lot of red in it, and had a four inch fringe around its borders, which was lighter than the rest of the rug. Miami will interview BLANCHE LEE regarding her knowledge of such a rug.

cc - Miami (AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY)

74-94
WJS:GPF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-31-81 BY 10320 PWK/les

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74-1333-2284

3 MAR 14 1949

308

Kisseloff-3000

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949 requesting investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

SILVERMAN was employed by the Army Air Forces from 1942 to 1945 as Chief of the Analysis and Plans Branch, which was under the Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel, who was then a General ECHOLS. In this capacity it was SILVERMAN's responsibility to have this section analyzed, systematize and tabulate all information relative to B-29 production, modification, theater dispersion and supply. Consequently these reports were of a highly classified and secret nature.

According to Miss BENTLEY's allegations before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, SILVERMAN did indirectly furnish to her classified information which in turn was transmitted to couriers of the Soviet Government.

Interview of SILVERMAN's associates at the Army Air Forces denotes he did have access to all such classified material which originated in his section. Further, that the Security Officer for this section was Captain ALBERT E. RUTAN, who is now discharged from the armed forces and was last known to reside at 511 Cornell Avenue, Albany 6, California.

The San Francisco Office is requested to interview Mr. RUTAN in attempts to establish the method of handling classified and secret information in this section. Also RUTAN should be questioned concerning SILVERMAN's associates and activities during the time of his employment and if it would be possible for either SILVERMAN or any other individual in this section to take top secret information to their homes for further study and analysis.

EMM:PAL
74-94

cc - San Francisco (AMSD)

RECORDED - 66 | 74-1333-2285
3 MAR 14 1949

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 24 10 10-05P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE REP SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER FEB. FOUR LAST AT WFO. SUTEL IF THERE ARE NOW CONTAINED IN STATE DEPARTMENT FILES ANY HANDWRITTEN OR TYPEWRITTEN NOTES, MEMORANDA, CONDENSATIONS, OR PARAPHRASINGS OF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY ALGER HISS IN MANNER Q DASH ONE THROUGH Q DASH SIXTY NINE WERE PREPARED. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CONNELLEY POINTS OUT DEFENSE CONCEIVABLY MIGHT CLAIM WITH RESPECT TO Q DASH TWO THROUGH Q DASH SIXTY NINE THAT HISS PREPARED SUCH PARAPHRASINGS IN COURSE OF ORDINARY OFFICIAL ROUTINE AND THAT THEY WOULD PRESUMABLY HAVE BEEN FILED IN SD FILES AND THAT HISS HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR ULTIMATE DISPOSITION. FURTHER THAT THE DEFENSE MAY INTRODUCE ANY PARAPHRASINGS ETC. PREPARED BY HISS IN FILES, IF, IN FACT HISS DID ENGAGE IN SUCH PRACTICE.

SCHEIDT

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IF IB

EX-1

3 MAR 14 1950

11 MAR 17 1950

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-3002

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1939

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 68 BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 10

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

11-45P

JAHAM. RE BOSTON LETTER MARCH NINE INSTANT. ITEMS TWO AND THREE OF REFERENCE LETTER LISTED AS ENCLOSURES TO NY DID NOT ARRIVE WITH INSTANT LETTER. BOSTON REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN AND ADVISE NY OF PRESENT LOCATION OF THESE ITEMS AS WELL AS THE GUEST BOOKS FOR THE YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. NY WILL ADVISE RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH MRS. STERN.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER AND DISC PLS

BS NY R 1 BS

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EX-1

3 MAR 14 1939

Kisseloff-3003

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 35 BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 10 10-27P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. RE WFO TEL MARCH TWO LAST. WFO REQUESTED TO SUTEL IMMEDIATELY NAME OF OFFICIAL OF RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, COMPETENT OF PRODUCING RECORD OF SAVINGS ACCOUNT OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. BALTIMORE SUTEL IMMEDIATELY NAME OF OFFICIAL OF SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, RANDALLSTOWN, MARYLAND, WHO IS COMPETENT TO PRODUCE RECORDS CONCERNING SALE OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN FORD TO ESTHER CHAMBERS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN.

SCHEIDT

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NY R 35 WA

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94-1333 - 2288

3 MAR 14 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-3004

WASHINGTON 15 NEW YORK 8 FROM NEWARK 8 5-57 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. WHILE BEING INTERVIEWED ON ANOTHER MATTER, JACOB VINER, PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, NJ. EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN CONTACTED CONCERNING ALGER HISS. HE STATED HE WORKED IN STATE DEPARTMENT DURING PERTINENT PERIOD AND WAS ACQUAINTED WITH HISS. HE DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD ANY INFORMATION OF VALUE BUT EXPRESSED OPINION THAT HISS IS NOT GUILTY. INTERVIEWING AGENT ADVISES VINER EXHIBITED A VERY POOR MEMORY AND OPENLY PRIDES HIMSELF ON HIS POOR MEMORY. VINER NOT BEING INTERVIEWED UNLESS NEWARK ADVISED TO DO SO.

MC KEE

BOTH HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED 66

74-1333-2289

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-3005

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 28 NEWARK 2 FROM NEW YORK 15 10-19P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE NEWARK TEL MARCH NINTH, FORTYNINE. INTERVIEW JACOB VINER, PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, FOR ALL INFO IN HIS POSSESSION RE CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS DURING PERIOD THEY WORKED TOGETHER. ASCERTAIN IF VINER HAS HANDWRITING, HANDPRINTING SPECIMENS OF HISS OR TYPEWRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS FROM HISS.

SCHEIDT

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BOTH HOLD PLS.

3 MAR 14 1949

JAN 1, 1949 35

Kisseloff-3006

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 13 10 7-50 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. BULET TO WFO DATED JAN. NINETEEN, FORTYNINE, REQUESTED THAT NUMBER OF PERSONS BE INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF OR ACTIVITIES IN A COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OPERATING IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THESE NAMES WERE LISTED IN AN ANONYMOUS LETTER TO THE WHITE HOUSE IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. THE ANONYMOUS LETTER, LATER DETERMINED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY MRS. KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, SET OUT THE LIST OF NAMES, WHO ALLEGEDLY WERE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE APPARATUS. THE NAMES OF HENRY RHINE AND HIS WIFE, JESSICA BUCK RHINE, APPEARED ON THIS LIST. BOTH HAVE LONG BEEN CONNECTED WITH CP ACTIVITIES. JESSICA WAS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND WAS VERY ACTIVE IN UNIONS. SHE ALLEGEDLY SHARED AN APARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C. WITH ELEANOR NELSON AND HELEN SCHNETZLER, AKA HELEN MILLER. NELSON HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY INFORMANTS AS A MEMBER OF CP AND MILLER WAS DISMISSED FROM THE LABOR DEPARTMENT IN NINETEEN FORTYONE FOR COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES. JESSICA WAS ACTIVE IN LOCAL TWO FOUR TWO OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. THE CHARTER OF THIS LOCAL WAS LATER LIFTED BY THE

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3 MAR 14 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BECAUSE OF ALLEGED COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF JESSICA AND FOUR OTHERS. INVESTIGATION HAS REFLECTED JESSICA RHINE RESIDING AT EIGHT TWO FIVE EUGENE ST., INDIANAPOLIS, AS OF DEC. TWENTYFIFTH, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, AND IS BELIEVED TO BE SEPARATED FROM HER HUSBAND. SHE IS TO BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED AS TO ANY PARTICIPATION IN OR KNOWLEDGE OF ANY COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND GROUP IN WASHINGTON, D.C., DURING HER STAY THERE, PARTICULARLY AS TO ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS, EXPEDITE.

SCHEIDT

INDIANAPOLIS ADVISED

HOLD PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 1, NEW YORK 1, AND WASHINGTON FIELD FROM NEWARK 3-10-49
10-20 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT
JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP- R, IS - R. RE WFO LETTER TO BUREAU DATED MARCH FOUR LAST. NEITHER BENJAMIN FOX OR VIRGINIA FOX, NO RELATION, ACQUAINTED WITH ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. VIRGINIA FOX SHARED HER APARTMENT WITH ELOISE DUNBRACCO, PRESENTLY TEACHER AT HOLTON ARMS SCHOOL, WASHINTON, DC. WFO CONTACT DUNBRACCO.

END

MCKEE

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NK R1 NY

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3 MAR 14 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 4 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 10 11-45 A

DIRECTOR, AND SACS, NY AND ALBANY ROUTINE

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS-R, ESPIONAGE-R. RE CONF TEL OF BALTIMORE TO BUREAU, WFO, NY AND BOSTON, MARCH THIRD LAST AND NY TEL TO BUREAU AND BOSTON MARCH SEVENTH, REQUESTING BOSTON INTERVIEW MRS. JOHN ALFORD, FORMERLY ROBERTA FANSLER, AND ALSO ROBERT AND LOLA HORTON. MRS. ALFORD PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED BY BOSTON AND RESULTS SET FORTH IN BOSTON REPORTS OF SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS DATED DEC. TWENTY SECOND, FORTYEIGHT AND JAN. THIRD, FORTYNINE. ROBERT AND LOLA HORTON, ACCORDING TO BALTIMORE, ARE LOCATED AT SUDBURY, VERMONT, WHICH IS COVERED BY ALBANY OFFICE. COPIES OF REFERENCED TEL BEING FORWARDED TO ALBANY THIS DATE AMSD WITH REQUEST THAT ALBANY COVER LEAD TO INTERVIEW THE HORTONS AT SUDBURY, VERMONT.

SOUCY

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74-133-2293

3 MAR 14 1949

AL 2 B ADVISED

NY ACK AND DISC PLS

WA PLS HOLD

NY BS R2 NY

Kisseloff-3010

WASHINGTON AND LOS ANGELES FROM WASH FIELD 10 3 p

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM. REURTEL FEB. THREE. NO PASSPORT RECORD OF IRENE PERLA GLAS, WAS. FOUND.

HOTTEL

TJB:JPW
74-94

2294

Kisseloff-3011

A 6 NY 2

KGOM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1949

TELETYPE

WA 6 NY 2 FROM BALTO 3-10-49 4-55 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RE NY TEL MARCH NINE REQUESTING BALTO TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW REGISTERED NURSE WHO WAS TALKING WITH MRS. CHAMBERS NEAR CHAMBERS EUTAW PLACE APT. IN BALTO. DURING FALL OF THIRTYFIVE WHEN PRISCILLA HISS PUT IN AN APPEARANCE. THIS SAME INFO OBTAINED BY BALTO. WHEN SA SPENCER AND PLANT WERE IN BALTO. SOMETIME AGO INTERVIEWING MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS. EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION ALREADY CONDUCTED BY BALTO. HAS FAILED TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE THIS REGISTERED NURSE AND NO FURTHER LEADS ON THIS ANGLE ARE AVAILABLE.

MC FARLIN

RECORDED - 138

100-1333 2295

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EX-1

3 MAR 14 1949

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BA R 2 NYC

MAR 1 1949

Kisseloff-3012

CCC:cl
74-94

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DIRECTOR AND SAC, ST. LOUIS 3-10-49 11:15 AM URGENT

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

JAHAM. RE ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. REF BULET DATED FEBRUARY THREE, LAST, REQUESTS PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF ALL MATERIAL IN PERSONNEL FILE OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, FORMERLY EMPLOYED WAR DEPARTMENT, MARCH TWENTYSEVEN, FORTYTWO TO AUGUST EIGHTEEN, FORTYEIGHT, AS ASSISTANT CHIEF, AIR STAFF, MATERIEL AND SERVICES CONTROL DIVISION, AAF, DC. INFO RE APPOINTMENT, EMPLOYMENT, REFERENCES, ADDRESSES, IDENTITY FELLOW EMPLOYEES AND SUPERVISORS. RECORD LOCATED ARMY RECORDS BRANCH, ST. LOUIS. RECORD WAS FORWARDED TO WAR DEPARTMENT, DC, AUGUST, FORTYEIGHT, HOWEVER, THEY WERE RETURNED TO ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER THIRTEEN, FORTYEIGHT. PERSONNEL OFFICE AAF REQUESTED RECORDS ABOUT FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE, LAST, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT RECEIVED. ST. LOUIS HANDLE IF RECORDS AVAILABLE, AND FORWARD PHOTOSTATIC COPIES TO WFO. SILVERMAN BORN FEBRUARY TWO, NINETEEN HUNDRED, IN POLAND.

Kisseloff-3013

HOTTEL

RECORDED 138

74-1332 2296

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1949

TELETYPE

WA 4 NY 1 FROM BALTO 3-10-49 1-25 PM LP

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJ., ESP- R. RENYTEL DATED MARCH FIRST. BALTIMORE CI [redacted] b2 b7D

[redacted] ADVISED JOSEPH JAFFE TRANSFERRED FROM LANGLEY MEMORIAL AERONATUICAL LABORATORY TO ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND EFFECTIVE JANUARY ELEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. HIS POSITION AT APG WAS THAT OF ASSOCIATE PHYSICIST IN THE BALLASTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY. JAFFE VOLUNTARILY RESIGNED EIGHT DASH FOURTEEN DASH FORTYFIVE QUOTE TO CONTINUE WORK AT ALLEGHANY BALLISTICS LABORATORY UNQUOTE. HE, HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO E. J. HARSCH, SECURITY OFFICER FOR JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AT THE APPLIED PHYSIC LABORATORY, SILVER SPRINGS, MARYLAND BEGAN EMPLOYMENT AT THIS LABORATORY IN AUGUST OF NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. HIS EMPLOYMENT WAS TERMINATED BY THE NAVY FOR SECURITY REASONS APRIL FIVE, NINETEEN FORTYSIX JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY WAS DIRECTED TO TERMINATE JAFFE BY LETTER FROM THE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF ORDINANCE OF THE NAVY, LETTER DATED APRIL FOUR, NINETEEN FORTYSIX. NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM HARSCH, BUT REPORT OF JESESE F. FARR AT BALTIMORE DATED DECEMBER THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTYSIX AND ENTITLED COGOG, IS- C, A COPY OF WHICH WAS FURNISHED TO BOTH WFO AND NEW YORK REFLECTED CONSIDERABLE MORE INFORMATION CONCERNING JAFFE. SEE INDEX ON PAGE SIXTYEIGHT FOR INFORMATION REGARDING HIM AND HIS WIFE, LEAH LEIVOWITZ JAFFE.

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED 138 INDEXED 138 | 74-13[illegible]-2297

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-3014

RECORDS OF POST INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, APG REFLECT JAFFE CLEARED TO HANDLE RESTRICTED DATA AFTER COMPLETE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION BY SECOND ARMY INTELLIGENCE DURING AUGUST NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. WITH REFERENCE TO JAFFE- S CLAIM OF HAVING SERVED AS INFORMANT FOR POST INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, PRESENT CIVILIAN INVESTIGATOR CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THAT INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM DESCRIBED BY JAFFE WAS IN EFFECT DURING NINETEEN FORTYTHREE BUT THAT WHEN SYSTEM WAS DISCONTINUED ALL RECORDS WERE DESTROYED. IO EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT JAFFE HAD SERVED AS INFORMANT SINCE HE WAS CONSIDERED TO BE A POOR SECURITY RISK DURING TIME OF EMPLOYMENT. INTELLIGENCE OFFICER DESCRIBED BY JAFFE WAS IDENTIFIED BY PRESENT IO AND WAS CONTACTED BUT HE DID NOT RECALL NOR DID HE BELIEVE JAFFE- S SERVICES HAD BEEN USED AS JAFFE CLAIMED IN RETEL. INASMUCH AS HE TOO WAS SUSPICIOUS OF JAFFE- S LOYALTY, IO ADDED THE ARMY HAD RECEIVED UNFAVORABLE NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY WHICH REVEALED THE METHOD USED AS DESCRIBED BY JAFFE IN RETEL. THE ARMY, AT THE TIME OF THE UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY, DESTROYED ALL OF THEIR FILES REGARDING THIS SYSTEM OF INVESTIGATION AND THEREFORE IS UNABLE TO POSITIVELY VERIFY OR DISCREDIT JAFFE- S STATEMENT. JAFFE WROTE TO DR. VERNE F. SWAIM DURING JUNE NINETEEN FORTYSIX ASKING SWAIM TO SERVE AS A CHARACTER REFERENCE. IN HIS LETTER JAFFE ADMITTED HAVING RECENTLY BEEN DISCHARGED BY THE NAVY FOR SECURITY REASONS. HE DENIED, HOWEVER, EVER HAVING PARTICIPATED IN COMMUNIST

END OF PAGE TWO

2297

ACTIVITIES OF ANY KIND. IN THE EVENT THERE IS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING JAFFE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE WFO, WHICH IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE FOR THE NY DIVISION TO HAVE, PRIOR TO ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH

JAFFE, IT IS SUGSGESTED THIS BE FORWARDED TO NY.

MC FARLIN

CORRECTION - PAGE 1 LINE 4 LAST WORD SHOULD BE ASSOCIATE

PAGE 1 LINE 9 LAST WORD SHOULD BE AT

ACK PLS IN ORDER

WA 1/4 BA R 4 WA

NY BA R1 NY

TWO COPIES WFO

9997

#

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 11 1949

TELETYPE

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 10 AND NEW YORK 4 AND WASHINGTON FIELD FROM BOSTON 11 4-30

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS-R. ESPIONAGE-R. RE WFO LET TO DIRECTOR, FEB. TWENTY FIFTH LAST, REQUESTING MR. HOWARD A. MEYERS, FORMER SUPERVISOR OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, BE INTERVIEWED BY BOSTON. MEYERS ADVISED HIS CONTACT WITH SILVERMAN WHOLLY OF A BUSINESS NATURE AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW HIS FRIENDS OR ASSOCIATES AND WAS UNACQUAINTED WITH SILVERMAN-S IDEOLOGIES, MEYERS STATES OTHER SUBJECTS OF THIS CASE ARE UNKNOWN TO HIM AND HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ASSOCIATION OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WITH SILVERMAN. MEYERS ADVISES THAT REASON FOR SILVERMAN-S DISMISSAL AROSE IN A DIFFERENCE IN POLICY WHICH TOOK PLACE BETWEEN SILVERMAN AND SIDNEY HILLMAN THE NATURE OF WHICH HE CANNOT RECALL. THIS DIFFERENCE OF OPINION RECEIVED PUBLICITY AND ACCORDING TO MEYERS, SILVERMAN WAS REQUESTED TO RESIGN. MEYERS STATES THAT DR. GUSTAVE PECK, WHOM IT IS NOTED HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED, WOULD PROBABLY BE THE INDIVIDUAL WHO COULD FURNISH THE MOST INFORMATION CONCERNING SILVERMAN. RE WFO LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED FEB. TWENTY FOUR SETTING OUT LEAD FOR BOSTON TO LOCATE JOHN R. CARROLL, SIXTY NINE MASON DRIVE, BROOKLINE, MASS. INVESTIGATION TO DATE AT BOSTON HAS FAILED TO DISCOLSE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING IDENTITY OR WHEREABOUTS OF CARROLL. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

RECORDED - 138 | 74-1333-2298

INDEXED - 3 MAR 14 1949

SOUCY

Kisseloff-3017

TWO COPIES

MAR 1 7 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

74469

WA 2 LOS ANGELES 1 NEW YORK FROM BALTO 2 3-11-49 12-30 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHAN. RENYTEL MARCH NINE WHICH IN TURN REFERRED LA TELS FEB EIGHT AND MARCH TWO RE CRANE. IN REFNYTEL BALTO WAS REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF APARTMENT DESCRIBED BY CRANE AS USED FOR PHOTOGRAPHY IN REFLATEL FEB EIGHT WOULD SEEM IDENTICAL WITH SPIEGEL APARTMENT IN BALTO. BALTO INVESTIGATION HAS DEVELOPED INFORMATION THAT WILLIAM E. CRANE JR. RESIDED FOR ABOUT FOUR MONTHS IN SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN IN SECOND FLOOR FRONT APARTMENT AT FOURTEEN WEST FRANKLIN ST, BALTO, TELEPHONE, VERNON THREE NINE NINE THREE. CRANE WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER ALLEGEDLY EMPLOYED AS SUCH BY A BALTO NEWSPAPER BUT SUCH EMPLOYMENT COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED AT BALTO SUNPAPERS OR BALTO NEWS POST. NO INDICATION THAT CRANE DEVELOPED OR PRINTED PHOTOS OR OPERATED A DARK ROOM AT FOURTEEN W. FRANKLIN ST. ONLY ONE WITNESS, JOHN J. BOLTON, SON OF CRANES LANDLADY, DEVELOPED WHO RECALLS CRANE AND COULD POSSIBLY IDENTIFY HIM POSITIVELY. IF NY DESIRES SUCH POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION, REQUEST L. A. FURNISH PHOTO OF CRANE FOR EXHIBITION TO BOLTON. SINCE PROBABLE DEFNITE ADDRESS FOR CRANE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN BALTO, PERHAPS L. A. CAN DEVELOP FURTHER INFORMATION IN REINTERVIEW WITH CRANE WHICH MIGHT FACILITATE FURTHER BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION AT BALTO IF SUCH FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS DESIRABLE. FOURTEEN W. FRANKLIN ST, BALTO IS A FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING WITH SINGLE ENTRANCE ON RIGHT FRONT. ON IMMEDIATE RIGHT FACING FOURTEEN W. FRANKLIN STREET THE UNITARIAN CHURCH AND CHURCH YARD LOCATED ON N. W. CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND CHARLES STREETS. ON

RECORDED 138
INDEXED 138

Kisseloff-3018

PAGE TWO

LONG LINE OF ROW HOUSES EXTENDING THE BALANCE OF THE CITY BLOCK. ACCORDING TO REPORTS, THE FIRST FLOOR HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY A BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT WITH THE OTHER THREE FLOORS SUB- DIVIDED INTO SMALL APARTMENTS, FIRST FLOOR PRESENTLY BEING OCCUPIED BY A DRESS SHOP. FOURTEEN W. FRANKLIN ST IS PRACTICALLY DOWNTOWN AND DEFINITELY NOT NEAR ANY BREWERY. INREFLATEL FEB EIGHT CRANE STATES PHOTOGRAPHING WAS DONE IN SOMEONES APARTMENT LOCATED UPSTAIRS OVER AN OFFICE, PROBABLY REAL ESTATE OFFFICE IN TWO STORY BUILDING NEAR BREWERY IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT IN CENTRAL PART OF BALTO. CRANE WOULD HARDLY SPEAK OF HIS OWN APARTMENT AS SOMEONES APARTMENT. SPIEGEL APARTMENT AT ONE TWELVE E. MADISON ST, BALTIMORE WAS IN THREE STORY BUILDING WITH BURCH COMPANY OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR. SPIEGELS ALSO OCCUPIED SECOND FLOOR FRONT APARTMENT AT THIS ADDRESS WHICH IS ABOUT FIVE BLOCKS FURTHER OUT OF DOWNTOWN BALTO IN RESIDENTIAL AREA BUT STILL IN CENTRAL PART OF BALTO. BREWERY LOCATED NOT TOO FAR DISTANT AND OTHER BUILDING NEARBY MIGHT BE MISTAKEN FOR BREWERY. ABOVE WOULD APPEAR TO INDICATE LOGICALLY THAT CRANE PROBABLY DID PHOTOGRAPHING FOR CHAMBERS IN SPIEGEL APARTMENT RATHER THAN IN HIS OWN APARTMENT AT FOURTEEN W. FRANKLIN ST. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT POSSIBLY CHAMBERS HAD DIS-CONTINUED USING SPIEGEL APARTMENT BEFORE CRANE TOOK APARTMENT AT FOUR-TEEN W. FRANKLIN ST, ALTHOUGH SPIEGELS CONTINUED TO LIVE AT ONE TWELVE EAST MADISON ST UNTIL ABOUT JUNE THIRTYEIGHT.

MC FARLIN

END

CORRCTIONS - PAGE 1 LINE 6 WORD 3 FROM END OF SENTENCE SHOULD BE THIRTY-SEVEN

PAGE 1 LINE 8 WORD 3 SHOULD BE NINE 0 PAGE 1 LINE 11 WORD LSXXXXX PAGE 1 LINE 11 LAST WORD SHOULD BE FOURTEEN PAGE 1 LINE 12 WORD 3 FROM END OF LINE SHOULD BE SON PAGE 1 LINE 16 WORD 3 FROM END SHOULD BE PERHAPS PAGE 2 LINE 1 WORD 5 SHOULD EBE HOUSES

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 3-46 KV MIN

BA R 2 WA AND RELAY

NY BA R2 NY

Trans. to Iowa.

2299

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 56 11 . 11-23

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. RETELS TO BUREAU AND WFO FEB. TWENTYFOURTH AND MARCH SEVENTH LAST RE CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. WFO WAS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW VINCENT P. RUSSO, CRIMINAL DIVISION, DJ, TO DETERMINE THE EXACT CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE EXACT CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING OF THESE DOCUMENTS BE EXPEDITED IMMEDIATELY AND THAT THIS INFORMATION BE FORWARDED TO THIS OFFICE. SUTEL COMPLETE INFORMATION AS TO THE HANDLING OF THESE DOCUMENTS IMMEDIATELY.

RECORDED - 138 44-1-3-2300 SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES HOLD

EX-1

IF IB I

3 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-3020

COR PLS

THIRD FORM-LAST LINE THIRD FROM LAST WORD SHOULD "FAILED/

END

1/4

ACK IN ODR PLS

WABS R 10 WA

NY BS R 4 NYC

DISC PLS

Kisseloff-3021

2:30 AM
NAWTS

MAR 14 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 58 11 11-25P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REMYTELS FEB. SEVEN AND SEVENTEEN LAST RE INTERVIEWS WILLIAM L. WHITE AND JAY LOVESTONE. WFO REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH CLARA HEUSS, ONE FIVE FOUR FOUR THIRTYFOURTH ST., NW, WDC, SO NYO CAN REINTERVIEW MRS. WHITE. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

74-135,230

EF EB

3 MAR 14 1949

EX-1

5 1 MAR 17 1949

Kisseloff-3022

NA
RGR

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 2 AND BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 11 1-3 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-87 BY SP2 MMC/MJS
266,586

JAHAN. RE BALTIMORE TEL MARCH THIRD AND BOSTON TEL MARCH TENTH, INSTANT. REF BALTIMORE TEL REFLECTS THAT LENORE STRAUS, NEE LENORE THOMAS, DENIED ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS EVER VISITED AT ACCOKEEK, MD., BUT LENORE ADVISES SHE MET PRISCILLA HISS ONCE ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE OR NINETEEN THIRTY SIX IN WASHINGTON, DC THROUGH PRISCILLAS SISTER-IN-LAW, ROBERTA FANSLER, NOW MRS. JOHN ALFORD, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND. BOSTON WILL IMMEDIATELY RE-INTERVIEW MRS. ALFORD FOR ANY INFO CONCERNING ACQUAINTANCE BETWEEN LENORE STRAUS AND ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS, AS INDICATED IN REF BALTIMORE TEL. THIS POINT WAS NOT COVERED PREVIOUSLY IN INVESTIGATIONS REPORTED BY BOSTON OFFICE. BOSTON WILL DETERMINE WHETHER MRS. ALFORD HAS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS VISITING AT LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK, MD., WHERE LENORE STRAUS AND SALLY RINGE RESIDED, AND DETERMINE IF MRS. ALFORD HAS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ACQUAINTANCESHIP BETWEEN ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS AND SALLY RINGE, AKA, IRMA RINGE, MRS. SALLY GOLDMARK.

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 138 | 74-13-2302

INDEXED - 138 3 MAR 14 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-3023

FOR INFO ALBANY OFFICE--A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF WFO ADVISED THAT ON MARCH EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY SIX, PRISCILLA HISS, IN CONVERSATION WITH WOMAN NAMED LOLA, WHO MAY BE LOLA HORTON, MADE MENTION OF LENORE STRAUS, SAYING THAT A BILL MEYERS, PHONETIC, WAS A FRIEND OF LENORE STRAUS. REF BALT TEL REFLECTS ROBERT AND LOLA HORTON WERE MUTUAL FRIENDS OF HISS FAMILY AND OF LENORE STRAUS AND LENORES HUSBAND, ROBERT WARE STRAUS, WHO WORKED UNDER ROBERT HORTON IN NEW DEAL AGENCIES. ACCORDINGLY, ALBANY WILL RE-INTERVIEW ROBERT AND LOLA HORTON AT SUDBURY, VT., RE ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ACQUAINTANCE SHIP BETWEEN LENORE STRAUS AND ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS, PERIOD OF SUCH ACQUAINTANCESHIP, AND ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS VISITING LENORE STRAUS OR SALLY RINGE AT LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK, MD. BOSTON AND ALBANY WILL EXPEDITE AND SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

WA R 2 WASH WA

2302

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 11 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 9 NEW YORK 1 FROM PHILA 3-11-49 6-51 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAN. RENYTEL MARCH EIGHT. HENRY RHINE CONTACTED THIS AM AND DECLINED TO BE INTERVIEWED AT THAT TIME ON BASIS OF SLIGHT ILLNESS. RHINE ~~THERE~~ AFTER CONTACTED SOL WALDBAUM, CP ATTORNEY, WHO AT FIRST ADVISED RHINE TO GO TO FBI MONDAY TO "SEE WHAT THEY WANT". RHINE TOLD WALDBAUM HE THOUGHT HE KNEW WHAT WAS WANTED AND DESIRED TO DISCUSS IT WITH HIM FIRST. AT APPROXIMATELY FIVE PM TODAY, RHINE DISCUSSED SITUATION PERSONALLY WITH WALDBAUM AND RELATED INFO RE FBI INQUIRIES IN NYC LAST WEEK CONCERNING THEIR ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE HIM AND WIFE JESSICA. SAID FBI AGENT IN NY TOLD HIS BROTHER HE HAD A LIST OF NAMES THAT HAD TO BE CHECKED CONCERNING ESPIONAGE. TOLD WALDBAUM HE HAD BEEN IN WASHINGTON AS GOVT. WORKER YEARS AGO, BUT THAT HE KNEW NOTHING OF ACTIVITIES THERE. SAID EX WIFE, JESSICA, WAS VERY CLOSE TO LATTIMER OF RRB DURING HER EMPLOYMENT IN WASH. TOLD WALDBAUM IF HE CAME TO FBI ON MONDAY, HE MIGHT BE ASKED IF HE KNEW ELEANOR NELSON, AND THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO ADMIT THAT HE KNEW HER. SAID HE WAS NOT CONCERNED EXCEPT IF FBI TRIED TO "TIE THIS UP" WITH TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES. INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO COME TO FBI IF INTERVIEW WAS TO DEAL WITH TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES BUT PROBABLY NOT OTHERWISE. TRANSCRIPT OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN WALDBAUM AND RHINE WILL BE FURNISHED NY AND BUREAU SPECIAL DELIVERY TOMORROW PM. IF RHINE AGREES TO COME TO FBI OFFICE MONDAY, HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED UNLESS ADVICE RECEIVED TO CONTRARY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-31-81 BY 1032D PWK/es

RECORDED 138 14-1331-2303

INDEXED - 138

3 MAR 14 1949

BOARDMAN

BOTH HOLD FOR CONF

EX-1

Kisseloff-3025

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM SACHFIELD 3-11-49 10:30 A URGENT
DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

266,586

2-2187 SP7 MACH 123

JAHAM. RENYTEL MARCH TEN, LAST, REQUESTING NAME OF OFFICIAL OF RIGGS NATIONAL BANK COMPETENT OF PRODUCING RECORDS OF SAVINGS ACCOUNT OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. THE INDIVIDUAL COMPETENT TO TESTIFY AND PRODUCE IS LYNN O. DELASHMUTT, PRESENTLY ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT AND BRANCH MANAGER OF THE FRIENDSHIP BRANCH OF THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WISCONSIN AVENUE AND WARREN STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. RESIDENCE SEVEN ONE ONE FOUR HAMPDEN LANE, BETHESDA, MARYLAND. IF SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM TO ISSUE THE LEDGER CARDS, TOGETHER WITH SUPPORTING DEPOSIT AND WITHDRAWAL SLIPS OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS MAINTAINED AT THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS BRANCH OF THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WISCONSIN AVENUE AND M STREET, NW, SHOULD BE SUBPOENAED.

HOTTEL

2304

EX-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 11 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Mr. Gandy
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 11 9-32 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS -R, ESPIONAGE-R. RE NY TEL TO BUREAU AND BOSTON, ADVISING ENCLOSURES TO NY DID NOT ARRIVE WITH BOSTON LETTER DATED MARCH NINTH LAST. NY IS ADVISED ITEM ONE WHICH HAS BEEN RECEIVED WAS SENT UNDER SEPARATE COVER WITH A COPY OF THE REFERENCED LETTER. ITEMS TWO AND THREE WERE FORWARDED TO NY REGISTERED MAIL WITH ANOTHER COPY OF THIS LETTER. IN THE EVENT DELIVERY HAS NOT BEEN MADE BY NY POST OFFICE, SUGGEST CHECK BE MADE WITH REGISTRY SECTION AND BOSTON BE ADVISED. GUEST BOOKS FOR YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY EIGHT OF PETERBORO PLAYERS, PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WERE NOT TAKEN BY BOSTON AGENTS AS INVESTIGATION HAS INDICATED THE TRIP TO NEW HAMPSHIRE BY CHAMBERS WAS IN YEAR NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND THE PLAY QUOTE SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER UNQUOTE WAS PUT ON DURING THE NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN SUMMER SEASON.

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IF FB I
3 MAR 14 1949

SOUCY EX-1

NY ACK AND DISC PLS

W PLS HOLD

NY BS R1 NY

Kisseloff-3027

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 5 BALTIMORE 3 12 12-09 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO CHECK WITH STATE BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND OBTAIN COPY OF TRANSFER OF TITLE OF OLD FORD AUTO WHICH WAS TRANSFERRED FROM NAME OF DAVID BREEN TO MRS. JAY OR MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. COPY OF INFO SHOWING TITLE OF NEW NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN FORD AUTO REGISTERED IN NAME OF MRS. CHAMBERS WHICH WAS PURCHASED NOVEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, RANDALLSTOWN, MARYLAND, SHOULD ALSO BE OBTAINED. SUTEL INFO FOR SUMMARY REPORT.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 138 14-1333-2306

NF IB E

3 MAR 14 1949

WA ACK AND DISC, BA HOLD PLS

WA NYC R-5 WA

Kisseloff-3028

NA WTB

74468

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 9 BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 12 12-29 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. MRS. STEARNS REINTERVIEWED TODAY STATES THAT HER RECOLLECTION NOW IS THAT SHE RETAINED ONLY TWO REGISTERS COVERING A THREE YEAR PERIOD. SHE DESCRIBED REGISTER NUMBER ONE AS THE LARGER OF THE TWO WITH BLACK HARD COVER, POSSIBLY SIXTEEN INCHES BY TWELVE INCHES. THIS CONTAINED NAMES OF GUESTS OVER A TWO YEAR PERIOD. REGISTER NUMBER TWO WAS SMALLER APPROXIMATELY TWELVE INCHES BY EIGHT INCHES WITH A HARD COVER, COLOR UNKNOWN. SHE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY OTHER RECORDS, BUT HAS GIVEN PERMISSION FOR BUREAU AGENTS TO CONDUCT ANY SEARCH THEY DEEM NECESSARY PROVIDED THEY CONTACT RICHARD NOYES. SHE BELIEVES THE ADVERTISING PLACARD SHOWING DATES OF "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER" FROM AUGUST TEN THROUGH FIFTEENTH TO BE CORRECT AS SUBSCRIBERS FORMS WERE MADE UP IN THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASON WHILE THE ADVERTISEMENTS WERE MADE UP JUST PRIOR TO THE SHOW-S OPENING. ACCORDING TO STEARNS AN EXTRA DAY WAS PROBABLY ADDED AS A SOURCE OF EXTRA INCOME SINCE INSTANT SHOW WAS A NON-ROYALTY PLAY. HOWEVER, SHE FEELS THAT A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THE PETERBOROUGH TRANSCRIPT WOULD BE THE BEST BASIS FOR HER TESTIMONY AS TO EXACT DATES OF SHOW-S RUN. BOSTON IS REQUESTED TO SECURE AND FURNISH NEW YORK PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF TRANSCRIPT CONTAINING INSTANT ADVERTISEMENT.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 138 74-2307

BOTH HOLD PLS

NA WPB

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 23 11 XX 12 1-49 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

JAHAN. RE BACKGROUND OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. IN THE INTERVIEW OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HE ADVISED THAT WHILE HE WAS ATTENDING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, HE BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH ROBINSON MORTON, CHAMBERS ADVISED THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL IS NOW WORKING FOR LIFE MAGAZINE IN THE ART DEPT., IN DETROIT MICH. CHAMBERS ADVISED IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, HE HITCH DASH HIKED FROM NYC TO SEATTLE, WASH. AND RETURN. WHILE IN SEATTLE, HE STAYED FOR FIVE DAYS WITH ROBINSON MORTON, WHOSE HOME WAS LOCATED THERE. CHAMBERS FURTHER ADVISED THAT WHILE HE WAS IN SEATTLE HE JOINED THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, BELIEVING THAT MEMBERSHIP WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO HIM IN GETTING FREIGHT TRAIN RIDES BACK TO NY, BECAUSE HE HEARD THAT THE TRAINS WERE MANNED BY IWW MEN, AND THAT THERE WAS AN ADVANTAGE IN HAVING AN IWW MEMBERSHIP CARD. IT IS REQUESTED THAT ROBINSON MORTON BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED FOR ANY KNOWLEDGE HE MIGHT HAVE CONCERNING WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND HIS ACTIVITIES. IT SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND THAT THE EXACT DATES OF CONTACT BETWEEN MORTON AND CHAMBERS SHOULD BE ASCERTAINED THROUGH THIS INTERVIEW WITH MORTON AND ALSO ANY KNOWLEDGE MORTON MIGHT HAVE CHAMBERS MEMBERSHIP IN THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. SUTEL RESULTS.

RECORDED - 138 74-1333-2308

INDEXED - 138

SCHEIDT

3 MAR 14 1949

DETROIT ADVISED

ACK AND DISC PLS 44

NYC R 23 M

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-1

Kisseloff-3030

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Reference is made to the Bureau letter to Washington Field dated January 17, 1949, which sets forth information furnished the Bureau by ED NELLOR of the Washington Times Herald. NELLOR had received information from an individual known as ROBERT RADOVAN concerning an address book which RADOVAN had secured from a Russian by the name of KARZOV.

Reference is also made to Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated January 28, 1949, which sets forth the results of an interview with ROBERT RADOVAN on January 27, 1949, wherein RADOVAN indicates that the address book is believed to be in the possession of one GEORGE SENFT of Miami Beach, Florida.

The files of the Miami Office show that on October 18, 1948, Detective PETER STEWART of the Miami Beach Police Department informed the Miami Office that he had arrested one HOWARD CARL RADOVAN for vagrancy on October 17, 1948, Miami Beach PD No. 13919. Detective STEWART said that upon searching RADOVAN he was found to be in possession of a small black notebook believed to be the property of one PAUL T. KALV of Washington, D. C.

Paul T. Kalv 65-5600

Detective STEWART turned this small notebook over to Special Agent GUY R. BAILEY of the Miami Office for examination and it was noted by Special Agent BAILEY that this book contained the names of various persons and various employment and personnel agencies in Washington, D. C., Chicago, Michigan and Ohio. The notebook indicated that the owner of it was PAUL D. KALV who had served in the Russian Army during the first World War from 1915 to 1920, being discharged as a lieutenant colonel. It also indicated that KALV was naturalized at Ann Arbor, Michigan, August 5, 1931, and that he had served with the U. S. Army in World War II in the Air Corps, Military Government Overseas, and also as an Electrical Engineer officer, being discharged as a Captain on January 12, 1945, Army Serial No. 0-922740. There was also an indication that KALV had worked for the War Department in 1946 and 1947, the Office of War Information of the War and Navy Department in 1945 and 1946, the War Production Board in 1942 and 1943, the Civil Aeronautics Administration 1937 to 1939, the U. S. Naval Academy 1936 to 1937, U. S. Military Academy in 1936, all employment being in the capacity of an electrical engineer.

Inasmuch as the names and addresses and the information in this notebook did not appear to be of a questionable nature, Special Agent GUY R. BAILEY returned same to Detective PETER STEWART.

65-2319
LOP:lw;jhk
AMSD
cc - New York (AMSD)
Washington Field (AMSD)
cc - 121-408

RECORDED - 133

INDEXED - 138

14-1333-2309
IF IB I
3 MAR 14 1949

5-7-9

65-5600-

Kisseloff-3031

In connection with PAUL D. KALV, the Miami files show that a Loyalty investigation was conducted of this individual by the Bureau in November, 1948, under the caption "PAUL DIMITRY KALV, aka Paul Dimitry Kalachov, Communications Engineer, Civilian Personnel Branch, HQ SQ MATS, Washington, D. C., Department of the Army, LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES."

It would appear that the individual referred to by RADOVAN in the referenced Bureau letter as KARZOV is identical with the subject of the Bureau loyalty investigation, PAUL DIMITRY KALV.

Detective ARTHUR LEONARD of the Miami Beach Police Department, upon checking the files and records of the Miami Beach Police Department, advised that KALV's notebook was mailed back to him at 1400 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. in November, 1948, and the Miami Beach Police Department received a letter of thanks from KALV for returning his property.

Special Agent BAILEY and Special Agent J. RICHARD BUTTS both examined the book and all names except those of employment agencies were checked against the indices of the Miami Office with negative results. Agents BAILEY and BUTTS both emphatically state that the name of ALGER HISS was not in the black book.

9307

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

January 21, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 18, 1949. There are being transmitted herewith one photostatic copy of sixteen State Department documents, consisting of thirty-four pages, for inclusion with the documents already forwarded to the Bureau by this office. Following is a list of the photostatic copies being forwarded:

Paraphrase marked "Confidential" referring to telegram No. 324 of March 2, 1938 from the American Embassy at Paris, Serial No. 793.94/12565 by "FE:EGC:HES".

Paraphrase of telegram received from American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, dated March 28, 1938, #211, signed Crew.

Telegram sent from Washington, D.C. on February 15, 1938 to American Legation, Vienna, Serial 762.63/427 signed HULL and initialed SW.

Telegram dated January 27, 1938, from Henkow via N. R. No. 47 for War Department from STILLWELL, Serial No. 793.94/12173.

Memorandum dated February 18, 1938, entitled "German domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak trade agreement, file no. 611.60F31/591.

Tel #61 from Tokyo dated January 30, 1938, file no. 793.94/12259, re Military Attache report of assembling of Japanese troops in Formosa.

Tel, unnumbered, dated January 31, 1938, from 2nd Brigade USMC, file no. 793.94/12257, re Japanese reinforcing Wuhu region with troops which left Tientsin January 29, 1938.

Tel #7 to Rome, dated January 31, 1938, file 793.94/12248, asking full investigation of report from Consulate at Milan that Italian aircraft and men had been ordered to Japan.

cc: Washington Field
Encls. 34
JTN:MOM
65-14920

REGISTERED
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

RECORDED - 138
74-1333 2310

Kisseloff-3033

5-79

Director, FBI
NY 65-14920

Tel #69 from London, dated January 28, 1938, file 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/83 giving text of note which the British proposed to send to the Japanese early in February.

Received January 23, 1938, unnumbered from Tsingtao, FOR WAR DEPT FROM DORN, file 793.94/12175, re Japanese landing a battery of truck drawn 10 centimeter howitzers & 4 batteries horse drawn 77 millimeter guns.

Tel #7 from Bern dated January 28, 1938, file 894.51/548, re info received from Swiss Nat'l Bank official that Japan putting out feelers re possibility of getting large loan in Switzerland.

Tel #68 from Peiping dated January 28, 1938, file 793.94/12239, re estimate of American military observers of trucks and locomotives arrived in North China between January 19 and 25.

Received January 29, 1938, unnumbered tel. from Milan, file no. 793.94/12248, reporting Italian aircraft and men had been ordered to Japan.

Tel #1 from Seville dated January 21, 1938, file 852.00/7235, re political optimism rudly shaken by events of Teruel, tightening of frontiers attributed to plot against France, etc.

Tel #55 from Paris dated January 12, 1938, file 740.00/263, that Italian charge in Paris, Prunas, said Germany and Italy had reached complete agreement on Austria and annexation of Tyrolians not expected to cause any difficulties.

#56 from Paris dated January 12, 1938, file 740.00/264, that Delbos said Poncet reported from Berlin that Germans would agree to limitation of production of military planes, that he believed there was complete understanding between Italy and Germany on Austria.

A comparison was made between the documents in the possession of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and it was found that he does not have the following documents:

Teletype #47 from Hankow 1/22/38
793.94/12173

Kisseloff-3034

Director, FBI
NY 65-14920

Telegram dated March 5, 1938 at Washington, D. C. to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial No. 793.94/12565, signed "HULL" and "S.W.".

Confidential note to the Secretary of the Navy referring to enclosure of copy of telegram received from London dated February 18, 1938, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109.

Note dated March 28, 1938, from Secretary of State to Secretary of Treasury enclosing paraphrase of telegram #211 of March 28, 1938, from the American Embassy, Tokyo, serial 894.51/566.

Copies of notes dated March 31, 1938, from Cordell Hull to the Minister of Canada, the Ambassador of the French Republic, and the British Ambassador, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.

Telegram from Washington, D. C., dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Rome, signed Hull, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.

Telegram from Washington, D.C., dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed Hull, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.

Letter from U. S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, #194, concerning Netherlands's press reaction to Hitler's Reichstag speech, signed J. Webb Benton, serial 762.00/180.

Telegram from Washington, D. C., dated March 18, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed Hull and S.W., serial 693.002/513.

Telegram from Washington, D.C., dated February 21, 1938, to American Consul, Tientsin, China, signed Hull (M.M.H.), Serial 693.002/513.

Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated January 29, 1938, #73, Serial 493.11/2087, signed LOCKHART.

Telegram from Washington, D.C. via Naval Radio dated February 1, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, Serial 493.11/2088, signed HULL (M.M.H.)

Confidential paraphrase of telegram #67 of February 2, 1938 from the American Ambassador at Tokyo.

Kisseloff-3035

Director, FBI
NY 65-14920

Telegram from London dated January 28, 1938, #70, Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/84, signed JOHNSON.

Telegram from Washington, D. C. via Naval Radio dated January 27, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, China, Serial 493.11/2086, signed HULL and initialed SKH.

Telegram from Washington, D. C. dated January 28, 1938 to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial 493.11/2086, signed HULL and initialed SKH.

Copy of private and confidential letter dated October 18, 1938 at Shanghai, China to Japanese Consul General, Shanghai, from W. ROBERT TAYLOR and M. T. RANKIN.

In the course of this comparison it was found that photostatic copies of sixteen documents being forwarded herewith were among the original sets prepared by this office from those documents in the possession of Mr. DONEGAN, one set of which was previously transmitted to the Bureau on January 11, 1949. It is felt that the sixteen documents being transmitted with this letter should have been included among those originally sent by this office.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

2310

Kisseloff-3036

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

New York, New York
January 31, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In the matter of the trial of ALGER HISS, Perjury, set for February 24, 1949, the possibilities as to what the Government will be able to show to prove the allegations as to Perjury upon the part of HISS as to the statement that he did not receive from CHAMBERS the documents as alleged by CHAMBERS on the first count, and that he did not see CHAMBERS personally after December 1, 1936, and, more definitely, he had not seen him after January 1, 1937, in the second count as opposed to the element of time appearing in the dates of the documents produced by CHAMBERS, which are dated January to March, 1938, and which would have been in the possession of CHAMBERS through HISS sometime subsequent to the respective dates of the documents, there will be produced proof involving the various elementary situations as follows:

(1) JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS will be expected to testify as to all facts as to his relation as a Soviet underground agent with HISS, who was familiar with his identity and purpose. Secondly, he will be expected to introduce the documents from the State Department which he obtained from HISS.

This will involve immediate effort to attack the credibility of CHAMBERS. Due to the handling of the documents themselves through the attorneys for CHAMBERS and HISS after being made available at Baltimore in a libel action and the handling of these by the representatives of the House Un-American Activities Committee, there will be a rather involved chain of proof which is being worked out.

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EX-1

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(2) As would be desirable and, if no objections are sustained, we will have such witnesses as HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH and FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to prove that they, as agents, furnished material to CHAMBERS as a Soviet Agent from their respective places of employment with the United States Government. RENO has recently indicated some possibilities of becoming mentally unstable due to worry and probably fear. As to this same situation there will be other possible witnesses depending upon the extent to which we can follow this line of proof.

(3) In connection with the proof of the writing of the paraphrases of these documents on the typewriter belonging to HISS, we have a number of specimens, communications signed by ALGER HISS or his wife prepared on this typewriter, the latest being dated May 25, 1937. As to this it would be desirable to show the typewriter in the possession of HISS and his wife, particularly during the period of the dates of the documents, namely early 1938. Regarding this there is a statement of HISS that his wife disposed of this typewriter in Washington subsequent to 1938. The efforts as to this are being continued in order to show later dates of such specimens or to locate the typewriter and to determine to whom it was disposed of to.

(4) As to the statement of CHAMBERS that he was associated with HISS and his wife late into 1938 after he, CHAMBERS, had broken with the Communist Party apparatus, he stated he was in Peterborough, New Hampshire, with Mr. and Mrs. HISS in August, 1937, where CHAMBERS called on HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who may or may not have seen HISS and his wife. We have been unable to identify the place where they stopped in Peterborough, New Hampshire, or en route at Thomaston, Connecticut, and it may be necessary to take CHAMBERS to these two areas to identify the place and thereafter locate persons who can identify them.

As to the rugs which CHAMBERS said BORIS BYKOV, Russian Agent, instructed that he give to ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the latter part of 1936, the sale of these rugs has been shown to be about December 29, 1936, and when worked out will show later contacts with HISS by CHAMBERS than is now claimed by HISS.

Not withstanding the many contacts of CHAMBERS with HISS and the fact that he resided with HISS at his residence and also sublet an

apartment from him at another address, we have little to show the association and intimacy of HISS and CHAMBERS and this is being worked out in great detail by the Washington Field Office in order that we may have, if possible, several witnesses to show this independent of the testimony of CHAMBERS. Mrs. CHAMBERS may be able to supply some detail as to this which will assist.

CHAMBERS is to proceed to Washington, D.C., today to assist the Washington Field Office in identifying places and persons, if necessary.

Various other persons such as DAVID ZIMMERMAN, alias Carpenter, and FELIX A. INSLERMAN, the photographers who did work for CHAMBERS, are being closely checked for additional possibilities as to whether they can be used, if possible, although both are reluctant to admit anything which would actually involve them as espionage agents.

I will try to emphasize particularly that part of the investigation which can be used in the Perjury trial with suitable attention to the other details necessary as to any evidence concerning espionage violations by other persons who have been named. This latter will require considerable additional work with regard to each particular group which has been, at least, identified in part to us by CHAMBERS in order to determine their activities and the date when they ceased to be active or when their activities may have been assimilated by others who are now active. With regard to most of those named, the statute of limitations will probably frustrate their prosecution, based upon the information now available.

During the present week after the Washington Field Office report, which is now en route, is received, we will endeavor to prepare a summary report as to all possible witnesses who can be used in the trial of HISS in order that this will be available to whomever is trying the case in order to afford ample time for full consideration.

While many and sundry matters and other detail necessary generally as to both phases of the inquiry have been covered, which is not mentioned above, there still remains some inquiry regarding both phases, particularly the latter, concerning the various espionage agents. The principal objective at the moment is to assemble or obtain everything which will be necessary for the trial set for February 24, 1949.

Respectfully,

E. J. CONNELLEY, Assistant Director.

Kisseloff-3039

9311

Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 25 1943

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 12 NEW YORK 2 FROM PHILA 25 1213 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM, ESP-R, PERJURY, ISR.

RELATEL FEB. TWENTYONE AND NYTEL FEB. TWENTYTHREE TO BUREAU AND LA CC PHILA. PHOTO OF PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE FOUR NAUGHT SIX NINE NINE, SHOWN YESTERDAY TO FORMER NEIGHBORS OF ALFREDO MAGRINI, DECEASED. THESE NEIGHBORS STATE PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI NOT IDENTICAL WITH PETER MAGRINI, WA, PETER MAGRINE, SON OF ALFREDO MAGRINI. INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT LATTER MAGRINI WORKS FOR PENNA. RR, PHILA. AMSD LETTER MENTIONED IN RETEL FEB. TWENTYONE NOT RECEIVED THIS OFFICE AS YET.

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BOARDMAN

INDEXED - 138

CORRECTION LINE 2 WD 1 SHD BE "RELATEL"

74-1333-23/25/29

IF IB

3 MAR 14 1943

EX-1

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Kisseloff-3040

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

74467

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: [illegible]

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
ALGER HISS, et al - Perjury
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 138

Per Prior Release - Release Contained in Reading Room

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-24-82 BY SP5RJTG/PMC

Re Bulet January 3, 1949, wherein a lead is set forth for the [illegible] interview Communist Party informants who were active in the CP during the period 1935-38. The following informants, who were either active in the CP during that period or who were familiar with CP activities and figures, have been interviewed:

[redacted] who was not a member of the CP but who has been closely associated with numerous CP figures and CP front organizations.

[redacted] who has been active in the Coop Movement, in the founding of the United Federal Workers of America and in the Washington Bookshop Association.

[redacted] who has been active in the Labor Movement over a period of years and has been associated with numerous CP figures.

~~DEFERRED PROCEEDINGS~~

[redacted] who was an active member of the CP from 1936-43.

Confidential Informant [redacted] was not acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The informant recalled that DONALD HISS had at one time been a lecturer at the Federal Workers School from 1939-40. The informant stated that ALGER HISS had appeared at the School on a few occasions purely as a spectator. [redacted] knew nothing about either ALGER or DONALD HISS but recalled that they appeared to be admired by some of the Communists connected with this School.

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The informant recalled in this connection particularly HELEN MILLER, who was discharged by the Department of Labor because of her Communist activity. The informant recalled NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, ALICE BARROUS, MARION BACHRACH and JOHN T. BERNARD (former Congressman from Minnesota). All were very active in the UFWA Union affairs and along with ELEANOR NELSON, appeared to be among the leading Communists exerting influence in this Union. According to the informant, NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN appeared to be the domineering figures in this group. She recalled that BEN ALLEN often boasted of his friendship with LEE PRESSMAN.

Regarding ELEANOR NELSON [redacted] stated that NELSON sometime in the late 1930's shared an apartment in the 3600 block of Connecticut Avenue with one SOPHIE KATZ, who was a photographer of sorts. The informant did not know whether or not SOPHIE KATZ was actually a member of the CP but recalled that KATZ seemed to be somewhat esteemed by CP figures. The informant knew ELEANOR NELSON to be a member of the CP and stated that NELSON had on occasions indicated

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SP5RJTG/PMC 6-24-88

KCC:bh
74-94
cc: SAC, New York

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b. 2, 1949

that the informant join the Communist Party. Among NELSON's closer associates were HELEN MILLER, JESSICA BUCK RHINE, and HENRY RHINE. [redacted] advised that ELEANOR NELSON and JESSICA BUCK and HELEN MILLER had once shared an apartment in the 2200 block of "P" Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. She advised that NELSON was also a close friend of ARTHUR STEIN, who appeared to be among the leading Communists in this area and described NELSON as having the "morals of a tom cat." (S)

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[redacted] stated that PHIL ZENO was at one time President of Local 110 of the UFWA and was a close friend of ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN and of CRAIG VINCENT and his wife, JOYCE CAMPBELL. The informant recalled that HENRY RHINE was an organizer for the United Public Workers of America and that JESSICA, his wife, was employed at Railroad Retirement Board. She stated that regarding Railroad Retirement Board, she recalled the last two occasions when employees of RRB had visited the Federal Workers School, asking if "this is where we go to join the Communist Party." These people stated that they could not get anywhere in RRB unless they joined the Party and that they had been told to go to the Federal Workers School to join. The informant recalled the name of one of these people, that is GEORGE RIDER (Phonetic) or RYIER, whom she described as an Attorney who was approximately 40 years of age and was bald-headed. (S)

Regarding HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, the informant stated that she recalled him vaguely as having been an occasional visitor to the Library at the Federal Workers School and stated that he appeared to be acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON. (S)

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Regarding WEBSTER CLAY POWELL, Informant [redacted] could not recall the name of POWELL but stated that she had attended a social function on one occasion at the Green Acres Progressive School. Among other persons present at this function were BEN ALLEN, JESSICA BUCK RHINE, HENRY RHINE and HORACE WARNER TRUESDELL. The informant recalled that TRUESDELL had been active in the American League Against War and Fascism, that he "talked the general Communist Party line" and that he was an associate of many persons suspected by or known to the informant to be members of the CP. One particular associate recalled by the informant was CHARLES T. GIFT (GIFT has been reported by Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] to be a member of the CP). He was until recently an employee of the Washington Naval Gun Factory. (S)

Regarding SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, whose name has come up in connection with this case, the informant recalled only that SCHOSTECK had been killed while fighting for Spain. (S)

Regarding SOPHIE WONNEN, the informant recalled WONNEN as having been active in union affairs and as having appeared to be on the "inside of things." She stated that WONNEN was a close friend of SYLVIA SCHLOFF. (S)

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Kisseloff-3042

CONFIDENTIAL

WFO LETTER TO DIRECTOR Feb. 2, 1949
RE: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

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Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that PHIL REED was one of the original members of the staff of the FWA and apparently belonged to an "inner group" which appeared to be Communist dominated and which included ELEANOR NELSON, HENRY WHITE, JESSICA REED WHITE, JANET GAINES and ELIZABETH C. HALE. He recalled that ARTHUR STEIN was one of the "policy-making boys" in this "inner group." The informant stated that ELEANOR NELSON and one MIKE VAIGES also exerted considerable influence among this group. Another person recalled by the informant as being around this group was CHARLES KLATO, described by the informant as being a little hunchback. The informant stated that IRVING RICHTER also spent considerable time with this group and appeared to exert considerable influence in the Communist domination of union affairs.

Regarding WEBSTER CLAY POWELL, the informant recalled that the POWELLs had operated a progressive school in their home known as Green Acres. He recalled attending a party at the POWELL home which he believed to be a benefit party for the school. The informant recalled that among the persons present at this party were CHARLES KLATO, FRED HALE and DONALD HENDERSON. The informant stated that he had no proof of membership in the Communist Party regarding any of these people but stated that they were all generally considered as being Communists. He recalled that GARDNER JACKSON frequently played around with this group but has now definitely broken away from it and might be an excellent source of information.

[redacted] also recalled HORACE WARNER TRUESDELL as apparently being among the more highly esteemed men in CP circles in the Washington area.

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[redacted] who was particularly associated with a group of persons suspected by him of being Communists in the Central Labor Union in the middle 1930's furnished the following information:

ELEANOR NELSON came to Washington during the early to middle 1930's from New York, and seemed from the beginning to be a leader of another group of persons who had also begun working for the Government and were from New York. He stated that NELSON became active in the American Federation of Government Employees, an A. F. of L. Government Employees Union, and with others attempted to gain control of the Central Labor Union. He recalled that these people frequently packed meetings and before Central Labor Union meetings, would meet as a separate group to plan their strategy for the ensuing CLU meeting. Among the persons more prominently active in this group was JOE RINIS, presently associated in the contracting business in the firm, RINIS and TUCKMAN. The informant stated that RINIS had at one time attended some school on Communism in Russia. Other persons active in this group were HENRY WHITE and his wife, JESSICA REED WHITE, JANET GAINES, DOROTHY BAILEY and ELIZABETH C. HALE. According to the informant, JOE RINIS seemed to be the leading figure of this group along with ELEANOR NELSON and from his observation, RINIS appeared to give the orders to all of them including

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CONFIDENTIAL

NYO LETTER TO DIRECTOR
RE: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Feb. 2, 1949

SENATOR WILSON. The informant stated that this group had subsequently broken away and formed the nucleus for the United Federal Workers of America.

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished the following information regarding figures in this case: b2 b7D

NAT WITT

Informant did not recall when she first met WITT but knew him prior to her entry into the Communist Party about 1936. She was associated with him in varying degrees until about 1943. Her outstanding recollection regarding NAT WITT's definite association with high Communist Party functionaries resulted from a conference in the home of MARION and ARTHUR BACHRACH on Hintwood Place, Northwest, about September, 1940. This conference was held to discuss ways and means of raising money through the Communist Party and among Communist Party followers for the support of the campaign of JOHN T. BERNARD (Minnesota) for Congress. BERNARD had received the Farmer-Labor nomination for the House of Representatives, according to the informant, and had previously been a member of Congress in the middle 1930's, at which time he was the only Communist to be a member of Congress.

The conference referred to above was attended by MARION and ARTHUR BACHRACH, Mr. and Mrs. LEE PRESSMAN, ALICE ADAMS, and an unidentified man who was a member of the CP from Minnesota and who had driven BERNARD from Minnesota to Washington for this conference, JOHN T. BERNARD and NATHAN WITT, and Confidential Informant [redacted] b2 b7D

According to the informant, BERNARD previously was acquainted intimately with other persons present at this conference and obviously had known them for a considerable period of time. NAT WITT was the domineering figure during the conference. The informant pointed out that this conference was during the period of the HITLER-STALIN Pact and all persons present were avowed Communists. During the conference, NAT WITT jokingly remarked that things were not as easy as they had been due to the HITLER-STALIN Pact.

The informant stated that she was never in WITT's house and did not recall that WITT was ever in her home. The occasion of the above conference was the only conference of high CP functionaries the informant ever attended with WITT and was the closest contact she ever had with him in connection with CP activity. The informant stated that all persons present at this conference were absolutely CP members and stated that she had discussed with them at various times the CP role in world events.

JOHN ABT

Informant stated that she did not know ABT well but knew he was the brother of MARION BACHRACH and the husband of JESSICA SMITH. She stated that

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she had met him on a couple of occasions and knew that he was a member of the CP from conversations she had with MARION BACHRACH and also from conversations with JOHN T. BERNARD and with ETTA SHAW HIRSCHFIELD. The informant advised that HIRSCHFIELD had told her that CLAYTON HATHAWAY (former "Daily Worker" editor) told her that MARION BACHRACH and JOHN ART were both very domineering and that he (HATHAWAY) and ART had had a "run-in" in New York regarding CP matters. The informant originally contacted ART about 1938 while working with ART's sister, MARION BACHRACH in CP activities at the Capitol. The informant's last knowledge of ART was in New York about a year ago when the informant was visiting ALFRED K. and MATILA DODGE STERN. During a conversation, the STERNs referred to the coming role of the WALLACE Party during the campaign and election. ALFRED STERN quoted JOHN ART as having said it would be possible for the CP to elect ten Congressmen in the coming campaign.

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MARION BACHRACH

MARION BACHRACH was a close CP associate of Confidential Informant [redacted] during the late 1930's and possibly early 1940's. About 1937, MARION BACHRACH was employed in the inner office of Representative JOHN T. BERNARD, who has been referred to previously in this memo, and used to sit in on all of his conferences. BACHRACH often jokingly told [redacted] about JOHN T. BERNARD's Secretary, ANTHONY_____(last name unknown) who was a Catholic and strongly anti-Communist. BACHRACH referred to how mad ANTHONY or TONY would get over being shut out of these conferences while BACHRACH attended them. [redacted] stated that BACHRACH actually worked and had a desk in the same room as BERNARD, acting so on orders from BERNARD and instructions from the CP. She stated that she and BACHRACH had reached the conclusion that TONY took the job as Secretary to BERNARD in order to mitigate CP influence on BERNARD's actions. She stated that BACHRACH had been successful in blocking these efforts.

It should be noted that the informant has previously furnished information that JOHN T. BERNARD was influential along with the informant in persuading former Representative ROBERT RAMSAY of Pennsylvania to attend a Spanish Loyalist dinner or party about 1937 at the home of WEBSTER GRAY POWELL. POWELL has been identified as being a member of the same underground group of the CP in Washington as ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, HAROLD WARD, NATHAN WITT and others.

JESSICA SMITH

Informant first met JESSICA SMITH in 1925 and was told by SMITH at that time that she was a CP member. SMITH had just returned from Russia and was very fanatically pro-Russian. She had made this trip to Russia along with INGY BRANNON (Phonetic). They had gone to Russia in 1923, as part of a Labor Union delegation. The trip was financed by one A. A. HELLER, prominent New York Communist. Informant stated that INGY BRANNON was not a member of

the CP to the best of her knowledge. JESSICA SMITH had remained in Russia for about one year after the remainder of the Labor Union delegation had returned to the United States. JESSICA SMITH, at the time informant met her, was a CP fanatic and, according to the informant, was the second person informant had ever met who was known to her to be a member of the CP. [redacted] was introduced to SMITH by IRGY BRANNON in JESSICA SMITH's bedroom in a house on the site of the present U.S. Supreme Court Building. Informant said that at the time she, herself, was very enthusiastic and thrilled over meeting a real Communist and hearing her talk about how wonderful everything was in Russia. Informant stated that she had no other contact with JESSICA SMITH until 1937, 1938 and 1939, when she was on close friendly terms with MARION BACHRACH, sister-in-law of JESSICA SMITH.

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LAWRENCE DUGGAN

Informant stated that she had never met DUGGAN personally and has no knowledge of CP membership or activity on his part. Her only knowledge of him was that during the spring of 1940, while informant was working on the United American-Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, HELEN BRYAN (more recently connected with Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in New York) told her that DUGGAN would most likely be the person in the State Department who had been cooperative with the United American-Spanish Aid Committee or whatever name that organization was known by at that particular time. It was informant's belief that DUGGAN was merely anti-Fascist and anti-FRANCO and probably not a CP member. Informant recalled DUGGAN having been spoken of by other CP members as being anti-Fascist. She did not recall the names of others but recalled that THERESA LISS may have been one of the persons so referring to DUGGAN.

LAUCHLIN CURRIE

[redacted] was not personally acquainted with CURRIE but recalled that EMILE DESPRES had accompanied CURRIE on a trip to China for the State Department. She stated that she knew DESPRES to be a member of the CP and recalled having discussed with HENRY HILL COLLINS how important this trip by DESPRES with CURRIE was to the CP movement.

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BOB GOE

Informant was acquainted with BOB GOE particularly during 1940 and 1941 during a time when GOE was employed as Director of FARM Research, Incorporated, which, according to the informant, was a "straight party outfit." Informant knew GOE to be a member of the CP, having discussed this with MARIE GOLDMAN, aka Mrs. BUG MOODLAMAN. MARIE GOLDMAN at times acted as a cartoonist for the Farm Research, Incorporated magazine. Informant stated that she was

very close to these people at the time because she was doing propaganda work for the CP, the idea being to have Congressmen make speeches containing CP propaganda. Informant's work in this connection dealt primarily with the agricultural situation. The informant recalled having attended some CP meetings in the office of BOB GOE during this period and states that she and BOB GOE had to know and trust each other as they were doing important CP work, the purposes of which frequently overlapped.

It should be noted that Farm Research, Incorporated, of which BOB GOE was Director, also employed during the middle 1930's for a considerable time WEBSTER GLAY POWELL, who has been referred to before. It is believed that HARRY AHL, who has also been mentioned prominently by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in connection with the CP underground group, was associated at one time with Farm Research, Inc.

ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS

Informant stated that she has met both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS but has never been closely associated with either of them. Informant knew nothing of any CP affiliation on the part of either one of the HISSes. Informant knew ALGER and PRISCILLA to be Liberals but stated that she had no idea of any CP membership or activity on the part of either of them at any time. Informant recalled particularly one occasion several years ago when she met PRISCILLA HISS and at which time, she was coldly avoided by PRISCILLA. The informant at the time did not attach any particular significance to this act on PRISCILLA's part but did consider it unusual.

SIDNEY SCHOSTECK
SOPHIE MENKEN

Informant stated that SCHOSTECK was a boyfriend of SOPHIE MENKEN. SCHOSTECK was active in organizing the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He is a son or a grandson of a member of Unit #1 of the CP which was organized in 1905 - one of the original CP revolutionaries in the United States. While in Washington, SID SCHOSTECK and SOPHIE MENKEN were very important in the activities of the Young Communist League and also in the Central Labor Union. During this period, SCHOSTECK also roomed with one WILLIE ARNOLD (CP name) with aliases, WILLIE ARNSTEIN and WILLIE ARNHEIM, who was a CP organizer in the District of Columbia in 1936. The informant stated that SCHOSTECK had subsequently gone to Spain and had been killed fighting for the Spanish Loyalist forces.

According to the informant, SOPHIE MENKEN was a close social acquaintance of EDITH AHL, wife of DAVID AHL. EDITH often referred to SOPHIE as "my friend SOPHIE." SOPHIE MENKEN, according to the informant, was also on close friendly terms with MIKE and MIRIAM NAIGLES.

WFO LETTER TO DIRECTOR
RE: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

CONFIDENTIAL Feb. 2, 1949

In regard to the above WILLIE ARNOLD, reference is made to a previous lead in this case to identify and interview one ROY WARNER, who was reportedly a CP organizer in the District of Columbia about 1935. It is believed that WILLIE ARNOLD might be a very logical suspect for being identical with ROY WARNER.

The informant was not acquainted with VINCENT RENO, LANGE CLARK, PHIL RENO, BENJAMIN FRIEDMAN, BENJAMIN FIELDS.

Regarding GARDNER JACKSON, whom the Bureau has instructed interviewing, informant stated that she has been acquainted with GARDNER and PAT JACKSON for a long time and states that JACKSON is not a member of the CP to her knowledge and as a matter of fact hates the CP. She stated, however, that JACKSON should be an excellent source of information regarding numerous CP personalities. b2 b7D

Regarding HORACE WARNER TRUESDELL, who has been referred to by several informants as having been an associate of various persons in this case, [redacted] advised that he had occasion to observe CP records and noted that HORACE TRUESDELL and his wife, ADELAIDE, were listed as having paid CP dues for several months in 1936 or 1937. The informant stated that in 1940, ANN GOODMAN, who was on the Executive Committee of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, and MURIEL KOENIGSBERGER, who was Executive Secretary of the Committee, told the informant that TRUESDELL could always be depended on to "plug the Party line." The informant recalled that TRUESDELL was also active in the Descendants of the American Revolution, which according to the informant was organized by instructions from the CP in order to compete with the Daughters of the American Revolution. The informant was of the opinion that TRUESDELL had left the CP about 1937 and did not know whether or not TRUESDELL had ever actually rejoined the Party. The informant had been told by JANE FOSTER that it was not considered worth while attempting to re-recruit TRUESDELL since for all practical purposes he was "as much one of us as ever."

CONFIDENTIAL

2313

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

BU FILE No. 65-1928 DKM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Buffalo, New York	2/3/49	2/2/49	ROBERT T. CRYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. O. J. CASE does not recall TIMOTHY HOBSON or TIMOTHY HISS. Dr. CASE separated from service 3/15/45. Suggests contact be made with Lt. Cmdr. FRANCIS B. McGUIRE, Albany, N. Y. or Chief Pharmacist Mate MELVIN OGBORN, address unknown. Dr. CASE had no typewritten correspondence in his possession, but stated it was possible that Chief Pharmacist Mate OGBORN, who was in charge of records at Union College, would have such correspondence, or have knowledge of location of correspondence.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-133.
St. Paul teletype to Bureau, dated February 1, 1949.

DETAILS: AT SALAMANCA, NEW YORK

Special Agent CHRISTOPHER W. NELSON contacted Dr. O. J. CASE on February 2, 1949 at his new location, 27 Broad Street, Salamanca, New York. Dr. CASE had moved from Buffalo in August 1946.

Dr. CASE advised Special Agent NELSON that inasmuch as he was separated from the service March 15, 1945, he would know nothing regarding the circumstances under which TIMOTHY HOBSON was discharged from the Navy. Dr. CASE also stated that the names TIMOTHY HOBSON or TIMOTHY HISS were not familiar to him, and he could not recall ever hearing the names during the tenure of his services at Union College.

cc AAG Campbell
2-18-49
FBI

~~DESTROYED RECORDING~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. G. Mayrose Rec	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1333-234-0
3-Bureau 3-New York (1-Spec. Ass't to Atty Gen. THOMAS J. DONEGAN) (65-14920)	COPIES OF THIS REPORT	RECORDED - 39
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Kisseloff-11572

Dr. CASE stated, however, that if TIMOTHY HOBSON had been discharged from the service as a homosexual, information regarding this case would be known to Lieutenant Commander FRANCIS B. McGUIRE. According to Dr. CASE, Dr. McGUIRE is now employed as Fire Surgeon with the Albany Police Department, Albany, New York.

Dr. CASE also stated that any records concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON'S case or any correspondence in connection with this case between the HISS family and the Navy would have been in possession of Chief Pharmacist Mate MELVIN OGBORN. Dr. CASE did not know Mr. OGBORN'S present address.

Dr. CASE further advised Special Agent NELSON that he does not have any typewritten correspondence in his possession, nor does he ever recall having any typewritten correspondence which might have emanated from the HISS residence. Dr. HISS was quite sure that if by any chance there had been such correspondence, its present location would be known to Chief Pharmacist Mate OGBORN, or at least he would know of the existence of any typewritten correspondence.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

23410

Kisseloff-11573

BU 65-1928

LEADS

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

In accordance with Buffalo teletype dated February 3, 1948, will contact Dr. FRANCIS B. McGUIRE, 14 Madison Place for any information he may have regarding TIMOTHY HOBSON, aka HISS, or the existence of any typewritten correspondence in the Navy files emanating from the HISS residence.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

In accordance with Buffalo teletype dated February 4, 1949, will check records of enlisted personnel for whereabouts of former Chief Pharmacist Mate MELVIN OGBORN in order this person may be interviewed concerning his knowledge of TIMOTHY HOBSON, aka HISS, or of correspondence relative to HOBSON emanating from the HISS residence.

23210

Kisseloff-11574

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

BU FILE NO. 65-1928 DKM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Buffalo, New York	2/3/49	2/2/49	ROBERT T. CRYAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. O. J. CASE does not recall TIMOTHY HOBSON or TIMOTHY HISS. Dr. CASE separated from service 3/15/45. Suggests contact be made with Lt. Cmdr. FRANCIS B. McGUIRE, Albany, N. Y. or Chief Pharmacist Mate MELVIN OGBORN, address unknown. Dr. CASE had no typewritten correspondence in his possession, but stated it was possible that Chief Pharmacist Mate OGBORN, who was in charge of records at Union College, would have such correspondence, or have knowledge of location of correspondence.

- R U C -

REFERENCE ; Bureau File 74-133.
St. Paul teletype to Bureau, dated February 1, 1949.

DETAILS: AT SALAMANCA, NEW YORK

Special Agent CHRISTOPHER W. NELSON contacted Dr. O. J. CASE on February 2, 1949 at his new location, 27 Broad Street, Salamanca, New York. Dr. CASE had moved from Buffalo in August 1946.

Dr. CASE advised Special Agent NELSON that inasmuch as he was separated from the service March 15, 1945, he would know nothing regarding the circumstances under which TIMOTHY HOBSON was discharged from the Navy. Dr. CASE also stated that the names TIMOTHY HOBSON or TIMOTHY HISS were not familiar to him, and he could not recall ever hearing the names during the tenure of his services at Union College.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

KC FILE NO. 65-1263

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY	2-3-49	2-2-49	ROBERT T. McIVER MEJ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Kansas City Confidential Informant received form letter from American Civil Liberties Union October 7, 1948, signed by BILL MAULDIN, urging membership in A.C.L.U. LAWRENCE DUGGAN mentioned on letterhead among Board of Directors. Informant has no personal knowledge of LAWRENCE DUGGAN or any groups of which he is a member.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau teletype to Kansas City dated 2-1-49

DETAILS:

Referenced Bureau teletype noted that Kansas City letter dated January 17, 1949 re LAWRENCE DUGGAN set out information supplied by Kansas City Confidential Informant T-1 in which she had reported by letter that "LAWRENCE DUGGAN was a member of some of my New York groups and played around with them, and STEPHEN DUGGAN is doing the same now - I am afraid of more accidents. I received a personal letter from LAWRENCE DUGGAN's group October 7. If they wrote to me, of course you know their status as I do. I'm keeping letter for you."

cc AAG Campbell 2-9-49 FLT

This Informant further stated in her letter that she thought LAWRENCE DUGGAN was "railroaded to his death" and further that she was asked to become a member some time ago of his group and sent in a membership card as requested. The referenced Bureau teletype requested that

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EX-31

MAR 15 1949

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3 8
Bureau
New York (1 T. J. Donegan, Assistant to Attorney General) (Encl)
Kansas City

Kisseloff-11576

this Informant be re-interviewed and that the letter which was sent to her from New York be obtained.

On 2-2-49 Kansas City Confidential Informant T-1 was interviewed by SA C. LAWRENCE RICE and the writer at which time she produced the letter to which she had referred when she directed a letter to this office on January 9, 1949. The letter which she received "from LAWRENCE DUGGAN's group October 7" was found to be a letter signed by BILL MAULDIN on stationery of the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The letter signed by MAULDIN, dated October 7, was a form letter urging membership in the American Civil Liberties Union because it was one group he had found that defended all groups. MAULDIN in the letter noted that within the same week the A.C.L.U. had defended the right of the Communist Party to exist on a Midwestern State ballot, and also had defended the right of GERALD L. K. SMITH to speak. The stationery of the American Civil Liberties Union, on which MAULDIN's letter was written, contained the names of the national officers of the A.C.L.U. as well as the names of sixty five members of the National Committee and thirty one members of the Board of Directors. LAWRENCE DUGGAN's name was listed among the Board of Directors. The Informant said she had no personal knowledge whatsoever of LAWRENCE DUGGAN, and had no knowledge of any groups of which he was a member. In referring to "LAWRENCE DUGGAN's group" she had meant the American Civil Liberties Union. She has no information regarding the other subjects in this case. The letter received by the Informant is being forwarded to New York for their information.

This Informant is considered to be unstable, and the information furnished by her has not always been accurate. She is encouraged to continue to send in material, however, as she often furnishes information of value.

ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK: Letter received by Confidential Informant from BILL MAULDIN, dated October 7th.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-11577

KC file 65-1263

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

T-1 [redacted] b7D

Kisseloff-11578

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

KC FILE NO. 65-1263

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY	2-3-49	2-2-49	ROBERT T. McIVER KEJ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Kansas City Confidential Informant received form letter from American Civil Liberties Union October 7, 1948, signed by BILL MAULDIN, urging membership in A.C.L.U. LAWRENCE DUGGAN mentioned on letterhead among Board of Directors. Informant has no personal knowledge of LAWRENCE DUGGAN or any groups of which he is a member.

- KJO -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau teletype to Kansas City dated 2-1-49

DETAILS:

Referenced Bureau teletype noted that Kansas City letter dated January 17, 1949 re LAWRENCE DUGGAN set out information supplied by Kansas City Confidential Informant T-1 in which she had reported by letter that "LAWRENCE DUGGAN was a member of some of my New York groups and played around with them, and STEPHEN DUGGAN is doing the same now - I am afraid of more accidents. I received a personal letter from LAWRENCE DUGGAN's group October 7. If they wrote to me, of course you knew their status as I do. I'm keeping letter for you."

This Informant further stated in her letter that she thought LAWRENCE DUGGAN was "railroaded to his death" and further that she was asked to become a member some time ago of his group and sent in a membership card as requested. The referenced Bureau teletype requested that

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2 Kansas City

Kisseloff-11579

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO. 65-975 - AWE

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Savannah	FEB 7 1949	2/3/49	Wilmer L. Thompson

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ET AL	PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES W. WARING, Attorney, Charleston, S.C., was associated with ALGER HISS during 1934-36 when both were employees of Dept. of Agriculture. WARING has never been intimate with HISS and has received no personal letters from HISS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.
Teletype from Washington Field dated 2-2-49

DETAILS: MR. CHARLES W. WARING, prominent Charleston, South Carolina Attorney, advised that during 1934 to 1936 he was an attorney in the Tax Department of the Department of Agriculture. During this same period of time, ALGER HISS also was employed by the Department of Agriculture but in a different branch. HISS' office was a few doors away from that of WARING and they saw each other frequently during office hours. MR. WARING stated he was never intimate with HISS and he rarely saw him after office hours except at occasional office parties. MR. WARING stated that the branch he was working with was discontinued in 1936 and thereafter he only saw HISS on rare occasions and has never received any personal mail from HISS. MR. WARING stated that HISS was sponsored by JEROME FRANK in the Department of Agriculture. MR. WARING also stated that the head of his department always regarded HISS with coolness due to the fact HISS was constantly trying to enlarge his authority and jurisdiction at the expense of other branch heads.

cc AAG Campbell
2-18-49
FLJ

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FEB 14 1949
MAR 15 1949

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Kisseloff-11580

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2 - Washington Field
2 - Savannah

Mr. WARING stated that any mail he may officially have received from HISS would be filed in the records of the Department of Agriculture, and such letters would have been prepared by HISS at the Department of Agriculture.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

2342

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO. 65-975 - AWE

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Savannah	FEB 7 1949	2/3/49	Wilmer L. Thompson

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ET AL	PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES W. WARING, Attorney, Charleston, S.C., was associated with ALGER HISS during 1934-36 when both were employees of Dept. of Agriculture. WARING has never been intimate with HISS and has received no personal letters from HISS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333
Teletype from Washington Field dated 2-2-49

DETAILS: MR. CHARLES W. WARING, prominent Charleston, South Carolina Attorney, advised that during 1934 to 1936 he was an attorney in the Tax Department of the Department of Agriculture. During this same period of time, ALGER HISS also was employed by the Department of Agriculture but in a different branch. HISS' office was a few doors away from that of WARING and they saw each other frequently during office hours. MR. WARING stated he was never intimate with HISS and he rarely saw him after office hours except at occasional office parties. MR. WARING stated that the branch he was working with was discontinued in 1936 and thereafter he only saw HISS on rare occasions and has never received any personal mail from HISS. MR. WARING stated that HISS was sponsored by JEROME FRANK in the Department of Agriculture. MR. WARING also stated that the head of his department always regarded HISS with coolness due to the fact HISS was constantly trying to enlarge his authority and jurisdiction at the expense of other branch heads.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK ST. P FILE No. 74-63

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	2/4/49	1/31; 2/1/49	G. PARNELL THORNTON RS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Professor TRACY F. TYLER, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised he lived in Apartment 40 at 2831 28th Street NW, Washington, D. C. from June, 1931 to September, 1935. Photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS exhibited to Professor TYLER, his son, TRACY F. TYLER, Jr., and his second wife, Mrs. VIRGINIA TYLER, and they were unable to identify either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being individuals that they recalled living in the same apartment building from July 1, 1934 to June 28, 1935. FRANZ B. ANDREEN, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised he recalls the name of TIMOTHY HOBSON, but does not remember any details about HOBSON's discharge from the Navy as a homosexual.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field Office letter to Bureau dated 1/27/49;
St. Paul teletype to Los Angeles dated 1/31/49;
St. Paul teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York dated 1/31/49;
St. Paul letter to Omaha dated 1/31/49;
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau and St. Paul dated 2/1/49;
St. Paul teletype to San Francisco dated 2/1/49;
St. Paul teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York dated 2/1/49;
Los Angeles teletype to St. Paul dated 2/2/49.

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FLT cwl

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2--Washington Field
2--St. Paul

Kisseloff-11583

EX-31

56 MAR 18 1949

STAT. SECT.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—37952-1

Tickler - J. L. Jones 1647

St. P 74-63

DETAILS: AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA:

Professor TRACY F. TYLER, Assistant to the President, University of Minnesota, was interviewed at his office, Room 111 Northrup Hall, and he advised that he and his first wife and family resided in Apartment 40, 2831 28th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. from June of 1931 to September of 1935. Photographs of ALGER HISS, Mrs. CHAMBERS with a small child and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and a small child were exhibited to him and he advised that he did not recall seeing any of these individuals in the apartment building in which he lived. He stated that he was unable to identify the photographs which were exhibited to him, but stated that possibly his first wife, Mrs. RUTH S. TYLER, who now resides at 835 West 9th Street, San Pedro, California, might possibly be of assistance in this matter. Professor TYLER stated that when he lived at the above address he travelled a great deal of the time and that as he recalls during May and June of 1935 he was on the West Coast doing some work.

Mr. TYLER advised that last Summer he received a long distance telephone call from some individual whose name he does not recall and advised that this individual stated that he was ALGER HISS' attorney and that he was questioned as to whether or not he recalled ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS residing in that apartment building. He advised that he told this unknown person that he did not recall either person.

Mrs. VIRGINIA TYLER, second wife of Professor TYLER, was interviewed at her home at 1564 Fulham, St. Paul, Minnesota. She advised that she was married to Mr. TYLER in New York City in 1936 and stated that she called at Mr. TYLER's apartment a few times when he lived in Apartment 40, 2831 28th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

TRACY F. TYLER, Jr., age 24, student at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was interviewed at his residence, 315 19th Street Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he advised that he resided with his parents when they lived in Apartment 40 at 2831 28th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. from 1931 to 1935.

Photographs of ALGER HISS, Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child, and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child were exhibited to Mrs. VIRGINIA TYLER and TRACY F. TYLER, JR. with negative results.

It is to be noted that Mrs. VIRGINIA TYLER advised that when Professor TYLER lived at the above address that his daughter, GERALDINE, age 30, who is now Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ, also lived at the apartment and she now lives with her husband at 1012 North Main Street, McCook, Nebraska.

Kisseloff-11584

A teletype was transmitted to the Los Angeles Office on January 31, 1949 re

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questing that Mrs. RUTH S. TYLER, who resides at 835 West 9th Street, San Pedro, California, be interviewed and photographs of the above individuals exhibited to her.

The Omaha Office by letter dated January 31, 1949 was requested to interview Professor TYLER's daughter, GERALDINE, who is now Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ, 1012 North Main Street, McCook, Nebraska.

The Washington Field Office was requested by teletype to transmit to the Omaha and Los Angeles Offices photographs of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child which were transmitted with a copy of referenced letter to the St. Paul Office.

FRANZ B. ANDREEN, 162 Taylor Avenue, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minnesota, advised that during the war he was stationed at Union College in Schenectady, New York, from April 14, 1944 to November 9, 1945 and that he was the commanding officer there. He stated that he does recall the name of TIMOTHY HOBSON, but does not remember HOBSON's being discharged from the Navy as a homosexual. Mr. ANDREEN advised that in the event HOBSON was discharged for that reason that the matter would have been handled by Dr. O. J. CASE, then Commander-Chief and by his Executive Officer, CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER.

ANDREEN advised that he had 650 young men under his command at Union College and he reviewed the Union College Annual for the period of time that he was there and was unable to find HOBSON in the Annual or recall any detailed information about HOBSON.

Mr. ANDREEN stated that it is his understanding that Dr. O. J. CASE practiced medicine in Buffalo, New York prior to the war and that he is still living in Buffalo, New York. He stated that his former Executive Officer, CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER is now employed in the Department of Education, Vocational Rehabilitation Division for the State of California, at Sacramento, California.

Mr. ANDREEN stated to his knowledge he has never received any typewritten correspondence from the ALGER HISS residence.

The Buffalo Office was requested by referenced teletype of February 1, 1949 to locate and interview Dr. O. J. CASE and the San Francisco Office was requested by teletype dated February 1, 1949 to locate and interview CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER at Sacramento, California.

Referenced teletype from Los Angeles dated February 2, 1949 requested that TRACY F. TYLER, Jr. who lived with his parents in the same apartment building with ALGER HISS be interviewed. It is to be noted that TRACY F. TYLER, Jr. was interviewed on January 31, 1949.

Kisseloff-11585

-----REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-----

LEADS

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will locate and interview Dr. O. J. CASE, who was formerly a Commander in the United States Navy at Union College, Schenectady, New York, with Lt. Commander FRANZ B. ANDREEN from July, 1944 to July 26, 1945 for any information Dr. CASE may have in his possession concerning HOBSON, it being noted that HOBSON was discharged from the Navy as a homosexual.

Will ascertain if Dr. CASE has any typewritten correspondence in his possession which could have emanated from the ALGER HISS residence. If so, will submit same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA

Will exhibit photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS to Mrs. RUTH S. TYLER, 835 9th Street when they are received from the Washington Field Office. It is to be noted that Mrs. TYLER resided in Apartment 40, 2831 28th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. from June, 1931 to September, 1935, which was during the time ALGER HISS lived at that address and leased Apartment 42 from July 1, 1934 to June 28, 1935. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is supposed to have occupied this apartment about the last six weeks of the lease.

THE OMAHA OFFICE

AT McCOOK, NEBRASKA

Will exhibit photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS when they are received from the Washington Field Office to Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ who lives at 1012 North Main Street, McCook, Nebraska.

It is noted that Mrs. WERTZ resided with her parents in Apartment 40 at 2831 28th Street Northwestn, Washington, D. C. during the time ALGER HISS lived in Apartment 42 at this address and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is supposed to have occupied HISS' apartment for about the last six weeks of the lease.

Kisseloff-11586

St. P 74-63

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Will locate and interview CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER who was formerly Executive Officer at Union College under the command of Lt. Commander FRANZ B. ANDREEN from November 1, 1944 to July 26, 1945. BRUBAKER is now believed to be employed at the State Department of Education, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State of California, at Sacramento.

Will secure from Mr. BRUBAKER any information in his possession concerning HOBSON, it being noted that HOBSON was discharged from the Navy as a homosexual.

Will ascertain if Mr. BRUBAKER has any typewritten correspondence in his possession that could have emanated from the ALGER HISS residence. If so, will submit same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will forward to the Omaha and Los Angeles Offices the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child, Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child, and one large photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were transmitted to the St. Paul Office with referenced letter of January 27, 1949.

2312

Kisseloff-11587

FD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK ST. P FILE No. 74-63

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	2/4/49	1/31; 2/1/49	G. PARNELL THORNTON RS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	~~PERJURY~~ ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Professor TRACY F. TYLER, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised he lived in Apartment 40 at 2831 28th Street NW, Washington, D. C. from June, 1931 to September, 1935. Photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS exhibited to Professor TYLER, his son, TRACY F. TYLER, Jr., and his second wife, Mrs. VIRGINIA TYLER, and they were unable to identify either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being individuals that they recalled living in the same apartment building from July 1, 1934 to June 28, 1935. FRANZ B. ANDREEN, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised he recalls the name of TIMOTHY HOBSON, but does not remember any details about HOBSON's discharge from the Navy as a homosexual.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field Office letter to Bureau dated 1/27/49;
St. Paul teletype to Los Angeles dated 1/31/49;
St. Paul teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York dated 1/31/49;
St. Paul letter to Omaha dated 1/31/49;
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau and St. Paul dated 2/1/49;
St. Paul teletype to San Francisco dated 2/1/49;
St. Paul teletype to Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York dated 2/1/49;
Los Angeles teletype to St. Paul dated 2/2/49.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3--New York (1-T. J. DONEGAN, Special Asst. to the Atty. Gen.)
2--Los Angeles
2--Washington Field
2--Omaha
2--St. Paul
2--San Francisco

Kisseloff-11588

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—37952-1

St. P 74-63

DETAILS: AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA:

Professor TRACY F. TYLER, Assistant to the President, University of Minnesota, was interviewed at his office, Room 111 Northrup Hall, and he advised that he and his first wife and family resided in Apartment 40, 2831 28th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. from June of 1931 to September of 1935. Photographs of ALGER HISS, Mrs. CHAMBERS with a small child and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and a small child were exhibited to him and he advised that he did not recall seeing any of these individuals in the apartment building in which he lived. He stated that he was unable to identify the photographs which were exhibited to him, but stated that possibly his first wife, Mrs. RUTH S. TYLER, who now resides at 835 West 9th Street, San Pedro, California, might possibly be of assistance in this matter. Professor TYLER stated that when he lived at the above address he travelled a great deal of the time and that as he recalls during May and June of 1935 he was on the West Coast doing some work.

Mr. TYLER advised that last Summer he received a long distance telephone call from some individual whose name he does not recall and advised that this individual stated that he was ALGER HISS' attorney and that he was questioned as to whether or not he recalled ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS residing in that apartment building. He advised that he told this unknown person that he did not recall either person.

Mrs. VIRGINIA TYLER, second wife of Professor TYLER, was interviewed at her home at 1564 Fulham, St. Paul, Minnesota. She advised that she was married to Mr. TYLER in New York City in 1936 and stated that she called at Mr. TYLER's apartment a few times when he lived in Apartment 40, 2831 28th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

TRACY F. TYLER, Jr., age 24, student at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was interviewed at his residence, 315 19th Street Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he advised that he resided with his parents when they lived in Apartment 40 at 2831 28th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. from 1931 to 1935.

Photographs of ALGER HISS, Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child, and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child were exhibited to Mrs. VIRGINIA TYLER and TRACY F. TYL JR. with negative results.

It is to be noted that Mrs. VIRGINIA TYLER advised that when Profes lived at the above address that his daughter, GERALDINE, age 30, wh Mrs. WILLIAM D. HERTZ, also lived at the apartment and she now liv her husband at 1012 North Main Street, McCook, Nebraska.

A teletype was transmitted to the Los Angeles Office on January 31

questing that Mrs. RUTH S. TYLER, who resides at 835 West 9th Street, San Pedro, California, be interviewed and photographs of the above individuals exhibited to her.

The Omaha Office by letter dated January 31, 1949 was requested to interview Professor TYLER's daughter, GERALDINE, who is now Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ, 1012 North Main Street, McCook, Nebraska.

The Washington Field Office was requested by teletype to transmit to the Omaha and Los Angeles Offices photographs of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child which were transmitted with a copy of referenced letter to the St. Paul Office.

FRANZ B. ANDREEN, 162 Taylor Avenue, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minnesota, advised that during the war he was stationed at Union College in Schenectady, New York, from April 14, 1944 to November 9, 1945 and that he was the commanding officer there. He stated that he does recall the name of TIMOTHY HOBSON, but does not remember HOBSON's being discharged from the Navy as a homosexual. Mr. ANDREEN advised that in the event HOBSON was discharged for that reason that the matter would have been handled by Dr. O. J. CASE, then Commander-Chief and by his Executive Officer, CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER.

ANDREEN advised that he had 650 young men under his command at Union College and he reviewed the Union College Annual for the period of time that he was there and was unable to find HOBSON in the Annual or recall any detailed information about HOBSON.

Mr. ANDREEN stated that it is his understanding that Dr. O. J. CASE practiced medicine in Buffalo, New York prior to the war and that he is still living in Buffalo, New York. He stated that his former Executive Officer, CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER is now employed in the Department of Education, Vocational Rehabilitatic Division for the State of California, at Sacramento, California.

Mr. ANDREEN stated to his knowledge he has never received any typewritten correspondence from the ALGER HISS residence.

The Buffalo Office was requested by referenced teletype of February 1, 19 locate and interview Dr. O. J. CASE and the San Francisco Office was req by teletype dated February 1, 1949 to locate and interview CRAWFORD F. at Sacramento, California.

Referenced teletype from Los Angeles dated February 2, 1949 requested th F. TYLER, Jr. who lived with his parents in the same apartment buil HISS be interviewed. It is to be noted that TRACY F. TYLER, Jr. wa on January 31, 1949.

Kisselof-11590

-----REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-----

LEADS

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will locate and interview Dr. O. J. CASE, who was formerly a Commander in the United States Navy at Union College, Schenectady, New York, with Lt. Commander FRANZ B. ANDREEN from July, 1944 to July 26, 1945 for any information Dr. CASE may have in his possession concerning HOBSON, it being noted that HOBSON was discharged from the Navy as a homosexual.

Will ascertain if Dr. CASE has any typewritten correspondence in his possession which could have emanated from the ALGER HISS residence. If so, will submit same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA

Will exhibit photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS to Mrs. RUTH S. TYLER, 835 9th Street when they are received from the Washington Field Office. It is to be noted that Mrs. TYLER resided in Apartment 40, 2831 28th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. from June, 1931 to September, 1935, which was during the time ALGER HISS lived at that address and leased Apartment 42 from July 1, 1934 to June 28, 1935. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is supposed to have occupied this apartment about the last six weeks of the lease.

THE OMAHA OFFICE

AT McCOOK, NEBRASKA

Will exhibit photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS when they are received from the Washington Field Office to Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ who lives at 1012 North Main Street, McCook, Nebraska.

It is noted that Mrs. WERTZ resided with her parents in Apartment 40 at 2831 28th Street Northwestn, Washington, D. C. during the time ALGER HISS lived in Apartment 42 at this address and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is supposed to have occupied HISS' apartment for about the last six weeks of the lease.

Kisseloff-11591

St. P 74-63

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Will locate and interview CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER who was formerly Executive Officer at Union College under the command of Lt. Commander FRANZ B. ANDREEN from November 1, 1944 to July 26, 1945. BRUBAKER is now believed to be employed at the State Department of Education, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State of California, at Sacramento.

Will secure from Mr. BRUBAKER any information in his possession concerning HOBSON, it being noted that HOBSON was discharged from the Navy as a homosexual.

Will ascertain if Mr. BRUBAKER has any typewritten correspondence in his possession that could have emanated from the ALGER HISS residence. If so, will submit same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will forward to the Omaha and Los Angeles Offices the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child, Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and child, and one large photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were transmitted to the St. Paul Office with referenced letter of January 27, 1949.

Kisseloff-11592

NEW YORK NM 65-2319

MIAMI	1/29/49	1/17,18,20,21, 26,27,28/49	LEON O. PRIOR GK
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL.			PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

PAUL CROUCH, Miami, Florida, unable to furnish any information concerning subjects. Laboratory concluded that Woodstock typewriter #149477 owned by Mrs. ANDREW ARCHER, St. Petersburg, Florida, not used to type questioned documents. Mr. GRAY FOSTER, Palm Beach, Florida, former neighbor of ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C. had no information of value. Mr. DWAYNE G. BROWNELL, Lake Wales, Florida, former neighbor of FELIX INSLERMAN at Cambridge, New York, unable to furnish information of value. Woodstock typewriter of Mr. CHARLES STURBITTS, Winter Haven, Florida, is in Washington, D. C. Mr. ELIOT O'HARA, West Palm Beach, Florida, social acquaintance of ALGER HISS, could furnish no information of value. PHILIP HANSON HISS JR. III, Siesta Key, Florida, cousin of ALGER HISS, has no information of value. PHILIP HISS furnished, for examination, two typewritten letters received from ALGER HISS in 1948 and possibly has another letter received in 1942 in files at New Canaan, Connecticut.

~~DECLASSIFIED RECORDING~~

cc AAG Campbell
2-4-49
FLJ:mw

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333;
Bureau teletype to all SACs dated January 11, 1949;
New York City letter to Bureau January 7, 1949;

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169 DEC 16 1964

74-1333-2347

(5) - Bureau (AMSD)
3 - New York (1-Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in New York City)(AMSD)
2 - New Haven
2 - Miami

MAR 15 1949

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39

51 MAR 17 1949

~~Liebler - T. L. Jones - 4679~~

Report of SA E. WILSON PURDY January 11, 1949, at Miami;
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau and Miami January 13, 1949;
Albany teletype to Bureau and Miami January 14, 1949;
New York City teletype to Miami January 14, 1949;
Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau and Miami January 18, 1949;
New Haven teletype to Bureau and Miami January 19, 1949;
San Francisco teletype to Bureau and Miami January 19, 1949;
Report of SA F. X. McBRIDE, January 21, 1949, New Haven, Connecticut;
Miami teletype to Bureau, New York City and New Haven January 28, 1949;
Philadelphia teletype to Miami January 28, 1949.

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Mr. PAUL CROUCH, 10421 N.W. 33rd Avenue, former Communist Party organizer for many years in various sections of the United States, was unable to furnish any information of value concerning any of the subjects of this investigation.

Laboratory report dated January 14, 1949, advised that it was concluded from an examination of typewritten specimens K293, secured from Woodstock typewriter #149477, that this typewriter was not used to type the questioned documents in this case.

AT PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by Special Agent MARTIN A. MANLEY:

Mr. GRAY FOSTER, 1459 N. Ocean Boulevard, advised that he has resided in Florida for the past seven years and prior to that time resided in Washington, D. C. During 1933 and 1934, Mr. FOSTER lived in the 3200 block of S. Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. However, he was not aware of the fact that ALGER HISS resided in this same neighborhood. Mr. FOSTER recalled that he has met ALGER HISS on one or two occasions through ALGER's brother, DONALD HISS, but Mr. FOSTER could not remember the circumstances surrounding these meetings and was unable to furnish any information of value concerning HISS' relationship with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-11594

2341

AT LAKE WALES, FLORIDA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RUSSELL A FRYE:

Mr. DWAYNE G. BROWNELL, 846 Carlton Avenue, advised that until recently he had owned a farm at Cambridge, New York, which was located near the farm owned by FELIX INSLERMAN. Mr. BROWNELL said that INSLERMAN and his wife were the BROWNELL's immediate neighbors from the summer of 1941 until 1946, at which time BROWNELL moved to another farm about a mile away from this same locality. BROWNELL recalled that INSLERMAN and his wife originally came to Cambridge from Argyle, New York, and purchased this farm from its former owner, Mr. HARRY HARRINGTON of Cambridge, New York.

Mr. BROWNELL said that despite the fact that the INSLERMANs were close neighbors of his, he had never closely associated with them due to the fact that the INSLERMANs were regarded in the community as being very strongly pro-German during World War II. According to Mr. BROWNELL, INSLERMAN, during this period, was employed as a draftsman at an aircraft factory located on Long Island, New York, and, as a result of this employment, INSLERMAN never actually worked the farm which he owned. About one year ago, according to Mr. BROWNELL, INSLERMAN secured employment with the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York, and during this period he commuted to his farm in Cambridge. Mr. BROWNELL said that he had very little contact with INSLERMAN and in these few contacts never discussed politics or never observed anything that would cause him to be suspicious of INSLERMAN's activity.

Mr. BROWNELL suggested that the following individuals, all living at Cambridge, New York, would possibly know something concerning INSLERMAN:

HARRY HARRINGTON, former owner of INSLERMAN's farm;
EVERETT KENYON, neighbor and close friend of INSLERMAN;
EDWARD C. HORTON, who purchased Mr. BROWNELL's farm ajoining the INSLERMAN property;
Mrs. HILEY KEYS, former housekeeper for Mr. BROWNELL and an acquaintance of Mrs. INSLERMAN.

AT WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by Special

Kisseloff-11595

23121

Agent HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD:

Mr. CHARLES STURBITTS, 143 Avenue A, Southeast, owner of Woodstock typewriter overhauled by the Leon Typewriter Company in Washington, D. C., advised that he purchased his typewriter about twenty years ago and that this typewriter is presently in the custoty of his secretary, Mrs. DORIS KENDALL, Apartment F240, 3690 38th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

AT WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by Special Agent MARTIN A. MANLEY:

Mr. ELIOT O'HARA, 315½ Mango Promenade, advised that his permanent residence address is 2025 O Street, Northwest, in Washington, D. C. Mr. O'HARA stated that he has known Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS socially since 1943. However, he has not seen either of them during the past two years. Mr. O'HARA recalled that all of his contacts with Mr. and Mrs. HISS have been of a social nature and on one or two occasions he has had dinner in the HISS home and likewise has entertained the HISSes for dinner in his own residence. Mr. O'HARA said that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and has never seen CHAMBERS in HISS' residence, nor could furnish any information of value concerning HISS' activities.

AT SARASOTA, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by Special Agent ORVILLE F. McVAY:

Mr. PHILIP HANSON HISS JR. III, Route 4, Box 106, Siesta Key, advised that he is a second or third cousin of ALGER HISS. PHILIP HISS first met ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C. about 1941 or 1942, and thereafter had an occasional luncheon or dinner contact of a social nature with ALGER HISS when they were both together in Washington, D. C. PHILIP HISS said that he was Director of Holland Operations for the Office of War Information from the middle of 1945 to the middle of 1946; that he was also associated with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, but that although both the OWI and the OSS were subsequently absorbed into the State Department, he had no official contact whatsoever with ALGER HISS while connected with these two Government agencies.

PHILIP HISS said that he has no direct or indirect

Kisseloff-11596

23414

knowledge of any disloyal actions on the part of ALGER HISS and has always regarded ALGER HISS as a loyal and patriotic citizen. PHILIP HISS furnished two typewritten letters from ALGER HISS, the one dated November 17, 1948, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the other dated December 23, 1948, at New York City. Both of these letters are signed by ALGER HISS and were transmitted to the Laboratory for examination by the Miami Office on January 27, 1949.

PHILIP HISS said that these two aforementioned letters are the only pieces of correspondence in his possession which he has received from ALGER HISS, with the exception of possibly a typewritten letter received from ALGER HISS in 1942 or 1943, which may be in a locked file cabinet containing personal papers of PHILIP HISS in his mother's residence at New Canaan, Connecticut. There is no one residing in this New Canaan residence at this time except the house maid, and PHILIP HISS' mother will not return there for two months, However, PHILIP HISS is arranging, by correspondence and contact through his mother, to have his cousins LAWRENCE S. GREENE or CHARLES BANCROFT of New Canaan, Connecticut, search through his personal papers in this file cabinet in an effort to locate this letter from ALGER HISS. This information has been furnished the New Haven Office so that appropriate contact can be had with GREENE or BANCROFT to secure this letter and forward same to the Laboratory for examination.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11597

23414

LEADS

THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE

AT NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

Will refer to Miami teletype to the Bureau, New Haven and New York dated January 28, 1949, requesting New Haven to make arrangements to contact LAWRENCE GREEN or CHARLES BANCROFT after they have examined the personal file cabinet of PHILIP HISS and secure from them the letter found in that file cabinet written to PHILIP HISS by ALGER HISS. Thereafter, this letter should be transmitted to the Laboratory for appropriate examination.

THE MIAMI OFFICE

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will report the results of the Laboratory examination of the two typewritten letters written to PHILIP HISS by ALGER HISS in 1948, which were transmitted to the Laboratory for examination on January 27, 1949.

Will refer to Philadelphia teletype dated January 28, 1948, requesting that RAYMOND J. PEELER, residing in care of Birch's Trailer Park, 2980 N.W. 79th Street, Miami, Florida, be interviewed for any information in his possession concerning FELIX INSLERMAN.

Kisseloff-11598

93 1/1

NEW YORK MM 65-2319

MIAMI	1/29/49	1/17,18,20,21, 26,27,28/49	LEON O. PRIOR	GK
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL.			PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.	

PAUL CROUCH, Miami, Florida, unable to furnish any information concerning subjects. Laboratory concluded that Woodstock typewriter #149477 owned by Mrs. ANDREW ARCHER, St. Petersburg, Florida, not used to type questioned documents. Mr. GRAY FOSTER, Palm Beach, Florida, former neighbor of ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C. had no information of value. Mr. DWAYNE G. BROWNELL, Lake Wales, Florida, former neighbor of FELIX INSLERMAN at Cambridge, New York, unable to furnish information of value. Woodstock typewriter of Mr. CHARLES STURBITTS, Winter Haven, Florida, is in Washington, D. C. Mr. ELIOT O'HARA, West Palm Beach, Florida, social acquaintance of ALGER HISS, could furnish no information of value. PHILIP HANSON HISS JR. III, Siesta Key, Florida, cousin of ALGER HISS, has no information of value. PHILIP HISS furnished, for examination, two typewritten letters received from ALGER HISS in 1948 and possibly has another letter received in 1942 in files at New Canaan, Connecticut.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333;
Bureau teletype to all SACs dated January 11, 1949;
New York City letter to Bureau January 7, 1949;

(5) - Bureau (AMSD) 3 - New York (1-Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in New York City)(AMSD) 2 - New Haven 2 - Miami	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NH FILE NO. 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	2-8-49	2/3,7/49	FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Typewritten letter dated 8-20-45 from ALGER HISS to PHILIP H. HISS, III, Cedarcrest, New Canaan, Conn. made available by LAURENCE S. GREENE of New Canaan, cousin of PHILIP H. HISS, III. Letter forwarded to Bureau Laboratory under separate cover.

- P -

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE 74-1333.
Miami teletype to Bureau, New York, and New Haven dated 1-28-49.
NFO letter to the Bureau dated 2-7-49.

DETAILS: Referenced Miami teletype revealed that PHILIP HANSON HISS, III, a resident of New Canaan, Connecticut, was interviewed at Siesta Key, Sarasota, Florida, relative to his relationship and contacts with ALGER HISS. During the interview PHILIP HANSON HISS, III, advised that there was a possibility that a typewritten letter addressed to him from ALGER HISS was located in his locked file cabinet containing personal papers in the home of his mother at New Canaan, Connecticut. PHILIP indicated during the interview, that he would arrange to correspond with his cousin, LAURENCE S. GREENE in New Canaan, who would effect arrangements to have the papers in the file cabinet examined for the presence of any letter from ALGER HISS to himself.

cc AAG Campbell
2-18-49
F L Jones

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74- 1333- 2345

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2-New Haven

RECEIVED MAR 15 1949

56 MAR 18 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisselof-11600

On February 3, 1949 LAURENCE S. GREENE, Clapboard Hill Road, New Canaan, Connecticut, advised that he had received a note from his cousin, PHILIP HANSON HISS, III, authorizing him to search PHILIP'S personal correspondence file cabinet located in the residence of his mother at New Canaan, and indicated that he, Mr. GREENE, would perform such a request upon receipt of a letter from PHILIP'S mother, CAROLYN DOW, informing him as to the location of the key to PHILIP'S personal correspondence file cabinet.

On February 7, 1949 Mr. GREENE made available one typewritten letter dated August 20, 1945 addressed to PHILIP H. HISS, Cedarcrest, New Canaan, Connecticut, and signed "ALGER". The letter in question was prepared on stationery of the U. S. Department of State and bears the State Departm seal. Mr. GREENE advised that he had thoroughly examined all the correspondence of his cousin PHILIP and that the only letter which appea from ALGER HISS to PHILIP was the one in question. Mr. GREENE advised th he desired to have the letter returned and requested that he be furnished with a signed receipt indicating that the letter had been turned over to a representative of the FBI.

By letter dated February 8, 1949 the letter which was received from LAURENCE S. GREENE was forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for appropriate examination.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff 11601

NH 74-5

LEAD

NEW HAVEN OFFICE

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Will interview Professor THOMAS I. EMERSON at the Yale Law School, in accordance with the request as set out in the Washington Field letter to the Bureau under date of February 7, 1949, with reference to ALGER HISS, his associates, activities, and for any knowledge which he may possess, in conformity with Washington Field teletype in the above matter to all offices dated January 10, 1949.

23116

Kisseloff-11602

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NH FILE NO. 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	2-8-49	2/3,7/49	FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Typewritten letter dated 8-20-45 from ALGER HISS to PHILIP H. HISS, III, Cedarcrest, New Canaan, Conn. made available by LAURENCE S. GREENE of New Canaan, cousin of PHILIP H. HISS, III. Letter forwarded to Bureau Laboratory under separate cover.

- P -

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE 74-1333.
Miami teletype to Bureau, New York, and New Haven dated 1-28-49.
WFO letter to the Bureau dated 2-7-49.

DETAILS: Referenced Miami teletype revealed that PHILIP HANSON HISS, III, a resident of New Canaan, Connecticut, was interviewed at Siesta Key, Sarasota, Florida, relative to his relationship and contacts with ALGER HISS. During the interview PHILIP HANSON HISS, III, advised that there was a possibility that a typewritten letter addressed to him from ALGER HISS was located in his locked file cabinet containing personal papers in the home of his mother at New Canaan, Connecticut. PHILIP indicated during the interview that he would arrange to correspond with his cousin, LAURENCE S. GREENE in New Canaan, who would effect arrangements to have the papers in the file cabinet examined for the presence of any letter from ALGER HISS to himself.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau
3-New York (65-14920) (1-T. J. Donegan, Special Asst. to the Attorney Gen.)
2-New Haven

Kisseloff-11603

On February 3, 1949 LAURENCE S. GREENE, Clapboard Hill Road, New Canaan, Connecticut, advised that he had received a note from his cousin, PHILIP HANSON HISS, III, authorizing him to search PHILIP'S personal correspondence file cabinet located in the residence of his mother at New Canaan, and indicated that he, Mr. GREENE, would perform such a request upon receipt of a letter from PHILIP'S mother, CAROLYN DOW, informing him as to the location of the key to PHILIP'S personal correspondence file cabinet.

On February 7, 1949 Mr. GREENE made available one typewritten letter dated August 20, 1945 addressed to PHILIP H. HISS, Cedarcrest, New Canaan, Connecticut, and signed "ALGER". The letter in question was prepared on stationery of the U. S. Department of State and bears the State Department seal. Mr. GREENE advised that he had thoroughly examined all the correspondence of his cousin PHILIP and that the only letter which appeared from ALGER HISS to PHILIP was the one in question. Mr. GREENE advised that he desired to have the letter returned and requested that he be furnished with a signed receipt indicating that the letter had been turned over to a representative of the FBI.

By letter dated February 8, 1949 the letter which was received from LAURENCE S. GREENE was forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for appropriate examination.

-PENDING-

Kisseloff-11604

NH 74-5

LEAD

NEW HAVEN OFFICE

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Will interview Professor THOMAS I. EMERSON at the Yale Law School, in accordance with the request as set out in the Washington Field letter to the Bureau under date of February 7, 1949, with reference to ALGER HISS, his associates, activities, and for any knowledge which he may possess, in conformity with Washington Field teletype in the above matter to all offices dated January 10, 1949.

Kisseloff-11605

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-1303 WH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	2-8-49	2-1-49	INNESS R. CARLSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

E. HILTON and LOUISE SATTERWAITE, Jacksonville, N. C., resided in Apartment 33 at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from October 1933 until August 1937. SATTERWAITE could not identify photograph of HISS or CHAMBERS as former residents 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, during period of their residence at that address.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Letter to the Bureau from Washington Field Office, 1-27-49.

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FLJ

DETAILS: AT JACKSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. LOUISE SATTERWAITE, 214 Canterbury Road, advised that Mr. SATTERWAITE and she resided in Apartment 33 at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from October 1933 until August 1937, at which time they moved to Georgetown, Md. During this period Mrs. SATTERWAITE was employed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mrs. SATTERWAITE advised she could not identify the photographs of ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his wife ESTHER, or baby daughter as ever having resided at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., during their tenancy at this address.

Mrs. SATTERWAITE pointed out that due to her employment she spent very little time at her apartment. She advised she was acquainted

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Charles W. Brace SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-234-6

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2 - Washington Field (74-94)
2 - Charlotte

RECORDED - 33
INDEXED - 39
EX-31
MAR 15 1949
Nisseloff-11606
53 MAR 18 1949

with the manager of the apartment house and the couple who resided in the apartment next to theirs, but could not recall either family's name. Mrs. SATTERWAITE further stated that they did not mix with residents in the apartment house as their friends and associates were acquaintances from North Carolina who were then residing in Washington, D. C.

E. HILTON SATTERWAITE, who is a civilian employee at the United States Marine Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, advised that he could not identify the photographs of HISS, CHAMBERS or his family as former residents at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Mr. SATTERWAITE was then employed as receiving clerk for Peoples' Drug Company at their warehouse located at 1st and Florida Avenues, N.E., Washington, D. C.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-11607

23216

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-1303 WH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	2-8-49	2-1-49	INNESS R. CARLSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

E. HILTON and LOUISE SATTERWAITE, Jacksonville, N. C., resided in Apartment 33 at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from October 1933 until August 1937. SATTERWAITE could not identify photograph of HISS or CHAMBERS as former residents 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, during period of their residence at that address.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Letter to the Bureau from Washington Field Office, 1-27-49.

DETAILS: AT JACKSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

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Mrs. SATTERWAITE pointed out that due to her employment she spent very little time at her apartment. She advised she was acquainted

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-11608

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-786

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	2-8-49	2/7,8/49	CLARK E. LOVRIEN CEL/dc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: WILLIAM JAMES HIGGAN identified photograph of DAVID CARPENTER as man he knew as DAVID ZIMMERMAN from about 1933 or 1934 to 1938 in Washington, D. C. Acquaintance arose in connection with union activity of both in F.A.D.C.T. ZIMMERMAN occasionally joined informal discussion group where HIGGAN present, made up mostly of fellow employees of HIGGAN from Bureau of Standards about 1934. HIGGAN has no knowledge of CP membership on part of any member of this group but would judge ZIMMERMAN most likely to have been member. Activities while in Europe, 1933-1939, set forth. Spent three days in Moscow where he met Russian wife of German professor at Leipzig and arranged to send American commodities to her with money furnished by her husband. Married Alexandria, Va. 6/10/33 to ALICE COLEN of Chicago, Ill. Date and place of birth of children and past residence addresses set forth.

- NUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.

New York teletype to Milwaukee, 2/4/49.

Report of Special Agent CLARK E. LOVRIEN dated 1/25/49 at Milwaukee.

Kel AHC Campbell 2-18-49 P L Jeard

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. K. Johnson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-2347

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1 - Washington Field
1 - Chicago (info)
1 - Milwaukee

Kissel-off-11609

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—2034

MI 65-736

DETAILS: WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

At Appleton, Wisconsin:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ALEXANDER P. LE GRAND and the writer:

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was interviewed on February 7, 1949 at his home, 702 East North Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. A photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, furnished Milwaukee by New York, was exhibited to PIGMAN and he identified it as a picture of a man he knew in Washington, D. C. as DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He stated that he had previously identified this photograph before the federal grand jury in New York City as that of DAVID ZIMMERMAN. The photograph shown him there, however, contained three individuals including ZIMMERMAN.

PIGMAN stated that he became acquainted with DAVID ZIMMERMAN, whom he knew under no other name, when PIGMAN belonged to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians in Washington, D. C. He stated that he was active in the Washington local of this union from about 1933 to 1936 and he believes that it was from 1934 to 1936 that he knew ZIMMERMAN. He could not recall whether ZIMMERMAN held any office in this union, was an organizer for the union, or just what his connection with the union was. ZIMMERMAN did not work for the Bureau of Standards and PIGMAN does not recall whether he had a job with the government or not. PIGMAN himself lost interest in the union about 1936. He may have seen ZIMMERMAN on one or two occasions from 1936 until PIGMAN went to Europe in the summer of 1938, but he recalls no instance.

PIGMAN was vague as to the details of his contacts with ZIMMERMAN but stated that he met him at several business meetings of the union and may have seen him at the homes of mutual friends. In connection with this latter statement, PIGMAN explained that when he was first in the Bureau of Standards prior to his marriage he was assigned to the "cement section" where he made a number of friends whom he continued to associate with from time to time through the union and in what he described as "informal gatherings" at the homes of various of these people. He believes ZIMMERMAN was present at some of these "informal gatherings." The nature of the gatherings were social for the most part but they entered into discussions of "many things" probably including politics. PIGMAN could be no more specific on this point. He stated that he could name several individuals who were probably at these gatherings, but the only two he would name because he was sure were HERBERT INSLEY, who to the best of his knowledge is still employed in the Bureau of Standards, and EINAR HELINT, presently employed by Armour Research Foundation in Chicago, Illinois.

PIGMAN was questioned as to whether or not he knew of any women with whom ZIMMERMAN associated and in particular if he knew a woman by the name of ELEANOR NELSON, ELEANOR NELSON PORTER or ELEANOR

Kisseloff-11610

2247

SOYRING. He stated that he knew no women with whom ZIMMERMAN associated. He pointed out, however, that he had previously advised agents he knew a woman named ELEANOR NELSON in connection with union activities in Washington, D. C. during the same period of time but that he did not connect her in his memory in any way with the man he knew as DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He stated that while he was in attendance at the federal grand jury in New York recently he understood that a woman named ELEANOR NELSON was subpoenaed as a witness also and a woman was pointed out to him as ELEANOR NELSON. He did not recognize her as anyone he had ever known, although he stated several years had passed and the woman he knew could have aged to the extent that he did not recognize her.

PIGMAN was questioned for further details concerning the nature of the discussions held by the previously described "informal gatherings." In explanation of this he stated that in his younger days, particularly at the period of time from 1933 to 1936, he himself held several "leftish" views on social and political matters. He was asked to explain what he meant by the word "leftish." He stated that at this period of time he recalls having attended several Soviet moving pictures and lectures, usually at some union hall in Washington, D. C. He was unable to recall under whose auspices any of these lectures and movies were presented, nor who invited or urged him to attend them, if anyone did. In further explanation of his beliefs and activities at this time, PIGMAN volunteered that there was considerable feeling among government workers, particularly among those he knew at the Bureau of Standards concerning the low wages they received at that time. He attributes this condition to the fact that he and his friends became interested in F.A.E.C.T. and took an active part in not only union activities but in political and economic discussions.

In summation of his descriptions of the "informal gatherings" he stated that they were more or less continuations of discussions held during their lunch hours at work and that no doubt they had met on occasions in his home as well as in the homes of the other individuals in this group.

PIGMAN volunteered that it seemed to him the attorneys before the grand jury were interested in his activities in Europe other than his research work and for that reason he wanted to relate them to the agents. He stated that he went to the University of Leipzig on a fellowship from the Lalor Foundation at Wilmington, Delaware. The head of this organization is Doctor LALOR BURDICK. This foundation as well as other similar ones advertises in various technical publications that it has fellowships available for deserving students. He believes that he saw the ad of the Lalor Foundation in what was then known as "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry News Edition" which is now known as "Chemical and Engineering News." He merely made an application stating his qualifications and was accepted.

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While at the University of Leipzig in 1938 and 1939 he did research work on enzymes and glycosides and based upon this research wrote eight published papers, seven of which were published in German journals and one in an American journal. These articles appeared in the following publications in the volume, page and year shown:

"Berichte Der Dutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft"
Volume 72, Page 212, 1939.
Volume 72, Page 1953, 1939.
"Zeilschrift fur Physiologische Chemie"
Volume 259, Page 150, 1939.
Volume 259, Page 253, 1939.
Volume 261, Page 82, 1939.
Volume 261, Page 55, 1939.
Volume 261, Page 189, 1939.
"Journal of American Chemical Society"
Volume 62, Page 1371, 1940.

He stated that he sailed for Europe on the Vulcania of the Italian lines from New York City the latter part of July, 1938. The boat made one or two stops prior to stopping at Venice, Italy where PIGMAN, his wife and one child disembarked. From Venice they traveled by train to Budapest, Vienna, Prag and Leipzig, arriving at Leipzig about the first of September, 1938. From then until July 1, 1939 he studied at Leipzig but made various short trips to other cities in Germany. Prior to leaving America he had arranged with his brother, GEORGE LE ROY PIGMAN, that GEORGE and his wife would meet PIGMAN in Paris in the summer of 1939 and they would take a trip together. In the summer of 1939 about July 1, PIGMAN rented a small automobile. He left his child in Leipzig and he and his wife drove to Paris where they met his brother GEORGE and his wife. The four then toured Switzerland, including Geneva, Rhone Valley, Luzern, Zurich, then over into the Austrian Tyrol Valley, then to Innsbruck, Munich, Nuremberg and back to Leipzig, arriving there about August 15, 1939. At this point PIGMAN's wife picked up their child and traveled alone to Stockholm, Sweden. He, his brother, GEORGE, and GEORGE's wife continued from Leipzig by train to Warsaw, Poland where they spent several days, thence to Moscow, Russia where they spent three days, thence to Leningrad, Russia where they spent three days. From Leningrad they went to Helsingfors and then to Stockholm where PIGMAN met his wife and child. The whole party then traveled to Copenhagen where they spent approximately a week and proceeded to Gottesberg, Sweden where they all embarked on the S.S. Kungsholm and arrived in New York about October 1, 1939. He had resigned his position with the Bureau of Standards with the understanding that he could return. Within a short time after his return he again took up employment with that organization.

PIGMAN stated that he had been asked before the grand jury if he had met any individuals while he was in Russia and he had told the grand jury that he looked up a woman in Moscow who was the Russian wife

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of a professor friend of his at Leipzig by the name of Doctor JOSEPH STETTER. STETTER had given PIGMAN 300 marks to purchase goods in America for his wife in Moscow. Upon his return to the United States, PIGMAN placed an order with Sears Roebuck Company, Export Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. PIGMAN produced a letter from that organization which enclosed three documents described in the cover letter as "license forms" bearing serial numbers as follows: 91777, 91778 and 91779. These forms were in the nature of invoices and each listed several items in the Russian language which PIGMAN stated referred to household goods and clothing which he had ordered at this woman's request. The license forms indicated the goods were shipped through Intourist, Inc., 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The addressee on the forms was written in the Russian language and appeared as follows:

СТЕТТЕР, ЗОФИЯ АНАТОЛЬЕВНА
УЛ МАРКСА ЭНГЕЛЬСА 19, КВ 1
МОСКВА, СССР

PIGMAN would not let this letter and forms leave his possession but agreed to have photostatic copies made of them and to forward the copies to the Milwaukee Office providing he could make convenient arrangements.

PIGMAN stated that he was married to ALICE WOLFE of Chicago, Illinois on June 10, 1933 at Alexandria, Virginia. He gave the names and places and dates of birth of his children as follows:

JAMES WARD PIGMAN, born September 17, 1936 at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., while parents resided at 3001 Porter Street NW, Washington, D. C.
JEAN LOUISE PIGMAN, born September 17, 1942 at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., while parents resided at 5102 Wakefield Road, Greenacres, Maryland
JOHN CHARLES PIGMAN, born April 26, 1946, while parents resided at 522 South Kenilworth, Oak Park, Illinois

PIGMAN stated that his parents were living but separated. His father is JAMES W. PIGMAN, retired, who resides at 821 North Ridgeland Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. His mother, OLGA PIGMAN, nee CHAPPLE, resides at 1017 South Lombard, Oak Park, Illinois. PIGMAN has one brother, GEORGE LE ROY PIGMAN, previously identified in this case, and a divorced sister who goes by her maiden name, DORIS PIGMAN, and resides with her mother. Her married name was DORIS JOHNSON.

From memory and by consulting old address books, PIGMAN was able to furnish the following information concerning his residences from 1930 to date:

May, 1930 to fall, 1930

Rodman Avenue, 1 block west of Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C. Kisseloff-11613

93217

About 2 months, fall of 1930

#2, Dupont Circle (old Turkish Embassy), Washington, D.C.

About December, 1930 to about fall of 1931

New Hampshire Avenue near 21st and M, number believed to be 1252, Washington, D. C.

Fall of 1931 to summer of 1932

Massachusetts Avenue, 1 house west of Canadian Embassy, 1700 block, Washington, D.

Fall of 1932 until early fall, 1933

O Street NW, 2100 block near P Street Bridge, Washington, D. C. (married while living at this address.)

Fall of 1933 to about June, 1934

Corner of 18th and P Street, second house from corner on north side of P Street, Washington, D. C.

About June, 1934 to summer, 1935

P Street, 2100 block, north side, middle of block, one room apartment, Washington, D. C.

Summer of 1935 to November, 1936

3001 Porter Street NW (PIGMAN wished to explain that he had mistakenly given the above address to the grand jury in New York as Rodman.)

November, 1936 to about October, 1937

2418 North Upton, Arlington, Virginia

About October, 1937 to July 1, 1938

First Road North, Arlington, Virginia, a one family house near junction of Lee Boulevard and Washington Boulevard.

Sailed for Europe, latter part of July, 1938.

Fall of 1939 to fall of 1940

2006 North Stafford Street, Arlington, Virginia

Fall of 1940 to June, 1944

5002 Wakefield Road, Greenacres, Maryland (Friendship Heights); owned this house

June, 1944 to July, 1946

522 South Kenilworth, Oak Park, Illinois; owned this house

July, 1946 to present

702 East North Street, Appleton, Wisconsin; owns this house

PIGMAN pointed out that his name should be listed in telephone directories from the time he lived at the Porter Street address.

PIGMAN stated that he is on a leave of absence from the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton until June, 1949. He has several leads for other jobs but as yet has made no connection. He agreed to advise the Milwaukee Office in the event he moves from Appleton.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-11615

MI 65-786

LEAD SHEET

Copies of this report are furnished Washington Field and Chicago as the office of origin may wish to set out leads for these offices based upon information contained in this report.

2217

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-736

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	2-8-43	2/7,8/43	CLARK E. LOVRIEN

CHL/co

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WILLIAM WARD FICHAN identified photograph of DAVID CHAMBERS as man he knew as DAVID ZIMMERMAN from about 1923 or 1924 to 1933 in Washington, D. C. Acquaintance arose in connection with union activity of both in F.A.E.C.W. ZIMMERMAN occasionally joined informal discussion group where FICHAN present, made up mostly of fellow employees of FICHAN from Bureau of Standards about 1924. FICHAN has no knowledge of CP membership on part of any member of this group but would judge ZIMMERMAN most likely to have been member. Activities while in Europe, 1933-1935, set forth. Spent three days in Moscow where he met Russian wife of German professor at Leipzig and arranged to send American commodities to her with money furnished by her husband. Married Alexandria, Va. 8/10/25 to ALICE WOLFE of Chicago, Ill. Date and place of birth of children and past residence addresses set forth.

- RUC -

REFERENCES:

Bureau File #74-1233.

New York teletype to Milwaukee, 2/4/43.

Report of Special Agent CLARK E. LOVRIEN dated 1/25/43 at Milwaukee.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			

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2 - Washington Field
1 - Chicago (info)
2 - Milwaukee

Kisseloff-11617

A O O

NI 65-785

DETAILS: WILLIAM WARD PICMAN

At Appleton, Wisconsin:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ALEXANDER P. LE GRAND and the writer:

WILLIAM WARD PICMAN was interviewed on February 7, 1943 at his home, 702 East North Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. A photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, furnished Milwaukee by New York, was exhibited to PICMAN and he identified it as a picture of a man he knew in Washington, D. C. as DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He stated that he had previously identified this photograph before the federal grand jury in New York City as that of DAVID ZIMMERMAN. The photograph shown him there, however, contained three individuals including ZIMMERMAN.

PICMAN stated that he became acquainted with DAVID ZIMMERMAN, whom he knew under no other name, when PICMAN belonged to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians in Washington, D. C. He stated that he was active in the Washington local of this union from about 1933 to 1936 and he believes that it was from 1934 to 1936 that he knew ZIMMERMAN. He could not recall whether ZIMMERMAN held any office in this union, was an organizer for the union, or just what his connection with the union was. ZIMMERMAN did not work for the Bureau of Standards and PICMAN does not recall whether he had a job with the government or not. PICMAN himself lost interest in the union about 1936. He may have seen ZIMMERMAN on one or two occasions from 1936 until PICMAN went to Europe in the summer of 1923, but he recalls no instance.

PICMAN was vague as to the details of his contacts with ZIMMERMAN but stated that he met him at several business meetings of the union and may have seen him at the homes of mutual friends. In connection with this latter statement, PICMAN explained that when he was first in the Bureau of Standards prior to his marriage he was assigned to the "cement section" where he made a number of friends whom he continued to associate with from time to time through the union and in what he described as "informal gatherings" at the homes of various of these people. He believes ZIMMERMAN was present at some of these "informal gatherings." The nature of the gatherings were social for the most part but they entered into discussions of "many things" probably including politics. PICMAN could be no more specific on this point. He stated that he could name several individuals who were probably at these gatherings, but the only two he would name because he was sure were HERBERT INSLEY, who to the best of his knowledge is still employed in the Bureau of Standards, and EINAR FLINT, presently employed by Armour Research Foundation in Chicago, Illinois.

PICMAN was questioned as to whether or not he knew of any women with whom ZIMMERMAN associated and in particular if he knew a woman by the name of ELEANOR NELSON, ELEANOR NELSON PORTER or ELEANOR

Kisseloff-11618

SOVIENO. He stated that he knew no woman with whom ZIMMERMAN associated. He pointed out, however, that he had previously advised agents he knew a woman named ELEANOR NELSON in connection with union activities in Washington, D. C. during the same period of time but that he did not connect her in his memory in any way with the man he knew as DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He stated that while he was in attendance at the federal grand jury in New York recently he understood that a woman named ELEANOR NELSON was subpoenaed as a witness also and a woman was pointed out to him as ELEANOR NELSON. He did not recognize her as anyone he had ever known, although he stated several years had passed and the woman he knew could have aged to the extent that he did not recognize her.

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PICMAN volunteered that it seemed to him the attorneys before the grand jury were interested in his activities in Europe other than his research work and for that reason he wanted to relate them to the agents. He stated that he went to the University of Leipzig on a fellowship from the Lalor Foundation at Wilmington, Delaware. The head of this organization is Doctor LALOR BURDICK. This foundation as well as other similar ones advertises in various technical publications that it has fellowships available for deserving students. He believes that he saw the ad of the Lalor Foundation in what was then known as "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry News Edition" which is now known as "Chemical and Engineering News." He merely made an application stating his qualifications and was accepted.

While at the University of Leipzig in 1938 and 1939 he did research work on enzymes and glycosides and based upon this research wrote eight published papers, seven of which were published in German Journals and one in an American Journal. These articles appeared in the following publications in the volume, page and year shown:

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Volume 72, Page 212, 1939.
Volume 72, Page 1953, 1939.
"Zeitschrift fur Physiologische Chemie"
Volume 259, Page 150, 1939.
Volume 259, Page 253, 1939.
Volume 261, Page 82, 1939.
Volume 261, Page 85, 1939.
Volume 261, Page 109, 1939.
"Journal of American Chemical Society"
Volume 62, Page 1371, 1940.

He stated that he sailed for Europe on the Vulcania of the Italian lines from New York City the latter part of July, 1938. The boat made one or two stops prior to stopping at Venice, Italy where FIGMAN, his wife and one child disembarked. From Venice they traveled by train to Budapest, Vienna, Prag and Leipzig, arriving at Leipzig about the first of September, 1938. From then until July 1, 1939 he studied at Leipzig but made various short trips to other cities in Germany. Prior to leaving America he had arranged with his brother, GEORGE LE ROY FIGMAN, that GEORGE and his wife would meet FIGMAN in Paris in the summer of 1939 and they would take a trip together. In the summer of 1939 about July 1, FIGMAN rented a small automobile. He left his child in Leipzig and he and his wife drove to Paris where they met his brother GEORGE and his wife. The four then toured Switzerland, including Geneva, Rhone Valley, Luzern, Zurich, then over into the Austrian Tyrol Valley, then to Innsbruck, Munich, Nuremberg and back to Leipzig, arriving there about August 15, 1939. At this point FIGMAN's wife picked up their child and traveled alone to Stockholm, Sweden. He, his brother, GEORGE, and GEORGE's wife continued from Leipzig by train to Warsaw, Poland where they spent several days, thence to Moscow, Russia where they spent three days, thence to Leningrad, Russia where they spent three days. From Leningrad they went to Helsingfors and then to Stockholm where FIGMAN met his wife and child. The whole party then traveled to Copenhagen where they spent approximately a week and proceeded to Gottesberg, Sweden where they all embarked on the S.S. Kungsholm and arrived in New York about October 1, 1939. He had resigned his position with the Bureau of Standards with the understanding that he could return. Within a short time after his return he again took up employment with that organization.

FIGMAN stated that he had been asked before the grand jury if he had met any individuals while he was in Russia and he had told the grand jury that he looked up a woman in Moscow who was the Russian wife

Kisseloff-11620

of a professor friend of his at Leipzig by the name of Doctor JOSEPH STETTER. STETTER had given PICMAN 500 marks to purchase goods in America for his wife in Moscow. Upon his return to the United States, PICMAN placed an order with Sears Roebuck Company, Export Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. PICMAN produced a letter from that organization which enclosed three documents described in the cover letter as "license forms" bearing serial numbers as follows: 91777, 91778 and 91779. These forms were in the nature of invoices and each listed several items in the Russian language which PICMAN stated referred to household goods and clothing which he had ordered at this woman's request. The license forms indicated the goods were shipped through Intourist, Inc., 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The addressee on the forms was written in the Russian language and appeared as follows:

СТЕТТЕР, ЗОФИЯ АНАТОЛЕВНА
УЛ МАРКСА ЭНГЕЛЬСА 19, КВ 1
МОСКВА,СССР

PICMAN would not let this letter and forms leave his possession but agreed to have photostatic copies made of them and to forward the copies to the Milwaukee Office providing he could make convenient arrangements.

PICMAN stated that he was married to ALICE WOLFE of Chicago, Illinois on June 10, 1933 at Alexandria, Virginia. He gave the names and places and dates of birth of his children as follows:

JAMES WARD PICMAN, born September 17, 1936 at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., while parents resided at 3001 Porter Street NW, Washington, D. C.
JEAN LOUISE PICMAN, born September 17, 1942 at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., while parents resided at 5002 Wakefield Road, Greenacres, Maryland
JOHN CHARLES PICMAN, born April 26, 1946, while parents resided at 532 South Kenilworth, Oak Park, Illinois

PICMAN stated that his parents were living but separated. His father is JAMES W. PICMAN, retired, who resides at 821 North Ridgeland Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. His mother, CLOA PICMAN, nee CHAPPLE, resides at 1017 South Lombard, Oak Park, Illinois. PICMAN has one brother, GLOHOK LE ROY PICMAN, previously identified in this case, and a divorced sister who goes by her maiden name, DORIS PICMAN, and resides with her mother. Her married name was DORIS JOHNSON.

From memory and by consulting old address books, PICMAN was able to furnish the following information concerning his residences from 1930 to date:

Mar, 1930 to fall, 1930

Rodman Avenue, 1 block west of Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-11621

About 2 months, fall of 1930

#3, Dupont Circle (old Turkish Embassy), Washington, D.C.

About December, 1930 to about fall of 1931

New Hampshire Avenue near 21st and M, number believed to be 1232, Washington, D. C.

Fall of 1931 to summer of 1932

Massachusetts Avenue, 1 house west of Canadian Embassy, 1700 block, Washington, D.

Fall of 1932 until early fall, 1933

O Street NW, 2100 block near P Street Bridge, Washington, D. C. (married while living at this address.)

Fall of 1933 to about June, 1934

Corner of 18th and P Street, second house from corner on north side of P Street, Washington, D. C.

About June, 1934 to summer, 1935

P Street, 2100 block, north side, middle of block, one room apartment, Washington, D. C.

Summer of 1935 to November, 1936

2001 Porter Street NW (PICMAN wished to explain that he had mistakenly given the above address to the grand jury in New York as Hodman.)

November, 1936 to about October, 1937

2418 North Upton, Arlington, Virginia

About October, 1937 to July 1, 1938

First Road North, Arlington, Virginia, a one family house near junction of Lee Boulevard and Washington Boulevard.

Sailed for Europe, latter part of July, 1938.

Fall of 1939 to fall of 1940

2006 North Stafford Street, Arlington, Virginia

Fall of 1940 to June, 1944

5002 Wakefield Road, Greenacres, Maryland (Friendship Heights); owned this house

June, 1944 to July, 1946

522 South Kenilworth, Oak Park, Illinois; owned this house

July, 1946 to present

702 East North Street, Appleton, Wisconsin; owns this house

PIGMAN pointed out that his name should be listed in telephone directories from the time he lived at the Porter Street address.

PIGMAN stated that he is on a leave of absence from the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton until June, 1949. He has several leads for other jobs but as yet has made no connection. He agreed to advise the Milwaukee Office in the event he moves from Appleton.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-11623

LEAD SHEET

Copies of this report are furnished Washington Field and Chicago as the office of origin may wish to set out leads for these offices based upon information contained in this report.

Kisseloff-11624

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

KC FILE NO. 65-1263

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY	2-10-49	2-7,8-49	ROBERT T. MC IVER hvr

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records of LEON W. WHITE, stored in Richmond, Mo., indicated he sold Woodstock typewriter, Serial #198743 to Royal Printing Co., 2408 W. 32nd Ave., apparently Denver, Colo., but city not named on sales slip. Denver advised.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
El Paso teletype to Los Angeles and Kansas City, dated 2-4-49.
Los Angeles teletype to Kansas City dated 2-7-49.

DETAILS:

Referenced teletype from El Paso stated that LEON W. WHITE of El Paso sold Woodstock typewriter, Serial #198743, in Denver, Colorado in 1940. WHITE's records, according to the teletype, are stored in the home of Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER at Richmond, Missouri. Los Angeles was instructed to contact Mrs. TURNER at the Hotel Constance in Pasadena, California to obtain keys for her home to be mailed to Mr. FRANK BUCHANAN of Hardin, Missouri, who knows where the records are stored.

The referenced teletype from Los Angeles indicates that Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER had sent an air mail letter to FRANK BUCHANAN, Hardin, Missouri, advising that a duplicate key to her house was in the possession of HARRY KULL, Manager, Missouri Gas Company, Richmond, Missouri, and instructing BUCHANAN to obtain the keys and cooperate with the Bureau in every respect.

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FL Jean

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Dwight Brasfield SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-2348

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Kisseloff-11625

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KC 65-1263

FRANK BUCHANAN of Hardin, Missouri said he was the brother of Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER and Mrs. LEON W. WHITE of El Paso, Texas, and that he had received a letter from Mrs. TURNER regarding the records stored at her house.

Mr. BUCHANAN accompanied the writer to Richmond, Missouri, where HARRY KULL, Manager of the Missouri Gas Company, was interviewed. He said he no longer had the key to Mrs. TURNER's house and made numerous telephone calls in an attempt to locate a key. Being unable to locate a key, Mr. KULL assigned one of his men at the request of Mr. BUCHANAN to gain entrance to the house, inasmuch as they had occasion to do so in the past in connection with gas business. The house was entered by FRANK BUCHANAN and the writer and records of LEON W. WHITE were located, which indicated that, according to sales slip dated 1-6-41, Woodstock typewriter 5N #198743 was sold on 1-6-41 to the Royal Printing Company, 2408 West 32nd Avenue for $24.99. The sales slip was numbered 37. No city was mentioned on the sales slip, but it was noted that WHITE's typewriter shop in 1941 was in Englewood, Colorado, a suburb of Denver, and further, that, according to the El Paso teletype, WHITE has stated that he sold the machine in Denver.

This information was forwarded to the Denver Office by teletype dated 2-8-49.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

93418

Kisseloff-11626

LEADS

THE DENVER OFFICE

At Denver, Colorado:

Will attempt to locate the instant typewriter and obtain specimens and forward registered, Air Mail, Special Delivery, to the FBI Laboratory, by contacting the Royal Printing Company, 2408 West 32nd Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

Kisseloff-11627

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

KC FILE NO. 65-1263

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY	2-10-49	2-7,8-49	ROBERT T. MC IVER hvr

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records of LEON W. WHITE, stored in Richmond, Mo., indicated he sold Woodstock typewriter, Serial #193743 to Royal Printing Co., 2403 W. 32nd Ave., apparently Denver, Colo., but city not named on sales slip. Denver advised.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1833.
El Paso teletype to Los Angeles and Kansas City dated 2-4-49.
Los Angeles teletype to Kansas City dated 2-7-49.

DETAILS:

Referenced teletype from El Paso stated that LEON W. WHITE of El Paso sold Woodstock typewriter, Serial #193743 in Denver, Colorado in 1940. WHITE's records, according to the teletype, are stored in the home of Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER at Richmond, Missouri. Los Angeles was instructed to contact Mrs. TURNER at the Hotel Constance in Pasadena, California to obtain keys for her home to be mailed to Mr. FRANK BUCHANAN of Hardin, Missouri, who knows where the records are stored.

The referenced teletype from Los Angeles indicates that Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER had sent an air mail letter to FRANK BUCHANAN, Hardin, Missouri, advising that a diplicate key to her house was in the possession of HARRY HULL, Manager, Missouri Gas Company, Richmond, Missouri, and instructing BUCHANAN to obtain the keys and cooperate with the Bureau in every respect.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-11628

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

CV. FILE NO. 65-2663

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	2/9/49	1/25,26; 2/1,7,8/49	CLARE F. CARTER EJS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Specimen from Woodstock model 5N typewriter, Serial No. 156037, obtained from present owner at Youngstown, Ohio, determined by FBI Laboratory not identical with machine used to type questioned specimens in this case. WILLIAM H. WODREY, Jr., Attorney, East Liverpool, Ohio, cannot recall ever receiving mail or written material from Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS. Captain BAXTER BRUCE, USN (Ret.) occupied apartment at 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from 1932 to March 1935 when he was transferred to Philippines. BRUCE states he never met CHAMBERS, his wife, or ALGER HISS, and claims not to have known HISS occupied the apartment after his departure.

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP7 MAC/TB

- R U C -

Reference: Bureau File No. 74-1333

Chicago teletype dated January 19, 1949

Bureau teletype dated January 24, 1949

Washington Field teletype dated January 31, 1949

Boston teletype dated February 4, 1949

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FLJ

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FEB 15 1949
Kisseloff-11629

CV. F. O.
65-2663

Details: This is a joint report of Special Agents HARVEY E. WILKINSON, CHESTER J. WILLETT, and the writer.

At Youngstown, Ohio:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HARVEY E. WILKINSON:

Mr. KARL MILLER, Manager of the Woodstock Typewriter Exchange, 12 Vindicator Square, advised that this typewriter was sold on August 1, 1940 to Mr. JESSE BORTON, 417 East Liberty Street, Hubbard, Ohio.

Mr. JESSE BORTNER was contacted and advised that he had purchased this typewriter from the Woodstock Typewriter Exchange of Youngstown sometime in 1940 and had given it to his daughter as an aid to her in her school work.

Mrs. MAJORIE HARRY, Mr. BORTNER's daughter, 417 East Liberty Street, Hubbard, Ohio, advised that she has been in possession of instant typewriter since her father had purchased it and given it to her and readily made it available in order to secure the sample text.

By personal observation of Agent WILKINSON it was ascertained that the typewriter in question is a Woodstock, Model 5N, Serial No. 156037.

An original and carbon copy of the typed characteristics of the above-mentioned typewriter were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory under date of January 26, 1949. On January 28, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that from an examination of these specimens it was concluded that this typewriter was not identical with the machine used to type questioned Specimens Nos. 5 through 69 of this case.

At East Liverpool, Ohio:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HARVEY E. WILKINSON:

Mr. WILLIAM H. VODREY, Jr., attorney, who resides at 13 Armstrong and whose office is at 512 Broadway, advised that he was graduated from the Harvard University Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in June 1929 and was a classmate of ALGER HISS. He advised that he could not

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

CV. FILE NO. 65-2663

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	2/9/49	1/25,26; 2/4,7,8/49	CLARE F. CARTER EJS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Specimen from Woodstock model 5N typewriter, Serial No. 156037, obtained from present owner at Youngstown, Ohio, determined by FBI Laboratory not identical with machine used to type questioned specimens in this case. WILLIAM H. VOORHEY, Jr., Attorney, East Liverpool, Ohio, cannot recall ever receiving mail or written material from Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS. Captain DAXTER BRUCE, USN (Ret.) occupied apartment at 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from 1932 to March 1935 when he was transferred to Philippines. BRUCE states he never met CHAMBERS, his wife, or ALGER HISS, and claims not to have known HISS occupied the apartment after his departure.

- R U C -

Reference: Bureau File No. 74-1333

Chicago teletype dated January 19, 1949

Bureau teletype dated January 24, 1949

Washington Field teletype dated January 31, 1949

Boston teletype dated February 4, 1949

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2 - Cleveland

Kisseloff-11631

recall ever having received any mail or written material from HISS, whether it be in longhand or typewritten, and could definitely state that he had never received any from HISS' wife PRISCILLA. He advised that any time he was in Washington, D. C. he would call HISS up and they would then have dinner together to talk over old times, the last of these meetings being in the spring of 1948. He further advised he could not definitely state whether or not HISS could use a typewriter and could not suggest anyone, former classmate or otherwise, with whom HISS might have regularly corresponded.

At Akron, Ohio:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CHESTER J. WILLETT:

Captain BAXTER BRUCE, USN (Retired), home address 875 Seward Avenue, Akron, presently employed as the City Smoke Inspector for the City of Akron, was interviewed by Special Agents KENNETH C. HOWE and WILLETT.

Captain BRUCE advised that he was stationed in Washington, D.C. from 1932 to March 1935, at which time he was transferred to the Philippine Islands. During his period in Washington he stated that he resided in an apartment located at 2905 P Street, N.W., and that he had rented this property through the Sandoz Realty Company and had all his business dealing concerning the apartment with that firm. He stated that he had never met Commander ROBERT K. AWTREY, the owner of the property.

Captain BRUCE advised that, to the best of his knowledge, he never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mrs. CHAMBERS, or ALGER HISS, and stated that he had not known that HISS occupied the P Street apartment after his, BRUCE's departure. Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were shown to Captain BRUCE and he stated he had never seen either of these people. He likewise advised that he had never visited at the address 2831 28th Street, Washington, and that the address had no significance to him.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

23219

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

OM FILE NO. 65-456

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Omaha, Nebr.	2-9-49	2-7-49	RICHARD C. KOBER caw

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ, Mc Cook, Nebraska, advised that two unknown young men occupied apartment 42 at 2831 - 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., some time during her period of residence at same address from June 1931 until September 1935. Exact dates of residence not recalled by her. Photographs of CHAMBERS, his wife and child, and HISS exhibited and no identification made.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Letter from St. Paul to Omaha, 1-31-49.

DETAILS: AT MC COOK, NEBR.

Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ, 104 West "K" Street, advised that she had resided at apartment 40 at 2831 - 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., from June 1931 until September 1935, and that at some period of time during this residence, the exact date being unrecalled, two young men had occupied apartment 42 at the same address. She stated that she did not recall the names of either of these two young men, and did not believe she had ever heard their names. She believed they were bachelors. She said they frequently held parties at

cc AAG Campbell
2-18-49
ELJ

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15 1949

Kisseloff-11633

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that address, which had annoyed the other neighbors. She was questioned as to the identity of the other neighbors and advised that she was unable to recall their names; also that she was unaware of any other contacts which these men had in that apartment house.

Mrs. WERTZ informed that one of these young men was about twenty to twenty-five years of age, tall, of dark complexion, dark hair and rather attractive appearing, but was unable to furnish any descriptive data concerning the other occupant of this apartment.

All available photographs of HISS, CHAMBERS, and his wife and child were exhibited to Mrs. WERTZ and she advised that none of the photographs resembled any person she had ever seen. She added that at the time she resided in Washington, D.C. she was only a high school student and therefore did not pay much attention to persons outside her circle of friends.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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Kisseloff-11634

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK OO FILE NO. 65-456

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Omaha, Nebr.	2-9-49	2-7-49	RICHARD C. KOBER caw

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R ~~INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ, Mc Cook, Nebraska, advised that two unknown young men occupied apartment 42 at 2831 - 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., some time during her period of residence at same address from June 1931 until September 1935. Exact dates of residence not recalled by her. Photographs of CHAMBERS, his wife and child, and HISS exhibited and no identification made.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Letter from St. Paul to Omaha, 1-31-49.

DETAILS: AT MC COOK, NEBR.

Mrs. WILLIAM D. WERTZ, 104 West "K" Street, advised that she had resided at apartment 40 at 2831 - 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., from June 1931 until September 1935, and that at some period of time during this residence, the exact date being unrecalled, two young men had occupied apartment 42 at the same address. She stated that she did not recall the names of either of these two young men, and did not believe she had ever heard their names. She believed they were bachelors. She said they frequently held parties at

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DATED 12-31-2010

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FILE No. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	2/10/49	1/27,28,31; 2/1-5,7,8/49	DAVID E. TODD FB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS - was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Confidential informant SF-518 stated that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE acted as a labor organizer in the clothing industry in San Francisco on behalf of the Communist Party in the early 1930's. Photos of CRANE obtained from Stanford University and Calship Corporation. JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN was interviewed and denied any knowledge of Soviet espionage activities on behalf of HERMAN FIELD or NOEL FIELD and had no knowledge of any acquaintanceship between HERMAN FIELD, NOEL FIELD or ALGER HISS and denied knowing ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. CRAWFORD BRUBAKER reported to be in Los Angeles. GALE SHERIDAN said her acquaintance with ALGER HISS was slight. EASTON ROTHWELL interviewed and furnished 23 letters written to him by ALGER HISS during 1947 and 1948. He has no knowledge of Communist or espionage activities on the part of ALGER HISS. EDWARD G. CHANDLER and CHARLES P. DORR were not well acquainted with ALGER HISS and had no knowledge of his activities.

10-20-83
Classified by SPS RJG
Declassify on: OADR

- P -

~~DISCLOSED TO ...~~

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333
Rpt. of DAVID E. TODD dated 1/27/49
New York teletype to Los Angeles dated January 28, 1949
Los Angeles teletype to San Francisco dated January 29, 1949
Washington Field Office teletype to St. Paul dated February 1, 1949
St. Paul teletype to San Francisco dated February 1, 1949
Washington Field Office teletype to San Francisco dated February 4, 1949
Boston teletype to Bureau and San Francisco dated February 4, 1949

cc AAG Campbell
2-18-49
FLJ cw

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Harry M. Kimball SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-2351

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-25417

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

In an effort to identify the unknown subject KEITH, confidential informant [redacted] was interviewed. It is to be pointed out that this informant was active in the Communist Party of San Francisco during the early 1930's and is well acquainted with ISAAC FOLKOFF. He stated that he was not acquainted with any individual named CRANE. He was questioned as to whether he knew a WILLIAM MORGAN. He said that he knew a BILL MORGAN who was a strike organizer for the needlework union in the early 1930's and had been an associate of ISAAC FOLKOFF and that this individual later was a reporter for the People's World newspaper. He said that MORGAN had done labor agitation on behalf of the informant and the Communist Party in the clothing industry in the early 1930's but at that time he was not fully trusted by the Party. Informant stated that he knew no one who had used the name of PETE GREEN. It is to be pointed out that BILL MORGAN is an alias of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

b2
b7D

On January 28, 1949, Special Agents PAUL C. FULLER and E. RAY MILLER obtained photographs of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE in the files of Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif. The records at the office of the Registrar, Stanford University, reflected that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE applied for admission to Stanford University March 28, 1926, showing that he had attended the University of Minnesota in the College of Science, Literature and Arts in September 1924 and his former residence had been 925 6th St. Southeast, Minneapolis, Minn. His transcript of credits was sent to Stanford April 15, 1926 and he entered Stanford in September of 1926. While in attendance he resided at 340 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, Calif. His record of prior education indicated he had gratuated from Austin High School, Austin, Minn. in June of 1924.

A photograph of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was obtained from Mr. JACKSON CALVIN, supervisor of the Maritime Warehouse, Richmond, California. Mr. CALVIN's records reflected that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was employed by Calship Corporation, Los Angeles, California, from October 29, 1941 to February 28, 1944, at which time he was discharged for insubordination. The file indicated he resided at the following addresses:

426 South Van Ness Ave., Los Angeles
26601 Southwestern Avenue, Apt. 348, Lomita, Calif.
3936 Division, Los Angeles, Calif. (telephone FE1987)

The last address listed above was his residence when applying for employment, the employment application being filed June 17, 1941. He stated that he had resided at this latter address for a little over a year. He indicated he was born at Austin, Minn. February 13, 1907 and married to ELLA BOEHME CRANE and that he had two dependents. He indicated he had graduated from Austin, Minnesota High School in 1924 and Stanford University, receiving an A.B. Degree in 1928. He stated his hobbies were tennis, accordian and piano. He

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2351

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

indicated that he had had previous employment at the Centralia Metal Works, Los Angeles, Calif. from May 1941 to October 1941; with the Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company, Los Angeles, from October of 1940 to May of 1941; and with the Electra Pattern Company, Los Angeles, from December 1938 to October 1940. He listed as references LEO CURTIS, 247 Northwestern Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. and the Rev. FREDERICK CRANE, All Saints Church, Beverly Hills, Calif. On October 29, 1941 at Los Angeles, Calif. he signed the affidavit required by Public Law 5, 77th Congress, to the effect that he did not advocate and was not a member of any organization that advocated the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence. His application reflected that his mother was born in Minnesota but that he did not know his father's birthplace.

On February 2, 1949, JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN was interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer at her home, Route 1, P.O. Box 172, Lone Tree Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. She stated that she was formerly the wife of HERMAN HAVELIND FIELD; that she first met him in high school in Cambridge, Mass. about 1926 and that they were married at Weston, Mass. June 14, 1932. She stated that she attended Vassar University from 1930 to 1934, receiving an A.B. Degree, and that HERMAN HAVELIND FIELD had attended Harvard University and Harvard Architectural School during the same period of time and that he graduated from Harvard University in 1932. She stated that the family of HERMAN HAVELIND FIELD is as follows:

His father is deceased. His mother's name was NINA. He had a brother NOEL and two sisters, ELSIE, who is now married to a man named DOOB, and another sister LETISHA died in 1931. With regard to her own family, JEAN LIEBERMAN stated that her father was ALFRED CLARK, who died in 1933; that her mother is SUE CLARK, presently residing at 205 Mount Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.; that she has one brother, ALAN, residing at Cambridge, Mass. and a sister MARGOT CLARK, who resides in Los Angeles, and a sister JOY, who resides at New Bedford, Mass.

JEAN LIEBERMAN stated she was born in Boston, Mass. August 12, 1912 and that HERMAN FIELD was born April 10, 1910 at Zurich, Switzerland, at which time his parents were residing abroad, his father being an American citizen employed as a zoologist and head of a scientific institution at Switzerland at the time of HERMAN FIELD's birth.

Upon graduation from Vassar, JEAN LIEBERMAN obtained a fellowship to study in Zurich at the University of Zurich and with her husband HERMAN FIELD went to Switzerland in 1934. At the same time he continued his study of architecture at Zurich, Switzerland, receiving his degree in 1936. She stated that neither of them were employed at this time and devoted their full time to their studies. In 1936 HERMAN FIELD moved to England where he was employed by a Swiss chemical company, the Hoffman - Laruche Company at Wilenym Gardens, England, but that she remained in Zurich studying. She

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stated she visited him in England several times in 1936, 1937 and 1938. She stated they were officially separated in 1938 and that they were divorced in January of 1940 and that in June of 1940 HERMAN FIELD remarried an English girl whose name was KATE. She said that HERMAN FIELD remained in England until the beginning of the war in 1939 and then returned to the United States. JEAN LIEBERMAN continued to reside in Zurich, Switzerland and received a Ph.D. Degree in 1939 in German Literature from the University of Zurich. In March of 1940 she remarried, her present husband being SOLAOMON LIEBERMAN, a native of Switzerland, who served in the Anti Aircraft Forces of Switzerland (Army) and who was employed as a set designer in the Swiss film industry with various firms such as the Praesens Corporation and other film companies. SOLAOMON LIEBERMAN was born February 19, 1912 at Zurich. After her marriage to him, JEAN LIEBERMAN was employed as a script girl in the film industry in 1940 and 1941 working for Gotthard Films and Gloria Films. She stated she met SOLAOMON LIEBERMAN while skiing near Zurich; that his family presently resides in Zurich, his family being CHIAM LIEBERMAN, father, AMMON LIEBERMAN, mother, MAX and LIEBERMAN HIESICH, brothers, and HELENE GARFINKEL, sister. She has one son, STEPHEN, born August 1941, and a daughter, MARGOT, born in January 1944, Zurich. JEAN LIEBERMAN said she was also employed for a short time as a teacher of English at Lucerne, Switzerland in 1943.

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JEAN LIEBERMAN and her husband and two children returned to the United States aboard the SS GRIPSHOLM in December of 1945, SOLAOMON LIEBERMAN traveling on a permanent resident immigration visa. She said he has not yet filed an application for citizenship but is eligible to do so now. She resided at Cambridge, Mass. until June of 1946 and then moved to New York City, where JEAN LIEBERMAN obtained a job August 1 at the International Social Service, New York City, and was employed there until August of 1946. SOLAOMON LIEBERMAN was employed during this time as a paper hanger. In late 1946 they moved to Los Angeles, Calif., where SOLAOMON LIEBERMAN attempted to get a job in the film industry but the 13 months strike in the film industry prevented this, and during this time JEAN LIEBERMAN was employed beginning in February of 1947 as a secretary and reader for the San Jaffe Agency. She was discharged in January 1948 from this position due to a reduction in staff. They remained in Los Angeles until September of 1948, when they moved to Mill Valley, Calif., first residing in a cabin at Stinson Beach, and moving to their present residence on November 6, 1948. SOLAOMON LIEBERMAN is presently employed as an upholsterer in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and has been employed since August 1. They have purchased their home at Route 1, Box 172, Lone Tree Road.

JEAN LIEBERMAN stated that she had had no contact with HERMAN FIELD between 1940 and 1945 and in 1945 she saw him one or two times in New York City, at which time she met his present wife KATE. She has had but little correspondence with him and practically no contact since 1938. She said that he is now working in an architectural office at Cleveland, Ohio and since 1945 he has written her about once a year.

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With regard to the activities of HERMAN FIELD while she was married to him and living with him in Switzerland from 1934 to 1938, she stated that he devoted his full time to his studies and that their recreation consisted of skiing and that they had a few friends who were Swiss who were attending the University at the time but she denied vigorously that either HERMAN FIELD or herself had had any connection with the Communist Party, any individuals whom she would identify as Communists or that she had any knowledge of Soviet espionage activities during this period of time.

JEAN LIEBERMAN was questioned regarding her knowledge of NOEL FIELD, the brother of HERMAN FIELD. She stated that NOEL FIELD arrived in Switzerland some time in 1936 as an observer to the League of Nations and that he was a Specialist in Disarmament. She said he resided at Geneva, Switzerland and it was her understanding that he was acting in the capacity as an employee of the U.S. Government, although she did not know with what department he was connected. She stated he stayed in Switzerland at Geneva until the dissolution of the League of Nations. She did not recall the date that this occurred, but following this, NOEL FIELD then obtained a job as assistant to the European Director of the Unitarian Service Committee; residing for a short while at Geneva, Switzerland, and then moving to Marseilles, France. At the time the Germans occupied southern France during the war, NOEL FIELD returned to Geneva and lived there. During NOEL FIELD's residence in Switzerland, JEAN LIEBERMAN stated she saw him occasionally; that occasionally he visited her in Zurich or she saw him in Geneva and they went skiing together. However, she denied any knowledge of NOEL FIELD having had any connection with the Communist Party, with the Soviet Government, with any underground intelligence or espionage network, or with any anti-nazi underground.

JEAN LIEBERMAN stated that she did not know ALGER HISS prior to the recent newspaper publicity nor had she heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to this. When questioned specifically as to the extent of her association with NOEL FIELD, she stated that after HERMAN FIELD had gone to England in 1936, she visited NOEL FIELD several times at Geneva and on one occasion recalled going skiing with him at the town of Chargnacy across the French border and she recalled that this had occurred prior to the beginning of the war and fixed the date as approximately 1938. She stated that she had corresponded with him occasionally. She denied that she had ever received letters addressed to him which she had forwarded to him. She stated she had received no letters for him from anyone and that his mailing address had been Marseilles or Geneva and so far as she knew, he had received all his mail direct. When questioned about the possibility of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of NOEL FIELD, she vigorously denied that she had any knowledge of such activities.

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JEAN LIEBERMAN was questioned concerning any trips which she herself had made out of Switzerland during her residence there. She stated that she and her husband HERMAN FIELD had made a trip to Italy in the spring of 1935 for about a month and had toured all of Italy as far south as Sicily. In the summer of 1935 she stated she had visited Stuttgart, Germany for about two months during the summer vacation from the university; that once she and her husband HERMAN FIELD had traveled to Frankfurt am Main and Nurnberg for the purpose of HERMAN FIELD's studying the cathedrals there. In 1936 during the summer vacation she traveled to England and lived in London, returning to Zurich by way of Paris and crossing the English Channel. She stated she made this trip several times during 1936 and 1937 and 1938, and she recalls crossing the English Channel at several places, each time traveling through Paris. She said that the last time she made this trip was in the spring of 1938. She believed in the spring of 1937 she spent a week in Paris and that in the winter of 1937 she spent two weeks in Poland visiting some friends there who were students at the university. She could not recall their names.

She said once some time in 1936 she spent a week in Berlin, Germany where she visited a girlfriend that she had known in Zurich. This girlfriend's name was SAURE. She could not recall her first name. She stated that while in Berlin she stayed with a woman who was a friend of this girl, having first registered, she believed, at a hotel which was the same type as the YWCA hotels. When questioned more closely as to the location of this particular hotel or whether it had been recommended to her for some reason, she stated that the reason she had chosen it was that she recollected it had been cheap and was the sort of place that a respectable young girl would take. After giving the matter further thought, she said she was not sure that it was in Berlin that she had stayed at this particular YWCA type hotel and that it may have been in Freiburg. She said she recalled that she did not stay with her girlfriend SAURE who is a dancer in Berlin because of the crowded conditions in Berlin at the time and the fact that SAURE herself was living with friends and there was no additional room for her. She was asked whether she had carried any messages from any friends in Switzerland to anyone in Berlin on this particular trip and she denied that she had. She was specifically asked whether this trip had not centered around a message concealed in a tube of toothpaste. It was apparent to interviewing agents that she was startled by this question as she did not answer it for some moments and then stated that it had not. She again denied that she had ever carried any messages across the Swiss-German border on behalf of anyone during the time that she resided in Zurich.

She was asked whether she had telephoned MARTIN DOERING while in Berlin on this particular trip and she denied that she had. She further denied that she was acquainted with or knew who MARTIN DOERING was and she denied in answer to the specific question that she had brought any messages from anyone in Switzerland to deliver to MARTIN DOERING.

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JEAN LIEBERMAN was questioned as to the identity of friends and associates of herself and her husband while in Switzerland and she stated they were acquainted with LUDWIG KERLER, a professor at the University of Zurich, and a Dr. WILLI VON MURATH, a practicing physician in Zurich. She also stated that she was acquainted with PAUL MASSING and his wife, HEDE MASSING, and that she had first met PAUL MASSING through HERMAN FIELD's mother, who had visited in Zurich, Switzerland for approximately two months during the winter of 1936 and 1937. At that time HERMAN FIELD was in England and NINA FIELD had resided with JEAN LIEBERMAN that winter. She said that HERMAN FIELD had also met Dr. MASSING. She did not know Dr. MASSING's employment but stated he had once told her that he traveled a great deal and she recalled that Dr. MASSING had left for America at the end of 1936 and that she believed he was presently in New York City. She was asked why she thought he was in New York City and she stated she had seen his name in the telephone book; that she had looked it up in 1945 when she returned to the United States, but she denied that she had contacted Dr. MASSING at that time.

She believed that HERMAN FIELD's mother may have become acquainted with Dr. MASSING in the United States. She said that Dr. MASSING was a German but that he was strongly anti-Nazi and that he was engaged in some kind of business which required his traveling between the United States and Europe. JEAN LIEBERMAN said that she recalled having met HEDE MASSING only once and that it was her recollection that Dr. MASSING's wife came to Switzerland about a year before Dr. MASSING returned to the United States. It was her recollection that PAUL MASSING had been residing in Switzerland for some time prior to her introduction to him. She denied that she had ever received any mail on behalf of PAUL MASSING or had ever forwarded any mail to him and denied that she had ever carried any messages for him or for any of her associates or her husband's associates at any time while she was residing in Switzerland.

She was told that the allegation had been made that HERMAN FIELD was rabidly pro-Russian and pro-Communist and she stated that this was definitely an exaggeration. When asked to define to what extent she believed HERMAN FIELD was pro-Russian, she could not answer this question, stating that she knew that he was a liberal and was anti-Nazi but that she did not feel that he had been outspokenly pro-Russian. She said he was always anxious to prevent war and was fundamentally a pacifist and he believed fully in the cooperation of all nations against Hitler.

She stated that during her residence in Switzerland she had known no Communists, had attended no Communist meetings, had known no Soviet agents, no members of any Communist underground, no members of any anti-Nazi or anti-German underground. She vigorously denied that she had carried any messages to MARTIN DOERING or that she knew MARTIN DOERING or that she had carried messages on behalf of anyone. At the conclusion of the interview she questioned agents as to the present whereabouts of MARTIN DOERING and whether the Bureau had him in custody and whether he had made the allegations against her. She was told that the agents were not in a position to answer these

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questions.

It is to be pointed out that Dr. PAUL MASSING had previously furnished information to Bureau Agents in New York City that on one occasion he had concealed a message in a tube of toothpaste and that JEAN LIEBERMAN had carried this message to Berlin where she had registered at a hotel exclusively for women and that she had phoned MARTIN DOERING from this hotel and arranged an appointment with him and had delivered this message to him, and that she had returned to Switzerland and notified Dr. MASSING that the message had been delivered. Dr. MASSING has recently been reinterviewed and stated he has no additional information concerning the activities of JEAN LIEBERMAN in Switzerland.

By letter dated January 25, 1949 the Laboratory advised that the letter obtained from Dr. CARL SPAETH written to him by ALGER HISS and which was identified by the Laboratory as Specimen K-330 was not written on the machine which was used to type Specimens Q6 through Q69 nor on the machine which was used to type Specimen Q5. This letter has been returned to CARL SPAETH.

It was determined from inquiry at Sacramento, Calif. made by Special Agents PAUL C. FULLER and RICHARD H. NELSON that CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER is presently connected with the State Department of Education, Room 308, Stevenson Bldg., 30 North Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Calif. CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER was the executive officer of the U.S. Navy who handled the discharge from the Navy of TIMOTHY HOBSON, the stepson of ALGER HISS.

GALE SHERIDAN, employed by the Federal Union, Phelan Bldg., residing at 2257 Vallejo St., San Francisco, was interviewed on February 1, 1949 by SA PAUL C. FULLER and the writer. She advised that her acquaintanceship with ALGER HISS had been very slight; that she had first met him while she was working as a stenographer for the Nye Committee in Washington, D. C. She said she had never corresponded with ALGER HISS and that she knew of no Communist activities on the part of ALGER HISS while he was associated with the Nye Committee. She stated that the person most likely to know ALGER HISS was the principal stenographer who did all of ALGER HISS's work and that her name was LILLIAN STONE, who is now Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG, and that she is still employed by the Federal Government at Washington, D. C. and she believes she resided at Hyattstown. It is believed that this may refer to Hyattsville, Md. She said that also associated with ALGER HISS to some extent were ELSIE GULLANDER, a Miss LEE who is now Mrs. WILLIAM HEFLIN, and RUTH PENN, who were all formerly stenographers with the Nye Committee, and also one SHERMAN, a former investigator for the Nye Committee. She could furnish no addresses for these individuals except to state that they were still employed by the Government and were residing at or near Washington, D. C.

C. EASTON ROTHWELL, Associate Director of the Hoover Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., who resides at Portola Ave., Palo Alto, was interviewed February 3, 1949 by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer. Mr. ROTHWELL said he first met ALGER HISS in 1942 at a

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committee meeting at the State Department in Washington, D. C. and that subsequent to that time he became very well acquainted with him and at the present time considers him a close personal friend. He said that in 1944 ALGER HISS served as Special Assistant to the Director of Special Political Affairs of the Department of State, who at that time was EDMUND WILSON, presently Ambassador to Turkey. At the same time ROTHWELL was serving as an official in the same division of the State Department. In addition, HISS served as Executive Secretary to the Dumbarton Oaks meeting and EASTON ROTHWELL worked closely with him at that meeting. In 1945 EASTON ROTHWELL served as Executive Secretary to the United Nations Conference on International Organization and ALGER HISS served as Secretary General of this same meeting and ROTHWELL and HISS were closely associated at this time. In 1946 Mr. ROTHWELL served as Secretary General to the General Assembly of the United Nations at London and ALGER HISS served as a Special Advisor and they roomed together in London from January 1946 to the end of February 1946, at which time HISS returned to the United States and Mr. ROTHWELL remained in London until the first part of March. On his return to Washington ROTHWELL was again closely associated with ALGER HISS up until the time that ROTHWELL resigned from the State Department in the fall of 1946.

Subsequent to HISS's resignation from the Department of State and his association with the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, ROTHWELL and HISS have exchanged considerable correspondence to work out a project between the Hoover Library and the Carnegie Endowment. Mr. ROTHWELL stated he had considerable typewritten letters on the letterheads of the Carnegie Endowment which had come to him from ALGER HISS in connection with this work.

Mr. ROTHWELL stated he had met PRISCILLA HISS only two or three times at receptions and cocktail parties and did not recall ever having visited the HISS residence. He stated that during his association with ALGER HISS he had never received any indication of a connection between ALGER HISS and the Communist Party. He stated he thought he would have found this out if there had been one, due to his close association with ALGER HISS. He said he thought he would particularly have found this out while he was living in London with ALGER HISS inasmuch as HISS had been seriously ill at the time and ROTHWELL had nursed him through this illness. He said he has had long conversations and discussions with ALGER HISS and never has there been any indication of any inclination on the part of ALGER HISS toward Communism or Russian espionage activities. Mr. ROTHWELL stated that when he first read in the newspaper of the charges made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS against ALGER HISS, it came as a great shock to him, and it is impossible for him to believe that they are true. He did say, however, that he had heard a rumor some time in 1946 to the effect that ALGER HISS was a Communist. He stated that this occurred he thought in September of 1946 about 1 1/2 months prior to ROTHWELL's resignation from the State Department which occurred in October of 1946. He said that this occurred at a meeting of the State Department which was being held for the purpose of reorganizing the Office of Special Political Affairs, and the meeting

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was held either in DON RUSSELL or JOSEPH PENNOCK's Office. Mr. ROTHWELL said that at the conclusion of the meeting that some individual objected to the promotion of ALGER HISS on the grounds that HISS was a Communist. ROTHWELL stated that he has endeavored to recollect the identity of the individual who made this statement but that he cannot recall who it was, and that it is his impression that this individual made the statement to him as they were walking out of the room following the meeting. ROTHWELL stated that at the time he laughed this statement off as it was absolutely inconceivable to him that HISS could be a Communist or even be communistically inclined and he felt that it was coming from someone who wanted to undermine ALGER HISS's eligibility for the job. ROTHWELL described ALGER HISS as being generally more cautious and more conservative than ROTHWELL himself. Mr. ROTHWELL stated that the reorganization which was under discussion at the meeting has not taken place and that the Office of Special Political Affairs is now known as the Office of United Nations Affairs and has been known as that since about January of 1948. He said that DON RUSSELL was the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of that office.

Mr. ROTHWELL described HISS as being a person who is transparently honest, the kind of person who ROTHWELL found it extremely difficult to believe would engage in any lies or other activities that were not strictly open and aboveboard. Mr. ROTHWELL stated that he disagreed with HISS at times and that they fought out opposite sides of questions violently but that even in these arguments he had never found HISS to be dishonest and HISS had made no attempt to cover or conceal facts and had always dealt fairly and openly.

Mr. ROTHWELL stated that he feels that ALGER HISS has handled his defense of the allegations against him badly but that he does not feel this is very significant as there is a certain impetuousness about ALGER HISS which would lead him to deny the charges immediately. Mr. ROTHWELL said he has attempted to reconcile this defense with his knowledge of ALGER HISS's character and he stated that the one thing that seems incongruous in the matter is the fact that the documents which were published in the New York City Times and which ROTHWELL has read carefully, these being documents which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS claims ALGER HISS gave him, appear to be an indiscriminate selection of papers which form no particular pattern. Mr. ROTHWELL said he could not conceive how a person of ALGER HISS's intelligence would select and pass out such an indiscriminate selection of papers and especially papers which actually bear ALGER HISS's initials. Mr. ROTHWELL said he did not know the security regulations as they existed in 1938 but that he felt it would be possible for any number of people employed in the State Department to obtain such documents and that he felt they could have been obtained without any great difficulty. He said he did not know whether the documents were maintained in a safe or filing cabinet but thinks probably they were maintained in a filing cabinet which would be quite easy to open.

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He further stated that in 1941 when he was first employed in the State Department that no passes were required to enter the offices of the State Department and that the keys were left with the guards on duty and he probably thought that such a situation existed in 1938.

It is to be pointed out that in the teletype from Washington Field to San Francisco dated January 31, 1949, information is set out reflecting that in an interview with EDWARD STETTINIUS, he said that ROTHWELL told him in a recent discussion of the HISS case, that ALGER HISS had a lifelong habit of digesting files and documents and putting them in a safe and that someone had taken these documents.

In an effort to develop this information from Mr. ROTHWELL, he was questioned closely concerning this statement, care being used not to mention Mr. STETTINIUS's name. Mr. ROTHWELL stated that he had not made any statement to anyone to the effect that ALGER HISS had had a lifelong habit of briefing State Department reports. He did state that ALGER HISS was a methodical individual and that during the course of his official duties it would not have been unusual for him to brief reports and present them in a condensed form to Dr. SAYRE, his immediate superior. He said he did not know whether ALGER HISS took material home for briefing but did not think it would have been uncommon if he had done so inasmuch as many of the employees of the State Department took material home to work on. Mr. ROTHWELL stated that during the period that he knew ALGER HISS, HISS's files were maintained at the State Department and he presumed that whatever briefed reports were made were filed at the State Department along with the original report and that he knew of no separate file of briefed reports. He further stated he did not know whether such reports would be filed in a safe or in a filing cabinet but presumed they would have been filed in the filing cabinet. He stated that he had seen ALGER HISS' briefing reports and he recalled that he ordinarily made notes in longhand and on occasion would dictate from these notes to a stenographer. He said that considerable of the work in briefing reports would normally be done by the stenographer. He said that ALGER HISS had never mentioned to him that he had such a file of briefed reports or any group of briefed documents nor had ALGER HISS ever mentioned to him that such a group of documents had been stolen, and Mr. ROTHWELL stated he had no knowledge of such a group of documents having been stolen or no knowledge of any documents that had been stolen from the State Department. Mr. ROTHWELL also said that he did not recall discussing with anyone such a group of documents or having heard from anyone that such a group of briefed documents had been taken or stolen from ALGER HISS or that he even had knowledge of such a group of briefed documents.

Mr. ROTHWELL was requested to furnish the Bureau with his correspondence from ALGER HISS for comparison with the questioned documents furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the time of the original interview and Mr. ROTHWELL declined to furnish these letters to agents on the basis that he

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did not know whether it was the ethical thing to do. He said he needed time to think it over and resolve the ethical aspects one way or another. He said he would telephone agents if he changed his mind and decided to make the letters available. On February 5, 1949, Mr. ROTHWELL telephonically contacted the writer and advised that he had decided to make whatever documents were in his possession available to the Bureau. On the same day he furnished 23 letters received by him from ALGER HISS all typewritten on the letterheads of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace and all dated 1947 and 1948. These letters have been forwarded to the Laboratory for examination. Mr. ROTHWELL specifically requested that in the event no identification was effected, that the contents of these documents be held strictly confidential within the Bureau inasmuch as they dealt with business between the Carnegie Endowment and the Hoover Institute and were in no way pertinent to the investigation of the charges alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

EDWARD G. CHANDLER, an attorney, was interviewed at his office in the Balboa Building, San Francisco, on February 7, 1949 by Special Agents PAUL C. FULLER and the writer. Mr. CHANDLER stated that he entered Harvard University in 1926, receiving his law degree in 1929 and that he knew ALGER HISS at the time. He said he was not in ALGER HISS's section at law school but that he belonged to the same eating club which was the Lincoln's Inn Eating Club. He said he attended one seminar in "Trusts" at law class with HISS and that it was immediately evident that ALGER HISS knew much more about the subject than the other members of the seminar. He said that ALGER HISS was a member of the Law Review and that he, CHANDLER, was not. He said that they had no social interests and that his acquaintance with him other than outlined above was slight. He said he heard from ALGER HISS again in 1943 at Washington, D. C., at which time Mr. CHANDLER was serving with the Procurement Legal Division of the Department of the Navy. He said he telephoned ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C. and they had lunch together five or six times. He said he has had no correspondence with ALGER HISS and that during his association with him he had no knowledge of any Communist activities or inclinations on the part of ALGER HISS and that the recent newspaper publicity came as an absolute suprise to him. He said that ALGER HISS's roommate at Harvard was one JESSE SLINGLUFF, presently an attorney with Marbury, Miller and Evans at Baltimore, Md., and he suggested that he be interviewed as he might have additional information. He also stated that another of ALGER HISS's associates at Harvard was one WILLIAM B. CARMEN, an attorney with OMELNENY and MYERS at Los Angeles, Calif., who was on the Law Review with ALGER HISS at Harvard. Mr. CHANDLER said that he had no prior knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and knew only of him through the newspapers.

CHARLES E. DORR, an attorney, was interviewed February 7, 1949, at the office in the Kohl Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. by Special Agents PAUL C. FULLER and the writer. Mr. DORR stated that he was employed by the Department of Agriculture from October of 1930 to April of 1934 and

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that in October of 1933 he transferred to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He stated at this time ALGER HISS had been brought in along with 146 other attorneys for the purpose of setting up marketing orders in the A.A.A. Mr. DORR stated that he had been well acquainted with the top policy makers of the A.A.A. but only slightly acquainted with ALGER HISS and he did not recall ALGER HISS specifically with regard to any work he had done with HISS or any conversations he had had with him, and stated he had no knowledge of any Communist activities on the part of HISS. He did state, however, that it was his impression that all of the 146 attorneys who had been brought in to the A.A.A. were what he would characterize as starry-eyed dreamers, sincere beyond all imagination and extremely liberal in that they believed that all industry must be under a tight, government control and that this must be done by licensing all manufacturers and businessmen throughout the country. He stated that this policy was absolutely in opposition to his own theories on government control of industry and that he remained with the A.A.A. until March or April of 1934, when he decided he had had enough of the liberal policies and he resigned to enter the private practice of law. He stated that those individuals who were probably closely associated with ALGER HISS at this time were the following:

JEROME FRANK, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, New York City
NATHAN WITT, 9 E. 40th St., New York City
JOHN ABT, New York City
LEE PRESSMAN, CIO Attorney, 718 Jackson Place, Washington D.C.
ABE FORTAS, Attorney, 1200 18th St., NW, Washington, D.C.
JOHN HENRY LEWIN, Attorney, Mercantile Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
JOHN D. L. YOST, address unknown

Mr. DORR stated he was not well acquainted with these individuals other than association with them for a short period of time when he was employed by the A.A.A. Their current addresses were obtained from recent editions of Who's Who in America and the Martindale - Hubbell Law Directory.

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THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will interview CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER, Stevenson Bldg., 30 North Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Calif. concerning all information in his possession regarding the discharge from the Navy of TIMOTHY HOBSON. This lead was set out by teletype dated February 2, 1949

Will interview WILLIAM B. CARMEN, attorney, O'MELNENY and MYERS, Los Angeles, Calif., who was a classmate of ALGER HISS at Harvard University. This lead was set out by teletype dated February 7, 1949.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will interview JESSE SLINGLUFF, attorney with Marbury, Miller and Evans, Baltimore, Md., who was a classmate of ALGER HISS. This lead was set out by teletype dated February 7, 1949.

Will if advisable and if no reason exists to the contrary interview JOHN HENRY LEWIN, attorney, Mercantile Building, Baltimore, Md., who was an associate of ALGER HISS at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C. in 1933 and 1934. This lead was set out by teletype dated February 7, 1949.

AT HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND

Will interview LILLIAN STONE, now Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG, probably residing at Hyattsville, who was the principal stenographer while ALGER HISS was associated with the Nye Committee. This lead is set out initially in this report.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

If the following individuals have not been interviewed and there is no reason to preclude their interview, will interview ABE FORTAS, attorney, 1200 18th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. and LEE PRESSMAN, CIO Attorney, 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. This lead was set out by teletype dated February 7, 1949. In the event they have not already been interviewed, will contact DON RUSSELL and JOSEPH PENNOCK, officials of the

State Department of Washington, D. C. who were associated with ALGER HISS at the State Department. This lead was set out by teletype dated February 4, 1949.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Will in accordance with teletype dated February 4 from Washington Field Office interview WALTER WOEHLKE, State Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Sacramento, Calif., in an effort to determine the identity of the unknown individual who was ANDREE EMEREE's secretary and any information he may have concerning ANDREE EMEREE herself.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 235

Kisseloff-11650

FD-73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	2/10/49	1/27,28,31; 2/1-5,7,8/49	DAVID E. TODD FB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS - was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential informant SF-518 stated that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE acted as a labor organizer in the clothing industry in San Francisco on behalf of the Communist Party in the early 1930's. Photos of CRANE obtained from Stanford University and Calship Corporation. JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN was interviewed and denied any knowledge of Soviet espionage activities on behalf of HERMAN FIELD or NOEL FIELD and had no knowledge of any acquaintanceship between HERMAN FIELD, NOEL FIELD or ALGER HISS and denied knowing ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. CRAWFORD BRUBAKER reported to be in Los Angeles. GALE SHERIDAN said her acquaintance with ALGER HISS was slight. EASTON ROTHWELL interviewed and furnished 23 letters written to him by ALGER HISS during 1947 and 1948. He has no knowledge of Communist or espionage activities on the part of ALGER HISS. EDWARD G. CHANDLER and CHARLES P. DORR were not well acquainted with ALGER HISS and had no knowledge of his activities.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- P -

REFERENCE:
Bureau File 74-1333
Rpt. of DAVID E. TODD dated 1/27/49
New York teletype to Los Angeles dated January 28, 1949
Los Angeles teletype to San Francisco dated January 29, 1949
Washington Field Office teletype to St. Paul dated February 1, 1949
St. Paul teletype to San Francisco dated February 1, 1949
Washington Field Office teletype to San Francisco dated February 4, 1949
Boston teletype to Bureau and San Francisco dated February 4, 1949

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - Washington Field
2 - Baltimore
2 - San Francisco

Classified by SP5RJG
Declassify on: OADR 10-20-83

Kisseloff-11651

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

77396

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1167 fc

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BIRMINGHAM	2-11-49	2-7-49	HENRY A. SNOW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, was; ETAL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RE: ALGER HISS

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, reputable attorney, First National Bank Building, Birmingham, Ala. states he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1929 one year previous to graduation of subject HISS. Had been an admirer of HISS and on occasions of his visits to Washington would usually have lunch with or call on HISS. Never had any suspicions of activities of HISS. Diligent search of all papers in his possession made by Attorney JOHNSTON with negative results as to location of typewritten correspondence from HISS. Names of former classmates and good friends of HISS secured as possible sources of obtaining typewritten correspondence. MONCURE CAMPBELL O'NEAL, reputable attorney, Frank Nelson Building, Birmingham, states EOD as an experienced attorney soon after graduation from Columbia Law School in Litigation Section, Department of Agriculture in January, 1934. Ceased duty in August, 1935 and returned to private practice at New York. During that period subject HISS was an attorney with Dept. of Agriculture at Washington and O'NEAL states had high admiration for HISS but was not sufficiently well acquainted with him to correspond or otherwise maintain contact after his departure from Dept. of Agriculture. Additional names of individuals who might have received correspondence from HISS during pertinent period secured.

RUC.

REFERENCE: Conference teletype from Boston to Bureau, New York, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland and Birmingham, 2-4-49.
Teletype from Washington Field to Bureau and Birmingham, 2-2-49.

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FLJ cm

74-1333-2352

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74- 1333 - 2352

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56 MAR 18 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-

Kisseloff-11652

BH 65-1167

DETAILS: RE: ALGER HISS

First mentioned reference teletype from the Boston Office set forth several former school mates of subject HISS, one of whom was JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, First National Bank Building, Birmingham. This teletype requested that it be determined whether any correspondence or informat.ca might be in possession of the individuals mentioned pertaining to subject HISS, especially typewritten correspondence which might have been prepared on the personally owned typewriter of ALGER HISS.

Mr. JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, Attorney, member of possibly the leading legal firm in Birmingham, that of Cabaniss & Johnston, 9th Floor, First National Bank Building, 1st Avenue and 20th Street North, stated that he graduated from the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass. in 1929 and that ALGER HISS graduated therefrom one year later in 1930. He stated that while at Harvard Law School he became well acquainted with HISS and was a great admirer of the ability of that individual. Mr. JOHNSTON stated that he came to Birmingham after graduation and during the middle 1930's was engaging in considerable litigation on behalf of his clients attacking the validity of "new deal" legislation passed in Washington. This required him to be in Washington on rather frequent intervals of approximately three or four months separation and on his visits to Washington he more frequently than not, called by to see HISS and would usually have lunch with him.

For the period 1937 to 1938 Mr. JOHNSTON advised he was General Counsel of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad stationed at Norfolk, Virginia while the railroad was in the hands of a receiver. During that period also he saw HISS on the occasions of his visits to Washington and on a few occasions visited HISS at his home in the evening. He stated he, therefore, is acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS but "did not know much about her." Mr. JOHNSTON returned to Birmingham and has engaged in the practice of law since the Seaboard Air Line Railroad was reorganized. He spent several hours going over past correspondence and files both at his office and at his residence, with negative results as to locating any typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS. He recalled during the past years having received several hand scribbled notes from HISS which he stated were merely invitations to call him on the occasion of his next visit to Washington and presumed that such notes have been destroyed. Mr. JOHNSTON advised that during the period beginning with his first acquaintance with HISS in the Harvard Law School, until newspaper publicity reflected the difficulties in which HISS is involved, that he

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had never had the slightest suspicion of the activities of that individual and was greatly shocked upon reading news releases.

With reference to the identities of individuals who may possibly have in their possession correspondence either typewritten or otherwise from subject HISS, Mr. JOHNSTON suggested the following persons:

Federal Judge CHARLES WYZANSKI;
Boston, Mass.
This individual was formerly a close acquaintance of subject HISS.

Mr. MAYNARD J. TOLL, Attorney
c/o O'MELVENY & MYERS
433 South Spring St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
Attorney TOLL was also a good friend and personal acquaintance of subject HISS.

Mr. JOHNSTON also suggested as possible sources of the information desired that all members of the Board of the Harvard Law Review for the years 1929-30 might be contacted inasmuch as those members would have been closely associated with HISS as HISS was also a Board member of the Law Review for that period.

Mr. JOHNSTON suggested also as a possible source of typewriter specimens: The files of the Solicitor General's Office, Department of Justice might reflect memoranda prepared by HISS during the evening hours at home during the period he was connected with that office.

Second reference teletype from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau and Birmingham under date of February 2, 1949 requested an interview with M. CAMPER O'NEAL, indicated as having been a co-employee of ALGER HISS at the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MONCURE CAMPER O'NEAL, Attorney, residing at 3140 Guilford Road, Mountain Brook, Birmingham, associated with the firm R. DuPont Thompson & Associates, Frank Nelson Building, Birmingham, who is considered reliable, was interviewed at his office. Mr. O'NEAL advised that he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS in January, 1934 while he, O'NEAL, was an inexperienced attorney, having only graduated from Columbia Law School

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in June, 1933. At the time he EOD with the Department of Agriculture Litigation Section as an attorney in January, 1934, ALGER HISS was an attorney with that Department and Mr. O'NEAL recalled that HISS had only recently completed the setting up of legislation for the cotton pool. It was the recollection of Mr. O'NEAL that HISS was for a while under the supervision of JEROME FRANK, General Counsel for the AAA of the Department of Agriculture and was also engaged in other duties for the Department of Agriculture.

O'NEAL advised that he was impressed with the ability of ALGER HISS and frequently conferred with him on order to gain knowledge of the duties expected of him by the Department of Agriculture. He stated that this acquaintanceship amounted to no more than that and that he was not sufficiently friendly with HISS to even offer congratulatory messages to him on occasions of his subsequent promotions and honors received after leaving the Department of Agriculture. O'NEAL stated that he himself resigned from the Department of Agriculture in August, 1935 and to his recollection which was verified by a diligent search of his papers never received any correspondence from ALGER HISS.

From copies of memoranda pertaining to his duties while engaged as an attorney in the Department of Agriculture for the period January, 1934 to August, 1935 Mr. O'NEAL suggested the following individuals as possible sources of information pertaining to HISS inasmuch as they were all co-employees at that time:

LEE PRESSMAN
JEROME FRANK
J. P. WENCHEL
CHESTER DAVIS, now member of Federal Reserve Board, St. Louis
STEWART McDONALD
FORREST R. BLACK
JACK I. LEVY
LAWRENCE KEITT, later with National Dairies, Park Avenue, New York
MISS L. RELLA RESNICK
PREW SAVOY
TOM FLAVIN
ARTHUR C. BACHRACH
WILLIAM E. BYRD, now with large Department Store, Atlanta, Ga.
WALTER SCHAEFER, now Professor of Law, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
DON MacGUINESS
and one Mr. TOLL.

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Mr. O'NEAL stated that all of the above named individuals were either officials of the Department of Agriculture or attorneys in the Litigation Section during the above mentioned period.

No additional information was in the possession of Attorney O'NEAL and he stated that as far as he observed ALGER HISS during the approximately 18 months he was a co-employee in the Department of Agriculture and nothing came to his attention which caused him to doubt the patriotism or loyalty of HISS.

No leads are being set forth at this time to contact the individuals mentioned herein above inasmuch as the office of origin or the Washington Field Office may have previously contacted the individuals mentioned.

The above information was forwarded by teletype summary to the Bureau and the New York Office under date of February 7, 1949 and air mail copies thereof were furnished the Boston, Baltimore and Washington Field Offices for the information of those offices.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-11656

9332

Copies of this report are being furnished the Boston, Baltimore and Washington Field Offices for information purposes inasmuch as the office of origin may desire contact with individuals mentioned herein.

Kisseloff-11657

2352

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1167 fc

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BIRMINGHAM	2-11-49	2-7-49	HENRY A. SNOW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, was; ETAL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RE: ALGER HISS

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, reputable attorney, First National Bank Building, Birmingham, Ala. states he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1929 one year previous to graduation of subject HISS. Had been an admirer of HISS and on occasions of his visits to Washington would usually have lunch with or call on HISS. Never had any suspicions of activities of HISS. Diligent search of all papers in his possession made by Attorney JOHNSTON with negative results as to location of typewritten correspondence from HISS. Names of former classmates and good friends of HISS secured as possible sources of obtaining typewritten correspondence. MONCURE CAMPER O'NEAL, reputable attorney, Frank Nelson Building, Birmingham, states EOD as an experienced attorney soon after graduation from Columbia Law School in Litigation Section, Department of Agriculture in January, 1934. Ceased duty in August, 1935 and returned to private practice at New York. During that period subject HISS was an attorney with Dept. of Agriculture at Washington and O'NEAL states had high admiration for HISS but was not sufficiently well acquainted with him to correspond or otherwise maintain contact after his departure from Dept. of Agriculture. Additional names of individuals who might have received correspondence from HISS during pertinent period secured.

RUC.

REFERENCE: Conference teletype from Boston to Bureau, New York, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland and Birmingham, 2-4-49.
Teletype from Washington Field to Bureau and Birmingham, 2-2-49.

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Kisseloff-11658

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	2/14/49	1/27,28;2/1, 2,11/49	JOHN EDWARD LAWLER JEL:MEC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on afternoon of 2-14-74
RD/for FOIA
S. Burrus 1-9-74

Mr. GEORGE H. ENGEMAN, Arlington, Virginia, as alleged associate of ALGER HISS in 1941, denies ever meeting ALGER HISS. Mr. THOMAS TEMPLE HILL, Culpeper, Virginia, a former Washington, D. C. neighbor of ALGER HISS, denies ever meeting ALGER HISS. Reynolds-Metals, Richmond, Virginia, personnel file, typewriting data of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, examined without effecting identification with questioned specimens. JOE REMNINGTON, Richmond, Virginia, former Agricultural Department employee, denies any acquaintanceship with ALGER HISS during employment.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-133

DETAILS: AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

REFERRED RECORDING

cc AAG Campbell 3-4-49 FLJ

On January 4, 1949, the Baltimore Office directed a letter to the Bureau, a copy of which was supplied the Richmond Office. This letter indicated that GEORGE H. ENGEMAN was alleged to have associated with ALGER HISS in Baltimore, Maryland, during 1930. Pursuant to Bureau instructions of January 25, 1949, Mr. GEORGE H. ENGEMAN, publisher of the North Virginia Free Press, 2780 South Randolph Street, Shirlington, residence 2867 South Abingdon, Fairlington, was interviewed by SA JAMES F. DURKIN, JR. and SA BIRL WILSON at Mr. ENGEMAN'S Office, on January 28, 1949. Mr. ENGEMAN advised that to the

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74-1333-2353

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F B I
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best of his knowledge, he does not know and has never met ALGER HISS. He related that he has seen ALGER HISS'S photograph in the press in connection with instant case and can also state that he does not know him under any other name.

AT CULPEPER, VIRGINIA

Pursuant to the instructions outlined in the Washington Field Office teletype of January 29, 1949, the following investigation was conducted by SA JESSE C. HALL, JR., on February 1 and 2, 1949. This was in connection with the fact that Mr. THOMAS TEMPLE HILL was indicated in the Washington Field Office teletype as being a former Washington, D. C. neighbor of ALGER HISS:

Mr. THOMAS TEMPLE HILL, 302 East Spencer Street, Culpeper, Virginia, advised that he resided at 2904 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from the Fall of 1918 to the Spring of 1942, during most of which time he was employed by the Federal Government in the Navy Department. He stated that in the Fall of 1936 he suffered a nervous breakdown and did not recover until the middle of 1938 and as a result of this illness combined with his age, he was unable to recall details of the past residents of the community. Concerning the HISS family, Mr. HILL advised that he had followed the CHAMBERS story in the papers but that he did not recall either HISS or CHAMBERS having been his neighbors. He stated that upon first seeing pictures of HISS and CHAMBERS in the newspapers, it never occurred to him that he had ever seen them before and that if they had been his neighbors, he had either not known them or did not remember them.

Mr. HILL appeared to be very cooperative and in an endeavor to recall subjects, he advised that the only occupants of 2905 P Street, N. W., which he could remember was an Army Officer and his family, whose names he had never known, and that he was of the opinion this family had lived there in approximately 1936. He advised that before and after this the property was rented by various couples, with whom he had had no association and did not know.

He related that he believed the property at 2905 P Street, had been owned and was possibly still owned by a Miss BROWN who resided at 2901 P Street, N. W., and that possibly she would have knowledge of CHAMBERS having visited there.

Concerning other residents of the neighborhood, he advised that Mr. MAURICE HUFFMAN resided at 2902 P Street; Mrs. JOHN BRADEY resided at 2900 P Street; and that a Miss CECIL JONES had moved to 2906 P Street at approximately the time under consideration. He stated that Mr. E. HILTON JACKSON, Attorney, address unknown, Washington, D. C., could probably advise who the occupants of 2906 were prior to Miss JONES having lived there as he had handled the sale of some property to

Kisseloff-11660

2-353

Miss JONES at the time she had moved into that neighborhood. He advised that the only other resident of the neighborhood which he could remember was a man who had roomed at 2907 P Street, an employee of the Naval Observatory, who had roomed with an unknown deceased widow, there, and that possibly Mr. HUFFMAN or Miss BROWN would know his identity.

Mr. HILL advised that the name GEORGE CROSLEY and "CARL" had no significance to him in connection with persons who had lived in his neighborhood in Washington.

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Pursuant to the New York Office teletype of January 26, 1949, the reporting agent on January 27, 1949, contacted Mr. J. D. REYNOLDS, Personnel Director of Reynolds Metals Company, Third and Grace Streets, who made available the following applications and letters of recommendation contained in the personnel file pertaining to TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, which documents contain typewriting specimens:

1. An application dated April 22, 1946. It was Mr. REYNOLDS' opinion that perhaps the typewriter used in filling in this application was in the office of the Reynolds Metals Company in New York City as the application is dated on April 22, 1946, and was received in the Personnel Department in Richmond, Virginia, on April 24, 1946, and Mr. HOBSON was employed immediately upon receipt of his application.

2. An application dated April 22, 1946, to the United States Guarantee Company, which application, according to Mr. REYNOLDS, was filled out by Mr. HOBSON, himself.

3. A letter dated April 25, 1946, from Mr. HERBERT JACOBY.

4. A letter dated April 23, 1946, from Mr. ALFRED HOWARTH.

5. A letter dated April 25, 1946, from Mr. ROBERT B. PEARSALL.

The above material was forwarded to the Laboratory on January 27, 1949, and on February 1, 1949, a Laboratory report reflected that the typewriting specimens listed above were not identical with the questioned specimens in instant case.

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RH 65-1623

Mr. JOSEPH PENNINGTON, JR., 808 East 45th Street, Personnel Supervisor, Reynolds Metals Company, pursuant to the Washington Field teletype of February 2, 1949, was interviewed by the reporting agent at his place of employment on February 11, 1949. Mr. PENNINGTON had been described in the Washington Field teletype as being employed in the Department of Agriculture during the period HISS was likewise employed there. Mr. PENNINGTON confirmed that he was employed by the Agriculture Department in Washington, D. C., from 1934 to 1942, that during this employment he never became personally, officially, or otherwise acquainted with Mr. ALGER HISS. Mr. PENNINGTON explained that he was a Clerk in the Production Control Division of the Tobacco Section of the Agriculture Department on the first floor of the South Building, of the Agriculture Building and that Mr. HISS was employed in the General Counsel's Office on the Fourth or Fifth Floor. Mr. PENNINGTON continued that other than knowing the location of Mr. HISS'S office, he knew no additional information concerning the activities of this individual during his, Mr. PENNINGTON'S, employment with the Agriculture Department.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

2353

RH 65-1623

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being forwarded to the Washington Field Office, as it is believed to contain information of interest to that office in connection with its activities in this case.

2353

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	2/14/49	1/27,28;2/1, 2,11/49	JOHN EDWARD LAWLER JEL:MEC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. GEORGE H. ENGEMAN, Arlington, Virginia, as alleged associate of ALGER HISS in 1941, denies ever meeting ALGER HISS. Mr. THOMAS TEMPLE HILL, Culpeper, Virginia, a former Washington, D. C. neighbor of ALGER HISS, denies ever meeting ALGER HISS. Reynolds-Metals, Richmond, Virginia, personnel file, typewriting data of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, examined without effecting identification with questioned specimens. JOE PENNINGTON, Richmond, Virginia, former Agricultural Department employee, denies any acquaintanceship with ALGER HISS during employment.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-133

DETAILS: AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

On January 4, 1949, the Baltimore Office directed a letter to the Bureau, a copy of which was supplied the Richmond Office. This letter indicated that GEORGE H. ENGEMAN was alleged to have associated with ALGER HISS in Baltimore, Maryland, during 1930. Pursuant to Bureau instructions of January 25, 1949, Mr. GEORGE H. ENGEMAN, publisher of the North Virginia Free Press, 2780 South Randolph Street, Shirlington, residence 2867 South Abingdon, Fairlington, was interviewed by SA JAMES F. DURKIN, JR. and SA BIRL WILSON at Mr. ENGEMAN'S Office, on January 28, 1949. Mr. ENGEMAN advised that to the

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Kisseloff-11664

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—30035-1

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 14

TELETYPE

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 53 AND BALTIMORE 2 14 6-55 PM FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. SUBJ HAS ADVISED THAT AROUND NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE HE PURCHASED FORD SEDAN, THIRTY ONE OR THIRTY TWO MODEL, TAN IN COLOR WITH FUNDS PROVIDED BY J. PETERS. CAR BOUGHT NYC AND ORIGINALLY REGISTERED HERE UNDER NAME DAVID BREEN. CHAMBERS EXPLAINED CAR PURCHASED FOR HIS USE IN WORK AND PRIMARILY FOR TRAVEL BETWEEN NY, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. BELIEVES HE SECURED NEW YORK PLATES IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. WHEN HE MOVED TO AUCHENTERLY TERRACE, BALTIMORE IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN HE BELIEVES HE SOLD CAR TO HIMSELF AS JAY CHAMBERS OR POSSIBLY TO HIS WIFE, MRS. JAY CHAMBERS. AT THAT TIME HE SECURED MD. PLATES. STATES THAT ON ARRIVAL OF COL. BYKOV, LATTER FORBADE HIM TO USE ANY CAR IN HIS WORK AND ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS HE WAS NOT AWARE OF FACT CHAMBERS HAD THIS CAR. SUBJ STATES WHEN HE BEGAN TO PLAN HIS BREAK HE DECIDED A CAR WAS ESSENTIAL AND HE FINALLY PERSUADED BYKOV THAT HE, CHAMBERS, NEEDED A CAR. HE ASKED BYKOV FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. LATTER SAID HE DID NOT HAVE THAT AMOUNT ON HAND. CHAMBERS THEN INDICATED HE COULD BORROW MONEY FROM ALGER HISS AND BYKOV SAID HE SHOULD DO THAT AND THIS WOULD BE PAID BACK. CHAMBERS STATES HE ASKED ALGER FOR MONEY AND LATER RECEIVED SAME.

INDEXED - 135 79-1332-2354
RECORDED - 135
MAR 15 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

EX-1

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HAS RECOLLECTION THAT PRISCILLA HISS SAID SHE HAD TO CLOSE OUT HER ACCOUNT TO GER THIS MONEY FOR HIM. THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. CHAMBERS BELIEVES HER ACCOUNT WOULD HAVE BEEN IN THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, MAIN OFFICE OR DU PONT BRANCH. A FEW DAYS AFTER HISS GAVE HIM MONEY, MRS. CHAMBERS TURNED IN AFOREMENTIONED FORD AT THE SCHMIDT MOTOR CO., RANDALLSTOWN, MD. AND GOT NEW NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN FORD. LATTER CAR STILL IN CHAMBERS POSSESSION. HE ADMITS HE NEVER PAID HISS BACK THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BUT BELIEVES LATTER WAS PROBABLY REPAID BY BYKOV THOUGH HE HAS NOTHING TO SUBSTANTIATE THIS. REQUEST BALTIMORE CHECK FOR ANY DETAILS AVAILABLE AT SCHMIDT MOTOR CO. AND AT MD. BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES. REQUEST WFO CHECK FOR BANK ACCOUNTS OF PRISCILLA HISS TO DETERMINE IF SHE MADE ANY SUCH WITHDRAWAL IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT.

SCHEIDT

CORR---PAGE 1 LINE 7 LAST WORD IS ---AUCHENTERELY--

11
44

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

WA6H NY R 53 WA

BA NY R 2 BA

TWO COPIES WFO

2354

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-487

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NORFOLK	2/15/49	2/14/49	LEMUEL W. KERR snb

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Limited amount of handwriting specimens obtained from Miss DAISY FANSLER only after much reluctance and a consultation with her attorney.

Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on afternoon 2-14-74 RD/Job FOIA

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
New York letter to Bureau dated February 10, 1949.
Norfolk letter to Bureau dated February 15, 1949.

DETAILS: AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA:

On February 14, 1949, Miss DAISY FANSLER was reinterviewed by Special Agent WALTER L. HEYER and the writer at her home, 738 West Ocean View Avenue, at which time handwriting specimens were obtained, which have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. It is to be noted that Miss FANSLER was reluctant to furnish handwriting specimens and would not do so until she had consulted her attorney, Mr. ANTHONY WHITAKER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by telephone.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. C. Richardson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-2355

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Kisseloff-11667

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-487

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NORFOLK	2/15/49	2/14/49	LEMUEL W. KERR smb

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Limited amount of handwriting specimens obtained from Miss DAISY FANSLER only after much reluctance and a consultation with her attorney.

- EUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
New York letter to Bureau dated February 10, 1949.
Norfolk letter to Bureau dated February 15, 1949.

DETAILS: AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA:

On February 14, 1949, Miss DAISY FANSLER was reinterviewed by Special Agent WALTER L. HEYER and the writer at her home, 738 West Ocean View Avenue, at which time handwriting specimens were obtained, which have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. It is to be noted that Miss FANSLER was reluctant to furnish handwriting specimens and would not do so until she had consulted her attorney, Mr. ANTHONY WHITAKER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by telephone.

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Kisseloff-11668

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

75093

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 15, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebutel February 4, 1949, authorizing interview of FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BLOSSOM re statement made by Los Angeles informant, as set out in letter dated January 19, 1949, at Los Angeles in the case entitled, "ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, INTERNAL SECURITY - R" that informant met HAROLD WARE at Washington home of Dr. FRED BLOSSOM.

BLOSSOM, who lives at 125 - 5th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., was interviewed February 14, 1949, by Special Agents J. J. WALSH and E. F. HUMMER. BLOSSOM stated that the name of HAROLD WARE was familiar to him but that he had never met WARE under any circumstances, that WARE had never been in his home, that WARE was dead before he, BLOSSOM, came to Washington, and further that there had never been any meetings of any kind held at his home either in New York or Washington, D. C. He was asked if he were acquainted with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, VICTOR PERLO, NATHANIEL WITT, HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., CHARLES KRAMER, HELEN FULLER, GEORGE SILVERMAN, and LEN DeCAUX. He said he believed he had met CHARLES KRAMER on one occasion but he was not acquainted with the other individuals except that he recognized their names from newspaper publicity in this case.

BLOSSOM volunteered information that he was greatly heartened by the courageous stand taken by DEAN ACHESON who affirmed his friendship for ALGER HISS when questioned by the Senate in connection with his appointment as Secretary of State.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The loyalty case recently conducted by the Washington Field Office concerning BLOSSOM reflects that BLOSSOM was appointed to the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. on May 3, 1937, and that he was previously employed by the Huntington Free Library, New York City.

JJW:cl
74-94

cc - WFO File 121-32
New York
Los Angeles

INDEXED - 135
RECORDED - 133

74-1333-23

4 MAR 15 1949

Kisselloff-11669

62 MAR 19 1949

EX-1

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

BU FILE NO. 65-1928 DKI

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Buffalo, New York	2/16/49	1/26;2/11/49	ROBERT G. AULENBACHER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HANNAH PICKERING now employed by New York State Employment Service and resides 57 Merriam St., Rochester, NY. PICKERING went to Russia in 1922 with Quaker Relief Agency. In 1936 worked for a Russian agency in New York City. Not believed to have pro-Russian sympathies now. MARGARET GUTELIUS, correct name, Mrs. JAMES WATT, presently residing at home of unknown friend at 1311 Valmont St., New Orleans, La.

CC AG Campbell 3-4-49 FLT Cal

- R U C -

REFERENCE: New York teletype to Buffalo, dated January 25, 1949. Buffalo teletype to Bureau dated February 11, 1949.

DETAILS: AT ELMIRA, NEW YORK

Deleted copy furnished to Allen Weinstein on afternoon of 2-14-74 RD/Jph FOIA S. Burrus 9-9-74

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent LOREN E. BIDWELL.

Mr. WHITNEY ISZARD, who is presently employed as an auditor in the City Chamberlin's Office, Elmira, New York, advised that he has handled the PICKERING estate located at 368 West Clinton Street, Elmira, since the death of GEORGE PICKERING which occurred in 1935 or 1936. Mr. ISZARD advised that GEORGE PICKERING was a very successful businessman in Elmira, having operated the Pickering Die Works. ISZARD further stated that he has recently been in contact with HANNAH PICKERING, whom he advises has been employed since 1941 by the New York State Employment Service at Rochester, New York, and presently resides at 57 Merriam Street, Rochester.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H G Murphy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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174-1333-2357

E L H

MAR 15 1949

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K-1

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39038-1

Kisseloff-11670

BU 65-1928

Mr. ISZARD was familiar with the background of HANNAH PICKERING to some extent, and recalled that she went to Russia with the Quaker Relief Agency in 1922 and after serving an unknown amount of time with that agency, she was employed by the Federal Government for a number of years leaving this employment in approximately 1936 to work for a Russian agency in New York City. Mr. ISZARD could not identify this Russian agency.

While having no definite information regarding the possible Russian sympathies of HANNAH PICKERING during the above period, Mr. ISZARD and his wife both stated that since obtaining her present employment with the New York State Employment agency, and particularly since the start of World War II, HANNAH PICKERING'S attitude toward Russia has apparently changed, and to the best of his knowledge, she no longer has any pro-Russian sympathies.

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

The following investigation was conducted by the writer.

Mrs. STANLEY F. GUTELIUS, 388 Magee Avenue, stated that she has a daughter MARGARET, who in about 1935 was living in California and while there attended the Medical School of the University of California at Berkeley, California for approximately one year, and during the course of another year taught school at an institution known to Mrs. STANLEY GUTELIUS as the Branson School, which she advised is located in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco, California.

Mrs. GUTELIUS advised that the present name of her daughter MARGARET is Mrs. JAMES WATT, and is presently residing at the home of an unknown friend at 1311 Valmont Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. GUTELIUS further stated that her daughter MARGARET intends to move from 1311 Valmont Street in the immediate future to an unknown address in New Orleans, however, she advised that the future address of her daughter MARGARET could be obtained by making inquiries at 1311 Valmont Street, New Orleans, in view of the fact that the owners of that residence are very friendly with her daughter APGARET and will have MARGARET'S forwarding address.

In accordance with the Los Angeles request, the purpose of obtaining the present whereabouts of her daughter MARGARET was not revealed to Mrs. STANLEY GUTELIUS.

There is no record in the Buffalo Office of MARGARET GUTELIUS.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

2357

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

BU FILE NO. 65-1928 DKI

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Buffalo, New York	2/16/49	1/26;2/11/49	ROBERT G. AULENBACHER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HANNAH PICKERING now employed by New York State Employment Service and resides 57 Merriam St., Rochester, NY. PICKERING went to Russia in 1922 with Quaker Relief Agency. In 1936 worked for a Russian agency in New York City, Not believed to have pro-Russian sympathies now. MARGARET GUTELIUS, correct name, Mrs. JAMES WATT, presently residing at home of unknown friend at 1311 Valmont St., New Orleans, La.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: New York teletype to Buffalo, dated January 25, 1949. Buffalo teletype to Bureau dated February 11, 1949.

DETAILS: AT ELMIRA, NEW YORK

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent LOREN E. BIDWELL.

Mr. WHITNEY ISZARD, who is presently employed as an auditor in the City Chamberlin's Office, Elmira, New York, advised that he has handled the PICKERING estate located at 368 West Clinton Street, Elmira, since the death of GEORGE PICKERING which occurred in 1935 or 1936. Mr. ISZARD advised that GEORGE PICKERING was a very successful businessman in Elmira, having operated the Pickering Die Works. ISZARD further stated that he has recently been in contact with HANNAH PICKERING, whom he advises has been employed since 1941 by the New York State Employment Service at Rochester, New York, and presently resides at 57 Merriam Street, Rochester.

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Kisseloff-11672

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3290

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	2/17/49	2/15,16/49	WESLEY A. WILKINSON WAA:EOD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM J. EARLS, former neighbors of HISS in Washington, D. C., during 1943, furnished no pertinent information.

- NOC -

DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 MACTBS

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington, D. C., and Chicago dated 2/11/49.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on afternoon of 2-14-74
RD/Jah FOIA
S. Barnes 9-1-77

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM J. EARLS, Monterey Hotel, 308 Junior Terrace, advised that they lived at 3212 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from about June 15, 1942, until December, 1943. They recalled that Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS moved into 3210 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., about the middle of 1943, to the best of their recollection. Mr. EARLS stated that he never saw ALGER HISS and, although he saw Mrs. HISS occasionally, he did not meet her. Mrs. EARLS never conversed with ALGER HISS and only engaged in casual conversation with Mrs. HISS on several occasions.

per AAG Campbell 2-4-49 FLTeed

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. EARLS had any information come to their attention indicating that either Mr. or Mrs. HISS was a member of or in any way sympathetic to or affiliated with the Communist Party. They did not know any of the friends or associates of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, and never heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to recent

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EX-1

newspaper publicity. The EARLS had no information as to whether Mr. or Mrs. HISS was furnishing any information from Government files to unauthorized persons and never suspected that the HISSES' activities were in any way irregular. On several occasions while the EARLS lived on P Street and possibly after they moved to another address in Washington, their daughter, MARILYN EARLS, who presently resides at 17 East 84th Street, Apartment 4-B, New York City, acted as baby sitter for Mr. and Mrs. HISS. Recently MARILYN wrote that she had been interviewed by an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but she did not disclose the nature of this interview.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

2358

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3290

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	2/17/49	2/15,16/49	WESLEY A. ANDERSON WAA:EOD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM F. EARLS, former neighbors of HISS in Washington, D. C., during 1943, furnished no pertinent information.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP7MAC/LP

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau, Washington, D. C., and Chicago dated 2/11/49.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM F. EARLS, Monterey Hotel, 808 Junior Terrace, advised that they lived at 3212 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from about June 15, 1942, until December, 1943. They recalled that Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS moved into 3210 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., about the middle of 1943, to the best of their recollection. Mr. EARLS stated that he never saw ALGER HISS and, although he saw Mrs. HISS occasionally, he did not meet her. Mrs. EARLS never conversed with ALGER HISS and only engaged in casual conversation with Mrs. HISS on several occasions.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. EARLS had any information come to their attention indicating that either Mr. or Mrs. HISS was a member of or in any way sympathetic to or affiliated with the Communist Party. They did not know any of the friends or associates of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, and never heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to recent

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AT-65-1333

CHARLES T. CASTELL, who is also an Attorney in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, recalled that ALGER HISS was his direct supervisor in charge of the legal work of the Benefit Contract Section in the Old South Agricultural Building in Washington from 1933 to 1935. Mr. CASTELL said that as he recalled HISS came to work in the Agricultural Department with the following persons, all supposedly from either Harvard or Yale University: JOHN ABT, LEE PRESSMAN, FRANCIS M. SHEA, ROBERT T. McCONNAUGHEY, and JEROME FRANK.

Mr. CASTELL did not know CHAMBERS nor his relationship to HISS, and had never corresponded with HISS, nor had he seen him since about 1935. He said that some of the ideas and proposals of HISS, as well as some of the other persons who came into the department mentioned above were controversial to say the least, and that HISS was probably the most brilliant of the group. He said that during this time, approximately 1933 to 1935, when there was so much controversy concerning the policies of HISS and others in the Department, Mrs. LENONA B. FULLER, sister of former Secretary of State JIMMY BURNS, was in the Personnel Department with the Department of Agriculture, and reportedly kept a thick notebook concerning many of the comings and goings, conferences, and contacts of ALGER HISS. She reportedly intended to write a book with some of his activities as the main theme, but died before completing it. He said that the two best friends of Mrs. FULLER were two elderly U. S. Department of Agriculture employees, Miss FRANCES FAULCONER, and Miss LAVANTIA SAMPSON, and that they would have considerable information concerning the contents of this notebook and perhaps other information concerning activities of ALGER HISS.

JAMES F. BYRNES !

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2358

Kisseloff-11676

AT-65-1333

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will contact U. S. Department of Agriculture employees FRANCES FAULCONER and LAVANTIA SAMPSON for information concerning any knowledge they might have of HISS supplying data to CHAMBERS, and their relationship with HISS. Will obtain any typewriter correspondence they might have from HISS and forward to the laboratory for appropriate examination.

2358

Kisseloff-11677

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1333 eah

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	2-18-49	2-14,15-49	JOHN E. DAVIS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LINTEN B. WEST and HENRY B. HARE, USDA, Atlanta, have no pertinent information regarding ALGER HISS. CHARLES T. CASTELL, USDA, Atlanta, who worked under supervision of HISS from 1933 to 1935 in Washington, believes FRANCES FAULCONER and LAVANTIA SAMPSON, USDA, Washington, may have pertinent information concerning HISS' activities during that time.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Teletype from Washington Field 2-8-49.

DETAILS: Mr. HENRY B. HARE, Attorney, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Glenn Building, Atlanta, Georgia, advised he worked for the Agricultural Department in Washington from 1933 to 1935, but could not recall ever seeing ALGER HISS, and had certainly never corresponded with him.

LINTEN B. WEST, Regional Attorney, U. S. Department of Agriculture, recalled HISS fairly well. He said it was his recollection that Mr. FRANKFURTER of the Supreme Court was a law professor at Harvard University in about 1933, and also acted in some supervisory capacity to the President. In this capacity he sponsored or recommended that six brilliant young men from Harvard Law School be placed in the Agricultural Department, one of whom was ALGER HISS. HISS worked in the AAA section of Agriculture, and he met him casually and perhaps talked to him on two or three occasions, but never had any correspondence with him. He did not know subject CHAMBERS, nor did he have any information concerning the relationship of HISS to CHAMBERS.

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2 Washington Field
~~2 Atlanta~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1333 eah

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	2-18-49	2-14,15-49	JOHN E. DAVIS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LINTEN B. WEST and HENRY B. HARE, USDA, Atlanta, have no pertinent information regarding ALGER HISS. CHARLES T. CASTELL, USDA, Atlanta, who worked under supervision of HISS from 1933 to 1935 in Washington, believes FRANCES FAULCONER and LAVANTIA SAMPSON, USDA, Washington, may have pertinent information concerning HISS' activities during that time.

- RUC -

Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on the afternoon of 2-14-74

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Teletype from Washington Field 2-8-49.

RD/Jak FOIA S. Burrus 9-9-74

DETAILS: Mr. HENRY B. HARE, Attorney, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Glenn Building, Atlanta, Georgia, advised he worked for the Agricultural Department in Washington from 1933 to 1935, but could not recall ever seeing ALGER HISS, and had certainly never corresponded with him.

LINTEN B. WEST, Regional Attorney, U. S. Department of Agriculture, recalled HISS fairly well. He said it was his recollection that Mr. FRANKFURTER of the Supreme Court was a law professor at Harvard University in about 1933, and also acted in some supervisory capacity to the President. In this capacity he sponsored or recommended that six brilliant young men from Harvard Law School be placed in the Agricultural Department, one of whom was ALGER HISS. HISS worked in the AAA section of Agriculture, and he met him casually and perhaps talked to him on two or three occasions, but never had any correspondence with him. He did not know subject CHAMBERS, nor did he have any information concerning the relationship of HISS to CHAMBERS.

cc AAG Campbell
3-4-49. FLJ

74-1333-

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2 Washington Field
2 Atlanta

F B I
MAR 15 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Burns

EX-1

Kisseloff-11679

STAT. SECT.

56 MAR 1 1949

Tolson - F. L. Ou 11 47

75090

CONF FIVE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 10 AND PHILADELPHIA 3 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTO. 23 8-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS WFO, PHILADELPHIA, ALBANY, AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RENYTEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN INSTANT CONCERNING NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN FORD CAR PURCHASED BY MRS. CHAMBERS AT RANDALLSTOWN, MD., IN ~~THIX~~ THIRTY EIGHT. FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION BY BALTIMORE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION AND AS BASIS OF ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION. FILES OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, BALTIMORE, RECORD REGISTRATION OF FOLLOWING PERTINENT AUTOMOBILES TO ESTHER CHAMBERS. AUGUST TWO, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, A NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR FORD SEDAN, NX MOTOR NO. EIGHTEEN DASH ONE NAUGHT ONE ONE SEVEN SEVEN TWO, (EVIDENTLY THE TAN COLORED FORD CHAMBERS STATES HE PURCHASED ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE IN NYC WITH FUNDS PROVIDED BY J. PETERS AND ~~ORIGNX~~ ORIGINALLY REGISTERED IN NY STATE UNDER NAME DAVID BREEN.) REGISTRATION UNDER MARYLAND TITLE NUMBER B DASH THREE NINE NINE ONE TWO SEVEN SHOWING ADDRESS OF ESTHER CHAMBERS AS THREE THREE ONE NAUGHT AUCHENTOROLY TERRACE, BALTIMORE. NO RECORD OF REGISTRATION OF THIS CAR IN MARYLAND PRIOR TO AUGUST TWO, THIRTY SEVEN, UNDER ANY NAME. REGISTRATION APPLICATION FILED BY MRS. CHAMBERS, FROM WHICH PREVIOUS OWNERSHIP OR REGISTRATION IN ANOTHER STATE MIGHT ~~HABX~~ HAVE BEEN OBTAINED, HAS SINCE BEEN DESTROYED. THIS SAME CAR SUBSEQUENTLY REGISTERED IN MARYLAND AS FOLLOWS. JANUARY EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT TO FRED C. ROHLFING, FOUR THREE NAUGHT SEVEN SPRINGWOOD AVE., BALTIMORE, UNDER MARYLAND TITLE

INDEXED 135 74-1533-2360

RECORDED 135

EX-1

END PAGE ONE

TB DASH FOUR SEVEN SEVEN TWO EIGHT THREE. JANUARY TWENTY NINE, FORTY FOUR, TO VINCENT JOSEPH FERRARACCI, ONE FOUR TWO THREE NORTH PATTERSON PARK AVE., BALTIMORE UNDER MARYLAND TITLE TC DASH SIX FOUR ONE FIVE SEVEN ONE. JANUARY NINE, FORTY SIX, TO JAMES RUSSELL COBURN, JR., FOUR NINE ONE SEVEN MIDWOOD AVE., BALTIMORE, UNDER MARYLAND TITLE TC DASH EIGHT EIGHT NAUGHT EIGHT ONE THREE, ~~AX~~ LAST OWNER OF RECORD. DECEMBER ONE, THIRTY SEVEN, ESTHER CHAMBERS, TWO ONE TWO FOUR MOUNT ROYAL TERRACE, BALTIMORE, REGISTERED A BLACK THIRTY SEVEN FORD FORDOR SEDAN, MOTOR NUMBER EIGHTEEN DASH FOUR NAUGHT NINE FIVE EIGHT TWO ONE, MARYLAND TITLE B DASH FOUR FIVE SEVEN ONE FOUR SIX, WHICH MOTOR VEHICLES RECORDS REFLECT SHE HAD PURCHASED NOVEMBER TWENTY SIX, THIRTY

SEVEN FROM SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, RANDALLSTOWN, MD., FOR EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS. THIRTY SEVEN FORD CURRENTLY REGISTERED TO ~~ESTHE~~ ESTHER CHAMBERS AT BIXLERS ~~CHRMX~~ CHURCH ROAD, RFD TWO, WESTMINSTER, MD. MICHAEL A. NOPPINGER, REGISTRAR OF TITLES, DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TWENTY FIRST AND GUILFORD AVE., BALTIMORE EIGHTEEN, IS COMPETENT WITNESS TO INTRODUCE ANDY OF ABOVE RECORDS. RECORDS OF SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY INC., RANDALLSTOWN, MD., REFLECT THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE, THIRTY SEVEN, ESTHER CHAMBERS, TWO ONE TWO FOUR MOUNT ROYAL ~~TAX~~ AVENUE, BALTO, PURCHASED ABOVE THIRTY SEVEN FORD FOR EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS PLUS ELEVEN DOLLARS AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS FOR SALES TAX AND TITLE TRANSFER.

END PAGE TWO

75092

SHE R[redacted]X RECEIVED CREDIT OF THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE ABOVE THIRTY FOUR FORD AND PAID THE BALANCE OF FOUR JUNDRED EIGHTY SIX [redacted] DOLLARS AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS IN CASH. SCHMIDT SOLD THIRTY FOUR FORD RECEIVED IN TRADE FROM MRS. CHAMBERS ON JANUARY FIFTEEN, THIRTY EIGHT, TO FRED C. ROHLFING AT ABOVE BALTIMORE ADDRESS FOR TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE DOLLARS. SAMUEL A. SCHMIDT, OWNER, HAS NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF ABOVE TRANSACTION BUT STATES HE PROBABLY HANDLED THE DEAL AND ADVISES RECORD OF IT WHICH IS STILL IN EXISTENCE WRITTEN IN HANDWRITING OF HIS WIFE, MRS. VIRGINIA D. SCHMIDT. SCHMIDT OR D. LLOYD STOKER, OFFICE MANAGER, ARE COMPETENT WITNESSES TO INTRODUCE RECORDS OF SCHMIDT MOTOR CO., INC. ABOVE DATES MAY ASSIST WFO IN CHECKING BANK ACCOUNT OF PRISCILLA HISS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ~~VIE~~ five HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR CHAMBERS CAR PURCHASE, WHICH WITHDRAWAL ~~OF XX~~ PROBABLY ~~OXX~~ OCCURRED IN NOVEMBER, THIRTY SEVEN RATHER THAN EARLY THIRTY EIGHT AS SET OUT IN REF NY TEL. SUGGEST ALBANY ENDEAVOR TO ASCERTAIN THROUGH NEW YORK STATE BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES, OWNERSHIP OF ABOVE THIRTY FOUR FORD PRIOR TO ITS REGISTRATION BY ESTHER CHAMBERS IN MARYLAND ON AUGUST TWO, THIRTY SEVEN. OF NO RECORD OF OWNERSHIP LOCATED IN [redacted]X NY STATE, SUGGEST [redacted] PHILADELPHIA AND WFO BE REQUESTED TO ENDEAVOR TO ESTABLISH REGISTRATION OF THIS CAR PRIOR TO AUGUST, THIRTY SEVEN, IN

END PAGE THREE

2360

75092

PAGE FOUR

PENNA. OR D. C. BALTIMORE UNSUCCESSFUL IN LINKING REPAIRED AMERICAN ORIENTAL RUG, WHICH CHAMBERS CLAIMS HISS GAVE HIM IN LATE THIRTY FIVE AND WHICH CHAMBERS STILL HAS, TO ALGER HISS THROUGH RECORDS OF MONUMENTAL STORAGE AND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, ONE NINE ONE FIVE WINDSOR AVE., BALTIMORE. ALL RUG REPARI RECORDS PRIOR TO FORTY THREE HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

MCFARLIN

1/4

TWO COPIES

ALBANY TO BE ADVISED

ACK IN ORD PLS

PH AND NY ACK AND DISC - WA HOLD ON PLS

PH BA R 3 PH

NY PLS RPT LINES 3 AND 4 ON PAGE ONE

OK--

MD., IN THIRTY EIGHT. FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION BY BALTIMORE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION AND AS BASIS OF ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION. FILES OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, BALTIMORE, RECORD REGISTRATION

2360

BA R 4 NY TU

##7

FEB 28 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 5 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 33 BALTIMORE 1 SAN FRANCISCO 1

LOS ANGELES 5 FROM NEW YORK 23 6-01 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

Mr. Fletcher

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., INTERNAL SECURITY-R. REMYTEL TO EL PASO, FEB. FOURTEEN LAST, RE SAN FRAN TEL TO NEW ORLEANS, FEB. FIFTEEN LAST, RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO WFO, FEB. EIGHTEEN LAST, RE LA TEL TO BALTIMORE, FEB. NINETEEN LAST. IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF ANDRE EMEREE, WAS. AND THE UNKNOWN WOMAN WHO REPLACED CHAMBERS AS COURIER OF WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND APPARATUS IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, IT IS BELIEVED ADVISABLE TO OPEN A SEPARATE CASE ENTITLED "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, ANDRE EMEREE, WAS. DASH ESP. R. WFO SHOULD BE ORIGIN. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE APPROPRIATE OFFICES IF THIS PROCEDURE IS TO BE FOLLOWED.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 135 74-1333-2361

INDEXED - 135

4 MAR 15 1949

EX-1

NEW ORLEANS AND EL PASO ADVISED

BALTIMORE ACK AND DISC, WASH HOLD FOR CONF NEWARK PLS

AV NY R 1 BA

62 MAR 18 1949

TWO CONFS WFO

Kisselloff/1684

75089

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1574 KLD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	2/24/49	2/3,7,9,16,17/49	JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., Et Al.	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Interviews of NORMAN A. TOLLES; GLENN G. BARTLE; FRANCIS B. McGUIRE; & Mrs. DOUGLAS BURDEN, concerning ALGER HISS and/or TIMOTHY HOBSON were negative. JOHN RUSSELL believes he has some correspondence from ALGER HISS, but states sure it is all on stationery of Carnegie Foundation. Will be forwarded. A. HISS acquaintance of RUSSELL'S superior, PAUL HENSON APPLEBY. APPLEBY had been Acting Director of Bureau of Budget. LOLA and ROBERT HORTON claim BEATRICE HELLMANN never at their home in company of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. HORTONS deny knowing HELLMANN as a Communist, and fail to associate HELLMANN with HISSES. JOHN ABT has been guest at HORTONS' home, but they state they don't know if ABT a friend of ALGER HISS.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY at New York dated 2/8/49
Report of SA JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR., at Albany dated 1/28/49
Teletype from New York dated 2/7/49
Teletype from Washington Field dated 1/26/49
Teletype from Buffalo dated 2/3/49
Teletype from New York dated 1/3/49
Ltr from Washington Field Office dated 1/25/49

Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein afternoon of 2-14-74
RD/Jch FOIA
S. Burnes 9-9-74

7-21-82 Sermac/MB 266586

DETAILS: AT SUDBURY, VERMONT:

Teletype from New York dated 2/7/49 requested re-interview of ROBERT and LOLA HORTON, based upon information furnished by WILLIAM L. WHITE. The HORTONS were interviewed by Special Agent PAUL R. BIBLER and the writer.

On interview, they insisted BEATRICE HELLMANN and ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS were never in their house at the same date. They readily admitted that they were well acquainted

cc AAG Campbell 3-16-49 FLTeam

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: A. Conclus Jr. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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4 New York (65-14920)(1 THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Spec. Asst. to Atty. Gen. NYC)
2 Washington Field
2 Albany

with BEATRICE HEIMANN and it was obvious from the questions and answers that the HORTONS did not wish to show any connection between BEATRICE HEIMANN and the HISSES.

LOLA HORTON stated she believes she first met BEATRICE HEIMANN through the League for Women Shoppers. HORTON stated she, (LOLA) was instrumental in organizing the League for Women Shoppers and had been the President of that organization in Washington, D.C. in the middle or early 1930's. She related the purpose and activities of the organization, and they are not set out here inasmuch as the Washington Field office is in complete possession of these facts. LOLA HORTON stated that the League eventually served its purpose and disbanded because of Communist infiltration and control.

The HORTONS again insisted, as they had on their previous interview, that neither of them had ever been members of the Communist Party or affiliated with the Communist Party in any fashion whatsoever while they resided in Washington, D.C.

LOLA HORTON also denied that she had ever known that BEATRICE HEIMANN was a member of the Communist Party in Washington. LOLA likewise stated that she, LOLA, was active in the Womens League for International Peace and Freedom in Washington, D.C. at that time. She stated that she believed that BEATRICE HEIMAN was a member of that organization or had at least attended several meetings of the organization.

The HORTONS insisted that BEATRICE HEIMANN'S sister and brother-in-law, MARTIN and JULIA HEFLIN, were their very close friends and the HEFLINS who are residents of Washington, had been more or less the tie which enabled them to continue associations with BEATRICE HEIMANN.

As previously stated, they insisted that BEATRICE HEIMANN and the HISSES were never in their home on the same occasion, and they could not recall the evening in question when the WILLIAM L. WHITES were present together with HEIMANN and the HISSES.

Mrs. HORTON, during the time she resided in Washington, kept a list

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74-1333-2362

of guests they had entertained at their home for dinner. No dates appeared in this book, merely the guests names and the menu served them. Mrs. HORTON stated that as a Washington hostess, she wished to see that the same guests were never served the same menu at their home.

An examination of this book made by the writer did not show that HEIMANN and the HISSES were dinner guests on the same date. It was noted that BEATRICE HEIMANN had been a dinner guest at their home quite frequently and the HISSES were only at their home on two occasions.

The HORTONS likewise related that they last saw BEATRICE HEIMANN in the summer of 1948 when she accompanied her sister and brother-in-law, and spent some time at their Inn at Sudbury, Vermont. The HORTONS stated that if BEATRICE HEIMANN is a Communist Party member, it is not known to her sister and brother-in-law, who are not Communist inclined.

Mrs. HORTON explained that she became a tutor for Attaches to the Russian Embassy quite by coincidence. She related that one evening while out at some Washington dinner party, her dinner partner was a Russian whose name is not remembered by her. In discussing many things, the Russian suggested to her that, inasmuch as she had previously been an English teacher, she might be qualified to phonetically teach Attaches of the Embassy the English language.

As an outgrowth of this conversation, she stated she secured a position teaching, several evenings a week, phonetic English to the young Russian Attaches. She stated that the instructions all took place in one of the buildings occupied by the Russian Government in Washington, not the Embassy office, and not in her home.

She said that at no time had any of the Russians with which she had contact, discussed political matters with her or tried to indoctrinate in her the Marxist-Leninist-Stalin teachings. She termed it a pure business proposition. When pressed for more specific details as

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to dates, places, names, extent of service, etc., she claimed she could not recall after all these years.

She stated that she and her husband then fell in disfavor with the Russian Staff after TRINOFFSKY (phonetic), whom she termed Ambassador from Russia, had been recalled, together with the entire staff, in the early thirtys. She stated that all of the staff of the first Ambassador had been subsequently tried when they returned and apparently had been purged or sent to exile because the new Ambassador and his staff had absolutely no contact with them.

She related that after the recall of the students, etc., whom she was teaching, BEATRICE HEILMANN, who was employed as a Receptionist in the Embassy, no longer had anything to do with them, and as a matter of fact, when they did meet at various social affairs, HEILMANN would make a point of turning her back towards them and not speaking and generally ignoring them. She stated that last summer, when HEILMANN came to their Inn with her sister and brother-in-law, she was, however, quite cordial, although politics were not discussed.

In connection with additional names of friends of theirs who had been likewise friends of the HISSES, she made available the following names:

STEPHEN and JOAN RAUSHENBUSH, 3505 Lowell Street, Washington, DC
(It is known that the RAUSHENBUSHES were previously interviewed)

ABE X FORTAS
CAROL X FORTIS

ABE & CAROL FORTIS, 3025 N Street, Washington, D.C.
(both of these persons are attorneys)

Mr. ERNEST GRUENING
(at that time lived nextdoor to the HORTONS and at the present time is the Governor of Alaska)

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During the examination of their book of dinner guests, it was noted that JOHN ABT had been entertained alone. When questioned as to whether ABT was a friend of the HISSES, they stated they did not know, but they did not believe so.

It should be noted that from the previous interview, as well as this interview, they are of the opinion that HISS is quite innocently involved in the CHAMBERS case, and although the HORTONS state they have cooperated to the full extent of their ability, the impression of the Agents was that they would do nothing to disclose any association between the HISSES and BEATRICE HEILMANN and JOHN ABT.

If the Washington Field Office is to interview BEATRICE HEILMANN, it is suggested they first interview her sister and brother-in-law, MARTIN and JULIA HEFLIN, if they have not already done so.

According to the HORTONS, MARTIN HEFLIN is far from being a Communist or sympathetic to Communism, and he possibly could offer information of value pertaining to BEATRICE HEILMANN.

AT CHARLOTTE, VERMONT:

Teletype from Washington Field dated 1/26/49, requested interview of Mrs. DOUGLAS BURDEN, who, as Mrs. DOUGLAS GALLACK, had, with ELLA COTTON, visited the HISSES in 1935 at their P Street address in Georgetown.

Mrs. DOUGLAS BURDEN - Mrs. BURDEN was interviewed by Special Agent PAUL R. BIBLER and the writer, and stated that ELLA COTTON, who is now Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, had corresponded with her relative to her being interviewed in connection with the visit to the HISSES. Mrs. BURDEN stated that she, herself, couldn't even remember going to the HISSES' home. She stated that at that time she accompanied Mrs. COTTON on a good deal of Washington social visits where they made calls in

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the afternoon. She stated that ELLA'S husband, JOSEPH COTTON, JR., had been a friend of the HISS brothers and was connected in some way with DONALD HISS'S law firm.

She stated she had searched her memory many times since Mrs. COTTON wrote her but frankly could not even remember the time that they visited the HISSES' home, and could not remember if they actually saw the HISSES or if they met any other guests there at that time. She was exhibited photographs of CHAMBERS and his wife, etc., but was unable to identify any of them.

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK:

Teletype dated 2/3/49, from Buffalo requested an interview of former Lt. Comdr. FRANCIS B. McGUIRE, who had been stationed at the Scotia Navy Depot, Scotia, New York at the time TIMOTHY HOBSON had attended Union College in the V-12 Program. McGUIRE'S name had been suggested by Dr. O. J. CASE, who had been a Commander in the Navy, and who had handled HOBSON, in connection with his discharge from the Navy while at Union College, due to HOBSON'S being a Homosexual.

LT. COMDR. FRANCIS B. McGUIRE - Comdr. McGUIRE was interviewed at his residence, 586 Western Avenue, Albany, New York. He stated he could not recall the HOBSON case or any details surrounding it.

Teletype from New York dated 1/3/49 requested an interview of Professor JOHN RUSSELL of the Maxwell School of Citizenship, in Public Affairs, Syracuse, New York. RUSSELL worked with HISS in the preparation of the pamphlet by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

JOHN RUSSELL - RUSSELL was interviewed at the State Education Building, Albany, New York. He stated that he first met ALGER HISS in 1945 at the San Francisco Conference. RUSSELL stated he was an employee of the Budget Bureau for the Government at that time, and sev-

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eral of the men from the Budget Bureau were detached and sent to San Francisco to assist on the details of the San Francisco Conference. He stated he worked only on the administrative details and only had slight occasion to see HISS from time to time, and that he never knew him personally or traveled in the same social or business field with him.

RUSSELL stated in 1946 he accepted a job with the Maxwell School of Citizenship. In the spring of 1947, when PAUL APPLEBY was installed as Director of the Maxwell School of Citizenship, ALGER HISS came to Syracuse to attend the installation ceremony. APPLEBY previously had been acting director of the Bureau of the Budget in Washington, and had been RUSSELL'S superior in Washington.

RUSSELL advised that at this time he, APPLEBY, and HISS discussed the possibility of doing a budget study on the United Nations. As an outgrowth of this conversation, he, RUSSELL, then worked on preparing a pamphlet by the Carnegie Foundation. He stated that the study was to have been completed prior to this, but due to the instant case the work had been postponed.

He stated the last time he saw HISS was on the day before he, HISS, first testified before the House Un-American Committee. At that time HISS told him because of this other matter, they would have to suspend the Budget Study of the United Nations until all of the affairs of HISSES were straightened out.

RUSSELL stated, to the best of his knowledge, he is quite certain that the only typewritten correspondence he has ever received from HISS has been on the stationery of the Carnegie Foundation. He is positive that he has no correspondence from HISS dating back to the San Francisco conference, and he believes there are only three or four letters from the Carnegie Foundation which had been sent by HISS.

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RUSSELL maintains his office in Room 103 of the Maxwell School of Citizenship at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. On his return to Syracuse, he will diligently search his files and will make available any material from HISS.

AT ITHACA, NEW YORK:

Letter from Washington Field Office dated 1/25/49, requesting interview of NORMAN A. TOLLES.

Professor NORMAN A. TOLLES - TOLLES was interviewed by Special Agent RONALD PHILLIPS, at Cornell University, where he is Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations, and informed that he worked in the State Department, Washington, D.C., during the summer of 1934. He stated his duties were those of an Investigator for a Munitions Inquiry. He said his immediate supervisor was STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH. TOLLES declared that during the first six weeks of his employment under RAUSHENBUSH, he did not know ALGER HISS. He further stated that reports which he would write were submitted to ALGER HISS who was the Chief Counsel of this Special Committee of the Senate.

Professor TOLLES informed that he has no typewritten material in his possession which originated with ALGER HISS. He stated that HISS received all of his typewritten investigative reports and would edit them.

Professor TOLLES stated that he has no knowledge of HISS'S personal affairs. He informed that socially he and his wife traveled in different circles of activity and that the only social connection he had with ALGER HISS was a "cordial hello".

Professor TOLLES advised he had never heard of the name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS connected with HISS, and further that he never knew of a GEORGE CROSLEY ever having any connection with ALGER HISS.

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Al. 65-1574

Teletype from Washington Field Office dated 2/2/49 requested interview of former Lt. GLENN G. BARTLE, who had served at Swarthmore College at the time that TIMOTHY HOBSON attended this college under the V-12 Program.

AT BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK:

GLENN G. BARTLE - BARTLE was interviewed by Special Agent DANIEL J. SULLIVAN and stated he couldn't recall any TIMOTHY HOBSON in U. S. Navy, nor has he any typewritten material from him.

- P E N D I N G -

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Al. 65-1574

LEADS

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK:

Will ascertain INSLERIAN'S status with General Electric Company when he returns from his leave of absence.

Will forward to Bureau typewritten correspondence of ALGER HISS.

2362

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1574 KLD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	2/24/49	2/3,7,9,16,17/49	JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., Et Al.	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Interviews of NORMAN A. TOLLES; GLENN G. BARTLE; FRANCIS B. McGUIRE; & Mrs. DOUGLAS BURDEN, concerning ALGER HISS and/or TIMOTHY HOBSON were negative. JOHN RUSSELL believes he has some correspondence from ALGER HISS, but states sure it is all on stationery of Carnegie Foundation. Will be forwarded. A. HISS acquaintance of RUSSELL'S superior, PAUL HENSON APPLEBY. APPLEBY had been Acting Director of Bureau of Budget. LOLA and ROBERT HORTON claim BEATRICE HEIMANN never at their home in company of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. HORTONS deny knowing HEIMANN as a Communist, and fail to associate HEIMANN with HISSES. JOHN ABT has been guest at HORTONS' home, but they state they don't know if ABT a friend of ALGER HISS.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY at New York dated 2/8/49
Report of SA JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR., at Albany dated 1/28/49
Teletype from New York dated 2/7/49
Teletype from Washington Field dated 1/26/49
Teletype from Buffalo dated 2/3/49
Teletype from New York dated 1/3/49
Ltr from Washington Field Office dated 1/25/49

DETAILS: AT SUDBURY, VERMONT:

Teletype from New York dated 2/7/49 requested re-interview of ROBERT and LOLA HORTON, based upon information furnished by WILLIAM L. WHITE. The HORTONS were interviewed by Special Agent PAUL R. BIBLER and the writer.

On interview, they insisted BEATRICE HEIMANN and ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS were never in their house at the same date. They readily admitted that they were well acquainted

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		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-82 BY SP2 mac kp

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2 Washington Field
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1

FD-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 7-14

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/21/49	2/1,15,17,18/49	DONALD D. CONNORS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Various memoranda dictated by ALGER HISS and FRANCIS B. SAYRE to ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB reviewed; all typed on typewriter mounting pica type, spaced ten letters to the inch. Present typewriter of EUNICE A. LINCOLN, Underwood No. 1989027-5, pica type, ten letters to inch with special keys bearing grave, acute, c-cedilla and other accent marks. LINCOLN believes other typewriters in HISS's office mounted pica type. Laboratory report reflects Q-5 typed on machine measuring twelve letter to inch, enlarged elite type. State Department maintained no typewriter inventories until 1947.

cc AAG Campbell 3-4-49 FLT cm

- P -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Deleted copy furnished Allen Weinstein on afternoon of 2-14-74 RD/gak FOIA
S. Burrus 9-9-74 gk

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On February 15, 1948 EUNICE A. LINCOLN, Room 5261, New State Department Building, who resides at 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, advised that she was formerly secretary to ALGER HISS. She said that as far as she could remember, when she first came to the State Department in 1927 there were two Underwood typewriters in the office she occupied and that these typewriters stayed with her during the time she worked for HISS. She stated that one of these Underwoods had been replaced by another similar Underwood. She could not recall the date of this replacement except it was sometime after 1927. It might have been about 1935. She stated that 1935 was the year in which she believed this replacement was made but said that she might easily be wrong by

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1 - T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General
2 - New York
3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-11696

5 MAR 18 1949

Tickler

five years one way or another. She advised that she still has this Underwood typewriter which was examined and found to carry serial No. 1989027-5 and to mount Pica type, measuring ten letters to the inch. It is also noted that this typewriter has keys bearing grave, acute, c-cedilla and other accent marks.

With regard to the other original Underwood typewriter which Miss LINCOLN had in 1927 and which she kept with her during her employment by the State Department, she advised that this typewriter was replaced by an L. C. Smith typewriter and that this replacement occurred sometime during ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB's employment as secretary and stenographer to ALGER HISS and FRANCIS B. SAYRE. She stated that she thought this replacement occurred about 1935 but said that ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB would probably be able to recall it much more exactly. Miss LINCOLN advised that at no time were there more than two typewriters in the office of ALGER HISS except perhaps during the periods of replacement as noted above when there may have been some overlapping. Miss LINCOLN stated that she, herself, had never taken dictation from ALGER HISS and that his dictation had been given to ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB without exception save only when Miss NEWCOMB was on annual or sick leave. She stated on these occasions Miss NEWCOMB would be replaced by a stenographer from the stenographic pool. Miss LINCOLN advised these occasions were extremely rare. She stated further that ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB took Mr. SAYRE's dictation as well.

Miss Lincoln pointed out that ALGER HISS and Mr. SAYRE both did little dictating in that they were concerned with making policy and that generally they dealt with finished plans or projects, which plans or projects required their approval or disapproval in the state in which they were given to ALGER HISS and Mr. SAYRE. Miss LINCOLN advised that in general such dictating as was done by ALGER HISS concerned trade agreements with various countries and expressed the opinion that a good deal of this dictation could be found in State Department files.

It will be recalled that laboratory report dated January 13, 1949 reflected that the type used on the typewriter which made Q-5 resembles more closely the laboratory standards for Royal enlarged elite type, spaced twelve letters to the inch.

Bureau teletype dated January 15, 1949 reflects that the style of type used to type Q-5 could have been placed on either a portable or standard Royal and that the category of the machine used could not be determined from Q-5. Laboratory standards reflected that the enlarged elite type was first used on Royal typewriter on or about February 20, 1936, bearing serial No. 81847319. Laboratory report dated February 5, 1949 reflected that the differences between Royal enlarged elite type and Underwood elite rested in the numeral seven, the lower case "t" and in several other letters, these latter differences being microscopic. It is noted that Miss LINCOLN advised that to

the best of her recollection, the three Underwoods and the L. C. Smith mentioned above all mounted pica type. She stated that she could by no means be sure of this fact, however.

On February 15, 1949, CHARLES A. PATTERSON, Assistant Chief, Research Section, Division of Communications and Records, Room 116, New State Department Building, who resides at 165 36th Street, Northeast, displayed a number of memoranda from the State Department files which had presumably been dictated by ALGER HISS or FRANCIS B. SAYRE. PATTERSON advised that the presumption that they were so dictated and so typed was taken from the dictator's and stenographer's initials thereon. It should be noted that each memorandum was typed with a typewriter mounting pica type, measuring ten letters to the inch. A list of these memoranda by dates and indication of the stenographic initials are as follows:

DATE	INITIALS	DATE	INITIALS
12-3-35	FBS:ABN	6-5-37	AH:ABN
9-1-36	FBS:ABN	6-11-37	AH:ABN
9-9-36	AH:ABN	6-14-37	AH:ABN
9-16-36	FBS:ABN	6-17-37	AH:ABN
9-23-36	FBS:ABN	6-17-37	AH:ABN
10-9-36	FBS:ABN	6-18-37	AH:ABN
10-21-36	AH:LCM	9-13-37	AH:ABN
12-10-36	AH:ABN	9-17-37	AH:ABN
12-18-36	FBS:ABN	12-6-37	AH:EH:SS
2-2-37	AH:ABN	1-6-38	AH:MLM
4-5-37	AH:ABN	1-26-38	AH:EH:SS
4-7-37	AH:ABN	4-16-38	AH:ABN
4-12-37	AH:ABN	5-19-38	AH:ABN
4-19-37	AH:ABN	6-3-38	AH:IL:SS
4-21-37	AH:ABN	7-28-38	AH:ABN
4-22-37	AH:ABN	9-27-38	AH:ABN
4-25-37	AH:VEG	5-1-39	AH:ABN
4-29-37	AH:LJL	7-26-39	AH:ABN
5-5-37	AH:WDF	1-6-38	AH:MLM

The initials AH refer to ALGER HISS, the initials ABN refer to ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB and the initials FBS refer to FRANCIS B. SAYRE. It should be noted that Mr. WALTER H. ANDERSON, Chief of the Records Branch, Division of Communications and Records, State Department, Room 1166, made available Mr. PATTERSON and advised that he had requested Mr. PATTERSON to check State Department records for copies of memoranda written by HISS a month or so ago.

On February 1, 1949, an investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH which reflected that the State Department did not have a

record of the acquisition, disposition or location of State Department typewriters prior to 1947. Special Agent WALSH was advised that there was no record of the typewriters maintained in the office of ALGER HISS.

- P E N D I N G -

2363

Kisseloff-11699

LEADS

Because this report reflects only one phase of this investigation, this case is still pending. No undeveloped leads, however, are being set out in this report.

2363

Kisseloff-11700

WFO No. 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE

With regard to the memoranda dictated by HISS and FRANCIS SAYRE listed above in this report, it should be noted that the State Department file numbers are set out below in order that these memoranda may be easily accessible at any future date. It is thought that the setting forth of the file numbers in the body of this report would serve no useful purpose and would throw unnecessary light on the filing system of the State Department.

12-3-35	FBS:ABN	611.60h31/19 3/4
9-1-36	FBS:ABN	124.024/284
9-9-36	AH:ABN	811.6124a/84
9-16-36	FBS:ABN	611.5531/684
9-23-36	FBS:ABN	352a:1115/11
10-9-36	FBS:ABN	611.003 MEATS/4
10-21-36	AH:LCM	611.0031/2542 1/2
12-10-36	AH:ABN	811.607
12-18-36	FBS:ABN	611.0031/2632 1/2
2-2-37	AH:ABN	711.359/240
4-5-37	AH:ABN	811.6135/256
4-7-37	AH:ABN	811.24/1067
4-12-37	AH:ABN	611.11B3/239
4-19-37	AH:ABN	611.11B3/241
4-21-37	AH:ABN	811.6135/283
4-22-37	AH:ABN	611.11B3/243
4-25-37	AH:VEJ	611.11B3/247
4-29-37	AH:LJL	611.11B3/260
5-5-37	AH:WDF	611.0031/2790
6-5-37	AH:ABN	811.6135/310
6-11-37	AH:ABN	611.11B3/239
6-14-37	AH:ABN	611.11B3/279
6-17-37	AH:ABN	611.11B3/278
6-17-37	AH:ABN	611.11B3/280
6-18-37	AH:ABN	611.11B3/287
9-13-37	AH:ABN	811B.51a/6
9-17-37	AH:ABN	467.11C12/32
12-6-37	AH:EH:SS	811.5041/99
1-6-38	AH:MLM	611.0031/3087 1/2
1-6-38	AH:MLM	611.0031/3128 1/2
1-26-38	AH:EH:SS	611.0031/3195
4-16-38	AH:ABN	611.11BS/321
5-19-38	AH:ABN	585.7A2/557
6-3-38	AH:IL:SS	585.7A2/559
7-28-38	AH:ABN	811B.85/3
9-27-38	AH:ABN	500.001
5-1-39	AH:ABN	585.7A2/576
7-26-39	AH:ABN	321.D1/207

2363

Kisseloff-11701

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-[illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/25/49	2/1,15,17,18/49	DONALD D. CONNORS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Various memoranda dictated by ALGER HISS and FRANCIS B. SAYRE to ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB reviewed; all typed on typewriter mounting pica type, spaced ten letters to the inch. Present typewriter of EUNICE A. LINCOLN, Underwood No. 1989027-5, pica type, ten letters to inch with special keys bearing grave, acute, c-cedilla and other accent marks. LINCOLN believes other typewriters in HISS's office mounted pica type. Laboratory report reflects Q-5 typed on machine measuring twelve letter to inch, enlarged elite type. State Department maintained no typewriter inventories until 1947.

-- P --

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On February 15, 1948 EUNICE A. LINCOLN, Room 5261, New State Department Building, who resides at 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, advised that she was formerly secretary to ALGER HISS. She said that as far as she could remember, when she first came to the State Department in 1927 there were two Underwood typewriters in the office she occupied and that these typewriters stayed with her during the time she worked for HISS. She stated that one of these Underwoods had been replaced by another similar Underwood. She could not recall the date of this replacement except it was sometime after 1927. It might have been about 1935. She stated that 1935 was the year in which she believed this replacement was made but said that she might easily be wrong by

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
1 - T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General
2 - New York
3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-11702

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Philadelphia

March 1, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 28, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO
FBI FILE NO 65-2440
LAB NO. 74-1333-2364
D-95246 SU

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

RECORDED - 19

Reference: Letter dated February 25, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/Rcs

Examination requested: Document

Specimens

K652 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Office of the Secretary, 700 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C., dated January 27, 1947, to Dean, Jefferson Medical College, 1025 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, signed ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K652 was not used to type .5 or .6 through .69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Philadelphia Office or some photographic copies have been made for the files of the Laboratory.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAR 1 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 - New York
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCF:JE

Kisseloff-11703

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

Attention: FBI Laboratory

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

95246

There is enclosed herewith for comparison with Specimens Q-5 through Q-69 a typewritten letter dated January 27, 1947, addressed to the Dean, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and signed "Yours sincerely, ALGER HISS."

When the desired examination has been conducted it is requested that the specimen submitted herewith be returned to the Philadelphia Office in order that it may be returned to Dr. WILLIAM H. PERKINS, Dean of the Jefferson Medical College.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Enclosure

cc - New York

SPECIAL DELIVERY - REGISTERED MAIL

JLK:MPM
65-2440

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 2/28/49

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

174-1333-2364
F B I

4 MAR 15 1949

Lab report 3/1/49 RCF

5 ASD

7

Kisseloff-11704

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Albany

March 1, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 28, 1949.

Re JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO
FBI FILE NO 65-1574
LAB NO. 74-1333 -23165
D-95338 BU

Examination requested by: Albany

Reference: Letter dated February 25, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

K653 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated June 5, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K654 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 27, 1947, to Dr. Paul H. Appleby, Dean, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER.

K655 Carbon copy of a two-page typewritten letter dated June 5, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K656 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 3, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Dr. Paul H. Appleby, Dean, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
2 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
MAR 1 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Continued on next page.

Kisseloff-11705

K657 Carbon copy of a letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 17, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Honorable Arthur H. Vandenberg, United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C., typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K658 A typewritten document dated June 17, 1947, entitled "MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OF MR. ALGER HISS WITH MR. E. N. THOMPSON".

K659 Carbon copy of a two-page letter typewritten onletterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 19, 1947 at Hanover, New Hampshire, to Mr. Llewellyn White, 92 Grove Street, New York 14, New York, typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K660 A three-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 17, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, signed ALGER.

K661 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 23, 1947, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, signed ALGER.

K662 Typewritten letter on typewritten letterhead stationery of UNITED STATES SENATE, Committee on Foreign Relations, dated June 19, 1947, to Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C., typewritten signature A. H. VANDENBERG.

K663 A four-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 15, 1947, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, signed ALGER.

K664 Carbon copy of a letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated August 15, 1947, to Mr. George E. Van Dyke, Treasurer, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K665 Typewritten copy of a letter on typewritten letterhead stationery of UNITED STATES SENATE, Committee on Foreign Relations, dated September 5, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, 405 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York, typewritten signature A. H. VANDENBERG.

K666 Typewritten copy of a letter on typewritten letterhead stationery of DAVIS POLK WARDWELL SUNDERLAND AND KIMBEL, dated September 16, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York, typewritten signature JOHN W. DAVIS.

K667 Carbon copy of a two-page typewritten letter dated January 13, 1948, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PAUL H. APPLEBY.

2.365

Continued on next page.

K668 A three-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 3, 1948, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER.

K669 Carbon copy of a two-page typewritten letter dated December 3, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, typewritten signature PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K670 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 24, 1948, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER.

K671 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated January 23, 1948 to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K672 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 16, 1948, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER.

K673 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated December 18, 1947, to Dr. Paul Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER; attached is a printed document dated December, 1947, entitled "RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY".

K674 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated November 19, 1947, to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER.

K675 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated November 17, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, typewritten signature PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K676 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated May 23, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, typewritten signature PAUL H. APPLEBY.

K677 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated May 19, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Mr. Paul H. Appleby, The Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, signed ALGER.

2365

Continued on next page.

K678 Mimeographic copy of a seven-page typewritten article entitled "RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT", dated April 8, 1947 at New York, typewritten signature ALGER HISS, President.

K679 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated April 20, 1948, to Dr. Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER.

K680 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 4, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Professor John Russell, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, signed ALGER.

K681 Carbon copy of a three-page typewritten letter on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated June 17, 1947 at Washington, D. C., to Dean Paul H. Appleby, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K682 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Library, 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., dated June 6, 1947, to Mr. John Russell, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed HELEN LAWRENCE SCANLON.

K683 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated October 27, 1947, to Dr. John C. Russell, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER.

K684 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated March 13, 1948, to Professor John Russell, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, signed ALGER.

K685 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated February 19, 1948, to Mr. Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer, Chief, Overseas Offices Division, United Nations, Lake Success, New York, typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K686 Copy of a typewritten letter on typewritten letterhead stationery of UNITED NATIONS, Lake Success, New York, dated February 10, 1948, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York, New York, typewritten signature EDDY.

K687 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 15, 1948, to Dr. John Russell, Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, signed ALGER.

2365

Continued on next page.

K688 Carbon copy of a letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated January 6, 1948, to Mr. Richard Glenn Gettell, Fortune, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York, typewritten signature ALGER HISS.

K689 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter on typewritten letterhead stationery of FORTUNE, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, dated December 31, 1947, to Mr. Alger Hiss, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York City, typewritten signature RICHARD GLENN GETTELL, Assistant to the Publisher.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K653 through K689 were not used to type Q5 or .6 through .69.

The submitted evidence will be returned to the Albany Office as soon as photographic copies have been made for the files of the Laboratory.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

95338

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory

Reference is made to New York teletype to Albany, January 3, 1949, requesting JOHN RUSSELL of the Maxwell School of Citizenship, Syracuse, New York, be contacted for any available typewritten correspondence in his possession from ALGER HISS.

There is enclosed herewith two manila folders containing the complete file of correspondence between RUSSELL and HISS and between RUSSELL's superior, PAUL H. APPLEBY, and ALGER HISS.

~~RECORDED-REQUESTING~~

It is requested that the material be returned to this office on the completion of the examination for the return to Mr. RUSSELL.

JJO'T:mek
65-1574

2 Enclosure (REGISTERED MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY)

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
3/1/49 jl

74-1333-2365
E B I

4 MAR 15 1949

INDEXED - 19

INDEXED - 19

5
ASB

EX-16

Lab. report
3/1/49
RCF jl

Kisseloff-11710

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

March 4, 1949

To: SAC, Baltimore

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on March 3, 1949.

JAHAM
Perjury; Espionage - R
Re: Internal Security - R

RECORDED - 112

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

100-16128
70-1113-23666
D-95197 HU

EX-25

Baltimore

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO
LAB. NO

Examination requested by: Letter dated 3-2-49

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-31-94 THB/bas

Reference: Document

Examination requested

Specimens

K700 Two typewritten pages from a Hermes portable typewriter #319260 obtained from Mrs. J. D. W. CHAMBERS.

K701 Two typewritten pages from an Underwood Standard typewriter #92695 obtained from Mrs. J. D. W. CHAMBERS.

Result of Examinations:

The conclusion was reached that the machines which were used to type K700 and K701 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Bureau.

2 - New York
1 - Washington
1 - Philadelphia

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RGF:MD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
MAR 4 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 21 1949

Kisseloff-11711

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

95497

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM: SAC BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAHAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

By letter to the Director, Attention FBI Laboratory, dated 2/25/49, the New York Office suggested, in a copy of this letter designated for the Baltimore Office, that Baltimore obtain specimens from all typewriters presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family. New York advised that CHAMBERS had previously stated upon interview that his family has two typewriters in their possession and that he had no objection to the obtaining of specimens from them.

On 3/1/49 Mrs. J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, R. D. 2, Westminster, Md., made available to SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER Hermes portable typewriter #349260 SUISSE, and Agent PFEIFFER typed two sheets of typewritten specimens from this machine, one sheet consisting of 43 lines of typewritten material made on bond paper, and the other being a 43 line carbon specimen made by removing the ribbon from the machine and typing directly on a piece of carbon paper placed over two sheets of bond paper.

Both specimens referred to above were initialed on the reverse side of each by Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, using her initials E. C. (ESTHER CHAMBERS), together with the date March 1, 1949, in order to facilitate their future identification.

Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that this typewriter was purchased by her husband, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at R. H. Macy and Company, Inc., New York City, at Christmas time in either 1945 or 1946, for their daughter, ELLEN. The typewriter has been maintained continuously in the possession of the CHAMBERS family since that time, according to Mrs. CHAMBERS.

On 3/1/49 Mrs. CHAMBERS also made available to SA PFEIFFER Underwood Standard typewriter #92695, and SA PFEIFFER typed two sheets of typewritten specimens from this machine, one sheet consisting of 39 lines of typewritten material made on bond paper, and the other being a 39 line carbon specimen made by removing the ribbon from the machine and typing directly on a piece of carbon paper placed over two sheets of bond paper. These specimens were also initialed on the reverse side of each by Mrs. CHAMBERS, using the initials E. C., and Agent PFEIFFER, together with the date, March 1, 1949, in order to facilitate their future identification.

-2366

WCP:DEP
65-1642

EX-2

ENCLOSURE - REGISTERED MAIL

Kisseloff-11712

CC New York

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that this Underwood Standard typewriter was purchased as a used machine by her on March 2, 1943, from the P. G. Coffman Company, Westminster, Maryland. Mrs. CHAMBERS produced, and has in her possession, a bill of sale to this effect. This typewriter has been maintained continuously in the possession of the CHAMBERS family since that time, according to Mrs. CHAMBERS.

All specimens referred to above are enclosed herewith, and the Laboratory is requested to compare them with questioned documents in this case.

2366

Kisseloff-11713

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, New Haven

March 4, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on March 3, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re JANIAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO 74-5
FBI FILE NO 74-1333-2367
LAB. NO. D-95498 SU

Examination requested by New Haven

Reference Letter dated March 2, 1949

Examination requested Document

Specimens

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/Ras

Q1 Exposed Super XX film pack of the Guest Register from the Hosford Tourist Home, Plymouth, Connecticut.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The signatures for the year 1937 appearing on the photographs printed from the film pack submitted have been compared with the known writing specimens of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The questioned signatures are not sufficiently comparable with the known handwriting of the above-mentioned three individuals for any definite conclusion to be reached. The entry "Capt. and Mrs. H. T. Smith Washington, D. C." dated "7-16-37" is in the same general style of writing as that used by PRISCILLA HISS. The entry after the date "Sept. 15" which is practically illegible but possibly in the signatures "Mr. and Mrs. GRAHAM NYC" and "Mr. Jas. DOOMS NYC" is in the same general style of writing as that employed by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Other than general styles of writing nothing of particular significance was found.

The submitted film pack is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York
1 - Minneapolis
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JL

Mr. Fletcher
F. L. Jones

SEC'D

Kisseloff-11714

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/2/49

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE (R)
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

95498

~~1. Mechanical Section~~
2. FBI Laboratory (2)

Reference is made to the numerous communications between this field division, the Bureau and the New York City Division concerning attempts to locate the tourist home at Thomaston, Connecticut at which CHAMBERS stayed and likewise efforts to locate the register of such establishment.

In the New York City teletype to New Haven of January 6, 1949 CHAMBERS describes the tourist home at Thomaston, Conn. as having been located on a forked road which leads out in a northerly or easterly direction from the square or green in the center of Thomaston and that such tourist home is close to the center of Thomaston. CHAMBERS stated that at this time ALGER HISS signed the tourist home register for the party, although they do not know what names HISS signed.

According to the New York teletype of January 13, 1949, CHAMBERS stated that the party left New York City and followed Route #202 into Thomaston; that they entered the town from the south. They went to the center of the town where there is a square or green with a road leading off the green at an angle from near the place where Route #202 meets the green. The tourist home was located on this road leading off the green about a block or two from the center of the town. CHAMBERS described the tourist home as a white frame building probably fifty years old situated on the left-hand side of the road going away from the green; that it was a private home consisting of probably six or seven rooms and operated by an American woman and he vaguely recalls that the area near the tourist home had numerous shade trees.

From investigation subsequently conducted by the Boston Division, it would appear that the pertinent dates of this trip as established from other evidence would be probably from August 10 to fifteenth, 1937.

On January 28, 1949 at Thomaston, Conn., the Thomaston House, the Hotel Thomaston, formerly the Park Hotel, the Rabbit Tourist Home, the Goodall Tourist Home and the Ives Tourist Home were photographed and the same supplied the New York Division.

cc: New York (2) - Enc.
REGISTERED MAIL
JCC:gml
74-5

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 3/4/49

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Kisseloff-11715

CHAMBERS subsequently identified the Rabbit Tourist Home as most closely resembling the place where he stayed and stating his second choice would be the Goodall Tourist Home and that he eliminated all other photographs.

On February 21, 1949 CHAMBERS came to Thomaston, Connecticut. He was unable to identify the establishment in Thomaston, Conn. at which he believed he had stayed in 1937.

By teletype of February 25, 1949 to this division, New York stated that CHAMBERS believed the tourist house in question was probably located as being in a triangle bounded by the town main street, Route #202 on the west, Elm Street on the east and Union Street. New York at this time also requested that it be ascertained if a building was in existence in 1937 on the parking lot next to the theater in Thomaston and that it also be ascertained if any houses in the named area were destroyed by fire since 1937. New York City also requested that the history of every house in the described area during the pertinent period be ascertained.

On February 28, 1948 Chief of Police JAMES P. RYAN and First Selectman EUGENE TORRANCE of Thomaston were interviewed. Both of these men are thoroughly familiar with the section of Thomaston in question. They stated that there had been no major fire in Thomaston during the pertinent years and that no tourist house had operated in the described area during such years. Chief Ryan was informed as to the tourist houses already contacted and he advised that there were not others in Thomaston and that the complete roster of them in Thomaston had been checked.

It was ascertained that in 1937 on the present theater parking lot, the Knights of Columbus had a clubroom in a private home. The housekeeper was Mrs. MAMIE GLENNON. Mrs. Glennon states that the Knights of Columbus had no facilities for overnight guests; they never accommodated same and that the same could be said of her home which was in the rear of the K. of C. establishment.

On March 2, 1949 the following investigation was conducted at Plymouth, Connecticut and it appears strongly possible that the tourist house in question may now have been located. The following points are to be considered in such respect:

1. Thomaston and Plymouth, Connecticut are immediately adjacent towns on Routes 6 and 202 and it is quite unlikely that a stranger in them would differentiate between them.

2. There is a green in the full sense of such word in the center of Plymouth. The green at Thomaston, Conn. is much more in the nature of the normal traffic division. Due to the close proximity of the towns, it is entirely possible that Mr. Chambers' reference to a green may refer to the green in Plymouth, Conn.

3. Mr. Chambers states that they went to the center of the town which has a square or green with a road leading off the green at an angle from near the place where Route 202 meets the green. This description will fit the Plymouth green and likewise, South Street in Plymouth breaks off Route 202 at a sharp angle at the green.

4. Mr. Chambers states that the tourist home was located on this road leading off the green a block or two from the center of town. In 1937 Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK HOSFORD operated in Plymouth, Connecticut on South Street a very short distance from the green in the center of the town, a tourist home.

5. Mr. Chambers describes the tourist home as a white frame building which is a correct description of the HOSFORD home.

6. Mr. Chambers describes the tourist home at which he stayed as having six or seven rooms and being operated by an American woman. This likewise fits the description of the establishment operated by the HOSFORDS, although Mrs. Hosford is now deceased.

7. Mr. Chambers states that the area near the tourist home had numerous shade trees. This is true of the HOSFORD home in far greater respect than any of the other establishments in the Thomaston-Plymouth area.

8. At the time he was in Thomaston, Mr. Chambers stated, to the best of his recollection, he had slept in a ground floor bedroom. Inquiry in Thomaston indicated the only tourist home having a ground floor bedroom was that operated by Mrs. J. H. HARPER which Mr. Chambers definitely eliminated, and he also met Mrs. Harper. The HOSFORD house in Plymouth did have a downstairs bedroom available to tourists and occasional tourists also slept on the front porch. Mr. Hosford on interview states that the

downstairs bedroom was normally used when there was a full complement of guests. The register for August 14, 1937 indicates that there was indeed such full complement of guests, according to Mr. Hosford, and that some of them would have had to sleep downstairs.

9. When Chambers was in Thomaston he was driven to Plymouth on the possibility that he might recognize Plymouth. Upon arriving at the Plymouth green, he suggested of his own volition that a right-hand turn be made onto what is South Street and on which street is located the HOSFORD tourist home. Since there is now no tourist sign at the intersection of these streets, it would appear that something must have jogged Mr. Chambers' memory at such time. He was driven up such street a short distance, but not as far as the HOSFORD home. His recollection of this street appeared more certain and more independent than his recollection of anything in Thomaston.

Mr. FREDERICK HOSFORD furnished to Special Agent John C. Carr of the New Haven Division the register which had been maintained in the Hosford Tourist Home and which covers the pertinent period in this particular investigation. At the present time it is being maintained in the safe of the New Haven Field Division.

There is now being supplied to the Mechanical Section of the Bureau and to the New York Field Division a package of exposed Super-XX firm for each, which photographs are of the register in question, covering the year 1937. The Mechanical Section upon development of such film, will immediately furnish the same to the FBI Laboratory. While August of 1937 would appear to be the pertinent period, it is respectfully requested that handwriting comparison be made of all signatures appearing in such register for the year 1937 with the known handwriting specimens of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and Mr. CHAMBERS, although CHAMBERS has indicated that HISS signed the register at such time. The comparison should first be limited to the month of August 1937. Examination of the register indicates that in August there were registrants from Chevy Chase, Maryland, Bethesda, Maryland, and 1800 K Street, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hosford has stated that the register for August 14, 1937 indicates that his home would have been filled at such time and that it is extremely probable that some of the guests would have slept downstairs.

2367

Assistant Special Agent in Charge Joseph F. Santoiana of the New Haven office has already discussed this matter with Assistant SAC A. H. Belmont of New York City and the matter of CHAMBERS' viewing the actual register will be decided at a later date.

NYGA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 4 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 9 11-53 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAN, PERJURY, IS -R-, ESPIONAGE -R-. RE NEW YORK LETTER TO BUREAU MARCH FOURTH, LAST, COPY SENT BOSTON, REFLECTING INFORMATION CONCERNING NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN SUMMER RESIDENCE OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE. DWELLING BELIEVED TO BE WHITE-S NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN SUMMER HOME LOCATED YESTERDAY BY BOSTON AGENTS AT HANCOCK, N.H. PRESENT OWNER GEORGE K. BABBITT, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., BEING CONTACTED THIS DATE FOR PERMISSION TO ENTER ON LAND TO MAKE SUITABLE PHOTOGRAPHS AS REQUESTED BY NEW YORK. RE CONFERENCE TELETYPE FROM NEW YORK TO BUREAU AND BOSTON MARCH FIRST LAST, REQUESTING BOSTON TO LOCATE THE STERNS FARM, PETERBORO, N.H., NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN GUEST REGISTRATION OF QUOTE PETERBORO PLAYERS UNQUOTE. RICHARD NOYES, MIDDLE HANCOCK ROAD, PETERBORO, N.H., AND BOSTON AGENTS CONDUCTED SEARCH OF PREMISES OF STERNS FARM AS INDICATED BY MRS. STERNS. THIS SEARCH REFLECTED A POSTER SETTING DATES OF QUOMERSET TROOPS TO CONQUER UNQUOTE AS BEING AUGUST TENTH THROUGH AUGUST FIFTEENTH INCLUSIVE. ALSO A PROGRAM OF THIS PLAY AND A NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBERS, WHICH LISTS THE PLAYS AND THEIR TENTATIVE DATES. THIS

END OF PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

INVITATION REFLECTS QUOTE SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER UNQUOTE TO BE PUT ON AUGUST TENTH THROUGH AUGUST FOURTEENTH. POSTER REFERRED TO WAS ISSUED AT A LATER DATE AND CARRIES THE EXACT DATES OF THIS PLAY. NO GUEST REGISTRATION FOR NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OF PETERBORO PLAYERS LOCATED AT STERNS FARM. A LETTER IS BEING FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU WITH A COPY TO NEW YORK MAKING FOREGOING EXHIBITS AVAILABLE TO NEW YORK IN ORDER THAT NEW YORK MAY HAVE COMPLETE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS MATTER WHEN MRS. STERNS IS REINTERVIEWED.

SOUCY

COR PLS LAST WORD FOURTH LINE YESTERDAY

ACK IN O PLS

WA "3 BS R 42 XXX 4 WA

NY BS R 1 NY

DISP

2368

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 33 SAN FRANCISCO 3 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-87 BY SP2MAJ

JAHAM. RE SEATTLE TEL MARCH SEVEN LAST STATING THAT SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK ADVISED DURING INTERVIEW THAT HER SISTER HELEN RINGE PRESENTLY AT HOTEL WHITCOMB, SAN FRANCISCO. HELEN IS EXECUTIVE, NATIONAL OFFICES OF YWCA, IN CHARGE OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING AND ATTENDING TRI ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION AT SAN FRANCISCO AUDITORIUM. HELEN RINGE IS A FORMER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DURING INVESTIGATION OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WASHINGTON, D.C. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT HELEN RINGE WAS GIRLFRIEND OF SILVERMAN. SALLY GOLDMARK HAS ADVISED THAT HER SISTER BROKE OFF WITH SILVERMAN ABOUT ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS AGO. SILVERMAN HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF AN ESPIONAGE R/ INVESTIGATION AND WAS NAMED AS PART OF A CP UNDERGROUND APPARATUS BY ELIZABETH BENTLEY AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. SALLY GOLDMARK IN INTERVIEW REFUSED TO STATE WHETHER OR NOT HELEN WAS A CP MEMBER. IT IS HOWEVER BELIEVED THAT SHE WAS A MEMBER OF WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION. SAN FRANCISCO WILL INTERVIEW IN DETAIL HELEN RINGE CONCERNING SILVERMAN AND HER RELATIONSHIP WITH HIM. ALSO

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2MAR 18 1949

Kisseloff-11722

WHETHER OR NOT SHE HAS KNOWLEDGE OF HIS CP AND ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. WILL ALSO INQUIRE OF HELEN RINGE CONCERNING THE CP ACTIVITIES AND ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES KNOWN TO HER CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. OR AT LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND, SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK, LENORE THOMAS STRAUS, HELEN WINNER, CHARLES WAGNER, CATHERINE KELLOCK, HELEN FULLER, RALPH DE SOLA ALSO HENRY HILL COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER AND VICTOR PERLO. WILL ALSO DETERMINE IF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS WERE CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS. OF THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS, VICTOR PERLO, KRAMER, HISS AND COLLINS ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN IN A CP UNDERGROUND APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. FOR THE INFORMATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, SALLY GOLDMARK HAS STATED THAT SHE WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP IN NINETEEN THIRTYNINE THROUGH FORTY. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT MRS. CATHERINE PERLO, THE DIVORCED WIFE OF VICTOR PERLO, HAS ADVISED THAT SALLY RINGE WHOSE CORRECT NAME IS IRMA RINGE, LENORE THOMAS ALSO KNOWN AS STRAUSS, CHARLES J. COE AND HIS WIFE, LEN DE CAUX, HAROLD WARE, JOHN ABT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, VICTOR PERLO, HELEN FULLER, GEORGE SILVERMAN, AND HARRY WHITE WERE ALL MEMBERS OF A COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THE INTERVIEW OF RINGE CONCERNING SILVERMAN AND HER RELATIONS WITH HIM AND HER KNOWLEDGE OF

END OF PAGE TWO

2369

HIS ESPIONAGE AND COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE. FOR YOUR INFO, SILVERMAN WAS ON THE VERGE OF CONFESSING OR FURNISHING A STATEMENT CONCERNING HIS INVOLVEMENT IN THE WASHINGTON APPARATUS AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEWS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREGORY CASE A YEAR AND A HALF AGO. AT THAT TIME SILVERMAN WAS FIRED FROM HIS FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR A YEAR EXECUTIVE POSITION WITH OHRBACHS, WOMENS AND CHILDRENS APPAREL, NYC. HE HAS SINCE BEEN INTERVIEWED BY NY AGENTS ON A COUPLE OF OCCASIONS AND AT TIMES IT HAS BEEN FELT THAT HE MIGHT BE INDUCED TO COOPERATE IF ADDL PRESSURE COULD BE BROUGHT UPON HIM. HE IS PRESENTLY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT. ADMISSIONS OF HIS INVOLVEMENT BY HIM WOULD BE VITALLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH THIS AND THE GREGORY CASE. IT IS BELIEVED POSSIBLE AND PROBABLE THAT RINGE HAS KNOWLEDGE OF SILVERMANS ACTIVITIES, AND ANY INFO WHICH SHE WOULD SUPPLY WOULD BE OF INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN USING IN ATTEMPTING TO ELICIT THE COOPERATION OF SILVERMAN. AS INDICATED HEREINABOVE RINGE HOLDS HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE POSITION IN YWCA. HER SUPERIOR, MISS SIMS, NY OFFICE OF YWCA, INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY AND INDICATED THAT RINGE "WOULD BE MORE THAN WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH THE FBI", ALTHOUGH SIMS WAS NOT ADVISED OF THE NATURE OF OUR PURPOSE IN INTERVIEWING RINGE. THIS IS BEING BROUGHT TO YOUR ATTENTION FOR YOU TO USE MOST DISCREETLY IN THE EVENT RINGE IS RELUCTANT OR HESITANT TO

END OF PAGE THREE

COOPERATE. IT IS BELIEVED POSSIBLE THAT RINGE-S EMPLOYMENT WITH YWCA WOULD BE SUMMARILY TERMINATED IF HER AFFAIR WITH SILVERMAN BECAME KNOWN TO YWCA OFFICIALS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IF NECESSARY TO ASSIST YOUR INTERVIEW THIS INFO COULD BE SUBTLY UTILIZED BY YOU. SUGGESTED THAT THIS INTERVIEW BE HANDLED CAREFULLY AND THOROUGHLY BY MATURE, EXPERIENCED AGENTS. THIS OFFICE IN POSSESSION OF NO FURTHER INFO WHICH WOULD BE OF ASSISTANCE TO YOU IN THIS INTERVIEW. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN (Bureau file 74-1333).

The Bureau's advice as to the status of subject INSLERMAN is being sought.

For convenience a brief resume of facts as known this office are:

INSLERMAN was originally located and interviewed December 23, 1948. Prior investigation to identify him had been conducted by New York and Baltimore. An exhaustive investigation has been conducted of him and his associates, fellow employees, employment, financial status, mail, phone toll calls, etc. in this district where he has resided since September 1946. The New York and Baltimore offices have likewise conducted exhaustive investigations and are continuing to verify facts of his earlier life when he resided in their territories.

INSLERMAN has not worked at General Electric (where he worked on a confidential Army project dealing with guided missiles) since December 23, 1948. Beginning January 3, 1948 he and his wife have appeared numerous times before the Federal Grand Jury, New York City, and it now appears that they have returned to their farm at Cambridge, New York. Since their return to their home, INSLERMAN has endeavored to gain employment with General Electric. The General Electric Company has informed him his clearance to work on the Army project has been cancelled and if they have need for his abilities elsewhere in their plant he will be advised. Officially his three month leave of absence expires February 7, 1949. Company officials have advised he will not now or ever work for them.

According to our files investigation has not shown him to have engaged in espionage work other than that claimed by CHAMBERS. The Laboratory report dated February 23, 1949 shows INSLERMAN camera to have taken a number of the "Pumpkin" films. However, a strong possibility exists INSLERMAN has been so engaged for years and quite possibly up to the present date. If this be the case it would in part explain his failure to cooperate with Agents or the Grand Jury.

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JJO'T:RY
65-1574
cc New York (File #65-14920)

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74-1333-2370

has advised by tel 3-10-49 that Inslerman + wife continue under subpoena. 3-9-49

Kisseloff-11726

Although New York is Office of Origin, INSLERMAN resides in Cambridge, New York and these facts should be borne in mind.

Cambridge, New York is approximately 50-60 miles from the field office, and there are no resident agencies in its vicinity. Approximately 8 miles from Cambridge, New York is Cambridge Center (just a crossroads). The farm house the INSLERMANS occupy is approximately 3 miles from Cambridge Center. There are no houses in the immediate vicinity of the INSLERMAN residence, the closest house being approximately three-fourths miles away. The mail cover which remains on INSLERMAN produces only a few covers per week and to date has been of no value. Thus, at the present time, no plan is in operation to disclose INSLERMAN's activities, travels, or actual presence in this field division.

Also, in view of his loss of income and additional expenses, it would appear he must seek employment. Because of INSLERMAN's failure to cooperate it seems only a physical and/or technical surveillance could be utilized to keep abreast of his activities. However, a physical survellance is impracticable due to the isolated backwoods type of country. The phone is a party line, having approximately twelve subscribers.

This office does not know if INSLERMAN is still under subpoena to the Grand Jury or if an indictment is or will be returned. There is no additional investigation to be instigated by this office on INSLERMAN at the present time. As mentioned above, only the mail cover is maintained. From the facts in our possession, there is nothing to prevent INSLERMAN and/or his family from leaving this area and concealing his whereabouts should he so desire.

No recommendation can be made by this office as to possible coverage to afford INSLERMAN since there is an absence of facts concerning his status with the grand jury and/or indictments returned or to be returned. It is requested this office be advised as to INSLERMAN's status with the grand jury.

It is desired the Bureau suggest what action is deemed advisable in view of the full facts and overall aspect of the case.

Kisseloff-11727

2370

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : R. T. HARBO

SUBJECT: JAHAM

DATE: March 10, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SA Ramos Feehan of the Document Section of the Laboratory telephoned from New York at 12:30 today and advised that he had made an examination of the application for admission to the bar executed by Alger Hiss at New York several years ago. He observed similarities which strongly indicate that he will be able to identify Hiss's known writing on the application with the questioned writing on specimens Q1 - Q4 in this case if arrangements can be made to forward the original application or a photograph thereof for full document examination in the Laboratory here. Feehan has furnished this information to Supervisor Touhy of New York who was acting in Mr. Belmont's absence. Touhy will advise Mr. Donegan who, it is expected, will file the necessary papers requesting the State Court to authorize either the release of the original document or the making of a photograph for transmittal to the Laboratory.

Since there is no further action which Feehan could take at this time, he is returning to Washington on the first available plane.

RTH:AF

cc-Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Sizoo

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124-1333-2371

4 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-11728

305

5 MAR 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 3-10-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)
(Bureau file 74-1333)

Reference is made to Boston teletype to the Director, copies to New York and Albany, March 10, 1949, advising that Boston was forwarding a copy of teletypes received requesting interview of ROBERT and LOLA HORTON at Sudbury, Vermont.

There are being transmitted as enclosures to Albany the following:

1. A conference teletype received from Baltimore directed to the Bureau, Washington Field and New York under date of March 3, 1949, and

2. A copy of New York teletype to the Bureau and Boston under date of March 7, 1949, furnishing information regarding ROBERT and LOLA HORTON.

Albany is requested to conduct the interview at Sudbury, Vermont, as requested by the New York Office.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

FMC:md
65-3251
cc New York
Albany (Enclosures) AMSD

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74-1333-2372

Kisseloff-11729

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 10, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to report of S.A. WESLEY A. ANDERSON dated December 23, 1948 at Chicago, Illinois and Chicago letter dated February 23, 1949, both entitled as above.

Investigation denotes that JOSEPH M. GILLMAN, former associate of SILVERMAN's at the Railroad Retirement Board, is now residing at 116 Poe Street, Hartsdale, Westchester County, New York.

The New York office is requested to interview Mr. GILLMAN relative to JAY D. CHAMBERS' employment with the National Bureau of Economic Research, WPA, which above referenced report reflects would have been under the supervision of SILVERMAN, who was then Chief Economist of the Railroad Retirement Board.

EMM:PAL
74-94

cc - New York (AMSD)

74-1333-2373

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62 MAR 18 1949

Kisseloff-11730

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 11, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field Office

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; etal
Perjury
Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated March 4, 1949, at which time the Washington Field Office was requested to interview certain individuals unless it appeared that these individuals had previously been contacted by Agents in the Washington Field Office.

The New Haven Office was requested by letter dated March 8, 1949, to interview Mr. and Mrs. WILMARTH S. LEWIS who were believed to reside at Farmington, Connecticut.

By letter dated March 8, 1949, the Philadelphia Office was requested to interview MARY CATHERINE WOODWARD who was believed to be presently teaching at Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. ERNEST I. LEWIS was interviewed on March 9, 1949, and the results of this interview will be included in a report at an early date.

This Office requested the Albany Office on January 28, 1949, to interview Mrs. THOMAS GAMMACK who is now known as Mrs. DOUGLAS BURDEN. This interview was reported in the report of SA JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR., dated February 24, 1949, at Albany, New York.

On January 18, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested the Miami Office by teletype to interview ELIOT O'HARA, Teacher, Norton Gallery, West Palm Beach, Florida.

cc: New York

WHA:rlr
74-94

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EX-16

74-1333-2374
F B I
MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-11731

308

MAR 17 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 11, 1949

75086

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Background: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY in recent HCUA Hearings as one of the persons who were supplying confidential information to unauthorized sources when he was employed by the War Department in 1943 to 1945. SILVERMAN was also mentioned by CHAMBERS concerning this same matter when he recently went before HCUA. Attention is called to the fact that according to CHAMBERS, during the latter part of December, 1936 or the first part of January, 1937, three Persian rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. from New York City. Thereafter, SILVERMAN delivered one rug in D. C. to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE and subsequently delivered a second rug to ALGER HISS to a pre-arranged meeting place at which time CHAMBERS accompanied HISS.

Richmond is requested to interview SAMUEL P. SPRATT of 926 Carter Road, Roanoke, Virginia, which is the forwarding address given by MR. SPRATT when he resigned his position with the General Accounting Office in Washington, D. C. in June, 1936. MR. SPRATT was a former neighbor of SILVERMAN during his residence at 2138 California Street, N. W. during 1936 to 1938. MR. SPRATT resided in apartment 403 and MR. SILVERMAN in apartment 409. Interview regarding information concerning rugs, associates and activities of SILVERMAN during SPRATT's period of residence at the California Street address.

CCC:DAW
74-94
cc: Richmond
cc: New York

74-1333-2375

4 MAR 15 1949

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21 MAR 18 1949

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 11-10-2010

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 17, 1949

ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI, with aliases, Alexander Ivanovich Sorokin, Nicholas Juratowic, Nicholas Sherman, Alexander Schurmann, Abraham Goldman, Abraham Goldmann, Willy Karl Herman Bretschneider, Wilhelm Karl Herman Brettschneider, Carl Herman Bretschneider, Udonovski, Alex, Walter, Ulrich; True name not known

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320
REASON - FCIM 11, 1.4 (c) 1,2,3
DATE OF REVIEW: 3/31/91
DWK/LPB 3/31/81

BACKGROUND DATA

A. Date and Place of Birth

Not known. Under the name Nicholas Sherman has claimed he was born in Juratew, Yugoslavia, November 22, 1892. Subject has been described as a Russian, Yugoslavian and as a Lett. (61-8648-3; 61-7756-58; 65-827-73)

A Lett has been described as a member of a Slavic people living mainly in the Baltic provinces especially in Latvia, and closely related in blood and language to the Lithuanians. (The Winston Dictionary)

B. Naturalization

Not known. Under the name Nicholas Sherman obtained fraudulently, and used, an American passport in 1933 or 1934. As a result of this was indicted in U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, in 1936 for violation of the passport laws. This indictment was still outstanding as of March 31, 1939, although the U. S. Attorney, New York, was seeking to enter a nolle prosequi on the ground that the subject had reportedly fled to Russia some years before and had not been heard from since. Subject was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, in early 1935, charged with espionage by the Danish State Police. At that time he possessed the above-mentioned American passport. According to the State Department he was convicted and sentenced to 18 months in prison. He was pardoned during the latter part of June, 1936 and went to the Soviet Union in the early part of July, 1936 using a travel document supplied by the Soviet authorities. (61-8648-3, 18 and 19)

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DATE 3-31-81 BY 10320 DWK/LPB

100-354455

NOT RECORDED
132 MAY 24 1950

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cc 74-1333

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C. Marital Status

Subject was reportedly married to a woman whose first name was Nadeschda, alias Nadja. She has been described as follows:

Nationality	Jewess
Age	33 as of 1932
Place of birth	Odessa, Russia
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark
Height	1.68 meters or approximately 5' 6"

She reportedly accompanied the subject on his trips abroad, except to South America. She reportedly had a nine-year old son as of 1932. (100-354455-4)

Whittaker Chambers has stated that he was acquainted with the wife of "Walter," alias Ulrich. He knew her as Elaine. Whether Nadeschda and Elaine are identical is not known at this writing.

There is no information available to indicate the present whereabouts of the subject. The FBI has never conducted an extensive investigation concerning him although his name has come up in connection with the investigations of George Mink, Leon Josephson, Philip Levy, et al.

The above background data has been elaborated upon in the following paragraphs. There is no information available concerning the subject's education, employment and residences. He has been described as a mechanical and marine engineer who speaks German, English, French and Russian.
(100-354455-4; 61-7756-58; 100-3-1838 X-A page 11)

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[redacted]

UNITARIAN ACTIVITIES

On April 12, 1935, the Bureau received a letter from the [redacted] This letter requested [redacted] This letter stated that [redacted] The letter stated that [redacted] The letter further stated that [redacted] The letter stated that [redacted] (61-8648-3) b7D

The Bureau replied to the above letter by a communication dated [redacted] This communication advised that [redacted] (61-8648-5) b7D

[redacted] sent a second letter to the Bureau [redacted] which letter was received on April 12, 1935. This letter stated that [redacted] The letter stated that [redacted] The letter further advised that [redacted] (61-8648-6) b7D

The records of the Department of State, New York Office, reflected the following information as of May, 1935. Nicholas Sherman was born in Yugoslavia on November 22, 1892; that he entered the United States on May 15, 1912; that he was naturalized in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on December 20, 1921; that he was a mechanical engineer by occupation; that he was the son of Paul Sherman, deceased, who was a native of Austria, and that when he applied for his

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passport in 1934 he described himself as single and gave his address as Apartment 2, 91 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City. Sherman was described as follows:

Name	Nicholas Sherman
Age	40 (born November 22, 1392)
Height	5' 7"
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Scars	No distinguishing marks
Occupation	Mechanical engineer

Investigation disclosed that the address 96 Woodruff Avenue was non-existent. Hugo Sollner, superintendent of the apartment houses located from 70 to 91 Woodruff Avenue, was shown a picture of Sherman and said that he did not recognize this photograph. He said that he believed that some person by the name of Sherman received mail at 91 Woodruff Avenue but further investigation at the apartment house disclosed that Sherman was unknown there. The superintendent of the Flatbush Post Office checked his records and advised that no mail was delivered to any person by the name of Sherman at the 91 Woodruff Avenue address. (Report of SA J. J. Keating, dated 5-9-35 at New York City; 61-8648-11)

The State Department by letter dated August 14, 1936, which was addressed to the Attorney General's Office requested that the State Department be furnished with copies of the photograph and fingerprints of Nicholas Sherman. The request was transmitted to the Bureau by memorandum from Brien McMahon, Assistant Attorney General, dated August 19, 1936. The Bureau furnished the desired information to the Attorney General's Office by memorandum dated September 3, 1936. The FBI number of Nicholas Sherman was listed in this communication as 911032. (61-8648-18)

The afore-mentioned letter from the Department of State to the Attorney General dated August 14, 1936, pointed out that Nicholas Sherman was convicted in Denmark and was sentenced to 18 months in prison. He was pardoned during the latter part of June, 1936 and went to the Soviet Union in the early part of July, 1936, using a travel document supplied by the Soviet authorities. The letter stated that the American passport referred to previously was obtained fraudulently and that Sherman was recently

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indicted in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, for violating the passport laws. This letter advised that the Department was contemplating issuance of a circular to all American Consular Offices concerning Sherman inasmuch as Sherman informed an American Consular Officer that he could return to this country and obtain a passport whenever he desired. (61-3643-1)

On March 31, 1939, Brien McMahon, Assistant Attorney General, addressed a memorandum to the Bureau which advised that the U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, was requesting authority to enter an order of nolle prosequi to Indictment C 99-26 in the case involving Nicholas Sherman and Joshua Lamer. The memorandum requested the Bureau to furnish any information which might indicate the whereabouts of Sherman. The Bureau replied by memorandum dated April 10, 1939, that the files of the Bureau failed to reflect the information desired but that a wanted notice was being maintained in the files of the Identification Division of the Bureau indicating that Nicholas Sherman was wanted by the Department of State for violation of the passport laws. According to this memorandum, no reference to Joshua Lamer was contained in the Bureau files. (61-3643-19)

When the U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, requested authority to enter the nolle prosequi, he advised that Nicholas Sherman and Joshua Lamer were both fugitives from justice and that available information indicated that they had fled to Russia some years ago and had not been heard from since. (61-3643-19) (Letter dated 3-24-39)

A circular was issued by the U. S. Department of State, Passport Division, dated October 10, 1936, which circular warned American Consular officials concerning Nicholas Sherman. This circular contained pictures of Sherman in three different poses and also finger impressions. On this circular appeared the names and aliases of Sherman as follows: Nicholas Sherman, alias Abraham Goldmann, Abraham Goldman, Willy Karl Herman Krottschneider, and Wilhelm Karl Herman Krottschneider. The circular advised that Sherman had made the statement that it was easy to procure an American passport and that he would be able to obtain one at any time. (61-6670-10)

The New York Office of the Department of State was again contacted on August 19, 1943, for information concerning Leon Josephson. During this inquiry an examination was made of the passport file pertaining to Nicholas

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Sherman, #15398. This file contained an undated memorandum which stated among other things that Mink, Josephson and Nicholas Sherman were "notorious Communists, active in the Marine Workers Union, and, as you know, have been active in fomenting strikes. It is strongly suspected that their mission abroad has for its object participation with notorious foreign agitators in crimes of a far more serious nature than any heretofore known to have been attempted, - that is, damage or destruction of ships on the high seas." The file also contained a letter from the State Department to its New York Office dated April 11, 1935, setting out information recently received from Copenhagen, relative to the arrest of Leon Josephson, George Mink and Nicholas Sherman. This information reflected that George Mink maintained a courier service between New York and Copenhagen and between Antwerp and Copenhagen. Ships were being used as the medium in each instance. One of the couriers, according to the letter, was a seaman on the SS Frederick VIII of the Scandinavian-American Line, and he had been captured. According to the letter, this courier carried coded letters. The modus operandi was described as follows:

The courier would be photographed in Denmark and a copy of the same would be forwarded to New York before the courier embarked for this country. The courier was a crew member who was given two badges. One badge was a nickel figure of a man which could be attached to the button-hole of his coat. The second badge was in the nature of a paper clip which contained a diamond-shaped enamel-faced plaque, half in blue and half in black. This latter badge could be clipped to the breast-pocket of the courier's coat. According to the letter, the courier received instructions to go to a certain Hoboken, New Jersey, ice cream parlor on a certain day at a definite hour. He was instructed that someone would come to the ice cream parlor and take the letter from him without saying a word. The letter went on to state that in Copenhagen four wives of seamen were addressees for letters delivered by couriers from this country and various parts of Europe. These women were wives of sailors on the SS Frederick VIII.

According to the letter, a returning seaman would contact George Mink at a well-known restaurant known as "Brasilke" and he would inform Mink as to which woman would have the letter. The letter advised that George Mink would go to the house of the designated woman and obtain the letter. It stated that these women received ten crowns for every letter

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delivered, and that four women were selected in order to arouse less suspicion. It related that all letters meant for George Mink had the name Bill Moe on the inside of the envelope. The letter stated that other letters received by the women had similar fictitious names and that the women received letters from Russia, England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and probably France.

According to the communication, the courier received one hundred and twenty crowns a month for this work. The communication also stated that there was a brisk courier business from Copenhagen to Antwerp and that seamen on ships carried letters which were encoded.

The information received from Copenhagen reflected that Nicholas Sherman had drawings for a complete wireless receiving and transmitting set with explanations in English for its erection, using either American or German parts to operate the set.

Nicholas Sherman's file at the New York Office of the State Department also contained information to the effect that one Jacob Jones Harvey, Manager of the Inter-Continental Oil Company, 88 Franklin Street, New York City, wrote to Leon Josephson, on December 20, 1934, a formal letter concerning certain oil specifications, the inference being that Josephson was travelling abroad in the interests of the oil company.

Harvey also addressed letters to Nicholas Sherman, indicating that Leon Josephson would call on Sherman to explain the merits of the various oils. On February 16, 1934, Harvey wrote a letter to Nicholas Sherman, who was at Copenhagen, regretting that Sherman had not received the samples and specifications.

According to information in the possession of the State Department, Harvey also appeared to be manager of the Deep Rock Eastern Oil Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York City, and in his capacity as manager on November 7, 1934, wrote similar letters to the United States Oil Company. The file was not clear as to the precise contents of the letters addressed to the United States Oil Company. The information indicates that Harvey was born in Richmond, Virginia, on April 29, 1888, and that his address in 1933 was 169 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

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Agents of the State Department subsequently made inquiries to determine how Jacob Jones Harvey knew Leon Josephson and Nicholas Sherman. It was ascertained that there was a definite connection between Jacob Jones Harvey and one Philip Levy.

In February, 1936, Mr. Philip Levy was interviewed by State Department Agents at 19 Rector Street, New York City, New York. It was ascertained by the agents that Jacob Harvey and Philip Levy formerly occupied a small room at 111 Broadway, New York City, in which they operated the Deep Rock Eastern Oil Corporation and later the Inter-Continental Oil Company. Mr. Levy advised that Harvey left for Italy in September of 1935, deserting his wife who lived in East Orange.

Mr. Levy advised that he, himself, was born in Latvia (Russia) on March 15, 1893; that he entered the United States during that year; and that he eventually received an A. A. Degree at Harvard University. He stated that, after leaving college, he entered the textile business and gradually formed a partnership with his brother, Jacob Levy, who was born in Boston in 1897. This brother was stationed in Manila and the business was largely devoted to Far Eastern trade.

Mr. Levy stated that, after the depression, he himself turned to the oil business and his brother, Jacob, devoted his efforts to the sale of stocks and bonds. Mr. Levy advised that, when he decided to go into the oil business, he teamed up with Jacob Jones Harvey, "an old-time oil promoter."

Mr. Levy related that he made a world survey of the oil situation in October of 1934 and left Jacob Harvey in charge of the New York office. Mr. Levy commented that, when he returned to this country in April, 1935, he discovered that business was very poor and that Harvey had accumulated financial obligations. He stated that they argued over the reasons for the poor business and Harvey resigned in September of that year. He stated that, when Harvey went to Italy, he explained that he was going on a mission of some sort. Mr. Levy asserted that he did not know the exact nature of this mission.

Concerning Leon Josephson, Mr. Levy remarked that he met him about six or seven years before the interview, through a business acquaintance in New York City. Mr. Levy advised that he understood that during his trip around the world, Leon Josephson had called at the office and requested Jacob Harvey to provide him with oil samples to take along on a proposed trip to Europe. He stated that Harvey recognized Josephson as a friend of Levy's and, therefore, acceded to the request. Mr. Levy remarked that it was also his understanding that Jacob Harvey made similar arrangements with a friend of Leon Josephson's. The State Department r[illegible]

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reflects that this friend was probably Sherman, although Levy denied knowing Sherman. Mr. Levy advised that he approved the whole transaction as a proper procedure for sales promotion.

He stated that Leon Josephson called upon him when he returned from Denmark, stating that he had been in trouble with the Danish Government over some plan to smuggle Jews from Germany. According to Mr. Levy, Leon Josephson remarked that he had readily disposed of the charges against him and that he was actually entertained by the American Minister to Denmark. (Report of SA Arthur E. Dooley dated 9-25-43 at New York, entitled Leon Josephson; Barney Josephson; Security Matter - C; Espionage - R; 100-48754-3)

Philip Levy resides at 257 Kingsland Terrace, South Orange, New Jersey. He was Secretary at the Technological Laboratories, Inc., which Arthur Adams used as a "cover" to enter the United States for Soviet espionage. He was also a contact of Victoria Stone and an intimate associate of Julius Heinman, Maurice Blumkin and William Manealoff, espionage suspects all of whom had loaned Levy large sums of money. (100-35075-235; Letter from Newark to the Director, dated October 12, 1948, entitled Philip Levy, Internal Security - R. Recommended technical surveillance).

The files of the Department of State, Passport Division, Washington, D. C., contain considerable information concerning Leon Josephson. There is a statement therein that according to the records of World Tourist, Inc., the transportation of Leon Josephson from New York to Copenhagen, Denmark, and Southampton, England, who sailed January 2, 1935, on the SS Aquitania was charged to the Communist Party. The files of the State Department contain a statement made by Leon Josephson dated April 30, 1943, concerning Philip Levy, Federated Trading Corporation, who was denied passport facilities to Mexico, which statement reads as follows:

"I'm an attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the courts of New Jersey. I have known Mr. Philip Levy for about ten years and since about the time that he was married to his wife, Hannah J. Levy, whom I have known for many years before that under her maiden name of Hannah J. Smith. On several occasions I had acted as attorney for Mr. Levy.

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"In 1934 I was asked to file Articles of Incorporation in New Jersey for Mr. Philip Levy and Mr. J. J. Harvey, whose purpose was to engage in the business of exporting petroleum products under the name of Inter-Continent Oil Company, Ltd. When at the end of 1934 I planned a trip to Europe on various business matters, I thought it a good opportunity for me to introduce this line of business to several people whom I knew. Mr. Philip Levy was away from this country at that time and I called to see Mr. J. J. Harvey and explained to him that I had some business connections in Europe and that I thought that I could sell some of their products to them. I requested Mr. Harvey to make up samples, prepare complete information with reference thereto, and send the same to Mr. Nicholas Sherman in Copenhagen, Denmark, and to state that it was sent at my request, and that I would see Mr. Sherman as soon as I arrived in Denmark, and would try to make some sales. Mr. Harvey agreed to comply with my request and gave me the name of the J. S. Oil Company in Rotterdam, Holland, as a prospective purchaser to interview. I left for Europe on January 3, 1935.

"The above constitutes all that Mr. Harvey or the Inter-Continent Oil Company, Ltd. knew of anything pertaining to my desire to sell petroleum products in Europe or of any other activities that I may have been engaged in. Mr. Philip Levy did not even know that much as he was out of the country at that time. As a matter of fact, however, and entirely unknown to Mr. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Levy or anyone connected with Inter-Continent Oil Company, Ltd., I was engaged in working with the underground anti-Nazi movement in Germany. In connection with such anti-Nazi work I met Mr. Nicholas Sherman in Denmark, as well as many others, and I actually tried to sell the petroleum product and the products of other firms from whom I secured agencies. This I did so that I, together with others, would be able to show a valid reason for being in the various countries and not to disclose our other activities to the Gestapo. As a result of my efforts many anti-Hitler leaders in the underground movement were able to work against and/or escape out of Germany. Neither Mr. Philip Levy nor his wife, nor J. J. Harvey, nor anyone else connected with Inter-Continent Oil Company, Ltd., in any way was connected with this movement or had any knowledge whatsoever of any of the work carried on by me. I considered it important for the success of my venture that no one connected with any legitimate business interests should know of any of the other activities.

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"Mr. Levy asked me to explain my knowledge as to why Mrs. Levy once used the name 'Hannah Josephson Levy' in signing a letter to me. All I can say is that I had known Mrs. Levy and her family for many years before she was married. I once telephoned Mrs. Levy and while looking for the telephone number in the directory, noticed the listing of one 'Hannah Josephson Levy.' This was the name of another person whom I did not know. When, after I dialed Mrs. Levy, she answered the phone, I called Her 'Hannah Josephson Levy' and told her of the telephone listing. Thereafter, in a spirit of fun, I always referred to her as 'Hannah Josephson Levy.' None of us knew this Hannah Josephson Levy. She was not related to any of my family in any way whatsoever or to anyone in the Philip Levy family.

"Mr. Levy asked me about the whereabouts of Messrs. Sherman and Mink. About five years ago I received letters from them from Moscow and that was the last I heard from either of them, directly or indirectly."
(100-48754-4)

[redacted] furnished the following information to the Bureau in December, 1948, concerning an unknown "Walter." He stated [redacted] He stated as follows: b7D

"Sherman was identical with Alexander Petrovich Klanovski alias Udomovski alias Alexander Ivanovich Sorokin alias 'Alex' alias Juratewic and Abraham Goldman. [redacted]

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"During the same month in 1924, a report was received [redacted] that Sorokin was employed with the Trade Delegation in Hamburg and had been there since the end of 1922. He was also reported to speak German, English and French fairly well, and had been a Communist since 1917. b7D

"In 1926 he left Hamburg and signed on the Russian s.s. 'Proletariar' in 1927. He went to Buenos Aires and Monte Video on a propaganda tour returning to Russia at the end of the year. In 1928 he was in China with Borodin and returned in 1929. He was again in China in 1930 and is reported to have been in India as well. He was attached to the Soviet General Staff as an agent in the Foreign Espionage Section in 1931. It was known that he occasionally adopted the disguise of a fireman on a Russian ship visiting foreign ports and in this way got into touch with naval ratings and seamen.

"In October 1932 [redacted] reported that Ulanovski's wife always accompanied her husband on his trips abroad except when he went to South America. Her name is Madamebda also known as Madja. She is a Jewess, aged at that date 33 years, born in Odessa, having a son aged 9 years. At that time she had black hair, dark complexion, and 1.68 metres in height.

"In October 1934 we received a reliable report [redacted] giving the following description of Ulanovski:-

> "His real name is unknown but is called Alex Ulanovski when in Russia. He is generally referred to as 'Alex.' One of his aliases is Sorokin. He speaks fluent Russian, German, English and French. Height about 1.68m., black hair going grey at the sides, clean shaven. Is a Jew but not of typical Jewish appearance as his nose is small and straight. He had a slim figure.

"This report also states that at the beginning of 1932 Ulanovski went to the U.S.A. where his headquarters were in New York. He visited most of the important towns in the U.S.A. and is believed to have returned to Russia in the summer. (There is some doubt as to the exact date of his departure as it is stated that he became an American citizen. There is a possibility that he left the US. in 1934).

"In October 1934 he recruited a member of the I.S.H. in Rotterdam, (International Seamen and Harbour Workers) with a view to

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"penetrating Germany and England. It was also decided to establish connexions with Dansig. After making arrangements to collect intelligence material from these places, he left Rotterdam in the same month for Paris. He returned to Rotterdam on the 11th November in the same year and organised couriers to connect up with the contacts provided by his agent in I.S.K. At this stage arrangements were made for couriers to ply between Rotterdam and Copenhagen and other places in Denmark, and also to endeavor to find couriers on ships plying between Holland, Denmark and Belgium. The question of reliable couriers between Holland and England was to be relegated to a later period when the other connexions were working well.

"Ulanovski then decided to visit Denmark and gave his head agent in Rotterdam the following address which could be made use of in case of urgency:-

"Fru Ingeborn Rasmussen,
Kopenhagen (O.S.)
Pilestroede 80 (4th).

"It was understood that Ulanovski required military information from England but there was some doubt as to how he could obtain this.

"In January 1935, Ulanovski became anxious to enlist the services of ships' wireless operators of various nationalities who sailed regularly on the longer European trips. Ulanovski's head agent in Rotterdam was told that the Russians required a Danish wireless operator who would be recruited and employed in Denmark solely by the Communist Party. The impression was given that the Soviets had a secret wireless station in Denmark.

"On the 21st February 1935 reports were received from Copenhagen of the arrest of George Mink together with 4 English-speaking accomplices who had American passports, one of whom was Nicholas Sherman. A further report was received stating that the Danish authorities believed that the accused were members of a foreign Intelligence Organisation. Sherman's birth place was given as Yugoslavia and the date 22.11.98. On his identification papers it appeared that he had changed his name which was formerly Nicholas Juratowic. It was reliably reported that he was identical with Abraham Goldman born 16.7.98 in Poland.

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"After the arrests, the Danish police discovered documents which pointed to the existence of a Communist Information Service in Denmark and it was at this time that communication between the head agent in Rotterdam and Ulanovski ceased.

"'Alex' had an American passport, and coupled with the fact that he was accustomed to write every fourteen days to his head agent in Rotterdam indicated that he might have been one of the 'Americans' arrested.

"'Alex' and Sherman were identified as being one and the same person, by photographic comparisons made in Rotterdam by the head agent.

"We would state at this point that an officer who had dealt with the Ulanovski case in Germany did not identify the photograph of Sherman as identical with 'Alex' alias Ulanovski. However we should mention that the head agent employed by Ulanovski in Rotterdam, who had many personal dealings with him would not have failed to notice any difference between the photograph of Sherman and 'Alex.'

"We attach a photograph of Sherman which presumably was the same one that was shown to Ulanovski's head agent in Rotterdam.

"When arrested Sherman was in possession of U.S. passport No. 55972 issued 14.8.33. We unfortunately have no more details of this passport.

"We believe that Sherman only served a very short sentence in Denmark and was released sometime in July 1936.

"It is understood that the Soviet Legation in Copenhagen had a close interest in this case, and when Sherman was released he was given a permit for entry into Russia and left by steamer for Leningrad on the same day. Sherman, of course, was closely connected with George Mink who will be well known to you, and who we understand, was later shot during the civil war in Spain.

"We consider that the evidence produced is conflicting and to say the least of it rather shaky, but in view of the fact that all communications between Ulanovski and his head agent ceased after the arrests in Denmark, one of these individuals must surely have been Ulanovski." (Letter from J. A. Cimperman, Legal Attache, American Embassy, London, 12-22-48, to the Director; 100-354455-4)

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Pictures of Nicholas Sherman have been shown to Whittaker Chambers, Robert Gordon Switz and a Dr. Isadore Miller, and all three individuals have identified Nicholas Sherman as identical with "Walter," alias Ulrich. (NY teletype [illegible]; [illegible])

Nicholas Sherman was on an ONI suspect list dated September 20, 1940. His aliases were listed as Abraham Goldman and Carl Herman Bretschneider. According to this list Sherman was reported to be the #1 OGPU agent in the United States and to have 300 men working under him in New York. He was wanted for a passport violation as of July 12, 1939. (61-7559-10420

Through arrangements with Mr. William Jones of the U. S. Customs Service, San Francisco, California, it was possible for Bureau Agents to ascertain the addresses of propaganda material arriving at the port of San Francisco in 1940. An examination of one such list disclosed that one Nick Sherman, c/o Mary's Help Hospital, San Francisco, received a copy of "Soviet-land," a picture magazine in English. The date of this communication is not known nor was it possible from information available to determine if he is identical with the Nicholas Sherman who is subject of this memorandum. (61-7559-10755; Report of SA E. F. McCabby dated 10-24-40 at San Francisco entitled "Russian Literature and Propaganda; Internal Security")

Richard Krebs, better known as Jan Valtin, was interviewed by Special Agent K. R. McIntire and Special Agent George J. Starr on June 4, 1941, concerning George Mink. During this interview Krebs mentioned the arrest of George Mink in Copenhagen which took place in 1935 along with "Nicholas Sherman, a Lett..." (65-827-73)

the following descriptive data relating to Alexander Petrovich Ulanovski: b7D

Born	1892-2
Nationality	Russian
Occupation	Marine engineer
Height	5' 6½" or 5' 9"
Hair	Black, going grey at the sides
Eyes	Brown
Build	Slim
Peculiarities	Clean shaven; nose small and straight

The above description was listed probably as of 1936.

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The same aliases appear as previously set forth in this memorandum with the following notations:

Alias Nicholas Sherman (11-22-92, Jeratow, Yugoslavia)
Alias Abraham Goldman (7-16-98, Keilce, Poland)
Alias Willy Karl Herman Bretschneider (4-13-98, Altona, Germany)
(61-7756-58)

The Bureau possesses an Intelligence Album containing pictures and descriptive data of various individuals including Alexander Petrovich Ulanovski. This is repetitious of previous descriptive data mentioned in this memorandum with the exception that there is an alias listed as Alexander Schurmann without identifying data. (100-34424-69X)

[redacted] was asked concerning Nicholas Sherman when he testified before the Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1947, in the case entitled "Matter of the United States vs. Gerhart Eisler." He said that he did not know Nicholas Sherman. There is no indication in this material that he was asked concerning any of the other known aliases. (65-39940-69) b3

Nicholas Dosenberg, former agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service, was interviewed by Special Agent George E. Allen and Special Agent Jack Borden on October 25, 26 and 27, 1944. He did not know Nicholas Sherman. It is not known whether he was interrogated concerning other known aliases. (61-6670-[illegible])

The Bureau possesses a 1940 Photographic Index of various individuals compiled by the State Department, FBI, ONI and MID. This list includes persons either known to be members of the Communist Party or suspects. The following identifying data is listed concerning Nicholas Sherman:

Aliases Nikola Juratovich, Abraham Goldmann, Abraham Goldman, Willy Karl Herman Bretschneider, Wilhelm Karl Herman Brettschneider. True name not known.

This compilation listed his birth place as Yugoslavia, on November 22, 1892; his height as 5' 7"; hair as brown; eyes as brown and his occupation as mechanical engineer. (100-3-1838X-A pg 11)

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The "New York Times" dated July 31, 1935, contained an article under the date line Copenhagen, July 30, 1935. This article stated that two Americans, George Mink and Nicholas Sherman, were arrested two months ago and were sentenced to eighteen months in prison on charges of espionage on July 30th. According to the news item, they were to be released from prison at the end of their sentence and then be deported. The item stated that both had been remanded by a law court for petty offenses against public decency and using forged passports, but that the counsel for the Crown appealed and that as a result of this appeal the high court established a charge of espionage, of which charge the two defendants had been acquitted in the lower court. (61-8648-119)

On March 4, 1947, [redacted] appeared before the Federal Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., in the investigation entitled "In the Matter of the United States Against Gerhart Eisler." During this testimony he stated that he first met Nicholas Sherman in Copenhagen. (100-48754-95; Report of Special Agent Thomas M. Berry dated April 17, 1947, at New York; entitled [redacted] Internal Security - R) b3

IDENTIFICATION RECORD
#FBI-911032

An examination of the above criminal record disclosed that Nicolas Sherman was sentenced on July 30, 1935, at Copenhagen, Denmark, for falsification of a passport and for espionage. He received a sentence of 18 months less 2 months in prison plus deportation. [redacted] b7D

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REMARKS

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On page 3 and 4 of this memorandum two addresses are listed for the subject: 96 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City, and 91 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City. Both addresses were checked in 1935 with negative results.

While examining an Intelligence Album, (100-342242-7) the writer noted a description of one Moishe Stern, was, who was last seen reportedly in January, 1934. Included in this data was a listing of relatives. The name Jacob Schaff, 89 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City, appears therein with the notation that he was probably a cousin of Moishe Stern. This address was probably true around the time of Sherman's activity in this country.

According to the information received from [redacted] b7D Sherman's passport was issued on August 14, 1933. According to the State Department records mentioned herein, Sherman filed an application for a passport in 1934. There is no information available in the Bureau files to correct this apparent discrepancy.

[redacted] is set out in the last b7D paragraph. This report said that Sherman's birthplace was given as Yugoslavia and that on his identification papers it appeared that he had changed his name which was formerly Nicholas Juratowic. [redacted] Sherman was identical with Abraham Goldman who was born on July 16, 1898, in Poland. [redacted] Goldman was just another alias of Sherman and not his true name.

It is recommended that a copy of this memorandum be placed in 100-354455 which appears to be the case file relating to the subject.

Kisseloff-11750

CONFIDENTIAL

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DISTRIBUTION

~~INTERNAL~~

1. [redacted] b7D

(61-8648-5)

2. Memorandum to Brien McMahon, Assistant Attorney General, September 3, 1936. This memorandum transmitted copies of the photograph and fingerprints of Nicholas Sherman for the benefit of the State Department.
(61-8648-18)

3. Memorandum to Brien McMahon, Assistant Attorney General, April 10, 1939.
(61-8648-19)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2:30 AM
NA WTB

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 37 11 10-41P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. THE FOLLOWING INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED CONCERNING ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN..JOSEPH JEMING, NY PORT AUTHORITY, ADVISED THAT HE WAS CHIEF OF THE STATISTICS SECTION UNDER SILVERMAN WHEN THE LATTER WAS IN CHARGE OF THE ANALYSIS BRANCH, ARMY AIR FORCE. HE STATED THAT THIS WAS HIS FIRST MEETING WITH SILVERMAN. JEMING HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF SILVERMAN-S COMMUNIST OR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. HE STATED THAT SILVERMAN HAD CONTACTED HIM ON JAN. TWENTY, FORTYNINE, AT WHICH TIME THEY LUNCHED AND DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITIES OF SILVERMAN AND JEMING OBTAINING WORK IN THE FIELD OF CONSULTING CONCERNING ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS. SILVERMAN BELIEVED THAT HE COULD LINE UP THIS TYPE OF WORK AND IF HE COULD NOT GET IT FOR HIMSELF, HE DESIRED TO MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO JEMING, WHO WAS ALSO INTERESTED IN THIS TYPE OF WORK. AT THIS LUNCHEON, JEMING SPOKE TO SILVERMAN ABOUT HIS FAILURE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BEFORE THE HUAC IN HISS AND CHAMBERS. HE TOLD SILVERMAN THAT HE COULD FORM BUT ONE OPINION FROM HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER AND THAT WAS THAT SILVERMAN WAS A COMMUNIST. SILVERMAN STATED HE WAS TOLD BY HIS COUNSEL NOT TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS BEFORE

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED 19 INDEXED 19 MAR 15 1949

124-13-2376

MAR 17 1949

THE HUAC, BUT THAT HE HAD FULLY ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS DURING HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, SDNY. JEMING WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND VOLUNTEERED TO CONTACT SILVERMAN AND ATTEMPT TO HAVE SILVERMAN TELL HIS COMPLETE STORY TO THE FBI. JEMING STATED THAT SILVERMAN IS HARD PRESSED FINANCIALLY, IN ADDITION TO BEING UNEMPLOYED. IT IS JEMING-S IMPRESSION THAT SILVERMAN HAS NO INTENTION OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT UNTIL THE HISS TRIAL IS COMPLETED. JEMING HAS SINCE ADVISED THAT HE HAD LUNCHED WITH SILVERMAN AND A FRIEND, KNOWN AS JACK FIELD, WHERE THEY DISCUSSED SILVERMAN-S POSITION CONCERNING THE ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST HIM, AND SILVERMAN AGAIN STATED THAT HE HAD TOLD HIS STORY TO THE GRAND JURY. HE WAS VERY NONCOMMITAL WHEN ASKED BY JEMING WHETHER HE WAS A COMMUNIST, AND HAD ENGAGED IN ANY COMMUNIST ACTIVITY. JOSEPH SENTURIA, DIRECTOR OF MARKET CONTROLS, TEXTRON CORPORATION, NYC, WAS INTERVIEWED AND STATED HE FIRST BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH SILVERMAN WHEN HE WAS RECOMMENDED BY A MUTUAL FRIEND TO FILL A POSITION OF ECONOMIST AT THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD. THIS WAS ABOUT NOVEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. SENTURIA, WAS DIRECTLY UNDER SILVERMAN UNTIL NINETEEN FORTYTWO, WHEN SILVERMAN TRANSFERRED TO THE ARMY AIR FORCE, AND AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS SENTURIA JOINED HIM AT THE ARMY AIR FORCE AT SILVERMAN-S REQUEST, AND HELD THE POSITION OF ASSISTANT CHIEF UNDER SILVER-

END OF PAGE TWO

MAN. WHEN QUESTIONED CONCERNING THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SILVERMAN, SENTURIA STATED THAT HE WAS "SHOCKED". HE STATED THAT FROM HIS OBSERVATIONS, AND ASSOCIATION HE COULD NOT PICTURE SILVERMAN AS BEING IN ANY UNDERGROUND APPARATUS. SENTURIA ALSO STATED THAT HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH IRVING KAPLAN WHEN THE LATTER WAS WITH THE OWNR. HOWEVER, HE DID NOT HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF CONTACT WITH KAPLAN AND WAS SURPRISED TO HEAR HIS NAME MENTIONED BY MISS BENTLEY. SENTURIA WAS ALSO ACQUAINTED WITH GREGORY SILVERMASTER AND HAD OCCASION TO DEAL WITH HIM CONCERNING A STUDY SILVERMASTER MADE OF MIGRATORY LABOR IN THE FARM CREDIT BUREAU, AND BOTH HAD A COMMON INTEREST IN MIGRATORY LABOR OF RAILROAD WORKERS. HE ALSO ADVISED THAT HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH SYLVIA MILLER, SECRETARY TO SILVERMASTER, AND KNEW HER QUITE WELL SOCIALLY. SENTURIA ADVISED THAT HE HAD LUNCH WITH SILVERMAN ON MARCH TENTH, WHICH WAS THE DATE OF THIS INTERVIEW, AND ADVISED HIM THAT HE WAS GOING TO BE INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI AND SILVERMAN COMMENTED THAT IT WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY BE REGARDING HIMSELF. SENTURIA ADVISED THAT HE HAS SEEN SILVERMAN ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, AND HAS FOUND HIM TO BE A STIMULATING MAN. BECAUSE OF THIS ASSOCIATION, HE IS MORE THAN CONVINCED THAT SILVERMAN IS INNOCENT OF ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST HIM. MAC KENZIE W. WITTEN, TWO EIGHTY FIVE MADISON AVE., WAS INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED THAT HE FIRST BECAME

END OF PAGE THREE

ACQUAINTED WITH SILVERMAN WHEN HE WAS AN ARMY OFFICER IN THE STATISTICAL DIVISION WHERE SILVERMAN WAS IN CHARGE IN THE ARMY AIR FORCE. MR. WITTEN STATED THAT HE WAS SHOCKED CONCERNING THE ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST SILVERMAN, HE HAD FREQUENT CONTACT WITH HIM, ALTHOUGH THEIR OFFICES WERE ON DIFFERENT FLOORS, HE NEVER OBSERVED ANY CONDUCT ON THE PART OF SILVERMAN WHICH WOULD GIVE RISE TO SUSPICIONS. WITTEN HAD A GREAT DEAL OF RESPECT FOR SILVERMAN-S ABILITY AND RECALLED THAT SILVERMAN HAD DONE A FINE JOB IN HIS WORK IN THE AIR FORCE. HE STATED THAT SILVERMAN HAD ACCESS TO SECRET DATA, AND PROBABLY HAD INFORMATION OF A TOP SECRET NATURE CONCERNING STATISTICS, PRODUCTION AND OTHER INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE MANUFACTURE, AVAILABILITY OF PLANES AND THEIR DISPOSITIONS TO THE VARIOUS WAR THEATERS. HE ALSO ADVISED ABOUT A MONTH AGO, HE HAD LUNCHED WITH SILVERMAN AND ONE JACK FIELD AND LESTER KLEPPER, AT WHICH TIME THEY DISCUSSED A MEANS FOR SILVERMAN TO MAKE A LIVING. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT SILVERMAN HAD BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN WORK AND HIS SAVINGS WERE ALMOST GONE, HE WAS VERY MUCH IN NEED OF A JOB. HE STATED THAT HE AND KLEPPER AND FIELD, AND ESPECIALLY FIELD, WERE INTERESTED IN SEEING WHAT THEY COULD DO TO ASSIST SILVERMAN IN OBTAINING SOME KIND OF EMPLOYMENT OR OPENING UP SOME SMALL BUSINESS, FROM WHICH HE COULD OBTAIN AN INCOME. WITTEN HAD NO INFORMATION WHICH WOULD INDICATE

END OF PAGE FOUR

SILVERMAN WAS A COMMUNIST OR INTERESTED IN COMMUNISM. JEROME OHRBACH, EXECUTIVE OF THE OHRBACH DEPARTMENT STORE, NYC, WAS INTERVIEWED AND STATED THAT HE FIRST BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH SILVERMAN IN HIS WORK UNDER GENERAL MEYERS IN THE ARMY AIR FORCE. HE WAS QUITE SHOCKED TO HEAR THE ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST SILVERMAN. HE STATED THAT SILVERMAN HELD A POSITION WITH THE OHRBACH STORE, OF VICE PRESIDENT, AND WAS MAKING A SALARY OF OVER TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR, AND WHEN THE PUBLIC ALLEGATIONS WERE MADE AGAINST SILVERMAN, IT WAS NECESSARY FOR SILVERMAN TO BE RELEASED FROM HIS POSITION. OHRBACH HAD A GREAT REGARD FOR SILVERMAN-S ABILITY AND IT WAS BECAUSE OF THIS AND COUPLED WITH THE HIGH REGARD SILVERMAN WAS HELD BY OTHER INDIVIDUALS, SUCH AS LAUCHLIN CURRY AND GENERAL BENNY MEYERS, THAT THIS WAS THE BIG FACTOR IN SILVERMAN BEING GIVEN A POSITION WITH THE OHRBACH DEPARTMENT STORE. OHRBACH STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW SILVERMAN WELL SOCIALLY BUT CONFINED HIS CONTACTS TO BUSINESS AND AN OCCASIONAL CARD GAME. WHEN THE ALLEGATIONS WERE MADE AGAINST SILVERMAN, HE CAME TO OHRBACH AND OHRBACH ASKED HIM IF HE WAS A COMMUNIST. SILVERMAN SAID, "HOW CAN YOU THINK SUCH A THING", AND SILVERMAN PROCEEDED IN UNEQUIVOCAL TERMS, TO STATE THAT HE WAS NOT A COMMUNIST, AND HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES. OHRBACH AT THIS POINT ADVISED SILVERMAN, "WELL YOU

END OF PAGE FIVE

TWO COPIES WFO

UEZ HOLD CHANGE TAPE OK OK

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: March 11, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY R

Please be advised that in the course of the investigation conducted in an Atomic Energy case entitled BERNARD BRODIE aka Bernard Brody, Miscellaneous, Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, the review of the Navy officer records indicated that in a letter dated March 24, 1945 from the Chief of Naval Operations to the Chief of Naval Personnel, it was requested that Lt. BERNARD BRODIE and one Lt. DANIEL S. CHEEVER, both USNR, be ordered to report to ALGER HISS, Office of Special Political Affairs, Department of State. A review of BRODIE'S file at the Department of State, which file is located in the Walker Johnson Building, indicated that BRODIE reported to HISS for temporary duty in connection with the preparation for the San Francisco Conference on March 28, 1945 and remained on duty until June 7, 1945. BRODIE is presently believed to be a professor in the Department of International Relations at Yale University. He was born May 20, 1907 or 1910 at Chicago.

Professor BRODIE'S father, MAX BRODY, was born in Russia and naturalized in Chicago. BRODIE'S mother was also born in Russia.

The Washington Field Office indices do not reflect that BRODIE has been interviewed in connection with the captioned case and it is consequently requested that he be interviewed by the New Haven Office in connection with his dealings with HISS.

BRODIE should be asked whether or not he has received any typewritten correspondence from HISS and pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS should be displayed to him. It is also suggested that BRODIE be questioned in regard to Lt. DANIEL S. CHEEVER and that efforts be made to find what connection if any CHEEVER had with HISS. If it is found that CHEEVER also worked for HISS, his location should be ascertained and a lead directed to the appropriate office in order that he may be interviewed.

cc: New York
New Haven (AMSD)

Kisseloff-448

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

74-1333-2377

MAR 15 1949

74-94
DDC:MB

WASH FROM NEW YORK ~~[illegible]~~ 14 12 12-45 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R. REALBANY LETTER MARCH NINE LAST, RE STATUS OF FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. FOR INFO OF ALBANY, INSLERMAN AND WIFE CONTINUE UNDER GJ SUBPEONA. SAAG DONEGAN HAS INDICATED INTENTION OF RECALLING BOTH INSLERMANS AT SUBSEQUENT DATE FOR QUERY RE THEIR ACTIVITIES.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 19

74-1333-2398

Kisseloff-449

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Confidential

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 12, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

REMYTEL March 11, 1949. There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York two copies of a transcript of the conversation between [HARRY RHINE] and [SAUL WALDBAUM] as reported by Confidential Informant [PHT-C4].

This conversation took place on March 11, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

JLK:as
65-2440
enclosures

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

cc: New York (encs.) (SPECIAL DELIVERY)

DECLASSIFIED BY 10320 PWK/es
ON 4-23-81

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY
DATE 5-7-80

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SPS TAP/CS 5/5/80
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 5/5/90

2 ENCL

RECORDED - 19

74-1333-2379

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-27-91
PWK/es 3/27/81
(per release Re Wiss)

62 MAR 13 1949

Kisseloff-450

Confidential

~~Confidential~~

Friday
3/11/49
4:05 PM

X u

FHT 64
Log 453

X(u)

(SAUL KALDBAUM) AND HENRY (RHINE)

X(u)

H. K. X(u) _____ arrived in the government. Well, he's in the government. However, he feels - uh, just about this time (of year?) a little later than '37, but I haven't been there for 12 years. I thought that that would be the angle. Now, here's what happened. Last week, an FBI investigator by the name of McCAULEY (ph) in Brooklyn, New York, was around my old neighborhood at 812 50th Street where we haven't lived - the family hasn't lived for a little over two years since my mother died and we sold the house _____ so I haven't lived there for twenty years. See, the address of any government _____ because I kept my legal address there and would vote there by absentee ballot _____. So, he was around there and he asked all the neighbors and they didn't know where we were for my sister had lived there _____ mother died so they knew her and they gave her - gave him her address. He called up there - _____ how the hell I got hold of it and my niece SYLVIA _____ and she didn't know where I lived, but they had a chat _____ coming up awfully worried. I'll tell you why they're awfully worried among other reasons _____. So SYLVIA gave - said well, I don't know. You call my mother and she'll know. Gave him the place of business, so he called my sister _____ she didn't know where I lived. (She didn't want to give it to him ?). Call my brother whose a lawyer. He'll know. See, so he calls my brother, this is on a Friday he calls my brother and I get a letter dated Saturday _____. This guy called and my brother called him into the office _____ didn't want to give him any information over the phone. All he requested was my address. That's what he requested of all these people so the guy - I called my brother (over the ?) weekend but the hell _____ my brother _____ little worried because he lives right around the corner where this JUDITH COPLON lives (lived) _____ right around the corner. The whole X u

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169 DEC 18 1964

~~Confidential~~

Kisseloff-451

H.R. [redacted] (U)
(cont'd.)

neighborhood in a tizzy, thought sure he's worrying. He thinks he's a very smart guy and he is in a certain way, but - well, he'll find out what it's about. After all, it's somewhat like you see a lot of people react. _____ the Federal government called and you just don't even know so this guy and the story goes around. I thought I trusted _____ my brother - to say anything. Doesn't know where the hell I am or _____ my brother felt he had to give him something so my brother said he'd give him probably the old address _____ well of course they have other guys working _____, but it seems therefore that it would stem from that end of it so the fellow comes in _____. My brother calls me later in the day. He's relieved. He wasn't put _____. Mr. McCAULEY starts out by stating - You know, there are a lot of crackpots - he looks my brother over, I guess - he says there are a lot of crackpots that always send us letters lists who are people whom they don't like _____. Your brother HENRY's name and his wife JESSICA's name was on this list and it's in connection with espionage and so we have to check on every name - and then he - I guess he then began feeling a little bit relieved because it seems that when the guy hears that JESS and I are separated _____ gave him that much information. He then moves in pretty fast. He says well, it isn't HENRY we're looking for, it really is JESS. We've got a helluva lot of stuff on her. You know she worked for the railroad on the timing force _____. This guy had the background and everything. So HANNY said he didn't say much and he didn't know where JESS was, but _____ separated _____ divorced _____ touch with each other. Well, he doesn't know _____ and that sort of thing. So the guy kept hammering at HANNY of having to relieve HANNY's anxiety that I'm not _____ but that JESSICA is, see so when he called me back he had to take - he started to leave when he called me Monday afternoon. So I expected the guy would be showing up pretty soon _____ Lansdowne address. Once they get _____ Philadelphia even if they didn't know, all they have to do is look in the telephone book and I'M listed under _____. But my impression is that this is started that way _____ and it is in connection with the Grand Jury investigation _____. I did know a hell of a lot of people _____. I never had anything to do with them even (HISS ?). I mean, on a _____, because I got out of

H. R. (Cont'd.)

the government - even when I was in the government I was only active in the trade unions. You know, I was _____ and had a good job. She was very close to the chairman of the Board, LATTIMER (ph) whose _____. He was one of the writers of the original Social Security Board very close (to her ?) and he comes from Texas and he campaigned _____. A good liberal. Good _____ liberal _____ beyond you know and he was very sympathetic to everything we would talk about. So that's it. So this guy called me up today. Well, I told you how _____ so that gives me the impression that that's what it's about. I'M almost positive. I can see a lot of these _____ sooner. The only thing that concerns me is not that I _____ trade union and U.E. They might try to do something about that. _____.

(S. W. Talks on the Telephone)

H. R. So that's the story. Now _____ those circumstances, I don't see why I shouldn't invite this guy to my office and let him know I'm a trade union official (and have very little to say to him ?) I'm not going to give him any names and I don't think I should. I mean, I'll have to say I know my wife _____. He'll ask me _____ do I know so & so, so & so, so & so and so & so. I don't know whether to say no or just hint that I don't think its _____, that I don't think it has any bearing. All I know is that I'm not involved and I don't care to answer _____. Now look, one of the girls called I saw in the paper was ELEANOR NELSON. She was the secretary-treasurer _____. I'll have to say I know her, I guess. I mean, I don't want to get into that line of (discussion ?) _____ if I can avoid that line of questioning where I have to say that I know these people _____.

S. W. My off-hand inclination _____ if it has any even remote connection with these _____ trials, I would have absolutely nothing to do with it.

H. R. Well, how would I find that out without _____.

S. W. Well, you don't know.

H.R. - Without _____ out _____. ~~X~~ U

S.W. For not as a spy - let's forget the spy - but has anything to do with the so-called underground movement in Washington. ~~X~~

H.R. _____. ~~X~~

S.W. First of all, you ought to know when you get in with a guy like that _____. _____ have a habit of going on, going on. They say something you don't want to say _____ has a right to examine you. Has a right to ask you (anything ?) _____ charged with a crime concerning your (wife ?) _____. ~~X~~ U

H.R. _____ figured he'll find out. Figured he'll _____. ~~X~~ U

S.W. They usually find out what they want too. Other than by (questioning you ?) _____ forgotten completely about your Washington background - out of my mind and that's a very different thing. I don't see why you should tell him anything unless _____ ~~X~~ U

H.R. Well, I wont. ~~X~~ U

S.W. You're already going to get in trouble with him. He is already not going to like it when he says where's your wife and you say I wont tell you. You're practically telling him to go to hell so why don't you tell him to go to hell in the beginning. He's going to ask you if you know these fifteen people. Why should you say yes and why should you say no. The Communists could be tried and somebody who is associated with Communists (could ?) be tried. _____ see, I forgot about your Washington background completely and I was remembering the fact that you are, after all, a responsible organizer for a responsible union. Maybe he wants to see you about something that you don't want him (to find out ?). Something like that, see? But I think you've (gotta or got'em). ~~X~~ U

H.R. _____. ~~X~~

S.W. _____ [5:30] _____ that's the way I feel about it [Henry]. ~~X~~ U

H.R. All right, so long. ~~X~~ U

~~X~~

Confidential

S.W. Do you want me to sign these papers, by the way _____.

H.R. Not yet _____ haven't got them yet.

S.W. Oh.

H.R. _____.

S.W. _____ settlement, so I called them that same day. I'll probably have them Monday. You see as I told you most of the lawyers take this position I just took with you on any kind of a thing. I have differed with them slightly as I told you. I'm pretty clear now. What you should do unless you're very _____.

H.R. Oh no.

S.W. _____ and you may do one other thing, you may say to him does it have anything to do with my work as _____ union official _____. If so, all right. If not, I have nothing else _____.

H.R. _____.

S.W. _____, don't think he would tell you that ?

H.R. Yeah.

S.W. Well, then all right. Then if he doesn't answer yes _____ sorry have nothing further to do with (you ?) _____.

(Meeting ends at 5:11 P.M.)

Kisseloff-455

Confidential

FBI SAN FRANCISCO 3-11-49 8-55 PM WAM

DIRECTOR, SACS, NEW YORK AND SEATTLE U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERSONAL ATTENTION ASAC BELMONT, NEW YORK. REMYTEL MARCH NINTH LAST AND SAN FRANCISCO TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH NEW YORK MARCH ELEVENTH. HELEN H. RINGE INTERVIEWED AT SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE COMMENCING ELEVEN TEN PM MARCH TENTH INASMUCH AS PRIOR CONTACT WITH HER HAD ESTABLISHED NO EARLIER TIME AVAILABLE FROM HER SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH YWCA CONVENTION. FROM ELEVEN TEN TO ELEVEN FORTY PM CONSUMED IN ADVISING RINGE OF RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND NECESSITY FOR PRIVATE INTERVIEW, RINGE HAVING BROUGHT A FRIEND, BEATRICE STERN, TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE. STERN LEFT INTERVIEW ROOM AND RINGE STATED THAT SHE DID NOT REQUIRE AN ATTORNEY AND DESIRED TO COOPERATE IN INTERVIEW. RINGE ADVISED SHE MET ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN IN BOSTON PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTYONE. AT FIRST SHE ADMITTED ONLY CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE BUT AFTER DETAILED QUESTIONING ADMITTED THEY WERE CLOSE FRIENDS BUT THAT SHE HAD NEVER MET MRS. SILVERMAN. RINGE DECLINED TO DISCUSS EXTENT OF INTIMACY FURTHER INDICATING THAT TO DO SO MIGHT DEGRADE HER. SHE DENIED ANY TRIPS WITH SILVERMAN BUT ADMITTED SILVERMAN VISITED HER AT HOME OF MRS. ALFRED NAJAR AT CHESTERTOWN, NEW YORK, DURING A SUMMER VACATION. SHE CLAIMED HER ASSOCIATION WITH SIVERMAN PROVIDED PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTLET FOR HER IN THAT SHE FELT FREE TO QUOTE ACT SILLY UNQUOTE, WITH HIM. SHE REPEATEDLY AND TEARFULLY DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ESPIONAGE OR COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES ON PART OF SILVERMAN, HERSELF, HER SISTER SALLY GOLDMARK, OR ANY OTHER OF HER ACQUAINTANCES. RINGE STATED ASSOCIATION

RECORDED - 19 74-1333-2380
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WITH SILVERMAN TERMINATED IN SUMMER NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN WHEN SHE WROTE FROM WASHINGTON D. C. TO HIM IN NEW YORK THAT SHE WOULD BE IN NEW YORK BETWEEN TRAINS. SHE WAS MET AT RAILROAD STATION BY INDIVIDUAL FROM SILVERMAN-S OFFICE WHO TOLD HER IT WOULD BE UNWISE FOR HER TO SEE SILVERMAN SINCE THERE WERE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST HIM. SHE HAD PREVIOUSLY READ PUBLICITY CONCERNING CHARGES MADE AGAINST SILVERMAN BEFORE H. C. U.A RINGE CLAIMS TO HAVE HAD NO CONTACT WITH SILVERMAN SINCE THIS INCIDENT. SHE SAID SHE KNEW HARRY DEXTER WHITE WAS FRIEND OF SILVERMAN-S BUT HAD HERSELF NEVER MET WHITE AND KNEW NO DETAILS OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SILVERMAN AND WHITE. RINGE DENIED KNOWING HELEN WINNER OR RALPH DE SOLA STATED THAT LENORA THOMAS STRAUSS AND CHARLES WAGNER WERE FRIENDS OF HER SISTER, SALLY GOLDMARK, AND RESIDED WITH SALLY AT ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND. AT THIS POINT AMT TWELVE TEN A. M. HELEN RINGE CLAIMED FATIGUE AND A DESIRE TO TERMINATE INTERVIEW. INTERVIEW RESUMED IN ACCORDANCE WISHES OF RINGE AT WHITCOMB HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO, AT ELEVEN TWENTY FIVE AM, MARCH ELEVEN, AT WHICH TIME SHE EXPRESSED DESIRE TO HAVE ATTORNEY FOR ADVICE AND QUOTE SELF PROTECTION UNQUOTE, BEFORE CONTINUING. FURTHER SHE DESIRED TO DEFER INTERVIEW UNTIL RETURN TO NEW YORK WHERE SHE WOULD QUOTE NOT BE ALONE UNQUOTE, AND COULD SECURE SERVICES OF ATTORNEY. RINGE DECLINED TO SEEK ADVICE FROM LOCAL ATTORNEY. MADE STATEMENT, QUOTE I WOULD SWEAR AND LAY DOWN MY LIFE THAT I HAVE NEVER DONE ONE THING KNOWINGLY DISLOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES OR TO AID AND ABET ANY COMMUNIST UNQUOTE. RINGE-S ITINERARY CALLS FOR DEPARTURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR PACIFIC GROVE NEAR MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, THREE HOURS FROM

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SAN FRANCISCO, ON MARCH FOURTEEN ~~NEXT~~ NEXT TO REMAIN UNTIL MARCH SIXTEEN DEPARTING THEN FOR SEATTLE TO ARRIVE MARCH SEVENTEEN. SHE WILL STAY AT OLYMPIC HOTEL UNTIL MARCH NINETEEN PROCEEDING THEN OKANAGAN, WASHINGTON, TO VISIT SISTER, SALLY, FOR THREE DAYS, DEPARTING MARCH TWENTYTHIRD TO ARRIVE NEW YORK MARCH TWENTY SEVEN. RINGE UNCOOPERATIVE THROUGHOUT INTERVIEW ALTHOUGH PROFESSING DESIRE TO COOPERATE. EXHIBITED EMOTIONAL CONCERN AND NEAR HYSTERIA WHEN SHE REALIZED FROM QUESTIONING THAT SISTER SALLY HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED. RINGE-S FOREMOST DESIRE APPEARS TO BE TO DISCUSS ENTIRE MATTER WITH SALLY PRIOR TO FURNISHING ANY INFORMATION, RATHER THAN SINCERE DESIRE TO OBTAIN ADVICE COUNSEL ALTHOUGH SHE REPEATEDLY ADVISED THAT SELF PROTECTION WAS HER FIRST CONSIDERATION. INTERVIEW TERMINATED ELEVEN FIFTYFIVE AM, MARCH ELEVENTH. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY NEW YORK BY MONDAY MORNING, IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO ARRANGE A FURTHER INTERVIEW BY USING AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL ADVANTAGE A PROPOSED CONTACT WITH RINGE-S YWCA SUPERIORS AT CONVENTION AND REQUESTING THEM TO SOLICIT HER COOPERATION AS WOULD BE DUTY OF A YWCA EXECUTIVE. NEW YORK, BEFORE MONDAY NEXT FURNISH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING SILVERMAN-S ACTIVITIES IN SILVERMASTER AND INSTANT CASE AS WELL AS SIMILAR DATA RE SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK AND OTHERS MENTIONED IN REFERENCE TEL. SEATTLE SUTEL RESULTS

Kisseloff-458

END PAGE THREE

CORR - LAST WORD LINE ONE IS SIXTEEN

Tel SF-NYC 1:00pm 3-13-49 JF

March 12, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

JAHAT. RULET WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE MARCH NINE NINETEEN FORTYNINE. PARTS OF SENTENCES AND DIAGRAMS ON SEVERAL NAVY DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS OBTAINED FROM BUREAU OF STANDARDS APPEAR ON QUOTE STRIPS A AND B UNQUOTE. DUE TO POOR QUALITY OF A AND B DEFINITE CONCLUSION CANNOT BE REACHED WHETHER DOCUMENTS DEPICTED THESE FILMS CAME FROM SAME SOURCE AS BUREAU OF STANDARDS DOCUMENTS. THOSE PORTIONS VISIBLE IN DOCUMENTS DEPICTED ON FILMS A AND B IN EACH INSTANCE COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH THE SAME PORTION OF THE CORRESPONDING BUREAU OF STANDARDS DOCUMENTS. HOWEVER TOO LARGE A PORTION OF THE DOCUMENTS DEPICTED ON A AND B IS ILLEGIBLE TO MAKE A DEFINITE CONCLUSION POSSIBLE. BUREAU OF STANDARDS DOCUMENTS NOT BEING PROCESSED FOR LATENT FINGERPRINTS AT THIS TIME.

HOOVER

#74-1333

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-459

RECORDED - 154
INDEXED - 154

74-1333-2381

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SAC, BALTIMORE

March 3, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

(1)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 55 2382

EX-47

Reference is made to Baltimore teletype to the Bureau dated February 25, 1949, which advised that Charles Collier and his wife, Nina, who presently operate the Indian Springs Farm near Darlington, Maryland, are presently on a vacation trip to Puerto Rico and other Carribean points.

Inasmuch as the Colliers are not expected to return from their vacation until approximately March 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office should arrange to interview them upon their return to Darlington, Maryland.

CC - Washington Field
New York

FLJ:lfc

FILE

Kisseloff-460

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
MAR 3 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2/25/49
no action
JEC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 27

TELETYPE

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 11 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE 25 9-32 PM E

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. REBUTEL FEB. TWENTY FOUR INSTANT AUTHORIZING WFO TO INTERVIEW CHARLES AND NINA COLLIER IN CONNECTION WITH INFORMATION FURNISHED BY JACOB BAKER CONDERNING LIBERAL SET CENTERED AROUND SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS ABOUT THIRTY SEVEN AT ACCOKEEK, MD. AS SET OUT IN NYTEL FEB. FIFTEEN. ALSO RELATEL FEB. NINETEEN REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES COLLIER IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY SECRETARY OF MISS ANDRE EMEREE AS POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO CHAMBERS AS COURIER IN WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND GROUP IN THIRTY FOUR. REFLATEL ADVISED CHARLES COLLIER AND WIFE NINA PRESENTLY OPERATE INDIAN SPRINGS FARM NEAR BETHESDA, MD. BALTO. TODAY LOCATED INDIAN SPRINGS FARM NEAR DARLINGTON, HARFORD COUNTY, MD. CHARLES WOOD COLLIER IS OWNER OF INDIAN SPRINGS FARM AND LIVES THERE WITH HIS WIFE, NINA PERERA COLLIER. CHARLES AND NINA COLLIER LEFT YESTERDAY BY AIRPLANE FOR A VACATION TRIP TO PUERTO RICO AND OTHER CARRIBEAN POINTS. RETURN TO MD. NOT EXPECTED UNTIL MARCH FIFTEEN INSTANT OR LATER. FOR NEXT WEEK OR POSSIBLY LONGER COLLIERS CAN BE REACHED CARE OF FERNANDO EMANUELLI, PO BOX FIVE THIRTY SIX CAYEY OR CAYEZ, P. R. AFTER DEPARTING P. R. THEY CAN BE REACHED THROUGH AMERICAN CONSULS IN HAITI OR SANTO DOMINGO. IF INTERVIEWS CANNOT BE DELAYED UNTIL ABOUT MARCH FIFTEEN OR POSSIBLY LATER THAT THAT ~~SUXX~~ SUGGESTED BUREAU REQUEST PUERTO RICO TO INTERVIEW COLLIERS REGARDING BOTH MATTERS SET OUT ABOVE OR AUTHORIZE BALTIMORE AGENTS TO PROCEED TO P. R. FOR SUCH INTERVIEWS.

MCFARLIN

END

1
4

ACK IN ORD PLS

NY ACK AND DISC PLS- WA HOLD ON PLS

NY BA R 2 NYC

WA HOLD FOR CONF WITH NK PLS

RECORDED - 55 100-HQ-1733-
EF EB II
23 MAR 11 1949

EX-17

Kisseloff-461

TWO COPIES WFO

SAC, BALTIMORE

March 3, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated February 15, 1949, in the above-captioned matter with reference to Eleanor Nelson Soyring, who has long been active in Communist circles in Baltimore and Washington, D. C. The Baltimore Office advised that since Soyring had appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City in December, 1948, she has been almost continuously in a drunken and hysterical condition, and as a result, efforts have been made by local leaders of the Communist Party in Baltimore to have her leave town or enter a sanitarium for psychopathic treatment.

Further reference is made to a telephone conversation between Inspector H. B. Fletcher of the Bureau and SAC M. W. McFarlin of the Baltimore Office on January 6, 1949. At that time the mental condition of Eleanor Nelson Soyring was discussed and the Baltimore Office was authorized to reinterview Mrs. Soyring and was instructed to furnish the results of the interview to the Bureau promptly.

Bureau files do not reflect that this interview has been conducted by the Baltimore Office. If this interview has been conducted, the Bureau should be advised concerning the results. If the interview has not been conducted, you should advise as to whether Mrs. Soyring's condition has deteriorated to the point that an interview with her is not advisable.

CC - New York
Washington Field

EX-47
RECORDED - 54-1333-2383
56 MAR 15 1949

FBI
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
MAR 3 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.
RECEIVED-WASHINGTON
MAR 3 3 05 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-462

SAC, NEW HAVEN

March 7, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTEMORE CHAMBERS, ALIAS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of SA Paul R. Alker, 2/25/49, at Newark.

Pages 7 and 8 of this report reflect that Lt. Colonel Hart Gibson Foster met Alger Hiss at the home of Richard Griswold in Washington, D. C., and that Mr. Griswold is presently General Agent of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, New London, Connecticut.

You are requested to interview Richard Griswold for any pertinent information he may have regarding Alger and Priscilla Hiss, the Woodstock typewriter and typewritten specimens if your office has not already conducted this investigation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-87 BY SP2MAS/RB
266,586

cc New York

ASB/lc

EX-47
RECORDED - 57

74-1333-2384

F B I
45 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-463

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
MAR 8 1949 P.M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

March 8, 1949

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The enclosed copy of the report of Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated February 25, 1949, at Newark, designated for Mr. T. J. Donegan, was received at the Bureau. The New York Office should furnish the enclosed copy to Mr. Donegan.

Enclosure

cc: Newark

FLJ:EHW

EX-47

RECORDED - 55 74-1333-2385

F B I

45 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-464

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
MAR 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 28

2386

By teletype from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated February 1, 1949, the Bureau was advised that Abraham Isaac Silverman was brought into the U.S. Air Corps by General Kenneth B. Myers and that Silverman was an assistant to Myers during the time of his employment there. The relationship between Silverman and Myers was brought to the Bureau's attention in the event it was desired to have General Myers interviewed concerning Silverman.

The Washington Field Office is instructed to make no efforts to contact General Myers in connection with this matter.

CC - New York

FLJ:lfc

Kisseloff-465

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 1 1949 PM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ANT TO FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: February 25, 1949

FROM : MR. WHITSON

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.ET AL
PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

(Handled separately)

Reference is made to the attached teletype of the Washington Field Office dated February 18, 1949, which stated that the Bureau might wish to consider having General Bennett E. Myers interviewed concerning Abraham George Silverman, it being pointed out that Silverman was brought into the Air Corps by General Myers and served as an Assistant to Myers during the time Silverman was employed there.

Supervisor Floyd Jones has been advised by Supervisor K. E. Commons of the Investigative Division, who is familiar with the recent War Frauds Investigation of which General Myers was the subject, that Myers is presently in the District of Columbia jail. Commons advised that Myers has never been interviewed in connection with the War Frauds case since Myers' attorneys have insisted upon being furnished with a copy of the results of the interview. It appears, therefore, that in order to interview Myers, it will be necessary to contact his attorneys who will probably insist upon the same qualifications.

In view of this situation and the belief that Myers will not furnish anything derogatory concerning Silverman, it is recommended that no efforts be made to contact him.

FLJ/de

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

Kisseloff-466

124-1333
EF B I

34 MAR 10 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-9-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont, New York, called in at 9:45 a.m. today. He stated that this week they will only be able to interview Chambers at the most three days because of his other activities and the fact that he is required to appear in Baltimore with reference to the pre-trial deposition in the civil case brought against him by Alger Hiss. Mr. Belmont stated they wished to take this opportunity to interview Mrs. Chambers. This interview should be conducted at the earliest possible time, and it should be handled by the same Agents who are handling the interview of Chambers. It was recommended that Special Agents Thomas Spencer and Frank Plant of the New York Office be authorized to proceed to Baltimore tomorrow to interview Mrs. Chambers, and that they be authorized to remain there over the week-end if necessary to complete this interview so far as possible. Chambers will be at his home tomorrow and his presence will give Mrs. Chambers the necessary confidence to detail her knowledge of this matter.

Mr. Belmont stated that the New York Office is going to interview Timothy Hobson, who is the stepson of Alger Hiss. Mr. Donegan had cleared the interview and authorized it. There has been some indication in the investigation that Timothy Hobson and Alger Hiss are at odds and have been for a period of years. It is possible that Hobson will furnish a statement, and the interview of him will be conducted even though he requires that it be handled in the presence of his attorney.

It is recommended that this interview be handled as it has definite possibilities.

It is noted that the trial of this case has been postponed now to March 21, 1949. The New York Office previously has been instructed to prepare the prosecutive summary as of February 15, 1949. Since the investigation is still progressing and there is now additional time, it is recommended that the prosecutive summary deadline date be advanced to March 7, 1949.

If you are in accord with the foregoing recommendations, I will immediately call Mr. Belmont so that the indicated action can be handled immediately.

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-467

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

174-1333-2387
IF IB I

34 MAR 10 1949

62 MAR 18 1949

tickler

SAC, New York

February 28, 1949

Director, FBI

REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to New York teletype to the Bureau dated February 18, 1949.

There are being transmitted herewith a complete set of photographs made from the "pumpkin" film, including Grand Jury Exhibits Number 47, 48, 49 and 51. You will recall that the roll of film previously designated as Grand Jury Exhibit Number 50 was completely blank.

Enclosure

G.I.R.-7

Kisseloff-468

FBI
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
FEB 28 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 1 1949
FEB 25 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-47

RECORDED - 55

74-1333-2388

F B I

45 MAR 4 1949

497724

REGISTERED

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 7 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 19 7 7-14P

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

JAHAM. RE REPORT SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, MARCH ONE INSTANT, WASH.D.C. REFERENCE REPORT REFLECTS PASSPORT PHOTO OF JOHN J. MATWIN HAD BEEN SECURED, BUT SAME HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED BY NEW YORK OFFICE. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE WILL FORWARD COPIES OF SAID PHOTOGRAPH TO NEW YORK AND ALSO TO LOS ANGELES, IN ORDER THAT LOS ANGELES MAY SHOW PHOTOGRAPH OF MATWIN TO CRANE.

RECORDED - 55 174-1333-2389

62 APR 4 1949 SCHEIDT

EX-47 19 MAR 11 1949

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES INDEXED

Kisseloff-469

GJJ:sl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3-4-49 5:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. RE K TWO FOUR NINE ENTITLED QUOTE, PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYSIX UNQUOTE. THIS DOCUMENT RETURNED TO MRS. HENRY L. ABBOTT MARCH ONE LAST, AND SHE TRANSMITTED SAME TO SECRETARY OF BRYN MAWR CLUB, WASHINGTON, DC, MRS. JAMES W. DICKEY, EIGHT WEST LENOX AVENUE, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND. IT IS RECALLED THAT MRS. ABBOTT ORIGINALLY FURNISHED THIS OFFICE WITH THIS REPORT, HAVING TEMPORARILY IN HER POSSESSION THE MINUTE BOOK OF THE BRYN MAWR CLUB AND IT BEING OBSERVED THAT MRS. JAMES W. DICKEY IS THE SECRETARY OF THE BRYN MAWR CLUB. MRS. DICKEY PROPER INDIVIDUAL TO SERVE SUBPOENA ON FOR INTRODUCTION OF K TWO FOUR NINE, WHICH IS APPENDED TO PAGE ONE ONE TWO, BRYN MAWR CLUB MINUTE BOOK, NINETEEN THIRTYONE THROUGH THIRTYSEVEN. MINUTES FOR MEETING OF MAY EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN REVEALS ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN-THIRTYEIGHT AND THAT QUOTE THE (RETIRING) PRESIDENT, MRS. HISS ..... READ HER ANNUAL REPORT WHICH WAS ACCEPTED AND IS APPENDED HERETO UNQUOTE. DETAILED REPORT FOLLOWS CONCERNING MINUTE BOOK AND K TWO FOUR NINE.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 55 74-1333-2390
INDEXED - 48 19 MAR 11 1949

Kisseloff-470

EX-141

52 MAR 24 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 14 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 24 14 4-52 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

(1)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R. EFFORT BEING MADE TO IDENTIFY WOMAN WHO SUCCEEDED CHAMBERS AS COURIER IN WASH. UNDERGROUND GROUP IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. WOMAN DESCRIBED AS "JEWISH, SMALL, DARK." IT IS BELIEVED SHE WORKED IN DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASH., DC. AS SECRETARY FOR ONE MISS ANDRE EMEREE, A KNOWN COMMUNIST. EMEREE ALLEGEDLY HIRED THROUGH EFFORTS OF JOHN COLLIER, SR., WHO WAS THEN COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OR JOHN COLLIER, JR., WHO WORKED FOR DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE OR DEPT. OF INTERIOR ON A WPA PROJECT AT ABOUT THAT TIME. JOHN COLLIER, SR. INTERVIEWED AND DENIED EVER HAVING KNOWN EMEREE OR HER SECRETARY. COLLIER, JR. PRESENTLY RESIDING TAOS, NEW MEXICO. INTERVIEW IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY PERSON DESCRIBED ABOVE AND FACTS SURROUNDING EMPLOYMENT. EXPEDITE. SUTEL.

RECORDED - 28 47-1515-2391
INDEXED - 28

SCHEIDT

EL PASO ADVISED

HOLD PLS

MAR 21 1949

Kisseloff-471

SAC, New York

March 2, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PG: JUNK
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

74-1333-2392

RECORDED - 28

Reference is made to New York teletype dated February 21, 1949.

Authority is granted for the New York Office to interview Leo M. Cherne of the Research Institute of America concerning Max Eastig.

CC: Los Angeles

FLJ:mer

MAR 2 5 06 PM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-472

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
★ MAR 2 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

53 MAR 11 1949

MAR 2 5 49 PM '49
RECEIVED FBI
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 46 LOS ANGELES 3 FROM NEW YORK 21 9-07

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. RE LATEL FEB. NINETEENTH LAST. REGARDING THE ITALIAN MENTIONED BY CRANE, LOSA WILL SHOW PHOTOGRAPH OF PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI WAS TO CRANE FOR POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION AS THE ITALIAN KNOWN TO CRANE AS GUIDO. MAGRINI SUBJECT OF BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE FOUR NAUGHT SIX NINE NINE AND LOS ANGELES FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO THREE NAUGHT SIX TWO AND REVIEW OF THIS FILE INDICATES MAGRINI PROBABLY ITALIAN CRANE MEANS. LOS ANGELES FORWARDED PHOTO OF MAGRINI TO NY WITH REPORT OF SA MERLE L. PARKER DATED DECEMBER TWENTY THIRD NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT AT LA AND ACCORDINGLY LA PROBABLY HAS COPY OF SAID PHOTO IN THEIR FILE. IF NOT, LA WILL SUTEL THIS OFFICE AND PHOTO WILL BE FORWARDED. RE LESTER AND MAE HEUTTIG, BETTY HARTENBACH, NYC, ADVISED SHE MET MAE HEUTTIG WHILE BOTH EMPLOYED AT NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT, WPA, SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER MET LESTER HEUTTIG AT HEUTTIG-S HOME, STEPNEY, CONNECTICUT, THROUGH MAE. IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX MAE TOLD BETTY THAT BOTH

END OF PAGE ONE

INDEXED - 28 77-13333-
RECORDED - 28
MAR 3 1949

PAGE TWO

LESTER AND MAE HEUTTIG WERE MEMBERS OF CP. MAE WAS OUTSPOKEN IN THIS BUT LESTER NEVER TOLD BETTY HE WAS MEMBER OF CP THOUGH HE DID SPEAK TO BETTY IN FAVOR OF COMMUNISM. AT THAT TIME BETTY WAS MARRIED TO SON OF UPTON SINCLAIR. BOTH HEUTTIGS TOLD BETTY IT WAS A BIG JOKE TO THEM THAT REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY DID NOT KNOW THEY WERE COMMUNISTS, SO THEY POSED AS REPUBLICANS IN ORDER THAT LESTER COULD SECURE AND HOLD POSITION AT REMINGTON. MAE TOLD BETTY THAT OF THE TWELVE COMMUNISTS SHE KNEW AT STEPNEY, CONN., SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE THE ONLY TWO WHO VOTED FOR EARL BROWDER IN THE NINETEEN THIRTY SIX ELECTIONS, SAYING THAT THE REST VOTED FOR ROOSEVELT. BETTY SAYS SHE MET MAE ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYFIVE IN NYC, THAT MAE TOLD HER SHE WAS DIVORCED FROM LESTER AND MARRIED TO A MAN NAMED CHURCHILL WHO WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER IN THE US ARMY. FURTHER MAE TOLD BETTY THAT SHE WAS THEN WORKING FOR LEO CHERNE, WHOM BETTY DESCRIBED AS A RUSSIAN WHO WAS AN ANTI COMMUNIST WRITER AND LECTURER. THE FILES REFLECT LEO CHERNE OF RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, WROTE AN ARTICLE IN LOOK MAGAZINE, MARCH FOURTH NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, ENTITLED "HOW TO SPOT A COMMUNIST". BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW LEO CHERNE CONCERNING MAE HEUTTIG. NEW HAVEN WILL CHECK ELECTION

END OF PAGE TWO

RETURNS ON LESTER MARX HEUTTIG AND MAE HEUTTIG AT STEPNEY, CONNECTICUT WHERE BOTH APPARENTLY RESIDED IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO ASCERTAIN IF HEUTTIGS EVER ENROLLED AS COMMUNISTS. NO INFORMATION NEW YORK FILES ON MAE CHURCHILL BUT REPORT OF SA JOHN A. MORRISON DATED MARCH TWELVE NINETEEN FORTYFIVE AT NYC IN CASE IRVING LERNER, INTERNAL SECURITY R, BUREAU FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE FOUR NAUGHT SEVEN SEVEN TWO AND LA FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO THREE ONE SIX TWO, REFLECTS THAT CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FILE SHOWS IRVING LERNER HAD GIVEN AS REFERENCE SGT. ROBERT CHURCHILL, US ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, ASTORIA, LI. THIS IS ONLY REFERENCE ON ROBERT CHURCHILL THAT MIGHT BE IDENTICAL WITH MAE-S PRESENT HUSBAND. IN VIEW OF BETTY HARTENBACH-S INFORMATION ABOVE THAT MAE-S HUSBAND WAS ARMY PHOTOGRAPHER, SAME MAY BE IDENTICAL SINCE US ARMY PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK WAS DONE AT SIGNAL CORPS, ASTORIA, LI. CREDIT BUREAU OF GREATER NEW YORK CONTAINS NO CREDIT RECORD ON WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE OR ON MAE OR ROBERT CHURCHILL. LETTER BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU AND AMSD LA SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS IN REGARD TO STATEMENTS MADE BY CRANE AS TO CRANE-S CONTACTS WITH CHAMBERS, WHICH STATEMENTS WERE SET OUT IN LOS ANGELES TELETYPES CONCERNING CRANE, UP TO BUT NOT INCLUDING REFERENCE TELETYPE.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

11
44

ACK PLS

ACK AD HOLD PLS

7 37
8 86 NY R 36 WA

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You will recall that William Edward Crane, who is the unknown subject "Keith" in this case, has recently advised that in 1937 Morris Asimow put Crane in touch with one Heuttig, a German employed at a large arms factory in Connecticut. Crane turned Heuttig over to Colonel Bykov and subsequently Heuttig began furnishing batches of prints, charts, etc. to Crane, who turned the material over to Chambers for Colonel Bykov.

Investigation has disclosed that Heuttig is, in fact, Lester Heuttig, who was employed by the Remington Arms Factory in Connecticut; also that his wife, Mae, in 1936 was working for Leo Cherne, who has been described as a Russian, anti-Communist writer and lecturer. The Bureau files reflect that Cherne is presently editor of the Research Institute of America, New York City, which is a service which interprets Government regulations for businessmen and others.

The New York Office has requested authority to interview Cherne regarding Mae Heuttig.

ACTION:

There is attached hereto a letter to the New York Office authorizing this interview.

Attachment

FLJ:mer

Kisseloff-476

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

100-1353-2393

MAR 3 1949

58 MAR 21 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-277

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ANCHORAGE	2/15/49	2/14/15/49	FREDERICK A. FROHBOSE dll

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ARTHUR ULRICH THEUER reinterviewed and picture of DAVID ZIMMERMAN exhibited to him. THEUER stated picture very closely resembles unknown individual who was present at second meeting held at PIGMAN's home as set forth in report of SA FROHBOSE dated 1/5/49 at Anchorage. He could not state positively that this individual's name was ZIMMERMAN. However, he stated the names sounded similar. He identified a LOUIS SHUMAN, also of Cement Division, Bureau of Standards as individual who was very friendly with PIGMANs. Other names set out in New York letter of 1/9/49 not familiar to THEUER.

Letter WFO cc NY Anchorage 3-16-49 jrg

- RUC -

DEFERRED PROCEEDING

Reference: Report of SA FREDERICK A. FROHBOSE dated 1/5/49 at Anchorage.
Radiogram Anchorage to Bureau and New York dated 2/15/49.
Letter from New York to Director, cc Anchorage, dated 2/9/49.

Details:
cc AAG Campbell
3-4-49
FLJ cmd

AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

ARTHUR ULRICH THEUER reinterviewed and he stated that the names of DAVID CARPENTER, HAROLD WILSON and STEVE POTTER were not known to him. A picture of DAVID ZIMMERMAN was exhibited to THEUER who stated that the picture closely resembled the individual who was present at the second meeting at the PIGMAN's home. THEUER's description of the meeting and this individual is set forth in referenced report of SA FROHBOSE. THEUER advised that the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN was vaguely familiar to him, however, he could not definitely tie

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 169 DEC 16 1964 — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE: E. W. Klein

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 174-1333-2394

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3 - New York (65-14920) Enclosure
2 - Anchorage

F F I
3 MAR 16 1949

RECORDED
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

up the name ZIMMERMAN with the individual who was present at the second meeting at the PIGMAN's home.

THEUER further stated that he recalled after the first interview with the writer that a LOUIS SHUMAN, who in 1934 was connected with the Cement Division of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., and who he believes is still employed by the Bureau of Standards, was very friendly with the PIGMAN brothers. He recalled the conversations he had with SHUMAN wherein SHUMAN indicated that he was very familiar with the activities of the PIGMAN brothers and he gave THEUER the impression he was quite intimate with the PIGMANs. He described SHUMAN as being stocky and of Russian descent.

The name of ELEANOR NELSON set forth in referenced letter, was totally foreign to THEUER. The photograph furnished this office by the New York Office of DAVID ZIMMERMAN is being sent as an enclosure to the New York Office in this report.

Enclosure - Photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN to New York

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-478

2391

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-277

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ANCHORAGE	2/15/49	2/14/15/49	FREDERICK A. FROHBOSE dll

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ARTHUR ULRICH THEUER reinterviewed and picture of DAVID ZIMMERMAN exhibited to him. THEUER stated picture very closely resembles unknown individual who was present at second meeting held at PIGMAN's home as set forth in report of SA FROHBOSE dated 1/5/49 at Anchorage. He could not state positively that this individual's name was ZIMMERMAN. However, he stated the names sounded similar. He identified a LOUIS ZIMMAN, also of Cement Division, Bureau of Standards as individual who was very friendly with PIGMANs. Other names set out in New York letter of 1/9/49 not familiar to THEUER.

- RUC -

Reference: Report of SA FREDERICK A. FROHBOSE dated 1/5/49 at Anchorage.
Radiogram Anchorage to Bureau and New York dated 2/15/49.
Letter from New York to Director, cc Anchorage, dated 2/9/49.

Details:

AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

ARTHUR ULRICH THEUER reinterviewed and he stated that the names of DAVID CARPENTER, HAROLD WILSON and STEVE POTTER were not known to him. A picture of DAVID ZIMMERMAN was exhibited to THEUER who stated that the picture closely resembled the individual who was present at the second meeting at the PIGMAN's home. THEUER's description of the meeting and this individual is set forth in referenced report of SA FROHBOSE. THEUER advised that the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN was vaguely familiar to him, however, he could not definitely tie

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - New York (65-14920) Enclosure
2 - Anchorage

Kisseloff-479

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEBI, EL

MAR 14 1949

TELETYPE

FBI, EL PASO 3-14-49 10-56 AM MST BPR

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NYC [redacted] -----U R G E N T-----

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP DASH R. IS DASH R. RETEL FROM BALTIMORE NINTH INST. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO PRESENTLY IN COLORADO AND CAN BE REACHED THROUGH HIS MOTHER WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE KNOWN TO DENVER OFFICE.

[redacted] ADVI

DENVER ADVISED.

CORRECTION - THE SECOND LINE SHOULD READ - DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK-

BROWN

END

RECORDED - 151

12-[illegible]-2395

F B I

11 MAR 16 1949

ACK IN ORDER PLS

SWA 100PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

NY OK FBI NYC CJ

DISC PLSOM

Kisselloff-480

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3-14-49 9:45 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. REWYTELS TO BUREAU AND WFO FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR, MARCH SEVEN, AND MARCH ELEVEN, LAST, RE CHRONOLOGY IN HANDLING OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND INTERVIEW OF VINCENT P. RUSSO, CRIMINAL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. BUREAU ADVISED ON MARCH SEVEN, LAST, THAT INTERVIEW OF RUSSO AND SUBSEQUENT CHRONOLOGY OF DOCUMENTS WOULD BE HANDLED BY BUREAU, AND NY ADVISED.

HOTTEL

Awaiting reply from Dept 3-15-49

NY advised

Kisseloff-481

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

EX-152

11

74-1333-2396

MAR 15 1949

Mr. Pennington
Mr. Colma Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 53 11 11-14P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED TODAY THAT HE WILL NEED ENLARGEMENTS OF DOCUMENTS Q ONE THROUGH Q SIXTY NINE, AS WELL AS ENLARGEMENTS OF DOCUMENTS K SEVENTEEN, K THIRTYTWO, K THIRTYTHREE, K THIRTY FIVE, K FORTY, K FORTYONE K TWO FORTY NINE. HE ADVISED THAT HE DESIRES THAT THESE DOCUMENTS BE PREPARED AT THIS TIME AND AS HE DECIDES THAT FURTHER DOCUMENTS WILL BE USED AT THE TRIAL, HE WILL ADVISE AND THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED BY TELETYPE AS TO WHAT DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE ENLARGED FOR USE AT THE TRIAL.

RECORDED - 61 | 74-1333-2397

SCHEIDT 11 MAR 26 1949

Kisseloff-482

ABOVE MSG FOR ATTENTION OF FBI LABORATORY

TWO COPIES WFO

MARCH 14, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] Routine

RECORDED - 61

JAHAM. REURTEL MARCH ELEVEN. K THIRTYTHREE IS CARBON COPY OF ORIGINAL K FORTY. TYPEWRITING IDENTIFICATION WAS EFFECTED WITH K FORTY. SINCE TYPEWRITING K THIRTYTHREE WAS NO CONCLUSION WITH SIXTYFOUR DOCUMENTS ASSUMED THAT ENLARGEMENT OF K THIRTYTHREE NOT NECESSARY.

HOOVER

RCF:FMB
74-1333

Kisseloff-483

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169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1949

TELETYPE

RB

4-308

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3-14-49 1230 PM URGENT.

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JANAM. REWTOTEL MARCH ELEVEN, LAST AND TELEPHONE CALL FROM MY INSTANT INTE[illegible]TEN O. DELASHMUTT SERVED AS ASSISTANT MANAGER, FARMERS AND MECHANICS BRANCH, RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WISCONSIN AVENUE AND M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, FROM JUNE FIFTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE TO MARCH, FORTYTWO. HE NOTARIZED POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS, JULY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND IS THE PROPER PERSON TO SUBPOENA REGARDING THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY AND TO PRODUCE SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, LEDGER CARDS, DEPOSIT AND WITHDRAWAL SLIPS OF THE SAVINGS ACCOUNT OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS IN THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS BRANCH, RIGGS NATIONAL BANK. LYNN O. DELASHMUTT PROMOTED TO MANAGER OF THE FRIENDSHIP BRANCH, RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WISCONSIN AVENUE AND WARREN STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, IN MARCH, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, WHICH POSITION HE PRESENTLY HOLDS. OFFICIALS OF THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK DESIGNATED LYNN O. DELASHMUTT ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT AS HE WAS PRESENT IN THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS BRANCH DURING THE GREATER PART OF TIME THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS MAINTAINED THEIR ACCOUNT AT THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS BRANCH. DELASHMUTT HAS MET ALGER HISS AND PROBABLY WOULD KNOW HIM BY SIGHT WHICH PRESENT OFFICERS OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS BRANCH CANNOT STATE. DELASHMUTT NOTARIZED POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS ON JULY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND CAN TESTIFY TO THIS AT THE SAME TIME. AS ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, HE IS QUALIFIED TO PRODUCE ALL OF THE RECORDS OF THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK IN ANSWER TO A SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM.

RECORDED 75 ROTTEL 174-1333-2398

F B I

11 MAR 16 1949

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MAR 21 1949

Kisseloff-484

EFN:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3-14-49 9:45 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

JAHAM. REMYTEL MARCH ELEVEN, LAST, RE INTERVIEW WITH CLARA HUUS. CLARA HUUS INTERVIEWED ON FEBRUARY SIXTEEN, LAST, AND DENIED HAVING ANY CONVERSATION WITH W. L. WHITE CONCERNING ALLEGED STATEMENT BY MRS. HISS THAT WILLIAM L. WHITE'S BOOK WAS ALL WRONG. MRS. HUUS STATES SHE NEVER HAD ANY SUCH CONVERSATION WITH EITHER ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS AND UNDOUBTEDLY WHITE IS REFERRING TO A MUTUAL FRIEND WHOM SHE REFUSED TO IDENTIFY, WHO ON ONE OCCASION TOLD HER THAT WHITE SHOULD NEVER HAVE CRITICIZED THE RUSSIANS. MRS. HUUS ADMITS BEING A PERSONAL FRIEND OF PRISCILLA HISS AND HAVING INVITED THE LATTER TO STAY AT HER HOME IN WASHINGTON SHOULD SHE HAVE AN OCCASION TO BE HERE ON BUSINESS.

HOOVER

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RECORDED - 75

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174-1333-2399

FBI

11 MAR 16 1949

Kisseloff-485

RECEIVED - SPELCHER

MAR 24 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 8 NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTIMORE 14 3-30 P EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAHAN. RENYTEL MARCH TWELVE CONCERNING RECORDS AT MD DEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES OF CARS REGISTERED TO ESTHER CHAMBERS. ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED IN REFTEL HAS ALREADY BEEN FURNISHED NY IN BALTIMORE TELETYPE DATED FEB. TWENTYTHIRD. REFERENCE BALTIMORE TEYETYPE STATED WITH REGARD TO THIRTYFOUR FORD SEDAN QUOTE NO RECORD OF REGISTRATION OF THIS CAR IN MD PRIOR TO AUG TWO, THIRTYSEVEN, UNDER ANY NAME. REGISTRATION APPLICATION FILED BY MRS. CHAMBERS, FROM WHICH PREVIOUS OWNERSHIP OR REGISTRATION IN ANOTHER STATE MIGHT HAVE BEEN OBTAINED, HAS SINCE BEEN DESTROYED. UNQOTE. IN OTHER WORDS, NO TRANSFER OF TITLE FOR THIRTYFOUR FORD SEDAN FROM DAVID BREEN TO MRS. CHAMBERS IN THIRTYSEVEN IS AVAILABLE IN FILES OF MDMV. IF MRS. CHAMBERS TURNED IN AN OUT OF STATE TITLE FOR THIRTYFOUR FORD SEDAN WHEN IT WAS FIRST REGISTERED IN MD. ON AUG TWO, THIRTYSEVEN, SUCH TITLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OWNERSHIP OF THIS CAR HAS ALSO BEEN DESTROYED. ACCORDINGLY, INREFBATEL DATED FEB TWENTYTHIRD THE ALBANY OFFICE WAS REQUESTED TO CHECK NY STATE BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES FOR REGISTRATION OF THIRTYFOUR FORD PRIOR TO AUG TWO, THIRTYSEVEN. BALTIMORE NEVER ADVISED REGARDING OUTCOME OF SUCH INVESTIGATION. PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF MD TITLE FOR THIRTYSEVEN FOR SEDAN REGISTERED TO MRS. CHAMBERS DEC ONE THIRTYSEVEN WILL BE OBTAINED AND FORWARDED TO NY IMMEDIATELY.

MC FARLIN

END

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

174-1332-2400
F B I
11 MAR 16 1949

MAR 28 1949

BA R 4 NYC

BA R 8 WA

EX-25

Kisseloff-486

JST:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3-14-49 10:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR, AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAN. REWYTEL MARCH TEN, LAST, AT TEN NAUGHT FIVE PM. JACK R. NEAL, ASSOCIATE CHIEF, SECURITY DIVISION, STATE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED NO TYPEWRITTEN OR HANDWRITTEN NOTES, MEMORANDA, OR SUMMARIZATIONS WERE FOUND PREPARED BY ALGER HISS IN MANNER SIMILAR TO Q DASH TWO THROUGH Q DASH SIXTYNINE. NEAL CONTACTED WALTER H. ANDERSON, CHIEF, DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS, STATE DEPARTMENT, WHO CONFIRMED THIS STATEMENT.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-487

RECORDED - 160 174-1333-2401

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80 MAR 22 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 11, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

ReBulet to Washington Field dated February 3, 1949, in which WFO is instructed to exhaust all efforts in the conduct of a neighborhood investigation where ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN resided on or about January 1, 1937.

Particular attention was called to the fact that, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, during the latter part of December 1936 or the first part of January 1937, three Persian rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN at Washington, D. C. from New York City. Thereafter SILVERMAN delivered one of the rugs to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE and subsequently delivered a second rug to ALGER HISS at a prearranged meeting place, and that he, CHAMBERS, accompanied by ALGER HISS in the latter's automobile, met SILVERMAN where the transfer of the rugs from SILVERMAN's car to HISS' car was made.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

FLORENCE TOMPKINS, a maid of the SILVERMAN's from 1935 to 1945, had stated that the SILVERMANS received three rugs late in 1936 or early in 1937; that she assisted the SILVERMANS in the selection of one of the rugs; and that the remaining two were to go to HARRY D. WHITE and ALGER HISS.

According to FLORENCE TOMPKINS, the rugs were delivered to the SILVERMANS at an apartment at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and the SILVERMANS moved from that address to apartment 311 at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. during the Spring of 1937.

The records maintained by the management at 2325 15th Street, N.W. reflect that one BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX was a former neighbor of the SILVERMAN's, residing in apartment 312 at the 15th Street address. He reportedly moved to No. 10 Dana Street, Apartment 211, Cambridge, Massachusetts during September 1940.

HKC:HER
74-94

cc: Boston
Omaha
New York

74-1333-2402
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These records further reflected that one JEAN WALGRON was a former neighbor of the SILVERMANS, having resided in apartment 310, 2325 15th Street, N.W. She is reported to have moved to West Union, Iowa in about 1944.

It is requested that the Boston Office make an effort to locate THIBODEAUX and that he be interviewed for any information concerning the above mentioned rugs and, as well, the activities and associates of the SILVERMANS.

It is requested that the Omaha Office make an effort to locate JEAN WALGRON and that she be interviewed for any information concerning the above mentioned rugs, and the activities and associates of the SILVERMANS.

Kisseloff-489

22102

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 14, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM, was
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 12:55 p.m., SAC Kimball, San Francisco, called in my absence and talked to Mr. Baumgardner. He stated that Helen Ringe, who is attending the YWCA Convention in San Francisco, was becoming increasingly important both in the Chambers Case and the Bentley Case. He stated that previous efforts to interview her were partially successful, but she has been avoiding a prolonged interview by stating she has to go off to some meeting of the Convention.

On March 13, 1949, the San Francisco Office was authorized to attempt to reinterview her, but she was avoiding such an interview by claiming she had to attend a certain meeting of the convention. Mr. Kimball suggested that a contact be had with Mrs. Arthur Anderson, President of the YWCA, so that she could instruct Helen Ringe to miss the meetings for a couple of hours so that she could be interviewed.

I called Mr. Kimball back at 1:20 p.m. and told him that no contact should be had with the office of the YWCA; that it was obvious that Helen Ringe wanted to avoid interview at this time. She indicated a previous desire to talk to her sister, Sally, in the State of Washington about the matter, and it would be more desirable that the San Francisco Office contact the Seattle Office and see if the cooperation of Sally could not be secured to bring about a cooperative attitude with Helen Ringe. Mr. Kimball advised that he will get in touch with the Seattle Office.

HBF:cmw

See JF tel dated 3-14-49

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74-1335-2403

F B I

11 MAR 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 11, 1949

FROM : GUY ROTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Reference is made to Bureau letter of February 3, 1949, to the Washington Field Office, in which WFO is instructed to exhaust all efforts in the conduct of a neighborhood investigation where ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN resided on or about January 1, 1937.

In an effort to substantiate the fact that he received three rugs during the first part of January 1937 and subsequently transported two of them in his automobile, as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, SILVERMAN has been interviewed on various occasions and has declined to furnish any information in connection with this case, on advise of counsel.

Particular attention was called to the fact that, according to CHAMBERS, during the latter part of December 1936 or the first part of January 1937, three Persian rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. from New York City.

Thereafter SILVERMAN delivered one of the rugs to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE and subsequently delivered a second rug to ALGER HISS at a prearranged meeting on the outskirts of Washington in the vicinity of the University of Maryland. CHAMBERS advised that SILVERMAN put the rug in his car and rode to the prearranged meeting place, and that he, CHAMBERS, accompanied by ALGER HISS in the latter's car, met SILVERMAN where the transfer of the rugs from SILVERMAN's car to HISS' car was made.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~ GCL

According to FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid who was employed by him from 1935 to 1945, three oriental rugs were delivered to the SILVERMAN home in the Fall or Winter of 1936, at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that she aided the SILVERMANS

HKC:HER
74-94

CC: New York
Baltimore

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11 MAR 16 1949

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MAR 24 1949

Kisseloff-491

in the selection of one of the rugs and that one of the remaining rugs was sent to HARRY D. WHITE. She thought that ALGER HISS was to receive the third rug. She did not know how or by whom the rugs were originally delivered to the SILVERMAN apartment, and she was not present when the two rugs, to be given to WHITE and HISS, were removed.

She stated that she believed that THOMAS SMITH, aka "Big Tom", now residing at Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland, was janitor of the building at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., during the pertinent period and she believes that he may have assisted in the delivery or removal of the rugs.

It is requested that the Baltimore Office interview THOMAS SMITH for any information substantiating FLORENCE TOMPKIN's statements or for any additional information that may be pertinent to this case.

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	3-2-49	2-24-49	WILLIS A. BENNER /dcw

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAVID ZIMMERMAN attended the University of Va. from 9-20-24 until his dismissal from school on 1-19-25, following the action of the School Honor Committee who found him guilty of stealing books from a fellow student. School file fails to reflect background data or activities of ZIMMERMAN after his dismissal.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Washington Field dated February 11, 1949.

DETAILS: Reference teletype requested examination of University of Virginia records for data on DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S activities and background there.

AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA:

Mrs. E. C. SNEED, Assistant Registrar, University of Virginia, advised that her files reflect that DAVID ZIMMERMAN attended the University from September 20, 1924, until his dismissal January 19, 1925, by school officials on recommendation or following action of School Honor Committee, who found him guilty of stealing books from a fellow student. She stated that ZIMMERMAN'S file indicated he was born June 21, 1906, at Baltimore, Maryland, and that his father, M. ZIMMERMAN, resided at 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland. She further stated that ZIMMERMAN entered the University from Wilson High School, Portsmouth, Virginia.

cc AAG Campbell 3-16-49 FLJ and

Mrs Mossburg Brown ASB

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. D. Auchincloss SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

174-1333-2405

RECORDED - 52

EX. 12

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2 - Washington Field (Info)
2 - Richmond

IF IB II
11 MAR 16 1949

5ASB

58 MAR 23 1949

Kisseloff-493

RH., 65-1623

Mrs. SNEED advised that ZIMMERMAN'S file contained no background data or information relating to his activities after his dismissal from the University. She said that he lived in the school dormitories while at the University.

Mrs. CONNIE HENSHAW, Retail Merchants Association, Charlottesville, Virginia, advised that she checked her files for the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, but could find no record.

Sergeant T. H. ADAMS of the Charlottesville, Virginia Police Department, advised that he checked his filed for the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN but could find no record.

Kisseloff-494

9105

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	3-2-49	2-24-49	WILLIS A. BENNER /dcw

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - Washington Field (Info)
2 - Richmond

Kisseloff-495

##

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 - 1948

TELETYPE

WASH AND WFO 51 BALTIMORE 6 FROM NEW YORK 3 10-50P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R. IS-R. WILLIAM ROSEN WAS TAKEN BEFORE USDJ RIFKIND TODAY BY SAAG DONEGAN RE ROSEN-S REFUSALS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED TO HIM BEFORE GJ MARCH TWO LAST. IT IS TO BE NOTED ROSEN WAS REPRESENTED YESTERDAY BY MAURICE BRAVERMAN, BALTIMORE ATTORNEY, BUT TODAY WAS REPRESENTED BY EMANUEL BLOCH, NYC ATTORNEY, WHO APPEARED WITH J. PETERS WHEN LATTER WAS SUBPOENAED BEFORE GJ SEVERAL WEEKS AGO. AFTER HEARING ARGUMENT ON MATTER, JUDGE RIFKIND DIRECTED ROSEN TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED CONCERNING HIS POSSIBLE OWNERSHIP OF AND KNOWLEDGE OF TRANSFER OF TITLE TO A FORD AUTOMOBILE IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. ROSEN WILL APPEAR BEFORE GJ MARCH FOUR, AM, AT WHICH TIME THOSE QUESTIONS WILL BE AGAIN ASKED. NEITHER HE NOR HIS ATTORNEY INDICATED AFTER COURT RULING WHETHER HE WILL ANSWER OR RISK CONTEMPT CITATION, IT BEING NOTED COURT DECLARED SUCH A CITATION WOULD FOLLOW ANOTHER REFUSAL.

SCHEIDT

EX-47

11
44

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HFC NK

BA ARNY R S BA

TWO COPIES WFO

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 39 8 8-51PP

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

JAHAM. A REVIEW OF CHAMBERS PERSONAL HISTORY REFLECTS HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH IRVING KAPLAN, HARRY FREEMAN, AND JACOB BURCK. CHAMBERS WHILE STUDENT COLUMBIA UNIV. MET KAPLAN. IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN CHAMBERS CONTACTED KAPLAN, THEN HEAD OF NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT IN WASH., DC., AND GOT JOB THROUGH HIM IN PROJECT. KAPLAN WAS SUBJ IN GREGORY CASE AND WAS VERY UNCOOPERATIVE WHEN ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO INTERVIEW HIM IN NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN IN CONNECTION THAT CASE. DURING NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE CHAMBERS BECAME ASSOCIATED WITH "DAILY WORKER" AT URGING OF HARRY FREEMAN, PRESENT HEAD OF TASS NEWS AGENCY. FREEMAN HELPED CHAMBERS IN OBTAINING POSITION WITH "DAILY WORKER" AND WORKED FOR THAT PAPER HIMSELF AT THAT TIME. IN NINETEEN TWENTY NINE CHAMBERS LIVED NEW YORK CITY IN APARTMENT WITH JACOB BURCK, PRESENTLY CARTOONIST FOR CHICAGO PAPER, APPARENTLY "CHICAGO TIMES." BURCK REPORTED TO HAVE MADE TRIP TO MOSCOW IN NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE WHERE HE WAS BUSINESS ASSOCIATE OF ANNA LOUISE STRONG. BURCK FORMERLY EDITORIAL CARTOONIST "DAILY WORKER." NO EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO INTERVIEW KAPLAN, FREEMAN, OR BURCK FOR INFO ABOUT CHAMBERS ACTIVITIES UNLESS BUREAU REQUESTS INTERVIEW.

RECORDED - 6 74-1333
INDEXED - 6
31 MAR 15 1949

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-497

March 7, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Albany

Re: JAHAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file 65-1574)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-95338 BU dated March 1, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

Specimens K653 through K689.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAR 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 6
174-1333-2408
EX-158
11 MAR 13 1949

Kisseloff-498

RF

MARCH 14, 1949 ROUTINE

UNRECORDED - 6

SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAN. REURTEL MARCH EIGHT LAST REFLECTING THAT CHAMBERS- PERSONAL HISTORY REFLECTS HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH IRVING KAPLAN WHOM HE MET WHILE ATTENDING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND WHOM IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN CHAMBERS CONTACTED FOR JOB WITH NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW KAPLAN RE CHAMBERS- ACTIVITIES.

HOOVER

END

FLJ:EFF

Kisseloff-499

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
MAR 14 7 30 PM 1949
FBI
TELETYPE
MAR 14 1949

March 8, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

Re: JAMES
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Your 65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated March 1, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K690 through K695

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 6 1 77 63 2409
IF IB II
EX-159 11 MAR 15 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RCF: MAILED 14
MAR 8 1949 P.M.

Kisseloff-500

RF

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 10 AND NEW YORK 5 FROM BOSTON 14 5 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R., IS -R. FOUR UNDEVELOPED FILM PACKS CONTAINING PICTURES OF MARGINAL ACRES, HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE BEING FORWARDED NEW YORK OFFICE TODAY REGISTERED MAIL FROM PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE, TOGETHER WITH NOTATION OF AGENT.

SOUCY

END

ACK IN ODR PLS

WA BS R 10 UA

NY BS R 5 NYC

DISC PLS

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

174-1333-2410

11 MAR 16 1949

63 MAR 18 1949

Kisseloff-501

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 75 AND LOS ANGELES 4 FROM NEW YORK 17 11-10P P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP-R., IS-R. RE LAS TEL FEB. SIXTEENTH RE CRANE. TELEPHONE BOOKS, NYC, NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE REFLECT W. E. CRANE SUBSCRIBED TO TELEPHONE WADSWORTH SEVEN DASH EIGHT FOUR SEVEN THREE FROM TWENTY TWO TWENTY EIGHT AMSTERDAM AVE., NYC AND FURTHER THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX W. E. CRANE SUBSCRIBED TO SAME NUMBER FROM ONE TWELVE HAVEN AVE., NYC. IT IS NOTED THAT THESE SIMILAR ADDRESSES TO THOSE GIVEN BY MARGARET GUTELIUS FOR RESIDENCE NYC. FORMER OWNER OF TWO NAUGHT THREE CENTRE ST., STATEN ISLAND, WHICH ADDRESS WAS GIVEN BY GUTELIUS WHILE AT COLUMBIA MEDICAL COLLEGE, IDENTIFIES PHOTO OF CRANE AS LIVING THERE EARLY SUMMER TO EARLY FALL NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE WITH WIFE. CANNOT IDENTIFY PHOTO OF GUTELIUS AS WIFE, BUT SAYS CRANES WIFE TOLD OWNER THAT SHE HAD RECENTLY COME FROM CALIFORNIA AND WHEN LEAVING, CRANES WIFE SAID SHE WAS GOING TO STUDY AT COLUMBIA MEDICAL COLLEGE. SAID WOULD INDICATE THIS WAS GUTELIUS. INVESTIGATION THERE AND OTHER NEIGHBORHOODS

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 39 174-1[illegible]-2411

INDEXED - 39

3 MAR 16 1949

Kisseloff-502

NYC CONTINUING IN EFFORT TO LOCATE PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE KNOWN CRANE AND CRANES CONTACTS. FOR INFO NEW HAVEN, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS UNSUB KEITH, A PHOTOGRAPHER WHO WORKED FOR COLONEL BYKOV IN SOVIET APPARATUS UNTIL AT LEAST END OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. LOSA HAS BEEN INTERVIEWING CRANE. CRANE SAYS THAT IN SPRING NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN MORRIS ASINOW PUT CRANE IN TOUCH WITH ONE HUETTIG, A GERMAN EMPLOYED AT LARGE ARMS FACTORY IN CONN., BELIEVED TO BE REMINGTON ARMS CO., WHO WAS IN A POSITION TO OBTAIN INFO REGARDING AUTOMATIC MACHINERY FOR LOADING SHELLS UP TO FIFTY CALIBER. CRANE SAID HE TURNED HUETTIG OVER TO COLONEL BYKOV WHO APPARENTLY INSTRUCTED HUETTIG, WHEREUPON HUETTIG BEGAN BRINGING HUGE BATCHES OF PRINTS, FLOW CHARTS, ETC. TO CRANE ON WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS AND CRANE TURNED THIS MATERIAL OVER TO CHAMBERS OR BORIS BYKOV, BUT MOST LIKELY BYKOV. CRANE SAID THIS MATERIAL WAS PHOTOGRAPHED BUT STATES THAT HE DID NOT PHOTOGRAPH IT HIMSELF. HE SAID THAT HE CONTINUED TO RECEIVE INFO FROM HUETTIG UNTIL CRANES DEPARTURE FROM APPARATUS IN FALL OF THIRTY SEVEN. HE STATED HUETTIG WAS NOT PAID AND WAS NOT A COMMUNIST, AND HE COULD NEVER UNDER-

END OF PAGE TWO

2111

STAND HUETTIGS MOTIVES. IN EARLY FORTIES CRANE LEARNED FROM ASIMOW THAT HUETTIG WAS A QUOTE VERY BIG SHOT UNQUOTE IN AVIATION. AT THIS TIME CRANE UNSUCCESSFULLY CONTACTED HUETTIG SEEKING EMPLOYMENT AND HAS HAD NO CONTACTS SINCE. LOSA INDICATES THAT THIS HUETTIG IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH LESTER MARK HUETTIG AND WIFE MAE D. HUETTIG. INFO IN NY REFLECTS NEW HAVEN HAD IN NINETEEN FORTY ONE AND FORTY TWO RECEIVED REPORTS IN THAT CASE, WHICH CASE INDICATES HUETTIG WAS EMPLOYED REMINGTON ARMS CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN. NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO JULY NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. LOSA ADVISES THAT HUETTIG WAS EMPLOYED AS OF MAY NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AT NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC. APPARENTLY ENGLEWOOD, CALIF. LOSA ADVISES THEIR FILE INDICATES THAT HUETTIG AND WIFE ARE ARDENT COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS AND THAT BOTH WERE VERY CLOSE TO ISIDORE LUBIN, FORMER ASST. NATIONAL LABOR COMMISSIONER, WASHINGTON, DC. LOSA POINTS OUT POSSIBILITY THAT HUETTIG MAY BE ACTIVE SOVIET AGENT. NY HAS NO FURTHER INFO THEIR FILES, NOT AVAILABLE LOSA AND NEW HAVEN. BUREAU HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY SEPARATE TEL TO GRANT AUTHORITY TO LOSA TO INTERVIEW HUETTIG AND

END OF PAGE THREE

9/11

WIFE UPON COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW BY LOSA WITH CRANE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUTEL NEW HAVEN AS TO WHETHER THERE IS ANY OBJECTION ON PART OF BUREAU AT PRESENT TIME TO NEW HAVEN CONTACTING OFFICIALS OF REMINGTON ARMS CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN. REGARDING HUETTIGS EMPLOYMENT AND IN PARTICULAR AS TO WHAT CONF. INFORMATION WOULD HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE TO HUETTIG WHILE HUETTIG WAS EMPLOYED AT THAT COMPANY. NEW HAVEN WILL ALSO ADVISE RE ANY INFO THEIR FILES ON HUETTIG AND WIFE. CREDIT CHECK AT NYC NEGATIVE ON HUETTIG AND WIFE. NYO ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE MRS. BETTY HARTENBACH, NYC, AND INTENDS TO INTERVIEW HER REGARDING INFO CONTAINED IN REPORT OF SA R. W. MEADONS DATED SEPT. TWELVE, NINETEEN FORTY ONE AT NY CAPTIONED LESTER M. HUETTIG, ISC.

SCHEIDT

NEWHAVEN ADVISED

44

ACK AND DISC PLS

NY R 75 WA AND RELAY FOR LOSA

2111

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: MARCH 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet March 3, 1949 captioned as above.

CHAMBERS has identified the photograph of ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI as the individual known to him as ULRICH and WALTER.

It will be noted that the ULANOVSKI photograph is identical with photographs of NICHOLAS SHERMAN arrested with GEORGE WINK in Copenhagen.

ROBERT GORDON SWITZ has identified the same photograph as the individual under whose supervision he worked in Soviet Intelligence and known to SWITZ as WALTER.

The same photograph has been identified by ISIDOR MILLER as the individual known to him as WALTER whom he met in the company of DR. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT on about twelve occasions in about 1932 and 1933.

Information relative to these identifications has been furnished to the Bureau under separate caption entitled, "UNKNOWN SUBJECT WALTER, with aliases; ESPIONAGE - R".

CHAMBERS was unable to identify the photographs of JOSEPH JUILETTI as the individual known to him as "the Italian Communist" whose name he believed was "MARIANO".

This information was furnished the Bureau and New Haven under the subject caption "JOSEPH JUILETTI, with aliases, ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R.

DEFERRED RECORDING

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

124-1333-2412
IF IB I
3 MAR 16 1949

JJW:MH
65-14920

Kisseloff-506

MAR 24 1949

WA

Mr. Hetcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

WA 5 NY 3 FROM BALTO 3-15-49 8-35 PM LP

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK AND WFO U R G E N T

JAHAN. RE WFO LETTER DATED MARCH TEN LAST WHICH REQUESTED REVIEW OF CHARGE ACCOUNTS RECORDS LOCATED AT BALTO, MD. AND ELSEWHERE OF CERTAIN OIL COMPANIES TO ASCERTAIN IF ALGER OR PRISCILLIA HISS HAD A GASOLINE CHARGE ACCOUNT IN THIRTYSEVEN OR AT ANY TIME THEREAFTER. CREDIT RECORDS OF THE SHELL OIL CO. INC, ESSO STANDARD OIL CO. SINCLAIR OIL CO. AND SHERWOOD OIL CO. CARE OF SHERWOOD BROS, INC. AND AMERICAN OIL CO, ALL BALTO, CHECKED AND NO RECORD OF A GASOLINE CHARGE ACCOUNT IN THE NAME OF EITHER ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS AT ANY TIME COULD BE LOCATED. ESSO STANDARD OIL CO RECORDS REFLECT, HOWEVER, THAT ALGER HISS, THIRTYFOUR FIFTEEN VOLTA PLACE N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. OPENED WILL REPEAT THE LAST LINE IN CASE YOU DID NOT RECEIVE SAME CORRECTLY HISS, THIRTYFOUR FIFTEEN VOLTA PLACE N. W. WASHINGTON , D. C. OPENED A FUEL OIL ACCOUNT ON OCT THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTY THE N. Y. OFFICE IS ADVISED THAT F. C. HALL, CREDIT MANAGER, SHERWOOD BROS. INC. BALTO ADVISES THAT FOR COMPLETE COVERAGE THE RECORDS OF MR. LEE FULLER, SINCLAIR REFINING CO, TEN W. FIFTYFIRST ST, NYC SHOULD BE CHECKED REGARDING A POSSIBLE SINCLAIR ACCOUNT PRIOR TO OCT THIRTYEIGHT INASMUCH AS SHERWOOD BROS IS A SUBSIDIARY OF SINCLAIR REFINING CO.

RECORDED - 39 | 74-1333-2413

MAR 16 1949

INDEXED - 39

EX-31

MC FARLIN

HOLD ON BOTH PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-507

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

FBI, DENVER 3-15-49 7-35 PM JHM

DIRECTOR, AND SACS NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND EL PASO

.....URGENT.....

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R - IS. RETEL EL PASO DATED MARCH FOURTEENTH INSTANT, AND BALTIMORE TELETYPE MARCH NINTH INSTANT. FRANKLIN V. RENO HAS NOT YET ARRIVED IN DENVER. HIS MOTHER IS EXPECTING HIM AND PHIL RENO WHO ARE DRIVING CAR FROM ALBUQUERQUE, NM. WILL INTERVIEW FRANKLIN V. RENO UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN DENVER.

KRAMER

END AND A IN O PLS

WA 9-36 PM OK FBI WZ DC VH

OK FBI NYC JD

BA OK FBI BA CR

EP OK FBI EP JHC

RECORDED - 6

124-[illegible]-2414

F B I

3 MAR 16 1949

Kisseloff-508

3-15-49

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD 15 12:30 p

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

JAHAM, PERJURY, ISR, RELATEL MAR TWO LAST. NO RECORD AT INS RE ANTOINETTE SANTUCCI NEE BROGELLI.

HOTTEL

cc - NEW YORK (MAIL)
LOS ANGELES (MAIL)

TJB:VC
74-94

74-1 24/5

Kisseloff-509

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 46 15 7-48 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, ESP-R. REWFOTEL MARCH FOURTEEN LAST. RECENT PHOTO OF ALGER HISS SHOULD BE EXHIBITED TO DELASCHMUTT FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES. IN THE EVENT HE IS CALLED TO TESTIFY AT THE TRIAL, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR DELASCHMUTT TO IDENTIFY ALGER HISS AS THE INDIVIDUAL WHOM HE ACTUALLY SAW SIGN HIS NAME ON THE POWER-OF-ATTORNEY DOCUMENT. SUTEL RESULTS. EXPEDITE.

RECORDED - 159

SCHEIDT

59 MAR 22 1949

EX-159

1 74 13 2416
IF IB I
3 MAR 16 1949

WASH HOLD FOR CONF PLS

TWO COPIES WWO

Kisseloff-510

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 47 AND NEWARK 5 FROM NW YORK 15 7-51 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN, PERJURY, ESP R, IS C. IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, CHAMBERS MOVED FROM STATEN ISLAND TO A HOUSE CALLED QUOTE THE CASTLE UNQUOTE ON RIVER RD., FT. LEE, JUST SOUTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE, OWNED BY ADAMIRON BISHOP. HE USED NAME WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND LIVED THERE UNTIL ABOUT DEC., THIRTY THREE WHEN MOVED TO LYNBROOK, LI. CONDUCT INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE BISHOP, VERIFY CHAMBERS RESIDENCE IN BISHOPS RESIDENCE , AND DETERMINE CHAMBERS REPUTATION, ASSOCIATES AND ACTIVITIES THROUGH BISHOP AND NEIGHBORS. ASSIGN LEAD TO AGENT FAMILIAR THIS CASE, KEEPING IN MIND CHAMBERS WILL BE PROSECUTION WITNESS AND CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN NOT TO EXPOSE HIM ANY EMBARRASSMENT THROUGH INDISCREET INQUIRY. SUREP. EXPEDITE.

RECORDED - 27 74-1533-2417

F B I

3 MAR 16 1949 SCHEIDT

53 MAR 22 1949 306

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BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

Kisseloff-511

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 19

TELETYPE

CONE TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 15 12-50 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. RE MY TEL MARCH SEVEN AND ELEVEN AND BA TEL OF MARCH ELEVEN. MRS. ROBERTA ALFORD INTERVIEWED THIS DATE AT RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN, PROVIDENCE, WHERE SHE IS ACTING HEAD OF THE MUSEUM OF ARTS. WHEN CONTACTED ON MARCH FOURTEEN FOR AN APPOINTMENT, SHE STATED SHE WAS TOO BUSY AND WOULD BE UNABLE TO SEE REPORTING AGENT FOR THREE OR FOUR WEEKS. SHE SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED THAT SHE COULD SEE HIM FOR TEN MINUTES ON TUESDAY, WHICH TIME WAS REFUSED BY AGENT. SHE THEN GRANTED AN APPOINTMENT FOR ONE HALF HOUR PERIOD FROM TEN TO TEN THIRTY AM ON MARCH FIFTEEN. MRS. ALFORD WAS VERY UNCOOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW. SHE WAS EVASIVE, EXTREMELY NERVOUS AND DENIED KNOWING ANY OF THE PERSONS NAMED IN REFERENCED TELS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LENORE THOMAS WHOM SHE EVENTUALLY REMEMBERED AS A SCULPTRESS SHE MET IN NEW YORK AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM. SHE DOES NOT REMEMBER IF SHE INTRODUCED LENORE TO PRISCILLA KISS IN WASHINGTON, DC, OR WHETHER THE KISS FAMILY ARE FRIENDS OF LENORE

END OF PAGE ONE

INDEXED - 103
RECORDED - 103
EX-3

124-1333-2418

3 MAR 16 1949

62 MAR 28 1949

Kisseloff-512

PAGE TWO

THOMAS. MRS. ALFORD NEVER HEARD OF LONGVIEW FARM IN ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND, AND SALLY RINGE IS UNKNOWN TO HER. SHE RECALLED A FRIEND OF THE HISS FAMILY NAMED NORTON WHO WROTE A COOK BOOK. MRS. ALFORD STATED QUOTE HE /ALGER HISS/ IS BEING FRAMED UNQUOTE. HE IS ENTIRELY INNOCENT AND HIS CHARACTER IS IMPECCABLE. WHEN ASKED WHOM SHE BELIEVED WAS FRAMING HISS, SHE STATED SHE DID NOT KNOW. MRS. ALFORD HAS VISITED WASHINGTON, DC, AT VARIOUS TIMES ATTENDING MEETINGS OF THE COLLEGE ARTS ASSOCIATION, BUT HAS NEVER RESIDED THERE.

SOUCY

COR PLS

PAGE ONE 13 TH LINE 12 TH WD SHOULD BE "METROPOLITAN"

NY ACK AND DISC PLS

WA PLS HOLD

NY

2118

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 37 15 4-44 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP - R. REREP SA JOHN J. O-TOOLE AT ALBANY, JAN TWELVE LAST, REFLECTING THAT A SEARCH WARRANT WAS EXECUTED ON THE RESIDENCE OF FELIX INSLERMAN AT CAMBRIDGE, NY ON JAN EIGHT LAST. THE COPY OF THE SEARCH WARRANT, THE AFFADAVIT, THE RETURN MADE ON THE WARRANT AND THE PROPERTY SEIZED, WHICH ARE BEING RETAINED BY ALBANY OFFICE, SHOULD BE FORWARDED THIS OFFICE FOR USE AT THE TRIAL.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

END

NY R 37 WA

RECORDED - 140

EX-152

14-1033-2419

3 MAR 16 1949

Kisseloff-514

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

FBI, DETROIT 3-15-49 625 PM EST MH

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RE NEW YORK TEL TWELFTH LAST. ROBINSON MORTIN, THIRTYONE FORTY LASHER, BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICH. CLAIMS MET WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WHILE ATTENDING COLUMBIA UNIV. ABOUT TWENTYTHREE. CHAMBERS BEEN DOING GRADUATE WORK AND EARNED LIVING DOING TRANSLATIONS. MORTIN RECALLS CHAMBERS VISITING HIM IN SEATTLE FOR THREE OR FOUR DAYS IN WHAT HE BELIEVES TO BE THE WINTER OF TWENTYFOUR OR TWENTYFIVE. THE PURPOSE OF TRIP WAS TO INVESTIGATE CENTRALIA, WN. MASSACRE INVOLVING QUOTE WOBBLIES UNQUOTE. HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF CHAMBERS JOINING IWW. MORTIN ALWAYS REGARDED CHAMBERS AS QUOTE LIBERAL AND PARLOR PINK UNQUOTE UNTIL THIRTYNINE AT WHICH TIME CHAMBERS TOLD MORTIN QUOTE THE SOCIALISTS- DREAM WAS SOLD DOWN THE RIVER BY RUSSIA-S PACT WITH GERMANY UNQUOTE. MORTIN STATES FOLLOWING THIS , CHAMBERS WENT AS FAR TO THE RIGHT AS HE HAD BEEN TO THE LEFT. MORTIN STATES CHAMBERS BRILLIANT STUDENT AND HAS GOOD REPUTATION FOR TRUTHFULNESS. RUC.

O-CONNOR

E CORR LINE TWO FIRST WORD SHOULD BE FORTY

LINE ELEVEN THREE WORD SHOULD BE DREAM

END

RECORDED - 127
INDEXED - 127

124-1333-2420

WA 6-31PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

OK FBI NYC JD

MAR 23 1949

EX-141

3 MAR 16 1949

Kisseloff-515

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 5:20 p.m., March 14, 1949, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in and stated that Franklin Spire had been interviewed. Spire was the owner of the farm near Woodglen, New Jersey, where Chambers resided in the summer and fall of 1932. Spire stated that Chambers was still up to his old habit of burying things, and explained that Chambers' wife had told Spire's wife that Chambers, while on the farm, had buried something in the ground, believed to be documents.

Mr. Belmont stated that Chambers, when interviewed, had explained that he had resided at this particular farm but he mentioned nothing about burying anything. He will be interviewed by the New York Office today concerning this matter, and, if necessary, the New York Agents will take him over to the farm to recover anything that he might have buried there 17 years ago.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 63

INDEXED - 63

2421

3 MAR 16 1949

EX-25

Kisseloff-516

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In your absence ASAC Belmont of New York called at 11:00 A.M. today and advised that Chambers was interviewed this morning regarding the burying of certain documents in New Jersey in 1932, an allegation, you will recall, made by Mr. Spier. Chambers very specifically denied such activity.

Mr. Belmont stated that details of the interview were being furnished by teletype to the Bureau and the Baltimore Office this morning with the request that Baltimore interview Mrs. Chambers today since she reportedly gave this information to Mrs. Spier.

LLL:mer

RECORDED - 121

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24-1333-2422

3 MAR 16 1949

EX-

Kisseloff-517

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATS

WASH 32 BALTI 4 15 4-07 P FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAN. PERJURY, ESP. R. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS STATED THAT HE AND HIS WIFE IN THIRTYTWO RESIDED ON FARM OF FRANKLIN SPIER NEAR GLEN GARDENER, NJ. SPIER INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY NYC, STATES HIS RECOLLECTION CHAMBERS RESIDED ON FARM DURING SPRING AND FALL THIRTYTWO OR THIRTYTHREE, STATES MRS. CHAMBERS TOLD HIS WIFE, MRS. SPIER, THAT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS WORRIED ABOUT THE ADVENT OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN BUND AND FACT THAT BUND HAD TAKEN OVER PROPERTY ADJOINING SPIER FARM. MRS. CHAMBERS ALSO, ACCORDING TO SPIER, TOLD LATTER-S WIFE THAT CHAMBERS HAD BURIED SOME CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS IN BACK OF SPIER BARN ON THIS FARM. THIS MATTER DISCUSSED TODAY WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE DENIES THAT HE EVER BURIED ANY MATERIAL ON SPIER FARM, HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF ANY SUCH INCIDENT, STATES IF HE HAD DONE SO HIS WIFE WOULD NEVER HAVE MENTIONED ANYTHING TO MRS. SPIER, FURTHER CLAIMS THAT AT TIME HE HAD NO CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS TO BURY OTHER THAN POSSIBLY COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA LITERATURE, SAYS HE WAS NOT WORRIED TO ANY EXTENT ABOUT

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END OF PARE ONE

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THE GERMAN AMERICAN BUND, STATES THAT LAND IN BACK OF SPIER BARN IS FULL OF SPRINGS AND HE WOULD KNOW THAT ANYTHING BURIED THERE WOULD BE DESTROYED, SAYS HE HAS NO OBJECTION TO HIS WIFE BEING QUESTIONED CONCERNING THIS INFORMATION FROM FRANKLIN SPIER. BALTIMORE OFFICE INSTRUCTED TO CONTACT MRS. CHAMBERS TODAY, EITHER TELEPHOICALLY OR IN PERSON, AND INTERVIEW HER CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF HER HAVING MADE SUCH STATEMENTS TO MRS. FRANKLIN SPIER. BUREAU AND NEW YORK OFFICE SHOULD BE ADVISED BY TELETYPE AS TO RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

22123

BA ACK AND DISC WA HOLD

BA NY R 4 BA

March 8, 1949

74-1333

SAC, New York

RE: JAMES
R. JURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL S CURITY - R
(Your 65-14920)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report L-25229 EW dated February 28, 1949, in connection with ~~the above~~-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K651

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 114

74-1333-2424
F B I
11 MAR 16 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RCF:LD MAILED 14
MAR 8 1949 P.M.
FBI

MAR 16 1949

Kisseloff-520

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Colin Teran
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 64 BALTIMORE 5 FROM NEW YORK 1-1-29P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, CHAMBERS STATED TODAY THAT THERE WAS INCLUDED IN THE ENVELOPE WITH THE "TYPED DOCUMENTS" A SMALL SLIP OF PAPER TYPEWRITTEN ADDRESSED TO "KARL" AND SIGNED "H". IT READ IN EFFECT "IF YOU HAVE STOPPED PLAYING AROUND WITH MY GIRLFRIEND WILL YOU PLEASE TAKE YOUR THINGS OUT OF HER CLOSET AS SHE WANTS TO USE IT". CHAMBERS CONSIDERED THAT "THINGS" REFER TO EQUIPMENT. DOES NOT KNOW IF "H" WOULD BE HENRY HILL COLLINS OR JOHN HERMANN. DOES NOT THINK THAT "H" WOULD BE ALGER HISS. STATES HE POSSIBLY HAD SOME PHOTO EQUIPMENT IN COLLINS APARTMENT BUT DOES NOT RECALL HAVING LEFT ANY THERE. STATES POSSIBLE HE HAD EQUIPMENT IN HERMANN-S APARTMENT AS HE BELIEVES HE DID SOME PHOTO WORK THERE. IN EITHER CASE DOES NOT RECALL HAVING TAKEN ANY EQUIPMENT FROM HER APARTMENT. CHAMBERS DOES NOT REMEMBER ANY DETAILS CONCERNING HIS ORIGINAL RECEIPT OF THIS PAPER. CHAMBERS BELIEVES HE GAVE THIS SLIP OF PAPER TO RICHARD CLEVELAND, HIS ATTORNEY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. REQUEST BALTIMORE OFFICE OBTAIN SAME FROM CLEVELAND AND FORWARD IMMEDIATELY TECHNICAL LABORATORY BUREAU FOR APPROPRIATE EXAMINATION. IN EVENT CLEVELAND DOES NOT HAVE PAPER, SUGGEST BALTIMORE OFFICE CONTACT CHAMBERS AT HOME FOR LEADS AS TO ITS POSSIBLE WHEREABOUTS.

RECORDED - 133 74-1[illegible]-2425
INDEXED - 133

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-521

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HFC NK

BA NY R 5 BA

CONF FOUR STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD 13 AND NEW YORK 4 AND BOSTON 2 FROM BALTO. 3

7-44 PM PM

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK AND BOSTON U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. RENYTELS FEB. FOUR AND FIFTEEN FURNISHING INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM RALPH DE SOLA AND JACOB BAKER CONCERNING LENORE THOMAS, SALLY RINGE AND FRIENDS AT ACCOKEEK, MD. REBUTEL FEB. TWENTY FOUR AUTHORIZING INTERVIEWS WITH VARIOUS PERSONS MENTIONED IN REFNYTELS. REWFO TEL. FEB. TWENTY FOUR ADVISING ROBERT AND LENORE STRAUS RESIDE AT ACCOKEEK, MD. AND SUGGESTING BALTO. INTERVIEW THEM. ALSO REWFO TEL MARCH ONE SUGGESTING BALTO. INTERVIEW CHARLES F. WAGNER, PRESENT RESIDENT ~~FMX~~ OF ACCOKEEK, MD. WHO ALSO RESIDED AT ACCOKEEK SAME TIME AS LENORE THOMAS AND SALLY RINGE. BALTO. AGENTS ~~LOCATE~~ LOCATED MRS. HENRY G. FERGUSON AT ~~ACCOKEEKXX~~ ACCOKEEK YESTERDAY AND SHE ADVISED SHE AND HER HUSBAND HAD BOTH BEEN INTERVIEWED ~~AT XXXXX INTERVIEW~~ AT LENGTH ON MARCH ONE BY AGENTS OF WFO. RESIDENCE OF CHARLES F. WAGNER AT ACCOKEEK LOCATED YESTERDAY BUT NEITHER HE NOR WIFE AT HOME AS BOTH ARE EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON, D. C. WAGNER EMPLOYED BY NEGRO ARCHITECT, HILYARD R. ROBINSON, NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN ELEVENTH ST, N. W. WASH, D. C. SUGGEST WFO INTERVIEW HIM AT WORK. INFO DEVELOPED BY BALTO. INDICATES NO NECESSITY FOR INTERVIEWING MRS. WAGNER. SHE IS FORMER NANCY MC INERNY OF SOUTH BEND, IND. MARRIED WAGNER ABOUT FORTY SEVEN AND DID NOT RESIDE OR VISIT ACCOKEEK IN MIDDLE OR LATE ~~THIRTIEXXX~~ THIRTIES. LENORE THOMAS, NOW MRS. ROBERT WARE STRAUS WAS LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED AT ACCOKEEK YESTERDAY. SHE AND SALLY RINGE, CORRECT GIVEN NAME IRMA, NOW MRS. JONATHAN GOLDAMRK FROM ABOUT NOV. THIRTY FIVE TO FORTY TWO WHEN LENORE MARRIED STRAUS IN JULY RENTED HOUSE ON LONGVIEW FARM AT ACCOKEEK, MD.

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END PAGE ONE

LONGVIEW FARM THEN OWNED BY HENRY G. AND HIS WIFE ALICE L. L. FERGUSON. MR. FERGUSON HAS BEEN EMPLOYED FOR YEARS AS GEOLOGIST WITH US GEOLOGICAL ~~SURVYXX~~ SURVEY. FERGUSONS STILL OWN NEIGHBORING FARM TO LONGVIEW, AT ACCOKEEK, HARD BARGAIN FARM, WHERE THEY SPEND MOST OF THEIR WEEKENDS YEAR AROUND. ALMOST FROM BEGINNING OF ABOVE PERIOD ALICE RINGE, PRACTICALLY AND INVALID, ALSO LIVED WITH SALLY AND LENORE AT LONGVIEW. ALICE RINGE PRESENTLY RESIDING IN A SANATARIUM SOMEWHERE IN NY STATE, LOCATION OF WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM HELEN RINGE, ANOTHER SISTER, WHO PRESENTLY WORKS AT THE MAIN YWCA IN NYC. SUGGEST NY CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF INTERVIEWING ALICE RINGE. ABOUT THIRTY SIX WAGNER, SUPRA, BEGAN LIVING AT LONGVIEW WITH SALLY, LENORE AND ALICE AND USED LONGVIEW AS HIS HEADQUARTERS THROUGH FORTY TWO. DURING PERIOD THIRTY SIX TO FORTY TWO WAGNER SPENT NEARLY ONE YEAR IN EUROPE AS TOURIST ABOUT LATE THIRTIES, SPENT ABOUT ONE YEAR IN ARMY ABOUT FORTY - FORTY ONE AND ABOUT FIVE YEARS IN NAVY ABOUT FORTY TWO TO FORTY SEVEN. MANY OTHERS, INCLUDING MARGARET WALLIANT, RESIDED AT LONGVIEW WITH SALLY AND LENORE FOR SHORT PERIODA OF MONTHS BUT ONLY LONG TIME RESIDENTS WERE SALLY, LENORE, ALICE AND WAGNER. FOR ABOUT ONE YEAR FROM FORTY TWO FERGUSONS RENTED LONGVIEW TO CHARLES KRAMER MENTIONED BY JACOB BAKER INNYTEL FEB. TWENTY SIX AND KRAMERS WIFE, MILDRED. KRAMERS FREQUENTLY VISITED LONGVIEW PRIOR TO FORT TWO DURING TENANCY OF SALLY AND LENORE. FERGUSONS SOLD LONGVIEW ABOUT FORTY SIX. LENORS STATES DURING PERIOD THIRTY FIVE TO FORTY TWO THEY HAD MANY GUESTS AND PARTIES AT LONGVIEW. SHE HAS NO CLEAR RECOLLECTION OF PARTY JULY FOUR, THIRTY SEVEN WHICH RALPH DE SOLA CLAIMS ALGER AND

2.2/26

END PAGE TWO

PRISCILLA HISS ATTENDED. LENORE DOES NOT RECALL EVER HAVING MET ALGER HISS OR THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA EVER VISITED LONGVIEW DURING HER TENANCY BY STATES IT COULD HAVE HAPPENED AS THERE ~~OXX~~ WAS A CONSTANT STREAM OF VISITORS TO LONGVIEW. ADMITS HAVING MET PRISCILLA HISS ONCE ABOUT THIRTY FIVE OR THIRTY SIX IN WASHINGTON, D. C. THROUGH PRISCILLAS SISTER IN LAW, ROBERTA FANSLER. ACCORDING TO BOSTON REPORT OF SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS DATED FEB. TWENTY THREE ROBERTA FANSLER IS NOW MRS. JOHN ALFORD AND IS EMPLOYED BY RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF ~~DESIGNX~~ DESIGN AT PROVIDENCE. ROBERT W. HORTON, WIFE LOLA, FORMER DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION FOR OEM WERE MUTUAL FRIENDS OF STRAUS AND HISS FAMILIES. HORTONS LIVED IN FORTYS IN GEORGETOWN SECTION OF WASH. NEAR HISS RESIDENCE AND TRAVELLED IN SAME CROWD. FOR YEARS HORTON WAS BOSS OF ROBERT WARE STRAUS IN VARIOUS NEW DEAL AGENCIES. ROBERT AND LOLA HORTON NOW OWN AND OPERATE THE INN AT SUDBURY , VT. LENORE ALSO STATES THAT GUESTS AT LONGVIEW GENERALLY WERE NOT COMMUNISTS BUT MANY WERE LIBERALS WHO AT THAT TIME WERE PERPLEXED ABOUT THE PRACTICALITY OF OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM. LENORE DENIES EVER HAVING BEEN A MEMBER OR EVER HAVING APPLIED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN CP OR EVER HAVING DONE ANY SECRET OR ~~NEP~~ UNDERGROUND WORK FOR CP OR EVER HAVING BELONGED TO ANY KNOWN CP FRONTS. STATES ONLY MEMBER OF CP SHE EVER KNEW FOR SURE WAS RALPH DE SOLA. LENORE UNABLE TO RECALL DE SOLA OR HELEN WINNER EVER HAVING VISITED AT LONGVIEW, ~~STATEX~~ STATING SHE KNEW THEM IN NYC. STATES JACOB BAKER OFTEN VISITED LONGVIEW AS BAKER AND SALLY WERE BOTH EMPLOYED BY WPA IN WASH, D. C. LENORE DENIES ANY KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNIST MEMBERSHIP OR ACTIVITY ON PART OF ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS OR EVER HAVING MADE OR

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END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

HEARD MADE IN HER PRESENCE THE STATEMENT, ALLEGED BY DE SOLA TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY SALLY OR LENORE ON JULY FOUR, THIRTY SEVEN AT LONGVIEW, TO THE ~~EFFECT~~ EFEECT THAT ALGER HISS WAS WORKING EFFECTIVELY FOR CP. ROBERT WARE STRAUS WHEN INTERVIEWED FURNISHED FOLLOWING. MET LENORE ABOUT FORTY, SO NEVER VISITED LONGVIEW DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. KNOWS BOTH ALGER HISS AND CHAMBERS PERSONALLY. MET HISS ABOUT FORTY AND HAD CONTACTS WITH HIM OFFICIALLY AND SOCIALLY SUBSEQUENT THERETO WHEN STRAUS WAS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION FOR OEM AND EMPLOYED IN OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, AND HISS WAS EMPLOYED IN STATE DEPT. MET CHAMBERS WHEN STRAUS EMPLOYED AS OUTLINED ABOVE AND CHAMBERS WAS WITH TIME. STRAUS HAS HIGH REGARD FOR HISS BUT NOT FOR CHAMBERS. DISBELIEVES CHAMBERS ALLEGATIONS REGARDING HISS LEADING DOUBLE LIFE AND HAS NO ~~INFRMX~~ INFORMATION REGARDING ANY COMMUNIST OR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES BY HISS. SUGGEST NY CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF HAVING BOSTON INTERVIEW MRS. JOHN ALFORD FORMERLY ROBERTA FANSLER AT PROVIDENCE, R. I. AND ROBERT AND LOLA HORTON AT ~~SUDBRX~~ SUDBURY, VT.

MCFARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD AND DISC PLS

1/4 WA

CORR - SECOND WORD NEXT TO LAST LINE PAGE ONE SHLD BE " GOLDMARK"

WA HOLD MIN PLS AFTER ACK

ANUB BA R 13 WA

LBA BA R 3 NYC

BS BA R2 BS

NY AND BS PLS DISC PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

WA GA

BA R 4 NYC

Kisseloff-525

1/26

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/1/49	12/13-16/48;1/3-7, 10-14,17-19,24-28/49	JAMES FREW JF:DH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PHILIP RENO employed by Farm Credit Administration from January 7, 1935 until April 27, 1936 as Junior Classification Assistant; Social Security Administration from April 27, 1936 until May 24, 1941 as Assistant Analyst, in Washington, D.C., and as Assistant Analyst in Denver, Colorado, from May 24, 1941 until November 30, 1942 when he transferred to the War Labor Board. He was employed with the War Labor Board as a Labor Economist in Denver, Colorado, until May 21, 1943 when he resigned from the Government service, giving as his reason that he intended to enter Military Service. His date of birth in the Farm Credit, War Labor, and Social Security files reflected as June 22, 1911 at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Social Security files reflect the additional date of birth June 22, 1913. Fellow employees and supervisors at the above places of employment interviewed and all state they believe him to be a loyal American citizen. Some stated that he appeared to have very Liberal views and was active in Labor Movement. All state they have never known of him to be connected with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and do not believe that he would turn restricted information over to an unauthorized person.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc AAG Campbell 2-9-49 FLJ

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file number 74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948

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169 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-526

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Gerry Hatley SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-2427

4 MAR 15 1949

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED 100

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Asst. to the Attorney General, NYC
3 - New York
2 - Baltimore (Info.)
2 - Denver (Info) 2 - Springfield
2 - Newark 4 - Washington Field

WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: PHILIP RENO

Farm Credit Administration

The files of the Farm Credit Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reflect that PHILIP RENO entered on duty on January 7, 1935 as a Junior Classification Assistant and signed his oath of office form on the same date. His Washington address was given as 1213 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. On an application made out by RENO and dated January 7, 1935 he gave his date of birth as June 22, 1911, at Idaho Falls, Idaho. His supervisors at the Farm Credit Administration were listed as A. H. ARONSON and T. F. WILSON. The file further reflected that he was transferred to the Social Security Administration on April 27, 1936.

Mr. ALBERT H. ARONSON, Director, Division of State Merit Systems Services, Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C., stated that in 1935 he was the Assistant Personnel Director of the Farm Credit Administration. He stated that at that time the Farm Credit Administration was not a part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He stated that in 1935 it was decided to employ some new personnel for the purpose of doing some classification work and ten persons were chosen from the Civil Service eligibility list. Mr. ARONSON stated that PHILIP RENO was one of the above ten persons. He stated that RENO proved to be a capable worker and worked with Farm Credit during 1935 and 1936.

Mr. ARONSON stated that he, Mr. ARONSON, became Personnel Director of the Social Security Administration in 1936. He stated that RENO transferred from Farm Credit to Social Security in 1936. He recalled that RENO worked in the Classification Unit of the Personnel Division for a short time and later was in the Reference Unit of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Administration. He stated that he had had only an official relationship with RENO from 1935 until 1941 when RENO went to Denver. He stated that he may have seen RENO in Denver on occasion until 1942, but has not seen him since that time.

Mr. ARONSON stated that he has catalogued RENO in his own mind as being to the left and a Radical, but he is not able to explain his reason for doing this. He stated that he can recall no specific incidents or statements by RENO which caused him to form the above opinion. He stated that RENO was active in the Social Security Local of the Union at that time. Mr. ARONSON stated he would be very much surprised to hear that RENO was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. He stated that RENO in his opinion was not the type of person who would turn over any confidential documents to any unauthorized person.

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He stated that Mr. T. F. WILSON had been in the Personnel Office of the Farm Credit Administration from 1935 and at that time had been a supervisor of RENO. Mr. ARONSON stated that Mr. WILSON subsequently was employed by the Treasury Department and in December 1948 Mr. WILSON died. Mr. ARONSON named the following persons as possibly having been former fellow employees of PHILIP RENO at the Farm Credit Administration: ROBERT REYNOLDS, now with Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., HELEN HARRINGTON, in the Personnel Office of the U. S. Air Force, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

Social Security Administration

The personnel records of the Social Security Administration reflect that PHILIP RENO entered on duty on April 27, 1936 as a Junior Classifier and he signed his oath of office form on the same date. He was assigned first to the Bureau of Business Management and later to the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation. The file reflected that he was employed in Washington, D.C. until May 24, 1941 when he transferred to Denver, Colorado. In Denver he was employed as an Assistant Employment Security Analyst in the Bureau of Employment Security, and on November 30, 1942 he transferred to the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado. The file reflects that on July 1, 1941 he signed form 47, which is the usual personnel affidavit form. The file reflects that on April 4, 1936 and on February 6, 1945 he stated that his date of birth was June 22, 1913, but the file also reflects that on a personnel information sheet dated February 1, 1940 and on a personnel questionnaire stamped for file on March 5, 1938 he gave his date of birth as June 22, 1911. On an application form dated February 6, 1945 he listed the following references and employment:

CHARLES A. GRAHAM of the Symes Building, Denver, Colorado
JAMES PATTON, President, National Farmers Union, Denver, Colorado
REID ROBINSON, President of the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Union, Chicago, Illinois

It is to be noted that the Denver Office has interviewed CHARLES A. GRAHAM and JAMES PATTON.

Jan. 1944 to Nov. 1944	-	Director in Denver, Colorado of the PAC-CIO (ILWU), 604 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, under LOUIS GOLDBLATT, PAC Director, ILWU
April 1943 to Oct. 1943	-	Educational Director of the IUMMSWA #43, 506 Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, under WALTER MacMANAMON, Business Agent

His supervisors while at Social Security were listed as follows: MAX FREYD; W. C. BOWEN; E. M. AUERBACH; GLADYS R. FRIEDMAN; JOHN J. CORSON.

The following information is set out concerning the above persons:

Max Freyd

Extensive investigation has been conducted by the Washington Field Office in an effort to locate Mr. FREYD with negative results. All persons interviewed at Social Security were questioned regarding Mr. FREYD, but none were able to state his present whereabouts. In view of the above information no further investigation is contemplated regarding Mr. FREYD at this time.

W. C. Bowen

By teletype dated January 24, 1949 the New York Office was advised that W. C. BOWEN is presently a Regional Director with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, with Headquarters in New York City.

E. M. Auerbach

Investigation revealed that the above person is ESTHER M. AUERBACH STAVIS, wife of MORTON STAVIS. The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that the STAVISES now reside in Newark, New Jersey, and that MORTON STAVIS is the subject of Newark file #100-30578. The files further reflect that the STAVISES were both former employees of the Social Security Administration and were members of the Social Security Union Local of which PHILIP RENO was the President in 1940, at the time the Local was split over international issues. RENO and the STAVISES were members of the Leftist Group of the Union at that time. Newark Office was requested to interview the STAVISES regarding PHILIP RENO in teletype from WFO dated January 26, 1949.

Gladys R. Friedman

Investigation disclosed that GLADYS ROSE FRIEDMAN, (New York file #121-3696) is presently the wife of PAUL WEBBINK, who is associated with the Social Science Research Council located in Rockerfeller Center, New York. The above information was furnished to the New York Office by teletype dated January 24, 1949.

John J. Corson

JOHN J. CORSON is presently Circulation Director of the Washington Post Newspaper and will be interviewed by the Washington Field Office.

By teletype dated January 17, 1949 the New York Office was advised of the discrepancy in the dates of birth of PHILIP RENO.

Mr. WILBUR J. COHEN, Technical Adviser to the Commissioner for the Social Security Administration, stated that he recalls PHILIP RENO having worked for the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C. from about 1937 until about 1941. He stated that it is his recollection that PHILIP RENO was a leader in the Union Local of the Social Security Administration. He stated that it is his recollection that the Union at first was the American Federation of Government Employees and that later there was a split in the Union and an independent union was formed and subsequently this independent union joined the United Federal Workers of America, now known as the United Public Workers of America. Mr. COHEN stated that he had never taken an active interest in the Union activities, however, it is his recollection that the Union was frequently split by discussions over international issues and policies. He stated that his association with PHILIP RENO had been only on an official basis, but that while he believed RENO to be a Liberal, he did not consider him disloyal to the U. S. Government. Mr. COHEN stated that in his opinion the Liberalism of RENO consisted of believing in the expansion of Social Security and the furtherance of the Labor Movement. He stated that he recalls RENO as being an Idealist and for this reason would not be completely surprised if he were to learn that PHILIP RENO had become a member of the Communist Party. He stated that he said this because he believed that if RENO felt the Communist Party would further his Idealism, he might readily join the organization. Mr. COHEN stated that he had never heard any comment or actually seen any activity on the part of Mr. RENO that would cause him to believe RENO was a member of the Communist Party. He stated that nothing had come to his attention which would indicate that RENO had conveyed confidential information to an unauthorized person. Mr. COHEN stated he had never heard anything which would indicate that PHILIP RENO was an associate of ALGER HISS or was in any way connected with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. COHEN stated that WALTER J. COUPER had formerly been a supervisor of RENO and that Mr. COUPER is presently an Assistant Director of the Industrial Relations Counselors, located in Rockerfeller Center, New York City.

The above information regarding Mr. COUPER was furnished to the New York Office by teletype dated January 24, 1949.

PHILIP BOOTH, Assistant Chief of the Planning Branch of the Program Division, Social Security Administration, stated that he had been acquainted with PHILIP RENO during RENO'S employment with the Social Security Administration in Washington, D. C., from 1937 to 1941. Mr. BOOTH stated that he himself had been active in the Union and that at that time PHILIP RENO was the President of the Local. Mr. BOOTH stated that ELEANOR

NELSON and RENO were the leaders of what he considered the Left Side of the Local and that he, BOOTH, was a member of the Right Side. He stated that he and about 60 other Union members of the Local had separated themselves from the Local because of a difference of opinion regarding the Union's policy regarding the preparedness for war program of the United States at that time in early 1940. BOOTH stated that he had always considered RENO to have very Liberal ideas and he explained these Liberal ideas as being for the furtherance of social measures to assist the common man. He stated that in his opinion these Liberal ideas of RENOS did not extend to the point where he would become a member of the Communist Party. He stated that he had actually heard no comments and had seen no activities on the part of RENO which would cause him to believe that RENO was a member of the Communist Party. Mr. BOOTH stated that he had no knowledge of RENO ever having been associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that RENO had conveyed restricted material to an unauthorized person. Mr. BOOTH stated that MARIE POTE had formerly been a supervisor of PHILIP RENO at the Social Security Administration and that Miss POTE is presently in New York City. He stated that her present address is 11 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

By teletype dated January 24, 1949 the above information was furnished to the New York Office with the request that Miss POTE be interviewed.

Miss OLGA HALSEY, Research Analyst, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration, stated that she recalls PHILIP RENO as a former employee in the Reference Unit and a former leader in the Union. She stated that she personally had had very little contact with RENO and feels that she is in no position to comment on RENO or his activities. She stated that she had heard some gossip years ago to the effect that when there was a split in the Union in the late 1930's because of the alleged Leftist leanings of some of the leaders of the Local. RENO was named as one of the persons leaning to the Left. Miss HALSEY stated that she had never heard of PHILIP RENO being associated in any way with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and she had never heard anything which would indicate that he had conveyed confidential information to an unauthorized person.

Miss RUTH RETICKER, Chief of the Legislative Reference Unit, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration, stated that she knew PHILIP RENO only because of the fact that he had formerly worked in the Reference Unit under MARIE POTE and the fact that he had been active in the Union Local at one time. She stated that she had very little first hand knowledge of him but would be very much surprised to hear that he had ever been associated with the Communist Party. She stated that she had no indication that RENO had ever conveyed confidential material to an unauthorized person and had never heard of him being associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-531

9127

ERNEST R. BURTON, member of the Appeals Council of the Social Security Board, stated that RENO had worked under him in the Classification Section of the Social Security Administration for a few months in early 1937. Mr. BURTON stated that he recalls RENO as being a very capable employee and he has no knowledge of RENO ever having engaged in Communist Party activities. He stated that he would be surprised to learn that PHILIP RENO had ever been a member of the Communist Party and nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that RENO had conveyed restricted information to an unauthorized person. Mr. BURTON stated that he had never heard anything which would indicate that PHILIP RENO was connected in any way with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

O. KENNETH BAKER, Employee Counselor Specialist, Social Security Board, stated that he had formerly worked with PHILIP RENO in Denver for a few months in 1941. He stated that he had always had a good opinion of RENO and had seen nothing which would indicate to him that RENO was associated in any way with the Communist Party. Mr. BAKER stated that he would be surprised to learn that RENO was a member of the Communist Party and nothing had come to his attention which would indicate that RENO had conveyed restricted material to an unauthorized person. Mr. BAKER said that he had never heard anything which would indicate that RENO was associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

BURNIE MERSON, Economist, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration, stated that he had worked with PHILIP RENO from February 1941 until August 1941 in Denver, Colorado. Mr. MERSON stated that while in Denver he was traveling a good deal of the time and had actually seen very little of RENO. Mr. MERSON stated that he recalls RENO as being a person with Liberal ideas in that he was a New Dealer and an Idealist who wanted the Utopian situation in this country. Mr. MERSON stated that he had never seen anything which would indicate to him that RENO was a member of the Communist Party and he had seen nothing which would indicate that RENO had ever turned any confidential information over to an unauthorized person. Mr. MERSON stated that nothing had come to his attention which would indicate that RENO had in any way been associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

WILLIAM H. DILLINGHAM, Chief of the Fiscal Standards Division, Social Security Administration, stated that in 1940 to 1941 he was assigned to the Denver, Colorado Office of the Social Security Board. He stated that at that time RENO was employed as his assistant and served in that capacity for about one year. DILLINGHAM stated that he recalls RENO as a very Liberal thinker along the Socialistic line in that he believed in production for use rather than for profit. Mr. DILLINGHAM stated that he recalls there was a lot of talk around the Denver Office that RENO was quite far to the Left, however, he had heard nothing to

actually indicate that RENO was associated in any manner with the Communist Party. He stated that he is aware of no occasion when RENO may have turned confidential information over to an unauthorized person and he had never heard RENO associated in any manner with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. DILLINGHAM stated that he had always classified RENO as a young Radical and a wild eyed young man who would be "damn" fool enough to turn any confidential papers over to an unauthorized person or to the Communist Party if he was requested to do so. Mr. DILLINGHAM stated, however, that he believed this would be to further the Communist Party doctrine rather than to hurt the United States. Mr. DILLINGHAM stated that Mr. JOHN GROSS had formerly been in charge of the Denver Office, however, it was his understanding that Mr. GROSS is presently in Europe as a representative of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

IVAN P. ASAY, Assistant Executive Director of the Social Security Administration, stated that he was assigned to the Denver Office in 1941 and 1942. He stated that he recalls PHILIP RENO being employed in the office during that period. He stated that he was not aware of any Communist Party activities or sympathy on the part of PHILIP RENO, although he regarded PHILIP RENO as a Liberal. Mr. ASAY defined a Liberal as one who believed that the ordinary man deserved a break and that the ordinary man should achieve his goal through membership in unions, expansion of social security, participation in cooperatives, and by participating as an individual in all functions of the Government. Mr. ASAY stated that he also is a believer in the above theory. Mr. ASAY stated, however, that he would be very much surprised to hear that PHILIP RENO had ever joined the Communist Party and he had the definite impression that RENO was opposed to Communism, although he could recall no definite statement which he made to this effect. ASAY did state that he had the definite impression that PHILIP RENO was opposed to any system of totalitarian government. Mr. ASAY stated that he also was acquainted with PHILIP RENO in Washington, D.C. in 1936 and 1937 when RENO was an employee of the Social Security Administration. Mr. ASAY stated he knew at that time that RENO was active in the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, but he is unaware of RENO having been a member of any other organization. Mr. ASAY stated that he knows of no activity on the part of PHILIP RENO which would lead him to believe that RENO obtained information in the course of his Government employment and furnished this information to any unauthorized person. Mr. ASAY stated that he had heard nothing which would indicate that RENO was in any way associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

MERRILL G. MURRAY, Social Insurance Research Analyst, Program Division, Social Security Administration, stated that in 1938 he was the Chief of the Legislative Division, Legislative Reference Unit, and that RENO worked under his supervision for approximately one year. He stated that he had had only an official relationship with PHILIP RENO during the above period and

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had known very little of RENO when he was not directly under his supervision. He stated, however, that nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate that RENO was in any way associated with the Communist Party. Mr. MURRAY stated he did not believe RENO was the type who would turn restricted material over to an unauthorized person. Mr. MURRAY stated he had seen nothing which would indicate that RENO was in any way associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

War Labor Board

The records of the War Labor Board at the Department of Labor reflect that PHILIP RENO, born on June 22, 1911 at Idaho Fall, Idaho, entered on duty on December 1, 1942 as a Labor Economist with the National War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado. The record reflected that he executed the form #57 on November 5, 1942, at which time he answered no to question number 17. He named as references: Lieutenant Colonel ALBERT H. ARONSON, U. S. Army; IVAN ASAY, Social Security Board; Dr. HEBER HARPER, Social Security Board; and JOHN E. GROSS, War Manpower Commission, Denver, Colorado. His supervisors at Social Security were listed as Dr. MAX FREYD and W. E. CHALMERS. The file reflected that he resigned on May 21, 1943 in order to enter Military Service. Information regarding MAX FREYD has been previously set out under Social Security.

Investigation disclosed that W. E. CHALMERS is identical with W. ELLISON CHALMERS, who is presently an instructor with the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

By teletype dated January 24, 1949 the Springfield Office was furnished the above information and requested to interview Mr. CHALMERS regarding PHILIP RENO.

HERBERT OSCAR FUCHS, Research Worker with the Public Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C., stated that he had formerly been an employee of the War Labor Board and had worked with PHILIP RENO in Denver, Colorado. Mr. FUCHS stated that he had always considered RENO to be a person with Liberal ideas, but he had never seen anything which would indicate that RENO was a member of the Communist Party. FUCHS stated that he did recall that after leaving the War Labor Board RENO had supported CHARLES GRAHAM in an election in 1944 in Denver, Colorado and that GRAHAM had had the reputation of being associated with the Communist Party. Mr. FUCHS stated that he knew of no occasion when PHILIP RENO had conveyed confidential information to an unauthorized person and he does not believe that RENO would commit such an act. Mr. FUCHS stated that he had never heard anything which would indicate that RENO had ever been in contact with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. FUCHS stated that he himself was the subject of a loyalty investigation as a result of his association with DWIGHT SPENCER, ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, and

Kisseloff-534

CHARLES GRAHAM, who were reported to be connected with the Communist Party in Denver, Colorado. Mr. FUCHS stated that the above investigation had caused him considerable embarrassment and he had separated himself from Federal employment.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that a loyalty investigation was conducted on HERBERT FUCHS, Solicitor to the Board, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., in early 1948 because of information which had been developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with another investigation, which reflected that HERBERT FUCHS and his wife, FRANCES RICE FUCHS, were known associates of IRVING KAPLAN, HARRY S. MAGDOFF, ALLEN R. ROSENBERG, and EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD.

Washington T-1, a former member of the Communist Party and an individual of established reliability who has furnished considerable accurate information over a period of several years, identified IRVING KAPLAN, HARRY S. MAGDOFF, ALLEN R. ROSENBERG, and EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD as having been involved in a Soviet Espionage Conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York City during the early 1940's; that the above-named individuals were associates of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers; and that all of them were for a period of time known to T-1 members of the Communist Party.

By letter dated January 3, 1949 the Bureau requested that the Washington Field Office check all telephone calls which may have been made by PHILIP RENO between 1935 and 1940 while he was a resident of Washington, D.C. [redacted] advised supervisor R. E. NEWBY that in accordance with instructions issued by the Federal Communications Commission the records of all telephone calls over one year old are destroyed.

b2
b7D

It is to be noted that all persons interviewed during the conduct of this investigation stated that they were unaware that PHILIP RENO had a brother named FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

[redacted] former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and who assisted in forming numerous front organizations for the Communist Party, and who is acquainted with national and local Communist Party figures, was contacted and stated that PHILIP RENO is unknown to him.

The files of the Intelligence Division of the Army were checked and failed to reflect any information pertinent to this investigation regarding PHILIP RENO.

2407

VFO 74-94

HCUA

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that in 1941 the Dies Committee furnished a list of Government employees alleged to be members of subversive organizations. This list reflects the following information: RENO, PHILIP, 3001 N. Westmoreland, Falls Church, Virginia, Chief, Reference Section, Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency, born June 22, 1911, member of American League for Peace and Democracy and Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Page 6046, Volume 10, of the Dies Committee Hearings on Un-American Activities reflects a list of Social Security Board employees who are members of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and the following name appears on this list: RENO, PHILIP, 1920 S Street, Northwest, apartment 404, Washington, D.C., employed Social Security Board, Chief, Reference Section.

The files of the Civil Service Commission contained no additional employments for PHILIP RENO.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-536

2/97

LEADS

NEWARK OFFICE

At Newark

Will locate and interview ESTHER M. AUERBACH STAVIS and her husband, MORTON STAVIS (Newark file #100-30578). It is to be noted that Mrs. STAVIS was a former supervisor and Mr. STAVIS was a former fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at the Social Security Administration in Washington, D. C. from 1937 to 1941. The above information was furnished to the Newark Office by teletype dated January 26, 1949.

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York

Will interview W. C. BOWEN, former supervisor of RENO at the Social Security Administration, who is now reported to be a Regional Director with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, with Headquarters in New York City. (The above information was furnished New York by teletype dated January 24, 1949.)

Will interview GLADYS ROSE FRIEDMAN (New York file #121-3696) wife of PAUL WEBBINK, who is associated with the Social Science Research Council in Rockerfeller Center, New York. (The above information was furnished to New York by teletype dated January 24, 1949).

Will interview Mr. WALTER J. COUPER, former supervisor of RENO at the Social Security Administration and presently Assistant Director of the Industrial Relations Counselors, Rockerfeller Center, New York City. (The above information was furnished to New York by teletype dated January 24, 1949).

Will interview MARIE POTE, 11 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York, the former supervisor of RENO at the Social Security Administration in Washington, D. C. (The above information was furnished to New York by teletype dated January 24, 1949).

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

At Urbana

Will interview W. ELLISON CHALMERS, an instructor with the Institute of Labor Relations, University of Illinois, at Urbana. CHALMERS was named as a former supervisor of RENO at the Social Security Administration in Washington, D. C. (The above information was furnished to Springfield by teletype dated January 24, 1949.)

LEADS (Continued)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Will locate and interview ROBERT REYNOLDS, reported to be an employee of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Will locate and interview HELEN HARRINGTON, reported to be in the Personnel Office of the U. S. Air Force, Pentagon Building. It is to be noted that the above persons were named by Mr. A. H. ARONSON as having been fellow employees of PHILIP RENO at the Farm Credit Administration, 1935-1936.

Will interview JOHN J. CORSON, Circulation Director of the Washington Post Newspaper. Bureau authority granted January 24, 1949.

Will locate and interview MARTIN KURASCH, named as a former associate of RENO at the War Labor Board in Denver, Colorado. It has been ascertained that KURASCH presently resides at 1103 Trenton Place, Southeast, Washington, D. C.

Two copies of this report are being furnished to the Baltimore and Denver Offices for information purposes and because of the possibility that a separate case may be opened on RENO in the near future.

Kisseloff-538

2407

WFO 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Washington T-1 - [redacted] b7D

Kisseloff-539

2497

FOLKOFF'S [redacted] PRESENCE DURING SHERMAN-S REQUEST THAT HE DO SPECIAL WORK, CRANE STATES FOLKOFF MUST HAVE KNOWN NATURE OF SPECIAL WORK. CRANE AND SHERMAN CAME TO LOS ANGELES. CRANE-S FIRST ASSIGNMENT WITH SHERMAN WAS TO MAKE SURVEY OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE POPULATION ON WEST COAST AND HE FURNISHED WRITTEN REPORT TO SHERMAN. ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT

CONT. ON PAGE TWO

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/1/49	12/13-16/48;1/3-7, 10-14,17-19,24-28/49	JAMES FREW JF:DH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PHILIP RENO employed by Farm Credit Administration from January 7, 1935 until April 27, 1936 as Junior Classification Assistant; Social Security Administration from April 27, 1936 until May 24, 1941 as Assistant Analyst, in Washington, D.C., and as Assistant Analyst in Denver, Colorado, from May 24, 1941 until November 30, 1942 when he transferred to the War Labor Board. He was employed with the War Labor Board as a Labor Economist in Denver, Colorado, until May 21, 1943 when he resigned from the Government service, giving as his reason that he intended to enter Military Service. His date of birth in the Farm Credit, War Labor, and Social Security files reflected as June 22, 1911 at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Social Security files reflect the additional date of birth June 22, 1913. Fellow employees and supervisors at the above places of employment interviewed and all state they believe him to be a loyal American citizen. Some stated that he appeared to have very Liberal views and was active in Labor Movement. All state they have never known of him to be connected with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and do not believe that he would turn restricted information over to an unauthorized person.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file number 74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948

Kisseloff-541

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
6 - Bureau
1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Asst. to the Attorney General, NYC
3 - New York
2 - Baltimore (Info.)
2 - Denver (Info) 2 - Springfield
2 - Newark 4 - Washington Field

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Atten: Mechanical Section DATE: 12/13/48

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Through a highly reliable and confidential source, Agents of the Baltimore Office on Dec. 10, 1948, were given access to the personal effects of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, aka Vincent Reno. These effects, which had been left by RENO in the custody of MRS. DOROTHY J. EATON, Housing Manager of the Baldwin Manor Apartments at Aberdeen, comprised ten cardboard boxes, three trunks and one small black suitcase. Among the effects of RENO were numerous letters, mathematical formulas, photographs of individuals and miscellaneous names and addresses on scraps of paper. These items were photographed by Agents of this office and are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau for developing. The photographs are contained on one roll of Photorecord film and five rolls of Kodak FX135 film.

Under the circumstances which these photographs were obtained, it was not possible to be selective of the documents. It is therefore suggested that the film be developed negatively only and not enlarged at this time. After the film has been developed it should be returned to the Baltimore Office for review, after which time the pertinent photographs will be returned to the Bureau for enlargement.

RJL:arf
65-1642
Encl.
By Special Messenger

cc: New York
Denver

not necessary to record since info subsequently obtained through search by Balto Office 7-29

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

174-1333-2428
INF IB II
MAR 16 1949

Kisseloff-11752

5-7-49

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-15-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 74-1333)

~~SECRET~~
12/6/82
CLASS. BY SP1GSKI OMJ
DATE OF REVIEW OADR 225,248
Prior Release 101-2668-789

BORIS BYKOV, was., Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz, Colonel Bykov, "Peter", is a subject of this case and to date investigation has failed to identify or locate BYKOV.

It is requested that the Bureau consider the advisability of contacting [redacted] in an effort to obtain any information in their possession that may aid in identifying and locating BYKOV.

b7D

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described "Peter" as follows:

Age	In 1936, late 40's
Height	5'7"
Build	medium
Hair	reddish, thinning
Eyes	Reddish - brown
Eyelashes	reddish
Complexion	ruddy
Mouth	full lips but not blubber lips
Teeth	all own teeth
Nose	thin, pointed, thin at end and occasionally quivered
Characteristics	clean shaven, neat dresser, well proportioned, wears expensive hard worsted conservative suits, always wore hat, quick in movements, authorative in his manner, ferret-like way about him.
Peculiarities	invariably carried right hand inside jacket (Napoleon style)
Languages	spoke Russian, German with a Yiddish accent, poor English when first came to America but improved during his stay.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CHAMBERS advised that PETER had a wife in the United States. He

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-11753

RCB:FJC
65-14920

Classified by 235E WAB/DAR 11/25/85
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

EX-125

RECORDED - 119

74-1333-2429

MAY 3 1949

INDEXED - 119

~~SECRET~~

did not know the wife's name. He recalled that he saw her once. He described her as follows:

Age	In 1936, in 20's
Height	5'7"
Complexion	fair
Appearance	unattractive
Glasses	wore glasses
Nationality	Russian, not Jewish
Languages	Russian, practically no English, had one expression in English which she frequently used, "It's a gay farce"
Children	none

CHAMBERS has advised that he has no knowledge of any arrivals or departures of PETER, however, he believes that PETER arrived in the United States in late 1935 or early 1936. He does not believe that PETER had been in the United States before prior to his arrival in late 1935 or early 1936.

In his book "In Stalin's Secret Service," GENERAL WALTER KRIVITSKY, stated that BORIS BYKOV was the head of the Soviet Military Intelligence from 1936 on. He did not further identify BYKOV in the book but in 1939 GENERAL KRIVITSKY was interviewed by RUTH SHIPLEY of the Passport Division of the State Department. MISS SHIPLEY prepared a memo relating to the interview with KRIVITSKY which set forth the following information concerning BYKOV:

"Another person very active in the Soviet Intelligence work in this country who is now here is a man said to be COLONEL BORIS BYKOV, BYKOFF, BUKOV or BUKOFF. He is probably in charge of the extermination of KRIVITSKY. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair and red eyebrows. He came to this country in the summer of 1936 from France also probably first class on the Normandie. He received a visa in Paris in the Spring of 1936 on either a German or Polish passport."

[redacted] has advised that she believes b2 b7D

Kisseloff-11754

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

BYKOV was an Austrian and had been connected with the Austrian Communist Party and had gone to Russia and became attached to Soviet Intelligence during the 1920's. She described BYKOV as follows:

Age	In 1927, 2[illegible] or 29
Height	5'8"
Complexion	pale
Hair	reddish blonde, not a real red-head, thinning at the top
Eyes	color not known, eyes had red rings around them
Eyelashes	light colored, almost white
Lip	possibly full lips
Marital status	probably single in 1927
Characteristics	well dressed

CHAMBERS has stated that KRIVITSKY told him that BYKOV came from the slums of Odessa; that while KRIVITSKY was in the Communist Parter underground in Rome, BYKOV was sent to that city to assist him. However, BYKOV learned that he was being tailed by the [redacted] and although several attempts were made on the part of BYKOV to contact KRIVITSKY, no meetings were ever consummated because of BYKOV'S fear of uncovering KRIVITSKY. KRIVITSKY shortly thereafter succeeded in having BYKOV recalled to Russia. b7D

Kisseloff-11755

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

During the course of the interview with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on March 8, 1949, he submitted certain information concerning a proposed courier service which is being provided herewith for the Bureau's information.

CHAMBERS related that sometime in about 1935 he received instructions from the unknown subject BILL to set up a courier service, utilizing sailors on vessels going to England, especially the "Port of London." According to CHAMBERS, J. PETERS made an effort to find likely individuals on such ships but was rather unsuccessful. However, one proposed courier was found. CHAMBERS states that he has forgotten the last name of this individual but believes that his first name was "GERRY." He further identified this individual by stating that he was the brother of a girl by the name of "Charlotte," who was then MAXIM LIEBER'S secretary, and with whom LIEBER at that time was having an affair. CHAMBERS stated that both this girl and her brother were Communist Party members. It was his further recollection that this brother had been an engineering student at the City College of New York and even prior to LIEBER introducing him to CHAMBERS, he, the brother, had planned to give up his studies and become a seaman in order to organize Communist and union groups among sailors. He readily agreed to act as a courier and even went so far as to get maps of London and, with CHAMBERS, plot out future meeting places there and the conveyances to be used in going to and coming from such meetings. CHAMBERS stated that it was his further recollection that this individual actually did secure a job on a vessel traveling between New York City and either Southampton or London. He was actually employed on this vessel and was making trips when CHAMBERS ceased to see him. CHAMBERS stated that the individual never actually worked as a courier nor did he know the exact nature of his proposed function beyond the fact that it was connected with the Communist Party and strict secrecy was involved. The sister "Charlotte," according to CHAMBERS, was aware of the plan, as well as MAXIM LIEBER.

The Albany Office is requested to check appropriate State records in an attempt to identify, if possible, the full name of the girl "Charlotte," who was employed by MAXIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in approximately 1935 as his secretary. If obtained, this information should be reported to the Bureau and the New York Office by teletype.

CC--ALBANY

FXP:EMD
65-14920

RECORDED - 4

INDEXED - 4

100-11756 - 2430

APR 6 1949

Kisselloff-11756

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LISH WHITSON

DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : MR. F. L. JONES

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

For record purposes this is to advise that the writer turned over to Mr. Fletcher for delivery to Mr. Ray Whearty the original Chambers' documents designated as Q1 through Q69 at 1:25 P.M. today.

FLJ:mer

RECORDED - 138

174-1333-2431
F IB II
5 MAR 15 1949

EX-1

5 MAR 21 1949

Kisseloff-11757

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 67 21 11-45P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. DURING AN INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS HE RELATED THAT HE HAD SPOKEN TO HARRY LAVINE, A WRITER ON "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINE, AND HAD ASCERTAINED FROM LAVINE THAT RALPH TOLEDANO AT ONE TIME HAD A CONVERSATION WITH EARL BROWDER DURING WHICH TIME BROWDER ADMITTED KNOWING ALGER HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND FURTHER THAT ALGER HISS WAS A PARTY MEMBER AND THAT BROWDER ACTUALLY HAD A COUPLE OF CONFERENCES WITH HISS EIGHER IN THE PERTINENT PERIOD OF THIS INVESTIGATION OR AT A LATER TIME. LAVINE ADVISED CHAMBERS THAT TOLEDANO IS PERFECTLY WILLING TO TELL WHAT HE KNOWS TO THE FBI. ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS TOLEDANO WAS A FORMER MEMBER OF THE CP BUT IS NOW DEFINITELY ANTI-COMMUNIST. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER THEY DESIRE LAVINE, TOLEDANO AND BROWDER INTERVIEWED.

HANDLE BY STOP

RECORDED - 138 74-1-2432
INDEXED - 138

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

OK per H.C.F. A. Rosen 2-24-49

SAC, New York

February 25, 1949

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 138

2432

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

EX-1

Reference is made to New York teletype dated February 21, 1949.

Authority is granted for your office to conduct interviews with Ralph Toledano, Harry Lavine, and Earl Browder in connection with the allegations of Chambers contained in referenced teletype.

FLJ:ofm

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 28 11 51 AM '49

G.I.R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 25 6 39 PM '49

Kisseloff-11759

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 1, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY R

Reference is made to teletype from New York dated February 14, 1949 in which this office was requested to forward to New York a summary of the personal history or background on all pertinent serials reflecting the same regarding ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. Further reference is made to the teletype from Baltimore dated February 15, 1949 which requested this office to furnish New York copies of all reports regarding ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING except those listed as being furnished by Baltimore.

Since the files in the Washington Field Office are rather voluminous, it is therefore deemed expedient to transmit herewith copies of reports rather than try to summarize the information. Accordingly, there is transmitted herewith:

1. Report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY dated at Washington January 4, 1941 entitled "ELEANOR NELSON; INTERNAL SECURITY-C".

2. Report of Special Agent TRENWITH S. BASFORD dated September 7, 1943 at Baltimore, Maryland entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING; SECURITY MATTER-C".

3. Report of Special Agent ROBERT F. COOPER dated at Washington, D.C. November 29, 1943 entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING; SECURITY MATTER-C".

4. Report of Special Agent HARRIS H. HUSTON dated at Washington April 19, 1945 entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was; INTERNAL SECURITY-C".

5. Report of Special Agent HERBERT VINICK dated at Baltimore June 22, 1945 entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was; INTERNAL SECURITY-C".

6. Report of Special Agent HARRIS H. HUSTON dated at Washington August 29, 1945 entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING; INTERNAL SECURITY-C"

G.I.R.

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EX-138

7. Report of Special Agent HARRIS H. HUSTON dated at Washington April 30, 1946 entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was; INTERNAL SECURITY-C".

8. Report of Special Agent HARRIS H. HUSTON dated December 6, 1946 at Washington entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was, INTERNAL SECURITY-C".

On January 3, 1949, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised an Agent of this office that the informant was closely associated with ELEANOR NELSON from 1936 to the early 1940's. This informant remarked that ELEANOR NELSON had been a highly placed official in the United Federal Workers in Washington and that ELEANOR NELSON had been placed in this position through the efforts of Communist Party members. The informant had never attended any unit meetings of the Communist Party in NELSON's presence or company and the informant had never seen NELSON's Communist Party membership card. However, the informant considered ELEANOR NELSON to be a member of the Communist Party, and it was the informant's opinion that NELSON was so highly placed in the Party that she was above the card carrying category of Party membership. The informant remarked that in numerous discussions between NELSON and the informant, each accepted the other as being a member of the Party. In addition, the informant has had many conversations with GERTRUDE EVANS and SARAH V. MONTGOMERY, both of whom considered ELEANOR NELSON to be a member of the Communist Party. EVANS and MONTGOMERY are both members of the Party according to [redacted]

b2
b7D

New York Office is already in possession of the report of Special Agent F. I. McGARRGHTY dated at Washington March 28, 1941 entitled "HELEN MILLER, ETAL; HATCH ACT". Page twelve and following of this report has background information regarding ELEANOR NELSON. New York is also in possession of the report of Special Agent W. A. HALPIN dated at Washington June 13, 1941 entitled "HELEN MILLER, ETAL: HATCH ACT", but it is noted that a list of informants is omitted from the reports in the possession of this office. A subsequent letter advised that [redacted]

b2
b7D

9. A copy of a blind memo on ELEANOR NELSON.

The attention of the New York office is called to a long article in the Daily Worker dated August 9, 1942 which pertains to ELEANOR NELSON.

While in Washington and Baltimore and while engaged in her official capacity representing the United Federal Workers, ELEANOR NELSON was in contact with the following individuals: HOYT HADDOCK at that time representing NMU; GERALDINE SHANDROSS, legislative representative for the ACA-CIO; BJORNE HALLING of ILWU-CIO; ARTHUR STEIN, Secretary Treasurer, United Federal Workers; FRANK DONNER, attorney, Assistant General Counsel CIO; LEE PRESSMAN; ABRAM FLAXER; DOROTHY BAILEY who was just ordered discharged from her Government Service by the Loyalty Review Board; VIRGIL AKERSON of the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union; REID ROBINSON of the same Union; AL HANNON, prominent Communist functionary; TOMMY RICHARDSON, then Executive Vice President of United Federal Workers.

cc - New York (Encs)
Baltimore
100-703
100-1631

EFH:VC
74-94

Kisseloff-11762

CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 5 NYC 3 FROM 0

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 28 1949

TELEMETER

CONF 2 STATIONS WASHGA (5) NYC (3)

~~YFJ~~

~~XT~~ FROM LOS ANGELES 28 1-20 PM

DIRECTOR, SAC URGENT

JAHAN PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, IS-R. RE N.Y. TEL AND L.A. LETTER, BOTH FEB. TWENTYFIVE LAST. YOLANDA MAGRINI, WAS. YOLE MAGRINI, YOLANDA MODOTTI, LOCATED IN L.A. OPERATING FLOWER SHOP AT THREE NINE TWO TWO VERDUGO RD. APPARENTLY RESIDING THIS ADDRESS WITH BROTHER JOSEPH MODOTTI. BUREAU ADVISE WHETHER L.A. SHOULD INTERVIEW YOLANDA MAGRINI AND DETERMINE WHEREABOUTS OF LEICA CAMERA REPORTEDLY OWNED BY HER.

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INDEXED - 138
14-13-2434
F B I
31 MAR 1949

HOOD

ACK PLS

Kisseloff-11763

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1949

TELETYPE

WA 1 NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTO 3-14-49 9-13 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD U R G E N

JAHAM. RENYTEL MARCH TEN SET OUT AS FOLLOWS FOR INFORMATION OF

QUOTE CHAMBERS STATED TODAY THAT THERE WAS INCLUDED IN THE ENVELOPE

WITH THE QUOTE TYPED DOCUMENTS UNQUOTE A SMALL SLIP OF PAPER

TYPEWRITTEN ADDRESSED TO KARL AND SIGNED H. IT READ IN EFFECT QUOTE

IF YOU HAVE STOPPED PLAYING AROUND WITH MY GIRL FRIEND WILL YOU

PLEASE TAKE YOUR THINGS OUT OF HER CLOSET AS SHE WANTS TO USE IT.

UNQUOTE. CHAMBERS CONSIDERED THAT THINGS REFER TO EQUIPMENT. DOES

NOT KNOW IF QUOTE H UNQUOTE WOULD BE HENRY HILL COLLINS OR JOHN HERMANN.

DOES NOT THINK THAT QUOTE H UNQUOTE WOULD BE ALGER HISS. STATES HE

POSSIBLY HAD SOME PHOTO EQUIPMENT IN COLLINS APARTMENT BUT DOES NOT

RECALL HAVING LEFT ANY THERE. STATES POSSIBLE HE HAD EQUIPMENT IN

HERMANN- S APARTMENT AS HE BELIEVES HE DID SOME PHOTO WORK THERE.

IN EITHER CASE DOES NOT RECALL HAVING TAKEN ANY EQUIPMENT FROM HER APART-

MENT. CHAMBERS DOES NOT REMEMBER ANY DETAILS CONCERNING HIS ORIGINAL

RECEIPT OF THIS PAPER. CHAMBERS BELIEVES HE GAVE THIS SLIP OF PAPER

TO RICHARD CLEVELAND, HIS ATTORNEY BALTIMORE, MD. REQUEST BALTO OFFICE

TO OBTAIN SAME FROM CLEVELAND AND FORWARD IMMEDIATELY TECHNICAL

LABORATORY BUREAU FOR APPROPRIATE EXAMINATION. IN EVENT CLEVELAND

DOES NOT HAVE PAPERS, SUGGEST BALTO OFFICE CONTACT CHAMBERS AT HOME

FOR LEAD AS TO ITS POSSIBLE WHEREABOUTS. UNQUOTE. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND

CHAMBERS BALTIMORE ATORNEY STATED TODAY HE DOES NOT HAVE ABOVE SLIP

OF PAPER, BELIEVES CHAMBERS NEVER TURNED IT OVER TO HIM BUT RECALLS

CHAMBERS SHOWING IT TO HIM AND READING SAME. IN CASE HIS MEMORY MIGHT

BE FAULTY ON THIS POINT, CLEVELAND MADE A THOROUGH SEARCH OF HIS FILES

END OF PAGE ONE

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124-1935-2435

3 MAR 17 1949

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PAGE TWO

WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. ALSO THINKING HE MIGHT HAVE SENT IT TO HAROLD R. MEDIAN, JR. IN YC, CLEVELAND TELEPHONED MEDINA. MEDIAN ADVISED NEIGHER HE NOR MEDINAS FIRM NOR HILTON THE NY DOCUMENT EXAMINER, HAD THE NOTE IN THEIR POSSESSION. BALTIMORE CONTACED CHAMBERS MARCH ELEVEN LAST AND HE STATED THE ONLY OTHER POSSIBILITY WAS THAT HE HAD TURNED THE NOTE OVER TO ROBERT STRIPLING, FORMER HCUA CHIEF INVESTIGATOR. SUGGEST WFO CONTACT HCUA IMMEDIATELY IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE NOTE. IF NOT IN HCUA FILES, PERHAPS STRIPLING RETAINED IT PERSONALLY, ALTHOUGH CHAMBERS STATED THAT IF HE ACTUALLY TURNED NOTE OVER TO STRIPLING, IT WAS FOR HCUA OFFICIALLY AND NOT STRIPLING PERSONALLY. FOR INFO WFO APPEL, HCUA INVESTIGATOR, CONTACED CHAMBERS TELEPHONICALLY FRIDAY, MARCH ELEVEN WESTMINISTER FOR INFO RE CHAMBERS PASSPORT TO FACILITATE LOCATING SOURCE AT STATE DEPT. CHAMBERS REFERRED APPEL TO FBI SO HCUA MAY NOT FEEL TOO KINDLY AT THE MOMENT.

11:10AM 3-14-49 Delaviqne, W.F.O. instructed to make no contact with HCUA

MC FARLIN

CORRECTION

PAGE TWO LINE 2 WORDS 2, 9, SHOULD BE MEDINA

PAGE TWO LINE 3 WORD 1 SHOULD BE NEITHER

PAGE 1 LINE 4 WORD 1 SHOULD BE TYPEWRITTEN LINE 9 WORD 3 SHOULD BE THINK

LINE 10 WORD 4 SHOLD BE PHOTO LINE 15 WORD 10 SHOULD BE SLIP

PAGE 2 LINE 2 WORD 5 SHOULD BE NYC

ACK PLS IN ORDER AND DISK

BA R 1 WA

BA R 1 NY

Kisseloff-11765

2435

TWO COPIES WFO

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

March 14, 1949

Director - FBI

RECORDED - 61

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers produced sixty-five pages of typewritten material at the pre-trial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948, and that these documents had been retained in a brown manila envelope at the home of one of Chambers' relatives in Brooklyn, New York. Chambers has recently advised that there was included in this brown envelope with the typewritten material a small slip of typewritten paper addressed to "Karl" and signed "H." You may recall that "Karl" was one of the aliases used by Chambers. This slip of paper read in effect: "If you have stopped playing around with my girl friend, will you please take your things out of her closet as she wants to use it." Chambers considered the word "things" as referring to some of his photographic equipment. He stated he does not know if "H" referred to Henry Hill Collins, Jr., or John Hermann, both members of Chambers' apparatus. He does not think, however, that "H" referred to Alger Hiss.

Chambers stated he possibly had some photographic equipment in Collins' apartment but does not recall having left any there. He stated that it is possible he could have had some equipment in Hermann's apartment as he believes he did some photographic work there. In either case he does not recall having taken any equipment from these apartments.

Chambers does not recall any details concerning his original receipt of this slip of paper. He believes that he gave this paper to his attorney, Richard F. Cleveland, in Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Cleveland, however, when contacted in this regard, stated that he does not have this slip of paper and believes that Chambers never turned it over to him. He stated he recalls Chambers having showed it to him and reading the contents of it to him. Chambers has subsequently advised that the only other possibility as to the whereabouts of this slip of paper was that he may have turned it over to Mr. Robert Stripling, former Chief Investigator of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

It is suggested that the Department endeavor to determine if this slip of paper is presently in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and, if so, it is requested that arrangements be made to obtain it from the Committee for appropriate examination by the FBI Laboratory along the same lines as were followed with respect to the "Pumpkin" film.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.L.Jmpd

Kisseloff-11766

MAY 1, 1949

SAC, LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK

RECORDED - 138

EX-1

JAMES, ARJUNE, COPYRIGHT B, USR. IS LOS ANGELES TELETYPE FELONY
TAX TYPICAL, LAST. LOS ANGELES SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT FOR
INTERVIEW WITH VOLUNTARY AGENT IS SUGGESTED. REFER GLD TELETYPE.

HOOVER

TLJ:lmc

G.I.R.-1

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Tolson
Clegg
Clavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Gahan
Carnea
Harbo
Mohr
Winnington
Quinn Tamm
Boom
Case
Sandy

Kisseloff-11767

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. #65-2446 mfg

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1/27/49	1/6,7,10,11,13, 14,17,20,21,24, 26,27/49.	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Additional typewritten specimens submitted non-idented by Laboratory after comparison with Q5 through Q69. Attempts to secure further specimens unsuccessful. Interviews with associates of HISS set out. EUGENE ROSEN denies that his father was acquainted with CHAMBERS or HISS. Investigation shows CHAMBERS resided near New Hope, Pennsylvania under name of BREEN during parts of 1936 and 1937 and near Frenchtown, New Jersey at about same time, year not established. Mrs. FRANCES FUSSELL, who worked in State Department under ALGER HISS, states his policies tended to favor Russia rather than United States. W. GIBBS MC KENNY, Baltimore attorney, advised HARRY MARTIN that he had five acquaintances in Baltimore who considered ALGER HISS to have a "red tinge."

- P -

Reference: Bureau File #74-1333.
Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated January 11, 1949 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Details: This report reflects joint investigation of Special Agents J. PHILIP KOCHENDERFER, WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY and the writer.

cc AAG Campbell 2-4-49 FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: L. V. Boardman SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 BALTIMORE
2 NEWARK
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1 CHICAGO (inf)
2 PHILADELPHIA

5 MAR 23 1949

174-1333-2436
E B II
11 MAR 16 1949

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1

PH #65-2440

ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

There have been submitted to the Laboratory typewritten specimens obtained from Woodstock typewriters bearing the following serial numbers:-

N 172905
N 174426
N 183374

By reports dated January 10, January 14 and January 25, 1949, the Laboratory has advised that the specimens submitted for the above enumerated typewriters, which specimens had been designated as K248, K294 and K337, were not typed on the same typewriters as had been used to type Specimens Q5 and Q6 through Q69.

Typewriter 172905 is in the possession of RAYMOND & MC NUTT, 9th and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia; Typewriter 174426 is in the possession of Mrs. DOROTHY DUNSON, 1906 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, and Typewriter 183374 is in the possession of Mrs. EDITH VANDER LEEUW, 5949 Colgate Street, Philadelphia.

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the Bureau instructed that a review be made of the will of THOMAS FANSLER for leads as to any additional typewriting specimens.

A photostatic copy of the original of this will contained in Will Book 189, Page 262, which will is dated January 26, 1935, was forwarded to the Laboratory, and under report dated January 25, 1949, the Laboratory advised that this will was not typed on any machine used to type Specimens Q5 through Q69.

A review of this will reflected that a personal property tax form probably had been filed.

Mr. WILLIAM F. MEADE, Chairman, Board of Revision of Taxes, City Hall Annex, made available the personal property tax return of THOMAS FANSLER for the year 1940. All information in this form was handwritten and the signature of the maker indicates the form was made by DAISY CLARA FANSLER. Miss FANSLER is the daughter of THOMAS FANSLER. Mr. MEADE advised that personal property tax forms for the year 1939 and all prior years had been destroyed by court order.

PH #65-2440

Through the cooperation of JOHN T. BOLAND, Register of Wills, City Hall, Philadelphia, a review was made of P.S. 54, Page 11, of the inventory book in connection with the will of THOMAS L. FANSLER. The inventory book showed the list of personal effects of FANSLER, which were as follows:- 1) a note dated July 2, 1932 of RALPH L. and ADA S. FANSLER, $1,400; 2) a note dated April 6, 1936 of HENRY FANSLER, $300; 3) household furniture and furnishings, 3450 Chestnut Street (these furnishing were not described in detail);

No leads are being set out for investigation concerning the above described notes.

Also listed were the following shares of stock:- 1) 20 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, @ 23½; 2) 20 shares of Great Valley Mills, preferred; 3) 20 shares of Great Valley Mills; 4) 10 shares of 1510 Walnut Street Corporation, capital stock; 5) 10 shares of Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company; 6) 40 shares of Mitten Bank Securities Corporation, cumulative preferred.

No other information of value was noted in the files.

Records of the Great Valley Mills and the Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company could not be located at the reference room of the Free Library of Philadelphia by means of a search through Poor's Register of Directors and Executives from 1933 to date. Prior to 1933, Poor's Register of Directors lists only directors and not corporations. Also checked at the Library were Moody's Industrials from 1915 to 1948 and the Standard Advertising Register from 1929 to 1940.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the records of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company indicated that THOMAS L. FANSLER had possessed twenty shares of Pennsylvania Railroad common stock and that he disposed of them on January 4, 1937, selling them through the brokerage house of DeHaven and Townsend and that the records searched by him revealed no further stock owned by FANSLER. The records also indicated that at the time of acquisition by FANSLER, his signature was identified by the brokerage firm of A. C. WOOD, JR. & Company.

This informant advised that the information conveyed by him was "off the record."

RICHARD W. WELLS, partner in the brokerage house of DeHaven and Townsend, Crouter and Bodine, Packard Building, Philadelphia, conducted a search of all

records of the firm and stated that he failed to locate any record of the name THOMAS L. FANSLER and that despite his contact with the firm for twenty-seven years he failed to recall the name.

Mr. ALEXANDER C. WOOD, JR., senior partner in the firm A. C. WOOD, JR. and Company, recalled the name of FANSLER and commented that THOMAS L. FANSLER had conducted a limited business with his firm from 1928 until the liquidation of his estate in 1941. Mr. WOOD advised that his files failed to reveal any correspondence or other material from FANSLER, adding that in 1945 the filing system of his company had been completely overhauled and large quantities of material destroyed.

Inquiry was made of Mr. WOOD concerning the Great Valley Mills Corporation and the Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company. He searched these names through the 1948 Financial Stock Guide and through the Marvyn Scudder Manual on Extinct and Obsolete Companies and failed to reveal any record of the identity or location of these companies. He personally could not recall ever having heard the names previously.

R. A. WOLCOTT, Transfer Department, Philadelphia National Bank, 421 Chestnut Street, advised that his company had in February of 1948 taken over the liquidation of the Mitten Bank Securities Corporation which had gone out of existence a number of years previously. He conducted a thorough search of all records and failed to locate anything concerning FANSLER other than that he had been a stock holder in that corporation.

W. JAMES MC INTOSH, former Treasurer of the 1510 Walnut Street Corporation, advised that he had been in charge of liquidation proceedings of that company which had been handled by the Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Company. He made a search of all available records in his possession and in the possession of the Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Company and failed to locate any correspondence from FANSLER and made the statement that he was quite sure that none could exist inasmuch as it has been his practice to destroy all extraneous material involved in the liquidation.

Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, was contacted concerning his knowledge of any brokerage concerns with whom FANSLER may have had dealings. MARTIN furnished the name A. C. WOOD, JR. and Company as the only brokerage concern that he could recall in this respect. The investigation at A. C. WOOD, Jr. and Company is set forth above.

Referenced report sets forth that typewritten specimens obtained from Mr. ANTHONY WHITAKER, attorney for DAISY FANSLER, and from Mr. BURTON WRIGHT, nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, former partner of THOMAS L. FANSLER, had been submitted to the Laboratory for comparison purposes.

By Laboratory report dated January 10, 1949, it was advised that these specimens, designated as K216, K217 and K218, had been examined and that it was concluded that they had not been typed on any machine which had typed specimens Q6 through Q69.

Referenced report further sets out that HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, had been recontacted for any knowledge he might have of former insurance customers of FANSLER. MARTIN had recalled four individuals to whom FANSLER had sold insurance and these individuals were contacted to determine if specimens were obtainable. As a result of these contacts, additional typing specimens were obtained from STEWART SMYTHE and WAYNE C. MESCHTER. Further, HARRY MARTIN located one additional carbon copy of a letter in his own possession dated April 15, 1930.

The specimens thus obtained were submitted to the Bureau Laboratory and by report dated January 14, 1949, the Laboratory advised that these specimens were designated as K295, K296 and K297. The Laboratory advised that Specimens 295 and 297 had not been prepared by any typewriter used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69. The same report indicated that Specimen K296 (the carbon obtained from HARRY MARTIN) was not sufficiently clear for a conclusion to be reached.

AT ARDMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that the Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, of St. Mary's Church, Ardmore, was formerly the pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., between 1935 and 1942, at which church ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were members and TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS by a former marriage, sang in the choir. It was requested that Reverend ARMSTRONG be contacted for any typed correspondence he might have in his possession received from HISS.

Reverend ARMSTRONG was contacted and there was obtained from him a letter dated October 20, 1948 on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which letter was signed by ALGER HISS. This letter was furnished to the Laboratory, and under report dated January 25, 1949, the Laboratory advised that the specimen, which had been designated as K339, had not been prepared on a machine used to type Specimens Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

Further information obtained from Reverend ARMSTRONG is set forth in a subsequent section in this report.

AT BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated January 5, 1949, the Boston Office advised that CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, author of "Yankee from Olympus," was residing at 921 Mt. Pleasant Road, Bryn Mawr. It was requested that Mrs. BOWEN be interviewed in order to obtain any typewritten material she might have received from ALGER HISS.

Mrs. CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN advised that this is her pen name and that her actual name is Mrs. THOMAS MC KEAN DOWNS. She stated that she had actually started the preparation of her book, "Yankee from Olympus," which deals with the life of former Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, in about 1940 and that the book itself had been published in 1944. She advised that in connection with the preparation of this book, she had contacted ALGER HISS for information regarding HOLMES' background and that she had actually had dinner with HISS at the Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D.C., on May 28, 1942, at which time she had engaged in a two-hour conversation relative to Justice HOLMES. Mrs. BOWEN made an examination of all papers in her possession and was able to locate two letters which she had received from ALGER HISS relative to the making of the above mentioned appointment.

These letters were forwarded to the Laboratory for comparison purposes and by report dated January 10, 1949 the Laboratory advised that the letters, which were designated as K246 and K247, and both of which were dated in May of 1942, had not been typed on the machine used to type Q6 through Q69. These letters have been returned to Mrs. BOWEN.

AT HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

By letter dated January 12, 1949, the Bureau indicated that a review of the income tax return of ALGER HISS for 1947 indicated revenue for "honoria for addresses at Haverford College and West Point Academy."

Mrs. ALICE BERRY, Secretary to the President, Haverford College, advised that ALGER HISS gave a commencement ceremony speech in June 1947. After inquiry, she advised that there was no record of any correspondence at the college, that all such correspondence is destroyed after a period of one year unless the correspondence indicates a specific reason for retention. Mrs. BERRY advised that she recalled that HISS had received an oral invitation for this appearance and that his acceptance had likewise been oral.

She said that most speakers at the college sent in copies of their addresses for publication but that she specifically recalls that ALGER HISS did not and that at this commencement he spoke entirely from memory.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Information was received at the Philadelphia Office from Mr. C. K. KNIGHT, a professor of insurance at the University of Pennsylvania, that he had recently noticed a bill from Mr. M. J. FAHEY concerning the repair of one of the University's typewriters. Mr. KNIGHT said that he was impressed by this bill since it seemed to be a very exact record and therefore it might be possible that Mr. FAHEY, who was located at 1228 N. 59th Street, might have sufficiently accurate records to reflect the repair of any Woodstock typewriters.

Accordingly, Mr. MICHAEL J. FAHEY was interviewed and he advised that he had been a salesman for the L.C. Smith Typewriter Company until 1942, that he had never repaired any Woodstock typewriter having a serial number below N 500000.

The report of the writer dated December 23, 1948 at Philadelphia indicated a Woodstock typewriter, N 151727, in the possession of Mr. LOUIS KAYE, President of Ryders, Inc., 4862 N. Broad Street. This report indicated that inasmuch as the serial number indicated manufacture prior to 1927, no specimens had been taken from the machine.

Since Bureau teletype dated January 14, 1949 has indicated that the serial number limitations in which investigation should be conducted concerning Woodstock typewriters were between 145,000 and 204,500, Mr. KAYE was recontacted. At this time, however, he advised that the machine had been purchased new and had never been out of the possession of Ryders, Inc. In view of this fact, it was not deemed necessary to obtain specimens from this particular machine.

Philadelphia teletype dated January 10, 1949 indicated that JOHN CAROW, former manager of the Philadelphia agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company, had located additional personal records concerning the operation of the Philadelphia agency and that he also recalled that it was his experience that typewriter salesmen, as a class, were extremely prone to retain their "commission vouchers."

As a result of his comment to this effect, the Milwaukee Office was requested to recontact THOMAS GRADY in order to ascertain definitely whether or not

GRADY might have retained such commission vouchers. By teletype dated January 11th, the Milwaukee Office advised that GRADY had claimed on re-interview that he had no commission vouchers or any other records relating to the period when he was a salesman for the Woodstock Typewriter Company in Philadelphia.

A review of the additional personal records furnished by CAROW reflected a number of sales of Woodstock typewriters to Catholic schools throughout the city of Philadelphia. Mr. CAROW, upon further questioning, was able to furnish the name of Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, of the Catholic Diocese, 1712 Summer Street, as the man who controlled all purchases for Catholic schools in the area.

Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer, Office of the Archbishop, Philadelphia, at the above address, was contacted in an attempt to determine the dates on which Woodstock typewriters had been purchased for Catholic schools in the area and the serial numbers of these machines. This inquiry was made in an attempt to indicate the approximate number of machines being sold at the time the Woodstock typewriter which is the object of the current investigation was sold to the firm of FANSLER-MARTIN.

Mr. MITCHELL said that purchases for the Catholic schools had consisted only of new typewriters with the possible exception of the World War II years, when some reconditioned typewriters had been purchased. Mr. MITCHELL caused an examination to be made of the records of the Office of the Archbishop, which examination reflected no invoices concerning the purchase of new typewriters. He advised that, therefore, no serial numbers of typewriters purchased would be available. His records did show payment of $250 for five typewriters on October 20, 1927 for the Hallahan High School, wherein the salesman was one CAROW. Another payment of $900 was made to the Woodstock Company on October 21, 1927 for the purchase of Woodstock typewriters made available to the Northeast Catholic Boys' High School.

A complete search of all other records available by Mr. MITCHELL failed to develop any information concerning serial numbers of typewriters sold to Catholic high schools.

By teletype dated January 6, 1949, the Bureau instructed that contact should be made with the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company relative to an application for insurance on the part of DONALD HISS.

Kisseloff-11775

Inquiry at the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company reflected three policies for DONALD HISS totaling $50,000. However, there was no typewritten correspondence available from HISS.

Mr. EDWIN E. WELLER, Assistant Counsel for the company, advised that if any correspondence were available, it would be in the Washington Office of the company or in the personal files of the former Washington Office Supervisor, J. WISTAR HUEY, JR., who is presently director of the home office agency in Baltimore. The policy applications for DONALD HISS reflected that HUEY had known DONALD HISS for twenty-two years.

The above policies of DONALD HISS consist of a $25,000 ordinary life policy, #1036773, issued June 15, 1946; a $10,000 ordinary life policy, #1039705, issued March 28, 1947, and a $15,000 ordinary life policy, #10566163, issued June 14, 1947.

Applications for insurance executed by DONALD HISS on July 24, 1946 and July 22, 1947 reflect that he resided at 3030 Q Street, Washington, D.C., and as of July 1946 was employed as an attorney by the Washington firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb in the Union Trust Building. DONALD HISS was born at Baltimore, Maryland on December 15, 1906; his wife, CATHERINE G. HISS, was born October 9, 1911, and his children are listed as BOSLEY HISS, born November 29, 1941; CYNTHIA A. HISS, born August 17, 1943, and JOANNA C. HISS, born October 10, 1946.

ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated January 4, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that L. M. C. SMITH, a Philadelphia attorney and former head of the Special War Policies Unit, Department of Justice, had been said by BEN T. MOORE to be a good friend of ALGER HISS. It was suggested by the Washington Field Office that SMITH be interviewed concerning typewriter specimens, typewriters in HISS' possession or other associates of HISS.

LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH, 512 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, advised that he has known ALGER HISS since approximately 1934 through social connections and that he has met ALGER HISS on occasions since that time. However, SMITH stated that he has been much friendlier with DONALD HISS, the brother of ALGER HISS. Both Mr. and Mrs. SMITH have visited the HISS home in Georgetown, Washington, D.C., on several occasions. Mr. SMITH

states that he has never seen any typewriter in the HISS home and has no knowledge of any typewriter owned by HISS, nor does he have any typewritten specimens of any correspondence from HISS.

Inquiry was made of Mr. SMITH regarding business associates of HISS. He indicated that the only close associates of HISS known to him were Mr. and Mrs. RUDOLPH STANLEY-BROWN, Mr. BROWN being an architect in New York City; Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT FEIS, Mr. FEIS being the former Economic Adviser at the State Department and presently at Princeton University; EDWARD BURLING, an attorney in Washington, D.C., who is the son of one of the BURLINGS in the law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee and Shorb, this firm being associated with the present Secretary of State, DEAN ACHESON; and THEODORE DOMINIC, an architect from the Georgetown area of Washington who is related to the prominent DOMINIC family of New York. Mr. SMITH was unable to furnish any other information of value regarding the HISSES.

Mr. SMITH described himself as being a "left of center New Dealer" as compared with the conservative elements. He indicated that he had been called a Communist in the past but denied such beliefs. SMITH is a member of the Americans for Democratic Action organization. He desires to go on record as having voluntarily contributed funds for the defense of ALGER HISS inasmuch as he does not feel that HISS is guilty as charged nor a Communist and will be greatly shaken if he is found guilty. In this regard, SMITH made a statement to the effect that should HISS be found guilty, he feels that HISS should be severely punished.

AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

By teletype dated January 6, 1949, the Washington Field Office suggested that interview be conducted with JEOFFREY and ELIZABETH MAY, who had been nextdoor neighbors of ALGER HISS at 1245 30th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., between 1936 and 1938.

As a result of authority granted by the Bureau on January 12, 1949, JEOFFREY MAY was interviewed at the New Jersey State Office Building, Trenton, New Jersey, where he is conducting a survey of relief agencies for Governor DRISCOLL.

MAY advised that his wife, ELIZABETH, was currently living at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. and working for the Committee on Economic Development, Stonleigh Court, Connecticut Avenue, Washington.

MAY stated that he and his wife had resided nextdoor to the HISS family from July 1936 until about August 1937, at which time HISS moved. He stated that the two families exchanged visits and that they have visited occasionally since that time but that they were not necessarily the closest of friends. He stated that he does not recall ever having seen a typewriter of any make in the HISS residence and that he never heard one being operated through the party wall while he was a neighbor. He added that he has never received any typewritten material from HISS.

He commented that ALGER HISS employed Negro female servants during the period but that he could not recall the names of any of these servants. It was his opinion that these servants were hired through the United States Employment Service in Washington and he recalled that his wife had become acquainted with one particular light complected female Negro servant at that agency and which servant Mrs. HISS may also have employed. MAY stated that he can not recall the name of this servant but that his wife probably can.

MAY further advised that he and his wife have met friends of the HISS family in their home but that he could recall the names of none of these persons other than DONALD HISS and his wife. He said that he did recall that during 1944, when visiting the HISS residence at that time, meeting the Director of Information of the United States Maritime Service but that he could not recall his name.

MAY claimed that he had never come in contact with or met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that he knows none of HISS' associates. Photographs of CHAMBERS taken during the 1930's were exhibited to MAY, who stated that he did not recognize them. He advised that HISS had never made any inquiry of him concerning the various confidential jobs which he, MAY, had held. He also recalled that he had met ALGER HISS shortly after HISS had returned from the Yalta Conference but that the only discussion concerned such things as scenic beauty, hours of work and similar topics, and that the substance of the conference was not discussed in any manner.

MAY continued that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had visited him at Erwinna, Pennsylvania in November 1948 and that this was the first time he had seen the HISSES in several years. He said that the reason for the visit was to refresh ALGER HISS' memory concerning minute details of the neighborhood in which HISS and MAY had resided during 1936 and 1937. He stated that he wanted his remarks in this regard to be considered "privileged" since it would affect the civil libel suit brought by HISS against CHAMBERS. He

added that the only subject of conversation on this latter occasion concerned such things as how the houses were painted, what method was used in parking the automobiles and similar items which would tend to prove that CHAMBERS had never been in that neighborhood during the pertinent period.

AT ARDMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

Information has been previously set forth in this report concerning a typewritten specimen obtained from the Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG.

At the same time that Reverend ARMSTRONG furnished this letter, he advised that he attended John Hopkins University between 1924 and 1928, at which time HISS was also a student at the university. Reverend ARMSTRONG only knew HISS by reputation while they attended college and did not again meet HISS until they became acquainted in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. The Reverend ARMSTRONG was pastor of the Christ Episcopal Church in Washington, D.C. between the years 1935 and 1942. He does not recall ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS being regular attendants at his church, although he believes they may have attended the church on occasions. He stated that he visited the HISS residence once or twice as a parson.

The Reverend ARMSTRONG advised he had received a letter from ALGER HISS in October 1948, which letter requested the Reverend ARMSTRONG to assist the HISSES in establishing the details of their recollection as far as events were concerned during the years 1935 to 1938. The Reverend ARMSTRONG advised that he was annoyed at the receipt of this letter from HISS because it appeared that HISS was trying to make ARMSTRONG say that HISS had regularly attended church services. ARMSTRONG advised that he had written to HISS in reply to the above letter, stating he was very sorry but he could not recall HISS' regular attendance at the services. Reverend ARMSTRONG further advised that HISS acknowledged his letter, although he was unable to actually locate that letter.

At the time the letter furnished by Reverend ARMSTRONG was forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison purposes, it was requested that after examination the letter be furnished to the Investigative Division of the Bureau for its information.

The letter which was obtained from Reverend ARMSTRONG indicated that TIMOTHY HOBSON had been a member of the choir of the Christ Church in Washington, D.C. for a period prior to February 19, 1937, when he had been injured in an automobile accident. The Reverend ARMSTRONG could not other than vaguely recall TIMOTHY's having been a member of the choir. He did

advise, however, that the choirmaster at the Christ Church is RICHARD BELL, who has held that position for many years, including the period that TIMOTHY HOBSON would have been a member of the choir.

The letter further indicates that HISS had the intention of writing to GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL, whom he said were in Chicago in October 1948. The Reverend ARMSTRONG recalls the BLACKWELLS as being very regular church attendants and suggested that their address be obtained through the Landon School in Bethesda, Maryland, where BLACKWELL had formerly been a master. He also advised that ETHEL BLACKWELL, his wife, was a music teacher available to the students of the Landon School, although he does not believe she was actually a member of the staff.

The Reverend ARMSTRONG could not recall ever having seen a typewriter at the HISS home on the occasions of his one or two visits.

MISCELLANEOUS

AT NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the New York Office advised that in the pre-trial deposition of CHAMBERS, it was stated that in August 1935 he had moved to a cottage on the Delaware River on the Pennsylvania side near Frenchtown, New Jersey, which cottage had been rented by one MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent of New York. This teletype indicated that CHAMBERS spent about two months at the cottage and that PRISCILLA HISS spent about ten days there, and that ALGER HISS made at least one visit during the two month period. It was indicated that LIEBER had rented the cottage from a Mr. BOUCOT, of Frenchtown, New Jersey, who had also had a cottage next to the one rented by LIEBER.

The pre-trial deposition further indicated that CHAMBERS believed that BOUCOT had a sister, a Mrs. BROWN, who had visited CHAMBERS and had met Mrs. HISS.

It further indicated that in the fall of 1936, CHAMBERS had moved to New Hope, Pennsylvania on the Delaware River and that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been looking for a summer home and had found a small stone house at New Hope; that they went to a real estate dealer at New Hope, a Mr. WOOD, and inquired of him concerning the house. In the deposition, CHAMBERS recalled that he went to look at the house with either WOOD or HISS or both and that he, CHAMBERS, had rented the house under the name of DAVID BREEN. CHAMBERS indicated that one TOM MARSHALL, an apple grower who had a farm one and one-half miles south of New Hope, was the landlord. According to the deposition,

CHAMBERS lived in this stone house until early 1937 and he was visited there by LIEBER.

THOMAS MARSHALL, who owns and operates a large apple farm approximately three and one-half miles south of New Hope, Pennsylvania, furnished the following information:

On the MARSHALL farm, approximately one hundred yards from the main house, there is situated a stone tenant house which MARSHALL rented up until approximately three years ago. An examination of MARSHALL's checkbooks, in which he makes detailed entries regarding incoming monies for tax purposes, there appeared a notation on June 15, 1936 that the tenant house was rented to one DAVID BREEN through a New Hope real estate agent, WATSON ROBERTS. Monthly entries followed this June entry indicating payment of rent, some months showing the name BREEN and others just showing the rental payment. An entry in May of 1937 reflects that the same tenant house was rented to one H. W. YERKES. Mr. MARSHALL recalled that the tenant house was idle for approximately a month and believes that BREEN left that vicinity in approximately April of 1937.

With respect to the data concerning the rental of the tenant house, Mr. MARSHALL stated that he had never heard of a real estate agent in the vicinity of New Hope by the name of WOOD and that his tenant house was definitely rented to BREEN through WATSON ROBERTS, who is presently residing in the upper part of Lambertville, New Jersey, with a married daughter whose name is EVERETT. According to MARSHALL, it is possible that ROBERTS may have had a person working with him by the name of WOOD but inasmuch as ROBERTS was a very small operator, he believes that ROBERTS probably handled all of the details leading up to the rental personally.

Neither Mr. MARSHALL nor his wife knew of any information whatever concerning any of BREEN's visitors but stated that he occasionally had company while living at the stone tenant house. The BREENS had a small daughter by the name of URSULA, approximately twelve to eighteen months old, when they first moved in and during the fall of 1936 Mrs. BREEN gave birth to another baby at the Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. The BREENS were described as quiet, the type of people who attended to their own business and they did not associate with anyone in the area.

Mr. MARSHALL identified the 1934 photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being identical with DAVID BREEN. He advised further that during November and

December of 1948, he was visited by a person of Jewish extraction and small stature who said he was a New York lawyer representing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He was also interrogated by two other individuals who represented themselves as detectives from Nassau County, New York. However, he did not furnish any of these three individuals with any exact data such as rental dates concerning the tenant house, which evidence is available should same be desired.

Mrs. MARY MARSHALL, wife of THOMAS MARSHALL, advised that the only source of information known to her regarding the activities at the BREEN home during the period from June 1936 to April 1937 was a local girl by the name of MAUDE COLTON who was employed by the BREENS as a housekeeper.

MAUDE SAMSEL, New Hope, Pennsylvania, advised that she was the aunt of MAUDE COLTON, and that MAUDE COLTON was now Mrs. MAUDE SWANSON, 6225 Norwood Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She also advised that another aunt of MAUDE COLTON, one LYDIA JONES, was now Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, and that she resided in a small town named Pruitt near Harrison, Arkansas.

Mrs. MAUDE SWANSON, 6225 Norwood Street, Philadelphia, advised that her aunt, LYDIA JONES, had worked for the BREENS as a housekeeper and that when she left, she was instrumental in obtaining a job for her at the BREENS. Mrs. SWANSON was approximately eighteen years of age at the time she was employed by the BREENS and she worked as a housekeeper from the fall of 1936, when the BREENS' second baby was approximately two months old, until they left in the spring of 1937. She stated that DAVID BREEN was away most of the time and that he came home only weekends and on an occasional trip. She recalled that he travelled in a car but could not furnish any information regarding the identity of the car. To the best of her recollection, BREEN worked in New York or some large city. She could not furnish any other information of value concerning the BREENS or any visitors or company that they had.

It was observed at the time of interview that Mrs. SWANSON possesses a rather low mentality.

Investigation in the vicinity across the Delaware River from Frenchtown, New Jersey disclosed that JOSEPH R. BOUCOT has not resided in that area for a number of years and that he could probably be located at 143 W. Coulter Street, Philadelphia, at which place he presently lives.

Mr. BOUCOT advised that he recalled renting a cottage in a little settlement known as Smithtown, Pennsylvania to MAXIM LIEBER and DAVID BREEN, who were supposed to be literary agents from New York City. He was unable to establish

a definite date that the cottage was rented to LIEBER and BREEN inasmuch as all of the records had been destroyed and the property at that time was owned by an uncle. The only thing that he could recall was that the rental covered a period of about two months during July and August. He could furnish no information whatever regarding activities which might have taken place at the cottage inasmuch as he himself resided at a hotel in Frenchtown, New Jersey. In this connection, he pointed out that his uncle's estate also included a cottage next to that rented to LIEBER and BREEN, which cottage at the time was occupied by his sister, Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN, and her son, PAUL, who was approximately thirteen or fourteen years of age at the time. It was his opinion that his sister and nephew would probably know something of the occupants of the other cottage.

Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN presently resides at 619 Orange Street, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and her son, PAUL BROWN, resides at 734 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he is currently singing with the MEYER DAVIS Orchestra at the Arlington Hotel.

Mr. BOUCOT was unable to identify any pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but stated that the pictures resembled BREEN. Mr. BOUCOT was visited by a small Jewish lawyer from New York City who was supposed to be representing CHAMBERS and whose name as near as he could recall was BONDY (ph). BOUCOT was also contacted on December 3, 1948 by HORACE W. SCHMAHL, who was representing ALGER HISS.

AT SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

Bureau letter dated January 6, 1949 reflected that information had been received from D. VINCENT HURLEY, who in turn had received information from Mrs. FRANCES FUSSELL, to the effect that early in the week of December 12, 1948, she had had a conversation with a man presently employed in the CE Unit in the State Department and with whom she had formerly worked; that in 1947 she and this man, together with several others, were working on the problem of the Yugoslav ships which had been seized by the United States at the end of the war in the Danube River and which were being withheld from Yugoslavia; that the State Department had adopted the position that the ships should not be returned until Russia and her satellites had agreed to the opening of the Danube to international commercial shipping, and that she and the others working on the problem were dumbfounded when in October or November of 1947 an order was issued by President TRUMAN that the ships be returned to Yugoslavia forthwith. The Philadelphia Office was instructed to promptly interview Mrs. FUSSELL for any additional data she may have had concerning this incident and for any relative data pertinent to the instant case.

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Mrs. FRANCES FUSSELL, 451 Riverview Road, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, stated that she was employed by the State Department in 1945 and that she continues as a part-time consultant at the present time. Mrs. FUSSELL said that while working as a subordinate under ALGER HISS, she had never come in personal contact with HISS, but that she felt the policies adopted by HISS during her employment tended to favor Russia rather than the United States, and that this was a prevalent feeling among all employees under HISS' direction. Mrs. FUSSELLS stated, however, that she could give no specific points, but that she felt that a review of the correspondence handled by HISS would definitely show this trend.

Specific inquiry was made of Mrs. FUSSELLS concerning the return of Yugoslavian vessels as outlined in the referenced letter and she revealed that she had obtained the information set forth in this letter from one MAXWELL HARWAY in the presence of JACK TUTHILL, both of whom are still in the employ of the State Department in the Inland Transportation Division. She stated that this conversation occurred approximately six weeks before the date of the interview set forth herein, which was January 11, 1949. She also added that she was of the opinion that MAXWELL HARWAY is aware of the location of correspondence containing a notation by HISS that he was unalterably opposed to the State Department position relative to the retention of Yugoslav ships and would do all in his power to see that it was changed.

AT EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated December 30, 1948, the Washington Field Office indicated that WILLIAM ROSEN should be interviewed at Easton, Pennsylvania relative to any association he may have had with either CHAMBERS or HISS. It was further indicated that ROSEN had refused to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Investigation at Easton, Pennsylvania reflected that WILLIAM ROSEN was presently in California visiting another son. This information was furnished to the Los Angeles Office in order that the appropriate interview might be conducted.

By teletype dated January 4, 1949, the Bureau instructed that EUGENE ROSEN, son of WILLIAM ROSEN, be interviewed at Easton, Pennsylvania regarding any knowledge he may have of the activities or association of his father with HISS.

On January 7, 1949, EUGENE ROSEN was interviewed at his home, 138 S. 10th Street, Easton, Pennsylvania by Special Agent JAMES R. MORRISON and the writer.

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ROSEN answered all questions readily and did not exhibit an antagonistic attitude at any time. He claimed that he personally does not know either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS other than from reports appearing in the public press.

ROSEN stated that he knew nothing of any Woodstock typewriter having been in his father's home at any time. He said he was aware his father did have a typewriter at one time but he knew it was not a Woodstock. He said he could not recall, however, what type it was. He further stated that he knew nothing of his father's business contacts with either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. ROSEN added that his father had never had in his possession, to his knowledge, a Ford automobile.

ROSEN continued that after newspaper publicity concerning his father's refusal to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, he had asked his father what it was all about and that at that time both his father and mother had denied knowing what it was about. He said that his parents had told him directly that they knew nothing whatsoever about the matter and that his father swore to him that he knew nothing about the people involved. He further stated that his father had told him pointblank that he was not a member of the Communist Party. EUGENE ROSEN likewise stated that neither he nor his wife are members of the Communist Party.

He continued that he had been in Washington at his father's residence after the publicity had appeared in the press concerning testimony before the HCUA and that people had come into his father's store and had threatened to break windows, and that his business fell off to the extent that he was forced to sell the business.

ROSEN stated that his mother and father came to Easton, Pennsylvania from Washington on October 23, 1948 and had remained there in his home until November 3, 1948, when he drove his parents to the home of another brother, CYRIL ROSEN, 460 Grand Boulevard, Long Beach, Long Island. On November 10th, he had driven his parents back to Easton from Long Beach, and on November 11th, his parents had left Easton for California to visit a third brother, MILTON, at 2120C 17th Street, Santa Monica, California. He said that his father was hoping to buy a small business in California or to get employment there, and failing to do this, expects to return to Washington, D.C. in February 1949.

EUGENE ROSEN had in his possession at his residence in Easton a typewriter which was determined to be a standard model Underwood, Serial 1962416-5, which he claims had been purchased by one of his brothers as a used typewriter.

He stated that he had never owned or had in his possession a Woodstock typewriter and that he had never owned or had in his possession a Ford automobile.

ROSEN was questioned as to why his father had refused to testify before the HCUA and stated that he could give absolutely no reason for his father's declination in this respect.

ROSEN further added that he still receives mail at his residence in Easton for his father and that he forwards this mail to the above mentioned address of his brother in Santa Monica, California.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-2 was contacted for any information he might have in his possession concerning EUGENE ROSEN. He stated that he does not know of any Communist Party member in the Lehigh Valley area by that name.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Contact with HARRY MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS L. FANSLER, on January 11, 1949, revealed that MARTIN had contacted telephonically over the previous weekend one W. GIBBS MC KENNY, an attorney in the Munsey Building in Baltimore, Maryland, Telephone Lexington 2595; that the nature of this contact was one of personal business, but that during the conversation with MC KENNY, the latter had stated that he had five acquaintances in Baltimore, all of whom were former classmates of ALGER HISS at Johns Hopkins University and all of whom had indicated to him recently that they were of the opinion that HISS had a "red tinge" even while he was at Johns Hopkins. MARTIN advised that there was a point in the conversation which he did not clearly understand, but which indicated that there was material to support this contention in the yearbook at Johns Hopkins University.

In an attempt to determine whether or not any records were still in existence concerning the Bullitt Building, in which the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership had space before the building was destroyed, the following investigation was conducted.

Mr. JAMES MC MULLAN, 117 S. 17th Street, advised that he and his brother, WILLIAM, were joint superintendents of the Bullitt Building until it was torn down and that when the building was so destroyed, he personally had destroyed all the records of the management with the exception of cash

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books and that there would, therefore, be no typewritten material in existence from any of the former tenants of the Bullitt Building.

- P E N D I N G -

PH #65-2440

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

By teletype dated January 14, 1949, the Bureau instructed that the limitation of serial numbers to be considered for the obtaining of specimens from Woodstock typewriters should lie between 145,000 and 204,500. As a result of these instructions, a review was made of the Philadelphia file in this case to determine if any information was available concerning typewriters from which specimens should have been obtained previously. Information concerning one such typewriter was located and specimens were obtained and submitted to the Laboratory, as set forth in this report (N 183374).

One copy of this report has been designated for the Chicago Office since that office will probably receive instructions to interview GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL.

No leads are being set out for the New York, Newark and Washington Field Offices to interview the associates of ALGER HISS mentioned by L. M. C. SMITH as set forth in Philadelphia teletype of January 17, 1949. The advisability of interviewing these associates of HISS is being left to the discretion of the office of origin.

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LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BETHESDA, MARYLAND

Should ascertain the whereabouts of GEORGE BLACKWELL in Chicago. This information can be obtained from the Landon School where BLACKWELL was formerly a master. The Chicago Office should then be advised of this location in order that GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL may be interviewed. These persons have been indicated as associates of HISS by the Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will interview W. GIBBS MC KENNY, Attorney, Munsey Building, relative to his comments to HARRY MARTIN that he had five acquaintances in Baltimore, all of whom were of the opinion that HISS was of a "red tinge." Will locate and interview these acquaintances (Philadelphia teletype, January 11, 1949).

Will contact J. WISTAR HUEY, JR., director of the home office agency, BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charles and Saratoga Streets. Policy applications of DONALD HISS at the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, reflect that HUEY knew DONALD HISS personally for a considerable number of years (Philadelphia teletype, January 7, 1949).

THE NEWARK OFFICE

AT LAMBERTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Will locate and interview WATSON ROBERTS, who was a real estate dealer in 1936, concerning circumstances relating to the rental of the THOMAS MARSHALL property near New Hope, Pennsylvania to DAVID BREEN (CHAMBERS) and for any additional knowledge he might have concerning ALGER HISS, who was possibly using the name of ROGERS (Philadelphia teletype, January 21, 1949).

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THE LITTLE ROCK OFFICE

AT HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

Will interview Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN, 619 Orange Street, and her son, PAUL, 734 Park Avenue, for all available information relative to their visits to DAVID BREEN's cottage and concerning information appearing in the pre-trial deposition of CHAMBERS that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS visited the BREENS (CHAMBERS) in their cottage near Frenchtown, New Jersey on the Pennsylvania side of the river (possibly Smithtown). HISS possibly used the alias of ROGERS. Photographs of CHAMBERS and the HISSES should be exhibited to the BROWNS (Philadelphia teletype, January 21, 1949).

AT PRUITT, ARKANSAS

Will locate Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER and interview her relative to her employment by the BREEN (CHAMBERS) family near New Hope, Pennsylvania in 1936 and particularly as to the possibility that HISS or his wife, using the name of ROGERS, visited the BREENS at any time. Photographs of CHAMBERS and the HISSES should likewise be submitted to Mrs. CRESSLER (Philadelphia teletype, January 24, 1949).

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will examine the records of the Library of DUN and BRADSTREET relative to small and extinct companies in an effort to locate information concerning Great Valley Mills and the Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company in order that investigation may be conducted at these companies tending to locate typewritten correspondence from THOMAS FANSLER relative to stock holdings (Philadelphia teletype, January 27, 1949).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview MAXWELL HARWAY and JACK TUTHILL, Inland Transportation Division, Department of State, concerning information that HISS was unalterably opposed to the State Department position against giving back Yugoslav ships on the Danube River in 1947 (Philadelphia teletype, January 11, 1949).

PH #65-2440

Will interview ELIZABETH MAY, formerly nextdoor neighbor of ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C., concerning visitors, associates and servants of the HISS family at that time. (Philadelphia teletype, January 13, 1949.)

Will conduct inquiry at the Washington Office of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, 318 Southern Building, 15th and H Streets, NW, concerning typewritten specimens received from DONALD HISS in connection with life insurance policies (Philadelphia teletype, January 7, 1949).

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will conduct inquiry at Bryn Mawr College concerning the statement of Mrs. JACK B. TATE, former student and associate of the HISSES, that PRISCILLA HISS, who was Chairman of the Scholarship Committee for Bryn Mawr, wrote a letter of recommendation to the college for one MABEL FOESCH, and will obtain any typewritten specimens which might be available (Washington Field teletype, January 27, 1949).

In the event the office of origin so requests, will locate and interview HENRY RHINE concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS or HISS and any other underground activity incident to this investigation (Butel, January 24, 1949).

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PH #65-2440

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 [redacted] b7D

requested that his name not be used in this investigation.

T-2 [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b2 b7D

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. #65-2440 mfg

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1/27/49	1/6,7,10,11,13, 14,17,20,21,24, 26,27/49.	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Additional typewritten specimens submitted non-idented by Laboratory after comparison with Q5 through Q69. Attempts to secure further specimens unsuccessful. Interviews with associates of HISS set out. EUGENE ROSEN denies that his father was acquainted with CHAMBERS or HISS. Investigation shows CHAMBERS resided near New Hope, Pennsylvania under name of BREEN during parts of 1936 and 1937 and near Frenchtown, New Jersey at about same time, year not established. Mrs. FRANCES FUSSELL, who worked in State Department under ALGER HISS, states his policies tended to favor Russia rather than United States. W. GIBBS MC KENNY, Baltimore attorney, advised HARRY MARTIN that he had five acquaintances in Baltimore who considered ALGER HISS to have a "red tinge."

- P -

Reference: Bureau File #74-1333.
Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated January 11, 1949 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Details: This report reflects joint investigation of Special Agents J. PHILIP KOCHENDERFER, WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY and the writer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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PH #65-2440

ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

There have been submitted to the Laboratory typewritten specimens obtained from Woodstock typewriters bearing the following serial numbers:-

N 172905
N 174426
N 183374

By reports dated January 10, January 14 and January 25, 1949, the Laboratory has advised that the specimens submitted for the above enumerated typewriters, which specimens had been designated as K248, K294 and K337, were not typed on the same typewriters as had been used to type Specimens Q5 and Q6 through Q69.

Typewriter 172905 is in the possession of RAYMOND & MC NUTT, 9th and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia; Typewriter 174426 is in the possession of Mrs. DOROTHY DUNSON, 1906 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, and Typewriter 183374 is in the possession of Mrs. EDITH VANDER LEEUW, 5949 Colgate Street, Philadelphia.

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the Bureau instructed that a review be made of the will of THOMAS FANSLER for leads as to any additional typewriting specimens.

A photostatic copy of the original of this will contained in Will Book 189, Page 262, which will is dated January 26, 1935, was forwarded to the Laboratory, and under report dated January 25, 1949, the Laboratory advised that this will was not typed on any machine used to type Specimens Q5 through Q69.

A review of this will reflected that a personal property tax form probably had been filed.

Mr. WILLIAM F. MEADE, Chairman, Board of Revision of Taxes, City Hall Annex, made available the personal property tax return of THOMAS FANSLER for the year 1940. All information in this form was handwritten and the signature of the maker indicates the form was made by DAISY CLARA FANSLER. Miss FANSLER is the daughter of THOMAS FANSLER. Mr. MEADE advised that personal property tax forms for the year 1939 and all prior years had been destroyed by court order.

PH #65-2440

Through the cooperation of JOHN T. BOLAND, Register of Wills, City Hall, Philadelphia, a review was made of P.S. 54, Page 11, of the inventory book in connection with the will of THOMAS L. FANSLER. The inventory book showed the list of personal effects of FANSLER, which were as follows:- 1) a note dated July 2, 1932 of RALPH L. and ADA S. FANSLER, $1,400; 2) a note dated April 6, 1936 of HENRY FANSLER, $300; 3) household furniture and furnishings, 3450 Chestnut Street (these furnishing were not described in detail).

No leads are being set out for investigation concerning the above described notes.

Also listed were the following shares of stock:- 1) 20 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, @ 23½; 2) 20 shares of Great Valley Mills, preferred; 3) 20 shares of Great Valley Mills; 4) 10 shares of 1510 Walnut Street Corporation, capital stock; 5) 10 shares of Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company; 6) 40 shares of Mitten Bank Securities Corporation, cumulative preferred.

No other information of value was noted in the files.

Records of the Great Valley Mills and the Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company could not be located at the reference room of the Free Library of Philadelphia by means of a search through Poor's Register of Directors and Executives from 1933 to date. Prior to 1933, Poor's Register of Directors lists only directors and not corporations. Also checked at the Library were Moody's Industrials from 1915 to 1948 and the Standard Advertising Register from 1929 to 1940.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the records of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company indicated that THOMAS L. FANSLER had possessed twenty shares of Pennsylvania Railroad common stock and that he disposed of them on January 4, 1937, selling them through the brokerage house of DeHaven and Townsend and that the records searched by him revealed no further stock owned by FANSLER. The records also indicated that at the time of acquisition by FANSLER, his signature was identified by the brokerage firm of A. C. WOOD, JR. & Company.

This informant advised that the information conveyed by him was "off the record."

RICHARD W. WELLS, partner in the brokerage house of DeHaven and Townsend, Crouter and Bodine, Packard Building, Philadelphia, conducted a search of all

records of the firm and stated that he failed to locate any record of the name THOMAS L. FANSLER and that despite his contact with the firm for twenty-seven years he failed to recall the name.

Mr. ALEXANDER C. WOOD, JR., senior partner in the firm A. C. WOOD, JR. and Company, recalled the name of FANSLER and commented that THOMAS L. FANSLER had conducted a limited business with his firm from 1928 until the liquidation of his estate in 1941. Mr. WOOD advised that his files failed to reveal any correspondence or other material from FANSLER, adding that in 1945 the filing system of his company had been completely overhauled and large quantities of material destroyed.

Inquiry was made of Mr. WOOD concerning the Great Valley Mills Corporation and the Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company. He searched these names through the 1948 Financial Stock Guide and through the Marvyn Scudder Manual on Extinct and Obsolete Companies and failed to reveal any record of the identity or location of these companies. He personally could not recall ever having heard the names previously.

R. A. WOLCOTT, Transfer Department, Philadelphia National Bank, 421 Chestnut Street, advised that his company had in February of 1948 taken over the liquidation of the Mitten Bank Securities Corporation which had gone out of existence a number of years previously. He conducted a thorough search of all records and failed to locate anything concerning FANSLER other than that he had been a stock holder in that corporation.

W. JAMES MC INTOSH, former Treasurer of the 1510 Walnut Street Corporation, advised that he had been in charge of liquidation proceedings of that company which had been handled by the Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Company. He made a search of all available records in his possession and in the possession of the Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Company and failed to locate any correspondence from FANSLER and made the statement that he was quite sure that none could exist inasmuch as it has been his practice to destroy all extraneous material involved in the liquidation.

Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, was contacted concerning his knowledge of any brokerage concerns with whom FANSLER may have had dealings. MARTIN furnished the name A. C. WOOD, JR. and Company as the only brokerage concern that he could recall in this respect. The investigation at A. C. WOOD, Jr. and Company is set forth above.

Referenced report sets forth that typewritten specimens obtained from Mr. ANTHONY WHITAKER, attorney for DAISY FANSLER, and from Mr. BURTON WRIGHT, nephew of LOUIS HOFFMAN, former partner of THOMAS L. FANSLER, had been submitted to the Laboratory for comparison purposes.

By Laboratory report dated January 10, 1949, it was advised that these specimens, designated as K216, K217 and K218, had been examined and that it was concluded that they had not been typed on any machine which had typed specimens Q6 through Q69.

Referenced report further sets out that HARRY L. MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS FANSLER, had been recontacted for any knowledge he might have of former insurance customers of FANSLER. MARTIN had recalled four individuals to whom FANSLER had sold insurance and these individuals were contacted to determine if specimens were obtainable. As a result of these contacts, additional typing specimens were obtained from STEWART SMYTHE and WAYNE C. MESCHTER. Further, HARRY MARTIN located one additional carbon copy of a letter in his own possession dated April 15, 1930.

The specimens thus obtained were submitted to the Bureau Laboratory and by report dated January 14, 1949, the Laboratory advised that these specimens were designated as K295, K296 and K297. The Laboratory advised that Specimens 295 and 297 had not been prepared by any typewriter used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69. The same report indicated that Specimen K296 (the carbon obtained from HARRY MARTIN) was not sufficiently clear for a conclusion to be reached.

AT ARDMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that the Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, of St. Mary's Church, Ardmore, was formerly the pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., between 1935 and 1942, at which church ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were members and TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS by a former marriage, sang in the choir. It was requested that Reverend ARMSTRONG be contacted for any typed correspondence he might have in his possession received from HISS.

Reverend ARMSTRONG was contacted and there was obtained from him a letter dated October 20, 1948 on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which letter was signed by ALGER HISS. This letter was furnished to the Laboratory, and under report dated January 25, 1949, the Laboratory advised that the specimen, which had been designated as K339, had not been prepared on a machine used to type Specimens Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

Further information obtained from Reverend ARMSTRONG is set forth in a subsequent section in this report.

AT BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated January 5, 1949, the Boston Office advised that CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, author of "Yankee from Olympus," was residing at 921 Mt. Pleasant Road, Bryn Mawr. It was requested that Mrs. BOWEN be interviewed in order to obtain any typewritten material she might have received from ALGER HISS.

Mrs. CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN advised that this is her pen name and that her actual name is Mrs. THOMAS MC KEAN DOWNS. She stated that she had actually started the preparation of her book, "Yankee from Olympus," which deals with the life of former Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, in about 1940 and that the book itself had been published in 1944. She advised that in connection with the preparation of this book, she had contacted ALGER HISS for information regarding HOLMES' background and that she had actually had dinner with HISS at the Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D.C., on May 28, 1942, at which time she had engaged in a two-hour conversation relative to Justice HOLMES. Mrs. BOWEN made an examination of all papers in her possession and was able to locate two letters which she had received from ALGER HISS relative to the making of the above mentioned appointment.

These letters were forwarded to the Laboratory for comparison purposes and by report dated January 10, 1949 the Laboratory advised that the letters, which were designated as K246 and K247, and both of which were dated in May of 1942, had not been typed on the machine used to type Q6 through Q69. These letters have been returned to Mrs. BOWEN.

honoraria

AT HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

By letter dated January 12, 1949, the Bureau indicated that a review of the income tax return of ALGER HISS for 1947 indicated revenue for "honoria for addresses at Haverford College and West Point Academy."

Mrs. ALICE BERRY, Secretary to the President, Haverford College, advised that ALGER HISS gave a commencement ceremony speech in June 1947. After inquiry, she advised that there was no record of any correspondence at the college, that all such correspondence is destroyed after a period of one year unless the correspondence indicates a specific reason for retention. Mrs. BERRY advised that she recalled that HISS had received an oral invitation for this appearance and that his acceptance had likewise been oral.

She said that most speakers at the college sent in copies of their addresses for publication but that she specifically recalls that ALGER HISS did not and that at this commencement he spoke entirely from memory.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Information was received at the Philadelphia Office from Mr. C. K. KNIGHT, a professor of insurance at the University of Pennsylvania, that he had recently noticed a bill from Mr. M. J. FAHEY concerning the repair of one of the University's typewriters. Mr. KNIGHT said that he was impressed by this bill since it seemed to be a very exact record and therefore it might be possible that Mr. FAHEY, who was located at 1228 N. 59th Street, might have sufficiently accurate records to reflect the repair of any Woodstock typewriters.

Accordingly, Mr. MICHAEL J. FAHEY was interviewed and he advised that he had been a salesman for the L.C. Smith Typewriter Company until 1942, that he had never repaired any Woodstock typewriter having a serial number below N 500000.

The report of the writer dated December 23, 1948 at Philadelphia indicated a Woodstock typewriter, N 151727, in the possession of Mr. LOUIS KAYE, President of Ryders, Inc., 4862 N. Broad Street. This report indicated that inasmuch as the serial number indicated manufacture prior to 1927, no specimens had been taken from the machine.

Since Bureau teletype dated January 14, 1949 has indicated that the serial number limitations in which investigation should be conducted concerning Woodstock typewriters were between 145,000 and 204,500, Mr. KAYE was recontacted. At this time, however, he advised that the machine had been purchased new and had never been out of the possession of Ryders, Inc. In view of this fact, it was not deemed necessary to obtain specimens from this particular machine.

Philadelphia teletype dated January 10, 1949 indicated that JOHN CAROW, former manager of the Philadelphia agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company, had located additional personal records concerning the operation of the Philadelphia agency and that he also recalled that it was his experience that typewriter salesmen, as a class, were extremely prone to retain their "commission vouchers."

As a result of his comment to this effect, the Milwaukee Office was requested to recontact THOMAS GRADY in order to ascertain definitely whether or not

GRADY might have retained such commission vouchers. By teletype dated January 11th, the Milwaukee Office advised that GRADY had claimed on re-interview that he had no commission vouchers or any other records relating to the period when he was a salesman for the Woodstock Typewriter Company in Philadelphia.

A review of the additional personal records furnished by CAROW reflected a number of sales of Woodstock typewriters to Catholic schools throughout the city of Philadelphia. Mr. CAROW, upon further questioning, was able to furnish the name of Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, of the Catholic Diocese, 1712 Summer Street, as the man who controlled all purchases for Catholic schools in the area.

Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer, Office of the Archbishop, Philadelphia, at the above address, was contacted in an attempt to determine the dates on which Woodstock typewriters had been purchased for Catholic schools in the area and the serial numbers of these machines. This inquiry was made in an attempt to indicate the approximate number of machines being sold at the time the Woodstock typewriter which is the object of the current investigation was sold to the firm of FANSLER-MARTIN.

Mr. MITCHELL said that purchases for the Catholic schools had consisted only of new typewriters with the possible exception of the World War II years, when some reconditioned typewriters had been purchased. Mr. MITCHELL caused an examination to be made of the records of the Office of the Archbishop, which examination reflected no invoices concerning the purchase of new typewriters. He advised that, therefore, no serial numbers of typewriters purchased would be available. His records did show payment of $250 for five typewriters on October 20, 1927 for the Hallahan High School, wherein the salesman was one CAROW. Another payment of $900 was made to the Woodstock Company on October 21, 1927 for the purchase of Woodstock typewriters made available to the Northeast Catholic Boys' High School.

A complete search of all other records available by Mr. MITCHELL failed to develop any information concerning serial numbers of typewriters sold to Catholic high schools.

By teletype dated January 6, 1949, the Bureau instructed that contact should be made with the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company relative to an application for insurance on the part of DONALD HISS.

Inquiry at the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company reflected three policies for DONALD HISS totaling $50,000. However, there was no typewritten correspondence available from HISS.

Mr. EDWIN E. WELLER, Assistant Counsel for the company, advised that if any correspondence were available, it would be in the Washington Office of the company or in the personal files of the former Washington Office Supervisor, J. WISTAR HUEY, JR., who is presently director of the home office agency in Baltimore. The policy applications for DONALD HISS reflected that HUEY had known DONALD HISS for twenty-two years.

The above policies of DONALD HISS consist of a $25,000 ordinary life policy, #1036773, issued June 15, 1946; a $10,000 ordinary life policy, #1039705, issued March 28, 1947, and a $15,000 ordinary life policy; #10566163, issued June 14, 1947.

Applications for insurance executed by DONALD HISS on July 24, 1946 and July 22, 1947 reflect that he resided at 3030 Q Street, Washington, D.C., and as of July 1946 was employed as an attorney by the Washington firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb in the Union Trust Building. DONALD HISS was born at Baltimore, Maryland on December 15, 1906; his wife, CATHERINE G. HISS, was born October 9, 1911, and his children are listed as BOSLEY HISS, born November 29, 1941; CYNTHIA A. HISS, born August 17, 1943; and JOANNA C. HISS, born October 10, 1946.

ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated January 4, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that L. M. C. SMITH, a Philadelphia attorney and former head of the Special War Policies Unit, Department of Justice, had been said by BEN T. MOORE to be a good friend of ALGER HISS. It was suggested by the Washington Field Office that SMITH be interviewed concerning typewriter specimens, typewriters in HISS' possession or other associates of HISS.

LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH, 512 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, advised that he has known ALGER HISS since approximately 1934 through social connections and that he has met ALGER HISS on occasions since that time. However, SMITH stated that he has been much friendlier with DONALD HISS, the brother of ALGER HISS. Both Mr. and Mrs. SMITH have visited the HISS home in Georgetown, Washington, D.C., on several occasions. Mr. SMITH

states that he has never seen any typewriter in the HISS home and has no knowledge of any typewriter owned by HISS, nor does he have any typewritten specimens of any correspondence from HISS.

Inquiry was made of Mr. SMITH regarding business associates of HISS. He indicated that the only close associates of HISS known to him were Mr. and Mrs. RUDOLPH STANLEY-BROWN, Mr. BROWN being an architect in New York City; Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT FEIS, Mr. FEIS being the former Economic Adviser at the State Department and presently at Princeton University; EDWARD BURLING, an attorney in Washington, D.C., who is the son of one of the BURLINGS in the law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee and Shorb, this firm being associated with the present Secretary of State, DEAN ACHESON; and THEODORE DOMINIC, an architect from the Georgetown area of Washington who is related to the prominent DOMINIC family of New York. Mr. SMITH was unable to furnish any other information of value regarding the HISSES.

Mr. SMITH described himself as being a "left of center New Dealer" as compared with the conservative elements. He indicated that he had been called a Communist in the past but denied such beliefs. SMITH is a member of the Americans for Democratic Action organization. He desires to go on record as having voluntarily contributed funds for the defense of ALGER HISS inasmuch as he does not feel that HISS is guilty as charged nor a Communist and will be greatly shaken if he is found guilty. In this regard, SMITH made a statement to the effect that should HISS be found guilty, he feels that HISS should be severely punished.

AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

By teletype dated January 6, 1949, the Washington Field Office suggested that interview be conducted with JEOFFREY and ELIZABETH MAY, who had been nextdoor neighbors of ALGER HISS at 1245 30th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., between 1936 and 1938.

As a result of authority granted by the Bureau on January 12, 1949, JEOFFREY MAY was interviewed at the New Jersey State Office Building, Trenton, New Jersey, where he is conducting a survey of relief agencies for Governor DRISCOLL.

MAY advised that his wife, ELIZABETH, was currently living at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. and working for the Committee on Economic Development, Stonleigh Court, Connecticut Avenue, Washington.

MAY stated that he and his wife had resided nextdoor to the HISS family from July 1936 until about August 1937, at which time HISS moved. He stated that the two families exchanged visits and that they have visited occasionally since that time but that they were not necessarily the closest of friends. He stated that he does not recall ever having seen a typewriter of any make in the HISS residence and that he never heard one being operated through the party wall while he was a neighbor. He added that he has never received any typewritten material from HISS.

He commented that ALGER HISS employed Negro female servants during the period but that he could not recall the names of any of these servants. It was his opinion that these servants were hired through the United States Employment Service in Washington and he recalled that his wife had become acquainted with one particular light complected female Negro servant at that agency and which servant Mrs. HISS may also have employed. MAY stated that he can not recall the name of this servant but that his wife probably can.

MAY further advised that he and his wife have met friends of the HISS family in their home but that he could recall the names of none of these persons other than DONALD HISS and his wife. He said that he did recall that during 1944, when visiting the HISS residence at that time, meeting the Director of Information of the United States Maritime Service but that he could not recall his name.

MAY claimed that he had never come in contact with or met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that he knows none of HISS' associates. Photographs of CHAMBERS taken during the 1930's were exhibited to MAY, who stated that he did not recognize them. He advised that HISS had never made any inquiry of him concerning the various confidential jobs which he, MAY, had held. He also recalled that he had met ALGER HISS shortly after HISS had returned from the Yalta Conference but that the only discussion concerned such things as scenic beauty, hours of work and similar topics, and that the substance of the conference was not discussed in any manner.

MAY continued that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had visited him at Erwinna, Pennsylvania in November 1948 and that this was the first time he had seen the HISSES in several years. He said that the reason for the visit was to refresh ALGER HISS' memory concerning minute details of the neighborhood in which HISS and MAY had resided during 1936 and 1937. He stated that he wanted his remarks in this regard to be considered "privileged" since it would affect the civil libel suit brought by HISS against CHAMBERS. He

added that the only subject of conversation on this latter occasion concerned such things as how the houses were painted, what method was used in parking the automobiles and similar items which would tend to prove that CHAMBERS had never been in that neighborhood during the pertinent period.

AT ARDMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

Information has been previously set forth in this report concerning a typewritten specimen obtained from the Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG.

At the same time that Reverend ARMSTRONG furnished this letter, he advised that he attended John Hopkins University between 1924 and 1928, at which time HISS was also a student at the university. Reverend ARMSTRONG only knew HISS by reputation while they attended college and did not again meet HISS until they became acquainted in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. The Reverend ARMSTRONG was pastor of the Christ Episcopal Church in Washington, D.C. between the years 1935 and 1942. He does not recall ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS being regular attendants at his church, although he believes they may have attended the church on occasions. He stated that he visited the HISS residence once or twice as a parson.

The Reverend ARMSTRONG advised he had received a letter from ALGER HISS in October 1948, which letter requested the Reverend ARMSTRONG to assist the HISSES in establishing the details of their recollection as far as events were concerned during the years 1935 to 1938. The Reverend ARMSTRONG advised that he was annoyed at the receipt of this letter from HISS because it appeared that HISS was trying to make ARMSTRONG say that HISS had regularly attended church services. ARMSTRONG advised that he had written to HISS in reply to the above letter, stating he was very sorry but he could not recall HISS' regular attendance at the services. Reverend ARMSTRONG further advised that HISS acknowledged his letter, although he was unable to actually locate that letter.

At the time the letter furnished by Reverend ARMSTRONG was forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison purposes, it was requested that after examination the letter be furnished to the Investigative Division of the Bureau for its information.

The letter which was obtained from Reverend ARMSTRONG indicated that TIMOTHY HOBSON had been a member of the choir of the Christ Church in Washington, D.C. for a period prior to February 19, 1937, when he had been injured in an automobile accident. The Reverend ARMSTRONG could not other than vaguely recall TIMOTHY's having been a member of the choir. He did

advise, however, that the choirmaster at the Christ Church is RICHARD BELL, who has held that position for many years, including the period that TIMOTHY HOBSON would have been a member of the choir.

The letter further indicates that HISS had the intention of writing to GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL, whom he said were in Chicago in October 1948. The Reverend ARMSTRONG recalls the BLACKWELLS as being very regular church attendants and suggested that their address be obtained through the Landon School in Bethesda, Maryland, where BLACKWELL had formerly been a master. He also advised that ETHEL BLACKWELL, his wife, was a music teacher available to the students of the Landon School, although he does not believe she was actually a member of the staff.

The Reverend ARMSTRONG could not recall ever having seen a typewriter at the HISS home on the occasions of his one or two visits.

MISCELLANEOUS

AT NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the New York Office advised that in the pre-trial deposition of CHAMBERS, it was stated that in August 1935 he had moved to a cottage on the Delaware River on the Pennsylvania side near Frenchtown, New Jersey, which cottage had been rented by one MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent of New York. This teletype indicated that CHAMBERS spent about two months at the cottage and that PRISCILLA HISS spent about ten days there, and that ALGER HISS made at least one visit during the two month period. It was indicated that LIEBER had rented the cottage from a Mr. BOUCOT, of Frenchtown, New Jersey, who had also had a cottage next to the one rented by LIEBER.

The pre-trial deposition further indicated that CHAMBERS believed that BOUCOT had a sister, a Mrs. BROWN, who had visited CHAMBERS and had met Mrs. HISS.

It further indicated that in the fall of 1936, CHAMBERS had moved to New Hope, Pennsylvania on the Delaware River and that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been looking for a summer home and had found a small stone house at New Hope; that they went to a real estate dealer at New Hope, a Mr. WOOD, and inquired of him concerning the house. In the deposition, CHAMBERS recalled that he went to look at the house with either WOOD or HISS or both and that he, CHAMBERS, had rented the house under the name of DAVID BREEN. CHAMBERS indicated that one TOM MARSHALL, an apple grower who had a farm one and one-half miles south of New Hope, was the landlord. According to the deposition,

CHAMBERS lived in this stone house until early 1937 and he was visited there by LIEBER.

THOMAS MARSHALL, who owns and operates a large apple farm approximately three and one-half miles south of New Hope, Pennsylvania, furnished the following information.

On the MARSHALL farm, approximately one hundred yards from the main house, there is situated a stone tenant house which MARSHALL rented up until approximately three years ago. An examination of MARSHALL's checkbooks, in which he makes detailed entries regarding incoming monies for tax purposes, there appeared a notation on June 15, 1936 that the tenant house was rented to one DAVID BREEN through a New Hope real estate agent, WATSON ROBERTS. Monthly entries followed this June entry indicating payment of rent, some months showing the name BREEN and others just showing the rental payment. An entry in May of 1937 reflects that the same tenant house was rented to one H. W. YERKES. Mr. MARSHALL recalled that the tenant house was idle for approximately a month and believes that BREEN left that vicinity in approximately April of 1937.

With respect to the data concerning the rental of the tenant house, Mr. MARSHALL stated that he had never heard of a real estate agent in the vicinity of New Hope by the name of WOOD and that his tenant house was definitely rented to BREEN through WATSON ROBERTS, who is presently residing in the upper part of Lambertville, New Jersey, with a married daughter whose name is EVERETT. According to MARSHALL, it is possible that ROBERTS may have had a person working with him by the name of WOOD but inasmuch as ROBERTS was a very small operator, he believes that ROBERTS probably handled all of the details leading up to the rental personally.

Neither Mr. MARSHALL nor his wife knew of any information whatever concerning any of BREEN's visitors but stated that he occasionally had company while living at the stone tenant house. The BREENS had a small daughter by the name of URSULA, approximately twelve to eighteen months old, when they first moved in and during the fall of 1936 Mrs. BREEN gave birth to another baby at the Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. The BREENS were described as quiet, the type of people who attended to their own business and they did not associate with anyone in the area.

Mr. MARSHALL identified the 1934 photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being identical with DAVID BREEN. He advised further that during November and

December of 1948, he was visited by a person of Jewish extraction and small stature who said he was a New York lawyer representing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He was also interrogated by two other individuals who represented themselves as detectives from Nassau County, New York. However, he did not furnish any of these three individuals with any exact data such as rental dates concerning the tenant house, which evidence is available should same be desired.

Mrs. MARY MARSHALL, wife of THOMAS MARSHALL, advised that the only source of information known to her regarding the activities at the BREEN home during the period from June 1936 to April 1937 was a local girl by the name of MAUDE COLTON who was employed by the BREENS as a housekeeper.

MAUDE SAMSEL, New Hope, Pennsylvania, advised that she was the aunt of MAUDE COLTON, and that MAUDE COLTON was now Mrs. MAUDE SWANSON, 6225 Norwood Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She also advised that another aunt of MAUDE COLTON, one LYDIA JONES, was now Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, and that she resided in a small town named Pruitt near Harrison, Arkansas.

Mrs. MAUDE SWANSON, 6225 Norwood Street, Philadelphia, advised that her aunt, LYDIA JONES, had worked for the BREENS as a housekeeper and that when she left, she was instrumental in obtaining a job for her at the BREENS. Mrs. SWANSON was approximately eighteen years of age at the time she was employed by the BREENS and she worked as a housekeeper from the fall of 1936, when the BREENS' second baby was approximately two months old, until they left in the spring of 1937. She stated that DAVID BREEN was away most of the time and that he came home only weekends and on an occasional trip. She recalled that he travelled in a car but could not furnish any information regarding the identity of the car. To the best of her recollection, BREEN worked in New York or some large city. She could not furnish any other information of value concerning the BREENS or any visitors or company that they had.

It was observed at the time of interview that Mrs. SWANSON possesses a rather low mentality.

Investigation in the vicinity across the Delaware River from Frenchtown, New Jersey disclosed that JOSEPH R. BOUCOT has not resided in that area for a number of years and that he could probably be located at 143 W. Coulter Street, Philadelphia, at which place he presently lives.

Mr. BOUCOT advised that he recalled renting a cottage in a little settlement known as Smithtown, Pennsylvania to MAXIM LIEBER and DAVID BREEN, who were supposed to be literary agents from New York City. He was unable to establish

a definite date that the cottage was rented to LIEBER and BREEN inasmuch as all of the records had been destroyed and the property at that time was owned by an uncle. The only thing that he could recall was that the rental covered a period of about two months during July and August. He could furnish no information whatever regarding activities which might have taken place at the cottage inasmuch as he himself resided at a hotel in Frenchtown, New Jersey. In this connection, he pointed out that his uncle's estate also included a cottage next to that rented to LIEBER and BREEN, which cottage at the time was occupied by his sister, Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN, and her son, PAUL, who was approximately thirteen or fourteen years of age at the time. It was his opinion that his sister and nephew would probably know something of the occupants of the other cottage.

Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN presently resides at 619 Orange Street, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and her son, PAUL BROWN, resides at 734 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he is currently singing with the MEYER DAVIS Orchestra at the Arlington Hotel.

Mr. BOUCOT was unable to identify any pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but stated that the pictures resembled BREEN. Mr. BOUCOT was visited by a small Jewish lawyer from New York City who was supposed to be representing CHAMBERS and whose name as near as he could recall was BONDY (ph). BOUCOT was also contacted on December 3, 1948 by HORACE W. SCHMAHL, who was representing ALGER HISS.

AT SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

Bureau letter dated January 6, 1949 reflected that information had been received from D. VINCENT HURLEY, who in turn had received information from Mrs. FRANCES FUSSELL, to the effect that early in the week of December 12, 1948, she had had a conversation with a man presently employed in the CE Unit in the State Department and with whom she had formerly worked; that in 1947 she and this man, together with several others, were working on the problem of the Yugoslav ships which had been seized by the United States at the end of the war in the Danube River and which were being withheld from Yugoslavia; that the State Department had adopted the position that the ships should not be returned until Russia and her satellites had agreed to the opening of the Danube to international commercial shipping, and that she and the others working on the problem were dumbfounded when in October or November of 1947 an order was issued by President TRUMAN that the ships be returned to Yugoslavia forthwith. The Philadelphia Office was instructed to promptly interview Mrs. FUSSELL for any additional data she may have had concerning this incident and for any relative data pertinent to the instant case.

PH #65-2440

Mrs. FRANCES FUSSELL, 451 Riverview Road, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, stated that she was employed by the State Department in 1945 and that she continues as a part-time consultant at the present time. Mrs. FUSSELL said that while working as a subordinate under ALGER HISS, she had never come in personal contact with HISS, but that she felt the policies adopted by HISS during her employment tended to favor Russia rather than the United States, and that this was a prevalent feeling among all employees under HISS' direction. Mrs. FUSSELLS stated, however, that she could give no specific points, but that she felt that a review of the correspondence handled by HISS would definitely show this trend.

Specific inquiry was made of Mrs. FUSSELLS concerning the return of Yugoslavian vessels as outlined in the referenced letter and she revealed that she had obtained the information set forth in this letter from one MAXWELL HARWAY in the presence of JACK TUTHILL, both of whom are still in the employ of the State Department in the Inland Transportation Division. She stated that this conversation occurred approximately six weeks before the date of the interview set forth herein, which was January 11, 1949. She also added that she was of the opinion that MAXWELL HARWAY is aware of the location of correspondence containing a notation by HISS that he was unalterably opposed to the State Department position relative to the retention of Yugoslav ships and would do all in his power to see that it was changed.

AT EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA

By teletype dated December 30, 1948, the Washington Field Office indicated that WILLIAM ROSEN should be interviewed at Easton, Pennsylvania relative to any association he may have had with either CHAMBERS or HISS. It was further indicated that ROSEN had refused to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Investigation at Easton, Pennsylvania reflected that WILLIAM ROSEN was presently in California visiting another son. This information was furnished to the Los Angeles Office in order that the appropriate interview might be conducted.

By teletype dated January 4, 1949, the Bureau instructed that EUGENE ROSEN, son of WILLIAM ROSEN, be interviewed at Easton, Pennsylvania regarding any knowledge he may have of the activities or association of his father with HISS.

On January 7, 1949, EUGENE ROSEN was interviewed at his home, 138 S. 10th Street, Easton, Pennsylvania by Special Agent JAMES R. MORRISON and the writer.

ROSEN answered all questions readily and did not exhibit an antagonistic attitude at any time. He claimed that he personally does not know either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS other than from reports appearing in the public press.

ROSEN stated that he knew nothing of any Woodstock typewriter having been in his father's home at any time. He said he was aware his father did have a typewriter at one time but he knew it was not a Woodstock. He said he could not recall, however, what type it was. He further stated that he knew nothing of his father's business contacts with either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. ROSEN added that his father had never had in his possession, to his knowledge, a Ford automobile.

ROSEN continued that after newspaper publicity concerning his father's refusal to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, he had asked his father what it was all about and that at that time both his father and mother had denied knowing what it was about. He said that his parents had told him directly that they knew nothing whatsoever about the matter and that his father swore to him that he knew nothing about the people involved. He further stated that his father had told him pointblank that he was not a member of the Communist Party. EUGENE ROSEN likewise stated that neither he nor his wife are members of the Communist Party.

He continued that he had been in Washington at his father's residence after the publicity had appeared in the press concerning testimony before the HCUA and that people had come into his father's store and had threatened to break windows, and that his business fell off to the extent that he was forced to sell the business.

ROSEN stated that his mother and father came to Easton, Pennsylvania from Washington on October 23, 1948 and had remained there in his home until November 3, 1948, when he drove his parents to the home of another brother, CYRIL ROSEN, 460 Grand Boulevard, Long Beach, Long Island. On November 10th, he had driven his parents back to Easton from Long Beach, and on November 11th, his parents had left Easton for California to visit a third brother, MILTON, at 2120C 17th Street, Santa Monica, California. He said that his father was hoping to buy a small business in California or to get employment there, and failing to do this, expects to return to Washington, D.C. in February 1949.

EUGENE ROSEN had in his possession at his residence in Easton a typewriter which was determined to be a standard model Underwood, Serial 1962416-5, which he claims had been purchased by one of his brothers as a used typewriter.

He stated that he had never owned or had in his possession a Woodstock typewriter and that he had never owned or had in his possession a Ford automobile.

ROSEN was questioned as to why his father had refused to testify before the HCUA and stated that he could give absolutely no reason for his father's declination in this respect.

ROSEN further added that he still receives mail at his residence in Easton for his father and that he forwards this mail to the above mentioned address of his brother in Santa Monica, California.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-2 was contacted for any information he might have in his possession concerning EUGENE ROSEN. He stated that he does not know of any Communist Party member in the Lehigh Valley area by that name.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Contact with HARRY MARTIN, former partner of THOMAS L. FANSLER, on January 11, 1949, revealed that MARTIN had contacted telephonically over the previous weekend one W. GIBBS MC KENNY, an attorney in the Munsey Building in Baltimore, Maryland, Telephone Lexington 2595; that the nature of this contact was one of personal business, but that during the conversation with MC KENNY, the latter had stated that he had five acquaintances in Baltimore, all of whom were former classmates of ALGER HISS at Johns Hopkins University and all of whom had indicated to him recently that they were of the opinion that HISS had a "red tinge" even while he was at Johns Hopkins. MARTIN advised that there was a point in the conversation which he did not clearly understand, but which indicated that there was material to support this contention in the yearbook at Johns Hopkins University.

In an attempt to determine whether or not any records were still in existence concerning the Bullitt Building, in which the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership had space before the building was destroyed, the following investigation was conducted.

Mr. JAMES MC MULLAN, 117 S. 17th Street, advised that he and his brother, WILLIAM, were joint superintendents of the Bullitt Building until it was torn down and that when the building was so destroyed, he personally had destroyed all the records of the management with the exception of cash

books and that there would, therefore, be no typewritten material in existence from any of the former tenants of the Bullitt Building.

- P E N D I N G -

PH #65-2440

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

By teletype dated January 14, 1949, the Bureau instructed that the limitation of serial numbers to be considered for the obtaining of specimens from Woodstock typewriters should lie between 145,000 and 204,500. As a result of these instructions, a review was made of the Philadelphia file in this case to determine if any information was available concerning typewriters from which specimens should have been obtained previously. Information concerning one such typewriter was located and specimens were obtained and submitted to the Laboratory, as set forth in this report (N 183374).

One copy of this report has been designated for the Chicago Office since that office will probably receive instructions to interview GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL.

No leads are being set out for the New York, Newark and Washington Field Offices to interview the associates of ALGER HISS mentioned by L. M. C. SMITH as set forth in Philadelphia teletype of January 17, 1949. The advisability of interviewing these associates of HISS is being left to the discretion of the office of origin.

PH #65-2440

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BETHESDA, MARYLAND

Should ascertain the whereabouts of GEORGE BLACKWELL in Chicago. This information can be obtained from the Landon School where BLACKWELL was formerly a master. The Chicago Office should then be advised of this location in order that GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL may be interviewed. These persons have been indicated as associates of HISS by the Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will interview W. GIBBS MC KENNY, Attorney, Munsey Building, relative to his comments to HARRY MARTIN that he had five acquaintances in Baltimore, all of whom were of the opinion that HISS was of a "red tinge." Will locate and interview these acquaintances (Philadelphia teletype, January 11, 1949).

Will contact J. WISTAR HUEY, JR., director of the home office agency, BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charles and Saratoga Streets. Policy applications of DONALD HISS at the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, reflect that HUEY knew DONALD HISS personally for a considerable number of years (Philadelphia teletype, January 7, 1949).

THE NEWARK OFFICE

AT LAMBERTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Will locate and interview WATSON ROBERTS, who was a real estate dealer in 1936, concerning circumstances relating to the rental of the THOMAS MARSHALL property near New Hope, Pennsylvania to DAVID BREEN (CHAMBERS) and for any additional knowledge he might have concerning ALGER HISS, who was possibly using the name of ROGERS (Philadelphia teletype, January 21, 1949).

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PH #65-2440

THE LITTLE ROCK OFFICE

AT HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

Will interview Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN, 619 Orange Street, and her son, PAUL, 734 Park Avenue, for all available information relative to their visits to DAVID BREEN's cottage and concerning information appearing in the pre-trial deposition of CHAMBERS that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS visited the BREENS (CHAMBERS) in their cottage near Frenchtown, New Jersey on the Pennsylvania side of the river (possibly Smithtown). HISS possibly used the alias of ROGERS. Photographs of CHAMBERS and the HISSES should be exhibited to the BROWNS (Philadelphia teletype, January 21, 1949).

AT PRUITT, ARKANSAS

Will locate Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER and interview her relative to her employment by the BREEN (CHAMBERS) family near New Hope, Pennsylvania in 1936 and particularly as to the possibility that HISS or his wife, using the name of ROGERS, visited the BREENS at any time. Photographs of CHAMBERS and the HISSES should likewise be submitted to Mrs. CRESSLER (Philadelphia teletype, January 24, 1949).

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will examine the records of the Library of DUN and BRADSTREET relative to small and extinct companies in an effort to locate information concerning Great Valley Mills and the Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company in order that investigation may be conducted at these companies tending to locate typewritten correspondence from THOMAS FANSLER relative to stock holdings (Philadelphia teletype, January 27, 1949).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview MAXWELL HARWAY and JACK TUTHILL, Inland Transportation Division, Department of State, concerning information that HISS was unalterably opposed to the State Department position against giving back Yugoslav ships on the Danube River in 1947 (Philadelphia teletype, January 11, 1949).

PH #65-2440

Will interview ELIZABETH MAY, formerly nextdoor neighbor of ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C., concerning visitors, associates and servants of the HISS family at that time. (Philadelphia teletype, January 13, 1949.)

Will conduct inquiry at the Washington Office of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, 318 Southern Building, 15th and H Streets, NW, concerning typewritten specimens received from DONALD HISS in connection with life insurance policies (Philadelphia teletype, January 7, 1949).

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will conduct inquiry at Bryn Mawr College concerning the statement of Mrs. JACK B. TATE, former student and associate of the HISSES, that PRISCILLA HISS, who was Chairman of the Scholarship Committee for Bryn Mawr, wrote a letter of recommendation to the college for one MABEL FOESCH, and will obtain any typewritten specimens which might be available (Washington Field teletype, January 27, 1949).

In the event the office of origin so requests, will locate and interview HENRY RHINE concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS or HISS and any other underground activity incident to this investigation (Butel, January 24, 1949).

PH #65-2440

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 [redacted] requested that his name not be used in this investigation. b7D

T-2 [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b2 b7D

Kisseloff-11817

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-28-49	1/10 to 2/10/49	JOHN J. WALSH dmh

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHAMBERS interviewed in WFO 2/1 & 2/49. He advised PRISCILLA HISS had contacted hospital on Calvert Street, Baltimore, and volunteered her services there. He also advised typing of documents suggested by BORIS BYKOV so that information passing through the office of ALGER HISS between dates on which material was photographed would be available in addition to documents which he was able to bring from his office. PRISCILLA HISS was given duty of copying documents to give her something to occupy her time as when HISSES went underground she was forbidden to have any Party activities. CHAMBERS related circumstances of his meeting PLUM FOUNTAIN, friend of ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. SILVER TESONE, nee PLUM FOUNTAIN, denied meeting CHAMBERS. Information obtained from files Landon School, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, set out. Charitable organizations to which HISSES contributed contacted with negative results. Investigation conducted re Boy Scout troop in which HOBSON was member and HARVARD CLUB with negative results. Additional member of Bryn Mawr Club contacted. Records of Home Life Insurance Company, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company and Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company checked.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau teletype dated December 8, 1948.
Report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES at Washington, D.C., dated January 27, 1949

DEFERRED RECORDING

cc AG Campbell 3-4-49 FLJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 266,586 DATE 7-21-82 BY SP7 MAC/RB

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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58 MAR 24 1949

Kisseloff-11818

WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed at the Washington Field Office on February 1 and 2, 1949, and the following information was furnished by him to Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH.

CHAMBERS was questioned concerning musical instruments in the HISS home as information has been received that PRISCILLA played the piano and ALGER the flute. He recalled a piano and stated that he recalled it in the house on 30th Street, that they may have possessed it previously, but that he did not definitely recall it. He stated that it may have been in storage. He recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was interested in music, particularly the music of Mozart, but he did not definitely recall her playing this piano. He did not recall ALGER HISS' playing any musical instrument or TIMOTHY HOBSON's playing any instrument or taking music lessons.

He was questioned concerning the social activities of the HISSES, particularly concerning whether they attended dances, as information exists in the files that the HISSES belonged to a square-dancing group. CHAMBERS said that prior to the time ALGER HISS was employed by the State Department the HISS family had very limited social activity but that on his employment by State they began to widen their social activities, bring in more friends and attend more social functions. He recalled a conversation with PRISCILLA in which she discussed the difficulty she was having in learning the proper etiquette of dropping calling cards. He recalled nothing concerning any dancing groups they might have belonged to. He did recall that when he was living in Baltimore on St. Paul Street, ALGER HISS visited him there one evening and told him at the time that he was going to the Preakness Ball. He recalled that he asked HISS why he did not have on his pink riding habit for this occasion in a joking manner.

CHAMBERS was asked concerning his knowledge of ROBERTA FANSLER, the sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS, who was married to THOMAS FANSLER. He recalled that PRISCILLA HISS spoke of ROBERTA frequently and that they seemed to be very close friends. His recollection was that ROBERTA worked for a museum in New York and that she was writing a book. He knew nothing concerning her husband or concerning any differences that might have led to the divorce between them. As far as he knew, they never lived in Washington and he did not recall ever meeting ROBERTA FANSLER. He was questioned concerning the book which PRISCILLA and ROBERTA wrote in collaboration and stated that he recalled PRISCILLA had been engaged in writing a thesis of some kind but that he did not recall whether ROBERTA and she worked together on this.

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At this time CHAMBERS mentioned the fact that it had just come to his recollection that ALGER & PRISCILLA met while attending the Rand School, a Socialist school in New York City. A teletype was sent to New York reflecting this information on February 3, 1949.

CHAMBERS was asked concerning the places where PRISCILLA had been employed. He recalled only that she had worked for Time Magazine. He knew nothing concerning any teaching which she might have done, any connection with Howard University in Washington, D.C., or anything concerning proof-reading or editing work for publishing companies except to say that this might have been in connection with her sister-in-law.

During the questioning concerning PRISCILLA's employment, CHAMBERS recalled on February 1, 1949, that PRISCILLA HISS was a very restless person and wanted an outlet for her activities, particularly for the Party after they had gone underground and she was not to take part in any Party activities openly. He recalled that she went to a hospital on Calvert Street in Baltimore to volunteer her services as a nurse. He said that he learned this in a discussion with the HISSES held at their home in Washington, D.C., which at that time was on 30th Street, as he recalled. He recalled that PRISCILLA did work for a short time but lost interest in it and ceased her activities. On February 2, CHAMBERS advised that he had discussed this matter with Mrs. CHAMBERS on the night of February 1 and that it was her recollection that PRISCILLA HISS came over to Baltimore and had lunch with Mrs. CHAMBERS in the dining room of the Hutzlers Department Store in Baltimore on the day that she first went to the above-mentioned hospital. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled that she went to the hospital three or four times and then did not return. CHAMBERS was also asked concerning schools which PRISCILLA might have attended, in particular reference to the fact that she was taking a chemistry course at the University of Maryland. He had no independent recollection concerning this matter, but stated that Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was taking a chemistry course at about the time she had the contact with the hospital mentioned above. CHAMBERS could furnish no information as to the reason why PRISCILLA HISS, who was living in Washington, would come over to Baltimore to volunteer her services to a hospital there.

CHAMBERS was asked if he recalled any organizations or clubs which PRISCILLA HISS might have belonged to and he did not. He recalled nothing concerning the Bryn Mawr Club, PRISCILLA being president of this club, or a benefit performance starring KATHERINE HEPBURN sponsored in Washington by the Bryn Mawr Club while PRISCILLA was president.

CHAMBERS was questioned concerning his meeting PLUM FOUNTAIN, which information has been previously set out in a letter from the New York Office. CHAMBERS recalled that the incident occurred at a restaurant in Georgetown not far from the HISS home on P Street; that he was dining with the HISSES and that PLUM FOUNTAIN approached their table and was introduced

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to him. He recalls that she was alone, recalls no information as to whether or not she was married, and is not certain whether or not any name for him was given to her. He recalls that they engaged in conversation for a few minutes, that he gained the impression that she was in the real estate business. CHAMBERS is uncertain as to whether he could identify this woman if he was confronted with her.

CHAMBERS was questioned concerning the typing of the documents by PRISCILLA HISS. He stated that concerning the typewriter itself, he was unable to recall ever seeing a typewriter in the HISS home nor could he recall ever actually seeing PRISCILLA type the documents herself. Concerning the typing he stated the following:

The typing of the documents was done at the suggestion of BORIS BYKOV, his superior in the Soviet intelligence apparatus. It had previously been their arrangement that ALGER HISS would, on what he termed a "transmission" date, which occurred every week or ten days, bring home documents which were available to him that day in his office and these documents would be photographed. BYKOV's suggestion was that information which would afford more complete coverage could be obtained by typing and summarizing, where possible, documents which passed through HISS' office on the other days between the transmission dates, and that this information plus the documents which were available in his office on the transmission date be furnished to CHAMBERS to be photographed. After the documents were photographed, the original documents taken by HISS from his office were then returned and the typed summaries were destroyed personally by CHAMBERS by burning. He recalls concerning the typing that shortly after the incident where PRISCILLA HISS volunteered her services to the hospital in Baltimore, it was decided in a conversation between the HISSES and himself that PRISCILLA would do the typing of the documents taken by HISS from his office between the transmission dates to give her something to do.

CHAMBERS was questioned concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON, the stepson of ALGER HISS. He stated that HOBSON was the one person who could definitely and positively identify him as being a regular visitor to the HISS home after January 1, 1937. CHAMBERS stated further that he has felt that if properly approached or under the proper circumstances, HOBSON might so identify him. He stated that HOBSON, who was a child at the time of his visits to this home, was a rather pathetic little boy. He and his mother were quite devoted but she was greatly worried about him because of his lack of masculinity. He recalled that the relationship between HOBSON and ALGER HISS, although correct, was very cold. CHAMBERS recalled an incident which he believed happened in the winter of 1937 to the effect that TIMOTHY HOBSON had developed an acquaintanceship with an artist or a writer who lived on Wisconsin Avenue and had a studio there and began the practice of dropping in

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and visiting him there. ALGER HISS became concerned about this relationship between this older man and TIMOTHY and made a trip to the person involved and had these visits by HOBSON stopped. As far as CHAMBERS recalled, nothing actually had happened but ALGER felt the situation was one that should be discontinued. He had no recollection of the name of the individual involved.

CHAMBERS recalled that HOBSON was around the house on almost all of his visits and that he was always very friendly towards CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS also recalled that he testified before the HCUA concerning a conversation held between him and the HISSES in which the HISSES told him they were going to take HOBSON out of the school where he was attending and send him to a cheaper school so that part of the money which was being sent to the HISSES by FRANCIS HOBSON, his father, could be devoted to Party work. CHAMBERS said that the investigation which he caused to be made in the summer of 1948 in connection with the suit by HISS did not bear out this testimony and that apparently the HISSES had taken the child out of one school and sent him to one more expensive. CHAMBERS recalls nothing else concerning the schools that HOBSON attended except that he believes in 1937 HOBSON went out for the wrestling squad at the school he was then attending and that this was the first indication of any interest in athletics on his part.

He was questioned concerning the accident in which TIMOTHY HOBSON was involved and stated that he had no recollection of this until he was specifically asked concerning it and that his recollection being thus refreshed, he remembers TIMOTHY's riding on a bicycle at the time of the accident and that he had to use crutches for some time thereafter. Further details he can not recall. He was also asked concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON's singing in the church choir and said he can recall nothing concerning this.

CHAMBERS was asked concerning his testimony before the HCUA to the effect that ALGER HISS was forbidden to go to church. CHAMBERS stated concerning this incident that there was a very strict rule for all Communist Party members against attending any churches and that this rule applied particularly to those who were in the higher levels of the Party. It called for a very special dispensation for a Party member to be allowed to attend church services. Concerning conversation had with the HISSES in regard to this particular matter, CHAMBERS stated that he did not recall any specific incident along this line except that on one occasion ALGER HISS mentioned to him the possibility of his attending a church as a front. CHAMBERS related the policy of the Party as outlined above and he recalled no further conversation concerning the matter and does not recall whether ALGER HISS ever did attend church. He recalls further that on one occasion PRISCILLA HISS mentioned meetings of the Friends Church which she had attended in her youth and she seemed to recall these meetings with some nostalgia, but he can recall no further conversation concerning this incident.

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WFO 74-94

Mrs. SILVER TESONE, nee PLUM FOUNTAIN

Mrs. SILVER TESONE, 2829 O Street, NW, formerly Miss PLUM FOUNTAIN, was interviewed on February 7, 1949, by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and JOHN J. WALSH concerning the statement made by CHAMBERS that sometime during the period he was associated with ALGER HISS he met PLUM FOUNTAIN in a restaurant with the HISSES. Mrs. TESONE stated that she attended Bryn Mawr College with PRISCILLA HISS and sat next to her in classes there. Mrs. TESONE came to Washington, D.C., at the end of 1934 or beginning of 1935. She recalls that her first recollection of ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS in Washington, D.C., was that they were living in a house on P Street near her present residence. (This apparently refers to the address 2905 P Street.) Mrs. TESONE said that on her arrival in Washington, D.C., she first lived with Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL STRAUS in their home on Roland Place and then she lived with a Miss COTTON and later obtained an apartment by herself. Miss TESONE stated that she is an architect, that she came to Washington to work for the government, and that she has worked for the Public Housing Administration, the Federal Works Agency under CLARK FOREMAN, and the Federal Housing Agency.

Mrs. TESONE said that she did not recall the HISSES' residing at the address 2831 28th Street, NW, and that she was surprised to learn that they had lived at this address. She stated that she has been in all the other houses in which the HISSES have lived in Washington, D.C. The only maid she recalled who worked for the HISSES was CLAUDIA CATLETT. Mrs. TESONE recalled CLAUDIA CATLETT because she later employed CATLETT herself. Mrs. TESONE had never heard of DRUSCILLE EPPS or JULIA RANKIN. She was likewise unfamiliar with the name of Lt. Commander BAXTER BRUCE and was unable to advise whether or not he had ever been a friend of the HISS family.

Mrs. TESONE was asked concerning musical instruments played by the HISS family and stated she could not recall whether or not PRISCILLA played the piano but she did recall that either ALGER or PRISCILLA played the recorder, which is an antique type of flute which enjoyed a vogue in the middle 1930's.

Mrs. TESONE was also asked whether PRISCILLA HISS had indicated any interest in chemistry and she said she had a recollection that back in the middle 1930's PRISCILLA HISS had developed a desire to study medicine. Although she had a Master's Degree from Columbia University, she did not have sufficient premedical work and it is Mrs. TESONE's recollection that PRISCILLA HISS went to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore to take classes possibly in chemistry as a foundation for medical studies. PRISCILLA HISS lost interest in this and ceased these studies.

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Mrs. TESONE was shown the pictures of Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and asked if she had ever seen these individuals. She was familiar with the photograph of Mr. CHAMBERS, having seen it in the newspapers, and stated definitely and positively that she had never seen either of them previously. She was then advised that information had been received from CHAMBERS that he had met an individual named PLUM FOUNTAIN during the 1930's. She stated this was untrue and that she was positive she never had met him.

It was explained to Mrs. TESONE that no accusation was being made against her and that the purpose of the inquiry was merely to ascertain if it could be established that the story related by CHAMBERS concerning their meeting was correct. Mrs. TESONE demanded to know what name CHAMBERS had used and what his real name is, stating that he had used so many names it might have been possible that she met him casually some place under another name without realizing it. She was advised that his true name was CHAMBERS, that according to his statement he had used the name of CARL and that according to Mr. HISS he had used the name GEORGE CROSLEY. Mrs. TESONE's recollection, however, was not refreshed by these names. She went on to express her opinion that nothing CHAMBERS said could be believed in any event, that she had observed nothing in the newspapers to indicate that he was not presently a member of the Communist Party, that he could well be acting under the instructions of the Communist Party at the present time, that he had probably spent a number of years in obtaining information to build up this case and had undoubtedly obtained her name from some source to use it for his own purpose.

It might be noted that Mrs. TESONE is and has been for a number of years an intimate friend of PRISCILLA HISS and expressed her utter conviction that the charges against ALGER HISS are complete fabrications. She was asked if she had any objections to meeting CHAMBERS in person inasmuch as it was not always possible to effect an identification from photographs alone and in addition it would allow CHAMBERS to relate fully the circumstances he recalled of their alleged meeting. She stated that she had no desire to meet CHAMBERS, that she would certainly not discuss the matter with him unless her attorney was present, and unless she was furnished a transcript of the conversation.

She was asked if she had discussed the case with the HISSES since the matter was made public and she indicated that she had been in the company of the HISSES very recently, that she had formed the opinion that CHAMBERS was a liar from the newspaper accounts of the case, but she evaded a direct answer to the question as to whether or not she had discussed the case with the HISSES.

It is known that in the fall of 1948 the HISSES stayed at the home of Mrs. WALTER LOCHHEIM, 2828 O Street, NW, and Mrs. LOCHHEIM advised that the HISSES had visited the TESONES while in Washington at this time in connection with Mr. HISS' suit against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mrs. TESONE later contacted the Washington Field Office and advised she had no objection to meeting CHAMBERS provided she could have an attorney present at the meeting.

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LANDON SCHOOL

The file of TIMOTHY HOBSON at the Landon School, Bethesda, Md., was made available by Mr. PAUL L. BANFIELD, headmaster.

The record showed that TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, entered the school in September 1936 in the 7th grade and attended through June 1940, completing the 8th grade. The file contains a letter, dated March 21, 1940, from the George School, Philadelphia, Pa., indicating that ALGER HISS had made application for HOBSON's entry in that school.

The application at the Landon School shows HOBSON attended Friends School, Washington, D.C., 1935-36. Mr. BANFIELD has a recollection of HOBSON's previously attending the Cobb School but no record of this is found in the file. The references given by HISS were STANLEY REED, at that time Solicitor General, and the Riggs National Bank. The file contains a report in 1939 which refers to Timothy Hobson's desire to wear a Boy Scout uniform in class.

Reference is made to the information received from CHALBERS that TIMOTHY HOBSON had gone out for wrestling while he was associated with the HISS family. The file contains a report, dated February 1939, made by DICK MAPHEWER, at that time in charge of physical education at the Landon School and presently assistant superintendent of public schools in Montgomery County, Md., which is quoted in part as follows: "Some might criticize his active conduct in class but I attribute it to his fine physical condition and his desire to be on the go all the time and I get a real kick out of having TIM in my wrestling class in the afternoon."

Nothing was contained in the file concerning the church affiliations, membership in a church choir or the accident of TIMOTHY HOBSON.

BANFIELD stated in reply to a question directed concerning the relative cost of the Cobb School, the Friends School, and the Landon School that the Landon School is the most expensive and the Friends School is more expensive than the Cobb School.

BANFIELD also said he had a vague recollection that PRISCILLA HISS had taught at one time at the Little Red School House in New York City. He also recalled that she taught at the Potomac School in Washington, D.C.

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CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
700 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, D. C.

The records of this organization were searched by Special Agents CARL N. DE TEMPLE and JOHN J. WALSH.

The filing system includes an abstract file which furnishes the names mentioned in correspondence. All correspondence had between ALGER HISS and the Carnegie Endowment prior to the time he became associated with it was checked. In addition a file drawer which contained copies of correspondence dictated by HISS and original letters received by him during the time he was located at the Washington office of the Carnegie Endowment were checked by these agents. Nothing pertinent to this investigation was found therein.

It will be noted that HISS used office space in Washington, D.C., from approximately February through July 1947, following which time he moved to New York City.

The above files were made available by Mr. GEORGE FINCH, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment. Mr. FINCH is also the secretary of the American Society for International Law. His records showed that ALGER HISS has been a member of this society from December 1, 1939, and DONALD HISS has been a member since November 27, 1939. They were proposed by Mr. WILLIAM A. VALLANCE. Mr. FINCH checked his files and was unable to find any correspondence from the HISSES except a handwritten note of acknowledgment of his election to membership by ALGER HISS.

Miss ALLA ROGERS, secretary, Carnegie Endowment, who acted as secretary for ALGER HISS during the time he was in Washington, D.C., recalled that Mr. HISS brought over personal papers from the State Department at the time he entered the employ of the Carnegie Endowment. The papers amounted to less than what it would take to fill one file cabinet. He also brought over a number of books. She recalled that in the fall of 1947 when he moved to New York City the papers remained in Washington, D.C. In the fall of 1948 after the publicity due to charges made against him Mr. HISS came down from New York City and reviewed the material in her presence, informing her that it was in connection with attempting to establish dates. She had occasion to observe a limited part of the material and saw that it contained documents of Mr. HISS going back to the time when he was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The majority of the material she did not see. She stated that the material she did see all appeared to be personal letters of Mr. HISS and that she observed no documents of a confidential nature which should not have been retained by him. She recalled that after Mr. HISS' return to New York a communication was received from the New York office of the Carnegie Endowment directing that the material be shipped to New York, which was done.

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Miss ROGERS was unable to furnish any information concerning any documents which might have been typed in the HISS home itself.

Mr. WILLIAM ROY VALLANCE, an assistant to the legal advisor in the Department of State, advised Special Agents JOHN H. KENOYER and EDWARD E. LINEHAN that his only association with ALGER HISS had been at social functions and that he has never worked directly with him. He stated that he first met Mr. HISS at a fraternal function, probably in 1941, and has known him casually since that time.

Mr. VALLANCE advised that he had recommended Mr. HISS on several occasions believing him to be an honest, sincere, and loyal American who showed signs of a good future as a lawyer.

He further stated that he was not acquainted with the associates of ALGER HISS and not having visited him at his home, has never met Mrs. HISS.

Upon being shown two pictures of Mr. CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936, Mr. VALLANCE advised he had never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under that name or any other name.

Mr. VALLANCE made available three typewritten letters dated January 10, 1949, May 21, 1948 and May 16, 1947, which were received from ALGER HISS. These letters were submitted to the FBI Laboratory and on January 27, 1949, the Laboratory reported that the typing on these letters was not identical with that on the questioned documents.

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MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE SPECIMENS OF CORRESPONDENCE

A. Contributions listed in income tax returns:

The Bureau has advised that a review of the income tax returns made by ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS indicated that they had contributed to certain charitable organizations.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER.

Mrs. FREDERICK BROOKE, 3021 N Street, NW, advised that she was formerly associated with the organization known as United China Relief and that in 1946 this organization moved to 1790 Broadway, New York City, under the name of United Service to China.

Miss STELLA PLANTS, supervisor of the Department for the Blind, which is a department of the Family Service Association, 1022 11th Street, NW, advised that the office of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc., is at 598 Madison Avenue, New York City. She advised that this organization has conducted drives in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of obtaining funds.

Mrs. RUTH E. WILLIS, secretary, Council of Social Agencies, 1101 M Street, NW, advised that this organization has also conducted drives in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of obtaining contributions but that their office is at #1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. WILLIS stated there is no office maintained in Washington, D.C., by this organization.

The Bureau advised that ALGER HISS has made contributions to the above named organizations as follows: 1942, $5 to the Save the Children Federation; 1946 and 1947, $5 to the American Foundation for Overseas Blind; and 1942, $5 to United China Relief.

A teletype was sent to New York on January 11, 1949, requesting that office to contact these organizations regarding typewritten specimens.

Miss KATHERINE GARLAND, who is presently employed as a secretary by the U.S. Tariff Commission, 7th & E Streets, NW, advised that she was formerly secretary to Mr. A. M. FOX of the A.M. Fox Scholarship Fund. She stated that Mr. FOX is now deceased but that the fund's records and correspondence are presently in her own custody. Miss GARLAND conducted a search of all correspondence which pertained to the A.M. Fox Scholarship Fund but advised that there was no correspondence of any type received from ALGER HISS. She did verify from an index card that ALGER HISS had contributed $20 to the fund on April 26, 1943.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS.

In connection with the lead to check the D.C. Society for Crippled Children to which ALGER HISS is alleged to have contributed between 1938 and 1945, it is noted that the records of this organization, which is located at 1767 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, reflect that ALGER HISS in 1942 did contribute $2 to this fund. HISS' address at that time was 3210 P Street, NW.

It is noted that DONALD HISS made the following contributions: 1943, $1; 1944, $1; 1946, $2.

The chairman of this organization, Miss JEWELL C. GAFFNEY, stated that these contributions came as a result of the HISSES selling seals for the crippled children's fund. These seals resembled the conventional anti-tuberculosis Christmas seals. Miss GAFFNEY advised that seal sellers are picked at random from the telephone book and that they are mailed a dollar's worth or two or three of seals and asked to sell them. Mailed with the seals is a self-addressed envelope for the return of the money or the seals. Consequently, there is no correspondence in connection with the seal sales.

A search of the general correspondence file and the correspondence surrounding the seal sales of all years from 1941 to 1947 reflected no communications from either ALGER or DONALD HISS or their respective wives.

In connection with the United Negro College Fund, the records of which are maintained at Howard University, Mr. WILLIAM W. BLOCKER, custodian of the fund, advised that this fund was started in 1940 and that until the preceding year the chairman of the fund varied from year to year and the chairman maintained office space wherever it was most convenient for him. For example, BLOCKER advised that a prominent Negro banker had been chairman and the fund offices had been at the banker's place of business. The records have been transmitted from chairman to chairman in a somewhat disorderly fashion. Consequently, those records which BLOCKER now has are incomplete and in a state of disarray. BLOCKER does not have correspondence files except for 1948. The master sheet of contributors, however, indicates that ALGER HISS in 1946 contributed $5 to this fund and DONALD HISS in 1948 contributed $10 to the fund. There is no correspondence in connection with either of these donations.

BLOCKER advised that the national business headquarters for this fund are maintained at 38 East 57th Street, New York City, and W. J. TRENT, JR., is the executive director and PAUL FRANKLIN is the director of the 1948 campaign.

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BLOCKER, who was extremely cooperative, advised that he is virtually certain that the New York headquarters contain no records in connection with Washington contributors.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. TRACY.

Mrs. MARGARET LEWIS, American Red Cross, 17th & D Streets, NW, advised that a search of her records regarding donations failed to reflect the name of either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. No correspondence was received by the Red Cross from HISS.

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B. Boy Scouts:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE.

GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, age 22, who resides in a rooming house at 1719 19th Street, NW, and is a student at George Washington University, appeared in the Washington Field Office on January 31, 1949, at which time he advised that he is the son of EUSTACE & ELIZABETH W. REYNOLDS. He explained that his father is now deceased and that his mother is teaching school in England. REYNOLDS remarked that until recently his mother had been teaching school at the Potomac School on California Street, NW, where PRISCILLA HISS recently taught. He added that his parents were on very friendly terms with the HISS family.

REYNOLDS stated that to the best of his knowledge he first became acquainted with TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS in approximately 1939 when they were both attending the Rigs O'Marlow School in Chestertown, Maryland, under the directorship of J. KELLOGSMITH.

REYNOLDS said that he and his family formerly resided at 3020 Q Street, NW, and that the address of his mother when in this country is 2230 California Street, NW. He said that he has been in the former residences of ALGER HISS at 3415 Volta Place, NW, and 3210 P Street, NW. He cannot recall, however, the furnishings or the physical layout of either home with any degree of accuracy. REYNOLDS did definitely state that he has no recollection of ever observing a typewriter in either of these residences.

REYNOLDS declared that he has never corresponded with HOBSON nor has he ever received correspondence, typewritten or otherwise, from either HOBSON or Mr. and Mrs. HISS. He also said that he cannot recall HOBSON or his parents' ever making use of a typewriter. REYNOLDS remarked that he and HOBSON were not close friends and also that he cannot recall any individual being closely associated with HOBSON. REYNOLDS added that he does not recall TIMOTHY HOBSON's ever being involved in an accident during their period of association.

REYNOLDS could furnish nothing further pertinent to this investigation.

Mr. ARTIS WATERS, JR., 3653 Minnesota Avenue, SE, Apartment 202, an employee of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, advised that from approximately 1936 to 1939 he was a member of the Boy Scout Troup No. 56 and that during the period of approximately 1938 and 1939 TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of ALGER HISS, was a member of that same troop. He explained that he was not a close friend of HOBSON and that he knew of no one with whom TIMOTHY associated intimately. In this connection WATERS remarked that one JOHN ROBB, who was

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also a member of that same Scout troup, had more in common with TIMOTHY than any other individual in that troup and would be more likely to have more complete information relative to the HISS family. He explained that ROBB's parents and TIMOTHY's parents were apparently on the same social level and that both ROBB and TIMOTHY appeared to be "typical spoiled rich kids." WATERS stated that ROBB formerly resided in the 3000 block on Dent Place, NW, and his present address is unknown to WATERS.

According to HERBERT C. TUCKER, Scout Master, ROBB's present address is 833 Flowers Avenue, Los Angeles, California. A teletype was directed to the Los Angeles Office on January 27, 1949, requesting the interview of JOHN ROBB.

WATERS said that patrol meetings of the Scout troop were occasionally held at TIMOTHY's home on Volta Place, explaining that these meetings were never attended by more than six or seven members. At the timesof these meetings WATERS added they were directed immediately to TIMOTHY's room where the meetings were conducted. WATERS recalled that TIMOTHY's room was located on the second floor and probably in the rear of the house. To the best of WATERS' knowledge TIMOTHY's room was average size, furnished in a manner typical of a boy of 13 or 14 years. WATERS could not recall any of the specific furnishings of the room nor could he recall observing a typewriter as part of these furnishings. He concluded that he had no knowledge of other portions of the HISS home inasmuch as TIMOTHY's room was the only one in which he had ever been.

WATERS added that the only people he had observed at the HISS residence were TIMOTHY's parents and a colored uniformed maid.

Two photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936 were exhibited to WATERS and WATERS stated the individual in the photographs was not familiar to him and that the names associated with CHAMBERS were also unfamiliar to him.

WATERS stated he has never received any correspondence, typewritten or otherwise, from HOBSON and he never knew HOBSON to use a typewriter in connection with the Boy Scout program. WATERS also added that he has no knowledge of HOBSON's specific interests or hobbies.

Mrs. ARTIS WATERS, SR., 3259 O Street, NW, housewife, recalled the name of TIMOTHY HOBSON as a boy who at one time attended Boy Scout patrol meetings which occasionally convened at her residence; however, this was the extent of Mrs. WATERS' knowledge concerning TIMOTHY.

As a matter of interest, Mrs. WATERS remarked that DONALD HISS and his wife resided next door at 3257 O Street, NW, from September 1934 until April 1935. She described the family as excellent neighbors whose conduct was never such as to arouse her suspicions. Mrs. WATERS advised that the name of ALGER HISS was unfamiliar to her prior to the recent publicity received by HISS.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents STANTON F. ENSE and CARL N. DE TEMPLE on January 27, 1949.

Mr. AUSTIN KNIGHT, 2303 26th Street South, Arlington, Virginia, dental technician, Rothstein Dental Laboratories, Inc., 1722 I Street, NW, age 23, advised that he was a Boy Scout in Troop 56 during the period of membership of TIMOTHY HOBSON in that troop. He explained that he was in the patrol of which TIMOTHY was also a member. KNIGHT also stated that he and TIMOTHY were members of the choir at the Christ Episcopal Church, 31st and O Streets, NW, for a period of approximately two or three years. For these reasons KNIGHT felt that he had more association with HOBSON than any other boy in that community.

KNIGHT remarked that he was in the choir from the time he was six years of age until approximately 1943. He stated to the best of his recollection he knew HOBSON about one year prior to their membership in the Boy Scout troop and this first association took place during the period they were both members of the choir. In this connection it is to be noted that a boy must be 12 years of age to be eligible for membership in the Boy Scouts of America. KNIGHT could not recall where HOBSON was living during this period but he did recall his attending a private school which he believed to be either Landons or St. Albans. KNIGHT added that his memory is very hazy regarding this period of his life and that it was possible that HOBSON and he were in the same Sunday school class. KNIGHT could not recall the name of the Sunday school teacher but felt this information could be obtained through the church. KNIGHT said he could not specifically recall HOBSON's being involved in an accident during their period of association; however, according to KNIGHT, RICHARD BELL, choirmaster at the church, after being interviewed by the FBI, inquired of KNIGHT if he recalled such an incident and possibly due to this suggestion KNIGHT faintly remembers the incident. KNIGHT concluded that he could not specifically recall HOBSON's tenure with the choir being interrupted by such an accident.

KNIGHT said that during the time he was a member of the choir photographs of the group were taken periodically, possibly every one or two weeks. He said that he does not have copies of these photographs but believes that such documents could be located through the church.

KNIGHT could not place this relationship with HOBSON as covering certain years; however, to the best of his recollection it was probably eight to ten years ago.

KNIGHT commented that he had probably been in the home of TIMOTHY on occasions but that he could not specifically recall these visits. He explained that patrol meetings were usually held in the homes of various members of the patrol and that it was probably in this connection that he visited HOBSON's home. KNIGHT could not recall anything concerning this residence or its inhabitants.

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KNIGHT declared that he had no knowledge of any typewriter in HOBSON's home nor has he any recollection of TIMOTHY's making use of a typewriter. He explained that TIMOTHY has never corresponded with him and that he knows of no one to whom he would have written.

Two photographs of CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936 were exhibited to KNIGHT. KNIGHT had no recollection of ever seeing CHAMBERS nor were any of the names associated with CHAMBERS familiar to him.

Mr. KNIGHT pointed out that up until the time of this interview he did not know that ALGER HISS was the stepfather of TIMOTHY HOBSON.

C. Harvard Club:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents CARL N. DE TEMPLE and WILLIAM J. STATEN.

Mr. HOWARD S. LEROY, partner in the law firm of Leroy & Denslow, Room 530, Washington Building, who is also chairman of the board of the American Society of International Law and the treasurer of the Washington Harvard Club, stated that ALGER HISS was a member of the latter organization prior to moving to New York City. According to LEROY, the files of the Harvard Club relating to financial and miscellaneous matters contained no correspondence originating from HISS, either of an official nature or otherwise. He also stated that HISS and he are faternity brothers since they are both members of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity although they were affiliated with different chapters. He explained that he attended college in Rochester and HISS attended Johns Hopkins. It was Mr. LEROY's opinion that DONALD HISS is also a member of that same fraternity.

Mr. LEROY contended that he is only a casual acquaintance of HISS and has never had occasion to enter the HISS residence and for that reason had no information concerning HISS' associates or any information relating to a typewriter that might be in ALGER HISS' possession.

As a matter of interest, Mr. LEROY related a conversation that occurred recently between himself and JOHN STRONG, the son of a close friend, who is a member of the Foreign Service of the Department of State. This friend is named THOMAS STUART STRONG. In this connection it is noted that the city and telephone directories of Washington show the address of these individuals as 3435 R Street, NW. According to LEROY, JOHN STRONG was a Boy Scout in the same troop as TIMOTHY HOBSON. JOHN STRONG related to LEROY that in approximately 1938 or 1939 it was brought to the attention of the scoutmaster that TIMOTHY HOBSON refused to repeat certain parts of the Scout oath during its recitation at troop meetings. It was not known by LEROY if TIMOTHY was a close associate of JOHN STRONG or who it was that brought this to the attention of the scoutmaster. As a result, however, the scoutmaster talked with TIMOTHY and later tried unsuccessfully to arrange an appointment with Mrs. HISS in order to discuss the matter with her. LEROY explained that JOHN STRONG is now a member of the United States Army and is presently assigned to duty in Europe.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents HAROLD A. BERGER and CARL N. DE TEMPLE on January 12, 1949.

Mr. BERNARD BARTON, economist, U.S. Tariff Commission, advised that according to his records ALGER HISS is a member of the Washington Harvard Club as of September 1947 and that HISS was appointed a member of the placement committee of the club in June 1947, a committee of which BARTON is chairman.

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BARTON explained that JOHN DREIER, WILLIAM A. VALLANCE and HISS represented the State Department in an advisory capacity to Harvard graduates contemplating State Department employment.

BARTON searched the correspondence file of his committee in an effort to locate correspondence emanating from the HISS household but this search proved frutiless. He also explained that he has never met HISS nor has he been in the HISS household and that all communication between HISS and himself has taken place telephonically.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CARL N. DE TEMPLE.

Mr. WILLIAM TAFT LESH, special counsel, Securities Exchange Commission, who is also the present assistant secretary of the Washington Harvard Club and who has custody of the existing membership records of that club, made available records that reflected the inactive membership of ALGER HISS in that organization. This record consisted of a 3 X 5 card indicating the name of ALGER HISS and his address. There was no record relating to the dates of active membership of ALGER HISS nor the date which he severed relations with this organization.

Mr. LESH made a search of the current correspondence file of the Washington Harvard Club but this search failed to disclose any correspondence originating from HISS. LESH declared that he knows ALGER HISS only by sight and he has never associated with him outside of a casual relationship at the Harvard Club luncheons. LESH recommended the interview of Captain WILLIAM EATON, the present secretary of the Harvard Club.

Captain WILLIAM EATON, (USN) secretary of the Harvard Club, who is a patient at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, was telephonically contacted by Agent DE TEMPLE. EATON assured Agent DE TEMPLE that he has no information in his possession that would be pertinent to this inquiry. He explained that all the existing records relative to his position in the Harvard Club have been referred to WILLIAM TAFT LESH. Inasmuch as EATON is presently a hospital patient it was not deemed advisable to interview him further relative to this matter. His home address is 1627 33rd Street, NW, telephone MIchigan 1059.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS.

The following persons, all former officers of the Harvard Club in Washington, D.C., were interviewed on January 24,1949:

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BERNARD H. CONN was interviewed at his office at 839 17th Street, NW, and advised he was the secretary of the Harvard Club from 1943 to 1946. CONN said the club does not have any club rooms in Washington and is mainly a group of former Harvard people who occasionally meet for lunch and meetings. He stated he has some records of the Harvard Club but is sure he has no correspondence from ALGER HISS although he was sure HISS had been a member of the club. CONN informed that former officers of the club were Captain W. EATON of the Naval medical department in Washington, WILLIAM TAFT LESH and Colonel RALPH HALLET of the Maritime Commission in Washington.

ROBERT LINCOLN O'BRIEN, former president of the Harvard Club from 1937 to 1943, was telephonically contacted at the Metropolitan Club. He said he was not personally acquainted with HISS and had no records whatsoever of the club. O'BRIEN recommended that the person most likely to have any records of the club at the present time was JOHN H. PRATT.

JOHN H. PRATT, attorney, American Security Trust Company Building, advised that he was the secretary of the Harvard Club from 1937 to 1943 and at the present time is vice president of the Middle Atlantic Section of the Associated Harvard Clubs. PRATT said he was acquainted with HISS and produced the membership record of the club which showed ALGER HISS as being a member at the present time but PRATT did not believe HISS had paid any dues since he left Washington. PRATT added that he did not consider himself to be a personal friend of HISS as he never visited with him socially. In fact, he said his wife had on a few occasions attempted to have the HISSES over to their home but the HISSES never came. PRATT said that one of the persons he thought would know HISS very well is a man by the name of EUGENE O'DUNNE, a lawyer in the Southern Building, who had attended law school with HISS and it was PRATT's opinion that HISS had been CORDELL HULL's "leg man" and he thought it was very possible that HULL might have in his records some correspondence from HISS. As far as his own records were concerned PRATT said he had very few records of the Harvard Club and nothing at all from ALGER HISS. He mentioned that the treasurer of the club at the present time is HOWARD LEROY and he might have some records.

In May 1948 PRATT said ALGER HISS gave a talk before a meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Philadelphia and the arrangements for this speech had been made with HISS by ARTHER O'REILLY, JR., 724 Pierce Building, St. Louis 2, Missouri, who is the present secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs. It is to be noted that a teletype has been sent to the St. Louis Office to contact O'REILLY. PRATT offered the comment that he believed HISS to be innocent.

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D. Bryn Mawr Club:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JARL N. DE TEMPLE.

Mrs. JOHN L. VANDEGRIFT, 3241 38th Street, NW, advised that she became casually acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS through their mutual membership in the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Club of Washington. She explained that she knows PRISCILLA HISS only as a speaking acquaintance and that she can recall only one time that she was ever in the HISS home. Mrs. VANDEGRIFT explained that this case arose when Mrs. HISS was president of the club in approximately 1937 at which time a meeting was held at the HISS residence. Mrs. VANDEGRIFT stated she could not recall the address of the HISS residence nor could she remember any of the details concerning their household furnishings. Mrs. VANDEGRIFT stated that she has never received any correspondence, either typewritten or otherwise, from Mrs. HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN.

Mr. ALVIN BARBER, 3504 Macomb Street, NW, Dr. ETHEL DUNHAM, 1815 45th Place, NW, and HILDA SMITH, 1508 19th Street, NW, were indicated as having received letters of solicitation from PRISCILLA HISS during the campaign of the Bryn Mawr Club to raise funds for an endowment. These individuals were interviewed by Special Agent LINEHAN but they could locate no correspondence emanating from PRISCILLA HISS or furnish any information pertinent to the instant investigation.

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E. Ornithology:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent GILBERT G. BENJAMIN.

Mr. ROGER TORY PETERSON, 221 Wellesley Avenue, Glen Echo, Maryland, author of many books on birds and bird study and described by members of the Washington, D.C. Audubon Society as the foremost ornithologist in the Washington area, advised that he could not recall having ever met ALGER HISS. However, he stated that he did recall seeing a young man walking along the Chesapeake and Ohio towpath about four years ago and this man told him he was with the State Department and was interested in birds. In retrospect Mr. PETERSON added that he believes that the man resembled pictures he has since seen of ALGER HISS.

Mr. PETERSON stated that he had read in Time Magazine that HISS was allegedly an amateur ornithologist and had been reported as seeing a prothonotary warbler in the vicinity of the C. & O Canal. Mr. PETERSON says that the only prothonotary warbler known to nest in that vicinity is within a five-minute walk of his house on Wellesley Avenue and so it is quite probable that the man he saw on the towpath could have been ALGER HISS. He stated, however, that he never saw this man again and he could offer no further information concerning him.

Mr. PETERSON said, however, that when he had been advised of the nature of this inquiry he had called friends of his at the State Department who were also bird enthusiasts in an attempt to be able to furnish further information. He said that among those friends the only one who knew HISS was LOUIS HALLE, the author of two popular books on nature study, "Birds Against Men" and "Spring in Washington." HALLE told him that he knew ALGER HISS quite well and had had several contacts with him at the State Department but did not realize that HISS was also interested in ornithology.

WFO 74-94

F. Insurance:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS.

In connection with the lead to contact the Home Life Insurance Company in regard to the possibility of a policy issued by that company to DONALD HISS, it is noted that HARVEY E. WOOD, office manager for the Home Life Insurance Company, which is located in the Shoreham Building, 15th & H Streets, NW, searched the records of the organization with negative results.

WOOD explained that the Washington office of the Home Life Insurance Company maintains records for approximately six years and at the end of this period ships these records to New York City if they are continuing policies and destroys the records if they are not continuing policies. In addition an alphabetical card file is maintained for approximately six years. This file is, of course, destroyed when the records to which it pertains are disposed of. WOOD advised that perhaps PAUL F. GROVE, JR., agent for Home Life Insurance, might have additional information in connection with DONALD HISS.

GROVE stated that DONALD HISS did apply to him for insurance in about February 1947 and that GROVE had one interview with HISS at the latter's office. GROVE advised that at that time he, GROVE, filled out a preliminary form and sent this form to the New York Office in conformity with the established practice. GROVE explained that it is the policy of this company to forward this preliminary interview sheet to New York so that the home office may decide whether or not the individual applying for insurance is a good risk. GROVE stated that the Washington office never denies or grants an applicant insurance but this is the prerogative of the New York office.

GROVE stated that while he was waiting for an answer from the New York Office, HISS advised him that he, HISS, had already secured an insurance policy and would not be interested in another policy from the Home Life Insurance Company. GROVE recalls that the preliminary interview sheet which he had sent to New York returned with a notation that HISS was not an insurable risk on standard insurance due to a heart condition. GROVE stated that DONALD HISS would in all probability be carrying sub-standard insurance. GROVE stated that he could not recall the name of the company which now insured HISS but the name which occurred to him was the Connecticut Mutual Company whose Washington offices are in the Woodward Building. GROVE could furnish no further pertinent information.

At the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company JOHN L. MC ELFRESH, general agent, advised after a search of his records that his company did not carry insurance for DONALD or ALGER HISS or for PRISCILLA HISS under any of her names. MC ELFRESH advised that very often his company was confused with the Connecticut General Insurance Company which is located in the Washington Building.

On January 11, 1949, records at the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, 318 Southern Building, reflected that DONALD HISS has the following insurance policies with this company. The dates below indicate the date on which HISS purchased these policies.

6-15-46, Policy 1036773, amount $25,000, yearly premium $778.50, type of policy, life.
3-28-47, Policy 1039705, amount $10,000, yearly premium $321.80, type of policy, life.
6-14-47, Policy 1056163, amount $15,000, yearly premium $482.70, type of policy, life.

Miss MARY CRAWFORD, office manager, produced the case file on DONALD HISS which contained only a few communications between J. WISTAR HUEY, the agent from whom HISS obtained these policies, and the home office. These communications were technical in nature dealing with premium payments, rights and like matters.

This file also contained a letter from FREDERICK D. CHAPMAN, M.D., 1834 I Street, NW, indicating that DONALD HISS in 1926 suffered from a duodenal ulcer which appeared to have been satisfactorily capped by 1944. In November 1944 DONALD HISS, according to this letter, suffered a spontaneous partial pneumothorax for which he was hospitalized and made a speedy recovery. This file contained no letters from HISS. MARY CRAWFORD advised that it was entirely possible that J. WISTAR HUEY had taken his personal files with him when he left the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company for the Baltimore Life Insurance Company. She pointed out, however, that HISS' office was directly across the street and that most of HUEY's communications with HISS, and vice versa, were made telephonically.

On the same date FREDERICK D. CHAPMAN, M.D., 1834 I Street, NW, advised that he was not actually DONALD HISS' physician but that he had treated HISS in the absence of Dr. WALTER KENDALL MYERS who occupies office space in the same building.

Dr. MYERS was extremely cooperative and advised that he was indeed DONALD HISS' personal physician as well as the physician of DONALD HISS' wife. Dr. MYERS produced his files on both DONALD HISS and Mrs. DONALD HISS. It is noted that these files contain one handwritten letter from DONALD HISS and three handwritten letters from HISS' wife but no typewritten communications.

Neither Dr. MYERS nor Dr. CHAPMAN could state who was the physician of ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS.

On the same date LUKE B. HARRISON, general agent of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, 1001 Washington Building, advised that his company had no policy for ALGER, DONALD or PRISCILLA HISS. It will be recalled that PAUL GROVE of the Home Life Insurance Company, who once negotiated with DONALD HISS in connection with a policy, had stated that he believed HISS to be insured with the Connecticut Mutual or the Connecticut General.

H. Passport Division:

The records of the Passport Division were previously checked and information concerning the diplomatic passport for ALGER HISS has been previously set forth. The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent KENNETH F. CARROLL concerning prior passports of ALGER HISS.

Passport #26080 was issued to ALGER HISS on April 27, 1929. The passport application, dated April 24, 1929, was subscribed to on April 24, 1929, at Suffolk County, Massachusetts, and reflected that HISS was born on November 11, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland. This application also revealed that ALGER HISS' father, CHARLES ALGER HISS, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and died in April 1907. ALGER HISS listed his permanent address as 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The reason given by HISS for requesting the passport was that he desired to travel to France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria. According to the application, HISS intended to leave the United States from the port of New York on the SS De Grasse on July 4, 1929, and he requested that the passport be mailed to himself at 52 Walter Hastings Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Passport #440203 was issued on June 12, 1924, to ALGER HISS for travel to Belgium, British Isles, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Holland. This passport listed HISS' occupation as a student and his birthdate and place as November 11, 1904 at Baltimore, Maryland. This passport reflects that HISS intended to leave the United States from the port of New York on the SS New Amsterdam on June 28, 1924. This passport also contained an identification form, a form of affidavit for a relative, and a personal letter to the chief of the Division of Passport Control, which correspondence was signed by MARY L. HISS, ALGER's mother, whose residence was listed as 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

2437

I. Miscellaneous

In an attempt to determine if ALGER HISS had declared a typewriter as a taxable item during the period of his residence in the District of Columbia Special Agent PAUL H. HOGE contacted EDWARD A. DENT, an official of the Tax Division of the District of Columbia Government. Mr. DENT advised that under existing laws of the District of Columbia he was unable to make the tax return form of ALGER HISS available but in a highly confidential manner assured Agent HOGE that ALGER HISS had not declared a typewriter as a taxable item unless it was included on the tax form under the heading "miscellaneous."

On February 1, 1949, Special Agent KENNETH F. CARROLL contacted WILLIAM PETRI, general manager of Rochdale Cooperative, Inc., 2513 14th Street, NW, and WAYNE BUCKLE, office manager of the same concern, who advised they were both former managers of the Cooperative Food Stores located at 1517 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, during the period 1943 to 1947. They stated that the HISSES were customers of theirs and that they always paid their bills by check. PETRI and BUCKLE advised that no deliveries were ever made to the HISS house but that Mrs. HISS always did the shopping herself, sometimes being accompanied by her son, who was about eight years old, and she would carry her own bundles. PETRI and BUCKLE could supply no further pertinent information.

The recored of the American Security and Savings Bank, Washington, D.C., were checked by Special Agent J. BERNARD COOK. Correspondence prior to 1939 has been destroyed and no records of any correspondence from the HISS family or any typed material at all emanating from the HISSES could be located.

P E N D I N G

2437

WFO 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE:

No specific leads are being set out for the Washington Field Office in this report but the investigation on other phases of this case is continuing.

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-24-49	1/10 to 2/10/49	JOHN J. WALSH dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHAMBERS interviewed in WFO 2/1 & 2/49. He advised PRISCILLA HISS had contacted hospital on Calvert Street, Baltimore, and volunteered her services there. He also advised typing of documents suggested by BORIS BYKOV so that information passing through the office of ALGER HISS between dates on which material was photographed would be available in addition to documents which he was able to bring from his office. PRISCILLA HISS was given duty of copying documents to give her something to occupy her time as when HISSES went underground she was forbidden to have any Party activities. CHAMBERS related circumstances of his meeting PLUM FOUNTAIN, friend of ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. SILVER TESONE, nee PLUM FOUNTAIN, denied meeting CHAMBERS. Information obtained from files Landon School, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, set out. Charitable organizations to which HISSES contributed contacted with negative results. Investigation conducted re Boy Scout troop in which HOBSON was member and HARVARD CLUB with negative results. Additional member of Bryn Mawr Club contacted. Records of Home Life Insurance Company, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company and Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company checked.

- P -

7-21-82 SP7MBR/RB

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau teletype dated December 8, 1948.
Report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES at Washington, D.C., dated January 27, 1949.

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L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	2-17-49	12-23-48 thru 2-7-49	DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dep asg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

13480

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation through associates, acquaintances, and former neighbors fails to develop any evidence of Communist Party activity by ALGER HISS Additional HISS typewriter specimens obtained. Not identical with questioned documents. Chronology of handling of original documents in Baltimore, Md., set out; also results of Laboratory examination of original documents. Baltimore apartment used by CHAMBERS in 1936-37 for photographic purposes identified as apartment of FIELDS and ANNA SPIEGEL, at 112 E. Madison St. SPIEGELS deny association with CHAMBERS but admit acquaintanceship with DAVID CARPENTER and both subpoenaed before FGJ, SDNY. Investigation at Baltimore through former associates and neighbors fails to develop any evidence of activity by FELIX AUGUST INSLEDON in Communist Apparatus. Additional background information on DAVID CARPENTER and JESSE ZILBERMAN set forth. Baltimore investigation to identify "KEITH," "BERNIE," and Colonel BORIS SYKOV negative. Confidential informant advises of possible past association between SENATOR FELTON SCHWING and LAWRENCE DUGGAN.

#246,845

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Bureau letter to New York City dated January 3, 1949.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTON dated December 13, 1948, at Baltimore, Md.

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Report of SA JOSEPH H. KELLY dated Dec. 28, 1948, at New York City.
Report of SA ROBERT T. McCASLIN dated Dec. 20, 1948, at Washington, D.C.

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Baltimore file 65-1642

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DETAILS: This is a joint report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE and the writer.

RE: INVESTIGATION REGARDING ALGER HISS, INCLUDING INVESTIGATION REGARDING HIS ALLEGED COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

ALURAL GERHISS

By teletype dated January 20, 1949, the New York Office furnished information as a result of an interview with GUENTHER RUMRICH, former subject of the case entitled "GUNTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH, WAS., ET AL; ESPIONAGE - G; INTERNAL SECURITY - G," Bureau file 65-748. The information furnished by RUMRICH pertained to an alleged temporary working agreement in late 1937 between German and Russian espionage organizations in the United States. In connection with this information, RUMRICH stated that certain letters he was to receive he should forward to one ALURAL GERHISS, Cold Spring Lane, Baltimore, Maryland, evidently a mail drop. The Baltimore Office was requested to check its indices under the names mentioned in referenced teletype from the New York Office.

By teletype dated January 21, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised that the Baltimore Office indices were negative on any record under the names AMUR, LENA GERHISS and ALURAL GERHISS.

GERHISS

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, the Bureau requested the Baltimore Office to ascertain if ALURAL GERHISS resided on Cold Spring Lane in Baltimore, Maryland, in late 1937 or early 1938.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. COLDON:

Baltimore City Directories and Baltimore Telephone Directories were reviewed at the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. Specifically, Baltimore City Directories for the years 1937 to 1940 were reviewed and failed to disclose any individual by the name of ALURAL GERHISS or ALGER HISS residing on either East or West Cold Spring Lane. There were approximately 40 residence addresses on West Cold Spring Lane and approximately 800 residence addresses on East Cold Spring Lane. The review of these directories included a search under the alphabetical listings as well as under the street listings. A search of the Baltimore Telephone Address

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Directories for April and October, 1937, and April and October, 1938, was also made with negative results. It should be noted that in the report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 14, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, it is reflected that ALGER HISS during the years 1936 to 1943 resided at 1245 30th Street, N.W., and 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

A summary of the above information was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by teletype on February 1, 1949.

PRISCILLA HISS
(Alleged Employment at
Baltimore Hospital)

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that in an interview with CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS stated that sometime in 1937 PRISCILLA HISS went to a hospital on Calvert Street below Monument Street in Baltimore and offered her services as a volunteer worker. CHAMBERS stated that PRISCILLA HISS did work for some time in this hospital but finally lost interest and ceased such employment. CHAMBERS recalled the name of the hospital involved as possibly the Calvert Hospital. The Baltimore Office was requested to check appropriate hospital on Calvert Street in Baltimore for records of any such employment for PRISCILLA HISS.

The following investigation was conducted on February 2, 1949, by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

Agent PFEIFFER contacted JAMES A. REYNOLDS, JR., Personnel Director, Mercy Hospital, 300 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who made a check of the hospital's personnel records but could find no record of PRISCILLA HISS's ever having been employed by the hospital.

REYNOLDS thereupon ascertained from Sister MARY VERONICA, Superintendent of Mercy Hospital, that PRISCILLA HISS applied for entrance into the School of Medical Technology at Mercy Hospital, at an unknown date about 1937, but was not admitted due to insufficient credits and never actually worked at the Mercy Hospital in any capacity. Sister MARY VERONICA further advised REYNOLDS that there is no actual record on file at Mercy Hospital of Mrs. HISS's application for entrance into the hospital's school of Medical Technology. However, a copy of a letter from Mercy Hospital to PRISCILLA HISS advising her that she did not have sufficient credits for entrance

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was recently exhibited to Sister MARY VERONICA by an attorney who represented the Marbury Firm of Baltimore, attorneys for ALGER HISS. There is no correspondence of any nature emanating from any member of the HISS family on file at Mercy Hospital, according to Sister MARY VERONICA.

Agent PFEIFFER contacted CARROLL D. HILL, Director, Union Memorial Hospital, Calvert and 33rd Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, who checked the hospital's personnel records and could find no record of PRISCILLA HISS's ever having been employed at Union Memorial Hospital. All places in the hospital where a volunteer worker could have been employed were also checked by Mr. HILL with negative results.

It is noted that there is no Calvert Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, and that the Mercy Hospital and the Union Memorial Hospital are the only hospitals located on Calvert Street in Baltimore.

The foregoing information was brought to the attention of the Washington Field Office by telephone on February 2, 1949, and by teletype dated February 2, 1949.

JULIA RANKIN (A HISS MAID)

By teletype on February 3, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that the New York Office had determined from reading various testimony that subsequent to the employment of MARTHA POPE as a maid in the HISS household, a JULIA RANKIN had been so employed. RANKIN at that time was believed to have resided at Florida Avenue on a curve of this avenue across from a church she regularly attended. MARTHA POPE, according to referenced teletype, was employed by HISS until sometime in 1935. On February 2, 1949, CHAMBERS advised Agents of the Washington Field Office that he had no personal recollection of RANKIN and that the above information was based on a very vague recollection of Mrs. CHAMBERS.

Intensive investigation by the Washington Field Office developed the information that V. N. S. HUGHES was minister of the Simpson Memorial Methodist Church at 2253 Sherman Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., for several years prior to 1937. This church, although facing on Sherman Avenue, is located at the junction of Florida and Sherman Avenues at a point where Florida Avenue curves. It was pointed out in referenced teletype that HUGHES presently resided at an unknown address in Gaithersburg, Maryland. The

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Baltimore Office was requested to interview HUGHES immediately for information concerning the present location of JULIA RANKIN.

On February 4, 1949, SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR., telephonically communicated with Reverend V. N. S. HUGHES at his present residence which is located in Darnestown, Maryland, telephone Gaithersburg 669-J. Reverend HUGHES advised that he had been pastor of the Simpson Memorial Methodist Church in Washington, D. C., during an unknown period but had left such pastorate 11 or 12 years ago. Reverend HUGHES could not recall JULIA RANKIN but expressed a willingness to meet a Bureau Agent at the parsonage of the Simpson Memorial Church in Washington, D. C., on that date to help in any way possible in the location of JULIA RANKIN. This information was telephonically communicated to SA ROBERT W. McCASLIN of the Washington Field Office on February 4, 1949, at which time Agent McCASLIN was advised that the Baltimore Office would conduct no further investigation to locate JULIA RANKIN unless specifically requested to do so.

MR. AND MRS. TEMPLE JOYCE

By letter dated December 23, 1948, the Washington Field Office furnished information obtained from Confidential Informant T-1 regarding alleged Communist activities on the part of ALGER HISS as follows:

On December 6, 1948, Confidential Informant T-1 advised Mr. and Mrs. TEMPLE JOYCE are personally acquainted with ALGER HISS. Mrs. JOYCE has stated to T-1 that she has been present at social gatherings and has heard HISS eulogize the cause of Communism. Mrs. JOYCE was reported to reside approximately three miles from Annapolis, Maryland, on Joyce Lane, Mr. JOYCE being reported as President of the Wing Engineering Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

By teletype dated December 28, 1948, the Baltimore Office was authorized to interview Mr. and Mrs. TEMPLE JOYCE, said teletype from the Bureau.

On December 29, 1948, Special Agents THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI and JOSEPH E. CONDON interviewed Mr. TEMPLE JOYCE, President of the Wing Engineering Company, at his office located in Room 1502 Court Square Building, Baltimore, Md. Mr. JOYCE advised that he did not know ALGER HISS, and he was quite certain that he had never been present at any social gathering attended by HISS. Therefore, he stated, he could furnish no information whatsoever concerning the activities of ALGER HISS.

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On the same date, Mrs. TEMPLE JOYCE was interviewed by the same Agents at her residence located on Joyce Lane, Arnold, Maryland, and she also stated that she has never met ALGER HISS and can furnish no information concerning him.

MRS. POLLY McGILL

By letter dated December 23, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that information had also been received from Confidential Informant T-1 as follows:

One Mrs. POLLY McGILL, formerly Mrs. POLLY ENGLEMAN, is the former wife of SLIM ENGLEMAN and is presently located at the Blue Tavern Cafe, Annapolis, Maryland. SLIM ENGLEMAN is reported to have deserted his wife to associate with a girl believed to be the head of a local chapter of the Communist Party, the name of this girl being unknown. SLIM ENGLEMAN and ALGER HISS are reported to have been close personal friends in the nineteen thirties, and it was indicated that Mrs. POLLY ENGLEMAN McGILL has considerable knowledge of the alleged Communist activities of HISS through his association with her former husband. By teletype dated December 28, 1948, the Bureau authorized interview with Mrs. POLLY McGILL.

MRS. POLLY ENGLEMAN
MRS. GEORGE ENGLEMAN

On December 29, 1948, Special Agents THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI and JOSEPH E. CONDON interviewed Mrs. POLLY McGILL at her mother's residence, which is located in the Hopkins Apartment Hotel, North Charles and 31st Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. McGILL stated that she married GEORGE H. ENGEMAN (not ENGLEMAN) at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1928 and divorced him in 1939, inasmuch as he had been keeping company with one IDA SLEDGE whom she identified as a Communist and Ladies Garment Workers Union employee. At the time of this divorce, she and ENGEMAN resided at 617 Lenox Street, Baltimore, Maryland. With regard to the alleged associations between her ex-husband and ALGER HISS, Mrs. McGILL stated that she personally did not know HISS and she did not have any knowledge of the fact that her ex-husband was an associate of HISS. With regard to her ex-husband, however, she did state that several years after they were married, he became interested in Marxism, and she was of the opinion that he was a member of the Communist Party in Baltimore, although he never admitted this to Mrs. McGILL. Mrs. McGILL recollects that he had held meetings at their home on Lenox Street on many occasions, and there were present at those meetings Negroes as well as White people, all of whom

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she considered Communists. In conclusion, Mrs. McGILL advised that her ex-husband, GEORGE H. ENGEMAN, and his present wife presently operate a newspaper known as the "North Virginia Free Press" located at 2867 South Arlington Street, Arlington, Virginia.

A summary of the information concerning the interviews conducted with Mr. and Mrs. TEMPLE JOYCE and Mrs. POLLY McGILL was furnished by teletype to the Bureau and the New York and Washington Field Office on December 29, 1948.

The indices of the Baltimore Office reflect both a main one hundred file and a Loyalty case file on GEORGE H. ENGEMAN. In the Loyalty case file, there is a letter dated February 13, 1948, from the Bureau to the Washington Field Office which sets out considerable information concerning the activities of ENGEMAN as obtained from a review of the Bureau files. Briefly, this letter indicates that ENGEMAN, who was formerly a reporter for the "Sun" papers at Baltimore, was President and Treasurer of the Baltimore Newspaper Guild. In 1942, he was also Vice-President of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council and Chairman of their Organizing Committee. In 1944, his name appeared on a membership list of "The Bookshop Association of Baltimore, Inc." It is noted also that in 1946 ENGEMAN was employed as Publicity Director of the National Committee of Atomic Energy and at that time was reported to be active as a Communist. In 1947, ENGEMAN was a member of the National Committee on Atomic Information, together with others who are alleged to have pro-Russian and pro-Communist sympathies. It was also indicated that ENGEMAN's wife, IDA, in 1947 had been in contact with BEATTIE MAGDOFF, wife of HARRY MAGDOFF, a subject in the GREGORY case.

The above information concerning interviews with both Mr. and Mrs. TEMPLE JOYCE and with Mrs. POLLY McGILL was also transmitted to the Bureau by letter dated January 4, 1949, with copies for the New York and Richmond Offices, in which letter it was left to the discretion of the Bureau as to whether or not the Richmond Office should interview GEORGE H. ENGEMAN concerning his alleged association with ALGER HISS and any knowledge ENGEMAN might have of Communist sympathies or activities on the part of ALGER HISS.

DON TILGHMAN

By teletype dated January 12, 1949, the New York Office advised that a DON TILGHMAN visited ALGER HISS at his New York apartment sometime before Christmas, 1948. It was further indicated in this teletype that DON

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TILGHMAN is also a friend of CYNTHIA JONES, sister-in-law of DONALD HISS, and probably a former State Department employee attached to the Documentary Film Section. It was indicated that TILGHMAN was related to Mrs. RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE, Baltimore, Maryland, who also raised CNYTHIA JONES after her parents died. The Baltimore Office was requested to locate and interview TILGHMAN regarding his associations with ALGER HISS, his knowledge of the Woodstock typewriter formerly owned by HISS, for any typewritten specimens from ALGER HISS in his possession, and for information regarding the activities of CYNTHIA JONES.

Mrs. I. RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE, whose husband is a surgeon, 6006 Charlesmeade Road, Baltimore, mentioned as a relative of DON TILGHMAN in referenced teletype, advised on January 17, 1949, that she does not know the present address of DON TILGHMAN but believes he may be living around Easton, Maryland. She suggested contacting TILGHMAN's brother, WILLIAM H. DE COURCY TILGHMAN, 6300 Boxwood Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. DE COURCY TILGHMAN advised on January 17, 1949, that DON TILGHMAN is presently residing in an apartment, apparently under temporary sub-lease, at 144 East 45th Street, New York City, telephone VAnderbilt 6-4147. Mrs. TILGHMAN advised that she does not know the present employment of DON TILGHMAN and preferred that the Bureau ask TILGHMAN if he had ever been employed by the State Department.

The above information regarding the present location of DON TILGHMAN was transmitted by teletype on January 17, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Office.

ROBERT CRUISE McMANUS

By teletype dated January 21, 1949, the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS had related that sometime, probably in November or December, 1948, he had received a letter from an individual whose name he did not recall, but who probably was a contributing editor to the "Farm Journal" published in Philadelphia, Pa. CHAMBERS stated that the letter contained this individual's knowledge of ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS further related that after the filing of the libel suit by HISS, he had turned this letter over to his lawyer, Mr. CLEVELAND, in Baltimore, and that one of Mr. CLEVELAND's investigators had interviewed this unknown individual. CHAMBERS related that Mr. CLEVELAND had a full report on this matter and CHAMBERS was of the

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impression that HISS corresponded with this unknown individual who had deducted from the correspondence with HISS that HISS was probably a Communist. The Baltimore Office was requested to interview Mr. CLEVELAND to learn the identity of the unknown contributing editor of the "Farm Journal" mentioned above and to obtain from Mr. CLEVELAND any typewritten letters written by HISS to this unknown individual.

On January 25, 1949, in the absence of Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND who was out of the city, reporting Agents interviewed Mr. WILLIAM D. Macmillan, an associate of Mr. CLEVELAND in representing Mr. CHAMBERS, at 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Md. After reviewing their file, Mr. Macmillan advised that the unknown individual connected with the "Farm Journal" to whom Mr. CHAMBERS had referred was undoubtedly Mr. ROBERT CRUISE McMANUS, addresses shown as Hopewell, New Jersey, and 169 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. Macmillan stated that their files did not contain any of the original letters written by ALGER HISS to McMANUS, pointing out that Mr. McMANUS was the only known source for the originals of such correspondence.

The results of this interview were furnished by letter dated January 26, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, Newark, and Philadelphia offices with the suggestion that McMANUS be interviewed for further information by Bureau Agents.

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, the Newark Office advised that McMANUS was not being interviewed regarding HISS because of previous unfavorable experience with McMANUS, the details of which are known to the Bureau.

SENATOR GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE

Reference is made to the teletype from the Washington Field Office dated January 11, 1949, in which the Baltimore Office was requested to interview GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, former Senator from Maryland, now practicing law in Baltimore.

Theteletype pointed out that on August 1, 1935, Senator RADCLIFFE wrote a letter of recommendation for ALGER HISS to Mr. STANLEY REED, Solicitor General of the United States, in which letter Senator RADCLIFFE indicated considerable knowledge of and close association with ALGER HISS.

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On January 13, 1949, Special Agents DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE interviewed Senator RADCLIFFE in his office, 611 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Senator RADCLIFFE presently resides at 12 Edgevale Road, Baltimore, Maryland. Senator RADCLIFFE stated that he knows ALGER HISS by reputation only. He stated that the possibility exists that he met ALGER HISS at some large gathering during the period he served in Washington as U. S. Senator from Maryland, but advised that he does not recall ever having conversed with ALGER HISS in person. Senator RADCLIFFE stated that he knows some of the relatives of ALGER HISS in Maryland and believes that HISS has an excellent background. The Senator was also familiar with the fact that ALGER HISS was a brilliant student at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and was given an Honorary Degree by Johns Hopkins University several years ago. The Senator was also familiar with the fact that ALGER HISS was considered a brilliant young man in the service of the State Department, but pointed out that because he, Senator RADCLIFFE, was never on the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate, he never had any dealings or associations with ALGER HISS officially.

Senator RADCLIFFE stated that it was absolutely amazing to him that a man with the background and reputation of ALGER HISS could actually be guilty of the activities alleged to him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as recounted over the past several months in the newspapers. Senator RADCLIFFE stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and the name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS are totally unknown to him. The Senator advised that not only does he not know of any interest or activity in the Communist Party or any of its front organizations on the part of ALGER HISS, but he has never known of any association whatsoever between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Because of the fact that ALGER HISS was theoretically one of Senator RADCLIFFE'S constituents while Senator RADCLIFFE served in the U. S. Senate from 1935 to 1947, Senator RADCLIFFE was questioned as to whether he might have any typewritten specimens in his files originating with ALGER HISS. The Senator made a search for such specimens with negative results and advised that if a further, more thorough search developed any typewritten material originating with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, he would immediately communicate with the Baltimore Office. Further, Senator RADCLIFFE stated that he would make inquiry among his acquaintances and associates and would advise the Baltimore Office if he located anyone who had any suspicions regarding the loyalty and activities of ALGER HISS prior to the appearance of publicity regarding this case in the public press.

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Baltimore file 65-1642

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AGNES CRAFT; HILDA W. SMITH,
aka Jane Smith

By teletype dated January 17, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that a Confidential Informant of their office had advised that one AGNES CRAFT of Chestertown, Maryland, together with one JANE, used the automobile of ALGER HISS for a trip to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, date not given. The teletype stated that JANE had been identified as HILDA W. SMITH, also known as JANE SMITH, affiliated with the Capitol City Forum, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Washington Youth Council, Washington Bookshop, and American League for Peace and Democracy. Baltimore was requested to interview AGNES CRAFT of Chestertown, Maryland, for any information she might be able to give concerning the alleged espionage activities of ALGER HISS, any associations of HISS with which she might be familiar, having particular reference to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, any type of communication she might have received from the HISS family, and any knowledge she might have of any typewriters ever owned by the HISS family, past or present.

By teletype dated January 26, 1949, the Bureau and Washington Field Office were advised that investigation at Chestertown, Maryland, reflected that AGNES CRAFT owned a residence at Chestertown, Maryland, but was presently residing in Falls Church, Virginia, care of M. L. LIBRAM or LIBRIAM. The Washington Field Office was requested to interview CRAFT. The investigation at Chestertown, Maryland, was conducted by SA JOSEPH J. KEECH.

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that office was handling the interview of AGNES CRAFT and requested Baltimore to interview HILDA W. SMITH, also known as JANE SMITH, who was reportedly residing in CRAFT's house at Chestertown, Maryland.

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Bureau and Washington Field Office were advised that investigation at Chestertown, Maryland, conducted by SA JOSEPH J. KEECH reflected that no one was residing at the residence of AGNES CRAFT. Mrs. J. KELLOGG SMITH, a neighbor of AGNES CRAFT, advised that HILDA W. SMITH is a relative of hers (Mrs. J. KELLOGG SMITH) and is presently residing at 1508 - 17th Street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. SMITH addedthat HILDA SMITH seldom visited Chestertown, Maryland.

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W. GIBBS McKENNY

Reference is made to the teletype directed to the Bureau, Baltimore, and Washington Field Offices on January 11, 1949, by the Philadelphia Office. This teletype stated that Mr. HARRY MARTIN had advised on that date that he had recently telephonically contacted Mr. W. GIBBS McKENNY, attorney in the Munsey Building in Baltimore, Maryland, and that during their conversation, McKENNY had advised Mr. MARTIN that McKENNY had five acquaintances in Baltimore, all of whom were formerly the classmates of ALGER HISS at Johns Hopkins University, and that these men had recently told McKENNY that HISS had a "Red tinge" even while HISS was still in college. The teletype further pointed out that these statements regarding ALGER HISS having a "Red tinge" even while he was in college were believed to be supported in a Johns Hopkins University yearbook. The teletype suggested that Baltimore interview Mr. McKENNY, obtain the identity of the five acquaintances and interview each concerning the alleged HISS "Red tinge" at Johns Hopkins University.

On January 13, 1949, the reporting Agents interviewed Mr. W. GIBBS McKENNY, attorney, in his office at 1423 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.. Mr. McKENNY presently resides at Box 110, Riderwood, Maryland, telephone Towson 655-W. Mr. McKENNY stated that the following are the five acquaintances mentioned above that he had in mind when talking with Mr. HARRY MARTIN by telephone:

1. Mr. W. CARPILLE GARDNER, Riderwood, Maryland, who is a statistician for the New Amsterdam Casualty Company in Baltimore.

2. JOHN EAGER HOWARD, Riderwood, Maryland, employment unknown.

3. Doctor WILLIAM H. MOORE, III, 107 Midhearst Road, Baltimore, Maryland, President of the Maryland College for Women at Lutherville, Maryland.

4. BAYARD P. FONDA, Riderwood, Maryland, possibly employed by Baltimore County.

5. A man named PARSONS, first name unknown, who formerly resided at Riderwood, Maryland, but moved away several months ago, employment unknown.

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Mr. McKENNY stated that all of the above persons are graduates of Johns Hopkins University. They are believed to have attended Johns Hopkins University about the same time as ALGER HISS, but are not known by Mr. McKENNY to have been actual classmates of ALGER HISS. Some of them may have belonged to the same social fraternity as ALGER HISS. Mr. McKENNY stated that he knows practically nothing about instant case and has not even followed it closely in the newspapers because the case did not interest him greatly. Further, Mr. McKENNY stated that he had never discussed ALGER HISS or the activities of HISS in instant case with any of the five individuals listed above. Some of the above listed persons Mr. McKENNY knows quite well, but he stated that he is not even personally acquainted with Mr. PARSONS. Mr. McKENNY stated definitely that none of the five individuals listed above had ever told him that ALGER HISS had a "Red tinge" even while he was attending Johns Hopkins. Mr. McKENNY advised that he had heard from some source which he cannot now recall, but possibly from reading "Time" magazine, that ALGER HISS had a "Red tinge" even while attending college. It was Mr. McKENNY's opinion that interviews with the five individuals listed above would only elicit background information regarding ALGER HISS and no information whatsoever regarding the alleged activities of ALGER HISS in this case or any information connecting ALGER HISS in any way with the Communist Party. Mr. McKENNY stated that he is not personally acquainted with ALGER HISS and personally knows nothing regarding HISS.

Mr. McKENNY only guessed that the information which occasioned Agents' interview with him had originated through Mr. McKENNY's telephone conversation with Mr. HARRY MARTIN of Philadelphia, but requested that if Agents interviewed the five individuals listed above, that his name not be given to these persons as the source of their names and identities. Mr. McKENNY stated that the information he had given Mr. HARRY MARTIN on the telephone had only been supplied to Mr. MARTIN in casual conversation and had been solicited from him by Mr. MARTIN. Mr. McKENNY pointed out that he and Mr. HARRY MARTIN are business acquaintances and that when Mr. MARTIN asked Mr. McKENNY if he knew anything about ALGER HISS, the only information of possible value which occurred to Mr. McKENNY was the fact that he had some neighbors at Riderwood, Maryland, who had probably attended Johns Hopkins University at the same time as ALGER HISS. Under the circumstances, and especially in view of the fact that Mr. McKENNY stated that none of the five individuals listed above had advised McKENNY that ALGER HISS had a "Red tinge" even while attending Johns Hopkins University, no effort will be made to interview

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the five acquaintances of McKENNY's listed above, as it would not appear that any of them will have any information pertinent to instant case.

From a review of Johns Hopkins University yearbook "Ye Hullabaloo" for years during the late 1920's, it was ascertained that ALGER HISS graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1926 and was a member of the National Social Fraternity Alpha Delta Phi. It was also learned from a review of these yearbooks that GARDNER and JOHN W. PARSONS were in the class of 1925 at Johns Hopkins University, the year prior to the graduation of ALGER HISS, and that HOWARD and FONDA were both in ALGER HISS's graduating class. No record was found in these yearbooks of Doctor WILLIAM H. MOORE, III.

With reference to the allegation in referenced teletype from the Philadelphia Office to the effect that the fact that HISS had a "Red tinge" even while attending Johns Hopkins University was believed to be supported in a Johns Hopkins yearbook, it should be noted that the yearbook for 1926, the year ALGER HISS graduated from Hopkins, carried the photograph of HISS as a graduate and the following is a portion of a write-up on HISS appearing under the photograph, on page 116 of the 1926 yearbook. . . . . ."Many are the discussions that we have had with Alger, many and various. The topics ranged from Soviet's to styles, from liberty to liquor, from Guelphs to Goodnow, and, like Socrates, we admit our ignorance in the face of his irresistible logic and rhetoric...."

CHARLES B. DUFF

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949, requesting the Baltimore Office to interview Mr. CHARLES B. DUFF, 5504 Wexford Road, Baltimore, Maryland, for any information in his possession concerning the activities of ALGER HISS in this case or any knowledge of association between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

On September 13, 1948, Baltimore Confidential Informant T-2 advised the Baltimore Office that probably Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES B. DUFF, 5504 Wexford Road, Baltimore, are probably acquainted with ALGER HISS. It should be noted that the indices of the Baltimore Office are negative as to CHARLES B. DUFF.

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On January 7, 1949, Mr. DUFF was interviewed by SAS VERNON J. GOERTZ and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE at the offices of the J. Ramsay Barry Company, real estate and insurance, 11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, where Mr. DUFF has been vice-president since January 1, 1949. Mr. DUFF for twelve years, prior to assuming his present position, was manager of the Brokerage Department, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, 17 Light Street, Baltimore. Mr. DUFF supplied the following information:

Mrs. DUFF is the former ELIZABETH WRIGHTSON, and the WRIGHTSON family has resided both on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in Baltimore. Mrs. DUFF's mother, REBECCA WRIGHTSON, who presently resides with the DUFFS in Baltimore, is a cousin of Mrs. MINNIE HISS, mother of ALGER HISS. The HISS and WRIGHTSON families have been very close for many years, the HISS and WRIGHTSON children having been practically raised together. Mr. DUFF himself has known ALGER and DONALD HISS, as well as other members of the HISS family, for about twenty years, but has never personally known members of the HISS family as intimately as have members of the WRIGHTSON family. Naturally, Mr. DUFF stated, he and his wife and mother-in-law have been very much disturbed and are deeply interested in the HISS-CHAMBERS case. He stated that they have followed the case closely and have kept in touch with ALGER HISS periodically by telephone and in person to give him moral, friendly support during his present difficulties.

Mr. DUFF stated that the father of ALGER HISS, while in his middle thirties, had committed suicide sometime in the early nineteen twenties, evidently over financial and business difficulties. A brother of ALGER HISS died some years ago from natural causes and a sister of ALGER HISS also committed suicide. There were originally five children in the HISS family, the surviving children being ALGER, DONALD and Miss ANNA HISS.

With regard to ALGER HISS, Mr. DUFF stated that it was almost unbelievable that ALGER HISS could actually be involved in the activities of which he is presently accused and possess the background and training of ALGER HISS. Mr. DUFF further stated that either ALGER HISS is being persecuted unjustly in the present case, or ALGER HISS is "the biggest liar and best actor he has ever met." Mr. DUFF vigorously denied any knowledge whatsoever of ALGER HISS being engaged in espionage activities or in any of the activities alleged to ALGER HISS in the current newspaper publicity regarding this case. Further, Mr. DUFF stated that he never heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS until the newspapers publicized instant case;

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that he never heard ALGER or DONALD HISS mention WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ever knew of any association between either ALGER or DONALD HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. DUFF was questioned regarding the possibility of the DUFF family, including Mrs. REBECCA WRIGHTSON, having any specimens from the HISS typewriter originating with either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in its possession. He stated that an exhaustive search had already been made for such specimens with negative results by both he and his wife and Mrs. REBECCA WRIGHTSON, this search having been made at the request of Mrs. MINNIE HISS, mother of ALGER HISS. Mr. DUFF stated that if any such specimens should subsequently be discovered by his family, he would immediately contact the writer for the purpose of furnishing such specimens to the Baltimore Office.

GARDNER JACKSON

By teletype dated January 26, 1949, the Boston Office requested the Baltimore Office to interview GARDNER JACKSON at 6 West Kirke Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, it being indicated that from 1933 to 1939 JACKSON was a member of a "liberal circle" in Washington, D. C., to which ALGER HISS, NOEL FIELD, LAWRENCE DUGGAN, and others also belonged. This interview was suggested and authorized by the Bureau in view of the fact that JACKSON had recently expressed himself to Bureau Agents as bitterly opposed to Communism and had displayed a friendly attitude toward the Bureau.

It was ascertained by SA EDWARD G. GOUGH that GARDNER JACKSON presently resides at 1410 - 29th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. This information, together with the background information available on JACKSON, was furnished by teletype to the Washington Field Office on January 27, 1949, with the suggestion that GARDNER JACKSON be interviewed appropriately by that office.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE MINIER HOSTETLER

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested the Baltimore Office to interview GEORGE M. HOSTETLER, Route 7, Rockville, Maryland, operator of the Arlington Mill Work Company, 1233

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Jefferson Davis Highway, who was a former neighbor of ALGER HISS in 1933-34 when HOSTETLER resided at 3412 "O" Street, N.W., and HISS resided at 3411 "O" Street, N.W., both Washington, D.C. HOSTETLER was to be interviewed for any information in his possession indicating any espionage activities on the part of ALGER HISS, and associations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other individuals involved in this case.

The following investigation was conducted by SA LEROY W. GREEN:

Mrs. GEORGE (ALICE) HOSTETLER, Glen Road, R.F.D. 1, Rockville, Maryland, advised they had formerly lived at 3412 "O" Street, N.W, Washington, D.C., from about 1932 until the first part of 1934 when they had moved to Holmead Place, N.W., where they had lived with some relatives until August, 1934, at which time they had moved to their present residence.

Mrs. HOSTETLER stated they still owned the "O"Street house but leased the house. Mrs. HOSTETLER informed she was not acquainted with either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mrs. HOSTETLER advised that she did not believe her husband knew either of them but suggested the writer telephone her husband this evening.

Mr. GEORGE MINIER HOSTETLER, Glen Road, R.F.D. 1, Rockville, Maryland, was telephonically contacted at Rockville 2201 at which time he advised that he had not known either ALGER HISS or CHAMBERS and had not known they had lived across the street from him until he read about it in the newspapers.

Mr. HOSTETLER advised they had only known Mr. and Mrs. LAPISH, 3414 "O" Street, N.W, who were their next door neighbors. He stated that Mr. LAPISH died about one year ago.

Both Mr. and Mrs. HOSTETLER stated they were unable to furnish any information regarding ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS, or their activities.

PAUL LASLEY HUDSON

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested the Baltimore Office to check the district records of the Standard Oil Company at Baltimore for any forwarding address available on PAUL HUDSON,

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who in 1934 was employed by Standard Oil, it being pointed out that HUDSON resided at 3416 "O" Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., during the same period when ALGER HISS resided at 3411 "O" Street, N.W., Washington, in 1933-34. Baltimore was requested to set out appropriate leads to interview HUDSON and display photographs of CHAMBERS.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH J. KEECH:

Records of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Baltimore, Maryland, reflect that one PAUL LASLEY HUDSON, who may be identical with the PAUL HUDSON mentioned in referenced teletype, was employed by the Standard Oil Company at Washington, D. C., on July 7, 1934, as senior service station salesman, resigning on May 30, 1936. At the time of his resignation, PAUL LASLEY HUDSON was residing in apartment 405 at 4115 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. PAUL LASLEY HUDSON was described as white, male, five feet nine inches in height, weight 175 pounds, single, born Atlanta, Georgia, August 17, 1912, mother being listed as Mrs. EUGENIE C. HUDSON, 1 River Road, Fort Lee, New Jersey. Previous Washington addresses were listed as 512 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., 1618 - 8th Street, N.W., 106 Maycroft Apartments, 1474 Columbia Road.

The above information was transmitted to the Bureau and Washington Field Office by teletype dated February 1, 1949, in which teletype it was indicated that leads to locate and interview HUDSON would be left to the discretion of the Washington Field Office inasmuch as the Baltimore Office was unaware of any other outstanding leads in this connection.

DR. WILLA MAY F. DAVIS

By teletype dated January 24, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested the Baltimore Office to interview Mrs. WILLA MAY F. DAVIS for any information she might have concerning ALGER HISS or CHAMBERS. The teletype pointed out that Mrs. DAVIS is the widow of Dr. DANIEL D. DAVIS and resided at 1531 - 34th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from 1940 to 1942 and was a neighbor of ALGER HISS in that general vicinity when HISS was residing at 3415 Volta Place, Washington, D. C. Credit records at Washington for 1942 reflect that Mrs. DAVIS was employed as a doctor at Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, and resided at the St. James Apartments in Baltimore in 1942.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN O. MONTGOMERY:

On January 25, 1949, Dr. WILLA MAY F. DAVIS, presently Head of Research Laboratory, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that from 1932 to 1944 she resided at 1531 - 34th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., which she described as a small duplex home, and from 1926 to 1932 she resided at 1308 Lawrence Street, Washington, D. C. Dr. DAVIS further stated that she lived with her husband, who was a practicing physician in Washington, D. C., prior to his death in 1942.

Dr. DAVIS added that she did not know ALGER HISS or any member of his family. A photograph of CHAMBERS was exhibited to Dr. DAVIS; however, she had no recollection of ever having known this individual.

MRS. IDA V. ROBBINS

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested the Baltimore Office to locate and interview Mrs. IDA V. ROBBINS, believed to have been a former neighbor of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D. C., during 1935. Pertinent information of possible assistance in locating Mrs. ROBBINS was furnished in referenced teletype.

The following investigation was conducted by SA EDWARD G. GOUGH:

Mrs. EMMA (THOMAS) AKYNIE, 3217 Cliftmont Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised that Mrs. IDA V. ROBBINS, now Mrs. IDA V. JOHNSON, presently resides at 548 West 27th Street, Apartment 1, Jacksonville, Florida. By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the Miami Office was requested to interview Mrs. JOHNSON along the lines originally requested in referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office. In the same teletype the Bureau was requested to furnish the Miami Office with appropriate pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for use by the Miami Office in covering this lead.

Vice Admiral (Ret.) ALEXANDER SHARP;
Mrs. CORNELIA SHARP

By letter dated January 14, 1949, the Washington Field Officerequested the Baltimore Office to interview Vice Admiral ALEXANDER SHARP, USN, at Welcome, Maryland, it being indicated that Vice Admiral SHARP had been

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a neighbor of ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., during the period 1937 - 1943.

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRANCIS X. JAHN on January 29, 1949:

Vice Admiral ALEXANDER SHARP (Retired), and his wife, Mrs. CORNELIA SHARP, were interviewed. Both stated they have followed with interest the newspaper accounts in the CHAMBERS case and in fact have two cats onthe place, one of whom they have called ALGER HISS and the other one WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but they never knew that the real ALGER HISS once resided at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., and was their immediate neighbor. They verified the fact that they formerly resided at 1545 - 35th Street, N.W., which is in the immediate vicinity of the HISS address. The photographs furnished by the Washington Field Division were exhibited to the SHARPS, but they were unable to recognize CHAMBERS as having been seen in the past in this neighborhood.

In an effort to be of assistance in the investigation, Mrs. SHARP and Vice Admiral SHARP made a study of Washington Telephone Directories and Social Registers in their possession to verify as much as possible the following information and to refresh their own recollections.

They stated that they believed there were only two houses on Volta Street, N.W., on the odd side of the street in the 3400 block and that the one on the corner was 3411, which is presently occupied by LORENZO WINSLOW, an artist who is employed as an architect at the White House. They believed that the WINSLOWS have never had any roomers at their home.

They believed that the address 3415 Volta Place, which is indicated by the Washington Field Division as ALGER HISS' address from 1937 to 1943, was known to them as the FANNIE BARKER property. They said that FANNIE BARKER is deceased and her property was sold by her estate about 1939. They have known two men to live at this address, and they believe one of the men is named MARSHALL and he either owns the house or rooms there. The SHARPS advised that no information ever reached them to indicate that either of the two men at this address had any connection with the State Department.

The SHARPS did understand from neighborhood conversation that there were two men employed by the State Department who lived in a frame house

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directly across the street from 3415 Volta Place, N.W. This residence is owned by a woman whose full name is not recalled, but it begins SALT-------.

The SHARPS recommended as a possible source of information WALTER LIPPMAN, newspaper columnist, who resides on the corner of 35th and Volta Place, NW, directly opposite the main entrance of the Visitation Convent.

They suggested another possible source, a Negro whose first name is ALOYSIUS and who would now be about 30 years of age. His last name is not recalled but the SHARPS described his family as being "a father who was a bootlegger and a mother who was a human mountain." This family of ALOYSIUS' ------- occupied 3411 Volta Place, N.W., prior to the time the WINSLOWS began to live there. ALOYSIUS used to be a general handyman in the neighborhood at the time, when he was about 20 years of age, and was employed by all of the neighbors around their houses and in their gardens.

Concerning their own property at 1545 - 35th Street, N.W., Vice Admiral and Mrs. SHARP stated that they had purchased this residence in 1918 and from time to time through the years, the house was rented on the occasions when Vice Admiral SHARP had duty at sea.

In 1935 their property was rented to one CHARLES G. MOORE, who is a naval officer but whose present address and duty station are unknown. The MOORE family occupied the residence for several months in 1935, leaving in August, 1935.

From August, 1935, to November, 1936, the residence was occupied by the SHARP family.

On or about December 1, 1936, the property was rented for a period of six months to MORRISON SHAFROTH who was then employed in some capacity by the Treasury Department, but who now lives in Denver, Colorado. His address may be obtained from his brother, Admiral JOHN SHAFROTH, who resides at the Kennedy Warren Hotel in Washington and who is President of the General Board of the Navy. The SHARPS pointed out that Admiral SHAFROTH was a frequent visitor at 1545 - 35th Street, N.W., during the time his brother rented the premises, and the possibility exists that he became acquainted with ALGER HISS as a neighbor or a visitor at the SHAFROTH home.

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From May, 1937, until January, 1938, the residence was occupied by the SHARP family.

From February to August, 1938, the residence was rented to a man who was in the U. S. Forestry Service and whose surname begins with an S. They believed his name may be SILCREST or SILCOX, being more inclined to the latter. They understand that after this individual left their property he went to live at Alexandria, Virginia. It was noted that the telephone directory lists a Mrs. F. A. SILCOX at 108 South St. Asaph Street, Alexandria, Virginia, but the SHARPS could not be sure that this was the same family. As a possible source for further identification of this individual in the event inquiries of the Forestry Service or at Alexandria are negative, they stated that the property was then being handled by the real estate firm of GRAVES and BENNETT. The latter is now deceased, but SIDNEY GRAVES, who now lives at 2401 Fox Hall Road, Washington, D. C., may have some record of this tenant.

In August, 1938, the property was rented to Colonel F. W. BOYE, of the U. S. Army, who stayed there until September of 1939. Mrs. SHARP checked the telephone book and stated that Colonel BOYE now lives at 4511 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C., telephone Ordway 5792.

From September, 1939, to September, 1940, the property was occupied by the SHARPS.

In September, 1940, and from that date until 1945, the property was rented to the Under Secretary of War, Mr. ROBERT P. PATTERSON, who now lives at his estate known as Garrison-on-the-Hudson, which is in the vicinity of New York City.

The SHARPS returned to their property in November, 1945, and stayed there for two or three months at which time it was sold to OSCAR COX, who still lives there.

[illegible]

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RE: INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE HISS TYPEWRITER AND SPECIMENS THEREFROM

By teletype dated January 3, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that a Woodstock typewriter, serial #162202, was sold by the Arlington Typewriter Company to SYLVIA STEVENS of Lakeland, Maryland on February 12, 1942. The Baltimore Office was requested to locate STEVENS and secure typewriting specimens from the above-described typewriter for comparison with typing appearing on questioned documents in this case.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES M. CLAYTON:

United States Postal Guide does not list any town in the State of Maryland by the name of Lakeland.

At Lakesville, Maryland, a village community consisting of one store and three houses, the Agent contacted the following life-long residents in the community who did not know nor had they ever heard of a SYLVIA STEVENS:

Mrs. JENNIE FOXWELL
Mrs. MARY BRADFORD
Mrs. ANNIE PRITCHETT, postmaster and general store proprietor
Maryland State Police Trooper THOMAS FOXWELL and his wife
Mrs. LENNIE LEWIS, Wingate, Maryland.

By letter dated January 26, 1949, the Baltimore Office forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for typewriting examination a sheet of typewriting beginning "ALGER HISS" and ending "present position, president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace." This typewriting specimen was found in the Alumni Office, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, by Miss JOSEPHINE COLE, secretary, Alumni Office, Johns Hopkins University. The typewritten material is undated and unsigned, Miss COLE stating that whoever prepared the specimen was unknown to her or members of her staff. She advised further that it was probably prepared at the time ALGER HISS received an honorary degree at Johns Hopkins University. Miss COLE initialed the specimen and turned it over to Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN of the Baltimore Office.

By letter dated January 31, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the above-described sheet of white bond paper had been given Laboratory symbol K378. The Laboratory concluded that the machine which was used to type K378 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that K378 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

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By letter dated January 28, 1949, the Baltimore Office requested the FBI Laboratory to compare the photostatic copy of the letter described below in its possession with the questioned documents in instant case. The letter dated 5/28/36 is a typewritten letter from ALGER HISS to EDWARD CASE, a real estate agent in Westminster, Maryland, a photostatic copy of which was forwarded to the Bureau with the report of Special Agent H. EDGAR LENTZ, dated September 10, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland, in the case entitled "J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; ALGER HISS; PERJURY."

By letter dated February 2, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the above-described typewritten letter from ALGER HISS to EDWARD W. CASE, dated May 28, 1936, had been designated specimen Kc391. The Laboratory concluded that the machine which was used to type Kc391 was not used to type Q6 through Q69. It was also concluded that Kc391 was not typed on the machine which was used to type Q5.

By Chicago teletype dated January 31, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview "JESSE SLINGHUFF, JR.", an attorney, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland, described as a former classmate of ALGER HISS at Johns Hopkins University and Harvard, as well as a close friend of ALGER HISS who would undoubtedly have in his possession correspondence from HISS, for any typewritten specimens in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

On February 1, 1949, JESSE SLINGLUFF, JR., 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that he has known ALGER HISS for many years, having been his closest friend at Johns Hopkins University from 1922 to 1926 and at Harvard Law School from 1926 to 1929. SLINGLUFF further advised, however, that so far as he knows the only typewritten letter that has ever been in his possession from any member of the HISS family was a typewritten personal letter from Mrs. ALGER HISS written in 1937 or 1938, which was destroyed by Mr. SLINGLUFF'S wife at the time of her spring house cleaning in 1948. SLINGLUFF went on to say that he has no further typewritten correspondence emanating from any member of the HISS family in his possession, and that he has contacted numerous friends and acquaintances of ALGER HISS in and around Baltimore in an endeavor to locate typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and has been unsuccessful.

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In the course of this interview, Mr. SLINGLUFF suggested that Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE NELSON of Ruxton, Maryland be contacted inasmuch as they resided in the CHAMBERS' home from Christmas, 1937 to about April, 1938.

A colored maid was also employed in the CHAMBERS' home at that time, according to Mr. SLINGLUFF, and her whereabouts may possibly be ascertained from the present maid of the NELSONs, who knew the former maid of the CHAMBERS, and may be able to furnish her address.

RE: INVESTIGATION CONCERNING HANDLING OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS INTRODUCED BY CHAMBERS AT PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION IN BALTIMORE AND RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF SAME

By New York teletype dated January 14, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to contact RICHARD CLEVELAND and WILLIAM MACMILLAN, both attorneys for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and obtain from them a chronology of the handling of the original documents introduced by CHAMBERS during the pre-trial deposition taken in Baltimore, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was further requested to set out any such leads as necessary to determine not only what persons handled these documents but whether at any time ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS ever had an opportunity to examine them subsequent to their introduction at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore, Maryland.

On January 17, 1949, reporting Agents interviewed RICHARD F. CLEVELAND and WILLIAM D. MACMILLAN, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, Baltimore attorneys for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, relative to the handling of the original documents in this case, identified by the Laboratory as Q5 through Q69. The chronology is as follows:

November 15, 1948 — CLEVELAND and MACMILLAN went with CHAMBERS to CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland, where CHAMBERS first exhibited original documents. Pumpkin film was not observed by CLEVELAND or MACMILLAN on this occasion. All three handled documents on this occasion and subsequently during this chronology. CLEVELAND and MACMILLAN returned to Baltimore that night and CLEVELAND kept original documents at his home overnight, without showing them to anyone.

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November 16, 1948 CLEVELAND brought documents to downtown Baltimore and placed them in his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore. During morning of this day, CLEVELAND removed originals from safe deposit box and had two photostatic copies made by ARTHUR E. EMERICK, clerk in charge of the stockroom and photostating department at the Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore. Q5 through Q69 were out of CLEVELAND'S possession during short period while being photostated. About noon of this date, original documents and two photostatic copies replaced by CLEVELAND in his safe deposit box at First National Bank. Documents observed or handled by no additional individuals on this date except EMERICK.

November 17, 1948 About 2 PM, CLEVELAND removed originals and two photostatic copies from his safe deposit box and took them to the pre-trial examination in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit, being held in the office of WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney of HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore. Original documents were introduced at pre-trial hearing on the afternoon of this date by CHAMBERS, and were probably handled and reviewed in a cursory manner by all persons present at the hearing on that date. CLEVELAND and MARBURY stated following persons were present: CHARLES C. G. EVANS, member of the Baltimore law firm of Marbury, Miller and Evans; WILLIAM L. MARBURY, HISS' attorney; HAROLD ROSENWALD, associated at that time with EDWARD C. McLEAN and believed at that time to be employed by the New York law firm of Debevoise, Plympton and McLean; possibly FRANKLIN G. ALLEN, employed by the Marbury law firm; T. EDWARD McDONALD, notary public and court stenographer of Baltimore; together with CLEVELAND and MACMILLAN. On the afternoon of this date at the pre-trial hearing, originals were marked for identification by court stenographer McDONALD under supervision of CLEVELAND and MACMILLAN. Two photostatic copies then in existence were given similar markings and one photostatic copy was turned over at this time to MARBURY, which copy was eventually

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exhibited to ALGER HISS on November 18, 1948 at New York City. About 4 PM this date, original documents returned by CLEVELAND to his personal safe deposit box at First National Bank, Baltimore.

November 18, 1948 — During entire day originals remained in CLEVELAND'S safe deposit box at First National Bank, Baltimore, and were not handled or observed by anyone.

November 19, 1948 — At midafternoon, originals removed from safe deposit box by CLEVELAND and brought to his office in the O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, where CLEVELAND, MACMILLAN, CHAMBERS and HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR. were present. MEDINA probably handled and examined originals to some extent at this time. MEDINA is member of law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, which concern at that time represented Time, Inc. in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit. Originals turned over to MEDINA late afternoon on this date and he left Baltimore by train for New York City about 6 PM, where it is understood he subsequently turned original documents over to a man by the name of HILTON at NYC for document examination, MEDINA apparently having made arrangements with HILTON for this examination prior to coming to Baltimore to obtain original documents. Originals remained in NYC in the possession of MEDINA and HILTON and possibly other unknown persons, from November 19, 1948 until about 2 PM, November 26, 1948, when originals were returned to CLEVELAND at Baltimore by an attorney named HILLING, employed by Cravath, Swaine and Moore. HILLING undoubtedly handled and observed original documents but other persons who handled and observed them in NYC unknown to CLEVELAND or MACMILLAN.

November 26, 1948 — About 4 PM this date, CLEVELAND procured appropriate receipt and turned over original documents to Agents DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE of this office. Originals remained in the safe in the Baltimore Office until November 29, 1948, when they were taken in person to the Bureau by Special Employee

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GEORGE C. BRIGHT. From the standpoint of latent fingerprint examination, after originals came into possession of the Baltimore Office, only persons who possibly handled same prior to reaching the Bureau were Agents CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE. On November 22, 1948, CLEVELAND had two more photostatic copies of documents made at Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, from the one photostatic copy then remaining in his possession. One such photostatic copy subsequently was turned over by CLEVELAND to MEDINA, which copy eventually was turned over to H.C.U.A. by MEDINA at Washington, D. C. on December 4, 1948, in answer to a subpoena served on CLEVELAND by H.C.U.A. Second photostatic copy turned over by CLEVELAND on November 24, 1948, to Agents CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE of the Baltimore Office, which copy was subsequently forwarded to the Bureau on November 26, 1948. CLEVELAND and MACMILLAN claim there were never more than four photostatic copies in existence and all four have been accounted for above. Both CLEVELAND and MACMILLAN state that at no time, to their knowledge, has either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had an opportunity to examine original documents as neither was ever present when CLEVELAND and MACMILLAN had originals in their possession and control.

The above chronology was furnished by teletype to the Bureau and New York City on January 18, 1949, the suggestion being made that New York City interview HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR. for a similar chronology of the handling of the original documents while they were in his possession and control, which would probably involve interviewing HILTON, HILLING and possibly other persons who had the originals in their possession during the week they were in New York City, from the evening of November 19 until 2 PM, November 26, 1948. Subsequent teletypes from the New York Office indicate the above suggested leads have already been covered. Accordingly, no leads for this suggested investigation are being set out in this report.

With respect to the above chronology, the New York Office by teletype dated February 3, 1949 requested that the home addresses of the individuals in Baltimore, who handled the original documents or in whose possession the original documents were placed at any time, be obtained.

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By teletype dated February 4, 1949, the following residence addresses for the individuals concerned were furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office:

RICHARD F. CLEVELAND
4110 Greenway
Baltimore, Maryland.

ARTHUR D. EMERICK
717 Melville Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland.

WILLIAM L. MARBURY
43 Warrenton Road
Baltimore, Maryland.

WILLIAM D. MACMILLAN
Pinehurst-on-the-Bay
Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

CHARLES C. G. EVANS
6 Englewood Road
Baltimore, Maryland.

T. EDWARD McDONALD
954 Argonne Drive
Baltimore, Maryland.

FRANKLIN G. ALLEN
1526 Stonewood Road
Baltimore, Maryland.

The New York Office was further advised that HAROLD ROSENWALD was a New York attorney associated with EDWARD C. McLEAN, believed to be employed by the New York firm of Debevoise, Plympton and McLean and further believed to reside in the New York City area. ROSENWALD'S home address was not available in Baltimore, Maryland.

By New York teletype dated February 3, 1949, in connection with this chronology, the Baltimore Office was requested to determine whether FRANKLIN G. ALLEN, employed by the law firm of Marbury, Miller and Evans, Baltimore, Maryland, had handled and examined the original documents.

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the Bureau and the New York Office were advised that FRANKLIN G. ALLEN recalled being present when CHAMBERS introduced the original documents at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948 and probably handled some of the originals but never had the original documents in his possession.

Inasmuch as the original documents in instant case, designated by the Laboratory as Q1 through Q69 and Q132, were obtained by the Baltimore Office and furnished to the Bureau for examination by the FBI Laboratory, the results of several examinations of the documents made by the Laboratory are being set forth in instant report. The history of these documents has been previously reported.

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By letter dated January 14, 1949, the Bureau forwarded to the New York Office two copies of a memorandum dated December 13, 1948, directed to the Attorney General. This memorandum reflects the results of the Laboratory's examination of the documents produced on November 17, 1948 by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Baltimore, Maryland. There is set forth below the results of the FBI Laboratory's examination of the following listed documents submitted:

Q1 - Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "M 28 Mary Martin widow of HUGH MARTIN formerly ...".

Q2 - Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "About March 2 U. S. embassy in Paris ...".

Q3 - Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "March 3 Johnson U. S. charge at London ...".

Q4 - Slip of paper bearing handwriting in pencil beginning "Mar 11 Gausz U. S. consul at Shanghai ...".

Q5 - One page beginning "Reliable source reports that ...".

Q6 - Letter dated February 11, 1938, beginning "I feel that you will ...".

Q7 - One page beginning "VOLUNTARY REPORT NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION ...".

Q8 - One page beginning "NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION ...".

Q9 - One page beginning "I NEED FOR NEW POLICY IN ECONOMIC ...".

Q10 - One page beginning "II OUTLINE FOR NEW PLAN ...".

Q11 - Page number 3 beginning "3. The Manchoukuo Government ...".

Q12 - Page number 4 beginning "The following table is said ...".

Q13 - Page number 5 beginning "4. The company will be capitalized ...".

Q14 - Page number 6 beginning "III BACKGROUND OF YOUHISUKE AIKAWA ...".

Q15 - Page number 7 beginning "Nihom Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha A great deal has been written about ...".

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Q16 - Page number 8 beginning "Companies Controlled by Japan Industries ...".

Q17 - Page number 9 beginning "III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries ...".

Q18 - Page number 10 beginning "VI B. Victor Talking Machine Co ...".

Q19 - Page number 11 beginning "IV ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED ...".

Q20 - Page number 12 beginning "(d) the political support of the ...".

Q21 - Page number 13 beginning "Mr. Aikawa and his company ...".

Q22 - One page beginning "Europe Jan. 5, Bullitt cabled from ...".

Q23 - One page beginning "Europe England Jan. 24. Johnson, U. S. Charge ...".

Q24 - One page beginning "Far East Jan 22. from Tsingtao, Dorn, ...".

Q25 - One page beginning "Great Britain Jan. 28. Johnson ...".

Q26 - One page beginning "Far East Jan. 29. Lockhart of U. S. Embassy ...".

Q27 - One page beginning "February 7, 1938 The Significance of the Establishment ...".

Q28 - One page beginning "Army controls and is practically ...".

Q29 - One page beginning "as a result of the deal additional ...".

Q30 - One page beginning "Far East Feb. 11. Lockhart, U. S. counselor ...".

Q31 - One page dated February 9, 1938, beginning "Yokahama reports that ...".

Q32 - Letter dated Berlin, February 12, 1938, beginning "With reference ...".

Q33 - Letter dated Tokyo, February 12, 1938, beginning "One. My British ...".

Q34 - One page beginning "interests that he contemplates ...".

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Q35 - Letter dated Vienna, February 13, 1938, beginning "reports from reliable ...".

Q36 - Letter dated Vienna, February 14, 1938, beginning "Have just seen ...".

Q37 - One page beginning "I queried Schmidt with regard ...".

Q38 - Letter dated February 14, 1938 at Berlin, beginning "One. In a conversation ...".

Q39 - Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "One. Passenger trains on the ...".

Q40 - Letter dated February 14, 1938, beginning "Japanese marines have been ...".

Q41 - Letter dated February 15, 1938, beginning "The Department has found ...".

Q42 - Letter dated at Vienna, February 15, 1938, beginning "Dined last night ...".

Q43 - Letter dated at Paris, February 15, 1938, beginning "The same informant ...".

Q44 - Letter dated February 15, 1938 at Paris, beginning "I have just discussed ...".

Q45 - One page beginning "an intensification of British war ...".

Q46 - Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Vienna, beginning "Have just seen Minister ...".

Q47 - One page beginning "undertake some new adventure ...".

Q48 - Letter dated February 16, 1938 at Paris, beginning "In conversation today ...".

Q49 - Letter dated February 16, 1938 at London, beginning "Admiral Lord Chatfield ...".

Q50 - Letter dated at Paris, February 16, 1938, beginning "The Austrian Minister ...".

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Q51 - One page beginning "per cent Nazi by conviction ...".

Q52 - Letter dated February 17, 1938, beginning "I have been reliably informed ...".

Q53 - Letter dated February 17, 1938 at Tokyo, beginning "The British Ambassador ...".

Q54 - Letter dated at Berlin, February 17, 1938, beginning "This evening's press ...".

Q55 - Letter dated at Paris, February 17, 1938, beginning "The Foreign Office states ...".

Q56 - Letter dated February 18, 1938, beginning "German Domination of ...".

Q57 - One page beginning "Austria, Germany Feb. 16. Wiley, ...".

Q58 - One page beginning "London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m. I have just ...".

Q59 - One page beginning "March 29. Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague ...".

Q60 - One page beginning "Warsaw. No. 38, March 29, 4 p.m. One. I learn following ...".

Q61 - One page beginning "Rome, 77, March 29, noon ...".

Q62 - One page beginning "March 26, Lane, U. S. Minister ...".

Q63 - One page beginning "(Germany) March 26. Ravndal, U. S. consul at ...".

Q64 - One page beginning "March 28, U. S. consul at Tampico, ...".

Q65 - One page beginning "March 28, Phillips, U. S. Ambassador at Rome, ...".

Q66 - One page beginning "England On March 29, Kennedy, ...".

Q67 - One page beginning "Far East March 28. Grew, U. S. Ambassador ...".

Q68 - One page beginning "Japan On March 30 the Department cabled ...".

Q69 - Letter dated at Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938, beginning "Sir: I have the ...".

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Q132 - A metal clasp manilla envelope containing initials and date in ink under flap "R.F.C. 11-26-48".

It was not possible to determine the age of the documents from the standpoint of the paper or the writing or typing appearing thereon. It was noted that some of the sheets of paper were discolored possibly by age or exposure or both.

The specimens listed above as Q3 and Q5 contain portions of the Government watermark. The watermark on Q3 is too fragmentary for specific classification, but a considerable portion of the watermark appears on Q5. Information developed concerning this watermark indicates that it has been used on Government bond paper at least since March 1, 1929.

It was concluded that the handwriting on specimens Q1 through Q4 was written by ALGER HISS, whose known handwriting specimens are listed in the FBI Laboratory as Kc1 through Kc4. These known handwriting specimens were submitted by the Baltimore Office of the FBI on November 29, 1948. Specimens Q1 through Q4 are the originals of photostatic copies previously submitted by the Baltimore Office.

An examination was made of the typewriting on specimens Q5 through Q69. It was found that the typewriting on Q5 compares most closely to the FBI Laboratory's standards for Royal Elite type spaced 12 letters to the inch. The typewriting on Q6 through Q69 compares most closely to standards for Woodstock Pica type spaced 10 letters to the inch. The Laboratory's files reflect that this style of type was made by Woodstock in 1929. Although comparisons of photostatic copies of Q6 through Q69, previously submitted by this Bureau, have been made with several specimens of typewriting alleged to have come from the HISS household, it was not possible to effect an identification with known typewriting until the submission of K32 which allegedly was written by Mrs. HISS and consists of three pages of typewriting entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of Timothy Hobson".

The envelope listed above as Q132 was examined. Certain light spots were observed on the outside of the envelope. An appropriate examination disclosed that they were deposits of white paint. The white paint on the outside of Q132 became attached to the envelope before its present soiled condition as is shown by the light paper beneath each deposit of paint. A determination of the age of the white paint spots on Q132 would depend upon many unknown factors such as the temperature, humidity and surroundings of the envelope and at present cannot be determined. Sufficient white

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paint is available on Q132 for comparison purposes with any paint which was used in the vicinity of the envelope during the period it was supposed to be stored. There was also a dark smear on the inside of this envelope. This smear on examination was determined to be a soft pliable black enamel. This paint is of the type known as synthetic enamel. A sufficient amount is present for comparison with known specimens should any be located.

The evidence, Q1 through Q69 and Q132, is retained for the present time in this Bureau's files.

The FBI Laboratory was requested to determine the make and approximate age of the typewriter which typed Q5 and the nature of the paper on which it was typed. The results of this examination, as reflected in Laboratory report dated January 13, 1949, are as follows:

It was not possible to determine the age of the document Q5 from the standpoint of the paper or the typewriting appearing thereon. Q5 contained portions of the Government watermark and information developed concerning same indicates it has been used on Government bond paper at least since March 1, 1929. The typewriting on Q5 compared most closely to the Laboratory's standards for Royal enlargedElite type spaced twelve letters to the inch. Such type is available on both portable and standard Royal machines. The Laboratory's standards reflect the date and serial number of the machine that typed one of the standards when the type was first used, as February 20, 1936 with serial number H-1847319. From this information, specimens should be obtained from questioned machines having a serial number above 1847319. There will be many occasions when Royal typewriters will be found to have letters before serial numbers such as H, KH, KHM, and KMM. These letters should be disregarded, and if the serial numbers are above 1847319, consideration should be given to obtaining specimens and forwarding them to the Laboratory for comparison with the typewriting appearing on specimen Q5.

Typewritten letters which have been received showing the signatures of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS and TIMOTHY HOBSON have been compared with the typewriting on Q5 but it was concluded that none of such letters was typed on the same machine which typed Q5.

By teletype dated January 24, 1949, the Bureau advised as follows: "It is conceivable Q5 may have been typed on Underwood Elite machine as Laboratory standards for Underwood and Royal very similar; however, certain characters on Q5 resemble most closely Laboratory standard for Royal enlarged Elite type."

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Kisseloff-3969

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Baltimore 65-1642

RE: INVESTIGATION OF BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

By teletype of January 10, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to furnish New York with all information in Baltimore files relative to CHAMBERS under his true name and all of his aliases, which was not already in the possession of the New York Office.

By teletype dated January 12, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised that a review of the indices of the Baltimore Office disclosed that all information available in Baltimore files concerning CHAMBERS under his true name and all known aliases had already been furnished the New York Office.

By teletype dated January 19, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested by the Washington Field Office to obtain appropriate photographs of Mrs. WHITTAKER (ESTHER) CHAMBERS taken during 1935-36 and to forward same to the Washington Field Office for the assistance of that office in conducting certain investigation.

Mrs. CHAMBERS personally furnished reporting Agents with a photograph of herself with an infant child taken during the pertinent period, which photograph was forwarded to the Washington Field Office by letter dated January 24, 1949 with the request that it be returned to Baltimore for transmission to Mrs. CHAMBERS after appropriate copies had been made and furnished to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices.

By Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948, the Baltimore Office was requested to obtain a listing of long distance toll calls made from the residence of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at Westminster, Maryland.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that the toll records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company are retained only for a period of six months. Accordingly, he obtained the toll calls made from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' home telephone number at Westminster from June, 1948, through December 31, 1948, all previous toll records having been destroyed by the company. The tolls furnished by [redacted] reflect telephone calls principally to Baltimore, Maryland and New York City, including Lynbrook, New York. Since these calls all pertain to recent long distance calls of CHAMBERS they are not believed significant at this time. Accordingly, the list is being placed in the bulky exhibit of this file for possible future reference.

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Baltimore 65-1642

RE: ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL AND WILLIAM SPIEGEL, OCCUPANTS OF BALTIMORE APARTMENT USED BY CHAMBERS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES IN 1936-1937

By teletype dated January 19, 1949, the New York Office furnished the following information obtained on that date from an extended reinterview with CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS related that shortly after the introduction of ALGER HISS to BYKOV in New York City, HISS began to produce material from the State Department. HISS was, at the time, the assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE in the State Department. CHAMBERS stated that the method used in the transmission of the material obtained from HISS was as follows:

HISS would bring home every night original documents from the State Department as a matter of custom. On an agreed night, CHAMBERS would come to HISS' house on 30th Street, where HISS would turn over a zipper brief case containing original State Department documents. CHAMBERS declared that it was probable that he (CHAMBERS) brought an empty zipper case to the apartment to avoid using the one owned by HISS.

CHAMBERS would then take these documents to an apartment in Baltimore located on the corner of Read and Calvert Streets. According to CHAMBERS, this apartment was made available to him by DAVID CARPENTER. The occupants of this apartment were a man and his wife, whose names CHAMBERS did not recall. However, the wife was a school teacher or a substitute school teacher in the Baltimore school system. No regular occupation was had by the husband but he had developed a business of making cork coverings for wastebaskets and other household utensils, as well as book jackets or coverings. CHAMBERS related that the wife almost certainly and probably the husband were members of the Communist Party. At the time this apartment was made available to CHAMBERS, the latter brought to the apartment a Leica camera and equipment for photographing and developing documents. This equipment remained in the apartment for a period of three months during which time CHAMBERS utilized it for his photographic work.

CHAMBERS related that he would obtain the documents from HISS either weekly or every ten days, take a train to Baltimore, go to the apartment house, photograph the documents himself, develop the negatives, and leave them in the apartment from one to three days. CHAMBERS stated he would then return the original documents to HISS the same night on which he obtained them. In so far as the negatives are concerned, he would pick

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them up from the apartment on the day he was to meet BYKOV and would then turn over the developed film to BYKOV.

CHAMBERS also stated that during this three month period, which occurred probably in late 1936, he also used this apartment for keeping documents supplied to him by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and WARD PIGMAN. It was CHAMBERS' opinion that CARPENTER did not use this house or apartment in any of CARPENTER'S photographic work. In describing the apartment CHAMBERS stated that it was, so far as he could recall, almost on the corner of Read and Calvert Streets, that it was either three or four stories high, that the particular apartment was located probably on the second floor, had several windows overlooking Calvert Street, and was a so-called "railroad flat" with the long side of the apartment facing Calvert Street. CHAMBERS also stated that the apartment was "dingy looking" and that there was a small office of some kind on the first floor which CHAMBERS related was somewhat typical of the apartments in this area.

In connection with the cork coverings CHAMBERS recalled that Hutzler Brothers store, a large department store in Baltimore, had stocked at one time a large supply of these articles, and recalled that the articles enjoyed quite a favorable sale and were purchased by many housewives in Baltimore.

CHAMBERS described the woman as in her thirties in 1937, 5' 6" tall, slight build, rather homely, of American-Jewish extraction. CHAMBERS recalled particularly that she had a noticeable limp. The woman's husband was described as in his thirties in 1937, 5' 8" in height, fair complexion, large "ineffective" face, build heavy and soft, nationality Jewish-American.

The Baltimore Office was requested to attempt immediately to locate the above-described apartment and to identify the man and woman described by CHAMBERS as occupants of that apartment.

Subsequently on January 20, 1949 the New York Office supplied the following additional information obtained from CHAMBERS regarding the Baltimore apartment and its occupants as a clarification of the information set out above. CHAMBERS stated that he was of the opinion that the streetcar line turned off Calvert Street at Read Street in Baltimore and, on further consideration, because of this fact CHAMBERS was quite definite in his belief that the apartment in question was not located at the intersection of Read and Calvert Streets but at either the intersection north or south of Calvert-Read Street intersection. Further, CHAMBERS stated that there was a remote

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possibility that the name of the individuals who occupied this apartment was "GLAZER." CHAMBERS also recalled that the office referred to on the first floor of the apartment building was the office of a wood products company.

Reporting Agents conducted the following investigation for the purpose of locating the above-described apartment and in an attempt to identify the occupants described by CHAMBERS. Observation by Agents in the vicinity of Read and Calvert Streets developed the following information:

Calvert Street is presently a one way street in a southerly direction, having been so designated within the past two years. Streetcar tracks no longer run along Calvert Street, but from recollection of the Agents and from evidence of repaving, it is obvious that the trolley tracks originally turned off Calvert Street at Read. Further observations developed the fact that the intersection north of Read and Calvert is the intersection of Calvert and E. Eager Streets, whereas the intersection south of the Read-Calvert intersection is the intersection of Calvert and E. Madison Streets. A thorough survey of the buildings in the vicinity of these three intersections resulted in Agents locating the building at 112 E. Madison Street as the only apartment building fitting CHAMBERS' description. The building at 112 E. Madison Street is actually located on the northwest corner of N. Calvert and E. Madison Streets with the front of the building facing on Madison and the long side of the building facing on N. Calvert Street.

The building at 112 E. Madison Street is a three story brick structure in a rather "dingy" condition. On the first floor is located the office of the Burch Company, which company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of screens and weatherstripping. The second and third floors at this address are occupied by apartments.

Agents made an exhaustive survey of the Baltimore City directories at the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore covering the pertinent period from 1935 through 1942. As a result of this survey, it was developed from the 1937 Baltimore City directory that 112 E. Madison Street was occupied by the following individuals: WILLIAM SPIEGEL, LAWRENCE O. TEACH, and C. ASHTON HOLLOWAY. A further review of this directory reflected that WILLIAM SPIEGEL, wife ANNA, was the president of the Kork-Craft Products Company, Inc. The wife, Mrs. ANNA SPIEGEL, residence 112 E. Madison Street, was listed as a teacher, School 85.

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The Public School directory for Baltimore, Maryland for the years 1935 through 1939 listed ANNA S. SPIEGEL as a teacher at Baltimore Public School #85. Her occupation continued to be listed as school teacher in this Public School directory through 1942 in Schools 56 and 84.

The 1942 Baltimore City directory, the latest one published in Baltimore, listed WILLIAM SPIEGEL, wife ANNA, as residing 5104 Sunset Road, SPIEGEL also being listed as manager of L. Gordon and Son. The same city directory listed L. Gordon and Son at 1050 S. Paca Street, Baltimore.

Likewise, it was ascertained that the 1948 Baltimore telephone directory lists WILLIAM SPIEGEL as still residing 5104 Sunset Road, Baltimore, telephone Forest 2553.

Miss HELEN STEGMAN, administrative assistant, Baltimore City Department of Education, 3 E. 25th Street, supplied the following background information from a review of their file on ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL, 5104 Sunset Road, Baltimore:

ANNA SPIEGEL was born February 22, 1911 where. In 1928 she graduated from Allegany High School, Cumberland, Maryland, and in 1930 she graduated from Maryland State Normal School at Towson. ANNA SPIEGEL was married December 26, 1931 at Baltimore and the file reflected that she has one child born August 28, 1942. The file reflected that ANNA SPIEGEL has been an elementary and occupational teacher in the Baltimore public schools since 1930, being assigned as follows: from 1930-1942.

SCHOOL	DATES
Public School 97	10/13/30 to 9/1/33
" " 230	9/1/33 to 9/1/35
" " 85	9/1/35 to 9/1/39
" " 17	9/1/39 to 2/1/40
Maternity leave	2/1/40 to 9/1/40
Public School 56	9/1/40 to 2/1/41
" " 84	2/1/41 to 3/3/42
Maternity leave	3/3/42 to date.

Mr. EDWIN STEIN, personnel director of the Baltimore City Department of Education, advised that ANNA SPIEGEL was in his office on January 19, 1949 requesting reinstatement from maternity leave as an active teacher in the public schools, Mrs. SPIEGEL having requested reinstatement as of September, 1949.

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From the personnel file the following chronology sequence of residence addresses for ANNA SPIEGEL was obtained:

September, 1933 - 14 W. Franklin Street
September, 1935 - 4627 Keswick Road
September, 1939 - 1905 Bloomingdale Road
July, 1940 - 2608 Quantico Avenue
September, 1940 - 3101 Clifton Road.

Mrs. AGNES T. DEBAUGH, assistant registrar, State Teachers College, formerly Maryland State Normal School, Towson, Maryland, supplied the following information from their personnel file on ANNA STIFFMAN, now identified in their file as ANNA S. SPIEGEL:

ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL was born February 22, 1911, place of birth not indicated, and she is described as 5' 3½", 145 lbs., wears glasses, suffered from facial paralysis at age of 13, father NATHAN STIFFMAN, tailor, 43 in 1928, mother CELIA STIFFMAN, age 41 in 1928, two brothers and one sister.

ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL entered Maryland State Normal School in September, 1928 and graduated in June, 1930. At the time of her matriculation her residence address was 22 S. Lee Street, Cumberland, Maryland and her local Baltimore address became 2608 Quantico Avenue. In her application for admission to the Maryland State Normal School, which was dated May 22, 1928, ANNA STIFFMAN gave as references the following: IRVING ROSENBAUM of Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Maryland; H. G. BENEMAN of Beneman and Son, Cumberland, Maryland.

The file further indicated that ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL possibly attended Johns Hopkins University as a transcript of her college credits was forwarded at her request in 1931 to that institution. Further, the file indicated the possibility that ANNA SPIEGEL had also attended the University of Maryland since a transcript of her college credits was forwarded at her request to that institution in 1938. In requesting the latter transcript for the University of Maryland at Baltimore it was noted that ANNA SPIEGEL gave as her return address 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland. A photograph of ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL taken in 1928 was obtained from the files of the Maryland State Normal School. Copies of same have been made for the Baltimore file and the original photograph has been returned to the Maryland State Normal School.

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On January 21, 1949 the files of the Office of Selective Service Records, 37 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Maryland were produced by Miss IDA HARVEY, chief clerk, for Special Agent PATRICK D. PUTNAM. The following information was obtained from these files regarding WILLIAM SPIEGEL:

WILLIAM SPIEGEL - 3101 Clifton Avenue until 12/18/41 at which time address changed to 5104 Sunset Road.

Birth - December 13, 1907
Marital status - married
Children - one

QUESTIONNAIRE DATED 11/30/40 AT LOCAL BOARD #21, SCHOOL #63, ROSEDALE AND WESTWOOD, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Address	3101 Clifton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
Social Security No.	218-01-9725
Education	8 yrs. grammar; 4 yrs. high school; also College of City of New York, one term, Business Administration; New York University, one term, Business Administration
Present employment	General and production manager and designer, Kork-Craft Products, Inc., 19 S. Frederick Street, Baltimore, Maryland (album and novelty factory) (has worked here five years)
Other occupational experience	Proprietor, Album and Novelty Factory, 1939 to 1940.
Marital status	Married 12/24/31 at Washington, D. C.
Wife	ANNA SPIEGEL, age 28, listed as dependent (indication that ANNA SPIEGEL has income of $1600 per annum)
Other dependents	Mrs. FANNY SPIEGEL, 9609 66th Avenue, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., mother, support began in 1936
Landlord	JAHNEGAN, corner of Clifton and Rosedale Streets, Baltimore, Maryland
Birth	December 13, 1907, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Race	White
Citizenship	Yes
Classification	3A at time of registration; 1A, 12/21/43; 4F, 2/7/44; 4A, 9/24/45.

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LETTER BY SUPERINTENDENT OF SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM DATED 11/24/43

Indicates that SPIEGEL was a patient at Mt. Pleasant Hospital from 2/9/36 to 6/19/36 for "chronic fibroid pulmonary tuberculosis." History shows he had a pulmonary hemorrhage ten years ago and treated at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

January, 1936 - examined at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Report of physical examination dated 2/1/44 indicates examining physician to be ERNEST H. HAHN, Baltimore, Maryland.

Report of physical examination dated 11/18/43 indicates examining physician to be W. J. COLEMAN, Baltimore, Maryland.

Letter from JOHN E. RANSONS, Assistant Director, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 12/10/43 indicates:

SPIEGEL first came to hospital 1/9/36 at which time he gave history of having had sanitorium case at Trudeau. Rest of letter concerns condition of SPIEGEL.

Letter from Dr. LOUIS HAMMAN, 9 East Chase Street, Baltimore, 11/23/43 indicating no record of examinations of subject.

Letter from FRED H. HEISE, M.D., Trudeau Sanitorium, 11/26/43, reflecting SPIEGEL'S hospitalization here from 3/21/27 to 8/31/27.

REGISTRANT'S AFFIDAVIT - FAMILY STATUS AND DEPENDENTS, DATED 8/23/43

Earnings	$3500
Daughter	JUDITH SPIEGEL, born 8/28/42
Relatives	FRANK A. SPIEGEL, 64, father, Washington, D. C.;
	FANNY SPIEGEL, 58, mother, New York, N.Y.;
	Mrs. ARTHUR ROSENBERG, 34, sister, New York, N. Y.;
	Mrs. SAMUEL LAVINE, 32, sister, Tauton, Massachusetts

Wife not working at present, last employed March 3 (1943) at Department of Education as teacher.

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Present occupation	Purchasing and production manager (purchase of supplies and raw materials, hire personnel, cost estimating, preparation of work for manufacture, check credit, collections, traffic work)
Employer	L. Gordon and Son, Inc., 1050 S. Paca Street, Baltimore, Maryland (manufacture of set-up paper boxes and kindred products)
Duration	Since 1/1/40 (at $3,000 per year) (occupational questionnaire reflects employment here since August, 1936)
Photograph	Not available
Handwriting	Available
Typewriting	Available.

From the registration card of WILLIAM SPIEGEL, dated October 16, 1940, the following physical description was obtained:

Born	December 13, 1907 at Brooklyn, N. Y.
Address	3101 Clifton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Wife	Mrs. ANNA SPIEGEL, same address
Employer	Kork-Craft Products, Inc., 19 S. Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md.
Race	White
Height	5' 11"
Weight	183 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Light.

On January 21, 1949 the records of Dun and Bradstreet, 27 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Maryland were checked by Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY. Mr. JOHN SHARKEY, office manager, advised that his records contain no information on Kork-Craft Products Company, Inc., 112 E. Madison Street or 19 S. Frederick Street, Baltimore, or under the name of WILLIAM SPIEGEL at any of the known addresses of this individual.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EDWARD G. GOUGH:

MURIEL HARRISON, clerk in the Office of the Registrar, Johns Hopkins University, furnished the records of that institution regarding ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL which reflected that she had entered Johns Hopkins on

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October 12, 1931 and during the terms 1931-32 and the Fall term of 1932-33, took courses in French Reading. The file reflected that Mrs. SPIEGEL was born February 22, 1911 at Minsk, Russia. Addresses listed in the file for Mrs. SPIEGEL were 2608 Quantico Avenue and 1905 Bloomingdale Road, both Baltimore. The father of Mrs. SPIEGEL was given as NATHAN STIFFMAN. She withdrew from school in February, 1933. During her attendance at Hopkins she had as instructors DAVID R. McKEE and Dr. GEORGE T. MOODY, both of the Romance Languages Department. No photograph of Mrs. SPIEGEL was available at Johns Hopkins and no additional information concerning her could be located.

Mrs. STAFFORD, clerk in the Office of the Registrar, University of Maryland, furnished the file of ANNA SPIEGEL which reflected the same birth date as the Hopkins file and indicated that she had attended night school at the University of Maryland, from 1934 to 1938, taking courses in Industrial Education. Her address in 1938 was 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and an application for admission to the University of Maryland at College Park dated January 6, 1938 indicated that she had lived at 112 E. Madison Street for one and a half years. This application repeated the above given birth date, gave her nationality as Hebrew and her father as NATHAN STIFFMAN, a tailor, of 43 N. Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Maryland. Her mother was given as CELIA SILVERMAN STIFFMAN, described as a housewife at the same address. Her application for admittance to the University of Maryland, College Park, reflects attendance at Johns Hopkins University from September, 1931 to June, 1932, graduation in June, 1930 from the Maryland State Teachers College at Towson, Maryland, and graduation from Allegany High School at Cumberland, Maryland on June 22, 1928. She studied under Professors BENJAMIN T. LELAND and GLEN D. BROWN and Mr. SYLVESTER while at the University of Maryland. Addresses appearing on correspondence in her file at the University of Maryland reflect that she had lived at 2319 Eutaw Place in September, 1935; 2430 Eutaw Place in December, 1935; 4627 Keswick Road in April, 1935. It also appeared that during the time of her attendance at the University of Maryland, she was a teacher at Public School #85, Baltimore, Maryland.

Inspector HOLAHAN of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Main Post Office Building, Baltimore, Maryland, furnished a naturalization file for CELIA STIFFMAN, mother of ANNA SPIEGEL, which indicated that Mrs. SPIEGEL'S mother was born November 24, 1885 at Kamenetz, Russia, and entered the United States at New York City under the name ZIWIE SILBERMAN on March 19, 1907, as a passenger on the SS STATENDAM. Her naturalization file indicates that she was married June 20, 1908 to

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NATHAN STIFFMAN at North Adams, Massachusetts. NATHAN STIFFMAN was born at Minsk, Russia, October 10, 1883, entered the United States on October 10, 1906 at New York City, and was naturalized March 28, 1924 in the Circuit Court of Allegany County, Cumberland, Maryland, and holds Naturalization Certificate No. 1861032. Inspector HOLAHAN advised that ANNA SPIEGEL would acquire derivative citizenship as a result of the naturalization of her father. The Naturalization file for Mrs. SPIEGEL'S mother also lists a brother of Mrs. SPIEGEL, GEORGE, born March 31, 1909 at Bennington, Vermont, a sister LOUISE, born February 22, 1910 at Richmond, Virginia, and a brother JEROME, born November 18, 1913 at Richmond, Virginia. The naturalization file gives Mrs. SPIEGEL'S place of birth as Cunike, Russia, February 22, 1911. The file also reflects that Mrs. SPIEGEL'S mother left the United States from Baltimore, Maryland in September, 1910 and returned to Baltimore, Maryland in September, 1911 aboard the SS BREMEN. It would appear that ANNA SPIEGEL was born in Russia during this trip of her mother. The naturalization of CELIA STIFFMAN was completed in the Circuit Court of Allegany County, September 24, 1943.

The Baltimore Immigration and Naturalization Service has no file concerning NATHAN STIFFMAN and Inspector HOLAHAN advised that his Petition for Naturalization and other pertinent papers would be on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Allegany County, Maryland.

The file of ANNA SPIEGEL at the University of Maryland contains a considerable number of letters in her own handwriting in the event that handwriting specimens are necessary in connection with this investigation.

The files of the Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, Inc., 200 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, contained the following credit report dated October 16, 1946:

SPIEGEL, WILLIAM
WIFE: ANNA G. SPIEGEL
5104 SUNSET ROAD

HE: MANAGER
STYLE-CRAFT DIVISION OF
L. GORDON AND SONS., INC.
1050 S. PACA STREET
SHE: TEACHER
BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOL BOARD

36-37 years of age. Married. Residing at the above address since 1942, sharing the property with his wife. Wife, prior to their marriage, was a Miss ANNA G. STIFFMAN of 2608 Quantico Avenue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

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NATHAN STIFFMAN. She has a brother, GEORGE J. STIFFMAN, and a sister, LOUISE STIFFMAN. Her father is understood to be engaged in the tailoring business, in Cumberland, Maryland.

Formerly resided 3101 Clifton Avenue, renting an apartment, locating here March 1940; 1905 Bloomingdale Road, renting an apartment, locating here April 1, 1938; 2608 Quantico Avenue, 112 E. Madison Street, 4627 Keswick Road, 5 E. Franklin Street, 1821 Eutaw Place, and 2206 Brookfield Avenue. Came originally from New York City in October of 1931. Wife formerly resided in Cumberland, Maryland.

Since January of 1941, has been manager of the Style-Craft Division of L. Gordon and Sons, Inc., 1050 S. Paca Street. Formerly a member of the firm of Kork-Craft Products, Inc., connected with them during December 1936. This firm was taken over by his present employers. This firm was incorporated on December 5, 1936, capitol stock 50 shares, par value $100 each. Formerly engaged as a photographer on his own account at 211 N. Liberty Street. Prior to this, employed by Julius Gutman Company as a photographer but left here about 1935. Prior to this worked for I. Miller and Company, 218 N. Charles Street, as a shoe salesman; also worked for the Winkelman Company who conducted a shoe department in Bonwit Lennon Company.

Wife since about 1930, has been employed by Baltimore City School Department as a teacher.

Income not known.

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Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has furnished information indicating that ANN SPIEGEL, believed to have been a member of the Maryland Chapter, Progressive Citizens of America, served as secretary of the 27th Ward Club, Progressive Party of Maryland during 1948. According to this informant, ANN SPIEGEL is reported to have been one of several members of the 27th Ward Club who went to Washington, D. C. on May 11, 1948 to interview Congressmen regarding the defeat of the Mundt-Nixon Bill. This informant had further advised that on June 10, 1948 KAY GINSBERG, believed to be an officer in the Progressive Party of Maryland, and HELEN SCHMERLER, known Communist, while discussing the rebuilding of the women's section of the Party, believed in this instance to refer to the Communist Party of Baltimore, indicated they had both formerly been members of that section and also indicated that ANN SPIEGEL might possibly attend the first meeting of the group to be held the following Friday evening. According to Baltimore (C)

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Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau; the Progressive Party of Maryland is a Communist infiltrated organization controlled by the Communist Party. According to Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau; the Maryland Chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America was organized with the aid of the Communist Party and Communist Party members were encouraged to join for the purpose of furthering the program of the Communist Party.

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Reporting Agents interviewed Mr. C. COMBS BURCH, president of the Burch Company, residence address 4301 Wendover Road, Baltimore, at the offices of the Burch Company, located on the first floor of the building at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore. Mr. BURCH stated that he has owned the entire building at 112 E. Madison Street since 1928 and has always rented the second and third floors as apartments. He recalled Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM SPIEGEL as former tenants of the apartment on the second floor front. Mr. BURCH made an exhaustive effort to locate some documentary evidence to establish the period of tenancy by the SPIEGELs but failed to locate any such record, coming to the conclusion that such records now being over ten years old had probably been destroyed in the interim. It was Mr. BURCH'S recollection that the SPIEGELs were tenants at 112 E. Madison Street sometime during 1936 or 1937, his recollection being that the tenancy was only for a period of months, not in excess of one year.

Mr. BURCH stated that the SPIEGELs were quiet tenants and had little or no company to the best of his recollection. Mr. BURCH did point out that he was only at 112 E. Madison Street during the daytime and would not be in a position to know of any visitors the SPIEGELs might have during the evenings. Photographs of both WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and DAVID CARPENTER were exhibited to Mr. BURCH, but he stated that he did not know either one and did not recall ever having seen either of them visit the SPIEGEL family while tenants at 112 E. Madison Street. Mr. BURCH stated that during the tenancy of the SPIEGELs he had been in their apartment personally on several occasions and does not now recall ever having seen photographic equipment or any dark room facilities in the SPIEGEL apartment.

Mr. BURCH further advised that the only present tenant at 112 E. Madison Street, who was a tenant during the SPIEGELs' tenancy, is LUDWIG or LAWRENCE O. TEACH, who occupied an apartment immediately to the rear of the SPIEGELs'. BURCH recalled that on one occasion in discussing the SPIEGELs, TEACH commented that he did not care to be particularly friendly with them and as a consequence had not visited very frequently in their

TEACH

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apartment. BURCH advised that TEACH had been for a number of years and is an employee of Henry S. Horkheimer and Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Subsequent investigation has established that the above-named company is located at 1132 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland. (A lead is being set out herein to interview TEACH regarding the SPIEGELs.) disregard

En route back to New York City from a week-end in Westminster, Maryland, CHAMBERS was contacted by reporting Agents in Baltimore on January 24, 1949. When CHAMBERS viewed the apartment building at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, he stated that he was reasonably certain that the apartment on the second floor front at this address was the apartment which he used for photographic purposes for the three month period during 1936-37. In connection with this identification, it should be noted that Mr. CHAMBERS viewed all other buildings near the intersections of N. Calvert and E. Madison Streets, N. Calvert and E. Read Streets, and N. Calvert and E. Eager Streets without locating any other building in which the apartment used by him for photographic purposes could have been located.

After having had an opportunity to view WILLIAM SPIEGEL in person Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he was reasonably certain that SPIEGEL was the male occupant of the apartment, second floor front at 112 E. Madison Street at the time he was using this apartment for photographic purposes in 1936-37. After having an opportunity to view Mrs. ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL in person Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he was almost sure that she was the female occupant of the apartment, second floor front at 112 E. Madison Street when CHAMBERS used the apartment for photographic purposes in 1936-37. It should be noted that Mr. CHAMBERS stated he was reluctant to make too positive an identification of the SPIEGELs or the apartment because of the extended period of time which has elapsed since he used this apartment and knew the SPIEGEL family.

On January 24, 1949, at approximately 4:15 PM, Special Agents JOSEPH J. KEECH and JAMES L. REINHART located Mr. WILLIAM SPIEGEL at his place of employment, L. Gordon and Son, 1050 S. Paca Street, and asked him to accompany the agents to the Baltimore Office. Mr. SPIEGEL agreed to do so; however, while absent from his office he contacted his attorney, Mr. HARRY ADELBERG, and his wife by telephone. He subsequently advised the agents that he would accompany them to the office but said that he did not desire that his wife appear. At 5:00 PM, Mr. SPIEGEL advised that he was ready to leave but stated that he preferred to drive his own car alone and that he would meet the agents at the Court Square Building.

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Mr. SPIEGEL arrived at 5:30 PM and a preliminary interview was conducted. At this time Mr. SPIEGEL advised that he was born December 13, 1907 at Brooklyn, N. Y. and first came to Baltimore with his family in 1927. He remained in Baltimore for some time and in 1929 was working in Jersey City, N. J. In 1932, he came to Baltimore and married his present wife, ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL, and has remained in this city since that time. He stated that when he was first married, he resided at 14 West Franklin Street and has also lived at the following locations which are not necessarily in chronological order:

921 St. Paul Street
Madison and Calvert Streets
Brookfield Avenue near Whitelock Street
3600 block Keswick Road
Clifton and Rosewood Avenues
5104 Sunset Road, his present address where he has been for the last seven years.

Mr. SPIEGEL advised that he had been in Baltimore the entire time with the exception of about one and a half years during 1938 and 1939, when he was in New York City in business for himself.

He stated that he had been acquainted with DAVID ZIMMERMAN sometime during the early part of his married life through social contact only and said he did not know him very well and did not know where he had been employed. He recalled that ZIMMERMAN spoke of colors and paints and believed that he had been a paint chemist.

It was while SPIEGEL was in the Baltimore Office on the above date that CHAMBERS was given an opportunity to view WILLIAM SPIEGEL in person with the voluntary permission of SPIEGEL. After CHAMBERS had viewed SPIEGEL, SPIEGEL made no comment concerning whether or not he recognized Mr. CHAMBERS. At 7:30 PM, Mr. SPIEGEL was permitted to consult privately with his attorney, Mr. ADELBERG. This conference terminated Agents' interview with SPIEGEL on January 24, 1949. Mr. ADELBERG stated that he would advise the Baltimore Office the following day as to whether or not he would permit further interview with SPIEGEL by Bureau Agents. To date, Mr. ADELBERG has not contacted the Baltimore Office or given any such permission for further interview. SPIEGEL and his attorney left the Baltimore Office at approximately 8:15 PM, January 24, 1949, and SPIEGEL has not been contacted personally or otherwise by Baltimore Agents since that time.

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On January 24, 1949 Special Agents EDWARD G. GOUGH and JOSEPH C. TRAINOR interviewed Mrs. ANNA SPIEGEL at her residence, 5104 Sunset Road, Baltimore, Maryland. At the initial contact Mrs. SPIEGEL declined to accompany the above Agents to the Baltimore Office for interview, indicating however that she might possibly be able to come to the Baltimore Office later that evening. Mrs. SPIEGEL advised Agents that she had received a phone call from her husband, WILLIAM SPIEGEL, prior to agreeing to the evening interview and obviously had been informed by him that he intended to accompany Special Agents to the Baltimore Office to be interviewed.

Immediately following Agents' preliminary contact with Mrs. SPIEGEL, she was again telephonically contacted by Mr. SPIEGEL who instructed her not to answer any questions at that time. Mr. SPIEGEL telephonically advised Agent GOUGH at this time that he intended to cooperate fully with the FBI, stating further that inasmuch as he felt he would be able to furnish any information that would be needed by the FBI he saw no reason for questioning Mrs. SPIEGEL at that time. Mrs. SPIEGEL advised Agents that she intended to follow her husband's advice and would therefore not answer any questions following the above telephone conversation.

During the initial stages of the interview with Mrs. SPIEGEL, she admitted that she knew DAVID ZIMMERMAN (DAVID CARPENTER) but said that her acquaintance with him went back to seventeen years ago. She said that she did not know ZIMMERMAN as DAVID CARPENTER, did not know that he was on the "Daily Worker" staff, and did not know that he had testified before the HISS-CHAMBERS Grand Jury. She was unaware that ZIMMERMAN and CARPENTER were identical, and remarked that she had often wondered what had become of ZIMMERMAN. There was no further opportunity to elaborate on her acquaintance with ZIMMERMAN before the interview was terminated at her request.

By New York teletype dated January 27, 1949, Baltimore was advised that subpoenaes for WILLIAM and ANNA SPIEGEL had been issued on that date for their appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on February 2, 1949 and had been forwarded to the U. S. Marshal in Baltimore, Maryland.

RE: INVESTIGATION CONCERNING FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED BY CHAMBERS AS PHOTOGRAPHER FOR HIS COMMUNIST APPARATUS

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SECURITY STATEMENT

By New York teletype dated January 5, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to check the files of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland to ascertain whether FELIX INSLERMAN had executed any security statement or oath in connection with his employment, which is customary in the handling of confidential work.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOSEPH R. MARSZALEK:

By teletype dated January 6, 1949, the Bureau and the New York Office were advised that INSLERMAN on August 2, 1939 signed a security statement which quoted the espionage act and which concluded by stating that the signer had read and understood the espionage act as quoted in the form. Photostatic copies of the statement as signed by INSLERMAN were forwarded to New York on January 6, 1949. The original security statement signed by INSLERMAN is now in the custody of FREDERICK C. CROSS, chief of Legal Department, Glenn L. Martin Company, home address c/o Wyman Park Apartments, Baltimore-8, Maryland. In the event it is necessary to produce the original statement signed by INSLERMAN before the Federal Grand Jury it will be necessary to subpoena Mr. CROSS.

EDUCATION

By New York teletype dated January 3, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to check the records of Johns Hopkins University with respect to INSLERMAN to determine how long he attended there, whether or not he attended extension courses, the duration of those courses, and the last date on record of his attendance at Johns Hopkins University.

By teletype dated January 4, 1949, the Bureau and the New York Office were advised that FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN first entered Johns Hopkins University on July 30, 1938, receiving his degree on June 6, 1939. He reentered the graduate school at Johns Hopkins University in September, 1939, studying aeronautical engineering and mathematics until May, 1940 and again from September, 1940, studying the same courses until May 23, 1941.

ELECTION RECORDS

By New York teletype dated January 20, 1949, the Baltimore Office was advised that Election Board records, New York City reflected that FELIX

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INSLERMAN registered as Communist for 1933 and 1934 elections, his residence being 314 E. 122nd Street, New York City. No registration for 1935 could be found for FELIX INSLERMAN at New York City. The Baltimore Office was requested to review appropriate election records for the registration of FELIX INSLERMAN from 1936 through 1941 and obtain all pertinent information. It was requested that if Communist registration was located it should be photostated and sent to the New York Office for presentation before the Federal Grand Jury.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM H. NOTT:

Mr. EDWARD DORER, clerk, Supervisor of Elections Office, Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore City, advised that neither FELIX nor HANS INSLERMAN'S names were on file in his office from 1934 to the present time. This covers INSLERMAN'S 1936-38 address of 2113 Callow Avenue.

Mrs. M. LULA FOWBLE, clerk, Supervisor of Elections Office, Court House, Towson, Maryland, after searching her records covering 1932-48, stated that the names FELIX and HANS INSLERMAN are not listed therein.

INSLERMAN'S address, 6 Roseland Avenue (now 7906 Roseland Avenue) for 1938-41 and 1700 Eastern Avenue for 1941-42 are covered by this.

BANK ACCOUNT

By New York teletype dated January 11, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to locate and examine the bank account of FELIX INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDERS, maintained at the Baltimore Guaranty Title and Trust Company, North Avenue Branch, Baltimore, Maryland.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL J. SORENSEN:

The Baltimore Telephone Directory was checked for the identity and location of the Baltimore Guaranty Title and Trust Company and under the name Guaranty Title and Trust Company with negative results.

Telephonic inquiry was made of the Federal Reserve Bank located at Calvert and Lexington Streets, regarding the identity and location of the Baltimore Guaranty Title and Trust Company or Guaranty Title and Trust Company. The Agent was advised that neither of these two names are listed in the Rand and McNally Banking Book. A further search was made at the Federal Reserve Bank which disclosed that a corporation bearing the name of Title

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Guarantee and Trust Company had changed its name to the Title Guarantee Company and that it surrendered its rights to do banking on February 23, 1948.

Mr. CLIFFORD KNIGHT, assistant treasurer of the Title Guarantee Company, located at Lexington and St. Paul Streets, advised that prior to December 31, 1947, the Title Guarantee Company was known as the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He said that this bank was closed during the banking holidays (1933), that it was reorganized in 1935, and that after the reorganization, the bank had the right to accept deposits but did not do so until 1942, at which time it started to accept its first deposits. He stated that it continued to accept deposits until December 31, 1947, at which time the bank's name was changed from Title Guarantee and Trust Company to the Title Guarantee Company. He said that as of this date, namely December 31, 1947, the bank gave up its bank charter and no longer is doing banking business. Mr. KNIGHT stated that from 1942, when they first started to accept deposits, until December 31, 1947 the bank only had approximately forty-five depositors. He said that the total deposits amounted to approximately $500,000 and that no deposit was accepted under $500. He stated of this amount approximately $150,000 represented city and state deposits. He stated it was the policy of the bank to discourage depositors and frequently referred them to other banks in the city.

Mr. KNIGHT reviewed the bank's records and advised that at no time did the bank maintain an account for INSLERMAN or his wife. Mr. KNIGHT continued by saying that the Title Guarantee Company or the Title Guarantee and Trust Company never maintained a North Avenue branch. He stated that all banking business and other business was conducted at their present location, Lexington and St. Paul Streets. Mr. KNIGHT stated that he has been in the banking business since 1917, and he has never heard of the Baltimore Guaranty Title and Trust Company. He further stated that he knows of no company in Baltimore known as the Guaranty Title and Trust Company although he does recall to mind that there is such a company in New York which maintains an office in the Wall Street section and maintains one other office elsewhere in New York. Mr. KNIGHT said that he knows that the Baltimore National Bank, which is located at Baltimore and Light Streets, was formerly known as the Baltimore Trust Company and that this latter company had predecessors and it is his knowledge that the Baltimore National Bank and its predecessors maintained a North Avenue branch. He also stated that it is his knowledge that the Equitable Trust Company maintains a North Avenue branch.

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Mr. C. B. HAYS, Vice-President, Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore and Light Streets, had the opened and closed records of the above bank checked for the name of INSLERMAN and his wife with negative results. He said he has been in the banking business nearly all of his life and he has never heard of a company called the Baltimore Guaranty Title and Trust Company. He stated that he recalls that approximately thirty years ago, there was a company called the Guaranty Title and Trust Company but that has long since gone out of business. Mr. HAYS continued by saying that the Union Trust Company of Maryland located at Baltimore and St. Paul Streets has a North Avenue branch. He also stated that the Union Trust Company of Maryland took over the depositors' accounts from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company when it changed its name to the Title Guarantee Company.

Mr. T. LEONARD REEDER, Vice-President and Secretary of the Union Trust Company of Maryland, Baltimore and St. Paul Streets, had the records of that bank checked for the name INSLERMAN and his wife with negative results. He stated that at the end of 1947, he recalls that the Union Trust Company of Maryland did take over the current depositors' accounts that had been maintained by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company when it changed its name to the Title Guarantee Company. Mr. REEDER advised that his company did not take over inactive or old accounts. He stated that the current accounts so taken were included in the check that he had just made. Mr. REEDER advised that he has never heard of a company named the Baltimore Title Guaranty and Trust Company. He stated that he has no knowledge of a Title Guaranty and Trust Company being located in Baltimore.

Miss EDNA MAGENHOFFER, Bookkeeping Department of the Equitable Trust Company, located at Fayette and Calvert Streets, checked the company's records for the name of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDERS. She advised that the records reflect a savings account maintained at their Eastern Avenue branch in the name of FELIX INSLERMAN, 6 Roseland Avenue.

Mr. J. LAWRENCE ROSENBERGER, manager of the Eastern Avenue Branch of the Equitable Trust Company, 3417 Eastern Avenue, advised that this branch maintains a closed savings account, number 5736, in the name of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN in trust for herself and FELIX INSLERMAN, joint owners, subject to the order of either, the balance at the death of either to belong to the survivor. A review was made of this savings account which reflects that it was opened on September 15, 1939, with a cash deposit of $100. Withdrawals were as follows: Withdrawal on December 12, 1939, amount $20.00; withdrawal on December 15, 1939, amount $20.00; withdrawal on

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March 14, 1941, amount $59.50; withdrawal on March 23, 1942, amount $50.00. It is to be noted that this last mentioned date is the date of closing of the account. Mr. ROSENBERGER advised that there was no deposit ticket made at the time the original deposit was made, and he stated that the entry appearing on the bank's ledger card was made simultaneously with the entry in the pass book by a bookkeeping machine. Mr. ROSENBERGER made available the signature card on the above account which reflects ELIZABETH INSLERMAN was born February 18, 1915; FELIX INSLERMAN was born July 11, 1911, residence address 6 Roseland Avenue, business address Glenn L. Martin, Middle River. Mr. ROSENBERGER advised that at the time the above-mentioned account was opened, no other bank references were given to the Equitable Trust Company.

ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDERS,
aka ELIZABETH INSLERMAN

Mrs. EILEEN WIBERG, Training Director of Personnel, Sears Roebuck and Company, Harford Road and North Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, checked her records and could not find any file on ELIZABETH RYNDERS or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN during the years 1936 through 1942.

Mrs. GRACE HARTLEB, Record clerk, Personnel Department, Montgomery Ward and Company, Baltimore, Maryland, made available to the writer a file card showing that one ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDERS, 2113 Callow Avenue, began employment as an adjuster on October 27, 1936. This employment was terminated on March 2, 1937. The reason for leaving was given as "health." On the card, Miss RYNDERS gave February 18, 1915, as her birth date and her marital status was listed as single. Mrs. HARTLEB explained that only an index card is kept of employees who have been discharged for a period longer than five years.

Mrs. CATHERINE CHELL, an adjustment specialist who has worked for Montgomery Ward and Company for twelve years, could not recall anything in particular about Miss RYNDERS. She did not seem to have many friends in the organization but Mrs. CHELL stated that this was not due to a lack of personality. The work was so heavy at the time that there was no room for much visiting during office hours.

No one else could be located at Montgomery Ward and Company who could add any further information on Miss RYNDERS.

The above investigation at Sears Roebuck and Company and Montgomery Ward and Company was conducted by Special Agent THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI.

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EMPLOYMENT

By New York teletype dated January 5, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to verify the employment of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN at the Dakko Company, 927 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, where INSLERMAN was allegedly employed as a photographic designer from October, 1937 to February, 1938.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI:

On January 10, 1949 Mr. DAVID FRIEDMAN, an attorney, with offices at 210 E. Lexington Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed by the Agent and advanced the following information:

The Dakko Corporation was in existence about two and a half years during the period 1937, 1938 and 1939. The exact dates of the corporation are presently unknown to Mr. FRIEDMAN since all records have been destroyed. Mr. FRIEDMAN who was the president of the corporation recalls employing INSLERMAN some time in 1937 or early 1938. INSLERMAN answered an ad placed in a local newspaper by FRIEDMAN and worked for the Dakko Corporation for a period not in excess of two months according to FRIEDMAN. INSLERMAN'S salary was approximately $25.00 a week and his duties were mainly those of a general handyman. FRIEDMAN could not recall anything adverse concerning INSLERMAN'S employment or habits. He appeared to be an average employee. Mr. FRIEDMAN recalls asking him on one occasion if he could calculate the focal length of lenses; to which INSLERMAN replied that he could secure and learn the necessary knowledge in a short time. FRIEDMAN also stated that INSLERMAN left the Dakko Company in order to take a better paying job elsewhere.

Mr. FRIEDMAN gave a fair description of INSLERMAN, and then was able to identify photographs of the subject shown to him by the Agent. Mr. FRIEDMAN stated that it was entirely possible for INSLERMAN to have a Dakko enlarger in his possession at the time of his employment with the Dakko Company since a number of slightly damaged and irregular parts were often made available to the employees. It was Mr. FRIEDMAN'S opinion that an enterprising and industrious person could easily repair these parts and assemble them into a good working enlarger. The procurement of a lense to complete an enlarger would be entirely up to the individual who either purchased or secured the enlarger from the Dakko Company. Mr. FRIEDMAN was unable to furnish any other pertinent information than outlined above.

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Mr. JERRY H. KOWITT, a free-lance designer, 924 Overbrook Avenue, Baltimore-12, Maryland, stated that he had worked for the Dakko Corporation for a period of approximately six months in 1937 and early 1938. Mr. KOWITT advised that he was the designer of an enlarger assembled and marketed by the Dakko Corporation of which DAVID FRIEDMAN, an attorney, with offices at 210 E. Lexington Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was the president. Mr. KOWITT further advised that he vaguely recalled INSLERMAN as a sort of an errand boy and packer while he was working for the Dakko Corporation. Mr. KOWITT stated that he was not able to identify pictures of INSLERMAN exhibited to him by the writer. Mr. KOWITT explained that his contact with other personnel employed by the Dakko Corporation at that time was very limited since he spent most of his time improving upon designs of the enlarger and since his work did not entail his constant attendance at the establishment, it was impossible for him to associate INSLERMAN with any particular phase of the Dakko Company operations other than that stated above.

Mr. KOWITT advised that the serial number 340582 appearing on the lense of the enlarger found in INSLERMAN'S possession at the time of search conducted by Bureau Agents had no significance in so far as the Dakko enlarger was concerned since all lenses used on a Dakko enlarger are interchangeable and the Dakko enlarger was sold with the lense.

NEIGHBORHOODS WHERE FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN RESIDED

2113 Callow Avenue

By Bureau teletype dated December 23, 1948, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview HERBERT W. QUARTLEY and RUSSELL MARTIN, neighbors of INSLERMAN at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

On December 27, 1948 Special Agent THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI interviewed HERBERT QUARTLEY, 534 Wyanoke Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. QUARTLEY is supervisor of IBM Department of the State of Maryland Income Tax Department, Annapolis, Maryland. Mr. QUARTLEY stated that he resided with his brother and father at 2113 Callow Avenue during the period 1936 through 1939.

Mr. QUARTLEY advised that he was personally acquainted with INSLERMAN and his wife during their tenure at the Callow Street address. It was Mr. QUARTLEY'S impression that the INSLERMANs were typical New Yorkers, rather aggressive in their deportment and, therefore, did not particularly appeal to him. However, he recalls that on several occasions they were

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guests of his brother, CHARLES MILTON QUARTLEY, at QUARTLEY'S summer home on the Eastern Shore of Maryland during the Summer of 1937 and possibly 1938. On these occasions the INSLERMANs exhibited an unusual interest in photography and delighted in taking numerous pictures and appeared to be better than average photographers.

Mr. QUARTLEY recalls that the third floor of the building at 2113 Callow Avenue occupied by the INSLERMANs had a bathroom of considerable size, quite well adapted to be used also as a darkroom for developing or enlarging photographs. QUARTLEY recalls that INSLERMAN was quite proud of what appeared at that time amateur photography. Mr. QUARTLEY did not wish to imply that these interests that INSLERMAN displayed were unusual; however, they do impress him as being more than natural for an amateur photographer. Mr. QUARTLEY could not recall the specific make or name of cameras used by INSLERMAN, but felt that they were rather expensive since the INSLERMANs took exceptionally good care of the cameras and never seemed to leave them unattended.

Mr. QUARTLEY could not recall any associates of the INSLERMANs and at that time did not feel that there were any unusual actions on the part of the INSLERMANs during their residence at 2113 Callow Avenue. Mr. QUARTLEY summarized his impression and knowledge of the INSLERMANs with this one statement: "I have been reading the newspapers and it now becomes clear to me that the INSLERMANs might have been professionals in photographic work. However, when I knew them they appeared nothing more to me than 'bugs' on photography. I myself am a radio 'bug' and, therefore, feel that any equipment that they might possess when they resided at 2113 Callow Avenue were the only natural requirements of the hobby that INSLERMAN seemed to show preference for."

On December 27, 1948 Special Agent JOSEPH E. CONDON interviewed RUSSELL L. MARTIN, Christian Supply Center, 127 E. North Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. MARTIN stated that during 1937-38 he resided on the first floor at 2113 Callow Avenue and neither he nor his son, two daughters and wife had any occasion to socialize with the INSLERMANs who at that time resided in the third floor apartment. In brief, Mr. MARTIN could not furnish any information concerning the INSLERMANs other than the fact that he knew they resided at this address.

On this same date, the Agent also interviewed Mr. MARTIN'S two married daughters, Mrs. JAMES KELLY and Mrs. DOLLY SOLLOWAY, who happened to be present at his place of business. The latter could furnish no information concerning the INSLERMANs and Mrs. JAMES KELLY stated that she had

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only one occasion to visit Mrs. INSLERMAN in the third floor apartment some time during the year 1937. The object of this visit was to listen to recordings on a phonograph owned by Mrs. INSLERMAN. Mrs. KELLY could recollect nothing further except for the fact that Mrs. INSLERMAN spent most of her time at home while her husband was out daily on business. She could furnish no information concerning the nature of INSLERMAN'S business other than to state that she believed he held some kind of a sales position. In conclusion, Mrs. KELLY furnished a physical description of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN which very much coincided with descriptions previously obtained, and she furnished the following meager physical description of Mrs. INSLERMAN: height 5' 7", weight 135 lbs., eyes brown, hair brown, build medium, and complexion very dark.

On December 27, 1948 Special Agent THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI obtained from CHARLES M. QUARTLEY, 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, the former landlord of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, two strips of negative film, approximately 35 mm. in size. These films were forwarded to the Bureau for examination by the FBI Laboratory by letter dated December 27, 1948 for possible comparison with Grand Jury exhibits 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, described in Bureau letter to New York dated December 15, 1948 setting forth the results of the Laboratory examination of 35 mm. negative films previously referred to as the "pumpkin" microfilms.

By letter dated January 3, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that an examination of the specimens submitted had been conducted, the two strips of film being designated Q149 and Q150 respectively. It was concluded by the Laboratory that the two strips of film Q149 and Q150 were not prepared with any of the cameras used to expose any of the previous film examined in this case.

6 Roseland Avenue

By teletype dated January 14, 1949, the New York Office advised that a family by the name of PEPPER, who reside next door to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN on Roseland Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland, were considered close friends of the INSLERMANs, the New York Office requesting that the PEPPER family be interviewed.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI:

HENRY M. PEPPER, superintendent of construction, Davis Construction Company, residing 7904 Roseland Avenue, Rosedale, Maryland, advised that

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he recalled FELIX INSLERMAN and his wife as neighbors when they resided at 6 Roseland Avenue, Rosedale, Maryland. Mr. PEPPER claims that the INSLERMANs were not very close friends of the PEPPERs but, as neighbors, they did have frequent occasions to speak and visit with them. Mr. PEPPER stated that he did not particularly care to mix with the INSLERMANs since his work kept him more closely associated with his own group of friends in the construction business. Mr. PEPPER stated that he was in INSLERMAN'S home only once during the entire period of their residence at 7906 Roseland Avenue (formerly 6 Roseland Avenue). Mr. PEPPER observed that Mrs. INSLERMAN lacked housekeeping ability and seemed rather slovenly in her household duties.

Mrs. HENRY M. PEPPER, upon interview at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, where she is presently convalescing, stated that the INSLERMANs made frequent trips to New York on week-ends and she recalled seeing visitors at the INSLERMAN home on several occasions who did not appear to be very friendly to the children playing near the INSLERMAN home. Mrs. PEPPER stated that she felt Mrs. INSLERMAN was a woman who dominated FELIX and always seemed to take the initiative in any activity of the INSLERMANs. She corroborated her husband's impression of Mrs. INSLERMAN'S housekeeping indifference and said she seemed to be more interested in her personal needs. Mrs. PEPPER felt that the INSLERMANs were average in friendliness and does not recall any specific times when either Mr. or Mrs. INSLERMAN had engaged her in any long discussion on any subject of national importance.

Mrs. MABEL KOLLOCK, Mace Avenue near Stemmers Road, Baltimore County, Maryland, who rented the home to INSLERMAN and his wife, stated that the INSLERMANs paid her the first months rent on July 14, 1938 for a period beginning July 1 through August 1, 1938. Mrs. KOLLOCK'S records show that the INSLERMANs moved from her home on or about August 27, 1941. The rent paid by the INSLERMANs was $32.50 per month. Mrs. KOLLOCK stated that at first, Mrs. INSLERMAN was a very courteous and appreciative woman and treated Mrs. KOLLOCK very nicely but as time went on, Mrs. INSLERMAN seemed to become very harsh and did not appear to care for Mrs. KOLLOCK to come upon the premises.

On the one occasion Mrs. KOLLOCK was called to come over for the purpose of examining the house and for possible redecorating, she noticed that the bedroom on the second floor was in disarray and rigged up as a work shop or possible darkroom. Mrs. KOLLOCK noticed that the walls were stained in spots with some sort of fluid. Mrs. INSLERMAN did not appear to care to answer any questions by Mrs. KOLLOCK about the use of the room

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for purposes other than a bedroom but curtly stated that it was Mr. INSLERMAN'S work shop. Mrs. KOLLOCK stated that she noticed that an extension phone had apparently been placed in the upstairs room by the INSLERMANs because of the wires leading into the room. Mrs. KOLLOCK stated that she was disturbed because she noted the INSLERMANs lacked furniture in their home. It was Mrs. KOLLOCK'S impression that Mrs. INSLERMAN was a very domineering person, quite self-reliant and quite unlike her husband who seemed to be a quiet, unassuming person. When the INSLERMANs moved away from her home, Mrs. KOLLOCK had occasion to call at the INSLERMAN home in Stansbury section to collect some unpaid rent and Mrs. INSLERMAN refused to talk to her and slammed the door in her face.

The following persons could not add any additional information other than that set out above:

Mr. and Mrs. CLYDE E. WHITE, 7916 Roseland Avenue;
Mrs. LOUIS WEISKITTEL, 7902 Roseland Avenue;
Mr. GEORGE SCHEELER, 7817 Philadelphia Road, owner and proprietor of the C. H. Seward Grain and Feed Company.

REFERENCES

By New York teletype dated January 27, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview H. BUSCHERS, 20 Ridge Street, Towson, Maryland, who was listed as a reference by FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN in applying for employment during March, 1942 at the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York.

On January 25, 1949 Special Agent THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI interviewed HERBERT BUSCHER residing at 220 Ridge Avenue, Towson, Maryland, listed as a reference on the application of FELIX A. INSLERMAN when he applied for work at the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, N. Y. Mr. BUSCHER stated that he first met FELIX INSLERMAN through his mother-in-law, Mrs. REINHOLD SAUBERLICH, 907 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York. Mr. BUSCHER stated that his mother-in-law lived next door to Mrs. INSLERMAN'S parents. Since they both worked at Glenn L. Martin's, the BUSCHER family and Mr. and Mrs. INSLERMAN visited each other on several occasions during 1939 and 1940. Mr. BUSCHER stated that the INSLERMANs lived at 6 Roseland Avenue, Rosedale, Maryland.

Mr. BUSCHER stated that INSLERMAN had some fine expensive photographic equipment, but did not seem to display any unusual ability with the

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camera. Mr. BUSCHER felt that the INSLERMANs were very conservative and thrifty people and considered Mrs. INSLERMAN the more aggressive of the two. The BUSCHERs never entered into any discussions of political views with the INSLERMANs; however, they did note that Mrs. INSLERMAN seemed to be well informed on topics of national interest. Mr. BUSCHER stated that at the time they visited the home of the INSLERMANs on Roseland Avenue, a roomer by the name of RAY E. BARRICK was living there, since he also worked at Glenn L. Martin's.

Mr. and Mrs. BUSCHER could not recall any other associates or friends of the INSLERMANs. They felt that the INSLERMANs were quiet and very reserved and not prone to make many friends.

Mr. RAY E. BARRICK, residing at 7425 Brookwood Avenue, Kenwood, Maryland, was interviewed on January 31, 1949, and stated that he is employed at the Glenn L. Martin Plant as an aeronautical engineer (aircraft design). Mr. BARRICK further stated that he lived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. INSLERMAN from February 9, 1940 to August 5, 1940. Mr. BARRICK first met FELIX INSLERMAN at Johns Hopkins University Night School in the Fall of 1939, when they were both taking courses in engineering. Mr. BARRICK stated that both he and Mr. INSLERMAN were very interested in photography. Mr. BARRICK felt that Mrs. INSLERMAN was a talented singer and pianist and, therefore, since he too is a musician, they had mutual interests.

Mr. BARRICK felt that all of the publicity that INSLERMAN is presently receiving is unwarranted, since he feels that INSLERMAN would not be the type of person who would photograph any documents labeled confidential and belonging to the United States Government. The above statement was made by BARRICK as a reply to an inquiry by the writer whether FELIX ever had a darkroom in his home on Roseland Avenue. BARRICK said that INSLERMAN had a room wherein they both did some amateur photography with Mrs. INSLERMAN as a model. BARRICK added that he did not believe FELIX would be capable of copying documents inasmuch as his knowledge of that field was "sketchy."

BARRICK considered INSLERMAN a very loyal American and a conscientious and sincere person. BARRICK could not shed any light on friends or associates of the INSLERMANs, explaining that they were both too busy at Glenn L. Martin's for any outside activity. BARRICK stated that the INSLERMANs made trips to New York which he believed were for the purpose of visiting Mrs. INSLERMAN'S parents.

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Baltimore 65-1642

A summary of the above information was furnished by teletype to the Bureau and the New York Office, February 3, 1949.

By New York teletype dated January 11, 1949, Baltimore was requested to interview FRIEDRICK AUGUST KNEPPERS, a former employee of Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York, who was listed as a reference by FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN in his application for employment at the Republic Aviation Corporation. KNEPPERS' address was given as 4202 Ivanhoe Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

By teletype dated January 17, 1949, the Bureau and the New York Office were advised that FRIEDRICK AUGUST KUEPPERS, presently employed as an electrical engineer, Maryland Drydock Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland, recalled INSLERMAN as a minor employee of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland and later at Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York. KUEPPERS described INSLERMAN as an individual whose abilities were limited to simple layout work equivalent to a tracing job. He was unable to explain why INSLERMAN listed him as a reference since he knew nothing of his background. KUEPPERS commented that INSLERMAN appeared to be a hard worker, eager to learn but lacking in education.

In his application for employment at the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland, FELIX INSLERMAN listed the following individuals as references:

LAWRENCE DONAHUE
3128 Chesterfield Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland.

HARRY KNOR
103 S. Highland Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland.

NORRIS LONG
2908 Baker Street
Baltimore, Maryland.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI:

On January 24, 1949 Mr. LAWRENCE DONAHUE, 5700 Leith Walk, Baltimore, Maryland, unemployed, stated that he recalled INSLERMAN as an energetic, ambitious young man who seemed to have ambitions to progress in the Engineering Field. DONAHUE stated that INSLERMAN seemed to be interested in photography and the mechanics involved in the operation of helicopters. DONAHUE advised that it was his impression that INSLERMAN at one time hired a plane and flew over a fishing schooner somewhere in the Chesapeake Bay during the year 1940; however, Mr. DONAHUE could not recall the details

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of this flight. He did recall the fact that INSLERMAN became quite the laughing stock of the rest of his fellow employees because of this incident.

DONAHUE felt that FELIX was definitely interested in progressing in the engineering field and, therefore, would attempt to work into any organization where his ability might be recognized. DONAHUE could not elaborate further on any activities or associates of INSLERMAN.

HARRY KNOR, 103 S. Highland Avenue, engineer employed by the Engineers Research Laboratory near Washington, D. C., was interviewed on January 25, 1949, and stated that he could not recall INSLERMAN and could not explain why his name was listed as a reference on an application for a position with the Martin Aircraft Company by INSLERMAN. However, on January 26, 1949, KNOR contacted the Washington Field Office, advising that he recalled an individual who signed his blueprints "F. A. I.," while both were employed by the Bohn Refrigerator Company in 1938, located at Haven and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. KNOR could not recall anything of interest about INSLERMAN.

Mr. NORRIS LONG, 626 Allendale Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, stated that he recalled INSLERMAN as a fellow employee at the Bohn Refrigerator Company and later at Glenn L. Martin's. Mr. LONG could not recall the exact year in which he became acquainted with INSLERMAN. He did recall accompanying Mr. and Mrs. INSLERMAN to New York on one of their trips in 1940. LONG could not add anything of interest about the background of INSLERMAN, except to state that FELIX always seemed quite interested in studying and advancing himself in his work.

Mrs. LONG added that on the trip to New York Mrs. INSLERMAN did not seem particularly friendly and, therefore, the LONGs did not attempt to continue their friendship with the INSLERMANs.

Mr. and Mrs. LONG could not give the names of any places visited in New York with the INSLERMANs since this was the LONGs' first trip to New York. They left the INSLERMANs after a prearranged place was set for them to meet for a return trip home to Baltimore.

ASSOCIATES

By teletype dated January 10, 1949, the Albany Office advised that Miss MARY KNETTLES, described as a close associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and STEN ASKLOF, was reportedly employed in the office of the U. S. Geological

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Baltimore 65-1642

Survey, Baltimore, Maryland. During a permissive search of the residence of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN by the Albany Office it was ascertained that the INSLERMANs are present correspondents with BUD and JOE MASON, employees of the U. S. Geological Survey, apparently in Baltimore, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to identify BUD and JOE MASON to ascertain if the INSLERMANs would in any way be tied up with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO through MARY KNETTLES.

Reference is made to teletype from Baltimore to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices dated January 12, 1949. This teletype reflected that MARY KNETTLES advised she has no knowledge of JOE or BUD MASON. In addition, R. R. BENNETT, District geologist, has no knowledge of or record of an employee named MASON. JOEL SWARTZ, geophysicist in charge, Baltimore Field Unit, advised there is no record of such employee with the Geological Survey at Baltimore. This teletype suggested that the Washington Field Office ascertain at the Washington headquarters of the Geological Bureau whether they have any employee named BUD or JOE MASON.

By teletype dated January 31, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that one CLARENCE R. MASON, also known as BUD MASON, believed identical with BUD MASON named in the above teletype, is presently employed by the U. S. Geological Survey, Arlington, Virginia. MASON'S wife's name was given as JOSEPHINE HANNAH MASON.

In response to this teletype, the Baltimore Office advised the Washington Field Office by teletype on February 1, 1949 that a report emanating from the Albany Office dated January 12, 1949 reflected that during a permissive search of INSLERMAN'S residence on January 8, 1949, personal correspondence was observed from BUD and JOE MASON, such correspondence appearing on stationery of the U. S. Geological Survey. In this teletype the Washington Field Office was requested to obtain background data on the MASONs and to ascertain whether the Bureau desired that the MASONs be interviewed.

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RE: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, wa. David Carpenter

B The following data was obtained by Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT from Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] (whose identity is known to the Bureau,) concerning DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, Social Security No. 579-18-7051. b2 b7D

Mailing address - 2113 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Date of birth - June 21, 1906
Place of birth - Baltimore, Md.
Father - MORRIS ZIMMERMAN
Mother - RACHEL GLAZER
Sex - Male
Race - White
Employer - Workers Alliance of America, 930 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. (as of August 11, 1939)

The following employment was listed for ZIMMERMAN on the dates indicated:

For the periods ending September, December, 1939, and March, June, 1940, Workers Alliance of America, 1211 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

For the periods ending March, June, September, December, 1942, March and June, 1943, State Committee, Communist Party, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

For the periods ending June, September, December, 1943, and March and June, 1944, Communist Party of Texas, P. O. Box 4085, Houston, Texas.

For the periods ending September and December, 1944, March, June, September, and December, 1945, September and December, 1946, March, June, September, and December, 1947, March and June, 1948, Freedom of the Press Company, Inc., 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

For the periods ending September and December, 1944, March, 1945, March, 1946, June, 1946, People's Educational and Press Association, 305 Hermann Building, Houston, Texas.

E B

On January 24, 1949, when Mr. CHAMBERS was in Baltimoreworking with Baltimore Agents, he advised that it was his recollection that DAVID CARPENTER sometime during his association with CHAMBERS in the middle or the late nineteen thirties was employed as a paint chemist. CARPENTER spoke about such employment occasionally, and it was CHAMBERS' recollection that for a period of time CARPENTER was employed by a paint concern located along United States Route 1, somewhere between Laurel, Maryland, and Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS stated that he thought CARPENTER had pointed the place out as they drove by on one occasion, and CHAMBERS remembered that there were some rather ornate pillars surrounding the company property and

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possibly several large smoke stacks on the premises. A lead is being set out herein for Baltimore to endeavor to locate the concern which employed CARPENTER and conduct appropriate investigation regarding such employment.

RE: INVESTIGATION CONCERNING BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES OF JESSE S. ZIMMERMAN

Referenced Bureau letter to the New York Office dated January 3, 1949, on page 14 requested the Baltimore Office to conduct the following, among other investigation:

"The Baltimore Office is instructed to obtain, if possible, a photograph of Jesse Zimmerman taken in 1936-38 to be shown to Chambers, Wadleigh, and Franklin Victor Reno in an effort to determine whether he was engaged in the captioned case.

"The report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated December 24, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, reflects that David Carpenter, subsequently identified as David Zimmerman, had a brother in Baltimore who was a minor official in a CIO union. On page 10 of referenced report Samuel Pelovitz advised that Jesse Zimmerman's employment in the 1930's was vague to him. Page 20 of the referenced report reflects no employment for Jesse Zimmerman from 1934 to 1938. On the same page it is noted that Jesse Zimmerman was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The Baltimore Office is instructed to thoroughly interview Jesse Zimmerman re David Zimmerman and his use of the alias Carpenter and any other aliases, his knowledge of Zimmerman's involvement in espionage activities with Whittaker Chambers, and other persons named by Chambers as being involved in this case."

Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, supplied the following information regarding Sergeant JESSE S. ZIMMERMAN, alias CLEM GRAHAM, ASN 33180124. b2 b7D

On November 27, 1943, a review was made of the personal history statements, service record, and form #20 re subject who is suspected of Communistic tendencies, and the following pertinent information was extracted:

Personal Data: Birth: Baltimore, Md., 21 November 1907.
Present Age: 36 years

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Citizenship: Native born.
Marital status: Wife; Cecilia Nimonen, born Menasson, Pa., address unknown; subject's form #20 indicates that he is single.

Family Data: Father: Maurice Zimmerman, deceased, born in Lithuania.
Mother: Rachel Glazier Zimmerman, deceased, born in Lithuania.
Brother: David Zimmerman, 1416 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., date, place of birth, age and occupation unknown.

Education: 1913-1919: Jefferson St. School, Portsmouth, Va., Grammar School.
1919-1923: Woodrow Wilson High School, Portsmouth, Va.
1923-1927: Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. did not graduate.

Employment: 7 April 1942 to present: Army of United States.
Sept., 1939, to 7 April 1942: Maryland Writers Project, Baltimore, Md., (now out of business).
May, 1938, to Sept., 1939: Free lance writing.
July, 1933, to May, 1938: Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.
Oct., 1931, to July, 1933: Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa. (Now out of business)
Nov., 1929, to May, 1931: Baltimore Post, Baltimore, Md. (Now out of business)
May, 1928, to Sept., 1929: Portsmouth Star, Portsmouth, Va.

In another personal history statement, subject lists his employment during July, 1941, to February, 1942, at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., and his salary $1620.00 per annum. Subject also stated that he was employed by McKinley Black & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md., from November, 1936, to August, 1939, $2500.00 per annum.

Military History: Local Board of Origin: #4, Baltimore, Md.
Arrived at Induction Station 7 April 1942.
Transferred to Fort George Meade, Md., on 7 April 1943
12 April 42 to 17 May 42: 309th AB Group, Drew Field, Fla.
17 May to present: 314th Air Base Sqdn., Drew Field, Fla.

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Promotions: 7-17-42 to Pfc.
11-19-42 to Cpl.
3-31-43 to Sgt.

Specification Serial Number: 399 - a Reporter; date of this classification was 3-18-43. Subject on 5-13-42 received the Specification serial number of 055, which is a clerk. Subject is presently on duty with the Drew Field Public Relations Office.

Basic training was received in the Air Corps.

Soldier is physically qualified for overseas duty.

Army General Classification Test Score - 138.

Civilian Specification Serial Number: Main - 274, Public Relations Man. No secondary civilian number was given as subject had spent 15 years in newspaper work.

Addresses:

1938 to present: 639 South Oldham Street, Baltimore, Md.
1937 - 1938: 1416 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
1923 - 1937: 100 Jackson Street, Baltimore, Md.
1908 - 1923: 402 1st Street, Portsmouth, Va.

Organizations:

Subject is of Jewish faith.

References:

Harry Bowen Smith, Public Relations Man, Corbett, Md.
J. Frank Beall, Journalist, 2745 West North Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Samuel Polovitz, Printer, 1416 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
Frank Pinter, 352 Ebino Ave., Baltimore, Md. Pinter is a steel worker.
Richard Lund, 639 Savage St., Baltimore, Md. Lund is an electrician.
Fred Hallengren, Airplane Mechanic, 4610 Fifth St., Washington, D. C.
Stanley Blumberg, Building Constructor, 2204 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Confidential Informant 103 was unable to confirm JESSE ZIMERMAN's employment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, it being noted above that JESSE ZIMERMAN in his personal history statement indicated that he had been employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground from July, 1941, to February, 1943. SA JESSE F. FARR conducted exhaustive investigation

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at the Aberdeen Proving Ground but was likewise unable to confirm the employment of JESSE ZIMMERMAN during the period indicated above or at any other time. The Baltimore Office was likewise unsuccessful in obtaining a photograph of JESSE ZIMMERMAN as requested in referenced Bureau letter.

By teletype dated January 14, 1949, Baltimore requested the St. Louis Office to review the file of Sergeant JESSE S. ZIMMERMAN, with alias CLEM GRAHAM, ASN 33180124, at the Records Administration Center in St. Louis. St. Louis was requested to furnish complete background information on JESSE ZIMMERMAN to the New York and Baltimore Offices, also to forward a picture of JESSE ZIMMERMAN, if available, to New York and Baltimore by the most expeditious means.

The information requested of the St. Louis Office in the above teletype was furnished by that office in the report of SA EDWARD B. KACHELHOFFER dated January 20, 1949, in which report it is indicated that the permanent address of JESSE ZIMMERMAN is 351 Sunset Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa. In view of the Bureau's request in referenced letter dated Jan. 3, 1949, that JESSE ZIMMERMAN be interviewed, a lead is being set out in this report for the Pittsburgh Office to locate and interview JESSE ZIMMERMAN along the lines suggested in referenced Bureau letter.

For the assistance of the Pittsburgh Office in conducting this interview, there are enclosed with copies of this report to the Pittsburgh Office one copy of the report of [redacted] regarding JESSE S. ZIMMERMAN and one copy of the report of SA EDWARD B. KACHELHOFFER dated January 20, 1949, at St. Louis, Mo. b2 b7D

For the information of the Pittsburgh Office in this connection, it is pointed out that the brother of JESSE S. ZIMMERMAN, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, wa. DAVID CARPENTER, has been implicated in this case to a major degree by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. During the years 1936-37 DAVID CARPENTER was associated with and active in the Communist Apparatus of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a photographer of documents for CHAMBERS and possibly otherwise. CHAMBERS has stated that at one time he believes DAVID CARPENTER was also active in the apparatus of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. Neither CHAMBERS nor anyone else interviewed in this case to the knowledge of the Baltimore Office, has ever supplied any information indicating that JESSE S. ZIMMERMAN was active in CHAMBERS' apparatus or any other Communist espionage apparatus or underground. JESSE ZIMMERMAN may have been active in

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Communist espionage, but such information has not been furnished to the Bureau in this case as yet. However, the possibility exists that JESSE ZIMMERMAN was active, and it is believed that the Pittsburgh Office should bear this in mind during the interview with him. Therefore, according to the leads set out in referenced Bureau letter, the purpose of interview with JESSE ZIMMERMAN is primarily to develop information regarding the activities of his brother, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, alias DAVID CARPENTER.

DAVID CARPENTER has appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York and has been interviewed by Agents of the New York Office but has never made any admissions in confirmation of the allegations made regarding him by CHAMBERS. DAVID CARPENTER is presently on the staff of the "Daily Worker" in New York City.

From information available, it is quite apparent that JESSE ZIMMERMAN has been an active member of the Communist Party, and in connection with his interview, the Pittsburgh Office should bear in mind that JESSE ZIMMERMAN still may be active in the Communist Party. It is believed that this interview should be given expeditious attention by the Pittsburgh Office.

The following investigation was conducted by SA THEODORE H. MALINOWSKI:

Mr. HARRY HEDEMAN, Supervisor of Payrolls, "Sun" Papers, Inc., advised that a search of the payroll records and personnel files dating to 1928 and the social security records failed to indicate that JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN was ever on their staff of writers during the period July, 1933, through May, 1938, on a salary basis.

Mr. HEDEMAN further stated that no record of ZIMMERMAN could be located as a correspondent on a fee basis on the Special Article Ledger maintained by the newspaper.

Mr. HEDEMAN stated there might be a possibility that articles by ZIMMERMAN could appear in the local "Sun" papers if he were employed by some newspaper syndicate. However, Mr. HEDEMAN, who has been employed by the "Sun" papers for 26 years, felt that he could, without too much difficulty, recall anyone who was a known syndicate writer.

By letter dated December 13, 1948, the Bureau requested the Baltimore Office to interview JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN. Baltimore Confidential

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Baltimore file 65-1642

Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, furnished Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT with information to the effect that ZIMMERMAN, under Social Security No. 213-18-6120, applied for Social Security on August 31, 1938, under the name JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, giving his mailing address at that time as 100 Jackson Square, Baltimore, Maryland, date of birth November 21, 1907, father MORRIS ZIMMERMAN, mother RACHEL GLAZER, place of birth Baltimore, Maryland. ZIMMERMAN indicated that he was unemployed as of the time he applied for Social Security. Baltimore [redacted] stated that no employment history since 1938 was available for ZIMMERMAN.

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Information was obtained on October 28, 1947, from Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, which reflects that on that date an unidentified individual contacted PHIL FRANKFELD, Chairman of District 4 for the Communist Party, at Communist Party headquarters in Baltimore, inquiring of FRANKFELD if he was acquainted with JESSE ZIMMERMAN. FRANKFELD stated that he was not acquainted with JESSE ZIMMERMAN and the man who had contacted FRANKFELD stated that ZIMMERMAN was active in the Communist Party.

Subsequently, the same day, [redacted] reported that a man who gave his name as RALPH ELLENT, apparently the unidentified individual mentioned above, contacted JEAN SILVERBERG at Communist Party headquarters in Baltimore, at which time ELLENT inquired as to the name of the individual who ran for the office of Lieutenant Governor in the State of Maryland for the year 1940. ELLENT claimed that while in the Army he knew a JESSE ZIMMERMAN who was in the Communist Party but that ZIMMERMAN had a different political name, and he thought he used the name CLEM GRAHAM. SILVERBERG advised ELLENT she could not give him any information, and ELLENT stated that ZIMMERMAN was a friend of his and that since ELLENT was then passing through Baltimore, he was endeavoring to locate ZIMMERMAN. ELLENT stated that he knew ZIMMERMAN was a Communist Party candidate in 1940.

RE: "KEITH", UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER NAMED BY CHAMBERS AS A MEMBER OF HIS APPARATUS.

Reference is made to teletype dated December 13, 1948, in which

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the New York Office advised that in a signed statement obtained from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 9, 1948, CHAMBERS stated that "KEITH" was connected with a White Russian SVIASHNIKOV (phonetic) who was a ballistic expert employed in the government service in Washington, D. C. around 1937. Considerable data concerning VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF was set forth in referenced report dated December 23, 1948, at Baltimore, Md.

In addition to this, as reflected in teletype dated January 6, 1949, VLADIMIR ALEXIS NEKRASSOF, mathematician, BRL, advised upon interview with Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR he had received a letter from VLADIMIR GRODSKY, 1768 Church Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., which contained information regarding the ability of VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF. GRODSKY expressed the opinion that DE SVESHNIKOFF was incompetent and had been fired from a post as chemist in the Navy Gun Factory in Washington, D. C. He further related it was his impression that DE SVESHNIKOFF had powerful backing politically. There was no data concerning the loyalty of DE SVESHNIKOFF in this letter. NEKRASSOF desired that in the event GRODSKY was interviewed regarding this information no knowledge of the letter from GRODSKY to NEKRASSOF be divulged at the time of the interview. Inasmuch as GRODSKY was a former fellow employee of DE SVESHNIKOFF, NEKRASSOF expressed the opinion that he could be interviewed as such and no suspicion would be attached to the fact NEKRASSOF had been in touch with GRODSKY concerning DE SVESHNIKOFF. The information furnished by NEKRASSOF was set out in the above mentioned teletype to the Director, New York and Washington Field Offices for informational purposes.

In an effort to identify unknown subject "KEITH" Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT obtained from Baltimore [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, employment records for all individuals named KEITH, GREEN, or GREENE. Employment records were found for eight individuals having similar names. One record was also found on an individual named KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE. This data was obtained with the thought in mind that subject CHAMBERS recalled that KEITH's last name might be CRANE, whereas MORRIS AZIMOV indicated he was contacted by a man named GREEN who might possibly have been KEITH. b2 b7D

KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, Social Security No. 375-20-5313, first registered

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with [redacted] on May 25, 1942. Upon registration with this informant, KEITH DELPSTER CRANE gave his address as Route 4, Mason, Michigan, and indicated he was born December 25, 1905, at Mason, Michigan. CRANE's father was shown as CLAUDE L. CRANE and his mother as HATTIE EVELYN DAVIS. At the time of registration, CRANE was employed at Lundberg Screw Products Company, 2101 West Willow Street, Lansing, Michigan. Subsequently CRANE was employed in September, 1942, at Fettig Canning Corporation, P. O. Box 75, Elwood, Indiana; from March, 1943, to March, 1945, at the Severance Tool, Inc., P. O. Box 850, Saginaw, Michigan; from June, 1944, to September, 1944, by Durham or Durham Manufacturing Corporation, Associated Building, South Bend, Ind.; from June, 1945, to September, 1945, Owens Illinois Glass Co., Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. There was no employment listed for CRANE subsequent to 1945.

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With the thought in mind that KEITH DELPSTER CRANE might possibly be identical with unknown subject "KEITH," a teletype furnishing the above information regarding KEITH DELPSTER CRANE was transmitted on January 14, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Washington Field Office. The Detroit, Indianapolis, and Cleveland Offices were requested to immediately contact the concerns listed above as having employed CRANE in their respective territories for information pertaining to KEITH DELPSTER CRANE. It was requested that efforts be made to obtain a photograph of CRANE and, if possible, to ascertain CRANE's whereabouts during 1937-38. It was also suggested that efforts be made to determine CRANE's present whereabouts. If a photograph of CRANE was obtained, it was suggested that same be forwarded immediately to the New York Office for exhibition to CHAMBERS in an effort to determine whether CRANE might be identical with unknown subject "KEITH." The Detroit Office was also requested to ascertain the identity of CRANE's Selective Service Board so that his selective service file could be reviewed for logical leads as to CRANE's present whereabouts as well as to ascertain his whereabouts during the period 1937-38.

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to attempt immediately to secure a photograph of CRANE for forwarding to New York City for exhibition to CHAMBERS to determine if CRANE might be identical with unknown subject "KEITH."

As the only information regarding KEITH DELPSTER CRANE available to the Baltimore Office was obtained from [redacted] and in view of the fact that

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no information had ever been developed to indicate that CRANE ever lived in Baltimore or vicinity, no photograph of CRANE was available to the Baltimore Office, and no known facilities for obtaining one. The New York Office was so advised.

By teletype dated February 1, 1949, the New York Office advised that a photograph of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE had been shown to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who stated that CRANE definitely was not identical with unknown subject "KEITH." Accordingly, the New York Office advised that investigation concerning KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE should be discontinued.

By second teletype dated February 1, 1949, the New York Office advised that on that date they had identified the photograph of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE with aliases BILL CRANE, WILLIAM MORGAN, Bureau file 100-270864, as identical with unknown subject KEITH. With this information, the Baltimore Office discontinued further efforts for the purpose of identifying unknown subject "KEITH."

RE: INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY COLONEL BORIS BYKOV, ALIAS PETER

New York teletype dated January 25, 1949, requested the Baltimore Office to locate and interview JAN VALTIN, aka RICHARD J. KREBS, author of "Out of the Night," who was reportedly residing at Betterton, Maryland. It was requested that VALTIN be interviewed relative to any information in his possession pertaining to Colonel BORIS BYKOV.

By teletype dated January 26, 1949, the New York Office advised that VALTIN should be interviewed in detail with respect to a possible identification of BORIS HERTZ with Colonel BORIS BYKOV.

The New York Office advised by separate communication that JAN VALTIN sometime during 1940 had advised that BORIS HERTZ, a Comintern representative, had been in the United States for about a year or two. At that time he described HERTZ as a Russian Jew of small stature, with red hair, and in his late forties.

RICHARD J. KREBS, Betterton, Maryland, advised reporting Agents that he recalled BORIS HERTZ as a Russian representative whom he had heard address a Communist Party meeting in Germany sometime in the early

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nineteen thirties. He advised that he was unacquainted with HERTZ personally, his only recollection of him being that HERTZ addressed at least one, but possibly more, Communist meetings in Germany, at which meetings he was referred to as a representative from Moscow. According to KREBS, he had observed HERTZ only from a distance at these Communist gatherings since HERTZ would be addressing the group and KREBS would be merely a member of the audience. With respect to his information that HERTZ had been in the United States, KREBS pointed out that whenever a Russian representative addressed a meeting such as is described above, the individuals hearing him would discuss the representative and endeavor to ascertain a little bit of background concerning him. KREBS recalled that in discussing HERTZ it had been mentioned that HERTZ had been in the United States. This was his only information pertaining to HERTZ' presence in the United States at any time.

KREBS in describing HERTZ stated that HERTZ was unquestionably a Russian, recollecting him as being of stocky stature with dark brown or black hair. These latter two details are at variance with those previously set forth as furnished by KREBS in 1940.

Below are set out in parallel columns the descriptions of BYKOV as furnished by CHAMBERS and of BORIS HERTZ as furnished on the occasion of this interview by KREBS:

	COLONEL BYKOV PER CHAMBERS	BORIS HERTZ PER KREBS
Age	In 1936, late 40's	In 1931-32, early thirties
Height	5' 7"	5' 7" to 5' 9"
Build	Medium	Stocky, muscular
Hair	Reddish, thinning	Dark brown or black, thick
Eyes	Reddish brown	Dark
Eyelashes	Reddish	Unknown
Complexion	Ruddy	Definitely not reddish or ruddy
Mouth	Full lips but not blubber lips.	Normal, not particularly full
Teeth	Appeared to have all his own teeth	Nothing unusual, no particular recollection
Nose	Thin, pointed nose, particularly thin at the end and his nose occasionally quivered	Moderately large, characteristically Jewish, but definitely not thin or pointed

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	COLONEL BYKOV PER CHAMBERS	BORIS HERTZ PER KREBS
Characteristics	Clean-shaven, well proportioned, neat dresser, wore hard worsted expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, not cocky or conceited but definitely authoritative in his manner, had a ferret-like way about him.	Clean-shaven, muscular build, a dynamic and vigorous speaker, making frequent gestures, waved both arms when addressing a group, dressed neatly, well, and conservatively, was obviously a representative of importance and spoke with authority, but certainly had no ferret-like ways about him.
Peculiarities	Invariably carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat (Napoleon style)	None recalled, particularly not the habit of keeping one hand inside his jacket or coat pocket (Napoleon style)
Languages	Spoke Russian, spoke German with a Yiddish accent, spoke very poor English when he first came to United States but improved during his stay	Addressed the group in German with possibly a Slavic or Baltic accent, no Yiddish accent recalled; no other languages known to KREBS

The description of BYKOV as furnished by CHAMBERS was discussed with KREBS and the dissimilarities as reflected above noted. KREBS was of the definite opinion that HERTZ from the above descriptive details was not, in all probability, identical with BYKOV. KREBS stated that he had never heard of Colonel BYKOV or PETER, either in Europe or in the United States, and from the descriptive material furnished by Agents stated that he could not recall any Russian representative he had ever met who would fit the description of Colonel BYKOV closely.

KREBS was questioned regarding the possibility of other persons in this country having ever known BORIS HERTZ with the view in mind that such individuals might be similarly interviewed to determine whether HERTZ might be identical with BYKOV. KREBS stated that possibly BEN GITLOW whom he described as the head of the Communist Party in the United States at one time, might know HERTZ since GITLOW as head of the Communist Party of the United States had travelled to Russia on several occasions to

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confer with Communist Party leaders in that country. Accordingly, a lead is being set out herein for the New York Office to consider the advisability, if not already done, of interviewing GITLOW to determine if GITLOW knows HERTZ and to obtain GITLOW's opinion as to whether or not HERTZ and BYKOV might be identical.

RE: "BERNIE," NAMED BY FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO AS THE PERSON WHO INTRODUCED RENO TO CHAMBERS

During interview with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO by Agents of the New York Office, RENO advised that he was introduced to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in June, 1935, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This introduction was handled by one "BERNIE," whom RENO had met through one PADDY WHELAN at Baltimore, Maryland. According to RENO, WHELAN was one individual whom he met while carrying on anti-military organization work in Baltimore for the Communist Party. RENO could furnish no additional information concerning "BERNIE," who has not been identified to date.

By teletype dated December 28, 1948, the New York Office was requested to furnish Baltimore with available descriptive details of "BERNIE" so that a comparison might be made with descriptions of several local Communists, past and present, having the first name "BERNIE."

By New York teletype dated December 30, 1948, Baltimore was advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO during his interview at the New York Office was interrogated at length concerning the description of "BERNIE." RENO could not furnish complete and accurate descriptive details of BERNIE. He vaguely recalled him, however, as follows:

Age	35 yrs. in 1937
Height	5' 11"
Build	Slender
Hair	Brown, unusually long
Nationality	Possibly Slavic
Occupation	Unknown
Characteristics	Wore mustache on occasions; was well dressed; spoke good English; adopted a superior attitude in conversations
Additional background	Unknown

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Upon receipt of the above description of "BERNIE", a review was made of Baltimore files pertaining to individuals in this locality having the first name of BERNIE. This review resulted in determining that there was some possibility that BERNIE might be identical with BERNHARD BROWN, with alias BUZIA OWRUTZKY, subject of Bureau file 100-339591, subject of a pending security investigation in the Baltimore Office. The Immigration and Naturalization Service records at Baltimore reflect that BROWN's immigration file at Washington, D.C., contains a photograph of BERNHARD BROWN, naturalization number 3452302. By teletype dated January 4, 1949, the Washington Field Office was requested to furnish copies of the photograph of BERNHARD BROWN to the El Paso Office for exhibition to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and to the New York Office for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an effort to determine whether BERNHARD BROWN might be identical with "BERNIE."

By letter dated January 11, 1949, directed to the Bureau, with copies to the New York, El Paso, and Baltimore Offices, the Washington Field Office reflected that the above mentioned photograph had been obtained and copies furnished to El Paso and New York for exhibition, respectively, to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

RE: INFORMATION DEVELOPED REGARDING ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

It will be recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during a previous interview stated that ELEANOR NELSON during the middle nineteen thirties operated a Communist espionage apparatus in Washington, D. C. ELEANOR NELSON has been identified as ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, presently a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, who appeared before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, during instant investigation and declined to furnish any information.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, and who has close personal contact with ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, has advised that since her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, Mrs. SOYRING has been emotionally upset to a great degree and on many occasions to date has been hysterical and has remained in an almost continuous drunken condition since her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury. As a result of this, local leaders of the Communist Party, b2 b7D

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particularly HAROLD BUCHMAN and MAURICE BRAVERMAN, reliably identified as leaders of the White Collar Section of the Communist Party of Baltimore, have been considerably perturbed by SOYRING's behavior and attitude and have made repeated efforts to persuade SOYRING to leave Baltimore in order to recover her self-composure. In response to their pressure, SOYRING left Baltimore for approximately three weeks, visiting relatives in Maineand Connecticut. Upon her return, however, according to [redacted] she resumed her drinking habits and continues to be emotionally unstable.

[redacted] advised that on January 31, 1949, SOYRING, while rominiscing with neighbors, admitted her emotional instability and, during the course of a discussion concerning this, mentioned that "the whole thing was too much for her"and particularly stating that LARRY's (possibly LAWRENCE DUGGAN) dying had a great effect on her. During this conversation, Mrs. SOYRING stated that she did not consider herself a spy.

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On February 7, 1949, in a similar discussion, SOYRING commented that the authorities believed that she knew ALGER HISS, but she did not. She added that the principal cause of her upset emotions at the present time was the fact that "a fellow died . . . . jumped out of the window and killed himself . . . . . he was called in on one of these hearings . . . ." She stated that she knew nothing about it, however, just knew that he had died and that he was a very dear friend of hers.

According to [redacted] SOYRING has recently consulted a psychiatrist relative to her condition, much to the dismay of HAROLD BUCHMAN and MAURICE BRAVERMAN, previously mentioned. BUCHMAN and BRAVERMAN have consistently urged SOYRING to enter a sanitarium or leave town to stay with relatives until her mental condition improves, stating in substance,"She's no good either to herself or the movement in her present condition."

RE: INVESTIGATION OF ASSOCIATES OF WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

In the report of SA ROBERT W. McCASLIN dated December 29, 1948, at Washington, D. C., a lead was set out for the Baltimore Office to interview Mr. JESSE S. ROGERS at Garrett Park, Maryland. It was stated that ROGERS attended and was somewhat a leader in meetings held at the home of WILLIAM PIGMAN in Washington, D. C., which meetings were attended

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primarily by employees of the National Bureau of Standards, including HERBERT INSLEY, Ph.D., who stated that ROGERS was present at all the meetings attended by INSLEY. The Washington Field Office requested that in interviewing ROGERS an effort be made to determine if the COLLINS mentioned by Mr. JAMES B. SAUNDERS of the National Bureau of Standards is identical with HENRY COLLINS, whom CHAMBERS states entertained members of the Underground Group in Washington, D. C.

By teletype dated January 6, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised the Washington Field Office that it had been ascertained that JESSE S. ROGERS resides at 4 Clermont, Garrett Park, Maryland, and is employed by some Safety Branch of the War Department in Washington, D.C., at which point he could be reached by telephone at his work by dialing Government code 131-5924. It was suggested that the Washington Field Office locate and interview ROGERS along the lines set out above.

By teletype dated January 13, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that on January 12, 1949, JESSE S. ROGERS, residence 4 Clermont, Garrett Park, Maryland, was interviewed at ROGERS' office in the War Department. The teletype continued by advising that it had been ascertained on January 13, 1949, that ROGERS had died in his sleep at 11:00 P.M., January 12, 1949. It was suggested that the Baltimore Office determine the full circumstances surrounding ROGERS' death.

SA FRANCIS X. JAHN was advised by Detective JOHN LEAHY, Montgomery County Police, Bethesda, Maryland, that Mrs. ROGERS had found her husband, JESSE A. ROGERS, 4 Clermont, Garrett Park, Md., dead in bed at 7:05 A.M., January 13, 1949. According to Detective LEAHY, Dr. FRANK BRASHART of Gaithersburg, Md., the County Coroner, determined that ROGERS, age 53, died of a heart attack, the cause being indicated as coronary occlusion.

When interviewed as a possible associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, Dr. LESTER P. KUHN, Head of the Organic Chemistry Section at the B. R. L., could furnish no information about RENO but stated that he had been introduced to WARD PIGMAN by a Dr. MELVILLE WOLFROM, 168 Fallis Road, Columbus 2, Ohio, at a meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Portland, Oregon, during the week of September 17, 1948. He stated that PIGMAN had known WOLFROM professionally for a number of years. KUHN advised that he had read a paper concerning the use of infra-red rays in the identification of carbohydrates at this meeting, and that,

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at the conclusion of his talk, several people congratulated him for his talk. WARD PIGMAN, a research associate of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, was among this group of individuals and had requested a copy of his paper. Inasmuch as the paper had not as yet been published and KUHN had only his personal copy, PIGMAN did not secure a copy. KUHN stated that PIGMAN had again requested copies in correspondence on October 27 and November 8, 1948, and KUHN, in view of the newspaper publicity, had forwarded the correspondence to the Ordnance authorities in Washington for any action they desired. KUHN stated that his paper had been cleared by the Ordnance authorities before the Portland meeting, contained nothing that was secret, did not have any military value, and he attached no significance to PIGMAN's request for copies.

RE: INTERVIEWING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS FOR PERTINENT INFORMATION ON INSTANT CASE

By Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949, addressed to the New York Office, a copy of which was furnished to Baltimore, the Bureau issued instructions as follows:

"A review should be made of your files to determine the existence of Communist Party informants either presently active or discontinued who were active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., during the years 1933-40. These informants should be thoroughly interrogated for information concerning their knowledge of each person involved in the captioned case, their knowledge of the activity of any of these persons in furnishing Government information to unauthorized sources, whether they knew of the existence of Whittaker Chambers' or Eleanor Nelson Soyring's apparatus, and all information known to these informants regarding the association between Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss and whether Alger Hiss is known to have furnished Government information to Whittaker Chambers."

Such a review as was requested by the Bureau was made with the result that it was determined that the only logical informant to interview in this regard was former Bureau Confidential Informant [redacted] who subsequently became Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] and is presently Chicago Confidential Informant [redacted] who was familiar with some Government employees while at Baltimore, Md., and has been a Communist Party member since the late nineteen twenties. Accordingly, a teletype was directed to

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the Chicago Office on January 5, 1949, suggesting that that office interview Chicago [redacted] along the lines requested in referenced Bureau letter. (X) b2 b7D

The Chicago Office reported the results of their interview with [redacted] (X) by teletype to the Bureau and the Washington Field Office, with mail copies to the New York and Baltimore Offices, dated January 14, 1949.

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ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK CITY:

One copy of the memorandum of SA WILLIAM J. McCARTHY entitled, "RE: BORIS BYKOV, was. Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz, Colonel Bykov, 'Peter'", which memorandum was originally forwarded to the Baltimore Office by New York letter dated January 26, 1949.

ENCLOSURES TO THE PITTSBURGH OFFICE:

One copy of the MID report dated December 4, 1943, regarding Sergeant JESSE S. ZIMMERMAN.

One copy of report of SA EDWARD B. KACHELHOFFER dated January 20, 1949, at St. Louis, Missouri.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1 [redacted]

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Baltimore Confidential Informant T-2 [redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Reference is made to the section of the attached report dealing with ROBERT CRUISE McMANUS, whose identity was ascertained by Baltimore Agents in an interview with Mr. WILLIAM D. Macmillan, one of CHAMBERS' Baltimore attorneys. On the occasion of this interview with Mr. Macmillan, reporting Agents obtained considerable additional information, possibly pertinent to this case, in a surreptitious manner from a confidential report in Macmillan's possession of NICHOLAS S. BEZZANA, a private investigator in New York City. All of this additional information has already been furnished to the Bureau, New York, Newark, and Philadelphia Offices by Special Delivery letter dated January 26, 1949. The full contents of referenced letter are not set out in the attached report because of the difficulty in reporting the information fully and accurately without disclosing its confidential source.

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LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City

Will consider the advisability, if not already done, of interviewing BEN GITLOW for the purpose of ascertaining if GITLOW knew BORIS HERTZ and might, therefore, be in a position to advise whether BORIS HERTZ and Colonel BORIS BYKOV might be identical. (This lead initially set out in this report).

Will interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to obtain his permission to obtain specimens for Laboratory examination from any and all typewriters presently in his personal possession; to also obtain a chronological history to the present of all typewriters in the possession of CHAMBERS since about 1935, including make, source, and disposition of each machine. Will also obtain from CHAMBERS a complete chronology of all cameras used by CHAMBERS' apparatus, also as to make, type, source, and disposition of each. (This lead originally set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau and New York dated February 2, 1949, and such interview of CHAMBERS was subsequently approved by the Bureau).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Will recontact the Arlington Typewriter Company in an effort to locate a better address on SYLVIA STEVENS to whom that concern sold Woodstock typewriter, Serial #162202 on February 12, 1942, so that SYLVIA STEVENS may be located and a specimen secured from the above typewriter for laboratory examination. It is noted that information is set out herein indicating that SYLVIA STEVENS could not be located at Lakesville, Maryland, as originally suggested in teletype from Washington Field Office dated January 3, 1949. (This lead initially set out in this report).

Reference is made in the attached report to the interview with Vice Admiral and Mrs. ALEXANDER SHARP at Welcome, Maryland. The Washington Field Office will determine if it has previously interviewed the following persons, all of whom were named by Admiral and Mrs. SHARP as possible sources of information on ALGER HISS. If the following persons

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have not been interviewed to date and it is deemed advisable to interview them, it is suggested that the Washington Field Office set out appropriate leads for such interviews:

LORENZO WINSLOW, 3411 Volta Place, N.W.;
------ MARSHALL, 3415 Volta Place, N.W.;
A second man at the above address who may be a roomer or own the property;
Mrs. SALT----, who occupies a frame house directly across the street from 3415 Volta Place, N.W., and who is reported to have had two men, employed by the State Department, as roomers;
WALTER LIPPMAN, residence on corner of 35th and Volta Place opposite the entrance to the Visitation Convent;
ALOYSIUS -----, who lived at 3411 Volta Place, N.W., prior to the time the WINSLOWS occupied the property;
CHARLES G. MOORE, a naval officer who lived at 1545 - 35th Street, N.W., for several months up to August, 1935;
MORRISON SHAFROTH, former employee of the Treasury and now a resident of Denver, Colorado;
Admiral JOHN SHAFROTH, brother of MORRISON SHAFROTH, who lives at the Kennedy Warren Hotel and who was a visitor at the SHARP house during the period December, 1936, to May, 1937, during the time MORRISON leased the property;
A Forestry Service employee believed to be named SILCREST or SILCOX who now lives in Alexandria, Va., and who leased the SHARP property from February to August, 1938;
Colonel F. W. BOYE, U. S. Army, who leased the SHARP property for one year beginning August, 1938, and who is said to now live at 4511 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.;
Former Under Secretary of War, ROBERT P. PATTERSON, who leased the SHARP property from September, 1940, to the Fall of 1945, and who is said to now live at his estate known as Garrison-on-the-Hudson in the vicinity of New York City. (This lead initially set out in this report).

Will obtain background data regarding BUD and JOE MASON from the files of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., so that they may be located for interview regarding FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN if such interview is desired by the Bureau. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated February 1, 1949).

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THE CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

Will interview Chicago Confidential Informant [redacted] for possible information concerning any of the subjects in this case along the lines requested on page 15, paragraph 3, of Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949. (This lead originally set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, New York and Chicago Offices, dated January 5, 1949).

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THE DETROIT OFFICE

At Lansing, Michigan

Will conduct appropriate investigation at the Lundberg Screw Products Company, 2101 West Willow Street, where he was employed May 25, 1942, for information pertaining to KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, thought possibly identical with unknown subject "KEITH." An effort should also be made to obtain the photograph of CRANE which should be forwarded to New York Office for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an effort to determine whether CRANE is identical with unknown subject "KEITH," and to determine the present whereabouts of CRANE. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949).

At Saginaw, Michigan

Will conduct similar investigation at the Severance Tool, Inc., P. O. Box 850, where CRANE was employed from March, 1943, to March, 1945. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949).

Will endeavor to ascertain the location of the Selective Service Board of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE so that his Selective Service file can be reviewed for logical leads as to CRANE's present whereabouts as well as his whereabouts during 1937-38. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949).

THE CLEVELAND OFFICE

At Toledo, Ohio

Will conduct investigation re KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE similar to that set out above for the Detroit Office at Lansing and Saginaw, Michigan, at the Owens Illinois Glass Company, Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio, where CRANE was employed from June to September, 1945. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949).

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THE INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE

At Elwood, Indiana

Will conduct similar investigation at the Fettig Canning Corporation, P. O. Box 75, where KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE was employed in September, 1942. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949).

At South Bend, Indiana

Will conduct similar investigation regarding KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE at Durham or Durham Manufacturing Corporation, Associated Building, where CRANE was employed from June through September, 1944. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated January 14, 1949).

THE PITTSBURGH OFFICE

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Will thoroughly interview JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, 351 Sunset Drive, in accordance with the Bureau instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter to the New York Office dated January 3, 1949, and in accordance with other details set out in the body of this report.

THE MIAMI OFFICE

At Jacksonville, Florida

Will interview IDA V. ROBBINS, now Mrs. JOHNSON, Apartment 1, 548 West 27th Street, for pertinent information regarding ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. Mrs. ROBBINS reported to have possibly been a neighbor of the HISS and CHAMBERS families at 2831 - 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., during 1935. The Bureau has been requested to furnish the Miami Office with photographs of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and the CHAMBERS for use in connection with coverage of this lead. (This lead was initially set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau and Miami Office dated February 7, 1949).

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Preston, Maryland

Will contact Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES, sister-in-law of ALGER HISS, Route 1,

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-25-2010

Cedar Lane Farm, and endeavor to secure any typewritten communications from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. (This lead was originally set out in the report of SA MAHLON F. COLLER dated December 23, 1948, at Detroit, Mich.)

At Bethesda, Maryland

Should ascertain the whereabouts of GEORGE BLACKWELL in Chicago. This information can be obtained from the Landon School where BLACKWELL was formerly a master. The Chicago Office should then be advised of this location in order that GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL may be interviewed. These persons have been indicated as associates of HISS by the Reverend J. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG. (This lead initially set out in the report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated January 27, 1949, at Philadelphia).

Near Laurel, Maryland

Will endeavor to locate the paint company by which DAVID CARPENTER was employed, probably sometime in the late 1930's. According to CHAMBERS, this concern was located along U. S. Route #1 somewhere between Laurel, Md., and Washington, D. C., as set out in further detail in the body of this report. (This lead being initially set out in this report).

At Ruxton, Maryland

Will interview Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE NELSON for information regarding the CHAMBERS. The NELSON family is reported to have resided at the same address as the CHAMBERS family from Christmas, 1937, to about April, 1938. (This lead is initially set out in this report).

At Chevy Chase, Maryland

Will interview WARNER GARDNER, 116 Summerfield Road, reported to be friendly with ALGER HISS, for possible information regarding espionage activities on the part of HISS and in an effort to obtain additional typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS for comparison with the questioned documents in this case. (This lead initially set out in teletype from the Boston Office to the Bureau, New York, Baltimore, and Washington Field Offices dated February 2, 1949).

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will follow and report developments in the $75,000 slander action brought by ALGER HISS against CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore,

Kisseloff-4026

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-25-2010

CONFIDENTIAL

Maryland. (This lead originally set out in the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948, at New York).

Will endeavor to locate and interview "BUZZ," an aircraft engineer at the Glenn L. Martin Company, who is reported to have been a close acquaintance of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, according to RAYMOND J. PEELER of Philadelphia, Pa. (This lead initially set out in teletype from Miami to the Bureau, Baltimore and New York Offices dated February 1, 1949).

Will locate and tactfully interview Mrs. CLARENCE C. CAPPELL, aka HELEN WARE CAPPELL, sister of the late HAROLD WARE. It is noted that ROBERT STEPHENS WARE, son of HAROLD WARE has advised that his father was allowed by HELEN WARE to use her violin studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., for Communist Party meetings as originally related by CHAMBERS. (This lead originally set out in a teletype from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, New York, and Baltimore Offices dated February 4, 1949).

THE EL PASO OFFICE

Copies of this report are being furnished the El Paso Office because of information contained herein regarding background and activities of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, alias DAVID CARPENTER, and his brother, JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN. El Paso requested such information in the leads set out for Baltimore in the report of SA FREDERICK A. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949, at El Paso, such information being desired in connection with reinterviews with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-4027

FD-34

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	2-17-49	12-23-48 thru 2-7-49	DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dep asg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation through associates, acquaintances, and former neighbors fails to develop any evidence of Communist Party activity by ALGER HISS. Additional HISS typewritten specimens obtained. Not identical with questioned documents. Chronology of handling of original documents in Baltimore, Md., set out; also results of Laboratory examination of original documents. Baltimore apartment used by CHAMBERS in 1936-37 for photographic purposes identified as apartment of WILLIAM and ANNA SPIEGEL, at 112 E. Madison St. SPIEGELS deny association with CHAMBERS but admit acquaintanceship with DAVID CARPENTER and both subpoenaed before FGJ, SDNY. Investigation at Baltimore through former associates and neighbors fails to develop any evidence of activity by FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN in Communist Apparatus. Additional background information on DAVID CARPENTER and JESSE ZIMMERMAN set forth. Baltimore investigation to identify "KEITH," "BERNIE," and Colonel BORIS BYKOV negative. Confidential informant advises of possible past association between ELEANOR NELSON SOHRING and LAWRENCE DUGGAN.

#246945

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/25/88 BY SP8D/PL

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Bureau letter to New York City dated January 3, 1949.
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948, at Baltimore, Md.

Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated Dec. 22, 1948, at New York City.
Report of SA ROBERT W. McCASLIN dated Dec. 20, 1948, at Washington, D.C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1333-245

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copy A.

Kisseloff-4028

B O APR 7 1949 dep asg

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. WFO 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAR 1 1949	2-3,5,15,16-49	MAT/RN MAURICE A. TAYLOR, SA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Three persons formerly connected with Russian Artillery Commission World War I interviewed. None able to furnish information indicating V. V. DE SVESHNIKOFF was Soviet Agent or disloyal; however, none regard him highly. One of three, VLADIMIR A. GRODSKY, related series of incidents concerning one _____ MATVEENKO, former clerical employee at Russian Artillery Commission who approached a close friend, SERGEI PETRENKO (deceased) of the Bureau of Standards about 1931 with proposition whereby PETRENKO could make a lot of money in exchange for confidential information. PETRENKO understood MATVEENKO was employed by or worked for Soviet and refused assistance. MATVEENKO described as six feet, slender, well built, brown or reddish brown hair, blue eyes, Russian potatoe nose, spoke English well in 1916 with very slight accent. Passport 126216 issued JOHN J. MATWIN 6-24-34; one V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, illegible, 1135 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., executed affidavit in support of application for passport, stated he had known MATWIN 15 years. No passport record located for MUSE IVANOFF MATWIN. Passport photographs of MATWIN obtained.

cc AAG Campbell 3-16-49
FLJeen

- P -

~~DEPARTMENTAL RECORDING~~

Reference: Report of SA FRANCIS X. PLANT, New York, 11-2-48, entitled - UNKNOWN SUBJECTS - OPERATOR 318 and wife;
New York Teletype 1-18-49;
Baltimore teletype 1-6-49;

Details: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the case entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al, Perjury; Internal Security - R, one VLADIMIR ALEXIS NEKRASSOF, Aberdeen, Maryland, was interviewed concerning VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF of Washington, D. C.

RECORDED - 61

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Oscar Hallett SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-	1333-	2439	INDEXED - 61

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53 MAR 23 1949

Kisseloff-11846

who WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had indicated was a source of information in Washington, D. C., for unknown subject KEITH (WILLIAM EDGAR CRANE) and Colonel BORIS BYKOV. At that time NEKRASSOF stated he had received a letter from VLADIMIR GRODSKY, 1768 First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., concerning the ability of DE SVESHNIKOFF and although the letter contained nothing on the loyalty of DE SVESHNIKOFF, GRODSKY expressed the opinion that he was incompetent and had been dismissed from a position as Chemist in the Naval Gun Factory at Washington, D. C.

VLADIMIR A. GRODSKY, 1901 N Street, MIchigan 3318, elderly Metallurgist for the past fifteen years at the Washington Navy Yard, advised that he was acquainted with V. DE SVESHNIKOFF and has known him since their days with the old Russian Artillery Commission during the first world war. GRODSKY advised that he preceded DE SVESHNIKOFF's arriving in 1915 and was employed as a Chief Inspector of cartridge cases. He stated DE SVESHNIKOFF came a little later and specialized in gun powder. GRODSKY advised that he was never close to DE SVESHNIKOFF and knew nothing of his family or background in Russia. He was aware that shortly after World War I, DE SVESHNIKOFF had worked at the Bureau of Standards and was not regarded too highly as an employee. Mr. GRODSKY indicated that he had a low opinion of DE SVESHNIKOFF but had no information concerning his political beliefs and could furnish nothing indicating disloyalty or association with any Soviet agents or Communists for that matter.

He described DE SVESHNIKOFF as a gambler and card player and said he was very social minded and had a number of influential friends. He said De SVESHNIKOFF lived at the University Club in better days.

GRODSKY also learned from a Master Mechanic who was at Cavite, P. I., with DE SVESHNIKOFF, that DE SVESHNIKOFF had been recalled because he had faked analyses of cast iron making up reports without actually performing the tests.

As indicated, GRODSKY's opinion of the ability of DE SVESHNIKOFF as a workman and as to his character was quite low although he apparently was not aware of the circumstances surrounding the discharge of DE SVESHNIKOFF from his commission in the Artillery Reserve, United States Army.

GRODSKY advised that he could not recall anyone by the name of STEPANOV or STEPANOFF nor had he ever heard of the Ordnance Research Corporation or the Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 or 1135 Broadway. Subsequently Mr. GRODSKY was asked concerning ANDREEVA mentioned in the referenced report, but mentioned he had never heard of her.

WFO 65-4999
74-94

Thereafter Mr. GRODSKY was questioned generally and advised that he had never been approached by any Soviet agent or other person desiring confidential information; however, he recalled a single instance of this kind. He stated that while he was a member of the old Russian Artillery Commission, there was employed a clerical employee by the name of MATVEENKO or MATVEEFF who was Russian born but had been in this country and was hired by the Commission on this side. He knew very little about this individual and was not aware of his wife but furnished the following description:

Height	Quite tall - probably 5' 10"
Weight	140 - 150 lbs.
Build	Slender - well built
Complexion	Medium

GRODSKY related that in 1919 he had returned to Siberia to join the forces of General KOLCHAK against the Reds. He left the United States on April 19, 1919 and believes he arrived from Yokohama, Japan, during the first half of May, 1919. He stated that to his surprise he had run into the clerk MATVEENKO several times on the street of Yokohama. GRODSKY said he inquired about MATVEENKO's presence and the latter explained that he was doing fine and representing some firms in Yokohama. GRODSKY stated he was surprised but not impressed as he had not considered MATVEENKO particularly well educated and not technically trained. GRODSKY stated that he proceeded to Vladivostok where he remained six months then returned to the United States via China.

GRODSKY continued that he did not see MATVEENKO until approximately 1930 when GRODSKY attended a convention of the American Society for Metals of Cleveland, Ohio, held at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He stated the convention program included an inspection of the Watertown arsenal nearby and during the visit he observed that MATVEENKO was present and he recalls his peering down the barrel of a large calibre artillery rifle.

Sometime thereafter GRODSKY advised he was talking with his close friend SERGEI PETRENKO, deceased, at the Bureau of Standards, he thought the date about 1931, at which time PETRENKO related that he had received a visit shortly before from MATVEENKO who told PETRENKO that he could make good money on the side if he would cooperate with MATVEENKO and furnish confidential information to him. GRODSKY stated that PETRENKO told him he had inquired if MATVEENKO was working for the Soviets and upon being satisfied that such was the case, PETRENKO ordered MATVEENKO out of his office. GRODSKY described PETRENKO as a very brilliant research man who had suffered many years from ill health as a result of war injuries and who committed suicide some sixteen or seventeen years ago. GRODSKY has not seen MATVEENKO at any time except as indicated.

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2439

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74-94

ALEXANDER P. KRYNITSKY, Foundry Division, Bureau of Standards, Room 4, Foundry Building, upon interview advised that he had arrived in the United States in 1915 as a Colonel attached to the Russian Artillery Commission. He stated his speciality was time fuses and he worked from the office of the Commission located in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. He advised that the Commission also occupied space in the Flatiron Building. KRYNITSKY advised that he was not acquainted with the clerical or female employees and could not recall any name from this group. KRYNITSKY advised that he was acquainted with VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF although he did not know him intimately and never visited socially with him. He advised that he had not known of DE SVESHNIKOFF in Russia. He mentioned that DE SVESHNIKOFF had worked for a number of years in the early 1920's at the Bureau of Standards but was not particularly good in his work although he believed him to be an intelligent man. He described him as something of a social butterfly in his day and stated that he was not overly industrious. He mentioned that he had many pretty girl friends and wasted a great deal of time in phone calls. He mentioned that although DE SVESHNIKOFF had worked on gun barrels and in the Metallurgical Department that he was really a Chemist by education and training.

Mr. KRYNITSKY recalled that from about 1924 until Russia was recognized in 1933, he had been custodian of the Russian Embassy. At that time DE SVESHNIKOFF resided at the Racquet Club (University Club) located next door and he use to see DE SVESHNIKOFF occasionally; however, he could furnish no information of value in addition to the above.

KRYNITSKY's memory was very vague concerning MATVEENKO whom he thought may have been a translator assigned to him on one occasion in late 1915 when he was making an inspection of the Western Electric Company and the Curtis Saw Machine Company in St. Louis, Missouri. He described the individual he had in mind as about:

Height	5' 6" or 7"
Age	35 or 37
Build	Slender
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Dark
Appearance	Not neat

KRYNITSKY could not recall anyone by the name of STEPANOFF or ANDREEVA. He did remember a clerical employee by the name of ANTONOFF whom he stated was about 5' 11" or 6', 160 - 180 pounds, slender, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes. He endeavored to recall some members of the Commission and staff and furnished a number of names which are being set forth as of possible

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74-94

assistance. In this connection he mentioned that Colonel VLADIMIR NEKRASSOFF and Captain SADDE would be better acquainted with the clerical employees as they were in the office and he believed in charge of the office force.

General NICHOLAS M. WITTORFF, in charge Technical Bureau, including office;
Chief Inspector General NICHOLAS CHRABROFF, deceased;
Captain NICHOLAS SERGEI PETRENKO, deceased;
Colonel VLADIMIR NEKRASSOFF;
Captain SADDE, in New Jersey, retired Standard Oil of New Jersey, former laboratory employee;
Colonel ALEXANDER I. KRYNITSKY, Washington, D. C.
Colonel LEONID TZOLLE, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.
Engineer VLADIMIR GRODSKY, Washington, D. C.
Engineer SAVITSKY.

KRYNITSKY advised that General EDWARD GERMONIUS who came from England to administer the J. P. MORGAN Order had subsequently died in Syria.

Miss ELENA DE SAYN, 1026 15th Street, N. W., MEtropolitan 5552, former employee of the Russian Artillery Commission, upon interview advised that although she did not recall VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF she had met him on one occasion in Wa shington and recalled that he had been here for many years. She stated that she remembered that he was something of a social figure about twenty years ago and was then posing or known as a Count. She stated that the name SVESHNIKOFF means candle or son of candle and was much too ordinary a name to be a Count and he must be classified as a faker.

Miss DE SAYN recalled MATVEENKO quite well but could not remember his first name nor did she know whether he was married. She described him as about six feet, slender, well built, reddish brown hair, eyes not recalled but were not black, typical Russian potatoe nose, peculiar movement -- swift without giving that impression, believes wore gold rimmed glasses, spoke English very well with very slight accent; speech accent on letter "O" which Mrs. DE SAYN said was peculiar to the clergy in Russia and stated that he must have come from a family of Priests.

Miss DE SAYN said she had been employed at the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, shortly after the Commission was established, perhaps in October, 1914, staying a little more than a year and then returned at a later date. for several months.

She stated she thought MATVEENKO joined the Commission in November or December, 1914 and remained during the period she was there. Miss DE SAYN did not recall any woman by the name of ANDREEVA nor did she recall that any woman or MATVEENKO was dismissed or suspected of being German agents or otherwise disloyal.

Kisseloff-11850

2439

Miss DE SAYN advised that when she returned to the Commission in 1916 or 1917 after being away she had worked for two or three months for a man by the name of STEPANOV (STEPANOFF) who she stated was a Chemist "or something" and was employed as an inspector (?) with more or less independence. She described him as in his forties, 5' 2" or 3", very short, stocky build, completely bald and very sensitive about his baldness. She thought he may have come to this country with the Artillery Commission but was not sure about this.

These details are set forth because of the statement of DE SVESHNIKOFF to the writer that he had furnished certain information to one STEPANOFF who had an office at 1133 or 1135 Broadway.

Miss DE SAYN recalled ANTONOFF, secretary for PETER VON MOHRENSCHIDT, ex-officer who held responsible office position, as an employee in the office and suggested to be contacted. She also furnished the names of several other individuals who might be of assistance if located. She mentions Colonel KOCH, an inspector, one VIREN, a rejector, one ASOTOFF, also known as ANTHONY. Miss DE SAYN recalled KOCH, VIREN and ASOTOFF had run a magazine between 1917 and 1918 called JISN e DYELO. She also remembered that a man by the name of BACHMETIEFF had been in charge of the Flatiron Building group. She further stated that a Miss LELAND had been employed in the office writing English letters and that the office included a Russian woman and an English woman, names not recalled.

b2
b7D

Informant [redacted] advised Special Agent DAVID R. LAWRIE that on June 25, 1934, passport number 126216 was issued to JOHN J MATWIN for travel to England, Italy and France for pleasure purposes. In the application dated June 25, 1934 at Washington, D. C., MATWIN declared he was born February 2, 1889 at Orel, Russia, that his occupation was Engineer-Economist and his permanent address was 8501 88th Street, Woodhaven, Long Island.

MATWIN indicated he immigrated to this country about 1907 and was naturalized September 3, 1925, at New York City, Certificate No. 2136376. He stated his father, JAMES MATVENKOFF was born in Russia and was then residing there. He expressed intention to depart from New York in July, 1934 and to return within three months. Description in the application indicated MATWIN was six feet in height, brown hair, blue eyes.

The file contained a letter from WILFRED S. STACHENFELD, attorney, 41 East 42nd Street, New York, dated February 16, 1931, inquiring whether passport had been issued to JOHN MATWIN and wife MUSI MATWIN, #7 Manhattan Avenue and 1133-41 Broadway, New York City. STACHENFELD indicated that he had instituted action against these subjects and if they departed the country, it would be impossible for him to make collection. At that time the Passport Division informed STACHENFELD that search of records for the previous two years

failed to show issuance of a passport to either. A notation on the application dated June 25, 1934, states "disregard refusal" and apparently the refusal made reference to the STACHENFELD correspondence.

Of interest in the application for passport is affidavit executed on June 25, 1934, by one V. DE SVESHNIKOFF (signature illegible) 1135 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who stated he had known MATWIN for fifteen years and knew him to be a United States citizen. Although the signature is so written as to be obscure, it is noted that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF resided at this address. Photostatic copies of this affidavit were obtained and copy of this affidavit is being furnished to the New York Division.

Copies of the passport photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN were secured and two copies are furnished herewith to the New York Division.

Informant [redacted] advised Special Agent DAVID LAWRIE that passport No. 79593 was issued to VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF on February 24, 1934. In the application for this passport DE SVESHNIKOFF indicated that he was born February 22, 1889 in Moscow, Russia, that he was a consulting engineer with permanent residence at the Racquet Club, 16th Street, Washington, D. C. He indicated he immigrated to the United States about 1916 and was naturalized July 2, 1924 at Washington, D. C., under Certificate of Naturalization #2013148 under the name WOLDEMAR WOLDEMAR DE SVESHNIKOFF. The passport was issued for travel to Russia, France, Germany, Poland and Latvia, for the purpose of visiting his mother. Informant S-117 further advised that Passport #~~47713~~ 48373 was issued September 6, 1924 in the name of Dr. WOLDEMAR W. DE SVESHNIKOFF for travel to Russia to "visit mother" and to Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, England, Poland and Germany for travel purposes.

b2
b7D

The records contained a blank memorandum furnished by Naval Intelligence to the effect DE SVESHNIKOFF was formerly an employee of the Navy Department in Cavite, P. I. and had been a reserve officer in the United States Army Reserve but was dismissed because he offered to purchase blueprints of the Browning machine gun for delivery to Amtorg.

Copies of the photograph were obtained from the passport application of February 24, 1934, and have been furnished to the Los Angeles and New York offices along with photographs obtained from the scrapbook of DE SVESHNIKOFF covering World War I period and later dated.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that no record could be located indicating issuance of passport to MUSE MATWIN under that name or under the names MATVEENKO, MATVEENKOFF or MATVIN.

b2
b7D

During the visit of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to Washington Field on February 1, 1949, he was questioned by the writer and was unable to recall the name of

See 65-57899-1X for authorization for Cons. - made 3/30/49
Correction

MATVEENKO or any of his known aliases. CHAMBERS was also unable to recall anyone by the name of STEPANOV or STEPANOFF. Neither could CHAMBERS recall any additional persons from the Bureau of Standards who may have furnished information to Soviet Intelligence during the time he operated as a courier or prior thereto nor anyone who had been approached such as SERGEI PETRENKO.

Copies (2) of the passport photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN from passport application of June 25, 1934 were furnished the New York Office and one copy each was furnished Baltimore and Los Angeles in the case entitled - UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, OPERATOR 318 and WIFE - ESPIONAGE - R.

Also in the same case, leads have been set forth requesting re-interview of VLADIMIR NEKRASSOF concerning any knowledge he may possess regarding STEPANOFF. Similar investigation has been requested of the New York Office which has been asked to interview NICHOLAS ANTONOFF, former employee of the Russian Artillery Commission, and such other individuals as may seem advisable to the New York Division.

- P E N D I N G -

- L E A D S -

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C.

Upon receipt of complete information from interviews with WILLIAM E. CRANE, unknown subject KEITH and suggested interview with JOHN J. MATWIN, will interview VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF who is believed identical with the individual whom CHAMBERS related was mentioned to him by BORIS BYKOV and unknown subject KEITH.

Kisseloff-11854

2139

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. WFO 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAR 1 1949	2-3,5,15,16-49	MAT/RN MAURICE A. TAYLOR, SA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Three persons formerly connected with Russian Artillery Commission World War I interviewed. None able to furnish information indicating V. V. DE SVESHNIKOFF was Soviet Agent or disloyal; however, none regard him highly. One of three, VLADIMIR A. GRODSKY, related series of incidents concerning one _____ MATVEENKO, former clerical employee at Russian Artillery Commission who approached a close friend, SERGEI PETRENKO (deceased) of the Bureau of Standards about 1931 with proposition whereby PETRENKO could make a lot of money in exchange for confidential information. PETRENKO understood MATVEENKO was employed by or worked for Soviet and refused assistance. MATVEENKO described as six feet, slender, well built, brown or reddish brown hair, blue eyes, Russian potatoe nose, spoke English well in 1916 with very slight accent. Passport 126216 issued JOHN J. MATWIN 6-24-34; one V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, illegible, 1135 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., executed affidavit in support of application for passport, stated he had known MATWIN 15 years. No passport record located for MUSE IVANOFF MATWIN. Passport photographs of MATWIN obtained.

- P -

Reference: Report of SA FRANCIS X. PLANT, New York, 11-2-48, entitled - UNKNOWN SUBJECTS - OPERATOR 318 and wife;
New York Teletype 1-18-49;
Baltimore teletype 1-6-49;

Details: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the case entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al, Perjury; Internal Security - R, one VLADIMIR ALEXIS NEKRASSOF, Aberdeen, Maryland, was interviewed concerning VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF of Washington, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-11855

2437

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DECODE OF DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 265 FROM SIS NUMBER 828 DATED MARCH 14, 1949 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA STATE DEPARTMENT.

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. PLEASE REFER TO YOUR CABLE NUMBER 344. WILL COVER LEAD ON MY RETURN FROM GERMANY MARCH 17 NEXT. JOHN A. CIMPERMAN.

RECEIVED 3-14-49 9-57 AM MOC

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174-1333-2440
11 MAR 16 1949

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Kisseloff-11856

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

51 MAR 21 1949

cc Mr. Ferrier

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH 28 SANF 3 FROM NEW YORK 12 10-10 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL MARCH ELEVEN, NINETEEN FORTY NINE. FOR THE INFORMATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, IN THE CASE ENTITLED, "GREGORY, ESPIONAGE-R", HAS ADVISED THAT GEORGE SILVERMAN WENT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. IN THE EARLY NINETEEN THIRTYS AND WAS EMPLOYED BY THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD. SHE BELIEVED THAT SILVERMAN MET A WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AS BOTH WERE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS THERE. SHE BELIEVED THAT THROUGH ULLMAN, SILVERMAN BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH MR AND MRS GREGORY SILVERMASTER. BENTLEY ADVISED THAT WHEN SILVERMAN TRANSFERRED FROM RRB TO ARMY AIR FORCE IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO, HE BEGAN TO BRING DOCUMENTS TO THE SILVERMASTER HOME. SHE STATED THAT SHE DID NOT BELIEVE SILVERMAN ACTUALLY KNEW THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BUT BELIEVED THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN WAS BEING VERBALLY PASSED ON TO EARL BROWDER. IN LATE NINETEEN FORTY TWO AND EARLY NINETEEN FORTY THREE, BENTLEY DETERMINED FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH SILVERMASTER, HIS WIFE, AND ULLMAN, THAT HARRY DEXTER WHITE, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, WAS SUPPLYING THE SILVERMASTER GROUP WITH DOCUMENTS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OBTAINED IN THE COURSE OF HIS DUTIES. THESE DOCUMENTS WERE DELIVERED TO THE

END PAGE ONE

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EVENTH LINE AFTER SIXTH WORD INSERT " ULLMAN"

Kisseloff-11857

SILVERMASTER RESIDENCE BY ULLMAN AND SOME BY SILVERMAN, BOTH OF WHOM WERE RECEIVING MATERIAL FROM HARRY WHITE. BENTLEY ALSO ADVISED THAT SILVERMAN WAS RECEIVING INFORMATION FROM IRVING KAPLAN WHICH WAS OBTAINED THROUGH THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD WHERE KAPLAN WAS EMPLOYED. THIS INFORMATION, IN TURN, WAS GIVEN TO SILVERMASTER. IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTY THREE THERE WAS A STEADY INCREASE IN VOLUME OF MATERIAL OBTAINED BY ULLMAN AND SILVERMAN WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY PHOTOGRAPHED AND TURNED OVER TO BENTLEY FOR TRANSMISSION TO JACOB M. GOLOS, KNOWN SOVIET AGENT NOW DECEASED. IT IS KNOWN THAT ULLMAN, WHO IS INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY, WAS UTILIZING A DARK ROOM AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPEMENT IN THE SILVERMASTER RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON. THE MATERIAL WHICH ULLMAN AND SILVERMAN WHERE OBTAINING CONSISTED OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION FIGURES, ALLOCATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AIRCRAFT AND EVERY CONCEIVABLE TYPE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO THE AIR FORCES PART IN THE WAR WAS INCLUDED. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT ULLMAN WAS EMPLOYED IN SILVERMANS DIVISION AS AN ARMY OFFICER IN THE AIR FORCE. SILVERMAN AT THIS TIME HELD A HIGH CIVILIAN POSITION UNDER GENERAL BENNY MEYERS. INVESTIGATION OF SILVERMAN IN THE ABOVE CASE INDICATED HIS ASSOCIATION WITH KAPLAN, ULLMAN AND CLOSE CONTACTS WITH HARRY DEXTER WHITE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE AND SOL ADLER AND HARRY MAGDOFF, ALL OF WHOM HAVE BEEN UNDER INVESTIGATION IN THE ABOVE- MENTIONED GREGORY CASE. IT HAS ALSO BEEN DETERMINED THAT SILVERMAN HAS BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH HENRY HILL COLLINS, ALSO A SUBJECT IN THE GREGORY CASE. THIS

END PAGE TWO

ACQUAINTANCE DATES BACK TO THE EARLY THIRTIES. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT COLLINS IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF AN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OPERATING IN WASHINGTON, D.C., IN THE EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES OF WHICH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ACTED AS COURIER. THIS GROUP CONSISTED OF JOHN ABT, HAROLD WARE, LEE PRESSMAN, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO COLLINS AND ALGER HISS. IN THE COURSE OF THE ABOVE INVESTIGATION PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE ON SILVERMAN INDICATED THAT HE CONTACTED AN INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED AS HELEN RINGE ON DECEMBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, JANUARY FOUR, NINETEEN FORTY SIX AND FEBRUARY SIX, NINETEEN FORTY SIX. ON DECEMBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, SILVERMAN WENT TO THE APARTMENT OF HELEN RINGE AT TWO THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. AT SEVEN THIRTY PM AND THEY WERE OBSERVED TO GO OUT TO DINNER AND RETURN TO THE APARTMENT AT NINE TEN PM AND SILVERMAN LEFT AT ELEVEN FIFTY PM AND RETURNED TO HIS HOME. ON JANUARY FOURTH, NINETEEN FORTY SIX, SILVERMAN WAS OBSERVED BUYING FLOWERS AND WALKING TO THE APARTMENT OF HELEN RINGE. RELATIVE TO INSTANT CASE, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS STATED THAT HE WAS INTRODUCED TO GEORGE SILVERMAN BY BORIS BYKOV, THE PRINCIPAL OF CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS STATED THAT SILVERMAN WAS PART OF THE ORIGINAL UNDERGROUND APPARATUS MENTIONED BEFORE AND WAS TO MAINTAIN CLOSE CONTACT WITH HARRY DEXTER WHITE AND TO "KEEP HIM IN LINE". CHAMBERS HAS ALSO STATED THAT ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM BYKOV HE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF GIFTS OF ORIENTAL RUGS TO BE GIVEN TO HARRY DEXTER WHITE, SILVERMAN AND OTHER INDIVIDUAL INCLUDING ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS ALSO ADVISED THAT SILVERMAN RECEIVED A RUG WHICH WAS FOR ALGER HISS WHICH

END PAGE THREE

WAS TURNED OVER TO HISS AT A PREARRANGED MEETING PLACE OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON. CHAMBERS ACCOMPIED ALGER HISS TO THIS MEETING PLACE WHEN GEORGE SILVERMAN TRANSFERRED A RUG FROM HIS OWN CAR TO THE CAR OF ALGER HISS. IT IS ALSO TO BE NOTED THAT ONE RALPH DESOLA, A FORMER ADMITTED COMMUNIST, HAS ADVISED THAT HE AND HIS WIFE, FORMERLY HELEN WINNER, FROM WHOM HE IS NOW DIVORCED, VISITED OVER THE JULY FOURTH WEEKEND IN NINEETEN THIRTY SEVEN AT THE RESIDENCE RENTED BY LENORE THOMAS AND LENORES GIRLFRIEND, SALLY RINGE, NOW MARRIED TO JONATHAN GOLD-MARK. THIS RESIDENCE WAS AT LONGVIEW, MARYLAND. DESOLA BELIEVES BOTH LENORE THOMAS AND SALLY RINGE WERE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AT THIS TIME AND HAD BEEN RECRUITED BY HIS WIFE HELEN WINNER, WHO HAS SINCE DENIED THIS ON INTERVIEW. ON JULY FOURTH, WHILE ON THE BADMINTON COURT WITH SALLY RINGE AND LENORE THOMAS, EITHER SALLY OR LENORE CHIDED DESOLA SAYING THAT HE WAS GOING ABOUT HIS WORK FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE WRONG WAY. ONE OF THEM STATED THAT THERE WAS A MAN COMING DOWN FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. IN A LITTLE WHILE WHO HAD THE SAME POLITICAL BELIEFS AS RALPH DESOLA. HE BELIEVED THIS MEANT THAT THIS MAN WAS A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER. AT THE SAME TIME ONE OF THESE GIRLS STATED THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL COMING FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS ALSO AN AMATEUR ORNITHOLOGIST. DESOLA WAS ALSO INTERESTED IN THIS SUBJECT HIMSELF. SHORTLY AFTER THIS CONVERSATION TOOK PLACE A MAN AND A WOMAN DROVE UP IN AN AUTOMOBILE IN THEIR PRESENCE AND WERE INTRODUCED TO RALPH AND HIS WIFE HELEN, AS ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. DESOLA IS VERY DEFINITE THAT THIS MAN IS ALGER HISS PRESENTLY UNDER INDICTMENT FOR

END PAGE FOUR

PERJURY, SDNY. DESOLA RECALLS HAVING A DISCUSSION FOR THREE HOURS WITH ALGER HISS CONCERNING NATURAL HISTORY AND ORNITHOLOGY. IT IS ALSO KNOWN THAT OTHER INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED IN NY TEL MARCH NINE LAST TO SANF VISITED ACCOKEEK AS GUEST OF BOTH LENORE THOMAS AND SALLY RINGE.

IT IS BELIEVED DESIRABLE TO FURTHER INTERVIEW HELEN RINGE AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCE SANF TEL IN AS MUSH AS SHE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY CONTACT HER SISTER SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK AND MAY, SUBSEQUENTLY UPON RETURNING TO NYC OBTAIN THE SERVICES OF AN ATTORNEY WHICH MIGHT INTERUPT HER POTENTIAL USEFULNESS IN SECURING THE COOPERATION OF SILVERMAN TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE FBI. IN A POSSIBLE FIRTHER INTERVIEW WITH HELEN RINGE, AN EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO OBTAIN IN DETAIL ANY CONVERSATIONS WITH SILVERMAN, RE C.P. AND KNOWN ASSOCIATES OF SILVERMAN DURING THAT PERIOD AND ESPECIALLY DEVELOP ANY DETAILS CONCERNING SILVERMAN DURING THE PERIOD OF NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, AND THIRTY EIGHT CONCERNING HIS CONNECTION WITH UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES. IT SHOULD BE DETERMINED IF SILVERMAN HAD EVER INDICATED TO RINGE HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH ALGER HISS DURING NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND ASCERTAIN HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH HENRY HILL COLLINS WHO WAS ALLEGEDLY ACTIVE IN THE UNDERGROUND AT THAT TIME. ALSO DETERMINE IF SILVERMANS WIFE KNEW OF RINGES AFFAIR WITH SILVERMAN. NEW YORK BELIEVES IT ADVISABLE TO SUBTLEY ATTEMPT TO SECURE RINGES COOPERATION THROUGH HER SUPERIORS IN THE YWCA AT SANF SINCE RINGE UPON HER RETURN TO NEW YORK WOULD NO DOUGT CONTACT SILVERMAN AND LAWYER FOR ADVICE WHO WOULD NOT DESIRE SHE GAVE FURTHER INFORMATION TO THE FBI. THE BUREAU WILL ADVISE SANF NOT LATER THAN MARCH THIRTEEN IF IT CONCERNS WITH FOREGOING.

SCHEIDT

CORRECT SPELLING OF DESOLA IS DE SOLA

SEATTLE TO BE ADVISED

END

HBF says OK to interview Helen Ringe but no contact with Silverman

Tel SF 1:50 pm 3-13-49

2441

cc: Mr. Fletcher

Kisseloff-11861

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MAR 8-1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

1742

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 65 BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 8 11-37P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. USDJ RIFKIND THIS P.M. DENIED APPLICATION OF WILLIAM ROSEN FOR RELEASE ON BAIL. COURT POSTPONED HIS SURRENDER UNTIL FOUR THIRTY P.M., MARCH TEN NEXT, IN ORDER TO ALLOW HIS COUNSEL TO APPLY TO CCA FOR BAIL.

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cc Jones

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-11862

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

There is attached hereto a copy of the book entitled, "The Middle of the Journey" by LIONEL TRILLING.

An article appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" on February 13, 1949 entitled "Novel written in 1947 Parallels Much of the Hiss-Chambers Story" by BERT ANDREWS datelined Washington, D. C., February 12, 1949. Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan advised upon reading this article that he desired to secure a copy of this book to determine whether any information contained in this novel could possibly be of use to HISS and his attorneys.

The above article indicated that HAROLD ROSENWALD had discussed this book with Mr. TRILLING and there was some question as to whether the book or the author would figure in the trial of ALGER HISS.

It was further indicated that this novel was reviewed by WILLIAM L. SHIRER and carried in the "New York Herald Tribune" on October 10, 1947.

Mr. TRILLING was told of rumors that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had sent a couple of Agents to ask him about the characters in this book and TRILLING stated that he read something to that effect in the newspapers and he understood that they were reading this book assiduously.

This book has been reviewed and it is not believed that any information contained in this book is of any value in this investigation although there is some similarity to CHAMBERS' activities after he had broken from the Communist Party in 1938. This was explained by Mr. TRILLING by his statements that he had known CHAMBERS and that portions of his book were written on the basis of his knowledge of CHAMBERS' background.

DEFERRED RECORDING

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ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Enclosure

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Kisseloff-11863

51 MAR 21 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 1-13-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

During the course of another telephone call today, I inquired of ASAC Belmont, New York, as to whether or not copies had been made of the copies of the State Department documents in the possession of Mr. Donegan for the use of the Bureau. He stated yes and they had been mailed night before last.

I also instructed Mr. Belmont to discuss with Mr. Donegan and/or Mr. Whearty whether or not there would be an objection to discoloring the Chambers typewritten documents in processing them for latent fingerprints. In this connection, I also requested him to ascertain whether or not Hiss or Mrs. Hiss handled these papers before the Grand Jury, because if they did there would be no purpose in making an effort to develop latent fingerprints. I also told him to try to ascertain whether or not Hiss or Mrs. Hiss had handled the papers when they were in possession of the attorney for Hiss prior to the time they were obtained from Chambers' attorney.

I further instructed that Hedi and Paul Massing be thoroughly and completely interviewed in the same manner as the interview of Chambers, which is now receiving attention on a continuing basis. He stated he would check on that matter since he believed the Massings normally reside in Pennsylvania. I told him if he found this to be true, if necessary the Bureau would authorize a New York Agent acquainted with the matter to proceed to Pennsylvania to handle the interviews. He stated there was an Agent now reviewing the entire Massing file to be certain that all matters either had received investigative attention or were receiving investigative attention and that the New York Office would be in the best position to handle any interviews necessary. He will advise further concerning the interviews of the Massings.

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HBF:cmw

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74-1333-2444
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Addendum: 1-14-49

32 MAR 15 1949

At 5:30 p.m. today, 1-13-49, ASAC Belmont called back and stated that the matter of treating the Chambers typewritten documents for latent fingerprints had been discussed with Mr. Donegan who stated the Court will undoubtedly honor a request on the part of the attorneys for Alger Hiss for this material so that it can be checked for Hiss by document experts. This examination, of course, will relate to the age of the paper, the type of paper, watermarks and the actual typewriting examination. Mr. Donegan stated that if the treatment of the papers for latent fingerprints would not affect the reliability of other possible document

Memo to Mr. Harbo

Memo HG 1-25-49

53 MAR 22 1949

Kisseloff-11864

examination of the same material then there would be no objection to treating them for latent fingerprints. Mr. Donegan further stated he could not make a positive statement that Hiss had handled these papers but he believed it most likely that he did handle them in the Grand Jury. Mr. Donegan could not recall that Mrs. Priscilla Hiss had handled the papers.

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-11865

2444

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 7, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached memorandum, dated January 25, 1949, addressed to the Attorney General in connection with the titled matter. It outlines the problem relating to the processing of the typewritten documents, recovered from Chambers, for latent fingerprints.

On February 4, 1949, I discussed this matter with Assistant Attorney General Alex Campbell. I pointed out to him the problem involved in the processing of these documents and, of course, pointed out what it would mean to actually develop the fingerprints of either Alger Hiss or Mrs. Priscilla Hiss on the documents. Mr. Campbell stated that the problem was one which he should discuss with others "upstairs", and that he would advise me later.

I did not hear from Mr. Campbell, so on February 21, 1949, I followed up with him, and he stated that it was his opinion that they should not be processed but he would advise.

At the request of Mr. Ray Whearty on March 1, 1949, I furnished to him the original documents received from Chambers. At that time, I pointed out to him that I had discussed the problem of processing the documents for latent fingerprints with Mr. Campbell. Mr. Whearty stated he would take up the matter with Mr. Campbell.

The documents were to be turned over to the attorneys for Hiss on March 4, 1949, to permit their examination by document examiners in behalf of the defense. It is believed that this move by the Department negatives any further consideration of the processing of these documents for latent fingerprints.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the original of the proposed memorandum to the Attorney General, dated January 25, 1949, be placed in the file to reflect the substance of the information discussed with Mr. Campbell, as indicated heretofore.

HBF:cmw

MAIL ROOM
STOP HERE

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53 MAR 22 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R.T. Harbo

DATE: January 17, 1949

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to Mr. FLETCHER's memorandum to Mr. LADD dated January 13, 1949, concerning the treatment of 65 documents, Q5 through Q69, for latent fingerprint treatment.

There are two commonly used methods for the treatment of documents for latent fingerprints - one, the silver nitrate method and two, the iodine fuming method. Treatment by silver nitrate involves the immersion of the document in a silver nitrate solution, after which the document is subjected to a strong light. The document turns dark and in an effort to return it to its approximate original appearance and to remove the silver nitrate the document is then immersed in a solution of mercuric nitrate. Thereafter it is washed several times in distilled water. This treatment usually results in a change of appearance in the document and also affects the surface of the paper, the sizing of the paper, and the physical measurements of the paper, inasmuch as shrinkage or elongation of the document usually results in the document. It would not, therefore, appear that these documents should be treated for latent fingerprints with silver nitrate in view of the limitations placed on these documents by Mr. DONEGAN. The silver nitrate treatment will interfere with some future tests which might be made of these documents. With the exception of two documents which are on white bond paper, they are typewritten on thin white copy type paper. They bear pencil corrections. Pen and ink were not used, although a small ink smudge appears on the reverse side and at the edge of two or three documents.

It is believed, however, that these documents can be carefully treated by the iodine fuming method without seriously interfering with any future examinations. The documents will retain their original appearance after such treatment.

In considering the treatment of these documents, it should be borne in mind that they have been handled by many people since they were reportedly turned over to CHAMBERS by HISS in 1938. Furthermore, it is also noted that there is a possibility that HISS may have handled these documents when he appeared before the Grand Jury. Furthermore, the possibility of developing latent fingerprints placed on these documents by HISS in 1938 is almost nil. The more recent prints of persons handling these documents would undoubtedly develop. We have no information indicating that fingerprints have ever been

ENCLOSURE

1 - 74-1333 - 2445

Attachment

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74-1333

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Kisseloff-11867

developed in a case where the latents are anywhere near 10 years old. The longest time which can be recalled in an active case is 2½ years.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum together with the attachment be referred to the Security Investigative Division for instructions as to what latent fingerprint treatment, if any, is desired.

memo AG 1-25-49 asking him if prints desired 2/9

Kisseloff-11868

2445

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Pakt

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATE: January 25, 1949

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers produced 65 pages of typewritten material at a pre-trial Deposition Hearing at Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948. These documents have previously been referred to as Q5 through Q69.

The FBI Laboratory has been considering the advisability of treating the originals of these 65 documents for possible latent fingerprints, however, before proceeding with this examination, the matter was discussed with Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and it was pointed out to him that the treatment of these documents for latent fingerprints would result in discoloring them.

Mr. Donegan has advised that the court will undoubtedly honor a request on the part of the attorneys for Alger Hiss for the original documents in order that they can be checked by document experts hired by Hiss. This examination would probably relate to the age and type of the paper, the watermarks contained thereon, and the actual typewriting examination on these documents. Mr. Donegan stated that if the treatment of the documents for latent fingerprints would not affect the reliability of other possible document examination of the same material, there would be no objection to treating them for latent fingerprints. Mr. Donegan advised that he could not make a positive statement that Alger Hiss had handled these documents, but he believed it most likely that he did handle them in the grand jury room. He could not recall whether or not Mrs. Priscilla Hiss had handled these documents.

The FBI Laboratory has concluded, in view of Mr. Donegan's limitations placed on such an examination, that the documents should not be treated for latent fingerprints with silver nitrate. It was pointed out that the silver nitrate treatment will interfere with some future tests which might be made of the documents. This treatment involves the immersion of the document in a silver nitrate solution, after which the document is subjected to a strong light. The document turns dark and in an effort to return it to its approximate original appearance and to remove the silver nitrate, it is then immersed in a solution of mercuric nitrate. Thereafter it is washed several times in distilled water. This treatment usually results in a change of appearance in the document and also affects the surface of the paper, the sizing of the paper and the physical measurements of the paper.

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ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-11869

It is believed, however, that these documents can be carefully treated by the iodine fuming method without seriously interfering with any future examinations. The documents will retain their original appearance after such treatment. It was pointed out that in considering the treatment of these documents, it should be borne in mind that they have been handled by many people since they were reportedly turned over to Chambers by Alger Hiss in 1938. Furthermore, the possibility of developing latent fingerprints placed on these documents by Alger Hiss or his wife in 1938 is almost nil. It was further pointed out that more recent prints of persons handling these documents would undoubtedly develop. The FBI Laboratory has advised that it has no information indicating that fingerprints have ever been developed in a case where the latents are anywhere near ten years old. The longest time which can be recalled in an active case is two and one-half years.

Chronology of Handling of Documents Q5 through Q69

On January 17, 1949, Mr. Richard F. Cleveland and William D. MacMillan, Baltimore Attorneys for Whittaker Chambers, furnished the following chronology of the handling of the original documents described as Q5 through Q69.

On November 15, 1948, Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan proceeded with Chambers to his farm at Westminster, Maryland where Chambers first exhibited to them the original documents. The pumpkin film was not observed by Cleveland or MacMillan on this occasion. All three of them handled the documents on that occasion and subsequent to that time Cleveland and MacMillan returned to Baltimore that night and Cleveland kept the documents at his home over night without showing them to anyone.

On November 16, 1948, Mr. Cleveland brought the documents to his office and placed them in his personal safety deposit box at the First National Bank in Baltimore. During the morning of that day he removed the originals from the box and had photostatic copies made by Arthur E. Emerick, clerk in charge of the stock room and photostating department at the Baltimore National Bank. The documents were out of Mr. Cleveland's possession during the short period while they were being photostated. At about noon the original documents and the two photostatic copies were replaced by Mr. Cleveland in his safety deposit box. They were not observed nor handled by any additional persons on that date with the exception of Mr. Emerick.

2495

Memo for The Attorney General

On November 17, 1948, at about 2:00 P.M., Mr. Cleveland removed the originals and the two photostatic copies from his safety deposit box and took them to the pre-trial examination which was held in the office of William L. Marbury, the Baltimore Attorney for Alger Hiss, 1000 Maryland Trust Building. The original documents were introduced at the pre-trial hearing that afternoon by Chambers and were probably handled and reviewed in a cursory manner by all persons present at the hearing on that date. Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan stated that the following persons were present: Charles C. G. Evans, Member of the Baltimore Law Firm of Marbury, Miller and Evans; William L. Marbury, Alger Hiss' Attorney; Harold Rosenwald, who was then associated with Edward C. McLean; possibly Franklin G. Allen of the Marbury Law Firm; T. Edward McDonald, Notary Public; and court stenographer of Baltimore, together with Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan. During the pre-trial examination, the original documents were marked for identification by the court stenographer, Mr. McDonald under the supervision of Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan. The two photostatic copies then in existence were given similar markings and one photostatic copy was turned over at that time to Mr. Marbury, which copy was eventually exhibited to Alger Hiss in New York City on November 18, 1948. At about 4:00 P.M. the original documents were returned by Mr. Cleveland to his safety deposit box at the First National Bank in Baltimore.

During the entire day of November 18, 1948, the original documents remained in Mr. Cleveland's safety deposit box and were not handled or observed by anyone.

On November 19, 1948, during the midafternoon, the originals were removed from the box by Mr. Cleveland and brought to his office where Cleveland, MacMillan, Whittaker Chambers and Harold R. Medina, Jr. were present. Medina is a member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, New York City, which firm was then representing "Time Incorporated" in connection with the Hiss-Chambers libel suit. Medina probably handled and examined the original documents to some extent at this time. They were turned over to Medina in the late afternoon of this date and he left Baltimore by train for New York City at about 6:00 P.M. where it is understood he subsequently turned the original documents over to a man named Hilton for document examination. The originals remained in the possession of Messrs. Medina and Hilton and possibly other unknown persons from November 19, 1948 until about 2:00 P.M. November 26, 1948 when they were returned to Mr. Cleveland in Baltimore by an attorney named Hilling of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore. Hilling undoubtedly handled and observed the original documents. According to Cleveland and MacMillan, however, other persons who may have handled and observed them in New York City are not known to them.

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2445

Memo for The Attorney General

At about 4:00 P.M. on November 26, 1948, Mr. Cleveland procured an appropriate receipt from Special Agents of the Baltimore Office of this Bureau and turned over to them the original documents. Thereafter, they remained in a safe in the Baltimore Office of this Bureau until November 29, 1948, when they were brought by personal courier to the headquarters of this Bureau in Washington. The only persons who possibly handled these documents while in the possession of the Baltimore Office were Special Agents Daniel F. X. Callahan and Frank G. Johnstone of this Bureau.

Both Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan have advised that at no time to their knowledge had either Alger or Priscilla Hiss had an opportunity to examine the original documents since neither of them was ever present when Messrs. Cleveland and MacMillan had the originals in their possession and control.

On January 21, 1949, Harold R. Medina, Jr., advised that on the afternoon of November 19, 1948, he obtained the original documents from Mr. Cleveland in Baltimore and took them to his home at 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York City, that same evening. On November 20, 1948, he went to the office of Ordway Hilton, #15 Park Row, New York City, and left the documents with Hilton for photographing and typewriting examination.

Mr. Ordway Hilton advised on January 21, 1949, that he had the original documents in his possession from November 20 to November 24, 1948.

Mr. Medina has not been available for a complete interview with reference to the chronology of the handling of the original documents. It is anticipated that the complete chronology will be available in the immediate future at which time you will be advised.

In view of the limited possibility that latent fingerprints of either Alger or Priscilla Hiss might be developed from the original documents at this late date, your advice is requested as to the advisability of conducting a latent fingerprint examination of them at this time.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: FEB 24 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
was.; ET AL;
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

Reference is made to Los Angeles teletypes of February 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16th, 1949, wherein there are set forth the results of the interview being conducted with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was.

For the information of the Bureau and other interested offices and as a possible aid in the future interviews with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, there are being set forth herewith the answers and the information supplied by CHAMBERS as a result of a discussion with him of the material set forth in the referenced teletypes. Inasmuch as the information set forth in the referenced teletypes does not follow any chronological order, each situation related by CRANE will be quoted and immediately thereafter CHAMBERS' explanation and his recollection of the situation will be set forth.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Los Angeles Teletype of February 8, 1949.

1. "CRANE stated he joined CP in San Francisco about 1932 and shortly thereafter was singled out by 'Pop' FOLKOFF who took interest in him and then arranged for him to meet 'Don' whom he identified from photograph as JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. He also knew SHERMAN as 'MIKE', MITCHELL and 'JACK'."

   CHAMBERS recalls that he knew SHERMAN both under the pseudonyms of "DON" and "MIKE". He does not recall the pseudonyms of MITCHELL and "JACK", but he does recall that SHERMAN used any number of aliases.

2. "SHERMAN wanted CRANE to drop out of Party and do special work for organization called International Press Correspondence."

   Relative to the International Press Correspondence, CHAMBERS states that the Russian name for this organization was "IMPRECORR". He

cc: Baltimore (65-1642)
Chicago (65-3290)
Los Angeles
San Francisco (100-25417)
Washington Field (74-94)

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described it as being the weekly news editorial of the Communist Internationale. In addition, he stated that "IMPRECORR" published supplements which would be devoted to a particular problem, for example, the Chinese situation when Chiang Kai-Shek came into power in that country, whenever Comintern Congresses would meet, and at the time of any international incidents of interest to the Communist Party.

The "IMPRECORR" was published in English, German, French, and probably Russian. CHAMBERS did not know if it was published in Moscow but considered that it was more probably published in Berlin until the Nazis took over. After that time it was published at Basle, Switzerland. According to Mr. CHAMBERS, when the Comintern dissolved, the publication, "IMPRECORR", disappeared. He said that part of its function at that time was then taken over by the publication, "War and the Working Class", which was printed in the English language in Moscow. He considered it probable that this latter publication may have been published in other languages. He stated that all the Comintern leaders wrote for "IMPRECORR" and in the special supplements mentioned above the theses or decisions of the Communist Internationale were published over the signature of this body which was always written in the German equivalent of "EKKI".

3. "Introduction of CRANE to SHERMAN took place at FOLKOFF'S home. While CRANE could not recall FOLKOFF'S presence during SHERMAN'S request that he do special work, CRANE states FOLKOFF must have known nature of special work. CRANE and SHERMAN came to Los Angeles. CRANE'S first assignment with SHERMAN was to make survey of Japanese and Chinese population on West Coast and he furnished written report to SHERMAN. Another assignment was to teach English to a Japanese whom he knew only as 'JOE'."

CHAMBERS stated he could make no comment on the above.

4. "SHERMAN was intensely interested in Japanese matters and CRANE and SHERMAN purchased a small Japanese newspaper in Los Angeles known as Pacific World News, which SHERMAN considered 'Key to the Japs'."

CHAMBERS stated that he does not know of and has never heard of "Pacific World News". He has heard that SHERMAN once had a

newspaper but he explained that he was not even positive of that. He stated that it was his recollection that SHERMAN had some kind of "newspaper contact" on the West Coast. This was probably in Los Angeles. CHAMBERS recalled that SHERMAN did have certain ideas relative to the publishing of a newspaper and used to "ramble on about it".

5. "In LA SHERMAN introduced CRANE to Italian couple who were later connected with himself and CHAMBERS in New York."

This Italian couple are mentioned later in referenced teletype and CHAMBERS' answers with reference to them will be set forth at that time.

6. "After publishing newspaper in L.A. three or four months SHERMAN said someone was after him and that they would have to leave. By arrangement CRANE drove SHERMAN'S car to Utah, probably Salt Lake City, where he picked up Mr. and Mrs. SHERMAN and their daughter and drove them to New York. In New York City SHERMAN introduced CRANE to BOB whom CRANE identified from photograph as CHAMBERS."

CHAMBERS states that CRANE is undoubtedly correct in stating that SHERMAN introduced them in New York City in probably 1934. CHAMBERS also recalls that this meeting took place in the Sloane House (YMCA). It is his further recollection that this was purely a social meeting of SHERMAN and was not an organization meeting. CHAMBERS commented to the effect that SHERMAN was addicted to YMCAs and as a matter of fact while in Japan won the YMCA handball championship.

7. "CRANE remained in New York a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone in Sherman's car. SHERMAN returned to San Francisco a few months later and sailed for the Orient alone. CRANE accompanied SHERMAN to the boat but could not recall its name or the line. CRANE placed his trip to New York with SHERMANS as during the Longshoremen's strike in San Francisco which he recalled reading in the New York papers."

It is CHAMBER'S recollection at this time that shortly after his meeting with CRANE the latter returned to the West Coast and CHAMBERS did not see him again until their meeting at the Golden

Gate YMCA in San Francisco. CHAMBERS said he was unaware of the method of travel used by CRANE in his return to the West Coast. CHAMBERS has previously advised as to SHERMAN'S trip to the Orient but he has no information relative to any contact between CRANE and SHERMAN in San Francisco at the time of SHERMAN'S departure.

8. "Shortly after SHERMAN sailed CRANE went to NYC where he worked for CHAMBERS doing photographic work. CRANE recalled that he made some trips back and forth across the country but could not recall the date or the reasons for the trips. He remembered meeting CHAMBERS in the San Francisco YMCA by prearrangement and CHAMBERS was registered under the name of CANTWELL."

CHAMBERS said that to the best of his recollection he next saw CRANE in San Francisco at the time he, CHAMBERS, took the money belt there under instructions of the unknown subject, BILL. He states that he met CRANE at the Golden Gate YMCA where he, CHAMBERS, was registered under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He states that CRANE contacted him and he is therefore of the opinion that some word must have been forwarded to San Francisco whereby CRANE knew that he would be at the YMCA hotel at a particular time and under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He added that to the best of his knowledge CRANE did not know him previously as LLOYD CANTWELL. He recalls that he and CRANE met in the afternoon and that they then drove out in CRANE'S car to Golden Gate Park. They sat around there for awhile and talked and then had supper in the vicinity. CHAMBERS stated that he was quite sure that it was during their stay in the park and during supper that CRANE "filled him in on FOLKOFF". After dark CRANE drove him to FOLKOFF'S home where he, CHAMBERS, turned the money belt over to either CRANE or FOLKOFF.

CHAMBERS stated that it was during their conversation in the park and during dinner that CRANE told him of FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia and the fact that FOLKOFF'S daughter had been a Comintern courier. CHAMBERS said he could not recall any trips on the part of CRANE back and forth across the country. He speculated that CRANE had been kept in San Francisco on the instructions of the unknown subject, BILL, in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Tokyo. These trips referred to by CRANE may have been the result of this arrangement.

9. "CHAMBERS delivered grey-black rubber money belt to CRANE for safe keeping and CRANE kept it home and later delivered it back to CHAMBERS in New York City. He stated that he had not examined the contents of the money belt but recalled it being counted out on his arrival in New York by CHAMBERS and an unknown Jewish man. CRANE recalled FOLKOFF being with himself and CHAMBERS on one occasion during time CHAMBERS in San Francisco to deliver the money belt but uncertain that FOLKOFF present when money belt changed hands. CRANE recalled the amount as at least $2,000."

CHAMBERS advised that CRANE'S statement that the money belt was given to the latter for safe-keeping is not true. He says that his specific recollection is that the money belt was turned over to either FOLKOFF or CRANE as stated above.

As to the amount of money which CHAMBERS brought to San Francisco, he is of the definite opinion that it was much in excess of $2,000 as mentioned by CRANE. He adds that he does not think that BILL would have caused him to make such a trip with only this relatively small amount of money.

As to CRANE'S having kept this money belt and later returning it to CHAMBERS in New York City, the latter at first stated that he did not believe this to have been the situation. However, after some reflection he speculated that it was entirely possible that the money had been originally sent to San Francisco to be used in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Japan. For some reason part of this money might have been returned by CRANE to New York City where it would have been handed over to CHAMBERS and MAXIM LIEBER who CHAMBERS believes would be the unknown Jewish man mentioned by CRANE. It might be noted that it was through MAXIM LIEBER that CHAMBERS and SHERMAN arranged for the cover company, the American Features Syndicate, which was used by SHERMAN as a cover in his trip to Japan. LIEBER, according to CHAMBERS, was entirely cognizant of the true nature of this venture.

10. "While in New York and after SHERMAN had left for the Orient CRANE again met the Italian couple to whom he had been introduced in L.A. CRANE states the Italian had no work to do and to keep them occupied CHAMBERS had CRANE teach the Italian's wife

"photography. CRANE taught her a little photography at the Italian's apartment at Staten Island or Greenwich Village. CRANE stated the Italian was also known as PETE and he fought in the Spanish Revolution. He described the Italian as forty-two now, six feet, 190 pounds, well built, brown eyes, brown wavy hair, good looking, mechanic and ham radio operator and Italian navy officer in World War I. The Italian's wife was of Spanish or Mexican descent. CRANE last saw this Italian in Los Angeles about 1940 at which time the Italian was remarried and father of a new baby. CRANE stated that while in New York the Italian was not working for them though he and CHAMBERS had a fixed meeting with the Italian once a month."

With reference to CRANE'S meeting with the Italian couple in New York City, CHAMBERS believed that this was probably the first time that CRANE had seen these individuals since Los Angeles. However, CHAMBERS stated he had no idea as to why this couple came to New York City from Los Angeles. He did not know where they lived in New York City. He said that it was probable that CRANE did teach them photography, but he does not believe that it was his, CHAMBERS', idea. He stated that he did not know the Italian man well and did not know the latter's wife at all. He said that it is entirely possible that CRANE asked him about teaching this couple photography and he might have stated that it would be a good idea. However, he has no independent recollection of this.

CHAMBERS said that the physical description of the Italian man sounds rather familiar to him, particularly his height. He stated that the name, "PETE", with reference to this Italian, did not sound familiar to him.

As to the Spanish Revolution mentioned, CHAMBERS commented that he would like to know just what revolution was meant inasmuch as the only one of which he is aware occurred in 1937.

He knew nothing with regard to this individual's being an Italian Naval Officer. He did state, however, that he had a vague recollection that this individual was a ham radio operator and a very vague recollection that his services were to be used in that capacity on the West Coast. He stated that he was unable to elaborate on this as it was extremely hazy in his mind and he was almost hesitant to make this observation.

As to the meeting once a month, CHAMBERS stated that it was barely possible that he, CHAMBERS, had any such arrangements. He suggested that it was possible that CRANE had such meetings but he, CHAMBERS, was certainly not present.

11. "CRANE recalled working with CHAMBERS in New York, Washington and Baltimore but recalls doing photography in New York and Baltimore only. He recalled one occasion in Baltimore where he photographed Treasury and State Dept. documents every night for a week straight. This was done in someone's apartment located upstairs over an office, probably real estate office, in two-story building near brewery and in a residential district in central part of Baltimore. He did not know the original source of these documents and stated that he has no recollection of ever meeting ALGER HISS."

CHAMBERS emphatically denies that CRANE ever did photographic work for him in New York City. He states that it is entirely possible that CRANE did one or two jobs in Baltimore and he certainly handled two or three assignments in Washington, D.C. Relative to the occasion in Baltimore where CRANE states he photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight, CHAMBERS states that this is untrue. However, he comments to the effect that if CRANE did any work in Baltimore, it could have been on Treasury and State Department documents. He continues that if CRANE did work in Baltimore on more than one occasion such work might have been done in the same week and thus leading CRANE to believe that he had worked for a week straight.

With reference to CRANE'S description of the apartment in Baltimore, it would seem to indicate that he has reference to the apartment of one WILLIAM SPIEGEL on the corner of East Madison and Calvert Streets. However, CHAMBERS states he has no recollection of a brewery being in that vicinity. He states further that since CRANE is able to provide this description, it is entirely possible that he, CHAMBERS, did have CRANE handle one or two photographic assignments here. He added that except for CRANE'S ability to supply this description he, CHAMBERS, would never believe that he had been there.

It might be observed that CRANE has made no reference to having done photographic work in Washington. CHAMBERS is absolutely positive that he had CRANE do such work there; however, CHAMBERS does not know where CRANE lived in that city. It is requested that the Los Angeles Office inquire of CRANE as to where he lived

in Washington and where he performed his photographic work in that city. It is considered possible that this description which he has furnished in referenced teletype might apply to a place in Washington, D. C. rather than in Baltimore as he has stated.

12. "Aside from this incident there was not much work and CRANE stood by receiving occasional night calls for photographic service."

CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever making any "night calls for photographic service". He admits that there probably was not much work for CRANE at that time. He states further that it is possible that he could have contacted CRANE by telephone, but he does not recall ever having done so. It is his recollection that his contacts with CRANE were routine and were pre-arranged.

13. "CRANE recalled having met a red-haired Russian known as PETE and has recently read that CHAMBERS has identified this Russian as a colonel. CRANE stated CHAMBERS introduced him to this man at a prearranged meeting believed to be in an Automat."

CHAMBERS recalls that Colonel BORIS BYKOV, who would be the red-haired Russian known as "PETE" referred to by CRANE, brought CRANE and him together sometime early in 1937. He stated further that prior to this meeting BYKOV had talked to him for sometime concerning CRANE. It was CHAMBERS' definite impression that BYKOV was more or less "fed up" with CRANE and wanted to get rid of him. CHAMBERS is unable to recall just where this first meeting between CRANE and him took place; however, it is also his recollection that CRANE came almost immediately thereafter to Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS recalled that probably around 1935 CRANE had been very busy and interested in literary activities. Also at that time CRANE associated with a left-wing or Communist writer whose first name CHAMBERS thought was probably "VIOLA". He said that CRANE was also busy with his own affairs and was trying to make his way as a legitimate news photographer.

14. "CRANE stated in fall of 1937 CHAMBERS told him that their work had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be

"traitors---it was decided CRANE should return to the West Coast and get out of the work."

CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever having made any such statement to CRANE. He emphatically denies that he ever discussed his own contemplated break with the Communist Party with CRANE. He comments to the effect that CRANE'S remarks sound as if they echo some comment on his, CHAMBERS', part concerning the purge trials.

CHAMBERS does not recall any details concerning CRANE'S departure, but he states: "I imagine that BYKOV sent him on his way". He speculates that CRANE probably went from Washington back to New York City. It is his recollection that CRANE had departed for the West Coast prior to the time that he, CHAMBERS, broke in April 1938. He does not know how or exactly why the relationship with CRANE was terminated. The only reason for this termination that he can recall is "probable dissatisfaction with him (CRANE)". CHAMBERS commented to the effect that CRANE was "not the kind of an operator who you would want around".

15. "CHAMBERS told CRANE that SHERMAN was living in Southern California and warned him to stay away from SHERMAN and he, CRANE, would be all right. CRANE stated that since his return to the West Coast he has had no connection whatever with Soviet espionage."

CHAMBERS states that it is entirely possible that he spoke to CRANE relative to SHERMAN, but he does not have any definite recollection of having instructed CRANE to stay away from SHERMAN.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 9, 1949.

1. "CRANE interviewed again February 8 and stated in about 1932 he met MARGARET GUTELIUS, who was attending University of California, at a CP meeting at Mill Valley, Calif. in Sept. 1934 when GUTELIUS enrolled in medical school at Berkeley she and CRANE began living together in an apartment in Berkeley as man and wife and continued to do so during 1934-35 school term. CRANE thought maybe he had money belt in his possession while residing with MARGARET in Berkeley. When CRANE returned to New York to work for CHAMBERS

"and until leaving the work he lived with GUTELIUS who was then attending Columbia University Medical School. They first lived in an apartment on Staten Island, then moved to Amsterdam Street where had an apartment located catercornered from large playground and swimming pool. For nearly two years prior to end of 1937 CRANE and GUTELIUS lived in apartment at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City which CRANE rented under name W. EDWARD CRANE."

CHAMBERS stated that he did not recognize the name of MARGARET GUTELIUS. However, he stated that he knew the girl with whom CRANE was then living and it was his recollection that her name was "PEGGY". He also recalled that he had met her on only one occasion and this was at BYKOV'S specific instructions in an attempt to iron out their marital difficulties. CHAMBERS also had a vague recollection that CRANE had picked him up in a car and that they had then picked up "PEGGY" and the three then went to a restaurant in New York City where they talked. CHAMBERS also has a recollection that from his conversation with these two people he came to the conclusion that they were "physically maladjusted". He stated that he had never at any time visited in CRANE'S place of residence in New York City. CHAMBERS stated that he had a hazy recollection that "PEGGY" was a nurse; however, he was not aware of her having attended school in New York City.

2. "During this time, 1936-37, CRANE stated his name was in New York City telephone directory."

CHAMBERS stated that he had no knowledge concerning CRANE'S residence in New York City or the latter's having had a telephone here.

3. "CRANE advised GUTELIUS knew he was in some underground work and on one occasion she and CRANE went with Col. BYKOV, whome CRANE knew as PETE, and BYKOV'S wife to a night club in New York."

According to CHAMBERS, he has no knowledge of any social relationships between CRANE, "PEGGY", and Colonel BYKOV and the latter's wife. It is also CHAMBERS' opinion that CRANE knew BYKOV as "PETER" and not "PETE".

4. "Undated and unidentified newspaper clipping found in search of CRANE'S residence reflects CRANE and GUTELIUS married by GUTELIUS' father, a Presbyterian minister, at which time according

"to clipping CRANE was associated with a newspaper syndicate in NYC. GUTELIUS presently remarried and CRANE does not know her present last name. GUTELIUS home was in Rochester, New York."

It was CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE and "PEGGY" were married during all the time that they were in New York City.

Relative to the newspaper syndicate, CHAMBERS stated that the only thing he could think of in this connection was the American Features Syndicate; however, it was not his recollection that CRANE had ever been connected with that organization in New York City.

5. "CRANE advised he received a Leica camera from JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in San Francisco and later gave this camera to CHAMBERS in New York."

CHAMBERS' answer to this was "I do not think so -- I'm sure CRANE had a Leica, but I am also quite sure that it was his own property". It was also CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE had a number of pieces of additional camera equipment including a telescopic lens and flash equipment. CHAMBERS said that he had no remembrance whatsoever of CRANE having given him a Leica camera.

6. "CRANE believes CHAMBERS later gave the camera to the wife of 'the Italian' to whom CRANE gave lessons in photography. CRANE believes this woman may still have this Leica camera."

CHAMBERS said that the above statement in his opinion "is true but false". He explained this by stating that he, CHAMBERS, did not give any camera to the Italian woman as he did not even know her. However, he states that perhaps CRANE gave the camera himself to this Italian woman.

7. "CHAMBERS furnished CRANE money with which CRANE purchased a Model G Leica at COHEN'S Camera Exchange on Fulton Street in NYC. This Leica which has Serial No. 162673 CRANE still has in his possession. He believes he never used this camera for taking photographs of documents. CRANE uses the Leica continuously as a means of livelihood doing commercial photography."

CHAMBERS states that he does not believe that he ever furnished CRANE with any money for the purchase of a camera. He suggests

that it is possible that BILL or Colonel BYKOV may have provided the necessary funds. CHAMBERS believed that CRANE used his own camera for photographing documents. He stated that CRANE must have used his own camera because CHAMBERS stated that he never supplied CRANE with any other. He is equally sure that CRANE did not return any camera to him when he, CRANE, left Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS suggested that it is entirely possible that CRANE returned a camera to Colonel BYKOV without his, CHAMBERS', knowledge.

8. "CRANE has now recalled that he also did some photographing of documents during one week in summer of 1937 in Washington, D. C. in apartment of a girl known to CHAMBERS, that this girl would be away from the apartment while they were doing photographing and he described this girl as being large athletic type, five ten or eleven inches, one fifty pounds, and dark haired. He recalled her apartment had been on 16th or 17th Street, N.W., one block or more from Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C."

CHAMBERS claims that he has absolutely no recollection of this girl in Washington, D. C. as described by CRANE. He further alleges that to the best of his knowledge he never worked with any girl in that city.

9. "While working for CHAMBERS, CRANE operated Crane News Photo Service (or similar name) and had mail address at Minature Camera Club, George Washington Hotel. He used dark room of Miniature Camera Club to develop photos. He advised this work involved commercial photography was done with CHAMBERS' permission, was not concerned with his illegal work, but merely to keep him occupied and as an additional source of income."

This news photo service, CHAMBERS stated, would have been CRANE'S own personal venture. However, CHAMBERS stated that he knew nothing of any such organization. He says it is entirely possible that CRANE mentioned it to him at the time and that he does recall that CRANE was trying to break into the news photography game. CHAMBERS likewise knows nothing concerning the Miniature Camera Club. He states that this venture on CRANE'S part was possibly done with his permission.

10. "CRANE recalled CHAMBERS mentioning persons in younger set of State Dept. including names of ALGER HISS, DUGGAN, DEAN ACHESON,

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"ADOLPH BERLE, and also HARRY DEXTER WHITE. The conversations may have been with Col. BYKOV and it was his impression that material was to be expected from some of these people or that some of them were considered as possible sources of material. CRANE said he was subsequently surprised to read anti-Soviet statements made by BERLE."

In answer to the above, CHAMBERS states: "I do not think that this statement is at all true". He adds that he believes it to be very unlikely that Colonel BYKOV would have had any such conversation with CRANE. He suggests that it is not beyond "the realm of possibility" that BYKOV may have asked CRANE as to what he knew of these people.

11. "CRANE also recalled vaguely that there was some Department of Justice transaction mentioned, but he could furnish no further information."

CHAMBERS states that there was not any Department of Justice transaction to his knowledge. He added that the only contact he ever had in the Justice Department was ALGER HISS and the latter was not in that Department at the time referred to by CRANE but rather was employed then in the State Department.

12. "CRANE stated he knew PEYTON KERR and wife in San Francisco and later in Washington, D. C. contacted KERRS several times on instructions of either CHAMBERS or BYKOV to develop him or others through him as information sources. PEYTON KERR was economist and possibly employed in either Agriculture or Labor Departments. CRANE stated KERRS had a friend in State Department and CHAMBERS had instructed CRANE to develop this friend as a source. CRANE cannot recall this person's name. He was to develop this man through attention to the man's wife, whom he described as five feet one or two inches, overweight for height, light brown hair, light complexion, wore glasses. He could not describe the husband, whom he met only once. CRANE stated he was unsuccessful in developing the KERRS or KERRS' friend and that KERRS were in no way involved in the illegal work."

CHAMBERS does not recall anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR. He does recall that CRANE had social contacts in Washington, D. C. and he admits that CRANE may possibly have mentioned PEYTON KERR

to him and suggested the possibility of using KERR. Further, CHAMBERS admits that he may have even told CRANE to go ahead with this operation and see what would develop. However, he added that if he did so, it made no impression on him and he has no independent recollection of anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR.

13. "CRANE advised that Col. BYKOV was probably introduced by CHAMBERS .5 - 5 (?) he, CRANE, kept prearranged meetings with BYKOV on the average of once or twice a month."

CHAMBERS claims that he was introduced to CRANE by Colonel BYKOV. He does not know how often CRANE saw BYKOV prior to his, CHAMBERS', originally meeting CRANE. However, he states definitely that after CRANE came to Washington, D. C. the latter would not have seen BYKOV, at least not as often as once or twice a month.

14. "CRANE said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with BYKOV but that on occasions he delivered money from BYKOV to CHAMBERS and sometimes when CHAMBERS could not keep meetings with BYKOV, CHAMBERS would send CRANE."

According to CHAMBERS, CRANE never delivered any money to him and he is positive that he would never have had CRANE keep any meetings with BYKOV in his stead.

15. "CRANE cannot recall meeting BYKOV anywhere but NYC."

CHAMBERS says that this statement is probably true. He suggests that CRANE be questioned as to the technique of his, CRANE'S, meeting with BYKOV to see if the manner of meeting coincides with the technique followed during meetings between CHAMBERS and BYKOV. In this connection it might be stated that CHAMBERS would usually meet BYKOV in a movie theater and they would proceed from there by a circuitous route to some restaurant. During their trip and while in the restaurant they would usually conduct whatever business they had to take up.

16. "CRANE met BYKOV'S wife only once as mentioned above when GUTELIUS was also present. He described BYKOV'S wife as five feet six or seven inches, a little taller than BYKOV, one twenty to one thirty pounds, dark complexion, blue-black hair, slender build, stunning looking, and of much happier disposition than BYKOV."

CHAMBERS stated that as he has mentioned heretofore he was not aware of any social contacts between the CRANES and BYKOVS.

17. "After CRANE left illegal work in latter part 1937 and while in San Francisco during spring, 1938, CHAMBERS wrote a letter stating that all CRANE'S work was wasted because it had gone into hands of their worst enemies. To CRANE this meant it had fallen into Nazi hands. CHAMBERS in letter stated he and PETE (BYKOV) 'were marching hand in hand into oblivion'."

CHAMBERS stated that he has absolutely no recollection of sending a letter containing this information or ever sending CRANE a letter at any time.

18. "CRANE recalled CHAMBERS telling him that ISAAC FOLKOFF on one occasion sold all his goods and went to Russia but after being there a short while became very disgusted and had a difficult time getting back into the US. CRANE also stated CHAMBERS once told him FOLKOFF was with the Secret Police. CRANE said if FOLKOFF is still active he is still very much illegal."

CHAMBERS stated that in connection with the above-mentioned information, this is true but that CRANE apparently is mixed up because this information concerning FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia, etc., was told to CHAMBERS by CRANE rather than vice versa.

19. "CRANE also recalled CHAMBERS telling him the Soviets had used members of the Irish Army to obtain information in the US."

CHAMBERS related that this is no doubt true. It might be noted that during interviews had with CHAMBERS he has related in detail the situation in which the Soviets through their connections with the Irish Republican Army were able to obtain information regarding the construction of tanks used by the United States Army.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 11, 1949.

1. "CRANE stated when he first went to New York in 1934 with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN he was introduced by unsub BILL, predecessor of Col. BYKOV to two former Czarist army officers whose cover names he cannot recall and whose real names he never heard. CRANE stated they both resided in or near Washington, D. C. and CHAMBERS

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"knows about them. Russian Number One was about forty-five years old, six feet one or two in., two hundred fifteen lbs., dark complexion, wore glasses, possibly pince-nez type, of haughty, scowling demeanor and soft and flabby appearance but not fat. Russian No. Two was about forty-five years or less, slightly shorter than Russian No. One, about one hundred ninety lbs., rangy build, also soft and flabby appearance, light brown hair and fair complexion. CHAMBERS told CRANE that both Russians were card players and gamblers. CRANE'S impression was that they were "hangovers" from another group and were being carried along for possible future use. CRANE was introduced to Russian No. One in Central Park, NYC, and may have seen him on one other occasion. When CRANE returned to NYC in 1935 to work with CHAMBERS Col. BYKOV put CRANE in touch with Russian No. Two. At subsequent meetings, some of which were in Philadelphia, Russian No. Two delivered approx. a dozen military journals to CRANE who turned them over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV. CRANE paid No. Two one hundred dollars a month and sometimes gave him money for Number One. It appears Russian No. Two may be identical with VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF ..."

CHAMBERS related in connection with the above information, CRANE is unquestionably mistaken as to his being put in touch with Russian #2 by BYKOV. It is to be noted that from information obtained from CHAMBERS and the investigation of these facts it can almost be categorically stated that CHAMBERS first met BYKOV in about December of 1936 and further, that BYKOV in all probability did not arrive in the United States until probably some few months before that time.

It is CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE informed him of the identity of VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF and probably indicated that he was receiving information from this individual. However, CHAMBERS has never met DE SVESHNIKOFF and has no definite idea as to the identity of Russian No. 1. It is to be noted, however, that from remarks made by CHAMBERS and from information available to this Office from other Russian sources that Russian No. 1 may be identical with JOHN J. MATHIN, with alias, Matveenko.

CHAMBERS has no present recollection of receiving any military journals from CRANE and if CRANE actually received this material, he in all probability turned it over to BYKOV directly. It would appear that CRANE was more closely associated with BYKOV in this

espionage apparatus than he was with CHAMBERS and although he definitely knew CHAMBERS, CRANE may unwittingly be attributing a great deal of information as coming from CHAMBERS when as a matter of fact BYKOV was the source of these data.

CHAMBERS has no present recollection of any payments being made to Russian Number 1 for himself or to Russian #1 for Russian #2. As to these two Russians being "hangovers" from previous apparatus CHAMBERS' only remark was that this sounded reasonable although he has no definite information concerning it. He further related that he has no recollection of any such meeting in Central Park as mentioned above.

2. "Shortly before sailing for Orient in 1934 SHERMAN instructed CRANE to look up MORRIS ASIMOW in Berkeley and maintain contact with him. CRANE does not recall exact purpose for contact with ASIMOW or receiving info. from him in Berkeley. SHERMAN told CRANE that ASIMOW had joined CP in Berkeley but was immediately pulled out because he was supposed to be useful. Sometime after beginning work with CHAMBERS in NYC CRANE recalls going to Chicago and contacting ASIMOW who was employed by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and receiving a report from ASIMOW concerning steel. Thereafter ASIMOW made about a dozen trips to NYC to turn over info. to CRANE. CRANE believes ASIMOW cover name was possibly 'HARRY'. He feels sure that he introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS and states ASIMOW knew Col. BYKOV because on some occasions he would take ASIMOW to BYKOV. CRANE cannot recall any connection between J. PETERS and ASIMOW. CRANE knows of no illegal activity on part of ASIMOW since he, CRANE, left NYC in late 1937. He states he learned welder's trade at ASIMOW'S factory, Central Metals Inc., in Los Angeles in early 1940. Until this time ASIMOW knew CRANE only as PETE GREEN."

CHAMBERS related that he has no present recollection of the incident wherein SHERMAN instructed GREEN to contact ASIMOW as a useful person. He likewise does not know anything about ASIMOW'S being a member of the Communist Party and subsequently being pulled out of it but volunteered that this would appear to be a logical and customary practice. CHAMBERS further related that CRANE told him about his trip to Chicago and ASIMOW'S association with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company in that city. It was

CHAMBERS' belief that ASIMOW was working directly for BYKOV and that although CRANE on one occasion introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS, this was done unquestionably without BYKOV'S knowledge. CHAMBERS recalls that CRANE on occasions told him that ASIMOW made weekly trips to New York City from Chicago by airplane and that in all likelihood BYKOV met ASIMOW in New York City on these occasions.

CHAMBERS is entirely unfamiliar with the pseudonym, HARRY, in relation to ASIMOW. CHAMBERS stated that insofar as he knew ASIMOW had no connection with J. PETERS.

In summary, all of CHAMBERS' knowledge of ASIMOW came directly from CRANE and CHAMBERS has previously on several occasions informed Agents of this Office that CRANE had been in touch with one ASIMOW when the latter was at Berkeley, California, and later when he was a member of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company.

3. "Rebufile 65-57913 entitled Unsub, was, Otto, Karl, who according to ROBERT GORDON SETZ, accompanied SHERMAN to West Coast in June 1932, returning to NYC July or August 1932 and subsequently reported seen in Berlin enroute to Moscow, CRANE advised that CHAMBERS was known as 'KARL' and 'OTTO' and that he vaguely recalled CHAMBERS may have visited San Francisco with SHERMAN prior to his, CRANE'S, connection with SHERMAN. He also recalled that CHAMBERS claimed to have done illegal work in Germany."

CHAMBERS related that he has no recollection of ever having used the pseudonym "OTTO" and that he definitely only made one trip to San Francisco and that was at the instructions of the unknown subject, BILL, and subsequent to his original meeting with CRANE in New York City.

Insofar as illegal work in Germany is concerned, CHAMBERS stated that this definitely was not true. It is to be noted, however, that CHAMBERS spoke fluent German and on occasions palmed himself off as a German and on one occasion told LUDWIG LORRE, a newspaper man in New York City who was closely connected with the Soviets, that he had been in Germany. It is possible that CHAMBERS may have said this but according to CHAMBERS' present story and the investigation concerning his story, it does not appear that

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CHAMBERS ever did any illegal work in that country. It is further noted, however, that in 1922 or 1923 CHAMBERS did make a trip to Europe and actually visited Germany. However, this was some years prior to his joining the Communist Party in New York City.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 16, 1949.

1. "CRANE believes CHAMBERS mentioned that certain small Central and South American Consulates were involved, or could possibly be involved, in Soviet espionage on a mercenary basis."

   CHAMBERS claims that insofar as he can recall he never made such a statement to CRANE or anyone else.

2. "CRANE advised after reading news accounts of RICHARD SORGE case he believes unknown Japanese, alias Joe, was artist and assumes he is identical with YOTOKU MIYAGI of SORGE ring who died in Japan. Possibility noted JOE may be identical with HIDEO NODA, a muralist, mentioned by CHAMBERS as working in SHERMAN'S network in Japan and as having died about 1938 in Tokyo."

   CHAMBERS stated that the name of YOTOKU MIYAGI was unknown to him but that he seriously doubted whether this individual was identical with HIDEO NODA.

3. "CRANE also believes funds in money belt carried by him to NYC had something to do with setup of a news service and believes the Jewish person present with himself and CHAMBERS when money was counted was known as 'PAUL' and was connected with the news service. CRANE stated SHERMAN entered into this news service under name of CHARLES CHASE. He believes CHAMBERS told him SHERMAN, as CHASE, had arranged to sell articles to an editor of American Mercury who also had connection with New York paper, probably the Post. CRANE unable to recall name of news service but thought name 'American Features Syndicate' sounded familiar."

   Information concerning the money belt and the possibility of PAUL being MAXIM LIEBER has been set forth above. It is also to be noted, of course, that the Bureau has secured from the State Department a photostatic copy of a passport application filed by CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE in September 1934 showing the destination of CHASE as Japan. From the photograph and other

material appearing on this application, the CHASE in question is identical with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN.

In connection with the mention of the "American Mercury" and the New York "Post", CHAMBERS stated that he now recalls that when SHERMAN was in New York City and arranging for this mission to Japan, SHERMAN and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had supper one evening with CHARLES ANGOFF who was on the staff of the "American Mercury". An application was made by either CHAMBERS or SHERMAN to sell some material that might be obtained in the Far East. ANGOFF appeared somewhat wary and wanted to know the locale where this material would be from. He was informed that a mission was going behind the lines in Manchuria and this apparently satisfied ANGOFF that the stories would probably have some merit. As a matter of fact, ANGOFF gave SHERMAN, who was known to ANGOFF as CHARLIE CHASE, a letter which he could use in Japan that would facilitate his travel somewhat. CHAMBERS stated that although nothing was said about this mission being performed by Soviet agents, "ANGOFF was alive for many years".

In connection with the New York "Post", CHAMBERS stated that MAXIM LIEBER was a very good friend of DAVID STERN of the New York "Post" and LIEBER went to him and made an agreement whereby certain news stories emanating from Japan were to be made available to the New York "Post". These articles, of course, emanated from SHERMAN. According to CHAMBERS, an agreement was entered into between LIEBER and STERN whereby STERN was to pay a stipulated amount for these news stories after they were delivered.

4. "ReNYCtel Feb. 11th requesting CRANE be questioned regarding DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was., especially under name DAVID CARPENTER, CRANE mentioned that CHAMBERS introduced him in NYC to one DAVE shortly after CRANE arrived in NYC to work for CHAMBERS. CRANE associated with DAVE for about one year and had several meetings with him at least one of which occurred in Philadelphia. CRANE considered DAVE to be a part of the apparatus but never understood his function in it. CRANE delivered envelope believed to contain money to DAVE on some occasions and may have delivered messages received from DAVE either to CHAMBERS

"or Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS told CRANE that DAVE suggested himself making a connection on a homosexual basis for the apparatus with a Republican Senator from Maine named HALE and that CHAMBERS turned this suggestion down. CRANE described DAVE as approx. twenty-five years, five feet five in., one hundred twenty-five to one hundred thirty lbs., dark hair and complexion, long thin hands, stooped posture, wore gray suits, Jewish, 'feline appearance', probably from Washington or Baltimore. CRANE did not recognize name DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN but said DAVE CARPENTER 'had a ring to it'."

CHAMBERS stated that he was very uncertain in his mind at this time as to whether he ever introduced CRANE to CARPENTER. He related, however, that the description of CARPENTER as given by CRANE generally fits the actual description of DAVID CARPENTER with the exception of the stooped posture and he is somewhat doubtful about the "feline appearance". He related, however, that as he has previously stated to Agents interviewing him, his relationship with CARPENTER was not a pleasant one and that it was quite possible at one time he "put CRANE between CARPENTER and himself" to obviate the necessity for seeing CARPENTER at too frequent intervals.

In connection with the delivery of messages from DAVE to either CHAMBERS or Colonel BYKOV, CHAMBERS related that in all probability these messages did come from DAVE to CRANE to himself and subsequently he would deliver them to BYKOV.

In connection with the situation regarding the approaching of a Senator on a homosexual basis, he related that up to this time he had no recollection of this incident. However, the mention of it by CRANE refreshed his recollection and he stated that as a matter of fact this was information that he had at one time probably told to CRANE. According to CHAMBERS, while he was seeing DONALD HISS in Washington, D. C., the latter on one occasion told him about a Senator, the name of whom he cannot presently recall, who had made homosexual advances to DONALD HISS. HISS in turn told CHAMBERS about this and suggested the possibility of approaching the Senator, not necessarily by DONALD HISS himself, on homosexual basis in order to secure information. CHAMBERS stated that he vetoed this suggestion and nothing further was ever said or done about it.

5. "CRANE advised that in spring 1937 MORRIS ASIMOW put him in touch with one HUETTIG, a German employed at large arms factory in Connecticut, believed to be Remington Arms Co., who was in position to obtain info. regarding automatic machinery for loading shells up to fifty calibre. CRANE stated CHAMBERS was extremely interested and told him that two or three special missions to obtain this info. had been dispatched from Russia without success. CRANE stated he turned HUETTIG over to Colonel BYKOV who apparently instructed HUETTIG. HUETTIG then began bringing huge batches of prints, flow charts, etc., to CRANE on weekends and holidays and CRANE turned this material over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV, but most likely BYKOV."

CHAMBERS stated that the name, HUETTIG, is wholly unfamiliar to him and that he never received any such material as CRANE alleges HUETTIG furnished. CHAMBERS advised that in all probability HUETTIG did supply information of this type but that if he did, the material was turned over either by HUETTIG directly to BYKOV or to CRANE who in turn related this information to BYKOV.

In connection with the automatic machinery for loading shells and the three Soviet missions to accomplish this purpose, CHAMBERS related that he has knowledge of only one such attempt on the part of the Russians to obtain blue prints and other information regarding automatic shell loading machinery.

As CHAMBERS has previously related to Agents interviewing him in late 1937 or early 1938 Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET, who was a close associate of many Soviet agents in New York City, returned to the United States from Moscow and talked to CHAMBERS on one or two occasions. At this time ROSENBLIET informed CHAMBERS that JOSEPH STALIN had become extremely upset over the lack of automatic loading machinery for shells and had requested that a mission be sent to the United States to obtain the necessary blue prints and information so that this machinery could be built in Russia. According to ROSENBLIET, the latter was selected for this mission. Investigation conducted by this Office reflects that ROSENBLIET is not in the United States at the present time and in all probability is in Russia.

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Copies of this letter are being provided Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco and Washington because they received some of the referenced teletypes and because it contains information of possible interest to them.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH Field 37 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 21 7-53P

DIRECTOR AND SACS, URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE JANAURY EIGHTEENTH LAST RELATIVE TO THE CHRONOLGY OF THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. IN COMPLIANCE WITH THIS REQUEST HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., WAS INTERVIEWED AT THE OFFICES OF CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE, HE ADVISED THAT ON THE AFTERNOON OF NOVEMBER NINETEENTH HE OBTAINED THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FROM RICHARD F. CLEVELAND AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND TOOK THESE DOCUMENTS TO HIS HOME AT ONE FOUR THREE FIVE LEXINGTON AVE., NYC, THAT SAME EVENING. ON NOVEMBER TWENTIETH HE WENT TO THE OFFICE OF ORDWAY HILTON, FIFTEEN PARK ROW, NYC, AND LEFT THESE DOCUMENTS WITH HILTON FOR PHOTOGRAPHING AND FOR A TYPEWRITER EXAMINATION. IN VIEW OF THIS HILTON WAS INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO THE CHRONOLOGY AND HE STATED THAT HE HAD THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION FROM NOVEMBER TWENTIETH TO NOVEMBER TWENTY FOURTH, FORTY EIGHT. HE VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION THAT DOCUMENT NO. TEN, WHICH APPARENTLY IS THE CLASSIFICATION ORIGINALLY USED ON THESE DOCUMENTS AND UNDOUBTEDLY IS REFERRED TO BY THE LABORATORY AS Q FIVE, HAD BEEN TYPED ON AN UNDERWOOD OFFICE MACHINE. HE STATED THAT UNDERWOOD DURING THE YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN THROUGH THIRTY NINE HAD TWO STYLES OF ELITE TYPE. ONE OF THESE WAS AN OPTIONAL TYPE THAT HAD BEEN USED OCCASIONALLY BUT WHICH WAS

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Mar 18, 1949

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END OF PAGE ONE

DISCONTINUED BY UNDERWOOD. HE STATED THE STYLE OF THIS TYPE WAS DISTINCTIVE TO THE UNDERWOOD AND HE READILY IDENTIFIED THIS TYPE AS BEING FROM AN UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER. HE STATED THAT DOCUMENT NO. TEN WAS THE ONLY DOCUMENT THAT HAD DOUBLE SPACED TYPE AND HE STATED THAT THE TYPING HAD BEEN PLACED ON A GOVERNMENT BOND PAPER. SAAG b3 T.J. DONEGAN CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THAT ANNA BELLE NEW-COMB IN HER TESTIMONY BEFORE THE FJG [redacted]

[redacted] DONEGAN FURTHER STATED THAT LINCOLN IN HER TESTIMONY BEFORE THE FJG [redacted] REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO THE REPORT OF SA RAPHAEL I. NIXON DATED JANUARY FIFTH, FORTY NINE, AT WASHINGTON DC, WHEREIN MISS LINCOLN DURING HER INTERVIEW STATED THAT TO THE BEST OF HER RECOLLECTION THERE HAD BEEN THREE TYPEWRITERS IN HER SECTION IN THE STATE DEPT., ONE AN UNDERWOOD WHICH SHE HERSELF STILL HAD IN HER POSSESSION, ANOTHER UNDERWOOD WHICH MISS NEWCOMB USED AND WHICH WAS REPLACED BY AN L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER SOME TIME BETWEEN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE AND THIRTY NINE. MISS NEWCOMB IN THE SAME REPORT

END OF PAGE TWO

DURING INTERVIEW ADVISED THAT SHE FIRST USED AN UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER WHICH WAS LATER SUBSTITUTED BY AN L.C. SMITH TYPEWRITER, AND THAT OF MORE RECENT DATE THIS WAS REPLACED BY AN L.C. SMITH OR A REMINGTON. IN REFERENCE TO THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE HANDLING OF THE ORGINAL DOCUMENTS, WHICH IS BEING GIVEN EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION, IT IS NOTED THAT MEDINA AND OTHER WHO POSSIBLY HANDLED THE ORIGNAL DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN UN-AVAILABLE FOR COMPLETE INTERVIEW. MEDINA WAS INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME IN THAT HE IS PRESENTLY HANDLING CASES IN LOCAL COURTS. MEDINA HAS BEEN COOPERATIVE AND IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE EXACT CHRONOLOGY WILL BE AVAILABLE IN THE IMMEDIATE FURTURE. REFERENCE TELETYPE INDICATED THAT CLEVELAND HAD GIVEN ONE TYPEWRITTEN LETTER WHICH HAD BEEN SENT FROM ALGER HISS TO EDWARD CASE AT WEST-MINSTER, MARYLAND, AND THAT THIS LETTER WAS IN MEDINAS POSSESSION OR THAT HE KNEW OF ITS WHEREABOUTS. MR. MEDINA HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THIS LETTER BYT MR. HILTON STATED THAT MR. OWENS OF THE HUCA AND MR. VEZZANA BROUGHT A REDUCED PHOTOGTAPH OF A LETTER DATED MAY TWENTY EIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, WHICH HAD BEEN SENT FROM HISS TO CASE, DEALING WITH SOME PROPERTY IN MARYLAND. THEY HAD REQUESTED HILTON TO MAKE A TYPEWRITTEN EXAMINATION OF THIS PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY, AND IN HIS ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE ORIGINAL LETTER OWENS AND VEZZANA STATED THAT HE ORIGINAL WAS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE HUCA. HILTON FURTHER STATED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NUMEROUS TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS

END OF PAGE THREE

FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HUCA TO DETERMINE WHETHER THESE SPECIMENS WERE IDENTICAL WITH THE TYPEWRITING ON THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. BUREAU REQUESTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE SPECIMENS OBTAINED BY THE HUCA ARE AVAILABLE TO THE LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION. HILTON STATED NONE OF THESE SPECIMENS WERE IDENTICAL WITH WOODSTOCK TYPING ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS OR DOCUMENT NO. TEN.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 7- 1949

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 89 7 10-41P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. RENYTEL JAN. TWENTY INSTANT. RE DE SVESHNIKOFF. DUN AND BRADSTREET HAS NO RECORD OF STEPANOFF OR SIMILAR NAME AT ELEVEN THIRTY THREE BROADWAY, NYC, OR OF ANY ORDNANCE RESEARCH CO., BUT DOES HAVE A RECORD OF ORDNANCE ENGINEERING AND TESTING CO. OPERATED FROM NINETEEN TWENTYNINE TO THIRTYNINE BY JOHN J. MATWIN AND LOCATED FROM NINETEEN THIRTY AT THE ADDRESS, ELEVEN THIRTY THREE BROADWAY. ON FEB. FIRST, THIRTYNINE MATWIN FORMED ENGINEERING MACHINERY CORP. TO CONTINUE BUSINESS OF ABOVE NAMED CO. AND OPERATED FROM SAME ADDRESS. IN REGARD TO JOHN J. MATWIN, WAS., ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO FOLLOWING REPORTS IN CASE ENTITLED "AMTORG TRADING CORP., ESPIONAGE - R"., COPIES OF WHICH ARE AVAILABLE TO WFO.. REPORTS OF SA RICHARD N. PRANKE DATED DEC. FOUR, NINETEEN FORTYTWO AT NYC, PAGE TWENTYFIVE AND PAGES FIFTY FIVE TO SIXTY ONE INCLUSIVE, REPORT OF SAME AGENT DATED JAN. ELEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE AT NYC, PAGES THIRTY TO THIRTY FOUR INCLUSIVE,

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AND REPORT OF SA A. ROBERT SWANSON, DATED NOV. EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY THREE, AT NYC, PAGE FORTYTWO. ALSO TO REPORT, NOT AVAILABLE WFO, OF SA GEORGE V. FLAVIN, SAME CASE, DATED SEPT. SIX, NINETEEN FORTY THREE, AT BOSTON, REFLECTING THAT ON INTERVIEW BASIL DELGASS, VICE PRES. OF AMTORG NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN TO THIRTY, STATED MATWIN WAS EMPLOYED BY RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMISSION UNDER GEN. GERMONIUS AT NYC DURING FIRST WORLD WAR BUT WAS DISCHARGED BECAUSE OF ESPIONAGE FOR GERMANY. DELGASS SAID THAT A SUB ORGANIZATION, OPERATING SEPARATELY FROM AMTORG, AND RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM AND REPORTING DIRECTLY TO MOSCOW, WAS IN OPERATION IN US AT TIME HE WAS WITH AMTORG. DELGASS ADVISED THAT MATWIN WAS CONNECTED WITH A MAN NAMED KASS /PH/ EITHER A FINN OR LITHUANIAN, WHO PURCHASED LIBERTY MOTORS FOR EXPORT FOR THIS SUB ORGANIZATION OF AMTORG WHEN SUCH EXPORT WAS BANNED BY US GOVT. FURTHER, THAT MATWIN WORKED FOR AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED MAKHNIKOVSKY /PH/, WHO WAS EMPLOYED BY THIS SUB ORGANIZATION OF AMTORG AND WHO HAD DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE INTELLIGENCE DIV. IN MOSCOW. DELGASS ADVISED MAKHNIKOVSKY WENT TO FRANCE IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN ON ORDERS FROM MOSCOW AND AFTER HE LEFT, DELGASS SEARCHED MAKHNIKOVSKY-S ROOM AND FOUND BLUE PRINTS CONCERNING MACHINE GUNS, PISTOLS,

END OF PAGE TWO

AND OTHER GUNS OF U.S.A., SAID BLUE PRINTS MARKED CONFIDENTIAL. ABOVE WOULD INDICATE DE SVESHNIKOFF MAY HAVE DEALT WITH MATWIN AT ELEVEN THIRTY THREE BROADWAY, NYC. INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED IN CASE ENTITLED "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT" AND WIFE, ESPIONAGE R, BUFILE SIXTY FIVE DASH FIVE SEVEN EIGHT NINE NINE, AND THE CHARLOTTE OFFICE IN THAT CASE HAS PRESENTLY ADVISED THAT MATWIN IS PRESENTLY RESIDING AT ONE TWO TWO RHETT ST., GREENVILLE, S.C. NO PHOTO OF MATWIN IS AVAILABLE AND MATWIN AS YET HAS NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED IN THAT CASE. HOWEVER, A DESCRIPTION OF MATWIN OBTAINED BY CHARLOTTE OFFICE IS AS FOLLOWS. PRESENTLY FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, WEIGHING APPROXIMATELY ONE NINETY POUNDS, GRAY HAIR, SOFT SPOKEN. ON REINTERVIEW BY WFO DE SVESHNIKOFF SHOULD BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING MATWIN AS POSSIBLY BEING PERSON IN "ORDNANCE RESEARCH CO." WITH WHOM DE SVESHNIKOFF DEALT. FURTHER, NY FILES REFLECT NO INFO ON ANY STEPANOFF WHO MAY HAVE BEEN AFFILIATED WITH AMTORG AND ORDNANCE RESEARCH, BUT WFO LETTER DATED MAY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, IN CASE ENTITLED "AMTORG TRADING CORP., IS-R" REFLECTS PHOTOS OF FOL-

END OF PAGE THREE

LOWING PERSONS NAMED STEPANOV, APPARENTLY AFFILIATED WITH AMTORG IN THE PAST. EVGENII IVANOVICH STEPANOV, ILIA STEPANOV, MIKHAIL DMITRIEVICH STEPANOV, MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH STEPANOV, NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVICH STEPANOV, NIKOLAI IVANOVICH STEPANOV, NIKOLAI PETROVICH STEPANOV, AND VIKTOR YAKOVLEVICH STEPANOV. PHOTOS OF ABOVE SHOULD BE SHOWN TO DE SVESHNIKOFF ON INTERVIEW BY WFO FOR POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION BY HIM AS PERSON FROM AMTORG WITH WHOM HE DEALT.

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MARCH 16, 1949

SAC, SEATTLE
SAN FRANCISCO

URGENT

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2449

O JAHN, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RESANFRANTEL MARCH FOURTEENTH, LAST, RE HELEN RINGE. NO FURTHER EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE BY SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE TO INTERVIEW HELEN RINGE AND NO CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE BY SEATTLE WITH HER SISTER SALLY RINGE IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN SALLY'S COOPERATION FOR FURTHER INTERVIEW WITH HELEN. NEW YORK ADVISED.

HOOVER

cc - NEW YORK - by mail

TLJ/mj

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 16 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

MAR 16 1949

MAR 22 1949

TELEMETER

Kisseloff-11904

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Laird
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 3-14-49 5-55 PM PST TJF

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND SEATTLE URGENT

JAHAM. REMYTEL MARCH ELEVEN LAST AND TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION BETWEEN SAC SF AND INSPECTOR H. B. FLETCHER AT BUREAU ON MARCH FOURTEEN. HELEN M. RINGE LOCATED TELEPHONICALLY AT WHITCOMB HOTEL, SF, AND REPEATED STATEMENTS THAT PRESSURE OF YWCA DUTIES IN CONNECTION WITH CONVENTION PRECLUDE GIVING FURTHER TIME FOR INTERVIEWS RE CAPTIONED CASE. RINGE CLAIMED TO HAVE DISCUSSED BUREAUS INTEREST IN INTERVIEWING HER WITH HER YWCA SUPERIORS AND CLAIMED THAT THEY AGREED SHE SHOULD WAIT UNTIL SHE RETURNED TO NEW YORK TO BE INTERVIEWED. RINGE PROBABLY LYING SINCE YWCA OFFICIALS DID NOT CONTACT THIS OFFICE FOR CONFIRMATION AS THEY UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD HAVE DONE HAD THEY BEEN ADVISED AS RINGE CLAIMS, IT BEING NOTED THAT THE CONVENTION RECEIVED RECCENT PUBLICITY RE ITS ANTICOMMUNIST STAND. HELEN RINGE STATED SHE HAD ALSO CONSULTED LOCAL ATTORNEY WHOM SHE DECLINED TO IDENTIFY, WHO ALLEGEDLY ADVISED HER THAT SHE WAS WITHIN HER RIGHTS IN INSISTING THAT ANY INTERVIEW RE CAPTIONED MATTER BE DEFERRED UNTIL HER RETURN TO NYC. SHE DECLINED TO ARRANGE FOR INTERVIEW AT MONTEREY, CALIF BECAUSE HER ATTORNEY WOULD NOT BE PRESENT. ALSO REFUSED TO AGREE TO INTERVIEW IN SF ON WEDNESDAY NEXT WHEN SHE WILL AGAIN BE HERE AWAITING TRAIN TO SEATTLE. SHE STATED THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD SHE DEVIATE FROM ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS FROM COUNSEL TO DEFER ALL INTERVIEWS UNTIL RETURN TO NEW YORK AND CONSULTATION WITH COUNSEL THERE. FOR SEATTLES INFO, INSPECTOR FLETCHER STATED NO FURTHER ACTION DESIRED HERE IN

RECORDED - 21 74-1333-2449

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23 MAR 18 1949

END PAGE ONE

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EVENT RINGE UNCOOPERATIVE AND SUGGESTED SEATTLE RECONTACT COOPERATIVE SISTER, SALLY GOLDMARK, TO SOLICIT SALLYS AID IN INTERVIEWING HELEN. SUBSEQUENT TO CONTACT WITH RINGE ON THIS DATE, ERNEST BESIG, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION IN SF, CONTACT ME, STATING THAT HE DESIRED TO PROTEST THE ACTION OF THIS OFFICE IN ENDEAVORING TO INTERVIEW RINGE. BESIG MADE UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS, WHICH WERE DEFINITELY REFUTED BY ME IN MY CONVERSATION WITH HIM, THAT RINGE HAD BEEN HARASSED BY AGENTS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN INFO FROM HER. FURTHER, BESIG STATED THAT HE HAS ADVISED RINGE NOT TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BUREAU UNTIL HER RETURN TO NYC. HE CLAIMED THAT SHE HAD TOLD HIM THAT AFTER CONTACTING HER ATTORNEY IN NY SHE WILL BE QUOTE GLAD TO BE CONTACTED BY BUREAU CONCERNING THIS MATTER. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE SEATTLE IF ANY FURTHER EFFORT TO INTERVIEW RINGE IS DESIRED. FOR THE INFO OF NY, IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT WHEN QUESTIONED CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF SILVERMAN AND SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK, HELEN RINGE BECAME EMOTIONAL AND QUITE DISTURBED, PROBABLY INDICATION THAT SHE POSSESSES SPECIFIC INFO CONCERNING THESE SUBJECTS AND POSSIBLY INDICATING THAT SHE HERSELF IS OR HAS BEEN ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE.

KIMBALL

END AND ACK IN O PLS

WA 904PM OK DCJIM

NY 905 PM OK FBI NYC DPR

SE OK FBI SE RDP

DISC

2

2449

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/4	1/31/49	NPB:MAH LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

Information concerning ALGER HISS in Washington Field Office files reviewed and summarized. In 1942 HISS denied allegations of CP membership and membership in WCDA in sworn statement. Information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939 and to Bureau agents on May 10, 1945, concerning CP Underground Movement in Washington, D. C., and HISS' alleged connection therewith set out. T-8, confessed Soviet agent, alleged in November 1945 that HISS involved in Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. Results of investigation set out. Contacts with HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., and ROBERT T. MILLER, III, noted.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 AGF ON 8-2-00 NPP 40480 1905119

WILL INVESTIGATION CONTINUE UNTIL THE MATTER IS CLASSIFIED EXCEPT AS SHOWN

- P -

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein by Letter 3-7-75

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and WashingtonField dated January 26, 1949.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-1 REASON FOR EXTENSION FOIA B 1, 2, 3 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11/9/89

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: ALGER HISS

cc AAG Campbell 2-9-49 FLJ

The purpose of this report is to set forth in summary form information contained in the files of the reporting office concerning

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Gerry Hettel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-2450

RECORDED - 22
INDEXED - 101

MAR 18 1949

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3 - New York
(1 - THOMAS A. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City)
3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-11907

RETURN TO INDEXING DESK

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALGER HISS. This report will not include information concerning HISS' antecedents or his educational and professional background. With respect to this information, attention is directed to the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in the instant matter.

The files reflect that on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES was Chairman, the following information appeared:

"ALGER HISS 3415 Volta Place, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Legal Adviser, Department of State	$5,800

Member Washington Committee for Democratic Action"

In December 1941 an agent of this office contacted the DIES Committee and ascertained that the basis for placing HISS' name as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action on the list furnished to the Attorney General was the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the DIES Committee entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". No further information was available concerning this matter from the DIES Committee.

T-1 advised the Washington Field Office that the name ALGER HISS did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, T-1 advised that the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W. did appear in the active indices of that organization.

T-2, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he had been acquainted with Mr. HISS for a period of five years. During this period, the informant stated nothing had come to his attention to cause him to doubt Mr. HISS' loyalty. T-2 stated that at one time he heard that Mr. HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, also an employee of the Department of State, were classed as "fellow travelers". Informant stated he was not aware of the basis for the allegations. He stated that Mr. HISS was at one

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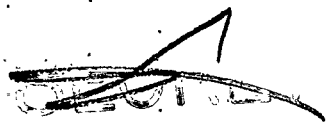

time secretary to the late Associate Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court. He stated that Justice HOLMES was considered "liberal" and added, "But what a liberal". In this connection, the informant stated in his opinion, Mr. HISS likely absorbed some of the beliefs of Justice HOLMES during his association with him, and that if Mr. HOLMES is classed as "liberal", his "liberalism" is likely of the same quality. T-2 stated that it had been his observation that Mr. HISS is a "stay at home", and does not get about as much as would be to his advantage. Informant knows of no activities of Mr. HISS away from his office. He stated that Mr. HISS' wife is possibly "more liberal" than her husband and may possibly have membership in "liberal organizations".

T-3, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he was not well acquainted with Mr. HISS, but that from hearsay and otherwise he is inclined to class Mr. HISS as a "Laski Socialist".

T-4, who was acquainted with Mr. HISS during the years from 1933 to 1935, when he was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, described Mr. HISS as being honorable in personal affairs, but intellectually dishonest. The informant stated that Mr. HISS, together with LEE PRESSMAN, GARDNER JACKSON, FRANK SHEA and others in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not in the spirit of the law, but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Informant stated that Mr. HISS and his associates surrounded themselves with employees in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of their own choosing, whom they knew would fall in line with their social and economic theories. This informant stated that it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of Government, and to use the instrumentality of the good offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. The informant explained that these individuals in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, instead of administering the law, as it was intended, to protect the interest of tenant farmers, deliberately used the Government's time and money in an effort to unionize share croppers and tenant farmers. Informant stated that "there was nothing of America--"My Country 'Tis of Thee, in what those boys were doing."

T-4 recalled bits of conversation which the informant stated passed between Mr. HISS, LEE PRESSMAN and others during this period.

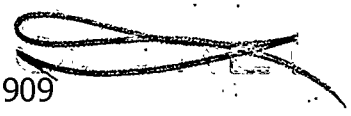

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Informant recalled that one of the persons involved had stated that the "Okies would be the best people to change order, and that Migrant labor was their meat." Informant stated that the use of professional agitators was made in connection with the attempt to unionize share croppers. T-4 stated that in this connection, at one time a report was made concerning share croppers in the State of Arkansas, and that the report was considered a confidential report to which the public was not entitled. Shortly thereafter, some 219 communications were addressed to the Department of Agriculture, in the nature of "demands" that this report be made public. Informant stated that the sources of these communications were traced and were found to be organizations which could have no possible interest in the report, or information as to its existence, and in many cases it was found that fictitious return addresses had been used. T-4 stated concerning Mr. HISS, "If he was not a Communist, he was a fellow traveler". Informant advised that Mr. HISS was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and stated that he possibly had "an overdose of Harvard". T-4 further stated that he was "quite a Marxist". Informant stated that Mr. HISS was very shrewd and that due to his shrewdness he was not included in the "purge" which took place in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1935.

In connection with the information stated above, and attributed to informant T-4, it may be stated that T-4, maintained a diary at the time the events stated above were alleged to have taken place. The diary records the impressions of informant at the time of the activities of Mr. HISS and his associates. Quotations from this diary, which appeared to be indicative of the informant's impressions are stated below:

> "Administrators, who don't happen to be lawyers are certainly at the mercy of a motley crew possessed of appalling energy."
>
> "Meanwhile, men who have never been closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard or Columbia, may have flown to Arkansas to lend a helping hand to sharecroppers--terribly worked up over their sad plight."
>
> "And if you go to the Capitol, you will find them like locusts swarming in Committee rooms--especially the Munitions Investigations Committee, Civil Liberties Committee, etc."

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"I am sick when I see at close range men using the undoubtedly high purposes and motives of the President, to put over their fantastic ideas, financed beyond their wildest dream. And do you think the group of whom I speak could await the slow process of education in order to better conditions? That gives them a laugh."

"Honest men, in sympathy with the President's program, simply cannot conceive of the situation."

"I have no quarrel with their being anything they want to be, but I do object to the mantle of democracy being used in the way it is. And I do object to the superciliousness of this group when dealing with the lawyers not of their own breed. And, as to Government service? They don't know what it means. Just say, as actually happened, that such a thing could not be done. The question shot back promptly was, 'Why'? Because there is a law which prohibits it they were told. The answer came back promptly, 'Oh, we'll change that'. And, by golly, that's what they are doing".

For instance: In the group were JEROME FRANK, with three lieutenants, ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, FRANK SHEA. These men, not Mr. FRANK, brought in a group of men of their own choosing. I smile when I read of political appointments. ALGER HISS gave orders not to let any Member of Congress even see JEROME FRANK, because he might do what they wanted."

"I begin to believe a few less 'brilliant' lawyers, with some knowledge of agriculture, and a less socialistic viewpoint might have been able to produce laws just as unconstitutional."

"Men credited with advising the President, writing the laws, administering them, are seizing the opportunity to

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put forward their own half-baked ideas. That is being charitable to them. Some of them are deliberately trying to set one group against another, possibly feeling they are honest, but if so, why go to the trouble of being so plausible in disguising their motives that even sane, sensible men give them the benefit of the doubt? Why not say, what I've heard them say privately? 'Labor should run the Government' said one; 'better for all industry if it were run by the Government' contributes another; and ever and always 'down with the profit motive'."

"When the so-called 'purge' took place I'll admit I was stunned by its suddenness, but if CHESTER DAVIS had not acted then, well, he would not have been the CHESTER DAVIS whom I had known of for many years through my agricultural contacts. However, not even he, being a mere mortal, could have known all the behind-the scenes stuff. No one can work with an organization and betray it, if he has any sense of loyalty, and no one working with JEROME FRANK would betray him - that is, except those in whom he placed most confidence - misguidedly. So, CHESTER DAVIS today has only the most sketchy idea of what actually happened. However, the day after the purge, JEROME FRANK's lieutenants acted according to their temperaments - they ran true to form. PRESS - faced with no job, and an opportunist at all times, made the amazing statement that he 'had been one of JEROME's severest critics' and therefore should be retained. HISS, more suave, who was in reality a more dangerous person than PRESSMAN because not as obnoxious personally, managed to retain his footing and became one of the lawyers most relied upon to go to the front - and how many fronts he is serving on is a tribute to the young man's amazing energy, plausibility and all around colossal nerve."

"Lets take these three men one at a time. First - ALGER HISS. For months during 1934 he served with the Munitions Investigation Committee - detailed from AAA. He worked

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on the 1934 amendments to the AAA on the side directing his corps of hand-picked assistants. Some of the work of the Munitions Committee found its way into the AAA office - many stenographers were engaged in assisting, at a time when we were short of help. In the fall of 1934 he was very busy, all over the place, and when February 1935 came, he managed to stay long enough, and work smoothly enough to leave in charge of the work at the Capitol one of his trusted subordinates. HISS, it seemed, had impressed Chairman NYE - hence his selection for that work. Few people knew how close he was to the group pressing for the inquiry. After knowing that JEROME FRANK had never signed an opinion without ALGER's O.K. and moreover that JEROME signed many opinions without going into them fully, just listening to ALGER's specious reasoning, and seeing that JEROME had to stand the gaff while ALGER landed into the counsels of the mighty, I'm willing to give the young man credit for anything, including hypnotic powers."

"ALGER HISS had a force working under him for a solid year to prove that all landlords were crooks - to stir up sharecroppers, and as one agriculturist in a southern State commented - 'into the opinions of the Legal Division there are being included more and more, provisions designed to overthrow the land tenure system of the South'. The sharecropper difficulties were publicized through the medium of farm organizations which sprang up in New York overnight; Leagues for this and that; but the real crew worked right in our office. Lawyers who never came closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard and Columbia, were all wrought up over matters in Arkansas."

T-5, who was in a position in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to observe Mr. HISS during his employment there, stated that Mr. HISS was not one of the persons requested to resign from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the "purge" of 1935. This informant stated that he had no doubt whatever that some members of the staff were "extreme left-

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wingers", and stated that he always felt like GARDNER JACKSON might even carry a Communist Party card. He stated, however, that he had never considered ALGER HISS in the same light and had no doubt at that time as to his loyalty. He stated that Mr. HISS resigned from the position because he, HISS, felt officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration no longer had the confidence in him, which so far as the informant was concerned, was not the case.

T-5 recalled that one of the chief difficulties that arose in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was the attempt of the Legal Division to interpret the Act, not according to the intent of Congress, but in accordance with their own views. In this connection, informant stated that he confronted ALGER HISS with the fact and HISS stated the law might be subject to more than one interpretation.

T-6, who professed to have been at one time a member of the Communist Party, advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS during the time of the informant's membership in the Party. He stated he understood certain New York Communists had a connection at the State Department, through whom certain considerations could be received, but was unable to state the source of his information.

T-7, who maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District of Columbia, advised that his files containedno information concerning Mr. HISS other than mention of his name as an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the time of the "purge".

On February 14, 1942, Mr. HISS, after being duly sworn, made the following voluntary statement, the original of which was retained in the files of this office. He declined to return to this office to sign the statement stating that he saw no necessity for doing so, inasmuch as he felt certain the statement would be typed as he had dictated it.

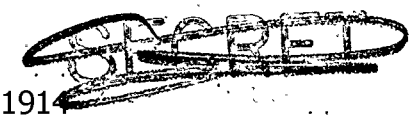

WFO 74-94

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"Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1942

"Statement of ALGER HISS made in the presence of Special Agent G. D. KING, Jr., and Stenographer ZONA McARTHUR, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Questions are by Mr. KING.

"Q. Are you Mr. ALGER HISS employed as an Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State?

"A. I am.

"Q. Mr. HISS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law No. 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of the subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government and report these findings to the Congress. The purpose of this interview today is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions regarding information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning alleged activity on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to include any statement which you feel is necessary to fairly present your side of this inquiry. A copy of the report of this investigation will be furnished to the agency which employs you. In order that the statement may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath. Do you have any objections to that?

"A. Not at all.

"Q. Will you stand please and raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

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"A. I do.

"Q. Mr. HISS, what is your present home address, please sir?

"A. 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

"Q. And would you tell us please how long you have been employed by the Department of State?

"A. About five and one-half years, I think.

"Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?

"A. I have not.

"Q. Have you ever attended any meetings of that organization or received any of its literature to your recollection?

"A. I certainly have never attended any meeting, and I have no recollection of receiving any of its literature.

"Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

"A. I am not and never have been.

"Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

"A. I have not and never have been.

"Q. Have you ever attended any meetings or received any literature to your recollection of these two organizations?

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"A. Not to my recollection have I received any literature, and I know I have never attended any meetings.

"Q. Mr. HISS, do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of Government which we enjoy in the United States?

"A. I certainly have not. There is only one Government that I want to overthrow and that is HITLER's.

"Q. Mr. HISS, have you ever advocated disloyalty to our present form of Government?

"A. I have not.

"Q. At this time, Mr. HISS, you may have the opportunity of making any statement you deem pertinent to this inquiry you so desire.

"A. Well, that is a big order. I think the best statement I can make is really a question. This all comes as a great surprise to me, and I'd like to find out what it is all about if it is proper to ask. I have always been a staunch supporter of the ROOSEVELT administration ever since it came in.

"Q. As I informed you at the beginning -- possibly then you didn't quite grasp, not knowing what was coming later -- that under Public Law No. 135 which was passed by the 77th Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was empowered by that Congress under that Law to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations.

"A. It was the word alleged that I was addressing myself to. I wondered what the allegations were, because it was news to me. I think the purpose of the resolution is laudable.

SECRET

"Q. I am not at liberty to furnish you the information from the files.

"A. But if you could give me some indication of what it was you had in mind, I would know what to address my statement to.

"Q. I couldn't give you any indication. The only indication is by the questions I have already asked you as to what the allegation could possibly be. That is all I am at liberty to furnish you.

"A. As far as the statement is concerned, not knowing the allegations which were referred to in the Statute, I don't know what particular kind of statement would be helpful. My background and record, I assume, are available to you anyway. I am a lawyer by training. I have been employed by the Federal Government half of the time since I graduated from law school, and the rest of the time I was employed in a private law firm in Boston and New York. I came down here in 1933 at the behest of the Government. I remained according to my statement at the behest of the Government. I think I could have made a good deal more money if I had stayed in the private practice of law in New York. My reason for coming to Washington was not to make money, but to be helpful to the country. As a lawyer, I don't ascribe any significance to self-serving statements, but without knowing what specific kind of things you have in your files, which it is not proper for you to disclose, I really don't know what to say that would be helpful to you in the way of a statement.

"Q. Well, this is not a hearing. This is purely a voluntary interview, and the interview is made a part of the investigative report in our file. Is there anything further you wish to say?

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"A. I'd like to ask whether I am at liberty to inform my immediate superior of the Department of State of the fact that you called me in here.

"Q. That is entirely up to you!"

At the time the above information was developed, HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State.

On May 4, 1945, the Bureau furnished this office with certain notes which had been made by Mr. A. A. BERLE, former Undersecretary of State, U. S. State Department, who received the information from one WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September 1939. It was stated that CHAMBERS was an admitted member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937, and at one time was Editor of the "Daily Worker" and subsequently was Editor of "New Masses". CHAMBERS had pointed out that the Communist Party at that time was interested in the organization of a Government Underground in Washington, D. C., and this underground movement was originally headed by HAROLD WARE.

The following is set out from the original notes:

"London Underground Espionage Agent

(1) Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT - Formerly of (41st St. & B'way, NE)
Dr. GREENBERG - MD (West 70th NY
Brother-in-law
American leader of British Underground C.
Head in America Mack Moren (alias Philipovitch
- allegedly Yugoslav) -
real name - ?

ROSENBLIETT - in U.S.
connected with Dr. ISADOR MILLER - Chemist's Club - 41st St.
Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J.
was 'front' behind MACK MOREN existed - in
MILLER's employ
Knew PRESSMAN - his alias was 'COLE PHILIPS' -
Introduced him to MACK MOREN, buying arms
for Spanish (Loyalist) Gov't. -

Kisseloff-11919

~~SECRET~~

PRESSMAN - as counsel - helped MOREN - made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Tex. in late '36 or early '37 - probably fall of '36.

PRESSMAN

Underground organized by the late HAROLD WARE; PRESSMAN was in his group - (1932-3??) PRESSMAN then in the A.A.A. -

NATHAN WITT - Secretary of the NLRB - head of the underground group after HAROLD WARE -

JOHN ABT - followed WITT in that group - Tax Div'n - Dep't of Justice & now in CIO (M. WARE's widow - JESSICA SMITH Ed. Soviet Russia).

Mr. ABT - Sister: MARION BACHARACH - Secretary - Communist from Minnesota.
(JESSICA SMITH: With Rauters in 1926 - friend of LOUIS FISCHER)

Meeting place: JOHN ABT's house - 15th St.
CHARLES KRIVITSKY - alias CHARLES KRAMER - (C.I.O.) worked in La Follette Committee - Physicist.

VINCENT RENO - Now at Aberdeen Proving Grounds Computer - Math. Assist. to Col. ZORNIG (Aerial bomb sight Detectors)
Formerly CP organizer under alias 'LANCE CLARK.'

This is Franklin Victor Reno
W A B

PHILIP RENO - in Social Security (??) - was head of Underground Trade Union Group Political leader

ELINOR NELSON, treasurer of Fed. Employees' Union - (Fed. Workers' Union, C.I.O. - headed by JAKE BAKER)

SECRET

RENO connected with Baltimore Party
organizer - BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN
alias FIELD - then California - then Russia
- now organizer for Baltimore & Washington
of Above-Ground Party - Underground connections -

State

Post - Editorship, Foreign Service Journal
was in Alexandria Unit of CP - in
'Underground Apparatus' -
DUGGAN - LAURENCE - (Member CP ??)

(WADLEIGH)? WADLEY - Trade Agreement Section
LOVELL - " " "
Communist Shop Group
ELINOR NELSON - LAURENCE DUGGAN - JULIEN WADLEIGH -
West European Div'n - FIELD - still in -
LEVINE says he is out went into I.E.O.
Then in Committee for Repatriation
His leader was HEDDA GOMPERTZ

LAUGHLIN CURRIE: Was a 'Fellow Traveler' -
helped various Communists - never went the
whole way. -

S.E.C. -

PHILIP RENO - used to be

Treasury

SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?)
Counsel's Office
Sends weekly reports to C.P. (Gen. Counsel's Office)
FRANK COE - Now teacher at McGill.
There are two: brother - One of them
in CP's 'Foreign Bureau' - BOB COE

pp 15 and 16

SECRET

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SECRET

Known from PETERS - formerly in Bela Kun
Govt. Agricultural Commissariat - called Gandosz(?)
Then to Russia - then here, in Business Office of
Communist paper 'Uj Elori' - then, after 1929 -
head of CP Underground, lived in Hamilton Ap'ts.
Woodside, L. I. - under alias 'SILVER' - &
lectured in Communist camps -
Friend: 'BLAKE' of 'Freiheit' - Real name -
WEINER - American: Polish Jew. -
PETERS was responsible for Washington Sector
Went to Moscow - where is he now? -
Wife - a Comintern courier -
West Coast - Head: 'The Old Man' VOLKOV is
his real name - daughter a Comintern
courier. He knows the West Coast
underground - Residence: San Francisco
or Oakland -

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG - Politburo -
member of the Exec. Committee
Head of GPU in U.S.
Works with PETERS -

Plans for two Super-battleships -
secured in 1937 - who gave -
KARP - brother-in-law of MOLOTOV - working
with SCOTT FERRIS, got this released -

Now: Naval Architect working on it, why??
FIELD was original contact
He introduced DUGGAN to GOMPERTZ (HEDDA)
DUGGAN's relationship was casual -
Shall excuse? - Where is HEDDA
GOMPERTZ?
DUGGAN & FIELD supposed to have
been both members of party. -

SECRET

WFO 74-94

~~SECRET~~

DONALD HISS
(Philippine Adviser)
Member of C.P. with PRESSMAN & WITT -
Labor Dep't. - Asst. to FRANCES PERKINS -
Party wanted him there - to send him
as arbitrator in BRIDGES trial -
Brought along by brother -

ALGER HISS
Ass't to SAYRE - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active
Baltimore boys -
Wife - PRISCILLA HISS- Socialist -
Early days of New Deal

Note - When LOY HENDERSON interviewed Mrs. RUBENS his report immediately went back to Moscow. Who sent it? - Such came from Washington."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed on May 10, 1945, by agents of the New York Office in his offices in the Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS stated that after a term of service as Editor of the "New Masses" he was brought in contact with a man whom he knew simply as ARTHUR. ARTHUR introduced CHAMBERS to a man whom he recognized as a former Treasurer of a Hungarian Communist newspaper who had also published numerous articles on Communism under the name of J. PETERS. ARTHUR introduced this man as PETER. The latter told CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS would act as a courier between himself and ARTHUR until further notice. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS also related considerable information which had come to him concerning the operations of the Soviet intelligence service with which he believed ARTHUR to be associated. In approximately 1935 his courier activities between ARTHUR and PETER ceased. At that time he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., and was told that he would act as a connecting link between HAROLD WARE in Washington and PETER in New York City.

In approximately 1935 he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. and was told he would be the connecting link between WARE and PETER in New York City, and that in addition to these activities as a courier he would also serve as a morale officer giving people talks and indoctrination talks to the Underground group headed by WARE. CHAMBERS explained that WARE was the leader of a group of men composed of government employees in high salaried positions who were Communist members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the Underground of the Communist Party. He stated further that there were several organizations of this Underground, each consisting of approximately six to ten individuals who did not know of the existence or members of any of the other units but who maintained liaison through the leaders. He advised that he, himself, was the liaison between the particular unit headed by HAROLD WARE and PETER, and that he did not know of any of the operations of the other liaison men between PETER and underground units in Washington, D. C. He stated that the organization headed by WARE was composed of approximately eight individuals, and that almost everyone of these was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington and consisting of six to eight members.

CHAMBERS stated he identified the following individuals as having been members of the particular Underground unit in which he was interested:

JOHN ABT	CHARLES KRAMER
LEON PRESSMAN	ALGER HISS
HENRY COLLINS	DONALD HISS
NATHAN PERLOW	NATHAN WITT

He stated there were two other unidentified individuals, one of whom had the last name of POST.

According to CHAMBERS, this group had as its meeting place the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, the sister of HAROLD WARE, which was located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue at Dupont Circle. They also met in the homes of the individuals comprising the group. In addition to the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, he stated meetings were held at JOHN ABT's house on 15th Street; the apartment of HENRY COLLINS on St. Matthews Court over a garage, which was the principal meeting place of the group, and that one night they met at the home of KRAMER.

In connection with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that while he was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with HAROLD WARE's group, and that he had usually attended when the group meetings were held at HENRY COLLINS' house. He added that when HISS went into the NYE Committee which was investigating armaments, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them but did meet socially with a lot of them and was particularly close to JOHN ABT's sister, MARION BACHRACH.

When CHAMBERS was asked whether or not he believed that HISS might have broken with the Party, he stated he had no reason to believe he may have dropped out, and as a reason for this belief explained that after he had broken with the Party he had made a special trip to HISS' home in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., with the purpose of talking HISS into breaking away from the Party. CHAMBERS explained that when he arrived PRISCILLA HISS was the only one there and while CHAMBERS momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Mrs. HISS immediately go to the telephone obviously to get in touch with Party members. CHAMBERS immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of ALGER HISS.

When HISS arrived they had dinner together at his home and then CHAMBERS talked with HISS all night long in an effort to persuade HISS to leave the Party. CHAMBERS stated that with tears streaming down his face HISS had refused to break with the Communists and had given as a reason for not breaking his loyalty to his friends and principles. CHAMBERS stated his reason in going to HISS in order to get him to break away from the Communist Party was that he personally thought an awful lot of HISS and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to break with theCommunist movement. CHAMBERS pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for HISS' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of HISS' wife.

In November 1945, T-8, a confessed Soviet espionage agent and courier, furnished considerable information concerning the operations of a Soviet espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. This informant alleged that HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the U. S. Treasury Department, had been

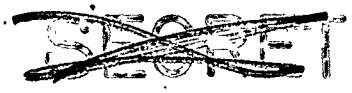

a member of the ring, and stated that GLASSER had been working in Europe for the Treasury Department and had dropped out of the so-called PERLO group in Washington, D. C., which group the informant had named as one phase of the espionage conspiracy. The informant stated that VICTOR PERLO, alleged head of this group, had told her that GLASSER had asked him if he, GLASSER, would be able to return to the PERLO group. PERLO, in explaining why GLASSER had left the group originally, stated that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a government agency in Washington, D. C., and had been turned over to some Russian. PERLO told the informant that he did not know the identity of this American, and that CHARLES KRAMER, also a prominent figure in theespionage ring, as far as he, PERLO, knew, was the only person who had possession of this information. While talking with KRAMER at a later date in New York City, the informant brought this matter up and KRAMER stated that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was named HISS and that he was employed by the U. S. State Department.

The informant stated that "JACK", a Russian contact, advised of the information relative to GLASSER and in the Spring of 1945 the informant obtained an article concerning the State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which HISS was mentioned. At that time "JACK" stated to the informant that he had learned the identity of HISS.

The informant stated further that on one occasion, GREGORY SILVERMASTER, another alleged member of the espionage ring, complained to the informant that VICTOR PERLO was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if the informant could do something to remedy the situation. The informant told "BILL", a Russian contact, about the SILVERMASTER complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "GENE", who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out". The informant stated that it was his impression he was referring to HISS who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an advisor to DEAN ACHESON in the State Department.

As a result of the allegations of T-8, an investigation was instituted by this office late in November 1945, in the course of which the following information was developed. Unless noted to the contrary, this information was furnished by T-9, a source close to ALGER HISS and his wife,

PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS, to whom both imparted considerable information concerning their activities and contacts. T-9 is considered to be completely reliable by this office.

It was determined that HISS, with his wife and one child resided at 3210 P Street, N. W.; that he was employed at the Department of State in the Office of Special Political Affairs.

Physical surveillances conducted from November 26 to 30, 1945, reflected that HISS went regularly to his place of employment in the State Department, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., during this period.

On the evening of November 27, 1945, an unidentified man was observed leaving the HISS home. He proceeded to 1320 - 31st Street, N. W. He was subsequently identified as JAMES DONNELL TILGHMAN of that address. T-9 advised that TILGHMAN, who by that time was a resident of Baltimore, was a visitor at the HISS home on December 28, 1946, and was determined thereafter to have been in fairly frequent contact with ALGER HISS. Investigation reflected that TILGHMAN was a native of Baltimore who had been employed in the Federal government with the Federal Writers' Project, the A.A.A. and finally the Department of State.

On the evening of November 30, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as HAROLD W. STEIN and LORIN S. STEIN, visited the HISS home. According to T-9, the HISSes and STEINs were in touch with one another periodically in 1946. Investigation reflected that STEIN had been born in New York City and after attending Yale University had been employed as a teacher before joining the Government service in 1934 with the F.S.R.C. From December 1935 to May 1939 he was with the Works Projects Administration with a brief period in 1938 as Trial Examiner with the National Labor Relations Board. From 1939 to 1941 he was Assistant Director of the Hearings Branch of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. In November 1941 he joined the War Production Board in the Office for Emergency Management.

An investigation of STEIN was conducted at that time and various individuals with whom he had previously been employed in the government service described STEIN as "pinkish", "definitely leftist and otherwise Communistically inclined".

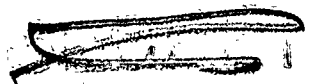

One RALPH DeSOLO of Brooklyn, New York, a former member of the Communist Party, and one EDWIN BANTA of New York, also a former member of the Communist Party, stated that STEIN had permitted a sitdown strike in a Federal Arts Project under his supervision in New York City. The indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities list STEIN as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Mrs. STEIN as a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Both of these organizations were cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Physical surveillances reflected that among HISS' associates at the Department of State were ISAAC N. P. STOKES, II; GORDON B. STRONG and ELWOOD N. THOMPSON. T-9 reported that THOMPSON and HISS appeared to be very friendly and that their business relationship appeared to carry over into the social field. The files of this office contained no information concerning these individuals.

On December 1, 1945, HISS and his family visited his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On December 2, 1945, the HISS family drove to Baltimore and visited HISS' mother, Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and his sisters, LUCY and MARY C. HISS. That evening Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of LEONARD OUTHWAITE, 1708 - 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the home of his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W. Mr. and Mrs. OUTHWAITE visited the home of ALGER HISS on the evening of December 4, 1945. OUTHWAITE was identified as a former employee of the Veterans Administration, the National Resources Planning Board, the War Production Board and the Federal Security Agency and as a Lecturer and Author of some prominence in the field of Anthropology.

On the morning of December 4, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE of 3101 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., were observed being driven downtown by Mr. and Mrs. HISS in the HISS automobile. This couple had also visited the HISS on the evening of November 29, 1945. BEN MOORE visited the HISS home for dinner on September 21, 1946, and according to T-9, the two families were apparently quite friendly with each other. Investigation reflected that MOORE had been born in New Jersey and after attending Swarthmore College and Columbia University he served as a

Research Assistant for the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee in 1934 and 1935. From 1939 to 1941 he was an Associate Economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from 1941 to 1943 he was employed by the Office of Production and Management and the War Production Board. He entered military duty in the Summer of 1943. His wife was employed by the War Department in 1944, according to a credit report.

On the evening of December 8, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the Metropolitan Club and later visited the house of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH COY GREEN, 10 Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mr. GREEN was identified as an employee of the Department of State.

On the evening of December 10, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS were the guests of LAWRENCE MEREDITH CLEMSON SMITH of 3230 Reservoir Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. SMITH was identified as a State Department employee who had previously been with the Federal Security Agency and the Office for Emergency Management, the Department of Justice, the Security and Exchange Commission, the National Recovery Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since 1933. Mrs. SMITH was reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, mentioned hereinbefore.

At approximately this time, T-10, a completely reliable source who had close personal contact with both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, advised that PRISCILLA HISS had indicated that ALGER HISS would sail for London around December 27 or 28, 1945. This informant also reported that both Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS had been spending a lot of time on the problem of Atomic Energy which was related to his work on the United Nations. HISS was reported to be working actively on this and Mrs. HISS had been attending daily Senate hearings on the subject. Together they had been attempting to read and understand the SMYTH Report. On December 15, 1945, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS was reading HENRY D. SMYTH's book "Atomic Energy for Military Purposes".

On December 18, 1945, T-9 learned that PRISCILLA HISS had been in contact with an individual known to the informant only as LOLA. On January 18, 1946, they discussed the Town Hall program of January 17, 1946, the topic of which was "What Does the Returning G.I. Expect at Home?" During this conversation, Mrs. HISS described the audience as the Junior Chamber of Commerce and stated they had nevertheless given terrific applause to the very progressive remarks of BILL MAULDIN, the Cartoonist and another individual.

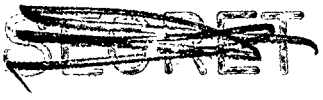

The individual known as LOLA stated she had liked the statement in which the speaker had said that he was going to join two organizations, the American Legion and the Union, and added she also liked the point that veterans after all were not capitalists that they were laborers and were essentially wage earners. Mrs. HISS stated that that is what democracy is and that there were thousands who are incipient leaders and could go to Congress tomorrow. This individual was subsequently identified as Mrs. ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, also known as LOLA G. HORTON. She was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Confidential Informants reported that she was generally regarded as a radical and had possibly participated in the activities of organizations regarded as radical. She was reported to have been active in consumer organizations in the District of Columbia, was a member of the League of Women Shoppers in Washington in 1940 and 1941 and was elected as a delegate to the National Convention of the League of Women Shoppers. Her husband, ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, entered the government service as Director of Information in the Office for Emergency Management in July 1941.

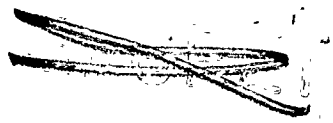

Kisseloff-11930

WFO - 74-94

On December 22, 1945, HISS advised T-9 that he was going to Baltimore that afternoon to visit his mother.

On December 25, 1945, this informant learned that ALGER HISS had notified his brother, DONALD, that he was leaving for London in a few days in connection with a UN Conference to be held in London.

This informant also reported that during the last half of December, HISS was engaged primarily in arrangements for this conference. According to the informant, HISS was apparently out of Washington on December 19, 1945.

He departed for New York City on December 29, 1945, and sailed from New York City for England aboard the SS QUEEN ELIZABETH on December 31, 1945.

HISS was absent from the United States from December 31, 1945 until February 20, 1946, on which date T-9 reported that he had returned to his home in Washington, D. C., having flown back from England.

On December 30, 1945, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS appeared to be friendly with one DOROTHEA BLAISDELL. Her name was reported to appear on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, which informants of this office have reported as having been organized as a Communist front group. Her husband, DONALD CHRISTY BLAISDELL, was reported to have been in contact with Mrs. HISS during June 1946.

Investigation of BLAISDELL reflected that he had been connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1935 and had subsequently entered the government service with the Department of State. His name appeared on an alleged membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. BLAISDELL denied membership in this organization in a signed statement furnished in March 1942.

On February 4, 1946, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS was engaged in soliciting funds for an unidentified scholarship program aimed at raising $1200.00. This informant stated that at this time a woman was in contact with Mrs. HISS and advised that she had heard from WILDER and that he was expected home sometime between the 12th and the 20th of December. This informant subsequently ascertained that WILDER and MARCIA FOOTE were apparently quite friendly with the HISS family and that there

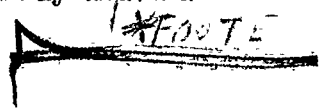

Kisseloff-11931

SECRET

appeared to be considerable association between the two families. The informant learned further that FOOTE had apparently been at the UN Conference in London with ALGER HISS and that the FOOTES had purchased a home in Larchmont, New York in the spring of 1946.

On February 6, 1946, Mrs. HISS was requested by one ALICE STRONG to assist in raising money for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mrs. HISS agreed to write letters, make telephone calls and take any other action desired in assisting this project.

The informant learned on February 9, 1946, that HISS's return from London was imminent and that he would be in the company of Mr. COHEN (possibly BEN COHEN) and Mr. VANDENBERG (presumably ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG).

Mrs. HISS advised T-9 on February 11, 1946, that she and her husband might take a vacation upon his return from the UN Conference and added that he was to make a speaking trip to Boston sometime during March. It was also learned from this informant that HISS was to accompany STETTINIUS to New York City as soon as the arrival of the UN delegation there became known.

On February 19, 1946, this informant learned that an individual known to the informant only as HENRY had advised Mrs. HISS that he had just returned from overseas and would like to get in touch with her and her husband. (It is believed that this individual may have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., whom other sources had reported as recently returned from overseas.)

On February 28, 1946, this informant learned that HISS would speak on the radio on March 2, 1946, on the Foreign Policy Association broadcast and that he might visit his mother in Baltimore on March 10, 1946.

On March 13, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that her husband had a speaking engagement in New York City the following day and that he expected to attend the UN Security Council meetings later that month in New York City. On the following day Mrs. HISS advised this source that HISS was to be in Boston, Massachusetts from March 18 to 20, 1946, but did not reveal the purpose of this trip.

SECRET

On March 20, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that ALGER HISS had left for Boston March 17, 1946, and would probably go to New York on March 24, 1946. On the same day the informant learned that Mrs. HISS was going to lunch with Mrs. TRYGVE LIE, wife of the Secretary General of the UN and that she was later going to the Capitol with Mrs. LIE to meet Mrs. CONNALLY (probably the wife of Senator TOM CONNALLY of Texas).

Mrs. HISS told the informant on March 21 that ALGER HISS was going to New York and would be gone about a week. However, the informant advised that HISS was at home on the evening of March 25, 1946, since the informant was personally in touch with him at that time. HISS apparently returned to New York again since Mrs. HISS advised the informant on March 29, 1946, that her husband was at the Hotel Pennsylvania at New York City. Later on that date the informant learned at the Department of State that HISS would arrive in Washington the following morning March 30, 1946. HISS contacted the informant on the morning of March 30 and advised he had returned on the night train and that he had been engaged in work involving the UN meetings in New York City.

The informant was personally in contact with HISS during April 1946, only on the 16th and 19th of that month. Mrs. HISS indicated to the informant that her husband was going to New York City a great deal, apparently in connection with UN business.

This informant reported that on April 5, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. HISS and requested that she join the mass parade to Congress on April 10 to advocate the continuation of OPA. Mrs. HISS indicated that she was unable to get away from the house as she had no one to stay with her son.

On April 12, 1946, Mrs. HISS arranged for some one to sit with her son on April 14, 15 and 17 and indicated that she had to be at the Pan American on April 15 before noon. The informant was not aware of the nature of Mrs. HISS's business at the Pan American Union on that date.

Mrs. HISS told the informant on April 16, 1946, that she and her son, TONY, would spend the month of July in Vermont and possibly the whole summer. The informant also learned that the HISS family expected to share a farm in Vermont with an individual named DORIS who was not otherwise identified.

Kisseloff-11933

The informant also learned on April 19, 1946, that ALGER HISS had had a speaking engagement in Baltimore earlier that week. At this time HISS advised the informant that he was at that time Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the Department of State.

The informant learned from Mrs. HISS on April 22, 1946, that ALGER HISS was going to take a vacation in July and that arrangements had been made to secure a farm for that month with one DORIS SEWELL.

The informant learned on April 26, 1946, that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been invited to attend a large dinner party at the home of HAROLD and LORIN STEIN in Chevy Chase that evening.

HISS was ill during the latter part of May 1946 and remained at home from his office. T-9 was present on May 23, 1946, during a discussion between ALGER HISS and JACK ROSS, another employee of the State Department, at which time they discussed State Department affairs. ROSS indicated that he had had a long talk with "DON" and JACK THOMPSON about getting a certain atomic energy man. The informant stated that the conversation was largely concerned with plans for a coordinating center regarding atomic energy. HISS at this time indicated that there were some papers on his desk at the office relating to the atomic energy matter as well as a draft of a speech for BARUCH.

This informant stated that ROSS and HISS discussed this matter again on May 24, 1946, with specific reference to personnel. They referred to one SOKOLOFF and his reaction to the atomic energy business. They indicated that from the history of treatment by the Military Staff Committee, they were uncertain as to just how much the Atomic Energy Commission would want the secretariat to do.

In the further course of discussion, HISS stated that he felt they were well organized to take care of the BARUCH procedural needs but that he felt that still did not give them any break into the substance. He stated he felt it was necessary to get somebody who knew something about the atomic energy subsidy question as a part of the general disarmament picture.

On May 26, 1946, a person known to the informant only as PORTER contacted HISS, advising that he thought HISS should check up on a story by SCOTTY RASSMUSSEN in the New York Times for May 26, 1946. PORTER advised that representatives of various news services and newspapers had been chasing him about the story. HISS stated that "he", apparently referring to RASSMUSSEN could not have been

righter had he been inside the department. But HISS did not see that that meant that "we", apparently referring to the State Department, could say anything to the other people and HISS added that he did not know where "he" got it.

BEN MOORE, who has been previously identified in this report was a dinner guest at the HISS home on the evening of May 28, 1946, according to this source.

On June 1, 1946, the informant learned that HISS was still ill but expected to return to his duties in the State Department on June 3. HISS planned to take off the entire month of July, however, on June 3, the informant advised that HISS had been taken to Doctors Hospital for three days to take penicillin treatment.

DOROTHEA BLAISDELL contacted HISS on June 7 and told him that her husband, DON BLAISDELL, had returned from Chicago where he had been going over the Chicago Roundtable Discussion program.

On the following day, HISS and an individual believed by the informant to be JACK ROSS of the State Department, were in discussion and ROSS told HISS that HERSCHEL JOHNSON was coming to the State Department that morning and hoped that a decision could be reached on the Spanish question. The informant gathered that there was a wide division of opinion between JOHNSON, BEN COHEN, and DEAN ACHESON and that ROSS indicated that JOHNSON was a Loyalist.

HISS is believed to have returned to work on June 10, 1946. The informant learned that on June 15, 1946, HISS and DEAN ACHESON had a discussion concerning the Health Conference of the UN on which HISS was working.

PRISCILLA HISS told the informant on June 18 that the HISS family was leaving on June 28, 1946, for an all-summer vacation. The informant was present on June 24, 1946, when HERSCHEL JOHNSON asked HISS if the latter was having a meeting with DEAN ACHESON and if so, JOHNSON wanted to have ALGER mention confidentially to ACHESON but not openly at the meeting, the desired voting procedure and also the present policy on the veto in the Atomic Commission. HISS replied that he would take this up with ACHESON and informed JOHNSON that he would immediately give him ACHESON's views on these points. JOHNSON stated he was making this request because he wished to follow out exactly what ACHESON wanted.

Kisseloff-11935

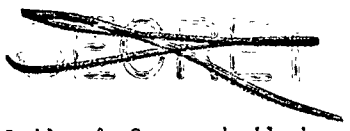

On the same date PRISCILLA HISS told the informant that the HISSES were planning to spend the night of June 29, 1946 at the home of their friends the FOOTES at Scarsdale, New York, and that PRISCILLA HISS was contemplating a teacher's job at Potomac School on her return in the fall.

The informant learned on June 27, 1946, from PRISCILLA HISS that the HISS family was leaving the following day for KELLOGG SMITH's hotel in Chestertown, Maryland, and that they planned on leaving for Vermont on July 1, 1946.

HISS and his family were absent from Washington, D. C. from June 28, 1946 until July 31, 1946.

On August 7, 1946, the informant reported that Mrs. HISS had been contacted by Mrs. HELEN PROVINSE of 315 Spring Street, Chevy Chase, who had inquired if Mrs. HISS belonged to the League of Women Voters. Mrs. HISS stated that she did not but that she always had been a well-wisher. Mrs. PROVINSE advised that she was going to be chairman of the minority group that fall and that she wanted Mrs. HISS to work on this committee this year. Mrs. HISS agreed to do this if she had time but replied that she had a part-time job at the Potomac School where her son, TONY, would be enrolled. Mrs. PROVINSE mentioned that she was particularly interested in having PRISCILLA on a Steering Committee of about eight people.

T-9 learned on August 9 that the HISSES had enrolled TONY HISS at the Marjorie Webster Junior College at 16th Street and Columbia Road, N. W.

DONALD HISS was invited to the ALGER HISS home for dinner on August 12, 1946, by PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE were dinner guests at the HISS home on August 14, 1946.

This informant advised that on August 15, 1946, ALGER HISS had a luncheon engagement with Mr. ADLAI STEVENSON (it is believed that this individual is identical with the present Governor-elect of the State of Illinois).

On August 17, 1946, an individual believed to have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., invited the HISS family to the COLLINS' home for the following day. In this connection attention is directed to information previously set forth in this report concerning the alleged

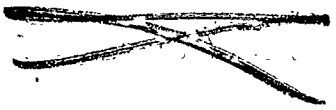

participation of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. in a Communist underground group as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It is noted further that investigation conducted as a result of the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-8 relative to the activities of an alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., reflected that COLLINS was also a contact of JOSEPH B. GREGG and of BELA and SONIA GOLD who were described by T-8 as members of this Soviet espionage ring.

Confidential Informant T-9 was present on August 24, 1946, during a discussion between HERSCHEL JOHNSON and ALGER HISS at which time they discussed a Yugoslavian matter and both agreed that it looked favorable. According to the informant, JOHNSON told HISS that the former thought the Russians were more realistic than they are credited with being sometimes, although he thought they were quite unscrupulous in attaining their own political ends. JOHNSON also expressed sympathy for Greece and thought the Greeks had undergone cruel injustices. HISS agreed.

The HISS family was absent from their home August 28 to 30, 1946, according to this source.

No pertinent information was developed in this case until September 24, 1946, at which time T-9 advised that PRISCILLA HISS in a discussion with an individual known to the informant only as "BESS", mentioned that she was teaching the 7th, 8th and 9th grades in English at the cooperative school. The woman named BESS commented that the man who drives the school bus on which her children traveled was a Fascist and a few other things as far as she could determine, but that many other children had survived him and she considered that the children were above hime. Mrs. HISS asked if this driver were sort of a hard-bitten creature, to which BESS replied that she did not know if he was a Swiss or not, but that she had talked to him a little bit and did not like his attitude toward any minor races.

HAROLD STEIN was in contact with ALGER HISS on August 4, 1946, according to the informant, concerning some matter having to do with the UN meetings in New York City.

On the following day the informant learned that the HISSES expected to drop over to visit BEN MOORE and his wife sometime over the following week-end. This informant stated that on October 11, 1946, MAIRI FOREMAN, the wife of Dr. CLARK FOREMAN, who at that time was a leading figure in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, discussed arrangements with PRISCILLA HISS to place TONY HISS in an art class in

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which one of the students was a negro girl, whose father was a dentist in Puerto Rico, adding that she had met the girl's family through the Southern Conference. She also mentioned that she and her husband were with the negroes the night that they were refused admittance to Lisner Auditorium, adding that they had been with colored friends from Howard University and had planned on seeing the ballet. She stated that there were a hundred of them and that they were turned away, but that most of them had expected it but had attempted it to see if they would be admitted. She also mentioned that the group anticipated protesting this matter.

On October 17, 1946, ALGER HISS accepted an invitation to introduce the guest speaker at a meeting of the Executive Group of the United Nations Association in Baltimore, Maryland on the evening of October 25, 1946.

Throughout this time HISS continued to be active in the State Department affairs dealing with the United Nations. T-9 reported that on November 9, 1946, ALGER HISS and an individual believed to have been FRANCIS B. SAYRE, at that time diplomatic advisor to UNRRA, discussed UN matters generally as well as the possibility of SAYRE getting a job on the Trusteeship Council. They also discussed technical difficulties facing the General Assembly on Trusteeship Agreements.

This informant was also present on November 16, 1946, during a discussion by DURWARD B. SANDIFER of the State Department and ALGER HISS. SANDIFER stated that his department, the Division of International Organization Affairs in the Office of Special Political Affairs, had been having trouble in getting through the appointments of particular people whom SANDIFER wanted to work. The trouble seemed to center around JOE PANUCH who may be in the Security Investigations Department. SANDIFER then cited the names of two individuals whom he would not be able to obtain, but the informant was uncertain as to their names. SANDIFER stated that he had had other indications that PANUCH had an unsympathetic and unhealthy attitude.

One of the individuals whom SANDIFER had tried to get into the section had told SANDIFER after talking with PANUCH that the latter took a negative attitude toward SANDIFER's unit. HISS agreed that this matter must be settled if possible and SANDIFER told HISS that he might find it interesting to talk to another unidentified individual concerning what he knew about PANUCH.

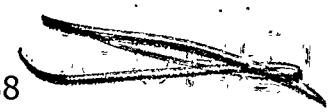

In connection with the above, it is to be noted that in the spring of 1946, T-11 advised that there was an enormous espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. which had as its ultimate objective the obtaining of all information with regard to atomic energy, its specific uses as an instrument of war and commercial aspects thereof in peacetime. Its purpose was to make such information available to the Soviet Union. ALGER HISS, among others, was named by T-11 as involved in furnishing the Soviet Union with available information regarding atomic energy. This informant added that ALGER HISS was one of those in the Department of State who was noted for his pro-Soviet leanings.

T-9 learned on November 17, 1946, that ALGER HISS had given a speech at the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, Illinois the previous week. On the same date, this informant was also present during a conversation between JACK THOMPSON, HISS's Special Assistant in the Department of State and ALGER HISS, in the course of which they were discussing matters at that time before the Security Council of UN concerning technical military missions. The informant stated that ALGER HISS gave THOMPSON permission to take home "all these secret and sundry papers" because "we" might need them.

On December 9, 1946, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS had been elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Newspaper articles published the following day confirmed this and added that HISS succeeded Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia University who had resigned in December 1945. JOHN FOSTER DULLES was described as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment. The article stated that the Trustees had amended the by-laws to provide for a Chairman of the Board and a full-time President who would be the executive officer. HISS was expected to take over his new duties as soon as possible after January 1, 1947, following his resignation from government service.

On December 25, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of BENJAMIN T. MOORE, according to T-9 and on December 31, 1946, according to this source, they were to be the guests of CHARLES A. HORSKY, an attorney in Washington, D. C.

This informant also reported that on December 25, 1946, PRISCILLA HISS and one ANN TAYLOR discussed a series of meetings which were to be held during February and March 1947 at which prominent individuals were to speak on various phases of the Soviet Union with

respect to the political and economic phases of that country. Mrs. HISS indicated that she wished she could be more enthusiastic about this matter but thought that it was a stale idea. She indicated that she would talk to her husband about obtaining speakers for these meetings.

On December 30, 1946, Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM R. CORNELISON observed ROBERT T. MILLER, III, enter Room 164 at the State Department at 3:34 P. M. This room was the office of ALGER HISS. MILLER was observed leaving at 4:03 P. M.

ROBERT T. MILLER, III, has been described by T-8 as a member of the Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. for which he acted as courier.

It is noted that T-13 who is considered to be completely reliable, advised that ROBERT T. MILLER thanked ALGER HISS on March 7, 1947, for having placed MILLER in contact with one DENNETT (phonetic) in New York City and for allowing MILLER to use HISS' name. From the ensuing conversation, this informant gathered that MILLER was to see DENNETT about a job with a new organization which HISS described as having to do with the distribution of documentary and informational material on the United Nations and on the United States foreign policy in general.

On January 8, 1947, Confidential Informant T-9 reported that ALGER HISS and HAROLD STEIN had discussed efforts to make contacts in order to get jobs for an unidentified individual known only as AL who was interested in the position of General Counsel for the United Nations in Geneva and in a position as Secretary to the Far Eastern Commission.

The informant learned on January 18, 1947, that HISS would have temporary offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, after February 1, 1947. HISS was expected to stay temporarily with one HANK INGRAM until he found a permanent place to live in New York. INGRAM was described as one of BARUCH's boys.

On January 25, 1947, this informant stated that HISS was very much interested in the appointment of JACK PEURIFOY in the Department of State and HISS in this connection verified that PANUCH resigned the day of PEURIFOY's acceptance.

On January 30 and 31 this informant reported that HISS had been moving books and papers from his office at the State Department to his office with the Carnegie Foundation at 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. HISS also mentioned that he was going to make a speech at Baltimore and was then going on to Des Moines, Iowa.

On January 31, T-9 reported that HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., had attempted to contact Mr. and Mrs. HISS. Neither had been in.

In this connection, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-12 who is considered to be reliable, advised on February 2, 1947, that PRISCILLA HISS had visited HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., at his residence.

ALGER HISS resigned from the Department of State on January 15, 1947. After February 1, 1947, he was not regularly in Washington, D. C., his duties in the Carnegie Foundation necessitating frequent absences from Washington, D. C.

T-9 learned from Mrs. HISS on February 1, 1947, that HISS' New York office was in fact at 522 Fifth Avenue and that he was going to Des Moines, Iowa on the evening of February 12, 1947. This informant subsequently learned that in the first half of February HISS spent some time in the homes of HATHAWAY WATSON and POLLY SHACKLETON in New York City.

PRISCILLA HISS told T-9 on March 8, 1947, that she and her son, TONY, expected to visit ALGER HISS in New York City the following week.

On March 9, 1947, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., was observed entering the HISS residence carrying a brown leather briefcase.

T-9 learned from ALGER HISS on March 26, 1947, that he and his family had been in New York City and had also visited Chappaqua, New York. T-9 also stated that he observed HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., at the HISS home in Washington, D. C., on that date and that COLLINS was still there on the morning of March 27, 1947.

T-9 learned on March 28, 1947, from Mrs. HISS that ALGER HISS was to preside as Chairman of a meeting to be held on April 7, 1947, by the Bryn Mawr College Endowment on the subject, "How Russia Does Business". It was learned that the speakers were to be RAY ELLIS of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, HANS HEYMAN, a German refugee and

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instructor at Sampson College in New York and author of a book entitled, "You Can Do Business with Russia", and ERNEST G. ROPES of the Department of Commerce and LIVINGSTON HARTLEY, head of the Council for Atomic Research. It was subsequently ascertained that this meeting was held on April 7, 1947, at the Wardman Park Hotel and that HISS acted as Chairman of the meeting. He explained that it was a series being held to raise money to increase the salaries of the teachers at Bryn Mawr College. Thereafter he introduced the speakers and panel members and had nothing further to say during the evening except to receive questions from the audience and to submit these to the speakers and panel members for answer.

T-9 learned on April 4, 1947, that the HISS family was going to Vermont in June where they were to spend a month and that in September 1947 they were going to move to New York.

ALGER HISS confirmed the fact that he and his family were going to Vermont in June to T-9 on May 18, 1947.

On May 31, 1947, this informant was present when WALTER LIPPMANN, a well known newspaper columnist, and ALGER HISS discussed the HOOVER movement toward a separate peace with former European belligerents. LIPPMANN commented that such action would be a mortal blow to UN to which HISS agreed. LIPPMAN proposed that HISS contact persons of importance so that the proper action might be taken and it was finally agreed that HISS might speak to JAMES BYRNES and DEAN ACHESON. HISS agreed to get to work on this matter and indicated that he would let LIPPMANN know of his success.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS was interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP at his place of employment, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., between the hours of 2:50 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. At that time HISS furnished the following information:

HISS advised that when he first went to New York City to practice law (about 1932 or 1933) he became associated with a small group of individuals in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. When HISS became a member of this group it had as its purpose the publication of discussions on labor law principally. HISS does not recall his official capacity, but does know that he was one of the editors of the association's journal. At the time he became a member of this group, according to his recollection, the following individuals contributed to the publication of the association: JEROME HELLERSTEIN, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and ISADORE POLIER, whose wife was JUSTINE WISE.

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HISS advised that he was not connected in any way with the organizational setup of the Juridical Association, but his contact was mainly that of writing editorials. It was pointed out by HISS that the group was very loosely knit. He stated that to his knowledge this group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild. He further stated that he was not personally acquainted with EARL BROWDER and he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". He believes that at the time he was in this organization, the organizational aspects were probably in the hands of JEROME HELLERSTEIN and he would be the one who would be in possession of the mailing lists. He stated that he does not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are members of the Communist Party, however, he stated that a number of individuals have stated, since his association with the Association, that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT were Communists. He further alleged that he had heard that POLIER was a Communist. He further denied that the International Juridical Association, while he was connected with it, followed the Communist program. HISS left this organization when he came to Washington, D. C. in 1933.

HISS admitted that he has previously resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., however, he denied that he has ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He did state, however, that it is very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of this organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he has never been, nor was he now a member of the Communist Party. In addition, he has never been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party.

HISS stated the belief that his wife, PRISCILLA, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or the Communist Party. He did state, however, that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, DONALD HISS, a local attorney, had ever worked for HARRY BRIDGES and to the best of his knowledge DONALD was never considered for employment for or on behalf of BRIDGES. He stated he was sure that his brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

In connection with the allegation that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the State Department in 1939 that ALGER HISS was an assistant to one SAYRE of the Communist Party in 1937, HISS remarked that he could

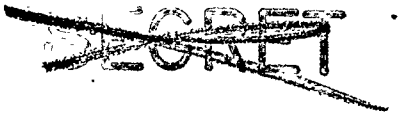

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recall only two individuals by the name of SAYRE. These are FRANCIS B. SAYRE with whom he was associated in the State Department and DAN SAYRE who was formerly with the CAB and is now teaching at Princeton University. HISS stated to his knowledge neither of these men were Communists.

HISS stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He said at least he could recall no one by that name as being one of his acquaintances. He further stated that as far as he can recall no individual by that name has ever visited his home on any occasion.

He stated that he became acquainted with HAROLD WARE while he, ALGER, was working in the Department of Agriculture. He further remarked that he was acquainted with CHARLES KRIVISKY, who now goes by the name of CHARLES KRAMER, having met him while both were employed at the United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that he has not seen KRAMER for quite some time. He remarked that he and LEE PRESSMAN have known each other since his attendance at Harvard Law School. He and PRESSMAN were associated on the Harvard Law Review, at which time HISS wrote an article for the Law Review on the subject, "Yellow Dog Contracts". He further related that he has known HENRY COLLINS since childhood, they having attended boys' summer camps together, and he considers COLLINS a close personal friend. ALGER remarked that he is interested in birds and that COLLINS is considered one of the top ten authorities on the subject of ornithology. COLLINS has often confided his personal problems in HISS and HISS has often advised him of these problems.

HISS could not recall any person by the name of NATHAN PERLOW. He has known ALICE MENDHAM since about 1933 or 1934, when she was running a children's school. Her husband's last name was POWELL, but he could not recall his first name. In connection with the above named individuals, HISS could recall no one with the name of POST. Neither did HISS know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

He denied having met at any time with any group at the home of HENRY COLLINS, or any other place, where government information was discussed when those present had no right to the information. Nor did HISS know of any group of individuals which met together for the purpose of making government information available, oral or written, for the use of unauthorized persons or the Soviet Government. He denied having ever met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the purpose of making available government information to an unauthorized source.

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HISS is acquainted with JOHN ABT, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with MARIAN BACHRACK, who is ABT's sister, having met her for the first time at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

HISS has never been known, to his knowledge, by the name of "GENE" or "EUGENE". He further knows of no individual by the name of GENE or EUGENE HISS having ever been employed at the State Department.

HISS

HISS admitted that he met VICTOR PERLO in 1934, but he could not recall him too well. Since his original contact with PERLO he has had no further contact with him and does not know of his present whereabouts. He met HAROLD GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual.

HISS repeatedly denied that he had any information that any individual in or out of the Government has ever attempted to or furnished any government information to an unauthorized person.

In connection with the voluntary appearance of ALGER HISS at the Bureau to be interviewed on March 25, 1946, he furnished the following background: He stated that shortly after his return from London, where he represented the United States in United Nations matters, in March 1946, he was called to the office of the then Secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES. To the best of his knowledge BYRNES advised him that certain individuals on the "Hill" had furnished BYRNES with information showing that HISS was too sympathetic with the Communists. HISS can recall only one individual on the "Hill" who was referred to by BYRNES, this being Representative COX of Georgia. HISS remarked that he denied to BYRNES that he was a member of the Communist Party or with any group which had Communist tendencies. BYRNES told HISS that he, BYRNES, had contacted Attorney General CLARK and Director HOOVER of the FBI on this matter. After discussion with BYRNES on this matter, it was agreed between them that HISS should appear at the Bureau voluntarily in an effort to clear the allegations which BYRNES had presented to HISS. HISS stated thereupon he did visit the Bureau and talked to Assistant Director LADD on the matter.

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Following the foregoing interview with HISS, a signed statement was received from him and is being set out as follows:

"Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1947.

"I, Alger Hiss, make the following statement to Charles Cleveland and Edward L. Grampp whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the International Juridical Association. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the Association's journal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Hellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph.). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief Earl Browder did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the "New Masses" or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

"I have never been a member of or associated with the Committee for Democratic Action or the Young Communist League. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge.

"I can recall only two individuals by the name of Sayre - Francis B. Sayre with whom I was associated in the State Department and Dan Sayre who was formerly with the C. A. B. and is now teaching at Princeton University. To my knowledge neither of these individuals were Communists.

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"My brother Donald Hiss, a local lawyer, never worked for Harry Bridges and to my knowledge was never considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. I am sure my brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

"I am not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. No individual by that name has ever visited my home on any occasion so far as I can recall.

"I became acquainted with Harold Ware while I was in the Department of Agriculture. Also I am acquainted with Charles Krivisky who is now known legally as Charles Kramer, having met him while he was employed at the Dept. of Agriculture. Lee Pressman and I have known each other since my attendance at Harvard Law School. Pressman and I were associated on the Harvard Law Review at which time I wrote a "note" for the law review on the subject, as well as I can remember, of "Yellow Dog Contracts". I have known Henry Collins since childhood and consider him a close personal friend. I cannot recall any person by the name of Nathon Perlow. I knew Alice Mendham quite well when she was running a children's school in 1933 or 1934. Her husband's last name was Powell, but I can't recall his first name. I know no one by the name of Post, in connection with the above individuals, neither do I know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

"I have never met with any group at the home of Henry Collins or any other place where government information was discussed when people who had no right to the information were present. Nor do I know of any group of individuals which met together without authority to make government information available, orally or written, for the use of the Soviet Government.

"I first met John Abt at the Agriculture Department in an official capacity. I have never attended any meeting of the foregoing type where John Abt was present, neither have I visited at his apartment. I also met Marian Bachrack at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

"I have never been known to my knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene". I know of no individual by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene" Hiss having been employed by the State Department.

"I met with Victor Perlo back in 1934 but I can't recall him too well. I have had no further contact with him since approximately that time and do not know of his whereabouts at this time.

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"I met Harold Glasser in an official capacity as an official of the Treasury Department. I have never placed Glasser in touch with a Russian representative in order that he might furnish government information to this individual.

"The foregoing represents summaries prepared by Messrs. Cleveland and Grampp of oral snwers I had previously given to questions asked orally by them in a call at my office made at their request on June 2, 1947. I have read the foregoing four pages and to the best of my knowledge they are true and correct. I was asked by Agents Grampp and Cleveland if I would give them a signed statement on the information I had given them orally.

ALGER HISS

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GRAMPP, F. B. I.
CHARLES G. CLEVELAND, F. B. I."

On the afternoon of June 2, 1947, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was interviewed at her home, 3210 P Street, N. W., by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM H. MARR. The interview began at approximately 4:35 P. M. and was concluded at 5:00 P. M. The interview was initiated by informing Mrs. HISS that it was being conducted upon instructions from the Attorney General and she was also informed that she had the right to refuse to answer any questions and make any statements concerning any allegations which would be brought to her attention.

Mrs. HISS was informed that the Bureau had information to the effect that her husband, ALGER HISS, had, while employed by the Federal Government, collected and secured information from the files of the government agency and turned this information over to a third party who was not authorized to receive same. She was also informed that her husband was allegedly a member of a ring which was formed for the purpose of securing information from Government files and other sources and delivering such information through appropriate channels to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. HISS immediately commented that the aforementioned allegation was "absolutely false" and requested that she be furnished more information concerning the specific allegation. She was advised that this phase of the interview would be resumed at a later time and that it was now desired that she answer questions concerning her knowledge or acquaintance with various personalities.

In answer to questions put to her, she stated that she is acquainted with CHARLES KRAMER, that she has known him for a long time, having met him while he and her husband, ALGER, were employed by the Department of Agriculture. She added, however, that she has not seen KRAMER for a number of years. She stated that she is acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER in a social nature, that she has known JOHN ABT since the latter was employed by the Agriculture Department, and has known LEE PRESSMAN since the latter was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture under JEROME FRANK.

In regard to HENRY COLLINS and his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, Mrs. HISS related that HENRY is a personal friend of ALGER HISS, that they know him very well, but that she is only slightly acquainted with SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Mrs. HISS also described NATHAN WITT as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture whom she and her husband had known many years.

Mrs. HISS specifically denied knowing VICTOR PERLO, stating that she had never heard of him. She likewise denied being acquainted with HAROLD WARE, saying that she had never heard of him.

Mrs. HISS was questioned at length concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She immediately denied ever hearing of the name and elaborated by saying that she "knows no such person." It was pointed out to her that CHAMBERS was a former member of the Communist Party who announced his affiliation and subsequently entered the newspaper field and that CHAMBERS was well known. It was also mentioned that CHAMBERS allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. HISS intimately and on occasion was a guest in the HISS home. Mrs. HISS steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she were acquainted with an individual whose surname was SAYRE, who is reported to reside in Baltimore, Maryland. She denied being acquainted with any individual by this name other than FRANCIS B. SAYRE, formerly with the Department of State, and a Professor at Princeton University also named SAYRE. She was asked if she were acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, and she replied in the negative.

Mrs. HISS was questioned concerning whether or not she had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the National League of Women Shoppers. She denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her a member.

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PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she, of her own knowledge, knew, or had reason to believe that her husband, ALGER HISS, had ever secured information from Government files and given such information to an unauthorized person. She replied by saying that she is confident he has never done such a thing and added that she feels this is a "malicious" charge. It was again related to Mrs. HISS that the Bureau has reliable information that her husband was definitely connected with, and was active in, a ring which was organized for the specific purpose of collecting information from Government files. Mrs. HISS immediately branded this allegation as "a wild, malicious, impossible thing."

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she is, or ever has been, a member of the Communist Party and whether or not she has ever attended any Communist Party meetings or any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She replied emphatically that she is not a member of the Communist Party, never has been, and never expects to be; that she has never attended Communist Party meetings and, to her knowledge, has not attended any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She was then asked: "If you are, or ever have been, a member of the Communist Party, would you admit it?" Mrs. HISS registered unmistakable antagonism to this question and branded it an unfair question. She seemed most reluctant to answer the question and finally was told that her hesitation and apparent refusal to reply would seem to indicate that she intended to answer the question in the negative. After considerably more hesitation and finally with obvious reluctance and a display of bad grace and hostility, she replied by saying that her answer to the question would be "yes". She insisted, however, that she definitely considered the question of an unfair nature.

It was next pointed out to Mrs. HISS that since the interview had reached this point, it would be appreciated if she would make a statement concerning how she feels concerning the Communist Party, Communism and Communist ideologies. She replied by stating that she had already informed Agents that she is not a Communist, has never been a Communist, and does not expect to become a Communist. She continued by saying she feels that Communism "is not for us"; that she felt we should not be anti-Russian to the extent where this interferes with our international cooperation; and that we should not hold prejudices and should work together through the United Nations.

Just prior to the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. HISS was asked if she had any further comments to make concerning the allegations. She replied that in her opinion the allegations were "just absolutely screwy". She continued by stating that she felt the interview might be inspired as part of an anti-ROOSEVELT program, and that she could think of no sensible motive for such "impossible" questions.

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On June 8, 1947, T-9 learned that the HISS family expected to be away from Washington during the latter part of June and all of July 1947, in Vermont and New Hampshire. HISS indicated that he expected to attend a conference at Dartmouth College in August. He had also made tentative arrangements to give a talk at the King-Smith School in Washington, D. C. on August 7 on ways in which organizations and individuals can promote better interpretation of international questions and help or influence foreign policy.

The HISS family actually left Washington, D. C. on June 18, 1947, and was absent from Washington, D. C. through July 1947.

T-9 was unable to furnish any pertinent information until September 6, 1947, at which time this source learned from PRISCILLA HISS that she was making arrangements for the transportation of her household effects to New York City during the middle of September 1947. Mrs. HISS told the informant that they had obtained an apartment in New York City two blocks north of Washington Square just off Fifth Avenue. She indicated that they were thinking of selling their home in Georgetown. She also indicated to the informant that she expected to be an Assistant Instructor in English at the Dalton School in New York City.

This informant learned on September 12, 1947, that ISHBELL LEE, the wife of DUNCAN LEE, had taken over some of PRISCILLA HISS' duties at the Potomac School in Washington, D. C. and that Mrs. LEE and Mrs. HISS had discussed this matter together.

It is to be noted that DUNCAN LEE, according to T-8, was also involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. which that source had described.

T-9 reported on September 13, 1947, that ALGER HISS and his wife left Washington, D. C. for New York City by automobile on that date.

ALGER HISS appeared before the Special Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York on March 16, 1948, at which the facts in the allegations of T-8 were being presented. It was learned that his testimony was a duplication of the information he has previously furnished to agents of this office in the signed statement quoted hereinbefore.

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With reference to the allegations of T-8, HAROLD GLASSER upon interview in April and May 1947 stated as follows:

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother, DONALD HISS, who for some time at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans."

During the course of the investigation of ALGER HISS based on the allegations of T-8, the following information was also developed:

It was ascertained that from August 4, 1945, through August 31, 1945, five telephone calls had been made to the HISS residence in Washington, D. C. from telephone number 767 at Croton, New York. The New York Division ascertained that this number was listed to Dr. DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, and was discontinued on September 26, 1945. That office advised further that it had been learned through confidential sources that the above telephone calls were collect calls made by Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER to ALGER HISS at Michigan 0811 in Washington, D. C. The latter number was ascertained to be the residence telephone number of ALGER HISS.

A mail cover placed on the residence address of ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., 3120 P Street, N. W., disclosed that during May 1946, ALGER HISS received mail bearing the return address of DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, M. D., 110 East 87th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Investigation conducted by the New York Office in 1946, reflected that an individual named SCHNEIDER had rented a cottage from MICHELE CIMBALO of Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, since May 18, 1946. SCHNEIDER's New York residence was given as 110 East 87th Street, New York City. The New York Office advised that a neighborhood investigation was not advisable at SCHNEIDER's summer address since that neighborhood is completely Communistic and CIMBALO was Chairman of the Westchester County ALP and active in Union and labor affairs.

Further investigation reflected that DANIEL EDWARD SCHNEIDER had been born in Cleveland, Ohio and was a neuropsychiatrist and psychoanalyst by profession. It was ascertained that from 1935 to 1939, he had been an Assistant Alienist at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. According to New York files, he was a member of a group of the Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division who distributed a pamphlet entitled, "X-Ray Among the Psychiatry Staff", up to about June 1939. This pamphlet urged the readers to join the Communist Party and read the "Daily Worker". The Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division was reported to be known as a center of Communist activities and that the X-Ray Magazine was published by the Bellevue Unit of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that T-8 had alleged that one CEDRIC BELFRAGE had been furnishing her superior in the Soviet espionage ring with information. During the course of the investigation of BELFRAGE by the New York Office, it was ascertained on February 11, 1946, that BELFRAGE had been in contact with JOSEPH NORTH and that on February 4, 1946, he had been in touch with one ISADORE SCHNEIDER. Both of these individuals were described as editors of the magazine "New Masses", and it was noted that JOSEPH NORTH resided at Mt. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and had long been active in Communist Party circles.

In connection with SCHNEIDER, it was reported that BELFRAGE and SCHNEIDER discussed a new book being written by ALBERT KAHN. It was also indicated that ISADORE SCHNEIDER's wife was HELEN BERLIN SCHNEIDER and that she had been employed in the office of "Amerasia" at the time that that publication had been involved in an alleged Soviet espionage conspiracy.

The files of the Washington Field Office do not reflect whether ISADORE SCHNEIDER is related to DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER.

It is noted further that during the course of the investigation being conducted in Washington, D. C. on the basis of the allegations of T-8, it was determined that DAVID WAHL at that time a resident of Washington, D. C. was a contact of many of the individuals allegedly involved in the Soviet espionage ring.

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In connection with WAHL, it is interesting to note that T-14, a former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. who has furnished considerable reliable information in connection with Communist Party matters, stated that the informant knew DAVID WAHL to have been a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. in the late 30s and that WAHL had told the informant that espionage was one of the reaons why he had been sent to Washington, D. C. by his Party superiors. This informant related that WAHL made regular trips between New York City and Washington, D. C. at bi-weekly intervals at that time.

T-10, a completely reliable source, advised at the end of April 1947 that he had learned from MARY JANE KEENEY, another individual who was identified as a contact of many of the members of the alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., as reported by T-8, that a DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the home of DAVID WAHL, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland, on the weekend of April 25, 1947. MARY JANE KEENEY had seen the SCHNEIDERS there at which time they had discussed an interview by FBI agents with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife. According to T-8, SILVERMASTER was a ring leader in the Soviet espionage conspiracy described by her.

DAN SCHNEIDER

MARY JANE KEENEY stated that DAN SCHNEIDER had told her that a mentor in New York was bringing out a book in a couple of months concerning the FBI in which no holds were barred. It is believed that SCHNEIDER referred to a book subsequently published by ALBERT KAHN.

T-15 confirmed that DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the WAHL home during the period in question and advised further that SCHNEIDER had sent a telegram to 461 East 82nd Street, New York City in which he stated that the telephone service was bad and requested that he received a wire every morning.

HELEN SILVERMASTER

T-16 believed to be a completely reliable source, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY on April 27, 1940, had attended a dinner at the residence of JACK MARSALKA at which DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER of New York City were also in attendance. MARSALKA was ascertained by this office to have been a contact of many of the individuals alleged by T-8 to be involved in Soviet espionage activities in Washington, D. C.

Washington Field Office files reflect further that at 11:05 P. M. on the evening of April 8, 1947, DAVID WAHL and an individual, subsequently identified as Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER left 110 East 87th

Street, and after walking around in the neighborhood until 12:10 A. M., April 9, 1947, they re-entered 110 East 87th Street, New York City. It was observed at that time they were making notes in a notebook.

Subsequent contacts between WAHL and DANIEL SCHNEIDER are known to have occurred.

Washington Field Office files also reflect that THURMAN SCRUGGS WILKINS who in 1940 was recruited for Soviet espionage in the Orient by IGNACY SAMUEL WITCZAK, advised in July 1947 that WITCZAK had spoken of a "Dr. Boss" who was interested in international relations. WILKINS stated that "Boss" might have been approached by WITCZAK to perform a Soviet espionage mission. "Dr. Boss" was to be-lieved to be identical with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS whom WITCZAK allegedly visited when BUSS was Director of OWI in San Francisco in June 1945. It was determined that BUSS had previously been Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippines on the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

Investigation conducted in Washington, D. C. reflected that the files of the Department of State contained the following mes-sages:

Radio communications between the Department of State and the High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands reflect that on December 31, 1940, the following message was sent to the High Commis-sioner:

"Message 646. Further reference your 916, September 1."

"Mr. CLAUDE A. BUSS now on faculty of University of Southern California, Los Angeles, is available to come to Manila immediately as Executive Assistant. BUSS is about thirty-six years old, married, and has two children, eight and ten respec-tively. He is former Foreign Service Officer who has served in the Far East. As a University teacher has specialized in our Far Eastern relations. He is a fluent draftsman, has keen mind, and pleasing personality. Should be excellent at meeting mem-bers of business community and in relations with Philippine and other officials as had little administrative experience and has heretofore not found administrative duties interesting. However, he assured me when in Washington last week he believed he could

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adequately handle the administrative aspects of a position and that he was prepared for a good deal of routine administrative correspondence and other work. He made an excellent impression on me and I consider that he would be satisfactory, and in discussing salary I think you should offer him $7500. He is well thought of by those in the Department who know him. Suggest you consult SALISBURY. Have as yet had no response from the Department of Commerce. ALGER HISS".

Under date of January 3, 1941, Radiogram #7 from the High Commissioner from the Philippines was as follows: "For ALGER HISS, your 646. Appreciate your finding BUSS. Very favorably inclined toward offering him position. Before doing so I should be very much interested in knowing your opinion as between BUSS and NOEL FIELD, who is the better man for the job. Also is BUSS better than BERGELIN, if he is available? Have you met BUSS's wife, and if so what is she like? Would also appreciate WELDON JONES' opinion of BUSS. Have you yet heard from Department of Commerce? If Commerce has not recommended anyone more favorably than BUSS and if I receive from you favorable replies to these inquiries, I shall expect to send radiogram to BUSS offering to recommend him. I am anxious to lose no time in the matter."

On January 11, 1941, Radiogram #17 was sent to the High Commissioner to the Philippines as follows: "From ALGER HISS, your #7 of January 3. It is my impression that the most competent persons in the Department of State consider that BUSS is under all circumstances better qualified than FIELD. Do not consider I am personally familiar enough with characteristics and personalities of two men to make definite choice. BUSS would unquestionably be able to reach Manila sooner. Have not met BUSS' wife, but understand from colleagues of BUSS' that she is attractive and intelligent. WELDON JONES has not met BUSS who is now in California. His address is UCLA. JONES thinks highly of LEE who is mentioned in your #945 December 28. I personally should think that BUSS' experience in our Foreign Service would make him better qualified than LEE. WELDON JONES has been unable as yet to locate LEE."

The file reflects a copy of a night letter directed to subject on January 15, 1941, offering him the position as Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

It is observed that in 1940 and in 1941 ALGER HISS was employed as a Special Assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State.

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WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
At Washington, D. C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949.

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INFORMANT PAGE

T-1. A confidential source of the Washington Field Office from whom the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.

T-2. [redacted]

T-3. [redacted]

T-4. Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

T-5 [redacted]

T-6 [redacted] b2 b7D

T-7. Subversive files, Metropolitan Police Department.

(With reference to informants T-1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the information which they furnished appears in the file entitled "ALGER HISS, Assistant to Advisor on Political Relations, Department of State, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT." All these sources have been recontacted in connection with the current investigation with the exception of T-4, Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., who is deceased.

T-8. Confidential Informant GREGORY.

[redacted]

T-9. [redacted]

T-10. [redacted] U

T-11 [redacted]

[redacted]

T-12. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

T-13. [redacted]

b2
b7D

[redacted]

T-14. [redacted]

[redacted]

T-15. [redacted]

T-16. A highly confidential source known to Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JEROME M. GARLAND of the Washington Field Office [redacted]

[redacted]

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-4-49	1/31/49	NPB:MAH LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information concerning ALGER HISS in Washington Field Office files reviewed and summarized. In 1942 HISS denied allegations of CP membership and membership in WCDA in sworn statement. Information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939 and to Bureau agents on May 10, 1945, concerning CP Underground Movement in Washington, D. C., and HISS' alleged connection therewith set out. T-8, confessed Soviet agent, alleged in November 1945 that HISS involved in Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. Results of investigation set out. Contacts with HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., and ROBERT T. MILLER, III, noted.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP 1 11/9/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11/9/89

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and WashingtonField dated January 26, 1949.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: ALGER HISS

The purpose of this report is to set forth in summary form information contained in the files of the reporting office concerning

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1333 2450

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5 - Bureau
3 - New York
(1 - THOMAS A. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City)
3 - Washington Field

Cy. 4

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0 0 APR 1 1949

ALGER HISS. This report will not include information concerning HISS' antecedents or his educational and professional background. With respect to this information, attention is directed to the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in the instant matter.

The files reflect that on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES was Chairman, the following information appeared:

"ALGER HISS 3415 Volta Place, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Legal Adviser, Department of State	$5,800

Member Washington Committee for Democratic Action"

In December 1941 an agent of this office contacted the DIES Committee and ascertained that the basis for placing HISS' name as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action on the list furnished to the Attorney General was the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the DIES Committee entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". No further information was available concerning this matter from the DIES Committee.

T-1 advised the Washington Field Office that the name ALGER HISS did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, T-1 advised that the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W. did appear in the active indices of that organization.

T-2, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he had been acquainted with Mr. HISS for a period of five years. During this period, the informant stated nothing had come to his attention to cause him to doubt Mr. HISS' loyalty. T-2 stated that at one time he heard that Mr. HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, also an employee of the Department of State, were classed as "fellow travelers". Informant stated he was not aware of the basis for the allegations. He stated that Mr. HISS was at one

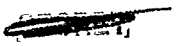

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time secretary to the late Associate Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court. He stated that Justice HOLMES was considered "liberal" and added, "But what a liberal". In this connection, the informant stated in his opinion, Mr. HISS likely absorbed some of the beliefs of Justice HOLMES during his association with him, and that if Mr. HOLMES is classed as "liberal", his "liberalism" is likely of the same quality. T-2 stated that it had been his observation that Mr. HISS is a "stay at home", and does not get about as much as would be to his advantage. Informant knows of no activities of Mr. HISS away from his office. He stated that Mr. HISS' wife is possibly "more liberal" than her husband and may possibly have membership in "liberal organizations".

T-3, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he was not well acquainted with Mr. HISS, but that from hearsay and otherwise he is inclined to class Mr. HISS as a "Laski Socialist".

T-4, who was acquainted with Mr. HISS during the years from 1933 to 1935, when he was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, described Mr. HISS as being honorable in personal affairs, but intellectually dishonest. The informant stated that Mr. HISS, together with LEE PRESSMAN, GARDNER JACKSON, FRANK SHEA and others in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not in the spirit of the law, but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Informant stated that Mr. HISS and his associates surrounded themselves with employees in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of their own choosing, whom they knew would fall in line with their social and economic theories. This informant stated that it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of Government, and to use the instrumentality of the good offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. The informant explained that these individuals in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, instead of administering the law, as it was intended, to protect the interest of tenant farmers, deliberately used the Government's time and money in an effort to unionize share croppers and tenant farmers. Informant stated that "there was nothing of America--"My Country 'Tis of Thee, in what those boys were doing."

T-4 recalled bits of conversation which the informant stated passed between Mr. HISS, LEE PRESSMAN and others during this period.

Informant recalled that one of the persons involved had stated that the "Okies would be the best people to change order, and that Migrant labor was their meat." Informant stated that the use of professional agitators was made in connection with the attempt to unionize share croppers. T-4 stated that in this connection, at one time a report was made concerning share croppers in the State of Arkansas, and that the report was considered a confidential report to which the public was not entitled. Shortly thereafter, some 219 communications were addressed to the Department of Agriculture, in the nature of "demands" that this report be made public. Informant stated that the sources of these communications were traced and were found to be organizations which could have no possible interest in the report, or information as to its existence, and in many cases it was found that fictitious return addresses had been used. T-4 stated concerning Mr. HISS, "If he was not a Communist, he was a fellow traveler". Informant advised that Mr. HISS was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and stated that he possibly had "an overdose of Harvard". T-4 further stated that he was "quite a Marxist". Informant stated that Mr. HISS was very shrewd and that due to his shrewdness he was not included in the "purge" which took place in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1935.

In connection with the information stated above, and attributed to informant T-4, it may be stated that T-4, maintained a diary at the time the events stated above were alleged to have taken place. The diary records the impressions of informant at the time of the activities of Mr. HISS and his associates. Quotations from this diary, which appeared to be indicative of the informant's impressions are stated below:

> "Administrators, who don't happen to be lawyers are certainly at the mercy of a motley crew possessed of appalling energy."
>
> "Meanwhile, men who have never been closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard or Columbia, may have flown to Arkansas to lend a helping hand to sharecroppers--terribly worked up over their sad plight."
>
> "And if you go to the Capitol, you will find them like locusts swarming in Committee rooms--especially the Munitions Investigations Committee, Civil Liberties Committee, etc."

"I am sick when I see at close range men using the undoubtedly high purposes and motives of the President, to put over their fantastic ideas, financed beyond their wildest dream. And do you think the group of whom I speak could await the slow process of education in order to better conditions? That gives them a laugh."

"Honest men, in sympathy with the President's program, simply cannot conceive of the situation."

"I have no quarrel with their being anything they want to be, but I do object to the mantle of democracy being used in the way it is. And I do object to the superciliousness of this group when dealing with the lawyers not of their own breed. And, as to Government service? They don't know what it means. Just say, as actually happened, that such a thing could not be done. The question shot back promptly was, 'Why'? Because there is a law which prohibits it they were told. The answer came back promptly, 'Oh, we'll change that'. And, by golly, that's what they are doing".

For instance: In the group were JEROME FRANK, with three lieutenants, ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, FRANK SHEA. These men, not Mr. FRANK, brought in a group of men of their own choosing. I smile when I read of political appointments. ALGER HISS gave orders not to let any Member of Congress even see JEROME FRANK, because he might do what they wanted."

"I begin to believe a few less 'brilliant' lawyers, with some knowledge of agriculture, and a less socialistic viewpoint might have been able to produce laws just as unconstitutional."

"Men credited with advising the President, writing the laws, administering them, are seizing the opportunity to

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put forward their own half-baked ideas. That is being charitable to them. Some of them are deliberately trying to set one group against another, possibly feeling they are honest, but if so, why go to the trouble of being so plausible in disguising their motives that even sane, sensible men give them the benefit of the doubt? Why not say, what I've heard them say privately? 'Labor should run the Government' said one; 'better for all industry if it were run by the Government' contributes another; and ever and always 'down with the profit motive'."

"When the so-called 'purge' took place I'll admit I was stunned by its suddenness, but if CHESTER DAVIS had not acted then, well, he would not have been the CHESTER DAVIS whom I had known of for many years through my agricultural contacts. However, not even he, being a mere mortal, could have known all the behind-the scenes stuff. No one can work with an organization and betray it, if he has any sense of loyalty, and no one working with JEROME FRANK would betray him - that is, except those in whom he placed most confidence - misguidedly. So, CHESTER DAVIS today has only the most sketchy idea of what actually happened. However, the day after the purge, JEROME FRANK's lieutenants acted according to their temperaments - they ran true to form. PRESS - faced with no job, and an opportunist at all times, made the amazing statement that he 'had been one of JEROME's severest critics' and therefore should be retained. HISS, more suave, who was in reality a more dangerous person than PRESSMAN because not as obnoxious personally, managed to retain his footing and became one of the lawyers most relied upon to go to the front - and how many fronts he is serving on is a tribute to the young man's amazing energy, plausibility and all around colossal nerve."

"Lets take these three men one at a time. First - ALGER HISS. For months during 1934 he served with the Munitions Investigation Committee - detailed from AAA. He worked

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on the 1934 amendments to the AAA on the side directing his corps of hand-picked assistants. Some of the work of the Munitions Committee found its way into the AAA office - many stenographers were engaged in assisting, at a time when we were short of help. In the fall of 1934 he was very busy, all over the place, and when February 1935 came, he managed to stay long enough, and work smoothly enough to leave in charge of the work at the Capitol one of his trusted subordinates. HISS, it seemed, had impressed Chairman NYE - hence his selection for that work. Few people knew how close he was to the group pressing for the inquiry. After knowing that JEROME FRANK had never signed an opinion without ALGER's O.K. and moreover that JEROME signed many opinions without going into them fully, just listening to ALGER's specious reasoning, and seeing that JEROME had to stand the gaff while ALGER landed into the counsels of the mighty, I'm willing to give the young man credit for anything, including hypnotic powers."

"ALGER HISS had a force working under him for a solid year to prove that all landlords were crooks - to stir up sharecroppers, and as one agriculturist in a southern State commented - 'into the opinions of the Legal Division there are being included more and more, provisions designed to overthrow the land tenure system of the South'. The sharecropper difficulties were publicized through the medium of farm organizations which sprang up in New York overnight; Leagues for this and that; but the real crew worked right in our office. Lawyers who never came closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard and Columbia, were all wrought up over matters in Arkansas."

T-5, who was in a position in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to observe Mr. HISS during his employment there, stated that Mr. HISS was not one of the persons requested to resign from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the "purge" of 1935. This informant stated that he had no doubt whatever that some members of the staff were "extreme left-

[redacted]

wingers", and stated that he always felt like GARDNER JACKSON might even carry a Communist Party card. He stated, however, that he had never considered ALGER HISS in the same light and had no doubt at that time as to his loyalty. He stated that Mr. HISS resigned from the position because he, HISS, felt officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration no longer had the confidence in him, which so far as the informant was concerned, was not the case.

T-5 recalled that one of the chief difficulties that arose in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was the attempt of the Legal Division to interpret the Act, not according to the intent of Congress, but in accordance with their own views. In this connection, informant stated that he confronted ALGER HISS with the fact and HISS stated the law might be subject to more than one interpretation.

T-6, who professed to have been at one time a member of the Communist Party, advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS during the time of the informant's membership in the Party. He stated he understood certain New York Communists had a connection at the State Department, through whom certain considerations could be received, but was unable to state the source of his information.

T-7, who maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District of Columbia, advised that his files containedno information concerning Mr. HISS other than mention of his name as an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the time of the "purge".

On February 14, 1942, Mr. HISS, after being duly sworn, made the following voluntary statement, the original of which was retained in the files of this office. He declined to return to this office to sign the statement stating that he saw no necessity for doing so, inasmuch as he felt certain the statement would be typed as he had dictated it.

"Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1942

"Statement of ALGER HISS made in the presence of Special Agent G. D. KING, Jr., and Stenographer ZONA McARTHUR, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Questions are by Mr. KING.

"Q. Are you Mr. ALGER HISS employed as an Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State?

"A. I am.

"Q. Mr. HISS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law No. 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of the subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government and report these findings to the Congress. The purpose of this interview today is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions regarding information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning alleged activity on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to include any statement which you feel is necessary to fairly present your side of this inquiry. A copy of the report of this investigation will be furnished to the agency which employs you. In order that the statement may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath. Do you have any objections to that?

"A. Not at all.

"Q. Will you stand please and raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

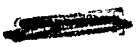

"A. I do.

"Q. Mr. HISS, what is your present home address, please sir?

"A. 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

"Q. And would you tell us please how long you have been employed by the Department of State?

"A. About five and one-half years, I think.

"Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?

"A. I have not.

"Q. Have you ever attended any meetings of that organization or received any of its literature to your recollection?

"A. I certainly have never attended any meeting, and I have no recollection of receiving any of its literature.

"Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

"A. I am not and never have been.

"Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

"A. I have not and never have been.

"Q. Have you ever attended any meetings or received any literature to your recollection of these two organizations?

"A. Not to my recollection have I received any literature, and I know I have never attended any meetings.

"Q. Mr. HISS, do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of Government which we enjoy in the United States?

"A. I certainly have not. There is only one Government that I want to overthrow and that is HITLER's.

"Q. Mr. HISS, have you ever advocated disloyalty to our present form of Government?

"A. I have not.

"Q. At this time, Mr. HISS, you may have the opportunity of making any statement you deem pertinent to this inquiry you so desire.

"A. Well, that is a big order. I think the best statement I can make is really a question. This all comes as a great surprise to me, and I'd like to find out what it is all about if it is proper to ask. I have always been a staunch supporter of the ROOSEVELT administration ever since it came in.

"Q. As I informed you at the beginning -- possibly then you didn't quite grasp, not knowing what was coming later -- that under Public Law No. 135 which was passed by the 77th Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was empowered by that Congress under that Law to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations.

"A. It was the word alleged that I was addressing myself to. I wondered what the allegations were, because it was news to me. I think the purpose of the resolution is laudable.

"Q. I am not at liberty to furnish you the information from the files.

"A. But if you could give me some indication of what it was you had in mind, I would know what to address my statement to.

"Q. I couldn't give you any indication. The only indication is by the questions I have already asked you as to what the allegation could possibly be. That is all I am at liberty to furnish you.

"A. As far as the statement is concerned, not knowing the allegations which were referred to in the Statute, I don't know what particular kind of statement would be helpful. My background and record, I assume, are available to you anyway. I am a lawyer by training. I have been employed by the Federal Government half of the time since I graduated from law school, and the rest of the time I was employed in a private law firm in Boston and New York. I came down here in 1933 at the behest of the Government. I remained according to my statement at the behest of the Government. I think I could have made a good deal more money if I had stayed in the private practice of law in New York. My reason for coming to Washington was not to make money, but to be helpful to the country. As a lawyer, I don't ascribe any significance to self-serving statements, but without knowing what specific kind of things you have in your files, which it is not proper for you to disclose, I really don't know what to say that would be helpful to you in the way of a statement.

"Q. Well, this is not a hearing. This is purely a voluntary interview, and the interview is made a part of the investigative report in our file. Is there anything further you wish to say?

"A. I'd like to ask whether I am at liberty to inform my immediate superior of the Department of State of the fact that you called me in here.

"Q. That is entirely up to you!

At the time the above information was developed, HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State.

On May 4, 1945, the Bureau furnished this office with certain notes which had been made by Mr. A. A. BERLE, former Undersecretary of State, U. S. State Department, who received the information from one WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September 1939. It was stated that CHAMBERS was an admitted member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937, and at one time was Editor of the "Daily Worker" and subsequently was Editor of "New Masses". CHAMBERS had pointed out that the Communist Party at that time was interested in the organization of a Government Underground in Washington, D. C., and this underground movement was originally headed by HAROLD WARE.

The following is set out from the original notes:

"London Underground Espionage Agent

(1) Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT - Formerly of (41st St. & B'way, NE)
Dr. GREENBERG - MD (West 70th NY
Brother-in-law
American leader of British Underground C.
Head in America Mack Moren (alias Philipovitch
- allegedly Yugoslav) -
real name - ?

ROSENBLIETT - in U.S.
connected with Dr. ISADOR MILLER - Chemist's Club - 41st St.
Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J.
was 'front' behind MACK MOREN existed - in
MILLER's employ
Knew PRESSMAN - his alias was 'COLE PHILIPS' -
Introduced him to MACK MOREN, buying arms
for Spanish (Loyalist) Gov't. -

Kisseloff-11972

PRESSMAN - as counsel - helped MOREN - made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Tex. in late '36 or early '37 - probably fall of '36.

PRESSMAN

Underground organized by the late HAROLD WARE; PRESSMAN was in his group - (1932-3??) PRESSMAN then in the A.A.A. -

NATHAN WITT - Secretary of the NLRB - head of the underground group after HAROLD WARE -

JOHN ABT - followed WITT in that group - Tax Div'n - Dep't of Justice & now in CIO (M. WARE's widow - JESSICA SMITH Ed. Soviet Russia).

Mr. ABT - Sister: MARION BACHARACH - Secretary - Communist from Minnesota. (JESSICA SMITH: With Rauters in 1926 - friend of LOUIS FISCHER)

Meeting place: JOHN ABT's house - 15th St.
CHARLES KRIVITSKY - alias CHARLES KRAMER - (C.I.O.) worked in La Follette Committee - Physicist.

VINCENT RENO - Now at Aberdeen Proving Grounds - Computer - Math. Assist. to Col. ZORNIG (Aerial bomb sight Detectors)
Formerly CP organizer under alias 'LANCE CLARK.'

PHILIP RENO - in Social Security (??) - was head of Underground Trade Union Group Political leader

ELINOR NELSON, treasurer of Fed. Employees' Union - (Fed. Workers' Union, C.I.O. - headed by JAKE BAKER)

Kisseloff-11973

~~SECRET~~

RENO connected with Baltimore Party
organizer - BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN
alias FIELD - then California - then Russia
- now organizer for Baltimore & Washington
of Above-Ground Party - Underground connections -

State

Post - Editorship, Foreign Service Journal
was in Alexandria Unit of CP - in
'Underground Apparatus' -
DUGGAN - LAURENCE - (Member CP ??)

?
(WADLEIGH) WADLEY - Trade Agreement Section
LOVELL - " " "
Communist Shop Group
ELINOR NELSON - LAURENCE DUGGAN - JULIEN WADLEIGH -
West European Div'n - FIELD - still in -
(LEVINE says he is out went into I.E.O.
Then in Committee for Repatriation
His leader was HEDDA GOMPERTZ

LAUGHLIN CURRIE: Was a 'Fellow Traveler' -
helped various Communists - never went the
whole way. -

S.E.C. -

PHILIP RENO - used to be

Treasury

SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?)
Counsel's Office
Sends weekly reports to C.P. (Gen. Counsel's Office)
FRANK COE - Now teacher at McGill.
There are two: brother - One of them
in CP's 'Foreign Bureau' - BOB COE

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-11974

Known from PETERS - formerly in Bela Kun
Govt. Agricultural Commissariat - called Gandosz(?)
Then to Russia - then here, in Business Office of
Communist paper 'Uj Elori' - then, after 1929 -
head of CP Underground, lived in Hamilton Ap'ts.
Woodside, L. I. - under alias 'SILVER' - &
lectured in Communist camps -
Friend: 'BLAKE' of 'Freiheit' - Real name -
WEINER - American: Polish Jew. -
PETERS was responsible for Washington Sector
Went to Moscow - where is he now? -
Wife - a Comintern courier. -
West Coast - Head: 'The Old Man' - VOLKOV is
his real name - daughter a Comintern
courier. He knows the West Coast
underground - Residence: San Francisco
or Oakland -

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG - Politburo -
member of the Exec. Committee
Head of GPU in U.S.
Works with PETERS -

Plans for two Super-battleships -
secured in 1937 - who gave -
KARP - brother-in-law of MOLOTOV - working
with SCOTT FERRIS, got this released -

Now: Naval Architect working on it, why??
FIELD was original contact
He introduced DUGGAN to GOMPERTZ (HEDDA)
DUGGAN's relationship was casual -
Shall excuse? - Where is HEDDA
GOMPERTZ?
DUGGAN & FIELD supposed to have
been both members of party. -

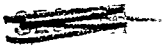

Kisseloff-11975

WFO 74-94

DONALD HISS
(Philippine Adviser)
Member of C.P. with PRESSMAN & WITT -
Labor Dep't. - Asst. to FRANCES PERKINS -
Party wanted him there - to send him
as arbitrator in BRIDGES trial -
Brought along by brother -

ALGER HISS
Ass't to SAYRE - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active
Baltimore boys -
Wife - PRISCILLA HISS- Socialist -
Early days of New Deal

Note - When LOY HENDERSON interviewed Mrs. RUBENS his report immediately went back to Moscow. Who sent it? - Such came from Washington."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed on May 10, 1945, by agents of the New York Office in his offices in the Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS stated that after a term of service as Editor of the "New Masses" he was brought in contact with a man whom he knew simply as ARTHUR. ARTHUR introduced CHAMBERS to a man whom he recognized as a former Treasurer of a Hungarian Communist newspaper who had also published numerous articles on Communism under the name of J. PETERS. ARTHUR introduced this man as PETER. The latter told CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS would act as a courier between himself and ARTHUR until further notice. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS also related considerable information which had come to him concerning the operations of the Soviet intelligence service with which he believed ARTHUR to be associated. In approximately 1935 his courier activities between ARTHUR and PETER ceased. At that time he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., and was told that he would act as a connecting link between HAROLD WARE in Washington and PETER in New York City.

Kisseloff-11976

In approximately 1935 he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. and was told he would be the connecting link between WARE and PETER in New York City, and that in addition to these activities as a courier he would also serve as a morale officer giving people talks and indoctrination talks to the Underground group headed by WARE. CHAMBERS explained that WARE was the leader of a group of men composed of government employees in high salaried positions who were Communist members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the Underground of the Communist Party. He stated further that there were several organizations of this Underground, each consisting of approximately six to ten individuals who did not know of the existence or members of any of the other units but who maintained liaison through the leaders. He advised that he, himself, was the liaison between the particular unit headed by HAROLD WARE and PETER, and that he did not know of any of the operations of the other liaison men between PETER and underground units in Washington, D. C. He stated that the organization headed by WARE was composed of approximately eight individuals, and that almost everyone of these was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington and consisting of six to eight members.

CHAMBERS stated he identified the following individuals as having been members of the particular Underground unit in which he was interested:

JOHN ABT	CHARLES KRAMER
LEON PRESSMAN	ALGER HISS
HENRY COLLINS	DONALD HISS
NATHAN PERLOW	NATHAN WITT

He stated there were two other unidentified individuals, one of whom had the last name of POST.

According to CHAMBERS, this group had as its meeting place the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, the sister of HAROLD WARE, which was located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue at Dupont Circle. They also met in the homes of the individuals comprising the group. In addition to the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, hestated meetings were heldat JOHN ABT's house on 15th Street; the apartment of HENRY COLLINS on St. Matthews Court over a garage, which was the principal meeting place of the group, and that one night they met at the home of KRAMER.

Kisseloff-11977

In connection with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that while he was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with HAROLD WARE's group, and that he had usually attended when the group meetings were held at HENRY COLLINS' house. He added that when HISS went into the NYE Committee which was investigating armaments, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them but did meet socially with a lot of them and was particularly close to JOHN ABT's sister, MARION BACHRACH.

When CHAMBERS was asked whether or not he believed that HISS might have broken with the Party, he stated he had no reason to believe he may have dropped out, and as a reason for this belief explained that after he had broken with the Party he had made a special trip to HISS' home in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., with the purpose of talking HISS into breaking away from the Party. CHAMBERS explained that when he arrived PRISCILLA HISS was the only one there and while CHAMBERS momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Mrs. HISS immediately go to the telephone obviously to get in touch with Party members. CHAMBERS immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of ALGER HISS.

When HISS arrived they had dinner together at his home and then CHAMBERS talked with HISS all night long in an effort to persuade HISS to leave the Party. CHAMBERS stated that with tears streaming down his face HISS had refused to break with the Communists and had given as a reason for not breaking his loyalty to his friends and principles. CHAMBERS stated his reason in going to HISS in order to get him to break away from the Communist Party was that he personally thought an awful lot of HISS and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to break with theCommunist movement. CHAMBERS pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for HISS' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of HISS' wife.

In November 1945, T-8, a confessed Soviet espionage agent and courier, furnished considerable information concerning the operations of a Soviet espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. This informant alleged that HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the U. S. Treasury Department, had been

a member of the ring, and stated that GLASSER had been working in Europe for the Treasury Department and had dropped out of the so-called PERLO group in Washington, D. C., which group the informant had named as one phase of the espionage conspiracy. The informant stated that VICTOR PERLO, alleged head of this group, had told her that GLASSER had asked him if he, GLASSER, would be able to return to the PERLO group. PERLO, in explaining why GLASSER had left the group originally, stated that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a government agency in Washington, D. C., and had been turned over to some Russian. PERLO told the informant that he did not know the identity of this American, and that CHARLES KRAMER, also a prominent figure in theespionage ring, as far as he, PERLO, knew, was the only person who had possession of this information. While talking with KRAMER at a later date in New York City, the informant brought this matter up and KRAMER stated that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was named HISS and that he was employed by the U. S. State Department.

The informant stated that "JACK", a Russian contact, advised of the information relative to GLASSER and in the Spring of 1945 the informant obtained an article concerning the State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which HISS was mentioned. At that time "JACK" stated to the informant that he had learned the identity of HISS.

The informant stated further that on one occasion, GREGORY SILVERMASTER, another alleged member of the espionage ring, complained to the informant that VICTOR PERLO was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if the informant could do something to remedy the situation. The informant told "BILL", a Russian contact, about the SILVERMASTER complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "GENE", who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out". The informant stated that it was his impression he was referring to HISS who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an advisor to DEAN ACHESON in the State Department.

As a result of the allegations of T-8, an investigation was instituted by this office late in November 1945, in the course of which the following information was developed. Unless noted to the contrary, this information was furnished by T-9, a source close to ALGER HISS and his wife,

PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS, to whom both imparted considerable information concerning their activities and contacts. T-9 is considered to be completely reliable by this office.

It was determined that HISS, with his wife and one child resided at 3210 P Street, N. W.; that he was employed at the Department of State in the Office of Special Political Affairs.

Physical surveillances conducted from November 26 to 30, 1945, reflected that HISS went regularly to his place of employment in the State Department, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., during this period.

On the evening of November 27, 1945, an unidentified man was observed leaving the HISS home. He proceeded to 1320 - 31st Street, N. W. He was subsequently identified as JAMES DONNELL TILGHMAN of that address. T-9 advised that TILGHMAN, who by that time was a resident of Baltimore, was a visitor at the HISS home on December 28, 1946, and was determined thereafter to have been in fairly frequent contact with ALGER HISS. Investigation reflected that TILGHMAN was a native of Baltimore who had been employed in the Federal government with the Federal Writers' Project, the A.A.A. and finally the Department of State.

On the evening of November 30, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as HAROLD W. STEIN and LORIN S. STEIN, visited the HISS home. According to T-9, the HISSes and STEINs were in touch with one another periodically in 1946. Investigation reflected that STEIN had been born in New York City and after attending Yale University had been employed as a teacher before joining the Government service in 1934 with the F.S.R.C. From December 1935 to May 1939 he was with the Works Projects Administration with a brief period in 1938 as Trial Examiner with the National Labor Relations Board. From 1939 to 1941 he was Assistant Director of the Hearings Branch of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. In November 1941 he joined the War Production Board in the Office for Emergency Management.

An investigation of STEIN was conducted at that time and various individuals with whom he had previously been employed in the government service described STEIN as "pinkish", "definitely leftist and otherwise Communistically inclined".

One RALPH DeSOLO of Brooklyn, New York, a former member of the Communist Party, and one EDWIN BANTA of New York, also a former member of the Communist Party, stated that STEIN had permitted a sitdown strike in a Federal Arts Project under his supervision in New York City. The indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities list STEIN as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Mrs. STEIN as a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Both of these organizations were cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Physical surveillances reflected that among HISS' associates at the Department of State were ISAAC N. P. STOKES, II; GORDON B. STRONG and ELWOOD N. THOMPSON. T-9 reported that THOMPSON and HISS appeared to be very friendly and that their business relationship appeared to carry over into the social field. The files of this office contained no information concerning these individuals.

On December 1, 1945, HISS and his family visited his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On December 2, 1945, the HISS family drove to Baltimore and visited HISS' mother, Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and his sisters, LUCY and MARY C. HISS. That evening Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of LEONARD OUTHWAITE, 1708 - 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the home of his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W. Mr. and Mrs. OUTHWAITE visited the home of ALGER HISS on the evening of December 4, 1945. OUTHWAITE was identified as a former employee of the Veterans Administration, the National Resources Planning Board, the War Production Board and the Federal Security Agency and as a Lecturer and Author of some prominence in the field of Anthropology.

On the morning of December 4, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE of 3101 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., were observed being driven downtown by Mr. and Mrs. HISS in the HISS automobile. This couple had also visited the HISS on the evening of November 29, 1945. BEN MOORE visited the HISS home for dinner on September 21, 1946, and according to T-9, the two families were apparently quite friendly with each other. Investigation reflected that MOORE had been born in New Jersey and after attending Swarthmore College and Columbia University he served as a

Research Assistant for the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee in 1934 and 1935. From 1939 to 1941 he was an Associate Economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from 1941 to 1943 he was employed by the Office of Production and Management and the War Production Board. He entered military duty in the Summer of 1943. His wife was employed by the War Department in 1944, according to a credit report.

On the evening of December 8, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the Metropolitan Club and later visited the house of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH COY GREEN, 10 Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mr. GREEN was identified as an employee of the Department of State.

On the evening of December 10, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS were the guests of LAWRENCE MEREDITH CLEMSON SMITH of 3230 Reservoir Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. SMITH was identified as a State Department employee who had previously been with the Federal Security Agency and the Office for Emergency Management, the Department of Justice, the Security and Exchange Commission, the National Recovery Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since 1933. Mrs. SMITH was reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, mentioned hereinbefore.

At approximately this time, T-10, a completely reliable source who had close personal contact with both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, advised that PRISCILLA HISS had indicated that ALGER HISS would sail for London around December 27 or 28, 1945. This informant also reported that both Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS had been spending a lot of time on the problem of Atomic Energy which was related to his work on the United Nations. HISS was reported to be working actively on this and Mrs. HISS had been attending daily Senate hearings on the subject. Together they had been attempting to read and understand the SMYTH Report. On December 15, 1945, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS was reading HENRY D. SMYTH's book "Atomic Energy for Military Purposes".

On December 18, 1945, T-9 learned that PRISCILLA HISS had been in contact with an individual known to the informant only as LOLA. On January 18, 1946, they discussed the Town Hall program of January 17, 1946, the topic of which was "What Does the Returning G.I. Expect at Home?" During this conversation, Mrs. HISS described the audience as the Junior Chamber of Commerce and stated they had nevertheless given terrific applause to the very progressive remarks of BILL MAULDIN, the Cartoonist and another individual.

The individual known as LOLA stated she had liked the statement in which the speaker had said that he was going to join two organizations, the American Legion and the Union, and added she also liked the point that veterans after all were not capitalists that they were laborers and were essentially wage earners. Mrs. HISS stated that that is what democracy is and that there were thousands who are incipient leaders and could go to Congress tomorrow. This individual was subsequently identified as Mrs. ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, also known as LOLA G. HORTON. She was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Confidential Informants reported that she was generally regarded as a radical and had possibly participated in the activities of organizations regarded as radical. She was reported to have been active in consumer organizations in the District of Columbia, was a member of the League of Women Shoppers in Washington in 1940 and 1941 and was elected as a delegate to the National Convention of the League of Women Shoppers. Her husband, ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, entered the government service as Director of Information in the Office for Emergency Management in July 1941.

Kisseloff-11983

[redacted]

On December 22, 1945, HISS advised T-9 that he was going to Baltimore that afternoon to visit his mother.

On December 25, 1945, this informant learned that ALGER HISS had notified his brother, DONALD, that he was leaving for London in a few days in connection with a UN Conference to be held in London.

This informant also reported that during the last half of December, HISS was engaged primarily in arrangements for this conference. According to the informant, HISS was apparently out of Washington on December 19, 1945.

He departed for New York City on December 29, 1945, and sailed from New York City for England aboard the SS QUEEN ELIZABETH on December 31, 1945.

HISS was absent from the United States from December 31, 1945 until February 20, 1946, on which date T-9 reported that he had returned to his home in Washington, D. C., having flown back from England.

On December 30, 1945, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS appeared to be friendly with one DOROTHEA BLAISDELL. Her name was reported to appear on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, which informants of this office have reported as having been organized as a Communist front group. Her husband, DONALD CHRISTY BLAISDELL, was reported to have been in contact with Mrs. HISS during June 1946.

Investigation of BLAISDELL reflected that he had been connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1935 and had subsequently entered the government service with the Department of State. His name appeared on an alleged membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. BLAISDELL denied membership in this organization in a signed statement furnished in March 1942.

On February 4, 1946, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS was engaged in soliciting funds for an unidentified scholarship program aimed at raising $1200.00. This informant stated that at this time a woman was in contact with Mrs. HISS and advised that she had heard from WILDER and that he was expected home sometime between the 12th and the 20th of December. This informant subsequently ascertained that WILDER and MARCIA FOOTE were apparently quite friendly with the HISS family and that there

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appeared to be considerable association between the two families. The informant learned further that FOOT had apparently been at the UN Conference in London with ALGER HISS and that the FOOTES had purchased a home in Larchmont, New York in the spring of 1946.

On February 6, 1946, Mrs. HISS was requested by one ALICE STRONG to assist in raising money for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mrs. HISS agreed to write letters, make telephone calls and take any other action desired in assisting this project.

The informant learned on February 9, 1946, that HISS's return from London was imminent and that he would be in the company of Mr. COHEN (possibly BEN COHEN) and Mr. VANDENBERG (presumably ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG).

Mrs. HISS advised T-9 on February 11, 1946, that she and her husband might take a vacation upon his return from the UN Conference and added that he was to make a speaking trip to Boston sometime during March. It was also learned from this informant that HISS was to accompany STETTINIUS to New York City as soon as the arrival of the UN delegation there became known.

On February 19, 1946, this informant learned that an individual known to the informant only as HENRY had advised Mrs. HISS that he had just returned from overseas and would like to get in touch with her and her husband. (It is believed that this individual may have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., whom other sources had reported as recently returned from overseas.)

On February 28, 1946, this informant learned that HISS would speak on the radio on March 2, 1946, on the Foreign Policy Association broadcast and that he might visit his mother in Baltimore on March 10, 1946.

On March 13, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that her husband had a speaking engagement in New York City the following day and that he expected to attend the UN Security Council meetings later that month in New York City. On the following day Mrs. HISS advised this source that HISS was to be in Boston, Massachusetts from March 18 to 20, 1946, but did not reveal the purpose of this trip.

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On March 20, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that ALGER HISS had left for Boston March 17, 1946, and would probably go to New York on March 24, 1946. On the same day the informant learned that Mrs. HISS was going to lunch with Mrs. TRYGVE LIE, wife of the Secretary General of the UN and that she was later going to the Capitol with Mrs. LIE to meet Mrs. CONNALLY (probably the wife of Senator TOM CONNALLY of Texas).

Mrs. HISS told the informant on March 21 that ALGER HISS was going to New York and would be gone about a week. However, the informant advised that HISS was at home on the evening of March 25, 1946, since the informant was personally in touch with him at that time. HISS apparently returned to New York again since Mrs. HISS advised the informant on March 29, 1946, that her husband was at the Hotel Pennsylvania at New York City. Later on that date the informant learned at the Department of State that HISS would arrive in Washington the following morning March 30, 1946. HISS contacted the informant on the morning of March 30 and advised he had returned on the night train and that he had been engaged in work involving the UN meetings in New York City.

The informant was personally in contact with HISS during April 1946, only on the 16th and 19th of that month. Mrs. HISS indicated to the informant that her husband was going to New York City a great deal, apparently in connection with UN business.

This informant reported that on April 5, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. HISS and requested that she join the mass parade to Congress on April 10 to advocate the continuation of OPA. Mrs. HISS indicated that she was unable to get away from the house as she had no one to stay with her son.

On April 12, 1946, Mrs. HISS arranged for some one to sit with her son on April 14, 15 and 17 and indicated that she had to be at the Pan American on April 15 before noon. The informant was not aware of the nature of Mrs. HISS's business at the Pan American Union on that date.

Mrs. HISS told the informant on April 16, 1946, that she and her son, TONY, would spend the month of July in Vermont and possibly the whole summer. The informant also learned that the HISS family expected to share a farm in Vermont with an individual named DORIS who was not otherwise identified.

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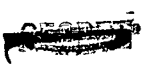

The informant also learned on April 19, 1946, that ALGER HISS had had a speaking engagement in Baltimore earlier that week. At this time HISS advised the informant that he was at that time Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the Department of State.

The informant learned from Mrs. HISS on April 22, 1946, that ALGER HISS was going to take a vacation in July and that arrangements had been made to secure a farm for that month with one DORIS SEWELL.

The informant learned on April 26, 1946, that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been invited to attend a large dinner party at the home of HAROLD and LORIN STEIN in Chevy Chase that evening.

HISS was ill during the latter part of May 1946 and remained at home from his office. T-9 was present on May 23, 1946, during a discussion between ALGER HISS and JACK ROSS, another employee of the State Department, at which time they discussed State Department affairs. ROSS indicated that he had had a long talk with "DON" and JACK THOMPSON about getting a certain atomic energy man. The informant stated that the conversation was largely concerned with plans for a coordinating center regarding atomic energy. HISS at this time indicated that there were some papers on his desk at the office relating to the atomic energy matter as well as a draft of a speech for BARUCH.

This informant stated that ROSS and HISS discussed this matter again on May 24, 1946, with specific reference to personnel. They referred to one SOKOLOFF and his reaction to the atomic energy business. They indicated that from the history of treatment by the Military Staff Committee, they were uncertain as to just how much the Atomic Energy Commission would want the secretariat to do.

In the further course of discussion, HISS stated that he felt they were well organized to take care of the BARUCH procedural needs but that he felt that still did not give them any break into the substance. He stated he felt it was necessary to get somebody who knew something about the atomic energy subsidy question as a part of the general disarmament picture.

On May 26, 1946, a person known to the informant only as PORTER contacted HISS, advising that he thought HISS should check up on a story by SCOTTY RASSMUSSEN in the New York Times for May 26, 1946. PORTER advised that representatives of various news services and newspapers had been chasing him about the story. HISS stated that "he", apparently referring to RASSMUSSEN could not have been

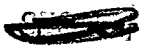

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righter had he been inside the department. But HISS did not see that that meant that "we", apparently referring to the State Department, could say anything to the other people and HISS added that he did not know where "he" got it.

BEN MOORE who has been previously identified in this report was a dinner guest at the HISS home on the evening of May 28, 1946, according to this source.

On June 1, 1946, the informant learned that HISS was still ill but expected to return to his duties in the State Department on June 3. HISS planned to take off the entire month of July, however, on June 3, the informant advised that HISS had been taken to Doctors Hospital for three days to take penicillin treatment.

DOROTHEA BLAISDELL contacted HISS on June 7 and told him that her husband, DON BLAISDELL, had returned from Chicago where he had been going over the Chicago Roundtable Discussion program.

On the following day, HISS and an individual believed by the informant to be JACK ROSS of the State Department, were in discussion and ROSS told HISS that HERSCHEL JOHNSON was coming to the State Department that morning and hoped that a decision could be reached on the Spanish question. The informant gathered that there was a wide division of opinion between JOHNSON, BEN COHEN, and DEAN ACHESON and that ROSS indicated that JOHNSON was a Loyalist.

HISS is believed to have returned to work on June 10, 1946. The informant learned that on June 15, 1946, HISS and DEAN ACHESON had a discussion concerning the Health Conference of the UN on which HISS was working.

PRISCILLA HISS told the informant on June 18 that the HISS family was leaving on June 28, 1946, for an all-summer vacation. The informant was present on June 24, 1946, when HERSCHEL JOHNSON asked HISS if the latter was having a meeting with DEAN ACHESON and if so, JOHNSON wanted to have ALGER mention confidentially to ACHESON but not openly at the meeting, the desired voting procedure and also the present policy on the veto in the Atomic Commission. HISS replied that he would take this up with ACHESON and informed JOHNSON that he would immediately give him ACHESON's views on these points. JOHNSON stated he was making this request because he wished to follow out exactly what ACHESON wanted.

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On the same date PRISCILLA HISS told the informant that the HISSES were planning to spend the night of June 29, 1946 at the home of their friends the FOOTES at Scarsdale, New York, and that PRISCILLA HISS was contemplating a teacher's job at Potomac School on her return in the fall.

The informant learned on June 27, 1946, from PRISCILLA HISS that the HISS family was leaving the following day for KELLOGG SMITH's hotel in Chestertown, Maryland, and that they planned on leaving for Vermont on July 1, 1946.

HISS and his family were absent from Washington, D. C. from June 28, 1946 until July 31, 1946.

On August 7, 1946, the informant reported that Mrs. HISS had been contacted by Mrs. HELEN PROVINSE of 315 Spring Street, Chevy Chase, who had inquired if Mrs. HISS belonged to the League of Women Voters. Mrs. HISS stated that she did not but that she always had been a well-wisher. Mrs. PROVINSE advised that she was going to be chairman of the minority group that fall and that she wanted Mrs. HISS to work on this committee this year. Mrs. HISS agreed to do this if she had time but replied that she had a part-time job at the Potomac School where her son, TONY, would be enrolled. Mrs. PROVINSE mentioned that she was particularly interested in having PRISCILLA on a Steering Committee of about eight people.

T-9 learned on August 9 that the HISSES had enrolled TONY HISS at the Marjorie Webster Junior College at 16th Street and Columbia Road, N. W.

DONALD HISS was invited to the ALGER HISS home for dinner on August 12, 1946, by PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE were dinner guests at the HISS home on August 14, 1946.

This informant advised that on August 15, 1946, ALGER HISS had a luncheon engagement with Mr. ADLAI STEVENSON (it is believed that this individual is identical with the present Governor-elect of the State of Illinois).

On August 17, 1946, an individual believed to have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., invited the HISS family to the COLLINS' home for the following day. In this connection attention is directed to information previously set forth in this report concerning the alleged

participation of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. in a Communist underground group as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It is noted further that investigation conducted as a result of the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-8 relative to the activities of an alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., reflected that COLLINS was also a contact of JOSEPH B. GREGG and of BELA and SONIA GOLD who were described by T-8 as members of this Soviet espionage ring.

Confidential Informant T-9 was present on August 24, 1946, during a discussion between HERSCHEL JOHNSON and ALGER HISS at which time they discussed a Yugoslavian matter and both agreed that it looked favorable. According to the informant, JOHNSON told HISS that the former thought the Russians were more realistic than they are credited with being sometimes, although he thought they were quite unscrupulous in attaining their own political ends. JOHNSON also expressed sympathy for Greece and thought the Greeks had undergone cruel injustices. HISS agreed.

The HISS family was absent from their home August 28 to 30, 1946, according to this source.

No pertinent information was developed in this case until September 24, 1946, at which time T-9 advised that PRISCILLA HISS in a discussion with an individual known to the informant only as "BESS", mentioned that she was teaching the 7th, 8th and 9th grades in English at the cooperative school. The woman named BESS commented that the man who drives the school bus on which her children traveled was a Fascist and a few other things as far as she could determine, but that many other children had survived him and she considered that the children were above hime. Mrs. HISS asked if this driver were sort of a hard-bitten creature, to which BESS replied that she did not know if he was a Swiss or not, but that she had talked to him a little bit and did not like his attitude toward any minor races.

HAROLD STEIN was in contact with ALGER HISS on August 4, 1946, according to the informant, concerning some matter having to do with the UN meetings in New York City.

On the following day the informant learned that the HISSES expected to drop over to visit BEN MOORE and his wife sometime over the following week-end. This informant stated that on October 11, 1946, MAIRI FOREMAN, the wife of Dr. CLARK FOREMAN, who at that time was a leading figure in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, discussed arrangements with PRISCILLA HISS to place TONY HISS in an art class in

which one of the students was a negro girl, whose father was a dentist in Puerto Rico, adding that she had met the girl's family through the Southern Conference. She also mentioned that she and her husband were with the negroes the night that they were refused admittance to Lisner Auditorium, adding that they had been with colored friends from Howard University and had planned on seeing the ballet. She stated that there were a hundred of them and that they were turned away, but that most of them had expected it but had attempted it to see if they would be admitted. She also mentioned that the group anticipated protesting this matter.

On October 17, 1946, ALGER HISS accepted an invitation to introduce the guest speaker at a meeting of the Executive Group of the United Nations Association in Baltimore, Maryland on the evening of October 25, 1946.

Throughout this time HISS continued to be active in the State Department affairs dealing with the United Nations. T-9 reported that on November 9, 1946, ALGER HISS and an individual believed to have been FRANCIS B. SAYRE, at that time diplomatic advisor to UNRRA, discussed UN matters generally as well as the possibility of SAYRE getting a job on the Trusteeship Council. They also discussed technical difficulties facing the General Assembly on Trusteeship Agreements.

This informant was also present on November 16, 1946, during a discussion by DURWARD B. SANDIFER of the State Department and ALGER HISS. SANDIFER stated that his department, the Division of International Organization Affairs in the Office of Special Political Affairs, had been having trouble in getting through the appointments of particular people whom SANDIFER wanted to work. The trouble seemed to center around JOE PANUCH who may be in the Security Investigations Department. SANDIFER then cited the names of two individuals whom he would not be able to obtain, but the informant was uncertain as to their names. SANDIFER stated that he had had other indications that PANUCH had an unsympathetic and unhealthy attitude.

One of the individuals whom SANDIFER had tried to get into the section had told SANDIFER after talking with PANUCH that the latter took a negative attitude toward SANDIFER's unit. HISS agreed that this matter must be settled if possible and SANDIFER told HISS that he might find it interesting to talk to another unidentified individual concerning what he knew about PANUCH.

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In connection with the above, it is to be noted that in the spring of 1946, T-11 advised that there was an enormous espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. which had as its ultimate objective the obtaining of all information with regard to atomic energy, its specific uses as an instrument of war and commercial aspects thereof in peacetime. Its purpose was to make such information available to the Soviet Union. ALGER HISS, among others, was named by T-11 as involved in furnishing the Soviet Union with available information regarding atomic energy. This informant added that ALGER HISS was one of those in the Department of State who was noted for his pro-Soviet leanings.

T-9 learned on November 17, 1946, that ALGER HISS had given a speech at the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, Illinois the previous week. On the same date, this informant was also present during a conversation between JACK THOMPSON, HISS's Special Assistant in the Department of State and ALGER HISS, in the course of which they were discussing matters at that time before the Security Council of UN concerning technical military missions. The informant stated that ALGER HISS gave THOMPSON permission to take home "all these secret and sundry papers" because "we" might need them.

On December 9, 1946, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS had been elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Newspaper articles published the following day confirmed this and added that HISS succeeded Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia University who had resigned in December 1945. JOHN FOSTER DULLES was described as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment. The article stated that the Trustees had amended the by-laws to provide for a Chairman of the Board and a full-time President who would be the executive officer. HISS was expected to take over his new duties as soon as possible after January 1, 1947, following his resignation from government service.

On December 25, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of BENJAMIN T. MOORE, according to T-9 and on December 31, 1946, according to this source, they were to be the guests of CHARLES A. HORSKY, an attorney in Washington, D. C.

This informant also reported that on December 25, 1946, PRISCILLA HISS and one ANN TAYLOR discussed a series of meetings which were to be held during February and March 1947 at which prominent individuals were to speak on various phases of the Soviet Union with

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respect to the political and economic phases of that country. Mrs. HISS indicated that she wished she could be more enthusiastic about this matter but thought that it was a stale idea. She indicated that she would talk to her husband about obtaining speakers for these meetings.

On December 30, 1946, Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM R. CORNELISON observed ROBERT T. MILLER, III, enter Room 164 at the State Department at 3:34 P. M. This room was the office of ALGER HISS. MILLER was observed leaving at 4:03 P. M.

ROBERT T. MILLER, III, has been described by T-8 as a member of the Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. for which he acted as courier.

It is noted that T-13 who is considered to be completely reliable, advised that ROBERT T. MILLER thanked ALGER HISS on March 7, 1947, for having placed MILLER in contact with one DENNETT (phonetic) in New York City and for allowing MILLER to use HISS' name. From the ensuing conversation, this informant gathered that MILLER was to see DENNETT about a job with a new organization which HISS described as having to do with the distribution of documentary and informational material on the United Nations and on the United States foreign policy in general.

On January 8, 1947, Confidential Informant T-9 reported that ALGER HISS and HAROLD STEIN had discussed efforts to make contacts in order to get jobs for an unidentified individual known only as AL who was interested in the position of General Counsel for the United Nations in Geneva and in a position as Secretary to the Far Eastern Commission.

The informant learned on January 18, 1947, that HISS would have temporary offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, after February 1, 1947. HISS was expected to stay temporarily with one HANK INGRAM until he found a permanent place to live in New York. INGRAM was described as one of BARUCH's boys.

On January 25, 1947, this informant stated that HISS was very much interested in the appointment of JACK PEURIFOY in the Department of State and HISS in this connection verified that PANUCH resigned the day of PEURIFOY's acceptance.

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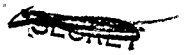

On January 30 and 31 this informant reported that HISS had been moving books and papers from his office at the State Department to his office with the Carnegie Foundation at 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. HISS also mentioned that he was going to make a speech at Baltimore and was then going on to Des Moines, Iowa.

On January 31, T-9 reported that HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., had attempted to contact Mr. and Mrs. HISS. Neither had been in.

In this connection, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-12 who is considered to be reliable, advised on February 2, 1947, that PRISCILLA HISS had visited HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., at his residence.

ALGER HISS resigned from the Department of State on January 15, 1947. After February 1, 1947, he was not regularly in Washington, D. C., his duties in the Carnegie Foundation necessitating frequent absences from Washington, D. C.

T-9 learned from Mrs. HISS on February 1, 1947, that HISS' New York office was in fact at 522 Fifth Avenue and that he was going to Des Moines, Iowa on the evening of February 12, 1947. This informant subsequently learned that in the first half of February HISS spent some time in the homes of HATHAWAY WATSON and POLLY SHACKLETON in New York City.

PRISCILLA HISS told T-9 on March 8, 1947, that she and her son, TONY, expected to visit ALGER HISS in New York City the following week.

On March 9, 1947, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., was observed entering the HISS residence carrying a brown leather briefcase.

T-9 learned from ALGER HISS on March 26, 1947, that he and his family had been in New York City and had also visited Chappaqua, New York. T-9 also stated that he observed HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., at the HISS home in Washington, D. C., on that date and that COLLINS was still there on the morning of March 27, 1947.

T-9 learned on March 28, 1947, from Mrs. HISS that ALGER HISS was to preside as Chairman of a meeting to be held on April 7, 1947, by the Bryn Mawr College Endowment on the subject, "How Russia Does Business". It was learned that the speakers were to be RAY ELLIS of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, HANS HEYMAN, a German refugee and

instructor at Sampson College in New York and author of a book entitled, "You Can Do Business with Russia", and ERNEST G. ROPES of the Department of Commerce and LIVINGSTON HARTLEY, head of the Council for Atomic Research. It was subsequently ascertained that this meeting was held on April 7, 1947, at the Wardman Park Hotel and that HISS acted as Chairman of the meeting. He explained that it was a series being held to raise money to increase the salaries of the teachers at Bryn Mawr College. Thereafter he introduced the speakers and panel members and had nothing further to say during the evening except to receive questions from the audience and to submit these to the speakers and panel members for answer.

T-9 learned on April 4, 1947, that the HISS family was going to Vermont in June where they were to spend a month and that in September 1947 they were going to move to New York.

ALGER HISS confirmed the fact that he and his family were going to Vermont in June to T-9 on May 18, 1947.

On May 31, 1947, this informant was present when WALTER LIPPMANN, a well known newspaper columnist, and ALGER HISS discussed the HOOVER movement toward a separate peace with former European belligerents. LIPPMANN commented that such action would be a mortal blow to UN to which HISS agreed. LIPPMAN proposed that HISS contact persons of importance so that the proper action might be taken and it was finally agreed that HISS might speak to JAMES BYRNES and DEAN ACHESON. HISS agreed to get to work on this matter and indicated that he would let LIPPMANN know of his success.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS was interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP at his place of employment, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., between the hours of 2:50 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. At that time HISS furnished the following information:

HISS advised that when he first went to New York City to practice law (about 1932 or 1933) he became associated with a small group of individuals in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. When HISS became a member of this group it had as its purpose the publication of discussions on labor law principally. HISS does not recall his official capacity, but does know that he was one of the editors of the association's journal. At the time he became a member of this group, according to his recollection, the following individuals contributed to the publication of the association: JEROME HELLERSTEIN, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and ISADORE POLIER, whose wife was JUSTINE WISE.

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HISS advised that he was not connected in any way with the organizational setup of the Juridical Association, but his contact was mainly that of writing editorials. It was pointed out by HISS that the group was very loosely knit. He stated that to his knowledge this group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild. He further stated that he was not personally acquainted with EARL BROWDER and he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". He believes that at the time he was in this organization, the organizational aspects were probably in the hands of JEROME HELLERSTEIN and he would be the one who would be in possession of the mailing lists. He stated that he does not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are members of the Communist Party, however, he stated that a number of individuals have stated, since his association with the Association, that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT were Communists. He further alleged that he had heard that POLIER was a Communist. He further denied that the International Juridical Association, while he was connected with it, followed the Communist program. HISS left this organization when he came to Washington, D. C. in 1933.

HISS admitted that he has previously resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., however, he denied that he has ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He did state, however, that it is very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of this organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he has never been, nor was he now a member of the Communist Party. In addition, he has never been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party.

HISS stated the belief that his wife, PRISCILLA, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or the Communist Party. He did state, however, that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, DONALD HISS, a local attorney, had ever worked for HARRY BRIDGES and to the best of his knowledge DONALD was never considered for employment for or on behalf of BRIDGES. He stated he was sure that his brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

In connection with the allegation that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the State Department in 1939 that ALGER HISS was an assistant to one SAYRE of the Communist Party in 1937, HISS remarked that he could

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recall only two individuals by the name of SAYRE. These are FRANCIS B. SAYRE with whom he was associated in the State Department and DAN SAYRE who was formerly with the CAB and is now teaching at Princeton University. HISS stated to his knowledge neither of these men were Communists.

HISS stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He said at least he could recall no one by that name as being one of his acquaintances. He further stated that as far as he can recall no individual by that name has ever visited his home on any occasion.

He stated that he became acquainted with HAROLD WARE while he, ALGER, was working in the Department of Agriculture. He further remarked that he was acquainted with CHARLES KRIVISKY, who now goes by the name of CHARLES KRAMER, having met him while both were employed at the United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that he has not seen KRAMER for quite some time. He remarked that he and LEE PRESSMAN have known each other since his attendance at Harvard Law School. He and PRESSMAN were associated on the Harvard Law Review, at which time HISS wrote an article for the Law Review on the subject, "Yellow Dog Contracts". He further related that he has known HENRY COLLINS since childhood, they having attended boys' summer camps together, and he considers COLLINS a close personal friend. ALGER remarked that he is interested in birds and that COLLINS is considered one of the top ten authorities on the subject of ornithology. COLLINS has often confided his personal problems in HISS and HISS has often advised him of these problems.

HISS could not recall any person by the name of NATHAN PERLOW. He has known ALICE MENDHAM since about 1933 or 1934, when she was running a children's school. Her husband's last name was POWELL, but he could not recall his first name. In connection with the above named individuals, HISS could recall no one with the name of ____ POST. Neither did HISS know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

He denied having met at any time with any group at the home of HENRY COLLINS, or any other place, where government information was discussed when those present had no right to the information. Nor did HISS know of any group of individuals which met together for the purpose of making government information available, oral or written, for the use of unauthorized persons or the Soviet Government. He denied having ever met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the purpose of making available government information to an unauthorized source.

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HISS is acquainted with JOHN ABT, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with MARIAN BACHRACK, who is ABT's sister, having met her for the first time at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

HISS has never been known, to his knowledge, by the name of "GENE" or "EUGENE". He further knows of no individual by the name of GENE or EUGENE HISS having ever been employed at the State Department.

HISS admitted that he met VICTOR PERLO in 1934, but he could not recall him too well. Since his original contact with PERLO he has had no further contact with him and does not know of his present whereabouts. He met HAROLD GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual.

HISS repeatedly denied that he had any information that any individual in or out of the Government has ever attempted to or furnished any government information to an unauthorized person.

In connection with the voluntary appearance of ALGER HISS at the Bureau to be interviewed on March 25, 1946, he furnished the following background: He stated that shortly after his return from London, where he represented the United States in United Nations matters, in March 1946, he was called to the office of the then Secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES. To the best of his knowledge BYRNES advised him that certain individuals on the "Hill" had furnished BYRNES with information showing that HISS was too sympathetic with the Communists. HISS can recall only one individual on the "Hill" who was referred to by BYRNES, this being Representative COX of Georgia. HISS remarked that he denied to BYRNES that he was a member of the Communist Party or with any group which had Communist tendencies. BYRNES told HISS that he, BYRNES, had contacted Attorney General CLARK and Director HOOVER of the FBI on this matter. After discussion with BYRNES on this matter, it was agreed between them that HISS should appear at the Bureau voluntarily in an effort to clear the allegations which BYRNES had presented to HISS. HISS stated thereupon he did visit the Bureau and talked to Assistant Director LADD on the matter.

[redacted]

Following the foregoing interview with HISS, a signed statement was received from him and is being set out as follows:

"Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1947.

"I, Alger Hiss, make the following statement to Charles Cleveland and Edward L. Grampp whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the International Juridical Association. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the Association's journal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Hellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph.). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief Earl Browder did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the "New Masses" or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

"I have never been a member of or associated with the Committee for Democratic Action or the Young Communist League. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge.

"I can recall only two individuals by the name of Sayre - Francis B. Sayre with whom I was associated in the State Department and Dan Sayre who was formerly with the C. A. B. and is now teaching at Princeton University. To my knowledge neither of these individuals were Communists.

Kisseloff-11999

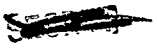

WFO - 74-94

"My brother Donald Hiss, a local lawyer, never worked for Harry Bridges and to my knowledge was never considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. I am sure my brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

"I am not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. No individual by that name has ever visited my home on any occasion so far as I can recall.

"I became acquainted with Harold Ware while I was in the Department of Agriculture. Also I am acquainted with Charles Krivisky who is now known legally as Charles Kramer, having met him while he was employed at the Dept. of Agriculture. Lee Pressman and I have known each other since my attendance at Harvard Law School. Pressman and I were associated on the Harvard Law Review at which time I wrote a "note" for the law review on the subject, as well as I can remember, of "Yellow Dog Contracts". I have known Henry Collins since childhood and consider him a close personal friend. I cannot recall any person by the name of Nathon Perlow. I knew Alice Mendham quite well when she was running a children's school in 1933 or 1934. Her husband's last name was Powell, but I can't recall his first name. I know no one by the name of Post, in connection with the above individuals, neither do I know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

"I have never met with any group at the home of Henry Collins or any other place where government information was discussed when people who had no right to the information were present. Nor do I know of any group of individuals which met together without authority to make government information available, orally or written, for the use of the Soviet Government.

"I first met John Abt at the Agriculture Department in an official capacity. I have never attended any meeting of the foregoing type where John Abt was present, neither have I visited at his apartment. I also met Marian Bachrack at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

"I have never been known to my knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene". I know of no individual by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene" Hiss having been employed by the State Department.

"I met with Victor Perlo back in 1934 but I can't recall him too well. I have had no further contact with him since approximately that time and do not know of his whereabouts at this time.

"I met Harold Glasser in an official capacity as an official of the Treasury Department. I have never placed Glasser in touch with a Russian representative in order that he might furnish government information to this individual.

"The foregoing represents summaries prepared by Messrs. Cleveland and Grampp of oral snwers I had previously given to questions asked orally by them in a call at my office made at their request on June 2, 1947. I have read the foregoing four pages and to the best of my knowledge they are true and correct. I was asked by Agents Grampp and Cleveland if I would give them a signed statement on the information I had given them orally.

ALGER HISS

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GRAMPP, F. B. I.
CHARLES G. CLEVELAND, F. B. I."

On the afternoon of June 2, 1947, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was interviewed at her home, 3210 P Street, N. W., by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM H. MARR. The interview began at approximately 4:35 P. M. and was concluded at 5:00 P. M. The interview was initiated by informing Mrs. HISS that it was being conducted upon instructions from the Attorney General and she was also informed that she had the right to refuse to answer any questions and make any statements concerning any allegations which would be brought to her attention.

Mrs. HISS was informed that the Bureau had information to the effect that her husband, ALGER HISS, had, while employed by the Federal Government, collected and secured information from the files of the government agency and turned this information over to a third party who was not authorized to receive same. She was also informed that her husband was allegedly a member of a ring which was formed for the purpose of securing information from Government files and other sources and delivering such information through appropriate channels to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. HISS immediately commented that the aforementioned allegation was "absolutely false" and requested that she be furnished more information concerning the specific allegation. She was advised that this phase of the interview would be resumed at a later time and that it was now desired that she answer questions concerning her knowledge or acquaintance with various personalities.

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In answer to questions put to her, she stated that she is acquainted with CHARLES KRAMER, that she has known him for a long time, having met him while he and her husband, ALGER, were employed by the Department of Agriculture. She added, however, that she has not seen KRAMER for a number of years. She stated that she is acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER in a social nature, that she has known JOHN ABT since the latter was employed by the Agriculture Department, and has known LEE PRESSMAN since the latter was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture under JEROME FRANK. ~~SECRET~~

In regard to HENRY COLLINS and his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, Mrs. HISS related that HENRY is a personal friend of ALGER HISS, that they know him very well, but that she is only slightly acquainted with SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Mrs. HISS also described NATHAN WITT as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture whom she and her husband had known many years.

Mrs. HISS specifically denied knowing VICTOR PERLO, stating that she had never heard of him. She likewise denied being acquainted with HAROLD WARE, saying that she had never heard of him.

Mrs. HISS was questioned at length concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She immediately denied ever hearing of the name and elaborated by saying that she "knows no such person." It was pointed out to her that CHAMBERS was a former member of the Communist Party who announced his affiliation and subsequently entered the newspaper field and that CHAMBERS was well known. It was also mentioned that CHAMBERS allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. HISS intimately and on occasion was a guest in the HISS home. Mrs. HISS steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she were acquainted with an individual whose surname was SAYRE, who is reported to reside in Baltimore, Maryland. She denied being acquainted with any individual by this name other than FRANCIS B. SAYRE, formerly with the Department of State, and a Professor at Princeton University also named SAYRE. She was asked if she were acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, and she replied in the negative.

Mrs. HISS was questioned concerning whether or not she had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the National League of Women Shoppers. She denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her a member.

Kisseloff-12002

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she, of her own knowledge, knew, or had reason to believe that her husband, ALGER HISS, had ever secured information from Government files and given such information to an unauthorized person. She replied by saying that she is confident he has never done such a thing and added that she feels this is a "malicious" charge. It was again related to Mrs. HISS that the Bureau has reliable information that her husband was definitely connected with, and was active in, a ring which was organized for the specific purpose of collecting information from Government files. Mrs. HISS immediately branded this allegation as "a wild, malicious, impossible thing."

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she is, or ever has been, a member of the Communist Party and whether or not she has ever attended any Communist Party meetings or any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She replied emphatically that she is not a member of the Communist Party, never has been, and never expects to be; that she has never attended Communist Party meetings and, to her knowledge, has not attended any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She was then asked: "If you are, or ever have been, a member of the Communist Party, would you admit it?" Mrs. HISS registered unmistakable antagonism to this question and branded it an unfair question. She seemed most reluctant to answer the question and finally was told that her hesitation and apparent refusal to reply would seem to indicate that she intended to answer the question in the negative. After considerably more hesitation and finally with obvious reluctance and a display of bad grace and hostility, she replied by saying that her answer to the question would be "yes". She insisted, however, that she definitely considered the question of an unfair nature.

It was next pointed out to Mrs. HISS that since the interview had reached this point, it would be appreciated if she would make a statement concerning how she feels concerning the Communist Party, Communism and Communist ideologies. She replied by stating that she had already informed Agents that she is not a Communist, has never been a Communist, and does not expect to become a Communist. She continued by saying she feels that Communism "is not for us"; that she felt we should not be anti-Russian to the extent where this interferes with our international cooperation; and that we should not hold prejudices and should work together through the United Nations.

Just prior to the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. HISS was asked if she had any further comments to make concerning the allegations. She replied that in her opinion the allegations were "just absolutely screwy". She continued by stating that she felt the interview might be inspired as part of an anti-ROOSEVELT program, and that she could think of no sensible motive for such "impossible" questions.

[redacted]

On June 8, 1947, T-9 learned that the HISS family expected to be away from Washington during the latter part of June and all of July 1947, in Vermont and New Hampshire. HISS indicated that he expected to attend a conference at Dartmouth College in August. He had also made tentative arrangements to give a talk at the King-Smith School in Washington, D. C. on August 7 on ways in which organizations and individuals can promote better interpretation of international questions and help or influence foreign policy.

The HISS family actually left Washington, D. C. on June 18, 1947, and was absent from Washington, D. C. through July 1947.

T-9 was unable to furnish any pertinent information until September 6, 1947, at which time this source learned from PRISCILLA HISS that she was making arrangements for the transportation of her household effects to New York City during the middle of September 1947. Mrs. HISS told the informant that they had obtained an apartment in New York City two blocks north of Washington Square just off Fifth Avenue. She indicated that they were thinking of selling their home in Georgetown. She also indicated to the informant that she expected to be an Assistant Instructor in English at the Dalton School in New York City.

This informant learned on September 12, 1947, that ISHBELL LEE, the wife of DUNCAN LEE, had taken over some of PRISCILLA HISS' duties at the Potomac School in Washington, D. C. and that Mrs. LEE and Mrs. HISS had discussed this matter together.

It is to be noted that DUNCAN LEE, according to T-8, was also involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. which that source had described.

T-9 reported on September 13, 1947, that ALGER HISS and his wife left Washington, D. C. for New York City by automobile on that date.

With reference to the allegations of T-8, HAROLD GLASSER upon interview in April and May 1947 stated as follows:

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother, DONALD HISS, who for some time at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans."

During the course of the investigation of ALGER HISS based on the allegations of T-8, the following information was also developed:

It was ascertained that from August 4, 1945, through August 31, 1945, five telephone calls had been made to the HISS residence in Washington, D. C. from telephone number 767 at Croton, New York. The New York Division ascertained that this number was listed to Dr. DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, and was discontinued on September 26, 1945. That office advised further that it had been learned through confidential sources that the above telephone calls were collect calls made by Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER to ALGER HISS at Michigan 0811 in Washington, D. C. The latter number was ascertained to be the residence telephone number of ALGER HISS.

A mail cover placed on the residence address of ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., 3120 P Street, N. W., disclosed that during May 1946, ALGER HISS received mail bearing the return address of DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, M. D., 110 East 87th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Investigation conducted by the New York Office in 1946, reflected that an individual named SCHNEIDER had rented a cottage from MICHELE CIMBALO of Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, since May 18, 1946. SCHNEIDER's New York residence was given as 110 East 87th Street, New York City. The New York Office advised that a neighborhood investigation was not advisable at SCHNEIDER's summer address since that neighborhood is completely Communistic and CIMBALO was Chairman of the Westchester County ALP and active in Union and labor affairs.

Further investigation reflected that DANIEL EDWARD SCHNEIDER had been born in Cleveland, Ohio and was a neuropsychiatrist and psychoanalyst by profession. It was ascertained that from 1935 to 1939, he had been an Assistant Alienist at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. According to New York files, he was a member of a group of the Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division who distributed a pamphlet entitled, "X-Ray Among the Psychiatry Staff", up to about June 1939. This pamphlet urged the readers to join the Communist Party and read the "Daily Worker". The Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division was reported to be known as a center of Communist activities and that the X-Ray Magazine was published by the Bellevue Unit of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that T-8 had alleged that one CEDRIC BELFRAGE had been furnishing her superior in the Soviet espionage ring with information. During the course of the investigation of BELFRAGE by the New York Office, it was ascertained on February 11, 1946, that BELFRAGE had been in contact with JOSEPH NORTH and that on February 4, 1946, he had been in touch with one ISADORE SCHNEIDER. Both of these individuals were described as editors of the magazine "New Masses", and it was noted that JOSEPH NORTH resided at Mt. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and had long been active in Communist Party circles.

In connection with SCHNEIDER, it was reported that BELFRAGE and SCHNEIDER discussed a new book being written by ALBERT KAHN. It was also indicated that ISADORE SCHNEIDER's wife was HELEN BERLIN SCHNEIDER and that she had been employed in the office of "Amerasia" at the time that that publication had been involved in an alleged Soviet espionage conspiracy.

The files of the Washington Field Office do not reflect whether ISADORE SCHNEIDER is related to DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER.

It is noted further that during the course of the investigation being conducted in Washington, D. C. on the basis of the allegations of T-8, it was determined that DAVID WAHL at that time a resident of Washington, D. C. was a contact of many of the individuals allegedly involved in the Soviet espionage ring.

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Kisseloff-12006

In connection with WAHL, it is interesting to note that T-14, a former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. who has furnished considerable reliable information in connection with Communist Party matters, stated that the informant knew DAVID WAHL to have been a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. in the late 30s and that WAHL had told the informant that espionage was one of the reaons why he had been sent to Washington, D. C. by his Party superiors. This informant related that WAHL made regular trips between New York City and Washington, D. C. at bi-weekly intervals at that time.

T-10, a completely reliable source, advised at the end of April 1947 that he had learned from MARY JANE KEENEY, another individual who was identified as a contact of many of the members of the alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., as reported by T-8, that a DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the home of DAVID WAHL, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland, on the weekend of April 25, 1947. MARY JANE KEENEY had seen the SCHNEIDERS there at which time they had discussed an interview by FBI agents with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife. According to T-8, SILVERMASTER was a ring leader in the Soviet espionage conspiracy described by her.

MARY JANE KEENEY stated that DAN SCHNEIDER had told her that a mentor in New York was bringing out a book in a couple of months concerning the FBI in which no holds were barred. It is believed that SCHNEIDER referred to a book subsequently published by ALBERT KAHN.

T-15 confirmed that DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the WAHL home during the period in question and advised further that SCHNEIDER had sent a telegram to 461 East 82nd Street, New York City in which he stated that the telephone service was bad and requested that he received a wire every morning.

T-16 believed to be a completely reliable source, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY on April 27, 1940, had attended a dinner at the residence of JACK MARSALKA at which DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER of New York City were also in attendance. MARSALKA was ascertained by this office to have been a contact of many of the individuals alleged by T-8 to be involved in Soviet espionage activities in Washington, D. C.

Washington Field Office files reflect further that at 11:05 P. M. on the evening of April 8, 1947, DAVID WAHL and an individual, subsequently identified as Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER left 110 East 87th

Kisseloff-12007

[redacted]

Street, and after walking around in the neighborhood until 12:10 A. M., April 9, 1947, they re-entered 110 East 87th Street, New York City. It was observed at that time they were making notes in a notebook.

Subsequent contacts between WAHL and DANIEL SCHNEIDER are known to have occurred.

Washington Field Office files also reflect that THURMAN SCRUGGS WILKINS who in 1940 was recruited for Soviet espionage in the Orient by IGNACY SAMUEL WITCZAK, advised in July 1947 that WITCZAK had spoken of a "Dr. Boss" who was interested in international relations. WILKINS stated that "Boss" might have been approached by WITCZAK to perform a Soviet espionage mission. "Dr. Boss" was to be-lieved to be identical with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS whom WITCZAK allegedly visited when BUSS was Director of OWI in San Francisco in June 1945. It was determined that BUSS had previously been Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippines on the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

Investigation conducted in Washington, D. C. reflected that the files of the Department of State contained the following mes-sages:

Radio communications between the Department of State and the High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands reflect that on December 31, 1940, the following message was sent to the High Commis-sioner:

"Message 646. Further reference your 916, September 1."

"Mr. CLAUDE A. BUSS now on faculty of University of Southern California, Los Angeles, is available to come to Manila immediately as Executive Assistant. BUSS is about thirty-six years old, married, and has two children, eight and ten respec-tively. He is former Foreign Service Officer who has served in the Far East. As a University teacher has specialized in our Far Eastern relations. He is a fluent draftsman, has keen mind, and pleasing personality. Should be excellent at meeting mem-bers of business community and in relations with Philippine and other officials as had little administrative experience and has heretofore not found administrative duties interesting. However, he assured me when in Washington last week he believed he could

[redacted]

adequately handle the administrative aspects of a position and that he was prepared for a good deal of routine administrative correspondence and other work. He made an excellent impression on me and I consider that he would be satisfactory, and in discussing salary I think you should offer him $7500. He is well thought of by those in the Department who know him. Suggest you consult SALISBURY. Have as yet had no response from the Department of Commerce. ALGER HISS".

Under date of January 3, 1941, Radiogram #7 from the High Commissioner from the Philippines was as follows: "For ALGER HISS, your 646. Appreciate your finding BUSS. Very favorably inclined toward offering him position. Before doing so I should be very much interested in knowing your opinion as between BUSS and NOEL FIELD who is the better man for the job. Also is BUSS better than BERGELIN, if he is available? Have you met BUSS's wife, and if so what is she like? Would also appreciate ELDON JONES' opinion of BUSS. Have you yet heard from Department of Commerce? If Commerce has not recommended anyone more favorably than BUSS and if I receive from you favorable replies to these inquiries, I shall expect to send radiogram to BUSS offering to recommend him. I am anxious to lose no time in the matter."

On January 11, 1941, Radiogram #17 was sent to the High Commissioner to the Philippines as follows: "From ALGER HISS, your #7 of January 3. It is my impression that the most competent persons in the Department of State consider that BUSS is under all circumstances better qualified than FIELD. Do not consider I am personally familiar enough with characteristics and personalities of two men to make definite choice. BUSS would unquestionably be able to reach Manila sooner. Have not met BUSS' wife, but understand from colleagues of BUSS' that she is attractive and intelligent. WELDON JONES has not met BUSS who is now in California. His address is UCLA. JONES thinks highly of LEE who is mentioned in your #945 December 28. I personally should think that BUSS' experience in our Foreign Service would make him better qualified than LEE. WELDON JONES has been unable as yet to locate LEE."

The file reflects a copy of a night letter directed to subject on January 15, 1941, offering him the position as Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

It is observed that in 1940 and in 1941 ALGER HISS was employed as a Special Assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State.

- P E N D I N G -

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L E A D

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
At Washington, D. C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949.

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1. A confidential source of the Washington Field Office from whom the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.

T-2. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Department of State

T-3. RAYMOND E. MURPHY, Department of State

T-4. Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

T-5. CHESTER C. DAVIS, Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri

T-6. BENJAMIN MANDELL, 3101 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C.

T-7. Subversive files, Metropolitan Police Department.

(With reference to informants T-1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the information which they furnished appears in the file entitled "ALGER HISS, Assistant to Advisor on Political Relations, Department of State, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT." All these sources have been recontacted in connection with the current investigation with the exception of T-4, Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., who is deceased.

T-8. Confidential Informant GREGORY.

[redacted] T-9. [redacted] b2 b7D

T-10. [redacted] U

T-11. JOSEPH A. PANUCH, Deputy to Assistant Secretary of State RUSSELL.

[redacted] T-12. [redacted]

Kisseloff-12011.

[redacted]

[redacted] T 13. [redacted]

b2
b7D

[redacted] T-14. [redacted]

[redacted] T-15. [redacted]

T-16. A highly confidential source known to Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JEROME M. GARLAND of the Washington Field Office [redacted]

[redacted]

Kisseloff-12012

DD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dexm No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	[illegible]	1/31/49	NFB:MAM LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information concerning ALGER HISS in Washington Field Office files reviewed and summarized. In 1942 HISS denied allegations of CP membership and membership in WCDA in sworn statement. Information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939 and to Bureau agents on May 10, 1945, concerning CP Underground Movement in Washington, D. C., and HISS' alleged connection therewith set out. T-8, confessed Soviet agent, alleged in November 1945 that HISS involved in Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. Results of investigation set out. Contacts with HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., and ROBERT T. MILLER, III, noted.

DECLASSIFIED BY 5806 AG/13 ON 3/27/80 12/24/74 10/4/80 7/28/119

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-1 11/9/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11/9/89

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and WashingtonField dated January 26, 1949.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: ALGER HISS

The purpose of this report is to set forth in summary form information contained in the files of the reporting office concerning

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
		74	1333	2450	

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5) - Bureau
3 - New York
(1 - THOMAS A. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City)
3 - Washington Field

copy B
Kisseloff-12013

JUL 27 1951

ALGER HISS. This report will not include information concerning HISS' antecedents or his educational and professional background. With respect to this information, attention is directed to the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in the instant matter.

The files reflect that on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES was Chairman, the following information appeared:

"ALGER HISS 3415 Volta Place, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Legal Adviser, Department of State	$5,800

Member Washington Committee for Democratic Action"

In December 1941 an agent of this office contacted the DIES Committee and ascertained that the basis for placing HISS' name as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action on the list furnished to the Attorney General was the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the DIES Committee entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". No further information was available concerning this matter from the DIES Committee.

T-1 advised the Washington Field Office that the name ALGER HISS did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, T-1 advised that the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W. did appear in the active indices of that organization.

T-2, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he had been acquainted with Mr. HISS for a period of five years. During this period, the informant stated nothing had come to his attention to cause him to doubt Mr. HISS' loyalty. T-2 stated that at one time he heard that Mr. HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, also an employee of the Department of State, were classed as "fellow travelers". Informant stated he was not aware of the basis for the allegations. He stated that Mr. HISS was at one

time secretary to the late Associate Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court. He stated that Justice HOLMES was considered "liberal" and added, "But what a liberal". In this connection, the informant stated in his opinion, Mr. HISS likely absorbed some of the beliefs of Justice HOLMES during his association with him, and that if Mr. HOLMES is classed as "liberal", his "liberalism" is likely of the same quality. T-2 stated that it had been his observation that Mr. HISS is a "stay at home", and does not get about as much as would be to his advantage. Informant knows of no activities of Mr. HISS away from his office. He stated that Mr. HISS' wife is possibly "more liberal" than her husband and may possibly have membership in "liberal organizations".

T-3, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he was not well acquainted with Mr. HISS, but that from hearsay and otherwise he is inclined to class Mr. HISS as a "Laski Socialist".

T-4, who was acquainted with Mr. HISS during the years from 1933 to 1935, when he was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, described Mr. HISS as being honorable in personal affairs, but intellectually dishonest. The informant stated that Mr. HISS, together with LEE PRESSMAN, GARDNER JACKSON, FRANK SHEA and others in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not in the spirit of the law, but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Informant stated that Mr. HISS and his associates surrounded themselves with employees in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of their own choosing, whom they knew would fall in line with their social and economic theories. This informant stated that it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of Government, and to use the instrumentality of the good offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. The informant explained that these individuals in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, instead of administering the law, as it was intended, to protect the interest of tenant farmers, deliberately used the Government's time and money in an effort to unionize share croppers and tenant farmers. Informant stated that "there was nothing of America--"My Country 'Tis of Thee, in what those boys were doing."

T-4 recalled bits of conversation which the informant stated passed between Mr. HISS, LEE PRESSMAN and others during this period.

Informant recalled that one of the persons involved had stated that the "Okies would be the best people to change order, and that Migrant labor was their meat." Informant stated that the use of professional agitators was made in connection with the attempt to unionize share croppers. T-4 stated that in this connection, at one time a report was made concerning share croppers in the State of Arkansas, and that the report was considered a confidential report to which the public was not entitled. Shortly thereafter, some 219 communications were addressed to the Department of Agriculture, in the nature of "demands" that this report be made public. Informant stated that the sources of these communications were traced and were found to be organizations which could have no possible interest in the report, or information as to its existence, and in many cases it was found that fictitious return addresses had been used. T-4 stated concerning Mr. HISS, "If he was not a Communist, he was a fellow traveler". Informant advised that Mr. HISS was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and stated that he possibly had "an overdose of Harvard". T-4 further stated that he was "quite a Marxist". Informant stated that Mr. HISS was very shrewd and that due to his shrewdness he was not included in the "purge" which took place in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1935.

In connection with the information stated above, and attributed to informant T-4, it may be stated that T-4, maintained a diary at the time the events stated above were alleged to have taken place. The diary records the impressions of informant at the time of the activities of Mr. HISS and his associates. Quotations from this diary, which appeared to be indicative of the informant's impressions are stated below:

> "Administrators, who don't happen to be lawyers are certainly at the mercy of a motley crew possessed of appalling energy."
>
> "Meanwhile, men who have never been closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard or Columbia, may have flown to Arkansas to lend a helping hand to sharecroppers--terribly worked up over their sad plight."
>
> "And if you go to the Capitol, you will find them like locusts swarming in Committee rooms--especially the Munitions Investigations Committee, Civil Liberties Committee, etc."

"I am sick when I see at close range men using the undoubtedly high purposes and motives of the President, to put over their fantastic ideas, financed beyond their wildest dream. And do you think the group of whom I speak could await the slow process of education in order to better conditions? That gives them a laugh."

"Honest men, in sympathy with the President's program, simply cannot conceive of the situation."

"I have no quarrel with their being anything they want to be, but I do object to the mantle of democracy being used in the way it is. And I do object to the superciliousness of this group when dealing with the lawyers not of their own breed. And, as to Government service? They don't know what it means. Just say, as actually happened, that such a thing could not be done. The question shot back promptly was, 'Why'? Because there is a law which prohibits it they were told. The answer came back promptly, 'Oh, we'll change that'. And, by golly, that's what they are doing".

For instance: In the group were JEROME FRANK, with three lieutenants, ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, FRANK SHEA. These men, not Mr. FRANK, brought in a group of men of their own choosing. I smile when I read of political appointments. ALGER HISS gave orders not to let any Member of Congress even see JEROME FRANK, because he might do what they wanted."

"I begin to believe a few less 'brilliant' lawyers, with some knowledge of agriculture, and a less socialistic viewpoint might have been able to produce laws just as unconstitutional."

"Men credited with advising the President, writing the laws, administering them, are seizing the opportunity to

Kisseloff-12017

put forward their own half-baked ideas. That is being charitable to them. Some of them are deliberately trying to set one group against another, possibly feeling they are honest, but if so, why go to the trouble of being so plausible in disguising their motives that even sane, sensible men give them the benefit of the doubt? Why not say, what I've heard them say privately? 'Labor should run the Government' said one; 'better for all industry if it were run by the Government' contributes another; and ever and always 'down with the profit motive'."

"When the so-called 'purge' took place I'll admit I was stunned by its suddenness, but if CHESTER DAVIS had not acted then, well, he would not have been the CHESTER DAVIS whom I had known of for many years through my agricultural contacts. However, not even he, being a mere mortal, could have known all the behind-the scenes stuff. No one can work with an organization and betray it, if he has any sense of loyalty, and no one working with JEROME FRANK would betray him - that is, except those in whom he placed most confidence - misguidedly. So, CHESTER DAVIS today has only the most sketchy idea of what actually happened. However, the day after the purge, JEROME FRANK's lieutenants acted according to their temperaments - they ran true to form. PRESS - faced with no job, and an opportunist at all times, made the amazing statement that he 'had been one of JEROME's severest critics' and therefore should be retained. HISS, more suave, who was in reality a more dangerous person than PRESSMAN because not as obnoxious personally, managed to retain his footing and became one of the lawyers most relied upon to go to the front - and how many fronts he is serving on is a tribute to the young man's amazing energy, plausibility and all around colossal nerve."

"Lets take these three men one at a time. First - ALGER HISS. For months during 1934 he served with the Munitions Investigation Committee - detailed from AAA. He worked

on the 1934 amendments to the AAA on the side directing his corps of hand-picked assistants. Some of the work of the Munitions Committee found its way into the AAA office - many stenographers were engaged in assisting, at a time when we were short of help. In the fall of 1934 he was very busy, all over the place, and when February 1935 came, he managed to stay long enough, and work smoothly enough to leave in charge of the work at the Capitol one of his trusted subordinates. HISS, it seemed, had impressed Chairman NYE - hence his selection for that work. Few people knew how close he was to the group pressing for the inquiry. After knowing that JEROME FRANK had never signed an opinion without ALGER's O.K. and moreover that JEROME signed many opinions without going into them fully, just listening to ALGER's specious reasoning, and seeing that JEROME had to stand the gaff while ALGER landed into the counsels of the mighty, I'm willing to give the young man credit for anything, including hypnotic powers."

"ALGER HISS had a force working under him for a solid year to prove that all landlords were crooks - to stir up sharecroppers, and as one agriculturist in a southern State commented - 'into the opinions of the Legal Division there are being included more and more, provisions designed to overthrow the land tenure system of the South'. The sharecropper difficulties were publicized through the medium of farm organizations which sprang up in New York overnight; Leagues for this and that; but the real crew worked right in our office. Lawyers who never came closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard and Columbia, were all wrought up over matters in Arkansas."

T-5, who was in a position in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to observe Mr. HISS during his employment there, stated that Mr. HISS was not one of the persons requested to resign from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the "purge" of 1935. This informant stated that he had no doubt whatever that some members of the staff were "extreme left-

wingers", and stated that he always felt like GARDNER JACKSON might even carry a Communist Party card. He stated, however, that he had never considered ALGER HISS in the same light and had no doubt at that time as to his loyalty. He stated that Mr. HISS resigned from the position because he, HISS, felt officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration no longer had the confidence in him, which so far as the informant was concerned, was not the case.

T-5 recalled that one of the chief difficulties that arose in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was the attempt of the Legal Division to interpret the Act, not according to the intent of Congress, but in accordance with their own views. In this connection, informant stated that he confronted ALGER HISS with the fact and HISS stated the law might be subject to more than one interpretation.

T-6, who professed to have been at one time a member of the Communist Party, advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS during the time of the informant's membership in the Party. He stated he understood certain New York Communists had a connection at the State Department, through whom certain considerations could be received, but was unable to state the source of his information.

T-7, who maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District of Columbia, advised that his files containedno information concerning Mr. HISS other than mention of his name as an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the time of the "purge".

On February 14, 1942, Mr. HISS, after being duly sworn, made the following voluntary statement, the original of which was retained in the files of this office. He declined to return to this office to sign the statement stating that he saw no necessity for doing so, inasmuch as he felt certain the statement would be typed as he had dictated it.

WFO 74-94

~~SECRET~~

"Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1942

"Statement of ALGER HISS made in the presence of Special Agent G. D. KING, Jr., and Stenographer ZONA McARTHUR, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Questions are by Mr. KING.

"Q. Are you Mr. ALGER HISS employed as an Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State?

"A. I am.

"Q. Mr. HISS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law No. 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of the subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government and report these findings to the Congress. The purpose of this interview today is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions regarding information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning alleged activity on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to include any statement which you feel is necessary to fairly present your side of this inquiry. A copy of the report of this investigation will be furnished to the agency which employs you. In order that the statement may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath. Do you have any objections to that?

"A. Not at all.

"Q. Will you stand please and raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

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"A. I do.

"Q. Mr. HISS, what is your present home address, please sir?

"A. 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

"Q. And would you tell us please how long you have been employed by the Department of State?

"A. About five and one-half years, I think.

"Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?

"A. I have not.

"Q. Have you ever attended any meetings of that organization or received any of its literature to your recollection?

"A. I certainly have never attended any meeting, and I have no recollection of receiving any of its literature.

"Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

"A. I am not and never have been.

"Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

"A. I have not and never have been.

"Q. Have you ever attended any meetings or received any literature to your recollection of these two organizations?

"A. Not to my recollection have I received any literature, and I know I have never attended any meetings.

"Q. Mr. HISS, do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of Government which we enjoy in the United States?

"A. I certainly have not. There is only one Government that I want to overthrow and that is HITLER's.

"Q. Mr. HISS, have you ever advocated disloyalty to our present form of Government?

"A. I have not.

"Q. At this time, Mr. HISS, you may have the opportunity of making any statement you deem pertinent to this inquiry you so desire.

"A. Well, that is a big order. I think the best statement I can make is really a question. This all comes as a great surprise to me, and I'd like to find out what it is all about if it is proper to ask. I have always been a staunch supporter of the ROOSEVELT administration ever since it came in.

"Q. As I informed you at the beginning -- possibly then you didn't quite grasp, not knowing what was coming later -- that under Public Law No. 135 which was passed by the 77th Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was empowered by that Congress under that Law to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations.

"A. It was the word alleged that I was addressing myself to. I wondered what the allegations were, because it was news to me. I think the purpose of the resolution is laudable.

"Q. I am not at liberty to furnish you the information from the files.

"A. But if you could give me some indication of what it was you had in mind, I would know what to address my statement to.

"Q. I couldn't give you any indication. The only indication is by the questions I have already asked you as to what the allegation could possibly be. That is all I am at liberty to furnish you.

"A. As far as the statement is concerned, not knowing the allegations which were referred to in the Statute, I don't know what particular kind of statement would be helpful. My background and record, I assume, are available to you anyway. I am a lawyer by training. I have been employed by the Federal Government half of the time since I graduated from law school, and the rest of the time I was employed in a private law firm in Boston and New York. I came down here in 1933 at the behest of the Government. I remained according to my statement at the behest of the Government. I think I could have made a good deal more money if I had stayed in the private practice of law in New York. My reason for coming to Washington was not to make money, but to be helpful to the country. As a lawyer, I don't ascribe any significance to self-serving statements, but without knowing what specific kind of things you have in your files, which it is not proper for you to disclose, I really don't know what to say that would be helpful to you in the way of a statement.

"Q. Well, this is not a hearing. This is purely a voluntary interview, and the interview is made a part of the investigative report in our file. Is there anything further you wish to say?

"A. I'd like to ask whether I am at liberty to inform my immediate superior of the Department of State of the fact that you called me in here.

"Q. That is entirely up to you!

At the time the above information was developed, HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State.

On May 4, 1945, the Bureau furnished this office with certain notes which had been made by Mr. A. A. BERLE, former Undersecretary of State, U. S. State Department, who received the information from one WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September 1939. It was stated that CHAMBERS was an admitted member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937, and at one time was Editor of the "Daily Worker" and subsequently was Editor of "New Masses". CHAMBERS had pointed out that the Communist Party at that time was interested in the organization of a Government Underground in Washington, D. C., and this underground movement was originally headed by HAROLD WARE.

The following is set out from the original notes:

"London Underground Espionage Agent

(1) Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT - Formerly of (41st St. & B'way, NE)
Dr. GREENBERG - MD (West 70th NY
Brother-in-law
American leader of British Underground C.
Head in America Mack Moren (alias Philipovitch
- allegedly Yugoslav) -
real name - ?

ROSENBLIETT - in U.S.
connected with Dr. ISADOR MILLER - Chemist's Club - 41st St.
Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J.
was 'front' behind MACK MOREN existed - in
MILLER's employ
Knew PRESSMAN - his alias was 'COLE PHILIPS' -
Introduced him to MACK MOREN, buying arms
for Spanish (Loyalist) Gov't. -

PRESSMAN - as counsel - helped MOREN - made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Tex. in late '36 or early '37 - probably fall of '36.

PRESSMAN

Underground organized by the late HAROLD WARE; PRESSMAN was in his group - (1932-3??) PRESSMAN then in the A.A.A. -

NATHAN WITT - Secretary of the NLRB - head of the underground group after HAROLD WARE -

JOHN ABT - followed WITT in that group - Tax Div'n - Dep't of Justice & now in CIO (M. WARE's widow - JESSICA SMITH Ed. Soviet Russia).

Mr. ABT - Sister: MARION BACHARACH - Secretary - Communist from Minnesota. (JESSICA SMITH: With Rauters in 1926 - friend of LOUIS FISCHER)

Meeting place: JOHN ABT's house - 15th St.

CHARLES KRIVITSKY - alias CHARLES KRAMER - (C.I.O.) worked in La Follette Committee - Physicist.

VINCENT RENO - Now at Aberdeen Proving Grounds - Computer - Math. Assist. to Col. ZORNIG (Aerial bomb sight Detectors)
Formerly CP organizer under alias 'LANCE CLARK.'

PHILIP RENO - in Social Security (??) - was head of Underground Trade Union Group Political leader

ELINOR NELSON, treasurer of Fed. Employees' Union - (Fed. Workers' Union, C.I.O. - headed by JAKE BAKER)

Kisseloff-12026

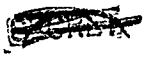

RENO connected with Baltimore Party
organizer - BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN
alias FIELD - then California - then Russia
- now organizer for Baltimore & Washington
of Above-Ground Party - Underground connections -

State

Post - Editorship, Foreign Service Journal
was in Alexandria Unit of CP - in
'Underground Apparatus' -
DUGGAN - LAURENCE - (Member CP ??)
?
(WADLEIGH) WADLEY - Trade Agreement Section
LOVELL - " " "
Communist Shop Group
ELINOR NELSON - LAURENCE DUGGAN - JULIEN WADLEIGH -
West European Div'n - FIELD - still in -
(LEVINE says he is out went into I.E.O.
Then in Committee for Repatriation
His leader was HEDDA GOMPERTZ

LAUGHLIN CURRIE: Was a 'Fellow Traveler' -
helped various Communists - never went the
whole way. -

S.E.C. -

PHILIP RENO - used to be

Treasury

SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?)
Counsel's Office
Sends weekly reports to C.P. (Gen. Counsel's Office)
FRANK COE - Now teacher at McGill.
There are two: brother - One of them
in CP's 'Foreign Bureau' - BOB COE

Kisseloff-12027

~~SECRET~~

Known from PETERS - formerly in Bela Kun
Govt. Agricultural Commissariat - called Gandosz(?)
Then to Russia - then here, in Business Office of
Communist paper 'Uj Elori' - then, after 1929 -
head of CP Underground, lived in Hamilton Ap'ts.
Woodside, L. I. - under alias 'SILVER' - &
lectured in Communist camps -
Friend: 'BLAKE' of 'Freiheit' - Real name -
WEINER - American: Polish Jew. -
PETERS was responsible for Washington Sector
Went to Moscow - where is he now? -
Wife - a Comintern courier. -
West Coast - Head: 'The Old Man' - VOLKOV is
his real name - daughter a Comintern
courier. He knows the West Coast
underground - Residence: San Francisco
or Oakland -

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG - Politburo -
member of the Exec. Committee
Head of GPU in U.S.
Works with PETERS -

Plans for two Super-battleships -
secured in 1937 - who gave -
KARP - brother-in-law of MOLOTOV - working
with SCOTT FERRIS, got this released -

Now: Naval Architect working on it, why??
FIELD was original contact
He introduced DUGGAN to GOMPERTZ (HEDDA)
DUGGAN's relationship was casual -
Shall excuse? - Where is HEDDA
GOMPERTZ?
DUGGAN & FIELD supposed to have
been both members of party. -

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-12028

DONALD HISS
(Philippine Adviser)
Member of C.P. with PRESSMAN & WITT -
Labor Dep't. - Asst. to FRANCES PERKINS -
Party wanted him there - to send him
as arbitrator in BRIDGES trial -
Brought along by brother -

ALGER HISS
Ass't to SAYRE - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active
Baltimore boys -
Wife - PRISCILLA HISS- Socialist -
Early days of New Deal

Note - When LOY HENDERSON interviewed Mrs. RUBENS his report immediately went back to Moscow. Who sent it? - Such came from Washington."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed on May 10, 1945, by agents of the New York Office in his offices in the Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS stated that after a term of service as Editor of the "New Masses" he was brought in contact with a man whom he knew simply as ARTHUR. ARTHUR introduced CHAMBERS to a man whom he recognized as a former Treasurer of a Hungarian Communist newspaper who had also published numerous articles on Communism under the name of J. PETERS. ARTHUR introduced this man as PETER. The latter told CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS would act as a courier between himself and ARTHUR until further notice. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS also related considerable information which had come to him concerning the operations of the Soviet intelligence service with which he believed ARTHUR to be associated. In approximately 1935 his courier activities between ARTHUR and PETER ceased. At that time he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., and was told that he would act as a connecting link between HAROLD WARE in Washington and PETER in New York City.

In approximately 1935 he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. and was told he would be the connecting link between WARE and PETER in New York City, and that in addition to these activities as a courier he would also serve as a morale officer giving people talks and indoctrination talks to the Underground group headed by WARE. CHAMBERS explained that WARE was the leader of a group of men composed of government employees in high salaried positions who were Communist members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the Underground of the Communist Party. He stated further that there were several organizations of this Underground, each consisting of approximately six to ten individuals who did not know of the existence or members of any of the other units but who maintained liaison through the leaders. He advised that he, himself, was the liaison between the particular unit headed by HAROLD WARE and PETER, and that he did not know of any of the operations of the other liaison men between PETER and underground units in Washington, D. C. He stated that the organization headed by WARE was composed of approximately eight individuals, and that almost everyone of these was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington and consisting of six to eight members.

CHAMBERS stated he identified the following individuals as having been members of the particular Underground unit in which he was interested:

JOHN ABT	CHARLES KRAMER
LEON PRESSMAN	ALGER HISS
HENRY COLLINS	DONALD HISS
NATHAN PERLOW	NATHAN WITT

He stated there were two other unidentified individuals, one of whom had the last name of POST.

According to CHAMBERS, this group had as its meeting place the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, the sister of HAROLD WARE, which was located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue at Dupont Circle. They also met in the homes of the individuals comprising the group. In addition to the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, hestated meetings were heldat JOHN ABT's house on 15th Street; the apartment of HENRY COLLINS on St. Matthews Court over a garage, which was the principal meeting place of the group, and that one night they met at the home of KRAMER.

Kisseloff-12030

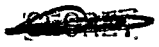

In connection with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that while he was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with HAROLD WARE's group, and that he had usually attended when the group meetings were held at HENRY COLLINS' house. He added that when HISS went into the NYE Committee which was investigating armaments, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them but did meet socially with a lot of them and was particularly close to JOHN ABT's sister, MARION BACHRACH.

When CHAMBERS was asked whether or not he believed that HISS might have broken with the Party, he stated he had no reason to believe he may have dropped out, and as a reason for this belief explained that after he had broken with the Party he had made a special trip to HISS' home in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., with the purpose of talking HISS into breaking away from the Party. CHAMBERS explained that when he arrived PRISCILLA HISS was the only one there and while CHAMBERS momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Mrs. HISS immediately go to the telephone obviously to get in touch with Party members. CHAMBERS immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of ALGER HISS.

When HISS arrived they had dinner together at his home and then CHAMBERS talked with HISS all night long in an effort to persuade HISS to leave the Party. CHAMBERS stated that with tears streaming down his face HISS had refused to break with the Communists and had given as a reason for not breaking his loyalty to his friends and principles. CHAMBERS stated his reason in going to HISS in order to get him to break away from the Communist Party was that he personally thought an awful lot of HISS and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to break with theCommunist movement. CHAMBERS pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for HISS' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of HISS' wife.

In November 1945, T-8, a confessed Soviet espionage agent and courier, furnished considerable information concerning the operations of a Soviet espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. This informant alleged that HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the U. S. Treasury Department, had been

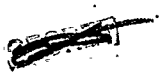

a member of the ring, and stated that GLASSER had been working in Europe for the Treasury Department and had dropped out of the so-called PERLO group in Washington, D. C., which group the informant had named as one phase of the espionage conspiracy. The informant stated that VICTOR PERLO, alleged head of this group, had told her that GLASSER had asked him if he, GLASSER, would be able to return to the PERLO group. PERLO, in explaining why GLASSER had left the group originally, stated that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a government agency in Washington, D. C., and had been turned over to some Russian. PERLO told the informant that he did not know the identity of this American, and that CHARLES KRAMER, also a prominent figure in theespionage ring, as far as he, PERLO, knew, was the only person who had possession of this information. While talking with KRAMER at a later date in New York City, the informant brought this matter up and KRAMER stated that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was named HISS and that he was employed by the U. S. State Department.

The informant stated that "JACK", a Russian contact, advised of the information relative to GLASSER and in the Spring of 1945 the informant obtained an article concerning the State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which HISS was mentioned. At that time "JACK" stated to the informant that he had learned the identity of HISS.

The informant stated further that on one occasion, GREGORY SILVERMASTER, another alleged member of the espionage ring, complained to the informant that VICTOR PERLO was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if the informant could do something to remedy the situation. The informant told "BILL", a Russian contact, about the SILVERMASTER complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "GENE", who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out". The informant stated that it was his impression he was referring to HISS who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an advisor to DEAN ACHESON in the State Department.

As a result of the allegations of T-8, an investigation was instituted by this office late in November 1945, in the course of which the following information was developed. Unless noted to the contrary, this information was furnished by T-9, a source close to ALGER HISS and his wife,

PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS, to whom both imparted considerable information concerning their activities and contacts. T-9 is considered to be completely reliable by this office.

It was determined that HISS, with his wife and one child resided at 3210 P Street, N. W.; that he was employed at the Department of State in the Office of Special Political Affairs.

Physical surveillances conducted from November 26 to 30, 1945, reflected that HISS went regularly to his place of employment in the State Department, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., during this period.

On the evening of November 27, 1945, an unidentified man was observed leaving the HISS home. He proceeded to 1320 - 31st Street, N. W. He was subsequently identified as JAMES DONNELL TILGHMAN of that address. T-9 advised that TILGHMAN, who by that time was a resident of Baltimore, was a visitor at the HISS home on December 28, 1946, and was determined thereafter to have been in fairly frequent contact with ALGER HISS. Investigation reflected that TILGHMAN was a native of Baltimore who had been employed in the Federal government with the Federal Writers' Project, the A.A.A. and finally the Department of State.

On the evening of November 30, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as HAROLD W. STEIN and LORIN S. STEIN, visited the HISS home. According to T-9, the HISSes and STEINs were in touch with one another periodically in 1946. Investigation reflected that STEIN had been born in New York City and after attending Yale University had been employed as a teacher before joining the Government service in 1934 with the F.S.R.C. From December 1935 to May 1939 he was with the Works Projects Administration with a brief period in 1938 as Trial Examiner with the National Labor Relations Board. From 1939 to 1941 he was Assistant Director of the Hearings Branch of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. In November 1941 he joined the War Production Board in the Office for Emergency Management.

An investigation of STEIN was conducted at that time and various individuals with whom he had previously been employed in the government service described STEIN as "pinkish", "definitely leftist and otherwise Communistically inclined".

One RALPH DeSOLO of Brooklyn, New York, a former member of the Communist Party, and one EDWIN BANTA of New York, also a former member of the Communist Party, stated that STEIN had permitted a sitdown strike in a Federal Arts Project under his supervision in New York City. The indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities list STEIN as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Mrs. STEIN as a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Both of these organizations were cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Physical surveillances reflected that among HISS' associates at the Department of State were ISAAC N. P. STOKES, II; GORDON B. STRONG and ELWOOD N. THOMPSON. T-9 reported that THOMPSON and HISS appeared to be very friendly and that their business relationship appeared to carry over into the social field. The files of this office contained no information concerning these individuals.

On December 1, 1945, HISS and his family visited his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On December 2, 1945, the HISS family drove to Baltimore and visited HISS' mother, Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and his sisters, LUCY and MARY C. HISS. That evening Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of LEONARD OUTHWAITE, 1708 - 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the home of his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W. Mr. and Mrs. OUTHWAITE visited the home of ALGER HISS on the evening of December 4, 1945. OUTHWAITE was identified as a former employee of the Veterans Administration, the National Resources Planning Board, the War Production Board and the Federal Security Agency and as a Lecturer and Author of some prominence in the field of Anthropology.

On the morning of December 4, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE of 3101 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., were observed being driven downtown by Mr. and Mrs. HISS in the HISS automobile. This couple had also visited the HISS on the evening of November 29, 1945. BEN MOORE visited the HISS home for dinner on September 21, 1946, and according to T-9, the two families were apparently quite friendly with each other. Investigation reflected that MOORE had been born in New Jersey and after attending Swarthmore College and Columbia University he served as a

Research Assistant for the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee in 1934 and 1935. From 1939 to 1941 he was an Associate Economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from 1941 to 1943 he was employed by the Office of Production and Management and the War Production Board. He entered military duty in the Summer of 1943. His wife was employed by the War Department in 1944, according to a credit report.

On the evening of December 8, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the Metropolitan Club and later visited the house of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH COY GREEN, 10 Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mr. GREEN was identified as an employee of the Department of State.

On the evening of December 10, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS were the guests of LAWRENCE MEREDITH CLEMSON SMITH of 3230 Reservoir Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. SMITH was identified as a State Department employee who had previously been with the Federal Security Agency and the Office for Emergency Management, the Department of Justice, the Security and Exchange Commission, the National Recovery Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since 1933. Mrs. SMITH was reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, mentioned hereinbefore.

At approximately this time, T-10, a completely reliable source who had close personal contact with both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, advised that PRISCILLA HISS had indicated that ALGER HISS would sail for London around December 27 or 28, 1945. This informant also reported that both Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS had been spending a lot of time on the problem of Atomic Energy which was related to his work on the United Nations. HISS was reported to be working actively on this and Mrs. HISS had been attending daily Senate hearings on the subject. Together they had been attempting to read and understand the SMYTH Report. On December 15, 1945, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS was reading HENRY D. SMYTH's book "Atomic Energy for Military Purposes".

On December 18, 1945, T-9 learned that PRISCILLA HISS had been in contact with an individual known to the informant only as LOLA. On January 18, 1946, they discussed the Town Hall program of January 17, 1946, the topic of which was "What Does the Returning G.I. Expect at Home?" During this conversation, Mrs. HISS described the audience as the Junior Chamber of Commerce and stated they had nevertheless given terrific applause to the very progressive remarks of BILL MAULDIN, the Cartoonist and another individual.

The individual known as LOLA stated she had liked the statement in which the speaker had said that he was going to join two organizations, the American Legion and the Union, and added she also liked the point that veterans after all were not capitalists that they were laborers and were essentially wage earners. Mrs. HISS stated that that is what democracy is and that there were thousands who are incipient leaders and could go to Congress tomorrow. This individual was subsequently identified as Mrs. ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, also known as LOLA G. HORTON. She was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Confidential Informants reported that she was generally regarded as a radical and had possibly participated in the activities of organizations regarded as radical. She was reported to have been active in consumer organizations in the District of Columbia, was a member of the League of Women Shoppers in Washington in 1940 and 1941 and was elected as a delegate to the National Convention of the League of Women Shoppers. Her husband, ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, entered the government service as Director of Information in the Office for Emergency Management in July 1941.

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On December 22, 1945, HISS advised T-9 that he was going to Baltimore that afternoon to visit his mother.

On December 25, 1945, this informant learned that ALGER HISS had notified his brother, DONALD, that he was leaving for London in a few days in connection with a UN Conference to be held in London.

This informant also reported that during the last half of December, HISS was engaged primarily in arrangements for this conference. According to the informant, HISS was apparently out of Washington on December 19, 1945.

He departed for New York City on December 29, 1945, and sailed from New York City for England aboard the SS QUEEN ELIZABETH on December 31, 1945.

HISS was absent from the United States from December 31, 1945 until February 20, 1946, on which date T-9 reported that he had returned to his home in Washington, D. C., having flown back from England.

On December 30, 1945, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS appeared to be friendly with one DOROTHEA BLAISDELL. Her name was reported to appear on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, which informants of this office have reported as having been organized as a Communist front group. Her husband, DONALD CHRISTY BLAISDELL, was reported to have been in contact with Mrs. HISS during June 1946.

Investigation of BLAISDELL reflected that he had been connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1935 and had subsequently entered the government service with the Department of State. His name appeared on an alleged membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. BLAISDELL denied membership in this organization in a signed statement furnished in March 1942.

On February 4, 1946, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS was engaged in soliciting funds for an unidentified scholarship program aimed at raising $1200.00. This informant stated that at this time a woman was in contact with Mrs. HISS and advised that she had heard from WILDER and that he was expected home sometime between the 12th and the 20th of December. This informant subsequently ascertained that WILDER and MARCIA FOOTE were apparently quite friendly with the HISS family and that there

appeared to be considerable association between the two families. The informant learned further that FOOT had apparently been at the UN Conference in London with ALGER HISS and that the FOOTES had purchased a home in Larchmont, New York in the spring of 1946.

On February 6, 1946, Mrs. HISS was requested by one ALICE STRONG to assist in raising money for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mrs. HISS agreed to write letters, make telephone calls and take any other action desired in assisting this project.

The informant learned on February 9, 1946, that HISS's return from London was imminent and that he would be in the company of Mr. COHEN (possibly BEN COHEN) and Mr. VANDENBERG (presumably ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG).

Mrs. HISS advised T-9 on February 11, 1946, that she and her husband might take a vacation upon his return from the UN Conference and added that he was to make a speaking trip to Boston sometime during March. It was also learned from this informant that HISS was to accompany STETTINIUS to New York City as soon as the arrival of the UN delegation there became known.

On February 19, 1946, this informant learned that an individual known to the informant only as HENRY had advised Mrs. HISS that he had just returned from overseas and would like to get in touch with her and her husband. (It is believed that this individual may have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., whom other sources had reported as recently returned from overseas.)

On February 28, 1946, this informant learned that HISS would speak on the radio on March 2, 1946, on the Foreign Policy Association broadcast and that he might visit his mother in Baltimore on March 10, 1946.

On March 13, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that her husband had a speaking engagement in New York City the following day and that he expected to attend the UN Security Council meetings later that month in New York City. On the following day Mrs. HISS advised this source that HISS was to be in Boston, Massachusetts from March 18 to 20, 1946, but did not reveal the purpose of this trip.

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On March 20, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that ALGER HISS had left for Boston March 17, 1946, and would probably go to New York on March 24, 1946. On the same day the informant learned that Mrs. HISS was going to lunch with Mrs. TRYGVE LIE, wife of the Secretary General of the UN and that she was later going to the Capitol with Mrs. LIE to meet Mrs. CONNALLY (probably the wife of Senator TOM CONNALLY of Texas).

Mrs. HISS told the informant on March 21 that ALGER HISS was going to New York and would be gone about a week. However, the informant advised that HISS was at home on the evening of March 25, 1946, since the informant was personally in touch with him at that time. HISS apparently returned to New York again since Mrs. HISS advised the informant on March 29, 1946, that her husband was at the Hotel Pennsylvania at New York City. Later on that date the informant learned at the Department of State that HISS would arrive in Washington the following morning March 30, 1946. HISS contacted the informant on the morning of March 30 and advised he had returned on the night train and that he had been engaged in work involving the UN meetings in New York City.

The informant was personally in contact with HISS during April 1946, only on the 16th and 19th of that month. Mrs. HISS indicated to the informant that her husband was going to New York City a great deal, apparently in connection with UN business.

This informant reported that on April 5, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. HISS and requested that she join the mass parade to Congress on April 10 to advocate the continuation of OPA. Mrs. HISS indicated that she was unable to get away from the house as she had no one to stay with her son.

On April 12, 1946, Mrs. HISS arranged for some one to sit with her son on April 14, 15 and 17 and indicated that she had to be at the Pan American on April 15 before noon. The informant was not aware of the nature of Mrs. HISS's business at the Pan American Union on that date.

Mrs. HISS told the informant on April 16, 1946, that she and her son, TONY, would spend the month of July in Vermont and possibly the whole summer. The informant also learned that the HISS family expected to share a farm in Vermont with an individual named DORIS who was not otherwise identified.

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The informant also learned on April 19, 1946, that ALGER HISS had had a speaking engagement in Baltimore earlier that week. At this time HISS advised the informant that he was at that time Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the Department of State.

The informant learned from Mrs. HISS on April 22, 1946, that ALGER HISS was going to take a vacation in July and that arrangements had been made to secure a farm for that month with one DORIS SEWELL.

The informant learned on April 26, 1946, that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been invited to attend a large dinner party at the home of HAROLD and LORIN STEIN in Chevy Chase that evening.

HISS was ill during the latter part of May 1946 and remained at home from his office. T-9 was present on May 23, 1946, during a discussion between ALGER HISS and JACK ROSS, another employee of the State Department, at which time they discussed State Department affairs. ROSS indicated that he had had a long talk with "DON" and JACK THOMPSON about getting a certain atomic energy man. The informant stated that the conversation was largely concerned with plans for a coordinating center regarding atomic energy. HISS at this time indicated that there were some papers on his desk at the office relating to the atomic energy matter as well as a draft of a speech for BARUCH.

This informant stated that ROSS and HISS discussed this matter again on May 24, 1946, with specific reference to personnel. They referred to one SOKOLOFF and his reaction to the atomic energy business. They indicated that from the history of treatment by the Military Staff Committee, they were uncertain as to just how much the Atomic Energy Commission would want the secretariat to do.

In the further course of discussion, HISS stated that he felt they were well organized to take care of the BARUCH procedural needs but that he felt that still did not give them any break into the substance. He stated he felt it was necessary to get somebody who knew something about the atomic energy subsidy question as a part of the general disarmament picture.

On May 26, 1946, a person known to the informant only as PORTER contacted HISS, advising that he thought HISS should check up on a story by SCOTTY RASSMUSSEN in the New York Times for May 26, 1946. PORTER advised that representatives of various news services and newspapers had been chasing him about the story. HISS stated that "he", apparently referring to RASSMUSSEN could not have been

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righter had he been inside the department. But HISS did not see that that meant that "we", apparently referring to the State Department, could say anything to the other people and HISS added that he did not know where "he" got it.

BEN MOORE who has been previously identified in this report was a dinner guest at the HISS home on the evening of May 28, 1946, according to this source.

On June 1, 1946, the informant learned that HISS was still ill but expected to return to his duties in the State Department on June 3. HISS planned to take off the entire month of July, however, on June 3, the informant advised that HISS had been taken to Doctors Hospital for three days to take penicillin treatment.

DOROTHEA BLAISDELL contacted HISS on June 7 and told him that her husband, DON BLAISDELL, had returned from Chicago where he had been going over the Chicago Roundtable Discussion program.

On the following day, HISS and an individual believed by the informant to be JACK ROSS of the State Department, were in discussion and ROSS told HISS that HERSCHEL JOHNSON was coming to the State Department that morning and hoped that a decision could be reached on the Spanish question. The informant gathered that there was a wide division of opinion between JOHNSON, BEN COHEN, and DEAN ACHESON and that ROSS indicated that JOHNSON was a Loyalist.

HISS is believed to have returned to work on June 10, 1946. The informant learned that on June 15, 1946, HISS and DEAN ACHESON had a discussion concerning the Health Conference of the UN on which HISS was working.

PRISCILLA HISS told the informant on June 18 that the HISS family was leaving on June 28, 1946, for an all-summer vacation. The informant was present on June 24, 1946, when HERSCHEL JOHNSON asked HISS if the latter was having a meeting with DEAN ACHESON and if so, JOHNSON wanted to have ALGER mention confidentially to ACHESON but not openly at the meeting, the desired voting procedure and also the present policy on the veto in the Atomic Commission. HISS replied that he would take this up with ACHESON and informed JOHNSON that he would immediately give him ACHESON's views on these points. JOHNSON stated he was making this request because he wished to follow out exactly what ACHESON wanted.

On the same date PRISCILLA HISS told the informant that the HISSES were planning to spend the night of June 29, 1946 at the home of their friends the FOOTES at Scarsdale, New York, and that PRISCILLA HISS was contemplating a teacher's job at Potomac School on her return in the fall.

The informant learned on June 27, 1946, from PRISCILLA HISS that the HISS family was leaving the following day for KELLOGG SMITH's hotel in Chestertown, Maryland, and that they planned on leaving for Vermont on July 1, 1946.

HISS and his family were absent from Washington, D. C. from June 28, 1946 until July 31, 1946.

On August 7, 1946, the informant reported that Mrs. HISS had been contacted by Mrs. HELEN PROVINSE of 315 Spring Street, Chevy Chase, who had inquired if Mrs. HISS belonged to the League of Women Voters. Mrs. HISS stated that she did not but that she always had been a well-wisher. Mrs. PROVINSE advised that she was going to be chairman of the minority group that fall and that she wanted Mrs. HISS to work on this committee this year. Mrs. HISS agreed to do this if she had time but replied that she had a part-time job at the Potomac School where her son, TONY, would be enrolled. Mrs. PROVINSE mentioned that she was particularly interested in having PRISCILLA on a Steering Committee of about eight people.

T-9 learned on August 9 that the HISSES had enrolled TONY HISS at the Marjorie Webster Junior College at 16th Street and Columbia Road, N. W.

DONALD HISS was invited to the ALGER HISS home for dinner on August 12, 1946, by PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE were dinner guests at the HISS home on August 14, 1946.

This informant advised that on August 15, 1946, ALGER HISS had a luncheon engagement with Mr. ADLAI STEVENSON (it is believed that this individual is identical with the present Governor-elect of the State of Illinois).

On August 17, 1946, an individual believed to have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., invited the HISS family to the COLLINS' home for the following day. In this connection attention is directed to information previously set forth in this report concerning the alleged

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participation of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. in a Communist underground group as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It is noted further that investigation conducted as a result of the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-8 relative to the activities of an alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., reflected that COLLINS was also a contact of JOSEPH B. GREGG and of BELA and SONIA GOLD who were described by T-8 as members of this Soviet espionage ring.

Confidential Informant T-9 was present on August 24, 1946, during a discussion between HERSCHEL JOHNSON and ALGER HISS at which time they discussed a Yugoslavian matter and both agreed that it looked favorable. According to the informant, JOHNSON told HISS that the former thought the Russians were more realistic than they are credited with being sometimes, although he thought they were quite unscrupulous in attaining their own political ends. JOHNSON also expressed sympathy for Greece and thought the Greeks had undergone cruel injustices. HISS agreed.

The HISS family was absent from their home August 28 to 30, 1946, according to this source.

No pertinent information was developed in this case until September 24, 1946, at which time T-9 advised that PRISCILLA HISS in a discussion with an individual known to the informant only as "BESS", mentioned that she was teaching the 7th, 8th and 9th grades in English at the cooperative school. The woman named BESS commented that the man who drives the school bus on which her children traveled was a Fascist and a few other things as far as she could determine, but that many other children had survived him and she considered that the children were above hime. Mrs. HISS asked if this driver were sort of a hard-bitten creature, to which BESS replied that she did not know if he was a Swiss or not, but that she had talked to him a little bit and did not like his attitude toward any minor races.

HAROLD STEIN was in contact with ALGER HISS on August 4, 1946, according to the informant, concerning some matter having to do with the UN meetings in New York City.

On the following day the informant learned that the HISSES expected to drop over to visit BEN MOORE and his wife sometime over the following week-end. This informant stated that on October 11, 1946, MAIRI FOREMAN, the wife of Dr. CLARK FOREMAN, who at that time was a leading figure in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, discussed arrangements with PRISCILLA HISS to place TONY HISS in an art class in

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which one of the students was a negro girl, whose father was a dentist in Puerto Rico, adding that she had met the girl's family through the Southern Conference. She also mentioned that she and her husband were with the negroes the night that they were refused admittance to Lisner Auditorium, adding that they had been with colored friends from Howard University and had planned on seeing the ballet. She stated that there were a hundred of them and that they were turned away, but that most of them had expected it but had attempted it to see if they would be admitted. She also mentioned that the group anticipated protesting this matter.

On October 17, 1946, ALGER HISS accepted an invitation to introduce the guest speaker at a meeting of the Executive Group of the United Nations Association in Baltimore, Maryland on the evening of October 25, 1946.

Throughout this time HISS continued to be active in the State Department affairs dealing with the United Nations. T-9 reported that on November 9, 1946, ALGER HISS and an individual believed to have been FRANCIS B. SAYRE, at that time diplomatic advisor to UNRRA, discussed UN matters generally as well as the possibility of SAYRE getting a job on the Trusteeship Council. They also discussed technical difficulties facing the General Assembly on Trusteeship Agreements.

This informant was also present on November 16, 1946, during a discussion by DURWARD B. SANDIFER of the State Department and ALGER HISS. SANDIFER stated that his department, the Division of International Organization Affairs in the Office of Special Political Affairs, had been having trouble in getting through the appointments of particular people whom SANDIFER wanted to work. The trouble seemed to center around JOE PANUCH who may be in the Security Investigations Department. SANDIFER then cited the names of two individuals whom he would not be able to obtain, but the informant was uncertain as to their names. SANDIFER stated that he had had other indications that PANUCH had an unsympathetic and unhealthy attitude.

One of the individuals whom SANDIFER had tried to get into the section had told SANDIFER after talking with PANUCH that the latter took a negative attitude toward SANDIFER's unit. HISS agreed that this matter must be settled if possible and SANDIFER told HISS that he might find it interesting to talk to another unidentified individual concerning what he knew about PANUCH.

In connection with the above, it is to be noted that in the spring of 1946, T-11 advised that there was an enormous espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. which had as its ultimate objective the obtaining of all information with regard to atomic energy, its specific uses as an instrument of war and commercial aspects thereof in peacetime. Its purpose was to make such information available to the Soviet Union. ALGER HISS, among others, was named by T-11 as involved in furnishing the Soviet Union with available information regarding atomic energy. This informant added that ALGER HISS was one of those in the Department of State who was noted for his pro-Soviet leanings.

T-9 learned on November 17, 1946, that ALGER HISS had given a speech at the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, Illinois the previous week. On the same date, this informant was also present during a conversation between JACK THOMPSON, HISS's Special Assistant in the Department of State and ALGER HISS, in the course of which they were discussing matters at that time before the Security Council of UN concerning technical military missions. The informant stated that ALGER HISS gave THOMPSON permission to take home "all these secret and sundry papers" because "we" might need them.

On December 9, 1946, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS had been elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Newspaper articles published the following day confirmed this and added that HISS succeeded Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia University who had resigned in December 1945. JOHN FOSTER DULLES was described as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment. The article stated that the Trustees had amended the by-laws to provide for a Chairman of the Board and a full-time President who would be the executive officer. HISS was expected to take over his new duties as soon as possible after January 1, 1947, following his resignation from government service.

On December 25, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of BENJAMIN T. MOORE, according to T-9 and on December 31, 1946, according to this source, they were to be the guests of CHARLES A. HORSKY, an attorney in Washington, D. C.

This informant also reported that on December 25, 1946, PRISCILLA HISS and one ANN TAYLOR discussed a series of meetings which were to be held during February and March 1947 at which prominent individuals were to speak on various phases of the Soviet Union with

respect to the political and economic phases of that country. Mrs. HISS indicated that she wished she could be more enthusiastic about this matter but thought that it was a stale idea. She indicated that she would talk to her husband about obtaining speakers for these meetings.

On December 30, 1946, Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM R. CORNELISON observed ROBERT T. MILLER, III, enter Room 164 at the State Department at 3:34 P. M. This room was the office of ALGER HISS. MILLER was observed leaving at 4:03 P. M.

ROBERT T. MILLER, III, has been described by T-8 as a member of the Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. for which he acted as courier.

It is noted that T-13 who is considered to be completely reliable, advised that ROBERT T. MILLER thanked ALGER HISS on March 7, 1947, for having placed MILLER in contact with one DENNETT (phonetic) in New York City and for allowing MILLER to use HISS' name. From the ensuing conversation, this informant gathered that MILLER was to see DENNETT about a job with a new organization which HISS described as having to do with the distribution of documentary and informational material on the United Nations and on the United States foreign policy in general.

On January 8, 1947, Confidential Informant T-9 reported that ALGER HISS and HAROLD STEIN had discussed efforts to make contacts in order to get jobs for an unidentified individual known only as AL who was interested in the position of General Counsel for the United Nations in Geneva and in a position as Secretary to the Far Eastern Commission.

The informant learned on January 18, 1947, that HISS would have temporary offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, after February 1, 1947. HISS was expected to stay temporarily with one HANK INGRAM until he found a permanent place to live in New York. INGRAM was described as one of BARUCH's boys.

On January 25, 1947, this informant stated that HISS was very much interested in the appointment of JACK PEURIFOY in the Department of State and HISS in this connection verified that PANUCH resigned the day of PEURIFOY's acceptance.

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On January 30 and 31 this informant reported that HISS had been moving books and papers from his office at the State Department to his office with the Carnegie Foundation at 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. HISS also mentioned that he was going to make a speech at Baltimore and was then going on to Des Moines, Iowa.

On January 31, T-9 reported that HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., had attempted to contact Mr. and Mrs. HISS. Neither had been in.

In this connection, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-12 who is considered to be reliable, advised on February 2, 1947, that PRISCILLA HISS had visited HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., at his residence.

ALGER HISS resigned from the Department of State on January 15, 1947. After February 1, 1947, he was not regularly in Washington, D. C., his duties in the Carnegie Foundation necessitating frequent absences from Washington, D. C.

T-9 learned from Mrs. HISS on February 1, 1947, that HISS' New York office was in fact at 522 Fifth Avenue and that he was going to Des Moines, Iowa on the evening of February 12, 1947. This informant subsequently learned that in the first half of February HISS spent some time in the homes of HATHAWAY WATSON and POLLY SHACKLETON in New York City.

PRISCILLA HISS told T-9 on March 8, 1947, that she and her son, TONY, expected to visit ALGER HISS in New York City the following week.

On March 9, 1947, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., was observed entering the HISS residence carrying a brown leather briefcase.

T-9 learned from ALGER HISS on March 26, 1947, that he and his family had been in New York City and had also visited Chappaqua, New York. T-9 also stated that he observed HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., at the HISS home in Washington, D. C., on that date and that COLLINS was still there on the morning of March 27, 1947.

T-9 learned on March 28, 1947, from Mrs. HISS that ALGER HISS was to preside as Chairman of a meeting to be held on April 7, 1947, by the Bryn Mawr College Endowment on the subject, "How Russia Does Business". It was learned that the speakers were to be RAY ELLIS of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, HANS HEYMAN, a German refugee and

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instructor at Sampson College in New York and author of a book entitled, "You Can Do Business with Russia", and ERNEST G. ROPES of the Department of Commerce and LIVINGSTON HARTLEY, head of the Council for Atomic Research. It was subsequently ascertained that this meeting was held on April 7, 1947, at the Wardman Park Hotel and that HISS acted as Chairman of the meeting. He explained that it was a series being held to raise money to increase the salaries of the teachers at Bryn Mawr College. Thereafter he introduced the speakers and panel members and had nothing further to say during the evening except to receive questions from the audience and to submit these to the speakers and panel members for answer.

T-9 learned on April 4, 1947, that the HISS family was going to Vermont in June where they were to spend a month and that in September 1947 they were going to move to New York.

ALGER HISS confirmed the fact that he and his family were going to Vermont in June to T-9 on May 18, 1947.

On May 31, 1947, this informant was present when WALTER LIPPMANN, a well known newspaper columnist, and ALGER HISS discussed the HOOVER movement toward a separate peace with former European belligerents. LIPPMANN commented that such action would be a mortal blow to UN to which HISS agreed. LIPPMAN proposed that HISS contact persons of importance so that the proper action might be taken and it was finally agreed that HISS might speak to JAMES BYRNES and DEAN ACHESON. HISS agreed to get to work on this matter and indicated that he would let LIPPMANN know of his success.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS was interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP at his place of employment, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., between the hours of 2:50 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. At that time HISS furnished the following information:

HISS advised that when he first went to New York City to practice law (about 1932 or 1933) he became associated with a small group of individuals in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. When HISS became a member of this group it had as its purpose the publication of discussions on labor law principally. HISS does not recall his official capacity, but does know that he was one of the editors of the association's journal. At the time he became a member of this group, according to his recollection, the following individuals contributed to the publication of the association: JEROME HELLERSTEIN, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and ISADORE POLIER, whose wife was JUSTINE WISE.

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HISS advised that he was not connected in any way with the organizational setup of the Juridical Association, but his contact was mainly that of writing editorials. It was pointed out by HISS that the group was very loosely knit. He stated that to his knowledge this group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild. He further stated that he was not personally acquainted with EARL BROWDER and he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". He believes that at the time he was in this organization, the organizational aspects were probably in the hands of JEROME HELLERSTEIN and he would be the one who would be in possession of the mailing lists. He stated that he does not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are members of the Communist Party, however, he stated that a number of individuals have stated, since his association with the Association, that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT were Communists. He further alleged that he had heard that POLIER was a Communist. He further denied that the International Juridical Association, while he was connected with it, followed the Communist program. HISS left this organization when he came to Washington, D. C. in 1933.

HISS admitted that he has previously resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., however, he denied that he has ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He did state, however, that it is very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of this organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he has never been, nor was he now a member of the Communist Party. In addition, he has never been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party.

HISS stated the belief that his wife, PRISCILLA, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or the Communist Party. He did state, however, that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, DONALD HISS, a local attorney, had ever worked for HARRY BRIDGES and to the best of his knowledge DONALD was never considered for employment for or on behalf of BRIDGES. He stated he was sure that his brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

In connection with the allegation that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the State Department in 1939 that ALGER HISS was an assistant to one SAYRE of the Communist Party in 1937, HISS remarked that he could

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recall only two individuals by the name of SAYRE. These are FRANCIS B. SAYRE with whom he was associated in the State Department and DAN SAYRE who was formerly with the CAB and is now teaching at Princeton University. HISS stated to his knowledge neither of these men were Communists.

HISS stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He said at least he could recall no one by that name as being one of his acquaintances. He further stated that as far as he can recall no individual by that name has ever visited his home on any occasion.

He stated that he became acquainted with HAROLD WARE while he, ALGER, was working in the Department of Agriculture. He further remarked that he was acquainted with CHARLES KRIVISKY, who now goes by the name of CHARLES KRAMER, having met him while both were employed at the United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that he has not seen KRAMER for quite some time. He remarked that he and LEE PRESSMAN have known each other since his attendance at Harvard Law School. He and PRESSMAN were associated on the Harvard Law Review, at which time HISS wrote an article for the Law Review on the subject, "Yellow Dog Contracts". He further related that he has known HENRY COLLINS since childhood, they having attended boys' summer camps together, and he considers COLLINS a close personal friend. ALGER remarked that he is interested in birds and that COLLINS is considered one of the top ten authorities on the subject of ornithology. COLLINS has often confided his personal problems in HISS and HISS has often advised him of these problems.

HISS could not recall any person by the name of NATHAN PERLOW. He has known ALICE MENDHAM since about 1933 or 1934, when she was running a children's school. Her husband's last name was POWELL, but he could not recall his first name. In connection with the above named individuals, HISS could recall no one with the name of ____ POST. Neither did HISS know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

He denied having met at any time with any group at the home of HENRY COLLINS, or any other place, where government information was discussed when those present had no right to the information. Nor did HISS know of any group of individuals which met together for the purpose of making government information available, oral or written, for the use of unauthorized persons or the Soviet Government. He denied having ever met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the purpose of making available government information to an unauthorized source.

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HISS is acquainted with JOHN ABT, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with MARIAN BACHRACK, who is ABT's sister, having met her for the first time at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

HISS has never been known, to his knowledge, by the name of "GENE" or "EUGENE". He further knows of no individual by the name of GENE or EUGENE HISS having ever been employed at the State Department.

HISS admitted that he met VICTOR PERLO in 1934, but he could not recall him too well. Since his original contact with PERLO he has had no further contact with him and does not know of his present whereabouts. He met HAROLD GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual.

HISS repeatedly denied that he had any information that any individual in or out of the Government has ever attempted to or furnished any government information to an unauthorized person.

In connection with the voluntary appearance of ALGER HISS at the Bureau to be interviewed on March 25, 1946, he furnished the following background: He stated that shortly after his return from London, where he represented the United States in United Nations matters, in March 1946, he was called to the office of the then Secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES. To the best of his knowledge BYRNES advised him that certain individuals on the "Hill" had furnished BYRNES with information showing that HISS was too sympathetic with the Communists. HISS can recall only one individual on the "Hill" who was referred to by BYRNES, this being Representative COX of Georgia. HISS remarked that he denied to BYRNES that he was a member of the Communist Party or with any group which had Communist tendencies. BYRNES told HISS that he, BYRNES, had contacted Attorney General CLARK and Director HOOVER of the FBI on this matter. After discussion with BYRNES on this matter, it was agreed between them that HISS should appear at the Bureau voluntarily in an effort to clear the allegations which BYRNES had presented to HISS. HISS stated thereupon he did visit the Bureau and talked to Assistant Director LADD on the matter.

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Following the foregoing interview with HISS, a signed statement was received from him and is being set out as follows:

"Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1947.

"I, Alger Hiss, make the following statement to Charles Cleveland and Edward L. Grampp whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the International Juridical Association. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the Association's journal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Hellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph.). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief Earl Browder did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the "New Masses" or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

"I have never been a member of or associated with the Committee for Democratic Action or the Young Communist League. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge.

"I can recall only two individuals by the name of Sayre - Francis B. Sayre with whom I was associated in the State Department and Dan Sayre who was formerly with the C. A. B. and is now teaching at Princeton University. To my knowledge neither of these individuals were Communists.

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"My brother Donald Hiss, a local lawyer, never worked for Harry Bridges and to my knowledge was never considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. I am sure my brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

"I am not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. No individual by that name has ever visited my home on any occasion so far as I can recall.

"I became acquainted with Harold Ware while I was in the Department of Agriculture. Also I am acquainted with Charles Krivisky who is now known legally as Charles Kramer, having met him while he was employed at the Dept. of Agriculture. Lee Pressman and I have known each other since my attendance at Harvard Law School. Pressman and I were associated on the Harvard Law Review at which time I wrote a "note" for the law review on the subject, as well as I can remember, of "Yellow Dog Contracts". I have known Henry Collins since childhood and consider him a close personal friend. I cannot recall any person by the name of Nathon Perlow. I knew Alice Mendham quite well when she was running a children's school in 1933 or 1934. Her husband's last name was Powell, but I can't recall his first name. I know no one by the name of Post, in connection with the above individuals, neither do I know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

"I have never met with any group at the home of Henry Collins or any other place where government information was discussed when people who had no right to the information were present. Nor do I know of any group of individuals which met together without authority to make government information available, orally or written, for the use of the Soviet Government.

"I first met John Abt at the Agriculture Department in an official capacity. I have never attended any meeting of the foregoing type where John Abt was present, neither have I visited at his apartment. I also met Marian Bachrack at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

"I have never been known to my knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene". I know of no individual by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene" Hiss having been employed by the State Department.

"I met with Victor Perlo back in 1934 but I can't recall him too well. I have had no further contact with him since approximately that time and do not know of his whereabouts at this time.

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"I met Harold Glasser in an official capacity as an official of the Treasury Department. I have never placed Glasser in touch with a Russian representative in order that he might furnish government information to this individual.

"The foregoing represents summaries prepared by Messrs. Cleveland and Grampp of oral snwers I had previously given to questions asked orally by them in a call at my office made at their request on June 2, 1947. I have read the foregoing four pages and to the best of my knowledge they are true and correct. I was asked by Agents Grampp and Cleveland if I would give them a signed statement on the information I had given them orally.

ALGER HISS

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GRAMPP, F. B. I.
CHARLES G. CLEVELAND, F. B. I."

On the afternoon of June 2, 1947, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was interviewed at her home, 3210 P Street, N. W., by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM H. MARR. The interview began at approximately 4:35 P. M. and was concluded at 5:00 P. M. The interview was initiated by informing Mrs. HISS that it was being conducted upon instructions from the Attorney General and she was also informed that she had the right to refuse to answer any questions and make any statements concerning any allegations which would be brought to her attention.

Mrs. HISS was informed that the Bureau had information to the effect that her husband, ALGER HISS, had, while employed by the Federal Government, collected and secured information from the files of the government agency and turned this information over to a third party who was not authorized to receive same. She was also informed that her husband was allegedly a member of a ring which was formed for the purpose of securing information from Government files and other sources and delivering such information through appropriate channels to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. HISS immediately commented that the aforementioned allegation was "absolutely false" and requested that she be furnished more information concerning the specific allegation. She was advised that this phase of the interview would be resumed at a later time and that it was now desired that she answer questions concerning her knowledge or acquaintance with various personalities.

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In answer to questions put to her, she stated that she is acquainted with CHARLES KRAMER, that she has known him for a long time, having met him while he and her husband, ALGER, were employed by the Department of Agriculture. She added, however, that she has not seen KRAMER for a number of years. She stated that she is acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER in a social nature, that she has known JOHN ABT since the latter was employed by the Agriculture Department, and has known LEE PRESSMAN since the latter was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture under JEROME FRANK.

In regard to HENRY COLLINS and his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, Mrs. HISS related that HENRY is a personal friend of ALGER HISS, that they know him very well, but that she is only slightly acquainted with SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Mrs. HISS also described NATHAN WITT as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture whom she and her husband had known many years.

Mrs. HISS specifically denied knowing VICTOR PERLO, stating that she had never heard of him. She likewise denied being acquainted with HAROLD WARE, saying that she had never heard of him.

Mrs. HISS was questioned at length concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She immediately denied ever hearing of the name and elaborated by saying that she "knows no such person." It was pointed out to her that CHAMBERS was a former member of the Communist Party who announced his affiliation and subsequently entered the newspaper field and that CHAMBERS was well known. It was also mentioned that CHAMBERS allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. HISS intimately and on occasion was a guest in the HISS home. Mrs. HISS steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she were acquainted with an individual whose surname was SAYRE, who is reported to reside in Baltimore, Maryland. She denied being acquainted with any individual by this name other than FRANCIS B. SAYRE, formerly with the Department of State, and a Professor at Princeton University also named SAYRE. She was asked if she were acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, and she replied in the negative.

Mrs. HISS was questioned concerning whether or not she had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the National League of Women Shoppers. She denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her a member.

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PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she, of her own knowledge, knew, or had reason to believe that her husband, ALGER HISS, had ever secured information from Government files and given such information to an unauthorized person. She replied by saying that she is confident he has never done such a thing and added that she feels this is a "malicious" charge. It was again related to Mrs. HISS that the Bureau has reliable information that her husband was definitely connected with, and was active in, a ring which was organized for the specific purpose of collecting information from Government files. Mrs. HISS immediately branded this allegation as "a wild, malicious, impossible thing."

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she is, or ever has been, a member of the Communist Party and whether or not she has ever attended any Communist Party meetings or any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She replied emphatically that she is not a member of the Communist Party, never has been, and never expects to be; that she has never attended Communist Party meetings and, to her knowledge, has not attended any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She was then asked: "If you are, or ever have been, a member of the Communist Party, would you admit it?" Mrs. HISS registered unmistakable antagonism to this question and branded it an unfair question. She seemed most reluctant to answer the question and finally was told that her hesitation and apparent refusal to reply would seem to indicate that she intended to answer the question in the negative. After considerably more hesitation and finally with obvious reluctance and a display of bad grace and hostility, she replied by saying that her answer to the question would be "yes". She insisted, however, that she definitely considered the question of an unfair nature.

It was next pointed out to Mrs. HISS that since the interview had reached this point, it would be appreciated if she would make a statement concerning how she feels concerning the Communist Party, Communism and Communist ideologies. She replied by stating that she had already informed Agents that she is not a Communist, has never been a Communist, and does not expect to become a Communist. She continued by saying she feels that Communism "is not for us"; that she felt we should not be anti-Russian to the extent where this interferes with our international cooperation; and that we should not hold prejudices and should work together through the United Nations.

Just prior to the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. HISS was asked if she had any further comments to make concerning the allegations. She replied that in her opinion the allegations were "just absolutely screwy". She continued by stating that she felt the interview might be inspired as part of an anti-ROOSEVELT program, and that she could think of no sensible motive for such "impossible" questions.

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On June 8, 1947, T-9 learned that the HISS family expected to be away from Washington during the latter part of June and all of July 1947, in Vermont and New Hampshire. HISS indicated that he expected to attend a conference at Dartmouth College in August. He had also made tentative arrangements to give a talk at the King-Smith School in Washington, D. C. on August 7 on ways in which organizations and individuals can promote better interpretation of international questions and help or influence foreign policy.

The HISS family actually left Washington, D. C. on June 18, 1947, and was absent from Washington, D. C. through July 1947.

T-9 was unable to furnish any pertinent information until September 6, 1947, at which time this source learned from PRISCILLA HISS that she was making arrangements for the transportation of her household effects to New York City during the middle of September 1947. Mrs. HISS told the informant that they had obtained an apartment in New York City two blocks north of Washington Square just off Fifth Avenue. She indicated that they were thinking of selling their home in Georgetown. She also indicated to the informant that she expected to be an Assistant Instructor in English at the Dalton School in New York City.

This informant learned on September 12, 1947, that ISHBELL LEE, the wife of DUNCAN LEE, had taken over some of PRISCILLA HISS' duties at the Potomac School in Washington, D. C. and that Mrs. LEE and Mrs. HISS had discussed this matter together.

It is to be noted that DUNCAN LEE, according to T-8, was also involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. which that source had described.

T-9 reported on September 13, 1947, that ALGER HISS and his wife left Washington, D. C. for New York City by automobile on that date.

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With reference to the allegations of T-8, HAROLD GLASSER upon interview in April and May 1947 stated as follows:

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother, DONALD HISS, who for some time at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans."

During the course of the investigation of ALGER HISS based on the allegations of T-8, the following information was also developed:

It was ascertained that from August 4, 1945, through August 31, 1945, five telephone calls had been made to the HISS residence in Washington, D. C. from telephone number 767 at Croton, New York. The New York Division ascertained that this number was listed to Dr. DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, and was discontinued on September 26, 1945. That office advised further that it had been learned through confidential sources that the above telephone calls were collect calls made by Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER to ALGER HISS at Michigan 0811 in Washington, D. C. The latter number was ascertained to be the residence telephone number of ALGER HISS.

A mail cover placed on the residence address of ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., 3120 P Street, N. W., disclosed that during May 1946, ALGER HISS received mail bearing the return address of DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, M. D., 110 East 87th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Investigation conducted by the New York Office in 1946, reflected that an individual named SCHNEIDER had rented a cottage from MICHELE CIMBALO of Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, since May 18, 1946. SCHNEIDER's New York residence was given as 110 East 87th Street, New York City. The New York Office advised that a neighborhood investigation was not advisable at SCHNEIDER's summer address since that neighborhood is completely Communistic and CIMBALO was Chairman of the Westchester County ALP and active in Union and labor affairs.

Further investigation reflected that DANIEL EDWARD SCHNEIDER had been born in Cleveland, Ohio and was a neuropsychiatrist and psychoanalyst by profession. It was ascertained that from 1935 to 1939, he had been an Assistant Alienist at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. According to New York files, he was a member of a group of the Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division who distributed a pamphlet entitled, "X-Ray Among the Psychiatry Staff", up to about June 1939. This pamphlet urged the readers to join the Communist Party and read the "Daily Worker". The Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division was reported to be known as a center of Communist activities and that the X-Ray Magazine was published by the Bellevue Unit of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that T-8 had alleged that one CEDRIC BELFRAGE had been furnishing her superior in the Soviet espionage ring with information. During the course of the investigation of BELFRAGE by the New York Office, it was ascertained on February 11, 1946, that BELFRAGE had been in contact with JOSEPH NORTH and that on February 4, 1946, he had been in touch with one ISADORE SCHNEIDER. Both of these individuals were described as editors of the magazine "New Masses", and it was noted that JOSEPH NORTH resided at Mt. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and had long been active in Communist Party circles.

In connection with SCHNEIDER, it was reported that BELFRAGE and SCHNEIDER discussed a new book being written by ALBERT KAHN. It was also indicated that ISADORE SCHNEIDER's wife was HELEN BERLIN SCHNEIDER and that she had been employed in the office of "Amerasia" at the time that that publication had been involved in an alleged Soviet espionage conspiracy.

The files of the Washington Field Office do not reflect whether ISADORE SCHNEIDER is related to DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER.

It is noted further that during the course of the investigation being conducted in Washington, D. C. on the basis of the allegations of T-8, it was determined that DAVID WAHL at that time a resident of Washington, D. C. was a contact of many of the individuals allegedly involved in the Soviet espionage ring.

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In connection with WAHL, it is interesting to note that T-14, a former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. who has furnished considerable reliable information in connection with Communist Party matters, stated that the informant knew DAVID WAHL to have been a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. in the late 30s and that WAHL had told the informant that espionage was one of the reaons why he had been sent to Washington, D. C. by his Party superiors. This informant related that WAHL made regular trips between New York City and Washington, D. C. at bi-weekly intervals at that time.

T-10, a completely reliable source, advised at the end of April 1947 that he had learned from MARY JANE KEENEY, another individual who was identified as a contact of many of the members of the alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., as reported by T-8, that a DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the home of DAVID WAHL, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland, on the weekend of April 25, 1947. MARY JANE KEENEY had seen the SCHNEIDERS there at which time they had discussed an interview by FBI agents with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife. According to T-8, SILVERMASTER was a ring leader in the Soviet espionage conspiracy described by her.

MARY JANE KEENEY stated that DAN SCHNEIDER had told her that a mentor in New York was bringing out a book in a couple of months concerning the FBI in which no holds were barred. It is believed that SCHNEIDER referred to a book subsequently published by ALBERT KAHN.

T-15 confirmed that DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the WAHL home during the period in question and advised further that SCHNEIDER had sent a telegram to 461 East 82nd Street, New York City in which he stated that the telephone service was bad and requested that he received a wire every morning.

T-16 believed to be a completely reliable source, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY on April 27, 1940, had attended a dinner at the residence of JACK MARSALKA at which DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER of New York City were also in attendance. MARSALKA was ascertained by this office to have been a contact of many of the individuals alleged by T-8 to be involved in Soviet espionage activities in Washington, D. C.

Washington Field Office files reflect further that at 11:05 P. M. on the evening of April 8, 1947, DAVID WAHL and an individual, subsequently identified as Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER left 110 East 87th

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Street, and after walking around in the neighborhood until 12:10 A. M., April 9, 1947, they re-entered 110 East 87th Street, New York City. It was observed at that time they were making notes in a notebook.

Subsequent contacts between WAHL and DANIEL SCHNEIDER are known to have occurred.

Washington Field Office files also reflect that THURMAN SCRUGGS WILKINS who in 1940 was recruited for Soviet espionage in the Orient by IGNACY SAMUEL WITCZAK, advised in July 1947 that WITCZAK had spoken of a "Dr. Boss" who was interested in international relations. WILKINS stated that "Boss" might have been approached by WITCZAK to perform a Soviet espionage mission. "Dr. Boss" was to be-lieved to be identical with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS whom WITCZAK allegedly visited when BUSS was Director of OWI in San Francisco in June 1945. It was determined that BUSS had previously been Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippines on the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

Investigation conducted in Washington, D. C. reflected that the files of the Department of State contained the following mes-sages:

Radio communications between the Department of State and the High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands reflect that on December 31, 1940, the following message was sent to the High Commis-sioner:

"Message 646. Further reference your 916, September 1."

"Mr. CLAUDE A. BUSS now on faculty of University of Southern California, Los Angeles, is available to come to Manila immediately as Executive Assistant. BUSS is about thirty-six years old, married, and has two children, eight and ten respec-tively. He is former Foreign Service Officer who has served in the Far East. As a University teacher has specialized in our Far Eastern relations. He is a fluent draftsman, has keen mind, and pleasing personality. Should be excellent at meeting mem-bers of business community and in relations with Philippine and other officials as had little administrative experience and has heretofore not found administrative duties interesting. However, he assured me when in Washington last week he believed he could

~~SECRET~~

adequately handle the administrative aspects of a position and that he was prepared for a good deal of routine administrative correspondence and other work. He made an excellent impression on me and I consider that he would be satisfactory, and in discussing salary I think you should offer him $7500. He is well thought of by those in the Department who know him. Suggest you consult SALISBURY. Have as yet had no response from the Department of Commerce. ALGER HISS".

Under date of January 3, 1941, Radiogram #7 from the High Commissioner from the Philippines was as follows: "For ALGER HISS, your 646. Appreciate your finding BUSS. Very favorably inclined toward offering him position. Before doing so I should be very much interested in knowing your opinion as between BUSS and NOEL FIELD who is the better man for the job. Also is BUSS better than BERGELIN, if he is available? Have you met BUSS's wife, and if so what is she like? Would also appreciate ELDON JONES' opinion of BUSS. Have you yet heard from Department of Commerce? If Commerce has not recommended anyone more favorably than BUSS and if I receive from you favorable replies to these inquiries, I shall expect to send radiogram to BUSS offering to recommend him. I am anxious to lose no time in the matter."

On January 11, 1941, Radiogram #17 was sent to the High Commissioner to the Philippines as follows: "From ALGER HISS, your #7 of January 3. It is my impression that the most competent persons in the Department of State consider that BUSS is under all circumstances better qualified than FIELD. Do not consider I am personally familiar enough with characteristics and personalities of two men to make definite choice. BUSS would unquestionably be able to reach Manila sooner. Have not met BUSS' wife, but understand from colleagues of BUSS' that she is attractive and intelligent. WELDON JONES has not met BUSS who is now in California. His address is UCLA. JONES thinks highly of LEE who is mentioned in your #945 December 28. I personally should think that BUSS' experience in our Foreign Service would make him better qualified than LEE. WELDON JONES has been unable as yet to locate LEE."

The file reflects a copy of a night letter directed to subject on January 15, 1941, offering him the position as Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

It is observed that in 1940 and in 1941 ALGER HISS was employed as a Special Assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State.

- P E N D I N G -

 Kisseloff-12062

WFO - 74-94

L E A D

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
At Washington, D. C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949.

[redacted]

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1. A confidential source of the Washington Field Office from whom the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.

T-2. [redacted]

T-3. [redacted]

T-4. Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

T-5. [redacted]

T- [redacted]

T-7. Subversive files, Metropolitan Police Department.

(With reference to informants T-1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the information which they furnished appears in the file entitled "ALGER HISS, Assistant to Advisor on Political Relations, Department of State, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT." All these sources have been recontacted in connection with the current investigation with the exception of T-4, Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., who is deceased.

T-8. Confidential Informant GREGORY.

[redacted]

T-9. [redacted] b2 b7D

T-10. [redacted] b2 b7D

T-11. [redacted]

[redacted]

T-12. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Kisseloff-12064

[redacted]

[redacted] T-13. [redacted] b2 b7D

[redacted] T-14. [redacted]

[redacted] T-15. [redacted]

T-16. A highly confidential source known to Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JEROME M. GARLAND of the Washington Field Office [redacted]

[redacted]

Kisseloff-12065

SAC, New York

March 14, 1949

Director, FBI

BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

RECORDED - 27

2451

Reference is made to New York teletypes to the Bureau and the Washington Field Office dated February 24, and March 7, 1949, concerning the chronology in the handling of the original Chambers' documents. The Washington Field Office was requested to contact Mr. Vincent P. Russo of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice as to the identity of the person or persons who handled these documents in the Department during the period November 30, 1948 to December 10, 1948.

This matter was referred to the Bureau for handling and on March 1, 1949, the matter was referred to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell. To date, no reply has been received concerning the handling of these documents in the Department. As soon as this information is available, the Bureau will advise the New York Office.

cc-Washington Field (By Special Messenger)

FLJ:pd

Kisseloff-9236

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
MAR 14 1949
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

748

##

MAR 2- 1949

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 66 7 10-49P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE NY TEL TO BUREAU AND WFO FEB. TWENTYFOUR LAST, RE CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. WFO REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY FORWARD INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE CHRONOLOGY AS THE RESULT OF THEIR INTERVIEW OF VINCENT P. RUSSO, CRIMINAL DIVISION, DJ. THIS INFORMATION NEEDED IMMEDIATELY FOR A SUMMARY REPORT. IN THE EVENT THIS INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN FORWARDED TO THIS OFFICE, WFO IS REQUESTED TO SUBMIT A TELETYPE WITH COMPLETE INFORMATION AS TO THE CHRONOLOGY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

124-1333-

RECORDED - 27

INDEXED - 23

MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-9237

MARCH 16, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON FIELD

JAHAM RELET WASHINGTON FIELD MARCH FIFTEEN. SELECTIVE SERVICE SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE FORM BOSS DASH TWO, LABORATORY K SEVEN THREE TWO, CONTAINING HANDWRITING ALGER HISS IDENTIFIED WITH Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR, K THREE FORTY THROUGH K THREE FORTY TWO. NO CONCLUSION WITH HISS SIGNATURE K FORTY. LABORATORY HAS NO KNOWLEDGE AS TO WHETHER THIS KNOWN HANDWRITING OF HISS CAN BE AUTHENTICATED. HOWEVER IF SO AND USE OF THIS MATERIAL IN THE TRIAL IS CONTEMPLATED, THE LABORATORY SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE ADVISED SO THAT PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENTS CAN BE PREPARED. NEW YORK SHALL FURTHER ADVISE WHETHER OR NOT THE STATE DEPARTMENT PHOTOSTATS AND THE PHOTOGRAPHS MADE FROM THE MICROFILM NEGATIVES GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTY SEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT, ARE TO BE THE SUBJECT OF COURT TESTIMONY IN ORDER THAT ~~THE~~ PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE PREPARED FOR COURT USE.

HOOVER

URGENT

#74-1333

RCF:JL JL

RECORDED - 27

124-1333-2452
F B I
3 MAR 18 1949

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

16

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-9238

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 8 FND NEW YORK 5 FROM BOSTON 16 UA 7-11 P

DIRECTOR, SACS MIAMI AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS -R, ESPIONAGE -R. RE LETTER WFO TO DIRECTOR DATED FEBRUARY TWENTYFOURTH LAST, REQUESTING JOHN R. CARROLL, SIXTY NINE MASON DRIVE, BROOKLINE, MASS., BE INTERVIEWED. INDIVIDUAL BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH CARROLL IS STAFF SERGEANT JOHN R. CARROLL, ASN ONE THREE ZERO FOUR NINE THREE ONE SIX. CARROLL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO THRE TWO HUNDRED PHOTO M AND A SQUADRON, ELGIN FIELD, FLORIDA. BOSTON IS FORWARDING AMSD FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIONS TO MIAMI- REFERENCED LETTER TO DIRECTOR FROM WFO DATED FEBRUARY TWENTY FOURTH, AND COPY OF REPORT OF SA JOSEPH E. KELLER AT WASHINGTON, D. C. DATED MARCH TEN LAST.

SOUCY

MIAMI ADVISED

ACK IN O PL AND DISC

BS R 8 WA
R 5 NY
WILL ROLL BACK FIRST

RECORDED - 27
INDEXED - 27

74-1333-2453
FBI
3 MAR 18 1949

53 MAR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9239

3-16-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 16 8:30 pm

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM DASH PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R; ALVIN BROWN FORMERLY EXECUTIVE OFFICER NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION. LAST KNOWN ADDRESS CARE OF JOHNS MANVILLE ASBESTOS COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, NY MAY POSSIBLY FURNISH INFORMATION RE A.G. SILVERMAN'S ACTIVITIES NRA.

Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Hoover
F.J. Jones

HOTTEL

JBV:bjp

74-94

Kisseloff-9240

RECORDED - 27
INDEXED - 27

174-1333-2454
FBI
MAR 18 1949

53 MAR 306

5-28

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 16 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson Jarvis
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 6, WFO, AND NYC 1 FROM ST. LOUIS 16 7-20 P JSB

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

JAHAM. RE ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. RE WFO TEL MARCH TEN. CIVILIAN WD PERSONNEL FILE LOCATED. SILVERMAN EMPLOYED HQS AAF, WASH, DC, MARCH TWENTYFIVE, FORTYTWO AS CHIEF PRODUCTION SPECIALIST, CAF FIFTEEN. RESIGNED AUG. EIGHTEEN, FORTYFIVE TO ACCEPT PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT. EFFICIENCY RATING EXCELLENT. CLAIMS NATURALIZATION JUNE TWENTYFOUR, TWENTYONE, USDC, BOSTON, CERTIFICATE NO. ONE FIVE NINE THREE FIVE NAUGHT SEVEN. WW ONE RECORDS ~~INDICATE~~ INDICATE SILVERMAN BORN IN RUSSIA. REPORTS AND PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RECORD TO BE SUBMITTED MARCH EIGHTEEN, NEXT, TO BUREAU, WFO, AND NYC.

NORRIS

END

ACK PLS

RECORDED - 27

INDEXED - 27

174-1333-2455

F B I

3 MAR 18 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

53 MAR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9241

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hickey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM PHILA 18 1013 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAMAN.

REWFOLET MARCH EIGHT. MISS MARY CATHERINE WOODWORTH, FORMER CLASSMATE OF PRISCILLA HISS, HAS ADVISED SHE WAS NEVER A CLOSE ASSOCIATE, THAT SHE NEVER VISITED THE HISS HOME AND NEVER MET ALGER HISS. STATES LAST TIME SHE SAW PRISCILLA WAS IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AT A SCHOOL REUNION. UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF WHITTAKER AND MRS. CHAMBERS. KNOWS NOTHING OF ANY TYPEWRITERS AND NEVER CORRESPONDED WITH PRISCILLA. LIST CLOSEST ASSOCIATES OF PRISCILLA WHILE AT SCHOOL AS JUSTINE WISE POLIER, A JUDGE IN NYC CHILDREN'S COURT AND RESIDING ONE SEVEN FIVE EAST SIXTYFOURTH ST., ELIZABETH BRIGGS HARRISON, FOUR THREE EIGHT EAST FIFTYSIXTH ST. AND MISS KATHERINE NEILSON NOW EMPLOYED AT ALBRIGHT ART GALLERIES, BUFFALO, NY. MISS WOODWORTH STATES ABOVE NAMED PERSONS WOULD ALL BE SYMPATHETIC TO HISSES AND THAT SHE HERSELF DOES NOT BELIEVE HISS GUILTY. REWFOLET MARCH TEN. ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS DID NOT HAVE CREDIT ACCOUNT WITH GULF OIL CO. INQUIRY AT SUN OIL CO. NOT COMPLETE BUT ADVICE RECEIVED THAT RECORDS OF ACTUAL PURCHASES OF GASOLINE ARE DESTROYED AFTER SIX YEARS. REWFOLET MARCH TWO. LAWRENCE BROWN HAS ADVISED HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH HISS LIMITED TO PERIOD OF APPROXIMATELY FOUR MONTHS AT END OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND EARLY THIRTYSIX. NEVER VISITED HISS HOME AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS ASSOCIATES. CANNOT IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS AND WIFE. NEVER CORRESPONDED WITH HISS. STATES HE HAD LIKEWISE BEEN QUESTIONED BY FBIA INVESTIGATORS AND PERSONS REPRESENTING HISS BUT WAS UNABLE TO SUPPLY ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION.

RECORDED - 27 174-133-2456 IF IB V

INDEXED - 27 3 MAR 18 1949

BOARDMAN

CORRECTION LINE 7 LAST WD SHD BE "LISTS"

END

PH L 2 WA
NY PH R3 NY

53 MAR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9242

##

2:30 AM
NA WTB

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 32 11 10-35P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REBULET FEB. TWENTYFIVE GRANTING AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW RALPH TOLEDANO, HARRY LAVINE, AND EARL BROWDER IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGATIONS OF CHAMBERS. LAVINE STATED THAT EARL BROWDER TOLD HIM SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THAT THE HISS CASE WAS A "FRAME-UP". EARL BROWDER DESCRIBED CHAMBERS AS A NEUROTIC AND AN IRRESPONSIBLE TROTSKYIST. LAVINE STATED THAT BROWDER INDICATED THAT HE HAD MET HISS BUT HE REFUSED TO DISCUSS HISS ANY FURTHER. TOLEDANO STATED THAT GARDNER JACKSON SENT OUT PETITIONS IN NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN WHICH WAS THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SACCO AND VANZETTI AND THAT THESE PETITIONS WENT TO A NUMBER OF PERSONS INCLUDING ALGER HISS. JACKSON TOLD TOLEDANO THAT ONE OF THE PARAGRAPHS IN THIS PETITION WAS ANTI COMMUNIST AND HISS RETURNED THE PETITION WITH A LETTER ATTACHED INDICATING THAT HE REFUSED TO SIGN THIS PETITION. TOLEDANO FELT THAT HISS-S REFUSAL WAS DUE TO THIS ANTI COMMUNIST PARAGRAPH IN THIS PETITION. EARL BROWDER WAS INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE AND AT THE OUTSET OF THE INTERVIEW HE STATED HE DID NOT DESIRE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS. HOWEVER, BROWDER STATED THAT HE NEVER PERSONALLY MET CHAMBERS BUT HE KNEW OF HIM DURING THE NINETEEN THIRTIES AS A WRITER. BROWDER DOUBTED THAT CHAMBERS WAS A CP MEMBER AND STATED THAT HE, BROWDER, HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY. BROWDER STATED HE

RECORDED - 27 77-1333-2457
INDEXED - 27 MAR 18 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

53 MAR 21

NEVER KNEW HISS PERSONALLY AND THE FIRST TIME HE HEARD THE NAME HISS MENTIONED WAS WHEN HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE IN FORTYSEVEN OR FORTYEIGHT. HE STATED HE KNEW NOTHING OF THE ACTIVITIES OF HISS OR WHETHER HE WAS INVOLVED IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY. BROWDER STATED THAT HE WANTED IT KNOWN THAT HE WOULD BE UNCOOPERATIVE IN ANY INTERVIEW DUE TO THE RECENT INSIDIOUS HYSTERIA CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND NEWSPAPERS AGAINST THE CP AND THE SOVIET UNION. WFO IS REQUESTED TO REINTERVIEW GARDNER JACKSON RELATIVE TO HIS CONTACT WITH ALGER HISS AS MENTIONED ABOVE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

2 (5)

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

74387

To: SAC, Boston

March 7, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on March 5, 1949.

RECORDED 27

2458

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re JARAM
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R [redacted]

YOUR FILE NO
FBI FILE NO 65-3251
LAB NO 74-1373
D-99605 BU

Examination requested by Boston 366,636

Reference Letter dated March 3, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Examination requested Document

Specimens

Q163 Guest Registration book of the Black House, Peterborough, New Hampshire, covering a period from July 22, 1937 until June 8, 1940.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The entries in the Black House guest registration book for the month of August, 1937 have been compared with the known handwriting specimens of PRISCILLA HISS, ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but nothing of significance was noted.

There is returned to your office herewith specimen Q163. The black leather bound guest registration book of the Knight Homestead, previously submitted and which has been designated as Q161 in the Laboratory is forwarded herewith to the Boston Office.

Photographic copies have not been made of either Q161 or Q163.

Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RCF:JL JL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lado
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-9245

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

9560

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI - Attention FBI Laboratory DATE: 3-3-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)
(Bureau file 74-1333)

74388

There is enclosed herewith the guest registration book of Bleak House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, as obtained by agents of the Boston Office under date of March 3, 1949 from LUCY ELLIOTT DAVIS, Box 42, Hancock, New Hampshire. This guest registration book covers a period from July 22, 1937 until June 8, 1940.

The Laboratory is advised that on February 22, 1949 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in a visit to Peterboro, New Hampshire, tentatively identified Bleak House as being the tourist home where he, Priscilla and Alger Hiss stopped overnight in 1937.

The Laboratory is requested to conduct a handwriting examination to ascertain whether WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PRISCILLA HISS or ALGER HISS signed this guest registration book. The period of time involved is August 10 through August 15, 1937 inclusive, as it has been determined by investigation that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' alleged visit to Peterboro with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS took place during this period of time.

Upon completion of the handwriting examination, the results should be made available to the Boston and New York Offices and the guest registration book is to be returned to Boston as Mrs. LUCY ELLIOTT DAVIS desires its return.

DE[redacted]

2-21-52 SP2 [illegible]

FMC:md
68-3251
enclosure to Laboratory

AMSD - REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 27

INDEXED - 27

74-1333-
H E Y

3 MAR 18 1949

encl
cc New York

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 3/7/49

Lab. report 3/7/49 RCF

Kisseloff-9246

FIVE ASB.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9 - 1949

TELETYPE

78654

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 11 AND NEW YORK 7 FROM BALTIMORE 9 10-29 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK, EL PASO AND DENVER URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. IS DASH R. RE FRANKLIN W. RENO REREP EL PASO DATED TWO ELEVEN FORTY NINE BY SA J. A. JOHNS. ON PAGE FOUR PARA THREE RENO DESCRIBED THE SKETCH FURNISHED TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS A SCHEMATIC DRAWING OF THE RANGE TRAIL DIAGRAM WITH A BAR ACROSS THE TOP. COL. LESLIE SIMON, DIRECTOR, BRL. ADVISES RENO PROBABLY NOT TELLING THE TRUH IN THAT EVEN IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN HE SHOULD HAVE KNOWN BETTER THAN TO EXPLAIN THE NORDEN BOMBSIGHT IN SUCH AN ELEMENTARY MANNER. IN ADDITION RENO KNEW STANLEY BLUMBERG IN THE EARLY THIRTIES WHILE RENO A STUDENT AT UNIV. OF VA. ACCORDING TO BLUMBERG. BLUMBERG IN INTERVIEW ALSO ADMITTED KNOWING PADDY WHELAN AND PHIL RENO BUT CLAIMS NO CONNECTION BETWEEN WHELAN AND EITHER RENO. RENO PLACED LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL FOR BLUMBERG AROUND XMAS FORTY EIGHT ACCORDING TO MARY KNETTLES WHO APPEARS COOPERATIVE. SHE LEARNED ABOUT CALL THRU AN INADVERTENT REMARK OF STANLEY BLUMBERGS MOTHER. BLUMBERG SUBSEQUENTLY STATES HIS MOTHER IS NERVOUS AND THAT KNETTLES SHOULD PHONE ONLY WHEN HE IS HOME. IN REREP INTERVIEW WITH RENO ON FEB. SEVEN LAST REFLECTS RENO REFUSED TO DISCUSS BLUMBERG WITHOUT CONSULTING ATTORNEY. EL PASO REPORT DATED FEB. TWENTY FIVE LAST REFLECTS RENO CLAIMED HE DEDIDED NOT TO CONSULT ATTORNEY BUT TELL WHAT HE KNEW RE BLUMBERG. APPARENTLY RENO IS ADMITTING ONLY AS MUCH AS HE BELIEVES WE ALREADY KNOW. BLUMBERG STATED HE BELIEVES HE MET RENO ON THE STREET BY CHANCE DURING THE TIME RENO WAS WORKING IN WASH., D. C. HE BELIEVED HE SAW RENO ABOUT THREE TIMES WHILE RENO LIVED IN [illegible]

Kisseloff-9247

RECORDED - 27 | 74-1335-2459

INDEXED - 27

3 MAR 18 1949

INDEXED - SEARCHED

BLUMBERG ADVISED HE BEGAN TO SEE RENO AS OFTEN AS TWICE A WEEK BUT NOT THAT OFTEN WHEN BLUMBERG WAS ON DUTY IN THE ARMY TRANSPORTATION SERVICE. BLUMBERG DID NOT RECALL DISCUSSING THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY WITH RENO BUT STATED HE HIMSELF HAD BEEN INTERESTED IN HAVING PRIVATE CAPITAL FINANCE A ROAD THRU MEXICO TO SOUTH AMERICA. MARY KNETTLES ADVISED BLUMBERG INQUIRED FROM HER WHETHER SHE HAD BEEN QUESTIONED BY THE FBI AND APPEARED VERY DISTURBED WHEN TOLD HUS NAME WAS MENTIONED. HE SEEMED CONSIDERABLY RELIEVED WHEN SHE SAID SHE INFORMED THE FBI SHE BELIEVED BLUMBERG WAS A ~~[illegible]~~X BUILDING CONTRACTOR. THERE IS NO RECORD AT BRL ACCORDING TO R. H. KENT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF BLUMBERGS OFFERING INVENTIONS TO THE ARMY. BLUMBERG STATED HE OFFERED ~~INVESNXXX~~ INVENTIONS TO RENO TO PERFECT BECAUSE HIS , BLUMBERGS, KNOWLEDGE OF PHYSICS WAS VERY ELEMENTARY. COL. SIMON AND [redacted] b7D BOTH REPORTED RECEIVING LETTERS FROM RENO ADMITTING PARTICIPATION IN ESPIONAGE ~~MOR XX~~ MORE THAN TEN YEARS AGO. [redacted] REQUESTED HIS INFORMATION BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. DR. ALAN GALBRAITH, LOCATED AT BRL ALSO REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED LETTER ADMITTING RENOS MEMBERSHIP IN CP MORE THAN TEN YEARS AGO. IT IS POSSIBLE RENO IS DELIBERATELY ATTEMPTING TO MAKE IT APPEAR BY THESE ADMISSIONS THAT HE SEVERED RELATONS WITH THE ESPIONAGE RINGS WHEN AS A MATTER OF FACT HE DID NOT. IT IS SUGGESTED RENO BE RE-INTERVIEWED BY THE EL PASO OFFICE REGARDING BLUMBERGS. THE SKETCH HE FURNISHED CHAMBERS, AND ANY PARTICIPATION IN ESPIONAGE SUBSEQUENT TO NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR EIGHT.

MCFARLIN

M EL PASO AND DENVER ADVISED

END

ACK IN ORD PLS AND THANKS

WA BA R 11 WA

NY BA R 7 NYC

74-133[illegible] 157

Kisseloff-9248

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Los Angeles teletype dated February 16, 1949, to the Bureau, Washington Field Office, New York, Baltimore and San Francisco, which requested photographs of all subjects in this case and various other individuals.

Enclosed herewith are two photographs of MAXIM LIEBER which appeared in the August 12, 1937, issue of the New York Post and Home News. These photographs were obtained through the cooperation of Mr. JACK BEACON, New York Times morgue.

RECORDED - 27

100-1333-2460
FBI
3 MAR 18 1949

INDEXED - 27

JTN:DMcK
65-14920

c.c. Los Angeles AMSD (2 Enc.)

Kisseloff-9249

53 MAR 22 1949

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

RECORDED - 27

2461

To: SAC, Washington Field March 11, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on March 10, 1949.

Re JAHAN

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO
FBI FILE NO 74-94
LAB NO 74-1333
D-95840 BU

Examination requested by Washington Field

Reference Letter dated March 10, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16 JH THB/ks

Examination requested Document

Specimens

K730 A page of specimens from Woodstock typewriter with serial #162202.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K730 was not used to type .5 or .6 through .69.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RCF:JL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAR 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Fletcher

File Name

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-9250

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: March 10, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: OJAHAN

95840

Attached hereto is a typewriting specimen obtained by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on February 9, 1949, from Woodstock Typewriter #162202, presently owned by Mrs. SILVIA STEPHENS, 5014 Pierce Avenue, Lakeland, Florida, which should be examined and compared with questioned documents in instant case.

K780

[redacted]

This specimen may be destroyed by the FBI Laboratory upon completion of requested examination, if found to be not identical.

[redacted]

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 3/11/49 jC

WHA:cl
74-94
Enclosure

RECORDED 27

INDEXED - 27

Kisseloff-9251

174-1333-
IF IE I
3 MAR 18 1949

Lab. report 3/11/49 RCF:jC

RF

FIVE SB

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 14, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re New York teletype dated February 24, 1949 which requested the Washington Field Office to check the records of the Department of Agriculture for the present whereabouts of ARTHUR C. BACHRACH.

The records at the Department of Agriculture reflect ARTHUR C. BACHRACH was born July 15, 1887 at Chicago, Illinois and received an LLB Degree in 1908 from the Chicago Kent College of Law. Just prior to October, 1932 Mr. BACHRACH was a member of the Law Firm of BACHRACH & ABT at Chicago, Illinois. The records reflect ARTHUR C. BACHRACH was appointed Special Assistant to Head Counsel JEROME N. FRANK, Legal Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture effective October, 1933. He resigned this position June 15, 1935 to accept a position with the Resettlement Administration.

The personnel records, Resettlement Administration, reflect Mr. ARTHUR C. BACHRACH entered on duty in June, 1935 as Special Assistant to the Administrator. He resigned this position April 8, 1947 to practice law in Chicago.

For the information of the Chicago Office, Mr. ARTHUR C. BACHRACH was employed in the Legal Division, AAA during the same period in which ALGER HISS was attached to the AAA and he should be interviewed to determine his degree of relationship with ALGER HISS and whether he has ever received any typewritten correspondance from ALGER HISS. A specimen of any typewritten correspondence should be forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory. It is desired to determine any specific knowledge concerning ALGER HISS' un-American activities and all specific information concerning friends and close associates of ALGER HISS while employed in the AAA.

The Washington, D. C. Post Office and the Personnel Office for the Resettlement Administration have no forwarding address relative to Mr. ARTHUR C. BACHRACH. It is believed from personnel records that he is presently practicing law in Chicago, Illinois.

cc - Chicago
FRM/vda
74-94

RECORDED - 27

174-1333-2462

3 MAR 18 1949

INDEXED

Kisseloff-9252

5-79

56 MAR

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 14, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Perjury
Espionage - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Baltimore and New York teletypes dated March 11, and March 14, 1949, respectively, regarding CRANE.

There is being forwarded as an enclosure with this letter, Special Delivery to the Baltimore Office, one photograph containing two pictures of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

One of these pictures was taken at Stanford University in 1926, and is a picture of CRANE wearing a sweater.

The other picture was taken in 1941.

This photograph is being forwarded to the Baltimore Office in order that that Office may display the same to JOHN J. BOLTON, to determine whether or not BOLTON recognizes instant CRANE as the person who resided, the summer of 1937, at 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

DE[redacted]

CC - Baltimore (2) Enc. (1)
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Kisseloff-9253

JPM:BKB
65-14920

RECORDED - 27 74-1333-2463
INDEXED - 27
3 MAR 18 1949

MAR 22 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 14, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAN

Re Charlotte teletype March 10, 1949, requesting that DON RUSSELL be interviewed by the Washington Field Office.

RUSSELL is not available for interview at this time, his secretary advising he is not in town, and that she believes him to be in Spartanburg, South Carolina. ~~DEFERRED ATTACHING~~

Charlotte should interview RUSSELL immediately as requested in our previous letter.

74-94
MDC:cl
cc - Charlotte (ASD)
cc - New York

RECORDED - 97 | 74-1333-2464
IF IB
INDEXED - 273 MAR 18 1949

Kisseloff-9254

EX-3

53 MAR 22 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NY 48 15

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISES THAT IT WAS MUTUALLY AGREED, ~~TODAY, AT~~ CONFERENCE BETWEEN HIMSELF, AUSA THOMAS F. MURPHY AND EDWARD C. MC LEAN, ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS, THAT DATE FOR TRIAL OF HISS WOULD BE POSTPONED TO APRIL ELEVEN NEXT. WAS ALSO AGREED THAT FOLLOWING MATERIAL WOULD BE TURNED OVER TOMORROW TO MC LEAN FOR EXAMINATION.- /ONE/ DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO AS "BALTIMORE PAPERS", IDENTIFIED AS Q ONE THROUGH Q SIXTY NINE, /TWO/ ONE SET OF PRINTS OF GJ EXHIBIT NO. FORTY EIGHT, CONSISTING OF TWENTY TWO PRINTS AND FURTHER IDENTIFIED AS ROLL C AND K ONE FIVE THREE, /THREE/ ONE SET OF PRINTS OF GJ EXHIBIT NO. FORTYSEVEN, CONSISTING OF THIRTY SIX PRINTS, IDENTIFIED AS ROLL D AND K ONE FIVE FOUR, /FOUR/ THREE PAGE TYPED SUMMARY ENTITLED "DESCRIPTION OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TIMOTHY HODSON", DATED SEPT. NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND IDENTIFIED AS K THIRTY TWO, /FIVE/ LETTER DATED DEC. SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY ONE, SIGNED "DAISY FANSLER", IDENTIFIED AS K THIRTY FIVE, /SIX/ LETTER DATED FEB. SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, ADDRESSED TO WALTER G. SCHELKER, SIGNED ALGER HISS, IDENTIFIED AS K FORTY

END OF PAGE ONE

74-1333-2465

RECORDED - 27

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3 MAR 18 1949

53 MAR 22 1949

EX-3

Kisseloff-9255

DONEGAN ALSO ADVISES GJ TO RESUME SESSIONS, MARCH TWENTY NINE NEXT, WITH ANNA LOUISE STRONG SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY THAT DATE. REFERENCE SUMMARY REPORT. THIS IS SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETED EXCEPT FOR COMPLETION OF MIMEOGRAPHING, BUT WILL NOT BE SUBMITTED UNTIL CERTAIN PHASES OF INQUIRY ARE COMPLETED AND INFO FURNISHED TO US BY WFO AS TO MATCHING OF DOCUMENTS FROM "PUMPKIN PAPERS" WITH ORIGINAL FILE COPIES IN THE STATE DEPT. AND/OR BUREAU OF STANDARDS AND ROUTING SLIPS ON THESE, IN EACH INSTANCE, AND COMPLETE DETAILS RE CHRONOLOGY OF HANDLING OF MICROFILM.

SCHEIDT

44

Kisselloff-9256

NY R 47 NY R 45 WA

TWO COPIES WFO

URGENT

MARCH 16, 1949

SAC - NEW YORK

RECORDED - 27

2466

JAHAM. AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR YOUR OFFICE TO INTERVIEW CLIFTON FADIMAN AS REQUESTED YOUR TELETYPE MARCH FIFTEEN LAST.

HOOVER

FLJ:mpd

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 16 1949

Kisseloff-9257

NH
RHR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lodd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mason
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Fletcher
1742

WASH FROM NEW YORK ØZ 13 15 12-22AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REVIEW CHAMBERS BACKGROUND INDICATES HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH CLIFTON FADIMAN WHOM HE MET WHILE BOTH ATTENDED COLUMBIA UNIV. FADIMAN MARRIED HOLLY RUSH WHOSE BROTHER, JACK, WAS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH CHAMBERS THEY HAVING BEEN FRIENDS AT COLUMBIA. IN ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE CHAMBERS DID SOME TRANSLATING ON THE BOOK QUOTE BAMBI UNQUOTE FOR THE FIRM SIMON AND SCHUSTER, THIS JOB HAVING BEEN OBTAINED FOR HIM BY FADIMAN. IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY TWO, WHEN CHAMBERS WAS EDITOR FOR QUOTE NEW MASSES UNQUOTE, FADIMAN TOOK PART IN WRITING OF SYMPOSIUM, WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN THIS MAGAZINE, AT FIRST BEING ENTITLED QUOTE HOW I BECAME A LEFTIST UNQUOTE, CHAMBERS AS EDITOR CHANGING IT TO READ QUOTE HOW I CAME TO COMMUNISM UNQUOTE. BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR INTERVIEW OF FADIMAN CONCERNING CHAMBERS BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

OK per Mr. Fletcher & Mr. Nichols
RECORDED - 21
INDEXED - 21
Tel N.Y.C. 3-16-49

74-1333-
F B I
23 MAR 17 1949

Kisseloff-9258

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, SEATTLE 3-14-49 8-27 PM PST MJC

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO URGENT

JAHAM. RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL MARCH ELEVEN, LAST. CONTACT OLYMPIC HOTEL, SEATTLE, REFLECTS HELEN RINGE HAS NO RESERVATIONS THERE FOR MARCH SEVENTEEN TO NINETEEN NEXT. SAN FRANCISCO ADVISE FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING WHERE HELEN WILL STAY WHILE IN SEATTLE, AND WHETHER HELEN HAS INDICATED SHE INTENDS TO MEET SALLY IN SEATTLE ON SEVENTEENTH. IF SO SEATTLE WILL CONSIDER REQUESTING COVERAGE BY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES. ALSO ADVISE NATURE OF HELEN-S TRIP TO SEATTLE.

WILCOX

END AND ACK INFORD PLS

WA 11-41PM OK FBI WA DW

NY OKF BI NYC ROT

SF OK FBI SF CFB

5 3 MAR PLSOM

VM

RECORDED - 27

INDEXED - 27

Kisseloff-9259

74-1333-2467
F B I
3 MAR 18 1949

MARCH 16, 1949

RECORDED - 133 100-2468

SAC, NEW YORK ROUTINE

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RELATEL FEBRUARY NINTH, LAST AND NEW YORK TELETYPE MARCH NINTH, LAST, RE EFFORTS BY CRANE IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX OR THIRTY SEVEN TO DEVELOP MR. AND MRS. PEYTON KERR AND A FRIEND OF KERRS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. AUTHORITY GRANTED WFO TO INTERVIEW MR. AND MRS. PEYTON KERR RE THIS MATTER.

EX-31

HOOVER

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD - BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

FLJ/mp

COPIES DESTROYED

169 DEC 16 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 16 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

304 TELETYPE

52 MAR 22 1949

7-37 Pm

RECEIVED
MAR 16 9 43 PM 1949

Kisseloff-9260

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 44 9 10-41P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE LOS ANGELES TEL FEB. NINE INSTANT RE CRANE. REFERENCE TEL REFLECTS INFORMATION FROM CRANE THAT PEYTON KERR WAS ECONOMIST POSSIBLY EMPLOYED IN EITHER AGRICULTURAL OR LABOR DEPARTMENT, WASH., D.C. ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX OR THIRTYSEVEN AND THAT CRANE TRIED TO DEVELOP MR. AND MRS. KERR AND A FRIEND OF KERR-S IN THE STATE DEPT. WHOSE NAME CRANE DOES NOT RECALL. CRANE SAYS ATTEMPTS TO DEVELOP THESE PERSONS AS SOURCE FOR APPARATUS WAS UNSUCCESSFUL. CHAMBERS DOES NOT KNOW OF PEYTON KERR. NY INDICES NEGATIVE ON PEYTON KERR. WFO WILL IDENTIFY AND LOCATE MR. AND MRS. PEYTON KERR AND BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR INTERVIEW BY WFO OF MR. AND MRS. PEYTON KERR RE INFO. IN REFERENCE TEL.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

124-1333-
FBI

EX-31 23 MAR 18 1949

11
44

MM
END
ACK PLS
NYC R 44 WA

Tel 712 C
cc WFO 3-16-49

Kisseloff-9261

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This office has been instructed to locate persons who were associated departmentalwise with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and interview these persons concerning SILVERMAN's activities, associates, etc.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed by the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration in Washington, D. C., from September 13, 1933, to July 12, 1934, when he was discharged without prejudice. SILVERMAN's supervisor has advised that SILVERMAN was discharged due to lack of efficiency.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY in recent HCUA Hearings as one of the persons who were supplying confidential information to unauthorized sources when he was employed by the War Department from 1943 to 1945. SILVERMAN was also mentioned by CHAMBERS concerning this same matter when he recently went before HCUA.

It has been alleged that DONALD R. RICHBERG, an attorney, with offices at 815 Fifteenth Street, N. W., was associated with NRA during the above period and that he may know of SILVERMAN's activities. Mr. RICHBERG's secretary advised that Mr. RICHBERG resides in Charlottesville, Virginia, and that he rarely visits his office. He is not expected to come to Washington, D. C., before March 27, 1949, and he may forego this visit.

The Washington Field Office indices reflects that DONALD R. RICHBERG, 815 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is listed in a mailing list, date unknown, of the USSR Information Bulletin that is published by the Soviet Embassy; that DONALD R. RICHBERG acted as defense attorney for SALICH GORIN, an individual who it was alleged furnished information obtained in a U.S. Naval Intelligence file; that RICHBERG contacted employees of the Russian Embassy in regard to the GORIN case; that RICHBERG was listed as Treasurer in the letterhead of a letter from the Fight for Freedom Inc., Washington Chapter, an organization whose

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/ks

RECORDED - 133

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124-1333-2469

5 2 MAR 22 1949

3 MAR 18 1949

Kisseloff-9262

purpose was to have the United States enter the last World War; that RICHBERG's name appeared in the correspondence of the Committee to Free EARL BROWDER as an individual who was to be approached concerning his participation in this movement.

The Richmond Office should interview DONALD V. RICHBERG, Box 194, RFD #3, Charlottesville, Virginia, phone - Charlottesville 2395-J, concerning the activities of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Determine SILVERMAN's close associates, his reasons for leaving NRA, and any indications SILVERMAN knew ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Ascertain if there were any indications SILVERMAN was engaged in subversive activities.

WHA:VVS

WFO 74-94

CC's - Richmond (2)
New York (1)

Kisseloff-9263

2469

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, F.B.I. DATE: 3/15/49

FROM : SAC, McFARLIN

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile 74-1333

In an endeavor to develop investigative leads to prove continuous contact and association between HISS and CHAMBERS prior to January 1, 1937 and subsequently thereto until CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party in the spring of 1938, Agents of the New York and Baltimore Offices interviewed Mr. and Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on February 10 and 11, 1949 at the CHAMBERS home, RD 2, Westminster and Baltimore, Maryland.

This interview developed information to the effect that the CHAMBERS family resided at 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, from early December, 1937 to approximately April, 1938. While residing at this address, the CHAMBERS employed a Negro maid named EVELYN, whom Mrs. CHAMBERS described as having a clear, light complexion, with amber colored eyes - Caucasian features. She was 5' 7" in height, approximately 22 or 23 years of age, and married.

In an endeavor to locate EVELYN, Agents of the Baltimore Office interviewed on February 23, 1949 NEATON ESTEP, a colored maid who has been employed by Mr. and Mrs. FRANK V. MOALE, 2122 Mount Royal Terrace, for about twenty years. NEATON ESTEP recalled that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children lived at 2124 Mount Royal Terrace a number of years ago. She advised that a colored maid named EVELYN worked for the CHAMBERS family while the CHAMBERS resided on Mount Royal Terrace, and that she saw EVELYN's picture in the Baltimore Afro-American Newspaper within the last six months.

NEATON ESTEP stated that she does not recall EVELYN's last name, but could possibly identify her if shown pictures from the Afro-American. She was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS at that time and could not identify any of them.

A review of copies of the Baltimore Afro-American Newspaper for the period from June 1, 1948 to February 21, 1949, conducted by the Baltimore Office, disclosed pictures of three individuals named EVELYN who could possibly be the maid EVELYN employed by the CHAMBERS family, and one 3" by 2" picture captioned "At HISS Hearing" which appeared on page 1 of the Baltimore Afro-

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

COPIES DESTROYED

169 DEC 16 1964

NOT:bv
65-1642
cc New York (Enc.)
Washington Field (SPECIAL DELIVERY) (Enc.)

RECORDED - 133 74-1333-2470
INDEXED - 133
3 MAR 18 1949

52 MAR 23 1949

Kisseloff-9264

L/Dr.
RE: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

American on August 31, 1948. The following paragraph appeared with the picture: "Trying without success to shield her face from photographers, a former maid (unidentified) in the home of Alger Hiss leaves the hearing being conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Whittaker Chambers, senior editor of Time magazine, has told the committee that Mr. Hiss was a member of the Communist underground."

The four pictures referred to above, were shown to NEATON ESTEP by Agents of the Baltimore Office on March 3, 1949. She failed to identify pictures of the three individuals named EVELYN, but immediately identified the picture captioned "At Hiss Hearing" referred to above, as being a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid EVELYN, which she stated she had previously seen. Subsequent to identifying this picture, however, she read the write-up (set out above) appearing with the picture and decided from this that this picture could not have been a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid. Although NEATON ESTEP appeared to be reasonably sure that she had seen a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid EVELYN in the Baltimore Afro-American, no such picture appears in copies of the newspaper issued from June 1, 1948 to February 21, 1949.

Copies of the 3" by 2" picture captioned "At Hiss Hearing" are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau and the New York Office for information purposes, and a copy is being forwarded to the Washington Field Office as this office may recognize this picture as being a former HISS maid who has previously been interviewed. However, if no such recognition can be made, it is suggested that the House Un-American Activities Committee by contacted to ascertain whether or not this individual is a former HISS maid or a CHAMBERS maid so that she may subsequently be interviewed.

WFO advised this is photo of Martha Pope, one of Hiss maids who has been interviewed, RJG

Kisseloff-9265

ENC. BUREAU from BALTIMORE
65-1642

3/15/49

At Hiss Hearing

Trying without success to shield her face from photographers, a former maid (unidentified) in the home of Alger Hiss leaves the hearing being conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Whittaker Chambers, senior editor of Time magazine, has told the committee that Mr. Hiss was a member of the Communist underground.

Kisseloff-9266

3/15/49

Balto. file # 65-1642
W.C.P.

Photo of picture which appeared in Balto. Afro-American newspaper Page 1 Col. 2 on 8/31/48.

Kisseloff-9267

NA
RYK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Herbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Pettehle

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 74 AND LOSA 4 FROM NEW YORK 15 11-19 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. RE LOS ANGELES TEL FEB. ELEVEN, NY TEL FEB. ELEVEN AND REPORT OF SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, MAR. FIRST AT WASH., DC., ALL INSTANT. REFERENCE LOSA TEL SET OUT INFO FROM CRANE CONCERNING RUSSIAN NUMBER ONE AND RUSSIAN NUMBER TWO. RUSSIAN NUMBER TWO HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY CRANE AS VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF, BUT RUSSIAN NUMBER ONE HAS NOT AS YET BEEN IDENTIFIED. REF NY TEL POINTS OUT THAT RUSSIAN NUMBER ONE MIGHT BE JOHN J. MATWIN. REF REPORT REFLECTS THAT DE SVESHNIKOFF EXECUTED AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT OF JOHN J. MATWIN, JUNE TWENTY FOUR, THIRTY FOUR. SAID HE HAD KNOWN MATWIN FOR FIFTEEN YEARS. ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO CASE ENTITLED "UNSUB OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT AND WIFE, ESP R", BUFILE SIXTY FIVE DASH FIVE SEVEN EIGHT EIGHT NINE. TODAY ROBERT GORDON SWITZ DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF JOHN J. MATWIN AS SOVIET AGENT HE KNEW IN THIRTY TWO DASH THIRTY THREE AS OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT. MATWIN PRESENTLY RESIDING GREENVILLE, S. C.

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

24-1333-2471

F B I

3 MAR 18 1949

62 MAR 24 1949

Kisseloff-9268

PAGE TWO

AS PREVIOUSLY REQUESTED, LOSA WILL DISPLAY TO CRANE PHOTO OF MATWIN WHEN RECEIVED FROM WFO, TO DETERMINE IF MATWIN IS RUSSIAN NUMBER ONE. INFO SET OUT HAS BEEN FROM SWITZ SUBSTANTIATING THIS POSSIBILITY. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU, WFO WILL NOT QUESTION DE SVESHNIKOFF CONCERNING JOHN J. MATWIN SINCE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT MATWIN MAY PRESENTLY BE ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. AND DE SVESHNIKOFF, BEING QUESTIONED ABOUT MATWIN, MIGHT TRANSMIT THIS INFO TO MATWIN.

SCHMIDT

Kisseloff-9269

11
44

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO Transmitted to LA

2471

#

Mr. Nease.
Miss Gandy

3-16-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 16 3:35 P.M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R.

REURTEL MARCH THREE LAST. NO PASSPORT RECORD FOUND OF IRENE PERLA GLAS, WAS.

HOOVER

TJB:VVS

WFO 74-94

Kisseloff-9270

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

24-1333-2472
F B I
3 MAR 18 1949

EX-31

52 MAR 22 1949

##

NA RER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS

WASH 6 BALTIMORE 1 LOS ANGELES 1 FROM NEW YORK 15 12-12 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAN. RE BALTIMORETEL MARCH ELEVEN INSTANT, RE CRANE. BALTIMORE WILL PHOTOGRAPH BUILDING WHERE SPEIGLES RESIDED, TWELVE EAST MADISON STREET AND SUFFICIENT AREA ADJACENT TO BUILDING FOR IDENTIFICATION AND IMMEDIATELY FORWARD SAME TO LOS ANGELES, FOR DISPLAY TO CRANE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THIS WAS BUILDING WHERE CRANE DID PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK. COPIES OF SAID PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE FORWARDED BY BALTIMORE ALSO TO NY. BALTIMORE ALSO WILL PHOTOGRAPH BUILDING FOURTEEN WEST FRANKLIN ST., WHERE CRANE MAY HAVE RESIDED, AND SUFFICIENT ADJACENT AREA, AND FORWARD SAME TO LOS ANGELES FOR DISPLAY TO CRANE TO DETERMINE IF CRANE RESIDED THERE. COPIES OF LATTER PHOTOGRAPHS WILL ALSO BE FORWARDED TO NEW YORK FOR DISPLAY TO CHAMBERS. PHOTOGRAPHS OF CRANE BEING FORWARDED SEPARATE LETTER, BY THIS OFFICE, TO BALTIMORE FOR DISPLAY TO JOHN J. BOLTON.

SCHEIDT

EX-31

RECORDED - 133 177-1[illegible]-2473
INDEXED - 133 F B I
3 MAR 18 1949

44

BOTH HOLD

52 MAR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9271

LOE:el
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3-16-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. RENYTEL MARCH FIFTEEN, LAST. PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALGER HISS WERE EXHIBITED TO ~~BELASHMUTT~~ FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES. HE IS ABLE TO IDENTIFY ALGER HISS AS THE INDIVIDUAL WHOM HE ACTUALLY SAW SIGN HIS NAME TO THE REFERENCED POWER OF ATTORNEY.

HOOVER

Kisseloff-9272

RECORDED - 133

INDEXED - 13

74-1333-2474

EX-31

MAR 18 1949

52 MAR 22 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 4 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM NEWARK 16 6-43 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS BUFFALO U R G E N T

JAMAN, PERJURY, ESP R, IS C. INVESTIGATION AT FORT LEE, NJ NEGATIVE TO IDENTIFY CHAMBERS AS HAVING RESIDED AT QUOTE THE CASTLE UNQUOTE. INVESTIGATION REFLECTS THE CASTLE WAS OWNED IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AND UNTIL ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYFIVE BY THE CASTLE CORPORATION WITH ADDRESS IN THIRTYTWO OF THREE EIGHT ONE FOURTH AVENUE, NYC, ROOM ONE NAUGHT TWO NAUGHT. FORT LEE TRUST COMPANY WAS TRUSTEE OF PROPERTY AND HAS CORRESPONDENCE IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT FROM EDWIN C. COLWELL, SECRETARY OF THE CASTLE CORPORATION, FORTYTHREE EAST FIFTIETH STREET, NYC. HE IS AN ATTORNEY AND BELIEVED TO RESIDE AT NYACK, NY ACCORDING TO OFFICER OF FORT LEE TRUST COMPANY. A MR. AND MRS. BISHOP OPERATED THE PROPERTY AS A ROOMING HOUSE OR APARTMENT HOUSE FOR SEVERAL YEARS PRIOR TO ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR DURING WHICH TIME IT WAS OCCUPIED BY UNIVERSITY AND ART STUDENTS FROM NYC. BISHOPS WERE FROM NYC AND MRS. BISHOP OPERATED SIMILAR HOUSES ON ONE THIRTYSIX OR ONE THIRTYSEVEN STREET, NYC. MR. BISHOP DIED IN NYC ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND MRS. BISHOP REMARRIED. IDENTITY OF HUSBAND AND LATER WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN BUT BELIEVED TO HAVE OPENED SOME TOURIST COURTS NORTH OF NYC. NEW YORK WILL ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE COLWELL FOR IDENTITY AND WHEREABOUTS OF MRS. BISHOP. FOR INFORMATION OF BUFFALO OFFICE, CHAMBERS HAS STATED

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3 MAR 18 1949

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52 MAR 22 1949

PAGE TWO

THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE HE MOVED FROM STATEN ISLAND TO A HOUSE CALLED QUOTE THE CASTLE UNQUOTE IN FORT LEE, NJ OWNED BY ADAMIRON BISHOP, MOVING OUT IN ABOUT DECEMBER THIRTYTHREE. NEW YORK HAS REQUESTED VERIFICATION OF HIS RESIDENCE AND INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE HIS REPUTATION,ASSOCIATES AND ACTIVITIES. THE INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE DISCREET SO AS NOT TO CAUSE HIM ANY EMBARRASSMENT AS HE IS PROSECUTION WITNESS. MR. H. WILLARD ORTLIP AND HIS WIFE, AMY ORTLIP, RESIDED IN THE CASTLE FROM ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTYONE UNTIL ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR AND LATER MOVED TO THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THIS PROPERTY NOW OCCUPIED BY THEIR CHILDREN. THEY BOTH RESIDE AT HOUGHTON, NY AND ARE ART INSTRUCTORS AT HOUGHTON COLLEGE. EXPEDITE.

HC KEE

BUFFALO HAS BEEN ADVISED

BOTH ACK PLS

WA NK R 4 WA

NY NK R 1 NY

Kisseloff-9274

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 3 16 XX 17 12-27

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE TEL MARCH THIRD INSTANT. RE INFO SECURED FROM LENORE THOMAS STRAUS. WFO WILL EXPEDITE INTERVIEW OF CHARLES WAGNER AS SUGGESTED IN REF TEL AND SUTEL RESULTS. DURING INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES WAGNER HE WILL ALSO BE ASKED FOR ANY INFO HE MAY HAVE CONCERNING HELEN RINGE, SISTER OF SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK.

HOLD PLS. [illegible] TWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

F B I

3 MAR 18 1949

52 MAR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9275

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
P.

Mrs. Fletcher 1742

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 47 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 16 11-56

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. REBALTIMORETEL MAR. FIFTEEN INSTANT RE SPIER FARM, GLEN GARDNER, NJ. MRS. SPIER INTERVIEWED TODAY AT HER RESIDENCE AND SUPPLIED FOLLOWING INFO.-- SHE STATES SHE HAS KNOWN MRS. CHAMBERS SINCE EARLY NINETEEN TWENTIES., AND SOMETIME AROUND NINETEEN THIRTY TWO THE CHAMBERS MOVED TO THEIR FARM IN GLEN GARDNER. BELIEVED THEY STAYED THERE IN NINETEEN THIRTY TWO AND POSSIBLY NINETEEN THIRTY-THREE, BUT IS NOT SURE. DURING THIS TIME, CHAMBERS HAD NO APPARENT MEANS OF SUPPORT, BUT SHE ASSUMED THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST. SHE BELIEVED MRS. CHAMBERS WAS NOT A PARTY MEMBER BECAUSE SHE DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO DEVOTE TO ANY CAUSE. SHE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF HAVING ANY KNOWLEDGE AT ANY TIME OF CONCEALED PAPERS NOR DOES SHE REMEMBER BEING PRESENT WHEN INSTANT PAPERS WERE RECOVERED AS STATED BY MRS. CHAMBERS IN REF TEL. SHE FURTHER ADDED THAT SHE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF EVER RECEIVING ANY INFO VERBALLY FROM EITHER OF THE CHAMBERS OR OF PASSING THIS INFO ON TO HER HUSBAND. MR. SPIER REINTERVIEWED AT PLACE OF BUSINESS DISCLAIMED ANY KNOWLEDGE

END OF PAGE ONE

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74-1533-2477
EX-31
3 MAR 18 1949

52 MAR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9276

OF BEING PRESENT WHEN DOCUMENTS RECOVERED BY MRS. CHAMBERS. REITERATED THAT HE BELIEVES HE HEARD FROM HIS WIFE THAT WHEN THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND MOVED INTO THE VICINITY OF GLEN GARDNER, CHAMBERS FEARED A COMING CHAOS WITH THIS RISE OF NAZI FASCISM COUPLED WITH THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION THAT WAS GOING ON AT THAT TIME AND AS A RESULT, CHAMBERS BURIED SOME DOCUMENTS. SPIER SAID THAT THE METAL CONTAINER MENTIONED BY MRS. CHAMBERS "RANG A BELL" BUT HE COULD NOT RECALL FURTHER THAN THIS. IT WAS HIS BELIEF THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE BURIED NOT NEAR THE BARN OR IN A GARDEN PLOT BUT THEY WERE "BURIED IN THE WOODS LOCATED BEHIND THE BARN AND ACROSS THE MARSHY GROUND ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREAM." BOTH MR. AND MRS. SPIER APPEAR COOPERATIVE BUT CANNOT RECALL ANY OF THE INCIDENTS MENTIONED BY MRS. CHAMBERS NOR THE EXACT DATES OF THE CHAMBERS STAY AT THEIR FARM. BALTIMORE IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY REINTERVIEW MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS FOR ANY FURTHER INFO CONCERNING THESE CONCEALED DOCUMENTS. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

BALTIMORE ACK AND DISC, WASH HOLD PLS

NY R 1 BA

Kisseloff-9277

2477

SAC, New York

March 3, 1949

Director, FBI

(1) JAMES
ESPIONAGE, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

In connection with a summary brief presently being prepared at the Bureau on all subjects of this case, you are instructed to furnish the following information to the Bureau.

Advise whether Chambers has identified a photograph of Alexander Petrovich Ulanovski, was., as being identical with the individual known to him as Ulrich.

Advise whether Chambers has identified a photograph of Joseph Juiletti, was., as being identical to the subject recalled by him as "an Italian Communist," whose name was believed by Chambers to be "Mariano".

In the event the above information has been forwarded to the Bureau, you are instructed to furnish the date and ~~title~~ of communication containing the information.

EHM:ofm

G.I.R.-7

Kisseloff-9278

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
MAR 4 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HANDLED BY
MAIL DESK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 103

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-2478

F B I

45 MAR 10 1949

EX-31

SAC, Washington

February 25, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WITTAKER CHAMBERS, AKA, ET AL
ESPIONAGE; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

RECORDED - 39

2499

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated February 15, 1949, reflecting the results of an interview with Henry Julian Wadleigh. Further reference is made to Chicago teletype to the Bureau dated February 2, 1949 reflecting the results of an interview with Mrs. Carroll Daugherty, the former wife of Wadleigh, who resides at Evanston, Illinois.

The Washington Field Office should obtain and exhibit a photograph of Albert Blumberg to Henry Wadleigh in order that he can definitely identify Albert Blumberg as the individual named Blumberg who was a Professor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, who visited Wadleigh's apartment in the company of Eleanor Nelson in 1934 or 1935.

The Washington Field Office should also furnish a photograph of Albert Blumberg to the Chicago Office. Upon receipt of this photograph the Chicago Office should exhibit it to Mrs. Carroll Daugherty for possible identification and for any information she may have concerning that individual.

The New York Office should re-interview Whittaker Chambers concerning the statement made by Wadleigh that toward the end of his association with Chambers the latter insisted upon paying him at the rate of $50 per month, and that Chambers at this time did pay him $50. Chambers made a similar payment on another occasion, according to Wadleigh. Wadleigh claimed that he was reluctant to accept this money and that Chambers told him that his cooperation was not founded on a monetary return. Wadleigh stated that Chambers urged him to take the payment and that he did so with the greatest reluctance.

The results of these interviews should be included in the next investigative report submitted by your offices.

cc: Chicago
New York

FLJ/de

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-9279

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 15, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Chicago teletype dated February 2, 1949, reflecting results of interview with Mrs. CARROLL DAUGHERTY, former wife of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, at Evanston, Illinois, and Bulet to Washington Field Office dated February 9, 1949, requesting WADLEIGH be re-interviewed in connection with the Turkish or Persian rug he received, the identity of the unknown Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins University, and whether or not CHAMBERS threatened to expose WADLEIGH if WADLEIGH did not lend CHAMBERS money. Also re New York teletype to Washington Field Office dated February 3, 1949, in connection with the present location of and availability of WADLEIGH's Turkish rug.

Please be advised that on Friday, February 11, 1949, WADLEIGH was interviewed by agents of the Washington Field Office.

In connection with the identity of the unknown Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, who according to Mrs. DAUGHERTY induced WADLEIGH to enter espionage activities, WADLEIGH recalled that this individual was one BLUMBERG, a Professor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University who visited WADLEIGH's apartment in the company of ELEANOR NELSON in 1934 or 1935. WADLEIGH stated that this was the only time he had seen BLUMBERG. WADLEIGH recalled that the conversation during BLUMBERG's visit naturally turned to "liberalism" and the Communist Party. In connection with the term "liberalism", WADLEIGH advised that during that period of his life he was interested in problems concerning foreign relations of the United States and the sociological aspects of the United States' foreign policy. WADLEIGH recalled that HAROLD WILSON, with aliases, later told him that BLUMBERG was not in WILSON's espionage organization and probably had no knowledge of this organization. WADLEIGH advised that he has not seen nor heard of BLUMBERG since that visit. He advised that BLUMBERG definitely had "Communist Party views" and asserted that BLUMBERG sounded as though he was probably a member of the Communist Party.

WADLEIGH described BLUMBERG as follows:

Age (at present):	40 to 50 years (probably about 45)
Height:	5' 7" to 9"
Complexion:	dark
Build:	slender
Well Dressed	
Characteristics:	definitely Jewish

RECORDED - 30

INDEXED - 30

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

ex-31 74-13333-419

13 MAR 8 1949

DDC:cl
74-94
cc - New York

Kisseloff-9280

DDC:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
February 15, 1949

It is noted that this description of BLUMBERG is not altogether dissimilar from the physical description of ALBERT BLUMBERG, long known to the Bureau and the New York Division as former Legislative Director of the Communist Party.

In connection with the $20.00 which CHAMBERS borrowed from WADLEIGH, WADLEIGH recalls that arrangements were made for this loan by CHAMBERS by a telephone call to WADLEIGH at the latter's office. CHAMBERS told WADLEIGH that he needed some money and that he was in fact starving and requested that WADLEIGH meet him on the street and make a loan to him. WADLEIGH thereupon immediately met CHAMBERS on a street which he recalls was in the vicinity of East Capitol. CHAMBERS asked WADLEIGH for $10.00 and WADLEIGH advised that the smallest thing he had was a $20.00 bill, which he gave CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS made no offer to refund WADLEIGH $10.00 at that time nor did he ever repay this loan to WADLEIGH. WADLEIGH advised that he never mentioned this incident to HAROLD WILSON, with aliases, but has the recollection of advising ELEANOR NELSON that he loaned this money to CHAMBERS. WADLEIGH advised that ELEANOR NELSON at this time was of the opinion that CHAMBERS had approached no-one else in connection with a loan. WADLEIGH advised that he was under the impression that ELEANOR NELSON regarded him with some suspicion after he told her of this incident and that he consequently did not mention it to anyone else.

WADLEIGH advised that the suspicion that CHAMBERS had attempted to blackmail him was entirely in his own mind and was pure conjecture. He recalled that there were no threats by CHAMBERS and no implications on the part of CHAMBERS that he would expose WADLEIGH if WADLEIGH did not grant him this loan. WADLEIGH recalls that once CHAMBERS advised him, WADLEIGH, that he, CHAMBERS, was turning "bourgeoise" and that he, WADLEIGH, would "have to do the same". WADLEIGH advised that this was the only statement which CHAMBERS ever made to him which he could conceivably construe as a threat and that in his own mind he did not connect this statement with the loan he had made CHAMBERS.

In connection with the Turkish or Persian rug delivered by HAROLD WILSON, with aliases, to WADLEIGH, WADLEIGH recalled that this rug was in fact delivered to him by WILSON in his, WADLEIGH's, automobile sometime between Christmas, 1936 and New Years Day, 1937. He recalls that prior to the delivery of this rug, WILSON advised him that he would receive his rug as a New Years present. This statement by WILSON was made only a few days before delivery. It is WADLEIGH's recollection that on the date WILSON delivered this rug to him, he, WADLEIGH, received a telephone call at his office from WILSON indicating that the rug was ready for delivery, whereupon he met WILSON at some forgotten pre-arranged street corner.

Kisseloff-9281

DDC:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
February 15, 1949

At this point, WILSON took WADLEIGH's car, was gone for several minutes, and returned with the rug. It is WADLEIGH's recollection that they then drove to his, WADLEIGH's, home with the rug. WADLEIGH cannot recall the exact date of this delivery nor the time of day at which these events occurred but he does recall that the rug finally arrived at his home in the evening. He advised that the clearest recollection that he has of this incident is the fact that he first saw the rug in the back seat of his own automobile and that WILSON was with him at the time.

He further recalls that WILSON advised him that the rug was a present from the Russian Apparatus with which he was associated. WADLEIGH also remembers that several days after the delivery of the rug he facetiously inquired of CHAMBERS if the duty on the rug were paid. He stated that CHAMBERS did not take kindly to this remark. WADLEIGH said that he associates this rug in his own mind with CHAMBERS.

In further connection with this rug, WADLEIGH advised that it was now stored at the Hintlian Rug Company, 1128 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. He stated that he would be pleased to allow the rug to be shipped to New York if the F. B. I. deemed it necessary and asked only that appropriate safeguards be taken to assure its return to him. It is noted that on February 14, 1949, New York was advised by teletype that this rug was available. Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, no efforts will be made to store this rug at the Washington Field Office. It is pointed out that such storage would only necessitate another link in the chain of evidence surrounding this rug.

It is further noted that WADLEIGH recalled in this interview that towards the last of his association with CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS insisted upon paying him at the rate of $50.00 per month and at the time of this insistence paid him $50.00. CHAMBERS paid WADLEIGH the sum of $50.00 on one other occasion. WADLEIGH states that he was very reluctant to take this money and told CHAMBERS that his cooperation was not founded upon a monetary return. He further stated that CHAMBERS pressed him to take the payment and that he did so with the greatest reluctance. WADLEIGH cannot recall the dates of these two payments.

At this same interview, WADLEIGH recalled that in about 1937, CHAMBERS told him as a casual remark that he, CHAMBERS, had recently met a "GPU Man" in the United States and that "the GPU had a rival" in this country. WADLEIGH was unable to elaborate on these statements and advised that they had been made to him by CHAMBERS in a moment of confidence and that CHAMBERS himself made no further remarks in this regard.

Kisseloff-9282

TELETYPE SECTION

MAR 10 1949

TELETYPE

NA
RER

BK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lodd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Lynn
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 61 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 10 11-22P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. RE WILLIAM ROSEN. LATTER-S ATTORNEY EMANUEL BLOCH, BEGAN ARGUMENT ON APPLICATION TO CCA FOR BAIL TODAY BUT COURT INTERRUPTED AFTER TWO OR THREE MINUTES AND SUGGESTED MATTER BE ARGUED ON MERITS MARCH EIGHTEEN NEXT. BLOCH AND SAAG DONE ARGUED AND ROSEN CONTINUES ON PAROLE TO BLOCH UNTIL THAT DATE.

G.I.R.-7

RECORDED 160

INDEXED - 160

74-1303-2480

F B I

12 MAR 15 1949

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES MAR 22 1949

EX-47

FIVE

Kisseloff-9283

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD FEBRUARY 18, 1949 3:15p

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE A. GEORGE SILVERMAN FORMER FELLOW EMPLOYEE OF SILVERMANS AT AIR CORPS STATE SILVERMAN WAS BROUGHT INTO AIR CORPS BY GENERAL BENNET MYERS AND SERVED AS A SORT OF ASSISTANT TO MYERS DURING HIS PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT THERE. IT IS THOUGHT THE BUREAU MAY WISH TO GIVE CONSIDERATION TO HAVING MYERS INTERVIEWED IN THIS MATTER.

HOTTEL

END

2481

Kisseloff-9284

74-94
TJB:MB

FD-29

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

NH FILE NO. 74-5 DB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1/20/49	1/20/49	JAMES M. TENNANT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No employment record or application for employment for FELIX INSLERMAN found at Chance Vought or Sikorsky Aircraft Co., Stratford, Conn. or a t United Aircraft Corp., East Hartford, Conn.

- P -

REFERENCE: Teletype from New York dated 1/19/49.
Teletype to the Bureau and New York dated 1/20/49.

DETAILS: Mr. H. C. OWENS, Investigator, Plant Protection Dept., Chance Vought Aircraft Corp., Stratford, Conn., advised he was unable to locate any employment application or record for FELIX INSLERMAN at either the Chance Vought Aircraft Corp. or at the Sikorsky Aircraft Company in Bridgeport, Conn.

SA EDWARD R. WHALEY ascertained through Mr. EDWARD WALLACE, Chief, Internal Security Section, United Aircraft Corp., East Hartford, Conn., that no employment application or record for FELIX INSLERMAN could be located at this plant, these records covering the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corp. and the Hamilton Standard Propeller Co., of Hartford, Conn.

DEFERRED RECORDING
Kisseloff-9285

- P E N D I N G -

cc AAG Campbell
2-4-49
FLJ:cw

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169 DEC 16 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		2482

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2 - Baltimore
2 - New Haven

F B I
23

MAR 22 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

FILE NO. NH 74-5 DB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1/20/49	1/20/49	JAMES N. TENNANT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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- P -

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Teletype to the Bureau and New York dated 1/20/49.

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SA EDWARD R. WHALEY ascertained through Mr. EDWARD WALLACE, Chief, Internal Security Section, United Aircraft Corp., East Hartford, Conn., that no employment application or recor for FELIX INSLERMAN could be located at this plan , these records covering the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corp. and the Hamilton Standard Propeller Co., of Hartford, Conn.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-9286

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Baltimore
2 - New Haven

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1949

TELETYPE

WA 6 NY 3 FROM BALTO 1-18-49 7-35 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. RE NY TEL JAN. FOURTEEN RE CHRONOLOGY OF THE HANDLING OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN THIS CASE IDENTIFIED BY THE LABORATORY AS Q ONE THRU Q SIXTYNINE. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND AND WILLIAM D. MACMILLAN, BALTIMORE ATTORNEYS FOR CHAMBERS, TWENTYFIVE HUNDRED O-SULLIVAN BLDG., BALTO., FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING CHRONOLOGY ON JAN. SEVENTEEN INSTANT. NOVEMBER FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT - CLEVELAND AND MACMILLAN WENT WITH CHAMBERS TO CHAMBERS FARM AT WESTMINSTER, MD., WHERE CHAMBERS FIRST EXHIBITED ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. PUMPKIN FILM WAS NOT OBSERVED BY CLEVELAND OR MACMILLAN ON THIS OCCASION. ALL THREE HANDLED DOCUMENTS ON THIS OCCASION AND SUBSEQUENTLY DURING THIS CHRONOLOGY. CLEVELAND AND MACMILLAN RETURNED TO BALTIMORE THAT NIGHT, AND CLEVELAND KEPT ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AT HIS HOME OVERNIGHT, WITHOUT SHOWING THEM TO ANYONE. NOVEMBER SIXTEEN, LAST. CLEVELAND BROUGHT DOCUMENTS TO DOWNTOWN BALTIMORE AND PLACED THEM IN HIS PERSONAL SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AT FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTO. DURING MORNING OF THIS DAY, CLEVELAND REMOVED ORIGINALS FROM SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AND HAD TWO PHOTOSTATIC COPIES MADE BY ARTHUR E. EMERICK, CLERK IN CHARGE OF THE STOCKROOM AND PHOTOSTATING DEPARTMENT AT THE BALTIMORE NATIONAL BANK, BALTO. Q FIVE THROUGH

Kisseloff-9287

Q SIXTYNINE WERE OUT OF CLEVELANDS POSSESSION DURING SHORT PERIOD WHILE BEING PHOTOSTATED. ABOUT NOON OF THIS DATE, ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND TWO PHOTOSTATIC COPIES REPLACED BY CLEVELAND IN HIS SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AT FIRST NATIONAL BANK. DOCUMENTS OBSERVED OR HANDLED BY NO ADDL PERSONS ON THIS DATE EXCEPT EMERICK.

NOV. SEVENTEEN, LAST - ABOUT TWO PM, CLEVELAND REMOVED ORIGINALS AND TWO PHOTOSTATIC COPIES FROM HIS SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AND TOOK THEM TO THE PRETRIAL EXAMINATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE HISS-CHAMBERS LIBEL SUIT, BEING HELD IN THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM L. MARBURY, BALTIMORE ATTORNEY OF HISS, ONE THOUSAND MARYLAND TRUST BLDG., BALTIMORE. ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS WERE INTRODUCED AT PRETRIAL HEARING ON THE AFTERNOON OF THIS DATE BY CHAMBERS, AND WERE PROBABLY HANDLED AND REVIEWED IN A CURSORY MANNER BY ALL PERSONS PRESENT AT THE HEARING ON THAT DATE. CLEVELAND AND MARBURY STATED FOLLOWING PERSONS WERE PRESENT. CHARLES C. ~~G.~~ EVANS, MEMBER OF THE BALTIMORE LAW FIRM OF MARBURY, MILLER AND EVANS, WILLIAM L. MARBURY, HISS-S ATTORNEY, HAROLD ROSENWALD, ASSOCIATED AT THAT TIME WITH EDWARD C. MC LEAN AND BELIEVED AT THAT TIME TO BE EMPLOYED BY THE NEW YORK LAW FIRM OF DEBEVOISE, PLYMPTON AND MC LEAN, POSSIBLY FRANKLIN G. ALLEN, EMPLOYED BY THE MARBURY LAW FIRM, T. EDWARD MC DONALD, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COURT STENOGRAPHER OF BALTIMORE, TOGETHER WITH CLEVELAND AND MACMILLAN. ON THE AFTERNOON OF THIS DATE AT THE PRETRIAL HEARING, ORIGINALS WERE MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION BY

COURT STENOGRAPHER MC DONALD UNDER SUPERVISION OF CLEVELAND AND MACMILLAN. TWO PHOTOSTATIC COPIES THEN IN EXISTENCE WERE GIVEN SIMILAR MARKINGS AND ONE PHOTOSTATIC COPY WAS TURNED OVER AT THIS TIME TO MARBURY WHICH COPY WAS EVENTUALLY EXHIBITED TO ALGER HISS ON NOV. EIGHTEEN, LAST, AT NYC. ABOUT FOUR PM THIS DATE, ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RETURNED BY CLEVELAND TO HIS PERSONAL SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AT FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE.

NOV. EIGHTEEN, LAST - DURING ENTIRE DAY ORIGINALS REMAINED IN CLEVELANDS SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AT FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, AND WERE NOT HANDLED OR OBSERVED BY ANYONE.

NOV. NINETEEN, LAST - AT MIDAFTERNOON, ORIGINALS REMOVED FROM SAFE DEPOSIT BOX BY CLEVELAND AND BROUGHT TO HIS OFFICE IN THE OSULLIVAN BLDG., BALTO., WHERE CLEVELAND, MACMILLAN, CHAMBERS AND HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., WERE PRESENT. MEDINA PROBABLY HANDLED AND EXAMINED ORIGINALS TO SOME EXTENT AT THIS TIME. MEDINA IS MEMBER OF LAW FIRM OF CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE, FIFTEEN BROAD ST., NYC, WHICH CONCERN AT THAT TIME REPRESENTED TIME, INC., IN CONNECTION WITH THE HISS-CHAMBERS LIBEL SUIT. ORIGINALS TURNED OVER TO MEDINA LATE AFTERNOON ON THIS DATE AND HE LEFT BALTIMORE BY TRAIN FOR NYC ABOUT SIX PM, WHERE IT IS UNDERSTOOD HE SUBSEQUENTLY TURNED ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS OVER TO A MAN BY THE NAME OF HILTON AT NYC FOR DOCUMENT EXAMINATION, MEDINA APPARENTLY HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH HILTON FOR THIS EXAM PRIOR TO

Kisseloff-9289

COMING TO BALTIMORE TO OBTAIN ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. ORIGINALS REMAINED IN NYC IN POSSESSION OF MEDINA AND HILTON AND POSSIBLY OTHER UNKNOWN PERSONS FROM NOV. NINETEEN, LAST, TIL ABOUT TWO PM, NOV. TWENTYSIX, LAST, WHEN ORIGINALS WERE RETURNED TO CLEVELAND AT BALTIMORE BY AN ATTORNEY NAMED HILLING, EMPLOYED BY CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE. HILLING UNDOUBTEDLY HANDLED AND OBSERVED ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS , BUT OTHER PERSONS WHO HANDLED AND OBSERVED THEM IN NYC UNKNOWN TO CLEVELAND OR MACMILLAN.

NOV. TWENTYSIX, LAST - ABOUT FOUR PM THIS DATE CLEVELAND PROCURED APPROPRIATE RECEIPT AND TURNED OVER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS TO AGENTS DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN AND FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, OF THIS OFFICE. ORIGINALS REMAINED IN THE SAFE IN THE BALTIMORE OFFICE UNTIL NOV. TWENTY NINE, LAST, WHEN THEY WERE TAKEN IN PERSON TO THE BUREAU BY SPECIAL EMPLOYEE GEORGE C. BRIGHT. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION, AFTER ORIGINALS CAME INTO POSSESSION OF THE BALTIMORE OFFICE, ONLY PERSONS WHO POSSIBLY HANDLED SAME PRIOR TO REACHING THE BUREAU WERE SAS CALLAHAN AND JOHNSTONE.

Kisseloff-9290

ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, LAST, CLEVELAND HAD TWO MORE PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF DOCUMENTS MADE AT BALTIMORE NATIONAL BANK, BALTO., FROM THE ONE PHOTO-STATIC COPY THEN REMAINING IN HIS POSSESSION. ONE SUCH PHOTOSTATIC COPY SUBSEQUENTLY TURNED OVER BY CLEVELAND TO MEDINA, WHICH COPY EVENTUALLY WAS TURNED OVER TO H.C.U.A. BY MEDINA AT WASHINGTON, DC,

ON DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, IN ANSWER TO A SUBPOENA SERVED ON CLEVELAND BY HCUA. SECOND PHOTOSTATIC COPY TURNED OVER BY CLEVELAND ON NOV. TWENTYFOUR, LAST, TO AGENTS CALLAHAN AND JOHNSTONE, OF THE BALTO. OFFICE, WHICH COPY WAS SUBSEQUENTLY FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU ON NOV. TWENTYSIX, LAST. CLEVELAND AND MACMILLAN CLAIM THERE WERE NEVER MORE THAN FOUR PHOTOSTATIC COPIES IN EXISTENCE AND ALL FOUR HAVE BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR ABOVE. BOTH CLEVELAND AND MACMILLAN STATE THAT AT NO TIME, TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE, HAS EITHER ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AS NEITHER WAS EVER PRESENT WHEN CLEVELAND AND MACMILLAN HAD ORIGINALS IN THEIR POSSESSION AND CONTROL. SUGGEST THAT NEW YORK INTERVIEW HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., FOR SIMILAR CHRONOLOGY OF THE HANDLING OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS WHILE THEY WERE IN HIS POSSESSION AND CONTROL, WHICH WILL PROBABLY INVOLVE INTERVIEWING HILTON, HILLING, AND POSSIBLY OTHER PERSONS WHO HAD ORIGINALS IN THEIR POSSESSION DURING THE WEEK THEY WERE IN NYC, FROM THE EVENING OF NOV. NINETEEN, UNTIL TWO PM, NOV. TWENTYSIX, LAST. BALTIMORE ENDEAVORING TO OBTAIN ADDL TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS THRU EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, REAL ESTATE DEALER, TWO ONE ONE EAST MAIN ST., WESTMINSTER, MD., WITH WHOM BOTH HISS AND CHAMBERS DEALT IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX FOR THE SAME FARM LOCATED NEAR WESTMINSTER, MD. IN THIS REGARD, REFER REPORT OF SA H. EDGAR LENTZ, DATED

SEPTEMBER TEN, LAST, AT BALTIMORE, MD., IN CASE ENTITLED "J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WA, JAY CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, PERJURY" COPIES OF WHICH WERE FURNISHED TO NYC. PAGE FOUR OF THIS REPORT REFLECTS THAT ON AUGUST TWENTYSEVEN, LAST, CASE TURNED OVER ALL AVAILABLE ~~ALL AVAILABLE~~ CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIMSELF AND HISS OR BETWEEN HIMSELF AND CHAMBERS TO DONALD T. APPELL, INVESTIGATOR FOR HCUA, IN ANSWER TO THEIR SUBPOENA FOR SUCH RECORDS. CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS ATTORNEY AT BALTIMORE, NOW HAS ALL THIS CORRESPONDENCE IN HIS POSSESSION, SAME HAVING BEEN OBTAINED FROM HCUA BY NICK VEZZANA, A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR FROM NEW YORK WHO WAS CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION IN THE FALL OF FORTY-EIGHT IN BEHALF OF CHAMBERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HISS-CHAMBERS LIBEL SUIT, FOR CRAVATH, SWAINE AND MOORE. CLEVELAND NOW STATES THAT AMONG ABOVE CORRESPONDENCE OBTAINED BY VEZZANA FROM HCUA, THERE WAS ONE TYPE-WRITTEN LETTER FROM HISS TO CASE, PROBABLY DATED IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, WHICH LETTER CLEVELAND STATES IS IN MEDINAS POSSESSION IN NYC OR AT LEAST THE WHEREABOUTS OF SAME KNOWN TO MEDINA. SUGGEST THAT NEW YORK OBTAIN THIS LETTER THROUGH MEDINA AND SUBMIT TO LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS. ALSO SUGGEST THAT NEW YORK INTERVIEW MEDINA AND VEZZANA TO ASCERTAIN IF THEY OBTAINED ANY ADDL TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS OR HAVE

ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF ANY SUCH SPECIMENS WHICH WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO THEM AS PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS, BUT WHICH MIGHT BE ACCESSIBLE TO THE BUREAU. BALTIMORE CONTINUING INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE OTHER POSSIBLE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS BETWEEN HISS AND CASE FOR SIMILAR EXAMINATION.

MC FARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS - PLS CALL ME BACK WHEN LINE IS " FREE" LATER TX

WA BA R 6 WA AND THEN WILL U CALL US AFTER - PLS

OK WILL DO

NY BA R 3 NYC

cc [illegible]

SAC, ALBANY

March 11, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of SA John J. O'Toole, Jr., dated February 24, 1949, at Albany, New York.

The last sentence in paragraph four, page two, should be changed to read as follows:

"She stated that she believed that Beatrice Heiman was a member of that organization, or had at least attended several meetings of the organization". The New York office should make this correction in Mr. T. J. Donegan's copy of this report.

The above correction is being made in the reports received at the Bureau.

cc New York

Washington Field

RECORDED - 4

100-13333-2484

16 1949

ASB/lc

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Carnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

3 MAR 2

Kisseloff-9294

SAC, Washington Field

March 11, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

78653

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf, dated March 1, 1949, at Washington, D. C. Inasmuch as the following leads are suggested by the details of this report, which sets forth no undeveloped leads, it is requested that they be covered if not already handled:

On page five, Mr. Hilled H. Mayer advised that he met Fritz Wainer at the home of Alger Hiss.

On page twelve, John H. Hane informed that he knew very little of Alger Hiss' close associates, but believed that one Telford Taylor worked rather closely with Alger Hiss.

Fritz Wainer and Telford Taylor should be interviewed for any pertinent information which they may have regarding this case.

cc - New York

ASB:EFF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/ls

ENCLOSURE - 4

12-1333-2485

F B I
71 MAR 16 1949

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy

Kisseloff-9295

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

March 4, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-87

Reference is made to Washington Field teletype dated March 2, 1949, concerning the withdrawal of $400 by Priscilla Hiss from the joint savings account of Alger and Priscilla Hiss at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., on November 19, 1937.

You will recall that Chambers is of the opinion that this amount of money or probably as much as $500 was repaid to the Hisses by Colonel Bykov.

In order that the Government may have available information to support any alibi offered by the Hisses for the withdrawal of the $400 from their savings account, the following information should be checked in the files of the Washington Field Office:

The savings and checking account of Alger and Priscilla Hiss should be checked to determine if the $400 was redeposited by one of them immediately subsequent to November 19, 1937, which would substantiate the allegations of Chambers that the money was repaid by Colonel Bykov.

The files should be checked for any information which would indicate any reasons why the Hisses might claim that they withdrew the $400 from their savings account such as, family illness or hospitalization, the purchase of an automobile, furniture, a house, payment on insurance premiums, or any known outstanding indebtedness. It should be determined if Alger Hiss or his wife are known to have vacationed for an extended period of time subsequent to the date of the withdrawal.

This check should be limited to a review of the files of your office since any alibis for the expenditure of this money which the Hisses may present during the course of the trial can, of course, be checked at that time.

CC - Baltimore

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 4 1949 P.M.
★ FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED 4

100-1333-2486

FBI

45 MAR 10 1949

Kisseloff-12066

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher

FROM : Mr. Whitson

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 10, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

A comparison has been made between the documents received from the Washington Field Office on December 9, 1948 from Sam Boykin of the State Department and those in the possession of the Bureau. It will be recalled that the Bureau is in possession of documents turned over during the course of a deposition in Baltimore consisting of 65 documents, and documents that were furnished to the New York Grand Jury by the House Un-American Activities Committee. As a result of this comparison, the following documents are in the possession of the Bureau and were found to be missing from those turned over by Mr. Boykin:

1. A typewritten letter bearing a penciled date 1-7-48 in the upper right-hand corner beginning, "Reliable source reports since signing the tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact an agreement has been reached....." and ending with the last sentence, "Japanese agents are reported to be fomenting action by Mohammedans in Ninghsia and Chenghi to harrass the Urinchi-Lanchow Road.

2. One page of typewriting which appears to be excerpts from State Department documents. In the left-hand corner at top appears the word "Europe" under which is the date Jan. 5. Following this date appears "Bullitt cabled from Paris that Leger in charge of Foreign Office in Debbos' absence had told him that the French Government was very apprehensive..." There also appears two other items on this page dated Jan. 12, year not given, that referred to cables from Bullitt.

3. One page of typewriting which contains information appearing to be excerpts from State Department documents. On the left-hand top corner are the words "Europe" under which is the word "England." The first paragraph begins as follows: "Jan. 24. Johnson, US Charge at London cabled that the US Military Attache informed him.....". Also on this page is an item referring to Spain dated Jan. 21 beginning, "Bay US Consul in Seville cabled:".

4. One page of typewriting appearing to be excerpts from State Department documents. On the left-hand top corner appears the words "Far East," under which is the date Jan. 22. The

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74-1333-2487

RECORDED - 4

21 MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-12067

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MAR 22 1949

first sentence reads: From Tsingtao Dorn of the US Military Attache's staff....". There also appears on this page another item dated Jan. 22 and others dated Jan. 27, 28 and 29.

5. A page containing two paragraphs of typewriting dated February 15, 1938, 4 P.M. The document appears to be typewriting of a excerpt from a telegram sent to the American Legation at Vienna, Austria and begins "6. Your No. 18, February 14, 9 P.M." The next paragraph begins, "The Department has found your recent telegraphic reports.....". The communication is signed "Hull."

6. A document which appears to be a typewritten copy of an excerpt from a cable from Paris dated February 15, 1938 received at 5:03 P.M. and addressed to the Secretary of State, Washington. It begins "241, February 15, 4 P.M. Reference my 194, February 4, 6 P.M," and ends, "....Thus outwardly acceding to Hitler's demands but actually not doing so in that the learers' real desire was to have a Nazi sympathizer control the police" and signed "Bullitt."

7. A typewritten copy of a State Department document from the American Consulate in Yokohama, Japan dated January 6, 1938. The subject matter is, "ENCLOSING A REPORT ON THE NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION IN 'MANCHUKUO'." The communication is two paragraphs in length and is signed by "Richard F. Boyce, American Consul."

The above documents were missing from the group which were obtained from Whittaker Chambers, that is, the 65 documents he presented at the deposition.

The following missing document was from the group that the Bureau obtained from the New York Office which had been presented to the Grand Jury by the House Un-American Activities Committee:

8. A typewritten copy of a State Department document which is a telegram from Hankow, China dated January 11, 1938 to the Secretary of State, Washington. This communication was

Kisseloff-12068

9482

received at 8:20 P.M. January 12. On the right-hand top corner appears a stamp of the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Sayre dated January 14, 1948. The communication begins: "24, January 11, 3 P.M. (GRAY) Following for War Department for Colonel Stillwell.....". The document is three pages long and the last paragraph on page three is as follows: "Query. Does War Department desire further report direct movements of personnel to Military Attache's Office in China, or will Military Attache be free to make changes that may seem desirable?" The communication is signed "Johnson."

It is noted that the Washington Field Office in its letter dated December 9, 1948 advised that according to Mr. Boykin there were three additional documents which were to be photostated since they were then being searched, however, they would be photostated on the morning of December 10, 1948 and requested that an Agent contact him at that time for these documents.

ACTION:

When these documents are received from Mr. Boykin, they should be compared with those documents listed above as missing.

Addendum: (12-10-48)

By letter dated December 10, 1948, the Washington Field Office forwarded to the Bureau some additional photostatic copies of documents obtained from Mr. Boykin. These were found to be identical with the documents described above as numbers 3, 4 and 8. Therefore, the Bureau has five documents in its possession that either were not furnished to the State Department by the Committee or the State Department has not furnished them to the Bureau.

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

March 4, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to New York teletype to the Bureau dated February 28, 1949, which advised that Alger Hiss has had correspondence with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. It was requested that the Bureau contact the Washington Field Office in the event that an interview is desired with Senator Vandenberg.

No contact should be had by the Washington Field Office with Senator Vandenberg in connection with this matter.

RECORDED - 4

CC - New York

FLJ:lfc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

53 MAR 22

RECEIVED
MAR 4 6 10 PM '49

Kisseloff-12070

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 28 1949

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 4 28 224P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R, ISR. CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM ALGER HISS OBTAINED FROM PROFESSOR WALTER SHARP, CITY COLLEGE OF NY, REFLECTS THAT ALGER HISS HAS HAD CORRESPONDENCE WITH SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HISS AND VANDENBERG PROBABLY TOOK PLACE AFTER HISS BECAME PRESIDENT OF CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE BUREAU CONTACT WFO IN EVENT INTERVIEW IS DESIRED WITH VANDENBERG.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

RECORDED - 4

TWO COPIES WFO

INDEXED - 4

174-[illegible]-2488

6 MAR 14 1949

Kisseloff-12071

SAC, Washington Field

March 14, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 74-1333)

THELMA OSTER
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 101-2970)

Reference is made to New York teletype dated February 23, 1949, to Bureau, Baltimore, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans and El Paso in Chambers case suggesting that a separate case be opened in connection with the investigation of Andrew Emery and the unknown woman who replaced Chambers as courier for the Washington, D. C., underground apparatus in 1934 bearing the caption "Unknown Subject, Andre Emerse with aliases; Espionage - R."

Further reference is made to the Report of Special Agent Donald D. Commons, Washington, D. C., dated March 8, 1949, in the case entitled "JANAM; Perjury; Espionage - R, Internal Security - R," which tentatively identified the unknown woman courier as Thelma Oster, former secretary to Andrew Emery at the Office of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of Interior during the latter part of September, 1935. This report further reflects that Oster was reported by Washington Field Office [redacted] in 1944 to be a member of the White Collar Group of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. In October, 1948 Oster was reportedly residing at 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Bureau files reflect that Thelma Oster is presently the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation with the New York Office as the office of origin. (New York file 100-14830)

Referenced report contains leads for the Buffalo and New York Offices to obtain and exhibit a photograph to Whittaker Chambers in an effort to positively identify Thelma Oster as the unknown woman courier who succeeded Chambers in the Washington Apparatus.

In the event this identification is effected, the New York Office should reopen its investigation of Thelma Oster in order to determine if she is presently engaged in Soviet espionage or other activities inimical to the best interests of the United States. All future investigative reports and other correspondence should be forwarded under the caption "Thelma Oster; Espionage - R." New York is the office of origin.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg — New York
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd — El Paso
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen — San Francisco
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan — New Orleans
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr — Los Angeles
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm — Baltimore
Tele. Room — Buffalo
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAR 15 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74-1333-2489

RECORDED - 4

MAR 18 1949

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b7D

FILED IN

Kisseloff-12072

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CONF 4 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 52 LOS ANGELES 5 BALTI-

MORE 5 FROM NEW YORK 1 11-OOP

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. RE LOS ANGELES TEL FEB. TWENTY EIGHTH AND PHILA. TEL FEB. TWENTY FIFTH LAST. NATURALIZATION FILE, NYC, ON YOLANDA MAGRINI REFLECTS SHE SECURED NATURALIZATION THROUGH THE ALLEGED CITIZENSHIP OF HER HUSBAND, PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI, AND SHE TOLD NATURALIZATION OFFICIALS THAT HER HUSBAND PETER DERIVED HIS CITIZENSHIP FROM HIS FATHER, ALFREDO MAGRINI OF PHILA. YOLANDA WROTE INS IN MAY NINETEEN FORTY THAT SHE WAS SEPARATED FROM HUSBAND PETER MAGRINI AND DID NOT KNOW HIS WHEREABOUTS, BUT SAID THAT NO COURT ACTION LEADING TO DIVORCE OR LEGAL SEPARATION HAD BEEN TAKEN. WFO WILL SECURE PHOTO OF YOLANDA MAGRINI FROM NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE AT CENTRAL OFFICE INS, SINCE NO PHOTO OF YOLANDA AVAILABLE INS, NY. WFO HAS INFO RE THIS NATURALIZATION IN THEIR FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE SEVEN FIVE NAUGHT FOUR. FORMER NEIGHBOR OF YOLANDA MAGRINI AT SIXTY NINE VAN DUZEN ST., TOMPKINSVILLE, SI, NY, SAYS YOLANDA MAGRINI LIVED THERE ABOUT EIGHT MONTHS, ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY DASH FORTY ONE, AND DURING THAT TIME WAS VERY SICKLY, GIVING APPEARANCE

RECORDED - 42 INDEXED - 42 3 MAR 14 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

FX-19

Kisseloff-12073

OF CONSUMPTION, HAD NO VISITORS, DID NO PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK, AND SOLD FURNITURE PIECE BY PIECE TO EXIST. RELATES SHE RECEIVED LETTER IN NINETEEN FORTYONE FROM YOLANDA FROM TWO NAUGHT TWO HOLLYWOOD BLVD., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ADVISED NO INDICATION OF COMMUNIST SYMPATHY OR ACTIVITY ON PART OF YOLANDA WHILE SHE RESIDED THERE. YOLANDA TOLD HER THAT YOLANDA-S HUSBAND WAS DEAD. MARRIAGE RECORDS, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, NYC, REFLECT YOLANDA S. MODOTTI AND PETER M. MAGRINI, BOTH ONE NAUGHT FOUR ST. MARKS PLACE, SI, NY, MARRIED NOVEMBER TWENTYSECOND, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. YOLANDA LISTS FATHER AS JOSEPH MODOTTI AND MOTHER AS ASSUNTA MONDINI. PETER GIVES AGE AS THIRTY SEVEN, BIRTHPLACE CELLINA, ITALY, OCCUPATION MECHANIC, MOTHER ANTOINETTE SANTUCE, AND FATHER-S FIRST NAME ANTONIO. THIS CONFIRMS INFO IN REFERENCED PHILA. TEL TO THE EFFECT THAT INSTANT PETER MAGRINI NOT IDENTICAL WITH PETER MAGRINI, SON OF ALFRED MAGRINI. IT IS NOTED THAT PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION REFLECTS ALFREDO MAGRINI-S WIFE WAS NAMED ELIZABETH. ACCORDINGLY, LOS ANGELES WILL, REVIEW ANY APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT MADE BY MAGRINI AT LOS ANGELES IN WHICH MAGRINI MAY HAVE STATED THAT HE WAS A US CITIZEN, IN ORDER TO BRING FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP VIOLATION WITHIN STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. SCHOOL AUTHORITIES, NYC, ADVISED MAGRINI-S DAUGHTER,

2 1/50

END OF PAGE TWO

DELORES, HAS NEW ADDRESS EIGHTYSIX DASH SIXTY THREE TWENTY FIRST AVE., BROOKLYN, NY. INVESTIGATION BY THIS OFFICE BEING CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE IF MAGRINI PRESENTLY AT THAT ADDRESS. BALTIMORE OFFICE WILL, THROUGH SOURCES AVAILABLE AT SOCIAL SECURITY, SECURE ALL PLACES AND DATES OF EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE ON PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI, WHO HAS GIVEN HIS BIRTHDATE AS MARCH FIRST, NINETEEN HUNDRED AT CELLINA, ITALY. WILL ALSO ATTEMPT TO SECURE ANY PLACES OR DATES OF EMPLOYMENT ON THIS INDIVIDUAL UNDER THE NAMES GUISEPPE BROGELLI OR GUIDO BROGELLI. THIS PERSON MAY HAVE USED LATTER NAMES WHILE EMPLOYED, APPARENTLY AS AIRPLANE MECHANIC, AT LOS ANGELES PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. FROM NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN THIS PERSON WAS RESIDING NYC, INCLUDING AN ADDRESS AT ONE NAUGHT FOUR ST. MARKS PLACE, AND ALLEGEDLY WAS DOING RADIO WORK. AS PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI THIS PERSON WAS EMPLOYED IN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE AT PRODUCTION METALS PRODUCTS COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, AND HIS RESIDENCE AT THAT TIME WAS TWO NINE TWO NAUGHT AND THREE QUARTERS MANITOU ST., LOS ANGELES. HE MOVED TO NYC ABOUT AUGUST NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT AND HAD ADDRESS ONE ONE FIVE ONE MANOR AVE., BRONX, NY, UNTIL DECEMBER NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, AND SINCE THEN MAY HAVE HAD ADDRESS EIGHT SIX SIX THREE TWENTY FIRST AVE., BROOKLYN, NYC.

SCHEIDT

11
44

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HOLD

BA NY R 6 XX

NY R 5 BA

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Transcribed

Kisseloff-12075

2496

Deferred FEBRUARY 21, 1949

SAC'S LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R. REEATEL FEBRUARY NINETEEN LAST. IMPERATIVE YOU OBTAIN IF POSSIBLE SIGNED STATEMENT FROM CRANE UPON COMPLETION OF CURRENT INTERVIEW.

HOOVER.

FLJ:OFM

G.I.R.

MAILED
STOP

100-1333-2491

F B I

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23 MAR 8 1949

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Mr. Room
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Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1949

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FBI

Kisseloff-12076

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 11 BOSTON 2 12 12-34 ANY

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE BOSTON TEL TO BUREAU AND NY, MARCH ELEVENTH. BOSTON REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY OBTAIN GUEST BOOKS FOR YEARS NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYEIGHT OF PETERBORO PLAYERS, PETERBORO, N.H. THESE BOOKS SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED TO BUREAU WITH REQUEST THAT LABORATORY MAKE HANDWRITING EXAMINATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER ALGER HISS OR WHITTAKER CHAMBERS SIGNED THESE BOOKS. NY WILL REINTERVIEW MRS. STERNS IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHETHER A GUEST BOOK FOR NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN EXISTS. BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF GUEST BOOKS TO NY WHEN BOOKS RECEIVED FROM BOSTON. NY HAS NOW RECEIVED ALL ENCLOSURES MENTIONED IN REFERENCED BOSTON TEL.

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100-1333-2492

SCHEIDT

84 MAR 17 1948

WA ACK AND DISC, BS HOLD PLS

62 APR 4 1949

WA NY R 11 WA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

R.F.

Kisseloff-12077

RDY WITH CONF FBI WA 0711 AND FBI NY 1-0711 GA PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

FBI NEW HAVEN 1-28-49 4-15 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

JAY HENRY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. PHOTOS TAKEN AT THOMASTON, CONN. TODAY OF FOLLOWING PLACES - THOMASTON HOUSE, HOTEL THOMASTON, WHICH WAS FORMERLY THE PARK HOTEL, THE RABBIT TOURIST HOME, THE GOODAL TOURIST HOME, THE IVES TOURIST HOME NOW VACANT WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN OPERATED IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. IF PHOTOS OF IVES TOURIST HOME IDENTIFIED, NEW HAVEN WILL LOCATE MRS. IVES. MATERIA BEING FORWARDED INCLUDES ONE PACK OF SUPER DOUBLE X FILM FROM SPEED - GRAPHIC AND ONE ROLL MOTION PICTURE FILM. WILL BE MAILED UNDEVELOPED FROM WATERBURY RESIDENT AGENCY THIS DATE, REGISTERED MAIL, TO REACH NYC TOMORROW AM FOR PROCESSING THERE.

GLEASON

END

ACK PLS

WA 417PM OK FBI WA

NY OK FBI NYC EMCG

DISC PLSO

INDEXED - 130

RECORDED - 130

74-1333-2493

74-1333-1403

F B I

6 FEB 1 1949

Kisseloff-12078

60 FEB 9 - 1949 EX-98

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 11 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTO. 1 7-26 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAHAM, ESPIONAGE- R. RE WILLIAM ROSEN. INFO RECEIVED BY BALTO.

[redacted] TODAY THAT AN UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL CALLED b2 b7D

FROM WASH., D. C., TO MAURICE BRAVERMAN, LOCAL ATTORNEY AND CP FUNCTIONARY, ARRANGING TO MEET BRAVERMAN AND PHILIP FRANKFELD, CHAIRMAN OF CP DISTRICT FOUR, IN BALTO. THIS ~~AFTERNOONXXX~~ AFTERNOON. UNIDENTIFIED CALLER TOLD BRAVERMAN IT WAS VERY ~~IMPRXX~~ IMPORTANT THAT HE CONFER WITH FRANKFELD [redacted] WAS OF OPINION UNIDENTIFIED CALLER MIGHT POSSIBLY BE IDENTICAL WITH WILLIAM ROSEN. ACCORDINGLY, A PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE SUBSEQUENTLY INITIATED AND PERSON CONTACTING BRAVERMAN WAS DEFINITELY DETERMINED TO BE ROSEN. ROSEN ARRIVED AT BRAVERMANS OFFICE AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN AM TODAY AND AT TWELVE FIFTEEN TODAY BRAVERMAN TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED BALTO. OFFICE STATING HE WAS CALLING IN RESPONSE TO A PREVIOUS INTERVIEW HAD WITH HIM~~EX~~ HIM BY AGENTS AND THAT ~~ROCXX~~ ROSEN WAS PRESENTLY IN HIS OFFICE AND WAS AVAILABLE FOR SERVICE OF SUBPOENA. NY ~~TEXX~~ TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF FOREGOING AND IN RESPONSE TO NY TELEPHONIC REQUEST, USA FLYNN, BALTO., WAS CONTACTED WHEREUPON A SUBPOENA WAS ISSUED CALLING FOR ROSEN- S APPEARANCE BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NYC. WHEN BRAVERMAN WAS INFORMED THAT SUBPOENA FOR ROSEN WOULD BE RETURNABLE TEN AM, MARCH TWO,

RECORDED - 27 74-133-2494

MAR 8 1949

INDEXED - 27

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

HE PLEADED ROSEN WOULD BE UNABLE TO BE PRESENT ON MARCH SECOND, AND DESIRED, IF POSSIBLE, ~~TPXX~~ TO APPEAR AT NY MARCH THIRD, NEXT. BRAVERMAN SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT HE WILL APPEAR WITH HIS CLIENT, WM ROSEN, BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN NY TEN AM, WEDNESDAY, MAR. TWO. HE WAS ADVISED THAT SUBPOENA HAD BEEN EXECUTED WITH THE RETURNABLE DATE FOR MARCH THIRD, BUT NEVERTHELESS HE WILL APPEAR AT TEN AM, MARCH TWO. SUBPOENA SERVED ON ROSEN AT BRAVERMANS OFFICE TWO PM TODAY BY AGENTS OF BALTO. OFFICE UPON BUREAU AUTHORITY.

MCFARLIN

EH

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HOLD ON BOTH PLS FOR CONF

TWO COPIES MFO

21921

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY R

Relet from Washington Field to the Director dated 2-23-49, copy to Oklahoma City requesting interview of LAURA MERMIN.

Mrs. LAURA MERMIN, wife of SAMUEL MERMIN, Professor of Law, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, was interviewed on March 1, 1949. LAURA MERMIN stated positively that she did not know DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was., nor did she identify his picture.

MERMIN related that she worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Clerk at 9th and Pennsylvania Streets, Washington, D. C., engaged in filing prison records for a period of about three weeks in the spring of 1939.

b7D

The Washington Field Office by letter dated November 12, 1947, advised that [redacted] an informant of that office, reported on January 13, 1948 that SAMUEL MERMIN in 1937 was a member of the Communist Party through Intellectual Conviction, and his wife was a weaker member not through conviction but to follow her husband in order to maintain a happy home. No activity in Communist affairs have been developed regarding the MERMINS by the Oklahoma City Office.

In view of this information, the nature of this inquiry was not disclosed to LAURA MERMIN and no further interview conducted.

no record her employment FBI under this name. F.H.J.

JTM:ws
65-910

cc: Washington Field(AMSD)(74-94)
cc: New York

cc: OC File 100-4926

RECORDED - 60 174-1333-2495

EX-103

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Letter to WFO cc Okla City

EX-49

Kisseloff-12081

SAC, New York

March 8, 1949

Director, FBI

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

74-1333-2496

RECORDED - 76

Reference is made to New York teletype to the Bureau dated March 7, 1949.

Authority is granted for your office to interview Arthur Hyman Stein, owner and manager of the F & D Printing Company, 50 East Thirteenth Street, New York City, to determine if he was lecturer at the Workers' School during 1932. If so, he should be questioned regarding the attendance at his classes of Alger and Priscilla Hiss. If he was not the lecturer during that time, the name of the lecturer should be obtained from him, if available.

Ex-107

FLJ:ofm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
MAR 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-12082

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-87 BY SP2 MPS/MB

266,586

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 65 7 9-44P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. DAVE LESSER, BROOKLYN, NY, ADVISES HE WAS MEMBER OF Y.C.L. IN NINETEEN THIRTYONE AND LEADER OF CP UNTIL NOVEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. SAYS HE ATTENDED WORKER-S SCHOOL AT CP BUILDING, EAST TWELFTH ST., NYC, DURING NINETEEN THIRTYTWO IN EVENING COURSE QUOTE PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM UNQUOTE, GIVEN BY ART STEIN. THAT THERE WERE THREE STUDENTS, TWO MEN AND ONE WOMAN, AT SAID COURSE WHO WERE CULTURED AND KEPT APART FROM OTHERS. FIRST ONE APPEARS TO RESEMBLE PHOTOGRAPH OF ALGER HISS, OTHER RESEMBLES, PHOTO OF PRISCILLA HISS, BUT DOES NOT KNOW WHO THIRD WAS. HE ELIMINATED PHOTOGRAPH OF DONALD HISS. SAYS NEVER KNEW ANY OF THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS, AND CANNOT RECALL NAMES OF ANYONE ATTENDING COURSE. LESSER SAYS HE SUFFERS FROM NERVOUS DISORDERS, BELIEVES CP IS STILL SURVEILLING HIM AND STATES IF CALLED TO TESTIFY THIS WOULD BRING ON RECURRENCE OF MENTAL DISORDER. DR. C. W. TERRENCE, OF BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, ADVISES HE TREATED DAVE LESSER PRIVATELY ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AND ALSO FROM DECEMBER SIXTEENTH, NINETEEN FORTYSIX TO JAN. TWENTYNINTH, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, WHEN LESSER WAS A PATIENT AT

INDEXED

END OF PAGE ONE

EX-11

BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, SUFFERING FROM DEMENTIA PRAECOX OF THE PARANOID TYPE. SAYS HE STILL BELIEVES LESSER SHOULD BE CONFINED FOR TREATMENT BUT STATES HIS EXAMINATIONS OF LESSER REFLECTS SOME BASIS FOR FACT, AND THAT HE BELIEVES LESSER WAS MEMBER OF CP AND MAY SPEAK RATIONALLY OF EVENTS OF MANY YEARS AGO IN CP. SAYS, HOWEVER, THAT LESSER IS INCLINED TO EXAGGERATE BECAUSE OF MENTAL CONDITION AND SOME CREDENCE MAY BE PUT IN LESSER-S WORD, BUT HE DOES NOT KNOW HOW MUCH. NY FILES REFLECT ARTHUR STEIN WAS LECTURER AT WORKER-S SCHOOL AT LEAST IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT AND NINETEEN FORTY, AND FURTHER INFO INDICATES THIS PERSON PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT OF REPORT OF SA RUSSELL J. GARNER, FEB. FOURTEENTH, NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, CAPTIONED QUOTE ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN, WAS., SECURITY MATTER - C UNQUOTE. THIS ARTHUR STEIN WAS MEMBER OF GREENWICH VILLAGE CLUB OF CP, OWNS AND MANAGES F AND D PRINTING CO., FIFTY EAST THIRTEENTH ST, NYC, WHICH PRINTS DAILY WORKER, THE WORKER, AND MORNING FREIHEIT. ON BASIS OF ABOVE, BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER ARTHUR STEIN SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED RE LESSER-S STATEMENT OF HISS-S ALLEGED ATTENDANCE AT WORKER-S SCHOOL IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

END

NY R 65 WA

SAC, New York (Via Special Delivery) March 8, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R

EX-95 74-1[illegible]-2497

Reference is made to Seattle teletype dated March 7, 1949, which reflected the results of an interview with Mrs. Jonathan E. Goldmark, with aliases: Sally Ringe, Sally Goldmark. It is noted that Sally Ringe has corroborated an earlier statement made by Ralph DeSola that Abraham George Silverman was a former boy friend of Sally's sister, Helen Ringe. According to Sally Ringe, Helen left Silverman about a year and a half ago and that when they broke up Silverman returned to his wife.

According to Sally, her sister, Helen Ringe, is presently residing at the Hotel Whitcomb in San Francisco, California.

In connection with the current investigation of Abraham George Silverman, particularly with respect to his activities in the underground movement of the Communist Party, it is believed necessary that Helen Ringe be interviewed by the San Francisco Office. Therefore, the New York Office should immediately furnish sufficient background information to the San Francisco Office to accomplish this interview in the immediate future.

cc: San Francisco (ASD)
Washington Field

FLJ/de

Kisseloff-12085

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 7 1949
TELETYPE

FBI SEATTLE 3-7-49 2-08PM PST PMV

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK CITY AND WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. RE NYC TELS FEB. FOUR, SEVEN FOURTEEN, FIFTEEN AND TWENTYSIX, LAST. IRMA MAY RINGE, WAS, SALLY RINGE, SALLY GOLDMARK, MRS. JOHATHAN E. GOLDMARK, INTERVIEWED MARCH THREE, LAST, AT DOUBLE J RANCH AT OKANOGAN, WASH. SHE ADVISED SHE WAS BORN BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENDED UNIV. OF WISCONSIN, GRADUATING IN TWENTYNINE. RETURNED TO NYC FALL OF TWENTYNINE WHERE EMPLOYED ON COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY UNDER HUBERT C. HERRING UNTIL FALL THIRTYTHREE. FALL THIRTYTHREE UNTIL MAY THIRTYFIVE EMPLOYED AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF AFL, TEACHERS UNION LOCAL NO. FIVE, NYC, UNDER HENRY LINDVILLE. IN MAY THIRTYFIVE WENT TO WASHINGTON DC WHERE EMPLOYED FERA, LATER WPA, UNTIL FALL THIRTYNINE. LATER EMPLOYED NYA FORTY TO FORTYTWO, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FORTYTWO TO FORTYTHREE. NYC HEALTH DEPT. FALL FORTYFOUR TO AUGUST FORTYFIVE. RESIDED FROM THEN UNTIL FEB. FORTYSIX AT SIXTYSIX QUINBY AVE., WHITE PLAINS N. Y. WITH HUSBAND-S MOTHER. MARCH FORTYSIX TO FORTYSEVEN RESIDED RANCH, WHITE SALMON, WASH., AND FROM MARCH FORTYSEVEN TO PRESENT RESIDING WITH HUSBAND AND TWO CHILDREN ON RANCH, OKANOGAN, WASH. ADVISED FIRSTTIMET LENORE THOMAS AT MEXICO CITY SUMMER THIRTYONE OR THIRTYTWO WHEN BOTH ATTENDED LATIN AMERICAN CULTURAL CONFERENCE. LENORE WENT TO NYC WITH A SCULPTORS SHOW IN WINTER OF THIRTYTWO, AND RESIDED WITH

RECORDED - 60 124-1555-2497
EX-95 INDEXED - 6034 MAR 10 1949
EX-117
Kisseloff-12086

SALLY SHORT WHILE, AND THEN LENORE RENTED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. SALLY FIRST MET HELEN WINNER AT CLASSES OF WORKERS SCHOOL HELD AT HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF CP ON EAST ELEVENTH OR TWELFTH, NYC, WHERE BOTH ATTENDED CLASSES. LATER MET RALPH DESOLA THROUGH HELEN WINNER. SALLY JOINED THE GROUP QUOTE UNITED FRONT SUPPORTERS UNQUOTE IN NYC, AND IN FALL THIRTYFIVE JOINED CP IN WASHINGTON DC. ADVISES WAS A CP MEMBER UNTIL THIRTYNINE OR FORTY, AND UNWILLING TO ADVISE WHO RECRUITED HER. ADVISES HELEN WINNER DID NOT SPONSOR HER MEMBERSHIP IN CP. IN FALL THIRTYFIVE LEASED LONGVIEW ACCOKEEK, MD., FROM HENRY LINDVILLE AND ALICE FERGUSON WHOM SHE MET THROUGH KATHERINE KELLOCK, THEN EMPLOYED ON WPA. SALLY, LENORE AND ALICE RINGE, SALLY-S INVALID SISTER, LIVED AT ACCOKEEK FROM FALL THIRTYFIVE UNTIL SUMMER FORTYTWO. ADVISES THEY HAD TWO GROUPS OF FRIENDS, HER OWN, WHO WERE SOCIAL WORKERS AND LENORE-S, WHO WERE ARTISTS, WHO WERE ENTERTAINED CONSTANTLY AT ACCOKEEK. ADVISED MANY OF THESE FRIENDS BROUGHT OTHER FRIENDS KNOWN TO SALLY AT VARIOUS PARTIES HELD AT ACCOKEEK. DESCRIBED ALL FRIENDS WHO MET AT ACCOKEEK AS NEW DEALERS. RECALLS ONLY ONE OCCASION WHEN HELEN WINNER AND RALPH DESOLA VISITED ACCOKEEK OVER A WEEKEND. STATES CANNOT RECALL SPECIFIC TIME BUT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN. CAN-T RECALL WHAT SHE DID

JULY FOUR THIRTYSEVEN. RECALLS THAT SHE AND LENORE WERE PRESENT AT THIS WEEKEND PARTY, BUT CANNOT RECALL WHO ELSE PRESENT BUT DESOLAS. DENIES THAT SHE KNOWS ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS, AND ADVISED THEY WERE NEVER AT ACCOKEEK TO HER KNOWLEDGE. ADVISED SHE NEVER KNEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE RE HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH ALGER HISS. ADVISED NEVER CORRESPONDED WITH ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS. SALLY ADVISED THAT JACOB BAKER WAS HER BOSS IN FERA AND WPA, AND OFTEN VISITED ACCOKEEK AND POSSIBLY WAS AT PARTY WITH DESOLAS, BUT DOES NOT THINK SO. CANNOT RECALL ANY CONVERSATION ON BADMINTON COURT RE AN ORNITHOLOGIST, AND STATES NEVER KNEW HISS SO COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN ANY DISCUSSION RE HIM. ADVISES DOESN-T KNOW ANY NATHAN WITT, OR ANY CAMERA INVENTOR. ADMITTED KNOWING NINA PERRERA COLLIER, AND MET CHARLES COLLIER A COUPLE OF TIMES. DOESN-T THINK THEY WERE PRESENT AT PARTY ATTENDED BY DESOLAS. SALLY ADVISED SHE TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT U. S., PARTICULARLY IN SOUTH IN HER JOB IN WPA, AND NYA, AND OFTEN WAS GONE A MONTH AT A TIME. STATES SHE MAY NOT HAVE BEEN AT ACCOKEEK IN JULY THIRTYSEVEN BUT CANNOT RECALL. SALLY ADVISED SHE WAS MEMBER OF QUOTE COOPERATIVE BOOK SHOP UNQUOTE IN WASH. DC. THIS IS PRESUMED TO BE QUOTE WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP UNQUOTE, ALTHO SALLY CLAIMS TO HAVE FORGOTTEN NAME. ADVISES NEVER ATTENDED MEETINGS OR WAS ACTIVE IN THIS ORGANIZATION. ADVISED WOULD NOT COMMENT RE LENORE THOMAS-S ACTIVITIES IN CP, HER ACTIVITIES IN WASH. BOOK SHOP, OR HER CONTACT BY ANYONE FROM

THE WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP. ADVISED HAS HEARD OF JOHN DAVIS, NNC, BUT DOESN-T KNOW OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DAVIS AND LENORE. SALLY MET CHARLES KRAMER WHOM SHE ALSO KNEW AS CHARLES KRITVITSKY, AND WIFE MILDRED, IN WASH. DC. IN THIRTYFIVE OR THIRTYSIX, AND DID WORK WITH HIM ON THE PEPPER COMMITTEE, BUT WOULD NOT COMMENT RE ANY ACTIVITIES OR MEMBERSHIP OF KRAMER IN CP. ADVISED THAT KRAMER LIVED AT ACCOKEEK AFTER SHE MOVED OUT IN FALL FORTYTWO. ADVISED THAT CHARLES WAGNER, AN ARCHITECT, MARRIED TO A NAZI, LIVED AT ACCOKEEK WITH THEM FOR ABOUT THREE YEARS, AND THAT MARGARET VALLIANT LIVED THERE A COUPLE OF MONTHS. ADVISED WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT CONCERNING THE CP ACTIVITIES OR MEMBERSHIP OF ANY OF THESE PERSONS. SALLY MET WAGNER THROUGH LENORE. SALLY ADMITTED SHE WAS CLOSE FRIEND OF VICTOR PERLO, AND HAS KNOWN HIM SINCE THIRTYSIX. HE WAS AT ACCOKEEK ON MANY OCCASIONS, AND WAS GOOD FRIEND OF LENORE AND HERSELF. ADVISED THAT PERLO STAYED AT ACCOKEEK WHEN DIVORCED BY HIS WIFE. WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT RE ACTIVITES OR CP ASSOCIATIONS WITH PERLO. STATED HAD NOT SEEN PERLO SINCE DECEMBER FORTYTHREE, AND HAS HAD NO CORRESPONDENCE WITH VICTOR PERLO OTHER THAN TO SEND HIM XMAS CARD EACH YEAR. ADVISED SAW CHARLES KRAMER IN WASH. DC. IN FEB. FORTYEIGHT FOR A SHORT VISIT OF COUPLE OF HOURS. STATED SHE HAS NEVER INQUIRED OF PERLO AS TO WHEREABOUTS OF CHARLES KRAMER AS SHE HAS ALWAYS KNOWN KRAMER-S ADDRESS. RE HENRY HILL COLLINS, ADVISES KNEW VAGUELY, BUT CAN-T RECALL HOW MET. ALSO MET WIFE, SUSAN B. ANTHONY III BUT LIKEWISE DID NOT KNOW HER WELL. KNEW ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WHO WAS

BOYFRIEND OF HELEN RINGE, SISTER OF SALLY. HELEN LEFT SILVERMAN ABOUT ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS AGO. WHEN THEY BROKE UP SILVERMAN WENT BACK TO HIS WIFE. SALLY WON-T COMMENT RE HELEN RINGE-S ACTIVITES IN CP. HELEN RINGE PRESENTLY AT HOTEL WHITCOMB, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. SALLY GOLDMARK ADVISED SHE DID NOT CARE TO COMMENT RE ANY KNOWLEDGE SHE MIGHT HAVE CONCERNING CP OR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON PART OF ANY OF ABOVE MENTIONED PERSONS OR ANYONE ELSE. SHE ADVISED SHE WAS WILLING TO DISCUSS ANYTHING CONCERNING HERSELF, BUT NOT REGARDING ANY OTHER PERSON. SHE ADVISED SHE NEVER ENGAGED IN ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY. REPORT FOLLOWS.

WILCOX

16TH LINE FIRST PAGE , SEVENTH WORD " PLAINS"

WK/KØK/

END

WA ACK 6-13 PM OK FBI WASH DC RB

NY OK FBI NY ROTOM

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Kisseloff-12090

MARCH 13, 1949

URGENT

SAC'S NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO

JAHAM. RENYTEL TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN FRANCISCO TELETYPE TO NY AND SEATTLE MARCH TWELVE LAST RE SALLY RINGE. BUREAU CONCURS WITH NY'S SUGGESTION THAT SALLY RINGE BE REINTERVIEWED PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO. HOWEVER, NO CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE WITH SALLY'S SUPERIORS AT YWCA. SAN FRANCISCO HANDLE AND SUTEL.

HOOVER

FLJ:hw

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RECORDED - 137

174-1333-2498

FBI

31 MAR 15 1949

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169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 13 1949

MAR 25 TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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MAR 13 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher 1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON [redacted] 10 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 15

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Cattanach

(1) JAHAN. REVIEW OF CHAMBERS BACKGROUND REFLECTS HE LIVED FOLLOWING PLACES IN PAST...YMCA, BALTIMORE, UNDER NAME LLOYD CANTWELL, FOR ABOUT ONE MONTH IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, RENTED HOUSE IN BALTIMORE ON EUTAW PLACE NEAR MC-MECHEN ST., WHERE HE USED NAME LLOYD CANTWELL, HAD TELEPHONE LISTED IN THAT NAME AND LIVED THERE OCTOBER NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE UNTIL APRIL NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, RENTED HOUSE IN BALTIMORE AT THREE THREE ONE ZERO AUCHENTOROLY TERRACE, USING NAME JAY CHAMBERS, FROM SPRING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO DECEMBER, THIRTYSEVEN, TWO TWO ONE SIX OR TWO ONE TWO FOUR MT. ROYAL TERRACE, BALTIMORE, WHERE LANDLADY WAS MRS. ELEANOR PANCOAST. LIVED THERE FROM ABOUT DEC. THIRTYSEVEN TO MARCH THIRTYEIGHT UNDER NAME JAY CHAMBERS, PURCHASED HOUSE IN TWENTYSEVEN HUNDRED BLOCK ST. PAUL ST., BALTIMORE, WHERE HE LIVED JULY THIRTYEIGHT TO SUMMER THIRTYNINE, PURCHASED FARM ON BIXLER-S CHURCH ROAD, ROUTE NUMBER TWO, NEAR WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND, IN NINETEEN FORTY AND SOLD IT IN SPRING FORTYEIGHT. VERIFY

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED INDEXED 60

EX-140

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23 MAR 17 1949

54 APR 5 1949

Kisseloff-12092

PAGE TWO

CHAMBERS RESIDENCE AT ABOVE ADDRESSES AND CONDUCT NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS IN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE CHAMBERS REPUTATION, ASSOCIATES AND ACTIVITIES. DURING FALL, THIRTYEIGHT, CHAMBERS WIFE, ESTHER, WORKED AT PARK SCHOOL, THREE ZERO TWO SIX LIBERTY HEIGHTS AVE., BALTIMORE, AS TEACHER, WHICH HELPED TO PAY TUITION AT THE SCHOOL FOR CHAMBERS CHILD. CHECK RECORDS PARK SCHOOL CONCERNING MRS. CHAMBERS EMPLOYMENT AND INTERVIEW OFFICIALS OF SCHOOL FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS AND WIFE. SUBMIT REPORT. EXPEDITE.

SCHEIDT

WA ACK AND DISC, BA HOLD PLS

WA NY R 10 WA

92199

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. FILE NO. 74-94 ep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	3/8/49	2/2-4,7-11,14,15, 17,18,23-25/49	DONALD D. CONNORS

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at New York City advised that girl known to him only as secretary to one ANDREE EMERY at Office of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of Interior, was courier between Washington, D.C. and NYC for HAROLD WARE group of espionage agents. EMERY is presently wife of ROY HUDSON. Her secretary at Indian Affairs identified as THELMA OSTER, former member Washington, D.C. Communist Party. Incidental background data concerning EMERY set forth.

-P-

DEFERRED

REFERENCE; Bureau file 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field, 2/1/49.
New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field, 2/18/49.
Washington Field letter to Bureau and New York, 2/28/49.

DETAILS: At Washington, D.C.:

Information from J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

It will be recalled from referenced teletype that CHAMBERS recalled that in the latter part of 1934 he himself began to act as courier between J. PETERS in New York City and the underground Communist group organized by HAROLD WARE in Washington, which group was referred to by CHAMBERS as "Apparatus A". CHAMBERS recalled that his courier duties were taken over by a girl whose

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74-1333-2588

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MAR 30 1949

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identity he did not know. This girl was known to him to be the secretary of one ANDREE EMERY, who according to CHAMBERS, was a Communist Party member and the daughter of a former police official in Hungary. CHAMBERS stated that EMERY was able to obtain a position in the "Bureau of Indian Affairs" in the United States Department of Interior and that the unknown girl who superseded CHAMBERS as courier was secretary to EMERY while EMERY held this position. CHAMBERS mentioned that at this time EMERY was intimate with ROY HUDSON, known Communist of New York City. CHAMBERS recalled that he, CHAMBERS, drove EMERY, J. PETERS and the unknown girl from New York City to Washington, D.C. at the time when EMERY and the unknown girl began their employment in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and this was the only time he saw the unknown girl. He understood from the conversation in the car, with J. PETERS that the unknown girl was to act as courier for "Apparatus A".

CHAMBERS recalled that he saw ANDREE EMERY on one other occasion at which time he visited her apartment located on Florida Avenue near the intersection of Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS does not remember the occasion of this visit but offers the observation he was probably sent there by J. PETERS.

In connection with the unknown girl CHAMBERS could describe her only as "Jewish, small and dark".

Data from Washington, D.C. City directory

The Washington City directory for 1936 reflects that one ANDREE EMERY employed as a research director with the U.S. Department of Interior, resided at 2129 Florida Avenue. It is noted this listing is in thealphabetical section of the directory and the name ANDREE EMERY does not appear in the street address section of this same directory under the address 2129 Florida Avenue. It should also be noted this apartment house is one short block away from the intersection of Florida and Connecticut Avenues, NW.

Credit Checks

On February 11, 1949, records of the STONE's Mercantile Agency, checked by Special Agent Thomas J. Barry, reflected EMERY resided in Apartment number 604, 2129 Florida Avenue, that she was born November 30, 1905 and since September 11, 1935, had been employed in the Planning Section, Indian Rehabilitation Division, Resettlement Administration. These records indicated EMERY was reported "to have been recently divorced" and that she had occupied apartment 604 since July 1, 1935.

Kisseloff-12095

On the same date the records of the Washington Credit Bureau were noted to reflect that EMERY's residence was listed as 1747 F Street, NW. There was no date set forth for EMERY's occupancy at this address.

On February 11, 1949, the writer was advised by Miss L. SPRINGER, bookkeeper of the Fidelity Storage Company, 1420 U Street, NW, that apartment number 604 at 2129 Florida Avenue, had been occupied during 1934, 1935, and 1936 by one Mrs. WILKINSON and that it had been Mrs. WILKINSON's custom to sublet her apartment in the summertime. The Fidelity Storgage Company which owns and operates the apartment house at 2129 Florida Avenue is not in possession of any record of these subleases.

On February 14, 1949, the writer was advised by Mrs. NELLIE BORNE, former manager of the apartment house at 2129 Florida Avenue and still a resident thereof, that she could not recall ANDREE EMERY and could not recognize a picture of her. (This picture was secured at the Brookings Institute in connection with a record check, which will be detailed below). Mrs. BORNE advised that Mrs. JULIE WILKINSON, present occupant of apartment 504, and formerly occupant of apartment 604, was a reliable individual, and a descendant of an old and distinguished Charleston, South Carolina family. Mrs. BORNE added that Mrs. WILKINSON's husband, a Naval officer, had died recently and that her son and daughter-in-law had recently been killed in an automobile accident near Charleston and that Mrs. WILKINSON's mental faculties, in the opinion of Mrs. BORNE, had been somewhat affected by this shock.

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Files of the U.S. Department of Interior

After some difficulty the file of ANDREE EMERY was located on February 7, 1949, in the mail room of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. This file contains only EMERY's application, indicating she was appointed to the position as principal social economic expert at P-5 in the Resettlement Administration, Land Utilization Division. The date of this appointment was variously set out as July 5, 1935, and July 11, 1935. This file indicates that EMERY's immediate superior was one WARD SHEPARD. Other information in this file in connection with EMERY is set out below under the appropriate

caption. This file contained no information pertinent to the identity of EMERY's secretary.

Also at the Office of Indian Affairs Mr. JAMES W. HUTCHINSON, Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Room 4228 U.S. Department of Interior, produced copies of the payrolls for the year 1935, and a list of all employees of the Office of Indian Affairs between 1934 and 1941. It is noted that EMERY's name does not appear on either the payrolls or the list of employees.

HUTCHINSON and Mrs. KATHLEEN TEAGUE, Assistant Director of Personnel, Office of Indian Affairs, both recalled that in 1935, the U.S. Department of Agriculture furnished funds and personnel to the U.S. Department of Interior for the creation of an Indian Rehabilitation unit. They explained that although this work properly fell within the Office of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior, the only funds available in 1935 were Agriculture funds and that the arrangement mentioned above was made. HUTCHINSON and Mrs. TEAGUE said that very early in 1936 this arrangement was discontinued because the U.S. Department of Interior had obtained a grant of funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Program and from this date until the present Indian rehabilitation had been carried on by the Office of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior. Mr. HUTCHINSON and Mrs. TEAGUE advised that at about the end of 1935 personnel from the U.S. Department of Agriculture who had been working in the Indian Rehabilitation Unit of the U.S. Department of Interior were returned to the Department of Agriculture.

Files at the U. S. Department of Agriculture

On February 9, 1949, Mrs. JOYCE KELLY, Assistant Chief of the Training Division, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, produced the file of ANDREE EMERY. This file reflects the dates of EMERY's employment with the Indian Rehabilitation program to be from July 11, 1935, to November 15, 1935, at which date her employment was terminated within the department, without prejudice due to the curtailment of the Indian Rehabilitation work. This file indicates that EMERY had a staff of 13 technical assistants and 15 clerical, stenographic, file and drafting assistants in her capacity as chief of the Planning Section. This file does not contain any information with respect to the identity of EMERY's secretary. Other information with respect to this file is set forth below.

Mrs. KELLY was of the opinion that the records of the Indian Rehabilitation Unit were possibly maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior and advised that no records of this organization had been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture. Accordingly inquiry in the file room of the U.S. Department of Interior of one GEORGE COOPER, a file clerk, indicated that COOPER had a vague recollection that sometime about 1938, numerous miscellaneous boxes of Indian Rehabilitation Unit records were forwarded to

the National Archives. COOPER after a thorough search of his own file room could produce no record of the Bureau of Indian Rehabilitation.

Files at the National Archives

On February 24, 1949, Mr. CARL L. TRAVERS, Archivist-in-charge, Interior and Public Works Section, National Reserve Division, room 13 E, National Archives, advised that after considerable search he had located several boxes of miscellaneous files of the Indian Rehabilitation Division, U.S. Department of Interior. Among those records was a two page document entitled "Status of Personnel, Indian Rehabilitation as of October 1" and sub-captioned "Washington Office". The first name on this list was that of ANDREE EMERY and indicates she was a principal social-economic expert, P-5, and "(Chief, Planning Section)". This document indicates EMERY was appointed effective July 11th. The 8th name on this list is that of THELMA OSTER, a senior stenographic employee, CAF-3 and "(secretary to Chief of Planning Section)". This roster reflects that OSTER's appointment was effective September 1. Although the date 1935 does not appear on this document it is noted this particular phase of the Indian Rehabilitation office was in existence only in the year 1935. Other documents in this file indicated that both EMERY and OSTER used telephone extension 4058 and miscellaneous memoranda dictated by ANDREE EMERY on the following dates bore the stenographic initials "to": 9/16/35, 8/28/35, 8/27/35 (three memoranda on this date) and 9/16/35.

The file of THELMA OSTER at the U.S. Department of Agriculture

On February 25, 1949, Mrs. JOYCE KELLY produced the file of THELMA OSTER, at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This file contained an application dated October 14, 1935, which reflected OSTER resided at 4400 Volta Place, NW and that she was born in Rochester, New York, August 25, 1910 and that her legal residence was at Rochester. The file reflects that OSTER was educated in Rochester and graduated from Eastern High School in that city. Her past employment is shown as a secretary for the legal firm of ARTHUR E. SUTHERLAND AND DWYER, Union Trust Building, Rochester, New York for 3½ years, 1928 until 1931, followed by a 3½ year employment at the Rochester Board of Education, from 1931 to 1933. For the nine months previous to her employment at the Indian Rehabilitation Office, this file reflects that OSTER was employed as the secretary to ANDREE EMERY in New York City and that she was so engaged in compiling research data. The exact dates of this employment are from October, 1934 to June, 1935 and the place of employment is listed as 68 Barrow or Burrow Street, New York City. This file reflects that OSTER entered on active duty as secretary in the Indian Rehabilitation Unit on September 3, 1935. She executed an oath of office on September 30, 1935 and again on November 8, 1935. On October 7, 1935, according to this file OSTER was transferred to the Project Planning and Control Section, Selection and Analysis Unit, Land Utilization Office, Rural Rehabilitation Administration and on July 21, 1937

resigned to accept a position with the Social Security Board.

This file contains a job outline of OSTER's position at the Indian Rehabilitation Unit which indicates she was in fact secretary to Miss EMERY and as EMERY's receptionist relieved EMERY of "numerous important details". OSTER's file lists the following references:

ABRAHAM EHRE, 337 S. Goodman Street, Rochester, N.Y.
JOSEPH KURLANSKY, 171 Rosedale Street, Rochester, N.Y.
MOLLIE ELU , 1445 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.
ANNETTE RESNICK, 66 West Fremont, or Tremont Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.

In further connection with THELMA OSTER it is to be noted that she was in 1944, according to Confidential Informant T-1, a member of the white collar group of the District of Columbia, Communist Party. Further in the end of 1945, Confidential Informant T-2 advised THELMA OSTER was the leader of the Women's Abraham Lincoln White Collar group of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia. In October, 1948, OSTER resided at 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Residence in Oct 1948

Other Corroboration

It is to be noted that on February 8, 1949, the file reflecting ANDREE EMERY's employment with the National Research Commission in December, 1945, was checked by Special Agent Thomas J. Barry. This file reflected that EMERY resided at 4400 Volta Place, NW. The 1935 and 1936 city directories indicate that Mr. FRED E. NESSELL resided at this address. Mr. NESSELL's employment was shown as Registrar of George Washington University.

On February 24, 1949, NESSELL, who is presently business manager of the GEORGE WASHINGTON University and who presently resides at 4517 Western Avenue, NW, recalled that one ANDREE EMERY roomed with him for about two months in about 1938. NESSELL stated that this period could have been 1935, but that he was inclined to place it at a somewhat later period. He advised he had a clear recollection of EMERY and remembered living with her at the time was a short dark girl whose name he could not recall. After NESSELL had conversed with his wife, he was reinterviewed and he advised that after discussing this matter with his wife they recalled the last name of the girl who lived with EMERY was OSTER and that her first name was possibly THELMA. NESSELL was unable to furnish a description of OSTER.

It is noted that in October, 1944, THELMA OSTER was observed by agents of the Washington Field Office and was at that time described as follows:

WFO 74-94

Age: Approximately 30 years
Height: 5'4"
Weight: 125 lbs.
Hair: Black
Eyes: Dark brown
Build: Medium, rather thick legs
Complexion: Dark
Appearance: Foreign or Jewish

Additional Background Information of ANDREE EMERY

This information is being set out for the benefit of the San Francisco Office inasmuch as it is understood that EMERY now resides at Berkeley, California.

Files of the Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Place, NW

Mrs. EVELYN BRECK, Editor, BROOKINGS INSTITUTE, on February 3, 1949, made available a jacket file which reflected that EMERY was affiliated with this institute October 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932 as a research fellow. It is noted that subject EMERY's research problem was entitled "Economic Status of the Intelligentsia in a Depression". EMERY listed the following names as references:

Mr. GORDON L. BERRY, Assistant Director, Institute for International Education, 2 West 45th Street, NYC.
Dr. SUSAN KINGSBURY, Professor of Social Economics, Bryn Mawr
Miss MARY VAN KLEECK, Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, 132 East 22nd Street, NYC.
H.E. PIERSON, Director, Taylor Society, 39 West 49th St., NYC.
Mr. E.A. FILENE, 12 Otis Place, Boston, Mass.

This file further reflects that EMERY sailed for Europe on July 1, 1932, aboard the SS Olympic and indicated that first class mail should be forwarded to her at the following address: Mrs. BORISKA SZIRMAI, Budapest II, Neszutca and that periodicals for her should be forwarded to the Workers Educational Bureau, 1440 Broadway, New York City. The file indicated that EMERY expected to return to the United States at the end of August, 1932.

It should also be noted that this file and thefile at the U.S. Department of Interior reflected that EMERY was working with an individual known as Dr. CARMEL HAIDER in connection with a research problem and that a book entitled "Professionals in a Depression" was the fruit of this research. According to the files of the U.S. Department of Interior this book was to be published in the Fall of 1935, by the John Day Company. According to the Brookings Institute file in 1931 EMERY was married to Dr. EARNEST MISKOLCZY and was at the time also known as Madame MISKOLCZY. Her home address was given

Kisseloff-12100

2200

7 Palya Utca, Budapest where she residedwith her husband. This file reflects EMERY was a member of the following organizations:

International Industrial Relations Association (The Hague)
Institute of Industrial Psychology (London)
The Hungarian Society of Foreign Affairs

Another forwarding address for EMERY in this file is in care of Mrs. IRMA RITTENHOUSE WITHERS, 600 West 115th Street, New York City.

The files of the U.S. Department of Interior reflect that EMERY listed one HOUSTON THOMPSON, an attorney with offices in the Southern Building, Washington, D.C. as a reference. HOUSTON THOMPSON was interviewed on February 9, 1949 at which time he advised he was scarcely acquainted with EMERY but that his wife knew her fairly well. According to Mrs. HOUSTON THOMPSON, 2022 Hillyre Place, NW, who was interviewed on February 19, 1949, she had known EMERY as ANDREE MISKOLCZY in about 1931 and that her acquaintance with EMERY had lasted for approximately one year. She recalled that at the time EMERY resided in the 2200 block of Que Street, NW, with a small fair girl known to Mrs. THOMPSON only as CARMEL. Mrs. THOMPSON advised that when she first met EMERY, EMERY had just returned from the USSR and that she, EMERY, mentioned that she had with her "own hands dug in the subway in Moscow". Mrs. THOMPSON advised she was struck by the incongruity of a person of EMERY's charm and personality doing menial labor and that she had questioned her in regard to it and EMERY replied that she was so "taken with" and had so much admiration for the Russian way of life that she was glad to help them in any way she could. Mrs. THOMPSON advised EMERY was extremely sympathetic to the Russians and their way of life.

It will be recalled that one WARD SHEPARD was listed by EMERY in the files of the U.S. Department of Interior as her immediate supervisor. On February 18, 1949, WARD SHEPARD was interviewed at Route 1, Vienna, Virginia by the writer and Special Agent Edward M. Mullin. SHEPARD recalled he had first met EMERY in the summer of 1934 aboard the USS EUROPA or the BREMEN enroute from Europe to the United States. SHEPARD advised he had struck up an acquaintance with her at the time and that he had visited her twice in New York City after the voyage. SHEPARD recalled that early in 1935, he had recommended her for a position with the office of Indian Affairs to the then Commissioner JOHN COLLIER and that COLLIER had approved of this recommendation and thus EMERY came to be employed in the Indian Rehabilitation Unit. SHEPARD stated it was his understanding that EMERY had been recently divorced at the time and that she had been visiting in Berlin in connection with a problem in research. SHEPARD said that EMERY told him she was by profession a research worker and free-lance writer. He advised beyond this he knew nothing of EMERY's background.

It is noted that ANDREE EMERY is currently married to ROY HUDSON, a known Communist and Party functionary.

2300

- P E N D I N G -

LEADS

Since this report deals only with one phase of this case, leads pertinent to that phase only have been set out.

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT ROCHESTER, N.Y.:

Will secure picture of THELMA OSTER from Eastern High School, Rochester, or other source and forward same to the New York Office. (This lead was set out in WFO letter to Bureau, 2/28/49).

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY:

Will display picture of THELMA OSTER to J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and attempt to identify OSTER who was undoubtedly EMERY's secretary at the Indian Rehabilitation Unit, as the individual who in fact replaced CHAMBERS at the Washington, D.C. end as writer and courier for the HAROLD WARE group as related by CHAMBERS.

2500

Kisseloff-12102

ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report has been designated for information purposes for the San Francisco office in view of the fact EMERY now resides in Berkeley, California, and considerable background information concerning her developed during instant investigation was set out herein.

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Kisseloff-12103

INFORMANTS

Washington T-1 [redacted]

Washington T-2 [redacted]

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whose identities have been further concealed in this report.

2500

Kisseloff-12104

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. FILE NO. 74-94 ep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
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Kisseloff-12105

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Kisseloff-12106

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Kisseloff-12107

caption. This file contained no information pertinent to the identity of EMERY's secretary.

Also at the Office of Indian Affairs Mr. JAMES W. HUTCHINSON, Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Room 4228 U.S. Department of Interior, produced copies of the payrolls for the year 1935, and a list of all employees of the Office of Indian Affairs between 1934 and 1941. It is noted that EMERY's name does not appear on either the payrolls or the list of employees.

HUTCHINSON and Mrs. KATHLEEN TEAGUE, Assistant Director of Personnel, Office of Indian Affairs, both recalled that in 1935, the U.S. Department of Agriculture furnished funds and personnel to the U.S. Department of Interior for the creation of an Indian Rehabilitation unit. They explained that although this work properly fell within the Office of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior, the only funds available in 1935 were Agriculture funds and that the arrangement mentioned above was made. HUTCHINSON and Mrs. TEAGUE said that very early in 1936 this arrangement was discontinued because the U.S. Department of Interior had obtained a grant of funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Program and from this date until the present Indian rehabilitation had been carried on by the Office of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior. Mr. HUTCHINSON and Mrs. TEAGUE advised that at about the end of 1935 personnel from the U.S. Department of Agriculture who had been working in the Indian Rehabilitation Unit of the U.S. Department of Interior were returned to the Department of Agriculture.

Files at the U. S. Department of Agriculture

On February 9, 1949, Mrs. JOYCE KELLY, Assistant Chief of the Training Division, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, produced the file of ANDREE EMERY. This file reflects the dates of EMERY's employment with the Indian Rehabilitation program to be from July 11, 1935, to November 15, 1935, at which date her employment was terminated within the department, without prejudice due to the curtailment of the Indian Rehabilitation work. This file indicates that EMERY had a staff of 13 technical assistants and 15 clerical, stenographic, file and drafting assistants in her capacity as chief of the Planning Section. This file does not contain any information with respect to the identity of EMERY's secretary. Other information with respect to this file is set forth below.

Mrs. KELLY was of the opinion that the records of the Indian Rehabilitation Unit were possibly maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior and advised that no records of this organization had been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture. Accordingly inquiry in the file room of the U.S. Department of Interior of one GEORGE COOPER, a file clerk, indicated that COOPER had a vague recollection that sometime about 1938, numerous miscellaneous boxes of Indian Rehabilitation Unit records were forwarded to

Kisseloff-12108

the National Archives. COOPER after a thorough search of his own file room could produce no record of the Bureau of Indian Rehabilitation.

Files at the National Archives

On February 24, 1949, Mr. CARL L. TRAVERS, Archivist-in-charge, Interior and Public Works Section, National Reserve Division, room 13 E, National Archives, advised that after considerable search he had located several boxes of miscellaneous files of the Indian Rehabilitation Division, U.S. Department of Interior. Among those records was a two page document entitled "Status of Personnel, Indian Rehabilitation as of October 1" and sub-captioned "Washington Office". The first name on this list was that of ANDREE EMERY and indicates she was a principal social-economic expert, P-5, and "(Chief, Planning Section)". This document indicates EMERY was appointed effective July 11th. The 8th name on this list is that of THELMA OSTER, a senior stenographic employee, CAF-3 and "(secretary to Chief of Planning Section)". This roster reflects that OSTER's appointment was effective September 1. Although the date 1935 does not appear on this document it is noted this particular phase of the Indian Rehabilitation office was in existence only in the year 1935. Other documents in this file indicated that both EMERY and OSTER used telephone extension 4058 and miscellaneous memoranda dictated by ANDREE EMERY on the following dates bore the stenographic initials "to": 9/16/35, 8/28/35, 8/27/35 (three memoranda on this date) and 9/16/35.

The file of THELMA OSTER at the U.S. Department of Agriculture

On February 25, 1949, Mrs. JOYCE KELLY produced the file of THELMA OSTER, at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This file contained an application dated October 14, 1935, which reflected OSTER resided at 4400 Volta Place, NW and that she was born in Rochester, New York, August 25, 1910 and that her legal residence was at Rochester. The file reflects that OSTER was educated in Rochester and graduated from Eastern High School in that city. Her past employment is shown as a secretary for the legal firm of ARTHUR E. SUTHERLAND AND DWYER, Union Trust Building, Rochester, New York for 3½ years, 1928 until 1931, followed by a 3½ year employment at the Rochester Board of Education, from 1931 to 1933. For the nine months previous to her employment at the Indian Rehabilitation Office, this file reflects that OSTER was employed as the secretary to ANDREE EMERY in New York City and that she was so engaged in compiling research data. The exact dates of this employment are from October, 1934 to June, 1935 and the place of employment is listed as 68 Barrow or Burrow Street, New York City. This file reflects that OSTER entered on active duty as secretary in the Indian Rehabilitation Unit on September 3, 1935. She executed an oath of office on September 30, 1935 and again on November 8, 1935. On October 7, 1935, according to this file OSTER was transferred to the Project Planning and Control Section, Selection and Analysis Unit, Land Utilization Office, Rural Rehabilitation Administration and on July 21, 1937

resigned to accept a position with the Social Security Board.

This file contains a job outline of OSTER's position at the Indian Rehabilitation Unit which indicates she was in fact secretary to Miss EMERY and as EMERY's receptionist relieved EMERY of "numerous important details". OSTER's file lists the following references:

ABRAHAM EHRE, 337 S. Goodman Street, Rochester, N.Y.
JOSEPH KURLANSKY, 171 Rosedale Street, Rochester, N.Y.
MOLLIE FLU , 1445 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.
ANNETTE RESNICK, 66 West Fremont, or Tremont Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.

In further connection with THELMA OSTER it is to be noted that she was in 1944, according to Confidential Informant T-1, a member of the white collar group of the District of Columbia, Communist Party. Further in the end of 1945, Confidential Informant T-2 advised THELMA OSTER was the leader of the Women's Abraham Lincoln White Collar group of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia. In October, 1948, OSTER resided at 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Other Corroboration

It is to be noted that on February 8, 1949, the file reflecting ANDREE EMERY's employment with the National Research Commission in December, 1945, was checked by Special Agent Thomas J. Barry. This file reflected that EMERY resided at 4400 Volta Place, NW. The 1935 and 1936 city directories indicate that Mr. FRED E. NESSELL resided at this address. Mr. NESSELL's employment was shown as Registrar of George Washington University.

On February 24, 1949, NESSELL, who is presently business manager of the GEORGE WASHINGTON University and who presently resides at 4517 Western Avenue, NW, recalled that one ANDREE EMERY roomed with him for about two months in about 1938. NESSELL stated that this period could have been 1935, but that he was inclined to place it at a somewhat later period. He advised he had a clear recollection of EMERY and remembered living with her at the time was a short dark girl whose name he could not recall. After NESSELL had conversed with his wife, he was reinterviewed and he advised that after discussing this matter with his wife they recalled the last name of the girl who lived with EMERY was OSTER and that her first name was possibly THELMA. NESSELL was unable to furnish a description of OSTER.

It is noted that in October, 1944, THELMA OSTER was observed by agents of the Washington Field Office and was at that time described as follows:

Age: Approximately 30 years
Height: 5'4"
Weight: 125 lbs.
Hair: Black
Eyes: Dark brown
Build: Medium, rather thick legs
Complexion: Dark
Appearance: Foreign or Jewish

Additional Background Information of ANDREE EMERY

This information is being set out for the benefit of the San Francisco Office inasmuch as it is understood that EMERY now resides at Berkeley, California.

Files of the Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Place, NW

Mrs. EVELYN BRECK, Editor, BROOKINGS INSTITUTE, on February 3, 1949, made available a jacket file which reflected that EMERY was affiliated with this institute October 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932 as a research fellow. It is noted that subject EMERY's research problem was entitled "Economic Status of the Intelligentsia in a Depression". EMERY listed the following names as references:

Mr. GORDON L. BERRY, Assistant Director, Institute for International Education, 2 West 45th Street, NYC.
Dr. SUSAN KINGSBURY, Professor of Social Economics, Bryn Mawr
Miss MARY VAN KLEECK, Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, 132 East 22nd Street, NYC.
H.E. PIERSON, Director, Taylor Society, 39 West 49th St., NYC.
Mr. E.A. FILENE, 12 Otis Place, Boston, Mass.

This file further reflects that EMERY sailed for Europe on July 1, 1932, aboard the SS Olympic and indicated that first class mail should be forwarded to her at the following address: Mrs. BORISKA SZIRMAI, Budapest II, Neszutca and that periodicals for her should be forwarded to the Workers Educational Bureau, 1440 Broadway, New York City. The file indicated that EMERY expected to return to the United States at the end of August, 1932.

It should also be noted that this file and thefile at the U.S. Department of Interior reflected that EMERY was working with an individual known as Dr. CARMEL HAIDER in connection with a research problem and that a book entitled "Professionals in a Depression" was the fruit of this research. According to the files of the U.S. Department of Interior this book was to be published in the Fall of 1935, by the John Day Company. According to the Brookings Institute file in 1931 EMERY was married to Dr. EARNEST MISKOLCZY and was at the time also known as Madame MISKOLCZY. Her home address was given

Kisseloff-12111

7 Palya Utca, Budapest where she residedwith her husband. This file reflects EMERY was a member of the following organizations:

International Industrial Relations Association (The Hague)
Institute of Industrial Psychology (London)
The Hungarian Society of Foreign Affairs

Another forwarding address for EMERY in this file is in care of Mrs. IRMA RITTENHOUSE WITHERS, 600 West 115th Street, New York City.

The files of the U.S. Department of Interior reflect that EMERY listed one HOUSTON THOMPSON, an attorney with offices in the Southern Building, Washington, D.C. as a reference. HOUSTON THOMPSON was interviewed on February 9, 1949 at which time he advised he was scarcely acquainted with EMERY but that his wife knew her fairly well. According to Mrs. HOUSTON THOMPSON, 2022 Hillyre Place, NW, who was interviewed on February 19, 1949, she had known EMERY as ANDREE MISKOLCZY in about 1931 and that her acquaintance with EMERY had lasted for approximately one year. She recalled that at the time EMERY resided in the 2200 block of Que Street, NW, with a small fair girl known to Mrs. THOMPSON only as CARMEL. Mrs. THOMPSON advised that when she first met EMERY, EMERY had just returned from the USSR and that she, EMERY, mentioned that she had with her "own hands dug in the subway in Moscow". Mrs. THOMPSON advised she was struck by the incongruity of a person of EMERY's charm and personality doing menial labor and that she had questioned her in regard to it and EMERY replied that she was so "taken with" and had so much admiration for the Russian way of life that she was glad to help them in any way she could. Mrs. THOMPSON advised EMERY was extremely sympathetic to the Russians and their way of life.

It will be recalled that one WARD SHEPARD was listed by EMERY in the files of the U.S. Department of Interior as her immediate supervisor. On February 18, 1949, WARD SHEPARD was interviewed at Route 1, Vienna, Virginia by the writer and Special Agent Edward M. Mullin. SHEPARD recalled he had first met EMERY in the summer of 1934 aboard the USS EUROPA or the BREMEN enroute from Europe to the United States. SHEPARD advised he had struck up an acquaintance with her at the time and that he had visited her twice in New York City after the voyage. SHEPARD recalled that early in 1935, he had recommended her for a position with the office of Indian Affairs to the then Commissioner JOHN COLLIER and that COLLIER had approved of this recommendation and thus EMERY came to be employed in the Indian Rehabilitation Unit. SHEPARD stated it was his understanding that EMERY had been recently divorced at the time and that she had been visiting in Berlin in connection with a problem in research. SHEPARD said that EMERY told him she was by profession a research worker and free-lance writer. He advised beyond this he knew nothing of EMERY's background.

It is noted that ANDREE EMERY is currently married to ROY HUDSON, a known Communist and Party functionary.

- P E N D I N G - Kisseloff-12112

LEADS

Since this report deals only with one phase of this case, leads pertinent to that phase only have been set out.

THE BUFFALO OFFICE

AT ROCHESTER, N.Y.:

Will secure picture of THELMA OSTER from Eastern High School, Rochester, or other source and forward same to the New York Office. (This lead was set out in WFO letter to Bureau, 2/28/49).

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY:

Will display picture of THELMA OSTER to J.D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and attempt to identify OSTER who was undoubtedly EMERY's secretary at the Indian Rehabilitation Unit, as the individual who in fact replaced CHAMBERS at the Washington, D.C. end as writer and courier for the HAROLD WARE group as related by CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-12113

INFORMANTS

Washington T-1 [redacted]

Washington T-2 [redacted]

b2
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whose identities have been further concealed in this report.

Kisseloff-12114

ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report has been designated for information purposes for the San Francisco office in view of the fact EMERY now resides in Berkeley, California, and considerable background information concerning her developed during instant investigation was set out herein.

Kisseloff-12115

EFH:cl
74-94

Mr. Glavin
Mr. Laird
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-4-49 10:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.

BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO TACTFULLY INTERVIEW MRS. CLARENCE C. CAPPEL, AKA HELEN WARE CAPPEL, SISTER OF LATE HAROLD WARE, IN THIS MATTER. ROBERT STEPHENS WARE, SON OF HAROLD WARE, ON INTERVIEW STATED HIS FATHER WAS ALLOWED BY HELEN WARE TO USE HER VIOLIN STUDIO, ONE FIVE NAUGHT THREE CONNECTICUT AVENUE, TO BE USED AS HIS LIVING QUARTERS AT NIGHT AND UNDOUBTEDLY USED STUDIO TO HOLD MEETINGS, AS RELATED BY CHAMBERS. ROBERT WARE DENIES KNOWING BOTH HISS AND CHAMBERS OR ATTENDING ANY CP MEETINGS WITH FATHER AT STUDIO OR ELSEWHERE.

HOTTEL

G.I.R.-7

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

EX-125

RECORDED - 60
INDEXED - 60

FBI
12 MAR 15 1949

52 APR 4 1949

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-15-2010

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Director, FBI

March 7, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation:

Report of:

Special Agent John Edward Lawler dated 2/14/49, at Richmond, Virginia.
Special Agent Frederick A. Frohbose dated 2/15/49, at Anchorage, Alaska.
Special Agent Robert G. Aulenbacher dated 2/16/49, at Buffalo, New York.
Special Agent Wesley A. Anderson dated 2/17/49, at Chicago, Illinois.
Special Agent Daniel F. X. Callahan dated 2/17/49, at Baltimore, Maryland.
Special Agent John C. Welch dated 2/18/49, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
Special Agent Hubert F. Small dated 2/18/49, at St. Louis, Missouri.
Special Agent John E. Davis dated 2/18/49, at Atlanta, Georgia.
Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson dated 2/21/49, at Denver, Colorado.
Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated 2/21/49, at New York, New York.
Special Agent James Frew dated 2/24/49, at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent James Frew dated 2/24/49, at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent John J. Walsh dated 2/24/49, at Washington, D. C.
Special Agent Donald D. Connors dated 2/25/49, at Washington, D. C.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to your promptly.

Enclosure

FLJ:ofm

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F B I

45 MAR 15 1949

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
MAR 8 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-12117

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1949

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD 7 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM NEW YORK 8 222 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. WILLIAM ROSEN WAS ADJUDGED IN CONTEMPT BY USDJ RIFKIND THIS AM AND SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR TERM OF SIX MONTHS. CAN PURGE HIMSELF DURING THIS PERIOD BY ANSWERING QUESTIONS AS ORDERED. HIS ATTORNEY, EMANUEL BLOCH, ADVISED COURT HIS CLIENT HAD INSTRUCTED HIM TO FIGHT THE CASE TO THE SUPREME COURT IF NECESSARY. G.I.R. ASSAG DONEGAN REQUESTED IMMEDIATE SURRENDER OF ROSEN BUT DEFENSE REQUESTED TIME DURING WHICH TO FILE NOTICE OF APPEAL AND RELEASE OF ROSEN ON BOND. ACCORDINGLY, APPLICATION FOR BAIL WILL BE HEARD FOUR PM TODAY.

SCHEIDT

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2503

WA NY R 7 WA

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MAR 25 1949

SAC, New York

March 11, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to page twenty of the report of Special Agent Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf, dated March 1, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the above-captioned case, which reflects that Frederick Pearson Bartlett was a fellow employee of Alger Hiss at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but was not interviewed in view of the fact that Bartlett is presently First Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, England. The Bureau's representative in London has been requested to interview Mr. Bartlett for any pertinent information concerning this case.

cc - Washington Field

ASB:EFF

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
MAR 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-12119

MARCH 11, 1949 CABLEGRAM

LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON, ENGLAND

JAHAN, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. INVESTIGATION HAS REFLECTED THAT FREDERICK PEARSON BARTLETT, PRESENTLY FIRST SECRETARY, U S EMBASSY, LONDON, ENGLAND, WAS A FELLOW EMPLOYEE OF ALGER HISS AT THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. ASCERTAIN IF BARTLETT POSSESSES ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS OR WIFE, PRISCILLA, AND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALGER HISS THAT BARTLETT POSSESSES AND FORWARD SAME FOR EXAMINATION.

HOOVER

ASB:EFF

#344

RECORDED - 33

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-12120

Sent Via Cable 3/14/49 4:58 P.M. Per Sew

URGENT

MARCH 14, 1949

LEGAL ATTACHE
MEXICO, D.F.

JAHAM ~~CASE~~, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; IS-R. REURCABLE JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT LAST. SUTEL NOT LATER THAN MARCH EIGHTEEN RESULTS OF YOUR INVESTIGATION. INSTANT MATTER SCHEDULED FOR TRIAL MARCH TWENTY-FIRST NEXT.

HOOVER

ASB:mpd

ec - Foreign Service Desk

#122 Enc. mtr 0045-0056 0145-0150 attd gen

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EX-39

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Case 3/14/49 8:42 PM

Kisseloff-12121

MARCH 14, 1949 ROUTINE

SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. REURTEL MARCH NINE LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR YOUR OFFICE TO MAKE INQUIRIES AT THE OFFICE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL, NEW YORK CITY, TO OBTAIN PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF ANY INFORMATION THAT MIGHT PERTAIN TO THE MATTER SET OUT IN REFERENCED TEL.

EX-125 2567 HOOVER

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169 DEC 16 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

22 APR 4 1949

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U.S. DEPT OF JUST.

Kisseloff-12122

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9- 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 39 NEWARK 5 FROM NEW YORK 9 9-48P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REFERENCE IS MADE TO PREVIOUS INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO BUREAU RELATIVE TO JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN OBTAINING A FRAUDULENT PASSPORT UNDER NAME OF CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. CHAMBERS NOW STATES THAT HE RECALLS THAT UPON SHERMAN-S RETURN FROM JAPAN SOMETIME IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE HE WAS REQUESTED TO SECURE ANOTHER BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR SHERMAN FROM J. PETERS. HE DID SO AND RECALLED THAT THIS BIRTH CERTIFICATE WAS ISSUED IN AN IRISH NAME AND THAT SHERMAN SECURED A PASSPORT ON THE BASIS OF THIS CERTIFICATE AND SUBSEQUENTLY UPON ORDERS TRAVELED TO RUSSIA. IT IS CHAMBERS-S PRESENT RECOLLECTION THAT THIS NAME MIGHT HAVE BEEN WILLIAM WALSH ALTHOUGH HE IS NOT ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN OF THIS. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE WFO ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN IF SUCH A PASSPORT WAS ISSUED TO JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN UNDER THE NAME OF WILLIAM WALSH DURING THIS PERIOD. CHAMBERS ALSO STATED THAT SOMETIME IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE J. PETERS SECURED FOR HIM A BIRTH CERTIFICATE IN THE NAME OF DAVID BREEN. THIS CERTIFICATE WAS SECURED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED OPERATION WITH

END OF PAGE ONE

EX-125

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INDEXED - 10

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MAR 15 1949

Kisseloff-12123

THE UNKNOWN SUBJECT BILL, WHEREIN CHAMBERS WAS TO GO TO ENGLAND TO SET UP A SOVIET APPARATUS THERE. CHAMBERS STATES THAT IN THE SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE BILL SAID HE SHOULD GO TO ENGLAND AT ONCE. IT WAS AGREED THAT CHAMBERS WOULD USE A COVER OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF MAXIM LIEBER-S LITERARY AGENCY OR THAT OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE OR POSSIBLY BOTH. FOR THIS PURPOSE AND USING THE AFOREMENTIONED BIRTH CERTIFICATE, CHAMBERS SECURED A UNITED STATES PASSPORT IN THE NAME OF DAVID BREEN. THIS PASSPORT WAS SENT TO CHAMBERS AT MAXIM LIEBER-S OFFICE IN NYC. CHAMBERS STATES THAT LIEBER WENT WITH HIM TO THE OFFICE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL IN NYC WHERE LIEBER CERTIFIED THAT DAVID BREEN WAS THE MAN WHO WOULD REPRESENT HIM IN LONDON. AS A RESULT, CHAMBERS WAS GIVEN A RESIDENT VISA. CHAMBERS ALLEGES THAT THIS PASSPORT WAS NEVER USED AND IS PRESENTLY IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS ATTORNEY, WILLIAM MC NULTY, IN NYC. CHAMBERS STATES THAT THE UNKNOWN SUBJECT BILL ALSO REQUESTED THAT HE OBTAIN THE NECESSARY PASSPORT FOR HIS WIFE BUT HE NEVER DID ANYTHING IN THIS CONNECTION. HE ALSO RECALLS THAT J. PETERS FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN A NECESSARY BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR CHAMBERS-S YOUNG DAUGHTER ELLEN. THIS PROBLEM WAS SOLVED,

END OF PAGE TWO

9367

CHAMBERS STATED, WITH THE HELP OF AN INDIVIDUAL "PRESUMABLY A COMMUNIST" IN THE CITY HALL AT ATLANTIC CITY, NJ. FROM WHAT CHAMBERS UNDERSTOOD, THE NAME URSULA BREEN WAS WRITTEN INTO THE BIRTH RECORDS IN ATLANTIC CITY AND A REGULATION BIRTH CERTIFICATE WAS ISSUED IN THIS NAME. THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRESENTLY IN THE POSSESSION OF CHAMBERS-S ATTORNEY, RICHARD CLEVELAND, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. THE WFO IS REQUESTED TO CHECK STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS AND OBTAIN PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THE PASSPORT APPLICATION FILED BY CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE UNDER THE NAME OF DAVID BREEN. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A COPY OF THE ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH ON HIS APPLICATION BE OBTAINED RATHER THAN A PHOTOSTATIC COPY THEREOF INASMUCH AS A PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAMBERS DURING THIS PERIOD IS DESIRABLE FOR INVESTIGATIVE PURPOSES. THE NEWARK OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO CHECK THE BIRTH RECORDS AT THE CITY HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, NJ, FOR ALL DETAILS AVAILABLE CONCERNING THE ISSUANCE OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE TO URSULA BREEN. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE CHILD, ELLEN CHAMBERS, WAS ACTUALLY BORN OCTOBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE IN NYC. BUREAU REQUESTED FOR PERMISSION FOR NY OFFICE TO MAKE INQUIRIES OFFICE OF BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL, NYC, TO OBTAIN PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF ANY INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE PERTINENT TO THIS INVESTIGATION. ?

SCHEIDT

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WA ACK AND DISC, NK HOLD PLS

WA NYC R 39 WA

COPIES MADE

9507

MARCH 14, 1949 ROUTINE

SAC-s NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

RECORDED 33 74-1333-2508

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE TEL MARCH ELEVEN LAST RE DISPOSITION OF ORIGINALS OF K THREE FOUR ZERO THROUGH K THREE FOUR TWO, NOW IN POSSESSION BALTIMORE OFFICE. REFER BUTEL TO NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE, DATED FEBRUARY TWENTYTHREE LAST, WHICH INSTRUCTED NEW YORK TO CONTACT T. J. DONEGAN RE DISPOSITION THESE DOCUMENTS. NEW YORK HANDLE AND ADVISE BALTIMORE.

HOOVER

END

FLJ:EFF

2

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169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tavel

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14

TELETYPE

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APR 1 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 11 1949

TELETYPE

~~WAGA HFG OMT TOT TTY TTNY GAKH~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WA 1 NY 1 FROM BALTO 3-11-49 2-14 PM EST AHE

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, RE NY TEL MARCH TEN RE PURCHASE OF THIRTYSEVEN FORD BY ESTHER CHAMBERS ON NOV. TWENTYTHREE, THIRTYSEVEN. AS PREVIOUSLY ADVISED IN BA TEL FEB. TWENTYTHREE EITHER SAMUEL A. SCHMIDT, OWNER, OR D. LLOYD STOKER, OFFICE MANAGER, ARE COMPETENT TO PRODUCE PERTINENT RECORDS OF THE SCHMIDT MOTOR CO., INC., RANDALLSTOWN, MD. RANDALLSTOWN IS SMALL VILLAGE IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD., AND NO STREET ADDRESSES ARE DESIGNATED, AVAILABLE OR NECESSARY IN ADDRESSING SUBPOENA. BALTO. HAS PREVIOUSLY REQUESTED BUREAU AND NY TO ADVISE DESIRED DISPOSITION OF ORIGINALS OF K THREE FORTY THROUGH K THREE FORTYTWO, WHICH ARE NOW IN POSSESSION OF BALTO. OFFICE. NO INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS REGARD RECEIVED TO DATE.

MC FARLIN

END

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INDEXED 33

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MAR 18 1949

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3/9/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 9 8 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RETELECON SUPERVISOR DANNEHAY MARCH NINE. NAVY DEPT. DOCUMENTS OBTAINED FROM BUREAU OF STANDARDS. HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO FBI LAB FOR EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON WITH PRINTS LABELED QUOTE STRIPS A AND B UNQUOTE. SARAH ANN JONES, BU STANDARDS LIBRARIAN SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY, FURNISHED DOCUMENTS. JONES ADVISED NAVY DOCUMENTS KEPT ON OPEN FILE AND AVAILABLE TO ANYONE IN BUSTANDARDS; CHARGE OUT WAS REQUIRED BUT CHARGE OUT SLIPS DESTROYED AFTER TWO YEARS AND NO FURTHER RECORD KEPT. JONES STATED THERE WAS NO DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL WITHIN THE BUREAU AND DOCUMENTS WERE NOT ROUTED THROUGHOUT BUREAU. STATED SHE RECALLS NO REQUEST FOR DOCUMENTS BY PIGMAN OR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL. JONES ADVISED SHE IS COMPETENT TO PRODUCE AND IDENTIFY DOCUMENTS AS WELL AS TESTIFY TO THEIR AVAILABILITY. LAB WILL SUTEL UPON COMPLETION OF EXAMINATIONS. DETAILED REPORT FOLLOWS.

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EX-141
Kisseloff-12128

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NI FILE NO. 65-14920 NI

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2/8/49	1/11-2/1/49	JOSEPH M. KELLY

TITLE CHANGED:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix"; Unknown Subject, wa. "Bernie"; WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE; _____ AZEMOV (ph.)

CHARACTER OF CASE
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

6717

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Background info. on FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, his wife ELIZABETH, and brother HANS, and his associates, set out; HANS INSLERMAN has been employed as an engineer since 1935 by US Army Signal Corps, Ft. Monmouth, NJ. Photostatic copies secured of electoral registration of FELIX and HANS INSLERMAN in 1933 and of FELIX in 1934 as Communists. Further info. furnished by CHAMBERS re location of Washington photographic setup used by ZIMMERMAN. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE identified by CHAMBERS as "Unsub, wa. Keith" and "Pete". Available data re BORIS BYKOV set out. ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.,

AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FLTeam

APPROVED AND FORWARDED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-2510

RECORDED 82

INDEXED 36

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rejected attempt to question him until he completed GJ appearance. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR. and Judge JEROME FRANK advised they never suspected loyalty of ALGER HISS or CP sympathy on his part. JOHN J. ABT declined to answer if he has knowledge of any one transmitting Gov't documents to unauthorized persons, if he has knowledge of ALGER HISS so doing, and declined to discuss his past or present organizational affiliations including CP membership as well as to whether he knows CHAMBERS or individuals mentioned by latter. WILDER FOOTE and CHARLES H. WILLARD, former associates of ALGER HISS, could furnish no pertinent data. CHARLES KRAMER, was., refused interview by Agents. Former colleagues of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH interviewed. GRACE HUTCHINS denies threat to life of CHAMBERS and his family. Info. furnished by GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH alleging espionage activities within State Department detailed; he is now awaiting sentence on mail fraud charges. Individual previously identified by HORACE ALTON INGRAM as ALGER HISS does not meet latter's description and very likely not identical. Further exhaustive investigation to locate Fansler-Hiss typewriter and material prepared thereon unsuccessful. Chronology of handling of documents (Q1 through Q69) from time they left CHAMBERS' possession set out. Schedule of witnesses before GJ from 1/18/49 through 2/1/49 set out.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, New York, 1/21/49

DETAILS: The title of this case is being marked "Changed" to reflect the additional alias of STEVE POTTER for subject DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, as reflected by review of the files, and to reflect the deletion from the title of

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"Unknown Subject, wa. "Keith" and to add as a subject WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE inasmuch as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on February 1, 1949 identified CRANE as an individual to whom he had made previous reference as "Keith" and "Pete".

During the period covered by this report Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT have continued their exhaustive interview of CHAMBERS, taking information from him and reducing it to signed statement form ; as mentioned in reference report, results of this interview are being withheld until it is completed at which time it will be set out in its entirety. As leads arise from this questioning, however, appropriate action is taken thereon.

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RE: FELIX A. INSLERMAN

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The following investigation is being reported by SA JOHN J. DANAHY. This investigation has been conducted with a view to obtaining all possible information concerning the background, associates, past employment and activites of FELIX A. INSLERMAN.

By letter dated January 6, 1949, the Albany Field Office furnished this office with a Personnel Security Questionnaire dated December 10, 1947, and executed and signed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN on War Department AGO Form 19-105 while employed by General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. In this questionnaire INSLERMAN advised that he was born on July 11, 1910 at New York City, holds Social Security #218-03-3727 and has resided at the following addresses during the previous ten years:

RD #2, Cambridge, N.Y. from 1946 to date
118-35 Street, Lindenhurst, NY from 1944 to 1946
131-135 Street, Lindenhurst, NY from 1942 to 1944
13 Fir Drive, Middle River, Maryland, from 1941 to 1942
6 Roseland Avenue, Raspeburg, Maryland from 1938 to 1941
2113 Gallow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland from 1936 to 1938.

He further advised that he had no military service, had visited no foreign countries since 1930, and was a member of no fraternal, social or religious organizations.

In the questionnaire INSLERMAN listed the following relatives:

AUGUST INSLERMAN, father, born in Estonia, deceased
ANNA INSLERMAN, mother, born in Estonia, deceased
HANS INSLERMAN, brother, born in U.S.A., resides at 237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New York
ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, wife, born in USA, resides at RD #2, Cambridge, New York
ROBERT INSLERMAN, son, born in USA, resides at RD #2, Cambridge, New York

INSLERMAN listed the following previous employment in this questionnaire:

From 1935 to 1936, employed as Salesman and Repairman by Electric Applicance Shop, White Plains Road, Bronx, New York

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From 1937 to 1937, employed as a repairman by Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Maryland
From 1937 to 1937, employed as a draftsman-test by Bohn Refrigerator Company, 1 N. Haven Street, Baltimore, Maryland
From 1937 to 1938 employed as a draftsman by the Dakko Company, 927 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland
From 1938 to 1942, employed as an engineer by Glen L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland
From 1942 to 1946, employed as an engineer by Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York
From 1946 to date, employed as an engineer by General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York

INSLERMAN listed the following persons as references in this questionnaire:

ROBERT W. FRANK, Homestead Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York, whom he knew for 4½ years
CHARLES T. RUSSELL, 35 No. Woodhull, Huntington, Long Island, New York, whom he knew for 4½ years
CARL C. KING, 6 Fox Boulevard, Massapequa, Long Island, New York, whom he knew for 3 years

The questionnaire indicated that INSLERMAN was employed as an engineer on U.S. Army Ordnance Project Hermes, General Electric Company, 1 River Road, Schenectady, New York, and bore a typed remark to the effect that the company contemplates the use of Mr. INSLERMAN'S services on work, the nature of which is classified as secret.

A photostatic copy of this questionnaire has been prepared and will be maintained as an exhibit in this office. The original copy furnished by the Albany Office was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on January 21, 1949 for comparison of the signature thereon with other signatures believed to be those of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. The Laboratory was instructed to return this document to the Albany Office upon completion of its examination.

On January 11, 1949, SA HARRY D. O'NEILL prepared photostatic copies of the complete personnel file of FELIX A. INSLERMAN maintained by the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York. These photostats, maintained as exhibits by this office reflect the following

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additional information:

On March 18, 1942 FELIX A. INSLERMAN signed a document containing a printed excerpt of Sec. 31, Espionage Act and indicated that he had read the aforementioned excerpt. This signature was witnessed by GEORGE HOAG.

On an application dated March 24, 1942 INSLERMAN indicated his address to be 131-35 Street, Lindenhurst, New York, which address was subsequently changed to 118-35 Street, Lindenhurst, at an unstated time, and furnished the following additional information:

He indicated that his brother, HANS INSLERMAN, was employed by the U.S. Army Signal Corps, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey as an engineer since 1935.

He indicated that he was acquainted with a Mr. ROBERT F. WEDBORG and a Mr. KUEPPERS who were employees at Republic Aviation Corporation.

He listed the following education:

New Brunswick High School, 4 years, scientific major
Cooper Institute of Technology, 5 years, electrical major
Brooklyn Poly, 1½ years, electrical and radio major
Johns Hopkins University, 4 years, electrical and radio major

In this application INSLERMAN listed the following previous employments:

October, 1933 to January, 1935 - Micamold Radio Corporation, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, employed as a moulder at $25 per week.
March, 1935 to August, 1936 - Electrical Appliance Shop, White Plains Road, Bronx, New York, employed as a repairman at $25 per week.
March, 1937 to October, 1937 - Bohn Refrigerator Company, 1 N. Haven Street, Baltimore, Maryland, employed as a draftsman and chief of testing at $30 per week
October, 1937 to February, 1938 - The Dakko Company, 927 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, employed as a designer of photo apparatus at $30 per week
May, 1938 to March, 1942 - Glenn L. Martin, Middle River, Maryland, employed as assistant group engineer in electric and radio at $1.50 per hour.

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With reference to the above employment and periods thereof T.J. DONEGAN, Special Asst. to the Attorney General confidentially advised that INSLERMAN has refused to state his employment during the periods from early 1935 to March, 1937 and from February to May, 1938, and refuses to elaborate upon his alleged employment by an electrical appliance shop on White Plain Road. INSLERMAN indicates he desires to withdraw any statements he has made concerning the latter alleged employment, thus indicating that the statement of this employment is, in fact, an untruth. It will be recalled that CHAMBERS has stated that when he was first introduced to FELIX in early 1937 by BORIS BYKOV, CHAMBERS understood that FELIX was a paid employee of the Communist Party at that time. This would appear to explain INSLERMAN'S refusal to state his true employment for this period.

INSLERMAN'S record of service rating, part of his personnel file at Republic Aviation Corporation, reflect that he held the following positions while employed there. The weekly salary rates and effective dates are also listed as follows:

3/25/42	Layout draftsman	$62.50 per week
9/27/42	" "	67.50 " "
5/9/43	Major layout draftsman	72.50 " "
1/16/43	" " "	77.50 " "
10/22/44	Assistant group engineer	110.00 " "
5/27/45	Design layout draftsman	120.00 " "
9/3/45	" " "	104.00 " "
10/22/45	" " "	120.00 " "
12/3/45	" " "	104.00 " "
1/7/46	" " "	122.00 " "
2/11/46	" " "	128.00 " "
4/22/46	" " "	130.00 " "
5/27/46	" " "	112.00 " "
7/29/46	" " "	121.00 " "
8/2/46	Released - Resignation	

INSLERMAN indicated the following persons as references in his application to Republic Aviation Corporation:

Mr. H. BUSCHERS, 20 Ridge Road, Towson, Maryland
Mr. R. PEELE, 4601 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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Appropriate teletype leads have been set out to interview these individuals.

INSLERMAN'S file indicated that on August 2, 1946 he was given a satisfactory exit interview during which he indicated he was resigning because he was leaving the city.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORY.

On January 17, 1949 the old employment records of the Micamold Radio Corporation were checked at the Company office, 1087 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. A 4x6 card was found for FELIX INSLERMAN, which bore the following information:

Address - 314 East 122Street (changed at unknown date to)
495 East 188th Street
Telephone Ford 4-4697
Position - Moulder's helper - moulder, Mica Dept.
Hired 10/18/33. Laid off 12/5/33.
Rehired 4/4/34. Quit voluntarily 2/25/35.
Remarks - skill - good; effort - good

There was no further information on the card.

At this personnel office, there was found also a similar employment card for HANS INSLERMAN, which indicated he was hired in their Laboratory, from May, 1930 to March 26, 1935, when he was laid off. He was rehired on April 23, 1935. It is noted that there was a strike at the plant during this period. HANS INSLERMAN quit voluntarily on August 26, 1935 to take a civilian job with the Army at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

TED HAMMER, a present employee of Micamold Corporation who was here when the INSLERMAN brothers worked here, was interviewed. HAMMER stated that FELIX INSLERMAN usually worked night shifts, as a mica moulder, and always appeared sleepy. He was a quiet, likeable person, never giving any indication of what he did on his own time, except to say that he attended school. He never mentioned his future plans, and when he quit the company, it was quite sudden and apparently without reason. He just failed to show up for work and has never appeared at the company since.

It was ascertained from MR. FRANK WHITING, General Manager of the Company that the foreman in charge of the moulding room at the time FELIX INSLERMAN was there, was ANTHONY BUJKI, believed to be presently employed by the N.Y. State Labor Department. MR. WHITING advised that he, personally, did not join the company until several years after the INSLERMANS had left, and knows nothing about them.

MR. ANTHONY BUJKI, Factory Inspector, N.Y. State Department of Labor, 350 5th Avenue, New York City, was interviewed at his home,

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18-28 119th Street, College Point, Long Island, on January 20, 1949. He advised that he was employed as a foreman in the mica moulding room of the Micamold Radio Corporation at 1087 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, from 1933 to 1941. He clearly remembers FELIX INSLERMAN, who worked as a moulder under him for a year or so around 1934, 1935. According to BUJKI, FELIX was a good worker, but appeared to be "radical." Elaborating on this, BUJKI said he always was dissatified w ith the management, criticizing their every move. Also, during lunch time discussions with other employees, INSLERMAN always appeared to be an agitator. He was one of the group at the plant which formented the strike at the plant, which, however, did not take place until March 21, 1935, shortly after FELIX INSLERMAN had quit. The real leader and organizer of the strike was a moulder named FRANK O'ROURKE, who worked in the same room with FELIX, and with whom he was very friendly. The strike ended on May 1, 1935, and the company refused to rehire O'ROURKE, who then got a job as a delegate with the AFL.

While FELIX worked under BUJKI, he told him that he was attending school, and besides this, had a part-time job chauffouring a private car for a woman. BUJKI doesn't remember the woman's name and isn't sure whether or not FELIX ever mentioned the name to him.

During this period, FELIX owned and drove a 1928 Chevrolet sedan, olive green color, according to BUJKI.

When questioned about the circumstances surrounding FELIX'S quitting the company, BUJKI stated that one day in February of 1935, FELIX came to him and said that a proposition had been made to him and that he intended to quit. Since trained men were needed in the moulding room, BUJKI questioned him, but FELIX just stated that he was leaving to take advantage of this proposition. BUJKI has never seen or heard about him since.

BUJKI has in his possession diaries which he kept, covering the time FELIX worked under him. He doesn't believe there is anything in these diaries which would add any information concerning FELIX, but he intends to review them and call the writer if anything pertinent appears therein.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORRY on 1/19/49.

Acting on the allegation of FELIX INSLERMAN that he filed an application for employment with the Western Electric Company in New York City in 1942, the writer ascertained that such applications are filed at 172 Fulton Street, New York City.

MR. ROSS ABELL, Personnel Manager, searched his records but could not find any application executed by FELIX INSLERMAN. MR. ABELL advised that this was not unusual, as the Company never preserves these forms or applications for morethan six months if the individual is not employed by them. As a double check measure, MR. ABELL had the Company's Kearny, N.J. plant records checked with negative results.

On January 24, 1949, MR. ROBERT F. WEDBERG, who is employed in the Air Frame Engineering Division Civil Aeronautics Authority, was intervewed at his office at 385 Madison Avenue. WEDBERG'S name had appeared on FELIX INSLERMAN'S application for employment at Republic Aircraft Corporation as an employee with whom he was acquainted.

MR. WEDBERG advised that he worked as a stress analyst at Glen L. Martin Co. at Baltimore from January, 1938 to October, 1941 and at Republic Aircraft at Farmingdale, Long Island, from November, 1941 to October, 1945. Although FELIX INSLERMAN worked at these same plants at about the same periods, WEDBERG stated that he does not recall him. He explained that both these companies employed a large number of draftsmen and that he came into contact with very many of these draftsmen in the course of his work. He added that it was quite possible that INSLERMAN would remember his name, although he doesn't recall INSLERMAN. WEDBERG was very certain that in any event he was not a friend of INSLERMAN.

WEDBERG'S home address is 12 Hamilton Place, Garden City, Long Island.

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Through the courtesy of Miss KULHAY, Secretary to the Registrar at Cooper Union Institute of Technology, Cooper Square, New York City, FELIX INSLERMAN'S record at that school was reviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHY. This record reflected that INSLERMAN was admitted in September, 1928 to the course in Electrical Engineering. At that time he indicated that he was born on July 11, 1910 at New York City; attended and graduated from New Brunswick, New Jersey High School and resided at 337 East 34th Street, New York City. At an unspecified later date he notified the school of a change of address to 314 East 122nd Street, New York City. He attended this school five years, obtaining mediocre and poor marks and in October, 1933 was dropped for poor scholarship. His petition for reinstatement was refused by the school Promotion Committee on October 3, 1933.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. JEAN PAYNE, Transcript Clerk, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, SA JOHN J. DANAHY reviewed INSLERMAN'S file at that school. This file reflected that INSLERMAN registered in October, 1934 for a course in Electrical Engineering. He listed his address at that time as 314 East 122nd Street, New York City. He was accepted on probation for one year due to his poor grades at Cooper Union. On his admission application he indicated he was of the Finnish race, Estonian nationality with no religious preferences or church affiliation. He stated his father, AUGUST JOHN INSLERMAN, was of Estonian nationality and was employed as a tailor. He stated he was employed as a moulder by the Micamould Radio Company of Brooklyn, New York, and had been previously employed as Assistant Manager of a substation of the New York Edison Company in the summer of 1930, and as a wireman for Western Electric Company in the summer of 1929. He indicated that his brother attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute as a graduate student. The file reflected that on January 30, 1936 a certificate of admission was issued to INSLERMAN and bore the address 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York which is known to be the address of the J. RYNDERS, parents of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. On October 3, 1936 INSLERMAN directed a letter to the Registrar of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn from 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. In this letter INSLERMAN stated that he had studied for a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree at the institute for one and one half years, that he then resided at Baltimore and desired to attend the Engineering School of Johns Hopkins University.

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He asked the Registrar's advice as to what subjects he should take which would be credited towards his engineer's degree at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. This letter would seem to indicate that in October, 1936 INSLERMAN did not anticipate residing in Baltimore for any prolonged period but rather intended to return to New York within a few years and complete his education at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

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Reference is made to Albany teletype dated January 14, 1949, wherein TED and MILDRED HORNING, Argyle, New York, suggested that a LOUIS E. LOO of Staten Island, New York, was a friend of FELIX INSLERMAN. A check of the telephone directory, New York City, listed one LUDWIG E. LOO, 192 Jaques Avenue, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, New York. A review of the New York files reflected that ANTON LOO, 192 Jaques Avenue, Staten Island, New York, is a co-owner of UUS ILM Publishing Company, 126 East 120th Street, New York City, publishers of the USS ILM (New World). This publication was included in the list of Communist literature submitted by EARL BROWDER when he was chief of the Communist Party, USA. In report of Special Agent JOHN V. GRIFFIN dated March 4, 1947 at New York, a copy of which was furnished to the Bureau, background information concerning the owners and editors of this paper, as well as its Communist tendencies, was set forth.

The following is the result of an interview with LOUIS LOO by Special Agents LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN and FREDERICK F. DALY at his home, 192 Jaques Avenue, Staten Island, New York on January 18, 1949:

LOO said that to the best of his recollection, he first met FELIX INSLERMAN at his mother's funeral in 1931, and from that time until the present, they have remained close friends. They both attended Cooper Union School, New York City, until INSLERMAN flunked out in 1934. In 1935, they both entered Brooklyn Poly Tech and, according to LOO, FELIX left in the fall of 1935 or the spring of 1936.

LOO went on to say that FELIX then went to work for a Doctor MAX WOLPER, 1060 Park Avenue, New York City, as a chauffeur, doing city driving at a salary of about $15 per week. He then went to work for a Mr. BLACKMAN or BLACKNER at 76th Street and Central Park West, New York City as a chauffeur at a salary of $30 or $40 per week. LOO said that on this job, INSLERMAN made many extended trips throughout the South, and as a result of this, Loo lost close contact with him except for occasional visits from him when he returned to New York City.

He next heard from him during the early part of the war, about 1941 or 1942, when he heard that INSLERMAN was working for a GLEN L. MARTIN COMPANY in Baltimore. LOO was not certain of the time INSLERMAN moved to Baltimore. However, he knew that it was some time after he had worked for BLACKMAN, but he could not be specific as to the year.

LOO offerred that a RICHARD LOTUS of Hastings-On-The- Hudson and a TED HORNING, who lived somewhere near INSLERMAN'S present residence, would be in a better position to furnish more detail information concerning INSLERMAN'S activities.

When questioned concerning INSLERMAN'S hobbies, LOO stated that he was greatly interested in photography, and some time after he departed

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for Baltimore he acquired a Leica camera. He did not know from whom INSLERMAN received the Leica and could offer nothing further regarding it.

He added that INSLERMAN had many friends at the Estonian Club in New York City, but said that those named above were in a better position to furnish information about him.

It is to be noted that TED and MILDREN HORNING have previously been interviewed by the Albany Office, and an interview with RICHARD LOTUS is being set forth as part of this report.

With reference to the name LUDWIG E. LOO, LOUIS E. LOO advised that this was his true name but that he was commonly known as LOUIS LOO to friends of long standing.

A review of the files of this office reflect that Confidential Informant N advised that in 1937, LUDWIG E. LOO of 1144 Nelson Avenue, Bronx, New York, signed a Communist Party Election Petition. It is believed likely that this individual is identical with the aforementioned LUDWIG E. LOO.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA HERBERT B. GRANT and SA JAMES A. DAVIS on January 18, 1949.

Following is background information and investigation concerning Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS, 56 Columbia Avenue, Hastings on Hudson, New York:

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised he had no background information concerning the LOTUS family except to state their telephone service was inaugurated January 9, 1946 at the Columbia Avenue address.

The Westchester Credit Bureau, White Plains, New York, was checked with negative results.

Mr. ANDREW ANDERSON, Legal Department, Westchester Lighting Company, Mount Vernon, New York, advised that his files disclose no information pertaining to the LOTUS family except that they were receiving bills for gas and electric service.

Chief of Police JOHN J. DONEGAN, Hastings Police Department, advised he had no record of the LOTUS family and other than that they were unknown to him.

At the Village Clerk's office, Hastings on Hudson, it was ascertained that the residence at 56 Columbia Avenue is listed to VIRGINIA V. LOTUS, and tax bills are sent to the Sunnyside Savings and Loan Association, Irvington, New York.

On the recommendation of Chief DONEGAN that Mrs. FLORENCE L. SMITH, 56 Columbia Avenue was a reliable person, she was interviewed at her place of employment, the Hastings High School where she is school nurse.

Mrs. SMITH advised the LOTUS family bought the two family home in which they live in August, 1945. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS and three female children. Mrs. SMITH stated that Mrs. LOTUS, together with her mother, own a summer home somewhere in Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York, and Mr. LOTUS appears to be from Long Island. Mrs. SMITH was unable to state LOTUS' employment except she believed him to be a precision machinist or tool maker who, up until recently, had been employed by the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY in White Plains, New York.

THOMAS KELLY, Superintendent of Mails, United States Post Office,

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Hastings on Hudson, could advise nothing of pertinence concerning the LOTUS family.

Mr. H. E. RICE, Manager of the General Electric Company Plant, South Kensico Avenue, White Plains, New York, advised as follows with respect to the employment of RICHARD LOTUS:

LOTUS entered on duty May 19, 1948 as a precision machinist and left of his own accord on October 15, 1948. His residence was 56 Columbia Avenue, Hastings. He was hired through the United States Employment Service and indicated on his application that he was married with three children and was born June 19, 1913. Prior employment reflected on LOTUS' application is as follows:

Dates	Name and Address of Firm
October 18, 1941 to April 16, 1946	Bristol and Martin, Incorporated, 466 Broome Street, New York City
April, 1946 to August, 1946	Federal Machine Company, Irvington, New York
August, 1946 to April, 1948	Gray Research Development Company, 50 North Central Avenue, Elmsford, New York.
January 5, 1937 to October 17, 1941	Eisenmann Magneto Corporation, 32 33rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
May, 1933 to April, 1936	Artistic Metal Novelty Recasting Company, 460 West 34th Street, New York City.

Mr. RICE stated LOTUS was a completely satisfactory employee concerning whom nothing derogatory could be stated.

Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS were interviewed at their home and provided the following information:

They purchased this home on Columbia Avenue in August, 1945 and

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prior to that lived for a five year period at 151 Saratoga Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

In answer to the question, LOTUS stated that he was presently unemployed, having been released from his last employment on January 14, 1949. The last employer was the GENERAL PRECISION LABORATORIES, Pleasantville, New York as a tool maker. LOTUS volunteered the information that the ostensible reason for his release was because he was too slow in the work but that he felt the real reason for his release was due to his friendship with FELIX INSLERMAN. Amplifying this point, LOTUS stated the GENERAL PRECISION LABORATORIES are under Navy control because of the character of their work and he believed the Navy caused his release for security reasons.

LOTUS then asked if the point of Agents' inquiry of him concerned his friendship with FELIX INSLERMAN. Upon being advised that such was the case, LOTUS stated there was little he could tell Agents' about INSLERMAN as he is afflicted with a very poor memory for events, dates, places and persons.

It was pointed out to LOTUS that his wholehearted cooperation and assistance in answering questions was solicited in view of the extreme importance of the matter in hand whereupon he promised to cooperate in a voluntary manner in every possible way and that he would withhold no information concerning INSLERMAN.

LOTUS stated that he has known INSLERMAN for approximately twenty years, having first met him in 1929 because his (LOTUS') parents were friendly with INSLERMAN'S parents. At this time, he stated, INSLERMAN lived in an apartment house located on 122nd Street between Second and Third Avenues whereas he, LOTUS, lived on 121st Street between Third and Lexington Avenues.

LOTUS advised that INSLERMAN married in 1935 or exactly two years prior to his own marriage on June 5, 1937. He stated INSLERMAN was married in the Bronx County Court House on Tremont Avenue to ELIZABETH RYNDERS. At his own marriage, LOTUS stated, INSLERMAN was his best man.

It is to be noted that LOTUS was questioned about INSLERMAN'S various places of residence during this early period 1935 and up to date but pleaded his memory was poor on this subject. Accordingly, Mrs. LOTUS, who was present throughout the entire interview, advised as follows:

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She stated that INSLERMAN, after his marriage in 1935, was living on a street immediately behind Roosevelt High School on Fordham Road in the Bronx but that she was unable to recall the house number. She stated she could not recall exactly how long the INSLERMANS resided at this address but that two, probably three years later, they moved to an apartment house on Boston Road directly across the street from Morris High School in the Bronx. The exact house number was unrecalled.

Sometime during the period of 1935 until the INSLERMANS moved to Baltimore which date Mrs. LOTUS recalled as late 1937, she stated the INSLERMANS resided with her mother who owns a three family home in that section of the Bronx overlooking the Polo Grounds. Mrs. LOTUS was unable to advise anything concerning INSLERMAN'S various places of employment.

Mr. LOTUS stated he could recall but one place of employment for INSLERMAN during his entire New York period and that was a firm, name unrecalled, but located in Brooklyn which manufactured bakelite condensers for radio or electrical use. He stated this employment was at night and during the daytime INSLERMAN attended Cooper Union. Mrs. LOTUS amended this statement to add that INSLERMAN attended Brooklyn Polytechnic prior to Cooper Union.

Mrs. LOTUS recalled in the Spring of 1938 they had gone to Washington to see the cherry blossoms and while there spent one weekend with the INSLERMANS at their Baltimore home, exact address not known. It was agreed by the LOTUS' that this was in either March or April, 1938. Concerning INSLERMAN'S employment at this particular time, LOTUS stated he believed he was employed by the GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY. All efforts to cause LOTUS to recall any prior employment to the MARTIN COMPANY was unsuccessful.

With respect to INSLERMAN'S whereabouts as of 1937 both the LOTUS' were absolutely positive that INSLERMAN and his wife were living in the Bronx at the time of the LOTUS' marriage on June 5, 1937. It was definitely recalled that INSLERMAN did not make the trip from Baltimore to be best man at LOTUS' wedding.

Mrs. LOTUS stated that she has been a life long acquaintance of ELIZABETH RYNDERS (INSLERMAN'S wife). She stated they attended Roosevelt High School in the Bronx as students together and subsequently night courses

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at the College of the City of New York. These school attendances occurred, Mrs. LOTUS stated, prior to either marriage. Mrs. LOTUS stated that she introduced INSLERMAN'S wife to him at the time.

The name of KARL AMATNEEK was mentioned to the LOTUS' and Mr. LOTUS advised the name was completely unfamiliar to him although possibly he once knew an individual named KARL. Mrs. LOTUS stated the name was vaguely familiar to her as an individual who had possibly, many years earlier, belonged to an Estonian young peoples' group in New York but that she could not be positive of this and thus she wished her position to be known as not being acquainted with KARL AMATNEEK.

Both the LOTUS' agreed that in addition to INSLERMAN'S interest in becoming an electrical engineer throughout the period of their acquaintanceship, his hobbies would be photography and woodworking.

LOTUS stated that INSLERMAN had an excellent camera of the candid type; make not known, with the necessary equipment for developing and printing pictures.

Mrs. LOTUS recalled that while the INSLERMANS lived in Baltimore, Mrs. INSLERMAN was employed in the Billing Department of either Montgomery Ward or Sears Roebuck while at the same time INSLERMAN attended Johns Hopkins University.

Both Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS stated that INSLERMAN was not a member of the Communist Party to the very best of their knowledge.

Through the entire period, the LOTUS' admitted seeing the INSLERMANS frequently while the INSLERMANS were in New York and approximately once a year when the INSLERMANS left New York. Both stated there was no correspondence between the two families during the interim between visits. Both agreed they had visited INSLERMAN at his farm in Cambridge, New York on several occasions. INSLERMAN'S most recent visit, LOTUS admitted, was one week prior to Christmas, 1948 when INSLERMAN and his wife came to their Columbia Avenue home. At that time, according to LOTUS, INSLERMAN volunteered the information that he had been subpoenaed by the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York in connection with the inquiry that body was making into the CHAMBERS matter. LOTUS further stated INSLERMAN volunteered the information he did not know CHAMBERS nor did he know ALGER HISS. LOTUS stated he did not question INSLERMAN concerning his participation

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in this matter and merely accepted INSLERMAN'S remark in this connection with the comment on his part. In answer to repeated questioning on this subject, LOTUS stated INSLERMAN volunteered the aforementioned information and that he had no other knowledge of the situation. He denied that INSLERMAN had cautioned him in any way concerning aspects of INSLERMAN'S life in preparation for any inquiry that might later develop with the LOTUS family.

It was pointed out to Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS that whereas they had promised their wholehearted cooperation in this matter, that their various answers to the various questions asked did not seem to be complete and that their memories seemed vague on important points. Both the LOTUS' emphatically stated they had exhausted their recollections on the subject and were cooperating fully with the Agents.

It appeared to the Agents that Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS were evasive and vague on critical periods in INSLERMAN'S life and that they were not volunteering information on any subject where the question was not asked. At one point in the interview Mrs. LOTUS stated "If you don't believe me; tack me down." Both Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS appeared to be uncooperative in spite of their protestations to the contrary.

A review of the files of this office reflects that on December 23, 1947, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that the membership list of International Workers Order Lodge #510 as of December 1946, reflected that one RICHARD LOTUS, who was born in 1913, was a member of this lodge. Since Lodge 510 is located in Yonkers, New York and covers the area in which Hastings on Hudson is located and since RICHARD LOTUS is known to have been born on June 19, 1913, it is believed likely the RICHARD LOTUS interviewed in this matter is identical with the reported member of Lodge 510. b2 b7D

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KARL AMATNEEK, with aliases KARL AMATNIEK, and KARL AMATNECK, 178 Bleecker Street, New York, New York, who is employed as chief of the Electrical Testing Division of Consumer's Union of United States Inc., 17 Union Square West, New York City, was interviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHY and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE on January 18, 1949. AMATNEEK advised that he had no recollection of ever having known FELIX A. INSLERMAN or his wife ELIZABETH RYNDERS INSLERMAN. He stated that he was most certain that he had never introduced them to each other although the possibility did exist that he may have known either or both of them casually many years ago through his association with Latvians and Estonians at various social clubs in New York City. He advised that he recalled RICHARD LOTUS principally because he had met RICHARD LOTUS several years ago in New York City and recalled him from the previously mentioned meetings of the Estonian and Latvian social clubs.

AMATNEEK advised that he had attended Cooper Union over a period of four years from 1928 to 1932 and there was a slight possibility that he might have been in a class with FELIX INSLERMAN but the latter's name and description left him without any recollection of ever having known him.

With reference to LUDWIG E. LOO of 192 Jaques Street, Staten Island, AMATNEEK advised that this name was vaguely familiar to him and he believed that he knew him many years ago in Estonian and Latvian circles in New York City. AMATNEEK was questioned as to whether he was acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised that he had never met him and knew nothing concerning him other than that which had appeared in recent newspaper articles.

AMATNEEK was specifically questioned as to whether he knew Colonel BORIS BYKOV and he denied any knowledge of the latter. AMATNEEK in replying to a direct question denied any past or present membership in the Communist Party. At the conclusion of this interview AMATNEEK was served with a subpoena for his appearance before the Grand Jury presently seated in the Southern District of New York which subpoena called for his appearance on January 19, 1949.

On the morning of January 19, 1949, AMATNEEK appeared at this office with his attorney, Mr. RUBEN TURETSKY of 150 Nassau Street, New York City. AMATNEEK requested that a photograph of INSLERMAN be exhibited

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to him. This photograph was exhibited to him and AMATNEEK was asked whether or not he recalled FELIX INSLERMAN at which time he stood mute. His attorney replied that AMATNEEK was declining to answer this question on his advice.

A review of the files of this office reflected that AMATNEEK is the subject of a pending case file entitled, "KARL AMATNEEK, was.; SECURITY MATTER -C." A review of this file indicates that AMATNEEK was born in New York City on February 1, 1912, the son of WALDEMAR and ANNA STAHL AMATNEEK. Both of AMATNEEK'S parents were born in Latvia.

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The file further reflects that at an early age AMATNEEK returned to Europe with his parents. From 1914 to 1921 he is said to have lived in Russia and from 1921 until his return to the United States in 1928 he resided at Riga, Latvia. He attended City College of New York and Cooper Union Institute of Technology.

The file reflects that he was employed by the WPA for a period of three years until 1938 when he was discharged after hearings on charges of having engaged in other employment while employed by the WPA. He was subsequently employed by the Amtorg Training Company for a period of about a year as an interpreter and was then employed by the Consumer's Union of the United States. At the outbreak of the last war he left Consumer's Union and was employed by the Electronic Corporation of America. Since 1945 he has been re-employed by the Consumer's Union of the United States.

AMATNEEK is the brother of ERNEST AMATNIEK who is a Veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and an associate of individuals of known Communist sympathies. With reference to the latter, it will be recalled that DORIS SILVERS, who was a known mail drop in New York City for STEVE NELSON in the Comrap Case, resided over a period of years with ERNEST AMATNIEK. The former ETHEL RABINOWITZ, now the wife of KARL AMATNEEK, was formerly the secretary to M. HEDLEY STONE, Vice-President of the National Maritime Union. ETHEL RABINOWITZ AMATNEEK, with aliases, is also the subject of a closed Internal Security - R file in this office.

A further review of the file of KARL AMATNEEK indicates that in 1933 and 1934 he registered for voting purposes as a Communist in New York City. Complete details concerning KARL AMATNEEK may be found in the aforementioned case file.

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Reference is made to Albany teletype dated January 19, 1949, advising that Mr. and Mrs. WALTER BRIGADIER of 183 Weaver Street, Scarsdale, New York, and JOHN KERSNASON of Bronx, New York, were believed by TED and MILDRED HORNING to be good friends of FELIX INSLERMAN. The following investigation was conducted by SAS JAMES A. DAVIS and HERBERT B. GRANT:

Mr. and Mrs. WALTER BRIGADIER were interviewed at their residence 183 Weaver Street, Scarsdale, New York. Mr. BRIGADIER advised that he is also known as VISWALD BRIGADIER. Mrs. BRIGADIER advised that she is a cousin of VIRGINIA LOTUS, who has been previously mentioned herein.

The BRIGADIERS stated that they have known FELIX INSLERMAN since approximately 1934. They stated that since that time they have seen him only on four or five occasions and consider him only as a casual acquaintance. Concerning INSLERMAN'S employment since the time they have known him, they advised that when they first made his acquaintance they believed that he was a chauffeur but that they had no knowledge by whom he was employed. They were unable to furnish any information as to the nature of his activities or employment other than the aforementioned and stated that they had no knowledge that he was ever a member of the Communist Party or a Communist sympathizer. They stated that they believed the only friends known to them acquainted with the INSLERMANS would be Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS, who have been previously interviewed.

With reference to his own background, Mr. BRIGADIER advised that he is employed at the present time as an office manager of the Luby Chevrolet Company, Larchmont, New York, and that he has always been in the auto business.

Concerning their previous addresses the BRIGADIERS advised that they formerly lived at 19 Euclid Avenue, Ardsley, New York; 30 Rumsey Road, Yonkers, and 2463 Grand Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Mr. HARLEN THOMAS, 19 Euclid Avenue, Ardsley, New York, was interviewed and he advised that he was a teacher in the Ardsley school and had lived for a period of three or four years in the same house with the BRIGADIERS. He stated that he and his wife, ARLENE THOMAS, had frequently noted the decided pro-Russian attitude of the BRIGADIERS and had also noted that they had frequent visitors who appeared to be of Russian nationality. He further advised that BRIGADIER was known to him to be an enthusiastic camera fan. He stated that he became so

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perturbed at the pro-Russian and apparently Communistic attitude of the BRIGADIERS that in 1948 he took the trouble to check their voting registration and had ascertained that they were both registered as members of the American Labor Party.

A review of the files of this office reflected that in 1946 Mrs. ARLENE THOMAS, 19 Euclid Avenue, the wife of the aforementioned HARLEN THOMAS, telephonically complained to this office of the pro-Russian attitude of Mr. and Mrs. WALTER BRIGADIER who were then residing at 19 Euclid Avenue. Mrs. THOMAS was quiried at this time by the agent receiving the complaint but she could recall no specific instances of the BRIGADIERS having made pro-Russian statements. She stated that this was a general attitude of theirs which left no doubt in her mind but that they were Communist syypathizers.

A further review of the files reflects that on February 10, 1941 CHARLES DIRBA, Secretary of the Controll Commission and a leading functionary of the Communist Party in the United States, sent a telegram to WALTER BRIGADIER at 2295 Andrews Avenue, Bronx, New York. The text of this telegram is as follows:

"Please telephone me tonight at Jerome 6-3986.

"/s/ DIRBA"

The aforementioned information is contained in the report of W. J. HIGGINS, New York, April 25, 1941, entitled, "CP USA; IS; ESPIONAGE - R."

A further review of the files reflects that on October 16, 1942 WALTER BRIGADIER, Office Manager of the Dahl Moter Company, 303-307 South Broadway, notified this office of the theft of forty-four tires, tubes, wheels and wheel rings from new vehicles stored by the aforementioned company. No federal violation was involved herein and no action was taken by this office.

The files of this office contained no information concerning WISWALD BRIGADIER or HILDA BRIGADIER.

Mrs. ESTELLE ERSNASON was interviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHY and LAWRENCE BRACKEN at her home 3344 Ft. Independence Street. She advised that she had met FELIX and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN on one occasion about three years ago at which time Mrs. INSLERMAN, accompanied by VIRGINIA LOTUS

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LOTUS, visited her briefly, shortly after Christmas Day. Later in the evening, FELIX INSLERMAN and RICHARD LOTUS called at the KERSNASON home for their wives and stayed for only a brief period of time. She stated that she believes that her husband has known FELIX INSLERMAN for many years and would be able to furnish considerable information concerning him. However, she stated that she, herself, had no information whatsoever concerning INSLERMAN'S activities, associates or employment.

Mr. JOHN KERSNASON was interviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHY at his home, 3344 Ft. Independence Street, Bronx, New York. KERSNASON related that he first became acquainted with the INSLERMAN family while still a very young boy. He stated that his father, DAVID KERSNASON who now resides at 1996 Belmont Avenue, Bronx, New York, was a native of Estonia and was probably acquainted with FELIX INSLERMAN'S father, AUGUST, in Estonia. He related that his father migrated to the United States by way of Brazil whereas AUGUST INSLERMAN came directly here from Estonia. However, both DAVID KERSNASON and AUGUST INSLERMAN engaged in the tailoring trade after arrival here.

He stated that he recalls knowing the INSLERMANS as a young boy but after the death of Mrs. INSLERMAN, while FELIX and HANS were still young, they were moved to a foster home in New Jersey and he saw little, if anything, of them until about 1928. At this time he recalls he was in his last year in DeWitt Clinton High School and FELIX INSLERMAN was then enrolled in Cooper Union. He stated that somehow or other he met FELIX INSLERMAN, probably through mutual Estonian friends, and thereafter, for a period of years, sought the assistance of FELIX INSLERMAN in his study of high school mathematics. He stated that at this time, which would be approximately 1928, he believed that INSLERMAN was residing on East 34th Street between First and Second Avenues.

KERSNASON stated that he visited the INSLERMAN home on numerous occasions and recalls that FELIX was an ardent radio amateur and had built a station of sorts in his apartment. His recollection of HANS INSLERMAN is that the latter was a very serious-minded engineering student who participated in no manner whatsoever in politics but was constantly engrossed in his studies. However, with relation to FELIX INSLERMAN he stated that he would definitely classify FELIX as an ardent radical, and it would be little surprise to him if FELIX was an ardent advocate of of Communism at that time. He stated that he recalled that FELIX had indicated an extreme dislike of the capitalistic system and recalled

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that he was a frequent contributor of anonymous letters to local newspapers in which he strongly condemned the system. In explanation of this KERSNASON related that his father had once told him that AUGUST INSLERMAN, shortly after his arrival in the United States, had purchased several thousand dollars worth of Imperial Russian bonds through a local bank. With the downfall of the Czarist Government these bonds became worthless and AUGUST INSLERMAN, in his ignorance, felt that either the New York bank, which had sold them to him, or the United States Government should make good his investment. When the impossibility of this was realized by INSLERMAN he became an e treme critic of the American Government and KERSNASON related that his father had told him that from that day forward he had never heard AUGUST INSLERMAN speak well of the United States.

JOHN KERSNASON stated that he believed that it was very likely that AUGUST INSLERMAN'S attitude had a decided influence upon FELIX INSLERMAN and was probably the cause of the latter's political views. It was KERSNASON'S recollection that AUGUST INSLERMAN died possibly ten years ago in the Hospital for Joint Deseases on Madison Avenue, 123rd Street, New York City.

Continuing his narative of his association with FELIX INSLERMAN, KERSNASON related that after his graduation from high school he attended New York University and became quite a successful middle distance runner. He exhibited numerous prizes and trophies which he has collected through victories in track events. He stated that toward the end of his course at New York University, which would be somewhere around 1932, he frequented an Estonian and Latvian Youth Club which was located on the east side of Lexington Avenue just below 125th Street. He stated that he attended meetings of this club purely for social purposes because dances were held there. At this club he once more became friendly with FELIX INSLERMAN and knew him fairly well, although he was not close socially to FELIX INSLERMAN as each had a different circle of friends.

He stated that this club was composed of about twenty-five members among them being RICHARD LOTUS, "LOUIS" LOO, and WALTER BRIGADIER, who have been previously mentioned and who he considered to be INSLERMAN'S closest friends. He stated that "LOUIS" LOO would probably be considered the closest friend that INSLERMAN had at this time because INSLERMAN had moved in the interim to East 122nd Street and was residing in the same block with "LOUIS" LOO. KERSNASON is uncertain of any

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employment which INSLERMAN had at this period but he does recall that he held several jobs as a chauffeur and it is his recollection that on one or more jobs the opportunity for employment was given to him by "LOUIS" LOO who was also a chauffeur and had previously resigned in the positions he advised FELIX INSLERMAN to accept in place of him.

KERSNASON stated that in the early '30's, probably about 1932 or 1933 a clique developed in the club which clique was headed by INSLERMAN, LOTUS, LOO and BRIGADIER, and this clique was definitely of Communistic tendencies. He advised that they endeavored to recruit members for participation in May Day Parades and KERSNASON related that eventually he was warned of the radical tendencies of the club members by other friends of his and eventually withdrew from any active participation in the club. However, he casually visited the clubrooms for parties and recalls that he probably met FELIX INSLERMAN there on New Years Eve of 1937 or 1938. He stated that on this meeting he gained his first knowledge of the fact that INSLERMAN had left New York City to reside in Baltimore, Maryland and he had no knowledge as to why INSLERMAN had made this move.

KERSNASON then related that he had discussed INSLERMAN since the latter's publicity in connection with his appearance before the Grand Jury and had occasion to refer to a diary which he kept in 1945. This diary reflected that on December 29, 1945, MILDRED HORNING, VIRGINIA LOTUS and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN visited his residence after attending a baby shower in New York City and later in the evening TED HORNING, RICHARD LOTUS and FELIX INSLERMAN called for their wives at the KERSNASON residence. He stated that this was the last time that he had seen INSLERMAN and he believed at that time that he had purchased a farm upstate but was probably residing, himself, in New York City. KERSNASON was closely questioned as to any names or places of employment of INSLERMAN but he advised that he could not recall any, but in the event he learned any information in this regard he would immediately notify the interviewing agent.

With reference to KERSNASON, he has been employed for the past ten years in the United States Post Office and is presently employed in the Auditing Department of the main Post Office, New York City.

A review of the indices and files of this office reflect no information as to JOHN or ESTELLE KERSNASON.

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On January 10, 1949, T.J. DONEGAN advised that FELIX INSLERMAN maintained a bank account at the Lindenhurst Bank, Lindenhurst, New York.

The following investigation was conducted by SA E.F. McNAMARA:

Mr. A.M. WARDLE, Cashier of the Lindenhurst Bank, Lindenhurst, New York, advised that his records revealed that FELIX A. INSLERMAN and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN of 131-35 Street, Lindenhurst, New York, had maintained a joint special checking account. On January 13, 1949, a Subpoena Duces Tecum issued by the United States Attorney, SDNY, was executed and served upon Mr. WARDLE and ledger sheets of the aforementioned account obtained and photostated. The original sheets were returned to Mr. WARDLE while the photostats are maintained as exhibits in this file.

Mr. WARDLE advised that his bank does not recordak its own checks or those of ther local banks but only photographs checks, deposited by an account holder, which are drawn on an out of town bank.

The records of the Lindenhurst Bank reflect that this account was opened on April 25, 1942, at which time INSLERMAN indicated he was employed as an electrical engineer. The maximum balance of $4,365.22 was attained on August 15, 1946, while a medium three figure average balance was maintained. The account was closed on January 22, 1947.

A review of the balance sheets reflect the following questionable deposits:

1. A deposit of 11/13/42. The deposit slip reflects that a $500 check was deposited by ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. No recordak could be located of this check.

2. A deposit of 12/30/42. The deposit slip reflects that a check for $365 was deposited by FELIX INSLERMAN. No recordak could be located for this check.

3. A deposit of 9/7/43. The deposit slip reflects a $275 cash deposit by FELIX INSLERMAN, whose base salary at Republic Aircraft at this time was $72.50 per week.

4. A deposit of 9/21/43. The deposit slip reflects a check

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for $650 deposited by FELIX INSLERMAN. The recordak indicates this to be a check dated 9/20/43 drawn on the National Bank of Argyle, Argyle, New York, check #115, to the order of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN on the account of TED HORNING. The Albany Office subsequently advised by teletype that this check represented repayment of a loan previously made to the HORNINGS by the INSLERMANS.

5. A deposit of 3/7/44. The deposit slip reflects a $566 cash deposit by FELIX INSLERMAN whose base salary at Republic Aircraft at this time was $77.50, per week.

6. A deposit of 8/15/46. The deposit slip reflects a $4,274.08 cash deposit by ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. The deposit slip bears the notation "Mail statement RD #2, Cambridge, N.Y. after account closes."

The account records indicated a $4000 withdrawal on 12/31/46 which was accomplished by a check in that amount, drawn by the INSLERMANS. The Lindenhurst bank ultimately received this check from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in their letter of 12/30/46. The last endorser was the Irving Trust Comapny. No further information concerning this check is available.

The records reflected that on December 30, 1942 ELIZABETH INSLERMAN had a check in the amount of $1225 certified by the Lindenhurst Bank to DOROTHY HOEY who has been identified as the previous owner of the INSLERMAN farm and interviewed by the Richmond Field Office.

On January 17, 1949 SA E.F. McNAMARA made inquiries at the First National Bank of Lindenhurst and the Lindenhurst Post Office Postal Savings Branch but could locate no further accounts for FELIX or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN.

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On January 17, 1949, SE WILLIAM H. STAPLETON checked the New York Telephone Directories of 1935 and advised that the latter listed one FELIX A. INSLERMAN of 495 East 188th Street, Bronx, New York, telephone Fordham 4-4697.

On January 21, 1949, [redacted] advised that there was no credit record or information concerning the 1935 subscriber to the aforementioned number. [redacted] advised that the present subscriber to this number has had it since 1941 at which time all previous records were destroyed.

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SAS JOHN J. DANAHY and LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN conducted an extensive neighborhood investigation at 495 East 188th Street which is a large 24 family apartment house. No tenants could be located who could recall FELIX or ESTELLE INSLERMAN. Mrs. MINNIE DANIELS, superintendent of the aforementioned premises advised that she has been taking care of that house for the past eighteen years. A photograph of INSLERMAN was exhibited to her and she was closely quiried concerning him but she advised that he must have resided there for a very brief period of time because she was unable to recall him.

Mr. P. CAETI, 1980 Crotona Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised that he had been the agent for the premises at 495 East 188th Street for the past twenty-three years. He reviewed his files and all leases but could find no record of a FELIX A. INSLERMAN. A photograph of INSLERMAN was exhibited to him but Mr. CAETI advised that he could not recall the latter.

SA WILLIAM O. McCUE was advised by the Consolidated Edison Company that all credit records concerning 495 East 188th Street relating to tenants at that address prior to 1940 had been destroyed.

SA McCUE also conducted an investigation at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and was advised that no policy was outstanding for FELIX A. or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN.

SE GERARD M. LENAHAN reviewed the records of the Credit Bureau of New York on January 18, 1949 and advised that no information was available in the files of that organization other than recent newspaper clippings pertaining to INSLERMAN'S appearance before the Grand Jury.

SE CLINTON E. POLLOCK checked the records of the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles on January 17, 1949 for any operator's or chauffeur's

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license issued to FELIX INSLERMAN in view of allegations received that the latter had once been employed as a chauffeur. SE POLLOCK advised that the Bureau of Motor Vehicles had no record of FELIX INSLERMAN although the possibility existed that he had once held a chauffeur's license but that his file pertaining to the latter had been destroyed upon the expiration of the license.

On January 18, 1949, SE C. E. POLLOCK reviewed the application records for all electoral districts in which FELIX INSLERMAN is known to have resided in New York City. A review of these records reflected that in 1931 FELIX INSLERMAN, giving his age as 21 and his marital status as single, registered from 337 East 34th Street. At this time he stated that he was a native of the United States, a student of Cooper Union and was casting his first vote. He designated no political party affiliation. In the same year HANS INSLERMAN, his brother, registered as a Socialist from 337 East 34th Street giving his age as 22 and his marital status as single. At this time HANS INSLERMAN stated that he was employed by the Micamold Radio Corporation, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.

The 1932 registrations reflected that HANS and FELIX INSLERMAN both registered from 337 East 34th Street. At this time FELIX INSLERMAN listed no political party while HANS INSLERMAN registered as a Socialist.

The 1933 registrations, pages 68 and 69, of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, County of New York, reflected that FELIX INSLERMAN, giving his address as 314 East 122nd Street, registered on October 14, enrollment number 649, and at this registration indicated his party affiliation to be Communist. He gave no indication of his employment at this registration.

In the same registration, the same Election District and on the same pages, HANS INSLERMAN registered on October 11, enrollment number 263, address 314 East 122nd Street, and at the time of this registration likewise gave his party affiliation as Communist.

The 1934 electoral registration for the 19 Election District, 20th Assembly District, pages 68 and 69, reflected a registration on October 13 for FELIX INSLERMAN from 314 East 122nd Street. INSLERMAN at this time gave no employment but again listed his party affiliation as Communist.

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On January 20, 1949, SE C. E. POLLOCK procured photostatic copies of these registrations of 1933 and 1934. Additional photostatic copies were prepared from these in the New York Office and on January 21, 1949, these photostatic copies, together with five photostatic copies of a known signature of FELIX INSLERMAN and an original known signature of FELIX INSLERMAN, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting comparisons.

By letter dated January 25, 1949, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following report concerning the aforementioned handwriting comparison examination:

Qc157 Photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1933, bearing the signatures of "FELIX A. INSLERMAN" in columns 30 and 31 of page 69. (Your Document A)

Qc158 Photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1933, bearing the signature of "FELIX A. INSLERMAN" in columns 30 and 31 of page 69. (Your Document B)

Kc331 Photostatic copy of an Application for Employment dated March 4, 1942 for the Republic Aviation Corporation, executed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document C)

Kc332 Photostatic copy of an Agreement, dated March 18, 1942 with the Republic Aviation Corporation, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document D)

Kc333 Photostatic copy of Section 31 of the Espionage Act dated March 18, 1942, for the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document E)

Kc334 Photostatic copy of an Employee's Record of Application and Service of the Republic Aviation Corporation dated March 24, 1942, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document F)

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K335 Carbon copy of a Personnel Security Questionnaire dated December 10, 1947, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document G)

Kc336 Photostatic copy of a page of a document executed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN for the GLENN L. MARTIN Company at Middle River, Maryland, on August 2, 1939. (Your Document H)

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the FELIX A. INSLERMAN signatures appearing on the second page of Qc157 and Qc158 (A and B) were written by the person who wrote the FELIX A. INSLERMAN signatures appearing on specimens Kc331 through Kc336 (C through H).

Specimen K335 (G) will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made. Kc331 through Kc334 (C through F) and Kc336 (H) are being retained in the Bureau's files.

SE C. E. POLLOCK likewise reviewed the Bronx County Board of Election Records for any election registrations of FELIX INSLERMAN during the period when he was believed to have resided in that county. However, no enrollment of FELIX INSLERMAN could be located in Bronx County for this period.

On January 24, 1949, SA CHARLES M. CURRY reviewed the records of the Suffolk County Board of Elections at Riverhead, Long Island through the courtesy of ADDIE DANOWSKI, clerk of the Board. The records reflected the following information:

The electoral registrations of 1942 and 1943 reflected no registration for a FELIX A. or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. The records of the 6th Election District, Second Assembly District of Babylon, Long Island, for 1944, reflected a registration of FELIX A. INSLERMAN residing at 118-35th Street, Lindenhurst, Long Island. At this time INSLERMAN registered as a Democrat. The registration further indicated that he voted but gave no previous place of registration or voting.

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The same record indicated that in 1944 ELIZABETH INSLERMAN registered from the same address but gave no party affiliation. The record reflected that ELIZABETH INSLERMAN did not vote that year.

The registration for the Sixth Election District, Second Assembly District of Babylon for 1945 reflected similar registrations by FELIX A. and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN from the same address but indicated that neither designated a political party nor voted in the 1945 election.

On January 25, 1949, SA AUGUST J. MICEK caused a check to be made of the records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the New York City Police Department and also the records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation of that department. No record concerning FELIX A. INSLERMAN could be located through these checks.

On January 20, 1949, SA A. C. BURLINSON questioned MANNING JOHNSON, a former paid functionary of the Communist Party, in an effort to ascertain whether or not he had any knowledge of FELIX INSLERMAN. A photograph of INSLERMAN was exhibited to JOHNSON by Agent BURLINSON. However, JOHNSON advised that he had never seen INSLERMAN before and had no knowledge concerning him or knowledge of any Communist activity on the part of INSLERMAN.

At the request of T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, a teletype was directed to the Albany Office on January 25, 1949 requesting that INSLERMAN'S status as of that date with General Electric at Schenectady, New York be determined from a responsible official of the General Electric Company. By teletype dated January 26, 1949, the Albany Office advised that E. R. ERBEN, Vice-President of General Electric, had issued instructions that when FELIX INSLERMAN returned to General Electric he was to be told that since the Rochester Ordnance Department of the United States Army would not clear him for work on their project, General Electric would have no opening elswhere in their plant for an engineer of his abilities.

With reference to HANS INSLERMAN, brother of FELIX, who is known to be employed by the United States Army Signal Corps at Evans Laboratory, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey, SA L. W. SPILLANE obtained the following information from Confidential Informant A on January 6, 1949:

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A personal history statement executed by HANS EMIL INSLERMAN on August 3, 1948, provided the following information concerning him:

Place of employment:	Evans Signal Laboratory, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey
Residence Address:	237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey
Date of Birth:	February 18, 1909, New York, New York
Education:	New York Public Schools New Jersey Public Schools New Brunswick High School Cooper Union Institute of Technology, 1926 BS in Electrical Engineering Degree Polytechnical Institute of Brooklyn, Post Graduate, 1930-1933 RCA Institutes, New York Technical, 1933 - 1934 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, Post Graduate, 1947 - 1948
Memberships:	Cooper Union Athletic Club Cooper Union Mathematics Club Alpha Sigma Pi Cooper Union Alumni Association American Institute of Technical Engineering (Associate Member) to 1935 Institute of Radio Engineers (Associate Member) 1935 to date American Radio Relay League (Former Member) Federal Credit Union #82, Ft. Monmouth Branch National Federation of Federated Employees, Local #476, 1935 to 1942

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Residences since birth:

1909-20	474 Third Avenue, New York City
1910-14	35th Street between First and Second Avenues, New York City
1914-18	35th Street near Broadway, Long Island City
1918-19	Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn
1919-26	RFD 4, Box 88, New Brunswick, New Jersey
1926-29	337 East 34th Street, New York City
1929-35	321 East 122nd Street, New York City
1935-37	Box 33, c/o A. WEISE, Ocean Port, New Jersey
1937-39	1 Allen Place, Red Bank, New Jersey
1939-40	237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey
1940	RFD 4, Box 381, New Brunswick, New Jersey
1940 to date	237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey

Previous employments:

August, 1930 - May, 1931	Unemployed
June, 1929 - September, 1929	American Gas and Electric Company, 30 Church Street, New York City
May, 1930 - August, 1930	American Gas and Electric Company, 30 Church Street, New York City
May, 1931 - August, 1935	Micamold Radio Corporation, 1087 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
August, 1935 to date	Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey

Visits to foreign countries:

Juarez, Mexico	March, 1945, ½ day, sightseeing
Juarez, Mexico	April, 1946, ½ day, sightseeing
Marshall Island Area	May, 1946, 4 months, Atom Bomb tests

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Credit References:

Long Branch Banking Company, Long Branch, New Jersey
Federal Credit Union, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey
Steinbacks Department Store, Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey

Character References:

Mr. GEORGE ELTZ, 225 Lincoln Avenue, Avon, New Jersey
Mr. A. L. VIEWEGER, 37 Lake View Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey
Mr. W. L. LITCHFIELD, 511 Seventh Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey
Mr. L. BONNEMA, 1700 Webb Street, Asbury Park, New Jersey

Relatives:

Deceased guardian:	HELEN TREUMAN, RFD 4, Box 88, New Brunswick, N.J.
Father-in-law:	ALEX BERKES
Brother:	FELIX A. INSLERMAN, Cambridge, New York
Wife:	ANNA ELIZABETH BERKES, formerly RFD 4, Box 381, New Brunswick, N.J.
Daughter:	CAROLE ANN, age 1 year

A photostatic copy of this personal history statement has been prepared by this office and will be maintained as an exhibit in the files of this office.

A review of the indices and files of this office reflect no information re AUGUST JOHN or ANNA INSLERMAN, father and mother of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA James P. Martin:

DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has supplied information in the past in regard to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias David Carpenter, that CARPENTER utilized the apartment of a friend of CARPENTER in the Southeast section of Washington, D. C. for photography work in connection with the photographing of government documents. In this regard, CHAMBERS has said that the apartment used by DAVID CARPENTER was rented by a friend of CARPENTER and this friend was employed in a store in Washington, D. C., the name of which CHAMBERS thought was LUDWIG BAUMAN.

The Washington Field Office has advised that extensive investigation by Agents of that Office has failed to disclose any information at all concerning LUDWIG BAUMAN or variations of that name in Washington, D. C. The Washington Field Office has advised that the only information that they can ascertain in regard to any store named LUDWIG BAUMAN is the store "LUDWIG BAUMANN" located in New York City.

At the main office of LUDWIG BAUMANN, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, GEORGE WECHSLER, Controller and Assistant Secretary, advised that LUDWIG BAUMANN has never had any branches or representative of that company in Washington, D. C. at any time. He related that he has been with the company since prior to 1936 and that he would know if LUDWIG BAUMANN had had any store or business representatives in Washington, D. C. He further advised that it would have been his business to know if there was any store operating in Washington, D. C. bearing a similar name to that of LUDWIG BAUMANN, and he advises that he has no knowledge of any such store in Washington, D. C. now or in the past.

At the main office of C. LUDWIG BAUMANN, 49 Junius Street, Brooklyn, New York, Mr. J. MAIER, Controller, also advised that his store had never had any branch or business representatives in Washington, D. C. now or in the period, 1936 - 1939. Mr. MAIER further said that he believes he would have known of any store bearing a similar name even though it was located in Washington, D. C. but said that he has no information in regard to any other store of a similar name ever having operated in Washington, D. C.

At the Retail Dry Goods Association, 71 West 35th Street, New York City, Mr. T. MARE advised that a check of the records of that organization, maintained on all firms engaged in the selling of dry goods, failed to reflect

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any firm bearing a name similar to LUDWIG BAUMANN ever having been in operation in Washington, D. C.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was thereupon reinterviewed on this point and advised that he may be wrong as to the name of the store employing this friend of DAVID CARPENTER in Washington, D. C. He advised, however, that he is certain that this friend of CARPENTER was employed in a store in Washington, D. C. which had the same name as the store in business in New York City at about that time, specializing in furniture. He further said that when he was in Washington recently he noticed the HECHT DEPARTMENT STORE and had thought to himself that this may have been the store where this friend of DAVID CARPENTER was employed. He said his reason for this was the fact that he knows there is a HECHT STORE in New York City which he believes is not connected with the one in Washington, D. C. but bears a similar name. He said, therefore, that he thought this friend of DAVID CARPENTER, at whose apartment CARPENTER had done photography work, may have been employed in HECHT'S STORE in Washington, D. C., which is still in operation there. CHAMBERS was unable to supply any further identifying data in regard to this person and advised that he did not know what position this person may have had in the store where he was employed except that he deemed it was a rather menial position.

Also in regard to this friend of DAVID CARPENTER in Washington, D.C., CHAMBERS said that he had connected the name, GLAZER, (phonetic) as the name of the person in Baltimore, Maryland, who rented the apartment where CHAMBERS did his own photography work on government documents. However, he says that he now realizes that he was wrong in so connecting this name, GLAZER, with that apartment in Baltimore, Maryland. However, he said that he still has a recollection of the name, GLAZER, as being the person who rented an apartment where photography work was done and he advised that it may be possible that this friend of CARPENTER in Washington, D. C., where CARPENTER did his photography work, may have been named GLAZER. However, he said that he could not be definite on this.

In regard to the location of this apartment in Washington, D. C. where DAVID CARPENTER did photography work, CHAMBERS said that he could supply the approximate location of this apartment by giving the following directions:

Proceeding from the center of Washington towards the Southeast Section of Washington, D. C. down East Capitol, past the Supreme Court to Lincoln Park, then at the point where East Capitol meets Lincoln Park turn

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left and walk one block, then turn right and walk one block to an intersection, cross this intersection and at the other side of this intersection on the left-hand side of the street there whould be two identical red brick adjoining buildings. CHAMBERS said that the apartment in question should be the ground-floor apartment in the second of these two buildings that one would meet following the above directions. CHAMBERS further said that these two buildings were comparatively new in 1937 while the other buildings on that street and in that section were old buildings. CHAMBERS said that he believes that these two identical buildings were three or four stories in height but advised that he is not certain of the height.

Later, after examining a street map of Washington, D. C., CHAMBERS said that he still believed that the following directions were as accurate as he could give but advised that he could be fairly certain in saying that the building which houses the apartment in question was located somewhere between 11th and 14th Streets on B or C Streets in Washington, D. C.

The Washington Field Office has been advised of the above information and has been requested to check in regard to the employees of HECHT'S STORE during the period, 1936 - 1938, who may have resided in that section and further, the Washington Field Office has been requested to attempt to locate the apartment in question from the above directions.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he will be in Washington, D. C. on February 1st and would be willing to accompany Agents of the Washington Field Office to the above-described section in an attempt to locate the apartment in question where DAVID CARPENTER did photography work of government documents.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT KEITH

In regard to Unknown Subject KEITH, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that he believed that KEITH'S last name might be "CRANE" (phonetic). The Baltimore Office subsequently advised that Office had information that one KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, who might possibly be identical with Unknown Subject KEITH, was employed in Ohio. Cincinnati Office advised that KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE is presently residing at 34 North Crane Street, Westerville, Ohio, and is presently employed as a professor of chemistry at Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio. The Cincinnati Office further forwarded copies of photographs of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE as appearing in the 1948 edition of the "Sibyl", yearbook of Otterbein College.

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These photographs of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE were shown to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who says that this individual is definitely not the unknown subject KEITH in this case. Accordingly, all Offices who had been requested to conduct investigation on KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, in regard to the possibility that that individual might be the unknown subject KEITH, have been advised to discontinue further investigation concerning KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE in this case.

By letter dated January 28, 1949 the Los Angeles Division forwarded to the Bureau and New York a photograph of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE; on February 1, 1949 SA Francis X. Plant exhibited such photograph to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who identified CRANE as the individual he knew as "KEITH" and "PETE".

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Re: BORIS BYKOV, was Borris Bykov,
Borris Hertz, Colonel Bykov,
"Peter"

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, JR., on January 11th through January 18, 1949:

With a view towards identifying "PETER" who was WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' superior in Soviet espionage, an analysis was made of the information furnished by CHAMBERS, a review of the New York file on BORIS BYKOV, with aliases, and a review of other files. CHAMBERS advised that he first met "PETER" through ALEXANDER STEVENS, also known as JAY PETERS, in the Fall of 1936 in New York City in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He met PETER many times after this up to early 1938 when CHAMBERS broke with the Soviets. The meetings took place at various theaters in New York. Some meetings took place in Washington, D. C. PETER never indicated where he lived. He rarely mentioned anything about his background. However, CHAMBERS gathered that PETER had been in Russian Secret Police work or had been a prosecutor for the Russian Government. Further, that probably from 1932 to 1934 PETER was doing secret work in Europe. He probably arrived in the United States in late 1935 or early 1936.

During the period from early Spring, 1937 until approximately March, 1938 CHAMBERS saw PETER nearly once a week in New York or Washington and turned over microfilm to him. CHAMBERS introduced PETER to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., in a theater in Brooklyn, probably in 1937; to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN sometime in 1937 in Washington, D. C.; also to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in 1937; also to ALGER HISS and JULIAN WADLEIGH.

CHAMBERS never knew PETER'S true identity; however, after he broke he had a long conversation with General WALTER KRIVITSKY in late April, 1938. After furnishing KRIVITSKY with all his descriptive data concerning PETER, KRIVITSKY stated that PETER was BORIS BYKOV. This was not a positive identification but was probably a pretty good one since both CHAMBERS and KRIVITSKY were only out of the service of the Soviets a short time and their information and recollection were very accurate.

CHAMBERS described PETER as follows:

Age:	In 1936, late 40's
Height:	5' 7"
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Reddish, thinning

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Eyes:	Reddish brown
Eyelashes:	Reddish
Complexion:	Ruddy
Mouth:	Full lips but not blubber lips.
Teeth:	Appeared to have all his own teeth.
Nose:	Thin, pointed nose, particularly thin at the end and his nose occasionally quivered.
Characteristics:	Clean-shaven, well proportioned, neat dresser, wore hard worsted expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, not cocky or conceited but definitely authoritative in his manner, had a ferret-like way about him.
Pecularities:	Invariably carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat (Napoleon style).
Languages:	Spoke Russian, spoke German with a Yiddish accent, spoke very poor English when he first came to United States but improved during his stay.

CHAMBERS advised that PETER had a wife in the United States. He did not know the wife's name. He recalled that he saw her once. He described her as follows:

Age:	In 1936, in 30's
Height:	5' 7"
Complexion:	Fair
Appearance:	Unattractive
Glasses:	Wore glasses
Nationality:	Russian, not Jewish
Languages:	Russian; practically no English; had one expression in English which she frequently used, "Its a gay farce".
Children:	None

In regard to any pattern for the meetings between CHAMBERS and PETER, CHAMBERS stated that PETER consistently changed the place of the meetings and that they met in the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. CHAMBERS recalled that on one occasion he met PETER in Brooklyn and they returned to Manhattan via the East Side subway and PETER got off at Fourteenth Street. CHAMBERS recalled that PETER had a wonderful knowledge of the New York subway system.

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Concerning any arrivals or departures from the United States of PETER, CHAMBERS stated that he had no knowledge of any arrivals or departures; however, he believed that PETER arrived in late 1935 or early 1936. He had no idea how he arrived. CHAMBERS stated that he did not believe that PETER had ever been in the United States prior to his arrival in late 1935 or early 1936. He had a great fear of the American secret police. CHAMBERS believes that if PETER had been here before, he would not have had this fear.

In his book "In Stalin's Secret Service", General WALTER KRIVITSKY stated that BORIS BYKOV was the head of the Soviet Military Intelligence from 1936 on. He did not further identify BYKOV in the book; however, on June 28, 1939 General KRIVITSKY was interviewed by RUTH SHIPLEY of the Passport Division of the State Department. During the interview they discussed BORIS BYKOV.

Miss SHIPLEY prepared a memo relating to the interview and set forth the following information concerning BYKOV:

"Another person very active in the Soviet Intelligence work in this country who is now here is a man said to be Colonel Boris Bykov, or Bykoff, or Bukov, or Bukoff. He is probably in charge of the extermination of KRIVITSKY. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair and red eyebrows. He came to this country in the Summer of 1936 from France also probably first class on the Normandie. He received a visa in Paris in the Spring of 1936 or either a German or Polish passport."

This office is presently checking the manifests of the Normandie for all arrivals during the Summer of 1936.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised SUZANNE LaFOLLETTE in 1939 that Colonel BYKOV had worked with General KRIVITSKY in Italy as an agent of Soviet Military Intelligence and was la ter placed in charge of this organization in the United States. Confidential Informant [redacted] described BYKOV to SUZANNE LaFOLLETTE as age in 1939 - 40 years, hair dark red, build medium, eyes brown with thick brown eyebrows and lashes, skin very red especially about his neck, characteristics - always talking about himself. (U) b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] was reinterviewed on January 14, 1949 by SA FRANCIS X. PLANT and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, JR. [redacted] advised that she first met BORIS BYKOV, probably in 1927, in Italy. She met him just once and then very briefly. She met him again in Vienna in 1930 or 1931. This time the meeting was in a restaurant and the meeting was very brief and was social. (U)

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Confidential Informant [redacted] was of the opinion that BYKOV was an Austrian and had been connected with the Austrian Communist Party and had gone to Russia and became attached to Soviet Intelligence during the 20's. She described BYKOV as follows: (U) b2 b7D

Age:	In 1927, 28 or 29
Height:	5' 8"
Complexion:	Pale
Hair:	Reddish blond, not a real red-head, thinning on top
Eyes:	Color not known; eyes had red rings around them
Eyelashes:	Light colored, almost white
Lips:	Possibly full lips
Marital status:	Probably single in 1927
Characteristics:	Well-dressed

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that General WALTER KRIVITSKY had advised her that BYKOV was connected with Soviet Military Intelligence and was in the United States. Further, [redacted] thinks that General KRIVITSKY stated that he had met BYKOV on the streets in New York City after the General had come to the United States from Canada which was in November, 1939. This would mean that BYKOV would have to have been seen by KRIVITSKY between November 1939 and 1941 when KRIVITSKY died. [redacted] did not recognize the name BORRIS HERTZ. (U)

The Bureau in reviewing its files trying to identify BYKOV, came up with some information to the effect that two individuals, JAN VALTIN (RICHARD KREBS) and MAURICE MALKIN had furnished information about one BORRIS HERTZ. JAN VALTIN advised around 1940 that BORRIS HERTZ, a Comintern representative, had been in the United States for about a year or two. He described HERTZ as a Russian Jew of small stature with red hair and in his late 40's.

MAURICE MALKIN, who was prominent in Communist activities in New York was interviewed in early 1940 and advised that BORRIS HERTZ was a Comintern National Representative who arrived in the United States in 1937. He described HERTZ as a small Russian Jew. He added that HERTZ had worked all over Europe including Germany and France and had collaborated with LEO HAIKISS in Spain. HAIKISS was the Chief of the O.G.P.U. there. HERTZ was a former organizer of the Leningrad O.G.P.U.

From the above it will be noted that BORRIS HERTZ, who has never been identified, could be PETER and/or BORIS BYKOV. The individuals who furnished

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information on HERTZ will be reinterviewed. Since this office is now in possession of a great deal more information about "PETER" it may now be possible to identify or eliminate BORRIS HERTZ as PETER.

The State Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service, Central Office, files were both checked for a record of BYKOV or HERTZ and none was found. This would indicate that neither HERTZ nor BYKOV was in the United States under either of these names.

The individuals mentioned by CHAMBERS as having met PETER through him are for the most part hostile and are not likely to cooperate. The only one who did meet PETER and who has cooperated is JULIAN WADLEIGH. He was interviewed concerning PETER and advised that he only met him once. He could recall very little about PETER other than that he was under the impression that PETER had one arm missing. This impression may have been due to the fact that PETER frequently carried his arm inside his jacket or overcoat. WADLEIGH was unable to add anything which would help in identifying PETER. The individuals who could probably help in identifying PETER but who would probably be uncooperative are HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, and ALGER HISS. HARRY DEXTER WHITE is deceased.

A number of individuals who were known or suspected as having operated as Agents of the Soviets in the United States were considered as being possibly identical with PETER. All have been eliminated. Below is set out under the name of the individual who is known or suspected of being involved in Soviet espionage the basis for eliminating the individual:

JACOB GOLOS

CHAMBERS advised that he knew JACOB GOLOS and GOLOS was not PETER.

[WILLY BRANDES] (u)

BRANDES' physical description does to some extent fit PETER. CHAMBERS viewed a photograph of BRANDES and stated he did not feel BRANDES was PETER. Confidential Informant [redacted] viewed a photograph of BRANDES and did not recognize BRANDES as BYKOV. Further, BRANDES was involved in an arrest and trial in England in 1937, hence could not have been seeing CHAMBERS once a week in the United States during 1937. (u) b2 b7D

[VASSILI ZUBILIN] (u)

Neither CHAMBERS nor Confidential Informant [redacted] recognized the photograph of ZUBILIN as PETER or BYKOV. Further, ZUBILIN could not be PETER (u)

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[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] and [redacted] CHAMBERS. (U) b2 b7D

BORIS BAZAROV, alias BORIS SHPAK, BORIS SPAAK (U)

BAZAROV, who was Confidential Informant [redacted] principal in New York during the period 1935 to October, 1937 and who does to some extent satisfy the description of PETER, is, according to [redacted] not identical with PETER, [redacted] bases this on the fact that BORIS BAZAROV was in Moscow during the period October, 1937 to June, 1938 hence could not have been meeting CHAMBERS once a week in New York and Washington during this period. (U)

BORIS BASSOFF (U)

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that she knew both BORIS BYKOV and BORIS BASSOFF and they were not identical. CHAMBERS has seen a photograph of BASSOFF and stated that he did not appear to be PETER. (U)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, "BILL"

This individual was mentioned by the informant GREGORY as a Russian agent during the early 40's in New York City. His description does not satisfy that of PETER. BILL was 5' 11" tall, extremely thin, and had black hair.

BILL GRINKE (U)

what Peter is to the referring

This individual was Confidential Informant [redacted] during the period 1936 and 1937. He operated in New York City. [redacted] stated that he could not be PETER since BILL was definitely a Gentile whereas PETER was Jewish. Further, BILL had a full head of hair and a low forehead whereas PETER had thin hair. Also, BILL had a flat, almost oriental nose whereas PETER had a thin pointed nose. (U)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, JACK

This individual [redacted] the informant GREGORY. He was recently identified as JOSEPH KATZ. His physical description does not satisfy that of PETER.

The Bureau by letter dated January 3, 1949 instructed New York to show CHAMBERS photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during

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the period 1936 to 1938 with a view towards identifying BYKOV.

The Washington Field Office advised by letter dated January 11, 1949 that the names and photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during the period 1936 to 1938 were not available. However, the Washington Field Office did locate and obtain photographs of fifteen employees who worked during this period. These photographs were forwarded to New York and were shown to CHAMBERS on January 18, 1948 and he failed to recognize any of them. The individuals whose photographs were shown CHAMBERS are as follows:

M. GERASIMOV
D. CHUVAKHIN
M. N. KACHIRIN
K. M. KOUKIN
A. M. YAKIMICHEV
V. M. BEGUNOV
V. A. BURZIN
G. GRIGORIEV
I. Y. KLIMENKOV
G. GOKHMAN
A. A. TROYANOVSKY
B. E. SKVIRSKY
N. I. BOLOTNIKOV
I. L. OKUNEV
C. A. OUMANSKY

The indices of this office were checked relative to all persons named BYKOV. No information which would help in identifying PETER was found. However, photographs of four individuals by the name of BYKOV, who worked for the Soviet Union in the United States, were located and were shown to CHAMBERS on January 18, 1949. He failed to recognize any of them. They are as follows:

AKIM SEMENOVICH BYKOV
DMITRI B. BYKOV
DMITRY VENIAMINOVICH BYKOV
MIKHAIL PAVLOVICH BYKOV

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Re: BORIS BYKOV, was.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT on January 20 and 21, 1949:

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, reflect that the SS NORMANDIE arrived in New York City on the following dates from the period May 1, 1936 to October 31, 1946: May 11 and 25; June 15 and 29; July 13; August 3, 17 and 31; September 14 and 28, and October 12.

The names of all aliens appearing on the manifests of the SS NORMANDIE for the above arrival dates were checked against the known information concerning BORIS BYKOV.

The only name contained in these manifests which resembles the description of BORIS BYKOV is ERWIN GELSKY. The following is the information concerning ERWIN GELSKY:

Arrival Date	August 3, 1936
Accommodations	Second Cabin Passenger
Age	36 years
Sex	Male
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Writer
Nationality	Polish
Race	Hebrew
Birthplace	Bialostock, Poland
How entered	Reentry Permit 1103972, issued June 25, 1936, Washington, D. C.
Last permanent address	U. S. A. - Brooklyn
Name of nearest relative	Hotel Martinez Cannes, France
Destination	Brooklyn
How passage paid	By self
In U. S. before	1905 and 1936 as transient
Departed U. S. last	June 27, 1936
Home address	15 Crown Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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Height	5'8"
Hair	Red
Eyes	Brown

The files of the New York Office contain no reference to the name ERWIN GELSKY.

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ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.

On January 24, 1949, ALEXANDER STEVENS was contacted at his residence, 83-46 118 Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, apartment 3C by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE. At that time there was in possession of the agents, a subpoena ad testificandum calling for STEVENS' appearance before the U.S. Grand Jury, Southern District of New York on January 26, 1949. STEVENS was advised that an interview with him was desired. He stated, thereupon, that he wanted to consult with his attorney before granting any interview and indicated he would call at the New York office on the afternoon of the same day. On the possibility that an opportunity would be afforded to question STEVENS, the service of the subpoena was held in abeyance.

At 2:30 P.M. January 24, 1949, EMANUEL H. BLOCK, Attorney, 270 Broadway, New York City, called to advise that ALEXANDER STEVENS had consulted him concerning a request for an interview by Bureau Agents. BLOCK stated that he and STEVENS, after consideration, both felt that they should decline a 'private interrogation.' He stated, however, that STEVENS would be ready and willing to testify before a Grand Jury. BLOCK stated that in the event a subpoena was issued he would arrange to have STEVENS available for service of the subpoena on him. He further stated that he would produce STEVENS with or without a subpoena, in the event Special Assistant Attorney General Donegan so desired.

The above information was furnished to MR. DONEGAN and he said that service of the subpoena could be waivered and BLOCK should be instructed to produce STEVENS as a witness at the U.S. Court House before the Grand Jury on January 26, 1949 at 10 A.M. MR. BLOCK was so instructed and he indicated full assent.

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On January 14, 1949, MR. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr., former Secretary of State, was interviewed in his office at the Savoy Plaza Hotel by SAs Robert F. X. O'Keefe and John F. Sullivan. It was explained to MR. STETTINIUS that the Bureau was desirous of knowing certain facets about ALGER HISS' life and activities which covered the period when HISS would have been in contact with him officially and unofficially.

MR. STETTINIUS mentioned to Agents that he thought it would be best if he gave a running summary of all his associations with ALGER HISS from the first time he met him in 1944 to the present, and if the summary did not cover all points in issue, Agents should feel free to ask him any necessary questions.

MR. STETTINIUS related that in 1944, he could not recall the exact month, he was in London on a secret mission for President ROOSEVELT conferring with WINSTON CHURCHILL and ANTHONY EDEN with respect to a revision of the Post War World Organization. While in London the Dumbarton Oaks Conference was conceived in Washington D.C. Consequently, upon his return he found that MR. CORDELL HULL had begun the preliminary organization of the Conference by assigning EDWARD WILSON, at that time Ambassador to Panama, to a position of planning the organization of the Conference. ALGER HISS had already been selected as the Executive Secretary in charge of the technical aspects of the Conference. MR. STETTINIUS added that he, himself, was to be the "brass hat" and "front man" for the Conference. This was the first time that he had ever heard of ALGER HISS and, as he recalled it, ALGER had previous to his selection as Executive Secretary been assigned to the Far Eastern Section of the State Department under STANLEY HORNBECK.

During the Dumbarton Oaks Conference ALGER HISS, according to MR. STETTINIUS, handled his assignments with the Russians with the same degree of firmness that had been exhibited by any other American at the Conference. He admitted that although he had not known ALGER HISS he made no attempt to check on his background or case history, explaining that he had had over 5,000 men under his supervision and to make specific checks of HISS' character would have been impossible. He stated that during this period there were no such things as security files on individuals, and he believed all information on ALGER HISS would be contained in the latter's administrative file.

At this time MR. STETTINIUS pointed out that during the last few months of 1943 and the first few months of 1944 he had been painfully aware of the lack of security in the State Department and had called Mr. Hoover for the purpose of having a check made on security within the Department. He believed that Mr. Tamm and he, Mr. Stettinius, had had a conference and the problem had been discussed, which resulted in a survey having been made by, he believed, Mr. Gurnea. The Bureau's report he believed was received sometime in February 1944, and he turned it over to G. HOWLAND SHAW, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of administration who handled security matters for the Department. MR. STETTINIUS was quite

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sure that there had been no reference in this report to either of the HISS brothers which would have brought them to his attention and placed him on guard.

It was brought out that the Berle Report, which allegedly contained the accusations against members of the State Department, as given to MR. BERLE by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had not been brought to his attention. He added that he did not know whatever became of this Report, but believed that he had heard, in connection with the testimony in instant case, that it had been brought to the attention of DEAN ACHESON.

The next time he had contact with ALGER HISS was at the Yalta Conference when ALGER again was appointed Executive Secretary and took on the same duties as he had had at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. When asked who had sponsored ALGER HISS for both the Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta positions, MR. STETTINIUS stated that he did not know. He again pointed out that when HISS had been picked for the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, he was in London and had returned to find him in the position; however, STETTINIUS was in Washington when the Yalta Conference was conceived and prepared, but he could not recall who picked ALGER for this one.

He recalled one incident that he believed might shed some light on the matter. Prior to the Yalta Conference there had been a family squabble in Government circles between LEO PASVOLSKY of the State Department and FEIST in Secretary STIMSON's War Department. FEIST had made some accusations concerning PASVOLSKY and circulated unflattering rumors concerning him, which he added did not help PASVOLSKY. Under normal circumstances, PASVOLSKY would have gone to the Yalta Conference instead of HISS, but due to internal friction, the resultant rumors, and the further fact that PASVOLSKY was not a very personable individual and MR. ROOSEVELT liked to be surrounded with personable people, PASVOLSKY was left at home. This was accomplished by telling PASVOLSKY that everyone had to fly to the Conference, and inasmuch as it was known that PASVOLSKY would never fly it presented an easy and diplomatic out.

At the Yalta Conference ALGER HISS, he stated, had again done a commendable job and had met the Russians in a "tough, realistic fashion." He likewise had won the confidence of all who attended the Conference. He believed that ALGER HISS' selection for Secretary General in charge of the San Francisco Conference came automatically as a result of his previous experience at the Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta Conferences.

At this point in the interview he referred Agents to MR. ROBERT LYNCH, his Executive Secretary, whom he believed would be able to shed some light on w was responsible for the appointment of HISS at least to the San Francisco Conf ence, because MR. LYNCH had handled for MR. STETTINIUS the detailed administr tive planning of the Conference. MR. LYNCH could be reached, he explained,

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Fifth Avenue. MR. STETTINIUS called MR. LYNCH and made an appointment for Agents for the following day.

After the San Francisco Conference HISS had again done a brilliant job, according to MR. STETTINIUS, so much so that at the conclusion of the Conference those present had passed a resolution thanking him for the splendid job he had done. He stated that if Senators CONNOLLY and VANDENBERGH, members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who attended the conference, were interviewed, they would unquestionably endorse his appraisal of HISS' work at the Conference.

At the San Francisco Conference he stated he had resigned as Secretary of State and JIMMY BYRNES had succeeded him. From that time STETTINIUS related he had devoted his time to the construction of the United Nations and ALGER HISS continued on with MR. BYRNES until January 1946. As he understood it, HISS had done a thoroughly commendable job for MR. BYRNES, and had received during this period the full confidence of MR. BYRNES, BEN COHEN and CHARLES BOHLEN.

Subsequent to leaving the State Department STETTINIUS stated he devoted all his time to the organization and administration of the Security Council and he believed that HISS was in charge of the State Department Political Security Division of the United Nations Division of the State Department. He did not come in contact with HISS again until sometime in 1947 when he met him on a train coming up from Washington to New York. HISS was on the train and in the general conversation which ensued HISS had advised him he had become President of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

His next contact with ALGER was at the Mundt-Nixon disclosures made at the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. These disclosures he readily admitted came as a great shock to him, and MR. STETTINIUS indicated from his comments that he did not believe the charges and had taken the trouble to call HISS on the telephone and tell him despite what had happened "I still love you."

His next contact took place about two months ago when he had asked ALGER over to the Savoy Plaza to review a manuscript of a book which STETTINIUS is writing concerning the truth about Yalta, which he believes he will call "Roosevelt And The Russians". HISS had read the manuscript and had passed various constructive criticisms upon it and had told MR. STETTINIUS that he was gl he was writing it.

MR. STETTINIUS named Dr. WALTER JOHNSON, a professor of history at t University of Chicago, as his collaborator on the book. It was learned later from MR. STETTINIUS' secretary, L. F. WALLACE, that Dr. JOHNSON resides at Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, but was presently doing research work at

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Aldernon Library in Charlottesville, Virginia.

MR. STETTINIUS admitted that recently, he could not recall the exact date, WILLIAM MARBURY, who had been a classmate of STETTINIUS at the University of Virginia, visited him at the Savoy Plaza relative to the HISS case. At the outset of MARBURY's visit MR. STETTINIUS stated he had asked MARBURY whether there was anything he should know about ALGER HISS, prefacing his remarks with the comment that he and MARBURY had been classmates together and had known each other over a long period of time before HISS came into the picture, and he wanted a straight answer. MARBURY told him "From all I know and have found out there is nothing you should know." MR. STETTINIUS immediately added, however, that before the interview had been concluded MARBURY had told him that he had four documents which he had found which were in ALGER HISS' handwriting and which he was going to turn over to the FBI right away, but was first going to ALGER HISS' apartment to tell him that he was going to do this. An inquiry of MR. STETTINIUS as to the nature and contents of the documents was unavailing. STETTINIUS stated he had not seen the documents, nor had MARBURY told him what they were about.

It was subsequently learned from MR. WALLACE that MR. MARBURY had called on MR. STETTINIUS at the Savoy Plaza Hotel at 3 p.m. on Thursday afternoon, November 18, 1948. At this time MR. STETTINIUS volunteered without comment the information that after MARBURY's visit and about three weeks ago, he was visited by EASTON ROTHWELL, Librarian at the Hoover Library at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. ROTHWELL during this visit likewise reviewed STETTINIUS' manuscript on the Yalta story, and in the course of a discussion concerning the HISS case, ROTHWELL mentioned that ALGER HISS had a life long hobby of digesting documents and manuscripts and placing them in a safe for safekeeping. ROTHWELL stated he had learned that at one time the safe had been rifled and some of the contents stolen. STETTINIUS asked ROTHWELL whether HISS had known who had done it, and ROTHWELL had volunteered that HISS had told him he had no idea. Inquiry of MR. STETTINIUS in an attempt to enlarge upon this point brought no further clarification.

With reference to the movement of alleged Communist sympathizers or Communists into the Department of State, MR. STETTINIUS admitted that it had caused him considerable concern and that he recalled he had had a discussion on the matter with HARRY HOPKINS. HOPKINS had agreed not to take any more of the left wing boys into Lend Lease. He recalled there was a considerable discussion with HARRY HOPKINS about the identity of these boys, some of whom were fairly well known, but he does not recall ALGER HISS as having been among those mentioned.

MR. STETTINIUS was asked who was interested in ALGER HISS and had been instrumental in advancing him in the Government. It was pointed out to him that although ALGER HISS was considered by most people to be a brilliant individual, he nevertheless had had a meteoric rise in the State Department. He took a few

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inutes to think over the matter and stated he was unable to answer the question s he did not know the identity of any individual who had been interested in HISS; however, he did state that EDWARD WILSON, now Ambassador to Turkey and who had been in charge of the planning of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, would undoubtedly know who suggested to him ALGER HISS for the position of Executive Secretary. Another suggestion was LEO PASVOLSKY, who is now with the Brookings Institute. He further suggested HARLEY NOTTER, who is now a professor of Political Science at Yale university; EASTON ROTHWELL; and DOROTHY FOSDICK, the daughter of Dr. FOSDICK, former rector of Riverside Church, New York City. He believed that these individuals, who had worked closely with HISS, would probably know the machinations behind his movements and promotions.

MR. STETTINIUS pointed out that there had never been any pressure brought to bear on him to give special consideration to ALGER HISS, and, as he had previously stated, he had never selected HISS for any position. He suggested that G. HOWLAND SHAW undoubtedly would be able to shed some light on HISS' activities, as he was the nominal head of the security in the State Department and should have had a file on HISS, which, he added, might contain a copy of the Berle Report.

MR. STETTINIUS when questioned stated that he had at no time, either while in the Department of State or subsequent thereto, either officially or personally, been notified that ALGER HISS was a Communist, sympathetic toward Communism, a member of the Communist underground in Washington D.C., or was engaged in espionage activities. He also stated that it had never come to his attention officially or unofficially that ALGER HISS had removed files from the State Department for the purpose of turning them over to any unauthorized individual.

He stated that he, until the recent disclosures, considered ALGER a loyal, patriotic, capable, and willing employee. It should be pointed out here, however, that apparently the interview detracted somewhat from STETTINIUS' prior enthusiasm and faith in ALGER HISS, as he repeatedly questioned Agents to determine if investigation had verified CHAMBERS' statements and also to determine whether ALGER HISS is guilty. He mentioned to Agents he could not understand if there was any truth to the disloyalty of the HISS brothers, why TOM CLARK had not warned key Government officials and also DEAN ACHESON, so the latter would not have given such an unqualified endorsement of DONALD HISS and consequently placed himself so far out on the limb.

At this point and as a result of his apparent changed viewpoint on the entire matter since the interview began, he carefully and painstakingly reconstructed once again his association with ALGER HISS and highlighted his previous statements. He reiterated his previous recommendations that the officials whom he had mentioned who were close to ALGER HISS should be interviewed.

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MR. STETTINIUS informed Agents that he was going to Florida for three or four weeks in order to have some peace and quiet to finish his book. He offered his services to Agents upon his return if he could be of any further assistance.

On January 17, 1949, ROBERT LYNCH, the Executive Assistant to MR. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr., was interviewed at his office at 521 Fifth Avenue, by SA John F. Sullivan. MR. LYNCH related that he could not definitely state who had been responsible for ALGER HISS' appointments, but was in a position to suggest individuals who would probably be more able to answer that question. He named in the order of probability LEO PASVOLSKY; ISAIAH BOWMAN, now with Johns Hopkins University; G. HAYDEN RAYNOR, now connected with the United Nations in New York City; JACK ROSS, who was vitally connected with the organization of the San Francisco Conference and had been the Directing Officer of Administration and who he stated was now Special Assistant to the United States Delegation to the United Nations in New York; and EASTON ROTHWELL, now with the Hoover Library at Stanford University, who had been LEO PASVOLSKY's right hand man.

In thinking the matter over, MR. LYNCH stated that ROSS roomed with ALGER HISS at San Francisco and was quite close to him; that he was a reliable individual and probably would be a good man to contact on the matter. He also suggested that DR. FREEMAN MATHEWS, presently Ambassador to Sweden and who had been a key man in the State Department on all international conferences, should be contacted as he would know who had picked HISS or had suggested his name.

MR. LYNCH advised Agent that MISS MARY McDONNELL, who had been his secretary for the past eight years and who had accompanied him and MR. STETTINIUS to various State Department and international conferences, was present in the office and might be able to shed light on the problem as she saw most of the executive papers while working for them. MISS McDONNELL was interviewed, but she was unable to supply any information of value.

Neither MISS McDONNELL nor MR. LYNCH when questioned stated that they had ever suspected ALGER HISS of being a Communist or engaged in Communist or espionage activities. MR. LYNCH immediately added that he had worked in the State Department and wished to point out that it was his experience that there had been no security with respect to the handling of files and it would have been a simple matter for anyone to take a file or to borrow it from an official's desk when that party was temporarily absent.

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On January 19, 1949, Justice JEROME FRANK was interviewed in his chambers in the U. S. Court House building, Foley Square, New York City, by Special Agent John F. Sullivan. At the outset of the interview it was explained to Justice Frank that the purpose of the interview was to determine what he knew about ALGER HISS, his associations and whether or not, to his knowledge, ALGER HISS was a Communist, engaged in Communist activities, or in espionage activities. Also whether ALGER HISS'S activities in regard to these categories had ever been directly or indirectly brought to his attention.

Justice Frank related a chronological history of his associations with ALGER HISS beginning when he first met him when he joined Justice Frank's staff in June of 1933. He stated that at that time he was Chief Counsel for the A.A.A. and ALGER HISS had been taken on upon the recommendation of TOMMY CORCORAN. While with his organization Justice Frank stated Alger's activities had been mainly devoted to, in the first state, contracts with farmers, and later on he devoted his activities to opinions. FRANCIS SHEA was ALGER HISS'S immediate superior, as he headed up that section. Justice Frank stated that he terminated his connection with the A.A.A. in February of 1935. During his tenure he recalled that he occasionally had lunch with HISS and remembered having dinner at his home but once and believed that he reciprocated and might have had Hiss to his home for cocktails or dinner.

Justice Frank's impression of Hiss was that when he came to him Hiss was a first rate chap of considerable ability and good intellect. His work with the A.A.A. was entirely satisfactory and he regarded him in that stage of his career as a promising individual. He did not consider himself as having been very close to ALGER HISS because they never saw eye to eye socially, and, he added, with a grin, "I believe that Alger looked down on me socially, as he came from a so-called Baltimore aristocracy." He added that HISS had a certain flair for social consciousness and had a hauteur about him that gave him the impression that he was always looking down on people. Consequently he could not give a very thorough impression of Hiss other than through his office contacts.

Justice Frank pointed out at this time that he had never had any idea that ALGER HISS was engaged in the activities he has since been accused of, as during his tenure with the A.A.A. he had

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never displayed the remotest indication of Communist leanings. They could usually be spotted, he brought out, by their adherence in their work to the Party line in shaping policy. As an example he stated they would try to create confusion and discontent. If the farmers were happy and contented the Communist Party line policy would be to sow discontent through some regulation which the farmers would not like. The same applied to industry, he said - to create confusion and discontent. He emphasized that he had not observed such tactics permeating Alger's work.

After Justice Frank left the A.A.A. in February of 1945, he had not seen Alger Hiss but occasionally in Washington when Justice Frank would be there defending some case. He remembered that he had seen Hiss when he, Justice Frank, was defending the Butler case. He believed that ALGER HISS was doing work on the preparation of the government's case for Stanley F. Reed. During such contacts conversations with Hiss were rather restricted and he had not been able to observe any of the sympathies which have been accredited to him. He remarked that when, in 1936, Alger joined the State Department, he accused him of running away from responsibilities. He clarified this by stating that in 1936 the war work of the State Department was not considered very strenuous or interesting and he believed Alger had taken the position because it was a "safe, cushy" job. He also believed that it might have appealed to Alger because it was fitting for his debonair ways and he might have received some inner satisfaction in being attached to a department which carried with it a diplomatic status.

Concerning Alger's activities within the State Department he stated that he was amazed when he read that Alger was accused of stealing documents and allegedly turning them over to a third party for transmittal to Russia. He was amazed, he reiterated, because he did not think Alger was a courageous individual - courageous enough to steal. Secondly, he considered Alger intelligent enough so that he would have had sense enough not to turn over any documents which he might have been unlawfully in possession of, to another individual, thus placing himself in the embarrassing position of having that person know of his activities.

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Commenting on the fact brought out by agent that WITT, KRAMER, ABT, PRESSMAN and HISS were all in his division in the A.A.A. at the same time, he pointed out that he did not believe that they were active in the alleged activities while in his division or that they formed their association while under him. Taking them one by one he pointed out that JOHN ABT had been connected with a Chicago law firm with which Justice Frank had been associated and which he left in 1929. ABT was brought into the A.A.A. but Justice Frank was sure he was a stranger to the rest at that time. He classified his political inclinations as that of a mild Liberal, noting that this description was limited to the time when he was under Justice Frank. He added at this time that he knew that JOHN ABT'S sister MARIAN BACHRACH was a Communist.

With respect to his last statement, Justice Frank related that at one time he had passed a decision from the bench on a particular matter, which caused the DAILY WORKER to report the matter and create an issue. He received a letter from MARIAN BACHRACH chiding him on his actions, reminding him that he was considered one of the foremost exponents of civil liberties and she considered his actions from the bench an infringement on these liberties. In the letter she stated to him that she was a Communist. He said that this was the first time in his life that anyone had ever so definitely classified themselves. He made no comment as to whether ABT'S sister had influenced him in any way and had mentioned the incident for what it was worth. For further consideration as to the transition of JOHN ABT from a mild liberal he noted that ABT, after leaving the A.A.A. had at one time been affiliated with VITO MARCANTONIO. He believed the period was in 1936. He indicated that this association might have hastened Abt's transition toward Communist leanings.

NATHAN WITT like Alger Hiss, had come to Justice Frank through the recommendation of TOMMY CORCORAN. He believed that Witt, prior to coming to the A.A.A. had been associated with Colonel (now General) WILLIAM DONOVAN'S law office in New York City. As he recalled, WITT was always interested in labor; was a liberal, and later worked on some aspects of the Wagner Act subsequently drifting into labor law. Neither ABT or WITT had, he stated, indicated real Communist leanings at that time, nor had it ever been known to him that they were members of a Communist underground or engaged in

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espionage activities. He did note that he considered WITT, because of his leanings toward labor, as being the one of the group most inclined to such sympathetic leanings.

LEE PRESSMAN reported to the A.A.A. from the firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy, a well known New York law firm for which he had worked from 1930 to 1933. Justice Frank added that he himself had been associated with this firm. PRESSMAN he considered one of the most brilliant and promising young lawyers he had ever met with a gift for executive and organizational work. He considered him shrewd and ruthless, adding that he would do anything to accomplish his ends. When he first came to him, Justice Frank stated that he would have classified him as a liberal of the Norman Thomas school of political ideals.

After leaving the A.A.A. PRESSMAN joined HARRY HOPKINS as his counsel.

PRESSMAN and HISS had been at Harvard together and had been on the Harvard Law Review. Justice Frank was sure that Witt had known Pressman and Hiss from his law practice in New York City, as both Hiss and Pressman were associated with well known and reputable firms and their paths would have crossed.

When asked who would have been the leader in this group Justice Frank answered immediately and without hesitation, "Why, of course Pressman!" He stated that Pressman was undoubtedly the strongest willed of the group and because of his drive would have been the most likely to influence the others.

He recalled that some time ago when ALGER HISS was engaged in his libel suit in Baltimore, he had called his home and Justice Frank's wife had answered the phone. He had left a message that he wanted to see Justice Frank and subsequently did. Mrs. Frank recalled that that had been the first time in about three years that she had heard from Alger. HISS had come to his office soon thereafter; Justice Frank could not recall the exact date, and had discussed certain factors in the libel case with him. The facts, as he explained, were mostly concerned with refreshing his, Hiss's, memory about certain

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events. Shortly after Hiss's visit with him, WILLIAM MARBURY, Hiss's attorney, who was a friend of Justice Frank, came to him for the purpose of determining whether or not Justice Frank would be a character witness for Alger. He stated that he considered Marbury a very able attorney of excellent reputation, and a personal friend. He refused the invitation to be a witness for personal reasons. He also pointed out to Marbury at this time, that if he were called as a character witness his testimony would be of a negative type. In other words, that nothing had come to his attention during his association with Alger Hiss and while he was his superior in the A.A.A. indicating that Hiss was a Communist, Communist sympathizer or engaged in activities inimical to the welfare of the country.

It was brought out at this time that he had also informed Marbury that a shrewd prosecuting attorney would not commit him to make such a statement and then let him leave the stand; that he would dig deeper into Justice Frank's opinion of Hiss, and, he informed Marbury that he would have to disclose something that would not reflect favorably upon HISS'S character. An attempt was made to determine just what this could be, but Justice Frank brushed aside the inquiry with the statement that it had nothing to do with this particular case and was merely a personal matter. Further reference to the incident from time to time did elicit the fact that the basis for his comment was that at some time in his relations with Hiss an important event or piece of work had been done which he was sure ALGER HISS should have read but had either forgotten or had purposely not read. Justice Frank considered this a serious breach in their relationship and an unfavorable trait in Alger's character, which caused him to readjust his opinion of him. Justice Frank advised the agent that in the event that Hiss's case should be brought before him it would be necessary for him to disqualify himself.

In summarizing, Justice Frank stated that it had never come to his attention either personally or officially, that ALGER HISS had ever been a member of the Communist Party, Communist underground, or had ever been engaged in espionage activities for a foreign government. He stated that this likewise applied to WITT, KRAMER, PRESSMAN and ABT, although he added, he was well aware of the fact that after leaving the A.A.A. some of these individuals had changed their affiliations and were known to have sympathetic leanings.

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When asked who Alger Hiss's close associates in the A.A.A. were, Justice Frank listed BRIGADIER GENERAL TELFORD TAYLOR; ROBERT McCONAGHEY now with the S.E.C.; FRANCIS M. SHEA now with the Claims Division, Department of Justice, and PHIL WENCHELL, now General Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Justice Frank thought agent should know of a little incident that occurred recently: Judge Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr., a friend of Justice Frank's, had been visitng him and had been discussing the Hiss case. WYZANSKI had informed Justice Frank that while with the Labor Division of the Department of Justice, he had his office next to ALGER HISS and he had never suspected Hiss of being a Communist and was quite surprised when the accusations were brought forth. WYZANSKI is now a Federal judge sitting in Boston, Massachusetts. He believed that Bruno Schachner who had also been in Washington with Hiss and who is now Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, might be able to present some information concerning HISS as he recalled that Schachner had indicated to him at one time that he suspected some individuals with whom he had worked in Washington of having been Communists. He did not enlarge upon his conversation with Schachner or the basis for Schachner's remarks.

During the interview Justice Frank qualified his remark that nothing had come to his attention concerning his activities, to point out that there were two exceptions: He remembered that JOHN KNOX JESSUP, Chairman of the Board of Editors for Fortune Magazine had at one time mentioned to him that there were rumors circulating to the effect that ALGER HISS had Communistic affiliations. GARDNER JACKSON had, he believed, also made a similar accusation. He added that JACKSON, however, would be a difficult person to check with as his memory is quite faulty.

When asked, Justice Frank stated he had never heard of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to the present disclosures, nor had he known him under his alias GEORGE CROSBY. He also denied knowing or having heard of VICTOR PERLO.

Justice Frank extended his services to agent and stated that if he can be of any future aid, not to hesitate to call upon him.

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On January 26, 1949 John J. Abt was interviewed at the Progressive Party Headquarters, 39 Park Avenue, New York City, by Special Agents Donald P. Adams and John F. Sullivan.

At the outset of the interview a chronological outline of Abt's employment was obtained from him but he pointed out that in giving dates he was not certain of them but they would be approximately correct. He stated that he was born in Chicago on May 1, 1904 and had been educated in that city, graduating from the University of Chicago. He had obtained a law degree and began his legal career with the firm of Levinson, Becker, Frank, Glenn and Bairnes, a well known Chicago law firm.

The Frank mentioned among the partners, he stated, was Jerome Frank now Circuit Court of Appeals Judge in the Second Judiciary District of New York.

When Jerome Frank left the law firm in 1933 to take the position of Chief Counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D. C., he had asked, shortly after his arrival, Abt to join him. Abt recalled that he arrived in Washington sometime in the Fall, probably October, of 1933 and had taken a position as an attorney in the Legal Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He remained in that Division until June of 1935 when he was offered the position of Assistant General Counsel to the Works Progress Administration. From the Works Progress Administration he went to the Securities and Exchange Commission as an attorney where he was specifically concerned with handling the Electric Bond and Share Company litigation. Later in 1936 he stated that he had spent a brief period with the Senate Committee on Education and Labor which was headed by Senator La Follette.

In the Spring of 1937 he transferred to the Department of Justice as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Trial Section of the Antitrust Division with offices in New York City. He pointed out that he left Government employment in the

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Summer of 1938 to assume the position of General Counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America which position he held until January of 1948 when he obtained a leave of absence to take the position he now holds as General Counsel to the Progressive Party.

It was brought out at this time that Abt believed that his present position was a permanent one and that, although he had believed when leaving the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, that it had been a temporary leave, It has since become a permanent one. Inquiry elicited the response from Mr. Abt that his position as General Counsel to the Progressive Party is the only employment he now has and he has no other business affiliations.

He stated that while with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had always been in the Legal Division as Chief of Litigation. As such he had been under the direct supervision of Jerome Frank, Chief Counsel to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He claimed that while with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as well as the Works Progress Administration and the Securities and Exchange Commission he had never seen any classified documents. He believed that the practice of classifying documents such as, confidential, secret and top secret, had not been instituted at that time and had been a development of the later War period. He stated that consequently during his period with these organizations he had never handled any classified documents.

When asked whether he had ever taken out of a Government building any documents, classified or unclassified, and given them to any person not authorized to receive same; he stated that he did not. To the question as to whether he had ever made the contents of any Government documents available to an unauthorized person, he likewise stated that he did not. When asked whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that any other person had taken classified or unclassified documents out of Government buildings and given same to unauthorized persons, he stated that he did not care to discuss this matter. When asked the reason for not desiring to discuss the matter, he stated that that was his reason - "I do not care to discuss this." It was pointed out to him that this was not a reason but an attitude. He then stated

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that that was true but that would have to suffice as his reason.

When asked whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that any other person had made the contents of Government documents available to unauthorized persons, he stated that he did not care to discuss this matter. He was asked specifically whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that Alger Hiss had taken documents out of Government Offices. He stated that he did not care to discuss this matter. He was asked whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of whether or not Alger Hiss had made known the contents of Government documents to unauthorized persons. He stated that he did not care to discuss this matter.

The following questions were asked of Mr. Abt and the answers he gave are set out below:

Q. What organizations did you belong to while you were employed in the Government in Washington, D. C. ?
A. I do not care to discuss this.

Q. Were you a member of any club, committee, organization, society or party in Washington, D. C. which carries out activities inimicable to the United States?
A. I do not care to discuss that.

Q. Were you a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. while you were employed in the Government?
A. I do not care to discuss that.

Q. Were you a member of the Communist Underground in Washington, D. C. while you were employed in the Government:
A. I do not care to discuss that.

Q. Are you a member of any group, committee, organization or party in New York City or any place else which carries out activities inimicable to the welfare of the United States?
A. I do not care to discuss that.

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Q. Are you a member of the Communist Party in New York City?
A. I do not care to discuss that.

Q. Are you a member of the Communist Underground movement in New York City:
A. I do not care to discuss that.

He was asked whether he had seen a picture of Whittaker Chambers. He stated that he believed he has seen one in the newspapers.

He was also asked whether he recognized this individual. He stated that he did not care to discuss this matter.

He was asked whether he knew or had been in contact with Whittaker Chambers while in Washington, D. C. or New York. He stated that he did not care to discuss this.

He was asked whether he knew Elizabeth T. Bentley. He stated that he did not care to discuss this.

He was asked whether he knew Henry Hill Collins. He stated that he did not care to discuss this. He was asked whether he had ever been in Mr. Collins' home in St. Matthews Court, Washington, D. C. or in his apartment in New York City. He stated that he did not care to discuss this.

Mr. Abt was asked whether he knew the following individuals or had ever heard of them or whether they had ever been in contact with him or he with them to which he individually answered that he did not care to discuss the person:

Charles Kramer
Victor Perlo
J. Peters
Alexander Stevens
Isadore Boorstein
Harold Ware

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Jacob Golos
Harry Magdoff
Edward Fitzgerald
Harry Dexter White
Nathan Witt
Lee Pressman
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
Roy Hudson
Colonel Bykov
Jerome Frank
Ella Reeve Bloor
Donald Hiss

He was asked whether he ever attended any meetings at which any of the above were present and he answered that he did not care to discuss this.

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Reference is made to teletype from the Washington Division dated January 18, 1949 and Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949 in instant case.

WILDER FOOTE, Director of Press and Publications for the United Nations, was interviewed by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT on January 27, 1949 at his Lake Success office concerning ALGER HISS. FOOTE advised he joined the State Department about December, 1944 after leaving the Office of War Information. He was made Director of Information in the Foreign Economic Administration, later became a Special Assistant to Secretary of State, EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., and attended the Yalta Conference and San Francisco Conference of U.N. as an assistant to the United States Delegation to the United Nations. On August 1, 1947, he left the United States Delegation and took up his present position with the United Nations Secretariat in charge of International Press and Publications.

FOOTE recalled that he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS when he joined the State Department. He believed HISS was at that time working under DR. LEO POSVOLSKY in the Office of Special Political Affairs which was handling matters pertaining to the United Nations. He believed HISS became head of this section and later was made Secretary General of the San Francisco Conference.

It was during this time he came to know ALGER HISS personally although, their particular duties did not place them in continued contact with one another. He described ALGER HISS as a man of fine character and found him to be totally reliable. It was his impression that HISS was completely loyal to the carrying out of the administration's foreign policy as laid down by the President and Secretary of State. He believed HISS was very cautious in making decisions and performing his duties in the State Department. FOOTE did not consider HISS pro-Russian nor believe he attempted to influence a pro-Russian policy. FOOTE was not aware of any such attitude on the part of HISS in his contact with him at the Yalta Conference or the San Francisco conference.

FOOTE said that HISS was a man of outstanding ability and this accounts for his advancement in the State Department. He did not attribute it to any particular individual in or out of the State Department. He was unable to state whether or not ALGER HISS made it a practice of taking home government documents to work on, however, he recalled there was a security regulation against such a practice. He believed this may have been done occasionally by officials who had such a heavy volume of work it became necessary to take home papers.

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FOOTE stated he became friendly with ALGER HISS and they visited each other with their wives in their respective homes for social evenings both in Washington and New York. In his conversations with ALGER HISS, FOOTE at no time observed the slightest indication HISS was interested in any way in Communism, or a member of any Communist organization. He stated their talks were naturally about foreign policy, however, they never discussed Communism as such, and HISS never expressed a sympathy for Communism. He described HISS as being a progressive and probably a middle of the road, New Dealer.

FOOTE stated he was shocked at the allegations made against HISS since he had no doubt about the character of HISS and would not question his loyalty to the government. FOOTE did not recognize the names of subjects of this investigation as being friends or acquaintances of ALGER HISS.

He described HISS' wife, PRISCILLA, as a very sensitive and idealistic person. He believed she would be the last person to be sympathetic towards Communism because of her very nature. He thought that she was a Quaker and probably a pacifist.

FOOTE was unable to give any information concerning ALGER HISS dating back to 1937 or 1938, and declared he could not recall ever having received any correspondence, typewritten or otherwise, from HISS.

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Re: ALGER HISS

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CHARLES H. WILLARD, Attorney with the firm Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York City, was interviewed on January 10, 1949 by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE. He advised that he was a classmate of ALGER HISS in the Harvard Law School Class of 1929. From the Fall of 1929 to the Fall of 1930, WILLARD was engaged in work for the Wickersham Commission at Washington, D.C. WILLARD recalled that HISS was law-secretary to Justice HOLMES from the Fall of 1929 to the Summer of 1930. WILLARD rented a third floor apartment at 1732 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. and resided there until July, 1930. ALGER HISS resided with WILLARD for approximately three months, from September, 1929 to about December, 1929 prior to HISS' marriage. During this period WILLARD stated he was in very close association with HISS. WILLARD recalled that after HISS' marriage to PRISCILLA HISS they moved to a small house in Georgetown and WILLARD visited them occasionally for dinner. WILLARD stated, however, that from July, 1930 to the present time he has not seen ALGER HISS more than ten times. WILLARD recalled that in 1932, HISS became associated with the New York firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachary and Reindl, formerly known as Colton and Franklyn, and WILLARD was with his present firm. WILLARD knew that HISS was living at an unknown address on Central Park West, New York City; however, he did not recall seeing or visiting HISS between the years from 1932 to 1942. From July, 1942 to June, 1945 WILLARD was with the War Department in Washington, D.C. and met HISS casually on one occasion.

WILLARD stated that at no time did he have knowledge that HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, were connected with the Communist Party or any apparatus operating in Washington, D.C. He likewise had no knowledge of a typewriter in possession of the HISSES at any time. He advised that ALGER HISS because of his brilliance and startling personality must have had hundreds of acquaintances at Harvard Law School and Washington, D.C. WILLARD never knew, however, of any associations between WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and the HISSES. WILLARD recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was called "PROSSIE" or "PROSSY" as a nickname for PRISCILLA. He never knew her to be called "PRUSKA". HISS

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WILLARD stated that he had no correspondence from ALGER HISS either in longhand or typewritten.

WILLARD recalled that after HISS moved out of the apartment on Connecticut Avenue, BOB McMANUS moved in and resided with WILLARD from January to March, 1930. McMANUS was a Journalist and is believed to be associated with the "Farm Journal" with offices

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at Trenton, New Jersey. ADRIAN C. LEIBY, Law Clerk at the time to Justice STONE and Columbia Law School graduate, resided with WILLARD from March to June, 1930. WILLARD stated that LEIBY and HISS were acquainted with each other.

The following interview was conducted on January 13, 1949, by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE:

ADRIAN C. LEIBY, Partner in the law firm of Bairton, McNaughton, Douglas and Leiby, 70 Pine Street, New York City, advised that he met ALGER HISS in late 1929, about three weeks prior to HISS' wedding. At that time they were both law clerks to Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court. LEIBY recalled that he lived with CHARLES WILLARD after HISS moved out. Thereafter LEIBY said he visited the HISS residence in Georgetown about every two weeks up to June, 1930, at which time LEIBY came to New York City. LEIBY recalled that in 1932 HISS came to New York City and resided on Central Park West. LEIBY visited HISS in New York on two occasions for dinner. The next time he visited HISS was when the latter resided in Washington, D.C. Mr. LEIBY stated that this was the last time he has seen HISS or his wife.

LEIBY said that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; nor did he know of any association which may have existed between the HISSES and CHAMBERS. LEIBY stated he never considered that HISS was a member of the Communist Party or that he had ever engaged in any work for the Communist International or Soviet Intelligence Groups. LEIBY stated that the revelations of CHAMBERS, as they appeared in the press were most shocking to him and hard to believe.

LEIBY said he had no knowledge of a typewriter in the possession of HISS or his wife and had never received correspondence from HISS.

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Following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS January 24, 1949.

Interview was conducted with AUGUSTUS G. PAINE II, 230 Park Avenue, for information he may possess concerning ALGER HISS. PAINE was stated to have resided at 3344 Volta Place NW, Washington, D.C. at the same time HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place.

MR. PAINE advised that he resided on Volta Place from September, 1942 to June, 1943. He stated he was an ensign in the U.S. Navy. PAINE said he was not acquainted with HISS and did not know he resided in the same area. He could afford no information on other individuals who resided in the same area who might possibly have been acquainted with HISS.

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Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949, requesting that CHARLES KRAMER be interviewed concerning ALGER HISS. KRAMER was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD E. SHANNON and FRANCIS J. GALLANT in his office at 39 Park Avenue, New York City. He advised he was presently employed doing research work for the Progressive Party. He stated that during the week he lived at 210 East 68th Street, c/o BALDWIN and returned to his residence outside of Washington, D.C. on weekends. KRAMER was questioned relative to ALGER HISS and declined to answer any questions concerning HISS. He also declined to answer questions concerning allegations of espionage activity made against him. He refused to state whether or not he was acquainted with HAROLD WARE, DONALD HISS, HENRY HILL COLLINS, VICTOR CERLO, NATHAN WITT and other individuals alleged to be engaged in espionage and believed known to KRAMER. During the course of the interview KRAMER obviously resented being questioned by agents.

The interview was brought to a close when he stated he would decline to answer any questions and he further advised he had been questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Federal Grand Jury in Southern District of New York and had declined to answer any questions. He cited the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as his reason for declining.

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Re: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

JOHN ROSS, Deputy to U.S. Representative to U.N., WARREN AUSTIN, #2 Park Avenue, New York City, advised Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE on January 11, 1949, that he had been employed in the U.S. State Department, Division of Trade Agreements from July, 1937 to September, 1942 under HARRY C. HAWKINS. At that time the Division was under FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State. ROSS stated he knew HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH very casually, as one would know another person in the same office. ROSS recalled that WADLEIGH was a very serious type of person who was engrossed in the economic problems attendant in the performance of his Trade Agreement work. WADLEIGH had access to all economic data in the Department pertaining particularly to those countries with which trade agreements were being negotiated. In this work it was customary to take official papers and documents home for review. No accurate check was kept in the Department, at that time the document of copies circulated. In the days prior to World War II, according to ROSS, the prevailing system of security was not satisfactory. Papers could be taken from the Division and retained for considerable period of time without accounting for them. According to ROSS, WADLEIGH may well have taken official State Department papers from the building; however, no one ever suspected that they were diverted to unauthorized persons. ROSS had no knowledge that WADLEIGH removed official papers; nor did he know that WADLEIGH was engaged in any work for the Communist Party or Soviet Intelligence.

ROSS stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was unknown to him and he knew of no relationship which existed between CHAMBERS and WADLEIGH or between HISS and WADLEIGH.

Mr. ROSS advised that he knew ALGER HISS as Special Assistant to Mr. SAYRE but he came in infrequent contact with him except during 1938 and 1939. At that time Mr. SAYRE was writing a book and ROSS did some research work for him. HISS was reviewing this book in addition to his regular duties. Mr. ROSS did not know of any Communist affiliations of HISS; nor was he aware that HISS was in contact with any person to whom official papers were delivered by HISS. Mr. ROSS advised that he always considered HISS as a person of good character and a loyal American. ROSS advised he was shocked to learn of the revelations before the New York Grand Jury about HISS' activities.

Mr. ROSS advised HISS in his capacity as assistant to Mr. SAYRE might possibly have dictated brief synopsis of long economic documents for SAYRE'S perusal. He believed the ordinary practice would have been to dictate such briefs rather than make longhand notes. He,

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however, was not familiar with any practice followed by HISS. ROSS believed that he himself might have made notes for his own assistance in reviewing trade agreement data. He was quite sure, however, that such notes would not be filed in the control files of the State Department.

Mr. ROSS advised that the original of documents would have been filed in the Central State Department files, and each division such as the Trade Agreement Division, would maintain separate files where copies were maintained. Mr. ROSS stated that originals were returned to the central files and in event copies were to be destroyed they were sent to the Division of Communications where such destruction took place.

Mr. ROSS stated that he did not know how HISS came to be selected as assistant to Mr. SAYRE; nor did he know by whom HISS had been recommended for that position.

WILLIAM A. FOWLER was interviewed on January 11, 1949 by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE. Mr. FOWLER is the advisor on Economic and Social Matters, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, #2 Park Avenue, New York City. He commenced employment with the Treaty Division of the U.S. State Department on June 14, 1934 under HARRY C. HAWKINS. In 1935, he recalled the Division of Trade Agreements was created with FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State, in charge, and that FOWLER was transferred to that Division as an Economic Analyst. From August, 1936 to January, 1944 FOWLER was an Assistant Chief in the Division of Trade Agreements and HARRY C. HAWKINS was the Chief. The other Assistant Chiefs during this period were HENRY DEIMEL and F.C. DARLINGTON.

FOWLER recalled that in 1936 HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Trade Agreement Section and remained there until 1944. FOWLER believed the underlying motive for this transfer was the need of such a person to review and advise on the agricultural aspects of the Trade Agreement program.

The Trade Agreement Division was broken down so that various countries were handled by separate sections of the division on a geographical basis. FOWLER recalled that WADLEIGH was primarily concerned with Turkey and Mid-Eastern countries. WADLEIGH had more contact with Mr. DARLINGTON, although FOWLER stated, he reviewed some of WADLEIGH'S trade agreement memoranda.

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FOWLER said that he had very little immediate contact with WADLEIGH, either socially or officially. They did meet at social functions as joint guests, but FOWLER knew very little of WADLEIGH'S habits, associates or personaltiy. He said that WADLEIGH was a very scholarly individual, who held himself aloof. According to FOWLER, he was distrustful or disloyal. At no time did FOWLER have reason to suspect that WADLEIGH was extracting State Department papers for unauthorized purposes. FOWLER knew of no association between WADLEIGH and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. Mr. FOWLER stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was unknown to him.

FOWLER stated that it was a common practice in the Trade Agreement Division for persons to take papers home for review because of the volume of work pending. He could not recall ever having seen WADLEIGH take documents or papers out of the State Department for work at home, but FOWLER presumed that he must have done so. If he had done so, no suspicion was directed against him because of the practice which existed. FOWLER believed that WADLEIGH would have had access to all papers coming to the Trade Agreement Division, particularly those dealing with economic matters in the geographical area assigned to him. All incoming documents were circulated rather widely in the State Department; the original would go to a particular division for action and mimeographed copies would be circulated for information. Mr. FOWLER recalled that in the pre-war years few documents were classified as secret or highly confidential and thus they would receive a rather general circulation.

Mr. FOWLER stated that he knew ALGER HISS when the latter was assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE. Mr. FOWLER did not know the circumstances surrounding HISS' coming to the State Department but FOWLER believed that SAYRE, learning of HISS' qualifications sought him out as an assistant.

FOWLER did not know of any relationship which existed between HISS and CHAMBERS or between HISS and WADLEIGH. He further stated that he had no knowledge of any Communist affiliations of HISS; nor did he ever suspect that HISS might have been engaged in work for the Communist Party or Soviet Intelligence. Mr. FOWLER always considered HISS a very loyal American and most intelligent person of good character.

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It is noted that the Los Angeles Office advised that MORRIS ASIMON would be in New York City on business and could be reached at the Richard Nathan Corporation, 150 Broadway, and requested that confrontation of CHAMBERS and ASIMON be made.

At the Richard Nathan Corporation, Special Agent WILLIAM J. McCARTHY ascertained that MORRIS ASIMON had left New York City on January 13, 1949 on the one thirty a.m. plane via American Air Lines to return to his home in Los Angeles. Accordingly no confrontation of CHAMBERS and ASIMON has been made as yet.

CHAMBERS on interview by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT gave the following further information regarding KEITH and AZIMOV.

CHAMBERS said that in the early part of 1935, a Soviet Agent known to CHAMBERS only as "BILL" sent CHAMBERS to San Francisco, California with a money belt containing about ten thousand dollars and CHAMBERS was told to await contact in San Francisco. CHAMBERS registered at the Golden Gate Y.M.C.A. under the name LLOYD CANTWELL and was contacted by a person who introduced himself to CHAMBERS only as "PETE". CHAMBERS subsequently knew "PETE" as KEITH, the subject in this case, and has a vague recollection that he later learned that "PETE" or KEITH'S real name was CRANE (phonetic). This person will be referred to hereafter as KEITH.

KEITH then took CHAMBERS to the home of a person, who CHAMBERS described as an old time Communist Party member and underground worker, whose name CHAMBERS recalled as "VALKOFF" phonetic, living in the suburbs of San Francisco. A photograph of ISAAC FOLKOFF with aliases, residence 112 Havelock Street, San Francisco, California, was shown to CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS identified ISAAC FOLKOFF as "VALKOFF". CHAMBERS then delivered the money belt to either KEITH or FOLKOFF at this time at FOLKOFF'S home.

CHAMBERS said that KEITH in conversation with CHAMBERS gave the impression that he, KEITH, was very fond of FOLKOFF and CHAMBERS said that although KEITH had not expressly stated same, CHAMBERS got the impression from KEITH'S conversation that FOLKOFF had brought KEITH originally into the Communist Party.

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CHAMBERS furnished the following description of KEITH:

Age	In upper twenties in 1935
Height	five feet eight or nine inches
Weight	approximately one hundred sixty pounds
Hair	dark brown
Sex	male
Color	white
Nationality	American - apparently raised on West Coast
Peculiarities	- oriental looking eyes, walked with a slight stoop

CHAMBERS said that J. PETERS had mentioned AZIMOV as a contact, relating that he, J. PETERS, had advised AZIMOV to turn over a discovery, of AZIMOV, on steel alloys, to the Russian Consul at San Francisco. CHAMBERS said he got the impression from J. PETERS that the information concerning AZIMOV'S discovery had come to J. PETERS through KEITH who was an acquaintance of AZIMOV.

CHAMBERS said that he also recalls that AZIMOV, while employed as the head of a research division of a steel company in Chicago, Illinois; believed by CHAMBERS to be U.S. Steel, travelled to New York City occasionally to see BYKOV. CHAMBERS said that on one such occasion he did meet AZIMOV in company with BYKOV in New York City, but he said that this is the only time he can recall having met AZIMOV. The Los Angeles Office has been requested to secure and forward a photograph of MORRIS ASIMOV so that this can be shown to CHAMBERSin regard to the identification of AZIMOV. Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS have been forwarded to the Los Angeles and San Francisco Offices and the San Francisco Office has been requested to conduct investigation to determine any acquaintance or contact of ISAAC FOLKOFF who may be identical with KEITH.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General T.J. DONEGAN advises that he intends to subpoena MORRIS ASIMOV for appearance before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, during the month of February, 1949 in connection with this case.

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Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

By teletype from the Baltimore Office dated January 14, 1949, it was advised that Colonel CLARENCE S. THORPE, United States Army, retired, was formerly stationed at Aberdeen, Maryland, and was in charge of the air field at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The teletype continued that, according to Colonel SMINK, the Navy had sent the forerunner of the Norden Bombsight to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for tests in 1934 together with explanatory data concerning the sight. Colonel SMINK did not recall FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO ever trying to borrow the papers pertaining to the sight or to see the sight itself. He knew, however, that RENO was actively working on bomb ballistic tables at the Ballistics Research Laboratory at Aberdeen. It was also reported in the same teletype by Colonel SIMON that RENO conferred concerning the sight with representatives of Norden together with Colonel H. H. ZORNIG, Dr. R. H. KENT and Dr. L. S. DEDERICK. This conference was reported to have taken place at the Ballistics Research Laboratory in late 1937 or early 1938. It was pointed out, however, that KENT, DEDERICK and ZORNIG do not recall RENO having been present at this conference.

By teletype dated January 20, 1949, from the Seattle Office it was reported that Colonel CLARENCE S. THORPE, United States Army Air Force, retired, stated he was at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds from September, 1936 to January, 1940. THORPE stated that he was not personally acquainted with RENO but probably met him through Colonel ZORNIG, who was in charge of the Research and Development Division, APG, under whom RENO worked. In this teletype, THORPE advised that he had been responsible for the physical security of the bombsight and the confidential manual pertaining thereto. According to Colonel THORPE, RENO never had access to the bombsight vault or to the bombsight manual. He pointed out, however, he did not know the extent of RENO'S knowledge of the Norden Sight. Colonel THORPE stated that C. L. NORDEN and T. H. BARTH, representatives of Norden Company were at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1937 or early 1938. Colonel THORPE, however, could not recall attending any conference with these individuals.

Mr. OSCAR C. WEITZBERG, Assistant to the President of the Carl L. Norden Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, upon reviewing his records ascertained that CARL L. NORDEN was in the United States for a temporary period prior to August, 1937, at which time he departed from the

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United States and returned to his home at Zurich, Switzerland. Mr. WEITZBERG further ascertained that NORDEN returned to the United States on April 12, 1938, residing here until November 12, 1938, when he again returned to his residence in Switzerland. Mr. WEITZBERG stated that he did not anticipate the arrival in the United States again of Mr. NORDEN until March, 1949. At the present time Mr. NORDEN is residing at his usual residence #36 Weinberger Strasse, Zurich, Switzerland.

As set out in the statement of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO dated December 13, 1948, at New York, RENO stated that on one occasion he furnished CARL (who was later identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS) with information concerning a theory that he had of his own knowledge pertaining to what might be termed a bombsight. The diagram turned over to CHAMBERS, according to RENO, represented his own conclusions of his operations of a bombsight and did not represent any actual bombsight. In a statement dated January 10, 1949 at Albuquerque, New Mexico, RENO stated regarding the allegation that he drew or sketched plans for a bombsight for CHAMBERS, that he may or may not have drawn this sketch of a bombsight and was not quite sure concerning his original statement. He further stated that he had no access to information in 1937 or 1938 regarding the Norden Bombsight and as a matter of fact did not see the Norden Bombsight until 1942.

T. H. BARTH, President of the Carl L. Norden, Incorporated, 141 Broadway, New York City, advised SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE on January 26, 1949, that he and CARL L. NORDEN visited Aberdeen Proving Grounds on two or possibly three occasions during the time Colonel THORPE was stationed there, and probably during the years 1937 or 1938. BARTH stated that he and NORDEN were well acquainted with Colonel THORPE while the latter was stationed at Wright Field, Ohio; BARTH considered Colonel THORPE the outstanding expert in the Army Air Force on the use of the Norden Bombsight and bombing technic. BARTH stated that he and NORDEN contacted Colonel THORPE at Wright Field on many occasions prior to 1937. BARTH believed that NORDEN and himself visited Colonel THORPE more out of courtesy and a desire for a social contact rather than on any official business. He recalled that Colonel THORPE was always anxious that he and NORDEN should visit with him in order that they might discuss mutual problems. BARTH recalled that he visited THORPE at THORPE'S residence with NORDEN on two occasions and may also have visited with him at the air field of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He recalled that Colonel ZORNIG was present on one of these occasions together with four or five other Army officers who were stationed at the

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Proving Grounds. BARTH stated that he recalled no conference particularly relating to the Norden Sight inasmuch as Colonel THORPE for several years prior thereto was well acquainted with its working and general mechanism. He stated, however, that incidential to other discussions they may well have conferred on the sight in an informal manner. At no time did BARTH recall having met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or a person answering his description.

As background, Mr. BARTH stated that Colonel THORPE had two sights at Aberdeen and maintained the same together with his bombing statistics in a vault under his personal supervision. BARTH impressed the point that THORPE was most conscientious in preserving the security of the Norden Sight. BARTH recalled that the Norden Sight had been developed as early as 1922 and good results were obtained with the Sight in its then initial stage of development. In 1929, the Navy standardized it and changes were made to keep pace with the existing plane and altitude conditions under which bombings were made. Mr. BARTH further stated that the Norden Sight as developed in 1937 continued without considerable change and was the same sight used in World War II and with which Colonel THORPE was then working.

Mr. BARTH recalled that the reasons for the sights being at Aberdeen in 1937 or 1938 were for experimental phases of bombing technics. Principally the main points under consideration, were the formation of bombs, the most practical type of fin and weight of the bomb in order that a consistent angle of fall might be obtained when the bomb was released from a moving plane. Mr. BARTH believed that during their visits with Colonel THORPE they discussed with him various types of bombs to go with new ideas on fire control between moving objects and other general items of which Mr. NORDEN has special knowledge.

Mr. BARTH stated that general knowledge on bombsights had been available to persons interested for years prior to 1937. He pointed out specifically such individuals as ESTOPAY, MICHELIN and INGLISS, all of whom had experimented on bombsights and used navigational and computing methods. He pointed out that a great deal of this information was available to public sources. He also pointed out that many persons are aware of the principles and theories upon which an accurate bombsight might be based, but the difficult portion of the experiment was in "putting the idea into metal" so that it could compute quickly and accurately.

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BARTH pointed out he, himself, together with NORDEN had been working on a sight for twenty-five years and the most difficult phase of it was in applying engineering plans to the theory in mind. Mr. BARTH stated that he could furnish no information concerning FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO nor any idea as to whether he possessed information concerning the Norden Sight. Mr. BARTH in conclusion stated that a Mr. MAURITZ TEN BOSCH is employed at the Norden Laboratories, White Plains, New York. To Mr. BARTH'S recollection, however, Mr. TEN BOSCH never visited Aberdeen Proving Grounds with him and Mr. NORDEN.

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Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

NATHAN M. MOERMAN, residence 35-34 84th Street, Jackson Heights, New York, an electronics engineer with Potter Instrument Company, 136-56 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing, New York, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE on January 12, 1949. He advised that he had been employed at Aberdeen Provings Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland from March 1, 1939 to September, 1945. MOERMAN stated that he met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in about April, 1939 when the latter was working on mathematical analyses in the Ballistics Research Laboratory. MOERMAN stated that in 1939 there were between 30 and 50 civilian employees at Aberdeen Proving Grounds and at the beginning he came in contact with RENO. He stated, however, that by the nature of their work they were not employed on joint research projects.

MOERMAN said that from 1939 to 1941 he worked in the Ballistics Research Laboratory and thereafter he was transferred to another part of the Grounds to work on experimental phase of bombing; this was in the Arms and Ammunition Division, Instrument Section. Although MOERMAN had no direct business contact with RENO. He did meet him socially in groups on infrequent occasions. MOERMAN felt that they had nothing in common by which close association could be built up. MOERMAN said that RENO had the reputation of being a brilliant mathematician and received official recognition for some phase of his work. MOERMAN also said that RENO was a very moody, tactiturn, eccentric character. He was an inveterate drinker of hard liquor, but this habit did not seem to dull his mind and it was accepted as part of his eccentricity.

MOERMAN stated that RENO never discussed his family, relatives or past. His sole preoccupation was his work or mathematical formulas in connection with Aberdeen Research and for his own mental relaxation. MOERMAN did not know of his own knowledge that RENO was accustomed to taking books from the library and then using them at his home. He recalls, however, that RENO after usual working hours spent considerable time in a local restaurant where he was engaged in solitary work or mathematical problems. RENO would drink liquor while deeply engrossed in his own work or problems.

MOERMAN stated he never had any discussion which would lead him to believe RENO was or had been a Communist or Communist sympathizer. He always considered RENO a loyal American citizen.

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MOERMAN said that he never heard of any suspicion directed against RENO; nor was it ever suspected, to MOERMAN'S knowledge, that RENO was ever engaged in work of an espionage nature.

During the interview the names of RENO'S associates were mentioned to MOERMAN and these included WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, KARL, DAVID ZIMMERMAN CARPENTER, "BERNIE", FELIX INSLERMAN, PADDY WHALEN. He advised, however, that he never heard RENO mention these persons as former associates.

MOERMAN believed that for the most part RENO resided alone at Aberdeen, Maryland; his last known residence being in an unknown government housing project. MOERMAN recalled that at one time RENO resided with Dr. DEDERICK, who was in charge of the Mathematical Analysis Unit of Exterior Ballistics.

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ARTHUR S. PETERS, 602 Rockland Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York, Professor of Mathematics at New York University, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE on January 17, 1949. He said that from February, 1943 to January, 1946, he was employed as a mathematician in the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Professors EDWARD J. MC SHANE, JOHN L. KELLY and J. W. GREEN and PETERS were working in the same section of the Laboratory with RENO. Professor PETERS said that he knew FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO during their joint employment; he said that their only contacts were in the Laboratory. PETERS said that he had resided at Bel Air, Maryland and never recalled meeting RENO on social or business occasions outside the Grounds. PETERS believed that RENO resided for a time in the dormitory barracks established near the entrance to the Post.

The only items of RENO'S background recollected by PETERS were that RENO'S home was formerly at Leadville, Colorado and that prior to coming to the Grounds he had been an astronomer at the University of Virginia.

PETERS stated that he never knew of any other name used by RENO and the name LANCE CLARK was entirely foreign to him.

PETERS stated that the persons who could best furnish information concerning RENO were DR. L. S. DEDERICK, Chief Ballistician and Col. LESLIE SIMON, U. S. Army Officer in Charge of the Post.

DR. PETERS said that RENO had impressed him as a brilliant mathematician and a most conscientious, loyal worker who had received an official citation for extraordinary service on exterior ballistics. RENO'S chief work was in drawing up bombing tables and problems in exterior ballistics. PETERS said that his office was near RENO'S and had worked on joint problems with him.

PETERS stated that at no time had RENO expressed or disclosed his political views, either past or present. He never indicated association or sympathy with the Communist Party or Soviet Russia. As a matter of fact, PETERS stated, he would be very much surprised if RENO had been in the Communist Party. PETERS never knew or suspected that RENO furnished or attempted to furnish any classified information from the files or library of the Proving Grounds to unauthorized

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sources. PETERS stated he knew of no association between WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (whose picture he has seen in the press) and RENO, or of any other suspicious association or event which would indicate RENO had been disloyal or engaged in espionage activity.

ARTHUR S. PETERS had no knowledge that RENO extracted material from the library for use outside the Laboratory. He concluded, however, that RENO was an inveterate student of mathematics and his whole waking hours were devoted to study and research and it might have been possible that he did take his problem from the Laboratory for work at home.

From RENO'S character and the nature of his performance at the Grounds, PETERS found it difficult to surmise that RENO was engaged in any unlawful or subversive activity.

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RE: LISTON OAK

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR. on January 18, 1949.

LISTON OAK was interviewed by SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR. on January 18, 1949 in the office of the "Voice of America" 257 West 57th Street, New York City, where he is presently employed.

Concerning LISTON OAK he was a Communist for many years. He broke with the party about 1937. He has opposed the party since that time. Until a few months ago when he took a job with the "Voice of America" he had been the editor of the newspaper, "The New Leader."

LISTON OAK advised he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He added that he first met CHAMBERS around 1931 and was active with CHAMBERS in the John Reed Club of the Communist Party in New York City.

OAK recalled that at one meeting of the club around 1931 he, OAK, suggested that CHAMBERS be assigned to do a job for the club. BILL DUNNE who was then a top functionary of the Party told OAK that CHAMBERS could not do the job because he was doing special work. OAK understood this to mean that CHAMBERS was doing secret work for the Party. He did not ask CHAMBERS what the work was, since a good Communist did not ask such things.

OAK stated that he met CHAMBERS infrequently during the next few years but didn't know at the time, just what CHAMBERS was doing.

After OAK returned from Spain and probably in the Spring of 1938, OAK made a trip to Washington to see JAMES DUNN of the State Department concerning one RUSSELL BLACKWELL, a Trotskyite who had been arrested and jailed in Spain. OAK wanted State Department to aid RUSSELL. OAK was accompanied to Washington by MRS. BLACKWELL. Before OAK left for Washington he had learned that CHAMBERS had broken with Party. OAK secured CHAMBERS' Baltimore address and planned on seeing him. He called CHAMBERS probably from Washington and made an appointment to meet him in a roadside restaurant just out side Baltimore.

OAK advised that on his return from Washington he met CHAMBERS at the roadside restaurant. MRS. BLACKWELL was also present. CHAMBERS told OAK that he had broken with the Party and the Soviets. Further that he had been doing intelligence work for the Soviets in Washington. CHAMBERS stated that he now feared for his life and constantly

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guarded his house with a shotgun.

MR. OAK could not recall whether or not CHAMBERS mentioned any of the individuals with whom he worked or just what he did.

OAK stated that he advised CHAMBERS to make his story public and in this way he would put the public on notice as to the relationship between CHAMBERS and the Party and thus he could better protect himself.

CHAMBERS advised OAK that he couldn't do this, however, he did say that he had talked with people in the State Department about his work. OAK stated that he was unable to recall anything further about the conversation.

OAK stated that he had seen CHAMBERS a few times since the meeting in 1938. However, they had not discussed CHAMBERS work with the Soviets.

OAK stated that he had seen numerous photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the papers, also FELIX INSLERMAN and DAVID CARPENTER and JULIAN WADLEIGH. He added that he did not know any of these individuals either by name or from their photos. OAK further stated that he did not recognize BORIS BYKOV, BORRIS HERTY or "PETER" by name or from their descriptions.

In regard to CHAMBERS story about Soviet espionage, OAK stated that he feels that it is true. He bases this on his experiences in the Party and his estimate of CHAMBERS credibility.

OAK added that the most recent address he has for MR. and MRS. RUSSELL BLACKWELL is 194 1st Avenue, New York City.

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RE: REUBEN B. SHEMITZ
276 5th Avenue
New York City

On January 19, 1949, REUBEN B. SHEMITZ was again interviewed at his office, 276 5th Avenue, New York City, by Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE. Upon being shown a photograph of GRACE HUTCHINS, SHEMITZ advised that he had seen this person before and the picture stirred his recollection on a person he vaguely recalled having met or seen. SHEMITZ upon further view stated that the picture seemed to fit the person with whom he conversed in May, 1938 about CHAMBERS. He stated that the person named GRACE had a slight Harvard accent, and was very cultured. He believed that if he saw the person and heard her voice he would definitely recognize her. SHEMITZ advised that the name HUTCHINS had no significance to him.

SHEMITZ referred to his diary for May 19, 1938. Entries thereon reflected that he had been in court most of the day. In such event he would have been available for office consultation after 4:30 P.M. The diary contained an entry, probably in the handwriting of one of SHEMITZ'S three secretaries, as follows: "4:40 P.M. MISS STEVENS." SHEMITZ advised that this was the only entry in his diary pertaining to the episode. In reconstructing the course of events SHEMITZ presumed that while he was out of the office GRACE (who will be referred to herein as GRACE HUTCHINS) called at his office and left a note addressed to him with her business address and telephone number thereon. SHEMITZ believed that he called GRACE and made an appointment to meet her in his office. In this phone call or later in his office, GRACE indicated an urgent desire to ascertain the whereabouts of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and said it was a matter of life or death. In the initial phone call, SHEMITZ stated he would not divulge any information concerning CHAMBERS or his whereabouts until and unless he met GRACE in person and was assured of her good faith. As a result GRACE came to his office the same day.

It may be pointed out that SHEMITZ knew in 1938 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been a member of the Communist Party; that he had left the Party and ceased whatever work in which he had been engaged for the Party; that because of this he was fearful for his life and the safety of his family; that he was concealing his whereabouts lest harm befall them.

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Knowing these facts SHEMITZ demanded GRACE HUTCHINS prove her sincerity and good faith in seeking CHAMBERS whereabouts, inasmuch, as she repeatedly impressed on SHEMITZ the importance of CHAMBERS contacting her.

With reference to the note left by GRACE, SHEMITZ stated he had no knowledge of the person referred to as STEVE therein; nor, did he know the identity of the MISS STEVENS referred to in his diary. He knew, however, of no former client by that name.

In his conversation with HUTCHINS, SHEMITZ said that HUTCHINS indicated that she knew CHAMBERS and his wife very well and that she was friendly disposed toward them. He did recall her saying that ESTHER and the children would be safe and no harm would come to them. At no time did HUTCHINS make any express threat or indicate that harm would come to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. SHEMITZ said, however, there was an inference in her statement that he might not be safe. This inference was apparent to SHEMITZ because HUTCHINS did not include assurance for him in her statement and further SHEMITZ knew CHAMBERS was 'on the dodge' because of his withdrawal from Communist Party activities. It appeared to SHEMITZ that HUTCHINS also knew CHAMBERS was hiding out, but this was not a matter for discussion in their meeting. HUTCHINS' sole purpose apparently was to have CHAMBERS or his wife, contact her; however, SHEMITZ, although advised it was on an important matter, never learned the real reason for the urgency.

SHEMITZ stated that he did not know the whereabouts of CHAMBERS at the time, but agreed to try to contact him. SHEMITZ said he apparently tried to contact CHAMBERS through his mother at telephone Lynbrook 2130 W. A notation of this number and the words "Pikesville, Maryland 844 F -12 oper. 91" appeared on the note in SHEMITZ' handwriting. SHEMITZ said he was not successful in locating CHAMBERS and made no further efforts beyond making two phone calls. GRACE HUTCHINS never again contacted him. SHEMITZ recalled that sometime later he either met CHAMBERS by chance on the street or by appointment in a Childs Restaurant at 32nd Street and 6th Avenue. He then told CHAMBERS of HUTCHINS message and visit to the office. CHAMBERS evidenced no outward reaction or concern. SHEMITZ said, however, because of CHAMBERS nature he would not openly express surprise or anxiety.

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SHEMITZ stated he was not intimately aware of CHAMBERS activities, associations or work in the Communist Party underground since he has not seen him more than ten times in the 16 years of his married life.

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RE: GRACE HUTCHINS
REUBEN SHEMITZ

Reference is made to previous interview with REUBEN SHEMITZ and the text of the notes delivered to SHEMITZ by GRACE HUTCHINS as set out in the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York.

By letter dated January 3, 1949, from New York, the FBI Laboratory was requested to make an examination of the handwriting appearing on the letter addressed to MR. SHEMITZ dated May 19, 1938 and the notation on a piece of paper: "GRACE and her friend STEVE must get in touch with you immediately," with the known handwriting of GRACE HUTCHINS. By report dated January 6, 1949, the FBI Laboratory concluded that the writing on the top half of the letter of May 19, 1938 and the notation quoted above were written by GRACE HUTCHINS.

GRACE HUTCHINS, residence 85 Bedford Street, New York City, Executive Secretary of Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE at her office on January 20, 1949. MISS HUTCHINS advised that she was born at Boston, Massachusetts of a family with a long American lineage. Her father was associated with the Boston law firm of HUTCHINS and WHEELER, prominent in the Massachusetts Bar. MISS HUTCHINS stated that she has resided in New York City since 1917.

In 1926 while Business Manager for the now defunct publication "Old World Tommorrow," MISS HUTCHINS stated she met ESTHER SHEMITZ who was then its advertising manager. MISS HUTCHINS advised that during 1926-1927 she went on a world tour. On her return to New York City she renewed her association with ESTHER SHEMITZ and continued to see her rather frequently up to 1931. During part of this time ESTHER was studying art.

In 1930 MISS HUTCHINS met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who was then a writer for the "Daily Worker". She recalled that CHAMBERS was not employed very long with the "Daily Worker", before he ceased the employment and commenced writing for "New Masses" and on a free lance basis.

MISS HUTCHINS stated that in 1931 she was a witness at

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the civil marriage ceremony of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ESTHER SHEMITZ at New York City Hall.

Throughout the interview MISS HUTCHINS sought to categorize CHAMBERS as a liar and generally defame his reputation and character. She pointed to inconsistences in his testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as to the date he left the Communist Party, and his reported employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. She said that his co-worker at the "Daily Worker" distrusted him and ESTHER SHEMITZ' friends were not happy on learning she intended to marry him. HUTCHINS also heard that CHAMBERS had homosexual tendencies and that on one occasion he had been in a mental institution. MISS HUTCHINS did not enlarge upon her statement, nor did she offer proof of the accuracy of the same.

MISS HUTCHINS was questioned concerning the nature and purpose of her visit to REUBEN B. SHEMITZ in 1938. Reference in this connection is made to the result of an interview with SHEMITZ and the texts of the two messages left by one GRACE for delivery to SHEMITZ' sister, MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

MISS HUTCHINS said that in 1934 or 1935 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS asked her for a loan of money, claiming that he desired to have his teeth fixed, which according to MISS HUTCHINS were in an advanced stage of decay. MISS HUTCHINS said she loaned CHAMBERS $50.00 for the purpose stated. She said the loan was made in cash and no note or other receipt was taken from CHAMBERS. MISS HUTCHINS said the loan was never repaid and she could not remember whether CHAMBERS ever had his teeth fixed. MISS HUTCHINS stated that between 1934 and 1937 she saw CHAMBERS occasionally but did not know of any activity engaged in by him with the exception of his free lancewriting. She recalled that CHAMBERS and his wife were residing on a farm in New Jersey and she had visited them there. From 1934 or 1935 (the time of the loan) to 1937 MISS HUTCHINS said that she never asked CHAMBERS for repayment of the loan.

She said that in 1937 she was in need of money and thus tried to get in touch with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS through REUBEN SHEMITZ for the purpose of asking CHAMBERS for repayment. MISS HUTCHINS stated that this was the sole reason for her visit to SHEMITZ in 1937. It is to be noted that SHEMITZ, his diary and the notes turned over to this

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Bureau reflect the date of her visit as May, 1938.

MISS HUTCHINS' recollection is that she first called SHEMITZ on the phone and then made an appointment to visit him on the afternoon of the same day. MISS HUTCHINS said she met SHEMITZ in his office and inquired as to the whereabouts of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his wife. She said she mentioned nothing about the loan to SHEMITZ. She further recalled that SHEMITZ said "they do not want to be found" and from this, MISS HUTCHINS concluded that CHAMBERS had left the Communist Party and ceased his work for the Party. MISS HUTCHINS stated that she did not know the nature of the work performed by him for the Communist Party. MISS HUTCHINS said that she had never told SHEMITZ her need for getting in touch with CHAMBERS was 'a matter of life or death,' nor did she indicate any urgency whatsoever. MISS HUTCHINS stated that she had never made any implied threat of violence against CHAMBERS to SHEMITZ. She further denied that she went to SHEMITZ as an emissary for some Communist Party functionary who sought to learn CHAMBERS whereabouts. She stated that she did not know at the time that CHAMBERS had left the Communist Party and it was only SHEMITZ' remark which lead her to conclude that he had done so. She reiterated that this conclusion was solely based on SHEMITZ' remark.

MISS HUTCHINS further denied saying to SHEMITZ that ESTHER SHEMITZ and her children would be safe and that CHAMBERS should contact her immediately.

MISS HUTCHINS recalled that her message to SHEMITZ was oral; she did not remember leaving a written note for SHEMITZ. She was startled on learning that such a note was in existence, although newspaper accounts made previous reference to one such written note. MISS HUTCHINS stated that she did not recall any person by the name of STEVE or MISS STEVENS in connection with this incident, nor, did she recall requesting SHEMITZ to have CHAMBERS contact 'STEVE' or herself. MISS HUTCHINS denied knowing ALEXANDER STEVENS, with aliases, J. V. Peters, Steve Miller. At this point, although admitting work for the Communist Party in labor research, she was not closely associated with Communist Party Headquarters and its intimate activities. She further stated that she did not know FELIX INSLERMAN or ALGER HISS, nor of any connection between them and CHAMBERS. She further stated she only knew DAVID CARPENTER as a writer for the "Daily Worker" and as an organizer for the Party in Texas.

MISS HUTCHINS was requested to furnish a statement over

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her signature setting out her recollection of the SHEMITZ episode. She stated she would not do so until she consulted a lawyer for advice.

MISS HUTCHINS was not furnished with the text of the notes written by her; nor, was she advised that they were dated May 19, 1938. She was not interrogated at length in view of her possible appearance before the Grand Jury at which time her notes could be used as evidence. MISS HUTCHINS was not a cooperative witness. It is further noted that the Labor Research Association Inc. is included in a list of Communist organizations as classified by the Attorney General according Section 3 Part III of Executive Order 9835.

MISS HUTCHINS volunteered that she is a firm believer in the Constitution of the Communist Party and that upon learning indirectly from SHEMITZ that CHAMBERS had severed his connection with the Party, she made no further attempts to contact him. She pointed out that she has been affiliated with the Communist Party for 21 years and in 1936 ran for the office of State Comptroller on the Communist Party ticket.

Background of GRACE HUTCHINS

GRACE HUTCHINS resides 85 Bedford Street, New York City. She is employed by the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

In 1941 she was assistant to ROBERT W. DUNN, Executive Secretary of Labor Research Association, Inc. She was one of original signers of Articles of Incorporation of Labor Research Association on December 17, 1930. MISS HUTCHINS was born on August 19, 1885, at Boston, Massachusetts.

GRACE HUTCHINS is mentioned in "American Labor Who's Who for 1925." In 1936 she registered as a voter of Communist Party from 85 Bedford Street, New York City. In 1938 and 1941 she was Communist Party Candidate for office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.

An article appeared in November, 1934 issue of "The Office Worker." There also appeared a letter from GRACE HUTCHINS which stated that in 1927 after travelling and study in the Soviet Union, she joined

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the Communist Party. At that time, in 1934, she was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of New York on the Communist ticket.

In 1941 she was a member of the League of American Writers. In March, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised HUTCHINS was a member of the SACCO VANZETTI CLUB of the Communist Political Association. b2 b7D

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INFORMATION FURNISHED BY GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH

The following information is being reported by SA JOHN J. DANAHY:

On the evening of January 19, 1949, THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, requested that an Agent of this office be present during an interview of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH. RUMRICH, who is the former subject of the Bureau case entitled "GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH, was, et al; ESPIONAGE - G; INTERNAL SECURITY - G," had indicated to Assistant United States Attorney LAURITANO, of the Southern District of New York, that he had information of value in the current investigation. RUMRICH is now in Federal custody at New York awaiting sentencing on Mail Fraud charges, to which he has pleaded guilty.

SA DANAHY, MR. DONEGAN, FRED STRINE and RAYMOND WHEARTY, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, and MR. RUMRICH'S counsel attended the interview of RUMRICH, which took place in MR. DONEGAN'S office. RUMRICH related that in late 1937, while in contact with members of the German espionage ring operating in New York City, one of the German Agents named SCHMIDT asked RUMRICH if he had any State Department contacts. RUMRICH replied that while in the United States Army in 1934 he had made application for a position in the State Department and as a result of this application received a reply from that Department indicating that he would be considered in the event of an opening. On the day following the inquiry made by SCHMIDT of RUMRICH, SCHMIDT instructed RUMRICH to direct a letter of inquiry concerning his application to the State Department and at this time, according to RUMRICH, SCHMIDT furnished him with a State Department room number which he can no longer recall, which room number was to be affixed to the address on the envelope.

RUMRICH continued that SCHMIDT told him that as a result of this correspondence RUMRICH would hear from one or two persons, who would identify themselves by the passwords "AMUR" or "LENA." According to RUMRICH, SCHMIDT advised that arrangements would then be made for a meeting between RUMRICH and "AMUR" or "LENA" and at this meeting "AMUR" or "LENA"

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would produce a blue sheet of paper bearing an address in Montevideo, Uruguay. RUMRICH states that he knew this address at the time but has since forgotten it. According to RUMRICH, SCHMIDT instructed him that upon recognizing this address he was to take it and, in turn, he was to furnish "AMUR" or "LENA" with a since forgotten address in Veracruz, Mexico, which had been furnished him for this purpose by SCHMIDT. The mechanics of this exchange were as follows: RUMRICH was to take the blue sheet of paper and tear off the portion bearing the Montevideo address and place the Veracruz address on the remaining portion of the blue sheet.

RUMRICH stated that as a result of these instructions by SCHMIDT he wrote a letter to the State Department and three or four days later received a call at work from a man who identified himself by the password "AMUR." By agreement made during this telephone call, RUMRICH met "AMUR" that evening in the lobby of the Hotel Taft in New York City. RUMRICH states that he was able to identify "AMUR" because he had instructed him in his telephone conversation to carry a copy of the "Christian Science Monitor."

RUMRICH states that after meeting "AMUR" they proceeded to a restaurant several blocks north of the hotel where "AMUR" produced a Montevideo address on a piece of blue paper. RUMRICH states that he accepted this address and furnished "AMUR" with the Veracruz address. RUMRICH states that subsequently he advised one of his German principals, one SANDERS, of this meeting in a letter directed to SANDERS at a Dundee, Scotland, mail drop. RUMRICH states that at a subsequent meeting with SCHMIDT he furnished him with the Montevideo address which he had obtained from "AMUR" and SCHMIDT then told him that he would have to act as a New York City mail drop for five or six letters. He would be able to recognize these letters as distinguished from his own mail because they would bear the number thirty-two or the number sixteen on the lower left-hand corner of the envelope. RUMRICH states that SCHMIDT instructed him to forward all letters bearing the number thirty-two to one AMURAL GERHISS, Cold Spring Lane, Baltimore, Maryland, and in forwarding these letters he was to insert a middle initial to the name AMURAL GERHISS, which was to correspond with

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the numbered sequence of the letter; thus, in the first letter he should insert the initial "A," in the second the initial "B," etc. Letters which he received bearing the number sixteen on the envelope RUMRICH states he was to forward to J. ABBOT, care of General Delivery, Brooklyn, New York.

RUMRICH states that he received four letters which he forwarded to GERHISS and on the day he received the fifth he was visited by another German Agent, one SCHLUETER, who took the letter from him and disposed of it in a manner unknown to RUMRICH. RUMRICH states that he received no letters bearing the number sixteen on them.

With reference to the described exchange of addresses previously mentioned, RUMRICH states that SCHMIDT described this exchange to him as a temporary working agreement between two agencies gathering intelligence information in the United States, which agencies RUMRICH states he understood to be German and Russian intelligence agencies. RUMRICH states that SCHMIDT described the Montevideo address to him as a place where passports were being forged for prospective candidates in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, which SCHMIDT described as "The Amur Lena Brigade."

RUMRICH states that SCHMIDT advised him that this activity was carried on with the assistance of the Chief of the Latin-American Division of the United States State Department. RUMRICH continued that SCHMIDT has told him in the course of meetings that valuable industrial espionage was being carried on by AMTORG in the United States and that NELSON ROCKEFELLER, who was then employed as a correspondent for a nation-wide newspaper chain, had made an agreement at Mobile, Alabama, with one ARISTEDES OBOLOS, who, according to RUMRICH was the reputed head of Soviet espionage in North America. According to RUMRICH, this agreement by OBOLOS and ROCKEFELLER was that in the event of a Soviet revolution in the United States no members of the ROCKEFELLER family would be liquidated but they would deliver their assets to the Soviets and, in turn, would be appointed Commissars of Oil in the Soviet United States.

RUMRICH stated that SCHMIDT had given him a general picture of the post-Soviet United States, in which the following persons would direct

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the destinies of this country: EARL BROWDER would be President; WILLIAM Z. FOSTER would be Vice President; one LIVINSKY would be the Political Chief of the Communist Party in the United States; and an IVAN PROKOPIEFF (phonetic) would be Minister of War.

RUMRICH continued his narrative by stating that in February, 1938, he was in the custody of Special Agents of the State Department and Detectives of the New York City Police Department, Alien Squad, over a period of four or five days. During this time, RUMRICH states that he was kept on Governors Island in custody for one night, spent another night at Federal Detention Headquarters where he was booked under an assumed name, and on a third evening was booked in a New York City Police Department precinct under a false name. RUMRICH stated that subsequently he was held for several days in a room at the Hotel New Yorker. While there, he was visited for a period of about ten minutes by the man who was previously known to him as "AMUR." RUMRICH states that this visit, in the absence of other witnesses, was obviously arranged with the State Department Special Agents by "AMUR," who, after entering the room at the hotel, told RUMRICH that he was a State Department employee and warned him that his testimony in the matter at hand should concern itself solely with German espionage. He states that "AMUR" instructed him that he should forget everything which he knew concerning the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Soviet intelligence activities if he knew what was good for his family. RUMRICH stated that at this time he had parents in Czechoslovakia and his wife and children were in Missoula, Montana, and because of fear for their safety he complied with "AMUR'S" demand.

RUMRICH can only describe "AMUR" as being in his middle thirties, over six feet tall, slim, well-groomed and well spoken and obviously of American birth. RUMRICH states that one of the State Department Agents who left the room to allow this interview was a MR. TUBBS, while one of the New York City Detectives was a MR. MURRAY.

RUMRICH continued that after several days' detention at the hotel, he was turned over to Agents of the New York Office of the FBI and, in particular, to former SA LEON TURROU. He stated that in his conversations with former Agent TURROU he endeavored on several occasions to

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indicate that he had knowledge of espionage activities other than German but that on each occasion TURROU turned the conversation away and eventually told him that he knew what RUMRICH knew and didn't want to hear about it. RUMRICH states that at this time TURROU told him to concentrate on German espionage since at that time the Soviet Union was a friendly nation and RUMRICH'S knowledge of their activities would be exceedingly harmful to relations between the Soviet and the United States if allowed to leak out. RUMRICH states that he was never questioned directly by TURROU or any other office concerning Soviet espionage. He further advised that the German intelligence agents SCHMIDT and SCHLUETER escaped this country during the roundup of subjects in the RUMRICH case and were never apprehended.

A review of the case entitled "GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH, was, et al; ESPIONAGE - G; INTERNAL SECURITY - G" reflects that SCHLUETER probably is KARL SCHLUETER, fugitive in that case, and SCHMIDT and SANDERS, whose first names are unknown, are also very probably the two fugitives named with SCHLUETER in the RUMRICH case.

With reference to the allegations made by RUMRICH that assistance was being rendered to an underground group supplying passports for prospective candidates in the American Lincoln Brigade by the Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, it is noted that LAURENCE DUGGAN held that position at that time and on December 10, 1948, when interviewed by Bureau Agents in the current investigation, DUGGAN advised that he strongly sympathized with the Loyalist case in Spain and had made a contribution of about $10.00 to this cause.

MR. T. J. DONEGAN advised Agent DANAHY that he desired a preliminary investigation be made to verify the basic facts in the RUMRICH story prior to having RUMRICH testify before the Grand Jury. MR. DONIGAN indicated that there is a possible basis for the story in view of CHAMBERS' allegation of the use of German boats to transmit Russian microfilm.

A further review of the RUMRICH file indicates that since RUMRICH'S release by Federal Authorities after serving a term for conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act, RUMRICH has been in police difficulties in several instances and locations throughout the United States. Assistant

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United States Attorney LAURITANO, of the Southern District of New York, has advised that at the present time the charges under which RUHRICH is being held are the outgrowth of a bald fraud attempted by RUHRICH in which he solicited doctors and hospitals throughout the nation, offering to supply them with prepared slides of various microbes. RUHRICH received numerous orders for these prepared slides, accompanied by checks from the intended purchasers. He appropriated all of these checks to his personal use, made no effort to procure the slides and as a matter of fact, according to MR. LAURITANO, had no intention to ever furnish the slides. The numerous scrapes in which RUHRICH has become involved suggests a possible psychopathic condition on the part of RUHRICH and the possibility exists that RUHRICH may have concocted the afore-mentioned story for the purpose of delaying or mitigating his sentence on the Mail Fraud charges.

At the present time, this office is reviewing the RUHRICH case file in an effort to verify the salient points of RUHRICH'S story and, thereafter, a decision will be made as to whether a complete investigation of this matter will be conducted.

The Bureau was advised of the above facts by New York teletype dated January 20, 1949, and requested to check its files for any pertinent information. The Mobile and Baltimore Offices were likewise requested to review their files for any information which would be of assistance in this matter.

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RE: HORACE ALTON INGRAM

At the request of Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS DONEGAN, the writer together with Special Agent LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE interviewed HORACE ALTON INGRAM at this office today.

Mr. INGRAM had previously appeared before the Grand Jury and he was questioned immediately following his presence in the Grand Jury Room.

At the outset of this interview it was pointed out to Mr. INGRAM that the interviewing Agents were well aware of the story that he had previously told to Agents of the F.B.I. in Atlanta, Georgia and he was also told that the Agents were aware that he had just testified before the Grand Jury. He was asked if there was anything that he wished to add to the testimony that he had previously given or if there was anything that he wished to clarify. He stated that there was nothing further that he wished to add and he reiterated the fact that the information he had previously given was the truth. He was then shown the full length picture of ALGER HISS that was taken at the F.B.I. Office immediately following the arraignment of ALGER HISS on December 16, 1948 and he was asked if this was the same individual whom he had met in Washington in 1937 and who had approached him to do errands for him. After looking at the picture for a few minutes, he stated that this definitely was not the same individual. He was then shown the full face and side face picture of ALGER HISSthat was taken on December 16, 1948, immediately following the arraignment of ALGER HISS and INGRAM again stated that this individual did not appear to be the same as the individual he had previously mentioned.

INGRAM further stated that the individual whom he thinks may be ALGER HISS spoke with a foreign accent. He was questioned as to whether he meant foreign in that it was the accent of an individual from a country other than the United States and he advised that that was the fact. He was then asked if he believed the tall individual who approached him in 1937 in Washington, D.C. was of Jewish extraction. To this he replied that the tall individual who approached him in 1937 in Washington, D.C. was in all probability Jewish or Italian because this individual was dark skinned and had very black hair.

It should be noted that such description does not fit that of ALGER HISS.

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INGRAM insisted that the picture that he had observed in the newspapers showing ALGER and DONALD HISSentering the Court House at the time the publicity first appeared in the newspapers appeared to him to be the same individual as the one who approached him in Washington.

INGRAM again was questioned as to his reputation for being a drinker and he readily admitted that he had the reputation for being a bit of a drinker. He was asked if at any time he had ever been in any institution or hospital. He stated that on one occasion in the late 1930's his father had had him committed to a farm in Georgia for drunkeness. He stated that his father did this in order to try to cure him of his habit of habitual drunkeness. He advised that the only other time he was in a hospital was in 1945 when he was in a veteran's hospital because of a heart condition and a bad stomach.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. INGRAM was escorted by the Agents to the 14th floor where he was turned over to the guard (Deputy U.S. Marshal) who stated that he would inform Mr. DONEGAN that we had completed the interview with INGRAM.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN:

It is noted that on interview by Agents of the Washington Field Office in February, 1942 BENJAMIN MANDEL suggested that EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN, a former Communist, be interviewed concerning ALGER HISS. MANDEL said that SCHWARTZMAN was believed to have had a contact at the Department of State who might possibly have been ALGER HISS.

EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN was interviewed in New York City by Special Agent H. FLETCHER in February, 1942 but stated that he did not know ALGER HISS by name. He stated that he knew a few people in the State Department, but that he could not connect the name of ALGER HISS with any of his acquaintances in the State Department.

For purposes of re-interviewing EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN in order that the photographs of ALGER HISS could be shown him, and in order that the names of any contact of SCHWARTZMAN'S at the State Department could be ascertained, the office of Local 338, Grocery Clerks Union, 152 West 42nd Street, was contacted. That office advised that SCHWARTZMAN, who at one time was president of this local, was no longer associated with the union. Inquiries to locate him disclosed that SCHWARTZMAN had lived at 25-39 99th Street, Queens, New York City, until October, 1947 and at 139 West 95th Street until May, 1948, under the names EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN and FRED COLEMAN. From May, 1948 to September 7, 1948 he was employed at and resided at Grand Mountain Hotel, Greenfield Park, New York.

ABE STEINHORN, former manager of this hotel, presently residing at Walden, New York, subsequently advised that he had received a communication from the Unemployment Division of New York State listing SCHWARTZMAN'S address at the beginning of 1949 as 945 South Grand View, Los Angeles, California. STEINHORN said that SCHWARTZMAN had used the name FRED SCHWARTZMAN while in his employ. Accordingly, the Los Angeles Office has been requested to interview SCHWARTZMAN.

It is noted that the naturalization record of SCHWARTZMAN on file at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflects that SCHWARTZMAN was born on September 3, 1902 at Winitza, Russia; entered the United States on January 11, 1921 on the SS FINLAND; and was naturalized as United States citizen on February 4, 1929. On petition for naturalization SCHWARTZMAN listed his employment in 1928 as Secretary, Worker's School.

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LABORATORY REPORTS:

In referenced report it is stated that letter dated January 4, 1949, was directed to the FBI Laboratory enclosing typewritten letter dated July 25, 1940, signed "ROBERTA ~~M.~~ FANSLER". For the purposes of this report, this letter will hereinafter be referred to as K-198.

By letter dated January 6, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the typewriter which was used to type K-198 was not used to type Q-6 through Q-69, or any of the known specimens that have been identified as identical with known typewriting specimens in this case.

Q-5 through Q-69 have been identified in the referenced report as the documents which Mr. CHAMBERS stated were turned over to him by ALGER HISS. Q-6 through Q-69 have been identified by the Laboratory as having been typed on a Woodstock typewriter. The typewriter that typed Q-5 has not been definitely identified.

Also in referenced report it was pointed out that on January 4, 1949, that three original letters and two carbon copies of letters signed by ALGER HISS, secured from the file of Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, an official of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. At the same time there were also forwarded to the FBI Laboratory an original letter and two carbon copies of letters secured from the file of ALGER HISS at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. For the purposes of this report, these eight specimens hereinafter will be referred to as K-199 through K-206.

By letter dated January 6, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the typewriters which were used to type K-199 through K-206 were not used to type Q-6 through Q-69, and that furthermore, these specimens K-199 through K-206 were not identical with the other known specimens that have been identified by the FBI Laboratory.

By letter dated January 5, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory two typewritten letters signed by ALGER HISS, the first of these letters dated April 15, 1947, and the other June 26, 1947. The letters were addressed to the Dalton School, 108 East 89th Street, New York, New York, and were typed on stationery with the letterhead of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The first of these letters will hereinafter be known as

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K-214 and the second as K-215. By letter dated January 7, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the typewriters used to type K-214 and K-215 were not used to type Q-6 through Q-69.

On January 14, 1949, there was transmitted to the FBI Laboratory a bound volume of a thesis written by PRISCILLA HISS at the time she was studying for her Masters Degree at Columbia University. This thesis was entitled, "JOHN HARINGTON AND ORLANDO FURIOSO". The thesis was submitted by PRISCILLA HISS in May, 1929, and consisted of forty-nine typewritten pages and four typewritten pages entitled, "Biography". This thesis was delivered personally to the Bureau by SA NORMAN P. BAGWELL.

For the purposes of this report, this thesis will be referred to hereafter as K-303.

By letter dated January 18, 1949, the FBI Laboratory reported that the thesis prepared by PRISCILLA HOBSON (maiden name of PRISCILLA HISS) and which is in a bound volume described as K-303, has been compared with Q-5 through Q-69 and it was concluded the typewriter which was used to prepare the thesis submitted by PRISCILLA HOBSON was not the machine used to type Q-5 or was not the machine used to type Q-6 through Q-69. The Laboratory further concluded that a comparison of the corrections, hand lettering, spelling, typographical errors, etc., in the thesis with those in Q-5 through Q-69 does not disclose individual characteristics or habits sufficient for a conclusion identifying or eliminating Mrs. HISS as the person who typed or corrected the questioned documents, Q-5 through Q-69. There were noted proof reader marks appearing in the thesis and on some of the questioned documents which, according to the Laboratory, were not sufficiently distinctive for a conclusion to be reached. According to the Laboratory, the misspelling in the questioned documents appears more on the order of typographical errors rather than lack of knowledge in spelling of words. The hand lettering used as corrections in many places on Q-6 through Q-69 is too limited in comparison with the known handprinting, as well as not being sufficiently comparable for a conclusion to be reached. However, the shape of the "small letter R", which is hand printed on some of the questioned documents, is not common with the form of the "hand printed R" appearing on some pages of the thesis.

Through investigation it was ascertained that the Woodstock typewriter #N-253355, had originally been in Washington, D.C., and that it was presently owned by WILLIAM JOHNSON, Yonkers, New York.

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Investigation was conducted in the vicinity of Yonkers, New York, and it was ascertained that Woodstock typewriter #N-253355 was now the property of the Kimball Paper and Supply Company, 75 South Broadway, Yonkers, New York. Mr. RALPH C. WEBB, owner of this company, advised that there was a tag on this machine that indicated that it had been purchased from WILLIAM JOHNSON, Yonkers, New York, and that JOHNSON, in turn, had purchased it from the United Typewriter and Adding Machine Company, Inc., 813 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. A specimen of this typewriter was secured and was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known specimens in this case. Hereafter this specimen will be referred to as K-291.

By letter dated January 13, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the typewriter which typed K-291 was not used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

Through investigation it was ascertained that a Woodstock typewriter, #N-238067, which originally had been in Washington, D.C., was now in the possession of Mrs. ANNA T. CLARK, 389 Mulry Lane, Lawrence, New York. At the time Mrs. CLARK was interviewed, she advised that this typewriter had been left in her home by a Mr. JAMES GRAY in August, 1947. A specimen of this typewriter was secured and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. Hereafter this specimen will be referred to as K-300.

By letter dated January 17, 1949, the FBI Laboratory concluded that the machine which was used to type K-300 was not used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69. Further, the Laboratory concluded that K-300 was not typed on the machine which was used to type specimen Q-5.

On January 20, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory four typewritten specimens which were to be compared with the known and questioned specimens in possession of the Bureau. Three of the enclosed specimens were obtained from PENDLETON HERRING, former Executive Secretary, Carnegie Corporation, and now the President of the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York. These letters are dated respectively April 23, 1948, May 19, 1948, and June 9, 1948. The fourth specimen is a letter addressed to Mr. DEVEREUX JOSEPH, New York Life Insurance Company. This letter is dated August 5, 1948. Results of the FBI Laboratory examination will be recorded upon the completion of the same.

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It is noted that investigation by Agents of the Washington Field Office concerning ALGER HISS reflected information from a confidential source available to the Washington Field Office that Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, of Cabin Number Three, Mount Airy Road, Croton, New York, was in communication with ALGER HISS at Washington, D. C., on at least five occasions during August, 1945 and again, also that Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, of 110 East 87th Street, New York City, was in communication with ALGER HISS, at Washington, D. C., about May 5, 1946.

In connection with Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, it is noted that information was received by this office that a Doctor SCHNEIDER was a member of a group of the Psychiatric Division of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, who distributed a pamphlet entitled, "X Ray", among the Psychiatric Staff of that hospital up to about June, 1939. This pamphlet urged the readers to join the Communist Party and read the "Daily Worker."

Further surveillance of DAVID WAHL, a suspected Russian agent, revealed that DAVID WAHL contacted Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, at 110 East 87th Street, New York City, on April 8, 1947, and said surveillance reflected that Doctor SCHNEIDER and DAVID WAHL talked together from 11:05 P.M. on April 8, 1947 until 12:10 A.M. on April 9, 1947, making notes during their conversation.

Further, a Confidential Informant of the Washington Field Office advised Agents of the Washington Field Office that MARY JANE KEENEY, also a suspected Russian agent, on April 27, 1947 spoke of the fact that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER had been questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and said that DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER had been in Washington, D. C. for the weekend visiting DAVID WAHL and that there had been a party for DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER which MARY JANE KEENEY attended. According to the Informant, MARY JANE KEENEY, evidently speaking of the questioning of SILVERMASTER by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said she had wanted to discuss the "developments" with DAN but had not had a chance. This Informant had no further information as to the identity of DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER, but information to be set forth hereinafter reflects that the wife of Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER is named HELEN SCHNEIDER.

DAN SCHNEIDER

On interview by Special Agents James P. Martin and Robert F. X. O'Keefe, Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER emphatically disclaimed

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any knowledge of or correspondence with ALGER HISS, or any member of the HISS family. He was shown photographs of ALGER HISS, but said he had never seen any such person and would recall if he had seen such a person. He was advised that there was information in the possession of this office that he had been in correspondence with ALGER HISS during 1945 and 1946, but Doctor SCHNEIDER said he could find nothing in the records of his office that would show any correspondence with ALGER HISS or with any member of the HISS family. However, he stated that his office records were not well maintained and requested time to check his personal records.

On a subsequent interview conducted by Special Agents James P. Martin and Francis J. Gallant, Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER gave the following information:

He said he was born February 26, 1907 at Cleveland, Ohio and had attended Undergraduate School and Graduate School at Western Reserve University. Subsequent to that he had, from 1935 to 1939, been attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division, New York City. He advised that his wife is named HELEN SCHNEIDER and that he had been married to her since 1937. He said he has resided since 1939 at 110 East 87th Street, New York City, where he also maintains his office as a psychiatrist. Prior to that he had lived for a short time in 1938 on West 68th Street, New York City, at an address which he cannot recall, and during 1937 and part of 1938 he had resided at 7 Park Avenue, New York City.

Doctor SCHNEIDER related that in addition to being attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital until 1939, he has at various times since then been attached to the staffs of Montefiore Hospital and Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, in psychiatric work at both hospitals.

Doctor SCHNEIDER said that in the Summer of 1945 he occupied Cabin Number Three, at Mount Airy Road, Croton, New York. He said that he recalled that sometime during 1945 ALGER HISS had telephoned him about a problem requiring psychiatric examination; which examination was not to be for ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. Then, about July or August, 1945, ALGER HISS and his wife had visited him at his office to discuss this problem. Doctor SCHNEIDER said that he then saw the person recommended to him by ALGER HISS, for a very short time, and examined this person as a patient but got nowhere with this individual and so had dropped

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the case.

Doctor SCHNEIDER said his professional ethics would not permit him to name the person given psychiatric treatment, but advised it was not ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. He said he would not say whether it was or was not any other member of the HISS family and this advice was given when the name TIMOTHY HOBSON was mentioned to Doctor SCHNEIDER.

Doctor SCHNEIDER said it was in regard to this matter that he had telephoned ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., during 1945, but said he could only recall being in communication with ALGER HISS, from his residence in Croton, New York, on one occasion during 1945. He said he had forwarded his bill from his office at 110 East 87th Street, New York City, to ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., and advised that he had received payment from ALGER HISS in September, 1945. However, he said he cannot recall any correspondence with ALGER HISS in May, 1946, and stated he cannot think of any reason for any such correspondence if it was in connection with the above-mentioned psychiatric treatment, since he had already received payment in 1945.

Doctor SCHNEIDER said he could find no correspondence, either typewritten or handwritten, from ALGER HISS, presently in his files, and said, further, that if there were any such correspondence he doubted that he would furnish it to the F.B.I. since he said it probably would relate to the above-mentioned psychiatric examination conducted of another person at the request of ALGER HISS.

Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER was unable to explain why he had been so emphatic in stating he had never seen ALGER HISS, on the occasion of the first interview with him, even after photographs of ALGER HISS had been displayed to him, and Doctor SCHNEIDER appeared uncooperative during the course of both interviews.

Doctor SCHNEIDER was asked if he could recall distributing the pamphlet "X Ray", aforementioned, while at Bellevue Hospital. Doctor SCHNEIDER hesitatingly said he could not recall this pamphlet, but advised he may have distributed same while in the Psychiatric Division of Bellevue Hospital. He was then asked if he is presently a member of the Communist Party and he said that he is not. When asked if he had ever been a member of the Communist Party he asked for a moment to think

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this over and then hesitatingly replied, "No." He was asked if he had ever been contacted by any person in connection with Communist activities and again answered, "No." He was further asked if he had ever been contacted by anyone in regard to Russian espionage activities, or whom he thought might be engaged in Russian espionage activities, and he replied, "No."

At the conclusion of the interview Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER said he desired to change his answers to two of the above questions, namely, in regard to the question as to whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, and in regard to the question as to whether he had ever been contacted by anyone in regard to Communist activities. He advised that he wished his answers to state that he preferred not to answer either of these questions.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN on January 7, 1949:

At the Harvard Club of New York City, 27 West 44th Street, New York City, CLIFFORD HOTES, Manager, advised that ALGER HISS has been a member of this club since approximately May 1, 1947. He said that HISS was proposed for membership in this club by PENDLETON HERRING, residence 219 Rockingstone Avenue, Larchmont, New York, who is associated as Executive Secretary with the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 5th Avenue, New York City. The proposal for membership sent in by Mr. HERRING, contained the information that ALGER HISS' temporary New York City address at that time was 427 West 21st Street, New York City and indicated that HISS was at that time employed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and that HERRING had known ALGER HISS since 1921. This proposal for membership was dated April 29, 1947 and the person seconding this proposal was listed as DEVEREUX C. JOSEPHS, 164 East 72nd Street, New York City, whose letters to the club show business association with the office of the President, Carnegie Corporation.

In regard to membership in other clubs, the proposal for membership made by PENDLETON HERRING, stated that ALGER HISS was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C., and of Alpha Delta Phi.

In addition to the above names, the membership file on ALGER HISS, contained letters recommending HISS for membership from the following:

GERARD SWOPE, Junior
570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, New York

JOSEPH C. GREW
2840 Woodland Drive, Washington, D.C.

GEORGE C. BROWNELL, of the firm of
Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York City

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, Junior
1317 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

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C. McKIM NORTON
205 East 42nd Street, New York City
(It is noted that C. McKIM NORTON states he has known ALGER HISS over ten years)

ABBOT LOW MOFFAT
Chief, Division of Southeast Asian Affairs
Department of State, 3705 33rd Place N.W., Washington, D.C.

CLIFFORD HOWES advised that no typewritten material of any nature has ever been received by the Harvard Club of New York City, from ALGER HISS or any member of the HISS family. He said that ALGER HISS is still a member in good-standing of this club.

At the Metropolitan Club, 1 East 60th Street, New York City, LOUIS KEREKES, Manager of this club, advised that ALGER HISSshad never been a member of this club. He said that there is a Metropolitan Club in Washington, D.C. but that this is not associated in any way with the Metropolitan Club in New York City.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN.

MR. HERBERT JACOBY, Manager, Blue Angel Night Club was interviewed at his home, 153 East 55th Street, apartment 307 on January 19, 1949. He offered that TIMOTHY HOBSON is still employed by him at his club and to the best of his knowledge he had never received any typewritten communications from him.

MR. GERARD SWOPE, JR., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City, was contacted by the writer on January 20, 1949, at which time he stated that he recommended ALGER HISS for membership in the Harvard Club of New York but that his recommendation came through the club and it was his belief that HISS, to this day, does not know that he, SWOPE was one of those who recommended him. He added that he had never received any type of communications from HISS at any time. He continued and said that he was unable to believe the current charges concerning HISS and it was his opinion that HISS was a man of high character and loyalty and as a result of these convictions he would continue to consider him with high regard.

MR. C. MC KIM NORTON, 205 East 42nd Street, was interviewed on January 20, 1949 and stated that he became acquainted with ALGER HISS and his wife while he was working in Washington in 1939. A social acquaintance developed between he, his wife and the HISSes that lasted for a year at which time, NORTON returned to New York City. He next heard from him in 1947 when he recommended him for membership in the Harvard Club and the Century Association of New York City. These requests were made through the respective clubs and without the knowledge of HISS. NORTON caused a search to be made of his correspondence files and found nothing emanating from HISS.

He added, that he was surprised at the accusations being made against HISS because, while his association with MR. & MRS. HISS had been entirely social, he was of the opinion that HISS was a loyal citizen.

NORTON was questioned concerning the present whereabouts of MR. & MRS. RUDOLPH STANLEY-BROWN who were mentioned by LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH, when he was interviewed in Philadelphia, as being associates of

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ALGER HISS. He stated that MR. STANLEY-SMITH was deceased and that his wife could be contacted through her sister-in-law, DR. MARGARET STANLEY-SMITH 25 Park Avenue, New York City.

DR. STANLEY-SMITH was telephonically contacted and advised that MRS. RUDOLPH STANLEY-SMITH was residing at 55 West 55th Street, New York City. MRS. R. STANLEY-SMITH was interviewed at her home but could furnish no specimens of typewritten communications from ALGER HISS. She said that she became acquainted with him in 1932 when her late husband was working for the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. and a friendship developed that has continued until the present day. She said that she was reluctant to believe the charges that have been made in the press against HISS, but aside from this she could offer nothing pertinent to the investigation in this case.

MRS. MARY ROSS GANNETT, 89 Bedford Street, New York City advised on January 21, 1949, that she first became acquainted with ALGER HISS in 1936 at which time she was employed by the government in Washington, D.C. She said that she had never received any communications from either he or his wife. She had nothing to offer concerning any typewriter that might have been in HISS' possession.

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At the time of HISS' application for membership in the Harvard Club, New York City, he listed his residence at 427 West 21st Street, New York City. Mrs. JEANNETTE MERRELL LOWE of this address was interviewed and she advised that she first met ALGER HISS when she began working for the Veterans Administration in 1936 as a Social Worker in Baltimore, Maryland. She said that when HISS came to New York in April, 1947, she allowed him to use her apartment from Monday through Friday when s he would return and use it for the weekend. He remained in the apartment under this agreement until sometime in September, 1947 when he succeeded in getting an apartment of his own. Mrs. LOWE could not recall ever receiving any typewritten messages from HISS. She said that if she had she would have destroyed them by this time.

Mrs. LOWE expressed the opinion that she had nothing but the highest regard for HISS, and she could not believe the charges that have been made against him.

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Investigation disclosed that one LOUIS BOEHM, a New York City attorney, had contacted HISS in 1945. BOEHM was interviewed at his office, 60 Broad Street, New York City, and revealed that he had contacted HISS in the late part of 1945 concerning his interest in doing special work for the State Department in connection with the negotiation of peace treaties.

He offered, that he had received typewritten correspondence from HISS and a search of his file revealed a letter to him from HISS on United States State Department stationery dated December 21, 1945. This he turned over to the New York Office after he requested and received a receipt.

This letter was forwarded January 27, 1949 to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the specimens submitted by CHAMBERS.

BOEHM stated that this was the only communication that he received and to the best of his knowledge it was the only contact he has ever had with him.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) JAMES T. NEAGLE.

In an attempt to locate specimens of typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, MARION KENNY, Assistant Credit Manager, Best and Company, 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, was contacted on January 17, 1949. MISS KENNY obtained the credit card which recorded an account opened September 26, 1938, by MRS. ALGER (PRISCILLA) HISS, at the Washington, D.C. store of Best and Company. This card reflects two addresses for MRS. HISS, 3415 Volta Place, and 3210 P Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. The blank referring to "Occupation" on this card is filled out "United States State Department, Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State." This card represents a 30 day charge account with a limitation of $150.00 and it reflects that the account was settled in 1943.

MISS KENNY stated that there was no correspondence in the files of Best and Company from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, nor was there any indication on the Credit Card of any correspondence ever having been received. She confirmed the above facts with MR. DONALD STEELE, Credit Manager of Best and Company.

On January 18, 1949, an attempt was made to locate the insurance company that paid a refund of premiums of cancelled insurance to ALGER HISS in 1947, through a review of the records of various credit agencies.

MISS MARY COSTOPASSO, Dunn and Bradstreet, advised that that organization had never reported on HISS, his wife, or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

MISS HELEN PUST, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, 340 West 4th Street, advised that that agency has no record on either HISS and his wife or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

MR. H. V. ROSS, Retail Credit Company, 420 Lexington Avenue, advised that that agency had no record on HISS or his wife. MR. ROSS stated that that agency had conducted an investigation of TIMOTHY HOBSON on January 3, 1949, which covers a period of the last six months. The Report of this investigation indicates that HOBSON resides in a first floor apartment at 239 East 38th Street, New York City. HOBSON'S occupation is listed as Night Club Manager, but the report does not

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not indicate his place of employment. The investigation was conducted by the Retail Credit Company at the request of either the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, 80 Maiden Lane, or HARRY R. LEA, Broker, 57 William Street. HOBSON had made application for a Residential and Outside Theft Policy which was to be underwritten by the above-mentioned company. This report contained no information concerning the character and morals of HOBSON, but was devoted in the main to a physical description of the residence at 239 East 38th Street.

On January 19, 1949, MR. THEODORE SMITH, U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Company, 100 Maiden Lane, New York City, advised that his company had never underwritten any insurance policy for ALGER HISS, his wife, or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

On January 20, 1949, MR. WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Travelers Fire Insurance Company, 55 John Street, New York City, and MR. HARRY WALSH, Globe Indemnity Company, 57 Gold Street, New York City, each advised that their companies had no record of ever having carried an insurance policy for HISS, his wife, or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

On January 20, 1949, MR. PENDLETON HERRING, former Executive Secretary, Carnegie Corporation, and now President of the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City, was interviewed in his office. He stated he has known ALGER HISS since their college days at Johns Hopkins University, however, he has not seen him in the last year, approximately.

MR. HERRING stated that he frequently saw HISS when they were both associated with Carnegie enterprises, due to the fact that the Carnegie Corporation afforded HISS office space, in order that he (HISS) would have an office downtown, for convenience.

MR. HERRING further advised that he had afforded HISS an introduction to several members of the Harvard Club, prior to HISS' admission, at the suggestion of "DEV" JOSEPHS, who was then President of the Carnegie Corporation. He stated that both he and JOSEPHS felt that HISS, due to his position and type of work, would need the facilities of such a club as the HARVARD CLUB, to entertain at luncheons and the like while in downtown Manhattan.

Upon request, MR. HERRING furnished three typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS, which are on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These documents were transmitted to the Technical

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Laboratory under separate cover January 20, 1949. He stated that he had no recollection of ever having received any other correspondence from HISS, with the exception of a Christmas card this past year. MR. HERRING stated emphatically that the documents turned over were the only correspondence of either a personal, business, or official sense which he had ever received from HISS.

MR. DEVEREAUX C. JOSEPHS, former President of the Carnegie Corporation and presently President of the New York Life Insurance Company, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City, was also interviewed at his office on January 20, 1949.

MR. JOSEPHS furnished voluntarily a letter from ALGER HISS to which was attached a copy of HISS' initial testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This letter was transmitted to the Technical Laboratory under separate cover on January 20, 1949.

MR. JOSEPHS advised that he had met ALGER HISS in 1946 when HISS was elected to head the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. At that time JOSEPHS was president of the Carnegie Corporation. In view of the fact that HISS was afforded office space in the Corporation's premises, JOSEPHS said he saw HISS frequently, and occasionally had luncheon with him. According to JOSEPHS, this was the extent of their social relationship. JOSEPHS stated he had frequent cause to communicate with HISS during their concurrent association with the two Carnegie enterprises in relation to grants and various other business matters. This communication was in the form of personal contact and inter-office memoranda. He stated he had never received any communication from HISS, of a personal nature, at his home.

MR. JOSEPHS advised further that at 1:45 P.M. on October 1, 1948, ALGER HISS, accompanied by HAROLD ROSENWALD, attorney, of the firm of DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON and PAGE, appeared at his office at which time HISS said "you may be of some assistance to me." HISS then inquired of MR. JOSEPHS if there was some centralized information agency from which could be obtained information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS having made application for insurance with two different companies. HISS was interested in ascertaining why CHAMBERS was rejected and the grounds for refusing the insurance.

MR. JOSEPHS stated he advised HISS that, due to his short

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association with the New York Life Insurance Company, this was an unfamiliar subject and that he would make inquiries. Subsequently, JOSEPHS consulted his legal and medical staff and ascertained that if such a condition was existent, the Company enjoyed a privileged relationship and this information could not be divulged to persons outside of the Company. MR. JOSEPHS stated he apprised HISS of this fact and the subject was dropped.

With regard to the proposal for HISS' membership in the Harvard Club, MR. JOSEPHS stated that MR. HERRING had made the proposal and that he had seconded it. This is in conflict with MR. HERRING'S statement. JOSEPHS stated that he wished it to be known that he was not attempting to minimize his relationship with HISS in any manner, in view of the present situation, but felt sincerely, in a patriotic sense, that he should do all he could to exonerate HISS, if innocent, or to contribute to his conviction, if HISS was guilty of any "unpatriotic activities."

On January 26, 1947, MR. N. T. YAGER, Personnel Manager, Reynolds Metals Company, 19 East 47th Street, New York City, furnished a carbon copy of a letter of resignation written by TIMOTHY HOBSON. This letter has been forwarded to the Technical Laboratory under separate cover. MR. YAGER advised that this was the only piece of correspondence contained in the files of his office.

MR. YAGER further advised that a more complete personnel file, containing an application for employment, and letter of recommendation, would be maintained by either J. D. REYNOLDS, 3rd and Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia, or PAUL HANSEN, 2000 South 9th Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

While employed at Reynolds Metals Company, from April 22, 1946 until February 14, 1947, HOBSON resided at 15 East 11th Street, New York City, Stuyvesant 9-1410, according to YAGER.

MR. "SCOTTY" RESTON, Washington correspondent for the "New York Times," was contacted at the Time Building, 229 West 43rd Street, New York City, and was interviewed to ascertain if he had ever received any typewritten material from ALGER HISS. MR. RESTON stated that HISS had given him material for articles at verbal interviews, but denied ever having received any typewritten or handwritten correspondence from HISS.

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Mr. PETER GRIMM, was interviewed at his office, 51 East 42nd Street on January 28, 1949, in an attempt to obtain typewritten specimens. He stated that he had never received any correspondence from ALGER HISS of any nature.

Mr. GRIMM went on to say that he first heard of HISS, when someone from the Carnegie Foundation asked him to secure an apartment for HISS. Late in the spring of 1947, HISS introduced himself to GRIMM at a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations. GRIMM explained that this was a club in which both he and HISS are members, organized by several prominent men, for the purpose of holding discussions concerning matters of international affairs. GRIMM said that he, himself, is "interested in Russia, of all things".

At this initial introduction HISS inquired whether GRIMM was making any progress toward securing an apartment for him, and he was given no encouragement. Subsequently HISS called or contacted GRIMM again relative to the same matter, this time stating that if he did not find suitable quarters soon he would resign and return to Washington.

GRIMM reiterated that this was the only association he had with HISS. He could not recall the exact date, but advised that he had finally secured the apartment at 22 East 8th Street for HISS.

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Professor JAMES C. BONBRIGHT, School of Business Administration, Columbia University, who resides at 29 Claremont Avenue, New York City, telephone MO 2-1159, was telephonically interviewed on January 28, 1949. Previous investigation disclosed that BONBRIGHT had been in contact with an individual at the home of ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C. on July 13, 1945.

BONBRIGHT stated he was not personally acquainted with HISS, and had heard of him only indirectly from Doctor SHOTWELL, with whom he is well acquainted. BONBRIGHT further advised that he had never received any correspondence or communication of any kind from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

Mr. PHILLIP C. HORTON, 14 East 66th Street, New York City, who is associated with "Time-Life" magazines, was interviewed in his office on January 28, 1949.

Investigation disclosed that in early 1947, ALGER HISS resided at 14 East 66th Street, New York, New York.

HORTON explained that he himself was not personally acquainted with HISS, but had heard that HISS had lived in that apartment. HORTON stated he had acquired the apartment from ROBERT WILLIAM and POLLY SHACKLETON, who had moved to Washington, D.C., and had taken over the HORTON house in Washington at 1255 37th Street, N.W. HORTON said he believed ROBERT SHACKLETON was employed by the Voice of America Branch of the State Department.

HORTON further advised that he had never recalled seeing any mail delivered to 14 East 66th Street, either to himself or to the SHACKLETON'S, which had emanated from HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY:

On January 20, 1949 Mr. PAUL SHASKAN, Stock Broker, who was contacted on a different matter, advised this office that CATHERINE HISS, wife of DONALD HISS, has a brokerage account with his firm. His firm had received this account from another brokerage firm - Gruntal and Company, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On January 27, 1949 the writer contacted Mr. PAUL SHASKAN at his office, 40 Exchange Place, New York City. The CATHERINE HISS file, which is presently an inactive account, was reviewed. This file, which goes back to mid 1945, contained no typewritten material from any of the HISS family. The file indicates this account transferred from Gruntal and Company.

On same date, Mr. MORRIS HARTIG, partner of the firm Gruntal and Company was interviewed in his office at 30 Broad Street, New York City. Mr. HARTIG and the writer examined the CATHERINE HISS file, which indicated account opened on June 21, 1944 and closed by transfer to Shaskan Company on May 23, 1945. The "customer's man" who had brought in this account, and who later took it out with him, is HERMAN WALLACH, presently employed by the Shaskan firm.

From the CATHERINE HISS file, Mr. HARTIG removed two typewritten documents and turned them over to the writer, requesting that they be later returned to him. One of these specimens is a typewritten letter dated June 20, 1944 addressed to HERMAN WALLACH, and signed autographically, "DONALD HISS". This letter concerns the sale of certain securities.

The other specimen is an assignment certificate for shares of stock dated June 19, 1944 and is signed autographically by both CATHERINE and DONALD HISS. Parts of this assignment have been written by typewriter. In respect to this assignment, however, Mr. HARTIG stated that although he believes it was typed by the customer, he is not positive. There is a possibility that it may have been typed in by the firm. Mr. HARTIG believes this possibility to be remote.

Photographs of these two specimens have been made, and will be maintained as part of the case file. The originals have been sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned specimens.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT.

Investigation has disclosed that PETER JOHN CASWELL, 252 Mott Street, New York City, resided with TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS by a former marriage at 554 West 113th Street, in 1946.

MR. BRANOT KINGSLEY, 252 Mott Street, New York City, advised that PETER CASWELL had moved from this address about August 1, 1948, and is now residing at 336 East 54th Street, and employed by the Conde Nast Publications, Inc., in the advertising department.

Inquiry at the Conde Nast Publications, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, reveals that PETER CASWELL was transferred from the New York office to the Chicago office of the Conde Nast Publications on January 8, 1949 and could be reached at their office, 1302 Wrigley Building, Chicago, Illinois.

By teletype dated 1/17/49 Chicago was requested to interview PETER CASWELL at the above address and obtain any typewritten communication in his possession from TIMOTHY HOBSON and forward these specimens to the Bureau for comparison with known specimens of this case.

ALGER HISS stated in his 1947 Income Tax return that he received income for an article from the "New York Times."

MR. SHEPARD STONE, Assistant Sunday Editor, "New York Times" advised that ALGER HISS has written only one article for the "New York Times" and that this article was on the European Recovery Plan and published in the "New York Times" in the Sunday Magazine Section on November 16, 1947. MR. STONE advised that 99% of all copy submitted by writers are rewritten and that allcopy is destroyed eleven weeks after the paper is published. He stated that the original copy submitted by MR. HISS has been destroyed and that there is no other correspondence in their files from MR. HISS.

Information was received that ALGER HISS may have been a member of the National Audubon Society. MR. DOUGLAS C. ORBISON, Membership Secretary, National Audubon Society, 1000 5th Avenue, checked the membership records of the above organization from 1911 to the present time and the correspondence files from 1938 to the present

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time and advised that MR. HISS has never been a member of the National Audubon Society and that they have had no correspondence from him to his knowledge. MR. ORBISON advised that the correspondence received prior to 1938 has been destroyed.

MR. ORBISON stated that there are many Audubon Societies affiliated with the National Audubon Society and that MR. HISS could have been a member of one of these organizations in Washington, D.C. He advised that the records of these affiliated organizations are not kept by the National Society but are kept by each individual organization.

The New Haven office advised that MRS. ANGELO LANZA, 225 East 57th Street, may be acquainted with the ALGER HISSes.

MRS. ANGELO LANZA advised that she was employed by the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. during World War II and that she and MRS. HISS were both Bryn Mawr graduates. MRS. LANZA stated that she was in the class of 1930 at Bryn Mawr and MRS. HISS was in the class of 1926 but that she never met MR. and MRS. HISS. MRS. LANZA advised that she has never had any correspondence from the HISSes and that she has never been in their home.

The 1943 Income Tax returns show that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS contributed to the A.M. FOX Scholarship Fund. MRS. A. M. FOX is believed to be a personal friend of the HISS family and her last known address was 78 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

Investigation at 78 Manhattan Avenue disclosed that MRS. A.M. FOX resided with her daughter and son-in-law, MR. and MRS. JULES Z. WILLING, and that MRS. WILLING died about one year ago.

MR. JULES Z. WILLING employed by Confidential Reports, 1270 6th Avenue, advised that MRS. A.M. FOX is now MRS. JOSEPH J. COHEN and that she and MR. COHEN are touring Europe and are not expected to return to the United States until Spring. MR. WILLING stated that MR. & MRS. COHEN'S la st residence address in the United States was RFD #1, Home, Lake Bay, Washington, and that he did not know where they intended to make their home when they returned to the United States.

MR. WILLING advised that MR. A. M. FOX died several years

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ago and after his death several friends of the family got together and established the A.M. FOX Scholarship Fund as a memorial to him. He stated that the purpose of this fund was to pay for or assist in paying for the education of some worthy Chinese student in China.

MR. WILLING said that he does not know where the records of this fund are maintained but that MRS. KATHERINE GARLAND, U.S. Tariff Commission, 7th and E Street, Washington, D.C., the former secretary to MR. A.M. FOX, no doubt knows the location of these records.

MR. WILLING advised that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were good friends of the A. M. FOX family in Washington, D.C. He said that he does not know the HISSes personally and has had no correspondence with them. MR. WILLING stated that he has never been in the HISS home.

MR. WILLING advised that MR. MELVIN J. FOX, 380 Riverside Drive, employed by the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, is the son of MRS. COHEN and MR. A.M. FOX, and that he may have some information concerning the HISS family.

MR. MELVIN J. FOX, Associate, Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, advised that he has had no correspondence from the HISS family other than office memoranda from ALGER HISS which were all written within the last year. He stated that he had been in the HISS home in Washington, D.C. only once and that he does not remember seeing a typewriter in the home. He gave substantially the same information concerning the A.M. FOX Scholarship Fund as MR. WILLING and advised that MRS. KATHERINE GARLAND would be the logical person to contact regarding the records of the fund.

By teletype dated January 24, 1949, the Washington Field office was requested to interview MRS. KATHERINE GARLAND and obtain from the records of the A.M. FOX Scholarship Fund any typewritten communication from ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Information was received from the Washington Field office that Reverend JAMES B. EDWARDS had a Woodstock typewriter repaired by the Leon Typewriter Company in Washington, D.C.

REVEREND JAMES B. EDWARDS, JR., Chaplain Intern, Bellevue Hospital, 1st Avenue and 28th Street, advised that he has never owned a

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Woodstock typewriter. He produced a standard Royal machine serial number 12-1314883 which he purchased from the Davis Office Supply Company, Orlando, Florida, in November, 1939. REVEREND EDWARDS stated that this typewriter was rebuilt by the factory when he bought it and before this he had owned an Underwood Portable since Christmas, 1934, and prior to this he had an old Underwood standard machine. REVEREND EDWARDS advised that he had the Royal repaired at the Dixie Typewriter Mart, Alexandria, Virginia, in July or August of 1946.

Investigation has revealed that MR. GEORGE R. BROWNELL, attorney for Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, wrote a letter recommending ALGER HISS for membership in the Harvard Club of New York. MR. BROWNELL upon interview, advised that he has had no correspondence with MR. HISS and that he has only a social acquaintance with him.

MR. BROWNELL advised that the following individuals were probably better acquainted with MR. HISS than he and that they might have had correspondence with him:

MR. JOHN DAVIS
Carnegie Foundation
New York City

MR. SINCLAIR HATCH
Attorney, 25 Broad Street
New York City

MR. PHILLIP JESSUP
United Nations Building
New York City

The San Francisco office requested the New York office to interview MR. EASTON ROTHWELL, Librarian, Hoover Library, Palo Alto, California, who is believed to be a friend of ALGER HISS and who could be reached at the Belgian American Education Foundation, 420 Lexington Avenue.

MISS MABEL KAMKE, receptionist Belgian American Education Foundation, advised that MR. ROTHWELL left New York City about January 21,

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1949 for Washington, D.C. and that he was not expected to return to New York City.

By teletype dated January 24, 1949, the Washington Field office was requested to interview MR. EASTON ROTHWELL.

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Mr. MORRIS W. WATKINS, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, Alumni House, Columbia University, advised that he made a thorough search of his records and could find no record of PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON or Mrs. ALGER HISS in any alumni organization connected with Columbia University.

Miss RUTH GANNON, Supervisor, University Records Center of Columbia University, 413 West 117th Street, advised that the only record for PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON is a card showing that she received an A.M. degree at Columbia in 1929 in English, and that she was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1924 receiving an AB degree. No other information was contained on this card.

Professor HAROLD L. CROSS, Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, advised that PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON attended the School of Journalism (now the Graduate School of Journalism) in the spring term of 1927 and did not complete the course. Professor CROSS made available the file on PRISCILLA HOBSON which contained a handwritten letter to Dr. BROWN in which she told Dr. BROWN that she would have to drop his course because she had obtained a job writing editorials for "MORROW". These records reflect that PRISCILLA HOBSON attended Yale University from 1924 to 1925. No other information was contained in these records reflecting membership in clubs, societies, or organizations.

Professor CROSS stated that the "MORROW" mentioned by PRISCILLA HOBSON in her letter probably referred to the WILLIAM MORROW INC, Publishers, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Professor CROSS stated that the copy written by the students at the school is corrected and handed back to the students for their disposal. He advised that there were no other records concerning PRISCILLA HOBSON at the school.

Professor CROSS produced the journalism record card for PRISCILLA HOBSON which shows that she passed a test in English and typewriting on January 15, 1927. He stated that he did not know whether or not the typewriting test would still be on file at the University, but that he would have a search made for this test and notify the New York Office of the results of his search.

Two photostatic copies of this card are being retained in the New York file.

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Professor CROSS produced the Columbia University Bulletin of Information, School of Journalism, for the year 1926-1927 which gives the following information under the caption "TYPEWRITING":

"In view of the growing practice in newspaper offices to require members of their staff to furnish their own typewriter, and the consequent usefulness of a private typewriter to a journalist as one of the tools of his profession, every student admitted to the course in Journalism is required to provide himself or herself with a typewriter for use in the school. A typewriter desk is provided for each student so that he may keep his own typewriter for his exclusive use. A limited number of typewriters are provided by the school for students not owning their own typewriter or renting them elsewhere. These will be lent to students according to priority of application at a rental of $5.00 a session to be paid in advance at the Busar's office..

"Proficiency in typewriting and in English Composition is a prerequisite for admission to the school and will be tested at a special examination, held in September on the Monday afternoon preceding the mid-year examination, in May or June on the Friday afternoon before commencement. The examination in 1926-1927 will be May 28, September 20, January 15 at 2:00 P.M. in room 206J.

"Satisfactory certificate of a reasonable proficiency in typewriting may be accepted in place of the typewriting test by the Director of Admissions if he is also satisfied that the candidate can write English correctly. Students unable to typewrite and write English correctly will not be admitted. All professional exercises from the beginning of the first year must be submitted in typewritten form, and careless or slovenly work will be penalized by the instructor to whom it is given."

Mr. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, President, WILLIAM MORROW, INC., Publishers, 425 Fourth Avenue, the first husband of PRISCILLA HISS, advised that Mrs. HISS had never done writing for WILLIAM MORROW, INC. and that he has had no typewritten communications from her. He advised that they have corresponded concerning their son TIMOTHY HOBSON, but that all these letters are handwritten.

Information was received from Mr. GEORGE A. BROWNELL, Attorney, 15 Broad Street, that Mrs. SINCLAIR HATCH might know ALGER HISS and have communicated with him.

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Mr. SINCLAIR HATCH, Attorney, 25 Broad Street, advised that he is not personally acquainted with ALGER HISS and that he has received no correspondence from him.

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The following investigation was handled by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS January 11 and 24th, 1949.

MRS. ISABEL FIELDS, 9 St. Nicholas Terrace, New York City, advised she had been a maid for Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, 22 East 8th Street, since September, 1947 when they moved to New York City from Washington. She said she was previously employed by another family and the HISSes made a request for a maid through the superintendent's wife, MRS. FRED GUDENT who introduced MRS. FIELDS to the HISSes.

MRS. FIELDS said she began to work for the HISSes in September, 1947 and remained until March, 1948 when she necessitated an operation. The following October she was again contacted by the HISSes to return to 22 East 8th Street following their summer vacation in Vermont. MRS. FIELDS accepted and has been with the HISSes since that time.

With reference to pertinent phases of the instant investigation MRS. FIELDS said she could not recall seeing a typewriter in the HISS apartment since she began her employment. MRS. FIELDS went on to say that she never saw a typewriter brought to the apartment even temporarily by either MR. or MRS. HISS or acquaintances of theirs. MRS. FIELDS also said she never heard the HISSes make any reference to a typewriter they may have stored at the time they moved to New York City in the basement of 22 East 8th Street or any other place.

It was pointed out by MRS. FIELDS that in October, 1948, TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of MR. HISS came to the apartment to remove some books from the basement storage at 22 East 8th Street. MRS. FIELDS said she saw HOBSON when he departed with the books, which he said he left with the HISSes when he was attending school.

With regard to her general duties about the apartment, MRS. FIELDS said she answered the telephone and admitted individuals to the apartment. She stated she was unable to recall all individuals who telephoned because it was her policy to write the names on a pad near the telephone and they would be handled by the HISSes when they arrived home. MRS. FIELDS said she recalled a MR. FOX calling HISS the night the Federal Grand Jury returned the indictment to extend his sympathy. MR. FOX, MRS. FIELDS said, has been to the apartment on several occasions and was described as 5 feet eleven inches, dark hair, 175 pounds and

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medium complexion. MRS. FIELDS does not know FOX's occupation, first name or the extent of his association with HISS.

Other individuals who have called HISS include PETER KELLOGG SMITH. MRS. FIELDS said SMITH was about 23 years old and his father was an acquaintance of HISS in Maryland and believed to be in the boat business. Young SMITH was believed to be in New York at the time attending the Motor Boat Show being staged at Grand Central Palace, New York City at the time. MRS. FIELDS said SMITH came to the house at the time. Other telephone calls included MR. SHOTWELL of the Carnegie Endowment and from an unidentified Columbia University Dean.

Individuals appearing at the HISS apartment included MR. EDWARD C. MC LEAN, and ROSENWALD, HISS' attorneys, MR. SCHMAL, private investigator, TIMOTHY HOBSON, CYNTHIA JONES and DONALD TIGHMAN (ph). The latter is undoubtedly identical with DON TIGHMAN mentioned previously in this investigation by CYNTHIA JONES, sister-in-law of DONALD HISS. MRS. FIELDS said there may have been other individuals who contacted the HISSes but she was unable to recall their identity. She is positive none of the principals in the present investigation have ever contacted HISS to MRS. FIELDS knowledge.

When questioned in detail about the principal figures in the instant inquiry, MRS. FIELDS said the name of "FELIX" sounded familiar in relation to HISS but she was unable to recall anything about it. She said she has seen photos of FELIX INSLERMAN in the daily press and is positive it is not the same individual she has in mind. MRS. FIELDS was not able to afford any description of "FELIX" other than that she heard of the name in reference to ALGER HISS.

At the time of the second interview with MRS. FIELDS on January 24, 1949, she advised she notified HISS of the first interview January 11 and he indicated he hoped MRS. FIELDS told the interviewing agents everything they wanted to know because he has "nothing to hide."

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Following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS, January 19, 1949:

ALBERT HAWORTH, former room mate of TIMOTHY HOBSON, was interviewed at the New York School of Interior Decoration, 515 Madison Avenue, where he is employed to ascertain if he had any typing specimens emanating from TIMOTHY HOBSON.

HAWORTH stated he met HOBSON for the first time in fall of 1945, when HOBSON was residing with DANIEL BOWEN at 45 West 56th Street, New York City. HAWORTH said that after HOBSON and PENALOSA were requested to leave BOWEN'S apartment, he joined them in the apartment on West 25th Street previously mentioned in the interview with PENALOSA.

HAWORTH stated that to his ~~recollection~~ ALBERT HOBSON remained at the 315 West 25th Street, apartment until February or early March, 1945. He said both he and PENALOSA had arguments with HOBSON over his failure to pay his share of the apartment rent which lead to HOBSON'S departure from the apartment.

With reference to the typewriter, HAWORTH said he was unable to recall HOBSON ever using a typewriter at the apartment. He said HOBSON had several crates of what he presumed to be books and other things but added he had no opportunity to view the contents. HAWORTH said it was his recollection that HOBSON either took the crates to the HISS residence, Washington, or had them shipped. HAWORTH said he has seen some of these crates at HOBSON'S present address of 239 East 38th Street and he believes HOBSON told him that he had gotten them from the HISS apartment at 22 East 8th Street.

With reference to the duffel bag of manuscripts and correspondence which DANIEL BOWEN stated he personally packed prior to HOBSON'S departure from his apartment in November, 1945, HAWORTH claimed he did not recall seeing, the bag when HOBSON arrived at the West 25th Street address. HAWORTH indicated the duffel bag may have been among HOBSON'S effects which he stored in the basement of the West 25th Street address. The superintendent of this apartment, HAWORTH said, had complained to HOBSON about keeping his belongings in the basement which prompted HOBSON to transfer them to Washington, D.C. mentioned previously.

HAWORTH stated he has not seen HOBSON since Christmas, 1948. He stated HOBSON drove an automobile belonging to JEAN SABLON, French

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Singer and night club entertainer, to Hollywood, January 1, 1949 and is expected back before February 1, 1949. HAWORTH said HOBSON did this at the request of HERBERT JACOBY, manager of Blue Angel Night Club, New York City, where HOBSON was employed periodically. HAWORTH claimed that HOBSON resided with JACOBY at the Lombardy Hotel, East 56th Street for a month after he left the apartment on West 25th Street in March of 1946.

HAWORTH emphasized he has never received any correspondence from HOBSON except for a letter he recently received from him at the Beverly-Wilshere Hotel, Los Angeles, California. He also stated he could not recall ever seeing HOBSON use a typewriter or indicating he had one at his disposal. HAWORTH concluded by saying he never heard HOBSON make any reference to principal subjects in the instant investigation which would lead HAWORTH to believe he was acquainted with them.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES R. SHINNERS:

Inquiry was conducted at the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York City, for purpose of obtaining any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS. Mr. ALFRED ALLEN, Assistant Director, stated the records of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind reflected that ALGER HISS has contributed a total of $20.00 during the years of 1946, 1947 and 1948. HISS' address in 1946 was listed as 3210 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and more recently at 22 East 8th Street, New York City. The files fail to reflect any typewritten correspondence emanating from Mr. HISS or his family. Mr. ALLEN pointed out that all requests for contributions are sent out from the Foundation on regular forms with business reply envelopes enclosed obviating any necessity for correspondence on the part of donors.

A similar inquiry was also conducted at the Save the Children Federation, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, to ascertain if any typewritten correspondence was in the files of this organization. Mr. FRED A. MOORE, Assistant Director, and EMILY CAPPELI advised the only record of Mr. or Mrs. HISS was a $5.00 contribution to the Federation by Mrs. HISS on April 18, 1942. There were no typewritten specimens located in the files of this organization.

On Friday, January 14, 1949, contact was had with Miss ANNA ROTHE, Editor of "Current Biography," a publication released by the H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, Bronx, New York. At the time of the interview, Miss ROTHE made available the files concerning the biographical sketch prepared on ALGER HISS by "Current Biography" in February of 1947. In this file it was noted that there were two typewritten specimens emanating from Mr. HISS in conjunction with data provided to "Current Biography" by HISS. A third specimen was also noted which came from the State Department, which provided the original outline of Mr. HISS' background. These specimens were forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory by Special Agent DONALD E. SHANNON for appropriate examination.

Interview was had with DANIEL BOWEN, 45 West 56th Street, New York City, on January 14, 1949 to ascertain background information he may possess along with any typewritten specimens of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of Mr. HISS.

Mr. BOWEN stated that he is presently employed as Manager of the Groneker Corporation, 137 West 56th Street, which firm manufactures mannequins. He stated that he met TIMOTHY HOBSON through a mutual friend while HOBSON was stationed at St. Albans Naval Hospital, St. Albans, Long Island, in the fall of 1945. BOWEN said that HOBSON was an ambulatory patient while at St. Albans

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and as a result was permitted to leave the grounds. It was during one of these leaves from St. Albans that HOBSON was brought to BOWEN's apartment at 45 West 56th Street.

BOWEN said that following HOBSON's release from the Navy as an undesirable he allowed him to reside at his apartment. At the same time, BOWEN added, another friend of HOBSON, ALBERT PENALOSA, also moved into the apartment on a temporary basis. PENALOSA was previously interviewed in the instant investigation. BOWEN said that HOBSON and PENALOSA remained in his apartment from approximately October until Thanksgiving of 1945. During the period that HOBSON resided at his apartment, BOWEN said that he never recalled the presence of a typewriter in his apartment. BOWEN emphasized this point by stating that he himself owned a Remington Portable Typewriter prior to entering the Navy in 1942 and sold it at that time to his present employer, OLIVER VAUGHN. BOWEN added that the reason he is so conscious of the typewriter is that on several occasions he has borrowed his former typewriter from Mr. VAUGHN for temporary use and on each occasion has returned it. He pointed out, however, that he is positive that during the short period that HOBSON and PENALOSA were at his apartment he did not have occasion to use a typewriter.

It was pointed out by BOWEN that HOBSON possessed a considerable amount of correspondence when he moved into his apartment because he used a dresser drawer in BOWEN's apartment exclusively for his manuscripts and correspondence. He said that he is positive that HOBSON received some mail from ALGER HISS while he was at the apartment because on several occasions he showed BOWEN letters from his stepfather discussing pertinent phases regarding his undesirable discharge from the United States Navy. BOWEN said that he recalled that Mr. HISS recommended to HOBSON that he receive psychiatric treatment immediately after his discharge from the Navy in an attempt to curb his homosexuality. BOWEN stated, however, that he could not specifically recall whether or not these letters from Mr. HISS were typewritten, but he believes that a certain number of them were typewritten.

BOWEN stated that the reason the voluminous amount of correspondence with HOBSON, which included many manuscripts of plays and short stories, was in his possession while at BOWEN's apartment, was that at the time BOWEN asked PENALOSA and HOBSON to leave the apartment because of the return of his roommate from war, he personally packed HOBSON's personal belongings. BOWEN said that the correspondence previously referred to filled a Navy duffel bag by itself. BOWEN has no idea of the disposition of this correspondence by HOBSON after he left his apartment. BOWEN did state, however, that he

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moved in with PENALOSA in an apartment in the Chelsea area.

BOWEN said that he never heard of HOBSON ever using a typewriter outside of his apartment while he was living with him. He further added that he could not recall HOBSON having any personal contact with Mr. HISS or his mother, except for one weekend when he believed he went to Washington to see them. BOWEN did indicate that HOBSON could have used the typewriter in the office of Blue Angel Nightclub where he was occasionally employed by a friend of his, Mr. JACOBY, Manager of the Blue Angel.

BOWEN said that he has seen very little of HOBSON since he moved from his apartment, but has heard that he is presently residing at 239 East 38th Street, New York City. BOWEN said that he received this information from a TOM YOUNG who resides in the next apartment to HOBSON on 38th Street.

BOWEN admitted during the interview that he was discharged from the Navy for being a homosexual as was PENALOSA, previously set out in this report.

Inquiry was conducted at the offices of the United Service to China, 1790 Broadway, for purpose of ascertaining if this organization had any typewritten correspondence in their possession from Mr. HISS. Mr. VICTOR RULE, Assistant Director of this organization, caused a check to be made of the records of this organization and it was noted that there was no record of HISS ever having any association with this firm. This search, Mr. RULE said, included a check of all contributions to this organization both by geographic and alphebetic sequence since 1941.

Mr. RULE stated that he recalled that in 1947 contact was had with Mr. HISS following his appointment as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to ascertain whether or not Mr. HISS would consider being a member of the Board of United Service to China. This contact, Mr. RULE stated, was had with Mr. HISS telephonically by Mrs. MAURICE T. MOORE, Chairman of the Nominating Board and no correspondence took place. The reason Mr. RULE stated he is positive there was no correspondence is that such an approach would have cleared his desk for signature. Mr. RULE pointed out that Mr. HISS' name was suggested by HATHAWAY WATSON, JR. of the National Security Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents J.R. SHINNERS and ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE on January 13, 1949.

Background investigation of ALGER HISS reflected that at the time HISS was admitted to the Bar of New York State in 1933, Mr. R. GRAHAM HEINER was listed by HISS as a reference.

Interview with Mr. HEINER, who is a member of the law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachery and Reindel at 63 Wall Street, New York City, ascertained he attended Johns Hopkins College, Baltimore, Maryland with ALGER HISS' older brother who died about 1928. Mr. HEINER said ALGER HISS was several years behind him in school and did not know him at the time. He said he had no contact with HISS until he was brought to New York from Boston on April 16, 1932 to work for the Cahill firm in a special litigation case in which they required a person of HISS' experience.

Mr. HEINER said that he saw HISS around the office periodically during his affiliation until he left on May 15, 1933. HEINER emphasized however, that he had absolutely no contact with HISS other than at work and their only common bond was that they were members of the same fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi.

Mr. HEINER said he was not surprised he was used as a reference by Mr. HISS for admission to the New York State Bar because he did have occasion to work with him during the period HISS' application was made.

Since HISS resigned from the Cahill firm, formerly known as Cotton-Franklin, Heiner said he has had no contact with HISS until the present investigation when he sought legal advice from the Cahill firm on pertinent points. Mr. HEINER said HISS sought to have the Cahill firm represent him but his offer was refused because Mr. MATTHIAS CORREA former U.S. Attorney and a member of the Cahill firm had seen reports on the instant investigation in the offices of Defense Secretary JAMES FORRESTAL in Washington, D.C. and it was felt this would be cause for objection at the time of the trial.

Mr. HEINER said that relative to typewriter specimens from ALGER HISS, he may have in his possession a similar request which was made of HEINER in December, 1948 by Mr. APPEL, investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, Washington, which request produced

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negative results. Mr. HEINER said it was his impression that if HISS did any typing at the Cahill firm it would have been done for him by one of the stenographers. Mr. HEINER added that he has never received any correspondence from HISS since he terminated his employment with the Cahill firm on May 15, 1933.

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MR. S. G. NELSON, Swift Adding Machine Company, 22 Park Place, New York City, was interviewed re his disposition of Woodstock typewriter #165005, which Washington Field said was purchased by Swift Adding Machine Company, May 15, 1946.

MR. NELSON said this typewriter undoubtedly is identical with Woodstock #163005 (not 165005) which was included in a large shipment of typewriters he purchased from the Smith Typewriter Company, Washington, D.C. on April 25, 1946 and forwarded to:

HILARIO MORENO c/o Distributora Continental
S. de R. L. av. Uruguay 35-204
Mexico D.F. Mexico

MR. NELSON explained the date discrepancy by saying that he went to Washington personally to close this deal and he was not billed for them until May 15, 1946, about two weeks later. He said he never personally examined all the machines to copy the serial numbers and the only record he has of the machine numbers involved in the shipment were those sent to him by the Smith Company when he received his bill on May 15, 1946. This shipment went direct from Washington, D.C. to Mexico.

MR. NELSON said the individual in charge of Distributora Continental in Mexico is MR. PENIDA RUIZ, same address and phone number Eric 12-88-01. It is felt by MR. NELSON there must have been a discrepancy in the retyping of the bill to the Swift Company because it is the closest involved for the questioned machine. MR. MORENO, NELSON said, works under MR. RUIZ.

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Mr. T.J. DONEGAN stated that in view of the fact that Mrs. HISS was an avid reader of Walt Whitman poetry, correspondence from her may be available in the files of the Walt Whitman Society, Brooklyn, New York.

Files of the Public Labrary, 42nd Street, New York City reflected a Walt Whitman Society of America at 377 Anchor Avenue, Oceanside, Long Island, New York. The date of this listing was September 15, 1943.

Special Agent GARTH GRAY contacted Mr. FRED R. JONES, Hempstead, Long Island, head of Walt Whitman Society of America, office at Oceanside, Long Island and stated the files of this organization were checked with negative results for any correspondence emanating from Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS.

Based on information supplied by the Baltimore Field Division indicating HISS was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Inquiry was made at Alpha Dolta Phi offices to ascertain if any typewritten correspondence from HISS was available in their files.

Miss VILIAS of Alpha Delta Phi office stated HISS was a member of Alpha Delta Phi joining the local chapter at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland. Miss VILIAS stated there was no correspondence emanating from HISS in the national offices.

Previous investigation reflected that PRISCILLA HISS was employed at one time by Time Magazine. Mr. HAROLD MEDINA, JR., attorney with Cravath, Swaine and Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, general counsel for Time and Life Inc., advised that the only records available at Time Magazine show that PRISCILLA HISS was employed from October, 1927 to June, 1928. Mr. MEDINA said there were no typewritten specimens or other data of Mrs. HISS known to be in existence at present time.

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CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS
November 15, 1948 to November 29, 1948

The complete chronology in the handling of the original documents identified by the Laboratory as Q5 to Q69, is being set forth for the purposes of clarity and to maintain the complete chronology.

The Baltimore Office advised that RICHARD F. CLEVELAND and WILLIAM D. MacMILLAN, Attorneys in Baltimore for CHAMBERS in the Libel Suit, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, furnished the following chronology as to the handling of the original documents:

November 15, 1948

CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN went with CHAMBERS to CHAMBER'S farm at Westminster, Maryland, where CHAMBERS first exhibited the original documents. CLEVELAND, MacMILLAN and CHAMBERS handled many of the documents on this occasion and the various other occasions during this chronology. CLEVELAND took these documents into his possession, and he and MacMILLAN returned to Baltimore, Maryland, that evening. CLEVELAND retained these original documents at his home during that evening, and did not show them to anyone.

November 16, 1948

During the morning, CLEVELAND brought his documents to downtown Baltimore, and placed them in his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. Shortly thereafter, he removed these documents from his safe deposit box, and had two photostatic copies made of these documents by ARTHUR E. EMERICK, clerk in charge of the stock-room and photostating department at the Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. These documents were out of CLEVELAND'S possession for a short time while they were being photostated. At about noon on this date, the original documents and two photo-static copies of these documents were placed in CLEVELAND'S safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. On this date, the document were not observed or handled by any other persons except EMERICK.

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November 17, 1948

At about 2:00 P.M., CLEVELAND removed the originals and the two photostatic copies of the documents from his safe deposit box at the First National Bank, and took them to the pre-trial examination in connection with the CHAMBERS Libel Suit. This examination was held in the office of WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for ALGER HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Thereafter, the original documents were introduced during that afternoon at the pre-trial hearing and the original documents were probably handled and reviewed in a cursory manner by all persons present at the hearing on that date, which included CHARLES C. G. EVANS, member of the Baltimore Law Firm of Marbury, Miller and Evans; WILLIAM L. MARBURY, ALGER HISS' attorney; HAROLD ROSENWALD, associated at that time with EDWARD C. McLEAN, and who was believed to be employed by the New York Law Firm of Debevoise, Plympton, and McLean; T. Edward McDonald, Notary Republic and Court Stenographer at Baltimore, Maryland; and they were possibly handled by FRANKLIN G. ALLEN, an employee of the Marbury Law Firm. On the afternoon of this date at the pre-trial hearing, the originals were marked for identification by the Court Stenographer, McDONALD, under the supervision of CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN. The two photostatic copies of the original documents were given similar markings for identification and one photostatic copy was turned over to MARBURY, which copy was eventually exhibited to ALGER HISS on November 18, 1948. At about 4:00 P.M. on this date, the original documents were returned by CLEVELAND to his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland.

November 18, 1948

During the entire day, the original documents remained in CLEVELAND'S safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland, and were not handled or observed by anyone.

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November 19, 1948

During the afternoon on this date, the original documents were removed from the safe deposit box by CLEVELAND and brought to his office at 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, where CLEVELAND, MacMILLAN, CHAMBERS and HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., were present. MEDINA probably handled and examined the original documents to some extent at that time. MEDINA is a member of the law firm of CRAVATH, SWAINE, and MOORE, 15 Broad Street, New York, and at that time MEDINA, in his position at this law firm, was representing Time Inc., in connection with the CHAMBERS Libel Suit. The original documents were turned over to MEDINA during the late afternoon on this date.

HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., member of the law firm, CRAVATH, SWAINE, and MOORE, 15 Broad Street, New York City, was interviewed on January 20, 1949, by Special Agents JAMES R. SHINNERS and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that on November 17, 1948, he was advised by CLEVELAND that something important had happened. On November 19, 1948, MEDINA went to CLEVELAND'S office at Baltimore, Maryland, and he examined the original documents in the presence of CLEVELAND, MacMILLAN and CHAMBERS. Shortly thereafter, MEDINA contacted ORDWAY HILTON, 15 Park Row, New York City, by telephone to arrange for a document examination. MEDINA stated that during the latter part of that afternoon, he placed the original documents in his briefcase, locked the briefcase, and returned to New York City by train, leaving Baltimore at about 6:00 P.M. He stated he proceeded to his home at 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and while conducting an examination of the original documents that evening, he indicated that his wife may have touched one or two of these documents.

November 20 to November 24, 1948

MEDINA stated that he proceeded from his home to the office of ORDWAY HILTON, 15 Park Row, New York City, and arrived at about 9:00 A.M. He stated he carried the

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original documents in his locked briefcase, and he left these documents with HILTON for photographing and to conduct a typewriting examination.

ORDWAY HILTON, 15 Park Row, New York City, stated that he and his associate, ELBRIDGE W. STEIN, handled and examined all of the original documents, and while they were not conducting such examination and during the time they were not physically present in their office, the original documents were placed in a locked cabinet in his office.

HILTON stated he retained the original documents until November 24, 1948 at about 2:00 P.M., when HAYDEN HILLING, assistant to MEDINA, presented a letter of introduction from MEDINA requesting that the documents be turned over to HILLING. HILTON stated his examination consisted of a visual examination only, and he retained all the negatives which were obtained from photographing the original documents. He stated that prints of the four slips containing handwritten notes were sent to MEDINA, but that no other prints of these original documents had left his office.

HAYDEN HILLING, Assistant to MEDINA at the law firm of CRAVATH, SWAINE and MOORE, stated that he took possession of the original documents, which had been in manila folders from HILTON at HILTON'S office at about 2:00 P.M., on November 24, 1948. He stated he placed the original documents in MEDINA'S briefcase, locked it and brought these documents to BENJAMIN SHUTE, a partner at CRAVATH, SWAINE and MOORE, 15 Broad Street, New York City. He stated that SHUTE handled and examined the original documents and HILLING stated that at that time he saw these documents, but he did not handle them. SHUTE and ALFRED McCORMICK, another partner in the law firm of CRAVATH, SWAINE and MOORE, handled and examined the original documents, in that they had done some work for the State Department in a consulting capacity. That afternoon, SHUTE placed the original documents, which still remained in manila folders, into the safe in the offices of CRAVATH, SWAINE and MOORE.

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November 25, 1948

During this entire day, the original documents remained in the safe and no persons had access to these documents or had handled and examined them.

November 26, 1948

HILLING stated that he took the original documents from the safe located in the offices of CRAVATH, SWAINE and MOORE, placed them in a briefcase, locked it and boarded the 10:30 A.M. train to Baltimore, Maryland. He stated that while riding on the train, he opened the briefcase to work on other matters and while doing so, he thumbed through the original documents, but did not remove them from the briefcase. Upon arriving at Baltimore, Maryland, he immediately proceeded to MacMILLAN'S office, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Thereafter, HILLING assisted CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN in comparing the photostatic copies of the original documents with the original documents, and he as well as CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN handled many of the original documents. HILLING stated that during the afternoon on this date, he placed a photostatic copy of the original documents in his briefcase and returned to New York City. He stated that the original documents were left with CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN, and his last knowledge as to the whereabouts of these documents, was that they were placed in a safe in CLEVELAND'S office.

At about 4:00 P.M. on this date, CLEVELAND procured the appropriate receipts and turned over the original documents to Agents, DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE of the Baltimore Office.

November 26 to November 29, 1948

The original documents were retained in the safe in the Baltimore Office and these documents were possibly handled by Special Agents CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE, and no other persons had access to the documents. On November 29, 1948, these original documents were taken from the Baltimore Office by Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT, and delivered to the Bureau.

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Re: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

The following individuals appeared before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York to which evidence in instant matter is being presented by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General:

1/18/49 - FELIX A. INSLERMAN
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

1/19/49 - FELIX A. INSLERMAN
ELIZABETH INSLERMAN
KARL AMATNEEK

1/20/49 - KARL AMATNEEK
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

1/25/49 - WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

1/26/49 - WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
HORACE ALTON INGRAM

1/27/49 - ALEXANDER STEVENS, was,

2/1/49 - ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.
SAM CARR
JULIA CARR

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

ALBANY:

At Albany, New York

Will report any further pertinent information concerning FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH.

BALTIMORE:

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will continue to follow and report developments in the $75,000 libel and slander action brought by ALGER HISS against CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

Will continue efforts to determine the identity of STEPANOFF (ph) through information previously made available relating to VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF.

Will contact Judge EMERY NILES and obtain from him any typewritten documents in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS. (NY tel to Baltimore 1/21/49).

At Johns Hopkins University

Will interview ISAIAH BOWMAN for information in his possession, which will determine who had been responsible for the appointments of ALGER HISS within the State Department and who had been instrumental in advancing ALGER HISS, based on the interview with ROBERT J. LYNCH.

BOSTON:

At Peterboro, New Hampshire

Will make further attempts to verify the visit made there by CHAMBERS together with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS during the period August 10th through August 15, 1937.

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At Williamstown, Massachusetts

Will contact Professor JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, Department of International Relations, Williams College, and obtain from him any typewritten specimens in his possession typed by ALGER HISS. (NY tel to Boston 1/28/49).

LOS ANGELES:

At Los Angeles, California

Will make further efforts to secure photographs of MORRIS ASIMOW (probably identical with "____ AZEMOV") for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Will interview EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN, 945 South Grand View, Los Angeles, a former Communist, as to the identities of his "contacts" at the State Department, and will display to him a photograph of ALGER HISS.

NEWARK:

At Hopewell, New Jersey

Will thoroughly interview ROBERT McMANUS relative to his knowledge of ALGER HISS and the latter's associations; will secure from McMANUS any typewritten letters in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS.

Will obtain from HERBERT and RUTH FEIS any typewritten material in their possession typed by ALGER HISS. (NY tel to Newark 1/21/49).

NEW HAVEN:

At Thomaston, Connecticut

Will make further attempts to develop information to substantiate CHAMBERS' statements with respect to the automobile trip he made with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the Summer of 1937 from Washington, D.C. to New Hampshire and return. (NY tel to Boston and New Haven 1/6/49; NY tel to New Haven 1/14/49).

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WASHINGTON FIELD:

At Washington, D. C.

Will interview POLLY SHACKELTON and obtain from her any typewritten specimens emanating from any member of the HISS family. (NY tel to WFO 1/28/49).

Will interview LEO PASVALSKY of the Brookings Institute with respect to his knowledge of and association with ALGER HISS. (NY tel to WFO 1/28/49).

Will obtain specimens from the Underwood typewriters that were in use in that section of the State Department wherein ALGER HISS was employed in 1937 and 1938 and forward same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison. (NY tel to WFO 1/27/49 and Bureau tel to WFO 1/31/49).

Will contact ANATOL VISSON of "Time" Magazine and BEVERLY SMITH of "The Saturday Evening Post", and secure from them any typewritten material typed by ALGER HISS which may be in their possession. (NY tel to WFO 1/27/49).

Will contact H. CHAPMAN ROSE, Attorney, and secure from him any typewritten specimens in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS. (NY tel to WFO 1/27/49).

Will interview THEODORE DOMINICK and EDWARD BURLING and secure from them any typewritten specimens in their possession emanating from ALGER HISS. (NY tel to WFO 1/25/49).

Will interview Mrs. KATHERINE GARLAND, United States Tariff Commission, and secure from her any relevant information in her possession. (NY tel to WFO 1/24/49).

Will secure from HATHAWAY WATSON, Jr., National Security Resources Planning Board, any typewritten material in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS, (NY tel to WFO 1/24/49).

Will, at the State Department, determine the present location of HARLEY NOTTER, whom EDWARD STETTINIUS, Jr., former Secretary of State, advised should have been in a position to know who was responsible for ALGER HISS' appointments in the Department and who had been instrumental in advancing HISS' welfare.

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Will determine from the State Department the present location of G. HOWLAND SHAW. Will set out an appropriate lead to have him interviewed, based on Mr. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr's. suggestion that Mr. SHAW undoubtedly would be able to shed some light on HISS' activities in the State Department.

At the Passport Division, Department of State, will check Reentry Permit #1103972, issued June 25, 1936 to ERWIN GELSKY in Washington, and will secure from the application therefor a photograph of GELSKY and forward same to the New York Office. (This lead is set out initially in this report).

Will interview PHIL WENCHELL, General Counsel of the Internal Revenue, for all information in his possession about ALGER HISS, based on Judge JEROME FRANK'S statement that WENCHELL had his office next to HISS in the Justice Department and was in frequent contact with him.

Will, through the War Department, determine the present location of Brigadier General TELFORD TAYLOR, who recently returned from Germany where he had been prosecuting war crimes cases, and set out appropriate lead to have him interviewed to determine all knowledge in his possession concerning ALGER HISS, based on Judge JEROME FRANK'S statement that he was a close associate of ALGER HISS'.

Letter WFO to Kissegard 2-14-49 [illegible]

Will interview the Honorable JAMES BYRNES, former Secretary of State, to obtain all knowledge in his possession concerning ALGER HISS, based on the interview with Mr. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr., in which he stated that after he resigned as Secretary of State ALGER HISS had worked for BYRNES until January 19, 1946.

NEW YORK:

At New York City, New York

(Numerous investigative leads arising out of the interview presently being conducted of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS are being handled by the New York Office, but they are not being set out specifically here inasmuch as the results of the interview to date have not been reported as such).

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Will attempt to identify and locate the wealthy New York family for whom FELIX A. INSLERMAN was reportedly working as a chauffeur in or about 1934.

Will interview Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON, Unitarian Service Committee, 40 East 35th Street, New York City, concerning any knowledge or information he may have relative to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

Will interview ROGER BALDWIN of the American Civil Liberties Union with respect to his knowledge of or association with CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

Will recontact GEORGE V. McPHERSON, 2047 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, for any further information he may have re the identity of tenants of apartment F-35 at 8 West 16th Street, New York City, where GEORGE HEWITT alleges he attended a CP meeting with ALGER and DONALD HISS.

Will interview HAROLD GLASSER, CHARLES KRAMER, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT and VICTOR PERLO with respect to the allegations made by CHAMBERS.

Will interview Mrs. HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., also known as SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Will interview JOSEPH and CHARMION FREEMAN for any information they may have concerning CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

Will interview WILLIAM L. WHITE concerning information allegedly in his possession as related by JAY LOVESTONE to BENJAMIN MANDEL.

Will interview RALPH DeSOLA, Brooklyn, re his meeting ALGER HISS at either a CP meeting or social gathering of CP members in Baltimore in the early 1930s.

Will interview MAXIM LIEBER, 489 5th Avenue, New York City, concerning his recollection of certain events related by CHAMBERS.

Will continue efforts to identify and locate subject BORIS BYKOV.

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Will reinterview HEDI MASSING to ascertain whether her recollection re her meeting with ALGER HISS in 1936 may have been refreshed so that she can recall the names of other persons present.

Will interview NELSON ROCKEFELLER re any conversation he may have had with ARISTIDES OBOLOS in Mobile, Alabama. (Refer to information furnished by G.T. RUMRICH).

Will interview WALTER J. COUPER, Industrial Relations Counselors, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City, re his knowledge of PHILIP RENO. Will conduct same interview of MARIE POTE, 11 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, and of GLADYS ROSE FRIEDMAN, wife of PAUL WEBLINK, associated with Social Science Research Council, Rockefeller Center, New York City. Will conduct the same interview of W.C. BOWEN, Regional Director of the National Infantile Paralysis Fund, New York City.

Will interview BERTRAM WOLFE and ELLA WOLFE, former Communists, re their knowledge of CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS. Will also interview for the same purpose WALTER CHARAK, proprietor of a furniture store in New York City; he is known to have been friendly with Communist intellectuals.

Will interview JAY LOVESTONE re his knowledge of CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

Will interview JESSICA SMITH, wife of JOHN J. ABT, and Mrs. NATHAN WITT for their knowledge of CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, and other figures in instant investigation.

Will interview JULIAN GUMPERZ, former husband of HEDI MASSING, to ascertain if he has any knowledge of CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS, and other persons mentioned by the former.

Will continue attempts to locate the FANSLER-HISS typewriter and material prepared thereon.

Will continue the interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to secure a detailed, chronological account of his activities.

Will interview JOHN KNOX JESSUP, Chairman of the Board of Editors of "Fortune" Magazine, to determine his knowledge of ALGER HISS' Communist affiliations, based on comments of Justice JEROME FRANK in his interview.

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Will, in the United States Court House, interview Assistant United States Attorney BRUNO SCHACHNER for information in his possession concerning ALGER HISS' Communist affiliations, based on the interview with Judge JEROME FRANK, in which he stated that SCHACHNER, he believed, would know about HISS' activities when SCHACHNER was with the Department of Justice.

Will interview DOROTHY FOSDICK, daughter of Dr. FOSDICK, former Rector of Riverside Church, based on the interview with EDWARD STETTINIUS, in which he stated that Miss FOSDICK had worked closely with HISS and probably would know the machinations between HISS' movements and promotions.

Will interview G. HAYDEN RAYNOR, presently with the United Nations in New York City, based on the interview with ROBERT J. LYNCH, in which LYNCH stated that RAYNOR would be in a position to advise who had been instrumental in promoting ALGER HISS within the Department and for the various international conferences.

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 MH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2/8/49	1/11-2/1/49	JOSEPH M. KELLY

TITLE CHANGED:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix"; Unknown Subject, wa. "Bernie"; WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE; _____ AZEMOV (ph.)

CHARACTER OF CASE
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Classified by SP4B/JAC
Declassify on: OADR 12/4/84
#246,268

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

#246,845
DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B/JAC
ON 2/25/88

Background info. on FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, his wife ELIZABETH, and brother HANS, and his associates, set out; HANS INSLERMAN has been employed as an engineer since 1935 by US Army Signal Corps, Ft. Monmouth, NJ. Photostatic copies secured of electoral registration of FELIX and HANS INSLERMAN in 1933 and of FELIX in 1934 as Communists. Further info. furnished by CHAMBERS re location of Washington photographic setup used by ZIMMERMAN. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE identified by CHAMBERS as "Unsub, wa. Keith" and "Pete". Available data re BORIS BYKOV set out. ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.,

Kisseloff-12289

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 New Haven
2 Washington Field (74-94)
5 New York

MAR 11 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 22 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 18 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK [redacted] 22 1-54 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE TEL MARCH ELEVENTH AND BUTEL MARCH FOURTEENTH, FORTYNINE. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN DESIRES THAT K THREE FOUR ZERO THROUGH K THREE FOUR TWO BE FORWARDED TO THE NY OFFICE.

SCHEIDT

74-1333-2511

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EX-117

23 MAR 23 1949

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Kisseloff-542

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 21 1949

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 16 21 5-45 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REVIEW OF CHAMBERS BACKGROUND REFLECTS THAT WHILE ATTENDING COLUMBIA UNIV, NYC, HE WAS VERY FRIENDLY WITH AND ROOMED WITH ONE EDWARD LEWIS, WHOSE FATHER WAS A METHODIST MINISTER, AT BALDWIN LONG ISLAND. INVESTIGATION AT BALDWIN HAS INDICATED THAT EDWARD LEWIS IS PRESENTLY REGISTRAR AT HOWARD UNIV. AND RESIDES AT SEVENTEEN SEVENTY EIGHT HOBART ST, NW, WASH, DC. LEWIS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR INFO CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF CHAMBERS AND OF CHAMBERS ACTIVITIES. EXPEDITE.

174-1333-2513

SCHEIDT

53 MAR 24 1949

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INDEXED - 4 23 MAR 23 1949

EX-117

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RECEIVED – FLETCHER
MAR 21 8 15 PM '49

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 21 1949

TELETYPE

FBI MIAMI 3-21-49 5-11 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK.....U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RENYTEL MARCH SEVENTEEN LAST. PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH STATES THAT ONLY OTHER INFORMATION HE CAN RECALL CONCERNING MARY BELL GORMAN NOT CONTAINED IN HIS SIGNED STATEMENT OF APRIL FOURTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, IS THAT GORMAN WOULD OCCASIONALLY BE INVITED TO WHITE HOUSE AFFAIRS AND WOULD FURNISH DETAILED REPORTS OF INFORMATION GATHERED TO JACK STACHEL. GORMAN ALSO TOLD CROUCH THAT HER CLUB IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY INCLUDED SEVERAL STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

END CARSON

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 5-12 PM OK FBI WASH DC EJC INDEXED - 4

NYC OK FBI NYC DB

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23 MAR 23 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 18 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FIELD 11 FROM NEW YORK 18 3-40 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. RENYTEL MARCH ELEVEN LAST. RE INTERVIEW OF DR. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON. FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARING A SUMMARY REPORT IN THIS CASE WFO IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH THIS OFFICE WITH COMPLETE INFORMATION AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEW OF DR. NICHOLSON. IN THE EVENT THIS INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN FORWARDED TO THIS OFFICE WFO IS REQUESTED TO SUTEL IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

58 MAR 24 1949 30

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EX-117 Kisseloff-547

MAR 18 3 49 PM '49

Kisseloff-548

3/18/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 18 1:45p

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

JAHAM. RENYTEL MARCH SEVENTEEN INSTANT. CHARLES WAGNER UPON INTERVIEW STATED HE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER HISS EXCEPT THROUGH HEARSAY AND NEVER MET HIM. STATES HE WAS OUT OF THE COUNTRY IN SWEDEN DURING NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND PART OF NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT AND THEREFORE CANNOT STATE WHETHER HISS WAS AT ACCOKEEK JULY FOUR NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR ANY OTHER TIME. WAGNER DENIES BEING AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER OR DOING HIS OWN DEVELOPING AT ACCOKEEK. WAGNER STATED HE DOES NOT KNOW ANY COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATIONS ON THE PART OF SALLY RINGE, LENORE THOMAS OR EVEN CHARLES KRAMER. KNOWS OTHER RINGE SISTER BUT DENIES KNOWING ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. DENIES KNOWING CHAMBERS BUT REFERRED TO HIM AS QUOTE OBVIOUSLY CRACKED UNQUOTE AND ADMITTED BEING CONTACTED BY LENORE THOMAS STRAUS IMMEDIATELY AFTER SHE WAS INTERVIEWED BY BALTIMORE AGENTS AND THE TWO OF THEM LAUGHED OVER THE BUREAUS INQUIRY. WAGNERS ATTITUDE WAS ONE OF BELITTLING THE BUREAUS INVESTIGATION. INTERVIEW BEING INCORPORATED IN REPORT.

HOTTEL

END

EFH:MB
74-94

Kisseloff-549

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URGENT

MARCH 18, 1949

SAC - NEW YORK

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. REURTEL MARCH SEVENTEEN AND BULET MARCH SIXTEEN LAST. INSTRUCTIONS IN BULET DO NOT PRECLUDE YOUR OFFICE INTERVIEWING FRANCIS FRANKLIN, PRESENTLY AN INSTRUCTOR AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

100-[illegible] - 2517

RECORDED - 4

HOOVER

FLJ:mpd

EX-117

Kisseloff-550

COPIES DESTROYED

169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 20 17 3-47P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP.- R. REOURTEL MARCH FOUR, LAST AND REBUTEL MARCH SIXTEEN, LAST. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER REBUTEL PRECLUDES INTERVIEWING FRANCIS FRANKLIN, PRESENTLY AN INSTRUCTIOR AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

INDEXED - 4

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74-1333-2577

F B I

23 MAR 23 1949

Kisseloff-551

EX-117

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
MAR 17 4 26 PM '49

RECEIVED
MAR 17 3 49 PM '49

Kisseloff-552

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 18, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JACKSON

WAB/GJR 12/14/75

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Renytel March 11, 1949, requesting a re-interview of GARDNER JACKSON in connection with the 20th Anniversary Petition of the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

On March 17, 1949, JACKSON was interviewed at his office, the Cooperative League of the United States of America, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., and he advised that he recalled that he had sent a copy of the above mentioned Petition to ALGER HISS in 1947 when this Petition was published. JACKSON stated that HISS returned the Petition with a letter in which HISS indicated that he felt he could not sign the Petition because his position as the President of the Carnegie Peace Foundation precluded his taking so positive a stand in any highly controversial position.

JACKSON advised that although he is unable to find HISS' letter and has not read it for a year or so, there is nothing in this letter to indicate that HISS was sympathetic to the Communist Party or to Soviet Russia. JACKSON has advised that he will undertake to find this letter and will make it available to the F. B. I. with the understanding that it will be not used in any unjust manner against HISS. JACKSON has been assured that any use which the Bureau may make of this letter will be wholly in conformity to the laws of the United States.

JACKSON recalled that a number of individuals did refuse to sign this Petition on the grounds that it was "red baiting" and added to the "anti-Soviet hysteria" sweeping the country. Among these individuals, JACKSON listed Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, SUMNER WELLES, and Senator WAYNE MORSE of Oregon.

JACKSON advised that he was hesitant about turning over HISS' letter to any agency inasmuch as he wanted HISS to have the benefit of all presumptions in connection with his trial. JACKSON admitted, however, that it was to be presumed that the trial of HISS would be conducted in accordance with the laws of this country.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #242310
DATE 4/10/87 BY SP6B/ATAR

RECORDED - 4 | 74-1333-25118
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23 MAR 23 1949

DDC:cl
74-94

cc - New York

INDEXED - 4

Kisseloff-553

5 MAR 28 1949

5-74

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MAR 18 3 37 PM '19
FBI - SEIZED/MAIL
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-554

38191

DDO:cl
74-94

DIRECTOR, FBI 3-17-49 5:15 PM URGENT

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

JAHAM. REWTOLET TO BUREAU MARCH FOUR, LAST, REQUESTING THE HOUSTON OFFICE TO INTERVIEW ROBERT STRIPLING RE CHRONOLOGY OF GJ EXHIBITS 47 THROUGH 51. RELIABLE SOURCES ADVISE STRIPLING IN TOWN FOR FOUR OR FIVE DAYS. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN IF HOUSTON OR OTHER OFFICE INTERVIEWED STRIPLING PER REQUEST IN REFERENCED LETTER. IF STRIPLING NOT INTERVIEWED, BUREAU SHOULD CONSIDER PERMITTING WFO TO CONDUCT INTERVIEW. BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUTEL NO LATER THAN MONDAY, MARCH 21, NEXT.

HOTTEL

10:24AM 3-21-49
Delaurigne advised OK

RECORDED: 4

INDEXED: 4

EX-117

Kisseloff-555

MARCH 17, 1949

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 17 3:00p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REFERENCE NYTEL MARCH THREE CONCERNING NECESSITITY OF SECURING ADDITIONAL AUTHENTICATED HANDWRITING SPECIMENS OF ALGER HISS IN ORDER TO SHOW HE WROTE Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR AND SIGNED K FORTY AND K THREE FORTY THROUGH K THREE FORTYTWO. SELECTIVE SERVICE FILE OF HISS REVIEWED AND QUOTE SS SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE UNQUOTE FORM BEARING DATE OF MAILING AS MAY SEVEN FORTYTWO, SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY. BUTEL MARCH SIXTEEN INDICATES THIS QUESTIONNAIRE PAREN K SEVEN THIRTYTWO END PAREN CONTAINS HANDWRITING IDENTIFIED WITH Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR, K THREE FORTY THROUGH K THREE FORTYTWO. K SEVEN THIRTYTWO BEARS NOTARY SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF L. JOSEPH RODIER DATED MAY FOURTEEN FORTYTWO. RODIER RESIDES THIRTEEN THIRTYFOUR TAYLOR STREET, NORTHEAST, WASHINGTON, DC, AND IS TELLER, WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY BRANCH OFFICE, SIX TWENTY SEVENTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST. RODIER CANNOT IDENTIFY HISS FROM PHOTOGRAPH AND DOES NOT RECALL NOTARIZING DOCUMENT. HE CAN TESTIFY REGARDING HIS OWN SIGNATURE AND CAN PRODUCE CERTIFICATE AUTHORIZING HIM TO ACT AS NOTARY PUBLIC DURING PERIOD OF MAY FORTYTWO. SUBPOENA DUCES TEKUM TO PRODUCE K SEVEN NAUGHT TWO SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO FRANK D. NORTON, DEPUTY

RECORDED 61

74-94
CJJ:NPB

Kisseloff-556

2520

EX-1

DIRECTOR, DC SS HEADQUARTERS, NINETEEN NAUGHT ONE D STREET, N. W., HOME ADDRESS SIXTEEN TWENTY FULLER STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. PERSONNEL FILES OF HISS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE, ADMISSION TO PRACTICE IN US SUPREME COURT FORM, AND AUTO REGISTRATION RECORDS CHECKED BUT DO NOT CONTAIN SUFFICIENT HANDWRITING BELIEVED TO BE OF VALUE. FBI LABORATORY REPORT MARCH SEVEN REFLECTS RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF K SEVEN NAUGHT TWO WHICH IS POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM ON FILE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK AND WHICH HAS BEEN AUTHENTICATED. LAB REPORT INDICATES K SEVEN NAUGHT TWO SIGNATURE WRITTEN BY SAME PERSON WHO SIGNED K FORTY, THEREFORE, NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION CONTEMPLATED HERE TO SECURE AUTHENTICATED SPECIMENS OF HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE OF ALGER HISS.

HOTTEL

74-94
CJJ:NPB

RECEIVED
MAR 18 9 08 AM
ANCHORAGE

Kisseloff-558

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 3 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 16 11-40 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS-R, ESPIONAGE-R. RE MIAMI TEL TO DIRECTOR, NY AND BOSTON, REQUESTING BOSTON FORWARD COMMUNICATIONS AS SET FORTH IN BOSTEL MARCH SIXTEEN LAST TO MOBILE RATHER THAN MIAMI. INSTANT COMMUNICATIONS TOGETHER WITH APPROPRIATE COVER LETTER FORWARDED TO MOBILE AMSD THIS DATE AS REQUESTED.

SOUCY

WA ACK AND DISC PLS

NY PLS HOLD

WA BS R 3 WA

RECORDED - 61 174-1333-2521

F B I

23 MAR 23 1949

52 MAR 24 1949

Kisseloff-559

RECEIVED
MAR 17 2 28 PM '49
RECORDS BRANCH
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
MAR 17 12 22 PM '49

Kisseloff-560

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1949

TELETYPE

FBI MIAMI 3-17-49 9-36 AM HSB

DIRECTOR AND SACS, OSTON AND NEW YORK.....U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS - R, ESPIONAGE - R. RE BOSTON TEL MARCH SIXTEEN LAST. EGLIN FIELD, FLORIDA IS IN TERRITORY COVERED BY MOBILE FIELD DIVISION. BOSTON FORWARD REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS TO MOBILE RATHER THAN MIAMI.

CARSON

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 937AM OK FBI WASH DC

SUHEVU OK FBI BS EM

NYC VFKKW NYC OK FBI NYC GAF

RECORDED - 61

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174-1233-2522

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MAR 23 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-561

DISC PLSMV

MAR 24

RECEIVED
MAR 17 11 36 AM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
MAR 17 8 54 AM '49

Kisselloff-562

MAR 17 9 37 AM '49

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 17, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Peyton Ford called me late on the afternoon of March 16, and stated that he had received the Bureau's memorandum pertaining to the developments in the Hiss-Chambers case and the interview with photographer Crane; that the concluding paragraph urged the Department that the information not be disclosed, that there were instances where information had reached newspapers. Ford stated he was not familiar with any such instances and he wondered if it was believed that he was responsible.

I told him I was sure the statement in the memorandum was a general admonition since there had been numerous leaks. I referred to the Statler Hotel leak, the leak in the Bentley case, and others.

He wondered if we would keep this in mind if we had any specific information from specific sources and let him know. I told him we would be glad to keep it in mind.

Kisseloff-563

LBN:hmc

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 61

124-[illegible]-2523

F B I

23 MAR 23 1949

The Dept is a sieve.

5 MAR 20 1949

EX-1

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 19 6 56 PM '94

MAR 21 10 42 AM '94
RECEIVED-TUCSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

MAR 17 1 59 PM '94
RECEIVED-TUCSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 21 11 16 AM '94

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
MAR 21 12 24 PM '94

Kisseloff-564

MARCH 17, 1949

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 17 3:00p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REFERENCE NYTEL MARCH THREE CONCERNING NECESSITITY OF SECURING ADDITIONAL AUTHENTICATED HANDWRITING SPECIMENS OF ALGER HISS IN ORDER TO SHOW HE WROTE Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR AND SIGNED K FORTY AND K THREE FORTY THROUGH K THREE FORTYTWO. SELECTIVE SERVICE FILE OF HISS REVIEWED AND QUOTE SS SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE UNQUOTE FORM BEARING DATE OF MAILING AS MAY SEVEN FORTYTWO, SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY. BUTEL MARCH SIXTEEN INDICATES THIS QUESTIONNAIRE PAREN K SEVEN THIRTYTWO END PAREN CONTAINS HANDWRITING IDENTIFIED WITH Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR, K THREE FORTY THROUGH K THREE FORTYTWO. K SEVEN THIRTYTWO BEARS NOTARY SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF L. JOSEPH RODIER DATED MAY FOURTEEN FORTYTWO. RODIER RESIDES THIRTEEN THIRTYFOUR TAYLOR STREET, NORTHEAST, WASHINGTON, DC, AND IS TELLER, WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY BRANCH OFFICE, SIX TWENTY SEVENTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST. RODIER CANNOT IDENTIFY HISS FROM PHOTOGRAPH AND DOES NOT RECALL NOTARIZING DOCUMENT. HE CAN TESTIFY REGARDING HIS OWN SIGNATURE AND CAN PRODUCE CERTIFICATE AUTHORIZING HIM TO ACT AS NOTARY PUBLIC DURING PERIOD OF MAY FORTYTWO. SUBPOENA DUCES TEKUM TO PRODUCE K SEVEN NAUGHT TWO SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO FRANK D. NORTON, DEPUTY

RECORDED

74-94
CJJ:NPB

74-2524

DIRECTOR, DC SS HEADQUARTERS, NINETEEN NAUGHT

HOME ADDRESS SIXTEEN TWENTY FULLER STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC.

PERSONNEL FILES OF HISS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE, ADMISSION TO PRACTICE IN US SUPREME COURT FORM, AND AUTO REGISTRATION RECORDS CHECKED BUT DO NOT CONTAIN SUFFICIENT HANDWRITING BELIEVED TO BE OF VALUE. FBI LABORATORY REPORT MARCH SEVEN REFLECTS RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF K SEVEN NAUGHT TWO WHICH IS POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM ON FILE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK AND WHICH HAS BEEN AUTHENTICATED. LAB REPORT INDICATES K SEVEN NAUGHT TWO SIGNATURE WRITTEN BY SAME PERSON WHO SIGNED K FORTY, THEREFORE, NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION CONTEMPLATED HERE TO SECURE AUTHENTICATED SPECIMENS OF HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE OF ALGER HISS.

HOTTEL

74-94
CJJ:NPB

AU OF INVESTIGATION
TMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1949

TELETYPE

FBI BUFFALO 3-17-49 9-45 PM EST REA

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK CITY AND NEWARK U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-C. RE NEWARK TEL MARCH SIXTEEN LAST.

MR. AND MRS. H. WILLARD ORTLIP, ART INSTRUCTORS AT HOUGHTON COLLEGE, HOUGHTON, NY, STATED THEY LIVED IN THE CASTLE FROM APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN TWENTY ONE TO TWENTY FOUR AND THEN MOVED INTO GIRTHS TAVERN, A BUILDING ADJACENT TO THE CASTLE GROUNDS WHERE THEY RESIDED UNTIL ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY. THEY STATED NUMEROUS ARTISTS MOVED IN AND OUT OF THE CASTLE BUT THEY DO NOT RECALL THE NAMES OF ANY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS AND THEY DO NOT REMEMBER CHAMBERS. THEY BELIEVE A MRS. WALTER EVANS, A RESIDENT OF FORT LEE, MRS RICHTER, MOTHER OF ERNEST RICHTER, A CASHIER AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT LEE, AND JOSEPH NEEHAM OF COYTESVILLE, NJ, TO BE THE PERSONS WHO WOULD KNOW MOST OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO LIVED AT THE CASTLE DURING THE PERTINENT YEARS. NEWARK WILL INTERVIEW THESE THREE PERSONS FOR INFORMATION REQUESTED BY NYC IN REFERENCED TELETYPE.

MAYNOR

ECORRECTION FIFTH FROM LAST LINE ELEVENTH WORK SHOULD BE JOSEPH NOT JOSTPH

Kisseloff-567

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 9-51PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

NYC URRM OK FBI NYC ROT

RECORDED - 67 174-1[illegible]-2525
INDEXED - 67 23 MAR 23 1949

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MAR 17 9 51 PM '49

Kisseloff-568

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1949

WASH 33 FROM NEW YORK TELETYPE 17 7-46

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. REBULET JANUARY NINETEEN, LAST, AND WFO TEL MARCH TWO, LAST, REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH MARY BELL GORMAN, MENTIONED BY MRS. VICTOR PERLO IN CONNECTION WITH UNDERGROUND APPARATUS NY REFERENCES REFLECT PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH FURNISHED SIGNED STATEMENT APRIL FOURTEEN, FORTYEIGHT IN MIAMI CONCERNING CP ACTIVITIES OF MRS. AND MR. FRANCIS J. GORMAN. CROUCH SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY IN-INTERVIEWED RE ANY INFORMATION HE HAS OF MRS. GORMAN-S PARTICIPATION IN UNDERGROUND. MRS. GORMAN PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AMERICAN RED CROSS, NYC. INFORMATION SHOULD BE EXPEDITIOUSLY FURNISHED NY SO MRS. GORMAN CAN BE INTERVIEWED.

SCHEIDT

MIAMIA ADVISED

END

NY R 26, 28, 30, AND 33 WA

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 6

174-1333-2526

F B I

23 MAR 23 1949

53 MAR 24 1949

Kisseloff-569

MAR 17 7 52 PM '49

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
MAR 17 8 37 PM '49

Kisseloff-570

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
1221 Esperson Building
Houston, Texas
March 16, 1949

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

Director, FBI

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Re Washington Field letter dated March 4, 1949 to the Director.

R.N. STRIPLING, Stripling Drug Company, San Augustine, Texas, advised SA Lewis O. Orsborn on March 16, 1949 that his son, ROBERT E. STRIPLING, and family left San Augustine March 11, 1949 to visit his brother-in-law, Dr. MIZZELL, a dentist, at Lenoir, North Carolina, and would subsequently go to Washington, D.C. where he can be located 2108 - 38th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. ROBERT E. STRIPLING is not due to return to San Augustine, Texas, for about ten days.

A copy of referenced letter is attached for the information of the Charlotte Office. The Charlotte Office at Lenoir, N.C. will locate and interview ROBERT E. STRIPLING along the lines suggested in referenced letter.

Washington Field will ascertain if STRIPLING has arrived in Washington and interview him in accordance with referenced letter.

RUC.

Very truly yours;

Galen N. Willis

GALEN N. WILLIS
SAC

LOO:NK
65-584
AMSD
cc: Charlotte (Encl.) AMSD
WFO (74-94) AMSD
New York AMSD

RECORDED - 71
23 MAR 23 1949

7-1335-2527

INDEXED

EX-1

ROUTINE

MARCH 16, 1949

SAC - DETROIT

JAHAM. REURTEL MARCH FIFTEEN LAST. CONDUCT INTERVIEW WITH RUTH YANOVER.

RECORDED - 62

62-75528

HOOVER

X-1

FLJ:mpd

b

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ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-572

Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

FBI DETROIT 3-15-49 10-50 AM EST SSB

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REWFO LET TO DIRECTOR MARCH THIRD LAST AND BALTIMORE LET DATED MARCH EIGHT IN WHICH DETROIT REQUESTED TO INVERTIEW RUTH YANOVER, WIFE OF JULES. DETROIT FILE REFLECTS BOTH YANOVERS ACTIVE MEMBERS OF CP, PRESENTLY BELIEVED IN PROFESSIONAL GROUP. REPORTS ON YANOVERS BEING PREPARED AND WILL BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. DETROIT WILL NOT INTERVIEW RUTH YANOVER AS INSTRUCTED DUE TO CP MEMBERSHIP. IF BUREAU DESIRES YANOVER TO BE INTERVIEWED, SUTEL.

END

10-51 AM OK FBI WASH DC EJC

Tel to Det.

RECORDED - 61 174-1333-253 O-CONNOR

INDEXED - 61

F B I

23 MAR 23 1949

Kisseloff-573

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 15 10 52 AM '49

Kisselloff-574

RECEIVED—FLETCHER

MAR 15 11 30 AM '49

DECODE OF DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 322 FROM SIS NUMBER 113 DATED MARCH 15, 1949 AT MEXICO CITY. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R. REFERENCE YOUR CABLEGRAM MARCH 14. CLOSING LETTER DATED MARCH 10 SENT IN POUCH MARCH 11 LAST.

RECEIVED: 3-15-49 9:02 PM MET

RECORDED - 61 | 74-1333-2529

F B I

23 MAR 23 1949

EX-1

cc: Mr. Fletcher

Kisseloff-575

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

53 MAR 24 1949

OUT RECEIVED
MAR 16 10 15 AM '49
MAR 16 8 30 AM '49
RECEIVED
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 15 1948
TELETYPE

38190

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 7 AND NEW YORK 5 FROM BALTIMORE 15 3-43 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAN, RENYTEL TODAY RE CONCEALMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS BY CHAMBERS ON SPIER FARM NEAR GLEN GARDENER, N. J. DURING NINETEEN THIRTY TWO OR THIRTY THREE. MRS. CHAMBERS UPON INTERVIEW , HAS SUPPLIED FOLLOWING INFORMATION. SHORTLY AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE, MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS BEGAN PERIODIC RESIDENCE AT ABOVE FARM, MOVING AWAY FROM THIS FARM FOR GOOD DURING EARLY FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTY THREE. SOMETIME DURING RESIDENCE AT ABOVE FARM, MRS. CHAMBERS BURIED A LETTER SIZED METAL FILE CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNIST PAMPHLETS AND LITERATURE WHICH THEY DID NOT DESIRE TO HAVE DISCOVERED IN THEIR POSSESSION, IN THEIR TRUCK GARDEN PLOT LOCATED NEAR THE BARN. AFTER MOVING FROM THE FARM IN THE EARLY FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, MRS. CHAMBERS RETURNED TO THE SPIER FARM AND RECOVERED THE ABOVE METAL LETTER FILE WITH ITS CONTENTS. AT THE TIME OF RECOVERY, MRS. CHAMBERS TOLD MR. AND MRS. SPIER REGARDING THE CONCEALMENT OF THE METAL FILE AND THEY HELPED HER LOCATE AND RECOVER SAME. SUBSEQUENT TO RECOVERY, MRS. CHAMBERS STATED, THEY DISPOSED OF THE COMMUNIST LITERATURE AND PAMPHLETS BY DESTROYING THEM OR GIVING THEM AWAY. SHE DID NOT RECALL THAT THERE WAS ANYTHING BUT COMMUNIST PAMPHLETS AND LITERATURE IN THE FILE AT THE TIME IT WAS BURIED AND SHE DENIED THAT THERE THERE IS ANYTHING BELONGING TO THE CHAMBERS PRESENTLY BURIED ON THE SPIER FARM. MRS. CHAMBERS RECALLS THE YEAR CLEARLY BECAUSE HER DAUGHTER ELLEN WAS BORN IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, AND SHE RECALLS THAT SHE WAS PREGNANT AT THE TIME SHE MADE THE

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REC'D ESPIONAGE
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FLETCHER

ABOVE RECOVERY. ~~MRS MRS~~ MRS. CHAMBERS DENIES THAT THERE WERE EVER ANY CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS BURIED ON THE SPIER FARM, TO HER KNOWLEDGE, AND STATED THAT THE BUREAU WOULD ACCOMPLISH NOTHING IN FOLLOWING OUT THIS MATTER ANY FURTHER. MRS. CHAMBERS DESCRIBED THE SPIERS AS LIBERALS IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE WHO WERE SOMEWHAT SYMPATHETIC TO THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, AND EXPRESSED INTEREST IN THEIR ATTITUDE AT THE PRESENT TIME. MRS. CHAMBERS DENIED THAT SHE EVER TOLD MRS. SPIER THAT THE ABOVE METAL FILE CONTAINED CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AND DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE SPIERS EVER KNEW THE ACTUAL CONTENTS OF THE METAL FILE WHICH MRS. CHAMBERS RECOVERED IN THEIR PRESENCE.

MCFARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

NY ACK AND DISC PLS- WA HOLD ON PLS

NY BA R T5 NY

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
MAR 15 9 04 PM '49

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
MAR 15 10 22 PM '49

Kisseloff-580

STANDARD F

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 14, 1949

FROM : SAC, Memphis

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., Et Al
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Washington Field letter of 3-4-49 and report SA V. WALSER PROSPERE dated March 14, 1949 at Memphis, Tennessee.

At the time GEORGE W. STOCKING, Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, was interviewed on March 10, 1949, he furnished the following information which it is believed might be of interest to the Bureau in connection with the investigation of the above captioned case. STOCKING advised that he had recently returned from Washington, D. C. where he saw his sister, RUTH STOCKING BURTON, 1514 17th Street N. W., who advised him she had recently been interviewed by special agents of the FBI in connection with this case. She told STOCKING that at the time she was interviewed she could not recall the name of a girl who might be able to furnish information relative to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, and told GEORGE STOCKING that the girl's name was MADELINE JAFFE. GEORGE STOCKING stated that he had known MADELINE JAFFE for a number of years, stating that she was a former student of his at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, about 1931. He said that she worked for him as a paper grader at that time. He said that she was majoring in economics and that he believed that she was of Hebrew extraction and was from New York. STOCKING said that he later saw her in Washington, D. C. in about 1933, at which time she was working for the National Recovery Administration, and he believed that from the time he had seen her in Texas and the time he met her in Washington she had attended Columbia University, New York, for one year, had been married and divorced. He stated he did not know the name of her husband and never heard any mention of there being any children. STOCKING said that he had no idea where she might be at the present time, and did not know anyone who would unless it might be that GUSTAV PECK would know.

STOCKING stated that he considered her to be "left of center" and explained this by stating that she was not objective in looking at social problems and suffered from emotional instability. He stated he knew nothing further concerning her or her family, and not knowing ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, could not state that MADELINE JAFFE knew him. STOCKING advised that he was merely furnishing this as the name of the girl his sister could not remember at the time she

VWP:BH
74-8

cc New York
Washington Field

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 61

74-1533-2531

F B I

23 MAR 23 1949

Kisseloff-581

5 MAR 24 1949 304

MAR 21 11 39 AM
ESPIONAGE
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

was interviewed by agents of the Bureau.

STOCKING was questioned as to the identity of persons who might have known ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, and he stated that while he did not know SILVERMAN or any of his associates he imagined that WILLIAM LIESERSON, formerly in the office of LEO WOLLMAN, Director of the Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration, might know him. STOCKING pointed out that he was an employee of the National Recovery Administration for a period of approximately 25 days, actually, and did not know many of the personnel of that organization.

2531

Kisseloff-583

SAC, Washington Field

March 14, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

RECORDED - 61

74-1333-2532

Reference is made to your letter to the Bureau dated February 28, 1949, requesting authority to interview Mrs. John R. Steelman, wife of the Presidential Advisor and a former neighbor of Abraham George Silverman when she resided at 2138 California Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., during the period 1936 to 1938.

X-1

No contact should be had with Mrs. Steelman by your office.

cc-New York

FLJ:pd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 15 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-584

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 15 4 24 PM '94
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: Feb. 28, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Perjury; Espionage-R;
Internal Security -R
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
Internal Security -R

Rebulet February 3, 1949. Request authority to interview Mrs. JOHN R. STEELMAN, nee EMMA L. ZIMMERMAN, wife of Presidential Advisor, a former neighbor of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, when she resided at 2138 California Street, N.W., 1936 to 1938 as she may be in possession of information regarding SILVERMAN's activities during residence at above address.

CCC:JPW
74-94-431

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

174-1333-25
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23 MAR 23 1949

Kisseloff-586

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-8

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	3/14/49	3-10-49	V. WALSER PROSPERE BH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Jas., ET AL	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GEORGE W. STOCKING, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., does not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, ALGER HISS, HENRY COLLINS, or JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. States he had never seen them to his knowledge, and knows nothing concerning associates in or out of National Recovery Administration.

1 cc Campbell 4-1-49

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to Bureau dated March 4, 1949

DETAILS: GEORGE W. STOCKING, Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, advised that he did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, and to his knowledge had never seen him. He was exhibited a photograph of SILVERMAN and said that to the best of his knowledg he had never seen the man. STOCKING advised that he knew of SILVERMAN as an employee of the National Recovery Administration, but that he had no contact with him professionally or socially. He stated that from rumors he heard, SILVERMAN was an employee of the National Recovery Administration, but that he had no contact with him professionally or socially. He stated that from rumors he heard SILVERMAN was emotional, but said that this was the extent of his knowledge of him. STOCKING said he knew of no friends of SILVERMAN, exactly what he did in the National Recovery Administration, or anything that he did outside the office. He said he knew nothing of his activities in any way whatsoever. He stated he never heard of any arguments he had had with GUSTAV PICK or SIDNEY HILLMAN, both of whom were known to STOCKING, PECK as a former associate at Columbia University, and HILLMAN as an executive in Washington, but said that from what he had heard of SILVERMAN'S emotional instability he would judge that such were possible.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: D. S. Hoolette SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-2533

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3-23-49

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Yang
3-21

Kisseloff-589

STOCKING was exhibited a photograph of ALGER HISS and advised that to the best of his knowledge he had never seen him. He advised that his knowledge of HISS was limited to what he had read in the newspapers, and that he did not know him in Washington, or anything concerning him.

STOCKING was also exhibited a photograph of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and he advised that he had never seen him to the best of his knowledge and knew nothing whatsoever concerning him or any of his friends or activities.

With respect to HENRY COLLINS, STOCKING advised that he believed he recalled a person named COLLINS as being associated with the Legal Division of the Petroleum Section of the National Recovery Administration, but that he was not certain and did not know the man personally, or anything concerning him.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-590

2533

E-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-8

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	3/14/49	3-10-49	V. WALSER PROSPERE BH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., ET AL	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GEORGE W. STOCKING, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., does not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, ALGER HISS, HENRY COLLINS, or JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. States he had never seen them to his knowledge, and knows nothing concerning associates in or out of National Recovery Administration.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to Bureau dated March 4, 1949

DETAILS: GEORGE W. STOCKING, Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, advised that he did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, and to his knowledge had never seen him. He was exhibited a photograph of SILVERMAN and said that to the best of his knowledge he had never seen the man. STOCKING advised that he knew of SILVERMAN as an employee of the National Recovery Administration, but that he had no contact with him professionally or socially. He stated that from rumors he heard, SILVERMAN was an employee of the National Recovery Administration, but that he had no contact with him professionally or socially. He stated that from rumors he heard SILVERMAN was emotional, but said that this was the extent of his knowledge of him. STOCKING said he knew of no friends of SILVERMAN, exactly what he did in the National Recovery Administration, or anything that he did outside the office. He said he knew nothing of his activities in any way whatsoever. He stated he never heard of any arguments he had had with GUSTAV PICK or SIDNEY HILLMAN, both of whom were known to STOCKING, PECK as a former associate at Columbia University, and HILLMAN as an executive in Washington, but said that from what he had heard of SILVERMAN'S emotional instability he would judge that such were possible.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-591

DOCUMENTS SECTION
MAR 13 1949

TELETYPE

38189

FBI NEW HAVEN 3-18-49 5-23 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND BOSTON URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS-R. RE WFO LETTER TO NEW HAVEN DATED MARCH ELEVEN LAST. BERNARD BRODIE, PROFESSOR AT YALE UNIVERSITY ADVISED HIS PRESENCE AT DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, REQUESTED BY JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, NOW PROFESSOR WILLIAMS COLLEGE, MASS., ALTHOUGH REQUEST MIGHT HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY HISS. BRODIE ADVISED FIRST MET HISS AT SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AND CONTACTS VERY LIMITED WITH HIM. NEVER RECEIVED ANY CORRESPONDENCE FROM HISS. STATED VAGUELY REMEMBERS A LT. CHEEVERS BEING ASSIGNED WITH HIM TO STATE DEPARTMENT AS WAS HOWARD JOHNSON, A COUSIN OF JOSEPH E. JOHNSON. DOES NOT KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF CHEEVERS OR HOWARD JOHNSON AND KNEW NOTHING CONCERNING THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH HISS. BRODIE ADVISED WILLIAM G. FOX, FORMERLY OF STATE DEPT., PRESENTLY PROFESSOR AT YALE UNIVERSITY, KNOWS HISS AND PERHAPS KNOWS WHEREABOUTS OF DANIEL S. CHEEVER. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY NEW HAVEN WILL INTERVIEW FOX ON MARCH TWENTYFOUR NEXT. NEW HAVEN INDICES NEGATIVE ON FOX. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BOSTON OFFICE WILL INTERVIEW JOSEPH E. JOHNSON AS TO ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM HISS AND PICTURES OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS SHOULD BE DISPLAYED TO HIM. ALSO SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED REGARDING PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF COUSIN HOWARD JOHNSON.

GLEASON

NY AND BS TO BE ADVISED

RECORDED - 4
174-1[illegible]-2534
JF JB K
23 MAR 23 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI 3-8-49 10:15 AM

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

(1)

JAMAN. BENYTELS MARCH THREE, LAST, AT TWELVE TEN AND TWELVE FORTEEIGHT, PM, AND WFOTEL TO BUREAU MARCH THREE, LAST, AT FOUR PM. NY REQUESTS EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION AT BUREAU OF STANDARDS RE 2J EXHIBITS FORTEEIGHT AND FIFTIONE. REQUEST CLEARANCE AS INDICATED IN REFERENCED WFO TELETYPE.

ROTTEL

RECORDED - 4

124-1333-2535

F B I

23 MAR 22 1949

INDEXED - 4

Kisseloff-593

MARCH 8, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAMES. [illegible] MARCH 8 OF AND SEVEN. DOK X [illegible] FUTURE TO [illegible]

[illegible] INDUSTRY TO [illegible] AND [illegible] AIR STATIONS. ARTHUR LAFURELL FIELD

VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES [illegible] MONTHLY [illegible].

RECORDED - 4 -2536 RECEIVED

[illegible]
74-1333

cc - Washington Field (by special messenger)

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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-594

TCF

MARCH 8, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. REURTELS MARCH FOUR AND SEVEN. DOKEX RAMOS FEEHAN WILL BE IN NEW YORK THURSDAY TO MAKE REQUESTED EXAMINATIONS. ARRIVING LAGUARDIA FIELD VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES NINE THIRTYFIVE AM.

RECORDED - 4 74-1333-2536 HOOVER

RCF:FMB
74-1333

cc - Washington Field (by special messenger)

MAR 9 1 OR PM '49
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-595

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 20 7 7-16P

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

(1)

JAHAM. REBUTEL MARCH FIVE, FORTY NINE, AT FIVE FORTY FIVE PM. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT HE WOULD PREFER THAT AN EXAMINATION BE MADE OF THE HANDWRITING SPECIMEN CONTAINED IN ALGER HISS QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR PRIOR TO MAKING ANY APPLICATION OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT, NYC. THE CHIEF JUSTICE, AS WELL AS THE CLERK OF THE COURT, ALSO STATED THAT HE WOULD PREFER THAT AN IDENTIFICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT BE MADE BY A HANDWRITING EXPERT PRIOR TO MAKING ANY APPLICATION OF THIS COURT FOR EITHER THE ORIGINAL OR PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 4 174-1333-

MAR 23 1949

Kisseloff-596

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
MAR 7 7 32 PM '49
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

FBI CINCINNATI 2-24-49 2-56 PM EST JCL

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK, [redacted] BALTIMORE U R G E N T

JAMAN. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN. ROBERT SLAGLE, SEVEN ONE EAST LONGVIEW AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, WAS EMPLOYED AT GLENN L. MARTIN FROM JUNE, ONE NINE FOUR ZERO TO JULY, ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT. DURING THE EARLY MONTHS OF ONE NINE FOUR ONE, SLAGLE WORKED WITH FELIX A. INSLERMAN AS A DRAFTSMAN AND LAYOUT MAN IN THE ELECTRICAL AND RADIO GROUP. SLAGLE DID NOT PREVIOUSLY KNOW INSLERMAN BUT THINKS THAT PERHAPS HE WORKED IN THE SHOP AT THE PLANT BEFORE WORKING IN THIS GROUP. SLAGLE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH ANY BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON INSLERMAN, DID NOT KNOW ANY OF HIS ASSOCIATES OR OF ANY PRIOR EMPLOYMENT. SLAGLE KNEW INSLERMAN ONLY TO SPEAK TO HIM WHILE AT WORK AND DESCRIBED HIM AS A QUIET PERSON WHO APPARENTLY HAD LITTLE TO DO WITH OTHER PERSONNEL IN THE PARTICULAR GROUP. SLAGLE IDENTIFIED QUOTE BUZZ UNQUOTE AS QUOTE BUZZ UNQUOTE MARTINDALE, A RATHER FLIPPANT AND TALKATIVE YOUNG MAN IN HIS EARLY TWENTIES, AT THAT TIME, WHO WAS EMPLOYED AS A STOCK CLERK AND MESSENGER IN THE ENGINEERING LABORATORY. THE FIRST NAME OF MARTINDALE WAS NOT KNOWN TO SLAGLE BUT IT IS FELT THAT HE CAN BE IDENTIFIED FROM PERSONNEL RECORDS AT GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY. BALTIMORE HANDLE. RUC.

OSTHOLTHOFF

END

ACK PLS WA

3-00 PM OK FBI WA ELM

NYC OK FBI NYC EMCC

BA T OK FBI BA DNS

DISCONN

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

174-1333-2537

F B I

23 MAR 23 1949

53 MAR 24

EX-117 Kisseloff-598

5-7-49

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
FEB 24 3 36 PM '46

Kisseloff-599

FEB 24 3 02 PM '46

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-9-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)
(Bureau file 74-1333)

WAS 1099R 10/15/75

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY SP7 MacJTB
ON 7-21-83
266,586

Reference is made to a report of the FBI Laboratory to Boston dated March 7, 1949, transmitting to Boston two guest registration books, covering the summer season of 1937, as follows:

Q161 - consisting of a guest registration book received from Mrs. ETHEL MacDUFF, of the Knight Homestead, Peterboro, New Hampshire, and

Q163 - consisting of a guest registration book of the Bleak House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, as made available by LUCY ELLIOTT DAVIS.

The Laboratory report indicated that no photographic copies of Q161 or Q163 were made. In addition it is pointed out that a handwriting examination of Q161 and Q163 failed to reflect known handwriting specimens of PRISCILLA HISS, ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Under date of February 22, 1949 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on a visit to Peterboro, New Hampshire, indicated to New York and Boston agents that, according to his recollection, the Bleak House was the best possibility and the Knight Homestead the next best possibility of being the tourist home at which he allegedly stayed with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the pertinent period, which investigation has disclosed was between August 10 and August 15, 1937.

Information received from New York previously has indicated that although WHITTAKER CHAMBERS recalled the Hiss-Chambers party registered at Thomaston, Connecticut, he had no such recollection of a registration at Peterboro, New Hampshire.

FMC:md
65-3251
cc New York

74-1333-2538
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RECORDED - 76

31 ~~MAR 24~~ 1949
Mar 22, 1949

INDEXED - 76

Kisseloff-600

EX-117

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169 DEC 16 1964

5-748

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MAR 11 2 12 PM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Jones
3-11
J

Kisseloff-601

The Bureau is advised that should Boston at this time return the aforementioned guest books to their respective owners it would make them available for physical possession by investigators for the defense in the event the defense considered them to be material. It is suggested that should either of these guest registration books become important to the trial of this case, the Government may desire to produce these registrations rather than to have them introduced by defense attorneys. Accordingly, the Bureau is requested to advise Boston at its convenience whether it appears desirable to obtain the consent of the respective owners to keep these books for an indefinite period of time as exhibits in the Boston Office file.

A copy of this letter is being made available to the New York Office as the Bureau may desire to have New York present this matter to THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, for his views.

New York is requested to withhold any action on this matter pending receipt of Bureau advices.

95

SAC - Boston

March 14, 1949

Director - FBI

RECORDED - 71 JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Boston letter to the Bureau dated March 9, 1949, requesting advice as to the disposition of the guest registration books of the Knight Homestead, Peterboro, New Hampshire (Q-161), and the guest registration book of the Bleak House, Peterboro, New Hampshire (Q-163).

Since the FBI Laboratory has been unable to reach a definite conclusion as to the handwriting in these guest registration books and since no apparent value can be derived from them by the defense, the Boston Office should return these books to their respective owners.

cc - New York

FLJ:mpd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
MAR 15 1949
FBI

Kisseloff-603

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

3818

March 3, 1949

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re my memorandum February 14, 1949. The summary report in this matter as to most of the material necessary is now in typing as to what is believed essential to the trial of ALGER HISS for Perjury. Suitable reference is also made to all individuals who are mentioned in connection with the allegations as to HISS and CHAMBERS individually and as they were associated together. Some of these persons have absolutely refused to say anything on the grounds of self-incrimination. Otherwise they have indicated a denial of any knowledge of the situations. Such individuals and others, who have been contacted and have furnished information as would possibly not be admissible in the Government's case in chief, have been included with information as to their background and the possible connection they might have with the matter. Some of these may be desirable as rebuttal witnesses or the information might be desired to refresh the recollection of the person, if called as a witness, or to impeach such person. These various items will be written substantially by March 7, 1949, except for certain items which are being pursued further to obtain corroboration of the statements, particularly of CHAMBERS. Most of those remaining are of doubtful potentiality as to obtaining further substantiation of CHAMBER'S allegations.

William Edward Crane

This individual has furnished considerable information as to his relationship with CHAMBERS but probably, due to a confusion of what he had to do with BORIS BYKOV and what he had to do with CHAMBERS, his testimony may in part complicate the situation. It is believed, however, that he has furnished much more in the way of information than was furnished by WADLEIGH or RENO, who have been considered as possible witnesses to substantiate the espionage activities that were carried on by CHAMBERS, and incident to which he had connections with ALGER HISS, although these particular witnesses may not be able to identify HISS in the various transactions.

100-139[illegible]-2539

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

23 MAR 23 1949

Kisseloff-604

Jones
3/7/49

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MAR 14 9 50 AM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
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MAR 8 7 14 PM '49

RECEIVED
MAR 15 4 27 PM '49
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
MAR 15 4 30 PM '49
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-605

Association of Alger Hiss with Chambers

We have obtained no later specimens from the Woodstock typewriter of ALGER HISS than the one dated May 25, 1937. It has been difficult to obtain satisfactory known handwriting specimens of HISS as of the time he would have prepared the four handwritten memoranda turned over by CHAMBERS November 17, 1948. Further effort is being made to obtain known handwriting specimens of HISS relative to the same period of time as would be concerned with the preparation of these four handwritten memoranda.

As to the trip to Peterborough, New Hampshire, with incidental stop at Thomaston, Connecticut, in August, 1937, by HISS and wife and CHAMBERS to see HARRY DEXTER WHITE, CHAMBERS has tentatively identified a place in Peterborough regarding which we are endeavoring to obtain a registration or other information which would corroborate CHAMBERS. With the exception of one maid who recalls CHAMBERS as being at the HISS home at some unfixed date, we have been unable to produce any witnesses who are willing to testify as to the fact that HISS was in the presence of CHAMBERS during the period of 1936 to early 1938 when CHAMBERS was calling at the home of HISS and obtaining these documents.

Felix August Inslerman

The identification of the camera of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN as producing two of the films recovered from CHAMBERS may make possible the introduction of the information as to INSLERMAN in the trial although this probably would not show the condition as conclusively as would the witnesses WADLEIGH, CRANE and RENO.

Due to certain motions of the defense, hereinafter referred to, we are including complete reference to the documents reproduced from the five strips of film turned over to the House Un-American Activities Committee by CHAMBERS in December, 1948, with identification of these original records in either the State Department, Navy Department, or Bureau of Standards. Some of these documents may well have been furnished to CHAMBERS also by ALGER HISS.

Motions of the Defense

The motions of the Defense for a Bill of Particulars and the furnishing to them of certain evidence, records, documents, et cetera, in the possession of the Government, which later were covered by a subpoena upon the United States Attorney to produce same at the trial and also to produce same for examination prior to trial, came on for argument February 21, 1949, before United States District Court Judge WILLIAM BONDY with Attorney EDWARD C. McLEAN appearing for the defense and Special Assistant to the Attorney General RAYMOND P. WHEARTY appearing for the Government.

At this time Mr. WHEARTY indicated he was not prepared to argue the motion and asked for a continuance when the attorney who was to argue same would be available and indicated that Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN, to whom the matter was assigned, was not available at this time.

However, at the insistance of Mr. McLEAN, numerous matters were discussed or agreed upon resulting in an agreement by Mr. WHEARTY on the record to furnish certain items to the defense.

It was argued by the Government that the defense in their pre-trial examinations in the libel action of CHAMBERS had opportunity to obtain practically all of the data which they were now seeking the Government to furnish in a Bill of Particulars. The Court did not agree with this thought. A motion was made for continuance to March 14, 1949, which was not agreed upon. The arguments continued with further requests of the defense for these various items indicating that they wished same for examination by their experts before trial. Incident to such they desired the typewriting specimens we have obtained from various persons, presumably written on the typewriter of HISS, and which the Government believes identical with the typewriter that produced the suspected documents furnished by CHAMBERS in November, 1948. The defense also indicated a desire for copies of all 69 documents submitted in the pre-trial hearing and also the five strips of film,which are actually in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee, as well as prints made from these films with advice as to whether or not these were the only documents the Government was depending upon in charging HISS. The Government representative generally agreed that they were entitled to these various items but that they were Grand Jury exhibits and they desired an order of the Court that they were to be turned over to the defense. Finally it was agreed that all matters as would finally be decided upon would be included in the final order of the Court rather than on the basis of the discussions of this date. The matter was continued for argument to February 24, 1949.

On February 24, 1949, Mr. WHEARTY presented to the Court and the defense a written answer and an affidavit supporting same in which it was agreed generally that the Government would furnish much of the material requested by the defense.

Mr. McLEAN opened his oral arguments with a statement of the facts as to how HISS came into the situation on the testimony of CHAMBERS before the House Un-American Activities Committee and that HISS, thereafter, voluntarily appeared and denied these allegations of CHAMBERS. They called attention to the fact that at this time no documents were involved in the allegations; that later, as a result of a radio broadcast statement of CHAMBERS, HISS had brought a libel action, and in a pre-trial hearing on November 17, 1948, the documents

now involved were first produced by CHAMBERS; that, further, CHAMBERS had previously testified he did not get any documents from HISS. It was indicated that HISS insisted these papers be turned over to the Department of Justice which was done November 19, 1948. He advised that they had not been able to carefully examine these documents and, particularly, they had no opportunity for an expert to examine same, regarding which the originals themselves would be required. It is also indicated that subsequent to the production of the first documents CHAMBERS had turned over certain film, upon which appeared other documents, to the House Un-American Activities Committee; that as to this they had some copies of the prints made from the film but that they did not know if they had all of them. It was indicated that at the Grand Jury action in New York, HISS testified and that he was called to testify on December 15, 1948, solely for the purpose of making certain statements which are now included and made the basis of the indictment for perjury; that these were made on the date the Grand Jury was to be dismissed and, therefore, there would be no materiality as to the statements now charged as false testimony. The Court indicated he was not in agreement with any such argument. The arguments on the Bill of Particulars followed substantially the arguments set out on the petition of the defense. These have been previously furnished to the Bureau.

The defense requested, particularly, information as to which of the documents, among the documents submitted and those reproduced from the film, would be used against HISS and, also, if there were any others which would be used against HISS.

Mr. WHEARTY indicated the Government would desire to cover documents which were furnished over the entire period of association of HISS with CHAMBERS, possibly during 12 to 15 months, and as to some of which there is, of course, no copies available. The defense continued then with various requests for details such as the date, place and the individual items turned over on each occasion. It was contended by the Government that they would have to collectively refer to these, particularly those turned over during the months of February and March, 1938, and as alleged in the indictment. The Court indicated he did not agree with the fact that this should place any restriction on any reasonable proof of the Government as they indicated it was generally in effect as alleged as to the time and place. The Court called attention to the fact that apparently the defense wanted the Government's evidence rather than an understanding of what is charged to HISS.

It is believed that the concessions of the Government through Mr. WHEARTY to the request of the defense were extremely liberal although stating that this was being done without any admission by the Government that this would be required under the rules and that it will be necessary for the Government to produce such as claimed by the defense, and that the Government was submitting these because they believed in fairness to the defense; that they should have these matters which the Government agreed to.

The various items, which are numbered hereinafter in accordance with the motions of the defense, were thereafter discussed and passed upon by the Court or agreed to by the Government as to whether they would furnish same to the defense.

1. The Government agreed that they should have all papers produced by CHAMBERS on November 17, 1948, at Baltimore, which are marked Exhibits 1 to 47, that is, the original documents.

2. As to the complete set of prints made from the five microfilm strips, the Government agreed to produce reproductions of these as available to the defense.

3. This was a request for any other papers, et cetera, other than those produced at Baltimore or which were turned over to the House Un-American Activities Committee, which were to be used by the Government and as delivered by CHAMBERS to any person, regarding which the Government indicated there were no others but that if such became available they would make same available to the defense in the future.

4. As to the defense's request for the film, the containers and wrappings, the Government indicated these are in the possession of the House Un-American Activities Committee and agreed to furnish a letter to the defense that the Department of Justice was agreeable to the House Un-American Activities Committee furnishing these to the defense.

5. As to any and all documents in the possession of the Government, photographs of which were contained on the rolls of microfilm, it was agreed that these would be furnished to the defense. Mr. McLEAN contended that in addition to examining the prints made from the microfilm he should also have for examination the original Government documents from which these were produced. Mr. WHEARTY indicated that Item 5 is one of the items we have agreed to give to the defense.

Mr. WHEARTY stated that the Government's position is that under Rule 16 the defense is not entitled to anything, not even the pumpkin papers, because they do not belong to the defendant nor were they obtained from others by seizure or process, and the Judge indicated that he had passed on the question. Mr. WHEARTY indicated that the Government's position was technically that they are not entitled to anything but in this respect it would be prejudicial and unreasonable to the defendant to deny them access to this material.

6. The request of the defense for all letters, memoranda, and papers of any nature claimed to have been written by the defendant or by any other person on any typewriter at any time owned by or in the possession of the defendant, his wife or family, was answered by Mr. WHEARTY that they had agreed

to furnish these specimens as collected by the Government only as to such as have been identified as typed on the same typewriter as the documents produced at Baltimore. However, the defense wants all of these specimens as collected whether identified or not. The defense indicated they were desirous of showing the Government had obtained material written on other typewriters which would thus indicate they had disposed of the Woodstock typewriter. However, the Judge indicated this would be of no value. As to those the Government conceded to the defense, Mr. WHEARTY indicated they were giving these without waiving the point that the defense is not entitled to anything. As to this the Court stated, "I think the Government is surprisingly liberal and technically I do not know whether he would have to give you all of that".

7. As to furnishing any and all handwriting samples we have of HISS and wife, Mr. WHEARTY indicated they could get such samples at any time from their client and his wife; that, however, the Government was furnishing to them the copies of the four documents in the supposed handwriting of HISS which had been produced at Baltimore.

8. As to the typewriter itself, Mr. WHEARTY indicated that he believed this was a thing they were entitled to and when and if we find it they would be given access to it, but that presently we definitely did not have such typewriter.

9. As to the samples of the typewriters of CHAMBERS or his wife as well as typewritten and handwritten memoranda, et cetera, Mr. WHEARTY did not agree to produce these and the Judge denied the request without prejudice to the defense to move further to produce these before trial.

10. As to the reports, analyses, and studies made by experts or technicians, whether employed by the Government or not, relating to examinations of the paper or ink or handwriting or typing appearing on the documents or relating to the film, et cetera, Mr. WHEARTY objected to furnishing these to the defense and the Court denied such request without prejudice to a renewal of the request at the time of trial.

11. As to the request for all written statements and affidavits signed or unsigned by CHAMBERS to the Department, FBI, House Un-American Activities Committee, or any other branch of the Government, both before and after August, 1948, and to which the defense indicated they desired to show from these the inconsistent statements of CHAMBERS, the Court, in substance, took this under advisement.

12. As to the matter of inspecting the Grand Jury minutes, the Judge reserved decision and probably will rule on this in his opinion, it being indicated by the Court that it was not the usual thing to allow examination of the Grand Jury minutes unless it was necessary to serve the ends of justice.

It was agreed that the Court would examine the material filed and would submit a memorandum as to his opinion tentatively; that the defense and the Government should then agree upon a form of order which would be prepared, they would agree upon same and as to which any disagreements would be resolved by the Court, after which a formal order would be entered. This has not been arrived at as yet.

In concluding it is noted that at this hearing the Judge stated with reference to what had been agreed upon to be furnished to the defense, "Mr. Whearty was quite liberal" and he again repeated this statement with the statement, "I think the Government has been quite liberal. Technically, you may not have been entitled to anything."

Due to the delay in furnishing this material and the expected time they will request in order to thoroughly examine same, it is entirely possible that there will be a request later to extend the trial date beyond March 21, 1949.

The above has been set out in some detail as these matters may have a material bearing on the case presented by the Government. The defense, of course, will have the advantage of knowing, in substance, what some of the proof, if not all of the proof, as will be presented by the Government and they will undoubtedly prepare their defense accordingly, based upon the information and material furnished to them, at least in a substantial part. It is believed that this may have gone beyond the requirements as would have been required in a Bill of Particulars and covers possibly the Government's proof in addition to advising the defendant as to the charge he must meet.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. CONNELLEY,
Assistant Director.

Kisseloff-611

FD-1a

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-28-49	1-18-49	MAURICE A. TAYLOR HNW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE -R; INTERNAL SECURITY -R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH reinterviewed 1-18-49, repeated information regarding meetings with ELEANOR NELSON, DAVID ZIMMERMAN and individual believed possibly identical with BORIS BYKOV. WADLEIGH insists this unknown individual had right arm missing and sleeve hung loosely; at least, this is his definite impression. WADLEIGH advised his first wife, MARIAN ROBERTS WADLEIGH, was aware of his Espionage activities and reconciled herself to them. He stated she had socialistic leanings but was not a Communist and never aided any Communist activities. WADLEIGH stated HAROLD WILSON (ZIMMERMAN) visited their home on several occasions, and she met CHAMBERS on one occasion. Further information concerning WADLEIGH'S associations with EVA MOLL obtained during interview.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/82 BY SP1 65K/AMJ Per a Release 101-2668 225,248

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949 (Bureau File #74-1333)
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, New York, dated December 23, 1948.
Report of Special Agent ALEXANDER W. NEALE, Washington, dated December 27, 1948.

DETAILS:

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc AAG Campbell 2-4-49 FLJ cow

In accordance with Bureau instructions contained on page 12 of the letter of reference, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was reinterviewed at the Washington Field Office on the evening of January 18, 1949 by Special Agents LAMBERT G. ZANDER and the writer. The

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74-1333-2540

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EX-117

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Kisseloff-612

purpose of this interview was to secure information for the purpose of identifying BORIS BYKOV and to corroborate earlier statements of WADLEIGH and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

WADLEIGH again advised that the name of BORIS BYKOV was entirely unfamiliar to him prior to questioning by Bureau Agents. He repeated the story of a meeting with an individual who was associated with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who was obviously engaged in Soviet Espionage along with CHAMBERS. This meeting was reported at page 50 of referenced report of Special Agent KELLY dated December 23, 1948. WADLEIGH recalled that the meeting took place one evening in North East Washington during the latter part of 1937 and possibly occurred on Rhode Island Avenue, N.E., where he had met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on several occasions. WADLEIGH explained that he used to meet CHAMBERS around 7 PM, or shortly thereafter, frequently in rather remote parts of Washington and often on Rhode Island Avenue and New York Avenue, N.E. He stated that for luncheon appointments, he had eaten lunch with CHAMBERS on a number of occasions down town, frequently at the Olmstead Grill, which was a favorite restaurant of CHAMBERS', and on one occasion in the tea room on the seventh floor of Woodward and Lothrop Department Store.

It must be stated that WADLEIGH is vague in his descriptions of meeting places and indicated unfamiliarity with the North East locations and stated he could not be certain where the particular meeting with the individual believed to be BYKOV occurred. His best recollection is that he proceeded alone to a pre-arranged spot for a meeting with CHAMBERS and upon arriving there, found CHAMBERS had a companion with him, that the three of them then proceeded to a nearby restaurant for dinner and thereafter he separated from CHAMBERS and the latter's companion. WADLEIGH was certain there was no other person present and advised that neither he nor CHAMBERS used an automobile in connection with the meeting.

In addition to the description of the individual already furnished, namely that he was in his middle forties, medium height, rather stocky build, reddish brown hair, pointed nose and with right arm or most of it missing, WADLEIGH mentioned the following: He stated that the unknown companion of CHAMBERS had a long, straight bony typed nose and that his nose seemed to be projected from his forehead, that is they ran at a similar angle. He repeated that the unknown subject was somewhat older than WADLEIGH and some shorter than himself. He was not certain but believed the unknown subject did not wear eye glasses. With reference to the armless condition of this person, WADLEIGH stated positively it is his impression that the man was armless on his right side and that the sleeve hung loose on the right. Further, that he shook hands with the individual's left hand and recalled some slight embarrassment in this

23 40

connection. With regard to the dinner, he cannot recall that the unknown individual experienced any difficulty in eating with one arm but feels that the fact his attention was not attracted confirms his belief that the man used only his left arm in eating. He was of the impression that the unknown subject was Russian and recalled he spoke with an accent. Concerning the subject matter of conversation, WADLEIGH got the impression that the unknown individual was a superior of CHAMBERS, and he recalled that the unknown man lectured to him about being more social minded and urged him to meet more people and widen his acquaintance. WADLEIGH repeated that the unknown subject told him his superior in Moscow thought WADLEIGH should deliver more material than he had been doing and again gave instructions to procure any information which would enlighten them concerning the war which Germany and Japan were preparing against the Soviet Union. WADLEIGH had the impression that the unknown man had just recently arrived here from Moscow.

With reference to the unknown subject's position, WADLEIGH recalled that prior to this meeting both CHAMBERS and HAROLD (DAVID ZIMMERMAN) made reference to a superior whom HAROLD referred to as the "boss" and CHAMBERS had mentioned as the "so-called boss." He mentioned CHAMBERS was not as respectful as would have seemed appropriate.

In connection with the above meeting, WADLEIGH had a distinct recollection of one or more conversations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at a later date, possibly after CHAMBERS defected, in which CHAMBERS referred to one SACHA as one with whom CHAMBERS had spent hours and hours talking where they should go and what they should do. WADLEIGH thought Spain had been mentioned and that some reference had been made about going to Spain to fight. WADLEIGH stated he had associated this unknown SACHA with the man he had met as described above, but now he is not certain and his recollection is not completely clear about the conversation.

With further reference to the above described meeting with the unknown associate of CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH related he had told ELEANOR NELSON subsequently about meeting this unknown man who only had one arm, and she told him he must have dreamed about such an individual as there was no such person in existence.

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In the course of the last, or one of the last, contacts WADLEIGH had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and during which time CHAMBERS indicated to him that he had withdrawn from all activity in this regard, they discussed briefly CHAMBERS' ability and success in obtaining informants in government circles. WADLEIGH recalled that CHAMBERS stated the recruitment of these individuals was not too difficult when their convictions and beliefs coincided but WADLEIGH added that he believes CHAMBERS mentioned to him that he did experience some difficulty with his paid informers.

WADLEIGH was questioned again concerning his acquaintance with ELEANOR NELSON and his first meeting with DAVID ZIMMERMAN, alias HAROLD WILSON. He repeated his statement that he had met ELEANOR NELSON in the early 1930's and that both had been members of the Socialist Party. He was acquainted with PAUL PORTER and aware of the separation of PAUL PORTER and ELEANOR NELSON at an earlier date. WADLEIGH stated he had left the Socialist Party about the time of ROOSEVELT'S first inauguration, but he kept in touch with ELEANOR NELSON through their connection with the Tenants League.

WADLEIGH insisted that he had been introduced to HAROLD and ELEANOR NELSON as a result of conversations previously reported in which he had experienced a desire to collaborate and had offered his services for this purpose. He stated he had been very friendly with ELEANOR NELSON and mentioned that he had considered going with her seriously as he had difficulties with his first wife. He advised that when first introduced to HAROLD, it was indicated that he would be making his contacts with HAROLD thereafter and recalled stating that if that were the case, he would not be seeing ELEANOR again. WADLEIGH advised that from the actions of both at that time he was somewhat suspicious that HAROLD (DAVID ZIMMERMAN) and ELEANOR NELSON might be living together, which reportedly was true. He advised he had never visited either HAROLD WILSON or ELEANOR NELSON in their homes and that he never met the two of them together again. Confirming his suspicions concerning the associations between ELEANOR NELSON and HAROLD, WADLEIGH recalled an occasion when he had made an appointment to meet HAROLD at the Union Depot and at the time of the appointment, ELEANOR NELSON had appeared and advised him HAROLD had the flu and could not be there.

WADLEIGH advised that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and had never collaborated with any persons in securing information other than those mentioned already, namely CHAMBERS, ZIMMERMAN, ELEANOR NELSON and BORIS BYKOV (?). He also stated that no other individuals were aware of his activities with the exception of his first wife, mentioned hereafter.

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In accordance with instructions of referenced letter contained at page 13, WADLEIGH was questioned further concerning his first wife, MARIAN ROBERTS, whom he met at the London School of Economics and married in London in April 1929. He advised that he and his first wife had experienced difficulty in living together and had separated on several occasions, the last time in 1939 or early 1940 and stated that his wife had obtained a divorce in the summer of 1940 at Reno, Nevada. He stated they have one daughter, ANN, age 16, who is presently living with his sister, MRS. CLARE HAYES, wife of BARTLETT H. HAYES, Phillips Street, Andover, Massachusetts. WADLEIGH mentioned that while he was in Turkey in 1938 his wife had visited him there, and that she became aware of his interests in EVA MOLL. He stated that apparently his wife determined then that he did not have sufficient love for her and when she returned to Washington, D.C., she began going with CARROLL DAUGHERTY, whom she subsequently married, following her divorce from WADLEIGH. He again mentioned that CARROLL DAUGHERTY is now a professor at North Western University, Evanston, Illinois.

WADLEIGH advised that his first wife had majored in Economics and had secured her degree from the Chicago University. It is recalled that he met her at the London School of Economics. He stated she had Socialistic leanings but is certain she had never been a member of the Communist Party and had never aided the Communists in any underground activity personally. WADLEIGH stated when he first began to work for the Soviet underground, his wife was in Chicago attending school. He advised he told her of his activities and that although she was fully aware of his activities, she became reconciled to it, although not necessarily in agreement with his conduct. WADLEIGH recalled that HAROLD (DAVID ZIMMERMAN) had visited WADLEIGH and his first wife on several occasions at their home, address Wedderburn Station, near Dunloring, Virginia. WADLEIGH also stated he believed his first wife had met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on one occasion.

Copies of the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ZIMMERMAN are being enclosed herewith for the Chicago Office for display purposes to MARIAN DAUGHERTY.

WADLEIGH recalled that his first wife had worked in the Treasury Department for about one year (1937)? under one HAAS, formerly of the Federal Farm Board, whose immediate superior was HARRY DEXTER WHITE and at a later date, she worked for a short time in the Customs Bureau, Treasury Department at New York City.

WADLEIGH was questioned briefly concerning the material developed in the referenced report of Special Agent ALEXANDER W. NEALE dated December 27, 1948 at Washington, D.C.

WFO File #74-94

WADLEIGH advised that he had become acquainted with EVA MOLL in Istanbul, Turkey in 1938. He related that some friends, NAUM JASNY and his wife, MARIE JASNY (deceased), who formerly worked in the Agriculture Department, had referred WADLEIGH to a German in Ankara, Turkey, who had invited WADLEIGH to his home and through this German family, name not recalled, he had met EVA MOLL, who was then employed at the Eti Bank, which was a holding company operated by the Government of Turkey and engaged in running the mining industry. He mentioned EVA MOLL was a secretary and did semi-professional work, stating she was well educated and spoke German, Turkish, very good English and nearly perfect French.

WADLEIGH stated he began seeing EVA MOLL regularly and became quite serious about her and contemplated having her come to America to join him. He mentioned that he had written to her several times in 1940 but received no reply and he now believes that she did not receive his letters. He advised that shortly before the war, EVA sent him the sum of $380 for safe-keeping and stated that he had placed it in the bank and kept it for her. He advised that last year, one OTTO DONNER, a friend of EVA MOLL'S had called on him and requested the money, indicating that her sister and brother-in-law, one HANAU, an Economist, were coming to the United States to live and the money would assist them. He stated he told DONNER he would prefer receiving instructions from EVA and in the fall of 1948, received a letter from her indicating that she was still living in Istanbul and was still unmarried. As a result, he turned the money over to DONNER.

With reference to Professor FRITZ VANDERVOSTER, WADLEIGH recalled this individual as being one Von Der OSTEN, an Archeologist, who lived in Istanbul and received his mail at the American Embassy. He stated this individual was very polished and well educated and had been partly educated in the United States, WADLEIGH believed at the University of Chicago. He stated although he was well received in the Embassy and received his mail there, the Embassy people warned him against Von Der OSTEN and that EVA MOLL particularly distrusted him as she was very anti-Nazi, her mother being Jewish. He mentioned that Von Der OSTEN did question him about the United States-Turkish trade agreements then being arranged but stated, of course, he did not furnish him any information.

WADLEIGH mentioned that his brother, RICHARD R. WADLEIGH is presently employed by the U. S. Military Government in Vienna, Austria and receives his mail through an APO box in New York City, something like 777. He stated also that his mother, Mrs. HENRY RAWLE WADLEIGH (JULIA) is

WADLEIGH

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living in Vienna with his brother, RICHARD, and he believed that she, likewise, is performing some duty for the military government.

ENCLOSURES: TO CHICAGO
3 photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
3 photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, alias HAROLD WILSON, DAVID CARPENTER.

- P E N D I N G -

WFO File #74-94

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE CHICAGO DIVISION:

At Chicago, Illinois will interview Mrs. CARROLL DAUGHERTY, formerly MARIAN ROBERTS WADLEIGH for a detailed account concerning her knowledge of the Espionage activities of her former husband, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, and any other individuals involved. It is noted herein that WADLEIGH admits his first wife was aware of his activities, that HAROLD WILSON (DAVID ZIMMERMAN) visited at their home on several occasions, and that she met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on one occasion. Mrs. DAUGHERTY can be located through her husband, who is a professor at North Western University. This interview should be conducted in such a manner as not to embarrass Professor DAUGHERTY.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

At New York City, in further reinterview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS will question CHAMBERS concerning the recollection of WADLEIGH, of conversations with CHAMBERS in which the latter made reference to one SACHA, whom he had talked with a great deal, discussing what they would do and where they would go. WADLEIGH apparently has the impression that CHAMBERS was contemplating breaking away from his Soviet associations at that time, although the reverse may have been the case and CHAMBERS was contemplating activities in some other field at the time as WADLEIGH believes going to Spain or fighting in Spain was mentioned.

Will also question CHAMBERS about any additional informants he may have had or may have approached, particularly paid informants. It is noted that WADLEIGH recalled a reference by CHAMBERS to difficulty experienced with paid informants and mentioned that CHAMBERS had indicated some discussion in connection with paid informants, remarking that he had little difficulty in recruiting persons having convictions along the lines similar to their own.

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FD-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1-28-49	1-18-49	MAURICE A. TAYLOR HNW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE -R; INTERNAL SECURITY -R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH reinterviewed 1-18-49, repeated information regarding meetings with ELEANOR NELSON, DAVID ZIMMERMAN and individual believed possibly identical with BORIS BYKOV. WADLEIGH insists this unknown individual had right arm missing and sleeve hung loosely; at least, this is his definite impression. WADLEIGH advised his first wife, MARIAN ROBERTS WADLEIGH, was aware of his Espionage activities and reconciled herself to them. He stated she had socialistic leanings but was not a Communist and never aided any Communist activities. WADLEIGH stated HAROLD WILSON (ZIMMERMAN) visited their home on several occasions, and she met CHAMBERS on one occasion. Further information concerning WADLEIGH'S associations with EVA MOLL obtained during interview.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949 (Bureau File #74-1333)
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, New York, dated December 23, 1948.
Report of Special Agent ALEXANDER W. NEALE, Washington, dated December 27, 1948.

DETAILS:

In accordance with Bureau instructions contained on page 12 of the letter of reference, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was reinterviewed at the Washington Field Office on the evening of January 18, 1949 by Special Agents LAMBERT G. ZANDER and the writer. The

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Tracy
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
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Mr. Fletcher

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REBULET MARCH EIGHTH INSTANT. ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN, PRES. OF F AND D PRINTING CO., WHICH PRINTS DAILY WORKER, ON INTERVIEW AT HIS HOME STATES HE IS MEMBER OF CP AND ADVISES HE LECTURED AT WORKERS SCHOOL BEGINNING ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY TWO, THIRTY THREE, UNTIL ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY TWO, AND STATES THEN LECTURED ONE YEAR AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. STATES HE CANNOT RECALL WHAT COURSES HE TAUGHT AT WORKERS SCHOOL, NINETEEN THIRTY TWO, THIRTY THREE, AND STATES HE DOES NOT RECALL WHO TAUGHT "PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM" AT THAT SCHOOL AT THAT TIME. ADVISES HE MAY HAVE TAUGHT THAT COURSE THEN, SINCE HE DID TEACH "PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM" AT VARIOUS TIMES AT WORKERS SCHOOL. SHOWN PHOTO OF ALGER HISS AND PRISCILLA HISS. ADVISES HE CAN "IN GOOD CONSCIENCE" SAY THAT HE CANNOT RECALL ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS BY NAME OR FROM PHOTO AS EVER HAVING BEEN STUDENTS IN ANY OF HIS CLASSES AT WORKERS SCHOOL. STATES ALSO HE CANNOT RECALL EVER SEEING EITHER HISS. ADVISES HE CANNOT RECALL ANY STUDENTS IN HIS CLASSES DURING NINETEEN THIRTY TWO, THIRTY THREE, OR ANY OF HIS STUDENTS AT ANY TIME, SINCE HE ONLY

END OF PAGE ONE

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74-1333-2541

17 [redacted] 1949

Teletype NY C 3-16-49

Kisseloff-622

EX-1

LECTURED AND DID NOT GIVE PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. SAYS ALSO HE NEVER KEPT ANY PERSONAL RECORDS OF ANY OF HIS STUDENTS. ATTENTION OF BUREAU IS DIRECTED TO CASE CAPTIONED "JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, IS-C.", BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO TWO SEVEN NAUGHT TWO SEVEN WHICH INDICATES THAT JEFFERSON SCHOOL PROBABLY TOOK OVER THE COURSES OF THE WORKERS SCHOOL. IF BUREAU DESIRES THAT AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE CONTACT JEFFERSON SCHOOL FOR PERMISSION TO EXAMINE RECORDS OF ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS AT WORKERS SCHOOL NINETEEN THIRTY TWO, THIRTY THREE, TO DETERMINE IF ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS WERE STUDENTS AT WORKERS SCHOOL THAT PERIOD, BUREAU WILL SO ADVISE THIS OFFICE. JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE OLD RECORDS OF ATTENDANCE OF WORKERS SCHOOL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

2541

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 15 12 42 AM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisselöff-624

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: March 17, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 12:05 P.M., Mr. Ray Whearty of the Department phoned and stated that Whittaker Chambers' attorney in Baltimore, Mr. Cleveland, has been trying to reach Chambers urgently and wants Chambers to get in touch with him. Whearty suggested that our New York Office might know where Chambers could be reached, and if so it was requested that they tell Chambers to get in touch with his attorney, Mr. Cleveland in Baltimore, immediately.

Mr. Whearty advised that he would appreciate being notified whether the word had been passed to Mr. Chambers.

ACTION:

This information was relayed to New York.

ADDENDUM:

Upon receiving word from ASAC Belmont in New York that Whittaker Chambers was excused on March 16 and advised that he was going to his farm, and that this was the only place the New York Office knew to refer him, Mr. Ray Whearty was so advised at 12:50.

Mr. Whearty stated that he had received word from the attorney, Cleveland, that Alger Hiss' attorney, McLean, wanted the deposition hearing which had been set for March 18 postponed anyway.

ACTION:

None. This is for information.

LW:EW

RECORDED - 76

174-1333-2542

EX-117

52 MAR 30 1949

Kisseloff-625

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 2-14-49 5-10 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY TENTH LAST.

ATTIC IN HOME OF MR. FRED J. WOOD, THOMASTON, CONN. THOROUGHLY SEARCHED WITHOUT LOCATING THIRTYSEVEN TOURIST REGISTER.

GLEASON

END

ACK PLS

WA 5-11 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NY OK FBI NYC GAF

DISC PLSVM

G.I.R.-7
RECORDED - 112
EX-141
EX-16

74-1533-2543

Kisseloff-626

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
FEB 14 5 12 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-627

MARCH 16, 1949

[illegible], NEW YORK URGENT

SMITH, IRVING, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REPORTS OF FILING QUESTIONNAIRES FILED BY ALGER HISS WHEN HE MADE APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN THIRTY THREE AND IMMEDIATELY SUBMIT SAME TO FBI LABORATORY. SHELL.

HOOVER

FLJ/mg

[illegible] 16 1949

[illegible] 16 1949

[illegible]

[illegible] -2544

Kisseloff-628

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

file 5ASB

F-19a

Supervisor [illegible] Room 1647

Subj: [illegible]

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial [illegible]
Date [illegible]

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~100-136425~~	
~~[illegible] #[illegible]33~~	
~~62-32430~~	~~33~~
~~62-2706~~	~~638~~
~~61-2587~~	~~[illegible]~~
~~61-7562~~	~~597~~
~~100-11507~~	~~355, 2[illegible]~~
~~101-1117~~	~~35~~
Walter	
~~100-136425~~	
~~[illegible]~~	~~6~~
~~100-5-65~~	~~1053~~
~~[illegible]~~	~~250, 2[illegible]~~
	1900

Kisseloff - 629

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brenner Room 1647

Subj: Walter Sassman

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial [illegible]
Date 3/-9

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~100-21844~~	~~989, 510,~~
~~101-467~~	~~35,~~
65-56402	2288, 1094, 97, 98,
	~~101, 109, 113, 117, 119,~~
	~~30, 1018, 41,~~
~~65-56402~~	~~1145,~~
~~61-7559~~	~~8348,~~
~~100-[illegible]~~	~~1, 1013,~~
~~100-3-60~~	~~339,~~
~~100-[illegible]743~~	~~33,~~
~~65-56402~~	~~1936, 1058, 1713,~~
~~100-21844~~	~~1055, 1[illegible],~~
~~62-68105~~	~~67X,~~
~~100-[illegible]~~	~~4,~~

/ 2 written

Kisseloff - 630

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Walter Lassman

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial [illegible]
Date 3-7

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~[illegible]~~	~~13, 10, 11,~~
~~121-[illegible]~~	~~23,~~
~~100-4381-~~	~~18,~~
~~65-[illegible]~~	~~1183,~~
~~61-6837-~~	~~54, 10, 11,~~
~~65-[illegible]~~	~~1173,~~
~~100-345761-~~	~~1,~~
~~121-51-~~	~~20, 10, 14, 15,~~
Mrs Rua Lassman	
~~100-208381~~	~~7, 10, 11, 29~~
Walter R.	
? ~~121-10094-~~	~~13,~~
~~100-3-65-~~	~~1053, 1054,~~

Walter
Initialed

Kisseloff - 631

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Walter R. Lossman

___ Exact Spelling
___ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial
Date 3-7-47

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-24699	3,
65-56402	1920, 1983,
101-5914	6,
100-3-65	847 p. 13
100-35543	6,
100-08381	7, p. 20, 29, p. 3 supp
100-3-17	120,
100-16201	4, p. 24
100-340226	1,
61-7582	1298, p. 409, 1420, 1676, 1773,
65-56402	1[illegible], p. 103, 104,

Initialed

Kisseloff - 632

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Lamm, Walter

___ Exact Spelling
___ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial
Date 3-9

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~[illegible]~~	
~~[illegible]~~	
~~[illegible]~~	
~~[illegible]~~	
~~[illegible]~~	
~~100-21044 [illegible]~~	
~~[illegible]~~	
Walter R	
~~100-13425~~	
~~[illegible]~~	

Kisseloff - 633

Initialed

SAC, Washington

March 16, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases; et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

266,556

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-82 BY SP2 MAC/RB

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones, Washington, D. C. dated January 28, 1949, pages 17 and 18 which report the results of an interview with Harry C. Feldstone who operates the Economy Typewriter Exchange and is also a notary public at 1531 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is noted that Harry C. Feldstone notarized two copies of a Navy form dated November 30, 1943, signed by Priscilla Hiss. This form had to do with the enlistment of Timothy Hobson upon his entering the U. S. Navy.

Further reference is made to the report of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones, Washington, D. C., dated March 4, 1949, on page seven, which sets out the results of a reinterview with Feldstone on February 4, 1949. Feldstone furnished a signed statement in which he stated that he has no recollection of ever having seen or heard of Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss, or Timothy Hobson.

The Washington Field Office should immediately advise if it was brought to Feldstone's attention when reinterviewed on February 4, 1949, that he had notarized the Navy forms of Timothy Hobson in 1943. If this was not brought to his attention he should be reinterviewed and this fact should be called to his attention.

Since it is apparent that Feldstone has been most uncooperative when interviewed, he possibly may have been the second-hand dealer who received the Woodstock typewriter from the Hisses subsequent to 1938 and has possibly concealed this information.

The New York Office should call the above matter to the attention of Mr. T. J. Donegan for his consideration toward issuing a subpoena for Harry C. Feldstone to appear before the Grand Jury in New York City.

CC - New York (Special Delivery)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
MAR 16 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 34

FLJ:EW

EX-59

71 MAR 18 1949

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Winnington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Tease
Gandy

Kisseloff-634

tickler

SAC, Chicago

March 11, 1949

RECORDED - 34

Director, FBI

2546

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

EX-59

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R:
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Chicago teletype dated March 4, 1949, requesting the Bureau and the Washington Field Office to furnish pertinent information concerning Walter and Lucy Sassaman and further requesting the Bureau to advise whether Walter Sassaman should be questioned about his own activities as well as those of all suspects in this case.

Walter Sassaman appears in the Bureau files as Walter Richard Sassaman, Walter Russell Sassaman, Walter R. Sassaman, Walter Sassaman and Walter Sassman.

The following information concerning Sassaman under the above names appears in the files of the Bureau and is in addition to that information which is available to the Washington Field Office:

Page 24 of the report of Special Agent Andrew M. Dinsmore dated July 5, 1944, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in the case entitled, "Communist Political Association, District #9, St. Paul Field Division, Internal Security - C", reflects that Walter R. Sassaman came to Minnesota in 1935 to become Employment Director for the Works Progress Administration. Lee Pressman, who was then an official in the Federal government, had recommended Sassaman for the position. It was reported that Sassaman veered more and more to the left through his association with Orville Olson, Roger Rutchick, Abe Harris and Chester Watson. In 1938, Governor Elmer Benson appointed Sassaman as Executive Secretary of the Minnesota State Planning Board. Informant who was a member of the Communist Party in 1937-1938, advised Special Agent Gordon A. Philips that during this period Sassaman was a member of the Communist Party and served as one of the liaison men between the Workers Alliance and Elmer Benson. b2 b7D

(100-16201-4, pg. 24)

On page 2 of the report of Special Agent J. M. Brady, August 8, 1942, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in the case entitled, "Karl A. Lundberg; Internal Security; Special Inquiry - War Department", D. H. Whitmore, manager of the Industrial Relations Unit, Twin City, Ordnance Plant, Minneapolis, advised that in the late 1930's Walter Sassman, Regional Director of the Communist Party, held a meeting at his home in White Bear, Minnesota.

(77-11653-33, pg 2)

Page 3 of the report of Special Agent John F. Glenville, August 31, 1945, at Chicago, in the case entitled, "Julius Blackman, aka Julie Blackman; Internal Security - C", Chicago file 100-15813, reflects that on May 4, 1944, the following captioned article appeared in the "Douglas Transporter" union publication at the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, Chicago: "UAW Plans Summer School at University of Chicago". The article stated that "Walter Sassman" and Noble Combs of the "Inter-

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC - New York
CC - Washington Field
ASB:jpa

MAILED 13
MAR 11 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-635

(100-333107-10, pg 3)

(100-227943-17, pg 47)

(100-136425-12, pg 6)

(100-36844-824, pg 5)

(

)

Kisseloff-636

(121-6630-38, pg 2)

Page 2 of the report of Special Agent Martin J. Lubeckie, October 7, 1948, at St. Paul, in the Lundberg Loyalty Case, above-mentioned states, "The St. Paul Office has no evidence that Abe Harris, Art Jacobs, Sam Kudish, or Walter Nassaman were Communists or Communist sympathizers."

The Bureau files reflect that while Walter and Lucy Nassaman resided in Washington, D. C. they were associated with the following individuals who have been reported to the Bureau to be Russian espionage suspects, Communists or Communist sympathizers: Edward Groff Conklin and his wife, Lucy, Jane Foster Zlatovski, who also lived in the apartment house at 516 3rd Street, Northwest, with the Nassamans, Joseph Moses Gillman, and Laurence (Larry) and Dorothy Todd.

The Chicago Office should interview Walter Nassaman in regard to his own activities as well as those of all the suspects in this case. He should be interviewed for any information he may have concerning the underground activities of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. during the early 1930s. He should be interrogated specifically concerning any information he may have of Communist activities on the part of Alger Hiss and whether he has any information concerning Alger Hiss' association with Whittaker Chambers.

23/16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 - 1949

TELEMETER

WF

WASH2, WFO FROM CHICAGO 4 2-41PM PLL

DIRECTOR AND SAC WFO

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. DASH R. RE DETROIT TELETYPE MARCH THREE. WALTER RICHARDS SASSAMAN NOW EMPLOYED NATIONAL LABOR BOARD, CHICAGO, A PRIVATE AGENCY. CHICAGO FILES REFLECT THAT IN FORTYFIVE WHILE HE WAS UPW DASH CIO RESEARCH DIRECTOR, CHICAGO, HE COOPERATED WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN SCHOOL IN PLACING EXTENSION CLASSES IN LOCALS WHEREVER POSSIBLE. SASSAMAN AND WIFE LUCY WERE CONTACTED DURING FORTYSIX IN CHICAGO BY PHILIP OLIN KEENEY AND MARY JANE KEENEY SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE WHO APPARENTTY ARE CLOSE FRIENDS. BUREAU AND WFO REQUESTED TO FURNISH AMSD PERTINENT INFO RE WALTER AND LUCY SASSAMAN INCLUDING SUMMARY OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT WITH GOVERNMENT, AS CHICAGO NOT AWARE WHETHER SASSAMANS ALLEGED TO BE MEMBERS OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE GROUP. BUREAU SHOULD ADVISED WHETHER SASSAMAN SHOULD BE QUESTIONED ABOUT HIS OWN ACTIVITIES AS WELL AS THOSE OF ALL SUSPEDTS IN THIS CASE.

HANDLED STOP DESK

AMSD Letter to Chicago cc NY + WFO 3-11-49

MC SWAIN

CC-NEW YORK E

ND

RECORDED - 34

TWO COPIES WFO

INDEXED - 34

174-133

6 MAR 18 1949

Kisseloff-638

ACK PLS

!!

RECEIVED
MAR 28 9 10 AM '75
SEC. ESPIONAGE
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-639

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
MAR 4 4 22 PM '49
FBI DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MARCH 17, 1949 .....ROUTINE.....

SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE NEW YORK TEL MARCH FIFTEEN LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED WASHINGTON FIELD TO INTERVIEW FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES BYRNES, RE INFORMATION CONTAINED REFERENCED TEL.

2547

HOOVER

EX-141

cc - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FLJ:EFF

RECD - DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 17 7 53 PM '49

COPIES DESTROYED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 35 15 4-14PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. RE WFO LET TO BUREAU DATED MARCH SEVENTH, NINETEEN FORTY-NINE. MRS. WORTHINGTON MINER, DAUGHTER OF MRS. LEONORE FULLER, INTERVIEWED MARCH ELEVENTH, NINETEEN FORTY-NINE. MRS. MINER ADVISED THAT HER MOTHER WHO DIED ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO HAD LEFT A LARGE QUANTITY OF NOTES AND OTHER WRITTEN MATERIAL CONCERNING PERSONS WITH WHOM SHE WAS FORMERLY ASSOCIATED IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. THESE PERSONS INCLUDED ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN AND OTHERS. SHORTLY AFTER HER MOTHER--S DEATH, MRS. MINER PACKED ALL THIS MATERIAL INTO TWO CARTONS AND SENT IT TO HER MOTHER-S BROTHER, JAMES BYRNES, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE, AT WASHINGTON, D.C. MRS. MINER DID THIS BECAUSE SHE THOUGHT MR. BYRNES MIGHT POSSIBLY DESIRE TO PUBLISH THE MATERIAL, WHICH HAD BEEN THE INTENTION OF MRS. FULLER. MRS. MINER FURTHER ADVISED THAT ISAAC DON LEVINE HAD HAD A CONFERENCE WITH HER MOTHER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATERIAL IN NEW YORK CITY SHORTLY BEFORE HER DEATH. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER OR NOT MRS. FULLER SUPPLIED LEVINE WITH ANY OF HER MATERIAL. IF THE BUREAU DEEMS IT ADVISABLE, WFO WILL INTERVIEW MR. BYRNES AT WASHINGTON, DC CONCERNING THESE PAPERS. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK OFFICES.

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED - 52 100-75-1335
INDEXED - 52
EX-147

Kisseloff-641

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
MAR 16 5 20 PM '49

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
MAR 16 1 20 PM '49

RECEIVED - LAPD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 16 9 20 AM '49

SAC, New York

MARCH 16, 1949

The Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Re report Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe, dated February 21, 1949.

Paragraph One, page 14 of the referenced report reflects that, according to Chambers, Bykov instructed him to purchase a rug to be presented to Henry Julian Wadleigh.

Page 55 of the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, dated December 23, 1948 at New York, reflects that Henry Julian Wadleigh recalled that a rug was given to him by "David Carpenter" and not by Chambers.

You are instructed to advise immediately the correct facts relating to the gift of a rug to Henry Julian Wadleigh in order that this matter may be clarified.

G.I.P.

EHM/de

RECORDED

EX-117

F B I

71 MAR 23 1949

-2548

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-643

SAC, New Orleans

March 18, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al,
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY-R
Bureau File 74-1333

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Paul G. Taylor dated March 8, 1949, at New Orleans in the above captioned case.

The title of this report should be changed by all offices receiving this letter to read, "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was., Et Al" pursuant to the instructions contained in SAC letter #19, dated February 17, 1949.

It is also noted that a copy of Agent Taylor's report was not designated for Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General as instructed by Bureau teletype January 10, 1949. In view of this a Bureau copy of the report is being enclosed herewith to New York for transmittal to Mr. Donegan.

The attention of the New York office is directed to the second report of Agent Taylor, dated March 8, 1949 and transcribed by "gp". New York and New Orleans should change the title in this report as aforementioned.

The aforegoing corrections are being made at the Bureau.

The above facts should be called to the attention of Special Agent Paul G. Taylor.

RECORDED - 40 74-1333-2549

F B I

44 MAR 23 1949

cc - Los Angeles
New York (Enclosure)
Washington Field Office (By Special Messenger)

ASB:mod

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
MAR 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-644

MAR 18 4 30 PM '45
RECEIVED— L ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DC:cl
74-94

DIRECTOR, FBI 3-7-49 11:10 AM URGENT

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

JAHAM. RENYTEL MARCH THREE, LAST, THIRD PART OF WHICH REQUESTS CHRONOLOGY OF SO-CALLED PUMPKIN MICROFILMS DESIGNATED GJ EXHIBITS 47 THROUGH 51. WILLIAM A. WHEELER AND DONALD APPELL, HCUA INVESTIGATORS, ADVISE THREE UNDEVELOPED ROLLS GIVEN THEM BY CHAMBERS PROCESSED BY PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FORMERLY FBI LABORATORY EMPLOYEE, AND DEVELOPED BY ONE LON THOMAS. THOMAS ADVISES APPELL BROUGHT ONLY ONE ROLL FOR PRINTING. APPELL STATES TOOK THREE ROLLS, INCLUDING LIGHT STRUCK ROLL, TO SCHMITZ AND SCHMITZ CORROBORATES. APPELL STATES TOOK THREE ROLLS TO THOMAS FOR PRINTING. THOMAS DISAGREES AS ABOVE. PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW APPELL AND WHEELER RE THIS DISCREPANCY REQUESTED.

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

HOOVER

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 9 174-1333 2550

EX-1

12 MAR 18 1949

SAC, Washington Field

March 11, 1949

Director, FBI

JULIAN DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY; LOYALTY - R. NATIONAL SECURITY - R.

Reurtel 3/7/49 concerning the chronology of handling of microfilms designated Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51.

Authority is granted to interview William A. Wheeler and Donald Appell, House Committee on Un-American Activities investigators, concerning the handling of these microfilms.

RECORDED

74-1 2508

EX-1

WTMP DESK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JWP/de

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

CC: NEW YORK

6 MAR 10 1949

Kisseloff-647

RECEIVED FROM
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 19 1949

TELETYPE

HANDLED BY
STOP DATE

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Nease
Winterrowd
Tracy
Gurnea
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Mason
Mumford
Hoover
Coffey
Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 9 19 12-45 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REURTEL MARCH FOURTEEN LAST. INQUIRY AT BRITISH VISA OFFICE DISCLOSES THAT ALL COPIES OF VISA APPLICATION RECORDS ARE DESTROYED AFTER FIVE YEARS. NO RECORD ON DAVID BREEN. CHECK ON KENNETH KUHN AND MAXIN LIEBER ALSO NEGATIVE.

RECORDED - 9

74-1333-2557

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

EX-1

60 MAR 23 1949

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 19 12 55 AM '49

P.J. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED – FLETCHER

MAR 19 3 15 AM '49

Kisseloff-649

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 11, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers turned over to the House Committee on Un-American Activities five rolls of microfilm which have previously been referred to as Grand Jury Exhibits No. 47 through No. 51.

In connection with the chronology of handling these microfilms the Washington Field Office states that William A. Wheeler and Donald Appell, HCUA investigators, advised that three undeveloped rolls given them by Chambers were processed by Phillip L. Schmitz, of the Veterans Administration, formerly an FBI Laboratory employee, and developed by one Lon Thomas. However, Thomas has advised that Appell brought only one roll for printing. Appell's statement that he took three rolls, including a light-struck roll, to Schmitz has been corroborated by Schmitz.

As there is a discrepancy in the statements of Appell and Thomas concerning the number of rolls which were taken to the latter for printing, the Washington Field Office has requested permission to interview both Appell and Wheeler concerning this. The Washington Field Office had previously interviewed them to get the chronology of handling them, and there appears to be no objection to having Wheeler and Appell recontacted to straighten out the indicated discrepancy.

ACTION:

It is recommended that authority be given to the Washington Field Office to interview Appell and Wheeler. If you agree, there is attached a letter so authorizing the WFO.

Attachment

(JWP:de)
HBF:cmw

174-1333-2552

F B I

12 MAR 18 1949

RECORDED - 9

EX-1

30

MAR 20 1949

Kisseloff-650

RECEIVED-LAB
F B I
DEPT OF JUST
MAR 11 6 30 PM '49

Kisseloff-651

IGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1-14-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R; IS - R.

REPRT OF SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE DATED DECEMBER FOURTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT, AT BALTIMORE AND BULET JANUARY THREE, LAST, IN WHICH THE WFO WAS REQUESTED TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW PAUL PORTER, FORMER HUSBAND OF ELEANOR NELSON. PAUL ROBERT PORTER, FORMER HUSBAND OF ELEANOR NELSON, IS PRESENTLY AN EMPLOYEE OF STATE DEPARTMENT, A FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF OFFICER ASSIGNED TO EMBASSY IN LONDON. NOW ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, FOR THE ECE UNDER W. A. HARRIMAN AT PARIS. PORTER IS A SUBJECT OF A PENDING IGE CASE.

HOTEL

74-[illegible]-2553

RECORDED

Kisseloff-652

RECEIVED
YALTY SECTION
JAN 24 12 12 PM '49

JAN 10 10 12 PM '51

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Bumemo 2/24/49.

This is to advise that technical surveillances have been installed on the residence telephones of the following subjects:

JOSEPH JIULIETTI
45 Boston Post Road
Waterford, Connecticut

Telephone - New London 2-9346

Installation was completed at 9:00 A.M. 2/28/49.
Information will be reported under Symbol CNHT-58.

DUDLEY CHAPMAN
Golden Spur
Waterford, Connecticut

Telephone - New London 2-2973

Installation was completed at 9:00 A.M. 2/28/49.
Information will be reported under Symbol CNHT-59.

CONF. INFT.

jcm:htm
65-1249

cc: 74-5

RECORDED - 113
INDEXED - 113

174-1233
6 MAR 7 1949

EX-141

APR 6 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-359110-5

RECEIVED
MAR 29 4 07 AM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
MAR 3 10 54 AM '49
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
MAR 4 10 24 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-655

C2-1

SAC, New York

SPECIAL DELIVERY

March 11, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

74-1555-2555

RECORDED - 59

Re Washington Field teletype dated 2-14-49 and New York teletype dated 2-24-49.

No efforts should be made by the New York Office to cover the lead as suggested by the Washington Field Office in its referenced teletype.

FLJ:EHW

G.I.R.-7

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

APR 5

Kisseloff-656

5-1

74

Mr. Fletcher
1742

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 36 24 6-26 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. RE WASH FLD TEL FEB. FOURTEEN NINETEEN FORTY NINE AT TWO FIFTYONE PM. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF LEAD SET OUT IN RETEL SHOULD BE COVERED AT THIS TIME. II

RECORDED - 59 74-1333-2555

31 MAR 18 1949

SCHEIDT

11
44

HOLD PLS

#

Letter WFO 3-11-49

Ref Tel from WFO was to obtain typewriting specimens for exam with Q5 which has unique characteristics.

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisselroff-657

5-72

FEB 24 6 01 PM '48

RECEIVED—FLETCHER
FEB 24 2 43 PM '48

Kisseloff-658

MARCH 14, 1949 ROUTINE

RECORDED - 59

74-1333-2556

SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAL. REURTEL MARCH ELEVEN LAST. WFO SHOULD EXPEDITE LEAD AT STATE DEPARTMENT RE CHAMBERS OBTAINING A PASSPORT UNDER NAME DAVID BRIEN IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. THIS LEAD ORIGINALLY CONTAINED IN NEW YORK TEL MARCH NINE LAST.

HOOVER

END

cc - WASHINGTON FIELD (BSM)

FLJ:EFF

Kisseloff-659

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1949

52 APR 1 1949

TELETYPE

MAR 14 4 32 PM '49
RECEIVED RM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

5:06 PM

NY WFB

see to new York
cc: WFO 49
3-14-49

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 60 11 11-28P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. REMYTEL MARCH NINE LAST ADVISING THAT CHAMBERS OBTAINED A PASSPORT UNDER THE NAME OF DAVID BREEN IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND REQUESTING WFO OBTAIN PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THE PASSPORT APPLICATION FROM STATE DEPT. RECORDS. CHAMBERS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS OFFICE TODAY ADVISING THAT MR. APPEL OF HCUA CONTACTED HIM TODAY AND ASKED CHAMBERS WHAT NAME HE USED IN OBTAINING THE FALSE PASSPORT. MR. APPEL TOLD CHAMBERS HE WANTED TO OBTAIN STATE DEPT. RECORDS RELATIVE TO THIS PASSPORT. CHAMBERS SAID HE DID NOT GIVE MR. APPEL THE NAME. ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION.

HANDLED BY TOP DESK

RECORDED 59

MAR 15 1949

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES WFO

Tel to WFO 3-14-49

Kisseloff 660

RECEIVED ADMIN
MAR 11 11 45 PM '49
U.S.A. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-661

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

March 7, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

JAY DAVID CHITTENDEN CHARLES, ETC., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 59-74-[illegible]-2557

Reference is made to Washington Field teletype to the Bureau dated March 3, 1949, which referred to an investigation at the National Bureau of Standards to locate and identify the original copies of documents at the Bureau of Standards, copies of which were found among prints which were developed from the "pumpkin" films. The Washington Field advised that preliminary investigation at the National Bureau of Standards has reflected that Dr. Edward U. Condon has issued a directive to all employees of the National Bureau of Standards that no information shall be furnished to any other agency without prior clearance from him.

Authority is granted to the Washington Field to contact Dr. Condon in connection with this matter in order that the desired information may be obtained.

cc New York

FLJ/lc

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 8 4 06 PM '49

MAR 8 2 12 PM '49
RECEIVED - TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Sec'y Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
MAR 8 1949 P.M.

Kisseloff-662

RECEIVED
APR 4 3 06 PM '45
SECTION ESPIONAGE
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-663

JST:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 3-3-49 4:00 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAHAN. REWYTEL DAT D MARCH 3, AT 12:48 A. M. PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION DISCLOSES DR. EDWARD U. CONDON HAS ISSUED DIRECTIVE TO ALL BUREAU OF STANDARDS EMPLOYEES THAT NO INFORMATION SHALL BE FURNISHED TO ANY OTHER AGENCY WITHOUT PRIOR CLEARANCE FROM HIM. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT CONDON WAS SUBJECT OF A SECRET INVESTIGATION BY THE BUREAU AND THE BUREAU'S GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF CONDON, ADVICE IS REQUESTED RELATIVE TO FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF LEAD SET OUT.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59

Kisseloff-664

RECEIVED
APR 28 4 PM '49
DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
F B I
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Mar 4 10 AM '49

Kisseloff-665

SAC, New York

March 17, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, AKA. ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to recent interviews by the San Francisco Office with Helen Ringe who has insisted that before submitting to a complete interview, that she desires to contact her attorney upon her return to New York. By teletype dated March 16, 1949, the San Francisco and Seattle Offices were instructed that no further efforts should be made by those offices to interview Helen Ringe and also that no efforts should be made by the Seattle Office to elicit the cooperation of her sister Sally.

Helen Ringe is expected to arrive in New York City on Sunday, March 27, 1949. The New York Office should call to the attention of Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan, the attitude displayed by Helen Ringe toward Bureau agents and the fact that she has sought advice from Ernest Besig, head of the American Civil Liberties Union in San Francisco, who protested to the San Francisco office the action of that office in endeavoring to interview Helen Ringe. Mr. Donegan may deem it advisable to issue a subpoena for Helen Ringe for her appearance before the Grand Jury in New York City beginning March 29, 1949.

FLJ/mp

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

2558

FBI
71 MAR 23 1949

EX-117

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
MAR 17 1949 P.M.

Kisseloff-666

SAC, Washington Field

March 14, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated February 23, 1949, and a letter from the Oklahoma City Office to the Bureau dated March 2, 1949. It is noted that Laura Hermin, the wife of Samuel Hermin, stated when interviewed by the Oklahoma City Office on March 1, 1949, that she had worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a clerk at 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, for a period of three weeks in the spring of 1939, and that she was engaged in filing prison records. Bureau files fail to reflect the employment of Mrs. Hermin under her married name. The Washington Field Office should endeavor to determine the maiden name of Laura Hermin through credit records in the District of Columbia in order that a further check of Bureau files can be made concerning her under her maiden name.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

G. I. R. -10

cc-New York
cc-Oklahoma City

FLJ:pd

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

RECORDED - 135 File - 1333-2559

F B I

71 MAR 18 1949

MAR 14 4 52 PM

RECEIVED REC'D
FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
MAR 15 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 20 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 62 17 11-27 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAMAN. PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. RE IDENTITY OF SOVIET AGENTS, SUBS BILL AND PETER, WHO WERE CHAMBERS SUPERIORS. WFO REQUESTED TO OBTAIN COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF FOLLOWING PERSONS FROM PASSPORT FILES OF STATE DEPARTMENT. NOTE ALL WERE CONNECTED WITH ROBINSON-RUBENS FRAUDULENT PASSPORTS CASE. NOTE ALSO THAT SERIAL NUMBERS AND DATES FOLLOWING NAMES PROBABLY ARE PASSPORT NUMBERS AND DATES OF ISSUANCE. AUGUST LATZ, TWO FIVE THREE EIGHT TWO FIVE, JAN. THIRTY, THIRTYSIX. JAMES BUNT, TWO FIVE ONE SIX SEVEN FOUR, JAN. ELEVEN, THIRTYSIX. GERALD MACK MOREN, TWO SIX SEVEN NAUGHT ONE EIGHT, APRIL THIRTEEN, THIRTYSIX. MARTIN REICHARTZ, TWO FIVE THREE TWO THREE FIVE, JAN. TWENTYFOUR, THIRTYSIX. JACOB ROSENBERG, TWO SIX FIVE TWO ONE EIGHT, APRIL SEVEN, THIRTYSIX. JACOB SCHUCHMAN, TWO FOUR EIGHT FOUR ONE THREE, DECEMBER SIX, THIRTYFIVE. MAX SCHULMAN, TWO FOUR FOUR SIX EIGHT ONE, OCTOBER THIRTY, THIRTYFIVE. ERNEST WEIKIN, NUMBER ILLEGIBLE, JAN. TWENTYONE, THIRTYSIX. CARL WESTERDAHL, NUMBER ILLEGIBLE, JAN. FOUR, THIRTYSIX. THESE PHOTOGRAPHS REQUESTED ASAP.

100-1333-2560

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135

TWO COPIES WFO

60 MAR 24 1949

Kisseloff-668

WASH FROM NEW YORK 63 23 11-00 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP, R. TODAY CHAMBERS, ACCOMPANIED BY AGENTS, VISITED VARIOUS LOCALITIES IN BKLYN., NY, IN EFFORT TO LOCATE THEATER WHERE CHAMBERS INTRODUCED COLONEL BYKOV TO ALGER HISS. THIS THEATER IDENTIFIED AS RKO-S PROSPECT, WHICH IS LOCATED ON NINTH ST. JUST EAST OF FIFTH AVE. IN BKLYN. MEZZANINE AND INTERIOR OF THEATER EXAMINED BY CHAMBERS AND IN CONVERSATION WITH CHIEF ELECTRICIAN, WHO HAS BEEN AT THE THEATER FOR ABOUT TWENTY YEARS, THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MEZZANINE, AS IT APPEARED IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYSEVEN, IS INDICATIVE TO CHAMBERS THAT THIS IS THE THEATER IN WHICH HE MET HISS. CHAMBERS AND AGENTS ALSO TRACED WALK THAT THEY TOOK AFTER LEAVING THEATER APPROXIMATELY FOUR AND ONE HALF BLOCKS TO PROSPECT PARK. CHAMBERS STATES THAT RETAINING WALL ALONG PARK ON PROSPECT PARK WEST VERY FAMILIAR. FROM ALL OBSERVATIONS MADE BY CHAMBERS ON THIS DATE, HE IS QUITE POSITIVE THAT THIS IS THE THEATER IN QUESTION. CHAMBERS LEFT NY THIS AFTERNOON FOR HIS HOME AND WILL RETURN TO NYC TUESDAY, AM, NEXT.

Kisseloff-669

SCHEIDT

cc Mr Fletcher

END ACK PLS

NY R 62-63 WA

INDEXED - 4

RECORDED - 4

100 MAR 31 1949

14-1333-2561

F B I

MAR 24 1949

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 25 9 04 AM '49

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1 59 PM '49
RECEIVED-FLETCHER
FEB 25 9 36 AM '49
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
FEB 24 10 15 AM '49
RECD. ESPIONAGE
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 24 6 07 AM '49

RECEIVED
FEB 28 11 39 AM '49
RECD. ESPIONAGE
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-670

FEB 23 11 05 AM '49

SAC, Washington Field

March 18, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to page 14 in the report of Special Agent Harold F. Dodge, dated March 7, 1949, at Los Angeles in this case. This reference report reflects that Mr. Albert Levitt, formerly Assistant to Attorney General Cummings, advised that the only person he knew who might possibly have had some correspondence with Alger Hiss was a man by the name of Richard B. Flourney formerly in the State Department.

Unless your files contain information indicating that he should not be interviewed, you are instructed to interview Richard B. Flourney for any correspondence he may have from Alger Hiss and any pertinent information he may possess concerning Hiss.

cc - New York

ASB:mod

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

124-1333-2562
F B I
44 MAR 23 1949

RECORDED - 4

EX-117

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
MAR 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 MAR 29 1949

February 25, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL
VIA ECA LIAISON

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

38184

Attention: Mr. Lish Whitson

RE: Mrs. JANET LOWE;
Mrs. JANET JENNISON;
Mr. PETER SAXE JENNISON;
ALGER HISS

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of October 5, 1948, in which you enclosed seven reports covering the investigation of Peter Saxe Jennison, until recently an employee of this administration. In the report dated September 7, 1948 at New York City, two individuals were reported as stating that the mother-in-law of the employee, Mrs. Janet Lowe, had subleased her apartment for a brief time to Alger Hiss.

The employee, Peter Jennison, was employed by our mission in Sweden as an information assistant at Grade FSS-9, $3960 per annum. We are now in receipt of information from our office in Paris concerning the captioned persons which might be of some interest to you, and consequently is being set forth herein for your information.

The State Department Area Security Officer in Sweden, Mr. Norman V. Schute, had occasion to have lunch with Mr. Jennison shortly after his arrival in Sweden in August of 1948. At this time Mr. Jennison remarked that his wife had at one time been engaged to an American who fought with the Loyalists in Spain and that he, Mr. Jennison, and his wife enjoyed entertaining a wide circle of friends of various political hues, including extreme leftists, in their apartment at West 21st Street in New York City. He reportedly said that quite often the discussions would have a strong political flavor and although he admitted he found the discussions amusing, he said he found it impossible for him to accept the usual leftist arguments on social equality.

In September, 1948 Mr. Jennison's mother-in-law, Mrs. Janet Lowe, visited her son-in-law and daughter in Stockholm. Approximately two weeks after her arrival she and her daughter visited Helsinki, Finland for a few days. Before going there she advised an officer of the Embassy that she was interested in social matters and asked him to recommend someone whom she might contact there. He suggested that she see Mr. Milo Manio, an official in the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs who is regarded by our Embassy as

Checked for release with FOIA 85 3-10-76

JAHAN

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

174-1333-2563

INDEXED - 76
RECORDED - 76

52 MAR 30 1949

FBI
70 MAR 22 1949

Kisseloff-672

a loyal Finn of conservative political views. Mrs. Lowe asked for other names but was not given any more. After returning to Stockholm for approximately two weeks, Mrs. Lowe then proceeded to Vienna, Austria to visit "friends". She then returned to the United States via Paris. Apparently the purpose of her two trips is not known to persons in the American Embassy in Stockholm, although an effort may be made to determine who in fact she did visit in Helsinki.

38185

On Sunday night, February 6, 1949, an officer attached to the staff of ECA in Stockholm, whose identity I do not know, talked with Mrs. Jennison. At that time she told him that after her mother had returned to the United States, the FBI had examined her typewriter in connection with the Hiss case. She further said that her mother had an apartment arrangement with Mr. Hiss in New York and that after Mr. Hiss started work with the Carnegie Foundation, an arrangement was made whereby he used the apartment in New York during week days while Mrs. Lowe was in Baltimore, and on weekends when he returned to Washington, Mrs. Lowe would use the apartment in New York. No other information concerning that conversation is known to me. However, the ECA official recalled that he had discussed the Hiss case previously with Mrs. Jennison at which time she stated that she thought the charges against Hiss were unfounded, and the official's observation that so much smoke would seem to indicate the presence of fire, was not acceptable to her.

Our Paris office has also reported that last December Mr. and Mrs. Jennison spent one week in Paris at an expense of approximately $700, which they felt was of some interest, in view of the employee's relatively small salary and the high cost of living in Stockholm. It is possible, however, that the employee may have independent means of his own.

At the time Mr. Jennison was hired he objected to the rule that the employee should serve for two years and a special understanding was entered into whereby he would be permitted to return to the United States at the end of one year at the expense of the Government. This year would expire on [illegible]. However, in spite of that arrangement, the employee recently submitted his resignation and he obtained reservations to leave Stockholm on [illegible], 1949 with his wife at his own expense. He stated that a longer absence from his business in the publishing field would adversely affect his personal affairs and Mrs. Haskell, the Mission Chief, accepted his resignation. The Paris office felt that it might be significant that he should resign [illegible] at his own expense when he and his wife could have returned at Government expense at the end of July. The Paris office also advised that Mrs. Lowe and her daughter displayed an intense interest in social and political matters during discussions at cocktail parties and social functions in Stockholm, but this observation was not elaborated upon.

2563

We have also been advised that a check with "a controlled confidential source of information" in Stockholm failed to reveal that Mrs. Lowe had contacted Communist circles in that city. But it was explained that the source only affords partial coverage and that the possibility of a contact "should not be excluded".

The foregoing information is merely submitted for whatever value it may be to your Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Walter Yeagley
Director
Security & Investigation Division

38186

Kisseloff-674

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Att'n: FBI LABORATORY DATE: March 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile 74-1333
Lab. file D-94901ET

Reference is made to report of the FBI Laboratory dated February 23, 1949, which includes an examination of the camera of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE which was received from the Los Angeles office on February 18, 1949. The report reflects the receipt of this camera and also states, "CRANE's camera K-548, was returned to the Los Angeles office registered air mail, special delivery, February 18, 1949."

In view of the fact that the Laboratory's report did not make any mention that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE's camera had been identified with any of the documents in this case, it is being assumed by the Los Angeles office, unless advised to the contrary, that no such identification was made.

HFD:rih
100-30409
cc: New York

Assume that correct. No comment necessary

RECORDED - 80 | 74-1233-2564
F B I
34 MAR 25 1949

INDEXED - 80

Kisseloff-675

RECEIVED
MAR 30 10 05 AM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 74-1333)

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
OPERATOR 318 and wife
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 65-57899)

AIR MAIL

Reference JAHAM report SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, New York, February 21, 1949 and New York teletype March 15, 1949. Reference also New York teletype, March 16, 1949, in case entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, Operator 318 and wife, Espionage - R".

There are transmitted herewith to the Bureau and to offices receiving copies of this letter, one front and one side view photograph of JOHN JAMES MATWIN, 122 Rhett Street, Greenville, South Carolina. These photographs were taken on March 10, 1949, by Mr. WILLIAM B. COXE, a commercial photographer, Greenville, South Carolina, and are being forwarded to interested offices for display to witnesses in the above captioned cases.

Mr. COXE has furnished the following description of MATWIN:

Age:	About 55
Height:	5' 9" or 5' 10"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Build:	Stocky
Eyes:	Hazel, small, squinty, wears bifocal glasses.
Hair:	Brown, greying, wavy in back
Complexion:	Medium
Nose:	Large
Mouth:	Large, thin upper lip
Hands:	Stubby, wide thumbs, very short fingernails.

ENCL.

ENCLOSURES: To Bureau (2), New York (2), Los Angeles (2), Washington Field (2)

CC - New York (Air Mail)
Los Angeles (Air Mail)
Washington Field (Air Mail)

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

174-1333-2565
F B I
12 MAR 28 1949

ESB:MES
65-1301

cc - 65-1303

Kisseloff-677

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57899-15

RECEIVED

MAR 24 9 14 AM '49

RECEIVED

MAR 30 11 51 AM '49

ESPIONAGE

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-678

Charlotte 65-1301

Speech:	Foreign accent
Habits:	Smokes cigarettes incessantly with cigarette holder
Occupation:	Vice-President and Engineer, Belrug Mill, Inc., Greenville, S. Carolina.

Unless advised to the contrary investigation will be conducted at Greenville, South Carolina, in an effort to determine if MATWIN is still engaged in Soviet espionage activities.

Kisseloff-679

2560

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 6 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTIMORE 15 8-40 PM 33

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK CITY URGENT

JAMAN. RENYTEL MARCH THREE RE JOHN HERRMANN. CASHIER PEOPLES LOAN, SAVING AND DEPOSIT BANK, CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND RECEIVED LETTER FROM HERRMANN POSTMARKED MEXICO CITY, MEXICO MARCH THREE LAST REQUESTING HIS BANK [redacted] STATEMENTS BE MAILED TO HIM CARE OF WELLS FARGO CO, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. HERRMANNS WIFE [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED STAGE ROUTE CARRIER, CAMBRIDGE, MD. APPROXIMATELY MONTH AGO FROM BROOKLYN, N. Y. AND ADVISED SHE AND HER HUSBAND CONTEMPLATED A TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA. THE CARRIER HAD NO FORWARDING ADDRESS AVAILABLE FOR THE HERRMANNS. HERRMANN NO LONGER OWNS PROPERTY AT TAYLORS ISLAND, MD. BUT MAINTAINS A TWO MASTED SAILING BOAT WHICH IS PRESENTLY REPORTED DOCKED THERE.

MCFARLIN

HOLD ON BOTH PLS

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124-1933-2566
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12 MAR 18 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coleman
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD 44 AND LOSA 4 FROM NEW YORK 16 11

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. RENYTEL MARCH FIFTEEN, INSTANT, RE IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT AS JOHN J. MATWIN. ROBERT GORDON SWITZ HAS STATED THAT MATWIN AS SOVIET AGENT "OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT" IN NINETEEN THIRTY TWO AND NINETEEN THIRTY THREE TRANSMITTED INFO TO SWITZ SECURED FROM ANOTHER SOVIET AGENT KNOWN TO SWITZ ONLY AS "OPERATOR THREE SIX FOUR." SWITZ NEVER SAW OPERATOR THREE SIX FOUR AND KNOWS NOTHING OF THREE SIX FOUR EXCEPT THAT THREE SIX FOUR, THROUGH OPERATOR THREE ONE EIGHT, TRANSMITTED TO SWITZ INFO WHICH SWITZ DESCRIBES AS "JUNK, DISCONNECTED FILES, PRINTED BOOKS, ETC." POSSIBILITY EXISTS, IN VIEW OF ACQUAINTANCESHIP BETWEEN MATWIN AND DE SVESHNIKOFF, THAT THE LATTER MAY BE OPERATOR THREE SIX FOUR. ACCORDINGLY WHEN DE SVESHNIKOFF IS RE-INTERVIEWED THE NYO, UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU, SHOULD SEEK FURTHER TO ESTABLISH DE SVESHNIKOFFS CONNECTIONS WITH THE ORDANCE CO. WHICH DE SVESHNIKOFF SAID WAS LOCATED AT ONE ONE THREE FIVE BROADWAY, NYC.

END OF PAGE ONE

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INDEXED - 27 23 MAR 21 1949

Kisseloff-682

APR 6 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

IT IS BELIEVED THAT DE SVESHNIKOFF CAN BE ADVISED THAT THE ORDANCE ENGINEERING AND TESTING CO., OF WHICH JOHN MATWIN WAS PRESIDENT, WAS LOCATED AT ONE ONE THREE THREE BDWY. DURING PERIOD OF TIME MENTIONED BY DE SVESHNIKOFF AND THAT THERE IS NO SUCH ADDRESS AS ONE ONE THREE FIVE BDWY. FURTHER THAT IT IS KNOWN THAT DE SVESHNIKOFF WAS THE IDENTIFYING WITNESS ON MATWINS APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. THROUGH THIS, FURTHER INFO REGARDING DE SVESHNIKOFFS CONNECTION WITH MATWIN MAY BE SECURED, WITHOUT WFO REVEALING TO BE SVESHNIKOFF THAT MATWIN IS A KNOWN SOVIET AGENT.

TWO COPIES WFO

Transmitted to LA

SCHEIDT

Tel. WOrth 2-3797
AMERICAN
Press Clipping Service
Inc.
119 Nassau Street
New York City

From

SUN-TELEGRAPH
Pittsburgh, Pa.
DEC 18 1948

FBI Cracked Spy Case, Walter Winchell Reports

International News Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Walter Winchell reported last night he has learned on "unimpeachable authority" that the FBI scientific laboratory "has cracked the Chambers-Hiss case."

The columnist said that when the full evidence is made public, the FBI men will be "revealed as scientific crime detectors alongside of whom Sherlock Holmes was a blundering amateur."

Winchell's story in the Daily Mirror continued:

"Despite headline-hunting members of Congress, the FBI will receive the credit for solving the great Hiss-Chambers case when the truth is told.

"Through the work of the G-men, and their scientific laboratory, the typewriter involved in the copying of stolen secret documents has been identified."

G. I. R. -7

174-1333-2568
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RECORDED 12 MAR 25 1949

Kisseloff-684

51 APR 11 1949

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FEB 17 3 41 PM '49
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FEB 17 11 56 AM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 17, 1949

The attached was forwarded to the Director by Walter Winchell.

Attachment
mt

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

File 2568

Kisseloff-686

RECEIVED – DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 17 10 55 AM '49

FEB 17 11 56 AM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-10-86 BY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 76 25 11-30PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REFERENCE IS MADE TO TELEPHONE CALL FROM LEO LAUGHLIN OF THE BUREAU TO THIS OFFICE RELATIVE TO BUREAU LETTER DATED JANUARY NINETEENTH LAST WHICH INDICATED THAT THIS OFFICE SHOULD EXAMINE THE LETTER ~~TO~~ FROM NY DATED MAY FOURTEENTH, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, THE LETTER TO NY DATED. JANUARY TWENTY NINTH, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE RELATIVE TO THE ORIGINAL NOTES TAKEN BY ADOLF A. BERLE, AND A LETTER FROM NY TO THE BUREAU DATED JUNE TWENTYSIXTH, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. REFERENCE LETTER INSTRUCTED THAT THE ABOVE MENTIONED LETTERS BE REVIEWED AND THAT LEADS FOR PROMPT INTERVIEWS OF ALL PERSONS MENTIONED BY CHAMBERS WHO WERE REPORTEDLY ACTIVE IN THE APPARATUS OF THE CP AS WELL AS ANY WHO WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE APPARATUS. THE ABOVE LETTERS MENTIONED IN REFERENCE LETTER WERE REVIEWED AND THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS MENTIONED BY CHAMBERS OR LISTED IN BERLE-S NOTES ARE LISTED AS FOLLOWS. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED OR THEY REFUSED TO BE INTERVIEWED...RICHARDHOWELL POST, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, LAWRENCE DUGGAN

RECORDED - 116 74-1333-2568X
INDEXED - 116

END OF PAGE ONE

60 MAY 9-1949

/DECEASED/, HEDDA GUMPERTZ MASSING, FREDERICK V. FIELD, J. PETERS, AZIMOV, GRACE HUTCHINS, MAX BEDACHT, HENRY COLLINS, MARION BACHRACH, VINCENT RENO, PHILIP RENO, ELINOR NELSON, MRS. ANTONINA THOMAS, WIDOW OF WALTER KRIVITSKY. THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN UNVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW TO DATE BUT WILL BE INTERVIEWED WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY THIS WEEK...LEE PRESSMAN, CHARLES KRAMER, NATHAN WITT, JOHN ABT. THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW DONALD HISS. INVESTIGATION IS PRESENTLY BEING CONDUCTED TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BORIS BYKOV, VOLKOV AND ARTHUR. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE BELIEVED TO BE DECEASED...HARRY KWEIT, JACK JOHNSTON, HAROLD WARE, WALTER KRIVITSKY, JULIA POYNTZ, AND DR. PHILIP ROSENBLEITT. IN REFERENCE TO JOSEPH FELS BARNES, IT IS NOTED THAT IN BUREAU LETTER DATED JAN. TWELFTH LAST THAT THE BUREAU INSTRUCTED THAT NO INTERVIEW SHOULD BE CONTEMPLATED AT THIS TIME RE BARNES. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE TO BE INTERVIEWED BUT THE INTERVIEWS WILL NOT BE CONDUCTED UNTIL CHAMBERS HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THESE PERSONS AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND APPARATUS SO THAT A LOGICAL INTERVIEW CAN BE CONDUCTED..DR. ISIDORE MILLER, GEORGE MINK /WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN/, NATHAN OR VICTOR RERLO, LEANDER BELL LOVELL, BOB COE. IT IS NOT CONTEMPLATED THAT INTERVIEWS WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE BECAUSE OF PAST OR PRESENT

Not Done, per NY-all 1-28-48 749

END OF PAGE TWO

END OF PAGE TWO

PROMINENCE IN THE CP AND BECAUSE IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SUBJECT THEMSELVES TO INTERVIEW. THE BUREAU SHOULD ADVISE WHETHER THEY DESIRE ATTEMPTS BE MADE TO INTERVIEW THESE PEOPLE..CHARLES DIRBA, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, EARL BROWDER, WILLIAM FOSTER, ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN, GERHARD EISLER, JESSICA SMITH, WILLIAM WIENER. IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE, IT IS NOT CLEAR AT THIS TIME WHAT INFORMATION THEY WOULD HAVE TO OFFER IN CONNECTION WITH UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OF THE CP, AND CONSIDERATION IS CURRENTLY BEING GIVEN TO THEM INDIVIDUALLY AS THEY ARE DISCUSSED WITH CHAMBERS IN THE INTERVIEW CURRENTLY BEING MADE WITH HIM. ANNA ROCHESTER, RUDOLF BAKER, BROTHERS OF GERTRUDE HESSLER, VERNE SMITH, HARRISON GEORGE, SENDER GARLIN, CHARLES KRIEGER, MONES, MRS. JACOB ANNA MONES, JOSEPH TURIN, MARK MOREN OR MORAN, ALIAS PHILIPOVITCH, AGNES SMEDLEY, BENJAMIN FRIEDMAN, LOUIS FISCHER. IN CONNECTION WITH NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THE BUREAU HAS PREVIOUSLY ADVISED THAT THERE IS SOME QUESTION OF HIS MENTAL STABILITY, AND FOR THAT REASON, IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT INTERVIEW WITH HIM WOULD BE PRODUCTIVE. IN CONNECTION WITH JAY LOVESTONE, THE BUREAU WAS PREVIOUSLY ADVISED BY TELETYPE TODAY THAT INTERVIEW IS CONTEMPLATED WITH HIM AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THIS INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED WHEN HE

END OF PAGE THREE

2 3688

IS AVAILABLE THIS WEEK. IN CONNECTION WITH LAUGHLIN CURRIE, FRANK COE, AND SCHLOMER ADLER, IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREGORY CASE. AT THIS TIME, THERE DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE SUFFICIENT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO WARRANT A REINTERVIEW WITH THEM BUT CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO THEM IN THE EVENT CHAMBERS IS ABLE TO FURNISH ANY OTHER INFORMATION NOT PREVIOUSLY AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THR FIRST INTERVIEW. THE BUREAU SHOULD ADVISE IF THEY DESIRE THESE INDIVIDUALS REINTERVIEWED AT THIS TIME.

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-691

HOLD PLS

CC Mr. Coughlin

25 6 FR

Mr. Fletcher
1742

38183

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3-27-49 12:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R.
RESULT JANUARY NINETEEN, INSTANT, IN CONNECTION WITH BUREAU'S REQUEST
FOR PROMPT INTERVIEW WITH ALL PERSONS MENTIONED BY MRS. VICTOR PERLO
AS ACTIVE IN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS OF CP, THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW IN
NEW YORK AND MAY HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED: VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN
WITT AND WIFE, HENRY H. COLLINS AND WIFE, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, CHARLES KRAMER,
JOHN ABT AND WIFE, JESSICA SMITH, GEORGE SILVERMAN, LEM DE GAUX AND WIFE.

HOTTEL

CC - WFO File 100-16577

Kisseloff-692

RECORDED - 116

60 MAY 9-1949

INDEXED - 116

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 41 28 7-40P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. REMYTE

JAN. FOURTEEN LAST RELATIVE TO THE INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS, SETTING FORTH INFO. ON JOHN HERRMAN AND JOSEPHINE HERBST. CHAMBERS FURTHER STATED THAT WHEN HE FIRST RECEIVED DOCUMENTS FROM ALGER HISS HE PHOTOGRAPHED THESE DOCUMENTS HIMSELF EITHER AT HISS-S HOME OR AT THE HOME OF HERRMAN. HE STATED THAT HERRMAN HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON TO BE AN ASSISTANT TO HAROLD WARE IN THE APPARATUS. CHAMBERS STATED THAT ROBERT COE RECEIVED DOCUMENTS FROM HARRY DEXTER WHITE AND GAVE THEM TO HIM AND HE TOOK THEM TO HERRMAN-S APT. IN WASH., DC AND PHOTOGRAPHED THEM. REFERENCED TELETYPE REQUESTED THAT HERRMAN AND HERBST BE LOCATED AND IT IS NOW SUGGESTED THAT THEY BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THIS APPARATUS. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THAT CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS WENT TO A RESTAURANT IN GEORGETOWN AND WHILE THEY WERE IN THIS RESTAURANT A WOMAN REAL ESTATE DEALER NAMED PLUM FOUNTAIN SAW THEM TOGETHER AND HISS INTRODUCED CHAMBERS UNDER SOME ASSUMED NAME. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WFO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE PLUM FOUNTAIN TO DETERMINE HER

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RECORDED - 116
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MAY 4 1949
MAY 9 1949

Kisseloff-693

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

KNOWLEDGE AS TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HISS AND CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS STATED THAT HAROLD WARE ORGANIZED A SMALL APPARATUS IN THE AGRICULTURAL FIELD AND THAT WEBSTER CLAY POWELL HAD BEEN A KIND OF PERSONAL DEPUTY OF WARE-S. WARE HAD A GROUP OF CONNECTIONS IN THE FARM SCHOOL AT DORFSTOWN, PA., AND HE BELIEVED THAT WARE WAS ON HIS WAY TO CONTACT THIS GROUP WHEN HE WAS KILLED. HE STATED THAT IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT POWELL WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP AND THAT HIS WIFE, ALICE WENDHAM, RAN A SCHOOL SOMEWHERE IN VIRGINAI. MY FILES REFLECT THAT THE INCORPORATORS OF FARM RESEARCH, INC., AS LISTED IN MAY, NINETEEN THIRTYTWO WERE POWELL AS DIRECTOR AND CHARLES GARLAND AS SECRETARY AND TREASURER. A LOYALTY INVESTIGATION WAS RECENTLY CONDUCTED RELATIVE TO POWELL AND INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED THAT HE IS RETURNING TO WASH., DC FROM AUSTRALIA IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE AND HE WAS A LEGAL ATTACHE IN THE STATE DEPT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT POWELL BE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE APPARATUS. INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED FROM HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR. OF THE LAW FIRM CRAVATH, SWAIN AND MOORE, NYC, THAT LT. HARRY BLACKMAN OF THE METROPOLITAN PD HAD INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF ALGER HISS IN THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION AND OTHER FRONT ORGANIZATIONS. LT. BLACKMAN SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR THIS INFORMATION. FOR THE INFORMATION OF

END OF PAGE TWO

25688

PAGE THREE

THE BUREAU, RENYTEL, JANUARY TWENTYFIFTH, IT IS NOTED THAT CONSIDERABLE INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED FOR SEVERAL YEARS BY THIS OFFICE IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE GEORGE MINK. IT IS THE OPINION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS OF THIS OFFICE THAT MINK IS EITHER DEAD OR IN RUSSIA. IN THE EVENT ANY INFORMATION COMES TO THE ATTENTION OF THIS OFFICE RELATIVE TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF MINK, EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO INTERVIEW HIM. RENYTEL, JAN. TWENTYFIFTH, WHICH INDICATED THAT MARION BACHRACH HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED, IT IS NOTED THAT CONSIDERATION HAD BEEN GIVEN TO INTERVIEWING BACHRACH, BUT SAAG T. J. DONEGAN STATED THAT THIS INTERVIEW SHOULD BE DELAYED, PARTICULARLY AS SHE IS A SISTER OF JOHN ABT AND IS PRESENTLY A HIGH FUNCTIONARY IN THE CP. BACHRACH WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED AT THIS TIME UNLESS THE BUREAU ADVISES TO THE CONTRARY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-696

TWO COPIES WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 40 10 10-43P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. FORMER SA THEODORE KIRKPATRICK, WHO IS NOW ASSOCIATED WITH THE MAGAZINE "COUNTER ATTACK", ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT ONE WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN THE BRONX, WHO HAS WRITTEN A NUMBER OF ARTICLES FOR THE "NEW LEADER", HAD TOLD KIRKPATRICK THAT WILL MASLOW OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS WAS TRYING TO MAKE A BREAK WITH THE CP. KIRSCHENBAUM ADVISED THAT MASLOW WAS WITH THE MLRB AT THE SAME TIME AS NATHAN witt, LEE PRESSMAN AND OTHERS AND THAT HE MAY WELL BE AWARE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS. KIRKPATRICK STATED IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT MASLOW MAY WELCOME AN INTERVIEW WITH AGENTS OF THE FBI. A REVIEW OF THE NY FILES INDICATES THAT KIRSCHENBAUM IS HIMSELF ASSOCIATED WITH THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS AND THAT IN FORTYONE HE MADE APPLICATION TO BE A SA OF THE FBI, WAS UNFAVORABLY RECOMMENDED. THE NY FILES ALSO INDICATE THAT ON MANY OCCASIONS KIRSCHENBAUM HAS GIVEN INFORMATION TO THIS OFFICE RELATIVE TO ANTI SEMETIC ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES. WILL MASLOW IS THE SUBJECT OF AN IS HATCH ACT INVESTIGATION, BUREAU FILE ONE NAUGHT

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 34

174-1233-2569
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51 APR 11 1949

INDEXED - 34

34 MAR 25 1949

Kisseloff-697

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RECEIVED – FLETCHER

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APR 1 4 57 PM '80

Kisseloff-698

ONE DASH FOUR NINE TWO. WFO IS ORIGIN IN THIS CASE. MUCH INFORMATION IS CONTAINED IN THIS FILE RE MASLOW-S ACTIVITIES. THE BUREAU IS ALSO REFERRED TO BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE FIVE SIX NAUGHT SIX NINE, WHICH CONTAINS A LETTER DATED JUNE TWENTY THIRD FORTYEIGHT TO THE NY OFFICE, SETTING FORTH INFORMATION CONCERNING WILL MASLOW THAT WAS TURNED OVER BY THE [redacted] WILL MASLOW MENTIONED b7D IN THIS LETTER APPEARS TO BE THE SAME INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS REFERRED TO AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS DASH MISSION ON WAR AND LEGISLATION. NY FILES ALSO REFLECT THAT WILL MASLOW HAS GIVEN INFORMATION TO THIS OFFICE RE ANTI SEMETIC ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH HIS POSITION WITH THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT MASLOW IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CONNECTED AT THIS TIME WITH THE INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL INSTITUTE. ALGER HISS, AS WELL AS NATHAN WITT AND LEE PRESSMAN WERE CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ORGAN IN THIRTYTWO AND THIRTYTHREE. IT IS ALSO KNOWN THAT MASLOW WAS AT ONE TIME A SOCIALIST AND BECAUSE OF HIS RADICAL IDEAS, HE WAS EXPELLED FROM THE SOCIALIST PARTY. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT PRISCILLA HISS, WIFE OF ALGER, WAS A MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN THIRTYTWO. THIS OFFICE CONTEMPLATES INTERVIEWING WALTER

END OF PAGE TWO

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Kisseloff-700

PAGE THREE

KIRSCHENBAUM CONCERNING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO WILL MASLOW-S INTENTION TO BREAK WITH THE CP AND IF THE BUREAU DESIRES, WILL MASLOW WILL BE INTERVIEWED WITH THE AIM IN VIEW OF OBTAINING INFORMATION CONCERNING ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN AND NATHAN WITT AND ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE RELATIVE TO ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. HE WILL ALSO BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING ANY GENERAL COMMUNIST INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION WHICH MAY BE OF INTEREST TO THE BUREAU. BUREAU ADVISE IF IT DESIRES KIRSCHENBAUM AND MASLOW BE INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

11
44

NO COPIES WFO

CC Mr Ritter

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 10 11 00 PM '49

F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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Kisseloff-702

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
APR 1 5 31 PM '49

RECEIVED - LAMM
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 11 9 31 AM '49

March 24, 1949

SAC NEW YORK ROUTINE

100-2570

JAPAN, PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ROBERT L MARCH

TEN L. T. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM AND

WILL MASLOW.

ASB:bju

RECORDED - 34

Kisseloff-703

COPIES DESTROYED

169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 24 1949

APR 1 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: March 24, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to grant authority to the New York office to interview Walter Kirschenbaum and Will Maslow.

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to the attached teletype from New York dated March 10, 1949, which reflects the pertinent background information. A review of the Bureau file on Kirschenbaum and Maslow has been made and no information of note has been observed in addition to the material furnished by New York with the exception of the following information on Walter Kirschenbaum.

On May 8, 1947, the American Jewish Congress issued a press release wherein Walter Kirschenbaum, director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of that organization, criticized the Civil Rights section of the Department of Justice before the President's committee on Civil Rights at an open hearing in Washington, D. C. on Thursday May 1. He scored the lack of success of the FBI in Civil Rights cases, stating, "The FBI which has been able to crack counterfeit and espionage rings was allegedly unable in the Monroe, Georgia, Lynching Case to track down a mob that shot down four negroes in cold blood when an entire county must have known the identity of these killers." He urged the committee to look into the reason for the failure of the FBI to crack these cases. ... He also declared "Public statements by the Director of the FBI; the hiring of negro agents by the FBI and the removal from office of those who failed 'to give whole-hearted enforcement of Civil Rights Laws' will speak louder than new laws."

STATUS:

The New York office has requested authority to interview Walter Kirschenbaum and Will Maslow.

RECOMMENDATION:

There is attached hereto a teletype of authority to the New York office.

ASB:bju

Attachment

Kisseloff-704

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 34

174-1333-2670

34 MAR 25 1949

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U S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 24 12 51 PM '49

Kisseloff-705

JJC:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-9-49 5:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RENYTEL JANUARY SEVEN, LAST, REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH DONALD HISS ON HIS PLANNING TO HANDLE HARRY BRIDGES CASE. DONALD HISS ADVISED SPECIAL AGENTS JAMES J. CANAVAN AND PAUL J. TIERNEY OF WFO HE WOULD NOT DISCUSS MATTERS WITH AGENTS WHICH HE PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED TO UNDER OATH BEFORE GRAND JURY. HISS PRESENTLY RESIDED AT THREE NAUGHT THREE NAUGHT Q STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, AND IS ASSOCIATED WITH LAW FIRM OF COVINGTON, BURLING, RUBLEE, AND SHORB, UNION TRUST BUILDING, FIFTEENTH AND H STREETS, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. RETEL ALSO REQUESTED INTERVIEW WITH GERARD B. REILLY, FORMERLY SOLICITOR, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. HE ADVISED HISS RECOMMENDED BY HIM TO MADAME PERKINS, THEN SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, AS HEARING OFFICER IN HARRY BRIDGES CASE IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, AND THAT WHEN APPROACHED, HISS REFUSED OFFER DUE TO RELUCTANCE ON PART OF STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS TO RELEASE HIM AND ALSO BECAUSE OF HIS LACK OF EXPERIENCE. HISS RECOMMENDED BY REILLY SOLELY BECAUSE OF KNOWLEDGE OF IMMIGRATION LAW AND REILLY COULD NOT RECALL THAT ANYONE ELSE WAS INTERESTED IN HAVING HISS APPOINTED TO THIS POSITION.

HOTTEL

a shocking thing. Reilly is the man who has written critically of FBI in the letter

INDEXED - 9

RECORDED - 19

74-1338-2571

FBI

11 MAR 30 1949

Kisseloff-706

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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RECEIVED-LABS
F B I
FEB 10 11 56 AM '93

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 1949

TELETYPE 38182

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lord
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 2 NEW YORK 3 BALTIMORE 1 AND WASH FIELD

FROM BOSTON 2-2-49 2-25 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ALGER HISS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE /R/, IS DASH R. REBUTEL TO BOSTON FEBRUARY FIRST. JUDGE CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR., STATES, ACCORDING TO HIS RECOLLECTION, FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WERE FRIENDLY WITH ALGER HISS---

WILLIAM MARBURY, OF MARBURY, MARBURY, AND MADISON, BALTIMOR, MD. CHARLES MORSKY, IN DEAN ACHESON-S LAW OFFICE--- JOHN DICKEY, PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H.--- JAMES H ROWE, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE HOOVER COMMISSION--- THOMAS CORCORAN, OF THE FIRM OF CORCORAN AND COHEN, FIFTEEN ELEVEN K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC--- JUSTICE FRANKFURTER, US DISTRICT COURT, BOSTON--- WARNER GARDNER, ONE SIXTEEN SUMMERFIELD ROAD, CHEVY CHASE, MD.--- TOM AUSTERN, IN DEAN ACHESON-S LAW OFFICE--- PROFESSOR HENRY HART, OF THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS--- [redacted] RICHARD FIELD, OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS--- AND FELIX FRANKFURTER, US SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

FOR INFORMATION OF BALTIMORE AND WFO, REFERENCED TELETYPE FROM BUREAU REQUESTED BOSTON TO CONTACT JUDGE CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR., FOR PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES, BUSINESS, SOCIAL OR OTHERWISE, OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS INASMUCH AS THEY MAY HAVE TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS. THE BUREAU IS ADVISED THAT BOSTON WILL INTERVIEW THE INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN THE BOSTON AREA.

END TWO COPIES WFO

ACK IN ORDER PLEASE

BA BS R 1 BA

NY BS R 1-3 NY

WA BS R 2 WA

cc. Mr. Fletcher SOUCY

174-1333-2572

RECORDED - 9

F B I

11 MAR 30 1949

INDEXED - 9

52 APR 4 1949

EX-137

Kisseloff-708

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	2-18-49	2-15,17-49	HUBERT F.SMALL MH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES P. CRAUDER, Engineer, McDonnell Aircraft, St. Louis, Mo., advises that he did not know any individual named BUZZ but that he did know FELIX INSIERMAN between 1939 and 1942 when both employed for Glen L. Martin, Baltimore; states although knew INSIERMAN well, INSIERMAN never expressed any political viewpoint to him. States INSIERMAN associated with other engineer employees of Glen L. Martin and that on one occasion he observed expensive photographic equipment in the INSIERMAN's home, which consisted of camera and a larger, of which INSIERMAN had taken photos of his wife. Advises last time heard from INSIERMAN was December 23, 1948, at which time INSIERMAN residing on a farm in the vicinity of Cambridge, N.Y. Records AGO, CPRB, Dept. of the Army, St. Louis, Mo., reflect MARK ODELL, JR., born 12-8-12 at Seattle, Wash.; employed Headquarters AAF, Washington, D.C. as analyst, grade CAF-14 10-19-42 to 8-9-46. Resignation to accept private employment. Formerly employed USDA, WPB, NYA, Department of Labor, and Washington State Dept. of Social Security. Indicated in employment application 10-19-42, advocacy of or membership in organization advocating overthrow U. S. Govt. by force or violence. Denied membership in any such organization in oath of office and personnel affidavit executed 10-24-42 and in declaration of appointee dated 10-19-42. Received letters of commendation. PMG investigation report 2-16-43 no derogatory information. Background and descriptive information set out. No personnel file for JACK FIELDS located CPRB, SLMO.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

8 ENCL

cc AAG Campbell 3-4-49 FLJ

RUC

REFERENCE: Teletype from Baltimore dated 2-14-49, to St. Louis.
Washington Field teletype dated 2-15-49 to St. Louis.
~~Washington Field teletype dated February 18, 1949.~~

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

174-1333-2573

E B II

11 MAR 30 1949

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INDEXED - 9

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau (ENCL)
1 Thomas J. Donegan, Spec. Asst. to Atty. Gen., New York City (ENCL)
3 New York (ENCL)
2 Baltimore
2 Washington Field (ENCL)
2 St. Louis

Kisseloff-709

RECEIVED
FEB 9 10 AM '70
RECEIVED
REC'D ESPIONAGE
5 05 PM '70
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
U.S. MAIL ROOM

Kisseloff-710

A check of the St.Louis indices failed to reflect any information pertaining to JAMES P. CRAUDER, 10418 Maddox Avenue, Overland, Missouri.

It was determined from VIRGIL J. WILTSE, Industrial Relations Director, McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, St. Louis, Missouri, that JAMES P. CRAUDER had been in the employ of McDonnell Aircraft Corporation as a design engineer since October, 1943, and was highly regarded. JAMES P. CRAUDER advised that while in the employ of Glen L. Martin Aircraft Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland, from November, 1939, to May, 1942, as a design engineer he had never met nor heard of an individual by the name BUZZ. CRAUDER advised that approximately six months after being employed by Martin he met FELIX INSIERMAN, who was employed as an electrical designer working on B-26 planes. He stated that he knew INSIERMAN as a fellow employee in the Engineer Building and that he visited him on several occasions at INSIERMAN's home and thus knew him socially. He stated that when he first met INSIERMAN, INSIERMAN lived about six miles from the Martin Aircraft Plant at Baltimore, Maryland, near U. S. Highway #1, and that laterthe INSIERMAN's resided in a prefabricated home which had been erected by the Martin Corporation for employees and which was near the plant.

He stated that in his conversations and associations with INSIERMAN and his wife, DOLLIE, that they at no time either directly or by inference ever indicated that they were anything but loyal citizens. He stated that INSIERMAN and his wife, whose first name is ELIZABETH, but better known by DOLLIE, never engaged in political discussions although he, CRAUDER, engaged the INSIERMAN's on occasions in arguments and discussions pertaining to unions, w ages, working arrangements, plant operations, etc. He stated that neither INSIERMAN nor his wife DOLLIE ever advocated any revolutionary principles and both appeared tobe strong willed and opinionated persons.

He continued that it was his belief that the INSIERMANS originally came from New York City or the area and that they were close friends of THOMASKING, who was mentioned in reference teletype as being group engineer and radio section at the Glen L. Martin Aircraft Corporation. CRAUDER advised that he has no recollection where INSIERMAN stated he was employed previously to coming to Glen L.Martin and that since he, CRAUDER, left Baltimore in May, 1942, he had never been in contact with the INSIERMANS except exchanging Christmas cards. He stated that it was his understanding that INSIERMAN on leaving Glen L. Martin went to work on the Republic Aviation Company, Beth Page, Long Island, New York, and that he later obtained employment with the General Electric Corporation in the vicinity of Cambridge, New York.

In this respect CRAUDER advised that as late as December 23, 1948, they had received a Christmas card from the INSIERMANS in which they stated that they were residing on a farm near Cambridge, New York. CRAUDER advised that he has maintained correspondence with the aforementioned THOM AS KING and that recently he had received a letter and news clipping from KING, in

Kisseloff-711

which was enclosed newspaper clipping and a newspaper photo in one of the Baltimore papers which reflected that the INSIERMANS were involved in some type of trouble with the government.

CRAUDER advised that approximately a year after meeting INSIERMAN he visited INSIERMAN at his home and that as he recalled INSIERMANS lived in the bottom portion of this home and that INSIERMAN maintained in one of the upper bedrooms a work room; that he appeared to be interested in photography and possessed what appeared to be an expensive camera and enlarger, make unknown. He advised that he did not observe any movie cameras nor did he observe photos or pictures of a technical nature and that the only pictures exhibited to him were enlargements made by INSIERMAN of INSIERMAN'S wife.

He continued that he used to eac lunch with INSIERMAN frequently at the plant and that when he and his wife visited the INSIERMANS, the evenings were generally spent socially in playing cards. He recalled during the period that INSIERMAN had built a house trailer. He stated that he did not know with whom INSIERMAN associated except that he was friendly with the afor mentioned THOMAS KING and that he believed he a ssociated additionally with other employees of the Glen L.Martin Corporation, who were employed in the same unti, whose names he didnot recall.

The following file review was made by Special Agent EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER and is predicated on referenced teletype from the Washington Field Office.

A review of the personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for MARK ODELL, JR., Born December 8, 1912, at Seattle, Washington, reflects that he was employed on October 19, 1942, as a senior administrative analyst with the Director of Management Control, Director of Organizational Planning, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C., grade CAF-12, at $4600.00 per annum.

On October 16, 1943, he was promoted to Management Analyst, CAF-13 at $5600.00 per annum. On July 29, 1945, he was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel and Services, Control Office, Organization Branch, Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C. On September 23,1945, he was transferred to the Office of Plans and Policies in the same service. On December 16, 1945, he was promoted as a Management Analyst to grade CAF-14 at $7175.00 per annum. On March 24, 1946, he was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff - 4, Deputy for Plans and Administration, with no change in designation, rate or salary.

This employment was terminated on August 9, 1946, byreason of resignation to accept position with private firm of management consultants. At this time ODELL was in grade CAF-14 at $8179.50 per annum.

In an application for Federal employment dated October 19, 1942, a typewritten "X" mark appears in the "Yes" column in answer to the question,

"Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence".

Complete details relative to this matter is not reflected under Item #45, as required by instruction in the application. Membership in any such organization was denied in an oath of office and personnel affidavit executed October 24, 1942, and a Declaration of Appointee dated October 19, 1942. (Exhibits #1,2 and 4).

ODELL received "excellent" efficiency rating on April 8, 1946, April 24, 1945, April 8, 1944, and March 29, 1943. Various supervisors and rating officials are as follows: C. HERBERT REES, Captain, A.C. (1943); WILLIAM H. HADLEY, Section Chief, Major, A.C. (1944-1945); SHERMAN R. HILL, Captain, A.C. (1944); LEWIS G. WELLS, Major A.C. (1944); A.M. HANSON, Major, A.C. (1943); H. R. LEONARD, Captain A.C. (1946).

Personal background and descriptive information, name of parents and relatives, education, employment , publication, organization, travel outside United States, references, etc. are reflected in the photostatic exhibits forward as enclosures with this report and designated as exhibits 1, 2 and 3.

ODELL received commendations for his services in letters dated July 26, 1944, from JOHN H. IVES, Colonel Deputy Chief, Military Personnel Division, Office of Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel, and July 9, 1945, from R. E. S. DEICHIER, Colonel, Chief, Organizational Planning Division, Management Control.

A provost marshal general loyalty and character investigative report dated February 16, 1943, indicated no derogatory information.

Personnel of the Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, St.Louis, Missouri, advise that no personnel record could be located for a JACK W. FIELDS on the basis of information furnished in referenced teletype.

By teletype dated February 18, 1949, from St. Louis to the Bureau and Washington Field Office, carbon copy to New York, this office advised that no record could be located for FIELDS and requested further identifying information if additional search desired in the records of the Civilian Personnel Records Branch.

Enclosures to the Bureau - two sets of exhibits.
Exhibit 1 - Application for Federal Employment, dated October 19, 1942.
Exhibit 2 - Employee's Declaration, dated November 27, 1942.
Exhibit 3 - U. S. Civil Service Commission Form #124, dated October 19, 1942.
Exhibit 4 - Oath of Office and Personnel Affidavit, executed October 24, 1942.
Enclosures to New York, three sets of exhibits, supra.
Enclosures to Washington Field, two sets of exhibits, supra.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-713

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

38174

To: SAC, Washington Field — March 21, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 16, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: [illegible]
[illegible] - R
[illegible] - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. [illegible]
LAB. NO. [illegible] 2574

Examination requested by: Washington Field

RECORDED - 9

Reference: Letter dated February 16, 1949

Examination requested: Dynamite

Specimens:

The following are photographic copies.

Q71, One page dated January 8, 1931, beginning "Mr. Geyer I am returning ...".
Q75 Page number 2, beginning "Mr. Darlington points out ...", ending "HENRY C. HAWKINS".
Q76 One page dated November 24, 1937, beginning "Mr. Hawkins: I am returning ...".
Q77 Page number 2, beginning "critical of its commercial ...".
Q78 Page number 3, beginning "field of general currency ...".
Q79 Page number 4, beginning "same words on another occasion ...".
Q80 Page number 5, beginning "have undergone an appreciable ...".
Q81 Page number 6, beginning "of Party can have gained ...".
Q82 Page number 7, beginning "give a reply of negative nature ...".
Q83 Page number 8, beginning "method of carrying on trade ...".
Q84 Page number 9, beginning "of agreement upon Germany ...".
Q85 Page number 10, beginning "German imports of Cotton ...".
Q86 Page number 11, beginning "Check. What is needed now ...".
Q87 Page number 12, beginning "an Interim agreement should ...".
Q88 Page number 13, beginning "Post-Decontamination treatment in ...".

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kohr
Mr. Mohrington
Mr. Mohr Tamm
Mr. [illegible]

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
APR 14 1949 P.M.
FBI

RCF:JLG
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-714

Continued on next page

Q089 Page number 14, beginning "best politics of all, at any time, ...".
Q090 Page number 15, beginning "great to the German people ...".
Q091 Page number 16, beginning "here from the one heart ...".
Q092 One page beginning "[illegible] The United States Government ...".
Q093 Page number 2, beginning "assumed that the interests ...".
Q094 Page number 3, beginning "The United States is not ...".
Q096 One page beginning "[illegible] I. Die Deutsche Regierung ...".
Q097 Page number 2, beginning "[illegible] ...".
Q098 Page number 3, beginning "[illegible] ...".
Q099 Page number 4, beginning "[illegible] ...".
Q100 Page number 5, beginning "[illegible] ...".
Q101 Page number 6, beginning "[illegible], welche an der ...".
Q102 Page number 7, beginning "[illegible] gewahren geniessen ...".
Q103 Page number 8, beginning "[illegible] ...".
Q104 Page number 9, beginning "[illegible], das die Deutsche ...".
Q105 Page number 10, beginning "[illegible] ...".
Q106 Page number 11, beginning "Die Anwalter der Vereinigten ...".
Q107 Page number 12, beginning "Vereinigten Staaten Automobile ...".
Q108 Page number 13, beginning "Entwicklung Deutschlands und der ...".
Q109 Page number 14, beginning "Allen nicht die Rede ...".
Q110 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that on the ...".
Q111 One page, message beginning "to transmit in Sinking and thence ...", ending "BULLITT".
Q112 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that the whole problem ...", ending "BULLITT".
Q113 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "The road from that point ...", ending "BULLITT".
Q114 One page dated at Paris, January 13, 1938 to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Tsiang recently resigned ...".
Q115 One page, message beginning "a reply. He stated ...", ending "BULLITT".
Q116 One page dated January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Peiping and Nanking please transmit ...", ending "SCHURMAN".
Q117 One page dated at Yenkow, January 11, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Following for War Department ...".
Q118 Page number 2, beginning "suggest nothing better, but they ...".
Q119 Page number 3, beginning "results will be disappointing ...", ending "JOHNSON".
Q120 One page beginning "AIDE MEMOIRE The German Ambassador ...".
Q121 Page number 2, beginning "not constitute a threat or ...".
Q122 Page number 3, beginning "this reply. The Ambassador has ...".
Q123 Page number 4, beginning "stating bilateral trade agreements ...".
Q124 Page number 5, beginning "certain reasonable and ...".
Q125 Page number 6, beginning "tried, for whatever reasons they ...".
Q126 Page number 7, beginning "arrangement by German regulations ...".

Continued on next page.

Qc127 Page number 8, beginning "competitors of non-German residence ...".
Qc128 Page number 9, beginning "which is reputed to amount ...".
Qc129 Page number 10, beginning "the problem which such subsidizations ...".
Qc130 Page number 11, beginning "the trade agreement between the ...".
Qc131 Page number 12, beginning "fluencing the Brazilian ...", dated July 21, 1937.

The following are photostatic copies.

Kc549 Typewritten letter on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Division of Trade Agreements, dated January 8, 1938, beginning "A-3 Mr. Sayre: I am returning the German ...".
Kc550 Page two of typewritten letter beginning "Mr. Darlington points out ...", handwritten signature "HARRY C. HAWKINS".
Kc551 Typewritten letter on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Division of Trade Agreements, dated December 31, 1937, beginning "Mr. Hawkins: I am returning the Aide Memoire ...".
Kc552 Page number 2, beginning "critical of its commercial policy; ...".
Kc553 Page number 3, beginning "field of general currency ...".
Kc554 Page number 4, beginning "same words on another occasion ...".
Kc555 Page number 5, beginning "have undergone an appreciable change ...".
Kc556 Page number 6, beginning "of Party men have gained entrance, ...".
Kc557 Page number 7, beginning "give a reply of negative nature ...".
Kc558 Page number 8, beginning "method of carrying on trade ...".
Kc559 Page number 9, beginning "an agreement upon Germany and ...".
Kc560 Page number 10, beginning "German Imports of Cotton ...".
Kc561 Page number 11, beginning "trade. What is needed now is ...".
Kc562 Page number 12, beginning "An interim agreement should ...".
Kc563 Page number 13, beginning "most-favored-nation treatment ...".
Kc564 Page number 14, beginning "best politics of all, at any time,...".
Kc565 Page number 15, beginning "proof to the German people ...".
Kc566 Page number 16, beginning "come from the one least ...".
Kc567 One page dated December 31, 1937, beginning "MEMORANDUM The United States Government ...".
Kc568 Page number 2, beginning "convinced that the interests ...".
Kc569 Page number 3, beginning "The United States is not unaware ...".
ALSO SUBMITTED: Page number 4, beginning "Germany during the interim ...".
Kc570 One page beginning "Aide - Memoire . I. Die Deutsche Regierung ...".
Kc571 Page number 2, beginning "kungen auch der Urheber des ...".
Kc572 Page number 3, beginning "genannten 'repraesentativen Periode' ...".
Kc573 Page number 4, beginning "wesentliche Grundlagen seiner ...".
Kc574 Page number 5, beginning "der Kompensation usw. sind ...".
Kc575 Page number 6, beginning "finden, welche zu der ...".
Kc576 Page number 7, beginning "Staaten gewahren gewissen anderen ...".
Kc577 Page number 8, beginning "ten auf eine neue, die ...".
Kc578 Page number 9, beginning "wird, dab die Deutsche ...".
Kc579 Page number 10, beginning "zusammenwirken dieser beiden ...".

Continued on next page.

Kc580 Page number 11, beginning "Die Ausfuhr der Vereinigten ...".
Kc581 Page number 12, beginning "Vereinigten Staaten Automobile ...".
Kc582 Page number 13, beginning "Beteiligung Deutschlands und der ...".
Kc583 Page number 14, beginning "allien nicht die Rede ...".
Kc584 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that on the other hand ...".
Kc585 One page, message beginning "to Urumchi in Sinkiang and ...".
Kc586 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that the whole ...".
Kc587 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "The road from that point ...", ending "BULLITT".
Kc588 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Tsiang recently resigned ...".
Kc589 One page, message beginning "a reply. He stated that he had ...", ending "BULLITT".
Kc590 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Peiping and Hankow please transmit ...", ending "SOKOLSKY".
Kc591 One page entitled "CORRECTED COPY", dated at Hankow, January 11, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Following for War Department ...".
Kc592 Page number 2, beginning "suggest nothing better, but they ...".
Kc593 Page number 3, beginning "results will be disappointing ...", ending "JOHNSON".
Kc594 One page entitled "AIDE MEMOIRE", beginning "The German Ambassador ...".
Kc595 Page number 2, beginning "not constitute a threat or ...".
Kc596 Page number 3, beginning "this reply. The Ambassador ....".
Kc597 Page number 4, beginning "tiating bilateral trade agreements ...".
Kc598 Page number 5, beginning "certain reasonable and recognized ...".
Kc599 Page number 6, beginning "tries, for whatever reasons they ...".
Kc600 Page number 7, beginning "arrangement by German regulations ...".
Kc601 Page number 8, beginning "competitors of non-German residence ...".
Kc602 Page number 9, beginning "which is reputed to amount ...".
Kc603 Page number 10, beginning "The problem which such ...".
Kc604 Page number 11, beginning "the trade agreement between the ...".
Kc605 Page number 12, beginning "fluencing the Brazilian Government ...".

Continued on next page.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the original of each of the photographs from the microfilm listed below in the left column and the original of each of the State Department photostats listed opposite were made by one typing run. That is the originals of Qe74 and Ke549 were both typed at one time.

Qe74	Ke549
Qe75	Ke550
Qe77	Ke552
Qe78	Ke553
Qe79	Ke554
Qe80	Ke555
Qe81	Ke556
Qe82	Ke557
Qe83	Ke558
Qe84	Ke559
Qe85	Ke560
Qe86	Ke561
Qe87	Ke562
Qe88	Ke563
Qe89	Ke564
Qe90	Ke565
Qe91	Ke566

It was concluded that the original documents depicted on the photographs made from the microfilm listed below on the left are different documents than the originals of the State Department photostats listed opposite. However, the wording in each photograph is verbatim with its corresponding State Department photostat. For example, the typed wording on specimen Qe76 is verbatim with the typed wording on Ke551 although their originals are two different documents.

Qe76	Ke551
Qe92	Ke567
Qe93	Ke568
Qe94	Ke569

With references to specimens Qe96 through Qe109, Qe120 through Qe131, Ke570 through Ke583, Ke594 through Ke605, the following observations and conclusions were reached. There are certain marks appearing on most of the microfilm photographs that appear in the same relative positions on corresponding State Department photostats. This in itself indicates the possibility that such microfilm photographs are from the same originals as the corresponding State Department photostats. However, there are also marks appearing on these photographs which are not present on the corresponding photostats and vice versa. This may be due to the different

Kisseloff-718

Continued on next page.

processes involved in making the documents that are in evidence. These differences plus the absence of the original documents for examination prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. However, it can be stated that either the above is true or that the originals of the microfilm photographs and the originals of their corresponding State Department photostats listed below opposite each other came from a common typing run. That is, Qe96 and Ke570 originate from a common original document or that the originals of Qe96 and Ke570 came from a common typing run.

Qe96	Ke570
Qe97	Ke571
Qe98	Ke572
Qe99	Ke573
Qe100	Ke574
Qe101	Ke575
Qe102	Ke576
Qe103	Ke577
Qe104	Ke578
Qe105	Ke579
Qe106	Ke580
Qe107	Ke581
Qe108	Ke582
Qe109	Ke583
Qe120	Ke594
Qe121	Ke595
Qe122	Ke596
Qe123	Ke597
Qe124	Ke598
Qe125	Ke599
Qe126	Ke600
Qe127	Ke601
Qe128	Ke602
Qe129	Ke603
Qe130	Ke604
Qe131	Ke605

With reference to specimens Qe110 through Qe119, Ke584 through Ke593 the following observations and conclusions were reached.

There are certain characteristics appearing in the typewriting on the State Department photostats and the microfilm photographs that indicate the possibility they originate from common stencils. There are also marks appearing on the photographs which are not present on the corresponding photostats and vice versa. This may be due to the different processes involved in making the documents that are at hand. These differences plus the absence of the original documents for examination prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. It can be stated however,

Continued on next page.

38180

that either the above is true or the originals of the microfilm photographs and the originals of their corresponding State Department photostats listed below opposite each other came from a common typing run. That is, the originals of Qe110 and Ke584 were made by one stencil or by the same typing run.

Qe110	Ke584
Qe111	Ke585
Qe112	Ke586
Qe113	Ke587
Qe114	Ke588
Qe115	Ke589
Qe116	Ke590
Qe117	Ke591
Qe118	Ke592
Qe119	Ke593

The Washington Field Division has advised that the German Aide Memoire number 22 has previously been identified with an authentic State Department document and therefore the Laboratory is not requested to make any examination of the corresponding State Department document submitted.

The evidence will be returned to the Washington Field Office as soon as appropriate photographic copies have been made.

Kisseloff-720

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI Attn: FBI Lab

DATE: February 16, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

38181

94795

There are enclosed copies of Grand Jury Exhibits #47 and #48, together with copies of the corresponding documents received from the State Department for identification of the CHAMBERS microfilm material.

The present problem is one of positively identifying the microfilmed documents as being identical with those received from the State Department. Inasmuch as the actual papers from which the microfilm was made are no longer in existence, it will be impossible to produce these papers as evidence.

The procedure of the State Department with reference to incoming telegrams was to decode, paraphrase, and cut a stencil from which distribution copies of the message were made. An action copy was run off on yellow paper to be routed to the action addressee, and as many information copies as were necessary were run off on white paper. The microfilm was, to all appearances, made from an information copy routed to Mr. SAYRE's office.

With reference to the action documents, i.e., aides, memoir, memoranda, etc., it has been stated that they were not mimeographed but that the microfilm was apparently made from carbon copies of the typed original.

It is requested that the Laboratory make an examination of the documents to effect positive identification of the microfilm documents. It has been noted that several typographical errors appear on both copies of several documents.

The Laboratory is requested to return all of the photographs and photostats to the Washington Field Office.

JJW:cl
74-94
Enclosure

#22 the German aide memoire has previously been identified with an authentic State dept document and therefor the Laboratory is not requested to make any examination of the corresponding State dept document.

RECORDED 11 MAR 30 1949

Kisseloff-721

RECEIVED
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DOCUMENT LABORATORY
F B I

Kisseloff-722

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date January 19, 1949

Consigned to: SAC, New York

References 74-1333

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
~~with aliases~~
ALGER HISS, et al
~~Perjury; Espionage~~ - R

List of Contents

D-91179 DU

Mr. Harbo, 7641
Mr. Conrad, 7142
Mr. Downing, 6228 IB
Mr. Sizoo, 7601
Mr. Beuchman, 7101

E303 Bound volume containing a thesis entitled "John Harington and Orlando Furioso" submitted by PRISCILLA HOESCH, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a degree of Master of Arts. This thesis contains 49 typewritten pages and four typewritten pages entitled "Bibliography".

TRANSMITTED VIA

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number. Shipping Room show date of shipment and initial this invoice; then return it to person whose name is checked in column at right. After this checked name has been initialled, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

Kisseloff - 723

ıl Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
March 7, 1949

95828

AIRMAIL

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attention: FBI LABORATORY

Dear Sir:

38170

There is enclosed herewith a typewritten letter dated August 14, 1947 on stationery of the Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor, Washington, addressed to MAYNARD J. TOLL, Esq., Los Angeles, California, beginning as follows: "Dear Maynard: Many thanks for your letter of August 4 concerning the renting of cars in Los Angeles". This letter is signed by DONALD [illegible].

The letter was obtained from Mr. TOLL, 433 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, on March 7, 1949 and is being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination at the request of the New York Office, contained in a teletype from that office dated March 4, 1949.

It is requested that the typewriting on this letter be examined with the questioned documents in instant case. It is requested that the New York Office be promptly advised of the results of the examination.

It is further requested that upon completion of the examination the letter be returned to the Los Angeles Office.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD, Jr.
SAC

ENCLOSURE

HFD:CMF
100-30409
cc: New York City

REGISTERED
AIRMAIL

RECORDED - 9

INDEXED - 9

25 75

5
ASB

BY AND REMAINS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR FAR ACTION AND REPORT

Kisseloff-724

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 63 1 1:00PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. CHAMBERS HAS REITERATED PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT IN THE LATTER PART OF NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR HE BEGAN TO ACT AS COURIER BETWEEN J. PETERS IN NY AND THE UNDERGROUND COMMUNIST GROUP ORGANIZED BY HAROLD WARE IN WASHINGTON. HEREINAFTER, CHAMBERS REFERS TO THE WARE GROUP AS "APPARATUS A". "I DID NOT ACT AS A COURIER FOR APPARATUS A VERY LONG BEFORE THE COURIER ACTIVITIES WERE TAKEN OVER FROM ME BY A GIRL WHOSE NAME I DO NOT KNOW. IN THIS CONNECTION, I SHOULD LIKE TO MENTION ONE ANDRE EMBREY, THE DAUGHTER OF A FORMER POLICE OFFICIAL IN HUNGARY. I LEARNED OF HER FATHER FROM J. PETERS, WHO ALSO LATER TOLD ME THAT ANDRE EMBREY WAS A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER AND HAD A LARGE CIRCLE OF FRIENDS. AMONG OTHERS SHE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH ONE JOHN COLLIER, WHO WAS THE THEN HEAD OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. THROUGH COLLIER, SHE WAS ABLE TO SECURE A JOB IN THIS BUREAU IN WASHINGTON. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT JOHN COLLIER WAS A COMMUNIST, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THERE WAS OR HAD BEEN SOME PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ME AND MISS EMBREY. AT THIS TIME, [redacted] IN NEW YORK

RECORDED - 109 100-23-2646
INDEXED - 109 12 MAR 25 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

b6
b7C

Kisseloff-1834

61 APR 4 1949

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RECEIVED - FLETCHER
FEB 2 4 26 PM '49

Kisseloff-1835

CITY. AT THE TIME ANDRE EMBREY WENT TO WASHINGTON TO WORK FOR COLLIER, SHE TOOK WITH HER ANOTHER GIRL, ALSO A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER, WHO WAS TO ACT AS HER SECRETARY IN THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. THIS SECOND GIRL, I UNDERSTAND, HENCEFORTH, ACTED AS A COURIER FOR APPARATUS A. I CAN ONLY RECALL THAT SHE WAS JEWISH AND WAS SMALL AND DARK. AT THE TIME ANDRE EMBREY AND THIS OTHER GIRL BEGAN THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, I DROVE THEM AND J. PETERS IN A CAR FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON, D.C. I NEVER SAW THIS UNNAMED GIRL AGAIN, BUT I DID SEE ANDRE EMBREY ONCE MORE. ON THIS OCCASION I WAS SENT, PROBABLY BY J. PETERS, TO HER RESIDENCE. I CANNOT RECALL THE REASON OR PURPOSE FOR MY VISIT THERE AND CAN ONLY STATE IT IS MY RECOLLECTION THAT SHE LIVED IN AN APARTMENT THAT WAS LOCATED ON FLORIDA AVENUE SOMEWHERE NEAR THE INTERSECTION OF CONNECTICUT AND FLORIDA AVENUES". ANDRE EMBREY, WA. MRS. ROY HUDSON IS KNOWN TO THE BUREAU AND WFO. WHO REQUESTED TO CHECK FACTS RELATIVE TO EMBREY-S EMPLOYMENT IN BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND TRY TO IDENTIFY HER SECRETARY. ALSO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE JOHN COLLIER WHO MAY BE IN A POSITION TO IDENTIFY THIS GIRL WHO SUCCEEDED CHAMBERS AS COURIER.

SCHEIDT

11
44

ACK AND DISC PLS TWO COPIES WFO

QNY R 68 WA

9 6 2/6

SAC, New York

March 23, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 115 74-1[illegible] 2647

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf, Washington, D. C., dated March 1, 1949. Further reference is made to Bureau letter to the New York Office dated March 11, 1949.

Frederick Pearson Bartlett, First Secretary, United States Embassy, London, England, when recently interviewed by a Bureau representative in London advised that he has no information concerning any Communist activities of Alger Hiss or his wife or of any association between Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers. He stated that he does not know Chambers and has had no correspondence with Alger Hiss. He admitted having had a business contact with Alger Hiss when they were both in the United States Department of Agriculture in 1933, but stated he has had no social contacts with him. Both Bartlett and Hiss went from the Agriculture Department to the State Department but had no business contacts during their employment at the State Department.

The above is being furnished for your information.

cc: Washington Field

FLJ:EHW

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 23 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

APR 5 1949

Kisseloff-1837

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

John A. Cimperman

DECODE OF A DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 267 FROM SIS NUMBER 828 DATED MARCH 18, 1949 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. FREDERICK PEARSON BARTLETT, FIRST SECRETARY, U.S. EMBASSY, LONDON, HAS NO INFORMATION ABOUT COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES ALGER HISS OR WIFE OR ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. DOES NOT KNOW CHAMBERS AND HAS HAD NO CORRESPONDENCE WITH HISS. ADMITS HAVING BUSINESS CONTACT WITH HISS WHEN BOTH WERE IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN 1933 BUT HAD NO SOCIAL CONTACT WITH HIM. BOTH LATER WENT TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUT HAD NO BUSINESS CONTACT THERE. JOHN A. CIMPERMAN.

RECEIVED 3-18-49 3:06 P.M. LL

cc: Mr. Ferris

RECORDED - 115

74-1333-2147

19 MAR 25 1949

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5-348

Kisseloff-1838

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
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OUT

MAR 10 3 52 PM '49
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

RECEIVED-LADD
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 10 4 49 PM '49

Kisseloff-1839

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office M[illegible]um • UNI[illegible] GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 22, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

81597

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN)

Rebulet February 3, 1949 in which the Bureau requested that a departmentalwise investigation be conducted of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

It was determined through investigation that SILVERMAN headed a section in the Army Air Force from 1942 to 1945 known as the Analysis and Plans Section. One of the officers in this section was Major RICHARD V. BIBBERO, now reported to be employed by the Aleo Company in St. Louis, Missouri. The St. Louis Office is requested to locate and interview Major BIBBERO and ascertain his knowledge as to the activities of SILVERMAN.

For the information of the St. Louis Office, it is to be noted that informant ELIZABETH BENTLEY advised that SILVERMAN was involved in a Soviet Espionage conspiracy in Washington and specifically that he secured information and documents from the Air Force which he turned over to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMAN who in turn turned the information over to BENTLEY. Major LUDWIG ULLMAN, who also worked in this section in the Air Force, was charged by BENTLEY with the same sort of activity.

Also SILVERMAN is known to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, informant in this case, as an alleged Espionage Agent.

New York City Office is Office of Origin in this matter.

TJB:nek
74-94
cc: St. Louis
New York

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59

174-1333-2648
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MAR 30 1949
11

EX-137

52 APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-1840

RECEIVED
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REC'D ESPIONAGE
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK EP FILE NO. 74-51

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	2-25-49	1/28; 2/4,14,15/49	J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE adl

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was; ALGER HISS et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO interviewed Albuquerque, N.M. 2-14-49, stated he had not contacted an attorney but desired to answer questions. States he was not implicated in any type of espionage other than with CHAMBERS as previously reported. States he has not seen "BERNIE" subsequent to his dealings with CHAMBERS, does not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN but has been introduced to person named JESS, who is some official in CP in Baltimore. Identifies alleged Professor of Journalism at Columbia University as FRANCIS FRANKLIN of Jefferson School, New York City. Individual referred to as "BIG BEAR" may have been PALMER WEBER formerly active in CIO, PAC; NYC. States he knows BENJAMIN FIELD as CP organizer in Baltimore and that he has had personal association with STANLEY BLUMBERG and STEN ASKLOF. States none of these persons were involved in espionage to his knowledge. JOHN COLLIER, JR. left Taos and Santa Fe, New Mexico 2-14-49 enroute to Los Angeles to contact officials of Fortune Magazine. LEON W. WHITE, 607 Abdou Building, El Paso, sold Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. 156051 to A. W. MILNE, 4171 Irving Street, Denver, Colorado, on 11-23-40. His records failed to disclose any information regarding Woodstock typewriter Serial No. 198744. Efforts to locate WHITE's records being made in Los Angeles. KING DERR, Housing Administrator, Los Alamos, N.M., advised he knew ALGER HISS and worked with him in the Senate Munitions Committee from February to May, 1934. He has no information whatsoever indicating any Communistic or espionage activities.

- R.U.C. -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc AAG Campbell 3-16-49 FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

174-1332-2649

RECORDED 59

INDEXED 59

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348 DEC 16 1964

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4 - New York (1, THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, NYC)
2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
2 - San Antonio (74-94)
2 - Kansas City
2 - Los Angeles
2 - Denver
2 - El Paso

COPY IN FILE

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MAR 30 1949

Kisseloff-1842

Jones
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Kisseloff-1843

EP 74-51

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Report of SA FREDERICK A. JOHNS, dated 2-11-49 at El Paso.

DETAILS: At Albuquerque, New Mexico:

This is a joint investigation and report of Special Agent FREDERICK A. JOHNS, EMMETT J. MURPHY and the writer.

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was reinterviewed at Albuquerque, New Mexico on February 14, 1949. At the outset of the interview RENO stated that he had not discussed this matter with an attorney since his last interview with Bureau Agents, but that he had decided to answer the questions put to him by Bureau Agents. He stated that all information previously given particularly as to his Communist Party and espionage activities were correct and that he had nothing to add to these statements. He stated the things he desired to talk about were those things which he declined to answer on the previous interviews on February 7 and 8, 1949.

Relative to the identification of "BERNIE", RENO stated that he had no further information in this respect and stated that to the best of his knowledge the photograph of DAVID CARPENTER appeared to be the best likeness of "BERNIE". RENO was questioned at length relative to who RENO thought "BERNIE" was during the intervening years, and he stated that he has no idea who BERNIE was and that the first time he really thought that "BERNIE" might be DAVID CARPENTER was in the past month or two when he saw a picture of CARPENTER in reading a newspaper or a magazine. RENO stated that after being introduced to CHAMBERS by "BERNIE" he has not had any conversations whatsoever with "BERNIE" and does not believe he has observed him on the streets as he has observed some other Communist Party members.

RENO stated that it was always his impression that "BERNIE" was from some place around Baltimore, Washington or Philadelphia.

In answer to the question, "Have you seen "BERNIE" subsequent to seeing CHAMBERS the last time?", RENO answered that he did not think so and when asked why he did not make a definite answer he stated that he was sure that he had not talked to him in a personal conversation, but sometime after the Chicago affair he received two anonymous phone calls at Aberdeen Proving Grounds from some man who just asked how he was and then hung up without answering who he was.

Kisseloff-1844

9649

EP 74-51

Re: JESS, believed to be JESSE ZIMMERMAN

RENO was asked whether or not he had ever met JESSE ZIMMERMAN or whether or not he has ever known any such individual. RENO's answer was that he knows no one by the name of JESSE ZIMMERMAN but that he did meet an individual by the name of JESS in the Office of BENJAMIN FIELD, Communist Party organizer in Baltimore sometime in 1937. RENO stated this was probably while he was working as a Party organizer at Cumberland, Maryland. He states he saw JESS two or three times and of course figured he had some organizational part in the Communist Party at Baltimore. The only things he recalled having talked to JESS about was the fact that he was running out of money and could not stay in Cumberland, Maryland because of that fact.

RENO could furnish no further information relative to this individual.

Re: BENJAMIN FIELD

RENO stated that he met BENJAMIN FIELD, who was then the Party organizer in Baltimore, sometime around 1936 or 1937. As he recalls he believes that SIDNEY SCHOSTECK suggested RENO contact FIELD at Baltimore on one of his trips from Washington to Baltimore. He stated that he saw FIELD just a few times and after he started dealings with PATTY WHELAN and "BERNIE" he deliberately avoided talking to FIELD at any time and would avoid him on the streets if he saw him coming.

Re: FRANCIS FRANKLIN

Reference is made to report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR, dated 1-28-49 at Baltimore, wherein information was furnished regarding a Professor of Journalism at Columbia University, whose first name was FRANCIS and whose wife's name was ANAMAE. It is noted that RENO declined to answer the question as to the identity of this individual in his interview of February 7 and 8, 1949. RENO stated that it was hard for him to answer this question in view of the fact that he was a personal friend whom he believed to be a member of the Communist Party and he did not feel like "turning him in". RENO stated this individual and his wife had no connection with espionage work and was only a friend. He finally identified this individual as FRANCIS FRANKLIN and his wife, ANAMAE FRANKLIN. He stated that he frist met FRANKLIN in the winter of 1935 at the University of Virginia where both he and FRANKLIN had a fellowship. He stated FRANKLIN left the University of Virginia and went to New York where he taught a Party School from 1936 to 1937 at the Jefferson School. RENO qualified this statement of being a Party School, saying that it is probably a non-party school in which the Party participates and may have control. RENO stated that FRANKLIN was a member of the National Student League at the University of Virginia, which

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Kisseloff-1845

he, RENO, was a member. RENO stated that he did not renew this acquaintanceship with FRANKLIN until in 1945 when he went to New York City for that purpose. He eventually located FRANKLIN at the Jefferson School.

He stated that he visited FRANKLIN since 1945 rather frequently for the purpose of renewing the old acquaintance, talking over old times, and discussing philosophy and ancient history. He believes FRANKLIN resides in Greenwich Village on James Street.

RENO emphatically stated that he was furnishing this information relative to his association with FRANKLIN on the basis that he thought that if the Bureau had the facts with relation to FRANKLIN direct from him that it would not embarrass FRANKLIN as much as if the Bureau were to conduct an investigation of him without knowing these facts. The facts he pertained to were particularly to the effect that FRANKLIN had nothing whatsoever to so with the espionage apparatus in which he, RENO, was involved.

Re: "BIG BEAR", probably PALMER WEBER

RENO was requested to identify the individual referred to as "BIG BEAR". In this respect he stated that he has thought a lot about this question and has recalled that he probably referred to several people in this more or less slang statement.

He stated, however, that to the best of his knowledge, probably referred to is an individual who is also a good friend of his and one whose name is hard to disclose for the same reason that he feels like he is "turning someone in" who maybe a member of the Communist Party and to whom undue embarrassment might come. He stated, however, the name of this individual, that he believes to be the person referred to as "BIG BEAR" is PALMER WEBER, whom he recalls as a labor leader in the CIO, PAC, NYC. RENO stated he first knew WEBER at the University of Virginia, that he also had a fellowship in Philosophy during 1935. RENO stated WEBER left after the school year of 1935 and that he did not renew his acquaintanceship with him until the Fall of 1945 in New York City. He believes that he met him though FRANCIS FRANKLIN as the three of them used to be good friends at the University of Virginia. He recalled that WEBER was interested in the National Student League at the University of Virginia. In this respect RENO was interviewed relative to this National Student League, at which time he stated that it was a group of "liberals or radicals", and he recalled that during that time their primary objective was in opposition to war. He stated WEBER was sort of a leader in the group during the year 1935.

2649

RENO was asked what he meant by the term "liberals or radicals", at which time he discussed rather lengthy the differences between a conservative and a radical. He stated a conservative is just opposite of the radical and he believes a conservative individual to be one who is content to leave things as they are more or less on a status quo basis. RENO states that he considers a liberal to be one who keeps his mind open for logical changes. He listed a radical as one who makes a concerted effort toward a definite sharp type of change. He listed WEBER as a laborite and possibly a radical. He stated he did not know whether or not he belonged to the Communist Party.

Again RENO reiterated that the only reason he was furnishing this information relative to WEBER was the thought in his mind that it would be better for the Bureau to known that WEBER had no connection in espionage activities and to know that he was a personal friend of RENO rather than for the embarrassment of an FBI investigation without knowledge of the full facts.

Re: STANLEY BLUMBERG

RENO stated that he was ready to answer questions relative to STANLEY BLUMBERG after his refusal to answer them on being interviewed February 7 and 8, 1949. He stated that his first recollection of BLUMBERG was in 1943 although he may have met him in 1941. This first recollection was meeting him at Aberdeen Proving Grounds when BLUMBERG contacted RENO in an effort to get RENO's opinion on three projects and the possibility of having them listed and developed by the National Research Committee. These three projects involved, one, a magnetic inclinometer, the second, an attempt to locate a building or other device by sensitive heat radiation; using heat instead of radio radiation as used in the principles of radar, and the third being some other experiment dealing with anti-submarine devices.

RENO stated BLUMBERG was a scientist mostly in the navigation and physics field. He termed him as radical according to the definition previously given. He believed that BLUMBERG was in the Navy or Merchant Marines from 1944 to 1945 and maybe 1946. He suspected him of being a Party member but he stated emphatically that BLUMBERG had no connection whatsoever with his espionage dealings and he really knows of no Communist Party activities. He stated that he suspected him to be a Party member because of his general demeanor and discussions.

RENO stated they became very close as friends and particularly during the time RENO was in the hospital during July, 1947. He stated BLUMBERG had visited him at the hospital regularly during this time.

96-419

EP 74-51

RENO also stated that another reason for suspecting BLUMBERG as a Communist Party member was because it was publically known that Dr. ALBERT BLUMBERG, was an open Party member in Baltimore. RENO stated he has never had any talks with ALBERT BLUMBERG but may have met him ten or twelve years ago in Baltimore.

RENO was question as to who the girl friend of BLUMBERG's named HELENE was and he identified her as HELENE METZLER whome he described as a redheaded nurse and whose whereabouts he did not know.

Re: STEVE, MAE, PERKIE

RENO was asked the identity of these individuals and he stated that they were girl friends in Washington, D. C., whose names he had written on a piece of paper who he could call up for a date. He stated he could not identify STEVE or MAE but he believed PERKIE to be HAZEL PERKISSON, whom he believed did not have any connection with the Communist Party. He described her as being the Director of Religious Education at the Church of the Garden somewhere toward Long Island in New York City. He also was asked the identity of KATHERINE whose name also appeared on this note paper and he could not recall anyone by that name. The name LAURA K. he identified as a WAC in his section whose last name was either KUNKLE or KINKLE.

LAURA LAURA

Also on the sheet of this note paper was the name DICK PERYL whom RENO could not identify. The initials MH were probably for MABEL HARRINGTON who was a computer in his section at the office. The initials ME, RENO could not identify.

RENO stated that RAUER MEYER was a brother of HERMAN MEYER and the names SYLVIA and HERGIS, RENO could not identify.

RENO stated that in reference to all of these individuals none of them even to the ones he could not identify had any connection whatsoever with any Communist Party or espionage activites.

Re; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

RENO states that he does not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and does not believe he has ever met any such individual. He recalled the name from a magazine or newspaper as having been connected with the BENTLY case when she testified before the House Unamerican Activities Committee.

9649

Kisseloff-1848

EP 74-51

Re: STEN ASKLOF

Relative to this individual RENO stated that he met him at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds sometime in 1946 at that time ASKLOF was listed as an astronomer of international reputation. His association with ASKLOF was purely personal as well as in talking over scientific matters with him.

He stated that ASKLOF's associations was one that started innocently and ended to the distinct disadvantage of RENO. He stated that when ASKLOF started getting into trouble over his citizenship he and RENO were running around as friends and ASKLOF got short of money and RENO helped him out in that respect. When ASKLOF left the Proving Grounds he started making statements to the effect that it might be dangerous for the Government to fire him and send him back to Sweden and other statements to the effect that the Russians would probably like to have such information that he knew. RENO stated that statements like this particularly at time when ASKLOF would be drunk, were very damaging to him, RENO, and RENO felt like he had to stay with ASKLOF to keep him quiet and keep him from making such statements. RENO's purpose in this respect was to do anything possible to keep ASKLOF from making statements that would cuase an investigation which would naturally go to ASKLOF's associates, which RENO considered himself to be. RENO thought that if such an investigation was conducted of him as an associate of ASKLOF it would uncover his espionage activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during 1937 and 1938. RENO stated that he did all he could to help ASKLOF secure passage out of the country to the extent that he lent him money and paid off a note which he cosigned for ASKLOF.

RENO stated there was no espionage activities whatsoever connected with his association with ASKLOF.

Near the termination of the interview RENO was asked whether or not he had any information which had not been asked of him by Agents of the Bureau that he desired to furnish to the Bureau. He stated he had no further information whatsoever and stated that he had furnished all pertinent information relative to his Communist Party and espionage activities. He stated also that he had furnished details to the best of his knowledge particularly in regard to the identity of "BERNIE" and particularly in regard to his dealings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

RENO stated that he was contemplating going to Denver, Colorado about February 16 and 17, 1949 and would probably be there for two or three weeks. He stated that he would call at the Denver Office and advise them of his exact whereabouts in the event it was desired to contact him during that period.

Re: WOMAN WHO SUCCEEDED CHAMBERS AS COURIER
IN WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND GROUP IN 1934

9649

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EMMETT J. MURPHY at Taos and Santa Fe, New Mexico:

Kisseloff-1849

Acquaintances of JOHN COLLIER, JR., Taos, New Mexico, advised that COLLIER and family left Taos February 11 or 12, 1949 and that COLLIER was enroute to Los Angeles, California where he has been employed to conduct an industrial survey being conducted by Fortune Magazine in California.

HELEN CRAMP McCROSSEN, 1345 Canyon Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico advised that COLLIER and his wife, MARY, and son, MALCOLM, stayed at her home February 12 and 13th last. She stated that COLLIER left Santa Fe February 14, 1949 enroute to Los Angeles where he was to contact officials of Fortune Magazine at that company's offices in Los Angeles or Hollywood. She also stated that COLLIER's wife and son were enroute to Chicago and will be in care of DONALD COLLIER, 5709 Kimbrick Street, Chicago.

By teletype dated 2-16-49 this information was furnished to the Los Angeles Office.

Re: ALGER HISS, Woodstock Typewriter

Reference is made to Denver teletype to El Paso dated January 28, 1949; to El Paso teletype to Denver dated January 28, 1949; and El Paso teletype to Los Angeles and Kansas City dated February 4, 1949.

On January 28, 1949 Mr. LEON W. WHITE, 607 Abdou Building, El Paso, Texas, advised that he was formerly engaged in the typewriter business in Denver, Colorado, and had purchased numerous typewriters, both new and used, from the Woodstock Company in Chicago, Illinois. He stated that he closed business in Denver in 1943 and left most of his records stored in a trunk in his home in Richmond, Missouri. He stated that he brought the remainder of the records with him to El Paso and an examination of instant records reflected that Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 156050, was sold to Mr. A. W. MILNE, 4171 Irving Street, Denver, Colorado, on November 23, 1940. His records in El Paso failed to disclose any information regarding a Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 198743.

Mr. WHITE further advised that he had subsequently sold his home at Richmond, Missouri and that it presently belonged to Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER. He stated that she was at that time enroute to the west coast but he thought that perhaps he might be able to obtain her address through friends and acquaintances and he requested that he be recontacted on February 4, 1949.

Mr. WHITE was recontacted on February 4, 1949 and stated that Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER was presently residing at Hotel Constance, corner of Mentor and Colorado, Pasadena, California. He stated that he had communicated with her and she had in her possession the key to her home in Richmond, Missouri, and that some of the old trunks containing WHITE's records were presently stored in the basement of her home at Richmond, Missouri. Mr. WHITE stated

that Mrs. TRUNER was an elderly woman in her sixties and slightly eccentric, but that she would be willing for Bureau agents to examine the trunks in her home providing such agents were accompanied by her brother Mr. FRANK BUCHANAN, Harding, Missouri. He stated that the records, which would reflect the name and address of the person to whom instant Woodstock Typewriter was sold, were carbon copies of sales slips which were on half of a standard letter sheet on plain white paper, with binding holds punched at one end. As he recalls, these records covers his transactions while in Denver, and were tied in two bundles and were stored in the bottom of an old trunk which he believes to be presently in the basement of Mrs. TURNER's home at Richmon, Missouri.

The Los Angeles Office was requested, on February 4, 1949, to contact Mrs. TURNER at Pasadena, California, and obtain the key to her home, to be forwarded to the Kansas City Office, or to have her forward the key to her home by Air Mail Special Delivery/Registered letter to Mr. FRANK BUCHANAN at Hardin, Missouri.

The Kansas City Office was requested to contact Mr. FRANK BUCHANAN at Hardin, Missouri, and to have an agent assist Mr. BUCHANAN in searching through the records contained in the home of Mrs. TURNER and in the event the name and address of the person to whom instant typewriter was sold should be ascertained, to request the interested office to obtain specimens and forward to the Bureau Laboratory for examination.

Re: ALGER HISS

KING DERR, 1238 46th Street, Los Alamos, New Mexico, advised that he first knew ALGER HISS in about February, 1935 when he was an employee of the Senate Munitions Committee in Washington, D. C. DERR stated at that time HISS was the second in command of the Command of the committee on which he, DERR, was serving as a civilian employee without salary but on expenses. He stated that the extent of his acquaintance was from February until about May of that year, a period of about four months, and that during this time he became very well impressed by the business attitude and general executive ability of HISS. He stated that he did not know him socially and never associated with him in any way other than on the committee. DERR stated he had no information whatsoever relative to any espionage or Communist Party activities on the part of HISS during that time. He further informed that he has not seen HISS since that time but has naturally recalled his acquaintance with HISS frequently since HISS has made the front lines of the papers in recent months.

9619

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California:

Will interview JOHN COLLIER, JR., relative to the identity of the woman who succeeded CHAMBERS as courier in the Washington Underground group in 1934. It is noted that COLLIER can possibly be located through Fortune Magazine Offices in Los Angeles or Hollywood.

Will contact Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER, Hotel Constance, Pasadena, California if not already done and will make arrangements to obtain the key to her home in Kansas City so that the records of Mr. LEON W. WHITE, located therein, can be reviewed.

THE KANSAS CITY OFFICE

At Hardin, Missouri:

Will contact Mr. FRANK BUCHANAN and make arrangements to reveiw the records of Mr. LEON W. WHITE relative to Woodstock typewriter, which records are located in the home of Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER at Richmond, Missouri.

THE DENVER OFFICE

At Denver, Colorado:

Will, if not already done, check the Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 156050, sold to Mr. A. W. MILNE, of 4171 Irving Street, Denver, on November 23, 1940.

Copies of this report are being designated for the Washington Field and Baltimore offices, being furnished for their further information in this investigation.

96219

Kisseloff-1852

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK EP FILE NO. 74-51

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
EL PASO, TEXAS	2-25-49	1/28; 2/4,14,15/49	J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE adl

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was; ALGER HISS et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO interviewed Albuquerque, N.M. 2-14-49, stated he had not contacted an attorney but desired to answer questions. States he was not implicated in any type of espionage other than with CHAMBERS as previously reported. States he has not seen "BERNIE" subsequent to his dealings with CHAMBERS, does not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN but has been introduced to person named JESS, who is some official in CP in Baltimore. Identifies alleged Professor of Journalism at Columbia University as FRANCIS FRANKLIN of Jefferson School, New York City. Individual referred to as "BIG BEAR" may have been PALMER LEBER formerly active in CIO, PAC, NYC. States he knows BENJAMIN FIELD as CP organizer in Baltimore and that he has had personal association with STANLEY BLUMBERG and STEN ASKLOF. States none of these persons were involved in espionage to his knowledge. JOHN COLLIER, JR. left Taos and Santa Fe, New Mexico 2-14-49 enroute to Los Angeles to contact officials of Fortune Magazine. LEON W. WHITE, 607 Abdou Building, El Paso, sold Woodstock Typewriter, Serial No. 156051 to A. W. MILNE, 4171 Irving Street, Denver, Colorado, on 11-23-40. His records failed to disclose any information regarding Woodstock typewriter Serial No. 198744. Efforts to locate WHITE's records being made in Los Angeles. KING DERR, Housing Administrator, Los Alamos, N.M., advised he knew ALGER HISS and worked with him in the Senate Munitions Committee from February to May, 1934. He has no information whatsoever indicating any Communistic or espionage activities.

- R U C -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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4 - New York (1, THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, NYC)
2 - Baltimore (65-1642) 2 - El Paso
2 - Washington Field (74-94)
2 - ~~Kansas City~~
2 - Los Angeles

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Los Angeles March 11, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on March 10, 1949.

Re: [illegible]

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 100-30107
LAB. NO. 74-1353
[illegible] EM

Examination requested by: Los Angeles

Reference: Letter dated March 7, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent [illegible]
by Letter 11-16-74 THB/bcs

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

1727) Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor, Washington, dated August 14, 1937, to Lazard J. Hall, Esq., c/o Wheloury, Tuller and Lyons, 433 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, signed [illegible]

[illegible]:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type 1727) was not used to type 5 or 16 through 27.

The submitted evidence is returned herewith to the Los Angeles office, photographic copy having been made for the files of the Laboratory.

[illegible] - [illegible]

RECORDED - 59

74-1353

F B I

INDEXED - 59

MAR 31 1949

RECEIVED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1 - California
1 - [illegible]
MAR 11 1949 P.M.
RCF:JL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-137

Kisseloff-1854

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
March 25, 1949

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.,
ET AL, PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Dear Sir:

Reference New York teletype of March 23, 1949, to the Bureau and Los Angeles, requesting Los Angeles to submit to the New Orleans Office full information secured to date from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE re Mrs. JAMES WATT, Nee-MARGARET GUTELIUS, for the assistance of the New Orleans Office in their interview with Mrs. WATT. It will be noted that, by teletype dated February 11, 1949, the New York Office furnished the New Orleans Office with considerable background information regarding Mrs. JAMES WATT.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has been interviewed on several occasions during February and March by agents of the Los Angeles Office, and, during these interviews, he has furnished the following information concerning MARGARET GUTELIUS:

CRANE advised that he first met MARGARET GUTELIUS at a Communist-Party meeting in Mill Valley, California, shortly after he, himself, joined the Communist Party, prior to the time he entered the illegal work. He recalled that the people at this meeting were all intellectuals, including school teachers, etc. He described GUTELIUS as a girl who talked his language and who had a similar cultural background. CRANE stated that, on one occasion, GUTELIUS told him she had joined the Communist Party in order to meet men. On another occasion, CRANE stated that GUTELIUS joined the Communist Party during a period of rebellion.

After first meeting GUTELIUS, CRANE did not see her for a long time and recalled that the next time he met her was after he had left New York in 1934. He stated that he was returning to the West Coast at this time and was driving an automobile alone, and he said that he must have been driving a Locomobile which had belonged to JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. He decided to look GUTELIUS up in Rochester, New York, where she was living with her parents during her summer vacation, and he recalled that she

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59
74-1333-26511
MAR 30 1949

HFD:LL
100-30409
AMSD
cc: New York (65-14920) (AMSD)
New Orleans

EX-137

Kisseloff-1855

Director, FBI March 25, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ET AL, PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

remembered him, and he asked her to marry him. GUTELIUS told him that she had to go to medical school at the University of California, Berkeley. CRANE stated that by this time GUTELIUS was out of the Communist Party. He also recalled that MARGARET GUTELIUS's father was a Presbyterian Minister in Rochester, New York.

Thereafter, CRANE left Rochester, New York, and returned to the West Coast. He went first to Los Angeles where he stayed for a short time during the summer of 1935 and then went to Berkeley, California, where he met MARGARET GUTELIUS, prior to the opening of the 1934-35 school session. He recalled that GUTELIUS was enrolled in the medical school, and that this was her first or second year, probably her first year, in medical school. At this time, CRANE and GUTELIUS decided to live together and obtained an apartment in Berkeley, California. He stated that for about a year, during which time he was living with GUTELIUS in Berkeley, California, he did not do anything, and he recalls attending a lot of prize fights and also recalls having a small car.

It was during this time that CRANE met MORRIS ASIMOW who later was a member of the same apparatus as CRANE. CRANE stated that MARGARET GUTELIUS also met ASIMOW at this time. CRANE said that he could not say whether GUTELIUS knew of ASIMOW's underground or illegal connections, but she probably knew that CRANE got mail at ASIMOW's address in Berkeley.

CRANE recalled that he left Berkeley to return to New York just before the 1934-35 school term at the University of California at Berkeley ended, and that MARGARET GUTELIUS did not return to New York with him. After arriving in New York, CRANE recalls having some discussion with CHAMBERS regarding getting married. He believes that he then went to Rochester to see GUTELIUS, and that they were married by her father. In this connection, CRANE's personal effects revealed an undated, unidentified newspaper clipping which stated that MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, daughter of Reverend Doctor and Mrs. STANLEY FISHER GUTELIUS of Magee Avenue, became the bride of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE of New York City, son of Mrs. and Mr. W. M. CRANE of Los Angeles; that Doctor GUTELIUS, Associate Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony; that Mrs. CRANE is a graduate of the College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, has completed a year of medical study at the University of California and will continue her studies in New York City. The newspaper clipping revealed that Mr. CRANE, a graduate of Stanford University, was associated with a newspaper syndicate in New York City where the CRANEs will make their home.

Kisseloff-1856

Director, FBI March 25, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ET AL, PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CRANE stated that he and GUTELIUS then went to New York City where CHAMBERS suggested they rent an apartment in Staten Island. They resided in the Staten Island apartment for several months and then moved to an apartment on Amsterdam Avenue in order to be near Columbia University where MARGARET GUTELIUS intended to go to medical school. CRANE said that they probably resided on Staten Island for 2 months anyway. He was asked if he had lived on Centre Street on Staten Island, and he said he recalled that was the street on which they lived. He was then asked whether the number was 203 Centre Street. He could not recall definitely but thought 203 was probably the address.

CRANE's personal effects revealed a newspaper clipping showing a number of photographs appearing in the Staten Island Advance Newspaper for July 22, 1935. The photographs reflected that they were taken by CRANE, and CRANE stated that these were taken while he and MARGARET were residing on Staten Island.

CRANE stated that the apartment on Amsterdam Avenue was kitty-corner to a large playground and swimming pool and was about one block below the Haven Avenue address where they later lived. He recalled the Amsterdam Avenue apartment as a 6-story building, and that they lived on either the 5th or 6th floor. He further recalled that they moved to the Amsterdam Avenue apartment prior to the start of the fall school term. CRANE stated that they resided on Amsterdam Avenue throughout the winter and spring, and, sometime prior to the following school term, they moved to the Haven Avenue address.

From the Amsterdam Avenue address, CRANE and MARGARET moved to 112 Haven Avenue where it was CRANE's recollection that they lived for a couple of years. He said that he kept the Haven Avenue apartment until the end of his activities in the apparatus, which was in late 1937, but that he may have closed out the apartment a month before he left New York. He said he rented this apartment under the name of W. EDWARD CRANE, and that his name appeared in the New York telephone directory at this address. He recalled that, sometime during their residence on Haven Avenue, he had written several articles including some on travel. He said that he remembers when the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS's story broke in the newspapers that he was worried because he recalled that he had rented apartments under his real name, CRANE.

Kisseloff-1857

Director, FBI March 25, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ET AL, PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CRANE stated that he had no other apartments in New York other than the one on Staten Island, the one on Amsterdam Avenue, and the one on Haven Avenue. CRANE further recalled that, for a while, he had a bank account at a bank on Broadway across the street from the Columbia University Medical Center and stated that MARGARET probably had an account there too.

CRANE recalls that, during the last year he and GUTELIUS resided on Haven Avenue, she became deeper and deeper involved in her medical studies and became more neurotic; that they had very little to do with each other; and that this went to the extent where they each kept their food separately in the ice box. He added that, during this last year, he used this apartment more or less as a place to "hang" his hat; that on some occasions, when he would go to New York from Washington, he would not even go to the apartment but would stay in some hotel in New York City. CRANE recalled that this deterioration of his relationship with GUTELIUS was the cause of some concern to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Colonel BORIS BYKOV; that BYKOV and BYKOV's wife accompanied CRANE and MARGARET to a night club on one occasion in an effort to straighten out the relations between the latter. CRANE said that MARGARET knew BYKOV and his wife were Russians and were connected with CRANE's work; however, she was not interested in his work because she had her own big task in which she was completely wrapped up. He said that the introductions on this occasion were by first name only, and that he, CRANE, could not recall BYKOV's wife's first name. He recalled that the night club was a medium good one, and he believed it was located right off of Central Park, north. He could not recall the details as to how they met or got to the night club, but he had the feeling a taxicab was involved in some way. He further recalls dancing with BYKOV's wife on this occasion and stated that this was the only time he ever saw her.

CRANE recalled that the concern on the part of BYKOV and CHAMBERS over his difficulties with MARGARET was based both on their personal interest in CRANE and also from the viewpoint that it may be a possible leak of information concerning their activities.

It was CRANE's recollection that GUTELIUS had graduated from Columbia Univ[illegible]ity while he was still in New York. He recalled that GUTELIUS was [illegible]r relieved when he told her he was going back to the West Coast. [illegible] his opinion that they broke up the Haven Avenue arrangement when he [illegible]rned to the West Coast. He recalled that, upon leaving New York, he gave GUTELIUS a couple of thousand dollars which he had received from his f[illegible]ather's estate.

Kisseloff-1858

Director, FBI

March 25, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ET AL, PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CRANE stated that GUTELIUS knew in general that he was in some type of underground work, but that the only persons she met connected with this work were BORIS BYKOV, BYKOV's wife, and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. CRANE recalls that CHAMBERS met GUTELIUS on one occasion, and it is CRANE's opinion that this was for the purpose of providing CHAMBERS an opportunity to look her over. CRANE recalls that CHAMBERS made the remark that GUTELIUS was an efficient person and would be efficient no matter what she did, and that she was the type of person who was needed and wanted by society, and that she would get along well under the Capitalist or Socialist system. CRANE does not recall what the occasion was or where the meeting was when CHAMBERS met GUTELIUS. He stated that she never did anything to assist him in his illegal work. He said that, at the present time, she is, in all probability, anti-Soviet.

CRANE advised that GUTELIUS is presently remarried and has two children and is considered an expert in tropical medicine. CRANE did not know her married name. He recalled that Time Magazine carried an article on her and her work. He did not know the date when this article appeared but said it was recently. He said that he could see that the Federal Bureau of Investigation must investigate GUTELIUS merely because she was so closely associated with him. However, he added that, as stated above, she did not engage in the illegal work with him. CRANE said that he obtained an annulment of his marriage to GUTELIUS in San Francisco just prior to the time he married his present wife ELLA BOEHM. CRANE showed agents a diary of his mother's in which, under the date of June 9, 1938, there was an entry that CRANE and ELLA BOEHM had made a trip to Mexico. Regarding this, CRANE stated that this was prior to the time he obtained annulment, and it is his recollection that they went to Mexico to see about a divorce or an annulment, and he recalls paying a Mexican attorney $10, but nothing was done about the matter in Mexico.

It is CRANE's recollection that MARGARET spent sometime with him at the apartment which he had in Washington, D.C., but his recollection was rather vague, and he did not believe that she stayed there any length of time.

The above information includes all information concerning GUTELIUS obtained through CRANE, and no further interviews with him concerning her are contemplated at the present time.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

Kisseloff-1859

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 28, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed are three copies each of the photographs requested by New York Teletype of March 17, 1949.

The numbers and dates following the names in referenced teletype are the passport numbers and dates of the passport issuance. For information - the passports issued to EARNEST WEIKIN and CARL WESTERDAHL are 252909 and 250903.

The signatures of the passport applicants appear on the photographs and the photographs may be identified therefy.

It is noted that the group photograph of JACOB ROSENBERG and family appears on an application for passport submitted by ROSENBERG to the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia, in October 1936, and is furnished in addition to the photograph requested.

Enclosures

cc - New York (Enclosures)

DEFERRED RECORDING

30 16

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

AUGUST LATZ
CARL WESTERDAHL
JAMES SPEUNT
MARTIN ROSENBERG
EDWARD MARTINSON
MAX SCHULMAN
JACOB MUCHMAK

74-94
JBV:smg

RECORDED - 16 174-1333-2652
F B H
INDEXED - 16 11 MAR 30 1949

RECEIVED

52 APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-1860

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74-1333-2652

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-1861

APPLICANT

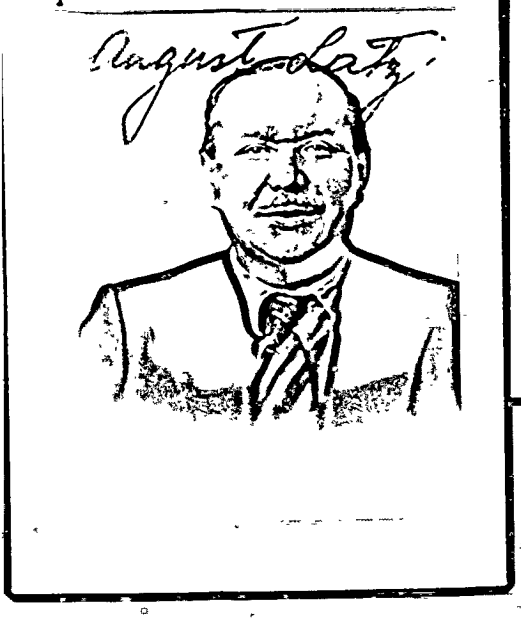

Kisseloff-1862

74-1333-2652

74-1333-2652

Kisseloff-1863

OF APPLICANT

Kisseloff-1864

74-1333-2052

74-1333-2652

74-1333-2652

Kisseloff-1865

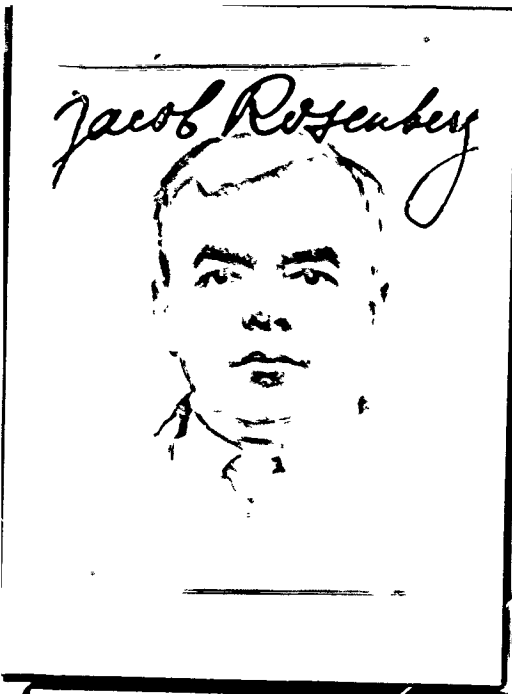

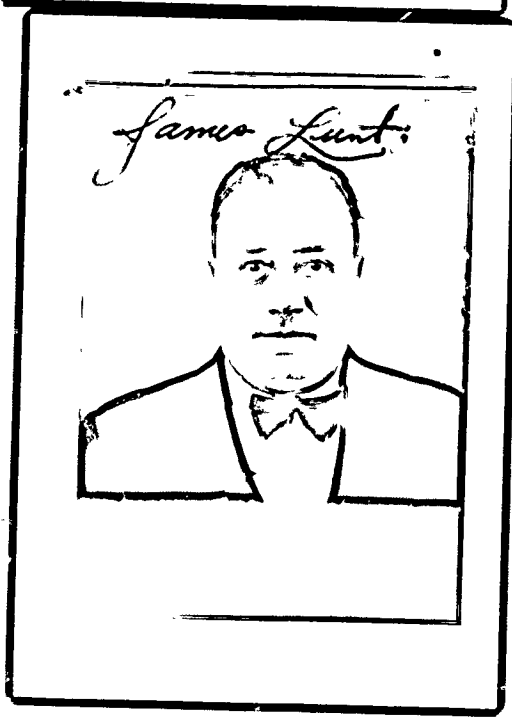

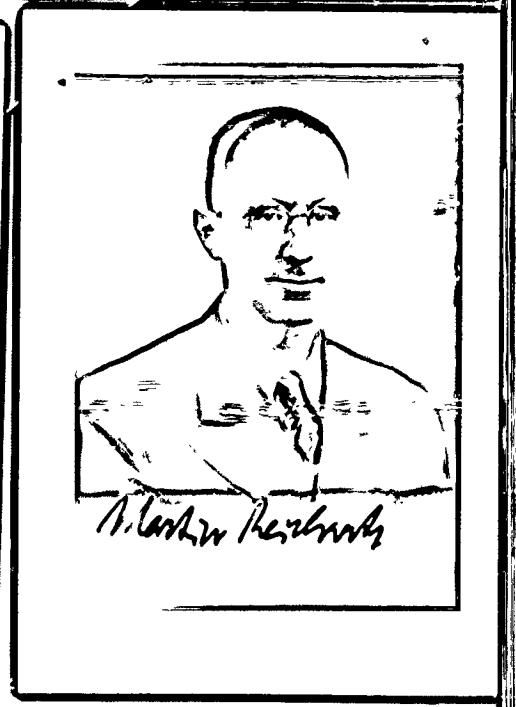

Kisseloff-1866

74-1333-2652

74-1333-2652

74-1333-2652

74-1333-2652

Kisseloff-1867

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/1/49	1/26,28,30,31; 2/1,2,3,4,8,9, 10,11/49	JOHN E. HOWARD HEB

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Extensive investigation conducted in the Washington, D. C. area to locate maids employed by the ALGER HISSES with particular reference to those employed from 1934 to 1938. Inquiries made at various friends, neighbors and acquaintances as to the identity of the HISSES' maids. At the time of CHAMBERS' visit to the WFO, Feb. 1 - 2, 1949, those maids who had been identified and who might locally have known Mr. CHAMBERS were brought before Mr. CHAMBERS in an attempt to effect a mutual identification. Only identification made was in connection with CLAUDIE CATLETT who definitely recalls CHAMBERS having called at HISSES' home while they resided at 2905 P Street, N. W. Has no definite recollection of his having called on them at any other address where they lived during the time she was employed by the HISSES. Signed statement procured from Mrs. CATLETT setting forth her recollection of CHAMBERS' visit to the ALGER HISS home and other information pertinent to this investigation. Records of those employment agencies located in the District of Columbia that deal in the supplying of domestic help checked. Those maids shown to have been employed by the ALGER HISSES located and interviewed wherever possible.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file #74-1333.
Report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-21-82 BY SP2 MASMG 266,586

cc AAG Campbell 3-16-49 FLTurner

Catlett's mother working for Jones & Brent ASB

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-2653
E B I
MAR 30 1949

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INDEXED - 38
EX-47

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1 - SAAG T. J. DONEGAN
2 - Chicago
3 - Washington Field

5 ASB11

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53 APR 8 1949

Kisseloff-1868

WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The following employment agencies located in Washington, D. C. and who dealt in the supplying of domestic help, were contacted and their records checked for information concerning any maids or other domestic help that might have at any time been employed by the ALGER HISSES. These checks were all negative.

APRIL 1938

Armentrout, Almeda H., Mrs. -	- 807 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Bishop Hotel Agency - - -	- 904 11th Street, N. W.
Boyd Employment Service - -	- 1333 F Street, N. W.
Brown, Mattie R. Mrs. - -	- 1837 11th Street, N. W.
Commercial Employment Bureau -	- 805 5th Street, N. W.
Dickerson, Jno A. - - -	- 1925 9th Street, N. W.
Dist. of Columbia Employment Center	- 480 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Domestic Business Bureau - -	- 1925 9th Street, N. W.
Domestic Workers Union Employment Bureau	- 717 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Dunham, Irene M. - - -	- 1361 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Employment Center of Washington -	- 1333 F Street, N. W.
Eureka Employment Exchange -	- 1723 7th Street, N. W. - Mrs. J. T. C. NEWSOM
Howard, C. - - - -	- 1402 11th Street, N. W.
Jones, M. G. Mrs. - - -	- 602 F Street, N. W.
Ladies' Exchange - - -	- 807 Virginia Avenue, N. W.
Lewis Hotel Training - -	- 2301 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Maryland St. Employment Service -	- 120 Maryland Avenue, Hyattsville
Mount Pleasant Employment Service	- Tivoli Theater Building, 14th and Park Road
Mutual Employment Exchange	- 1115 V Street, N. W.
National Capital Bureau of Employment	- 1727 7th Street, N. W.
Personnel Service, Incorporated -	- 1311 G Street, N. W.
Reid, Carrie A. - -	- 2112½ 14th Street, N. W.
Reliable Employment Agency -	- 1402 11th Street, N. W.
Ruphers Employment Agency -	- 1837 11th Street, N. W., - Mattie Ruphers Brown
Tyreas Hotel Agency- - -	- 808 5th Street, N. W.
Unity Employment Center - -	- 602 F Street, N. W. - M. Jones
Washington Business Bureau -	- Bond Building
Washington Employment Exchange -	- National Press Building
Waters' Hotel Agency - -	- 909 G Place, N. W. - Mrs. Meta S. Waters

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Kendall, J. D. - - - - - Bond Building
National Personnel Placement Bureau - Woodward Building
Suburban Employment Agency - - - 602 Chapel Ave., Fairmont Hgths, Md.

Attempts were made to contact all employment agencies that were in existence in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 through 1938, which is the pertinent period inregard to this investigation. It was determined that several such organizations existed at that time but are no longer in business as of this date.

In an effort to determine whether any of these previously existing agencies may have supplied domestic help to the ALGER HISSES at any time, the following inquiries were made:

On February 3, 1949, Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER contacted Mrs. IRENE N. DUNHAM, 1727 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. who advised that she did operate an employment agency until about two years ago. She stated, however, that all of the records had been destroyed and that she does not recall any of the ALGER HISSES or anyone who might have been employed by them. Mrs. DUNHAM further stated that she operated this agency single-handed.

On February 11, 1949, Special Agent JOHN W. SWANSON conducted investigation in an effort to locate the Mutual Employment Exchange formerly operating at 1115 V Street, N. W. Mrs. JOSEPHINE MC WILLIAMS, who now resides at 1115 V Street, N. W., advised Agent SWANSON that she has resided there for over 20 years and that no one has ever operated an employment agency at this address to her knowledge.

Further investigation in the vicinity of 1115 V Street, N. W., failed to reveal any person who recalled the Mutual Employment Exchange. A check of the city directories for past years fails to disclose an agency operating at 1115 V Street, N. W.

In view of the foregoing information, no further effort is being made to locate the Mutual Employment Exchange.

On February 11, 1949, Special Agent JOHN W. SWANSON also conducted investigation in an effort to locate the National Capital Bureau of Employment, allegedly formerly operating at 1727 7th Street, N. W. Investigation in the vicinity of this address failed to disclose any persons who recalled the National Capital Bureau of Employment. A check of the city directories for past years reflects that this agency

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was listed for only one year in the 1939 city directory.

In view of the foregoing information, no further effort is being made to locate this agency.

On February 7, 1949, Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER contacted Mrs. CARRIE A. REID, 715 Harvard Street, N. W., who advised that she did operate REID's Employment Agency at 2112½ 14th Street, N. W. during 1938 but that she has been out of business since 1944. She stated that she had given the ledgers with the names of the maids and employers to Mrs. MARGARET P. GILMORE, 415 B Street, S. E.

On February 9, 1949, Agents KENOYER and ROBERT H. ANDERSON called at the home of Mrs. MARGARET P. GILMORE for the purpose of reviewing these ledgers. One ledger contained only the maid or the employee's name and a reference but did not show the name of the employer. This ledger was dated from 1929 to 1943. A review of the ledger failed to reflect the names of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or of any maid who might have been employed by them.

A search of the second ledger made at the home of Mrs. GILMORE also failed to show any information concerning Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS or any maid who might have been employed by them.

On February 10, 1949, Agent KENOYER recontacted Mrs. REID in an attempt to locate any further records that she might have but he was advised that she did not know where they might be and they probably had been destroyed.

Special Agent KENOYER, on February 7,10, 1949, conducted investigation in an attempt to locate one CORA MAE HOWARD who operated the Reliable Employment Agency at 1402 11th Street, N. W., during 1938. Records of the W. R. MARSHALL Real Estate Company, 929 New York Avenue, N. W., reflected that CORA MAE HOWARD rented the building at 1402 11th Street, N. W., from 1936 to 1942 but did not reflect any information concerning her.

The 1942 city directory reflected that CORA MAE HOWARD resided at 1444 Corcoran Street, N. W. but she was not listed in the 1943 or current city directories.

Mrs. ANNIE G. FLETCHER, 1632 15th Street, N. W., stated that she had been the rental agent for the apartments at 1444 Corcoran Street, N. W., since 1938 but that she has destroyed her records from that period beyond 1942. As she recalls, CORA MAE HOWARD was married in

1942 to a minister who lives on Morgan Street, N. W.

Agent KENOYER contacted Rev. WILLIAM ALTON WALDEN, 205 Morgan Street, N. W. and Rev. H. T. BURTON, 228 Morgan Street, N. W., and both advised that it has been about ten years since Rev. HOWARD lived in this neighborhood. They stated that they thought his wife was CORA MAE but they had been separated for the past ten years at least. Rev. BURTON added that he thought Rev. HOWARD's wife went to Florida several years ago and that Rev. HOWARD is in Baltimore.

In view of the foregoing information, no further efforts are being made to locate the records of the Reliable Employment Agency at this time.

The records of the Ladies' Exchange, 2037 K Street, N. W., were checked from 1932 through 1948 by Special Agents DONALD CONNORS, DONALD WALTER, JACK S. TURTON, HARRY K. CLAYTON, CHESTER C. CRAWFORD, WILLIAM STATEN, JOHN H. KENOYER, C. J. JONES, ROBERT F. SAVAGE, and PAUL H. HOGE. These records reflected that GRADY BYRD and MARY T. DANIELS were formerly maids for the ALGER HISSES who had registered at one time with this agency. Interviews with these maids will be set out hereinafter in this report.

On February 1, 1949, Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised Special Agent C. J. JONES that he recalled that his wife had mentioned the HISSES having had a maid while they resided on 28th Street, whose name was JULIA RANKIN. Mrs. CHAMBERS was supposed to have recalled this woman as living on Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C. on a curve of that street near a church. Mr. CHAMBERS advised that his wife's memory was very vague in regard to this matter and that he himself did not recall this person.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents R. R. NICHOLS and K. F. CARROLL on February 9, 1949 in an effort to determine the identity of JULIA RANKIN and to locate ELIZABETH FIELDS who was the maid for the family residing next door to the HISSES during the time the HISSES lived at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., and to procure any information concerning domestic help that may have been employed by the HISSES during the pertinent period.

Mr. W. TYREA, manager of the Commercial Employment Agency, 808 5th Street, N. W., advised that he had no record on JULIA RANKIN or ELIZABETH FIELDS, or of any domestic help employed by the ALGER HISSES.

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Mr. A. C. WRIGHT of the Boyd Employment Agency, also known as the Employment Center of Washington, D. C., 1201 G Street, N. W., advised that this agency does not register domestic help.

Mrs. MARGARET KRAFT, Post Office employee at Seat Pleasant, Maryland, was contacted in an effort to locate the Suburban Employment Agency at Fairmont Heights, Maryland. Mrs. KRAFT could give no information concerning any such employment agency.

Mrs. JAMES A. CAMPBELL, 709 61st Avenue, Fairmont Heights, Maryland, owner of a print shop at that address and ZEDDIE SYKES, employed at the above print shop, both of whom have lived in this vicinity a number of years, could not recall the Suburban Employment Agency.

MAIDS

MARTHA POPE
3000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

MARTHA POPE was first interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES W. PEASINGER and JOHN E. HOWARD at the apartment of her employer, Mrs. DOROTHY DORSEY, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., which interview is set out in the report of Special Agent C. J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C. Briefly, POPE at the time of that interview, advised agents that she had worked for ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for about five years from 1930 to 1935. She procured this employment through the recommendation of one ROXIE THOMAS, a friend who worked for another family in the same building. MARTHA POPE first went to work for the ALGER HISSES when they lived on Connecticut Avenue, N. W. in the 1700 block. She went with them to Cambridge, Massachusetts when they left Washington, D. C. She left them and returned to Washington, D. C. and she returned to the HISSES' service when they returned to Washington, working for them at 2905 P Street, N. W., on 28th Street, N. W. and on O Street, N.W. MARTHA POPE was unable to recall the names of any visitors to the HISSES' home, any other maids or other employees of the HISSES. She stated that after reading the names NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN in the newspapers, she was able to recall that they had called on the HISSES while she was with them.

MARTHA POPE did not recall ever having seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or having heard his name. She has been with her present employer over 12 years. On re-interview, on February 2, 1949 by the writer,

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she again advised that she was unable to recall the name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and when a picture of CHAMBERS was shown to her, she stated that she does not recall ever having seen or met him. She stated that she does not recall HENRY HILL COILINS having ever come to the home of the HISSES.

Continuing, POPE stated that she had first gone to work for the HISSES shortly after they had been married, at which time they were living on Connecticut Avenue, in the 1700 block. In regard to her leaving town with the HISSES, she advised that this was on the occasion of ALGER HISS's becoming the Secretary of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. She now states that they went to a place in Massachusetts, the name of which was, as best she could recall, Beverly, Massachusetts. She states she left Washington with the HISSES in the spring of the year and returned here about October of the same year. She came back to Washington because her mother was taken ill. She said that approximately the same time she left to return to Washington, the HISSES moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On the HISSES' return to Washington, D. C., MARTHA POPE returned to work for them. She first worked for the HISSES on O Street, N. W. (the HISSES leased 3411 O Street, N. W. from 1933 to July 1, 1934). She remained in their service when the HISSES moved to 28th Street, N. W. (the HISSES leased Apartment #42, at 2831 28th Street, N. W. from July 1, 1934 to June 28, 1935). It is to be noted that this latter is the apartment WHITTAKER CHAMBERS took over when the HISSES moved to P Street. MARTHA POPE stayed in the HISSES' employ for about one month after they moved to P Street, N. W. (the HISSES leased 2905 P Street, N. W. from May 1, 1935 to June 15, 1936).

On being confronted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, MARTHA POPE again did not recall having met CHAMBERS at any time. On interview by Special Agent C. J. JONES in the presence of Mr. CHAMBERS, MARTHA POPE advised that she did not recall a small, slight, dark woman and child staying with the HISSES on P Street, (Mr. CHAMBERS and child). MARTHA POPE stated that Mrs. HISS advised her that her services would be no longer needed about one month after they moved to P Street, N. W. She added she did not know why Mrs. HISS had discharged her other than that she was told by Mrs. HISS that she expected to do her own work. MARTHA POPE was unable to stated who had gone to work for the HISSES in her place when she was discharged.

MARTHA POPE stated that she last saw the HISSES at the time TIMOTHY HOBSON was injured. She did not recall the exact date on which she visited them but stated that they were living on 30th Street, N. W. at the time. MARTHA POPE stated that she knew that TIMOTHY

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HOBSON had been injured through reading about it in the newspapers. She did not recall in which local newspaper she read this, but thought it was probably the Washington Evening Star. (The HISSES lived at 1245 30th Street, N. W. from June 15, 1936 to January 1, 1938.) MARTHA POPE stated that when she visited the HISSES to see TIMOTHY HOBSON, she saw no one who might be working for the HISSES. She advised that Mrs. HISS opened the door for her and that she saw only Mrs. HISS and TIMOTHY HOBSON.

MARTHA POPE states that as well as she can recall, the HISSES rented the house on P Street furnished. She said she does not recall any furniture being removed from the apartment on 28th Street to P Street. She did know that the HISSES carried their personal belongings to P Street in their automobile. In regard to the automobile, MARTHA POPE states she recalls the HISSES as having only one automobile. She described this automobile as a little old Ford with a single seat in front and a seat that opened up in the back (rumble seat). She described this car as having a canvas top rather than a hard top. She believes this car had a trunk on the back but states that she has no information concerning the disposition of this car as it was still in their possession when she left the HISSES' employ.

Again, POPE stated that she does not recall HENRY COLLINS or HAROLD WARE as coming to the home of the HISSES. She reiterated the information previously given concerning NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN. MARTHA POPE states that she was employed by the HISSES as a general domestic. She cooked, washed and did the general housework. She has no recollection of having seen any typewriter in the HISS home. She doesn't recall ever seeing a piano in their home. She stated she could not presently recall any of the HISSES' furniture on 28th Street and thinks the furniture on P Street was not the property of the HISSES but went with the house. She has no recollection of an American-Oriental rug owned by the HISSES which had a hole burned in it. She did, on specific questioning, recall a dining room table that the HISSES had on 28th Street. This was an antique dropleaf table, one leaf of which had a large crack in it. She had no present recollection as to the physical layout or floor plan of the house on O Street. She advised that she did not wait on the table at the HISS home but merely prepared the food and put it on the table after which the HISS family would wait on themselves. She recalls that on one occasion, she had prepared refreshments for company prior to leaving for the evening. She had no knowledge as to who did call on the HISSES on that occasion. Her employment with the HISSES was steady after their return to Washington, D. C. up until the time of her discharge, except for a period of about two weeks while the HISSES were living on 28th Street, at which time she was ill.

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Pursuant to a teletype to the Director and Richmond Office dated January 25, 1949, advising that unless advised to the contrary, agents of this office would interview CLAUDIE CATLETT at Winchester, Virginia, on January 26, 1949, Special Agents ROBERT O. CHICHESTER and DONALD WALTER proceeded to Winchester, Virginia on January 26, 1949. There they interviewed CLAUDIE CATLETT who presently resides at 542 N. Kent Street, Winchester, Virginia and took from her a signed statement. The contents of this signed statement are not being set out verbatim herein inasmuch as a further complete signed statement setting forth detailed information as presently recalled by CLAUDIE CATLETT was obtained at the conclusion of interviews with her and that statement will be set out verbatim hereinafter.

In substance, Mrs. CATLETT, at the time of this interview, advised that she worked for ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS for a period of about ten years starting with ALGER HISS while he was residing at 2905 P Street and doing laundry work for them. She continued in the ALGER HISSES' employ at 1245 30th Street, N. W. and 3415 Volta Place, N. W. She procured this employment through the recommendation to Mrs. ALGER HISS from Mrs. DONALD HISS who had known her as the wife of the janitor of the apartment house in which the DONALD HISSES were then living. She advised that the only other maid who ever worked for the HISSES whose identity she knows is one named DRUCILLA, last name unknown. When she was shown photographs of Mrs. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, on this occasion, she advised that she did not recognize the persons shown in the photograph. She advised that she does not recall anyone staying in the HISSES' home whose name was CARL.

DRUCILLA EPPS

Mrs. CATLETT did recall that the HISSES had a typewriter which they never used. She last saw this typewriter while the HISSES were residing at 3210 P Street, N. W. (The HISSES resided at this address from September 28, 1943 to October of 1947). She stated that she never heard the name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS until reading it in the newspapers. She recalled that ALGER HISS had an old black car with a front seat, a rumble seat and a canvas top. She did not know the make of the car and advised that they got rid of it while living at 2905 P Street, N. W. She stated she had no recollection of a JULIA RANKIN and that she never received any mail from the HISSES either typed or handwritten. She recalled that DRUCILLA had told her that she had been hired by the HISSES through the Ladies' Exchange operating in Washington, D. C. near the Mayflower Hotel.

Mrs. CATLETT stated that she had never been contacted by any member of the HISS family or any representative of theirs since the controversy concerning ALGER HISS' alleged participation in an espionage ring in Washington, D. C. broke out. The original of the

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signed statement taken on this occasion will be retained in the files of the Washington Field Office for future reference if need be.

On February 1 and 2, 1949, CLAUDIE CATLETT was interviewed by Special Agent C. J. JONES in the presence of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. When she was presented to Mr. CHAMBERS, CLAUDIE CATLETT recognized him as someone she had seen at the HISS residence at 2905 P Street, N. W. She seemed to recall going to the front door and letting him in to the HISS residence on one occasion. She does not recall seeing him subsequent to that occasion at the HISS home, stating, "Once I seen somebody I pays no more attention to them". CLAUDIE CATLETT stated that she does not recall ever having serving dinner to Mr. CHAMBERS and does not associate him as having spent the night at the HISSES' home on any occasion.

On being questioned, CLAUDIE CATLETT recalled a closet in the basement of the HISS home on 30th Street where a red rug was kept. This rug, as she recalled, was rolled up with a cord around it. She recalls the rug as having a fringe on it and states that it was never used in the house on 30th Street. She advised that she asked Mrs. HISS why the rug was never used and was advised that it belonged to someone else. When the HISSES moved to the Volta Place address, the rug was placed on the floor in TIMOTHY HOBSON's room. CLAUDIE CATLETT had no recollection of this rug having ever been sent to the cleaners during the time she was employed by the HISSES. In recalling other items concerning the HISSES' residence, she remembered that there was a round mirror with a gilt edge and an eagle on the top of it at the house on 30th Street. Also, in this same house, she recalls seeing a book on birds. She recalls that the HISSES had a typewriter but did not know the make of it. She was shown a standard model Remington typewriter and said that the typewriter owned by the HISSES appeared to be smaller than the Remington. She said she remembered that it had a soft dust cover or cloth over it on occasion but does not recall ever seeing it in a carrying case. She recalls this typewriter being in the house on 30th Street and that it was always in her way when she cleaned and was a dust catcher. She recalls that TIMOTHY HOBSON used the typewriter and presumes that PRISCILLA HISS used the typewriter, but has no recollection of ALGER HISS having ever used this typewriter.

She remembered that while living on 30th Street, the HISSES had black dining room chairs with gold ivy designs on the backs of them. On this occasion, she stated she believed the HISSES procured these chairs after they moved to 30th Street. She also recalls a large bench being in the house on 30th Street and recalls a table that was in the HISSES' house, one leaf of which was cracked or warped. She had no recollection of Mr. and Mrs. HISS ever leaving the house on an excursion

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to study birds and on being questioned as to whether or not the HISSES ever went to church, answered, "Not that I know about. If they did they never said anything about it to me". She recalled one occasion on which Mrs. HISS was absent from the city and she believed she was on a visit to her relatives and that Mr. HISS had gone after her to return her to Washington. She recalled an accident to TIMOTHY HOBSON in which he was struck by an automobile at 27th and P Streets, N. W. and his leg was broken. She recalled that ALGER HISS called PRISCILLA HISS by the nickname "PROSSIE". She had no recollection of any nickname that Mrs. HISS might have used when referring to ALGER HISS.

CLAUDIE CATLETT recalls an old automobile that the HISSES had, which car was a Ford, either black or blue in color and was old and rusty looking. She stated that they used to joke with her about her purchasing the car when they got rid of it. She stated that when she first started doing laundry work for the HISSES, she did this work on her own home and the HISSES would bring the laundry to her home in the Ford.

She stated she became a regular employee of the HISSES when on their regular maid's day off one week, she cooked for ALGER HISS and TIMOTHY HOBSON. They liked her cooking so much better than that of the regular maid that they hired her as a regular maid. She recalls one night while baby sitting with TIMOTHY HOBSON at the Volta Place address of the HISSES, that a man came to the front door around 8:00 PM and asked for Mr. and Mrs. HISS. She advised that they were not in and he went away. It is her recollection, however, that he returned later prior to the HISSES' having returned home and was again sent away. She does not recall this man as having returned to the HISS home at the time of the HISSES' return home on this particular evening.

She was, at this time, reinterviewed concerning the dates of her employment with the HISS family and offered the following information which assisted in giving more exactly the period of her employment. She stated that the first address of the HISSES, when she was employed regularly as a full time maid and cook was 2905 P Street, N. W. It is noted that the HISSES resided at this address from May of 1935 until June of 1936. She had previously stated that she was referred to Mrs. ALGER HISS by Mrs. DONALD HISS soon after the latter's marriage to DONALD HISS. The date of this marriage was December 30, 1933. This date obviously would be erroneous as the ALGER HISSES were at that time living at 3411 O Street and CLAUDIE CATLETT recalls definitely that they were living at 2905 P Street, N. W. when she first started to work for them. It was at this address, 2905 P Street, N. W., where CLAUDIE CATLETT

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was the regular maid and cooked for the ALGER HISSES, that she recalls meeting the man whom she now knows to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Upon being interviewed as to the number of times Mr. CHAMBERS called at the HISS home, she stated that once she saw a person, she paid no more attention to him and was only interested in doing her work and going home as she had a large family which she had to support. As to having seen Mr. CHAMBERS while the HISSES lived at 1245 30th Street, N. W. and 3415 Volta Place, N. W., she could only say that it was possible that Mr. CHAMBERS had been there, that she was unable to recall the circumstances of such a visit.

In response to questioning concerning other maids who had worked for Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, Mrs. CATLETT could only recall the name of one other maid, DRUCILLA, who was working for Mrs. HISS after she became ill and had to leave their employ. This period, she recalls at this time, as around 1940 or 1941. The only information she was able to give concerning DRUCILLA was that she worked at a lunchroom in the 2100 block of P Street, N. W. The only further information she had concerning other domestic help was that she had learned that after her resignation, the HISSES employed many maids and cooks inasmuch as the work was tedious and few of the employees would put up with the long hours and hard work over any period of time. CLAUDIE CATLETT recalled that in the fall of 1938, she went to the Georgetown Hospital Clinic and as a result of the doctor's advice, she stopped working entirely for the HISS family.

The records of the Georgetown Hospital show that CLAUDIE CATLETT was an out patient on August 24, 31 and November 16, 1938. Miss MARGARET LUDDEN of the Georgetown Hospital, stated that in order to divulge any further information, written permission from the patient would be required. However, these are the only dates their records show that CLAUDIE CATLETT was treated. CLAUDIE CATLETT advised that she was not working for Mrs. HISS at the time she went to the Georgetown Hospital and that it was not until over a year had passed that she felt able to do domestic work and at no time subsequent to the fall of 1938 was she employed full time for Mrs. ALGER HISS.

CLAUDIE CATLETT was questioned as to the possibility of her having helped Mrs. HISS during Christmas season of 1938, to which she answered she could not have been working and that it was the Christmas of 1939 before she returned to the HISSES' address on Volta Place to help her. It was at this time in 1939, she recalls, that she met the maid DRUCILLA. She said she remembers the name DRUCILLA because it was much like Mrs. HISS's name which is PRISCILLA.

CLAUDIE CATLETT could recall no further information regarding the typewriter owned by ALGER HISS nor was she able to recall ever having

seen a certificate of ownership or title for the old Ford roadster owned by HISS.

CLAUDIE CATLETT advised that upon recovering from her illness sometime around the end of 1939 or early 1940, she began doing day work for Mrs. ALGER HISS and other persons in Georgetown. She again reiterated that the last occasion of her meeting Mrs. ALGER HISS was on the street following her return from employment at Long Island, New York. This was about four years ago.

On February 10, 1949, Mrs. CLAUDIE CATLETT was again interviewed at her home at 542 Kent Street, Winchester, Virginia by Special Agents ROBERT O. CHICHESTER and the writer. At this time, a signed statement was taken from her containing all pertinent information that she was able to give concerning this matter. At the time of the taking of this statement, every effort was made to procure all information that Mrs. CATLETT was able to recall at the present time. It is to be noted that CLAUDIE CATLETT has been interviewed on several previous occasions, during each of which she has given conflicting information. At the conclusion of this signed statement, previous inconsistencies will be set out. It is to be further noted that CATLETT is uneducated and not of high intelligence. She has, however, attempted to cooperate insofar as she is able to do. Following is a copy of the signed statement as furnished by CLAUDIE CATLETT:

"Winchester, Va.
Feb. 10, 1949

"I, Claudie Catlett, give the following statement to Robert O. Chichester and John E. Howard, who I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to give this statement. I have been advised that I do not have to make any such statement and that I have the right to consult an Attorney prior to giving a statement. I know that any statement I may make can be used as evidence in Federal Court.

"My maiden name is Claudie Myers, I was married about 27 years ago to Perry L. Catlett, I do not know whether or not my husband has procured a divorce. I am usually known as Claudie Catlett in Washington, D. C. and Claudie Myers in Winchester, Va. I now live at 542 N. Kent St., Winchester, Va. I am 47 years of age and I have 5 living children. If first did laundry work for Mrs. Alger Hiss, as well as I can now recall this was about six months before the Hisses moved to the house on 30th St. I first started working for Mrs. Alger Hiss on the recommendation of Mrs. Donald Hiss. When I first started working for Mrs. Hiss she would

MRS. PERRY L. CATLETT

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"bring her laundry to my house and call for it when it was done. I did laundry work for Mrs. Hiss for about 2 weeks then went to work regular for her. When the Hisses moved from P St. to 30th St. they took with them one bed, several small chairs, some of which were black with a gold ivy design on them, a secretary, a small table, their books, their typewriter, and their personal belongings. These household goods were moved by some moving company the name of which I no longer recall. During the time the Alger Hisses lived on 30th St. I worked for them every day, with a half day off on Thursdays and Sundays, I usually went to work at 8 am the time I would leave would vary, I sometimes worked to 9 or 10 pm and later. I went with the Alger Hisses when they moved to Volta Pl. and continued working for them as I had on 30th St.

"As well as I can recall at present I stopped working for the Alger Hisses sometime in the summer of 1938. After I quit working for them Mrs. Hiss would come to see me at my home at 2728 P Street, N. W. She finally suggested that I go to the clinic at Georgetown Hospital, which I did. Prior to my illness in the summer of 1938 I had worked steadily for them since going to work for them on P St. with only an occassional day off due to illness. The only times I would not work for any period of time would be while the Hisses were out of town. While working for the Alger Hisses regularly I did general housework, laundry, cooking and sometimes baby sitting.

"On Feb. 1, 1949 I was introduced to Mr. Whittaker Chambers, in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. As soon as I saw Mr. Chambers I recalled that I had known him before. I did not know Mr. Chambers' name when I saw him before and do not now recall any name that he was known by or called by at that time. As well as I can presently recall I saw Mr. Chambers, prior to meeting him at the F.B.I. office, at 2905 P St. N. W. As well as I can recall Mr. Chambers came to the Alger Hisses house on P St. and I went to the door to let him in about the time I got the door open Mrs. Hiss came to the door from the living room and asked me to fix some tea for them. I then went to the kitchen in the basement to fix tea. I served this tea to Mrs. Hiss and Mr. Chambers in the parlor which was then in back on the floor above the basement. I merely took the tea thing in and placed them on the table, but in doing so I took a good look at the man who I now know was Chambers. I looked at this man closely at this time because I had never seen him before and also because he was poorly dressed and did not look like the people who usually called at the Alger Hisses. I do not ever recall seeing the man I now know as Mr. Chambers again, I feel positive I never saw him after the Hisses moved from P St. I may have seen him on another occasion on P St. but I do not remember it at this time. I do not recall Mr. Chambers staying

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"overnight or for any period of time at the home of the Alger Hisses while I worked for them.

"After I quit working for the Hisses I did no work at all for some time as well as I can recall now I did no work from the summer of 1938 to about Christmas 1938. At Christmas 1938 I helped the Hisses regular maid serve dinner. After this I started doing days work for the Hisses and others. I never went back to working regular for the Alger Hisses.

"I recall seeing a red rug with a fringe on it in the Hisses house on 30th. This rug was in a closet next to the kitchen in the front part of the basement. The rug was rolled up & tied it was a regular room size rug. The Hisses did not use this rug in the house on 30th St. and I don't know when or where they got it. They may have had the rug while living on P St. as there was a room there in which things were stored. That room was locked and I never went in it.

"I recall asking Mrs. Hiss why they did not use this rug and as well as I can recall at this time she told me it was because it did not belong to her. Later on when they moved to the Volta Pl. house this rug was put on the floor of Tim Hobson's room.

"When I first went to work for the Alger Hisses they had a rusty looking old car with a top that let down. This car had a single seat in front & a rumble seat in back. While still living on P St. they bought a new gray automobile. For awhile both the new gray car and the old rusty one were parked out in front of the house on P St. Sometime about two weeks after the Hisses bought the gray car the old car was taken away and I never saw it after that. I don't know what happened to the old car, but I never saw it again. I am sure they got the new car on P St. because I remember seeing the two cars parked together and because they would take me home in the new car, they never took me home in the old car.

"I recall the Alger Hisses had a typewriter which I first saw on P St. I do not know the make of this typewriter, nor do I know whether or not it was a portable typewriter. If it was a portable I never saw it in any case. I remember they moved this typewriter from P St. to 30th St. and from 30th St. to Volta Pl. After the Hisses moved from 3210 P St. I went there to visit them I saw a typewriter in the house at this time. I do not know that it was the same typewriter that they had when I worked for them but it looked the same as far as I can recall. I have seen a photograph of Mrs. Whittaker Chambers and the Chambers' child but I do not recall ever having seen the people at any

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"time. I do not recall them ever visiting the Alger Hisses at any of the places that I worked for them or at any time while I was there.

"When the Alger Hisses moved from 30th St. to Volta Pl. their furniture and household effects were moved for them by moving van. I do not know the name of the company to which this van belonged. So far as I know they moved everything in the 30th St. house to Volta Pl. with the exception of the kitchen stove and other such fixtures.

"When I helped serve at the Alger Hiss home at Christmas 1938 the maid who was at that time working for them was named Drucilla. EPPS She is the only maid who worked for the Hisses whose name is known to me.

"Mr. Chichester has read the foregoing statement aloud in my presence and has gone over it with me. I understand its meaning and have initialed each page of it and the errors in it. This statement is written in longhand on this and 5 other pages. This statement is true and correct to the best of my present recollection and belief.

Signed/ Claudie Catlett

Witnessed: at Winchester, Va. Feb. 10, 1949
Robert O. Chichester - Special Agent, F.B.I.
John E. Howard - Special Agent, F.B.I."

The original of this statement is being forwarded to the New York Office as an enclosure.

In her signed statement, CLAUDIE CATLETT stated that "When the HISSES moved from P Street to 30th Street, they took with them their bed, several chairs, some of which were black with a gold ivy design on them". On previous interview, CATLETT advised Special Agent C. J. JONES that these chairs which were also recalled by CHAMBERS, were acquired after the HISSES moved to 30th Street. She now states, however, that these chairs were among the few articles of furniture taken from P Street to 30th Street by the HISSES. This is outstanding in her mind as most of the furniture in the house at 2905 P Street was not the property of the HISSES and was left in the house when they moved. CLAUDIE CATLETT states in her signed statement, "As well as I can recall at present, I stopped working for the ALGER HISSES sometime in the summer of 1938." She has previously stated that she stopped work in the fall of 1938 and that she did not do any work whatever until after January of 1939. She is now quite definite that she stopped working

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at about the same time that Dr. EASTER, her family physician, started treating her. This is borne out by the fact that public assistance records which were confidentially afforded this office, show that Dr. R. A. EASTER issued a certificate that Mrs. CATLETT was suffering from bronchial asthma and myrcaditis. These records show further that Mrs. CATLETT was on direct relief from June of 1938 until July of 1940.

Miss DORIS ANDREWS, Assistant Superintendent, District of Columbia Public Assistance Department, would be the proper person to subpoena in the event these records are needed as evidence.

CLAUDIE CATLETT states in her signed statement: "On February 1, 1949, I was introduced to Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. As soon as I saw him I recalled that I had known him before." On January 26, 1949, when first interviewed by agents of this office, Mrs. CATLETT was shown a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which photograph she failed to identify as being anyone she had ever seen before

On February 1, 1949, on being presented to Mr. CHAMBERS in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., it was observed by Special Agent C. J. JONES who made the introduction, that CATLETT did immediately identify Mr. CHAMBERS. In her statement, CATLETT stated in part, "I did not ever recall seeing the man I know as Mr. CHAMBERS again. I feel positive I never saw him after the HISSES lived on P Street." CATLETT had previously stated that she might have seen him at 1245 30th Street or 3415 Volta Place. She stated further on this occasion that she was only able to say that it was possible that CHAMBERS might have been in one of the other of these addresses or both of them but she didn't recall any such occasion. She now stated that she does not feel that it is possible that she could have seen CHAMBERS any place except at the 2905 P Street address. In her previous statement, CATLETT states that "After I quit working for the HISSES I did not work at all for some time as well as I could recall now I did no work from the summer of 1938 until 1939".

CLAUDIE CATLETT now recalls that at Christmas, 1938, she worked for the HISSES helping serve Christmas dinner. She recalls this as during the time that she was ill at home and Mrs. HISS would come to see her from time to time. On one of these visits, Mrs. HISS recommended that she go to Georgetown Hospital clinic for treatment. This she did and the records of the Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C. show that CLAUDIE CATLETT was an out patient on August 23 and 31 and November 16, 1938. CATLETT now states that she recalls that she worked for the HISSES at Christmas 1938 because she went to the HISSES

a short time before Christmas of 1938 at which time she recalled Mrs. HISS had asked her if she was ready to go back to work. In reply, CATLETT told Mrs. HISS she was not returning to work but had come to see if Mrs. HISS was going to give her a Christmas present. Mrs. HISS said she was going to give her a present and at that time arrangements were made for her, CATLETT, to assist the regular maid at Christmas dinner, 1938.

SONS OF CLAUDIE CATLETT

CLAUDIE CATLETT has advised that she has three sons, JAMES RALPH CATLETT, SYLVESTER CATLETT and PERRY CATLETT, Jr.. She has two daughters, MARY CATLETT and BERNETTA FISHER. She states that her daughters lived with and were raised by Dr. R. A. EASTER who is now deceased. She stated that they were not living at home while she was working for the HISSES and would have no knowledge of her relationship with the HISSES. These daughters have not therefore been interviewed.

JAMES RALPH CATLETT, 2728 P Street, N. W., age 21, on January 28, 1949, advised Special Agents DONALD WALTER and ROBERT O. CHICHESTER that he is the son of CLAUDIE CATLETT and he recalls members of the DONALD HISS and ALGER HISS families. JAMES CATLETT advised that he was only ten years of age at the time and that he used to play with the step-son of ALGER HISS, "TIMMY". JAMES CATLETT advised that he has no recollection of the associates or contacts of any member of the HISS family and he was unable to identify photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, age 27, 2728 P Street, N. W., on the same date, advised agents WALTER and CHICHESTER that he is the son of CLAUDIE CATLETT, and that he recalls members of the HISS family as he was in their home many times when his mother was employed as a maid by the HISS family. RAYMOND was unable to identify the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which was shown by the interviewing agents and he advised that he did not know any of the associates or visitors at the HISS home. When queried regarding the Ford which belonged to ALGER HISS, RAYMOND CATLETT advised it was his recollection that the Ford was so old that it had no trade-in value and as a result ALGER HISS had offered the car as a present to his mother but the offer had been declined inasmuch as CLAUDIE CATLETT could not drive and her sons were not old enough to attain a drivers license in the District of Columbia. In connection with this, it is to be noted that CLAUDIE CATLETT advised that her recollection of this incident is that it was a joke between herself and the HISSES, that she would purchase this automobile when they were

ready to dispose of it but that it was not taken seriously on the part of either party that she would ever actually have this automobile. RAYMOND CATLETT advised that he has no clear recollection of other maids employed by the HISS family but he did recall that one of the maids lived in the 2500 block of P Street, N. W., although he did not know the exact address.

On January 30, 1949, RAYMOND CATLETT was reinterviewed by the same agents and he furnished additional information, including the fact that when the ALGER HISSES moved from 2905 P Street, N. W. and 1245 30th Street, N. W., it was his duty to clean up the home from which they had moved. He advised that in connection with these duties, he had picked up some ties and magazines which had been left by the HISS family and had taken them home. He also recalled that he found among this material, a book that he believed to be a diary when the HISS family moved from 2905 P Street, N. W. He stated that he believed it to be a diary despite the fact that he was unable to read any of the writing in this notebook. He advised he took the diary to his home and attempted to read it but finding that the writing was not legible, he tore out the pages which had been written on and retained only the blank pages. He states that this book was a green bound book but he was unable to describe it further. He was queried as to whom the diary belonged and he stated he was not certain but he believed that it belonged to ALGER HISS.

Mrs. CLAUDIE CATLETT was interrogated regarding the above mentioned notebook on February 1, 1949 but she could not recall having ever seen it and furthermore added that her son had never advised her of the fact that he had it in his possession. RAYMOND CATLETT advised that he had been in the HISS home many times and that the only typewriter he could recall having seen was what he believed to be a portable typewriter inasmuch as it was always covered with a hard box cover. He was unable to recall the make of the typewriter or further describe it.

PERRY CATLETT, Jr., 733 Howard Road, S. E., is the oldest and best acquainted of CLAUDIE CATLETT's three sons with the ALGER HISS family. PERRY was interviewed on February 2, 1949 and stated that he was employed by Mrs. HISS when they lived at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., doing odd jobs such as washing windows and fixing floors. PERRY CATLETT stated that he is now 28 years old so that at the time he worked for the HISSES he must have been about 18. He was unable to recall ALGER HISS's automobiles or anything concerning typewriters or other materials concerning the activities or possessions of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS. He also stated he was unable to recall the names of any of the maids employed by the HISSES but that he could possibly remember them if he were to see them. He stated that his period of employment with Mrs. HISS ended when

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his mother stopped working and since this time he obtained a job with the WPA at Gravelly Point where he worked full time in order to support the family. He could not recall when he first began work for the HISSES but believed it was when they first moved to 3415 Volta Place, N. W.

On February 4, 1949, Agents WALTER and CHICHESTER again interviewed PERRY CATLETT in an effort to more specifically determine the date on which his mother terminated her employment with the ALGER HISS family. PERRY CATLETT was extremely nebulous in regard to dates but he recalled that at the time his mother ceased working for the HISSES, there was a warrant issued against his father charging non-support. He further recalled that at that time it was necessary for his mother to obtain direct relief from the Department of Public Assistance inasmuch as no member of the family was gainfully employed. PERRY CATLETT could furnish no further information other than that previously supplied.

On February 9, 1949, PERRY CATLETT was again interviewed by Agents CHICHESTER and WALTER for the purpose of straightening out discrepancies revolving around the period of time in which he went to work at Gravelly Point on the National Airport for the WPA. In this connection, PERRY CATLETT furnished the following signed statement:

"February 9, 1949
Washington, D. C.

"I, Perry M. Catlett, give the following signed statement voluntarily. No threats or physical violence have been used against me and no promises or rewards have been made me or offered to me. This statement is made to Robert O. Chichester and Donald Walter who are known to me as Special Agents of the F.B.I. I have been advised of my right to retain a lawyer and that this statement may be used in a court of law.

"I have worked for Mr. and Mrs. Alger Hiss since they lived on 30th St. doing odd jobs, this was about 2 or 3 times a week - until the time when I went to work out at the airport at Gravely Point. I worked for the Hiss's doing odd jobs when they lived on Volta Place. It was during this time that my mother got sick. She stopped doing regular work for Mrs. Alger Hiss and so she only did 'days work' for them after she was told by Dr. R. A. Easter that she was too ill to work regularly. I don't recall the exact dates but I continued doing odd jobs and my mother continued doing days work. I worked for the Georgetown Radio Company, 3264 'M' St. N. W. at the same time I did odd jobs for Mr. Alger Hiss. I worked both places during summers up until the Georgetown Radio Co., under Mr. John M. Morris, went out of business. I didn't work for Mr. Hiss

"in the winter while I was going to Phelps Vocational School, 24th and Benning Rd., N. E. but my mother was still at Mrs. Alger Hiss's home then. Then there was a period of 4 to 8 months after I left the Georgetown Radio Co. around 1939 that I didn't work. This four to eight months was the period just before I went to work at the National Airport. That is, both my mother and I stopped working for the Hisses at the same time. I no longer worked for Mr. or Mrs. Alger Hiss after I went to work for the WPA - at the National Airport. This was in 1939. I got married September 18, 1941 and Mr. Alger Hiss came to my wedding. That is the last time I saw him. The maid that followed my mother at Volta Place was Drusilla. I can't remember seeing any other maids, there may have been other maids working when my mother was too sick to work full time but Drusilla, I recall, was the next maid after my mother.

"This is the truth to the best of my belief. I have read and understand everything in these three handwritten pages and have signed this in my own handwriting. I initialed the changes made above.

/S/ Perry M. Catlett

Witnessed:
Donald Walter Special Agent, F.B.I.
Robert O. Chichester Special Agent, F.B.I."

The original of this statement is being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office.

In connection with his employment at Gravelly Point on the WPA, Agents WALTER and CHICHESTER attempted to locate a WPA record showing his employment there. However, Mrs. SMITH of the WPA Microfilm Section, stated that it is possible that his card was omitted from the film when it was made inasmuch as a review of it failed to show any record of such employment of PERRY CATLETT.

Mrs. JUANITA WITT of the Howard P. Foley Company, advised that the project on which CATLETT states he was employed was handled by the Foley Company from June of 1939 to sometime in 1941 but she did not have the exact dates.

DOMESTIC HELP EMPLOYED BY THE HISSES

GRADY BYRD Kisseloff-1888
1406 11th Street, N. W., Apt. 4

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent

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PAUL H. HOGE.

The records of the Ladies' Exchange Employment Agency, examined by Special Agents HOGE and ROBERT F. SAVAGE on January 31, 1949, reflected that one GRADY BYRD, 1406 11th Street, N. W., Apartment #4, registered for employment through that agency indicating that she had been employed by D. G. HISS, 1534 Volta Place, for seven months, registering with this agency on April 20, 1939.

Inquiry at 1406 11th Street, N. W., disclosed that Mrs. BYRD was residing at 609 M Street and was employed as a car painter by the Washington Terminal Company, Washington, D. C. On January 31, 1949, Agents HOGE and SAVAGE interviewed Mrs. BYRD at the Railroad Terminal. She advised that to the best of her recollection, she was employed by the HISSES for approximately two years prior to December 1, 1938. She said she could not recall the names of any of the maids who worked for the HISSES prior to this date or subsequent thereto during which period she worked for the HISSES for short intervals of one or two days. She further advised that she could establish the date of her termination as December 1, 1938 because on this date she left Freedman's Hospital after a serious operation involving ruptured appendix. She advised that in her opinion it would have been impossible for her to have been employed by the HISSES prior to about January 15, 1939 because of the seriousness of her condition. She went to her home in North Carolina and stayed there for about two weeks, having previously been bedridden in her home in Washington, D. C. for about a two week period prior to going to North Carolina. She stated that upon her return to Washington, she was unable to be employed for a period of at least two weeks and probably longer.

Mrs. BYRD was unable to identify the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and described the car owned by the HISSES at the time she was employed by them as a Plymouth, gray in color. She states she recalled this automobile especially as her sister's boyfriend owned a car identical to it at the time.

On February 2, 1949, Agents HOGE and JOHN W. SWANSON again interviewed Mrs. BYRD regarding any acquaintance she may have had with JULIA RANKIN and CLAUDIE CATLETT who were allegedly employed by the HISSES possibly during or shortly after the employment of Mrs. BYRD. Mrs. BYRD denied knowing or ever having met persons by these names.

On February 1, 1949, Mrs. BYRD voluntarily came to the Washington Field Office at which time she was introduced to Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Special Agent C. J. JONES and was interviewed by Agent JONES

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in Mr. CHAMBER's presence. At this time, she stated that she had no past recollection of Mr. CHAMBERS. Mr. CHAMBERS likewise advised that he did not recall ever having seen her on any previous occasion. Mrs. BYRD advised that she went to the hospital with a ruptured appendix around Thanksgiving of 1938 and was released from the hospital on December 1, 1938. She stated that for sometime after this she could not return to work as indicated in the previous interview with her and she placed this as probably being after January of 1939. She recalls that this operation was performed by a Dr. BULLOCK and took place shortly after Thanksgiving of 1938. She had a very hazy recollection of her employment with the ALGER HISSES and said that sit was confined strictly to working for the HISSES while they resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W.

It is to be noted that in her previous interview, Mrs. BYRD said that she had worked for the HISSES for two years prior to being stricken with appendicitis. It was pointed out to her by Agent JONES that the Ladies' Exchange records reflected that she, when registering with that organization on April 20, 1939, stated that she had been employed by a Mrs. L. G. HISS, 1534 Volta Place for the past seven months. She then said that she must have confused the period of her employment with that period of time she worked for lawyer DENNI HUGHES, on the first interview she had with agents and that if the Ladies' Exchange records showed she had worked for the HISSES for only seven months, that would be the correct information.

It was observed by Agents JONES that GRADY BYRD might be described as slow mentally. It is noted that she said L. G. HISS, 1534 Volta Place, when she should have advised the people at the Ladies' Exchange that her former employer was ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place.

DRUCILLA EPPS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DONALD WALTER and ROBERT O. CHICHESTER.

Mr. GEORGE BANKS, 2503 Tracy Place, N. W., was interviewed on February 4, 1949. GEORGE BANKS is a negro, currently employed as a butler for Mrs. E. NAUDIAN SIMONS. He advised that he was previously employed as a butler by Mrs. W. C. LOUCHHEIM. BANKS advised that during the time he was employed by the LOUCHHEIM family he recalls that the ALGER HISSES were entertained in the LOUCHHEIM home. He advised that he was not personally acquainted with any member of the HISS family but added that he recalls a maid employed at the HISS home by the name of DRUCILLA EPPS. He stated that he recalls DRUCILLA only because she had been employed in the LOUCHHEIM home previous to that time she became employed

by ALGER HISS. BANKS concluded by stating that he does not recall any other domestic help retained by the ALGER HISS family.

On February 2, 1949, Mrs. DRUCILLA EPPS, presently residing at 1218 Wylie Court, N. E., was interviewed by Agents WALTER and CHICHESTER. She stated that she is now employed as a maid and waitress in Wesley Hall, 1426 21st Street, N. W. Mrs. EPPS stated that before going to work for the ALGER HISS family she did day work for Mrs W. C. LOUCHHEIM, Jr. and that Mrs. LOUCHHEIM referred her to the HISS family. As a result of this, she began doing part-time work for the HISSES and became a full-time maid when PRISCILLA HISS became employed at the Library of Congress. Mrs. EPPS stated that she believed that she worked part-time for the HISS family approximately two or three months before her full-time employment with them began. Mrs. EPPS believes that she started part-time work for the HISSES in the spring of 1939. In this connection, it is to be noted that CLAUDIE CATLETT, in her statement, stated that she recalls working at the ALGER HISS, serving Christmas dinner in 1938 with DRUCILLA EPPS.

DRUCILLA EPPS recalls that when she became employed by the HISSES, her daughter was approximately ten or eleven months of age. This daughter was born on March 7, 1938. She also believes she made application in the spring of 1939 because she recalls she went to the HISS home the first time without a topcoat or overcoat. Mrs. EPPS stated that she left the HISSES' employ in early 1941. She recalls this because it was at that time that her mother-in-law became ill and could not care for her child while she was at the HISS home and at the same time her husband was injured in an automobile accident. Because of these events, it was necessary for her to terminate her employment with the HISS family. She feels certain that she became employed by the ALGER HISS family after March of 1939 because as she recalls, she was not working for the Hiss family on her baby's first birthday which she states she well remembers.

Mrs. EPPS stated that there were not many callers at the HISS home and that she believes she would recall the face of any person who visited them while she was there. When shown a picture of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mrs. EPPS stated she could not recall having ever previously seen him. She stated that she had been following the case in the newspapers and that she has previously seen a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the newspapers but she could not recall ever having seen him at the HISS home.

DRUCILLA EPPS could not recall ever having seen a typewriter of any kind in the ALGER HISS home. Mrs. EPPS stated that she does not know who was employed by the HISS family as a maid previous to the time she became employed by them nor did she know the name of the maid who

succeeded her. She said that she has never seen the maid who preceded her nor could she recognize her upon sight. She did recall that CLAUDIE CATLETT had done occasional work for the ALGER HISS family while she was employed there and on two or three occasions CLAUDIE CATLETT assisted her in serving dinner when additional guests were invited to the HISS home. Mrs. EPPS recalls having served a Christmas dinner at the HISS home when she was assisted by CLAUDIE CATLETT. She recalls this having been the Christmas of 1939. She bases this upon the fact that she recalls having been employed by the ALGER HISSES over two Christmases. She remembers that Christmas presents were given her on these occasions, the first of which she received a $5.00 bill and a robe and the second Christmas she received $10.00 in cash. Mrs. EPPS stated that she has not seen or talked to any member of the HISS family since she left their employ.

DRUCILLA EPPS, upon being presented to Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, could not recall ~~him nor could~~ he recall ever having seen her prior to this occasion.

MARY T. DANIEL

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents HARRY K. CLAYTON and THOMAS A. CONROY.

On January 31, 1949, MARY T. DANIEL, 516 Columbia Road, N. W., was interviewed at her home. She stated that she was employed by Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS as a maid from October of 1941 until January of 1942. She further stated that Mrs. HISS was convalescing from childbirth at that time and due to this fact they had very few visitors. Those who did come seemed to be relatives but Mrs. DANIEL could not remember any of their names. She also stated that to her knowledge there was no typewriter in the HISS home during the time she was employed there and when shown a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, she was unable to recognize it.

GENOA MORSE

On February 1, 1949, GENOA MORSE, Apartment #B, 4691 Bennings Road, N. E., voluntarily came to the Washington Field Office to see Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Upon being presented to Mr. CHAMBERS, she did not recognize him and he was unable to recognize her, either her appearance or through questioning. It is to be noted that GENOA MORSE has previously been interviewed concerning her knowledge of instant matter and this interview is set out in the report of Special Agent C. J. JONES dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C., Page 49.

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LUCY MAE MORSE

On February 1, 1949, LUCY MAE MORSE, Apartment #B, 4691 Bennings Road, N. E., voluntarily came to the Washington Field Office to see and to attempt to identify Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She was unable to recognize Mr. CHAMBERS as anyone she had ever seen before. Mr. CHAMBERS was likewise unable to identity LUCY MAE MORSE either from appearance or through questioning. It is to be noted that LUCY MAE MORSE has previously been interviewed by agents of this office and this interview is set out in the report of Special Agent C. J. JONES dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C., Page 52.

KATHLEEN GOOSBY

On February 1, 1949, Mrs. KATHLEEN GOOSBY, 509 Florida Avenue, N. W., voluntarily came to the Washington Field Office to see Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and attempt to identify them. Mrs. GOOSBY was unable to identify Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. CHAMBERS was likewise unable to identify Mrs. GOOSBY either through recognition of her as anyone previously known to him or through questioning. It is to be noted that Mrs. GOOSBY was previously interviewed at the Washington Field Office and such interview is set out in the report of Special Agent C. J. JONES dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C., Page 51.

REBECCA TRUSTY

REBECCA TRUSTY, 1337 27th Street, N. W., was employed by the ALGER HISSES as a maid from 1946 to 1947. She was not presented to Mr. CHAMBERS nor was she reinterviewed as the period of her employment was not pertinent to this phase of the investigation. She was originally interviewed by agents of this office and this interview is set out in the report of Special Agent C. J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C., Page 48.

IRIS HILL

IRIS HILL, maid of ELIZABETH and GEOFFREY MAY, 1343 30th Street, N. W., who was purported to be friendly with the HISSES' servants when the ALGER HISSES lived at 1245 30th Street, N. W., was interviewed at her home at 2301 G Street, N. W., by Special Agent ROBERT O. CHICHESTER concerning her acquaintance with domestic help of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and though she recalls working in Georgetown about seven years for the MAY family, she stated that she was unable to recall the names of any of the domestic servants who worked for Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS.

JULIA RANKIN

It will be recalled that information has been received to the effect that a JULIA RANKIN had been employed as a maid by the HISSes subsequent to their employment of MARTHA POPE. RANKIN at that time was believed to have resided on Florida Avenue on a curve in this avenue across from a church that she regularly attended.

A survey of Florida Avenue by Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN and CHARLES W. PEASINGER reflected that there were three colored churches which met the above description. First of these churches was the Simpson Memorial Methodist Church, 2253 Sherman Avenue, Northwest.

Reverend E. D. HALL, pastor of the Simpson Memorial Methodist Church, advised Special Agents LINEHAN and PEASINGER that he had been pastor there since 1947, that he was not acquainted with JULIA RANKIN. He made a search through the pastor's files of this church but he could not locate any person named RANKIN in the parish. He stated that JOHN F. MONROE, 5000 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia, had been pastor of this church from 1938 to 1947 and that prior to that time for several years Reverend V. N. S. HUGHES of Gaithersburg, Maryland had been in charge of it.

Reverend JOHN F. MONROE was interviewed by Special Agents K. F. CARROLL and R. R. NICHOLS with negative results.

MELVIN MILES, 1414 V Street, Northwest, advised Special Agents CARROLL and NICHOLS that he had been clerk of this church for many years and maintained all records of membership and attendance. A thorough search was made of these records with negative results. MILES did not recall any JULIA RANKIN.

CHARLES MASSEY, 1319 Park Road, Northwest, advised Special Agents CARROLL and NICHOLS that he had been a long time member of the Simpson Memorial Church but he could not recall anyone by the name, JULIA RANKIN.

Reverend V. N. S. HUGHES and his wife advised Special Agents LINEHAN and PEASINGER that he could not recall any person by the name of JULIA RANKIN whatsoever. HUGHES advised that in the event there had been such a person residing in the vicinity of his former church or in attendance there, that he was certain that by his investigation he could locate her. HUGHES travelled to Washington, D.C. and subsequently advised that he had made extensive inquiries among members of the Simpson Memorial Methodist Church and of other friends and contacts of his in that vicinity, that he had been unable to obtain any information regarding JULIA RANKIN. He advised that there was a small Baptist Church approximately a half block away from the Simpson Memorial Methodist Church and that he had also made inquiries among the members of that church with negative results.

A survey of Florida Avenue reflected that there was a Baptist Church at 935 Florida Avenue, Northwest, which is approximately a half block from the Simpson Memorial Church. Reverend P. YANCY, 602 Irving Street, Northwest, advised Special Agents EDWARD E. LINEHAN and CHARLES W. PEASINGER that he had been pastor of this church from its founding in 1927 to the present time. He was unable to provide any information regarding JULIA RANKIN.

ELIZABETH HAN advised Special Agents K. F. CARROLL and R. R. NICHOLS she was the clerk of this Baptist Church and maintained all of its records. A search was made of these records with negative results and HAN was aware of no information regarding JULIA RANKIN.

RISA NIXON advised Special Agents CARROLL and NICHOLS that she had been a member of the Baptist Church since about the time it was founded. She was unable to recall any person named JULIA RANKIN.

Approximately a block and a half from the last-named Baptist Church was located the Florida Avenue Baptist Church, at Seventh and Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. Reverend R. L. ROLLINS, 527 Gresham Place, Northwest, advised Special Agents EDWARD E. LINEHAN and CHARLES W. PEASINGER that he was pastor of this church but that he could not recall any person of the name JULIA RANKIN. ROLLINS advised that he had inherited a considerable amount of files from his predecessor who was now deceased and a thorough search was made of these files with negative results.

JOHN GREENE, 4301 Hayes Street, Northeast, advised Special Agent T. A. CONROY that he was the clerk and maintained the records of the Florida Avenue Baptist Church. A search of these records was negative. GREENE advised that he was a long time member of this church and was well acquainted with the membership but was unable to recall any person named JULIA RANKIN.

It was noted during the survey of Florida Avenue that there is a building occupied by the Friends Meeting at 2111 Florida Avenue, Northwest. SARA HADLEY, office secretary of this church, advised Special Agents CARROLL and NICHOLS that the records of that church did not reflect anyone by the name of JULIA RANKIN nor was she ever able to recall anyone by that name having attended the church. It is to be noted that the membership of this church is almost entirely white. Mrs. E. C. STANTON and Mrs. HULDAH RANDELL advised Special Agents CARROLL and NICHOLS that she had been long time members of this church and that they were not acquainted with anyone by the name of JULIA RANKIN.

In connection with this phase of the investigation, it is to be noted that the three most likely churches, the Simpson Memorial Church, Baptist Church at 935 Florida Avenue, Northwest, and the Florida Avenue Baptists Church are in the same neighborhood and are in close proximity one to the other.

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The following persons in that neighborhood were contacted with negative results in regard to JULIA RANKIN by Special Agents K. F. CARROLL and R. R. NICHOLS:

Mrs. MAUDE OLIVER, 986 Florida Avenue, Northwest
Mrs. GERTRUDE WALKER, 984 Florida Avenue, Northwest
Mrs. F. L. BURNETT, 982 Florida Avenue, Northwest
Mr. LESLIE FORTUNE, 978 Florida Avenue, Northwest
Mr. GEORGE N. BARNES, 2241 Tenth Street, Northwest
JAMES W. WILSON, 946 Florida Avenue, Northwest
Mrs. DOILIE BRIGGS, 948 Florida Avenue, Northwest
ETHEL BASSIE, 952 Florida Avenue, Northwest
CHESTER WOOD, 956 Florida Avenue, Northwest
WALTER CARTER, 958 Florida Avenue, Northwest
SAMUEL D. CROCKETT, 962 Florida Avenue, Northwest
Mrs. MAUDE V. ANDERSON, 964 Florida Avenue, Northwest
Mrs. ESTHER DAVIS, 966 Florida Avenue, Northwest
CHARLIE H. DORSEY, 970 Florida Avenue, Northwest
MARY N. STEWART, 972 Florida Avenue, Northwest

The following individuals in this neighborhood were contacted by Special Agents EDWARD E. LINEHAN and CHARLES W. PEASINGER:

Mrs. JOHN H. JOHNSON, 928 Florida Avenue, Northwest
HENRY T. MULLEN, 2010 Ninth Street, Northwest, operator of a moving and storage co.
BURL H. PERRY, 2009 Ninth Street, Northwest, a barber
ABRAHAM RITZENBERG, 929 Florida Avenue, Northwest, a junk dealer
CLARENCE M. DE VEILE, 1014 W Street, Northwest, a real estate agent

A review was made of the Washington, D.C. City Directories from 1930 to the present time but there was no listing of an individual by the name of JULIA RANKIN.

The following persons, listed in the 1948 City Directory and Telephone Directory under the name of RANKIN, were contacted by Special Agents K. F. CARROLL and R. R. NICHOLS with negative results:

ALEX B. RANKIN, 1815 L Street, Northeast
ALLAN C. RANKIN, 1924 - 35th Street, N.W.
C. G. RANKIN, 1502 S Street, S.E.
TOM W. RANKIN, 110 C Street, S.E.
WILLARD RANKIN, 1729 T Street, S.E.
S. C. F. RANKIN, 220 O Street, N.W.
HARVEY C. RANKIN, 401 - 65th Street, N.E.
BLANCHE RANKIN, 2115 - 14th Street, N.W.
IOWA and SADIE RANKIN, 223 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

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SCOTIA RANKIN, 1711 Fourth Street, N.W.
MARY H. RANKIN, 2215 - 14th Street, N.W.
MARY DOAN RANKIN, 1715 Riggs Place, N.W.
Mrs. FLORENCE RANKIN, 613 B Street, S.E.
Mrs. MAGNOLIA RANKIN, 725 Seventh Street, N.E.

The files of the Washington Office reflect that a JULIA RANKIN, 1123 Thirteenth Street, N.W., had applied for a clerical position in the Bureau in 1931. JOHN H. FRANCE advised that he has been at 1123 - 13th Street, N.W. since sometime prior to 1931, that he runs a rooming house at this address and that he had never had any colored persons staying with him and he was not acquainted with any JULIA RANKIN.

The Bureau advised by letter dated February 7, 1949, that the photograph attached to this individual's application for employment indicated that she was white. Her date of birth was given as February 3, 1893, and her height as 5' 6".

The files of the Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D.C. were examined by Special Agents K. F. CARROLL and R. R. NICHOLS but no record of any JULIA RANKIN was located.

Special Employee NICHOLAS R. MANFREDA advised that a search of the files of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department indicated no record of a JULIA RANKIN.

Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN examined the records of the District of Columbia Board of Welfare and no record of a JULIA RANKIN was located.

A search of the records of the National Negro Domestic Workers, Inc., 1738 Seventh Street, Northwest, by Special Agents CARROLL and NICHOLS was negative.

Special Agent ROBERT O. CHICHESTER examined the following records for JULIA RANKIN with negative results: The D. C. Health Clinic, the Food Handlers Permit files and the D. C. Venereal Disease Clinic records, employment records of Government Services Cafeterias, and the Civil Service Commission.

The files of the Identification Division of the FBI indicated that a JULIA RANKIN of Route 4, Greensboro, North Carolina had applied for a position as clerk at the Internal Revenue Department at Greensboro in 1943. The Charlotte Office was requested to ascertain if this individual had been a maid of the HISSes and by teletype of February 16, 1949, advised that investigation of this person reflected that she is not identical with the JULIA RANKIN who worked for HISS.

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JULIA HOLMES

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PAUL H. HOGE, ROBERT F. SAVAGE and LELAND MILLER.

An examination of the records of the Lady's Exchange, presently located at 2037 K Street, N. W., made on February 18, 1949, by the writer and Agent SAVAGE, reflected that one JULIA HOLMES, on March 28, 1935, whose address was 2114 8th Street, N. W., enlisting her name with this Exchange for employment, listed "Mrs. WARD", 3405 O Street, N. W., as a former employer. Records of the Washington Credit Bureau reflected that JOHN H. WARD had lived at 3405 O Street, N. W. in 1935. It was also reascertained that Mr. WARD had previously resided at 2151 and 2230 California Street, N. W. prior to 1935.

In the neighborhood of 2114 8th Street, N. W., it was noted that this address was about one half block from Florida Avenue. A small church, not presently in use, is in the same block as this address, which facts appeared to coincide with the statement made by Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It was also learned that JOHN H. WARD was a Harvard graduate. On the theory that JOHN H. WARD and the HISS family were acquainted, and that JULIA HOLMES was employed by both families, it was deemed advisable to contact JULIA HOLMES.

JULIA HOLMES' home was ascertained to be at 2828 Georgia Avenue and her place of employment at the Criminal Court Building, 5th and E Streets, N. W. She was interviewed by the writer and Agent MILLER at her place of employment on February 17, 1949. She advised she remembered JOHN H. WARD and his wife MARY, and that she had worked for them but during the time they lived on California Street. She said she had never been employed in Georgetown and was not acquainted with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or the name GEORGE CROSLEY. She said she did not give 3405 as the address of JOHN WARD though she did list him as a reference for later employment and supposed that the Lady's Exchange had gotten the address of JOHN WARD from a telephone directory. JULIA HOLMES said she had previously resided at 2114 8th Street, N. W.

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MABEL LAMBERT

MABEL LAMBERT worked for the MAYS during the time they resided at 1243 30th Street, N. W., and she was interviewed by Special Agent CHICHESTER at her home at 2308 Ontario Road, N. W. She recalled working for the MAYS in Georgetown for a period of about two months during the time that Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS lived at 1245 30th Street, N. W. However, she stated that she was unable to recall the names of any of the servants employed by the HISSES.

CORDIE BOXLEY FRY

On February 8, 1949, Mrs. CORDIE BOXLEY FRY, 1000 Delaware Avenue, S. W., was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD WALTER at St. Elizabeth's Hospital where she is employed as a nurse trainee. Mrs. FRY advised that she was formerly employed by Mrs. DONALD HISS. She believes this to have been from late 1940 to late 1941. Mrs. FRY said that she does not recall the ALGER HISS family having ever been entertained in the DONALD HISS home while she was employed there. She added that she is unacquainted with any maids that were employed by the ALGER HISS family. She advised further that she could suggest the name of no one who might be acquainted with the domestic help of the ALGER HISS family.

HATTIE THOMAS

Efforts were made by Special Agents HARRY K. CLAYTON and THOMAS A. CONROY to locate one HATTIE THOMAS who is listed in the records of the Ladies' Exchange as having worked for a Mrs. HISS who resided at 2913 U Street, N. W. It is not known whether or not this has reference to the ALGER HISS family. It is noted, however, that the ALGER HISSES never resided at such an address in Washington but it is felt possible that THOMAS may have been mistaken in giving the address and therefore efforts were made to locate her for interview.

Mrs. L. DENDY and Mrs. HELEN JONES at 2139 L Street, advised that they have lived at this address for the past ten years but have no knowledge of Mrs. THOMAS.

Mrs. CARRIE WORMLEY, 2131 L Street, N. W., advised that she has lived at 2129 L Street, N. W., next to her present address, for the past 27 years but she has no recollection of HATTIE THOMAS. Her son, CARL WORMLEY, is a private detective and he could not recall Mrs. THOMAS but stated that an ISAAC RILEY, formerly ran a rooming house at 2129 L Street, N. W. in 1938. He stated that though he has no knowledge of

RILEY's whereabouts, he thought he might recall HATTIE THOMAS had she ever lived at that address.

ISAAC RILEY, 1939 H Street, N. E., stated that he ran a rooming house at 2129 L Street, N. W. from about 1936 to 1939 or 1940. He stated he could not recall a HATTIE THOMAS but did recall an elderly woman by the name of THOMAS who resided there about 1939. He had no knowledge of her place of occupation or her present whereabouts.

City directories from 1936 to 1942 failed to reflect a HATTIE THOMAS at 2129 L Street, N. W.

In view of the foregoing, no further effort is being made to locate HATTIE THOMAS at the present time.

On February 16, 1949, Special Agent DONALD WALTER located the home on Foxhall Road, Washington, D. C., which was formerly occupied by the ZIFF family who had employed CLAUDIE CATLETT when she started working regularly after recovering sufficiently from the illness that had caused it to be necessary for her to cease her employment with the ALGER HISSES. Agent WALTER determined that the ZIFF family was not presently residing at this residence. Upon interview, MARY NELSON, who works for the family who reside next to the residence formerly occupied by the ZIFFS, recalled that CLAUDIE CATLETT was employed by the ZIFF family but did not recall the time that CATLETT went to work for them nor does she know when CATLETT ceased her employment there.

Through the records of the Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., it was determined that Mr. ZIFF, for whom CLAUDIE CATLETT worked, was Mr. WILLIAM B. ZIFF, president of the Ziff-Davis Publication Company. It was further determined that Mr. ZIFF was more recently reported to be residing at P. O. Box #824, Bradenton, Florida. However, it is not definite that he can be located there as it is indicated that he commutes between his various estates and the office of the Ziff-Davis Company in Chicago, Illinois.

In an attempt to locate ELIZABETH FIELDS, who was formerly a maid employed by the Mrs. LORENZO S. WINSLOW, 3411 Volta Place, N. W., and to ascertain if she knows the identity of maids employed by the HISSES on Volta Place, Special Agent PAUL H. HOGE made a check of the following agencies: Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington Credit Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department, Georgetown and Columbia Heights Post Offices, Ladies' Exchange Employment Agency and the Madeleine Oyster Employment Agency, #6, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

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In addition to the above telephone directories the city directories were also reviewed. Individuals bearing the names of FIELD were contacted and eliminated at the following addresses:

3132 V Street, N. W.
623 M Street, N. W.
1607 E Street, S. E.
1635 P Street, N. W.
1733 Cocoran Street, N. W.
1620 S Street, N. W.
1657 31st Street, N. W.
1006 Park Road, N. W.

ENCLOSURE FOR NEW YORK (1)

(1) Original signed statement of CLAUDIE CATLETT.

- P E N D I N G -

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L E A D

CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois:

At the Office of the Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, Chicago, will determine whether or not Mr. WILLIAM B. ZIFF can presently be contacted and arrange for the appropriate office to interview him as to his recollection of the period during which CLAUDIE CATLETT was employed by his family as a maid while they resided on Foxhall Road, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/1/49	1/26,28,30,31; 2/1,2,3,4,8,9, 10,11/49	JOHN E. HOWARD HEB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Extensive investigation conducted in the Washington, D. C. area to locate maids employed by the ALGER HISSES with particular reference to those employed from 1934 to 1938. Inquiries made at various friends, neighbors and acquaintances as to the identity of the HISSES' maids. At the time of CHAMBERS' visit to the WFO, Feb. 1 - 2, 1949, those maids who had been identified and who might locally have known Mr. CHAMBERS were brought before Mr. CHAMBERS in an attempt to effect a mutual identification. Only identification made was in connection with CLAUDIE CATLETT who definitely recalls CHAMBERS having called at HISSES' home while they resided at 2905 P Street, N. W. Has no definite recollection of his having called on them at any other address where they lived during the time she was employed by the HISSES. Signed statement procured from Mrs. CATLETT setting forth her recollection of CHAMBERS' visit to the ALGER HISS home and other information pertinent to this investigation. Records of those employment agencies located in the District of Columbia that deal in the supplying of domestic help checked. Those maids shown to have been employed by the ALGER HISSES located and interviewed wherever possible.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-83 BY SP2 MJS/MB

REFERENCE: Bureau file #74-1333.
Report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/4/49	1/3-7,11-14,17-19, 24-28,31;2/1-5,9-11, 23/49	CJJ:DMH;BDH;MMD COURTLAND J. JONES

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ALGER HISS	PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, electrician, upon reinterview, furnished conflicting information concerning Woodstock typewriter he claims to have seen in HISS residence, 3210 P Street, N.W. Credit report reflects reputation poor. HARRY C. FELDSTONE in signed statement claims he does not know HISS family and says he has not handled a Woodstock typewriter since 1938. Additional friends and associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS interviewed with negative results. PRISCILLA HISS engaged in Women's Air Raid Warden activities; associates interviewed; typing specimens examined with negative results. Additional efforts made to locate baby sitters and maids with no success. Specimens from Woodstock typewriters within pertinent range examined by FBI Laboratory without effecting identification. No record Metropolitan Police Department concerning accident of TIMOTHY HOBSON February 19, 1937.

Letter WFO re pg 67 CG 74-94 3-29-49 3-15-49

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-87 BY SP7 MAC/RB 266,586

DEFERRED RECORDING

Catt. PIG Brennan Jeffers

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

cc AAG Campbell 3-16-49 FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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ACCIDENT OF TIMOTHY HOBSON ON FEBRUARY 19, 1937 25

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CHARLES E. FRIZZELL

Reference is made to the interview of CHARLES E. FRIZZELL which is reflected in the report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

On February 5, 1949, Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY interviewed FRIZZELL at his home in the rear of 6100 MacArthur Boulevard, Brookmont, Maryland, and a signed statement was obtained.

It is noted that in the previous interview FRIZZELL furnished information concerning a Woodstock typewriter which he alleged to have seen in the HISS residence at 3210 P Street, N. W., while making electrical repairs.

The following signed statement was obtained from CHARLES E. FRIZZELL:

"February 5, 1949
Brookmont, Montgomery
County, Maryland

"I, CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, make the following voluntary statement to DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. I have been told that I do not have to make this statement, but I wish to do so. I know that it may be used in a court of law, and I make it freely and voluntarily.

"My name is CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, and I reside at the rear of 6100 MacArthur Boulevard, Brookmont, Montgomery County, Maryland. I am employed at the Georgetown Electric Company, 1205 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C., and have been employed there for the last 25 years, off and on, not continuously.

"I know that I have done electrical repair and trouble work at the residence of ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. I have been there six or eight times, but I can't tell just off hand. I can't recall that I have ever been to any residence of ALGER HISS other than 3210 P Street, N. W.

"One day while I was working at the HISS residence, I was repairing a lamp in the front bedroom. I had to move a table to get at a base plug and there was a typewriter on this table. There was no cover on this typewriter, and I remember that it was a Woodstock. The reason that I remember it was a Woodstock is because the name Woodstock was visible so I could see it. I couldn't miss it. I don't remember exactly where the word Woodstock was on the typewriter, but my recollection is that it was someplace on the top of the typewriter. I am pretty sure that this word Woodstock was in gold letters. The table I mentioned

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was a square wood table, and besides the typewriter there was a small table lamp on the table. There was a standing lamp beside the table. This typewriter was not a portable typewriter. I know this because we have portable typewriters down at the shop

"I don't remember when it was that I saw this typewriter, but it was either 1943 or 1944, but I am not positive of these dates. I am certain that it was after 1940. The exact date can be found on the records of the Georgetown Electric Company. I usually put down on my work sheets the nature of the work and where it was done, so that if the customers make a squawk, we can show them right on the book what was done.

"I don't know ALGER HISS and wouldn't know him if I seen him. I know Mrs. HISS by seeing her. I never seen her type on the Woodstock typewriter.

"I saw three typewriters in the house, I mean the HISS residence. One was downstairs, and two were upstairs. I know that the one downstairs was an Underwood but I couldn't say what kind the other one upstairs was. The Underwood was in the living room, and the one upstairs that was not the Woodstock was in the rear bedroom. I remember this one particularly because I burned my glasses on a short circuit while in the rear bedroom.

"I saw all three of these typewriters the same day, and that was the day I worked in the front bedroom.

"I worked in that house another three or four times after this day, but the only typewriter I saw again was the one downstairs.

"The onliest time I seen the Woodstock was the day I worked in the front bedroom.

"I remember the HISS house well, because the maid used to give me a little refreshments. I don't know the maid's name.

"I have read foregoing statement consisting of three and a fraction pages. This statement is true to best of my knowledge. I have signed each page at bottom.

CHARLES EDWARD FRIZZELL"

Witnessed by: THOMAS J. BARRY, FBI
DONALD D. CONNORS, FBI,
Washington, D. C.

9657

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"February 5, 1949
Brookmont, Montgomery
County, Maryland

"In connection with the signed statement I am prepared to furnish to Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY, of the FBI, regarding the Woodstock typewriter I saw in the home of ALGER HISS on 3210 P Street, N. W., I have been told by the Agents that I have the right to consult an attorney, but I do not wish to do so.

CHARLES E. FRIZZELL"

Witnessed: THOMAS J. BARRY, FBI
DONALD D. CONNORS, FBI,
Washington, D. C.

During the latter interview Mr. FRIZZELL appeared to be calm, unhurried, and was not flustered. He did not give the outward appearance of lying, but the following discrepancies in the information he gave in the first interview and that which he gave in the second are noted:

1. In the first interview he advised that he remembered seeing a Woodstock typewriter in the front bedroom of 3210 P Street, N. W., on three or four occasions.
   In the second interview he said he had seen a Woodstock typewriter on only one occasion.

2. In the first interview he stated he had seen the Woodstock typewriter with a black cover on it.
   In the second interview he denied making that statement and said that he had never seen a cover either on the typewriter or in the vicinity of the typewriter.

3. In the first interview FRIZZELL mentioned having seen Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS typing on the Woodstock typewriter.
   In the second interview he said he had seen her typing on an unidentified typewriter in the living room of her residence.

4. In the first interview FRIZZELL stated Mrs. HISS appeared to be a good typist.
   In the second interview he said that he had no knowledge of Mrs. HISS' typing ability, and was not in a position to express any opinion regarding this matter.

5. FRIZZELL stated in the first interview that he had seen three typewriters in the HISS residence; a Woodstock in the front upstairs bedroom, an Underwood typewriter in the upstairs rear bedroom, and an unidentified typewriter downstairs.

Kisseloff-4793

In the second interview he said that he recalled an Underwood typewriter in the downstairs living room, and another typewriter, which make he could not recall, in an upstairs bedroom.

6. FRIZZELL commented in his first interview that he distinctly recalled a dictaphone in the residence of ALGER HISS. When interviewed the second time, he denied making the previous statement, and said that he did not recall ever seeing a dictaphone in the HISS home.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency reflect in a report dated May 23, 1939, that CHARLES EDWARD FRIZZELL, Bon Air Heights, Maryland, age 49, an Electrician by trade, had three satisfactory credit accounts and a record of two debt suits. The source of information at Stone's Mercantile Agency, C. W. BONFIELD, stated he had known FRIZZELL for a number of years and considered him to be a very poor risk. He also said that it was his understanding that FRIZZELL had lost some of his jobs due to dishonesty, and that he comes from a family that does not have a very high status in the community.

The New York Division and the Bureau were advised by teletype on February 8, 1949, of the results of the second interview with FRIZZELL.

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WFO 74-94

HARRY C. FELDSTONE

HARRY C. FELDSTONE, 1531 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest, concerning whom information is set out in the report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 27, 1949, at Washington, D.C., was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD WALTER and ROBERT O. CHICHESTER. FELDSTONE advised that he could not recall ever having handled a Woodstock typewriter since 1938 and said that he did not have any records of transactions prior to 1944. He stated, however, that if he had had a transaction that he desired to keep confidential, that he certainly would not make a record of it. He advised that he did not have any Woodstock typewriters at the present time and furnished the following signed statement:

"Washington, D.C.
February 4, 1949

"I, HARRY C. FELDSTONE, give the following voluntary signed statement to ROBERT O. CHICHESTER and DONALD WALTER, who are known to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised of my right to retain counsel and no threats, duress or promise of reward have been made in order to elicit this statement.

"I have no recollection of ever having seen or heard of Mr. ALGER HISS or Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS or of TIMOTHY HOBSON HISS. I positively have never heard of any of them prior to reading of Mrs. and Mr. HISS (ALGER) in connection with the recent accounts in connection with spy hearings in 1948.

"I have read the above handwritten page and understand it. It is true in its entirety.

"HARRY C. FELDSTONE

"Wittnessed
ROBERT O. CHICHESTER - Special Agent, FBI
DONALD WALTER - Special Agent - FBI."

WFO 74-94

FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS

By teletype dated January 27, 1949, the Chicago Division reported the results of an interview concerning ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS it had with Mrs. CORNELIA TYLER, former wife of EDWARD BURLING. Mrs. TYLER said that WILLIAM YOUNGMAN and THEODORE DOMINICK of Washington, D.C., were well acquainted with ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS.

Special Agent PAUL H. HOGE interviewed Mr. WILLIAM YOUNGMAN, attorney, Investment Building, 15th & K Streets, NW, on January 28, 1949. He advised that he was slightly acquainted with DONALD HISS at Harvard Law School but that he did not meet ALGER HISS until ALGER HISS came to Washington, D.C. To the best of his recollection he visited at ALGER HISS' home on only one occasion, it being a cocktail party. He had no knowledge concerning maids employed by ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and said he had no information indicating any activities of ALGER HISS that were inimical to the welfare of this country.

On February 1, 1949, Special Agents HOGE and ROBERT F. SAVAGE recontacted Mr. YOUNGMAN at his request at which time YOUNGMAN stated that his wife had related she had visited in ALGER HISS' home on several occasions at cocktail parties or bridge games. She recalled that she had been introduced to PRISCILLA HISS by Mrs. C. MC KIM NORTON, who resides at 960 Park Avenue, New York City. The friendship between Mrs. NORTON and PRISCILLA HISS is due to their mutual interest in music.

THEODORE DOMINICK, architect, 917 15th Street, NW, was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CHARLES W. PEASINGER on February 3, 1949. DOMINICK said he was a close friend of DONALD HISS but that he knew ALGER HISS only slightly. He has never been in ALGER HISS' home and his acquaintance with him is purely social. He recalled that ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS were usually guests at the Christmas parties of L. C. STRONG and ALICE TROWBRIDGE STRONG which have been held annually since about 1936. DOMINICK related that his wife, ELIZABETH POOLE, formerly Mrs. JOHN HOWLAND, was acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. DOMINICK was married in 1940.

DOMINICK related that he is prejudiced in favor of ALGER HISS. He has a theory that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has been following HISS around planning evidence against HISS for some ulterior motive. However, he has no facts to support this contention which is based purely on intuition. Mr. DOMINICK was not acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-4796

EDWARD BURLING, JR., Union Trust Building, a member of the law firm Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CHARLES W. PEASINGER on February 3, 1949. Mr. BURLING advised that he was an intimate friend of DONALD HISS and that DONALD HISS is employed by his law firm. He said, however, that he was only casually acquainted with ALGER HISS and that he was never in the HISS residence. He recalled meeting HISS in the early days of the "New Deal" when he, himself, was employed by the federal government. He does not recall exactly how they met but he and ALGER HISS had no official contacts. He was able to recall that ALGER HISS had visited the BURLING summer home on the Eastern Shore a few years ago. A photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was displayed to Mr. BURLING but he was unable to recognize him. He said he had never heard of GEORGE CROSELY.

DANIEL F. BELL, president of the American Security & Trust Company, 1507 15th Street, NW, an alleged acquaintance of ALGER HISS, was interviewed by Special Agent PAUL R. JOGE on January 28, 1949. He advised he was a very casual acquaintance of ALGER HISS but that to his knowledge HISS had never visited in his home nor had he ever been a guest in the ALGER HISS residence. He was shown a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and recognized it as being that of CHAMBERS only because he has seen CHAMBERS' picture in the newspapers. Mr. BELL had no knowledge of any maids who have been employed by ALGER HISS and could offer no information of value concerning associates and friends.

By teletype dated January 14, 1949, the New Haven Office reported the results of an interview with LAMONT MOORE, formerly assistant curator, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., and his wife, HENRIETTA, formerly air raid warden assistant to Mrs. ALGER HISS. Mr. & Mrs. MOORE suggested that Mr. MC GILL JAMES, director of the National Art Gallery, might be able to furnish information concerning ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS.

Special Agents CARL N. DE TEMPLE and HERBERT S. HAWKINS interviewed MC GILL JAMES on January 26, 1949. JAMES, who resides at 3310 N Street, NW, advised he has no recollection of ever meeting ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. He explained it is possible he met them at functions of the National Art Gallary or at a cocktail party at the residence of CHARLES SEYMOUR, curator of paintings at the National Art Gallery. Mr. JAMES effected a search of the correspondence file of the National Art Gallery and was unable to locate any correspondence emanating in the HISS household.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, 3336 Reservoir Road, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN on February 10, 1949, and advised he is socially acquainted with ALGER HISS but had never visited in the HISS home nor had he ever had the HISSES as his guests. He was unable to recall specifically where he has met ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS. He was unable to furnish any information concerning HISS' association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other information of value in instant investigation.

Kisseloff-4797

Mrs. CHARLES HORSKY, wife of CHARLES HORSKY, attorney who resides at 1227 Pine Crest, Silver Spring, Maryland, was interviewed January 24, 1949, by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CARL N. DE TEMPLE. She advised that she formerly resided at 1239 30th Street, NW, from 1936 to 1939 and that she had married Mr. HORSKY just before they moved to the 30th Street address. Mrs. HORSKY said that she and her husband had met the HISSES as neighbors on 30th Street but had had no prior contact with them before 1936. She recalled visiting in the HISS residence but was unable to recall a typewriter. Mrs. HORSKY recognized the picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the one having appeared in various newspapers but was unable to recall ever having seen him in person. She said she could not recall anything which would have any bearing on the charges made against HISS except her belief that they are fantastic. It is observed that Mrs. HORSKY was interviewed at the suggestion of her husband.

The report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated January 27, 1949, at Philadelphia, reflects the results of interview with JEFFREY MAY who recalled that during 1944 he was a visitor in the HISS residence and had been introduced to the director of information of the U.S. Maritime Service. Special Agent JOHN H. KENCYER determined from the U.S. Maritime Commission that ROBERT W. HORTON was director of information from March 1944 until May 31, 1946. It is observed that Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT W. HORTON resided at 3135 O Street and have been determined through other investigation to have been friends of ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS. They have been interviewed as reflected in the report of Special Agent JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR., dated January 28, 1949, at Albany, New York.

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS were acquainted with WALDRON FAULKNER, architect, King Building, 18th and Connecticut Avenue, NW. Mr. FAULKNER was interviewed on January 10, 1949, by Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSEN who advised that he and his wife are acquainted with ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS but that he has never observed any typewriter in the HISS residence. He was unable to furnish any information of assistance in this investigation. b2 b7D

Mrs. MARGARET F. A. KITZINGER, 3709 S Street, NW, advised Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CARL N. DE TEMPLE on January 24, 1949, that her husband, ERNEST KITZINGER, is acquainted with ALGER HISS, having met him at Dumbarton Oaks where Mr. KITZINGER is employed. She said, however, that they have never visited in the HISS residence nor have they had any social contact with them except at Dumbarton Oaks. She was unable to supply any information of assistance in this investigation.

Kisseloff-4798

By teletype of January 24, 1949, the New York Office advised that contact with the Board of United Service to China reflected that HATHAWAY WATSON, JR., suggested ALGER HISS' name as a member of the Board of United Service to China in 1947. HATHAWAY WATSON is employed by the National Security Resources Planning Board, Washington, D.C. WATSON was interviewed on January 26, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN and advised that he met ALGER HISS while they were employed at the Department of State about the time that ALGER HISS went to Yalta with President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. When ALGER HISS went to New York with the Carnegie Endowment he was unsuccessful in locating an apartment and stayed in WATSON's apartment for a short time. He recalled that he was once asked by Mrs. MAURICE T. MOORE, a director of the United Service to China, Inc., whether or not ALGER HISS would be interested in becoming a director of this organization. Mrs. MOORE is a sister of HENRY LUCE, publisher of Time Magazine. Mr. WATSON does not know if HISS was offered a directorship of this organization and suggested that Mrs. MOORE be interviewed. He also believed that it is conceivable that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS may have spoken to HENRY LUCE about ALGER HISS.

By teletype of January 26, 1949, it was suggested to the New York Office that they consider interviewing Mrs. MOORE who resides at 100 Park Avenue, New York City, and B. A. GARSIDE, secretary to United Service to China, Inc., as well as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. [redacted] requested that his name not be divulged as a source of this information. b7D

Mrs. SHIRLEY PUTNAM O'HARA, wife of Mr. ELIOT O'HARA, 2025 O Street, N.W., advised that she and her husband considered themselves to be close friends of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, having known the HISS family since 1931. She stated she has no knowledge concerning Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' association with Mr. HISS. She stated that although she has been in the HISS home on numerous occasions, she cannot recall seeing a typewriter in it. Mrs. O'HARA further informed that she has no knowledge of any subversive activities on the part of Mr. HISS. She further advised that Mr. O'HARA is presently teaching at the Norton Gallery, West Palm Beach, Florida.

A teletype was sent to Miami on January 18, 1949, re contacting Mr. O'HARA.

Mrs. SHIRLEY O'HARA was re-interviewed on February 23, 1949, for the purpose of determining if she has received any postcards or correspondence from the ALGER HISS family and especially correspondence from them at any time they were vacationing during 1937, 1938 and 1939, and if she recalls the names of any of the HISS maids.

Kisseloff-4799

Mrs. O'HARA states she has not received correspondence from the HISS family and does not know where they vacationed during any given year.

She does recall one maid employed by Mrs. HISS but never knew her name or address.

Mrs. O'HARA furnished the information that her son, DESMOND O'HARA attended Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland, with TIMOTHY HOBSON, for one year. She doubted that he would be able to furnish any information concerning the HISS family but advised that he may be contacted at Box 53, Tufts College 53, Medford, Massachusetts. No lead is being set out to interview DESMOND O'HARA.

Kisseloff-4800

WFO 74-94

WOMEN'S AIR RAID WARDEN ACTIVITIES OF PRISCILLA HISS

Mrs. WALTER G. LOUGHHEIM, 2824 O Street, Northwest, advised Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CHARLES W. PEASINGER that she was in charge of the Women's Air Raid Warden activities in Georgetown, D. C. from December, 1941, when this activity commenced, until its discontinuance late in the war. She stated that her responsibility consisted of billeting and feeding and that she had placed Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS in charge of the billeting activities. She said that sometime in 1942, Mrs. HANS KLAGSBRUNN became Mrs. HISS's alternate and later had succeeded her as Billet Warden. Mrs. LOUGHHEIM made available her files regarding this activity and assisted in locating typewriting specimens therein from Mrs. HISS. These specimens have been compared by the FBI Laboratory with Q5 through Q69, but no identification was effected. Mrs. LOUGHHEIM advised that she had been acquainted with the HISSes from sometime in the late 1930's until the present time but that they were in the main social acquaintances.

In regard to the maid, DRUSCILLA EPPS, who worked for the HISSes and who had formerly worked for her, Mrs. LOUGHHEIM was unable to recall this individual and upon being furnished a description of EPPS advised that she believed that she had a faint recollection of her but could not say definitely that she recalled her. Mrs. LOUGHHEIM had no information as to the circumstances under which DRUSCILLA left her employment and began to work for the HISSes.

She stated, however, that she had for many years a Negro butler named GEORGE BANKS who usually procured for her other domestic servants and that she was quite certain that BANKS had also helped friends of hers in the neighborhood in obtaining domestic help. She stated that BANKS at the present time is employed by Mrs. E. NAUDAIN SIMONS, who resides on Tracy Place in Georgetown.

She also advised that NORA _____ is at the present time a colored maid for the DONALD HISSes and that NORA had helped her, Mrs. LOUGHHEIM, to obtain maids and may possibly have obtained maids for ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. LOUGHHEIM maintains no records of her domestic servants that could be examined.

In regard to the air raid activities, she advised that this work was of a volunteer nature, that they had no office and that all clerical work such as typing and maintenance of records was performed by the individuals in charge of the work, that she, herself, had done her own typing and filing and there was no question in her mind that what Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, who occupied a subordinate position to hers, had done the same. Mrs. LOUGHHEIM explained that she was much more closely associated with Mr. and Mrs. DONALD HISS and that most of her association with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been through the DONALD HISSes. She stated that she felt that Mrs. DONALD HISS would be in a better position than herself to advise as to domestic servants of the ALGER HISSes and stated that they undoubtedly had a considerable amount of association in regard to domestic affairs. In this connection, she pointed out, however, that the DONALD HISSes were more socially inclined than the ALGER HISSes and that although the two families were friendly, that there was no intimate friendship between Mrs. DONALD HISS and PRISCILLA HISS because of the great difference in personality.

Kisseloff-4801

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Mrs. LOUGHHEIM advised that she was not acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under that name or any of his aliases and in particular was not acquainted with anyone by the name of GEORGE CROSLEY. She advised that she had met several people, however, connected with instant investigation, mentioned that during the 1930's, she had at one time or another met Mr. and Mrs. LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, and his sister, MARIAN BACHRACH. She stated, however, that she had met these individuals at social gatherings, did not know them well and stated that in regard to her recollection of PRESSMAN, that she recalled that at the time that she first met his wife and him, they impressed her as being Communists. Mrs. LOUGHHEIM advised that she was much better acquainted with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS than was her husband. She stated that she would make attempts to recall further events in her association with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and in the event anything came to her attention of interest in this investigation, that she would advise the FBI.

Mrs. HANS KLAGSBRUNN, 3420 Q Street, Northwest, advised Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CHARLES W. PEASINGER that she had first become well acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS in connection with the air raid warden activities in Georgetown during the recent war. She stated, however, that she had known her casually prior to that time. Mrs. KLAGSBRUNN stated that for awhile she was the alternate of Mrs. HISS as Billet Warden and that later on, Mrs. HISS dropped her activities and she assumed them. She stated that at the time this occurred, Mrs. HISS made available to her the file which she had maintained in regard to these activities. This file and Mrs. KLAGSBRUNN's files were examined and typewriting specimens were obtained therefrom and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. The FBI Laboratory has compared these specimens with Q5 through Q69, but no identification was effected. In regard to these specimens, Mrs. KLAGSBRUNN advised that the air raid warden work was of a volunteer nature and that none of those with whom she was associated had any clerical assistance in the typing or filing of the necessary papers in that work. She stated that although she had never actually observed PRISCILLA HISS in the act of typing material, she recalled that they had discussed at various times who would type what and that they worked together along these lines. Mrs. KLAGSBRUNN recalled visiting in the HISS home at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., on various occasions but stated that she could not definitely recall seeing a typewriter there.

She advised that she was not acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under any of his aliases and that in particular, she did not know anyone by the name of GEORGE CROSLEY.

Mrs. KLAGSBRUNN was not acquainted with any of the domestic help or visitors to the HISS home and stated that they had not been social acquaintances. She advised that she could recall nothing from her association with PRISCILLA HISS that would be of any assistance in this investigation.

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Miss WILMA MARTIN, 1625 - 34th Street, Northwest, was interviewed by Special Agent CHARLES W. PEASINGER. She advised that she had been listed as an aide to Mrs. HISS in connection with air raid billeting activities but that she had not been active to any extent in this activity and had only met Mrs. HISS casually on two or three occasions. She advised that she had destroyed any letters or communications that she may have received in connection with these activities.

Mrs. CHARLES RUNYON, 1523 - 24th Street, Northwest, interviewed by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and HERBERT S. HAWKINS, advised that she had assisted Mrs. HISS in the billeting activities of the air raid program in Georgetown during the recent war. Mrs. RUNYON made available her file concerning these activities and a typewritten specimen signed by PRISCILLA HISS was obtained therefrom. This specimen was compared by the FBI Laboratory with specimens Q5 through Q69, but no identification was effected. Mrs. RUNYON was unable to recall any information of value in regard to instant investigation and stated that she was not well acquainted with Mrs. HISS.

Mrs. E. CORTLAND PARKER, 3301 O Street, Northwest, was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and CHARLES W. PEASINGER, at which time she advised that she was the second wife of E. CORTLAND PARKER and that she was not acquainted with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. She stated that she believed that Mr. PARKER's first wife was acquainted with them and that she did recall some mention of the first Mrs. PARKER being engaged in air raid warden activities in Georgetown during the recent war. She advised that the first Mrs. PARKER was now Mrs. DUNCAN SUTPHEN, Jr., El Retiro Lane, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York, telephone Irvington 9-4305. Mrs. PARKER stated that in the event Mrs. SUTPHEN was contacted, that no mention be made of the fact that she, Mrs. PARKER, had furnished the above information.

Kisseloff-4803

INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE SPECIMENS

The report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D.C., reflects the result of an interview with Mr. PREW SAVOY. He furnished two letters addressed to him, typed on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, one dated August 1, 1948, signed E. B. SAYRE, and the other August 31, 1948, signed "ALGER." By report dated January 17, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised it had concluded that the machine which was used to type these two letters was not the machine used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

An examination of the Office of Naval Intelligence file of JOHN SUTRO, a friend of ALGER HISS, on January 10, 1949, by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON revealed a typed letter, dated June 26, 1945, on the letterhead of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, signed ALGER HISS. This letter was addressed to Admiral JACOBS and was a recommendation concerning SUTRO. This letter was transmitted to the FBI Laboratory on January 10, 1949, and the Laboratory advised that this letter was not typed on the machine used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

The report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D.C., reflects that Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER secured from the School for Advanced International Studies, 1906 Florida Avenue, three typewritten letters bearing the signature of ALGER HISS and one bearing the signature of DONALD HISS. These letters were transmitted to the FBI Laboratory which advised by reports dated January 10, 1949, and January 12, 1949, that they had not been typed on the machine used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

On February 1, 1949, Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY obtained from Mrs. HENRY DRAPER, 1521 35th Street, NW, two typewritten letters which she thought may have been typed by PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. DRAPER was president of the Georgetown Progressive Citizens Association for many years and had a faint recollection that PRISCILLA HISS did some typing for the organization. She made available a letter on the stationery of the Civilian Defense, Georgetown Area, dated July 23, 1942, addressed to Mr. JAMES JARDINE and signed ELIZABETH DRAPER and another dated January 20, 1945, addressed to Mr. W. H. GILL, which is unsigned. By report of February 3, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the above described material was not typed on the typewriters used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

On January 7, 1949, Special Agent J. BERNARD COOK obtained from the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C., a trust indenture dated June 29, 1944, and a cover letter signed by DONALD HISS and GERHARD A. GESSEL. This material was examined by the FBI Laboratory on January 10, 1949, which advised it had not been typed on the same machine which was used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

The report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D.C., reflects the results of an interview with Mrs. WALTER LOUCHHEIM, JR., 2224 O Street, NW. She made available several letters, typewritten by ALGER HISS, which have been submitted to the FBI Laboratory as reflected in referenced report. A review of correspondence between ALGER HISS and Mrs. LOUCHHEIM reflects in a letter dated November 17, 1948, that HISS wrote: "Since I got your memoranda about a national documentary film league, I sent it on to RUTH INGLIS at the University of Washington who you will recall is working with us on a survey dealing with international subjects." It was determined that Miss INGLIS is presently located at the National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Special Agent KENNETH F. CARROLL interviewed her on January 31, 1949, at which time she advised she is an associate professor at the University of Washington and that she is on temporary leave in order to prepare an article for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Miss INGLIS said she was requested to perform this work by letter from ALGER HISS in 1947. She said, however, that she has only met HISS on one or two occasions since 1947 and that her acquaintance with him was of a professional nature. She was unable to furnish any information concerning his family, friends and associates.

Miss INGLIS made available seven pieces of correspondence addressed to her, signed ALGER HISS. This correspondence bears the following dates: October 16, 1947; October 23, 1947; December 9, 1947; April 5, 1948; August 2, 1948; September 2, 1948; and October 27, 1948. She also made available a memorandum concerning publication aspects of the motion picture as an instrument of education in international affairs which is undated and signed ALGER HISS, a memorandum for Mr. PHILLIPS dated August 15, 1947, signed "AH" and a letter addressed to "Dear EASTON" dated November 17, 1947, and signed ALGER HISS. This material was submitted to the FBI Laboratory on February 1, 1949, and it advised by report of February 3, 1949, that the aforementioned material was not typed on the same machine that was used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

By letter dated January 13, 1949, the Bureau requested that the State Department file pertaining to ALGER HISS be procured and submitted to the Bureau in order that it might be reviewed and examined by the FBI Laboratory.

On January 19, 1949, Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN obtained from Mr. ARCH K. JEAN, chief, Division of Personnel, Department of State, that agency's personnel file pertaining to ALGER HISS. This file was forwarded to the Bureau. By letter dated January 24, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the material in this personnel file was not typed on the same machine that was used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

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Proceeding on the theory that some of the expense accounts submitted by ALGER HISS while employed by the State Department may have been typed on the typewriter used to type the questioned documents in this case, W. E. BESSER of the Division of Finance, Department of State, was contacted by Special Agent JAMES FREW.

Mr. BESSER advised that prior to 1944 no master alphabetical system was set up that could be utilized to locate expense vouchers through the person's name. He stated that all vouchers prior to 1944 were filed numerically by voucher number only.

Mr. BESSER caused a search to be made of records from January 1944 until December 1947 and found expense vouchers Nos. 2510, 336143, 15755, 11777 and 11746 for ALGER HISS and No. 56351 for DONALD HISS. These vouchers were submitted to the FBI Laboratory on December 20, 1948, for typewriting comparison and on December 20, 1948, the Laboratory advised that the typewriting appearing on the above vouchers was not identical with that appearing on the questioned documents.

On January 28, 1949, Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN obtained from Mr. WALTER E. BESSER the expense voucher submitted by ALGER HISS in connection with his attendance at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. This voucher, bearing No. 4097, is dated January 30, 1945. It was submitted to the FBI Laboratory and on February 1, 1949, it advised that an examination of this voucher reflected that the machine which was used to type the voucher was not the same one used to type specimens Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69.

In this connection Mr. BESSER advised Agent CANAVAN that most of the expense vouchers for ALGER HISS could not be located.

Mr. L. S. SHULER and Mr. G. L. ANDREWS were contacted at the General Accounting Office and they advised that they would have a search instituted of the pertinent vouchers of the State Department from 1936 to 1943 which are in the possession of the General Accounting Office in an effort to locate any expense vouchers submitted by ALGER HISS. By letter dated January 3, 1949, from the Washington Field Office to the General Accounting Office the necessary written request was made authorizing this search.

By letter dated January 4, 1949, the General Accounting Office advised that the pertinent accounts of the State Department and the Executive Office of the President from January 1936 to December 1943 were examined and failed to reflect any expense, travel or reimbursement vouchers as being paid to ALGER HISS. Vouchers Nos. 1092021 and 2009534 were found for DONALD HISS. These vouchers were submitted to the FBI Laboratory January 7, 1949, and on January 10, 1949, the Laboratory advised that the typewriting appearing on the specimens was not identical with the typing appearing on the questioned documents.

2654

WFO 74-94

MAID EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

In an effort to identify maids employed by HISS, an examination was made of telephone directories for 1939 and the names of Employment Agencies were obtained. The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PAUL H. HOGE and ROBERT F. SAVAGE.

It was ascertained that the Employment Agency operated in 1938 at 807 Vermont Avenue, N.W., by Mrs. ALMEDA ARMENTROUT is identical with the Lady's Exchange, presently located at 2037 K Street, N.W. This exchange is operated at present by Mrs. ARMENTROUT, who has made records of the Agency at 807 Vermont Avenue available to this office.

The Maryland State Employment Service, formerly located at 120 Maryland Avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland, it was ascertained to be identical with the Department of Employment Security for Maryland, presently located at 4214 Gallatin Street, Hyattsville, Maryland. No attempt was made to examine records of this agency.

Records of Rupher's Employment Agency, 1837 - 11th Street, N.W., maintained by MATTIE R. BROWN, were examined relative to JULIA RANKIN and ELIZABETH FIELDS or other maids employed by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. The results were negative.

Mrs. META S. WATERS, 1213 I Street, advised that she is the manager of the Waters Hotel and Employment Agencies at the above address, and that she formerly maintained her agency at 909 G Place, N.W., in 1938. She advised that she had no records prior to 1937 and these records reflect no information regarding ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS, JULIA RANKIN or ELIZABETH FIELDS. She further advised that she listed no applications for employment except persons qualified to do hotel or restaurant work.

Mrs. ADRIA LYNHAM, Director of the Washington School for Secretaries, advised that formerly an employment exchange was operated in conjunction with the school but that only secretarial positions were filled, and that no domestic applications were listed. The above school located in the National Press Building, 14th and F Streets, N.W.

No trace was found of the JNO A. DICKERSON or the Domestic Business Bureau, both of 1925 - 9th Street, N.W., the Washington Business Bureau, Bond Building, or the Domestic Workers Union, Employment Bureau, 717 Florida Avenue, N.W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PAUL H. HOGE, ROBERT F. SAVAGE and LELAND MILLER.

An examination of the records of the Lady's Exchange, presently located at 2037 K Street, N.W., made on February 18, 1949, by the writer and Agent SAVAGE, reflected that one JULIA HOLMES, on March 28, 1935, whose address was 2114 8th Street, N.W., enlisting her name with this Exchange for employment, listed "Mrs. WARD", 3405 O Street, N.W., as a former employer. Records of the Washington Credit Bureau reflected that JOHN H. WARD had lived at 3405 O Street, N.W., in 1935. It was also ascertained that Mr. WARD had previously resided at 2151 and 2230 California Street, N.W., prior to 1935.

In the neighborhood of 2114 8th Street, N.W., it was noted that this address was about one half block from Florida Avenue. A small church, not presently in use, is in the same block as this address, which facts appeared to coincide with the statement made by Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It was also learned that JOHN H. WARD was a Harvard graduate. On the theory that JOHN H. WARD and the HISS family were acquainted, and tha JULIA HOLMES was employed by both families, it was deemed advisable to contact JULIA HOLMES.

JULIA HOLMES' home was ascertained to be at 2828 Georgia Avenue and her place of employment at the Criminal Court Building, 5th and E Streets, N.W. She was interviewed by the writer and Agent MILLER at her place of employment on February 17, 1949. She advised she remembered JOHN H. WARD, his wife MARY, and that she had worked for them during the time they lived on California Street. She said she had never been employed in Georgetown and was not acquainted with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or the name GEORGE CROSLEY. She said she did not give 3405 as the address of JOHN WARD though she did list him as a reference for later employment and supposed that the Lady's Exchange had gotten the address of JOHN WARD from a telephone directory. JULIA HOLMES said she had previously resided at 2114 8th Street, N.W.

Kisseloff-4808

WFO 74-94

BABY SITTERS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL N. DeTEMPLE in an effort to locate FREIDA RITTENHOUSE, who has been employed as a baby sitter for PRISCILLA HISS.

The current Washington telephone directory was consulted and every individual reflected therein bearing the last name of RITTENHOUSE was contacted and questioned regarding the identity of one FREIDA RITTENHOUSE. However, these inquiries proved fruitless.

The city directory of Washington, D. C., covering the period from 1940 to the present failed to disclose any information concerning one FREIDA RITTENHOUSE.

In addition, Mrs. ELIZA GREEN, a baby sitter, was recontacted, and she could not add any light as to an individual bearing the name FREIDA RITTENHOUSE.

A check of the indices of the Metropolitan Police department and the local credit agencies failed to disclose any information concerning an individual names FREIDA RITTENHOUSE.

It is also noted that Mrs. BOWIE, Mrs. GIBBS, and Mrs. McCOLLUM, who, in addition to Mrs. GREEN, apparently did most of the baby sitting for the HISS family, knew nothing concerning the identity of other baby sitters.

In view of the above investigation which was performed with negative results, no further effort was made to locate FREIDA RITTENHOUSE.

2654

Kisseloff-4809

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS LOCATED AND SPECIMENS SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY

Records of the following Woodstock typewriters appeared in the repair, sales and rental records of various typewriter shops in Washington, D. C. Specimens of these typewriters have been obtained and submitted to the FBI Laboratory, which has advised that the questioned documents were not written on these machines.

Serial Number	Possession Of	Agent Taking Specimen	Date of Lab Report
105779	John Exter 2540 N. Military Road Arlington, Virginia	Robert O. Chichester	1-31-49
162687	Mrs. W. L. Fuller 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.	Robert F. Savage	2-17-49
Believed to be 164241	Emmie L. Smith 605 Irving Street, N.W.	K. F. Carroll	2-4-49

Investigation reflected that the following machines were not the one in question due to the length of time they have been in the possession of the present owner or due to the place of purchase.

Serial Number	Possession of	Agent Conducting Investigation
43835	Elsie Firmin 1438 Harvard Street, N.W.	Harry K. Clayton
78790	James W. Seaman 371 - 13th Street, N.W.	Harry K. Clayton
116048	G. Howard, 813 Chetworth Place, Alexandria, Virginia	Edward E. Linehan
145613	M. Sandomire 3136 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W.	Harry K. Clayton

By teletype dated January 19, 1949, the Chicago office advised that a check of the records of the Woodstock Factory reflected that Woodstock typewriter, serial #164531 was sent to the factory for repairs in 1937 by WALLACE WERKLE, 2100 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Woodstock Typewriter Serial 8K-178117 was believed by the Woodstock Factory to have been sent in by one WALLACE ENTWISTLE, Washington, D. C., for repairs, and returned to him.

2154

The following investigation was conducted January 25, 26, and 27 by Special Agents KENNETH F. CARROLL and R. R. NICHOLS. Mrs. DELMA S. HARRIS, Manager, 2100 Eye Street, N.W.; Mrs. MINNIE A. HOPKINS, Apartment 502; ALMA BARRY, Apartment 601, and BEAMON R. NEALE, Apartment 807, advised that they did not know WALLACE WERKLE and had never heard of him. The manager's Office had no record of WERKLE's residence at this address. The Credit Bureau, telephone and city directories were checked with negative results.

WALLACE ENTWISTLE, Washington, D. C., could not be located by a check of the Credit Bureau, telephone and city directories.

Reference is made to Baltimore teletype to the Washington Field Office on January 12, 1949, wherein it was requested that MARGARET E. WALLACE, 3417 Clay Street, N.E., be interviewed regarding a Woodstock typewriter of unknown serial number, which she is reported to have disposed of.

Mrs. WALLACE was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD WALTER, and she advised that she had sold her husband's Woodstock typewriter in approximately 1946, but that she is unable to recall to whom the typewriter was sold. Mrs. WALLACE said that the original purchase of the machine was made by her husband, THOMAS WALLACE, and that she has no knowledge concerning the serial number of the above mentioned typewriter.

2634

It is recalled that information received from the Bureau reflects that ALGER HISS listed a $10.00 contribution to the National Symphony Orchestra in his 1947 Federal Income tax return.

Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN contacted Miss LOIS EARNEST, Secretary to the National Symphony Orchestra, on February 10, 1949. She advised that she had no personal correspondence from ALGER HISS, but did have him listed as a contributor in 1947.

Mrs. HENRY W. DRAPER, 1521 35th Street, N. W., was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS, on January 25, 1949, at which time she advised him that she was acquainted with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. DRAPER advised she was the President of the Progressive Citizens of Georgestown, from 1938, until 1940, and from 1944, until 1948. She recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was a member of this organization, and that a card reflecting her membership should still be maintained by the Treasurer. An attempt has been made by Miss EDNA LUDSON, Treasurer, to locate the membership of PRISCILLA HISS with negative results.

Mrs. DRAPER stated that PRISCILLA HISS was never very active in the Progressive Citizens group, but that from her experience with the minority group in this organization, with which minority group HISS and his wife were associated, she believed HISS was "guilty as hell." Mrs. DRAPER was unable to furnish any information as to the identity of associates or friends of HISS which information has not been previously obtained.

The report of SA COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C., reflects that the indices of the Library of Congress reflect that ALGER HISS' biographical sketch appears in Volume three, 1938-1939 edition of "America's Young Men", and in the February 1947 issue of "Current Biographies." SA JACK S. TURTON determined that "America's Young Men" is published by American Publications, Inc., 527 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, and a teletype was sent on January 5, 1949, requesting that the Los Angeles office ascertain if the American Publications file on HISS contains any typewritten material which emanated from HISS. It was learned that "Current Biographies" is edited by ANNA ROTH and published by H. W. Wilson Co., New York City. It was suggested by teletype on January 5, 1949, that the New York office make inquiry at the magazines office for any typewritten material in the HISS file.

It is recalled that ALGER HISS was employed as a law clerk for the late Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court. By teletype on January 5, 1949, the Boston office was requested to determine from Little, Brown & Company, publisher of "Yankee from Olympus", the address of its author, CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN. An interview was desired with BOWEN to see if she is in possession of any correspondence from ALGER HISS concerning Justice HOLMES.

The personnel file of PRISCILLA HISS at the Library of Congress reflected she stated she was employed from 1930 to 1931 by the Howard University Press. Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER ascertained from Mr. OTTO McCLARIN, publicity director, Howard University Press, 2401 -6th Street, N.W., that the school press does not keep its own employee records. He stated that a list of all employees who had ever been employed by the school could be made available through Mrs. ROBINSON, secretary to the President.

Mrs. AVIS P. ROBINSON, secretary to the President of Howard University, advised that she contacted the Treasurer who maintains employment records of the school, and the latter stated there is no record of Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS having been employed by the Howard University Press in 1930 and 1931.

Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN determined from Mr. W. S. CHAIN, owner of the Kenmar Shop, formerly known as Pierce & Curtis, 1014 Connecticut Avenue, that the records of Pierce & Curtis contained no correspondence from ALGER HISS. HISS gave Pierce & Curtis as a credit reference in 1940.

ACCIDENT OF TIMOTHY HOBSON ON FEBRUARY 19, 1937

Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN ascertained from Lieutenant LIVERMAN and Corporal YOWORSKI of the Metropolitan Police Department that there is no accident report concerning an automobile collision with a bicycle operated by TIMOTHY HOBSON on February 19, 1937.

The records of #7 Precinct were checked by Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, but no accident report could be located.

ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK DIVISION:

1. Original signed statement of CHARLES E. FRIZZELL

2. Original signed statement of HARRY C. FELDSTONE

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-4813

2634

WFO 74-94

L E A D S

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will continue investigation to locate speciments of ALGER HISS' typewriter.

Kisseloff-4814

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/4/49	1/3-7,11-14,17-19, 24-28,31;2/1-5,9-11, 23/49	CJJ:DMH;BDH;MMD COURTLAND J. JONES

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ALGER HISS	PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, electrician, upon reinterview, furnished conflicting information concerning Woodstock typewriter he claims to have seen in HISS residence, 3210 P Street, N.W. Credit report reflects reputation poor. HARRY C. FELDSTONE in signed statement claims he does not know HISS family and says he has not handled a Woodstock typewriter since 1938. Additional friends and associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS interviewed with negative results. PRISCILLA HISS engaged in Women's Air Raid Warden activities; associates interviewed; typing specimens examined with negative results. Additional efforts made to locate baby sitters and maids with no success. Specimens from Woodstock typewriters within pertinent range examined by FBI Laboratory without effecting identification. No record Metropolitan Police Department concerning accident of TIMOTHY HOBSON February 19, 1937.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
7-21-87 BY SP2MAC/PB

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1 1949	2/3,7-11,14-18, 21,23/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF MAH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Interviews with JAMES H. ROWE, THOMAS AUSTERN, EUGENE O'DUNNE, Jr., JOSEPH M. TUMULTY, Jr., ELLIOT MOYER, BARBARA RADIUS, WALLACE MURRAY, ABBOT LOW MOFFAT, FRANK A. WARING, friends and co-workers of ALGER HISS, failed to develop pertinent information. Captain O. S. READING does not know HISS. HARRY C. COOK received $1,000.00 raise three weeks after initial appointment to government service on recommendation of LEE PRESSMAN. Interviews with WALLACE A. JONES, JOHN E. HANS, FRED P. HERZER, Miss L. M. SAMPSON, JOHN J. MURRAY and EDWARD M. SHULMAN re COOK's allegations set out. DONALD NISS declined to discuss HARRY BRIDGES case. GERARD D. REILLY interviewed. No record of PRISCILLA HISS as secretary to ARCHIBALD MacLEISH.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated December 13, 1948.
Report of Special Agent LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dated February 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

3-11-49 Letter to WFO, cc to Navy to interview Tolson & Fritz Wenzel. Cable to Amembassy Paris re Bartlett.

cc AAG Campbell 3-16-49 FLT

246,268

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/3/84 BY SP6 Bial/SAR

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-2655

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EX-137

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Kisseloff-4816

WFO - 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

INTERVIEWS WITH FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS OF ALGER HISS

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Boston Office advised that Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr., stated that JAMES H. ROWE and THOMAS AUSTERN of Washington, D. C., were friends with ALGER HISS.

JAMES H. ROWE was interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY on February 10, 1949, in his office at the Hoover Commission to Reorganize the Executive Branch of the Government, Normandy Building, 626 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. ROWE said that he had been the secretary to Justice OLIVER W. HOLMES in 1935 and 1936, in which capacity he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS. Justice HOLMES at that time was a very sick man and ROWE had to read to him constantly; the only way he could get some time off was to have a former secretary come in and take over his duties.

He stated that ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS had both done this for him. Since that time his path has not crossed that of ALGER HISS and he has only seen him rarely. He stated, however, that he knew "DONNIE" HISS much better and considered himself to be a very good friend of DONALD HISS and his wife.

Mr. ROWE did not have in his possession any typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS. He did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS either under that name or the names of GEORGE CROSLEY or CARL CARLSON. He failed to recognize pictures of CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936 and a picture of CHAMBERS' wife taken in 1936.

In discussing the HISS-CHAMBERS controversy with his friends, Mr. ROWE came across only one person who said he believed that he had met CHAMBERS. This person was THOMAS ELIOT, a practicing attorney in Boston, Massachusetts and a former solicitor of the Labor Department. He could not remember too well what ELIOT had said except that ELIOT thought that a person who came to him to "bum" some money during the 30's was identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. ROWE concluded that during his entire acquaintance with ALGER HISS, HISS never did anything or said anything that would lead ROWE to believe that HISS was a member of the Communist Party or that he might be giving secrets to agents of any foreign power.

Kisseloff-4817

On February 11, 1949, Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and F. R. McGINTY interviewed THOMAS AUSTERN of 306 Garfield Street, N. W. in his office in the Union Trust Building, 15th and H Street, N. W.

He advised that he was in the Harvard Law School at the same time ALGER HISS was and that he did not become acquainted with HISS during the first year at school, but later when they were both on the Harvard Law Review, he became very well acquainted with ALGER HISS. Because of this acquaintance with HISS, he had many opportunities to observe HISS' character and his mental make-up and from these observations, it was his general belief that HISS could not possibly be a Communist nor could he have given any secrets to any agent of a foreign power.

He stated that LEE PRESSMAN had also been on the Law Review with ALGER HISS and him, and that from PRESSMAN's actions and his philosophy, AUSTERN definitely believed that PRESSMAN could be a Communist, but he was not certain that he was. He said HISS and PRESSMAN were directly opposite in their beliefs.

AUSTERN said he did not have any correspondence from ALGER HISS in his possession and did not recall ever receiving any. He had never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS either under that name or under his aliases. He failed to identify pictures of CHAMBERS and had never talked to any one who knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

On February 11, 1949, EUGENE O'DUNNE, Jr., 1602 32nd Street, N. W., advised Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY at his office at 1425 K Street, N. W., that he had attended Harvard and Johns Hopkins University with ALGER HISS, but has not had much contact with him since then. He stated that it probably would not be fair to say it, but he thought that HISS only promoted the friendship of those people who could do him some good. During his acquaintance with HISS he never observed anything that HISS did or said that would lead him to believe that HISS was a member of the Communist Party.

O'DUNNE never knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS either under that name or the names of CARL CARLSON or GEORGE CROSLEY. He failed to recognize the photographs of CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936 and the picture of CHAMBERS' wife taken in 1936. He has never come across any one who said he was acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He had no typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS.

By teletype dated January 18, 1949, the New York Office advised that JOSEPH M. TUMULTY, Jr., attorney-at-law, had been a reference for ALGER HISS at the Harvard Club.

Kisseloff-4818

JOSEPH M. TUMULTY, Jr., attorney-at-law, with offices at 1317 F Street, N. W., advised Special Agent PAUL J. TIERNEY on February 9, 1949, that he attended Harvard Law School with ALGER HISS from 1926 to 1929 and was on the Harvard Law Review with HISS. Since that time he had seen very little of him. It was difficult for him to believe that ALGER HISS was a Communist and assuming that he was, it was inconceivable to TUMULTY that HISS would be guilty of a breach of trust. His last social contact with HISS was a luncheon engagement approximately three years ago. He has never received a personal typewritten communication from HISS nor has he ever been in the HISS home.

By teletype dated January 26, 1949, the New York Office requested that ELLIOT H. MOYER be interviewed.

MOYER, an attorney with offices in Room 430, Tower Building, 14th and K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN on February 8, 1949, that he was acquainted with ALGER HISS and worked closely with him from October 1933 until HISS left the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to accept employment with the Justice Department.

MOYER stated that he was stationed in the Benefits Contracts Section of the AAA of which ALGER HISS was chief. In his association with HISS Mr. MOYER advised he never recalled hearing of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by that name or any of his aliases and knew of no association between HISS and CHAMBERS. He did recall the old automobile belonging to ALGER HISS involved in instant case and recalled that it was an old, dilapidated car and a standing joke around the office; however, he knew nothing of the facts surrounding its disposition.

He went on to say that Mr. HISS impressed him as being a tremendously capable and very likable individual. He considered him to be more stable than many of the other persons employed at AAA. He did not recall that Mr. HISS ever gave any indication of Communist tendencies or sympathies. He did remember that there appeared to be a difference of opinion between ALGER HISS and LEE PRESSMAN but he considered it an intellectual difference and attributed it to the difference in their personalities. He considered ALGER HISS to be a very keen individual and possibly Presidential timber. He recalled visiting the home of ALGER HISS on two or three occasions during his association with him but did not remember ever having received any correspondence from him except possibly a Christmas card.

The only individual he recalled meeting at HISS' home was a man named FRITZ WEINER, whom he states is anything but a Communist and is considered an authority on martial law, having served in the Judge Advocate General's Office during the last war.

Mr. MOYER could furnish no further information concerning ALGER HISS pertinent to this inquiry.

Mrs. BARBARA RADIUS, 6424 33rd Street, N. W., advised Special Agents C. C. CRAWFORD and F. R. McGINTY that her husband, WALTER A. RADIUS, has been with the Department of State in the Office of Transportation since 1942 as an advisor and now as Chief of the Division. She continued that their contact with ALGER HISS had not been one of a personal nature but only at social functions sponsored by various persons from the Department of State at which there were always 200 to 400 people in attendance.

She added that she and her husband had attended two Brookings Institute conferences held at Dartmouth College and Stanford University concerning international affairs in the summers of 1947 and 1948, respectively, in which ALGER HISS took an active part. She was profoundly impressed by his sincere, clear-cut manner of speech and thought and because of his simple, sincere and completely honest manner, she could not be brought to believe that any of the accusations against HISS in the press or any of the statements by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS could possibly have credence. She stated she knew none of HISS' close associates and concluded she was glad that the matter was being brought to court where ALGER HISS' name could be finally cleared of the allegations against him.

On February 8, 1949, WALLACE MURRAY, former Political Advisor and Chief of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State, advised Special Agents C. C. CRAWFORD and H. K. CLAYTON that his relationship with ALGER HISS was one of an official to a subordinate at the Department and that his only contact with HISS at all was at policy meetings during which HISS appeared to be a very personable, attractive and intelligent young man. He stated that he knew none of HISS' close associates in the Department. He concluded that because of this relationship as an official to subordinate, he was unable to observe HISS closely enough to reach any conclusions or opinions concerning him.

On February 9, 1949, Mr. ABBOT LOW MOFFAT, Economic Cooperation Administration, Room 613, Connecticut Avenue and H Streets, N. W., advised Special Agent PAUL J. TIERNEY that he has known ALGER HISS

since approximately 1943 or 1944 through his employment in the State Department. During that period he had very little official contact with HISS. He described HISS as one of those persons whom he liked, but never got to know well. Mr. MOFFAT advised that during his acquaintanceship with ALGER HISS there was never any occasion to question his allegiance to the United States, nor did he know of any activities on HISS' part which might substantiate the allegations made concerning him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. MOFFAT further advised that his social relationship with HISS was confined to one or two cocktail parties at his (MOFFAT's) home, which HISS attended. He stated that he was not acquainted with Mrs. HISS, that he had never been in the HISS home, nor had he ever received, to his recollection, any personal typewritten communications from HISS.

FRANK A. WARING, Chairman of the Philippine War Damage Commission, Room 6624, Department of the Interior, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON that he was employed by the U. S. Tariff Commission from April 1934 to March of 1943. From June of 1937 until April of 1938, he served on the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs. This committee made frequent reports to the office of FRANCIS B. SAYRE. At this time ALGER HISS was Mr. SAYRE's assistant. Mr. WARING advised that he had a great deal of contact with Mr. HISS during this period. After April of 1938 he had occasional professional contact with ALGER HISS as Mr. WARING served on the Inter-Departmental Committee on Commercial Policy.

Mr. WARING advised that during 1945, he was an advisor to the United States delegation to the conference at San Francisco for the organization of the United Nations. At this time he likewise had frequent contact with ALGER HISS.

He advised that he considers Mr. HISS a friend, although their relationship has been on a professional basis. He visited the HISS home on one occasion and recalls that both Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited his home at a subsequent date. He has had no correspondence with either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. He believes HISS' integrity and loyalty were above reproach. During the professional meetings with HISS he recalls that confidential material was handled, but he knows of no instance when HISS permitted unauthorized individuals to ascertain the contents of these documents.

By teletype dated February 5, 1949, the New York Office requested this office to interview Lieutenant O. S. READING of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to determine if he was present at a social gathering on or about July 4, 1937, at Accokeek, Maryland, at which

time ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were alleged to be present, together with RALPH DE SOLA, the latter's wife, HELEN WINNER, LENORE THOMAS, now known as LENORE STRAUS, and SALLY RINGE.

Captain O. S. READING, Room 3120, Department of Commerce Building, advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER on February 15, 1949, that he has no recollection of being present at a social gathering at Accokeek, Maryland, in July 1937, or any other time. He stated he is not acquainted with and has never heard of RALPH DE SOLA, HELEN WINNER, LENORE THOMAS, now known as LENORE STRAUS, SALLY RINGE, PRISCILLA HISS or ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He does not know and has never heard of JACOB BAKER.

Captain READING advised that in 1936 or 1937 and prior thereto, it was his custom to take a vacation with his children the last of June and continuing into the first part of July at Cove Point, which is north of Solomon's Island, Maryland. In fact, Solomon's Island was the place where they would have to buy provisions. He rented a cottage owned by GEORGE MERRITT. In approximately 1936 or 1937 he was engaged in making aerial photographs with a multi-lense aerial camera of the areas extending from the eastern shore of Maryland to Delaware. He stated that if he was a guest at a large house, he would have remembered it, and if any one had described him as being "the lion of the hour" he would likewise have remembered it.

He recalls "Life Magazine" publishing an article with pictures taken on the nine-lense camera invented by himself, but the article in question does not refresh his recollection of attending any social gatherings immediately following the publication of this article. He stated that approximately fifteen to twenty other individuals worked on the camera and had sufficient knowledge of it that they would be in a position to discuss it freely with other persons and perhaps even to boast of having something to do with its invention and manufacture. As an example, Captain READING stated there were several, probably four or five persons in the Bureau of Standards who worked on the camera measuring the lenses, etc. In addition, there was another group of persons connected with the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Company who manufactured the camera in question.

In addition, there were persons in the Army who were connected at the time with Bolling Field or Wright Field who cooperated in taking the aerial photographs, as well as other persons in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Captain READING stated that if such a person attended the social meeting mentioned by DE SOLA, undoubtedly it was one of this group who have first-hand knowledge of it. At no time was he approached by any one to make available to any unauthorized person information about the camera or pictures taken by the camera.

In this connection, Captain READING is now an elderly man. He stated that in 1937 he weighed approximately 165 pounds, was five feet eight inches in height, medium build with a full head of hair which was parted on the side. His hair at the present time is thinning and streaked with gray. Captain READING was shown a photograph of ALGER HISS taken in 1934, approximately three years prior to July 4, 1937, and stated that to his recollection he never saw this individual in his life.

He has no recollection of ever attending a social gathering at a large house which would be described as almost an estate with badminton courts on the property.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION BASED ON ALLEGATIONS OF HARRY C. COOK

Referenced report set forth the results of an interview with HARRY C. COOK, an attorney with the Department of Agriculture, who stated that he was approached by ALGER HISS on October 20, 1933, to obtain a job for ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY, in return for which he was to receive a $1,000.00 raise in salary, and that both ends of the arrangement were consummated. He also furnished certain information concerning an alleged conspiracy to foment strikes on the part of a group in the AAA of which HISS was allegedly a member.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN B. VanETTEN.

The personnel file of HARRY C. COOK, Attorney, Department of Agriculture, was reviewed on February 16, 1949. It was examined in the light of COOK's statement that he received a $1,000.00 salary increase for utilizing "political pull" in obtaining a job for ALGER HISS' friend, ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY. COOK entered on duty on October 16, 1933, with an appointment as Assistant Attorney, Legal Division, AAA.

His personnel file contains the following memoranda:

A memorandum to JEROME N. FRANK, General Counsel, from LEE PRESSMAN, dated October 25, 1933, recommending approval for a change of duties for HARRY CLAYTON COOK. This memorandum states in part:

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"Since Mr. COOK has been serving in the Legal Division, he has satisfactorily demonstrated his ability to perform the office of Presiding Officer. There are several vacancies in the position of Presiding Officer which must be filled as soon as possible."

A memorandum from JEROME FRANK to the Administrator recommending a change from Assistant Attorney to Associate Attorney for HARRY C. COOK with a salary change from $2,600.00 to $3,600.00. COOK was to act as a Presiding Officer and the change was requested "as soon as possible".

On November 2, 1933, COOK received an appointment as Associate Attorney at $3,600.00 per annum. It is to be noted that COOK had specified October 20, 1933 as the date when ALGER HISS approached him with the proposition to obtain employment for McCONNAUGHEY.

The personnel file of COOK in conjunction with the investigative files of the Department of Justice reflect that in 1938 and 1939 COOK represented the interests of the Village of Cortland, Ohio in connection with an application to the WPA for an allotment of $288,000.00 to be used in the construction of public works. Mr. COOK was to receive a fee in the amount of $2,800.00. This act by COOK was in violation of Section 1782, Revised Statutes, (18 USC 203). The facts surrounding this incident were presented to a Grand Jury who returned a No Bill in April 1941.

These files contained considerable discussion as to the proper disciplinary action which should be taken against COOK for his unethical conduct, but because of the lapse of time, no disciplinary action was taken other than a written reprimand.

The personnel record for ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY is not available at the Department of Agriculture.

The personnel records of the Department of Justice reflect that McCONNAUGHEY was first employed by the Department of Agriculture as an attorney with the AAA on January 3, 1934.

WALLACE A. JONES, Chief Librarian, Legal Section, Department of Agriculture, was interviewed on February 16, 1949, and furnished the following information:

JONES was employed as a Mailing Files Chief in the Office of General Counsel, AAA, on July 12, 1933, and has been in the employ of the Department of Agriculture continuously since that date. According to Mr. JONES, ALGER HISS was closely associated with the so-called "Communist" faction of the Attorneys with the AAA, which included such individuals as JEROME FRANK, General Counsel, JOHN ABT, LEE PRESSMAN, ABE FORTAS and others. JONES was asked if these people were actually spoken of as Communists at the time they were employed in the AAA or whether they have been tagged as such of recent date. JONES stated that it was his recollection that these persons were considered to be a Communist element in the government as far back as 1934.

In JONES' position of Mailing Files Chief, he was familiar with the correspondence which was initiated by the Legal Staff of AAA. In 1934, certain correspondence emanated from JEROME FRANK's office which was thought by JONES to have precipitated agricultural labor strikes, first in Colorado and later in the State of Michigan. These strikes involved the sugar beet and onion industries. When later correspondence passed through JONES' hands which indicated that a nationwide strike in the milk industry was in the making, JONES decided to do something to prevent it. He removed from the files the correspondence concerning the Colorado and Michigan strikes and also the "blueprint" for the proposed national milk strike. This correspondence was given to Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER, an attorney with the Department. Mrs. FULLER in turn disclosed the contents of this correspondence to her brother, Senator JAMES F. BYRNES.

SETH THOMAS, who was Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture at that time, thus became apprised of the activities of the JEROME FRANK group through Senator BYRNES. SETH THOMAS issued an order through Mrs. L. M. SAMPSON, who was in Personnel at that time, by which JONES was directed to locate all the file cabinets in JEROME FRANK's office, lock them and then remove the file cabinets from the office. JONES walked into FRANK's office and locked the files which were immediately removed and placed under lock and key in another room.

JONES was then delegated to go through these records and remove pertinent correspondence reflecting the methods and purposes of the FRANK group's activities. JONES removed pertinent correspondence from these files and recalls that the stack of papers was probably two and a half to three inches thick. These papers were turned over to Mrs. FULLER. The whereabouts of these papers are not known to JONES and he does not know what disposition was made of the papers by Mrs. FULLER.

Soon after the confiscation of these papers, eighteen members of JEROME FRANK's staff, including JEROME FRANK, were requested to submit their resignations within thirty days. These requests were all dated as of the same date. Relying on his memory, JONES gave the following names as among the eighteen individuals concerned:

ALGER HISS, ABE FORTAS, LEE PRESSMAN, ARTHUR BACHRACH, NATHAN WITT, MARGARET (PEGGY) BENNETT, FRANCIS SHEA, MERCIA LEATON (ph.), HILDA DRESHNICOP (ph.), now Mrs. FRANCIS SHEA, SAM HERMAN, JOHN ABT, JEROME FRANK.

JONES stated that when HISS, on the witness stand, stated that he had never, to his knowledge, known any Communists, he was lying. During the FRANK regime, a frequent visitor to the AAA Legal Staff was one EMMA GOLDMAN, known as "Red EMMA". JONES never saw "Red EMMA" himself, but he stated it was known through the grapevine that she had come down from New York on a number of occasions and had been in conference with FRANK, HISS and the rest. For further information concerning "Red EMMA" visits, JONES furnished the name of JOHN E. HANS, presently with Agriculture, who in 1934 had been a messenger boy. HANS was said by JONES to have seen "Red EMMA" in the offices where she visited and believed to have knowledge as to the individuals who were closely associated with her when she visited Washington. On at least one occasion, according to JONES, HANS chauffeured "Red EMMA" and several of the counsels in a government car. JONES is certain that HISS knew "Red EMMA" back in 1934 and was in on these conferences held with the members of the AAA Legal Staff. At that time, it was common knowledge that EMMA GOLDMAN was a Communist as she had received considerable press notoriety in this respect and it is on this basis that JONES made the earlier statement that he considered HISS to be a liar concerning his Communist acquaintances.

Because of JONES' position with the AAA, he had little or no personal contact with ALGER HISS or any of the other members of the staff and never had any social contact. He has not seen ALGER HISS since HISS' departure from Agriculture and knows nothing of his associates other than those at the AAA.

Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were exhibited to JONES. He recognized the photograph as being that of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but only because of photographs published in press and magazine releases of recent date.

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JONES made the closing observation that at the time he made the disclosures to Mrs. FULLER, he was fearful of discovery, yet he felt that if he could stop "the thing", he would be doing a service to the government of his country since he was convinced that the individuals involved were not Americans.

JOHN E. HANS, Mail and Record Section, Department of Agriculture, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN on February 18, and furnished the information set out below:

HANS was the messenger for the Division Chiefs of the AAA on special detail to JEROME FRANK, at which time HANS was 18 years old. HANS acted as a chauffeur for JEROME FRANK. He generally drove FRANK's personal car, although occasionally a government car was used. Probably as often as once a month, HANS drove a number of AAA attorneys including FRANK, to the home of JEROME FRANK after working hours. HANS does not recall who went and did not know whether ALGER HISS was among them or not. He believes JEROME FRANK's home at that time was on N Street in Georgetown. HANS was certain that LEE PRESSMAN and ARTHUR BACHRACH often went to FRANK's home.

Regarding ALGER HISS, HANS advised that he drove HISS to the Capitol a number of times and also to the White House, but other than that he did not remember driving him any place else. He did drive several other attorneys residing in Georgetown home on several occasions, but he could not remember who they were nor where they lived. HANS stated that EMMA GOLDMAN visited JEROME FRANK's office on one occasion to his knowledge. HANS stated that he saw EMMA GOLDMAN enter JEROME FRANK's office, but that he did not know who was present in the office during the time she was there, but presumed that JEROME FRANK and his secretary, GERTRUDE SAMUELS, were there. HANS was vague as to how he had knowledge that this woman was in fact EMMA GOLDMAN, but believes he remembered her being expected through a phone message or something he had seen or heard in FRANK's office. At any rate a person by the name of EMMA GOLDMAN was expected and the person with whom he associated this name was a woman who arrived at the expected time and he presumed her to be EMMA GOLDMAN. HANS described EMMA GOLDMAN as a "buxom Jewish woman with a loud mouth". He did not believe he could recognize her from a photograph at the present time.

He stated he knew very little of ALGER HISS' close associates, but believed that one TELFORD TAYLOR worked rather closely with him.

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HANS said that nothing had ever come to his attention while working for FRANK that would make him question the activities of the AAA in any way. He realizes now that considerable correspondence which left FRANK's office went through irregular channels, but could recall nothing specific concerning these irregularities.

FRED P. HERZER, Mail and Records Section, Chief Solicitor's Office, Department of Agriculture, advised that he had no knowledge of any list of names involving the termination of some fourteen employees at the time JEROME FRANK was requested to resign. HERZER stated that he has heard that fourteen employees were asked to resign and at one time individual notices which were sent to the persons involved were available, but that he had no information as to where these records were located, although in the past several efforts have been made to locate these records.

Miss L. M. SAMPSON, Administrative Assistant, Solicitor's Office, Department of Agriculture, was interviewed on February 23, 1949, and furnished the following information.

In 1934 and 1935 she was employed in the Personnel Section of the AAA. The nature of her work gave her little or no contact with the attorneys of the General Counsel, and therefore, she has no firsthand knowledge of their activities during this period. Her knowledge of this group's reputation including that of ALGER HISS was obtained through Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER, with whom Miss SAMPSON was very close.

Miss SAMPSON was of the opinion that ALGER HISS was included in the purge of 1935. She was not personally acquainted with HISS and had no firsthand knowledge of his associates. The fact that HISS was closely associated with a group of attorneys in the General Counsel staff who were considered to be radical was brought to her attention by Mrs. FULLER. A group of eight or ten of these attorneys were requested to resign, the basis being "intellectual dishonesty". The import of this charge was that they were interpreting the laws of the AAA to serve their own point of view and if necessary to circumvent the purpose of the law to satisfy their desires. The requests for the resignations of these attorneys originated in CHESTER DAVIS' office, and Miss SAMPSON is of the opinion that the names of the persons involved should be available in the Office of the Secretary.

Mr. JOHN J. MURRAY, an attorney in the Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, was interviewed on February 23, 1949, and furnished the following information:

In 1934 and 1935, MURRAY had been employed as a typist and junior auditor in the Wheat Section of the AAA. His work did not bring him in contact with any of the group of attorneys with whom HISS worked and MURRAY was not acquainted with HISS. MURRAY advised he had had a close personal relationship with Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER and through her was made aware of the activities of ALGER HISS and others in connection with the AAA. Under Mrs. FULLER's influence, he had become aware that the group of attorneys were causing considerable trouble. The fact that this group after leaving the AAA was able to move from one governmental agency to another in high positions convinced MURRAY that Mrs. FULLER's suspicions that the group was pro-Communist had considerable basis.

EDWARD MORTON SHULMAN, Associate Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, was interviewed on February 17, 1949. SHULMAN advised that he was only slightly acquainted with ALGER HISS and that this acquaintance was brought about through their mutual employment through the AAA. SHULMAN advised he had no personal contact with ALGER HISS, had never been in the HISS home and was unacquainted with HISS' close associates away from work.

SHULMAN stated that ROBERT McCONNAUGHEY, formerly with the AAA, was a close friend of SHULMAN and that ALGER HISS had been responsible for McCONNAUGHEY's employment at AAA. SHULMAN advised that nothing had ever been brought to his attention which would give him reason to question the loyalty or associates of ALGER HISS, and that the recent publicity concerning ALGER HISS' alleged subversive activities came as a complete surprise to him.

SHULMAN was shown the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which he recognized because of photographs published recently by newspapers and magazines, but advised that prior to the recent publicity he had not known Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by that name or any other name.

SHULMAN stated he has never received any correspondence from ALGER HISS, and that since HISS left the AAA he has seen him possibly once or twice on the street, but no more than that.

With respect to his story as to the manner in which ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY had obtained employment in the government, HARRY C. COOK had stated that McCONNAUGHEY's brother-in-law, one EDWARD M. SHULMAN, had subsequently been brought into the Department of Agriculture as Assistant Solicitor.

A review of EDWARD SHULMAN's personnel record at the Department of Agriculture, reflects that he is presently an Associate Solicitor in charge of Commodity Credit, Conservation and Adjustment with a rating of P-8 at $10,000.00 per annum. Prior to obtaining employment with the Department of Agriculture, his personnel file contains a memorandum from ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY to Mrs. FULLER dated April 23, 1934. In this memorandum McCONNAUGHEY stated that he is not personally acquainted with SHULMAN, but that after considerable inquiries from persons whose judgment can be relied upon, he has determined that SHULMAN is the proper man to be hired. On May 14, 1934, SHULMAN received an appointment of Attorney, P-4 with the AAA.

During the interview with SHULMAN, the writer questioned him as to his acquaintanceship with McCONNAUGHEY prior to his employment with the AAA. SHULMAN advised that both he and McCONNAUGHEY had practiced law in Dayton, Ohio, for some three or four years and that he had considered McCONNAUGHEY a good friend and acquaintance while residing in Dayton, Ohio. SHULMAN advised that McCONNAUGHEY had been responsible for his being employed with the AAA.

Contained in the personnel file is a letter dated August 31, 1934, from McCONNAUGHEY to SHULMAN, care of ROSALIND ZISKIND, which is the maiden name of SHULMAN's wife, 7 West 4th Street, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. The letter expresses high regard for SHULMAN's work felt by every one "in particular ALGER and myself".

There is nothing in SHULMAN's file to indicate any relationship with McCONNAUGHEY.

Pursuant to the lead set out in New York teletype dated January 9, 1949, Special Agents JAMES J. CANAVAN and PAUL J. TIERNEY interviewed DONALD HISS at his office, Room 710, Union Trust Building, 15th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., on February 9, 1949. Present at the interview in addition to the Agents was a Mr. COX, apparently Mr. HISS' counsel.

Mr. HISS was advised that the sole purpose of the interview was to discuss with him his connection with the HARRY BRIDGES hearing in 1937 and 1938. He thereupon stated that he had testified concerning this matter fully under oath while before the Grand Jury in New York City and he felt that there was no necessity of discussing it again. He added, however, that if the Agents had any specific questions to ask him concerning the matter which had not been discussed before the Grand Jury in New York that he would be glad to answer them.

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He was advised that since his testimony before the Grand Jury in New York was not available, there was no way of knowing what he had testified to and therefore no specific questions could be directed to him.

Mr. COX at this point stated that, although Mr. HISS would undoubtedly tell the Agents substantially the same story that he told the Grand Jury, the possibility existed that there might be some slight discrepancies as to dates, places, etc., since the event in question had occurred ten years ago and he therefore felt that Mr. HISS' position was sound.

The interview was thereupon concluded.

On February 7, 1949, Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN interviewed Mr. GERARD D. REILLY, attorney, 1435 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as requested by the New York Office by teletype dated January 7, 1949.

Mr. REILLY stated that he had been appointed as Solicitor in the Department of Labor in the summer of 1937 and that shortly thereafter the Seattle Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service issued a warrant of arrest for HARRY BRIDGES. He advised that he personally went to the West Coast to handle the investigation of the matter since there seemed to be some question about the validity of the warrant. He went on to say that DONALD HISS, who was well known to him, had been out on the West Coast on a wage matter and that he, REILLY, planned to approach HISS relative to his handling the HARRY BRIDGES case at that time but before he arrived in California, HISS had already left on his return trip to Washington, D. C. He also recalled that HISS had returned by boat through the Panama Canal as he desired to take some of his leave on the way home.

Mr. REILLY recalled that he had suggested the name of DONALD HISS to Madam PERKINS, then Secretary of Labor, as a possible hearing officer in the HARRY BRIDGES case and upon her approval, approached DONALD HISS in this regard. Mr. REILLY said, however, that DONALD HISS had left the Labor Department and had accepted a position with the State Department. To the best of his recollection his approach to DONALD HISS occurred sometime in the spring of 1938. He advised that Mr. HISS felt that the State Department officials would be reluctant to release him for such a long period of time and that he, therefore, did not accept the offer. He also recalled that on one occasion after this incident, he met Mr. FRANCIS SAYRE and other officials of the State Department and they appeared to resent the fact that HISS had been approached to take the appointment as hearing officer in the BRIDGES case.

Upon being specifically questioned, Mr. REILLY advised he did recall HISS had offered as an objection to his appointment the fact that he was a young attorney at the time and lacked experience.

Mr. REILLY also advised that DONALD HISS had been considered for this position due to the fact that he was well versed in immigration law and for no other reason. He further stated to the best of his knowledge, the idea of suggesting HISS for appointment to this position originated with himself and he did not recall that any one else was interested in having DONALD HISS appointed as hearing officer in the HARRY BRIDGES case.

MISCELLANEOUS

By teletyped dated February 1, 1949, the Boston Office advised that FRANCES A. SORTWELL, a former neighbor of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had stated that ARCHIBALD MacLEISH appeared friendly with the HISSES and believed that PRISCILLA HISS had been MacLEISH's secretary between 1938 and 1940. This source also reported that she had met the HISSES through Judge JOHN STERNHAGEN of Washington, D. C.

On February 3, 1949, Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS ascertained from the personnel file of PRISCILLA HISS at the Library of Congress that Mrs. HISS was appointed to the Library of Congress on June 5, 1939 and resigned effective February 22, 1941 as an Assistant in Subject Hearings in the Subject Cataloging Division. No information was found to substantiate the allegation that Mrs. HISS had been secretary to ARCHIBALD MacLEISH.

On February 7, 1949, JOHN M. STERNHAGEN, Room 5519 Internal Revenue Building, advised Special Agents HERBERT S. HAWKINS and CHESTER CRAWFORD that he was not able to recall just how or when he met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS but believed it was sometime in the early 30's. They had attended a square dancing group on alternate Tuesday evenings on Church Street between 17th and 18th Streets. He stated that this is now known as the Evelyn Davis Dance Playhouse.

STERNHAGEN had been Treasurer of this group at one time and stated that no books, minutes or written formalities of any sort were kept. He was unable to recall being at any cocktail parties with the HISSES and stated that although he was friendly with the HISSES, his acquaintanceship with them was purely on a social level. He was unable to identify a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and said that he had no correspondence of any sort from any member of the HISS family.

By teletype dated February 11, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised that ALBERT LEVITT had stated that memoranda written on the personal typewriter of ALGER HISS might be located in certain Department of Justice files involving the National City Bank and Russian insurance cases. These files were made available to Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN by Mr. CLIVE W. PALMER, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. They were thoroughly reviewed and no memoranda by ALGER HISS were found in any of these files.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-4833

L E A D S

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
At Washington, D. C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and complete the investigation requested in Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949 and Bureau letter to the Washington Field Office dated December 13, 1948.

Kisseloff-4834

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Atlanta Office was requested to interview LINTON B. WEST, Regional Attorney, Agricultural Department, 1017 Glen Building, Atlanta, and H. B. HARE, attorney with the Agricultural Department, located in the same building. Both were fellow employees of ALGER HISS at the AAA.

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the Boston Office was requested to interview ERNEST J. BROWN, Professor at Harvard University, who was a fellow employee of ALGER HISS at AAA.

By teletype dated February 4, 1949, the San Francisco Office was requested to interview CHARLES P. DORR, San Anselmo, California, who was a fellow employee of ALGER HISS at AAA.

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview Mrs. L. R. McKee, the former CONSTANCE M. SUPPLEE, 43 Coral Place, Lexington Park, Maryland. She was the secretary of LAURENCE DUGGAN when he and ALGER HISS were Political Advisors at the State Department.

Handled by Cinderella and London

Investigation in Washington, D. C. reflected that FREDERICK PEARSON BARTLETT, who was a fellow employee of ALGER HISS at the AAA is presently First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy and Consul in London, England. Consequently, Mr. BARTLETT was not interviewed by this office.

The report of Special Agent MAHLON C. COLLER dated January 10, 1949 at Detroit, Michigan, requested this office to interview KENDALL FOSS, in whose home a party was given for HEDY MASSING in 1936 or 1937, which ALGER HISS may have attended. Investigation disclosed that FOSS is presently employed as Editor of the BERLIN ZEITUNG, Berlin, Germany, his address being Press Center, APO 742-A, New York City, New York. Consequently, Mr. FOSS was not interviewed by this office.

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Philadelphia Office suggested an interview with FELIX MORLEY, brother of CHRISTOPHER MORLEY. By teletype dated February 9, 1949, the Bureau was advised that in view of derogatory information appearing in Washington Field Office files this interview would not be conducted unless advised to the contrary.

9653

By teletype dated February 11, 1949, the Boston Office was requested to interview attorney THOMAS ELIOT who allegedly recalled being contacted by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during the 1930's, according to JAMES H. ROWE.

9 4 35

Kisseloff-4836

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAR 1 1949	2/3,7-11,14-18, 21,23/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF MAH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Interviews with JAMES H. ROWE, THOMAS AUSTERN, EUGENE O'DUNNE, Jr., JOSEPH M. TUMULTY, Jr., ELLIOT MOYER, BARBARA RADIUS, WALLACE MURRAY, ABBOT LOW MOFFAT, FRANK A. WARING, friends and co-workers of ALGER HISS, failed to develop pertinent information. Captain O. S. READING does not know HISS. HARRY C. COOK received $1,000.00 raise three weeks after initial appointment to government service on recommendation of LEE PRESSMAN. Interviews with WALLACE A. JONES, JOHN E. HANS, FRED P. HERZER, Miss L. M. SAMPSON, JOHN J. MURRAY and EDWARD M. SHULMAN re COOK's allegations set out. DONALD HISS declined to discuss HARRY BRIDGES case. GERARD D. REILLY interviewed. No record of PRISCILLA HISS as secretary to ARCHIBALD MacLEISH.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated December 13, 1948.
Report of Special Agent LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dated February 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/3/84 BY SP6 Bjg/BAR
#246,268

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - New York
(1) THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York City
3 - Washington Field

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1949

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: JAHAM; PERJURY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Baltimore letter to the Director dated March 8, 1949.

There are being enclosed two copies each of reports of SA ROBERT A. MILLER dated March 17, 1949 re JULES YANOVER, with aliases, and RUTH YANOVER, with aliases, which are being submitted for the information of the New York Office since they were contacts of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at Washington, D. C.

Detach for individual file.

JP:MMR
74-77

cc: NEW YORK

cc: 100-13632

74-1333-2656

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 34

EX-141

Kisselloff-4838

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. March 23, 1949

Transmit the following message to: SAC, SAN ANTONIO ..... URGENT
LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK

2657

RECORDED - [illegible]

JAHAN, PERJURY, IS - MISC - R, IS - R. RE WFO LETTER MARCH TWENTY SIX, NINETEEN FORTY NINE INSTRUCTING SAN ANTONIO TO INTERVIEW DR. MARGARET WATT, FORMER WIFE OF WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. THIS INTERVIEW SHOULD BE HELD IN ABEYANCE UNTIL COMPLETION OF CRANE'S INTERVIEW BY LOS ANGELES, AT WHICH TIME NEW YORK SHOULD FURNISH ALL NECESSARY DATA TO SAN ANTONIO SO THAT DR. MARGARET WATT MAY BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED IN INSTANT CASE.

HOOVER

JMP/lc

cc WASHINGTON FIELD

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 23 1949

TELETYPE

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348 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-4839

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re NY tel March 9, 1949, requesting this office to interview Mr. and Mrs. PEYTON KERR. The teletype reported that in about 1936 or 1937 WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE attempted to develop them as sources of information for Soviet apparatus but this attempt was unsuccessful. Reference is also made to New York letter to the Bureau, dated February 24, 1949, which sets out in some detail comparisons between information given by CRANE and by CHAMBERS.

For the information of the San Antonio Office, which later in this letter is requested to interview Mrs. JAMES F. WATT of Pharr, Texas, CRANE stated at Los Angeles that he knew PEYTON KERR and his wife in San Francisco and later in Washington, D.C., and contacted the KERRS several times on instructions of either CHAMBERS or BYKOV to develop KERR or others through him as information sources. KERR at this time was an economist and possibly employed in the Agriculture or Labor Department.

CRANE stated that KERR had a friend in the State Department and CHAMBERS had instructed CRANE to develop this friend of the KERRS as a source. CRANE was unable to recall this person's name but did recall that he was to develop this man through attentions to the man's wife whom he described as 5'1" or 2", overweight for height, with light brown hair and light complexion and wearing glasses. CRANE was unable to describe the husband whom he had met only once. CRANE stated he was unsuccessful in developing the KERRS or the KERRS' friend and that Mr. and Mrs. PEYTON KERR were in no way involved in the illegal work.

So far as CHAMBERS is concerned he can not recall anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR. He recalls that CRANE did have social acquaintances in Washington and he admits that CRANE may possibly have mentioned PEYTON KERR and suggested the possibility of using KERR. Further, CHAMBERS admits that he may have told CRANE to go ahead with this development.

On Friday, March 18, 1949, Mrs. PEYTON KERR was interviewed at her home, 421 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. Mrs. KERR advised that her husband is now first secretary of the United States Embassy to India at New Delhi, India, and that he had been in this position for approximately four months. She advised that she and the children intend to join him at New Delhi and plan to leave the United States approximately April 5, 1949. Their departure has been delayed in view of the children's illness and they may leave before April 5, depending largely upon the children's health.

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

124-13
IF IB II
11 MAR 25 1949

DDC:dmh
74-94

cc: Los Angeles
New York
San Antonio (AMSD)

Kisseloff-4840

DIRECTOR, FBI March 21, 1949

RE: JAHAM

Mrs. KERR after a moment's hesitation recognized a picture of CRANE and correctly identified him. She stated that her husband had met CRANE at the University of California at Berkeley, California, while Mr. KERR was attending college there in about 1933 or 1934. Mrs. KERR stated that her husband was well acquainted with one MARGARET GUTELIUS, a premedical student at Berkeley, and through her met CRANE. Mrs. KERR advised that CRANE and GUTELIUS were subsequently married. Mrs. KERR stated that she and Mr. KERR were married on July 10, 1934, in San Francisco (Mrs. KERR's maiden name being MARGARET WELSON). Mrs. KERR recalls that she associates her first meeting with PEGGY GUTELIUS and WILLIAM CRANE with her own wedding. At this time, according to Mrs. KERR, CRANE was a free lance photographer and resided in Berkeley. In 1935 the KERRS left Berkeley and came to Washington, D.C. Sometime later in 1935 CRANE and his wife moved to New York where CRANE also operated as a free lance photographer.

Mrs. KERR advised that both she and her husband were extremely fond of CRANE's wife but they both regarded CRANE as a braggadocious egomaniac and both of them had an intense dislike for CRANE. Mrs. KERR said that she had advised the wife of CRANE to separate from him and she recalls that in 1936 MARGARET CRANE did in fact leave WILLIAM CRANE and following a brief and unsuccessful reconciliation the CRANES were divorced. Mrs. CRANE, the former MARGARET GUTELIUS, is now Mrs. JAMES F. WATT, a practicing physician and the wife of Dr. JAMES F. WATT, also a practicing physician believed by Mrs. KERR to be with the Public Health Service at Pharr, Texas.

It should be noted that following the unsuccessful reconciliation between the CRANES, MARGARET CRANE told Mrs. KERR that WILLIAM CRANE had made the remark that he was photographing national defense installations in New York City and was being paid for this work by another nation. Mrs. KERR advised that there were no further details in regard to this statement. She says that she and her husband, as well as MARGARET CRANE, could not believe this remark and attributed it to CRANE's usual blustering manner.

Mrs. KERR states that she and her husband saw the CRANES probably no more than five or six times from 1935 through the early part of 1937 at which time the CRANES were divorced. Mrs. KERR recalls that MARGARET CRANE during this time was studying medicine and in the summer of 1936 or 1937 Mrs. CRANE worked in the George Washington Hospital Clinic in Washington, D.C. Mrs. KERR recalls that this employment lasted only about eight weeks and during this time MARGARET CRANE lived at an apartment hotel in the Northwest section of Washington. Mrs. KERR can not recall the exact location of this hotel but states it was "rather far out to the east of Connecticut Avenue." The referenced letter from New York City indicates that CRANE recalls that he did some photographing of documents during one week in the summer of 1937 in Washington, D.C., in the apartment of a girl known to CHAMBERS and that this girl would be away from the apartment while they were doing the photography. He described this girl as being a large athletic type, 5'10" or 11" tall, 150 pounds, with dark hair. He recalled her apartment had been on 16th or 17th Street, NW,

2657

one block or more from Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C. It is observed that CHAMBERS has absolutely no recollection of this girl in Washington, D.C., and does not recall working in Washington with CRANE as set out above.

Mrs. KERR described MARGARET CRANE as follows:

Height	5'3"
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue
Build	Slender
Age in 1937	28 to 30
Characteristics	Excellent swimmer, formerly held summer employment as counselor for girls camps.

Mrs. KERR further recalled that while MARGARET CRANE lived in Washington, D.C., WILLIAM CRANE maintained their residence in New York City and did not accompany his wife to Washington.

With regard to the unknown individual whom CRANE alleges he attempted to develop, Mrs. KERR could recall no one of her acquaintance who would fit this description and further advised that she was rather sure that neither she nor her husband had ever introduced CRANE to any of their friends. She pointed out that CRANE had been in their home in Washington no more than two or three times and because both she and her husband disliked him very much they had made no effort to introduce him to their circle of acquaintances. She also pointed out that CRANE had never urged her or so far as she knew had never urged her husband to introduce him to any one.

Mrs. KERR said that she had never conversed with CRANE with respect to the Communist Party or Soviet Russia and she advised that she had as a matter of course considered CRANE to be a loyal American citizen or as loyal as anyone with his neurotic tendencies could be. Mrs. KERR has not seen CRANE since either 1936 or 1937 but she has occasionally corresponded with his former wife.

The San Antonio Office should interview Dr. MARGARET WATT at Pharr, Texas, but under no circumstances should Dr. MARGARET WATT become conscious that Mrs. KERR has advised that Dr. MARGARET WATT told her of CRANE's remarks to the effect that he was being paid by a foreign power to photograph defense installations in the New York area. Mrs. KERR furnished this information in confidence and has advised that she has a very high opinion of MARGARET WATT and would be greatly embarrassed if MARGARET WATT could predicate this information to Mrs. KERR.

215!

RECORDED - 43

MARCH 25, 1949

2658

SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

JAHN, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R. RE CHRONOLOGY OF HANDLING CHAMBERS' DOCUMENTS BY DEPARTMENT. ON NOVEMBER THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, AT ONE TWENTY PM, DOCUMENTS DELIVERED BY INSPECTOR H. E. FLETCHER OF BUREAU TO VINCENT P. RUSSO, ATTORNEY, CRIMINAL DIVISION, D OF J, THEY REMAINED IN RUSSO'S EXCLUSIVE POSSESSION UNTIL THREE PM, DECEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, WHEN DELIVERED TO MR. RAYMOND P. MCHARTY, FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL. ON DECEMBER FIVE, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, MR. MCHARTY TOOK DOCUMENTS TO NEW YORK CITY AND ON DECEMBER SIX, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, HE DELIVERED THEM TO MR. T. J. DONEGAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE AG. THEY REMAINED IN DONEGAN'S OFFICIAL CUSTODY UNTIL DECEMBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. DURING THAT PERIOD, DONEGAN INTRODUCED DOCUMENTS IN EVIDENCE BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NYC. ON DECEMBER NINE, THE DOCUMENTS WERE HANDED TO MR. FRED STRINE, ATTORNEY, CRIMINAL DIVISION, D OF J, WHO RETURNED THEM FROM NYC TO WASHINGTON, D.C. AND DELIVERED THEM TO MR. RUSSO ON DECEMBER TEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. AT SIX THIRTYFOUR PM, DECEMBER TEN, THE DOCUMENTS WERE DELIVERED BY MR. RUSSO TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR D. M. LADD OF THE BUREAU.

G.I.R-7

HOOVER

CC - Washington Field

FLJ:
~~EJH~~:lfc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
348 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-4843

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: March 21, 1949

FROM : Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General AMC:VPR:jlr

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 1, 1949 in which you request the names and official titles of the various individuals in the department who had in their possession during the period from November 30, 1948, at 1:20 P.M. to December 10, 1948, at 6:34 P.M. the original documents produced by Whittaker Chambers at the pretrial deposition hearing at Baltimore, Maryland.

As pointed out in your memorandum, these documents were delivered to Vincent P. Russo, Attorney, Criminal Division, by Howard B. Fletcher, Inspector, Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 30, 1948, at 1:20 P.M. They remained in Mr. Russo's exclusive possession until December 4, 1948, at 3:00 P.M. at which time he delivered them to Mr. Raymond P. Whearty, First Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General.

On December 5, 1948, Mr. Whearty took the documents to New York City and on December 6, 1948, he delivered them to Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. The documents remained in Mr. Donegan's official custody until December 9, 1948. During that time, Mr. Donegan introduced the documents in evidence before the Special Grand Jury conducting an investigation into the activities of Chambers and others.

On December 9, 1948, the documents were handed to Mr. Fred Strine, Attorney, Criminal Division, who returned them from New York City to Washington, D. C. and delivered them to Mr. Russo on December 10, 1948. At 6:34 P.M. on December 10, 1948, the documents, accompanied by a memorandum of transmittal from the Assistant Attorney General to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, were delivered by Mr. Russo to Mr. D. M. Ladd, Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

STOP ORDER

RECORDED - 43 74-1523-

MAR 29 1949

Kisseloff-4844

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 67 BOSTON 5 FROM NEW YORK 23 11-37 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., INTERNAL SECURITY R. IN CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS TRIP TO THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT AND PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE ON FEB. TWENTYFIRST AND TWENTYSECOND LAST, CHAMBERS IDENTIFIED GENERALLY LOCALITY IN THOMASTON WHERE HE BELIEVES TOURIST HOME WAS LOCATED. HE, HOWEVER, WAS NOT ABLE TO DEFINITELY POINT OUT INDIVIDUAL HOUSE BUT STATES THAT IT WAS LOCATED IN A TRIANGLE BOUNDED BY ELM STREET, MAIN STREET AND UNION STREET. FURTHER EFFORTS TO DETERMINE LOCATION OF THIS TOURIST HOME BEING MADE BY NEW HAVEN OFFICE. IN PETERBORO, CHAMBERS OBSERVED BOTH INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF QUOTE BLEAK HOUSE UNQUOTE AND TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED IT AS INSTANT TOURIST HOME. HE DID NOT RULE OUT THREE OTHER POSSIBILITIES WHICH ARE NOT BEING OPERATED AS TOURIST HOMES AT THE PRESENT TIME. FROM ALL INDICATIONS IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE BLEAK HOUSE IS DEFINITELY THE TOURIST HOME IN QUESTION, HOWEVER, AN AGENT OF THE BOSTON OFFICE WAS PRESENT WITH THE NEW YORK AGENTS WHEN THE EXAMINATION OF THESE TOURIST HOMES WAS MADE ON FEB. TWENTY SECOND AND THE BOSTON OFFICE WILL CONDUCT FURTHER INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE ARE ANY REGISTERS AVAILABLE FOR THE PERTINENT PERIOD FOR THE BLEAK HOUSE AND WILL ALSO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION CONCERNING POSSIBILITY OF THE OTHER THREE LOCATIONS MENTIONED BY CHAMBERS AS BEING THE TOURIST HOME IN QUESTION.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 109 5 74-1333-2659

INDEXED - 109 5B

EX-137

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

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BS UBY NY R 5 BS

WA NYC R 67 WA

Kisseloff-4845

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 25, 1949.

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File No. 74-133

Reference is made to statement of Dr. HERBERT INSLEY, Chief of the Minor Products Division, National Bureau of Standards, which is set forth in report of Special Agent ROBERT W. MC CASLIN dated December 29, 1948, at Washington, D.C., and the subsequent statement of Dr. INSLEY as reported in Washington Field Office letter dated February 7, 1949.

Dr. INSLEY was again interviewed by Agents of this office on February 16, 1949, relative to the identification of the unidentified person who addressed one of the meetings which he attended at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. This meeting, as Dr. INSLEY indicated, was one of the meetings which he had previously referred to as "secret meetings". It is felt, too, that it is likely to be the same meeting that ARTHUR U. THEUER referred to as "informal meeting" when he was interviewed by the Anchorage Office.

Dr. INSLEY stated that he did recall that on ~~DEFINITELY RECOLLECTING~~ occasion there was a stranger who was present at one of the meetings. He indicated that this stranger must have been there for the purpose of leading a discussion. However, he said that he could not recall the nature of the discussion advanced by the stranger. He also was of the opinion that both the PIGMANS and the late JESSE S. ROGERS knew this individual. Dr. INSLEY said that he did not recall the individual being introduced by any name but the impression that comes to him now was that the name was "Jewish". He said he definitely recalled that the man had "Jewish features"; that he was dark complexioned, had dark hair and course features. He said he would estimate the man's age as approximately 40 years. He said that he felt the man was of medium build and that he could have been 5 ft. 8 inches in height. Dr. INSLEY said he could not recall any unusual characteristic about the man other than the general appearance which indicated that he was of "Jewish appearance".

Dr. INSLEY said that he could not recall who might have introduced the man if he was formally introduced and added that he assumed ROGERS must have presented the man to the group because it was ROGERS who was the active director of the meetings. Dr. INSLEY was of the opinion that Mr. PALMER, Mr. FLINT and Mr. THEUER were present as well as the PIGMANS and Mr. ROGERS on the evening that this individual attended the meeting.

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INDEXED - 100

74-133-2660

EX-137.

74-94
RWM:NB

Dr. INSLEY said that it was difficult for him to recall what had transpired at the several meetings he had attended and at which meetings the men that he had previously mentioned were in attendance. He remarked that it must have been a meeting after the one at which this unidentified party was present, that he was charged by the late JESSE S. ROGERS to develop an underground press. At the time that ROGERS charged him with this duty he stated that THEUER was present and that he feels now that ROGERS meant for him, Dr. INSLEY, and Mr. THEUER to be responsible for the development of the press. He said that he also felt it was their responsibility to develop the ink which he had previously mentioned was to be of such a type that could not be duplicated in the commercial field. Dr. INSLEY said that he felt that Mr. FLINT and Mr. PALMER could very well be ignorant of the charge placed to him and THEUER by ROGERS.

Dr. INSLEY related during this interview that an interest was shown by the PIGMANS and ROGERS in the union of Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians which was being formed at the National Bureau of Standards. He said they told him they felt that it would be a good idea for him to join the F.A.C.E.T. He pointed out that he later did join this organization and became a charter member. Dr. INSLEY advised that although he had no definite impressions or recollections concerning the suggestion made that he join the F.A.C.E.T. he felt that on further recollection the real purpose for joining the F.A.C.E.T. was to report back to the individual members of the group that were holding the "secret meetings". Dr. INSLEY also related that it was his impression that he was to serve as informer on the activities of the F.A.C.E.T. He said, too, that he imagined that the other members of the group which were holding the "secret meetings" were also charged with similar responsibilities and that perhaps they, too, might have been encouraged to join other union organizations. He pointed out, however, that this was conjecture on his part.

It is noted in the report of Special Agent CLARK E. LOVRIEN dated February 8, 1949, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN identified a photograph of DAVID CARPENTER as being DAVID ZIMMERMAN. PIGMAN said he became acquainted with this party whom he identified as ZIMMERMAN in connection with activities which they had engaged in in the F.A.C.E.T. at the National Bureau of Standards.

Dr. INSLEY, when questioned in this regard without divulging the contents of the interview with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, maintained very firmly that although he was not able to identify DAVID ZIMMERMAN

from photographs which were exhibited to him as being identical with the previously referred to stranger, he was certain in his own mind that ZIMMERMAN had not been present at any of the meetings of the F.A.C.E.T., which would therefore appear that perhaps Mr. PIGMAN may possibly be in error as to what type of meeting he had attended with DAVID ZIMMERMAN. The impression gathered by Dr. INSLEY, although he was not at all specific, was that this previously referred to unidentified stranger was a "top level functionary and that he, ROGERS and the PIGMANS were in a much higher category in the underground activities which they were endeavoring to establish ". In this connection it might be noted that Dr. INSLEY was of the opinion that THEUER, FLINT and PALMER, as well as himself, had never assisted the PIGMANS or ROGERS in the furtherance of their underground activities and that he felt certain that after they ceased attending meetings at the PIGMANS' home their severance did not terminate the activities that the PIGMANS and ROGERS were engaged in.

He said from the apparent setup of the organization of which he was a member, it would appear to him now that ROGERS, the PIGMANS and this "unidentified man" were also involved in another parallel of activity.

Dr. INSLEY expressed the belief that on the evening that the "unidentified man" was present at their meeting, this "unidentified man" would not have been there if all members present were not members of the Communist Party. Dr. INSLEY stated that he recalls that he signed for membership in the Communist Party at ROGERS' insistence at the meeting previous to the one attended by the "unidentified man". He says that he feels that THEUER, FLINT and PALMER had also signed as Communist Party members. He added that he could not conclusively prove this but that the affairs of the meeting would so indicate same.

Concerning membership in the Communist Party, Dr. INSLEY said that he recalled after joining the Communist Party, that ROGERS gave him the membership card on which he used a false name and that he kept the card on his person until he informed ROGERS that he was personally destroying the card and withdrawing from the Communist Party and also that he was dropping out of the group which was holding the secret meetings. Dr. INSLEY expressed the feeling at this time the other members, namely, FLINT, THEUER and PALMER, had also been recruited into the party and that it was his belief that these men took similar action to him in withdrawing. Dr. INSLEY said that he had no documentary evidence at this time which he could produce which would indicate his membership in the Communist Party or his membership in the "secret meeting" group. He also expressed an opinion that none of his associates, namely, THEUER, FLINT or PALMER, would have any information that would conclusively reflect their membership in the group or in the Communist Party if they had joined the Party as he believes they did.

Mr. ROGERS, Dr. INSLEY said, would have been the only one in his

opinion who would have a personal record of his, Dr. INSLEY'S, membership in the Communist Party. He mentioned that it was quite probable that none of ROGERS' family would be aware of ROGERS' involvement in the "secret meeting" group or in the Communist Party. He said, too, that he was certain none of the members present at the "secret meetings" indicated to their families in any way the nature of the activities they were engaging in or the identity of the group they were meeting with. Dr. INSLEY said that he had never divulged any of this information to his wife and he was certain that none of the other members had informed their wives. He said, "In fact, I personally have tried to forget about this period in my life."

In view of the strong belief on the part of Dr. INSLEY that the other members of the "secret meeting" group must have been members of the Communist Party, it is felt that the Bureau will desire that these members be again interrogated and that their activities in these so-called "secret meetings" be definitely determined.

Being handled by WFO in a report with Bureau set out 7-19

7-6-6

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 1, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY,
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

Reference is made to New York teletype dated January 20, 1949, which advised that HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., had stated that Lieutenant HARRY BLACKMAN of the Metropolitan Police Department had information relative to the membership of ALGER HISS in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and other front organizations.

The subversive files of the Metropolitan Police Department under the supervision of Lieutenant HARRY BLACKMAN were searched in accordance with the information obtained in referenced teletype with negative results.

Your attention is directed to page eight of the report of Special Agent LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dated February 2, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the captioned matter. The information appearing under the symbol of T-7 originates from the same source as that mentioned by Mr. MEDINA. Consequently, in order to protect this source of information, it is not being restated in a report emanating from this office.

LWRO:MAH
74-94

CC: New York

DECLASSIFIED

RECORDED - 109 74-1333-2661
INDEXED - 109 37 APR 4 1949

EX-137

Kisseloff-4850

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 1, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York teletype February 15, 1949, requesting Washington Field Office to interview Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON, pediatrician, 1801 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who treated TIMOTHY HISS or HOBSON and ELLEN CHAMBERS sometime in September or October 1935 while Mrs. CHAMBERS was living with the HISSES.

Dr. NICHOLSON advised on February 17, 1949, that she has recently been approached by the attorneys of ALGER HISS who have told her that for her to make available her records to this Bureau would be a breach of medical ethics.

b7D

She stated there is no record in this Paid Book of any payment made to her by Mrs. BREEN, the name cited in reference teletype as used by Mrs. CHAMBERS.

Dr. NICHOLSON advised that her records are maintained alphabetically and that aside from the alphabetical file, she maintains only the Paid Book which, of course, runs chronologically by dates payments are made to her. Dr. NICHOLSON advised that she has thoroughly searched the Paid Book for any names which are unfamiliar to her, and which might conceivably be the name used by Mrs. CHAMBERS, but that her efforts in this direction have been negative.

Dr. NICHOLSON stated that if Mrs. CHAMBERS could recall the nature of the treatment received by her daughter, ELLEN, then Dr. NICHOLSON might be able to recall this incident and even find a record of it. Dr. NICHOLSON stated that she mentally catalogs the children who are treated by her depending upon the treatment she gives these children and further, that she has an extremely good memory.

DDC:MAH
74-94
CC: New York
Baltimore

174-1333-2662

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109

EX-137

Kisseloff-4851

WFO - 74-94

b7D

Because the New York Office is in possession of more details in connection with Mrs. CHAMBERS' visit than is this office, the New York Office is requested to determine whether or not Mrs. CHAMBERS should be re-interviewed concerning this matter and to so advise the Baltimore Office.

In this connection, reference is made to report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 27, 1949, page 179 in which the results of a previous interview with Dr. NICHOLSON has been set out. Dr. NICHOLSON stated that if she can locate a record of Mrs. CHAMBERS' visit, she will be perfectly willing to introduce that record into a court of law if issued a subpoena duces tecum.

It is noted that Dr. NICHOLSON is extremely cooperative, but is apprehensive in that she does not wish to jeopardize her medical standing.

DDC:MAH
74-94

Kisseloff-4852

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was etal
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

The Washington Field Office has been instructed to determine the personnel who were associated, departmentalwise, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, and to interview each person along the lines suggested in this letter.

For your information, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed from October 1, 1933, to July 12, 1934, as a Special Assistant to the Labor Advisory Branch on Codes, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Investigation conducted by this office indicates that [redacted] served with the National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C., when the National Recovery Administration Code was prepared and thereafter he acted as a Consultant to National Recovery Administration. [redacted] confidentially advised that he believed his brother knew SILVERMAN professionally and socially. b7D

The Memphis Office is requested to interview [redacted] Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the time he was employed at National Recovery Program. Determine the names of SILVERMAN'S associates, especially social and luncheon companions. Determine reasons for SILVERMAN'S leaving NRA, it has been alleged that SILVERMAN engaged in arguments with GUSTAV PECK and SIDNEY HILLMAN, his superiors at NRA. Ascertain any information indicating SILVERMAN knew ALGIER HISS, HENRY COLLINS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, or that he was engaged in subversive activities.

Photographs of SILVERMAN, ALGIER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS are enclosed.

cc-Memphis (Enclosures)

cc-New York

74-94
WHA:dmc

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5-gpf

Kisseloff-4853

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 7, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Rerep Special Agent JOHN E. DAVIS, dated February 18, 1949, at Atlanta, Georgia, which report sets out a lead to interview FRANCES FAULCONER and LaVANTIA SAMPSON for information concerning HISS and any information they may have with regard to the papers of Mrs. LENONA B. FULLER.

On March 2, 1949, Miss LaVANTIA M. SAMPSON, Special Assistant to the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was interviewed at her office 1022 South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miss SAMPSON resides at 3133 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Miss SAMPSON was unable to furnish any direct information in connection with ALGER HISS that she had not previously furnished.

With respect to the records of FULLER, Miss SAMPSON advised that FULLER took these records to New York in 1945 at which time she made her home with her daughter, one Mrs. WORTHINGTON MINER, who now resides at 1 West 72nd Street, New York City. Miss SAMPSON advised that she had seen these records infrequently and was not acquainted with the subject matter of these documents except that they dealt generally with employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, including HISS, PRESSMAN, JEROME FRANK, and others.

Miss SAMPSON stated that Mrs. MINER has moved to her present address since the death of FULLER and offered the observation that these records may have been destroyed by Mrs. MINER.

On the same date, Miss FRANCES FAULCONER, room 5043, South Building, who resides at 3615 Upton Street, N. W., was interviewed and furnished no other pertinent details. Miss FAULCONER is a Special Assistant in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The New York Division is requested to contact Mrs. MINER in an effort to locate the documents. It is noted that these documents are mentioned in the report of Special Agent LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF, dated February 2, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109

74-1333-2664

DDC:cl
74-94

cc - New York

Kisseloff-4854

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet March 3, 1949, concerning ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING.

Pursuant to Bureau authorization on January 6, 1949, to reinterview SOYRING, the following contacts have been had with her:

During telephonic communication with SOYRING on January 13, 1949, she advised that she did not care to be interviewed by Bureau Agents. Subsequently, several unsuccessful efforts were made to contact her, and, when SOYRING was last actually contacted by an Agent of this office on February 24, 1949, she said she still did not want to talk to the FBI about anything and had no information to furnish. She was again requested to contact the Baltimore Office if she ever changed her mind.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Accordingly, to date ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING has never actually been interviewed by Agents of this office concerning allegations in connection with this case made regarding her by CHAMBERS. According to Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, SOYRING'S mental and physical condition have improved considerably in the recent past. However, because of her condition and even despite her condition, it is still desirable to interview her. Such interview will be conducted whenever she is willing and, if such interview ever materializes, the Bureau and interested offices will be advised of the results immediately.

b2
b7D

FGJ:KLA
65-1642

CC - Washington Field
New York City
Baltimore file 100-9125

74-1553-2665

RECORDED - 109

37 APR 4 1949

5-749

Kisseloff-4855

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 10, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter of February 3, 1949 to the Washington Field Office in which the Washington Field Office is instructed to exhaust all efforts in the conduct of a neighborhood investigation where ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN resided during the latter part of 1936 and the first part of 1937 in an effort to substantiate the fact that he received three rugs during the first part of January, 1937 and subsequently transported two of them in his automobile as alleged by CHAMBERS.

The Bureau directed attention to the fact that according to CHAMBERS during the latter part of December, 1936 or the first part of January, 1937 three Persian rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. from New York City. Thereafter SILVERMAN delivered one rug to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE and subsequently delivered a second rug to ALGER HISS at a prearranged meeting on the outskirts of Washington in the vicinity of Maryland University. CHAMBERS advised that SILVERMAN put the rug in his car and drove to the prearranged meeting place and that he, CHAMBERS, accompanied by ALGER HISS in the latter's automobile met SILVERMAN where the transfer of the rug from SILVERMAN's car to HISS's car was made.

According to FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMANs' maid from 1935 to 1945, three oriental rugs were delivered to the SILVERMANs in the Fall or Winter of 1936 at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. FLORENCE TOMPKINS states she assisted the SILVERMANs in selecting one of the rugs and that the remaining two were sent to HARRY DEXTER WHITE and possibly ALGER HISS.

The SILVERMAN family subsequently moved from 2138 California Street to Apartment #311, 2325 15th Street, N. W. during the Spring of 1937. Rental records for the latter address reflect that HERRICK E. BEARCE resided in Apartment #312, 2325 15th Street, N.W. during the time of the SILVERMANs' residence there. The forwarding address furnished by BEARCE in September, 1946 was P. O. Box #534, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Kansas City Office is requested to locate and interview BEARCE in accordance with Bureau instructions set out above.

74-1333-2666

74-94
PHW:MIW

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

2 cc - New York

3 cc - Kansas City

APR 6

Kisseloff-4856

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

266,586

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, Boston

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-87 BY SP2 mac/rd

96192

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

There is being enclosed under separate cover to the FBI Laboratory a register of the Peterborough Players, Peterborough, New Hampshire, covering a period of time from June 15, 1936, through the 1938 summer season.

For the information of the Laboratory, the New York Office is desirous that this register be examined to ascertain whether or not it contains known handwriting specimens of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. According to CHAMBERS, he attended a play at Peterborough, New Hampshire, in the 1937 summer session entitled, "She Stoops to Conquer." Investigation has established that this play was put on between August 10 and August 15, 1937. This period is specifically set forth in instant register under the page entitled, "She Stoops to Conquer," with the date, August 10.

The Laboratory is further advised that New York has requested photostatic copies of this register, and it is requested that New York be furnished same.

There are also being forwarded to the Laboratory two additional books previously located by Boston, one commencing with the date, July 16, 1935, and with a final date of August 20, 1938; and a guest book covering 1939. These latter two books were previously located by Boston and New York has requested that they also be processed for handwritten specimens.

There are being forwarded to New York by registered mail two copies of the PETERBOROUGH TRANSCRIPT as made available by ALGIE HOLT, Town Clerk, Peterborough, New Hampshire. With reference to the August 5, 1937 publication, the attention of New York is directed to page 1, which carries an advertisement of the Peterborough Players. With reference to the August 12, 1937 edition, the attention of the New York Office is directed to pages 1 and 8, which reflect information concerning the play, "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. HOLT has turned these over to the FBI and advised Boston agents that he did not desire to have them returned to him.

65-3251
FMC:MEM
cc New York

RECORDED - 109 74-1333-2667
INDEXED - 109
37 APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-4857

Best Available Copy

[illegible]

[illegible] and it is requested that New York be furnished same.

[illegible] specimens.

[illegible]

ENCLOSURES REGISTERED MAIL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field Office

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;etal
Perjury
Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

Reference is made to the report of SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated February 17, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland. In this report the Washington Field Office was requested to locate and interview persons who were suggested by Admiral and Mrs. ALEXANDER SHARP as persons who would possibly have information regarding the HISSES. The following action has been taken by the Washington Field Office and is being set forth for your information.

Mrs. LORENZO S. WINSLOW, 3411 Volta Place, Northwest, was previously interviewed and the results of this interview are contained on Page 107 of the report of SA COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Admiral and Mrs. SHARP indicated that a man whose last name was MARSHALL was believed to be one of the two men who resided at 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, and that this MARSHALL either owned this house or resided at this address.

The report of SA JOHN J. WALSH dated February 24, 1949, at Washington, D. C., on Page 5 reflects that ALGER HISS leased the home at 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, from KATHERINE H. FLANNAGAN, thus it appears that MARSHALL was either a roomer at 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, prior to the time that ALGER HISS leased this home or that he owned 3415 Volta Place prior to the time it was purchased by KATHERINE H. FLANNAGAN. No further action is being taken to locate and interview MARSHALL.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS dated February 23, 1949, at Boston, Massachusetts, on Page 1 reflects that Mrs. FRANCIS A. SORTWELL resided at 3410 Volta Place, Northwest, a frame house directly across the street from 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, from 1938 through 1940, and that she was interviewed regarding the HISSES.

WALTER LIPPMAN, the Newspaper Columnist, resided on the corner of 35th and Volta Place, Northwest, during the time the HISSES resided at 3415 Volta Place, Northwest. Mr. LIPPMAN is not being interviewed unless the Washington Field Office is specifically requested to do so.

The SHARPS suggested that ALOYSIUS ------ who lived at 3411 Volta Place, Northwest, be interviewed. The 1937 Washington, D. C. City Directory reflects that

74-94
WHA:rlr

RECORDED - 109 174-1333-2668
INDEXED - 109 37 APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-4859

LORENZO S. WINSLOW was residing at 3411 Volta Place, Northwest. Since ALGER HISS did not occupy the residence on Volta Place until January or February of 1938, no further effort is being made to identify, locate, or interview ALOYSIUS ------.

No further effort is being made to locate and interview CHARLES G. MOORE, a Naval Officer who lived at 1545 35th Street, Northwest, for several months up to August, 1936. It is noted that ALGER HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, from about January, 1938, until 1943.

Likewise no effort is being made to locate and interview MORRISON SHAFROTH or Admiral SHAFROTH as MORRISON SHAFROTH leased 1545 35th Street, Northwest, on or about December 1, 1936, for a period of six months. It is again noted that the HISSES resided on Volta Place from January, 1938, through 1943.

The results of investigation regarding the SILCOX family and the interview with Colonel F. W. BOYE, both of whom formerly resided at 1545 35th Street, will be reported at an early date by this office.

No effort is being made by this office to interview ROBERT P. PATTERSON, former Secretary of War, unless the Bureau specifically advises that this interview be conducted.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RE: JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST

Reference is made to Newark teletype to Washington Field and New York dated February 8, 1949, requesting Washington Field to ascertain from the Office of War Information and Civil Service Commission files, the details surrounding JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST's dismissal from the Office of War Information.

Washington Field Office files contain no additional information concerning JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST which is not in the possession of New York. New York's file on JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST is 77-4400.

DEFERRED RECORDING

WJS:aef
74-94
cc: New York
cc: Newark

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109

174-1333-2669
IS IS
37 APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-4861

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: O JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet to Washington Field Office dated February 25, 1949 instructing the Washington Field Office to reinterview HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH in connection with ALBERT BLUMBERG and exhibit a photograph of BLUMBERG to WADLEIGH in order that WADLEIGH might identify BLUMBERG as the individual named BLUMBERG who visited WADLEIGH's apartment in the company of ELEANOR NELSON in 1934 and 1935.

On March 14, 1949 WADLEIGH was interviewed in the Washington Field Office and the photograph of BLUMBERG forwarded recently by the Baltimore Office was exhibited to him along with photographs of RICHARD SASULY, SEVERO SCARPATI and ROBERTO SCARICABAROZZI. WADLEIGH advised after viewing these photographs that the picture of ALBERT BLUMBERG most closely resembled the individual named BLUMBERG, a professor of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University who visited in his, WADLEIGH's apartment in 1934 or 1935 in the company of ELEANOR NELSON. WADLEIGH advised he could not be sure that BLUMBERG was actually the individual who visited him in his apartment, but advised that there was a very great resemblance between this picture of BLUMBERG and the individual who visited him as set out above. WADLEIGH at this time could recall no further details of this meeting. DEFERRED RECORDING

The Chicago Office should carry forward instructions set out in the third paragraph of the referenced letter. The photograph of BLUMBERG forwarded by the Baltimore Office to the Washington Field Office is enclosed herewith for the use of the Chicago Office and may be retained by the Chicago Office.

For the information of the Bureau and New York City, WADLEIGH stated at this interview that in connection with the rug delivered to him by DAVID ZIMMERMAN, known to WADLEIGH as HAROLD WILSON and HAROLD CARPENTER, he now believes that he made the remark concerning payment of duty on this rug to ZIMMERMAN rather than to CHAMBERS. It will be recalled that WADLEIGH inquired in a facetious manner of CHAMBERS or ZIMMERMAN that he, WADLEIGH, supposed the duty on this rug was paid. CHAMBERS has advised, according to the New York Office, that he cannot recall this remark. This matter will be reported in the next report in this case by this office.

DDC:DWH
74-94
cc - New York
Chicago (Enc.)
Baltimore (Info.)
WFO 100-20388

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

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IF IB
37 APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-4862

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

During the course of a recent interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he provided the information set forth herein.

CHAMBERS stated that Mr. APPEL of the House Un-American Activities Committee had recently told him that the United States Army had captured in Germany a list of American Communists, who, according to what CHAMBERS was told, were "people who could be used up to the hilt" and who "could be trusted". CHAMBERS was also told that at the head of this list were the names of OWEN LATTIMORE and JOSEPH BARNES. As indicated this information came to CHAMBERS from APPEL and CHAMBERS has never seen this alleged list.

In this connection your attention is called to the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated December 23, 1948 at New York, New York, and to the information supplied therein (page 88) as received from ALEXANDER BARMINE. It is believed that this information received by CHAMBERS from APPEL has some connection with that previously obtained by the Bureau and also received by the New York Office from BARMINE.

~~DEFLECTED RECORDING~~

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

124-1333-26

37 APR 4 1949

memo to mr. Fletcher from mr. Peay 3/28/49 SWR

FXP:MH
65-14920

61 APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5677

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM, was, etal
Perjury; Espionage - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This office has been instructed to locate persons who were associated, departmental-wise, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and interview these persons concerning SILVERMAN's activities, associates, etc.

Investigation reveals that DONALD V. WEAVER, last known address 901 150th Street, Whitestone, New York, was formerly employed by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation and the Railroad Retirement Board. It has been alleged WEAVER was Assistant Chief of the Research and Information Division, Railroad Retirement Board and that he was SILVERMAN's first assistant. It is claimed that SILVERMAN brought charges against WEAVER and that as a direct result of these charges WEAVER was dismissed from his position at the Railroad Retirement Board. It is believed that SILVERMAN charged WEAVER with numerous specific instances wherein WEAVER was not on leave and also was not present for duty.

DEFERRED RECORDING

For your information, SILVERMAN was employed by the Federal Coordinator of Information, Washington, D. C., from February 25, 1936, to March 15, 1936, and by the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., from March 16, 1936, through March 26, 1942.

The New York Office should locate and interview DONALD V. WEAVER, 901 150th Street, Whitestone, New York, regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the periods mentioned above. Determine if WEAVER also knew SILVERMAN during his employment at the Federal Coordinator of Transportation. Ascertain names of associates of SILVERMAN, especially social and luncheon companions. Obtain any information that would indicate SILVERMAN knew ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or that he was engaged in subversive activities.

WHA:MFL
74-94
2 cc: New York

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

174-1333-2672
E B
37 APR 4 1949

61 APR 6 1949

5-749

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To : Director, FBI Date: 3/15/49

From : SAC, Norfolk

Subject: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Relet from Washington Field to Bureau dated 3/10/49 requesting that this office contact the District Office, Texas Oil Company, Norfolk, Virginia, and ascertain if ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS purchased gasoline by charge account in Connecticut or New Hampshire during August, 1937.

Mr. R. A. MORRISON, Credit Manager, Norfolk Division, Texas Oil Company, Olney Road and Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia, advised that the company rule authorized the destruction of credit slips after four years. As a precautionary measure and as a matter of cooperation, Mr. MORRISON caused a check to be made of all available records in an effort to locate some trace of the HISS account. He stated that neither credit slips nor any other evidence could be found pertaining to the HISS account.

RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-21-82 BY SP2 MAC
266,586

LWK:snb
65-487

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC: New York (65-14920) (AMSD)

RECORDED - 109 74-1333-2673
EX 13
27 APR 4 1949
RECEIVED
61 APR 6 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Re Washington Field letter dated February 25, 1949.

During an interview had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on March 8, 1949, he was questioned concerning the information supplied by HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH to the effect that CHAMBERS paid him $50.00 on two occasions. CHAMBERS categorically denied that he had paid WADLEIGH this sum at any time. He stated not only did he have no recollection of making this payment but that the payment of sums to persons who were full-time employees was "not in the pattern".

It is suggested that WADLEIGH be interrogated further concerning the details of these payments.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RECORDED

CC Washington Field

RECORDED - 109 174-1333-2674

F B I

37 APR 4 1949

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

FXP:EMD
65-14920

61 APR 6 1949

174-1333-2674

Kisseloff-5680

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 16, 1949

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York teletype, 3/15/49.

Enclosed herewith are the following for the New York Office:

1. Copy of search warrant issued to SA JOHN J. O'TOOLE.
2. Copy of affidavit of SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN for search warrant.
3. Copy of return made on search warrant.
4. Copy of receipt for property taken from FELIX INSLERMAN.

The property seized, namely, one Ernamann-Bob camera and one Leica camera, was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on January 9, 1949, and is still in their possession. According to the Laboratory report by letter of February 23, 1949, the Ernamann-Bob camera has been given the symbol K-250 and the Leica camera has been given the symbol K-251.

cc - New York (Enclosures)
REGISTERED - SPECIAL DELIVERY
Return Receipt Requested.
65-1574
JJO'T:mfs

DEF[illegible]

RECORDED - 109 74-1333-2675
37 APR 4 1949

61 APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5681

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/16/49

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re New York teletype 3/15/49 concerning apartment in Baltimore where CRANE did photographic work, also requesting that photographs of the vicinities of 112 E. Madison St. (SPIEGEL apartment) and 14 W. Franklin St. (CRANE apartment), both Baltimore, Md., be forwarded to the Los Angeles and New York Offices for exhibition respectively to CRANE and CHAMBERS for identification purposes. WILLIAM EDWARD

In compliance, there are forwarded with copies of this letter to both Los Angeles and New York seven photographs of each of the above vicinities (fourteen photographs in all to each office). A similar set of fourteen photographs, with the negatives, is being retained in the files of the Baltimore Office for possible future use.

DEF ... R: ...

FGJ:mhp
65-1642

cc: New York (65-14920)(Enclosures 14)
Los Angeles (100-30409) Enclosures 14) AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

W

RECORDED - 109 MAR 18 3 08 PM 1949 RECEIVED 174-1333-2676 37 APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-5682

61 APR 6 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/16/49

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Bufile 74-1333

Reference New York teletype dated March 12, 1949, concerning records at Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles of cars registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS.

By teletype dated March 14, 1949, the Baltimore office advised the New York office that all information requested in referenced New York teletype has already been furnished New York in Baltimore teletype dated February 23, 1949. Referenced Baltimore teletype stated with regard to the 1934 Ford sedan that "there is no record of registration of this car in Maryland prior to August 2, 1937 under any name. The registration application filed by Mrs. CHAMBERS from which previous ownership or registration in another state might have been obtained has since been destroyed." In other words, no transfer of title for the 1934 Ford sedan from DAVID BREEN to Mrs. CHAMBERS in 1937 is available in the files of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles. If Mrs. CHAMBERS turned in an out-of-state title for the 1934 Ford sedan when it was first registered in Maryland on August 2, 1937, such title showing previous ownership of this car has also been destroyed. Accordingly, in referenced Baltimore teletype dated February 23, 1949, the Albany office was requested to check the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles for registration of the 1934 Ford sedan prior to August 2, 1937.

DEFERRED RECORD

However, JAMES B. JONES, Principal Clerk, Title File Division, Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on March 14, 1949, that although the out-of-state title or registration card furnished by Mrs. CHAMBERS, which would have become a part of her application for a Maryland title for the 1934 Ford sedan, has been destroyed, there is available at the office of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles the original title to this vehicle, issued to ESTHER CHAMBERS by the Maryland Commissioner of Motor Vehicles on August 2, 1937. A photographic copy of this title is enclosed herewith for the use of the New York office.

In addition, there is enclosed for the New York office a photographic copy of the application for title for the 1937 black Ford 4-door sedan, Motor #18-4095821, Maryland title B-457146, presently owned by Mrs. CHAMBERS. Original of this document is also on file at the office of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles.

MICHAEL A. NOPPENGER, Registrar of Titles, Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore -18, Maryland, is a competent witness to introduce any of the records referred to above.

RECORDED - 109 74-1333-2677
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INDEXED - 109
37 APR 4 1949

WCP:dfl
65-1642
c.c. New York (Enc.) VIA AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
c.c. Washington Field Office

61 APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5683

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 16, 1949

FROM: SAC, Washington Field Office

SUBJECT: PHILIP RENO B. 6/22/13, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
Internal Security - R
Espionage - R. (WFO #100-20378)
Bufile 74-1333
"JAHAM; Perjury; Espionage-R; Internal Security -R; (WFO 74-94)

Report of SA JAMES FREW, dated February 24, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
WFO letter to the Pittsburgh Office dated February 14, 1949.

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b7D

Files of the Washington Field Office reflect that in 1941, [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, furnished the following information concerning SAM ZIBIT.

"ZIBIT works at the Social Security Agency and is active in Local #10 of V. F. W. A. He is a trusted lieutenant of Craig Vincent and George Campbell and has been a friend of the leaders of the V.F.W.A. for some years. I have no personal knowledge of his activities, but I would consider him a person to investigate because of his friends.

STEIN

ZIBIT was a particular friend of PHILIP RENO, former president of V.F.W.A. Local #10, but who was transferred to Denver. This man, RENO, was vice president of the D. C. Council, V.F.W.A., when Arthur Stein and other leaders of the C.I.O. in D. C., that his wife, RUTH, was for some time the private secretary to SIDNEY KATZ, Secretary of the Maryland and D.-C. Industrial Union Council, C. I. O. This means being in the inner circle of the Communist Party, and ZIBIT was friendly with all of these people."

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

WFO files further reflect the following information concerning ZIBIT:

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b7D

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, furnished information which indicated that ZIBIT was active in the Communist Party at Washington, D. C. in 1948, and was elected to the City Committee, at the District of Columbia Communist Party Convention, held August 27 and 28, 1948; aka that ZIBIT was in charge of the Trade Union Commission, one of a number of Commissions organized to work under the City Committee.

The WFO files indicate that ZIBIT was formerly employed by the Social Security Board, as an Assistant Statistician in 1943, and that his residence was 3921 Elbert Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia.

JJM:lc

100-20378

cc-Pittsburgh
WFO 74-94
WFO 100-19454
New York
Richmond (100-6358)

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109

74-1333-2678
B

37 APR 4 1949

APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5684

ZIBIT

Investigation conducted at 3921 Elbert Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia, disclosed that SAMUEL ZIBIT and his wife, Mildred, moved from that address on March 1, 1949, to 408 North Kanawha Street, Beckley, West Virginia, and that SAMUEL ZIBIT was to be employed as a statistician by the United Mine Workers, in connection with their public health program.

The Pittsburgh Office is requested to interview SAMUEL ZIBIT regarding his knowledge of the activities of Philip Reno in particular; also for information concerning the activities of his brother, Franklin Victor Reno, who has stated that he used the Communist Party name of Lance Clark; whether he knew of the existence of the Whittaker Chamber's apparatus; any information he may have regarding the furnishing of Government information to unauthorized persons.

It is requested that Washington Field Office be advised of the results of the interview requested.

2678

Kisseloff-5685

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 16, 1949

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Enclosed herewith is the report of SA HOWARD A. KING dated March 16, 1949 at Indianapolis in the above-entitled case containing details of an interview with JESSICA RHINE, 825 Eugene Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

As the Bureau is aware, considerable investigation has been conducted in the past in connection with the activities of Mrs. RHINE. She was considered a key figure in the Philadelphia Division prior to the time she came to Indianapolis as Regional Director of the Food and Tobacco Workers - CIO. In the spring of 1948 Mrs. RHINE became a State Director of the Progressive Party of Indiana, formerly known as the Indiana Citizens for Wallace, and was extremely active in behalf of the WALLACE campaign prior to the general elections in November 1948. Recently Agents of this office observed GEORGE SANDY, Chairman of District No. 10, CP-USA, proceed to the RHINE residence at 825 Eugene Street, and it is believed that Communist Party meetings are held on occasion at Mrs. RHINE's residence.

Mrs. RHINE advised that as far as she knows her husband, HENRY RHINE, is presently residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was known to have visited her during the Christmas holidays of 1948.

HAK:a
Enclosure (Removed for file) H L Jones.
cc: New York
65-2027

5 ENCL

DECLASSIFIED

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INDEXED - 109

174-1333-2679
B B
37 APR 1949

61 APR 6 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1949

FROM SAC, Buffalo

SUBJECT: JAHAM,
PERJURY,
ESPIONAGE - R.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Re Washington Field letter to Bureau dated February 28th last.

There is enclosed herewith for the New York Office, one copy of the "Orient" dated 1928. This is the Annual Senior Class Publication by the East High School in Rochester, N.Y. On Page 31 of the "Orient" appears a picture of THELMA OSTER. According to the best available information, this photograph was taken in late 1927.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

There is no photograph of THELMA OSTER available at the Board of Education in Rochester, New York.

The "Orient" was obtained from ANNE BASSETT, the Girls Adviser at East High School, Rochester and it will be necessary that this copy of the "Orient" be returned to her.

In accordance with the request contained in referenced letter the New York Office is requested to exhibit this picture of THELMA OSTER to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In the event, it is deemed necessary to have a photograph made of this picture, it is requested that one copy of the photograph be sent to this office for possible future use.

The issue of the "Orient" which is enclosed to the New York Office, should be returned to the Buffalo Office as soon as possible so that it may be returned to ANNE BASSETT at East High School Rochester.

65-1928
RGA:MJK
Enclosure to New York
cc: New York
cc: Washington Field

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

174-1333-2680

67 APR 4 1949

61 APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5687

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Reference is made to the report of SA. Paul G. Taylor, at New Orleans dated March 8, 1949, in instant matter. Attached to this report were photographs of the premises 819, 821 and 823 Bienville Street, New Orleans, La.

These photographs were exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on March 16, 1949. He was unable to identify the buildings in these photographs as being any of the ones he occupied in the fall of 1919 with ANTHONY MUELLER. CHAMBERS related that it was his recollection that the place that he and MUELLER resided in during the year 1919, was located in the rear of two other houses that faced on Bienville Street. He also recalled that this was a two-story, wooden building. In further describing these premises he related that there was a high board fence extending along the sidewalk in front of 821 and 823 Bienville Street, and that there was a small alley between the two buildings facing on Bienville Street and that the entrance to this alley was gained by opening a gate in this wooden fence; that one proceeded through the alley to the rear of the houses facing on the street and that there were two, almost identical, wooden buildings behind the two buildings facing the street; that these buildings were connected by a wooden runway at about the second floor level. Immediately adjacent to these buildings, on the west side, was a small court which contained several banana trees. Immediately adjacent to the court containing the banana trees was a power plant. He also recalled that in back of the two rear houses there was a large court.

It is suggested that further investigation be conducted in an effort to locate the house described above by CHAMBERS. For the assistance of the New Orleans Office there is attached a chart which was prepared as a result of CHAMBERS' recollections as to the location of the house in which he stayed during the period in question.

Enc. 1. for New Orleans
TGS:HD
65-14920

cc: New Orleans

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

74-1333-2686

RECORDED - 109

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37 APR 4 1949

61 APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5688

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

By letter dated March 15, 1949 WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, 702 East North Street, Appleton, advised this office that he planned on attending a meeting of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco, California between March 26 and April 4, 1949. During this period he expects to stay at the Hotel St. Francis, at least the first part of his stay. He stated his schedule is not complete but part of his time will be spent in visiting various industrial laboratories. He expects to return to Appleton, Wisconsin about April 4. PIGMAN advised his wife, who will remain in Appleton, will be kept informed of his whereabouts at all times and that he can be reached through her. RUC.

CEL:EH
65-786

2 cc: New York

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61 APR 6 1949

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-2683 Kisseloff-5690

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU:

1 photo of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN taken in 1933, at which time SILVERMAN was 33 yrs. old.

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

WFO FILE NO: 74-94

Kisseloff-5692

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

TAKEN 1933 AGE 33

74-1333-2683

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-5693

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 21, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal.,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949. The New York City Division is office of origin.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Background: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was named by Miss ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY in recent HCUA hearings as one of persons who were supplying confidential information to unauthorized sources when he was employed by the War Department, 1943 to 1945. SILVERMAN was also mentioned by CHAMBERS concerning this same matter when he recently went before an HCUA hearing.

Attention is called to the fact that according to CHAMBERS, during the latter part of December, 1936, or the first part of January, 1937, three Persian rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. from New York City. Thereafter, SILVERMAN delivered one rug in D. C. to the late HARRY DEXTOR WHITE, and subsequently delivered a second rug to ALGER HISS at a pre-arranged meeting. At the time, CHAMBERS accompanied HISS.

Request St. Paul Office interview MERTON B. TICE, 517 N. Duff St., Mitchell, South Dakota re receipt of rugs by SILVERMAN, also associates and activities by SILVERMAN during his residence, 1936 to 1938, at 2138 California St., N. W., Washington, D. C., during which time he and MERTON B. TICE were neighbors. SILVERMAN lived in apartment 409 and TICE in apartment 410. TICE was employed by the Federal Alcohol Administration, Department of Treasury until he resigned March 8, 1946.

Enclosed is a photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN taken in 1933, at which time SILVERMAN was 33 years old.

Photograph

CCC:aef
74-94
Enclosure:
cc: New York City
cc: St. Paul

109 ENCL

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174-1333-2683

61 APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5694

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois
March 22, 1949

AIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Re Chicago letter to Bureau dated February 23, 1949 furnishing the identities of fellow employees of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and the WFO letter to Bureau dated March 3, 1949, which, among other leads, requests that information be developed concerning SILVERMAN's duty with the Division of Monetary Research, U.S. Treasury Department, from July 1941 to March 1942 on a non-reimbursable loan from the Railroad Retirement Board. The San Francisco and Baltimore Offices did not receive copies of the above letters.

EUGENE MARTIN, Personnel Department, Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, advised that no record of SILVERMAN's loan to the Treasury Department could be located, and that attendance records revealed that SILVERMAN was at the RRB during the period from July 1941 to March 1942. MARTIN explained that it would be necessary to show SILVERMAN as being on duty at the RRB during the period that he may have been on non-reimbursable loan inasmuch as the RRB would be paying him during this period.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

V. PAUL CARNEY, Former Chief Personnel Officer, RRB, who is currently in the Legal Department of this agency, advised that he was in the Personnel Department from July 1941 to March 1942 but had no recollection that SILVERMAN had been loaned to the Treasury Department.

MARY F. LINKINS, Secretary to the Board, RRB, Chicago, after checking the records in her office and making inquiries in several departments of the

WAA-JCS
65-3290

cc. (3) Washington Field
(3) Baltimore
(2) New York
(2) San Francisco

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61 APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5695

RRB, advised that she was unable to locate any information indicating that SILVERMAN was on non-reimbursable loan to the Treasury Department.

WALTER MATSCHECK, Research Director, RRB, Chicago, who assumed this position immediately after SILVERMAN left the RRB on March 26, 1942, advised that after checking the records of his office, he could locate no information to the effect that SILVERMAN had been loaned to the Treasury Department.

JACK M. ELKIN, Assistant Research Director, RRB, who has been employed by this agency since October 20, 1936, advised that he knew SILVERMAN but had no recollection that the latter had been loaned to any other agency. ELKIN advised that DONALD V. WEAVER, formerly Chief Economist at the RRB until about 1939, may have done some work for other government agencies.

ELKIN also stated that although he did not know how SILVERMAN happened to be employed by the RRB, he recalled that he had heard rumors that SILVERMAN was a close friend of LAUCHLIN CURRIE, former aide to President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, and that SILVERMAN also was known to and relied upon to some extent for advice by President ROOSEVELT. ELKIN related that he heard these rumors shortly after coming to the RRB in 1936 but could not vouch for their authenticity. It should be noted that an LGE investigation was conducted concerning ELKIN in which considerable information indicating disloyalty was developed.

Inasmuch as WEAVER's name was not on the previous list of fellow employees of SILVERMAN furnished by Mr. MARTIN of the RRB Personnel Department, and included in the Chicago letter of February 23, 1949, a review of old payroll records at the RRB was made with the result that the following additional persons, including WEAVER, employed in the Research Department, were identified:

> CAROLINE ABRAMS, 2920 Ontario Avenue, Washington, D.C., Temporary Associate Economist; employed April 1, 1936 to November 3, 1936. As of March 7, 1944 she was employed as CAROLINE DECAUX nee ABRAMS by the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

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Kisseloff-5696

Miss THURLEY L. ANDREWS, 1527 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C., Assistant Clerk-Steno; appointed September 6, 1938; transferred to OEM April 23, 1942. As of September 20, 1943, Miss ANDREWS was employed by the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D.C. It is believed that while with the RRB she was assigned to the Office of A. G. SILVERMAN.

CHARLES BRAGMAN, 1401 Edgewood Street, Arlington, Virginia, Temporary Economic Statistician; appointed June 16, 1936; transferred to OPA June 30, 1942.

WALTER J. COUPER, 1 St. Andrews Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland; Assistant Chief Economist; appointed January 15, 1938; resigned October 31, 1940 to accept another position.

EDITH W. WHITEIS nee EASTERWOOD, 317 Otway Avenue, Capitol Heights, Maryland; Stenographer; appointed September 9, 1936; transferred to War Department August 17, 1942.

GAIL N. FERRIS, 4015 Sheets Avenue, Brentwood, Maryland; Assistant Statistical Clerk; appointed August 23, 1937; transferred to Department of Commerce March 23, 1941.

WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY, 5000 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Maryland; Economic Statistician; appointed November 6, 1941; resigned February 1, 1942 to go to the Treasury Department.

RAYMOND W. JEWELL, Junior Economist; appointed April 15, 1936; transferred to the Civil Service Commission July 17, 1940. JEWELL's address was listed as 2428 Eunice Street, Berkley, California. In May 1948 an inquiry was received by the RRB from HARRY F. KRANZ, Regional Director, Civil Service Commission, San Francisco, inasmuch as JEWELL was an applicant for a position as an administrative officer.

MARVEL KELLER, 2909 Olive Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Assistant Economist; appointed December 2, 1938; transferred to Department of Commerce January 22, 1940.

9681

Kisseloff-5697

CELIA J. LISENSKY, 512 Randolph Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; appointed April 15, 1936; transferred to OEM February 1, 1942. Miss LISENSKY was in the office of the Chief Economist from November 16, 1937 to August 1, 1939.

CHARLES E. MALOY, 5231 5th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Temporary Assistant Supervisor; appointed June 17, 1936; resigned November 1, 1936. MALOY later applied for a position with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

GLADYS R. NICHOLS, Box 345, Vienna, Virginia; Secretary; appointed August 5, 1936; transferred to OEM March 23, 1942. From August 1, 1939 to the time of resignation Miss NICHOLS was employed in the Information Service of the RRB, which was under the general supervision of SILVERMAN.

JAMES W. O'BRIEN, 4631 Chesapeake Street, Washington, D.C.; Temporary Junion Economist; appointed June 17, 1936; resigned October 22, 1936.

TEDFORD SCHOONOVER, 4012 47th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Temporary Senior Economist; appointed June 17, 1936; employed in Research Department until October 16, 1936; continued with the RRB in another department until January 1, 1940, at which time he transferred to the National Mediation Board.

MILDRED STEIN nee FISHMAN (husband - HERBERT STEIN of FDIC), 244 Willow Avenue, Tacoma Park, Maryland; Junior Economist; appointed November 17, 1938; resigned March 11, 1942 to remain at home.

ALVIN M. WARDEN, 2114 N Street, N.W., Apartment 43, Washington, D.C.; Senior Statistical Draftsman; appointed September 6, 1938; transferred to Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, August 8, 1940.

DONALD V. WEAVER, 1332 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Assistant Chief Economist; appointed April 1, 1936; transferred to Commodity Exchange Corporation, Department of Agriculture, June 6, 1939.

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Kisseloff-5698

The review of the payroll records also revealed that JAMES A. DAILEY was a Board member of the Railroad Retirement Board at the time SILVERMAN was hired and continued until August 28, 1938. DAILEY represented the railroads and was known to be employed by the New York Central Railroad. His last address was listed as 3016 Tilden Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. but his legal residence was Ossining, New York, where he is believed to be now residing.

The payroll records review also indicated that the following persons were employed by the RRB and may have pertinent information concerning SILVERMAN's employment:

CHARLES L. HODGE, 5261 Old Dominion Drive, Arlington, Virginia; appointed March 1, 1937; transferred to the State Department October 21, 1945. From April 25, 1938 to March 1, 1939 HODGE was secretary to the RRB.

R. B. BRONSON, 2701 23rd Road North, Arlington, Virginia; Secretary to the RRB; appointed February 16, 1936; resigned June 30, 1938. A letter concerning BRONSON was received by the RRB in 1941 from the Civilian Personnel Division, War Department.

ALICE MARGARET DEMERJIAN, 2 Normandy Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland; appointed April 1, 1936; transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare January 6, 1943. She was Private Secretary and later Chief Administrative Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, MURRAY W. LATIMER.

HELEN C. ANDERSON, 3726 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Secretary to MURRAY LATIMER, RRB Chairman; appointed October 5, 1936; resigned October 9, 1940 for personal reasons.

[redacted] Personnel Training Officer, RRB, Chicago, who has been employed by the RRB since 1938 and who should be considered as a confidential informant, advised that in his opinion ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was brought into the RRB by MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman of the RRB, from its inception in about 1935 until 1946. [redacted] described LATIMER as a person with

b7D

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Kisseloff-5699

left wing tendencies and gave as his reason the fact that LATIMER favored suspected Communists in the RRB and was cited on several occasions by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

[redacted] continued that LATIMER, as Chief Executive Officer of the RRB, exercised particular control over the Legal Department and the Research Department. [redacted] described both of these departments as having been dominated for many years by suspected Communists and persons with left wing tendencies. b7D

In this respect he cited SILVERMAN and also stated that for a number of years the Law Department was under the direction of LESTER SCHOENE, a person regarded by [redacted] as having left wing tendencies who later formed a law firm in Washington, D.C. with MILTON KRAMER and CHARLES FAMELLI, both former RRB lawyers, whom [redacted] also described as a part of the left wing group in the Legal Department.

When questioned as to what he meant by left wing, [redacted] stated that he used this term to describe persons of suspected Communist tendencies. He emphasized that in most instances, except as indicated hereafter, he had no definite information concerning persons listed herein except rumors which were common at the Railroad Retirement Board, and information which had been made public by the HCUA. Also, many of the persons whom [redacted] considered to be left wing were active in the United Federal Workers of America - CIO. b7D

With respect to the list of persons in the Research Department included above, [redacted] commented that BRAGMAN, COUPER, HINCKLEY, JEWELL, and KELLER were known to him and believed to be part of the left wing group.

He also included in this group one JESSICA RHINE nee BUCK (husband - HENRY RHINE), whom he stated was cited on numerous occasions by the HCUA and who worked for the RRB as a stenographer and clerk from March 25, 1936 until January 15, 1942, when she resigned to enter private employment. During the above period she resided at 4629 43rd Place N.W., Washington, D.C.

[redacted] also described ALICE DEMERJIAN and HELEN C. ANDERSON as persons he regarded as being in the left wing group and believed that both had been cited by the HCUA. He know that DEMERJIAN was very active in the UFWA-CIO.

268 21

Kisseloff-5700

[redacted] recommended CHARLES L. HODGE, who presently is employed in the State Department at Washington, D.C., as a person whom BURKE believed to be reliable and one who would be in a position to know about SILVERMAN's position with the RRB. b7D

With respect to the Chicago letter to the Bureau dated February 23, 1949 listing various persons employed at the Research Department of the RRB, BURKE cited the following as persons in the left wing group of the department:

SOLOMON SMITH KUZNETS;

JOSEPH J. SENTURIA;

BERTHA BLAIR;

S. HERBERT UNTERBERGER;

RUTH E. WARNKE;

JOSEPH M. GILLMAN;

HAROLD WOOL;

J. EDWARD ELY;

JACK M. ELKIN;

GEORGE GUSSMAN;

HELEN F. ROBISON nee FEINSOD;

MARGARET GREENFIELD.

[redacted] also believed that CLEMENT WINSTON, EDWIN MEDBURY FITCH, CHARLES G. GOOR, and HELEN H. BARTIMER, also listed in the February 23rd letter, may have exhibited left wing tendencies but was not sure of their positions. b7D

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With respect to WALTER J. COUPER, [redacted] stated that he was formerly an Associate Professor of Economics at Yale, where reportedly he was discharged for Communist activities. [redacted] also said that COUPER was brought into the RRB by LATIMER, after which they closely associated at the Board. b7D

[redacted] also described SILVERMAN and MARGARET GREENEIELD as close associates of LATIMER at the RRB.

Shortly after [redacted] came to the RRB in 1938 he was invited by MARVEL KELLER to attend a mass meeting in downtown Washington, D.C. Upon arriving at this meeting [redacted] learned to his surprise that it was sponsored by the Communist Party and that Mother BLOOR, while a well-known Communist Party leader, was the principal speaker. [redacted] recalled that CHARLES BRAGMAN, MARVEL KELLER, JESSICA RHINE and another RRB employee, BEN PERELSWEIG, were in attendance. He thought possibly that HAROLD WOOL and HERBERT UNTERBERGER, who were listed in the February 23, 1949 Chicago letter, may have been present but could not recall definitely that they attended.

He also stated that on another occasion during the STALIN-HITLER pact, he heard WOOL, PERELSWEIG and another RRB employee, MORTIMER GOLDSTEIN, defend Russia's position in conformance with what [redacted] knew to be the Communist Party line at that time.

Attention of the Bureau is directed to the fact that during the period from 1939 to 1942 there were a large number of clerks, stenographers and machine operators employed in the Research Department of the RRB under the general supervision of SILVERMAN. As these persons were not likely to have had any contact with SILVERMAN, and as many were employed only on a temporary basis, a review of old payroll records was not conducted to establish their identities. The Bureau is requested to advise whether it desires to have a list of those persons furnished to the appropriate offices in order that they may be interviewed.

The attention of San Francisco and Baltimore is directed to the fact that Washington Field Office letter of March 3, 1949 requested that information be developed to verify the fact that SILVERMAN was on a non-reimbursable loan to the Division of Monetary Research, U.S. Treasury Department, from

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July 1941 to March 1942 from the RRB.

This letter also stated that according to WHITAKER CHAMBERS, three Persian rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C. from New York City during the latter part of December 1936 or the first part of January 1937. Thereafter SILVERMAN delivered one rug to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE and subsequently delivered a second rug to ALGER HISS at a pre-arranged meeting on the outskirts of Washington, D.C. in the vicinity of Maryland University. CHAMBERS advised that SILVERMAN put the rug in his car and drove to the pre-arranged meeting place and that he, CHAMBERS, accompanied by ALGER HISS in the latter's automobile, met SILVERMAN, where the transfer of the rug from SILVERMAN's car to HISS' car was made.

In conducting interviews the Washington Field Office letter suggested that efforts should be made to substantiate the allegation regarding the rugs as described above.

The Washington Field Office letter of March 3, 1949 also revealed that it has been requested that a departmentalwide investigation be conducted with regard to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and that individuals associated with SILVERMAN during his government employment be interviewed along lines heretofore followed in this investigation.

The San Francisco Office is requested to interview RAYMOND W. JEWELL concerning SILVERMAN's employment at the RRB.

The New York Office is requested to interview JAMES N. DAILEY, former Board member, presently believed to be with the New York Central Railroad concerning SILVERMAN's employment with the RRB.

Copies of this letter are being forwarded to the Baltimore Office inasmuch as a number of persons residing within the territory of that office are listed herein. The Washington Field Office should notify Baltimore in the event interview of these persons is desired.

The Washington Field Office will interview persons listed in this letter as residing within its territory.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain

G. R. MC SWAIN, SAC

Kisseloff-5703

26821

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: March 22, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

For the information of the Los Angeles Office, on March 3, 1949, the New York Office teletyped the Washington Field Office to prepare a chronology on the microfilm given to the HCUA by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 2, 1948. This is the microfilm that was secreted by CHAMBERS in the pumpkin on his farm and consisted of three rolls of undeveloped film in aluminum containers and two rolls of developed film wrapped in wax paper.

On March 4, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested Houston to interview Mr. ROBERT E. STRIPLING, former Chief Investigator of the HCUA, with respect to any action he had taken concerning these films. Houston has replied that STRIPLING could not be reached at his home in San Augustine, Texas, and that he was enroute to Washington, D. C. STRIPLING was in Washington for two or three days and left unexpectedly on March 21, 1949. He plans to drive to Los Angeles where he will speak on March 29, 1949 under the auspices of a motion picture organization headed by ADOLPH MENJOU and JAMES McINNIS, former Vice-President of MGM. Friends of STRIPLING at the HCUA believe he will probably contact and may stay with one JAMES STEDMAN while in Los Angeles. STRIPLING does not expect to stay in Los Angeles more than two or three days.

The Los Angeles Division should interview STRIPLING with regard to the microfilm mentioned above. HCUA investigators have advised that it is their recollection that STRIPLING was pictured with this film on one or two occasions, probably in late January or early February, 1949. It is noted that a picture of the film and STRIPLING was taken shortly after the film was located. This picture has already been viewed and it is unnecessary to question STRIPLING in this regard except to determine from him whether or not the film left the HCUA office. DEFERRED RECORDING

The Washington Field Office is in possession of facts concerning the development of the film and of the trip taken with the film by Investigator WHEELER to Rochester, New York and to the Dupont Plant in New Jersey. Details in connection with the examination of the film by the Bureau are of course known to this office. For further information of the Los Angeles Office, the third part of the referenced teletype is quoted:

> "Third re all so called pumpkin microfilm designated GJ exhibits fortyseven thru fiftyone, WFO is requested to determine identity of all individuals having possession of same from time of delivery of same by CHAMBERS to

DDC:cl
74-94
cc - Los Angeles (AMSD)
New York

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174-1333-2685

Kisseloff-5704

DDC:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: JAHAM
March 22, 1949

HCUA investigators on December second last to date and action taken by these persons with relation to film while in their possession. Assistant Director E. J. CONNELLY requests expeditious investigation and report for necessary assistance in proper preparation of summary report."

Los Angeles should interview STRIPLING while he is in that city and it is pointed out that after STRIPLING leaves Los Angeles, he is believed to intend motoring to San Augustine, Texas and from there to Midland, Texas. As a probably consequence, STRIPLING will be to all practical purposes not available for interview for some time and New York deems it imperative to the successful preparation of a summary report that STRIPLING be interviewed immediately.

Kisseloff-5705

2685

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 22, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM

By report of Special Agent Elvin L. Barton dated 2-12-49 at Portland, an interview with Raymond D. Jameson and his wife, Dorothy, Route 4, Box 104, Corvallis, Oregon, was set out. The Jamesons were formerly neighbors of Alger and Priscilla Hiss, having resided at 3334 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., from about January, 1941, to May, 1943. Mrs. Dorothy Jameson stated that she became acquainted with Priscilla Hiss in January, 1942, or thereabouts, when the Civilian Defense groups were organized, at which time Priscilla Hiss became Chairman of Housing for their section of Civilian Defense. It is to be recalled that the Hisses resided at 3415 Volta Place from about January, 1938, to 1943. Mrs. Jameson, in endeavoring to recall other persons in the neighborhood who might have been acquainted with Priscilla Hiss, mentioned the following individuals:

Mrs. Mortimer Graves,
3331 or 3333 Dent Place, N. W.,
whose husband was Executive Secretary, American Council of Learned Societies;

Mrs. John Fairbanks,
34th Street, N. W.,
whose husband was then with the Office of War Information and is now said to be a professor of Oriental history, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts;

Mrs. Meyer or Meyers,
3300 block of P Street, N. W.,
whose husband was affiliated with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There is no indication that the above-mentioned individuals have been interviewed, and it is therefore requested that the Washington Field and Boston Offices endeavor to locate and interview the above-mentioned individuals concerning their knowledge of or association with the Hisses during the period in question.

RFXO'K:RAA
65-14920

2 cc - Washington Field
2 cc - Boston

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oice of Contents from
L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date March 24, 1949 Case References 74-1333

Consigned to: SAC, Boston Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

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Mr. Harbo, 7641
Mr. Conrad, 7142
Mr. Downing, 7632
Mr. Jasztgar, 7601
Mr. Baughman, 7127

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8.
0164 through 0168 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REGISTERED
497447

Kisseloff-5707

REGISTERED MAIL

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment and initial this invoice; then return it to person whose name is checked in column at right. After this checked name has been initialled, invoice should be placed in administrative file

56 APR 5 1949

74-1333

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 22, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Renytels March 12 and 18, 1949, requesting interview with Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON, and WFOlet March 1, 1949.

[redacted] Mrs. CHAMBERS had [redacted] on the occasion mentioned in referenced WFOlet, Mrs. CHAMBERS and her daughter had been seated in the doctor's anteroom and that following the doctor's examination of TIMOTHY HOBSON, the doctor accompanied PRISCILLA HISS and the child to the anteroom. ~~DEFERRED BIOGRAPHICS~~

At this time, Mrs. CHAMBERS' child arose and took a few steps, [redacted] that something was the matter with her daughter's foot or leg and advised her to have the child xrayed. [redacted]

[redacted] the child to Dr. M. I. BIERMAN, an xray specialist with offices at that time at 1835 - I Street, N. W. [redacted] that virtually this entire block is devoted to a medical center. Dr. BIERMAN is dead but his technical assistant, CHARLES STOHR, who was with BIERMAN from 1926 until BIERMAN's recent death, advised that his records had been maintained by his widow who resides at 1801 Floral Avenue, N. W. STOHR stated that approximately two months ago he was advised by Dr. BIERMAN's widow that she had thrown away these entire records inasmuch as his estate had been settled and her attorney told her that the records would be of no future use. Mrs. BIERMAN will be interviewed immediately.

[redacted] the attorney for HISS [redacted] is one JOHN DAVIS of the firm of SCHOENE, FREEHILL, KRAMER and DAVIS, 1625 - K Street, N. W., and that this individual [redacted] On January 19, 1949,

DDC:cl
74-94

cc - New York

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

174-1333-2687

F B I

APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5708

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SL.2 #266,378

DDC:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: JAHAM
March 22, 1949

this individual [redacted] Mrs. CHAMBERS requesting that Mrs. CHAMBERS [redacted] to DAVIS. This [redacted] did. DAVIS has very recently advised [redacted] that HISS' case is now being handled by one VEZZANA, mentioned in NYCtel of March 12, 1949. According to [redacted] DAVIS [redacted] that VEZZANA wants to bring the HISS case into Court with the idea of having his client discharged on a technicality of the law. DAVIS [redacted] according to the latter, that HISS wishes to be cleared by the trial rather than have his discharge hinge upon a legal technicality. b7D

With respect to the accident befalling TIMOTHY HOBSON, [redacted] HOBSON was hospitalized from February 19, 1937 to February 27, 1937; [redacted] the compound fracture was treated by [redacted] 915 - 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

[redacted] advised that he recalled this incident but that his records concerning it had been lost as a result of twice moving these records. He advised that while he did not know the exact sum he charged for this treatment, he would place it at about $200. He based this sum on the normal charges for such treatment. [redacted] said that there was a vague possibility that the records in this case were in the keeping of Doctors EDWARD LARKIN and JOHN A. TALBOT, who now maintain offices in room 602, at 1835 - I Street, N. W., but inquiry in that office of Mrs. AUDREY LANE reflects that there are no records in this matter maintained. Dr. LARKIN died on August 18, 1948. Dr. TALBOT is still practicing medicine. [redacted] stated that at the time he treated TIMOTHY HOBSON he was affiliated in practice with TALBOT and LARKIN. b7D

[redacted]

The Washington Field Office will, as indicated above, interview the widow of M. I. BIERMAN and will also interview Dr. ISADORE LATTMAN, an xray technician. [redacted] Mrs. CHAMBERS' child was sent to BIERMAN but admits the remote possibility exists that the child was sent to Dr. LATTMAN.

2687

Kisseloff-5709

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 24, 1949

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re New York letter March 15, 1949, requesting that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH be questioned further concerning the two $50 payments he alleges were made to him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Please be advised that on March 14, 1949, at which time WADLEIGH was being interrogated concerning other matters, he was questioned in connection with the two $50 payments and advised that he could add nothing further to the information he had already furnished. This information has already been set out in WFO letter dated February 25, 1949.

cc: New York

DDC:dmh
74-94

~~DEFERRED INDEXING~~

174-1333-2688
B B

RECORDED - 109

37 APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-5710

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: March 28, 1949

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to a letter to the Director from the SAC at New York, in the above-captioned matter, dated March 15, 1949, which indicated that Whittaker Chambers stated that a Mr. Appel, of the House Un-American Activities Committee, recently told him that the Army had captured in Germany a list of American Communists, who, according to what Chambers was told, were "people who could be used up to the hilt" and who "could be trusted."

Mr. Jones, of the Espionage Section, requested Mr. Reynolds to contact the Army in order to procure the list in question. This matter has been discussed with Major Carlan, of the Intelligence Division, who would have observed such a list if one had been received at the Intelligence Division. Major Carlan stated he had never seen such a list. He stated that, if such a list is in existence, it is apparently still in Europe. He stated he would address a communication to Europe and inquire regarding this matter.

This matter will be followed with Major Carlan, and you will be advised of all developments.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that this be forwarded to the Espionage Section for their information.

SWR:hke

Reports advised 4/18/49
Army informed 4/18/49
Info not available concerning capture of such list 4/6/50

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

74-1333-2689

74-1333-2689

FBI
APR 4 1949

Kissel 5711

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 29, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-7 Mac/Pb
#266,586

Re New York Teletype March 28, 1949 and Los Angeles letter March 25, 1949.

For the assistance of the New Orleans Office in conducting requested interview of Mrs. JAMES WATT, nee Margaret Gutelius, there is being forwarded as an enclosure for the New Orleans Office with a copy of this letter two photostatic copies of Washington Field Office letter, in captioned case, dated March 21, 1949, setting out the results of an interview with Mrs. PEYTON KERR.

In addition there are forwarded as enclosures with this letter for the information of the New Orleans Office photographs of the following:

(1) Two photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
(2) One picture containing two photographs of ALGER HISS
(3) One photograph of PRISCILLA HISS
(4) Two photographs of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.
(5) One photograph of FELIX A. INSLERMAN
(6) " " " PETER M. MAGRINI
(7) One picture showing two photographs of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE
(8) One photograph of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
(9) " " " VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF
(10) " " " WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
(11) " " " ELEANOR NELSON
(12) " " " MORRIS ASIMOW
(13) " " " MAX BEDACHT
(14) " " " CHARLES KRAMER
(15) " " " MAXIM LIEBER.

DEFINITE RECORD

CC: New Orleans (encs. 19) (AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY)

JPM:RFK
65-14920

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

174-1333-2690
37 APR 4 1949

APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5712

Mr. Felder

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 29 1949

~~V THIS IS FBI WA 0724~~

TELETYPE

FBI RICHMOND 3-29-49 2-46 P M M E C
DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. RELET FROM WASHINGTON FIELD MARCH FIFTEEN RE ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

COLONEL SAMUEL P. SPRATT, CARE HARGRAVE MILITARY ACADEMY, CHATHAM, VIRGINIA, RELATED THAT HE DOES NOT RECALL SILVERMAN AS TENANT OF TWO ONE THREE EIGHT CALIFORNIA STREET, NW, SPRATT SAID THAT HE RESIDED IN APARTMENT NUMBER ONE NAUGHT THREE INSTEAD OF FOUR NAUGHT THREE MENTIONED IN REFERENCED LETTER. SPRATT STATED THAT HIS WIFE ARLENE, DECEASED, HAD SOME FINANCIAL INTEREST IN INSTANT APARTMENT BUILDING AND IS UNABLE TO RECALL NAME OF REAL ESTATE FIRM WHICH HAD OFFICE ON FIFTEENTH STREET, NW, NEAR KAY STREET, WASHINGTON, DC, THAT HANDLED RENTALS. HE SUGGESTS THAT FORMER JANITOR, A NEGRO APPROXIMATELY SIXTY YEARS OLD, FIRST NAME UNKNOWN, LAST NAME STOCKLEY, WHO WAS EMPLOYED AT INSTANT BUILDING AND RESIDED ON PREMISES MANY YEARS BE INTERVIEWED. WASHINGTON WILL LOCATE STOCKLEY THROUGH PAST DIRECTORIES AND REAL ESTATE RECORDS FOR APPROPRIATE INTERVIEW.

74-1333-2691

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109
37 MAR 31 1949

AUERBACH

ACK AND HOLD PLS

CC OF TELETYPE TO NEW YORK VIA MAIL

2-52 PM OK FBI WA OVM

61 APR 6 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

CC + L Jones

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr.
M
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Ca
Mr. Ne
Miss Ga

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 12 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM NEWARK 29 4-54 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS-R. ESP-R REREP SA DAVID EDWIN TODD, SAN FRANCISCO MARCH TWENTYTHREE LAST. ALBERT E. RUTAN CAN BE CONTACTED CARE ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, SEVEN ONE ONE FIFTH AVENUE, NYC. SUGGEST NY OFFICE INTERVIEW SINCE COMPLETE BACKGROUND OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN AND ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH BENTLEY AVAILABLE THERE.

MC KEE

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

NK R 12 WA

NK R 4 NY

RECORDED - 109 174-1333-2692

INDEXED - 109

37 APR 4 1949

61 APR 6 1949

SAC New York

March 29, 1949

Director, FBI

OSS IA

[illegible] - I

Reference is made to Laboratory Report L-96192 LD dated March 18, 1949, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There is transmitted under separate cover by registered mail one photostatic copy of [illegible].

74-1333

RCF:JA

RECORDED - 109

124-1333-2693
B B
37 APR 6 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 16
MAR 30 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-5715

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 29, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Rebulet to Washington Field dated February 3, 1949 initiating a departmentalwise investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. New York should interview CHARLES W. (BILLY) CARPENTER, former associate of SILVERMAN at the U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C. For the information of New York, CHARLES W. CARPENTER was a close friend of SILVERMAN for several years. It is desired to determine SILVERMAN's activities and close personal friends during SILVERMAN's period of employment at the U. S. Tariff Commission from 1934 to 1936.

~~DEFERRED ORDERS~~

For the information of New York, CHARLES W. CARPENTER was born July 12, 1913 at Washington, D.C. and was employed as Junior Economist, U. S. Tariff Commission, from September 20, 1934 to April 9, 1943. It was during this period that CARPENTER became friendly with SILVERMAN. CARPENTER's last known address is reflected to be 162 Westside Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York.

FRM:NJB
74-94

cc - New York

RECORDED - 109 174-1333-2694
F B I
37 APR 4 1949

INDEXED - 109

Kisseloff-5716

61 APR 6 1949

EX-107

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date ~~3/23/49~~ Case References ~~74-1333~~

Consigned to: ~~New York~~

List of Contents

1-152

One photostatic copy of 166.

Mr. Harbo, 7641
Mr. Conrad, 7142
Mr. Downing, 6228 IB
Mr. Sizoo, 7601
Mr. Baughman, 7121

SHIPPING SECTION
RECEIVED
MAR 29 1949 P.M.
8

RECEIVED
497841

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment and initial this invoice; then return it to person whose name is checked in column at right. After this checked name has been initialled, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

Kisseloff-5717

74-1333

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to New York teletype March 28, 1949 in captioned case requesting an interview of VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF.

For the assistance of the Washington Field Office there is being forwarded as enclosures with a copy of this letter photographs of the following:

(1) Two photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
(2) One photograph of ALGER HISS
(3) " " " PRISCILLA HISS
(4) Two photographs of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.
(5) One photograph of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
(6) One photograph of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
(7) " " " MORRIS ASIMOW
(8) One picture containing two photographs of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE
(9) One photograph of CHARLES KRAMER
(10) " " " FELIX A. INSLERMAN
(11) " " " MAX BEDACHT
(12) " " " ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was.
(13) " " " MAXIM LIEBER
(14) " " " PETER MAGRINI.

In regard to MAGRINI, it is suggested that it may be advisable not to display this photograph to VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF at this time since investigation is presently being conducted on MAGRINI to determine if he is actively engaged in espionage at the present time.

CC: Washington Field (encs. 16) SPECIAL DELIVERY

DEFERRED RECORDING

JPM:RFK
65-14920

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/21/87 BY SP-2 mnc/pb #266,386

RECORDED - 109 74-1333-26 95

INDEXED - 109

EX-137

61 APR 6 1949

5-39

MARCH 30, 1949

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 30 4:30 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R, RENYTEL MARCH TWENTYEIGHT LAST AND WFOTEL MARCH THIRTY RE MARY AND HUGH MARTIN; ADOLPH RUBENS. MARY MARTIN NOW MARIA OLKOWSKA AKA MARY OLKE, RESIDES ONE FOUR NAUGHT NINE FIFTEENTH ST., N.W., APARTMENT FOUR TWO. UPON INTERVIEW STATES KNEW ONE AARON RUBENS IN RIGA, LATVIA, AT TIME HUGH MARTIN THERE AND THAT RUBENS WAS TICKET AGENT FOR HOLLAND AMERICAN LINE AND INVOLVED WITH ONE HARRY HALL, U. S. VICE CONSUL, IN FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING PASSAGE AND VISAS FOR LATVIAN JEWS TO US AND OTHER COUNTRIES. ASKED IF RUBENS WAS COMMUNIST, OLKOWSKA SAID QUOTE DEFINITELY YES UNQUOTE. RUBENS DID NOT WORK FOR HUGH MARTIN. ACCORDING OLKOWSKA, HALL DISCHARGED FOR ACTION OUTLINED ABOVE. OLKOWSKA CONTINUED BY STATING NEXT MET RUBENS IN PITTSBURGH AS SET OUT RENYTEL, BUT STATES DOES NOT KNOW POSITIVELY THAT RUBENS INVOLVED IN RUBENS-ROBINSON PASSPORT FRAUD IDENTICAL WITH LATVIAN RUBENS SHE KNEW IN RIGA AND PITTSBURGH. STATES MUST SEE PICTURE ADOLPH ARNOLD RUBENS. OLKOWSKA WILL BE SHOWN PICTURE AND REINTERVIEWED. STATEMENT WILL BE SECURED. OLKOWSKA LOCATED THROUGH LATVIAN FRIENDS EMPLOYED LIBRARY CONGRESS WHO ADVISE SHE IS MOST UNRELIABLE, HEAVY DRINKER AND GENERALLY PERSONA NON GRATA TO LOCAL LATVIANS OF GOOD REPUTE. INTERVIEWING AGENTS CONCUR THIS OPINION, AND BELIEVE WOULD NOT MAKE GOOD WITNESS. OLKOWSKA PRODUCED LETTERS INDICATING WAS EMPLOYED IN LABOR DEPT AS SET OUR RENYTEL AND NUMEROUS CLIPPINGS OF SPEECHES MADE BY HUGH MARTIN IN ANTI-BOLSHEVIST TONE. LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109

74-1333-2696

2696

Kisseloff-5719

EX-137

HOLLAND AMERICAN ADVISES AARON RUBENS EMPLOYMENT CAN BE VERIFIED THROUGH ROTTERDAM HOLLAND AMERICAN OFFICE. NYC SHOULD VERIFY THIS VIA NY HOLLAND AMERICAN OFFICE. WFO WILL CONTINUE INVESTIGATION, CHECK ON HARRY HALL AND READ REPORTS FROM RIGA BY MARTIN FOR MENTION OF RUBENS. NOTE OLKOWSKA BITTERLY ANTI SEMETIC AND MADE STATEMENT THAT ALL COMMUNISTS JEWS AND THAT RUBENS WAS A JEW COMMUNIST AND THAT ALL JEWS QUOTE SHOULD BE LOCKED UP END QUOTE.

HOTTEL

74-94

DDC:EM

RECEIVED - BUREAU

Kisseloff-5720

2696

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 27 30 4-29 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. INVESTIGATION IS PRESENTLY BEING CONDUCTED TO ASCERTAIN COMPLETE BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN MENTIONED PROMINENTLY BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS BEING A MEMBER OF AN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS IN WASHINGTON, DC. THE INQUIRY IS BEING MADE TO ESTABLISH SILVERMAN-S ACTIVITIES, ASSOCIATES, ESPECIALLY SOCIAL AND LUNCHEON COMPANIONS, OR INDICATIONS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY. INVESTIGATION REVEALS THAT DONALD V. WEAVER WAS FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR OF TRANSPORTATION AND THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD, WASHINGTON, DC. IT HAS BEEN ALLEGED WEAVER WAS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE RESEARCH AND INFORMATION DIVISION, RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD, AND WAS SILVERMAN-S FIRST ASSISTANT. IT IS CLAIMED SILVERMAN BROUGHT CHARGES AGAINST WEAVER WHICH RESULTED IN LATTER-S DISMISSAL AT RRB BECAUSE WEAVER WAS FREQUENTLY ABSENT WITHOUT SUBMITTING ANNUAL LEAVE SLIPS. FOR INFORMATIN OF PORTLAND OFFICE SILVERMAN WAS EMPLOYED BY FEDERAL COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION, WDC, FEBRUARY TWENTY FIVE, THIRTY SIX TO MARCH FIFTEEN, THIRTY SIX, AND RRB, WDC, MARCH SIXTEEN, THIRTYSIX THROUGH MARCH TWENTY SIX, FORTY TWO.

RECORDED - 109 174-1335-2697
INDEXED - 109
APR 4 1949
EX-137

END APGE ONE

61 APR 6 1949

PAGE TWO

WEAVER ASCERTAINED THROUGH HIS LEGAL RESIDENCE, NINE ZERO ONE ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH STREET, WHITESTONE, BRONX, NY, TO BE ATTACHED TO VANPORT EXTENSION CENTER, PORTLAND, OREGON. THIS SCHOOL SAID TO BE PART OF UNIVERSITY OF OREGON. PORTLAND REQUESTED TO THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW WEAVER FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY POSSESS WHICH WOULD INDICATE SILVERMAN KNEW ALGER HISS OR WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN ADDITION TO OTHER INFORMATION ABOVE.

SCCHEIDT

PORTLAND ADVISED

HOLD PLS

2697

FBI WASH FIELD 3/30/49 11a

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW ORLEANS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP DASH R, IS DASH R.

INTERVIEW IMMEDIATELY MRS. J. R. MOORE, NINETEEN THIRTY ONE RESIDENT OF POPLAR SPRINGS DRIVE, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI AND ASCERTAIN WHEREABOUTS OF HER SISTER DASH IN DASH LAW, MARY APIN MARTIN, WIDOW OF HUGH STREET MARTIN, WHO DIED WASHINGTON D. C. NINETEEN THIRTY ONE. MARY MAY BE IN WASHINGTON OR NYC. SUTEL WFO RE MARY'S LOCATION AS BACKGROUND INFO NECESSARY TO INTERVIEW MARY MUST BE FORWARDED APPROPRIATE OFFICE. NYC ORIGIN.

HOOVER

DDC:AHS

74-94

cc: New York City(by mail)

RECORDED - 100 17-[illegible]-2698

INDEXED - 100

Kisseloff-5723

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Washington Field dated February 3, 1949.

JACK W. FIELDS' personnel file at the U. S. Army Air Force, reflected that he had been employed in the Materials Maintenance and Distribution Division of the U. S. Army Air Force from December 12, 1942, to September 4, 1945. This Division was identical with the one headed by ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and General BENNETT MYERS.

FIELDS left as a forwarding address at the time of his resignation, 230 West 17th Street, New York City, New York, which is the same as the Hilite Process Company, which he owns. This file reflects that FIELDS' parents, SAMUEL GREENFIELD and LENA WEISSMAN, were born in Russia. This record reflects FIELDS was born July 16, 1912 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Washington Field Office file 100-17493, serial 2473, entitled "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER", report of Special Agent L. G. ZANDER, dated July 8, 1946, reflects one JACK FIELDS of 117 East 17th Street, New York City, was host to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN while SILVERMAN was in New York.

Washington Field Office file 100-17493, entitled "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER", serial 993, which is the New York report of Special Agent HAROLD V. KENNEDY, dated January 7, 1946, reflects on page 47, that SILVERMAN was a guest of JACK FIELDS during 1945. FIELDS was listed in both the New York report, dated January 7, 1946, and in his personnel file at the Army Air Force as owning the Hilite Process Company, but the addresses of this concern differ, one being 230 West 17th Street, and one 117 West 17th Street, both in New York City.

New York will interview FIELDS, regarding association with SILVERMAN at U. S. Army Air Force, and any knowledge he may have regarding SILVERMAN's activities in the Underground Group while in Washington, D. C.

WJS:aef
74-94
cc: New York

174-1333-2699
E B
37 APR 4 1949

RECEIVED

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109

EX-137

61 APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5724

DDC:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 3-30-49 12:45 P[illegible] URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW ORLEANS

JAMAL. [illegible] MARCH THIRTY, TO INTERVIEW MRS. J. R. MOORE.

DISCONTINUE. MARY MARTIN LOCATED WASHINGTON, DC.

HOOVER

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 109 74-1533-2700

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EX-137

Kisseloff-5725

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Reference Washington Field letter to Los Angeles dated March 3, 1949, re ELIZABETH HARRIS. Bureau letter to Washington Field dated February 3, 1949 re ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Investigation at Washington, D. C. reflects that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN resided at Apartment 409, 2138 California Street, N. W. Further that one LEO C. ROSTEN resided in Apartment 403 from 1936 to 1938.

The files of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C. reflect that LEO C. ROSTEN left Washington in 1942 for his home, 10440 Lorenza Place, Cheviat Hills, California.

Los Angeles will locate and interview ROSTEN, keeping in mind the rugs mentioned in referenced letter of March 3, 1949 and any knowledge ROSTEN may have regarding SILVERMAN's activities while at this address.

DEFERRED INCLUDING

cc: Los Angeles
New York

74-94
WJS:BG

RECORDED - 109 74-1333-2701

INDEXED - 109

EX-137

61 APR 6 1949

3/31/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 31 10 a

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM. RE NY TEL MARCH THIRTY. PROFESSOR MILLS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MENTIONED BY EDWARD E. LEWIS IS FREDERICK G. MILLS. REFER TO REPORT OF S.A. EDWARD F. HUMMEL DATED MARCH TWENTYFIVE AT WASHINGTON.

HOTTEL

LGZ:PAL
74-94

RECORDED - 109

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EX-137

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clogg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD FROM NEW YORK 30

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE WFO TEL MARCH TWENTY FOURTH. INQUIRIES AT COLUMBIA UNIV., NY, INDICATE FOUR PROFESSORS THERE NAMED MILLS. THIS OFFICE DESIRES TO INTERVIEW THE PROFESSOR MILLS MENTIONED IN REFERENCE TEL. WFO REQUESTED TO SUTEL FULL NAME OF THE PROFESSOR MILLS WHO HAS IN CONTACT WITH EDWARD E. LEWIS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

EX-137

61 APR 6 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

1742

74-1333-270.3

Kisseloff-5728

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In your absence, Supervisor Al Touhy of the New York Office called at 11:45 a.m. today and referred to the examination previously made by document experts for the defense in this case. Mr. Touhy explained that Mr. Thomas Murphy, Chief of the Criminal Division, Southern District of New York, who was expected to try this case, has advised the New York Office that defense attorneys have indicated to him that in addition to the examination of the documents made by the expert in New York, they are desirous of having them examined again by a man named Fearon in Pittsburgh. Mr. Murphy has stated that he will in all probability consent to this examination, but he would like a Bureau Agent to bring the documents to Pittsburgh and wait for them while they are examined, returning them when the examination has been completed. According to Mr. Murphy, Fearon insists that he cannot make the examination in New York, but must make it at his laboratory in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Touhy explained that the documents in question are the so-called "Baltimore papers", specifically Specimens Q1 through 69, K32, K35, K40 and Grand Jury Exhibits #47 and #48.

Mr. Murphy indicated to the New York Office that it would be very desirable to have a Bureau Agent accompany these documents to Pittsburgh while they are being examined by Fearon, both to maintain the chain of evidence and also for security purposes. It is noted that when they were previously examined in New York by an expert for the defense attorneys, a Bureau Agent brought them to the expert, remained with them, and returned the documents to the New York Office each evening. It is expected that the examination in Pittsburgh will require two days.

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74-1333-2704
APR 4 1949

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of Mr. Murphy's indication to accede to the request of the defense attorneys to have these documents examined by Fearon, it would appear that his accompanying request that a Bureau Agent take the documents to Pittsburgh, stay with them and return them to New York after the examination should be granted. If you concur, the New York Office will be advised accordingly.

LLL:cmw

OK, but such requests can ultimately cost us much in time & money. They ought to require Fearon to come to N. Y. &c.

Belmont advised 2:30 PM 4-1-49

APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-3729

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: 4-1-49

FROM : J. A. SWARTZ

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Perjury, Espionage-R, IS-R

At 2 AM 4-1-49, Mrs. MARIA OLKOWSKA , 1409 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., Adams-0094, advised that she was interviewed on 3-31-49 by two FBI Agent concerning Alger Hiss. She stated that she was interviewed by Agents O'CONNOR and BARRY and that she wished to speak to these Agents again inasmuch as she has additional information for them.

Action: This memorandum should be directed to the Espionage Section for appropriate action.

9:15AM - Delaughne
WFO. advised

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109

174-1333-2705

B B
APR 4 1949

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61 APR 6 1949

Kisseloff-5730

INDEXED - 112

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
March 4, 1949

(3)

Director, FBI

(1)

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R
(Bufile 74-1339)

Dear Sir:

Reference New York teletype of March 2, 1949, in which Los Angeles was advised that the deadline set by the Bureau for the summary report for the ALGER HISS trial is March 7, 1949. New York requested the Los Angeles Office to submit a report immediately on the information furnished to date by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, inasmuch as some of it may be included in the summary report.

In view of the large volume of information obtained from CRANE in the interviews to date, it is not possible to incorporate it into a report in time to reach New York for use prior to March 7, 1949. The Bureau and the New York Office were so advised by Los Angeles teletype of March 3, 1949, and it was stated that an air mail special delivery letter would be forwarded containing information received from CRANE regarding ALGER HISS and associates.

Early in the interview, CRANE volunteered that he recalled having heard the names ALGER HISS, DUGGAN, DEAN ACHESON, ADOLPH BERLE, and WHITE in a conversation concerning the younger set of the State Department. He stated that he could recall no details concerning this conversation, but that he did retain the impression that material was to be expected from some of these people. He said that he thought DUGGAN may have been mentioned as a possible source. At the same time, he stated that he had a vague recollection of some sort of a "Department of Justice deal," but that he was unable to recall anything about it.

CRANE advised that this conversation was between CHAMBERS and himself and either one of two Soviet agents whom he knew under the cover names of PETER and DAVE. It will be noted that CRANE stated that he had read in the newspaper that CHAMBERS had identified the agent PETER as a Colonel. In view of this and CRANE's description of PETER, it is apparent that the person referred to was Colonel BORIS BYKOV. The person known to CRANE as DAVE was later identified by CRANE from a photograph as DAVID ZIMMERMAN. CRANE stated that the more he thought of it the more he felt that it was ZIMMERMAN, rather

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

HFD:EJVL:LL
100-39409
AMSD

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40
EX-19

cc: New York (65-14920) (AMSD)
Washington Field (74-94) (AMSD)
Baltimore (65-1642) (AMSD)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK

Kisseloff-5731

Director, FBI March 4, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

than BYKOV, who was involved in this conversation; however, on another occasion, CRANE stated that it might have been BYKOV, rather than CHAMBERS, who partook in this conversation.

CRANE was questioned concerning his reference to ALGER HISS, and he stated that he recalled the full name of "ALGER HISS" being mentioned. He said that, at that time, he did not know that HISS had a brother, DONALD. He said, further, that he considered the name ALGER HISS a striking one which he would not forget. CRANE was shown photographs of ALGER HISS, but he was unable to identify them as representing anyone that he could recall having ever seen. CRANE also advised that he had never heard the names "AMUR," "LENA," and "AMURAL GERHISS." CRANE also stated, in response to questioning, that he had never been told that any documents he photographed had come from ALGER HISS.

CRANE advised, with reference to DUGGAN, that he had just heard the last name in this conversation.

CRANE stated that the full name of DEAN ACHESON was used in this conversation, and that this was another striking name which he would retain. He never met DEAN ACHESON.

CRANE also stated that ADOLPH BERLE, who was mentioned by his full name, likewise had a striking name. CRANE recalled that, when he read anti-Soviet statements made by ADOLPH BERLE years later, they were a source of surprise to him in view of his impression gained in this conversation.

CRANE could not recall whether WHITE was mentioned by last name only, but he said that he had the definite impression that this related to HARRY DEXTER WHITE, formerly of the Treasury Department.

Subsequently, CRANE added to this information that he had a rather persistent but vague recollection that someone else had been mentioned, but that he could not recall anything further about it. He said that he believed the person had a rather common name. The names of COLLINS, REMINGTON, and SILVERMAN were mentioned to him, but he did not recognize them.

2 204

Kisseloff-5732

Director, FBI

March 4, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

CRANE also recalled that at one time he had a conversation with CHAMBERS in which CHAMBERS told him about a policy that had been instituted by Justice HOLMES of the Supreme Court, whereby the best young lawyers in the Harvard Law School were given jobs as clerks for Supreme Court Justices. In this connection, he stated that CHAMBERS told him that the whole crowd had become Leftists, Communists, and pro-Soviets. He recalled that CHAMBERS mentioned, in connection with a LENIN quotation to the effect that all honest intellectuals are on the side of the proletariat or revolution, in effect, here is the cream of the young lawyers on the side of the Soviet.

CRANE also recalled that CHAMBERS was acquainted with LEE PRESSMAN, whom CRANE knew as later becoming the public relations man of the CIO. He recalled that CHAMBERS talked to him about PRESSMAN several times about the possibility of CRANE obtaining a job with PRESSMAN when the apparatus was dissolved. This occurred shortly prior to the time that CRANE left the apparatus in about August, 1937. CRANE stated that he recalled trying to contact PRESSMAN for a job, but that he was never successful and is not sure whether he ever got to see PRESSMAN or not. CRANE did not recognize a photograph of LEE PRESSMAN.

CRANE stated that in Washington, D.C., CHAMBERS had introduced him to a Chinese fellow, who CRANE assumed to be in the apparatus. He said that this occurred when CRANE first went to Washington to live which was probably in the early part of 1937. He said his recollections of this Chinaman were very vague, but that he believed that he was a student. CRANE then stated that he might be confused about this Chinaman who might have been some connection of PEYTON KERR; however, CRANE kept returning to the notion that there was some connection between this Chinaman and CHAMBERS. In connection with this Chinaman, CRANE made the remark that, throughout his work in the apparatus, it seemed to him that there were many things that were planned or started but never finished, and that this meeting with the Chinaman might have been one of those things. He was unable to recall the reason for meeting this Chinaman.

CRANE described the Chinaman as about in his 20's, possibly 30 (about 1937); 5'7" or 5'8" tall; above average oriental height; fairly well built but on the slight side; and well dressed.

CRANE also recalled, on one occasion, that CHAMBERS introduced him to a tall, thin, young lawyer, and that this occurred in Washington, D.C. He said that he could not recall why he was taken to meet this lawyer, but that he thought it had some connection with the apparatus, at least on the "edge."

Director, FBI March 4, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

CRANE said that possibly he was a Communist-Party member. He recalled that this young lawyer resided in a modern, little, first-floor apartment in the northwest section of Washington. He believed that this lawyer had a brother, and that he possibly had an Irish name. CRANE stated that the photographs of HENRY COLLINS and WILLIAM REMINGTON both resembled the person he had in mind, but that neither of them was the person. CRANE described this lawyer as being very tall, possibly 6' or 6'2", thin, and having thin, blond hair.

On March 1, 1949, photographs of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, MAX BEDACHT, JOHN ABT, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, and FRANKLIN VINCENT RENO were exhibited to CRANE, and he stated that he does not recognize any of them; neither does he recall any of the names.

As mentioned above, CRANE stated that he had met a member of the apparatus whose cover name was DAVE. He advised that the name DAVE CARPENTER had a "ring" to it, but that he was not acquainted with the name DAVID ZIMMERMAN. Subsequently, however, he identified a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN as being the person he knew as DAVE. It will be noted that he made the identification from the photograph of ZIMMERMAN and others, including INEZ WRIGHT, but did not recognize the newspaper photograph of ZIMMERMAN alone. CRANE recalled that he first met DAVE in New York City during the first part of the time he was in New York when he began working for CHAMBERS. He had the impression that DAVE was from Washington but stated that he did not think DAVE was employed by the Government.

CRANE recalled that his association with DAVE lasted about one year from the time he first met him. He does not recall why he stopped seeing DAVE and has no recollection that CHAMBERS ever said anything concerning what happened to DAVE after he, CRANE, stopped seeing him.

According to CRANE, he recalls meeting DAVE on one occasion in Philadelphia and states that he probably met him on this occasion in Philadelphia to give money to DAVE. His other contacts with DAVE were in New York, and he stated he never met DAVE in Washington, D.C., or in Baltimore. He recalled seeing DAVE several times for the purpose of giving him envelopes from either PETE or CHAMBERS. He has the impression that these envelopes contained money. He has no recollection of ever receiving reports of any kind from DAVE; however, he does have the impression that he would meet DAVE for the purpose of relaying messages either received from or given to DAVE. He recalls also that his contacts with DAVE were daytime meetings and stated that DAVE was

2204

Kisseloff-5734

Director, FBI

March 4, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

probably a photographer. He did not recall why he had the impression, inasmuch as he did not know DAVE's occupation. He had never been to DAVE's place of residence and stated he considered him just another fellow in the apparatus.

In connection with DAVE, CRANE recalled that CHAMBERS once told him, CRANE, that DAVE made a proposition of making some kind of a deal on a homosexual basis with a Senator from Maine by the name of HALE who was reportedly a degenerate. However, it was CRANE's recollection that CHAMBERS had turned this suggestion down.

It was CRANE's recollection that CHAMBERS definitely despised DAVE and referred to him as "the little S-O-B." Prior to the time when CRANE identified the picture of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN as DAVE, he described DAVE as follows:

Age:	About 25 (in 1930's)
Height:	5'5"
Weight:	130 pounds
Hair:	Dark
Complexion:	Dark
Characteristics:	Long, thin hands
Dress:	Wore gray suits
Appearance:	"Hang dog," walked with head down, rather attractive appearance, and was rather catlike or feline

On February 18, 1949, CRANE mentioned that he had heard the name of ELEANOR NELSON, and that he met her once in Washington, D.C., through CHAMBERS. He said that he could not recall where or why this meeting took place. He did not recognize the name of ELEANOR SOYRING.

On March 1, 1949, a photograph of ELEANOR NELSON was displayed to CRANE who stated that she looked familiar, but that he could not identify her. He said that it seemed to be someone connected with DAVE (ZIMMERMAN), and he believed that CHAMBERS had introduced him to her, saying that she was DAVE's

2906

Kisseloff-5735

Director, FBI March 4, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

wife. He said that he did not think he had ever seen them together, however, although he believed he had seen DAVE after meeting ELEANOR. He said he recalled CHAMBERS saying something to the effect that he did not think very much of DAVE, but that he thought a lot of ELEANOR, his wife. He advised that the name of ELEANOR NELSON sounded right to him.

CRANE advised that he had only seen NELSON on the one occasion when he met her, and that he had never had any conversation with her. He said he had a recollection of reading some Labor Department pamphlet written by her, and that, according to this pamphlet, she apparently was in some women's division of the Labor Department. He also said that he believed that CHAMBERS had mentioned that she was in the Labor Department.

CRANE advised that his photography work for CHAMBERS started about the time that he obtained an apartment in Baltimore, Maryland. This was approximately one year prior to his departure from the apparatus in about August, 1937. He said that, aside from one heavy week of photographing Treasury and State Department documents in Baltimore, he did not take many photographs and was only called upon on occasional nights by CHAMBERS to do such work.

He recalled that the big job of photographing documents in Baltimore occurred after 1936 and about 4 or 5 months prior to his departure from the apparatus in August, 1937. He said that, on this occasion, for about one week straight he photographed brief cases full of Treasury and State Department documents. On a later occasion, he stated that he believed that Department of Justice documents were included in this material. He was vague about this, however, and stated that his impression that such documents were included was based either on conversations or having seen the name of the Department of Justice on some of the material photographed.

CRANE was questioned concerning the contents of the material photographed, and he stated that the only thing that he could recall was that he had seen the name of GEORGE MESSERSCHMIDT. He believed that it was MESSERSCHMIDT's personal signature that appeared on the bottom of a report. CRANE also had the general recollection that this material pertained to foreign matters in the Far East.

GEORGE MESSERSMITH

2706

Kisseloff-5736

Director, FBI

March 4, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

CRANE recalled that he later had a conversation with CHAMBERS about GEORGE MESSERSCHMIDT. He remembered that MESSERSCHMIDT was considered to be clear on the Natzi issue. CRANE commented that, in his opinion, MESSERSCHMIDT has taken a Fascistic attitude. He said he could recall CHAMBERS saying, "good, old GEORGE MESSERSCHMIDT." It was CRANE's recollection that he interpreted the conversation so as to conclude that MESSERSCHMIDT's views carried very great weight, and that he prepared very long and very thorough reports. He said that, according to CHAMBERS, MESSERSCHMIDT was a very clear-sighted man and not one that was deceived in the sense that most American diplomatic people are taken in by Europeans.

CRANE stated that he thinks there was also a report on China which he feels was from the Treasury Department or the Justice Department. He believes that this caused him to raise the question to CHAMBERS as to why there were so many different Government agencies gathering such information. He was specifically questioned as to whether he had ever seen any Federal Bureau of Investigation reports, and he stated that he had no such recollection.

CRANE advised that, in his photographing operations, he at one time bought a set of numbers which he thereafter placed on the documents when they were photographed. He was not certain, but he believed that he may have used this system on the occasion that this material was photographed in Baltimore. He also stated that he thought that CHAMBERS made an index of this material, and that the index itself was then photographed. Inasmuch as CHAMBERS subsequently stated that he had never made such an index, CRANE was requestioned about this on March 1, 1949, and he stated that he is certain on at least one occasion CHAMBERS made such an index that was photographed along with the documents, and that he believes that this was the occasion in Baltimore.

CRANE advised that the above-mentioned photographic operation took place in an apartment over an office, possibly a real estate office, in a two-story building, believed to have been converted from a house to commercial use, which was located in the general vicinity of a brewery and in a residential section within walking distance to downtown Baltimore. He

9 266

Kisseloff-5737

Director, FBI March 4, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

subsequently stated that the brewery he mentioned could have been as far as 2 miles from the apartment. CRANE recalled that they closed this place out as a photographing site in the late winter of the year prior to his departure from the apparatus in August of 1937.

CRANE advised that he did not know the occupants of this apartment or what their exact connection with CHAMBERS and the apparatus was. He said, however, that they at least knew that they were expected to leave their apartment on certain nights as some underground work was going on. He said that the occupant of the apartment must have had some sort of affiliation with Communism. He claimed that he never met the occupant of the apartment, and that there had been no occasion to meet him as he, CRANE, never worked there alone.

CRANE was questioned concerning the sources of the material that he photographed, and he advised that he had understood there were several sources, but that he had never known the identity of these sources. He said that he had been impressed with the fact that such information would be harmful to himself. CRANE advised that he could recall nothing about any rugs being given as gifts to persons for supplying information. Also, as mentioned above, CRANE was specifically asked whether he had ever heard that ALGER HISS had furnished any documents, and his reply was in the negative.

CRANE stated that, with reference to this photographic work in Baltimore, he would meet CHAMBERS someplace at night and drive him to Baltimore. He said that CHAMBERS would have the material to be photographed with him. He stated that sometimes CHAMBERS would disappear if their work was completed early, but on other occasions, when they worked until 4 a.m. or so, they would drive leisurely back to Washington with the documents.

On one such occasion, CRANE recalls CHAMBERS returning brief cases of documents to two or three different individuals. He said that he would drive CHAMBERS to wherever directed and would wait while CHAMBERS left the car with a brief case for 15 or 20 minutes. CHAMBERS would then return, and they would drive to another place where the same operation was repeated. On this particular occasion, CRANE recalls one of their meeting places was

2266

Kisseloff-5738

in the southeast part of Washington, close in at a traffic circle, which had a fountain pillar or statue in the center; that, on CHAMBERS's direction, CRANE parked on one side of the fountain, and CHAMBERS went around the opposite side to meet an individual to return material. CRANE recalls that he probably looked around to see why CHAMBERS had not returned, and he observed CHAMBERS meet a small, slightly built man, wearing a dark suit. It is CRANE's recollection that just as he turned to watch the man came walking up to CHAMBERS, the two nodded, and the documents were returned. He recalled that the time of this meeting was in the morning when everyone was going to work. On this particular morning, it was CRANE's recollection that they delivered documents to three or four individuals, but that the other meetings were in the central part of town, and that he, CRANE, did not observe CHAMBERS contacting any other individuals at this time.

Continuing further regarding photography work which he did, CRANE recalled taking photographs of documents in Washington on a few nights. He recalled that this photography took place in the apartment of a girl who CHAMBERS's knew. CRANE recalled that he met this girl once, probably being introduced by CHAMBERS, and that she was a big girl. He further recalled that CHAMBERS gave him a key to the apartment which was located a block or so off of Connecticut Avenue on 16th, 17th, or 18th Street, Northwest. CRANE recalled using this apartment for doing photography work on a night when JOE LOUIS was having one of his fights. He recalls it was a hot, summer night, and there were lots of Negroes on the street.

On March 1, 1949, CRANE stated that he has since learned that this was the fight in which JOE LOUIS became heavyweight champion of the world by defeating BRADDOCK, which was in June, 1937.

It was CRANE's belief that he and CHAMBERS, in the late winter or early spring of probably 1937, removed the photography equipment from the apartment above mentioned which was located near a brewery and took the equipment to CHAMBERS's home. CRANE also has a vague recollection this equipment might have been brought to the apartment of the above-mentioned girl from CHAMBERS's home. CRANE recalls that he was only at CHAMBERS's home on one occasion, does not recall that he ate any meals there, but does recall meeting Mrs. CHAMBERS. In this respect it is noted that CRANE did not recognize a photograph of Mrs. CHAMBERS.

2906

Director, FBI

March 4, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R; IS - R

Returning to his photographic activities at the apartment in Washington, CRANE stated that this was towards the closing of his activities in Washington, and that he assumed the girl whose apartment they were using was in the Communist Party or closely connected with it. At least he thought that she had an inkling as to what was going on, and that she would be away from the apartment on the nights that they used it. Regarding this girl, CRANE also has a vague recollection that he might have left money for her on some occasions. CRANE described this girl as follows:

Age:	30-35
Height:	5'10" or 5'11"
Weight:	150-160 pounds
Hair:	Dark
Type:	Athletic

CRANE does not know the girl's occupation or anything further concerning her.

CRANE stated that he never did any photography work in New York, and that the only photography work he did was in Baltimore and Washington.

During the interview with CRANE, on March 1, 1949, he stated that he had a matter which he wished to discuss and then said that he had read in the newspaper articles by STRIBLING, concerning the activities of the House Un-American Activities Committee, that charges were made that CHAMBERS was a pervert or homosexual. CRANE categorically stated that this information was not true.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

Kisseloff-5740

JJN:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-3-49 2:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, IS - R, ESP - R. DURING INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS IN WFO, WHEN QUESTIONED CONCERNING TIMOTHY HOBSON, STEPSON OF ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS STATED HOBSON WAS ONE PERSON WHO COULD DEFINITELY IDENTIFY HIM AS BEING IN CONTACT WITH HISS AFTER JANUARY ONE, NINETEEN THIRTY-FIVE. HE OBSERVED THAT ALTHOUGH HOBSON AND PRISCILLA HISS WERE DEVOTED TO EACH OTHER, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALGER HISS AND HOBSON WAS VERY COLD. HE FEELS THAT UNDER THE PROPER CIRCUMSTANCES HOBSON WOULD IDENTIFY HIM. HE RELATES THAT HOBSON WAS PRESENT AT ALMOST ALL OF HIS VISITS TO THE HISS HOME AND THAT HOBSON WAS FRIENDLY TO HIM. SUGGEST THIS BE BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF MR. DONEGAN FOR CONSIDERATION AS TO FURTHER INTERVIEWS WITH HOBSON. CHAMBERS ALSO RELATED HIS RECOLLECTION ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS FIRST MET AT RAND SCHOOL, NYC, A SOCIALIST SCHOOL IN NEW YORK. SUGGEST RECORDS BE CHECKED TO SEE IF ALGER AND PRISCILLA FANSLER, OR PRISCILLA HOBSON AS SHE WOULD HAVE BEEN KNOWN, ATTENDED THAT SCHOOL IN LATE NINETEEN TWENTIES.

HOTTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/87 BY SP2 Jmac/pm
cmp 246588

74-1333-2707

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

EX-1

Kisseloff-5741

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

March 12, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALLEGATIONS OF CHAMBERS REGARDING WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was, FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNKNOWN SUBJECT "KEITH"

Whittaker Chambers has advised that one of the photographers in his underground apparatus was known to him as "Keith", which name was a party pseudonym. He stated that "Keith" was connected with Colonel Bykov in New York City and came to Washington in 1937 for a short time to do some photographic work for Chambers in an apartment located in the Northwest Section of the city. He recalled that "Keith" came East from California. Chambers stated that he was introduced to "Keith" by Colonel Bykov. Chambers also advised that in 1935 his then superior, "Bill", sent him to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of unknown individuals on the West Coast. He said he registered at the Golden Gate YMCA under the name Lloyd Cantwell, and by prearrangement was contacted by "Keith", whom he then met under the name "Pete". Subsequently, "Keith" introduced him to an elderly man named Volkoff, who has since been identified as Isaac Folkoff, well-known Communist on the West Coast. He stated that Volkoff was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Chambers said he was not certain whether he delivered the money belt to "Keith" or Volkoff. He said it was his understanding that the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat was then operating a courier system to Japan and he assumed that the money was for underground purposes. Chambers was not certain as to how much money he carried to the West Coast.

Chambers subsequently advised that he had a vague recollection that "Keith's" real name may have been Crane, that "Keith" was connected with John Loomis Sherman, and that Sherman may have brought "Keith" into the apparatus when Sherman was on the West Coast. The San Francisco Office advised that in May, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential and reliable source that an inquiry was made of Isaac Folkoff as to "whether he knew this fellow Ed Crane or Bill Korgan." Folkoff stated that he had not seen him for two years but that he was "okay". It was further determined that the Ed Crane mentioned by Folkoff was identical with William Edward Crane, a Communist on the West Coast. A photograph of this individual was displayed to Whittaker Chambers on February 1, 1949, and he identified Crane as the individual known to him as "Keith".

RECORDED - 65
INDEXED - 66

EX-111 114-1335-2708

FLJ:WMJ

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
MAR 1 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-5742

INTERVIEWS WITH WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

William Edward Crane has been interviewed by the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau intermittently since February 7, 1949, and these interviews have continued to date. He has furnished the following information in substantiation of Chambers' allegations:

Crane stated he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco about 1932, and shortly thereafter he was singled out by "Pop" Folkoff (Isaac Folkoff), who took an interest in him and then arranged for him to meet John Loomis Sherman. Upon meeting Sherman, he wanted Crane to drop out of the Party and to do special work for an organization called International Press Correspondence. Crane and Sherman went to Los Angeles where Sherman introduced Crane to an Italian couple who were later connected with Crane and Chambers in New York City. After publishing a newspaper in Los Angeles for three or four months, Sherman said that someone was after him and that he would have to leave. Sherman and Crane went to New York where Sherman introduced Crane to one "Bob", whom Crane has identified from a photograph as Whittaker Chambers. Crane remained in New York a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone. Sherman followed him a few months later and sailed for the Orient.

After Sherman sailed for the Orient, Crane returned to New York City where he worked for Chambers doing photographic work. Crane recalled making several trips back and forth across the country, but could not recall the dates or reasons for this travel. He recalled meeting Chambers in San Francisco at the YMCA by prearrangement, at which time Chambers was registered under the name of Cantwell. Crane said that Chambers delivered to him a rubber money belt for safekeeping, and Crane kept it at home and later delivered it to Chambers in New York City. He recalled that Folkoff was with him and Chambers on one occasion while Chambers was in San Francisco at the time he delivered the money belt, but he was not certain that Folkoff was present when the money belt changed hands. He recalled the amount of money in the belt was at least two thousand dollars.

Crane stated that while in New York City after Sherman had left for the Orient, he again met the Italian couple whom he had met in Los Angeles. The Italians had no work to do and to keep them occupied Chambers instructed Crane to teach the Italian's wife photography, which he did. The Italian man was known as "Pete", and had fought in the Spanish Revolution. This Italian has subsequently been identified as Peter Michaelangelo Magrini. Crane said that the Italian was not working for the apparatus although he and Chambers had a fixed meeting with the Italian once a month. Crane recalled that he worked with Chambers in New York, Washington, and Baltimore, but only recalls doing photographic work in New York and Baltimore. He recalled on one occasion in Baltimore that he photographed Treasury Department and State Department documents every night for a week straight. He did not know the original source of these documents and stated he has no recollection of ever having met Alger Hiss.

9708

Kisseloff-5743

Crane recalled having met a red-haired Russian man named "Pete" (Colonel Bykov), and has recently read that Chambers has identified this Russian as a colonel. He said that Chambers introduced him to this man at a pre-arranged meeting in New York City.

Crane advised that in the fall of 1937 Chambers told him that their work had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be traitors. It was decided that Crane should return to the West Coast and get out of the work. Chambers told Crane that Sherman was living in Southern California, and warned him to stay away from Sherman and that everything would be all right. Crane advised that since his return to the West Coast he has had no connection whatever with Soviet espionage.

Crane advised that in about 1932 he met one Margaret Gutelius at a Communist Party meeting in California. In September, 1934, he and this woman lived together in Berkeley, California, as man and wife, and they continued living in this manner during 1934 and 1935. He said that he could have had the money belt in his possession while residing with this woman in Berkeley. When Crane returned to New York to work for Chambers, and up to the time that he left the work, he lived with Margaret Gutelius, who was then attending Columbia University Medical School. He stated that Gutelius knew that he was connected with some underground work and added that on one occasion she and Crane went with Colonel Bykov and Bykov's wife to a night club. (The Gutelius woman is presently residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, and her married name is Mrs. James Watt.)

Crane advised he received a Leica camera from John Loomis Sherman in San Francisco and later gave it to Chambers in New York City. He believes that Chambers later gave the camera to the wife of the Italian to whom Crane gave lessons in photography. He believes this woman may still have this camera.

Crane stated that Chambers furnished him with money with which to purchase another Leica camera in New York City. Crane had this camera until recently when it was obtained from him for examination by the FBI Laboratory. Crane recalls that he did some photographing of documents during one week in the summer of 1937 in an apartment in Washington, D. C., occupied by a girl known to Chambers, and that this girl would be away from the apartment while the photographing was being done.

Crane recalled that Chambers had mentioned some persons in the younger set at the State Department, including the names of Alger Hiss, Laurence Duggan, Dean Acheson, Adolph Berle, and also the late Harry Dexter White. He stated that these conversations may have been with Colonel Bykov, and it was his impression that material was to be expected from some of these people or that

some of them were considered as possible sources of material. Crane said that he was subsequently surprised to read some of the anti-Soviet statements made by Adolph Berle.

With further reference to Colonel Bykov, Crane advised that he was probably introduced to Colonel Bykov by Chambers and that he, Crane, kept prearranged meetings with Colonel Bykov on the average of once or twice a month. Crane said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with Bykov but on occasions he delivered money from Bykov to Chambers and sometimes, when Chambers could not keep meetings with Bykov, Chambers would send Crane.

During the course of the interviews with Crane, a search of his home was made with his consent. However, this search revealed no film or documents pertinent to this case. Crane had a Leica camera in his possession which he uses in connection with his livelihood as a photographer. This camera has been examined by the FBI Laboratory, and no identification has been made with the "pumpkin" film in this case.

There are minor discrepancies in Crane's story which are being checked with Whittaker Chambers during the course of the current interviews with Crane in an effort to obtain complete and accurate facts.

Upon completion of Crane's interviews you will be furnished with the results thereof immediately upon their receipt by this Bureau.

For your information, the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, New York, New York, dated February 8, 1949, in the case entitled, "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, with aliases, et al; Perjury; Espionage - R; Internal Security - R", was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, Criminal Division, by memorandum dated February 18, 1949. Information is set out on page 42 of this report to the effect that Chambers identified a photograph of William Edward Crane as "Keith".

The report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe, New York, New York, dated February 21, 1949, in the same case, was furnished to Mr. Campbell by memorandum dated March 7, 1949. Information concerning the identification of Crane as "Keith" is contained on page 22 of this report, including information that Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan has been advised for his consideration toward issuing a subpoena for Crane's appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City.

I earnestly urge that the information in this memorandum not be disclosed to any outside source, at least until such time as the FBI has completed its interviews and investigation of Crane.

2708

Kisseloff-5745

There have been a number of instances where information developed by this Bureau has reached newspapers and columnists, and it is becoming more and more difficult to conduct these investigations with premature stories reaching the press and columnists.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

270

Kisseloff-5746

FOR APPROVAL TO SEND ORIGINAL.

794A

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

March 12, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALLEGATIONS OF CHAMBERS REGARDING WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was, FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNKNOWN SUBJECT "KEITH"

Whittaker Chambers has advised that one of the photographers in his underground apparatus was known to him as "Keith", which name was a Party pseudonym. He stated that "Keith" was connected with Colonel Bykov in New York City and came to Washington in 1937 for a short time to do some photographic work for Chambers in an apartment located in the Northwest Section of the city. He recalled that "Keith" came East from California. Chambers stated that he was introduced to "Keith" by Colonel Bykov. Chambers also advised that in 1935 his then superior, "Bill", sent him to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of unknown individuals on the West Coast. He said he registered at the Golden Gate YMCA under the name Lloyd Cantwell, and by prearrangement was contacted by "Keith", whom he then met under the name "Pete". Subsequently, "Keith" introduced him to an elderly man named Volkoff, who has since been identified as Isaac Folkoff, well-known Communist on the West Coast. He stated that Volkoff was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Chambers said he was not certain whether he delivered the money belt to "Keith" or Volkoff. He said it was his understanding that the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat was then operating a courier system to Japan and he assumed that the money was for underground purposes. Chambers was not certain as to how much money he carried to the West Coast.

Chambers subsequently advised that he had a vague recollection that "Keith's" real name may have been Crane, that "Keith" was connected with John Leonis Sherman, and that Sherman may have brought "Keith" into the apparatus when Sherman was on the West Coast. The San Francisco Office advised that in May, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential and reliable source that an inquiry was made of Isaac Folkoff as to "whether he knew this fellow Ed Crane or Bill Morgan." Folkoff stated that he had not seen him for two years but that he was "okay". It was further determined that the Ed Crane mentioned by Folkoff was identical with William Edward Crane, a Communist on the West Coast. A photograph of this individual was displayed to Whittaker Chambers on February 1, 1949, and he identified Crane as the individual known to him as "Keith".

FLJ:WMJ

60 APR 21 1949

Kisseloff-5747

74-1333-2708, Copy

794B

INTERVIEWS WITH WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

William Edward Crane has been interviewed by the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau intermittently since February 7, 1949, and those interviews have continued to date. He has furnished the following information in substantiation of Chambers' allegations:

Crane stated he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco about 1932, and shortly thereafter he was singled out by "Pop" Folkoff (Isaac Folkoff), who took an interest in him and then arranged for him to meet John Loomis Sherman. Upon meeting Sherman, he wanted Crane to drop out of the Party and to do special work for an organization called International Press Correspondence. Crane and Sherman went to Los Angeles where Sherman introduced Crane to an Italian couple who were later co-mected with Crane and Chambers in New York City. After publishing a newspaper in Los Angeles for three or four months, Sherman said that someone was after him and that he would have to leave. Sherman and Crane went to New York where Sherman introduced Crane to one "Bob", whom Crane has identified from a photograph as Whittaker Chambers. Crane remained in New York a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone. Sherman followed him a few months later and sailed for the Orient.

After Sherman sailed for the Orient, Crane returned to New York City where he worked for Chambers doing photographic work. Crane recalled making several trips back and forth across the country, but could not recall the dates or reasons for this travel. He recalled meeting Chambers in San Francisco at the YMCA by prearrangement, at which time Chambers was registered under the name of Cantwell. Crane said that Chambers delivered to him a rubber money belt for safekeeping, and Crane kept it at home and later delivered it to Chambers in New York City. He recalled that Folkoff was with him and Chambers on one occasion while Chambers was in San Francisco at the time he delivered the money belt, but he was not certain that Folkoff was present when the money belt changed hands. He recalled the amount of money in the belt was at least two thousand dollars.

Crane stated that while in New York City after Sherman had left for the Orient, he again met the Italian couple whom he had met in Los Angeles. The Italians had no work to do and to keep them occupied Chambers instructed Crane to teach the Italian's wife photography, which he did. The Italian man was known as "Pete", and had fought in the Spanish Revolution. This Italian has subsequently been identified as Peter Michaelangelo Magrini. Crane said that the Italian was not working for the apparatus although he and Chambers had a fixed meeting with the Italian once a month. Crane recalled that he worked with Chambers in New York, Washington, and Baltimore, but only recalls doing photographic work in New York and Baltimore. He recalled on one occasion in Baltimore that he photographed Treasury Department and State Department documents every night for a week straight. He did not know the original source of these documents and stated he has no recollection of ever having met Alger Hiss.

Kisseloff-5748

794c

Crane recalled having met a red-haired Russian man named "Pete" (Colonel Bykov), and has recently read that Chambers has identified this Russian as a colonel. He said that Chambers introduced him to this man at a pre-arranged meeting in New York City.

Crane advised that in the fall of 1937 Chambers told him that their work had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be traitors. It was decided that Crane should return to the West Coast and get out of the work. Chambers told Crane that Sherman was living in Southern California, and warned him to stay away from Sherman and that everything would be all right. Crane advised that since his return to the West Coast he has had no connection whatever with Soviet espionage.

Crane advised that in about 1932 he met one Margaret Gutelius at a Communist Party meeting in California. In September, 1934, he and this woman lived together in Berkeley, California, as man and wife, and they continued living in this manner during 1934 and 1935. He said that he could have had the money belt in his possession while residing with this woman in Berkeley. When Crane returned to New York to work for Chambers, and up to the time that he left the work, he lived with Margaret Gutelius, who was then attending Columbia University Medical School. He stated that Gutelius knew that he was connected with some underground work and added that on one occasion she and Crane went with Colonel Bykov and Bykov's wife to a night club. (The Gutelius woman is presently residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, and her married name is Mrs. James Watt.)

Crane advised he received a Leica camera from John Loomis Sherman in San Francisco and later gave it to Chambers in New York City. He believes that Chambers later gave the camera to the wife of the Italian to whom Crane gave lessons in photography. He believes this woman may still have this camera.

Crane stated that Chambers furnished him with money with which to purchase another Leica camera in New York City. Crane had this camera until recently when it was obtained from him for examination by the FBI Laboratory. Crane recalls that he did some photographing of documents during one week in the summer of 1937 in an apartment in Washington, D. C., occupied by a girl known to Chambers, and that this girl would be away from the apartment while the photographing was being done.

Crane recalled that Chambers had mentioned some persons in the younger set at the State Department, including the names of Alger Hiss, Laurence Duggan, Dean Acheson, Adolph Berle, and also the late Harry Dexter White. He stated that these conversations may have been with Colonel Bykov, and it was his impression that material was to be expected from some of these people or that

Kisseloff-5749

794D

some of them were considered as possible sources of material. Crane said that he was subsequently surprised to read some of the anti-Soviet statements made by Adolph Berle.

With further reference to Colonel Bykov, Crane advised that he was probably introduced to Colonel Bykov by Chambers and that he, Crane, kept prearranged meetings with Colonel Bykov on the average of once or twice a month. Crane said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with Bykov but on occasions he delivered money from Bykov to Chambers and sometimes, when Chambers could not keep meetings with Bykov, Chambers would send Crane.

During the course of the interviews with Crane, a search of his home was made with his consent. However, this search revealed no film or documents pertinent to this case. Crane had a Leica camera in his possession which he uses in connection with his livelihood as a photographer. This camera has been examined by the FBI Laboratory, and no identification has been made with the "pumpkin" film in this case.

There are minor discrepancies in Crane's story which are being checked with Whittaker Chambers during the course of the current interviews with Crane in an effort to obtain complete and accurate facts.

Upon completion of Crane's interviews you will be furnished with the results thereof immediately upon their receipt by this Bureau.

For your information, the report of Special Agent Joseph W. Kelly, New York, New York, dated February 8, 1949, in the case entitled, "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, with aliases, et al; Perjury; Espionage - R; Internal Security - R", was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, Criminal Division, by memorandum dated February 18, 1949. Information is set out on page 42 of this report to the effect that Chambers identified a photograph of William Edward Crane as "Keith".

The report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe, New York, New York, dated February 21, 1949, in the same case, was furnished to Mr. Campbell by memorandum dated March 7, 1949. Information concerning the identification of Crane as "Keith" is contained on page 22 of this report, including information that Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan has been advised for his consideration toward issuing a subpoena for Crane's appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City.

I earnestly urge that the information in this memorandum not be disclosed to any outside source, at least until such time as the FBI has completed its interviews and investigation of Crane.

Kisseloff-5750

794E

There have been a number of instances where information developed by this Bureau has reached newspapers and columnists, and it is becoming more and more difficult to conduct these investigations with premature stories reaching the press and columnists.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

Kisseloff-5751

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: March 22, 1949

FROM : MR. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

By letter dated January 19, 1949 the Bureau instructed the Washington Field Office to interview those persons mentioned in a letter dated July 5, 1944 written to the White House by Mrs. Katherine Wills Perlo. The letter contained a partial list of the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C.

Two of the individuals listed in this letter are Helen Fuller, who is now Washington Editor of the New Republic magazine, and Rose Clinton.

The Washington Field Office has requested authority to interview these two persons. With respect to Helen Fuller, Mr. J. J. McGuire was contacted and he stated he knows of no reason she should not be interviewed. Concerning Rose Clinton, she is a registered member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia; however, she is not a key figure. She is the subject of a security index card and is employed by the United Cafeteria Employees Union, Local 471-CIO, at 1015 M Street, N.W.

ACTION:

There is attached hereto for your approval a letter to the Washington Field Office granting authority to conduct interviews with Helen Fuller and Rose Clinton.

FLJ/de

Attachment

RECORDED - 153
INDEXED - 153

174-1333-2709

F B I

24 MAR 25 1949

EX-19

Kisseloff-5752

SAC, Washington Field

March 29, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of SA Frederick A. Frohbose, Anchorage, Alaska, dated February 15, 1949, in the above-captioned matter.

It is noted that Arthur Ulrich Theuer, when interviewed by the Anchorage Office, advised that a Louis Shuman of the Bureau of Standards was friendly with the Pigman Brothers. Shuman reportedly was very familiar with the activities of the Pigman Brothers and was also reported to be intimate with them.

Inasmuch as no lead was set out by the Anchorage Office to interview Shuman, the Washington Field Office should immediately arrange to interview him if no information appears in the Washington Field Office files which would suggest that he should not be interviewed.

cc - Anchorage
New York

RECORDED - 80

74-1333-2710

FBI

44 APR 4 1949

FLJ:bjm

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 30 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-5753

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

March 22, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

RECORDED - 153

Authority is granted for your office to interview Rose Clinton and Helen Fuller mentioned in your teletype to the Bureau dated March 1, 1949.

FLJ/de

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 23 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-5754

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated February 23, 1949 which letter furnished the names of persons who were employed with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. Among those names listed was MARGARET GREENFIELD.

An acquaintance of MARGARET GREENFIELD advised that Miss GREENFIELD's address as of last December was 110-11 171st Place, Jamaica 5, New York.

For the information of the New York Office in conducting an interview with Miss GREENFIELD the following information is furnished.

MARGARET GREENFIELD was the subject of a Security Matter - C case in 1943 and the subject of an Internal Security Hatch Act case in 1944. One copy of WFO report dated December 23, 1943, Security Matter -C, report made by Special Agent ADRIAN O. McLELLAN at Washington, D. C. and one copy of WFO report dated June 15, 1944, Internal Security, Hatch Act, made by Special Agent WILLIAM P. JONES at Washington, D. C., both carrying Washington Field Office File No. 100-4824, are enclosed herewith. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

[redacted] informs that MARGARET GREENFIELD is intimate with ROBERT and JENNY MILLER who are subjects of the GREGORY case. b2 b7D

This same informant advised that MARGARET GREENFIELD had received a letter from a cousin in France in which this cousin asks MARGARET to visit her, all expenses to be taken care of. When MARGARET GREENFIELD got her passport in January, 1948 she told JENNY MILLER that she had been worried after she had put down "all this stuff." She was apparently concerned over some information given to obtain the passport.

An examination of MARGARET GREENFIELD's passport applications was made and the following information was obtained therefrom.

On July 27, 1927 passport #443809 was issued for travel to France. On December 11, 1931 passport #455560 was issued for travel to all countries.

INDEXED - 16

74-94
JBV:MIW

COPIES DESTROYED
348 DEC 16 1964

RECORDED - 16

74-1333-27

F B I
6 APR 5 1949

CC - New York (encls.)

60 MAY 5 1949

Kisseloff-5755

Letter to Director with cc New York
March 15, 1949

JAHAM (WFO 74-94)
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On January 7, 1948 passport #140279 was issued to visit France "and some place else before returning - no plans at present."

The application for the latter passport was executed on January 5, 1948 and included statements summarized as follows: MARGARET GREENFIELD resided in France from September, 1924 to June, 1925; France from January, 1932 to June, 1932; Russia July, 1932 to June, 1933; father, JACOB GREENFIELD, now deceased, born in Austria (It was noted that in the application executed in 1927 her father's birthplace is given as Poland.) Her mother is given as Sarah Schloss Greenfield, born in New York, and residing in New York. Occupation is shown as "writer." Permanent address is shown as 2515 Yates Avenue, Bronx, New York; purpose of proposed trip - "to visit relatives, principally - incidentally, to obtain writing materials;" intends to sail from New York approximately March 23, 1948 aboard the DeGrasse. Miss GREENFIELD indicated that she was never married. The application contains a statement that "a woman applicant who is or has been married must fill in this portion" and the portion referred to concerns questions regarding marital status. This portion was left blank.

The Credit Bureau of Washington, D. C. contains a report on MARGARET GREENFIELD and includes an interview of April, 1938 apparently made by a credit investigator. MARGARET GREENFIELD at this time stated that she used the name Miss MARGARET GREENFIELD for business purposes and employment; that she is separated from her husband but refused all information concerning husband including his name.

2711

Kisseloff-5756

EFN:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 3-1-49 ROUTINE

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAHAM. REBULET JANUARY 19, LAST, REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH ALL PERSONS MENTIONED IN MRS. VICTOR PERLO LETTER. ROSE CLINTON IS PROMINENT CP MEMBER HERE. HELEN FULLER IS WASHINGTON EDITOR OF NEW REPUBLIC MAGAZINE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO GIVE SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION FOR WFO INTERVIEWS.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - 115 EX-125
INDEXED - 115

174-1373-2712
F B
34 MAR 25 1949

58 APR 8 1949

Kisseloff-5757

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 29 1949
TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
4:45 PM
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 7 NYC 2 WFO FROM LOS ANGELES 29

DIRECTOR, SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. RELATEL MAR. TWENTY THREE. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE STATES DOES NOT RECOGNIZE PHOTOS OF JOHN JAMES MATWIN TAKEN IN FORTY NINE AND FORWARDED BY CHARLOTTE OFFICE. CRANE STATES PASSPORT PHOTO OF MATWIN TAKEN IN THIRTY FOUR FORWARDED BY WFO BEARS RESEMBLANCE TO AND LOOKS A LITTLE LIKE QUOTE RUSSIAN NO. ONE UNQUOTE MENTIONED IN PREVIOUS LA TTS, BUT CLAIMS CANT MAKE DEFINITE IDENTIFICATION. QUOTE RUSSIAN NO. ONE UNQUOTE WAS WEARING HAT AND OVERCOAT ON ONE OR TWO OCCASIONS WHEN CRANE SAW HIM.

HOOD

ACK PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

57 APR 8 1949
RECORDED - 142 124-1333-2713
F B I
EX-69 5 APR 1 1949
RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-57897
Kisseloff-5758

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 3-31-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 11:05 a.m. today, ASAC Santoianna, New Haven, called in and stated that George Flynn of the Waterbury Republican newspaper, Waterbury, Connecticut, had received information that Whittaker Chambers, accompanied by Bureau Agents, had been in the vicinity of Plymouth, Connecticut, yesterday. Chambers was in the vicinity of Plymouth, Connecticut, yesterday trying to locate and identify the tourist home where he claims that he and Hiss stayed overnight in 1936 or 1947. Flynn stated they would have to publish something about it because Chambers had been recognized by several individuals apparently because of the publicity concerning him.

Mr. Santoianna stated he had advised the New York Office of the possible publicity and told Mr. Flynn the New Haven Office had no comment to make. I told him this action was correct.

Mr. J. J. McGuire was advised of the foregoing.

HBF:cmw

174-1333-2714
IF IB I

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

11 APR 5 1949

53 APR 8 1949

Kisseloff-5759

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the Bureau teletype of January 7, 1949 wherein it was requested that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS be interviewed concerning the alleged similarity between the story and the phrasing in "Class Reunion" and the present HISS-CHAMBERS situation.

You are first advised that this request was held in abeyance due to its nature and handled in the latter part of the chronology of CHAMBERS' activities.

CHAMBERS stated that if he was asked to remember one line of the story "Class Reunion" he would be unable to do so. He stated further that he has no independent recollection that any phase of the story would apply to the present situation between ALGER HISS and himself. He added that he is only vaguely familiar with what the book was about and stated that regardless of the book's contents, nothing in his association with ALGER HISS was motivated by or had the remotest connection with any thing set forth in that book.

CHAMBERS' remarks concerning this book will of course be included in his statement.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

174-1333-2715

17 APR 5 1949

EX-137

FXP:MH
65-12920

APR 8 1949

Kisseloff-5760

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 16, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM

During the course of a recent interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he furnished the information set out hereinafter. This information, of course, will be included in his statement, but is being furnished to you at this time because of its nature.

CHAMBERS stated that some time in 1926 he was introduced to one JAMES RORTY, also known as JIM RORTY. This introduction, he continued, was by MICHAEL GOLD, and CHAMBERS thought that at the time GOLD and RORTY were editors of the publication "New Masses," which had just started. Subsequent to the original meeting CHAMBERS said he saw RORTY approximately a half dozen times. He said that in his opinion RORTY was not a Communist, but was some kind of a "left of center liberal."

CHAMBERS remarked that he heard of RORTY or perhaps even met him at the time the Communist Party was organizing committees to elect FOSTER and FORD. He thought that that was the last time he ever saw RORTY. However, he recalled that he had seen this individual's name on some articles which appeared in a cooperative journal.

CHAMBERS stated that some time during the last several years JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, editorial writer for Life Magazine, told him that RORTY had written the speech made by DAVID LILLIENTHAL in the Senate or before Congress, when he, LILLIENTHAL, was being considered for appointment as head of the Atomic Energy Commission.

CHAMBERS had some idea, the source of which he could not remember, that RORTY had been connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority within recent years. He stated that it is his present impression that RORTY is anti-Communist. He thought that RORTY had originally come from Connecticut.

DEFERRED RECORDING

FXP:RAA
65-14920

RECORDED - 62 74-1323-2716
FBI
INDEXED - 62 32 APR 5 1949

EX-126 EX-49

61 APR 25 1949

Kisseloff-5761

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bulet dated February 1, 1949. The report of SA EDMUND V. KADELL dated January 27, 1949, at Omaha, Nebraska, indicates that HUGH J. BOYLE stated that prior to his departure from Washington in 1937, he recalled that Mrs. FULLER (first name unknown), the sister of JAMES BYRNES, former Secretary of State, told him that she had heard that ALGER HISS was associated with individuals in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., whom she referred to as "Reds." The Washington Field Office was directed to ascertain the present whereabouts of Mrs. FULLER and interview her in connection with this matter.

Reference is made to Washington Field teletype to Director and New York dated January 11, 1949, in which it was advised that Mrs. LENORA BYRNES FULLER died February 13, 1947, at Tryon, North Carolina. Further reference is made to Bulet dated January 3, 1949, in which the Washington Field Office was directed to reinterview individuals who had previously furnished information regarding ALGER HISS as set out in the report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated February 18, 1948, at Washington, D. C., captioned "ALGER HISS, INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT." Mrs. LENORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., was one of the persons to be questioned in this regard.

cc: New York
Omaha

LGZ:eco'b
74-94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
B
SECTION EXPLOITATION
RECORDED - 76
INDEXED - 76
RECEIVED
APR 5 1949
6
60 APR 11 1949

74-1333-2717

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 14, 1949

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R
BuFile 74-1333

Rerep SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, New York, 2/8/49.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

It is noted that referenced report sets out a lead for the Newark Office to interview ROBERT MC MANUS. Inasmuch as Newark teletype of January 28, 1949, to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore set out information known concerning MC MANUS and the Bureau has not given authority for the interview, he is not being interviewed.

cc: New York (65-14920)

PRA:ets
65-3917

Tel to Newark & NYC to interview McManus 2-15-49

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

74-1333

51 APR 11 1949

EX-19

Kisseloff-5763

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHÉ
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MEXICO CITY

March 10, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS; et al.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau cable dated January 17, 1949, and Mexico City cable to the Bureau dated January 27, 1949.

Upon receipt of referenced Bureau cable, JAVIER PIÑEDA (RUIZ), now the manager of the local company known as Sumadoras "Llorens" de Mexico, S. A., Avenida Uruguay 35-301, and former manager of Distribuidora Continental, S. de R. L., Avenida Uruguay 35-204, Mexico City, was contacted. PIÑEDA (RUIZ) advised that HILARO MORENO, who was formerly associated with him in Distribuidora Continental, S. de R. L., had been requested to terminate said association due to his unethical business practices, his dishonesty and excessive drinking habits. He explained that while HILARO MORENO was connected with the old firm, the latter from time to time received shipments of typewriters and related items directly from exporters in the United States which were consigned to MORENO "in care of Distribuidora Continental" but that these sporadic shipments were handled exclusively by MORENO. MORENO, according to PIÑEDA (RUIZ), kept few records and when he terminated all relations with the firm Distribuidora Continental, the only records he took with him were two small unfilled loose-leaf correspondence folders containing his personal and business correspondence. PIÑEDA (RUIZ) added that usually all invoices for typewriting machines sold by either MORENO or himself in Mexico City were made out on Distribuidora Continental, S. de R. L., stationery. All invoices so made out were retained by the old firm.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

PIÑEDA (RUIZ) and Special Agent WILLIAM T. BAKER of this office personally checked all invoices made out by Distribuidora Continental for the years 1946 and 1947 and also invoices for the new concerns Sumadoras "Llorens" de Mexico,

Kisseloff-5764

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

74-1333-2719

51 APR 11 1949

EX-19

Declassified by 235 SWM/MR 1/25/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

S. A., for 1948; however, no record was found pertaining to Woodstock typewriter #163-005, the subject matter of instant case in Mexico.

PIÑEDA (RUIZ) explained that when HILARO MORENO received a shipment of typewriters from the United States consigned to him personally, MORENO would take the invoice and contact various possible buyers. If a buyer were interested, he would furnish the money necessary to pay for the entire shipment, at which time MORENO would handle the importation details, paying the freight, etc. MORENO would then proceed to sell the individual typewriters after delivery in Mexico, paying back the individual who furnished the capital either from the proceeds of the sale of the machines or in typewriters. PIÑEDA (RUIZ) advised that many of the typewriters received personally by MORENO were sold in Puebla, Mexico, and that the two most reliable customers of MORENO in Puebla were MOISES DIAZ, Reforma #540, and FRANCISCO FONSECA, 3 Poniente #145. He added that Major ARMANDO RUIZ (GOMEZ), paymaster for the Guard of the Plaza, Puebla, was the silent partner of FRANCISCO FONSECA and usually was the person who advanced funds to MORENO in his typewriter deals.

MOISES DIAZ and FRANCISCO FONSECA were contacted by Agent BAKER in Puebla, Mexico, and after checking their respective records, informed they could not find any data in their files concerning Woodstock typewriter #163-005.

Through the efforts of MOISES DIAZ, HILARO MORENO was located in Puebla at 14 Oriente #5. MORENO could not recall anything concerning the typewriter in question but admitted he had handled very few Woodstock machines. He voluntarily began to check his records, which consisted of a suitcase full of unrelated papers, and located a list of 50 typewriters purchased from T. G. NELSON, Swift Adding Machine Company, New York City, together with a cover invoice letter dated April 25, 1946. This date, according to the referenced Bureau cable, is the specific date when Woodstock typewriter #163-005 was secured by T. G. NELSON. A careful check of the Woodstocks appearing on this invoice failed to disclose that Woodstock typewriter #163-005 had been included in the shipment. It was noted on this invoice that the customs broker handling the shipment was RODRIGUEZ & TENORIO, Laredo, Texas.

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Kisseloff-5765

Contact with the main office of RODRIGUEZ & TENORIO at Isabel la Catolica #41, Mexico City, revealed that HILARO MORENO had received several shipments, all of which had been invoiced under date of April 25, 1946. MARIO DOMINGUEZ, Manager of RODRIGUEZ & TENORIO, secured through correspondence from their Laredo, Texas, agency a copy of all invoices for the pertinent period.

Another invoice dated April 25, 1946, from the Swift Adding Machine Company, New York City, was located, said invoice having been directed to HILARO MORENO and containing the charges for 15 typewriters. Woodstock-Electric #163-005 appears on this invoice, the price being $7.33 U.S. currency.

The above-mentioned invoices were displayed to Major ARMANDO RUIZ (GOMEZ), partner in the firm of FRANCISCO FONSECA in Puebla, Mexico. Major RUIZ advised that he had furnished the money to MORENO for all of the typewriting equipment listed on the invoices but that he had refused to handle about eight typewriters included in the shipment which were either in very poor condition or which were purchased from the Swift Company so cheaply that the resale value in Mexico would prohibit him from making a profit. He advised that he never would accept a typewriter for resale if the original cost was much less than $14.00 U.S. currency. He recalled very definitely that he had never accepted an old Woodstock-Electric.

Further contact was then made with HILARO MORENO. MORENO, after viewing the invoices and recalling Major RUIZ' comments concerning the rejected typewriters, stated that he believes he sold these old machines to typewriter repair shops in Mexico City for the purpose of their being used for parts in the repair of other machines. He recalled specifically that he had sold some machines of this type to GUSTAVO A. NOVELO, Cuba #57, Mexico City. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] checked all the typewriters in NOVELO'S shop but could not locate Woodstock #163-005, nor did the records of NOVELO reflect the purchase of this machine.

An agreement was worked out with HILARO MORENO whereby he consented to come to Mexico City and contact all his old customers in an effort to locate the desired machine. He spent

2719

approximately one week in Mexico City but his search was unsuccessful.

It is the final opinion of MORENO that the machine actually was sold by him to some repair shop and that it has been dismantled for repair parts.

The two invoices described in this communication are being forwarded to the Bureau for its information and need not be returned to Mexico City.

In view of the fact that there appear to be no further logical leads in this case in Mexico, it is being placed in a closed status.

Very truly yours,

JOHN N. SPEAKES
Legal Attache

Enclosures

WTB:ml
65-254

2 719

Kisseloff-5767

ENCLOSURE

74-1[illegible]3-2719

Kisseloff-5768

Phone ALgonquin 4-5765

INVOICE

Swift Adding Machine Co.

19 WEST EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

NEW ADDRESS
SWIFT ADDING MACHINE CO.
22 PARK PL. BO 7-3119

Consigned to:
Banco Anglo Mexicano, S.A.
Mexico City, Mexico.

SOLD TO Milanio Larena,
Distribuidora Continental, S.de R.L.
Av. Uruguay 22-231,
Mexico, D.F. Mexico.

Notify: Rodriguez Y Consorio,
Laredo, Texas.

TERMS:

DATE April 22th, 1946

YOUR ORDER NO.

INVOICE NO.

VIA Universal Carloading & Dist.

Fifty (50) Reconstructed & Used Typewriters as per attached list.	$8,024.23	
Less Discount.	512.50	
		$7,512.73
One (1) Used Typewriter Parts (Second Hand) No Charge.		

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Kisseloff-5769

SWIFT ADDING MACHINE CO.
19 West Eighth Street,
New York 11, N.Y.

Consigned to:
Banco Anglo Mexicano, S.A.
Mexico City, Mexico

Date April 25th, 1946

Your Order No.

Invoice No.

SOLD TO Hilario Moreno,
Distribuidora Continental, S. de R. L.
Av. Uruguay 35-204,
Mexico, D.F. Mexico.

Via Universal Carloading & Dist.

Notify: Rodriguez y Tenorio
Laredo, Texas.

Monarch	#62027	ROUGH	$24.83	
International	21955/18"	Rough	66.25	
Woodstock	2645414	Rough	13.50	
" Electric	171786	Rough	11.50	
" "	163005	Rough	7.33	
Remington	Y108738/12"	Rough	11.08	
Remington	RD84597/14"	Rough	14.83	
Remington	RS94761	Rough	7.33	
Remington	RE70374/18"	Rough	22.33	
Remington	RS86438	Rough	7.33	
L.C. Smith	638157	Reconstructed. Rough	23.50	
Underwood	40431/4	Rough	11.00	
Und. Tall Bill.	475	Rough.	23.50	
Underwood	4884040/11"	Reconstructed.	80.50	
Underwood	4756272/18"	Reconstructed.	88.00	
				$412.81

Kisseloff-5770

L.D. Smith	L[illegible]/10	Reconstructed	[illegible]40.00
"	110[illegible]/2	Used	11.00
"	61[illegible]/10	Used	27.25
"	1[illegible]-1045710	Used	69.15
Royal	1317[illegible]7	Reconstructed	40.00
"	[illegible]	"	73.75
"	[illegible]	"	72.75
"	70[illegible]70/15"	"	67.25
Remington	[illegible]03769	Used	11.00
"	[illegible]74033	"	11.00
"	X1[illegible]7[illegible]	"	13.00
"	2[illegible]7	"	11.00
"	1[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]"	"	14.00
"	145571/[illegible]"	Reconstructed	76.00
"	[illegible]/[illegible]/10[illegible]/[illegible]"	"	76.00
Underwood	A-15[illegible]7	Used	[illegible]11.00
"	[illegible]-[illegible]	"	[illegible]
"	171571	Reconstructed	[illegible]
"	[illegible]01/14"	"	[illegible]
"	110[illegible]/10"	"	[illegible]
Underwood	104[illegible]/[illegible]	Used	17.[illegible]
"	[illegible]/11	Reconstructed	[illegible]
"	7[illegible]021/10"	"	
"	121[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]772/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
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"	[illegible]/11	"	
"	[illegible]/11	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/12"	"	
"	4[illegible]173/10"	"	
"	822665/10"	"	
"	1[illegible]/10"	"	
"	8[illegible]011/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/12"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
"	[illegible]/10"	"	
			[illegible]
			8,[illegible]
	Less Discount.		[illegible]

60519

Kisseloff-5771

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/22/49	2/9-11,25,26, 28;3/14,16,17, 21,22/49	JACK S. TURTON dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Microfilm prints of State Department documents identified and correlated with original State Department documents. Copies of telegrams from which microfilm made not available. Method of processing and distributing copies of telegrams set out. Intradepartmental distribution of documents furnished. Results of FBI Laboratory examination set out. JOHN E. PEURIFOY, Assistant Secretary of State, or WALTER K. SCOTT, competent to produce documents and testify to their authenticity.

cc AAG Campbell 4-7-49 ASBeal

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949
New York teletype dated March 3, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

GRAND JURY EXHIBITS 47 & 48
STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 01320 PWT/MD

WALTER H. ANDERSON, chief, Communications and Records Division, State Department, advised that to the best of his knowledge it would be impossible to locate actual copies of the documents from which the microfilm of Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48 were made. He stated that the procedure used in processing incoming communications during the pertinent period was as follows: An incoming telegram would have been decoded, paraphrased to protect the code, and a stencil cut from which copies would be made for distribution. An "action" copy would be run off first on yellow paper to be routed to the office primarily interested in the data received. In addition as many "information" copies were

2 ENCL

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-2720

COPIES DESTROYED

848 DEC 16 1964

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau (enc.)
3-New York (enc.) (1-SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN)
2-Washington Field

RECORDED - 42

INDEXED - 42

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Kisseloff-5772

made on white paper as were necessary to supply those offices having a secondary or merely informational interest in the communication.

At that time, ANDERSON stated, the Communications and Records Division was interested in and responsible for the retention of "action" copies only and they made no record of the handling of the "information" copies. He further advised that the only copies of communications remaining in the State Department files are the permanent file copies which were the original "action" copies and the official microfilm copy.

HARVEY FENSTERMACHER, assistant chief, Communications and Records Division, State Department, was present in ANDERSON's office at the time of the interview. FENSTERMACHER stated it was required of all offices that they return the "information" copies to be burned. He advised, however, that there was no enforcement of that requirement. FENSTERMACHER stated the normal procedure was that the "information" copies would be picked up by a messenger once a week and destroyed. FENSTERMACHER further advised that no record was ever kept of those returned and destroyed or of those that remained outstanding.

FENSTERMACHER reiterated ANDERSON's statement that the only copies remaining were the file copies and the official microfilm and stated there would not be one chance in a million that the copy with the SAYRE office stamp would be in existence unless it was outside the State Department.

ANDERSON and FENSTERMACHER were questioned with reference to the disposal of any material that may have remained in the files of SAYRE's office at the time SAYRE left the State Department. ANDERSON stated the usual procedure was that all material of interest to the Communications and Records Division would be returned there. That material which should have been previously returned for filing was sorted out and kept and the rest destroyed. ANDERSON further stated that if SAYRE's office had returned the copies of telegrams from which the Grand Jury microfilm exhibits were made they would have been destroyed by the Communications and Records Division upon receipt.

It will be noted that Grand Jury exhibits Nos. 48-37 through 48-48, entitled Aide Memoire, dated July 21, 1937, bears a Dewey decimal file number which differs from the number on the corresponding document maintained in the State Department files. It appears that the original document is the one that was microfilmed. FENSTERMACHER advised that the file number on the Aide Memoire was changed sometime after it was originally filed in the Division of Communications and Records but that it has been impossible to determine exactly when the change in file number was made.

FENSTERMACHER stated the corrected number that presently appears on the file copy is believed to have been changed sometime late in the same year that the document was filed, that is, changed either in November or December 1937.

Kisseloff-5773

This conclusion was reached inasmuch as the document bears a number which follows in the series used during that period. The factor that prevents a definite conclusion is that the number now on the file document may have been one that was missed in the series and may have been picked up at any time subsequent to the end of 1937.

DAVID A. SALMON, 3223 Klingle Road, NW, Washington, D.C. (retired), advised he had been chief of the Division of Communications and Records for 27 years and had been chief in 1937 and 1938. He repeated the procedure for the handling of messages from decoding through distribution as outlined above. SALMON stated he did not believe the actual documents from which the microfilms were made would still be in existence inasmuch as the film was made from "information" copies. He further advised that these copies are not kept but are destroyed after they have served their purpose.

SALMON stated he had been approached by the defense counsel in this case but he did not state the reason for the interview. He further stated his hopes that he would not be requested as a witness.

EUNICE A. LINCOLN, Correspondence Review Section, State Department, advised she had been secretary to FRANCIS B. SAYRE at the time ALGER HISS was employed under SAYRE at the State Department. She emphasized the fact that she was primarily SAYRE's secretary and that ANNABELLE NEWCOMB had been HISS' secretary.

Miss LINCOLN advised that normally she personally received all incoming communications at her desk and stamped them with the SAYRE office stamp as soon as they were opened. She stated that every telegram or other communication was stamped before it left her desk. Miss LINCOLN advised that she would route an incoming communication to either SAYRE or HISS depending upon the content of the message and further depending upon which of the men happened to be busy at that time. She further explained that she was cognizant of the type of material that would be of primary interest to SAYRE and that she would try to route the more important material directly to him. She stated that some incoming telegrams in her opinion would be of no direct interest to SAYRE and that these would be routed to HISS first. She further stated that some of the "information" copies of the telegrams first routed to HISS would not subsequently be sent to SAYRE by HISS. Miss LINCOLN advised that these were communications that HISS probably considered to be of insufficient importance to bother SAYRE. She said she has no way of knowing whether any of the telegrams making up the exhibits had been reviewed by both SAYRE and HISS. She further stated that she was able to discern ALGER HISS' initials in the corner of the SAYRE office stamp appearing on some of the documents in the exhibits.

2720

Kisseloff-5774

Miss LINCOLN stated the "information" copies of telegrams remained in her office any length of time, from a week to six months or longer. Material that was of no lasting importance to SAYRE was picked up once a week by a State Department messenger and destroyed. Miss LINCOLN stated that prior to being picked up, it was kept in a locked file cabinet and was delivered to the messenger in a sealed manila envelope. Material relative to Trade Agreements or any subject of interest to SAYRE's office was kept for six months and then destroyed. Miss LINCOLN said she would keep material for more than six months if it remained of current interest or if it were pertinent to a current problem. With reference to the copies of telegrams in this report she stated she would definitely not keep them any length of time as they were not of interest in Trade Agreement problems.

Miss LINCOLN stated that to the best of her knowledge the pertinent Aides Memoire were not drafted in SAYRE's office. She advised that SAYRE's office was a "policy office" and that normally the Aides Memoire would be drafted elsewhere and sent to SAYRE for approval. She indicated the Aides Memoire included in the Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48 appear to have followed the normal procedure in this respect.

The following compilation sets forth the State Department documents indicating the Grand Jury exhibit numbers, the FBI Laboratory Qc and Kc numbers, the titles, and the State Department distribution of each document:

Grand Jury Exhibit No.: 47-1 and 47-2
Qc No.: 74 and 75
Kc No.: 549 and 550
Title: Memorandum of January 8, 1938, to A-S (Mr. Sayre) regarding German aide-memoire
Distribution:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief or Head of Office
A-S	Assistant Secretary	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
TA (drafting office)	Division of Trade Agreements	HARRY C. HAWKINS

* * * * * * * *

Grand Jury Exhibit No.: 47-3 through 47-18
Qc No.: 76 through 91
Kc No.: 551 through 566
Title: Memorandum dated December 31, 1937 to Mr. HAWKINS (TA) regarding German Aide Memoire
Distribution:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
A-S	Assistant Secretary	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
TA	Division of Trade Agreements	HARRY C. HAWKINS

* * * * * * * *

WFO 74-94

Grand Jury Exhibit No.: 47-19 through 47-21
Qc No.: 92 through 94
Kc No.: 567 through 569
Title: Draft Memorandum dated December 31, 1937, to German Ambassador, re Most-favored-nation principle
Distribution:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
A-S	Assistant Secretary	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
TA	Division of Trade Agreements	HARRY C. HAWKINS

* * * * * * * * * * *

Grand Jury Exhibit No.: 47-23 through 47-36
Qc No.: 96 through 109
Kc No.: 570 through 583
Title: Aide-Memoire from German Embassy, undated, (written in German) regarding most-favored-nation principle
Distribution:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
U	Under Secretary	SUMNER WELLES
A-S	Assistant Secretary	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
EA	Advisor on International Economic Affairs	HERBERT FEIS

* * * * * * * * * * *

Grand Jury Exhibit No.: 48-37 through 48-48
Qc No.: 120 through 131
Kc No.: 594 through 605
Title: Aide Memoire dated July 21, 1937, to German Ambassador re Trade Relations
Distribution:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief, or Head of Office
U	Under Secretary	SUMNER WELLES
EA	Advisor on International Economic Affairs	HERBERT FEIS

* * * * * * * * * * *

Kisseloff-5776

WFO 74-94

Grand Jury Exhibit No: 48-49 through 48-51
Qc No.: 117 through 119
Kc No.: 591 through 593
Title: Telegram No. 24 from Hankow, China, dated January 11, 1938, 3 p.m.
Distribution:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief or Head of Office
S	Secretary	CORDELL HULL
U	Under Secretary	SUMNER WELLES
C	Counselor	R. WALTON MOORE
A-M	Assistant Secretary	GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH
A-S	Assistant Secretary	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
A-W	Assistant Secretary	HUGH R. WILSON
SA	Special Assistant to the Secretary of State	LEO PASVOLSKY
LE	Legal Adviser	GREEN H. HACKWORTH
PA/H	Adviser on Political Relations	STANLEY K. HORNBECK
PA/D	Adviser on Political Relations	JAMES C. DUNN
FEIS	Adviser on International Economic Affairs	HERBERT FEIS
CI	Division of Current Information	MICHAEL J. MC DERMOTT
CC	Chief Clerk & Administrative Assistant	EDWARD YARDLEY
CA	Office of Arms & Munitions Control	JOSEPH C. GREEN
SAVAGE	Office of the Historical Adviser	HUNTER MILLER, Chief CARLTON SAVAGE, Asst. Historical Adviser
FE	Division of Far Eastern Affairs	MAXWELL M. HAMILTON
EU	Division of European Affairs	JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT
RA	Division of American Republics	LAURENCE DUGGAN

* * * * * * * * * *

Kisseloff-5777

WFO 74-94

Grand Jury Exhibit No.: 48-52
Qc No.: 116
Kc No.: 590
Title: Telegram No. 17 from Tsingtao (China), dated January 13, 1938, 3 p.m. for war
Distribution:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief or Head of Office
S	Secretary	CORDELL HULL
U	Under Secretary	SUMNER WELLES
C	Counselor	R. WALTON MOORE
A-M	Assistant Secretary	GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH
A-W	Assistant Secretary	HUGH R. WILSON
PA/H	Adviser on Political Relations	STANLEY K. HORNBECK
FEIS	Adviser on International Economic Affairs	HERBERT FEIS
FE	Division of Far Eastern Affairs	MAXWELL M. HAMILTON

* * * * * * * * * *

Grand Jury Exhibit No.: 48-53 through 48-58
Qc No.: 110 through 115
KC No.: 584 through 589
Title: Telegram No. 63 from Paris, dated January 13, 1938, 6 p.m.
Distribution:

Office Symbol	Office Title	Chief or Head of Office
S	Secretary	CORDELL HULL
U	Under Secretary	SUMNER WELLES
C	Counselor	R. WALTON MOORE
A-M	Assistant Secretary	GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH
A-S	Assistant Secretary	FRANCIS B. SAYRE
A-W	Assistant Secretary	HUGH R. WILSON
PA/H	Adviser on Political Relations	STANLEY K. HORNBECK
PA/D	Adviser on Political Relations	JAMES C. DUNN
EU	Division of European Affairs	JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT
FE	Division of Far Eastern Affairs	MAXWELL M. HAMILTON
RA	Division of American Republics	LAURENCE DUGGAN
NE	Division of Near Eastern Affairs	WALLACE MURRAY

* * * * * * * * * *

9720

Kisseloff-5778

The results of the document examination by the FBI Laboratory are set out below:

It was concluded that the original of each of the photographs from the microfilm listed below in the left column and the original of each of the State Department photostats listed opposite were made by one typing run. That is, the originals of Qc74 and Kc549 were both typed at one time.

Qc74	Kc549
Qc75	Kc550
Qc77	Kc552
Qc78	Kc553
Qc79	Kc554
Qc80	Kc555
Qc81	Kc556
Qc82	Kc557
Qc83	Kc558
Qc84	Kc559
Qc85	Kc560
Qc86	Kc561
Qc87	Kc562
Qc88	Kc563
Qc89	Kc564
Qc90	Kc565
Qc91	Kc566

It was concluded that the original documents depicted on the photographs made from the microfilms listed below on the left are different documents than the originals of the State Department photostats listed opposite. However, the wording in each photograph is verbatim with its corresponding State Department photostat. For example, the typed wording on specimen Qc76 is verbatim with the typed wording on Kc551 although their originals are two different documents.

Qc76	Kc551
Qc92	Kc567
Qc93	Kc568
Qc94	Kc569

With reference to specimens Qc96 through Qc109, Qc120 through Qc131, Kc570 through Kc583, Kc594 through Kc605, the following observations and conclusions were reached. There are certain marks appearing on most of the microfilm photographs that appear in the same relative positions on corresponding State Department photostats. This in itself indicates the possibility that such microfilm photographs are from the same originals as the corresponding State Department photostats. However, there are also marks appearing on these photographs which are not present on the corresponding photostats and vice versa. This may be due to the different processes involved in making the

97 DC

documents that are in evidence. These differences plus the absence of the original documents for examination prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. However, it can be stated that either the above is true or that the originals of the microfilm photographs and the originals of their corresponding State Department photostats listed below opposite each other came from a common typing run. That is, Qc96 and Kc570 originate from a common original document or that the originals of Qc96 and Kc570 came from a common typing run.

Qc96	Kc570
Qc97	Kc571
Qc98	Kc572
Qc99	Kc573
Qc100	Kc574
Qc101	Kc575
Qc102	Kc576
Qc103	Kc577
Qc104	Kc578
Qc105	Kc579
Qc106	Kc580
Qc107	Kc581
Qc108	Kc582
Qc109	Kc583
Qc120	Kc594
Qc121	Kc595
Qc122	Kc596
Qc123	Kc597
Qc124	Kc598
Qc125	Kc599
Qc126	Kc600
Qc127	Kc601
Qc128	Kc602
Qc129	Kc603
Qc130	Kc604
Qc131	Kc605

With reference to specimens Qc110 through Qc119, Kc584 through Kc593 the following observations and conclusions were reached.

There are certain characteristics appearing in the typewriting on the State Department photostats and the microfilm photographs that indicate the possibility they originate from common stencils. There are also marks appearing on the photographs which are not present on the corresponding photostats and vice versa. This may be due to the different processes involved in making the documents that are at hand. These differences plus the absence of the original documents for examination prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. It can be stated, however, that either the above is true or the originals of the

microfilm photographs and the originals of their corresponding State Department photostats listed below opposite each other came from a common typing run. That is, the originals of Qc110 and Kc584 were made by one stencil or by the same typing run.

Qc110	Kc584
Qc111	Kc585
Qc112	Kc586
Qc113	Kc587
Qc114	Kc588
Qc115	Kc589
Qc116	Kc590
Qc117	Kc591
Qc118	Kc592
Qc119	Kc593

The Washington Field Division has advised that the German Aide Memoire number 22 has previously been identified with an authentic State Department document and therefore the Laboratory is not requested to make any examination of the corresponding State Department document submitted.

DONALD L. NICHOLSON, chief, Division of Security, State Department, advised that JOHN E. PEURIFOY, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration or WALTER K. SCOTT are in charge of the originals of these documents and are in a position to testify as to their authenticity.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU:

Two photostatic copies of documents constituting Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48 with corresponding State Department documents.

ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK:

One photographic copy and one photostatic copy of Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48 and two photostatic copies of corresponding State Department documents.

P E N D I N G

2720

Kisseloff-5781

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/22/49	2/[illegible]-11,25,26, 28;3/14,16,17, 21,22/49	JACK S. TURTON dmh

TITLE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ETAL

CHARACTER OF CASE
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Microfilm prints of State Department documents identified and correlated with original State Department documents. Copies of telegrams from which microfilm made not available. Method of processing and distributing copies of telegrams set out. Intradepartmental distribution of documents furnished. Results of FBI Laboratory examination set out. JOHN S. PEURIFOY, Assistant Secretary of State, or WALTER R. SCOTT, competent to produce documents and testify to their authenticity.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949
New York teletype dated March 3, 1949

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

GRAND JURY EXHIBITS 47 & 48
STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS

WALTER R. ANDERSON, chief, Communications and Records Division, State Department, advised that to the best of his knowledge it would be impossible to locate actual copies of the documents from which the microfilm of Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48 were made. He stated that the procedure used in processing incoming communications during the pertinent period was as follows: An incoming telegram would have been decoded, paraphrased to protect the code, and a stencil cut from which copies would be made for distribution. An "action" copy would be run off first on yellow paper to be routed to the office primarily interested in the data received. In addition as many "information" copies were

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau (enc.)
3-New York (enc.) (1-SAAC THOMAS J. DONOVAN)
2-Washington Field

Kisseloff-5782

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 23, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Reference is made to your letter of March 16, 1949, wherein you request information concerning the rug which was given to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH.

For your information, CHAMBERS has stated that after a conference with Colonel BORIS BYKOV, it was decided to give Oriental rugs to ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. CHAMBERS arranged for the purchase of these rugs by a friend of his, Professor MEYER SCHAPIRO, and they were subsequently shipped from New York City to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington. CHAMBERS had instructed SILVERMAN to keep one of the rugs for himself and to turn another over to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He knows that this was done because he later saw WHITE'S rug and SILVERMAN told him of the receipt of his rug.

With reference to the rug given to HISS, CHAMBERS states that he handled this himself and later saw the rug in HISS' possession. However, as to the rug which was given to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, CHAMBERS states that he has absolutely no recollection how this rug went from SILVERMAN'S home to WADLEIGH. The information supplied by WADLEIGH to the effect that he received this rug through DAVID CARPENTER was brought to CHAMBERS' attention, but he was still unable to refresh his memory to the extent where he could remember the details of this latter transaction.

The above information has of course been included in the statement being submitted by CHAMBERS to agents of the New York Office.

FXP:RAA
65-14920

DEFERRED RECORDING

RECORDED - 42 74-1333-2721

INDEXED - 42

SEC'FIAES

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5783

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
(WILLIAM ROSEN
Bufile 74-1333)

H. Thompson
J. L. Jones

Enclosed herewith is a photostatic copy of the reply brief filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, by EMANUEL BLOCH, counsel for WILLIAM ROSEN, in connection with the appeal from the recent contempt citation of ROSEN in U. S. District Court, New York, N. Y. The copy from which this photostat was made was loaned to this office by Mr. T. J. Donegan, and a photostatic copy is being retained in the New York file.

JMK:RAA
65-14920

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/ks

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

74-1333-2722

E H E

32 APR 5 1949

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5784

Kisseloff-5785

74-1333-2722

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-5786

74-1333-2722

ENCLOSURE

In The

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For the Second Circuit

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Appellee,

vs.

WILLIAM ROSEN (A Witness before the December 16, 1948 Grand Jury), Appellant.

Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York

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APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

Emanuel H. Bloch
270 Broadway
New York 7, N. Y.
Attorney for Appellant

Kisseloff-5787

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Kisseloff-5788

In The

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For The Second Circuit

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Appellee,

vs.

WILLIAM ROSEN (A Witness before the December 16, 1948 Grand Jury), Appellant.

Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York

---

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

STATEMENT

It is respectfully submitted that the Government's brief, far from supporting its views, sustains the position of the appellant. The cases cited by the Government in support of the judgment of contempt seem to lead to an opposite conclusion. Even the Government's presentation of the facts, which overlooks decisive parts of the record, justifies the reasonable apprehension of the appellant that his answers, if coerced, will incriminate him.

THE GOVERNMENT OVERLOOKS THE FACTS

In its brief (p. 13), the Government concedes the following:

"If the record showed any connection between appellant and Hiss, under suspicious circumstances, there might therefore arise an inference that appellant was involved in espionage activities and was a member of the Communist Party".

However, the Government asserts, "excluding for a moment the question of ownership of the car", there was no connection between appellant and Hiss because appellant stated he had never "seen or talked with or contacted an individual named Alger Hiss". Therefore, it is argued, appellant's position is "vitiated" because it proves that "he did not acquire the car by collusion or by any other transaction or association with Hiss" (Govt's Brief, p. 14).

But the Government appears to overlook a major portion of the testimony including that of Whittaker Chambers given at public hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (Resp. Exh. "B"), and the credence given the testimony of Chambers by the return of the perjury indictment against Alger Hiss (Resp. Exh. "A"). And it must be remembered that this Grand Jury is continuing the investigation into charges made by Chambers and Bentley concerning alleged conspiracies on the part of many persons in and out of Government to commit espionage and other related crimes, as the very inquiries here indicate.

What did Chambers testify? He stated that a "J. Peters" was the head of the underground section of the

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American Communist Party" and his (Chambers) "immediate supervisor" (Hearings, Resp. Exh. "B", p. 1181). In 1936, Alger Hiss had a Ford car which Hiss wanted to turn over to the Communist Party "so it could be of use to some poor organizer in the West or somewhere" (Resp. Exh. "B", p. 666). Peters and Chambers tried to dissuade Hiss from this action, urged him to "trade it in", but Hiss was adamant.

Therefore, if Chambers is to be believed, the transfer from Hiss to Cherner Motor Co. to Rosen on the same day was not the ordinary trade in. If Chambers is to be believed, Peters arranged the transfer of the car owned by Alger Hiss to the "open Communist Party" (Resp. Exh. "B", p. 1183) to be used by "some poor Communist organizer" (supra, p. 1183). And this transfer, Chambers testified, was evidenced by the certificate of title and transfer (Grand Jury Exh. 103) from Alger Hiss to Cherner Motor Co. to William Rosen on July 23, 1936. If the Government is prepared to concede, as it must, that any connection between appellant and Hiss "under suspicious circumstances" (Govt's Br., p. 13) might give rise to serious inferences against appellant, it would appear clear, in the light of Chamber's testimony, that if the appellant made affirmative replies concerning his knowledge of the transaction and ownership of the motor vehicle transferred by Hiss on July 23, 1936, he would be required to testify against himself. That appel-

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lant had no "contact" with Hiss appears not to be decisive for Chambers testified that in this widespread conspiracy, "people were kept far apart" (Resp. Exh. "B", p. 1263), "operating through small, conspirative groups of about five individuals" (Report, Dec. 31, 1948), who "sometimes do not know of each other's existence" (Report, Dec. 31, 1948). According to Chambers, it was "Peters", the "head of the underground" who bridged the gulf between Alger Hiss and the Communist Party organizer. Under such circumstances, can it be asserted that the answers sought from appellant would have no "tendency to conviction", would constitute no link in a chain of evidence against him in any charge of conspiracy to violate the espionage laws or the Smith Act of 1940 founded upon the testimony of Chambers or other witnesses?

It is argued that the transaction took place in 1936 and, therefore, no danger of prosecution exists today based on that transaction. But again this disregards the testimony of Chambers that the car was to be "of use" to the Communist Party and the Communist Party organizer (Resp. Exh. "B", p. 686). Moreover, as the Addendum to our main brief reveals, Chambers and Bentley testified to a continuing conspiracy virtually to date, and the report of the House Committee did not doubt the imminence of indictments in connection with these alleged espionage activities.

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Moreover, this witness, the appellant here, has been the subject of critical examination sufficient to create a reasonable apprehension concerning the incriminating effect of the answers he may be compelled to make. In the first place, the Government inquired whether he was a member of the Communist Party (s.m. 77). He was asked whether he had met Whittaker Chambers (s.m. 81); whether he had met, contacted or had any correspondence with Elizabeth Bentley (s.m. 81); whether he had been implicated in any manner in the allegations made by Chambers, Bentley or Hiss (s.m. 82); whether he had at any time been engaged in any activities which would involve him in the circumstances set forth in the testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee (s.m.82); whether he had any knowledge as to the truth or falsity of Chambers testimony (s.m. 82). This should be coupled with the charge made by a named reporter in a large newspaper (Resp. Exh. "C"), that "the Rosens, according to investigators, have been linked closely to Commie underground workers whose activities overlapped those of persons with whom Hiss has been accused of associating in the Washington spy ring"; and "particularly significant, it was reported, is the connection between the Rosens and Ryman Colodny, reputed former member of the OGPU - Russian secret police - and Colodny's association with alleged agents who were intimate with Hiss".

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The testimony before the House Committee has been detailed with some particularity in our main brief. A considerable portion of the testimony was given over to an examination of the facts relating to the transaction about which this appellant has been examined (See, Resp. Exh. "B", pp. 1100-1126). Mr. Stripling, the chief investigator of the Committee, referring to the transaction, stated: "We do know that William Rosen and his wife, Mrs. Rosen, are and have been members of the Communist Party (Resp. Exh. "B", p. 1313). He stated further: "Here is a transaction with no records. It turns out to be a phony" (Exh. "B", p. 1313). As to the vehicle itself, Mr. Hiss testified: "It is possible that he (Chambers) used it; it is even possible that he returned it to me after using it. I really would not be sure of the details" (Resp. Exh. "B", p. 1095; in a similar vein, see pp. 963, 983, 1093).

In the light of all this, can it be argued that this appellant had no plausible reason to feel any danger, that he was unjustified in invoking the privilege against self-incrimination?

The gist of the accusations here is conspiracy. The charges are grave in nature. In the light of the entire setting, can it validly be urged by the Government that the appellant is not being compelled to testify against himself if he is required to make reply concerning his knowledge of

and relationship to the transaction of July 23, 1936 from Alger Hiss to Cherner Motor Co. to William Rosen, or in Chamber's words, from Alger Hiss to the "Communist Party" for use of a Communist Party organizer? It is not sufficient for the Government to state, it is respectfully submitted, that if the witness had nothing to do with the transaction, if he was just an ordinary purchaser of a motor vehicle on July 23, 1936, then he has no reason to invoke the privilege. If the witness shows the danger, then it is for him to decide whether his answers will be incriminating, for him to decide whether he is willing to testify against himself.

An accused in a conspiracy case faces serious evidentiary rules. "It is not necessary that the participation of the accused should be shown by direct evidence. The connection may be inferred from such facts and circumstances in evidence as legitimately tend to sustain that inference. Indeed, often if not generally, direct proof of a criminal conspiracy is not available and it will be disclosed only by a development and collocation of circumstances" (Sutherland, J. in United States v. Manton, 107 F. 2d 834, 839, 1938). "It is not required that each of the conspirators shall participate in, or have knowledge of, all its operations. He may join at any point in its progress and be held responsible for all that may be or has

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been done" (United States v. Manton, supra, p. 848). "Taken in connection with other evidence, it is hard to explain these devices upon any other theory than that they were adopted to conceal the real facts and to aid in the consummation of the criminal conspiracy" (supra, p. 848). See also, Marino v. United States, 91 F. (2d) 691 (C.C.A. 9th, 1937) cert. den. 302 U. S. 764. "...affirmative action on the part of the accused is required to show withdrawal from the conspiracy, for a conspiracy once established is presumed to continue until the contrary is established"(p.695), and note the following statement in the same case (p. 699): "But here, Gulls permitted his premises to be used for storage and the re-canning of alcohol. Such permission aided the purpose of the conspiracy, and as we have said, the jury could properly infer knowledge".

THE CASES CITED BY THE GOVERNMENT DO NOT SUPPORT ITS POSITION

The Government points to the decision of this Court in United States v. Cusson, 132 F. (2) 413 (1943). In that case the invocation of the privilege was sustained. The question which the witness declined to answer was whether she had met "any of the Groveses" upon a visit to Philadelphia in February, 1941. This Court inquired whether the answer could be incriminating as "a possible step in the disclosure of a crime" (p. 414). This Court found that it could. The Groves were under indictment in New York; the

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witness was gone during the trial. She maintained that to answer whether she had talked with the Groveses might link her with them in a conspiracy to obstruct justice. This in turn depended upon the likelihood of her being subpoenaed as a witness. The record did not show that she had been subpoenaed as a witness; "she herself denied that she had", (p. 414); and the prosecution made no such claim. Yet, because in the grand jury inquiry, the prosecutor asked her whether she had been subpoenaed to attend the trial, this Court held that a sufficient dangerous setting had been shown.

> "The fact that she had not been subpoenaed was no protection to a charge that she had agreed to go beyond the jurisdiction where she could not be subpoenaed, and the question put to her by the prosecutor, followed by the effort before the grand jury to learn whether she had talked with the Groveses just before the trial, in our judgment laid a warm enough scent to make its pursuit genuinely perilous to her" (p. 414).

It is submitted that the witness in the Gusson case was in for less danger than the witness here. Here the witness is asked to make reply to questions which concern the transfer of a motor vehicle from one who has been accused of being part of a conspiracy to commit espionage. Here the witness faces a plethora of testimony accusing him of being a Communist Party organizer while the conspiracy

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was in full swing. The accusation has been made that the transaction concerning the motor vehicle was not an innocent "trade in"; that it was a transfer from Alger Hiss to William Rosen for the use of the Communist Party. All of these accusations, and others, face the witness. Clearly, the danger to be apprehended is real, and if the witness asserts that the answers will incriminate him, the decision in the Cusson case by this Court would appear to support his view that the answers are privileged.

United States v. Weisman, 111 F. 2d 261 (1940), cited by the Government, is another decision by this Court sustaining the privilege invoked by the witness. The questions were: first, whether he had ever received any cables at Murray's Restaurant, Sixth Avenue, New York; second, whether he knew anyone who visited, lived in, or stayed at, Shanghai in the years 1934 to 1939. The questions on their face appeared harmless. The record, however, indicated a pending indictment against thirty persons (not including the witness) charging a conspiracy to import narcotic drugs from Shanghai and a newspaper article which, in disguised language, appeared to point the accusing finger at the witness. This Court stated (p. 262):

> "With this background it is easy to see that the danger from an answer to the first question was real. If the defendant had in fact received the three cables at Murray's Restaurant, there was reason to suppose either that, in spite of his denial,

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he was the Spiegel to whom they were addressed, or that he was acting on Spiegel's behalf. The indictment was in turn evidence that some such cables had been used in executing the conspiracy, and there was an antecedent probability that the prosecution's cables were among these. Further, the defendant was plainly justified in supposing that he was the object of pursuit by the district attorney; and, while the irresponsible gossip of a newspaper is a weak reed, there is always the possibility that it may for once be right. It directly pointed to the defendant, and it would certainly have disturbed any but the most hardy."

* * * * * * *

"Again we are to remember that the defendant had been the object of much more than casual interest by the prosecution. These things made it perilous for him to answer; if he had acknowledged such acquaintances, it would probably have directly connected him with the principals in the conspiracy."

In this case, it must be noted, the accusations made in the newspaper (Resp. Exh. "C") were real and direct. The charge that a continuing conspiracy to commit espionage was in force had been made by a House legislative committee. The imminence of conspiracy indictments exists. If the witness had testified that the motor vehicle was transferred to him by Hiss in the manner and for the purposes described by Chambers, it would have directly connected him with principals in the alleged conspiracy.

In United States v. Zwillman, 108 F. 2d 802 (1940) the questions were: "Who were your business associates?" in

1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932. This Court held that "proof of who were defendant's associates in business might tend to establish a conspiracy to violate the revenue laws by failing to pay taxes, to affix stamps or to make returns under the applicable statutes" (p. 803).

> "Evidence necessary to show that defendant was engaged in a conspiracy during the years from 1928 to 1932 might well be supplied by proof of the names of business associates engaged in violating the laws relating to the manufacture or sale of liquor. If a conspiracy was shown in those earlier years it would continue unless abandoned and the defendant would have to prove abandonment in order to take advantage of the statute of limitations. Hyde v. United States, 225 U. S. 347, 368-370, 32 S. Ct. 793, 56 L. Ed. 1114, Ann. Cas. 1914A, 614; United States v. Rollnick, 2 Cir., 91 F. 2d 911, 918; Coates v. United States, 9 Cir., 59 F. 2d 173, 174. The defendant claims, and we think with fair reason, that the answers sought would be a link in the chain of incriminating testimony and that he ought not to be compelled to give them - at least if he could show that he was likely to be endangered by answering. United States v. Burr (In re Willie) Fed. Cas. No. 14692e; Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U. S. 547, 12 S. Ct. 195, 35 L. Ed. 1110".

The only other cases cited by the Government, Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U. S. 547 (1892) and United States v. St. Pierre, 132 F. (2) 837 (1942) cert. granted 318 U. S. 751 and writ dismissed, 319 U. S. 41 (1943), are obviously contrary to its position.

Indeed, it is significant that the Government has

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been unable to cite a single decision where, under circumstances similar to the ones involved here, the privilege of the witness has not been sustained.

CONCLUSION

The Government has failed to establish that the answers of the appellant were contumacious. The appellant has clearly shown that his answers were privileged. The judgment of conviction for contempt should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted

Emanuel H. Bloch
Attorney for Appellant

Kisseloff-5801

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 28, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Stanley Hornbeck, formerly with the State Department, was the immediate superior of Alger Hiss for some years and he was interviewed in December, 1941, with reference to Donald Hiss, at which time he advised he was not well acquainted with Donald Hiss, but was acquainted with Alger Hiss and he had heard that the Hiss brothers were classed as "fellow travelers". He stated he was not aware of the basis for this report, but he had no reason to doubt the loyalty of Alger Hiss.

On October 15, 1948, Hornbeck was interviewed with reference to a Voice of America applicant, at which time he expressed surprise that he had not been contacted concerning Alger Hiss, since he had been Hiss' superior for 4½ years. Mr. Hornbeck was making reference to the current investigation. The Agent interviewing Mr. Hornbeck stated that he had no official connection with the Hiss-Chambers investigation, but he would be happy to report any information Mr. Hornbeck might desire to offer. Hornbeck refused, stating he was personally acquainted with the Director and he would prefer to discuss it with the Director.

As a result, the Washington Field Office was instructed to have an Agent thoroughly familiar with the case contact Mr. Hornbeck for any information he might have. He was again interviewed on November 18, 1948, at which time he stated he would furnish whatever information he might have to the Director, with whom he was personally acquainted, but under no circumstances would he do so until after Alger Hiss' litigation, presently pending in Baltimore, Maryland, was disposed of. Hornbeck was referring to the Alger Hiss libel action asking for damages against Whittaker Chambers.

On March 9, 1949, Mrs. James O. Lewis advised Special Agent J. A. Sizoo that she thought Mrs. Stanley Hornbeck had Communist leanings, since a contact of hers, Madame Coo, had reported that she recently had talked to Mrs. Stanley Hornbeck, who had expressed the strong feeling that Alger Hiss was reliable, and she also stated it had been agreed among the Judges that Alger Hiss would not be convicted.

ACTION:

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

174-1333-2723
F B I
APR 7 1949

Since Mr. Stanley Hornbeck has indicated officially in 1941 that he had no disloyal data concerning Alger Hiss and since he has refused to make any further comment at this time pending the results of the civil action brought by Hiss against Chambers; also since the criminal trial of Hiss on perjury charges will occur prior to the trial of the civil action, further effort to secure whatever information Mr. Hornbeck might wish to convey is not deemed desirable.

5 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5802

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:
SAC, New York

March 29, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on March 29, 1949.

Re:
JAHAM

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-14920
LAB. NO. 74-1333 - 2724
D-96723 BU

RECORDED - 42

Examination requested by:
New York

Reference:
Letter dated March 28, 1949

Examination requested:
Document

EX-19

Specimens:

K734 Questionnaire and Statement of Applicant form of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, dated December 3, 1932, bearing the known handwriting and signatures of ALGER HISS.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that ALGER HISS, whose known handwriting specimens are listed above as K734, wrote the questioned writing appearing on specimens Q1 through Q4 and the ALGER HISS signature appearing on specimen K40.

If handwriting testimony is contemplated in regard to the above identifications it will be necessary to prove K734 as being authentic known handwriting of ALGER HISS.

The Bureau should be immediately advised whether K734 is to be used by the Document examiner in testimony that Q1 through Q4 and the ALGER HISS signature on K40 were written by the writer of K734, namely ALGER HISS.

Specimen K734 was returned to the New York Office March 29, 1949, by Special Agent Norman F. Bagwell of the New York Office. Photographs of K734 are retained in the Laboratory.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL ROOM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

51 APR 11 1949

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-5803

96723

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

March 28, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Re: JAHAM

RD Harbo

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith by Special Agent Norman P. Bagwell the original questionnaire of ALGER HISS verified January 9, 1933, and submitted by HISS in connection with his application for admission to practice law in the State of New York. This questionnaire was received from the Clerk of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, First Department, on the afternoon of March 28, 1949. It is to be returned to the Appellate Division within two days. Mr. Bagwell will remain at Washington to bring the questionnaire back with him.

The Laboratory is requested to compare this document with the known specimens of ALGER HISS in instant case, pursuant to the desires of the Bureau as expressed by Dokex Ramos C. Feehan, on March 11, 1949.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

AJT:RAA
65-14920

Enclosure

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
3/29/49 jl

RECORDED - 42
RECEIVED - FLETCHER
INDEXED - 42

74-1333-2124

EX-19

Lab. report
3/29/49
RCF:jl

Kisseloff-5804

F.L. JONES

RF

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/29/49

FROM : SAC, Houston

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re Charlotte teletype 3/22/49 to Bureau and Washington Field.

No further action is contemplated in the Houston Division unless contrary instructions are received from Washington Field to the effect that ROBERT STRIPLING was not interviewed at Washington, D.C. in accordance with Houston letter dated March 16, 1949.

RUC.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Stripling interviewed LA. 3-29-49

LOO:nk
65-584

cc: Washington Field (74-94)
New York

RECORDED - 42

INDEXED - 42

74-1333-2725

F B I

EX-19

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5805

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/30/49

FROM SAC, Buffalo

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

Rebulet 2/23/49.

HANNAH PICKERING, upon interview, advises she first met HAROLD WARE in New York City in 1925 through unknown mutual friends and worked with him in Russia on the "Russian Reconstruction Farms." She advises of numerous social contacts with WARE from 1933 until the time of WARE's death. However, she denies any knowledge of espionage activities on the part of WARE. She stated she does not know CHAMBERS or HISS and does not know if HAROLD WARE knew them. She can furnish no information relative to possible contacts of HAROLD WARE except those mentioned in New York teletype to Buffalo dated January 25, 1949.

A report will be submitted in the immediate future.

RGA:MC
65-1928
cc: New York Office

RECORDED - 42

INDEXED - 42

74-1333-2726
E B I

37 APR 8 1949

51 APR 11 1949

EX-19

Kisselloff-5806

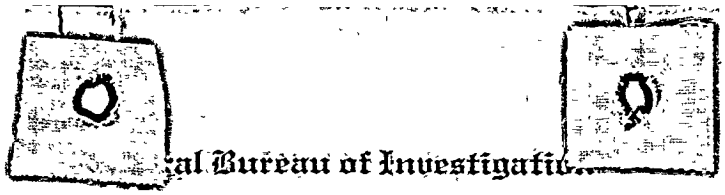

al Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Diego, California
March 30, 1949

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
BuFile #74-1333

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter to the Director from Washington Field dated February 23, 1949.

DANIEL E. MURPHY, United States Indian Field Service, 132 North Indian Avenue, Palm Springs, California, stated that he was the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Indian Division from 1933 to 1941, with offices in Washington, D. C. Mr. MURPHY stated that he did not recall anyone by the name of ANDREE EMEREY and that he did not recall meeting anyone that could have been a secretary of this individual, in view of the fact that the name EMEREY was not at all familiar to him. He stated that he had a vague recollection of a rather tall and attractive dark-haired woman, about 35 years of age, who came to that department with a Ph.D. degree from some Vienna school and that this individual worked in WARD SHEPARD's office and that he never did meet this individual. At this point, Mr. MURPHY stated that WARD SHEPARD was an irresponsible sort of an individual and was thought by some to have been suffering from a mental ailment.

Mr. MURPHY further stated that he did not recall ever having met a secretary to the above-described woman. Mr. MURPHY stated that he had the complete organization plans and charts of his organization turned over to the Personnel

JWR:jm
65-1573

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

74-1333-2727
37 APR 7 1949

CC - New York City (65-14920)
CC - Baltimore (65-1642)
CC - Boston (65-3251)
CC - Chicago (65-3298)
CC - Washington Field (74-94)

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5807

Director, FBI RE: JAHAM March 30, 1949
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Unit of the Indian Office in 1942 and that these records were transferred to the Merchandise Mart Building in Chicago. Mr. MURPHY added that he did not know anyone by the name of JAY PETERS or HAROLD WARE and that he had never heard of them.

Mr. MURPHY stated that RAY O. HALL, former statistician in the Indian Service, was an acquaintance of WARD SHEPARD and that he may be acquainted with individuals employed in that office at that time. HALL's present whereabouts are not known, but he is thought to be connected with the Commerce Department in Washington, D. C.

C. A. BARBER, retired Personnel Officer, U. S. Indian Service, presently living in Washington, D. C., address unknown, may also have information concerning this matter and will be very cooperative in assisting in any way he can.

No leads are being set out by this office to contact HALL or BARBER, inasmuch as it is not known whether these individuals have been previously contacted.

Very truly yours,

F. H. McIntire

F. H. MC INTIRE
SAC

2727

Kisseloff-5808

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 31, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Declassified 1/31/81 by 10320 PWK/es

PERSONAL & ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

While contacting Mr. ~~LEWIS~~ LOUIS J. RUSSELL, Chief Investigator, HCUA, in connection with an official matter on March 31, 1949, Mr. RUSSELL advised an agent of this office that he had received information to the effect that Attorney General TOM CLARK had informed the newspapers that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS "is a pervert". Mr. RUSSELL said that on March 23, 1949, newspapermen whose identity he did not disclose, approached Congressmen NIXON, VELDE, and MUNDT of the HCUA, and asked them about the statement made by the Attorney General.

Mr. RUSSELL stated that the three Congressmen are incensed, angry, and quite agitated over this matter. They feel that the Department of Justice is going out of its way to discredit and embarrass the Committee. These three Congressmen feel that the Attorney General is deliberately passing this information to the press in order that it will reach the attorneys for ALGER HISS. The Committee feels that the Attorney General should and could be impeached for this action.

The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Bureau, and RUSSELL's name should be protected as the source of this information.

Leak in Department of Justice
House Committee on Un-American activities

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/es

Another leak from the Dept.

CJJ:cl
74-94

RECORDED - 42 174-1333-2728
INDEXED - 42

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-72

60 APR 26 1949

Kisseloff-5809

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 31, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Rebulet February 3, 1949.

Information developed in this office indicates that Mrs. JAMES N. SCHMITZ, 300 West 23rd Street, Apartment 7, New York City, was formerly secretary to SILVERMAN for approximately four months during 1943 at the U. S. Army Air Force, Analysis and Plans Branch.

The New York Office is requested to interview Mrs. SCHMITZ along lines heretofore followed in this investigation.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

CND:cl
74-94

cc - New York

RECORDED - 42 74-1333-2729
INDEXED - 42

EX-19

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5810

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1949

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STAS

WASH 49 AND LOSA 4 FROM NEW YORK 1 10-26 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. REF LA LET MAR. FOURTEEN, LAST, RE CRANE. WHILE CONTACTED ON ANOTHER MATTER, SPECIAL ASST. TO AG T. J. DONEGAN EXPRESSED DESIRE TO KNOW WHEN THE INTERVIEW OF WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE BY LA WOULD BE COMPLETED, SAYING THAT THE GJ, SDNY, CONTEMPLATES SUBPOENAING CRANE AS SOON AS THE FBI HAS FINISHED INTERVIEWING CRANE. REFERENCE LET REFLECTS THAT CRANES ATTY HAD REQUESTED THAT SUBPOENAING OF CRANE BE DELAYED, AND SAID LET REQUESTED THAT NYO, IF BUREAU APPROVES, CONSULT WITH SAAG T. J. DONEGAN SONCERNING POSSIBILITY OF DELAYING CRANES TESTIFYING. UNLESS INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY BUREAU, THIS OFFICE DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE CONSULTING WITH MR. DONEGAN RE DELAYING CRANES APPEARANCE BEFORE GJ, SDNY. ASST. DIR. E. J. CONNELLEY INSTRUCTED THAT LA SUBMIT A REPORT ON COMPLETE INTERVIEW OF CRANE, PRIOR TO HISS PERJURY TRIAL, APRIL ELEVEN, NEXT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF USA, SDNY, WHO MAY DESIRE TO CALL CRANE AS A WITNESS AT THE HISS PERJURY TRIAL. LA WILL HANDLE.

SCHEIDT 174-1333-2230

11
44

RECORDED - 42

37 APR 7 1949

HOLD FOR CONF WITH PHILA AND NEWARK PLS

51 APR 11 1949

EX-109

Kisseloff-5811

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1949

TELETYPE

1 10-03 PM

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 45

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

JAHAM. REBUTEL MARCH TWENTY FOUR, FORTY NINE. KIRSCHENBAUM INTERVIEWED. HE ADVISED THAT HE WAS NOT CERTAIN THAT MASLOW WAS EVER A MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY BUT THAT HE SUSPECTED HE WAS AND THAT FURTHER HE HAD HEARD INDIRECTLY THAT MASLOW HAD NOW CHANGED HIS OPINION AND MAY HAVE IMPORTANT INFO. MASLOW INTERVIEWED. HE ADVISED THAT HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN ANTI COMMUNIST AND DENIED THAT AT ANY TIME HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP OR AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS. HE ADVISED THAT HE WANTED TO COOPERATE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT WITH THE GOVT. AND THAT HE WAS WILLING TO GIVE ANY INFO THAT WOULD BE CONSIDERED OF VALUE. HE DENIED EVER KNOWING ALGER HISS BUT ADMITTED THAT HE DID KNOW LEE PRESSMAN AND NATHAN WITT. HE WAS UNABLE TO SUPPLY ANY PERTINENT INFO RE THIS CASE OR GENERAL COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES. HE ADVISED THAT AT ONE TIME HE HAD BEEN CONECTED WITH INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION. ALGER HISS IS KNOWN TO HAVE WRITTEN FOR THE BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY THIS ORGANIZATION BUT HE STATED THAT HIS CONNECTION WITH THIS ORGANIZATION WAS FOR A VERY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME AND THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF ALGER HISS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS ORGANIZATION. NO FURTHER CONTACTS WITH KIRSCHENBAUM OR MASLOW RE THIS MATTER WILL BE MADE BY THIS OFFICE.

RECORDED - 42 174-1333-2731

INDEXED - 42

F B I

APR 5 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

51 APR 11 1949

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-5812

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 1, 1949

FROM : SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAN
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

This office has been instructed to locate persons who were associated departmentalwise with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to interview these persons concerning SILVERMAN's activities, associates, etc.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLY in recent HCUA Hearings as one of the persons who was supplying confidential information to unauthorized sources when he was employed by the War Department from 1943 to 1945. SILVERMAN was also mentioned by CHAMBERS concerning the same matter when he recently went before the HCUA.

A review of SILVERMAN's War Department Civilian Personnel file reflects he was employed as Chief Production Specialist, Analysis and Reports Branch, Army Air Forces Material Command, Washington, D. C., from March 27, 1942, to August 18, 1945. An examination of SILVERMAN's efficiency report for the period March 31, 1942, to March 31, 1943, reflects that SILVERMAN was rated by DONALD F. FRITCH, Colonel, Air Corps, Assistant Chief of Staff (A). Colonel FRITCH rated SILVERMAN's services during that period as Excellent.

The Norfolk Office is requested to interview DONALD F. FRITCH, retired Brigardier General, who presently resides at 209 36th Street, Virginia Beach, Virginia, regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the period mentioned. Ascertain the names of associates of SILVERMAN, especially social and luncheon companions. Determine if General FRITCH ever suspected or knew of SILVERMAN's supplying confidential information to unauthorized persons. Also determine if he knew if SILVERMAN ever took confidential information from the office and retained the same overnight. Obtain any information that would indicate SILVERMAN knew ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or that he was engaged in subversive activities.

WHA:MGB
74-94

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

174-1333-2732
E B I
37 APR 4 1949

cc - Norfolk
New York

X-19

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5813

Mr Peterson
Mr Tamm
Miss Gandy

Mr Peterson
174

4-4-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 4 1:50 pm

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM DASH PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. RENYTEL APRIL ONE, NINETEEN FORTY NINE WFO INTERVIEW T. W. D. DUKE FOR LOCATION. JOHN EDGHAM KELLY DUKE STATES KELLY'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN BUT CAN BE REACHED THROUGH MOTHER AT TWENTY BARKER ST., PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS. MOTHER'S NAME UNKNOWN TO DUKE BUT STATES IS NOTED CHEMIST. NYC SET OUT LEAD TO BOSTON TO INTERVIEW KELLY'S MOTHER IF DESIRABLE. DUKE SAYS DOES NOT KNOW KELLY WELL BUT BELIEVES HIM RELIABLE ALTHOUGH KELLY PRO HYPHEN NAZI IN EARLY DAYS OF HITLER.

HOTTEL

DDC:MFS

74-94

CC Mr Jones

RECORDED - 42 174-1333-2733

INDEXED - 42 F B I

37 APR 1949

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5814

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 4, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Perjury; Espionage - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This office has been instructed to locate persons who were associated departmentalwise with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to interview these persons concerning SILVERMAN's activities, associates, etc.

SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY in recent HCUA Hearings as one of the persons who were supplying confidential information to unauthorized sources when he was employed by the War Department from 1943, to 1945. SILVERMAN was also mentioned by CHAMBERS concerning this same matter when he recently went before the HCUA.

SILVERMAN was employed as Chief Production Specialist, Analysis and Plans Branch or as Economist, Control Office, both Army Air Forces Material Command, Washington, D. C. from March 27, 1942, to August 18, 1945. An examination of SILVERMAN's efficiency report for the period September, 1944, to March 31, 1945, reflects that SILVERMAN was rated by Lieutenant Colonel SAM S. MULLIN and that Lieutenant Colonel MULLIN rated his services during that period as excellent.

Investigation reflects that SAMUEL S. MULLIN is no longer on active duty with the Air Forces and that he is an attorney with offices in the State Tower Building, Syracuse, New York. His home address is 1364 South Salina Street, Syracuse, New York.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The Albany Office is requested to interview SAMUEL S. MULLIN regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the period mentioned. Ascertain the names of associates of SILVERMAN, especially social and luncheon companions. Determine if MULLIN ever suspected or knew of SILVERMAN's supplying confidential information to unauthorized persons. Also ascertain if SILVERMAN ever took confidential information from the office and retained the same overnight. Obtain any information that would indicate SILVERMAN knew ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or that he was engaged in subversive activities.

74-94
WHA/mh

cc: Albany
New York City

174-1333-2734

RECORDED - 42

INDEXED - 42

37 APR 7 1949

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5815

Mr. Fletcher

HBJ:012

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 4- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Larsen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
WJG

FBI NEW HAVEN 4-4-49 8-04 PM

~~DIRECTOR~~ AND SAC NEW YORK U R G EN T

JAHAM. REBUTEL TODAY. RE REPORT SA LEONARD F. JOHNSON, MADE NEW HAVEN MARCH TWENTY THREE LAST. PAGE TWO, PARAGRAPH TWO, LAST WORD, FIRST SENTENCE SHOULD BE NINETEEN FORTY FIVE INSTEAD OF NINETEEN FORTY ONE. PLEASE CORRECT.

74-1333-2735

RECORDED - 42 37 APR 7 1949

GLEASON

NEW YORK ADVISED

END

8-05PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

cc: Mr. Jones

4-5-49 Correction made in report. S.B.

5 ASB

5 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5816

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 4- 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lardon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Pennington
Mr Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 4-4-49 4-15 PM HTM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R.

RE NY TEL NEW HAVEN APRIL FIRST.

EDWARD THORD-GRAY, BELLE HAVEN, GREENWICH, CONN., PRESENTLY ON TRIP AND NOT EXPECTED BACK UNTIL TUESDAY EVENING. UPON ARRIVAL HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED, ALONG LINE SET OUT IN REFERENCED TELETYPE.

RECORDED - 42 74-1333-2726 GLEASON

INDEXED - 42

NY ADVISED

-END

5 APR 11 1949

4-15 PM OK FBI WASH DC EBM

Kisseloff-5817

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 4, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Perjury; Espionage - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This office has been instructed to locate persons who were associated departmentalwise with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to interview these persons concerning SILVERMAN's activities, associates, etc.

SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY in recent HCUA Hearings as one of the persons who were supplying confidential information to unauthorized sources when he was employed by the War Department from 1943, to 1945. SILVERMAN was also mentioned by CHAMBERS concerning this same matter when he recently went before the HCUA.

SILVERMAN was employed as Chief Production Specialist, Analysis and Plans Branch or as Economist, Control Office, both Army Air Forces Material Command, Washington, D. C. from March 27, 1942, to August 18, 1945. An examination of SILVERMAN's efficiency report for the period April 1, 1943, to March 31, 1944, reflects that SILVERMAN was rated by FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, Major, Air Corps, Deputy Control Officer, War Department. KISSNER rated SILVERMAN's services during this period as excellent. Another efficiency report of SILVERMAN covering the period September, 1944, to March 31, 1945, reflects that SILVERMAN was rated by Lieutenant Colonel SAM S. MULLIN and that this efficiency report was reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel F. H. KISSNER, the Deputy Control Officer. On the latter report KISSNER approved the rating of excellent that was given to SILVERMAN.

Investigation reflects that FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, serial number AO-900237, is not on active duty and that his Air Forces Service Record (201 file) is on file at the Ninth Air Force Headquarters, 701 North New Street, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Office is requested to review FRANKLIN H. KISSNER's Air Forces Service Record to determine his home address and to arrange for KISSNER's interview.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The interviewing office is requested to interview FRANKLIN H. KISSNER regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the period mentioned. Ascertain the names of SILVERMAN's associates, especially social and luncheon companions. Determine if KISSNER ever suspected or knew of SILVERMAN's supplying confidential information to unauthorized persons. Ascertain if

74-94
WHA/mh

RECORDED 42 INDEXED 42

174-1333-2737

cc: Philadelphia
New York City

51 APR 11 1949

EX-19

Kisseloff-5818

SILVERMAN ever took confidential information home and retained the same overnight. Obtain any information that would indicate SILVERMAN knew ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or that he was engaged in subversive activities.

For your information, Lieutenant Colonel SAM S. MULLIN is being interviewed in regard to this matter.

2737

Kisseloff-5819

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
FILE

ASB Present

WA 1 NY 1 FROM BALTO 4-5-49 10-10 AM EST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION MOST URGENT

JAHAM. MRS. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, ASSISTANT, REGISTRAR-S OFFICE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTO., ADVISED TODAY THAT FRANKLIN ALLEN, OF LAW FIRM OF MARBURY, MILLER, AND EVANS, ATTORNEYS FOR ALGER HISS, CONTACTED HER THIS MORNING AND ASKED TO BORROW A TYPEWRITTEN LETTER IN HER FILES DATED MAY TWENTYFIVE, THIRTYSEVEN, WRITTEN BY PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS TO W. M. HILLEGEIST, DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS, UNIV. OF MD., BALTO. THIS SPECIMEN HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY FBI LAB AS HAVING BEEN WRITTEN ON SAME TYPEWRITER AS QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS. SUGGEST THAT NEW YORK OFFICE CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF CONTACTING SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL, THOMAS J. DONEGAN, FOR ADVICE RELATIVE TO THIS REQUEST BY MARBURY LAW FIRM. NEW YORK IS REQUESTED TO TRANSMIT INSTRUCTIONS TO BALTO. OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO MRS. STAFFORD MAY BE ADVISED ACORDINGLY.

NC FARLIN

END

BA R1 NY

BHMLR

BA R 1 WA

RECORDED - 42 174-1333-2738
ET EB I
INDEXED - 42 37 APR 7 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-2 mac/PB #266,586

EX-19

cc: Mr. Jones

51 APR 11 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NA 2:17 AM

5 11-26 P

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 40

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES ASST. AG ALEXANDER CAMPBELL WAS ONLY GJ WITNESS TODAY. DETAILS OF HIS TESTIMONY WILL BE FURNISHED BY DONEGAN LATER. BENJAMIN MANDEL OF HCUA AND CHAMBERS ARE SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY APRIL SIXTH, NEXT.

SCHEIDT

11
44

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42
EX-19

174-1333-2739
BF BB
APR 3 1949
37

TWO COPIES WFO

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5821

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

7-22 PM

WASH AND WASH FIELD 23 FROM NEWYORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REMYLET FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN LAST TRANSMITTING MOTION PAPERS FILED BY DEFENSE RE INDICTMENT OF ALGER HISS. SAAG DONEGAN TODAY MADE AVAILABLE COPY OF MEMORANDUM OF USDJ BONDY DATED APRIL FIRST, NINETEEN FORTY NINE RE THOSE MOTIONS. COURT DENIED MOTION TO INSPECT GJ MINUTES. WITH RESPECT TO MOTION FOR BILL OF PARTICULARS, COURT DENIED DEMANDS SET OUT IN PARAGRAPHS ONE, FOUR, AND FIVE. STATED THAT THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS ARE DISPOSED OF AS INDICATED ON ARGUMENT...PARAGRAPHS TWO, THREE, SIX, SEVEN AND EIGHT. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT ON ORAL ARGUMENTS, SAAG RAYMOND P. WHEARTY DECLARED THAT GOVERNMENT CLAIMS THE BALTIMORE AND PUMPKIN PAPERS WERE GIVEN TO CHAMBERS BY HISS ON OCCASION OF MEETINGS BETWEEN THEM AT INTERVALS OF A WEEK OR TEN DAYS OR TWO WEEKS ON OR ABOUT AND BETWEEN THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY AND THE THIRTY FIRST DAY OF MARCH, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT, AND THAT PARTICULAR DATES CANNOT BE SPECIFIED. FURTHER, THAT GOVERNMENT WILL CLAIM HISS ABSTRACTED THE DOCUMENTS, BUT GOVERNMENT HAS NO INFO AS TO MANNER OF ABSTRACTION, WHAT WAS SAID AND HOW DOCUMENTS GOT BACK IN FILES. ALSO THAT GOVERNMENT CANNOT SPECIFY EXACT DATES OF EACH MEETING BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS. EXCEPT STATE THAT

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 42 74-1333-274

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51 APR 11 1949

EX-19 Kisseloff-5822

PAGE TWO

THEY MET FORTNIGHTLY OR EVERY TEN DAYS OR SO IN ADDITION TO WHICH THERE WERE THREE TO FIVE SOCIAL VISITS BETWEEN THEM. MOTION FOR PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS AND MOTION FOR AN ORDER TO PRODUCE THE SAME DOCUMENTS UNDER A SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM WERE DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS...ITEMS ONE, TWO, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, AND EIGHT WERE GRANTED AS CONSENTED TO BY GOVERNMENT. ITEM THREE WAS GRANTED ON CONDITION THAT THE WORDS "BY HISS" BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE WORDS "BY ANY PERSON." ITEM SEVEN WAS DENIED. ITEMS NINE, TEN AND ELEVEN WERE DENIED WITH LEAVE TO RENEW MOTION AS TO THEM AT THE TRAIL. COURT DIRECTED THAT AN ORDER BE DRAWN ON NOTICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ABOVE DESCRIBED MEMORANDUM.

SCHEIDT

HOLD FOR CONF WITH PH

27210

TWO COPIES WRO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 6, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC
WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY - INTERNAL SECURITY, R
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 77-1333; Jaham)

Reference is made to report of Special Agent JAMES FREW dated March 30, 1949, at Washington, D. C., and entitled "PHILIP RENO, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R."

The title page of the above referenced report has been revised and is to be replaced by the revised page enclosed with this letter.

Removed + put on report FLG 4-6-49

JF:LEB
74-94
Enclosure
cc - Thomas J. Donegan, SAAG (Encl.)
New York (Encl.)
Baltimore (Encl.)
Pittsburgh (Encl.)
Denver (Encl.)

RECORDED - 42

INDEXED - 42

174-1333-2741
EB
37 APR 7 1949

EX-19

51 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5824

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1 4:15p

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAHAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R.

RE N.Y. TELETYPE MARCH TWENTY EIGHT, FORTYNINE AND WFO TELETYPES IN MATTER OF Q DASH ONE AND MARY MARTIN. IN SIGNED STATEMENT MARCH THIRTYONE, FORTYNINE, MARY MARTIN OLKONSKA ADVISED PERSON SHE KNEW IN RIGA WAS AARON ROBINSON, NOT RUBENS, AS SET OUT IN WFO TELETYPE MARCH THIRTY, FORTYNINE. STATES ALSO DID NOT SEE THIS INDIVIDUAL IN PITTSBURGH, BUT SAW AN UNKNOWN WOMAN THERE DISTRI--BUTING COMMUNIST PARTY PAMPHLETS IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. THEN, IN THIRTYEIGHT, SAW PICTURES OF MR. AND MRS. ADOLPH ARNOLD RUBENS IN NEWSPAPER AND RECOGNIZED RUBENS AS LATVIAN ROBINSON AND MRS. RUBENS AS UNKNOWN FEMALE SEEN IN PITTSBURGH. OLKONSKA VIEWED PICTURES OF MR. AND MRS. RUBENS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT FILES, RECOGNIZED MRS. RUBENS, BUT ADVISED RUBENS NOT LATVIAN ROBINSON. INSISTS STATE DEPARTMENT PHOTO OF RUBENS NOT IDENTICAL WITH NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT NEWSPAPER PHOTO. APRIL ONE, FORTYNINE, OLKONSKA CALLED OFFICE, ADVISED LATVIAN SHE KNEW ONE INVOLVED WITH HARRY HALL IN VISA FRAUDS WAS NEITHER RUBENS NOR ROBINSON, BUT RUBEMS. OLKONSKA CONSIDERED INCAPABLE OF TELLING STRAIGHT STORY. STATE DEPARTMENT FILES REFLECT HARRY H. HALL DISCHARGED FOR ISSUING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320

RECORDED - 42 74-1[illegible]-2742

INDEXED - 12

31 APR 11 1949

Kisseloff-5825

FALSE VISAS AT WARSAW POLAND, FEBRUARY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY. SERVED AS CLERK AND VICE CONSUL CHARGE OF ALIEN VISAS, RIGA, AUGUST TWO, TWENTYFOUR UNTIL JULY TEN, TWENTYEIGHT. EOD POLAND NOVEMBER TWELVE, TWENTYEIGHT. ROBERT F. KELLY, FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE, ACQUAINTED WITH OLKOWSKA ADVISED UNRELIABLE. WFO WILL DISCONTINUE WITHOUT CHECKING RUBENS-ROBINSON PASSPORT FILE OR HUGH MARTIN'S DISPATCHES, UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU, AS IT APPEARS OLKOWSKA HAD NO CLEAR CUT PURPOSE IN SENDING CABLE TO MOSCOW AND HER APPEARANCE AS A WITNESS WOULD DEFINITELY NOT BE DESIRABLE. IT IS CONSIDERED THAT TRACING INFORMATION COPY OF MOSCOW CABLEGRAM TO ACCESS OF HISS EXHAUSTS POSSIBILITY OF PRODUCTIVE OR ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION IN THIS DIRECTION. REPORT FOLLOWS.

HOTTEL

DDC:JEC

74-94

9749

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 70 AND BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 14 9-10 PP

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 MDE 103

J. D. W. CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP -R. MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS WAS INTERVIEWED IN BALTIMORE OFFICE ON FEB. TEN LAST AND AT THE CHAMBERS FARM ON FEB. ELEVEN BY AGENTS OF BALTIMORE AND NY OFFICES. AT BOTH INTERVIEWS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS PRESENT. ESTHER RELATED SHE RECEIVED HER FORMAL EDUCATION IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., AFTER WHICH SHE WENT TO NYC, ATTENDED THE RAND SCHOOL AS A RESULT OF FUNDS RAISED BY SOCIALISTS IN NEW HAVEN. WHILE IN NY SHE WAS ON STAFF OF MAGAZINE "WORLD TOMORROW" AND WAS EMPLOYED FOR A TIME AT AMTORG TRADING CORP. AFTER HER MARRIAGE TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, SHE RESIDED IN NY FOR SOME TIME. HOWEVER, IN NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE THE CHAMBERS FAMILY MOVED FROM NY TO NINE ZERO THREE ST. PAULS ST. IN BALTIMORE. SHE RELATED THAT SHORTLY AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN BALTIMORE HER HUSBAND INTRODUCED HER TO ALGER HISS AND THIS INTRODUCTION TOOK PLACE AT ST. PAULS ST. ADDRESS. SHORTLY THEREAFTER ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS HAD DINNER AT THE CHAMBERS RESIDENCE. THEREAFTER PRISCILLA HISS MADE

END OF PAGE ONE

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RECORDED - 34 174-1323-2743

INDEXED - 34 12 APR 5 1949

51 APR 19 1949

EX-11

Kisseloff-5827

OCCASIONAL TRIPS FROM HER HOME IN WASHINGTON TO THE CHAMBERS RESIDENCE IN BALTIMORE, THAT ON THESE VISITS PRISCILLA, ESTHER AND THE LATTERS BABY WOULD VISIT VERNON SQUARE PARK NEARBY. ON ONE OF THESE VISITS PRISCILLA HISS GAVE ESTHER A BOOK ON CHILDS DIET AND CARE, A SMALL TABLE AND CHAIR AND SMALL CHEST, ALL OF WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN USED BY PRISCILLAS SON, TIMMY. ESTHER STILL HAS THE CHAIR AND THE CHEST AT THE CHAMBERS FARM. ESTHER ON ONE OF THESE VISITS GAVE PRISCILLA A COPY OF A VAN GOETHE PAINTING THAT ESTHER LATER SAW IN THE P. ST. ADDRESS OF THE HISSES. THE CHAMBERS FAMILY REMAINED AT ST. PAULS ST. FOR A COUPLE OF MONTHS AND THEN MOVED TO THE TWENTY EIGHTH ST. APARTMENT OF ALGER HISS. ESTHER STATES SHE KNEW OF NO ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SIGNING OF A SUBLEASE OR THE PAYMENT OF RENT FOR THIS TWENTY EIGHTH ST. ADDRESS. FURTHER, THAT ON THE DAY THEY WERE TO MOVE INTO THE TWENTY EIGHTH ST. ADDRESS SHE WENT TO THE HISS APARTMENT ON P. ST., BUT ALGER HISS HAD FOR SOME REASON TAKEN THE KEY TO WORK WITH HIM AND SHE REMAINED IN THE HISS APARTMENT UNTIL HIS RETURN FROM WORK. ESTHER ALSO STATED THAT PRISCILLA HISS ARRANGED FOR HIRING JULIA RANKIN AS A MAID FOR THE

END OF PAGE TWO

CHAMBERS. ESTHER STATES THAT WHILE RESIDING IN THE TWENTY EIGHT ST. HOUSE ALGER, PRISCILLA, WHITTAKER AND HERSELF VISITED HAINES POINT AND RECALLED GOING TO THE ROSE GARDEN AND DRIVING AROUND THE TIDAL BASIN. IN JULY OF NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AFTER EXPIRATION OF THE TWENTY EIGHTH ST. LEASE, CHAMBERS FAMILY MOVED TO MEYER SCHAPIROS APARTMENT IN GREENWICH VILLAGE, NYC, THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA ARRANGED TO TAKE ALL OF THE CHAMBERS PERSONAL BELONGINGS FROM WASHINGTON TO NYC IN THEIR FORD AUTOMOBILE AND THAT THIS WAS DONE. AFTER RESIDING IN THE GREENWICH VILLAGE ADDRESS FOR ABOUT ONE MONTHS, THE CHAMBERS FAMILY MOVED TO THE SUMMER HOME OF MAXIM LIEBER AT SMITHTOWN, PA. PRISCILLA VISITED AT THIS SUMMER HOME FOR ABOUT TEN DAYS. ESTHER WAS UNABLE TO RECALL THE METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION USED BY PRISCILLA IN COMING TO THE HOUSE BUT RECALLS SPECIFICALLY THAT WHEN SHE LEFT, ALGER HISS CAME TO THE HOME IN HIS CAR AND DROVE HER AWAY. ESTHER IS OF THE OPINION THAT MAXIM LIEBER, ALTHOUGH HE WAS PRESENT ON WEEKENDS AT THE SUMMER HOME, NEVER SAW ALGER HISS. AFTER LEAVING THE SMITHTOWN SUMMER HOME, ESTHER, HER HUSBAND, AND HER CHILD, AT THE REQUEST OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS, MOVED INTO THE HISS HOUSEHOLD ON P. ST. IN WASHINGTON. THE CHAMBERS

END OF PAGE THREE

FAMILY OCCUPIED THE TOP FLOOR OF THIS ADDRESS. HOWEVER, THIS ARRANGEMENT DID NOT WORK OUT DUE PRIMARILY TO THE FACT THAT THE NECESSITY OF FEEDING THE BABY AT RATHER IRREGULAR INTERVALS INTERFERRED WITH THE STRICT ROUTINE OF THE HISS HOUSEHOLD. AFTER RESIDING THERE APPROXIMATELY THREE DAYS, THE CHAMBERS FAMILY MOVED TO EUTAW PLACE IN BALTIMORE. ESTHER STATES THAT DURING THE TIME SHE SPENT AT THE P. ST. ADDRESS SHE RECALLS SPECIFICALLY SEEING A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN THE STUDY ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HISS APARTMENT. ESTHER RELATED IN DETAIL THE FURNISHINGS AND LAYOUT OF THE HISS RESIDENCE AT P. ST., THIRTIETH ST, AND VOLTA PLACE. ESTHER RECALLED THAT WHITTAKER BORROWED HISS AUTOMOBILE AND USED IT TO TRANSPORT THEIR BELONGINGS FROM P. ST. TO BALTIMORE. ESTHER RECALLED THAT IN HER CONVERSATIONS WITH PRISCILLA AND ALGER BOTH WERE WORRIED ABOUT THE BEHAVIOR OF THE FRIENDS THEY ASSOCIATED WITH PRIOR TO ALGERS TAKING ON HIS WORK WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. ONE INSTANCE IN PARTICULAR SHE RELATED WHICH CONCERNED CATHY, MRS DONALD HISS WIFE, EITHER PICKETING OR ANTICIPATING SOME ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH AN AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON. ALGER AND PRISCILLA WERE OF THE OPINION THAT IF THIS WERE DONE THAT I MIGHT CAST SOME REFLECTION ON THEM, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THEY HAD FOR THE PURPOSE OF THEIR PRESENT WORK CUT THEMSELVES OFF FROM ALL PREVIOUS "FELLOW TRAVELERS."

END OF PAGE FOUR

SHE RECALLED THAT AT THE TIME THEY MOVED INTO THE EUTAW ST. RESIDENCE IN BALTIMORE THAT THE HISSES HAD GIVEN THEM A NUMBER OF PIECES OF FURNITURE AND ALSO AN ORIENTAL RUG. SHE RECALLED FURTHER THAT THIS RUG WAS BROUGHT TO THEM BY ALGER HISS AND HAD BEEN RECENTLY CLEANED AND MENDED AT THE MONUMENT CLEANING CO. IN BALTIMORE, MD. IT WAS HER IMPRESSION THAT THE RUG HAD BEEN DELIVERED BY THE CLEANING CO. TO THE HOME OF ALGERS MOTHER IN BALTIMORE AND HE HAD BROUGHT THE RUG FROM THERE TO THEM. ESTHER DEFINITELY RECALLS HAVING BEEN IN THE VOLTA ST. ADDRESS OF THE HISSES ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION. SHE RECALLS SPECIFICALLY TALKING TO PRISCILLA ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS RE THE DRAPES, FURNITURE AND OTHER MATERIAL WHICH WAS GOING INTO THIS HOUSEHOLD IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST HOUSE THAT THE HISSES RENTED THAT WAS NOT COMPLETELY FURNISHED. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT ALGER HISS AND HIS WIFE RESIDED AT THE VOLTA ST. ADDRESS FROM JAN. FIRST, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT TO SEPT. THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTY THREE. THE BALTIMORE AGENTS WHO WERE PRESENT AT THE INTERVIEWS OF MRS. CHAMBERS HAVE MADE APPROPRIATE NOTATIONS OF LEADS THAT SHOULD BE COVERED BY THAT OFFICE. DETAILS RE MRS. CHAMBERS INTERVIEW WILL BE SET FORTH IN SEPARATE REPORT INCLUDING INFO OBTAINED FROM WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

SCHEIDT

BOTH HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-5831

27213

#

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, F.B.I.

DATE: March 1, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Special Employee CLINTON POLLACK examined the registration and voting records in New York City relative to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS covering the addresses of 180 Claremont Avenue and 378 Central Park West, New York City, where the HISSES resided prior to May, 1933. These records reflected that in 1932 ALGER HISS registered as a Democrat and his wife registered as a Socialist. From 1933 through 1936, during which time the Communists were listed as a Party and persons could register as Communists, it was noted that there was no record in New York City reflecting that the HISSES had registered during this period. The voting registration for 1948 was examined and it reflected that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS registered as Democrats from their address, 22 East 8th Street, New York City.

DEFERRED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-87 BY SP7MAS/RB
266,586

G.I.R. 7,

CTOF DESK

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APR 5 1949

6

EXILE

LWS:FJD
65-14920

Kisseloff-5832

51 APR 19 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 29, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference New York teletype March 23, 1949 in captioned case requesting interview of ISAAC FOLKOFF.

For the assistance of the San Francisco Office in its investigation of this case, there is being forwarded as enclosures with a copy of this letter to San Francisco photographs of the following:

(1) Two photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
(2) One photograph of ALGER HISS
(3) One photograph of PRISCILLA HISS
(4) Two photographs of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.
(5) One photograph of FELIX A. INSLERMAN
(6) One picture containing two photographs of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE
(7) One photograph of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
(8) " " " WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
(9) " " " ELEANOR NELSON, was. Eleanor Nelson Soyring, Eleanor Nelson Porter
(10) One photograph of MORRIS ASDMOW
(11) " " " MAX BEDACHT
(12) " " " CHARLES KRAMER
(13) " " " PETER M. MAGRINI, was.
(14) " " " VLADIMIR de Sveshnikoff

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-7 #266,586

In connection with the last enclosed photograph, that is, the picture of PETER M. MAGRINI, it is suggested that this photograph not be displayed to ISAAC FOLKOFF since investigation of MAGRINI's current activities in espionage is presently being conducted.

CC: San Francisco (encs. 16) (AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY) ~~DEFERRED~~

JPM:RFK
65-14920

This interview not being handled for time being per tel to SF 3-30-49

RECORDED - 127 | 74 - 13 - 2745

INDEXED - 127

F B I

12 APR 5 1949

58 APR 13 1949

EX-137

Kisseloff-5833

March 31, 1949 URGENT

SAC NEW YORK

JAHAN. REURTEL MARCH TWO EIGHT LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW KEITH HUTCHISON, FINANCIAL EDITOR OF QUOTE THE NATION QUOTE. THIS INTERVIEW SHOULD BE CONDUCTED WITH UTMOST DISCRETION, By Two Agents.

BUREAU IN POSSESSION OF TYPEWRITTEN NOTE TURNED OVER BY CHAMBERS TO NCUA DATED 3-4-38 WHICH STATES QUOTE KARL, IF YOU HAVE GIVEN UP PLAYING AROUND WITH MY GIRLFRIEND, SHE WISHES YOU WOULD TAKE YOUR STUFF OUT OF HER CLOSET, SO SHE CAN USE IT FOR HER CLOTHES INSTEAD OF YOURS! H QUOTE. IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT KEITH HUTCHISON COULD HAVE BEEN THE WRITER OF FOREGOING NOTE IN VIEW OF INFORMATION RE HIM CONTAINED IN YOUR REF TEL.

HOOVER

74-1333-2746

FLJ:EW:MOD

RECORDED - 114

EX-141

6 APR 7

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE MAR 31 5 29 PM '49

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE MAR 31 5 40 PM '49

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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348 DEC 16 1954

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

APR 1 1949

Kisseloff-7844

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 23 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 33 28 8-02 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REVIEW OF CHAMBERS-S BACKGROUND REFLECTS THAT IN ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTYFIVE FOR ONE YEAR HE LIVED WITH GERTRUDE HUTCHISON WITHOUT BENEFIT OF MARRIAGE. SHE WAS THEN SEPARATED FROM HER HUSBAND KEITH HUTCHISON, WHO BEFORE SEPARATION ASKED CHAMBERS TO STAY AWAY FROM HIS WIFE, AND CHAMBERS AT THAT TIME DID BREAK OFF FOR A TIME HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH HER. GERTRUDE HUTCHISON DIVORCED HER HUSBAND, AND ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS, LATER MARRIED A NEGRO COMMUNIST NAMED GERTRUDE NEWTON. THE LAST CHAMBERS HEARD OF GERTRUDE HUTCHISON WAS IN FORTYSIX WHEN SHE WAS IN BOGOTA, COLUMBIA. HE BELIEVES SHE HAS IN HER POSSESSION A NUMBER OF LETTERS WRITTEN TO HER BY CHAMBERS IN WHICH HE DISCUSSES THE RELATIONSHIP AND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HER, CHAMBERS AND FRANK BANG, ABOUT WHOM THE BUREAU HAS ALREADY BEEN ADVISED. CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO INTERVIEWING KEITH HUTCHISON FOR INFORMATION ON CHAMBERS BY ACTIVITIES, HIS ASSOCIATION WITH HUTCHISON-S FORMER WIFE, AND INFORMATION ON GERTRUDE HUTCHISON-S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. KEITH HUTCHISON IS PRESENTLY FINANCIAL EDITOR OF QUOTE THE NATION UNQUOTE, HAS BEEN WITH THAT PUBLICATION FOR LONG PERIOD, AND IS LOCATED NYC. HE WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED UNLESS BUREAU AUTHORIZES.

RECORDED - 115
INDEXED - 115

100-139332-2741

13 APR 5 1949

EX-141 OK

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Tel Conf 3-30-49 OK

Kisseloff-7846

RECEIVED FLETCHER
MAR 28 8 37 PM '49

Kisseloff-7847

MAR 28 8 36 PM '49

APRIL 4, 1949 ROUTINE

SAC, NEW HAVEN
SAC, NEW YORK CITY

JAHAM RE REPORT SA LEONARD F. JOHNSON NEW HAVEN, MARCH TWENTY THREE LAST, PAGE TWO, PARAGRAPH TWO, LINE TWO. NEW HAVEN SUTEL IF 1941 CORRECT DATE.

HOOVER

FLJ:mod

RECORDED - 115

EX-141

100-1333-2947

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31 APR 5 1949

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848 DEC 16 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

57 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-7848

SAC, NEW YORK

April 4, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY PWK/ca/(10320)

RECORDED - 40 74-1333-2948

The following information appears in Bureau files concerning Isaiah Matlack, who, you will recall, has been designated to assist T. J. Donegan in the trial of this case.

Matlack was investigated in 1942 as a Departmental applicant for the position of Attorney in the Criminal Division. This investigation reflected that he was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey on July 5, 1895. He attended Catholic University Law School, Washington, D. C., from 1914 to 1917 and graduated in the upper one-third of his class of fifteen with an LLB Degree. He was admitted to the DC Bar on October 15, 1917. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1918. He practiced law in Trenton, New Jersey from 1918 to 1919 and was Assistant United States Attorney at Trenton, New Jersey from 1919 to 1923. From 1923 to 1942 he practiced law at Asbury Park, New Jersey. (77-25409)

The Departmental applicant investigation showed that Matlack is a substantial, reliable lawyer who is honest and reputable and entirely loyal to the United States. (77-25409)

In June 1948, he was again investigated as a Departmental applicant for the position of United States Attorney, District of New Jersey. Matlack's file in the Department of Justice shows that he was appointed on October 15, 1942, as Principal Attorney; that on April 14, 1944, he was made a Special Assistant to the Attorney General. On July 1, 1945, his classification was changed to Attorney, Criminal Division. He was reclassified on July 28, 1945, as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Criminal Division. His efficiency ratings, covering his entire employment with the Department of Justice, were 'Excellent.' During the course of this investigation, the leading attorneys in Monmouth County, New Jersey advised that Matlack has an excellent reputation, is of good character, and is considered trustworthy and reliable. Officials of the United States District Court, District of New Jersey, stated that Matlack is an able attorney of good character and excellent reputation. (77-25409)

Other references in the Bureau files reflect the following information:

In January 1945, Matlack was Chief of the New York Regional Office of the War Frauds Unit of the Department of Justice. In September 1945, he was Chief of the War Frauds Section of the Department of Justice. In 1948 he was United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey. (58-1224-3; 46-11508-2098; 62-50107-69)

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
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Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

MAILED 67
APR 4 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-7849

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7850

Derogatory Information

The following derogatory information appears in Bureau files concerning Isaiah Matlack:

An article appeared in the newspaper "P.M.," dated February 14, 1946, which stated that Isaiah Matlack was one of the Justice Department attorneys who was present in the Federal District Court in Washington, D. C., on that date when Ezra Pound was declared of unsound mind and incapable of standing trial on a charge of treason. The article criticized the Justice Department attorneys who "displayed impressive unfamiliarity with the psycopathic issues at stake and the lackadaisical interest in its socio-political implications. They behaved throughout as if they were going through the motions."

(100-34099-A)

A memorandum dated July 7, 1943, in the case entitled, "Carl Guenther Boschan Orgell, was, et al; Internal Security - G; Registration Act," contained the following derogatory information concerning Isaiah Matlack:

The Justice Department issued a press release on June 30, 1943, announcing the Grand Jury's indictment of Orgell for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. This press release did not mention the Bureau. When the matter was taken up with the Department, Mr. Charles Malcolmson, Director of Public Relations in the Department, advised Assistant Director Nichols that the press release in that case was brought to one of his assistants during his absence by attorneys from the Special War Policies Unit, and Malcolmson admitted that the Department was completely at fault in issuing the release without notifying the Bureau, without mentioning the Bureau, and without having Orgell properly apprehended prior thereto. From information previously received in the Orgell case, it appears obvious that the press release was brought to Malcolmson's assistant by either Isaiah Matlack or his assistant, or both, although Matlack was assigned to the Criminal Division of the Department rather than the Special War Policies Unit. The memorandum stated that it appeared obvious that this incident constituted a definite effort by Matlack to by-pass the Bureau and to unjustifiably assume credit for prosecutive action in the Orgell case, which was solely the result of the Bureau's investigation.

The memorandum went on to say that Isaiah Matlack complained to another attorney in the Department in June 1943 that he was not receiving proper cooperation from the Bureau in the Orgell case; that what particularly bothered him was the Bureau's failure to make available certain material which he needed for presenting the Orgell case to the Grand Jury. Matlack claimed that he had orally requested this material two days prior to the Grand Jury hearing, but he did not receive it until three days after the hearing date. Matlack further stated

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-7851

that he felt the Bureau was trying to tell him how to run the Orgell case and that he proposed to interview the witnesses personally and handle the case thereafter without the Bureau's assistance.

With respect to the above statements of Matlack, the following explanation was given by the Supervisor handling the Orgell case:

> Late in the afternoon of Saturday, June 5, 1943, the one hundred eight page report of Special Agent Edward W. Dooley, dated May 18, 1943, at New York City, was received in the Internal Security Section after having been properly indexed and recorded by the Files Division. At 10:15 A.M. on June 7, 1943, Isaiah Matlack of the Criminal Division telephonically contacted the Bureau Supervisor handling the Orgell case and requested advice as to whether or not this report had been received by the Bureau. This call was unsolicited, and in an effort to cooperate with Matlack he was advised that it had been received and, pursuant to his additional request, was told that it would be forwarded to the Criminal Division as soon as possible, whereupon Matlack stated, "And what does that mean?" Matlack was advised, in view of the length of this report and the necessity of its being reviewed before being made available to the Department, that it would be forwarded to the Criminal Division within the following two days. Matlack became incensed at this and stated angrily, "I don't see why it takes so much time." In view of the attitude taken by Matlack, he was requested by the Bureau Supervisor to place any further comment he cared to make in a formal memorandum pursuant to the usual procedure, whereupon he abruptly terminated the conversation.
>
> The report in question was immediately reviewed and a copy thereof transmitted to the Criminal Division on June 8, 1943. Since the first session of the Grand Jury in this case was not held until June 9, 1943, Matlack's failure to receive this report until three days thereafter is obviously not the responsibility of the Bureau.
>
> It is of interest to note, also, in connection with Matlack's complaint, that the Bureau did not receive any formal notice of the presentation of the Orgell case to a Grand Jury until the receipt on June 8, 1943 of a memorandum from the Criminal Division dated the same day requesting that Special Agent Edward W. Dooley of the New York Office be available in Washington, D. C. for the Grand Jury session.
>
> It is also noted that, according to Agent Dooley who conferred with Matlack concerning this case upon several occasions, Matlack at the time of the presentation of this case to the Grand Jury had not made himself familiar with the facts involved therein. As you will recall, pursuant to specific Departmental request, on each of the

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-7852

four days evidence was presented to the Grand Jury in this case Special Agent Dooley was present to assist Matlack in the preparation of this case, which seems somewhat inconsistent with Matlack's assertion that he would handle the case without the Bureau's assistance. Matlack's alleged resentment at the Bureau's supposedly trying to tell him how to run this case appears somewhat unreasonable, inasmuch as the miserable handling of this case clearly indicates that it would have been materially improved by some intelligent direction.

In view of its possible bearing upon the subject matter of this memorandum, your attention is directed to the fact that in the recent handling of the John Eoghan Kelly, Registration Act case, Matlack showed a complete disregard for the protection of the Bureau's confidential informants or for saving Bureau Agents from embarrassments while testifying. In addition, during the preparation of the Kelly case Matlack and the attorneys assisting him on several occasions made efforts to by-pass the Bureau by directly communicating with Bureau Agents in the Washington Field Office. (65-7585-217)

You are instructed to immediately make available to Mr. T. J. Donegan on an informal basis the above derogatory information concerning Matlack.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-7853

27-18

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise you of the information contained in Bureau files concerning Isaiah Matlack, who, you will recall, has been designated to assist T. J. Donegan in the trial of this case.

Matlack was investigated in 1942 as a Departmental applicant for the position of Attorney in the Criminal Division. This investigation reflected that he was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey on July 5, 1895. He attended Catholic University Law School, Washington, D. C., from 1914 to 1917 and graduated in the upper one-third of his class of fifteen with an LLB Degree. He was admitted to the DC Bar on October 15, 1917. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1918. He practiced law in Trenton, New Jersey from 1918 to 1919 and was Assistant United States Attorney at Trenton, New Jersey from 1919 to 1923. From 1923 to 1942 he practiced law at Asbury Park, New Jersey. (77-25409)

The Departmental applicant investigation showed that Matlack is a substantial, reliable lawyer who is honest and reputable and entirely loyal to the United States. (77-25409)

In June 1948, he was again investigated as a Departmental applicant for the position of United States Attorney, District of New Jersey. Matlack's file in the Department of Justice shows that he was appointed on October 15, 1942, as Principal Attorney; that on April 14, 1944, he was made a Special Assistant to the Attorney General. On July 1, 1945, his classification was changed to Attorney, Criminal Division. He was reclassified on July 28, 1945, as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Criminal Division. His efficiency ratings, covering his entire employment with the Department of Justice, were 'Excellent.' During the course of this investigation, the leading attorneys in Monmouth County, New Jersey advised that Matlack has an excellent reputation, is of good character, and is considered trustworthy and reliable. Officials of the United States District Court, District of New Jersey, stated that Matlack is an able attorney of good character and excellent reputation. (77-25409)

Some of the other references in the Bureau files reflect the following information:-

74-1393-2748

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

F B I

In January 1945, Matlack was Chief of the New York Regional Office of the War Frauds Unit of the Department of Justice. In September 1947, he was Chief of the War Frauds Section of the Department of Justice. In 1948 he was United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey. (58-1224-3; 46-11508-2098; 62-50107-69)

Kisselloff-7854

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY PWK/ca (10320)

FLJ:EFF
2

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 31 3 10 PM '49

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 30 5 49 PM '49

MAR 31 4 35 PM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAR 31 1 31 PM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 31 4 53 PM '49

Kisseloff-7855

Mr. D. M. Ladd

A letter is contained in the file, dated March 10, 1949, from United States Attorney Alfred E. Modarelli, Newark, New Jersey, addressed to the Director, thanking the Director for a recent letter of congratulations, apparently congratulating Modarelli upon his appointment as United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, succeeding Matlack. (62-50107-73)

Derogatory Information

The following derogatory information appears in Bureau files concerning Isaiah Matlack:

An article appeared in the newspaper "P.M.," dated February 14, 1946, which stated that Isaiah Matlack was one of the Justice Department attorneys who was present in the Federal District Court in Washington, D. C. on that date when Ezra Pound was declared of unsound mind and incapable of standing trial on a charge of treason. The article criticized the Justice Department attorneys who "displayed impressive unfamiliarity with the psycopathic issues at stake and the lackadaisical interest in its socio-political implications. They behaved throughout as if they were going through the motions." (100-34099-A)

A memorandum, dated July 7, 1943, from former Section Chief F. L. Welch, addressed to you, in the case entitled "Carl Guenther Boschan Orgell, was, et al; Internal Security - G; Registration Act," contained the following derogatory information concerning Isaiah Matlack:

The Justice Department issued a press release on June 30, 1943, announcing the Grand Jury's indictment of Orgell for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. This press release did not mention the Bureau. When the matter was taken up with the Department, Mr. Charles Malcolmson, Director of Public Relations in the Department, advised Assistant Director Nichols that the press release in that case was brought to one of his assistants during his absence by attorneys from the Special War Policies Unit, and Malcolmson admitted that the Department was completely at fault in issuing the release without notifying the Bureau, without mentioning the Bureau, and without having Orgell properly apprehended prior thereto. From information previously received in the Orgell case, it appears obvious that the press release was brought to Malcolmson's assistant by either Isaiah Matlack or his assistant, or both, although Matlack was assigned to the Criminal Division of the Department rather than the Special War Policies Unit. The memorandum stated that it appeared obvious that this incident constituted a definite effort by Matlack to by-pass the Bureau and to unjustifiably assume credit for prosecutive action in the Orgell case, which was solely the result of the Bureau's investigation.

Kisseloff-7856

27218

The memorandum went on to state that Isaiah Matlack complained to another attorney in the Department in June 1943 that he was not receiving proper cooperation from the Bureau in the Orgell case; that what particularly bothered him was the Bureau's failure to make available certain material which he needed for presenting the Orgell case to the Grand Jury. Matlack claimed that he orally requested this material two days prior to the Grand Jury hearing, but he did not receive it until three days after the hearing date. Matlack further stated that he felt the Bureau was trying to tell him how to run the Orgell case and that he proposed to interview the witnesses personally and handle the case thereafter without the Bureau's assistance.

With respect to the above statements of Matlack, the following explanation was given by the Supervisor handling the Orgell case:

> Late in the afternoon of Saturday, June 5, 1943, the one hundred eight page report of Special Agent Edward W. Dooley, dated May 18, 1943, at New York City, was received in the Internal Security Section after having been properly indexed and recorded by the Files Division. At 10:15 A.M. on June 7, 1943, Isaiah Matlack of the Criminal Division telephonically contacted Supervisor W. K. Harvey and requested advice as to whether or not this report had been received by the Bureau. This call was unsolicited, and in an effort to cooperate with Matlack he was advised that it had been received and, pursuant to his additional request, was told that it would be forwarded to the Criminal Division as soon as possible, whereupon Matlack stated, "And what does that mean?" Matlack was advised, in view of the length of this report and the necessity of its being reviewed before being made available to the Department, that it would be forwarded to the Criminal Division within the following two days. Matlack became incensed at this and stated angrily, "I don't see why it takes so much time." In view of the attitude taken by Matlack, he was requested by Supervisor Harvey to place any further comment he cared to make in a formal memorandum pursuant to the usual procedure, whereupon he abruptly terminated the conversation.
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Mr. D. M. Ladd

June 8, 1943 of a memorandum from the Criminal Division dated the same day requesting that Special Agent Edward W. Dooley of the New York Office be available in Washington, D. C. for the Grand Jury session.

It is also noted that, according to Agent Dooley who conferred with Matlack concerning this case upon several occasions, Matlack at the time of the presentation of this case to the Grand Jury had not made himself familiar with the facts involved therein. As you will recall, pursuant to specific Departmental request, on each of the four days evidence was presented to the Grand Jury in this case Special Agent Dooley was present to assist Matlack in the preparation of this case, which seems somewhat inconsistent with Matlack's assertion that he would handle the case without the Bureau's assistance. Matlack's alleged resentment at the Bureau's supposedly trying to tell him how to run this case appears somewhat unreasonable, inasmuch as the miserable handling of this case clearly indicates that it would have been materially improved by some intelligent direction.

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ACTION

The foregoing is submitted for your information and for your consideration in the event you desire to advise Mr. Donegan of the above.

I suggest my office informally advise Donegan 3/31

OK
JEH

Kisseloff-7858

Yes & to do promptly

27218

APRIL 7, 1949 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM PERJURY ESP - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTY SEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT AND PROCEDURE USED BY STATE DEPARTMENT IN HANDLING INCOMING COMMUNICATIONS AS SET OUT IN REPORT OF SA JACK S. TURTON, WFO DATED MARCH TWENTY TWO LAST. FBI LABORATORY REPORT BEGINNING ON PAGE EIGHT OF REFERENCE REPORT WAS BASED ON A COMPARISON OF PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF STATE DEPARTMENT "ACTION" COPIES WITH THE DOCUMENTS PHOTOGRAPHED IN GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTY SEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT INASMUCH AS THE ACTUAL ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, THAT IS, "INFORMATION" COPIES FROM WHICH FORTY SEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT WERE MADE, ARE NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. THE ORIGINALS OF THE "ACTION" COPIES HAVE NOT BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATION TO DATE SINCE IT IS NOT KNOWN IF SUCH FURTHER EXAMINATION DESIRED BY PROSECUTION OR IF GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTY SEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT WILL DEFINITELY BE USED IN COURSE OF TRIAL. WFO HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO OBTAIN ORIGINAL "ACTION" COPIES FROM STATE DEPARTMENT FOR POSSIBLE LABORATORY EXAMINATION IF SUCH EXAMINATION BELIEVED NECESSARY BY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE QUESTION MIGHT ARISE DURING TRIAL AS TO WHETHER THE FBI DOKEX HAD ACCESS TO THE ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS AND WHEN REPLYING IN THE NEGATIVE A REQUEST MAY BE MADE AT THAT TIME FOR THE DOKEX TO MAKE AN EXAMINATION WITH THE ORIGINALS WHICH WILL DELAY THE TRIAL. YOU SHOULD DISCUSS THIS MATTER WITH MESSRS DONEGAN AND MURPHY AND GUTEL IMMEDIATELY.

HOOVER

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD (VIA MESSENGER)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FLJ:mod

RECORDED - 28

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 7- 1949

EX-19

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348 DEC 16 1964

TELETYPE

52 APR 12 1949

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24-1333-2249

F B I

23 APR 8 1949

Kisseloff-7859

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-16-49	1/6,11-13,18,27,28, 31/49; 2/2,3,5/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF vda

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

266,586
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-14-87 BY SP1MCL/JMB

No record of LUDWIG BAUMAN in Washington, D. C. PAUL ROBERT PORTER presently in Europe; divorce from ELEANOR NELSON verified. LENORA BYRNES FULLER died February 13, 1947. No record of FELIX INSLERMAN's Leica camera in local shop. ALGER HISS' name allegedly appears in book belonging to one KARZOV of Russian Bible Society. Interview with ROBERT STEVENS WARE, son of HAROLD WARE, set out. Interview with ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE set out. Death of HYMAN COLODNY confirmed.

- P -

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FLWard

REFERENCE: Bureau file no. 74-1333.

Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.:

Reference letter requested this office to locate a LUDWIG BAUMAN who operated a furniture or small department store in Washington, D. C., and who employed DAVID ZIMMERMAN, alias DAVID CARPENTER, in whose apartment WHITTAKER CHAMBERS did photographic work in Washington, D. C.

Investigation conducted by Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER disclosed that no firm with this or a similar name has been in existence in Washington, D. C. from 1933 to 1941.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES DESTROYED

348 DEC 16 1964

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1 - Thomas A. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General; NYC)
3 - Washington Field

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-	1333-	2750

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28
EX-19

APR 7 1949

APR 5 1949

Kisseloff-7860

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REC ESPIONAGE

U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Jones
2-11-49

DYLE
FILED IN
INVESTIGATION COMPLETED

Kisseloff-7861

The files of the Credit Bureau; Stones Mercantile Credit Agency; Dunn and Bradstreet, Inc.; District of Columbia City Directories; District of Columbia Telephone Directories and District of Columbia License Bureau were checked in connection with this investigation.

Investigation conducted by Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER to locate PAUL PORTER, the former husband of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, reflected that he is presently an employee of the State Department and is a Foreign Service Staff Officer assigned to the American Embassy in London. He is presently on special assignment at Geneva, Switzerland for the ECA under W. AVERILL HARRIMAN at Paris.

Docket number 872, Equity and Civil Actions, Office of the Clerk of the Court, U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C. reflects that ELEANOR N. PORTER, 1230 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. filed suit for an absolute divorce from PAUL PORTER, care of Mr. A. BIEMILLER, 1958 North 20th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin on December 2, 1938. The plaintiff alleged that the couple was married at New York, New York on February 4, 1933; that they lived together until September, 1933 and that there was no issue from the marriage. The suit was uncontested; PORTER pleading guilty to the allegations of his wife through the court attorney. A judgment of absolute divorce was entered on January 29, 1940 by Chief Justice WHEAT.

Reference letter requested this office to reinterview Mrs. E. A. LUCK, 3410 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Investigation conducted by Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE failed to disclose a Mrs. E. A. LUCK at that address. However, the Washington, D. C. directories covering the years 1942 and 1943 showed the address of EDWIN A. and DOROTHY LOCKE at 3410 Volta Place, N. W. Change of address records at the Georgetown Branch Post Office reflected that the address of E. A. LOCKE, 3410 Volta Place, N. W. was changed to 3338 Dent Place, N. W. on June 14, 1946 and to 1150 Fifth Avenue, New York City on June 28, 1947.

With reference to Mrs. LENORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., this office ascertained that LENORA BYRNES FULLER died on February 13, 1947 at Tryon, North Carolina. The Bureau and the New York Office were so advised by teletype on January 11, 1949.

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised Special Agent ROBERT E. NEWBY that the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company at the express instructions of the Federal Communications Commission does not retain telephone toll call records for more than one year unless expressly requested to do so. b2 b7D

FELIX A. INSLERMAN:

By teletype dated January 13, 1949 the New York Office requested this office to review the records of the Capitol Camera Exchange for information concerning the sale of Leica camera number 234730 which, according to the records of the E. Leitz Company, Leica Agents in the United States, was sold to the

Kisseloff-7862

Capitol Camera Exchange, 1003 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. on June 24, 1937 and registered with E. LEITZ on August 31, 1937 by INSLERMAN as its owner.

Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, Bookkeeper, Capitol Camera Exchange, Inc., 1003 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. advised Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER on January 27, 1949 that the records of her company did not disclose that a Leica camera with serial number 234730 had ever been received from the E. Leitz Company in New York City. She advised that she had records of Leica cameras bearing serial numbers nearly identical with the pertinent camera, including one with the serial number 234739.

Mr. I. NOCHLIN, owner of the Capitol Camera Exchange, advised that the sale of a camera, assuming that his company had received the camera from the E. Leitz Company, could not be traced since only cash register receipts are retained by the store, which contain absolutely no identifying data with respect to the purchaser. He also advised that all such receipts prior to 1943 had been destroyed. The Bureau and the New York Office were advised of the above by teletype on January 27, 1949.

Bulet dated January 17, 1949 requested this office to interview ROBERT RADOVAN, Belmont Hotel, 1309 - 17th Street, N. W. for details concerning his finding of a black book purportedly belonging to one KARZOV of the Russian Bible Society, 1400 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., which book allegedly contained among others, the name of ALGER HISS.

RADOVAN was interviewed on January 27, 1949 by Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER and stated that in June, 1948 while residing at 1400 New Hampshire Avenue, which is also a rooming house, he picked up a black book in a telephone booth. Although he had good reason to believe that it belonged to KARZOV, he did not return it but kept it out of curiosity. RADOVAN stated that the book is presently in the possession of one GEORGE SENFT who is presently in Miami or Miami Beach, Florida. He stated that SENFT is a personal friend and that both of them went to Miami and there shared a room together. Shortly thereafter RADOVAN travelled elsewhere and upon his return to Miami found that SENFT had moved to another address which RADOVAN has not been able to secure. RADOVAN stated that SENFT is in possession of all of his possessions, including the black book in question.

Concerning the book itself, RADOVAN stated that he paid no attention to the name of ALGER HISS but later recalled the name after the newspaper publicity concerning HISS. He stated that the book also contains the names of other individuals whose names had appeared in the public press as a result of Senate or House Investigative Committee Hearings. He stated that many of the names in the book were those of prominent persons but did not mention who these persons were. According to RADOVAN, many of the names are followed by some sort of a code.

WFO #74-94

Interview with ROBERT STEVENS WARE:

Bureau teletype dated January 25, 1949 requested this office to interview ROBERT STEVENS WARE, the son of HAROLD WARE. ROBERT STEVENS WARE was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER on the evening of January 31, 1949 and furnished the following information:

ROBERT STEVENS WARE advised that he was the son of HAROLD WARE and WARE's first wife, MARGARET STEVENS WARE. He has a full sister, NANCY S. WARE and a half sister, JUDITH DODSON, and a half brother, DAVID WARE, who goes under the name of DAVID ABT. He stated that his half sister, JUDITH DODSON, was a member of the Young Communist League. He did not know positively of any Communist affiliations of DAVID ABT or NANCY S. WARE.

Concerning his father, HAROLD WARE, ROBERT WARE stated that he was not very close to him and throughout most of his life he lived with his aunt separate and apart from his father. He stated his father was a Horticulturalist by profession, being a graduate of Penn State University. WARE knew that his father was deeply interested in farming and farm problems and organizing the farmers. He stated that from 1921 to 1931 his father, HAROLD WARE, was in Russia working for the Russian government as a Horticulturalist on the collective farms. ROBERT WARE stated he himself spent three years in Russia with his father when he was 12, 13 and 14 years of age. After 1931 ROBERT stated that his father lived in the United States and he does not believe he made any further trips to Russia.

ROBERT stated it was common knowledge and he himself knew his father was a member of the Communist Party but that he himself was very surprised to read in the paper that his father was at the same time engaged in Communist espionage and sabotage. WARE stated that he had no information concerning these allegations and as far as he knew his father was merely a member of the Communist Party. WARE stated that in 1932 he went on a 10,000 mile trip with his father throughout the southern states and middle west organizing farmers. WARE stated that at each stop his father made many contacts but that he did not go along with his father on these occasions. WARE stated that his father, HAROLD WARE, resided in the Violin Studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue at DuPont Circle. He believed it was on the second floor and that a Florist Shop operated by SMALL Florists was on the ground floor. WARE stated that his aunt, his father's sister, HELEN WARE CAPPEL, operated the studio as a Violin Studio for violin instructions during the day time and allowed his father, HAROLD WARE, to sleep there and use the studio as his living quarters. WARE stated that this arrangement was for the financial benefit of his father.

Concerning any Communist meetings which were held in this Violin Studio, WARE stated it was entirely possible under the circumstances. However, he has no first hand knowledge that any meetings ever took place but he would not be surprised that they did inasmuch as his father, HAROLD WARE, used the studio as his living qarters at night. WARE further stated that his aunt, HELEN WARE CAPPEL, knew that his father, HAROLD WARE, was a member of the Communist Party.

Kisseloff-7864

2750

but that she had no Communist interest and undoubtedly had no information that any Communist meetings were being held in her Violin Studio at night.

WARE stated that his aunt, HELEN WARE CAPPEL , was interested solely in music and her husband was the business manager for years of the National Symphony Orchestra and the last four or five years of his life held the same position with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

WARE stated that he was not familiar with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; that he has seen their pictures in the papers and does not recognize them. He was shown an earlier photograph taken in 1934 of ALGER HISS and stated that he does not know him and has never seen this individual.

Concerning the associations of his father at the time, whom he, ROBERT WARE, knew to be members of the Communist Party, WARE stated that DONALD HENDERSON and LEMUEL HARRIS, also known as LEM HARRIS, were members of the Communist Party and closely associated with his father. WARE further advised he was acquainted with JOHN ABT inasmuch as JOHN ABT, after the death of his father, married JESSICA SMITH, his father's third wife. WARE stated that the fact that JESSICA SMITH married ABT soon after his father's death gave rise to rumors and innuendoes that she was very familiar with ABT during the lifetime of his father. WARE stated that this was undoubtedly true as his father and JESSICA SMITH were not too happy together and this fact may have given the Communist Party a chance to gossip about his father and JESSICA SMITH.

WARE was asked whether he had ever worked for Farm Research, Inc. and he stated that sometime in the 1930's he was a mail boy for this organization but, of course, had no voice in the management or control of the policies of this organization.

Concerning his grandmother, ELLA REEVE BLOOR, WARE stated that undoubtedly she is still a member of the Communist Party although probably not active in view of her advanced age. WARE stated that he has not seen her for the past three years and receives no communications from her except possibly a Christmas greeting or letter at that season of the year.

WARE stated that at no time was he ever a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League; that his family's background is a varied one and in addition to Communism he was subjected to family influence concerning Socialism, Technocracy, a Single Tax Plan, etc. WARE stated at the present time he is not interested in Communism but he is interested in the underprivileged generally and would like to see Democracy in the United States strengthened and extended especially to the negroes in the south. He stated that the Communist element in his own family was very put out and opposed to his joining Technocracy, Inc. WARE stated at the present time he is studying for a BS degree at George Washington University, majoring in Physics and hopes someday to be a scientist. He stated he is married to MARJORIE TAYLOR WARE who is herself not a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. WARE denied he was ever a member of the Young Communist League and stated that he never heard of the "Toward New Thought Branch" of the Young Communist League, and could not have been the Educational Director.

Interview with Mrs. Ellen Trent Arnwine:

Newark teletype of January 29, 1949 requested this office to interview Mrs. ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE of 2007 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the daughter of WATSON T. ROBERTS of Lambertville, New Jersey, relative to her recollection of DAVID BREEN, under which alias WHITTAKER CHAMBERS rented a cottage from ROBERTS in 1936 and 1937.

Mrs. ARNWINE was interviewed at the Army Institute of Pathology, Room 304, on February 2, 1949 by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON, at which time she advised that she is employed as Chief Clerk of the Registery. She stated that her maiden name was ELLEN TRENT ROBERTS; that WATSON T. ROBERTS, Lambertville, New Jersey is her father; that her mother is deceased and that in 1936 she was 23 years old, single and residing with her parents.

She informed that New Hope, Pennsylvania; Stockton, New Jersey and Lambertville, New Jersey are small towns, all within a few miles of each other and that until the opening of the New Hope, Pennsylvania Summer Theatre, about 1936, they were situated in an isolated rural area. She reported the advent of the summer theatre brought a great influx of artists and theatre people, almost exclusively from New York City area, seeking to purchase old country places. Thus, her father had a great increase in real estate clients, but she seldom had contact with them. She doubted he has any knowledge of DAVID BREEN, his associates or activities.

Mrs. ARNWINE examined a large full-face photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which was taken in the early 1930's and commented that the person seemed familiar; that his picture brought to mind an individual whom she thought she had seen at her father's place about 1936. She associated the picture with a man who had been dressed in light flannel pants and light summer coat or sports jacket on the occasion or occasions she had seen him. Mrs. ARNWINE advised she did not recall his name and that the name DAVID BREEN has no significance in relation to the photograph. After examining another small photo of CHAMBERS taken in 1936 in which he is shown holding his baby, a photo of Mrs. CHAMBERS and daughter, as well as photos of ALGER and PRICILLA HISS, Mrs. ARNWINE reported that to the best of her knowledge she has never seen any of the individuals pictured.

Mrs. ARNWINE also furnished the information that her father had recently visited in Washington, D. C. and at that time had told her that after he had been interviewed by the FBI, during which he had been shown a photo of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he later, upon reflection, associated together, the photograph and the name DAVID BREEN.

On February 3, 1949, Mrs. ARNWINE was recontacted and shown a full-length photograph of CHAMBERS taken in 1936. This photo shows CHAMBERS dressed as described by Mrs. ARNWINE during the first interview. Upon examining the photograph, Mrs. ARNWINE identified the individual, positively, as someone whom she has seen before and that the person pictured therein is the person brought to mind when she saw the full-face picture of CHAMBERS on February 2, 1949. She stated that the scenery in the background seems to be familiar; that it appears to be a scene from the vicinity of her home.

Kisseloff-7866

275

Hyman Colodny:

Reference is made to New York letter dated January 29, 1949 in which JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was quoted as stating that he never knew HYMAN KALODNY but had heard his name mentioned by J. PETERS. This letter requested further that the death of HYMAN KALODNY be verified.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents ROBERT E. LENIHAN and CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on February 3, 1949:

The files of this office contain information concerning one HYMAN KALODNY, also known as HYMAN COLODNY. It is believed that this individual may be identical with the individual mentioned by CHAMBERS.

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Washington, D. C. reflect under Certificate of Death Number 460696, that HYMAN COLODNY, 2413 Perry Street, Northeast, died in Doctors Hospital, 1815 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., January 8, 1946, and was buried in the Jewish Section, George Washington Memorial Cemetery on January 9, 1946. The cause of the death is reflected to be cancer of the esophagus.

This Certificate of Death also reflects that HYMAN COLODNY was born January 4, 1890 in Russia; was married to TESSIE COLODNY; that his father, SAMUEL COLODNY, was born in Russia, and his mother, FRIEDA HOLTZMAN COLODNY, was born in Russia. The physician in attendance at the death of HYMAN COLODNY was SAMUEL HOLTZMAN, M.D., 1726 Eye Street, Northwest, and the funeral director which handled the burial was B. DANZANSKY and Son, 3501 - 14th Street, Northwest.

It is further reflected that all of the above information contained on the Certificate of Death was furnished by the daughter of the deceased, Mrs. ANNETEE SHAWE, 2107 Uffington Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

- P E N D I N G -

2250

L E A D

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D. C.:

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in Bulet to New York dated January 3, 1949.

Kisseloff-7868

750

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

By teletype dated January 12, 1949 the Bureau and New York were advised of the results of the inquiry in connection with the endeavor to locate one LUDWIG BAUMAN and that no further investigation was being conducted by this office in that matter.

By teletype dated February 3, 1949 the New York Office was advised of the probable identity of DOROTHY LOCKE, formerly of 3410 Volta Place, N. W. with Mrs. E. A. LUCK. The New York Office was furnished with DOROTHY LOCKE's address, 1150 Fifth Avenue, New York City and was requested to conduct an interview in accordance with Bureau instructions.

By teletype dated February 4, 1949 the Baltimore Office was requested to interview Mrs. CLARENCE C. CAPPEL, aka HELEN WARE CAPPEL, sister of the late HAROLD WARE, concerning the use of her Violin Studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. as a meeting place for WARE's group.

By teletype dated February 3, 1949 the Philadelphia Office was furnished with the pertinent details of New York teletype to the Bureau dated January 13, 1949 concerning JOHN HERRMANN, JOSEPHINE HERBST and one SILVERMAN and was requested to locate and interview JOHN HERRMANN and JOSEPHINE HERBST at Erwinna, Pennsylvania.

By teletype dated February 3, 1949 to the Bureau, Newark, Philadelphia and New York, the information obtained from Mrs. ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE was submitted. These offices were advised that Mrs. ARNWINE would be visiting Mrs. SARAH ARNWINE, 112 North Franklin Street, Lambertville, New Jersey from February 8 to 13, 1949, at which time she desired that she be contacted by an Agent in order that she may be able to furnish other information of value which she and her father may have recalled and the results of a check of records. She also suggested an interview with RUDOLPH NEUBERGER, a real estate broker, Lambertville, New Jersey.

2750

FD-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-10-49	1/6,11-13,18,27,28, 31/49; 2/2,3,5/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF vda

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No record of LUDWIG BAUMAN in Washington, D. C. PAUL ROBERT PORTER presently in Europe; divorce from ELEANOR NELSON verified. LENORA BYRNES FULLER died February 13, 1947. No record of FELIX INSLERMAN's Leica camera in local shop. ALGER HISS' name allegedly appears in book belonging to one KARZOV of Russian Bible Society. Interview with ROBERT STEVENS WARE, son of HAROLD WARE, set out. Interview with ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE set out. Death of HYMAN COLODNY confirmed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-82 BY SP2 MBC/MB

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file no. 74-1333.

Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.:

Reference letter requested this office to locate a LUDWIG BAUMAN who operated a furniture or small department store in Washington, D. C., and who employed DAVID ZIMMERMAN, alias DAVID CARPENTER, in whose apartment WHITTAKER CHAMBERS did photographic work in Washington, D. C.

Investigation conducted by Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER disclosed that no firm with this or a similar name has been in existence in Washington, D. C. from 1933 to 1941.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1 - Thomas A. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, NYC)
3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-7870

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. T. Harbo

DATE: March 11, 1949

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: MRS. STANLEY HORNBECK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mrs. JAMES C. LEWIS of New York City called me on March 9, 1949, stating that she felt the Bureau ought to know of what she termed the Communist leanings of Mrs. STANLEY HORNBECK, whose husband is the Chief of Protocol for the State Department. She stated that she recently met Madame COO in New York and that Madame COO stated that in a conversation she recently had with MRS. HORNBECK, Mrs. HORNBECK expressed the strong feeling that ALGER HISS was reliable, commenting that HISS worked under her husband for an extended period of time. Mrs. HORNBECK is also reported to have said that it had been agreed among the judges that ALGER HISS would not be convicted.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be referred to the Security Investigative Division for purposes of information.

JAS:FMB

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

174-1333-275-1

Memo Ladd

HBF 3-28-49

52 APR 2 1949

EX-19

Kisseloff-7871

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 15 12 41 PM '49

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
MAR 15 5 30 PM '49

F B I
ABORATORY DIVISION
MAR 15 11 35 AM '4
RECEIVED–HARBG

Kisseloff-7872

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-26-2010

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
March 30, 1949

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Director, FBI

RE: JAHAM

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter dated March 22, 1949, from the Washington Field Office to the Director requesting that the Los Angeles Office interview ROBERT E. STRIPLING regarding any action he had taken concerning the microfilm that was secreted by CHAMBERS in the pumpkin on his farm. It also stated that STRIPLING was to speak in Los Angeles on March 29, 1949.

ROBERT E. STRIPLING was interviewed at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, Hollywood, California, on the morning of March 29, 1949. On this occasion he related the following information regarding the microfilm mentioned above:

STRIPLING recalled that on Thursday night, December 2, 1948, WILLIAM E. WHEELER and DONALD APPELL proceeded to CHAMBERS' farm at which time they secured the microfilm which CHAMBERS had secreted in a pumpkin. They brought the film to Washington, D.C., on the night of December 2, 1948, arriving in Washington about midnight. Mr. APPELL took the film to his home where he kept it overnight in a bureau drawer.

The following morning, December 3, 1948, at about 9:15 A.M., APPELL brought the film to STRIPLING in STRIPLING's office, Room 225, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C. The film consisted of three metal cylinders, one of which had been slightly crushed, and two rolls of developed film which were wrapped in oil or wax paper. STRIPLING was informed by APPELL that the film in the container was as yet undeveloped and that the film in the wax paper had been developed.

STRIPLING unrolled the developed film and after examining it, he, APPELL, and WHEELER decided they needed an enlarger and WHEELER and APPELL went to APPELL's home and brought back an enlarger which was set up in the washroom, Room 226, Old House Office Building. They then viewed this film with the enlarger and STRIPLING observed the letterhead of the State Department, the word "Confidential", and code numbers on the documents

HFD:gmw
100-30409
cc - New York (AMSD)
Washington Field (AMSD)

INDEXED - 28
RECORDED - 28

74-1333-2752
F B I
APR 7 1949

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

52 APR 12 1949

Kisselloff-7873

RECEIVED
APR 4 12 30 PM
DEPT OF ESPIONAGE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

To: Director, FBI March 30, 1949

RE: JAHAM

and concluded that they were important documents.

Thereupon STRIPLING told WHEELER to endeavor to have a good friend of WHEELER's named LON THOMAS (phonetic) print pictures from the developed film. STRIPLING said that THOMAS is an expert photographer and is employed in the Treasury Department. WHEELER then called THOMAS and determined that THOMAS could do this work. STRIPLING then told WHEELER to take the developed film to THOMAS and make two pictures of each exposure. Thereupon, WHEELER left the office with the two rolls of developed film. The three metal containers were left with STRIPLING in his office and STRIPLING then called the Veterans Administration and talked to a man, who had done some handwriting examinations for the House Committee on Un-American Activities for the purpose of seeing if this man would develop the undeveloped film in the three metal containers. Arrangements were made and APPELL took the three containers of developed film to have it developed by the Photo Department of the Veterans Administration.

STRIPLING said he told APPELL to join LON THOMAS and WHEELER after the film was developed and make prints of the exposures on this latter film. Later in the day APPELL called STRIPLING and said some of the undeveloped film didn't come out and some of it was not very plain. However, STRIPLING told APPELL to print whatever he could of the film. APPELL and WHEELER returned to STRIPLING's office late in the afternoon, with all of the film and the pictures which they had printed. That night, December 3, 1948, STRIPLING turned the film over to his secretary, ROSE PURDY, and told her to give it to Miss ANN TURNER, who was chief of the files for the HCUA, for the purpose of putting it in the safe. STRIPLING stated that during the day of December 3, either he, WHEELER, APPELL, or LON THOMAS were in possession of the film.

On Saturday, December 4, 1948, STRIPLING obtained the film from the safe and showed it to Congressman RANKIN and he believes that press photographers took pictures of STRIPLING and RANKIN holding the film. Later in the same day a press conference was held and further pictures were taken of STRIPLING holding the film. On the same day GEORGE MORRIS FAY, U.S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, and a man by the name of WHEATER, a special prosecutor assisting T.J. DONEGAN, came to the HCUA offices and wanted to see the films and the prints. At this time STRIPLING showed the film to them in the Committee's chambers. STRIPLING stated that was on Saturday, December 4, 1948. It is possible that WHEELER, APPELL, and maybe RUSSELL, who was a Committee investigator, may have

9752

Kisseloff-7875

To: Director, FBI March 30, 1949

RE: JAHAM

examined the film and had their pictures taken by the press. That night it was again locked in the HCUA safe. STRIPLING recalls that either on December 3 or December 4, Congressman RANKIN ordered a police guard for the Committee's offices to guard the film. He said that he believes that it was Saturday night, December 4, that the guard first appeared, but it is possible that he was there the night of December 3.

On Sunday, December 5, 1948, Representative RICHARD M. NIXON arrived in Washington but he did not see the film until the following day. To STRIPLING's knowledge the film was not removed from the safe on that Sunday.

On Monday, December 6, Representative NIXON examined the film and the press again took pictures of Representative NIXON and STRIPLING and the film. During the time that they were examining the film on Monday, one of the press photographers mentioned emulsion numbers appearing on the film and they then examined the film and observed that some of it was Eastman film. At this photographer's suggestion, STRIPLING called a Mr. LEWIS of the Eastman Kodak Company in Washington and made an appointment to see LEWIS at Representative NIXON's office at 1:00 P.M., on December 6. At 1:00 P.M., STRIPLING took the film to NIXON's office and also present was BERT ANDREWS of the New York Herald Tribune, who was a friend of NIXON's. Mr. LEWIS also came to NIXON's office and LEWIS, NIXON, and STRIPLING examined the film with the Eastman label and LEWIS wrote down the emulsion number and called his office in Washington and asked them to check the date of the film. A short time later he was advised by his office that the film was not manufactured until 1946.

Thereupon, NIXON made a long distance telephone call to CHAMBERS in New York and told him that the film was not made until 1946, to which CHAMBERS replied, "Impossible". At this time STRIPLING stated that he listened to the conversation between NIXON and CHAMBERS on another telephone in NIXON's office. Shortly after NIXON made this call to CHAMBERS, Mr. LEWIS advised NIXON that he had checked with the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, and they advised him that this film in question had been manufactured in 1936.

STRIPLING also stated that sometime during the first four or five days after the film was received from CHAMBERS, WHEELER either talked to or conferred with someone in the Navy about the film but STRIPLING believes that WHEELER did not take the film from the HCUA office at the time. Shortly thereafter STRIPLING and NIXON went to New York City where they questioned CHAMBERS about the film and also conferred with Mr. T. J.

Kisseloff-7876

To: Director, FBI

March 30, 1949

RE: JAHAM

T. J. DONEGAN and Mr. MC GOHEY of the Attorney General's Office. At this time the film was still in the safe in the offices of the HCUA. STRIPLING said he cannot recall whether at this time the FBI or the Department of Justice had made an official request for the film.

On Saturday, one or two weeks later, that is after the film was obtained by the HCUA, Representative NIXON received a telephone call from New York from Attorney JOHN MC GOHEY who wanted NIXON to bring the film to New York so that the Grand Jury in session could examine the film. NIXON conferred with STRIPLING and they agreed that NIXON should take the film to New York and testify before the Grand Jury. On the Sunday following this Congressman RANKIN and Representative NIXON came into STRIPLING's office and NIXON explained to RANKIN that he was going to New York with the film. STRIPLING stated that RANKIN nearly had a fit and stated that the Committee had not given authority to take the film to the Grand Jury and if it ever got out of the possession of the House of Representatives it would be taken away and it was imperative that the House Committee hold the film until something was done about it. STRIPLING stated that NIXON on his own responsibility went to New York with DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER for the purpose of testifying before the Grand Jury. At this point STRIPLING stated that up until then the only person in the office having a combination to the safe was Miss ANN TURNER, chief of the files. Her assistant was Mrs. CAROLINE GRAHAM, and that on the morning that NIXON took the film to New York it was STRIPLING's understanding that the combination to the safe was given to Miss ROSE PURDY, STRIPLING's secretary, so that she could go to the office at 7 o'clock in the morning and give the film to NIXON.

STRIPLING said that while in New York NIXON was served with a subpoena to produce the film and there was quite a fight about it but that NIXON returned the film to the HCUA where it was again placed in their safe.

STRIPLING further recalled that several weeks after this NIXON called and asked that the film be brought to his office and he kept the film until late in the day at which time he called STRIPLING and said he still had the film. STRIPLING was then at home and he in turn called Miss PURDY who went to NIXON's office and got the film and then returned it to the HCUA safe.

275

Kisseloff-7877

To: Director, FBI

March 30, 1949

RE: JAHAM

STRIPLING further recalled that while the FBI was examining this film it is his recollection that WHEELER would take the film to the FBI Laboratory and then return it to the Committee's safe. STRIPLING further recalled that WHEELER and some FBI Agent took the film to Rochester, New York, and also to the DuPont plant in New Jersey. STRIPLING said that he at no time ever actually placed the film in the HCUA safe nor did he remove it from this safe as this was always done by Miss ANN TURNER or Miss ROSE PURDY.

In conclusion he stated that when he left the Committee in January the film was still in possession of the Committee and kept in their safe and that he has not seen the film since he left.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD
SAC

2752

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : J. E. MILNES

Time of Call: 8:45 p.m.

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

To record my conversation with ASAC Belmont, New York, concerning the contemplated activities of the U. S. Grand Jury in New York with reference to certain Congressmen, et al.

BACKGROUND:

b3

In addition to the foregoing, Donegan informed Mr. Belmont that he had received a copy of a letter written by Alex Campbell to the Chairman of the HCUA, in which it was suggested that Congressman Nixon and Congressman Velde (former Special Agent) appear before the Grand Jury to tell what they knew about espionage activities. Donegan explained that the two events happening so close together was nothing more than a coincidence. In view of the source, Mr. Belmont explained that this information should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau.

ACTION:

Mr. Nichols was advised of the foregoing immediately.

JEM:cmw

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

74-1333-2253

EX-19

52 APR 12 1949

Kisseloff-7879

RECEIVED-LA
F B I
MAR 30 10 05 AM '49

MAR 30 1 21 PM '4

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-
F B I
DEPT
MAR 31 10 06 AM '49

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1949

TO:

✓ Director

____ Mr. Tolson
____ Mr. Clegg
____ Mr. Glavin
____ Mr. Harbo
____ Mr. Nichols
____ Mr. Rosen
____ Mr. Tracy
____ Mr. Q. Tamm
____ Mr. Mohr
____ Miss Gandy
____ Mr. Nease

____ Mr. Winterrowd
____ Mr. J. A. Carlson
____ Mr. E. J. McCabe

____ Miss Artley
____ Mrs. Metcalf

____ Mrs. Davidson

____ Chief Clerk's Off.
____ Records Section
____ Personnel Files
____ Mechanical Sec.
____ Ident. Division
____ Technical Lab.
____ Reading Room

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

____ Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____ Mr. Baumgardner
____ M _____
____ M _____

____ Mr. Laughlin
____ Mr. Wall
____ Mr. Keay
____ Mr. Whitson
____ M _____

____ Mr. Ferris
Foreign Service Desk
____ Mr. Callan

____ See Me
____ Call Me
____ Appropriate action
____ Note & return
____ Send file
____ Bring up-to-date
____ Correct
____ Re-date
____ Please initial & return
____ Place on record & return
____ Place on record

Kisseloff-7881

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, Washington Field April 4, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on April 4, 1949.

Re: JAHAM

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 74-94
FBI FILE NO 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-97001 BU

Examination requested by: Washington Field

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Reference: Letter dated March 31, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens

K735 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, dated February 17, 1948, to Colonel S. P. Griffin, P&O Div., AGS, Rm 3E 787, Pentagon, Washington, D. C., signed ALGER.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K735 was not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The submitted evidence is returned herewith to the Washington Field Office, photographic copies having been retained.

Enclosure
2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
APR 4 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

RCF:JL

74-1333
F B I
APR 7 1949

2754

EX-19

Kisseloff-7882

RECEIVED
APR 4 5 33 PM '49
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
LABORATORY DIVISION
APR 4 4 14 PM '49
RECEIVED—HARDG
RECEIVED FLETCHER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D.C.	MAR 10 1949	1/28 - 2/18/49	JOSEPH E. KELLER JEK:MB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE R INTERNAL SECURITY R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS personally appeared at this office on February 1 and February 2, 1949. One of the reasons for his presence was to locate and identify the apartment utilized by DAVID ZIMMERMAN for the photographing of confidential documents as described by CHAMBERS. DEFERRED RECORDING CHAMBERS pointed out three apartments as possibilities namely 1364 B Street, N.E.; 1620 B Street, N.E. and 1618 A St., S.E. Extensive investigation was made at these addresses and with the exception of one individual, CARL GUSS, Apartment 1, 1618 A St., S.E., none appeared to have similar background as furnished by CHAMBERS. GUSS and wife thoroughly interviewed and pertinent photographs exhibited; they deny any acquaintance with DAVID ZIMMERMAN or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS nor do they know them under any other name. Signed statement obtained from Mrs. GUSS. Investigation reflects DAVID ZIMMERMAN as of April, 1939, appointed business manager of "Work" the official publication of the Workers Alliance and some background information concerning his activities with that organization ascertained. One individual formerly employed by Workers Alliance identified ZIMMERMAN'S photograph. No information obtained which places ZIMMERMAN in any of the apartments pointed out by CHAMBERS. Records of this office, Bureau's Identification Division, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Library of Congress, credit bureaus, City Directory, Civil Service Commission and District of Columbia Automobile Registration records all checked and the majority negative for leads relative to ZIMMERMAN. Leads set forth.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/86 BY SP-7M/KP/PW FOIPA 87-5

Brent, ASB
Mossing EHM
Cattle DCS
Jones

cc AAG Campbell 4-1-49 ASB

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REFERENCE Reports of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated December 4 and December 14, 1948 at Baltimore.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

On February 1, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS personally appeared at this office. One of the reasons for his presence here was to assist with the location and identification of the apartment utilized by DAVID ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D.C. for photographic work.

Special Agents Maurice A. Taylor, Francis Plant, William J. Staten and the writer followed the instructions as to the route to be used, drove Mr. CHAMBERS in a southeasterly direction to Lincoln Park, 11th and E. Capitol Streets.

It is noted that East Capitol Street is the dividing line for North East and South East Washington. Mr. CHAMBERS advised the agents of this office that he wished to begin his search for the apartment at First and East Capitol Streets opposite the U. S. Supreme Court.

Prior to Mr. CHAMBER'S arrival at this office, Special Agent William J. Staten ascertained from the Capital Transit Company that the boundaries for East Capitol Street on which a street car line was operated during 1937 and 1938 runs from First Street (U. S. Supreme Court) due east to 15th and East Capitol where the street cars enter the street car barn. This car line is presently intact and remains unchanged.

At Lincoln Park, 11th and East Capitol Streets, Mr. CHAMBERS desired to be driven around the park to the North East side, 12th Street, N.E. At 12th Street, N.E. CHAMBERS advised the agents to turn right on 12th Street to B Street, N.E. and right again on B Street. On B Street, CHAMBERS had the agents continue east to 1364 B Street, N.E. At this point, Mr. CHAMBERS remarked 1364 B Street, N.E. appeared familiar to him. However, CHAMBERS desired that the agents continue proceeding on B Street, N.E. At 1620 B Street, N.E., CHAMBERS noted a two story red brick apartment unit. CHAMBERS expressed more enthusiasm concerning this apartment building. He got out of the automobile and on closer inspection of the building indicated he felt reasonably certain that this apartment was the pertinent one. CHAMBERS then indicated to Special Agent William J. Staten and the writer that he felt Apartment 2 of 1620 B Street, N.E. located on the first floor and on the right side of the entrance of the building was the apartment which was used by ZIMMERMAN.

CHAMBERS was then taken back for another look at the apartment house

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at 1364 B Street, N.E. This time he got out of the automobile and entered the building. He then stated he didn't think 1364 B Street, N.E. should be considered as a possibility as he now felt it was not that apartment.

It is noted later investigation revealed that the apartment house at 1364 B Street, N.E. was not constructed until 1940 therefore no investigation was conducted.

Mr. CHAMBERS was then driven back to 1620 B Street, N.E. where he again observed the building. He related to the agents he was fairly certain he had pointed out the right building.

Mr. CHAMBERS was driven around on several streets in North East and in the neighborhood of 1620 B Street, N.E. and upon observing these streets advised he did not think a further search was necessary as he felt he had designated the right building.

To be on the safe side, Mr. CHAMBERS was taken across East Capitol Street to South East Washington permitting him to observe A and B Streets, S.E. It is noted when this suggestion was advanced by the accompanying agents, CHAMBERS although agreeable to the suggestion, maintained the pertinent apartment was located in North East Washington.

While driving CHAMBERS around on A Street, S.E., he pointed out the two story red brick building at 1618 A Street, S.E. Upon inspection of this building, CHAMBERS advised Apartment 1 of 1618 A Street, S.E. also located on the first floor and on the right side of the entrance, could possibly be the apartment in question.

It is therefore noted that CHAMBERS picked out the two following apartments which he believed were utilized by DAVID ZIMMERMAN:

1620 B Street, N.E., Apartment 2
1618 A Street, S.E., Apartment 1

With reference to an interview with Mr. CHAMBERS on his arrival at this office for any pertinent information which could be helpful in locating the apartment of the communist friend of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, CHAMBERS related that he now had the impression that the individual whose apartment was utilized was employed by Hechts Department Store.

Mr. CHAMBERS advised he could not furnish any description or details concerning the unidentified friend. He advised he saw the wife of the unidentified friend of ZIMMERMAN only twice. The only detail remembered

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concerning her was that she appeared "Jewish looking" and that she had no children.

DAVID POLLOCK, 2126 R St., N.W. advised the writer he was the owner of 1620 B St., N.E. from April, 1935 until February, 1942. POLLOCK produced his rental records for tenants covering this period and the following was noted:

1620 B Street, N.E. (4 apartments in the building)
Apartment 2 (the apartment which CHAMBERS designated).

TENANTS	PERIODS OCCUPIED
Apartment 2	
DONALD MAURICE CONDON, wife, MARGARET M., children, JACK CLAIRE CONDON, DALE EDWARD and DONNA M. CONDON	August 15, 1935 to October 15, 1938
Mrs. MARY HANSON (present whereabouts unknown)	October 15, 1938 to 1942
Apartment 1	
JOSEPH E. FEELY, wife, KATHLEEN, son, PATRICK	September, 1935 to September 15, 1938
CHARLES RICHENBACK, wife, THERESA RICHENBACK	September 15, 1938 to February 19, 1942
Apartment 3	
MARION ARGUS LOONEY	March, 1935 to October, 1938
DAVID POLLOCK (owner)	October, 1938 to November, 1940
Apartment 4	
WILLIS E. HATCH	June, 1936 to August, 1938
WARREN R. REED	August, 1938 to September, 1939

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Mr. POLLOCK advised that during the period of his ownership of 1620 B Street, N.E., he was rather familiar with the tenants of this building. He was questioned concerning the occupants of Apartment 2 inasmuch as Mr. CHAMBERS felt that this apartment, according to his recollection, was the one that was utilized by DAVID ZIMMERMAN. POLLOCK advised the writer that the CONDON family came here from Iowa and that he felt certain on arrival in Washington, D.C. they had moved to his apartment building. Mr. POLLOCK advised that MAURICE CONDON, the father of the family, had come to Washington from Iowa to work for the Government Printing Office. He stated that as far as he knew, this individual is still employed there. Mr. POLLOCK was questioned concerning the activities of the CONDON family. He pointed out that he did recall that one son, JACK CLAIRE CONDON, who lived with the family and who during 1937 was approximately 21 years of age, indicated to him that he had been employed for a while by Thompsons Furniture Company located in South East Washington. POLLOCK advised that the other children in the CONDON family were younger, namely aged 18 and approximately 8. He stated that he had never had any occasion to doubt or question the loyalty of the CONDONS. He advised that he felt reasonably certain that the CONDONS had never subleased their apartment to any other individuals. He advised that Mrs. CONDON was always at home performing household duties.

Mr. POLLOCK was then questioned as to his knowledge of any individuals residing at 1620 B St., N.E. during the period of his ownership, especially the years 1937 and 1938 for possible leads as to activities of the tenants which might possibly parallel the information as supplied by Mr. CHAMBERS.

POLLOCK pointed out that he had never noticed or had it brought to his attention that any of the tenants were camera enthusiasts. He was shown the photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was, as well as the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that he had never seen either of these two individuals in the apartment building and that he is not acquainted with them.

The writer examined the personnel file of DONALD MAURICE CONDON at the Government Printing Office. The file on this individual reflected he entered on duty on November 23, 1934 as a probational proof reader and he is still employed there. CONDON was born on February 17, 1896 at Des Moines, Iowa. Prior to his arrival in Washington, D.C., he lived at 4002 Fogen Drive, Des Moines. His children as of 1934 were indicated to be JACK CLAIRE, DALE, DONNA CONDON, ages 18, 15 and 3½. Prior to arrival in Washington he was employed in Iowa by the State House at Des Moines and the Meredith Publishing Company which employment he held for 17 years. CONDON served in World War I and was honorably discharged. He presently resides at 202 16th St., N.E., Washington, D.C. and he indicated that he lived at 1620 B Street, N.E. from

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1935 to 1938. The writer ascertained that JACK CLAIRE CONDON is also employed with his Dad in the Government Printing Office and has been so employed since August 22, 1938. His personnel file reveals that he was born on July 16, 1916 at Des Moines. He was formerly employed by the Commerce Department of the U. S. Government, Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. from May 15, 1936 to June 30, 1936.

Thompson Brothers Furniture Company, 1220 Good Hope Road, S.E., 1937 to 1938.

Civil Service Commission, assistant messenger, April 11, 1938 to August 21, 1938.

The records of the Government Printing Office indicated as of August 9, 1937 that JACK CLAIRE CONDON was living at 1620 B Street, N.E. This individual on October 29, 1943 was placed on a leave without pay status inasmuch as he was ordered to report for induction in the U. S. Army. He served in the U. S. Army until he returned to the Government Printing Office on February 11, 1946. JACK CLAIRE CONDON'S personnel file contained a letter of recommendation submitted by one JOSEPH M. PARRIOTT, CONDON'S superior while overseas with the U. S. Army. This letter was apparently written at the request of JACK CLAIRE CONDON in order to qualify him for a promotion at the Government Printing Office and the letter contained very detailed information with respect to photography on the part of CONDON. PARRIOTT advised that CONDON was superior in "layout work consisting principally of laying out negatives from the copy camera." The letter in substance pointed out that CONDON was very proficient in such work. JACK CLAIRE CONDON is presently employed at the Government Printing Office and his position is listed as "offset plate maker."

The loyalty forms submitted by the Government Printing Office on both DONALD MAURICE CONDON and JACK CLAIRE CONDON did not contain any information of value as far as this investigation is concerned.

Photographs of DONALD MAURICE CONDON and his son JACK CLAIRE CONDON were obtained from the Government Printing Office and the writer displayed these pictures to Mr. CHAMBERS on February 2, 1949. At that time CHAMBERS advised that he did not think the CONDON family was involved in this matter and that he did not feel, after listening to the background of the CONDONS, that they were the pertinent individuals who were on friendly terms with DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

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After CHAMBERS indicated he was inclined to eliminate the CONDONS connection with this case and in order to make use of his presence while in this office, investigation was then centered on the apartment house at 1618 A Street, S.E. Special Agent John B. Van Etten and William H. Atkinson ascertained from MARY DONOHOE of John F. Donohoe and Sons, Inc., realtors, 314 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E. that this real estate firm took over the management of 1618 A Street, S.E. on July 15, 1936. Miss DONOHOE advised that the following are the tenants and their periods of occupancy at 1618 A Street, S.E.

Apartment 1
(Designated by CHAMBERS as possibly being the apartment used)

CARL GUSS, wife BELLA	November 27, 1936 to June 1, 1939
Apartment empty	June 1, 1939 to November, 1939
Apartment 2	
LEONARD L. HENRY	July, 1936 to May 1, 1942
Apartment 3	
ROBERT FRIEDLANDER	July, 1936 to July 8, 1941
Apartment 4	
WILLIAM H. SIMONS	July, 1936 to June 15, 1941

Mr. CHAMBERS was furnished with the names of the above tenants even though he had already informed the agents of this office he was not certain as to the name of the individual whose apartment was utilized. He was told CARL GUSS and BELLA GUSS occupied apartment 1 of 1618 A Street, S.E. during the pertinent period. CHAMBERS advised that the name of the tenant did not mean anything to him. Mr. CHAMBERS was also furnished a photograph of Mrs. BELLA GUSS whom he stated was unfamiliar to him.

Special Agent Van Etten and Atkinson interviewed Mrs. CATHERINE HAMMETT, secretary to the personnel officer, Bureau of Engraving and Printing Annex. This individual advised that Mrs. BELLA GUSS nee WEAVER was appointed printer's assistant in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on April 7, 1936. She remained employed until January 13, 1942 when she resigned. The personnel file on this individual reflects that she was born on February 22, 1911 at New York City and that she was employed for a period of 1½ years by the Home Relief Bureau, 235 East 125th Street,

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New York City. In April, 1936, when she accepted employment with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, she resided at 1818 N St., N.W. A change of address form dated February 11, 1937 indicated that her address was 1618 A St., S.E. The files of her employer reflected as late as September 14, 1948 the address 1618 A St., S.E. Nothing unfavorable from a security standpoint was noted in her file.

It is noted that the indices concerning CARL GUSS were negative. The files of this office however reflected that as of this year, Mrs. BELLA GUSS was a member of the UPWA, CIO Auxiliary. No data other than her membership in the UPWA Auxiliary was noted.

With respect to CARL GUSS, it is noted that the files of the Credit Bureau of Washington, D.C. revealed that CARL GUSS, from March 11, 1937 to an undetermined date, was employed as a salesman in the electrical refrigerator department at the Hecht Company, 7th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. It is noted that Mr. CHAMBERS had previously advised that the unknown friend of DAVID ZIMMERMAN was employed by Hecht Company according to his best recollection. In addition, the period of CARL GUSS'S employment with the Hecht Company is during the pertinent period, namely 1937 - 1938.

It was subsequently ascertained that during 1940 CARL GUSS was employed by the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department. A check of the current personnel records of the Office of National Defense (formerly War Department) reveals that GUSS, on August 10, 1940, was appointed junior clerk typist and assigned to the Office of the Secretary of War. He remained employed and was successively promoted and at the time of his resignation on June 12, 1946, he was classified administrative assistant, Caf 7. A personal history statement which he executed in 1940 reflected that he was born on October 21, 1912; that his father, RUBIN, was born in Poland; mother's name, SOFIA RICHMAN also born in Poland. His previous employments are as follows:

September, 1938 to August, 1940, Dr. H. MILNER, 1105 G St., N.W., optician.

October, 1937 to September, 1939, unemployed.

April, 1937 to October, 1937, Hecht Company, 7th and F Streets, N.W., selling electrical appliances, refrigerators. Left because of seasonal work.

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July, 1936 to April, 1937, unemployed.

March, 1933 to July, 1936, Home Relief Bureau, 32nd and 3rd Ave., New York City.

January, 1932 to February, 1933, Empire Displays Company, 235 East Broadway, New York.

January, 1931 to January, 1932, Sanitary Wash Corporation, 1119 West 19th Street, New York.

January, 1930 to January, 1931, Idealite Lampolish Company, 235 Broadway, New York City.

July, 1929 to January, 1930, Charles R. Lamb Company, 4th St. and 6th Avenue, New York City.

GUSS, on a Civil Service Commission form which he executed and which is a part of his file at the Office of National Defense, indicated he was barred from a Civil Service examination in 1937 for misrepresenting his age and education. This form was dated December 26, 1941. GUSS advised he graduated from Textile High School, New York City, in June, 1929. After he resigned from the War Department in June, 1946, he was in business for himself, namely from July, 1946 until January, 1948 operating a dry cleaning establishment at 7708 Georgia Ave., Washington, D.C. GUSS'S present residence is 104 19th St., S.E. On June 4, 1948, CARL GUSS was reinstated as a clerk typist, CAF 3 by the Office of National Defense. He is presently assigned to the Research and Development Board.

Special Agents Harry K. Clayton and William J. Staten checked the confidential files of the Civil Service Commission and noted that the reasons for GUSS'S disbarment from the Civil Service examination in 1937 were as stated by CARL GUSS in his official file at the Office of National Defense.

On February 3, 1949, CARL GUSS was interviewed by Special Agents Harry K. Clayton and the writer at the Office of National Defense. At the same time, Special Agent John P. Van Etten and William H. Atkinson were interviewing Mrs. BELLA W. GUSS at her residence, 104 19th St., S.E. Mr. GUSS accounted for his background and generally the information which he furnished is the same as appears in his official personnel file at the War Department. GUSS stated that he is not a member of any subversive organization. He stated that he is not a member of the Communist Party and he has never been a member. He stated that he has never been interested

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to any great degree in photography and outside of the usual "snapshots", has not performed such activity. He advised that up until the time he secured his employment with the War Department, he more or less depended on the employment of his wife. He stated that he very definitely recalled that he had not subleased his apartment at 1618 A St., S.E. for any period at all during the period of his residence there. He was furnished photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN concerning whom he advised he was not acquainted. He stated he had never had any recollection of meeting any person having the name of ZIMMERMAN, CARPENTER or HAROLD WILSON. He advised he does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

He stated that he had not met any person having the alias of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It is noted during the interview that GUSS was very cooperative. He answered all questions very spontaneously. With regard to his employment by the Hecht Company, he stated that he did work there and that he was employed as a salesman in electrical appliances department.

Concerning his relatives, he advised that he has a sister, PEARL GUSS whose married name is WIZNA and that she resides at 4107 41st St., Jamaica, Long Island, New York. He stated that he has a cousin in Baltimore whose first name is SOL, last name not remembered, who operates a bakery somewhere on Reister (ph.) Road and that this individual is approximately 46 years of age. He advised that his mother, SOFIA RICHMAN, lives at 42 Revington St., New York City. He stated he has an aunt and uncle, HAROLD HOPPAN, who reside on Merrick Blvd., Jamaica, Long Island, who are between 65 and 70 years of age.

Upon returning to the Washington Field Office, the agents interviewing CARL GUSS and Mrs. BELLA GUSS went over the information obtained from them and no substantial discrepancies were noted. A signed statement was obtained from Mrs. BELLA GUSS in which she denied that she had ever known a person by the name of DAVID CARPENTER, DAVID ZIMMERMAN or DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. She advised in her statement that no visitors by the name of ZIMMERMAN or CARPENTER had ever been at her apartment or at any of her other residences. She also advised that her apartment at 1618 A St., S.E. was never used for the purpose of copying documents of any sort. The only photographic equipment that either Mrs. GUSS or her husband ever had in the apartment at 1618 A St., S.E. was a small Brownie camera. This statement is maintained in the files of this office.

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Unless some justification exists, no further investigation of CARL GUSS or his wife BELLA W. GUSS will be conducted.

On February 4, 1949, JACK CLAIRE CONDON, previously referred to and who resided in Apartment 2, 1620 B St., N.E., was interviewed by Special Agent Carl N. DeTemple and the writer and a signed statement was obtained from him. Prior to the execution of the statement by CONDON, he furnished information concerning his background and that information coincided with the information examined by the writer in the files of the Government Printing Office. In the statement submitted by JACK CLAIRE CONDON on February 4, 1949, he advised that he was not acquainted with any person named DAVID ZIMMERMAN or with any individual having the alias of ZIMMERMAN. Similarly he does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He advised that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and to the best of his knowledge, none of the members of his family belonged to the Communist Party. This statement is being retained in the files of this office.

At the same time of the interview with JACK CLAIRE CONDON, Special Agent Philip H. Wilson and Special Agent Herbert S. Hawkins interviewed DONALD MAURICE CONDON at the Government Printing Office where he is employed. DONALD MAURICE CONDON accounted for his background and the information which he furnished closely resembled the data already ascertained concerning him by a review of the files of the Government Printing Office.

DONALD MAURICE CONDON advised that he had never met or had any association with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was. He was not able to identify a photograph of ZIMMERMAN. He stated he knew nothing whatsoever about photography and denied that he had photographic equipment at any time in his apartment. He stated that his apartment, Apartment 2, 1620 B St., N.E., had never been subleased to anyone. He has never rented or had extended visits by anyone at his apartment on B Street.

The following individuals were interviewed inasmuch as they all resided in the apartment building at 1620 B Street, N.E. during the period 1937 - 1938.

Apartment 1

JOSEPH E. FEALY — September, 1935 to September, 1938
now employed as assistant sales manager, Office of Rubber Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mrs. JOSEPH E. FEALY was also interviewed. She is currently employed as a registered nurse, Catholic University Infirmary.

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CHARLES RICHENBACH (since deceased), wife, Mrs. THERESA RICHENBACH, 1200 Chaplin St., S.E. and daughter Mrs. AGNES FLOOD, Apartment 104, 1711 East Capitol Street.	September 15, 1938 to February, 1942
Apartment 3	
MARION ARGUS LOONEY, presently employed as boiler maker, U. S. Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.	March, 1935 to October, 1938
DAVID POLLOCK 2126 R Street, N.W.	October, 1938 to November, 1940
Apartment 4	
WILLIS E. HATCH, presently employed as engineer, Central Heating Plant 29th and K Streets, N.W.	June, 1936 to August, 1938
WARREN R. REID presently employed as managing editor, Federal Register, National Archives, Washington, D.C.	August, 1938 to September, 1939

It is noted that the personnel files of all of the above mentioned tenants of 1620 B St., N.E., prior to interview, were reviewed for sufficient background information. In every case, the personnel files of the above individuals did not reflect any employment with the Hecht Company or by a department or furniture store. Each individual, when interviewed, denied that he had any acquaintance or relationship with DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. The photographs of ZIMMERMAN were exhibited and each person advised that he was unable to identify the photograph. The other tenants during 1937 and 1938 of 1618 A St., S.E. and who are set forth below were interviewed. These individuals all furnished background data prior to interview. Personnel files were examined and no information involving their employment with the Hecht Company or furniture stores was noted.

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Apartment 2
1618 A Street, S.E.

LEONARD L. HENRY — July, 1936 to May 1, 1942
Mrs. MARY ELLEN HENRY
5431 Middleton Lane
Camp Springs, Maryland

Apartment 3

ROBERT and Mrs. HELEN FRIEDLANDER — July, 1936 to July 18, 1941
Apartment 32F
1825 P St., S.E.

Apartment 4

WILLIAM H. SIMONS
2307 15th St., N.W. — July, 1936 to June 15, 1941

Inasmuch as DAVID ZIMMERMAN had advised the agents of the New York Office on December 8, 1948 that in 1939 he had a residence in Washington, D.C. while employed here by the Workers Alliance, investigation was then made concerning that organization.

Washington T-1, a former member of the Communist Party and who has furnished considerable reliable information to the FBI and has assisted in forming numerous front organizations for the Communist Party and is acquainted with national and local communist figures, was interviewed. He was unable to furnish any specific information concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He advised that during 1937 and 1938 he had heard of the name DAVID ZIMMERMAN but that he could not furnish any other information.

Special Agents Philip H. Wilson and Harry K. Clayton examined all the issues of "Work" and other predecessor newspapers which had been the official organs of the Workers Alliance of America at the Library of the U. S. Department of Labor. In this regard, it is noted that the April 22, 1939 issue of "Work" reflected that DAVID ZIMMERMAN was appointed business manager of that paper. The national headquarters of this organization was indicated to be at 930 M Street, N.W. This publication "Work" appears to have been printed by a member of a printing local in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The same issue carried a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN with the caption "Work business manager" along with the following write-up, "Introducing Work's new business manager. DAVID ZIMMERMAN, Work's new business manager, is a seasoned

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newspaper man. He came to the Workers Alliance from the Baltimore Sun, one of the most well-known daily papers in the country. He is experienced in the labor movement, a member of the Newspaper Guild and before that, off and on, served in organizational capacities for various unions. DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S education was obtained at the University of Virginia and at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore. For a while he worked as a chemist for a color company and has at various times worked on trade magazines, the last being the American Exporter.

Photographs were taken of the picture of DAVID ZIMMERMAN appearing in the issue of April 22, 1939 as well as the accompanying article setting forth his previous experience.

According to the masthead of December 7, 1939 issue of "Work," ZIMMERMAN had become business manager and acting editor since the previous issue.

According to the masthead of "Work," JOHN R. CARROLL was business manager of the publication prior to ZIMMERMAN. CARROLL it was noted also wrote articles for "Work."

On February 9, 1949, Special Agents Philip H. Wilson and Harry K. Claton interviewed Mrs. BETTY POSNIAK nee URANSON, 5404 39th St., N.W., specifically for information concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN inasmuch as an issue of "Work" indicated that BETTY URANSON was secretary to HERBERT BENJAMIN, secretary of the Workers Alliance. Mrs. POSNIAK stated she was employed by DAVID LASSER, president of the Workers Alliance in 1937 and that she continued to work for the organization until LASSER left it in early 1940. She advised that to the best of her recollection the Workers Alliance was formed from WPA workers about 1935. It had as its purpose the organizing of WPA workers and lobbying legislation to supply them with additional employment and for the protection of their interests. This alliance she stated was similar to a union, it having branches throughout the country. In her opinion at its inception, some of the member organizations and staff were communist inspired. She advised the organization came to Washington, D.C. about the middle 1930's. The organization was supported by dues from its members but also received contributions from other unions and from Jewish people interested in it. However she did not believe that the organization was receiving finances from or was controlled by the Communist Party.

To the best of her recollection the office force represented some six or seven people whose names were:

DAVID LASSER, president.

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FRANK INGRAM, executive secretary
REA MILLER, bookkeeper
LAURA MERMIN, stenographer
AL ——, handled addressing of "Work"
JOHNNY CARROLL, clerk
DAVID ZIMMERMAN, editor of "Work"

Mrs. POSNIAK also mentioned that the Workers Alliance was controlled by a national committee, three of whom she remembers as OSCAR FUSS, SAM WISEMAN and WILLIS MORGAN, all of New York City.

According to Mrs. POSNIAK, shortly after World War II began in Europe, officials of the organization disagreed over the policy the Alliance should follow. Prior to this time, the Alliance had agreed in most respects with the ROOSEVELT administration. With the advent of war, the overall policy of the Alliance experienced an abrupt change brought about by the dominance of those of the staff who advocated an anti-administration policy amounting to advocating isolationism for America. She stated that she, DAVID LASSER and LAURA MERMIN of the local employees were desirous of continuing to follow the policy of the ROOSEVELT administration. Since the group adhering to the anti-administration line were stronger, those who disagreed left the Alliance. FRANK INGRAM assumed control upon LASSER'S disaffiliation. She presumed that all who remained after the split were communists or communist sympathizers. Mrs. POSNIAK admitted that the policy of the Alliance during the time she was associated with it and afterwards, by coincidence or otherwise, closely paralleled the Communist Party line.

Mrs. POSNIAK stated that she knew DAVID ZIMMERMAN under that name alone and that she did not recall him having used the names DAVID CARPENTER or HAROLD WILSON. She identified a photograph of WILSON as the person who edited "Work." She could not definitely recall when ZIMMERMAN became associated with the Workers Alliance. She did state that ZIMMERMAN was one of the individuals who remained with the organization after the split in which DAVID LASSER, herself and others left. She described ZIMMERMAN as a person who did not associate with other employees. For example he personally handled the typing of all of his correspondence.

Upon further questioning, Mrs. POSNIAK advised that she has the vague impression that ZIMMERMAN originally came from Baltimore, Maryland and so far as she knows, may have commuted from Washington to Baltimore. She advised that ZIMMERMAN did not have a local address that she was aware of.

Mrs. POSNIAK felt that DAVID LASSER might be in a position to

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furnish information concerning ZIMMERMAN. It is noted however that LASSER is presently assigned by Economic Cooperation Administration as a specialist in labor matters to the office in France for an indefinite period.

The names LAURA MERMIN and JOHN ~~R.~~ CARROLL were furnished by Mrs. POSNIAK as possible sources of information.

Mrs. POSNIAK also advised that the paper "Work" was a tabloid size newspaper which was published every other week. The press which printed it was located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. She stated that ZIMMERMAN went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania before each issue in order to supervise each printing.

In connection with the above information furnished by Mrs. POSNIAK, Special Agent H. K. Clayton determined at Dun and Bradstreet, Washington, D.C. that that agency had compiled a report during 1941 concerning the Workers Alliance of America formerly of 930 M St., N.W. This report reflected that the organization was an outgrowth of the Milwaukee Committee of Unemployed which was started at Milwaukee, Wisconsin during 1932. The name of this organization was changed on March 4, 1935 to Workers Alliance of America and headquarters were moved to Washington, D.C. It is also reported that the association discontinued in Washington, D.C. during 1940 and moved its headquarters to New York City. This report pointed out that the organization was composed largely of unemployed PWA workers who paid nominal monthly dues. No reference was made to DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

The records of the Credit Bureau and Stones Mercantile Agency contained no reference to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN or any of the aliases by which he is known.

Concerning JOHN R. CARROLL, a credit report was located dated July 6, 1940 reflecting the address of this individual at that time as 4116 Wells Ave., Brentwood, Maryland. This report advised that CARROLL was formerly with the Workers Alliance and that he was born May 3, 1916. At the time of the credit report, CARROLL was employed by L. P. Steuart and Company, oil burner division, 138 12th St., N.E. His addresses were given as 2109 Cedar Street, Mt. Rainier, Maryland and 1116 Owens Place, N.E., Washington, D.C.

On February 15, 1949, Special Agents Wilson and Clayton interviewed H. J. BIEDERMAN, office manager, L. P. Steuart & Co., 138 12th St., N.E. This individual advised that JOHN R. CARROLL was employed as a night clerk and dispatcher from October 2, 1939 until he resigned to enlist in the U. S. Army on January 7, 1942. His Social Security number was given as 578-05-3840.

BIEDERMAN suggested that PAUL E. WEBB and T. F. WILLIAMS, present employees, be interviewed.

This was done by Special Agents Wilson and Clayton on the same date and WEBB and WILLIAMS jointly stated that CARROLL and one RAYMOND WARNER resided together in Brentwood, Maryland; that CARROLL appeared effeminate and that he and WARNER were subjected to jokes by other employees to the effect that they were living as "man and wife." WILLIAMS informed CARROLL was an ardent camera enthusiast, that he was always snapping pictures and that WILLIAMS understood CARROLL developed and printed his own pictures at his apartment. WILLIAMS also reported that after WARNER left the company's employment, it had been ascertained that he wrongfully had taken approximately $6,000 of company funds. RICHARD L. COUNTS, general accountant of the company, advised that he believes CARROLL is presently living at 69 Mason Drive, Brookline, Massachusetts and that WARNER is also there. COUNTS stated that he obtained this information in connection with a legal action which his company has pending against WARNER, the action having been held in abeyance however since WARNER is making payments in restitution.

Mrs. MAUDE BERRY, owner of 4116 Wells Ave., Brentwood, Maryland, which address is now reflected as 4304 37th St., Brentwood, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agents Philip H. Wilson and Harry K. Clayton. She advised that CARROLL and WARNER had rented her upstairs apartment for a number of years although she did not recall the year the tenancy began. She professed to have forgotten the date CARROLL and WARNER left her premises. She stated in response to questions that CARROLL had the hobby of photography and had practiced printing his own pictures in the apartment. She stated she knew nothing of CARROLL'S associates, where he had worked or where he came from.

On February 17, 1949, Special Agent Philip H. Wilson and the writer again interviewed Mrs. BETTY POSNIAK at her home concerning clarification of information which she had previously furnished. Mrs. POSNIAK stated that subsequent to the first interview which she had with agents of this office, she recalled that ELEANOR NELSON had frequently telephoned and had some personal contact with DAVID ZIMMERMAN and HERBERT BENJAMIN at the Workers Alliance. She stated that she was aware of this fact since at times she operated the switchboard of the Workers Alliance office. She advised that she has no recollection at all as to the nature of the conversations which ELEANOR NELSON had with ZIMMERMAN or BENJAMIN. She advised upon seeing the pictures of ELEANOR NELSON in the local press when Miss NELSON was called before the New York Grand Jury to testify, she recognized the pictures of NELSON as the person who had contact with ZIMMERMAN and HERBERT BENJAMIN during the period of her employment with Workers Alliance. Mrs. POSNIAK did not furnish any other information pertinent to this investigation.

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The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflected only one reference to a person named DAVID ZIMMERMAN and that individual is supposedly mentioned in a bulletin of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians on Page 16 of the June, 1934 issue. This specific bulletin of FAECT was not available at the Library of Congress nor at the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was ascertained at the Library of Congress that the bulletin in question is to be located at the public library in New York City. No other pertinent information was disclosed as a result of a check of the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The indices of authors and publishers, Library of Congress, was checked against the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, CARPENTER and HAROLD WILSON. The results were negative with the exception of a publication by one DAVID CARPENTER which revealed that that individual had written a pamphlet entitled "Inside America" published in London, England in 1944. This pamphlet was reviewed and appeared to be a reprint of articles which had been printed in the Tribune, the weekly political and literary review, London, England. The author was not further identified.

Special Agents Philip H. Wilson and H. K. Clayton contacted Mr. WARD B. MELLODY, international representative of the American Newspaper Guild at the Newspaper Guild of Washington offices, 1129 Vermont Ave., N.W. for the purpose of ascertaining any additional information concerning ZIMMERMAN. Mr. MELLODY advised he has no record of ZIMMERMAN except a dues card showing a beginning date of April 19, 1939 and a suspension date of December 8, 1939. The address furnished by ZIMMERMAN was 930 M St., N.W. (the national headquarters of the Workers Alliance of America).

The records of the following agencies and departments were checked and no information of value was noted.

Identification Division of the Bureau
Records of the Civil Service Commission
Washington Field Office indices
Records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Criminal and Subversive
District of Columbia Automobile Licenses Registrations
City Directories (1934-1941)

The report of JOSEPH M. KELLY dated February 8, 1949 at New York City in this case refers to the interview with Mr. CHAMBERS on Pages 39 and 41 of that report and specifically to the individual named GLASER (ph.) whom CHAMBERS believed may have been the person who rented an apartment in Washington, D.C. and at which apartment photography was done by DAVID ZIMMERMAN. CHAMBERS also stated that he thought that that individual was

employed by Hecht Company and that the person lived in the vicinity of Lincoln Park, near 11th and East Capitol Streets. It is pointed out with specific reference to the above information that Miss THELMA HERL, supervisor of personnel at the Hecht Company, upon being interviewed by Special Agent William J. Staten advised that the company was in possession of detailed personnel records for all the years they have been in business with the exception of the year 1938, which records were destroyed. Special Agent Staten reviewed the company records from 1937 to date with the exception of the missing records for 1938 and those records revealed no one by the name of GLASER (ph.) ever having worked there during this period. One LOUIS GLAZER was employed there in 1945; in 1946 RALPH P. GLASER was employed there and in 1948 one SEYMOUR H. GLAZER was employed by Hechts.

A search of the pertinent city and telephone directories for the period 1935 to 1940 failed to reflect any one by the name of GLAZER (ph.) ever living in the vicinity of Lincoln Park, N.E. or anyone by that name employed by a furniture concern in this city.

- PENDING -

9255

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City

Will interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for any possible leads he may now have which may help to locate the apartment utilized by DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN.

Will ask Mr. CHAMBERS if he has any knowledge of JOHN R. CARROLL aka JOHNNY CARROLL and of CARROLL'S employment with the Workers Alliance of America. CARROLL was a camera enthusiast. Will determine from CHAMBERS if CARROLL'S residence could have been used for photographic purposes.

Will examine and furnish any pertinent information contained in the bulletin of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians for June, 1934, Page 16, which refers to one DAVID ZIMMERMAN. This bulletin is to be located at the Public Library in New York City.

The above leads were set forth by this office by letter dated February 23, 1949.

Will furnish any pertinent information as obtained from a check with the American Exporter and the Newspaper Guild of New York. This lead was set forth by teletype dated February 11 last.

BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will furnish any pertinent information concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN which would help in locating the unidentified apartment used by ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D.C.

Will make inquiry at the Mineral Pigments Company, Muirkirk, Maryland which has been determined to be the only color company located between Washington and Baltimore. Since ZIMMERMAN was alleged to have worked for a color company, it is believed that this lead should be covered. This information was set forth by a letter dated February 23, 1949.

Will, as set out in Washington Field Office teletype of February 11 last, furnish any pertinent information as obtained from a check of the records of Johns Hopkins University which school ZIMMERMAN attended. Will also make inquiries at the Baltimore Sun where ZIMMERMAN was employed.

OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE

At Norman, Oklahoma

Will interview LAURA MERMIN which lead was set forth for your office by air mail special delivery letter dated February 23, 1949. MERMIN'S husband, SAMUEL MERMIN, is believed to be presently employed on the faculty of the law school of the University of Oklahoma.

BOSTON OFFICE

At Brookline, Massachusetts

Will interview JOHN R. CARROLL who resides at 69 Mason Drive, Brookline, Massachusetts, who has been identified in this report as formerly associated with "Work" the official publication of the Workers Alliance when DAVID ZIMMERMAN was there. CARROLL was an ardent camera enthusiast and printed and developed his own pictures at his apartment.

Will determine if CARROLL may have possibly assisted ZIMMERMAN with the photographing of confidential documents as described by CHAMBERS. This lead was set forth for your office by air mail special delivery letter dated February 24, 1949.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D.C.

Will continue the investigation in this case endeavoring to locate the pertinent apartment in this city which Mr. CHAMBERS has advised was utilized by DAVID ZIMMERMAN for the photographing of confidential documents.

2756

Will interview TANSEL BUTLER for any pertinent information he has concerning ZIMMERMAN inasmuch as BUTLER acted as president of the Workers Alliance of America during the fall of 1938.

Will conduct further investigation of JOHN R. CARROLL at 1116 Owens St., N.E. for any information tending to show a relationship or association between that apartment and DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

Will conduct further investigation concerning the Workers Alliance and individuals connected with that organization in order to find out more about DAVID ZIMMERMAN which may be helpful in locating friends and close associates of his and whose apartment he may have used.

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WFO 74-94

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

T-1 - [redacted]

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Kisseloff-7907

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FD-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D.C.	MAR 10 1949	1/28 - 2/18/49	JOSEPH E. KELLER JEK:MB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE R INTERNAL SECURITY R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS personally appeared at this office on February 1 and February 2, 1949. One of the reasons for his presence was to locate and identify the apartment utilized by DAVID ZIMMERMAN for the photographing of confidential documents as described by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS pointed out three apartments as possibilities namely 1364 B Street, N.E.; 1620 B Street, N.E. and 1618 A St., S.E. Extensive investigation was made at these addresses and with the exception of one individual, CARL GUSS, Apartment 1, 1618 A St., S.E., none appeared to have similar background as furnished by CHAMBERS. GUSS and wife thoroughly interviewed and pertinent photographs exhibited; they deny any acquaintance with DAVID ZIMMERMAN or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS nor do they know them under any other name. Signed statement obtained from Mrs. GUSS. Investigation reflects DAVID ZIMMERMAN as of April, 1939, appointed business manager of "Work" the official publication of the Workers Alliance and some background information concerning his activities with that organization ascertained. One individual formerly employed by Workers Alliance identified ZIMMERMAN'S photograph. No information obtained which places ZIMMERMAN in any of the apartments pointed out by CHAMBERS. Records of this office, Bureau's Identification Division, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Library of Congress, credit bureaus, City Directory, Civil Service Commission and District of Columbia Automobile Registration records all checked and the majority negative for leads relative to ZIMMERMAN. Leads set forth.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/86 BY SP2 [illegible] FOR #87-15

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
3 - New York City (1 Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Atty General, New York City)
2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
2 - Oklahoma City
2 - Boston
2 - Washington Field

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 31, 1949

FROM SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE — R
INTERNAL SECURITY — R
(Bureau File No. 74-1333)

Reference is made to report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, dated February 17, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland, setting forth a lead for the Cleveland Office at Toledo, Ohio, to check the employment record of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE who was employed by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, from June to September, 1945, for the purpose of obtaining information whether said CRANE is identical with "KEITH," named in said report. This lead was initially set out by Baltimore teletype of January 14, 1949.

A review of the referenced report, page 76, paragraph 3, reflected that by teletype dated February 11, 1949, the New York Office advised that on that date they had identified the photograph of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was. Bill Crane, William Morgan, Bureau File No. 100-270864, as being identical with the unknown subject "KEITH." With this information, the Baltimore Office discontinued further efforts for the purpose of identifying unknown subject "KEITH."

In view of the above identification, no further action is being taken by this office on this lead.

RECORDED 128

SEP 17 74-1333-2756

EX-19

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CC: New York
Baltimore (65-1642)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Diego, California
March 25, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases; ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith the report of Special Agent NORMAN S. HIGSON, dated March 25, 1949 at San Diego, California, which sets forth the results of an interview with LEONARD HOWARD DE CAUX and his wife, CAROLINE DE CAUX.

Immediately after introducing themselves to DE CAUX and his wife, the interviewing Agents exhibited their credentials. DE CAUX carefully recorded the name and credential number of each Agent. Immediately thereafter DE CAUX's attitude was one of hostile reticence.

At the outset the DE CAUXS were advised that the information sought related solely to espionage activity and was in no way related to or connected with labor matters. Thereupon, Mrs. DE CAUX said she did not feel that her husband should make any observations regarding anyone in CIO and that his acquaintances in Washington, D. C. were all connected with CIO in some degree.

After his initial categorical denial of any knowledge regarding espionage activities, DE CAUX assumed an attitude of pronounced antipathy towards specific questions and exerted an evident effort to avoid furnishing further information. Several times during the course of the interview he adopted the familiar Communist pattern of attempting to evade answers by denouncing investigations which interferred with Constitutional rights and which are designed to smear the reputation of anyone who has worked for the cause of labor.

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348 DEC 16 1964

RECORDED
INDEXED
12 APR 5 1949

24-1353
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NSH:HB
65-15713

4 cc - New York (65-14920) (Enc.)
(1 - Special Assistant Attorney General T. J. Donegan, New York, N. Y.)
cc - San Diego File 100-2949

Enclosure

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348 DEC 16 1964

BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

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FBI

Kisseloff-7912

Director

March 25, 1949

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The DE CAUXS made repeated efforts to slant the interview toward inquiry into CIO matters and it was necessary to remind them in each instance that this investigation is restricted to espionage matters exclusively.

At the conclusion of the interview, DE CAUX said that during the years he served as a CIO official, he, LEE PRESSMAN, and everyone in the CIO Headquarters, were "smeared" by the Dies Committee and other groups and that there was a continual effort to "smear" people like PRESSMAN and himself. He was again advised that the Dies Committee is a Legislative group which is distinct and separate from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice and that this investigation regarding espionage activity is being conducted in accordance with Presidential directive.

It is the opinion of both interviewing Agents that DE CAUX and his wife acknowledged only those associations in Washington, D. C. which arose incident to his former work in labor circles or those which they realized could be readily established through direct inquiry in Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

F. H. McIntire

F. H. McINTIRE
SAC

Kisseloff-7913

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WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2 8p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY R.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ASSISTED WFO AGENTS TODAY FROM TEN AM UNTIL SIX PM. MAIDS MARTHA POPE AND DRUSCILLA EPPS VIEWED HIM BUT NO IDENTIFICATION MADE ON EITHER SIDE. MARTHA POPE WAS FIRST EMPLOYED BY HISS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. SHORTLY AFTER HIS MARRIAGE TO PRISCILLA HOBSON, WENT WITH THEM TO MASSACHUSETTS AND STAYED UNTIL HISS MOVED TO NEW YORK. POPE THEN RETURNED TO WASHINGTON, D. C. BUT WAS REEMPLOYED BY HISS IN THIRTYTHREE AT THREE FOUR ONE ONE O STREET, N.W. SHE REMAINED IN THEIR EMPLOY AT TWENTY EIGHT THIRTY ONE TWENTY EIGHTH STREET, N.W., APARTMENT FORTYTWO AND RECALLS MOVE TO TWENTY NINE NAUGHT FIVE P STREET PARENTHESIS ABOUT MAY ONE, THIRTY FIVE END PARENTHESIS. POPE CONTINUED TO WORK FOR HISS ON P STREET FOR ABOUT ONE MONTH AT WHICH TIME PRISCILLA TOLD HER THAT SERVICES NO LONGER NEEDED. CHAMBERS CONVERSED AT CONSIDERABLE LENGTH WITH POPE. SHE UNABLE TO RECALL SPECIFIC FURNISHINGS AT TWENTY EIGHTH STREET APARTMENT OTHER THAN ANTIQUE DROP LEAF TABLE. UNABLE TO RECALL VISIT OF CHAMBERS WIFE AND BABY AT TWENTY NINE NAUGHT FIVE P STREET IN SUMMER OF THIRTYFIVE. CLAUDIE CATLETT, MAID WHO WENT TO WORK FOR HISS IN SUMMER OF THIRTYFIVE AND WHO WAS FULL TIME EMPLOYEE AT TWENTY NINE NAUGHT FIVE P STREET, TWELVE FORTY FIVE THIRTIETH STREET AND FOR A TIME AT THIRTY FOUR FIFTEEN VOLTA PLACE REINTERVIEWED AND HAD ADDITIONAL CONVERSATION WITH CHAMBERS.

INDEXED - 76
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13 APR 5 1949

Guy Hottel
APR 13 1949

SHE RECALLS TABLE IN HISS RESIDENCE ON P STREET WITH CRACKED OR WARPED LEAF. RECALLS BLACK DINING ROOM CHAIRS WITH GOLD IVY DESIGN AND BENCH WHICH SHE THINKS HISS ACQUIRED AFTER HIS MOVE TO TWELVE FORTYFIVE THIRTIETH STREET PARENTHESIS JUNE FIFTEEN, THIRTYSIX END PARENTHESIS. DOES NOT RECALL HISSES ATTENDING CHURCH. INVESTIGATION BY WFO INDICATES CATLETT'S FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT WITH HISS CEASED IN SEPTEMBER THIRTYEIGHT WHEN SHE SUFFERED HEART ATTACK. TO THE BEST OF HER RECOLLECTION SHE DID NOT BEGIN WORK FOR HISS UNTIL SPRING OF THIRTYNINE WHEN SHE DID DAY WORK FOR THEM AND OTHER PEOPLE. GRADY BYRD, MAID MENTIONED MYTEL FEBRUARY ONE, DETERMINED BY INVESTIGATION TO HAVE WORKED FOR HISS FROM ABOUT SEPTEMBER, THIRTYEIGHT UNTIL OCTOBER NINETTEN, THIRTYEIGHT WHEN HOSPITALIZED AND CONFINED UNTIL DECEMBER ONE, THIRTYEIGHT. SHE RECALLS SHE WAS NOT ABLE TO WORK UPON RELEASE FROM HOSPITAL AND AFTER ABOUT TWO WEEKS LEFT WASHINGTON FOR A VISIT WITH RELATIVES. CHAMBERS NOW PLACES HIS VISIT WITH HISS FOR PURPOSE OF BREAKING WITH CP AS ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE CHRISTMAS, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. MAID, GRADY BYRD, RECALLS SHE UNABLE TO DO FULL TIME WORK AFTER RECUPERATION FROM OPERATION AND THAT SHE REGISTERED WITH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FOR DAY WORK. RECORDS OF THE LADIES EXCHANGE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY REFLECT GRADY BYRD REGISTERED FOR DAY WORK APRIL TWENTY, THIRTYNINE, SAYING HER LAST EMPLOYER WAS ALGER HISS AND TENURE HAD BEEN SEVEN MONTHS. DRUSCILLA EPPS, SECURED EMPLOYMENT AS MAID FOR HISS IN SPRING OF THIRTYNINE. RECALLS CLAUDIE CATLETT AS DOING DAY WORK AS LAUNDRESS FOR HISS DURING THIRTYNINE. EPPS WORKED IN AFTERNOONS UNTIL MRS. HISS SECURED EMPLOYMENT AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PARENTHESIS JULY FIVE, THIRTYNINE END PARENTHESIS, AT WHICH TIME EPPS BEGAN WORKING AS FULL TIME MAID. EMPLOYMENT CONTINUED UNTIL FORTYONE. FIVE MAIDS WHO SERVED AS MAIDS FOR HISS SUBSEQUENT TO EPPS HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED AND PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS DISPLAYED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. MOST MAIDS INTERVIEWED STATE PRISCILLA HISS DEMANDING AND MADE THEM WORK HARD, CONSEQUENTLY A NUMBER OF MAIDS WOULD ONLY WORK A FEW DAYS AND QUIT. INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY MAID EMPLOYED BY HISS DURING DECEMBER, THIRTYEIGHT BEING CONTINUED. CHAMBERS IDENTIFIED HISS RESIDENCES IN GEORGETOWN AREA THIS AFTERNOON AND ASSISTED IN SEARCH FOR APARTMENT USED BY DAVID CARPENTER, WAS ZIMMERMAN. CHAMBERS WILL BE IN NEW YORK FEBRUARY THREE, FORTY NINE.

HOTTEL

CJJ:JEC

74-94

2758

NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 16, 1949

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY

266,586

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2MAC

For the information of the Miami Office one phase of instant investigation is directed toward developing investigative leads to prove continuous contact and association between HISS and CHAMBERS prior to January 1, 1937, and subsequent thereto until CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party in the Spring of 1938.

In this connection Agents of the Baltimore and New York Offices interviewed CHAMBERS on February 10 and 11, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland, and Westminster, Maryland. In this interview CHAMBERS advised that he, his wife ESTHER CHAMBERS and daughter ELLEN CHAMBERS resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, sometime during August, 1934, to the Spring of 1935. They resided at this address under the pseudonym of Mr. and Mrs. LLOYD CANTWELL. The landlady at this address has been identified as Miss BERTHA TYSON, who is described by CHAMBERS as the rental agent for the WCTU, which organization owned the building at 903 St. Paul Street and occupied rooms on the first floor. Miss TYSON occupied the second floor of the residence at 903 St. Paul Street and had a nephew, name unknown, residing with her. The CHAMBERS family under the name CANTWELL occupied an apartment located on the third floor at 903 St. Paul Street. The apartment was rented from the WCTU, but Miss TYSON took care of the property. The CHAMBERS were the only other tenants in the building during their period of tenancy. They have a recollection that the door on the first floor of this residence was generally locked and when someone desired admittance who did not have a key Miss TYSON would have to come down and open the door manually each time.

When the CHAMBERS left this apartment they gave whatever furniture they had to Miss TYSON since they did not want to bear the expense of moving the furniture from Baltimore. They recalled that the furniture was of little value and Miss TYSON may remember their leaving the furniture with her.

It is the CHAMBERS' recollection that ALGER HISS and possibly his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, visited the CHAMBERS while they resided at 903 St. Paul Street. A definite recollection is that ALGER HISS came to this address

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65-1642

RECORDED - 76 INDEXED - 76

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cc: Miami (Special Delivery Air Mail)
New York (Regular Mail)

Kisseloff-7917

58 APR 13 1949

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in his Ford automobile and took the CHAMBERS' baby's furniture from Baltimore to Washington, D. C., when the CHAMBERS were moved into the 28th Street house formerly occupied by ALGER HISS and leased by him to the CHAMBERS in Washington, D. C.. As a matter of background information the CHAMBERS family resided from approximately April 28, 1935, to July 1, 1935, on 28th Street, Washington, D. C., residence formerly occupied by ALGER and PRISCILIA HISS.

Mrs. CHAMBERS in instant interview advised that a maid who was employed by the CHAMBERS family at an address on Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, occupied by the CHAMBERS subsequent to the period of residence at 903 St. Paul Street, was in all probability obtained through Miss BERTHA TYSON. Mrs. CHAMBERS described EDITH as being brown color, not particularly dark, approximately 26 to 29 years old, medium build, stating that EDITH's nickname for the CHAMBERS' baby, ELLEN, was "Peachy." Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled that EDITH's last name might possibly be BROWN or BRUN or BRENNER, but was not at all certain regarding any of these surnames. EDITH's husband's first name was ELLWOOD and he was employed as an automobile mechanic on Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, in the vicinity of the 2500 Block near the Food Fair. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that EDITH came in each day to work and recalled that EDITH and ELLWOOD were a devoted couple with no children and were quite sober and well settled. It was the recollection of both the CHAMBERS that EDITH and her husband lived on Eutaw Place in a second or third floor apartment, exact address unknown, probably several blocks south of the point where Eutaw Street becomes Eutaw Place. Mrs. CHAMBERS further advised that she believes EDITH was also employed by her as a maid at 903 St. Paul Street.

Mrs. MAUD ASHENFELTER, presently secretary of WCTU, 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on February 15, 1949, that Miss BERTHA TYSON resides during the Winter months of the year at 1844 Second Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Florida. Mrs. ASHENFELTER further advised that there is no one presently residing at 903 St. Paul Street who was residing there during the 1930's and that the only person known to her who could be contacted regarding persons who resided there during that period is Miss TYSON.

The Miami Office is requested to interview Miss BERTHA TYSON and endeavor to obtain the following information: The exact length of time that the CHAMBERS family resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland; the present address of the former CHAMBERS maid, EDITH; the present address of Miss TYSON's nephew who resided with her at 903 St. Paul Street, during

2259

Kisseloff-7919

the period that the CHAMBERS resided at that address and the possible contact between the HISS and CHAMBERS families during the CHAMBERS period of residence at 903 St. Paul Street. Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS previously furnished to the Miami Office by the Bureau should be exhibited to Miss TYSON for identification purposes.

2759

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

April 1, 1949

Director - FBI

81929

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation:

Reports of:

Special Agent Frederick M. Connors dated February 23, 1949, at Boston, Massachusetts;
Special Agent John J. Walsh dated February 24, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;
Special Agent Paul G. Taylor dated March 8, 1949, at New Orleans, Louisiana;
Special Agent Paul G. Taylor dated March 8, 1949, at New Orleans, Louisiana;
Special Agent David Edwin Todd dated March 9, 1949, at San Francisco, California;
Special Agent Joseph E. Keller dated March 10, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;
Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated March 10, 1949, at New York, New York;
Special Agent William C. Tower dated March 11, 1949, at Seattle, Washington;
Special Agent V. Walser Prospere dated March 14, 1949, at Memphis, Tennessee;
Special Agent Harold F. Dodge dated March 14, 1949, at Los Angeles, California;
Special Agent Carl N. De Temple dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;
Special Agent J. Bernard Cook dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;
Special Agent Thomas T. Wilkinson dated March 15, 1949, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;
Special Agent J. B. Van Etten dated March 15, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;
Special Agent Jack S. Turton dated March 15, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;
Special Agent Howard A. King dated March 16, 1949, at Indianapolis, Indiana;
Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated March 17, 1949, at Detroit, Michigan;

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 19
APR 1 1949
FBI

RECORDED - 76
74-1333-2966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

52 APR 12 1949

ASB:mpd

Kisseloff-7921

APR 4 1 48PM '4
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

PR 1 4 56PM '4
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

81930

Special Agent Edward E. Kachelhoffer dated March 18, 1949, at St. Louis, Missouri;
Special Agent James L. Kirkland dated March 18, 1949, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Special Agent James T. Haverty dated March 18, 1949, at New Haven, Connecticut;
Special Agent Jack S. Turton dated March 18, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;
Special Agent David Edwin Todd dated March 23, 1949, at San Francisco, California;
Special Agent Norman S. Higson dated March 25, 1949, at San Diego, California.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to you promptly.

Enclosures

74-1333-2760

Kisseloff-7923

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 24 1949

TELETYPE

WASH 37 FROM NEW YORK 24 10-35 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

(1)

JAHAM. REDUTEL MARCH SIXTEEN REQUESTING WHETHER OR NOT STATE DEPARTMENT PHOTOSTATS AND PHOTOGRAPHS MADE FROM THE MICROFILM NEGATIVES, GJ EXHIBITS FORTY SEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT, ARE TO BE SUBJECT OF COURT TESTIMONY. THIS OFFICE CONTEMPLATES USE OF THESE PHOTOSTATS AND PHOTOGRAPHS, HAS SET FORTH TESTIMONY CONCERNING THEM IN SUMMARY REPORT BEING PREPARED AND PRESUMES UNTIL ADVISED OTHERWISE THAT USA SDNY, WILL ALSO MAKE USE THEREOF IN PROSECUTION. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY CHANGE IN THIS MATTER.

SCHEIDT

END

HOLDODD

RECORDED - 5 174-2761

F B I

12 MAR 31 1949

5 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-7924

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 28 AND LOSA 2 FROM NEW YORK 3-28-49 6-51 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE LOSA LET TO BUREAU MAR. EIGHT LAST, CAPTIONED "JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN WAS., ESP R." SAAG DONEGAN ADVISES IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE AT THIS TIME FOR HIM TO SUBPOENA SHERMAN FOR GJ APPEARANCE EITHER IN NYC OR IN CALIF. SUGGESTS SHERMAN BE INTERVIEWED WITHOUT SUBPOENA.

SCHEIDT

SAN DIEGO ADVISED

HOLD PES

100-1333-2762

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-56578

3 MAR 31 1949

APR 12 1949

Kisseloff-7925

al Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

510 Trust Company Building
New Haven 10, Connecticut
March 23, 1949

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

ATTENTION: SECURITY DIVISION

Director, FBI

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau, technical surveillance on the residence telephone of JOSEPH GIULIETTI, Waterford, Connecticut-Telephone New London 2-9346 and technical surveillance on DUDLEY CHAPMAN, Golden Spur, Waterford, Connecticut - Telephone New London 2-2973 were discontinued at 12:00 noon on 3/23/49 because the surveillances were not productive.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Gleason

J. J. Gleason
Special Agent in Charge

JCM:ML
65-1249

INDEXED - 76

RECORDED - 76

62-31469

174-133B-2763

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

32 APR 12 1949

Kisseloff-7926

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

April 1, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

10380

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-2764

Reference is made to your telephonic conversation with Inspector H. B. Fletcher of this Bureau on March 23, 1949, at which time you advised that the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on that date, was going to present a resolution before the House of Representatives permitting the Committee to release to this Bureau all of the "pumpkin" film.

EX-137

On March 31, 1949, Mr. Louis Russell, Chief Investigator of the Committee on Un-American Activities, advised that as of that date no formal request had been received by the Committee from the Department for the "pumpkin" film. He stated it would be necessary to receive such a formal request to be used as a basis for a resolution which would be placed before the House of Representatives by the Committee. Mr. Russell also advised that such legislative enactment requires several days and therefore it will facilitate the release of the film by the Committee if a formal request is received by the Committee from the Department as soon as possible in order that the film can be made available in time for the trial of this case.

The above is being brought to your attention in order that you may make a formal request to the Committee for the release of the film.

APR 1 5 28 PM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

(FBJ:mpd)
HBF:mer

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7927

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 24, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 5:40 p.m., March 23, 1949, Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell of the Department called over and stated that he had been in touch with the HCUA and they had located the slip of paper recently described by Chambers. This slip of paper was described by Chambers as being typewritten, addressed to Karl and signed "H". It read in effect, "If you have stopped playing around with my girl friend, will you please take your things out of her closet as she wants to use it." Chambers did not know whether the letter "H" referred to Henry Hill Collins, Jr. or to John Hermann, both members of the apparatus operated by Chambers, according to his statements. Chambers is of the opinion that the letter "H" did not refer to Alger Hiss. He was also of the opinion that he had turned this slip of paper over to his attorney in Baltimore; however, inquiries there were negative and by memorandum dated March 14, 1949, this matter was called to the attention of Mr. Campbell so that he could consider the advisability of contacting the HCUA to see if it was turned over to that Committee by Chambers.

It has been agreed that this slip of paper would be made available to the Bureau, and arrangements have been made by Mr. Campbell so that an Agent can contact Mr. Lou Russell, Investigator for the HCUA, today and obtain this slip of paper for the use of the Bureau in this investigation.

Mr. Campbell also advised that today the HCUA will present a resolution before the House permitting the release to the Bureau of all of the pumpkin film. When the foregoing has been accomplished, it will place in possession and control of the Bureau all of the known documents involved in the Chambers case.

ACTION:

The Washington Field Office has been instructed to contact Mr. Lou Russell for the purpose of obtaining the described paper.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

EX-137

Has this yet been done? 3/30/49 K.

174-1333-2764

MICROFILMED COPY FILED IN CASE FILE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: March 14, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: GREGORY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Belmont called me on Saturday afternoon, March 12 from New York and advised that he had made inquiry of Mr. Donegan concerning the individuals who knew about the identification of Crane as the photographer in the Whittaker Chambers case. Mr. Donegan stated he had no inquiry from the press concerning the Crane angle. He stated that he had discussed the identification of Crane with Mr. Ray Whearty, that he had pointed out to Mr. Whearty that Crane and four other possible witnesses were on the West Coast and a discussion was had as to whether these five individuals should be brought to New York to appear before the Grand Jury or whether they should be called before a Grand Jury on the West Coast; that Mr. Whearty in turn had discussed this question with Mr. Campbell of the Department and Mr. Campbell stated it would be more desirable to have them appear before a Grand Jury in San Francisco.

As a matter of further information in connection with this matter, it might be noted that Mr. Donegan informed Mr. Belmont that he, Donegan, had been asked by a newspaper reporter whether Donegan knew about the fact that Chambers had admitted being a pervert. Mr. Donegan stated this indicated that apparently someone in the Department had mentioned it to a press reporter.

DML:dad

RECORDED - 76

74-1333-2765
F B I
12 APR 8 1949

Kisseloff-7929

58 APR 13 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

With reference to the story by Jerry Green which appeared in the New York Daily News on March 11, indicating that the FBI had arrested a photographer on the West Coast as the missing link in the Hiss-Chambers case, I wish to advise that I have checked as far as I can check without a satisfactory answer with nothing but a few surmises to go on.

At first it was suspected by some of the reporters that Lou Russell had furnished the information to Jim Walter of the Times Herald and Jim Walter in turn had furnished it to Green. This has been pretty well checked out and is not correct.

Dave Sentner of the Hearst papers was one of the first to have the story and he started talking about it, which was prior to Green's using the story, on an occasion after he had left Mundt's office. He came to the Un-American Activities Committee and started inquiring about an individual named Sherman who was mentioned by Chambers. Subsequently, after Green's story appeared, Sentner confirmed it to various associates and when asked where he got it stated the story had originated from the Director. They asked if he had seen the Director and in a sly manner he stated, "Well, the Director attends cocktail parties, doesn't he?" He then changed the story and said the piece had been picked up out in San Francisco. It is not believed any credence can be given this.

Sentner is a liar as far as attributing it to me.

Lou Russell called me and stated that they do have some information which has been furnished by Chambers on the identity of a photographer whom the FBI is supposed to have located out on the West Coast. Chambers still, according to Russell, sees Nixon and Nixon talks to Mundt. Russell is of the opinion that Mundt was the source of the story but that the story was badly garbled and that Green was merely surmising the FBI had arrested the photographer.

Ed Nellor and Jim Walter told me substantially the same thing.

On another occasion, Lou Russell called me and stated he had recalled that he had talked to Chambers about a false passport incident, that Chambers had said this was very hot and he would have to clear with the FBI before saying anything. Subsequently Chambers called back and furnished Russell the name of Sherman. Russell stated that at an even later date Chambers told him he understood the FBI had developed a hot lead in California.

My frank opinion is that Chambers was the original source, that it probably went to Mundt or Nixon or even some of his other friends, and in that manner Jerry Green picked it up.

100-16276

RECORDED 70

EX-137

F B I
APR 8 1949

59 APR 13 1949

Kisseloff-7930

OM DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ( )
Mr. Clegg _____ ( )
Mr. Glavin _____ ( )
Mr. Ladd _____ (✓)
Mr. Nichols _____ (✓)
Mr. Rosen _____ (✓)
Mr. Tracy _____ ( )
Mr. Gurnea _____ ( )
Mr. Harbo _____ ( )
Mr. Mohr _____ ( )
Mr. Nease _____ ( )
Miss Gandy _____ ( )
_____ ( )

It would be helpful to find source of this if possible.

See Me _____ ( )
Note and Return _____ ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

Kisseloff-7931

Mentor Cohen
3/30/49

ENCLOSURE 2766

Hiss-Chambers 'Aid' Found by FBI

By JERRY GREENE
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., March 11.—A Red spy suspect, long sought as a vital missing link in the famous case of the pumpkin papers, has been found in California by the FBI, and is singing his head off, The News was informed tonight.

The suspect, a photographer, has furnished startling new information about the affairs of Whittaker Chambers, the confessed ex-Communist courier, and his spy microfilms.

The revelations are expected to bring new action by the special federal grand jury in New York. The House Un-American Activities Committee, ready to launch its own new investigation of Red spy rings and Communist cells in Washington, is also following the California developments closely.

Witness' Name Withheld.

Officials are carefully guarding the name of the new witness and details of his testimony. It was learned, however, that he has cast new light on Chambers' role in the Red underground which filched top secret government papers for the Russians before the war.

The FBI and the House committee have been looking for the photographer since December, when Chambers suddenly produced five rolls of microfilm of the papers from a hollowed-out pumpkin on his farm near Westminster, Md.

At that time, committee investigators said two Communist photographers were suspected of helping Chambers with the film in a secret studio, probably in Baltimore.

Check by FBI.

One suspect, linked to the Baltimore studio, was found quickly and grilled by the former New York grand jury, apparently without results. The California witness is the second suspect.

FBI agents are now checking the photographer's story. If it stands up, the information will be turned over to the new grand jury.

The former grand jury indicted Alger Hiss, ex-State Department official, for perjury in denying he gave some of the top secret papers to Chambers to be microfilmed. Hiss is still awaiting trial. No federal action has been instituted against Chambers.

Average net paid circulation for February exceeded

Daily.....2,225,000

Sunday..4,500,000

The Largest Daily and Sunday Circulation in America

Hiss Furlough Extended

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has extended to early May the leave of absence granted its president, Alger Hiss, former State Department official indicted for perjury, it was announced yesterday. His leave was to have expired tomorrow. He has submitted his resignation but no action on it has been taken.

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Kisseloff-7932

2766

ENCLOSURE

71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 21 1949

TELEMETER

WASH 3, WFO AND NYC 2 FROM CHICAGO 21 12-26PM PLL

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE WFO LETTER THREE DASH NINE. JACK I. LEVY ADVISES THAT ARTHUR BACHRACH, CHICAGO ATTORNEY, AND DIVORCED HUSBAND OF MARION BACHRACH, NEE ABT, SISTER OF JOHN ABT, WAS EMPLOYED BY AAA, WASHINGTON, WHILE ALGER HISS THERE. MARION BACHRACH WAS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF COUNCIL FOR PAN ~~AMERICANS~~ AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, A REPORTED CP FRONT IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX. LEVY RECOMMENDS BACHRACH AND CHICAGO INDICES RE HIM NEGATIVE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER INTERVIEW WITH BACHRACH DESIRED.

G.I.R. 7

MC SWAIN

CORR- LAST LNE 6TH WRD- INTERVIEW

END

ACK PS !!

RECORDED - 58 171-1335-2767

INDEXED - 58

APR 7 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

APR 13 1949

Kisseloff-7933

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
March 14, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WITTAKER CHAMBERS, was;
ALGER HISS, et al.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Dear Sir:

On Saturday, March 12, 1949, the Los Angeles Examiner carried the headline, "PUMPKIN CASE PHOTOGRAPHER LOCATED BY FBI IN CALIFORNIA: Suspect Tells New Details of Spy Story, Expected to be Subpoenaed for Appearance Before New York Jury." The accompanying article stated that the second missing photographer of stolen government documents in the HISS-CHAMBERS case had been located and questioned by the FBI somewhere in California and that he had talked freely. It was stated that the photographer was expected to be subpoenaed for an immediate appearance before the New York Grand Jury and also would be subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The article stated that the name of this photographer h d not been divulged. It is further noted that the Los Angeles Herald Express newspaper for the evening of March 12, 1949, carried a similar article.

In view of this publicity, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was contacted on Sunday, March 13, 1949, concerning the possibility that he had been visited by members of the press. He advised that he had not, but that he was extremely upset over the disclosures in the press. CRANE stated that as a result, it was his intention to consult with his attorney, EDMOND GATTONE, 639 S. Spring Street, TR. 7946, who heretofore had not been advised of CRANE's activities as developed in this case.

It will be noted that in the early stages of the interview with CRANE he considered the matter of consulting GATTONE, his attorney, but decided against such consultation. At that time he referred to GATTONE as one who was "on your side" and not the least bit communistically inclined. He said that he had known GATTONE since he had been in school and that he considered GATTONE a reliable and trusted friend.

On Monday, March 14, 1949, EDMOND GATTONE contacted the Los Angeles Office and advised that on the previous day WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE had confided

VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

HFD:EJV:MJS
100-30409
ALSD
cc-New York
L A file 100-1154

APR 13 1949

Did we ever learn how this got out?

Kisseloff-7934

in him concerning his activities in connection with this case. Mr. GATTONE stated that CRANE was extremely concerned about the publicity and was most desirous of avoiding such publicity for another thirty to sixty days, if such were possible. Mr. GATTONE inquired as to whether CRANE would be subpoenaed before the Grand Jury and the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was advised that whether such action would be taken was unknown to this office, but that, of course, such a possibility existed. Mr. GATTONE stated that this would be all right if it could be delayed for a month or so. GATTONE stated that he was certain that CRANE would continue to cooperate with this Bureau in spite of the publicity which is particularly harmful to CRANE at this time. GATTONE, in requesting the delay on the publicity, referred to CRANE's business status at this particular moment which, of course, is already known to this office.

For the past few years, CRANE has been spending practically all of his time and considerable money on the development of two cameras, an underwater camera and an oil well camera. In the meantime, he has been earning his living through odd jobs of salvage work which he carried out with a small boat and barge which he owns. Occasionally he has done a little work with his underwater camera. However, it has not yet developed as he had expected and he has a considerable investment in it.

CRANE recently was called upon by the Long Beach Oil Development Company to photograph the interior casing of an oil well. This is the type of work for which his camera is designed and this is the first opportunity he had to display the effectiveness and value of his camera. This job was successfully completed and, as a result, there has been publicity in the oil industry concerning the possibilities of his camera. Likewise, as a result, he has been given the job of photographing the interiors of the entire group of twenty-six oil wells owned by the Long Beach Oil Development Company on Terminal Island.

CRANE has been working incessantly at this for the past several weeks. On some occasions he has to photograph the oil wells when the conditions are just right, which necessitates starting working as early as 3:00 a.m. in the morning and continuing late into the evening. CRANE estimates that it will take him from thirty to sixty days to complete this job. If he successfully completes this job, he will have his camera well established in this field; however, if he is not able to complete the work immediately, there is a possibility that some other company or individual will develop a similar camera and his long work and expense will be lost. At the present time he is receiving inquiries from other parts of the country concerning his services for both his oil well and underwater cameras. CRANE feels that he is presently right at the crucial point where, if he is not interrupted, he will establish himself in his work.

2768

From the outset of the interview with CRANE he has been exceedingly cooperative and helpful in all respects. He made himself readily available for interview and has continued to do so in spite of the press of his personal business. In the course of the interview he has volunteered information heretofore unknown and which would not have been obtained in an ordinary interview if he had not been willing to disclose it. CRANE stated that ever since he has been married and had a family his entire attitude toward Communism began changing and at the present time he realizes that the bases for his earlier beliefs in the communistic system and ideology were not well-founded. He stated that while working for the Fishermen's News during the 1940s he was a member of the CP, but at this time he was not sincere, but had joined merely as an economic expediency in connection with his work on the paper.

EDMOND GATTONI, CRANE's attorney, was advised when he contacted this office that the time at which CRANE might be subpoenaed was a matter within the province of the representatives of the Attorney General's Office conducting the Grand Jury hearing. He was also advised, however, that his request for a delay would be transmitted to the Bureau in Washington. It is requested that the New York Office, if the Bureau approves, consult with Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN concerning the possibility of accommodating CRANE in view of CRANE's cooperation to date.

It should be noted that CRANE at one time mentioned the possibility of himself testifying before the Grand Jury in New York. At that time he indicated that he considered this to be inevitable and also that there was a possibility that he might be subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee. With respect to the latter, he stated that he was not in agreement with its practices and he would dislike very much to be subpoenaed to appear before it.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD, SAC

Kisseloff-7936

2768

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 7, 1949

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL.
PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached letter from the Los Angeles Office to the Bureau dated March 14, 1949, which refers to an article which appeared in the March 12, 1949 issue of the Los Angeles Examiner entitled "PUMPKIN CASE PHOTOGRAPHER LOCATED BY FBI IN CALIFORNIA." The letter goes on to state that the photographer is William Edward Crane who has been interviewed for a considerable period of time by the Los Angeles Office. You inquired "Did we ever learn how this got out?"

By memorandum dated March 30, 1949 from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson reference was made to a similar story by Jerry Green which appeared in the New York Daily News on March 11, 1949. This article stated that the FBI had arrested a photographer on the West Coast as the "Missing Link" in the Hiss-Chambers case. Mr. Nichols stated that he had checked as far as he could without obtaining a satisfactory answer as to how this story got out.

Mr. Nichols advised that at first it was suspected by some of the reporters that Lou Russell, of the House Un-American Activities Committee, had furnished the information to James Walter of the Times Herald and that the latter in turn had furnished the information to Jerry Green. Mr. Nichols advised that this had been pretty well checked out and is not correct.

Mr. Nichols further stated that Russell had called him and stated that the House Un-American Activities Committee does have some information which had been furnished by Chambers on the identity of a photographer whom the FBI is supposed to have located out on the West Coast. Russell said that Chambers still sees Congressman Nixon and that Nixon talks to Mundt. Russell is of the opinion that Mundt was the source of the story but that the story was badly garbled and that Jerry Green was merely surmising that the FBI had arrested the photographer. Mr. Nichols said that Ed Nellor and James Walter told him substantially the same thing.

In conclusion, Mr. Nichols stated that it is his frank opinion that Chambers was the original source of this information, that it probably went to Mundt or Nixon, or even some of his other friends and in that manner Jerry Green got hold of the story.

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

ACTION: None. The foregoing is for your information.

74-1[illegible]-2769

FLJ/de

Attachment

Kisseloff-7937

58 APR 13 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 15, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/ps

Reference New York teletype dated January 14, 1949; New York teletype dated January 28, 1949; and Newark teletype dated February 8, 1949.

CHAMBERS upon interview at New York City on January 14, 1949 related the following story concerning the original underground apparatus operated by HAROLD WARE, which included DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT:

Each of these individuals had his own separate cell of ten to twenty persons who were employed in various Government agencies in Washington, D. C. These individuals were not abstracting documents from their various Government agencies at the time, but were so placed that their services might be used in the event that the opportunity might arise.

One individual in HAROLD WARE's group was JOHN HERRMAN, who has been ascertained by the Washington Field Office to be JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, who according to CHAMBERS, was a member of the Communist Party and was a member of the JOHN REED Club in New York City at the time CHAMBERS was a member.

HERRMANN was married to JOSEPHINE HERBST, a noted author of two or three fairly well accepted novels. HERRMANN and JOSEPHINE HERBST lived in an apartment on New Hampshire Avenue in Washington, D. C. during 1935 and 1936. The address of this apartment has been ascertained by the Washington Field Office to be 1230 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., apartment 706 of the Bond Apartments.

During a conversation between CHAMBERS and HERRMANN around 1936 the latter stated that a family by the name of SILVERMAN, which consisted of a wife, husband, and child, were residing on 28th Street, N. W. in Washington, D. C. and next door to the house of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS. This SILVERMAN is not identical with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN mentioned prominently in this case.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

74-94
WJS:BG

RECORDED - 31 74-13333-2770
INDEXED - 3

Kisseloff-7938

Further, that J. PETERS had instructed JOHN HERRMANN late one evening to go to the SILVERMAN household and arrange to take SILVERMAN out of his house and get him away from Washington, D. C. WARE and HERRMANN accomplished this, but CHAMBERS did not recall where they had taken him.

Investigation at the Washington Field Office could not locate anyone by the name of SILVERMAN living in this vicinity.

As explanation for this unusual situation, CHAMBERS related that HERRMANN told him that PETER or someone in the Party had found out that SILVERMAN and DAVID K. NILES, Present Advisor to President Truman, had been involved in homosexual acts and that while these acts were going on SILVERMAN had been writing to NILES and informing him of the activities of the underground apparatus in Washington, D. C. Further, that NILES, in an effort to get SILVERMAN from his family, had threatened to expose the facts around the Communist Party underground activities. CHAMBERS had no further information concerning this, but added that it was a common practice to accuse a Party member of some scandalous conduct in order to smear him. CHAMBERS had no further information concerning the identity of SILVERMAN or the whereabouts of JOHN T. HERRMANN.

This should be given to White House when Silverman located & interviewed per H.B.F. JG

CHAMBERS further advised that when he first received documents from ALGER HISS, he photographed these documents himself either in the HISS home or at the home of HERRMANN. He stated that HERRMANN had been brought to Washington to be an assistant to HAROLD WARE in the apparatus.

CHAMBERS further stated that ROBERT COE received documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE and gave them to him and he took these to HERRMANN's apartment in Washington and photographed them.

JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST, former wife of HERRMANN, was interviewed by Agents of the Newark Office and revealed the following information:

She first met HAROLD WARE in the Fall of 1933 when HERRMANN contacted him for background information on farm subjects about which he was writing a play. Mrs. HERBST had previously met WARE on one occasion through his wife JESSICA SMITH, with whom Mrs. HERBST was friendly. JESSICA SMITH is a writer in New York City and did publish, or may still be publishing, an information magazine on Soviet Russia under her name.

HERRMANN went to Washington, D. C. in the Spring of 1934 to do free lance writing while Mrs. HERBST remained in Erwinna, Pennsylvania. She went to the District of Columbia and stayed with him from July to September 1934 when she went to the Middle West to write articles on the drought. She returned to Washington, D. C. in October 1934 and stayed for two weeks before leaving for New York City and then Cuba. She was separated from HERRMANN in the Summer of 1935, at which time she heard from him from Nebraska. Mrs. HERBST was not in Washington in 1935 or 1936.

2770

She recalled meeting WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as CARL through her husband in Washington and states he visited HERRMANN in their residence two or three times during her stay in Washington.

From conversation overheard between CHAMBERS and HERRMANN she gathered that CHAMBERS was collecting evidence for the Communist Party in New York City, but denies knowledge of his true activities as later brought out in the press. She further denies knowledge of the character of the association between HERRMANN and CHAMBERS and states she and her husband were not on good terms at the time and she did not question him.

She states that she met LEE PRESSMAN in Washington in connection with the organization of the CIO, but can recall no further contact with him.

She met GREGORY SILVERMASTER in Washington through MAXIM LEIBER, her Literary Agent, when she desired to secure information on foreign countries for background on her writings. SILVERMASTER, at that time, was with the Farm Reclamation Program.

She states that she has been a life-long friend of ROBERT COE, who was with the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C. and later a scientist at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, but now he is in a tuberculosis sanitorium in Saranac, New York. (There is not sufficient information available to identify this ROBERT COE with the one mentioned in the New York teletype of January 14, 1949.)

She is not acquainted with any member of the HISS family, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., NATHAN WITT, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, or SILVERMAN, and knows of no connection HERRMANN had with any of these individuals.

Mrs. HERBST described HERRMANN to be 6' 2", white, 183 pounds, brown eyes, brown hair, and does not wear glasses.

The files of the United States Coast Guard located in Washington, D. C. reflect that JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, serial number 625-504, enlisted in New Orleans on May 1, 1942 and served until his discharge on October 3, 1945, at which time he held the rank of Lieutenant (jg). He was promoted to Full Lieutenant in the Reserves on October 7, 1948, at which time he signed an oath that he had not been drawing disability compensation. (Mrs. HERBST related that she thought he was drawing compensation for injuries received while in the service.)

HERRMANN took a physical examination at Curtis Bay, Maryland in October of 1948 to qualify him for this promotion to Full Lieutenant. This file also shows that he was born November 9, 1901 in Lansing, Michigan

2770

and that he married his present wife, FLORENCE RUTH HERRMANN on September 1, 1940. The last address given for HERRMANN in the Coast Guard files was 305 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York on April 16, 1946. This file shows relatives, ROBERT HERRMANN, brother, no address listed; RICHARD HERRMANN, brother, 619 Lapier Street, Lansing, Michigan; and sister, Mrs. DONALD TEEL of 1714 Lundbergh Drive, Lansing, Michigan; father, HENRY HERRMANN, 811 North Washington Avenue, Lansing, Michigan. (Mrs. HERBST believes the father to be deceased.)

This file reflects former employments as September 1921 to April 1942 with the Transport Union, 544 Comp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana; September 1940 to May 1941, Stevens Davis Company, 1234 Jackson Place, Chicago, Illinois; and 1938 and 1939 with the Simon-Schuster Company, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

This file shows HERRMANN banked with the Union National Bank at Frenchtown, New Jersey and the Union Building and Loan Association in Lansing, Michigan.

This file further shows that HERRMANN has two insurance policies, one with the Veterans Administration and one with the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Veterans Administration was contacted by this office and it was disclosed that HERRMANN's file was sent to the Baltimore Office of the Veterans Administration on June 17, 1947. The Veterans Administration advised that the Baltimore Office covers all of the State of Maryland.

The Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company's files were checked, but they had no record of HERRMANN paying his premiums with this branch office.

Photographs of HERRMANN were obtained through the Coast Guard and are being enclosed herewith to the Bureau and the New York and Baltimore Offices.

The Baltimore Office is requested to contact the local office of the Veterans Administration and locate HERRMANN and interview him thoroughly regarding the apparatus of the Communist Party underground as set out above.

Enclosures

cc: New York (Enclosures)
Baltimore (Enclosures)

Recovered 2 photos reveal Herrmann previously see Mexico 7-29

Kisseloff-7941

2778

Kisseloff-7942

COPIES DESTROYED
848 DEC 16 1964
ENCLOSURE

74-1333-2770

ENCLOS

Kisseloff-7943

John Theodore Herrmann
1942

Born 11/9/01

Ht 6 ft. 2 in

Wt 183 lbs

Eyes Brown (No glasses)

Hair Light Brown

74-1333-2770

Kisseloff-7944

Kisseloff-7945

John Theodore Herrmann 96
1942

94-1333-2770

Kisseloff-7946

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

WFO File 74-94

Kisseloff-7947

94- [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Key Figure?

FBI Is Mum On Spy Case Photographer

By The Associated Press

A person with contacts in the Justice Department reported yesterday that the FBI had picked up a photographer said to have backed up part of the story Whittaker Chambers told about prewar Red espionage in the Government.

The man, he said, was located in California and so far as he knows still is there.

FBI officials replied steadily with a "no comment" to questions as to whether the photographer had been located.

Members of the House Un-American Activities Committee said the FBI had not notified them that the photographer had been found. Senator Mundt (R., S. Dak.), former member of the House committee, told reporters if the man has been picked up "they have a pretty important figure" in the case.

He explained that this photographer should be able to corroborate much of the testimony of Chambers.

The person who said he had learned the photographer was located said the man probably can testify that Chambers brought documents to him to copy. This photographer was supposed to have operated in Washington.

Chambers is a former courier for a Communist underground ring which he said operated here before the war. He testified that Alger Hiss, formerly a high official of the State Department, was one of his sources of supply.

Hiss has denied it. A New York grand jury indicted Hiss on a charge that he lied in saying he had not turned over secret information to Chambers. Hiss now is awaiting trial.

The Un-American Activities Committee located some stolen documents through microfilms Chambers disclosed he had hidden in a hollowed out pumpkin on his farm near Westminster, Md.

Chambers has testified that some copies of secret papers were relayed to Russian agents. He has said he held out some after he began to sour on communism.

(One informant told The Washington Post that one of the men sought since the Chambers-Hiss case developed was both a photographer and an "operator" and was suspected of having taken over Chambers' role in the Communist ring after Chambers left the party.—Editor's Note.)

A committee official said it is unlikely any attempt will be made by the committee to subpena the photographer. He said he did not know how it could be done before the Hiss trial is over.

INDEXED - 76

174-1333-2771
F B I
63 APR 11 1949

We should find every person [illegible] to find source of this [illegible].

58 APR 13 1949

Kisseloff-7948

WASHINGTON POST
Page 3 M MAR 13 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 7, 1949

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

I called ASAC Belmont with reference to the information indicating that the Grand Jury had indicated a desire to have you and the Attorney General appear before them.

Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan could very easily arrange to have this whole matter dropped as far as you are concerned and that he would immediately contact Donegan and have him take the matter up with the Grand Jury discreetly at their next session and that he would then promptly advise the Bureau of the results thereof. I will continue to follow this matter for you.

74-1333-2772
F B I

DML:edm

RECORDED - 43

31 APR 13 1949

62 APR 15 1949

Kisseloff-7949

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- 11 -

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 3 7 12-22 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

OJAHAM. T. J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT G. J. ACTIVITIES TODAY. BENJAMIN MANDEL OF HCUA TESTIFIED

b3

STRIPLING

HAS AGREED TO TESTIFY BEFORE GJ APRIL THIRTEEN NEXT. GJ INFORMED DONEGAN TODAY THAT IT DEFINITELY IS DESIROUS OF HAVING DIRECTOR HOOVER AND A.G. TOM CLARK APPEAR BEFORE IT.

SCHEIDT

cc. Mr. Fletcher

Kisseloff-7950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 6, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: GREGORY GRAND JURY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont called from New York and referred to the fact that the Gregory Grand Jury has been going pretty far afield recently in connection with their inquiry; that they feel that they should look into the over-all espionage picture. He stated that in connection therewith, Mr. Donegan has advised him that the Foreman of the Grand Jury has just contacted him and has indicated that the Grand Jury wanted to hear from the Attorney General and Mr. Hoover with reference to the over-all espionage picture and what can or should be done to correct the situation in order that they might hand down a presentment. Mr. Donegan stated that he will take care of contacting the Attorney General. He has advised the Grand Jury that it would not be possible at best to have either the Attorney General or the Director appear in the next week or ten days inasmuch as they were busy and had heavy commitments.

Mr. Donegan indicated that there were two things that could be done as far as the Director was concerned, if he desired. First, Mr. Donegan can very discreetly shunt off any further requests from the Grand Jury for the Director's appearance. The second, Mr. Donegan could arrange for the Director to appear, if he so desires at his convenience in the next two or three weeks to make a brief statement.

Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan intended to talk more fully to you about this the next time he sees you.

RECORDED - 43 74-1335-2794

APR 13 1949

RECOMMENDATION

I would suggest that the New York office contact Mr. Donegan and advise that he should make every discreet effort to avoid any further attempt to request or call for your appearance before this Grand Jury.

Kisseloff-7951

DML:FA

I agree. I have no desire to lend myself to any such threatening circus. K.

APR 15 1949

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

April 5, 1949

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WITH AKIASLS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is enclosed herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, New York City, dated March 30, 1949, which bears the caption "Alger Hiss, Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R." This report summarizes the available evidence to date in connection with this matter and contains considerable information concerning numerous individuals whose names have been mentioned during the investigation and who may possibly be called upon as witnesses by the Government or their names may come up during the course of the coming trial.

A copy of this report has been made available to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan in New York City and to the Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Enclosure

G.I.R.-1

TOP SECRET

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
APR 6 - 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FLJ:mem

RECORDED - 42

F B I
44 APR 7 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-7952

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. *Alexander Campbell*
called-phoned. *Assistant Attorney General*

Phone No. _____

Hour *4:39PM* Date *Mar. 30* 19 *49*

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence from the office Mr. Campbell consented to speak with the Acting Director. After checking he was referred to Mr. Fletcher.

Mr. Fletcher advises that a memorandum is being prepared on the matter.

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-2776

tch

EX-118

MAR 5 1949

Memo to Director 3-30-49

53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-7953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: Special Grand Jury in New York Investigating Espionage

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

By reference from your office, Inspector H. B. Fletcher handled a telephone call from Mr. Alexander Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, at 4:35 p.m. today. Mr. Campbell stated he wanted to be certain that the Bureau was aware that the foreman of the Grand Jury in New York handling the spy inquiries had been in touch with him, Mr. Campbell, and inquired as to whether it was possible to secure the attendance of Senator Mundt, Congressman Nixon and Congressman Velde. He also planned to subpoena Mandel and Stribling. Mr. Campbell stated that he likewise was being subpoenaed. He advised that in response to the inquiry of the foreman as to requiring the appearance of the Senator and the Congressmen, he has prepared a memorandum to the Attorney General in which the opinion is set forth that the Grand Jury has the power to force the appearance of the Senator and the Congressmen by subpoena if they do not appear voluntarily. Mr. Campbell stated that these men named would appear before the Grand Jury on April 5, 6 and 7, 1949.

Inspector Fletcher assured Mr. Campbell that this information would be brought to your attention.

HBF:cmw

EX-118

RECORDED - 66 74-1333-2777

53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-7954

SAC, New York

April 1, 1949

Director, FBI

JAHAN
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(DEAN IVAN LAMB)

Reference is made to the telephone conversation of Inspector H. B. Fletcher with ASAC Belmont of your office in connection with Dean Ivan Lamb, at 9:10 a.m., March 30, 1949.

For your additional information concerning Lamb there are attached herewith photostatic copies of the following Military Intelligence Service Reports. Report dated November 18, 1942, at Washington, D. C.; December 1, 1942, Louisville, Kentucky; January 11, 1943, Los Angeles, California and January 28, 1943, Governors Island, New York.

Attachment

G. I. R.-7

RECORDED - 16
INDEXED - 16

2778

FBI
51 APR 6 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JWP:bju:rmb

Kisseloff-7955

74-1333-2779 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

DEC 15 1975

BAO

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NK FILE NO. 65-3917 ets

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	2/8/49	2/2-4/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ~~DETERMINED RECORDED~~

Mrs. MARGARET FANSLER states she was not closely associated with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, having only visited them for overnight stays during 1930's. List of relatives and acquaintances secured from Mrs. FANSLER set out. Professor OSWALD VEBLIN has no knowledge of espionage activities on part of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Typewriter in possession Mrs. FRANK BOWEN not identical with FANSLER-HISS machine. W. C. BOWEN, former Personnel Director, Railroad Retirement Board, has no knowledge of CP or espionage activities on part of PHILIP RENO but always considered him a Communist. Names of fellow employees more closely associated with RENO secured.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Bureau teletype to Newark 1/31/49.
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR, Baltimore, 1/28/49.
Report of SA PAUL R. ALKER, Newark, 1/31/49.
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark 2/3/49.

DETAILS:

Interview with Mrs. MARGARET FANSLER
re Associates of ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS

Mrs. MARGARET FANSLER, 55 Randolph Place, South Orange, New Jersey, furnished the following background information concerning ALGER HISS:

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FLJ

He graduated from Harvard University Law School in about the Spring of 1929 and went to Washington, D. C., to work as

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: D. K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-2780

COPIES DESTROYED 348 DEC 16 1964

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5-Bureau
1-T.J.DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, NY
3-New York
2-Baltimore (info) 2-Philadelphia (info)
2-Boston (info) 2-Washington Field
2-Chicago (info) 3-Newark

PROPERTY OF FBI
This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and [illegible] to be returned outside of agency to which loaned.

RECORDED - 31
INDEXED - 31

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-7957

secretary to Supreme Court Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES at which time she first met HISS. He left Washington in the Fall of 1930 after his one year appointment as secretary to Justice HOLMES had expired and went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed by a law firm for about one and a half years. He then moved to New York City where he was employed by another law firm until June, 1933. Mrs. FANSLER could not recall the names of these firms but stated one of them had the principal names of COTTON and FRANKLIN. In June 1933 he returned to Washington where he was employed by the Department of Agriculture. He was later employed by the Department of Justice and State Department, years not recalled by Mrs. FANSLER. He then returned to New York City in 1946 to take a position with the Carnegie Foundation for which position he was recommended by JOHN FOSTER DULLES. He was not joined by PRISCILLA HISS until the Fall of 1947 because of her teaching job in Washington. She currently is teaching in New York.

Business associates of HISS known to Mrs. FANSLER are JEROME FRANK, formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, now a Circuit Judge in New York; FRANCIS B. SAYRE and STANLEY HORNBECK of the State Department. HORNBECK is now U. S. Ambassador to Holland.

Relatives of ALGER HISS known to Mrs. FANSLER are Mrs. CHARLES (?) HISS, mother, Baltimore; ANNA HISS, sister, teacher in some University in Texas; DONALD HISS, brother, address unknown, and his wife, CATHERINE HISS.

Mrs. FANSLER stated that she has never been closely associated with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, her contacts being limited to infrequent visits to Washington, D. C., from 1929 to about 1937. She furnished the dates and approximate duration of these visits as follows:

1929 or 1930 - overnight visit while HISS was working for Justice HOLMES.
1933 - overnight visit returning from Maryland after taking her daughter to summer camp.
1934 - brief stop on returning from Maryland after taking her daughter to summer camp.
1935 - same as 1934.
1936 or 1937 - spent two nights in HISS' residence on a business trip to Washington inspecting libraries with her superior. This was in the Fall of 1936 or the Spring of 1937 while the HISSES were residing on 31st Street in Georgetown Section.

She related that due to the brief nature of these visits, she had little opportunity to meet social acquaintances of the HISSES but she did recall meeting Mrs. KATIE LOUCHHEIM and her husband, name not recalled; DONALD TILGHMAN, and having heard the name MAX LOWENTHAL mentioned. She was not sure of the spelling of the name LOUCHHEIM or that LOWENTHAL'S first name was MAX.

2780

She also had occasion to meet two friends of PRISCILLA HISS whom she recalled only by their first names. She furnished these as ISABEL who lived on 31st Street, Georgetown Section, and who was an artist, and HELEN who had four or five children and had been forced to take up teaching on the death of her husband.

General acquaintances of PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS known to Mrs. FANSLER are as follows:

The KELLOGG SMITH family at Chestertown, Maryland, with whom the entire HISS family is quite friendly.

Mrs. PHELPS SOULE (DORIS), Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, was quite friendly with PRISCILLA HISS, they having spent several summers at Peacham, Vermont.

Mrs. JOHN ALFRED or ALFORD, the first wife of THOMAS FANSLER, JR., who lives in Providence, Rhode Island, is a close friend of PRISCILLA HISS.

She further recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was very friendly with BETH PARKER, now deceased, who was a music teacher from the eastern shore of Maryland.

The following relatives of PRISCILLA HISS were furnished by Mrs. FANSLER:

Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS L. FANSLER, parents, deceased.

DAISY FANSLER, sister, Music Library, Philadelphia Museum, Philadelphia.

DEAN FANSLER, brother, deceased. He was in the Philippines during the last war and died as a result of privation upon returning to San Francisco. He had a daughter, now about thirty years of age, who married a doctor or scientist and is believed to reside in Honolulu or one of the Pacific islands.

RALPH FANSLER, brother, resides in the Middle West, believed to be either St. Louis or Detroit. He has a wife and four children.

HENRY FANSLER, brother, former husband of MARGARET FANSLER, now deceased. His second wife lives in Preston, Maryland, and has no children.

THOMAS L. FANSLER, JR., brother, Chicago, whose present wife is named KATIE and has no children.

Mrs. BEN MOORE, niece, daughter of Mrs. MARGARET FANSLER, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

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NK 65-3917

Interview with Professor OSWALD VEBLIN
regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Professor OSWALD VEBLIN, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, related that he was a consultant at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, from about April or May 1942 until about August 1946. He stated that shortly after his arrival he was introduced to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was was occupied on some phase of the work on bomb ballistics. He informed that his association with RENO was solely that of an advisor as was his association with others working in the Ballistics Research Laboratory. He was unable to furnish the identity of anyone closely associated with RENO in the Ballistics Research Laboratory other than KELLY and McSHANE, who, he stated, recently testified before a Grand Jury in New York. He recalled that during his assignment to the Ballistics Research Laboratory, this section was in charge of a Colonel ZORNIG and a Colonel SIMON. He advised that he was not associated socially with RENO and had no idea who his social acquaintances were. VEBLIN considers RENO very intelligent and devoted to his work but carried his work into a greater degree of accuracy than the military authorities thought necessary. VEBLIN'S impression of RENO'S character was described as extremely favorable and he had no knowledge of RENO ever having furnished information to unauthorized individuals or taking part in Communist Party activities.

VEBLIN does not recall making any efforts to secure an appointment to the Institute for Advanced Study for RENO and explained that RENO does not possess a PH.D which would make him ineligible. He related, however, that should RENO be deemed eligible, he would go as far as possible to assist him in securing such an appointment.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN POSSESSION OF
MRS. FRANK BOWEN, 54 BEACH ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J.

By letter of February 2, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that an examination of the typing specimens submitted from the above typewriter had revealed that it had not been used to type the documents previously submitted in this case.

INTERVIEW WITH W. C. BOWEN
Regarding PHILIP RENO

Mr. W. C. BOWEN, Regional Director, National Infantile Paralysis Foundation, 1137 E. Jersey Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, informed that from 1938 to 1941 he was personnel director of the Railroad Retirement Board of the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C. He recalled PHILIP RENO as an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board who was quite active in Local 10, United Federal Workers of America - CIO, which union he described as being Communist dominated. He related that there were many employees in the Railroad Retirement Board considered by him to be Communists and he believes RENO was one of

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NK 65-3917

why

them. He considered RENO to be at least a "very liberal thinker" and described him as "brilliant". Mr. BOWEN had no information that RENO might have furnished information to any unauthorized individual. He stated that he had never had any social contact with RENO and knew nothing of his friends outside of his working associates.

Concerning RENO'S contacts within the Railroad Retirement Board, Mr. BOWEN could only recall HENRY ARONSON, present Personnel Director, Federal Security Agency, who was well acquainted with RENO, and ---- PHILLIPS, currently with the Federal Security Agency.

PENDING

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LEADS

Copies of this report are being designated for offices in whose district relatives and acquaintances of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS reside. These names were furnished by Mrs. MARGARET FANSLER, sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS. Leads to interview these persons are being left to the discretion of the office of origin inasmuch as this office does not have information as to whether or not they have been previously interviewed.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C.

Will interview HENRY ARONSON, Personnel Director, Federal Security Agency, formerly with the Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security Board, who is reportedly well acquainted with PHILIP RENO, as to his knowledge of RENO'S activities. Will, through Mr. ARONSON, endeavor to identify a Mr. PHILLIPS, also with the Federal Security Agency, who was also with the Railroad Retirement Board and reportedly acquainted with RENO. (This lead was set out by teletype February 7, 1949)

NEWARK

* At West Englewood, New Jersey

* Will reinterview PAUL TAMER to develop more completely the background of the TAMER family and exhibit to him photographs of known espionage agents to be furnished by the New York Office.

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NK FILE NO. 65-3917 ets

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	2/8/49	2/2-4/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. MARGARET FANSLER states she was not closely associated with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, having only visited them for overnight stays during 1930's. List of relatives and acquaintances secured from Mrs. FANSLER set out. Professor OSWALD VEBLIN has no knowledge of espionage activities on part of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Typewriter in possession Mrs. FRANK BOWEN not identical with FANSLER-HISS machine. W. C. BOWEN, former Personnel Director, Railroad Retirement Board, has no knowledge of CP or espionage activities on part of PHILIP RENO but always considered him a Communist. Names of fellow employees more closely associated with RENO secured.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Bureau teletype to Newark 1/31/49.
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR, Baltimore, 1/28/49.
Report of SA PAUL R. ALKER, Newark, 1/31/49.
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark 2/3/49.

DETAILS:

Interview with Mrs. MARGARET FANSLER
re Associates of ALGER & PRISCILLA HISS

Mrs. MARGARET FANSLER, 55 Randolph Place, South Orange, New Jersey, furnished the following background information concerning ALGER HISS:

He graduated from Harvard University Law School in about the Spring of 1929 and went to Washington, D. C., to work as

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau
1-T.J.DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, NY
3-New York
2-Baltimore (info) 2-Philadelphia (info)
2-Boston (info) 2-Washington Field
2-Chicago (info) 3-Newark

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secretary to Supreme Court Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES at which time she first met HISS. He left Washington in the Fall of 1930 after his one year appointment as secretary to Justice HOLMES had expired and went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed by a law firm for about one and a half years. He then moved to New York City where he was employed by another law firm until June, 1933. Mrs. FANSLER could not recall the names of these firms but stated one of them had the principal names of COTTON and FRANKLIN. In June 1933 he returned to Washington where he was employed by the Department of Agriculture. He was later employed by the Department of Justice and State Department, years not recalled by Mrs. FANSLER. He then returned to New York City in 1946 to take a position with the Carnegie Foundation for which position he was recommended by JOHN FOSTER DULLES. He was not joined by PRISCILLA HISS until the Fall of 1947 because of her teaching job in Washington. She currently is teaching in New York.

Business associates of HISS known to Mrs. FANSLER are JEROME FRANK, formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, now a Circuit Judge in New York; FRANCIS B. SAYRE and STANLEY HORNBECK of the State Department. HORNBECK is now U. S. Ambassador to Holland.

Relatives of ALGER HISS known to Mrs. FANSLER are Mrs. CHARLES (?) HISS, mother, Baltimore; ANNA HISS, sister, teacher in some University in Texas; DONALD HISS, brother, address unknown, and his wife, CATHERINE HISS.

Mrs. FANSLER stated that she has never been closely associated with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, her contacts being limited to infrequent visits to Washington, D. C., from 1929 to about 1937. She furnished the dates and approximate duration of these visits as follows:

1929 or 1930 - overnight visit while HISS was working for Justice HOLMES.
1933 - overnight visit returning from Maryland after taking her daughter to summer camp.
1934 - brief stop on returning from Maryland after taking her daughter to summer camp.
1935 - same as 1934.
1936 or 1937 - spent two nights in HISS' residence on a business trip to Washington inspecting libraries with her superior. This was in the Fall of 1936 or the Spring of 1937 while the HISSES were residing on 31st Street in Georgetown Section.

She related that due to the brief nature of these visits, she had little opportunity to meet social acquaintances of the HISSES but she did recall meeting Mrs. KATIE LOUCHHEIM and her husband, name not recalled; DONALD TILGHMAN, and having heard the name MAX LOWENTHAL mentioned. She was not sure of the spelling of the name LOUCHHEIM or that LOWENTHAL'S first name was MAX.

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She also had occasion to meet two friends of PRISCILLA HISS whom she recalled only by their first names. She furnished these as ISABEL who lived on 31st Street, Georgetown Section, and who was an artist, and HELEN who had four or five children and had been forced to take up teaching on the death of her husband.

General acquaintances of PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS known to Mrs. FANSLER are as follows:

The KELLOGG SMITH family at Chestertown, Maryland, with whom the entire HISS family is quite friendly.

Mrs. PHELPS SOULE (DORIS), Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, was quite friendly with PRISCILLA HISS, they having spent several summers at Peacham, Vermont.

Mrs. JOHN ALFRED or ALFORD, the first wife of THOMAS FANSLER, JR., who lives in Providence, Rhode Island, is a close friend of PRISCILLA HISS.

She further recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was very friendly with BETH PARKER, now deceased, who was a music teacher from the eastern shore of Maryland.

The following relatives of PRISCILLA HISS were furnished by Mrs. FANSLER:

Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS L. FANSLER, parents, deceased.

DAISY FANSLER, sister, Music Library, Philadelphia Museum, Philadelphia.

DEAN FANSLER, brother, deceased. He was in the Philippines during the last war and died as a result of privation upon returning to San Francisco. He had a daughter, now about thirty years of age, who married a doctor or scientist and is believed to reside in Honolulu or one of the Pacific islands.

RALPH FANSLER, brother, resides in the Middle West, believed to be either St. Louis or Detroit. He has a wife and four children.

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NK 65-3917

Interview with Professor OSWALD VEBLIN
regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Professor OSWALD VEBLIN, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, related that he was a consultant at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, Maryland, from about April or May 1942 until about August 1946. He stated that shortly after his arrival he was introduced to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was was occupied on some phase of the work on bomb ballistics. He informed that his association with RENO was solely that of an advisor as was his association with others working in the Ballistics Research Laboratory. He was unable to furnish the identity of anyone closely associated with RENO in the Ballistics Research Laboratory other than ——— KELLY and ——— McSHANE, who, he stated, recently testified before a Grand Jury in New York. He recalled that during his assignment to the Ballistics Research Laboratory, this section was in charge of a Colonel ZORNIG and a Colonel SIMON. He advised that he was not associated socially with RENO and had no idea who his social acquaintances were. VEBLIN considers RENO very intelligent and devoted to his work but carried his work into a greater degree of accuracy than the military authorities thought necessary. VEBLIN'S impression of RENO'S character was described as extremely favorable and he had no knowledge of RENO ever having furnished information to unauthorized individuals or taking part in Communist Party activities.

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Regarding PHILIP RENO

Mr. W. C. BOWEN, Regional Director, National Infantile Paralysis Foundation, 1137 E. Jersey Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, informed that from 1938 to 1941 he was personnel director of the Railroad Retirement Board of the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C. He recalled PHILIP RENO as an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board who was quite active in Local 10, United Federal Workers of America - CIO, which union he described as being Communist dominated. He related that there were many employees in the Railroad Retirement Board considered by him to be Communists and he believes RENO was one of

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them. He considered RENO to be at least a "very liberal thinker" and described him as "brilliant". Mr. BOWEN had no information that RENO might have furnished information to any unauthorized individual. He stated that he had never had any social contact with RENO and knew nothing of his friends outside of his working associates.

Concerning RENO'S contacts within the Railroad Retirement Board, Mr. BOWEN could only recall HENRY AROFSON, present Personnel Director, Federal Security Agency, who was well acquainted with RENO, and ----- PHILLIPS, currently with the Federal Security Agency.

PENDING

Kisseloff-7967

LEADS

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At Washington, D. C.

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NEWARK

* At West Englewood, New Jersey

* Will reinterview PAUL TAMER to develop more completely the background of the TAMER family and exhibit to him photographs of known espionage agents to be furnished by the New York Office.

Kisseloff-7968

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated January 6, 1949; Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, New York and Baltimore dated January 11, 1949; Washington Field teletype to Bureau dated January 17, 1949; and Bureau letter to Washington Field dated January 26, 1949.

Mrs. FRANCES FUSSELL of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, formerly employed in the Central European Unit of the State Department, possessed information in instant matter which might prove pertinent. This information concerned the problem of Yugoslavian river craft in the Danube River which were being withheld from Yugoslavia. According to Mrs. FUSSELL, the Central European Unit of the State Department held the unanimous opinion that the ships should not be returned until Russia and her satellites had agreed to the opening of the Danube River to international commercial shipping. Mrs. FUSSELL stated she and others working on the problem were dumbfounded when an order was issued by President Truman directing that the ships be returned to Yugoslavia.

Mrs. FUSSELL further advised that an official with whom she had talked during the week of December 12, 1948, had occasion to review the file on the Yugoslavian shipping question and had noted a pencilled memorandum by ALGER HISS in the file. It was apparent that the Yugoslavs in another attempt to get their ships back had appealed to the United Nations, and the United States official believed to be WINANT on the UN Committee which had the matter for discussion checked with the State Department to determine the U. S. position in the matter. ALGER HISS had arranged for DEAN ACHESON, then Acting Secretary of State, to come in on the telephone conversation. Mr. ACHESON outlined the position of the State Department to the effect that the ships would be held until Russia agreed to open the Danube. There was a pencilled memorandum of HISS' summarization of this conversation, and there was a note then written by ALGER HISS to the effect that he was unalterably opposed to the State Department's position and that he would do all in his power to see that it was changed.

The file contained a copy of a letter which President Truman had signed ordering the ships returned to Yugoslavia. It was indicated this letter was prepared by ALGER HISS.

When interviewed by agents of the Philadelphia Office, Mrs. FUSSELL stated she felt that the policies adopted by HISS during her employment with

cc: New York

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the State Department tend to favor Russia and that this feeling was prevalent among all the employees under him. Mrs. FUSSELL had obtained this information from MAXWELL HARWAY in the presence of JACK TUTHILL, both of whom are employed in the Inland Transport Division of the State Department.

MAXWELL HARWAY, Assistant Inland Transport Advisor, Office of Transport and Communications, Department of State, was interviewed on February 1, 1949, by SA JACK S. TURTON relative to the question of the disposition of Yugoslavian barges on the Danube. HARWAY furnished the following information:

During the war, Germany had taken over river craft belonging to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Austria. At the end of the European phase of the war in 1945, numerous barges belonging to the Southern European countries were in the hands of the United States Army in areas occupied by this country. It was considered desirable by the personnel of the Central European Division that the barges of those countries be kept under United States control in order to have something with which to bargain at a later date.

HARWAY stated he had come to the State Department in October, 1947, and he had no actual contact with the situation prior to that time. He explained that he knew that WALTER RADIUS, presently Director, Office of Transport and Communications, and in 1946 the Inland Transport Advisor, and FROELICH RAINEY, formerly Inland Transport Advisor in the Central European Area and presently Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia, were opposed to the transfer of the barges to the Southern European countries. HARWAY stated the State Department's position was that the barges were not to be kept permanently but were to be used as a bargaining power in the final settlement of the Danube question.

After joining the State Department, HARWAY continued, he was appointed delegate to the Danube River Conference which was to settle the Danube problem. He advised that the United States was in an awkward position at the conference inasmuch as the return of the barges had left this country "with no cards, and the Russians with all the cards." HARWAY stated this forced the United States to "deal only with principles." HARWAY termed the Danube Conference "a farce." Furthermore, HARWAY stated, the barges, had they been retained in the possession of the United States, would have been used in the settlement of the Austrian treaty.

HARWAY stated that prior to his leaving for the conference, he had reviewed the files on the Danube shipping problem and had come across two documents which he considered interesting. He made these documents available for review.

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The first was a carbon copy of a dictated, typewritten and unsigned memorandum entitled "Department of State Memorandum of Telephone Conversation" dated October 3, 1946. The subject of the memorandum was: United States Position in the ECOSOC on Danubian Question. The memorandum indicated the participants in the conversation were JOHN G. WINANT, New York, Acting Secretary ACHESON, and ALGER HISS. Copies of this memorandum were designated for the Undersecretary, Undersecretary of Economic Affairs, the Office of Transport and Communications, the Office of European Affairs, and the Assistant Secretary, Occupied Areas. A notation at the bottom of the second page reads: SPA:AHISS:FR.

This memorandum indicated JOHN G. WINANT, at that time with the United Nations in New York, had called ALGER HISS, requesting information on the United States position on the subject of the Yugoslavian barges seized by the United States forces in Europe. WINANT stated he had been approached by the Yugoslavian representatives and that they had requested him to see what he could do to have the barges returned. HISS outlined the United States position and WINANT replied that he was opposed to the United States retention of the craft, inasmuch as the United States had already acknowledged Yugoslavian ownership. WINANT further stated that the United States position in the UN was to expedite the return of international commerce on the Danube to a normal condition and that if the United States withheld the barges, it would weaken the United States position in the United Nations. WINANT desired that the State Department authorize the return of the barges.

HISS called ACHESON in on the telephonic conference, and ACHESON stated his position as being in opposition to the transfer, as the United States would lose out on its bargaining power. ACHESON advised he would take the problem up with the Council meeting in the afternoon session, and that HISS would call WINANT and inform him of the decision.

The matter was taken up in the afternoon session, and the State Department did not change its stand. HISS called WINANT in New York and told him of the Department's decision. There was a personal statement by HISS at the end of the memorandum which indicated he would institute measures to alter the Department's decision as soon as the council sessions were over.

The second document was a photostatic copy of a memorandum from JAMES F. BYRNES to President Truman dated November 1, 1946. The subject of this memorandum was "Danube River Craft Belonging to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Austria, now in U.S. Zones of Occupation in Germany and Austria." This memorandum outlined the situation relative to the river craft and requested Presidential approval to return

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the barges. The memorandum is signed JAMES F. BYRNES. President Truman approved and signed the memorandum on November 3, 1946. Attached to the memorandum is a "Draft of a possible press release" relative to this subject.

HARWAY stated that there were no documents in his files relative to this subject between the date of the first memorandum on October 3, 1946, and the second document dated November 1, 1946. HARWAY further advised there is nothing to indicate any action on the part of any person in the Inland Transport Section.

HARWAY refused to make the document available to the writer in order to have photostatic copies made and also refused permission to copy the documents verbatim. Prior to this refusal, he contacted JOHN TUTHILL, the Inland Transport Advisor, in the Office of Transport and Communications and suggested that it be taken up with JOHN E. PEURIFOY, Assistant Secretary - Administration. HARWAY and TUTHILL took this position due to the fact that DEAN ACHESON was involved in the conversations with JOHN WINANT and his present position would have to be taken into consideration.

HARWAY requested that if the Bureau desired to get photostatic copies of these documents, and if they approached Assistant Secretary PEURIFOY's office for these, that his office be protected as being the source of the information. He suggested that it might be possible that the Bureau make a request of the State Department, stating that they knew these documents to be in existence, that they knew the dates, headings and the distribution of these documents and therefore that the information may have come from any one of a number of sources.

No further investigation in this matter is being conducted without specific instructions from the Bureau.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-14-49 12:30 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. - R, IS - R. RENYTEL FEBRUARY THREE, LAST, REQUESTING WFO TO ASCERTAIN AVAILABILITY OF RUG WADLEIGH RECEIVED FROM CHAMBERS THROUGH HAROLD WILSON, WAS. AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS RECORDS DESTROYED. DELIVERY MAN WHO PROBABLY WOULD HAVE DELIVERED RUG TO SILVERMAN AT TWO ONE THREE EIGHT CALIFORNIA AVE., NW, CANNOT RECALL DELIVERY. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION AT TWO ONE THREE EIGHT CALIFORNIA AVE., NW, TO BE CONDUCTED AND QUERIES RE RUG DELIVERY WILL BE MADE. WADLEIGH CONSENTS TO SHIPMENT OF RUG TO NYC IF NECESSARY, PROVIDING PROPER SAFEGUARDS ASSURED. ASSERTS RUG NOW IN STORAGE AT HINTLIAN COMPANY, ONE ONE TWO EIGHT CONNECTICUT AVE., NW, WASHINGTON, DC. UPON RECEIPT OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM NYC, WFO WILL ARRANGE SHIPMENT OF RUG TO NY DIVISION OFFICE BUT UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU, WILL NOT STORE RUG AT WFO, THIS MAKING CHAIN OF EVIDENCE MORE CUMBERSOME. WADLEIGH STATES NOW CERTAIN GOT RUG FROM WILSON IN WADLEIGH'S CAR, BELIEVES BETWEEN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. DISCUSSED RUG WITH CHAMBERS AFTER DELIVERY INQUIRING FACETIOUSLY QUOTE IS DUTY PAID UNQUOTE. WADLEIGH VAGUE RE EXACT DETAILS OF DELIVERY.

HOTTEL

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Cattendge
Mohrburg
Clegg

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 6 17 200

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESP R, ISR. RE WFOTEL JAN NINETEENTH LAST, AND NYTEL FEB SEVENTH LAST. JAY LOVESTONE INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS AT THE OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION, NYC. HE ADVISED THAT HE ORIGINALLY MET ALGER HISS IN OCTOBER FORTYSEVEN AT THE HARVARD CLUB, NYC AT A MEETING OF THE STIMSON COMMITTEE OF THE MARSHALL PLAN. LOVESTONE SAID THAT HE WAS THE AFL REPRESENTATIVE AT THIS MEETING WHICH INCLUDED FEDERAL JUDGE PATTERSON, DEAN ACHESON, LOVESTONE, AND ALGER HISS. LOVESTONE SAID THAT HE HAD HEARD CONSIDERABLE INFO IN RECENT YEARS RE ALGER HISS ACTIVITIES IN WASH DC AND WELCOMED THE OPPORTUNITY OF MEETING HIM. AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMMITTEE, LOVESTONE SAID THAT HE AND HISS WATCHED EACH OTHER VERY CLOSELY AND APPARENTLY WERE CIRCUMSPECT IN THEIR REMARKS. THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING, LOVESTONE RECALLED, WAS TO MAKE NOMINATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS TO HEAD THE CIVILIAN BRANCH OF THE MARSHALL PLAN IN NYC AND WASH, DC. JUDGE PATTERSON, WHO PRESIDED AT THE MEETING, CALLED FOR NOMINATIONS

END PAGE ONE

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FBI
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TWO COPIES WFO

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cc: Mr. Fletcher

AND LOVESTONE SAID THERE WAS A SILENCE FOR NOMINATIONS TO HEAD THE NYO, WHEN SUDDENLY ALGER HISS TOOK THE FLOOR AND SAID THAT WHILE HE WAS EN ROUTE TO THE MEETING THAT NIGHT, HE MET AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE AND ASKED HIM IF HE WOULD BE INTERESTED IN BEING IN CHARGE OF THE NYO OF THIS ORGANIZATION, AND IN FACT, HISS TOLD THE GATHERING THAT HE HAD BROUGHT THIS PARTY TO THE HARVARD CLUB AND HE WAS AT THAT TIME IN THE LOBBY. HISS THEN IDENTIFIED THIS PERSON AS HAROLD STEIN, WHO WAS EITHER FORMERLY AFFILIATED WITH OR WAS AT THAT TIME A MEMBER OF THE BUDGET BUREAU, WASH, DC. LOVESTONE SAID THAT HE REFRAINED FROM VOTING ON THIS NOMINATION BECAUSE HE DID NOT KNOW ANYTHING RE STEIN-S BACKGROUND. LOVESTONE TOLD THE AGENTS THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HISS REMARKS STRUCK HIM AS BEING MOST UNUSUAL INSOFAR AS HE WOULD TAKE AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HE SAID HE MET EN ROUTE TO THE MEETING AND TOOK IT UPON HIMSELF TO OFFER HIM A POST. LOVESTONE ADDED STEIN WAS BROUGHT INTO THE MEETING, AND TO HIS RECOLLECTION, WAS APPOINTED TO HEAD THE NYO. FOLLOWING THIS, LOVESTONE SAID DEAN ACHESON ASKED A BILL OF PRINCIPLES BE DRAWN UP, AND THAT A COMMITTEE BE APPOINTED TO DRAW UP THIS REQUEST. ACHESON SUGGESTED, ACCORDING TO LOVESTONE, THAT HISS AND LOVESTONE BE APPOINTED TO THIS COMMITTEE OF TWO, AND LOVESTONE ADDED THAT HE ADVISED THOSE GATHERED THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE TOWN AND WOULD BE UNABLE TO SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE. LOVESTONE SAID THAT AT THIS MEETING, HE MADE AVAILABLE ALL OF THE AFL DOCUMENTS RE THE MARSHALL PLAN AND TURNED THEM OVER TO EITHER HISS OR STEIN WHO

END PAGE TWO

WAS APPOINTED BY ACHESON TO SUPPLANT LOVESTONE ON THE COMMITTEE TO DRAW UP THE BILL OF PRINCIPLES. LOVESTONE SAID THE NEXT MEETING WAS HELD A MONTH LATER IN THE EMPIRE STATE BLDG, AT WHICH TIME HISS PRESENTED A ONE PAGE BILL OF PRINCIPLES SETTING FORTH EIGHT POINTS WHICH WERE TYPED AND PREPARED BY HISS. LOVESTONE SAID THAT DISCUSSIONS RE THE ADOPTION OF THESE PRINCIPLES WERE TABLED, AND HE OBTAINED THE ORIGINAL COPY OF THE BILL OF PRINCIPLES PREPARED BY HISS MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY. PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THIS STATEMENT WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE BY LOVESTONE-S OFFICE THE LATTER PART OF THIS WEEK. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING HELD AT THE EMPIRE STATE BLDG OF THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED COMMITTEE, LOVESTONE SAID HE HAD A CONVERSATION WITH HISS IN WHICH HE ASKED HIM IF HE WERE GOING DOWNTOWN. HISS REPLIED HE WAS SORRY HE HAD BUSINESS TO TRANSACT UPTOWN. LOVESTONE WENT ON AND SAID THAT WHEN HE BOARDED THE UPTOWN FIFTH AVE. BUS, HE DISCOVERED HISS WAS IMMEDIATELY BEHIND HIM, BUT NO DISCUSSION WAS MADE RE HISS STATEMENT THAT HE INTENDED TO GO UPTOWN ON BUSINESS LOVESTONE SAID HE RECALLS THE CONVERSATION HE HAD WITH HISS DURING THIS RIDE BECAUSE HE HAD SEVERELY CRITICIZED THE TACTICS OF THE COUNTRIES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN, AND LOVESTONE SAID THAT HISS WAS VERY SILENT IN ANSWER TO THESE REMARKS. AS THE BUS REACHED THE LOWER PART OF FIFTH AVE, LOVESTONE STATED HE TOLD HISS HE WAS GOING TO DISEMBARK AT EIGHTH ST AND HISS INDICATED HE WAS GOING TO CONTINUE ON

END PAGE THREE

TO WASHINGTON SQUARE, A FEW BLOCKS FURTHER. LOVESTONE SAID WHEN HE GOT OFF THE BUS AT EIGHT ST, HE FOUND HISS WAS IMMEDIATELY BEHIND HIM, ALSO LEAVING THE BUS, AND THEY PROCEEDED TO WALK FOR A SHORT PERIOD TOWARD UNIVERSITY PLACE, AND IT WAS LOVESTONE-S IMPRESSION THAT HISS APPEARED TO BE CONFUSED AND UPSET. WHEN THEY REACHED UNIVERSITY PLACE, LOVESTONE EXCUSED HIMSELF, AND HISS SAID HE WAS GOING UP TO TWELFTH ST, AND NO FURTHER COMMENTS WERE PASSED. IT MAY BE NOTED THAT HISS RESIDENCE IN NYC WAS AT TWENTY TWO EAST EIGHTH ST, NYC, A FACT WHICH LOVESTONE STATED HE DID NOT KNOW AND EXPRESSED GREAT SURPRISE. LOVESTONE SAID THAT HE HAD NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH HISS UNTIL SPRING OF FORTYEIGHT, WHEN HE TOOK THE INITIATIVE OF CONTACTING HISS AT THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, AND REQUESTED A LUNCHEON APPOINTMENT, TO WHICH HISS AGREED. LOVESTONE RECALLS THAT HE INVITED HISS TO COME TO THE ILGWU OFFICES AT FIFTY FOURTH ST AND BROADWAY, AND PROCEEDED TO SHOW HISS ABOUT THE ILGWU OFFICES AND WAS DISAPPOINTED WHEN DAVID DUBINSKY, HEAD OF THE ILGWU, WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO MEET HISS. LOVESTONE SAID THEY HAD LUNCH ON THAT DATE AT THE BRYANT HOTEL, FIFTY FOURTH AND BROADWAY, AND LOVESTONE TOLD HISS HE HAD TWO SPECIFIC REQUESTS TO MAKE OF HISS. FIRST, LOVESTONE SAID, HE REQUESTED HISS AND THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT TO MAKE AVAILABLE FUNDS TO BRING UNION LEADERS FROM GERMANY TO US AND ALLOW THEM TO OBSERVE POLICIES AND OPERATIONS

END PAGE FOUR

OF UNIONS IN US. HISS REJECTED THIS PROPOSAL, SAYING THAT THE ENDOWMENT IS INTERESTED ONLY IN ACADEMIC WORK AND AFFILIATIONS WITH UNIVERSITIES RATHER THAN LABOR UNIONS. SECONDLY, LOVESTONE SAID, HE ASKED HISS IF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT COULD SEE ITS WAY CLEAR TO BRING OVER REFUGEES FROM THE BALTIC COUNTRIES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN, AND ALLOW THEM TO SEE FIRST HAND OPERATIONS OF VARIOUS ENTERPRISES AND LABOR UNIONS IN THE US. THIS REQUEST, LOVESTONE SAID, WAS ALSO REJECTED BY HISS. REGARDING HISS PERSONALLY, LOVESTONE SAID THAT HE HAS NO INFO OF EVIDENTIARY VALUE INDICATING THAT HISS WAS EVER CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH THE CP, BUT HE SAID AS FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED, AND OBSERVING HISS OBVIOUS RELUCTANCE TO CRITICIZE THE SOVIET UNION, THAT HE IS FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT HE WAS AT THE VERY MINIMUM SYMPATHETIC WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. LOVESTONE MADE REFERENCE TO AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY ALGER HISS IN THE NY TIMES SOMETIME DURING DEC FORTYEIGHT ON THE MARSHALL PLAN, IN WHICH LOVESTONE NOTED THERE WAS NO CRITICISM LEVELED AT THE TACTICS OF RUSSIA TOWARD THE MARSHALL PLAN. LOVESTONE SAID THAT IN HIS OPINION, HISS WAS A MEMBER OF THE QUOTE IDEALISTIC HARVARD GROUP UNQUOTE THAT CAME TO WASHINGTON, AND STATED THAT BECAUSE AT THE TIME THEY DID COME, AMERICAN PRODUCTION WAS LAGGING WHILE RUSSIAN PRODUCTION WAS ON THE UPGRADE, INDICATED TO LOVESTONE THAT HISS WAS IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH TACTICS USED BY RUSSIA TO ACHIEVE THIS END. LOVESTONE ALSO SAID IN HIS OPINION, HISS WOULD NOT BE REGARDED WITHIN WHAT HE DESCRIBED "THE LOOSELY USED WORD SPY," BUT RATHER THAT HE WAS A PERSON WHO WAS AFFILIATED WITH POLICY LEVEL AGENCIES WHICH WOULD BE MUCH MORE BENEFICIAL TO THE COMMUNIST CAUSE THAN TO HAVE AN INDIVIDUAL WHO STEALS DOCUMENTS AND OTHER

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END PAGE FIVE

THINGS GENERALLY BELIEVED TO BE THE WORK AND DUTIES OF SPIES. LOVESTONE THINKS HISS ACTIVELY CEASED CP WORK AT THE TIME OF THE HITLER-STALIN PACT, BUT LIKE PREVIOUS STATEMENTS MADE IN A SIMILAR VEIN, LOVESTONE COULD NOT SUBSTANTIATE THESE BELIEFS. LOVESTONE ALSO SAID AS FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED, THAT HISS WAS WITH ROOSEVELT AT THE YALTA CONFERENCE IN BODY ONLY, AND HIS HEART WAS AT LEAST HALF WITH STALIN. LOVESTONE ADVISED AGENTS THAT HE HAD THREE LEADS REGARDING HISS BACKGROUND WHICH HE SUGGESTED BE COVERED WITHOUT MENTIONING HIS NAME. HE SUGGESTED THAT THE BUREAU CONTACT THE BRITISH SECURITY OFFICERS WHO WERE IN CHARGE OF BRITISH SECURITY AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE BECAUSE HE HEARD THAT HISS WAS REGARDED MOST UNFAVORABLY BY THE BRITISH AT THAT TIME. HE ALSO SUGGESTED THAT CONTACT BE MADE WITH HARVEY T. MANN, AN ATTORNEY ON WEST THIRTY FOURTH ST, NYC, WHO IS AFFILIATED WITH THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE. MANN WILL BE INTERVIEWED. HE SAID THAT THIS GROUP SEEKS TO PROMOTE FAVORABLE LEGISLATION UPON A NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL REGARDING VITAL ISSUES, FOR EXAMPLE, HOUSING. HE SAID THAT HE KNOWS THAT THIS ORGANIZATION WROTE A LETTER TO THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT SINCE HISS BECAME AFFILIATED THEREWITH, SEVERELY CRITICIZING RUSSIAN TACTICS, AND REQUESTED A FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR BEQUEST FROM THE ENDOWMENT TO PUT OUT A SERIES OF PAMPHLETS WHICH WOULD CRITICIZE THE RUSSIAN POLICIES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. LOVESTONE CLAIMS HISS WROTE A LETTER TO MANN REJECTING THIS

END PAGE SIX

REQUEST. LOVESTONE WAS INTERVIEWED RE PREVIOUS INFO SET OUT IN WFO TEL OF JAN NINETEENTH LAST. LOVESTONE REITERATED THE INFO SET FORTH IN REF TEL, AND STATED THAT HE HAD VISITED WITH MRS. WHITE AT A COCKTAIL PARTY, NEW YEARS DAY LAST. LOVESTONE INDICATED AT THAT TIME MRS WHITE HAD BEEN UNDER INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR AND MADE INQUIRY OF LOVESTONE RE HIS OPINION OF THE QUOTE HISS MESS UNQUOTE. LOVESTONE TOLD MRS. WHITE THAT HE THOUGHT HISS WAS QUOTE GUILTY AS SIN UNQUOTE, TO WHICH LOVESTONE CLAIMS MRS WHITE EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AND AGREEMENT. LOVESTONE QUOTED MRS WHITE AS SAYING IN THE SUBSEQUENT CONVERSATION THAT SHE HAD ATTENDED PARTIES IN THE COMPANY OF THE HISSES AND BEATRICE HEIMAN. IN REGARD TO THE ALLEGED CONVERSATIONS WHICH TOOK PLACE BETWEEN MRS WHITE AND PRISCILLA HISS REGARDING W. L. WHITE-S BOOK QUOTE A REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS UNQUOTE, LOVESTONE STATED THAT HE IS POSITIVE THAT THIS DISCUSSION WAS REPORTED TO HIM AS HAVING TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN THEM RATHER THAN THRU CLARA HEUSS AS SET FORTH IN NYTEL FEB SEVENTH LAST. LOVESTONE SAID HIS IMPRESSION OF THE CONVERSATION WAS THAT MRS WHITE HAD A HEATED DISCUSSION WITH MRS HISS CONCERNING THE MERITS OF THE BOOK MENTIONED ABOVE, AND THAT MRS WHITE IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THAT HER HUSBAND KNEW WHAT HE WAS WRITING BECAUSE HE WAS IN RUSSIA, AND IN TURN ASKED MRS HISS HOW DID ALGER KNOW, HE WAS NEVER IN MOSCOW. LOVESTONE SAID MRS HISS REPLY TO THAT WAS QUOTE, OH, YES, HE WAS. HE WENT TO MOSCOW ON A SECRET MISSION WITH

MR STETTINIUS AFTER THE YALTA CONFERENCE UNQUOTE. LOVESTONE SAID THAT HE COULD RECALL NO FURTHER OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THIS CONVERSATION, BUT EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT MRS WHITE COULD REVEAL THE COMPLETE DETAILS OF THIS CONFERENCE. IT MAY BE NOTED THAT IN NYTEL OF TWO SEVEN LAST, MRS WHITE DENIED MAKING SUCH A STATEMENT. MRS WHITE WILL BE REINTERVIEWED. LOVESTONE DID NOT INDICATE HE KNEW CLARA HEUSS, OR LOLA HORTON AND BOB HORTON MENTIONED IN REF TEL OF TWO SEVEN. IT MAY BE POINTED OUT THAT THE INTERVIEW WITH LOVESTONE WAS INCOMPLETE AS TO DETAILS BECAUSE OF A HEAVY SCHEDULE HE HAD AT THE PARTICULAR TIME OF THE INTERVIEW WHICH WAS NECESSARILY TERMINATED AT HIS REQUEST. HE STATED HE WAS DEPARTING NYC FOR A TRIP TO THE WEST COAST AND WOULD NOT RETURN UNTIL MARCH FIFTH NEXT. ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE INTERVIEW THAT LOVESTONE WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR DETAILED QUESTIONING ON STATEMENTS MADE IN THE ABOVE INTERVIEW AT THAT TIME. IT IS POINTED OUT ALSO AT THE CONCLUSION OF INSTANT INTERVIEW, LOVESTONE ADVISED AGENTS THAT HE HAS BEEN APPROACHED BY ALGER HISS SINCE THE PRESENT INQUIRY STARTED TO OBTAIN ANY DEROGATORY INFO LOVESTONE MAY HAVE RE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED WHEN INTERVIEW WITH LOVESTONE HAS BEEN ARRANGED AND RESULTS OF SAME.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during interview has stated that one BOB COE obtained some material from HARRY DEXTER WHITE and delivered it to CHAMBERS in 1935 in Washington, D. C. prior to the death of HAROLD WARE. He stated that he had to wait for one hour for COE on a street corner in Washington, D. C. to return this material to him and thereafter CHAMBERS told WARE that he refused to work with COE.

It has been ascertained that BOB COE is CHARLES J. COE, brother of VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, a subject in the Gregory Case. It is further noted that CHARLES J. COE has been the subject of an investigation in the New York Office and also was investigated in connection with the investigation of Farm Research Incorporated, an alleged Communist front organization.

CHARLES J. COE was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office in connection with allegations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and any connection he might have with Communist underground activities. When asked whether or not he had known at any time or had any dealings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he made the following statements: That he would answer any questions that concerned his own personal life but he considered it a witch hunt and foolhardy investigation to inquire about individuals who worked for the Government in Washington in the early 1930's. He recalled that he himself had resided in Washington and at one time was connected with the Government in the early 1930's and he knew that Washington was a place where gossip and rumor were the vogue and true facts were seldom distinguished from mere gossip. He felt that the investigations now being conducted by the FBI were investigations of the gossip that went on in Washington during the 1930's and that there was little factual foundation for these investigations.

In replying to the question as to whether or not he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he stated, "I certainly do not know ALGER HISS and as to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS whether I know him or not I refuse to answer such a question as I do not consider it pertinent to anything that I believe as important."

At this point COE went into a tirade concerning the investigations that are being conducted by the Government relative to individuals who are believed to be Communists. He continued to state that he believed that the FBI was mainly interested in seeking publicity and getting their name in the headlines without due regard to the facts themselves. He inferred that Mr. Hoover as Director of the Bureau was also interested in publicity. He further stated that he did not believe that Tom Clark, the Attorney General of the

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United States, had any right to draw up a list of organizations and list them as subversive. He challenged the right of the Government of the United States through its Attorney General to label any organization as subversive.

At this point the interviewing Agents strongly reminded Mr. COE that Mr. Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were interested in the national defense of the United States and that all investigations conducted in this connection were done so with the aim in view of doing the most for the benefit of the United States. It was further pointed out to COE that investigations conducted by this Bureau were conducted in an impartial manner with a view toward obtaining facts and not publicity.

In view of COE'S attitude, the interview was brought to a close.

The files of this Office indicate that COE was born on August 9, 1909 at Richmond, Virginia and presently resides with his wife ROSE and his son ALLAN and his daughter MARY at 769 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, New York. He is at present employed as the head of Farm Research Incorporated, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City. He is also editor of "Facts For Farmers" which is published by Farm Research Incorporated. COE is known to have been employed by Farm Research since 1935.

Concerning this organization, it will be noted that in 1932 a special delegation arrived from Moscow to start new activities in the rural areas of the United States. It is to be noted that LEM HARRIS and HAROLD WARE, known Communists, were among the original organizers of Farm Research Incorporated. HAROLD WARE took charge of this organization originally and it has been believed to be a Communist front organization since that time. It was first organized in Washington, D. C. and was later moved to New York City in 1941. Investigation has been conducted concerning the organization both by the Washington Field Office and the New York Office. The Bureau has received copies of reports concerning the investigation of Farm Research Incorporated.

The report of Special Agent John J. Ward, Jr. dated November 29, 1944 at New York entitled, "CHARLES JOSEPH COE, with aliases; SECURITY MATTER - C", of which the Bureau received copies, sets forth background information concerning COE. In this connection it will be noted that COE was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the Washington Committee for Aid to China and he was the signer of a call to meet for the picketing of the White House by the American Peace Mobilization at the time of the HITLER-STALIN Pact. COE has also been a

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contributor to "New Masses". In connection with his position with Farm Research Incorporated, he has been in contact with various Communist Party functionaries in New York.

Confidential Informant A has advised that through a confidential source it was determined that when ROSE COE, wife of CHARLES J. COE, placed her children at the Woodward School, Brooklyn, New York, she stipulated that the children should be kept apart from Orthodox Jews as they were atheists and believed only in Communism.

The above information concerning the interview of CHARLES J. COE and a brief summary of his background is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 18, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

RE: ANDERS WILLY FRIDLOF ARNHEIM, was.,
Anders Franklin Willy Arnheim,
Willie Arnheim, Willie Arnstein,
Willie Arnestein, Willy Arnold,
Willie Arnold
Bureau File No. 74-1333 (Jaham)

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949, to the New York Office with a copy to the Washington Field Office on the Jaham Case. The above letter requested the Washington Field Office to locate and interview SIDNEY SHOSTECK and RAY WARNER who, according to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, had directed RENO's Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C., from 1935 until 1937.

Investigation disclosed that SIDNEY SHOSTECK was active in Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C., in the early and middle 1930's until he went to Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He was killed in Spain in about 1937 and became a Communist Party hero on his death. He was active in the Communist Party under the names SIDNEY PHILLIPS and BILL PHILLIPS.

The names RAY WARNER and ROY WARNER were checked through the indices of the Washington Field Office with negative results.

On October 15, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and KENNERLY R. CORBETT of the Washington Field Office that one WILLY ARNESTEIN, Communist Party name, WILLIE ARNOLD, was a member of the Communist Party and used to work at the Old Bookshop. b2 b7D

On February 3, 1949, [redacted] advised that WILLIE ARNOLD was the Communist Party name of WILLY ARNOLD, true name, ARNSTEIN or ARNHEIM. ARNOLD lived with SIDNEY SHOSTECK in 1936 and 1937 until SHOSTECK went to Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and he was killed in Spain and became a Communist Party hero on his death. Prior to going to Spain he was extremely important to the Communist Party. [redacted] continued that WILLIE ARNOLD was City Secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., from about June until September, 1936. He held this position prior to MARTIN CHANCEY who took over in September, 1936. Informant stated that ARNOLD at one time was business agent for the Building Laborers Union. Informant stated ARNOLD also at one time created quite a disturbance in his efforts to organize employees of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

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cc - New York
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Informant stated ARNOLD was a close associate of CHARLES GIFT. In 1935 ARNOLD was expelled from the Central Labor Union. Informant did not know the details concerning this expulsion or how the Central Labor Union had become aware of his Communist Party connections but believed this was the real reason for his expulsion.

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In connection with a loyalty investigation of CHARLES GIFT conducted in 1948, [redacted] had advised Special Agent KENNERLY R. CORBETT of the Washington Field Office that CHARLES GIFT, Machinist, U. S. Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C., had been recruited into the Communist Party in 1937-1938 through the efforts of SOPHIE RICH with the assistance of DOROTHY BAILEY and WILLY ARNHEIM.

The current telephone directory reflected that WILLY ARNHEIM resides at 1702 North Troy Street, Arlington, Virginia. It was ascertained that ARNHEIM is presently employed as a stonemason by the Ross Stone Setting Company, 510 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

It was decided to interview ARNHEIM to determine if he might be identical with RAY WARNER or if he might have any information regarding the Communist Party activities of FRANKLIN RENO in Washington, D. C., in the middle 1930's.

On March 10, 1949, at 11 a.m. Special Agents JOHN J. MASSE and JAMES FREW of the Washington Field Office located ARNHEIM at the Tyler School, 10th and G Streets, S. E., where an addition to the school is being built. The Agents identified themselves to ARNHEIM, and he stated he had no objection to being interviewed at that time.

The preliminary interview took place near the door of the school on 10th Street. At the start of the interview no workers were closer than 150 feet. After about ten minutes two negroes arrived with a small truckload of stone and proceeded to unload the truck about twenty feet from the Agents.

ARNHEIM was quite cooperative and told the Agents about having been involved in labor union matters during the 1930's. He stated that he had been active in the Central Labor Union and Locals 74 and 456 of Building Laborers Union, A. F. L. He stated that he had furnished information to the Government in the embezzlement case against LARRY KELLY, then president of Local 74, in about 1944 (JOSEPH SPEED, et al - Embezzlement in the District of Columbia; Conspiracy, Bureau file Nos. 62-74171 and 23-4730).

ARNHEIM stated that as a result of the above case, he was followed around Washington, D. C., for several days in 1944 by two gangsters who, he stated, had been hired by KELLY or JACK MONESCHI, another union official, to kill ARNHEIM. ARNHEIM stated that he had been very upset about the above

matter and hated to think about it. He stated that he had dropped out of union affairs and had no desire to become involved in union matters again. In response to a question he stated that as a result of his union activities he had become acquainted in the 1930's with some persons he believed to be Communists. He was asked if he knew SIDNEY SHOSTECK. He said "Yes", that he had become acquainted with SHOSTECK, as SHOSTECK had been active in the Teamsters Union, and that they had met now and then at union meetings. ARNHEIM was asked if he was very well acquainted with SHOSTECK. He answered that he had known SHOSTECK only casually.

He was then asked if he had roomed with SHOSTECK at 1121 Orren Street, N. W., just before SHOSTECK went to Spain. At this time ARNHEIM evidenced some nervousness but stated that he had roomed with SHOSTECK at the above address in about 1936 or 1937. He was then asked if he knew SOPHIE ~~MINKEN~~. He stated he did know SOPHIE but he had not seen her for several years. He stated he believed that she had been the girlfriend of SIDNEY SHOSTECK and had gone to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in about 1938. He stated that it is his understanding that she had married the editor of "The Pilot", the official publication of the National Maritime Union, JOE CURRAN's outfit.

At this point with no warning ARNHEIM suddenly fainted. The Agents obtained some water and revived him. About two minutes later he fainted again, and again he was revived. He expressed surprise at having fainted and stated he had never done so before to his knowledge. He stated that he did not have heart trouble, although he had been going to a Doctor for treatment for an upset stomach.

No persons were attracted to the scene except the two negroes who were working on the truck and who were helpers of ARNHEIM. They stated they saw ARNHEIM faint. They were identified as PHILLIP THOMPSON, 1201 - 6½ Place, N. W.; and JOHN L. BROWN, 1241 Wylie Street, N. W. Both stated they had been employed by the Ross Stone Setting Company for about ten years.

After receiving assurances from ARNHEIM that he felt fine, the Agents left the scene. ARNHEIM was not interviewed after he fainted. The Agents contacted JOHN ROSS, Owner of the Ross Stone Setting Company, who advised that he had never known ARNHEIM to be in ill health and to be subject to fainting spells. ROSS stated that ARNHEIM served his apprenticeship under him as a stone setter from 1929 until 1934 when he left to join the Laborers Union.

Mr. ROSS stated that ARNHEIM had been rehired in about 1947 after he returned from service with the Armed Forces of the United States in Korea. Mr. ROSS stated that until a few weeks ago ARNHEIM had been working on the new

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seventeen-story telephone building in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was required to work on a swing scaffold. He stated that if he had known ARNHEIM to be ill or subject to fainting spells, he certainly would not have permitted him to work on the scaffold. He stated that ARNHEIM was paid about $200 per week. Mr. ROSS stated that he understood ARNHEIM had been mixed up with some Communist matters in the District of Columbia after he was employed with the Ross Company, but it was his belief that ARNHEIM had severed all connections with the Communist Party. Mr. ROSS stated that he believed ARNHEIM would be cooperative and would furnish information to Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that ARNHEIM was the subject of the case entitled "ANDERS WILLY FRIDLOFF ARNHEIM, was., Security Matter - C", which investigation was conducted in 1943 and 1944.

The following is a summary of the information appearing in the files of the Washington Field Office regarding WILLY ARNHEIM:

In 1941 [redacted] advised that ARNHEIM had been an active member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1933 through 1938. ARNHEIM was born November 16, 1911, at Gremla, Sweden; entered the United States March 28, 1928; and was naturalized January 3, 1939, under Certificate No. 4610217. He married JENNY OLIVE at Baltimore, Maryland, on June 24, 1931, and was divorced from her on April 29, 1940. It appears that JENNY OLIVE was also known as Mrs. JANE O. ARNHEIM. He married FLORENCE ADES at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on November 9, 1940, and appears to be still married to her. b2 b7D

[redacted] advised in 1943 that ARNHEIM had been in frequent contact with MARTIN CHANCEY, former City Secretary of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, HENRY THOMAS, SADIE SOKALOVE, JACK ZUCKER, and other individuals prominent in Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C.

It is to be noted [redacted] advised that WILLY ARNOLD, wa., ARNHEIM was City Secretary of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from about June until September, 1936. He held this position prior to MARTIN CHANCEY.

[redacted] further advised that on April 13, 1943, he overheard a conversation between JACK ZUCKER and MARTIN CHANCEY concerning the Industrial Union Council, Jefferson Memorial Celebration, and that on that occasion MARTIN CHANCEY said that he was including ARNHEIM among the list of members of the Executive Board and Progressive Delegates to the celebration. Informant further advised that he had overheard MARTIN CHANCEY contact ARNHEIM on

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various occasions concerning Communist Party meetings and also in relation to the infiltration of labor groups by the Communist Party.

[redacted] also advised in 1943 that on May 22, 1943, he overheard a conversation between MARTIN CHANCEY and several other members of the Communist Party and that CHANCEY was talking about the infiltration of the Communist Party into various groups in the District of Columbia and at that time CHANCEY made a statement to the effect that there are two nonmembers around whom they (Communist Party Leaders) hoped to build a stronger Party. CHANCEY stated that one was ARNHEIM who had dropped membership in the Communist Party because of his ambition to get ahead in the A. F. L. and that ARNHEIM was okay politically and a regular reader of the Daily Worker. In connection with the Building Laborers Union No. 74, it is noted that HENRY THOMAS, a Communist Party member, has been very active in attempting to take advantage of a situation brought to light in 1943 in the Public Press. The Washington Daily News on Friday, April 9, 1943, contained an article to the effect that LARRY KELLY, President of this Union, had allegedly spent several thousands of dollars of the Union's money to purchase liquor which was seized by Internal Revenue Agents for nonpayment of retain floor tax. The liquor was seized at the Club El Patio of which Mr. KELLY was a co-owner. The article in the April 9 issue of the "News" reflects an interview with HENRY THOMAS who, it was indicated, was the rank and file candidate for Financial Secretary and Treasurer of Local No. 74.

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[redacted] further advised that MARTIN CHANCEY and WILLY ARNHEIM had discussed on several occasions a most effective manner by which THOMAS and known Communists might attain an office in the Union.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that on August 17, 1943, ALICE BURKE, Secretary of the Communist Party for the State of Virginia, kept an appointment with WILLY ARNHEIM in Room 1044 of the John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Virginia.

On March 4, 1943, Special Agents ROBERT W. HELD and OSCAR J. KEEP of the Washington Field Office observed MARTIN CHANCEY, a man believed to be ALBERT BLUMBERG, Executive Secretary of District 34 of the Communist Party, and an unidentified negro riding in a car bearing Virginia License Plate No. 433-260. It was ascertained that the above plates had been issued to WILLY ARNHEIM.

The files reflect that FLORENCE ADES, present wife of WILLY ARNHEIM, formerly was employed at the Department of Agriculture. Her father's name is reflected as HARRY ADES.

2785

Following is a description of ARNHEIM in 1943:

Born:	November 16, 1911, Gremla, Sweden
Height:	5'11½"
Weight:	230
Race:	White
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Brown
Complexion:	Dark

From personal observation it was noted that at the time of the above interview in March, 1949, ARNHEIM was about six feet tall and weighed about 220 pounds.

In connection with the Search for RAY WARNER, it is to be noted that the El Paso Office recently advised in an interview by Agents of the El Paso Office FRANKLIN RENO had indicated that ROBERT E. RAY was the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER. Investigation is continuing with regard to locating ROBERT E. RAY.

It appears from the above information that ARNHEIM would be an excellent source of information if he can be developed as an informant. He appeared to be cooperative during the brief interview with the Washington Field Office Agents and stated he had no objection to being interviewed in the future. It is believed that he may possess further information regarding FRANKLIN RENO because of his close association with SIDNEY SHOSTECK. However, in view of his physical and emotional reaction during the above interview, it was decided to advise the Bureau of the facts regarding ARNHEIM.

ARNHEIM advised that his doctor is Dr. SAMUEL MORRISON who has his office on the same street as the Belvidere Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland.

It is requested that the Baltimore Office contact Dr. MORRISON and obtain information regarding ARNHEIM's physical condition. In particular, it should be ascertained, if possible, whether ARNHEIM has any physical impairment which would preclude his being interviewed about his past activities.

It is desired that the above information be obtained and forwarded to the Washington Field Office as soon as possible so ARNHEIM may be reinterviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office.

2785

Kisseloff-7990

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1949

TELETYPE

FBI DENVER 3-29-49 10-55 AM MST HMR

DIRECTOR, AND SACS NEW YORK CITY, BALTIMORE, AND RICHMOND. URGENT

JAHAN., PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R, IS R. REMYTEL EIGHTEENTH INST. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO RECALLED THE NAME QUOTE TASCA UNQUOTE AS THE NURSE HE MET ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SIX OR THIRTY SEVEN AS BEING FRIEND OF HENRIETTA SIRKIN, STANLEY BLUMBERGS WIFE AT THAT TIME. MRS. [redacted] SIRKIN ADVISES THE FULL NAME IS MARY ANN TASCA WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL WITH HER AT SINAI HOSPITAL ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY AND WHO LIVED AT ABOUT FOUR OR SIX MT. VERNON PLACE IN ABOUT THIRTY SIX . SIRKIN CONFIRMS THAT STANLEY MET TASCA BUT DENIES THAT SHE SIRKIN EVER MET RENO. MRS. SIRKIN MENTIONED MRS. DONALD KIRKLEY WHOSE HUSBAND WAS A MOVIE CRITIC FOR THE BALTIMORE SUN IN THIRTY SEVEN, WAS A FRIEND OF ALBERT BLUMBERGS WIFE DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG AND STANLEY BLUMBERG. SHE ALSO MENTIONED THE FOLLOWING. ANCELO BIZON AN INTERIOR DECORATOR AS A FRIEND OF MARY ANN TASCA BUT NOT OF STANLEY BLUMBERG. A RED HEADED LABOR ORGANIZER AMONG STRAWBERRY OR TOMATO PICKERS [redacted] WHOSE WIFE TAUGHT SCHOOL, AND A LATIN APPEARING MAN WHO BORROWED MONEY FROM STANLEY BLUMBERG. FRANKLIN RENO DENIED KNOWING THE ABOVE EXCEPT TASCA, BUT MENTIONED THAT HE DATED A UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA TEACHER, TENA BRANCH, ON OCCASION WHILE IN WASHINGTON, DC, ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. SHE WAS FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, HOWEVER, RENO EXPLAINED SHE WAS NOT EVEN AWARE OF HIS RADICAL THINKING. BUREAU AND ORIGIN WILL ADVISE [redacted] BALTIMORE IF ADVISABLE

RECORDED 31
INDEXED 31
74-1333-2786
APR 1 1949

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-7991

TO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MARY ANN TASCA, ANGELO BIZON AND MRS. DONALD KIRKLEY, AND TO REINTERVIEW STANLEY BLUMBERG RE [redacted] IDENTITIES OF RED HEADED LABOR ORGANIZER AND LATIN APPEARING MAN. WILL ADVISE RICHMOND IF TENA BRANCH SHOULD BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED.

KRAMER

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 1-00 PM OK FBI WA FEJ

OK FBI BA AHE

NY OK FBI NYC WV

RH OK RGI R

OK FBI RH MEC

DISC PLSIV

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 29, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE-R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ASAC Belmont of New York called in at 5:30 P.M., and stated that Chambers had claimed that Colonel Dean Ivan Lamb had been named by one of Chambers' Soviet superiors. Chambers was told to try to work Lamb into the work. The New York Office has located Lamb. They partially interviewed him today. He is claiming disability, and the interview was not completed, having in mind his alleged physical disabilities.

Mr. Belmont stated further that his mental status might be questioned, but the Agents had not made a definite conclusion.

Lamb today stated that in 1934 he had been approached to do some work by Alger Hiss, and that he had actually done some work for Alger Hiss with regerence to the activity in this case. Mr. Belmont stated that until the interview was completed with Lamb they do not know whether or not this is reliable information. He stated that a complete detailed teletype would be forwarded upon the completion of the interview with Lamb tomorrow.

He stated in the interim that the Bureau's files be checked to see if there is any information available on Colonel Lamb. He apparently has been a resident of New York for a long period of time. He is described as age, 55 to 60; height, 5'5"; build, slight. He was supposed to have been a Major in the Army Air Force Intelligence during the war.

ACTION:

The files are being checked and the results thereof will be furnished telephonically to Mr. Belmont.

HBF:WMJ

Done by HBF 10:00 AM 3-30-49

RECORDED - 43

74-1333-2787

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-7993

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-3917 DJ

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	3/30/49	3/29/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: In addition to GEORGE F. HUNTER and WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFEN, G. J. Exhibit #47 viewed by ELMER DIEKER, Plant Technical Superintendent, DuPont Photo Productions Dept., but not handled by him. Addresses of all witnesses set out. ALBERT E. RUTAN can be reached in NYC.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA DONALD D. CONNORS, 3/23/49, Washington, D. C.
Report of SA DAVID EDWIN TODD, 3/23/49, San Francisco, Cal.

DETAILS: Mr. WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFEN, DuPont Photo Productions Department, Parlin, New Jersey, advised that the examination of the film brought to DuPont by WILLIAM A. WHEELER of the HCUA and SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN, which has been identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #47, was conducted by him and GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Supervisor, Finishing Area, but that when the film was under a comparison microscope it was examined also by ELMER DIEKER, Plant Technical Superintendent, who concurred in the opinion that it was of the same texture as a film manufactured beginning in 1936 and still in production. Mr. BALDSIEFEN stated that DIEKER did not handle the film, but only viewed a portion of it and gave his opinion. Mr. BALDSIEFEN furnished the following residence addresses for the persons viewing the film:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S. K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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348 DEC 1 1964

NUMBERED
77-61[illegible] - 2788

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5 Bureau
1 T. J. Donegan, Spec.Asst. to the Attorney General, NYC
3 New York (65-14920)
2 Newark

PROPERTY OF FBI
This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

NWK 65-3917

Mr. WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFEN
93 Clive Street
Metuchen, New Jersey

Mr. GEORGE F. HUNTER
80 Grove Avenue
Woodbridge, New Jersey

Mr. ELMER DIEKER
18 Woodlawn Avenue
Parlin, New Jersey

In an effort to contact ALBERT E. RUTAN, former Security Officer in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Forces at Washington, D. C. from 1942 to 1945, it was ascertained that he can be reached at his Office in care of the ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

2788

Kisseloff-7995

NWK 65-3917

LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City

Will interview ALBERT E. RUTAN, care of ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, 711 Fifth Avenue, along the lines set out in the report of Special Agent DAVID EDWIN TODD dated at San Francisco, March 23, 1949. (Teletype 3/29/49).

2788

Kisseloff-7996

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-5317 NY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	5/30/49	5/29/49	PAUL E. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: In addition to GEORGE F. HUNTER and WALTER REMEY BALDSIEFEN, G. J. Exhibit #47 viewed by ELMER DIEKER, Plant Technical Superintendent, DuPont Photo Productions Dept., but not handled by him. Addresses of all witnesses set out. ALBERT E. BUTAN can be reached in NYC.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1555
Report of SA DONALD D. CONNORS, 5/25/49, Washington, D. C.
Report of SA DAVID EDWIN TODD, 5/25/49, San Francisco, Cal.

DETAILS: Mr. WALTER REMEY BALDSIEFEN, DuPont Photo Productions Department, Parlin, New Jersey, advised that the examination of the film brought to DuPont by WILLIAM A. WHEELER of the NCUA and SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN, which has been identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #47, was conducted by him and GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Supervisor, Finishing Area, but that when the film was under a comparison microscope it was examined also by ELMER DIEKER, Plant Technical Superintendent, who concurred in the opinion that it was of the same texture as a film manufactured beginning in 1936 and still in production. Mr. BALDSIEFEN stated that DIEKER did not handle the film, but only viewed a portion of it and gave his opinion. Mr. BALDSIEFEN furnished the following residence addresses for the persons viewing the film:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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1 T. J. Donegan, Spec.Asst. to the Attorney General, NYC
3 New York (65-14920)
2 Newark

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Kisseloff-7997

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : E. J. Connelley, Assistant Director - New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

With reference to the Summary Report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, New York, March 30, 1949, which concerns the indictment of ALGER HISS for perjury and which is not intended as a summary of all the activities in the total subject matter of this case, this was, for these reasons, entitled, as noted, "ALGER HISS; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

It is believed that this covers substantially the proof presently available, or as can be made available as of this date. As to any other possibilities regarding any situation covered in the Summary Report or as otherwise may be developed, this will receive continuous attention in order to develop any and all of these possibilities before the matter goes to trial.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ENCL

The trial has now been set for April 11, 1949 and the defense has not, as yet, indicated whether or not they will ask for a continuance at that time.

detached for file 7LJ.

EJC:hjr
65-14920

RECORDED - 31

124-1333-2789

APR 12 1949

301

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-7998

5-7-49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASH 102 FROM NEW YORK 31 1136 PM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

GEORGE ANDREW MEYLER, IS - R. RENYTEL JANUARY NINETEEN LAST ENTITLED JAHAM, PERJURY - ESPIONAGE R, WHICH SET FORTH INFORMATION FURNISHED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS RELATIVE TO ESPIONAGE OPERATION AT ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY, NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT, IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE AND NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. REFERENCE ALSO THE INVESTIGATION ENTITLED JOSEPH GIULIETTI WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R, NEW HAVEN ORIGIN. A PHOTOGRAPH OF SUBJECT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS "FRANK" WHO TOOK OVER ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY OPERATION FROM CHAMBERS. BUREAU IN POSSESSION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO MEYLER TO DATE. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. MEYLER WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED UNLESS BUREAU SO REQUESTS.

74-1333-2790

TB MSCHEIDT

END PLS ACK

INDEXED - 31

RECORDED - 31

APR 12 1949

Kisseloff-7999

NY APR 19 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-243 RJU-ep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MOBILE	3/31/49	3/24/49	ROYAL J. UNTREINER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R ~~INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOHN ROBERT CARROLL, USAF, Eglin Air Base, Fla., former business manager of magazine "Work", states he has never known DAVID ZIMMERMAN and never assisted him or anyone else in photographing documents.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: 74-1333
Report of SA JOSEPH E. KELLER, Washington, D.C., 3/10/49
Washington Field Office letter to Bureau, 2/24/49
Boston letter to Bureau dated 3/17/49

DETAILS: AT EGLIN FIELD, FLORIDA

The following is the joint investigation of Special Agent LEO A. STEVENS and the writer:

JOHN ROBERT CARROLL, AF 13049316, 3200 Photo and Measurement and Analysis Squadron, United States Army Air Force, stated his home was 60 Mason Terrace, Brookline, Massachusetts but he has been in the Air Force five and one-half years and does not claim any particular place as his home.

cc AAG Campbell 4-7-49 ASBcw

Mr. CARROLL stated that he was Business Manager of "Work" Magazine, put out by the Workers Alliance in Washington, D. C. He re-

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DEC 16 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
James V. Good		74-1333-2791

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1-Washington Field (Info) (74-94)
2-Mobile

5
ASB

RECORDED - 34
INDEXED - 34

Kisseloff-8000

signed this position in 1939 because he was in a squeeze between the Socialists on one hand and the Communists on the other. He stated that the Communists were taking over the Workers Alliance and pressure was being brought on him by the Communists, who felt he was leaning towards the Socialists in the Alliance. The Socialists, on the other hand, thought he was leaning towards the Communists. CARROLL said the situation became intolerable and he had to leave. He said that his title of Business Manager meant nothing because he was actually a glorified office boy or "flunkie". He gradually took on more and more duties and in the end was helping with all the photographic work that was done for the magazine.

Mr. CARROLL stated he is not and never has been a Communist, but that considerable pressure was put on him by others in the Workers Alliance to get him to join and he came very close to doing it. Mr. CARROLL stated that although he was never a Communist, he was and still is a liberal. He stated that his definition of a liberal is a man who likes to see the government's problems solved with common sense. He said it was extremely popular in Washington in 1939 for a person to be radical and was considered the thing to do by many of the younger people in Washington. Since then, it has become unpopular and he now knows that he has hurt himself by ever being associated with those people. He said that he had notified his superior officer in the Air Force of his background of membership in the Workers Alliance and Business Manager of the magazine "Work".

Mr. CARROLL stated that he has never known anyone by the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN and never copied or photographed any documents for anyone. The background of ZIMMERMAN, as set out in referenced report, was read to Mr. CARROLL, and he still said he knew of no one like that. He stated that if ZIMMERMAN followed him as Business Manager of "Work", he did not meet him because he left the magazine before his successor was named. He stated he had no idea where ZIMMERMAN might have had his copy work done and knew none of ZIMMERMAN's friends.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

2791

Kisseloff-8001

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

One copy of this report has been designated for the Washington Field Office for information, so that that office will know that CARROLL denies knowing ZIMMERMAN and could not give any information of value in locating the apartment used by ZIMMERMAN for his copy work or name any of ZIMMERMAN's friends.

2791

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-243 RJU-ep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MOBILE	3/31/49	3/24/49	ROYAL J. UNTREINER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R ~~INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOHN ROBERT CARROLL, USAF, Eglin Air Base, Fla., former business manager of magazine "Work", states he has never known DAVID ZIMMERMAN and never assisted him or anyone else in photographing documents.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: 74-1333
Report of SA JOSEPH E. KELLER, Washington, D.C., 3/10/49
Washington Field Office letter to Bureau, 2/24/49
Boston letter to Bureau dated 3/17/49

DETAILS: AT EGLIN FIELD, FLORIDA

The following is the joint investigation of Special Agent LEO A. STEVENS and the writer:

JOHN ROBERT CARROLL, AF 13049316, 3200 Photo and Measurement and Analysis Squadron, United States Army Air Force, stated his home was 60 Mason Terrace, Brookline, Massachusetts but he has been in the Air Force five and one-half years and does not claim any particular place as his home.

Mr. CARROLL stated that he was Business Manager of "Work" Magazine, put out by the Workers Alliance in Washington, D. C. He re-

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1-Washington Field (Info) (74-94)
2-Mobile

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: March 31, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

97001

Attached hereto is typewriting specimen, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, dated February 17, 1948, and signed by ALGER HISS, which it is requested the FBI Laboratory examine and compare with known specimens in instant case.

This specimen was obtained by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON of the Washington Field Office and should be returned to this office upon completion of the Laboratory examination.

DEFERRED

1 ENCL.

JST:cl
74-94
Enclosure

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

RECORDED - 34

Lab. report 4/4/49

124-1335-2792

APR 12 1949

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8004

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 4-6-49 6:00 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE NY TEL MARCH TWENTYEIGHT REQUESTING INTERVIEW VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF. UNLESS INTERVIEW OF DE SVESHNIKOFF IS CONSIDERED OF IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE TO HISS TRIAL, IT IS RECOMMENDED INTERVIEW BE DEFERRED UNTIL COMPLETION INVESTIGATION AND INTERVIEW JOHN JAMES MATWIN, ALIAS, MATWENKO. IT APPEARS MATWIN ROLE AS SOVIET AGENT OF GREATER SIGNIFICANCE THAN DE SVESHNIKOFF AND FULL DEVELOPMENT MATWIN ACTIVITIES IMPORTANT TO COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE PICTURE.

HOTTEL

END

MAT/RD
74-94-

cc: 65-4999

RECORDED - 31
INDEXED - 30

71-1 2793

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Schilder

WASH FROM NEW YORK 55 1 11-20P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR H. B. FLETCHER OF THE BUREAU TO ASAC A. H. BELMONT, NY, ON THE AFTERNOON OF MARCH THIRTYONE, FORTYNINE ASSISTANT USA THOMAS MURPHY, SDNY, HAS BEEN CONSULTED RE HANDWRITING STANDARDS THAT THE PROSECUTION PLANS TO USE IN INSTANT CASE. HE ADVISED THAT HE IS CONSIDERING THIS MATTER AT THE PRESENT TIME AND THAT AS SOON AS HE HAS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONSIDER ALL THE DOCUMENTS HE WILL ADVISE THE ONES THAT HE FEELS WILL BE NECESSARY FOR USE AT TRIAL. HE STATED HE FELT THAT HE SHOULD REACH A DEFINITE CONCLUSION IN THIS MATTER THE EARLY PART OF NEXT WEEK. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED AS SOON AS A DEFINITE DECISION IS MADE IN THIS MATTER.

174-1333-2194

RECORDED: 31

F B I

SCHEDULED 12 1949

HOLD

Followed with Belmont 4-6-49

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8006

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY NH FILE NO. 74-5 gml

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	4/4/49	3/29,31/49	JOHN C. CARR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHAMBERS unable to identify Hosford Tourist Home at Plymouth, Conn. as place where he stayed. House-to-house check in Thomaston does not indicate additional tourist houses. CHAMBERS has been in the tourist home formerly operated by WILLIAM ASCHOFF and has stated that this was not the place where he stayed and an examination of the register for the pertinent period did not reflect the names of HISS or CHAMBERS. Such register supplied the New York City agents when they were in Thomaston, Conn.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-7 Mac/ #226,586

REFERENCE: New York teletypes to New Haven 2/25/49 and 4/1/49
New Haven letter to Bureau, cc New York, 3/2/49
Report of SA Leon O. Prior dated 3/26/49 at Miami
~~Trips of Mr. Chambers to Thomaston and Plymouth, Conn.~~

DETAILS: AT PLYMOUTH, CONNECTICUT

Re New Haven letter to Bureau dated March 2, 1949, indicating that this division believed that the Frederick Hosford home in PLYMOUTH was the tourist home in which CHAMBERS stayed in 1937. On March 22, 1949 Mr. CHAMBERS at Plymouth, Conn. visited the HOSFORD home and stated that it was definitely not the establishment at which he had stayed.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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348 DEC 16 1964

5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1 - SAAG T. J. Donegan)
2 - New Haven

71-1333-2795

The guest book for this tourist home was made available and does cover the pertinent period in this investigation. An FBI Laboratory report under date of March 4, 1949 indicates that the signatures for the year 1937 appearing on the photographs printed from the film pack submitted have been compared with the known writing specimens of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The questioned signatures are not sufficiently comparable with the known handwriting of the above-mentioned three individuals for any definite conclusion to be reached. The entry "Capt. and Mrs. H. T. SMITH, Washington, D.C." dated "7-16-37" is in the same general style of writing as that used by PRISCILLA HISS. The entry after the date "Sept. 15" which is practically illegible but possibly is the signatures "Mr. and Mrs. GRAHAM NYC" and "Dr. Wm. DOONE NYC" is in the same general style of writing as that employed by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Other than general styles of writing nothing of particular significance was found.

AT THOMASTON, CONN.

Re New York City teletype dated 2/25/49 to New Haven in which CHAMBERS indicates that the house at which he stayed was in a triangle bounded by the town main street, Route 202 on the West, Elm Street on the East and Union Street. The following investigation on March 31, 1949 was conducted by Special Agents Lloyd S. Goodrow, Robert E. Tivnan and the reporting agent, and covers the area mentioned by Mr. Chambers.

All of the persons contacted were queried as to whether they knew of any tourist houses in such area and also if they knew of any tourist houses in Thomaston, Connecticut other than those previously located by this division. There was no indication received that there was ever a tourist house in the area mentioned by Mr. CHAMBERS and no information was secured relating to additional tourist houses in the area not already known to this division.

Person Contacted	Address	How Long at Address
ELSIE VOLOUSKI	11 Maple Street	13 years
JAMES A. KENNEDY	17 Maple Street	20 "
SHEILA DRZEWECKI	21 Maple Street	Entire life

It was ascertained that Mrs. ANNE INNOCENT at 74 South Main Street, Thomaston had at one time taken in boarders. Mrs. INNOCENT states that she never took in transients.

Mrs. W. E. WRIGHT	55 Elm Street	27 years
Mrs. H. G. SAGENDORF	65 Elm Street	15 years

2795

NH 74-5

Person Contacted	Address	How Long at Address
MARY MULVANEY	75 Elm Street	20 years
H. F. PINGPANK	81 Elm "	20 "
MRS. SPRINGBERG	103 Elm "	15 "
Miss JULIA HUTCHINSON	186 Elm "	20 "
MRS. JEFFREY DONAHUE	174 Elm "	[illegible]
MRS. CATHERINE SAVAGE	166 Elm "	30 "
MRS. MARY McINTYRE	154 Elm "	40 "
MRS. MINNIE JOHNSTON	146 Elm "	Over 50 "
MRS. HAROLD BIDWELL	136 Elm "	12 "
MR. BENJAMIN MENKE	128 Elm "	20 "
MRS. MARGARET CONAGHAN	219 Elm "	20 "
MRS. ELIZABETH GILLAND	195 Elm "	40 "
MR. CHARLES O'NEILL	191 Elm "	67 "
Mrs. MARSHALL SANGSTIN	46 Elm St.	Entire life in Thomaston
Mrs. W. C. MONROE	56 Elm "	13 years
MRS. GEORGE SANGSTER	70 Elm Street	30 "
MRS. EMILY HALL	80 Elm "	Since 1924
MRS. MAYBELL ROUSE	86 Elm "	54 years
MRS. R. C. JOHNSON	96 " "	35 "
MRS. HERBERT GRIMSHAW	120 " "	30 "
MRS. JOHN SIMPSON	155 " "	Since 1937
MRS. DAVID POTTER	163 " "	25 years
Mrs. ARTHUR PFAEFFLEN	181 " "	27 "
G. BRADSHAW	19 Goodwin Court	Since 1929
MRS. ANDREW O'NEILL	25 " "	Entire life
MR. ROBERT WORLAND	23 " "	40 years
J. TERWILLIGER	17 " "	18 "
ANN REEVES	31 " "	16 "
ANTONIO LOMBARDI	60 Park Street	50 "
MRS. FLOYD SUTLIFFE	47 " "	Lifelong resident

Also interviewed was Mr. THOMAS McGRAW, proprietor of McGraw's Restaurant, a lifelong resident of Thomaston, Conn. and who for many years resided on Park Street and who did reside on Park Street in 1937.

Previous reports have covered the Park Hotel located on this street, and also

2796

in 1937 on this street on the present theater parking lot, the Knights of Columbus had a clubroom in a private home. The housekeeper was Mrs. MAMIE GLENNON. Mrs. Glennon states that the Knights of Columbus had no facilities for overnight guests; they never accommodated same and that the same could be said of her home which was in the rear of the K. of C. establishment.

Mrs. JULIA GEARIN, 222 South Main Street, a resident of Thomaston for thirty years, was interviewed inasmuch as she and her husband handle newspaper distribution in the Thomaston area. Results were completely negative.

Persons Contacted	Address	How Long at Address
MRS. JAKE MCCHAK	23 Union Street	20 years
MRS. ALEXANDER DICK	29 " "	20 "
MRS. CHARLES A. CURTIS	35 " "	50 "
MRS. HARRY BENSON	50 " "	30 "
MRS. ROBERT HAZEN	45 " "	40 "
MRS. J. R. BLACKNER	55 " "	15 "
MRS. EDWARD HOTCHKISS	67 " "	25 "

Chief of Police JAMES RYAN and First Selectman EUGENE TORRANCE were previously interviewed concerning structural changes in the area mentioned by Mr. Chambers and also concerning the possibility of fire in such area. No information concerning structural changes or fires was received. Chief Ryan was of the opinion that if a tourist house did exist in such area, he personally would have known of it.

Re report of Special Agent Leon O. Prior dated March 26, 1949 at Miami, in which a lead is set out for New Haven at Thomaston to perform investigation to locate Mr. WILLIAM ASCHOFF, whose deceased wife operated a tourist home in Thomaston, Conn. and determine whether he is able to recall CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS as having been guests at the tourist home in 1937. This home is now occupied by a Mrs. PARKS and on the occasion of Mr. CHAMBERS' first trip to Thomaston, he was in such establishment and stated that he did not believe that it was the place at which he had stayed. Likewise at this time the register for the year 1937 was furnished to the writer who in turn furnished the same to the special agents of the New York Division who brought Mr. Chambers to Thomaston. An examination of the register did not reflect the names of HISS or CHAMBERS. If a handwriting examination is desired, New York should furnish the register to the Bureau.

P E N D I N G

2795

Kisseloff-8010

LEADS

NEW HAVEN DIVISION

AT GREENWICH, CONN.

Will interview EDWARD THORD-GRAY in accordance with request of New York City in New York tel to New Haven 4/1/49.

Kisseloff-8011

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

NH FILE NO. 74-5 gal

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	4/4/49	3/29,31/49	JOHN C. CARR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Bhal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/24/82 BY SP2 [illegible] #266,586

CHAMBERS unable to identify Hoeford Tourist Home at Plymouth, Conn. as place where he stayed. House-to-house check in Thomaston does not indicate additional tourist houses. CHAMBERS has been in the tourist home formerly operated by WILLIAM ASCHOFF and has stated that this was not the place where he stayed and an examination of the register for the pertinent period did not reflect the names of HISS or CHAMBERS. Such register supplied the New York City agents when they were in Thomaston, Conn.

- P -

REFERENCE: New York teletypes to New Haven 2/25/49 and 4/1/49
New Haven letter to Bureau, dc New York, 3/2/49
Report of SA Leon O. Prior dated 3/26/49 at Miami

DETAILS: AT PLYMOUTH, CONNECTICUT

Re New Haven letter to Bureau dated March 2, 1949, indicating that this division believed that the Frederick Hoeford home in PLYMOUTH was the tourist home in which CHAMBERS stayed in 1937. On March 22, 1949 Mr. CHAMBERS at Plymouth, Conn. visited the HOEFORD home and stated that it was definitely not the establishment at which he had stayed.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
6 - Bureau
3 - New York (1 - SAAG T. J. Donaghue)
2 - New Haven

Kisseloff-8012

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: April 5, 1949

FROM : L. Whitson

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

RE: ANDERS WILLY FRIDLOF ARNHEIM, was.

SYNOPSIS

Anders Willy Fridlof Arnheim, former Communist in Washington, D. C., fainted twice on March 10, 1949, while being interviewed by Bureau Agents at Tyler School, Tenth and G Streets, Southeast, where Arnheim was employed as a stonemason on a construction job. He expressed surprise at having fainted and stated that he had never fainted before. He was cooperative with the interviewing Agents and expressed his willingness to be interviewed in the future. An additional interview with Arnheim is contemplated after the Baltimore Office contacts his personal physician to obtain any information regarding Arnheim's physical condition which might preclude a future interview with Arnheim.

PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW

The purpose of the interview with Arnheim was to obtain any information he might have concerning the Communist Party activities of Franklin Victor Reno in Washington, D. C., in the middle 1930's, and to determine if he was identical with one Ray Warner who, according to Franklin Victor Reno, had directed Reno's Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C.

You will recall that Reno was formerly employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland, and Reno has admitted furnishing information to Chambers while so employed.

DETAILS OF INTERVIEW

Investigation has disclosed that Arnheim lived with Sidney Shosteck in Washington, D. C., in 1936 and 1937. Shosteck was active in Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C., in the early and middle 1930's until he went to Spain with the Abraham Lincoln brigade. Shosteck was killed in Spain and became a Communist Party hero.

RECORDED - 31 74-1333-2796

COPIES DESTROYED
348 DEC 16 1964

INDEXED - 31

ASD

Kisseloff-8013

On March 10th, the Agents of the Washington Field Office located Arnheim at the aforementioned school. They identified themselves to Arnheim who expressed no objection to being interviewed at that time, 11:00 a.m. The interview took place near the door of the school on 10th Street. Arnheim was quite cooperative. During the interview he was asked if he was very well acquainted with Shosteck and he answered that he had known Shosteck casually. He was asked if he had roomed with Shosteck at 1121 Orren Street, Northwest, just before Shosteck went to Spain. At this point Arnheim exhibited some nervousness. He stated that he had roomed with Shosteck at this address about 1936 or 1937. He was interrogated next regarding one Sophie Finkin. During this interrogation, Arnheim suddenly fainted. The agents obtained water and revived him. About two minutes later he fainted again and was again revived. He expressed surprise at having fainted. He informed agents that he had never fainted before and to his knowledge had no physical ailments. He stated that he had been going to a doctor for treatment for an upset stomach. After receiving assurance from Arnheim that he felt fine, the agents left the scene. No persons were attracted to the scene except two Negro fellow employees of Arnheim who were working approximately 150 feet from the scene of the interview. These employees were identified.

BACKGROUND

Arnheim was born November 16, 1911, at Gremla, Sweden. He entered the United States March 28, 1928, and was naturalized on January 3, 1939. He resides at 1702 North Troy Street, Arlington, Virginia. He is presently employed as a stonemason by the Ross Stone Setting Company, 510 Rhode Island Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C.

Mr. John Ross, employer of Arnheim, advised that he rehired Arnheim in approximately 1947, after Arnheim returned from the service with the United States armed forces in Korea. He stated that until a few weeks ago, Arnheim had been working on the new seventeen story telephone building in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was required to work on a swing scaffold. Mr. Ross advised that if he had known Arnheim to be ill or subject to fainting spells he certainly would not have permitted him to work on the scaffold.

COMMUNIST BACKGROUND

Confidential informants have reported that Arnheim was an active member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from approximately 1933 through 1938.

ACTION

In view of Arnheim's past activity in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., and his cooperativeness, a future interview with him

2796

is contemplated. However, this interview will not be conducted until the Baltimore Office has contacted Arnheim's personal physician to obtain any information concerning his physical condition which might preclude the interview. A lead has been set forth for Baltimore to contact the physician.

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher
File Number 121-1765
File Number 100-216132

ASB:mdd/dhb

2796

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 1949

TELETYPE

FBI, NEW ORLEANS 4-5-49 3-30 HE

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP - R, IS - R. RE NY TEL MARCH TWENTYEIGHT LAST.

MRS. JAMES WATT INTERVIEWED TODAY. STATES HER OWN MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITY IN COMMUNIST PARTY WAS LIMITED TO SCHOOL YEAR NINETEEN THIRTY TWO DASH THIRTY THREE WHEN SHE WAS TEACHING ELEMENTARY GRADES AT THE CATHERINE BRANSON SCHOOL, ROSS, CALIF. STATES SHE FIRST MET WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE AT CP MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO IN SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTY THREE. NEXT SAW HIM IN SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR WHEN HE DROVE THROUGH ROCHESTER, NY, HER HOME. STATES CRANE TOLD HER THEN HE WAS DOING SPECIAL WORK FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND WOULD BE WORKING IN THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA . WATT SAYS SHE AND CRANE THEREAFTER LIVED TOGETHER IN BERKELEY, CALIF. WHILE SHE ATTENDED UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL SCHOOL DURING NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR DASH THIRTYFIVE SCHOOL YEAR. THEY WERE MARRIED AT ROCHESTER, NY THE FOLLOWING SUMMER. WATT STATES SHE TRANSFERRED TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL SCHOOL THE YEAR OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTY SIX BECAUSE

CRANE-S PARTY WORK DEMANDED THIS PRESENCE IN NEW YORK RATHER THAN THE WEST COAST. SHE RECALLS THEY RESIDED FIRST ON STATEN ISLAND, THEN IN MANHATTAN ON AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND ON HAVEN AVENUE. STATES THEY HAD MARITAL DIFFICULTIES DURING SCHOOL YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYSIX DASH THIRTYSEVEN AND SEPARATED FOR GOOD IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN DASH THIRTYEIGHT

RECALLS THAT IN

INDEXED - 55

74-1553-2797

APR 12 1949

APR 19 1949

ADDITION TO ABOVE ADDRESSES THEY HAD APARTMENT ON LONGFELLOW STREET, WASHINGTON , DC WHILE SHE WORKED IN CLINIC AT GEORGE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR TWO MONTHS DURING SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. SAYS CRANE WORKED FOR PARTY IN WASHINGTON THAT SUMMER AS WELL AS IN N.Y. DURING REST OF PERIOD THEY LIVED TOGETHER. UNDERSTANDS CRANE-S SPECIAL WORK FOR CP WAS PRINCIPALLY AS A PHOTOGRAPHER, MAINLY OF DOCUMENTS. STATES CRANE MADE FREQUENT TRIPS TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON IN HIS WORK. WATT SAYS SHE NEVER ASSISTED CRANE IN HIS WORK AND HE DID NOT DISCUSS IT WITH HER. SHE DOES RECALL THAT CRANE-S PARTY BOSS WAS A MAN CALLED QUOTE BOB UNQUOTE AND HE TOOK HER TO MEET BOB WHEN THEIR MARRIAGE SHOWED SIGNS OF BREAKING UP, PROBABLY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYSIX DASH THIRTY SEVEN. DESCRIBED BOB AS A SHORT, HEAVY-SET MAN WHO WAS A PLEASANT TALKER AND WHO RESEMBLED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS HE APPEARS IN NINETEEN THIRTY ONE PHOTOGRAPH. FIRST MEETING WITH BOB

WAS IN A NEW YORK RESTAURANT. WATT RECALLS THAT A FEW MONTHS LATER SHE AND CRANE WENT TO DINNER AT BOB-S HOME AND THERE SHE MET HIS WIFE, DESCRIBED AS A SMALL, THIN, DARK WOMAN, NOT VERY PRETTY, THE SAME TYPE AS CHAMBERS WIFE AS SHE APPEARS IN NINETTEEN THIRTY SIX PHOTOGRAPH. RECALLS BOBS HOME WAS IN THE COUNTRY BUT UNCERTAIN WHETHER IT WAS ON OUTSKIRTS OF NEW YORK CITY OR BALTIMORE. WATT STATES SHE NEVER MET ANYONE ELSE WHOM SHE KNEW TO BE CONNECTED WITH CRANE-S ACTIVITIES. DOES NOT RECALL MEETING MORRIS ASIMOW OR COLONEL BYKOV AND WIFE. RECALLS CRANE MAKING FREQUENT MENTION OF A QUOTE PETE UNQUOTE END PAGE TWO

BUT STATES SHE NEVER MET HIM. IT IS WATT-S RECOLLECTION THAT FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE PARTY CRANE RECEIVED ABOUT TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS MONTHLY IN CASH. SHE ASSUMED THAT BOB PAID HIM. ASIDE FROM STATING THAT CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTYONE PHOTOGRAPH RESEMBLED CRANE-S BOSS BOB, WATT IDENTIFIED NONE OF THE INDIVIDUALS IN THE PHOTOGRAPHS FURNISHED WITH NYC LETTER OF MARCH TWENTYININE LAST.

WYLY

END AND ADK ACK PLS

WA 940PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

NY PACE ONE LNE TWO FST WRD MRS.

OK FBI NYC RCT

ALL STA DISCN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 - 1949

TELEMETER

Brent
Mosburg

CONF ~~2~~ STATIONS WASH 2 NYC 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 5 11-02 AM
DIRECTOR, SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, E DASH R. IS DASH R. RE NY TEL APRIL ONE.
WILLIAM
BASIC INTERVIEW WITH CRANE TO OBTAIN ALL POSSIBLE INFO IN HIS
POSSESSION RE INSTANT CASE COMPLETE. QUESTIONS WILL NO DOUBT
ARISE IN FUTURE NECESSITATING ADDITIONAL INTERVIEWS. REPORT WILL
BE SUBMITTED THIS WEEK. ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN SIGNED STATEMENT BEING
MADE.

RECORDED - 34

HOOD

174-1333-2798

ACK PLS

5 APR 12 1949

30

51 APR 19 1949

Trans. to NYC

5-7

Kisseloff-8019

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 6

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clayton Fowler
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASHINGTON 19 LOS ANGELES 1 FROM NEW YORK 6 5-07P PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE LA LETTER MARCH FOURTEEN LAST AND LA TELETYPE APRIL FIVE REGARDING WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. SAAG DONEGAN TODAY INQUIRED AS TO STATUS OF QUESTIONING OF CRANE AND DECLARED IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT HE APPEAR BEFORE GJ IN NYC. DONEGAN WAS INFORMED CRANE HAD REQUESTED SOME TIME DURING WHICH TO EXPLOIT HIS CAMERAS. DONEGAN IS DESIROUS OF ACCOMMODATING LA DIVISION WITH RESPECT TO HANDLING OF CRANE AND REQUESTS LA TO ADVISE IF IT IS FELT A SUBPOENA FOR HIS GJ APPEARANCE HERE APRIL NINETEEN AND TWENTY NEXT WOULD RESULT IN HIS BEING UNCOOPERATIVE. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

74-1333-2199

11
44

HOLD PLS

51 APR 19 1949

RECORDED - 31

Kisseloff-8020

NA 4:40 AM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 6 - 1949

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 4 5 12-29 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT TELETYPE

JAMAM. RE DENVER TEL APRIL FOURTH LAST. COLONEL LAMB ADVISED TODAY THAT HE RECALLS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE JAMES LA SALLE IN TABOR BUILDING, DOWNTOWN DENVER IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR BUT BELIEVES HE HAD MOVED FROM DENVER. COLONEL LAMB STATED HE DISCOVERED A NOTATION INDICATING LA SALLE PRESENTLY MAYBE IN ALBERQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO. NATURE OF LA SALLE-S BUSINESS UNKNOWN AND NO OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA AVAILABLE. DENVER REQUESTED TO MAKE INQUIRY TABOR BUILDING TO ASCERTAIN IF ANY FORWARDING ADDRESS AVAILABLE RE LA SALLE.

SCHEIDT

DENVER ADVISED

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 31

INDEXED

124-1333-2800

E B II

6 APR 13 1949

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8021

N.Y.
2:00 AM
EJ

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 7

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 45 7 1033P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE PERFECTED THROUGH THE US ATTORNEYS OFFICE AND THE OFFICE OF MR. STRYKER, ATT-Y FOR ALGER HISS, TO HAVE AN AGENT OF THIS OFFICE PROCEED TO PITTSBURGH TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL TWELFTH, WITH THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS AND THE THREE STANDARD DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF ASSISTANT US ATTORNEY TOM MURPHY. SA DONALD E. SHANNON OF THIS OFFICE WILL ARRIVE IN PITTSBURGH AT EIGHT THIRTY AM, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL TWELFTH, AND WILL PROCEED TO THE OFFICE OF EDWIN FEARON, SUITE FIVE NAUGHT TWO, GRANITE BUILDING, SIXTH AVENUE AND WOOD ST., WHERE THE DOCUMENT EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED. UPON ARRIVING AT PITTSBURGH THE AGENT WILL TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT THE PITTSBURGH OFFICE IN ORDER THAT AN AGENT FROM THE PITTSBURGH OFFICE MAY BE ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH AGENT SHANNON DURING THE TIME HE IS IN PITTSBURGH. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY HAS INDICATED THAT THE EXAMINATION OF THESE DOCUMENTS WILL TAKE TWO OR THREE DAYS.

SCHEIDT

INDEXED - 31
RECORDED - 31

74-1533-2801

PITTSBURGH ADVISED

HOLD PLS

31 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8022

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 4 NYC 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 7 11-16 AM~~

APR 7- 1949

TELEMETER

(4)

F. L. Jyoff

CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 4 NYC 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 7 11-16 AM

~~DIRECTOR~~, SAC URGENT

JAHAM RE NY TT APRIL SIX. CONSIDERING CRANE-S COOPERATIVENESS DURING INTERVIEWS AND HIS GENERAL ATTITUDE, IT IS FELT THAT SUBPOENA FOR GJ APPEARANCE IN NYC APRIL NINETEEN AND TWENTY WOULD NOT RESULT IN HIS BEING UNCOOPERATIVE. TO INSURE CONTINUANCE THIS ATTITUDE, SUGGESTED WILLIAM EDMAN CRANE BE GIVEN REASONABLE ADVANCE NOTICE SO HE CAN ARRANGE HIS WORK ACCORDINGLY.

74-1333-2802

HOOD

ACK PLS

51 APR 19 1949

RECORDED - 57

APR 12 1949

Thanks to Mr.

Kisseloff-8023

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 7 1949
TELETYPE

FBI DENVER 4-7-49 4-1/ 4-31 PM MST HMR

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK CITY U R G E N T

JAHAM. RE NYC TEL APRIL FIRST. OFFICIALS OF TABOR BUILDING, DENVER, AND POSTAL OFFICIALS UNABLE TO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING JAMES LA SALLE. HOWEVER, INQUIRIES HAVE DETERMINED THAT A JAMES FRANCIS LA SALLE, JR., WAS A RESIDENT OF DENVER DURING NINETEEN FORTY AND FORTY ONE, AND ON FEB THREE, FORTY ONE, ENLISTED IN COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD THROUGH WHICH HE ~~NEXXX~~ ENTERED U. S. ARMY ON FEBRUARY TWENTY FOURTH, FORTY ONE. ASN BELIEVED TO BE TWO NAUGHT EIGHT THREE NINE EIGHT NINE FIVE PER COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD RECORDS. OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS, DENVER, FAILS TO REFLECT HIS DISCHARGE FROM U. S. ARMY. THIS INDIVIDUAL IS THE NEPHEW OF JOSEPH HEATON, ~~DENVER~~ DENVER, WHO OPERATED A FINANCE COMPANY IN THE TABOR BLDG., BUT LA SALLE WAS NEVER EMPLOYED OR ASSOCIATED WITH IT. HEATON ADVISED THAT HE AND LA SALLE IN DISAGREEMENT REGARDING FINANCIAL MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH PREVIOUS BUSINESS VENTURE AND CONSEQUENTLY HAS NOT SEEN LA SALLE SINCE LATTERS ENLISTMENT IN US ARMY. HAS ~~HEADXXX~~ HEARD THROUGH LA SALLES AUNT, MRS. DELIA MAINS, TWELVE HAMILTON STREET, ROCHESTER, NY, THAT LA SALLE STILL WITH US ARMY IN GERMANY. SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS REFLECT JAMES FRANCIS LA SALLE, JR., WAS BORN DECEMBER SEVENTH, NINETEEN ELEVEN, BROOKLYN, NY, AND EDUCATED AT ~~PEESXXX~~ PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY AND NEW YORK UNIVERSITY ~~XXXX~~ MAJORING IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING. YEARS OF ATTENDANCE NOT REFLECTED BUT POSSIBLY DURING EARLY THIRTIES IN VIEW OF AGE. ACQUAINTANCES ADVISE THAT HIS FATHER, JAMES FRANCIS LASALLE, SR., WHO ~~DIEC XXX~~ DIED IN NINETEEN FORTY WAS AN

INDEXED - 3
RECORDED 31
100-14-1333-2803
APR 13 1949
APR 10 1949
Kisseloff-8024

OLD NAVY MAN. JAMES FRANCIS LA SALLE, JR., MARRIED HIS STEPMOTHER, MILDRED MOON LA SALLE, SS RECORDS REFLECT SERVICE IN TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD JUNE THIRTY SIX TO NOVEMBER THIRTY SEVEN. IN VIEW LASALLES EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND, HIS ATTENDANCE NYU PRESUMABLY DURING EARLY THIRTIES AND HIS REMOTE CONNECTION WITH THE TABOR BLDG., DENVER, HE MAY BE THE LA SALLE REFERRED TO BY COL. DEAN I. LAMB. WFO WILL IMMEDIATELY REVIEW ARMY RECORDS, BOTH ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS, TO DETERMINE PRESENT LOCATION OF JAMES FRANCIS LA SALLE, JR., [redacted] AS WELL AS DATES OF MILITARY SERVICE SINCE POSSIBILITY EXISTS LA SALLE MAY HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED AND SUBSEQUENTLY REENLISTED. OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE ARE HIS WHEREABOUTS IN FORTY THREE AND FORTY FOUR WHEN BELIEVED TO BE ENGAGED IN AN UNDESCRIBED BUSINESS VENTURE IN DENVER ALTHOUGH INVESTIGATION HERE UNABLE TO SUBSTANTIATE SAME. IN EVENT NO CURRENT MILITARY RECORD LOCATED WILL REQUEST ST LOUIS TO CONDUCT SIMILAR INVESTIGATION INCLUDING LAST KNOWN ADDRESS. NYC WILL CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION AT [redacted] NYU AND THROUGH OTHER SOURCES TO ESTABLISH LA SALLES PRESENCE IN NYC DURING EARLY THIRTIES AS CLAIMED BY COL. LAMB. RUC.

KRAMER

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA 6-40 PM OK FBI WASH DC EBM

Kisseloff-8025

KTQNKDB OK FBI NYC EMCG

TWO COPIES WFO

DISC BLSV

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Chicago letter dated March 22, 1949 sets out the names of persons formerly employed at the Railroad Retirement Board concurrently with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Included among these names is R. B. BRONSON, who was employed from February 16, 1936 to June 30, 1938 in the position of secretary to the Railroad Retirement Board.

BRONSON's present address is Southport, North Carolina. The Charlotte Office will interview R. B. BRONSON concerning the activities and associates of GEORGE SILVERMAN and will endeavor to determine if BRONSON has any information pertaining to SILVERMAN's being engaged in subversive activities.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

JBV:MJW
74-94
cc: New York
Charlotte

Kisseloff-8026

RECORDED - 31
INDEXED - 31
74-1333-2804
APR 18 1949

51 APR 19 1949

RECORDED - 31

APRIL 8, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

74-1333-2805

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, ISR. REURTEL MARCH ELEVEN, LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT OF BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS.

HOOVER

ASB:lfc

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 8 4 48 PM '49

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RECEIVED BY F B I
APR 8 4 22 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

TELETYPE

52 APR 22 1949

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348 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-8027

2:30 PM
NA WTB

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 52 11 11-14 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R. RE REPORT OF SA J. M. KELLY DATED JAN. TWENTY ONE, LAST NYC, AND ALLEGATION OF GEORGE HEWITT THAT ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY HE OBSERVED ALGER HISS AND DONALD HISS IN CORRIDOR AT REAR OF HALL IN WASH., DC., WHERE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS WAS MEETING. REVIEW OF FILE ENTITLED NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, IS DASH C, REFLECTS THIRD NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS MET AT US LABOR DEPT. AUDITORIUM, WASH., DC., APRIL TWENTY SIX TO TWENTY EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY. AT THIS CONGRESS A. PHILIP RANDOLPH PRES. OF BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS AND CONGRESS SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN THIRTY SIX, WITHDREW FROM CONGRESS BECAUSE OF COMMUNIST DOMINATION. RANDOLPH INTERVIEWED RE CONGRESS AS SET FORTH IN REPORT OF SA J. R. MALLEY, MAY TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN FORTY ONE, AT NYC. ASST. DIRECTOR E. J. CONNELLEY DESIRES BUREAU TO ADVISE IF ANY REASON KNOWN WHY RANDOLPH SHOULD NOT BE INTERVIEWED RE PRESENCE OF ALGER AND DONALD HISS AT ABOVE CONGRESS.

INDEXED - 31
RECORDED - 31 74-1533-37

SCHEDULE

4-8-49 memo to Ladd & Tamm OK-Ladd ASB

HOLD PLS

EX-49

Hisseloff-8028

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Chicago letter dated March 22, 1949 set forth the names of persons formerly employed at the Railroad Retirement Board concurrently with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Included is one CAROLINE ABRAMS, who was a temporary associate economist, employed from April 1, 1936 to November 3, 1936. CAROLINE ABRAMS is Mrs. LEONARD H. DeCAUX, who presently resides with her husband at 701½ Poinsettia, Corona Del Mar, California.

San Diego will interview Mrs. CAROLINE DeCAUX and will obtain any information which she may furnish pertaining to the activities and associates of GEORGE SILVERMAN which would indicate that he or his associates or both were engaged in espionage underground activities. The indices of this office reflect that CAROLINE DeCAUX contributed to the Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, for the Hal Ware Scholarship Fund. In this connection, it should be noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has alleged that one HAROLD WARE was the individual who set up the underground organization in Washington, D. C., in the 1930's.

A Washington Field Office report by Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated March 15, 1946, entitled NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, Espionage - R, contains the following information:

> "The indices reveal that CAROLYN DeCAUX is the wife of LEONARD HOWARD DeCAUX, who is editor and publicity director of the 'CIO News'. LEONARD DeCAUX is reported to be a member of the Communist Party and was formerly treasurer of the Washington, D. C. Unit of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, the sponsors of which included several high ranking Communists."

At the time that the above report was written DeCAUX was writing the column "Looking Ahead" in the CIO News.

JBV:MJW
74-94
cc: San Diego
New York

RECORDED - 31
INDEXED - 31

174-1353-2806

APR 13 1949

5 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8029

Mr. Fletcher

1742

NA

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 43 LOS ANGELES 5 FROM NEW YORK 8

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

11-30 P

F.L.

WILLIAM EDWARD (1) CRANE, WAS, ESP. R. ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO LETTER AND TELETYPE FEB. NINE LAST IN (7) JAHAM CASE, REFLECTING THAT CRANE, ALLEGEDLY WITH MONEY FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS, PURCHASED A LEICA CAMERA, SERIAL NUMBER ONE SIX TWO SIX SEVEN THREE AT COHEN-S CAMERA EXCHANGE, NYC, WHICH CAMERA CRANE STILL HAS. IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING PURCHASE OF SAID CAMERA, AND WHETHER CRANE TRADED IN ANY CAMERA AT TIME OF PURCHASE OF SAID LEICA, ARMAND NEWMAN, ASSISTANT MANAGER OF COHEN-S CAMERA EXCHANGE WAS INTERVIEWED. NEWMAN ADVISES THAT HE PLACES AN INVENTORY NUMBER IN PENCIL ON INSIDE OF CAMERA AND WITH THIS NUMBER HE CAN TRACE THIS PURCHASE, LOCATING NAME AND ADDRESS OF PURCHASER, DATE OF PURCHASE AND SERIAL NUMBER OF ANY CAMERA TRADED IN AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE. NEWMAN RELATES SAID PENCILLED INVENTORY NUMBER CAN BE LOCATED BY REMOVING BOTTOM OF LEICA, AS IF FOR LOADING FILM, AND EXAMINING SIDE OF FILM CONTAINER EXPOSED THEREBY. THIS INVENTORY NUMBER WOULD CONSIST OF A LETTER FOLLOWED BY SERIES OF NUMBERS IN PENCILLED WRITING. SAYS THIS INVENTORY NUMBER WOULD, ON A LEICA, ALSO BE PLACED ON INSIDE RIM OF LENS, BUT WOULD PROBABLY REQUIRE MAGNIFYING GLASS TO LOCATE THERE. LOS ANGELES WILL ATTEMPT TO LOCATE SAID INVENTORY NUMBER FROM CRANE-S PRESENT LEICA AND SUTEL.

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RECORDED 71-1[illegible]-2867

5-[illegible]

SCHEIDT

APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8030

OSWAGA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 8 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher
NA HB 7742

WASHINGTON 21 AND NEW YORK 11 FROM BOSTON 10-01 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REMYTEL TODAY JOHN KELLY ON REINTERVIEW TODAY IN PITTSFIELD STATED HE THINKS THAT HE DID NOT MEET ALGER HISS AS HE FIRST THOUGHT BUT BELIEVES THE YOUNG ATTORNEY HE MET IN THE OFFICE OF BOB IN NEW YORK CITY WAS ARNOLD KOCH. KELLY ALSO ADVISED ON FURTHER REFLECTION HE BELIEVES HE STAYED AT THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. KNOWS HE REGISTERED AT THE HOTEL AND LAMB DID BUT DOES NOT RECALL NAME OF NEWSPAPER MAN WITH THEM. IF LAMB UNABLE TO FURNISH NAME OF NEWSPAPER MAN, NEW YORK MAY DESIRE TO REQUEST BALTIMORE TO CHECK HOTEL REGISTER FOR WINTER OF NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT TO OBTAIN NAME OF THIS INDIVIDUAL.

SOUCY

NY ACK AND DISC WA HOLD PLS

NY BS R 11 NY

~~TOTTTTVTTMNK GA~~

INDEXED - 31
RECORDED - 31
121-1332-2808
APR 12 1949

5-30

5 APR 15 1949

Kisseloff-8031

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 8- 1949

TELETYPE

CONF WASH 28 AND LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 8 6-37 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE LOS ANGELES TEL APRIL SEVEN LAST RE WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, SUBPOENA FOR GJ APPEARANCE OF CRANE IN NYC APRIL NINETEEN NEXT BEING MAILED TO USM, LOS ANGELES, TODAY. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISES CRANE-S TESTIMONY PROBABLY CAN BE CONCLUDED BY APRIL TWENTY NEXT. AS ACCOMMODATION TO CRANE IT IS SUGGESTED THAT LOS ANGELES MAY DESIRE TO ADVISE HIM IMMEDIATELY OF ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENA.

SCHEIDT

11
44

ACK AND DISC PLS

K

NY R 28 WA R RELAYS TO LOSA

MMT

RECORDED 31

174-1333-2809

APR 12 1949

5 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8032

##

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 39 8 11-10P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN FBI LAB.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-7 mac/DB
#266,586

JAHAM. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS WILL BE USED TO AUTHENTICATE THE HANDWRITING OF ALGER HISS. THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF HISSES ADMISSION TO NY STATE BAR, POWER OF ATTORNEY OF THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, THREE CASE LETTERS, AND Q ONE THROUGH Q FOUR. THE SIGNATURE OF DAISY FANSLER WILL BE AUTHENTICATED THROUGH HER SIGNATURE APPEARING ON SPECIMEN TAKEN OF HER HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURE BY AGENTS ON FEB. FOURTEENTH, FORTYNINE, AT NORFOLK. THE SIGNATURE OF PRISCILLA HISS WILL BE AUTHENTICATED THROUGH THE SIGNATURE APPEARING ON HER SIGNED STATEMENT DATED DECEMBER SEVENTH, FORTY EIGHT, AT NYC.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 31 INDEXED

Federal Laboratory

HOLD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8033

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

DATE: 4/8/49

FROM : SAC BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE-R
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

There is enclosed to Detroit with a copy of this letter one copy of the report of SA JAMES FREW dated April 6, 1949 at Washington, D.C. On page 15 of this report a lead is set out for Baltimore to interview Mrs. RUTH ELIZABETH WARNKE YANOVER, wife of JULES YANOVER, for information regarding one, possibly her brother, who may have used the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER.

Reference is made to Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 8, 1949, copies of which were furnished to New York, Washington Field Office and Detroit offices, in which it was requested that Mrs. RUTH YANOVER, 90 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan be interviewed regarding associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. The Detroit office is requested to reinterview Mrs. YANOVER for the information requested by the lead in the report of SA FREW.

Enclosure to Detroit (attached report of SA FREW)

FGJ:mlf
65-1642

cc Detroit (enclosure)
New York City

RECORDED & INDEXED
DECEMBER 31
1949
77-1333-2811
Kisseloff-8034
51 APR 19 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

A. Philip Randolph, aka
Asa Philip Randolph

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE

To obtain authorization for New York to interview A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

BACKGROUND

George Hewitt has advised the New York Office that about 1940 he observed Alger and Donald Hiss in the corridor at the rear of a hall in Washington, D. C., where the National Negro Congress was meeting. The New York Office has advised that the Third National Negro Congress met at the United States Labor Department Auditorium, Washington, D. C., on April 26, to 28, 1940. At this Congress, A. Philip Randolph who was President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and also President of the National Negro Congress since its organization in 1936, withdrew from the Congress alleging that it was Communist dominated.

Randolph was interviewed by Special Agent J. R. Malley on January 20, 1941, in New York City in regard to the Congress. Assistant Director E. J. Connelley has requested the Bureau to advise if there is any reason why Randolph should not be interviewed regarding the presence of Alger and Donald Hiss at the above gathering in Washington, D. C.

Randolph is the son of a Negro Clergyman. He was born April 15, 1889, in Crescent City, Florida. He attended Cookman Institute in Jacksonville, Florida, and CCNY, New York City. In 1917, he founded "THE MESSENGER," radical Negro Socialist magazine. In June, 1918, he was arrested in Cleveland because of his militant stand against World War I. He was released a few days thereafter. He has been an instructor at Rand School, New York City, and has been a Socialist candidate for Congress, New York Secretary of State, and Assembly. In August, 1925, he was elected President and General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and remains President of this organization to date. He is an anti-Communist national labor leader. He has been a strong advocate of race equality.

ASB:lfc

Attachment

74-1333-2812

RECORDED - 31

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Kisseloff-8035

STATUS

New York awaits Bureau advice concerning this matter.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of the foregoing facts, there is attached herewith for your approval a teletype to New York authorizing the interview with Randolph.

Kisseloff-8036

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 32 8 7-40P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY ESPIONAGE R., IS-R. COLONEL DEAN I. LAMB INTERVIEWED TODAY AND AGREED TO REDUCE HIS OBSERVATIONS RE HISS, CHAMBERS AND LEE PRESSMAN TO SIGNED STATEMENT. IT IS EXPECTED COMPLETE STATEMENT WILL BE FURNISHED BY TIME COLONEL LAMB TESTIFIES FGJ TUESDAY NEXT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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174-15-2-2813

6 APR 13 1949

RECORDED - 31

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8037

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 9

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 6 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM BOSTON 8 9-30 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM - ESPIONAGE - R - PERJURY. RE NY TEL SIXTH INSTANT. JOHN EOGHAN KELLY INTERVIEWED TODAY AT HIS RESIDENCE, TWENTY BARKER ROAD, PITTSFIELD, MASS., KELLY HAS KNOWN COL. LAMB SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY ONE WHEN BOTH WERE IN HONDOURAS. KELLY WROTE BOOK ABOUT LAMB IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE ENTITLED QUOTE INCURABLE FILIBUSTER UNQUOTE, FARRAR AND RHINEHART PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK. KELLY CLAIMS HE REMEMBERS MAKING TWO TRIPS TO WASHINGTON, DC, FIRST IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE OR THIRTYFOUR, ACCOMPANIED BY DOCTOR LA ROE, AN MD AND BROTHER OF WILBUR LA ROE, ATTORNEY IN WASHINGTON, DC. BELIEVES DR. LA ROE DECEASED. SECOND TRIP WAS IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, AT WHICH TIME KELLY AND LAMB WERE ACCOMPANIED BY A NEWSPAPER MAN. NAME OF NEWSPAPER MAN NOT NOW REMEMBERED BY KELLY, BUT KELLY RECALLS THAT THEY STAYED IN THE NORTH SIDE OF BALTIMORE. KELLY WAS LT. IN G DASH TWO FROM THIRTYTHREE THROUGH FORTYTHREE. BELIEVES HE MAY HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED TO COL. FIELD, WHO WAS HIS SUPERIOR IN G DASH TWO UNTIL NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, BUT DOES NOT RECALL THE INCIDENT NOW. STATED HE CANNOT RECALL LAMB TELLING HIM ABOUT WORKING FOR [redacted] OR DISCUSSING HISS WITH LAMB. CLAIMS HE HAD CONSIDERABLE KNOWLEDGE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND MAY

END OF PAGE ONE

174-1335-2814

RECORDED 31

APR 13 1949

51 APR 19 1949

cc Mr. Fletcher

HAVE WORKED FOR HISS AND NYE COMMITTEE. RECALLS THAT LAMB WAS SOLDIER OF FORTUNE AND USUALLY FLAT BROKE. HE MIGHT ENGAGE IN ANY WORK THAT WAS SPECTACULAR. KELLY HAS IMPLICIT FAITH IN LAMB-S HONESTY AND LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES. HE WOULD BE INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT HE INTRODUCED LAMB TO FIELD AT WASHINGTON, DC. PHOTOS OF HISS AND CHAMBERS EXHIBITED TO KELLY, AND HE POSITIVELY STATED THAT HE HAS NEVER MET CHAMBERS, BUT BELIEVES IT IS POSSIBLE THAT HISS IS A YOUNG ATTORNEY WHOM HE MET IN OFFICE OF CHARLES V. BOB IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, NYC, BUT SAYS IT MIGHT POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN DONALD HISS. NOT DEFINITE IN KELLY-S MIND WHETHER OR NOT HE HAS MET HISS. KELLY CLAIMS THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT HISS WAS CONSIDERED TO BE A QUOTE PINK UNQUOTE IN G DASH TWO CIRCLES AND IT WAS FELT AMONGST THE MEN IN G DASH TWO THAT ANY LEAD CONCERNING HISS SHOULD NOT BE FOLLOWED OR ANY INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED CONCERNING HIM AS HE HAD POWERFUL FRIENDS. STATES COL. TRUMAN SMITH, USA, RETIRED, MAY HAVE ADDITIONAL OR SUBTANTIATING INFO RE STATEMENTS ABOUT HISS IN G DASH TWO. KELLY ADVISED RICHARD LOEB, NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER IN NASHUA, N. H., ARRANGED FOR PUBLICATION OF BOOK CONCERNING LAMB. KELLY UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY OTHER NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN KNOWN LAMB OR HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF HIS ACTIVITIES.

SOUCY

BOTH PLS HOLD PL

2814

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 8 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Miss Gandy

FBI DENVER 4-8-49 9-37 AM MST HMR

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD U R G E N T

JAHAM. REMYTEL APRIL SEVENTH. AT CHRISTMAS FORTY EIGHT, MAIL RECEIVED FROM QUOTE CAPT. JAMES F. LA SALLE, JR., LABOR SUP. SECTION, W. M. P., DASH APO NUMBER ONE SIX NINE, POSTAMSTER, NYC. UNQOTE. ~~CONSECUONEXX~~ ~~CONSECXX~~ CONSEQUENTLY RESTRICT RECORD SEARCH TO OFFICER SECTION.

KRAMER

END

11-36 AM OK FBI WASH DC EBM

74-1533-2815

APR 13 1949

TWO COPIES

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Kisseloff-8040

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 8 1949

TELETYPE

FBI NEW HAVEN 4-8-49 5-18 PM HTM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

U R G E N T

JOSEPH GUILIETTI, WAS. ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R.

RE NEW YORK TEL SEVENTH INST.

IN VIEW OF RECALCITRANT AND UNCOOPERATIVE ATTITUDE OF GUILIETTI, NOT BELIEVED POSSIBLE NEW HAVEN TO ARRANGE FOR HIM TO COME TO NEW HAVEN ON TUESDAY, APRIL TWELVE NEXT FOR POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION BY CHAMBERS. INQUIRY MADE TODAY REFLECTS GUILIETTI STILL EMPLOYED AT ELECTRIC BOAT CO., NEW LONDON, CONN. IT IS BELIEVED THAT ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO HAVE CHAMBERS SEE GUILIETTI IN NEW LONDON ON TUESDAY NEXT. THEREFORE, SUGGESTED THAT CHAMBERS BE TAKEN TUESDAY NEXT BY NEW YORK AGENTS TO RESIDENT AGENCY IN POST OFFICE BUILDING, NEW LONDON, CONN., WHERE THIS OFFICE WILL ARRANGE TO HAVE GUILIETTI. THIS WOULD LIKEWISE GIVE CHAMBERS OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE THE HOUSE ON OLD BOSTON POST ROAD IN WHICH HE MET GUILIETTI. NEW YORK ADVISE APPROXIMATE ARRIVAL CHAMBERS, NEW LONDON, TUESDAY NEXT. FOR INFO BUREAU AND NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN HAS NOT ADVISED NAVY AS TO CHAMBERS IDENTIFICATION OF ALLEGED ESPIONAGE RING, NEW LONDON. BUREAU REFERRED TO NEW HAVEN TEL OF JANUARY TWENTY SEVEN LAST ENTITLED J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IN WHICH NEW HAVEN REQUESTED ADVICE AS TO WHETHER OR NOT NEW HAVEN SHOULD ADVISE NAVY. THIS OFFICE HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK OFFICE, ONI NAME CHECK ON JOSEPH GUILIETTI WHICH WAS RETURNED WITH NOTATION AND SUGGESTION THAT ONI CHECK WITH FBI, WASHINGTON.

GLEASON

NY ADVISED.

ACK AND HOLD PLS

5-24 PM OK FBI WA FJ

Kisseloff-8041

Passed ONI 4-11-49

RECORDED 174-2816

APR 12 1949

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 46 7 1037P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JOSEPH GUILIETTI, WAS., ETAL, ESPIONAGE R. AS THE BUREAU HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY ADVISED, GUILIETTI HAS BEEN TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED AS THE ITALIAN WHO WORKED UNDER WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY CASE, NEW LONDON IN THIRTYFOUR. CHAMBERS, HOWEVER, UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPHS OF GUILIETTI. REVIEW OF FACTS FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS AND BY C.B. DARROW LEADS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT GUILIETTI IS THE ITALIAN. IN ORDER TO EFFECT A POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION, UNLESS BUREAU ADVISES TO THE CONTRARY, CHAMBERS WILL BE TAKEN TO NEW HAVEN APRIL TWELVE NEXT IF ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE BY THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE TO HAVE GUILIETTI IN NEW HAVEN AT MID DAY OR EARLY AFTERNOON THAT DATE FOR CONFUTATION. THESE FACTS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF SAAG T. J. DONEGAN, AND THE LATTER HAS ADVISED THAT HE DEFINITELY ANTICIPATES SUBPOENAING GUILIETTI BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. HE STATED, HOWEVER, THAT GUILIETTI-S APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GJ WILL PROBABLY BE MORE PRODUCTIVE IF A POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION COULD BE MADE BY CHAMBERS. THIS OFFICE HAS AS YET NOT

END OF PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-8042

ADVISED ONI IN THIS DISTRICT AS TO CHAMBERS-S IDENTIFICATION OF THIS ALLEGED ESPIONAGE RING AT THE ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THE INFORMATION APPEARING IN FILES OF NEW HAVEN OFFICE CONCERNING GUILIETTI HAS BEEN RELAYED TO THE PROPER NAVAL AUTHORITIES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE ADVISE BOTH THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK AS TO WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN CONNECTION WITH NOTIFYING ONI IN THIS MATTER. IT IS BELIEVED PROBABLE THAT THE BUREAU MAY WANT TO HANDLE THIS MATTER DIRECTLY IN WASHINGTON RATHER THAN LOCALLY IN NEW HAVEN OR NYC. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THIS CLEARANCE WITH ONI PROBABLY SHOULD BE MADE PRIOR TO THE TIME THAT GUILIETTI IS SUBPOENAED FOR APPEARANCE BEFORE THE NEW YORK GRAND JURY.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END AND ACK PLS

NYC R 45 WASH

2817

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

DATE: April 11, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F.L.

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 22, 1949, to me.

This is to record that Mr. Raymond P. Whearty of the Department has checked all of the Jaffe exhibits, which are copies of various State Department documents. This was accomplished in our offices and Mr. Whearty has advised that he has no further need of these exhibits at the present time.

ACTION:

None. For record purposes.

HBF:mer

RECORDED - 31

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APR 12 1949

EX-49

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8044

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Fletcher
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH 14 AND LOSA 1 FROM NEW YORK 12 4-25 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RELATEL FEB TWENTYEIGHT LAST AND BUTEL MARCH ONE LAST. SUTEL RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH YOLANDA MAGRINI.

SCHEIDT

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11-1[illegible]-2819

1/4

HOLD

RECORDED - 31

EX-49

APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8045

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Re my teletype to the Bureau and WFO dated 4-5-49 concerning the disposition by U. S. District Judge William Bondy, SDNY, of defense motions re the indictment against ALGER HISS.

There is being transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of Judge Bondy's memorandum opinion with respect to those motions.

JMK:RAA
65-14920

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-49

RECORDED - 31

74-1333-2820

EX-49

APR 13 1949

51 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8046

Kisseloff-8047

ENCLOSURE 74-1333-2820

Copy for Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

- - - -

jury at the time of the giving of such testimony and also for an order permitting the defendant to inspect the minutes of the testimony given before the grand jury by the Honorable Richard Nixon on or about December 13, 1948, and all proceedings before the grand jury occurring at that time, on the ground that matters occurred before said grand jury which may constitute grounds for setting aside the indictment.

Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provides for disclosure of matters occurring before the grand jury "when permitted by the court at the request of the defendant upon a showing that grounds may exist for a motion to dismiss the indictment because of matters occurring before the grand jury."

The defendant alleges that grounds exist for a motion to dismiss the indictment in that the statements allegedly constituting the perjury did not impede the investigation of the grand jury. It is the contention of the defendant that a false statement before the grand jury constitutes perjury only if it tends to impede or obstruct the investigation of the grand jury and that in the present case the investigation could not have been obstructed since the allegedly false statements were made on the d y on which according to law the term of the grand jury expired.

A motion to dismiss the indictment based on this con-

Kisseloff-8049

tention would involve only a question of law. While therefore the fact that the false statements were made on the last day of the grand jury's term might be a ground for dismissing the indictment it is not a ground to inspect the minutes.

Secondly, the defendant contends that the allegedly false statements did not impede the investigation of the grand jury and therefore did not constitute perjury because the allegedly false statements were mere repetitions of similar statements previously made before the grand jury. Conceding that the minutes may show that on earlier occasions the defendant made statements to the grand jury similar to those for which he was indicted, the court is of the opinion that a false statement knowingly made under oath before a grand jury constitutes perjury notwithstanding that it is a repetition of similar statements previously made. The motion to inspect the minutes on this ground must therefore be denied.

The defendant urges as a further ground for the dismissal of the indictment that the statements charged in Count I of the indictment were in effect a plea of not guilty to a crime barred by the statute of limitations. The inspection of the minutes is not necessary to make a motion to dismiss the indictment on this ground.

The defendant moves for an inspection of

Kisseloff-8050

Congressman Nixon's testimony before the jury on the ground that Representative Nixon was a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee and that at various times in public Representative Nixon had indicated his belief that Hiss had testified falsely before the Committee and that the Department of Justice was trying to clear Hiss of any guilt, that therefore there is reason to believe that an inspection of the minutes of Representative Nixon's testimony before the grand jury might show that he told the grand jury that Hiss was guilty of perjury and should be indicted, that such a statement would be highly improper and prejudicial and therefore sufficient ground for dismissing the indictment.

The minutes do not disclose that Representative Nixon suggested to the grand jury whether or not to indict Hiss or any other person and the court is of the opinion that a motion to dismiss based on his testimony would not have any reasonable chance of success. Therefore the motion to inspect the minutes of Representative Nixon's testimony is denied. See United States v. Cohen, 145 F. (2d) 82, 92, certiorari denied 323 U.S. 799; People v. Carver, 173 Misc. 71, 72.

The motion to inspect the minutes of the proceedings before the grand jury must accordingly be denied.

March 31, 1949.

Kisseloff-8051

Wm. Bondy,

United States District Judge.

The demand for particulars in paragraphs numbered 1, 4 and 5 are denied.

The following demands are disposed of as indicated on the argument: 2(Stenographer's minutes of the argument pp. 26-28), 3(S.M. pp. 28-29, 6, 7 and 8 (S.M. pp.34-37).

The motion for production and inspection of documents and the motion for an order to produce the same documents under a subpoena duces tecum are disposed of as follows:

Items 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 are granted as consented to. (See government's memorandum, p. 7).

Item 3 is granted on condition that the words "by Hiss" are substituted for the words "by any person".

Item 7 is denied.

Items 9 and 10 are denied with leave to renew motion at the trial.

Item 11 is denied with leave to renew motion at the trial. United States v. Krulewitch, 145 F. (2d) 76, involves only the production of documents for the impeachment of testimony given at trial. "It is one thing to say that an accused shall in advance of trial have inspection of statements of witnesses taken by the prosecution in preparation of its case; it is another to deny him the benefit of so much of such statements as is shown to be inconsistent with the witnesses' testimony on the stand, and would impeach them." United States v. Krulewitch, 145 F. (2d) 76, 78.

Orders are to be settled on notice.

April 1, 1949.

Wm. Bondy,
U.S.D.J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
-against-	C 128-402
ALGER HISS,	
Defendant.	

Kisseloff-8052

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 12 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boren
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS WASH 1 NYC 2 FROM LOS ANGELES 12 11-16 AM

DIRECTOR, SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE CRANES TESTIMONY BEFORE NYCGJ. REQUEST NYC ADVISE WHETHER CRANES APPEARANCE FOR TESTIMONY WILL REMAIN SECRET. IF NOT REQUEST BUREAU ADVISE WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN RE CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI, LESTER MARX HUETTIG AND JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN WHICH WILL BE JEOPARDIZED IF CRANES STORY RELEASED.

HOOD

ACK PLS

RECORDED - 31 INDEXED - 31

71-1333-2821

APR 13 1949

cc Mr. Jones

Transmitted to Sup

5 PM

ST APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-8053

SAC, Washington Field

Director, FBI

April 7, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Reference is made to the report of SA James L. Kirkland dated March 18, 1949, at Philadelphia. Pages 5 and 7 of this report reflect that Oscar L. Altman, Victor Longstreet, Joseph Senturia, Soloman Kuznetz and Lester P. Schoene were alleged to have been close associates of Abraham George Silverman.

You are requested to interview these gentlemen for any pertinent information they may possess regarding Abraham George Silverman if they have not already been interviewed and if there is nothing in the indices of your office to indicate that they should not be interviewed.

cc-New York

ASD:mdd

RECORDED - 112

EX-126 | 74-1333 2822

F B I

44 APR 12 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 15
APR 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ASD

Kisseloff-8054

SAC, Baltimore

April 7, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of SA Frank G. Johnstone dated March 30, 1949, at Baltimore.

A review of the FBI Laboratory report dated March 4, 1949, reflects that your office took specimens from two typewriters in the possession of Mrs. J. D. W. Chambers. One machine was a Hermes portable typewriter. The second machine was an Underwood standard typewriter. Page 148 of the aforementioned report fails to reflect any information in regard to the Underwood typewriter. Therefore, you are instructed to submit a corrected page 148 to the Bureau and to all offices receiving copies of Agent Johnstone's report.

cc-New York

ASB:mdd

RECORDED - 112

EX-126

74-1333-2823
F B I

44 APR 12 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
APR 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Nease
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Candy

ASB

Kisseloff-8055

SAC, New Haven

Director, FBI

April 7, 1949

MG

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 74-1333

96076

The report of SA John C. Carr in this case dated April 4, 1949, at New Haven includes "Trips of Mr. Chambers to Thomaston and Plymouth, Connecticut" as a reference for the report.

This reference is being deleted from the reports received at the Bureau and your office and New York should make similar deletions. The New York Office should also delete this reference in the copy of the report furnished to Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

SA Carr's attention should be directed to Part I, Section 49, of the Handbook.

cc-New York
CC-Chief Clerk's Office

ASB:mdd

RECORDED - 112

EX-126 | 74-1333-28824

F B I

44 APR 12 1949

ASB

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
APR 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-8056

SAC, New York

April 4, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

96377

Reference is made to Bureau cable dated January 7, 1949, to its source in Mexico. You will recall that Woodstock typewriter number 163-005 was in a large shipment of typewriters purchased by T. G. Nelson, Swift Adding Machine Company, New York City, from the Smith Typewriting Company, Washington, D. C., on April 25, 1946. This shipment was forwarded directly from Washington, D. C., to Hilaro Moreno, in care of, Distributora Continental S. De R. L. Avenue, Uruguay, 35-204, Mexico D. F., Mexico.

The Bureau's source in Mexico located an invoice dated April 25, 1946, from the Swift Adding Machine Company, New York City. This invoice was directed to Hilaro Moreno and contained the charges for fifteen typewriters. Woodstock-Electric number 163-005 appeared on this invoice. The purchase price for this machine was $7.33 in United States currency.

Hilaro Moreno advised after careful consideration that he believed that the machine actually was sold by him to some repair shop and that it has been dismantled for repair parts.

G.I.R.

RECORDED - 68

144-1-3

F B I

44 APR 12 1949

EX-118

2825

ASB:mdd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
APR 5 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-8057

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

April 4, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

96078

Reference is made to the report of SA J. Bernard Cook, (A), dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

The first sentence on page 22 of this report is as follows:

"The withdrawal of $400 on November 19, 1937 is probably part of the $500 which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS alleged he never received from PRISCILLA HISS early in 1938 which was to be used to purchase a car."

All offices receiving copies of this letter should delete the word "never" from the above sentence. This correction is being made at the Bureau. New York is requested to make the appropriate deletion in the copy of the report furnished Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant Attorney General.

cc New York	Cleveland	Philadelphia
Baltimore	Kansas City	San Antonio
Boston	Los Angeles	San Diego
Chicago	New Haven	

B.I.R.-7

ASB/lc/bgw

DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-7 #266,586

RECORDED - 127

74-1333-2826

F B I

44 APR 6 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
APR 18 1949
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 18 1949

ASD

Kisseloff-8058

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: March 8, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHALI

Renytel March 3, 1949, the third part of which requests a chronology in connection with the so-called pumpkin microfilms, Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51.

For the information of the New York Division, Mr. LEWIS RUSSELL, Chief Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, advised on Friday, March 4, 1949, that he is desirous of turning these documents over to the Government prosecution in connection with the pending trial of HISS for perjury. The films are now located in the HCUA safe and RUSSELL has advised that it will be necessary for the House to pass a resolution allowing these films to be turned over to the prosecution. RUSSELL has stated that he is perfectly sure that such a resolution will be passed but said that such legislative enactment requires several days and thus requests as much time as possible in order to assure that the films are delivered to New York for the prosecution when prosecution desires them.

As a matter of interest, it might be noted that WILLIAM A. WHEELER, HCUA Investigator who with DONALD APPEL, another investigator, received these documents from CHAMBERS, is somewhat incensed at his treatment by T. J. DONEGAN and has requested that if he is called upon to testify during the perjury trial of HISS, that he be treated as a government witness rather than as a hostile witness.

DEFERRED RECORDING

No comment of course has been made to WHEELER concerning his alleged treatment by DONEGAN and RUSSELL has been advised that his desires will be made known to the prosecution.

This information is being furnished to the Bureau and the New York Division as a matter of interest.

RECORDED 87 174-1333-2827

DDC:cl
74-94

cc - New York

EX-118

Kisseloff-8059

ED-72

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-410

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LITTLE ROCK	2-1-49	1-25/27,31-49 2-1-49	JOHN C. WELCH RP

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, Pruitt, Arkansas, former housekeeper at BREEN residence at New Hope, Pa., advises BREEN family had no visitors during period she was employed by them. She does not recognize photographs of ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. States photograph of PRISCILLA HISS resembles Mrs. BREEN, but is not positive. Mrs. NORMA LEE BROWN and PAUL BROWN, Hot Springs, Ark., who occupied a cottage in summer of 1934 at Smithtown, Pa., have no pertinent information regarding Mr. or Mrs. BREEN and cannot identify photographs of CHAMBERS and HISS. Mrs. NORMA BROWN stated features and general appearance of photograph of PRISCILLA HISS resemble in some respects Mrs. BREEN; however, not positive, as Mrs. BREEN more refined; believes family by name of McGEHEE who resided in Smithtown, Pa., during same time may be able to furnish information of value. PAUL BROWN unable to identify photograph of PRISCILLA HISS. ROGERS family unknown to them and never visited or resided Smithtown, Pa., during their stay there. Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E is in possession of DON MATTHEWS, Yellville, Arkansas, and was purchased by him at Springfield, Mo., May 27, 1936. Specimens of typewriter obtained and forwarded to FBI Laboratory.

- R U C -

Kisseloff-8060

DECLASSIFIED BY 3Pmmc/ppc ON 7/21/87 mp2665

Classified by: 28
Declassify on: OADR
Per Little Rock
RIS 2-7-86

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49
FLTcard

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-2828

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INDEXED - 65

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2 - PHILADELPHIA
2 - LITTLE ROCK

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O - 379340 65-39035-1

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCES: Teletypesfrom Philadelphia dated 1-21 and 1-24-49.

Teletype from Kansas City dated 1-25-49.

Letter from New York dated 1-26-49.

Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKIAND, dated 1-27-49, at Philadelphia.

DETAILS: AT PRUITT, ARKANSAS:

Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER advised she formerly was employed by Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL at his farm at New Hope, Pennsylvania, and frequently obtained employment as housekeeper with families residing in the locality. She stated that during the spring of 1936, she was employed for a period of a few hours each day for one month and that her duties consisted of caring for the clothes and preparing food of the children of the BREEN family. Mrs. CRESSLER stated that Mrs. BREEN had an infant son whose name she believed to be MICHAEL or MITCHELL, and a daughter who was 3½ years old. She declared that she had seen Mr. BREEN on only one occasion and advised that he spent most of his time in Rhode Island and commuted for New Hope on week ends. She was not aware of his occupation and could not furnish a description of Mr. BREEN. She stated that Mrs. BREEN was a heavy-set woman approximately thirty years of age. She was unable to furnish any further description of her.

Household shopping bills were paid in cash by Mrs. CRESSLER with money furnished her by Mrs. BREEN, and she stated that Mrs. BREEN never did any shopping personally and as far as she knew she did not have any visitors during the time that Mrs. CRESSLER was employed by the BREENS. She pointed out that the condition of the roads during the spring of 1936 was such that it would have been impossible for anyone to drive to the BREEN residence and that the BREEN's did not own an automobile.

Because of the difficulties in transportation and the fact that Mr. BREEN had to commute such a long distance to spend week ends at home, Mrs. BREEN advised her they intended to move to New England and it is believed by Mrs. CRESSLER that the BREEN family moved to Massachusetts upon leaving New Hope, Pa.

Mrs. CRESSLER advised she was employed by another family named BREEN for a period of one week after leaving the TOM MARSHALL farm. This family bought and re-modeled a cottage located on a lane behind the

home of FRED JUSTIN, who was a retired vice-president of the Du Pont Company at Wilmington, Delaware. Mrs. CRESSLER stated that this BREEN family later employed Mrs. CRESSLER's niece, MAUDE SWANSON, and this BREEN family had no children, were younger, and were, to her knowledge, not related to the BREEN family who resided on the farm of TOM MARSHALL. (X) 4

Mrs. CRESSLER advised that Mr. DAVID BREEN who resided near the JUSTIN home was probably a teacher and that his wife was from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa. She was unable to furnish a description of Mr. BREEN. She could only describe Mrs. BREEN as being a small, attractive, dark-haired and fairely young woman. She had no further pertinent information concerning this BREEN family. (X) 4

Mrs. CRESSLER was unable to identify photographs of ALGET HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She advised the photograph of PRISCILLA HISS resembles Mrs. BREEN, her employer, but she is not positive due to the lapse of time since she worked for Mrs. BREEN and is doubtful if she could recognize Mrs. BREEN if she saw her in person. She stated that while in the employ of Mrs. BREEN she never heard the name of HISS or ROGERS mentioned and is positive no individuals by those names ever visited the BREEN residence. (X) 4

Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN, 619 Orange St., Hot Springs, Arkansas, was contacted at the Methodist Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, where she is a patient and advised that during the summer of 1934 or 1935 while she was a resident of Philadelphia, Pa., she and her son, PAUL, who was then about 12 years of age, spent two or three weeks vacation at BRANDT'S COTTAGES, Smithtown, Pa. During this time, the exact month she was unable to recall, she and her son occupied one of the two cottages which were then operated by her brother, JOSEPH BOUCOT, who now resides at 143 W. Coulter St., Philadelphia, Pa. During the period she was at Smithtown, Pa., a nearby cottage was occupied by a man and woman and little girl. She understood that these people, known to her as the BREEN family, were man, wife, and daughter, the little girl being about 1½ years of age. She further advised that she understood that these individuals lived in their cottage for approximately three months. (X) 4

Mrs. BROWN stated that she knew very little regarding the activities of the BREEN family, only seeing them occasionally, and recalls only visiting their cottage on one occasion. She further stated that the little girl had an odd name and described the child as having light golden curly hair and a fair complexion. The woman was a small attractive woman with dark hair, medium complexion, and had relatively large hips and legs for her upper body. Mrs. BROWN could not recall anything concerning the appearance and physical description of the man known as Mr. BREEN. She was shown photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, and she said (X) 4

she did not recall ever seeing either of them. She stated that Mr. BREEN commuted to New York City frequently and to the best of her recollection she only observed him in the cabin at Smithtown usually on the week end. For that reason she did not see him but on one or two occasions. She also stated that it was possible that CHAMBERS was identical with BREEN, but she could not say whether they were identical. To the best of her recollection, Mr. BREEN was approximately 30-35 years of age, short and stocky build, and had brown hair. (X)4

Mrs. BROWN also stated that a family by the name of McGEHEE lived at one of the BRANDT COTTAGES during the time she was there and these people could possibly furnish additional information concerning the BREEN's and may be able to identify the photograph. She stated that the location of the McGEHEE family can no doubt be determined through her brother, JOSEPH BOUCOT in Philadelphia, Pa. (X)4

Upon observing the photograph of PRISCILLA HISS, Mrs. BROWN stated that the general appearance and features of PRISCILLA HISS resembled in some respect those of Mrs. BREEN; however, she stated that Mrs. BREEN had a more refined appearance. Mrs. BROWN would not state definitely that the photograph of PRISCILLA HISS was Mrs. BREEN. She stated that she had never known PRISCILLA HISS nor to her recollection did any person by that name or by the name of ROGERS visit with the BREEN family or reside at Smithtown, Pa., during her stay there. She described Mrs. BREEN as being approximately 25-30 years of age, 5' tall, 120-130 pounds, dark hair, dark eyes, olive complexion, and appeared to be a well-refined and educated person. (X)4

PAUL BROWN, 734 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas, furnished the following information: He and his mother spent two and one-half weeks in one of his uncle's cottages at Smithtown, Pa., in August, 1934, and at that time he was 13 years of age. He fixed the period of time and the month by notations appearing on the back of some scenic snapshots taken during the vacation. He was also of the opinion that the occupants of the other cottage composed a family group of a man, wife, and a child. He paid no attention whatever to his neighbors and could furnish no descriptive information about them. He did not recall their names but said the name BREEN sounded familiar. He viewed photographs of ALGER HISS and CHAMBERS and said he could recall having seen neither man and had no way of connecting either with BREEN. He further advised that the photograph of PRISCILLA HISS was familiar to him, but he was unable to definitely say whether the photograph of Mrs. HISS was identical with any person who had visited Mrs. BREEN at the BRANDT COTTAGES in 1934, nor was he definitely able to state that this photograph of Mrs. HISS was identical with Mrs. BREEN. He stated he had been reading newspaper and magazine articles concerning the HISS - CHAMBERS case, and it is possible that he had seen the photograph of PRISCILLA HISS in that connection. He stated that the ROGERS family was unknown to him and that he had never known any family by that name to visit or reside at Smithtown, Pa., during the period of his stay there. (X)4

LR 66-410

Referenced teletype from Kansas City reflects that Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E was returned to the Woodstock factory from the Washington, D. C. branch of the company during either 1937, 1938, or 1939, and was then shipped to the Ozark Typewriter Company, 402 South Jefferson, Springfield, Missouri, on September 29, 1939, and that Mr. O. S. TREGLER, of the Ozark Typewriter Company, advised that this machine was sold by him to DON MATTHEWS, of Yellville, Arkansas, on February 10, 1940.

Mr. DON MATTHEWS, editor of the Mountain Echo, Yellville, Arkansas, advised he had purchased Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E from the Ozark Typewriter Company at Springfield, Missouri, on May 27, 1936, and has the date of purchase and dates of payments made on the typewriter entered in his account books. He stated he had purchased this machine as a new typewriter with the understanding that it had not been reconditioned and was not a used typewriter. He retained this typewriter in his office for some period of time and then presented it to his daughter, Mrs. GLEN PYE, for her use during her school days. He declared that this typewriter was at all times in the possession of himself or his immediate family and was not used by any persons outside of his family. He stated that the last typewriter he had purchased was Woodstock typewriter No. N529067 which he purchased from Mrs. O. S. TRAILOR of the Ozark Typewriter Company on June 30, 1939, and which typewriter is presently in use in Mr. MATTHEWS' office at Yellville. Mr. MATTHEWS stated he had not purchased any typewriter in 1940.

Mr. MATTHEWS made available Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E and specimens of type of this machine were obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with known specimens of the typewriting prepared on the machine formerly in possession of ALGER HISS.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-8064

CONFIDENTIAL

LR 65-410

- L E A D S -

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE AT NEW HOPE, PA.:

Will interview FRED JUSTIN concerning the identity of the BREEN family who reportedly purchased and remodeled a cottage located behind the home of FRED JUSTIN to determine whether there is any connection of this family with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS families.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.;

Will determine from JOSEPH R. BOUCOT, 143 W. Coulter St., the identity of the McGEHEE family who resided in Smithtown, Pa., about the time WHITTAKER CHA BERS resided there under the name of BREEN and interview these individuals for any information they may be able to furnish concerning any visits between WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS.

Kisseloff-8065

2828

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-410

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LITTLE ROCK	2-1-49	1-25/27,31-49 2-1-49	JOHN C. WELCH RP

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, Pruitt, Arkansas, former housekeeper at BREEN residence at New Hope, Pa., advises BREEN family had no visitors during period she was employed by them. She does not recognize photographs of ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. States photograph of PRISCILLA HISS resembles Mrs. BREEN, but is not positive. Mrs. NORMA LEE BROWN and PAUL BROWN, Hot Springs, Ark., who occupied a cottage in summer of 1934 at Smithtown, Pa., have no pertinent information regarding Mr. or Mrs. BREEN and cannot identify photographs of CHAMBERS and HISS. Mrs. NORMA BROWN stated features and general appearance of photograph of PRISCILLA HISS resemble in some respects Mrs. BREEN; however, not positive, as Mrs. BREEN more refined; believes family by name of McGEHEE who resided in Smithtown, Pa., during same time may be able to furnish information of value. PAUL BROWN unable to identify photograph of PRISCILLA HISS. ROGERS family unknown to them and never visited or resided Smithtown, Pa., during their stay there. Woodstock typewriter No. 5N172213E is in possession of DON MATTHEWS, Yellville, Arkansas, and was purchased by him at Springfield, Mo., May 27, 1936. Specimens of typewriter obtained and forwarded to FBI Laboratory.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL NOTIFIED
STAMP: Class
DATE 3/17/86 mjk

Classified by 28
Declassify On: GADR

- R U C -

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-8066

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin New York | File No. 65-3290

Made At	Date	Period	Made By
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	2/9/49	1/26, 1/28,31;2/1-4,7,8/49	ROBERT J. WILSON RJW:VLS

Title	Character
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis of Facts: ANTHONY MICHEL, attorney, former classmate of HISS at Harvard, furnished two typewritten letters from ALGER HISS dated in 1946 and 1947. MICHEL advised that HERBERT J. WALTER, Chicago, and a Mr. FEARON, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, being considered by EDWARD MC LEAN, HISS' attorney, as expert witnesses on handwritten and typewritten documents. Mrs. LOUISE WRIGHT, Director, Council on Foreign Relations, Chicago, furnished three typewritten letters from ALGER HISS, all 1947. Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 156063 and 171908, located and typewritten specimens forwarded to Laboratory with above secured letters. PHILIP HOWARD WEISS, former physicist at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, uncooperative and hostile, acquainted professionally with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Aberdeen, no derogatory or background information furnished. Mrs. MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY, former wife of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, executed signed statement describing espionage activities of WADLEIGH. PERCY C. YOUNG, attorney, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Chicago, slightly acquainted with HISS during joint employment AAA, 9/33 to 10/36, describes HISS and associates at AAA as "parlor pink". No definite derogatory information furnished. By report FBI Laboratory advises specimens K427 through K433 not identified as being typed on same machine as questioned documents Q5 through Q69. Records,

cc HAG Campbell 2-18-49 F L Jean

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Approved & Forwarded G.K. McSwain SAC

74-1335-2829

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2 - Baltimore (65-1642) (AMSD)
1 - Boston (Info) (AMSD)
2 - Washington Field (74-94) (AMSD) ~~COPY TO FBIHQ~~
2 - Chicago

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INDEXED - 65

Kisseloff-8067

University of Chicago, reflect HENRY WADLEIGH attended 6/29 to 7/30, born 4/2/04, Massachusetts; home reported as 8 Rue Duquay, Trouin, Paris, France. Records also reflect MARION ROBERTS WADLEIGH attended 6/29 to 8/30, 9/32 to 6/33, 1936, and 1941, Ph.D. degree in economics conferred 12/17/41, born 6/18/05, Waymouth, England. CGO-5609 failed to identify photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was. No credit record of THOMAS FANSLER at Chicago. T-1 advises THOMAS FANSLER employed by National Safety Council since 1945 as Director of Homes and Research Divisions and believes FANSLER previously employed at a college in New York previous to 1945.

- RUC -

REFERENCES:

Bureau File 74-1333.
Springfield teletype to Director, Chicago, and New York, 1/25/49.
Report of SA ROBERT J. WILSON dated 1/27/49 at Chicago, Illinois.
Washington Field Office letter to Director, 1/28/49.
Report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR dated 1/28/49 at Washington, D. C.
Baltimore teletype to Director, Chicago, and New York, 1/31/49.
Washington Field Office teletype to Chicago, 2/2/49.

Kisseloff-8068

Chicago File 65-3290

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Referenced Springfield teletype to the Director, Chicago, and New York, dated January 25, 1949 requested that ANTHONY MICHEL, attorney in law firm of Gardner, Carton, and Douglas, First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, a former classmate of ALGER HISS, be interviewed with reference to any typewritten letters in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS.

ANTHONY L. MICHEL, aka Tony Michel,
Attorney, Gardner, Carton, and Douglas,
33 South Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. MICHEL advised the writer on January 31, 1949 that he had been a classmate of ALGER HISS in the law school graduating class at Harvard in 1929. He advised that since 1929 he has had only infrequent contact with HISS in Washington, D. C. and that he had no information reflecting on any of HISS' alleged Communist or subversive activities. Mr. MICHEL stated that during the war he met HISS on several social occasions at the Metropolitan Club in Washington, and over a period of years he has maintained infrequent correspondence with him, mostly dealing with other graduates of the Harvard Law School. Mr. MICHEL stated he could think of only one person who has been closely associated with ALGER HISS over the period of fifteen years and that is JESSE SLINGLUFF, JR., an attorney with the law firm of Marbury, Miller, and Evans, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland. In this connection MICHEL stated SLINGLUFF had attended John Hopkins University in Baltimore with ALGER HISS and had also attended Harvard Law School with HISS, both being in the same graduating class. He stated that in his few conversations with HISS it was indicated to him that HISS has remained on fairly close terms with SLINGLUFF.

Mr. MICHEL advised that he had only two pieces of typewritten correspondence in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS and that he would voluntarily furnish these two letters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for whatever purpose deemed necessary by the Bureau. He stated these two letters were written to him by HISS in connection with the procurement of the services of a HERBERT J. WALTER, 100 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, as an expert witness for the defense in the trial of ALGER HISS. He stated he had been requested by EDWARD MC LEAN of the law firm of

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Debevois, Plimpton, and McLean, which firm is representing ALGER HISS, to secure WALTER's services and in this regard there was also mentioned the fact that MC LEAN planned on doing likewise with a Mr. FEARON of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

These two typewritten letters were secured from Mr. MICHEL and a receipt rendered for them and they were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on February 1, 1949.

Mr. MICHEL further advised that he believed ALGER HISS had also been in correspondence with a Mrs. LOUISE WRIGHT, Director, Council on Foreign Relations, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in regard to foreign relations while HISS was employed in the State Department. Mr. MICHEL stated he believed Mrs. WRIGHT had several letters in her possession and believed she would be cooperative in furnishing them to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. LOUISE WRIGHT, Director
Council on Foreign Relations
116 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

RE: ALGER HISS

Mrs. WRIGHT was interviewed by the writer on January 31, 1949 at which time she advised she believed she had received several letters from ALGER HISS in connection with foreign relations and these letters were written at the time he assumed the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace. Mrs. WRIGHT further advised, after a search of her files, that she had located three letters, all written during 1947, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, and all signed by ALGER HISS, which she stated she would voluntarily furnish these to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A receipt was rendered for these letters and they were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on February 1, 1949. Mrs. WRIGHT further stated that although she had been in correspondence with ALGER HISS on several occasions she had never personally met HISS nor was she acquainted with any of his associates.

The FANSLER-HISS Typewriter

The following investigation appearing under this caption was conducted by SA FRANCIS V. ELLIS, January 26 and 28, 1949 at Rockford, Illinois:

Kisseloff-8070

Chicago File 65-3290

Reference is made to the report of SA ROBERT J. WILSON dated January 27, 1949 at Chicago, Illinois, wherein a lead was set out for the Chicago Division to contact the firm of Goerlitz-Beckwell to attempt to determine the present location of Woodstock typewriters, serial numbers 156063 and 171908, which were sold by the Woodstock Typewriter Company to this firm on February 1, 1940.

The Rockford telephone directory reflected a Goerlitz-Becknell Company at 119-21 North Court Street, Rockford, Illinois.

R. H. SWEARIGEN, Manager
Goerlitz-Becknell Company
119-21 North Court Street
Rockford, Illinois

Mr. SWEARIGEN advised SA ELLIS, after a search of his records, that inventory cards reflected he had purchased Woodstock typewriters, serial numbers 156063 and 171908, from the Woodstock Typewriter Company, February 1, 1940. He further advised his sales records reflected he had sold Woodstock typewriter, serial number 171908, to a Mr. ORA GOUKER, Rockford, Illinois, April 4, 1940, and that he had sold Woodstock typewriter, serial number 156063, November 15, 1940 to "Caledonia H.S. for Brett". Mr. SWEARIGEN further stated Mr. BRETT was the principal of Caledonia High School at Caledonia, Illinois, at that time.

Mrs. ORA GOUKER
912 Furman Street
Rockford, Illinois

RE: WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, Serial No. 171908

Mrs. GOUKER advised SA ELLIS on January 26, 1949 that her husband had purchased instant typewriter from the Goerlitz-Becknell Company in 1940 and that she still has in her possession the original sale bill covering this purchase. She stated instant typewriter had remained in their home at all times since date of purchase. Typewritten specimens were secured from this typewriter and sent to the Chicago Division at Chicago, Illinois, for transmittal to the Laboratory.

Kisseloff-8071

Chicago File 65-3290

Reference is made to the report of SA ROBERT J. WILSON dated January 27, 1949 at Chicago, Illinois, wherein a lead was set out for the Chicago Division to contact the firm of Goerlitz-Beckwell to attempt to determine the present location of Woodstock typewriters, serial numbers 156063 and 171908, which were sold by the Woodstock Typewriter Company to this firm on February 1, 1940.

The Rockford telephone directory reflected a Goerlitz-Becknell Company at 119-21 North Court Street, Rockford, Illinois.

R. H. SWEARIGEN, Manager
Goerlitz-Becknell Company
119-21 North Court Street
Rockford, Illinois

Mr. SWEARIGEN advised SA ELLIS, after a search of his records, that inventory cards reflected he had purchased Woodstock typewriters, serial numbers 156063 and 171908, from the Woodstock Typewriter Company, February 1, 1940. He further advised his sales records reflected he had sold Woodstock typewriter, serial number 171908, to a Mr. ORA GOUKER, Rockford, Illinois, April 4, 1940, and that he had sold Woodstock typewriter, serial number 156063, November 15, 1940 to "Caledonia H.S. for Brett". Mr. SWEARIGEN further stated Mr. BRETT was the principal of Caledonia High School at Caledonia, Illinois, at that time.

Mrs. ORA GOUKER
912 Furman Street
Rockford, Illinois

RE: WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, Serial No. 171908

Mrs. GOUKER advised SA ELLIS on January 26, 1949 that her husband had purchased instant typewriter from the Goerlitz-Becknell Company in 1940 and that she still has in her possession the original sale bill covering this purchase. She stated instant typewriter had remained in their home at all times since date of purchase. Typewritten specimens were secured from this typewriter and sent to the Chicago Division at Chicago, Illinois, for transmittal to the Laboratory.

Kisseloff-8072

Telephonic inquiry was made at Caledonia High School and it was learned at that time that the School District Board had disposed of seven old Woodstock typewriters during the summer of 1948. It was further learned HOWARD BRETT, formerly principal of Caledonia High School and presently principal of the High School at Chadwick, Illinois, had purchased one of these typewriters.

HOWARD BRETT, Principal
Chadwick High School
Chadwick, Illinois

RE: WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, Serial No. 156063

Mr. HOWARD BRETT was telephonically contacted on January 26, 1949 by SA ELLIS at the Chadwick High School, Chadwick, Illinois, in view of the fact that Chadwick is 75 miles distant from Rockford, Illinois, and driving was extremely hazardous due to inclement weather. Mr. BRETT advised at that time that he had purchased a used Woodstock typewriter from the Caledonia High School during the summer of 1948 and further advised, after examining instant typewriter, that it bore serial number 156063. Mr. BRETT was requested to take prescribed typewritten specimens from the typewriter and forward same to the FBI Resident Agency at Rockford, Illinois. Instant specimens were received on January 28, 1949 and forwarded to the Chicago Office for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory.

The above typewritten specimens secured from Mrs. ORA GOUKER and HOWARD BRETT by Agent ELLIS were transmitted to the Laboratory for comparison purposes on February 1, 1949.

Referenced Baltimore teletype dated January 31, 1949 requested that PHIL HOWARD WEISS be interviewed in accordance with instructions as set out in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948 and Bureau teletype to Baltimore dated January 25, 1949.

A search of the Chicago indices reflected a PHIL HOWARD WEISS, with alias, Phil Robin, was the subject of a security investigation by the Chicago and Baltimore Divisions and that WEISS presently resides at 1203 South 16th Street, Maywood, Illinois, and is employed as an electrical engineer at the Helene Curtis Industries, Inc., 4401 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. It was further reflected that WEISS was discharged June 26, 1946 from his position at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds by the War Department under provisions of Public Law No. 808 in the interests of national defense.

Kisseloff-8073

Chicago File 65-3290

PHILIP HOWARD WEISS, with aliases,
Phil Howard Weiss, Phil Robin
Electrical Engineer
Helene Curtis Industries, Inc.
4401 West North Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Mr. WEISS was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN F. GLENVILLE and the writer on February 1, 1949 at which time he stated he had been employed as a physicist in the Ballistics Research Division, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, from June, 1942 to June, 1946 at which time, he stated, he was released from his position by the War Department based on what he termed unsubstantiated reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was a member of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted here that WEISS was not cooperative and appeared hostile and answered questions only in a vague and evasive manner. WEISS stated he was slightly acquainted with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO through professional and official contacts with RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds during his employment there but that he knew nothing concerning RENO's professional or personal background, official duties, associates, or activities. He further stated he was not acquainted with any other subjects in this case mentioned to him by name by the writer and Agent GLENVILLE other than RENO.

Photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and ALGER HISS were exhibited before WEISS at which time he stated that he did not know any of the individuals other than CHAMBERS and HISS, whose pictures, he stated, he recognized from recent news releases and newspaper photographs of these two persons.

Referenced report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C. requested the Chicago Office to interview Mrs. CARROLL DAUGHERTY, formerly MARION ROBERTS WADLEIGH, for a detailed account concerning her knowledge of the espionage activities of her former husband, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. It was further stated WADLEIGH had admitted that his first wife had been aware of his activities and that HAROLD WILSON (DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with alias David Carpenter) had visited in his home on several occasions and that she had met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on one occasion.

Kisseloff-8074

Chicago File 65-3290

MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY
(Mrs. CARROLL R. DAUGHERTY),
formerly Mrs. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
3023 Park Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Mrs. DAUGHERTY was telephonically contacted by the writer on February 1, 1949 for an appointment for an interview. Mrs. DAUGHERTY, at this time, advised she was the former wife of HENRY JULIAN WASLEIGH and would consent to an interview the following morning providing her present husband, CARROLL R. DAUGHERTY, Assistant Professor of Economics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, would be permitted to be present. This request of Mrs. DAUGHERTY was granted.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY was interviewed in the presence of her husband by the writer and Special Agent PAUL B. FRANKFURT on February 2, 1949 at their home, 3023 Park Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Mrs. DAUGHERTY was apprised of the interest of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this case and she indicated her desire and willingness to completely cooperate in furnishing information concerning the espionage activities of her former husband, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY was interviewed at length and at the conclusion of the interview she indicated her willingness to execute a signed statement. Mrs. DAUGHERTY stated, however, that inasmuch as she and her husband were collaborating on a new economics textbook she would desire that the agents reconstruct a statement from notes they had taken during this interview and present that reconstructed statement to her the following morning for her approval at which time she would sign the statement.

A statement was reconstructed from the agents' notes and submitted to Mrs. DAUGHERTY the following morning at which time she made numerous changes and in general tended to negate positive statements made by her during the original interview. This revised statement was retyped in her presence and signed by Mrs. DAUGHERTY and is hereinafter set forth:

"Evanston, Illinois
February 3, 1949

"I, MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY, 3023 Park, Evanston, Illinois, make the following voluntary statement to ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B.

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FRANKFURT, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress of any kind have been used to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement and if I do, it may be used against me in a court of law. I have also been advised of my right to be represented by legal counsel.

"I was born June 18, 1905, in England and met HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH while we were in attendance at the London School of Economics, London, England. We were married in April, 1929, in London and several months thereafter we came to the United States, of which he was a citizen. I became a naturalized American citizen on June 7, 1932, before the District of Columbia Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

"I have always referred to my former husband as JULIAN rather than by his given name of HENRY and will hereafter refer to him as such in this statement.

"Shortly after the arrival of JULIAN and me in the United States, we went to Chicago, Illinois, where we both matriculated as graduate students at the University of Chicago during the fall semester of 1929. JULIAN continued there through the spring quarter of 1930, at which time he returned to Washington, D. C., where he obtained a position with the Federal Farm Board. I continued at the University of Chicago through the summer of 1930 at which time I also went to Washington, D. C. After arrival in Washington, D. C., we resided at 1907 K. Street, though I am not now sure of the street number.

"I think that about 1935 JULIAN transferred to the Trade Agreements Section, Department of State, and we separated in the fall of 1935, at which time I again came to the University of Chicago to resume graduate work on a fellowship. In the spring of 1936 I returned to JULIAN at Washington, D. C. and we resided for a time at Wedderburn near Dunloring, Virginia.

"Either just prior or immediately subsequent to my return to Washington, D. C. at this time, JULIAN told me that he felt that I ought to know that he had undertaken to abstract documents

from the files of the Trade Agreements Section of the State Department where he was employed and turn these documents over to an agent of the Communist International Organization for copying and photographing. I assumed from general conversations with JULIAN that this information would benefit Russia.

"Shortly thereafter ELEANOR NELSON, who had been married to PAUL PORTER, visited our home in the company of a professor at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. I believe we discussed the Marxist interpretation of history from a theoretical standpoint during this visit. I do not now recall this professor's name but I believe that he had a Ph.D. degree in philosophy. I think he was then about 30 years old (1936), 5' 9" tall, and of slender build. I do not think that he was involved with the Communist International; however, he impressed me as being either connected with the Communist Party in the U.S.A. or else being very sympathetic.

"Shortly after this, in the late spring of 1946, JULIAN told me that he had been introduced to a HAROLD WILSON and I think that he stated to me that Eleanor Nelson had introduced them. Through conversations with JULIAN, I inferred that HAROLD WILSON was an agent of the Communist International and he was the person to whom JULIAN was to give the documents he abstracted from the files of the State Department. HAROLD WILSON visited our home on various occasions but these visits were for social reasons only and they never discussed their espionage activities in front of me nor did JULIAN give WILSON any documents at these times. Through other conversations with JULIAN during 1936 - 1937, I believe that during this period JULIAN met WILSON outside our home and gave him documents for copying or photographing. I never knew the frequency of their contacts, the number or contents of the documents furnished, nor did I know when or where they met. I understood that HAROLD WILSON took care of copying the documents though I do not know if he was assisted by anyone else. I recall that HAROLD had once been an electrician or technician of some kind. I do not know where HAROLD WILSON resided, but I assume that he lived in Washington, D. C.

"Sometime during 1936, I cannot now place the date exactly, JULIAN mentioned that he had met a person named (4) CARL'. He gave me to understand that CARL was also an agent of the Communist International though I do not know just what he did. It appeared at that time that CARL may have been HAROLD WILSON'S superior though I cannot now recall specifically what gave me that impression. CARL may have substituted for HAROLD WILSON on several occasions or he may have supervised the activities of several agents of the Communist International though these are just suppositions on my part based on general conversations with JULIAN.

"JULIAN went to Turkey I think in early 1938 on official business on behalf of the Trade Agreements Section. I do not believe JULIAN furnished any documents or other information to WILSON subsequent to this trip. It was my impression that apparently the information he was furnishing was no longer useful or not sufficiently valuable, or for security reasons these activities stopped.

"Sometime shortly after JULIAN returned from Turkey in the spring of 1938, he told me that CARL had arranged a recent meeting with him. I gathered from JULIAN that CARL was no longer connected with the Communist International and wanted to borrow some money from JULIAN, the exact amount I never knew. I know that during this period JULIAN was very worried, and it is my impression that CARL had implied that if JULIAN did not lend him the money that CARL might expose his espionage activities on behalf of the Communist International. I do not know if JULIAN ever lent CARL the money or not but I do not believe that he did.

"I believe that ELEANOR NELSON was the person who put JULIAN in touch with HAROLD WILSON. I assumed that ELEANOR was a member of the Communist Party, inasmuch as ELEANOR was associated with HAROLD WILSON. JULIAN may have once mentioned that ELEANOR was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. I do not think that JULIAN was ever a member of the Communist Party though he was sympathetic towards the ideals of Communism. He had many deep-seated convictions and believed the Soviet system was a great humanitarian movement. JULIAN was at that time a

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great admirer of the Soviet people and government and was strongly anti-Fascist. I believe that ELEANOR NELSON was acquainted with HAROLD WILSON and I may have seen them together.

"I was never aware of any other persons being connected with JULIAN's espionage activities, other than those I have already mentioned. I have been questioned concerning the identity of a person with one arm of JULIAN'S acquaintance, and I think I recall hearing JULIAN mention such a person in connection with his Communist activities though I cannot now recall the exact circumstances.

"The above mentioned convictions of JULIAN were in my opinion the motive for his activities and I base this on a general understanding of his character and beliefs. JULIAN also espoused the underdog and worried over the Spanish Civil War. JULIAN never received, to my knowledge, any recompense for his activities other than a new Turkish rug, about a 9 x 12 size, which he received from HAROLD WILSON sometime during 1936 or 1937 and which I do not think was very valuable.

"I have had exhibited before me a photograph of a DAVID ZIMMERMAN and the person pictured therein may have been the person I knew as HAROLD WILSON. I cannot positively identify these two as being identical because the photograph does not graphically illustrate the dominant features I recall concerning WILSON. WILSON was about 5' 7" tall, slender build, long angular face, sallow, dark complexion with dark hair. I believe that I could recognize WILSON if I saw him again. On most occasions WILSON had a dark moustache but on later occasions had no moustache. The person pictured in this photograph seems to have a shorter, fuller face than WILSON. I do not recall ever having heard the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN or DAVID CARPENTER.

"I heard JULIAN mentioned a man called CARL. When I saw in the newspapers the statement that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been known as CARL, I assumed the CARL I had heard JULIAN speak of was WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I have the impression that I once met in the evening in a park in Washington with JULIAN, a man

whom I think may have been CARL. This recollection is vague. The man I think I saw was heavy set and rather fat, and as I recall, was not unlike pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that I have seen in the newspapers.

"I have had also a photograph exhibited before me which I recognize to be ALGER HISS from pictures appearing in newspapers but I have never met ALGER HISS that I recall nor do I know of anything that connects him with JULIAN or CARL.

"I wish to state that when JULIAN first told me of his espionage activities I accepted them but did not agree or participate with or in these activities. JULIAN was in the habit of bringing home documents and papers in a briefcase while employed in the Trade Agreements Section. I have never examined the contents of his briefcase and have assumed that the contents were in connection with his work which he wished to perform at home. I do not specifically know whether JULIAN brought documents home in this briefcase for transmission to HAROLD WILSON. I have never questioned JULIAN nor has he advised me of the mechanics used to transmit documents to WILSON and the return of them to the State Department files.

"I divorced JULIAN in June, 1940, at Reno, Nevada, and know nothing of his activities since that time.

"I recall on one occasion that I accompanied JULIAN to Baltimore, at which time we met HAROLD WILSON in a drugstore there. I do not recall the purpose of this trip nor the method of our travel. However, I am sure that our meeting with HAROLD WILSON was not accidental. I do not recall any further details of this meeting.

"I have read the the four typewritten pages of this statement and signed each and they are true to the best of my knowledge.

"Marion Roberts Daugherty

"Witness: Robert J. Wilson, Special Agent, FBI.
"Witness: Paul B. Frankfurt, Special Agent, FBI."

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The original signed statement of Mrs. DAUGHERTY is being forwarded to the New York Division as an enclosure with this report.

It is to be noted that during the original interview with Mrs. DAUGHERTY that upon examining the photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, that she stated ZIMMERMAN's photographs bore a striking resemblance to the person she knew during the 1936 - 1938 period as HAROLD WILSON and who had visited their home on various occasions. However, the day following this original interview Mrs. DAUGHERTY repudiated this statement and in her signed statement states instead that ZIMMERMAN may be identical with WILSON but that on the basis of the photographs of ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, she could not state definitely that ZIMMERMAN and WILSON were identical.

It is to be further noted that during the original interview Mrs. DAUGHERTY was positive concerning her one meeting with a person known to her as CARL but on the occasion of the second interview and signing of her statement she stated she was not sure she had ever met this CARL and indicated such in her statement.

It should also be noted that on many occasions where Mrs. DAUGHERTY had made positive statements as to what her husband had informed her of, she, upon reinterview at the time she signed instant statement, revised many of her previous positive assertions to such length as "I believe", or "I inferred", or "He may have told me".

The signed statement originally reconstructed from agents' notes is being retained in the 1A exhibit of this file with the various changes enumerated thereon as well as the agents' original notes taken during the interview.

It is to be further noted that Mrs. DAUGHERTY refused to be specific concerning the activities of her former husband since these activities occurred approximately twelve years ago and that she based her refusal on the fact that she could not remember WADLEIGH's specific statements or activities during this period.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY further advised her daughter, JEAN WADLEIGH DAUGHERTY, visited her at her home in Evanston, Illinois, during the Christmas vacation of 1948 at which time JEAN had stated to her that she had just visited with her father at Washington, D. C. and that her father

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had told her he had decided that it was best to reveal his activities to proper authorities and confess his participation in the taking of secret government files and turning them over to unauthorized persons. Mrs. DAUGHERTY stated JEAN is presently in school at Andover, Mass.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY further stated, but declined to enter this information in her signed statement, that she never would have violated her marriage vows to WADLEIGH by disclosing her former husband's espionage activities unless he had so disclosed them first. She stated it would have been a shocking violation of these vows but that since Mr. WADLEIGH had made public disclosure and admissions concerning these activities she had decided that she would voluntarily furnish any information concerning those activities.

Referenced Washington Field Office teletype dated February 2, 1949 requested that PERCY C. YOUNG, Penal Division, Internal Revenue Department, Chicago, Illinois, former Assistant Attorney in the Department of Agriculture during the period ALGER HISS was also employed there, be interviewed concerning HISS' activities and associates during this joint period of employment.

PERCY C. YOUNG, Attorney
Penal Division
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Room 620, 105 West Monroe
Chicago, Illinois

RE: ALGER HISS

Mr. YOUNG advised the writer on February 4, 1949 that he had been employed by the AAA, Department of Agriculture, from September, 1933 until approximately October, 1936 at Washington, D. C. as an attorney. He stated that during this period of employment he had had many occasions to be officially connected with ALGER HISS who was one of the top three officials of the AAA in Washington, D. C. He stated HISS was very closely associated with JOHN ABT who was an attorney in the AAA at that time and subsequently an attorney for the Department of Justice and on the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party; with ROBERT S. MCCONNOUGHY, who was also an attorney in the AAA at that time and a graduate of Dartmouth College; with NATHAN WITT, an attorney with the AAA and subsequently with the War Labor Board at Washington, D. C. and on the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party;

with LEE PRESSMAN, whom he believed, is presently practicing law in New York City; with JEROME FRANK, who is presently a judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, which covers New York and Connecticut; with ABRAHAM FORTAS, former Under-Secretary of the Interior; and FRANK SHAY, former Regional Director of AAA and former Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.

Mr. YOUNG stated HISS and his above associates were best described by him as being "parlor pink". Mr. YOUNG stated he meant by this expression that this group was the typical group of young attorneys that descended upon Washington in a New Deal era and who were extremely liberal and radical in their political thought and who were very favorable toward the Soviet Union. Mr. YOUNG stated, however, that he had no positive information or evidence reflecting upon any Communistic activities on any one of these persons named, including HISS, but that is just his general opinion of these people.

He further stated HISS had never discussed with him his political philosophies nor had he ever indicated to him any Communistic affiliations or activities but that he bases his conclusions on the results of many and varied conversations with some or all of the above mentioned people who were closely associated with ALGER HISS during this period. Mr. YOUNG stated that subsequent to October, 1936 he had seldom had any occasion to talk to HISS and believed he only talked to him once since 1936, that being when YOUNG was employed by the Treasury Department and he consulted with HISS concerning a tax problem in approximately 1939.

The above information was communicated to the Bureau, Washington Field, and New York by teletype dated February 7, 1949

TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS
SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY

By letter dated February 4, 1949 the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. advised that it had concluded upon examination that the typewritten specimens submitted as evidence by the Chicago Division designated as K427 through K433 were not prepared on the same machine as that used to prepare specimens Q5 and Q6 through Q69 in instant case.

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MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION

Miss BESS VEREMIS, Office of Registration, University of Chicago, advised the writer on February 7, 1949 that official records in her possession reflected HENRY WADLEIGH had matriculated at the University of Chicago in June, 1929 and continued until July, 1930, and that he had reregistered in September, 1932 but shortly thereafter withdrew that registration. She advised the records reflected his home as 8 Rue Duquay, Trouin, Paris, France, and that he was born April 2, 1904 in Massachusetts, town or city not indicated.

Miss VEREMIS further advised the records reflected MARION ROBERTS WADLEIGH had attended the University of Chicago as a graduate student in the Economics Division from June, 1929 to August, 1930; September, 1932 to June, 1933; the winter quarter of 1936; and the winter quarter of 1941. She advised that on December 17, 1941 the degree of Ph.D. in economics was conferred on MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY, inasmuch as there was a notation in the file that she had changed her name from WADLEIGH to DAUGHERTY. She advised this record reflected MARION ROBERTS WADLEIGH was born June 18, 1905 at Waymouth, England and that she had received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of New Zealand in 1927 and that her home address was the same as that of her husband, listed above.

Inasmuch as in Mrs. DAUGHERTY's statement she has stated she left the University of Chicago in the spring of 1936 to rejoin her husband in Washington, D. C., Miss VEREMIS was requested to specifically ascertain the exact date that the winter quarter of 1936 ended and she advised the date indicated in the record was April 15, 1936.

Reference is made to the report of SA ROBERT J. WILSON dated January 27, 1949 at Chicago, Illinois, wherein a lead was set out to recontact confidential informant [redacted] and exhibit photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, DAVID CARPENTER, HAROLD WILSON, for identification purposes. b2 b7D

[redacted] advised SA HERBERT C. POHLMANN on January 31, 1949 that he did not recognize the photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN or DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, which were exhibited before him by SA POHLMANN.

Kisseloff-8084

Chicago File 65-3290

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Director with copies for New York, Boston, and Chicago, dated January 28, 1949 in which it was indicated that the above offices conduct inquiries to determine the whereabouts of THOMAS and ROBERTA FANSLER from 1937 to the present in view of the fact that ROBERTA FANSLER may have had possession of the FANSLER-HISS typewriter concerned in this investigation.

Special Employee R. W. NICKLESS advised that Hills Reports, Inc., a Chicago credit agency, did not contain information concerning a THOMAS FANSLER. Special Employee NICKLESS advised, however, that Hills Reports, Inc. reflected the National Safety Council did not reflect the name of THOMAS FANSLER previous to January 1, 1946 and that a D. B. ARMSTRONG had been director of the Homes Division during the period January 1, 1945 to January 1, 1946.

Confidential Informant T-1, who is in a position to know executive personnel at the National Safety Council, advised the writer on February 8, 1949 that THOMAS FANSLER has been employed as Director of the Homes and Research Divisions, National Safety Council, since 1945. Informant advised that Mr. NED DEARBORN was President and Executive Vice President, and Mr. R. L. FORNEY was Vice President of the National Safety Council. Informant further stated THOMAS FANSLER was about fourth in command at the National Safety Council and that he was considered to be very anti-social and unambitious during his employment there. Informant further advised she believed that THOMAS FANSLER, previous to coming into the National Safety Council, had been employed by a college or university in New York or vicinity for a number of years and that this university might possibly be Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, but she could not specifically state as to that.

It is to be noted that on a previous occasion the writer and SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON had attempted to interview THOMAS FANSLER in regard to any typewritten correspondence in his possession emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS at which time he was very hostile and uncooperative and in view of his animosity it was deemed inadvisable to contact anyone at the National Safety Council in regard to FANSLER's personal history and his whereabouts from 1937 to 1945.

ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK: Original signed statement of Mrs. MARION DAUGHERTY.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-8085

LEADS

Although various Divisions have conducted investigation as a result of leads set out by teletype, such leads as have been set out by the Chicago Division are being restated in this report for reason of clarity.

BALTIMORE DIVISION:

At Baltimore, Maryland, will interview JESSE SLINGLUFF, JR., attorney in the law firm of Marbury, Miller, and Evans, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, and obtain any typewritten correspondence in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS and interview SLINGLUFF regarding HISS' close associates and activities. (Chicago teletype to Bureau and Baltimore, January 31, 1949).

BOSTON DIVISION:

One copy of this report is being designated for information of the Boston Office pursuant to referenced Washington Field Office letter to the Director dated January 28, 1949 requesting inquiries to be made to determine the location of THOMAS and ROBERTA FANSLER from 1937 to the present and inasmuch as information in this report reflects on THOMAS FANSLER in regard to his activities during that period.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D. C., will consider the advisability of locating and interviewing JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, ABRAHAM FORTAS, and FRANK SHAY inasmuch as PERCY C. YOUNG indicated during interview with him that these persons were closely associated with HISS during their employment at AAA in Washington, D. C. (Chicago teletype to Director, Washington Field, and New York, February 7, 1949.)

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Chicago File 65-3290

INFORMANT PAGE

b7D

T-1 - [redacted] of the Farms Division, National Safety Council, who is a personal friend of the writer and who requested that her name be kept confidential.

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2829

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin New York File No. 65-3290

Made At	Date	Period	Made By
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	2/9/49	1/26, 1/28,31;2/1-4,7,8/49	ROBERT J. WILSON RJW:VLS

Title	Character
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis of Facts: ANTHONY MICHEL, attorney, former classmate of HISS at Harvard, furnished two typewritten letters from ALGER HISS dated in 1946 and 1947. MICHEL advised that HERBERT J. WALTER, Chicago, and a Mr. FEARON, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, being considered by EDWARD MC LEAN, HISS' attorney, as expert witnesses on handwritten and typewritten documents. Mrs. LOUISE WRIGHT, Director, Council on Foreign Relations, Chicago, furnished three typewritten letters from ALGER HISS, all 1947. Woodstock typewriters, Serial numbers 156063 and 171908, located and typewritten specimens forwarded to Laboratory with above secured letters. PHILIP HOWARD WEISS, former physicist at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, uncooperative and hostile, acquainted professionally with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at Aberdeen, no derogatory or background information furnished. Mrs. MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY, former wife of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, executed signed statement describing espionage activities of WADLEIGH. PERCY C. YOUNG, attorney, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Chicago, slightly acquainted with HISS during joint employment AAA, 9/33 to 10/36, describes HISS and associates at AAA as "parlor pink". No definite derogatory information furnished. By report FBI Laboratory advises specimens K427 through K433 not identified as being typed on same machine as questioned documents Q5 through Q69. Records,

Approved & Forwarded SAC

Copies
5 - Bureau (AMSD)
4 - New York (65-14920)(1 - SAAG THOMAS F. DONEGAN, NY)(AMSD,REG.MAIL)
2 - Baltimore (65-1642) (AMSD)
1 - Boston (Info.) (AMSD)
2 - Washington Field (74-94) (AMSD)
2 - Chicago

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University of Chicago, reflect HENRY WADLEIGH attended 6/29 to 7/30, born 4/2/04, Massachusetts, home reported as 8 Rue Duquay, Trouin, Paris, France. Records also reflect MARION ROBERTS WADLEIGH attended 6/29 to 8/30, 9/32 to 6/33, 1936, and 1941, Ph.D. degree in economics conferred 12/17/41, born 6/18/05, Waymouth, England. CGO-5609 failed to identify photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was. No credit record of THOMAS FANSLER at Chicago. T-1 advises THOMAS FANSLER employed by National Safety Council since 1945 as Director of Homes and Research Divisions and believes FANSLER previously employed at a college in New York previous to 1945.

- RUC -

REFERENCES:

Bureau File 74-1333.
Springfield teletype to Director, Chicago, and New York, 1/25/49.
Report of SA ROBERT J. WILSON dated 1/27/49 at Chicago, Illinois.
Washington Field Office letter to Director, 1/28/49.
Report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR dated 1/28/49 at Washington, D. C.
Baltimore teletype to Director, Chicago, and New York, 1/31/49.
Washington Field Office teletype to Chicago, 2/2/49.

Kisseloff-8089

Chicago File 65-3290

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Referenced Springfield teletype to the Director, Chicago, and New York, dated January 25, 1949 requested that ANTHONY MICHEL, attorney in law firm of Gardner, Carton, and Douglas, First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, a former classmate of ALGER HISS, be interviewed with reference to any typewritten letters in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS.

ANTHONY L. MICHEL, aka Tony Michel,
Attorney, Gardner, Carton, and Douglas,
33 South Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. MICHEL advised the writer on January 31, 1949 that he had been a classmate of ALGER HISS in the law school graduating class at Harvard in 1929. He advised that since 1929 he has had only infrequent contact with HISS in Washington, D. C. and that he had no information reflecting on any of HISS' alleged Communist or subversive activities. Mr. MICHEL stated that during the war he met HISS on several social occasions at the Metropolitan Club in Washington, and over a period of years he has maintained infrequent correspondence with him, mostly dealing with other graduates of the Harvard Law School. Mr. MICHEL stated he could think of only one person who has been closely associated with ALGER HISS over the period of fifteen years and that is JESSE SLINGLUFF, JR., an attorney with the law firm of Marbury, Miller, and Evans, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland. In this connection MICHEL stated SLINGLUFF had attended John Hopkins University in Baltimore with ALGER HISS and had also attended Harvard Law School with HISS, both being in the same graduating class. He stated that in his few conversations with HISS it was indicated to him that HISS has remained on fairly close terms with SLINGLUFF.

Mr. MICHEL advised that he had only two pieces of typewritten correspondence in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS and that he would voluntarily furnish these two letters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for whatever purpose deemed necessary by the Bureau. He stated these two letters were written to him by HISS in connection with the procurement of the services of a HERBERT J. WALTER, 100 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, as an expert witness for the defense in the trial of ALGER HISS. He stated he had been requested by EDWARD MC LEAN of the law firm of

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Debevois, Plimpton, and McLean, which firm is representing ALGER HISS, to secure WALTER's services and in this regard there was also mentioned the fact that MC LEAN planned on doing likewise with a Mr. FEARON of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

These two typewritten letters were secured from Mr. MICHEL and a receipt rendered for them and they were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on February 1, 1949.

Mr. MICHEL further advised that he believed ALGER HISS had also been in correspondence with a Mrs. LOUISE WRIGHT, Director, Council on Foreign Relations, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in regard to foreign relations while HISS was employed in the State Department. Mr. MICHEL stated he believed Mrs. WRIGHT had several letters in her possession and believed she would be cooperative in furnishing them to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. LOUISE WRIGHT, Director
Council on Foreign Relations
116 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

RE: ALGER HISS

Mrs. WRIGHT was interviewed by the writer on January 31, 1949 at which time she advised she believed she had received several letters from ALGER HISS in connection with foreign relations and these letters were written at the time he assumed the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace. Mrs. WRIGHT further advised, after a search of her files, that she had located three letters, all written during 1947, on the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, and all signed by ALGER HISS, which she stated she would voluntarily furnish these to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A receipt was rendered for these letters and they were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on February 1, 1949. Mrs. WRIGHT further stated that although she had been in correspondence with ALGER HISS on several occasions she had never personally met HISS nor was she acquainted with any of his associates.

The FANSLER-HISS Typewriter

The following investigation appearing under this caption was conducted by SA FRANCIS V. ELLIS, January 26 and 28, 1949 at Rockford, Illinois:

Kisseloff-8091

Chicago File 65-3290

Reference is made to the report of SA ROBERT J. WILSON dated January 27, 1949 at Chicago, Illinois, wherein a lead was set out for the Chicago Division to contact the firm of Goerlitz-Beckwell to attempt to determine the present location of Woodstock typewriters, serial numbers 156063 and 171908, which were sold by the Woodstock Typewriter Company to this firm on February 1, 1940.

The Rockford telephone directory reflected a Goerlitz-Becknell Company at 119-21 North Court Street, Rockford, Illinois.

R. H. SWEARIGEN, Manager
Goerlitz-Becknell Company
119-21 North Court Street
Rockford, Illinois

Mr. SWEARIGEN advised SA ELLIS, after a search of his records, that inventory cards reflected he had purchased Woodstock typewriters, serial numbers 156063 and 171908, from the Woodstock Typewriter Company, February 1, 1940. He further advised his sales records reflected he had sold Woodstock typewriter, serial number 171908, to a Mr. ORA GOUKER, Rockford, Illinois, April 4, 1940, and that he had sold Woodstock typewriter, serial number 156063, November 15, 1940 to "Caledonia H.S. for Brett". Mr. SWEARIGEN further stated Mr. BRETT was the principal of Caledonia High School at Caledonia, Illinois, at that time.

Mrs. ORA GOUKER
912 Furman Street
Rockford, Illinois

RE: WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, Serial No. 171908

Mrs. GOUKER advised SA ELLIS on January 26, 1949 that her husband had purchased instant typewriter from the Goerlitz-Becknell Company in 1940 and that she still has in her possession the original sale bill covering this purchase. She stated instant typewriter had remained in their home at all times since date of purchase. Typewritten specimens were secured from this typewriter and sent to the Chicago Division at Chicago, Illinois, for transmittal to the Laboratory.

Kisseloff-8092

Telephonic inquiry was made at Caledonia High School and it was learned at that time that the School District Board had disposed of seven old Woodstock typewriters during the summer of 1948. It was further learned HOWARD BRETT, formerly principal of Caledonia High School and presently principal of the High School at Chadwick, Illinois, had purchased one of these typewriters.

HOWARD BRETT, Principal
Chadwick High School
Chadwick, Illinois

RE: WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, Serial No. 156063

Mr. HOWARD BRETT was telephonically contacted on January 26, 1949 by SA ELLIS at the Chadwick High School, Chadwick, Illinois, in view of the fact that Chadwick is 75 miles distant from Rockford, Illinois, and driving was extremely hazardous due to inclement weather. Mr. BRETT advised at that time that he had purchased a used Woodstock typewriter from the Caledonia High School during the summer of 1948 and further advised, after examining instant typewriter, that it bore serial number 156063. Mr. BRETT was requested to take prescribed typewritten specimens from the typewriter and forward same to the FBI Resident Agency at Rockford, Illinois. Instant specimens were received on January 28, 1949 and forwarded to the Chicago Office for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory.

The above typewritten specimens secured from Mrs. ORA GOUKER and HOWARD BRETT by Agent ELLIS were transmitted to the Laboratory for comparison purposes on February 1, 1949.

Referenced Baltimore teletype dated January 31, 1949 requested that PHIL HOWARD WEISS be interviewed in accordance with instructions as set out in Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948 and Bureau teletype to Baltimore dated January 25, 1949.

A search of the Chicago indices reflected a PHIL HOWARD WEISS, with alias, Phil Robin, was the subject of a security investigation by the Chicago and Baltimore Divisions and that WEISS presently resides at 1203 South 16th Street, Maywood, Illinois, and is employed as an electrical engineer at the Helene Curtis Industries, Inc., 4401 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. It was further reflected that WEISS was discharged June 26, 1946 from his position at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds by the War Department under provisions of Public Law No. 808 in the interests of national defense.

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PHILIP HOWARD WEISS, with aliases,
Phil Howard Weiss, Phil Robin
Electrical Engineer
Helene Curtis Industries, Inc.
4401 West North Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Mr. WEISS was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN F. GLENVILLE and the writer on February 1, 1949 at which time he stated he had been employed as a physicist in the Ballistics Research Division, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, from June, 1942 to June, 1946 at which time, he stated, he was released from his position by the War Department based on what he termed unsubstantiated reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was a member of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted here that WEISS was not cooperative and appeared hostile and answered questions only in a vague and evasive manner. WEISS stated he was slightly acquainted with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO through professional and official contacts with RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds during his employment there but that he knew nothing concerning RENO's professional or personal background, official duties, associates, or activities. He further stated he was not acquainted with any other subjects in this case mentioned to him by name by the writer and Agent GLENVILLE other than RENO.

Photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and ALGER HISS were exhibited before WEISS at which time he stated that he did not know any of the individuals other than CHAMBERS and HISS, whose pictures, he stated, he recognized from recent news releases and newspaper photographs of these two persons.

Referenced report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C. requested the Chicago Office to interview Mrs. CARROLL DAUGHERTY, formerly MARION ROBERTS WADLEIGH, for a detailed account concerning her knowledge of the espionage activities of her former husband, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. It was further stated WADLEIGH had admitted that his first wife had been aware of his activities and that HAROLD WILSON (DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with alias David Carpenter) had visited in his home on several occasions and that she had met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on one occasion.

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Chicago File 65-3290

MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY
(Mrs. CARROLL R. DAUGHERTY),
formerly Mrs. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
3023 Park Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Mrs. DAUGHERTY was telephonically contacted by the writer on February 1, 1949 for an appointment for an interview. Mrs. DAUGHERTY, at this time, advised she was the former wife of HENRY JULIAN WASLEIGH and would consent to an interview the following morning providing her present husband, CARROLL R. DAUGHERTY, Assistant Professor of Economics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, would be permitted to be present. This request of Mrs. DAUGHERTY was granted.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY was interviewed in the presence of her husband by the writer and Special Agent PAUL B. FRANKFURT on February 2, 1949 at their home, 3023 Park Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Mrs. DAUGHERTY was apprised of the interest of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this case and she indicated her desire and willingness to completely cooperate in furnishing information concerning the espionage activities of her former husband, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY was interviewed at length and at the conclusion of the interview she indicated her willingness to execute a signed statement. Mrs. DAUGHERTY stated, however, that inasmuch as she and her husband were collaborating on a new economics textbook she would desire that the agents reconstruct a statement from notes they had taken during this interview and present that reconstructed statement to her the following morning for her approval at which time she would sign the statement.

A statement was reconstructed from the agents' notes and submitted to Mrs. DAUGHERTY the following morning at which time she made numerous changes and in general tended to negate positive statements made by her during the original interview. This revised statement was retyped in her presence and signed by Mrs. DAUGHERTY and is hereinafter set forth:

"Evanston, Illinois
February 3, 1949

"I, MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY, 3023 Park, Evanston, Illinois, make the following voluntary statement to ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B.

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FRANKFURT, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress of any kind have been used to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement and if I do, it may be used against me in a court of law. I have also been advised of my right to be represented by legal counsel.

"I was born June 18, 1905, in England and met HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH while we were in attendance at the London School of Economics, London, England. We were married in April, 1929, in London and several months thereafter we came to the United States, of which he was a citizen. I became a naturalized American citizen on June 7, 1932, before the District of Columbia Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

"I have always referred to my former husband as JULIAN rather than by his given name of HENRY and will hereafter refer to him as such in this statement.

"Shortly after the arrival of JULIAN and me in the United States, we went to Chicago, Illinois, where we both matriculated as graduate students at the University of Chicago during the fall semester of 1929. JULIAN continued there through the spring quarter of 1930, at which time he returned to Washington, D. C., where he obtained a position with the Federal Farm Board. I continued at the University of Chicago through the summer of 1930 at which time I also went to Washington, D. C. After arrival in Washington, D. C., we resided at 1907 K. Street, though I am not now sure of the street number.

"I think that about 1935 JULIAN transferred to the Trade Agreements Section, Department of State, and we separated in the fall of 1935, at which time I again came to the University of Chicago to resume graduate work on a fellowship. In the spring of 1936 I returned to JULIAN at Washington, D. C. and we resided for a time at Wedderburn near Dunloring, Virginia.

"Either just prior or immediately subsequent to my return to Washington, D. C. at this time, JULIAN told me that he felt that I ought to know that he had undertaken to abstract documents

from the files of the Trade Agreements Section of the State Department where he was employed and turn these documents over to an agent of the Communist International Organization for copying and photographing. I assumed from general conversations with JULIAN that this information would benefit Russia.

"Shortly thereafter ELEANOR NELSON, who had been married to PAUL PORTER, visited our home in the company of a professor at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. I believe we discussed the Marxist interpretation of history from a theoretical standpoint during this visit. I do not now recall this professor's name but I believe that he had a Ph.D. degree in philosophy. I think he was then about 30 years old (1936), 5' 9" tall, and of slender build. I do not think that he was involved with the Communist International; however, he impressed me as being either connected with the Communist Party in the U.S.A. or else being very sympathetic.

"Shortly after this, in the late spring of 1946, JULIAN told me that he had been introduced to a HAROLD WILSON and I think that he stated to me that Eleanor Nelson had introduced them. Through conversations with JULIAN, I inferred that HAROLD WILSON was an agent of the Communist International and he was the person to whom JULIAN was to give the documents he abstracted from the files of the State Department. HAROLD WILSON visited our home on various occasions but these visits were for social reasons only and they never discussed their espionage activities in front of me nor did JULIAN give WILSON any documents at these times. Through other conversations with JULIAN during 1936 - 1937, I believe that during this period JULIAN met WILSON outside our home and gave him documents for copying or photographing. I never knew the frequency of their contacts, the number or contents of the documents furnished, nor did I know when or where they met. I understood that HAROLD WILSON took care of copying the documents though I do not know if he was assisted by anyone else. I recall that HAROLD had once been an electrician or technician of some kind. I do not know where HAROLD WILSON resided, but I assume that he lived in Washington, D. C.

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"Sometime during 1936, I cannot now place the date exactly, JULIAN mentioned that he had met a person named 'CARL'. He gave me to understand that CARL was also an agent of the Communist International though I do not know just what he did. It appeared at that time that CARL may have been HAROLD WILSON'S superior though I cannot now recall specifically what gave me that impression. CARL may have substituted for HAROLD WILSON on several occasions or he may have supervised the activities of several agents of the Communist International though these are just suppositions on my part based on general conversations with JULIAN.

"JULIAN went to Turkey I think in early 1938 on official business on behalf of the Trade Agreements Section. I do not believe JULIAN furnished any documents or other information to WILSON subsequent to this trip. It was my impression that apparently the information he was furnishing was no longer useful or not sufficiently valuable, or for security reasons these activities stopped.

"Sometime shortly after JULIAN returned from Turkey in the spring of 1938, he told me that CARL had arranged a recent meeting with him. I gathered from JULIAN that CARL was no longer connected with the Communist International and wanted to borrow some money from JULIAN, the exact amount I never knew. I know that during this period JULIAN was very worried, and it is my impression that CARL had implied that if JULIAN did not lend him the money that CARL might expose his espionage activities on behalf of the Communist International. I do not know if JULIAN ever lent CARL the money or not but I do not believe that he did.

"I believe that ELEANOR NELSON was the person who put JULIAN in touch with HAROLD WILSON. I assumed that ELEANOR was a member of the Communist Party, inasmuch as ELEANOR was associated with HAROLD WILSON. JULIAN may have once mentioned that ELEANOR was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. I do not think that JULIAN was ever a member of the Communist Party though he was sympathetic towards the ideals of Communism. He had many deep-seated convictions and believed the Soviet system was a great humanitarian movement. JULIAN was at that time a

great admirer of the Soviet people and government and was strongly anti-Fascist. I believe that ELEANOR NELSON was acquainted with HAROLD WILSON and I may have seen them together.

"I was never aware of any other persons being connected with JULIAN's espionage activities, other than those I have already mentioned. I have been questioned concerning the identity of a person with one arm of JULIAN'S acquaintance, and I think I recall hearing JULIAN mention such a person in connection with his Communist activities though I cannot now recall the exact circumstances.

"The above mentioned convictions of JULIAN were in my opinion the motive for his activities and I base this on a general understanding of his character and beliefs. JULIAN also espoused the underdog and worried over the Spanish Civil War. JULIAN never received, to my knowledge, any recompense for his activities other than a new Turkish rug, about a 9 x 12 size, which he received from HAROLD WILSON sometime during 1936 or 1937 and which I do not think was very valuable.

"I have had exhibited before me a photograph of a DAVID ZIMMERMAN and the person pictured therein may have been the person I knew as HAROLD WILSON. (I cannot positively identify these two as being identical because the photograph does not graphically illustrate the dominant features I recall concerning WILSON. WILSON was about 5' 7" tall, slender build, long angular face, sallow, dark complexion with dark hair. I believe that I could recognize WILSON if I saw him again. On most occasions WILSON had a dark moustache but on later occasions had no moustache. The person pictured in this photograph seems to have a shorter, fuller face than WILSON. I do not recall ever having heard the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN or DAVID CARPENTER.)

"I heard JULIAN mentioned a man called CARL. When I saw in the newspapers the statement that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been known as CARL, I assumed the CARL I had heard JULIAN speak of was WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I have the impression that I once met in the evening in a park in Washington with JULIAN, a man

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whom I think may have been CARL. This recollection is vague. The man I think I saw was heavy set and rather fat, and as I recall, was not unlike pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that I have seen in the newspapers.

"I have had also a photograph exhibited before me which I recognize to be ALGER HISS from pictures appearing in newspapers but I have never met ALGER HISS that I recall nor do I know of anything that connects him with JULIAN or CARL.

"I wish to state that when JULIAN first told me of his espionage activities I accepted them but did not agree or participate with or in these activities. JULIAN was in the habit of bringing home documents and papers in a briefcase while employed in the Trade Agreements Section. I have never examined the contents of his briefcase and have assumed that the contents were in connection with his work which he wished to perform at home. I do not specifically know whether JULIAN brought documents home in this briefcase for transmission to HAROLD WILSON. I have never questioned JULIAN nor has he advised me of the mechanics used to transmit documents to WILSON and the return of them to the State Department files.

"I divorced JULIAN in June, 1940, at Reno, Nevada, and know nothing of his activities since that time.

"I recall on one occasion that I accompanied JULIAN to Baltimore, at which time we met HAROLD WILSON in a drugstore there. I do not recall the purpose of this trip nor the method of our travel. However, I am sure that our meeting with HAROLD WILSON was not accidental. I do not recall any further details of this meeting.

"I have read the the four typewritten pages of this statement and signed each and they are true to the best of my knowledge.

"Marion Roberts Daugherty

"Witness: Robert J. Wilson, Special Agent, FBI.
"Witness: Paul B. Frankfurt, Special Agent, FBI."

The original signed statement of Mrs. DAUGHERTY is being forwarded to the New York Division as an enclosure with this report.

It is to be noted that during the original interview with Mrs. DAUGHERTY that upon examining the photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, that she stated ZIMMERMAN's photographs bore a striking resemblance to the person she knew during the 1936 - 1938 period as HAROLD WILSON and who had visited their home on various occasions. However, the day following this original interview Mrs. DAUGHERTY repudiated this statement and in her signed statement states instead that ZIMMERMAN may be identical with WILSON but that on the basis of the photographs of ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, she could not state definitely that ZIMMERMAN and WILSON were identical.

It is to be further noted that during the original interview Mrs. DAUGHERTY was positive concerning her one meeting with a person known to her as CARL but on the occasion of the second interview and signing of her statement she stated she was not sure she had ever met this CARL and indicated such in her statement.

It should also be noted that on many occasions where Mrs. DAUGHERTY had made positive statements as to what her husband had informed her of, she, upon reinterview at the time she signed instant statement, revised many of her previous positive assertions to such length as "I believe", or "I inferred", or "He may have told me".

The signed statement originally reconstructed from agents' notes is being retained in the 1A exhibit of this file with the various changes enumerated thereon as well as the agents' original notes taken during the interview.

It is to be further noted that Mrs. DAUGHERTY refused to be specific concerning the activities of her former husband since these activities occurred approximately twelve years ago and that she based her refusal on the fact that she could not remember WADLEIGH's specific statements or activities during this period.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY further advised her daughter, JEAN WADLEIGH DAUGHERTY, visited her at her home in Evanston, Illinois, during the Christmas vacation of 1948 at which time JEAN had stated to her that she had just visited with her father at Washington, D. C. and that her father

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had told her he had decided that it was best to reveal his activities to proper authorities and confess his participation in the taking of secret government files and turning them over to unauthorized persons. Mrs. DAUGHERTY stated JEAN is presently in school at Andover, Mass.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY further stated, but declined to enter this information in her signed statement, that she never would have violated her marriage vows to WADLEIGH by disclosing her former husband's espionage activities unless he had so disclosed them first. She stated it would have been a shocking violation of these vows but that since Mr. WADLEIGH had made public disclosure and admissions concerning these activities she had decided that she would voluntarily furnish any information concerning those activities.

Referenced Washington Field Office teletype dated February 2, 1949 requested that PERCY C. YOUNG, Penal Division, Internal Revenue Department, Chicago, Illinois, former Assistant Attorney in the Department of Agriculture during the period ALGER HISS was also employed there, be interviewed concerning HISS' activities and associates during this joint period of employment.

PERCY C. YOUNG, Attorney
Penal Division
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Room 620, 105 West Monroe
Chicago, Illinois

RE: ALGER HISS

Mr. YOUNG advised the writer on February 4, 1949 that he had been employed by the AAA, Department of Agriculture, from September, 1933 until approximately October, 1936 at Washington, D. C. as an attorney. He stated that during this period of employment he had had many occasions to be officially connected with ALGER HISS who was one of the top three officials of the AAA in Washington, D. C. He stated HISS was very closely associated with JOHN ABT who was an attorney in the AAA at that time and subsequently an attorney for the Department of Justice and on the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party; with ROBERT S. MC CONNOUGHY, who was also an attorney in the AAA at that time and a graduate of Dartmouth College; with NATHAN WITT, an attorney with the AAA and subsequently with the War Labor Board at Washington, D. C. and on the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party;

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with LEE PRESSMAN, whom, he believed, is presently practicing law in New York City; with JEROME FRANK, who is presently a judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, which covers New York and Connecticut; with ABRAHAM FORTAS, former Under-Secretary of the Interior; and FRANK SHAY, former Regional Director of AAA and former Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.

Mr. YOUNG stated HISS and his above associates were best described by him as being "parlor pink". Mr. YOUNG stated he meant by this expression that this group was the typical group of young attorneys that descended upon Washington in a New Deal era and who were extremely liberal and radical in their political thought and who were very favorable toward the Soviet Union. Mr. YOUNG stated, however, that he had no positive information or evidence reflecting upon any Communistic activities on any one of these persons named, including HISS, but that is just his general opinion of these people.

He further stated HISS had never discussed with him his political philosophies nor had he ever indicated to him any Communistic affiliations or activities but that he bases his conclusions on the results of many and varied conversations with some or all of the above mentioned people who were closely associated with ALGER HISS during this period. Mr. YOUNG stated that subsequent to October, 1936 he had seldom had any occasion to talk to HISS and believed he only talked to him once since 1936, that being when YOUNG was employed by the Treasury Department and he consulted with HISS concerning a tax problem in approximately 1939.

The above information was communicated to the Bureau, Washington Field, and New York by teletype dated February 7, 1949

TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS
SUBMITTED TO FBI LABORATORY

By letter dated February 4, 1949 the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. advised that it had concluded upon examination that the typewritten specimens submitted as evidence by the Chicago Division designated as K427 through K433 were not prepared on the same machine as that used to prepare specimens Q5 and Q6 through Q69 in instant case.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION

Miss BESS VEREMIS, Office of Registration, University of Chicago, advised the writer on February 7, 1949 that official records in her possession reflected HENRY WADLEIGH had matriculated at the University of Chicago in June, 1929 and continued until July, 1930, and that he had reregistered in September, 1932 but shortly thereafter withdrew that registration. She advised the records reflected his home as 8 Rue Duquay, Trouin, Paris, France, and that he was born April 2, 1904 in Massachusetts, town or city not indicated.

Miss VEREMIS further advised the records reflected MARION ROBERTS WADLEIGH had attended the University of Chicago as a graduate student in the Economics Division from June, 1929 to August, 1930; September, 1932 to June, 1933; the winter quarter of 1936; and the winter quarter of 1941. She advised that on December 17, 1941 the degree of Ph.D. in economics was conferred on MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY, inasmuch as there was a notation in the file that she had changed her name from WADLEIGH to DAUGHERTY. She advised this record reflected MARION ROBERTS WADLEIGH was born June 18, 1905 at Waymouth, England and that she had received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of New Zealand in 1927 and that her home address was the same as that of her husband, listed above.

Inasmuch as in Mrs. DAUGHERTY's statement she has stated she left the University of Chicago in the spring of 1936 to rejoin her husband in Washington, D. C., Miss VEREMIS was requested to specifically ascertain the exact date that the winter quarter of 1936 ended and she advised the date indicated in the record was April 15, 1936.

Reference is made to the report of SA ROBERT J. WILSON dated January 27, 1949 at Chicago, Illinois, wherein a lead was set out to recontact confidential informant [redacted] and exhibit photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, DAVID CARPENTER, HAROLD WILSON, for identification purposes. b2 b7D

[redacted] advised SA HERBERT C. POHLMANN on January 31, 1949 that he did not recognize the photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN or DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, which were exhibited before him by SA POHLMANN.

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Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Director with copies for New York, Boston, and Chicago, dated January 28, 1949 in which it was indicated that the above offices conduct inquiries to determine the whereabouts of THOMAS and ROBERTA FANSLER from 1937 to the present in view of the fact that ROBERTA FANSLER may have had possession of the FANSLER-HISS typewriter concerned in this investigation.

Special Employee R. W. NICKLESS advised that Hills Reports, Inc., a Chicago credit agency, did not contain information concerning a THOMAS FANSLER. Special Employee NICKLESS advised, however, that Hills Reports, Inc. reflected the National Safety Council did not reflect the name of THOMAS FANSLER previous to January 1, 1946 and that a D. B. ARMSTRONG had been director of the Homes Division during the period January 1, 1945 to January 1, 1946.

Confidential Informant T-1, who is in a position to know executive personnel at the National Safety Council, advised the writer on February 8, 1949 that THOMAS FANSLER has been employed as Director of the Homes and Research Divisions, National Safety Council, since 1945. Informant advised that Mr. NED DEARBORN was President and Executive Vice President, and Mr. R. L. FORNEY was Vice President of the National Safety Council. Informant further stated THOMAS FANSLER was about fourth in command at the National Safety Council and that he was considered to be very anti-social and unambitious during his employment there. Informant further advised she believed that THOMAS FANSLER, previous to coming into the National Safety Council, had been employed by a college or university in New York or vicinity for a number of years and that this university might possibly be Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, but she could not specifically state as to that.

It is to be noted that on a previous occasion the writer and SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON had attempted to interview THOMAS FANSLER in regard to any typewritten correspondence in his possession emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS at which time he was very hostile and uncooperative and in view of his animosity it was deemed inadvisable to contact anyone at the National Safety Council in regard to FANSLER's personal history and his whereabouts from 1937 to 1945.

ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK: Original signed statement of Mrs. MARION DAUGHERTY.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-8105

LEADS

Although various Divisions have conducted investigation as a result of leads set out by teletype, such leads as have been set out by the Chicago Division are being restated in this report for reason of clarity.

BALTIMORE DIVISION:

At Baltimore, Maryland, will interview JESSE SLINGLUFF, JR., attorney in the law firm of Marbury, Miller, and Evans, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, and obtain any typewritten correspondence in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS and interview SLINGLUFF regarding HISS' close associates and activities. (Chicago teletype to Bureau and Baltimore, January 31, 1949).

BOSTON DIVISION:

One copy of this report is being designated for information of the Boston Office pursuant to referenced Washington Field Office letter to the Director dated January 28, 1949 requesting inquiries to be made to determine the location of THOMAS and ROBERTA FANSLER from 1937 to the present and inasmuch as information in this report reflects on THOMAS FANSLER in regard to his activities during that period.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D. C., will consider the advisability of locating and interviewing JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, ABRAHAM FORTAS, and FRANK SHAY inasmuch as PERCY C. YOUNG indicated during interview with him that these persons were closely associated with HISS during their employment at AAA in Washington, D. C. (Chicago teletype to Director, Washington Field, and New York, February 7, 1949.)

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-8106

Chicago File 65-3290

INFORMANT PAGE

b7D

T-1 - [redacted] of the Farms Division, National Safety Council, who is a personal friend of the writer and who requested that her name be kept confidential.

Kisseloff-8107

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-14-49	1/25,27,28,31; 2/1-4,7,8/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF SMG DMH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANCIS W. DARNER, ABE FORTAS, SAUL R. GAMER, FRANCIS GOERTNER, LEON H. KEYSERLING, JAMES K. KNUDSON, CALVIN J. NICHOLS, RAWLINGS RAGLAND, HILDA DRESHNICOF SHEA, SIGMUND TIMBERG, THOMAS M. WOODWARD, co-employees of ALGER HISS at Agriculture Department and Nye Committee, interviewed. HARRY C. COOK, Agriculture Attorney, states he received $1,000 raise to place friend of ALGER HISS in Agriculture job. LINTON M. COLLINS, THOMAS E. HARRIS, ARTHUR L. JACOBS, STANLEY REED, co-employees of ALGER HISS at Justice Department, interviewed. HENRY ABBOTT, HERBERT ABRAHAM, FRANK E. DUVALL, JOSEPH C. GREW, WARREN KELCHNER, WALTER KOTSCHNIG, DAVID POPPER, G. HOWLAND SHAW, DAVID W. WAINHOUSE, MRS. LOUISE WHITE, EDWIN C. WILSON, co-employees of ALGER HISS at State Department, interviewed. No information of HISS' association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or of Communist or espionage activities developed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-87 BY SP2 MAC/TCB
266,586

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated December 13, 1948.
Report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 FLJ

RE: ALGER HISS

Referenced letter instructed that persons associated with ALGER HISS during the time of his employment in the Government of the United States

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-2830

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(1) - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Asst. to Attorney General, NYC.
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EX-231

APR 18 1949

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be interviewed along the line heretofore followed in this investigation.

This report reflects the result of interviews with individuals who were employees of the Departments of Agriculture, Justice, and State at the time that ALGER HISS was associated with these department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, A.A.A.,
AND NYE COMMITTEE

On January 27, 1949, Mr. FRANCIS W. DARNER, with offices in the Woodward Building, 15th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE that he was with the Department of Agriculture from 1933 until 1941.

At the time that ALGER HISS was with the Department of Agriculture, DARNER was a Junior Administrative Assistant while Mr. HISS had a rather important position there. He stated that because of this, he had no social contact with Mr. HISS and only saw him on several occasions in connection with legal matters then under consideration by the Justice Department. He stated that he could not recall ever having been at a party or other social gathering where HISS was in attendance. He has received no communications from HISS, has not seen HISS since the latter left the Department of Agriculture, and was unable to identify any of the individuals associated with HISS in this investigation. He stated that he was shocked when he learned of the allegations made against HISS since he thought HISS to be a fine Government worker and a loyal American.

Mr. ABE FORTAS was interviewed in his office at the Ring Building, Washington, D. C., on February 4, 1949, by Special Agents CARL N. DETEMPLE and PAUL J. TIERNEY.

Mr. FORTAS advised that he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS in 1933 when they both worked in the Agriculture Department. He further advised that although they were employed in different "areas", HISS' work being concerning with the drafting of legislation regarding the Agricultural Adjustment Act, they were in contact with each other considerably.

Mr. FORTAS stated that he considered HISS to be one of the "finest, most decent persons" he had ever known. He added that he was "unutterably" shocked when he first heard the allegations made against HISS by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. FORTAS also described ALGER HISS as "sympathetic, decent, very kind, and extremely able". He stated that although he (FORTAS) may have been "politically unsophisticated" at that time, in that communism was "merely a word" to him and he was not particularly looking for it, he would regard HISS in terms of "loyalty, decency, and character", as tops.

Mr. FORTAS advised that subsequent to HISS' employment with Agriculture, he has seen him on two occasions; once, at the San Francisco Conference, and secondly, at the First General Assembly of the U. N. at London, England. At San Francisco, according to Mr. FORTAS, he discussed with HISS matters relating to trusteeships and at no time during the course of these discussions does he recall HISS "taking the Russian side". Mr. FORTAS added that during the course of their trip to London, HISS' attitude in this connection remained the same. Mr. FORTAS stated that he had considered ALGER HISS to be loyal and devoted to his country.

Mr. FORTAS advised that he saw very little of HISS socially; that he was in the P Street home of HISS on one occasion; and that he did not recall seeing a typewriter in the HISS home.

SAUL R. GAMER, Attorney, Room 3632, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE on January 31, 1949. GAMER related that he was employed at the Department of Agriculture around the same time that ALGER HISS was there. GAMER was hired by JEROME FRANK and assigned to the Opinion Section of the A.A.A., which was headed by FRANK SHEA. Since ALGER HISS was in another section of the A.A.A., GAMER had no contact with HISS at all. GAMER's work was handled through channels to FRANK SHEA, who, when necessary, would route the work to HISS. GAMER never met any of HISS' friends, has never communicated with or received any communication from ALGER HISS, and did not believe that HISS would know him if he saw him. He was unable to identify any of the other individuals involved in this case.

Mr. FRANCIS GOERTNER, General Counsel, U. S. Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER on January 27, 1949.

Mr. GOERTNER stated that he first commenced employment with A.A.A. as a volunteer employee in March, 1933. At that time, he was assigned to the General Counsel, JEROME FRANK, as a Special Assistant to the General Counsel. Mr. GOERTNER advised that he remained employed in this capacity by A.A.A. for approximately one year until March, 1934. He stated that during this period, he had made the acquaintance of ALGER HISS but that his contacts with him, which were only of an employment nature, were very infrequent. He stated that HISS was not at that time on the same employment level as GOERTNER and for this reason, he had no occasion to be in frequent association with Mr. HISS.

Mr. GOERTNER advised that he had never suspected HISS of engaging in activities detrimental to the U. S. Government. He advised that he had never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other friends of HISS who were not employed by A.A.A. He stated that he last saw HISS in

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March, 1934, and that he has never corresponded with him. GOERTNER advised that he had no information whatsoever as to ALGER HISS' disclosing confidential or restricted data to unauthorized persons.

LEON HIRSCH KEYSERLING, Vice Chairman, Council of Economic Affairs, Executive Office of the President, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN, on February 2, 1949, and furnished the following information:

KEYSERLING was offered employment on the legal staff setting up the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in March or April of 1935. He went to work on the legal staff in May 1935 and was there for only two weeks at which time he took a position as secretary to Senator WAGNER. He met ALGER HISS, who was also employed on the staff, but this mutual employment was for a period of approximately two weeks only. Prior to this employment, KEYSERLING had not known HISS. They had both attended Harvard Law School but HISS was two years ahead of KEYSERLING and they did not know each other there.

Subsequent to leaving the legal staff of the AAA, KEYSERLING had no contact with ALGER HISS other than possibly meeting him on the street several times. After ALGER HISS went into the State Department, KEYSERLING said he lost track of HISS completely. The last time KEYSERLING had seen HISS was in Des Moines, Iowa, February 15, 1947, at a dinner of the National Farm Institute where KEYSERLING made a speech. He had a few words with HISS at the time and recalls asking HISS if the Carnegie Institute ever considered sponsoring education in the field of economics. HISS at the time advised him that it did not but that there was a new foundation in New York which might be interested and he would make inquiries.

As a result of this conversation, KEYSERLING received correspondence from a ROBERT BLUM, Secretary of the Greenwood Foundation, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 90, New York, dated March 3, 1947. In this letter, BLUM advised KEYSERLING that he, BLUM, "would appreciate knowing more about the problem". KEYSERLING stated he did not know ROBERT BLUM and had not known of the Greenwood Foundation prior to receiving this correspondence from BLUM.

KEYSERLING stated he did not know HISS' close associates and only for the time that they were associated at AAA would he even move slightly in the same social circle. KEYSERLING has never received any correspondence directly from HISS but only the indirect inquiry from BLUM which was instigated by HISS. KEYSERLING advised that he had no knowledge of anything which would point towards disloyalty on the part of ALGER HISS or on that of any office associates.

KEYSERLING was shown photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but was unable to identify them.

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JAMES K. KNUDSON, Attorney in the Department of Agriculture, advised Special Agents THOMAS C. RAINE and ROBERT E. LENIHAN that he was in the Agriculture Department during the time that ALGER HISS was there. He stated that he was an Assistant Chief Hearing Clerk and was subsequently promoted to Chief Hearing Officer. He volunteered that he did not like the "whole crowd" and did not like their motives and actions. When he was asked to clarify what he meant by this statement, he stated that they were attempting to place the farmers and distributors of agricultural products under socialistic control by which he meant state control of citizens rather than control of the state by citizens. Specifically, he stated that this occurred under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration when the "crowd" were concerned with putting into effect marketing agreements, particularly of milk. He volunteered further that the "whole crowd cut their teeth" at the Department of Agriculture and referred to the subsequent actions of individuals like NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN, whose actions seemed to Mr. KNUDSON to reflect their socialistic tendencies. He stated, however, that ALGER HISS was different and a likable sort of fellow and that while he probably would not have been surprised at any allegations concerning the other individuals, he was surprised with reference to the present allegation against HISS. He has never received a communication from HISS, did not recall ever meeting any friends of HISS, except those individuals working with him in the Agriculture Department, had never had occasion to mix socially with HISS, and has seen him only once casually since HISS left the Department.

CALVIN J. NICHOLS, Executive Officer, Office of United Nations Affairs, Department of State, Room 2205, New State Building, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on January 31, 1949, that he had served as an investigator on the staff of the Nye Committee that was investigating the munitions industry from about June of 1934 to about February of 1936, both in Washington, D. C., and at various cities throughout the East. He believes that ALGER HISS served on the Nye Committee as a legislative counsel. NICHOLS believed that he first met ALGER HISS in connection with the work of the Committee in the fall of 1934 and that their work brought them together a great deal until about the first part of 1935. He had a hazy recollection that HISS was on loan to the Committee from the Department of Agriculture and that he maintained his office at the Department of Agriculture.

He believed that HISS was not assigned any steady clerical help but that various clerks and stenographers that were employed by the Committee or who were on loan to the Committee were used by HISS as the need arose for their services. He believed that HISS first served the Committee in the investigation of the aircraft industry and that HISS obtained some publicity at this time as HISS was conducting the interviews of the witnesses appearing

at these hearings. He had the impression that subsequently HISS served on the Dupont investigation. NICHOLS indicated that he has a strong impression that HISS returned to the Department of Agriculture in the early part of 1935 but that he was again borrowed by the Committee in the fall of 1935 or the early part of 1936. NICHOLS reported that during this period his only contact with HISS was on a professional basis. The only persons that he knew to be associates of HISS during this period were fellow staff members who were assigned to the Committee.

NICHOLS advised that the Committee handled classified material and that he knew of no instances where ALGER HISS permitted unauthorized individuals to examine classified information. Likewise, he does not know of ALGER HISS' giving classified information and material to unauthorized individuals.

NICHOLS examined the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He did not identify the photograph of Mrs. CHAMBERS. Regarding the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that were taken in 1936, he stated that there was something familiar about this individual. He stated that if the individual in the photograph was the person that seemed familiar to him, that the person, when he knew him, was not as full in the face as the photograph indicates. There is nothing in his mind that was outstanding regarding this individual and he cannot recall any incidents that would cause him to believe that he has seen this individual previously. However, he emphasized that although he cannot positively identify this individual from the photograph, that it does strike a familiar note and some how he associated this person with the press personnel that were coverings the Nye Committee hearings.

It should be noted that Mr. NICHOLS did not identify the large full face photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that was taken during 1931.

NICHOLS added that from about February of 1936 through 1942, he was not in Washington, D. C., but was living in the West. After leaving the Nye Committee, NICHOLS had no contact with HISS until after NICHOLS completed his military service. He also stated that he never corresponded with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. In the fall of 1945 he was appointed as Executive Officer to ALGER HISS. At that time he filled the position that he is currently filling in the Department of State, and he served as HISS' administrative officer until HISS left the Department of State in 1947. He advised that it was a pleasure for him to serve with HISS during this period as he found HISS to be very intellectual, capable, an outstanding public servant, a man of the highest integrity and character and a most loyal American. As executive officer for HISS he also served as HISS' security officer and as such was responsible to

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guarantee that HISS and all other personnel in the section observed the Department of State security regulations. He recalls that HISS was most careful about all security regulations and always observed them. He never knew of HISS' revealing the contents of classified documents to unauthorized individuals and firmly believes that HISS never gave classified documents to unauthorized individuals during the time he served as executive officer for HISS from the Fall of 1945 through January 1947.

He stated his contacts with HISS were almost entirely on a professional basis. On several occasions he took messages to HISS at HISS' home. He recalls that on one occasion, he was invited to dinner at the HISS home. At that time he had no impression of a typewriter in the HISS home. He stated that HISS did not mingle his professional contacts with his social acquaintances. He again emphasized that he has never corresponded with ALGER HISS.

RAWLINGS RAGLAND, Attorney, Atomic Energy Commission, Room 356, 1901 Constitution Avenue, N. W., was interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on February 1, 1949. He advised that during the years 1933 to 1935, he was employed as an attorney by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. During this period he served in the Brief and Opinions Section. He advised that he had just graduated from law school and that this was his first employment as an attorney for the Federal Government.

ALGER HISS was one of the Assistant General Counsels for the A.A.A., and he interviewed RAGLAND in regards to RAGLAND's obtaining a position with the A.A.A. RAGLAND advised that he rarely had any professional contact with ALGER HISS; however, occasionally RAGLAND participated in preparing opinions that were requested by HISS, and on these occasions he sometimes discussed the results of these opinions with HISS. RAGLAND only contacted HISS on a professional basis. He had no social contact with HISS except for staff luncheons that were arranged for the legal personnel in A.A.A. He has never corresponded with ALGER HISS. He advised that he was not in a position to furnish the names of individuals who were close to HISS as he had no social contact with HISS, and he was on a professional level that was far below that of HISS at that time. He was unable to identify the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

RAGLAND reported to his knowledge there was no classified material or information being handled by A.A.A. during the years 1933 to 1935. He emphasized that he was not close to HISS and that his friends were not in the same circle as ALGER HISS; however, he never heard anything that would reflect unfavorably upon ALGER HISS during the period he was employed at A.A.A.

On February 8, 1949, MRS. HILDA DRESNICOP SHEA, the wife of FRANCIS M. SHEA, advised Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN, that she was presently employed in the Legal Division of the Federal Communications Commission. She was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from March 1934 to July 1935, during which time she had a speaking acquaintance with ALGER HISS but was not too close to him because they were not "on the same level".

Mrs. SHEA advised that she had noticed that LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, and NATHAN WITT were very close associates while working for the A.A.A. but she did not consider ALGER HISS to be too closely tied with this group while he was at the A.A.A. She noted that this was merely her personal observation and was confined to working hours as she did not see any of these individuals socially. During her stay there, she did not see HISS deliver any information or documents into unauthorized hands.

Mrs. SHEA reported that she and her husband lived at 2723 N Street, N. W., at the time that the HISSES lived on Volta Place, N. W., and that on one or two occasions, she and her husband visited the HISS home for tea. During these visits she saw nothing that would lead her to believe that the HISSES were engaged in any subversive activities. She last saw ALGER HISS at a Foreign Policy Association meeting in 1939 but had no conversation with him at that time. Neither she nor her husband have had correspondence with the HISSES.

On February 2, 1949, Special Agents THOMAS C. RAINE and EDWARD F. HUMMER interviewed SIGMUND TIMBERG, Room 3311, Justice Building, Washington, D. C. TIMBERG advised that he was with the Department of Agriculture from the Fall of 1933 until 1938. His contacts with ALGER HISS during the period that HISS was in the Agriculture Department were purely of a professional nature. At that time and continuing until the present day, he had never observed anything which would indicate to him that HISS is guilty of any of the allegations which have been leveled against him. TIMBERG could not recall seeing much of HISS from 1935 until 1941. Subsequent to TIMBERG's marriage in 1940, he and his wife began visiting socially and made the acquaintance of Mrs. HISS. He stated that the two families had visited back and forth on two or three occasions during the period from 1940 until some time after the end of the war. He stated that he had never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that he was not familiar with any of the names of the individuals mentioned in this investigation and did not recall ever meeting any of them. In conclusion, he stated that he did not believe in any degree that HISS is guilty of any of the allegations made against him. On the occasions when he has been with HISS, HISS never said anything which would indicate that he was following a "line" or was sympathetic to the Marxist Philosophy.

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WFO 74-94

Mr. THOMAS MULLEN WOODWARD, Attorney at Law, 817 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., furnished the following information on January 31, 1949, to Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN.

WOODWARD was employed on the General Council Staff, AAA, May 1933 to September 1933. To the best of his recollection, ALGER HISS was also on the General Council Staff during this period. WOODWARD recalls he was in contact with HISS through their mutual employment some three or four times a week. WOODWARD got to know HISS and liked him. He described HISS as a quiet, serious, and conservative person, perhaps lacking in a keen sense of humor.

Since the recent unfavorable publicity directed toward HISS, WOODWARD has thought back over the period of his association with HISS in an effort to recollect any expression or action on the part of HISS which could be construed as a manifestation of radical ideologies or disloyalty to the United States. He advised that he could recall nothing unfavorable along these lines.

NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN, who were also with the A.A.A. concurrently with WOODWARD were described as unpopular men who were considered to be "wild-eyed radicals". HISS was no more closely associated with WITT and PRESSMAN than he was with any other attorney at the A.A.A. WOODWARD was unable to recall any unfavorable associates of HISS.

WOODWARD stated he was not acquainted socially with the HISS family. WOODWARD has received no correspondence of any sort from ALGER HISS or anyone in the HISS family.

Subsequent to WOODWARD's employment with the A.A.A., he occasionally saw ALGER HISS on the street and he stopped momentarily to speak with him, but other than these intermittent and brief meetings, he has had no other contact with HISS.

WOODWARD did not recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for the years 1931 and 1936 and could not identify a photograph of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken in the middle 1930's.

WOODWARD could furnish no information concerning any possible association between HISS and CHAMBERS, and stated that he had no information which would link ALGER HISS with the Communist Party in any way.

HARRY C. COOK, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, advised Special Agents THOMAS C. RAINE and ROBERT E. LENIHAN on January 31, 1949, that he was in the Department of Agriculture during the time that ALGER HISS was employed there and that on several occasions he had talked to HISS pertaining to matters then being handled by the Department but had never had

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occasion to mix socially with HISS or his friends. He stated that LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, ALGER HISS, and others were a group apart from the other people in the Agriculture Department and constituted what he described as a "closed corporation".

Mr. COOK related the following story:

On October 20, 1933, ALGER HISS approached COOK and asked COOK to get a friend of HISS a job in the Department of Agriculture. In this connection, COOK stated that he, COOK, had considerable political pull. The proposition was that HISS would see to it that COOK would receive a $1,000 raise if the friend got the job. COOK stated that he had a P-2 or P-3 position at the time and because of his political pull was in a position to render such a service. According to COOK, the matter worked out all right and he received his $1,000 raise. HISS' friend, ROBERT K. McCONNAGHEY began his employment with the Department of Agriculture. COOK related that subsequently McCONNAGHEY's brother-in-law, EDWARD M. SHULMAN was brought into the Department as Assistant Solicitor. COOK stated that this was his only personal contact with HISS with the possible exception of several contacts in connection with COOK's work as a Hearing Officer under the AAA. He could recall nothing which indicated that HISS favored a philosophy of Communism or other radical theory but stated, however, that the group had the attitude "To Hell with the Constitution" with respect to their policies in carrying out the regulations under the AAA.

With further respect to this group, COOK recalled that the then Senator JAMES F. BYRNES had a sister, Mrs. FULLER, employed at the Agriculture Department. WALLACE JONES, who is presently employed at the Agriculture Department, was at that time in charge of distributing material to various files sections of the Filing Room. JONES ran across some semi-official letters written by individuals in the aforementioned group, which letters, according to COOK, indicated that the writers were attempting to stir up strife and disorder among the migratory workers in California. According to COOK, the matter was considered so serious that Mrs. FULLER told JONES to "sit tight" and watch for other communications. Subsequently, these communications were taken by Mrs. FULLER to Senator BYRNES, who went to see Agriculture Secretary HENRY A. WALLACE and protested. Mrs. FULLER is deceased.

COOK subsequently contacted Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE on February 1, 1949, and stated that he had learned from WALLACE JONES that the aforementioned files were available at the Department of Agriculture. COOK stated that he was told by JONES that at the time of the dismissal of LEE PRESSMAN,

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JOHN ABT, and others, JONES got a written order from SETH THOMAS to confiscate the files in JEROME FRANK's Section. Using this letter, JONES walked in cold on JEROME FRANK, snapped the locks on all of his file cabinets without prior notice, did the same with the file cabinets of FRANK's associates, and on the same day, carried all the files away. COOK stated that this group was fired as a result of the letters which were furnished to Senator BYRNES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LINTON M. COLLINS, Room 921, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., advised Special Agents THOMAS C. RAINE and ROBERT E. LENIHAN on January 31, 1949, that he was employed in the Office of the Attorney General in the Justice Department during the time that ALGER HISS was a Justice Department employee. He met ALGER HISS on several occasions but doubted whether he would recognize him now. He considered himself at that time to belong to a different group than that to which HISS belonged. As a result, he never had occasion to associate with HISS or other individuals closely associated with what he described as the "New Deal Group", since he associated with individuals whom he considered to be conservatives. COLLINS never received any communications from HISS with the exception of business communications nor had he ever met anyone through HISS or associated with HISS socially. He has not seen HISS in at least ten years. He was not familiar with the names of any of the individuals associated with this investigation.

THOMAS EVERETT HARRIS was interviewed on February 7, 1949, at 718 Jackson Place, N. W., by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON. HARRIS is presently employed as a member of the Legal Staff of the C.I.O. HARRIS first met ALGER HISS about 1935 at which time HISS was trying N.R.A. Cases for the Office of the Solicitor General while HARRIS was a Clerk for Justice HARLAND F. STONE. Although they did not associate socially, they did meet at cocktail parties given by WARNER GARDNER, CHARLES HORSKY, and CHARLES WYZANSKI. After HISS went to the State Department, HARRIS saw him only occasionally by chance on the street. HARRIS denied knowledge of the activities or associates of HISS other than those mentioned above and stated that he has never met or known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS either by his true name or aliases. HARRIS volunteered the information that he has probably had the opportunity to observe a good many Communists in the past and that he is of the opinion that ALGER HISS, of all the men HARRIS has ever known, is least likely to be a Communists.

On January 27, 1949, Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE interviewed Mr. ARTHUR L. JACOBS, an attorney in the Department of Justice, Room 4415.

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Mr. JACOBS related that he was in the Department of Justice when Mr. HISS was but that HISS was in the Solicitor General's Office, when he, JACOBS, was a new attorney doing research work. He said his only contacts with HISS were professional, and he does not believe Mr. HISS knows him.

Mr. JACOBS stated he has never received any communication from Mr. HISS, has never met any of HISS' friends and has never attended any social gathering with HISS or any of the latter's friends.

Mrs. H. CHAPMAN ROSE, 1520 33rd Street, N. W., stated to Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS on February 4, 1949, that her husband had gone to Harvard University with ALGER HISS, and was employed as Secretary to Justice HOMES some time after ALGER HISS was employed in that position. Mrs. ROSE stated that she is acquainted socially with the ALGER and DONALD HISS families, and believes that ALGER is innocent concerning the allegations of CHAMBERS, although she stated ALGER may be covering up for his wife, PRISCILLA, whom she does not know very well. She recognized a photograph of CHAMBERS taken in 1931 as one she had seen in the newspapers. She has never met CHAMBERS, and is in possession of no correspondence from any member of the HISS family, typewritten or otherwise, and has no information regarding any HISS typewriter. She further stated that she has never been in any of the homes of ALGER HISS although the HISSES have visited her on occasion.

On February 8, 1949, Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE and Special Agent PAUL J. TIERNEY interviewed Justice STANLEY REED in his office, Supreme Court. He related that he was a Solicitor General while ALGER HISS was employed in the Department of Justice and that HISS worked closely with him on the Agricultural Adjustment Act case. During that time he observed nothing which would indicate anything to substantiate the allegations which have been made against HISS in the local press during the past six months.

Justice REED commented that when the matter first received the attention of the press, he attempted to recall anything which might substantiate the allegations and was unable to do so. He related that he has probably been to the HISS residence for a cocktail party and that HISS has probably been to his residence. Justice REED did not recall meeting any of HISS' personal friends but commented that he probably met people in the Department who are known to HISS.

Justice REED stated he does not recall ever receiving a communication from HISS and that any communication which he received would probably be in the Department of Justice files and would appear in the file on the BUTLER case which was argued before the Supreme Court in December, 1935. This was a matter on which HISS worked extensively.

In conclusion, Justice REED pointed out that he was rather surprised when ALGER HISS gave up his legal career to go with the State Department because he felt that HISS was a brilliant attorney and had a promising future in the profession.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

On February 2, 1949, HENRY ABBOTT, expert on military security affairs, Office of United Nations Affairs, U. S. Department of State, was interviewed by Special Agents CARL N. DE TEMPLE and PAUL J. TIERNEY in his office, Room 601, 2145 C Street, NW.

Mr. ABBOTT advised that he first became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS in approximately 1936 through ABBOTT's wife who attended Bryn Mawr College at the same time as Mrs. HISS. From 1936 until the early part of 1946 his relationship with the HISS family was purely of a social nature. ABBOTT did not consider himself to be well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. HISS. In early 1946 ABBOTT entered the Office of United Nations Affairs of the State Department and from that time until approximately January 1947, when HISS resigned from the State Department, he had various contacts with him through their work.

In ABBOTT's opinion the allegations made against HISS were "inconceivable" inasmuch as from his contacts with HISS he considered him to be a very "high grade" individual who never reflected to ABBOTT's knowledge any sympathies toward Communism or the USSR. As an example of HISS' attitude in this respect Mr. ABBOTT advised that during approximately October 1946 he was present at a discussion of a paper dealing with the activities of the Soviet representative in the Military Staff Committee at United Nations. According to ABBOTT, the discussion, which was guided by HISS, was generally in opposition to the activities of the Russian representative. In this connection and to his recollection, HISS joined in the general condemnation of the Russian policy at the time.

ABBOTT advised that both he and his wife have had occasion to be in the HISS homes on both Volta Place, NW, and P Street, NW. At no time did he recall seeing a typewriter in the HISS home. Mr. ABBOTT had no reason to question the allegiance of Mrs. HISS to the United States.

On February 3, 1949, HERBERT ABRAHAM, Room 628 State Department, 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, advised Special Agent THOMAS C. RAINE that he has known ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS since the time of the San Francisco conference. ABRAHAM had little official contact with HISS but states he has a child of about the same age as HISS' son and the two families have visited back and forth three or four times since that time. ABRAHAM was not familiar with the names of any of the individuals involved in this investigation with the possible exception of JULIAN WADLEIGH. ABRAHAM attended Oxford University from 1922 to 1926 and recalled that a JULIAN WADLEIGH, whom he has not seen since, also attended that university at that time.

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ABRAHAM has received no communications from ALGER HISS with the possible exception of one on the letterhead of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. ABRAHAM stated that he believed that he knew Mr. HISS quite well but could recall no statement or action on HISS' part which would indicate that he was at all sympathetic to Marxist philosophies. According to ABRAHAM, HISS' philosophy is in direct opposition. He was unable to recall ever having seen a typewriter in the HISS residence.

On February 2, 1949, HARDING F. BANCROFT, chief, Division of United Nations Political Affairs, Office of United Nations Affairs, was interviewed by Special Agents CARL N. DE TEMPLE and PAUL J. TIERNEY in his office in Room 617, 2145 C Street, NW.

Mr. BANCROFT advised that he first met ALGER HISS in the early part of 1946 when he was hired by HISS as assistant chief of the Division of International Security (Division of United Nations Political Affairs). He had not known HISS prior to this time, but was hired by him upon the recommendation of JOSEPH JOHNSON, former chief of that division and now professor of political science at Williams College. BANCROFT advised that from that time until the time HISS resigned from the State Department he was in daily contact with HISS and still considers himself to be a close friend of HISS.

BANCROFT considered HISS to be absolutely loyal to the United States and innocent of the accusations made against him. He added that he would be convinced of HISS' innocence in that respect even though in the future HISS might be convicted by a jury. BANCROFT also stated that if HISS were guilty, he would have to be an extremely clever individual to have so successfully "pulled the wool over the eyes" of all persons who worked with him at the State Department.

BANCROFT recalled that during 1946 he had a conversation with one BARBARA KERR, an employee of the writer, ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR., and during the course of the conversation KERR advised him that there was a "fellow" who worked for Time magazine who had labeled ALGER HISS a Communist. KERR indicated to him that the information was such that she believed it although BANCROFT did not. Subsequently, BANCROFT advised that he had lunch with ALGER HISS, advising HISS of the statement made by KERR. HISS dismissed this allegation by stating that many people were being labeled Communists and that he had previously heard about it. According to BANCROFT, HISS did not appear to be surprised when he informed HISS of what KERR had stated nor did he have any further discussion of the matter with HISS.

BANCROFT advised that he had never been in the HISS home nor did he know anything about HISS' owning a personal typewriter.

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On January 25, 1949, FRANK E. DUVALL, Room 6024 New State Department Building, U.S. Department of State, advised Special Agent PAUL J. TIERNEY that he was acquainted with ALGER HISS solely through his employment in the State Department from approximately 1939 until 1942 when DUVALL was a secretarial assistant to STANLEY K. HORNBECK, then a special political advisor to the Secretary of State. During that period DUVALL worked day to day with HISS, occupying the office adjacent to that of HISS.

According to DUVALL, HISS' duties during this time consisted chiefly of digesting telegrams and dispatches for Mr. HORNBECK. DUVALL advised that never to his knowledge had HISS by conduct or speech indicated to him that he might be disloyal to the United States or favorably inclined toward Communism. He further advised that HISS always gave him the impression of being upright and discreet.

DUVALL advised that he was not acquainted with HISS socially, had never been in HISS' home, and had met Mrs. HISS only casually on one or two occasions.

On February 4, 1949, JOSEPH C. GREW, 2340 Woodland Drive, NW, Washington, D.C., advised Special Agent PAUL J. TIERNEY that he was acquainted with ALGER HISS during 1944 and 1945 when GREW was chief of the Far Eastern Division and Under-Secretary of State in the State Department. Although he did not get to know HISS very well, GREW had absolutely no evidence, directly or indirectly, that HISS was anything other than a loyal and devoted servant of the government. GREW added that he could make nothing but favorable comments on ALGER HISS. GREW stated that he had never known HISS socially, had never been in HISS' home and HISS had never been in GREW's home. He has seen ALGER HISS on only one occasion since 1945 on a matter of a business nature relating to the possibility of obtaining hospitals for Turkey through the Carnegie Foundation.

Dr. WARREN KELCHNER, Room 1123 State Department, 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, advised Special Agent THOMAS J. MAINE on February 3, 1949, that he first met ALGER HISS about the beginning of 1945. He has known HISS in an official capacity only and has conferred with him on several occasions in connection with the preparations being made for the San Francisco conference in April 1945. He has never visited the HISS home and has never met PRISCILLA HISS or any of HISS' friends. He has never received a communication from HISS and has never engaged in any conversation with HISS which would indicate the latter's philosophy.

On February 2, 1949, WALTER KOTSCHNIG, chief, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Office of United Nations Affairs, was interviewed by Special Agent PAUL J. TIERNEY at his office in Room 716, 2145 C Street, NW.

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KOTSCHNIG advised that he first met ALGER HISS in 1944 when he entered the Department of State as a researcher. He further advised he had more frequent contact with HISS from the middle of 1945 until HISS' resignation from the State Department.

According to KOTSCHNIG, when the allegations against HISS were first publicized, they became a matter of "top priority" on discussion by various employees of the Office of United Nations Affairs. He stated that the general reaction of everyone was that they could not believe the accusations to be true. KOTSCHNIG stated that he personally could not think of a single instance in which HISS acted as a Communist or even as one might expect a "fellow traveler" to act. He added that from his work and private consultations with HISS, there were no indications of his being disloyal to the United States. KOTSCHNIG stated that he considered himself to be sensitive to such things.

KOTSCHNIG described HISS as a lawyer and "careful in what he said," and a likable individual. He added that he personally liked HISS. KOTSCHNIG stated that he did not consider himself to be socially acquainted with HISS although he has been in the HISS home on occasions, during which time he met Mrs. HISS. His contact with Mrs. HISS would not lead him to question her loyalty to the United States. Mr. KOTSCHNIG did not recall seeing a typewriter in the HISS home.

On February 2, 1949, DAVID POPPER, Division of International Organization Affairs, Office of United Nations Affairs, was interviewed by Special Agents CARL N. DE TEMPLE and PAUL J. HERNEY in his office at Room 615, 2145 C Street, NW.

POPPER advised that he first came in contact with ALGER HISS in December 1945 when he was originally employed in the Office of United Nations Affairs in the State Department. He further advised that from that time until the early part of 1947 when HISS resigned from the State Department, POPPER was only a junior officer and thus not in frequent or close contact with HISS. He added for this reason and since he was not acquainted with HISS socially he did not feel that he was particularly qualified to speak concerning HISS.

POPPER advised, however, that from the contacts he had with HISS he had always greatly admired him and never to his knowledge had there been any evidence of disloyalty to the United States on the part of HISS.

J. HOWLAND SHAW, 2723 N Street, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN on February 1, 1949, pursuant to the lead set forth in the report of Special Agent MARLON J. COLLER, dated January 10, 1949, at Detroit, in the captioned matter.

SHAW advised that he was formerly an Assistant Secretary of State and at various times had served as security officer and personnel officer at the State Department. He saw comparatively little of ALGER HISS during his service with the State Department, especially after he assumed the position of Assistant Secretary. He recalled he had had more contact with DONALD HISS due to the latter's close association with DEAN ACHESON.

Mr. SHAW had no recollection of ever having heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by that name or any of his aliases until the account of his testimony before the HCUA appeared in the newspapers. He could furnish no information regarding any association between ALGER HISS and CHAMBERS. SHAW recalled that at one time rumors were circulated around the Department of State to the effect that ALGER HISS was responsible for the appointment of a number of individuals to positions at the State Department; however, he maintained that he could state of his own knowledge that this was not true since he, SHAW, had been personnel officer from 1941 until 1944 and knew that during this period HISS had nothing to do with anyone's appointment.

SHAW could recall no instance in which he had received any correspondence from HISS and stated that there was no reason for HISS to correspond with him. He also checked his diaries for the period from 1937 to 1944 but could find no record of any appointments with ALGER HISS and said that apparently he never had any discussion with him of sufficient importance to warrant an appointment.

He went on to say that in his associations with ALGER HISS he got a vague impression that HISS was of the "liberal group" but had no reason to believe that HISS possessed any Communist tendencies. He admitted that HISS might have numbered among his associates in other governmental departments persons who were possibly Communists or fellow travelers but that no specific information in this regard was ever brought to his attention.

SHAW also recalled that atthe time of A. A. BERLE's interview with CHAMBERS, vague rumors of it had reached him but he had never actually learned the identity of the person who had talked to BERLE. He went on to say that the story was originally circulated by BERLE's office but that it was so vague that he was never called upon to take any action and so far as he knew the details of this interview were never formally written up or put in such shape that action could be taken.

He also advised that in so far as he was aware ALGER HISS was looked upon by those who knew him as a hard working, conscientious, brilliant individual.

Mr. SHAW recalled that during the time that he was security officer at the State Department there was a perpetual struggle between the idea of security and the idea of getting information to officials in the Department and to persons in other government agencies, such as OWI, who had occasion to need certain information in connection with their official duties. He said that he felt sure that there was a leakage of confidential data but knew of no specific instance of it and felt at the time that the only means of combatting it was to cut down on the distribution of this material. He pointed out that confidential data had been distributed in large quantities to war agencies whose personnel were hired before any investigations of their characters were conducted and that they would have access to this material in connection with their official duties. He pointed out that so many copies of some of this confidential data were made that it was impossible to keep track of them all.

He knew of no occasion when ALGER HISS had been responsible for furnishing any confidential data to CHAMBERS or any unauthorized person. However, he pointed out that at the time this situation was prevalent, Russia was looked upon as an ally and not as a potential enemy. Mr. SHAW advised that he could not understand how ALGER HISS could have used his position to influence the State Department's attitude in the handling of problems involving Russia since to the best of his recollection HISS had never occupied a policy-making position. He also pointed out that to the best of his knowledge the Secretary of State never made a decision on the advice of one individual but that the matter would be considered and discussed by the Assistant Secretaries and others in the Department who might have pertinent knowledge concerning this particular problem. He could recall no instance in which HISS had demonstrated any pro-Russian tendencies or in which he had attempted to influence State Department policy with regard to Russia.

On January 28, 1949, DAVID W. WAINHOUSE, associate chief, Office of the United Nations Political Affairs, Department of State, Room 623, 2145 C Street, NW, advised Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN that he had formerly been an attorney in the Department of Justice and during the last war had served in the United States Army. After his discharge he accepted employment at the State Department in June 1946. The first time he met ALGER HISS to the best of his recollection was in May 1946 when he was introduced to HISS by a Mr. SAUNDERS who was arranging for his employment at the State Department.

He further stated that he saw HISS on the average of once every two weeks in connection with official duties and found HISS to be a superb person in every respect. He stated that in discussing problems with HISS, he never got the feeling that HISS had anything but an objective aim in view.

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He could not recall anything that would indicate any association between HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by that name or any of his aliases and never saw any indication that HISS associated with any Communist, fellow traveler, or person who advocated the overthrow of the government by force or violence.

Mr. WAINHOUSE knew HISS on a purely business basis and could not recall ever having received any typewritten material from him other than material which HISS might have prepared in connection with official business at the State Department.

On January 25, 1949, Mrs. LOUISE WHITE, Room 4003, New State Department Building, U.S. Department of State, advised Special Agent PAUL J. TIERNEY that she first came into personal contact with ALGER HISS in 1942 when she was performing personnel work for the State Department. Her contact with HISS at that time was merely in connection with a reclassification of HISS' secretary.

Mrs. WHITE saw little or nothing of ALGER HISS until the spring of 1944 when she was transferred to the Office of Special Political Affairs in which office HISS was ultimately named director.

According to Mrs. WHITE, her duties in relation to this office were concerned entirely with administrative matters and her relationship with HISS was only in connection with these matters.

Mrs. WHITE stated that she considered ALGER HISS to be unusually hard working and sincere in his work and methodical in everything he did. She was so impressed with his conscientious attitude that the allegations recently made against HISS took her completely by surprise. She stated that during her contacts with HISS nothing to her recollection ever arose which would cause her to doubt his allegiance to the United States. In this connection Mrs. WHITE remarked that she had no reason to be biased since on occasions HISS had remarked to her that women were not the best individuals for government jobs. In Mrs. WHITE's opinion, HISS would be the last person in the world she would suspect of disloyalty.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she did not know ALGER HISS socially, that she had never been in his home and that she had never received typewritten communications from him. She only knew Mrs. HISS casually.

On February 4, 1949, Mr. EDWIN C. WILSON was interviewed at his home, 2875 Woodland Drive, NW, by Special Agent PAUL J. TIERNEY and advised that he knew ALGER HISS in May 1944 when WILSON was named director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the State Department. ALGER HISS was

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named deputy director at the same office. WILSON advised that practically all his contacts with HISS were from that time until January 1945 when WILSON was designated as ambassador to Algiers.

WILSON advised that he found HISS to be a very able and conscientious employee and to his knowledge there was nothing in HISS' conduct or speech which would cause him to question HISS' allegiance to the United States.

WILSON advised that he did not consider himself to be acquainted with HISS socially, that he was never in the HISS home, and that he had never received any personal typewritten communications from HISS.

According to WILSON, in approximately October 1948 he was stopped on the street in Georgetown by HISS at which time HISS mentioned to him briefly that he was in trouble and that his lawyer, Mr. MARBURY, would like to speak to WILSON. WILSON advised that subsequently Mr. MARBURY did contact him at his home and he gave MARBURY substantially the same information concerning HISS which is set forth above.

P E N D I N G

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LEADS:

THE WASHINGTON DIVISION:

At Washington, D.C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and complete the investigation requested in Bureau letter to New York, dated January 3, 1949, and Bureau letter to Washington Field Office, dated December 13, 1948.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Miami Office was instructed to interview H. CHAPMAN ROSE, c/o H. M. HITCHCOCK, Apt. 11, Wellington Shores, Sunset Drive, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. ROSE attended Harvard with ALGER HISS. This interview was requested in NY tel of January 27, 1949.

By letter dated Feb. 2, 1949, the Bureau and New York were furnished information concerning THOMAS I. EDISON, a former associate of ALGER HISS, according to IA teletype to the Bureau, WFO and New York. The New Haven Office was requested to interview EDISON at Yale University.

By teletype dated Jan. 25, 1949, the New York Office was furnished background information concerning J. DONNELL TILGHMAN in order to interview TILGHMAN.

By teletype dated Feb. 2, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview BRUNO SCHACHNER, Ass't USA, NYC, an associate attorney in the Department of Agriculture during the period that ALGER HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated Feb. 2, 1949, the Chicago Office was requested to interview PERCY C. YOUNG, 5107 Blackston Avenue, Chicago, who was an assistant attorney in the Department of Agriculture during the period that ALGER HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated Feb. 2, 1949, the Richmond Office was requested to interview JOE PENNINGTON, Jr., 808 East 45th Street, Richmond, who was employed in the Department of Agriculture during the period that ALGER HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated Feb. 2, 1949, Savannah was requested to interview CHARLES E. WARING, Charleston, S. C., who was a senior attorney in the Department of Agriculture during the period that ALGER HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated Feb. 2, 1949, the Los Angeles Office was requested to interview ALBERT LEVITT, 600 Tidal Insurance Building, Los Angeles, who was a special assistant to the Attorney General during the period ALGER HISS was employed in the Solicitor General's Office.

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By teletype dated Feb. 2, 1949, Omaha was requested to interview SETH THOMAS, Judge of the 8th Circuit Court, Fort Dodge, Iowa, who was HISS' superior at the Department of Agriculture during the period that HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated Feb. 2, 1949, Birmingham was requested to interview M. JAMPER O'NEAL, 1243 South 22nd Street, Birmingham, who was employed at the Department of Agriculture during the period that HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated Feb. 2, 1949, New York was requested to interview G. BENJAMIN GEHIG, U.S. Mission to U.N., 2 Park Avenue, NYC, who was a contact of ALGER HISS while HISS was employed by the Department of State.

By letter dated Feb. 1, 1949, the Bureau, New York, Philadelphia, and Newark were furnished with copies of a photograph of ALGER HISS taken in 1934. The photograph was requested in Bureau letter of Jan. 3, 1949.

By letter dated Jan. 24, 1949, the Bureau was furnished with ALGER HISS' security file as obtained from the Department of State and as requested in Bureau letter of Jan. 13, 1949.

By letter dated Feb. 8, 1949, the Bureau was furnished with the leave records and expense vouchers of ALGER HISS, as obtained from the Department of State and as requested in Bureau letter of Jan. 13, 1949, and New York teletype of Jan. 14, 1949.

By teletype dated Feb. 1, 1949, the Philadelphia office was requested to interview JOHN DICKINSON, vice president and general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station Bldg., Philadelphia, a reported social contact of ALGER HISS.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Exh No. 1
HIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-14-49	1/25,27,28,31; 2/1-4,7,8/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF SMG DMH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANCIS W. DARNER, ABE FORTAS, SAUL R. GAMER, FRANCIS GOERTNER, LEON H. KEYSERLING, JAMES K. KNUDSON, CALVIN J. NICHOLS, RAWLINGS RAGLAND, HILDA DRESHNICOP SHEA, SIGMUND TIMBERG, THOMAS M. WOODWARD, co-employees of ALGER HISS at Agriculture Department and Nye Committee, interviewed. HARRY C. COOK, Agriculture Attorney, states he received $1,000 raise to place friend of ALGER HISS in Agriculture job. LINTON M. COLLINS, THOMAS E. HARRIS, ARTHUR L. JACOBS, STANLEY REED, co-employees of ALGER HISS at Justice Department, interviewed. HENRY ABBOTT, HERBERT ABRAHAM, FRANK E. DUVALL, JOSEPH C. GREW, WARREN KELCHNER, WALTER KOTSCHNIK, DAVID POPPER, G. HOWLAND SHAW, DAVID W. WAINHOUSE, MRS. LOUISE WHITE, EDWIN C. WILSON, co-employees of ALGER HISS at State Department, interviewed. No information of HISS' association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or of Communist or espionage activities developed.

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REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated December 13, 1948.
Report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: ALGER HISS

Referenced letter instructed that persons associated with ALGER HISS during the time of his employment in the Government of the United States

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-410

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS	2-18-49	2-16-49	JOHN C. WELCH gm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, Pruitt, Arkansas, upon viewing photograph could not recall ever having seen Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She stated photograph of PRISCILLA HISS appears to be the photograph of Mrs. BREEN who resided on the TOM MARSHALL Farm at New Hope. Mrs. CRESSLER suggested a woman named "Molly," who was employed by TOM MARSHALL as a cook from Lambertville, N.J. might have knowledge of Mrs. BREEN. She could recall no visitors or callers at MARSHALL Farm except bakery delivery boy who made two trips there per week. Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN left Hot Springs approximately February 10, 1949 and can be contacted at the Warburton Hotel, Philadelphia. PAUL BROWN unable to identify photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2MAC/TB ON 7-14-87 266,586

cc AAG Campbell 3-4-49 FLJ

Declassify on: CADR per Little Rock RJS 2-7-86

- RUC -

REFERENCE: New York teletype dated 2-14-49.

DETAILS: AT PRUITT, ARKANSAS:

Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, upon viewing the photograph of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, advised she could not recall ever having seen Mrs. CHAMBERS. She stated that she had never heard of any woman visiting Mrs. BREEN during the time Mrs. BREEN resided at New Hope, Pennsylva

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It may be noted that Mrs. CRESSLER is not aware that BREEN is an alias used by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. (X)(U)

Photographs of J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS and Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS were again exhibited to Mrs. CRESSLER, and she was unable to identify photographs of ALGER HISS or J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but again stated the photograph of PRISCILLA HISS appears to be the photograph of Mrs. BREEN, who resided on the TOM MARSHALL Farm at New Hope. (X)(U)

Mrs. CRESSLER stated she had worked on the TOM MARSHALL Farm from early childhood until the time she left New Hope. She stated the only person she could recall who might have knowledge concerning Mrs. BREEN is a lady named "Molly," who was employed by TOM MARSHALL as a cook. She declared that MOLLY had frequently engaged in conversation with Mrs. BREEN and that MOLLY is a native of Lambertville, New Jersey. (X)(U)

Mrs. CRESSLER stated that the families of POIROT EVINS and Mrs. EDWARD LEDOM and families named DYER and HENDRICKSON resided near the TOM MARSHALL Farm at New Hope and that possibly some members of these families might have been acquainted with Mrs. BREEN and would have been in position to observe her activities. (X)(U)

Mrs. CRESSLER stated that the only person she had ever seen visiting the BREEN residence was a bakery delivery man who made two visits each week to the BREEN residence to bring bread and other pastries to Mrs. BREEN. She stated this delivery man was employed by FRIEHAUFFER BAKING COMPANY, which she believes was located in Trenton, New Jersey. She stated the reason she recalls this is that she was rather amazed on several occasions when Mrs. BREEN would meet the bakery delivery man at the door of the BREEN residence while wearing only sleeping pajamas. She stated that this is the only unusual habit she can recall regarding Mrs. BREEN. (X) (U)

Mrs. CRESSLER again stated she had never heard of any strangers visiting the home of Mr. and Mrs. BREEN at New Hope, and she again pointed out that she was employed by Mrs. BREEN for a period of only a few hours each day over a period of time approximating one month. She stated she had never worked for the BREENS on Sundays or during the evenings at any time. (X)(U)

AT HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS: (X)(U)

Mr. PAUL B. BROWN, 734 Park Avenue, advised his mother, Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN had left Hot Springs February 10, 1949 and can now be contacted at the Warburton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He stated it was necessary for her to return to Pennsylvania inasmuch as she had numerous tax matters to attend to personally and she would be at the above hotel for approximately four to six weeks. He related (X)(U)

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if for any reason his mother could not be contacted at the hotel she could be contacted through her brother, J. RONALD BOUCOT, in care of Colonial Inn, which is located on Coulter Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (X)(U)

Photographs of Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and ALGER HISS were again exhibited to Mr. BROWN, and he stated he was unable to identify them or furnish any additional information as to whether or not they were identical with the BREENS who had occupied cottages during the summer of 1934 at Smithtown, Pennsylvania. (X)(U)

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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LR 65-410

- L E A D S -

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: (X)(U)

Will contact Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN at the Warburton Hotel and exhibit photographs of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, ALGER HISS, and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to her to see if she can identify them as being identical with the BREENS. (X)(U)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-410

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS	2-18-49	2-16-49	JOHN C. WELCH gm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, Pruitt, Arkansas, upon viewing photograph could not recall ever having seen Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She stated photograph of PRISCILLA HISS appears to be the photograph of Mrs. BREEN who resided on the TOM MARSHALL Farm at New Hope. Mrs. CRESSLER suggested a woman named "Molly," who was employed by TOM MARSHALL as a cook from Lambertville, N.J., might have knowledge of Mrs. BREEN. She could recall no visitors or callers at MARSHALL Farm except bakery delivery boy who made two trips there per week. Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN left Hot Springs approximately February 10, 1949 and can be contacted at the Warburton Hotel, Philadelphia. PAUL BROWN unable to identify photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp7mac/tb - RUC -
ON 7-14-87

Declassify on: OADR
Per Little Rock
RIS 2-7-86

REFERENCE: New York teletype dated 2-14-49.

DETAILS: AT PRUITT, ARKANSAS:

Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, upon viewing the photograph of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, advised she could not recall ever having seen Mrs. CHAMBERS. She stated that she had never heard of any woman visiting Mrs. BREEN during the time Mrs. BREEN resided at New Hope, Pennsylvania.

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February 22, 1949

FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, WA.,
"Felix"

I GENERAL INFORMATION

The Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning Felix August Inslerman, under that name or under the alias of "Felix" prior to the time allegations were made concerning "Felix" by Whittaker Chambers.

II DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS OR MEMORANDA

None.

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — BS FILE NO. 65-3251 ner

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	2/23/49	1/31-2/21/49	FREDERICK M. CONNORS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Former neighbor, FRANCES SORTWELL, friends of ALGER HISS and former associates unable to furnish any information reflecting Communisty Party, subversive or espionage activities on part of ALGER HISS. Documentary evidence submitted to FBI Laboratory not identical with Q-5 through Q-69 in instant case. Known backgrounds of NOEL and HERTER FIELD and ROBERTA FANSLER set forth. Professor A. A. BENNETT, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, former associate of FRANCIS RENO, unable to furnish information regarding Communist or espionage activity of RENO. Investigation at Peterborough, New Hampshire, to date fails to reflect guest registration of HISS-CHAMBERS in August, 1937. ZACHARY BARANOFF does not know CHAMBERS and was unable to identify his picture.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION/DECLASSIFICATION ACTION

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS at Boston dated January 31, 1949

DETAILS: I. INTERVIEW WITH FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS, FRANCES A. SORTWELL

A letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated January 24, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to Boston, requested Boston to contact FRANCES A. SORTWELL, former neighbor of ALGER HISS. This letter pointed out

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EX-19

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Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Kisseloff-9296

BS 65-3251

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that ALGER HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. from 1938 until 1943 and that FRANCES A. SORTWELL had resided at 3410 Volta Place during a portion of that time.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN T. DELANEY:

Mrs. FRANCES A. SORTWELL, who presently resides at Federal and Main Streets, Wiscasset, Maine, advised she resided at 3410 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., from 1938 to 1940, at which time she returned to Wiscasset, Maine. She stated that Judge JOHN STERNHAGEN of Washington, D.C. and his wife introduced her to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at a cocktail party at Georgetown. She said she had attended a few cocktail parties when ALGER HISS and his wife were present but had only a speaking acquaintance with them.

Mrs. SORTWELL advised the only person she could recall who was friendly with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were DEAN ACHESON and ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, who was employed at the Library of Congress, and she believed PRISCILLA HISS was his secretary at that time. She said that ALGER HISS and his wife PRISCILLA were very popular among the social group at Georgetown at that time but they belonged to a much younger social set than Mrs. SORTWELL.

Special Agent DELANEY exhibited the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which photographs had been taken in 1931 and 1936. Mrs. SORTWELL stated she could not recall ever having observed CHAMBERS visit the HISS residence. She further advised that she had not received any typewritten communications emanating from the HISS residence, nor had she any knowledge of the subjects of this case nor knowledge of the associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS other than what has been previously set forth. She was unable to furnish any information concerning a Woodstock typewriter.

A summary of the foregoing was made available to the Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York by Boston teletype dated February 1, 1949.

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II. INTERVIEWS WITH FRIENDS AND FORMER ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS:

A. Interview with JOHN S. DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College.

San Francisco teletype to Boston dated January 20, 1949 requested Boston to interview JOHN S. DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, reportedly closely associated with ALGER HISS while HISS was employed at the State Department, and who was believed to be a personal friend of ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT S. McLEOD February 7, 1949.

JOHN SLOAN DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, advised he first met the HISS family while attending Harvard Law School from 1929 to 1932. DONALD HISS was a member of DICKEY's class, and, while they were in no way close friends or associates, DICKEY knew DONALD HISS casually as a speaking acquaintance.

After DICKEY left Law School, he practiced in Boston as a junior member of a firm which gave him a leave of absence in March, 1934 to enable him to go to Washington for the purpose of working as a Special Assistant to FRANCIS SAYRE. SAYRE at this time was engaged in work in connection with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements. DICKEY stated he frequently saw DONALD HISS when he and SAYRE would share a table with him at luncheon.

DICKEY advised he met ALGER HISS in the summer or fall of 1935. He was unable to recall the occasion of the meeting, although he said he had given some thought to the matter in anticipation of being interviewed. He recalled that he began to associate with ALGER HISS during this period inasmuch as HISS represented the Department of Justice in discussions with SAYRE regarding the legal aspects of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

President DICKEY recalled that he and ALGER HISS spent considerable time in each other's offices working on the Fletcher case. During this period of time, he said, he got to know HISS quite well. He placed the time of their association on the Fletcher case as the winter of 1935-1936. DICKEY could not remember that he ever discussed politics or social questions outside the realm of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements with HISS at this or any other time. DICKEY said he never had any grounds on which to suspect that ALGER HISS was even remotely interested in Communism or the Communist apparatus.

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DICKEY stated that he came to regard ALGER HISS not only as a very able man but as an outstandingly good man. He cannot recall that he had any direct social connection with ALGER HISS during this period or subsequently. DICKEY said he has discussed this aspect of the matter with his wife and that neither of them can recall visiting the HISS home or that HISS ever visited their home. DICKEY said that unquestionably he and HISS attended some of the cocktail parties and that it was even possible that some of these parties were at the HISS residence. He said he had no specific recollection and could not recall where ALGER HISS lived.

DICKEY believed he met PRISCILLA HISS on 2 or possibly 3 occasions. He said such meetings probably occurred at the aforementioned cocktail parties.

In March, 1936, DICKEY was asked by his Boston law firm either to make arrangements to return to practice or to submit his resignation. He notified the firm he would return and recalled he told SAYRE and ALGER HISS of his decision in the course of his daily contacts with these two men. DICKEY stated that since the HISS-CHAMBERS case had first been publicized he had talked with SAYRE, who was attempting to recall how he had first employed HISS. DICKEY said he recalled a conversation with SAYRE regarding his replacement and it is DICKEY's recollection that he suggested that SAYRE attempt to hire DONALD HISS. DICKEY advised that DONALD HISS was his age, a better companion and that he did not conceive that ALGER HISS would be available. SAYRE countered with the question as to DICKEY's opinion as to ALGER HISS, and DICKEY believed that he told SAYRE that ALGER HISS was eminently qualified if he could be hired away from the Justice Department.

Before DICKEY left the Department to return to Boston in mid-summer of 1936, he remembered that SAYRE called him into his office and stated that he had been able to employ ALGER HISS as a replacement and that he wanted DICKEY to know that, because of HISS' greater government experience, he would command a higher salary than DICKEY would receive for the same job. DICKEY believed he was getting $3,800 per annum at this time, and he thought HISS started at $5,600.

DICKEY stated his next contact with HISS was in the fall of 1936 when he obtained leave from his law firm to go to Washington to prepare a brief on the Fletcher case. He stated he worked with SAYRE and HISS at this time and shared his old office space with HISS. DICKEY was in Washington for a period of three to five weeks on this occasion. DICKEY stated he spent most of his time in the State Department's law library and very little time in his office.

From this occasion until January, 1940, DICKEY practiced law in Boston and did not recall that he corresponded with ALGER HISS or that he saw him on any specific occasion. During business trips to Washington, DICKEY would stop in the Department to see SAYRE and he would frequently see ALGER HISS on such occasions and sometimes the three men would have lunch together.

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Although DICKEY had handled all mail and messages for SAYRE as his assistant in the Department and although HISS now handled that work, DICKEY did not recall that either of them ever mentioned anything of a confidential nature to him or ever showed him any documents or messages. DICKEY stated he mentioned this only because it was not uncommon, from his experience in the Department, to confide in former Department employees if and when they returned for a visit.

DICKEY stated that in September, 1939 SAYRE was appointed High Commissioner to the Philippines and offered him a chance to go along as an assistant. DICKEY declined, and he assumed that ALGER HISS, likewise, declined, inasmuch as HISS became assistant to STANLEY K. HORNBECK, the Principal Adviser on Far Eastern Affairs in the Department.

Some time between September, 1939 and November, 1940, when DICKEY returned to Washington, he recalled that he had some correspondence with ALGER HISS relative to a legal assistant for SAYRE in the Philippines. DICKEY had no one in mind for this job and, apparently, HISS did not. DICKEY stated this correspondence was between HISS' office and his office and that he destroyed it, together with other personal files, when he left the Boston law firm.

In September, 1940 DICKEY accepted a position as consultant to NELSON ROCKEFELLER and worked on the removal of Nazi agents from South America. DICKEY commuted from Boston to Washington until November of 1940, when he moved his family to Washington. DICKEY served with ROCKEFELLER as Chief of World Trade Intelligence (in charge of the blacklist) and, when STETTINIUS became Secretary of State, DICKEY became Director of the Office of Public Information of the State Department. DICKEY left Washington in November, 1945, to assume his duties as President of Dartmouth.

DICKEY recalled that he probably saw HISS during a period from January until April of 1940, when he took leave from his law firm and went to Washington as Special Assistant to CORDELL HULL at the time the Reciprocal Trade Agreements came up for renewal in Congress. HISS, during this period, was working with HORNBECK, and DICKEY saw very little of him.

DICKEY stated that he saw very little of ALGER HISS from 1940 until 1944, when HISS left Far Eastern Affairs and took over as deputy to LEO PASVOLSKY. in a section of the department which planned the United Nations. From 1940 to 1944, DICKEY's office was in the Commerce Department.

DICKEY stated that during the war period he was more friendly with DONALD HISS than with ALGER HISS, largely because DONALD is more personable in DICKEY's view and a better companion. He stated he and Mrs. DICKEY were never a part of the social groups in which either DONALD or ALGER moved in Washington.

After ALGER took his job under PASVOLSKY, DICKEY saw a lot of him. He had a disagreement with HISS as to the manner in which the Dunbarton Oaks conference was publicized and, thereafter, ALGER HISS and DICKEY had a violent personal disagreement regarding the inclusion of the veto in the U.N. Charter. DICKEY stated he criticized ALGER HISS because he (DICKEY) did not feel that he was standing on his feet intellectually but was meekly agreeing with everything that STETTINIUS and PASVOLSKY proposed. DICKEY stated he was practically the only official of the department who felt the veto would emasculate the U.N. and he stated he made himself unpopular by writing a memo of his position as a member of the department's policy conference.. Edward R.

DICKEY stated that at San Francisco HISS was a conference official, while he was a representative of the American government. Hence, their work was on a different plane and he saw little of HISS. He stated JOHN C. ROSS assisted HISS and lived with him at San Francisco and probably was best posted as to HISS' activities at that time.

DICKEY cannot recall that he has seen HISS more than once or twice a year since November, 1945. He recalled that he saw HISS at the Brookings Seminar held at Hanover in October, 1947, and that he saw HISS at a conference in Boston and rode with him from Boston to White River Junction. The last meeting was after the first publicity relating to the CHAMBERS-HISS controversy. This matter absorbed their entire conversation from Boston to White River, and DICKEY stated he was entirely satisfied with the explanation which HISS offered, although he told HISS that the public reaction to the affair was unfavorable to HISS.

DICKEY stated he remembered that during this conversation HISS referred to his wife by a pet name, and DICKEY thought how little he really knew HISS, since he had known his wife only as PRISCILLA and did not recognize the pet name.

DICKEY stated he had been expecting to be interviewed regarding ALGER HISS for several months and had marshalled the above facts in his mind. He stated he had given practically the same information to HISS' attorney, who had asked him to appear as a character witness for HISS. DICKEY stated he had declined to do so unless given permission by the Board of Trustees, although he had no personal reason for refusing. He stated he still regarded HISS as a friend and would continue to do so until he was proved guilty in court. DICKEY admitted that his faith in HISS was somewhat shaken when President HOPKINS told him the FBI had been searching fields in the vicinity of HISS' Vermont home for the Woodstock typewriter which had been used to copy the State Department documents which CHAMBERS had concealed in the pumpkin.

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President DICKEY was unable to recognize any of the names of other subjects in instant case, with the exception of JULIAN WADLEIGH. DICKEY said he met WADLEIGH during the period of January to April, 1940 when working on an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements. At that time he knew him as an agricultural expert. DICKEY stated he did not recall that he ever used WADLEIGH and said he had no further information regarding him. President DICKEY suggested the following as possible sources of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS:

1. Former secretaries to Justice HOLMES. DICKEY believed that they corresponded with each other. MARK HOWE at Harvard Law School can provide a list, and HOWE may have correspondence himself.

2. Former professors of HISS at Harvard Law School.

3. HARRY HAWKINS, presently connected with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

4. WILLIAM A. FOWLER, a member of the American Mission to the U.N. at New York City.

5. JOHN C. ROSS, same employment.

6. HONRE M. CATUDEL, State Department, Washington, D. C.

7. SAYRE's assistants in the Philippines.

8. STANLEY A. HORNBECK, Washington, D.C.

9. Members of the firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, Boston.

10. Members of the firm of Wright, Gordon, Zachary, New York City.

11. HARLEY NOTTER, State Department.

12. Members of the staff of the Nye Committee.

DICKEY made available 5 letters emanating from ALGER HISS, which were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by Boston letter dated February 9, 1949.

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By letter dated February 14, 1949, the Laboratory advised Boston that these letters had been designated K527 through K531 inclusive and the conclusion had been reached that the machines which had been used to type these specimens were not used to type Q5 through Q69 in instant case.

By teletype dated February 9, 1949, Boston requested New York and the Washington Field Office to contact the sources suggested by President JOHN DICKEY of Dartmouth College for letters emanating from ALGER HISS.

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B. Interview with MARK DeWOLFE HOWE, Professor of Law, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Professor HOWE advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS on February 17, 1949 that DONALD HISS, the brother of ALGER HISS, had preceded him as a secretary to Chief Justice HOLMES, United States Supreme Court, and that he believed it was through his contact with DONALD HISS that he had met ALGER. Professor HOWE placed the time at approximately 1934. Professor HOWE said that he was followed by JAMES ROWE as secretary, who stayed with the Justice until his death. Professor HOWE stated that, with the exception of the period of time that he was at Justice HOLMES' office, he had only casual contact with ALGER HISS and at no time has he ever been associated with him intimately. He believed that possibly he may have communicated with ALGER HISS some time in 1941 but has no definite recollection of this. He said that in the fall of 1944 he, Professor HOWE, went into the Army and was stationed at Washington, D.C. He recalled that he saw ALGER HISS during this period of time occasionally and once dined with ALGER HISS, TOM ELIOT and his wife. Professor HOWE was unable to furnish any information reflecting on Communist or espionage activities on the part of ALGER HISS. He could not furnish any information indicating ALGER HISS ever knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He had no letters in his possession emanating from the HISS residence. He suggested that possibly the following individuals may have received correspondence from ALGER HISS:

TOM ELIOT (Mr. ELIOT has been contacted and the interview is set out in this report);

JAMES ROWE, who has been previously contacted;

GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, an attorney residing at 63 Wall Street, New York City; and

ROBERT WALES, an attorney residing at 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Teletype lead was forwarded to New York and Chicago, requesting them to contact LOCKWOOD and WALES respectively, on 2/21/49, inasmuch as these individuals were formerly secretaries to Chief Justice HOLMES of the United States Supreme Court.

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C. Interview with THOMAS H. ELIOT.

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Washington Field Office teletype dated February 11, 1949 advised that JAMES H. ROWE, a member of the Hoover Commission, advised THOMAS H. ELIOT, an attorney at Boston, Massachusetts, stated he believed he may have met CHAMBERS in the 1930's, when CHAMBERS "bummed" some money from him. ROWE stated that ELIOT was well acquainted with ALGER HISS. Boston was requested to exhibit pictures of CHAMBERS to ELIOT and obtain full facts on the possibility that CHAMBERS may have mentioned his association with HISS at that time.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS F. McLAUGHLIN.

Attorney THOMAS H. ELIOT, former Congressman and former general counsel, Social Security Agency, Washington, D.C., was interviewed on February 16, 1949 in connection with the above-entitled investigation and in particular relating to the instructions contained in the referenced Washington Field teletype.

Mr. ELIOT stated that he is acquainted with ALGER HISS, which acquaintanceship he believed developed during the latter days of his association with Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as a student, noting that DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, was a classmate of ELIOT at that time and he, ELIOT, believed that he first met ALGER HISS as a result of that association. ELIOT graduated from Harvard Law School in June, 1932. Following this, Mr. ELIOT stated that he renewed his acquaintanceship with Mr. HISS at Washington, D.C., at which time both were associated with the Government; and his contacts with HISS since that time have been intermittent and not on a close personal basis. He has visited with Mr. HISS on limited occasions and, as a result, observed that HISS was a person whom he (ELIOT) believed to be highly patriotic and at no time during their limited association was there any indication that HISS was involved in any actions detrimental to the best interests of the United States, nor was there any indication that HISS or his wife had at any time abstracted documents of the State Department or any other Government agency and made them available to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other individual. Mr. ELIOT stated that he has had no correspondence with Mr. HISS other than a letter during 1948, from HISS's office, in connection with the International Peace Foundation, and he had no pertinent information in connection with the Woodstock typewriter referred to during the course of this investigation.

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Mr. ELIOT stated that some time during 1936 while associated as general counsel of the Social Security Board at Washington, D.C., it being noted that at that time ELIOT was but 28 years of age, he received a visit from a person whose name he does not now recall, which person stated that they had a mutual friend in a Mr. BASS of Buffalo, New York, with whom ELIOT had been previously associated in the practice of law. Mr. ELIOT received this individual without further introductions and, during the course of the conversation, the person in question identified himself as a recent visitor to Mexico who had arrived at Baltimore, Maryland on the previous day and who invited ELIOT to luncheon on the day of the meeting. Mr. ELIOT stated that he had a very high regard for Mr. BASS and felt that his association with Mr. BASS, being on an employee-employer relationship, precluded the possibility of Mr. BASS' having invited this unidentified person to contact ELIOT at Washington. Mr. ELIOT described his visitor as a person short in stature, heavy in build, with drooping jowls and of poor attire and one who made a very poor impression on ELIOT at the time. However, Mr. ELIOT declined the invitation to luncheon on the day of the meeting and accepted a luncheon date for the following day, in order that he might contact Mr. BASS to determine the identity of the person in question.

Following this, Mr. ELIOT's visitor explained that a money order which was to have reached him on that day had apparently been delayed and he was embarrassed because of his inability to transport himself back to Baltimore, due to the absence of ready cash, whereupon he borrowed, as Mr. ELIOT recalled, a dollar for that purpose. Mr. ELIOT then wired Mr. BASS at Buffalo and received a response on the same date, indicating that Mr. BASS did not know the person in question. There followed no further contact between Mr. ELIOT and this unidentified person, other than a belief which developed during the publicity incidental to the appearance of Mr. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that the person who visited him was, in fact, Mr. CHAMBERS.

Mr. ELIOT, following his exchange of wires with Mr. BASS, directed a letter to Mr. BASS, explaining in greater detail the circumstances prompting his wire. Recently, Mr. ELIOT had occasion to examine his old correspondence in an attempt to locate the copy of the telegrams or the letter but found that he had no reference to the telegrams in his file and the letter which he directed to Mr. BASS did not re-identify the person by the name given at that time but merely referred to the individual set forth in the telegrams.

Photographs of CHAMBERS taken in 1931, as well as 1936, were exhibited to Mr. ELIOT for the purpose of effecting an identification of the person visiting him at that time as being identical with CHAMBERS, but Mr. ELIOT was unable to state that his "belief" that the person may have been CHAMBERS was, in fact, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a result of examining the photographs.

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He further indicated that at no time during his intermittent contacts with ALGER HISS was there any indication of any knowledge on the part of HISS of an individual named CHAMBERS under the name or aliases set forth, and no indication during the course of the conversation he had with the person whom he believed may have been CHAMBERS that this individual knew ALGER HISS.

The identity of other persons referred to by CHAMBERS during interviews in connection with this matter was brought to the attention of Mr. ELIOT and, other than Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. and ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, he had no knowledge of any of the individuals in question. He stated that he met Mrs. HISS during his association with ALGER HISS and his contacts with COLLINS and SOYRING were in connection with residence and employment at Washington. In connection with the latter two, Mr. ELIOT had no information associating them with ALGER HISS or his wife, or any information relating to their loyalty.

Mr. ELIOT was requested to indicate the names of persons whom he believed were closely associated with Mr. HISS and who would possibly be in a position to provide information with respect to his activities and associations during the pertinent period of this inquiry. He suggested Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, U.S. Federal Court, Boston, Massachusetts, and Professor RICHARD H. FIELD, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as persons in that classification. He particularly suggested that Professor FIELD, who was a classmate of HISS at Harvard Law School, has had rather frequent contact with him over the years, both socially and professionally and might be of some assistance in connection with this inquiry.

No lead is being suggested to contact Mr. BASS at Buffalo, New York, referred to by Mr. ELIOT during his interview, inasmuch as ELIOT cannot identify his visitor as CHAMBERS and there was no indication at all during the only contact with that person that there was any affiliation of this person with ALGER HISS or any other individual in the Government service.

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D. Interview with Federal Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr.

Bureau teletype to Boston dated February 1, 1949 requested Boston to re-interview Judge WYZANSKI to obtain from him the names and addresses of friends and associates, business, social or otherwise, of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for the purpose of contacting them for typewritten specimens.

Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr. advised, according to his recollection, the following individuals were friendly with ALGER HISS:

WILLIAM HARBURY, an attorney at Baltimore, Maryland;

CHARLES HORSKY, employed in the law office of the Honorable DEAN ACHESON;

JAMES H. ROWE, a member of the Hoover Commission, Washington, D.C.

THOMAS CORCORAN, Esq., of the firm of Corcoran and Cohen, 1511 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.;

Justice CALVERT MAGRUDER, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston, Massachusetts;

WARNER GARDNER, 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland;

TOM AUSTERN, employed in the law office of the Honorable DEAN ACHESON;

Professor HENRY HART of the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts;

Professor RICHARD FIELD, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and

The Honorable FELIX FRANKFURTER, United States Supreme Court Justice, Washington, D.C.

The foregoing information was made available to the Bureau, New York, Baltimore and Washington Field Offices by Boston by teletype dated February 1, 1949.

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E. Interview with Professor RICHARD FIELD, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Bureau teletype to Boston dated February 1, 1949 requested Boston to re-interview Professor RICHARD HINCKLEY FIELD for the names and addresses of friends and associates, business, social or otherwise, of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, as they may have received correspondence from the HISS residence.

Professor FIELD advised he believed the following individuals would be the ones with whom HISS would most likely have been in contact since his graduation from Harvard Law School:

WILLIAM H. VODREY, Jr., Deadman's Lane, East Liverpool, Ohio;

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, First National Bank Building, Birmingham, Alabama;

CHARLES H. WILLARD, 15 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.;

OSCAR M. SHAW, of Boston;

JOHN DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

JESSE SLINGLUFF, 104 West Oakdale Road, Baltimore, Maryland; and

EDWARD G. CHANDLER, 2611 Etna Street, Berkeley, California.

Professor FIELD stated the foregoing individuals were all graduates of Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and attorneys in their respective cities. Teletype leads were sent to New York, Cleveland, Birmingham, Baltimore and San Francisco, requesting them to contact the individuals located in their territory for any typewritten material emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

In connection with this interview, Professor FIELD stated that, to the best of his knowledge, ALGER HISS did not type at all. He said he believed any correspondence of a personal nature emanating from HISS would have been written and, if typed, would have been dictated to a stenographer. He further advised that he was not familiar with the friends or associates of ALGER HISS at Washington, D.C.

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F. Interview with Judge CALVERT MAGRUDER, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston, Massachusetts

Judge MAGRUDER was interviewed at the suggestion of Federal Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI.

Under date of February 4, 1949 Judge CALVERT MAGRUDER, United States Circuit Court of Appeals and a professor at Harvard University, advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that ALGER HISS had been one of his students at Harvard Law School and, inasmuch as both of them had come from the State of Maryland, he had become somewhat interested in HISS. He stated HISS had visited his home while he was attending Harvard Law School. Judge MAGRUDER stated that he could not recall further contact with HISS after his graduation until 1934-1935 or 1938-1939, at which time Judge MAGRUDER was in Washington, D.C. In this connection he stated he had seen HISS every now and then socially and had dinner at the HISS home. He stated that, to the best of his recollection, on that occasion no one was present except ALGER HISS and his wife. Judge MAGRUDER stated on his basis of association with HISS it seemed incredible HISS would be involved in anything of an espionage nature. Judge MAGRUDER had no knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of HISS. He stated that at no time had HISS ever given any indication that he was interested in the ideology of Communism, and it was Judge MAGRUDER's impression that HISS had been caught in a web of circumstances.

Judge MAGRUDER stated that the only individuals he knew who were friendly with HISS were Judge WYZANSKI, who had a very high regard for HISS and who has been previously interviewed; also Dean GRISWOLD of the Harvard Law School, who has also been previously interviewed by this office.

Judge MAGRUDER stated he recalled that a few years back he had received a typewritten letter from HISS on the letterhead of the Carnegie Corporation, which had been obviously dictated. He stated that the letter had not been of any lasting importance and, accordingly, he had thrown it away at that time.

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G. Interview with Professor HENRY M. HART, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

New York teletype to Boston dated February 11, 1949 requested Boston to interview Professor HENRY HART of Harvard Law School.

On February 4, 1949, Professor HENRY M. HART, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that he had a personal conviction in the innocence of ALGER HISS. He stated that he first became acquainted with HISS about the fall of 1928. He said that he did not believe he had seen HISS while the latter was working at Boston (presumably at Choate, Hall and Stewart).

Professor HART stated he had gone to Washington, D.C. with his wife on three occasions: September, 1937 to June, 1938; June, 1940 to February, 1941; and June, 1942 to July, 1946.

Professor HART said that, although he could not consider himself a particularly intimate friend of ALGER HISS, on the other hand, he felt he knew him well. He said if HISS were guilty he could not find words strong enough to condemn HISS, as he could not conceive how HISS would permit his friends to help him. Professor HART said from his personal contact with HISS he felt that HISS would not betray his friends and his country.

Professor HART made a search of his files but was unable to locate any typewritten letters emanating from the HISS residence. He was unfamiliar with the names of other subjects in this case.

A picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was exhibited to Professor HART, and he stated he had never observed this individual.

Professor HART said that his social acquaintance with the HISSES was probably limited to two evenings at their Georgetown residence and three evenings at the home of Professor HART.

As to the friends of ALGER HISS, Professor HART indicated that they were as follows:

Professor RICHARD FIELD, Harvard Law School;

Judge WYZANSKI, who had been very close to HISS at the Solicitor-General's office and who apparently had gone to lunch with him on a daily basis while HISS was also employed in the Solicitor-General's office.

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CHARLES HORSKY, of Dean Acheson's office

WARNER GARDNER

PAUL A. FREUND, of Harvard Law School

FRANCIS SAYRE

all of whom have been previously interviewed by the F. B. I. He also indicated that EDWARD ENNIS, who was also in the Solicitor-General's office may have been friendly with HISS.

With reference to ENNIS, it is noted that Departmental instructions to the Bureau, as set out in Bureau letter to the Washington Field Office dated December 13, 1948, have previously requested the Washington Field Office to determine who were the associates of ALGER HISS departmentalwise while he was engaged in Government service. A lead is not being set out to Washington in this connection, inasmuch as other individuals who were known to have been closely associated with HISS when HISS was a member of the Solicitor-General's office have already been contacted. It was noted that in furnishing the name of ENNIS Professor HART referred to a picture of individuals in the Solicitor-General's office during that period of time.

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H. Interview with Professor JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts

Bureau teletype to Boston dated February 4, 1949 requested that Professor JOHNSON be re-interviewed to obtain the names of friends, relatives and associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS who may have typewritten specimens.

Professor JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON advised Special Agent JOSEPH A. SMITH that the following individuals might have typewritten letters from the HISS residence:

JOHN S. DICKEY, President of Dartmouth College, predecessor to ALGER HISS as Assistant to H. B. SAYRE, Secretary of State

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.

STANLEY R. HORNBECK, Superior of HISS after HISS left SAYRE

H. B. SAYRE, former Secretary of State

Justice FRANKFURTER of the Supreme Court

Members of the NYE Senatorial Committee on Munitions (Professor JOHNSON could not place the date when HISS was doing work for this committee.)

A review of Boston files in instant case reflects that leads to contact these individuals have previously been set forth.

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I. Interview with Professor ERNEST J. BROWN, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Washington Field Office teletype dated February 7, 1949 requested Boston to interview Professor ERNEST J. BROWN, who was formerly associated with HISS at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.

Professor BROWN advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS February 10, 1949 that during the summer of 1933 he had been attached to the legal staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, D.C. He said that his contact with ALGER HISS had been confined to one month of that year and that he had enjoyed a very limited social acquaintance with him. He was unable to furnish any information reflecting that any of the individuals mentioned as subjects in instant case had been engaged in Communist Party, subversive or espionage activities. He stated he had never received any correspondence from ALGER HISS and that he could not furnish any information concerning friends or associates of ALGER HISS.

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J. Attempt to Interview GARDNER JACKSON at Cotuit, Massachusetts

A lead was set out in the report of Special Agent MAHLON C. COLLER at Detroit, Michigan in instant case, dated January 10, 1949, requesting Boston to interview GARDNER JACKSON, a newspaperman with home at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. JACKSON was reportedly well acquainted with the "liberal circle" and it was suggested that he might possibly be able to furnish information regarding the political philosophy of ALGER HISS.

On January 26, 1949 Special Agent WILLIAM H. CARPENTER ascertained through Miss GRACE GOTTRIDGE, accountant for the Cotuit Grocery, Cotuit, Massachusetts, that GARDNER JACKSON had not been residing at Cape Cod for some time and that he had a forwarding address of 6 West Kirke Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. A lead was set out for Baltimore to interview GARDNER JACKSON by Boston teletype dated January 26, 1949.

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K. Interview with RAYMOND DENNETT, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. RAYMOND BRAGG, Unitarian Service Committee, when interviewed, advised that RAYMOND DENNETT of the World Peace Foundation apparently knew ALGER HISS and suggested that he be contacted as a possible source of letters emanating from HISS.

Mr. RAYMOND DENNETT on February 10, 1949, advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that, according to his recollection, ALGER HISS had been Administrative Assistant to STANLEY HORNBECK. He said that HORNBECK had been a friend of his father, TYLER DENNETT, a former President of Williams College, now retired. Mr. DENNETT stated he had worked in the State Department in August and September, 1943, in the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. He said that PHILIP JESSUP had offered him a job and he resigned to take a position with the Institute of Pacific Relations as Executive Secretary. Mr. DENNETT stated that he had seen ALGER HISS once or twice at the San Francisco Conference and had intermittent contact with him in connection with the World Peace Foundation. Mr. DENNETT stated that he had no information which would indicate that ALGER HISS was other than a loyal American. He said he had not been closely enough acquainted with him to ascertain his friends and acquaintances. He said he had never had any occasion to visit the home of ALGER HISS. Mr. DENNETT stated that there was considerable correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS at his office but, inasmuch as HISS was a Trustee of the World Peace Foundation, he thought that he would have to get approval from the Trustees before releasing any documents to the FBI. Mr. DENNETT stated that it so happened that a meeting of the Trustees was to take place on February 12, 1949 and he would present this matter to them.

On February 17, 1949, Mr. DENNETT telephonically contacted Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS, advising him that certain letters emanating from ALGER HISS would be made available. These letters were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by Boston letter dated February 17, 1949 for comparison with Q5 through Q69 in instant case.

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III. INFORMATION CONCERNING ROBERTA M. FANSLER AND THOMAS FANSLER

Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated January 28, 1949, a copy of which was forwarded to Boston, requested Boston to determine the whereabouts of THOMAS and ROBERTA FANSLER from 1937, bearing in mind that they were divorced in 1941 and may have been separated prior to that time.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EDMUND G. VIVIAN.

Mr. MAX SULLIVAN, President of the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island, advised he had known Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, the former ROBERTA FANSLER, since 1938 when he was a member of the Groton School faculty at Groton, Massachusetts. He said he met her through the Carnegie Foundation Conference on Visual Arts in America, held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, where they were both delegates. Her present husband, JOHN ALFORD, was also a delegate to the conference. Mrs. ALFORD came to the Rhode Island School of Design with her husband in September, 1945. She is the Director of Education, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design. Prior to coming to Rhode Island in 1945, she was employed by the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, where she worked for many years. Her husband, JOHN ALFORD, is a Canadian citizen and was formerly the head of the Fine Arts Department, University of Toronto. The ALFORDs were married in the spring of 1945. Mr. SULLIVAN stated he was responsible to a large extent in having Mrs. ALFORD and her husband join the school faculty, and Mrs. ALFORD was considered a "bargain" as a member of the faculty, due to her Museum experience.

Mrs. FANSLER, according to Mr. SULLIVAN, may have been employed or have done some work for the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D.C., during the time she was employed at the Metropolitan Museum. He also recalled that her former husband, THOMAS FANSLER, taught at the New School for Social Research, New York City, and Mr. SULLIVAN thought that ROBERTA FANSLER may also have been a member of this school's faculty. Mr. SULLIVAN stated that a LYDIA POWELL, employed by the Metropolitan Museum in New York, is very well acquainted with ROBERTA ALFORD's past employment and background.

Mr. SULLIVAN stated that the folder containing all information and correspondence between Mrs. ROBERTA ALFORD and the Rhode Island School for Design was in Mrs. ALFORD's own possession at the Art Museum and he knew of no way of obtaining this folder without arousing her suspicion, because the request would be unusual. Mr. SULLIVAN stated that, in the event he could obtain this folder without arousing Mrs. ALFORD's suspicion, he would make it available to Special Agent VIVIAN.

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By letter dated February 3, 1949, Boston forwarded to the FBI Laboratory 5 documents obtained from the file of JOHN ALFORD, as made available by Mr. SULLIVAN.

The Bureau, by letter dated February 7, 1949, gave these documents a designation from K439 to K443 and arrived at the conclusion that the machines which were used to type these speciments were not used to type Q5 through Q69 in instant case.

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IV. INFORMATION CONCERNING NOEL FIELD

New York teletype to Boston dated January 28, 1949 requested Boston to furnish background information concerning NOEL and HERTER (also known as HERTHA) FIELD. Boston was further requested to interview NINA FIELD, Valley Farm, Shirley, Massachusetts, and to interview RAYMOND BRAGG, Unitarian Service Committee, regarding knowledge BRAGG might have concerning association between HISS and NOEL FIELD and between FIELD and CHAMBERS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RICHARD W. DOW.

The records of the Registrar, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, disclosed that NOEL HAVILAND FIELD was born January 23, 1904 at London, England. FIELD was graduated from Harvard in 1924 with an A.B. degree and resided at Cambridge, Massachusetts while attending Harvard University. FIELD's mother was listed as NINA E FIELD and his father, Dr. HERBER T HAVILAND FIELD. FIELD entered Harvard from the School Gymnasium, Zurich, Switzerland.

Records of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, reflected that NOEL H FIELD was employed in the Division for Psychiatric Examination of Prisoners from January 14, 1925 to November 14, 1925.

The Boston Post, a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its October 15, 1948 issue, quoted U.S. State Department records to the effect that a NOEL HAVILAND FIELD was assigned to the Department's Western European Division in the early thirties. He resigned April 30, 1936. His record listed him as born in London of American parents and a Harvard Graduate and former Massachusetts social worker.

Confidential Informant T-1, another Government agency, has advised that FIELD culminated his service with the State Department as a representative (without voice) to the League of Nations and following the dispersal of the League of Nations it was reported that NOEL FIELD became associated with the Unitarian Service Committee.

With respect to NOEL FIELD's association with the Unitarian Service Committee, FIELD was in August, 1942, acting as representative in Marseilles, France, for the Unitarian Service Committee, according to Source A and, subsequent to this date, left France and went to Geneva, Switzerland, where he assumed the role of Director of the Unitarian Service Committee for Europe. Confidential Informant T-2 advised that NOEL FIELD severed his connections with the Unitarian Service Committee in October, 1947, after having been European Director for that organization from approximately January of 1945.

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Confidential Informant T-2 advised that NOEL H. FIELD has a brother, HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD, presently employed as an instructor and teaching at a college in Cleveland, Ohio.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that NINA E. FIELD, the mother of NOEL H. FIELD, died of cancer at the home of a daughter, located at Urbana, Illinois, "several years ago." NINA FIELD, prior to her death, maintained a home at Shirley, Massachusetts, at a place called "Valley Farm."

Chief CARROLL MORSE, Shirley, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that NINA FIELD had maintained a number of persons at her Valley Farm who were believed to be former veterans of the Spanish Civil War in 1937.

Confidential Informant T-1, previously identified, advised that NOEL FIELD has a half-brother who, in 1945, was operating a school in Mexico, which was known as the Academia de Ingles (Inglaterra) at the Calle Hidalgo, 469 Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. This half-brother's name, according to T-1, is AUGUST KORPI HILLE. T-1 stated this person was reported as being either a Communist Party member or a believer in the Communist ideology. T-1 did not furnish the source of this information.

In connection with the foregoing, HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD, brother of NOEL H. FIELD, in an interview January 25, 1949 with Agents of the Cleveland Office, advised with respect to AUGUST KORPI HILLE that no family relationship existed between HILLE and the FIELD family. HILLE was described by HERMAN FIELD as a wounded veteran of the Spanish Civil War who was befriended by HERMAN FIELD's mother, NINA FIELD. In view of the foregoing, T-1 is not being re-contacted for further information concerning AUGUST KORPI HILLE.

Confidential Informant T-3, another Government agency, advised that NOEL H. FIELD had an adopted daughter by the name of ERICA GLASSER residing in Switzerland. She was described by T-3 as being a German of between 24 to 26 years of age who was connected, while in Switzerland, with one of the leaders of the FREIES DEUTSCHLAND by the name of LEO BAUER, reportedly a leader of the German Communist Party in Frankfurt, Germany. T-3 reported that this adopted daughter became a secretary in the Office of Strategic Services in Berne, Switzerland through contacts of NOEL FIELD. According to T-3, ERICA GLASSER, through her activities, was able to facilitate the movement of travel between Switzerland and Germany of the important members of the FREIES DEUTSCHLAND.

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Confidential Informant T-4 has identified NOEL FIELD's wife as HERTHA FIELD, whom T-4 described as being of German birth and formerly a family nurse for the FIELD family.

T-4 recalls seeing HERTHA FIELD in Moscow, USSR, with NOEL FIELD during the middle 1930's.

HERMAN FIELD furnished Agents of the Cleveland Office with information in January, 1949, to the effect that he married JEAN CLARK FIELD at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1932. She accompanied him to Europe in 1934 and they were divorced in 1940. HERMAN FIELD stated that his former wife married an individual by the name of LIEBERMAN, whom she met in Zurich, Switzerland, following her divorce.

With respect to LIEBERMAN, [redacted] well acquainted with Communist Party, District #1, activities, has identified this person as SALI LIEBERMAN and a member of the Communist Party, District #1, at one time. [redacted] stated that the LIEBERMANs were last reported to be residing in California. b2 b7D

HERMAN FIELD, brother of NOEL FIELD, further advised that Dr. ELSIE DOOB is the sister of HERMAN and NOEL FIELD, residing at Urbana, Illinois as the wife of JOSEPH DOOB, a professor of mathematics at the University of Illinois. HERMAN FIELD stated that ELSIE DOOB spent several years during World War II as a doctor in New York.

Communist Affiliations of Noel Field

With respect to Communist affiliations on the part of NOEL H. FIELD, the Dies Committee reports on Un-American Activities, Volume 2, Pages 2172 and 2173, reflected testimony on the part of an individual by the name of J. B. MATTHEWS before the sub-committee of the Un-American Activities Committee on November 7, 1938. MATTHEWS testified at this time that he resided at Washington, D.C. for a period of 1 year in 1928. MATTHEWS' testimony reflects that during this time MATTHEWS had learned that NOEL FIELD, an employee of the United States State Department, was a member of the Communist Party, stating that NOEL FIELD had freely discussed his membership with MATTHEWS on many occasions during the year MATTHEWS was in Washington, D.C.

J. B. MATTHEWS reported on February 15, 1941 that he had known NOEL FIELD "around 1930." On February 15, 1941 MATTHEWS described FIELD as a member of a group of about 20 persons, some of whom were Communists, and that this group was sometimes known as "The International Relations Club." FIELD was identified by MATTHEWS at this time as a member of the Communist Party while employed by the United States State Department.

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Confidential Informant T-4 stated that in 1935 NOEL H. FIELD was attracted to and a very good friend of MARGARET YOUNG, who at that time was the Washington correspondent for the Daily Worker. According to T-4, FIELD was subsequently enlisted by known Soviet espionage agents in the work of obtaining intelligence information on behalf of the U.S.S.R. T-4 said at this time NOEL FIELD was sympathetic with such activity but displayed fear with respect to furnishing information from the State Department. According to T-4, NOEL FIELD then accepted a position working with the League of Nations and furnished some information described as being of little value. T-4 claims to have observed NOEL FIELD in Moscow, U.S.S.R., during the middle 1930's, at which time he was accompanied by his wife, HERTHA FIELD.

Confidential Informant T-5 furnished the New York Office with several documents regarding the activities of the Unitarian Service Committee in Europe during World War II. These describe NOEL FIELD as European Director of the Unitarian Service Committee and charged that FIELD, in this capacity, hired persons "intimately connected with Western European Communists." These documents charged that NOEL FIELD had been "carrying on for the past three years a planned activity of Communist colonization." According to these documents, NOEL FIELD was collaborating closely with one HERTA TEMPI, Director of the Paris, France office of the Unitarian Service Committee in behalf of the Communist Party in Western Europe.

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Confidential Informant T-6 has identified HERTA TEMPI as secretary for NOEL FIELD when NOEL FIELD was in charge of the Unitarian Service Committee at Marseilles, France, which was operating in 1942. TEMPI is described by T-6 as having been in 1935 an active Communist in contact with Indian Communists in Berlin, Germany.

CONFIDENTIAL

Relation of Noel Field with Alger Hiss

Confidential Informant T-7 furnished information to the effect that for several years it was known that NOEL FIELD was a Soviet agent. T-7 was unable to recall the identity of the source or sources which led him to become aware of FIELD's status as a Soviet agent.

T-7 stated that several years ago ALGER HISS was the individual who had recommended NOEL FIELD for a position with the U.S. State Department in the Philippines and, according to T-7, made strenuous efforts to obtain such a position for NOEL FIELD. With respect to this statement of T-7, it is noted that records of the State Department in Washington, D.C., disclosed that on October 24, 1940 a telegram was sent by ALGER HISS to the U.S. Legation in Geneva, Switzerland, requesting that NOEL FIELD be approached as to whether or not he would accept a position in the Philippines as Assistant to the Commissioner of the Philippines. HISS, according to the records of Source B, indicated that one SAYRE was considering NOEL FIELD and others for the position in the Philippines and had sought information from ALGER HISS as to whether or not FIELD would be interested in such a position.

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Source B further provided information, under date of October 28, 1940, to the effect that a telegram was received from Geneva, Switzerland "marked for ALGER HISS." This telegram stated, in substance, that FIELD had been approached regarding his attitude towards accepting a position in the Philippines if it were afforded to him and had expressed keen interest in accepting the position. Source B further advised that the position in which NOEL FIELD had expressed keen interest was filled by the appointment of another individual and the position was never taken by FIELD. Source B ascertained that NOEL FIELD was the subject of a memorandum submitted under date of February 3, 1941 by ALGER HISS to BRECKINBRIDGE LONG, who at that time was Assistant Secretary of State.

With respect to NOEL FIELD's acquaintanceship with ALGER HISS, Confidential Informant T-2 advised that in the past, during the months following the end of World War II, he had occasion [redacted] with NOEL FIELD. T-2 said he had never heard NOEL FIELD give any indication that he was acquainted with ALGER HISS, employee of the State Department. b7D

Interview with RAYMOND BRAGG,
Unitarian Service Committee, 9 Park Street, Boston
re NOEL FIELD

RAYMOND BRAGG, Director, Unitarian Service Committee, 9 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised he has never heard NOEL FIELD refer to ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in any manner whatsoever. BRAGG stated that the first indication he had of the possibility of NOEL FIELD's being acquainted with CHAMBERS or HISS came when the public press printed an account of statements made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

BRAGG recalled that, following the disclosures made by CHAMBERS, he, BRAGG, was telephonically contacted by some Boston newspaperman concerning NOEL FIELD and at that time BRAGG told this person, who identified himself as a newspaper reporter, that FIELD had not been associated with the Unitarian Service Committee since the fall of 1947.

BRAGG suggested that RAYMOND DENNETT, Executive Director of World Peace Foundation, Mount Vernon and Joy Streets, Boston, Massachusetts, might be able to furnish some information regarding ALGER HISS and possibly possess information reflecting acquaintanceship of HISS and FIELD. BRAGG said he made the suggestion due to the fact that it was his recollection that DENNETT had talked with ALGER HISS on some type of Peace Foundation activity. DENNETT, in speaking of HISS, referred to him as "ALGER" which led BRAGG to believe that DENNETT was personally acquainted with ALGER HISS, as well as knowing him from an official standpoint.

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The interview Boston as conducted with RAYMOND DENNETT is set forth in this report.

V. INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR ALBERT A. BENNETT REGARDING FRANKLIN V. RENO

"Who's Who in America," Volume 24, 1946-1947, reflects the following information concerning ALBERT ARNOLD BENNETT:

> "Mathematician; b. Yokohoma, Japan, June 2, 1888; s. ALBERT ARNOLD and MELA ISABELLE (BARROWS) B.; came to U.S. in 1902; A.B., A.M., Brown Univ., 1910, Sc.M.; 1911; Ph.D., Princeton, 1914; studied univs. of Paris, Göttingen, Bologna and Chicago; m. VELMA McAFEE ELY, June 17, 1922. Instr. Princeton U., 1914-16; adj. prof. U. of Tex., 1916-21, asso. prof., 1921-25; prof. and head of dept., Lehigh U., 1925-27; prof. mathematics, Brown U., since 1927. Editor in chief, Math. Monthly, 1923; mathematics editor Prentice-Hall, Inc. Student 1st O.T.C., Leon Springs, Tex., and Ft. Monroe, Va.; commd. capt. C.A.R.C. Aug. 15, 1917; trans. to ordnance, June 1918; hon. discharged Jan. 15, 1919; mathematics and dynamics expert, Ordnance Corps, June 1919-Sept. 1921; maj. Ordnance Corps U.S. Army since 1942. Member American Math. Soc., Math. Assn. America (trustee 1922, v.p. 1925, 33), Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences, Progressive Edn. Assn. (advisory com.), Assn. Symbolic Logic (council), Assn. Teachers Math. N.E. (pres. 1941), Nat. Council Teachers of Math., R.I. Sch. Design (Corp. mem.). Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Delta Upsilon. Author: Introduction to Ballistics (Ordnance Dept. U.S.A.), 1921; Tables for Interior Ballistics (same), 1922; (with C.A. Baylis) Formal Logic, 1939. Address: Brown University, Providence, R.I."

The Baltimore report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR, dated January 28, 1949, requested Boston to interview Professor A. A. BENNETT at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, as BENNETT was reportedly a character reference of RENO as well as a fellow employee and correspondent of RENO.

Professor ALBERT A. BENNETT stated that he first became acquainted with RENO in either December, 1941 or the beginning of 1942 when RENO was a member of the Computing Section under Colonel GILLON in the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

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According to his recollection, RENO was in a section involving "firing tables, bombing tables, etc." BENNETT stated that he had known RENO off and on for several years. Dr. BENNETT stated he was unable to furnish any information which would reflect on Communist or espionage activities on the part of RENO. He said his association with RENO had been wholly of a business nature and that the people who would know RENO were: Dr. EDWIN P. HUBBELL; Dr. L. S. BEDRICK; Dr. ELVIN S. MARTIN; BERTHA I. HART; JOHN L. KELLEY and EDWARD J. McSHANE, all of whom are mentioned in referenced report of Special Agent JESSE E. EARR.

Dr. BENNETT stated that the tables, made up apparently by RENO, were "gospels" and possibly RENO may have done it himself. It was Dr. BENNETT's opinion, however, that RENO had no power of writing and just could not organize himself to do any writing. He stated that RENO was irresponsible in personal matters, a pretty bright fellow, good hearted, and very loyal to the laboratory. He said that, to the best of his knowledge, the only girl with whom RENO had associated with was BERTHA I. HART, previously mentioned. It was the opinion of Dr. BENNETT that RENO needed someone to look after him. He said that occasionally RENO would get drunk and go off on a spree. He said he had no suspicion that RENO had ever done anything underhanded or mean, or that he was capable of doing it. Dr. BENNETT was unable to recognize the names of the other subjects in instant case and stated that he had no evidence that RENO had any association with any of these individuals.

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VI. INTERVIEW WITH ZACHARY BARANOFF SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

Bureau teletype to Boston dated February 3, 1949 authorized Boston to conduct an interview with ZACHARY BARANOFF, as information had been received that BARANOFF possibly knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1933-1934.

This interview was conducted by Special Agents RICHARD W. DOW and the reporting Agent.

BARANOFF was unable to identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were exhibited to him. He stated he had never heard of CHAMBERS' name and had no information reflecting on Communist Party or espionage activities on the part of anyone.

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VII. INVESTIGATION AT PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO LOCATE 1937 GUEST REGISTRATION OF HISS-CHAMBERS

Mr. CHARLES W. CHENEY, a Certified Public Accountant, with offices at Court Street, Boston, advised Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS that, to his knowledge, the Brackett House was operating as a tourist home in the year 1937. Brackett House is located on Route 101 to the south and east of Peterborough.

MARTIN J. KEENAN, Postmaster at Peterborough, New Hampshire, advised that the owner of the Brackett House was MARSHALL PARKS, 5 Palm Road, St. Augustine, Florida. According to Mr. KEENAN's recollection, PARKS was the owner of the Brackett House in 1937.

By teletype dated February 3, the Miami Office was requested to interview MARSHALL PARKS for information concerning the 1937 registrations of the Brackett House.

Miami, by teletype dated February 5, 1949, advised MARSHALL PARKS stated he owned the Brackett House, Peterborough, New Hampshire, and owned and operated it in 1937. He stated he was not certain, but he may have the guest book for 1937 stored in an antique shop adjacent to the Brackett House. Mr. PARKS would not authorize anyone to enter in his absence to look for the guest book. He furnished Miami Agents with information to the effect that he would return to Peterborough between March 15 and April 1.

Photographs which were forwarded to New York by Boston of The Tavern, The Manse, Bleak House, Knight Homestead and Brackett House were reviewed by Mr. CHAMBERS, at which time he eliminated The Tavern, The Manse and the Brackett House. New York, by letter to the Bureau, copy to Boston, requested Boston to furnish New York with additional photographs of the Knight Homestead and the Bleak House. New York also requested Boston to obtain the 1937 registrations of the Knight Homestead, as Mr. CHAMBERS stated that the Knight Homestead was possibly identical with the tourist house in question.

By letter dated February 17, 1949, Boston transmitted to New York additional photographs of Knight Homestead and the Bleak House. Special Agents JOSEPH E. CONDON and reporting Agent obtained the guest registrations for the month of August, 1937 on February 16, 1949. This guest registration book was obtained by Agents from Mrs. ETHEL MacDUFF and Miss CLARA A. SPRATT, present owners of the Knight Homestead, Peterborough, New Hampshire. It was forwarded to the Laboratory by Boston in letter dated February 17, 1949, with the request that the handwriting in the guest registration book be compared with the known handwriting of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS and JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

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in an effort to ascertain whether or not any of these individuals had made registration in this book.

No other tourist or guest home was located on Granite Street, which runs south from the town of Peterborough, and which ALGER HISS and his wife, together with CHAMBERS, might have stayed during their one-night stop-over in this community in 1937.

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New York, by teletype dated February 8, 1949, requested Boston to interview Judge MANLEY O. HUDSON, Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS.

Boston, by letter dated February 16, 1949 to the Bureau, copy to New York City, advised that Judge MANLEY O. HUDSON has refused to be interviewed orally, requesting that a letter be directed to him and that he would reply to that letter, and, further, advised the Bureau that, in the absence of specific instructions, no further action would be taken in this matter by the Boston Office.

With regard to NOEL FIELD, the files of the Boston Office reflect that HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD was interviewed by Agents of the Cleveland Office on January 25, 1949. In the event information concerning HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD becomes pertinent to instant case, it is suggested that New York request Cleveland to make available to New York full background information concerning HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD in the interview conducted January 25, 1949.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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T-1 Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

T-2 [redacted] Unitarian Service Committee, 9 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts. b7D

T-3 U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C., who has furnished considerable information regarding NOEL FIELD and the Unitarian Service Committee, as received from liaison channels open to the State Department.

T-4 [redacted]

T-5 [redacted] New York World Telegram, New York City. b7D

CONFIDENTIAL T-6 [redacted]

T-7 [redacted] Department of State, in December, 1947.

Source A Letter provided through a highly confidential source from [redacted] b7D

Source B Records of the State Department, Washington, D.C. The contents of the memorandum submitted by ALGER HISS to BRECKINBRIDGE LONG are no longer available in the files of the State Department.

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LEADS

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THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, N.Y.:

Will interview WILLIAM A. FOWLER, a member of the American Mission to the U.N. at New York City and, also, JOHN C. ROSS, who has the same employment as FOWLER.

Will also interview members of the firm of Wright, Gordon and Zachary at New York City, as set out in Boston teletype to New York dated February 9, 1949.

President JOHN S. DICKEY of Dartmouth College, a personal friend of ALGER HISS, has suggested the foregoing as possible sources of typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS.

Will contact GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, an attorney residing at 63 Wall Street, New York City. Mr. LOCKWOOD is a former secretary of Chief Justice HOLMES of the U.S. Supreme Court. He is to be contacted as a possible source of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS, as set out in Boston teletype to New York dated 2/21/49.

Will interview CHARLES H. WILLARD, 15 Broad Street, New York, New York, as suggested by Professor RICHARD HINCKLEY FIELD of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor FIELD furnished the name of WILLARD as an individual who would know ALGER HISS and as a possible source of typewritten material emanating from HISS. This lead was set out by Boston teletype to New York dated February 4, 1949.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Will interview HONRE M. CATUDEL, State Department, Washington, D.C.

Will ascertain and set out appropriate undeveloped leads to have SAYRE's assistants in the Philippines interviewed, if deemed pertinent.

Will interview STANLEY A. HORNBECK if not previously interviewed.

Will interview HARLEY NOTTER, State Department, Washington, D.C.

Will ascertain the members of the staff of the NYE Committee and set out appropriate leads, as set forth in Boston teletype to Washington Field Office, dated February 9, 1949.

President JOHN S. DICKEY of Dartmouth College, a personal friend of ALGER HISS has suggested the foregoing as possible sources of typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS.

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SECRET LEADS (Cont'd)

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THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (Cont'd)

Boston teletype to Washington Field Office, dated February 1, 1949, indicated that Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr. of Boston stated that the following individuals were friendly with ALGER HISS, according to his recollection, and may have received correspondence from HISS:

1. CHARLES HORSKY, employed in the law office of the Honorable DEAN ACHESON

2. JAMES H. ROWE, a member of the Hoover Commission, Washington, D.C.

3. THOMAS CORCORAN, Esq. of the firm of Corcoran and Cohen, 1511 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

4. TOM AUSTERN, employed in the law office of the Honorable DEAN ACHESON

5. The Honorable FELIX FRANKFURTER, U.S. Supreme Court Justice, Washington, D.C.

It is being left to the discretion of the Washington Field Office as to which of the individuals enumerated above is to be contacted.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

Copies of this report are being designated for Baltimore as Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, Jr. has suggested WILLIAM MARBURY, an attorney at Baltimore, Maryland, and WARNER GARDNER, 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, as individuals who were friendly with ALGER HISS and who may have correspondence emanating from HISS. It is to be noted that information has been received that WILLIAM MARBURY is the attorney for ALGER HISS at Baltimore, Maryland and, accordingly, it is being left to the discretion of the Baltimore Office as to whether or not MARBURY should be interviewed.

The foregoing information was made available to Baltimore by Boston teletype dated February 1, 1949.

Will interview JESSE SLINGLUFF as possible source of correspondence emanating from HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report.) Lead initially sent by Boston teletype to Baltimore dated February 4, 1949.

Will interview GARDNER JACKSON, as set forth in report of Special Agent MAHLON C. COLLER at Detroit, Michigan, in instant case dated January 10, 1949. GARDNER JACKSON presently residing at 6 West Kirke Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. See Boston teletype to Baltimore dated January 26, 1949.

THE BIRMINGHAM OFFICE

Will interview JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, First National Bank Building, Birmingham, Alabama, as possible source of correspondence emanating from HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report.) This lead was initially sent Birmingham by Boston teletype dated February 4, 1949.

THE CLEVELAND OFFICE

Will interview WILLIAM H. VODREY, Jr., Deadman's Lane, East Liverpool, Ohio, reportedly a friend and possible source of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report). This lead was forwarded to Cleveland by Boston teletype dated February 4, 1949.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

Will interview EDWARD G. CHANDLER, 2611 Etna Street, Berkeley, California, as possible source of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report.) This lead originally forwarded to San Francisco by Boston teletype dated February 4, 1949.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

Will interview ROBERT WALES, an attorney residing at 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. ROBERT WALES is a former secretary of Chief Justice HOLMES of the U.S. Supreme Court. He has been suggested as a possible source of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS by Boston teletype to Chicago dated February 21, 1949.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

At Boston, Massachusetts:

Will interview OSCAR M. SHAW, 50 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, reportedly a friend of ALGER HISS and possible source of correspondence emanating from HISS. (See Page 14 of instant report.)

At Peterborough, New Hampshire:

Will conduct further investigation to locate 1937 guest registration of ALGER-PRISCILLA HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Will obtain photographic copies of advertisements in the Peterborogh "Transcript" and write-up reflecting the play, "She Stoops to Conquer" at Stearns Farm, Middle Hancock Road, Peterborough, N. H., between August 10 and August 15, 1937 inclusive.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

BS FILE NO. 65-3251 ner

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	2/23/49	1/31-2/21/49	FREDERICK M. CONNORS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Former neighbor, FRANCES SORTWELL, friends of ALGER HISS and former associates unable to furnish any information reflecting Communisty Party, subversive or espionage activities on part of ALGER HISS. Documentary evidence submitted to FBI Laboratory not identical with Q-5 through Q-69 in instant case. Known backgrounds of NOEL and HERTER FIELD and ROBERTA FANSLER set forth. Professor A. A. BENNETT, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, former associate of FRANCIS RENO, unable to furnish information regarding Communist or espionage activity of RENO. Investigation at Peterborough, New Hampshire, to date fails to reflect guest registration of HISS-CHAMBERS in August, 1937. ZACHARY BARANOFF does not know CHAMBERS and was unable to identify his picture.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

- P - CLASSIFIED BY: ~~5~~ CADR
DECLASSIFY ON:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-21-82 BY SP2 CMR

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS at Boston dated January 31, 1949

DETAILS: I. INTERVIEW WITH FORMER NEIGHBOR OF ALGER HISS, FRANCES A. SORTWELL

A letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated January 24, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to Boston, requested Boston to contact FRANCES A. SORTWELL, former neighbor of ALGER HISS. This letter pointed out

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REASON - FCIM II, 1-2. 4. 2 1.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-27-91
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVE TION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-	1-10,31; 2/1-10/49	JJW/RN JOHN J. WALSH, SA

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHAMBERS interviewed in Washington Field February 1 and 2, 1949 and information concerning residences of HISS obtained from him set out. Information from utilities companies reflect that ALGER HISS had duplicate service at 2831 28th Street, N. W., and 2905 P Street, N. W., from April 17, 1935 to June 29, 1935. Information obtained from real estate companies relative to leases of ALGER HISS set out. Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, Jr., formerly Mrs. JOSEPH COTTON, who was believed to have met Mrs. CHAMBERS at 2905 P Street, interviewed and signed a statement that she cannot recall such a meeting nor recognize Mr. or Mrs. CHAMBERS from photographs exhibited to her. Signed statement obtained from ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE who from newspaper photographs identified WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as an individual she saw at 2831 28th Street. Another signed statement obtained from CHARLES BITTINGER who associated a photograph of CHAMBERS with an individual he saw in front of HISS home at 3411 O Street. Other neighborhood investigation negative.

- P -

Reference: Bureau File No. 74-1333

Bureau teletype dated December 8, 1948

Report of COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 27, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

cc AAG Campbell 4-1-49 ASBaw

Brown Cathcart Jones

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WFO 74-94

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INTRODUCTION

In the reference report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 27, 1949, Washington, D. C., results of interviews had with certain neighbors of ALGER HISS at his various residence in Washington, D. C., were set out.

There are being set out in this report the results of additional intensive investigation at the addresses of ALGER HISS which investigation was conducted to identify individuals who recalled WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who could furnish other pertinent information to this case. The city directories at Washington, D. C., were reviewed and the names of individuals residing in the neighborhood of ALGER HISS at the various periods in question were obtained. These individuals were located and interviewed where available and leads were set out to other offices in cases where they were no longer in Washington, D. C. The available photographs of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were exhibited to the individuals interviewed.

INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed in the Washington Field Office on February 1 and 2, 1949, concerning the testimony of ALGER HISS before the House Committee on Un-American Activities to the effect that CHAMBERS stayed at the home of ALGER HISS at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for a few days in May, 1935, while awaiting his furniture from Baltimore to be placed in the apartment CHAMBERS was subletting from HISS at 2831 28th Street. CHAMBERS stated this was definitely incorrect, inasmuch as he had no furniture at that time and the apartment on 28th Street was given to him by HISS completely furnished. He recalls that HISS prior to the time his lease on 28th Street expired had the opportunity to rent a furnished house on P Street, namely 2905 P Street, and that he took this house, allowing CHAMBERS to move in his apartment on 28th Street for the duration of the lease. CHAMBERS said that he had no clear recollection but that ALGER HISS and himself or ALGER alone might have brought some few items to the apartment on 28th Street for him such as a baby high chair or the folding rubber bathtub for their infant. CHAMBERS stated that there was a possibility that he and his wife might have stayed one night at the house of the HISSES at 2905 P Street before they moved in the address on 28th Street, but that he has no recollection of so doing.

CHAMBERS went on to relate that after the lease expired at 28th Street, he and his wife went to New York City where they stayed a short time and travelled to several other places during the summer of 1935, and in the fall of 1935, they came to Washington, D. C., from Smithtown, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, and on this occasion they did stay with the HISS family

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at 2905 P Street for a week or more. They came there with the intention of spending a greater time but Mrs. CHAMBERS had their infant with them at that time, it was necessary for her to make formula in the kitchen, which disrupted the routine in the house, and after about a week, they felt it would be more satisfactory if they moved elsewhere. CHAMBERS then moved to Baltimore where he took an address on Eutaw Place. On this move, HISS gave him certain items of furniture, namely an American oriental rug about 6'x 8' in size with a patch of rewoven material in the center, an old dropleaf table with a warped leaf which he was required to repair, a love seat, and a wing chair for the living room. CHAMBERS recalls that HISS brought these items over to Baltimore personally for him.

With particular reference to the address at 2905 P Street, information has been received by Washington Field, as set out later in this report, that a Naval officer was a visitor of ALGER HISS at this address and also a neighbor related that a man who visited there was reported to have been engaged in loud arguments with someone at this address over a woman. CHAMBERS was asked concerning the rental of the house at P Street, and related that he recalled the house was rented by HISS through an agency. He recalled that the house was either owned by a Naval officer or that HISS took over a lease from a Naval officer who was out of the country. He recalled nothing concerning any Naval officer who was a visitor at the HISS house at this address.

Concerning information relating to arguments at this house, he stated first of all that he and HISS had never had any kind of disagreement. He stated that HISS was not the kind of person to engage in loud arguments, that he had never seen HISS lose his temper or even raise his voice at any time; further, he stated that the physical setup there would have been such, in his mind, to render it impossible for neighbors to have overheard any such argument.

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM UTILITY COMPANIES

The records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company were checked by Special Agent ROBERT E. NEWBY. These records reflect the following Connect and Disconnect orders for ALGER HISS at the addresses shown.

ADDRESS	CONNECT	DISCONNECT
3411 O Street	6-13-33	6-9-34
2831 28th Street, Apt. 42	6-9-34	7-2-35
2905 P Street	4-19-35	6-15-36

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ADDRESS	CONNECT	DISCONNECT
1245 30th Street	7-1-36	12-29-37
3415 Volta Place	12-29-37	10-1-43
3210 P Street	10-1-43	9-22-47

It will be noted that there was an overlap on the service at 28th Street and 2905 P Street. Special Agent NEWBY also advised that the records showed there was duplicate service at these addresses during the period in question, i. e., that when a person dialed the number in question the telephones at both address would ring and it would be possible for persons at both of these addresses to answer the call.

It will also be noted that an attorney for ALGER HISS had contacted the telephone company and had obtained information relative to the service shown above and that the telephone company made an error in furnishing the attorney this information, indicating that the phone at 2905 P Street was connected April 19, 1934 instead of April 19, 1935, which was the actual date.

Mr. JOHN M. HOWARD, General Commerce Manager, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, 723 13th Street, Washington, D. C., is the individual to subpoena in case these records should be desired in court.

Mr. R. W. WILSON, Public Relations Division, Potomac Electric Power Company, 10th and E Street, N. W., advised Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH that the records of the company showed that electrical service at Apartment 42, 2831 28th Street, N. W., was turned off on June 29, 1935. Mrs. ALGER HISS was then listed as the customer at this address. The electricity at 2905 P Street also carried in the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS was turned on April 17, 1935. The company records also showed that the former occupant at 2905 P Street, Lt. Commander BAXTER BRUCE, had his electricity turned off February 28, 1935. No occupant was shown at the P Street address and no current was used from February 28, 1935 until April 17, 1935.

If the records of the Potomac Electric Power Company are desired in court, a subpoena should be issued to Mr. J. S. BARTLETT, Commercial Manager.

Mr. W. EDWARD GALLAGHER, Legal Department, Washington Gas Light Company, 11th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that the gas was turned off at Apartment 42, 2831 28th Street for ALGER HISS on June 26, 1935. The gas was turned off for Commander BRUCE, 2905 P Street

on February 28, 1935, and was turned on for ALGER HISS April 17, 1935. There was no record of any tenancy or any service at 2905 P Street between February 28, 1935 and April 17, 1935.

Mr. R. W. WARD, Water Registrar's Office, District Building, advised Special Agent WALSH that the records of water service in the District of Columbia over seven years old had all been destroyed; further, that water service was paid for by the owner of the premises and that only rarely was service ever discontinued due to a change of tenants. The bills for water service are ordinarily rendered directly to the owner rather than to the tenant.

INFORMATION FROM REAL ESTATE COMPANIES

Mr. J. B. GILLIATT of the J. B. GILLIATT Real Estate Company, 2827 Dunbarton Street, N. W., advised that the leases of ALGER HISS for the address 1245 30th Street and 3415 Volta Place are no longer in his possession. The leases in question were forwarded to JOHN F. DAVIS, 1700 I Street, N. W., attorney for ALGER HISS by letters as follows:

Letter dated September 15, 1948, transmitted the following leases:

(1) Lease SARAH W. S. MILLER and ALGER HISS, 1245 30th Street, June 15, 1936 to August 31, 1937;
(2) Lease SARAH W. S. MILLER and ALGER HISS, 1245 30th Street, September 1, 1937 to August 31, 1938;
(3) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1938 to September 30, 1939;
(4) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940;
(5) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941;
(6) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1941 to September 30, 1942;
(7) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943.

Letter dated September 17, 1948, transmitted the following leases:

(1) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, January 1, 1938 to September 30, 1938;
(2) Lease ALGER HISS and EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, 1245 30th Street, January 1, 1938 to August 31, 1938.

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Mr. RANDALL HAGNER, Jr., of the Randall Hagner Real Estate Company, 1321 Connecticut Avenue, advised that the original leases of ALGER HISS for Apartment 42, 2831 28th Street, have been destroyed. The only record that the company has is the application card from HISS which was made to Mrs. WILLIAM JEFFREYS who was formerly the manager of the apartment. This card reflects that the period of tenancy was from July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1935. Mr. HAGNER also advised that the correspondence files of his company had been searched and that nothing additional pertaining to the above tenancy could be located and that a great deal of old correspondence had been destroyed.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN W. SWANSON:

HUGO FRANKENBURG of the Sandoz Realty Company, No. 2 Dupont Circle, N. W., advised the writer on February 8, 1949, that Lt. Commander BAXTER BRUCE rented the house at 2905 P Street, N. W., for approximately three years, until February, 1935. He stated that the house was then vacant until May, 1935, when ALGER HISS rented the house. He stated that he believes that HISS lived in the house for just a little over a year.

In regard to Lt. Commander BAXTER BRUCE, FRANKENBURG advised that BRUCE had previously been married and divorced, and had been remarried to a woman with two children just prior to renting the house. He stated that BRUCE was given a Court Martial by the U. S. Navy for non-payment of debts, said indebtedness having been caused, in his opinion, by his second marriage. FRANKENBURG stated that the company had no trouble with BRUCE while he rented the house.

Miss EDNA LONDON of the Sandoz Realty Company advised on February 9, 1949, that she did not handle the rental of the house at 2905 P Street, N. W., and consequently did not know much concerning it. Miss LONDON presented a ledger showing that ALGER HISS leased the house for one year from May 1, 1935 to May 1, 1936. Miss LONDON stated that this is the only record the company now has, however, she stated that she believed that HISS remained in the house for a short period after May 1, 1936.

Mrs. W. J. MILEHAM, secretary, Sandoz Realty Company, advised on February 9, 1949, that she furnished the actual dates of ALGER HISS' residence at 2905 P Street, N. W., to a representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. Mrs. MILEHAM stated that this information was furnished in the form of a letter, but that since that time, the record from which she took these dates, has been misplaced and has not been located.

A search of the records of the Sandoz Realty Company failed to disclose any correspondence from HISS or anything pertinent concerning his rental of the house at 2905 P Street, N. W.

Kisseloff-9343

Miss EDNA LONDON was previously interviewed by Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH and Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE on January 18, 1948. At that time she advised that she personally rented 2905 P Street to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. They were living in an apartment on 28th Street as she recalled but that she had never visited them at that apartment. She recalled that she met PRISCILLA HISS several times and met ALGER HISS only once. She advised on this first interview that she was unable to locate the lease or any other records whatsoever concerning the tenancy of HISS at 2905 P Street. She also advised that FONTAINE BRADLEY, an attorney connected with the firm of COVINGTON, BURLING, ACHESON, RUBLEE and SHORB, who was representing ALGER HISS had called at the office of Sandoz Real Estate Company and had been unable to locate any records concerning the tenancy at 2905 P Street.

It was subsequently determined that a letter had been sent by the Sandoz Real Estate Company to the House Committee on Un-American Activities indicating that the records of the company showed that the HISSES occupied 2905 P Street from May 1, 1935 to May 1, 1936.

The additional investigation at Sandoz Real Estate Company as set forth above was conducted because of the discrepancy between the first statement of Miss LONDON and the letter directed by the company to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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On the afternoon of February 2, 1949, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS accompanied by Special Agent FRANCIS X. PLANT of the New York Office, M. A. TAYLOR and J. J. WALSH, Special Agents, Washington Field Office, proceeded to the Georgetown area, Washington, D. C., by automobile where CHAMBERS identified the various residences of ALGER HISS which he had visited. Following his identification of these residences, CHAMBERS was shown photographs of the addresses which he had so identified and he signed the backs of these photographs as evidence of his identification. The addresses he identified as having visited were:

2905 P Street, N. W.
1245 30th Street, N. W.
3415 Volta Place, N. W.,
2831 28th Street, N. W.

CHAMBERS was also driven to the vicinity of 3411 O Street, N. W., where HISS resided from 1933 to 1934, prior to the time that he moved to the apartment on 28th Street. CHAMBERS stated that he believed he met HISS before HISS resided in the apartment on 28th Street and that the address near 3411 O Street looked familiar and it is possible that he visited him at this address but that he could make no positive identification. He recalled visiting HISS in a house which had a fire place opposite the front door.

3210 P Street, N. W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents K. F. CARROLL and R. R. NICHOLS on January 19 and 25, 1949.

The following people, who were former neighbors of ALGER HISS when he lived at 3210 P Street, N. W., and at 3411 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that they were not acquainted with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS; that they did not know any of the HISSES' associates; and were unable to identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

Mrs. NORMAN T. ANDERSON, 3209 P Street, N. W.,
Dr. WALTER A. WELLS, 3059 Q Street, N. W., and formerly residing at 3213 P Street, N. W.
Mr. ERNEST R. JOHNSON, cleaning shop at 3252 Prospect Street, N. W., and formerly residing at 3214 P Street, N. W.
Mr. JOSEPH H. WARNER, 3306 P Street, N. W., and formerly residing at 3427 O Street, N. W.
Mrs. ANNE LOCKER, 3423 O Street, N. W., and formerly residing at 3411 O Street, N. W. (Mrs. LOCKER advised that her husband, JOHN LOCKER, died three years ago.)

Mr. WILLIAM F. EARLS, formerly of 3212 P Street, N. W., now lives at 17 East 84th Street, New York City, according to Mrs. MAURICE A. HESS, 3417 Reservoir Road, N. W.

Mrs. WILLIAM B. CHERIN, 3630 N Street, N. W., formerly of 1519 35th Street, N. W., when HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., stated that she was introduced to Mrs. ALGER HISS by a Mrs. JACK TATE, whose husband is employed by the State Department. Mrs. CHERIN advised that she knew Mrs. HISS casually, as a neighbor, and passed the time of day with her whenever they met on the street. Mrs. CHERIN related that Mrs. HISS was at her home on one occasion for tea and that this was the extent of their association. Mrs. CHERIN stated that her son later attended the Dalton School in New York and that she met Mrs. HISS there on one occasion due to the fact that Mrs. HISS was teaching at the school.

Mrs. CHERIN advised that she had never met Mr. HISS personally but had seen him on two occasions; once when HISS was present at an open forum held at the Shoreham Hotel which forum was sponsored by some civic group, which one Mrs. CHERIN did not recall, but the group had as a functionary a Mrs. PINCHOT; and the other occasion was approximately one year ago when BERNARD BARUCH was presented with an award in New York and HISS was present on the speakers' platform but did not speak. Mrs. CHERIN advised that she was not acquainted with any associates of the HISSES nor could she identify the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were shown to her.

Mrs. MARGARET LEWIS, Chief of Personnel, Services Branch American Red Cross, advised that Mr. and Mrs. WILMARTH S. LEWIS, who formerly resided at 3201 P Street, N. W., could now be contacted at Farmington, Connecticut, where their home is located, however, no local address was available.

A check of the City Directory for 1942 reflected that a Mrs. PAULINE GRDESCU resided at 3210 P Street, N. W., during this time, however, Mrs. GRDESCU was not listed in the 1943 City Directory. Mrs. GRDESCU was not listed in the 1948 City or Telephone Directories nor was there any record of her at the Credit Bureau.

Mrs. JACK B. TATE, 4432 Q Street, N. W., stated that she became acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS when they were attending Bryn Mawr College together in the 1920's. At the time, Mrs. TATE was a freshman and Mrs. HISS was a senior. Mrs. TATE stated that the next contact she had with PRISCILLA was in Washington, D. C., and that she visited in the HISS home on numerous occasions. She added that she did not know ALGER as well as PRISCILLA, but that he had visited in the TATE home about four times. Mrs. TATE advised that on these occasions, there were other people present at their home other than

the HISSES, however, she could not remember the name of any of these people.

Mrs. TATE said that she could not remember seeing any certain make of typewriter in the HISS home, although she may have seen one, would not remember the name of the company who made it. She could not identify the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, nor could she recall the name as being familiar to her at the time the HISSES lived at Volta Place and P Street. Mrs. TATE advised that she did not have any correspondence from PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS, although she suggested that correspondence from PRISCILLA might be obtained at Bryn Mawr College in Philadelphia, because of the fact that PRISCILLA was formerly head of the Scholarship Committee and had written a letter of recommendation for a Miss MABEL FOESCH to Bryn Mawr in 1937. A teletype was sent to Philadelphia, New York, and the Bureau on January 27, 1949, to check Bryn Mawr records under the name of MABEL FOESCH in an attempt to secure this correspondence.

Mrs. TATE also suggested that Potomac School records in Washington be checked since PRISCILLA formerly taught there. She stated that another person, who knows the HISSES fairly well, is Mrs. HENRY ABBOTT, 2205 California Street, N. W., and that a MARY CATHERINE WOODWARD, a classmate of PRISCILLA, and who is presently teaching at Bryn Mawr, would know PRISCILLA well.

Mrs. TATE also stated that a Miss JULIA WARD, 1426 36th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was an official in the Dean's Office at Bryn Mawr when PRISCILLA attended there. Mr. JACK B. TATE works at the State Department, but Mrs. TATE said that he was not with State at the time HISS was there and became acquainted only through Mrs. TATE because of Mrs. TATE's school acquaintanceship with PRISCILLA.

Mrs. TATE stated that it was surprising for her to learn that ALGER HISS had become involved in his present situation, because she always considered the HISSES to be nice, quiet people who never went out very much socially. She said she had never had any reason to question the HISSES' activities or associates.

Mr. GARDNER PALMER, room 632, State Department, Annex Number 7, at 21st and C Streets, N. W., advised that he formerly resided at 1613 33rd Street, N. W., in 1943, but that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS as a neighbor or as a fellow employee. Mr. PALMER did not identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. HARRY PRINCE, 1654 33rd Street, N. W., who formerly ran a grocery store at 3218 P Street, N. W., at the time the HISSES lived at 3210 P Street, N. W., stated that he was not acquainted with the HISSES and did not recognize pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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Kisseloff-9347

3415 Volta Place

The records of the J. B. GILLIATT Company, real estate agents, 2827 Dunbarton Street, N. W., were checked by Special Agent J. J. WALSH concerning the rental of this address by ALGER HISS. The original leases were not in the possession of this company and information was received that the leases in question had been transmitted by letters dated September 15 and September 17, 1948, to JOHN F. DAVIS, 1700 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. According to Mr. GILLIATT, Mr. DAVIS is attorney for ALGER HISS. The leases in question were all drawn up between KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN, the owner of the premises at 3415 Volta Place, and ALGER HISS and were for the following dates:

1-1-38 to 9-30-38
10-1-38 to 9-30-39
10-1-39 to 9-30-40
10-1-40 to 9-30-41
10-1-41 to 9-30-42
10-1-42 to 9-30-43

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER:

In an effort to locate GEORGE C. SCOTT, a resident at 3326 Volta Place, N. W., in 1940, and Mrs. EMMA THOMPSON, a resident at the same address in 1941, the writer contacted all persons listed under the same names in the 1948 street and telephone directories with negative results.

A check was also made for the same purpose at The Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, N. W., Stone's Mercantile Agency, 1419 H Street, N. W., and the Georgetown Branch Post Office, with negative results.

MAURICE F. ADAMSON, 232 Randolph Place, N. E., was interviewed by Agent KENOYER and Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSEN on January 17, 1948. He stated that he resided at 3308 Volta Place, N. W., for approximately four years but that he could not recall the exact dates. He advised that he was not aware that ALGER HISS was living in the same neighborhood and that he did not know him or Mr. CHAMBERS.

In the presence of agents, Mr. ADAMSON contacted his wife on the telephone and was advised by her that sher was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or had never seen Mr. CHAMBERS in the neighborhood. Both Mr. ADAMSON and his wife advised that they do not know either GEORGE G. SCOTT or Mrs. EMMA THOMPSON who were residents at 3326 Volta Place, N. W., during 1940 and 1941.

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Kisseloff-9348

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent R. R. NICHOLS and K. F. CARROLL on January 14 and 17, 1949.

The following neighbors of ALGER HISS, while HISS lived at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., were contacted and stated that they were not acquainted with HISS, and that they did not recognize pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which were taken in 1933 and 1936:

Mr. PAUL F. KANE, 1532 34th Street, N. W., since 1940;
Mrs. DORO O'CONNOR, 1513 35th Street, N. W., since 1940;
Mr. JAMES T. WELCH, 1538 34th Street, N. W., since 1940.

Mr. MORTON W. ROYSE, 3831 Beecher Road, N. W., who lived at 1535 34th Street, N. W., in 1941, has moved to Italy where he is working with IRO. Mr. ROYSE's wife and daughter went to Italy with him.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON:

Mr. JEAN DELATTRE SEGUY, Room 310 Shoreham Building, Attorney, advised that he resided at 3303 Volta Place, N. W., from 1931 to 1941. His present home address is 3021 Q Street, N. W. Mr. SEGUY stated that he is not acquainted with Mr. ALGER HISS or with Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS nor has he any information concerning their associates.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS:

It will be recalled that the building which occupies 1537-41 34th Street, N. W., is occupied by the Volta Bureau which is an organization dedicated to the aid of the deaf. It should be noted that the backyard of the Volta Bureau extends to the boundaryline of the house at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., which house was occupied by ALGER HISS.

Miss JOSEPHINE TIMBERLAKE, Director of the Volta Bureau and Mrs. LAURA STOVEL both of whom reside at 1538 44th Street, N. W., advised that they had not known until very recently that HISS occupied the house at 3415 Volta Place. Both stated they were completely unable to recognize photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as anyone they had seen. Both stated that at no time had the Volta Bureau been in possession of a Woodstock typewriter. Miss TIMBERLAKE recalled that for a long period of time the American Hearing Society had occupied offices at the rear of the building which houses the Volta Bureau and that Miss BETTY WRIGHT and Miss ADA HILL had worked in these offices for a considerable period of time. Miss TIMBERLAKE further recalled that both of these individuals had been

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seated at desks which commanded a view of the side of the HISS house. Miss TIMBERLAKE further stated that one SAM DIXON, a negro janitor who resides at 4031 Davis Place, N. W., has for many years been employed by the Volta Bureau as a general handyman. Miss TIMBERLAKE stated that DIXON rakes up the backyard of the Volta Bureau, repairs the fence and in general was engaged in gardening work near the HISS residence. Miss TIMBERLAKE advised that DIXON was an extremely intelligent individual.

At the American Hearing Society, 817 14th Street, N. W., Miss ADA HILL who resides at 2126 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Apartment 71, stated that she had been employed by the American Hearing Society at the 34th Street address from January, 1930 until March, 1948 and during virtually that entire period her office had been in the rear of the building so situated that it afforded her a view of the side of the HISS residence. Miss HILL stated that she was not aware until very recently that ALGER HISS occupied that house. Miss HILL stated upon seeing the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that she was quite sure that she had seen CHAMBERS before although she could not connect him with the HISS residence or with the Volta Place neighborhood. Miss HILL, however, was insistent that this picture greatly resembled someone whom she has seen numerous times but she could give no further specific information.

Miss HILL did recall clearly that in about 1943 a colored maid employed at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., was observed by Miss HILL to be overly interested in her employer's affairs and Miss HILL states that she has seen this maid read letters, examine bank books, and otherwise concern herself with the contents of a desk at 3415 Volta Place which desk was placed near a window and within Miss HILL's field of vision. Miss HILL cannot recall the exact date of these domestic depredations but states she believes it to be about 1943.

Miss BETTY WRIGHT also employed by the American Hearing Society stated upon viewing the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that she had no recollection of ever having seen CHAMBERS. She further advised that although her desk at the Volta Bureau Building was so situated from 1943 until 1948 that it afforded a view of the HISS home, she had not been concerned with the activities at the HISS house and could furnish no information whatsoever in connection with HISS. Miss WRIGHT resides at 1538 44th Street, N. W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE and HAROLD A. BERGER:

Mrs. FRANCES J. DOGGETT, who has been a resident of 1529 34th Street, N. W., for approximately twenty years, and Mr. ELMER L. HARTLEY, Post Engineer

Kisseloff-9350

at Fort Myer, Virginia, who has resided at 1530 34th Street, N. W., for approximately seventeen years, advised that they had no knowledge of ALGER HISS and his family ever residing at 3415 Volta Place or in that neighborhood. Two photographs of J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, taken in 1931 and 1936, respectively, were exhibited to these individuals and neither could recall ever observing CHAMBERS frequenting that neighborhood. Also, the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other names associated with him were not familiar to either Mrs. DOGGETT or Mr. HARTLEY. It is to be noted that Mrs. DOGGETT resides alone at 1529 34th Street, N. W., and that Mr. HARTLEY's wife is deceased and that he also resides alone in his residence.

Neither Mrs. DOGGETT nor HARTLEY could recommend the names of any individual who might be in possession of any information pertinent to this inquiry.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS:

Mr. GLENN E. BINNS, painter, Mt. Alto Hospital, 2650 Wisconsin Avenue, stated that he had lived at 3312 Volta Place, N. W., but had never heard of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, was not able to identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and had no information concerning the HISS typewriter or typewritten material from the HISS family.

Mr. LOUIS MOGIN, 3318 Volta Place, N. W., stated that he operates a furniture and trade shop at this address, and advised that he did not know any member of the HISS family. He stated that he had never dealt with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and had no information concerning a Woodstock typewriter or typewritten material from the HISS family. He was not able to identify photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Special Agent HAWKINS and Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE interviewed Mr. and Mrs. JAMES G. CROWLEY, 4818 Woodway Lane, N. W., and Mr. CROWLEY stated that he had lived at 3332 Volta Place, N. W., and, to his knowledge, had never met any member of the HISS family. He was not able to identify the CHAMBERS photographs, and had no information regarding typewritten material from the HISS family or concerning the Woodstock typewriter in question. Mrs. CROWLEY advised that she had worked under PRISCILLA HISS as an Air Raid Warden in Georgetown. She has never been in PRISCILLA's home, and was not able to identify the CHAMBERS photographs, and had never received any correspondence or typewritten material from any member of the HISS family. She stated that PRISCILLA HISS was a great friend of Mrs. ERNEST I. LEWIS of 3099 Q Street, N. W. Mr. CROWLEY stated that he had attended all of the HCUA hearings on HISS and is thus familiar with the faces of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but stated that he was not able to identify the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by associating him in the vicinity of Volta Place, N. W.

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Kisseloff-9351

Mr. WILLIAM NORTH, employee of the Gallagher Laundry, 1401 L Street, S. E., stated that he had formerly lived at 3340 Volta Place, N. W., in 1942 and 1943, but has never heard of ALGER HISS or any one named HISS. He was not able to recognize pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and stated that he has never received any typewritten material from any member of the HISS family and has never owned a typewriter in his life.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, 3328 Volta Place, N. W., advised that he has lived at this residence for nine or ten years, and has never heard of anyone named HISS. He further stated that he did not know any of the white families living in the neighborhood. He was not able to identify or recognize pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and had no information relevant to a Woodstock typewriter or typewritten material from HISS.

JAMES ROLLINS, formerly of 3340 Volta Place, N. W., in 1941, while ALGER HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, was found to have left the employ of the Yale Laundry, 347 New York Avenue, N. W., in September, 1947, and died shortly thereafter, according to the laundry records. Inquiries in the neighborhood of 2001 Rosedale Street, N. E., failed to produce the whereabouts of Mrs. BESSIE ROLLINS, wife of JAMES ROLLINS. Mrs. BESSIE ROLLINS of 206 11th Street, S. E., and a Mrs. MARY H. ROLLINS of 4014 N. 21st Street, Arlington, Virginia, were interviewed at Woodward and Lothrop Warehouse and found not to be the correct ROLLINS family. Special Agent R. R. NICHOLS ascertained that JAMES ROLLINS of 1005 S Street, N. W.; JAMES H. ROLLINS of 219 East Bellefonte Avenue; and Mrs. CARLENA ROLLINS of 28 Defrees Street, N. W., were also of the ROLLINS family.

It was ascertained at the Georgetown Branch Post Office that RAYMOND D. JAMESON, formerly of 3334 Volta Place, N. W., in 1942 and 1943, moved to Route 4, Box 104, Corvallis, Oregon in June, 1948.

It was ascertained through Air Force records that GEORGE E. DIETHELM, formerly of 3326 Volta Place, N. W., in 1943, was relieved of active duty on December 9, 1945, as a Lieutenant Colonel, ASN 0-900825. His 1947 addresses were listed as 120 Wall Street, New York, New York, and 31 Rockway Road, Garden City, Long Island, New York.

A lead was set out by letter dated February 4, 1949, to the Portland, Oregon, office to contact Mr. JAMESON.

A lead to contact Mr. DIETHELM was set out by teletype to New York on February 2, 1949.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT O. CHICHESTER and Special Agent DONALD WALTER: -

Mrs. BUDD GARY, negro, presently residing at 4208 Foote Street, N. E., advised that she and her husband resided at 3312½ Volta Place, N. W., during years 1940 to 1943. She stated that she does not recall having ever seen ALGER HISS and she stated that she is unacquainted with any member of his family.

Mrs. GEORGE B. RUBLE, 1238 34th Street, N. W., who formerly resided at 3425 O Street, N. W., advised that she did not know ALGER HISS and that inasmuch as she and her husband had been discussing the fact that they had previously lived near HISS, and her husband had remarked he had never known HISS, she felt she could also say that her husband was not acquainted with HISS.

Mrs. MADELINE MCCANDLESS, 1679 31st Street, N. W., who formerly resided at 1542 34th Street, N. W., advised that she was totally unacquainted with ALGER HISS.

Mr. SAM DIXON, a negro, who resides at 4031 Davis Place, N. W., and who has been employed by the Volta Bureau for the past seventeen years, advised that he knew both ALGER and DONALD HISS by sight and often passed the time of day with them. DIXON had no knowledge whatsoever in connection with the Woodstock typewriter of ALGER HISS and failed to recognize the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as anyone he had ever seen. DIXON stated he was acquainted with an individual whom he believed to be named CLYDEE CATTLEY, a former maid in the HISS household at the 3415 Volta Place residence. It is noted that the backyard of the Volta Bureau adjoins the side of 3415 Volta and part of DIXON's duties at the Volta Bureau consisted in keeping the yard clean. DIXON stated that this CLYDEE CATTLEY resided in the 2700 block of P Street, N. W., in a "little house set back from the road." In a discussion with Special Agent DONALD WALTER, it has been ascertained that this CLYDEE CATTLEY is actually CLAUDIE CATLETT, who resides at 2728 P Street, N. W., and who is now in Winchester, Virginia. It will be recalled that Miss ADA HILL, another employee of the Volta Bureau, has stated it is within her recollection that she has observed a negro maid at the HISS household at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., going through the contents of the desk and in particular looking at the stubbs of check books in the desk.

Kisseloff-9353

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1241 30th Street, N. W.
and
1245 30th Street, N. W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and THEODORE S. KRAMER:

Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT C. HEYSER, 2311 Banning Place, Lewis Dale, Maryland, advised that they resided at 1248 30th Street, N. W., from 1927 until May 22, 1937. They did not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and could not recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that were displayed to them.

Mrs. ELLA SERKEL KEYES, Bellevue Hotel, 15 E Street, N. W., advised that her husband, CHARLES W. KEYES, deceased, served as caretaker around 1937 and 1938 for the property located at 1248 30th Street, N. W. Her husband resided above the garage and she lived in Congress Heights. She only visited her husband on the weekends. She reported that she did not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and she could not identify or recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. and Mrs. RALPH F. ROSE, 1902 Lincoln Road, N. E., advised that they lived at 1245 30th Street, N. W., for a period of about two weeks in 1938. They did not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and did not recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The 1937 City Directory reflected that ROSS P. TRAMMELL resided at 1231 30th Street, N. W. There was no record pertaining to ROSS P. TRAMMEL in any subsequent city directories and he was not listed in the current telephone book. There was no record pertaining to TRAMMELL in the files of Stone's Mercantile Agency or the Credit Bureau. Inquiries were made at the Georgetown Branch of the Post Office and at TRAMMELL's former residences and no one could advise of his present whereabouts.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents EDWARD M. MULLIN and PAUL H. HOGE:

Attempts to locate persons by means of city and telephone directories who might have known EDWARD A. SULLIVAN at the time of his residence at 1231 30th Street or at 2820 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., where he was the proprietor of a locksmith's shop, met with negative results.

City directories listed no EDWARD A. SULLIVAN subsequent to 1938.

Personnel records of the Navy Gun Factory and the Navy Department failed to reflect the name of EDWARD A. SULLIVAN, Jr., who was supposed to have been employed as a Navy Yard helper or any EDWARD SULLIVAN identifiable with a former neighbor of ALGER HISS.

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Upon interview, Mrs. MARY HESTOR SHINN, who presently resides in the Old Ladies Home, 2929 N Street, N. W., advised that she had formerly resided at the above address for approximately twenty years and two years ago she entered this home. Mrs. SHINN also formerly resided at 1227 30th Street, N. W.

Mrs. SHINN could not associate the name ALGER HISS as being a neighbor of hers during the 1930's and in like manner she could not identify the picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or associate the name GEORGE CROSLEY.

It should be noted that Mrs. SHINN is a lady of approximately eighty-four years of age and in ill health.

Upon interview, NORMAN L. MEYERS who is presently engaged as an attorney in the Shoreham Building advised that he resided at the above address for approximately six months after the time that ALGER HISS moved into this area. Previous to this residence Mr. MEYERS had met HISS at various cocktail parties throughout the city when he (MEYERS) was employed by the Department of Interior.

Mr. MEYERS further pointed out that at no time did he ever actively associate with Mr. HISS, and his acquaintanceship was somewhat of an indirect nature. During MEYERS residence on 30th Street, he recalled that on several occasions he had attended cocktail parties in the HISS home. However, he was just one of many invited guests and consequently did not consider himself a personal friend of Mr. HISS. Further both he, MYERS, and Mrs. MEYERS had met PRISCILLA HISS at these parties, but again this association was of an indirect social nature. Mr. MEYERS formerly resided at 1239 30th Street, N. W.

Mr. MEYERS was able to identify the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as presented, but pointed out that this recognition was brought about through seeing CHAMBERS' pictures in the local newspapers, and he had never heard HISS mention the name or did he ever see CHAMBERS in attendance at any of these parties. Further he could not identify the name GEORGE CROSLEY or furnish any information relative to the possible ownership of an automobile by HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE:

Mrs. ELIZABETH MAY, Consultant, Committee for Economic Development, Department of Commerce, with offices in the Stoneleigh Court Apartments, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., wife of GEOFFREY MAY, advised that she and her husband formerly resided at 1243 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She explained that she and her husband first came to that neighborhood in approximately July, 1936; that ALGER HISS and his family preceded them by about two weeks at 1245 30th Street, N. W. Mrs. MAY stated that to the best of her recollection HISS and his family remained at that address for approximately eighteen months.

Mrs. MAY said that she and her husband had many opportunities to visit the HISS household since their first meeting in July, 1936. The nature of these visits being dinners, cocktail parties and other social functions. However, she could not recall having ever noticed a typewriter being a part of the HISS household furniture. Mrs. MAY stated that she could not definitely say that there was not a typewriter in the HISS home inasmuch as a typewriter is so much a part of her home that she could have observed one at the HISS residence and not given it enough importance to call it to mind. However, she definitely stated that she has never received any typed correspondence of any description originating from the HISS household.

Two photographs of J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken 1931 and 1936, respectively, were exhibited to Mrs. MAY. She declared that, to the best of her recollection, she has never seen the individual represented in the above-mentioned photographs. Also, that prior to the recent House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings, she had never heard the name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, or any of the other names associated with that individual.

Mrs. MAY explained that her residence, 1243 30th Street, N. W., and that of the HISSES, 1245 30th Street, N. W., were attached, that there was a thin common wall separating them, that the HISS's backyard was in full view from their, MAY's, rear dining room window, that the steps leading from their front doors faced each other and entered directly on the sidewalk. Also, that it was not uncommon for the HISS family and their friends to occupy the backyard during the same period that she and her husband would be in theirs. Because of the above situation, coupled with impromptu visits in the HISS home, Mrs. MAY felt that she would have had ample opportunity to meet or observe the individual in the afore-mentioned photographs, if he were a frequent visitor to the HISS residence.

In connection with the typewriter and in view of the thin wall separating the two residences, Mrs. MAY was asked if she ever heard a typewriter being used in the HISS home. Mrs. MAY said that sounds originating in one of the adjoining apartments was clearly audible in the other apartment. However, she cannot recall hearing a typewriter being used in the HISS home.

Mrs. MAY recalled that HISS did own an automobile, however, the make, model or year of such automobile was unknown to her. She did say that it seemed to her that the HISS car was one that had had considerable use as was the case with their car. Mr. MAY could not elaborate further concerning the HISS automobile. She also explained that their association with the HISS family was not an intimate one. A conversation between them was more or less on a professional level and there were discussed objectively world affairs and affairs of state. She could not recall the names of any of the associates of Alger Hiss.

Kisseloff-9356

Mrs. MAY advised that she did not know the names or identity of any of the servants in the HISS household. She stated, however, that her maids always seemed very friendly with the HISS servants. She furnished the following names of maids employed by her during the period of residence of the HISS family at 1245 30th Street, N. W.

IRIS HILL, colored, married to Clifford HILL, who was formerly employed at the Raleigh Hotel, present address unknown.
MABEL LAMBERT, last known employment at the Phillips Gallery, 1600 21st Street, N. W., phone DUpont 2435.

Mrs. MAY stated that approximately two months prior to the time HISS moved from that neighborhood, TIMOTHY was involved in an accident that resulted in a broken leg. It was her impression that TIMOTHY had received a new bicycle from his parents and was riding it in the neighborhood when he was struck by a truck. She said that TIMOTHY was committed to a hospital for a short period, the identity of which hospital was unknown to her, that HISS moved before TIMOTHY had fully convalesced. Mrs. MAY could not recall the name of the attending physician nor any further details concerning this accident.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS:

Mr. FRANK LYON, Wardman Park Hotel, stated that he had lived at 1304 30th Street, N. W., on 28th Street, on O Street, and other residences in

Georgetown, but has never met ALGER HISS or any member of his family, and was not able to identify the 1931 and 1936 photographs of CHAMBERS. He purchased a home for his daughter at 3409 O Street in 1935. His daughter is Mrs. CHARLES W. SMITH, 2133 R Street, N. W., and she was very friendly with PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS, who lived next door to her at 3411 O Street, N. W. Mr. LYON had no information concerning a Woodstock typewriter or HISS typewritten material.

Mr. CALVIN H. WOLFE, Clerk, Safeway Stores, residing at 2010 4th Street, N. E., advised that he had formerly lived at 1231 30th Street, N. W., in 1936. He stated that he knew ALGER HISS, but not well enough to speak to, was never in the HISS home, and was unable to recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He had never had correspondence from any member of the HISS family and advised that his wife would have even less information than he had.

Mr. and Mrs. CONRAD L. STAACK, 4532 43rd Place, N. W., stated that they had lived at 1229 30th Street, N. W., for nine years, moving away in 1939. They had never heard of the HISS family, were not able to identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and had no information whatsoever concerning a Woodstock typewriter or typewritten material from the HISS family.

Mrs. ALINE GODFREY WILLIAMS, 2614 39th Street, N. W., stated that she is a teacher at the Stoddert School, and attends Christ Episcopal Church in Georgetown, but does not know any member of the HISS family and has never been in possession of material or documents, typewritten or otherwise, from any member of the HISS family.

Mr. RICHARD T. BELL, room 706, General Accounting Office, Old Post Office Building, stated that he is organist and choir director of the Christ Episcopal Church, 31st and O Streets, N. W., and had received a letter from the former rector of this church, Dr. GILLESPIE ARMSTRONG, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, saying that he had been contacted by ALGER HISS, who wanted some information concerning his son's attendance in this church, and information concerning the son's activities in the church choir. Mr. BELL stated he has not answered the letter as he is not able to recall ANTHONY HISS. However, he stated that he does recall a TIMMY HOBSON, who sang in the choir off and on for about four months in about 1935 or 1936. Mr. BELL was able to recall nothing else concerning the HOBSON boy, and stated that he did not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. He was not able to identify photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and stated that he had never received any correspondence, typewritten or otherwise, from TIMMY HOBSON or any member of the HISS family. Mr. BELL stated that he believed that HISS contacted Dr. ARMSTRONG because he wanted a character recommendation for his son and to prove that his son was a churchgoer. Mr. BELL advised that he would contact this office if he received any information relevant to the HISS question.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON:

Mrs. ETHEL M. POOLE, c/o Ryan's Log Cabin, Route Two, Herndon, Virginia, advised Special Agent ATKINSON on February 1, 1939, that she formerly operated a rooming house at 1231 30th Street, N. W., during 1938. During the middle 1930's she also operated a rooming house in the 1200 block of 30th Street in the even numbered side of the street. At this time she cannot recall the address of her second rooming house. She advised that she did not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, TIMOTHY HOBSON, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or GEORGE CROSLEY. She examined the photographs of ALGER HISS and Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She advised she can never recall having seen any of these individuals at any time. She advised that during the period she operated rooming houses in Washington, D. C., she made it a point not to mingle with her neighbors.

The city directories, Washington, D. C., show that JOHN O'BRIEN resided at 1247 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from 1938-39.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER:

Mr. COHN F. STAM, Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, advised that JOHN O'BRIEN is presently employed in the law firm of DUNNINGTON and BARTHOLOW, #1 Wall Street, New York City. A teletype was sent to New York City on January 26, 1949, requesting that office to interview JOHN O'BRIEN who was a former neighbor of ALGER HISS.

2833

WFO 74-94

2905 P Street, N. W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and THEODORE S. KRAMER:

Miss CECIL L. JONES, 2906 P Street, N. W., advised that she has resided at this address since 1926. She advised that she did not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS during 1935 and 1936 when the HISSES are alleged to have resided at 2905 P Street and was not aware of the fact that they had ever resided at 2905 P Street.

Miss JONES advised that she met DONALD and KATHERINE HISS around 1939 through their mutual interest in an ice skating club. She only knew them socially and considered them to be a nice couple. She stated that she is not a friend of ALGER HISS but that she had attended several meetings during the middle 1940's at which HISS spoke or introduced speakers. She could not identify the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS displayed.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT O. CHICHESTER and DONALD WALTER:

Miss VIRGINIA BROWN, 2903 P Street, N. W., stated that she has resided at this residence for approximately fifty years. Miss BROWN advised that she is unacquainted with ALGER HISS or any members of his family. Miss BROWN stated that she was unaware that the HISS family had ever resided at 2905 P Street, N. W., until just recently when she read it in the newspapers.

Mr. WILLIAM M. HOFFMAN, 2902 P Street, N. W., advised that he has resided at the above address for approximately thirty-eight years. Mr. HOFFMAN said that he is unacquainted with ALGER HISS or any member of his family and that he was unaware that ALGER HISS was a neighbor of his until just recently when he learned of it from the newspapers.

Mrs. ANNE J. BRADY, 2900 P Street, N. W., advised that she has been an occupant of the above residence for approximately thirty years. Mrs. BRADY stated that she is unacquainted with any of the people that live in the immediate neighborhood of her home except for the persons that have been there for the approximate length of time she has lived on the 2900 block of P Street. She stated that she is unacquainted with ALGER HISS or any member of his family.

Miss EMILY C. MATTHEWS, 2926 P Street, N. W., advised that she has resided at the above address approximately thirty years. Miss MATTHEWS said she is unacquainted with ALGER HISS or any member of his family and that

she would be unable to identify any associates or visitors of the HISS family.

Mr. S. JONES HILL, 2939 Northampton Street, N. W., advised that he formerly lived at 2904 P Street, N. W. He stated that his parents had maintained a home there for a number of years but that in the period of 1936 when ALGER HISS was reported to reside at 2905 P Street, he, S. JONES HILL, was employed in Detroit, Michigan. S. JONES HILL said that he is unacquainted with ALGER HISS or any member of his family. He said that his parents were residing at 2904 P Street, N. W., during the year 1936 and that his mother is deceased. His father, THOMAS TEMPLE HILL, is now living at 302 East Spencer, Culpeper, Virginia.

By teletype dated January 27, 1949, the Richmond Office was requested to interview THOMAS TEMPLE HILL.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON:

Mr. JOHN R. GOLLAN, 4622 Rosedale Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, was contacted on January 24, 1949 and advised that he had resided with his sister Miss ADA GOLLAN and Mrs. MARY COULEHAN at 2911 P Street, N. W., during 1936; however, he was not acquainted with Mr. ALGER HISS or Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, nor could he identify a photograph of Mr. CHAMBERS taken in 1936. He stated he is unable to furnish any pertinent information concerning this investigation.

Miss ADA GOLLAN, Suite 104, Farragut Building, was also contacted and advised that she was unaware of the fact that Mr. ALGER HISS was a neighbor at the time she resided in the 2900 block of P Street, N. W. Miss GOLLAN stated that she is unable to identify a photograph of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that she has no information concerning this matter.

Mrs. MARY COULEHAN, 3209 Cleveland Avenue, N. W., stated that although she formerly resided at 2911 P Street, N. W., she did not know Mr. ALGER HISS at the time he resided there. She stated she is unable to recognize a photograph of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which was taken in 1936.

Mr. ARMIN STERNER, civilian employee, Building T-3, Navy Department and resident at 1711 35th Street, N. W., was contacted on January 19, 1949, however, he had not known Mr. ALGER HISS at the time he, STERNER, resided at 2928 P Street, N. W., during 1936, and he did not recognize a photograph of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken at that time.

Mrs. ARMIN STERNER was contacted at 1711 35th Street, N. W., and furnished substantially the same statements as made by her husband. Neither individual could furnish any information relating to this investigation.

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Kisseloff-9361

Miss LUCY C. BENTLEY, 2918 P Street, N. W., was interviewed on January 19, 1949 at which time Miss BENTLEY advised she has resided at that address for thirty years; however, she was not aware of the fact that Mr. ALGER HISS had been her neighbor in 1936. She also stated that she was unable to identify a photograph of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken at the time, nor has she any knowledge of Mr. HISS' or Mr. CHAMBERS' activities.

Special Agents WILSON and ROBERT SAVAGE interviewed Dr. and Mrs. EARLE G. BREEDIN, 16 Albermarle Street, West Moreland Hills, Maryland, on January 26, 1949. The BREEDINS resided at 2907 P Street, N. W., during 1935 up until April, 1936. Mrs BREEDIN recalled seeing Mrs. HISS but was not acquainted socially with her or Mr. HISS. She also had some conversation with TIMOTHY HOBSON but could recall nothing concerning him except that he was a boy about eleven years old. Mrs BREEDIN recalled that at one time there were apparently two men residing at the address at 2905 P Street, that one of these men drank excessively and that the two men were often in loud arguments over a woman. She could not recall whether this occurred during the time HISS resided at the address or at some other period. She was shown the photographs of WHITTAKER and Mrs. CHAMBERS and could not associate them in any way with the HISS family.

She further advised that Commander BAXTER BRUCE, United States Navy, had been a frequent visitor in the HISS home and was reported to be a good friend of the family.

Records of the Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency reflect that Commander BAXTER H. BRUCE was a defendant in Civil Suit No. 366264 in 1935. VICTOR H. SUTRO was plaintiff suing for rent due of $160.00 on 3017 P Street, N. W. Stone's reports also showed that Commander BRUCE was divorced and that his wife had been residing in Liberty, Texas, for twenty years. It was noted, however, that the 1935 City Directory listed BRUCE and wife, ELIZABETH D., at 2905 P Street, N. W.

The Officer Personnel file of BAXTER HUNTER BRUCE, serial number 6037 showed that he was born June 1, 1887 in Stanton, Michigan; he was graduated from the United States Naval Academy February 11, 1907; that he was placed on the retired list June 1, 1944, as a Captain and his address as of May 18, 1948 was 875 Seward, Akron, Ohio. The files also show that BRUCE was in difficulties because of debts during 1935 and that he was indebted to Commander ROBERT K. AWTREY for rent at 2905 P Street. The file further reflects that BRUCE was relieved of his tour of duty in Washington, D. C., in February, 1935; that he left the early part of March, 1935, by ship from Norfolk, Virginia, en route to Cavite, Philippine Islands, where he arrived in April. He was Court Martialled twice for debts in 1938 and 1939.

2832

Leads were set out by the Washington Field Office by teletype to contact ROBERT K. AWTREY owner of the premises at 2905 P Street relative to his knowledge of an acquaintance between Commander BRUCE and ALGER HISS and to interview BRUCE concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS.

Information was received by the Washington Field Office that Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, Jr., 1339 29th Street, N. W., who was formerly Mrs. JOSEPH COTTON, Jr., had visited at the home of PRISCILLA HISS, 2905 P Street, in 1935 and had there been introduced to Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as Mrs. GEORGE CROSLEY. Mrs. BURLING was interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES W. PEASINGER and J. J. WALSH on January 26, 1949, and the following signed statement was obtained.

"January 26, 1949
Washington, D. C.

"I, Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, Jr., 1339 29th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., make the following statement to JOHN J. WALSH and CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement is voluntary and I realize it may be used in a court of law.

"I recall that I met Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS about 1934 or 1935 through my first husband, Mr. JOSEPH COTTON, Jr., who was a friend of DONALD HISS, the brother of ALGER HISS, at law school. I have met Mr. ALGER HISS only a total of 4 or 5 times. I have met PRISCILLA HISS more times because we lived near each other, had children and both occasionally attended meetings of the Bryn Mawr Club here.

"I recall that at the time I knew them Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS lived on P Street between 29th and 30th. I recall that in the spring of 1936 I visited PRISCILLA HISS at this address in company with Mrs. THOMAS GAMMACK, now Mrs. DOUGLAS BURDEN. I recall Mrs. GAMMACK was expecting a child at that time. I recall that there were several people, women, I believe, in the HISS home at that time and I do not recall if they were visiting there or living there. I do not recall the names of these persons nor do I believe I could recognize them if I saw them again.

"I have seen the pictures of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which have appeared in the newspapers and also pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS exhibited to me by Mr. WALSH and Mr. PEASINGER and I do not recall ever having seen Mr. or Mrs. CHAMBERS. The name of GEORGE CROSLEY is unfamiliar to me and I am not acquainted with anyone by that name.

Kisseloff-9363

"I have read the above and to the best of my knowledge it is true.

/s/ ELLA POE BURLING

"CHARLES W. PEASINGER
Special Agent, FBI
Wash, D. C. 1-26-49

JOHN J. WALSH
Special Agent, FBI
Washington, D. C. 1-26-49"

On February 2, 1949, while WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was being driven through the Georgetown area of Washington, D. C., accompanied by agents of the Washington Field Office as set forth above, Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, Jr., was observed walking down the street near her home. CHAMBERS was afforded an opportunity to observe her at close range and he stated that he had never seen her before.

Mr. NORMAN W. BAXTER, 1314 29th Street, N. W., was interviewed February 2, 1949, by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON, at his office, 1253 National Press Building, at which time Mr. BAXTER advised that although he had resided at 2914 P Street, N. W., in 1936, he had not known Mr. ALGER HISS was his neighbor. After examining photographs taken in the 1930's of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mr. BAXTER reported he does not know the individual pictured therein. He also stated that the name GEORGE CROSLEY or CARL CARLSON bears no significance.

Mrs. BAXTER was interviewed on February 3, 1949, by Agent WILSON, at 1314 29th Street, N. W., at which time she made substantially the same comments as those previously given by Mr. BAXTER.

Kisseloff-9364

WFO 74-94

2831 28th Street, N. W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and THEODORE S. KRAMER:

Miss EDITH C. NORTHUP, Room 2748, Department of Justice, advised that she and her mother, Mrs. PRESTON NORTHUP, lived in an apartment at 2831 28th Street, N. W., from about 1920 through 1940. Miss NORTHUP advised that she did not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and cannot recall their living at 2831 28th Street. She was unable to recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mrs. PRESTON NORTHUP, 3945 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., is an invalid and did not desire to be interviewed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. KENNETH ROUSE, 1445 Otis Place, N. W., Apartment 301, advised that from 1927 through 1938 they resided at 2831 28th Street, N. W., during which period they were both employed. They advised that they do not recall that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS ever resided at 2831 28th Street, N. W. They both were unable to recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL P. RALPH, 6806 Denton Road, Bethesda, Maryland, advised that they resided at 2831 38th Street, N. W., from 1930 until the summer of 1936. Both advised that they do not remember ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and they did not recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. and Mrs. ELDRED G. DICKINSON, advised that they formerly resided at 2831 28th Street for a period of about one year between 1933 and 1935. They were unable to give more explicit dates as to that period. They both advised that they had no recollection of ever having heard of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS during that period and did not know that they resided at 2831 28th Street. They were unable to identify the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

They advised that they were contacted by FONTAINE C. BRADLEY, an attorney in the Union Trust Building, in the summer of 1948. They had the impression that he was making inquiries on behalf of DONALD HISS. He was interested in determining the whereabouts of Mrs. WILBUR JEFFREYS, former resident manager at 2831 28th Street. He questioned them regarding their knowledge of HISS. Mr. BRADLEY is a close social acquaintance of the DICKINSONs and subsequently he advised that he had contacted all or almost all of the former residents at 2831 28th Street, N. W.

Mr. DICKINSON advised that he believed FONTAINE C. BRADLEY is a member of the same law firm as DONALD HISS.

WFO 74-94

Mrs. ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE, 35 Oxford Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, furnished the following signed statement:

"35 Oxford Street
Chevy Chase 15, Md.
19 January, 1949

"I, ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE, voluntarily furnish this statement to Special Agents THEODORE S. KRAMER and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON, known to me as agents of the FBI. This is voluntarily given and no promises, gifts, threats, or the use of duress was used. I realize that this statement may be used in court of law. I give this of my own free will.

"I was born ELEANOR VIVIAN on December 13, 1908 in Duluth, Minnesota. My husband, JOHN ADE PLUGGE, and I were married in January, 1932, and came to live in apartment eleven (first floor) of 2831 28th Street, N. W. in January of that year. We subsequently moved to a second floor apartment in 2829 28th Street in June of 1935 and lived there until August of 1936 when we bought this house in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

"While in apartment eleven at 2831 28th Street, I recollect seeing ALGER HISS and his wife coming and going from their apartment on the fourth floor of this building. He was pointed out as a very bright young man who has an excellent government job at a time when jobs were hard to find. The HISS child (a boy) was away at boarding school according to the resident manager who pointed the HISS couple out to me.

"I recollect Mrs. JEFFREYS (the resident manager) introducing me to a woman who had a baby daughter in a carriage. I do not recall the name of this woman as given by Mrs. JEFFREYS at this time. Mrs. JEFFREYS always tried to introduce newcomers and especially the mothers who would be sitting on the bench outside the apartment with their children. I had a small boy at this time (born in 1934). On one occasion, I recollect that a man came home early in the afternoon to go out for a walk with this woman and their baby girl who was then in a carriage for walks. From the newspaper pictures, I now connect this man with the present Mr. CHAMBERS. I remember that the woman and I compared the relative positions of our apartments (mine on the first and hers on an upper floor) as to the convenience in a building with no elevator for getting children and carriages up and down to and from apartments.

Kisseloff-9366

"I have never had any subsequent contact with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS nor with the now called Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. However, I do remember that Mrs. HISS drove a car while they lived in their apartment at 2831 28th Street. This car as I recall it was an old car, top which could be either up or down, and was a one seated car.

"I have read the above statement and to the best of my knowledge, it is the truth.

"I have initialed all strike overs and signed each page of this two page statement. An 'f' and an 's' were made in my own handwriting and initialed.

/s/ ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE

Mrs. John Ade Plugge

Witnessed by
THEODORE S. KRAMER
WILLIAM H. ATKINSON"

Mrs. PLUGGE will be recontacted when the photographs of Mrs. CHAMBERS become available. In addition to the information furnished in the signed statement, Mrs. PLUGGE advised that she never recalls having seen the HISSES and either Mr. or Mrs. CHAMBERS together. Mrs. PLUGGE also stated that she was contacted approximately six months ago by a lawyer here in Washington in regard to this instant investigation.

Mrs. PLUGGE identified WHITTAKER CHAMBERS from a photograph displayed to her by Agents KRAMER and ATKINSON. This photograph was a snapshot of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS holding a child that was taken in 1936.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and Special Agent JOHN H. KENOYER:

WILBUR MCGREW JEFFERYS, Statistician, Office of Chief of Ordnance, Room 3D423, Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia, advised that his wife was formerly resident manger and that he and his wife and their son resided in Apartment 12 at 2831 28th Street, N. W., for a period of about eight or nine years. He recalled that he resided at that address during 1934 and 1935. He advised that he does not recognize the names of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, GEORGE CROSLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being tenants at 2831 28th Street. Mr. JEFFERYS could not identify the pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. He did identify the photograph of Mr. ALGER HISS as being a former tenant at 2831 28th Street.

Kisseloff-9367

WILBUR THOMPSON JEFFERYS, Apartment 21, 1630 Irving Street, N. W., advised that he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. WILBUR MCGREW JEFFERYS. His mother was formerly resident manager at 2831 28th Street, N. W., and they had resided in Apartment 12. He advised that he was unable to recall that any of the following individuals resided at this address at any time: - ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and TIMOTHY HOBSON. JEFFERYS examined the photographs of ALGER HISS and Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but was unable to identify any of these individuals as ever having been a resident or visitor at 2831 28th Street, N. W. He advised that about 1935 he would have been about fourteen years of age. After ALGER HISS contacted his mother in the spring of 1948 she contacted her son to determine if he could remember the HISS family and other questions asked by Mr. HISS. One of two questions that Mr. HISS asked his mother was if Mrs. JEFFERYS could recall when TIMOTHY HOBSON's bicycle was stolen. His mother desired to know if he could shed any light on this subject. He advised his mother and interviewing agents that he does not recall this incident.

Mr. and Mrs. PETER J. NEE, 6120 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, advised that they have lived on two different occasions at 2831 28th Street, N. W. After publicity in regard to this case and reading in the newspapers that ALGER HISS formerly resided at 2831 28th Street they had tried to determine in their minds if they had been in that apartment house at the same time. They have never determined conclusively whether they resided at 2831 28th Street during the time that ALGER HISS resided there or not. They do not recall the names of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, TIMOTHY HOBSON or Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or GEORGE CROSLEY as ever having been tenants at this address. They failed to identify the photographs of ALGER HISS or Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

W. W. MILLAN, Head Paymaster of the Evening Star, 11th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., advised that WILLIAM E. ISEMANN was formerly an Agent of the Evening Star and that he died about May 20, 1937. He remembers that ISEMANN's wife MARGARET E. ISEMANN left Washington after her husband's death and returned to her home in Virginia. He could furnish no specific information as to her whereabouts.

WILBUR THOMPSON JEFFERYS, Apartment 21, 1630 Irving Street, N. W., advised that as a boy he was employed by BILL ISEMANN who was in charge of a newspaper route for the Evening Star. When he was first employed by Mr. ISEMANN, he, Mr. ISEMANN, resided at Overlee Knolls, Virginia, however, he sold his home because of financial difficulties and desired to move to Washington. JEFFERYS said that Apartment 42 at 2831 28th Street, N. W., had been vacated for several weeks and he suggested to ISEMANN that he may desire to live at this address. Subsequently ISEMANN did move into this apartment.

HENRY I. TAYLOR, Salesman, RUFUS H. DARBY Printing Company, Inc., 2414 Douglas Street, N. E., advised that he formerly leased Apartment 41 at 2831 28th Street, N. W., with two other bachelors GEORGE KENNEDY and JOHN FLOYD. He recalls that during 1934 and 1935 he and the other bachelors mentioned did share this apartment. Since they ran their apartment as a bachelor apartment they had little contact with other persons residing in this apartment house. TAYLOR advised that he cannot recall ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, GEORGE CROSLEY, Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and TIMOTHY HOBSON as ever having been tenants at this address. He could not identify the photographs of ALGER HISS or Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as having been visitors or tenants at 2831 28th Street, N. W.

Mr. GEORGE KENNEDY, R. P. ANDREWS Paper Company, First and H. Streets, S. E., advised that he formerly shared and apartment with HENRY TAYLOR and JOHN FLOYD at 2831 28th Street, N. W. He recalls that this apartment was on the 4th floor and that it was just at the head of the steps. He advised that he was not personally acquainted with any other persons residing in this apartment house other than his roommates. He cannot recall if ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, TIMOTHY HOBSON, GEORGE CROSLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were ever tenants in this apartment house. He was unable to identify the photograph of ALGER HISS or the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

JOHN FLOYD, Salesman, FRANK PARSONS Paper Company, Inc., 1320 14th Street, N. W., advised that he formerly resided in Apartment 41 at 2831 28th Street, N. W., with HENRY TAYLOR and GEORGE KENNEDY. He advised that he did not recognize the names of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, TIMOTHY HOBSON, GEORGE CROSLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as ever having been tenants at this address. He advised that when CHAMBERS' photograph was displayed in the newspapers, after this case broke in the newspapers, he found something familiar about CHAMBERS, however, to date he has been unable to put his finger on what it is. After examining the photograph of ALGER HISS he advised that HISS formerly leased an apartment on the 4th floor at 2831 28th Street and that he believed it was the apartment that was disgonally across the hall from the apartment that was shared by FLOYD and his roommates. He was unable to furnish any other information regarding ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN and Agent ATKINSON.

Mrs. WILBUR MCGREW JEFFERYS, Rt. 1, McLean, Virginia, advised that she formerly resided in Apartment 12 at 2831 28th Street, N. W., and that for a period of about eight or nine years she served as resident manager of this apartment house and the adjacent apartments at 2827 and 2829 28th Street, N. W. She advised that she did not recall the name HISS as being a tenant at 2831; however, prior to the summer of 1948, she did recall that there had formerly been a family at 2831 28th Street by the name of HESS and in the

summer of 1948 an attorney arranged for an interview with Mrs. JEFFERYS by ALGER HISS at her home. She stated that at that time she became aware of the fact that Mr. HISS was indeed the person who formerly resided at 2831 28th Street and whose name she had thought to be HESS. [illegible] advised that ALGER HISS was interested [illegible] determining if Mrs. JEFFERYS could identify him as having been a former tenant at 2831 28th Street. He also had in his possession a photograph of an individual whom he identified as CROSLEY. He questioned Mrs. JEFFERYS to determine if she had ever seen this individual. She advised Mr. HISS that she could not recall ever seeing the individual whose picture he displayed to her. Mr. HISS then questioned her to determine if she could recall any events concerning HISS allegedly subleasing his apartment to another individual. She advised Mr. HISS that she did not recall that he ever subleased his apartment at any time. She also recalled that HISS questioned her [illegible] his step-son TIMOTHY HOBSON and he specifically asked if she could remember anything about TIMOTHY HOBSON's bicycle having been stolen. She advised Mr. HISS that she did not remember anything concerning the alleged theft of TIMOTHY HOBSON's bicycle.

Mrs. JEFFERYS advised that she cannot identify or recognize the names of GEORGE CROSLEY [illegible] WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as ever having been tenants at 2831 28th Street, N. W. Mrs. JEFFERYS studied the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and advised that she cannot ever recall having previously seen these individuals; however, she recognized the photograph of CROSLEY that was displayed to her by Mr. HISS.

Mrs. JEFFERYS advised that she was resident manager for the three adjacent apartment houses on 28th Street, N. W., that were previously set forth and that there were about fifty apartments that she had jurisdiction of for a period of about eight or nine years. She advised that subsequently she became resident manager at the Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place, N. W., and she believed there were about a hundred and fifty apartments in that apartment house. She stated that in all of these assignments as resident manager there was a great turnover in tenants. She stated that she probably may have displayed the vacant apartment at 2831 28th Street to Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and that he may have applied for his lease for this apartment through her. She does not recall specifically that the HISSES did first contact her but she knows that in many instances leases were obtained in this manner. She recalls that the HISS family was rather quiet and that she had no complaints regarding them. She could furnish no information regarding any associates of ALGER HISS.

Mrs. JEFFERYS advised that in connection with Mr. HISS' claim that his apartment was subleased that if in fact this apartment had been subleased the arrangements could have been made with the RANDALL H. HAGNER

Real Estate Company, the agent for this building. Also it would be possible for Mr. HISS or any other tenant to have unofficially subleased his apartment to a third party without notifying the real estate company or the resident manager. She cannot recall ever discussing with Mr. HISS the subleasing of his apartment.

Mrs. JEFFERYS advised that the only janitors at 2831 28th Street whose names she could recall at this time were BEN BROWN and BANKS, however, both of these janitors are now deceased.

JOHN A. PLUGGE, 35 Oxford Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, advised that he and his wife resided at 2831 28th Street, N. W., in an apartment on the first floor around 1934-1935. He advised that at that time he left for his employment with the D. C. Highway Commissioners quite early in the morning and that at that time he was attending George Washington University Law School in the evening thus he indicated he was not acquainted with many tenants at this address. He cannot recognize the names of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, GEORGE CROSLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as having been tenants at this address. He could not identify photographs of Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS as having been tenants or visitors at 2831 28th Street, N. W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THEODORE S. KRAMER and Agent ATKINSON:

The Washington City Directory for 1935 reflects that JACKSON TAYLOR resided in Apartment 10 at 2831 28th Street, N. W., during 1935.

There was no record pertaining to JACKSON TAYLOR in the files of the Credit Bureau of Stone's Mercantile Agency.

WALTER L. CLARK, Postman, advised that he does not remember JACKSON TAYLOR as ever having been a tenant at 2831 28th Street.

Mr. L. F. HALL, Superintendent, Cleveland Park Branch Post Office, 3430 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., advised that he had no change of address records dating back to 1935.

WILBUR THOMPSON JEFFERYS, 1630 Irving Street, N. W., advised that he formerly resided at 2831 28th Street and that he remembers a man by the name of TAYLOR who was employed by the D. C. Fire Department.

DELMAR S. TAYLOR, 9219 Woodland Road, Silver Spring, Maryland, advised that he formerly resided at 2829 28th Street during 1935. He advised he was not acquainted with any person who was called JACKSON TAYLOR. He has

never been known by the name of JACKSON TAYLOR. TAYLOR could not identify the photographs of ALGER HISS or Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The Washington City Directory for 1935 reflected that Mrs. GEORGE STRANAHAN resided in Apartment 23 at 2831 28th Street, N. W. There was no record pertaining to Mrs. STRANAHAN in the files of the Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency.

The Postman covering that address at that time advised that STRANAHAN only resided at this address for a very short time. There was no change of address pertaining to Mrs. STRANAHAN in the files of the Post Office Department as those records were not maintained for years prior to 1938. All persons residing in Washington or the immediate vicinity with the last name of STRANAHAN were contacted and they all advised that they had no information regarding Mrs. GEORGE STRANAHAN. Other neighbors who were interviewed in connection with this investigation advised that they could not recall of a Mrs. STRANAHAN as being a tenant. Mrs. JEFFERYS, resident manager, could not recall Mrs. STRANAHAN.

Mrs. WILLIAM AINSWORTH PARKER, 1636 32nd Street, N. W., was previously interviewed in regard to this investigation. At that time she advised that her mother ELIZABETH W. REYNOLDS was visiting in England. She indicated that she would write her mother and inquire regarding the HISSES and determine if her mother had ever corresponded with either of the HISSES. Mrs. PARKER received the following reply from her mother:

"January 14, 1949

"To Whom It May Concern

"I Understand you are looking for letters written by PRISCILLA HISS on a typewriter. I would give a great deal to be able to give any aid to clear her and ALGER HISS of the ridiculous charges of un-Americanism. I would stake my life on their integrity but I am quite sure I have never had a typed letter or even any other letter from PRISCILLA HISS. While we both lived in Washington there was no occasion for writing. I met the HISSES through Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT FEIS in February, 1939 and knew them very well all during their years in Washington and feel they are both exceptionally fine people with the highest sense of loyalty to their country and integrity of the highest order, in all their dealings.

"ELIZABETH WALLRIDGE REYNOLDS
30 London Road
King's Lynn Norfolk, England"

Kisseloff-9372

WALTER L. CLARK, Apartment No. 4, 776 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., advised the writer that he had served as a Postman in the 2800 block of 28th Street, N. W., for a period of about thirty years. He cannot recall that there was any individual who received mail by the name of GEORGE CROSLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He cannot recall the name HISS but advised that there was a HESS who received mail at 2831 28th Street. He could not identify the photographs of ALGER HISS or Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He could furnish no other information regarding ALGER HISS.

Mr. L. F. HALL, Superintendent, Cleveland Park Branch Post Office, 3430 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., advised that the Cleveland Park Branch of the Post Office was first opened in 1938 and 1939. Change of address books since that time are available; however, he has no records pertaining to change of address records prior to that time.

ROBERT E. MADER, Room 3088, Main Post Office, Massachusetts Avenue and North Capitol Street, advised that he handles the change of address records that are forwarded to the Main Post Office by the branches in Washington, D. C. He advised that these change of address records are supposed to be kept for a period of about two years; however, in some instances records are [illegible]ained for a longer period. Mr. MADER advised that he searched through these records and there are no records going back to changes of addresses in 1935.

The 1935 City Directory for Washington, D. C., reflects that Mrs. IDA V. ROBBINS, widow of GEORGE B. ROBBINS, resided in Apartment 14 at 2831 28th Street, N. W. In this connection it is noted that ALGER HISS resided in Apartment 42 at the same address from July 1, 1934, to about May 1, 1935.

There was no record pertaining to IDA V. or GEORGE B. ROBBINS in the files of Stone's Mercantile Agency. A report dated December 2, 1937, in the files of the Credit Bureau indicated that IDA V. ROBBINS was fifty-three years of age and that she had been employed as a children's nurse in Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D. C. This report indicated that she was separated from her husband, GEORGE, and that her husband was from Cambridge, Maryland. At the time of this report Mrs. ROBBINS was employed as a children's nurse in the home of Mrs. LESLIE WRIGHT, 608 Rittenhouse Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Their files also included a report from the Credit Bureau in Baltimore, Maryland, which indicated that during 1937 Mrs. ROBBINS lived with Mrs. HAYNIE at 2518 East Chase Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

WALTER L. CLARK, Cleveland Park Branch, Post Office, 3430 Connecticut Avenue, advised that he has served as a postman on the 2800 block of 28th Street for over thirty years. He stated that Mrs. ROBBINS resided at 2831 for only a short time and that he just barely remembers the name.

Mrs. L. F. HALL, Superintendent, Cleveland Park Branch, Post Office, 3430 Connecticut Avenue, advised that there were no change of address records dating back to 1939.

Kisseloff-9373

Mrs. WILBUR MCGREW JEFFERYS, McLean, Virginia, advised that she was resident manager at 2831 28th Street, N. W., during 1935. She cannot recall Mrs. IDA V. ROBBINS as a tenant.

Other neighbors who were contacted in regard to this investigation advised that they cannot furnish the present whereabouts of Mrs. ROBBINS, and those who remembered Mrs. ROBBINS stated that they only could remember the name.

GEORGE B. ROBBINS, 221 Channing Street, N. E., advised he does not know IDA V. ROBBINS. He stated that at one time there was another GEORGE B. ROBBINS who lived in Washington, D. C. He believed that this GEORGE B. ROBBINS was a Naval Officer.

Mrs. LESLIE S. WRIGHT, 3632 Greenway Drive, Fairfield, Maryland, advised that she formerly employed Mrs. IDA ROBBINS as a nurse for her child; however, she has had no contact with Mrs. ROBBINS for a period of about ten years. She advised that she had heard that Mrs. ROBBINS had remarried and she believed that her last name was JOHNSON. She has the impression that this woman is now living in Florida. She could furnish no information as to relatives or friends who could furnish the present whereabouts of Mrs. ROBBINS.

Mrs. PRESTON C. BEAN, 608 Rittenhouse Street, N. W., advised that she has resided at this address for about eleven years and that she had the impression that a nurse resided at this address immediately prior to their moving in. She could furnish no information regarding the name or location of this individual.

Mrs. M. H. LAMANAN, 610 Rittenhouse Street, N. W., advised that she has resided at this address for a period of about fifteen years. She cannot recall Mrs. IDA V. ROBBINS as ever having resided at 608 Rittenhouse Street, N. W.

On January 28, 1949, a teletype sent to Baltimore requested that they attempt to contact GEORGE B. ROBBINS or relatives at Cambridge, Maryland, review credit records at Baltimore, Maryland, and interview Mrs. HAYNIE at 2518 East Chase Street, Baltimore, Maryland, in an attempt to ascertain the present whereabouts of Mrs. IDA V. ROBBINS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON:

JOSEPH CONRAD FEHR, principal attorney, Federal Trade Commission, Room 310, 7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., advised that his family resided at 2831 28th Street, prior to June, 1931. At this time Mrs. FEHR and her two children proceeded to the west coast and lived there for one year. At this

time Mr. FEHR gave up his apartment at 2831 28th Street and moved to an apartment at 2827 28th Street. His wife and children returned to Washington during the summer of 1932 or 1933. They continued living at 2827 28th Street until the winter of 1934. At this time they moved into Apartment #20 at 2831 28th Street, N. W. He examined the photographs of ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Mrs. CHAMBERS but was unable to identify any of these individuals as having been previous tenants at 2831 28th Street, N. W. Likewise he was unable to associate the names of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, CARL or CARL CARLSON as having been former tenants or visitors at 2831 28th Street, N. W. He advised that after publicity arose in connection with this case, that he took annual leave and attended various hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He had the opportunity to observe both ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS testify and was present at the public hearing where HISS and CHAMBERS were brought together. He advised that his purpose in visiting these hearings was to determine if he could associate any of these individuals with 2831 28th Street and that he was unable to do so.

Mrs. JOSEPH CONRAD FEHR, Apartment #20, 2831 28th Street, N. W., advised that after she returned from the West Coast in the summer of 1932 or 1933, that she resided with her husband in an apartment at 2827 28th Street, until Apartment #20 was vacated at 2831 28th Street, N. W. She believes that this apartment was vacated around December, 1934 or January or February, 1935. In any event she is positive that she moved into Apartment #20 after Mrs. HARRY J. DONOGHUE moved out of this apartment. Mrs. FEHR could not identify photographs of ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Likewise she was unable to associate names of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, CARL or CARL CARLSON with the apartment house at 2831 28th Street, N. W. She emphasized that upon her return to her present address, that she was very ill and did not at that time become very friendly with tenants in the apartment house other than those tenants with whom she was acquainted prior to moving to the west around 1931 or 1932.

HARRY J. DONOGHUE, real estate agent, R. A. Humphries Realty Company, 808 North Capitol Street, advised that he was unable to identify photographs of ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Likewise he cannot associate the names of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, CARL or CARL CARLSON with tenants or visitors at 2831 28th Street, N. W.

Mrs. HARRY J. DONOGHUE, 309 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, advised that she resided in Apartment #20, 2831 28th Street, N. W., for about ten years and that she moved to her present address on December 15, 1934. She recalls that Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH C. FEHR moved to the vacated apartment on the same day that she moved from that apartment. Mrs.

DONOGHUE advised that she was not personally acquainted with either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, however, she knew that they resided in Apartment #42, 2831 28th Street during the latter part of her residence at that address. She advised that the HISSES were aloof and she did not know any tenants in the apartment house with whom they were friendly. They were not very congenial and would not even nod or say hello when they met other tenants of the apartment house on the stairs or in the lobby. Mrs. DONOGHUE stated that she knew of the family because Mr. HISS' step-son, TIM, used to play with her son HARRY She advised that both boys were of about the same age at that time. TIM frequently visited her apartment especially to listen to the radio programs with her son. At that time, she advised, TIM was attending Landon School and Mrs. HISS drove him to school in a black car that she believed to be a Roadster. In any event, she is positive that this car had a rumble seat as TIM would frequently ride in the rumble seat when both of his parents were in the car. She recalls that TIM told her son that Mr. HISS was not his real father. Mrs. DONOGHUE advised that after the publicity which arose im the paper in regard to this case, she discussed this matter with her son HARRY. He was able to remember TIM but could not recall either his father or mother. She stated that he also examined the photographs of Mr. HISS in the paper but this did not assist him in this matter. She advised that she and her husband were never in the HISSES' apartment and that when she discussed this matter with her son, he stated that he cannot recall having been in their apartment.

Mrs. DONOGHUE was unable to identify the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or Mrs. CHAMBERS. She did not associate the names of Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, CARL or CARL CARLSON with visitors or tenants at this apartment house. She stated that at the time she moved from 2831 28th Street that the HISS family was still residing on the 4th floor in Apartment #42. During the entire time that she recalls the HISSES as having resided at this address, she cannot recall any visitors to the HISS apartment.

Mrs. JOHN A. PLUGGE, 35 Oxford Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, formerly resided in Apartment #11, 2831 28th Street, N. W. Mrs. PLUGGE was previously interviewed by Special Agent THEODORE S. KRAMER and Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON. At that time she furnished a signed statement in which she indicated that an individual whom she now knows to be JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, because of the newspaper publicity in regard to this case, formerly resided on an upper floor in the apartment house at 2831 28th Street. At the time this interview was conducted this office was not in possession of pictures of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

On February 8, 1949, Mrs. PLUGGE examined a photograph of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but advised that she was unable to identify her. At the same time she examined a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She advised

that she was unable to identify this photograph as the person who resided at 2831 28th Street. However, in view of the publicity in connection with this case and various photographs that have appeared in the press, she is certain that this individual was WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mrs. PLUGGE advised that she is still positive in her identification of the other photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in which he is holding a baby. She advised that she could not furnish a thorough description of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but that she does recall that he was a man of about her height. She stated that she is about 5' 4" tall.

Mrs. DANIEL P. RALPH, 6806 Denton Road, Bethesda, Maryland, formerly resided in Apartment #22, 2831 28th Street, N. W. Mrs. RALPH was previously interviewed and was unable to furnish any pertinent information, however, at the time of this interview, photographs of Mrs. CHAMBERS were not shown to Mrs. RALPH. In view of the fact that Mrs. CHAMBERS is alleged to have had a small baby living with her during the time they resided at 2831 28th Street, and due to the fact that Mrs. RALPH likewise had very small children, it was deemed advisable to permit her to examine the photograph of Mrs. CHAMBERS. She was unable to identify the photograph of Mrs. CHAMBERS. Likewise, she examined a photograph of ALGER HISS and additional photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but was unable to identify any of these individuals.

WFO 74-94

3411 O Street, N. W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents EDWARD E. LINEHAN and JOHN H. KENOYER:

Mr. ABRAM B. FULK, 3530 W Place, N. W., advised the above agents that he did reside at 3418 O Street, N. W., during 1933-34, but that he is not acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. FULK further advised that his wife was not acquainted with either HISS or CHAMBERS.

Mr. WILLIAM R. STARK, who is employed as a laborer by the Huerich Brewery Company, 26th and Water Streets, N. W., advised that he did reside at 3417 O Street, N. W., for a short period. He stated that this was approximately during 1934-35, but that he was not acquainted with either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON:

Mr. HARLEY CLARK, a garage owner at 2412 18th Street, N. W., reported having resided at 1328 34th Street during 1933 and 1934. Mr CLARK stated he never knew Mr. CHAMBERS or Mr. HISS nor has he any information concerning their activities.

Mr. CHARLES BITTINGER, Sr., 3403 O Street, N. W., stated he is a retired Physicist and Painter. He has lived at his present address since 1929. He is not acquainted with Mr. HISS or Mr. CHAMBERS. Mr. BITTINGER could not identify a photograph of Mr. CHAMBERS. He reported no additional information.

Mr. JAMES L. BUCKLER, 2618 North Quantico Street, Arlington, Virginia, stated that although he lived across the street from the HISS home at 3411 O Street, N. W., he never knew their names or was acquainted with any of the family. Mr. BUCKLER stated that he has no information concerning Mr. HISS or Mr. CHAMBERS.

Mrs. CHARLES W. SMITH, 2133 R Street, N. W., stated that during the time she lived at 3401 O Street, N. W., she had a neighborly acquaintanceship with the HISSES. She was in their house only occasionally. She does not recall seeing a typewriter in their home. She could not identify a picture of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and stated that she has no information concerning Mr. HISS or CHAMBERS. She stated that her daughter MARGARET played with "TIMMY", the son of Mrs. HISS by her first marriage.

Mr. CHARLES W. SMITH, 2133 O Street, N. W., advised he was the neighbor of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS during the time they resided at 3411 O Street

N. W., in 1933 and 1934. He lived next door at 3409 O Street, N. W. He stated that he was a social visitor in their home on a couple of occasions and he knew Mr. HISS casually; however, he could not recall having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or having seen him in the neighborhood. Mr. SMITH stated that he does not recall seeing a typewriter in the HISS home. He further advised that during the war he was Zone Air Raid Warden and that Mrs. HISS was a Deputy Building Officer. He searched his files concerning the Civilian Defense Program and advised that he has no typewritten correspondence from Mrs. HISS.

Mr. ISADORE FELDMAN, 3400 O Street, N. W., operator of the District Grocery Store at that address since 1932, stated that he did not know Mr. ALGER HISS when they lived across the street at 3411. He was unable to recognize a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and stated that he cannot recall HISS' having traded at his store.

Mrs. E. P. GILLISPIE B. SMITH, 2127 R Street, N. W., reported that she knew Mr. and Mrs. HISS and TIMOTHY HOBSON while residing at 3409 O Street, N. W., however, she was not frequently in their home and can recall nothing pertinent to this investigation. She stated that the picture of CHAMBERS is not familiar and she does not recall seeing him in the neighborhood. She reported that Mr. ELIOT O'HARA, a nationally known painter, was their good friend at that time and might be able to furnish information to the Agents. She reported that her sister MARGARET LYONS SMITH was more of the same age as TIMOTHY HOBSON than she and her sister might recall something of importance.

Miss MARGARET LYONS SMITH, Resident Manager of the LeBourget Apartments, 2127 California Street, N. W., advised that she resided at 3409 O Street, N. W., for several years during the 1930's. While living there she became acquainted with TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of Mrs. ALGER HISS. She became slightly acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. HISS. She was about eight years old at that time; however, and cannot recall seeing a typewriter in the HISS home nor could she recognize a picture of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She stated that she does not know any of the friends of Mr. HISS.

Mr. CHARLES MINER, 1901 19th Street, N. W., Apartment 30, an insurance executive, reported that he lived across the street on O Street from Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS in 1933 and 1934. He was not acquainted with them or Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He could not identify a photograph of Mr. CHAMBERS taken in 1936. Mr. MINER informed that a Mr. GREY FOSTER had been his neighbor two doors away and Mr. FOSTER was active socially, therefore, he believes Mr. FOSTER may have been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. HISS. He stated that he does not know the present whereabouts of Mr. FOSTER, however, Mr. JOHN W. CHILDRESS of the Veterans Administration is a relative and could possibly furnish that information.

Mr. JOHN W. CHILDRESS, 3701 Oliver Street, N. W., advised that Mr. GREY FOSTER now lives at 215 El Bravo Way, West Palm Beach, Florida and that he will have to be contacted before January 17, 1949, as he is leaving the country on an extended tour.

Mr. CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr., 3403 O Street, N. W., employed at Lyons Incorporated Real Estate, 3004 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia, advised on January 13, 1949, that he has lived at the above address since 192. He recalled that about 1933 or 1934 there was a family living at 3411 O Street, N. W., by the name of HISS and he has subsequently found out that the family was that of ALGER HISS. He stated that he believes he can recall seeing Mr. HISS drive a green-blue 1929 Ford two-door coach and further recalled seeing it parked in front of the HISS home on many occasions. Mr. BITTINGER was shown a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken in 1936. He stated that the photograph seems familiar to him but he does not know the individual's name. He reported that he associates the individual in the photograph with the person he often saw entering and leaving the HISS home in the early 1930's. He stated that he was sure he saw the same person use the 1929 automobile that he believed belonged to Mr. HISS. A signed statement was obtained from Mr. BITTINGER on January 17, 1949, as follows:

"January 17, 1949

"I, CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr., make the following voluntary statement to Philip H. Wilson and Carl N. DeTemple, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made, nor force used to compel me to give this statement. I have been advised and understand that I have a right to counsel and understand that anything which I may say in this statement may be used in a court of law.

"My name is CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr.; I am 34 years old having been born January 29, 1914 in New York, New York. I now reside at 1007 North Daniel Street, Arlington, Virginia.

"I resided at 3403 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., from September, 1929 until June, 1939. I recall that for two or three years, about 1933 and 1934, there was a family living at 3411 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., who were known to me as the HISS family. I have since determined that this family is the ALGER HISS'. I never had occasion to enter the HISS home nor did I know Mr. HISS personally.

"I associate a green-blue, 1929 Ford two-door coach with the HISS family. It used to be parked in front of their house. My recollection is that I saw members of the HISS family come out of the house and get into it on many occasions.

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"I have been shown a photograph, which the Agents advised me is a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, taken about 1936. The person in the photograph seems familiar to me although I did not know the person's name. I associate the individual in the photograph with an individual I recollect seeing on the street in front of the HISS house during the time they lived there.

"I believe I saw the person pictured in the photograph enter and leave the HISS home on many occasions, usually in the late afternoon or evening and on Saturdays and Sundays. I also recollect seeing the same person use the 1929 Ford automobile that I believe belonged to Mr. HISS.

"I have read the above statement consisting of two typewritten pages each of which I have initialed and acknowledge to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr.

Witnessed:
PHILIP H. WILSON
Special Agent, FBI
Washington, D. C.

CARL N. DE TEMPLE
Sepcial Agent, FBI
Wash, D. C."

Mr. BITTINGER informed that JAMES L. BUCKLER, 2618 North Quantico Street, Arlington, Virginia and a brother GEORGE BUCKLER who was employed at the Washington Gas Light Company, were neighbors of his during the 1930's. He suggested a possibility that the brothers might be able to furnish some information of importance to this investigation.

On January 14, 1949, Mrs. CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr., 107 North Daniels Street, Arlington, Virginia, was contacted and advised that she lived with her parents at 3409 O Street, N. W., from 1931 to 1945. She stated that although she had a speaking acquaintance with the HISS family, she did not know them well enough to recollect any information that would be of help to this investigation. She stated that she knew TIMOTHY HOBSON casually. She never knew any of Mr. HISS's friends nor could she identify a photograph of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. During the war she saw Mrs. HISS frequently as both were working in the Civilian Defense Post at the Lutheran Church on Wisconsin Avenue at Prospect Street, N. W. She could recall receiving no correspondence from Mrs. HISS in connection with her duties.

Mr. FRANCIS GAY BITTINGER, 3403 O Street, N. W., advised he has lived at that residence all his life; however, he is not acquainted with Mr. ALGER HISS or Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He advised that he could not identify a photograph taken of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1936, nor has he any knowledge of the activities of Mr. HISS while residing in the 3400 block of O Street, N. W.

Mr. JOHN LOCHER, 3415 O Street, N. W., advised he was residing at 3423 O Street, N. W., in 1933 and 1934; however, he was not acquainted with Mr. ALGER HISS or with Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, nor could he identify a picture of Mr. CHAMBERS which was taken in 1936. He stated that he has no information concerning either individual.

Mr. LOCHER's sister, Mrs. MARY T. SHOEMAKER of 3421 O Street, N. W., was contacted by the writer and advised other Agents had interviewed her several days previously. Mrs. SHOEMAKER was not questioned further.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE and Special Agent J. J. WALSH:

Mrs. ABBEY H. CASANDES, 6711 Delfield Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, advised that she and her husband, ALEX, formerly resided at 3416 O Street, N. W., from September, 1934 until August, 1935. She explained that during this period she and her husband were both employed and had little or no contact with any of their neighbors. Mrs. CASANDES had no knowledge of the HISS family residing at 3411 O Street, N. W., or in that community.

Two photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936 were exhibited to Mrs. CASANDES by the interviewing agents. She could not recall ever seeing anyone whom she could identify as being the individual in the aforementioned photographs. Also, the names of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY or CARL were not familiar to her.

Mr. ALEX CASANDES, Chief Auditor, Pre-audit Section, Department of Justice, was interviewed in his office on January 26, 1949, by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS and the writer. Mr. CASANDES could add nothing to the information previously furnished by his wife. Mr. CASANDES could not recognize the individual in the previously described photographs nor was the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or his associated names familiar to him.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents PAUL H. HOGE and EDWARD M. MULLIN:

Mr. LEON J. THOMAS, 3415 O Street, N. W., was contacted and advised that he has resided at this address for approximately twenty years and that

WILLIAM A. THOMAS, now deceased but formerly also of this address, was his father. Mr. THOMAS, who has for many years been the proprietor of a grocery store at this address, advised that to his knowledge he was not acquainted with HISS or did HISS purchase groceries in his store. He advised that since recent publicity regarding HISS has come to his attention, he recalls him as an individual who formerly resided at 3411 O Street, who did considerable entertaining, was often absent for numerous days in succession and very often utilized the services of a taxicab for transportation. Mr. THOMAS advised he had no recollection of any automobile which he knew to be the property of HISS or of any of his associates. He said the name GEORGE CROSLEY had no meaning to him except as a name. He was unable to identify a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, nor did he recall ever having seen an individual in this neighborhood that resembled the photograph.

Mr. THOMAS suggested that a possibility might exist that HISS had purchased food from the District Grocery Store located at 3400 O Street and managed by ISADORE FELDMAN. He stated Mr. FELDMAN had been in business at this location for approximately fifteen years. He further stated that Mr. CHARLES BITTINGER, 3403 O Street, N. W., retired Marine Officer, has resided at that address for many years and that it was his (Mr. THOMAS') opinion that BITTINGER resided in this neighborhood during the period that HISS resided there.

Mr. THOMAS was unable to cite other individuals who might have recalled ALGER HISS and his family.

Mrs. CHARLES E. CLEMENTSON, 3410 O Street, N. W., a neighbor of ALGER HISS during his residence at 3411 O Street, was contacted. Mrs. CLEMENTSON appeared to be somewhat deaf, quite incoherent, nervous and possibly somewhat distraught mentally. She made it known that her husband is employed in the Treasury Department, but other attempts to gain information met with the above difficulties.

Mr. CHARLES E. CLEMENTSON advised that due to recent publicity he was aware that ALGER HISS formerly lived somewhere in the same neighborhood that he (CLEMENTSON) lived and is living in at the present time, but that he does not recall HISS' automobile, individuals who visited his home nor was he able to identify a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. ALFRED HAND presently of 3415 Woodley Road, N. W., an employee of the Commerce Department, advised that he had formerly lived at 3412 O Street, N. W., in about 1935 but that he did not recall ALGER HISS nor had he had any acquaintance with him on a professional basis though he said he was at a loss to understand why he had not met HISS in that both were in various Government meetings from time to time. Mr. HAND said he had no information to disclose regarding any automobile that HISS formerly owned nor was he able

to identify the picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He did not recall any individual by the name of GEORGE CROSLEY.

Mr. HAND stated that it was his opinion that HISS probably moved from 3411 O Street prior to or shortly after he (HAND) moved to 3412 O Street, N. W.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents DONALD WALTER and ROBERT O. CHICHESTER:

Mrs. EDWARD L. FRAWLEY, 1324 35th Street, N. W., advised that she formerly lived at 3420 O Street, N. W., from 1933 to 1935. Mrs. FRAWLEY stated that she knew ALGER HISS and his wife by sight but that the extent of her conversations with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS consisted of greetings of the day and that she had no extended conversations with either of them. Mrs. FRAWLEY advised that she paid no attention to associates of the HISS family or visitors to their home and added that she would be unable to identify from photographs any callers at the HISS residence. When a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was shown to Mrs. FRAWLEY, she advised that she would be unable to identify that photograph with any visitor at the HISS home.

It was reported that one ROBERT L. PERKINS who formerly resided at 3407 O Street, N. W., might be acquainted with ALGER HISS inasmuch as HISS and his family were living at 3411 O Street, N. W., in 1933 when ROBERT PERKINS was also an occupant of the home at 3407.

Mrs. ROBERT L. PERKINS, 124 Williams Street, Alexandria, Virginia, advised that she and her husband formerly lived at 63 New York Avenue, N. W., in Washington, D. C. Mrs. PERKINS advised that neither she nor her husband had ever lived on O Street, N. W.

It is to be noted that there is no other ROBERT L. PERKINS listed in the 1948 city or telephone directories. A review of the 1934 city directory reflects that ROBERT L. PERKINS and his wife, EMMA, lived at 3407 O Street, N. W., and that PERKINS was a lawyer. The 1948 city directory has no ROBERT L., ROBERT, or R. L. PERKINS who is a lawyer listed.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON:

Mr. ROBERT L. TIPPETT, 3426 O Street, N. W., advised that he has resided at that address since 1933. He stated, however, that he was not aware of the fact that Mr. ALGER HISS had resided in that neighborhood and that he has no knowledge of Mr. HISS' activities during 1933 and 1934.

Mr. TIPPETT stated that he is unable to identify a photograph of Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He further informed he has no information concerning this matter.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DONALD WALTER:

Mr. MARTIN SULLIVAN, 3432 P Street, N. W., was interviewed on December 8, 1949. Mr. SULLIVAN advised that he had resided at 3411 O Street, N. W., for many years prior to 1940 and that he was living there during the years 1933-35. Mr. SULLIVAN, who is elderly and quite feeble, advised that he is unable to recall the names of any of his neighbors when he was residing at the above mentioned address. He stated that he does not recall the ALGER HISS family.

It will be recalled that ELLEN SULLIVAN was reported to have been a neighbor of the ALGER HISS family when they resided at 3411 O Street, N. W., during the years 1933 to 1935.

Mr. SULLIVAN advised that his wife's name is ELLEN. Attention is invited to the interview set out in this memorandum with Miss JOSEPHINE SULLIVAN concerning a second ELLEN SULLIVAN who resided at 3422 O Street, N. W. during the years 1933 to 1935.

Miss JOSEPHINE SULLIVAN, 3422 O Street, N. W., advised that she has resided at this address her entire lifetime. She stated that her mother's name was ELLEN SULLIVAN but that she has been dead for ten years. Miss JOSEPHINE SULLIVAN, who is elderly and who was extremely nebulous in reply to questions, advised that she does not recall the ALGER HISS family and in fact is acquainted with very few people residing in that neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES M. DURANT, 2122 Decatur Place, N. W., were interviewed on February 8 and February 9, 1949. The DURANTS stated that they resided at 3408 O Street, N. W., in 1933 and 1934. The DURANTS said that they were not aware that the ALGER HISS family ever resided at 3411 O Street, N. W., and further that they had lived at the above mentioned address for only two years and that they were not well acquainted with people in the neighborhood.

- P E N D I N G -

- A D M I N I S T R A T I V E -

No specific lead is being set out for Washington Field in this matter but investigation is being continued by Washington Field in other phases of this case.

The following leads have been set out by the Washington Field Office by teletype or by letter looking toward the interview of neighbors of ALGER HISS at his Washington addresses:

DATE	FORMER NEIGHBOR TO BE INTERVIEWED
WFO letter dated January 12, 1949 to Albany	Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT WYMAN HORTON
Teletype January 13, 1949 to Miami	GREY FOSTER
Letter January 14, 1949 to Richmond	THOMAS SWANN
Letter January 14, 1949 to Baltimore	Captain ALEXANDER SHARP
Teletype January 18, 1949 to Baltimore	GEORGE M. HOSTETLER
Teletype January 19, 1949 to New York	AUGUSTUS G. PAINE
Teletype January 24, 1949 to Baltimore	Mrs. WILLA MAY F. DAVIS
Teletype January 25, 1949 to Chicago	JOHN H. WARD
Letter - January 27, 1949, to Los Angeles	Mrs. JOSEPH H. THOMS
Letter - January 27, 1949, to St. Paul	TRACY F. TYLER
Letter - January 27, 1949, to NEWARK	BERNALD L. FALK

WFO 74-94

Teletype January 28, 1949 to Baltimore	IDA V. ROBBINS
Teletype January 28, 1949 to Richmond	THOMAS TEMPLE HILL
Teletype February 2, 1949 to New York	GEORGE EDWARD DIETHELM
Teletype February 4, 1949 to New York	WILLIAM F. EARLS

2833

Kisseloff-9387

FD-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.		1-10,31; 2/1-10/49	JJW/RN JOHN J. WALSH, SA

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHAMBERS interviewed in Washington Field February 1 and 2, 1949 and information concerning residences of HISS obtained from him set out. Information from utilities companies reflect that ALGER HISS had duplicate service at 2831 28th Street, N. W., and 2905 P Street, N. W., from April 17, 1935 to June 29, 1935. Information obtained from real estate companies relative to leases of ALGER HISS set out. Mrs. EDWARD BURLING, Jr., formerly Mrs. JOSEPH COTTON, who was believed to have met Mrs. CHAMBERS at 2905 P Street, interviewed and signed a statement that she cannot recall such a meeting nor recognize Mr. or Mrs. CHAMBERS from photographs exhibited to her. Signed statement obtained from ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE who from newspaper photographs identified WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as an individual she saw at 2831 28th Street. Another signed statement obtained from CHARLES BITTINGER who associated a photograph of CHAMBERS with an individual he saw in front of HISS home at 3411 O Street. Other neighborhood investigation negative.

- P -

Reference: Bureau File No. 74-1333

Bureau teletype dated December 8, 1948

Report of COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 27, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74 1333 2833

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1 - Attention - Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. D. DONEGAN
3 - Washington Field

JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-9388

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-3917 DJ

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	2/25/49	3/14,15,17,21, 24/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBERT CRUISE McMANUS has no first hand information concerning espionage or CP activity on part of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Does not know if HISS had typewriter. Only typing specimens in possession are letters from HISS in summer of 1948 from Carnegie Foundation in elite type. Information collected by McMANUS in "Agriculture Purge" set out. Lt. Col. HART GIBSON FOSTER and Mrs. FLORENCE J. FOSTER only met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at social gatherings and not otherwise acquainted. Mrs. EUGENIE C. HUDSON, mother of PAUL HUDSON, moved to New York City in 1936. Mrs. MAX SWANKE not acquainted with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE or MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS and apparently moved in building at 112 Haven Ave., NYC about the time they left.

266,586

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-87 BY SP7MAC

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, 2/8/49, New York, N.Y.
Washington Field teletype to New York and Newark, 2/11/49.
Washington Field teletype to New York and Newark, 2/15/49.
Bureau teletype to New York and Newark, 2/16/49.
New York letter to Bureau, 2/18/49.

3-7-49. Letter to NH cc to NY to interview guards. ASB

CC AFG Campbell 3-16-49 FL Jean

Catholic Mass 3-18-49 ASB

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-2834

RECORDED - 65
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Kisseloff-9389

NK 65-3917

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NK 65-3917

INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT CRUISE McMANUS
REGARDING ALGER HISS.

ROBERT CRUISE McMANUS, Hopewell, New Jersey, was interviewed by the writer and SA CLARK D. TOMPKINS based upon information contained in Baltimore letter to the Bureau, dated January 26, 1949.

McMANUS related that he was acquainted with ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's while HISS was secretary to Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and later with the Department of Agriculture. He resided with HISS for a two-week period just prior to his marriage to PRISCILLA HOBSON. This period of residence was brought about by his renting HISS' apartment at 2833 (?) Connecticut Avenue and moving in two weeks before HISS vacated the premises. He stated that his association with HISS was not close and practically ceased after his marriage. He related that HISS' character changed after his marriage and he felt that he was dominated by his wife, whom he described as a "sinister person." He had no information that HISS or his wife were members of the Communist Party or had ever engaged in activities as described by CHAMBERS, but felt that HISS' wife was capable of influencing him into such channels.

McMANUS said that he is planning to someday write a book on Communism in the farm areas and that a portion of this book will be devoted to the attitude of key employees of the Department of Agriculture during the early period of the New Deal, including the "Agriculture Purge." In this connection, he exhibited to agents a blind memorandum, captioned "Agriculture Purge," the pertinent portion of which is as follows:

"AGRICULTURE PURGE

"In the Department of Agriculture there is an Office of the Solicitor. On March 4, 1933 the Solicitor appointed was the Honorable SETH THOMAS, now a judge of a circuit court in the mid-west. When the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was formed, another legal division was set up and known as the General Counsel's Office of the AAA. This office was under JEROME FRANK, now a judge in New York. FRANK appointed HISS and PRESSMAN as his first two assistants. After GEORGE PEAK was replaced by CHESTER DAVIS, the General Counsel's Office was purged by DAVIS because they were trying to settle matters of policy rather than matters of law. He asked for the resignations of the top men of this department and when the top men went out, their subordinates followed. ALGER HISS was not asked for his resignation because he was the cleverest of the aides and did not work in the open. He

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did resign, however, after the Office of the General Counsel was merged with the Office of Solicitor of the Department."

The remainder of the memorandum is taken up with the names and later connections of the persons who were purged, which information has previously been covered in this case. McMANUS refused to divulge the source from which this memorandum was prepared.

According to McMANUS, a copy of this memorandum was sent to CHESTER DAVIS, President, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, who was head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the time of the purge. By letter of August 11, 1948 to McMANUS, DAVIS said that the facts in the memorandum were true, but that HISS had resigned at the time he asked for resignations of certain persons in the Department. At that time DAVIS did not know there was any connection between these individuals and the Communist Party. He did feel, however, that these persons had the philosophy "to remake America nearer to their hearts' desire even if they first had to shatter it to bits to accomplish their objective."

McMANUS suggested that CHESTER DAVIS be interviewed and suggested interview with GARDNER JACKSON, Cotuit, Massachusetts, an employee of the Welch Grape Juice Company, who was according to McMANUS a Communist Party member in the AAA but later turned anti-Communist. McMANUS related that he has been trying himself to interview JACKSON to corroborate the information he presently has.

A copy of the memorandum was sent to ALGER HISS by McMANUS with the request that he make comment on it. After considerable correspondence with HISS during August and September 1948, McMANUS secured an interview with him during which he denied the allegations made by CHAMBERS as well as any Communist Party connection. McMANUS stated that he left him an opening by stating that during the early 1930's many of the younger people thought it smart to be Communists but eventually outgrew this belief. McMANUS related that HISS still denied any Communist Party connection. Based upon this interview and the memorandum mentioned above, as well as newspaper accounts of the hearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, McMANUS prepared an eleven page analysis of HISS' connection with the Communist Party. This analysis is in the form of two columns, one reading "Add" and the other "Subtract." Under the "Add" column is all information pointing toward Communist Party membership on the part of HISS and under the "Subtract" column is all information which might explain the allegation set out in the "Add" column. McMANUS advised that this analysis is a summary of all information in his possession concerning HISS and furnished a carbon copy of it to agents.

Since it is in the form of conclusions of McMANUS based upon information available to him, it is not being quoted herein but the following portions of the analysis may prove of value and are being set out verbatim:

"ADD	SUBTRACT
"2. When Hiss married Mrs. Priscilla Hobson in 1930, friends observed a notable change in his whole manner. He lost his sense of humour. He took on the air of one dedicated to an inner cause. This could have been the cause of Communism. At least three persons who were in a position to observe him intimately suspect that it was Communism, and that he was led into it by his wife, who was markedly left wing and exercised an extremely strong influence over him.	Hiss doesn't dispute the fact that he was an extreme left winger. He says the depression made a lot of idealistic young men extreme left-wingers. That doesn't mean they were members of a secret Communist conspiracy.
"4. One person who observed the AAA crowd from the inside presents me with a memorandum, which makes these points; a) they had a close knit, highly organized group which brought in recruits from outside, nearly all of whom ultimately scattered throughout the New Deal to places of key importance; b) they practiced 'intellectual dishonesty'; c) they wanted to 'make America over even if they had to shatter it to bits'; d) the shrewdest and most eluxive of all of them was Alger Hiss.	Hiss says they were brash, bright youngsters. They infuriated 'bigoted' old time bureaucrats who were afraid of their jobs. He says one such wrote the memorandum referred to here.
"8. Hiss says he and his colleagues were young idealists working for the good of the countey. Many of the young Frankfurter boys were my own friends, including both Hisses. I have other recollections about them. I found them giddy with the power none of them had dreamed of possessing.	

NK 65-3917

"ADD

SUBTRACT

What was inconceivably daring today was 'old hat' tomorrow. They operated on a sliding or toboggan-slide, scale to the left. They seemed to measure policy, not on its usefulness, but on whether it was exciting and schocking to believers in orthodox economic and political practice. They had a gleeful admiration for cunning and conspiracy. They had a capacity for unanimously hating and vilifying their opponents, which took the wind out of old-time Washington politicians and newspapermen, who had always managed to differ without throwing acid in one anothers' eyes. They appeared to believe that two years of depression had put capitalism on trial for its life, and that a cleverly managed conference in the White House could produce an Executive order which would banish it forever, in favor of socialism. (Hiss and his wife were both acknowledged Socialists, if not secret Communists.) They chose to be totally unaware of the fact that, though capitalism was admittedly in the doldrums, 'the great Socialist experiment' in Russia was proving its humanitarian spirit at that very moment by a fanatical state decreed famine of 4,000,000 peasants, which set the fashion in horror for an age that subsequently sank to the most horrible in modern, if not all history. In other words, they were giving one another good primary training, emotionally and intellectually, for membership in the Communist party.

Kisseloff-9394

"ADD	SUBTRACT
"1. Among the 'young idealists' were the Communists Pressman, Witt and Abt. Whittaker Chambers says that they were part of a Communist conspiracy, directed by Harold Ware. This checks with other information I have had for years. My source of information has proven reliable in the past. The source now implicates Hiss and wife. Hiss says he knew Ware casually."	Hiss says that if Pressman, etc., 'are Communists now, they weren't then'. He praises their ability.

McMANUS related that one VEZZANA, an investigator for the law firm defending CHAMBERS in his libel suit, had previously contacted him and secured this information. At that time VEZZANA told him that CHAMBERS at one time lived on the farm of DONALD MARSHALL, Califon, New Jersey, no date being mentioned. McMANUS stated he is acquainted with DONALD MARSHALL, who at one time raised goats, but no longer resides on his farm at Califon.

McMANUS said that he had been in the HISS home on more than one occasion after ALGER's marriage, but he cannot recall ever having seen a typewriter therein. He has no information as to the disposition of a typewriter, if there was one.

An examination of correspondence from ALGER HISS in the possession of McMANUS reveals it to be written during August and September 1948 in elite type on the letterhead of the Carnegie Foundation. For this reason no specimens were requested.

INTERVIEW WITH LT. COLONEL HART GIBSON FOSTER AND MRS. FLORENCE J. FOSTER CONCERNING ALGER HISS

Lt. Colonel HART GIBSON FOSTER, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey, stated that he moved to 2918 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., in May 1936 immediately after his marriage and moved out in about September 1937. At that time Col. FOSTER was with the Federal Housing Authority. Col. FOSTER recalled, after the newspaper publicity given ALGER HISS, that he had resided around the corner from them on Thirtieth Street and identified a photograph of HISS taken in 1934 as being identical with his neighbor. FOSTER stated he had never been at all friendly with the HISS' and had never been in their home to his recollection. He recalled meeting ALGER HISS,

identical with the photograph exhibited, at the home of RICHARD GRISWOLD in Washington when FOSTER stopped in one evening for cocktails. FOSTER does not know the relationship between GRISWOLD and HISS and states GRISWOLD is presently General Agent of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, New London, Connecticut. Col. FOSTER has no further information concerning the associates, servants or activities of HISS and reiterated that he merely recalls the name as someone residing in the neighborhood. Col. FOSTER furnished the name of DELBERT CLARK, presently with the New York Times, as another neighbor during this time, but he did not know if CLARK was acquainted with HISS.

Mrs. FLORENCE J. FOSTER, Building 115, Picatinny Arsenal, stated that she recalled the HISS family as being neighbors during their residence on N Street in Washington but she never was friendly with them nor can she recall ever having been in their home. She identified photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as persons she met somewhere and believes she may have met them at one or more social gatherings in Washington. It was her impression that this meeting may have taken place at the home of LAURENCE DUGGAN or at the Army-Navy Club at an official party. She said that the HISS family, according to society notes in Washington papers during her residence there, moved in a 'young smart set' to which the FOSTERS did not belong. She does not know any of the HISSes acquaintances, but believes they can be secured from social notes of the times. Mrs. FOSTER recalled an additional neighbor as JOHN GUENTHER, who she believes is identical with the author of "Inside U.S.A." She does not know if he was acquainted with ALGER HISS. She knows nothing of the HISS servants or any typewriter in the HISS home.

EFFORTS TO LOCATE PAUL HUDSON

Based upon Washington Field Office teletype of February 11, 1949 to New York and Newark, investigation was conducted at Fort Lee, New Jersey, to locate Mrs. EUGENIE C. HUDSON, mother of PAUL HUDSON, who resided at 2 River Road in 1936. It was ascertained from the records of the Post Office that Mrs. R. M. HUDSON had in 1936 filed a change of address from 2 River Road to 314 West 104 Street, New York City.

Investigation in the neighborhood of 2 River Road, now demolished, reflected that the building had been occupied by the RICHTER family and that a Mrs. HUDSON had lived there for a short while many years ago. Mrs. AUGUSTA RICHTER, 212 Main Street, Fort Lee, New Jersey, stated that about fifteen years ago Mrs. MATILDA BARING came to live with her at 2 River Road and was accompanied by Mrs. HUDSON, a nurse for her baby. Mrs. BARING and Mrs. HUDSON operated a rooming house at this address until Mrs. HUDSON's son took her to a home while Mrs. BARING was away. Mrs. RICHTER explained that Mrs. BARING

was in show business and away a good deal of the time. She can now be located at 206 West 52 Street, New York City, and will probably be able to furnish the current address of Mrs. HUDSON, if still living, and her son.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

By letter of February 18, 1949 to the Bureau, the New York Office advised that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS resided at 112 Haven Avenue, Apartment 45, New York City, for nearly two years prior to 1931 and that Mr. and Mrs. M. SWANKE, 92 Rutgers Place, Riveredge, New Jersey, were residents of the same address during the period of CRANE's tenancy.

Mrs. MAX SWANKE, 92 Rutgers Place, Riveredge, New Jersey, stated that she and her husband had resided in Apartment "A", 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, from November 1931 to November 1934, when they moved to New Jersey. She related that it was several months after they moved in this building before she became acquainted with any of the other occupants and she was unable to identify CRANE or GUTELIUS by name or photograph. She recalled that the apartment next to theirs on the first floor was vacant at the time they moved in and was later occupied by a Miss PIERCE. She believed this apartment was lettered "A" also. Mrs. SWANKE stated that the building was occupied by several women doctors when they moved in and later taken over by refugees.

Mr. MAX SWANKE was not available for interview being at work as a clerk in the Church Street Post Office, New York City, but Mrs. SWANKE informed that he was not well acquainted with the other occupants of the building and she doubted that he would be in a position to furnish any more information than she could.

Inasmuch as it appears that the SWANKE family moved in the building at 112 Haven Avenue after or at the time CRANE and GUTELIUS moved out, no further effort is being made to contact MAX SWANKE at Riveredge.

- P E N D I N G -

LEADS

THE ST. LOUIS, BOSTON AND NEW HAVEN OFFICES

Copies of this report are being furnished the above offices in the event the office of origin desires interviews with CHESTER DAVIS, GARDNER JACKSON and RICHARD GRISWOLD.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will interview Mrs. MATILDA BARING, apartment 6, 206 West 52 Street, for the present whereabouts of PAUL HUDSON or his mother, EUGENIE C. HUDSON. (Teletype February 14, 1949.)

Will, if deemed advisable, interview MAX SWANKE, clerk, Church Street Post Office, for any information he may be able to furnish concerning WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, who reportedly occupied apartment 45, 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, for two years prior to 1931. It is noted that interview with Mrs. MAX SWANKE at Riveredge, New Jersey, indicates that they moved into this building in November 1931 and did not become acquainted with any other occupants for several months thereafter.

THE NEWARK OFFICE

*AT WEST ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Will reinterview PAUL TAMER to develop more completely the background of the TAMER family and exhibit to him photographs of known espionage agents to be furnished by the New York Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It is noted that in the case, entitled "LEMENT UPHAN HARRIS, was., INTERNAL SECURITY - R," information was received from ROBERT CRUISE McMANUS which he had secured from a source he declined to divulge. Information furnished by McMANUS at that time strongly indicated that his informant was former Bureau informant [redacted], New Jersey, considered unreliable by the Bureau and with whom the Bureau has instructed there be no further contact by the Newark Office. During the course of interview with McMANUS, he referred to his source as if it were only one person and indicated it to be the same source as in the HARRIS case. b7D

9834

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-3917 DJ

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	2/25/49	3/14,15,17,21, 24/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBERT CRUISE McMANUS has no first hand information concerning espionage or CP activity on part of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Does not know if HISS had typewriter. Only typing specimens in possession are letters from HISS in summer of 1948 from Carnegie Foundation in elite type. Information collected by McMANUS in "Agriculture Purge" set out. Lt. Col. HART GIBSON FOSTER and Mrs. FLORENCE J. FOSTER only met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at social gatherings and not otherwise acquainted. Mrs. EUGENIE C. HUDSON, mother of PAUL HUDSON, moved to New York City in 1936. Mrs. MAX SWANKE not acquainted with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE or MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS and apparently moved in building at 112 Haven Ave., NYC about the time they left.

- P -

4-21-87 SP7MA

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, 2/8/49, New York, N.Y.
Washington Field teletype to New York and Newark, 2/11/49.
Washington Field teletype to New York and Newark, 2/15/49.
Bureau teletype to New York and Newark, 2/16/49.
New York letter to Bureau, 2/18/49.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
		74	1333	2834	

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2 St. Louis (Info) 2 New Haven (Info)
3 Newark

JUN 16 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-9400

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE No. 100-30[illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	3/7/49	1/19,24,26,28, 31; 2/1-3/3/49	HAROLD F. DODGE DPZ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE R INTERNAL SECURITY R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Results of interviews with and concerning following persons in Los Angeles area set out: STEPHEN M. FARRAND, Mrs. JOSEPH THOM, Mrs. RUTH TYLER, JOHN ROBB, EPHRAIM SWARTZMAN, WILLIAM ROSEN, BORIS ISRAEL, L. CLIFFORD TUBBS, MAYNARD J. TOLL, JEAN CLAIR FIELD LEIBERMAN, TIMOTHY HOBSON, ALBERT LEVITT, WILLIAM B. CARMAN, CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER, JOHN COLLIER, JR., Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER. Bureau advised on Jan. 18, 1949 that three typewritten letters (K-306, 307 and 308) from ALGER HISS to STEPHEN M. FARRAND were not typed by typewriter used to type documents Q-6 through Q-69. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE presently being interviewed at Los Angeles. Letter setting forth information received from CRANE regarding ALGER HISS and associate's forwarded to Bureau and New York City on March 4, 1949.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file No. 74-1333
Report of Special Agent HAROLD F. DODGE, dated January 20, 1949 at Los Angeles.

Cattanco
Mossburg
ASB Brent
Jones

#77 CIV 999
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-8-86 BY 9145 CI/ah

5 ASB

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. B. Hood SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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77-1533-2835

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~~2 Los Angeles~~

APR 12 1949

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—37952-1

Kisseloff-9405

L.A. 100-30409

DETAILS:

INTERVIEW WITH STEPHEN M. FARRAND

Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated January 26, 1949, requested that a photograph of CHAMBERS be exhibited to STEPHEN M. FARRAND to determine if he ever saw CHAMBERS with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and also obtain from FARRAND names and addresses of associates, business, social or otherwise, of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS inasmuch as these associates may have typewritten specimens.

On February 1, 1949, FARRAND was interviewed at his office at 215 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, at which time he was shown several photos of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised that he does not recall ever having seen CHAMBERS and certainly does not recall having seen CHAMBERS in the company of either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

FARRAND recalled that the following individuals were employed at the Solicitor General's office in Washington at about the same time that ALGER HISS was so employed:

PAUL FREUND who is presently a professor at Harvard Law School and who, FARRAND states, was quite close to ALGER HISS.

LEE JACKSON, now in the Tax Division in the Department of Justice, who FARRAND doubts had a great deal of contact with ALGER HISS.

WARNER GARDENER, now in the private practice of law in Washington, D.C., who was fairly close to ALGER HISS.

CHARLES E. WYZANSKI who, FARRAND believed, was now a Federal Judge somewhere in the East.

FARRAND also recalled the following individuals as acquaintances of HISS:

HENRY HART, presently a teacher at Harvard Law School.

THOMAS HARRIS, who lived several doors from HISS and, according to FARRAND, was quite well acquainted with HISS. He is presently believed by FARRAND to be employed with the Department of Justice.

TOM EMERSON who, according to FARRAND, played tennis with ALGER HISS and was present at the same social gatherings as the HISSES. FARRAND believed he is presently employed in some Government office in Washington, D.C., the identity of which FARRAND does not know.

Kisseloff-9406

The interested offices were advised by teletype regarding the above information on February 2, 1949.

It will be recalled that at the time FARRAND was first interviewed he furnished three typewritten letters which he had received from HISS. These letters were forwarded to the Bureau for examination by the FBI Laboratory.

By letter dated January 18, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised regarding these three letters (which were marked "Specimens K-306, K-307 and K-308"): "The conclusion was reached that the machines used to type K-306 through K-308 were not used to type Q-6 through Q-69. It was also concluded that K-306 through K-308 were not typed on the machine which was used to type Q-5."

INTERVIEW OF JOHN ROBB

By teletype dated January 27, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau and Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Office was requested to interview JOHN ROBB, 833 Flower Avenue, Los Angeles, inasmuch as ROBB had been a member of a Boy Scout Troop with TIMOTHY HOBSON.

On January 28, 1949, JOHN ROBB was interviewed at 833 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, which is the office building of MORAL REARMAMENT, with which organization ROBB is employed. He stated that he joined the Boy Scouts when he was about twelve years old but that he has no recollection of TIMOTHY HOBSON. He does not recall the name and has no recollection as to what TIMOTHY HOBSON looks like. He has not seen TIMOTHY since he left the Boy Scouts. ROBB further stated that he has no recollection of ever attending any Boy Scout meetings at the home of ALGER HISS. He recalls that the patrol to which he belonged sometimes met at the homes of the members, but this is the extent of his recollection.

Pictures of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were shown to ROBB who could not identify either of them.

ROBB recalled that his former Scout Master, one HERBERT C. TUCKER, had recently written to him stating that the FBI had called to see him, TUCKER, and would probably interview ROBB. In his letter TUCKER mentioned that he recalled that TIMOTHY HOBSON would not take that part of the Scout oath which recognized a God. In his letter TUCKER also mentioned that the FBI was interested in a typewriter owned by HISS. Regarding this, ROBB stated that he has no recollection of a typewriter and, as stated above, does not even have a recollection of being in the HISS home.

GGR:DPZ
100-30409

INTERVIEW OF CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER

Reference is made to teletype from San Francisco dated February 2, 1949, requesting that CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER, State Department of Education, Room 308 Stevenson Building in Pasadena, California, be interviewed for information concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON who was in the Navy at Union College, Schenectady, New York, during the period in which BRUBAKER was an executive Naval officer. Los Angeles was requested to interview BRUBAKER regarding his knowledge of the dismissal of HOBSON as a homosexual, and correspondence in his possession from ALGER HISS.

Interested offices were advised regarding pertinent information concerning this interview on February 11, 1949.

CRAWFORD F. BRUBAKER was interviewed by Special Agent GILMER G. ROBINSON at his office on February 11, 1949, at which time he advised that he vaguely recalled the name of TIMOTHY HOBSON. However, he did not remember anything regarding the aforementioned problem and stated that it would have been handled in a routine manner. He continued that he definitely did not recall any correspondence from ALGER HISS and could remember no details concerning the above case but stated that he would remember if he had received any correspondence from ALGER HISS.

INTERVIEW OF EPHRAIM SWARTZMAN

By teletype dated January 19, 1949, from New York City to the Director and Los Angeles, it was stated that BENJAMIN MANDELL at Washington, D.C. had suggested that EPHRAIM SWARTZMAN, a former Communist, be interviewed regarding HISS inasmuch as SWARTZMAN had had a contact in the State Department; further, that SWARTZMAN on interview in New York in 1942 said he had acquaintances in the State Department but could not recall the name ALGER HISS. The teletype furnished SWARTZMAN's address as 945 South Grandview, Los Angeles, California.

SWARTZMAN had moved from 945 South Grandview to 937 South Westlake, and from there to Ontario, California. He was located on January 26, 1949, through a friend of his named HARRY GRAND, 123 East Second Street, Los Angeles. Photographs of ALGER HISS were exhibited to SWARTZMAN, and he stated that he does not recall ever having known HISS. With reference to contacts in the State Department, SWARTZMAN stated that some time prior to 1939 he was an official on the Committee against Fascism and anti-Semitism and that he went to Washington on several occasions in connection with refugee legislation. While in Washington he contacted several Congressmen and had hopes of also contacting persons in the State Department but added that he had never reached the stage of seeing the individuals in the State Department. He added that other than this he has no connection or contacts with anyone in the State Department.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. JOSEPH A. THOM

Washington Field letter dated January 27, 1949 requested the interview of Mrs. JOSEPH A. THOM, 249 North Euclid Avenue, Pasadena 4, California, since Mrs. THOM had lived with her husband (now deceased) in apartment 43 at 2831 28th Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. during the time that ALGER HISS lived at that address.

Mrs. THOM was unable to recall Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS as having lived in the apartment in the same building in Washington and was shown photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which she failed to recognize. Mrs. THOM stated that she recalls that Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH CONRAD FEHR lived in the same apartment and that FEHR works for the Department of Justice. She thought that he might possibly remember the HISS family. She also suggested that Mr. and Mrs. HARRY J. DONOHUE who also lived in the apartment building, might recall information regarding ALGER HISS. She stated that the DONOHUES presently live in Bethesda, Maryland and Mr. DONOHUE is connected with the WASHINGTON INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANY BANK, 1407 "K" Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. Mrs. THOM said that both the FEHRS and the DONOHUES resided in this apartment building in 1934 and 1935.

She also recalled that a man named TRACY TYLER, with his wife and son and daughter, lived in the apartment building. However, the TYLERS are separated. Mrs. THOM recalled that Mrs. TYLER came from Grand Island, Nebraska and in 1935 her address was 803 West 3rd Street in that city.

Mrs. THOM stated that she had lived in the same apartment for six years, leaving on October 1, 1935. It will be noted that Mrs. THOM kept a small address book. She not only did not recognize any of the names or aliases of CHAMBERS' but she examined her address book and could find no notations of pertinence.

Information received from Mrs. THOM was furnished to all interested offices by teletype on February 2, 1949.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. RUTH S. TYLER

By teletype dated February 1, 1949, the St. Paul Office advised that Mrs. RUTH S. TYLER, wife of TRACY F. TYLER, presently resides at 835 Ninth Street West, San Pedro, California. It is noted that this is the Mrs. TYLER referred to above by Mrs. THOM.

Mrs. RUTH TYLER presently resides at 595 West Eighth Street, San Pedro, California, and was interviewed at her place of employment, the Anchor Press, San Pedro, on February 1, 1949.

Photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were exhibited to her but she failed to recognize them. The names of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, were mentioned to her, and she did not recall the names as anyone she had ever known. Mrs. TYLER did not recall ever meeting ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or even recall that they lived in the same apartment building.

Mrs. TYLER stated that three or four months ago she was interviewed by a Los Angeles attorney, whose name she believed was HUGHES. This attorney asked her a number of questions concerning her residence in the apartment house, whether she knew ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and many details concerning the apartment building. She advised that she was unable to furnish him with any other information than she had supplied the reporting agent.

Mrs. TYLER advised that in October, 1948, she was visiting with her daughter, Mrs. WILLIAM (GERALDINE) WERTZ, in McCook, Nebraska, and that her daughter had no recollection of the HISS family or of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mrs. TYLER stated that her son, TRACY F. TYLER, JR. is presently attending the University of Minnesota and resides at 815 Nineteenth Avenue, Southeast, which is the CHI PHI Fraternity.

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the St. Paul Office was requested to contact TRACY F. TYLER, JR., and the interested offices were furnished information obtained through interview with Mrs. TYLER.

INTERVIEW WITH L. CLIFFORD TUBBS

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, the New York City Office furnished information that while GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH, with aliases, was in custody of the State Department in 1938, and being held in a room in the Hotel New Yorker in New York, RUMRICH was allegedly contacted by an unknown State Department official; that one of the State Department Agents who was guarding RUMRICH during this period was L. CLIFFORD TUBBS, whose address was furnished as Los Angeles, California. This teletype requested that L. CLIFFORD TUBBS be interviewed in this regard.

Kisseloff-9410

L. CLIFFORD TUBBS who presently resides at 131 North Friends Avenue, Whittier, California, was interviewed by the writer on January 31, 1949, at which time he refused to furnish any information in his possession regarding RUMRICH, on the grounds that it would violate the oath he took when he became affiliated with the State Department. TUBBS would not even acknowledge or admit that he was in the Hotel New Yorker in 1938 with RUMRICH. He stated that if the FBI has written authority from the Secretary of State setting out that it is permissible for him, TUBBS, to furnish information in his possession concerning RUMRICH, he will consider doing so, but that even in that event, if he does not choose to answer questions he will not do so.

The Bureau and interested offices were notified of the above interview by teletype on February 1, 1949.

Thereafter the Los Angeles Office was requested to contact the local State Department official who was to be advised by his superior, to call TUBBS and tell TUBBS to furnish information to the FBI.

On February 11, 1949, the writer contacted WILLIAM BAKER, State Department Agent in Los Angeles, who advised that he had heard from his superior and had called TUBBS and requested him to furnish information to the FBI. TUBBS advised BAKER that he desired written authority before furnishing information.

The Bureau and interested offices were also advised of this request by TUBBS.

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, the Bureau advised that no further effort should be made to interview TUBBS.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. ARTHUR TURNER

By teletype dated February 4, 1949, the El Paso Office advised the Los Angeles Office and Kansas City Office that efforts were being made to locate a Woodstock typewriter, serial number 198743 and that LEON W. WHITE,

Kisseloff-9411

El Paso, states that he probably sold instant machine in Denver, Colorado, in 1940; that there is no record of this machine at El Paso but additional records are presently stored in the trunk in Richmond, Missouri, in the home of Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER.

The Los Angeles Office was requested to contact Mrs. TURNER at the Hotel Constance, Pasadena, California, and obtain the key from her and forward it to Kansas City or ask her to mail the key to Mr. FRANK BUCHANAN, Hardin, Missouri.

On February 6, 1949, Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER was telephonically contacted by Special Agent JOHN A. JACKSON, and Mrs. TURNER advised that she had sent an Air Mail letter on February 6, 1949, to FRANK BUCHANAN, Hardin, Missouri, advising that a duplicate key to the house was in the possession of HARRY KULL, Manager of the Missouri Gas Company, and that BUCHANAN should obtain the key and cooperate with the FBI in every way.

The Kansas City Office was advised of this information by teletype on February 7, 1949.

INTERVIEW OF MAYNARD J. TOLL

By teletype dated February 24, 1949, the New York City Office requested the Los Angeles Office to interview MAYNARD J. TOLL, Attorney, 433 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, who was believed to be a friend of ALGER HISS and a graduate in the same class at Harvard Law School.

Mr. TOLL was interviewed at his office on February 28, 1949, at which time he advised that he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1930 and that ALGER HISS was in the class ahead of him, having graduated in 1929; that he, however, served on the Harvard Law Review with ALGER HISS.

TOLL did not see ALGER HISS from 1929 when ALGER HISS graduated, until 1937. Referring to his calendar for 1937, TOLL stated that about February 10, 1937, he went to Washington, D.C., where he studied in the law firm of MILLIE AND CHEVALLIER, a tax firm, for several months. He recalled that while he was in Washington, ALGER HISS was employed in the State Department. On several occasions he had lunch with ALGER HISS but on each occasion they were accompanied by other people who were mutual friends of TOLL and HISS from Harvard Law School. He stated that at that time he recalled that there were twenty-one members of his law class employed in Washington, D.C., but he cannot recall with certainty who the other persons might have been

Kisseloff-9412

with whom he had lunch with ALGER HISS. However, he stated that it is possible that TOM ASTERN and FREDERICK WINER, now in private practice in Washington, could have been with them during the luncheon periods.

TOLL recalled that he never went to the HISS home during this trip to Washington and that he never met PRISCILLA HISS and that he never had lunch alone with ALGER HISS. He recalled further that during the time he spent in Washington in 1937 he heard considerable gossip to the effect that ALGER HISS' wife was a militant Communist and that ALGER HISS' friends were avoiding visiting the HISS home because they disliked the heated arguments which invariably occurred with PRISCILLA HISS. He stated that he cannot recall any definite person to whom he could attribute this information but distinctly recalls that the gossip concerned PRISCILLA and not ALGER HISS. He advised that he has never heard any reports to the effect that ALGER HISS was a Communist, interested in Communism or engaged in any espionage activity. He recalled that ALGER HISS was extremely popular in law school and had an extremely likable personality. TOLL stated that he still holds a high regard for ALGER HISS but that he would not hesitate at all to furnish information concerning HISS if such information were in his knowledge. However, he said he does not even recall that ALGER HISS had strong liberal leanings.

TOLL recalled that he again saw HISS in 1937 when he, TOLL, made a trip to Washington. He said on this occasion he saw HISS in the latter's office for about five minutes. At this time, it is TOLL's recollection, HISS was in the Reciprocal Trade Group in the State Department.

TOLL again saw HISS shortly after Labor Day in 1948 in New York City. TOLL was in New York City on some business of his own, and he dropped in to see ED McLEAN who was a classmate of his. At the time he went into McLEAN's office, the latter asked him to have lunch with him but stated that he, McLEAN, had to wait for a little while inasmuch as he had a client in his office who was dictating a statement. TOLL went to make a telephone call and while he was telephoning he observed ALGER HISS coming out of the office indicated previously by McLEAN. At this time, HISS did not at first recognize TOLL. However, TOLL introduced himself and he and ALGER HISS conversed for one or two minutes and then HISS left. TOLL has not seen ALGER HISS since that time.

TOLL advised that he has a fairly close acquaintance with DONALD and CATHERINE HISS; that while he was in Washington, D.C. in the first part of 1937 he saw the DONALD HISSES a number of times and they engaged in social activities together quite frequently. TOLL said that he has a very hazy recollection that at this time DONALD and CATHERINE HISS were also avoid[illegible] ALGER HISS to some extent because they could not get along. TOLL indi[illegible]

that the reason for the DONALD HISSES not getting along with the ALGER HISSES was the militant Communist attitude on the part of PRISCILLA HISS. Later on in the year of 1937 DONALD and CATHERINE HISS made a trip to California, and TOLL again saw them quite frequently. TOLL said that he has no information indicating Communist sympathies on the part of DONALD or CATHERINE HISS and said that he knew DONALD HISS was a "New Dealer".

TOLL was requested to examine his personal correspondence to determine if he had any letters from ALGER HISS. On March 1, 1949, he telephonically contacted the writer and stated that he could find no letters from ALGER HISS in his correspondence. However, he stated that he did find a typewritten letter dated August 14, 1937, from DONALD HISS, written on the letterhead of the Department of Labor where DONALD was employed but TOLL stated that it appeared to have been typed by DONALD HISS himself.

The interested offices were advised on March 3, 1949, by teletype of the results of the above interview, and the New York City Office was requested to advise the Los Angeles Office whether they desired that the letter received by MAYNARD TOLL from DONALD HISS should be forwarded to the Bureau for examination.

INFORMATION CONCERNING BORIS ISRAEL

By teletype dated January 19, 1949, the New York City Office requested the Los Angeles Office to interview BORIS ISRAEL, stating that in 1939 ISRAEL told CHAMBERS that he was in the International Brigade in Spain but had broken with the Communist Party and wished to discuss CHAMBERS' political position. CHAMBERS did not trust ISRAEL and told him to get out of his office. CHAMBERS felt that ISRAEL was a Communist Party "plant" since CHAMBERS had later been told that ISRAEL had been seen in a restaurant with CLARENCE HATHAWAY.

In connection with the investigation of the BORIS J. ISRAEL case by the Los Angeles Office, Special Agent J. P. ANDREWS on January 19, 1949, checked the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Los Angeles County, California, which reflected that BORIS ISRAEL, referred to in the above mentioned teletype from New York City, had died on December 12, 1943, at the Los Angeles Sanitarium, the cause of death being pulmonary tuberculosis.

Interested offices were advised of ISRAEL's death by teletype dated January 21, 1949.

GGR:DPZ
L.A. 100-30409

INTERVIEW OF JOHN COLLIER, JR.

Reference is made to El Paso teletype dated February 16, 1949, requesting that JOHN COLLIER, JR., presently employed by FORTUNE MAGAZINE, be contacted in Los Angeles for information regarding the identity of a former secretary for one Miss ANDRE EMEREE. According to information set forth in this teletype, ANDRE EMEREE's secretary was hired through the efforts of JOHN COLLIER, JR., who was employed by the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Interior on a WPA Porject at about that time.

Interested offices were advised on February 19, 1949, regarding the above interview of JOHN COLLIER, JR.

Special Agent GILMER G. ROBINSON contacted JOHN COLLIER, JR. on February 19, 1949, and he advised that he was not acquainted with ANDRE EMEREE nor had he ever recommended anyone for a position in the Department of Indian Affairs. COLLIER advised that he was not employed by the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Interior on a WPA Project in Washington, D.C. He stated that in 1934 he was in San Francisco at which time he was working for the WPA on an art project.

Mr. COLLIER advised that perhaps his brother, CHARLES COLLIER, who was employed by the WPA PROJECT in the Department of Agriculture at about that time, could have possibly recommended to the person referred to above a woman for her employment. He stated, however, that he had no knowledge of such, but inasmuch as his brother was employed by the Department of Agriculture, he assumed that we are interested in talking to him. He advised that his brother now lives at Indian Springs Farm near Bethesda, Maryland.

INFORMATION CONCERNING WILLIAM ROSEN

On January 21, 1949, the New York City Office requested the Los Angeles Office to determine the time of departure and the mode of transportation of WILLIAM ROSEN for his return to Washington, D.C.

On January 24, 1949, the writer contacted ROSEN's attorney in Los Angeles, BEN MARGOLIS, who advised that ROSEN had left Los Angeles three or four days ago and that he could be reached in care of his attorney, DAVID REIN, 1105 "K" Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. This information was furnished to the interested offices by teletype on January 24, 1949.

GGR:DPZ
L.A. 100-30409

INTERVIEW OF WILLIAM B. CARMAN

Reference is made to San Francisco teletype dated February 7, 1949, requesting that WILLIAM B. CARMAN, attorney in the firm of O'MELVENY AND MYERS, Los Angeles, be interviewed for his knowledge of the activities of ALGER HISS and any typewritten correspondence that he might have received from him.

Pertinent information regarding this request was furnished all interested offices by teletype dated February 11, 1949.

WILLIAM B. CARMAN was interviewed at his home, 2715 Lombardi Road, San Marino, California, on February 10, 1949, by Special Agents GILMER G. ROBINSON and ARTHUR C. WITTENBURG, and the following information was obtained:

Mr. CARMAN advised that he did not know ALGER HISS socially and that his only contact with him was in connection with work on the Harvard Law Review of which there were about twenty-five in the group. He continued that he had not seen or heard from ALGER HISS since leaving law school.

Mr. CARMAN could furnish no information which appears pertinent to this investigation. He advised that a Mr. EDWARD CHANDLER, presently in the law firm of ATHEAN AND CHANDLER, San Francisco, was in the same law class with him and might possibly have received communications from him inasmuch as it was Mr. CARMAN's opinion that HISS was in San Francisco in 1945 in connection with the United Nations Conference.

INFORMATION CONCERNING JEAN CLARK FIELD LEIBERMAN

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, the New York City Office requested that the Los Angeles Office interview JEAN CLARK FIELD LEIBERMAN to determine the activities of NOEL FIELD while he was in the State Department and whether he was actually working for the Comintern Apparatus and the nature of the association between FIELD and HISS and also to ascertain if he was acquainted with CHAMBERS.

It was determined that JEAN LEIBERMAN was presently residing in San Francisco, California, and the teletype above mentioned from New York City was relayed in full to the San Francisco Office.

By teletype dated January 29, 1949, the Director and the New York City Office were advised of the above action.

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GGR:DPZ
L.A. 100-30409

INTERVIEW OF ALBERT LEVITT

Reference is made to Washington Field teletype dated February 2, 1949, requesting that ALBERT LEVITT, formerly Special Assistant to Attorney General during the period in which ALGER HISS was employed, be interviewed.

Pertinent information regarding the interview was furnished all interested offices by Los Angeles teletype dated February 11, 1949.

ALBERT LEVITT formerly was Assistant to Attorney General CUMMINGS, presently with offices in the Equitable Building, Room 410, Hollywood and Vine, Hollywood, California. He was interviewed on February 10, 1949, by Special Agents GILMER G. ROBINSON and ARTHUR C. WITTENBURG and the following information regarding the aforementioned teletype was obtained.

Mr. LEVITT advised he first met ALGER HISS in 1935 at which time HISS was employed by the Department of Justice. Mr. LEVITT advised that he saw HISS from time to time only in connection with his official duties and that inasmuch as his job was that of a consultant, HISS' contacts with him were in that capacity. Mr. LEVITT stated that during that period HISS was a very friendly, cooperative individual and that, in his opinion, he was trying to do everything to help the Administration.

Mr. LEVITT stated that in 1933 and 1934 the question of the recognition of Russia came up. Mr. LEVITT stated that in 1936 he assisted STANLEY REED in trying what was known as the "Russian Insurance Cases," and that it was his opinion that in the case concerning the National City Bank there are several personal letters written by ALGER HISS, and it was the opinion of Mr. LEVITT that these letters were written on the personal typewriter of ALGER HISS.

With respect to the aforementioned insurance cases, Mr. LEVITT stated that HISS was present on one occasion when this case was being discussed along with representatives from the Russian Embassy and a "White Russian" expert on Russian law, whose name Mr. LEVITT could not recall. Mr. LEVITT advised that a question arose in the discussion in which HISS agreed with the "White Russian's" interpretation of the Statute. However, Mr. LEVITT stated that he did not believe this to be a pro-Soviet attitude on the part of HISS, continuing that, in his opinion, it would be to the contrary.

Mr. LEVITT advised that he has never associated with HISS socially that he has never had any personal correspondence with him; and that he ha knowledge of his personal sympathy for the Russian government.

Kisseloff-9417

GGR:DPZ
L.A. 100-30409

Mr. LEVITT stated that HISS belonged to a small group in the Department of Justice and the State Department who attended formal receptions at the Russian Embassy.

Mr. LEVITT remarked that the only person he knew who might possibly have had some correspondence with ALGER HISS was a man by the name of RICHARD B. FLOURNEY, formerly of the State Department.

Mr. LEVITT added that while in Mexico City in 1947, he visited VINCENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO. On this occasion, Mr. LEVITT advised that, TOLEDANO -- during the conversation with him -- said that he subscribed to the Marxian philosophy but that he was not a Communist. Mr. LEVITT added that during his conversation with TOLEDANO, the latter asked him if ALGER HISS was still in the State Department. Mr. LEVITT explained that at the time he attached no particular significance to the question and that he merely gave him an answer.

INTERVIEW OF WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, 116 Sierra Drive, Long Beach, California, is presently being interviewed by the Los Angeles Office regarding his activities in the espionage apparatus in which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was involved. The interviews with CRANE have not been completed and the information which he has given has not as yet been incorporated into a signed statement. From time to time as these interviews are conducted, information considered pertinent or important have been furnished to the interested offices by teletype. The information received from CRANE will be reported under the case entitled "WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE."

Information received from CRANE concerning ALGER HISS and associates of ALGER HISS has been furnished to the interested offices by Air Mail letter dated March 4, 1949.

P E N D I N G

9835

Kisseloff-9418

LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE:

At Long Beach, California, will continue the interview of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

At Pasadena, California, will interview Mrs. JOHN WOLCOTT PORTER (also known as MARGARET PORTER, nee BENNETT). (See Washington Field letter dated February 25, 1949.)

Copies of this report are being furnished to the Baltimore, San Francisco and Washington Field Offices inasmuch as they are presently conducting investigation in this case, and it is believed that material herein may be of assistance to them.

9835

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE No. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	3/7/49	1/19,24,26,28, 31; 2/1-3/3/49	HAROLD F. DODGE DPZ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE R INTERNAL SECURITY R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Results of interviews with and concerning following persons in Los Angeles area set out: [redacted]

2E

[redacted] WILLIAM ROSEN, [redacted]

[redacted] JOHN COLLIER, JR. [redacted] Bureau advised on Jan. 18, 1949 that three typewritten letters (K-306, 307 and 308) from ALGER HISS to STEPHEN M. FARRAND were not typed by typewriter used to type documents Q-6 through Q-69. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE presently being interviewed at Los Angeles. Letter setting forth information received from CRANE regarding ALGER HISS and associates forwarded to Bureau and New York City on March 4, 1949.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file No. 74-1333
Report of Special Agent HAROLD F. DODGE, dated January 20, 1949 at Los Angeles.

27 CIV 999
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-8-86 BY 9145 CT/ahr

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
		74	133	2835	

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2 Baltimore (65-1642)
2 San Francisco (100-25417)
2 Los Angeles

JUN 16 1949
162

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—37952-1

FD-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 MPM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	MAR 1949	1/28,31;2/1-4,8,18, 21,23,24/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Known handwriting specimens of DAISY FANSLER identical with signature on K-35. Additional typing specimens obtained. JOHN DICKINSON reports that when HISS was interviewed by WILLIAM BULLITT, a trustee of Carnegie Foundation, concerning his affiliations with CHAMBERS, HISS's answers were "not good". DICKINSON suggests FELIX MORLEY, Washington, D. C., as person most conversant with radical element in Washington. Photographs of CHAMBERS and HISS and their wives exhibited to JOSEPH BOUCOT, TOM and MARY MARSHALL, MAUDE SWANSON, Mrs. NORMA BROWN, and long-time residents of New Hope, Pennsylvania, without effecting identification of ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. RAYMOND J. PEELER resides at Miami, Florida. JAMES MARSHALL, New York City, has told TOM MARSHALL at New Hope, Pa., that HISS was "a Communist or Communist inclined."

Cc AAG-Campbell 3-18-49 FLJ

Catlan PIC Mossburg Brent ASB

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333

Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated 1/27/49, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DETAILS:

This report reflects joint investigation of Special Agents JOSEPH FLAHERTY, J. PHILIP KOCHENDERFER, WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, and the writer.

COPIES DESTROYED
348 DEC 16 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-12-86

SP2 MAC TRB 7-21-87 SP4 Elwgan #254101

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: L. V. Boardman SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-2836

RECORDED 115
INDEXED 115

EX-31

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1 - Baltimore (Infor.)
2 - Philadelphia

4-12-49 ASB

Philadelphia File #65-2440

RE HANDWRITING AND TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS

AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEWTOWN, PA.

By letter dated February 8, 1949, there were forwarded to the Bureau seven specimens containing the handwritten signature of DAISY FANSLER which specimens had been obtained from the personnel file of Miss FANSLER at the Free Library of Philadelphia. In addition, there was resubmitted to the Laboratory K-35 which the Laboratory had previously identified as being written on the same machine as prepared Specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

By report dated February 15, 1949 the Laboratory advised that the above indicated specimens were designated as follows:

K-519 - Notice of resignation to the Free Library of Philadelphia dated September 15, 1947, signed DAISY FANSLER.

K-520 - Memorandum on the stationery of the Free Library of Philadelphia, dated February 19, 1941, to Miss HELLINGS, signed DAISY FANSLER.

Kc521 - Photostatic copy of an employment record beginning October 1, 1926 and ending September 30, 1947, bearing the known signature of DAISY FANSLER.

K-522 - Handwritten letter dated November 30, 1947, beginning "Dear Miss ERSKINE: Will you please advise .....", signed CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K-523 - Handwritten letter dated December 3, 1947, beginning, "Dear Miss ERSKINE: Your ..... received this .....", signed CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K-524 - Handwritten letter dated September 19, 1943, beginning, "Dear Miss ERSKINE: I grabbed these papers which .....", signed CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K-525 - Undated handwritten letter on stationery bearing the address "262 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.," beginning, "Dear Miss PRICE: I really did not hear .....", signed CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

K-526 - Letter typewritten on stationery of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, dated November 28, 1945, signed CONDE DAISY FANSLER.

Kisseloff-9422

This report indicated that the signatures of DAISY FANSLER appearing on Specimens K-519 through K-526 were written by the same person who prepared the signature on Specimen K-35.

With reference to Specimens K-519 through K-526, FRANKLIN H. PRICE, Librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia, from whom the specimens were obtained, has stated he personally can identify the signature of DAISY FANSLER appearing on K-519 which is the notice of resignation. In the event it becomes desirable to use Specimens K-520 through K-526 to support the validity of the signature appearing on Specimen K-35, it will be necessary to conduct additional investigation concerning persons who can identify the signature on Specimens K-520 through K-526.

The report of Special Agent HUBERT F. SHALL, dated January 27, 1949 at St. Louis, Mo., indicated the possibility of the existence of typewriting correspondence received from ALGER HISS by the Honorable J. CULLEN GANEY, ANTHONY H. WHITAKER, and HENRY B. COXE, Jr. By letter dated February 2, 1949 there were forwarded to the Bureau two specimens received from the Honorable J. CULLEN GANEY. By Laboratory report dated February 4, 1949, it was advised that these specimens, designated as K-434 and K-435, were not prepared on the same machine used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

Previous inquiry has been made of ANTHONY H. WHITAKER, attorney, concerning specimens in his possession and all such specimens have been secured and forwarded to the Bureau. The results of the examination concerning these specimens have been set forth in previous reports.

Mr. HENRY B. COXE, 1014 Architects Building, Philadelphia, former president of the Harvard Law School Association, advised that he has received no correspondence from ALGER HISS regarding the speech made by HISS at the Association luncheon held May 14, 1948 at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia. COXE said that he believed that any correspondence which may have been received would be in the possession of the Honorable J. CULLEN GANEY at Philadelphia. Information concerning correspondence received by Judge GANEY has been set forth above.

Mr. COXE was questioned concerning the possibility of the existence of any other correspondence at Philadelphia regarding the Associated Harvard Clubs and advised that there would be none in Philadelphia, but that PETER E. PRATT, Director of Harvard Law School records, Lehman Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts, might be in the possession of some correspondence of this nature.

Kisseloff-9423

Philadelphia File #65-2440

WILLIAM B. WALKER, Vice-President, First National Bank, 315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, advised that he was chairman for the dinner conducted by the Associated Harvard Clubs at Philadelphia, May 14, 1948. He said that this affair was held by the Law School, Business School, and Medical School, with all clubs attending the dinner in the evening; that he, himself, had not been present due to a previous commitment; and that all correspondence concerning the affair had been forwarded to his secretary, CHESTER E. TUCKER, who handled the publicity for the affair.

CHESTER E. TUCKER, 209 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, advised that he had in his files a mimeographed press release containing the speech of ALGER HISS given at the affair in question, but that he could not locate the original draft in his own file. He was certain that the original draft had been destroyed at the time the press release had been mimeographed.

The following individuals were contacted in an effort to locate additional correspondence received from ALGER HISS with regard to the Associated Harvard Clubs. In each instance, negative information resulted.

JOHN STEVENS, 1222 Real Estate Trust Building
Secretary, Harvard Law School Association in 1948

ROBERT B. WOLF, Packard Building
Present Secretary of Association

JOSEPH W. HENDERSON, Packard Building
President, Harvard Law School Association, 1948

MORRIS DUANE, 1617 Land Title Trust Building
Chairman of the Steering Committee for May 14, 1948 dinner

HARRY C. ZUG, Packard Building
Assistant to Chairman WILLIAM B. WALKER

C. WALTER RANDALL, Jr., Packard Building
Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs of Philadelphia

JEFFREY S. SMITH, President, Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia
President of the Harvard Club

TOBIAS WAGNER, 1530 Spring Garden Street,
Member of the Publicity Committee for the aforementioned dinner.

Kisseloff-9424

Philadelphia File #65-2440

By teletype dated February 17, 1949 the New York Office requested contact with the Jefferson Medical College concerning a letter of recommendation written by ALGER HISS relative to one ROBERT J. WEISS. This correspondence has been obtained from the Jefferson Medical College and forwarded to the Laboratory for examination purposes. To date, the results of the examination have not been received.

A teletype dated January 31, 1949, from the Washington Field Office indicated that Navy records concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON reflected that letters of reference to the Navy concerning HOBSON had been written by JOSEPH B. SHANE, Dean of the George School, and RICHARD H. McFEELEY, of the George School, Newtown, Pennsylvania.

Inquiry at the George School reflected that JOSEPH B. SHANE, former dean, was now principal of the Oakwood School near Poughkeepsie, New York. Inquiry of RICHARD McFEELEY reflected that Mr. McFEELEY was not in possession of any typewritten correspondence relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON or the HISS family.

A teletype dated January 27, 1949 from the Washington Field Office reflected that Mrs. JACK B. TATE, former student at Bryn Mawr College and associate of the HISS family, had advised that PRISCILLA HISS, who was chairman of the Scholarship Committee for Bryn Mawr, had written a letter of recommendation in 1937 concerning one MABEL FOESCH, recommending FOESCH for a scholarship. Inquiry at Bryn Mawr reflected that MABEL FOESCH attended the college on a scholarship but that all material relative to the scholarship had been destroyed shortly after her graduation in 1941.

INVESTIGATION RE ALLEGED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

AT PHILADELPHIA AND NORTH WALES, PA.

A teletype dated February 1, 1949 from the Washington Field Office reflected that JOHN DICKINSON, formerly Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Assistant Attorney General, and presently Vice-President and General Counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, had been acquainted with the HISS family in Baltimore and Washington.

JOHN DICKINSON, Broad Street Station Building, advised that he had met ALGER HISS not more than a dozen times during his lifetime and that none of these occasions had been on a personal basis but rather at social functions attended by a large number of people. He said that he had never visited the HISS home nor corresponded with ALGER HISS and that he knows

nothing personally concerning his associates. He advised that he had recently talked with one WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT, a trustee for the Carnegie Foundation, of which HISS is president, and that he had been told by BULLITT that at the time the newspaper publicity concerning this investigation first appeared, he BULLITT, had questioned HISS concerning his association with CHAMBERS. DICKINSON indicated that BULLITT had in turn indicated to him that he was not satisfied with the information he had received from HISS during this interview, and that HISS' answers were "not good" and were evasive.

Mr. DICKINSON advised that BULLITT travels extensively, but that he can be reached through the Union Club in New York City which club he visits at least once every two weeks. He said further that BULLITT has law offices in Louisville, Kentucky, but that he does not know the location of these offices. He requested that in the event contact were made with BULLITT that it not be indicated to him that DICKINSON had furnished the above information.

Mr. DICKINSON further indicated that as a result of gossip heard by him in Washington, D. C., concerning this case within the past few months, it would appear that ALGER HISS may have met his wife at the Rand School in New York City and that this is a school which teaches Socialism. He said that this gossip further indicated that if HISS were guilty as charged in the present case, he had been "pushed into it" by his wife. DICKINSON was unable to furnish the source of these rumors, except to state that they have been circulated around the Metropolitan Club in Washington, D. C.

He continued that when he was officially connected with the U. S. Government between 1933 and 1937 it was his impression that HISS was a radical. Mr. DICKINSON was, however, either unable or unwilling to furnish the identity of persons who gave him this impression. He added that the person in Washington most conversant with the radical element in that city is probably FELIX MORLEY, a brother of CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, and a former editor of the Washington Post. He said that MORLEY now has offices at 1323 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. DICKINSON was unable to identify photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were exhibited to him and advised that he was not acquainted with any of CHAMBERS' associates in the Communist underground and that he, himself, had no information concerning the operation of the Communist underground in Washington.

Philadelphia File #65-2440

A teletype dated February 3, 1949 from the Washington Field Office indicated the desirability of interviewing JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST relative to her knowledge of the Communist apparatus.

Inquiry at Erwinna, Pennsylvania, reflected that HERBST and her husband, JOHN HERRMANN, are separated and that HERRMANN has not been in Erwinna for more than ten years. The Postmaster at Erwinna advised that he had received notification approximately one month previous to the inquiry that the address of JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST at that time was 47 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N.J.

By teletype dated January 27, 1949 the New York Office advised that FELIX A. INSLERMAN, in March of 1942, made application at the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York, in which application he listed as a reference one R. PEELE, 4601 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia. It was requested that appropriate interview be conducted with PEELE concerning his knowledge of the past activities, employment and associates of INSLERMAN who had been positively identified by CHAMBERS as photographer FELIX INSLERMAN and who was believed to have been a paid technical employee of the Communist Party from early 1935 to March of 1937.

Investigation at Philadelphia and North Wales, Pennsylvania, reflected that R. PEELE, indicated in referenced teletype, was actually RAYMOND J. PEELER. It was ascertained from Mrs. FREDA HITE, 230 South 8th Street, North Wales, Pennsylvania, that PEELER is now residing c/o Birch's Trailer Park, 2980 Northwest 79th Street, Miami, Fla.

The report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR, dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland, reflects investigation re FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Information received by the Baltimore Office from a confidential source indicated that on December 22, 1948 RENO maintained at the Wind-Tunnel Building correspondence which included a personal postcard from WILLIAM D. GOODMAN, with the return address, 1311 Elbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa., (postmark and date not given).

A check of the indices of the Philadelphia Office failed to reflect any information relative to WILLIAM D. GOODMAN. The records of the Voters' Registration Commission for 1947 list a WILLIAM GOODMAN as residing at the address shown on Elbridge Street. By teletype dated February 3, 1949 the office of origin was advised that no interview would be conducted with GOODMAN relative to his correspondence with FRANK RENO unless contrary instructions were received.

Kisseloff-9427

Philadelphia File #65-2440

ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION RE CHAMBERS' RESIDENCES AT SMITHTOWN AND NEW HOPE, PA.

By teletype dated February 14, 1949 the New York Office instructed that photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS and their wives taken during the 1930's be exhibited to THOMAS and MARY MARSHALL, Mrs. MAUDE SWANSON, and JOSEPH R. BOUCOT. At the same time the Little Rock Office was instructed to exhibit these photographs to Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN, among others. Mrs. BROWN is temporarily residing in Philadelphia and the photographs in question were exhibited to her by the reporting agent.

TOM and MARY MARSHALL identified the photographs of WHITTAKER and Mrs. CHAMBERS taken in the 1930's as being the individuals known to them as Mrs. and Mrs. BREEN. They were unable to identify in any manner the photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS taken during the same period. At the time photographs were exhibited to TOM and MARY MARSHALL, Mrs. MARSHALL produced a photograph album which contained photographs of the CHAMBERS' oldest child, URSULA. In connection with these photographs, Mrs. MARSHALL stated that BREEN was an ardent camera enthusiast himself. Mrs. MARSHALL likewise continued that Mrs. BREEN had been well acquainted with bird life and that she had taught her son, CHARLES, something about the birds in the neighborhood.

TOM MARSHALL stated that on the weekend of February 19th he and his wife attended a social gathering at the home of the FOLLENSBEEs in the neighborhood and that another person attending this gathering was one JAMES MARSHALL, who is an official of some importance in the public school system of New York City. TOM MARSHALL said that he thought JAMES MARSHALL was Superintendent of Schools in New York City. He likewise pointed out that JAMES MARSHALL and he are of no relation whatsoever. He continued that at this gathering JAMES MARSHALL had engaged him in conversation and had commented, "I understand you have been questioned in the HISS matter." When TOM MARSHALL admitted that this was so, JAMES MARSHALL remarked, "Of course, you know HISS was Communist or Communist inclined long before this ever happened." TOM MARSHALL said that he did not question JAMES MARSHALL further concerning his statement.

TOM MARSHALL also furnished a 3" x 5" card which he said he had located in a card index file maintained at his home and which file he had not used for some time. The card bore the notation "Breen-David, 545 Fifth Avenue." TOM MARSHALL said that he was quite sure he had not been

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given a forwarding address by the BREENS when they left the MARSHALL farm and he feels, therefore, that this card was most likely the address given him by DAVID BREEN at the time the BREENS first came to look at the house which they subsequently occupied on his farm.

In identifying the photograph of Mrs. CHAMBERS, the MARSHALLS commented that this photograph probably had been taken in 1937 since the woman known to them as Mrs. BREEN had bobbed hair in the picture, whereas while residing at the Marshall farm she did not have bobbed hair. Likewise, they stated that the photograph of the child was not that of URSULA BREEN and since the child appears to be approximately one year of age, the picture would have to have been taken in 1937 since the second child of the BREENS was born in the latter part of 1936. Both MARSHALLS repeated that the BREENS did not have visitors with the single exception of one occasion when Mrs. BREEN's mother came to visit for a short time.

JOSEPH R. BOUCOT was reinterviewed and showed all photographs available taken during the 1930's. In referenced report it was set out that BOUCOT was unable to identify any photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but stated that the pictures resembled BREEN. BOUCOT stated that he did not recognize the photograph of Mrs. CHAMBERS taken about 1936 as being Mrs. BREEN. He stated that if the recent photograph of Mrs. HISS, which appears to have been taken from a newspaper, had the hat removed, it would more closely resemble the woman he recalls as occupying the cottage at Smithtown in 1935. He further stated that he did not think that this woman had bobbed hair as is shown in the photograph of Mrs. CHAMBERS. Subsequently, a photograph of Mrs. HISS taken in the middle 1930's was received and exhibited to Mr. BOUCOT and he advised that he did not believe this was the woman who occupied the cottage at Smithtown in 1935. BOUCOT pointed out that he had not personally been around Smithtown a great deal during the early summer of 1935 but that he did stay there more frequently during the latter half of the summer.

He said that he noticed there were two women in the cottage and that one of these women could have been a visitor, although he assumed that one of the women was the wife of MAXIM LEIBER. Information has not been received at this office as to whether or not LEIBER was married and, if so, whether his wife resided at the cottage during any period in 1935 when the BREENS were likewise in residence at the cottage. BOUCOT reiterated, however, that he was quite confident that the photograph of Mrs. HISS taken during the 1930's is not a photograph of one of the women who occupied the cottage at Smithtown in the summer of 1935.

All available photographs were exhibited to Mrs. NORMA BROWN at her temporary residence in the Chateau Crillon, 19th & Locust Streets, Philadelphia. Mrs. BROWN identified the photographs of Mrs. CHAMBERS taken about 1936 as Mrs. BREEN. She was unable to identify the photograph of Mrs. HISS taken in the 1930's or the more recent photograph of Mrs. HISS, although she stated that when these photographs were first exhibited to her at Hot Springs, Arkansas, it was her first impression that these were photographs of Mrs. BREEN. She stated that she is quite confident now that this is not the case. Mrs. BROWN further stated that she never saw more than one woman at the cottage at Smithtown. She said that she recalled that this woman did some sketching, but that she was vague as to the details and can not recall whether she actually saw Mrs. BREEN do the sketching or whether she was merely told by Mrs. BREEN that she was doing some sketching.

Further, she could not say that if she had noticed Mrs. BREEN sketching, whether the child was with her at the time or whether someone else had come to the cottage to care for the child. Mrs. BROWN was interviewed at considerable length on this point in an attempt to refresh her recollection, but she stated she was unable to recall any further details concerning this matter. She stated that she recalled Mrs. BREEN as being rather refined and she recalled having gone to the BREENS' cottage one evening to listen to some records. She pointed out that the cottage occupied by her faced only the rear of the cottage occupied by the BREENS and that, therefore, she was not in a position to observe visitors in transit to and from the BREENS' cottage.

All available photographs were exhibited to Mrs. MAUDE SWANSON, 6225 Norwood Street, Philadelphia, who was employed by the BREENS as a housekeeper during a portion of their residence on the farm of TOM and MARY MARSHALL near New Hope. Mrs. SWANSON was able to identify the photographs of CHAMBERS taken during the 1930's as being the photograph of DAVID BREEN. She was not, however, able to identify the photographs of Mrs. CHAMBERS as being her employer. Further, she said that she could not identify the photographs of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in any manner. It has been previously pointed out that Mrs. SWANSON is a person of rather low mentality.

Newark teletype dated February 9, 1949 indicated that Mrs. ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE had named the following persons now residing in New Hope, Pennsylvania, as those in the best position to know of any association between CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS during the pertinent period: EDWARD MATTHEWS; EDWARD BARR; REGINALD WALKER; the Postmaster, New Hope, Pa.; and CHARLES MATTHEWS.

Philadelphia File #65-2440

All available photographs were shown to each of the above-listed individuals with the following results:

EDWARD MATTHEWS, New Hope, Pennsylvania, advised that the only photograph which made any impression on him at all was the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken in 1936. He said, however, that he could not positively identify this photograph nor recall any incidents wherein the photograph could be connected. He said that he does not know the name BREEN nor has he ever heard the name HISS except in connection with recent newspaper publicity. MATTHEWS said that he had been in the restaurant business in New Hope with his father until 1940 at which time he had closed the restaurant to enter the U. S. Army.

REGINALD WALKER, New Hope, Pennsylvania, advised that he has been in the grocery business for thirty-five years. He is now employed at Devits Grocery Store. He stated that the 1934 photograph of ALGER HISS was vaguely familiar to him but that he could not recall in any manner incidents which could be connected to the photograph. He was unable to identify any other photographs exhibited and stated that he had never heard the name BREEN.

EDWARD BAIR (not BARR), New Hope, Pennsylvania, stated that he had operated a tavern for fourteen years prior to 1947. He said that he felt rather confident that he had seen the person depicted in the 1934 photograph of ALGER HISS, but that he can not associate it in any manner with any past events around New Hope, Pennsylvania. He said that it is entirely probable that if he had seen this person before it would have been a person who had come into his tavern as a customer.

Postmaster KERRIGAN, New Hope, advised that he had held this position since 1934 and upon exhibition of all available photographs stated that he thought he recognized the 1934 photograph of ALGER HISS. He stated, however, that he was completely unable to identify any incident wherein this photograph would be connected and that his identification might well be faulty. It would appear that the identification was probably faulty inasmuch as when bust and full-length photographs of ALGER HISS taken in 1934 were exhibited to Postmaster KERRIGAN, he stated that these were of different individuals.

Mr. KERRIGAN examined the records of the Post Office for any change of address listed by a DAVID BREEN during the 1930's and was unable to locate any such change of address. He stated that he recognized the name of BREEN and as far as he was aware, there was only one family by that name in the New Hope area.

Philadelphia File #65-2440

CHARLES MATTHEWS, New Hope, advised that he had not been working in the Post Office at New Hope until 1939. Referenced teletype indicated that Mrs. ARWINE felt he had been working in the Post Office during 1936 and 1937. All available photographs were shown to CHARLES MATTHEWS without any identification being made.

At the time JOSEPH BOUCOT was interviewed and photographs exhibited to him he stated that mail which was not delivered at Smithtown to temporary residents would have been held at the Pipersville, Pa., Post Office.

WILMER SWARTZ, Postmaster, Pipersville, Pennsylvania, advised that the Postmaster who had been in charge during the 1930's, a Mrs. BISSEY, was now deceased. Postmaster SWARTZ examined all the records as available at the Post Office without being able to locate any notations concerning the names BREEN, HISS or ROGERS.

JOHN LANDIS, rural carrier from the Pipersville Post Office, whose territory included Smithtown, Pennsylvania, was shown all available photographs of the HISS and CHAMBERS families and was unable to effect any identification. He said that the name of BREEN was vaguely familiar but that he could not remember the circumstances under which he had heard the name.

A teletype dated February 1, 1949 from Little Rock indicated that Mrs. NORMA BROWN had stated that a family by the name of McGELEE had resided at Smithtown, Pennsylvania, during the period when the BREEN family was there and might be able to furnish information about them.

It was determined that Mrs. ELLEN MAGEE resides at 1107 Wagner Avenue. Mrs. MAGEE is now in her eighties and recalls nothing whatsoever concerning persons residing in the Smithtown area during the middle 1930's. She stated that she never has heard of the name of BREEN or ROGERS to the best of her knowledge. Mr. JOSEPH MAGEE is deceased.

By teletype dated January 31, 1949 from the Little Rock Office, it was indicated that Mrs. GEORGE P. CRESSLER PRUITT had stated that she was employed by a second family named BREEN for one week after leaving the TOM MARSHALL farm. This family, she stated, had bought and remodeled a cottage located on a lane behind the home of FRED JUSTIN, retired Vice-president of the Dupont Company, Wilmington, Delaware. Mrs. CRESSLER stated that she believed the Mr. BREEN who resided near the JUSTIN home was probably a teacher and that his wife was from the vicinity of Philadelphia.

JUSTIN was identified as FRED C. JUSSEN and according to TOM MARSHALL at New Hope, Pennsylvania, JUSSEN is presently residing at Haddonfield, New Jersey, in care of WILLIAM N. FITZPATRICK, probably a son-in-law. MARSHALL advised, however, that he had never heard of another family in the area by the name of BREEN.

WALTER YATES, rural mail carrier for many years in the area covering the MARSHALL and JUSSEN residences also stated that he had never heard of any other family by the name of BREEN, except DAVID BREEN, residing on the MARSHALL farm.

By teletype dated February 7, 1949 the Newark Office advised that there was no information available indicating that CHAMBERS or HISS had purchased a cottage near New Hope, Pennsylvania, and that unless advised to the contrary, the lead set out by the Philadelphia Office to contact FRED C. JUSSEN at Haddonfield, New Jersey, was not being covered.

- P E N D I N G -

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Philadelphia File #65-2440

LEADS

THE MIAMI OFFICE

AT MIAMI, FLA.

Will interview RAYMOND J. PEELER, Birch's Trailer Park, 2980 Northwest 79th Street, Miami, relative to all knowledge of the past activity, employment, and associates of FELIX A. INSLERMAN (Philadelphia teletype dated January 28, 1949).

THE NEWARK OFFICE

AT MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Upon receipt of instructions from the office of origin, will interview JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST concerning the activity of her former husband JOHN HERRMANN in the Communist underground in Washington. (Philadelphia teletype dated February 4, 1949)

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Will contact JOSEPH B. SHANE, Principal, Oakwood School, near Poughkeepsie, for any typewritten correspondence he may have emanating from ALGER HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON. (Philadelphia teletype dated February 1, 1949)

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

Will interview WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT, trustee for the Carnegie Foundation, concerning his interrogation of ALGER HISS relative to his connections with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Will consider conducting inquiry at the Rand School concerning ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. JOHN DICKINSON, Vice-President, Pennsylvania Railroad, has indicated the possibility that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS first met at the Rand School. (Philadelphia teletype dated February 2, 1949)

Inasmuch as MARY MARSHALL indicated that DAVID BREEN was an ardent camera enthusiast and had photographs in her album of one of BREEN's children, which photographs were taken by CHAMBERS, himself, it is suggested that

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS be exhaustively interviewed concerning the possibility that he may have taken a photograph of PRISCILLA HISS during the time he claims she visited the cottage occupied by CHAMBERS and his wife at Smithtown, Pennsylvania, in 1935. It is possible that such photograph was taken and might exist in an old photograph album or some other location which has not been recalled as yet by CHAMBERS.

Will locate and interview JAMES MARSHALL, an official of the public school system in New York and possibly Superintendent, concerning his comment to THOMAS MARSHALL that ALGER HISS was Communist or Communist-inclined for a considerable period.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will contact FELIX MORLEY, 1323 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who has been named by JOHN DICKINSON, Vice-President, Pennsylvania Railroad, as the person in Washington most familiar with the radical element during the 1930's. MORLEY may be in a position to furnish information concerning the operation of the Communist underground in that city. (Phila. teletype 2/2/49)

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will interview DONALD T. BLANKERTZ relative to the activities of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. (Washington Field Office letter February 23, 1949)

Will report the results of Laboratory examination of the typewriting specimens received from the Jefferson Medical College concerning ROBERT J. WEISS.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Will contact PETER E. PRATT, Director of Harvard Law School records, Lehman Hall, to determine if he has in his possession any correspondence received from ALGER HISS.

9836

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 MPH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	MAR 1949	1/28,31;2/1-4,8,18, 21,23,24/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Known handwriting specimens of DAISY FANSLER identical with signature on K-35. Additional typing specimens obtained. JOHN DICKINSON reports that when HISS was interviewed by WILLIAM BULLITT, a trustee of Carnegie Foundation, concerning his affiliations with CHAMBERS, HISS's answers were "not good". DICKINSON suggests FELIX MORLEY, Washington, D. C., as person most conversant with radical element in Washington. Photographs of CHAMBERS and HISS and their wives exhibited to JOSEPH BOUCOT, TOM and MARY MARSHALL, MAUDE SWANSON, Mrs. NORMA BROWN, and long-time residents of New Hope, Pennsylvania, without effecting identification of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. RAYMOND J. PEELER resides at Miami, Florida. JAMES MARSHALL, New York City, has told TOM MARSHALL at New Hope, Pa., that HISS was "a Communist or Communist inclined."

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-12-86 BY SP4 Sullivan
254101

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333

Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated 1/27/49, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DETAILS:

This report reflects joint investigation of Special Agents JOSEPH FLAHERTY, J. PHILIP KOCHENDERFER, WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, and the writer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-9436

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2319

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA	3-26-49	2-2, 4,7,10;3-15, 16,21,24-49	LEON O. PRIOR mjs

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] interviewed at St. Petersburg, Fla. and had no information of value concerning subjects or JESSICA BUCKRHINE. Mr. and Mrs. FRED J. WOOD, St. Petersburg, Fla., unable to identify photographs of subjects as guests at their tourist home, Thomaston, Conn. in 1937. H. CHAPMAN ROSE, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., former friend and neighbor of HISS in Washington, D. C., had no information of value. MARSHALL PARKS, owner of Brackett House, Peterborough, N. H., will return there from St. Augustine between March 15th and April 1st and will make guest register available upon return. SAU[illegible] and BESSIE SHOSTECK, Tampa, Fla., formerly of Washington, D. C., parents of SIDNEY SHOSTECK, state SIDNEY associated with one RYNESS (phonetic), Washington building contractor, and girl named SOFIE MINKIN (phonetic), whose mother operated grocery store in northwest section of Washington. SHOSTECKS do not know RAY WARNER and recall a WILLY ARNHEIM or MANHEIM (not ARNOLD) who rented a room from SHOSTECKS about 1936 along with another individual whose name they cannot recall. Mrs. ALFRED JOHNSON, Jacksonville, Fla., formerly IDA LOUISE ROBBINS, is not identical with IDA V. ROBBINS, former neighbor of HISS in Washington, D. C. Mrs. WILLIAM ZIFF of Chicago employed CLAUDIE CATLETT, former HISS maid, from October, 1945 to April, 1946. PAUL CROUCH, Miami, unable to furnish information concerning MARY BELL CORMAN's connections with underground apparatus.

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b7D

- P -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-2 Mae #26,556

cc AAG Campbell 4-5-49 AS Bass

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: DESTROYED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

848 DEC 16 1964

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-2837

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INDEXED - 62

EX-137

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Kisseloff-9437

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent LEON O. PRIOR, dated February 3, 1949, at Miami, Florida.
Washington Field teletype to Miami February 2, 1949.
New Haven teletype to Miami February 3, 1949.
Boston teletype to Miami February 3, 1949.
Washington Field teletype to Miami February 4, 1949.
Baltimore teletype to Miami February 7, 1949.
Chicago letter to Bureau and Miami March 7, 1949.
New York teletype to Miami March 17, 1949.

DETAILS: AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent GUY R. BAILEY:

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] presently residing in St. Petersburg, Florida, advised that his acquaintance with JESSICA BUCK RHINE had been limited to their association [redacted] in Washington, D. C. Informant recalled that he and RHINE had disagreed with many of the [redacted] and consequently he did not enjoy a very friendly association with her. This informant had no knowledge of JESSICA BUCK RHINE's Communist activity and never saw her at any Communist meetings in Washington, D. C., while the informant was connected with the Communist Party in that city for many years.

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[redacted] recalled that RHINE was closely associated with RUTH DEACON, a woman who was known to the informant to be a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. He also recalled that RHINE associated with ARTHUR SOCH, who was believed to be a member of the Communist Party and who, along with DEACON, had been connected with the Peoples College of Mena, Arkansas, an institution believed by the informant to be Communist dominated.

[redacted] is not acquainted with the subjects of this investigation and had no information to furnish concerning the subjects. Informant suggested that GEORGE D. RILEY, Chairman of the Federal Employees' Column, Washington Times Herald, 1933 to 1942, and CHARLES T. SHARKEY, formerly President of Lodge 228 of the American Federation of Government Employees in Washington, D. C., both reliable individuals, might possibly be able to furnish information concerning the subjects or JESSICA BUCK RHINE.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent E. WILSON PURDY:

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Mr. and Mrs. FRED J. WOOD, 340 Fifth Street, formerly operators of a tourist home at 281 South Main Street, Thomaston, Connecticut, advised that they could not identify the photographs of CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, or PRISCILLA HISS as having been guests at their tourist home in the past. Mrs. WOOD said that the register of guests which she used prior to 1938 may still be in the attic of her home but she could not recall its exact location. Mrs. WOOD recalled that several years ago, a Mrs. WILLIAM ASCHOFF, Main Street, Thomaston, Connecticut, now deceased, had operated a tourist home and suggested that Mr. ASCHOFF be located in an effort to verify subjects' stay in Thomaston, Connecticut.

AT FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by Special Agent J. R. BUTTS:

Mr. H. CHAPMAN ROSE, temporarily residing at the Ocean Mist Apartments, home address 1520 33rd Street, Washington, D. C., stated that he and ALGER HISS were students together at Harvard Law School, HISS being in the class of 1929 and ROSE in the class of 1931. When HISS graduated, he was selected by Justice HOLMES of the U. S. Supreme Court to serve as Justice HOLMES' secretary. Subsequently, when ROSE graduated, he, too, was selected by Justice HOLMES to serve as a secretary and in this way ROSE and HILL were placed in contact with each other on numerous occasions.

Mr. ROSE informed that he has never been in HISS' home nor did he associate with HISS socially. He said he was completely at a loss to understand the allegations made against HISS at this time and that so far as he is concerned HISS never indicated that he had any Communist connections or sympathies in any way. Mr. ROSE was unable to furnish the names of any persons who might be able to furnish additional information concerning HISS.

AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRED W. DOERNER, JR.:

Mr. MARSHALL PARKS, 5 Palm Row, advised that he is the owner of Brackett House, Peterborough, New Hampshire and that he owned and operated the latter guest home in August, 1937. He believes, although he is not certain, that he may have the guest book reflecting registrations in August, 1937 stored in the Barn, which is adjacent to Brackett House. Mr. PARKS related that the Barn houses his valuable antique collection. No

employee or caretaker is presently on the premises at Brackett House and Mr. PARKS will permit no one to enter the Barn and look for the pertinent record in his absence.

The interviewee turned over to Agent DOERNER a picture postcard reflecting a photograph of Brackett House. This item has been forwarded under cover letter to the New York Division as a possible memory refresher for CHAMBERS.

Mr. PARKS asserted that he would return to Brackett House between March 15 and April 1, 1949. He has a daughter, Mrs. LEONARD PAINE, 83 Pearl Street, Hyannis, Massachusetts, who can give information relative to his whereabouts at a given time.

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by Special Agent H. K. RUTHERFORD:

SAUL and BESSIE SHOSTECK were located at 3rd Street, Lot 13, Municipal Trailer Park, Tampa, Florida. They advised they were the parents of SIDNEY SHOSTECK. They said they had no idea how SIDNEY got started in Communist activities, but he started when he was in high school and must have been only about sixteen years old. Mrs. SHOSTECK said she believed he first joined a club that was called the "Pioneers." She recalled that the organization he belonged to had as its meeting place an upstairs hall located at 1337 7th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She said she had reasoned with SIDNEY to get him to drop these activities but with no success. He did not tell her where the meeting place was but she found it out and one night she and SAUL went there to get SIDNEY and she, BESSIE, made a little speech in the presence of all those in the hall telling them just what she thought of their organization for corrupting American youth and teaching them to be disloyal. She said that afterward SIDNEY complained that she had embarrassed him, but he still held to his views. She said, also, that on one occasion SAUL had beaten SIDNEY, but this, too, had failed to accomplish anything. The result was that SIDNEY did not tell them anything about his affairs and they finally gave up trying to influence him. They said SIDNEY quit high school after three and one-half semesters as a result of his Communist activities and this was the real reason for the beating his father gave him.

SAUL SHOSTECK is a painter and paperhanger, and he said SIDNEY worked with him a little bit after he quit school. Then he got a job working for a man named RYNESS (phonetic), who was a building contractor in Washington about that time (1932-35) and may still be there. SAUL SHOSTECK said he knows RYNESS by sight as he had seen him working on several jobs

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and he is confident RYNESS is a Communist. He said his main reason for thinking so is that RYNESS was present in the meeting hall at 1337 7th Street, N. W. the night he and Mrs. SHOSTECK went there; also, from the way SIDNEY spoke of Mr. RYNESS, it was apparent to SAUL that RYNESS was a Communist. He described RYNESS as follows: age 55-60 years, height about 6' 2", build heavy, complexion fair.

The SHOSTECKS said it was between 1931 and 1937 that SIDNEY was engaged in Communist activities in Washington; that he was only about 16 years old when he first became interested and was age 22 when he left to join the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. They were very vague as to dates and seemed to have difficulty even in fixing the exact age of their son at the time he died. They stated that after he quit school and commenced work, he never told them much about his affairs. They could not state how long he worked for RYNESS or what other jobs he had had, except Mrs. SHOSTECK did recall that at one time he drove a delivery truck. They said once SIDNEY went away for several months to New York but they did not know what he did there. They said he never brought his friends to the house and they did not know his associates except for RYNESS and a girl friend named SOFIE MINKIN (phonetic).

Mrs. SHOSTECK said she saw her son in company with SOFIE on several occasions and that SOFIE sometimes would call the house for SIDNEY. Mrs. SHOSTECK did not know but said she believed SOFIE was also a Communist. She said that SOFIE's mother, whose first name is believed to be ROSE, owned a grocery store or some kind of store in the northwest section of Washington; that SOFIE's father and another man were killed in an automobile accident while on the way to a camp, and this occurred while SOFIE and SIDNEY were going together, probably around 1935. She described SOFIE MINKIN as follows: Age 20-22 (in 1937), about 5' 4", fat build, dark complexion, brown hair, walks with slight limp.

Both Mr. and Mrs. SHOSTECK denied knowing anyone named RAY WARNER. With regard to the WILLY ARNOLD mentioned by their son, ROBERT, Mrs. SHOSTECK said she recalls this man but does not believe his name was ARNOLD. She thought it was either ARNHEIM or MANHEIM. She stated that WILLY and another man whose name she cannot recall came to see her about renting a room - she could not fix the date but said it was probably in 1936. She did not know why they came but said it may have been in response to a newspaper ad or a sign posted in front of the house. At any rate, they rented the room, which was in the basement and had a private entrance, and they lived there about three months. She recalled that WILLY told her he was a Swede and that he spoke with an accent. Mr. SHOSTECK said he always presumed WILLY to be German. She said neither WILLY nor his roommate ever came into the upstairs part of the house to use the telephone nor did they receive any mail there. She recalled that her son, SIDNEY, knew WILLY but

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said she did not know whether it was because WILLY was also a Communist or whether they had worked on jobs together. At any rate, she said they never visited together during the time WILLY lived in the basement room. The SHOSTECKS described WILLY as follows: age 25-27 (in 1936), height 6', build muscular, hair sandy, spoke with accent, occupation tile setter or helper. They described WILLY's roommate as follows: age 23, short and husky build, dark complexion, believed also occupied in some building trade.

Mr. and Mrs. SHOSTECK claimed no knowledge of any other associates SIDNEY may have had who were or may have been engaged in Communist activities.

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by Special Agent LLOYD C. LEEMHUIS:

Mrs. ALFRED JOHNSON, 548 West 27th Street, formerly IDA LOUISE ROBBINS, advises she is not identical with IDA V. ROBBINS, formerly of 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. JOHNSON was unable to furnish information concerning persons living at the 28th Street address in Washington. Mrs. JOHNSON informed that in the past she has resided at 608 Rittenhouse Street in Washington and was at one time employed as a nurse by a Mr. and WRIGHT in 1937.

AT SARASOTA, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by Special Agent O. F. McVAY:

Inquiry reflected WILLIAM B. ZIFF is presently on an extended tour of New Mexico. Mrs. WILLIAM B. ZIFF, 3801 Bayshore Road, advised CLAUDIE CATLETT was employed by her as a maid from approximately October, 1945 to April, 1946, which dates she furnished from memory and by reference to check stubs reflecting salary payments to CATLETT. She stated that during the fall of 1945, ZIFF was engaged in writing a book in an apartment in Washington, D. C. and that she and the rest of the family moved to the Foxhall Road house in order that ZIFF would not be bothered. She stated that ZIFF's Filipino butler, who has a white wife, had formerly employed CATLETT at intervals when extra help was needed and that when they moved to the Foxhall Road address, the butler procured CATLETT to work full-time for the ZIFFS at that establishment. Mrs. ZIFF advised that ZIFF's secretary, VIRGINIA MAVES, now residing in St. Petersburg, Florida, would probably know the name and location of the Filipino butler, who may have knowledge of CATLETT's employment prior to October, 1945.

Kisseloff-9442

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

PAUL CROUCH, 10421 N. W. 33rd Avenue, advised that he is unable to furnish any additional information concerning MARY BELL GORMAN that was not contained in his signed statement of April 14, 1948, a copy of which is in the possession of the New York Office. CROUCH did recall, however, that GORMAN indicated to him that on the occasions when she was invited to White House affairs, she would subsequently furnish detailed reports of information gathered to JACK STATCHEL. GORMAN also told CROUCH that her club in the Communist Party had several State Department employees. CROUCH had no information whatsoever concerning GORMAN's possible connection with Communist Party underground apparatus.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-9443

LEADS

THE BOSTON DIVISION

At Peterborough, New Hampshire:

Will refer to Miami teletype to Boston February 5, 1949, advising that MARSHALL PARKS, operator of the Brackett House in Peterborough, would return to Peterborough sometime between March 15th and April 1, 1949, at which time he would make available his register of guests. Boston will interview PARKS after April 1, 1949 and examine the register book for subjects' names.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D. C.:

Will refer to Miami teletype dated February 9, 1949, and consider the advisability of interviewing GEORGE D. RILEY and CHARLES T. SHARKEY, mentioned in that teletype as possible sources of information.

Will review the information set forth in the details of this report as furnished by SAUL and BESSIE SHOSTECK and thereafter conduct any investigation deemed necessary concerning the associates of SIDNEY SHOSTECK.

THE NEW HAVEN DIVISION

At Thomaston, Connecticut:

Will, if deemed advisable and not already conducted, perform investigation to locate Mr. WILLIAM ASCHOFF, whose deceased wife operated a tourist home in Thomaston, Connecticut, and determine whether he is able to recall CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS as having been guests at the tourist home in 1937.

THE MIAMI DIVISION

At St. Petersburg, Florida:

Will refer to Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated February 16, 1949, requesting interview with Miss BERTHA TYSON, presently residing at 1844 Second Avenue North, who was formerly real estate operator of the property in which CHAMBERS and HISS resided in Washington, D. C. in 1934 and 1935.

Kisseloff-9444

Will interview VIRGINIA MAVES, secretary to WILLIAM B. ZIFF, relative to the name and location of the Filipino butler employed by ZIFF in Washington, D. C. MAVES can be reached in care of her brother, who operates a camera shop next to the Hitching Post, probably in the 1600 block of Central Avenue in St. Petersburg, Florida. Upon securing the identify and location of the Filipino butler, a lead should be set out for him to be interviewed relative to his employment of CLAUDIE CATLETT as a maid prior to October, 1945. This investigation was originally requested in Chicago letter to the Bureau dated March 7, 1949, in which it is pointed out that CLAUDIE CATLETT was employed by the ALGER HISS family as a maid for several years until about the summer of 1938. It is desired to ascertain the exact dates of employment of CLAUDIE CATLETT by the HISS family.

At Fort Lauderdale, Florida:

Will refer to Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 9, 1949, and locate and interview BLANCHE LEE, 610 Royal Plaza, as requested in this letter.

At West Palm Beach, Florida:

Will refer to New York teletype to Miami March 11, 1949, and New York letter of the same date, which requests interview with NICHOLAS DOZENBERG.

2827

Kisseloff-9445

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2319

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA	3-26-49	2-2, 4,7,10;3-15, 16,21,24-49	LEON O. PRIOR mjs

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] interviewed at St. Petersburg, Fla. and had no information of value concerning subjects or JESSICA BUCK RHINE. Mr. and Mrs. FRED J. WOOD, St. Petersburg, Fla., unable to identify photographs of subjects as guests at their tourist home, Thomaston, Conn. in 1937. H. CHAPMAN ROSE, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., former friend and neighbor of HISS in Washington, D. C., had no information of value. MARSHALL PARKS, owner of Brackett House, Peterborough, N. H., will return there from St. Augustine between March 15th and April 1st and will make guest register available upon return. SAUL and BESSIE SHOSTECK, Tampa, Fla., formerly of Washington, D. C., parents of SIDNEY SHOSTECK, state SIDNEY associated with one RYNESS (phonetic), Washington building contractor, and girl named SOFIE MINKIN (phonetic), whose mother operated grocery store in northwest section of Washington. SHOSTECKS do not know RAY WARNER and recall a WILLY ARNHEIM or MANHEIM (not ARNOLD) who rented a room from SHOSTECKS about 1936 along with another individual whose name they cannot recall. Mrs. ALFRED JOHNSON, Jacksonville, Fla., formerly IDA LOUISE ROBBINS, is not identical with IDA V. ROBBINS, former neighbor of HISS in Washington, D. C. Mrs. WILLIAM ZIFF of Chicago employed CLAUDIE CATLETT, former HISS maid, from October, 1945 to April, 1946. PAUL CROUCH, Miami, unable to furnish information concerning MARY BELL GORMAN's connections with underground apparatus.

b2
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-1 #261 56

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - New York (1 - Special Asst. Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN)
2 - Boston
2 - Washington Field
2 - New Haven 2 - Miami

Kisseloff-9446

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — NH FILE NO. 74-5 ed

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN	3/23/49	3/19/49	LEONARD F. JOHNSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ASB
Burnett
Cottam
Jones

RICHARD GRISWOLD, General Agent for the Guardian Life Insurance Co., New London, Conn., advised that he resided in Washington, D.C. from 1935 to 1945. He was employed by the Navy Dept. during the above period. From August to September, 1945 he was employed in the Office of the Coordinator of Foreign Affairs in the State Dept. and was subsequently sent to Germany by the State Dept. Mr. GRISWOLD advised that he had never been acquainted with ALGER HISS. He stated that HISS never visited in his home. Mr. GRISWOLD was unable to identify a photograph of ALGER HISS as any individual he has ever known.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
Report of SA PAUL R. ALKER, 2/25/49, Newark
Bureau letter to New Haven, 3/7/49

DETAILS:

RICHARD GRISWOLD, General Agent for the Guardian Life Insurance Company, 302 State Street, New London, Connecticut, advised that he resided in Washington, D.C. from 1935 to September, 1945. From February to October, 1935 he resided at 2011 Eye Street, N.W.; from October, 1937 to October, 1938 he resided at 1110 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia; from October, 1938 to October, 1940 he resided at 1643A Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; from October, 1940 to September, 1945 he resided in Cabin John, Maryland.

Mr. GRISWOLD advised that he was employed by the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. from February, 1935 to September, 1941. He became

ceiAG Completed 4-5-49 ASB

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2838 RECORDED - 58

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
1 - Special Asst. to the Attorney General T.J. Donegan, NYC
3 - New York (65-14920)
2 - New Haven

COPY IN FILE

Kisseloff-9447

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve and from September 15, 1941 to January, 1943 he served as an Assistant to the District Intelligence Officer of the Potomac River Naval Command with Headquarters at the Navy Yard in Washington, D. C. From January, 1943 to August, 1945 he was employed as Intelligence Officer at the Naval Torpedo Station, Alexandria, Virginia where he was no longer a member of the Office of Naval Intelligence, but had considerable contact with that organization.

On July 1, 1945 Mr. GRISWOLD was transferred to the United States State Department where he was employed until September 1, 1945. While at the State Department he was employed in the Office of the Coordinator of Foreign Affairs and in September, 1945 he was sent by the State Department to Germany where he stated he was employed under Ambassador MURPHY. Mr. GRISWOLD stated that he has never been acquainted with ALGER HISS. He stated that even while he was employed at the State Department in Washington, D. C. he was not aware of the identity of any officer in the State Department by the name of ALGER HISS. Mr. GRISWOLD stated that the name ALGER HISS meant absolutely nothing to him until recent months when he read about Mr. HISS in several of the newspapers.

Mr. GRISWOLD was shown a photograph of Mr. ALGER HISS and he stated he was unable to recognize the photograph as anyone whom he had ever known. Mr. GRISWOLD further stated that ALGER HISS had never visited in his home and he further stated that he had never entertained any of the officials or employees of the State Department in his home.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-9448

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NH FILE NO. 74-5 and

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN	3/23/49	3/18/49	LEONARD F. JOHNSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL	FEDERAL ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RICHARD GRISWOLD, General Agent for the Guardian Life Insurance Co., New London, Conn., advised that he resided in Washington, D.C. from 1935 to 1945. He was employed by the Navy Dept. during the above period. From August to September, 1945 he was employed in the Office of the Coordinator of Foreign Affairs in the State Dept. and was subsequently sent to Germany by the State Dept. Mr. GRISWOLD advised that he had never been acquainted with ALGER HISS. He stated that HISS never visited in his home. Mr. GRISWOLD was unable to identify a photograph of ALGER HISS as any individual he has ever known.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
Report of SA PAUL R. ALKER, 2/25/49, Newark
Bureau letter to New Haven, 3/7/49

DETAILS:

RICHARD GRISWOLD, General Agent for the Guardian Life Insurance Company, 302 State Street, New London, Connecticut, advised that he resided in Washington, D.C. from 1935 to September, 1945. From February to October, 1935 he resided at 2011 Eye Street, N.W.; from October, 1937 to October, 1938 he resided at 1110 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia; from October, 1938 to October, 1940 he resided at 1643A Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; from October, 1940 to September, 1945 he resided in Cabin John, Maryland.

Mr. GRISWOLD advised that he was employed by the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. from February, 1935 to September, 1941. He became

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74-1333-2-838

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3 - New York (65-14920)
2 - New Haven

FILE COPY

Kisseloff-9449

28

a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve and from September 15, 1941 to January, 1943 he served as an Assistant to the District Intelligence Officer of the Potomac River Naval Command with Headquarters at the Navy Yard in Washington, D. C. From January, 1943 to August, 1945 he was employed as Intelligence Officer at the Naval Torpedo Station, Alexandria, Virginia where he was no longer a member of the Office of Naval Intelligence, but had considerable contact with that organization.

On July 1, 1945 Mr. GRISWOLD was transferred to the United States State Department where he was employed until September 1, 1945. While at the State Department he was employed in the Office of the Coordinator of Foreign Affairs and in September, 1945 he was sent by the State Department to Germany where he stated he was employed under Ambassador MURPHY. Mr. GRISWOLD stated that he has never been acquainted with ALGER HISS. He stated that even while he was employed at the State Department in Washington, D. C. he was not aware of the identity of any officer in the State Department by the name of ALGER HISS. Mr. GRISWOLD stated that the name ALGER HISS meant absolutely nothing to him until recent months when he read about Mr. HISS in several of the newspapers.

Mr. GRISWOLD was shown a photograph of Mr. ALGER HISS and he stated he was unable to recognize the photograph as anyone whom he had ever known. Mr. GRISWOLD further stated that ALGER HISS had never visited in his home and he further stated that he had never entertained any of the officials or employees of the State Department in his home.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-9450

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 29, 1949

TO : Mr. R. T. Harbo

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: OJAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to our memorandum dated February 7, 1949 and to our wires to the New York Office dated March 5 and March 16, 1949, which requested advice as to the specimens which are to be introduced at the trial of the above-captioned case in order that appropriate enlargements could be prepared. We have since received advice as to the questioned specimens which will be introduced and the known typewriter standards which will be necessary. However, to date no information has been received indicating exactly what known handwriting the prosecution contemplates introducing as known standards for HISS.

It is believed that this matter should be discussed immediately with the New York Office in order that it can be determined as soon as possible what known handwriting standards the prosecution contemplates using. This information is necessary for the preparation of appropriate enlarged charts in the Laboratory.

RECOMMENDATION: That New York be contacted by telephone concerning this matter.

JAS:FMB
74-1333

Addendum:
3-31-49; HBF:cmw

At 2:25 p.m., March 31, 1949, ASAC Belmont, New York, was requested to determine and advise as to what handwriting standards the Government contemplated utilizing in the trial of this matter so far as it relates to Hiss. Mr. Belmont stated he would secure the information and advise.

RECORDED - 62 74-1333-2839

APR 13

EX-11

Kisseloff-9451

53 MAY 2 1949

ATES DEPARTMENT OF

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: URGENT APRIL 5, 1948

SAC'S CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE CHICAGO TELS MARCH TWENTYONE AND THIRTYONE LAST. CHICAGO SHOULD INTERVIEW ARTHUR BACHRACH, DIVORCED HUSBAND OF MARION BACHRACH, RE HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS, A CO-WORKER AT A.A.A. IN WASHINGTON, D. C. THE BACHRACHS REPORTEDLY SEPARATED IN NINETEEN FORTY DUE TO RADICAL ACTIVITIES OF MARION WHICH EMBARRASSED ARTHUR IN HIS POSITION.

HOOVER

FLJ:OFM

CC WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

G. R. Ry

74-1333-2840 RC

~~73-1333-2840~~

RECORDED - 16

EX-137

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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APR 5 - 1948

Kisseloff-9452

TELETYPE

SENT VIA 7:10 P.M. Per

12 ROUTINE
APRIL ~~11~~, 1949 - ~~URGENT~~

SAC NEW YORK

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R. RE NY TEL APRIL SEVEN LAST. WFO SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW DE SVESHNIKOFF IN LINE WITH SUGGESTIONS IN REFERENCED TELETYPE.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 61

- 2841

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CC - WASHINGTON (BY MESSENGER)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

74-1333
CC: 65-57899

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Kisseloff-9453

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 7 - 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Gale
Mr. Egan
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD FFROM NEW YORK 34 7 8-41 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, ISR. RE WFO TEL APRIL SIXTH LAST, NY TEL MARCH SIXTEENTH LAST, REPORT OF SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, JANUARY THIRD LAST, AT WFO, AND REPORT OF SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, DECEMBER TWENTY THIRTY, FORTYEIGHT, BALTIMORE. RE DE SVESHNIKOFF. [redacted] AT NY HAS ADVISED THAT HE RECALLS JOHN J. MATWIN AS A FELLOW MEMBER OF OLD RUSSIAN MILITARY PURCHASING COMMISSION DURING FIRST WORLD WAR. VAGUELY RECALLS DE SVESHNIKOFF, BY NAME AND FROM PHOTOS, AS MEMBER OF THIS COMMISSION BUT HAS NO PERTINENT INFO TO FURNISH. [redacted] DOES RECALL A PETER STEPANOVICH STEPANOFF, WHO WAS WITH THIS SAME COMMISSION, BUT DOES NOT KNOW STEPANOFF-S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. ADVISES THIS STEPANOFF WAS COMPLETELY BALD, INCLUDING EYEBROWS. [redacted] WAS WITH AMTORG, NINETEEN TWENTYONE TO AUGUST, NINETEEN THIRTY, BUT DOES NOT RECALL ANY STEPANOFF CONNECTED WITH AMTORG DURING THAT TIME. REFERENCED REPORT OF WFO REFLECTS THAT DE SVESHNIKOFF HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED IN REGARD TO INSTANT CASE, BUT AT THAT TIME UNKNOWN SUBJECT KEITH HAD NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED, AND ACCORDINGLY DE SVESHNIKOFF ALSO HAD NOT BEEN DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED. SUBSEQUENTLY KEITH WAS

END OF PAGE ONE

b7D

RECORDED - 61 74-1111-2841

INDEXED - 61

12 APR 14 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified 4/27/76 GTT/87/C

Classified by 3348 WPW/EPP
Exempt from GDS, Category Kissloff-9454
Date of Declassification Indefinite

IDENTIFIED AS WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE AND CRANE HAS SINCE IDENTIFIED PHOTOS OF DE SVESHNIKOFF AS MEMBER OF SOVIET APPARATUS WITH WHOM CRANE DEALT. ACCORDINGLY, ON A REINTERVIEW DE SVESHNIKOFF COULD BE SHOWN CRANE-S PHOTO AND COULD BE ADVISED THAT HE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY CRANE AS WORKING FOR THIS SOVIET APPARATUS. FURTHER, SAME WFO REPORT REFLECTS THAT DE SVESHNIKOFF, ON APPLICATION WITH U.S. NAVY IN FORTYSEVEN SET OUT PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT WITH ENGINEERING MACHINERY CO., ELEVEN THIRTYTHREE BROADWAY, NYC, FORTYTWO TO FORTY THREE, AND REFERENCED BALTIMORE REPORT REFLECTED SIMILAR INFO SET OUT BY DE SVESHNIKOFF WITH CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ON APRIL THIRTIETH, FORTYEIGHT, WITH THE ADDITION THAT HE LISTED HIS SUPERVISOR AT ENGINEERING MACHINERY CO. AS J.J. MATWIN. REFERENCED NYTEL INDICATED THAT DE SVESHNIKOFF COULD BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING HIS PREVIOUS ALLEGATIONS ABOUT THE ORDINANCE RESEARCH CO., WHICH DE SVESHNIKOFF SAID WAS LOCATED AT ELEVEN THIRTY FIVE BROADWAY, NYC, AND THROUGH THIS ABOUT HIS CONNECTIONS WITH MATWIN, WITHOUT INDICATING TO DE SVESHNIKOFF THAT MATWIN IS A KNOWN SOVIET AGENT. IN ADDITION, IT WOULD BE LOGICAL TO INTERVIEW DE SVESHNIKOFF CONCERNING HIS PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT WITH MATWIN. SINCE DE SVESHNIKOFF HAS ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE, IT DOES NOT SEEM THAT ANYTHING WOULD BE GAINED BY NOT REINTERVIEWING HIM, NOW THAT HE HAS BEEN

END OF PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL

95-11

DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED, SINCE DE SVESHNIKOFF IS ALREADY COGNIZANT OF THE FACT THAT HE IS A SUSPECTED SUBJECT. QUESTIONING OF DE SVESHNIKOFF IN REGARD TO CRANE AND HIS ASSOCIATION WITH CRANE, AND THE FACT THAT HE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH CRANE, MIGHT INFLUENCE DE SVESHNIKOFF TO TALK. ORIGINAL INFO IN THIS CASE WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT BYKOV KEPT DE SVESHNIKOFF WORKING FOR THE APPARATUS BY THREATENING DE SVESHNIKOFF-S SISTER IN RUSSIA. IF DE SVESHNIKOFF DOES TALK, HE WOULD PROBABLY BE IN A BETTER POSITION THAN ANY OF THE OTHER SUBJECTS TO GIVE THE IDENTITY OF COLONEL BYKOV. SAAG DONEGAN HAS ADVISED THAT HE CONTEMPLATES ISSUING SUBPOENA FOR CRANE-S APPEARANCE BEFORE GJ, SDNY ABOUT APRIL NINETEENTH NEXT. THIS OFFICE CONTEMPLATES DISCUSSING WITH MR. DONEGAN THE POSSIBILITY OF HIS SUBPOENAING DE SVESHNIKOFF FOR APPEARANCE AT THE SAME TIME AS CRANE, SO THAT CRANE COULD CONFRONT AND IDENTIFY DE SVESHNIKOFF IN PERSON. IT WOULD APPEAR ADVISABLE THAT DE SVESHNIKOFF BE REINTERVIEWED PRIOR TO APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. ACCORDINGLY, BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO GRANT AUTHORITY FOR WFO TO THOROUGHLY REINTERVIEW VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF CONCERNING DE SVESHNIKOFF-S ACTIVITIES IN INSTANT CASE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-9456

SAC, Washington Field

April 7, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949, and to the report of Special Agent Jack S. Turton, Washington, D. C., dated March 22, 1949, which concerned Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48. Photostatic copies of the original State Department documents, which have been compared with documents in Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48, have been made available to the FBI Laboratory for examination. However, the FBI Laboratory desires to have available the originals of these documents in order that a more complete examination can be made at this time.

RECORDED - 61

74-1333-2842

The Washington Field Office should immediately contact the appropriate official at the State Department in an effort to obtain the originals of the documents which were forwarded to the Bureau as an enclosure to the report of SA Jack S. Turton.

This matter should receive your most expeditious attention since considerable time will be necessitated by the FBI Laboratory to complete its examination.

CC: SAC, New York

FLJ:mer

Mr. Tson
Mr. Coy
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
APR 7 - 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 MAY 3 - 1949

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
APR 7 2 44 PM '49
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM
F B I
APR 7 3 36 PM '49
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-9457

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: April 7, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In my absence Mr. Harbo called Mr. Laughlin this morning and referred to an examination made by the FBI Laboratory of certain State Department documents, known as Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48, in connection with this case. These exhibits are excerpts or copies of original State Department documents.

Mr. Harbo pointed out that the examination by the FBI Lab was made from photostatic copies of the original State Department documents and resulted in a possible conclusion that the questioned documents were either copies of the same original documents or made in the same typing run or the same mimeograph run. Mr. Harbo explained that a better examination could, of course, be made working with the original State Department documents which he understood were available in the State Department files. Mr. Harbo was wondering whether it would be possible to obtain the original of these documents in order that a reexamination might be made and a more definite conclusion reached.

Mr. Harbo pointed out that the question may arise during the trial as to whether the FBI examiner had access to the original State Department documents and, upon replying in the negative, it is possible that a request may be made then and there to make an examination with the originals. This, of course, will delay the trial.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that an effort be made to obtain the originals of these documents from the State Department.

If you approve there is attached a letter addressed to the WFO instructing that such effort be made and asking that this matter be handled expeditiously.

RECORDED - 61

74-1333-2842

Attachment
LLL:mer

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD FROM NEW YORK 4

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT 1 1245AM

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. IS R. REMYTEL MARCH THIRTIETH LAST. COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB REINTERVIEWED NYO TODAY. HE WAS QUESTIONED AT GREAT DETAIL CONCERNING HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH ALGER HISS. LAMB AGAIN REITERATED HIS STATEMENTS REGARDING IS MEETINGS WITH ALGER HISS AND THE NYE COMMITTEE, AND STILL MAINTAINS THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION THESE MEETINGS TOOK PLACE OVER A SEVEN WEEK PERIOD EXTENDING FROM LATE OCTOBER TO APPROXIMATELY JANUARY FIRST, NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. WHEN QUESTIONED AS TO HIS PREVIOUS STATEMENTS SET FORTH IN REF TEL AS TO HISS STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF SENDING LAMB TO LATIN AMERICA AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, LAMB APPEARED HAZY AS TO THE EXACT CIRCUMSTANCES OF HISS OFFER. LAMB WAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED EXACTLY THE TERMINOLOGY USED WHEREIN THE NAME OF RUSSIA WAS USED BY HISS AND HE REFUTED HIS PREVIOUS STATEMENT THAT HE IS POSITIVE HISS STATED HE WAS TO WORK FOR THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, BUT INSISTED THAT IT WAS HIS IMPLICIT UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS WAS TO BE THE ARRANGEMENT. WHEN QUESTIONED AS TO HIS PREVIOUS STATEMENT THAT HE WOULD BE SENT TO RUSSIA PRIOR TO GOING

53 MAY 2 1949 4-6-49 RECORDED - 41 74-1333-2843 F B I
END PAGE ONE Kisseloff-9459 INDEXED - 41 EX-212 APR 14 1949

TO LATIN AMERICA, LAMB ALSO REFUTED THIS STATEMENT SAYING THAT HE WAS ALMOST POSITIVE THAT HISS SAID HE WOULD GO TO RUSSIA, BUT INDICATED HE MAY ALSO HAVE SAID HE MAY HAVE TO GO TO EUROPE, LOCATION UNSPECIFIED. LAMB WAS THEN QUESTIONED AS TO THE POSSIBILITY OF HISS REFERRING TO OTHER COUNTRIES, SUCH AS CHINA, JAPAN, OR SOME OTHER COUNTRY LAMB MAY HAVE TRAVELLED IN TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE, BUT HE COULD NOT MAKE ANY SPECIFIC STAEMENT ON THIS POINT. AS TO THE EXACT STATUS OF HIS STAND ON THIS PARTICULAR ISSUE, LAMB SAID THAT HE FELT THAT HE RECEIVED THE IMPRESSION EITHER BY INNUENDO OR IMPLICATION THAT HISS LED LAMB TO BELIEVED HE WOULD BE WORKING DIRECTLY FOR THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, BUT IS UNABLE TO RECALL THE EXACT CIRCUMSTANCES URROUND-ING HISS OFFER. LAMB CLAIMS HE IS UNABLE TO RECALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES BECAUSE HE SUBSEQUENTLY REFUSED HISS OFFER WHEN HE SUGGESTED THAT LAMB WOULD BE OBTAINING NOT TRADE INFORMATION BUT RATHER MILITARY DATA. LAMB EMPHASIZED THAT HISS DID NOT USE THE WORD "ESPIONAGE" OR "SPYING" IN MAKING THIS OFFER. FURTHER QUESTIONING WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH LAMB IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THE EXACT CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THIS CONVERSATION WITH HISS. LAMB WAS ALSO QUESTIONED AT LENGTH CONCERNING

THIS PAGE LNE ELEVEN LAST WORD IS "SURROUNDING"

LINE TWELVE THIRD WRD IS "OFFER"

END PAGE THREE

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS MEETING WITH THE TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN AT THE SUGGESTION OF ALGER HISS. LAMB REITERATED THE SAME STORY SET FORTH IN REF TEL THAT HE MET THE FIRST MAN AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND THE SECOND EITHER THE SAME DATE OR THE FOLLOWING DAY IN RIVERSIDE PARK. CHAMBERS HAS STATED THAT HE IS POSITIVE LAMB WAS ACCOMPANED BY LEE PRESSMAN IN THE MEETING AT RIVERSIDE PARK, AND THAT IT TOOK PLACE AT ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST. IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. LAMB EMPHATICALLY STATED THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION HE WAS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY ANY INDIVIDUAL AT EITHER OF THESE CLANDESTINE MEETINGS, BUT THAT THEY WERE INSTIGATED AT HISS REQUEST. LAMB WAS ALSO ASKED TO REDESCRIBE THE TWO INDIVIDUALS AND HIS DESCRIPTIONS WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE PREVIOUSLY GIVEN LAMB WILL BE TAKEN TO BOTH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND RIVERSIDE PARK IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN EXACTLY THE PLACES HE RECALLED MEETING THESE TWO UNKNOWN INDIVIDUALS. LAMB WAS QUESTIONED AS TO THE IDENTITY OF ALL INDIVIDUALS WHO SAW HIM IN THE COMPANY OF ALGER HISS WHEN HE WAS WORKING FOR THE NYE COMMITTEE. LAMB STATED THAT THE ONLY PERSONS WHO COULD TESTIFY TO THIS FACT WOULD BE STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, WHO WAS PRESENT AT

END PAGE THREE

THE NY OFFICE AT THE NYE COMMITTEE WHEN LAMB TURNED OVER HIS WRITTEN REPORT CONCERNING ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT TO ALGER HISS IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTY THREE. LAMB STATED THE ONLY OTHER INDIVIDUAL WHO HAD KNOWLEDGE OF HIS ASSOCIATION WITH HISS WAS HIS WIFE, BUT SHE DID NOT SEE HIM WITH HISS. LAMB RECALLS THAT WHEN THE PRESENT PUBLICITY INVOLVING HISS WAS MENTIONED IN THE DAILY PRESS HE AND HIS WIFE HAD A DISCUSSION RELATIVE TO LAMB-S EXPERIENCES WITH HISS ON THE NYE COMMITTEE. LAMB STATED HIS WIFE RECALLED THE NAME OF HISS AT THE TIME OF THE PUBLICITY IN THE NEWSPAPERS ON HISS AND CHAMBERS. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE WFO REPORT DATED MARCH TWENTY THIRD, NINETEEN FORTY NINE OF SA JOHN B. VAN ETTERN, IN WHICH THE INTERVIEW WITH RAUSHENBUSH AND HIS RELATIONSHIPS WITH HISS ON THE NYE COMMITTEE WAS SET FORTH. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE WFO, UPON BUREAU AUTHORITY WILL INTERVIEW RAUSHENBUSH IN DETAIL CONCERNING THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE ALLEGED REPORT TURNED OVER TO ALGER HISS IN NYC IN THE PRESENCE OF RAUSHENBUSH BY LAMB. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT DETAILS BE MADE CONCERNING PERIODS WHEN RAUSHENBUSH AND HISS WERE IN NYC CONDUCTING NYE COMMITTEE HEARINGS. RAUSHENBUSH SOULD BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING THE LOCATION OF NYE COMMITTEE HEARINGS IN NY AND IF HE IS ABLE TO RECALL MEETING LAMB. IF EXACT DATES CAN BE OBTAINED THEY MAY REFRESHEN LAMB-S RECOLLECTION OF EXACT DATES WHEN HE CONTACTED ALGER HISS IN NYC. AS STATED IN REF TEL LAMB CLAIMED

Done

END PAGE FOUR

THAT HE RELATED HIS STORY OF HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS TO COLONEL THEILE OF G TWO IN MARCH NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. LAMB CLAIMS THAT HE ORIGINALLY DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH JOHN EOGHAN KELLY, WHO THEN RESIDED IN JERSEY CITY, NJ. LAMB STATED KELLY WAS AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE WHO WAS COURT MARTIALLED FOR ALLEGED ACTIVITY WITH AN ANTI JEWISH GROUP IN NYC IN THE LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES OR NINETEEN FORTY, AND WAS PUBLICLY REPRIMANDED BY WALTER WINCHELL. AS A RESULT OF COURT MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS LAMB STATES KELLY WAS DROPPED FROM THE US ARMY RESERVE. LAMB DOES NOT KNOW PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF KELLY, BUT INDICATED IT COULD BE ASCERTAINED THROUGH T. W. D. DUKE, AN ATTORNEY WITH OFFICES IN NY AND WASHINGTON. CONTACT WITH DUKE-S OFFICE TODAY ASCERTAINED HE IS PRSENTLY IN WASHINGTON, DC. IT IS REQUESTED UFO CONTACT DUKE AND ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF KELLY SO HE MAY BE IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEWED REGARDING LAMB-S ALLEGATIONS. IN THIS REGARD, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE BUREAU CONTACT G TWO AND ASCERTAIN IF ANY DATA IS AVAILABLE IN G TWO FILES RELATIVE TO LAMB-S STORY TO COLONEL THEILE

END PAGE FIVE

RE HISS. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF COL. THEILE BE ASCERTAINED SO HE MAY BE INTERVIEWED ON THIS MATTER. THE INTERVIEW WITH LAMB WAS TERMINATED AT NOON TODAY BECAUSE OF COMMITMENTS. HE HAS AGREED TO REDUCE HIS OBSERVATIONS TO THE FORM OF A STATEMENT AND THIS WILL BE PREPARED AS SOON AS A LOGICAL SEQUENCE CAN BE ARRIVED AT REGARDING DATES AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING LAMB-S RELATIONSHIPS WITH ALGER HISS. LAMB ADMITTED TODAY KNOWING FREDERIC DUQUENSE, CONVICTED NAZI ESPIONAGE AGENT. LAMB STATED HE BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH DUQUENSE DURING HIS VISITS TO THE OFFICE OF EDWARD THORD GRAY AT TWO WEST FORTY FIFTH ST. ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY TWO. HE STATED GRAY WAS HEAD OF A FIRM KNOWN AS THE SUNSTEAD AIRCRAFT COMPANY, WHICH DESIGNED FLYING BOATS. LAMB INDICATED THAT HE MET DUQUENSE AT IRREGULAR PERIODS UP TO ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT WHEN HE HAD NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH HIM. LAMB MADE AVAILABLE TO INTERVIEWING AGENTS A COMPLETE LIFE HISTORY WHICH APPEARED IN "WHO-S WHO IN AMERICAN AVIATION". LAMB ALSO MADE AVAILABLE A BOOK HE WROTE CONCERNING HIS EXPERIENCES IN LATIN AMERICA ENTITLED "THE INCURABLE FILIBUSTER". LAMB CLAIMS THIS BOOK IS REQUIRED READING FOR ARMY OFFICERS BEING SENT ON ASSIGNMENTS TO LATIN AMERICA. OTHER

98213

END PAGE SIX

BOOKS WRITTEN BY LAMB INCLUDE "INTELLIGENCE", PUBLISHED NINETEEN EIGHTEEN, "GOLD BRAID AND MACHETES", AND "OVER THE HUMP". HE ALSO WROTE SHORT STORIES AND ARTICLES DEALING WITH MINING, EXPLORATION, ADVENTURE, TRAVEL AND AERONAUTICS. THE NYO WILL CONTINUE TO INTERVIEW LAMB AND CONDUCT INVESTIGATION WHICH WOULD TEND TO VERIFY STATEMENTS MADE BY LAMB RELATIVE TO HIS ACTIVITY WHILE IN NYC SINCE APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT. IT MAY BE NOTED THAT LAMB HAS CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY RECALLING DATES AND PLACING THEM IN CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE. THE BUREAU AND WFO WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS INTERVIEW.

SCHEIDT

11
44

cc. Mr. Fletcher

HOLD PLS

##

FBO COPIES WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 31 1949

TELEMETER

WASHINGTON 5 FROM CHICAGO 31 4-40PM

DIRECTOR

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REMYTEL MARCH TWENTYFIRST. CHICAGO HAS WFO LETTER DATED MARCH FOURTEEN REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH ARTHUR BACHRACH BUT AS STATED IN RETEL BUREAU AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED BECAUSE OF HIS PREVIOUS MARRIAGE TO MARION ABT BACHRACH.

MC SWAIN

END AND ACK PLS

RECORDED - 5 100-1333-2844

INDEXED - 5

EX-313 APR 7 1949

Kisseloff-9466

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 7, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: HISS - CHAMBERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Belmont called and stated that Mr. Donegan informed him today that Mr. McLean, Attorney for Hiss, had indicated that he could not possibly be ready for trial on April 11, and it is believed that this matter will be set for a definite trial date of May 2, 1949.

LABORATORY

DML:FA

G.T.R.

RECORDED - 40 74-1333-2845

APR 300

Kisseloff-9467

NA
2:20 AM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 54 AND BALTO 4 FROM NEW YORK 5 11-55 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

(1)

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE APRIL FIFTH INSTANT. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISES THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENTS AGREEMENT WITH COUNSEL FOR HISS IN CONNECTION WITH LATTERS MOTION TO INSPECT CERTAIN DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY ADVISED DEFENSE COUNSEL OF IDENTITIES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE IN THEIR POSSESSION THOSE DOCUMENTS IDENTIFIED AS HAVING BEEN WRITTEN ON SAME TYPEWRITER ON WHICH [illegible] THROUGH Q SIXTY NINE WERE PREPARED. ATTORNEY ALLEN IS APPARENTLY ACTIN ON SUCH INFO IN SEEKING LETTER FROM MRS. STAFFORD. DONEGAN STATES IN VIEW OF DEPARTMENTS HAVING FURNISHED SUCH INFO, HE IS NOT IN A POSITION TO INSTRUCT MRS. STAFFORD AS TO HANDLING OF ALLENS REQUEST.

SCHEIDT

WA ACK AND DISC, BA HOLD

WA NYC R-54 WA

TOP DESK

memo Campbell 4/6/49

RECORDED 74 1353-2846

F B I

3 APR 11 1949

EX-109

Kisseloff-9468

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Director, FBI

April 6, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

I thought you would be interested to know that our Baltimore Office advised that on April 5, 1949, Mrs. Florence T. Stafford in the Registrar's Office, University of Maryland in Baltimore, Maryland, advised that a Franklin Allen of the law firm of Marbury, Miller, and Evans, attorneys for Alger Hiss contacted her on that date and asked to borrow a typewritten letter from her files dated May 25, 1937, written by Priscilla Fansler Hiss to W. M. Hillegiest, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland.

You will recall that this letter has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been written on the same typewriter as the documents produced by Chambers in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. This particular letter has been designated by the FBI Laboratory as K-41 and has been mentioned heretofore in letters to you in this matter.

RECORDED - 80

74-1333-2846

Mrs. Stafford took no immediate action concerning the request of Mr. Allen and called the request to the attention of the Baltimore Office of this Bureau.

EX-109

The matter was brought to the attention of Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in New York City, and he has advised that in accordance with the Justice Department's agreement with counsel for Alger Hiss in connection with the latter's motion to inspect certain documents, the Department has recently advised the defense counsel of the identities and addresses of persons who have in their possession those documents identified as having been written on the same typewriter on which the documents produced by Chambers were prepared. Mr. Donegan stated that Mr. Allen is apparently acting on such information in seeking to borrow the letter from Mrs. Stafford. Mr. Donegan further advised that in view of the Department having furnished such information, he is not in a position to instruct Mrs. Stafford as to the manner in which she should handle Mr. Allen's request. Mr. Donegan's advice has been made available to our Baltimore Office in order that Mrs. Stafford may be advised.

FLJ:ofm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
APR 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
APR 7 2 53 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-FBI
APR 6 6 39 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

56 APR 21 1949

Kisseloff-9469

FD-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NWK FILE NO. 65-3917 RD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	2/11/49	2/8,9,/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST denies any knowledge of Espionage activities on the part of her former husband, JOHN HERRMANN, although she knew him to be acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. She states they were separated in 1935. Background of HERRMANN set out. WATSON T. ROBERTS and his daughter, Mrs. ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE, unable to supply any additional information. Both report background of 1936 CHAMBERS' photograph not taken on MARSHALL estate New Hope, Pa. Both advise records pertaining to rental of stone tenant house on MARSHALL estate to DAVID BREEN have been destroyed. ARNWINE's husband, ALBERT J. ARNWINE, identified 1936 CHAMBERS' photograph and 1934 ALGER HISS photograph as familiar to him, but unable to supply any further information. RUDOLPH NEUBERGER, Lambertville, N. J., buyer of real estate, unable to identify CHAMBERS, DAVID BREEN or ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/4-87 BY SP2MAC

DEFERRED RECORDING

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333
Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, New York and Newark dated 2/4/49.
Washington Field teletype to Philadelphia, New York and Newark dated 2/3/49.
New York teletype to Bureau, Philadelphia and Newark dated 2/7/49.

cc AAG Campbell 2-18-49 F L Tenn

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S. K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-2847 RECORDED - 72

INDEXED - 72

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

EX-40

APR 25 1949

Kisseloff-9470

NWK 65-3917

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Between Chambers and Hiss During Rental
of House Near New Hope, Pennsylvania, by
Chambers in 1936-1937.....5

Kisseloff-9471

NWK 65-3917

DETAILS: INTERVIEW WITH MRS. JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST, 47 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent Thomas W. Kelty. She stated that she was formerly married to JOHN HERRMANN, but that they were separated in the Spring of 1935. She stated that HERRMANN originally contacted HAROLD WARE in the Fall of 1933 for information on a play he was planning on farm subjects. Mrs. HERBST related that she had met WARE previously on one occasion through his wife, JESSICA SMITH, a writer, who edited and may still edit a magazine on the Soviet Union under her own name. Mrs. HERBST does not know the exact address of JESSICA SMITH, but stated she is living in New York City.

Mrs. HERBST continued that her husband went to Washington, D. C. in the Spring of 1934, during which time Mrs. HERBST remained at her home at Erwinna, Pennsylvania. She did not go to Washington to join HERRMANN under July of 1934 and stayed in an apartment with him until September, 1934. She could not recall the address of the apartment, but from the description as contained in referenced teletype that it was on the West side of New Hampshire Avenue, between Massachusetts Avenue and DuPont Circle, Northwest, she stated that this was undoubtedly the apartment in which they resided.

She related that in September, 1934 she made a trip throughout the Middle West to write articles for Scribners and American Mercury magazines on the drought and returned to Washington about October, 1934 for a period of two weeks before going to New York City and then to Cuba shortly after Christmas, 1934.

Mrs. HERBST informed that except for this period she did not again go to Washington until about 1942 when she held a job for a period of about three months with the Office of War Information from which she was sumarily fired.

Mrs. HERBST stated that she was visited by HERRMANN in New York prior to her leaving for Cuba and upon her return from Cuba on April 1, 1935, HERMANN was in the State of Nebraska. She recalled this specifically because it was at this time that she heard from him in connection with their separation. In June, 1935 she went to Germany and HERRMANN came to see her off. This is the last time she saw him.

Mrs. HERBST recalled meeting an individual identified to her by her husband as CARL, who she later learned through photographs in Time magazine to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-9472

NWK 65-3917

The photograph of CHAMBERS taken in 1931 was definitely identified by Mrs. HERBST as being CARL with whom her husband was familiar and whom she believed HERRMANN met through HAROLD WARE.

With reference to her husband's contact with CHAMBERS, she stated that he visited their apartment on two or three occasions while she was in Washington and, from the portions of conversation overheard by her, she deducted that CHAMBERS was collecting information for the Communist Party in New York City. At that time HERRMANN was engaged in securing information of a political nature for background of a play he was writing.

With reference to CHAMBERS, Mrs. HERBST recalled reading an article written by him in about 1932 which struck her as having been written by an author with excellent potentialities. She was so impressed with this article that on one occasion she inquired of MAXIM LEIBER, a literary agent, as to whatever happened to CHAMBERS and was informed that he did not know.

Other persons met by Mrs. HERBST while in Washington included LEE PRESSMAN, whom she met in connection with the organization of the CIO, but with whom she can recall no further contact. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was introduced to Mrs. HERBST by MAXIM LEIBER, her literary agent at that time when she desired to secure information on foreign relations for use in articles she was writing. At that time SILVERMASTER was with the Farm Reclamation Program. LEIBER, according to Mrs. HERBST, is still a literary agent in New York.

Mrs. HERBST said that she is a life-long friend of ROBERT COE who was with the Bureau of Standards and later went to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to work on the atomic bomb project as a scientist. He is now confined to a Tuberculosis sanitorium at Saranac, New York. She knows of no connection between COE, her husband and CHAMBERS and does not believe this could be the same individual referred to in referenced teletype inasmuch as he has been completely anti-political. There is insufficient information in the files of this office to determine if the two are identical.

Mrs. HERBST denied ever knowing DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., NATHAN WITT, ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, JAY PETERS, or ____ SILVERMAN. It was in connection with questioning concerning SILVERMAN that Mrs. HERBST recalled meeting SILVERMASTER.

NWK 65-3917

Mrs. HERBST denied ever having seen CHAMBERS make any photographs in their home and stated she knew nothing of the connection between her husband, CHAMBERS and WARE. She related that WARE was killed in 1935.

The following background information concerning JOHN HERRMANN was furnished by Mrs. HERBST:

He is the son of HENRY HERRMANN, formerly General Manager of the REO AUTO COMPANY of Lansing, Michigan, until his death in about 1942 or 1943. Mr. HENRY HERRMANN was a well known individual in Lansing, Michigan.

JOHN HERRMANN has twin brothers, one being ROBERT C. HERRMANN who was last known to reside in Detroit, Michigan in 1942, which is the last time Mrs. HERBST was in touch with members of the HERRMANN family. The other twin, whose name she cannot recall, resided in Grand Rapids, Michigan at the same time and served as a commissioned officer in either the Army or Navy during World War II.

HERRMANN has a sister, Mrs. DONALD (DOROTHY) TEEL, whose address is unknown, but she is believed to live in one of the New England states.

HERRMANN has always been a writer and during his stay in Washington was writing free-lance. He later secured a position with the Writer's Project of the Works Projects Administration during the latter 1930's in connection with which he spent considerable time in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was in the United States Coast Guard as a commissioned officer from the beginning of World War II and, according to information received by Mrs. HERBST, suffered some disability.

Mrs. HERBST described JOHN HERRMANN as follows:

Age	48
Birthdate	November 9, 1901
Height	6'2"
Weight	183 lbs.
Eyes	Brown (no glasses)
Hair	Light brown
Appearance	Very good looking

NWK 65-3917

INVESTIGATION TO ESTABLISH RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS DURING RENTAL OF HOUSE NEAR NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA, BY CHAMBERS IN 1936 - 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent James H. Higdon, Jr.

Referenced Washington Field teletype reflected that Mrs. ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE, daughter of WATSON T. ROBERTS, a retired real estate dealer who handled the rental of a stone tenant house on the estate of THOMAS MARSHALL near New Hope, Pennsylvania to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as DAVID BREEN from 1936 until 1937, advised subsequent to her father's interview by a Newark Agent she had associated the name DAVID BREEN with photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS shown to him by the Newark Agent. ARNWINE further advised that she believed she might be able to recall information of value to this investigation after talking with her father at Lambertville, New Jersey.

Mrs. ARNWINE and her father, ROBERTS, were re-interviewed at the father's home, 2 Buttonwood Street, Lambertville, New Jersey.

Mrs. ARNWINE advised that after discussing the matter with her father she had been unable to refresh her memory any further concerning the information which she had previously supplied at Washington, D. C., as reported in the referenced Washington Field teletype.

Mr. ROBERTS re-examined the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were taken in 1931 and 1936, as well as the photographs of ALGER HISS taken in 1948 and the photographs of PRISCILLA HISS. ROBERTS also examined the August, 1934 photograph of ALGER HISS. After this examination ROBERTS advised that none of the photographs were familiar to him. He advised that he was unable to supply any additional information concerning the information which he had previously given.

Concerning the rental records pertaining to the rental of the stone tenant house on the MARSHALL estate near New Hope, Pennsylvania, ROBERTS and Mrs. ARNWINE advised that they were positively sure that these records have been destroyed.

Regarding the background in the 1936 photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ROBERTS and Mrs. ARNWINE advised that the background was not that of any house located on the MARSHALL estate. They pointed out however that the background in the photographs is similar to the type of homes which are constructed in the New Hope area.

Kisseloff-9475

NWK 65-3917

Mrs. ARNWINE's husband, ALBERT J. ARNWINE, employed as a driver for the Washington, Virginia, Maryland Coach Company, 707 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia, advised that he formerly resided at New Hope, Pennsylvania, and Lambertville, New Jersey, up until approximately 1946.

ALBERT ARNWINE examined all of the above-mentioned photographs and advised that the 1936 photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and the 1934 photograph of ALGER HISS were familiar to him. He could not recall where or when he believes he saw CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS. He pointed out that he does not associate in his mind CHAMBERS and HISS together.

Mrs. and Mrs. ARNWINE further advised that the following named persons, presently residing in New Hope, Pennsylvania, were in their opinion the ones that would be in the best position to supply information concerning any recollection of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS having residing at New Hope, Pennsylvania in 1936 or 1937.

Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS who is presently employed as a handyman for Doctor KENNETH C. LEIBY, South Main Street. According to ARNWINE, MATTHEWS formerly operated the MATTHEWS' Restaurant on Bridge Street in New Hope for many years, up until approximately 1941 or 1942.

Mr. EDWARD BARR, presently operator of a tap room on South Main Street, according to ARNWINE operated a tap room on the Southeast corner of South Main Street anf Ferry Streets in New Hope.

REGINALD WALKER, who resides on North Main Street, approximately the third house South of the Firehouse on the West side of North Main Street, according to ARNWINE operated a grocery store in New Hope during 1936 and 1937.

Postmaster KERRIGAN, United States Post Office, New Hope, who, according to ARNWINE, has been the Postmaster at that Post Office for many years and is acquainted with most of the residents in this vicinity.

CHARLES MATTHEWS, who is presently believed to be residing in New Hope, but his place of residence is not known to ARNWINE. According to ARNWINE, CHARLES MATTHEWS is a brother of EDWARD MATTHEWS, mentioned above, and during 1936 and 1937 he was employed at the United States Post Office at New Hope.

According to the ARNWINES, all of the above-mentioned persons would, in their opinion, be in the best position to be in daily contact with the residents in the vicinity of New Hope, Pennsylvania.

Kisseloff-9476

NWK 65-3917

Referenced Washington Field teletype also set forth that Mrs. ARNWINE advised that RUDOLPH NEUBERGER, Lambertville, New Jersey real estate buyer, had been active for many years around New Hope, Pennsylvania, Lambertville and Stockton, New Jersey, in the real estate field.

Mr. NEUBERGER, who resides at 47 Lincoln Avenue, Lambertville, New Jersey, advised that he was not acquainted with CHAMBERS or DAVID BREEN, and that he did not know either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. He was unable to identify photographs of CHAMBERS, ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. NEUBERGER also advised that he had little association with the residents of New Hope, Pennsylvania, during 1936 and 1937 inasmuch as he resided at Kingwood, New Jersey during this time.

- P E N D I N G -

9847

NWK 65-3917

LEADS

DETROIT OFFICE

At Detroit, Michigan

Will, unless the Bureau advises to the contrary, interview ROBERT C. HERRMANN who is known to have lived in Detroit in 1942, for the whereabouts of his brother, JOHN HERRMANN. Will also secure from him the name and address of his twin brother living in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1942 and the address of his sister, Mrs. DONALD (DOROTHY) TEEL, for any information they may have as to the whereabouts of JOHN HERRMANN. (Teletype of February 8, 1949.)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Will examine the records of the United States Coast Guard in which JOHN HERRMANN was an officer during World War II and reportedly suffered a disability, for any information as to his background and whereabouts.

The records of the Works Projects Administration should also be examined for his employment in the latter 1930's.

Will examine the file of Mrs. JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST at the Office of War Information for background information and the reason for her dismissal from the Office of War Information in about 1942. (Teletype of February 8, 1949.)

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

At New Hope, Pennsylvania

Will interview EDWARD MATTHEWS, presently employed as handyman for Doctor KENNETH C. LEIBY, South Main Street. MATTHEWS formerly operated MATTHEWS' Restaurant at New Hope for many years until 1941 or 1942.

Will interview EDWARD BARR, presently operator of a tap room on South Main Street who, during the period 1936 and 1937 operated a tap room on the Southeast corner of South Main Street and Ferry Street in New Hope.

Kisseloff-9478

LEADS (Cont'd.)

Will interview REGINALD WALKER, presently residing on North Main Street, approximately the third house South of the Firehouse on the West side of North Main Street. WALKER operated a grocery store in New Hope during 1936 and 1937.

Will interview Postmaster KERRIGAN who has been Postmaster in New Hope for many years.

Will interview CHARLES MATTHEWS, brother of EDWARD MATTHEWS, who is reported to be presently residing in New Hope, exact address unknown. He is reported to have been employed at the Post Office in New Hope during 1936 or 1937.

All of the above persons should be interviewed for any recollection they might have of CHAMBERS as DAVID BREEN during the time he rented a house on the THOMAS MARSHALL estate at New Hope, Pennsylvania, from about June, 1936 until about April, 1937. Photographs of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS should be exhibited to them.

All of the above leads were set out by teletype dated February 9, 1949.

NEWARK OFFICE

*At West Englewood, New Jersey

Will re-interview PAUL TAMER to develop more completely the background of the TAMER family and exhibit to him the photographs of known espionage agents to be furnished by the New York Office.

28417

NWK 65-3917

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Reference is made to the information concerning RUDOLPH NEUBERGER, Lambertville, New Jersey, real estate buyer. It is to be noted that NEUBERGER was the subject of an inquiry by the Newark Division in 1942 and 1943 concerning an allegation that he had pro-Nazi and pro-German sympathies. Investigation by the Newark Division at that time did not substantiate the allegation.

9849

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NWK FILE NO. 65-3917 RD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	2/11/49	2/8,9,/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST denies any knowledge of Espionage activities on the part of her former husband, JOHN HERRMANN, although she knew him to be acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. She states they were separated in 1935. Background of HERRMANN set out. WATSON T. ROBERTS and his daughter, Mrs. ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE, unable to supply any additional information. Both report background of 1936 CHAMBERS' photograph not taken on MARSHALL estate New Hope, Pa. Both advise records pertaining to rental of stone tenant house on MARSHALL estate to DAVID BREEN have been destroyed. ARNWINE's husband, ALBERT J. ARNWINE, identified 1936 CHAMBERS' photograph and 1934 ALGER HISS photograph as familiar to him, but unable to supply any further information. RUDOLPH NEUBERGER, Lambertville, N. J., buyer of real estate, unable to identify CHAMBERS, DAVID BREEN or ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

P

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333
Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, New York and Newark dated 2/4/49.
Washington Field teletype to Philadelphia, New York and Newark dated 2/3/49.
New York teletype to Bureau, Philadelphia and Newark dated 2/7/49.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau
4-New York (1 T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, NYC) (65-14920)
2-Detroit 2-Philadelphia (65-2440)
2-Washington Field (74-94) 4-Newark (1 65-3925)

Kisseloff-9481

SAC, New York

April 12, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 16326 PWR/ea

Reference is made to your letter of March 18, last, wherein you requested any background information the Bureau may be able to ascertain in regard to Harold Rosenwald.

Rosenwald was investigated as a Departmental Applicant-Legal Division in 1939. This investigation reflects that Rosenwald was born on July 23, 1907, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He graduated from Cambridge High School in 1923. He received an A. B. Degree from Harvard in June, 1927, and an LL.B. Degree in 1930. Rosenwald was admitted to the practice of law in Massachusetts on October 22, 1930.

Rosenwald was employed by the Boston Law Firm of Putnam, Bell, Dutch and Santry, for approximately one year. His services were discontinued because of theorizing on questions of law and his failure to adhere to statutes. He is alleged to be a protege of Justice Felix Frankfurter. (77-10041-2)

Rosenwald was employed at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington, D. C. as an attorney from February, 1932, to August, 1933. He resigned to accept a position with the Public Works Administration. Subsequently he returned to the RFC in January, 1934, as an Assistant Counsel in the Legal Division and he was transferred to Chicago where he was employed until the date of his application with the Justice Department. The only derogatory information ascertained was when Rosenwald was with PWA. It was reported that he handled correspondence so irregularly andhe was so obstructive in his attitude that he received the severe criticism of Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator. (77-10041-6)

In October, 1940, it was reported that Rosenwald was then an assistant to and a constant companion of O. John Rogge, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division. Rosenwald reportedly exerted a great deal of influence over Rogge. (62-54144-16)

The records of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., reflected that Harold Rosenwald and Betty Booth Rosenwald maintain an account in that institution. His employment is given as an attorney for the Bureau of Economic Warfare.

The credit records in Washington, D. C., dated December 10, 1945, reveal that the Rosenwalds resided at 2633 16th Street, Northwest. At this time Harold was listed as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy with several years service. He was reported to have been on terminal leave and expected his discharge shortly thereafter. Betty Booth Rosenwald was listed as being employed at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, U.S. Commercial Office, as an attorney from October 21, 1945, to October 29, 1945. She had formerly worked at the Foreign Economic Administration.

Tolson
Clegg
Tavin
Nease
Gandy

ASB:eew

Kisseloff-9482

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F. B. I.

71 APR 15 1949

SAC, New York

where she was appointed on April 4, 1941. The credit report also reflected that Harold came to Washington, D. C. from Boston, Massachusetts, in 1939. His date of birth was listed as July 23, 1907, and his former address appeared as 1718 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. (Report of Special Agent J. Bernard Cook(A) dated 3/14/49 at Wash.D.C. in the case entitled, "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, Was, Etal; Perjury Espionage-R; You are requested to advise Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the above facts.
Internal Security - R)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisselloff-9483

SAC, Washington Field Office

April 12, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was,, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your letter dated April 1, 1949, wherein you requested authorization to interview James Porter who may be able to supply some information concerning Eleanor Nelson Soyring.

The Bureau files reflect that James Henderson Porter, identical with your James Porter, is the subject of a pending Security Matter - C investigation, Omaha origin. This file reflects that Porter was received at the Colorado State Penitentiary on April 27, 1948, to serve one to two years for a confidence game conviction. He was released from this institution on parole on December 19, 1948, and investigation is currently underway to locate him. The latest information available to the Bureau is that Porter is reported to be in a hospital in the Los Angeles, California, area.

In view of the fact that the whereabouts of Porter is unknown, and it is doubtful as to the information he may be able to furnish, it is not believed that he should be interviewed at this time.

cc - New York

ASB:ofm:prh

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F B I
APR 15 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
APR 12 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-9484

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/8/49

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: GEORGE H. ENGEMAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

(4)

This man was interviewed by Richmond Agents BIRL WILSON and JAMES F. DURKIN, Jr., in connection with the case entitled: "JAHAM, With Aliases, ALGER HISS, ET AL; Perjury; Espionage - R." Reference letter reflects that the interview was interrupted by ENGEMAN, who inquired as to why FBI Agents have to be so loose-tongued about information developed on official investigations. Upon being requested to be specific, he stated that a "local Democratic politician" whom he otherwise refused to identify, in Arlington, Virginia, was spreading information around Arlington that the FBI had a big file on ENGEMAN. He refused to discuss the matter further. It is noted that ENGEMAN is presently Publisher of the North Virginia Free Press.

As of possible interest to the Bureau, in the first part of February, 1949, Mr. C. HARRISON MANN, Chairman of the Democratic Committee For Arlington County, furnished Special Agent HALSEY W. SMITH of this Office a notice which was reportedly published in the Arlington County Free Press. This notice began with a brief statement as follows: "So you may better know your neighbors, the following is a list of those people on the White Poll Tax List in Arlington County, whose names appear as signers of the WALLACE Petition in Virginia." This is followed by approximately one hundred and forty-five names which include those of ENGEMAN and his wife. Several known members of the Communist Party are included on the list. The list was placed for publication by one MORTON LEVY of Arlington, Virginia. According to Mr. MANN, LEVY is described as an American Legion Member and violently anti-Communistic.

Two photostatic copies of this notice including the names, have been furnished the Richmond Office previously.

SAS:emp

cc - Richmond (100-7790)

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174-1333-2850

100-18387

5-749

Kisseloff-9485

30

APR 27 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-27790

COPY: AJH

OFFICE MEMORANDUM [redacted] ITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 30, 1949

TO : H. B. FLETCHER

FROM : J. A. SWARTZ

SUBJECT: DEAN IVAN LAMB, WAS
Internal Security-R

There is attached hereto a Main File (100-113146) which contains M.I.D. reports concerning LAMB. There is being set forth hereinafter summaries of additional references in the bureau files relating to LAMB.

Officials of Griffin and Howe, Inc., New York City, advised in 1932 that Dean Ivan Lamb, a pilot, might possibly be interested in revolution in either Cuba or San Domingo. It was further reflected that Lamb had made inquiriesin New York about the purchase of ammunition and airplane gas bombs. (54-291-230)

Investigation in 1940 reflected that FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE used the mailing address of 2 West 45th Street, New York City in about 1934-35. DUQUESNE had access to this address through EDWARD THORD-GRAY. The latter was associated at this address with several individuals interested in inventing and designing airplanes. DEAN LAMB was associated with this group at one time. Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished documents found in the apartment of DUQUESNE. An address book contained the notation "DEAN I. LAMB, 27 West 88th Street, Evenings, Schuyler 4-9507." (65-8946-841 p. 13, 26)

b7D

DEAN I. LAMB, 69 West 71st Street, New York City, was interviewed by a former U. S. Attorney in 1935 in connection with the flight of four Condor planes to South America. This investigation was entitled Curtiss-Wright Export Corp., Tampa-New Orleans-Tampico Air Line, Inc., Violation of Neutrality Laws. LAMB advised that he had heard about the flight of the four planes from William Alexander and that Alexander stated that he had a job flying one of the planes. Alexander said that he was only delivering the plane and would not do any bombing. Alexander tried to secure a position for LAMB but the latter was turned down. (54-380-25,35)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/ms

Kisseloff-9486

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-113146

DEAN IVAN LAMB, WAS
Internal Security-R

(Page Two)

The report of J. D. SWENSON, New York City, dated 7-25-36, entitled JOHN SEMAR FARNSWORTH, was, Espionage, sets forth in twelve pages the results of an investigation conducted by O.N.I. in 1936 relative to LAMB. It was reported to O.N.I. that LAMB had been appointed by the Mitsui Company as their exclusive agent for the purchase of military planes. Investigation by O.N.I. reflected that LAMB was not employed by thisCompany. LAMB admitted being a personal friend of JOHN S. FARNSWORTH, espionage agent for the Japanese Government but no additional information was reported showing any connection between FARNSWORTH and LAMB. Thisreport contains a detailed personal history of LAMB and is attached herewith. (65-632-78)

During 1937 DEAN IVAN LAMB, 27 West 88th Street, New York City, advised S. A. George J. Starr that he had information regarding recruiting in Spain. LAMB said that he was approached and offered $2500. a month to take command of an avaition squadron for the Loyalist Forces. He said that all arrangements were going along very nicely until the Loyalist learned that he was anti-Communist in his views. LAMB furnished additional information as to the persons that had contacted him relative to this approach. S. A. Starr stated in the report that he had been in contact with LAMB previously and considered him unreliable. (54-525-13)

In a letter dated 2-19-44 the NewYork Office advised that Mr. W. F. NOONAN, 48 Wall Street, NewYork City, had furnished the information set forth hereinafter. Major DAVID BRADY was the attorney-in-fact for GANASHI LALL, who was in the U. S. from India attempting to sell jewelry. Approximately $38,000. worth of the jewelry was not sold and was turned over to DAVID BRADY. On 6-28-43 Major DEAN L. LAMB came to the office of BRADY and produced written authority from LALL for BRADY to turn the jewelry over to LAMB. LAMB subsequently advised that he had turned the jewelry over to his cousin, MABEL ROSBAUGH, for safe keeping. The latter's house burned down and everything in the house was lost. No investigation was conducted by the New York Office. The New York Daily Mirror for 12-1-44 contained an article that LAMB was arrested by the District Attorney's Office in connection with the above jewelry. (87-3058-1,A)

Action: For your information.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-15-2010

CONFIDENTIAL

MAR 1949

SECRET

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

WASH FROM NEW YORK 74 10 11-59 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R. CI [redacted] TWO UNABLE TO RECALL AGENT FITTING DESCRIPTION AS GIVEN BY CHAMBERS OF PETER AND PETERS WIFE. WHEN GIVEN DESCRIPTION OF BYKOV AS GIVEN BY KRIVITSKY TO RUTH SHIPLEY OF THE STATE DEPT., [redacted] TWO ADVISED THAT BYKOV WAS A LATVIAN WHO WORKED IN ROME ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN OR NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT AND ASSOCIATED CLOSELY WITH ALFRED TILTIN. TILTIN IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN CHIEF OF SOVIET MILITARY INTELLIGENCE IN LATE NINETEEN TWENTIES IN US. [redacted] TWO BELIEVES THAT BYKOVS TRUE NAME WAS BASSOFF. INFORMANT HAS PREVIOUSLY TOLD OF ONE SERGE BASSOFF, AN IMPORTANT SOVIET MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AGENT WHO OPERATED IN ROME IN LATE NINETEEN TWENTIES. NICHOLAS DOZENBERG HAS DESCRIBED AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN TO HIM AS RICHARD BASOW. BASOW AS DESCRIBED BY DOZENBERG FITS DESCRIPTION OF BASSOFF AS DESCRIBED BY [redacted] TWO. [redacted] TWO THINKS BASSOFF AND BASOW ARE IDENTICAL. DOZENBERG HAS STATED THAT BASOW WAS ARRESTED ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE IN VIENNA BUT WAS NOT ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN ON THIS POINT. REQUEST BUREAU CONSIDER ADVISABILITY

END OF PAGE ONE

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b7D

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320 Pub/PB 3/4/81
REASON - FCIM 11 2.2 23
DATE OF REVIEW 3/4/91

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2354
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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INDEXED - 40

Kisseloff-9488

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE TWO

OF CHECKING WITH AVAILABLE EUROPEAN AND BRITISH SOURCES FOR PHOTO OF RICHARD BASOW. BASOW WAS BELIEVED BY DOZENBERG TO HAVE BEEN IN SOME WAY CONNECTED WITH KARL MICHAELSTEN, WHO WAS ARRESTED ABOUT THE SAME TIME. INFO. RE INTERVIEW WITH DOZENBERG CONCERNING BASOW WAS SET FORTH BY BUREAU LETTER DATED ELEVEN THIRTY FORTY FOUR ENTITLED SERGE BASSOFF WAS. IS-R. REQUEST MIAMI TO INTERVIEW DOZENBERG AND GIVE HIM DESCRIPTION OF PETER AS GIVEN BY CHAMBERS WITHOUT REVEALING TO HIM THAT CHAMBERS FURNISHED THIS INFO. AND WITHOUT REVEALING THE POSSIBILITY THAT PETER MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH BYKOV, BASOW, OR BASSOFF. IF DOZENBERG UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PETER, DESCRIPTION OF BYKOV AS GIVEN BY KRIVITSKY AND MRS. KRIVITSKY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO HIM AND ASCERTAIN IF BYKOV IDENTICAL WITH BASOW. NY IS AWARE OF FACT THAT DOZENBERG IS ILL BUT IN VIEW OF DIFFICULTY IN LOCATING AND IDENTIFYING PETER AND IN VIEW OF FACT THAT DOZENBERG DID NOT LEAVE SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE UNTIL NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT IT IS BELIEVED THAT DOZENBERG MAY BE ABLE TO EFFECT IDENTIFICATION OF PETER. NY IS FORWARDING BY AMSD TO MIAMI LETTER SETTING FORTH INTERVIEW WITH ND FOUR FOUR TWO AND COMPLETE DESCRIPTIONS OF PETER AND PETERS WIFE AS GIVEN BY CHAMBERS AND DESCRIPTION OF BYKOV AS GIVEN BY KRIVITSKY AND MRS. KRIVITSKY, ALSO DESCRIPTION OF BASOW AS GIVEN BY DOZENBERG.

SCHEIDT

MIAMI ADVISED

HOLD PLS

ORIGINAL DIRECTOR

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-9489

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher

FROM : Mr. Whitson

DATE: April 1, 1949

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(DEAN IVAN LAMB)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

According to the State Department records, Dean Ivan Lamb was born January 25, 1896, at Cherry Flats, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. His father, Henry H. Lamb, was born of American parents, Lambs Creek, Tioga County, on June 10, 1856, and is now deceased. His mother, Viola Mary Lamb nee English, was born approximately 1872, in Pennsylvania and is also deceased.
(This information appeared in a Military Intelligence report dated November 18, 1942 at Washington, D. C.) (100-113146-2)

The records of the United States Southern District Court, New York indicated that Dean Ivan Lamb, who entered the military service of Great Britain on August 30, 1915, and thereupon took a prescribed oath or obligation necessary to entering that service, took the oath of allegiance to the United States on December 15, 1930, for the purpose of being restored to the status of an American citizen. (100-113146-2)

ACTIVITIES

A Military Intelligence Division report dated January 28, 1943, at Governors Island, New York, reflected generally that Lamb had claimed employment which could not be verified and he had on occasion borrowed money which he did not repay. It was recommended that he not have a confidential position because of his "big mouth". It was stated that he should not be commissioned in the Army because he might still harbor the idea to work for the highest bidder. However, this report reflects that the majority of people interviewed concerning Lamb were of the opinion that his loyalty to this country in time of war was unquestionable.

The following information was obtained by a review of Bureau files by Special Agent John A. Swartz. Officials of Griffin and Howe, Inc., New York City, advised in 1932 that Dean Ivan Lamb, a pilot, might possibly be interested in revolution in either Cuba or San Domingo. It was further reflected that Lamb had made inquiries in New York about the purchase of ammunition and airplane gas bombs. (54-291-230)

JWP:bju:rmb

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174-1333-2853

APR 15 1949

APR 21 1949

Kisseloff-9490

Investigation in 1940 reflected that Frederick Joubert Duquesne used the mailing address of 2 West 45th Street, New York City in about 1934-35. Duquesne had access to this address through Edward Thord-Gray. The latter was associated at this address with several individuals interested in inventing and designing airplanes. Dean Lamb was associated with this group at one time. Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished documents found in the apartment of Duquesne. An address book contained the notation "Dean I. Lamb, 27 West 88th Street, Evenings, Schuyler 4-9507." (65-8946-841 p. 13, 26) b7D

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the report that he had been in contact with Lamb previously and considered him unreliable. (54-525-13)

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At 9:10 a.m., March 30, 1949, the above information including information from the main case file on Dean Ivan Lamb was telephonically furnished to ASAC, Belmont of New York by Inspector H. B. Fletcher.

ACTION

There is attached hereto a letter to the New York division transmitting photostatic copies of military intelligence reports dated November 18, 1942; December 1, 1942; January 11, 1943, and January 28, 1943, so that the New York division may have more complete information concerning Lamb who is being interviewed in connection with this case.

Attachment

Kisseloff-9492

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 1, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. PAUL R. PORTER, employed by the State Department, was interviewed in his office on March 21, 1949, concerning background information on ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, who was the former wife of PORTER. During the interview, PORTER furnished the names of several individuals who may be of assistance in developing further background information on NELSON. One of the persons mentioned was BERTHA BLAIR, a Department of Labor employee who was referred to by PORTER as being a close friend of NELSON. He further recalled a couple known as SOL LARKS and his wife, GOLDIE LARKS, as being very friendly with NELSON. PORTER described LARKS as an organizer for an unemployed Workers Council which council was later believed to have become a part of the Workers Alliance. It was PORTER's contention that LARKS was probably a Communist agent in a Socialist organization.

PORTER suggested that perhaps LOUIS BUDENZ, former Editor of the Daily Worker and now associated with Fordham University, may known something of NELSON. He also suggested JAMES CAREY, Secretary-Treasurer, CIO; JACOB BAKER, who has already been interviewed relative to the HISS case, but this office has no information as to whether the New York Office made inquiries of BAKER concerning NELSON. PORTER also suggested VAL TORWIN, presently an employee of the U. S. State Department; DAVID SAPOSS, now employed in Paris, France, by the Economic Cooperation Administration, and SAM KLAUS, an employee of the U. S. State Department.

PORTER also suggested that Dr. ABRAM HARRIS, formerly a Professor of Economics at Howard University, probably knew NELSON in the early 1930's. While being interviewed relative to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Dr. EDWARD LEWIS of Howard University, stated that Dr. HARRIS is presently connected with Chicago University. A lead to have Dr. HARRIS interviewed by the Chicago Office relative to ELEANOR NELSON was set out by this office in a report entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL, dated at Washington, D. C. March 25, 1949.

PORTER also furnished the name of HILDEGARDE KNEELAND, formerly an employee of the U. S. Department of Labor, who was believed by him to be fairly close to NELSON. Also Mr. AMICUS MOST, who is Vice President and Sales Manager of Parkway Foundry and Machine Corporation, 59 Paige Avenue, Brooklyn 32, New York, may have known NELSON from the time of PORTER's divorce until the very late 1930's.

During the course of the interview, PORTER stated that his own brother, JAMES PORTER, might be able to supply some information concerning NELSON, and

Kisseloff-9493

LETTER to WFO 4-12-49
ASB

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

77-1333-2854

APR 15 1949

APR 30 1949

the Communist movement. PORTER stated, however, he has not seen his brother for many years. His brother is supposed to be a prominent member of the Communist Party. The Bureau is requested to give specific authorization to have JAMES PORTER interviewed in this matter.

Efforts are being made by this office to locate the above-named witnesses whose present whereabouts are not specifically known.

The New York Office is requested to interview the above-named persons who now appears within its jurisdiction and who have not been previously interviewed in this matter.

CC - New York

74-94
EFH:NPB

285 1

Kisseloff-9494

OF INVESTIGATION
ENT OF JUSTICE
TIONS SECTION

APR 4 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 25 4 8-52P

~~DIRECTOR~~ AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REBULET, JAN. NINETEEN LAST AND BUTEL MARCH TWO LAST. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN REQUESTS BACKGROUND INFO RE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OF MARY BELL GORMAN. MRS. GORMAN, ON ADVICE OF ATTORNEY, REFUSED TO BE INTERVIEWED. MRS. GORMAN IS WIFE OF FRANCIS J. GORMAN, FORMER PRESIDENT UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS AFL. WFO REQUESTED SUTEL RE MRS. GORMAN-S FORMER EMPLOYMENT. BUREAU REQUESTED SUTEL ANY INFO IN BUFILES RE MRS. GORMAN.

SCHEIDT

SD Letter to NY 4-15-49

ASB 74-1333-2855

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

F B I
6 APR 15 1949

62 APR 22 1949

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-9495

EX-49

TWO COPIES WFO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: April 6, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia Attention: FBI Laboratory

97303

SUBJECT: JAHAM

There is enclosed herewith a letter dated July 24, 1929, addressed to Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN, which may have been prepared on the Woodstock typewriter owned by the Fansler-Martin partnership. This letter was recently located by MARTIN and should be compared with specimens Q5 and Q6 through 69.

MARTIN has also located the original of K12, but inasmuch as the Laboratory has already advised that the copy of K12 is not identical with Q5 or Q6 through 69, this original is not being forwarded.

JLK:MO
62-2440
Enclosure
REGISTERED MAIL

cc: New York

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

124-1333-2856

Kisseloff-9496

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

RECORDED - 40

74-1333-2856

To: SAC, Philadelphia

April 8, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on April 8, 1949.

67-X

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: JAHAM

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 62-3840
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-97309 WU

Examination requested by: Philadelphia

Reference: Letter dated April 6, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K736 A two-page letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1929 to Mr. Harry L. Martin, c/o Mr. M. A. Carroll, 505 Algoma Blvd., Oshkosh, Wisconsin, signed THOMAS L. FAHNER.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The typewriting listed above as specimen K736 was compared with the typewriting appearing on specimens Q5 and Q6 through Q69. The conclusion was reached that specimen Q5 was not typed by the same machine which typed K736. Inasmuch as there are nine years intervening when K736 and specimens Q6 through Q69 were typed a definite conclusion could not be reached in regard to a comparison of K736 with Q6 through Q69, as a machine could develop numerous defects in nine years of use. Specimens Q6 through Q69 show many typewriting defects which do not appear in the typewriting K736. However, there are several defects appearing in Q6 through Q69 which also appear in K736. Due to the fact that these defects are of minor nature while there are other defects in the questioned specimens which do not appear in K736 the known specimen cannot be definitely eliminated or identified with Q6 through Q69.

K736 will be photographed and returned to the Philadelphia office within the next several days.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

2 - New York
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-9497

SAC, New York

April 6, 1949

Director, FBI

JAHEM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Laboratory report ND-94795 BU, dated March 11, 1949, directed to the Washington Field Office with carbon copies for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The information contained in the penultimate paragraph of the Laboratory report has proved to be erroneous and the Field Divisions receiving copies of the Laboratory report should delete the paragraph. The paragraph is also reflected in the report of Special Agent Jack S. Turton of the Washington Field Office, dated March 22, 1949, on page 10. The paragraph should be deleted.

The Laboratory has examined and compared the State Department photostat which has been assigned the number Kc569A with a photograph representing one of the frames of the microfilm and assigned number Qc95 and it was concluded that the specimens originated from different documents. However, the wording on the photograph Qc95 is verbatim with the wording on the State Department photostat Kc569A.

An addition should be made to the summary report on pages 52c and 52f. On 52c the number Kc569A should be inserted under the number Kc569 in the column marked FBI Laboratory specimen number. On page 52f the number Qc95 should be inserted directly under the number Qc94 and the number Kc569A should be inserted directly under the number Kc569.

For the information of offices receiving copies of this letter the two specimens are described as follows: Qc95, page 4 beginning "Germany during the interim ..." and ending "to accord them sympathetic consideration". The State Department document Kc569A contains the same typed wording as appears on Qc95.

#74-1333

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RECORDED

74-1333-2857

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-9498

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York tel April 1, 1949, in connection with the New York City interview of Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB and the allegation by LAMB that he visited Mr. JOSEPH COY GREEN of the U. S. State Department in connection with a request by HISS that he ascertain data in connection with the sale of a flying boat to the Japanese Empire.

Mr. GREEN, whose office is in Room 1341, Temporary Building H, State Department Annex #3, has advised that after a thorough search of his files the only information which he can find in connection with LAMB is a memorandum dated June 2, 1936, addressed to him and prepared by his Assistant at that time, one CHARLES W. YOST. This memorandum is set out in toto below.

> "Mr. Dean Ivan Lamb, of 114 West Seventy-first Street, New York City, called this morning to inquire concerning the regulations governing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war. Mr. Lamb said that he had recently been appointed by the Mitsui Company as their exclusive agent for the purchase of military planes in this country. He said that he realized that Mitsui was already registered but would prefer to register himself too, in view of the fact that it would mean no extra cost to him since Mitsui was paying all his expenses. He was vague about the quantity and type of shipments which he expected to make but gave the impression that they would be sizable and would consist chiefly of military planes manufactured in this country but following Japanese designs."

DEFERRED ~~RECORDING~~

It is noted that this memorandum was routed to the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, the State Department of Arms, and the Communications and Records Section of the State Department. It is further noted that clipped to the memorandum are copies of letters directed to the Office of Naval Intelligence and Military Intelligence Division, which letters advised those agencies of the substance of the memorandum which appears above.

Mr. GREEN has advised that he has no recollection whatsoever of DEAN IVAN LAMB and has stated that in a year's time during the period 1933 to 1936, he probably interviewed fourteen or fifteen hundred people.

CHARLES W. YOST is now in Vienna, Austria, with the U. S. Department of State.

cc: New York

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

74-1333-2858

APR 15 1949

74-94
DDC: EM APR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9499

4-11-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 11 5:30 p.m.

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

JAHAM, RENYTEL APRIL FOUR, FORTYNINE REQUESTING FORMER EMPLOYMENT MARY BELL GORMAN. GORMAN BORN MARY ANN BELL AUGUST TWELVE, NINETEEN ZERO NINE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL AND OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, NINETEEN TWENTYTHREE TO NINETEEN THIRTYONE. NINETEEN THIRTYTWO DASH THIRTYTHREE REPORTER COLUMBUS CITIZEN; NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR RESEARCH WORKER, NEW YORK STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT; NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR ASSOCIATE EDITOR HOTEL INDUSTRY, INC. ALSO NINETEEN THIRTYONE DASH THIRTYTHREE, ACTRESS, QUOTE LEGITIMATE STAGE UNQUOTE. NO OTHER DETAILS. AS MARY ANN BELL EMPLOYED NRA, WASH., D. C., OCTOBER TWENTYNINE, THIRTY-FOUR UNTIL RESIGNED OCTOBER TWO, THIRTYFIVE, AS ASSISTANT CODE ADVISER, LABOR ADVISORY BOARD AND SENIOR CLERK RESEARCH ANALYST, WORKING WITH TEXTILE GROUPS. EMPLOYED OCTOBER NINETEEN FORTY UNTIL JULY ONE, FORTYFOUR BY R. V. ETTY CO., LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING CONCERNS HANDLING WAR CONTRACTS. RUBY ETTY ADVISES GORMAN MARRIED PRIOR NINETEEN FORTY. FELLOW EMPLOYEES THINK MARRIED NEW YORK CITY. ETTY ADVISES GORMAN WITH HUSBAND VISITED SPAIN FOR LABOR CONFERENCE ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. WFO WILL CHECK PASSPORT. NO OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT REVEALED. WILL CHECK FURTHER HERE. NYC WILL FURNISH FURTHER DETAILS WFO AND INDICATE IN DETAIL NATURE OF INFORMATION DESIRED.

END

74-94 DDC:GPF

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-9500

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
April 11, 1949

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Re Washington Field letters dated March 3, 1949 and March 9, 1949 in the above captioned matter.

Colonel CHARLES THORNTON, Vice President, Hughes Aircraft, Culver City, California, advised that he was in charge of Statistical Control of the U. S. Air Corps during World War II, and stated that he remembered ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as a civilian employee of the Air Corps working under the jurisdiction of General BENNETT MEYERS. Colonel THORNTON stated that he was positive that SILVERMAN secured his employment as head of the Anaylsis and Plans Section under the Deputy Chief of Staff Materiel through the influence of General BENNETT MEYERS.

Colonel THORNTON further advised that SILVERMAN brought two individuals with him whose last names were ALTMAN (phonetic) and SENTURIA (phonetic). Concerning these individuals, Colonel THORNTON stated that to the best of his recollection, ALTMAN was given a Commission of Lt. Colonel while SENTURIA was a civilian employee working under the jurisdiction of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Concerning any disagreement which existed between Colonel THORNTON's section and SILVERMAN's section, Colonel THORNTON advised that this disagreement might have concerned the delivery of two B-29s at Salina, Kansas. According to Colonel THORNTON the B-29s were to be delivered at Salina, Kansas in tact and ready for combat duties, and according to MEYERS and SILVERMAN these planes were ready for combat duty. Nevertheless when the Air Corps received these planes they were not ready for combat duty, in fact they were found to be lacking constructive details which precluded them for being used in immediate combat duty. Inasmuch as it was the duty of General MEYER's and his group including SILVERMAN, to furnish the Air Corps with all pertinent

JAJ:emd
100-30409
cc-New York
Washington Field
AMSD

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74-1333-2860

Kisseloff-9501

data and supplies needed by the Air Corps. This one factor alone caused a chaotic condition in the Statistical Control Section of the U. S. Air Corps.

Colonel THORNTON stated that he had no knowledge of any activities other than the duties of his office that SILVERMAN engaged in. Continuing concerning SILVERMAN's duties, THORNTON stated that SILVERMAN's section was known as the Analysis and Plans Section and engaged in the procurement of plans and supplies attendant thereto which might be necessary in future aircraft engagements. Colonel THORNTON advised that this section had access to top secret material, amount of planes and supplies, and also to areas where these supplies and planes were being designated. In conclusion Colonel THORNTON advised that due to the position of SILVERMAN, any action which he, SILVERMAN, might take in all probability would be questionable from a security standpoint.

General OLIVER P. ECHOLS, Chairman of the Board, Northrup Aircraft Company, Hawthorne, California, advised substantially the same as did Colonel THORNTON concerning the duties of SILVERMAN, and added that to the best of his recollection SILVERMAN was a protege of General MEYERS. He further advised that as he recalled SILVERMAN was first loaned to the Air Corps from the Treasury Department, and later became permanent at the behest of General MEYERS. He concluded that MEYERS could give the Bureau all the information they desired concerning SILVERMAN's activities if he so desired, but that he, ECHOLS, had no additional information concerning SILVERMAN or his activities.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
dvs

R. B. HOOD,
SAC

Kisseloff-9502

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 12, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet dated February 3, 1949, requesting the investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Records reflect ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed in the Office of Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation February and March of 1936, as an Economist; records further reflect SILVERMAN was employed as an Economist with the Railroad Retirement Board at Washington, D. C. from March, 1936, to March, 1942.

For the information of the San Francisco Office, according to Miss BENTLEY's allegations before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, SILVERMAN did indirectly furnish to her classified and confidential information which in turn was transmitted to the couriers of the Soviet Government.

Mr. JAMES W. O'BRIEN was employed in the Office of the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation at Washington, D. C. from January 21, 1936, to June 16, 1936, and later was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board at Washington, D. C. from June 17, 1936, to October 22, 1936. During these specific periods Mr. O'BRIEN was an employee with Mr. SILVERMAN. ~~DEFINITELY RECORDING~~

Mr. O'BRIEN should be questioned to determine SILVERMAN's close associates and activities during this period. Mr. O'BRIEN's last known forwarding address at Washington, D. C. is reflected to be 6311 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland 5, California.

74-94
FRM/mh

cc: San Francisco

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

174-1333-2861

IB
6 APR 15 1949

APR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9503

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 18 1949
TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FIELD 24 FROM NEW YORK 13 7-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL THOMAS J. DONEGAN CONTEMPLATES SUBPOENAING OF HENRY RHINE AND JESSICA BUCK RHINE BEFORE GRAND JURY HERE. HE HAS REQUESTED A BACKGROUND SUMMARY ON EACH OF THEM. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO SUPPLY THIS OFFICE WITH ALL DATA INDICATING ACTIVITIES OF ABOVE PERSONS WHO WORKED AND LIVED IN WASHINGTON, DC. THROUGH THE NINETEEN THIRTIES.

RECORDED - 40 74-1333-2862
INDEXED - 40
APR 15 1949

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES WFO

APR 22 1949

HOLD

Kisseloff-9504

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 28 AND LOS ANGELES 6 FROM NEW YORK 13 8-06 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE LA TEL APRIL TWELVE LAST RE WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. SAAG DONEGAN WILL ATTEMPT TO KEEP CRANE-S APPEARANCE IN NYC CONFIDENTIAL BUT POINTS OUT HE DOES NOT HAVE COMPLETE CONTROL OVER SUCH SITUATIONS INASMUCH AS CLERK OF COURT-S RECORDS WILL REFLECT ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENA AND PRESS HAS VARIOUS SOURCES OF INFO ON SUCH MATTERS. GJ TESTIMONY OF CRANE, OF COURSE, IS SECRET. 2863

74-1333

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 40

APR 15 1949

HOLD APR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9505

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 14 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 32 14 6-55P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REBUTEL MARCH THIRTY FIRST, NINETEEN FORTY NINE AUTHORIZING INTERVIEW OF KEITH HUTCHISON, FINANCIAL EDITOR OF "THE NATION" FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS. FURTHER INVESTIGATION REFLECTED THAT KEITH HUTCHISON WAS NOT THE FORMER HUSBAND OF GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON AND WAS NEVER ACQUAINTED WITH CHAMBERS. THE FORMER HUSBAND OF GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON WAS DETERMINED TO BE KENNETH WESTON HUTCHINSON WHO WAS RELEASED FROM SING SING PRISON ONE WEEK AGO WHERE HE HAD BEEN

SERVING A SENTENCE FROM TWO TO FOUR YEARS ON A FORGERY CHARGE AND IS NOW OUT ON PAROLE. KENNETH HUTCHINSON INTERVIEWED TODAY AND SAID HE FIRST MET CHAMBERS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WHEN BOTH WERE STUDENTS THERE. IN NINETEEN TWENTY THREE HUTCHINSON MARRIED GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON WHOM HE DIVORCED IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN ON GROUNDS OF ADULTERY WITH ONE MAXWELL SMITH. GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON WAS INTERESTED IN MANY MEN, INCLUDING CHAMBERS, WHICH INTEREST CAUSED KENNETH HUTCHINSON TO BE JEALOUS. HE RECALLS HE HAD A LONG TALK WITH CHAMBERS IN ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE ASKING CHAMBERS TO LEAVE HIS WIFE ALONE.

5 APR 22 1949
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INDEXED - 40
74-1232-2864
APR 15 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

Letter NYC 4-15-49

Kisseloff-9506

THIS WAS THE LAST TIME HE SAW CHAMBERS. AFTER THE DIVORCE, IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN, HE RECALLS GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON AND CHAMBERS WERE FRIENDLY AGAIN FOR SOMETIME BUT HE HAD NO DETAILS CONCERNING THEIR RELATIONSHIP. GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, DURING THE WAR AND UP TO NINETEEN FORTY SIX WHEN HE LAST HEARD FROM HER, WAS WORKING FOR THE US GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL IN THE CANAL ZONE AS A LIBRARIAN. KENNETH HUTCHINSON CLAIMS HE NEVER WROTE ANY NOTE TO CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT AND IN FACT NEVER WROTE TO HIM OR SAW HIM AFTER NINETEEN TWENTY FIVE. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE BUREAU TRANSMIT TO NY OFFICE A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THE NOTE MENTIONED IN REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE MARCH THIRTY FIRST. THIS NOTE WAS DATED MARCH FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT AND HAD BEEN TURNED, BY CHAMBERS, OVER TO HCUA.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 14 1949
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FIELD 39 FROM NEW YORK 14 7-49 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. REBUTEL APRIL TWELVE INSTANT RE DE SVESHNIKOFF. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES SUBPOENA BEING ISSUED FOR APPEARANCE OF VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF BEFORE GJ, SDNY, ON APRIL NINETEEN INSTANT. ACCORDINGLY WFO WILL EXPEDITE REINTERVIEW OF DE SVESHNIKOFF AND SUTEL RESULTS. SUBPOENA WILL BE SERVED BY US MARSHALS.

SCHEIDT
11
44

ACK PLS

WA U THERE

LSVB

NY R 39 WA AND RELAYS FOR SF AND LA

RECORDED - 40 174-1333-2865
INDEXED - 40
APR 15 1949
APR 28 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-9508

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 12 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FIELD 36 FROM NEW YORK 12 9-14 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CONNELLEY HAS REQUESTED THAT EFFORTS BE MADE TO IDENTIFY THE ORIGINAL TREASURY OR STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS FROM WHICH WERE TAKEN THE DATA APPEARING ON THE FOUR YELLOW LINED SHEETS OF PAPER PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS AT PRETRIAL EXAMINATION, NOV. SEVENTEEN LAST AT BALTIMORE, WHICH ARE IN HANDWRITING OF THE LATE HARRY DEXTER WHITE. IF WFO NOT IN POSSESSION OF COPY OF WHITE DOCUMENTS, IT IS SUGGESTED THEY BE SECURED FROM BUREAU. SUTEL RESULTS.

2 copies furnished SA Zander 4-14-49

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

HOLD APR 3 1949

SCHEIDT

APR 15 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-9509

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 12, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet dated February 3, 1949, requesting the investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Employment records reflect ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed as an Economist by the Railroad Retirement Board at Washington, D. C. from March, 1936, to March, 1942.

For the information of the Seattle Office, according to Miss BENTLEY's allegations before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN did indirectly furnish to her classified and confidential information which in turn was transmitted to couriers of the Soviet Government.

Mr. CHARLES F. MALOY was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board from June, to November, 1936. As a former fellow worker and associate of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Mr. MALOY should be questioned concerning SILVERMAN's associates and activities during this period.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The Personnel Office of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C., has advised that Mr. CHARLES F. MALOY is presently located at the Mayflower Hotel, Seattle, Washington.

74-94
FRM/mh

cc: Seattle

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

174-1333-2867

APR 22 1949

Kisseloff-9510

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FIETCHER

DATE: April 14, 1949

FROM : V. P. KEAY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS CASE
ESPIONAGE - R.

Mr. Jack Neal, of the State Department, informed Mr. Roach that two of Hiss' lawyers (names not recalled) came to the State Department recently and asked that the State Department release to them for use in the Hiss trial the original State Department documents that were used in the Amerasia case. These lawyers stated that they had found that the Amerasia documents and the Chambers pumpkin documents were co-related and that they were in a position to "square away everything except the typewriter in the case."

Mr. Neal stated that he desired to apprise the Bureau of these facts, believing they may be of interest to us.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Espionage Section for its information.

NRR:tlc

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

174-1333-2868

APR 18 1949

Kisseloff-9511

COM-4

Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

SR

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 69 1 11-56 PM

DIREDTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REMYTELS TO BUREAU MARCH THIRTY AND THIRTYONE LAST. FOR INFO OF DENVER OFFICE, NY HAS CONTACTED AN INDIVIDUAL WHO CLAIMS HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH ALGER HISS WHEN LATTER WAS ATTACHED TO NYC COMMITTEE ABOUT THIRTYTHREE OR THIRTYFOUR. THIS INDIVIDUAL IS COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB. IN PROVIDING BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF HIS ACTIVITIES IN EARLY THIRTIES, ADVISED THAT PRIOR TO HIS CONTACT WITH ALGER HISS HE WAS ENGAGED AS A BROKER IN MUNITIONS, ARMS AND AMMUNITION, NYC. HE CLAIMS THAT IN EARLY THIRTIES, HE ASCERTAINED FROM COLONEL BRANT OF MITCHEL FIELD THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE INTERESTED IN OBTAINING ELEVEN THOUSAND LIBERTY AIRPLANE MOTORS IN POSSESSION OF USAAF. LAMB CLAIMS HE APPROACHED AMTORG, NYC, ON POSSIBILITY OF ARRANGING FOR PURCHASE OF THESE MOTORS IN ADDITION TO OTHER PLANES, ARMS AND AMMUNITION AVAILABLE TO LAMB. LAMB FURTHER CLAIMS NEGOTIATIONS SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT TO THE POINT OF PREPARING FINAL DRAFT CONTRACT FOR AMTORG OFFICIALS, NYC. LAMB CLAIMS WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT AMTORG OFFICIALS WITH FINAL CONTRACT, THE THREE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE IDENTITY HE IS UNABLE TO RECALL AT THIS TIME, WERE SUDDENLY UNAVAILABLE TO LAMB AND NEGOTIATIONS WERE DROPPED. LAMB CLAIMS THAT SHORTLY AFTER NEGOTIATIONS STOPPED WITH AMTORG, HE ACCIDENTALLY MET JAMES LA SALLE, A CLOSE FRIEND IN NYC, AND MENTIONED THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF RELATIONS WITH AMTORG. LAMB CLAIMED THAT LA SALLE THEN TOLD HIM THAT THE REASON NEGOTIATIONS WERE STOPPED WITH LAMB BY AMTORG WAS THAT ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT HAD TAKEN OVER THE DEAL WITH THE RUSSIANS AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMTORG AT AN ALLEGEDLY FABULOUS PRICE. LAMB CLAIMS LA SALLE ALLEGEDLY STATED ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT WAS FINANCED BY THE IMPORT EXPORT BANK, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND THE FINANCIAL END OF TRANSACTION HANDLED BY CARTER TIFFANY, NYC. LAMB STATED LA SALLE INDICATED ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT SOLD FIVE OR SIX BOEING TWENTY TWENTY AIRPLANES, LIST PRICE FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS APIECE. LAMB STATED THAT ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO HE TOLD THE INFORMATION HE RECEIVED FROM LA SALLE TO STEVE

RECORDED - 40 74-1333-2869
INDEXED - 40

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

Kisseloff-9512

COM-4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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PAGE TWO

BIRMINGHAM, HUAC INVESTIGATOR, IN OFFICES OF ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN. LAMB STATED THAT THE LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OF JAMES LA SALLE WAS IN A BUSINESS OFFICE BUILDING IN DOWNTOWN DENVER ABOUT FORTYTHREE OR FORTYFOUR WHEN LAMB WAS IN THE USAFF INTELLIGENCE. THE DENVER OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW LA SALLE FOR ALL DETAILS RELATIVE TO INFORMATION SET OUT ABOVE. IT IS FURTHER REQUESTED THAT INQUIRY BE MADE OF LA SALLE-S POSSIBLE KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER HISS. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED TO INQUIRE IF LA SALLE WAS INTERVIEWED BY BIRMINGHAM OR A HUAC INVESTIGATOR RECENTLY. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OF THE DENVER OFFICE, IT IS POINTED OUT THAT CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY IS BEING HAD INTERVIEWING CO. LAMB BECAUSE OF HIS APPARENT LACK OF MEMORY, PARTICULARLY AS TO DATES. IT IS REQUESTED THAT IN INTERVIEWING LA SALLE THAT AS MANY SPECIFIC DATES AS POSSIBLE RELATIVE TO HIS DEALINGS WITH LAMB BE ASCERTAINED TO ASSIST IN REFRESHING LAMB-S MEMORY DURING THIS PERTINENT PERIOD. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

DENVER ADVISED

RECEIVED 4-2-49 5-13 AM EST TOM

Kisseloff-9513

gkb

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: MARCH 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

During the interview had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on March 10, 1949, he related that on two occasions, once in 1943 and again in 1946, he was interviewed by RAY MURPHY of the State Department. CHAMBERS was unable to recall the subject matter of these interviews but had the definite impression that it concerned people who were probably in Government and who were members or suspected members of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS did recall, however, that on at one of these interviews, probably in 1946, MURPHY related to CHAMBERS that the former had some information concerning ALGER HISS and some trouble the latter was having in the State Department at that time. CHAMBERS declared that this was probably just prior to the time that ALGER HISS left the State Department.

CHAMBERS also related that on two or three occasions that he has been interviewed by Immigration and Naturalization authorities in connection with people that that Agency had under investigation. CHAMBERS was unable to recall at this time the names of these people or the subject matter of the discussions other than that they unquestionably concerned Communists or suspected Communists.

It is suggested that the Bureau attempt to ascertain from the State Department any information that is available concerning the above mentioned interviews with RAY MURPHY particularly that information concerning ALGER HISS.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-85541

Letter to NY + cc to WFO 4-12-49 ASB.

Investigation being made at present time per NBF. per NBF

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

APR 22 1949

FXP:MH
65-149 20

74-1333-2870

Kisselloff-9514

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

You are advised that during the course of the interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on March 16, 1949, he provided the information set out hereinafter.

Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he had visited ISAAC DON LEVINE on the evening of March 15, 1949, at which time the latter made available for CHAMBER'S perusal a letter which LEVINE had received from one KURT SINGER. LEVINE explained to CHAMBERS that he had heard that KURT SINGER was traveling throughout the country on a lecture tour and during the course of several of his tours, he had made reference to the HISS-CHAMBERS situation and further, his remarks were reportedly pro-HISS. LEVINE stated he had known SINGER because the latter had written several articles for the publication "PLAIN TALK", with which LEVINE is connected. He further stated that he took the occasion to write to SINGER and question him as to the basis of his pro-HISS remarks and as a result he received the communication which was shown to Mr. CHAMBERS.

Prior to discussing the contents of this communication, Mr. CHAMBERS requested that for the present time no attempt be made to interview KURT SINGER and further that the source of this information be protected as much as possible. He explained that he understood from LEVINE that the latter and SINGER were not on especially good terms and for that reason, LEVINE did not desire that it be known he had divulged the contents of SINGER'S letter.

Continuing, Mr. CHAMBERS stated that according to SINGER'S letter, the HISS' defense will proceed along the following lines:

1. That WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had received mental treatment and was temporarily under observation. An employee or an executive of the publishing firm of HOUGHTON-MIFFLIN in Boston will testify as to the institution and its location and as to the doctors who treated CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERS and LEVINE believe that DALE WARREN an employee of HOUGHTON-MIFFLIN in the New York Office, is the individual referred to above. Mr. CHAMBERS recalls that he had only seen WARREN on one or two occasions when the latter came to see him at "TIME" magazine, strictly on business for HOUGHTON-MIFFLIN. It was

cc - Special Assistant to the Attorney General
T. J. DONEGAN

FXP:KD
65-14920

RECORDED - 40
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174-1333-2871

Kisseloff-9515

his further recollection that WARREN at this time was attempting to have him, CHAMBERS, favorably comment on some publication of HOUGHTON-MIFFLIN. CHAMBERS at this time was book review editor for "TIME, INC."

Mr. CHAMBERS does not believe that he saw WARREN more than 15 minutes altogether. He also remembers that WARREN was immaculately dressed and wore a white carnation, and according to CHAMBERS "he is rumored to be a homo-sexual". CHAMBERS declared that he has had no dealings with HOUGHTON-MIFFLIN other than the contacts with DALE WARREN.

2. All these individuals, these doctors and the executive will testify that ten years ago, CHAMBERS "looked the way mentally ill people look".

3. There are photographs available as of that date and these photographs allegedly show that condition in CHAMBERS.

4. One of CHAMBERS associates in espionage activities was LUDWIG LORE. Mrs. LORE has admitted this. LORE was engaged in the passport and identification racket. He supplied CHAMBERS with such papers for his personal use and these documents will be used to prove that CHAMBERS looked different at the time.

Mr. CHAMBERS stated that his first reaction upon reading the above was that it was "a plant". However, he advised that he recalled that during the latter part of pre-trial deposition hearings, Mr. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS, had asked him, CHAMBERS, if he had ever been in a mental institution in Virginia. According to CHAMBERS, when he emphatically denied this, Mr. McLEAN and Mr. ROSENWALD, another HISS lawyer and investigator, began to quietly talk together, examining some documents they had and appeared to be perplexed. Due to this latter incident, CHAMBERS said the more he considered the matter, the more he thinks that the points outstanding above as HISS' defense, may be probably true.

With further reference to the remarks concerning LUDWIG LORE, CHAMBERS suggested that it be borne in mind that LORE once claimed to him, CHAMBERS, to have arranged for the death certificate of VALINTIN MARKIN, who CHAMBERS knew under the pseudonym of HERMAN. This latter information is contained in the statement CHAMBERS is making to New York agents.

CHAMBERS stated that LORE never at any time supplied him with papers, identification or otherwise. To his further knowledge, LUDWIG LORE nor any member of his family ever had any photographs of him.

Kisseloff-9516

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

As to the information that Mrs. LUDWIG LORE had admitted that her husband and CHAMBERS associated in espionage activities, CHAMBERS commented as follows.

He conjectured that Mrs. LORE might possibly be antagonistic to him because in 1947 or 1948, her son, CARL, who is now known as LEONARD CARLTON, visited CHAMBERS at "TIME" magazine and requested his assistance in securing a job for Mrs. LORE with the magazine as a researcher. CHAMBERS stated that Mrs. LORE is a woman in her 50s or 60s and lacks a certain worldly polish. On the other hand, "TIME" researchers are usually in their 20s and are college graduates.

CHAMBERS stated that he hesitated to point this fact out to LEONARD CARLTON and instead put him off by stating that he would consider the matter but he was not very hopeful. At this time CARLTON insisted that CHAMBERS have lunch with him and his mother to discuss the matter further. Mr. CHAMBERS told them that his day book was filled and that he would call CARLTON when he had a free day. He said that to avoid general embarrassment, he never made any call nor did LEONARD CARLTON again communicate with him. From CARLTON'S action, CHAMBERS felt that he, CARLTON, understood the situation. However, CHAMBERS added, as stated above, it may well be that this action on his part has caused ill will toward him on the part of LEONARD CARLTON and his mother.

Mr. CHAMBERS further related that he heard from ISAAC DON LEVINE that J. LOVESTONE supposedly has in his possession a memorandum in ALGER HISS' handwriting. CHAMBERS was unable to elaborate any further on this matter.

In concluding, Mr. CHAMBERS recalled that this information from KURT SINGER, set forth above, was from somewhere in South Dakota. He felt that the speaking tour in which SINGER is now engaged, was for his own benefit and probably had been arranged through some booking agency in New York City.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1949

TELETYPE

COMF WASH 17 AND LOSA 2 FROM NEW YORK 14 410 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G E N T

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, WAS, ESPIONAGE R. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISES THAT IN VIEW OF NUMEROUS DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN INFORMATION GIVEN BY CHAMBERS AND THAT GIVEN BY CRANE, HE DESIRES THAT AN ATTEMPT BE MADE IN CONFRONTATION BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND CRANE, TO CLEAR UP THESE DISCREPANCIES, PRIOR TO CRANE-S APPEARANCE BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, ON TUESDAY, APRIL NINETEEN INST. ACCORDINGLY, HE DESIRES THAT CRANE BE INSTRUCTED TO REPORT TO HIM AT NYC, ON MONDAY, APRIL EIGHTEEN, INSTEAD OF SUBPOENA DATE APRIL NINETEEN INST., SO THAT AN ATTAMPT CAN BE MADE TO CLEAR UP THESE DISCREPANCIES ON MONDAY, PRIOR TO CRANE-S APPEARANCE BEFORE GRAND JURY ON TUESDAY. DONEGAN STATES VERY NECESSARY THAT THIS BE DONE. ACCORDINGLY, LA WILL IMMEDIATELY CONTACT CRANE AND MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO SEE THAT CRANE WILL COMPLY WITH DONEGANS REQUEST. LA WILL SUTEL TODAY AS TO WHETHER CRANE WILL BE IN NY MONDAY MORNING.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 40 174-1333-2872

1
4

END APR 22 1949

NY R 17 WA

ALS RELAY

Kisseloff-9518

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC
WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: O
JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

The following is being submitted for the Bureau's information in this matter. During investigation of the case entitled "BERTHA M. GLOTZBACH, EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM," it was developed by Special Agent WILLIAM L. DESONIA that the applicant lived at 4001 Fifth Street, N. W., where she shared an apartment with four other girls, one of whom was LOUISE KIRWAN, who is employed in the Supply Division of the Bureau. Another one of the girls was FRANCES LETHBRIDGE, who is employed as Secretary to MR. DONALD HISS in the law firm of COVINGTON, BURLING, RUBLEE and SHORB.

TJB:LEB
74-94

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DATE 1/31/81 BY 10324
PWKlest

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74-1333-2873

INDEXED - 119

5 APR 20 1949

EX-109

MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9519

MAY 9 1949

APRIL 13, 1949 - URGENT

SAC MIAMI
NEW YORK

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. RE NY LETTER MARCH ELEVEN LAST. MIAMI ADVISE IF NICHOLAS DOZENBERG INTERVIEWED RE COLONEL BYKOV AND SUTEL RESULTS.

HOOVER

FLJ:EW

EX-125 G.I.R.-7

RECORDED - 72

100-12[illegible]-2874

APR 14 1949

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343 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-9520

SAC, NEW YORK

April 13, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to New York letter dated March 15, 1949, wherein it is reflected that during the course of the interview with Chambers on March 10, 1949, he advised that he was interviewed on two occasions, once in 1943 and again in 1946, by Ray Murphy of the State Department. Chambers recalled that in one of these interviews, probably in 1946, Murphy related to him that he, Murphy, had some information concerning Alger Hiss and some trouble Hiss was having in the State Department at that time. Chambers stated that this was probably just prior to the time when Alger Hiss left the State Department. The New York office suggested that the Bureau attempt to ascertain from the State Department any information that is available concerning the interviews by Murphy, particularly that information concerning Alger Hiss.

On October 31, 1947, Mr. Lamar Caudle, former Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the Criminal Division, made available temporarily to Mr. E. A. Tamm of the Bureau, a typewritten copy of a memorandum dated March 20, 1945, entitled, "Memo of Conversation at Westminster, Md." This memorandum had been furnished confidentially to Mr. Caudle for his review by James Walter of the Washington "Times Herald".

An inquiry was conducted by the Bureau to ascertain the source of this memorandum. It was concluded that although it could not be definitely stated, from all indications, it appeared that Raymond Murphy was either directly or indirectly responsible for the preparation of the document.

It may be noted that in the course of the above inquiry, Whittaker Chambers was interviewed by the New York office on October 16, 1947. He indicated that he had discussed a number of the subjects and the general subject matter of the memorandum with several people. He named specifically Nelson Frank and Schlessinger of the "New York Times". He also specifically named Ray Murphy of the State Department. Chambers advised that he had discussed this and other subject matters with Ray Murphy, on a number of occasions. He advised that the last time he was in touch with Murphy was in the summer of 1947.

In view of the foregoing, no inquiry is being made at the State Department concerning Raymond Murphy in this matter.

Enclosed herewith for your information please find two photostatic copies of the aforementioned Memorandum.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 95
APR 13 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 72
57 APR 25 1949

MAILED 4
TOP DESK
APR 15 1949

ASB/lc

Kisseloff-9521

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Referral/Consult

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 3-1-49

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

~~Classified by SPC/JAEH~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal.,
PERJURY -- ESPIONAGE - R

Reference: Los Angeles teletype dated February 14, 1949.
Bureau file 74-94

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-9522

Referral/Consult

Let to Director
3-1-49
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, etal. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MASAMORI KOJIMA, 757 College Avenue, Haverford, Pennsylvania, a student at Haverford College and living with the W. H. COLLINS family, stated on July 25, 1944, that the subject's closest friend, RYOHEICHI FUJII, was living with him at 5215 S. Kimbark Avenue in Chicago. FUJII was with KOIDE at the Heart Mountain Relocation Project and helped KOIDE with his work.

Mr. A. YANES, landlord and neighbor at the Kimbark address, stated that KOIDE associates with RYOICHI FUJII who is suspected of subversive activities and was once reported to the FBI.

The report reflected that KOIDE's alien registration number was #5689319; social security #351-20-9929

28

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Let to Director
3-1-49
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, etal. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. BEN MARK CHERRINGTON, Professor at Denver University, stated that he first met KOIDE through Reverend EYRA COX (Methodist Minister in Denver in 1926). COX was interested in the subject because the subject's father had been an ordained Methodist Minister in Japan before his death. KOIDE lived in Dr. CHERRINGTON's basement apartment from September, 1926, to June, 1929, and assisted Dr. CHERRINGTON's wife in her household duties. CHERRINGTON again saw the subject in 1937, 1938 and 1939, while he was living in the vicinity of Fort Lupton and doing farm work in that district - exact location unknown. He next heard from the subject between 1939 and 1942 while he was in California, and saw him in Denver in the Fall of 1942, while he was at the Heart Mountain Project. KOIDE had a good scholastic record and gave special attention to the special seminar of Foreign Relations, where he addressed the gathering numerous times on Japan and its political conditions. "I highly recommend this young man for Government confidential employment with the following reservation and be sure to include this reservation: To my knowledge the subject is not naturalized unless he has done so within the past three years. He respects the United States Government and all the principles for which it stands, but at heart he is a Japanese and sees and thinks only of the things that will help the masses of Japan. For example, if America offers things that will help Japan he would support such movements, but if, we will say that perhaps Russia offered a plan which would be better to his mind than America's, he would support the former with all his might." KOIDE neither drank nor smoked, had excellent morals, and is a person of intense passions, either liking or hating to excess. He had a marked and intense hatred for the ruling powers of Japan and all his sympathies are with the masses of his country. When scrap iron was being sent to Japan he was very outspoken of the danger it might present for America and told Dr. CHERRINGTON of those dangers.

A War Relocation Authority file in the National Archives reflected that the English given name of TEIJI KOIDE is JOE. He was born June 12, 1900, in Japan, and received his education at AKASHI SHOGAKKO in in Tokyo, Japan, from 1907 to 1914, at AOYAMA Middle School in Tokyo, from 1914 to 1919, and at the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado from 1925 to 1929.

He lived at 480 California Street, Los Angeles, California, from August, 1939, to May, 1942, and in Fort Lupton, Colorado, from May, 1938, to June, 1939. His father, IWAJIRO KOIDE was listed as a farmer in Tottori, Japan. His religion was listed as "None." From 1931 to 1941 he did free lance translating for the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News at 107 North

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-9524

Los Angeles Street; for the Japanese-California Daily News, at 325 E. Second Street; and for the SANGYO-NIPPO News at 329 Jackson Street, all in Los Angeles, California.

KOIDE was number 10522 at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, entering on September 5, 1942. He was given indefinite leave on July 24, 1943, and went to Chicago where he accepted the hospitality of ELMER L. SHIRRELL, Relocation Supervisor, WRA, 226 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. His personal property was shipped from Heart Mountain to him in care of Mr. K. KUROKAWA, P. O. Box 54, Fort Lupton, Colorado.

His references, other than given in OSS file, were listed as YOSHITAKA TAKAGI, 120 W. 21st Street, New York City, Ex-Secretary of American Japanese Commission for Democracy; MASAMORI KOJIMA, 7-4-C Rowher, R. C.; McGehee, Arkansas, teacher; ERNEST IIYAMA, 1201-D, Topaz, R. C., Utah, S. R. Welfare Department. GEORGE WATANABE, 908 Lincoln, Boulder, Colorado, Instructor, Navy Language School.

A friend was listed as TAKASHI FUKOMOTO, P. O. Box 174, Centerfield, Utah.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that TEIJI KOIDE, aka., ANDREW KOIDA, has alien registration #5689319, and was born June 12, 1900, in Yonago, Tottori, Japan. He arrived in the United States on January 15, 1919, on the SS SHINYO MARU, at San Francisco. He has a birth mark or a blood spot on his right arm. His occupation was listed as an artist, and he was living at 488 California Street, Los Angeles, as of December 20, 1940. On August 19, 1944, he was living c/O BRUCE ROGERS, P. O. Box 2601, Washington, D. C., and was at 2146 Q Building, at 26th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. He also listed at the same time a residence at Willow Beach, near Los Angeles, California.

On December 15, 1944, he made application for a re-entry permit to the United States stating that he was going to a confidential destination for confidential reason. His address was c/o OSS, Washington, D. C. A memorandum in the file, dated September 26, 1945, reflected that the OSS stated that due to cessation of hostilities it would not be necessary to sent KOIDE overseas, and therefore his application for re-entry permit was withdrawn. His father was listed as IWAJIRO KOIDE, living at 1778 Haight Street, San Francisco. He has a brother, TOICHI KOIDE, living in Japan.

28:16

Let to Director
3-1-49
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, etal.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

No record was found in the Passport Division or the Security and Investigations Division of the State Department.

No record, information, or correspondence, regarding ISSEI or NISEI Group transferred from OSS to the United States Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan was found in the Administrative Records relative to the United States Strategic Survey Mission in the National Archives.

The Technical Information Branch, AGO, Pentagon, advised that records of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan in 1945, are in St. Louis.

St. Louis is requested to report all information contained in the above file.

New York City is office of origin.

Enclosed herewith are one photograph of KOIDE from his OSS file, and one copy of his photograph from his Immigration and Naturalization Service file for the Bureau, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

CC- SAN FRANCISCO - AMSD (Encl.)
CC- LOS ANGELES - AMSD (Encl.)
CC- ST. LOUIS -AMSD
74-94
HSH/mmd
ENCLOSURE

9826

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-2-00 BY 9038/TS
FOIA # 404807/405119

EVIDENCE

EVIDENCE

EVIDENCE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

74-1333-2876

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-9527

ENCLOSURE - TO BUREAU

Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal.
Perjury - Espionage-R
3-1-49

Two photos of TEIJI KOIDE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-7-00 BY SAG/C
FOIA #404807/40519

74-1233-2128

TEIJI KOIDE

Kisseloff-9529

Born June 12, 1900

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-7-08 BY SP6LAG/S
PZZA#404807/405119

74-1333-2876

ENCLO

seloff-9530

Kisseloff-9531

TEIJI KOIDE
Born June 12, 1900

74-1333-2876

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-7-00 BY
404807/105119

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 14, 1949

FROM : THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At the Executive Conference on April 12, 1949, attended by Messrs. Tolson, Ladd, N. H. McCabe, Glavin, Harbo, Nichols, Rosen, Tracy, Mohr, Nease and Fletcher, it was pointed out that the New York Office has been for the past three to four months interviewing Chambers intermittently, but as often as possible. These interviews have been accomplished by the New York Office since Chambers has been held under subpoena to the Grand Jury. In this period, Chambers has actually appeared before the Grand Jury only five times, but he has been made available to the New York Agents for interview at any time at the suggestion or request of the New York Office. The expense up to January 20, 1949, has been handled under the subpoena.

Mr. Thomas Donegan has now advised the New York Office that he is unable to pay witness fees or mileage to Chambers any longer. He feels he will be open to criticism on the basis of subsidizing this witness if he were to continue this arrangement.

The New York Office has recommended that Chambers be reimbursed by the Bureau for necessary trips to New York to complete the interview with him; that he should be paid on the same basis as he would be paid by the District Court under subpoena, namely, railroad fare, which amounts to $22.00 round trip from Westminster, Maryland, the home of Chambers, to New York City, and $5.00 a day for expenses. The New York Office was of the opinion that the Bureau should pay the outstanding expenses which have accumulated since January 20, 1949, because actually the trips to New York were for the benefit of the Bureau in accomplishing the interviews with Chambers. The New York Office further advised that they expected to complete the interview with Chambers during the current week. The expenses which have accrued up to the present time are $249.00, and to this should be added the additional payments to cover the interview of Chambers being handled the present week.

The Conference was of the unanimous opinion that the indicated expense should be borne by the Bureau, since to accomplish the interview by sending New York Agents to Baltimore would have been much greater and less effective. The Conference further was of the opinion that the payment should not be made without the approval of Mr. Donegan, who is in charge not only of the Grand Jury proceedings, but is also assigned to the trial of the perjury charges involving Alger Hiss.

cc - Mr. Clegg
Mr. Mohr

RECORDED - 3

124-1333-2877
IF IB I
17 APR 21 1949

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-9533

Memo for Director

If you agree, the New York Office will be authorized to pay the expenses of Chambers, as indicated, unless Mr. Donegan disapproves.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

Belmont advised 4:15 PM - 4-19-49

2877

Kisseloff-9534

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: April 11, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In your absence ASAC Belmont of New York called at 10:50 A.M. today and pointed out that the New York Office has been interviewing and talking to Chambers intermittently for the past several months. It is expected that they will complete their interviews with Chambers sometime during the latter part of this week. Mr. Belmont explained that up to January 20, 1949, Chambers was paid the usual witness fee of $5.00 a day plus railroad fare by the Office of the Clerk of the Court, SDNY, on the basis of a subpoena issued to Chambers for his appearance before a grand jury in that district. Chambers has appeared before the Grand Jury in the SDNY a total of five times but he has been in New York available to the New York Agents for interview at any time at the suggestion or request of the New York Office.

Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Thomas Donegan has stated that he can't pay witness fee or mileage any longer to Chambers. Donegan indicated that he would be open to criticism on the basis of subsidizing this witness if he were to continue this arrangement.

Mr. Belmont said that he feels that Chambers should be reimbursed for his trips to New York on the same basis as he was paid by the District Court, namely railroad fare, which amounts to $22.00 round trip from Westminster, Maryland to New York City, and $5.00 a day for expenses. Mr. Belmont said that it is not believed that this is an overpayment in any sense and certainly not at all unreasonable in view of the cooperation and information furnished by Chambers.

If this basis were approved Mr. Belmont stated the New York Office up to last Friday, April 8, 1949, owed Chambers a total of $249. This, plus approximately $50 more necessary for the payment to Chambers of his services for this week, will be the total amount involved. Mr. Belmont desired to know whether the Bureau would authorize the immediate payment of $249 to Chambers plus an additional payment at the end of the current week for services rendered during that period.

I told Mr. Belmont that this matter would be presented to the appropriate Bureau officials and that the New York Office would be advised.

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-2878

RECOMMENDATION: That the New York Office be authorized to pay the requested sums to Mr. Chambers for services rendered.

LLL:mer

Exec. Asst. Dir.

Kisselloff-9535

APR 29 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: March 31, 1949

FROM : MR. F. L. JONES

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to your memorandum to Mr. Ladd dated March 24, 1949, which stated that Mr. Campbell of the Department advised that the House Committee on Un-American Activities would present a resolution before the House permitting the release to the Bureau of all the "pumpkin film;" that when this has been accomplished the Committee will place in the possession and control of the Bureau all of the known documents involved in the Chambers case. The Director penned a notation, "Has this yet been done? 3-30-49 H."

The WFO has advised that Mr. Louis Russell, Chief Investigator of the House Un-American Activities Committee, stated on March 31, 1949, that no formal request had been received by the Committee from the Department for the "pumpkin film" and that it would be necessary to receive a formal request which would be the basis for a resolution to be placed before the House to have the film released to the Department or the Bureau.

ACTION:

It is recommended that this be brought to the attention of the Department in order that a formal request can be made to the Committee for the release of the film.

FLJ:mer

RECORDED - 3 100-[illegible]-2879
INDEXED - 3
19 APR [illegible]

53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9536

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY PWR/es (10320)

Reference is made to Bureau letter of October 11, 1948, captioned "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; SECURITY MATTER - C", (Bureau file 100-25824). Transmitted with the referenced Bureau letter was a statement submitted by Miami Informant PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

For your information, the material in this statement and the informant were discreetly discussed with Mr. CHAMBERS during the course of the interview being conducted with him. His comments and observations are being set forth herein. Care was taken, of course, to protect the identity of this informant and the source of the information.

Mr. CHAMBERS stated that to the best of his recollection, he has only attended one CP convention and has never attended any "Plenums" of the Party. The convention, he said, was in about 1932 and was in Chicago. He related that he had attended a convention of the John Reed Club in Chicago at this time. As the Party Convention was being held at the same time, he visited the latter convention.

PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH was mentioned to CHAMBERS at the time a considerable number of other individuals, who were also either former employees or present employees of the "Daily Worker" were discussed with him. With reference to CROUCH, CHAMBERS stated that he could not recall ever having associated with this man, other than at conferences of the "Daily Worker" staff. He said he knew nothing concerning CROUCH'S origin other than that he was from North Carolina. He also remembered that CROUCH had once been a Private in the United States Army and was, along with one TRUMBULL (first name not known), stationed in Hawaii. While there, CHAMBERS understood CROUCH and TRUMBULL had become interested in CP literature. He said he did not know definitely how they got this literature but had a vague recollection of being told that they had received it from a half American-Philippine individual who at this time was active in organizing the pineapple workers in Hawaii. CHAMBERS also recalled that there had been some sort of strike among the pineapple workers in Hawaii and that the Army had been ordered into the situation. To the best of his recollection, CHAMBERS thought that CROUCH and TRUMBULL had either called for an insurrection on the part of the pineapple workers or had renounced their own allegiance to the Army. Regardless of which of the latter two incidents occurred, CHAMBERS continued CROUCH and TRUMBULL were court-martialed and received sentences, the nature of which was unknown to CHAMBERS.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

cc - Miami
NY 65-6766
FXP:KD
65-14920

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EX-138

124-1333-2880

4 APR 21 1949

Kisseloff-9537

APR 25 1949

Mr. CHAMBERS also remembers that the next he heard of CROUCH and TRUMBULL was when they showed up at the "Daily Worker" office in New York City. He thought that this was in either 1924 or early 1925. He also recalled that he saw CROUCH during the course of the "Gastonia Strike", which was about 1928 and in which CROUCH played some role, the details of which CHAMBERS could not now recall. He thought that at the time of the strike, CROUCH had possibly gone to work for the "Daily Worker" and was writing strike news. He also speculated that CROUCH had been active in the International Labor Defense, but he admitted that he was not at all sure of this. He also thought that it was possible that CROUCH was still with the "Worker" when he, CHAMBERS, left that paper in 1925.

In conclusion, CHAMBERS stated that he thought he had heard from some unrecalled source that PAUL CROUCH had broken with the Communist Party and was now actively fighting it. He added that he had no knowledge as to whether or not CROUCH was ever in an underground apparatus.

This information is being supplied to the Miami Office solely as background on this informant and as of possible aid in interviews being conducted with him.

988

Kisseloff-9538

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 4, 1949

FROM : G. R. McSWAIN, SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed herewith is a photostatic copy of the first page of the February 1941 issue of "All a-Board", monthly publication of the Railroad Retirement Recreational Association. Copies also are being furnished to New York and Washington Field.

The above issue which on the first page contains a biography of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was made available to this office for temporary use by [redacted] an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago, who should be considered a confidential informant. Inasmuch as an extensive investigation concerning SILVERMAN has been conducted, this biography should be reviewed by New York, the office of origin, to ascertain if it contains any new leads.

b7D

WAA:OC
65-3290

cc - New York (Enc.)
Washington Field (Enc.)

Enc. 1

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INDEXED - 3

74-1333-2881

APR 30 1949

EX-138

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

APR 25 1949

EX-138

Kisseloff-9539

74-1333-2881

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-9540

All a-BOARD!

THE MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD RECREATIONAL ASSOCIATION

VOL. III, No. 2 Washington, D. C. February 1941

BOARDOGRAPHIES

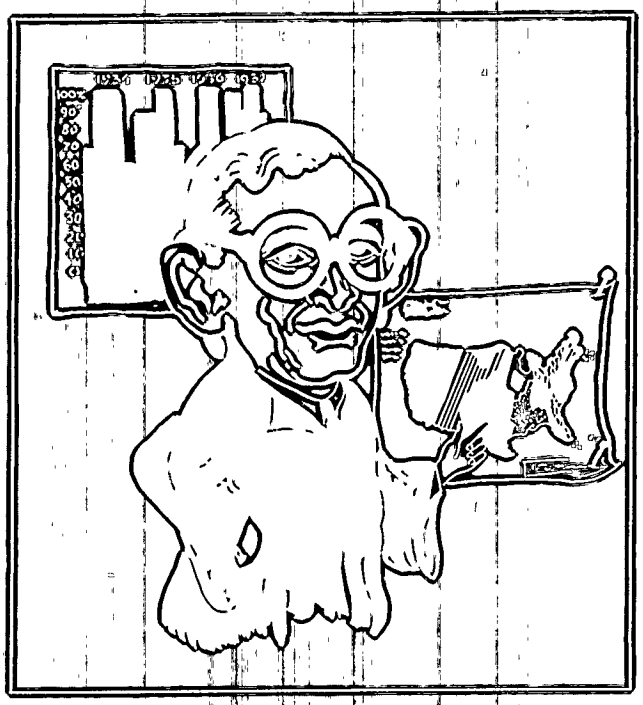

Mr. A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, Director of Research, Bureau of Research and Information Service, spent his childhood and youth in Boston -

"Good Old Boston,
The home of the bean and the cod,
Where the Lowells talk only to Cabots,
And the Cabots talk only to God."

But everybody must have soon been talking about George Silverman, for before he got past the "Georgie Porgie" age, he had a finger in every puddin' and pie in town, from sand-lot baseball to academic contests - and a safe unauthoritative guess would be that in odd moments he took time to kiss the girls and not make them cry. Though he is still a young man, to write his story now in less than gone-with-the-wind wordage demands a breathless and economical citing of the many interesting jobs he has tackled and conquered.

He has four university degrees: S.B., M.A., and Ph.D. from Harvard, and M.A. from Leland Stanford, specializing all the way in economics. While attending Stanford, he was research assistant, Food Research Institute, working upon an economic and statistical analysis of the United States and world wheat production, consumption, and distribution. While attending Harvard, he worked for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and prepared a production index of New England. From June to September, 1924, Mr. Silverman was employed by Better Homes in America, Inc., and the Division of Building and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, doing special research on low-cost housing.

From here on hold on to your hats, for it's a fast and interesting track:

1924-1931: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, instructor in economics and statistics

1924-1931: Babson Statistical Organization, consulting statistician and economist

1930-1931: Babson Institute, professor of statistics

1931-1932: National Bureau of Economic Research (New York City), research associate

1932-1933: Brown University and Rockefeller Foundation (Providence, Rhode Island), lecturer in statistics and research associate in economics on gold standard study.

1933-1934: National Recovery Administration (Washington, D. C.) chief statistician, Labor Advisory Board.

1934-1936: U.S. Tariff Commission, special expert. He was one of the negotiators of the Canadian Trade Agreement.

He came to the Board on March 16, 1936.

No, Mr. Silverman is not an adding machine, nor does he use ticker-tape for a blood-stream. He is an alive, approachable man, keenly interested in sports, having bowled for the RRB Men's Bowling League until this year's unusual press of business interfered. He plays baseball and handball; each Sunday morning - weather fittin' and God permittin' - finds him playing volley-ball with a group of friends at Rock Creek Park. For complete relaxation, he attends shoot-em-up wild-west movies.

In 1921, A. G. Silverman married Sarah Stepian, one of Radcliffe's intellectuals. They now live in Washington with their fourteen-year old son, Richard.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 14, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Washington Field dated March 14, 1949 in which letter the Washington Field is to endeavor to determine the maiden name of LAURA MERMIN.

The following is the joint investigation of Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON.

On March 24, 1949 the Interior Department Personnel File of SAMUEL MERMIN was reviewed and reflected the pertinent information that he was married July 1, 1937. On April 1, 1949 the District of Columbia Marriage License Bureau records were checked and reflected that SAMUEL MERMIN, age 25, of New Haven, Connecticut and LORA NIFONG, age 19, of Washington, D.C. were issued License number 199987 and were married by Municipal Court Judge, ROBERT E. MATTINGLY on July 1, 1937. This record is recorded in book number 444, page number 487.

The records of the Credit Bureau reflect no information concerning LORA NIFONG. There was found a credit report dated in 1947 for SAMUEL and LAURA MERMIN which stated she had been employed by the War Department as a clerk on November 7, 1940; previously by the National Maritime Union of America, 1627 K. Street, N.W., as Secretary to STEVEN HARVEY and earlier by the State, County, and Municipal Workers, Congress of Industrial Organization.

With reference to the statement of LAURA MERMIN that she had worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Clerk at 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., for a period of three weeks in the spring of 1939, it was ascertained at the National Archives that there is a Department of Justice Personnel File for LORA NIFONG MERMIN, who was born on July 24, 1918 in the District of Columbia. This file reflects she was employed by the Bureau of Prisons as a Clerk-Stenographer, CAF 2 from June 12, 1939 to July 1, 1939 at Washington, D.C. She reported her address at that time to be 1277 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.

A check was made at the Metropolitan Police Department and no record for LORA MERMIN, nee. Nifong was revealed.

RECORDED
INDEXED

174-1[illegible]-2882

19 APR 20 1949

EX-138

Kisseloff-9542

MRS. MERMIN's father, SAMUEL LEE NIFONG, 4414 Chestnut Street, Bethesda, Maryland, advised his daughter's full maiden name was LORA NELL NIFONG and her mother's name is MOTE PETTY. NIFONG also reflected that his daughter, LORA, resided at his home at 529 G. Street, S.E., apartment number 13 for a period of six months in 1936 and left home about August of that year because he had remonstrated her about the "low caliber" of her friends, her enthusiasm about the Communist Party and her association with negroes. He stated that although he is of the opinion that she was a member of the Communist Party he has no actual knowledge that she ever joined.

PHW:vms
74-94
cc: New York
cc: Oklahoma City

Kisseloff-9543

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 18, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReNYtel March 19 last and Butel March 17 last, indicating that the Washington Field Office should and granting permission for the Washington Field Office to interview Mr. JAMES F. BYRNES in connection with the papers of his late sister, Mrs. LENORA FULLER.

This is to advise that on April 7, 1949, Mr. BYRNES was interviewed at his office, 708 Colorado Building, by Special Agents LAMBERT G. ZANDER and DONALD D. CONNORS, at which time Mr. BYRNES advised that he had destroyed the papers and effects of his sister some months ago. He stated that he had looked over her papers before destroying them and had noted information therein concerning ALGER HISS. Mr. BYRNES described this information and it is noted that it is substantially the same as the information set out in the report of SA M. C. CLEMENTS dated February 18, 1942 at Washington, D. C. This report is entitled "ALGER HISS" and is the result of the Hatch Act investigation in connection with HISS. The Bureau file number is 100-2668.

Mr. BYRNES advised that in his considered opinion, these papers had no evidential value and added that their lack of evidentiary value was one of the reasons why he destroyed them. Mr. BYRNES expressed regret that he was not able to furnish these papers but indicated that he was aware his sister had previously furnished the information contained in these letters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

cc: New York

74-94
DDC:EM

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174-1333-2883

APR 20 1949

308

APR 1949

Kisseloff-9544

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 18, 1949

FROM GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Bureau letter dated April 4, 1949, setting forth the results of an interview by Agents of the Baltimore Office with Mrs. CHAMBERS with regard to the contacts between Mrs. CHAMBERS and Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON.

It is noted that at the time of this interview, Mrs. CHAMBERS suggested that possibly no X-ray was actually made of her daughter's feet, legs, or ankles, and that, as a matter of fact, Mrs. CHAMBERS "seriously doubts" that an X-ray examination was ever made of her daughter ELLEN's feet by the person to whom they were referred by Dr. NICHOLSON.

Washington Field Office letter dated March 29, 1949 indicates that Dr. NICHOLSON has advised that if she did send the CHAMBERS child to an X-ray technician, it was either Dr. BIERMAN or Dr. ISIDORE LATTMAN. Referenced WFO letter sets out the results of examination of Dr. BIERMAN's records.

In connection with Dr. ISIDORE LATTMAN, reference is made to Bureau file 100-44426. LATTMAN's association with various local Communists is well documented and it is believed that an interview with him would be inadvisable at the present time, particularly in view of the statements by Mrs. CHAMBERS which would indicate that possibly no X-rays of her daughters were made in Washington.

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, the Washington Field Office will not interview Dr. LATTMAN, and further, the Washington Field Office will not reexamine the records of Dr. BIERMAN or his associates. The Washington Field Office will conduct no further investigation along these lines unless the New York Office obtains information from Dr. LILLIAN MILGRIM, New York pediatrician, which information would indicate the need for further investigation by the Washington Field Office.

INDEXED RECORDING

cc: Baltimore
New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/es

74-94
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INDEXED - 3

174-1335-2884

APR 20 1949

APR 22 1949 308

Kisseloff-9545

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 3 WFO NYC 1 V

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 18 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS WASH 3 WFO NYC 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 18 1-05 PM

DIRECTOR, SACS URGENT

JAHAM, REWFOLET TO DIRECTOR MAR. THIRTY REQUESTING L.A. INTERVIEW LEO C. ROSTEN. ROSTEN PRESENTLY RESIDING STATLER HOTEL AND EMPLOYED RAND CORP., ONE ZERO TWO NINE VERMONT AVE., NORTH WEST WASH., D.C. REQUEST WFO INTERVIEW ROSTEN WHO WILL BE IN WASH. ONE OR TWO WEEKS.

HOOD

ACK PLS

100-358285

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INDEXED - 3

19 APR 20 1949

APR 25 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-130

Kisseloff-9546

No Hold 30V

APR 1 3

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 48 18 11-25 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
1742

JAHAM. REURTEL APRIL EIGHTEEN, INSTANT RE GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTY SEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT. INASMUCH AS AUSA MURPHY HAS BEEN ABSENT ON SICK LEAVE FOR MORE THAN TWO WEEKS IT HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN DEFINITE STATEMENT AS TO WHETHER ABOVE EXHIBITS WILL BE USED IN TRIAL. SA AG DONEGAN ADVISED TODAY, HOWEVER, THAT HE BELIEVES THE ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS HOULD BE EXAMINED.

74-1[illegible]-2886

SCHEIDT

cc. Mr. Harbo

HOLD PLS

LAST LINE WORD FIVE SHOULD BE "SHOULD"

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

19 APR 20 1948

EX-138

Kisseloff-9547

30V

APR 23 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 15 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Hetten

CONF W2 STATIONS

WASH 6 AND NYC 1 FROM LOS ANGELES 15 4-23 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAHAM, RENYTEL APR. FOURTEEN. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE LEFT LA TODAY BY TRAIN. WILL ARRIVE NYC NINE THIRTY AM MONDAY MORNING VIA PENN. RR, BROADWAY LIMITED. WILL TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT SAAG DONEGAN UPON ARRIVAL.

RECORDED - 3

APR 20

HOOD

END ACK PLS

EX-138

Kisseloff-9548

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FIELD 37 FROM NEW YORK 14 7-36 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

F. L. Jones

(1) JAHAM. T.J. DONEGAN FURNISHED FOLLOWING ACCOUNT GJ ACTIVITIES. ON APRIL TWELVE, PROFESSOR STEVEN W. MAMCHUR TESTIFIED RE JUDITH COPLON. SEPARATE ADVICE BEING FORWARDED ON HIS TESTIMONY. DEAN IVAN LAMB WAS ONLY OTHER WITNESS AND TESTIFIED TO SAME INFO AS HE PREVIOUSLY GAVE AGENTS AND WHICH HAS BEEN FURNISHED PREVIOUSLY BY TELETYPE. HE CONCLUDED HIS TESTIMONY APRIL THIRTEEN. ROBERT STRIPLING ALSO TESTIFIED THAT DATE. DONEGAN ADVISES STRIPLING WAS FRIENDLY AND CAPABLE WITNESS AND MADE EXCELLENT IMPRESSION ON GJ AND THAT STRIPLING COMMENTED A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WAS NOT PROPER INSTRUMENTALITY TO CONDUCT ESPIONAGE INVESTIGATIONS. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT STRIPLING-S TESTIMONY WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW WHEN IT IS TRANSCRIBED. CONGRESSMAN RICHARD NIXON HAS AGREED TO TESTIFY APRIL TWENTYSIX NEXT. SUBPOENA WHICH WAS SIGNED BY GJ FOREMAN RATHER THAN DONEGAN, WAS ISSUED YESTERDAY FOR GJ APPEARANCE APRIL TWENTYSEVEN NEXT OF CONGRESSMAN HAROLD H. VELDE, FORMER BUREAU AGENT. SUBPOENA ISSUED TODAY FOR VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF TO APPEAR APRIL NINETEEN NEXT.

RECORDED - 37-15[illegible]-2888
INDEXED - 3

APR 20 1949

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-9549

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 13, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM - PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re WFO letters dated March 14, 1949, and April 3, 1949, to the Bureau and Charlotte, requesting the Charlotte Division at Spartansburg, South Carolina to interview DONALD RUSSELL in connection with RUSSELL's knowledge of HISS. The Charlotte Office was also requested to determine from RUSSELL the identity of an individual thought to be JOSEPH PENNOCK, who may be JOSEPH PANUCH and who may have information concerning ALGER HISS.

The WFO is desirous of ascertaining the identity of this PENNOCK or PANUCH so that proper steps may be taken to interview him. It is requested that the Charlotte Office furnish the WFO with the information developed from RUSSELL with particular attention to that part of the information which deals with PENNOCK.

cc: SAC, Charlotte
New York

DDG:bh
74-94

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

74-1555-2889

19 APR 20 1949

EX-138

Kisseloff-9550

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 13, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Rebulet April 7, 1949, listing the names of the following individuals as former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as reflected on pages five and seven of the report of SA James L. Kirkland, dated March 18, 1949, at Philadelphia in instant matter. If not previously interviewed, and information reflected in the indices of the Washington Field Office does not dictate otherwise, interview of these individuals was requested:

OSCAR L. ALTMAN
VICTOR LONGSTREET
JOSEPH SENTURIA
SOLOMAN KUZNETZ
LESTER P. SCHOENE

Report of SA Carl N. DeTemple, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D.C., instant matter, page 101, sets forth interview of OSCAR L. ALTMAN on March 3, 1949, by Special Agents of this office.

Above report, on page 94 and 95, also reflects investigation which determined VICTOR LONGSTREET to be unavailable for interview in as much as his present address is The Hague, Netherlands, where he is employed as a representative of ECA.

The New York office by letter dated February 23, 1945, was requested to interview JOSEPH SENTURIA at Textron, Inc.

Report of SA DeTemple described above on page 60, reflects interview on March 8, 1949, of CLEMENT WINSTON who advised interviewing agent that Mr. KUZNETZ, believed identical with SOLOMON KUZNETZ, is now deceased.

Washington Field Office will locate and interview LESTER P. SCHOENE.

CNDeT:ep
74-94

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

74-1333-2890

APR 20

308

Kisseloff-9551

67 APR 25

5'49

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: April 1, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 5:00 p.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in with reference to the examination of the documents in this case by an expert for the defense, the Bureau having requested that an Agent proceed with the documents to Pittsburgh so that the documents could be examined by a man by the name of Fearon in behalf of the defense. The Director had authorized this action and Mr. Belmont had been so advised.

Mr. Belmont stated that he had advised Mr. Thomas Murphy of the U. S. Attorney's Office and Mr. Murphy stated that the defense would pay the expenses of the Agent. Mr. Murphy stated he was planning to advise the defense attorneys for Hiss that the expense would amount to $12.00 a day for the Agent, plus his travel. Mr. Belmont wanted to know if there would be any objection to this on the part of the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Mr. Murphy advise the defense attorney that the expense of the Agent to handle this matter will be $12.00 a day, plus travel expense, so that if any reimbursement to the Bureau is possible it can be accomplished.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

74-1333-2891

19 APR 20 1949

52 APR 26 1949

Kisseloff-9552

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of April 1, 1949.

At 9:55 a. m., April 6, 1949, during the course of another telephone call I advised ASAC Belmont, New York, that the Bureau would make no objections or recommendations concerning the payment of the expense of the Special Agent by the defense arising from the fact that a Special Agent is to deliver documents at Pittsburgh to be examined by a document examiner in behalf of the defense.

I told Mr. Belmont anything worked out by Mr. Murphy would be satisfactory. The Special Agent designated would be on official business and he would actually be paid regular per diem and, of course, furnished the necessary transportation. Mr. Belmont stated that he would advise Mr. Murphy.

RECORDED - 3

77-1335-2892

19 APR 20 1949

HBF:man

21 APR 25 1949

Kisseloff-9553

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, EL PASO

JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

April 8, 1949

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Rerep SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated 3/30/49 at Baltimore, regarding leads set out for the Denver and El Paso Offices.

Mrs. LEROY T. MADDISON, Route 5, Box 378A, Albuquerque, New Mexico, has advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO is believed to be residing at 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado.

Accordingly it is assumed the Denver Office has or will reinterview him as requested. This case is considered referred upon completion by this office.

JPC:EB
74-51

cc: New York City (AMSD)
Denver (AMSD)
Baltimore (AMSD)
AMSD

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3
74-1333-2893
APR 20 1949
APR 25 1949

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re report of Special Agent J. DONALD COOK (A), dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C., which included a lead for Chicago to ascertain the source of a check for $11.92, deposited in the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., on August 26, 1948, and drawn on the First National Bank of Chicago.

Special Agent RUSSELL P. BALDWIN (A) has contacted J. EARL SOMMERS, Assistant Auditor, First National Bank, who advised that it would be necessary to know the date and total of the cash letter from the Riggs National Bank, with which the check was enclosed in order to locate it. If the cash letter were sent to another bank in Chicago, which returned the check to the First National Bank, it would be necessary to ascertain the identity of the bank eventually sending it to the First National Bank, together with the total and date of the cash letter from the bank.

Mr. SOMMERS explained that even if this information were available, it would probably be necessary for a member of the bank's staff to spend three days to locate the check.

In view of this fact, and because this check was dated in 1948, after allegations of CHAMBERS against ALGER HISS were made public, Chicago contemplates no further action unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau. If a search is desired, Washington Field should be requested to furnish Chicago pertinent data concerning the forwarding of the check from the Riggs National Bank.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-7 mac/ks
#266,586

WAA:LL
65-3290
(AMSD)

CC: Washington Field (74-94)
New York (65-14920)

74-1333-2894

RECORDED - 3

61 APR 25 1949

Kisseloff-9555

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: 4/12/49

FROM: SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R;
INTERNAL SECURITY-R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Rerep SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated March 30, 1949 at Baltimore.

There are enclosed with copies of this letter to the Bureau and all offices listed below corrected pages 148 and 148a for insertion by the respective offices in their copies of the above report. In making this substitution, page 148 should be removed and destroyed from all copies and replaced by pages 148 and 148a. Corrected pages 148 and 148a are also enclosed with a copy of this letter for the New York Office with the request that the appropriate substitution be made in the copies of the above report previously furnished to SAAG DONEGAN at New York City.

FGJ:asg
65-1642

ENCLOSURE

cc: New York (65-14920) (Encl.)
Albany (65-1574) (Encl.)
Boston (65-3251) (Encl.)
Chicago (65-3298) (Encl.)
Denver (65-658) (Encl.)
Detroit (Encl.)
El Paso (74-51) (Encl.)
Los Angeles (100-30409) (Encl.)
Miami (Encl.)
Philadelphia (65-2440) (Encl.)
Washington Field (74-94) (Encl.)

ENCL

New pages substituted 4-18-49

RECORDED - 3

74-1333-2895

APR 20 1949

30

APR 25 1949

Kisseloff-9556

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 13, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM - PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re New York teletypes March 31, 1949, and April 1, 1949, setting out the results of interviews at the New York Office with Colonel LAMB.

Mr. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, an officer of the Public Affairs Institute, and former Coordinator of the Nye Committee, on April 12, 1949, advised that in connection with the ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT - Amtorg episode, he recalled that this incident occurred in approximately the first three months of 1936. RAUSHENBUSH advised that he did not know and so far as he could recall had never heard of Colonel LAMB. He stated that, to the best of his recollection, a person whose identity he cannot now recall first related the ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT - Amtorg incident to him, RAUSHENBUSH, and JOEL EARNEST at the apartment of one CARL RAUSHENBUSH, brother of STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH. CARL RAUSHENBUSH's apartment at that time was in uptown New York on the West Side. CARL RAUSHENBUSH was not present when STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH and EARNEST conferred with the unidentified individual, whom he believes was an engineer. RAUSHENBUSH recalls that this unidentified individual was accompanied and represented by an Attorney, whose identity RAUSHENBUSH fails to recall.

RAUSHENBUSH advised that he recalls this incident clearly because he made and lost a bet with a Da Pont Attorney that the Nye Committee would not suppress this story. RAUSHENBUSH was positive that he did not connect ALGER HISS with the ROOSEVELT - Amtorg affair, although he stated that his memory in this connection may not be accurate. RAUSHENBUSH advised that he very rarely went to New York City and thought that he had made this trip no more than four times during his entire stay with the Nye Committee. He is also of the opinion that HISS went to New York only four or five times. So far as RAUSHENBUSH can recall, he never made the trip to New York in company with ALGER HISS.

In WFO letter to the Bureau and New York of January 25, 1949, a lead was set out for the New York Office to interview JOEL EARNEST at Stoney Point, Rockland County, New York. It is suggested that EARNEST be reinterviewed in connection with the ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT - Amtorg affair.

It should also be noted that RAUSHENBUSH advised that he had received no indication that HISS desired his testimony. In further connection with the ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT - Amtorg affair, RAUSHENBUSH stated that he is not positive of the facts as set out above, but that to the best of his recollection, HISS had no part in this matter.

cc: SAC, New York
DDC:bh
74-94

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

74-1[illegible]-2896

APR [illegible]

Kisseloff-9557

LETTER TO DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: JAHAM, PERJURY

Agents of the Washington Field Office, who have reviewed the records of the Nye Committee, advise that it is impossible to locate anything in these records without a blind, intensive search, inasmuch as the storage of the records is not in conformity with such indices of the records as are extant. Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, the Washington Field Office will make no effort to locate the Nye Committee report on the ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT - Amtorg matter.

9896

April 12, 1949

10579

74-1333

SAC, Philadelphia

RE: JAHAN
(Your file #62-2440)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report dated April 8, 1949, in connection with the above entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are being transmitted herewith the following specimens, appropriate copies of the same having been made for the completion of the Bureau's files.

K736

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

RECEIVED 15
RCF:MD
APR 13 1949 PM

Kisseloff-9559

April 11, 1949

SAC, Washington

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases; et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
RECORDED - 3 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
2897

Reference is made to your teletype to the Bureau dated April 7, 1949.

Authority is granted for your office to interview Abe Fortas of the law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter.

FLJ:EW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-9560

Mr. Fletcher
1742

EFH:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 4-7-49 12:30 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAHAM. REBULET JANUARY 19, LAST, CONCERNING INTERVIEW WITH PERSONS MENTIONED IN KATHERINE WILLS PERLO LETTER. PEGGY BENNETT NAMED THEREIN. NY ADVISES THAT JUDGE JEROME FRANK SUGGESTED ABE FORTAS OF LAW FIRM OF ARNOLD FORTAS AND PORTER, WOULD KNOW OF BENNETT'S WHEREABOUTS. CLEARANCE REQUESTED TO CONTACT FORTAS.

HOTEL

INDEXED

14-1355-2897

Kisseloff-9561

URGENT

APRIL 18, 1949

SAC - NEW YORK

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS-R, REBUTEL APRIL SEVEN LAST RE GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTYSEVEN AND FORTYEIGHT. FBI LABORATORY HAS ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS IN ITS POSSESSION; HOWEVER, EXAMINATION BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM YOUR OFFICE AS TO DESIRES OF GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS. STATE DEPARTMENT HAS REQUESTED RETURN OF THESE DOCUMENTS. SUTEL TODAY IF GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS DESIRE EXAMINATION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

HOOVER

cc - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

RECORDED - 3 14-1 2898

EX-138

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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848 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-9562

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 14 8 4-22 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REBUTEL APRIL SEVEN RE GRAND JURY EXHIBITS FORTYSEVEN AND FORTY EIGHT. INASMUCH AS T. J. DONEGAN IS PRESENTLY IN WASHINGTON CONFERRING WITH DEPARTMENT AND AUSA MURPHY IS ON SICK LEAVE, SUBJECT MATTER OF REFERENCE TELETYPE CANNOT BE DISCUSSED HERE WITH BOTH OF THEM BEFORE APRIL TWELVE NEXT WHEN DONEGAN IS EXPECTED TO RETURN.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 142

EX-118

59 MAY 13 1949

Kisseloff-9563

FY. 39

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-10-2010

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK [redacted] NY FILE No. 65-14920 BEA

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2/21/49	1/28-2/16/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE [illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LAURA LIEBER, author's representative for known Communist writers, associated at length 1935-37 with CHAMBERS at Greenwich residence and NY apartment. LIEBER denies meeting ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS; declined to state whether he suspected CHAMBERS was engaged in espionage for Communism or that he, LIEBER, was approached to do work for Soviets. AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE organized NY 1934 by LIEBER and LLOYD CANTWELL, alias of CHAMBERS; company set up as cover for JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN to do espionage work Japan. Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, friend of [redacted] CHAMBERS since 1921, received $600 from him in 12/36 for purchase of four Oriental rugs. Invoices of MASS. IMPORT CO. reflect purchase of rugs 12/23/36 for $876.61 and delivery 12/29/36 to SCHAPIRO'S residence, NYC. Delivery receipt contradicts SCHAPIRO'S original statement of delivery direct to Washington, D.C. Efforts to trace rug delivery continuing. SCHAPIRO introduced HIDEO NODA to CHAMBERS about 1936. Investigation 1133 Broadway, NYC, indicates JOHN J. MATWIN possibly identical with individual mentioned by V. de SVESHNIKOFF. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE resided NYC 1935, 1936; background of MARGARET GUTELIUS set forth. Investigation continuing to identify unknown woman who succeeded CHAMBERS as Comintern courier in 1934. MARK VAN DOREN, Columbia professor, learned directly of CHAMBERS' Communist Party membership in 1925 and by inference of CHAMBERS' underground activities. In 1938 CHAMBERS told VAN DOREN of

3 COPIES DESTROYED

82 JAN 17 [illegible] INDEXED: [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1333-2900

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2 -- Baltimore (65-1642)
2 -- Boston (65-3251)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RETURN TO INDEXING-[illegible]

NY 65-14920

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2 - New Haven (74-5)
1 - New Orleans (Info)
2 - San Francisco (100-25417)
2 - Washington Field (74-94)
6 - New York

SYNOPSIS: (Con't.)

his defection; VAN DOREN exerted grave influence on CHAMBERS during student years. ANN TERRY WHITE, widow of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, unable to recall 1937 location of summer home, N.H. Declined further questioning in absence of attorney. LEON PRESSMAN, former C.I.O. counsel and associate of HISS to '34, denied knowledge of HISS furnishing government documents to unauthorized persons. PRESSMAN denied membership Communist Party or adoption of Communist Party policy in government work; refused to answer whether he knew individuals of Communist Apparatus. NATHAN WITT declined to discuss pertinent points re reported membership in CP or association with ALGER HISS or participation by himself in CP underground movement. HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD denied espionage activity on part of himself or other members of FIELD family. NOEL FIELD residing Geneva, Switzerland. TIMOTHY HOBSON does not recall WHITTAKER CHAMBERS visiting HISS residence, Washington, D.C.; however does recall woman and child, later ascertained to be wife and child of GEORGE CROSLEY, stayed at 2905 P St. residence for a few days in early 1930's. VICTOR PERLO and ALEXANDER STEVENS declined interview. Further efforts to identify BORIS BYKOV negative. Further exhaustive investigation to locate FANSLER-HISS typewriter and material prepared thereon unsuccessful. Lab reports set forth. Additional information re PHILIP RENO, FELIX INSLERMAN, ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING set forth. Investigation failed to corroborate details of Communist and Russian espionage

Kisseloff-9565

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS:
(Con't.)

in State Department prior to 1938 as alleged by GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH. Schedule of witnesses before GJ 2/2/49-2/15/49 set forth. Stipulations filed SDNY postponing HISS trial to 3/21/49.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, New York, 2/8/49.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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Kisseloff-9567

CONFIDENTIAL

133E

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

Re: MAXIM LIEBER, aka
Max Lieber, Macim Lieber

The following investigation was conducted by SAS WILLIAM J. McCarthy, Jr. and Lawrence W. Spillance:

During the interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he stated that he had spent a great deal of time with MAXIM LIEBER during the period from 1935 to 1937. They had a cottage below Frenchtown, New Jersey, during the summer of 1935. The following summer CHAMBERS stayed with LIEBER on LIEBER'S farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania, and also in LIEBER'S apartment in New York during 1936 and 1937.

CHAMBERS further stated that he and LIEBER worked together setting up a cover company known as AMERICAN FEATURES SYNDICATE. This company sent a representative to Japan to do espionage work. His name was JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. He used the name of CHARLES CHASE.

CHAMBERS feels that LIEBER may have met ALGER HISS during their association. He feels that LIEBER did meet Mrs. HISS during the summer of 1935 since she lived at the cottage for a period of about ten days.

The files of this Office contain a number of references to MAXIM LIEBER as follows:

In a report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated March 17, 1941, MAXIM LIEBER is identified as an authors' representative who occupied Room 811, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was married, aged forty-one, and had been employed for a number of years in the printing and publishing business. From 1922 to 1924 he was President of LIEBER & LEWIS, INC., Publishers, 19 Barrow Street. He resigned in 1925 and was associated for the next six years with BRENTANO'S. In 1930 he started conducting his business as an authors' representative and he moved to 545 Fifth Avenue in 1932. He 1941 he had approximately forty accounts on a commission basis and he employed one person and had no outstanding liabilities. He banked at the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, where at the time his account was in the low four figures. He is stated to have had considerable experience in the publishing field and is reputed to have a number of valuable contracts.

b2
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-9568

133 F

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

The records of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company reflected that aside from a personal account which has been discontinued, probably in 1942, LIEBER also maintained an account for NETTY RADVANI, with alias Anna Seghers, who is an authoress. At the time this account was being maintained SEGHERS, while residing in Mexico, had written a book for which LIEBER had arranged publication. The initial deposit to the account of NETTY RADVANI was in the amount of $1,818.50 and was made by a check drawn on the LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers, of Boston, Massachusetts.

The records further disclosed that on August 10, 1943 LIEBER opened another account entitled "Maxim Lieber for the account of Bodo Uhse". The initial deposit in this account was $1500 and was made by the deposit of a personal check of LIEBER on the First National Bank, Milford, New Jersey. Information was furnished by LIEBER to the bank that UHSE is an author of German nationality who resided in Mexico and that funds in the account represent royalties from his work.

It should be noted that ANNA SEGHERS was a German by birth and married a Hungarian and resided in Mexico during the recent war during which time she was engaged in writing Communist literature.

In regard to BODO UHSE, it should be noted that Confidential Informants ND 440 and ND 441 had described him as a Communist who had gone to Mexico and settled with the refugee Communist group there. (U)

Information obtained from the First National Bank of Milford, New Jersey, indicated that LIEBER lived in a country home near Milford for five to seven years and moved to New York in 1939 or 1940. It was recalled that LIEBER apparently had been divorced inasmuch as he had changed the co-signers on his bank account on several occasions. He continued to maintain his checking account with the First National Bank of Milford and conducted most of his business by mail. His occupation was described as authors' broker and most of his checks were drawn upon bookstores or publishing houses.

The bank records fail to reflect that LIEBER had ever done any other type of business with the bank. He did, however, request the bank in early 1943 to furnish him a letter showing the balance of his account which on January 30, 1943 was $3,772.17. He stated that he was planning a trip to Mexico. His account shows checks drawn in 1943 and payable to various authors including MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE, ERSKINE CALDWELL, LOUIS ADAMIC, and CARL RANMAN.

The records reflected that Voucher Number 46143, dated August 13, 1943, was in the amount of $11,250 and was payble to MAXIM LIEBER as agent for NETTY RADVANI.

Kisseloff-9569

133

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

The following information was furnished the New York Office by Confidential Informant T-1 :

On May 19, 1942 a letter was addressed to LIEBER from Dr. D. FODOR, Bagio 374/10, Mexico, D.F. It is noted that the signer is DRAGOTI FODOR, a Communist subject of Yugoslavia, whose pen name is THEODORE BALK. MARGARITA NELKEN, Spanish Communist, obtained a visa for FODOR to enter Mexico. It is also noted that confidential sources in Mexico reported that BALK is an associate of ANNA SEGHERS. (U)

Confidential Informant T-1 further advised of a communication from LIEBER to WALTER JANKA, El Libro Libre Editorial de Literature, Anti-Nazi, Calle Marida 213/3, Mexico, D.F., on September 3, 1943. This letter indicated that LIEBER was acting as JANKA'S literary agent for the sale of JANKA'S book, "The Black Book of Nazi Terror in Europe".

A mail cover on SOPHIE MANOFF, with aliases, reflected that in 1943 MAXIM LIEBER addressed a letter to ARNOLD MANOFF, husband of SOPHIE. SOPHIE at the time was reported to be the membership director of the Day Branch, Midtown Section of the Communist Party, Los Angeles County, California. The Day Branch of the Communist Party was organized for those who work on the swing shifts in the plants in Los Angeles.

The files further reflect that OTTO KATZ, a refugee author residing in Mexico, was a client of LIEBER. It is noted that JOSEPH MILTON BERNSTEIN made the translation of KATZ'S book, "J'Accused", in connection with LIEBER.

Concerning KATZ, it was noted that on the evening of February 25, 1946, KATZ was seen entering the apartment of GERHARD EISLER, 4846 47th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, where he remained for approximately three hours after which he, EGON KISCH, and his wife, and an individual later identified as BERNSTEIN left the EISLER apartment and proceeded to BERNSTEIN'S apartment at 4136 51st Street, Sunnyside, Long Island.

OTTO KATZ also uses the name, ANDRE SIMON, and is a prominent Communist leader who reportedly has been active as a Commintern representative in the Eastern Hemisphere. KATZ entered the United States on January 20, 1940 at New York City and then proceeded to Mexico City where he reportedly was a leader in a Free German Movement which was set up by German Communists.

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-9570

133 H

NY 65-14920

CONFIDENTIAL

In a newspaper article appearing in the New York "Journal-American" of July 29, 1947, entitled "Reds -- Cultural Fronts Exposed", by KENT HUNTER of the New York "Journal-American", Washington Bureau, LIEBER is described as an active member of Contemporary Writers, located at the Hotel Albert, 65 University Place, New York City. This organization describes itself as "The Militant Name Organization of Marxist and other Anti-Fascist Authors".

In the "Daily Worker" of April 22, 1946, Page 4, Column 5, LIEBER is listed as a supported of the May Day Parade as a member of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. He is also mentioned as a sponsor of the May Day Parade in the "Daily Worker" of April 30, 1948, Page 5, Column 4. In the issue of May 25, 1948, Page 13, Column3 LIEBER is listed as one of the sponsors of a Writers' and Artists' Meeting Against the Mundt Bill which was held on June 3, 1948. LIEBER was also listed as a member of the Citizens Committee for the Support of Robert Thompson and Benjamin J. Davis which was headed by JOSH LAWRENCE, member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association.

Other persons whom LIEBER is known to have associated with, according to the New York files, are ED FITZGERALD and HARRY MAGDOFF who were mentioned by informant GREGORY; FEROL CORNELISON; also ERSKINE CALDWELL, THOMAS WOLF, and LOUIS ADAMIC, who are reportedly clients of LIEBER; along with ANN WHITE, authoress of "Three Children" and "Shakespeare".

LIEBER has also been mentioned in an article appearing in "Masses and Main Stream" as a Soviet writer along with other persons among whom was LOUIS ADAMIC.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that NATHAN ASCH listed his address as in care of MACIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It is noted further that ASCH was a student at the Communist Commonwealth College in Mena, Arkansas, on March 23, 1943. b2 b7D

The files of this Office further reflect that on October 27, 1942, MAXIM LIEBER was the sponsor of a dinner given by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and he was a member of the Citizens Committee to Defend Representative Government.

On February 1, 1949 MAXIM LIEBER was interviewed in his office at 849 Fifth Avenue by SAS WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, JR. and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE.

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Just as soon as LIEBER was advised that the interview concerned WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he stated that he did not feel that he should answer any questions until he consulted with his attorney. He based this on the fact that the HISS-CHAMBERS Case had received such nationwide publicity that he felt that it was too important for him to make any statements without the advice of counsel. He stated, however, that he was willing to listen to questions propounded by the Agents since this would help him in discussing the matter with his attorney. He added that he would answer some of the questions and others he would hold until he consulted his attorney. He stated that he wanted to help the government and wanted to tell the truth. He added that his sympathies were with ALGER HISS. He stated that he felt that ALGER HISS was being persecuted and that CHAMBERS was a low, slimy snake and did not have a friend left in New York.

LIEBER stated that he had known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for many years. He first met him sometime between 1930 and 1935 when he, LIEBER, was an authors' representative and CHAMBERS was the editor of "New Masses". He could not recall the circumstances surrounding their meeting. He recalled that in either 1935 or 1936 he and CHAMBERS hired a cottage in the village below Frenchtown on the Delaware River. He could not recall whether or not he signed the lease. He added that he could have. He stated that CHAMBERS used the name of DAVID BREEN during this summer. He stated that he spent his weekends at the cottage.

He recalled that in the following summer, which would be either 1936 or 1937, CHAMBERS stayed with him some weekends at his, LIEBER'S, farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania, and further that CHAMBERS' wife stayed there for a short time. He recalled that after the summer of 1936 or 1937 CHAMBERS hired a house in a town which he believed to be Pineville, which is near New Hope, Pennsylvania. He recalled that when in New York from 1935, probably up until the end of 1937, CHAMBERS frequently stayed at his apartment. CHAMBERS' visits consisted of staying a day or two approximately every two weeks.

LIEBER stated that in his association with CHAMBERS at the cottage in Frenchtown and at his place in Ferndale and at the cottage in Pineville and in his apartment in New York, he cannot recall ever meeting any associates of CHAMBERS. He could not recall ever having met or seen any visitors to CHAMBERS at any of these places.

LIEBER was shown photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS. He stated that he is almost certain that he never met either of them. He

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stated that the only person he ever recalls having seen at any of the places with CHAMBERS was a colored girl who was brought there by CHAMBERS to help Mrs. CHAMBERS. This was in Pineveille.

Concerning the cottage below Frenchtown, LIEBER stated that it is possible that he was responsible for the hiring of the cottage. He added that he recalled that the place was hired from a man named BOUCOT (phonetic) who had a sister who lived just behind the cottage hired by LIEBER and CHAMBERS. He could not recall this sister's name. He recalled that there was a little Polish girl who lived nearby who used to deliver milk to the cottage.

LIEBER stated that his, LIEBER'S, wife never stayed at this cottage. LIEBER added that CHAMBERS used him like he used many others and that CHAMBERS' friendship for him was based entirely on convenience. He stated that it was probably convenient for CHAMBERS to have him rent the cottage because he, CHAMBERS, was using an alias at the time whereas LIEBER had some standing since he was using his own name.

Concerning the aliases of CHAMBERS, LIEBER stated that he knew CHAMBERS first as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, then as DAVID BREEN. He also recalled that on one occasion CHAMBERS told him that he, CHAMBERS, used the name, LLOYD CANTWELL. LIEBER could not recall the circumstances surrounding the use of the name. He never heard CHAMBERS called GEORGE CROSLEY, CARL, or BOB, or any other alias.

Concerning LIEBER'S being CHAMBERS' employer, LIEBER stated that he could not recall ever agreeing to hold himself out as CHAMBERS' employer. He is sure that CHAMBERS never worked for him and he was never CHAMBERS' literary agent. He does feel that CHAMBERS made allegations to the effect that he, CHAMBERS, worked for LIEBER. LIEBER stated that in a recent conference with the attorneys for ALGER HISS they advised him that they had found a letter in a school in Baltimore written by Mrs. CHAMBERS and setting forth that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was employed by MAXIM LIEBER.

In regard to the conference with HISS' attorneys, LIEBER did not intend to mention this since earlier in the interview he had been asked whether he had been questioned by anyone else concerning the HISS—CHAMBERS Case and he stated that he had not been.

LIEBER stated that during the period, 1935 to 1937, when CHAMBERS frequently stayed in his apartment, he knew that CHAMBERS lived in Baltimore.

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He also knew that CHAMBERS' mother lived on Long Island and had some Civil Service job. When asked whether or not he had ever visited CHAMBERS in Baltimore, he stated that he would not answer this question until he consulted his attorney.

When asked whether or not he knew that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in espionage or some subversive activity on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern, LIEBER stated that he did not know. When asked whether or not he suspected that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in espionage or subversive activity on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern, he stated that he would not answer this question until he consulted his counsel. When asked whether or not he had ever been approached by CHAMBERS to do any work for the Soviets or the Comintern, he stated that he had not been. When asked whether or not he had ever been approached by anyone to do work for the Soviets or the Comintern, he stated that he did not wish to answer this question until he consulted his attorney.

When asked whether or not he had ever been a member of the John Reed Club, LIEBER stated that he had not. When asked whether or not he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, he stated that he would not answer this question until he consulted his attorney.

When asked whether or not he knew that CHAMBERS was a Communist, LIEBER stated that he did not know this. However, he believed that CHAMBERS was a sympathizer. When asked whether or not he ever saw any photographic material or other material in his apartment which might have been used by CHAMBERS in connection with espionage work, he stated that he had never seen any such thing. He added, however, that such things may have been there when he was not there.

When asked if he were familiar with the "AMERICAN FEATURES SYNDICATE", LIEBER stated that the name was familiar to him but that he would not discuss it until he had consulted his attorney.

In addition to the photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS, photographs of the following individuals were shown to LIEBER:

Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLEIT -- LIEBER stated he did not know him either by name or by photograph.

ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias J. Peters;
JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, with alias Charles Chase. -- LIEBER stated he wished to consult his attorney before discussing J. PETERS and JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN

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LIEBER stated after being furnished a description of Colonel BORIS BYKOV, with alias Peter, that this individual was unknown to him and he never met him through CHAMBERS or heard him mentioned by CHAMBERS. He stated that he could not recall ever having heard CHAMBERS mention ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS.

On February 2, 1949 at the request of Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan and with Bureau authority, SAS WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, JR. and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE served a subpoena on MAXIM LIEBER at his office commanding him to appear before the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on February 3, 1949. Before the subpoena was served, LIEBER was asked if he had ever met any individuals named ROGERS at the cottage below Frenchtown that he and CHAMBERS had hired or with CHAMBERS at any time. He stated that he had not. He was again asked if he ever met ALGER HISS and he stated that he was almost positive that he had never met him. In regard to PRISCILLA HISS, he stated he was likewise almost certain he had never met her.

The records of the County Clerk's Office, Supreme Court Building, New York City, were checked on February 1, 1949 concerning the "American Features Syndicate". The only record that could be located was one for the American Features Syndicate, 915 Broadway, New York City. This was a business certificate filed on October 6, 1946 by HENRY GOLDE who resided at 103 Townsend Avenue, Pelham Manor, business address - 915 Broadway, New York City.

This American Features Syndicate does not appear to be the one set up by CHAMBERS and LIEBER since their company was in operation during 1935.

Mrs. LEONARD GALEN, 39-57 45th Street, Long Island City, New York, Telephone Number STillwell 4-4365, the divorced wife of MAXIM LIEBER, was interviewed by the writer on February 7, 1949 to determine if she knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, or PRISCILLA HISS. She stated that she was completely separated from MAXIM LIEBER by 1933, and had nothing to do with him from then on. She was never in Pennsylvania with him after 1933, and did not know CHAMBERS or the HISSES.

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Subsequent inquiry on February 9 and 10, 1949, by SA(A) JAMES T. NEAGLE, ascertained that the records of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, contained the following additional information:

LIEBER'S personal account was closed in 1939 and the file pertaining to this account has been destroyed, inasmuch as the bank maintains records only for a period of five years. However, the bank now has an outstanding loan account, which Mr. R. A. COILE, Assistant Manager, stated was secured by collateral. This loan, according to Mr. COILE, probably was made to help renovate the house recently purchased by LIEBER in New York City.

There is a memorandum in the file maintained at the Chemical Bank and Trust Company which denotes the following affiliated accounts of MAXIM LIEBER:

American Feature Writers Syndicate
Charles F. Chase
Albert Halper
David Breen.

Mr. COILE made a search for bank records pertaining to the above accounts without success. He stated that in all probability, these records had also been destroyed.

Confidential Informant [redacted] could furnish no additional information. b2 b7D

There is no record maintained in the Credit Bureau of Greater New York on the America Feature Writers Syndicate, LLOYD CANTWELL, or DAVID BREEN. MAXIM LIEBER has a favorable credit rating.

Investigation at the Office of the County Clerk for New York County, revealed that the American Feature Writers Syndicate was organized in 1934 and an application for trade name was filed on September 4th of that year. This application was made in the names of MAXIM LIEBER, 43 West 46th Street; CHARLES F. CHASE, 327 West 88th Street; and LLOYD CANTWELL, 43 West 46th Street. The records of the County Clerk's Office contained no other pertinent information.

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Mr. FRANK M. FARLEY, Vice-President of Donahue and Company, Realtors, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where LIEBER maintains his office, advised that LIEBER was considered a "pink". He stated that LIEBER was active in the Wallace campaign distributing literature and buttons among the other occupants of the building. He stated that he was also active in distributing literature which condemned the passage of the Mundt-Nixon Bill. Mr. FARLEY further advised that LIEBER was an undesirable tenant who holds a statutory lease. He stated at one time last year LIEBER held a meeting of some sort in his office late at night, which is against the rules of the real estate agent. Mr. FARLEY could furnish no further information regarding this meeting or the persons who attended.

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During the interrogation of CHAMBERS in connection with the obtaining of material for a detailed signed statement concerning his activities, the matter of his purchase of four Bokara rugs and their delivery to his contacts in Washington was discussed. CHAMBERS related that in the Fall of 1936 when BORIS BYKOV took over from J. PETERS, the former discussed at length the Washington setup. BYKOV was of the opinion that an expensive present should be given to those persons who probably would be most productive in the securing of Government documents. BYKOV then gave CHAMBERS approximately $1,000 in cash and instructed him to purchase four oriental rugs so that these could be presented to ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. CHAMBERS said that he had no knowledge of oriental rugs and solicited the assistance of DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO, professor at Columbia University and a personal friend of CHAMBERS. He said that he explained to SCHAPIRO what he wanted and requested that the four rugs be delivered to the address of GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C.

SCHAPIRO was interviewed at his office at Columbia University, New York City, and gave the following information concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

SCHAPIRO said that he first met CHAMBERS in 1921 or 1922 and that an association was formed that lasted until sometime in 1937. It is to be noted that the records of the Registrar, Columbia College, show that CHAMBERS attended Columbia from September 1920 until January 1923 and SCHAPIRO attended from September 1920 until June 1924.

SCHAPIRO said that sometime in 1935 while he and his wife were vacationing in the village of Rosendale in South Londonderry, Vermont, he sublet his apartment at 279 West Fourth Street, New York City to CHAMBERS. He said that during this period he was aware of CHAMBERS Communist activities but as to what limit CHAMBERS was involved he did not know. He believed that sometime in 1937 he had expressed to CHAMBERS his disagreement with the Moscow trials that were going on at that time and as a result he did not see CHAMBERS again until sometime in 1938 or 1939 when he was told that CHAMBERS had broken from the Party.

After CHAMBERS moved to Baltimore, (and according to SCHAPIRO he is not sure of this date, however, he thinks it was sometime around 1935,) he saw him only at intervals; SCHAPIRO last saw him sometime in

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October or November 1948. This was subsequent to the current publicity concerning him and HISS and prior to the discovery of the pumpkin. At this time SCHAPIRO said that he asked CHAMBERS if he were withholding information. SCHAPIRO said that he did this, because of his long association with CHAMBERS; he realized that the testimony given up to this time did not sound like the person he knew. In replying, CHAMBERS told him that he was trying to cover up for ALGER HISS.

SCHAPIRO went on to say that he had no knowledge of any of CHAMBERS' associates during the period that he was connected with the Communist Party other than one HIDEO NODA. He said that sometime prior to 1936 CHAMBERS had asked him if he could arrange an introduction with NODA. This, SCHAPIRO did; but as to the reason for the contact and the results of this association, SCHAPIRO had no knowledge.

When questioned concerning the rugs, DR. SCHAPIRO offered the following information:

He said that sometime around Christmas 1936, CHAMBERS gave him $600 in cash and asked him to purchase four oriental rugs. SCHAPIRO deposited this money in the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, and since he himself had no knowledge of oriental rugs, he contacted an architect by the name of E. SHOEN of 15 East 53rd Street, New York City. According to SCHAPIRO, SHOEN recommended the Massachusetts Importing Company of 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City. SCHAPIRO stated that to the best of his recollection, he made the purchase at the Massachusetts Company. The exact total amounted to $600 which he paid for by check. It was also his understanding that he had the rugs shipped directly from the importing company to a Mr. SILVERMAN or SILVERMASTER in Washington, D. C. He is not sure, however, of this and these names occurred to him only as a result of the current publicity.

SCHAPIRO stated that he had not discussed this matter with any person other than with a Mr. HAROLD ROSENWOLD, who contacted him sometime in November 1948 and said that he was a voluntary assistant for the HISS attorneys. SCHAPIRO said that by his questioning concerning CHAMBERS moral background and personal habits, it was quite obvious to him that he was trying to discredit CHAMBERS and as a result he gave

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very little information to ROSENWOLD.

Mr. A. SOUTHWORTH, manager of the Corn Exchange Bank, University Branch, New York City, advised that the bank had no records of any transactions made in 1936 as all records of that period were destroyed on January 1, 1947.

The Massachusetts Importing Company was subsequently contacted and Mr. EDWARD TOULOUKIAN, manager, advised that he had no records going back to the period of 1936 but that he would make a search of the available records and contact this office if anything developed.

On January 31, 1949 TOULOUKIAN turned over three receipts containing the following information:

Receipt #1

Order #227-39 dated December 23, 1936 made out to E. SHOEN, 15 East 53rd Street, New York City. This receipt contained a notation that four Bokara rugs had been purchased by Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO. The total price was $876.71. It was paid for by check for $600 drawn by SCHAPIRO and the balance of $276.71 was paid in cash by the same person. TOULOUKIAN explained that the rugs were billed to SHOEN because at that time SCHAPIRO was unknown to them and since he had come to them with a letter of introduction from SHOEN, the bill was made out to a person of known reliability.

TOULOUKIAN further advised that he had no record of the letter from SHOEN introducing SCHAPIRO.

Receipt #2

Order #227-41 dated December 29, 1936 shows that four Bokara rugs were delivered to Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, 279 West Fourth Street, New York City, and were received and signed for the same date by MRS. SCHAPIRO.

Receipt #3

This receipt is a duplicate of Order #227-41 and is signed by the Massis Express Company showing that their driver JORJORIAN delivered

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the rugs to the residence of Dr. SCHAPIRO.

Professor SCHAPIRO was recontacted and when questioned concerning the delivery of the rugs and after being shown the receipt signed by MRS. SCHAPIRO, he said that he was still of the opinion that the rugs were shipped directly from the importing company to Washington, D.C. He said that this was a matter that could quite easily have slipped his mind and since he was positive that the signature on Receipt #2 was that of his wife, the rugs obviously were delivered to his home. He had no recollection, however, of ever receiving them or reshipping them.

As to the amount in excess of $600 which he originally claimed he paid for the rugs, he said that any money over and above $600 would have ultimately come from CHAMBERS but he does not remember ever asking for or receiving any additional money from him.

On February 9, 1949 SCHAPIRO furnished this office with the original check amounting to $600 made out to the Massachusetts Importing Company drawn by the Corn Exchange Bank, University Branch, dated December 23, 1936. This check together with the above receipts are being maintained in the New York files.

MRS. MEYER SCHAPIRO was contacted and readily admitted that the signature on Receipt #2 was her own but like her husband, she had no recollection of ever receiving or reshipping the rugs.

Mr. E. SHOEN, 19 East 53rd Street, New York City, advised that he had no recollection of ever recommending SCHAPIRO to the Massachusetts Importing Company or any other company. He said that to this day he has never heard of the Massachusetts Importing Company. He added that all his correspondence is destroyed every five years and as a result he would have no record of any action as stated by SCHAPIRO. SHOEN suggested this possibility. He said that he was contracted to decorate the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. in 1932 or 1933 and any Bokara rugs that he purchased, he purchased from an Armenian member of Amtorg. He thought, however, that the possibility was very remote that he would have recommended that SCHAPIRO contact anybody in Amtorg. SHOEN could offer nothing further regarding this matter.

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Mr. HARRY KANTARIAN, co-owner of the Massis Express Company, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York City, advised that his company held no records prior to 1940. When shown Receipt #3, KANTARIAN advised that the signature of JORJORIAN was that of a former driver who worked for him back in the 1930's. KANTARIAN advised that JORJORIAN died sometime in the late 1930's.

Mr. GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Special Agent of the American Railway Express Company was contacted and stated that all tangible evidence of any delivery that might have been made from the SCHAPIRO residence in New York City in 1936 to Washington, D. C. have been destroyed. He pointed out that it is their practice to destroy delivery instructions after a period of three years and receipts at the other end after a period of four years. Investigation, however, is continuing in an effort to trace the shipment of rugs from New York City to Washington, D. C.

The Bureau was advised of the above facts concerning the rugs by teletype dated February 3, 1949.

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Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT "BERNIE"

The Washington Field Office, by letter dated January 25, 1949, set out the information that in the notes taken by Mr. A. A. BERLE, former Under-Secretary of State, during an interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September, 1939, appeared the following notation:

"RENO connected with Baltimore Party organizer - BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN, with alias FILED - then California - then Russia - now organizer for Baltimore and Washington of above-ground Party - underground connections."

This letter from Washington Field sets out the information that there is some similarity between the names "BUNDEY" (as stated by CHAMBERS in his conversation with Mr. BERLE, to be connected with RENO) and "BERNIE" (as stated by FRANKLIN RENO) as the person who introduced RENO to CHAMBERS. This letter pointed out that there was a possibility that BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI #1465886, may be MOSES M. BRAGIN, a resident of Brooklyn, New York.

Said letter requested that the New York Office exhibit a picture of BENJAMIN FIELD to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, for identification purposes, to determine if FIELD was BUNDEY FRIEDMAN and if this person may have been the unknown subject BERNIE.

A photograph of BENJAMIN FIELD, FBI #1465886, was exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Special Agent Francis X. Plant. CHAMBERS stated that he knew the individual appearing in this photograph as BUNDEY FRIEDMAN and that the latter was once a cashier in a cooperative cafeteria located in the "Daily Worker" building at the time that building was situated on Union Square in New York City. CHAMBERS said that it was generally known that this cafeteria was owned by the Communist Party, although he did not know if such ownership was ever a matter of record.

It was CHAMBERS' recollection that BUNDEY FRIEDMAN had been given this job in the cafeteria because FRIEDMAN was ill, having been injured in a demonstration, or some Party activity of that character. He also had vague recollections that FRIEDMAN had once been to Moscow and that FRIEDMAN had eventually gone, or had been sent, to the West Coast. CHAMBERS definitely remembers that J. PETERS once introduced him to BUNDEY FRIEDMAN, but he cannot recall the purpose, if any, for this introduction. CHAMBERS said he has no independent recollection now of FRIEDMAN having been a Party organizer in Baltimore and Washington, D.C., but states that if he advised ADOLPH BERLE to this effect, then FRIEDMAN was probably same.

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In regard to the unknown subject "BERNIE", CHAMBERS states that as of now he has no definite recollection of any such person, unless FRANKLIN RENO has made reference to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was. as this unknown subject "BERNIE".

CHAMBERS explained, however, that if FRANKLIN RENO does identify BUNDEY FRIEDMAN as BERNIE then he, CHAMBERS, would say that it is possible that BUNDEY FRIEDMAN, as BERNIE, may have been the person who accompanied FRANKLIN RENO to Philadelphia when CHAMBERS spoke to RENO there.

CHAMBERS explained that his first recollection and still his present recollection is that this meeting in Philadelphia had been between J. PETERS, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, whom CHAMBERS said at that time was known as DAVID CARPENTER, FRANKLIN RENO, and CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS said, however, that if RENO identifies FRIEDMAN as "BERNIE" then CHAMBERS might be inclined to go along with RENO on that point inasmuch as CHAMBERS feels that there is a possibility that CHAMBERS may have come to Philadelphia with J. PETERS and FRANKLIN RENO with BUNDEY FRIEDMAN.

CHAMBERS stated, however, that regardless of who was in Philadelphia with RENO on that occasion, he, CHAMBERS, recalls definitely that DAVID CARPENTER mentioned FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to CHAMBERS and was well aware of the "RENO business". CHAMBERS advised, however, that if he ever contacted RENO through BUNDEY FRIEDMAN, the only reason for this would have been to circumvent DAVID CARPENTER, with whom he, CHAMBERS, was not getting along too well at that time.

According to CHAMBERS, in the absence of an identification by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO of the photograph of BUNDEY FRIEDMAN, as "BERNIE", he, CHAMBERS, knew of no other connection on the part of BUNDEY FRIEDMAN with this apparatus and advised that if RENO did not identify FRIEDMAN as this unknown subject "BERNIE", CHAMBERS believed that this "BERNIE", mentioned by RENO, was DAVID CARPENTER.

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Re: AZEMOV

Photographs of MORRIS ASIMOW, residing 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California, were exhibited by Special Agent F. X. Plant to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS, after examining these photographs, advised that from these photographs he cannot identify or eliminate MORRIS ASIMOW as AZEMOV since his personal recollection of ASIMOW at the present time is vague. CHAMBERS explained that he had met ASIMOW on only one or two occasions in the past. He stated that accordingly from these photographs he could not say whether MORRIS ASIMOW is or is not the unknown subject AZEMOV.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent James P. Martin:

Re: WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

Referenced report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, dated February 8, 1949, reflects the information that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had identified WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE from photographs as the individual whom CHAMBERS knew as "KEITH".

The above information regarding the identity of "KEITH" as WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was transmitted to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN who advised that he would issue a subpoena for CRANE'S appearance before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York after CRANE had been interviewed by Bureau agents.

The Los Angeles Office, by teletype dated February 9, 1949, advised that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE on interview had stated that about 1932 he, CRANE, had met a girl named MARGARET GUTELIUS at a Communist Party meeting at Mill Valley, California. Further, that CRANE said that during 1934-1935 he and MARGARET GUTELIUS lived together as man and wife while GUTELIUS was attending medical school at the University of California, Berkeley, California and that CRANE lived with GUTELIUS in New York City while GUTELIUS was attending Columbia University Medical School. Further, that CRANE had lived at an address which he could not recall on Staten Island and later at an address on Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, in an apartment cater-cornered across the street from a swimming pool.

CRANE said that he could not recall that address on Amsterdam Avenue but related he had also lived at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, indicating that he lived at these addresses with MARGARET GUTELIUS. Further, that MARGARET GUTELIUS knew that CRANE was in some underground work and that on one occasion MARGARET GUTELIUS and CRANE went out with Colonel BYKOV, whom CRANE knew as "PETE", and BYKOV'S wife to a night club in New York.

Los Angeles further transmitted the information by this teletype that a newspaper clipping had been found during a search of CRANE'S residence, reflecting that CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS were married by GUTELIUS' father, a Presbyterian minister, and that CRANE had said that MARGARET GUTELIUS is presently remarried but CRANE advised that he does not know her marriage name. However, CRANE told agents of the Los Angeles Office that GUTELIUS' home had been in Rochester, New York.

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Accordingly, the following investigation in regard to MARGARET GUTELIUS was conducted. The records of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America, at New York City, reflected only one Presbyterian minister named GUTELIUS. This minister was STANLEY F. GUTELIUS, residing 388 Magee Avenue, Rochester, New York.

This information was transmitted to the Buffalo Office in order that MARGARET GUTELIUS' present residence address could be secured.

The Buffalo Office by teletype dated February 11, 1949 reflected that inquiry at Rochester, New York disclosed the information that MARGARET GUTELIUS is presently Mrs. JAMES WATT and that under that name MARGARET GUTELIUS is presently residing at the home of an unknown friend at 1311 Valmont Street, New Orleans, Louisana. Further, that information was received during this investigation at Rochester that Mrs. WATT may have moved on February 11 or would be moving in the immediate future to a new address in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Office, by teletype dated February 15, 1949, transmitted the information that investigation at New Orleans, by agents of that office, had disclosed that M. FRANCES GUTELIUS, also known as Mrs. JAMES WATT, is presently residing at 1730 Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisana, having moved from 1131 Valmont Street, New Orleans, Louisana, about February 5, 1949.

The records of Medical College, Columbia University, 168th Street and Broadway, New York City, disclosed that MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS had attended this medical college from September, 1935 until June, 1938, graduating in the top third of her class. These records reflected that MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS was born October 20, 1907 at Corning, Iowa and attended the following schools:

Kodak High School, Rochester, New York,
until 1925;

Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio,
receiving A.B. degree Summa Cum Laude, 1929;

San Mateo Junior College, San Mateo, California
August, 1933 to December, 1933.

In forwarding transcripts of the record of MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS to the Medical College at Columbia University, Wooster College and San Mateo Junior College listed GUTELIUS' address as 203 Centre Avenue, Staten Island, New York City.

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However, EDNA KLINCK, Secretary to Dean RAPPELYE of Columbia Medical College, advised that in forwarding such transcripts the schools necessarily did not indicate that GUTELIUS had a home address on Staten Island during her attendance at Wooster College and San Mateo Junior College but that this address may have been used for forwarding the transcripts to GUTELIUS who would then bring same to Columbia Medical College.

The records of Columbia Medical College further disclosed that MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS had attended the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, in summer courses during 1933 and that GUTELIUS had attended the Graduate School of the University of California at Berkeley, California, 1933 to 1935. The transcript of record of GUTELIUS, forwarded by the University of California, contained the home address of GUTELIUS at that time as San Mateo, California.

These records further show that after attendance at Columbia Medical College from September, 1935 until June, 1938 MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS had served her internship at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, entering upon internship in that hospital in January, 1939.

These records show that while at Columbia Medical College MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS had listed the following address:

As of May and August, 1935 -
203 Centre Street
Richmond, Staten Island, New York;

As of September 23, 1935 -
2228 Amsterdam Avenue, Apartment 65,
New York City;

As of September, 1936 -
112 Haven Avenue, Apartment 45,
New York City
Telephone No. WO 7-8473;
(Information to be set out hereafter in this report indicates that this telephone number was probably Wadsworth 7-8473);

As of September, 1937 -
1301 Longfellow, NW,
Washington, D.C.
Telephone No. RA 1445.

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It is noted in regard to this last address that in September, 1937 MARGARET GUTELIUS had listed that address in Washington, D.C. as her permanent address and had listed her local address as Bard Dormitory, Columbia University.

EDNA KLINCK, Secretary to Dean RAPPELYE of Columbia Medical College, advised that Bard Dormitory is a dormitory residence for medical students at Columbia Medical College and further advised that these records indicate that MARGARET GUTELIUS lived at this dormitory alone during the school year beginning September, 1937 to June, 1938, Miss KLINCK further advised that all the records on MARGARET GUTELIUS at Columbia Medical College indicate that MARGARET GUTELIUS had never given any indication to Columbia Medical College authorities that she was married.

Correspondence in the school file on MARGARET GUTELIUS at this medical college indicated that MARGARET GUTELIUS had written to Columbia University on May 10, 1945 giving her address as U.S. Quarantine Station, New Orleans, Louisana, stating that she had lost her degree, received from Columbia University, during the course of shipping to the United States from Puerto Rico. In this regard it is noted that the American Medical Directory, published in 1942, contains a notation that Dr. MARGARET GUTELIUS, graduate of Columbia Medical College in 1938, was attached, in 1942, to the University Hospital of the School of Tropical Medicines, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

MARGARET GUTELIUS wrote again to Columbia University on June 22, 1946 asking that University to send an endorsement to the State Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Texas and giving her address as Pharr, Texas.

In her last letter to Columbia University on September 24, 1948 MARGARET GUTELIUS indicated that she was applying for a medical license for the State of Louisana and she gives her home address as 1311 Valmont Street, New Orleans, Louisana. In all of these records and in all correspondence to Columbia University, MARGARET GUTELIUS gives no indication that she is married and supplies no other name than MARGARET GUTELIUS. The records indicate that GUTELIUS' father is Dr. STANLEY F. GUTELIUS, Minister, 388 Magee Avenue, Rochester, New York.

The records of Columbia Medical College obtained a copy of a photograph of MARGARET GUTELIUS which photograph, according to EDNA KLINCK, was probably furnished to the University at the time MARGARET GUTELIUS applied for entrance to the Medical College at Columbia around the Summer of 1935. Copies of this photograph are presently being maintained in the file on this case in the New York Office.

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The Bureau has advised that Bureau files contain no information regarding MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS or Mrs. JAMES WATT.

Special Employee William Stapleton checked the New York Telephone Directories for the years 1935, 1936, 1937. This check disclosed that telephone number WA 7-8473 was registered in the year 1936 to W. E. CRANE at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City and further that the same telephone number was also registered to W. E. CRANE in the year 1935 at the address 2228 Amsterdam Avenue.

Investigation is presently being conducted at the address given by GUTELIUS, namely, 203 Centre Street, Richmond, Staten Island, 1935; 2228 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, 1935; 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, 1936 in order to locate and identify WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS as having resided at these addresses and in connection with their activities while residing at these addresses.

Further, Washington Field Office has been requested to ascertain the subscriber to telephone number RA-1445 which GUTELIUS listed as her telephone number while residing at 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, Washington, D.C., in the period around September, 1937.

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Re: VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF

Report of SA Maurice A. Taylor, dated January 3, 1949, at Washington, D.C., reflects the information that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF may be identical with a person named SVIASNIKOV, a contact of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and who, according to CRANE'S story to CHAMBERS, had supplied information to CRANE. Further, referenced report reflects that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF, on interview by agents of the Washington Field Office in regard to any contacts with possible Russian agents, had stated that when he first came to this country he had met a Russian by the name of STEPANOFF who was in charge of an Ordnance Research Company in New York City, the address of which was believed by DE SVESHNIKOFF to be 1135 Broadway. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that this person had contacted him for information on the mechanization of military vehicles about 1931.

Accordingly, the following investigation was conducted in an attempt to locate this individual mentioned above by DE SVESHNIKOFF. Investigation disclosed that there is no such address as 1135 Broadway, but this location is covered by the address 1133 Broadway which is known as the St. James Building.

A check of the records of present tenants of this building failed to disclose any tenant by the name of STEPANOFF or any firm doing business there under a name similar to Ordnance Research Company.

ANDY VASTA, superintendent at these premises, advised that he has worked at this building for the last twenty years but stated that he has no recollection of any person named STEPANOFF or of any Ordnance Research Company ever having been tenants of this building. However, he advised that there are well over one hundred tenants in this building and that many of these tenants sublet offices or office space to other individuals. He advised that the building had, during the 1930's, been under the realty supervision of the Adams Realty Service.

MARY GOULD, of the Adams Realty Service, 1121 Fifth Avenue, advised that the records of tenants for the premises 1133 Broadway were not at the present time complete. However, she made a check of these records but said check failed to disclose that there had been any tenants with a name similar to STEPANOFF at the premises 1133 Broadway, during the 1930's, or that there had been any tenant with a firm name similar to Ordnance Research Company at these premises during that time.

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Miss GOULD explained that this building was a large building and that the space during the time the Adams Realty Service had acted as manager had been rented to approximately two hundred lessees. She further explained that many, if not most, of these lessees each had numerous sub-lessees. Miss GOULD said the Adams Realty Service would have no record of the names of the sub-lessees and she advised further that she would have no knowledge as to where the names of these sub-lessees could be secured, explaining that most of the lessees would merely rent the space out without maintaining any formal records and further explaining many of the lessees were presently out of business.

Confidential Informant NYC 77 advised that they had no knowledge of any person named STEPANOFF or any person of a similar name at 1133 Broadway, New York City or further of any company named Ordnance Research Company. This informant did have a knowledge of the Ordnance Engineering and Testing Company which was operated from 1929 to 1939 by JOHN J. MATWIN and was located from 1930 at the address 1133 Broadway.

On February 1, 1939 JOHN J. MATWIN formed the Engineering Machinery Company to continue the business of the Ordnance Engineering and Testing Company and MATWIN operated this business from the same address, 1133 Broadway.

In connection with JOHN J. MATWIN, it is noted that Special Agent George V. Flavin, in September, 1943, interviewed BASIL DELGASS, who had been Vice President of Amtorg from 1927 to 1930. At that time BASIL DELGASS stated that JOHN J. MATWIN had been employed by the Russian Military Commission, under General GERMONIUS, at New York City, during the first World War, but was discharged from that Commission because there was an indication that MATWIN had been engaged in espionage for Germany during the first World War.

DELGASS said that while he was Vice President of Amtorg he had known that there was a sub-organization operating separately from Amtorg and receiving instructions from and reported directly to Moscow. He said that this sub-organization was in operation in the United States in connection with Amtorg while he was Vice President there. According to DELGASS, at that time MATWIN was connected with a man named KASS (PH), either a Finn or Lithuanian, who purchased Liberty motors for export, in behalf of this sub-organization of Amtorg when such export was banned by the United States Government.

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DELGASS said further that MATWIN worked for an individual named MAKHNIKOVSKY (PH) who was employed by this sub-organization of Amtorg and who had direct contact with the Intelligence Division in Moscow. DELGASS said that MAKHNIKOVSKY went to France in 1927 on orders from Moscow and after MAKHNIKOVSKY left, DELGASS searched MAKHNIKOVSKY'S room and found there-blueprints marked confidential concerning machine guns, pistols and other guns of the United States Army.

In connection with JOHN J. MATWIN investigation has been conducted in instant case to locate MATWIN. Information has recently been received from the Charlotte Office that JOHN J. MATWIN is presently residing at 122 Rhett Street, Greenville, South Carolina. Charlotte Office has furnished the following present description of JOHN J. MATWIN:

Height	5'11"
Weight	Approximately 190 lbs.
Hair	Gray Hair
Characteristics	Soft-spoken.

The Charlotte Office has been requested to secure a photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN and to forward same to the Washington Field Office in order that same may be shown to VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF as possibly being identical with the person at Ordnance Research Company, 1135 Broadway, with whom DE SVESHNIKOFF dealt in 1931.

Further, the Los Angeles Office has advised that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has mentioned two persons, formerly Czarist Army officers, with whom CRANE dealt in the Soviet apparatus. A description of one of these two former Czarist Army officers approximates the description of JOHN J. MATWIN, set out above, and, accordingly, the Charlotte Office has been requested to forward a photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN, when same is secured, to the Los Angeles Office in order that it may be exhibited to CRANE as possibly being identical with one of the former Czarist Army officers mentioned by CRANE.

New York files contain no information on any person named STEPANOFF who may have been affiliated with Amtorg or with any company with a name similar to Ordnance Research or with the address 1133 Broadway, New York City.

In regard to persons named STEPANOFF or a similar name, New York files reflected that the following persons with similar names were associated with Amtorg Trading Corporation and that photographs of these persons are available to Washington Field Office:

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EVGENIY IVANOVICH STEPANOV
ILIA STEPANOV
MIKHAIL DMITRIEVICH STEPANOV
MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH STEPANOV
NIKOLAI ALEXSANDROVICH STEPANOV
NIKOLAI IVANOVICH STEPANOV
NIKOLAI PETROVICH STEPANOV
VIKTOR YAKOVLEVICH STEPANOV.

The Washington Field Office has been requested to show photographs of the above to VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF for possible identification by DE SVESHNIKOFF as the person with whom DE SVESHNIKOFF dealt in 1931.

By letter dated February 13, 1949, Washington Field Office forwarded four photographs of VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF. These photographs were exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS said that he did not recognize the person in these photographs as anyone whom he had ever met. He explained, however, that his information concerning a person named SVIASNIKOV had come to him from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and that from this information it would appear to CHAMBERS that SVIASNIKOV had dealt with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and with BYKOV.

CHAMBERS said he could recall no personal dealings or meetings with the person whom he had mentioned as SVIASNIKOV. He said that, accordingly, since he had never met SVIASNIKOV in person he could not say whether the pictures of DE SVESHNIKOFF were identical with SVIASNIKOV.

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Re: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, was interviewed by Special Agent William J. McCarthy, Jr. in regard to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, but said he could not recall the person appearing in this photograph. However, he said that he recognized the name DAVID CARPENTER as a person who had been a Communist Party organizer in Texas and who had also at that time acted as the correspondent for the "Daily Worker".

He advised that this was sometime during the early 1940's. BUDENZ further said that in his former capacity as editor of the "Daily Worker" he had heard about DAVID CARPENTER through general information being passed around at the "Daily Worker" and at Party headquarters. However, he said that he cannot recall ever meeting DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN under that name or under the name DAVID CARPENTER.

He stated further that he does not know whether ZIMMERMAN was in underground work for the Communist Party.

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BACKGROUND OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
ASSOCIATION WITH MARK VAN DOREN

Mr. MARK VAN DOREN, who resides at 393 Bleeker Street, New York City and who teaches at Columbia University, was interviewed in his office in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, on February 14, 1949 by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN.

Mr. VAN DOREN was asked to discuss his associations with and knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mr. VAN DOREN related that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the fall of 1920 when CHAMBERS enrolled as a student at Columbia University and he, VAN DOREN, began his teaching career in this institution. His relations with CHAMBERS, at first, were that of teacher and student with the resultant discussion of his student's problems. However, in the case of CHAMBERS, he added, this association had enlarged to the point where it had grown a little more intimate and he had begun to know CHAMBERS a little better than most students. The more intimate relation was welded because of the common ground of discussion which both found interesting, i.e. literature.

During the first three years he saw CHAMBERS on and off quite frequently but in his third year CHAMBERS was dismissed from the University; remained out for a year, but returned to complete his schooling after the one year absence referred to. Concerning the reason for CHAMBERS' dismissal from the University, Mr. VAN DOREN related that CHAMBERS, when he first came to the University, was a rock-ribbed Republican with the resultant ultra-conservative and reactionary ideas attendant to an individual coming, as CHAMBERS had, from a typical Long Island Republican background. He even went to the extent, VAN DOREN related, of distributing pamphlets on the University Campus with great zeal in furtherance of the political campaign of CALVIN COOLIDGE for President. During his first three years CHAMBERS showed a marked aptitude for Poetry and their discussions centered around this field. As a matter of fact, he stated, he knew CHAMBERS as a poet better than any other characteristic in him. Later, when VAN DOREN was Literary Editory of "The Nation" from about 1924 to 1928, he had printed a number of poems of CHAMBERS'. Their discussions during these three years took place at the University and at VAN DOREN'S home. An inquiry with regard to the latter statement elicited the reply from VAN DOREN that these visits to his home were confined to a few hours which he considered more or less a social visit. It is possible that he might have come for dinner and remained after dinner for literary discussions.

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VAN DOREN stated that when he first began teaching at Columbia University in 1920 he resided at 43 Barrow Street in Greenwich Village andin 1927 moved to 50 West 9th Street, likewise in the Village, where he remained until 1929. In 1929 he moved to his present residence, 393 Bleeker Street, Greenwich Village, New York City.

Without inquiry from agent, at this point Mr. VAN DOREN interrupted to remark that he had heard from his sister-in-law that there had been rumors in Washington, D. C. to the effect that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had made the statement that when he broke with the Communist Party he had sought refuge with VAN DOREN and had lived in his attic for about six months during which time VAN DOREN used to take his meals to him in the attic and CHAMBERS had never left the premises. He was asked his reaction to this rumor to which he stated that it was a lot of "poppy-cock", but he believed that in cases of this kind very probably hundreds of similarly groundless rumors are concocted. First of all, he stated, he never had an attic and it was determined that this applied to all three residences, 43 Barrow Street, 50 West 9th Street and 393 Bleeker Street, and, as he had previously stated, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had never, at any time, spent more than a few hours in his home and certainly had never stayed over-night to his knowledge.

The closest he could recall any truth being attached to the rumor would be that on September 1, 1938, CHAMBERS had come to him to advise him that he had left the Communist Party, with which organization he had been carrying on some dangerous activities which had resulted in his becoming a marked man and now that he had left the Party he was afraid that he would be killed. He acted, VAN DOREN stated, rather mysteriously; however, he did not pay undue attention to it because, as he explained it, CHAMBERS always acted mysteriously either by accident or by design, and he did not know whether to believe him or not when he was in such a mood. He did not know whether to believe him when he had told him that he had broken with the Communist Party and was afraid that he would be harmed. When CHAMBERS came to him on September 1, 1938, he had asked VAN DOREN to assist him in obtaining some books to review, explaining that he desired to review them under his own name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He believed that he had recommended such reviews which he had done for a while before obtaining his position with "Time" magazine. He added that he had not been instrumental in obtaining CHAMBERS' position with "Time" magazine. Concerning any other recommendations made by him for employment, Mr. VAN DOREN stated that he could not remember any others except he recalled that, at one time, he may have recommended CHAMBERS for a position with the New York Public Library.

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He believed that the last time he had seen CHAMBERS was when he visited him on September 1, 1938, but between that date and the time when CHAMBERS had completed his studies at Columbia, he had been in infrequent correspondence with him. CHAMBERS had, during a visit abroad, written him from Holland and some of the other countries he had visited. Upon his return to the United States CHAMBERS had gone out west for a time and VAN DOREN had received letters from him during this period. He was not sure but believed that he had first learned of the fact that CHAMBERS had joined the Communist Party during such correspondence. Sometime in 1925 he had received a letter in which CHAMBERS advised him that he had joined the Communist Party.

This thought brought another incident to his mind which he hastened to explain. Sometime before CHAMBERS' last contact with him he had met him in a subway train at which time CHAMBERS had in his possession a Chemistry book and VAN DOREN had inquired why he was carrying such a book as it was foreign to his past educational field. CHAMBERS, he stated, at that time again lapsed into his mysterious attitude and explained that he was studying Chemistry as he had some important work to do for the Party. He did not recall whether or not CHAMBERS had stated what kind of work it was but gave the impression that it was very dangerous.

His impression of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is that he is an individual prone to strong emotional reactions. He will swing like a pendulum to opposite reactions. For example he re-stated the fact that when CHAMBERS had first come to him he was a conservative Republican but later, as indicated by the fact that he joined the Communist Party, he had swung to the very opposite side. Now, apparently, he is swinging completely away from Communism and back to his conservative former position.

When asked for the reason for CHAMBERS' dismissal from the University, VAN DOREN explained that CHAMBERS had written a religious play which, through the assistance of VAN DOREN, was published in the campus paper. The faculty had looked unkindly on the literary piece; arrived at the conclusion that it was irreligious and dismissed CHAMBERS from the University. It was through the assistance of VAN DOREN that after an absence of a year he was able to re-instate himself.

On February 3rd and 4th, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by SA FRANCIS X. PLANT and asked about his associations with MARK VAN DOREN.

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Mr. CHAMBERS said that he first met MARK VAN DOREN when he, CHAMBERS, entered Columbia University in September, 1920. MARK VAN DOREN, CHAMBERS said, was his first Faculty Advisor at Columbia. He thought that VAN DOREN was always a liberal but did not believe that he had ever been a Communist.

CHAMBERS recalled that during his first year at Columbia he began thinking of embracing a religion and had written some religious poetry. This he showed to VAN DOREN who, according to CHAMBERS, commented to the effect, "This is very interesting but it contains a pathetic fallacy--it shows that God operates in nature." CHAMBERS said he believesthat this was the, "Beginning of my intellectual pulverization." Explaining further, CHAMBERS said that he came to know VAN DOREN well at Columbia and the latter had a very powerful influence on him, which influence CHAMBERS described as being, "generally destructive." He added that he had gone to VAN DOREN more or less "a country boy, with very hard and fast ideas," and VAN DOREN had set to work "to pulverize my ideas." VAN DOREN, he stated, was the first one who first turned his mind toward Russia, and in fact, suggested that he, CHAMBERS, should take a trip there.

Mr. CHAMBERS thought that when he first met VAN DOREN at Columbia the latter was a "Liberal Rationalist." It was also his recollection that VAN DOREN had just written a book on Dryden and, in CHAMBERS' opinion, VAN DOREN was then, "Under the influence of 19th Century English Philosophers."

CHAMBERS thought that he began to drift from Van DOREN'S influence when he realized that VAN DOREN was very vociferous in putting forth his views but did practically nothing toward putting them into effect. This latter phase, CHAMBERS believed, VAN DOREN was content to leave to others, "especially guys like me."

Mr. CHAMBERS said that after he left Columbia he saw MARK VAN DOREN at infrequent intervals and he believes he visited VAN DOREN'S home in Greenwich Village about four or five times throughout the years. These visits, CHAMBERS said, were purely social and had nothing to do with his, CHAMBERS', underground work.

MARK VAN DOREN, according to CHAMBERS, has written for the magazine, "Nation" and became an editor of that publication. It was also CHAMBERS' recollection that MARK VAN DOREN met his present wife while at "The Nation."

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CHAMBERS said that he never hid in MARK VAN DOREN'S attic "at any time." It is entirely possible, he stated, that he did contact VAN DOREN for a job at the time of his CHAMBERS, break with the Communist Party in 1938. However, he does not particularly recall approaching VAN DOREN, though he says he applied to any number of people looking for work at the time.

MARK VAN DOREN, CHAMBERS said, is the younger brother of CARL VAN DOREN. He thought that MARK was originally from Urbana, Illinois, where his father was a Doctor.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY:

Acting on teletype from Washington Field dated February 4, 1949, which supplied whereabouts of JOHN COLLIER, Sr. as at City College, New York, the writer and SA JOHN DANAHY interviewed COLLIER in effort to identify the woman succeeding CHAMBERS as courier in 1934. CHAMBERS had alleged that this woman acted as secretary for ANDRE EMERSEE, who got a position with the Department of Indian Affairs, through the influence of JOHN COLLIER, who was then Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Upon interview on February 11, 1949, at his office at CCNY, COLLIER stated that he was Commissioner of Indian Affairs from May, 1933 to February, 1945. He stated that his son, JOHN COLLIER, Jr., had never worked for the Government except for a brief period sometime in the mid 1930's when he was taking pictures for the Department of Agriculture, as part of a W.P.A. project. He advised that his son is now residing at Taos, New Mexico, and is working for himself, as a photographer.

JOHN COLLIER, Sr., is presently the professor of Sociology at CCNY. He stated that before becoming Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he was employed as secretary of the American Indian Defense Association from 1922 to 1933.

When questioned about ANDRE EMERSEE, COLLIER stated that he does not recall any person by that name or by the name of Mrs. HUDSON. He is positive that he never recommended any person of that name for employment with the Indian Affairs on his own initiative, but added that many times, as Commissioner, he would approve a prospective employee, who would be unknown to him but vouched for by some member of his staff. He cannot recall the names of such persons, but feels that there were many such incidents.

COLLIER was then asked if he recalled anyone in the Planning Section of the Indian Rehabilitation Division who could speak several languages, and whose father had been a police official in Hungary. He replied that he recalls a girl "of foreign extraction" in that section, but does not recall her name or how she became employed there. He remarked that she was not well liked, due to an impertinent attitude, but never heard anything that would indicate she may have been a Communist. He does not know if this woman had a secretary. She came

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to the Section sometime in 1934, and was dropped less than a year later when the WPA funds which financed the project were exhausted. He feels that the employment of any person in that section during that period could be verified through WPA records.

COLLIER stated that the following persons would be most likely to remember an employee of that section:

WALTER VOEHLKE - now in Sacremento, California, and who was then in charge of the Planning Section, Indian Rehabilitation Division.

DANIEL MURPHY - presently a field man for Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. and who was then in charge of Indian Civilian Conservation Corps.

MARY McGAIR - present employment and whereabouts unknown, who was at that time director of personnel for Indian Affairs.

On February 14, 1949, the El Paso Office was requested by teletype to interview JOHN COLLIER, Jr. at Taos, New Mexico for any information he may have concerning ANDRE EMEREE or the unknown courier who allegedly worked as her secretary.

On the same date Washington Field was requested by teletype to ascertain the present location of DANIEL MURPHY and MARY McGAIR and to teletype leads to interview them to the appropriate offices.

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LEON PRESSMAN, aka Lee Pressman

On January 27, 1949, LEON PRESSMAN, commonly known as Lee Pressman, was interviewed in his law office at 9 East 40th Street, New York City, telephone number MUrray Hill 3-6790 by SAS ALBERT J. KLEIN and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. Mr. PRESSMAN is a member of the firm of PRESSMAN, WITT & CAMMER which has its offices in the instant building.

At the outset of the interview Mr. PRESSMAN stated that he is a member of the firm of PRESSMAN, WITT & CAMMER and at the present time he has no other business affiliations and does not maintain other office space in another part of the city. He resides at 26 Foster Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, is married, and his wife's name is SOPHIA. They have three children by this marriage, ANN, MARCIA and SUSAN. He advised that his legal name is LEON PRESSMAN. However, since early childhood he has been called "LEE". He has no middle initial or name. PRESSMAN

He gave a brief chronological history of his positions with the United States Government, relating that he at first entered government service in the summer of 1933 with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with which he remained until the latter part of 1934 or early 1935, but he could not recall which. After leaving the AAA he had spent a brief period with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration under supervision of HARRY HOPKINS. He later shifted to the Works Progress Administration in 1935 for which organization he acted as Chief Counsel. For a brief time before his resignation from the government in 1935 he had also acted as Chief Counsel for the Resettlement Administration under REXFORD GUY TUGWELL. In June of 1936 he assumed the position of Chief Counsel to the Council of Industrial Organizations which position he held until the end of 1939. He added that during his tenure with the CIO he had returned to Washington to live and work and believed that that period encompassed the latter part of 1938 to early 1939.

To inquiry he stated that he had been brought into government service with the AAA by JEROME FRANK who had been appointed Chief Counsel to the AAA. His position was that of Assistant General Counsel. He had been employed prior to his government service with the law firm of CHADBOURNE, STANCHEIELD & LEVY. JEROME FRANK, who is now Circuit Court of Appeals Judge for the Second District, had been with this law firm prior to assuming the post of General Counsel to the AAA and had asked PRESSMAN to join him.

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It was while with the AAA that he renewed his acquaintance with ALGER HISS whom he had known at Harvard Law School and with whom he had worked on the "Harvard Law Review". ALGER HISS was also part of the legal staff of the AAA.

He related that while with the AAA he had met ALGER HISS both at work and socially and had also met PRISCILLA HISS socially but he could not classify the association as an intimate one as it was restricted during that period more or less to office contacts and the social - business cocktail parties resulting from their work together in the AAA. It was customary, he explained, because of the overload of work in the Division for JEROME FRANK to invite his staff to his home for cocktails during which they would continue to discuss and iron out problems arising from their work. This custom was not restricted to Mr. FRANK'S invitations but expanded until it became a common practice among individual staff members to invite fellow employees to their homes in turn. He did see ALGER on occasions such as these. He was quite sure that he had invited ALGER to his home and ALGER likewise had invited him to his.

He denied that he or his confreres in the AAA had ever held what could be construed as meetings at each other's homes. He likewise denied that such affairs were for any ulterior purpose other than to relax a little and discuss their work. He pointed out that such cocktail parties were a common practice in Washington during those times. He also denied that they were intimate or select in any way or were in furtherance of a subversive scheme of any type. He added that almost anyone who knew of the various cocktail parties could and did drop in.

PRESSMAN pointed out that since 1934 when he left the AAA he could count on the fingers of one hand the times he had met ALGER HISS. Concerning the period when he returned to Washington as Counsel for the CIO, he claimed that he had only seen ALGER once or twice on the streets and on those occasions they did but pass the time of day.

He did not recall during his tenure in government service that documents had been classified and was sure that they had not been stamped indicating whether they were or not. He denied that he had ever taken any classified or unclassified documents out of the government buildings and made them available to anyone unauthorized to receive same. He also denied that he had ever made the contents of any government document available to any unauthorized person. He also stated that it had never come to his attention that anyone else had ever taken any classified documents out of

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the government buildings and made them available to an unauthorized person or had ever made the contents thereof similarly available. He denied that it had ever come to his attention that ALGER HISS had made government documents or the contents of government documents available to any unauthorized person. He also denied knowing that ALGER HISS had been engaged in espionage activities or any activities inimical to the welfare of the United States.

He admitted that he had known HENRY HILL COLLINS but claimed this association to have been one brought about because of their association in the government service. He believed that he had been invited to COLLINS' home and must have attended at least a half a dozen parties with him. He was asked whether he attended any parties at COLLINS' residence in St. Matthews Court. He stated that he could not recall COLLINS' living there and the name of St. Matthews Court did not "ring a bell".

PRESSMAN denied that any other gatherings that he attended at COLLINS' home could be considered meetings in the sense of the word. He added that nothing stood out in his attention that these groups were limited to any extent to comprise a select meeting. He denied at this time that he had ever attended any meetings in COLLINS' apartment in New York City or in JOHN ABT'S apartment either in Washington or in New York City.

He refused to state to what organizations he belonged. When asked whether he was or is a member of any group, committee, organization, society or party in the open or underground in Washington, D. C. or New York City which carried out acts inimical to the welfare of the United States, he said that he was not. He was next asked whether he was a member of the Communist Party either in Washington, D. C. or in New York City and whether he was a member of their underground organization. Before answering this question, PRESSMAN stated that he desired to point out that he would not discuss these questions because he considered them to be an inquiry into his religious and political beliefs and as such the questions were an invasion of his private affairs which are protected by the Constitution.

It was brought to PRESSMAN'S attention that he had answered the question previous to the last and was refusing to answer the last one in regard to whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party and yet the last question could be considered in the category of the question previous to the last. He answered "that the question whether or not the

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Communist Party could be considered a group carrying out activities inimical to the welfare of the United States was a question now before the Federal Court in New York City and it was up to it to resolve this point".

It was apparent that PRESSMAN was hiding behind his individual subjective opinion of what he considered acts inimical to the welfare of the United States; consequently, the question was not pursued further.

PRESSMAN was asked whether he had ever been paid by the Communist Party. He stated that he had not. He was asked whether he had ever been in Communist Party headquarters in New York City or any other city. He stated that he had not. He was asked whether the Communist Party had ever honored him at any Communist Party receptions. He stated that they had not.

He was asked whether or not he had ever held any position with the Communist Party or headed any Communist function. He stated that he had not. He was asked if he ever sought guidance and/or policy from the Communist Party with respect to his government work and he stated that he had not. He hastened to add at this point that he had always while in the government service and the CIO carried out the policies set forth by those agencies.

It should be noted that the Bureau has evidence and information in its possession to disprove the negative answers of PRESSMAN to the questions propounded by Agent KLEIN with the exception of whether he was paid by the Communist Party.

He was told that Agents would present to him a number of names of individuals and it was desired that he answer whether or not he knew them, his connections with them or knowledge of them. He said that he would. He was asked whether he knew CHARLES KRAMER. Before he answered whether he knew this individual he stated that he would first like to qualify his position. He stated he would identify the individuals concerning whom he was to be asked if he met them in his government or CIO work. If he had, he would discuss his association with them only to the

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extent of his connection with them while so working; beyond that he would not discuss them as he considered the question then would be in the category earlier referred to, i.e., an invasion of his private affairs.

It was readily apparent that the purpose of PRESSMAN'S qualification was to take the "teeth" out of the question as he was willing to be responsible for and respond to what he did on government time but not for what he did after hours. Thus per se if he had carried out inimical or subversive activities after working hours, he was protected from having such activities inquired into.

He was again asked whether he knew CHARLES KRAMER to which he stated he would not discuss the question. He was then asked whether he knew VICTOR PERLO. He stated that their paths had crossed infrequently and he knew little about him. Further inquiry concerning his relation with PERLO was fruitless.

PRESSMAN refused to discuss whether he knew J. PETERS, ALEXANDER STEVENS, ISADORE BOORSTEIN, HAROLD WARE, JACOB GOLOS, HENRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JEROME FRANK, DONALD HISS, and ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

In discussing the above names propounded as well as additional names which will be set forth later in this report, it was brought out that PRESSMAN would not answer the question as to whether or not he had knowledge of or had it brought to his attention that these individuals were engaged in espionage acts or any activities inimical to the welfare of the United States.

He was asked whether he knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He stated that he knew him and had met him but very few times. He stated he was Assistant Treasurer under HENRY MORGENTHAU and hastened to add that he was a fine man and that it was a shame the way he was treated. He would not discuss WHITE further.

He was asked whether he had seen a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that he had in the newspapers or magazines and that he did not know him and that he had never heard the name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, before the recent press disclosures. He also denied that the name, GEORGE CROSLEY or CARL, held any particular significance to him.

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PRESSMAN likewise stated that the name, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, did not ring a bell with him, but he qualified this answer by adding, in government work. Efforts to determine whether the name, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, was known to him or that he knew her after his government service proved fruitless. He merely stated that he had left the government service and Washington in 1935 and would not enlarge upon it.

When asked whether or not he knew ROY HUDSON, he flippantly and sarcastically answered: "Oh, I've heard of him." An attempt to pursue this association likewise was to no avail as he placed ROY HUDSON in the category that he had no connection with him while in his government work and would not answer questions beyond government associations as it was then in the invasion of private rights category.

When asked whether he knew Colonel BYKOV, he stated "That's the mysterious colonel in New York mentioned in the Committee inquiry." He was told that this was right and asked if he knew him. He answered that he knew nothing of him.

He denied, when asked, that he had ever attended any meetings at which any of the above-named individuals were present. He could not recall ever having seen a Woodstock typewriter in ALGER HISS' home when he was invited there for cocktail parties.

He stated that neither ALGER HISS nor any of his attorneys have been in touch with him since the disclosures in the instant case were made before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

At the conclusion of the interview he was asked whether or not he had any statements to make which he would want included in the report of the interview. He stated that there was nothing he desired to add.

HAROLD I. CAMMER, law partner of LEON PRESSMAN, was present throughout the interview and acted in the capacity of attorney for him.

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Re: NATHAN WITT

On January 27, 1949, Mr. NATHAN WITT was interviewed at his office by Special Agents Robert F. X. O'Keefe and John F. Sullivan. Mr. WITT has his offices at 9 East 40th Street, New York City, Telephone Murray Hill 3-6790, as a member of the law firm of Pressman, Witt and Cammer engaged in the general practice of law. The interview was conducted in the presence of HAROLD I. CAMMER who acted as attorney for Mr. WITT.

Mr. WITT stated that he now resides at 160 West 77th Street, New York City, Telephone Endicott 2-6159. He is married to ANNA LAURA PHILLIPS WITT whom he married on June 19, 1930 and has two children by this marriage, HAL and LEDA. HAL is now 13 years of age and LEDA is 9.

WITKOWSKY

At the outset of the interview Mr. WITT presented all previous background history himself and his employment in the Government. He was born February 11, 1903 in New York City, the son of HYMAN WITKOWSKY and IDA SCARENSKI. Mr. WITT stated that he had changed his name legally in 1919 from NATHAN WITKOWSKY to NATHAN WITT. He was asked whether at any time he had used the name NATHAN WITKOWSKI. He replied that he had not, that the names he had given were the only two he had used but it is possible that due to the difficult spelling of his name and the lack of facility of spelling such names by Americans, errors might have crept in which would have resulted in his name being known at times as WITKOWSKI.

He received his Bachelor of Law Degree from Harvard Law School in June, 1932 and advised that at that time he had become interested in the labor field of law and as a result of his interest and advance study, he had collaborated with Dean LANDIS of the Harvard Law School in writing a book on labor law.

With respect to his employment with the United States Government, Mr. WITT related that he had been with the law firm of Donovan and Raichley in 1933 when he was asked to come to Washington by LEE PRESSMAN to join him in the Department of Agriculture. The law firm of Donovan and Raichley is the firm with which Brigadier General William J. Donovan is affiliated and is one of the better known New York law firms.

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On February 2, 1933, he obtained his appointment as an attorney joining the legal staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. PRESSMAN was his immediate superior as the Assistant Counsel of the AAA and his over-all supervisor was JEROME FRANK. He could not recall the section with which he began his employment but believed it had to do with milk agreements and licenses. In February of 1934 he left the AAA and went with the National Labor Relations Board which was then operating under the old Wagner Act and remained there until July of 1935. In July of 1935 he was placed in charge of the Review Division under the new Wagner Act and remained in that capacity until December of that year when he was appointed Assistant General Counsel. In November, 1937 he was designated Secretary to the National Labor Relations Board in which capacity he remained until December, 1940 when he resigned from Government service.

During his association with the National Labor Relations Board, he advised his superior was CALVERT MAGRUDER, who is now with the Circuit Court of Appeals. He had not been transferred, he pointed out, to the National Labor Relations Board by anyone but had requested the appointment because as he had previously stated, he was very fond of labor law and considered it to be his field.

During his ten years of Government service he had never, to his knowledge, ever handled classified documents and did not believe that there had been such a classification during that period. He could not recall there having been security measures in force at that time, and was of the belief that they were regulations which came into effect during the war period. The same applied he added to the National Labor Relations Board.

He denied that he had ever furnished classified or unclassified documents to any unauthorized person not in the Government in furtherance of a scheme inimical to the welfare of the United States. He also denied that he had furnished the contents of any Government classified or unclassified documents to any unauthorized persons in furtherance of such a scheme.

He refused to discuss whether or not anyone else had, to his knowledge, furnished either the documents or the contents of classified or unclassifed documents to any unauthorized persons in furtherance of such a scheme.

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He specifically would not discuss if he had known whether or not ALGER HISS had furnished the contents of Government documents or the documents themselves to any unauthorized person in furtherance of such a scheme.

He refused to discuss the identity of any organizations which he is a member of or had been a member of.

He stated that he was not a member of any group, committee, society, organization or party while employed either in New York or in Washington which carried on activities inimical to the interests of the United States. He refused to discuss whether or not he knew that any of his close associates were members of such groups, committees, societies, organizations or parties.

He would not discuss whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party or had been a member of the Communist Party, either in New York City, Washington, D.C. or any other city.

He would not discuss whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party Underground. He would not discuss whether or not ALGER HISS was a member of any of the above organizations, to his knowledge.

Mr. WITT would not discuss whether or not he knew ALGER HISS, worked with him, attended any meetings with him, visited his home, or had any contact with him whatsoever. He was asked whether he knew the following key figures in instant case, had any association with them, or attended any meetings at which they were present:

DONALD HISS
VICTOR PERLO
J. PETERS
JACOB GOLOS
CHARLES KRAMER
HAROLD WARE
ALEXANDER STEVENS
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

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To the inquiry he refused to discuss whether or not he had or had not. He was asked and refused to discuss whether or not he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ELIZABETH BENTLEY. He admitted that he knew HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., stating that COLLINS is a client of his. Beyond that he refused to discuss him. He refused to discuss whether or not he had attended any meetings at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. in St. Matthews Court, Washington, D.C. or any meetings which were held in his New York apartment. He also denied that he had attended any meetings in JOHN ABT'S apartment either in Washington, D.C. or New York.

He also refused to discuss the following individuals whose names have come up in instant investigation:

JOHN J. ABT
Colonel BYKOV
HENRY MAGDOFF
EDWARD FITZGERALD
HARRY DEXTER WHITE
ELLA REEVE BLOOR

At the conclusion of the interview Mr. WITT stated that he desired to have placed on the record the fact that he loved his country and the people in it very much. He was asked what country he was referring to and he added the United States.

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Re: ANNE TERRY WHITE
Widow of HARRY DEXTER WHITE

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that in the Summer of 1937, he accompanied ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to the Summer home of HARRY DEXTER WHITE in New Hampshire. CHAMBERS made the visit to discuss a monetary plan with WHITE. At that time WHITE wasAssistant Secretary of the Treasury under MORGANTHAU.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE died during the Summer of 1948, but it was ascertained that his wife, ANN TERRY WHITE, maintains a residence at 334 West 86th Street, New York City. Inquiries at this address provided the information that Mrs. WHITE was staying at the home of friends at 73 Baldwin Avenue, Baldwin, Long Island.

On February 4, 1949, the writer and resident agent WILLIAM A. JOHNSON interviewed Mrs. WHITE at 73 Baldwin Avenue, Baldwin, Long Island, in an effort to ascertain the location of WHITE'S Summer home in 1937, as instructed by Bureau teletype of same date.

Mrs. WHITE stated that she is temporarily residing with close friends, Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE BERNSTEIN. Mrs. BERNSTEIN is ill with cancer, and is confined in a New York City hospital. Therefore, she, Mrs. WHITE, is staying here to care for the BERNSTEIN'S two young children.

Three photos of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken at different periods were exhibited to her. She stated that she recognized the most recent photo, dated 1948, because she had seen it in the press. However, she could not identify the earlier ones, which were taken in about 1934. She stated that she does not know CHAMBERS either by that name or any other, and has never seen or met him. Mrs. WHITE was then asked about the location of a Summer home which she occupied in New Hampshire in 1937. She stated that for many years she and her family had rented various Summer homes in New Hampshire, but that she could not possibly remember which one or what section they were

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in during the Summer of 1937.

Upon being asked as to the present whereabouts of HARRY WHITE'S brother, she replied that the brother, ABE WHITE, was residing in Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, and added that she hoped he would not be interviewed as he was suffering from a heart ailment.

At this point, the writer attempted to question Mrs. WHITE further as to guests who visited at her Summer residences. However, Mrs. WHITE interrupted and stated that she would answer no further questions in the absence of her attorney. The writer then asked her if she had engaged counsel, and she replied that she had not, but would contact one at the earliest moment, and would then contact the agents to advise whether or not her attorney wished her to answer any questions. If he advised her to answer questions, she remarked that she would be glad to be reinterviewed. She advised that she would not be able to contact her attorney until February 20, 1949.

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Re: HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD
NOEL HAVILAND FIELD

HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD, brother of NOEL FIELD was interviewed on January 25, 1949 by SA'S CLARE F. CARTER and VYRL E. LEICHLITER of the Cleveland Office at Cleveland College Building, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.

The results of this interview is being reported at length in the present matter because of the pertinent information contained therein relevant to NOEL FIELD and his possible association with ALGER HISS.

At the outset of the interview, published newspaper accounts on the testimony of J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS before the House Committee on Un-American Activities was brought to FIELD'S attention. FIELD expressed considerable concern over the situation and announced that he would do anything possible to clear up this misunderstanding. FIELD stated that he had forwarded to his brother, NOEL FIELD, the newspaper clippings regarding CHAMBER'S testimony and that NOEL FIELD likewise had expressed concern over the smirch of the family name, particularly arising out of the allegations referring to a "Field Ring" in Washington, D. C.

As to his own background, HERMAN FIELD stated that his parents were HERBERT HAVILAND FIELD, father, who died in 1921, and NINA N. FIELD, mother, who died of cancer in New York State in July, 1947. FIELD'S father was a Quaker and had been employed by "Concilium Bibliographicum", which was described by FIELD as an international zoological association. From approximately 1910, the FIELD family resided in Zurich, Switzerland and returned to the United States in about 1922. HERMAN FIELD pointed out that both of his parents were United States citizens; that his father was a friend of the late President Wilson and was devoted to the ideals and work of the League of Nations, inasmuch as he and his whole family were ardent pacifists.

HERMAN FIELD stated that his mother, NINA FIELD, was intensely interested in social work, especially in helping victims of political persecution. She devoted a considerable portion of her life to assisting political refugees.

It had been reported previously that one AUGUST KORPI HILLE was a half-brother of HERMAN FIELD. HILLE was actually a wounded veteran of the

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Spanish Civil War who was befriended by NINA FIELD. No family relationship existed between HILLE and the FIELD family. NINA FIELD'S farm for political refugees was maintained in Pennsylvania and HILLE spent some time at this farm and was supported by FIELD'S mother. At the present time, HILLE is thought by HERMAN FIELD to be in Mexico where he is an English language instructor.

HERMAN FIELD was born in Zurich, Switzerland on April 13, 1910 and remained there until about 1922, at which time the family moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He attended school in Cambridge, graduating from Harvard University in 1932. He attended the Harvard School of Architecture until 1934, at which time he obtained a scholarship of the Institute of International Education to study abroad, principally at the Swiss Polytechnical Institute in Zurich, but with the stipulations that he would spend his summers in various European countries studying various relating subjects. HERMAN studied at the University of Moscow during the Summer of 1934 and then went to Zurich. He spent the Spring of 1935 in Italy and the Summer of 1935 in Stuttgart, Germany where he and his former wife, JEAN CLARK FIELD (now JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN) both worked in an architect's office.

HERMAN FIELD spent 1936 to 1939 working for a Swiss architectural firm known as ROSCHE PRODUCTS, in Welwyn City, England. While in England he became associated with the movement for evacuating Czech refugees under the Lord Mayors Committee where he worked under the direction of his present wife, KATE THORNYCROFT FIELD. This work was carried out later under the BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR THE EVACUATION OF CZECH REFUGEES and was then taken over by the Czech Refugees Trust Fund administered directly by the government of the United Kingdom. During 1939, HERMAN FIELD went to Prague for one week, working on the evacuation of Czech refugees and then went to Poland to report to the British Consulate, planning to return immediately to England. He stayed in Poland, however, assisting in the evacuation until the time of the German invasion, working directly with the British Consulate. After the German invasion, FIELD returned to England. He assisted in screening refugees during this whole period until after the evacuation at Dunkirk when, according to FIELD, all refugees were placed in internment camps.

HERMAN FIELD returned to the United States in 1940 and worked for several architectural firms in New York. He gave the following residence addresses in New York:

568 Second Avenue
____Claremont Avenue
59 Livingstone Street, Brooklyn

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FIELD spent a few weeks as a consultant on the Wyatt Housing Program in Washington, D. C. during 1946, and during the Summer of 1947, led a group of students to Europe under the auspices of the WORLD STUDY TOURS. According to FIELD, a study tour was organized by the WORLD STUDY TOURS and all arrangements for the tour were made by that group, FIELD merely acting as an instructor. This group left LaGuardia Field in New York City about August 2, 1947 and visited England, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Sweden, traveling by air the whole time. A strike on the air lines delayed the return of the group beyond the estimated six weeks' itinerary and the party finally returned by air during October, 1947. The purpose of the tour was to study the architectural reconstruction problems and survey the progress being made in the countries visited.

FIELD is presently engaged in directing the building program of Cleveland College.

NOEL FIELD was described by HERMAN FIELD as being intensely interested in international issues and politics, and being the eldest son, was considerably influenced by his father's pacifist ideology. (Throughout the interview, FIELD repeatedly stressed the fact that his family were Quakers and as such, were violently opposed to all thought of violence or warfare). NOEL FIELD majored in political science at Harvard University, graduating in 1924 and wrote a thesis on disarmament which was published by the NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF WAR. NOEL then spent a few months as a prison psychiatrist and then entered the employment of the NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF WAR, working very closely with FREDERICK LIBBY. He took several examinations for employment in the State Department and entered the State Department's employ to work in the Disarmament Section at a date unknown to HERMAN.

While in the State Department, NOEL FIELD was a very good friend of LAWRENCE DUGGAN, as was the entire FIELD family. HERMAN FIELD expressed considerable concern over the DUGGAN incident and expressed the opinion that based on his acquaintance with DUGGAN, there could be no possible reason for supposing that DUGGAN ever engaged in any espionage activity. HERMAN did state that he probably knew DUGGAN less intimately than any other member of his family. NOEL FIELD and DUGGAN lived together in the same house while residing in Washington, D. C. NOEL FIELD was acquainted with ALGER HISS; however, HERMAN FIELD stated that he did not know the closeness of this relationship.

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About 1936 (HERMAN FIELD seemed to experience considerable difficulty in recalling NOEL FIELD'S activities during the period 1926 to 1935) NOEL FIELD went to Geneva, Switzerland as the Undersecretary for Disarmament in the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, remaining there until 1940 or 1941, at which time he associated himself with the UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE. According to HERMAN FIELD, NOEL'S reason for so doing was to keep up with his (HERMAN'S) humanitarian accomplishments in evacuating Czech refugees from Czechoslovakia and Poland prior to the German invasion. NOEL remained with the UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE until the beginning of 1948, being first in Southern France as Director in charge of assisting refugees. When France was occupied by the Nazis, NOEL FIELD returned to Geneva and was there associated with the UNITARIANS REFUGEE SERVICE. In 1948, NOEL'S precarious health, brought about by his unstinting efforts in refugee camps with the UNITARIANS, forced him into virtual retirement. He is presently in the mountains outside of Geneva recovering his health. HERMAN FIELD stated that he had last seen his brother in the Summer of 1947 for a period of a few hours.

HERMAN volunteered the information that his brother, NOEL FIELD, had written him requesting his advice as to whether he, NOEL, should return to the United States to clear his name of the implied charges now hanging over him, and that he, HERMAN, had counseled NOEL not to do so at the present time, inasmuch as the grave condition of his health should receive the first consideration.

DR. ELSIE DOOB

HERMAN FIELD'S sister, DR. ELSIE DOOB, lives at Urbana, Illinois, and is the wife of JOSEPH DOOB, a professor of mathematics at the University of Illinois. ELSIE DOOB spent several years during the war period as a doctor in New York.

JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN

JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN married HERMAN FIELD in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1932 and accompanied him to Europe in 1934. They worked together for an architectural firm in Stuttgart, Germany in 1935 and separated in 1936, being divorced in 1940. After considerable hesitation, FIELD finally

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brought himself to say that JEAN was very friendly with PAUL MASSING, intimating that the [redacted] her divorce from FIELD. JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN married (SALI) LIEBERMAN whom she met in Zurich, planning to come to the United States at a time unknown to FIELD, but their departure to the United States was delayed because LIEBERMAN was drafted into the Swiss Army. b6 b7C

JEAN LIEBERMAN and her husband came to the United States about 1940 and are presently living on the West Coast, exact whereabouts unknown to FIELD.

KATE THORNYCROFT FIELD

HERMAN FIELD met his present wife, KATE THORNYCROFT FIELD, in England while both were engaged in the Czech evacuation work, and married her in 1940 following his return from Poland. She accompanied him to the United States in 1940.

PAUL and HEDI MASSING

Concerning PAUL and HEDI MASSING, FIELD advised that he met the couple in Zurich about 1935 through his mother, NINA FIELD, who was in Zurich at that time. The FIELD family became interested in MASSING through a book MASSING had written concerning concentration camps. FIELD indicated that MASSING'S book was very informative on the role enacted by various groups in the evacuation of refugees. NINA FIELD filed an affidavit of financial support to facilitate MASSING'S entry to the United States, later giving him financial aid and allowing him to manage her farm for refugees in Pennsylvania.

HEDI MASSING, whom FIELD reluctantly described as a "hard-boiled woman" quarreled with NINA FIELD because of the "clash of their personalities." MASSING was described by FIELD as a "serious economist" who supported himself largely through writing magazine articles. FIELD stated he believed MASSING to be a Communist and indicated that the Communistic ideology was reflected in MASSING'S book (above noted). He disclaimed any knowledge of espionage activity on the part of MASSING (as well as any other person). FIELD stated that he had no knowledge of the MASSINGS' activities subsequent to their break with NINA FIELD. (Later in an interview, FIELD contradicted himself by stating that he probably first met MASSING through his brother, NOEL FIELD).

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IGNATZ REISS

HERMAN FIELD disclaimed any knowledge of IGNATZ REISS but he stated he believed an individual named KURT REIS was one of the refugees harbored by his mother on her farm about 1940.

WALTER KRIVITSKY

HERMAN FIELD stated that he knew WALTER KRIVITSKY only through KRIVITSKY'S magazine articles, which he stated he believed he had read in the "Saturday Evening Post." FIELD denied any personal acquaintance with KRIVITSKY and disclaimed any knowledge of KRIVITSKY'S activities.

When directly questioned regarding any espionage activities on the part of himself or any member of his family, FIELD categorically denied that he or any member of his family, to his knowledge, had ever engaged in any espionage activity knowingly, or had ever been approached by anyone to act in the capacity of an espionage agent, in any manner whatsoever. FIELD qualified this statement by explaining at some length at several times throughout the interview, that the general feeling and universal attitude in Europe and especially in Zurich and Geneva during the pre-war period was that anyone who was "anti-Nazi" regardless of political creed, should be given every assistance. He stated that on at least one instance, he had acted as a go-between in forwarding a letter from one unknown "anti-Nazi" to another such unknown "anti-Nazi."

HERMAN FIELD expressed himself as having considerable sympathy for Czechoslovakia as a result of his activities in evacuating refugees and because he has always hoped "that Czechoslovakia might eventually become a bridge between the East and the West." He expressed himself as considering himself to be something of an international citizen due to his very broad background and somewhat a "citizen of the world."

When questioned as to his acquaintanceship with Czech officials, he stated that he knew one LOEBEL who is a secretary connected with foreign trade in Prague and who was a member of the UNRRA Commission. He also stated that he knows one NOVI or NOVY who is an admitted Communist and is or was head of the CZECH REFUGEES COUNCIL and who is presently editor of the official

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Communist newspaper in Czechoslovakia. He denied that any representative of the Czech Government had contacted him in the United States.

HERMAN FIELD repeatedly expressed distaste for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, criticizing them as a "publicity hungry group engaged in unwarranted smears" and took the occasion on several instances to compliment the FBI on its refusal to establish "guilt by association." He emphasized the fact that his broad experiences had constantly thrown him in contact with persons of various political ideologies and stated that he deliberately provoked contact with individuals of various beliefs opposed to his own to permit him to analyze their characters. He stressed the "clinical attitude" in such encounters.

The following description of HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD was obtained through interview and observation:

Name	HERMAN HAVILAND FIELD
Born	April 13, 1910 Zurich, Switzerland
Sex	Male
Color	White
Nationality	United States citizen through parents' citizenship
Height	5' 9"
Weight	140 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Black, streaked with gray, receding at temples
Complexion	Fair and untanned
Facial Characteristics	Long thin, with sharp narrow nose and prominent network of creases below and about eyes
Peculiarities	Middle Eastern accent with apparently cultivated British speech mannerisms which tend to disappear in moments of mental stress. Nervous, somewhat effeminate mannerisms and appears to wear horn rimmed glasses for reading.

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Living Relatives	NOEL HAVILAND FIELD (brother) Geneva, Switzerland DR. ELSIE DOOB, nee FIELD (sister) ELSIE Urbana, Illinois KATE FIELD, nee THORNYCROFT (wife) living with subject JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN (ex-wife) Mill Valley, California _____ FIELD _____ FIELD (sons aged 3 and 5, living with subject)
Occupation	Architect
Employed	Cleveland College, Cleveland, Ohio
Residence	3098 Berkshire Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio
Former Residences	Zurich, Switzerland Cambridge, Massachusetts Boston, Massachusetts Moscow, Russia Prague, Czechoslovakia Warsaw, Poland London, England New York, New York
Education	Graduate of Harvard University, Harvard School of Architecture, and has studied at University of Moscow, Swiss Polytechnical Institute at Zurich, and at various European countries.

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Re: TIMOTHY HOBSON,
Stepson of ALGER HISS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JAMES L. SHINNERS and DONALD E. SHANNON:

On February 9, 1949, TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS and stepson of ALGER HISS, was interviewed at his residence; 239 East 38th Street, New York, New York. At the outset of the interview, the following background information concerning TIMOTHY HOBSON was obtained:

He was born September 19, 1926, in New York City. He resided in New York City until he was about seven years of age, at which time he went to Washington, D. C., where he resided with his mother and stepfather ALGER HISS. He had little recollection of the time that he resided in New York City but he did know that his mother and father had been divorced sometime shortly after he was born and that his mother remarried, and he did recall residing with his mother and stepfather ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C. He recalled residing at the following addresses in Washington, D. C., but he was not certain as to the exact time that he resided at these addresses:

O Street, N. W.

28th Street, in the vicinity of the Wardman Park Hotel

2905 P Street, N. W. - approximately 1935 and 1936

1245 (?) 30th Street, N. W. - approximately 1936 and 1937

34-15 Volta Place, N. W. - 1938 to 1943

3210 P Street - 1943 to 1944

In 1944, he entered the United States Navy. Upon his discharge from the Navy, he has resided at several addresses in New York City. He advised that he attended grammar school in New York City and Washington, D. C., and that he attended high school in Pennsylvania in a school known as the George School. He advised that as an enrollee in the Navy V-12 Program, in March, 1944, he attended Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and Union College, Schenectady, New York. He gave the following as his places

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of employment:

April, 1946 - March, 1947 - Reynolds Metal Company, 19 East 47th Street, New York, New York, where he was employed as Secretary to Regional Salesmen, and later promoted to Assistant to Parts Division Export Manager.

March, 1947 - June 1947 - Cunard White Star, Ltd., 25 Broadway; general Passenger Department work.

June, 1947 - April, 1948 - E. W. Payne, Teas, 80 Wall Street; Secretary and Assistant in the tea brokerage business.

March, 1948 - June, 1948 - Village Vanguard, 178 Seventh Avenue South, New York; Manager until closing for summer.

September, 1948-November, 1948-Le Directoire, 128 East 58th Street; Assistant Manager, Staging and Lighting.

He advised that he served in the United States Navy for twenty-two months and during this period he was in the Navy V-12 Officers Training Program as a college trainee in Electrical Engineering. He also advised that since his discharge from the Navy, he has attended a school known as the School of Speed Writing on West 42nd Street, in New York City, where he studied shorthand and typewriting.

TIMOTHY HOBSON was questioned concerning any recollection he had of his father's association with GEORGE CROSLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He advised that he did not recall anyone by the name of CHAMBERS ever visiting at the HISS residences in Washington, D. C. Further,

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he informed that he did not remember GEORGE CROSLEY as an individual who visited at the HISS home in Washington, D. C. He did advise that he recalled that at the time the HISS family resided at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a woman and child stayed at their house for a few days. He was unable to state whether this child was a boy or a girl; in fact, he advised that his memory of their staying at the house was rather vague and that the only thing he did recall was the fact that the woman painted an oil portrait of him. He stated that since the publicity of this case has appeared in newspapers he has discussed with his mother and stepfather the relation of GEORGE CROSLEY with them and that he has been told by his mother and stepfather that the woman who painted the oil portrait and the child who was with her were, in fact, GEORGE CROSLEY'S wife and child and that GEORGE CROSLEY, himself, had been at the house at the same time as the wife and child, at which time the wife painted the portrait of TIMOTHY.

HOBSON further EDWARD stated that he had read in the newspaper that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he visited at the HISS home in Washington two or three times a month around 1936-1937 and that he had frequently had dinner at the HISS home. TIMOTHY HOBSON stated that he had told his mother and father, as well as MR. MC LEAN, the attorney for ALGER HISS, that he could testify that he was certain that this individual, whom he now knows as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, had not been at the HISS home two or three times a month during this period or that he had dinner frequently at the HISS home. TIMOTHY stated that though his memory is hazy as to the names of individuals who visited at the home in and around 1936 and 1937 he was certain that if any individual had visited the home that frequently and had dinner there on occasions he would most assuredly remember him. The only other individual by name whom TIMOTHY HOBSON was able to recall, who visited at the HISS home in Washington around that period, was a DON TILGHMAN, whom TIMOTHY advised was at one time employed by the Government and is now a free-lance writer. TIMOTHY HOBSON advised that DON TILGHMAN is still very friendly with the HISS family. He, also, was able to recall that a JAMES ROBB, who lived across the street from the HISS family at the time they lived on 30th Street, which would be around 1936-1937, was quite friendly with the family and that they visited back and forth. TIMOTHY HOBSON stated that for the most part the people that his mother and father

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associated with during the period from 1936 through 1944 were Government officials and Government employees.

HOBSON was questioned at length concerning the typewriters that were owned by the HISS family at the time they resided in Washington, D. C., and in New York City. He stated that the first recollection he had of a typewriter was one that he described as an old, battered Corona Portable Typewriter. He stated that his first recollection of the existence of this typewriter was at the time he resided at the Volta Place house. He stated that this would be sometime in the late 1930's. He was unable to supply any information as to how the HISS family got possession of this typewriter, of how long they kept it or of how it was disposed of. He stated that he had a slight recollection of this typewriter at the time the HISS family moved from the Volta Street address to the P Street residence in 1943. He was unable to recall if this typewriter was still in existence at the time he entered the Navy in 1944.

HOBSON was questioned at length concerning the existence of an old upright typewriter that may have been in the HISS residence at the time he lived in Washington, D. C. To this, he replied that his mother and stepfather had informed him that they had an old upright typewriter prior to the time that they acquired the Corona. He insisted that he, himself, had no recollection of this machine and that for this reason he could give no information concerning it. He was certain that the HISS family have not owned a typewriter since they moved from Washington, D. C., and have resided at 22 East Eighth Street; in fact, he stated the only typewriter they have had in their home since that time was the one that was loaned to them by a woman he referred to as his cousin, CYNTHIA JONES. He stated that he recalled that he, himself, had typed on the Corona Portable Typewriter and that he also recalled that his mother had used this typewriter. He said that his mother was not a very good typist but that she was able to type fairly well and that she had used the Corona typewriter on many occasions. He also said that he never recalled his mother typing on an old upright machine. He did recall that he, himself, had typed on the Corona Portable Typewriter several pages of a list of Greek gods that was used in connection with a course that he was taking in school. He said this was

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done sometime in the late 1930's.

HOBSON advised that after ALGER HISS had been called before the Grand Jury, in New York City, and that for business reasons he had been called out of town, he had asked him, TIMOTHY HOBSON, to go through the storage room in the basement of the house at 22 East Eighth Street to obtain any typewritten material that he could find therein that may have emanated from the HISS home in Washington, D. C., and to turn this over to the attorney, MR. EDWARD MC LEAN. HOBSON advised that he secured these several pages of a list of Greek gods from a storage room in the basement and that he turned them over to MR. MC LEAN. He stated, further, that at this time he also turned over some sort of boy scout menu and two other slips of paper with a typewritten name and address thereon. He recalled that one of the names was that of HARBURY, an attorney in Baltimore, Maryland.

TIMOTHY HOBSON recalled that at the time he resided in Washington, D. C., he spent his summers at a camp located on the eastern shore of Maryland known as Rigs O'Marlow. He said that this camp was located near Chestertown, Maryland, and was operated by a man by the name of KELLOGG SMITH. He described KELLOGG SMITH as a friend of his mother and stepfather. HOBSON stated that he spent many summers at this camp. He recalled that in 1938 and 1939 he spent the months of July and August at a camp called Camp Wachiasette, located at Holderness, New Hampshire, near Ashland, New Hampshire. This camp was located on Little Squaw Lake and was operated by a teacher of TIMOTHY HOBSON at Landon School, MR. WILLIAM HARRISON TRIPLETT. He recalled that his mother and father visited him at this camp in the summer of 1938 and that they also visited him in 1939. He stated that on both of these occasions they drove their own automobile to visit him at the camp. He recalled that in all probability they stayed at a hotel in Holderness, New Hampshire. He advised that there was only one hotel in Holderness. He stated that at that time they owned a 1937 Plymouth, which they still have in their possession.

As to automobiles, he did recall that prior to owning the 1937 Plymouth, they had owned a 1935 Plymouth which they obtained in 1935. Prior to this, he said, they owned a 1929 Ford. He recalled that when they

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bought their present car they traded in the 1935 Plymouth. On the other hand, he did not recall from whom they bought the 1935 Plymouth and just how the 1929 Ford was disposed of, yet he was certain that they did not trade in the 1929 Ford to purchase the 1935 Plymouth. The reason he said he was certain of this was that he recalled in the winter of 1935-1936 they owned the 1935 Plymouth and at the same time had left the 1929 Ford outside of their residence in Washington, D. C., and that he could vividly recall seeing it covered with snow outside of their house.

TIMOTHY HOBSON informed that it was his understanding from conversation with his mother and father that his mother and ALGER HISS met the first time on a boat trip to Europe around the time that ALGER HISS was attending school, sometime in the 1920's. He stated that this was prior to the marriage of his mother to his real father WILLIAM THAYER HOBSON. He was certain that his mother knew ALGER HISS prior to her marriage to his father WILLIAM THAYER HOBSON.

TIMOTHY HOBSON, at the conclusion of the interview, advised that he was presently the owner of a Royal Portable Typewriter, Serial #A1173233. He readily made available a typewritten specimen from this typewriter, which he typed himself, which is being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned and known specimens in this case. He also typed out on this typewriter a statement that is a summary of this interview. This statement is herewith set forth:

"February 9, 1949

"I, Timothy Hobson, make the following statement to Special Agents Donald E. Shannon and James R. Shinners whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any nature were made to me to make this statement. I know that what I say may be used against me in a court of law.

"I resided with my mother and step-father, Alger Hiss, in Washington, D. C., until 1944 at which time I entered the United States Navy. From the age of three until 1944 I resided at the home of Alger and Priscilla Hiss in the many residences they resided in in New York, Boston

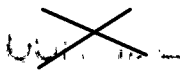

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"and Washington, D. C.

"I do not recall anyone by the name of George Crosley or Chambers visiting at any of these above residences. From conversation I have since had with my mother and step-father I have learned that a Mrs. Crosley and child stayed a few days at our 2905 P. Street residence. I recollect a woman and child staying at this house a few days during which time the woman painted an oil portrait of me. I have been told by my mother and step-father that this woman and child were the wife and child of George Crosley. I do not recall that George Crosley himself was at our home at the same time as this woman and child, but I have been told by my mother and step-father that he did stay a few days with us at the same time.

"The only typewriter that I ever recall in any of the residences that I lived in with my mother and step-father was a Corona portable typewriter that was kept in the back second-floor room of the Volta Place house. I have no definite recollection of when this typewriter came into the possession of my mother of my step-father nor of its existence before the Volta Place house. I have a slight recollection of this typewriter being at the residence we moved to on P Street in 1943, but I do not recall if this typewriter was still at the P Street residence when I entered the Navy in 1944. I have no recollection of how it was disposed of.

"I have been told by my mother and step-father that they did own an old upright typewriter prior to acquiring the Corona. I have no definite recollection of this machine. My mother has told me that this machine was given to her by her father. I have no recollection of when it was acquired or how or when my mother obtained this typewriter or disposed of it.

"The only recollection I have of using the Corona portable typewriter was to type several pages of a list of Greek Gods to be used in connection with a course at school. This was typed sometime in the late 1930's. I have no other recollection of typing any other material at my home on any typewriter therein. I secured the list of Greek Gods

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"that I recall typing from the bin in the basement of my mother's and step-father's home at 22 East 8th Street, NYC, in November, 1948. I turned this over to Mr. McLean the same day that I secured it and he informed me that he would turn it over to the F.B.I.

"I have read the above one page statement and it is true. I have typed this statement myself on my own Royal portable typewriter (serial number 1173233). I now sign this statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

(signed) Timothy Hobsom

"Witnessed: Donald E. Shannon, F.B.I., 2/9/49
James R. Shinners, F.B.I., 2/9/49"

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Neighbors and Associates
of
ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS

Mr. and Mrs. VALERIAN LADA-MOCARSKI were interviewed by SAS LAWRENCE A. BRACKEN and JAMES T. NEAGLE for any information they might have regarding the friends and associates of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. An effort was also made to obtain any typewriter specimens which they might have in their possession.

Mr. and Mrs. LADA-MOCARSKI advised that they were unaware of the fact that they were neighbors of the HISSES when they resided in Washington, D.C. and also that they had never met them while they were in Washington. They further advised that they had attended a dinner party during the past year at which the HISSES were present. This was the extent of their acquaintance with the HISSES. They stated that they had never received any correspondence in any form from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

Mr. GEORGE E. BREWER, JR. was interviewed on February 10, 1949 by SA JAMES T. NEAGLE and he advised that he has known PRISCILLA HISS for approximately twenty-five years, explaining that he had met her while they both attended Yale Graduate School. He advised that he had met ALGER HISS sometime in the early 1930's when HISS was attending Harvard Law School or just prior to the time he became Law Clerk to Justice HOLMES.

Mr. BREWER stated that PRISCILLA HISS was generally associated with "liberal" thinking groups and further that he believed that she would be associated with any organization which concerned themselves with the welfare of minority groups.

He stated that he did not know ALGER HISS, not having had the opportunity to associate with him as much as he did with PRISCILLA. Mr. BREWER stated that in his opinion, ALGER HISS was a very learned man. Mr. BREWER advised that to his knowledge, he had never received any correspondence whatever from either of the HISSES.

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Mrs. ANN BREWER was interviewed on February 11, 1949 and she stated that she could offer very little more than her husband had already done. Mrs. BREWER stated that she had attended Bryn Mawr with PRISCILLA HISS. She also stated that they were close friends at Yale and that both families had resided in Boston, Massachusetts. She advised that to her knowledge they had never received any correspondence whatever from the HISSES.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE E. BREWER, JR., it is to be noted, were the host and hostess at the dinner party referred to above which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. LADA-MOCARSKI. Both Mr. and Mrs. BREWER stated that the other guests were not acquainted with the HISSES until this dinner party.

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By teletype dated January 26, 1949, Washington Field office requested New York interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, B. A. GARSIDE and Mrs. MAURICE T. MOORE for information concerning HISS' connection with the United Service to China.

Mr. B. A. GARSIDE, Secretary to the United Service to China, 1790 Broadway, advised that at one time ALGER HISS was being considered for a position on the Board of Directors of this organization, but that no further action was ever taken. He further advised that the organization had no correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. He suggested that Mrs. MAURICE T. MOORE of 1000 Park Avenue might have additional information in this regard.

Mrs. MOORE was subsequently contacted and advised that when ALGER HISS was appointed to the Carnegie Endowment organization, Mr. WATSON, one of the Directors of the United Service to China, had suggested that ALGER HISS might be of some usefulness to this organization. Mrs. MOORE said that she had ALGER HISS to her home one afternoon and that his interest in the United Service to China was discussed. However, she stated that no further action was taken and this is the only contact she ever had with him.

In referenced teletype it was noted that Mr. HATHAWAY WATSON, JR., had recommended ALGER HISS for this organization and since Mrs. MOORE is a sister of HENRY LUCE, publisher of "Time" magazine, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed concerning his knowledge of this subject. He advised that he had never spoken to LUCE regarding ALGER HISS and he further stated that LUCE never knew that PRISCILLA HOBSON, once head of "Time's" Research Department, was identical with PRISCILLA HISS until he, CHAMBERS, told him about it on August 26 or 27, 1948.

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, Washington Field requested that EDWARD DIETHELM and his wife be interviewed concerning their knowledge of ALGER HISS since they were neighbors of the HISSES when they resided at Volta Place in 1942 and 1943. DIETHELM was interviewed in the Law Department of the American Sugar Refining Corporation, 120 Wall Street, New York City, and advised that he had no knowledge of ALGER HISS and that he did not know that he was a neighbor until advised by the writer. He could offer nothing pertinent to this investigation.

By teletype dated February 9, 1949, Washington Field office requested that WILLIAM F. EARLS, 17 East 84th Street, New York City, be interviewed concerning ALGER HISS since EARLS was a neighbor of theirs during 1944 to 1947.

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Mrs. A. WIGGINS, EARLS' mother-in-law, 17 East 84th Street, New York City, advised that EARLS is presently residing at the Monterey Hotel, 808 Junior Terrace, Chicago, Illinois. Chicago was advised of the above and requested to interview by teletype dated February 11, 1949.

By teletype dated February 3, 1949, Washington Field requested that Mrs. EDWIN A. LOCKE, JR., 1150 5th Avenue, New York City, be interviewed for her knowledge of the HISSES. It was noted that Mrs. LOCKE had been contacted by Bureau Agents in January, 1942, re ALGER HISS, Internal Security, Hatch Act. At that time she described ALGER as a peculiar individual and expressed an opinion that there may exist some differences in political opinions between he and his brother DONALD. At that time she further stated that she had heard a rumor concerning ALGER but at that time she refused to state the nature of the rumor on the grounds that it was only hearsay and that her source may not be reliable.

Mrs. LOCKE was interviewed at her apartment and advised that she could offer nothing in addition to what she had already told the Agents in 1942. However, she believed that a Miss PRESTON, who was also a neighbor at Volta Place and the principal of the Potomac School for Girls, was quite friendly with the HISS family and it was her belief that she might be able to offer some information of value in this investigation. As for herself, Mrs. LOCKE could offer nothing further regarding the HISSES.

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, Washington Field was informed of the information concerning Miss PRESTON.

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By teletype dated January 18, 1949, Washington Field requested that Mr. CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, 45 East 65th Street, New York City, be interviewed concerning ALGER HISS for the purpose of obtaining background information and any typewritten specimens in his possession. EICHELBERGER stated that he has known ALGER HISS since the San Francisco Conference and that his association with him was purely one of business and to the best of his knowledge he had no recollection of ever having any social contacts with him. He said that since the Wilson Foundation was closely allied with HISS' work in the Carnegie Foundation they had met several times in New York City but again these contacts were purely on a business scale.

EICHELBERGER furnished six copies of typewritten correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS under the letterhead of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These letters have been forwarded to the Laboratory for examination. EICHELBERGER went on to say that from his contacts with HISS he was totally in disagreement with the allegations that have been made against him. It was his opinion that HISS was a loyal American.

NYC 75 was contacted and furnished a letter addressed to this organization by ALGER HISS requesting services of this company. This letter was forwarded to the Laboratory on February 3, 1949, for examination. In addition, NYC 75 advised that another Government agency had subpoenaed the records of all toll calls made from the HISS residence at 22 East 8th Street, New York City. As a consequence only calls made subsequent to November 16, 1948, were obtained.

The following is a list of these calls placed from the HISS residence:

Date:	To:
November 18, 1948	Baltimore, Exchange Belmont 6473 WILLIAM L. MARBURY 48 Warrenton Road
December 4, 1948	Providence, Rhode Island Exchange Gasby 6799 JOHN ALFORD 55 A Charlesfield Street

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December 10, 1948	South Orange, New Jersey South Orange 20158 Mrs. M. R. FANSLER 55 Randolph Place
December 9, 17, 1948	Swarthmore, Pennsylvania Swarthmore 2883-J PHELPS SOULE 410 Park Avenue
Decmeber 11, 1948	New Canaan, Connecticut New Canaan 9-9409 JOHN C. B. MOORE West Road, New Canaan, Connecticut
December 16, 1948	Washington, D.C. Michigan 5008 DONALD HISS 3030 Q Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.
December 16, 1948	Washington, D.C. Michigan 2948 WALTER C. LOUCHHEIM 2824 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the Bureau was requested to secure the records of calls now in possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Washington Field was requested to contact LOUCHHEIM and New Haven was requested to interview MOORE.

The persons listed above, with the exception of MOORE and LOUCHHEIM, are either relatives of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS or have been previously contacted by the Bureau.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT.

Information was received from the Washington Field Division that ALGER HISS had two file drawers of personal material and three shelves of books sent from the Carnegie Endowment in Washington, D.C. to the Carnegie Endowment in New York City.

MISS E. B. SAYRE, Assistant to the President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, advised that the above-mentioned personal material and books belonging to ALGER HISS were received by the Carnegie Endowment, New York City, sometime after Christmas, 1948, and that this material is now in the hands of MR. HISS' attorney, MR. EDWARD C. MC LEAN. MISS SAYRE advised that the box containing this material was not opened at the Carnegie Endowment and was turned over directly to MR. MC LEAN.

The records of Confidential Informant T-2 reflect no correspondence from ALGER HISS. These files reflect that ALGER HISS paid his November, 1948 and January, 1949 bills by check but it was not possible to determine from these files on which bank these checks were drawn.

The Bureau advised that MR. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, formerly with the NYE Committee, has advised that MR. PAUL J. KERN and MR. LAWRENCE BROWN were with the NYE Committee and may have known ALGER HISS.

MR. PAUL J. KERN, attorney, 11 West 42nd Street, advised that he was employed by the NYE Committee and worked under MR. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH. He stated that he worked in New York City almost exclusively while employed by the NYE Committee and that he made only two or three trips to Washington, D.C. in connection with his work with the Committee. He stated that he is not acquainted with ALGER HISS and did not know that HISS had been employed by the NYE Committee until the HISS-CHAMBERS story appeared in the papers. He advised that he has received no correspondence from ALGER HISS and that he does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

MR. MATTHEW G. ELY, JR., HORACE ELY Real Estate Company, 76 Williams Street, advised that the last known address of LAWRENCE BROWN

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as of September 10, 1940 was 1558 33rd Street N.W. Washington, D.C. and at this time he was employed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Federal Reserve Building, Washington, D.C. He stated that BROWN had been employed by the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, in June, 1940; by the Securities and Exchange Commission in April, 1940 and by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, U.S. Senate in August, 1937, at Washington, D.C. By teletype dated February 9, 1949, the Washington Field Office was requested to locate and interview BROWN.

Information was received from MR. GEORGE BROWNELL, attorney, 15 Broad Street, that DR. PHILLIP JESSUP is acquainted with ALGER HISS and may have typewritten correspondence emanating from HISS.

DR. PHILLIP C. JESSUP, Deputy U.S. Representative in the Atomic Energy Commission, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, advised that he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in 1945. DR. JESSUP stated that he is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and that he has done considerable work with HISS since HISS came to the Carnegie Endowment in the early part of 1947.

DR. JESSUP stated that he believes HISS innocent of the charges brought against him by the Government and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He advised that he has discussed this matter with many men who are personally acquainted with HISS and that he has found no one who believes HISS guilty.

DR. JESSUP made available 25 original typewritten letters and three carbon copies of letters emanating from ALGER HISS together with other correspondence contained in his personal file relating to ALGER HISS. These letters emanating from ALGER HISS have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated February 7, 1949 for comparison with known specimens of this case. This correspondence has been photostated and two copies are being retained in the New York file.

The above-mentioned correspondence reflected that ALGER HISS has corresponded with JUDGE MANLEY O. HUDSON, Law School of Harvard

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University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Boston office was requested to interview JUDGE HUDSON and obtain from him any typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS for submission to the FBI Laboratory.

DR. JESSUP advised that PROFESSOR JOHN RUSSELL, MAXWELL School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse, New York, and MR. WALTER SHARP, City College of New York, worked with ALGER HISS in the preparation of a pamphlet written by the Carnegie Endowment on a study of the United Nations and that they will undoubtedly have correspondence from MR. HISS.

The Albany Office was requested by teletype to interview PROFESSOR JOHN RUSSELL .

DR. JESSUP advised that he has been in the HISS home on only one occasion and that he does not recall seeing a typewriter therein.

Information was received from the Springfield office that JOHN HAZARD of Columbia University is one of the few persons in the U.S. who has a real knowledge of Russian affairs and that he may know with whom ALGER HISS has corresponded at Columbia University. Prior Bureau authority was obtained before interviewing Professor HAZARD.

Professor JOHN HAZARD, Professor of Public Law, Columbia University, 431 West 117th Street, advised that he was with the State Department during the war but that he did not know ALGER HISS personally at this time. He stated that he met MR. HISS for the first time after MR. HISS became President of the Carnegie Endowment. Professor HAZARD advised that he has received only one letter from ALGER HISS and this was in connection with an invitation for HISS to join the University Seminar, of which he, Professor HAZARD, was President. Professor HAZARD made this letter available to New York office. By letter dated February 8, 1949, this letter emanating from ALGER HISS was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with known specimens in this case.

Professor HAZARD advised that he knew of no other

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correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS and that he has never been in the HISS home.

The Washington Field Office advised that the Headmaster of the Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland, has stated that he believed PRISCILLA HISS at one time taught school at the Little Red School House, New York City.

MISS DEAN DUNHAN, Business Manager, Little Red School House, 196 Bleecker Street, advised that she has been with the Little Red School House since it was organized in 1932 and that they have never had a teacher named PRISCILLA HORSON, FANSLER, or HISS. MISS DUNHAN made a check of the correspondence file and could find no correspondence from MRS. HISS. She advised that student teachers take instruction at the school but that no records are kept of these student teachers.

The Washington Field office advised that ALGER HISS was elected to Phi Beta Kappa while at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

MR. CARL BILLMAN, Secretary, Phi Beta Kappa, National Headquarters, 415 First Avenue, advised that ALGER HISS is a member of Phi Beta Kappa but that their records contain no correspondence from him.

The Philadelphia Office requested this office to check the library at Dun and Bradstreet in an effort to obtain the address of the Great Valley Mills Company and the Chicago and Tennessee Coal and Coke Company. MR. THOMAS FANSLER, father of PRISCILLA HISS, held stock in these companies at the time of his death. The librarian of the Dun and Bradstreet Library, 290 Broadway, made a search of all available publications for the above-mentioned companies with negative results.

The records of Dun and Bradstreet are maintained by states and a search was made for these companies for the states of Illinois, Tennessee, and New York with negative results. MR. WALTER COLEMAN, New York Stock Exchange, 14 Wall Street, advised that he could find no record of these companies.

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The Washington Field Office advised that MR. BENJAMIN GERIG was a contact of ALGER HISS while HISS was the Chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs. MR. BENJAMIN GERIG, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, advised that he first met ALGER HISS in 1943 and that HISS was his boss while he, MR. GERIG was in the State Department. MR. GERIG stated that he has received no written communication from HISS and that all his contacts with HISS in the State Department were done verbally. He advised that he has never been in the HISS home.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) JAMES T. NEAGLE:

On January 31, 1949 Mr. WILLIAM PLATT was interviewed at his office, Room 1612, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, in an effort to obtain typewriter specimens.

Previous investigation revealed that PLATT may have been contacted by ALGER HISS.

PLATT advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS and had never communicated with him in any manner. He stated he had never received any correspondence from HISS either personally or in a business connection.

Mr. R. KEITH KANE, Attorney, was interviewed at his office, 14 Wall Street, New York City, on February 3, 1949 concerning his relationship with ALGER HISS and the possibility of his having received correspondence from HISS.

KANE advised that he first met HISS at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, held in 1945. At this conference KANE was a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, and he acted as an adviser on behalf of the Navy Department. It was in this capacity, according to KANE, that he had occasion to come in contact with HISS, and he recalled that they had dined together on a few occasions. KANE stated that general topics were discussed along with the business of the conference itself, but no controversial issues were discussed which would indicate any disloyalty on the part of HISS.

Further KANE stated that he could not say whether he had ever been in HISS' home or not, as he had occasionally met HISS subsequent to their return from San Francisco. These meetings were at social functions both had attended.

KANE stated he had never received any correspondence from HISS, aside from memoranda which he may have received during the time of the conference. These became part of the conference files or were destroyed.

Mr. EDWARD N. THOMPSON, aka "Jack" Thompson, Secretary of the

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Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and formerly an assistant to ALGER HISS in the Office of Special Political Affairs, was interviewed concerning his relationship with ALGER HISS. During the course of this interview two specimens of typewritten material were secured from THOMPSON, and these have been forwarded under separate cover to the Technical Laboratory for comparison purposes.

THOMPSON advised that his relations with the HISS family had been purely on the basis of that of fellow workers. He stated he could not recall ever having been in the HISS'home, nor having the HISSES visit him. They met on occasion at various cocktail parties and social functions in Washington.

THOMPSON went on to say that any correspondence which he might have received prior to August, 1948, when he arrived in the New York Office of the Foundation, would be found in the Washington Office.

Also on this date R. McALLISTER LLOYD, President, Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed regarding his relations with ALGER HISS, and also to secure any typewriter specimens in his possession. Previous investigation disclosed he was very friendly with HISS. The above organization is one of the Carnegie endowed companies.

LLOYD stated he has known HISS since HISS' appointment as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, having met him first at a tea, or luncheon given by the Carnegie Corporation, to welcome HISS into the enterprises. Further he said he himself had entertained the HISSES at his home to introduce them to some of his, LLOYD'S, friends.

LLOYD continued that HISS had impressed him as being a very intelligent and industrious man, and he became quite attached to HISS. LLOYD proposed HISS for election to the Board of Directors of the American Geographical Society, and HISS is now a member of that board. In this connection LLOYD produced a letter dated January 5, 1949, signed by ALGER HISS. This letter, containing both typewriter and handwriting specimens has been forwarded to the Technical Laboratory under separate cover for comparision purposes.

LLOYD advised that this was the only correspondence which he could recall receiving from HISS at any time.

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Re: JAMES DONNELL TILGHMAN

The following investigation and interview was conducted by SAS FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN on February 10, 1949.

At the offices of the Department of State, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, agents were advised that HANNAH SCHULMAN, Records Clerk, was not available; however, the file on J. DONNELL TILGHMAN was made available for inspection by agents.

A perusal of TILGHMAN's file revealed that he began his employment with that organization on July 14, 1943 with the title of Associate Divisional Assistant in the Division of Cultural Relations, at a salry of $3200. His application for the position had been made on January 2, 1942, at which time he was residing at 149 East 36th Street, New York City. It further revealed that he was born on October 2, 1899 at Baltimore, Maryland.

His schooling set out disclosed that he had attended the University of Virginia from 1917 to 1922 receiving a Bachelor of Science Degree. He attended the University of Pennsylvania from 1922 to 1925 receiving his Master of Science Degree in Architecture. He attended Columbia University, School of Journalism from 1936 to 1937; the University of California at Los Angeles, Extension Department, Hollywood School for Writers from 1941 to 1942, and completed his education at Johns Hopkins School of Engineering, where he took a summer school seminar in 1942.

His references for the position sought included ALGER HISS, Far Eastern Affairs Division, State Department; MARK WATSON, of the "Baltimore Sun"; BOWEN SMITH, 2818 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; and BERT HANNAUER, Production Department of Colored Pictures, Program Division, Station WFBR, Baltimore. RADIO

His employment record showed that he had been employed by JOHN RUSSELL POPE, Architect, New York City, from 1926 to 1930; Federal Works Progress, under supervision of JOHN J. REAL, as a writer, from August, 1938 to April, 1939; the Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Adjustment Administration, Division of Information, from April, 1939 to November, 1940, under the supervision of DUNCAN WALL, in charge of the Visual Education Program of the A.A.A.

J. DONNELL TILGHMAN was interviewed at his residence, 144 East 45th Street, New York City, the address supplied by Mrs. WILLIAM H. DeCOURCY, TILGHMAN's sister-in-law, when she was interviewed by the Baltimore agents.

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When greeted at the door Mr. TILGHMAN stated that he had been awaiting agents' visit indicative of the fact that Mrs. DeCOURCY had advised him that his whereabouts had been sought in Baltimore.

It was explained to Mr. TILGHMAN that investigation conducted by the Bureau in this case had indicated that he was a personal friend of ALGER HISS and should be in a position to explain his association with Mr. HISS, and, also, to be in a position to answer some pertinent questions of Agents.

Mr. TILGHMAN then began a brief summary of his association with ALGER HISS, relating that he had first met him in April or May of 1939 when he had attended a function in the home of Mrs. STANLEY BROWN in Washington, D.C., at which time she had introduced him to ALGER HISS. At that time he was working in the State Department, having just begun his employment. He denied, when interrupted and asked if ALGER HISS had been instrumental in obtaining the position for him in the State Department. He was emphatic in stating that he had been recommended for the position by HERBERT EDWARDS, who is now head of the Motion Picture Division of the State Department, and who had been, at the time of his employment, an official in that Division. He was asked why he had not used Mr. EDWARDS as a reference for the position inasmuch as he had recommended him for it, adding the fact that Mr. EDWARDS recommendation would carry weight since he was in the Department. He stated that he had not desired to use Mr. EDWARDS as a reference for the reason that he was in the Department.

Concerning his residence in Washington, D.C., Mr. TILGHMAN stated that he had lived in Washington while employed with the A.A.A. in the Division of Information, until he finished that assignment in November, 1940. He remained on after the conclusion of the assignment until January, 1941, when he decided to go to California to seek employment. While in California, he resided at Altadena, which is a suburb of Pasadena, California. He remained there until September, 1941, moving on then to Hollywood, where he stayed until January, 1942, at which time he decided to return again to Washington in order to get into some war work. At this point, he explained that after the outbreak of war in December, 1941, he had written to ALGER HISS asking his advice as to whether or not he should return to Washington immediately and seek some type of government work or employment in war work. ALGER HISS had advised him that it would not make any difference whether he immediately came to Washington or remained a few more months in California to complete his work there. Accordingly, he did not leave California until January, 1942.

Upon returning to the East, he stated, for a while he had lived

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with his family in the "Heights" in Maryland, and was in and out of Washington throughout February, 1942, occasionally staying overnight. During this period, he was trying to obtain some work. He definitely stated that on several occasions, while in Washington, he had stayed over at the HISS apartment. Subsequently he obtained an apartment with one CHARLES MINOR at 1801 19th Street, N.W., where he remained throughout the summer of 1942. He then went back to Baltimore, residing at 100 West University Parkway, while studying at Johns Hopkins University for an Aircraft Inspector's Rating. He remained there until the Fall of 1942, when he came up to New York, residing at 149 East 36th Street. He was unemployed during this period and did a little free lance writing. He remained in New York during the winter of 1942-43, until he obtained his position with the State Department on July 15, 1943.

He then returned to Washington where he lived during the summer at Mrs. CREESON NEUBOLD's apartment, which he sub-let, and at WILLIAM NEWTON's, 2800 P. Street, N.W., during the winter months. This shifting of residences in Fall and Summer continued until 1945, when he tookover Miss CYNTHIA JONES' apartment at 1320 30th Street, N.W., which he retained until February, 1946, when he was transferred to New YorkCity.

During the summer of 1946, he went to Nantucket, Massachusetts. In the winter he returned to New YorkCity and shared an apartment at 332 East 50th Street, with EDWARD BROOKS.

He admitted that he had corresponded with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, mostly with PRISCILLA. He recalled having received only one letter from ALGER HISS and that was in answer to his inquiry concerning his return to Washington after declaration of war, as previously set out. He stated that he did not have any of their correspondence at present, as he had made it a practice that unless a letter was of significance to destroy such correspondence. When questioned, he replied that he could not recall specifically whether or not ALGER HISS' reply to him had been typewritten or in long-hand. He also adopted the same position with regard to his correspondence with PRISCILLA HISS. He clarified his correspondence with the latter to some extent by pointing out that their letters to each other were rather brief and could probably be classified as notes, and he believed that PRISCILLA HISS' corresponded in long-hand . He would not swear to this however.

In discussing ALGER HISS' homes at Volta Place, and at 3210 P Street, N.W., where he stayed for extended periods, he displayed considerable

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knowledge of the house and its appointments; however, when asked whether or not he had noticed a Woodstock typewriter present, he stated, "I cannot say whether I did or whether I did not."

It should be noted that when this question was asked of him, he stated, "I know this is the sixty-four dollar question." When asked to explain this, he stated that he had followed instant case very carefully in newspapers and magazines and had read in either "Time" or "Newsweek" that certain documents were alleged to have been typed on a typewriter of ALGER HISS, and, therefore, he assumed the location of this typewriter was of paramount importance.

He was asked for a description of the house at 3210 P Street, in the course of which he discussed, what he called, ALGER HISS' study. This room, he stated, was about 4 x 6 and was a little cubby-hole containing a desk, books, radio and victrola. He was asked if he had not observed a Woodstock typewriter in this room. He said that he had not. He was asked whether it was possible for him not to have seen a Woodstock typewriter in a room this small. He avoided this question by answering indirectly that he might not have noticed it, as he had not been looking for it. It was brought to his attention that he considers himself a free lance writer and, as such, most writers consider a typewriter a mark of the profession and always have one with them. It was then propounded to him that inasmuch as a typewriter should have been of significance to him, he would have noticed, or known if one was or was not in the HISS home. He admitted that he had, when staying over weekends at the HISS home, done some work on his writing. He specifically answered that on one occasion he had typed at 3210 P Street, N.W. He was asked on what machine he had typed, to which he replied, he had taken his portable with him. He was then asked why he took his portable with him, and why it would not have been more expedient to know whether or not the HISS' had a typewriter which he could use. He stated that he did not know whether they had or not and had never made such an inquiry. He was asked where he had typed the work referred to, to which he replied, he had done it in his bedroom. He was asked why he had not used ALGER HISS' study inasmuch as that would be a more reasonable place to use. He merely replied that he had not.

After this discussion, he was asked whether or not he could definitely say one way or the other if there was or was not a typewriter in ALGER HISS' home, and whether or not he could state that he had seen one. He answered this by stating, "Under oath I would not state one way or the other."

It should be noted that in the report of SA COURTLANT JONES in instant case, at Washington, D.C., January 28, 1949, page 51, Mrs. KATHLEEN K.

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GOOSBY, one of ALGER HISS' former maids, had stated that she distinctly remembered the typewriter which was placed on the desk in Mr. HISS' study. She stated the study was in the back room. In relation to the typewriter, it was not a portable, according to Mrs. GOOSBY, but rather a tall one but not a new one. She stated that on all occasions when she observed this typewriter, it was placed in the middle of the desk and was covered by an oilcloth.

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He was asked whether, on his frequent visits to ALGER HISS' homes and during the times when he was an overnight guest, he had ever met any of the individuals who had appeared in this case. He was asked whether he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY or the name CARL. He stated that none of these names meant anything to him and he had never met any individual at ALGER HISS' homes by those names. He was asked whether he knew any of the following individuals or had met them at ALGER HISS' homes or had ever heard ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS discuss them, to all of which he answered in the negative.

HENRY HILL COLLINS
VICTOR PERLO
CHARLES KRAMER
NATHAN WITT
LEE PRESSMAN
HARRY MAGDOFF
JACOB GOLOS
COLONEL BYKOV
GEORGE SILVERMAN
HAROLD GLASSER
GREGORY SILVERMASTER
JOHN ABT
HARRY DEXTER WHITE
ELIZABETH BENTLEY

At this point in the interview TILGHMAN stated that he had complete faith in ALGER HISS, that from his long association and many contacts with him he believed he knew him as well as anyone because when they were together they would discuss topics that ran the gamut of A to Z from which he was able to judge HISS' character, morals and political ideals as well as anyone could. He stated that nothing from his personal contact with him or from his conversations with him had ever caused him to believe that HISS was a Communist or had Communist tendencies. He could not believe that HISS could have committed the acts of espionage of which he has been accused. He concluded his summation, "Even if ALGER was convicted of the charges upon which he is being brought to court I still would not be convinced that he was guilty as charged."

Later during the interview to reaffirm the statements just set out, TILGHMAN cited the following incident. He stated that at one time while on a visit to his home in New York City ALGER HISS had asked him whether he had read Professor BEARD'S history book "History of the Constitution." TILGHMAN

said that he had not and ALGER HISS recommended that he read the book, as it would be worth his while. ALGER then discussed the book, which concerned itself with economic aspects behind the writing of the Constitution, and stated that it had been written not so much from a legal standpoint as from an economic aspect. He pointed out that in the resulting discussion ALGER HISS plainly indicated his firm belief in the Constitution of the United States and disclosed his conception of the reasons behind its formation, which TILGHMAN stated were conservative in every respect. He also pointed out that the book of Professor BEARD itself was a conservative treatise that would only appeal to a conservative mind and certainly not to one committed to Communism or Marxism. He cited this as just one of many incidents that had crept up in his discussion with ALGER HISS which indicated his way of thinking. He added that if ALGER HISS were a Communist or had Communistic leanings he considered it almost a physical impossibility for him to have been on his guard at all times throughout the years of their association and not to have slipped at some time and disclosed such viewpoints.

At this point TILGHMAN related an incident which had occurred while he was in Denver which convinced him that he could not place much faith in the charges made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He recalled that he was at a movie when a news reel short showed a portion of the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing. It revealed WHITTAKER CHAMBERS testifying to the effect that after he had decided to withdraw from the Communist Party he had gone to ALGER HISS' home and begged him to do likewise and HISS had in tears declined. When he saw CHAMBERS he came to the conclusion that his performance was too realistic to be true and was on the "hammy" side. He then determined that there was something wrong with the man and came to the conclusion that he was a homosexual. When asked for the basis for this conclusion he stated that he had made a considerable study of psychiatry and considered himself fairly well versed in the field for an amateur. He emphasized that he had taken comprehensive studies while at the University of Virginia in philosophy and psychology and had pursued the topic of psychiatry as a hobby since and had an extensive library in this field.

When asked how he could possibly arrive at a conclusion that an individual was a homosexual merely from seeing him on the screen and hearing him talk, he was eventually forced to recant to the extent that he had only arrived at the conclusion that there was something emotionally disturbing about CHAMBERS. It was when he returned to New York City, he stated, and heard rumors all around the town that CHAMBERS was a homosexual that he put the two incidents together and therefore made the statement that he was a homosexual.

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He was asked the extent of the rumors that he just mentioned and was eventually pinned down to the point where he had limited it to five or six people. When asked to name one of the six he stated that one of the individuals was a Miss BEARD. When asked what her exact comment had been he stated that she had told him that she had heard a broadcast of DREW PEARSON on the case in which PEARSON had stated that CHAMBERS was a homosexual. He was asked whether he had heard this exact statement from his other alleged sources. He did not answer this question directly but continued by saying that he had mentioned it to ALGER HISS. When asked what HISS' reaction was he stated that HISS had said that he had not heard about the broadcast. He was asked for further substantiation of the rumors but was unable to give any and hid behind the defense of the statement "It is a common rumor."

He was asked whether he had brought to ALGER HISS' attention his impression and deductions concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS based on his observations in the movie theater. He said that he had. He was asked what ALGER HISS' reactions were. He said that HISS agreed with him. He was quickly asked if, when he had brought it to ALGER HISS' attention and ALGER HISS had agreed with him, hadn't ALGER HISS filled in missing details. He was caught off guard and answered "Yes." He was then asked whether ALGER HISS had decided that CHAMBERS was a homosexual from TILGHMAN'S statement or had already arrived at that conclusion. He did not answer this question and ducked it by stating "I guess looking backwards he now realized that he was." When asked what he meant by this, TILGHMAN said that probably HISS, going back over his associations with CHAMBERS, recalled certain incidents. TILGHMAN was asked whether HISS described such incidents or discussed the matter with him. He stated that he had not.

TILGHMAN was asked what his purpose was in bringing this to agents' attention. He stated that it was to affect CHAMBER'S credibility--in other words that everything in ALGER'S background indicated that he was an honest individual of high moral principles and would tell the truth, while if CHAMBERS were a homosexual it would affect his veracity. When asked to explain this further, he launched into the following diatribe. He said that from his study of psychiatry he knew that if individuals were abnormal sexually they would have abnormal emotions and that if CHAMBERS were a homosexual it was possible that he might have felt slighted by HISS, who TILGHMAN said was a cold, aloof and sometimes indifferent individual. Where a normal person would throw off such a slight and it would have no effect upon him, TILGHMAN continued, a man of CHAMBERS' homosexual tendencies would brood about it and it would take on magnified significance to the

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extent that he would eventually attempt to seek revenge. He believed that this had happened in CHAMBERS' case and that as a result of it he has fabricated this web of evidence of espionage activities around HISS in order to satisfy this desire for revenge. He was asked whether he brought these conclusions to ALGER'S attention and he said that he had.

Throughout the interview TILGHMAN frequently impressed upon the interviewing agents that he and ALGER HISS were very close, that they discussed mutual problems and that they had found themselves in close accord throughout their association. In fact, TILGHMAN pointed out, in all of their discussions, with very few exceptions, be it political, economic, social or otherwise, they found themselves in complete agreement and rarely got into arguments due to diversity of opinions. It was quite evident to interviewing agents from TILGHMAN'S actions throughout the interview and from his obvious attempts to impress upon agents certain facets of the case that he had probably discussed all aspects of the case with ALGER HISS. He was asked whether or not he had thoroughly discussed this case with ALGER HISS prior to the arrival of interviewing agents and he admitted that he had. It was indicated to TILGHMAN that agents were of the impression that he had "canned" responses prepared.

Further to substantiate the impression received by agents that TILGHMAN had carefully gone over just what he would respond to and what he wanted to impress upon agents was an incident that took place at the conclusion of the interview. Agents were in the hall and about to leave when TILGHMAN became quite excited and asked interviewing agents to return as he had something important he wanted to tell which he obviously had forgotten. Upon agents' return TILGHMAN very carefully and decisively and with considerable emphasis impressed upon agents that while employed in the Government service with the State Department he considered himself a most loyal employee. He pointed out that the State Department in recent years has been a very maligned Department and he felt that a great deal of it was unjustified. He pointed out that he would be one of the first persons to come to the defense of the State Department if it were under fire, that he was very loyal to an employer or employee and was loyal to the State Department, however, in confidence he wanted to advise agents of an important fact which he felt he ought to bring to our attention because it was so relevant to instant case.

He then stated, and he wanted it held in confidence, that while he was in the State Department he had noticed that there was an utter lack of security with respect to the handling of documents and, after mentally

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reviewing his tenure in the State Department he believed that it was quite easy for anyone to remove a document from the State Department without its being known. He stated that this could be done by messengers or by any individual having access to offices where such documents were kept. He pointed out that it therefore could have been possible for any individual other than HISS to have taken instant documents.

Mr. TILGHMAN was thanked for bringing this to the agents' attention and it was just as carefully emphasized and brought to Mr. TILGHMAN'S attention that he need not consider himself as having been disloyal to the State Department in bringing this to agents' attention, as the possibility of this having occurred had been given considerable thought in the initial stages of this investigation.

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The Washington Field Office by teletype dated January 19, 1949 indicated that information had come to the possession of Agents of that Office that WILLIAM L. WHITE, author of the book "Report on the Russians", was alleged to have stated that he had been acquainted with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS through social affairs and that after the publication of his book, "Report on the Russians" PRISCILLA HISS had argued with WILLIAM L. WHITE regarding the merits of that book. Accordingly the following investigation was conducted by Special Agents James P. Martin and Robert C. Blount.

WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE was interviewed at his residence, 160 East 66th Street, New York, New York. He advised that the only time he could recall meeting ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS was at a party at the home of BOB and LOLA HORTON in Washington, D. C, about 1935 or 1936. He related that it is possible that he has met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at other social functions since then but states that if he did so, he cannot recall same now and further that he definitely had no conversation with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS after the aforementioned party in 1935 or 1936. WHITE said that he has the impression that BEATRICE HEIMANN, whom WHITE says was social secretary for the Russian Embassy in about 1935 or 1936, brought ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to the HORTON party at that time. WHITE said he does know that BEATRICE HEIMANN was present at this party and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were also present and he has a vague impression that these three persons came to the HORTON party at the same time. He further said that something about that party give him an impression that BEATRICE HEIMANN was acquainted with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and that it is his recollection that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were present there through BEATRICE HEIMANN. He said he cannot give any further facts to substantiate this impression. WHITE further said that he had heard that BEATRICE HEIMANN was a well known figure in Communist circles in Washington, D. C. but could not recall exactly where he heard this about BEATRICE HEIMANN.

According to WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE he has had no discussion with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS since that party in 1935 or 1936 and he said at no time did PRISCILLA HISS ever discuss his book, "Report on the Russians" with him. He said that PRISCILLA HISS had positively not argued with him in regard to the merits of this book but he did

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advise that he had heard in 1945 or 1946 from a person named CLARA HEUSS, 1544 34th Street N.W., Washington, D. C., that PRISCILLA HISS had argued with CLARA HEUSS over the merits of this book. WHITE said that CLARA HEUSS had told him in about 1945 or 1946 that she had lived in a house near ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in Washington, D. C. and that during a discussion one day CLARA HEUSS had praised WHITE'S book, which WHITE said attacked conditions in Russia. CLARA HEUSS told WHITE that PRISCILLA HISS had stated at that time to CLARA HEUSS that WHITE was all wrong about conditions in Russia as WHITE portrayed them in this book. Thereupon CLARA HEUSS had told PRISCILLA HISS that WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE had been in Russia and had had a chance to observe conditions there and that accordingly she thought that WHITE was portraying truly conditions in Russia. PRISCILLA HISS had then said to CLARA HEUSS that WHITE was all wrong about conditions in Russia and that ALGER HISS knew because ALGER had been in Russia. WHITE said that he presumed that PRISCILLA HISS meant that ALGER HISS had been in Russia at the time he attended the Yalta Conference with President ROOSEVELT.

WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE said that very recently, since the CHAMBERS allegations concerning ALGER HISS had been published in the newspapers, he had spoken to CLARA HEUSS when she visited him at his home in New York City. At that time WHITE mentioned the above discussion that CLARA HEUSS had had with PRISCILLA HISS. CLARA HEUSS said that she could not recall any such discussion and further that she could not recall ever having told WHITE that she had such a discussion with PRISCILLA HISS. WHITE said that it was his impression that CLARA HEUSS was a truthful person and he thinks she may have forgotten such discussion and further that she may have forgotten that she told WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE about said discussion.

WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE said that he had no further information in regard to ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. He advised further that he was leaving immediately for Europe to remain for several months.

WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE said that he had never told anyone that he or his wife had had a discussion with PRISCILLA HISS over the merits of his book, "Report on the Russians".

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MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE was also interviewed by the above mentioned Agents with regard to this same matter. She also said that she could not recall meeting or conversing with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS except on one occasion when she met these persons at a party at the home of BOB and LOLA HORTON in Washington, D. C. in 1935 or 1936. She stated that she does not recall whether BEATRICE HEIMANN brought ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to the HORTON party although she does recall that BEATRICE HEIMANN and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were all at the HORTON party at the same time. Mrs. WHITE said that BOB and LOLA HORTON would know more about this.

MRS. WHITE said that she recalled a conversation in 1945 or 1946 when CLARA HEUSS told her and WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE in New York City that CLARA HEUSS had had a discussion with PRISCILLA HISS regarding the merits of Mr. WHITE'S book, "Report on the Russians". She said that she recalls that at that time CLARA HEUSS said that PRISCILLA HISS had stated that WHITE had reported conditions in Russia wrongly in this book and that CLARA HEUSS further said that PRISCILLA HISS had indicated that ALGER HISS knew of the true conditions in Russia because he had been there. In this connection MRS. WHITE said that she even has the impression that CLARA HEUSS in relating PRISCILLA HISS' story mentioned that PRISCILLA HISS said that ALGER had been in Moscow. She stated, however, that she is not sure of this point although CLARA HEUSS in mentioning this may have merely made a statement that PRISCILLA HISS said that ALGER HISS was in Russia and this may have applied to the Yalta Conference.

MRS. WHITE said that she has spoken to CLARA HEUSS within the last month in New York City and that CLARA HEUSS mentioned to her that she had been interviewed by Agents of the FBI concerning PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS. She said that during this latter conversation with CLARA HEUSS, MRS. WHITE had brought up the fact that CLARA had mentioned this discussion with PRISCILLA HISS and CLARA HEUSS denied that she had ever had such a discussion with PRISCILLA HISS or that she had ever told Mr. and Mrs. WHITE about such a discussion. MRS. WHITE said that she does not recall any conversation with PRISCILLA HISS on the part of herself or her husband, WILLIAM LINDSAY WHITE, regarding the book "Report on the

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Russians". She further said that she had never told anyone that either she or Mr. WHITE had had any discussion with PRISCILLA HISS regarding this book.

MRS. WHITE said that she recalls that LOLA HORTON was an acquaintance of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS while in Washington, D. C. during 1934 and had tutored Attaches of the Russian Embassy in the English language at her home.

The Washington Field Office has been requested to interview CLARA HEUSS regarding any discussion she may have had with PRISCILLA HISS as mentioned above.

The Albany Office has been requested to reinterview ROBERT HORTON and LOLA HORTON for any information they may have concerning the connection between BEATRICE HEIMANN and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

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FANSLER-HISS TYPEWRITER

Laboratory Reports

By letter dated January 17, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory three typewritten documents that were secured from Miss ANNE ROTHE, Editor of "Current Biography". These three documents may have been typed by ALGER HISS or on a typewriter owned by him. For purposes of this report these documents will be referred to asK 319, K 320, and K 321. By letter dated January 19, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machine which was used to type K 319 through K 321 was not used to type Specimens Q 5 through Q 69. As previously reported, Q 5 through Q 69 are the documents that Mr. CHAMBERS stated were turned over to him by ALGER HISS.

It was previously reported in reference report that on January 20, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory five typewritten specimens obtained from PENDLETON HERRING. For purposes of this report these specimens will be referred to as K 324 through K 328. By letter dated January 24, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machines which were used to type K 324 through K 328 were not used to type Q 5 through Q 69.

By letter dated January 26, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory two typewritten letters signed by ALGER HISS. These letters were secured from Colonel HERMAN BEUKEMA, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. The letters were dated October 15 and October 23, 1947 respectively. For purposes of this report these specimens will be referred to as K 371 and K 372. By letter dated January 28, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machines which were used to type K 371 and K 372 were not used to type Specimens Q 5 through Q 69.

By letter dated January 28, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory two typewritten documents typed by DONALD and CATHERINE HISS. These documents were obtained from the file of GRUNTAL AND COMPANY, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., a stock brokerage firm. For purposes of this report these documents will be referred to as K 389 and K 390. By letter dated February 2, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machines which were used to type K 389 and K 390 were not used to type Q 5 through Q 69.

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By letter dated February 1, 1949 there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory four pages of typewritten specimens that were secured from the Royal typewriter in the possession of CYNTHIA JONES. This is a Royal portable typewriter, Serial Number G-1062356. This specimen was secured by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN. For purposes of this report the four page typewritten specimen will be referred to as K 406. By letter dated February 3, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machine which was used to type K 406 was not used to type Q 5 through Q 69.

By letter dated February 3, 1949 there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory a typewritten letter dated October 7, 1947 addressed to the New York Telephone Company. For purposes of this report this letter will be referred to as K 438. By letter dated February 4, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that the machine which was used to type K 438 was not used to type specimens known as Q 5 through Q 69.

By letter dated February 10, 1949 there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory a typewriter specimen obtained from a Royal portable typewriter, Serial Number A-1173233. This typewriter is owned by TIMOTHY HOBSON. The specimen was secured by Special Agents DONALD E. SHANNON and JAMES R. SHINNERS. For purposes of this report this specimen will be referred to as K 534. By letter dated February 14, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the machine which was used to type K 534 was not used to type Specimens Q 5 through Q 69.

There were also forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with Q 5 through Q 69 the following documents:

24 original letters obtained from Dr. PHILIP C. JESSUP, U.S. Delegation to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York, New York.

An original typewritten specimen and a carbon copy of a typewritten specimen obtained from ELWOOD NELSON THOMPSON, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The original specimen had a notation thereon "Dictated by Hiss, October 21, 1948" and the carbon copy was dated September 20, 1948.

Also forwarded to the FBI Laboratory was a typewritten letter dated May 13, 1948 addressed to Professor JOHN N. HAZARD.

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The FBI Laboratory subsequently advised that none of these specimens were written on the same typewriter that typed Specimens Q 5 through Q 69.

The FBI Laboratory has also advised that after a careful analysis of the specimen known as Q 5 that the following is a summary of their conclusions: That the typing on this document known as Q 5 conforms more closely to the Royal enlarged elite standards than to any other on file. A careful examination was made and a detailed comparison was made between Q 5 and the Laboratory standards for Royal enlarged elite and Underwood distinctive elite. As a result of this comparison no significant differences were observed between the typed impressions on Q 5 and the standards for Royal enlarged elite. According to the document examiner of the FBI Laboratory, the typing on Q 5 differs in certain minute respects from the Bureau's standard for the Underwood distinctive elite. For example, it has been pointed out that there is a slight difference in the numeral 7. Also, the small letter t on Q 5 differs slightly from the t for the Underwood standard. There are also microscopic differences in one or two other specific letters. This document examiner has also stated that the differences between Q 5 and the Underwood standards are microscopic and that it is conceivable that these differences might be caused by the condition of the ribbon, paper, or wear of the typewriter, and that therefore the possibility of an Underwood having been used cannot be absolutely eliminated. According to the examiner, the machine may have undergone repairs at some time which may have involved the installation of the Royal numeral 7.

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Re: ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.

In connection with a loyalty investigation currently being conducted concerning SOLOMON ADLER, was., Treasury Department employee, it was suggested therein that ALEXANDER STEVENS be interviewed for information in his possession concerning his alleged association with ADLER. Allegations previously have been made that during 1937-1938, SOLOMON ADLER, then an employee of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., had furnished information from the Treasury Department to ALEXANDER STEVENS, who was operating under the name J. PETERS. STEVENS was interviewed on February 9, 1949 by SAS LEO J. FITZSIMMONS and the writer in the presence of his attorney, EMANUEL BLOCH, 270 Broadway, New York City.

Upon being advised of the purpose of the inquiry, particularly as it related to SOLOMON ADLER, STEVENS declined to answer any questions upon the advice of counsel on the grounds that the answers might incriminate him. He also again declined to answer any other questions relating to the pending inquiry, basing his refusal on the same grounds. Mr. STEVENS pointed out that a deportation proceeding is presently pending against him before the Immigration and Naturalization Service authorities and he did not wish at this time to prejudice his position with those authorities.

He further pointed out that he had appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, and volunteered the information that he had declined to answer pertinent questions concerning his activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other members involved in a Communist underground in Washington, D. C., during the years 1935 - 1938. He further advised that he declined to answer in the present interview in order that he might maintain a position consistent with that in his appearance before the Grand Jury.

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that VICTOR PERLO was one of the original members of the Communist underground group active in Washington, D.C. under the direction of HAROLD WARE in the early 1930's. It will be noted that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY has stated that VICTOR PERLO was engaged in Communist espionage and in fact was the active head of a group. Considerable investigation has been conducted concerning BENTLEY'S allegations.

On February 15, 1949 VICTOR PERLO was interviewed concerning the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He has previously been interviewed as to the allegations of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY. PERLO was interviewed by Special Agents WILLIAM GRICKIS and FRANCIS J. GALLANT in the office of his lawyer, IRA GALLOBIN, 1441 Broadway, New York City, who also was present. At this time PERLO was asked if he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. He declined to answer this question. PERLO was then asked about his knowledge and any contact he had with ALGER HISS. He replied "No comment". PERLO also declined to answer any questions as to his knowledge and acquaintance with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, HENRY COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER, JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS and HAROLD GLASSER. At this point PERLO stated that on advice of counsel, he would decline to answer any of the questions to be asked by the interviewing agents. PERLO did state that he was self-employed as an economist and resided at 47-37 190th Street, Flushing, Long Island, New York. In view of the position taken by PERLO this interview was concluded.

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Re: FELIX INSLERMAN

The following investigation was conducted on January 28, 1949 by SA EMMET F. McNAMARA at Farmingdale, Long Island:

ROBERT W. FRANK, Senior Layout Draftsman in the Engineering Department of Republic Aviation Corporation, on interview advised that he knew FELIX A. INSLERMAN throughout the period of employment of INSLERMAN at Republic. He stated that he believed INSLERMAN to be very liberal in his ideas and stated that he had heard INSLERMAN express a belief in the more equal distribution of property. However, FRANK stated that he had never heard INSLERMAN express the thought that this more equal distribution should be accomplished by violent means and thus never considered him to be Communistically inclined but rather extremely socialistically inclined. FRANK recalled that INSLERMAN was extremely critical of military authorities for what he believed to be their derelictions in permitting the debacle of Pearl Harbor. FRANK advised that for over a period of one and one half years he visited INSLERMAN'S home in Lindenhurst about once a week. During the last year of this period INSLERMAN was residing as a bachelor at Lindenhurst while ELIZABETH INSLERMAN resided on the farm at Cambridge, New York, according to FRANK. FRANK advised that he knew that INSLERMAN was interested in photography but beyond this had no knowledge of INSLERMAN'S activities in this regard. With reference to INSLERMAN'S previous employment, FRANK stated that INSLERMAN was very close mouthed in discussing this subject and FRANK'S sole knowledge in this regard was that INSLERMAN had been employed in some capacity by Martin Aircraft at Baltimore. FRANK could provide no further information concerning INSLERMAN'S background or associates.

CHARLES W. RUSSELL, Engineering Department, Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York, advised that he had known INSLERMAN throughout the latter's employment at Republic and had visited INSLERMAN at his home on one occasion. He had no information concerning INSLERMAN'S previous employment or background and knew nothing of INSLERMAN'S political ideologies. He recalled, however, that INSLERMAN was extremely critical of U.S. military officals for what he considered their criminal laxity in permitting the disaster at Pearl Harbor.

CARL C. KING, Engineering Department, Republic Aviation Corporation, advised he knew INSLERMAN during the period of the latter's employment at Republic. He stated he had never visited INSLERMAN'S home and knew nothing concerning INSLERMAN'S background, previous employment or political affiliations. He stated that he knew INSLERMAN bought a farm while employed at Republic and subsequently resigned in order to

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move his residence to this farm. KING recalled that about two years ago INSLERMAN wrote to him and asked him for the classification status of the design of a plane formerly manufactured by Republic. KING stated that this design to his recollection, was formerly classified secret, but at the writing of this letter was nolonger thus classified. KING stated that he destroyed this letter and never answered it and could not recall which of several formerly secret experimental planes the letter related to.

SALVATORE MORABITO, 5 Locust Avenue, Massapequa, New York, an employee of Republic Aviation Corporation recalled that INSLERMAN had once indicated that he was formerly employed in a photographic supply shop and made a hobby of photography. He could furnish no further information concerning INSLERMAN'S background, past employment or political associations.

THEODORE WEISS, 117 Henry Road, North Merrick, New York, advised he knew INSLERMAN during the latter's employment at Republic Aviation Corporation and had visited him at his home in Lindenhurst for social purposes on about three occasions. He could furnish no information concerning INSLERMAN'S background, previous employment or political affiliations.

Mr. ALLIN KINGSTON, 216-23A Hillside Avenue, Queens Village, New York, recalled that he met INSLERMAN when the latter first became employed at Republic Aviation. At this meeting INSLERMAN remarked to KINGSTON that they had met previously and KINGSTON recalled that he formerly resided at 905 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York and had rented a garage from Mr. and Mrs. J. RYNDERS, INSLERMAN'S in laws. On one occasion when INSLERMAN was working for Glenn L. Martin and residing at Baltimore he had visited the RYNDERS and had been casually introduced to KINGSTON. KINGSTON recalled that INSLERMAN kept aeronautical clippings in a scrapbook and frequently mentioned his hobby of photography. Concerning INSLERMAN'S background, previous employment and political beliefs, KINGSTON stated he was unable to provide any information other than mentioned. He recalled, however, that he had an impression that INSLERMAN indicated that he believed the United States Government to be overly complacent in particular matters but was unable to elaborate upon this impression or describe those matters which vexed INSLERMAN because of this government's attitude.

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ELBERT K. KRUGER, 616 South Broadway, Lindenhurst, New York, likewise knew INSLERMAN and rode with him daily to their employment at Republic Aircraft. KRUGER knew of INSLERMAN'S photography hobby and states he is certain that INSLERMAN once was employed as a chauffeur. He was unable to account for this impression other than to explain that INSLERMAN must have stated or indicated to him at some time that he had once been thus employed. KRUGER states there is even a possibility that he saw a picture of INSLERMAN dressed as a chauffeur. However, he has no knowledge of the identity of INSLERMAN'S previous employers, his background or political affiliations.

All of the above seven former fellow employees of INSLERMAN stated uneqivocally that INSLERMAN gave no indication of Communistic leanings or beliefs and they had all previously judged him to be a thoroughly loyal American.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY.

Assistant Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN had confidentially advised this office that he had ascertained that FELIX INSLERMAN claimed to have been employed as a private chauffeur for a VERA SUNDELSON, 444 Central Park West, New York City, during 1935-1936. Inquiry revealed that Miss VERA SUNDELSON, who resides at 444 Central Park West, is an Equitable Life Assurance Company agent, with an office at 1440 Broadway, New York City.

Miss SUNDELSON was interviewed by the writer February 2, 1949, at her office. She stated that she never has had a chauffeur, but that her mother had had a number of part-time chauffeurs over a period of years between 1930-1937. Her mother, Mrs. RAY WILNER SUNDELSON, who is presently in Florida and a widow since 1930, is a very old woman whose mind is no longer able to remember details, particularly events of twelve or thirteen years ago. Miss SUNDELSON herself vaguely recalls some of these former chauffeurs, but does not recall the name of FELIX INSLERMAN. The writer exhibited to her photos of INSLERMAN, but she stated she did not recognize the person.

Miss SUNDELSON advised that living with them during the 1930's was a housekeeper, who would possibly remember INSLERMAN. This woman is Miss THERESA GUTMAN, presently residing at 600 West 163rd Street, New York City. Also she added that her brother, Mr. J. WILNER SUNDELSON, employed as a consultant with the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington, might remember INSLERMAN. Miss SUNDELSON agreed to review all available old check books in an effort to locate evidence of salary payment to INSLERMAN.

On February 3, 1949, the writer interviewed Miss THERESA GUTMAN at 600 West 163rd Street. However, this interview was of little value, as Miss GUTMAN is a very old woman and speaks very little English. It was learned, however, that she does not recall a former chauffeur named FELIX INSLERMAN.

On February 7, 1949, Miss VERA SUNDELSON telephonically advised the writer that she had gone through all the family check stubs back to 1934, and found no record of any payment to FELIX INSLERMAN.

On February 8, 1949, the Washington Field Office was requested by teletype to interview J. WILNER SUNDELSON in an effort to verify INSLERMAN'S claim of employment as part-time chauffeur.

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Re: PHILIP RENO

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY.

In accordance with Bureau teletype dated January 24, 1949, requesting that former associates of PHILIP RENO on the Social Security Board be interviewed, the following interviews were made:

On February 2, 1949, Mr. WALTER J. COUPER, presently a staff member of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., was interviewed at his office at 1270 6th Avenue, New York City. COUPER stated that he is not sure of the exact years, but around 1937, he was working for the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Social Security Board. Also working for this Bureau at the time was PHILIP RENO. At this same time, COUPER was president of the Social Security Board Union, and PHILIP RENO was vice-president. COUPER stated that he had little contact with PHILIP during working hours, but was in close touch with him in the union. COUPER advised that he feels reasonably positive that PHILIP was not a Communist or sympathizer, but was a "liberal", in the sense that he was concerned with the problems of the working man. COUPER pointed out that there was a small group of "radicals" in the union, who occasionally made trouble, but PHILIP always sided with COUPER in opposing this group. COUPER knew of no contacts of PHILIP and did not know PHILIP had a brother until he read the recent newspaper publicity on this case. During their association, COUPER never had any reason to doubt that PHILIP RENO was anything but a loyal employee.

On February 3, 1949, the writer interviewed Miss MARIE POTE at her office in the Engineering Department, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 1710 Broadway, New York City.

Miss POTE stated that she was employed on the Social Security Board in Washington from 1936 to September, 1941. At about mid-1936, PHILIP RENO came to work for the section over which Miss POTE was supervisor. Both were members of the independent Social Security Board Union. Although PHILIP was a good worker, he was part of the radical group in the union. In 1938, and after WALTER COUPER had left, the union joined the United Federal Workers of America, C.I.O. PHILIP quickly became chairman of their local. From the start, he sided with and supported the leftist group. In September of 1938,

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within a few months after the affiliation, a split developed in this local over the question of the union's following the Communist Party line. As a result, Miss POTE and about sixty others left the union. PHILIP RENO stayed, after supporting the leftist group in this matter. Miss POTE stated that she felt all along that PHILIP was a Communist, but had nothing to base it on except his attitude at the union meetings. She had no knowledge of any of his contacts, and never heard of CHAMBERS, or a "CARL" until the recent publicity. She had no suspicions that he was at any time involved in espionage activities. Miss POTE never met FRANKLIN RENO and did not know PHILIP had a brother.

On February 3, 1949, GLADYS ROSE WEBBINK, nee FRIEDMAN, was interviewed by SA NORMAN PHILCOX at her home at 17 Cohawney Road, Scarsdale, New York.

Mrs. WEBBINK stated that she worked for the Social Security Board from January, 1936 to August, 1948, and that PHILIP RENO was there from about 1936 to 1939. She stated that she was instrumental in affiliating their independent union with the U.F.W.A. and that PHIL RENO later became president. She did not know RENO socially, but only through the job and the union. She advised he never gave any indication he was Communistically inclined, and appeared to have no contacts outside the office or union. She regarded him as an idealist. Mrs. WEBBINK did not know PHIL had a brother and does not believe he would be involved in any clandestine activities.

By teletype dated February 3, 1949, the Newark Office was requested to interview Mr. W. C. BOWEN, who is Regional Director, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

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Reference Philadelphia letter to the Director dated January 7, 1949.

JACOB BAKER, Econometrics Institute Incorporated, 500 5th Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT concerning ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. BAKER recalled his association with ENEANOR NELSON began when both were officers in the United Federal Workers of America. This was described as a union of Federal employees, which he assisted in organizing about 1937. He had formerly been a Deputy Administrator in the WPA under HARRY HOPKINS. He stated that there was rumor that some of the individuals connected with the union were Communists or Communist sympathizers. He believed that this might have been true, however, it was never brought to his attention during the period he was president of the union. He stated ELEANOR NELSON and PHILIP RENO another worker in the union and subject in this case, never indicated to him that they were Communists. His association with ELEANOR NELSON was almost entirely confined to the business of the union. He did not recall NELSON attempting to influence the advancement of particular government employees or place individuals in certain governmental positions. He described NELSON as a hard, tireless union worker who kept her outside activities to herself. He recalled on a few occasions driving NELSON home from work and may have stopped to have a drink at her apartment. However, he did not become closely acquainted with her outside affairs and interests. He understood through office gossip that she had a boyfriend named "DAVE". However, he had not been introduced to him. On his visit to NELSON'S apartment which was a second floor, walk up in the vicinity of New Hampshire Avenue and "N" Street at about 17th Street, Washington, D.C., he did not notice any evidence of a man living with her. It will be noted here that DAVID CARPENTER ZIMMERMAN, also a subject in this case was alleged to have lived with ELEANOR NELSON about this time in 1937-1938.

BAKER stated he was not aware of any activity on the part of ELEANOR NELSON which would give him reason to consider her disloyal to the government. BAKER was shown pictures of the various subjects of this investigations and could not identify any as associations of ELEANOR NELSON.

In reference to PHILIP RENO, BAKER could only recall him as a worker in the union and one who was interested and active in it.

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Re: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Reference is made to Newark teletype dated January 14, 1949 suggesting R.I. NOWELL be interviewed.

R.I. NOWELL, Vice President, Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, was interviewed concerning HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. He stated he first became acquainted with WADLEIGH when both were employed by the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C. from 1930 until 1932. He recalled that WADLEIGH had taken his position with the Federal Farm Board upon his graduation from the University of Chicago. NOWELL described WADLEIGH as a keen, analytical economist and recalled he was considered a liberal in his political viewpoint. He stated he found WADLEIGH a cold individual and not very personable in his relations with his fellow employees. NOWELL advised he did not consider himself well enough acquainted with WADLEIGH to comment on his loyalty to the government. He did not recall any statements made by WADLEIGH or any conduct on his part which would give him grounds to question WADLEIGH'S loyalty.

He did not recall WADLEIGH being a member of any organization, either in the government or outside of the government, which would be considered Communistic. NOWELL was unable to give any information as to WADLEIGH'S associates outside of his employment. He did not recall the names of HAROLD WILSON, ELEANOR NELSON, or other subjects of this investigation as associates of WADLEIGH. He did recall a young girl employed in the office at that time; WADLEIGH and others were friendly with her. This girl, whose name NOWELL does not recall, made no attempt to hide the fact she was very pro-Communist. He elaborated on this by saying he recalled her to be sympathic towards Russia. NOWELL added that his work at the time did not relate to the work WADLEIGH was performing and as a result his contact with him was very limited. He was not aware of WADLEIGH being engaged in the practice of taking home documents, or giving confidential or restricted government documents to individuals outside of the government.

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Re: GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY.

In connection with the interview of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH by SA JOHN DANAHY on January 18, 1949, set out in referenced report, the matter entitled "GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH, with aliases, ET AL; ESPIONAGE - G; INTERNAL SECURITY - G", was reviewed. This file review indicated that the New York Police Department detectives who assisted the State Department Special Agents in the arrest of RUMRICH on February 16, 1938 and subsequent questioning were ARTHUR SILK and JOHN MURRAY of the Alien Squad. The State Department Agents were THOMAS F. FITCH and CLIFFORD TUBBS. No other information pertinent to instant investigation was obtained.

On January 27, 1949, the writer re-interviewed RUMRICH, who is presently awaiting sentencing on a mail fraud charge. He could add nothing to his earlier story.

On the same date, the writer reviewed the State Department file on RUMRICH at the General Post Office Building, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. This file contained nothing of value to the instant case. It was ascertained at that office that CLIFFORD TUBBS is no longer with the State Department and is residing at 131 N. Friends Avenue, Whittier, California. THOMAS F. FITCH is presently the advisor to Director of Controls, State Department, Washington, D. C.

It was also ascertained at that office that HALL KINSEY, a Special Agent of the State Department in New York, still connected there, had participated in the arrest and questioning of RUMRICH in 1938. Accordingly, KINSEY was then interviewed. He remembers very little about the case, but stated he never heard any reference whatever to any Russian or Communist activity in connection with the RUMRICH case. He added that he was present when RUMRICH was arrested and participated in the subsequent interviewing and questioning of RUMRICH. At no time did RUMRICH indicate that he had any knowledge of any Russian espionage activity in this country or elsewhere.

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The Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices have been requested to locate and interview these persons by teletype of January 28, 1949.

On January 31, 1949, Detective ARTHUR SILK, presently attached to the Special Services Squad, New York Police Department, was interviewed by the writer. SILK stated that during the period between the arrest of RUMRICH in February, 1938 and his being turned over to the FBI about three days later, there was never any mention of any Russian espionage activities by RUMRICH, to his knowledge. He said that either he or his partner, MURRAY was with RUMRICH at practically all times during this period. As to RUMRICH'S detention at the Hotel New Yorker, SILK advised that he and MURRAY took turns guarding the prisoner, and that at no time did any person contact or interview RUMRICH, except the local State Department Special Agents, with whom he was personally acquainted.

Detective JOHN MURRAY of the 82nd Squad, Butler Street, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed at the 82nd Precinct on the same date. MURRAY also stated that he had not heard any mention or reference to any Russian or Communist espionage activity during his connection with the RUMRICH case. While RUMRICH was in custody at the Hotel New Yorker, no person contacted or interviewed him except members of the staff of the local State Department Office, all of whom were known to MURRAY. MURRAY stated that there may have been one exception, Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS in the Passports Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C., came to New York in connection with the RUMRICH case, but MURRAY is not sure whether or not he interviewed RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker.

On February 1, 1949, photographs of ALGER HISS were exhibited to RUMRICH. After he examined them, he stated that they did not resemble the individual known to him as "Amur".

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Washington Field Office was requested to interview ASHLEY NICHOLAS.

On February 8, 1949, SA JOHN DANAHY and the writer interviewed NELSON ROCKEFELLER at his office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. This was done in accordance with Bureau teletype to New York dated January 28, 1949.

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Mr. ROCKEFELLER stated that he has never been in Mobile, Alabama; that he has never met or heard of ARISTEDES OBOLES; and that he has never been engaged as a correspondent for any newspaper chain.

The results of this interview were set forth in a teletype to the Bureau dated February 8, 1949.

Assistant United States Attorney AMEDEO LAURITANO, Southern District of New York and the office of Assistant Attorney General DONEGAN were advised by the writer on February 10, 1949 that the RUMRICH phase of this investigation has been completed, and that no evidence has been obtained which would tend to substantiate the allegations made by RUMRICH.

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BORIS BYKOV, with aliases
Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz,
Colonel Bykov, Peter

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent William J. McCarthy:

In order to identify BORIS BYKOV, all photographs in the Espionage Album and the Soviet Officials Album were exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and also a photograph of LEOPOLD TRIPPER. He failed to identify any of these photographs as being that of PETER.

An anonymous woman recently advised this office by telephone that approximately one year ago she had met a Colonel BYKOV and that this BYKOV resided with one WINIFRED MURY and that he posed as her husband and used the name MURY. She advised that they resided at 36 East 65th Street, New York City.

It was ascertained that the real estate agents for 36 East 65th Street were PAYSON McL. MERRILL COMPANY.

Mr. TALBOT, of the PAYSON McL. MERRILL COMPANY, 1 East 57th Street, was interviewed on February 2, 1949, and advised that WINIFRED MURY was a sub-tenant and leased her apartment No. 2-B from one CLAIRE DE COSTA of 1 West 67th Street. He added that he had no contact with Miss MURY and knew nothing about her except that she was a slow payer. He stated that JOHN MACKEN, of 167 East 67th Street, was the part-time janitor of 36 East 65th Street.

JOHN MACKEN advised that WINIFRED MURY and her husband resided in apartment 2-B and had lived there for at least one year. He stated that he did not believe that the husband worked and that he could usually be found in the apartment. He advised that the MURYS were very nice people and that Mrs. MURY was an artist. He described Mr. MURY as follows:

Age:	55
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Hair:	Dark, either brown or black, straight
Mustache:	Small
Glasses:	No glasses
General:	Slightly lame, Jewish, speaks with an accent

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In view of the fact that MURY'S description was not similar to that of Colonel BORIS BYKOV, it was deemed advisable to interview Mr. MURY.

On February 2, 1949, WINIFRED MURY and a man who stated that his name was CYRIL BAIKOFF were interviewed. Mr. BAIKOFF stated that he was Miss MURY'S fiancee. He stated that he was born in Bessarabia and had resided in Yugoslavia for many years and had been a citizen of Yugoslavia until TITO came to power, at which time he renounced TITO and lost his citizenship and thus became stateless. He stated that he had been in the United States since 1939 and that he had applied for American citizenship and was presently waiting to receive same. He added that he had done work for Colonel NEWMAN and Colonel PRINCE, of G-2.

The following isa description of BAIKOFF, taken from observation and interview:

Age:	50
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Hair:	Black with a small amount of gray, straight and long
Eyes:	Brown
Face:	Large and square, wide forehead, regular nose
Complexion:	Medium
Mustache:	No mustache
Glasses:	No glasses—probably uses reading glasses
Peculiarities:	Suffering from a liver ailment
Languages:	Speaks Russian, French, Yugoslav and English with a slight accent

From the above description it will be noted that this BAIKOFF is not identical with the BORIS BYKOV, with aliases, who worked with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Confidential Informant ND-440 was interviewed concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. He stated that he did not personally know any of them, nor did he know anything about them which would be of assistance in this case. (U)

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By letter dated January 11, 1949, the Bureau furnished this office with photographs of fifteen individuals who were assigned to the Soviet Embassy sometime during the period from 1936 to 1938. These photographs were exhibited to Confidential Informant [redacted] with a view towards identifying Colonel BYKOV or any other Soviet agent. (C)(U) b2 b7D

On February 5, 1949, [redacted] reviewed the photographs of OUMANSKY and TROYANOVSKY and recognized them as Soviet officials. He did not recognize any of these individuals as having been engaged in espionage. (C)(U)

The following is a list of the individuals whose photographs were shown to [redacted]:

M. GERASIMOV
D. CHUVAKHIN
N. M. KACHIRIN
K. M. KOUKIN
A. M. YAKIMICHEV
V. M. BEGUNOV
V. A. BURZIN
G. GRIGORIEV
I. Y. KLIMENKOV
G. GOKHMAN
A. A. TROYANOVSKY
B. E. SKVIRSKY
N. I. BOLOTNIKOV
I. L. OKUNEV
C. A. OUMANSKY (C)(U)

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Re: ELIZABETH ROSSMAN
aka Mrs. Edward Everett

As set out in a letter dated February 2, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, it was reported that Washington Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that she had learned from BETTY ROSSMAN that ROSSMAN had joined the Communist Party sometime prior to 1935 in New York and that subsequently ROSSMAN was sent to a Communist Party training school in Long Island, New York in about 1935 or 1936. b2 b7D

The Informant continued that the Communist Party thereafter obtained a position for ROSSMAN in the Resettlement Administration in Washington, D. C., and also in the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

According to the Informant, ROSSMAN remained active in the Communist Party in the District of Columbia until 1941 when she married EDWARD EVERETT who was an anti-Communist. After this marriage, ROSSMAN turned bitterly against the Communist Party and discontinued her activities.

The Informant further stated that ROSSMAN had been in the underground group of the Communist Party and that her Party activity was maintained through a contact. It was also recalled that ROSSMAN, on one occasion, had told the Informant that she was bored with her inactivity and had gone to MARTIN CHANCEY, who at that time was the Communist Party Secretary in Washington, D. C. and asked him for additional Party work.

According to the same source, Washington Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that ROSSMAN was a member of the Communist Party but had since discontinued her activity with the Party. She further stated that ROSSMAN'S husband, EDWARD EVERETT, knows nothing of her former Communist Party activity.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that the name ELIZABETH ROSSMAN appeared on the active indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. According to a highly confidential source available to the New York Office, the name ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, 2123 Eye Street, N. W., appeared in the address book of JULES KORCHIEN in 1946 with the additional notation "last month paid April (Fischer)."

In accordance with instructions contained in Bureau letter dated

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January 3, 1949, and Bureau teletype dated February 8, 1949, ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, who is now known as Mrs. EDWARD EVERETT, was interviewed for information in her possession concerning espionage activities of individuals mentioned in the present matter.

Mrs. EDWARD EVERETT, nee ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, Garth Apartments, Garth Road, Scarsdale, New York, advised SA'S DONALD E. SHANNON and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE on February 2, 1949 that she was born in New York City on July 28, 1905 and is a United States citizen. In 1930, Mrs. EVERETT stated, she graduated from M.I.T. with an engineering degree in architecture. For a short time after her graduation she resided in New York City and was employed by the construction firm of STONE AND WEBSTER.

During the period 1934-1935, Mrs. EVERETT was employed by the Works Project Administration, New York Housing Authority. In 1935 she obtained a position in Washington, D. C. in the Federal Resettlement Administration. This position was obtained primarily through the services of LANGDON POST, who was the Director of the New York City Housing Authority. In connection with this change of job, Mrs. EVERETT stated that POST apparently procured the position for her with the Resettlement Administration in order to pacify as well as remove her from the New York City Housing Authority. While with the New York City Housing Authority, she had engaged in a picketing demonstration which arose out of the dismissal of several of the housing employees. Mrs. EVERETT stated that she was one of the prime movers in this demonstration and was more or less the front runner for a group of dissatisfied employees employed by New York City Housing Authority. On reflection, Mrs. EVERETT stated that her position with the Resettlement Administration was probably secured on her own ability rather than on the fact that POST tried to shunt her out of the New York position.

From 1938 to 1942, Mrs. EVERETT was employed by the United States Housing Authority and was engaged particularly in working on housing problems in the southeastern part of the United States. Her superiors in the United States Housing Authority were JOHN W. BROOM, Regional Director for the southeast section of the United States Housing Authority, CATHERINE BOWAN, Research Division of United States Housing Authority, and Mrs. AZILE AARON.

Mrs. EVERETT stated that during her employment in Washington from 1936 to 1942, she was active in various unions. She pointed out that she had been secretary of the W.P.A. Housing Employees Association. There-

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after, she was a member of the American Federation of Government Employees which was subsequently merged into the United Federal Workers. Mrs. EVERETT further stated that inasmuch as she was an architect, she had been a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians Union. She likewise admitted that she was active, interested, and a contributor to the United American Spanish Aid Committee, which was an organization interested in assisting the Loyalist Forces in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

The nature and purpose of the interview was explained to Mrs. EVERETT in general terms and at one point her attention was directed to published reports which noted the existence of a Communist apparatus and underground activity in Washington, D. C. during the years of her residence in that city. Mrs. EVERETT denied that she had ever been a member of the Communist Party in New York City or Washington, D. C. She further stated that she did not know any members of the Communist Party as such. She has surmised, however, from the activities of a number of her friends and co-workers that they might have been members of the Communist Party. She stated that she was a close friend of JULES KORCHIEN. She believed that he might have been a Communist Party member although she had no evidence of this fact. She came in contact with KORCHIEN in the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians inasmuch as he also was an architect. She further stated that she has not seen KORCHIEN recently inasmuch as her husband, EDWARD EVERETT, has taken a personal dislike to him and she was not aware of his current activities.

Mrs. EVERETT further said that she could be classified as a "radical" and an "ardent New Dealer." In explanation thereof, she stated that she had been vitally interested in union affairs, the rights of workers, and housing and economic problems. At one point in the interview, she made an outward expression of her praise of the Russian economic system and the theory of Communism, feeling that there were many sound principles contained therein.

Mrs. EVERETT stated that at no time was she engaged in the open activities of the Communist Party nor was she ever engaged in the underground activity of the Communist Party. She was particularly questioned, in view of her apparently cooperative attitude, as to whether she had ever operated either knowingly or possibly unknowingly through a contact on behalf of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. She stated, however, that she had never done so. She further denied knowing or having had contact with an individual named MARTIN CHANCEY or of ever having approached him for the purpose of

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engaging in Communist Party activity.

Mrs. EVERETT frankly stated that because of her outlook on social and economic problems during her employment in Washington, D. C., she would have been considered possibly in a receptive mood by Communists. She stated, however, that to her recollection, she had never been approached for recruitment purposes by anyone affiliated with the Communist Party movement.

Mrs. EVERETT stated that she knew an individual by the name of MILTON FISCHER who was the Regional Director of the Federal Housing Authority and who was also a member of the Federation of New York Architects. She believes that any contact with him would have been because of their mutual interest in housing and architectural matters. She denied knowing that MILTON FISCHER had ever been a member of the Communist Party and believed that he had never been such a member.

Mrs. EVERETT also stated that she had come in contact with HENRY HILL COLLINS, who was on the staff of the Resettlement Administration in Washington, D. C. during her own tenure. She further stated that she visited, on one occasion, at the residence of HENRY HILL COLLINS for social purposes. She could not recall any other individuals connected with COLLINS.

Mrs. EVERETT further advised that she had never come in contact with ALGER HISS and knew of no association which might have existed between HISS and HENRY HILL COLLINS.

Names of other individuals prominent in the present investigation, including HAROLD WARE, JOHN ABT, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HAROLD GLASSER, and ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias J. Peters, were suggested to Mrs. EVERETT, but she denied knowing or ever having had contact with them.

Mrs. EVERETT further denied that she had ever attended any Communist Party training school in New York as previously alleged by Washington Confidential Informant [redacted] Concerning JULES KORCHIEN, it is to be noted that he was the paramour in 1946 of URSULA IRENE WASSERMAN, and resided at 110 Christopher Street, New York City. KORCHIEN has been active in Communist matters and was a partner of ABRAHAM ROTHMAN, who reportedly furnished industrial blue prints to JACOB GOLOS, a Soviet Agent. Mrs. EVERETT denied that she ever knew of URSULA IRENE WASSERMAN or of the nature of the relationship which existed between WASSERMAN and JULES KORCHIEN. She further stated that she knew of no activities carried on by KORCHIEN of a nature

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detrimental to the United States.

Mrs. EVERETT recalled that in the Spring of 1940 she had a chance meeting with a person who later said that he was a representative of TASS NEWS AGENCY. This meeting occurred on a train traveling between Washington and New York City. Although she could not recall the name of this representative, she stated that his wife was GENEVIEVE TAGGART. This person later introduced her to ELIZABETH HAWES who, at that time, was writing articles on housing for the New York newspaper "P. M." On another occasion, this same representative of TASS NEWS AGENCY took her to a social function which was being held at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Mrs. EVERETT stated that these were her only contacts with the unknown representative of TASS NEWS AGENCY and it was her only visit or connection with the Soviet Embassy or other Soviet officials.

Mrs. EVERETT stated that during 1936 and 1937 she resided with her mother at 3036 O Street, Georgetown, Washington. From 1937 to 1939 she resided in an apartment on the 2100 block of Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. According to information set forth above, this address was probably 2123 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. In 1939, she recalled, she was residing at 933 L Street, Washington, D. C., where she resided alone. From 1940 to 1942 she resided in the Westchester Apartments, Washington, D. C. In the Fall of 1940, Mrs. EVERETT, then ELIZABETH ROSSMAN, married EDWARD EVERETT, who is presently a corporate trust lawyer employed by the New York firm of Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Busby and Palmer.

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RE: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

During the period of instant report, the following individuals have testified before the Special Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York to which evidence in this case is being presented by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General:

2/2/49	HANS INSLERMAN
2/3/49	WILLIAM SPIEGEL ANNA SPIEGEL WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MAXIM LIEBER
2/8/49	MAXIM LIEBER HAROLD GLASSER
2/9/49	HAROLD GLASSER MEYER SCHAPIRO
2/10/49	ISAAC DON LEVINE
2/15/49	WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HEDE MASSING ISADORE MILLER

On February 8, 1949, EDWARD C. MC LEAN, Counsel for ALGER HISS, informed MR. DONEGAN that inasmuch as LLOYD PAUL STRYKER has been retained to defend HISS in the trial of the perjury indictment, he was desirous of securing a postponement; on that date, a stipulation was signed postponing the trial until March 21, 1949 and extending until March 7, 1949 the period for filing motions with respect to the indictment.

With respect to the information furnished by a Confidential Informant of the Charlotte Division that one JOHN KORAL had stated his uncle, JOHN KORAL, had transported "top secret" State Department papers for ALGER HISS in 1937 and 1938 from Washington, D.C. to New York City, (Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated 1/21/49 at New York City, pp51 et seq.) MR. DONEGAN declared that inasmuch as investigation has failed to

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develop any substantiation of the allegation, he does not plan to call JOHN KORAL before the Grand Jury. It is noted that KORAL has denied and investigation has failed to develop that he has an uncle known as JOHN KORAL. No further investigation with respect to this phase of instant matter is contemplated.

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LEADS

BALTIMORE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

* Will continue to follow the progress of libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the U.S. District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

Will endeavor to locate and interview former maids of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS known as EVELYN and HELEN, and further described as to residence in New York teletype to Baltimore dated February 9, 1949.

Will, if advisable and if no reason exists to the contrary, interview JOHN HENRY LEVIN, Attorney, Mercantile Building, Baltimore, who was an associate of ALGER HISS in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C. in 1933 and 1934.

Will check for any details available at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, concerning the sale of a 1937 Ford car to Mrs. CHAMBERS, which transaction took place in 1938. (New York teletype to Baltimore and Washington Field, February 14, 1949)

AT RANDALLSTOWN, MARYLAND

Will check for any details available at SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, Randallstown, concerning the sale of a 1937 Ford car to Mrs. CHAMBERS, which transaction took place in 1938. (New York teletype to Baltimore and Washington Field, February 14, 1949)

AT HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND

Will interview LILLIAN STONE, now Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG, who was the principal stenographer while ALGER HISS was associated with the NYE COMMITTEE. (San Francisco teletype to Baltimore, February 10, 1949)

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BOSTON

AT PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE

* Will make further attempts to verify the visit made to the summer residence of HARRY DEXTER WHITE during the summer of 1937, at which time HISS and CHAMBERS also stopped at Peterboro, New Hampshire.

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will interview HENRY HART, now on the faculty of Harvard Law School, concerning the employment of ALGER HISS in the Solicitor General's Office during HART'S tenure there. (New York teletype to Boston, February 11, 1949)

CHARLOTTE

AT GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Will attempt to secure photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN, 122 Rhett Street, Greenville, and forward copies of the same to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field Office, and Los Angeles. (New York teletype to Charlotte, February 11, 1949)

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will attempt to locate and interview GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL, who were reported as associates of ALGER HISS. (Reference - report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, Philadelphia, January 27, 1949, and Baltimore teletype to Chicago, February 8, 1949.

Will interview WILLIAM F. EARLS, presently residing at the Monterey Hotel, 808 Junior Terrace, Chicago. The EARLS were former neighbors of ALGER HISS while the latter resided at 3210 P Street, Washington, D.C. (New York teletype to Chicago and Washington Field, February 11, 1949)

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EL PASO

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AT TAOS, NEW MEXICO

Will interview JOHN COLLIER, JR., former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in an effort to identify the woman who succeeded CHAMBERS as a courier in the Washington, D.C. underground group in 1934. It is believed she worked in the Department of Indian Affairs as Secretary for one ANDRE EMEREE, a known Communist. (New York teletype to El Paso, February 14, 1949)

LITTLE ROCK

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will reinterview Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER, Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN, and PAUL BROWN, and exhibit photographs of CHAMBERS, his wife, and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for possible identification. (New York teletype, February 14, 1949, to Little Rock)

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to interview exhaustively WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE for all information in his possession concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, DE SVESHNIKOFF, and other Soviet agents.

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Will reinterview WATSON T. ROBERTS and exhibit photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his wife, and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for possible identification. (New York teletype to Newark, February 14, 1949)

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Will contact Colonel and Mrs. HART GIBSON FOSTER, former neighbors of ALGER HISS and presently assigned to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey, for any information in their possession concerning ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS; their knowledge of a typewriter in the possession of the HISS family; and possible recollection of the identities of maids formerly employed by the HISSES at Washington, D.C. (Washington Field teletype to Newark, February 15, 1949)

NEW HAVEN

AT THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT

* Will attempt to develop information to substantiate CHAMBERS' statement of his auto trip during the summer of 1937 with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, at which time they stopped at Thomaston, Connecticut.

AT NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

Will interview JOHN C. MOORE, West Road, New Canaan, for information concerning ALGER HISS. It is to be noted that MOORE was contacted by HISS on December 19, 1948 at Telephone Number New Canaan 9-9409. (New York teletype to New Haven, February 14, 1949)

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Will interview WALTER WOEHLKE, State Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Sacramento, in an effort to identify the unknown individual who was Secretary to ANDRE EMEREE at Washington, D.C., and obtain any information he may have concerning EMEREE herself. (Teletype from Washington Field to New York and San Francisco, February 4, 1949)

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WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, DC

Will interview LEANDER BELL LOVELL, 1940 Biltmore Street, concerning his contacts with ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, DAVID CARPENTER, and other persons closely connected with the underground apparatus in Washington, D.C. (New York teletype to Washington Field, February 9, 1949)

Will interview CHARLES SHARKEY, presently believed to be President of the Labor Law Division, Department of Labor, who may be able to furnish information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS and other individuals mentioned in the present matter. (Miami teletype to Washington Field and New York, February 9, 1949)

Will check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and U.S. State Department for background information on HIDEO NODA, and furnish photograph of NODA, if available, to New York. (New York teletype to Washington Field, February 9, 1949)

Will interview HANS G. HERTZ, Astronomer, U.S. Naval Observatory, who may be able to furnish information concerning the background, activities, and associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. (Bureau letter to Washington Field, February 9, 1949)

Will reinterview HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH concerning statements made by Mrs. WADLEIGH, his former wife. Will specifically endeavor to obtain from WADLEIGH the identity of the unknown professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, who allegedly was one of two persons who induced WADLEIGH to enter into espionage activities. Will bring to WADLEIGH'S attention the facts set out in Bureau letter dated February 9, 1949 to Washington Field, which facts were developed during an interview with Mrs. WADLEIGH.

Will check for bank accounts of PRISCILLA HISS to determine if she made a withdrawal in early 1938 of $500 which, according to CHAMBERS, was given to him by HISS. (New York teletype to Washington Field, February 14, 1949)

Will immediately prepare summaries of personal history and background or forward serials reflecting same on ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING to New York. (New York teletype to Washington Field, February 14, 1949)

Kisseloff-9688

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Will report the progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS, under indictment returned on December 15, 1948 in the Southern District of New York.

Will interview RALPH DE SOLA, Brooklyn, New York, concerning his meeting ALGER HISS at either a Communist Party meeting or social gathering of Communist Party members in Baltimore in the early 1930's.

Will obtain a photograph of LUCY KRAMER COHEN, nee LUCY KRAMER, and display same to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for possible identification as a courier in Apparatus A.

Will interview WALTER CHARAK, known to the New York Office, who was friendly with Communist intellectuals and may have information or knowledge concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

Will interview J. LOVESTONE, known to the New York Office, for information concerning the activities of persons connected with the present investigation.

Will continue to interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and reduce the information furnished by him to a signed statement. This interview will be conducted in accordance with Bureau instructions previously furnished.

Will check the records of the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles to determine if WILLIAM ROSEN, formerly of Washington, D.C., actually purchased an automobile and subsequently registered it in New York City while he was residing at 638 West 160th Street, New York City.

Will continue efforts to locate and identify BORIS BYKOV.

Will continue efforts to locate FANSLER-HISS typewriter and submit material prepared thereon to the FBI Laboratory.

Kisseloff-9689

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The investigation in this case is being handled on a special basis and is receiving continuous and expeditious attention. All leads are being sent out to the interested offices by letter or teletype. Offices receiving such leads and offices receiving copies of this report should report the results of investigations with five copies for the Bureau, three for New York, and one designated for THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

Leads previously set out in referenced report are not being restated in this report.

During the period covered by this report Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT have continued their exhaustive interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and are in the process of reducing the information furnished by him to the form of a signed statement. The results of this interview are being withheld until it is completed, at which time the results will be set forth in their entirety. However, all leads developed from the questioning and interview are receiving appropriate and instant action.

Copies of this report have been designated for Albany and New Orleans for information purposes and leads previously set out for them by the New York and other offices are not being restated. The report is designated for information inasmuch as they are presently conducting investigation and it is believed the material herein will be of assistance to them.

Kisseloff-9690

CONFIDENTIAL

133 I

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14920

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE dated February 21, 1949 at New York, N. Y. are as follows:

T-1: U. S. Office of Censorship, New York City.

T-2: Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Irving Place, New York City.

The above Confidential Informants have been designated with a temporary informant symbol because of the nature of the information supplied by them and in order to protect their identities.

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-9691

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE No. 65-14920 BEA

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2/21/49	1/28-2/16/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAXIM LIEBER, author's representative for known Communist writers, associated at length 1935-37 with CHAMBERS at summer residences and NY apartment. LIEBER denies meeting ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS; declined to state whether he suspected CHAMBERS was engaged in espionage for Comintern or that he, LIEBER, was approached to do work for Soviets. AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE organized NY 1934 by LIEBER and LLOYD CANTWELL, alias of CHAMBERS; company set up as cover for JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN to do espionage work Japan. Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, friend of CHAMBERS since 1921, received $600 from him in 12/36 for purchase of four Oriental rugs. Invoices of MASS. IMPORT CO. reflect purchase of rugs 12/23/36 for $876.61 and delivery 12/29/36 to SCHAPIRO'S residence, NYC. Delivery receipt contradicts SCHAPIRO'S original statement of delivery direct to Washington, D.C. Efforts to trace rug delivery continuing. SCHAPIRO introduced HIDEO NODA to CHAMBERS about 1936. Investigation 1133 Broadway, NYC, indicates JOHN J. MATWIN possibly identical with individual mentioned by V. de SVESHNIKOFF. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE resided NYC 1935, 1936; background of MARGARET GUTELIUS set forth. Investigation continuing to identify unknown woman who succeeded CHAMBERS as Comintern courier in 1934. MARK VAN DOREN, Columbia professor, learned directly of CHAMBERS' Communist Party membership in 1925 and by inference of CHAMBERS' underground activities. In 1938 CHAMBERS told VAN DOREN of

CLASSIFIED BY: SP7MAC/RCB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
7-21-87

10-21-83
Classified by SP5RSG
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74 | 1333 | 2900

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
1 - Thomas J. Donegan, Sp. Asst. to Atty. Gen., New York City
1 - Albany (65-1574) (Info)
2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
2 - Boston (65-3251)

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11/25/75

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
NBT AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-22-2010

31336

SECRET

SAC, Miami

SAC, New York

March 11, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

JAHAM; PERJURY,
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CD 12/6/82

Reference is made to New York teletype to Bureau and Miami dated March 10, 1949. By the above-referenced teletype, Miami was requested to interview NICHOLAS DOZENBERG in an effort to identify "PETER", WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' superior in Soviet espionage. Confidential Informant [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS X. PLANT and JOHN J. WARD on March 8, 1949 in an attempt to effect an identification of PETER. The results of this interview are as follows:

b2
b7D

CHAMBERS' complete description of PETER was read to the informant. She was unable to recall an agent fitting that description. CHAMBERS' description of PETER'S wife was also read to the informant with negative results.

The information furnished by WALTER KRIVITSKY to RUTH SHIPLEY of the State Department on June 28, 1939, was then read to the informant after appropriate paraphrasing. The informant then stated that she thought she knew the Colonel BORIS BYKOV that KRIVITSKY was talking about. She stated that while a title such as General or Colonel meant nothing in a strict sense, the Colonel BYKOV that KRIVITSKY was talking about was in fact a colonel in the Red Army before he was in Intelligence. She stated that he is a Latvian, worked in Rome about 1927 or 1928 and associated closely with ALFRED TILTIN. She said she met this Colonel BYKOV several times, probably in Berlin, possibly in Moscow and probably in Vienna. She remembered meeting him with TILTIN some time during the 1920's and that both BYKOV and TILTIN were enroute to Paris and had some connection with the Soviet Military Intelligence operation under the cover company "LEGUMES SEC" (ALFRED TILTIN is known to have been the first Soviet Military Intelligence Agent in the United States in the late 1920's. His wife MARIA SCHUEL was arrested for espionage in Finland in 1935 and it has been recently ascertained that TILTIN was in the United States in 1937 and 1938. "LEGUMES SEC" was connected with the ROSTWAG case which has been the subject of an extensive investigation in the New York Office).

2 cc: Bureau (By mail)
cc: NY 100-60150

AMSD

RCB:LS
65-14920

INDEXED

74-[illegible]-290

RECEIVED

CLASS. BY SPI GSK/DMS

DATE OF REVIEW DER 225,248
Prior Release 101-2148, -789

30 MAY 6-1949

Kisseloff-9693

Letter to SAC, Miami
HY 65-14920

The informant stated she thought Colonel BYKOV'S true name was BASSOFF. It was then recalled that the informant had previously told agents of one SERGE BASSOFF, an important Soviet Military Intelligence Agent who had operated in Rome in the late 1920's. It is to be noted that NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, a former Soviet Military Intelligence Agent, has described an individual known to him as RICHARD BASOW. BASOW, described by DOZENBERG, fits the description of SERGE BASSOFF as described by [redacted]. The information furnished on BASOW by DOZENBERG was then read to [redacted] in which she stated that it was her opinion that they were the same individuals. [redacted] stated that it was her recollection that BASSOFF'S first wife had been employed as a secretary for General BERZIN who was formerly the head of Soviet Military Intelligence, but that BASSOFF had left his first wife and married a German Jewess. On the question of whether BASOW, known to DOZENBERG and BASSOFF, known to [redacted] is the same as the agent PETER, known to CHAMBERS, the general descriptions appear to fit with the following two exceptions:

1. CHAMBERS stated that PETER spoke German with a Yiddish accent indicating that he, therefore, was Jewish. DOZENBERG and ND 442 state that BASOW--BASSOFF was Latvian and non-Jewish. b2 b7D

2. CHAMBERS described PETER as being in his late 40's in 1936. [redacted] and DOZENBERG agree that BASOW--BASSOFF would have been in his middle 30's in 1936. [redacted] stated that he did not look older than his true age.

On the other hand, KRIVITSKY has stated that BORIS BYKOV worked with him in Soviet Military Intelligence in Rome in the late 1920's. It will be noted that both DOZENBERG and [redacted] placed BASOW--BASSOFF there during that period.

Mrs. WALTER KRIVITSKY was recently interviewed and she stated that BORIS BYKOV described by her husband was 28 or 29 years of age in 1927. This would fit the age of BASOW--BASSOFF furnished by ND 442 and DOZENBERG. She stated, however, that BYKOV was an Austrian, whereas ND 442 and DOZENBERG described BASOW--BASSOFF as a Latvian.

Kisseloff-9694

31338

~~SECRET~~

Letter to SAC, Miami
NY 65-14920

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described PETER as follows:

Age:	In 1936, late 40's
Height:	5' 7"
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Reddish, thinning
Eyes:	Reddish brown
Eyelashes:	Reddish
Complexion:	Ruddy
Mouth:	Full lips but not blubber lips.
Teeth:	Appeared to have all his own teeth.
Nose:	Thin, pointed nose, particularly thin at the end and his nose occasionally quivered.
Characteristics:	Clean-shaven, well proportioned, neat dresser, wore hard worsted expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, not cocky or conceited but definitely authoritative in his manner, had a ferret-like way about him.
Peculiarities:	Invariably carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat (Napoleon style)
Languages:	Spoke Russian, spoke German with a Yiddish accent, spoke very poor English when he first came to the United States but improved during his stay.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described PETER'S wife as follows:

Age:	In 1936, in 30's
Height:	5' 7"
Complexion:	Fair
Appearance:	Unattractive
Glasses:	Wore glasses

990CX

Kisseloff-9695

~~SECRET~~

Letter to SAC, Miami
NY 65-14920

Nationality:	Russian, not Jewish
Languages:	Russian; practically no English; had one expression in English which she frequently used, "Its a gay farce".
Children:	None

General WALTER KRIVITSKY stated in his book "In STALIN'S Secret Service" that BORIS BYKOV was the head of the Soviet Military Intelligence from 1936 on. He did not further identify BYKOV in the book; however, on June 28, 1939, General KRIVITSKY was interviewed by RUTH SHIPLEY of the Passport Division of the State Department. During the interview they discussed BORIS BYKOV. Miss SHIPLEY prepared a memo relating to the interview and set forth the following information concerning BYKOV:

Delete

"Another person very active in the Soviet Intelligence work in this country who is now here is a man said to be Colonel BORIS BYKOV, or BYKOFF or BUKOV or BUKOFF. He is probably in charge of the extermination of KRIVITSKY. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair and red eyebrows. He came to this country in the summer of 1936 from France, probably first class on the Normandie. He received a visa in Paris in the spring of 1936 on either a German or Polish passport."

Mrs. WALTER KRIVITSKY is of the opinion that BYKOV was an Austrian and had been connected with the Austrian Communist Party and had gone to Russia and became attached to Soviet Intelligence during the 1920's. She described BYKOV as follows:

Age:	In 1927, 28 or 29
Height:	5' 8"
Complexion:	Pale
Hair:	Reddish blond, not a real red-head, thinning on top
Eyes:	Color not known; eyes had red rings around them
Eyelashes:	Light colored, almost white
Lips:	Possibly full lips
Marital status:	Probably single in 1927
Characteristics:	Well-dressed

9900X

31340

Letter to SAC, Miami
NY 65-14920

Mrs. KRIVITSKY advised SUZANNE LA FOLLETTE in 1939 that Colonel BYKOV had worked with General KRIVITSKY in Italy as an Agent of Soviet Military Intelligence and was later placed in charge of this organization in the United States. Mrs. KRIVITSKY described BYKOV to SUZANNE LA FOLLETTE in 1939 as follows:

Age:	40
Hair:	Dark red
Eyes:	Brown, with thick brown eyebrows and lashes
Build:	Medium
Skin:	Very red, especially about his neck
Characteristics:	Always talking about himself.

By letter to New York dated November 30, 1944 entitled "SERGE BASSOFF, was., INTERNAL SECURITY - R", the Bureau advised that during the course of a recent interview with NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, he was questioned for information relative to BASSOFF. DOZENBERG stated he was not acquainted with any individual by that name but had been introduced to RICHARD BASOW, the agent in charge of Soviet military activities in Austria during the early 1930's by ROBERT ZELMS, alias Robert Elmston. DOZENBERG stated that BASOW was the Austrian or German spelling of this individual's name and that the Russian spelling would be BASOV or BASOFF and that probably he was the BASSOFF referred to. According to DOZENBERG, BASOW spoke English and German, although a Latvian by birth. He last heard of BASOW on an occasion that he was arrested somewhere in Austria. It was DOZENBERG'S understanding that this arrest occurred just before or just after the arrest of his principal radio operator, one KARL MICHAELSTEN, a Latvian who formerly resided in Beverly, Massachusetts. BASOW used MICHAELSTEN for his radio station to maintain communication with Moscow. DOZENBERG was not positive that BASOW had been arrested in Austria or whether it had been some other country. It was the understanding that both BASOW and MICHAELSTEN had been released shortly thereafter through some type of manipulation by the Soviet Military Intelligence.

He described BASOW as follows:

Age:	Approximately 35 years in 1933

Kisseloff-9697

2900K

Letter to SAC, Miami
NY 65-14920

Height:	5' 9"
Weight:	150 lbs.
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Blond

DOZENBERG said BASOW was a Latvian by birth. He believed that BASOW was married and that his wife, at one time, was employed as confidential secretary to General IAN BERZIN.

The Bureau is requested to consider the advisability of obtaining from available European and British sources, a photograph of RICHARD BASOW, since BASOW is believed by DOZENBERG to have been arrested in Austria.

Miami is requested to interview NICHOLAS DOZENBERG and give to him the description of PETER as given by CHAMBERS without revealing to DOZENBERG that CHAMBERS furnished this information and without revealing the possibility that PETER may be identical with BYKOV, BASOW or BASSOFF. If DOZENBERG is unable to identify PETER, the description of BYKOV as given by KRIVITSKY and Mrs. KRIVITSKY should be given to him and ascertained if BYKOV is identical with BASOW.

New York is aware of the fact that DOZENBERG is ill, but in view of the difficulty in locating and identifying PETER and in view of the fact that DOZENBERG was in the Soviet Intelligence until 1938, it is believed that DOZENBERG may be able to identify PETER.

It is to be noted that the above leads were originally set forth by reference teletype.

2900X

Kisseloff-9698

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

April 14, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RECORDED - 119

74-1688-2901

Reference is made to New York teletype dated April 12, 1949, which advised that Assistant Director E. J. Connelley has requested that efforts be made to identify the original Treasury Department or State Department documents from which the data appearing on the four yellow lined sheets of paper produced by Chambers at the pre-trial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948, in the handwriting of the late Harry Dexter White, were taken.

Further reference is made to Washington Field Office teletype dated April 13, 1949, which requested Bureau authority to confer with Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John W. Snyder, in connection with the Treasury Department documents.

Authority is granted for the Washington Field Office to contact the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to its request.

cc New York

FLJ/lc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-9699

IGZ:cl
74-94

31342

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD

DIRECTOR, FBI 4-13-49 11:00 A.M.

JAMAL. REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE APRIL 12, LAST, AT 9:14 P.M. IN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION AT TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TO ESTABLISH IDENTITY OF INSTRUMENTS FROM WHICH TAPPY DENTON DICTATING MEMORANDA WERE MADE. AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED TO CONFER WITH SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, MR. JOHN W. SNYDER.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119 74-1333-

Kisseloff-9700

SAC, New York

April 15, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of Gwynn B. Lytton, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, dated December 20, 1948, in the case entitled, "Irving Charles Velson, with aliases, INTERNAL SECURITY - C." New York origin, which reports an interview had with Robert C. Gladnick, a former member of the Communist Party from 1931 to 1936. Gladnick advised that in about 1934, Velson served as a supervising agent under Alexander Stevens, with alias J. Peters in the handling of Communist Party agents collecting intelligence information through mail drops.

A review of the file concerning Irving Charles Velson reflects that he has been investigated variously since December, 1936, as a Communist. It is noted that in 1947, he was ousted from the Office of President of Local #13 of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers because of Communist Party affiliations. He is reportedly in contact with national officers of the Communist Party concerning Union affairs and does organizational work for the Communist Party.

The file reveals that the New York Office is in possession of photographs of Velson which should be exhibited to Whittaker Chambers for possible identification since Chambers was operating for J. Peters during the same period as Velson.

The New York Office should immediately arrange an interview with Irving Charles Velson concerning his reported activities as described by Robert Gladnick. Before this interview is conducted a thorough review should be made of Velson's file which reflects his activities in the underground movement of the Communist Party.

FLJ:jpa

(74-1333)

RECORDED - 102

EX-100

174-1333-2902

F B I

51 APR 19 1949

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

162

Kisseloff-9701

tickler

SAC, Washington Field

April 7, 1949

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 105

2903

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

EX-100

Reference New York teletype dated April 1, 1949. Authority granted to reinterview Stephen Rauschenbush in accordance with the suggestion of the New York Office.

cc - New York

ASB:jpa

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichol
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
APR - 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 MAY 9 1949

Kisseloff-9702

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: April 7, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Purpose

To advise you that the expense accounts of Alger Hiss during his employment with the Nye Committee have been checked. To obtain authority to reinterview Stephen Raushenbush, an official of the Public Affairs Institute, 1100 E Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C.

Background

You will recall that the New York Office by teletype dated April 1, 1949, furnished the Bureau with additional details concerning the interview with Colonel Dean Ivan Lamb. New York advised that Lamb again reiterated his statements regarding his meeting in New York City with Alger Hiss and the Nye Committee. Lamb was questioned as to the identity of all individuals who saw him in the company of Alger Hiss when he was working for the Nye Committee. Lamb stated that the only persons who could testify to this fact would be Stephen Raushenbush, who was present at the New York Office of the Nye Committee when Lamb turned over his written report concerning Elliott Roosevelt to Alger Hiss in the fall of 1933. The only other individual who had knowledge of Lamb's association with Hiss was his wife. New York suggested that the Washington Field Office upon Bureau authority reinterview Raushenbush in detail concerning the circumstances surrounding the alleged report turned over to Alger Hiss in New York City in the presence of Raushenbush by Lamb. You attached a routing slip to the New York teletype with the comment "Why not check expense account of Hiss with Nye Committee?"

The report of Special Agent John B. Van Etten dated March 23, 1949, at Washington, D. C., reflects that an exhaustive investigation at the National Archives revealed four expense accounts for Alger Hiss. Three of these accounts were submitted during the month of November, 1934, for trips to Wilmington, Delaware. The fourth account for June 6, 1935, was submitted for expenses incurred on a trip to New York, June 3 - 5, 1935, inclusive.

The Washington Field Office has interviewed Stephen Raushenbush pursuant to Bureau authorization dated January 26, 1949. There appears to be no reason why Mr. Raushenbush should not be reinterviewed as suggested by New York.

RECORDED - 105 EX-100 74-1333-2903 ASB

Status

This matter is receiving appropriate attention and all leads are being run out.

5 APR 20 1949

Recommendation

There is attached for your approval a memorandum to the Washington Field Office authorizing the interview with Raushenbush.

ASB:jpa

Kisseloff-9703

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

April 5, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS; et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation:

Report of:

Special Agent Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf dated at Washington, D. C. March 16, 1949.
Special Agent Frederick M. Connors dated at Boston, Massachusetts, March 21, 1949.
Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated at New York, New York, March 22, 1949.
Special Agent Donald D. Connors dated at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1949.
Special Agent Leonard F. Johnson dated at New Haven, Connecticut, March 23, 1949.
Special Agent Jack S. Turton, dated at Washington, D. C., March 25, 1949.
Special Agent Francis X. McBride dated at New Haven, Connecticut, March 25, 1949.
Special Agent Leon O. Prior, dated at Miami, Florida, March 26, 1949.
Special Agent Paul G. Taylor dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, March 28, 1949.
Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson dated at Denver, Colorado, March 28, 1949.
Special Agent J. Leroy Steiner dated at Savannah, Georgia, March 28, 1949.
Special Agent James T. Haverty dated at New Haven, Connecticut, March 29, 1949.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to you promptly.

Enclosures

RECORDED - 123

44 APR 13 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
APR 5 1949 P.M.

FLJ:mod

Kisseloff-9704

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

April 7, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS; et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation:

Report of:

Special Agent Jack S. Turton dated at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1949.
Special Agent John B. Van Etten dated at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1949.
Special Agent Edward F. Hummer dated at Washington, D. C., March 25, 1949
Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated at Newark, New Jersey, March 29, 1949.
Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated at Newark, New Jersey, March 30, 1949.
Special Agent James Frew dated at Washington, D. C., March 30, 1949.
Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated at Baltimore, Maryland, March 30, 1949.
Special Agent Royal J. Untreiner dated at Mobile, Alabama, March 31, 1949.
Special Agent John C. Carr dated at New Haven, Connecticut, April 4, 1949.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to you promptly.

Enclosures

RECORDED - 123

74-1533-290

FBI

44 APR 12 1949

FLJ:mod

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
APR 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-31

RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
APR 7 2 51 PM '49

Kisseloff-9705

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

April 8, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS; et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation:

Report of:

Special Agent James C. Kennedy dated at San Antonio, Texas, April 2, 1949.
Special Agent James Frow dated at Washington, D. C., April 6, 1949.
Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated at New York, New York April 6, 1949.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to you promptly.

Enclosures

FJL:mod

RECORDED - 123

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 23
APR 11 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

14-1
F B I
42 APR 13 1949

EX-31

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Powder, Earline

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref.
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial TMD
Date 1-4-13

File 5ASB

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-330203-6	

Kisseloff-9707

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Bell Mary Kathryn
with variations of
middle name

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
Subversive Ref
Main File
Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial MM
Date 4-13

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
	NR
Bell Mary Kathleen	
~~121-4 24-3554~~	
Bell Mary K.	
~~121 6-4554~~	
~~61 65-47-175, 156~~	
Bell M. K.	
~~100 10-9781 Sig 11 6-74~~	
Search on Mary	
on separate search	
slip.	

Kisseloff-9708

Initialed

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Bell, Mary Ann

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial WMI
Date 4-13

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
NR	
Bell, Mary Anne	
~~100-16-18-18 pt-C~~	
Bell, Mary A.	
~~100-12-9-22-7~~	
Bell, M. A.	
~~56-4-2-3-19-25~~	
~~80-626-10-2~~	
~~28-1213-10-2~~	
~~42-1-6-8-7-7-7~~	
Bell, M. A. Mrs	
~~61-7586-116, 32-4~~	
Search on Mary on	
separate search slips	

Kisseloff-9709

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Bell, Mary

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial MM
Date 4-13

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~31-104475~~	
~~31-37871~~	
~~66-21200-1615~~	
~~29-58742-15672~~	
~~31-47481-1~~	
~~100-20232-98~~	
~~65-17844~~	
~~105-3120~~	
~~9-13786~~	
~~95-13207~~	
~~104-1022~~	
~~26-64394-1~~	
~~66-20541-3-11-2022~~	
~~88-1411-102~~	

Kisseloff-9710

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Bell, Mary

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial MW
Date 4-13

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

100-3-38-712, p.65
100-14444-31-3
61-7576-2845
100-3-38-476, p.424
100-294-569, p.
100-706-8, p.
100-863-70-1944, p.8
9-17-23, 24, 53
100-3-38-947, p.46
100-863-70-1944, p.9
3482-1, 18, 259
100-23-3-7-187
183-3-39, 354, 374
3-37, 10, 39, 53
362, p.3, 467, 425
463-3-38

4 Kisseloff-9711

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Bell, Mary

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial JMJ
Date 4-13

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~100-347368-147~~	
~~100-328447-1~~	
~~100-358741-309~~	
~~61-7541-11-49-50~~	
~~100-26712-359~~	
~~100-16435-110~~	
~~124-12508-3~~	
~~100-358993-3~~	
~~100-161920-13750~~	
~~31-117135-1241~~	
~~31-144733-40~~	
~~61-7894-1~~	
~~61-5121-27-5~~	
~~62-131147-39-3-201~~	

Kisselloff-9712

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Brent Room 1647

Subj: Bell, Mary

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial HM
Date 4-13

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
61-7586-125	247
61-7559-10394	247
65-40302	1476
61-7586-251	2167
100-337964	16
100-356324	1
100-353468	1
100-47447	1
100-246799	43 021
121-9994	27
98-350175	1
100-356966	4
100-352532	1
100-355630	12
100-353-97	1

Kisseloff-9713

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor [illegible] Room 1647

Subj: Mary Harmen

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial [illegible]
Date 4/23

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~9-11476~~	
~~101-6454~~	
~~15-[illegible]~~	1
~~94-1661~~	~~383~~
~~60-28396~~	114
~~31-46259~~	9
~~87-2449~~	18
~~46-10675~~	6
~~100-62086~~	~~62-1[illegible]~~
~~100-[illegible]~~	9
~~46-10675~~	1,2
~~47-30733~~	3,2
~~[illegible]~~	1
~~87-2449~~	77

Kisseloff-9714

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Bennett Room 1647

Subj: Mary Gorman

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial ewb
Date 4/15

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
40-23877	1
[illegible]	[illegible]
64-26840	8
[illegible]	8
[illegible]	181
Mary A. Gorman	
[illegible]	2,1
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	1
Mary Agnes Gorman	
[illegible]	

Kisseloff-9715

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Barrett Room 142

Subj: Mary Agnes Gorman

___ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
Initial ewb
Date 4/13

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~116-96616~~	
Mary Barbara Gorman	
~~62-62378~~	
Mary Bell Gorman	
~~100-338284-3~~	~~4, 6~~
~~100-360339~~	
~~74-2230~~	~~2326, 2564~~
~~100-345656~~	~~4~~

Kisseloff-9716

Initialed

Mary Bell Gorman

~~101 – 6434~~

~~100 – 7067 – 124~~

~~62 – 63796~~

~~Dies Com. Rpt. vol. 1 – p. 493~~

~~Dies Com. Rpt. W. Steel #1 – p. 189~~

~~61 – 7582 – 1308 p. 189~~

~~61 – 7586 – 349~~

~~61 – 6549 – 175~~

~~61 – 7586 – 116 p. 171~~

~~62 – 58394 – 196~~

~~61 – 7586 – 352~~

~~64 – 268470 – 8~~

~~61 – 6547 – 149, 156~~

~~74 – 1333 – 2525, 2526, 2514~~

~~100 – 4590 – 9~~

~~100 – 24699 – 45 p. 21~~

~~121 – 1 – 243554~~

~~121 – 9994 – 27~~

~~100 – 5 – 60 – 339~~

~~100 – 345686 – 4~~

~~100 – 330203 – 4, 6~~

Kisseloff-9717

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

April 15, 1949

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your teletype dated April 4, 1949, requesting any information appearing in the files of the Bureau concerning Mrs. Mary Bell Gorman. In accordance with your request, the following information is being furnished to you. If any of this information is subsequently reported by your office, you are requested to appropriately protect the source.

On March 19, 1933, a new newspaper organ called "Work" appeared. It was called the official organ of the Workers Alliance of America and Mary K. Gorman was listed as Editor. (61-7586-116, P171)

The records of the Third Session of the Seventy-Fifth Congress reflect that Walter S. Steele, "National Republic, Chairman of the American Coalition Committee on National Security, Representing Various Organizations," advised in his testimony before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities that "Work" was one of the publications of the Workers Alliance and that it was edited by Mary K. Gorman. (61-7582-1308,P189)

By letter dated June 4, 1941, Mr. Wendell Berge, then Assistant Attorney General, advised the Bureau that the Department had received a letter from Fredrich H. Eaton, of the Office of Production Management, dated May 26, 1941, advising that R. B. Etty and Mary K. Gorman, 902 American Security Building, Washington, D. C., were attempting to obtain work on Government contracts for others and charging a fee therefor. (62-63196-1)

The files of the Bureau reflect that in November 1945, Mrs. Ruby V. Etty, Manager of the Washington Office of the R. H. McGlam Company, Bowen Building, and Mrs. Mary Gorman, Assistant Manager, were interviewed by the Washington Field Office in connection with a Latin-American Matter investigation of one Robert K. West. In view of the information set forth in the teletype from the Washington Field Office, dated April 11, 1949, to the effect that Mary Ann Bell was employed from October 1940 until July 1, 1944, by the R. V. Etty Company, it appears that Mary K. Gorman and Mrs. Mary Gorman, aforementioned, are identical with the subject. (64-26840-8-Ps 4,5)

RECORDED - 77

124-1332-2907SB

FBI

71 APR 19 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ASB:EFF

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
APR 28 1949 PM

Kisseloff-9718

EX-11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-26-91 BY 10320 PWK

SAC, New York

In April or May of 1942, the Washington Field Office, with the assistance of Mr. Worthington B. Houghton, Secretary, E. Quincy Smith Real Estate Company, Washington, D. C., obtained copies of the active indices or mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. Included therein were "Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gorman." (100-7061-124-Ps5,14)

On February 18, 1944, [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished the names and identifying data concerning the expired members of the Washington Bookshop Association. Included therein was "Bell Mary, 12/19/41, 1421-20th Street, NO 5760." Confidential Informant [redacted] of the [redacted] Field Office, advised that the date following the name indicates the last payment of dues and the fact that a person is listed as an expired member does not necessarily mean that his membership has expired. (100-24699-45-P21)

b2
b7D

Mrs. Victor Perlo was interviewed by the Dallas Office on September 6, 1944. She advised that Mary Bell Gorman was employed on the Labor Advisory Board from 1934 to 1935. Her husband was President of the United Textile Workers. Mrs. Perlo advised that she recruited Mary Bell Gorman into the Communist Party. (100-330203-4-P4)

Mrs. Perlo was reinterviewed by the Dallas Office on October 13, 1944. She advised that Mary Bell Gorman was a member of the Communist Party under the name of Earline Powder. She also informed that Mary Bell Gorman was the daughter of Dr. Spurgeon Bell, formerly of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. (100-330203-6-P3)

Paul Michael Crouch furnished the Miami Office with a signed statement dated April 14, 1948, in connection with "Mary K. Bell (Mrs. Francis J. Gorman)." Crouch advised in his statement that Mary K. Bell was the daughter of Colonel Bell, of Brookings Institute, and that she was a former Government employee. He alleged that she joined the Party about the same time that she became acquainted with President Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers Union (AFL) in 1935. She married Gorman in 1936 or 1937. Crouch also related the following:

"During 1935 the Communist party was working feverishly to get a Labor Party movement under way in the United States. However, they had no one in any leading position in the AFL who could get the floor to speak on the issue or introduce resolutions which would get out of committees at the 1935 AFL Convention at Atlantic City.

Kisseloff-9719

"Jack Stachel and several assistants were in Atlantic City, trying to make the best of the situation and at least make a showing for the Kremlin's benefit. They got the surprise of their lives when Francis J. Gorman, then Vice President of the UTW, made a sensational speech for a Labor Party and introduced a resolution which got over 100 votes. Stachel remembered having tossed aside, a week or so previously, copies of a speech and resolution exactly like those made by Gorman (previously regarded by the party as a reactionary). He rushed back to New York and looked them up. Mary K. Bell had written the national office of the party that Gorman was going to make the speech and deliver the resolution (which she had written), and enclosed copies. Stachel didn't take it seriously.

"During the next year or two I saw much of Mary and of Francis Gorman; sometimes staying at Gorman's hotel, sometimes as a guest of Mary's father, on frequent trips to Washington for discussions of textile problems. Gorman once came to Greensboro, N. C. to discuss details of textile drive with my wife and me (my wife then was working in a textile mill and active in UTW). Mary came down to North Carolina to attend meetings of the CP state committee when textile matters were taken up.

"Mary was a real genius on organizational matters and details of strategy. A hard worker and full of energy, she did most of the detailed work of Gorman's office. He often followed her advice on major questions." (101-6454-7)

Crouch further related that Mary Gorman became Editor of the official paper of the Workers Alliance. He had not heard of her since 1933 and does not know whether she is still in the Party or not.

It may be noted that on March 29, 1948, Crouch advised that Mary K. Bell was the daughter of Colonel Bell of Brookings Institute. He alleged that Colonel Bell was interested in the Communist Party, but Crouch did not believe he was a member. (61-6547-156)

Mr. Franklin W. Ryan, Office of Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, advised the Washington Field Office, in a typewritten statement dated September 3, 1948, which he orally acknowledged as correct but to which he declined to affix his signature, that in 1934 and 1935 he was Spurgeon

Kisseloff-9720

9907

SAC, New York

Bell's assistant at the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. He noted that before Bell came to the Board he was with NRA and while there Victor Perlo was one of his assistants. Subsequently Bell employed Perlo as an assistant at the FHLBB and at Brookings Institute. Mr. Ryan advised that approximately one year before Mrs. Bell's death in 1936, she told Mrs. Ryan that her daughter, Mary Bell, was engaged in Communistic activity with Perlo. Ryan alleged that at the time Mrs. Bell made this statement she seemed upset because her daughter was engaged in such activities.

2907

Kisseloff-9721

2-1

SAC - New York

April 15, 1949

Director - FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau teletype to your Office dated March 31, 1949, and to your teletype dated April 14, 1949.

There are enclosed herewith two photostatic copies of a memorandum dated December 2, 1948, written on the stationery of the Committee on Un-American Activities, which begins: "The attached slip of paper was handed to me Thursday, December 2, at 2:10 P.M., by Whittaker Chambers," and an enclosure to this memorandum dated March 4, 1938, which reads: "Karl - If you have given up playing around with my girl friend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours. H."

For your information, the FBI Laboratory has examined the note dated March 4, 1938, and has designated this document as Q-167. It was determined that this specimen was a piece of white bond paper measuring 8 inches by 5.01 inches by .0030 inches and contained typewriting. The specimen contained no watermark and it was not possible to determine the age of Q-167. The style of type employed to type Q-167 corresponds most closely to the standards maintained in the Laboratory for Royal standard elite type spaced twelve letters to the inch. This style of type was placed on Royal machines after January 30, 1920.

It was concluded that the machine which typed Q-167 was not used to type Q-5, Q-6 through Q-69.

RECORDED - 77 24-1333-2908

Enclosure

FBI
APR 19 1949

EX-126

FLJ:mpd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
APR 1 1949 P.M.
FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-9722

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

April 15, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Colonel Dean Ivan Lamb)

BACKGROUND

Dean Ivan Lamb was born January 25, 1896, at Cherry Flats, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. His father, Henry H. Lamb, was born of American parents in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, on June 10, 1856, and is now deceased. His mother, Viola Mary Lamb, was born in approximately 1872 in Pennsylvania and is also deceased. The records of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York revealed that Dean Ivan Lamb, who entered the Military Service of Great Britain on August 30, 1915, took a prescribed oath or obligation necessary to enter that service. He took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States on December 15, 1930, for the purpose of being restored to the status of an American citizen.

INTERVIEW WITH LAMB BY NEW YORK OFFICE

Lamb was recently interviewed by the New York Office of this Bureau and he furnished the following additional background information concerning himself. He said he received his early education in the Canton, Pennsylvania schools and later at the Staunton, Virginia Military Academy where he graduated in 1901. Following his graduation he stated he was a soldier of fortune in traveling throughout the world, particularly Latin America, engaging in various revolutions. He also obtained various employments in the Panama Canal, Manila, and certain sections of the United States where he was a gold prospector. During the years from 1937 to 1940, he traveled throughout the United States and Mexico. In the early 1930's Lamb said he became interested in the airplane and ammunitions business in which he participated as a broker.

Lamb stated that in about 1934 he learned that the Russian Government was interested in obtaining 11,000 excess Liberty airplane motors which were in the possession of the United States Army Air Force. He said he went to the Amtorg Trading Corporation and attempted to sell these airplane motors to Amtorg. The negotiations went on and a contract was drawn up, but he later learned that the three individuals at Amtorg, with whom he had been negotiating, had disappeared and, therefore, no contract was consummated. Later he learned that the reason the negotiations were terminated was because Elliott Roosevelt

Mr. Tolson
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Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FLJ:EEW:MOD:EFF

2 APR 20 1949

RECORDED - 77 FX-126

INDEXED - 77

124-1-2909

42 APR 19 1949

Kisseloff-9723

had received sufficient capital to finance negotiations with Amtorg to supply them with the airplanes they had requested. He said that Roosevelt allegedly made about $60,000 on each plane.

Lamb stated that in the Fall of 1933 he was visited by Alger Hiss in New York City, at which time Hiss told him that he, Hiss, was a representative of the Nye Senate Munitions Committee. Lamb recalls that Hiss made intimations concerning possible "shady" deals in munitions and airplanes to Latin America. Hiss reportedly asked specific questions of Lamb concerning his business affiliations and mentioned specifically the Sperry Ordnance Plant, a subsidiary of the Sperry Instrument Company, Brooklyn, New York, and asked him about a munitions firm in Philadelphia and also about Lamb's relationship with Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Lamb advised that about a week later Hiss telephonically contacted him and made an appointment to meet him at Longchamps Restaurant where they had lunch. Hiss suggested to Lamb that he could use him as a Special Investigator for the Nye Committee if additional appropriations were received by the Committee. Hiss told Lamb that he would be appointed at a salary of either $600 or $800 per month, plus expenses. Lamb said he accepted this tentative appointment at this meeting.

Also at this meeting Lamb told Hiss about the report he had in his possession concerning Elliott Roosevelt and the sale of the planes to Amtorg. Hiss told Lamb to meet him the following day and to bring a copy of this report and at the same time he wanted him to meet Stephen Rousenbusch, who Lamb said he believes was the secretary of Senator Nye. Lamb said this meeting took place at which time Lamb turned over the report to Hiss who expressed his appreciation to Lamb for making it available to him. Hiss told Lamb not to pay too much attention to Rousenbusch and told him not to reveal that he, Hiss, had offered Lamb a position as Investigator on the Nye Committee. Lamb said it was specifically understood by him that his associations with Alger Hiss were not generally known to the Nye Committee.

Lamb stated that after a few days he again met Alger Hiss at Longchamps at 34th Street in New York City, and Hiss advised him that the Nye Committee had received an increase in its appropriation. Hiss at that time notified Lamb that he was to do some work for Hiss. Lamb said it was his specific understanding that he was working for Alger Hiss as an Investigator for the Nye Committee. Hiss told Lamb to go to the Sperry Ordnance Plant in Brooklyn and obtain certain information concerning a 75 millimeter cannon and other anti-aircraft guns. Lamb said that Hiss gave him $200 in cash and

some expense money. Lamb said he thereafter obtained the necessary data and wrote a report but he made no attempt to contact Hiss in accordance with instructions given him by Hiss. He said that Hiss had told him that his, Hiss', telephone was tapped, his mail was opened, and his house was being watched by the munitions manufacturers.

Lamb said that several weeks later he met Alger Hiss at Longchamps Restaurant and turned over his report to him. At this time Hiss said that he had another job for Lamb and gave him $100 in $10 bills. Hiss told Lamb to go to a specific point on the Columbia University campus where he would meet a man who would give him further instructions concerning his next assignment. Lamb said he went to this point as instructed, and met a man pursuant to a prearranged signal, the nature of which he cannot now recall. He said his conversation with this man was vague and pointless, but he recalls that he made mention of the name Alger Hiss during this conversation. Lamb said he asked this man what he was to do next. He said no direct reply was given to him. However, this man gave him the name and address of another individual whom he was to meet on Riverside Drive, either the same night or the following night, after which this other man would furnish him further instructions for his assignment mentioned by Alger Hiss.

Lamb said that he went alone to Riverside Drive to the designated spot and noticed a man bending over a wall, at which time recognition was made. He said the meeting between him and this man took place about dusk and lasted about ten minutes. He believes that this was during November 1933. He said that Alger Hiss' name was not mentioned during the brief conversation. He advised he received no instructions and that he and this man separated after conversing about ten minutes. Lamb said that it was at this time that he became disgusted and suspicious of these two clandestine meetings.

On the following day Lamb said he went to the address given to him by the first man he met at Columbia University and found that this was a fictitious address and the individual whose name had been given to him was not known in the vicinity. Lamb has identified Whittaker Chambers as the man he met either at Columbia University or on Riverside Drive.

Lamb said about a week later Alger Hiss contacted him in New York City and said he had just arrived from Washington. Lamb asked Hiss to explain the purpose of the two meetings with the unidentified men. Hiss did not answer the question but told Lamb that he had another assignment for him. He told Lamb to go to Washington and contact the Export License Bureau of the State Department and obtain a letter concerning a large flying boat

Kisseloff-9725

which Hiss stated was not available to the Nye Committee. At this time Hiss gave Lamb $200 to cover his expenses to Washington. On the following day Lamb left for Washington and obtained the complete data about the flying boat through a man named Green, whom he had previously known at the State Department. Lamb said he made no representation to the effect that he was working as an Investigator for the Nye Committee but rather left the impression that he was engaged in private business. He said he returned to New York City on the following day, but he did not hear from Hiss for a considerable period of time.

Lamb advised that about December 20, 1933, he sent Alger Hiss a Christmas card and a few days later Hiss came to New York and contacted him. Hiss criticized Lamb for communicating with him and asked him about his trip to Washington. Hiss was very critical of Lamb and said he was incapable. A violent argument ensued about seven weeks' pay that Lamb said he had coming to him as an Investigator for the Nye Committee. Hiss then said, "You were never on the Nye Committee but you were working directly for me as an individual." Hiss said that the money he had given to Lamb came out of his own pocket and that he was merely helping Lamb out and wanted to pay him for the expenses he had encountered. Lamb said it was at this time that he realized that he never had a contract with the Nye Committee or never had any witnesses to any agreements and offers made by Hiss concerning his work with the Nye Committee. During the last several conversations he had with Alger Hiss, Lamb said that he gathered from comments made by Hiss that he wanted to send him on a special mission to Latin America for the Soviet Government to obtain trade information for them. Hiss told Lamb that before going to Latin America it would be necessary to send Lamb on a trip to Russia to receive instructions and to get on the Russian payroll. At a subsequent meeting, Hiss told Lamb that he wanted him to obtain information in Latin America of a military nature which dealt with establishments, ammunition, arms, and airplanes. Lamb said he turned this proposal down and told Hiss that the people in Latin America were his friends and that he didn't like the idea of spying on them. He said that Hiss passed off his refusal with no comment. Lamb stated specifically that no negotiations were entered into wherein he was given the names of Russian officials to contact in New York relative to this proposed trip. Lamb said that following his last meeting with Hiss, at which time he had an argument over pay allegedly owed to him, that he never had any further contact with Alger Hiss.

Lamb advised that he told his story of his relationship with Alger Hiss to Colonel Thiele of G-2 in Washington, D. C., in about March 1934.

2909

Kisseloff-9726

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell

He said that Colonel Thiele told him he could not take any action concerning his allegations because Lamb had no documentary evidence.

It is pointed out that Lamb has recently been released from a United States Military Hospital and is in a rather delicate condition. He is extremely nervous and it is difficult to confine his conversation to specific points. He has indicated that he desires to cooperate with the Bureau and that he does not desire to but he will testify if called upon.

Every effort is being made to verify the above allegations and you will be informed of any pertinent developments.

Kisseloff-9727

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

April 19, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report in this case by Special Agent Carl N. DeTemple dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Inasmuch as the only investigative lead set forth in this report was to continue investigation in accordance with the instructions contained in Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949, you are requested to conduct the following investigation suggested in the details of this report if same has not already been conducted.

You should identify and interview the switchboard operator or operators who were employed at Silverman's apartment 2523 15th Street, N. W., prior to Mrs. W. Walker.

Your attention is also directed to the fact that Lawrence Cheffens advised that his brother, Sentell Cheffens, was employed for approximately four years beginning in 1933 at 2525 15th Street, N. W., as a night switchboard operator. Sentell subsequently advised that he was employed for five years beginning in March or April, 1940. Inasmuch as the identification of Alger Hiss by Sentell may be of some importance in the future, it is believed that you should conduct further investigation to determine the exact employment dates of Sentell Cheffens as switchboard operator.

CC - New York

RECORDED - 11

74-1223-2910
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EX-126

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Kisseloff-9728

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-25-2010

CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

Date: April 15, 1949

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Colonel Dean Ivan Lamb)

To file Lamb
Tom - 4/21/49

APR 18

BACKGROUND

Dean Ivan Lamb was born January 25, 1896, at Cherry Flats, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. His father, Henry H. Lamb was born of American parents in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, on June 10, 1856, and is now deceased. His mother, Viola Mary Lamb, was born in approximately 1872 in Pennsylvania and is also deceased. The records of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York revealed that Dean Ivan Lamb who entered the Military Service of Great Britain on August 30, 1915, took a prescribed oath or obligation necessary to enter that service. He took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States on December 15, 1930, for the purpose of being restored to the status of an American citizen.

INTERVIEW WITH LAMB

Lamb was recently interviewed by our New York office and he furnished the following additional background information concerning himself. He said he received his early education in the Canton, Pennsylvania schools and later at the Staunton, Virginia Military Academy where he graduated in 1901. Following his graduation he stated he was a soldier of fortune in travelling throughout the world, particularly Latin America, engaging in various revolutions. He also obtained various employments in the Panama Canal, Manila, and certain sections of the United States where he was a gold prospector. During the years from 1937 to 1940 he travelled throughout the United States and Mexico. In the early 1930's Lamb said he became interested in the airplane and munitions business in which he participated as a broker.

74-1335-2911

INDEXED - 77 RECORDED - 77

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Lamb stated that in about 1934 he learned that the Russian Government was interested in obtaining 11,000 excess Liberty airplane motors which were in the possession of the United States Army Air Force. He said he went to the Amtorg Trading Corporation and attempted to sell these airplane motors to Amtorg. The negotiations went on and a contract was drawn up but he later

learned that the three individuals at Amtorg with whom he had been negotiating had disappeared and, therefore, no contract was consummated. Later he learned that the reason the negotiations were terminated was because Elliot Roosevelt had received sufficient capital to finance negotiations with Amtorg to supply them with the airplanes they had requested. He said that Roosevelt allegedly made about $60,000 on each plane.

Lamb stated that in the fall of 1933 he was visited by Alger Hiss in New York City at which time Hiss told him that he, Hiss, was a representative of the Nye Senate Munitions Committee. Lamb recalls that Hiss made intimations concerning possible "shady" deals in munitions and airplanes to Latin America. Hiss reportedly asked specific questions of Lamb concerning his business affiliations and mentioned specifically the Sperry Ordnance Plant a subsidiary of the Sperry Instrument Company, Brooklyn, New York, and asked him about a munitions firm in Philadelphia and also about Lamb's relationship with Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Lamb advised that about a week later Hiss telephonically contacted him and made an appointment to meet him at Longchamps Restaurant where they had lunch. Hiss suggested to Lamb that he could use him as a Special Investigator for the Nye Committee if additional appropriations were received by the Committee. Hiss told Lamb that he would be appointed at a salary of either $600 or $800 per month plus expenses. Lamb said he accepted this tentative appointment at this meeting.

Also at this meeting Lamb told Hiss about the report he had in his possession concerning Elliot Roosevelt and the sale of the planes to Amtorg. Hiss told Lamb to meet him the following day and to bring a copy of this report and at the same time he wanted him to meet Stephen Rousenbusch who Lamb said he believes was the secretary of Senator Nye. Lamb said this meeting took place at which time Lamb turned over the report to Hiss who expressed his appreciation to Lamb for making it available to him. Hiss told Lamb not to pay too much attention to Rousenbusch and told him not to reveal that he, Hiss, had offered Lamb a position as Investigator on the Nye Committee. Lamb said it was specifically understood by him that his associations with Alger Hiss were not generally known to the Nye Committee.

Lamb stated that after a few days he again met Alger Hiss at Longchamps at 34th Street in New York City and Hiss advised him that the Nye Committee had received an increase in its appropriation. Hiss at that time notified Lamb that he was to do some work for Hiss. Lamb said it was his specific understanding that he was working for Alger Hiss as an Investigator for the Nye Committee. Hiss told Lamb to go to the Sperry Ordnance Plant in Brooklyn and obtain certain information concerning a 75 millimeter cannon and other anti-aircraft guns. Lamb said that Hiss gave him $200 in cash and some expense money. Lamb said he thereafter obtained the necessary data and wrote a report but he made no attempt to contact Hiss in accordance with instructions given him by Hiss. He said that Hiss had

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Kisseloff-9730

told him that his, Hiss', telephone was tapped, his mail was opened, and his house was being watched by the munitions manufacturers.

Lamb said that several weeks later he met Alger Hiss at Longchamps Restaurant and turned over his report to him. At this time Hiss said that he had another job for Lamb and gave him $100 in $10 bills. Hiss told Lamb to go to a specific point on the Columbia University campus where he would meet a man who would give him further instructions concerning his next assignment. Lamb said he went to this point as instructed and met a man pursuant to a prearranged signal, the nature of which he cannot now recall. He said his conversation with this man was vague and pointless but he recalls that he made mention of the name Alger Hiss during this conversation. Lamb said he asked this man what he was to do next. He said no direct reply was given to him. However, this man gave him the name and address of another individual who he was to meet on Riverside Drive either the same night or the following night after which this other man would furnish him further instructions for his assignment mentioned by Alger Hiss.

Lamb said that he went alone to Riverside Drive to the designated spot and noticed a man bending over a wall at which time recognition was made. He said the meeting between him and this man took place about dusk and lasted about ten minutes. He believes that this was during November, 1933. He said that Alger Hiss' name was not mentioned during the brief conversation. He advised he received no instructions and that he and this man separated after conversing about ten minutes. Lamb said that it was at this time that he became disgusted and suspicious of these two clandestine meetings.

On the following day Lamb said he went to the address given to him by the first man he met at Columbia University and found that this was a fictitious address and the individual whose name had been given to him was not known in the vicinity. Lamb has identified Whittaker Chambers as the man he met either at Columbia University or on Riverside Drive.

Lamb said about a week later Alger Hiss contacted him in New York City and said he had just arrived from Washington. Lamb asked Hiss to explain the purpose of the two meetings with the unidentified men. Hiss did not answer the question but told Lamb that he had another assignment for him. He told Lamb to go to Washington and contact the Export License Bureau of the State Department and obtain a letter concerning a large flying boat which Hiss stated was not available to the Nye Committee. At this time Hiss gave Lamb $200 to cover his expenses to Washington. On the following day Lamb left for Washington and obtained the complete data about the flying boat through a man named Green whom he had previously known at the State Department. Lamb said he made no representation to the effect that he was working as an Investigator for the Nye Committee but rather left the impression that he was engaged in private business. He said he returned to New York City on the following day but he did not hear from Hiss for a considerable period of time.

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Lamb advised that about December 20, 1933, he sent Alger Hiss a Christmas card and a few days later Hiss came to New York and contacted him. Hiss criticized Lamb for communicating with him and asked him about his trip to Washington. Hiss was very critical of Lamb and said he was incapable. A violent argument ensued about seven weeks pay that Lamb said he had coming to him as an Investigator for the Nye Committee. Hiss then said "You were never on the Nye Committee but you were working directly for me as an individual". Hiss said that the money he had given to Lamb came out of his own pocket and that he was merely helping Lamb out and wanted to pay him for the expenses he had encountered. Lamb said it was at this time that he realized that he never had a contract with the Nye Committee or never had any witnesses to any agreements and offers made by Hiss concerning his work with the Nye Committee. During the last several conversations he had with Alger Hiss, Lamb said that he gathered from comments made by Hiss that he wanted to send him on a special mission to Latin America for the Soviet Government to obtain trade information for them. Hiss told Lamb that before going to Latin America it would be necessary to send Lamb on a trip to Russia to receive instructions and to get on the Russian payroll. At a subsequent meeting Hiss told Lamb that he wanted him to obtain information in Latin America of a military nature which dealt with establishments, ammunition, arms, and airplanes. Lamb said he turned this proposal down and told Hiss that the people in Latin America were his friends and that he didn't like the idea of spying on them. He said that Hiss passed off his refusal with no comment. Lamb stated specifically that no negotiations were entered into wherein he was given the names of Russian officials to contact in New York relative to this proposed trip. Lamb said that following his last meeting with Hiss at which time he had an argument over pay allegedly owed to him that he never had any further contact with Alger Hiss.

Lamb advised that he told his story of his relationship with Alger Hiss to Colonel Thiele of G-2 in Washington, D. C, in about March, 1934. He said that Colonel Thiele told him he could not take any action concerning his allegations because Lamb had no documentary evidence.

It will be appreciated if you will advise if your files contain any information to the effect that Lamb contacted Colonel Thiele of G-2 in Washington, D. C. in about March, 1934 in connection with this matter. It will further be appreciated if you will advise concerning the present whereabouts of Colonel Thiele in order that he may be interviewed in connection with these allegations.

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Kisseloff-9732

ROUTINE

APRIL 25, 1949

SAC - NEW YORK

JAHAM. REURTEL APRIL FOURTEEN LAST. JOHN HERRMANN WILL BE INTERVIEWED IN MEXICO CITY.

HOOVER

FLJ:mpd

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EX-11

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MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9733

CONFIDENTIAL
COURIER - POUCH

Date: April 20, 1949

To: Legal Attache
Paris, France

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-7 Macklis
ON 7/21/87

In the course of the investigation of the above-entitled case, it was ascertained that the 1943 Income Tax Returns reflected that Alger and Priscilla Hiss contributed to the A. M. Fox Scholarship Fund. It was further determined that Mrs. A. M. Fox was believed to be a personal friend of the Hiss family.

Investigation in New York disclosed that Mrs. A. M. Fox resided with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Z. Willing, at 73 Manhattan Avenue, and that Mrs. Willing died about one year ago. Mr. Willing advised that Mrs. A. M. Fox is now Mrs. Joseph Cohen and that she and Mr. Cohen were touring Europe and were not expected to return to the United States until the spring of 1949. Mr. Willing stated that Mr. and Mrs. Cohen's last residence address in the United States was RFD #1, Home Lake Bay, Washington.

Mr. Willing related that Mr. A. M. Fox died several years ago and after his death several friends of the family got together and established the A. M. Fox Scholarship Fund as a memorial to him. He explained that the purpose of this fund was to pay for or assist in paying for the education of some worthy Chinese student in China.

Investigation has reflected that Abraham Manuel Fox was appointed as Special Expert in Economics, United States Tariff Commission on June 1, 1923. On July 24, 1937, he was appointed a Commissioner with the United States Tariff Commission. He resigned this position on May 26, 1941, to accept an appointment as the American Advisor on the Board to Manage the Kom Ardeh Finance Stablization Fund.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED 62-14-1333-2913

44 APR 25 1949

Kisseloff-9734

[redacted]
United States Tariff Commission and formerly [redacted] for [redacted] when he was with the [redacted], advised as follows:

"In 1941 or 1942, A. M. Fox who then had become a Commissioner with the Tariff Commission, was selected by the Treasury Department to represent the United States as a member of a financial mission to China. [redacted] recalled that the group was made up of a representative from England and China as well as the United States. During the time Fox was in China, some sort of disagreement arose between Harry Dexter White on one side and Fox on the other. In regard to this disagreement Silverman made a number of calls on Mrs. Fox, the purpose being to have her transmit certain information to her husband in China. Mrs. Fox did not wish to send the material and shortly thereafter Fox wrote he was returning home.

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"Silverman invited [redacted] to lunch and at this time advised her that he had been to Mrs. Fox in an effort to have her transmit certain information to her husband. The reason this information was not sent to Mr. Fox through official channels, Silverman explained, was because it might prove embarrassing to Mr. Fox. [redacted] stated she had the feeling that Silverman's invitation to lunch was merely for the purpose of advising her of the reason why the information was not submitted through official channels. [redacted] again reiterated at this point that both Silverman and White had been very good to her and she did not want to do anything which would harm them in any way.

"Upon Fox' return from China, [redacted] mentioned Silverman to Mr. Fox at which time he became very upset and indicated he did not want to discuss Silverman. Sometime later, Fox returned to China still as a representative of the Financial Commission and after some three weeks in China, Fox one morning was found dead in bed. Mrs. Garland related that she had no reason to believe that this death was by unnatural causes but she had a feeling there was something wrong. The cause of death was pronounced as heart failure, yet [redacted] stated Mr. Fox had never had any heart trouble to her knowledge, that a year prior to Mr. Fox' trip to China his physician had pronounced his heart sound. [redacted] stated she had no knowledge of what the specific misunderstanding was between White and Silverman on one hand and Mr. Fox on the other and she could never quite understand why Silverman had any particular interest in the subject since it was her belief he was employed with the Railroad Retirement Board at that time. [redacted] stated that both Mrs. Fox and Mr. Fox' son, Melvin J. Fox, were very much put out with Silverman and could possibly furnish more details concerning the above incident.

Kisseloff-9735

b7D

"[redacted] recalled that Silverman left the Tariff Commission to go to the Railroad Retirement Board on the invitation of Murray Latimer, a close friend of Silverman's."

You should not disclose that [redacted] is the source of the foregoing data.

Melvin James Fox was interviewed and the following facts were obtained:

"Melvin Fox first became acquainted with Silverman in or about the year 1937. Silverman was an acquaintance of Fox' parents and on occasions visited them at the Fox home. Fox advised that his father, A. H. Fox, would on occasions have a number of guests at his home who were business associates in government service. During the period of 1940 and 1941, Fox visited the Silvermans' home possibly as often as once every two months. The occasions, as Fox recalls, were merely informal gatherings of friends of the Silvermans. Fox recalled the following persons as being most frequently present at the Silverman home although he indicated there were other persons present whose names he could not recall: Laughlin Currie, Sol Adler, the Silvermasters with whom came Ludwig Ullman, Murray Latimer and Irving Kaplan.

"Fox stated that at no time while visiting the Silvermans' home was Alger Hiss a guest and he advised never in his contacts with the above mentioned persons had he any reason to believe Alger Hiss was associated with these people in any way other than perhaps through Hiss' position at the State Department and the above mentioned persons' positions in the government. Any such relationship that might have come out of this would have been strictly on a business basis. Fox stated he did not care for George Silverman and considered him egotistical and did not consider him as a friend. However, his parents were friendly with Silverman.

"During the time which he knew of Silverman he had never had any occasion to question his activities or those of his close associates and had no reason to believe them to be engaged in subversive activities. Fox advised that in addition to being a guest in the Silverman home, he also visited the home of Harry Dexter White and Alger Hiss. He advised that he was unable to recall anything concerning the furnishings of their respective homes and had no knowledge as to any rugs that might have been there.

"Fox stated that his father's death in June, 1942, while A. H. Fox was in China, was very sudden and at the time both he and his mother thought possibly his father had died of unnatural causes.

9/8

"At that time an autopsy was performed at the request of Fox and his mother, the result of which established that A. M. Fox died of a heart attack. Fox stated he had no reason to believe that the cause of death was other than by natural causes. He had no recollection of George Silverman requesting Mrs. Fox to furnish his father certain information or instructions while he was in China. He advised that he could not recall his mother ever mentioning George Silverman requesting information to be sent to her husband. He further stated that his mother, Mrs. Joseph J. Cohen at the present time, plans to stay indefinitely in Europe and that she has cancelled her return voyage. Mrs. Cohen's present address is Hotel Cervantes, 39 rue Richer, Paris 9e, France."

You are requested to interview Mrs. Cohen exhaustively for any information she may possess concerning Priscilla and Alger Hiss, Abraham George Silverman, Harry Dexter White and the other individuals named above by Melvin James Fox. You should particularly ascertain whether she possesses any information to the effect that any of the above-mentioned individuals were engaged in subversive activities or in a Communist underground movement in Washington, D. C. Ascertain if Mrs. Cohen has any typewritten correspondence from the Misses. If so, endeavor to obtain same for transmittal to the Laboratory for examination. Ascertain if she has visited in the Hiss' home in Washington, D. C. If so, determine if she ever noticed a Woodstock typewriter or a 9 x 12 Oriental rug in the Hiss' home. Further you should obtain any information she ~~possesses~~ reflecting an association or acquaintance between the Misses and Abraham George Silverman. You should interrogate her thoroughly for any information she may possess concerning Abraham George Silverman in connection with the incident mentioned above by Mrs. Garland, Silverman's associates and activities. Ascertain if she has visited in Silverman's apartment 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. If she has, you should determine whether she observed an Oriental rug in the apartment. Determine if Mrs. Cohen has ever met Whittaker Chambers and if she has any information concerning his association with Alger Hiss, Silverman or any other individual in Washington, D. C.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Cohen's son, Melvin James Fox, stated that he has visited the home of Harry Dexter White, you should also determine whether Mrs. Cohen has visited White's residence and if so, you should determine whether she has any information concerning an Oriental rug in White's home.

For your information Chambers has alleged that the Oriental rugs aforementioned as being in the possession of Hiss, Silverman, and White were given to these gentlemen by him in approximately January, 1937.

2913

For your further information Abraham George Silverman was employed as Special Expert, Senior Economic Analyst, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., from November 14, 1934, to February 24, 1936, when he resigned.

You are requested to give this your expeditious attention.

CC - New York

CC - Foreign Service Desk

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9913

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis, Missouri	3-18-49	3-17-49	EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER wor

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.	PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records AGO, CPRB, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, indicate ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN employed Army Air Forces Materiel Division, Washington, D. C. 3-25-42 to 8-18-45. Terminated by resignation. Denied membership in any organization advocating overthrow of U. S. Government by force or violence. Background information set out. Photostatic copies of contents of personnel folder obtained. SILVERMAN born 2-2-00 in Poland or Russia. Claims naturalization June, 1921 in U.S. District Court, Boston, Mass. Inducted U. S. Army 10-9-18, honorably discharged 12-13-18, and was assigned ASN 4917471. World War I Army record indicates citizenship as United States.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bufile #74-94
WFO telegram to St. Louis dated March 10, 1949.
St. Louis telegram to WFO, New York dated March 16, 1949.

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

A review of the personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, reflects that he was employed on March 25, 1942 as a Chief Production Specialist, CAF-15 at $8250 per annum with the Army Air Forces, Materiel Division, Washington, D. C. on transfer from the Railroad Retirement Board, 884 Rush Street.

His employment was terminated as a Economist, P-8, at $9537.50 per annum, on August 18, 1945 by reason of resignation because of the end of the war and to accept a position outside the Federal Government. SILVERMAN received the following efficiency ratings:

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: B. Morris — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-2914

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3 New York (Encl)
2 WFO (Encl)
2 St. Louis

MAY 2 1949

EX-138

EX-16

Kisseloff-9739

April 19, 1945 - Excellent. Rated by SAM S. MULLIN, Lieutenant Colonel and FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, Lt. Colonel.
April 22, 1944 - Excellent. Rated by FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, Major and C. H. DYSON, Colonel.
March 29, 1943 - Excellent. Rated by DONALD F. FRITCH, Colonel.

On March 27, 1942 SILVERMAN executed an Oath of Office and Personnel Affidavit in which he swore to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that he would bear true faith and allegiance to the same; denied membership in any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; and agreed that during the period of his employment by the Federal Government he would not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. A Civil Service Commission form notarized on March 10, 1942, reflects the signature "A. G. SILVERMAN" and the answer "no" to the question, "Are you a member of any Communist or German Bund Organization or any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States, or do you have membership in or any affiliation with any group, association, or organization which advocates, or lends support to any organization or movement advocating, the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States?"

In an Application and Personnel History Statement dated March 27, 1942, the places of birth of SILVERMAN and his parents, DAVID and REBECCA, are indicated as Poland. His citizenship status is shown as naturalized citizen on June 24, 1921 in the United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts, Certificate #1593507. His wife, SARAH SLEPIAN SILVERMAN, was employed by the District of Columbia Public Assistance Division.

SILVERMAN resided at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. in 1945 and at 915 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1918. He attended the following schools:

Boston English High School, Boston, Massachusetts (1913-1917)
Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts (1917-1919)
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1919-1921; 1923-1924;1929)

SILVERMAN speaks French and German languages. How many ?

SILVERMAN listed his employment record as follows:

Railroad Retirement Board, March, 1936 to March, 1942 as Chief Economist and Director of Research;
U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., November, '34 to February '36
National Recovery Administration, Wash., D.C., September '33 to July '34

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Brown University and Rockefeller Foundation, Providence, Rhode Island, September'32 to June'33
National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, N.Y., September'31 to August'32
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, June '24 to June'31
Babson Statistical Organization, (1924-1931)
Better Homes in America, Inc., and Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Department of Commerce, June'24 to September'24.
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, (1923-1924) intermittent
Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., May'22 to October'23.

A review of the Army service record on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, World War I Unit, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for ABRAHAM G. SILVERMAN, Army Serial Number 4917471, reflects that he was inducted into the United States Army on October 9, 1918 and on the same date at Boston University, Students' Army Training Corps, was unassigned. He was honorably discharged on December 13, 1918 as a Private, by reason of expiration of term of service. His birth date was indicated as February 2, 1900 in Russia and citizenship as United States. It should be noted that in 1942, SILVERMAN stated he was born in Poland and became a naturalized citizen in 1921, supra.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU, WFO AND NEW YORK:

Set photostatic copies of papers in the Civilian Personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri. (25 sheets)

9741

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 13 1949

TELETYPE

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FBI MIAMI 4-13-49 4-13 PM HSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK.....U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. REURTEL TODAY. NICHOLAS DOZENBERG INTERVIEWED AND GIVEN DESCRIPTION OF PETER AS GIVEN BY CHAMBERS. DOZENBERG WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY "PETER". THEN THE DESCRIPTION OF BORIS BYKOV AS GIVEN BY KRIVITSKY AND MRS. KRIVITSKY WAS GIVEN HIM AND HE WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY BYKOV. HE STATES DID NOT BELIEVE BYKOV IDENTICAL WITH BASOW. DOZENBERG IS SUFFERING FROM PARKINSON DISEASE AND STATES HIS MEMORY IS FAILING HIM BADLY.

CARSON

END

ACK PLS WA

4-15 PM OK FBI WASH DC EJC

NYC OK FBI NYC GFJ

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174-1333-2915

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APR 27 1949

cc: Mr. T. L. Jones

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-28765-37

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/82 BY SP1GSE/OMS

Prior Release 101-26603-789 225,248

53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9742

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 29, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-2 #266,586

Re WFO letters dated March 1 and 22, 1949, setting out results of interviews with Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON, who, according to Mrs. CHAMBERS, advised her to have an X-ray taken of her daughter's foot or leg.

Dr. NICHOLSON has advised that although she has no clear recollection of this incident, if she did so advise Mrs. CHAMBERS, she probably sent her to Dr. M. I. BIERMAN, who at that time had offices at 1835 Eye Street, Northwest. BIERMAN is dead but his widow, who resides at 1401 Floral Avenue, Northwest (not 1801 as set out in my letter dated March 29, 1949), has made available the doctor's registration books. These books contain only the x-ray plate number, the patients' names, the type of x-ray involved, the fee charged and a notation reflecting payment.

Dr. NICHOLSON advised on Friday, March 25, 1949, that her records indicate that Mrs. ALGER HISS called at her office November 12 and 25, 1935 as well as September 3, 1935.

In New York teletype dated February 15, 1949, it is stated that Mrs. CHAMBERS testified at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore that she, with Mrs. HISS, visited Dr. NICHOLSON sometime in September or October, 1935. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

With regard to the registration books of Dr. BIERMAN, made available by Mrs. ELIZABETH BIERMAN, it is to be noted that they are voluminous. An examination of the September, 1935 volume indicates no person under the names BREEN, CARLSON, CHAMBERS or CROSLEY with the exception of E. F. CARLSON who was treated for a stomach and duodenal x-ray.

Because the type of x-ray taken is indicated in Dr. BIERMAN's books, it might be possible to single out the x-ray taken of the CHAMBERS child but such identification is unlikely unless Mrs. CHAMBERS is interviewed at length in connection with this incident and unless she could recall the name she used, or at least a group of names, one of which she used.

74-94
DDC:JIF

cc: Baltimore
New York

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53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9743

Mrs. BIERMAN has advised that the records which she destroyed, contrary to the information given previously by CHARLES STOHR and set out in my letter dated March 22, 1949, extended back over a three year period only and Mrs. BIERMAN is quite confident that the 1935 records of her husband are maintained by the medical firm CHRISTY, GROVER and MEREDITH, Washington physicians. It is pointed out, however, that these records are filed alphabetically.

The Baltimore Office is requested to interview Mrs. CHAMBERS in this connection unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau. It is pointed out that the WFO is in the present position of being told by Dr. NICHOLSON what Mrs. CHAMBERS remembers as told by Mrs. CHAMBERS to Dr. NICHOLSON. This obviously does not make for an accurate accounting of the facts. An accurate investigation cannot be predicated upon this type of information. The Baltimore Office should determine, if possible, the following facts from Mrs. CHAMBERS:

1. The exact date on which Mrs. CHAMBERS visited Dr. NICHOLSON and whether her daughter's x-ray was taken on that date or at a later time.

2. What portion of the child's body was x-rayed, that is, leg, ankle, foot, knee, etc.

3. The cost of this x-ray and whether or not Mrs. CHAMBERS paid cash for the x-ray.

4. Whether Mrs. CHAMBERS made any record of the plate number for her own use and as a matter for later reference.

5. The name of the individual who did this x-ray work and/or the location of the office in which the work was done.

6. The name or names believed by Mrs. CHAMBERS to have been used by her at this time.

7. Exactly what the substance of the conversation between Dr. NICHOLSON and Mrs. CHAMBERS has been with reference to any long distance telephone calls between Mrs. CHAMBERS

and Dr. NICHOLSON in the last few months.

For the benefit of the Baltimore Office, WFO letter of March 22, 1949 indicates that Mrs. CHAMBERS told Dr. NICHOLSON via long distance telephone that she recalled waiting in Dr. NICHOLSON's anteroom while Mrs. HISS and TIMOTHY were in the doctor's treatment room. Mrs. CHAMBERS said, according to Dr. NICHOLSON, that as Mrs. HISS and her son came out of the doctor's treatment Mrs. CHAMBERS's child arose and took a few steps whereupon Dr. NICHOLSON advised Mrs. CHAMBERS that from the way the child walked, it was apprent that there was something the matter with the child's leg or foot and without further ado, Dr. NICHOLSON advised Mrs. CHAMBERS to have an x-ray taken. Dr. NICHOLSON is of the opinion that she sent Mrs. CHAMBERS to Dr. BIERMAN, although she admits a remote possibility exists that Mrs. CHAMBERS was sent to one Dr. ISADORE LATTMAN.

A preliminary file review in connection with Dr. ISADORE LATTMAN indicates a number of subversive references. The Bureau will be advised when this file review is completed and Bureau permission to interview LATTMAN may be requested.

It is appreciated that the Baltimore Office will not be able to get exact answers from Mrs. CHAMBERS to all the questions set out above but it is pointed out that a further review of Dr. BIERMAN's records in view of the information now in the indices of the WFO would probably fruitless. An examination of these records will, of course, be made but this office desires to have in its possession all possible facts before the review is undertaken.

74-94
DDC:JIF

cc: Baltimore
New York

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 33 31 3-54AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R., IS-R. COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB INTERVIEWED AT NY OFFICE TODAY AND SUPPLIED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS. LAMB STATED HE WAS BORN JAN. TWENTYFIVE, EIGHTYSIX, AT CHERRY FLATS, PENNSYLVANIA, AND RECEIVED HIS EARLY EDUCATION AT CANTON, PENNSYLVANIA, SCHOOLS AND LATER AT THE STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, MILITARY ACADEMY WHERE HE GRADUATED IN NINETEEN HUNDRED ONE. FOLLOWING GRADUATION, LAMB STATED HE WAS A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE IN TRAVELING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, PARTICULARLY LATIN AMERICA, ENGAGED IN VARIOUS REVOLUTIONS. HE ALSO OBTAINED VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS IN THE PANAMA CANAL, MANILA, AND CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE WAS A GOLD PROSPECTOR. DURING THE YEARS TWENTYSEVEN TO THIRTY HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN TO HIM AS CHARLES V. BOB, WHO WAS ALSO KNOWN AS THE "VANISHING MILLIONAIRE". HE TRAVELLED WITH BOB THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, AT WHICH TIME BOB WAS BEING SOUGHT BY THE AUTHORITIES IN NYC FOR QUESTIONING CONCERNING HIS STOCK TRANSACTIONS. SOME TIME IN THE

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LATTER PART OF NINETEEN THIRTY HE AND BOB RETURNED TO NYC, AT WHICH TIME BOB SURRENDERED TO THE NY AUTHORITIES. IN THE EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES LAMB STATED THAT HE BECAME INTERESTED IN THE AIRPLANE AND MUNITIONS BUSINESS IN WHICH HE PARTICIPATED AS A BROKER. HIS EARLIER CONTACTS IN THIS FIELD WERE WITH AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN AS J. CUNILL DE FIGUROLA IN NYC WHO MADE AVAILABLE CERTAIN ARMS AND AMUNITIONS IN SPAIN FOR LAMB. ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR LAMB ADVISED THAT FOLLOWING A CONVERSATION WITH A COLONEL BRANT OF MITCHELL FIELD, NYC, HE LEARNED THAT THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAS INTERESTED IN OBTAINING ELEVEN THOUSAND EXCESS LIBERTY AIRPLANE MOTORS IN POSSESSION OF USAAF. WITH THIS INFORMATION, LAMB STATED HE PERSONALLY WENT TO THE AMTORG TRADING CO. NYC, AND ATTEMPTED TO SELL AMTORG THE LIBERTY MOTORS AND OTHER ARMS AND AMUNITION TO WHICH LAMB STATED HE HAD ACCESS. LAMB STATED THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMTORG LASTED FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD OF TIME AND REACHED THE POINT WHERE LAMB HAD DRAWN UP THREE SEPARATE CONTRACTS FOR AMTORG TO SELL THEM CERTAIN AIRPLANES, ARMS, AND AMUNITION. LAMB STATED THAT WHEN HE WENT TO AMTORG WITH THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE CONTRACT, THE THREE INDIVIDUALS, UNKNOWN TO HIM, WITH WHOM HE HAD CARRIED ON NEGOTIATIONS HAD VANISHED AND THE CONTRACT WAS NOT CONSUMMATED. LAMB SAID THAT ANY ATTEMPTS HE MADE IN THIS REGARD TO FIND OUT THE REASON FOR THE SUDDEN BREAK

END OF PAGE TWO

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OFF OF RELATIONS MET WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS, UNTIL HE HAD A VISIT WITH AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN AS JAMES LA SALLE. LAMB STATED THAT LA SALLE TOLD HIM THE REASON THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMTORG WERE TERMINATED WAS BECAUSE ELLIOT ROOSEVELT HAD RECEIVED SUFFICIENT CAPITAL, BELIEVED FROM THE IMPORT EXPORT BANK, WASHINGTON, D.C., TO FINANCE NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMTORG TO SUPPLY THEM WITH THE AIRPLANES ~~THEY HAD REQUESTED~~. LAMB STATED HE ASCERTAINED FROM LA SALLE THAT ELLIOT ROOSEVELT MADE FABULOUS COMMISSIONS FROM THE SALE OF FIVE OR SIX BOEING, MODEL TWENTY, AIRPLANES. LAMB STATED THAT THE LIST PRICE OF THESE PLANES ALLEGEDLY WAS FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, AND ROOSEVELT ALLEGEDLY SOLD THEM TO THE RUSSIANS FOR OVER A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS APIECE. LAMB STATED THAT LA SALLE TOLD HIM CONFIDENTIALLY THAT CARTER TIFFANY, NYC, WERE THE FINANCIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF ELLIOT ROOSEVELT, AND HAD IN THEIR OFFICES THE CONTRACTS AND CANCELLED CHECKS FOR THE SALE OF THESE BOEING PLANES TO THE RUSSIANS. LAMB STATED THAT AFTER THIS HE DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH SLOANE TAYLOR, REPORTER /NOW DECEASED/, NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, AND HE WAS IMPRESSED WITH THE POSSIBILITIES OF THIS STORY. LAMB STATES HE TOLD THE STORY OF THE ROOSEVELT TRANSACTION TO THE CITY EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS, BUT THE STORY WAS REGARDED AS "TOO HOT" TO PUBLISH. LAMB STATES THAT HE MADE A LENGTHY TYPEWRITTEN REPORT AT THIS TIME WHICH HE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE DAILY

NEWS AND RETAINED SEVERAL COPIES FOR HIS PERSONAL FILES. LAMB STATED THIS INCIDENT INVOLVING THE DAILY NEWS TOOK PLACE EARLY IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE LAMB ADVISED HE WAS VISITED BY ALGER HISS IN NYC, AT WHICH TIME HISS TOLD LAMB HE WAS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NYE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE. LAMB RECALLS THAT HISS MADE OBVIOUS INTIMATIONS CONCERNING POSSIBLE "SHADY" DEALS IN MUNITIONS AND AIRPLAINES TO LATIN AMERICA. LAMB STATES THAT HE WAS INCENSED AT HISS-S REMARKS AND ABRUPTLY ENDED THIS CONVERSATION. HE RECALLED THAT HISS ASKED SPECIFIC QUESTIONS OF LAMB ABOUT HIS BUSINESS AFFILIATIONS, AND MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY THE SPERRY ORDINANCE PLANT, A SUBSIDIARY OF THE SPERRY INSTRUMENT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, NY, AN UNKNOWN PHILA. MUNITIONS FIRM WHICH LAMB COULD NOT RECALL, AND HIS RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE AMTORG TRADING COMPANY, NYC. LAMB STATED THE REASON HE RECALLED HISS MENTIONING THE AMTORG TRADING COMPANY WAS BECAUSE LAMB WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THIS TRANSACTION WAS VERY SECRET AND NOT KNOWN TO ANYBODY OUTSIDE OF HIMSELF AND THE AMTORG OFFICIALS. LAMB COULD NOT STATE WHERE HISS RECEIVED INFORMATION REGARDING HIS DEALINGS WITH THE AMTORG TRADING COMPANY. LAMB SAID THAT HE WAS ALSO QUESTIONED BY HISS REGARDING HIS DEALINGS WITH DE

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FIGUROLA AND THE ALLISON ENGINEERING CO. LOCATED IN NEW JERSEY, BOTH OF WHOM LAMB HAD BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH. LAMB IS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT HISS MAY HAVE LEARNED ABOUT HIS LATIN AMERICAN DEALS ON INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM DE FIGUROLA. LAMB STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK AFTER THIS ORIGINAL CONTACT, HISS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED LAMB AND MADE AN APPOINTMENT TO MEET HIM AT LONGCHAMPS RESTAURANT, THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NYC, WHERE THEY HAD LUNCH. LAMB RECALLS THAT IN THIS CONVERSATION, HISS TOLD HIM THAT APPARENTLY LAMB WAS NOT INVOLVED IN ANY CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE IN HIS BROKERAGE DEALINGS, AND SUGGESTED TO LAMB THAT HE COULD USE HIM AS A SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR FOR THE NYE COMMITTEE IF ADDL APPROPRIATIONS WERE RECEIVED. HISS TOLD LAMB HE WOULD BE APPOINTED AT A SALARY OF EITHER SIX OR EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH IN ADDITION TO EXPENSES. LAMB STATED THAT HISS QUESTIONED HIM ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES IN LATIN AMERICA, AND ADVISED LAMB THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THE STATUS OF THE NYE COMMITTEE UNTIL FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS WERE GRANTED TO THE COMMITTEE BY CONGRESS. LAMB ADVISED THAT HE ACCEPTED THIS TENTATIVE

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APPOINTMENT AT THIS MEETING. AT THIS MEETING LAMB STATED HE ADVISED HISS OF THE REPORT HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION RELATIVE TO ELLIOT ROOSEVELT WHICH LAMB HAD PREVIOUSLY PREPARED. AFTER HEARING THE STORY HISS TOLD LAMB TO MEET HIM THE NEXT DAY AND TO BRING A COPY OF THIS ROOSEVELT REPORT AND AT THE SAME TIME MEET STEPHEN ROUSENBUSCH, BELIEVED BY LAMB TO BE SECRETARY TO SENATOR NYE. THIS MEETING TOOK PLACE AT THE NYE COMMITTEE NEW YORK OFFICES IN THE RAILROAD BUILDING, LEXINGTON AVENUE. AT THIS MEETING LAMB TURNED OVER THE REPORT ON ELLIOT ROOSEVELT TO HISS, WHO READ THE REPORT AND EXPRESSED APPRECIATION TO LAMB FOR MAKING IT AVAILABLE TO THE COMMITTEE. ROUSENBUSCH UPON READING THE REPORT TOLD LAMB THAT HE COULD NOT BE PAID FOR HIS ASSISTANCE, AT WHICH TIME, ACCORDING TO LAMB, HISS WINKED AT LAMB, INDICATING THE TENTATIVE COMMITMENT BY HISS THAT LAMB WOULD BE MADE A SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR FOR THE NYE COMMITTEE. AT THIS MEETING LAMB SAID THAT HE WAS TOLD BY HISS NOT TO PAY TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO ROUSENBUSCH, AND ADVISED HIM THAT HE WAS NOT TO REVEAL UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES THAT HE, HISS, HAD OFFERED HIM A POSITION AS INVESTIGATOR ON THE COMMITTEE. IT WAS SPECIFICALLY UNDERSTOOD BY LAMB THAT HIS

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ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISS WERE NOT GENERALLY KNOWN TO THE NYE COMMITTEE, PARTICULARLY ROUSENBUSCH. LAMB STATED THAT AFTER THE REPORT PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED WAS READ, HE TOLD HISS EXACTLY WHERE THE CANCELLED CHECKS AND CONTRACTS OF ELLIOT ROOSEVELT AND THE AMTORG TRADING CO. WERE KEPT AT THE CARTER TIFFANY OFFICES IN LOWER MANHATTAN, AND LAMB STATES THAT THREE OR FOUR DAYS LATER HISS AND ROUSENBUSCH CONDUCTED A SEARCH AT THE CARTER TIFFANY OFFICES AND LOCATED THE QUESTIONED CONTRACTS AND CANCELLED CHECKS. LAMB SAID THAT THESE PAPERS WERE TAKEN OUT BY HISS AND ROUSENBUSCH AND PHOTOSTATED. LAMB THEN STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY FORTYEIGHT HOURS AFTER HISS AND ROUSENBUSCH HAD OBTAINED THE ABOVE PHOTOSTATS, SENATOR NYE WENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH THE INFORMATION AND AT THE SAME TIME THE NYE COMMITTEE RECEIVED AN ADDL APPROPRIATION. AFTER A SHORT INTERVAL OF SEVERAL DAYS, LAMB STATED HE MET HISS AGAIN AT LONGCHAMPS RESTAURANT, THIRTYFOURTH STREET, AND HISS ADVISED HIM OF THE INCREASED APPROPRIATION. HISS AT THIS TIME NOTIFIED LAMB THAT HE WAS TO DO WORK FOR HISS, AND IT WAS LAMB-S SPECIFIC UNDERSTANDING THAT

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HE WAS WORKING FOR ALGER HISS AS AN INVESTIGATOR FOR THE NYE COMMITTEE. AT THIS LUNCHEON MEETING HISS TOLD LAMB TO GO TO THE SPERRY ORDINANCE PLANT, BROOKLYN, NY, AND OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE SEVENTYFIVE MM CANNON AND OTHER ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. LAMB STATES AT THIS TIME HISS GAVE HIM TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH AND EXPENSE MONEY. LAMB STATED THAT HE WENT DIRECTLY TO THOMAS MORGAN, PRESIDENT OF THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO. AND AN ACQUAINTANCE OF LAMB WHO IN TURN SENT LAMB TO THE APPROPRIATE OFFICE, AND HE OBTAINED THE NECESSARY DATA. LAMB STATED THAT HE WROTE A REPORT AND PER INSTRUCTIONS OF HISS MADE NO ATTEMPT TO CONTACT HISS AND NOTIFY HIM THAT HE HAD THE NECESSARY DATA. LAMB STATED THAT IT WAS HIS INSTRUCTIONS FROM HISS THAT HE WAS NEVER AT ANY TIME TO CONTACT HISS EITHER TELEPHONICALLY OR PERSONALLY. HISS TOLD LAMB THAT THE REASON FOR THIS PRECAUTION WAS THAT HIS TELEPHONES WERE TAPPED, HIS MAIL OPENED, AND HIS HOUSE WAS BEING WATCHED IN WASHINGTON, D.C., BY "THE MERCHANTS OF DEATH", REFERRING TO THE MUNITIONS MANUFACTURERS. LAMB STATED THAT SEVERAL WEEKS PASSED BEFORE HE WAS CONTACTED AGAIN BY HISS, WHO AGAIN MADE A TELEPHONIC APPOINTMENT WITH LAMB AT LONGCHAMPS

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RESTAURANT. AT THIS TIME LAMB TURNED OVER HIS REPORT AND HISS EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AT ITS CONTENTS. AT THIS MEETING HISS TOLD LAMB THAT HE HAD ANOTHER JOB FOR LAMB, AND BEFORE HE ANNOUNCED ITS PURPOSE, HISS GAVE LAMB A HUNDRED DOLLARS IN TEN DOLLAR BILLS. AT THAT TIME LAMB STATED THAT HISS TOLD HIM TO PROCEED TO ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH ST., NYC. HE WENT TO ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH ST. VIA THE SEVENTH AVE. SUBWAY, AND WAS TOLD TO GO TO A SPECIFIED POINT ON THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CAMPUS WHERE HE WOULD MEET A MAN WHO WOULD GIVE HIM INSTRUCTIONS ON HIS NEXT ASSIGNMENT. LAMB WENT TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AS INSTRUCTED, AND MET AN INDIVIDUAL WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS, THIRTYFIVE TO FORTY YEARS OF AGE, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POUNDS, HAD A BUSHY MUSTACHE, FAIR COMPLEXION; ROUND FACE, NO OBVIOUS ACCENT, MEDIUM HEIGHT, WAS WEARING GRAY-GREEN HAT, GABARDINE TOPCOAT, BUT WAS NOT TOO WELL DRESSED. (IT MIGHT BE NOTED THAT LAMB WAS EXHIBITED A NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS OUT OF WHICH HE PICKED ONE OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WHICH WAS TAKEN IN THIRTYFOUR AT WHICH TIME CHAMBERS APPLIED FOR A PASSPORT, AND HE ALSO PICKED OUT THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER AS POSSIBLY BEING IDENTICAL WITH THE

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INDIVIDUAL HE MET AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. LAMB STATED THAT HE BELIEVES THERE WAS A PRE-ARRANGED GREETING TO BE USED AS A MEANS OF RECOGNITION, BUT HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL SAME. LAMB STATED THAT THE CONVERSATION HE HAD WITH THIS UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL WAS VAGUE AND POINTLESS, AND RECALLS THAT THE NAME OF ALGER HISS WAS MENTIONED BY LAMB. NO MENTION WAS MADE, ACCORDING TO LAMB, OF THE NYE COMMITTEE. LAMB STATED HE ASKED THIS INDIVIDUAL "WHAT NEXT" AS TO THE ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS HE WAS TO RECEIVE, AND LAMB SAID HE WAS MERELY GIVEN THIS MAN-S NAME AND ADDRESS, NEITHER OF WHICH HE CAN RECALL. LAMB STATED THAT HE WAS TOLD BY THIS INDIVIDUAL TO MEET ANOTHER MAN ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, EITHER THE SAME NIGHT OR THE FOLLOWING NIGHT, AT WHICH TIME HE WOULD RECEIVE THE INSTRUCTIONS MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY BY HISS. LAMB STATED THAT HE WENT TO THE RIVERSIDE DRIVE MEETING VIA THE SEVENTH AVE. SUBWAY FROM TIMES SQUARE, ALONE, AND GOT OFF AT EITHER THE SEVENTYNINTH OR EIGHTYSIXTH ST. STOP AND WALKED TO RIVERSIDE PARK, TWO BLOCKS WEST. LAMB STATED THAT AS HE APPROACHED THE DESIGNATED SPOT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, HE NOTICED A MAN BENDING OVER THE WALL, AT WHICH TIME RECOGNITION WAS MADE, EITHER BY LAMB OR THIS UNIDEN-

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TIFIED MAN WHO IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS...ONE HUNDRED THIRTY POUNDS, THIN FACED, SMALL BONED, DARK HAIR, NO GLASSES, SLIGHT FOREIGN ACCENT, FOREIGN APPEARANCE, DEEP SET DARK EYES, UNTIDY APPEARANCE, THIRTY TO FORTY YEARS OF AGE, CLEAN SHAVEN, WORE DARK SUIT, DARK FELT HAT, NO MUSTACHE, LARGE EARS, AND THIN LIPS. LAMB BELIEVED THERE WAS ALSO SOME PRE-ARRANGED MEANS OF RECOGNITION, BUT HE COULD NOT RECALL SAME. HE WAS TOLD AT THE PREVIOUS COLUMBIA MEETING THAT THIS PARTY WOULD BE WAITING FOR HIM IN RIVERSIDE PARK, ADJACENT TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NYC. LAMB RECALLS THE MEETING TOOK PLACE ABOUT DUSK, AND LIKE HIS OTHER MEETING LASTED ABOUT TEN MINUTES. LAMB RECALLS THIS SECOND MAN SAID SOMETHING ABOUT THE NYE COMMITTEE, AND BECAUSE OF THIS LAMB RECEIVED THE IMPRESSION THIS INDIVIDUAL MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED WITH THIS COMMITTEE. HE BELIEVES THIS MEETING TOOK PLACE IN NOVEMBER, THIRTYTHREE. LAMB STATED TO HIS RECOLLECTION, ALGER HISS-S NAME WAS NOT MENTIONED. HE ALSO SAID THAT HE RECEIVED NO INFORMATION REGARDING ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS HE WAS TO RECEIVE, AND THE PAIR SEPARATED AFTER TEN MINUTES, AND LAMB SAID HE RETURNED TO THE

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SUBWAY AND WENT HOME, LEAVING THIS UNIDENTIFIED MAN IN RIVERSIDE PARK. LAMB STATED THAT IT WAS AT THIS POINT THAT HE BECAME DISGUSTED AND SUSPICIOUS AT THESE TWO CLANDESTINE MEETINGS. THE FOLLOWING DAY LAMB SAID HE WENT TO THE ADDRESS GIVEN TO HIM BY THE FIRST MAN MET AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, AND FOUND THAT IT WAS FICTITIOUS AND THE INDIVIDUAL WAS NOT KNOWN IN THE VICINITY. APPROXIMATELY A WEEK LATER LAMB STATED HISS CONTACTED HIM IN NYC AND STATED HE HAD JUST ARRIVED FROM WASHINGTON. HISS ARRANGED TO MEET LAMB IN THE LOBBY OF A MIDTOWN HOTEL, UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME TO LAMB, AT WHICH TIME LAMB ASKED HISS TO EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE TWO MEETINGS WITH THE UNIDENTIFIED MEN. LAMB STATED THAT HISS DID NOT ANSWER HIS DIRECT QUESTION REGARDING THESE MEN, AND NOTIFIED LAMB THAT HE HAD ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT FOR HIM TO CARRY OUT. LAMB STATED THAT AT THIS MEETING HISS TOLD HIM TO GO TO WASHINGTON, D.C., AND CONTACT THE EXPORT LICENSE BUREAU OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND OBTAIN A LETTER WHICH HISS STATED WAS UNAVAILABLE TO THE NYE COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO A LARGE FLYING BOAT. LAMB STATED HE TOLD HISS BECAUSE OF HIS KNOWLEDGE OF AIRPLANE SALES, HE WAS POSITIVE INFORMATION REQUESTED BY HISS WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE AND DID NOT EVEN EXIST. AT THIS MEETING IN THE HOTEL LOBBY, HISS

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GAVE LAMB TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS TO COVER EXPENSES FOR HIS TRIP TO WASHINGTON, AND THE FOLLOWING DAY LAMB LEFT NYC FOR WASHINGTON. HE WAS TOLD TO CONTACT A MR. GREEN OF THE EXPORT LICENSE BUREAU OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND OBTAIN THE ALLEGED LETTER. LAMB STATED THAT HE CONTACTED GREEN AND FOUND THAT BOTH KNEW OF EACH OTHER THROUGH LAMB-S PREVIOUS AIRPLANE BROKERAGE APPLICATIONS, AND WHEN LAMB EXPLAINED THE PURPOSE OF HIS MISSION GREEN WENT TO THE FILES AND MADE AVAILABLE TO LAMB THE COMPLETE DATA ON THE FLYING BOAT. IT MAY BE POINTED OUT THAT LAMB WAS UNSPECIFIC REGARDING THE DETAILS OF THIS PARTICULAR TRANSACTION, BUT ADVISED HISS THAT THE LETTER WHICH HE THOUGHT WAS IN EXISTENCE AT THE EXPORT LICENSE BUREAU DID NOT EXIST. LAMB STATED THAT HE DID NOT INTRODUCE HIMSELF TO GREEN AS BEING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NYE COMMITTEE, BUT MERELY LEFT THE IMPRESSION HE WAS A PRIVATE BUSINESS INDIVIDUAL. LAMB STATED THAT THE FLYING BOAT MENTIONED BY HISS WAS SOLD TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BY A LARGE UNION AIRCRAFT CO., BELIEVED TO BE CONSOLIDATED,

END OF PAGE THIRTEEN

AND THE NYE COMMITTEE IS ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE DATA RELATIVE TO THIS SALE. LAMB STATED HE ASCERTAINED THAT THERE WAS NO ACTUAL SALE OF A FLYING BOAT TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, BUT RATHER A REQUEST OF THIS UNION AIRCRAFT FIRM TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DESIGNS AND BLUEPRINTS OF SAME. LAMB SAID THAT HE REGARDED THIS MISSION AS A "FOOL-S ERRAND". THE FOLLOWING DAY LAMB RETURNED TO NYC, AND CONSIDERABLE TIME ELAPSED WITHOUT HEARING FROM HISS. LAMB STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY DECEMBER TWENTIETH, THIRTYTHREE, HE SENT HISS A CHRISTMAS CARD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND THREE OR FOUR DAYS LATER HISS CAME TO NY AND CONTACTED LAMB. A MEETING WAS ARRANGED AGAIN AT LONGCHAMPS RESTAURANT, AND HISS IMMEDIATELY CRITICIZED LAMB FOR COMMUNICATING WITH HIM, AND ASKED FOR THE DETAILS OF LAMB-S TRIP TO WASHINGTON. LAMB STATED HISS BECAME VERY CRITICAL OF LAMB AND TOLD HIM THAT HE WAS INCAPABLE OF DOING THE WORK REQUIRED. LAMB RECALLS THAT A VIOLENT ARGUMENT ENSUED BETWEEN HE AND HISS REGARDING THE SEVEN WEEK-S PAY WHICH LAMB CLAIMED HE HAD COMING FROM THE NYE COMMITTEE. AT THIS, HISS SAID "WHAT PAY" AND LAMB REPLIED, "INVESTIGATIVE PAY FROM THE NYE COMMITTEE". HISS THEN ALLEGEDLY SAID, "YOU WERE NEVER ON THE NYE COMMITTEE, BUT YOU WERE WORKING DIRECTLY

END OF PAGE FOURTEEN

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FOR ME AS AN INDIVIDUAL". HISS THEN TOLD LAMB THAT THE MONEY PREVIOUSLY GIVEN HIM WAS OUT OF HISS-S OWN POCKET, AND THAT HE WAS MERELY HELPING LAMB OUT AND WANTED TO PAY HIM FOR EXPENSES ENCOUNTERED. IT WAS AT THIS TIME LAMB SAID HE REALIZED HE NEVER HAD A CONTRACT OR WITNESSES TO ANY OF THE AGREEMENTS AND OFFERS MADE BY HISS RELATIVE TO HIS WORK WITH THE NYE COMMITTEE. LAMB STATED THAT DURING THE LAST SEVERAL CONVERSATIONS HE HAD WITH HISS, COMMENTS WERE MADE BY HISS THAT HE, HISS, WOULD LIKE TO SEND LAMB ON A SPECIAL MISSION TO LATIN AMERICA FOR THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.. LAMB SAID THAT HE REGARDED THIS AS A COMMERCIAL OFFER, AND RECALLED THAT WHEN HISS FIRST MENTIONED THIS OFFER HE TOLD HIM HE WAS DESIROUS OF MAKING SOMEBODY AVAILABLE TO THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WHO COULD OBTAIN TRADE INFORMATION IN LATIN AMERICA FOR THE RUSSIANS, AND THAT HISS FELT IN VIEW OF LAMB-S EXTENSIVE LATIN AMERICAN BACKGROUND HE WOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT. HISS ALSO TOLD LAMB THAT BEFORE HE COULD GO TO LATIN AMERICA, IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO MAKE A TRIP TO RUSSIA,

END OF PAGE FIFTEEN

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AS LAMB UNDERSTOOD, TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS AND GET ON THE RUSSIAN PAY ROLL. AT A SUBSEQUENT MEETING HISS TOLD LAMB THAT IT WAS HIS DESIRE THAT LAMB SHOULD NOT ONLY OBTAIN TRADE INFORMATION, BUT MORE SPECIFICALLY, INFORMATION OF A MILITARY NATURE DEALING WITH ESTABLISHMENTS, AMUNITION, ARMS, AND AIRPLANES. LAMB STATED THAT AT THIS PROPOSAL HE DIRECTLY REFUSED HISS-S OFFER BECAUSE HE TOLD HISS THAT THE PEOPLE IN LATIN AMERICA WERE HIS FRIENDS AND HE DIDN-T LIKE THE IDEA OF SPYING ON THEM. LAMB STATED THAT HISS PASSED OFF THIS REFUSAL OF LAMB-S WITH NO COMMENT. LAMB STATED SPECIFICALLY THAT NO NEGOTIATIONS WERE ENTERED INTO WHEREIN HE WAS GIVEN THE NAMES OF RUSSIAN OFFICIALS TO CONTACT IN NY RELATIVE TO THIS PROPOSED TRIP. LAMB EMPHASIZED THAT HE ORIGINALLY UNDERSTOOD THIS TO BE A COMMERCIAL OFFER AND A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD COMMISSIONS FOR INFORMATION RECEIVED FOR THE RUSSIANS. LAMB STATED THAT FOLLOWING HIS LAST MEETING WITH ALGER HISS, AT WHICH TIME A VIOLENT ARGUMENT TOOK PLACE OVER PAY ALLEGEDLY OWED TO LAMB, LAMB NEVER HAD ANY FURTHER CONTACT WITH ALGER HISS. IT MIGHT BE NOTED THAT THIS INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY LAMB SOMEWHAT RESEMBLES THAT RECEIVED FROM CHAMBERS WITH THE

END OF PAGE SIXTEEN

EXCEPTION THAT LAMB PLACES ALL OF HIS ASSOCIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES WITH ALGER HISS AS HAVING OCCURRED DURING THE LATTER PART OF THIRTYTHREE OR EARLY THIRTYFOUR, COVERING A PERIOD OF ABOUT SEVEN WEEKS. CHAMBERS ON THE OTHER HAND HAS STATED THAT LAMB WAS ORIGINALLY CONTACTED UPON INSTRUCTIONS OF THE UNKNOWN SUBJECT BY LETTER BY ALGER HISS IN THE EARLY PART OF THIRTYFOUR. A SECOND CONTACT, ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS, WAS UPON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF COLONEL BYKOV AND WAS MADE BY LEE PRESSMAN AND CHAMBERS SOMETIME IN LATE THIRTYFIVE OR EARLY THIRTYSEVEN. NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE AS YET TO REFRESH LAMB-S MEMORY. IT IS PLANNED TO REINTERVIEW HIM THOROUGHLY AND COMPLETELY TOMORROW, AT WHICH TIME A SIGNED STATEMENT WILL BE TAKEN FROM HIM COVERING HIS ASSOCIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES WITH ALGER HISS. FOR YOUR INFORMATION COLONEL LAMB HAS RECENTLY BEEN RELEASED FROM THE UNITED STATES MILITARY HOSPITAL AND IS STILL IN A RATHER DELICATE CONDITION. HE IS EXTREMELY NERVOUS, VOLUABLE, AND IT IS VERY HARD TO CONFINE HIS CONVERSATION TO SPECIFIC POINTS. HE HAS INDICATED THAT HE DESIRES TO COOPERATE WITH THE BUREAU AGENTS, AND THOUGH HE DOES NOT DESIRE TO DO SO, WILL

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TESTIFY IF CALLED UPON. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE COLONEL LAMB AND IDENTIFY HIM AS THE INDIVIDUAL WITH WHOM HE HAD CONTACTS AND CONCERNING WHOM HE HAS GIVEN INFORMATION. THIS MATTER WILL BE GIVEN CONTINUED AND EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION. LAMB STATED HE TOLD HIS STORY OF HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH HISS SET OUT PREVIOUSLY TO COLONEL THIELE ~~OF G-TWO IN~~ WASHINGTON,, D.C. ABOUT MARCH OF THIRTYFOUR. COLONEL THIELE TOLD LAMB HE COULD NOT TAKE ANY ACTION RE HIS ALLEGATIONS BECAUSE LAMB HAD NO DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

SCHEIDT

cc - Mr. Fletcher

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C. INVESTIGATIVE SECTION

APR 1 1950

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 8 1 2-30 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R, IS R. REMYTEL TO BUREAU MARCH THIRTY. FOR INFORMATION OF NEW HAVEN OFFICE THE NY OFFICE HAS INTERVIEWED COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB, WHO HAS SUPPLIED INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH ALGER HISS WHEN THE LATTER WAS A MEMBER OF THE NYE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS PREVIOUSLY STATED THAT LAMB WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR USE IN ESPIONAGE WORK BUT WAS FOUND NOT ACCEPTABLE. CHAMBERS STATED THAT ALGER HISS WAS ORIGINALLY SENT TO CONTACT LAMB ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS WITH LAMB WERE HAD BY LEE PRESSMAN, ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS STATED FURTHER THAT ATTEMPTS TO CONVERT LAMB FOR ESPIONAGE PURPOSES REACHED THE POINT WHERE A MEETING WAS ARRANGED IN RIVERSIDE PARK AT ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTY STREET, NYC, WHEN PRESSMAN WAS TO BRING LAMB FOR A MEETING WITH CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS STATES THIS MEETING TOOK ABOUT TEN MINUTES WHEN HE AND PRESSMAN HURRIEDLY DEPARTED AND NO FURTHER CONTACT WAS MADE BY THE UNDERGROUND GROUP WITH LAMB. UPON INTERVIEW LAMB STATED THAT HE RECALLS MEETING ALGER HISS IN NYC LATE NINETEEN THIRTY THREE AND HAD SIX MEETINGS WITH HIM DURING WHICH TIME HISS PAID LAMB APPROXIMATELY SIX HUNDRED

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Kisseloff-9764

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DOLLARS FOR ALLEGED WORK BY LAMB FOR THE NYE COMMITTEE. IT MAY BE POINTED OUT THAT LAMB AT THAT TIME WAS DOING CONSIDERABLE WORK AS A BROKER IN AIRPLANES, ARMS AND MUNITIONS. ATTEMPTS TO DATE TO GET THE DETAILED STORY FROM LAMB HAVE MET WITH FAIR RESULTS BECAUSE OF THE OBVIOUS DIFFICULTY LAMB HAS IN RECALLING SPECIFIC DATES. IN AN ATTEMPT TO REFRESH LAMB-S MEMORY AS TO HIS EMPLOYMENT AND CONTACTS IN NYC DURING THE PERIOD NINETEEN THIRTY ONE TO THIRTY NINE, LAMB HAS MADE FREQUENT MENTION OF EDWARD THORD-GRAY, BELLE HAVEN, GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. LAMB STATED THAT HE HAD CONTACT WITH THORD-GRAY AT TWO WEST FORTY FIFTH STREET WHERE THE LATTER HAD AN OFFICE HANDLING THE BUSINESS OF SUNSTEAD AIRCRAFT COMPANY WHICH DESIGNED EITHER FLYING BOATS OR SEAPLANES. LAMB STATED THAT IT WAS AT THIS ADDRESS HE MET FREDERIC DUQUESNE, CONVICTED NAZI ESPIONAGE AGENT, IN THE EARLY NINETEEN THIRTYS. LAMB STATED THAT DUQUESNE AT THAT TIME WAS AN IRREGULAR VISITOR AT THORD-GRAY-S OFFICE. SUBSEQUENTLY, LAMB STATED THAT THORD-GRAY MOVED TO FORTY FIVE WEST FORTY FIFTH STREET WHERE HE SHARED OFFICES WITH AN ORGANIZATION BELIEVED TO BE THE WATER PURIFYING PROCESS COMPANY. LAMB STATED THAT IT WAS AT THIS ADDRESS WHERE HE HAD OFFICE SPACE THAT ALGER HISS FIRST CONTACTED HIM

END PAGE TWO

2918

CONCERNING LAMB-S ACTIVITY IN THE MUNITIONS BUSINESS. LAMB RECALLS THAT FOLLOWING THIS ORIGINAL CONTACT FURTHER MEETINGS WERE HAD WITH HISS UNTIL LAMB ALLEGES HISS HIRED HIM AS AN INVESTIGATOR UNDER HISS ON THE NYE COMMITTEE ON A VERY SECRET BASIS. BY THIS LAMB MEANT HE WAS NOT TO REVEAL HIS ACTIVITY TO ANYONE OTHER THAN ALGER HISS. LAMB RECALLS THAT HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH THORD-GRAY EXTENDED FROM APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. LAMB STATED HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THORD-GRAY WAS AWARE OF HIS ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH ALGER HISS. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW EDWARD THORD-GRAY AND OBTAIN FROM HIM ALL INFORMATION HE MAY POSSESS CONCERNING THE BUSINESS STATUS OF LAMB SO THAT HE CAN REFRESH HIS MEMORY AS TO HIS ACTIVITY AT THAT TIME. LAMB CLAIMS THAT HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISS LASTED FOR A PERIOD OF APPROXIMATELY SEVEN WEEKS FROM LATE OCTOBER TO MID-DECEMBER NINETEEN THIRTY THREE. IT IS DESIRED THAT ALL POSSIBLE DATES AND BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS WHICH THORD-GRAY MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED WITH LAMB BE ASCERTAINED TO ASSIST IN THIS INTERVIEW. LAMB STATED THAT ONE ENTERPRISE HE WAS CONNECTED WITH THORD-GRAY WAS THE LAGRA CORPORATION WHICH WAS FORMED TO SELL AIRPLANES TO THE CHINESE ARMY. THE NAME OF THIS COMPANY IS TAKEN FROM THE INITIALS OF LAMB AND

2918

END PAGE THREE

GRAY. NEW HAVEN REQUESTED TO OBTAIN DATES AND COMPLETE DETAILS ON THIS ALLEGED COMPANY. IT IS SUGGESTED TO THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING LAMB-S RELATIONSHIP WITH ALGER HISS NOT BE REVEALED TO THORD-GRAY UNLESS THE LATTER INDICATES A KNOWLEDGE THEREOF.

SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

cc. Mr. Fletcher

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

HOLD PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 1 46

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R. IS-R. REFNYTELS RE COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB. PREVIOUS INFO SUPPLIED RE LAMBS ASSN WITH ALGER HISS IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTY THREE INDICATED THAT ACCORDING TO LAMB, IN NOV. THIRTY THREE HE WAS DIRECTED BY ALGER HISS TO PROCEED TO WASH., DC. LAMB STATED HIS INSTRUCTIONS FROM HISS WERE TO GO TO THE EXPORT LICENSE BUREAU OF THE STATE DEPT. AND CONTACT A MR. GREEN AND OBTAIN INFO WHICH HISS STATED TO LAMB WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE NYE COMMITTEE CONCERNINGTHE SALE OF A LARGE FLYING BOAT TO THE JAPANESE GOVT. LAMB STATED ORIGINALLY THAT IN VIEW OF HIS EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF AIR PLANE TRANSACTIONS HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT DATA REQUESTED BY HISS WAS NON-EXISTANT. LAMB CLAIMS HISS GAVE HIM TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS TO PROCEED TO WASHINGTON AT WHICH TIME LAMB CLAIMS HE CONTACTED GREEN AS DIRECTED. LAMB STATED THAT WHEN HE INTRODUCED HIMSELF TO GREEN THERE WAS AN APPARENT RECOGNITION BY BOTH INDIVIDUALS DUE TO APPLICATIONS FILED PREVIOUSLY BY LAMB WITH THE EXPORT LICENSE BUREAU. LAMB STATED HE DID NOT INTRODUCE HIMSELF TO GREEN AS BEING A MEMBER OF THE NYE COMMITTEE, BUT

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RATHER AS A PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN. LAMB STATED HE EXPLAINED THE PURPOSE OF HIS VISIT TO GREEN AND HE WENT DIRECTLY TO THE FILES AND MADE AVAILABLE THE DATA CONCERNING THE SALE OF THE QUESTIONED FLYING BOAT TO JAPAN. LAMB HAS SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED THAT THE FLYING BOAT IN QUESTION WAS DESIGNED BY MAJOR REUBEN FLEET THEN OF BUFFALO, NY AND BELIEVED AT THE PRESENT TIME TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT. LAMB STATED THAT THERE WAS NO LETTER IN THE FILE AS INDICATED BY HISS BUT RATHER THE FILE SHOWED APPLICATIONS FOR SALE OF DESIGN AND BLUEPRINTS TO JAPANESE GOVT. OF QUESTIONED FLYING BOAT. THE GREEN MENTIONED BY LAMB UNDOUBTEDLY IS IDENTICAL WITH JOSEPH COY GREEN MENTIONED ON PAGE TWENTY FIVE OF REPORT OF SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER DATED JAN. THIRTY ONE FORTY NINE OF INSTANT CASE. IT IS REQUESTED THAT WFO REINTERVIEW JOSEPH COY GREEN AND ASCERTAIN IF HE RECALLS CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS CONTACT WITH LAMB. IN THE EVENT GREEN DOES RECALL LAMBS VISIT, IT IS REQUESTED THAT ATTEMPTS BE MADE TO ASCERTAIN EXACT DATES ON WHICH LAMB WOULD HAVE VISISTED GREEN AT THE STATE DEPT. WFO SHOULD FURTHER ASCERTAIN FROM GREEN LAMBS STATEMENT THAT SUCH DATA AS THE FLYING BOAT WERE

END OF PAGE TWO

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NOT AVAILABLE TO THE NYE COMMITTEE. FOR INFO OF BUREAU ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO ACCOMPANY COLONEL LAMB TO BOTH COLUMBIA UNIV. AND RIVERSIDE PARK, NYC, AND OBTAIN MORE DETAILED INFO AS TO EXACT CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING LAMBS CONTACTS WITH THE TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN IN THESE LOCATIONS, ALLEGED BY LAMB TO BE AT HISS DIRECTION. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

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NY R 46 WA

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NO COPIES WFO

2919

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

APR 8
TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEWYORK 3 3/ 2 12-35 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM., PERJURY, ESP-R., IS-R. REMYTELS RE COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB. LAMB WAS ACCOMPANIED TODAY BY AGENTS OF NYO TO EXAMINE ALLEGED MEETING PLACES HE HAD WITH THE TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED. LAMB FIRST TAKEN ALONG RIVERSIDE DRIVE IN AN ATTEMPT TO REFRESH LAMBS RECOLLECTION OF THE EXACT LOCATION HE MET THE SECOND UNIDENTIFIED MAN FOLLOWING ORIGINAL MEETING AT COLUMBIA UNIV. WITH THE FIRST UNIDENTIFIED MAN. LAMB WAS DRIVEN ON RIVERSIDE FROM SEVENTY FIFTH TO THE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST. BRIDGE. HE FIRST EXAMINED THE AREA FROM EIGHTY FOURTH ST. TO THE MEMORIAL OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER ABOUT NINETY FIRST ST. AND COULD NOT MAKE ANY POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION. AT THIS JUNCTION LAMB ADVISED THE AGENTS THAT HE HAD SOME RECOLLECTION OF STAIRWAYS LEADING DIRECTLY DOWN FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE TO RIVERSIDE PARK. LAMB STATED HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF THE WESTSIDE HIGHWAY BEING IN OPERATION AT THAT TIME. RECORDS HAVE NOT BEEN EXAMINED TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER THIS HIGHWAY WAS COMPLETED AT THAT TIME ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED IT WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION DURING

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THE MIDDLE NINETEEN THIRTIES, OR EARLIER. LAMB WAS THEN TAKEN FROM THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER TO ONE HUNDRED FOURTH ST. WHERE HE AGAIN EXAMINED THE AREA FOR ABOUT TWO BLOCKS WITHOUT MAKING ANY IDENTIFICATION. LAMBS NEXT EXAMINATION WAS AT ONE HUNDRED THIRTEEN ST. WHERE THERE WAS AN EXIT LEADING INTO THE PARK, WITH NO POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION. LAMB WAS THEN DRIVEN TO ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST. WHILE LAMB WAS EXAMINING ALL THE AREA FOR POSSIBLE IDENTIFYING MARKS. AT ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST., NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE RIVERSIDE BRIDGE WHICH EXTENDS FROM ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST. TO ONE HUNDRED THIRTY FOURTH ST., LAMB STATED THAT THE STAIRWAY LEADING FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE DOWN TO THE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST. HUDSON RIVER FERRY CLOSELY RESEMBLED WHAT HE FELT WAS THE LOCATION HE MET THE SECOND UNIDENTIFIED MAN. LAMB WAS THEN TAKEN TO ONE HUNDRED TWENTIETH ST. WHERE THERE WAS ANOTHER STAIRWAY EXITING FROM RIVERSIDE PARK, BUT THIS DID NOT MAKE A DIRECT DROP INTO THE PARK. AT THIS POINT LAMB STATED THAT OF ALL THE LOCATIONS HE EXAMINED HE FELT THE STAIRWAY AT ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST. RESEMBLED TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION THE LOCATION OF THIS MEETING. LAMB WAS THEN QUESTIONED AT LENGTH AS TO EXACTLY WHERE THE IMPRESSION OF STAIRWAYS FITTED IN TO THE PICTURE INASMUUCH AS THIS POINT WAS NOT PREVIOUSLY RAISED BY HIM.

END OF PAGE TWO

HE SAID THAT THIS WAS HIS OWN RECOLLECTION AFTER VIEWING MANY EXITS INTO RIVERSIDE PARK ALONG RIVERSIDE DRIVE. LAMB WAS THEN DRIVEN BY AGENTS TO THE BASE OF THE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST. STEPS WHICH WAS DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST. FERRY. WHEN LAMB SAW THE LONG LINE OF STEPS FROM THIS VIEW HE STATED THAT HE WAS ALMOST POSITIVE THAT THIS WAS THE LOCATION. IT MAY BE NOTED THAT CHAMBERS IN HIS STATEMENT STATED THAT IT WAS IN THIS AREA THAT HE OBSERVED LAMB, ACCOMPANIED BY LEE PRESSMAN, WALKING UP A LONG FLIGHT OF STEPS PRIOR TO THEIR MEETING. LAMB WAS QUESTIONED AS TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF HIS BEING ACCOMPANIED TO SUCH A MEETING AND COMPLETE DETAILS HE COULD RECALL AS TO INSTRUCTIONS PREVIOUSLY GIVEN TO CARRY AT THIS MEET. HE READILY ADMITTED THE DETAILS WERE NOT VIDID TO HIM AND READILY ADMITTED HE COULD HAVE BEEN ACCOMPANIED TO THIS MEET AND ESCORTED UP THE LONG STEPS TO MEET A THIRD INDIVIDUAL ALTHOUGH HE STAED HE COULD NOT POSITIVELY SO STATE. AT NO TIME DURING THIS OBSERVATION ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE WAS LAMBS MEMORY REFRESHED AS TO EXACT CIRCUMSTANCES UNTIL AT THE COMPLETION WHEN DETAILED QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITIES WERE OUTLINED TO HIM. LAMB ADMITTED THE POSSIBILITY

END OF PAGE THREE

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ALSO EXISTED HE MAY BE WRONG IN HIS IDENTIFICATION OF EXACT YEARS THESE MEETS MAY HAVE TAKEN PLACE, BUT IS REASONABLY SURE THEY WERE IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE. HE POINTED OUT IT COULD HAVE BEEN AT A LATER PERIOD OR AS LATE AS NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. LAMB WAS THEN TAKEN TO COLUMBIA UNIV. AND LET OUT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK IN FRONT OF THE COL. UNIV. LIBRARY. LAMB, ACCOMPANIED BY THE AGENTS, WALKED DIRECTLY TO THE GOLDPLATED STATUE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PLAZA DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARY AND IDENTIFIED THIS LOCATION AS THE MEETING PLACE WITH THE FIRST UNIDENTIFIED MAN. LAMB STATED THAT THE FIRST UNIDENTIFIED MAN APPROACHED FROM AN EASTERLY DIRECTION OR MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, WHILE LAMB APPROACHED FROM BROADWAY OR THE WESTERN END OF THE CAMPUS. LAMB REITERSTED HIS PREVIOUS DESCRIPTION OF HE FIRST UNIDENTIFIED MAN EMPHASIZING THAT HE HAD A BLACK MUSTACHE WHICH HE HAS TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED. LAMB STATED THIS MEETING LASTED ABOUT TEN MINUTES AND TO HIS RECOLLECTION TOOK PLACE ABOUT ELEVEN AM OR EARLY FORENOON BECAUSE HE REMEMBERED THE SHADOWS CREATED BY THE SUN AT THE TIME THE MEETING TOOK PLACE. LAMB WILL REPORT TO THE NYO MON. MORNING AT NINE AM FOR FURTHER QUESITONING, AT WHICH TIME THE LOGICAL SEQUENCE RELATIVE TO HIS MEETING THE SECOND UNIDENTIFIED MAN AND OTHER PERTINENT RELATIONS WITH ALGER HISS WILL BE DISCUSSED AT LENGTH. THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 44 6 10-58P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REMYTELS RE COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB. COLONEL LAMB AND CHAMBERS WERE CONFRONTED WITH EACH OTHER IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE APRIL FIFTH INSTANT. WHEN COLONEL LAMB WALKED INTO CONFERENCE ROOM HE WALKED UP TO CHAMBERS AND IDENTIFIED HIM AS THE INDIVIDUAL HE HAD THE MEETING WITH PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED IN REF TELS. CHAMBERS ALSO IDENTIFIED COLONEL LAMB AS THE INDIVIDUAL HE SAW ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AT ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIFTH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. AFTER THIS RECOGNITION BY BOTH, COLONEL LAMB RELATED IN DETAIL IN CHAMBERS-S PRESENCE THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING LAMB-S ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS. FREQUENT QUESTIONS WERE BROUGHT UP BY INTERVIEWING AGENTS AND CHAMBERS IN AN ATTEMPT TO REFRESH LAMB-S RECOLLECTION AS TO EXACT DATES OF HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISS AND HIS MEETINGS WITH UNIDENTIFIED MEN NYC. THE RESULT OF THIS CONFERENCE INDICATES THAT COLONEL LAMB AT THE PRESENT TIME HAS SEPARATED HIS MEETINGS WITH ALGER HISS AND THE TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN. IN HIS ATTEMPT TO REFRESH LAMB-S RECOLLECTION OF PERTINENT DATES AND CIRCUMSTANCES, CHAMBERS WAS LIBERAL IN HIS OBSERVATIONS. HE EXPLAINED TO COLONEL LAMB

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Kisseloff-9775

THAT IN REFERENCE TO THE CHRISTMAS CARD COLONEL LAMB SENT TO HISS CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION WAS HAD AT THAT TIME BETWEEN HISS AND CHAMBERS RELATIVE TO THIS CHRISTMAS CARD. CHAMBERS STATED THAT HE ACCOMPANIED HISS TO NEW YORK FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF CHRISTMAS CARD BY HISS AND WHEN HISS LEFT CHAMBERS AFTER ARRIVING NYC VIA PULLMAN TRAIN, HISS, IN CHAMBERS-S RECOLLECTION, WAS GOING TO MEET COLONEL LAMB. CHAMBERS STATED THAT IT WAS HIS RECOLLECTION THAT HISS WAS GOING TO MEET COLONEL LAMB IN A HOTEL LOBBY. LAMB STATED HE WAS NOT CERTAIN OF MEETING HISS IN HOTEL LOBBY BUT ADMITTED IT COULD HAVE TAKEN PLACE. RELATIVE TO COLONEL LAMB-S MEETING WITH TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN, LAMB WAS REASONABLY SURE THAT THESE MEETINGS COULD HAVE TAKEN PLACE FOLLOWING LAMB-S FINAL CONTACT WITH HISS, NYC, LATE IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE. LAMB ALSO READILY ADMITTED THAT HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISS COULD HAVE TAKEN PLACE FROM THIRTYFOUR TO THIRTYFIVE, BUT HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OR RECORDS TO SUBSTANTIATE THIS. LAMB STATED IT WAS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT HE COULD HAVE MET THE UNIDENTIFIED MEN AS LATE AS TWO OR THREE YEARS AFTER HIS FINAL MEETING WITH HISS, BUT IN THIS REGARD HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OR RECORDS TO SUBSTANTIATE. LAMB WAS QUESTIONED IN DETAIL REGARDING HIS POSSIBLE MEETING WITH LEE PRESSMAN, BUT TO DATE HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF

END OF PAGE TWO

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SUCH MEETINGS. LAMB ADVISED NYO TODAY THAT HE BELIEVES AT THIS TIME HE HAS ESTABLISHED A CHRONOLOGY OF HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH CHAMBERS AND THE SECOND UNIDENTIFIED MAN AND WILL MAKE THIS DATA AVAILABLE TO THIS OFFICE TOMORROW. CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING LAMB-S ALLEGATIONS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO SAAG T. J. DONEGAN AND ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO HAVE LAMB APPEAR BEFORE FGJ APRIL ELEVEN NEXT. DONEGAN HAD CHAMBERS BEFORE FJG TODAY TO HAVE HIM RELATE HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH COLONEL LAMB. QUESTIONING OF COLONEL LAMB WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW AND ATTEMPTS WILL BE MADE TO OBTAIN FROM COLONEL LAMB A COMPLETE AND THOROUGH SIGNED STATEMENT RELATIVE TO HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS AND CHAMBERS. AT THE PRESENT TIME LAMB-S STORY DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE COMPLETELY ACCURATE AND ATTEMPTS WILL BE MADE TO OBTAIN A THOROUGH CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS BEFORE REDUCING LAMB-S OBSERVATIONS TO A SIGNED STATEMENT AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME.

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2921

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 6 1949

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CONF WASH 12 AND BOSTON 2 FROM NEW YORK 6 3-15 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. FOR INFO BOSTON OFFICE, NYO HAS LOCATED A COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB, NYC, WHO HAS PROVIDED INFO RE HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS AND NYE COMMITTEE, NYC, EARLY IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. COLONEL LAMBS STORY IS VAGUE IN SOME DETAILS BUT HE HAS RECALLED HIS RELATIONSHIPS WITH ALGER HISS AND HAS IDENTIFIED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS AN INDIVIDUAL HE MET IN A CLANDESTINE MEETING EITHER IN RIVERSIDE PARK OR COLUMBIA UNIV, POSSIBLY AT THE DIRECTION OF ALGER HISS. COL. LAMB STATED ALSO THAT HE WAS EMPLOYED BY HISS ON A VERY SECRETIVE BASIS WHEN LATTER WAS ON NYE COMMITTEE. LAMB STATED THAT HE MADE SEVERAL TRIPS AROUND NY AND ONE TO WDC TO OBTAIN SPECIFIC INFO FOR HISS AND NYE COMMITTEE. LAMB STATED HE WAS INSTRUCTED BY HISS NEVER TO REVEAL HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISS OR TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM IN ANY WAY. LAMB STATED IN CONTACTS HE NEVER REVEALED HIS STATUS WITH NYE COMMITTEE TO FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS HE CONTACTED FOR HISS. LAMB FURTHER CLAIMS HE RECD A TOTAL OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AS EXPENSE MONEY FROM HISS DURING NYE COMMITTEE WORK. COL. LAMB STATED THAT FOLLOWING A HEATED

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 9 174-333-2722
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APR 27 1949

53 MAY 2 1949 308

WA12 BS 2 PAGE TWO

DISCUSSION WITH HISS ABOUT JAN FIRST, THIRTYFOUR, HE DID NOT SEE HIM AGAIN. LAMB FURTHER CLAIMS THAT ABOUT MARCH, THIRTYFOUR, HE CONTACTED JOHN EOGHAN KELLY WHO RESIDED IN JERSEY CITY, AT THAT TIME, AND ADVISED HIM OF DETAILS OF HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH ALGER HISS. T. W. D. DUKE, ATTORNEY, WASH, DC, ADVISED THAT THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF KELLY UNKNOWN TO HIM BUT SUGGESTED CONTACT BE MADE WITH KELLY-S MOTHER AT TWENTY BARKER ST, PITTSFIELD, MASS. LAMB CLAIMS THAT WHEN HE CONTACTED KELLY MARCH THIRTYFOUR, HE RELATED FULL DETAILS OF HISS ASSOCIATION AND KELLY ACCOMPANIED HIM TO WASH, DC WHERE LAMB TOLD STORY TO COL. THIELE OF G TWO. LAMB STATES THAT BECAUSE HE HAD NO SUBSTANTIATING EVIDENCE OF HIS RELATIONSHIPS WITH HISS, COL. THIELE ADVISED HE COULD TAKE NO ACTION. LAMB UNABLE TO RECALL IF KELLY PRESENT IN ROOM WHEN HE RELATED STORY TO COL. THIELE BUT IS POSITIVE HE ACCOMPANIED LAMB FROM NY TO WASHINGTON FOR THAT PURPOSE. FOR INFO OF BOSTON OFFICE, KELLY WAS THE SUBJECT OF A REGISTRATION ACT CASE IN THE EARLY NINETEEN FORTY-S AND WAS CONVICTED OF CHARGES BUT WAS LET OFF WITH FINE. IT IS REQUESTED THAT BOSTON OFFICE CONTACT KELLY-S MOTHER AT ABOVE ADDRESS, PITTSFIELD, MASS, AND ASCERTAIN FROM HER THE WHEREABOUTS OF HER SON. IF KELLY LOCATED BY BOSTON OFFICE HE SHOULD BE

END PAGE TWO

CORRECTION LINE 5 WORDS 8 AND 9 SHD BE "PRESENT WHEREABOUTS"

JGD

WA 12 BS 2 PAGE THREE

THOROUGHLY QUESTIONED AS TO THE ALLEGATIONS OF LAMB THAT LAMB RELATED STORY OF HISS RELATIONSHIP TO KELLY AND THAT LATTER ACCOMPANIED HIM TO WASH, DC. FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND BOSTON, CHAMBERS AND COL. LAMB WERE BROUGHT TOGETHER LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND BOTH IDENTIFIED EACH OTHER. THE ONLY DISCREPANCIES THAT EXIST AT PRESENT TIME IS THAT COL. LAMB-S RECOLLECTION OF DATES DOES NOT COINCIDE WITH THOSE GIVEN BY CHAMBERS. THIS SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND BY BOSTON OFFICE IN EVENT OF INTERVIEW WITH KELLY AND ATTEMPTS BE MADE TO SECURE ACCURATE DATES OF ALLEGED TRIP TO WASH, DC. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

WA NYC R 12 WA

BS NY R 2 BS

[redacted]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 19 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

CONF WASH 7 AND NEWARK 4 FROM NEW YORK 19 4-11 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. WILL INTERVIEW CHARLES WATSON NEWHALL, CARE OF U.S. NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, LAKE DENMARK, DOVER, NJ, CONCERNING ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN AND HIS ACTIVITIES IN THE STATISTICS SECTION OF THE MATERIAL DIVISION, U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS. NEWHALL SUGGESTED AS POSSIBLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING SILVERMAN BY COLONEL BY COLONEL FAITH. NEWARK WILL OBTAIN DETAILS OF NEWHALL-S KNOWLEDGE AND ASSOCIATION WITH SILVERMAN AND ALSO CLOSE ASSOCIATES AND ACQUAINTANCES OF SILVERMAN.

SCHEIDT

NK ACK AND DISC, WA HFC WITH BS

NK NY R 4 NK

MVTO

174-1333-2923
F B I
5 APR 27 1949

RECORDED - 9

INDEXED - 9

53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9781

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 13, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was

Re: ANDERS WILLY FRIDLOF ARNHEIM, was

Reference is made to WFO letter to the Bureau and Baltimore dated March 18, 1949, and letter from Baltimore to the Bureau and Washington Field dated March 29, 1949.

In the above referenced letter to Baltimore, there was set out background information re WILLY ARNHEIM, as well as the fact that he had fainted while being interviewed re Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C., by agents of the Washington Field. In the letter, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview Dr. MORRISON, named by ARNHEIM as his personal physician.

In the above letter to Washington Field dated March 29, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised that Dr. SAMUEL MORRISON would not be interviewed inasmuch as he is a brother of Dr. ALBERT MORRISON, who has been associated with the Communist Party in Delaware for some time.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

In view of the information available re ARNHEIM, as set out in the above referenced letter, it appears that he may be a valuable source of information concerning Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C. It is contemplated therefore, that, unless advised to the contrary, he will be re-interviewed by agents of the Washington Field on or after April 25, 1949.

RECORDED - 9

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74-1333-2924

F B I

5 APR 27 1949

JF:cl
74-94

cc - WFO 100-20379

53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9782

SAC, New York

April 19, 1949

Director, FBI

JAHAM

Bureau file #74-1333

RECORDED 74-1333-2925

EX-130

Re New York wire April 14, 1949 concerning the examination made by EDWIN H. FEATON, document examiner for ALGER HISS, on the 47 Baltimore documents designated in the Laboratory as Q1 through Q69.

It is noted in your wire of the fourteenth that FEATON listed the 47 documents using the numbers placed on them in Baltimore with the notation alongside each document "No Watermark". For the information of the New York Office there are portions of government watermarks appearing on Baltimore exhibits number 3 (Q3) and number 10 (Q5).

The wire also states that "alongside each numbered 1 through 16 he placed an 'S' with the exception of number 9, alongside which he placed a 'D' and number 10 an 'em' ". Baltimore exhibits numbered 1 through 4, which carry this Bureau's numbers Q1 through Q4, are handwritten whereas the rest of the documents are typewritten therefore FEATON may have been referring to the paper. The symbol "S" might stand for the word "similar". However, Baltimore exhibits number 1 through number 4 are of different sizes than the remainder of the documents. As mentioned above Baltimore exhibits number 3 (Q3) and number 10 (Q5) are bond papers with parts of government watermarks showing, while Baltimore exhibits number 5 (Q69), number 6 (Q7), number 7 (Q8), number 8 (Q9 through Q21) and number 11 through number 16 are thin whites. Baltimore number 11 corresponds to this Bureau's numbers Q23 through Q26, number 12 with Q27, Q28, Q29, number 13 with Q31, number 14 with Q30, number 15 with Q6 and number 16 with Q32. Baltimore exhibit number 9 (Q22) is also a bond paper but has no watermark.

The "D - em" used by FEATON in referring to Baltimore exhibits number 9 (Q22), and number 10 (Q5) probably means "different paper" and "elite machine" respectively.

It is possible that the "dash" FEATON uses with reference to Baltimore exhibits 37 through 47 denotes these documents typed by one machine.

With reference to that part of your wire which reads "a small black circle about an inch in diameter was observed on the ground glass", it is believed that the "black circle" is actually a transparent space in circular form on the ground glass of the camera and in document photography is many times used for viewing the document where fine detail or a particular portion of the document is to be focussed.

1-Philadelphia
1-Baltimore
1-Washington Field

Page 1

RCF:JL/HH

Kisseloff-9783

Continued on next page

The Bureau knows of no way the age of a document can be determined by photographing the surface of a questioned document and comparing the photograph with another photograph of paper specimen where the age of one of the papers is definitely known. Photographing is sometimes resorted to when mechanical impressions appear on both the questioned and known specimens, showing that they came from the same source at approximately the same time. No such mechanical impressions were on Baltimore exhibits number 5 (Q69), number 9 (Q22), number 47 (Q66) when they were examined in the Laboratory.

It cannot be determined what is meant by the words, "migrations on paper" in your wire. If this means that either chloride or sulphate migrations of ink were actually observed in an ink spot, then the proof would tend toward showing the ink spot was old rather than that it was of recent origin. It is noted that the writing in ink "No. 9 T. E. McDonald Notary" appears on Baltimore exhibit number 9, Bureau number Q22. Any other ink marking appearing on the specimen could have been placed there either accidentally or by design since T. E. McDonald placed his signature on the specimen. The photographs of Baltimore exhibits number 5 (Q69), number 9 (Q22), number 47 (Q66) do not show any ink marks large enough to produce a safe and definite conclusion as a result of ink migration tests. The Laboratory is of the opinion that the age of the documents cannot be determined.

Q925

Kisseloff-9784

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 41 14 9-45 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTENTION--FBI LAB---

JAHAM. DOCUMENTS Q ONE THROUGH Q SIXTY NINE AND THREE STANDARD DOCUMENTS, K THIRTY TWO, K THIRTY FIVE, AND K FORTY WERE EXAMINED AT THE OFFICE OF EDWIN H. FEARON, PITTSBURGH, PA. ON APRIL TWELVE AND THIRTEEN LAST. FEARON ADVISED THAT HAROLD ROSENWALD, ATTY FOR HISS, HAD BEEN IN PITTSBURGH TO SEE FEARON ON APRIL ELEVEN LAST THAT HE BRIEFED FEARON ON THE FACTS IN THIS CASE AND ALSO SUBMITTED SEVERAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DOCUMENTS. FEARON INFERRED THAT THE DEFENSE WAS INTERESTED IN THE AGE OF THE PAPER MAKING UP THE QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS. IT WAS NOTED THAT FEARON LISTED THE FORTY SEVEN DOCUMENTS USING THE NUMBERS PLACED ON THEM IN BALTIMORE WITH THE NOTATION ALONGSIDE EACH DOCUMENT "NO WATERMARK." ALONG SIDE EACH NUMBERED ONE THROUGH SIXTEEN HE PLACED AN "S" WITH THE EXCEPTION OF NUMBER NINE, ALONGSIDE WHICH HE PLACED A "D" AND NUMBER TEN AN "EM" /EM IN SMALL LETTERS/. ALONGSIDE DOCUMENTS NUMBERS SEVENTEEN THROUGH FORTY SEVEN HE PLACED A DASH. FEARON HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A BLANK

Resuming paraphrasing references re Q3, Q5.

#10 is bond paper also.

174-1333-2925

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APR 27 1949

Letter 4/19/49 RCF: jl

END OF PAGE ONE

TWO COPIES

PIECE OF PAPER ABOUT THE SIZE OF PAPER ON WHICH NUMBER NINE IS TYPED, THAT IS, NUMBER NINE AS NUMBERED IN BALTIMORE. HE SAID THIS WAS GIVEN TO HIM BY ROSENWALD. IT WAS NOTED THAT SLIP OF PAPER WAS ATTACHED TO THIS WITH A CLIP WITH THE HANDWRITING THEREON AS FOLLOWS.- "THIS IS THE SHEET, THE STAPLE MARKS IN THE LEFT UPPER CORNER ARE MY OWN." FEARON PLACED THIS BLANK PIECE OF PAPER AND DOCUMENT NUMBER NINE ALONGSIDE OF ONE ANOTHER ON A BOARD WITH A GLASS PLACED OVER THEM. HE PHOTOGRAPHED THEM IN THIS FASHION. IN SOME PHOTOGRAPHING IT WAS NOTED THAT A SMALL BLACK CIRCLE ABOUT ONE INCH IN DIAMETER WAS OBSERVED ON THE GROUND GLASS. FEARON USED SOME SORT OF A METAL MAGNIFIER VIEWER WHICH HE PLACED OVER THE BLACK MARK. Y USING THIS VIEWER YOU COULD OBSERVE WHAT APPEARED TO BE MIGRATIONS N PAPER. FEARON INFERRED AFTER LOOKING THROUGH THE VIEWER AND ALLOWNG THE AGENT TO LOOK THROUGH THE VIEWER THAT HE FELT THAT THE PAPERS, HAT IS, THE BLANK PAPER AND DOCUMENT NUMBER NINE, WERE SIMILAR UT MADE THE STATEMENT HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT WAS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS. HE ALSO PHOTOGRAPHED THIS BLANK PIECE OF PAPER BY PLACING IT ON A BOARD ALONG WITH DOCUMENTS NUMBERS NINE, FIVE AND FORTY SEVEN, PLACING A GLASS

END OF PPAGE TWO

OVER THEM, AND PLACING THE FOUR DOCUMENTS IN FOCUS TOGETHER AND PHOTOGRAPHED THEM IN THE SAME MANNER AS HE HAD PREVIOUSLY PHOTOGRAPHED THE BLANK PAPER AND DOCUMENT NUMBER NINE. HE PHOTOGRAPHED MANY OF THE DOCUMENTS WITH A PICA TYPE MEASURING GLASS PLACED ON THE DOCUMENTS. BUREAU ADVISE WHAT PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE CAN BE ATTACHED TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PHOTOS WERE MADE OF THE BLACK PAPER AND DOCUMENT NUMBER NINE MENTIONED HEREIN.

BLANK?

SCHEIDT

PITTSBURGH ADVISED

111
444$

Called Laboratory

By

C.C. Fletcher

ACK AND DISC

NY R 41 WA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 20 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

#

WASHINGTON 7 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTIMORE 20 1-50 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASH FIELD AND NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHAN, I. S. DASH R., ESPIONAGE, R. PERJ.

RE FRANKLIN V. RENO AND REPORT OF SA JAMES FREW AT WASHINGTON DATED APRIL SIX, FORTYNINE, WHICH SETS OUT A LEAD TO REVIEW RENO-S TWO NAUGHT ONE FILE FOR AFFIDAVITS REGARDING THE ADVOCACY OF OVERTHROWING THE GOVERMENT BY FORCE OR VIOLCENCE. BA. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ONE NAUGHT THREE ADVISES THAT WHEN RENO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN THE NINETEEN THIRTIES, THERE WAS NO FORM NO. FIFTY SEVEN BUT THAT SELECTED EMOLOYEES THEN FILED A FORM NO. EIGHT AND NO ~~NPREXXX~~ PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES FILED A FORM SIX. THESE FORMS AFTER BEING FILLED OUT WERE FORWARDED TO THE ~~WINIKXXXX~~ CIVIL ~~RIGHTXXXX~~ SERVICE COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON, D. C. AND ONE OR MORE FORMS SUCH AS THIS FOR RENO ARE THEREFORE PROBABLY ON FILE, THERE HAVING BEEN SENT BOTH BY THE W. P. A. AND THE ARMY AT ABERDEEN, MD. ACCORDING TO INFORMANT THIS FORM CONTAINS SIMILAR INFORMATION TO THAT IN THE PRESENT FORM FIFTYSEVEN. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE WFO REVIEW THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION RECORDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUEST SET FORTH BY INVESTIGATIVE REFERRED REPORT.

MCFARLIN

END

BA R 7 WA
BA R4 NYC

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TWO COPIES WFO

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F B I
5 APR 27 1949

EX-138

53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9788

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

April 21, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was furnished by Whittaker Chambers on March 16, 1949:

Chambers stated that he had visited Isaac Don Levine on the evening of March 15, 1949, at which time the latter made available for Chamber's perusal a letter which Levine had received from one Kurt Singer. Levine explainedd to Chambers that he had heard that Kurt Singer was traveling throughout the country on a lecture tour and that during the course of his tour he made reference to the Hiss-Chambers situation and his remarks were reportedly pro-Hiss. Levine stated that he had known Kurt Singer because the latter had written several articles for the publication "Plain Talk" with which Levine is connected. He further stated that he took the occasion to write to Singer and question him as to the basis of his pro-Hiss remarks and as a result he received the letter which was shown to Chambers.

Prior to discussing the contents of this communication, Mr. Chambers requested that for the present time no attempt be made to interview Kurt Singer, and further that the source of this information be protected as much as possible. He explained that he understood from Levine that the latter and Singer were not on especially good terms and for that reason Levine did not desire that it be known that he was the one who had divulged the contents of Singer's letter. Chambers stated that according to Singer's letter, the Hiss defense will proceed along the following lines:

1. That Whittaker Chambers had received mental treatment and was temporarily under observation. An employee or an executive of the publishing firm of Houghton-Mifflin in Boston will testify as to the institution and its location and as to the doctors who treated Chambers.

   Chambers and Levine believe that Dale Warren an employee of Houghton-Mifflin in the New York Office is the individual referred to above. Chambers recalls that he had only seen Warren on one or two occasions when the latter came to see him at "Time" magazine strictly on business for Houghton-Mifflin. It was his further recollection that Warren at this time was attempting to have Chambers comment favorably on some publication.

DECLASSIFIED BY SPG BTA/LAC ON 1-28-86 C.M. 246 217

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FLJ:jpa:end

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 21 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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F B I
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53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9789

Chambers at this time was book review editor for "Time, Inc."

Mr. Chambers does not believe that he saw Warren for more than fifteen minutes. He also remembers that Warren was immaculately dressed and wore a white carnation, and according to Chambers "he is rumored to be a homo-sexual". Chambers declared that he has had no dealings with Houghton-Mifflin other than contacts he had with Dale Warren.

2. All of these individuals, these doctors, and the executive will testify that ten years ago, Chambers "looked the way mentally ill people look". There are photographs available as of that date and these photographs allegedly show that condition in Chambers.

3. One of Chambers' associates in espionage activities was Ludwig Lore. Mrs. Lore has admitted this association. Lore was engaged in the passport and identification racket. He supplied Chambers with such papers for his personal use and these documents will be used to prove that Chambers looked different at the time.

Mr. Chambers stated that his first reaction upon reading the above was that it was "a plant". However, he advised that he recalled that during the latter part of the pre-trial deposition hearings, Mr. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss, had asked him, Chambers, if he had ever been in a mental institution in Virginia. According to Chambers, when he emphatically denied this, Mr. McLean and Mr. Rosenwald, another Hiss lawyer and investigator, began to quietly talk together, examining some documents which they had and appeared to be perplexed. Due to this latter incident, Chambers said the more he considered the matter the more he thinks that the points outstanding above as to the Hiss defense may probably be true.

With reference to the remarks concerning Ludwig Lore, Chambers suggested that it be borne in mind that Lore once claimed to Chambers that he, Lore, had arranged for the death certificate of Valintin Markin, who Chambers knew as "Herman". Chambers stated that Lore never supplied him

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with papers, identification papers or any other kind. To his further knowledge, Ludwig Lore nor any member of Lore's family ever had any photographs of him.

As to the information that Mrs. Lore had admitted that her husband and Chambers associated in espionage activities, Chambers commented as follows:

He conjectured that Mrs. Lore might possibly be antagonistic to him because in 1947 or 1948 her son, Carl, who is now known as Leonard Carlton, visited Chambers at "Time" magazine and requested his assistance in securing a job for Mrs. Lore with the magazine as a researcher. Chambers stated that Mrs. Lore is a woman in her fifties or sixties and lacks a certain worldly polish. On the other hand the magazine researchers are usually in their twenties and are college graduates.

Chambers stated that he hesitated to point out this fact to Leonard Carlton and instead put him off by stating that he would consider the matter but he was not hopeful. At this time Carlton insisted that Chambers have lunch with him and his mother to discuss the matter further. Chambers told them that his day book was filled and that he would call Carlton when he had a free day. To avoid general embarrassment, he never made any call nor did Leonard Carlton again communicate with him. From Carlton's actions Chambers felt that he understood the situation. However, he said it may well be that this action on his part has caused ill will toward him on the part of Leonard Carlton and his mother.

The foregoing information has been made available to T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by our New York Office.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: April 21, 1949.

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949, making reference to an anonymous letter containing a partial list of the Communist Underground Group in Washington. The author of this anonymous letter was later determined to be KATHERINE WILLS PERLO.

The Washington Field Office was instructed to review the above mentioned material and immediately set out leads for the prompt interview of all persons mentioned in her letter who were reportedly active in connection with the Underground Apparatus of the Communist Party. The Bureau instructed that these individuals should be interviewed in connection with the development of instant case and the Bureau realized that a number of these individuals may already have been interviewed in connection with this matter.

For the benefit of the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office, the name of PEGGY BENNETT appeared on Mrs. PERLO'S list with the following notation: "Lawyer — worked in Agriculture during NRA and now married to JOHN ? — from Boston who is also a member. Both would like to get out but are afraid of ridicule — blackball — getting jobs, etc."

When interviewed by the Dallas office, Mrs. VICTOR PERLO said that PEGGY BENNETT paid dues to the party and was employed by the Department of Agriculture.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Mr. ABE FORTAS of the law firm of ARNOLD, FORTAS and PORTER, advised on interview that PEGGY BENNETT is now known as PEGGY BENNETT PORTER, Mrs. JOHN BENNETT and resided to his knowledge in Los Angeles or its surroundings.

The indices of this office reflect that Mrs. JOHN W. (MARGARET) PORTER was interviewed by agents of the Los Angeles office regarding ALGER HISS. The results of this interview are reflected in the report of Special Agent HAROLD F. DODGE dated March 14, 1949, at Los Angeles, entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ALGER HISS, et al, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R." Mrs. JOHN W. PORTER, without a doubt, is identical with PEGGY BENNETT mentioned in the letter of Mrs. PERLO. In addition, her husband, JOHN W. PORTER, a lawyer, has been interviewed by the Los Angeles agents in this case. It is noted in the

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F B I

74-94
EFH:NB

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CC: New York
Los Angeles

53 MAY 3 1949

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Kisseloff-9792

report that Mrs. PORTER was interviewed in the presence of her husband who was present in the capacity of both husband and attorney.

For the benefit of the Los Angeles office other names listed by Mrs. PERLO in her letter included JOHN ABT, GEORGE SILVERMAN, ROSE CLINTON, CHARLES J. COE and his wife, ROSE COE, WALTER BASSASSMAN, BILL SHERWOOD and his wife, BARBARA SHERWOOD, HENRY RHINE and his wife, JESSICA BUCK RHINE, VICTOR PERLO, NATHANIEL WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER, IRMA RINGE, LENORE STRAUS, GERALD GRAZE and his wife, RUTH GORDON GRAZE, HELEN FULLER, LEN de CAUX, Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER, MARY BELLE GORMAN and HAROLD POSNER. Most of the above persons have been interviewed or when contacted have refused to be interviewed by Bureau Agents. It is interesting to note that Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER, mentioned in her letter, when interviewed advised that he was a Psychiatrist and Mrs. VICTOR PERLO (KATHERINE WILLS PERLO) was under his professional care, taking psychiatric treatments for her mental disorders.

Upon interview by Dallas Agents, Mrs. PERLO was further described as being very emotional, nervous, incoherent and under an obvious mental strain.

Inasmuch as PEGGY BENNETT PORTER has been interviewed in this case, the decision to reinterview her regarding the persons mentioned in Mrs. PERLO'S letter as being members of the Communist Party Underground Apparatus, is being left to the discretion of the Los Angeles office.

Not necessary in view of info obtained in ref report JG.

2928

Kisseloff-9793

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 22 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 17 AND NEW YORK 5 FROM BOSTON 22 11-35 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAHAM - PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R. MARSHALL PARKS, OWNER, BRACKETT HOUSE, PETERBORO, N. H., SEARCHED PREMISES FOR THIRTYSEVEN DASH NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT GUEST BOOKS IN PRESENCE OF AGENT. BOOKS NOT LOCATED. PARKS OF OPINION HE USED INDEX CARDS AS REGISTER PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTYONE. CARDS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. PHOTOGRAPH OF HISS AND CHAMBERS EXHIBITED TO PARKS AND EARL BISHOP, OWNER OF GUEST HOUSE IN PETERBORO, BOTH UNABLE TO IDENTIFY HISS OR CHAMBERS AS PERSONS THEY HAD SEEN.

SOUCY

HOLD PLS

74-1333-2929
ET IB II

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APR 22 1949

53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9794

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 22 19

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Felt
1742

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 22 9-35 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R. MRS. LUCY ELLIOTT DAVIS, HANCOCK, N. H., TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED BOSTON OFFICE LAST EVENING THAT AN ATTORNEY NAMED RICHARD M. FIELD, SUDBURY ROAD, WESTON, MASS., HAD CALLED ON HER TO OBTAIN THE REGISTER OF BLEAK HOUSE. THIS REGISTER HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN EXAMINED BY THE FBI LAB. THE RESULTS OF EXAMINATION WERE NEGATIVE CONCERNING HANDWRITING OF HISS AND CHAMBERS. MRS. DAVIS FURNISHED THE REGISTER TO ATTORNEY FIELD AND NOTIFIED THE BOSTON OFFICE INASMUCH AS SHE HAD PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED THE REGISTER TO AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TODAY AT PETERBORO, N. H. TO OBTAIN REGISTER OF BRACKETT HOUSE. MARSHALL PARKS, OWNER OF HOUSE, HAS JUST RETURNED FROM FLORIDA.

SOUCY

COR PLS FIRST LINE SECOND FROM LAST GROUP SHOULD BE "DAVIS" NOT "DAM S"

END

ACK IN ODR PLS

WAPLS REPT THE REMAINED OF LINE AFTER "DAVIS" GARBLED ALSO

HANCOCK,

TKS BS R 1 WA

NY BS R1 NY

DISC PLS

RECORDED - 9
INDEXED - 9

74-1333-2930
F B I
APR 27 1949

53 MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9795

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: April 25, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: WILLIAM A. ROSEN
SECURITY MATTER - C (JAHAM)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 4:35 P.M. ASAC Belmont advised me that Mr. Donegan had reported that the Circuit Court of Appeals had reversed the conviction of Rosen for contempt arising out of his failure to answer questions before the special Grand Jury in New York. One of the reasons given by the Circuit Court of Appeals was that he had been questioned before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and it would be prejudice to him to require him to respond to a similar type of questions before the Grand Jury.

ACTION:

None, for information.

RECORDED - 9

INDEXED - 9

174-1333-2931

19 APR 27 1949

HBF:jam

60 MAY 3 - 1949

Kisseloff-9796

4-25-49

MACH AND NEW YORK FROM MACH FIELD 25 3 p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REMYTEL DATED APRIL TWENTYONE LAST, GUEST INDEX OF HOTEL MARTINIQUE COVERING PERIOD AROUND JANUARY, THIRTYEIGHT, IS BELIEVED TO BE IN STORAGE. MANAGER COOPERATIVE AND IT IS BELIEVED RESULTS OF STORAGE SEARCH WILL BE KNOWN BY THURSDAY. GUEST INDEX BOOK COVERING PERIOD APRIL, THIRTYONE, TO MAY, THIRTYTHREE, REFLECTS MR. AND MRS. ALGER HISS OF NYC REGISTERED ON MAY TWENTYSEVEN, THIRTYTHREE, AND DEPARTED JUNE TEN, THIRTYTHREE. WILL SUBMIT TELETYPE SHOWING RESULTS OF EXAM OF GUEST INDEX FOR PERIOD AROUND JANUARY, THIRTYEIGHT.

HOOVER

MHA:BGN
74-94

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/24/87 BY SP-2 #266,586

74-1233-2932

Kisseloff-9797

53 MAY 2 1949

URGENT

APRIL 25, 1949

SAC - NEW YORK

JAHAM. SUTEL IF HELEN RINGE HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED SINCE HER ARRIVAL NY AND WHETHER SHE HAS APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY OR IF HER APPEARANCE BEFORE GRAND JURY IS CONTEMPLATED.

HOOVER

FLJ:mpd

RECORDED - 9

INDEXED - 9

124-13332-2933

APR 25 2 49 PM '49
RECEIVED REC'D ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
848 DEC 16 1964

MAY 2 1949

Kisseloff-9798

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASH DTON AND NEW YORK FROM MACH FIELD 4-26-49 11:00 AM - MIDNIGHT
INTERCEPT AND CAC, N Y YORK

JAMAL. MENYLET AT ILL TWENTYONE, LAST. PAUL L. DANFIELD, LANDON SCHOOL, LETTERMAN POSTGRADUATE, DC, ADVISES TIMOTHY MADSON WAS A DAY STUDENT AT LANDON SCHOOL. HE SENDS REFLECT CHARGE AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE FEBRUARY, NINETEEN TWENTYONE, SIX DAYS DAY D, TWELVE DOLLARS UNQUOTE. DANFIELD UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF THIS BILL WAS FOR BOARD FOR JANUARY OR FEBRUARY, TWENTYONE. THIS INSTANCE ONLY ENTRY IN SCHOOL INDICATING BOARD AT LANDON SCHOOL FOR MADSON.

HOTEL

74-1333-2934

Kisseloff-9799

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: April 15, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Colonel Dean Ivan Lamb)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

BACKGROUND

Dean Ivan Lamb was born January 25, 1896, at Cherry Flats, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. His father, Henry H. Lamb was born of American parents in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, on June 10, 1856, and is now deceased. His mother, Viola Mary Lamb, was born in approximately 1872 in Pennsylvania and is also deceased. The records of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York revealed that Dean Ivan Lamb who entered the Military Service of Great Britain on August 30, 1915, took a prescribed oath or obligation necessary to enter that service. He took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States on December 15, 1930, for the purpose of being restored to the status of an American citizen. (100-113146-2)

INTERVIEW WITH LAMB BY NEW YORK OFFICE

Lamb was recently interviewed by the New York Office and he furnished the following additional background information concerning himself. He said he received his early education in the Canton, Pennsylvania schools and later at the Staunton, Virginia Military Academy where he graduated in 1901. Following this graduation he stated he was a soldier of fortune in travelling throughout the world, particularly Latin America, engaging in various revolutions. He also obtained various employments in the Panama Canal, Manila, and certain sections of the United States where he was a gold prospector. During the years from 1937 to 1940 he travelled throughout the United States and Mexico. In the early 1930's Lamb said he became interested in the airplane and munitions business in which he participated as a broker.

Lamb stated that in about 1934 he learned that the Russian Government was interested in obtaining 11,000 excess Liberty airplane motors which were in the possession of the United States Army Air Force. He said he went to the Amtorg Trading Corporation and attempted to sell these airplane motors to Amtorg. The negotiations went on and a contract was drawn up but he later learned that the three individuals at Amtorg with whom he had been negotiating had disappeared and, therefore, no contract was consummated. Later he learned that the reason the negotiations were terminated was because Elliot Roosevelt had received sufficient capital to finance negotiations with Amtorg to supply them with the airplanes they had requested. He said that Roosevelt allegedly made about $60,000 on each plane.

Lamb stated that in the fall of 1933 he was visited by Alger Hiss in New York City at which time Hiss told him that he, Hiss, was a representative of the Nye Senate Munitions Committee. Lamb recalls that Hiss made intimations concerning possible "shady" deals in munitions and airplanes to Latin America. Hiss reportedly asked specific questions of Lamb concerning his business affiliations and mentioned specifically the Sperry Ordnance Plant, a subsidiary of the Sperry Instrument

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INDEXED - 10

Risseloff-9800

EX-9

5 MAY 16 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-113146-1

Company, Brooklyn, New York, and asked him about a munitions firm in Philadelphia and also about Lamb's relationship with Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Lamb advised that about a week later Hiss telephonically contacted him and made an appointment to meet him at Longchamps Restaurant where they had lunch. Hiss suggested to Lamb that he could use him as a Special Investigator for the Nye Committee if additional appropriations were received by the Committee. Hiss told Lamb that he would be appointed at a salary of either $600 or $800 per month plus expenses. Lamb said he accepted this tentative appointment at this meeting.

Also at this meeting Lamb told Hiss about the report he had in his possession concerning Elliot Roosevelt and the sale of the planes to Amtorg. Hiss told Lamb to meet him the following day and to bring a copy of this report and at the same time he wanted him to meet Stephen Rousenbusch who Lamb said he believes was the secretary of Senator Nye. Lamb said this meeting took place at which time Lamb turned over the report to Hiss who expressed his appreciation to Lamb for making it available to him. Hiss told Lamb not to pay too much attention to Rousenbusch and told him not to reveal that he, Hiss, had offered Lamb a position as Investigator on the Nye Committee. Lamb said it was specifically understood by him that his associations with Alger Hiss were not generally known to the Nye Committee.

Lamb stated that after a few days he again met Alger Hiss at Longchamps at 34th Street in New York City and Hiss advised him that the Nye Committee had received an increase in its appropriation. Hiss at that time notified Lamb that he was to do some work for Hiss. Lamb said it was his specific understanding that he was working for Alger Hiss as an Investigator for the Nye Committee. Hiss told Lamb to go to the Sperry Ordnance Plant in Brooklyn and obtain certain information concerning a 75 millimeter cannon and other anti-aircraft guns. Lamb said that Hiss gave him $200 in cash and some expense money. Lamb said he thereafter obtained the necessary data and wrote a report but he made no attempt to contact Hiss in accordance with instructions given him by Hiss. He said that Hiss had told him that his, Hiss', telephone was tapped, his mail was opened, and his house was being watched by the munitions manufacturers.

Lamb said that several weeks later he met Alger Hiss at Longchamps Restaurant and turned over his report to him. At this time Hiss said that he had another job for Lamb and gave him $100 in $10 bills. Hiss told Lamb to go to a specific point on the Columbia University campus where he would meet a man who would give him further instructions concerning his next assignment. Lamb said he went to this point as instructed and met a man pursuant to a prearranged signal, the nature of which he cannot now recall. He said his conversation with this man was vague and pointless but he recalls that he made mention of the name Alger Hiss during this conversation. Lamb said he asked this man what he was to do next. He said no direct reply was given to him. However, this man gave him the name and address of another individual who he was to meet on Riverside Drive either the same night or the following night after which this other man would furnish him further instructions for

2935

his assignment mentioned by Alger Hiss.

Lamb said that he went alone to Riverside Drive to the designated spot and noticed a man bending over a wall at which time recognition was made. He said the meeting between him and this man took place about dusk and lasted about ten minutes. He believes that this was during November, 1933. He said that Alger Hiss' name was not mentioned during the brief conversation. He advised he received no instructions and that he and this man separated after conversing about ten minutes. Lamb said that it was at this time that he became disgusted and suspicious of these two clandestine meetings.

On the following day Lamb said he went to the address given to him by the first man he met at Columbia University and found that this was a fictitious address and the individual whose name had been given to him was not known in the vicinity.

Lamb said about a week later Alger Hiss contacted him in New York City and said he had just arrived from Washington. Lamb asked Hiss to explain the purpose of the two meetings with the unidentified men. Hiss did not answer the question but told Lamb that he had another assignment for him. He told Lamb to go to Washington and contact the Export License Bureau of the State Department and obtain a letter concerning a large flying boat which Hiss stated was not available to the Nye Committee. At this time Hiss gave Lamb $200 to cover his expenses to Washington. On the following day Lamb left for Washington and obtained the complete data about the flying boat through a man named Green whom he had previously known at the State Department. Lamb said he made no representation to the effect that he was working as an Investigator for the Nye Committee but rather left the impression that he was engaged in private business. He said he returned to New York City on the following day but he did not hear from Hiss for a considerable period of time.

Lamb advised that about December 20, 1933, he sent Alger Hiss a Christmas card and a few days later Hiss came to New York and contacted him. Hiss criticized Lamb for communicating with him and asked him about his trip to Washington. Hiss was very critical of Lamb and said he was incapable. A violent argument ensued about seven weeks pay that Lamb said he had coming to him as an Investigator for the Nye Committee. Hiss then said "You were never on the Nye Committee but you were working directly for me as an individual." Hiss said that the money he had given to Lamb came out of his own pocket and that he was merely helping Lamb out and wanted to pay him for the expenses he had encountered. Lamb said it was at this time that he realized that he never had a contract with the Nye Committee or never had any witnesses to any agreements and offers made by Hiss concerning his work with the Nye Committee. During the last several conversations he had with Alger Hiss, Lamb said that he gathered from comments made by Hiss that he wanted to send him on a special mission to Latin America for the Soviet Government to obtain trade information for them. Hiss told Lamb that before going to Latin America it would be necessary to send Lamb on a trip to Russia to receive instructions and to get on the Russian payroll. At a

subsequent meeting Hiss told Lamb that he wanted him to obtain information in Latin America of a military nature which dealt with establishments, ammunition, arms, and airplanes. Lamb said he turned this proposal down and told Hiss that the people in Latin America were his friends and that he didn't like the idea of spying on them. He said that Hiss passed off his refusal with no comment. Lamb stated specifically that no negotiations were entered into wherein he was given the names of Russian officials to contact in New York relative to this proposed trip. Lamb said that following his last meeting with Hiss at which time he had an argument over pay allegedly owed to him that he never had any further contact with Alger Hiss.

Lamb advised that he told his story of his relationship with Alger Hiss to Colonel Thiele of G-2 in Washington, D. C. in about March, 1934. He said that Colonel Thiele told him he could not take any action concerning his allegations because Lamb had no documentary evidence.

It is pointed out that Lamb has recently been released from a U. S. Military Hospital and is in a rather delicate condition. He is extremely nervous and it is difficult to confine his conversation to specific points. He had indicated that he desired to cooperate with the Bureau and that he does not desire to but he will testify if called upon.

ACTION: All leads in this matter are being carried out by the New York Office in an effort to verify Lamb's allegations. You will be informed of any pertinent developments in connection therewith.

There is attached hereto for your approval a memorandum to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell setting forth the above information. There is also attached hereto a memorandum to the Intelligence Division of the Army containing the above data in order to attempt to verify the allegation that Lamb reported this matter to Colonel Thiele of G-2 in about March of 1934.

Attachments

Kisseloff-9803

2935

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1949

TO:

____Director

____Mr. Tolson
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Harbo
____Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Rosen
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Q. Tamm
____Mr. Mohr
____Miss Gandy
✓ Mr. Nease

____Mr. Winterrowd
____Mr. J. A. Carlson
____Mr. E. J. McCabe

____Miss Artley
____Mrs. Metcalf

____Mrs. Davidson

____Chief Clerk's Off.
____Records Section
____Personnel Files
____Mechanical Sec.
____Ident. Division
____Technical Lab.
____Reading Room

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

____Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____Mr. Baumgardner
____M_____
____M_____

____Mr. Laughlin
____Mr. Wall
____Mr. Keay
____Mr. Whitson
____M_____

____Mr. Ferris
Foreign Service Desk
____Mr. Callan

____See Me
____Call Me
____Appropriate action
____Note & return
____Send file
____Bring up-to-date
____Correct
____Re-date
____Please initial & return
____Place on record & return
____Place on record

Kisseloff-9691

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-25-2010

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH

Date: April 14, 1949

To: Mr. John A. Simpsman
Legal Attache
London, England

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JANIAL; ESPIONAGE
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Colonel Boris Bykov, was.)

121 6/50
CLASS. BY SP1 6SKCDmS
DATE OF REVIEW CADR 225,245
Pawa Rdmor 101-2048-789

The Bureau is endeavoring to identify one Colonel Bykov who reportedly was the head of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States from approximately 1936 to 1939. He has been referred to under various names and aliases including the following: Boris Bykov, Borris Bykov, "Peter", Colonel Boris Bykov and Colonel Bykov.

Whittaker Chambers, a former courier for the Communist Party underground, advised that in the fall of 1936, he was introduced to Colonel Bykov under the name "Peter", by Alexander Stevens, alias J. Peters. J. Peters, at that time, was Chamber's superior in the underground movement of the Communist Party. Bykov was described as the superior of J. Peters.

Whittaker Chambers stated that "Peter" was identified as Boris Bykov by General Walter Krivitsky during a conversation Chambers had with Krivitsky in the home of Isaac Don Levine in 1939. This was not a positive identification but was probably a good one since Chambers and Krivitsky were out of Soviet espionage work only a short time and their recollection and information were very accurate. Krivitsky stated that Bykov came from the slums of Odessa; that while Krivitsky was in the Communist Party underground in Rome, Italy, Bykov was sent to Rome to assist him. However, Bykov learned that he was being surveilled by the Italian Secret Police and although several attempts were made by Bykov to contact Krivitsky, no meetings were ever consummated because of Bykov's fear of undercovering Krivitsky. The latter shortly thereafter succeeded in having Bykov recalled to Russia.

In his book, "In Stalin's Secret Service", General Krivitsky stated that Boris Bykov was the head of the Soviet Military Intelligence from 1935 on. He did

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc-Foreign Service Desk

FLJ/mp

RECORDED 174-2333-2936

57 APR 29 1949

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN

not further identify Bykov in the book; however, on June 28, 1939, General Krivitsky was interviewed by Miss Ruth Shipley of the Passport Division of the State Department. During this interview they discussed Boris Bykov. Miss Shipley prepared a memorandum relating to the interview and set forth the following information concerning Bykov:

"Another person very active in the Soviet Intelligence work in this country who is now here, is a man said to be Colonel Boris Bykov or Bykoff or Bukov or Bukoff. He is probably in charge of the extermination of Krivitsky. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair and red eyebrows. He came to this country in the summer of 1936 from France, probably first class, on the S.S. Normandie. He received a visa in Paris in the spring of 1936 on either a German or Polish passport."

Confidential Informant [redacted] was recently interviewed in New York City, was apprised of the information contained in Miss Shipley's memorandum and thereafter she stated she thought she knew the Colonel Boris Bykov that Krivitsky was talking about. She stated that while a title such as "General" or "Colonel" meant nothing in a strict sense, the Colonel Bykov that Krivitsky was talking about was in fact a Colonel in the Red Army before he was in intelligence work. She stated that he is a Latvian who worked in Rome about 1927 or 1928 and associated closely with Alfred Tilton. For your information, Alfred Tilton is known to have been the first Soviet Military Intelligence Agent in the United States in the late 1920s. The informant stated she remembered meeting Colonel Bykov with Alfred Tilton some time during the 1920s when they were enroute to Paris. She said they had some connection with Soviet Military Intelligence and were operating under the cover company "Legumes Sec". b2 b7D

The informant stated that she thought Colonel Bykov's true name was Bassoff. This informant has previously furnished information to the Bureau concerning one Sergo Bassoff, an important Soviet Military Intelligence Agent who had operated in Rome in the late 1920s. It is recalled that Nicholas Dozenberg, a former Soviet Military Intelligence Agent, has described an individual known to him as Richard Basow. This individual fits the description of Sergo Bassoff as described by Confidential Informant ND-442. It was the opinion of ND-442 that Basow and Bassoff were the same individuals. ND-442 advised it was her recollection that Bassoff's first wife had been employed as a secretary for General Berzin who was formerly the head of Soviet Military Intelligence but that Bassoff had left his first wife and married a German Jewess. On the question of whether Basow, known to Nicholas Dozenberg, and Bassoff, known to ND-442 is the same as "Peter" known to Whittaker Chambers, the general descriptions appear to fit with the following exceptions:

1. Chambers stated that Peter spoke German with a Yiddish accent indicating that he, therefore, was Jewish. Dozenberg and ND-442 state that Basow--Bassoff was Latvian and non-Jewish.

Kisseloff-9806

2. Chambers described Peter as being in his late 40's in 1936. ND 422 and Dozenberg agree that Basow—Bassoff would have been in his middle 30's in 1936. ND 422 stated that he did not look older than his true age.

On the other hand, Krivitsky has stated that Boris Bykov worked with him in Soviet Military Intelligence in Rome in the late 1920s. It will be noted that both Dozenberg and ND 442 placed Basow—Bassoff there during that period.

Mrs. Walter Krivitsky was recently interviewed and she stated that Boris Bykov described by her husband was 28 or 29 years of age in 1927. This would fit the age of Basow—Bassoff furnished by ND 422 and Dozenberg. She stated, however, that Bykov was an Austrian, whereas ND 422 and Dozenberg described Basow—Bassoff as a Latvian.

Whittaker Chambers has described Peter as follows:

Age:	In 1936, late 40s
Height:	5' 7"
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Reddish, thinning
Eyes:	Reddish Brown
Eyelashes:	Reddish
Complexion:	Ruddy
Mouth:	Full lips but not blubber lips.
Teeth:	Appeared to have all of his own teeth.
Nose:	Thin, pointed nose, particularly thin at the end and his nose occasionally quivered.
Characteristics:	Clean-shaven, well proportioned, neat dresser, wore hard worsted expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, not cocky or conceited but definitely authoritative in his manner, had a ferret-like way about him.
Peculiarities:	Invariably carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat (Napoleon style)
Languages:	Spoke Russian, spoke German with a Yiddish accent, spoke very poor English when he first came to the United States but improved during his stay.

Kisseloff-9807

SECRET

Whittaker Chambers has described Peter's wife as follows:

Age:	In 1936, in 30s
Height:	5' 7"
Complexion:	Fair
Appearance:	Unattractive
Glasses:	Wore glasses
Nationality:	Russian, not Jewish
Languages:	Russian; practically no English; had one expression in English which she frequently used, "Its a gay farce".
Children:	None

Mrs. Walter Krivitsky is of the opinion that Bykov was an Austrian and had been connected with the Austrian Communist Party and had gone to Russia and became attached to Soviet Intelligence during the 1920s. She described Bykov as follows:

Age:	In 1927, 23 or 29
Height:	5' 8"
Complexion:	Pale
Hair:	Reddish blond, not a real red-head, thinning on top
Eyes:	Color not known; eyes had red rings around them
Eyelashes:	Light colored, almost white
Lips:	Possibly full lips
Marital status:	Probably single in 1927
Characteristics:	Well-dressed

Mrs. Krivitsky advised Suzanne La Follette in 1939 that Colonel Bykov had worked with General Krivitsky in Italy as an Agent of Soviet Military Intelligence and was later placed in charge of this organization in the United States. Mrs. Krivitsky described Bykov to Suzanne La Follette in 1939 as follows:

Age:	40
Hair:	Dark red
Eyes:	Brown, with thick brown eyebrows and lashes
Build:	Medium
Skin:	Very red, especially about his neck
Characteristics:	Always talking about himself.

Nicholas Dozenberg in 1944 was questioned for information relative to Bassoff. Dozenberg stated he was not acquainted with any individual by

Kisseloff-9808

SECRET

that name but had been introduced to Richard Basow, the agent in charge of Soviet military activities in Austria during the early 1930s by Robert Zelms, alias Robert Elmston. Dozenberg stated that Basow was the Austrian or German spelling of this individual's name and that the Russian spelling would be Basov or Basoff and that probably he was the Bassoff referred to. According to Dozenberg, Basow spoke English and German, although a Latvian by birth. He last heard of Basow on an occasion that he was arrested somewhere in Austria. It was Dozenberg's understanding that this arrest occurred just before or just after the arrest of his principal radio operator, one Karl Michaelsten, a Latvian who formerly resided in Beverly, Massachusetts. Basow used Michaelsten for his radio station to maintain communication with Moscow. Dozenberg was not positive that Basow had been arrested in Austria or whether it had been some other country. It was the understanding that both Basow and Michaelsten had been released shortly thereafter through some type of manipulation by the Soviet Military Intelligence.

He described Basow as follows:

Age:	Approximately 35 years in 1933
Height:	5' 9"
Weight:	150 lbs.
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Blond

Dozenberg said Basow was a Latvian by birth. He believed that Basow was married and that his wife, at one time, was employed as confidential secretary to General Ian Berzin.

You should endeavor to obtain through your available European and British sources, a photograph of Basow who was believed by Nicholas Dozenberg to have been arrested in Austria. You should further attempt to obtain any information which will assist in the identification of Colonel Bykov.

This matter should be handled as expeditiously as possible since it is imperative that Colonel Bykov be identified since his name will undoubtedly be used in connection with the trial in this case which is scheduled to begin on May 2, 1949.

Kisseloff-9809

2936

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Information has previously been furnished to the Bureau to the effect that HAROLD ROSENWALD has conducted extensive investigations on behalf of HISS in connection with instant case. ROSENWALD allegedly is a member of the Massachusetts State Bar, but is not presently a member of the New York State Bar. He makes his headquarters in the offices of EDWARD McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS, and allegedly is contemplating taking the New York State Bar examination in the near future. It has also been determined that ROSENWALD, from 1939 until 1941, was attached to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and probably did considerable work for O. JOHN ROGGE while the latter was in the Department.

This is being furnished to the Bureau in view of the fact that ROSENWALD still may have some contacts in the Department from whom he may possibly attempt to obtain some information concerning the Government's case against HISS. It is also suggested that in view of his activity in investigating this case on behalf of HISS, that this office be supplied with any background information the Bureau may be able to ascertain at this time.

TGS:RAA
65-14920

~~DEFERRED~~ RECORDING

Letter to NY 4-12-49
Memo to Campbell, 4-13-49
ASB

RECORDED - 52
INDEXED - 52

3 APR 21 1949

EX-111

Kisseloff-9810

162 1

SAC, NEW YORK

April 26, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the summary report of SA Joseph M. Kelly dated March 30, 1949, at New York.

Your attention is directed to the following matters:

On page 145 A of the report, Florence Tompkins states in her signed statement, "During conversations between George and Sarah Silverman, I learned that one of these rugs was to be delivered to Harry D. White, a close friend of George Silverman, and the third rug was to be delivered to a man whose name I heard at the time, but cannot now recall". Page 145 B, first paragraph, last sentence, reports that Florence Tompkins, "will state that when the rugs were delivered from New York to the Silverman apartment on California Street, Silverman mentioned that Alger Hiss was to receive one of these rugs".

It is apparent that the last paragraph on page 158 of SA Kelly's report is incomplete.

You are requested to furnish the Bureau and the offices who received copies of SA Kelly's report with an explanation concerning the above discrepancy in the testimony of Florence Tompkins and you should complete the last paragraph on page 158. You should also make the appropriate changes in Mr. T. J. Donegan's copy of this report.

ASB/lc:bgw

RECORDED - 72

74-1233-2938

F B I

EX-9

44 APR 28 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 MAY 5 1949

Kisseloff-9811

RECORDED - 52

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
Director, FBI

April 14, 1949

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL
SECURITY - R

EX-11

The New York Office of this Bureau has advised that Harold Rosenwald who has conducted extensive investigation on behalf of Alger Hiss in connection with this case was formerly attached to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and was associated during this employment with Mr. O. John Rogge, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division.

This is being furnished to you for your information in view of the fact that Rosenwald still may have some contacts in the Department from whom he may possibly attempt to obtain some information concerning the Government's case against Alger Hiss.

G.I.R.-3

ASB:sew:prh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 MAY 9

Kisseloff-9812

U. S. to Postpone Alger Hiss Trial For Fifth Time

By Frank Waldrop

[illegible] postpone[illegible] the [illegible] Alger Hiss perjury trial [illegible] announced by the Department of Justice within the next few days, this newspaper learned last night.

The continuous delays accorded the former high State department official accused of espionage by Whittaker Chambers is puzzling to Washington in general and some members of the House and Senate in particular.

Meteoric Ascent

So far, Hiss, who rose from an obscure position in the Department of Agriculture in 1933 to supervise writing of the United Nations charter during the war, has been free to prepare his perjury charge defense for a total of 138 days since the date of arraignment.

It is expected that Attorney General Clark will announce sickness of a Justice department aide or some similar reason for the latest trial delay. Previously, a variety of excuses had been used to postpone the trial.

Hiss was indicted by a New York federal grand jury in December, 1948, following the House un-American activities committee expose of the famous "pumpkin papers."

Chambers, who labeled Hiss a fellow conspirator in stealing government secrets, kept the microfilm rolls containing samples of Hiss' handwriting secret for 10 years before startling security officials by turning them over to House spy hunters last August.

Schedule of Delays

The schedule of Hiss trial delays is as follows:

1. Arraigned December, 1948.
2. Trial postponed Jan. 24.
3. Trial postponed Feb. 21.
4. Trial postponed March 21.
5. Trial postponed April 11.
6. Next postponement due May.

Previously, Sen. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, a former member of the House spy-hunting committee, and Rep. Nixon (R) of California, announced they would ask an investigation of Clark if he should the Hiss trial be delayed again.

Reports of Clark's reluctance to prosecute Hiss have been current in Washington for months. Reports also have circulated that many prominent government officials have volunteered to contribute funds for Hiss' defense.

A recent example of rapidly moving Canadian justice has caused additional criticism of Clark's handling of the Hiss case.

Carr Soon in Prison

Sam Carr, convicted Canadian spy, was arrested Jan. 27 in New York by the federal bureau of investigation.

Within 58 days, Carr was deported, tried, convicted and imprisoned.

The schedule of events surrounding his brush with Canadian law is as follows:

1. Arrested by the FBI Jan. 27.
2. Deported to Ottawa Feb. 11.
3. Arraigned Feb. 12.
4. Convicted April 8.
5. Sentenced to six years in prison April 9.

Another example of delayed action regarding accused Communists involves Gerhart Eisler, atom bomb spy suspect from Moscow.

It has been almost 400 days since Eisler first was exposed by the House un-American activities committee, cited for contempt and ordered to trial.

During the 400 days, Eisler has spent less than 10 in court and the rest of the time has been roaming the United States speaking against the nation's foreign policy and conferring with domestic Communists at will. He is a German Communist who entered the United States illegally in the first place.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

File

Carson
H. F. Fletcher
W. Whitson
F. L. Griffes

G. I. R. -7

This is classified

RECORDED - 116 174 1333-2939

RECORDED MAY 2 1949

EX-100

62 MAY 4 1949

APR 27 1949

Times Herald
Page 2
Date

Kisseloff-9813

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/15/49	3/10,15/49	J. E. VAN DIEEN [illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAPAN	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R [illegible] SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Passport application State Dept. dated May 28, 1935 under name DAVID [illegible] obtained and photostatic copies furnished herewith. Copy of passport photograph also furnished. Identifying witness [illegible]. Certified copy of passport application furnished for US Attorney. Search for passport application under name of WILLIAM WALSH for JOHN L WHITE SHEHAN negative.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
New York teletype March 9, 1949

DETAILS: WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

On March 10, 1949 S-60 determined that the records of the Passport Division of the State Department contain an application for passport executed May 28, 1935 for a DAVID [illegible]. Photostatic copies of this passport application were furnished the Washington Field Office by the Passport Division on March 15, 1949. This passport application reflects that passport No. 202097 was issued on May 31, 1935. A photostatic copy of this passport application is forwarded with instant report to the Bureau and to the New York Office and a certified copy is furnished for the use of the Assistant U. S. Attorney. Three copies

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-[illegible]-2940

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau (Encl)
3-New York (Encl)
1-Asst. USA [illegible] J. [illegible] (Encl)
2-Washington Field

COPY IN FILE

16 COPIES DESTROYED
348 DEC 16 1964

Kissloff-9814

EX-45

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

of the passport photo attached to the passport application are forwarded herewith to both the Bureau and New York Office.

Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that the records of the Passport Section of the State Department have no passport application under the name WILLIAM WALSH. These records were searched under variations of WALSH, i. e., WALSHE, WALLACH, VALSH and VALCH. A photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was utilized in making this search with negative results.

b2
b7D

Enclosures: Bureau - 1 photostatic copy of DAVID BREEN's passport application executed May 28, 1935 on which passport No. 202097 was issued. 3 copies of DAVID BREEN's photo.

New York - 1 photostatic copy of passport application identified above. 3 copies of DAVID BREEN's photograph.

Asst. USA - 1 certified photostatic copy of passport application identified above.

PENDING

2940

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible], D. C.	3/15/40	3/10,15/40	J. B. [illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAPAN	ESPIONAGE ESPIONAGE - G [illegible] - G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Passport application State Dept. dated May 22, 1935 under name DAVID [illegible] obtained and photostatic copies furnished herewith. Copy of passport photograph also furnished. Identifying witness [illegible]. Certified copy of passport application furnished for U.S. Attorney. Search for passport application under name of [illegible] for [illegible] negative.

-2-

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
New York teletype March 9, 1940

DETAILS: AT [illegible], D. C.

On March 10, 1940 C-60 determined that the records of the Passport Division of the State Department contain an application for passport executed May 22, 1935 for a DAVID [illegible]. Photostatic copies of this passport application were furnished the Washington Field Office by the Passport Division on March 15, 1940. This passport application reflects that passport No. 2[illegible]7 was issued on May 31, 1935. A photostatic copy of this passport application is forwarded with instant report to the Bureau and to the New York Office and a certified copy is furnished for the use of the Assistant U. S. Attorney. Three copies

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

3-Bureau (Incl)
3-New York (Incl)
1-Asst. [illegible] (Incl)
3-Washington Field

Kisseloff-9816

of the passport photo attached to the passport application are forwarded herewith to both the Bureau and New York Office.

Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that the records of the Passport Section of the State Department have no passport application under the name WILLIAM WALSH. These records were searched under variations of WALSH, i. e., WALSHE, WALLACH, VALSH and VALCH. A photograph of JOHN LOUIS SHERMAN was utilized in making this search with negative results. b2 b7D

Enclosures: Bureau - 1 photostatic copy of DAVID BRUCH passport application executed May 23, 1935 on which passport No. 202097 was issued. 3 copies of DAVID BRUCH's photo.

New York - 1 photostatic copy of passport application identified above. 3 copies of DAVID BRUCH's photograph.

Asst. USA - 1 certified photostatic copy of passport application identified above.

PENDING

Kisseloff-9817

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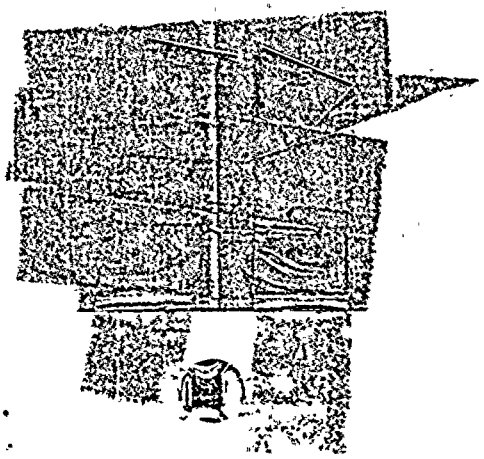

Kisseloff-9818

174-1333-2940

ENCLOSURE

DAVID BREEN.

Kisseloff-9819

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/11/49

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ETAL
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 74-1333 - JAHAM)

Enclosed herewith is the report of SA DEAN M. HOWEN, dated 4/7/49, at Pittsburgh, Pa. The status of this report is given as RUC.

After the enclosed report had been mimeographed, the Pittsburgh Office received a letter from the Washington Field Office dated April 6, 1949, in instant case, advising that the report of SA JAMES FREW, dated March 30, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "PHILIP RENO, Internal Security - R, Espionage - R," should have been entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ETAL, Perjury, Internal Security - R, Espionage - R." Upon the receipt of the report of SA FREW captioned "PHILIP RENO," a new case was opened in the Pittsburgh Office. Upon the receipt of Washington Field letter of April 6, 1949, the case which previously had been opened on PHILIP RENO was closed and the investigation requested at Beckley, W. Va. will be reported in the case on JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Encl.

cc: New York (65-14920)

LET:ELK

100-9549

ENCLOSURE

G.I.R.-7

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EX-137

74-1333-2941
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5 APR 1949

63 MAY 4 1949

Kisseloff-9820

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lo[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Pen[illegible]
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI BUFFALO 2-11-49 7-20 PM EST REA 1242

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK CITY U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R. IS-R.

REFERENCE ALBANY TELETYPE TODAY. INQUIRY AT ROCHESTER, NY REFLECTS MARGARET GUTELIUS IS NOW MRS. JAMES WATT AND IS PRESENTLY RESIDING AT THE HOME OF AN UNKNOWN FRIEND AT ONE THREE ONE ONE VALMONT STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA. INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT MRS. WATT MAY HAVE MOVED TODAY OR WILL MOVE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE TO A NEW ADDRESS IN NEW ORLEANS. NO RECORD BUFFALO INDICES OF MARGARET GUTELIUS.

MAYNOR

END

ACK PLS

WA 8-22 PM OK FBI WA DC SK

HYXLFBI OK FBI NYC MAR

DISC PLS

G.I.R. 7 ATTACHED BY STOP DESK

RECORDED - 37

74-1333-2942

51 MAY 9 1949

Kisseloff-9821

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 13, 1949

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

For your information there is attached an analysis of documents obtained from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in connection with this investigation.

Background

You will recall that CHAMBERS, in a signed statement on December 3, 1948, advised that he had placed certain documents in a manila envelope shortly after breaking with the Communist Party in April, 1938. The manila envelope was alleged to have been placed in a dumb-waiter shaft in the home of the mother of NATHAN LEVINE, the brother-in-law of CHAMBERS. The analysis is broken down into the following groups of documents.

(1) The "CHAMBERS" documents, which were 65 pages of typewritten material together with four pieces of paper alleged to be in the handwriting of ALGER HISS. These documents were alleged to have been obtained by CHAMBERS from ALGER HISS and were excerpts or copies of State Department documents.

(2) The "pumpkin" documents. These consisted of two rolls of developed film and three rolls of undeveloped film which were obtained from a pumpkin on CHAMBERS' farm outside of Westminster, Maryland, and turned over to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on December 2, 1948. A description of these documents is listed under Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48, which are photographs of State Department documents, and Grand Jury exhibits 49 and 51, which are photographs of Navy documents obtained from the Bureau of Standards. Grand Jury exhibit 50 was a roll of film which was light-struck and could not be developed.

(3) The "HARRY DEXTER WHITE" documents consist of four pages of handwriting on yellow lined paper alleged by CHAMBERS to be in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. These documents were turned over to the Baltimore office on December 3, 1948.

ENCL

Lulu copy

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

74-1333
KWD/mr

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74-1333-29413
B I

37 MAY 3 1949

51 MAY 9 1949

Kisseloff-9822

SAC, Washington Field

April 26, 1949

Director, FBI

2-1

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor, dated April 18, 1949, Washington, D. C. in the above-entitled case, reporting the results of the interview with Vladimir V. de Sveshnikoff on April 14, 1949.

You should report the results of the investigation requested in Special Agent Taylor's report in the case file entitled, "John James Matwin, with aliases; Espionage - R," Bureau File 65-57099.

cc: Charlotte
Los Angeles
New York

ASB/de

RECORDED - 62 | 74-1322-2944
EX-61
44 APR 29 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
APR 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Kisseloff-9823

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

DATE: April 1, 1949

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.;
ALGER HISS;
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

On March 31, 1949, Mr. Nicholson, State Department, called SA R. W. Lawrence and stated that in 1945, in connection with an investigation conducted by the Bureau of Amerasia, in which one Phil Jaffe was involved, the originals of certain documents were furnished by the State Department to the Bureau for use in connection with the investigation. Mr. Nicholson stated that they had retained no copies of these documents and would like to have either copies or the originals returned to the State Department.

This memorandum is captioned as above because it is known that Alger Hiss, former State Department employee, is trying to link the documents on which his indictment was predicated to Phil Jaffe, a subject in the Amerasia case.

Mr. Whitson was telephonically advised of the above.

RWL:arm

Originals returned to State Department in Jaffe case 4-25-49

RECORDED - 77 174-1323-2945

12 APR 1 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/15/83 BY SP1 [illegible]

Kisseloff-9824

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: April 4, 1949

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.;
ALGIER HISS
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You will recall that on March 31, 1949, Mr. Nicholson, State Department called and stated that certain documents furnished by State to the Bureau in connection with the investigation of Amerasia had not been returned to the State Department and that, therefore, they would like to have either copies or the originals returned.

Mr. Nicholson today called again and stated that he wished to apologize for having made a misstatement to the Bureau concerning those documents. He said that the head of the Records Section in the State Department subsequently advised him that the documents had been returned sometime ago, and as far as he knew the Bureau did not presently have any of them. Mr. Nicholson said that a check of these documents would be made, and that he would advise the Bureau if there were any which had not been returned. He said that he was misinformed when he made the original request.

Mr. Whitson was telephonically advised of the above information.

RWL:hke

RECORDED - 77 174-1333-2946

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APR 25 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Original Documents returned State Dept. on 6 MAY 26 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/15/80 BY

Kisseloff-9825

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: May 2, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

As you will recall, this case was scheduled to be tried in the SDNY today.

In my absence ASAC Belmont of New York called Mr. Laughlin at 11:05 A.M. and informed him that SAAG Donegan appeared before the Court and when this case was called Mr. Donegan stated that Assistant USA Murphy, who has been handling this case, is still ill as a result of an operation and, therefore, it was requested that the case be set over for trial on May 23, 1949. Since the defense did not impose any objection the case was so set.

LLL:mer

RECORDED - 125 74-1333-2947

32 MAY 24 1949

53 MAY 26 1949

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, 10, Connecticut
April 20, 1949

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director,
F. B. I.

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
Et Al; PERJURY
ESPIONAGE R INTERNAL SECURITY R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to New Haven dated February 8, 1949 and New Haven letter to Bureau, with copy for New York, dated March 3, 1949. Reference letter from Bureau advised that Mrs. WILLIAM C. MARSHALL, of 53 Franklin Street, Ansonia, Connecticut, had written to advise that she had information concerning (CHARLES) WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It should be noted that Mrs. WILLIAM C. (GENEVIEVE HOLBROOK) MARSHALL was interviewed on February 25, 1949 by Special Agents JOHN WARD, of the New York office and JAMES T. HAVERTY, of the New Haven Office. At this time Mrs. MARSHALL advised that she had received her information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS from Mrs. ROBERT BOOTH BEARD, Sunnyside Court, Milford, Conn. DEFERRED REPORT

On April 9, 1949, Mr. ROBERT BOOTH BEARD, a neighbor of SA HAVERTY, furnished to Mr. HAVERTY information concerning (CHARLES) WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' early life. Mr. BEARD furnished no further information than that originally given by Mrs. MARSHALL except to state that FRANK BANG had worked in Washington, D.C. during the war years and had been a member of the Democratic Club in Washington, D.C. He further stated that he believed WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had, years ago, sent a book to Aunt MINNIE BANG, which book was a translation of a work that CHAMBERS had done and which book CHAMBERS had inscribed on the fly leaf with a salutation to the BANG family. He further stated that FRANK BANG's brother was a superintendent for the Consolidated Edison Co. in New York City and was very much upset over the Communist activity of FRANK

JTH:mmm
74-5
cc: New York

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

Kisseloff-9827

SE 7

174-1333-2948

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

34 MAY 4 1949

60 MAY 9-1949

BANG. Mr. BEARD advised that he had never met FRANK BANG or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and that all the information he had concerning the matter had been received through his wife who, in turn, had received it from relatives in Beverly, Massachusetts.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Gleason

J. J. GLEASON
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

9818

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 17, 1949

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The purpose of this memorandum is to acquaint you with the reasons why Helen Ringe was recently interviewed by the San Francisco Office. These interviews were the basis for the attached letter from Ernest Besig, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, San Francisco, California, dated March 14, 1949.

During the course of this investigation it was reported by Ralph De Sola, a former member of the Communist Party, that Helen Ringe was a former girl friend of Abraham George Silverman, a subject in this case and a subject in the Gregory case. De Sola also said that Sally Ringe, Helen's sister, was present at a party at Accokeek, Maryland, on July 4, 1937, which was attended by Communists and liberals, including Alger Hiss and his wife.

Sally Ringe was interviewed by the Seattle Office on March 3, 1949, and admitted that she had been a member of the Communist Party in the past. She stated that she could not recall having been present at Accokeek in July, 1937. Among other things she corroborated the information furnished by De Sola that her sister Helen was a girl friend of Silverman. She said that Helen left Silverman about a year and one-half ago at which time Silverman went back to his wife.

Investigation in this case has disclosed that Abraham George Silverman was associated in Soviet espionage with Whittaker Chambers and his superior Colonel Bykov; that Silverman reportedly was the recipient of three rugs purchased by Chambers upon the instructions of Bykov; that one of these rugs was delivered by Silverman to Alger Hiss and another to Harry Dexter White. Silverman kept the third rug. Silverman's part in the apparatus was to keep Harry Dexter White in line, according to Chambers. Silverman has been uncooperative in the various attempts to interview him, declining to furnish information upon advice of counsel. Since Helen Ringe had broken off her relationship with Silverman, it was believed desirable and appropriate to interview her concerning the activities of Silverman.

Helen Ringe is an executive in the National offices of the YWCA, New York City, in charge of personnel and training. She has been in San Francisco in connection with a YWCA convention. She was first interviewed in the San Francisco office on March 10, 1949. The interview with her began at 11:10 P.M.

Attachment

FLJ:EHW

3/28/49 Ernest Besig WC

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

60 MAY 9-1949

74-1333-2949

34 MAY 4 1949

Kisseloff-9829

since prior contact with her had established that no earlier time was available because of her schedule of commitments in connection with the YWCA Convention. From 11:10 to 11:40 P.M. the time was consumed in advising her of her right to counsel and the necessity for a private interview since she brought a friend with her to the San Francisco Office. After her friend left the interview room, Helen Ringe stated that she did not require an attorney and she desired to cooperate in the interview.

With reference to Silverman, she admitted that they were close friends, but declined to discuss the extent of the intimacy with him, indicating that to do so might degrade her. She claimed her association with Silverman provided a psychological outlet for her in that she felt free to "act silly" with him. She denied any knowledge of espionage or Communist activities on the part of Silverman or herself or her sister Sally, or any other of her acquaintances. She said her association with Silverman terminated in the summer of 1947 when she wrote from Washington, D. C. to Silverman in New York that she would be in New York between trains. She was met at the railroad station by an individual from Silverman's office who told her it would be unwise for her to see Silverman since there were serious charges against him. (It is recalled that Silverman was interviewed in April, 1947, concerning the Gregory case.) Helen claimed that she had no contact with Silverman since the above incident. At this point in the interview, at 12:10 A.M., March 11, 1949, Helen claimed that she was fatigued and requested that the interview be terminated , which request was granted.

In accordance with Helen Ringe's wishes, the interview was resumed at the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco at 11:25 A.M., March 11, 1949, at which time Helen expressed a desire to have an attorney for advice and "self protection" before the interview continued. Further, she desired to defer the interview until her return to New York where she would "not be alone," and could secure the services of an attorney. She declined to seek the advice of a local attorney and made the statement "I would swear and lay down my life that I have never done one thing knowingly disloyal to the United States or to aid and abet any Communist." She furnished her itinerary in which she planned to depart from San Francisco on March 14th for Pacific Grove, California, where she intended to remain until March 16th, after which she would go to Seattle, Washington, where she would arrive on March 17th. She then planned to leave Seattle on March 19th to visit her sister, Sally Ringe Goldmark at Okanogan, Washington, staying for three days and departing on March 23, 1949 for New York City, arriving there on March 27, 1949. Helen Ringe was uncooperative throughout the interview although she professed a desire to cooperate. She was emotional and exhibited near hysteria when she realized from the questions put to her that her sister, Sally, had been interviewed. It appeared that her foremost desire was to discuss the entire matter with her sister Sally before furnishing any information rather than

Kisseloff-9830

29419

a desire to obtain advice of counsel, although she repeatedly advised that self-protection was her first consideration. The interview was terminated at 11:55 A.M. on March 11, 1949.

The New York Office upon receipt of the results of the above interviews with Helen Ringe suggested that a further interview with her be made by the San Francisco Office since it was felt that Helen would undoubtedly contact her sister Sally and subsequently upon returning to New York City obtain the services of an attorney which might interrupt her potential usefulness in securing the cooperation of Silverman to make a statement to the FBI. It was suggested that an effort be made to obtain from Helen any conversations that she had had with Silverman concerning the Communist Party and known associates of Silverman during the period 1936 to 1938 and any connection he may have had with the underground activities of the Communist Party. It was further suggested that it be determined from Helen if Silverman had ever indicated to her his acquaintance with Alger Hiss.

The Bureau granted authority for the San Francisco Office to attempt to reinterview Helen Ringe as suggested by the New York Office.

On March 14, 1949, Helen Ringe was located telephonically at the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco and she repeated the statements that the pressure of YWCA duties in connection with the convention precluded giving further time for interviews with her. She claimed to have discussed the Bureau's interest in interviewing her with her YWCA superiors and claimed that they agreed she should wait until she returned to New York to be interviewed. She was probably lying in making such statement since the YWCA officials had not contacted the San Francisco Office as they undoubtedly would have done had they been advised as claimed by Helen Ringe. She stated that she had also consulted a local attorney, whom she declined to identify and who allegedly advised her that she was within her rights in insisting that any interview concerning this matter be deferred until her return to New York City. She declined to arrange for an interview at Monterey, California, because her attorney would not be present. She also refused to agree to an interview in San Francisco upon her return on Wednesday, March 16th, where she would be awaiting a train for Seattle. She stated that under no circumstances would she deviate from her alleged instructions from her counsel to defer all interviews until she returned to New York and consulted counsel there.

The San Francisco Office on March 14, 1949, was telephonically instructed by Inspector H. B. Fletcher prior to the time that Helen was contacted on the third occasion, that if she remained uncooperative that no further efforts should be made to question her by the San Francisco Office.

29219

Memo for The Director

The San Francisco Office advised on March 14, 1949, that subsequent to the contact with Helen Ringe on that date, that Ernest Besig, head of the American Civil Liberties Union in San Francisco, contacted SAC Kimball and stated that he desired to protest the action of the San Francisco Office in endeavoring to interview Helen Ringe. He made unfounded allegations which were definitely refuted by SAC Kimball in the latter's conversation with Besig, to the effect that Ringe had been harassed by Agents in their efforts to obtain information from her. Besig stated that he had advised Ringe not to make any statement to a representative of the Bureau until her return to New York City. He claimed that she had told him that after contacting her attorney in New York, she will be "glad to be contacted by the Bureau concerning this matter." The San Francisco Office pointed out that when Helen was questioned concerning the activities of Silverman and her sister Sally, that she became emotional and quite disturbed, which indicated that she possibly possesses specific information concerning those persons and possibly indicating that she herself is or has been actively engaged in espionage.

By teletype dated March 16, 1949, the Seattle and San Francisco offices were advised to take no further action in connection with Helen Ringe and that no efforts should be made to solicit the cooperation of her sister Sally at Okanogan, Washington.

By letter dated March 17, 1949, the New York Office was instructed to call to the attention of Mr. T. J. Donegan the uncooperative attitude of Helen Ringe in order that he might consider issuing a subpoena for her appearance before the Grand Jury in New York City subsequent to her arrival in New York on March 27, 1949.

Bureau files reflect that Ernest Besig, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, San Francisco, California, was reportedly assigned by the Communist Party to act as a mentor or adviser to guide Harry Bridges in his water front activities. His name was also included in a list of alleged Communist Party members furnished to the San Francisco Office, however, the reliability of the source of this information is not known. He reportedly has been a close associate of known members of the Communist Party on the West Coast. He is a member of the National Lawyers' Guild and has shown a great interest in numerous civil liberties matters. There is no indication that he is presently active in the Communist Party.

Kisseloff-9832

29219

1. Prepare acknowledgment to Besig.
2. What are the facts re his complaint of our handling Tobago Rose?

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 5-3-49

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to New York teletype of April 26, 1949, concerning the appearance of Helen Ringe before the Grand Jury. It is noted that Mr. Donegan is considering requiring her appearance before the Grand Jury, but apparently he has not made up his mind.

I talked with ASAC Belmont, New York, at 9:30 a.m. on May 2, 1949, and pointed out to him that Helen Ringe had been very uncooperative on the West Coast, that she had even made a complaint to the American Civil Liberties Union, and it would appear most desirable that she be required to appear before the Grand Jury. It was suggested to Mr. Belmont that he discuss this further with Mr. Donegan.

HBF:cmw

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34 MAY 4 1949

INDEXED - 116

60 MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-9833

WASH FROM NEW YORK 32 26 8-22 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REFERENCE BUTEL APRIL TWENTYFIVE LAST CONCERNING INTERVIEW OF HELEN RINGE. THE FACTS CONCERNING HELEN RINGE AND RESULTS OF HER INTERVIEW BY AGENTS OF SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION WERE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL T. J. DONEGAN. AT PRESENT DONEGAN HAS UNDER CONSIDERATION RINGE-S APPEARANCE BEFORE GRAND JURY. HOWEVER, HE HAS NOT INDICATED WHEN SHE WOULD BE CALLED TO APPEAR. NEW YORK HAS NOT INTERVIEWED RINGE SINCE HER RETURN TO NYC IN VIEW OF BUREAU-S TEL TO SEATTLE AND SAN FRANCISCO DATED MARCH SIXTEEN LAST, STATING NO FURTHER EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE BY THEM TO INTERVIEW HELEN RINGE. IT IS FELT THAT FURTHER INTERVIEW OF HER BY NEW YORK MIGHT BE WORTHWHILE. HOWEVER, THE BUREAU WILL ADVISE IF IT DESIRES NY TO CONDUCT SUCH AN INTERVIEW. THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY SCHEDULED APPEARANCE OF RINGE BEFORE GRAND JURY.

RECORDED - 116

60 MAY 9-1949

INDEXED - 116

SCHEIDT

74-1333-2980

F B I

34 MAY 4 1949

Kisseloff-9834

HOLD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 14, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Reference is made to report of Special JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in the above case.

In the above report, a lead was set out for the Baltimore Office to interview Mrs. RUTH ELIZABETH WARNKE YANOVER, wife of JULES YANOVER, for information regarding members of her family and in particular, anyone who may have used the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER. Washington T-1 stated that RAY WARNER may be a brother of RUTH WARNEKE (WARNKE?).

Information was recently received from the Baltimore Office, indicating that Mrs. YANOVER is now residing with her husband at 90 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

In view of the above information, two copies of the above referenced report are being furnished the Detroit Office, with the request that the above lead be handled by that office.

JF:AEF
74-94
cc: New York (65-14920)
cc: Baltimore (65-1642)
cc: Detroit (Enclosure)
cc: 100-20378

174-1333-2952
K B I

RECORDED - 116

34 MAY 4 1949

INDEXED - 116

60 MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-9835

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/4/49

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-7 Mar 1988 #266,586

Re WFO letter dated March 29, 1949 which requested the Baltimore Office to reinterview MRS. CHAMBERS regarding the visit of PRISCILLA HISS and MRS. CHAMBERS to the office of DR. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON in Washington, D. C. probably some time in September or October, 1935.

MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS was interviewed on March 31, 1949 at the CHAMBERS' farm near Westminster, Maryland, by Special Agents EDWARD G. GOUGH and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE. On page 2 of the referenced letter, the Washington Field Office outlined seven specific questions to be asked of MRS. CHAMBERS. In so far as possible, the information supplied by MRS. CHAMBERS will be set out as answers to those same seven question.

1. Question: The exact date on which MRS. CHAMBERS visited DR. NICHOLSON and whether her daughter's X-ray was taken on that or at a later date.

Answer: MRS. CHAMBERS stated that she does not recall the exact date on which she and PRISCILLA HISS visited DR. NICHOLSON. However, it is MRS. CHAMBERS' recollection that the visit took place during the three days when the CHAMBERS family stayed with the HISS family at the P Street address of the HISS family in Washington, D. C. According to MRS. CHAMBERS, this would place the date of the incident some time in September, 1935. MRS. CHAMBERS stated that the X-ray, if one was made in fact in accordance with further information set out below, it was made the same day as the visit to DR. NICHOLSON. MRS. CHAMBERS related the following facts pertinent to the making of any X-ray, which are all the facts she recalls definitely. MRS. CHAMBERS and her daughter ELLEN accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to the office of DR. NICHOLSON. TIMOTHY HOBSON was not even along on the occasion in question to the best of MRS. CHAMBERS' recollection. Something was wrong with TIMOTHY, the nature of which MRS. CHAMBERS does not recall, and PRISCILLA HISS went to DR. NICHOLSON's office for the purpose of having a prescription refilled for TIMOTHY HOBSON. MRS. CHAMBERS did not recall whether DR. NICHOLSON herself refilled this prescription or wrote out a prescription to be filled at the drug store. The thought occurred to the agents that it might be possible to establish the date of the visit to DR. NICHOLSON's office through the filling of a prescription at some nearby

FGJ:dm
65-1642
cc Washington Field
New York

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34 MAY 4 1949

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drugstore. However, as stated above, MRS. CHAMBERS had no recollection of the manner used by PRISCILLA HISS in having the prescription for TIMOTHY refilled.

DR. NICHOLSON had an office where she treated the patients and a reception room. MRS. CHAMBERS went into DR. NICHOLSON's office with PRISCILLA HISS. The door between the office and the reception room was left open and ELLEN CHAMBERS, who was then about two and a half years old, was playing in the reception room. While ELLEN was playing in the reception room, DR. NICHOLSON observed that the child walked in a peculiar fashion and indicated that there might be something wrong with ELLEN's feet. Accordingly, DR. NICHOLSON removed ELLEN's shoes and stockings and examined her feet. DR. NICHOLSON suggested that an X-ray be made of ELLEN's feet and gave MRS. CHAMBERS a note to an X-ray doctor or technician whose office was located on a lower floor in the same building. MRS. CHAMBERS recalls stopping in the designated office for the purpose of having an X-ray made, but has no independent recollection of any X-ray actually being made of ELLEN's feet. MRS. CHAMBERS suggested that possibly no X-ray was ever actually made by the doctor or technician to whom DR. NICHOLSON sent her. She suggested the possibility that the X-ray doctor was busy and could not take care of them at the time they called, and had possibly set or suggested a later appointment. MRS. CHAMBERS had no recollection of paying for any X-ray or of ever having received or seen an X-ray of ELLEN's feet subsequent to that occasion.

It was pointed out to MRS. CHAMBERS that X-ray pictures are quite expensive and that the X-rays in question might have cost $15 or $25 as a minimum. She stated that in September of 1935 they definitely could not have afforded such an expenditure, but probably would have gone ahead with X-rays if the expense had been several dollars or even up to $5. Further, MRS. CHAMBERS had no recollection whatsoever of the HISS family standing any such X-ray expense for the CHAMBERS family on this occasion.

In view of the above, MRS. CHAMBERS seriously doubts that an X-ray examination was ever made of ELLEN's feet by the person to whom they were referred by DR. NICHOLSON in Washington, D. C. MRS. CHAMBERS pointed out that her recollection and opinion in this regard does not preclude the possibility that such an X-ray examination was actually made.

2. Question: What portion of the Child's body was X-rayed, that is, leg, ankle, foot, knee, etc.

Answer: MRS. CHAMBERS stated that if any X-ray was actually made, it would have been of ELLEN's feet. The X-ray would probably have been of both feet, as ELLEN's feet are still giving her trouble today, the condition in both feet

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being diagnosed as flat feet or fallen arches.

3. Question: The cost of this X-ray and whether or not MRS. CHAMBERS paid cash for the X-ray.

Answer: This question is rather fully answered under (1) above. MRS. CHAMBERS has no recollection of the cost of the X-ray pictures, if there were pictures actually taken, but pointed out that if she actually had the X-ray picture taken and paid for them, the payment would have been in cash, as they definitely had no banking connections during the days that MR. CHAMBERS was active in the underground. The cost and payment of the X-rays are the chief reasons why MRS. CHAMBERS was inclined toward the belief that no X-ray pictures were actually made.

4. Question: Whether MRS. CHAMBERS made any record of the plate number for her own use and as a matter for later reference.

Answer: MRS. CHAMBERS made and has no such record. She has no independent recollection of ever having seen any X-ray pictures.

5. Question: The name of the individual who did this X-ray work and/or the location of the office in which the work was done.

Answer: MRS. CHAMBERS has no recollection of the name of the individual who made any X-rays, but, as indicated above, the office where this individual was located was in the same building as DR. NICHOLSON, but on a lower floor, the exact floor not being known. MRS. CHAMBERS stated that DR. NICHOLSON, in a telephone conversation, had mentioned the name of DR. M. E. BIERMAN as the doctor to whom she, DR. NICHOLSON, would probably have sent MRS. CHAMBERS for X-ray work in 1935. MRS. CHAMBERS stated that the name of DR. BIERMAN sounded familiar, but she could not say that DR. BIERMAN was the X-ray man in question and attached no particular significance to the familiarity of the name.

6. Question: The name or names believed by MRS. CHAMBERS to have been used by her at this time.

Answer: It is MRS. CHAMBERS' recollection that the CHAMBERS family were using the name of BREEN at this time, MR. CHAMBERS being known as DAVID BREEN, MRS. CHAMBERS as EDNA BREEN, and ELLEN CHAMBERS as URSULA BREEN. MRS. CHAMBERS believes that the name BREEN is the only possibility as far as names are concerned for the alias used by the CHAMBERS during the period in question either for search through DR. NICHOLSON's records or the records of any other doctors through whom investigation may be conducted in this connection.

BA to Director
RE: JAHAM

7. Question: Exactly what the substance of the conversation between DR. NICHOLSON and MRS. CHAMBERS has been with reference to any long distance telephone calls between MRS. CHAMBERS and DR. NICHOLSON in the last few months.

Answer: MRS. CHAMBERS first heard from DR. NICHOLSON by letter dated January 18, 1949. Briefly, in this letter DR. NICHOLSON stated that the attorney of ALGER HISS was endeavoring to obtain information from her records regarding the alleged visit of MRS. CHAMBERS and her daughter ELLEN to DR. NICHOLSON in September or October, 1935. DR. NICHOLSON requested MRS. CHAMBERS' permission to furnish such information to the HISS attorney. MRS. CHAMBERS took no action in reply to DR. NICHOLSON'S inquiry. About two weeks later, DR. NICHOLSON called the CHAMBERS farm near Westminster, Maryland, at which time MRS. CHAMBERS was out in the barn. The daughter ELLEN CHAMBERS talked to DR. NICHOLSON and relayed the message to MRS. CHAMBERS. The telephone call was merely a repetition of DR. NICHOLSON's request for MRS. CHAMBERS' permission to furnish any information in DR. NICHOLSON's records to the HISS attorney.

MRS. CHAMBERS received a second letter from DR. NICHOLSON which was postmarked March 4, 1949 at Washington, D. C. In response to this second letter, MRS. CHAMBERS telephoned DR. NICHOLSON at Washington, D. C. a day or so later. MRS. CHAMBERS inquired of DR. NICHOLSON as to what information DR. NICHOLSON'S records showed. DR. NICHOLSON replied that she did not know what the records showed, as she had not made a search for any records as it required considerable work to locate a record back in 1935. MRS. CHAMBERS told DR. NICHOLSON that if DR. NICHOLSON had any record of examination or treatment of ELLEN CHAMBERS, it would be under the name of URSULA BREEN. DR. NICHOLSON stated that she would make a search of her files to ascertain if she could locate any record under the name of BREEN or URSULA BREEN. On this occasion, MRS. CHAMBERS gave DR. NICHOLSON permission to furnish any information from her records to the HISS attorney, stating that she believed she would be required to do so because she had so testified in the pre-trial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, and felt that the record could be subpoenaed in the court anyhow.

Several days after her first call, MRS. CHAMBERS telephoned DR. NICHOLSON again to ascertain if DR. NICHOLSON had found any record of the alleged visit. MRS. CHAMBERS made the second call because she was enthusiastic over the prospect of there being some record found of the visit under the name of BREEN as such record would indicate association between the CHAMBERS' and the HISS', which ALGER HISS has not admitted to date, and would also indicate that ALGER HISS had known the CHAMBERS' under the name of BREEN, whereas he has repeatedly stated that he had only known CHAMBERS under the name of GEORGE CROSLEY. On

9932

Kisseloff-9839

this occasion DR. NICHOLSON advised MRS. CHAMBERS that she had not had an opportunity to search her files for any record of the visit. Further, DR. NICHOLSON advised MRS. CHAMBERS that she did not see any use in making such a search because she believed she would not have made any record of the visit since MRS. CHAMBERS and ELLEN CHAMBERS were not regular patients. Further, DR. NICHOLSON stated that she would attempt to have a search made of the files of the X-ray Society in an effort to ascertain who had taken over the practice of DR. M. I. BIERMAN when DR. BIERMAN died.

It was on this occasion that MRS. CHAMBERS told DR. NICHOLSON that the name BIERMAN sounded familiar. Likewise during the conversation DR. NICHOLSON stated that the name "URSULA" sounded familiar and "rang a bell" with her. On the occasion of this second telephone conversation with DR. NICHOLSON, MRS. CHAMBERS again gave her permission to furnish the contents of any record found by DR. NOCHOLSON to the HISS Attorney, but MRS. CHAMBERS told DR. NICHOLSON that she, MRS. CHAMBERS wanted the original record or at least wanted DR. NICHOLSON to retain the original record in DR. NICHOLSON's possession.

MRS. CHAMBERS stated that if X-ray pictures of ELLEN's feet were actually made under the above-outlined circumstances in Washington, D. C., the possibility exists that the X-ray pictures could have been turned over to MRS. CHAMBERS without returning to DR. NICHOLSON for treatment of the child's condition. If there were actual X-ray pictures taken and if these pictures might still be in existence, MRS. CHAMBERS suggested that such X-ray pictures might be in the possession of DR. JOSEPH MILGRIM, an orthopedic doctor in New York City.

MRS. CHAMBERS furnished the following information in explanation of why it might be reasonable to check the files of DR. MILGRIM in an effort to locate these X-ray pictures. DR. LILLIAN MILGRIM, pediatrician with her office presently on West 4th Street in Manhattan, was the pediatrician who attended ELLEN CHAMBERS during the postnatal period. Both the MILGRIMS have been friends of the CHAMBERS for many years and have always known the CHAMBERS family only under the name of CHAMBERS, since no aliases were ever used with these old friends for obvious reasons. ELLEN CHAMBERS was eventually examined by DR. JOSEPH MILGRIM with respect to ELLEN's feet difficulties. MRS. CHAMBERS did not recall the earliest date when DR. JOSEPH MILGRIM began taking care of ELLEN's feet, but believed it possible that the incident with DR. NICHOLSON in Washington, D. C. might have occasioned MRS. CHAMBERS' taking ELLEN to DR. JOSEPH MILGRIM in the first place for corrective measures. In any case, DR. JOSEPH MILGRIM many years ago did examine ELLEN CHAMBERS' feet and prescribe shoes for her. For many years the CHAMBERS' purchased these special shoes for ELLEN at the Indian Walk Footwear Company, 13 West 39th Street, New York City.

2953

BA to Director
RE: JAHAM

It was MRS. CHAMBERS' suggestion that it might be worthwhile to check the files and records of DR. JOSEPH MILGRIM in an effort to locate any X-ray pictures of ELLEN CHAMBERS' feet which might be in his possession with the thought in mind that such X-rays might be the pictures possibly taken in Washington, D. C. Further, MRS. CHAMBERS suggested that the Indian Walk Footwear Company might also be contacted for the date on which ELLEN CHAMBERS got her first pair of special shoes. MRS. CHAMBERS thought that possibly such date might be some indication to the approximate date when the DR. NICHOLSON incident took place in Washington, D. C., since she believes that they purchased ELLEN's first pair of special shoes shortly after that incident.

It should be noted that in the letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated March 1, 1949, copies of which were furnished to Baltimore and New York, it was reflected that DR. NICHOLSON advised in strictest confidence that she had been able to ascertain that she treated TIMOTHY HISS on September 3, 1935. From the information set out above, it would appear that September 3, 1935 is not the occasion when MRS. CHAMBERS and ELLEN CHAMBERS accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to DR. NICHOLSON's office, since MRS. CHAMBERS has stated that on the occasion in question, TIMOTHY HISS or HOBSON did not accompany them. The possibility exists that the visit in question to DR. NICHOLSON's office was a quick, informal visit to have the previously mentioned prescription refilled, which visit would ordinarily involve no charge or any record being made of same by DR. NICHOLSON. The visit in question could have been for the purpose of having a prescription refilled which DR. NICHOLSON issued for TIMOTHY HOBSON on the occasion of the September 3, 1935 visit, of which visit DR. NICHOLSON does have a record.

Any further investigation in this matter based on the information set out above is being left to the discretion of the New York and Washington Field offices.

FD-86

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION April 26, 1949
New York, New York

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU URGENT

JAHAM. REFERENCE BUTEL APRIL TWENTY FIVE LAST CONCERNING INTERVIEW OF HELEN RINGE. THE FACTS CONCERNING HELEN RINGE AND RESULTS OF HER INTERVIEW BY AGENTS OF SANFRANCISCO DIVISION WERE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL T. J. DONEGAN. AT PRESENT DONEGAN HAS UNDER CONSIDERATION RINGE'S APPEARANCE BEFORE GRAND JURY. HOWEVER, HE HAS NOT INDICATED WHEN SHE WOULD BE CALLED TO APPEAR. NEW YORK HAS NOT INTERVIEWED RINGE SINCE HER RETURN TO NYC IN VIEW OF BUREAU'S TEL TO SEATTLE AND SAN FRANCISCO DATED MARCH SIXTEEN LAST, STATING NO FURTHER EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE BY THEM TO INTERVIEW HELEN RINGE. IT IS FELT THAT FURTHER INTERVIEW OF HER BY NEW YORK MIGHT BE WORTHWHILE. HOWEVER, THE BUREAU WILL ADVISE IF IT DESIRES NY TO CONDUCT SUCH AN INTERVIEW. THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY SCHEDULED APPEARANCE OF RINGE BEFORE GRAND JURY.

REC-116

Original cannot be located and is on record. When original is received in Records Branch it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.
Daniel F. Ruben 12/23/75

SCHEIDT

74-1333-2954

DEC 23 1975

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WILLIAMS
MR. C. LADD
MR. TOLSON
MR. WARSON

FG:JMK
65-14920

Kisseloff-9842

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DEC 4 1975

65-14920-3477

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 14, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bufile 74-1333

Re New York teletype dated March 1, 1949, requesting Washington Field Office to secure INS photograph of YOLANDA MAGRINI.

One photograph and one negative of MAGRINI are enclosed herewith to New York and one photograph each to Philadelphia and Los Angeles in connection with Philadelphia and Los Angeles cases entitled "PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI, was, etal".

For the information of the New York Office, YOLANDA MAGRINI's INS file reflects that in September, 1946 she was residing at 124 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, Long Island, New York.

The Washington Field Office is maintaining pictures of YOLANDA MAGRINI in the case file of PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI rather than in the captioned case.

74-94
DDC:JIF

cc: New York (enc)
Philadelphia (enc)
Los Angeles (enc)

~~INDEXED RECORDED~~

INDEXED - 116

174-1333-2955
ET BE I

34 MAY 4 1949

RECORDED - 116

SNIF
Serial 2954
12-16-64
548

60 MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-9843

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 18, 1949

5-1

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Reference Bureau letter February 3rd last.

BLACKWELL SMITH, former assistant General Counsel, NRA, and an associate of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at NRA. New York is requested to interview SMITH regarding SILVERMAN at 521 5th Avenue, NYC where he is a partner of JAMES C. MACKEY.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc - New York

HSH:EL
74-94

RECORDED - 116

74-1333-2956
EF EB I

34 MAY 4 1949

60 MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-9844

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-25-2010

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 7, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin

Mr. Nathan Fletcher 2nd

Dr. HERBERT INSLEY, Chief, Mineral Products Division, Room 2024, Industrial Building, National Bureau of Standards, was interviewed on January 24, 1949, for the second time in connection with information which he had given this office previously concerning secret meetings that were being held at WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN's home.

It will be recalled that Dr. INSLEY stated during the first interview which this office had with him, that he had attended secret meetings at the PIGMAN home and that other associates of his at the Bureau of Standards were present. He listed these associates as:

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

L. A. PALMER
E. P. FLINT
ARTHUR U. THEUER
JESSE S. ROGERS

It will further be recalled that Dr. INSLEY did not elaborate on the secret meetings that he attended and that he did not indicate during the first interview that these secret meetings were primarily organized for Communist underground activities. This fact was not brought out until the second interview with Dr. INSLEY.

Dr. INSLEY stated during the second interview that he had gone farther than just attending the secret meetings; that actually he had signed with the Communist Party; that he had used a false name. He said this name was a combination of HARDING's and COOLIDGE's names. He said he could not recall whether he used the first name of HARDING and the last name of COOLIDGE or vice-versa. He added that he did not know whether or not the other members of the Bureau of Standards who attended the meetings ever used any false names, nor did he definitely know that they signed with the Communist Party. He said he surmised, however, that they did.

Dr. INSLEY stated that the night that he signed with the Communist Party through the insistence of the late JESSE S. ROGERS, that he recalled that ROGERS lead the discussion at the secret meeting and that ROGERS stated that they had discussed affairs sufficiently and that it was now time for the group there present to take immediate action. Dr. INSLEY said that ROGERS at that time mentioned that

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RWM:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
February 7, 1949

the responsibility of that group was to develop an underground press. He mentioned that ROGERS said they had to develop a new "ink" which could not be duplicated in the commercial field. This proposal, Dr. INSLEY said, sounded so fabulous and fantantic that he felt it was absurd in its entirety. He said that no-one discussed the parts that were to be played by the members present and that it was his general impression from the discussion made by ROGERS that the purpose of the press was to edit propaganda material. He said that the nature of this material was not further identified.

Dr. INSLEY stated that he did not pay any dues to the Communist Party and he said that he felt certain that he advised ROGERS at the following meeting that he had decided to sever his connections with the group and the Communist Party.

Dr. INSLEY said that it was difficult for him to recall at this time exactly what happened but he added "I will try to recall the true story and I will report it to the F. B. I. as I recall it". Dr. INSLEY stated that he felt he wo ld not be able to elaborate on the information that he has already given if he were called upon to testify before a Grand Jury. He said, "In fact, I feel that I would be of more substantial service if permitted only to be interviewed by the F. B. I.".

This office feels that Dr. INSLEY will be able to give substantially more information concerning this apparent underground organization that existed in the National Bureau of Standards if further interviews are had with him by this office. As above indicated, Dr. INSLEY has evidenced considerable reliance in the F. B. I. It is felt that his reservations are understandable in view of his admitted membership in the Communist Party.

This office anticipates an immediate re-interview with Dr. INSLEY and thereafter a re-interview with Mr. L. A. PALMER who, it will be recalled, in his first interview stated that there was no indication in any way that these meetings which he attended at PIGMAN's home were connected with Communist underground activities.

It is felt that it would be of assistance to subsequent interviews with Dr. INSLEY if this office were permitted to conclude questioning him before the information which he has disclosed would be revealed and that under no circumstances should Dr. INSLEY be subpoenaed before the Grand Jury. If arrangements can be made to preclude the above action, his being called before the Grand Jury, it is felt that the best interests will be served.

2957

Kisseloff-9846

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED - FLETCHER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/ES

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 89 LOS ANGELES 7 FROM NEW YORK 11 10-35 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. REF. LOS ANGELES TEL FEB. NINTH INSTANT RE CRANE. RECORDS COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL REFLECT MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS BORN OCT. TWENTY, NINETEEN SEVEN AT CORNING, IOWA. ATTENDED KODAK H.S. ROCHESTER, NY TILL NINETEEN TWENTYFIVE, REC-D AB DEGREE, SUMMA CUM LAUDE, WORCESTER COLLEGE, WORCESTER, OHIO, NINETEEN TWENTYNINE, ATTENDED SAN MATEO, JR., COLLEGE, SAN MATEO, CALIF. AUGUST NINETEEN THIRTY THREE TO DEC. THIRTYTHREE, BOTH SCHOOL LIST TWO NAUGHT THREE CENTRE AVE., STATEN ISLAND, NYC AS GUTELIUS-S ADDRESS BUT SAME MAY HAVE BEEN FORWARDING ADDRESS FOR TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDS FROM THOSE SCHOOLS FOR GUTELIUS IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. ATTENDED UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, COLO. SUMMER COURSE NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, ATTENDED U. OF CALIF. AT BERKELEY, CALIF. AND GRADUATE SCHOOL NINETEEN THIRTY THREE TO THIRTYFIVE, WITH ADDRESS ON TRANSCRIPT FROM U. OF C. AS SAN MATEO, CALIF. ATTENDED COLUMBIA U. MEDICAL SCHOOL SEPT. NINETEEN THIRTY

END OF PAGE ONE

86 - INDEXED
EX-133
RECORDED - 92

174-1855-2957
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TWO

MAY 6 1949

Kisseloff-9847

PAGE TWO

FIVE TO JUNE, THIRTYEIGHT, GRADUATING AT TOP OF CLASS. INTERNED AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NYC, JAN. THIRTY NINE TO JUNE FORTY ONE. WHILE AT COLUMBIA GAVE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES.-- AS OF AUG. THIRTY FIVE, TWO NAUGHT THREE CENTRE ST., RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, NYC, AS OF SEPT. TWENTY THIRD THIRTY FIVE LISTS TWO TWO TWO EIGHT AMSTERDAM AVE., APT. SIXTY FIVE, NYC, AS OF SEPT. THIRTY SIX LISTS ONE ONE TWO HAVEN AVE., NYC, APT. FORTY FIVE, TEL. WO SEVEN EIGHT FOUR SEVEN THREE, AS OF SEPT. NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN LISTS ONE THREE NAUGHT ONE LONGFELLOW, N. W. WASHINGTON, DC., AS PERMANENT ADDRESS WITH BARD DORMITORY AT COLUMBIA AS LOCAL ADDRESS. LISTS FATHER AS DR. STANLEY F. GUTELIUS, MINISTER, THREE EIGHT EIGHT MAGEE AVE., ROCHESTER, NY. AMERICAN MEDICAL DIRECTORY NINETEEN FORTY TWO LISTS DR. MARGARET GUTELIUS, GRADUATE COLUMBIA NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT, AS PRACTICING IN SAN JUAN, P. R. ON MAY TENTH, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE. GUTELIUS WROTE TO COLUMBIA U. FROM US QUARANTINE STATION NEW ORLEANS, LA STATING SHE HAD LOST DEGREE FROM SHIPPING TO US FROM PUERTO RICO. WROTE AGAIN JUNE TWENTY TWO, FORTY SIX ASKING FOR ENDORSEMENT TO STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF STATE OF TEXAS,

END OF PAGE TWO

9937X

GIVING ADDRESS PHARR, TEXAS. LAST LETTER TO COLUMBIA U. ON SEPT. TWENTY FOUR, FORTY EIGHT INDICATES GUTELIUS IS APPLYING FOR MEDICAL LICENSE FOR STATE OF LA. AND GIVES HER ADDRESS AS THIRTEEN ELEVEN VALMONT ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. COPY OF PHOTO OF GUTELIUS AT COLUMBIA U. BEING OBTAINED AND THIS OFFICE WILL CHECK GUTELIUS RECORD AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NYC. FOR INFO OF NEW ORLEANS, UNSUB KEITH PHOTOGRAPHER FOR CHAMBERS IN SOVIET APPARATUS, HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE AND DARNE ON INTERVIEW BY LOS ANGELES STATES HE MET MARGARET GUTELIUS AT CP MEETINGS NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR AND LIVED WITH HER NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO AT LEAST END OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. AT SOME TIME CRANE MARRIED GUTELIUS, BUT CRANE SAYS THAT GUTELIUS HAS SINCE REMARRIED. CRANE SAYS GUTELIUS KNEW CRANE WAS IN UNDERGROUND WORK AND GUTELIUS WHILE WITH CRANE MET COL. BYKOV AND BYKOVS WIFE. NEW ORLEANS WILL ASCERTAIN IF GUTELIUS PRESENTLY RESIDING AT LAST ABOVE ADDRESS AND WILL ADVISE THIS AND OTHER OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES THIS TEL. IF GUTELIUS STILL RESIDENT NEW ORLEANS FULL INFO WILL BE FORWARDED BUT NO INTERVIEW OF GUTELIUS CONTEMPLATED UNTIL LOSA ANGELES INTERVIEW WITH CRANE COMPLETED. IF NEW ORLEANS ADVISES

END OF PAGE THREE

9967X

GUTELIUS STILL RESIDING THERE, ALBANY WILL THEN DISCONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE GUTELIUS THROUGH HER FATHER IN ROCHESTER. WASH FLD WILL ASCERTAIN SUBSCRIBER TO TELEPHONE NO. RA ONE FOUR FOUR FIVE IN PERIOD AROUND SEPT. NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND WILL DETERMINE WHETHER CRANE AND GUTELIUS BOTH RESIDED AT THIRTEEN NAUGHT ONE LONGFELLOW ST., N. W. AT ABOUT THAT PERIOD. LOSA WILL QUESTION CRANE IN REGARD TO THIS LATTER ADDRESS IN WASHINGTON. FURTHER, LA WILL DETERMINE UNDER WHAT NAME COL. BYKOV AND BYKOVS WIFE WERE INTRODUCED TO GUTELIUS AND IN REGARD TO BYKOV WILL QUESTION CRANE COMPLETELY AS TO WHERE CRANE MET BYKOV, PARTICULARLY LOOKING FOR ANY RESIDENCE OF BYKOV AND FURTHER AS TO ANY NAME OTHER THAN PETE, BYKOV MAY HAVE USED. LA WILL ALSO QUESTION CRANE REGARDING ANY CONTACT BY CRANE WITH DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WAS, ESPECIALLY UNDER THE NAME DAVID CARPENTER.

LA WILL SET OUT INFO FROM AND CONCERNING CRANE IN SEPARATE REPORT THIS CASE, INCLUDING SECTION GIVING DETAILED PERSONAL HISTORY AND ACTIVITIES OF CRANE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUTEL ANY INFO THEIR FILES ON ABOVE MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS.

SCHEIDT

NEW ORLEANS AND ALBANY ADVISED

11
44

HOLD PLS

2957X

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 8, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY,
ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

GRAND JURY EXHIBITS 49 AND 51,
NAVY DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS

Enclosed herewith to NY office is one photostatic copy of the United States Naval Intelligence Organization investigation report of Special Agents D. BELISLE and H. SCHULTZ dated December 17, 1948 at Washington, D. C. This report is entitled "Navy Department Documents - Possible Compromise Of", and pertains to microfilm copies of Navy Department documents.

The ONI report sets out, as enclosures "A" through "H", the Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Orders and Technical Notes identified by the ONI agents. It is to be noted that ONI enclosure "I", Technical Note 0-35, is not to be identified as microfilm material but was included by ONI to indicate the distribution of the above orders and notes.

~~DEFERRED DISCLOSURE INC~~

The following documents were identified as Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Orders and Technical Notes by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON:

GRAND JURY EXHIBIT NO.	IDENTIFIED AS
A - 1 and 2	Technical Notes 30 - 37
A - 5 and 6	Technical Notes 32 - 37 (p. 2)
A - 10 and 11	Technical Orders 77 - 37
A - 17, 18, 19 and 20	Technical Orders 84 - 27
B - 13 (right side of page)	Technical Notes 6 - 38
B - 14 and 15	Technical Orders 2 - 38
B - 25 (left side of page)	Technical Orders 7 - 38
B - 25, 26 and 27 (right side of pages)	Technical Orders 8 - 38

RECORDED - 116

74-1333-2958

MAR 4 1949

Kisseloff-9851

LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR March 8, 1949

With Bureau letter to Washington Field dated January 24, 1949, there were transmitted to the Washington Field Office photostatic copies of Navy Department documents, which documents were printed by the FBI Laboratory from the film turned over to the House Committee on Un-American Activities by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Upon receipt of these photostatic copies, Special Agent TURTON contacted Special Agents C. R. WILSON and DAVID BELISLE of ONI. Agent BELISLE accompanied Special Agent TURTON to the Reference Library of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department. Inasmuch as Agent BELISLE had previously identified eight documents, he was able to locate the general series of Technical Orders and Technical Notes involved. Due to the fact that the FBI Laboratory had furnished prints that were clearer than those previously available, Special Agent TURTON was able to identify the eight additional documents set out above.

The FBI Laboratory did not work on the actual identification of the Navy Department documents.

Special Agent C. R. WILSON is head of the Investigations Section, Office of Naval Intelligence, and is located in Room 4Q 461, Pentagon Building. Special Agent DAVID BELISLE is presently employed in the Security Investigations Section, Economic Cooperation Administration, Room 301, 734 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

JST:MAH
74-94

CC - New York (Enc.)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM; PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

42943

Rerpt, April 11, 1949 at Washington Field by SA CARL N. DE TEMPLE.

In the reference report, a lead is set out to interview RUTH RETICKER, former associate, Labor Advisory Board, NRA, now employed as Chief of Legislative Reference Unit, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration.

~~DEFERRED TO DENS~~

It has been ascertained that RUTH RETICKER is located at the Federal Security Building, Washington, D. C., telephone Executive 6300, extension 4447, room 2524. The Washington Field Division will interview RETICKER concerning A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and his relations with HENRY HILL COLLINS while at the Labor Advisory Board, NRA.

2 cc: Washington Field

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

77-1333-2959

FJG:LS
65-14920

Kisseloff-1904

60 MAY 9-1949

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 26 FROM NEW YORK 26 8-08 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

b3

JAHAM. RE NY TEL APRIL TWENTY, INSTANT. VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF TESTIFIED BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, APRIL TWENTY SIX, INSTANT. SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ISAIAH MATLACK ADVISED [redacted] RE MAJOR HUNT MENTIONED IN REF TEL, SVESHNIKOFF ADVISES THIS PERSON-S FULL NAME IS JOHN HUNT. SVESHNIKOFF ADVISES HE HAS INFORMED WFO OF ALL INFO IN HIS POSSESSION RE JOHN HUNT.

RECORDED - 116

SCHEIDT

INDEXED - 116

11-1333-2960

HOLD PLS 00 MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-1905

Mr Laughlin advised 9 P

WASH FROM NEW YORK 31 26 8-19 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R, IS -R. RENY PHONE CALL TO BUREAU THIS DATE. PRESENTMENT RETURNED BY SPECIAL FEDERAL GRAND JURY SDNY AND FILED TODAY. FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LANGUAGE IN PRESENTMENT ARE ESSENTIALLY SIMILAR WITH EXCEPTION OF MINOR CHANGES, TO THOSE CONTAINED IN PROPOSED DRAFT OF PRESENTMENT PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO BUREAU BY NY LETTER ENTITLED, "ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL GRAND JURY HEARING ESPIONAGE MATTERS, SDNY." COPIES OF FINAL DRAFT WILL BE FORWARDED BY LETTER FOR INFO.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

RECORDED - 116 74-1333-2961

34 MAY 4 1949

60 MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-1906

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2010

STANDARD FORM NO 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
(Attention: Mr. Reynolds, Liaison Officer)

DATE: 22 April 1949

FROM : Operations Br, Security & Training Gp, ID, GSUSA
(Lt Col McIntyre/73917/WKB)

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Colonel Dean Ivan Lamb)

1. Reference is made to your communication dated 15 April 1949, subject as above.

2. A check of the Record Section, Intelligence Division, General Staff, United States Army, fails to reveal any information to the effect that Dean Ivan LAMB contacted Colonel THIELE of G-2, Washington, D. C., during March 1934 or at any other time.

3. Brigadier General Claude Martin THIELE (Ret) listed his mailing address as of 15 April 1949 as follows:

c/o Washington Loan and Trust Company
West End Office
17th and "G" Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, U.S.C. 50; 31 and 32. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

60 MAY 9-1949

RECORDED - 116

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED - 116

171-1333-29420

FB

34 MAY 4 1949

Kisseloff-1907

Mr. Fletcher
17422

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 26 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnevale
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Brent

F. L. Spring

WASH FROM NEW YORK 6 26 3-31 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REBUTEL APR TWENTYFIVE LAST INDICATING JOHN HERRMANN WILL BE INTERVIEWED MEXICO CITY. IT IS SUGGESTED HE BE QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER HE WROTE THE NOTE TO CHAMBERS DATED MARCH FOUR, THIRTY EIGHT, READING QUOTE KARL - IF YOU HAVE GIVEN UP PLAYING AROUND WITH MY GIRL FRIEND, ETC. UNQUOTE. COPIES OF THIS NOTE WERE TRANSMITTED TO THE NYO BY BUREAU LETTER APR FIFTEEN LAST. IT IS NOTED HCUA MEMO, DEC TWO, FORTYEIGHT, ATTACHED TO THIS NOTE HAD WRITTEN THEREON QUOTE BRING IN WEBSTER POWELL, CHEVY CHASE, DROP FOR HAL WARE. ALSO GET JOHN HERRMANN UNQUOTE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER HCUA QUESTIONED HERRMANN ABOUT THIS NOTE.

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

121-15555-2963

SCHEIDT MAY 4 1949

Tel NYC
4-27-49

HOLD PLEASE

Let to Supervisor before filed
4-29-49
ASB

MAY 9 1949

162

5
ASB

Kisseloff-1908

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 27 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hosby
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH19 AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 27 6-54 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. BALTIMORE OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO TELEPHONICALLY COMMUNICATE WITH CHAMBERS AND ADVISE HIM THAT IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR HIM TO BE IN THE FBI OFFICE IN NYC ON MAY SECOND AND POSSIBLY MAY THIRD.

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS SCHEIDT

WA NY R 19 WA

BA NY R 2 BA

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

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30

OO MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-1909

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2010

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1949

TELETYPE

[CONFIDENTIAL]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neece
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES NOTIFIED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF 8/4/81 DATE

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4.2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 5/15/81

WASH FROM NEW YORK 13 14 3-15 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. RENYTEL TO BUREAU FEB SEVENTEEN, FORTYNINE RE JOHN HERRMANN. MRS FLORENCE TATE, BROOKLYN, NY, MOTHER IN LAW OF HERRMANN REINTERVIEWED YESTERDAY AND STATES HERRMANN AND HIS WIFE STILL IN MEXICO CITY AND CAN BE REACHED IN CARE OF WELLS FARGO EXPRESS CO., MEXICO CITY. THEY ARE STUDYING SPANISH, INTEND TO ENTER UNIVERSITY THERE AND PLAN TO LIVE THERE INDEFINITELY DUE TO CHEAPER LIVING CONDITIONS IN THAT COUNTRY. MRS HERRMANN, IN LETTER TO TATE, HAS INDICATED SHE KNOWS BUREAU DESIRES TO INTERVIEW HER HUSBAND AND HAS SUGGESTED THAT IF INTERVIEW IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN NEAR FUTURE IT WILL HAVE TO BE IN MEXICO SINCE THEY DO NOT INTEND TO RETURN TO US IN NEAR FUTURE. REFERENCE TELETYPE REQUESTS BUREAU ADVICE AS TO WHETHER IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO HAVE HERRMANN INTERVIEWED IN MEXICO CITY. NY FILES DO NOT REFLECT A BUREAU REPLY. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER HERRMANN WILL BE INTERVIEWED IN MEXICO OR INTERVIEW WILL BE HELD IN ABEYANCE UNTIL HE RETURNS TO US.

RECORDED - 116
INDEXED - 116

SCHEIDT

END

NY R 13 WA

60 MAY 9 1949

[CONFIDENTIAL]

Mr. Tolson

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 46 29 8-12 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. AUSA THOMAS F. MURPHY, WHO WITH SAAG DONEGAN, IS HANDLING PROSECUTION OF HISS INDICTMENT, ADVISED AGENTS TODAY THAT HE WILL PROBABLY RETURN FROM SICK LEAVE MAY THIRD NEXT AND THAT HE HAS INSTRUCTED AUSA EE RIGNEY TO REQUEST ADJOURNMENT OF THREE WEEKS WHEN CASE CALLED MAY SECOND.

cc - F.L.

SCHEIDT

11
44

RECORDED - 116

-2966

ACK AND DISC

34 MAY 4 1949

HOLD PLS

60 MAY 9-1949

TWO COPIES WFO

##

CJJ:el
74-94

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 5:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEWYORK

JAHAM. RENYTEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, LAST, REFLECTING INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS IN WHICH HE RECALLS THAT APPROXIMATELY EARLY NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, HE WAS PREPARING FOR BREAK WITH CP AND ASKED BYKOV FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN ORDER TO PURCHASE NEW CAR. BYKOV DID NOT HAVE FUNDS AND CHAMBERS STATED HE COULD BORROW SAME FROM HISS. BYKOV APPROVED TRANSACTION. THEREAFTER, CHAMBERS SECURED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM HISS AND HE RECALLS THAT PRISCILLA HISS COMMENTED SHE HAD TO CLOSE OUT SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN ORDER TO FURNISH HIM WITH THIS MONEY. EXAMINATION OF SAVINGS ACCOUNT, RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON, REFLECTS ACCOUNT IN NAME OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS WAS OPENED NOVEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX WITH INITIAL DEPOSIT OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS. ACCOUNT WAS BUILT UP BY TWO SMALL DEPOSITS AND ONE OTHER OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PLUS INTEREST, WHICH TOTALED ON OCTOBER ONE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, FOUR HUNDRED FORTY DOLLARS AND FORTYSIX CENTS. A WITHDRAWAL SLIP SIGNED PRISCILLA HISS REFLECTS FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WAS WITHDRAWN ON NOVEMBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, LEAVING BALANCE OF FORTY DOLLARS AND FORTYSIX CENTS. BALTIMORE TELETYPE OF FEBRUARY TWENTY-THREE, LAST, REFLECTS RECORDS OF SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, RANDALLSTOWN, MARYLAND, SHOW SALE OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN FORD TO ESTHER CHAMBERS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. A NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR MODEL FORD WAS TRADED IN AND FOUR HUNDRED EIGHTYSIX DOLLARS AND SEVENTYFIVE CENTS PAID FOR THE NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. EXAMINATION OF CALENDAR FOR NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN REFLECTS THAT NOVEMBER NINETEEN, DATE OF WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS, FELL ON FRIDAY, CAR WAS PURCHASED ON FOLLOWING TUESDAY. SAVINGS ACCOUNT OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS IS STILL OPEN. PRESENT BALANCE THREE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED

RECORDED - 116
INDEXED - 116

60 MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-1912

FORTYONE DOLLARS AND EIGHTYTWO CENTS. DETAILED REPORT REFLECTING ANALYSIS OF ALL BANKING OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AT RIGGS NATIONAL BANK BEING PREPARED AND WILL BE SUBMITTED IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

HOTTEL

MAR 2 8 1949
FBI - NEW YORK
RECEIVED
FBI - WASHINGTON
RECEIVED

9969

OK ~~OK GA NOW PLS START MSG NO 9 OVER THANKS~~

OK

#

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 23 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 4023 Pirkles

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

[redacted] WASH AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 9 18 3-57P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS- R. RE DOCUMENT Q ONE, SLIP OF PAPER BEARING HANDWRITTEN NOTATION QUOTE(M TWENTY EIGHT TELG. MARY MARTIN WIDOW OF HUGH MARTIN FORMERLY EMPLOYED FOR SPECIAL WORK BY LEGATION AT RIGA. REMEMBER WELL RUBENS WHILE WORKING FOR HUGH, BE STRICT IF NEEDED WRITE LIB. CONG., LAW DIV.)UNQUOTE. REVIEW OF RUBENS - ROBINSON PASSPORT CASE BUFILE FOUR ZERO DASH THREE NINE TWO THREE, NYC STATE DEPT. INVESTIGATIVE FILE CONTAINS FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM, QUOTE (MOSCOW JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON DC, THIRTY JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT, ELEVEN AM HAVE RECEIVED FOLLOWING TELEGRAM FROM MARY MARTIN WIDOW OF HUGH MARTIN FORMERLY EMPLOYED FOR SPECIAL WORK BY LEGATION AT RIGA PARENTHESIS GRAY PARENTHESIS QUOTE REMEMBER WELL RUBENS WHILE WORKING FOR HUGH, BE STRICT IF NEEDED, WRITE LIBRARY CONGRESS, LAW DIVISION SIGNED MARY MARTIN UNQUOTE PARENTHESIS END GRAY PARENTHESIS. SIGNED HENDERSON END QUOTE. ON JANUARY THIRTYONE, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, R.C. BANNERMAN, STATE DEPARTMENT, WROTE A LETTER TO MRS. MARY MARTIN, ONE FOUR TWO TWO N STREET, N.W., APARTMENT SEVEN B, WASHINGTON, D.C. REQUESTING AN INTERVIEW IN CONNECTION WITH HER WIRE TO HENDERSON. MRS. MARTIN ANSWERED THIS FEBRUARY THREE, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT LETTER STATING

END PAGE ONE

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Kisseloff-1914

SHE WAS ILL AND WOULD SEE BANNERMAN AS SOON AS SHE WAS FEELING BETTER. THE FOLLOWING IS A CARBON COPY OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE A STATE DEPT. MEMO, QUOTE MARCH SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. EU- MOFFAT - MRS. MARY MARTIN CALLED AT THIS OFFICE MARCH EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, AND IN EXPLANATION OF HER TELEGRAM TO MR. HENDERSON, MOSCOW, STATED IN FEBRUARY NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE, WHILE EMPLOYED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AS AN UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATOR OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, SHE WAS IN PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WAS TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN A BIG MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT THERE. SHE BECAME A MEMBER OF ONE OF THE CELLS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND ATTENDED TWO SECRET MEETINGS OF CELL MEMBERS OF VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS IN THAT DISTRICT OF PITTSBURGH. BOTH MEETINGS WERE ADDRESSED BY A COMRADE RUBENS WHOM SHE WAS IMMEDIATELY ABLE TO IDENTIFY AS THE RUBENS NOW UNDER ARREST IN MOSCOW. HER IDENTIFICATION RESTS ENTIRELY ON THE NAME AND THE PICTURE, BUT SHE DESCRIBES RUBENS AS A MAN OF SLIGHT BUILD, WHEREAS THE RUBENS UNDER ARREST IN MOSCOW WOULD WEIGH OVER ONE HUNDRED NINETY POUNDS. COMRADE RUBENS WAS EVIDENTLY A LATVIAN BUT HIS SPEECH INDICATED THAT HE HAD BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY FOR SEVERAL YEARS. HE WAS NOT THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

CORR LINE TEN LAST WRD SHLD BE MEETINGS

LAST WRD [redacted] FIFTEENTH LINE SHLD BE ARREST

END PAGE TWO

9968

PAGE THREE WA AND WFO 9

AT EITHER MEETING AND MRS. MARTIN CANNOT RECALL EXACTLY WHAT SUBJECTS WERE DISCUSSED AT THE TWO MEETINGS REFERRED TO. AFTER TALKING WITH MRS. MARTIN, I AM INCLINED TO BELIEVE HER IDENTIFICATION OF RUBENS AS THE MAN SHE SAW IN PITTSBURGH IN NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE CANNOT BE GIVEN MUCH CONFIDENCE. SO FAR WE ARE NOT AWARE THAT THE PARTY UNDER ARREST IN MOSCOW USED THE NAME OF RUBENS PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE UNQUOTE. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE SHOULD REVIEW STATE DEPARTMENT FILE FOR ORIGINAL FILE COPY OF MOSCOW CABLEGRAM NUMBER THIRTY OF JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, AS SET FORTH ABOVE, ALSO REVIEW STATE DEPT. FILES FOR ALL BACKGROUND INFORMATION RE HUGH MARTIN, PARTICULARLY NATURE OF HUGH MARTIN-S DUTIES AT RIGA, LATVIA, WHETHER MARY MARTIN EMPLOYED BY STATE DEPARTMENT IN LATVIA, AND IF SO, NATURE OF DUTIES. EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER RUBENS WAS IN ANY WAY ATTACHED TO LEGATION AT RIGA, OR IF HE WAS AN INFORMANT OR ACTIVE IN SOME OTHER CAPACITY IN ASSISTING HUGH OR MARY MARTIN WHILE BOTH WERE ALLEGEDLY EMPLOYED ON SPECIAL MISSION AT RIGA. IT IS NOTED THAT INTERVIEW OF MARY MARTIN SET FORTH IN STATE DEPT. MEMO DOES NOT CLEARLY EXPLAIN REASON FOR MARY MARTIN-S TELEGRAM TO HENDERSON AT MOSCOW. EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF MARY MARTIN, WHERE UPON SHE SHOULD BE IMMDEIATELY INTERVIEWED FOR ALL KNOWLEDGE OF RUBENS AND REASON FOR SENDING TELEGRAM TO MOSCOW RE HIM. DETAILED EXPLANATION SHOULD BE

END PAGE THREE

CORR LINE FOUR LAST WRD IS MUCH

LINE FIFTEEN LAST WRD IS EMPLOYED

OBTAINED FROM HER FOR USE OF LANGUAGE IN HER TELEGRAM. STATE DEPT. FILES AT WASHINGTON, D.C., RE RUBENS- ROBINSON PASSPORT FRAUD CASE SHOULD BE REVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION OF ASSISTANCE IN CLARIFYING THIS MATTER. IF MOSCOW TELEGRAM DATED JANUARY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT NUMBER THIRTY, IS LOCATED IN ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. FILE, DISTRIBUTION SLIP FOR THIS TELEGRAM SHOULD LIKEWISE BE LOCATED. ATTENTION OF WASHINGTON FIELD IS CALLED TO THE FACT THAT ALGER HISS DENIES THAT HANDWRITING ON DOCUMENT Q ONE IS HIS, WHEREAS FBI LABORATORY HAS IDENTIFIED HANDWRITING ON THIS DOCUMENT AS BEING THAT OF HISS. STRONG POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT HISS IN ATTEMPTING TO FORWARD CONTENTS OF MOSCOW CABLEGRAM NUMBER THIRTY TO RUSSIANS WAS ENDEAVORING TO WARN THEM OF POSSIBILITY THAT RUBENS HAD ACTED AS A DOUBLE AGENT, POSSIBLY AS INFORMANT OF HUGH MARTIN. AVAILABLE INFORMATION STRONGLY INDICATES THAT ADOLPH ARNOLD RUBENS WAS A NATIVE OF LATVIA, FURTHER THAT HE AND HIS WIFE VISITED EUROPE FOR A PERIOD OF SEVERAL MONTHS IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND WHILE THERE MAY HAVE BEEN OPERATING FOR HUGH MARTIN.

SCHEIDT

CORR PAGE ONE LINE TWELVE SHLDXXX LST WRD IS CONGRESS

PAGE FOUR LINE FOUR LAST WRD IS THIRTYEIGHT,

1/4

END

S NY R 9 WA

TWO COPIES WFO

74-94
DDE:BG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY [illegible]
(B320)

3-30-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 30 9:30a

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP DASH R, IS-R. RE WYTEL MARCH TWENTY EIGHT LAST RE MARY AND HUGH MARTIN. ONE ORIGINAL COPY MOSCOW CABLEGRAM NUMBER THIRTY IN STATE DEPT., PASSPORT DIV. RUBENS DASH ROBINSON MATTER. ACTION DISTRIBUTION ONLY MARKED THEREON, DOES NOT INCLUDE OFFICE OF SAYRE OR HISS AND INITIALS HISS NOT THEREON. PRESERVED ONLY ON MICROFILM IS INFORMATION COPY SAME CABLEGRAM WITH DISTRIBUTION RUBBER-STAMPED ON LEFT HAND SIDE INDICATING WAS ROUTED TO SAYRE'S OFFICE. NO INITIALS APPEAR ON THIS COPY. TWO. HUGH STREET MARTIN APPOINTED CLERK PETROGRAD EMBASSY SIX THIRTY SIXTEEN. RESIGNED TO ACCEPT COMMISSION CAPTAIN, USA NOVEMBER FIFTEEN, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN, SERVED ARCHANGEL. REAPPOINTED CLERK RIGA LEGATION FOUR FIVE TWENTY-TWO SERVED UNTIL TWO SEVEN TWENTY-NINE WHEN TRANSFERRED STATESIDE DUTY EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DIV., WASH., D. C. DIED FEBRUARY NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY ONE. AT RIGA QUOTE MAINTAINS CONTACT WITH CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION SOURCES. PREPARES REPORTS AND DISPATCHES. ASSISTS CONSULATE IN INVESTIGATIONS OF VISA CASES PAREN RUSSIAN PAREN END QUOTE. DESCRIBED AS QUOTE PARTICULARLY VALUABLE AS AN INVESTIGATOR END QUOTE. THREE. MARY APIN MARTIN, WIDOW HUGH APPLIED FOR POSITION US RUSSIAN EMBASSY JANURRY EIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. BORN SEVEN SEVEN, NINETEEN ZERO THREE RIGA. APPLICATION REFLECTS FOLLOWING EMPLOYMENT QUOTE NINETEEN EIGHTEEN TO NINETEEN TWENTY UNDERCOVER WOMAN FOR LATVIAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR TO NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT UNDERCOVER WOMAN DASH

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AGENT ON COMMUNISON TO CAPT. HUGH STREET MARTIN AMERICAN LEGATION, RIGA, LATVIA. NINETEEN THIRTY THREE DASH SPECIAL IN ESTIGATOR ON COMMUNISM FOR U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR. END QUOTE. FOUR. INVESTIGATION THUS FAR FAILS TO CONNECT RUBENS WITH RIGA LEGATION BUT POSSIBILITY EXISTS HE WAS CI FOR MARTIN. MARY NOT EMPLOYED FOREIGN SERVICE STATE DEPT. FIVE. WHEREABOUTS MARY MARTIN UNKNOWN BUT EFFORT TO LOCATE CONTINUES. NYC SHOULD INTERVIEW D. L. HOUGH, FOUNDATION CO, TWENTY LIBERTY ST., NYC, WHO, FEBRUARY SEVEN, NINETEEN TWENTY TWO WROTE LETTER BEHALF HUGH MARTIN. HOUGH RESIDED USSR SEVEN YEARS PRIOR TO AUGUST TWENTY, NINETEEN SEVENTEEN. CLAIMS LONG TIME FRIENDSHIP AND MILITARY SERVICE HUGH MARTIN. ENDEAVOR ASCERTAIN FROM HOUGH WHEREABOUTS MARY. SIX. MEMO R. C. BANNERMAN IN RETEL REVIEWED, ADDS NOTHING. BANNERMAN ADVISES DOES NOT KNOW WHEREABOUTS MARY, AND CAN ADD NO FURTHER DETAILS. SEVEN. NOTE MARTIN DEAD NINETEEN THIRTY SIX WHEN RUBENS AND WIFE VISITED EUROPE SO COULD NOT HAVE BEEN AGENT FOR HUGH MARTIN, AT THIS TIME AS RETEL SUGGESTS. EIGHT. SISTER HUGH MARTIN PRESUMABLY LOCATED MERIDIAN, MISS. TELETYPE DIRECTED TO NEW ORLEANS TO QUESTION HER RE WHEREABOUTS MARY MARTIN. NINE. STATE DEPT. PASSPORT FILE RUBENS DASH ROBINSON EXTREMELY VOLUMINOUS AND CLOSE REVIEW WILL TAKE SEVERAL DAYS. REP. WILL FOLLOW.

HOTTEL

DDE:BG

74-94

2969

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: May 3, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to New York teletype of April 27, 1949, which is attached.

I phoned ASAC Belmont, New York, at 9:30 a.m. on May 2, 1949, and advised that the Bureau had no objection to not having Chambers sign his statement at this time; however, it was desired that after the trial of this case that the statement be signed by Chambers.

Attachment
HBF:cmw

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74-1333-2970

34 MAY 4 1949

60 MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-1920

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 27 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boson
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 43 27 10-32 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED TODAY THAT IN SEVERAL CONFERENCES HE HAS HAD WITH AUSA TOM MURPHY IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE, THE DESIRABILITY OF HAVING CHAMBERS SIGN THE LENGTHY STATEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN IN PREPARATION FOR SOME MONTHS WAS DISCUSSED. DONEGAN STATES THAT BOTH MURPHY AND HIMSELF ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THIS STATEMENT SHOULD NOT BE SIGNED. DONEGAN POINTED OUT THAT SINCE CHAMBERS WOULD BE A GOVT. WITNESS AND A FRIENDLY ONE, NO MATERIAL BENEFIT COULD BE GAINED BY HIS SIGNING THIS STATEMENT. HE FURTHER POINTED OUT THAT IF CHAMBERS DID SIGN IT, THE FACT OF THE SIGNED STATEMENTS EXISTENCE MIGHT BE BROUGHT OUT DURING THE COURSE OF THE TRIAL, AND ALTHOUGH THE STATEMENT IN ALL PROBABILITY WOULD NOT BE PRESENTED TO THE JURY, THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE JUDGE MIGHT ALLOW THE DEFENSE ATTYS TO READ THIS STATEMENT. DONEGAN CLAIMS THAT THIS WOULD PROBABLY RESULT IN SOME COMPLICATIONS. IT WAS POINTED OUT TO DONEGAN THAT CHAMBERS HAS ALREADY SIGNED THREE RATHER BRIEF STATEMENTS, BUT HE INDICATED THAT HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT THESE STATEMENTS WILL CAUSE ANY COMPLICATION EVEN IF THEY WERE INTRODUCED IN VIEW OF THE

END OF PAGE ONE

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IF 13 K

34 MAY 4 1949

FACT THAT THEY ARE BRIEF AND ARE CONCERNED WITH SPECIFIC MATTERS. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE STATEMENT IN QUESTION IS VERY LENGTHY AND IF THE DEFENSE ATTYS GOT THEIR HANDS ON IT THEY MIGHT USE SOME OF THE MATERIAL THEREIN TO AT LEAST CLOUD THE ISSUE. DONEGAN STATED THAT ALTHOUGH HE WAS AWARE THAT THIS PROCEDURE IS IN CONFLICT WITH GENERAL BUREAU CUSTOM, HE FELT THAT IF THE BUREAU DESIRED THE STATEMENT TO BE SIGNED THIS COULD BE ARRANGED SUBSEQUENT TO THE TRIAL. THIS OFFICE WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUESTS OF DONEGAN AND MURPHY. HOWEVER THE BUREAU SHOULD SUTEL IN THE EVENT THAT THEIR OPINION IS TO THE CONTRARY. IN CONNECTION WITH REPORTING THE INFO RELATED BY CHAMBERS, IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THIS STATEMENT WILL BE OMITTED AND IN ITS STEAD A BRIEF PARAGRAPH POINTING OUT THE FACT THAT CHAMBERS WAS INTERVIEWED WILL BE INSERTED. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THIS REPORT, WHICH WILL CONTAIN THE STAATEMENT OF CHAMBERS AS WELL AS HIS BACKGROUND AND INFO CONCERNING BACKGROUND AND OTHER INFO SUPPLIED BY MRS. CHAMBERS, WILL RUN APPROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED PAGES, COPIES ARE BEING SUPPLIED ONLY TO WFO, BALTIMORE, LOSA, SAN FRAN, DENVER, NEW HAVEN, BOSTON, AND PHILA, AS WELL AS SAAG T. J. DONEGAN.

SCHEIDT

2971

HOLD PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

By letter dated March 10, 1949, the Boston Office advised San Francisco in the case entitled "JOY CLARK, WAS. ETAL, SECURITY MATTER - C", that a highly confidential source had advised SA WILLIAM H. CARPENTER of the Boston Office that JOY CLARK of New Bedford, Massachusetts, had received a letter from her sister, Mrs. JEAN FELDMAN of San Francisco, California, on or about March 6, 1949, wherein Mrs. FELDMAN wrote as follows:

> "Apparently, Mother didn't tell you about the F.B.I. visiting me some three weeks ago. This is very remiss of her since it is very possible that they will question the rest of the family since____ am the only one who is corresponding with MARGOT. I wish you would tell her, too.
>
> "They made some absurd allegations about things I had done in Europe in 1936. Naturally, I denied their claims but, unfortunately, I did not realize until afterwards that the best way to treat them is to refuse to answer any questions whatsoever.
>
> "Please tell Mama to tell Bud and Barbara if she has not already____."

The author of this letter is undoubtedly JEAN CLARK FIELD LIEBERMAN who was interviewed by Agents of the San Francisco Office concerning her activities in Switzerland during the 1930's. The results of this interview have been previously reported to the Bureau in the report of SA DAVID E. TODD dated February 10, 1949, at San Francisco.

The above is being furnished for the information of the interested offices.

DET/blw
100-25417
cc New York City
cc Boston

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34 MAY 4 1949

58 MAY 12 1949

Kisseloff-1923

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Director, FBI

April 21, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS; et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 16320 PWK/ea

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation.

Report of:

Special Agent Hubert F. Small dated at St. Louis, Missouri, April 6, 1949.
Special Agent Dean M. Howen dated at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1949.
Special Agent Hugo P. Blandori dated at New Haven, Connecticut, April 7, 1949.
Special Agent Paul G. Taylor dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, April 7, 1949.
Special Agent Lemuel W. Kerr dated at Norfolk, Virginia, April 8, 1949.
Special Agent Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf dated at Washington, D. C., April 8, 1949.
Special Agent Carl N. DeTemple dated at Washington, D. C., April 11, 1949.
Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated at Detroit, Michigan, April 11, 1949.
Special Agent Moss L. Innes dated at Omaha, Nebraska, April 12, 1949.
Special Agent Robert G. Aulenbacher dated at Buffalo, New York, April 13, 1949.
Special Agent Elliot S. Blakesley dated at Charlotte, North Carolina, April 14, 1949.
Special Agent Maurice A. Taylor dated at Washington, D. C., April 18, 1949.
Special Agent Donald D. Connors dated at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1949.

As other reports are received they will be made available to you promptly.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FJJ:se

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
APR 22 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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EX-42
44 MAY 4 1949
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Kisseloff-1924

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 20, 1949

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: JAHAM - PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Washington Field memorandum to the Bureau dated April 13, 1949, requesting that the Charlotte Division furnish the results of the interview with DONALD RUSSELL, particularly wherein the identity of JOSEPH PANUCH is involved.

For the information of the Washington Field Office, the results of instant interview were set forth in the report of SA ELLIOT S. BLAKESLEY at Charlotte dated April 14, 1949. The last paragraph of the interview with Mr. RUSSELL is herewith quoted: "Mr. RUSSELL advised that JOSEPH ANTHONY PANUCH, Deputy Administrator under Mr. RUSSELL, was probably present at the meetings of the office of Special Political Affairs. Mr. PANUCH is now Special Advisor to the Commander-in-Chief, General LUCIUS CLAY, Office of Military Government for Germany, Berlin, Germany."

In the event the Washington Field Office desires further interview with Mr. RUSSELL the Charlotte Division should be advised.

cc: Washington Field (74-94)
New York (65-14920)

65-1303
CWB:WH

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MAY 4 1949

MAY 9-1949

Kisseloff-1925

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 19, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In connection with the report of Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS, enclosed herewith, it is thought that the Bureau may wish to make inquiries of EARL PACKER, Consul General at Tunis, with reference to his knowledge of MARY MARTIN and Captain HUGH MARTIN, consequently his address is set out.

It is also noted that Mr. ~~LLOYD~~ LOY W. HENDERSON, recipient of MARY MARTIN's cablegram, mentioned in referenced report, is now U. S. Ambassador at New Delhi, India.

It is pointed out that even if RUBENS did work as a confidential informant for HUGH MARTIN in Riga, as is indicated by New York teletype dated March 28, 1949, MARY MARTIN, now Mrs. OLKOWSKA, would be unable to so testify. Further, it is thought that a review of HUGH MARTIN's dispatches or a review of the RUBENS-ROBINSON passport file, while such a review might show an individual named RUBENS in the employee of Captain HUGH MARTIN, would by no means establish conclusively that this individual is identical with ADOLF ARNOLD RUBENS.

It is thought that the investigation which proves that HISS had or should have had access to Moscow cablegram No. 30 is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of New York teletype dated March 28, 1949 and no further investigation along these lines will be conducted by the Washington Field Office unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

74-94
DDC:JIF

Enclosures

cc: New York (encs)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320
PWK/les

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60 MAY 12 1949

Kisseloff-1926

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM; PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

During the course of the interview presently being conducted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he has provided information concerning one PAUL WILLERT. This information is being set forth herewith, for your consideration, and for whatever disposition you may desire. It will of course be included in the statement being prepared by CHAMBERS.

Mr. CHAMBERS stated that subsequent to his break with the Communist Party in April, 1938, he attempted to secure work in the translation field, which type of endeavor he had engaged in some years previously. In this connection he was sent by a friend of his, MEYER SCHAPIRO, to one PAUL WILLERT. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that WILLERT was then the treasurer or one of the vice-presidents of the Oxford Press in New York City. Through WILLERT, CHAMBERS stated he secured a translation assignment, the exact nature of which he could not now definitely recall.

Continuing, Mr. CHAMBERS said that after seeing PAUL WILLERT several times, he received a telephone call in Baltimore, Maryland, from PAUL WILLERT in New York City. The latter requested CHAMBERS to come to New York as soon as possible as he desired to talk to him. CHAMBERS said that he complied with this request and upon his arrival in WILLERT'S office, the latter, who was sitting at his desk, looked up and said, "ULRICH wants to see you."

At this point it might be stated for information purposes, that "ULRICH" was CHAMBERS' Russian superior in the United States from approximately 1932 to sometime in late 1933 or early 1934. At that time, "ULRICH" disappeared and CHAMBERS presumed that he returned to Moscow.

CHAMBERS said that he was amazed by WILLERT'S remark, but he inquired of the latter, "Who is ULRICH." WILLERT in replying said, "You know, ULRICH from Berlin." CHAMBERS then asked of WILLERT, "How do you know ULRICH." WILLERT then explained to CHAMBERS that he, WILLERT, was once attached to the British Embassy in Berlin, and while there, he joined the Communist Party. He implied to CHAMBERS that he knew "ULRICH" somehow from this source. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he then asked WILLERT, "Why then are you warning me." In answer, WILLERT said that he admired what CHAMBERS had done, in breaking from the Communist Party, because he didn't have the nerve to do it himself.

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WILLERT also told CHAMBERS that he had had dinner with "ULRICH", and the latter had told WILLERT that he wanted to see CHAMBERS. WILLERT then opened his desk drawer and took therefrom some dummy books, which he showed to

Kisseloff-1927

FXP:JF
65-14920

Letter to Ungermann 7-12-49 ASB

EX-133

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 Pwkles

JUL 12 1949

CHAMBERS, and which the latter stated were filled with Communist Party "throw-aways" in the German language. He told CHAMBERS that these were being sent into Germany. He also indicated that in this particular operation, he was working with V. J. JEROME, who CHAMBERS believes was then Agit-Prop of the American Communist Party.

CHAMBERS stated that he saw WILLERT several times thereafter, and on one occasion, they had dinner together. However, WILLERT never mentioned "ULRICH" again. WILLERT, CHAMBERS related, returned to England sometime in 1939. CHAMBERS said that he later heard that WILLERT was in Warsaw, Poland, when the Germans were close to that City; that he fled through Roumania to England. Sometime in this period, he reportedly broke with the Communist Party, and in England joined the "lowest Navvy Regiment in London" as a private. CHAMBERS explained that it was his understanding that "Navvy" referred to a stevedore. Still later, from what CHAMBERS heard, WILLERT went into intelligence work for the British, and ultimately became a fighter pilot in the British Air Force. CHAMBERS had no basis for this latter information concerning WILLERT, other than that it had been told him by various individuals at "Time, Inc."

CHAMBERS said that he did not know just how long WILLERT was associated with the Oxford Press prior to the time he, CHAMBERS, first met him, but he did not believe that it was for long. He stated that WILLERT was a good friend of CLAUDE COCKBRUN, a British journalist, who was at one time editor of the "English Daily Worker".

With further reference to WILLERT, CHAMBERS speculated that he was a "close fellow traveler", who had been gradually drawn into the Communist Party and espionage, through a love of adventure and "general ineffectiveness". He conjectured that WILLERT, after joining the Communist Party, had probably carried out special missions for them, but was never an "apparatus man" or a paid agent. Continuing, CHAMBERS stated WILLERT would have had no reason to accept money for his work, as he had an ample income of his own.

WILLERT'S father, he related, was Sir ARTHUR WILLERT, who according to CHAMBERS, was the leader of a "left of center group", which centered around a publication known as "The Week" or "This Week". CLAUDE COCKBRUN, mentioned heretofore, was also in this group, and it was CHAMBERS' impression that Sir ARTHUR WILLERT financed this publication. The latter was also a candidate for the position of British Ambassador to the United States at the time LORD HALIFAX received this post.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the New York letter of March 7, 1949, wherein you were furnished with information provided by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning one PAUL WILLERT. In connection with this individual, Mr. CHAMBERS has now provided the additional information set forth hereinafter.

Mr. CHAMBERS states that he recalls that PAUL WILLERT told him that he had made two trips into Germany for the Communist Party underground. On the occasion of the first trip WILLERT was supposedly carrying a message or material of some kind. It was CHAMBERS' impression that this trip would have occurred sometime subsequent to the Nazis having come to power in Germany.

According to WILLERT, in Belgium an emissary of the Communist Party warned him, while he was on the train, not to take any material into Germany since he would be stopped at the frontier. CHAMBERS thought that WILLERT stated he either gave the material he was carrying to this agent who warned him or disposed of it in some other way. At Aachen the German authority stopped WILLERT and gave him a stripped search. Finding nothing the German permitted WILLERT to proceed into Germany.

The second trip, CHAMBERS understood, was ostensibly made to complete the transfer of the "Phaidon Press" to the Oxford University Press, which had purchased the former company. According to Mr. CHAMBERS, "Phaidon Press" was probably the most famous of the German art publishing companies.

CHAMBERS related that according to WILLERT the latter had a double purpose in this mission to Germany; the first, a mission for the Communist Party to contact ERNST TORGLER, a former member of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party and co-defendant in the Reichstag Fire Trial. However, the more important purpose for this trip was that WILLERT was to contact a Communist who was in the top circle of the Gestapo. According to CHAMBERS, WILLERT never mentioned this man's name, but did tell him that on the day he, WILLERT, arrived in Berlin there were red placards posted on the wall announcing that the secret Communist, who WILLERT was to have contacted, had been beheaded. WILLERT told CHAMBERS

FXP:NM
65-14920

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

14-1333-2976

MAY 4 1949

JUL 11 1949

COPIES DESTROYED
348 DEC 16 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/es

Kisseloff-1929

that he experienced such a feeling of shock of fear that he went to a little restaurant on one of the lakes near Berlin and sat all day in a " kind of numbed state". WILLERT was not able to contact TORGLER but did get close enough to the concentration camp in which TORGLER was confined to observe him walking around.

Mr. CHAMBERS expressed the opinion that both of these incidents had occurred prior to 1938.

This information is being provided the Bureau for whatever disposition it may desire.

2976

Kisseloff-1930

SAC, Washington Field

April 20, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

RENYlet to the Bureau dated April 13, 1949.

2977

ENCLOSED - 113

EX-136

It was suggested by the New York Office that former Senator Gerald P. Nye be reinterviewed by the Washington Field Office in connection with Colonel Dean Ivan Lamb after Bureau permission was received.

It is noted that former Senator Nye has previously been interviewed by the Washington Field Office on February 3, 1949, as reflected in the report of Special Agent John B. Van Etten dated March 23, 1949, at which time he appeared extremely cooperative with the Bureau. The Washington Field Office is, therefore, granted authority to reinterview him in connection with Colonel Lamb.

cc-New York

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

File/mp

Kisseloff-1931

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 13, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

During recent interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS re details concerning Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB, he gave the following information:

CHAMBERS advised that while he was stating his relationship with Colonel LAMB during the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore he may have been somewhat in error as to how LAMB was originally brought into the picture. CHAMBERS states that it is now his recollection that LAMB had gone to the Nye Committee at the time ALGER HISS was employed on this committee and offered his services. This particular point is denied by Colonel LAMB because he insists HISS originally contacted him at 2 West 45 Street, New York City, in offices of Sunsteadt Aviation Company.

CHAMBERS further pointed out, however, that he believes that Colonel LAMB's name may have been mentioned in a conversation between Senator NYE and HISS and the latter suggested to CHAMBERS that LAMB might be used as a source of information in the apparatus. It was subsequent to this, in CHAMBERS' opinion, that HISS contacted LAMB in New York City.

Ex-Senator NYE has previously been interviewed by Washington Field Office in the instant investigation. In view of CHAMBERS' observation concerning LAMB being mentioned in a conversation between NYE and HISS, it is suggested that MR. NYE be reinterviewed by Washington Field on this matter after Bureau permission is received.

Photographs of Colonel LAMB are being forwarded to Washington Field to assist in this inquiry. It is felt that they may also be displayed to STEPHEN RAUSCHENBUSH for his observation if deemed necessary. Approximate dates of the four photos of Colonel LAMB are noted on reverse side.

RECORDED - 113 74-1333-2977

INDEXED - 113

2 cc Washington Field (Encs. 4)

JRS, APK, AG
65-14920

EX-138

Kisseloff-1932

APRIL 27, 1949 ROUTINE

SAC, NEW YORK

RE JAHAM: REURTEL APRIL TWENTY-SIX LAST. HCUA HAS NOT INTERVIEWED JOHN HERRMANN OR WEBSTER POWELL RE NOTE TO CHAMBERS DATED MARCH FOUR, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT.

HOOVER

FLJ:mod

RECORDED - 110 174-1333-2978

INDEXED - 110 F B I 3 MAY 4 1949

EX-127

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

COPIES DESTROYED
848 DEC 16 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 MAY 11 1949

APR 27 4 22 PM '49
RECEIVED RECORDING ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-1933

tickler

SAC, New York

April 28, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

42944

The New York Office advised by teletype dated April 1, 1949, that Dean Ivan Lamb has claimed that he related his story of his associations with Alger Hiss to one Colonel Theile of G-2 in March, 1934. New York suggested that the Bureau contact G-2 and ascertain if any information is available in their files relative to Lamb's story to Colonel Theile. It was further suggested that the present whereabouts of Colonel Theile be ascertained in order that he may be interviewed in this matter.

The Intelligence Division of the Army has advised that a check of the Record Section fails to reveal any information to the effect that Dean Ivan Lamb contacted Colonel Theile during March, 1934, or at any other time. IDA advised that as of April 15, 1949, Brigadier General Claude Martin Theile (retired) listed his mailing address as c/o Washington Loan and Trust Company, West End Office, 17th and G Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Field Office is requested to locate and interview General Theile in connection with this matter.

RECORDED - 110

EX-42

74-1333-2979

MAY 4, 1949

cc - Washington Field

ASB:jpa

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
APR 29 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1934

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 27, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS CASE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont advised me that Mr. Donegan called him and requested that the Bureau be advised in the strictest confidence that the Attorney General had called him and asked him as to the status of the Hiss-Chambers case; that he, Donegan, had advised the Attorney General that Mr. Murphy was sick and probably would not be able to go to trial on Tuesday with the case. The Attorney General asked him to check with Murphy and find out when he would be able to handle it. After checking with Murphy, Murphy indicated that he would be back on Monday but that it would be two or three weeks before he could reach this case for trial.

Donegan advised that the Attorney General was very perturbed and wanted to know why he had not been advised of Murphy's illness. Mr. Donegan stated he advised the Attorney General that he presumed he knew about it inasmuch as he, the Attorney General, had designated Murphy to try the case. The Attorney General indicated to Donegan that he was of the opinion that Donegan had picked Murphy. Donegan advised this was not true, that he, Donegan, had received a memorandum in the Attorney General's handwriting indicating Murphy was designated.

The Attorney General referred to the publicity in the Washington papers today which was critical of the continuation of this case.

DML:dad

cc - Mr. Fletcher

G.I.R. 7

RECORDED - 81

'14 - 1233 2980

5 OMAY 16 1949

Kisseloff-1935

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 2 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Colvin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NA
Attorney General
Mrosebury
Brent
A.G.

WASH FROM NEW YORK 41 2 10-29P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. THE TRIAL OF ALGER HISS WAS POSTPONED TODAY IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, BEFORE JUDGE KAUFMAN, SDNY, UNTIL MAY TWENTYTHREE NEXT, DUE TO ILLNESS OF AUSA THOMAS MURPHY.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS
NY R 42 WA
U HAVE SENT U TWO 39 MESSAGES

RECORDED - 116

F.B.I.

MAY 11 1949

Kisseloff-1936

23 MAY 10 1949

74-1333-2982	COPY	FLJ:se 4/21/49

AAG ALEXANDER M. CAMPBELL
CRIMINAL DIV.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER
CHAMBERS
with aliases
ALGER HISS; ETAL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE

Transmitting herewith listed additional reports in connection with instant invest.

COPY OF ABSTRACT FOR THIS SERIAL IS PLACED IN FILE IN LIEU OF THE MAIL WHICH HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED

C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-12-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/3/49

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIR MAIL

During an interview with Mrs. ELIZABETH TESLUCK, 467 - 28th Avenue, San Francisco, on other matters, Mrs. TESLUCK advised that in approximately the fall of 1941 she met an old acquaintance named Mrs. ANNA KAPLAN, maiden name MASLIANIKOFF. She stated she met Mrs. KAPLAN by accident on Lexington Avenue and advised Mrs. KAPLAN that she was unemployed. Mrs. KAPLAN then suggested that in view of her knowledge of the Russian language she should go to some trading corporation, address unrecalled, which she believed sounded like "Round The World Trading Corporation", and should speak to Mr. JACOB GOLOS. Mrs. TESLUCK stated she went there and was interviewed by ELIZABETH BENTLEY. BENTLEY then took her to a small office which she referred to as "The inner sanctum", where she was interviewed by an individual who stated his name was JACOB GOLOS. She described GOLOS as approximately 5' 5" tall, red hair, medium build, approximately 50 years old. She said this was the only occasion that she met JACOB GOLOS. u

This office is not in possession of a photograph or description of JACOB GOLOS. In view of the similarity of the description of JACOB GOLOS to that of BORIS BYKOV, it is suggested that if such has not already been done, the photograph of JACOB GOLOS should be displayed to CHAMBERS and CRANE to determine if he might be identical with BORIS BYKOV. u

It is also suggested that despite the fact that JACOB GOLOS is now deceased, his photograph and description should be placed in the Soviet Intelligence Album. (C)

RGF:hc

100-25417

CC: New York (Air Mail)
Los Angeles

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/27/81 PWK/es 3/27/81

RECORDED - 118 8-15-80
CLASSIFIED BY 5676 AG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1
FOIPA #404807/405119

INDEXED - 118

~~SECRET~~

174-1033-2983

Classified by 2855 WABPR 12/19/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 MAY 16 1949

SAC, Washington Field

May 6, 1949

Director, FBI

JAHAM
#74-94

Reference is made to your memorandum dated April 8, 1949 in which you request the return of the original State Department file copies of State Department documents constituting Grand Jury Exhibits #47 and #48. In accordance with this request, the original documents are returned herewith, photographic copies having been made for the Bureau's files.

A report on these documents will be forwarded to your office within the next several days.

#74-1333

DKF:JL JL

RECORDED - 118 | 74-1333 2984

(Enclosure)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-1939

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 12 AND BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 6 5-37P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO TELEPHONICALLY ADVISE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TO BE PRESENT TEN AM, MAY TENTH NEXT, FOR GJ APPEARANCE AND FOR CONFERENCE WITH ASST. USA TOM MURPHY AND SAAG T. J. DONEGAN ON AFTERNOON OF MAY TENTH AND ON MAY ELEVENTH.

RECORDED - 118 CHEIDT

BOTH ACK AND DISC IN ORDER PLS

BA NY R 1 BA

WA NY R 12 WA

5 0 MAY 16 1949

Kisseloff-1940

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 6 - 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/22/87 BY SP2 mac/apw

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM BOSTON 6 2-16 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T JAHAM

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS -R, ESPIONAGE -R. MRS. LUCY ELLIOT DAVIS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPHS OF HISS AND CHAMBERS. STATES POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN SUMMER SEASON A HANDYMAN, HENRY SAVAGE, PRESENTLY DECEASED, MIGHT HAVE TAKEN IN GUESTS DURING HER ABSENCE AND SAID GUESTS MAY NOT HAVE REGISTERED. FURTHER STATES THAT WENDELL KEENEY, A MUSIC TEACHER AT FURMEN UNIVERSITY, SOUTH CAROLINA, WHOM SHE DESCRIBES AS AN INDIVIDUAL WITH AN EXCELLENT MEMORY WAS GUEST DURING THE ENTIRE NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN SUMMER SEASON AT BLEAK HOUSE, PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE. PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TOGETHER WITH APPROPRIATE BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING INVESTIGATION AT PETERBORO, N. H., BEING FORWARDED AMSD TO CHARLOTTE FOR THE PURPOSE OF HAVING WENDELL KEENEY VIEW THESE PHOTOGRAPHS.

SOUCY

CHARLOTTE TO BE ADVISED

END

ACK PLS IN ORDE

WA

BS R 2 WA

NY

BS R 3 NY

RECORDED - 118

2986

4 MAY 13 1949

5 0 MAY 16 1949

Kisseloff-1941

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 5/6/49

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, at Washington, D.C., dated April 18, 1949, in the above captioned matter. This report requests the Baltimore Office to furnish descriptive data regarding VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF and a photograph to the New York Office. Complete descriptive data regarding NEKRASSOFF is set forth in the report of SA HAROLD A. BONEY, at Baltimore, dated 3/23/49, entitled "LUDMILA VICTOR NEKRASSOFF, was.; ESPIONAGE - R." The descriptive data regarding NEKRASSOFF is found on pages 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. A photograph of NEKRASSOFF will be enclosed herewith.

Reference is made to teletype from Los Angeles to the Director, a copy of which was furnished to this office. This teletype was dated February 11, 1949, and entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R." The teletype reflected that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE upon reinterview on February 10 described Russian #1 as 45 years old, 6'1" or 2", and weighing 215 pounds, etc. The descriptive data regarding VLADIMIR ALEXIS NEKRASSOFF as set forth in the aforementioned report varies considerably than that in the teletype and, therefore, it is not believed possible that Russian #1 and NEKRASSOFF are identical.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the Los Angeles Office for their information regarding NEKRASSOFF.

It is to be noted NEKRASSOFF when interviewed during April, 1949, made casual reference to a Russian whom he knew was at one time living in Washington, D.C., and posed as a Russian nobleman. NEKRASSOFF commented that this individual was a gambler and had been arrested by the Washington Police Department. Inasmuch as NEKRASSOFF did not connect this individual with any of the individuals under investigation and the matter seemed to have no pertinence at the time, NEKRASSOFF's complete knowledge of this Russian was not obtained. NEKRASSOFF will be reinterviewed in the near future and an effort will be made to ascertain whether this individual meets the description of Russian #1, previously referred to.

A copy of this letter is being submitted to the Washington Field Office for its information in view of NEKRASSOFF's mention of a Russian gambler who lived in Washington.

JFF:mhp
65-1642
cc: 65-1624
cc: New York (encl)
Washington Field
Los Angeles

RECORDED - 118

INDEXED - 118

174-1333-2987

Kisseloff-1942

EX-132

5 C MAY 16 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 9 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Derbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 28 9 6-18 PM

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

O — HISS. CHAMBERS

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R, IS R. DURING INTERVIEW MAY SIX LAST JONATHAN MITCHELL AND WIFE DORIS STEVENS, CLOSE PERSONAL FRIENDS OF COLUMNIST WESTBROOK PEGLER, REMARKED THAT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO PEGLER STATED THAT HE INTENDED TO CALL UPON THE DIRECTOR IN WASHINGTON AND ASK WHY THE DIRECTOR DID NOT CIRCUMVENT DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS AND MAKE A PUBLIC EXPOSE OF COMMUNISTS IN GOVT. PEGLER STATED THE DIRECTOR QUOTE KNEW OF THEIR HOLD ON THE GOVT., WAS GETTING NO COOPERATION FROM ANY OTHERS IN DRIVING THEM FROM THE GOVT., AND HAD A PATRIOTIC DUTY ABOVE AND BEYOND ANY DEPARTMENTAL RULES, TO MAKE THESE TERRIBLE CONDITIONS KNOWN TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC UNQUOTE. MITCHELL AND STEVENS STATE PEGLER HAS NOT MENTIONED THE PROPOSED INTERVIEW SINCE COMPLETING HIS VACATION LAST WEEK AND MAY HAVE DROPPED THE MATTER OR POSTPONED IT. FOR INFO.

Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Scripps

RECORDED - 118

INDEXED - 118

SCHEIDT

174-1333-2988
FBI
4 MAY 13 1949

HOLD PLS

RETYPED

cc Fletcher

56 MAY 16 1949

Kisseloff-1943

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 10, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Perjury, Espionage-R
Internal Security - R
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
(Fellow employees - Railroad Retirement Board)

Reference is made to Bulet of February 3, 1949 and Chicago letter to the Director dated March 23, 1949. The latter reflected that according to RUSSELL BRAINARD, employee of the Railroad Retirement Board, JOHN C. DAVIDSON was employed by the Board, December 1, 1938 to April 12, 1942 at Washington, D.C. and might be in a position to furnish information concerning SILVERMAN.

DAVIDSON reportedly left the Washington, D.C. area during June, 1946 and moved to 253 Washington Ave., Pleasantville, New York. It is requested that the New York Office attempt to locate DAVIDSON and that he be interviewed along usual lines for information pertinent to this investigation.

cc-New York

HKC:JPW
74-94

RECORDED - 118

74-1333-2989

INDEXED - 118

50 MAY 16 1949

Kisseloff-1944

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 16 BALTIMORE MA 2 FROM NEW YORK NY 6-56 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. PERJURY, ESP-R. AUSA T. F. MURPHY AND SA T. G. SPENCER WILL ARRIVE BALTIMORE AIRPORT NINE THIRTY ONE DST ABOARD EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT NO. FOUR FIFTYTHREE, ON MAY ELEVEN FORTYNINE FOR INTERVIEW OF MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS AT THEIR FARM IN WESTMINSTER, MD. ON THAT DATE. ARRANGEMENTS PREVIOUSLY MADE WITH CHAMBERS FOR THIS INTERVIEW. REQUESTED THAT SA FRANK JOHNSTONE OR OTHER BALTIMORE AGENT FAMILIAR WITH DISCLOSURES OF CHAMBERS AND HIS WIFE MEET MURPHY AND SA SPENCER AT AIRPORT SO THAT THEY CAN PROCEED DIRECTLY TO CHAMBERS FARM. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT MURPHY AND SPENCER WILL REMAIN IN BALTIMORE THE NIGHT OF MAY ELEVEN AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO WASHINGTON, D.C. MAY TWELVE NEXT.

SCHEIDT

74-1333

NOT RECORDED
4 MAY 13 1949

BA ACK AND DISC, WA HFC NK

BA NY R 2 BA

MAY 17 1949

MADDOCK GA

THREE
cc file movement

Kisseloff-1945

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 10, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Rebulet to Washington Field dated February 3, 1949.

Information in Washington, D.C., reflects that WALTER J. COUPER, former associate of A. G. SILVERMAN while at Railroad Retirement, is presently living on Harriman Road, Irvington, New York. No house number was available.

New York will interview COUPER regarding any information he may have of SILVERMAN and his activities in the Underground Group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

WJS:MJW
74-94
cc: New York

INDEXED - 118

RECORDED - 118

74-1033-2990

5 MAY 16 1949

Kisseloff-1946

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: May 10, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Rebulet February 3, 1949.

Report of Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, dated February 21, 1949, at New York, New York, in the above captioned matter, reflects on page 103 an interview of WALTER J. COUPER, Staff Member, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York City, with regard to his previous association with PHILIP RENO.

Chicago letter to the Bureau dated March 22, 1949, in instant matter, set forth the name of COUPER as a fellow employee of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board. It was indicated that COUPER was employed as a Temporary Economic Statistician from June 10, 1936 to June 30, 1942, at the Railroad Retirement Board.

The New York Office is requested to re-interview COUPER regarding his knowledge of the activities and associates of SILVERMAN.

RECORDED - 118

INDEXED - 118

74-1333-2991
H B I

4 MAY 13 1949

CND:cl
74-94

cc - New York

Kisseloff-1947

5 0 MAY 16 1949

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 30 10 7-13 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JANAN. PERJURY, ESP-R. IN CONNECTION WITH PROSECUTION OF INSTANT CASE SAAG T. J. DONNEGAN EXPECTS TO BE AT THE DEPT. IN WASHINGTON ON MAY TWELVE NEXT AND AUSA T. F. MURPHY AND SA T. G. SPENCER WILL ALSO BE IN WASHINGTON IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE. MURPHY AND DONNEGAN DESIRE TO SPEAK BRIEFLY TO LAB TECHNICIAN WHO EXAMINED HANDWRITING AND TYPEWRITING DOCUMENTS IN INSTANT CASE AS WELL AS TECHNICIAN WHO MADE EXAMINATION OF LEICA CAMERA OWNED BY FELIX INSLERMAN. DONNEGAN AND MURPHY ALSO DESIRIOUS OF INTERVIEWING THE FOLLOWING PERSONS WHO SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW AT THE WFO, NINE THIRTY AM, MAY TWELVE NEXT, REBECCA TRUSTY, MRS. KATHLEEN GOOSBY, JAMES E. ANDERSON, MRS. CORA MC COLLUM, MRS. ELIZA GREEN, MRS. ROBERT BOWIE, CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, CLAUDIE BATLETT, FLORENCE TOMPKINS. DONNEGAN AND MURPHY ALSO INDICATE POSSIBLE DESIRE TO INTERVIEW, IF POSSIBLE, EUNICE A. LINCOLN IF TIME PERMITS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WFO DETERMINE IF SHE WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE STATE DEPT. ON MAY TWELVE NEXT. MURPHY AND DONNEGAN INDICATE THEY WILL RETURN TO NYC LATE AFTERNOON OF MAY TWELVE NINETEEN FORTY NINE.

44-1532-2992

RECORDED-118

EX-16

Kisseloff-1948

5 MAY 18 1949

TWO COPIES WFO SCHEIDT

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 5-6-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)

Bureau file 74-1333
New York file 65-14920

The Bureau is advised that pictures of HISS and CHAMBERS were exhibited to MARSHALL PARKS, the owner of Brackett House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, and EARLE BISHOP, real estate dealer, also of Peterboro, New Hampshire. Neither individual could identify these photographs.

Under date of May 5, 1949 Mrs. LUCY ELLIOT DAVIS of Hancock, New Hampshire, who was the lessee of the Bleak House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, in the summer of 1937, viewed photographs of HISS and CHAMBERS and was also unable to make any identification. Mrs. DAVIS stated that since her previous interview with Boston Office agents she had been thinking things over. She said that in 1937 there had been a handyman on the premises, one HENRY SAVAGE, presently deceased, and who, to the best of her recollection, on at least one occasion had taken in guests during the early part of that season without having them register.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

She pointed out that during the 1937 season one WENDELL KEENEY, a music teacher presently at Furmen University, Greenville, South Carolina, had been a guest at Bleak House for the entire 1937 summer season. She said that Mr. Keeney had an excellent memory and suggested that the photographs be displayed to him to ascertain whether or not he could possibly recollect the alleged visit of HISS-CHAMBERS.

The Charlotte Office is advised that one of the counts of the indictment outstanding against ALGER HISS is to the effect that HISS did associate with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS after January 1, 1937.

According to information received from CHAMBERS, he together with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the summer home of HARRY DEXTER WHITE in New Hampshire during the summer season of 1937. CHAMBERS has stated that they stopped at Peterboro, New Hampshire, and witnessed a play entitled "She Stoops to Conquer."

FMC:md
65-3251
cc New York
Charlotte - Encl. - AMSD

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

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MAY 13 1949

EX-133

Kisseloff-1949

That evening they stayed overnight at a tourist home in Peterboro, New Hampshire.

Investigation by Boston has disclosed that the summer home of HARRY DEXTER WHITE was a place formerly known as Marginal Acres owned by Lauchlin Currie and located in an isolated section of Hancock, New Hampshire. The town of Hancock, New Hampshire, is eight miles north or Peterboro.

The play "She Stoops To Conquer" was put on by the Peterboro Players from August 10 to August 15, inclusive, 1937 at a place known as the Stearns Farm located on the "Middle Hancock Road" at Peterboro, New Hampshire.

Mr. CHAMBERS, accompanied by New York agents, made a visit to Peterboro, New Hampshire, for the purpose of locating the tourist home in question. After visiting several tourist homes in the vicinity of Peterboro he stated that the Bleak House was the best possibility of having been the place where he, PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS spent the night. The time as indicated by the play "She Stoops To Conquer" would have been between August 10 and 15, 1937. The guest registration book for the Bleak House was examined by the FBI Laboratory but failed to reflect the known handwriting specimens of the three individuals in question.

In view of the fact that there is a possibility that HISS and CHAMBERS may have stayed at the Bleak House during the pertinent period, it is requested that WENDELL KEENEY, of Furmen University, Greenville, South Carolina, be immediately contacted. The photographs of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS should be exhibited to Mr. KEENEY to ascertain whether he has any recollection of these individuals having visited Bleak House. The Bureau, New York and Boston should be immediately notified as to the results of this interview.

There are being enclosed herewith four photographs as follows: a photograph of PRISCILLA HISS, a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and two photographs of ALGER HISS.

The Charlotte Office is requested to return to Boston the photograph of Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS as this is the only photograph of Mrs. HISS in the possession of the Boston Office.

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Kisseloff-1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/25/49	3/22/49	JACK S. TURTON SA AWS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ALGER HISS	PERJURY. INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Navy Department documents obtained from files of the Bureau of Standards submitted to FBI Laboratory for comparison with microfilm strips "A" and "B". Laboratory reports definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether microfilm strips depicted documents taken from files of Bureau of Standards. Documents not processed for latent fingerprints.

- P -

REFERENCES: New York teletype to Washington Field dated March 3, 1949.
New York teletype to Washington Field dated March 4, 1949.
Report of Special Agent JACK S. TURTON dated March 15, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRAND JURY EXHIBIT NUMBERS 49 AND 51, NAVY DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS AT BUREAU OF STANDARDS

OC ARG Campbell 4-5-49 A.E. Baar

The Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics, Technical Orders and Technical Notes, obtained from SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with microfilm strips known as Strips "A" and "B".

The following is a list of Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics Documents obtained from the files of the Bureau of Standards together with the designation assigned by the FBI Laboratory:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-1951

K704 Technical Order #76-37, dated December 3, 1937.
K705 Technical Order #77-37, dated December 6, 1937.
K706 Page number 2, beginning "(1) For lower blower operation..."
K707 Technical Order #79-37, dated December 8, 1937.
K708 Page number 2, beginning "Stud - coil tube, ..."
K709 Technical Order #82-37, dated December 20, 1937.
K710 Technical Order #84-37, dated December 27, 1937.
K711 Instruction sheet for "Microphone - RS39 Instructions for Removal Locking Feature".
K712 Technical Order #1-38, dated January 4, 1938.
K713 Technical Order #2-38, dated January 5, 1938.
K714 Technical Order #3-38, dated January 15, 1938.
K715 Page number 2, beginning "nearest stores and the procedure ..."
K716 Page number 3, beginning "ing time is normal. It has been ..."
K717 Technical Order #7-38, dated January 31, 1938.
K718 Technical Order #8-38, dated February 5, 1938.
K719 Technical Note #30-37, dated December 6, 1937.
K720 Technical Note #31-37, dated December 8, 1937.
K721 Technical Note #32-37, dated December 23, 1937.
K722 Drawing entitled "Inter-Connection of Output of two Receivers used by Bombing Squadron Two".
K723 Technical Note #33-37, dated December 28, 1937.
K724 Page number 2, beginning "F. Connect free end of lead ..."
K725 Accompanying drawing entitled "MODIFIED OPERATOR'S CONTROL BOX".
K726 Technical Note #1-38, dated January 11, 1938.
K727 Accompanying drawing, bearing typewriting beginning "Station Box..."
K728 Technical Note #6-38, dated January 25, 1938.

The Laboratory has reported the results of the examination as follows:

The parts of sentences and diagrams appearing on the microfilm strips A and B which are listed below on the left, appear on the Navy Department documents listed below on the right. For example, parts of the diagram appearing on microfilm strip A10 also appear on K722.

A10	K722
A12	K712
A16	K711
A18	K707
A20	K708
A22	K709
A24	K704
A28	K720
A31	K705
A33	K706

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B4	K722
B8	K724
B9	K725
B10	K725
B12	K726
B13	K727
B14	K727
B15	K714
B16	K714
B17	K715
B18	K715
B19	K716
B21 right side	K713
B21 left side	K712
B23 right side	K728
B25 right side	K718

Due to the poor quality of the microfilm strips A and B, a definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether the photographs depicting these films came from the same source as specimens K704 through K728. Many of the microfilm photographs are illegible. Portions of writing and of diagrams depicted on films A and B as listed above in each instance compared favorably with the same portion of the corresponding Bureau of Standards documents as listed above by K number. However, too large a portion of the documents depicted on A and B is illegible to make a definite conclusion possible.

In view of the fact the latent fingerprint process would affect the appearance of the documents, K704 through K728 are not being processed for latent fingerprints at this time.

- P E N D I N G -

2994

Kisseloff-1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/25/49	3/22/49	JACK S. TURTON SA AHS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ALGER HISS	PERJURY. INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Navy Department documents obtained from files of the Bureau of Standards submitted to FBI Laboratory for comparison with microfilm strips "A" and "B". Laboratory reports definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether microfilm strips depicted documents taken from files of Bureau of Standards. Documents not processed for latent fingerprints.

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Kisseloff-1954

K704 Technical Order #76-37, dated December 3, 1937.
K705 Technical Order #77-37, dated December 6, 1937.
K706 Page number 2, beginning "(1) For lower blower operation..."
K707 Technical Order #79-37, dated December 8, 1937.
K708 Page number 2, beginning "Stud - Coil tube, ..."
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K710 Technical Order #84-37, dated December 27, 1937.
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A24	K704
A28	K720
A31	K705
A33	K706

B4	K722
B8	K724
B9	K725
B10	K725
B12	K726
B13	K727
B14	K727
B15	K714
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B17	K715
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B21 left side	K712
B23 right side	K728
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In view of the fact the latent fingerprint process would affect the appearance of the documents, K704 through K728 are not being processed for latent fingerprints at this time.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-1956

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — NY FILE NO. 65-14920 ENC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/10/49	2/17-3/4/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CHANGED: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob" Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, David Bream;	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, aka: Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa: Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa: George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa: Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa: "Felix"; Unknown Subject, wa: "Bernie"; MORRIS ASIMOV, was: Azimov, Azemov

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS emphatically denies confinement at any time to a mental institution; believes that, through use of alias LLOYD CANTWELL, his identity was confused with ROBERT CANTWELL, former friend, CP affiliate, and "Time" magazine book reviewer, who was treated for mental disorder 1942 in NY hospital. ROBERT CANTWELL not identical with CHAMBERS; latter's medical history set forth. In 1938 CHAMBERS told HERBERT SOLOW, NYC, of CP underground activities and proposed "break" with Party; thereafter CHAMBERS disclosed story to ISAAC DON LEVINE, who effected introduction of CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939. SOLOW only recalls JOHN ABT and L. DUGGAN as persons mentioned by CHAMBERS in connection with underground activities.

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4-23-52-BX
(copy A)

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-2995

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NY 65-14920

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1 - San Diego (Info.)
1 - San Francisco (Info.)
6 - New York

Kisseloff-726

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CHAMBERS counters statements of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE with his version of their associations and CP underground activity. CHAMBERS recalls JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN introduced him to CRANE in NYC probably 1934; later met CRANE in SF where he also met FOLKOFF and turned over money to FOLKOFF or CRANE. CHAMBERS states CRANE did photographic work for apparatus, Washington, DC; BYKOV brought CHAMBERS and CRANE together 1937. Information re MORRIS ASIMOV and de SVESHNIKOFF set forth. Photo of LUCY KRAMER not identified as courier who succeeded CHAMBERS in 1934. RALPH DE SOLA and wife, HELEN WINNER, both former CP members, visited Accokeek, Md., farm of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE 7/4/37. De SOLA identified ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as visitors on same occasion. THOMAS and RINGE gave positive indication of CP activity and association with known CP sympathizers. De SOLA believed HISS member of CP although no direct confirmation received. Other visitors at Accokeek farm fail to recall presence of HISS or evidence of espionage activity. Additional associates and neighbors of HISS failed to confirm CP activity or association with CHAMBERS. FRANCIS B. SAYRE, former Assistant Secretary of State, advised HISS and attorney queried him recently re coming trial; interest focused primarily on distribution records of State Department documents; attention drawn to fact several documents allegedly received by CHAMBERS from HISS were never distributed to SAYRE'S office. HISS denied document Q-1 in his handwriting, although admitted to SAYRE his practice of synopsizing long documents for SAYRE'S attention. EDITH BOND STEARNS, producer of stage show, 1937, Peterboro, N.H., could not recall HISS or CHAMBERS as guests. ANNE TERRY WHITE says 1937 summer cottage located at Hancock, N.H. Additional information set forth re DAVID CARPENTER; NOEL FIELD; FELIX INSLERMAN. Comments of ROGER BALDWIN, Civil Liberties Union, re existence of Communist espionage activity, set forth; no knowledge, however, re activity therein by ALGER HISS. Additional HISS specimens submitted FBI Laboratory; Laboratory reports set out; no identification effected. Efforts continuing to locate FANSLER-HISS typewriter and specimens prepared thereon. Schedule of witnesses appearing before GJ, SDNY, 2/16-3/3/49, set forth. Counsel for HISS, in oral argument 2/21 and 2/24, requested inspection of documents in Government's possession.

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NY 65-14920

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, New York, 2/21/49.

DETAILS: The title of this case is being marked "Changed" to reflect the deletion therefrom of the subject WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE in accordance with the suggestions contained in Bureau letter dated March 3, 1949, to New York and Los Angeles; to further reflect, as obtained through investigation and Government records, the full name of _____ AZEMOV, as MORRIS ASIMOV, with alias: AZIMOV, AZEMOV.

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NY 65-14920

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

RE: ROBERT CANTWELL

The following investigation was conducted by SAS FRANCIS X. PLANT and THOMAS G. SPENCER, both of the New York Office:

Inasmuch as this investigation has disclosed efforts were being made on the part of the investigators for HISS to assail the character and reputation of CHAMBERS, it was deemed advisable during that portion of the interview dealing with his personal background to inquire as to whether he had ever been in a mental institution. During this portion of the questioning, he was asked whether he had ever been in such an institution and he replied, "Emphatically no".

CHAMBERS then explained that he believed that through the use of the name of LLOYD CANTWELL that he was being confused with another former "Time" Magazine employee by the name of ROBERT CANTWELL. This individual was described by CHAMBERS as being a friend of his and a fellow traveler. To the best of his recollection, he has known ROBERT CANTWELL since about 1932 until the present time. He first met him through FRANKLIN SPIER. SPIER was known to CHAMBERS at the time that he was employed by the "New Masses".

CHAMBERS indicated that in about 1933 or 1934, ROBERT CANTWELL came to him and said that he had an opportunity to go with "Time" Magazine as a book reviewer. At that time, ROBERT CANTWELL was already a well known novelist, having written a number of books including, "Laugh and Lie Down" and "Land of Plenty". CHAMBERS stated that he recommended to CANTWELL that he take this position, which CANTWELL did. CANTWELL held the position until CHAMBERS himself began to work for "Time" Magazine, at which time CHAMBERS took his place as book reviewer.

CHAMBERS indicated that when he broke with the Communist Party in 1938, he trusted ROBERT CANTWELL to the point where he was willing to provide him with his address. In turn, CANTWELL gave him odd jobs, helped him and loaned him money. During this period, however, ROBERT CANTWELL remained close to the Communist Party in spite of CHAMBERS severance from it. CHAMBERS stated further that ROBERT CANTWELL maintained his Communist Party affiliations until the time of the Russian-German Pact. At just about that time, CANTWELL was writing a series of articles for "Time" Magazine entitled, "Background of War". When the above-mentioned

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pact was signed, according to CHAMBERS, CANTWELL wrote a "humdinger" concerning what had happened to Marxist's ideas. As a result of this article, the Communists employed at "Time" Magazine berated ROBERT CANTWELL extensively.

Shortly thereafter, ROBERT CANTWELL suffered a bad nervous breakdown and as a result of it he was confined to an institution named Bloomingdale's, located in White Plains, New York. CHAMBERS visited CANTWELL at this institution only once. After CANTWELL had been there for some period of time, he was allowed to take automobile rides with his wife, BETSY CANTWELL, on Sundays. During the course of one of these rides, Mrs. CANTWELL took her husband away and he was never returned to this institution.

CHAMBERS stated further that when ROBERT CANTWELL left "Time" Magazine, that organization settled a considerable amount of money on him. According to CHAMBERS, this was highly unusual and as far as he knew it had never been done on any other occasion. CHAMBERS said that he learned later that this money was used by ROBERT CANTWELL and his wife, BETSY, to purchase a home at Sherman, Connecticut, where they presently live.

After his removal by his wife from the institution, CANTWELL wrote some book reviews for "Time" Magazine, for which he received appropriate renumeration. However, these reviews eventually became so irrational that the magazine discontinued accepting anything further from him. CHAMBERS stated that he has not seen ROBERT CANTWELL for some time, however, CANTWELL telephonically communicated with him several months ago, at which time CANTWELL requested that CHAMBERS endorse a note for approximately $1000. CHAMBERS advised CANTWELL that he would be willing to do this for him providing that he was given further information concerning the details surrounding the loan. CHAMBERS has not heard from CANTWELL since that time.

Relative to his being confused with ROBERT CANTWELL, CHAMBERS said that he had no definite impression as to how this confusion came into being. He believed that some of this mistake in identity might have originated through a person by the name of WILLIAM or BILL WALTON. He based this impression upon the fact that ALGER HISS when speaking of the possibility of CHAMBERS having been in a mental institution while testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee had attributed his knowledge to BILL WALTON.

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CHAMBERS described WALTON as a former "Time" correspondent, who had been parachuted into Normandy with the American troops and had finally wound up in Prague, Czechoslovakia. While in that country, he sent in to "Time" Magazine a thirteen page cable concerning the "People's Revolution" in Czechoslovakia. CHAMBERS stated that he, CHAMBERS, as Foreign News Editor refused to print the material contained in the cable as he believed it was unsubstantiated and probably inaccurate. This refusal on his part, was more or less a reflection on the Cable Division at "Time" Magazine. CHAMBERS further stated that the majority of Communists employed at "Time" Magazine were in the Cable Division and by his refusal to print WALTON'S material caused them to be very abusive in their remarks concerning CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERS stated that he has never met BILL WALTON and has never discussed the subject of this cable with him. Upon WALTON'S return to the United States, CHAMBERS believed that WALTON went to work for the "New Republic" Magazine. However, returning to the apparent confusion existing between ROBERT CANTWELL and CHAMBERS, the latter conjectured that some of this confusion might be attributable to WALTON, who through his employment with "Time" Magazine would have been acquainted with ROBERT CANTWELL and the fact that the latter had been in a mental institution.

Relative to his own physical condition, CHAMBERS indicated that he has never at any time been a patient or confined in a mental institution. He admitted that he suffered several attacks, which are believed to have been heart attacks. He explained that sometime in 1942, HENRY LUCE as publisher of "Time" Magazine, decided that one editor should edit the fourteen departments usually located in the back of the magazine. This work was formerly handled by two editors, but LUCE decided that it should be done by one man and subsequently picked CHAMBERS for the job.

CHAMBERS stated that for several months he worked day and night and finally asked for an assistant. He got one who after working with CHAMBERS for several months collapsed with thrombosis and was sick in an oxygen tent for approximately one year. About one month after the collapse of this assistant, CHAMBERS himself became ill and his illness was diagnosed as angina pectoris. Dr. ELIZABETH REESE WILKINS in Westminster, Maryland, made this diagnosis and subsequently treated him. She instructed

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him to stay in bed and to be as immobile as possible.

CHAMBERS stated that he did not follow the doctor's advice to the letter in that he began to help his wife around the farm. As a result he suffered another collapse and was then confined strictly to his bed for a period of several months. During this period, he could not shave and could not move at all. He was absent from "Time" Magazine for approximately nine months. CHAMBERS stated further that toward the latter part of this illness, the above-mentioned Dr. WILKINS took CHAMBERS to a Dr. BRIDGEMAN, who was connected with the John Hopkins Clinic and whose office was located on St. Paul Street near Eager Street in Baltimore. This physician, according to CHAMBERS, "gave him the works". He was unable to find that CHAMBERS had any heart condition, but he instructed him that if he returned to "Time" Magazine that he, the doctor, would give CHAMBERS five years to live.

CHAMBERS said that he told HENRY LUCE about this statement and the latter contacted Dr. BRIDGEMAN, who told LUCE at that time that he saw no reason why CHAMBERS could not go back to "Time" Magazine at once. CHAMBERS related further that he then returned to work at "Time" Magazine and took things easy. For about a year or so thereafter, he still had palpitations and then they finally ceased.

At about this time, he went back to his old routine of working day and night. Finally, sometime in 1945, CHAMBERS became Foreign News Editor and he found an almost 100% leftist crew working in that department. As a result, he often had to rewrite that entire section of the magazine himself. Then, one morning when coming into work on the Long Island Railroad, he "blacked out". This condition was brought to the attention of the Managing Editor of "Time" Magazine, a Mr. MATTHEWS, and CHAMBERS was then taken off the Foreign News Desk and put in a Special Projects Division.

CHAMBERS stated that he has never had any further heart attacks which required a doctor's care. He admitted that he does occasionally get pains which he thinks might be attributable to this condition. He indicated that he has also been thoroughly examined by a Dr. WALSH McDERMOTT at the New York Hospital in New York City. He explained that Dr. McDERMOTT is the husband of the Head Researcher for "Life" Magazine.

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According to CHAMBERS, Dr. McDERMOTT treated him for a strep throat several years ago, at which time that condition confined CHAMBERS to the New York Hospital. During this period, Dr. McDERMOTT likewise afforded CHAMBERS a thorough examination and was unable to find any cardiac condition. CHAMBERS related that the above-reported are all of the physical examinations, with one exception, that he could ever remember having received..

With reference to this exception, he said that several years ago an individual who was frequently in the office of "Time" Magazine and who sold insurance to a number of the magazine's employees, told CHAMBERS that he could secure life insurance for him. CHAMBERS said that he told this man that due to his heart condition he doubted considerably whether or not such insurance could be obtained. However, this person went ahead and shortly thereafter, a doctor whose name CHAMBERS could not remember, called at his office in "Time" Magazine and there gave him a perfunctory examination. CHAMBERS stated that this was the last he ever heard from the doctor or from this representative. He presumed that the subject of the sale of insurance to him was dropped as a result of this examination.

CHAMBERS indicated with further reference to this latter physical examination that it had apparently come to the attention of the investigators for ALGER HISS. It was his recollection that the subject of this examination had come up either in the pre-trial depositions or in the hearings before the House Committee and as a result, the attorneys for HISS had inquired of CHAMBERS' lawyers as to the identity of this insurance firm. CHAMBERS said that he could not recall the name of this firm other than that it was located in Springfield, Massachusetts. He promised that he would determine its full title and advise interviewing agents.

However, with further reference to HISS' investigators, CHAMBERS stated that the information concerning this insurance company was given to HISS' investigators and he presumed that they contacted the company for information.

CHAMBERS stated further that he had no objection if Bureau agents contacted the above-named doctors to obtain from them full information as to his physical condition.

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By teletype dated February 17, 1949, the New York Office requested the New Haven Office to ascertain the specific address of ROBERT CANTWELL and if possible, information concerning his present mental condition. By teletype dated February 18, 1949, the New Haven Office advised that it was ascertained that CANTWELL lived in Sherman, Connecticut. This was a small town of four hundred persons, where no street addresses were used. It was pointed out that in view of CANTWELL'S known past mental history and considering the fact that Sherman, Connecticut, is an extremely small town inhabited by artists and professional people, it was not deemed advisable to make inquiry in the town concerning CANTWELL'S mental condition since this information would immediately spread throughout the town. No further action concerning the matter is being taken by the New Haven Office at this time.

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS P. LYNCH at White Plains, New York, on February 24, 1949:

Investigation was conducted at the Westchester Division of the New York State Hospital, White Plains, in an effort to obtain information as to the identity of ROBERT CANTWELL, who had been a patient at this hospital, so as to determine whether CANTWELL was possibly identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Dr. THOMAS HAMILTON, Head of the Men's Division of the New York State Hospital, was contacted and when he heard the name CANTWELL mentioned he advised that Dr. JAMES WALL, Medical Director of the hospital, would handle the inquiry since it had some connection with the Hiss-Chambers matter. Dr. HAMILTON had not been advised of the nature of the inquiry in any way by the interviewing agent.

Dr. JAMES WALL, Medical Director, was then introduced to the agent and predicated his remarks by stating that he thought it had already been understood by the F.B.I. that ROBERT CANTWELL was not identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that there have been inquiries in this regard from time to time and that some of the inquiries have been made by doctors and friends of ALGER HISS, who WALL thought were making the inquiries in behalf of HISS.

He stated that he wanted to make a definite statement to the F.B.I. that ROBERT CANTWELL and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were two separate individuals as far as he was concerned and that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had

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never been a patient in the above hospital at any time. He stated that ROBERT CANTWELL who was there, was and possibly still is associated with "Time" Magazine, was a patient in the hospital from March, 1942 until October, 1942, during which time CANTWELL was receiving care for a mental disorder. He stated that ROBERT CANTWELL was a small, thin, emaciated man, of the poetic type and in no stretch of the imagination could be confused with CHAMBERS, whose pictures he had seen in the newspapers.

When asked as to the address furnished by CANTWELL at the time he was a patient, WALL said that it was in New York City and he would not furnish any street address. WALL also mentioned the fact that he knew CHAMBERS had worked for "Time" Magazine and had used the last name of CANTWELL at one time and, therefore, friends of ALGER HISS were attempting to prove that CHAMBERS was in the hospital under that name. He stated that this information was furnished to him by the Main Hospital in New York City, to whom the original inquiries were made concerning this matter.

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HERBERT SOLOW, ACQUAINTANCE OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS:

HERBERT SOLOW, 32 East 9th Street, New York City, a member of the editorial staff of "Fortune" magazine, 350 Fifth Avenue, advised that he has been acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS when they attended Columbia University, from 1921 until 1923, at which time, Mr. CHAMBERS ceased attendance. Mr. SOLOW said that since this original acquaintanceship, he had retained a passing friendship with Mr. CHAMBERS through the 1920's, when he would occasionally meet him at various locations in New York City. It was pointed out by Mr. SOLOW that he never had any prearranged engagements with Mr. CHAMBERS during this period and as an example, pointed out the occasion he saw him in the public library, where CHAMBERS was employed for a brief period of time. SOLOW added that he did not see CHAMBERS for a period of several years prior to 1931; thereafter he saw him on brief occasions from 1931 to 1935.

SOLOW stated that he terminated his friendship with CHAMBERS following a heated discussion concerning the French-Russian Treaty, which SOLOW recalled was negotiated about 1935. He said that the discussion he had with CHAMBERS on the above-mentioned subject left him with the definite impression that CHAMBERS was unusually pro-Russian in his observations; so much so, that he accused CHAMBERS of being "a cynical Stalinist." At this time, SOLOW recalled, he told CHAMBERS that it was not his desire to associate with him any further.

Following the above-described discussion, SOLOW said that he did not see CHAMBERS again until February of 1938, when CHAMBERS voluntarily came to his apartment on Gay Street, Greenwich Village, New York City.

It may be pointed out at this time, that the residence maintained by SOLOW on Gay Street was directly opposite 17 Gay Street, which CHAMBERS has stated to interviewing agents, was the location of a Communist Party underground photographic studio in the early 1930's, which CHAMBERS had visited.

SOLOW said that at the time CHAMBERS came to his apartment, he, SOLOW, was writing a series of articles concerning the "RUBINS, with alias ROBINSON; et al; Passport Fraud Case", which was receiving considerable publicity in the

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New York newspapers at the time. SOLOW said that he had done considerable investigation in this matter and as a free-lance writer had prepared a series of articles setting forth the Communist phases of the investigation. These articles, SOLOW said, were sold to the "New York Sun". Also in focus at the time was another investigation involving JULIETTE POYNTZ, an alleged Communist, who suddenly disappeared. SOLOW said that in view of his participation in the RUBINS inquiry and the existence of the POYNTZ articles, CHAMBERS had made inquiry of him as to whether or not he, CHAMBERS, would be mentioned in the Grand Jury hearings which had convened to hear witnesses in these matters.

SOLOW stated that when CHAMBERS came to his apartment, he appeared to be very nervous and because of their past acquaintance, which ended in expressed disagreement on SOLOW'S part, both were cautious in their observations to each other.

SOLOW also recalled that CHAMBERS made the specific inquiry of SOLOW as to whether he knew, from his information, whether or not CHAMBERS' name would be introduced to the Grand Jury because CHAMBERS felt that SOLOW was aware of his Communist Party underground activity.

SOLOW stated that one of the individuals prominently mentioned in the Grand Jury hearings concerning JULIETTE POYNTZ was CARLO TRESCA, whom CHAMBERS knew was a close friend of SOLOW.

The real import of CHAMBERS' visit did not become known to SOLOW until six months later, when CHAMBERS again visited SOLOW and advised him of his proposed break with the Communist Party. At that time, SOLOW said CHAMBERS related to SOLOW in a general way, his Communist Party underground activities and asked SOLOW for his assistance. Following a lengthy discussion, SOLOW said that he advised CHAMBERS that the first thing he should do is to make a complete and detailed history of his activity with the Communist Party and upon its completion, let the Communist leaders know of the existence of such a document prior to advising them he was severing connections with the Party.

SOLOW, in emphasizing the importance of CHAMBERS' writing his story in detail, reminded CHAMBERS of the incident involving IGNATZ REISS, a Communist Party functionary in Switzerland. SOLOW told CHAMBERS that REISS made the mistake of discussing his proposed break with the Communist Party with a party friend and in twenty-four hours, REISS was found dead. SOLOW said he gave CHAMBERS the book entitled, "The Case of IGNATZ REISS" and told CHAMBERS

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to be extremely cautious on making any remarks regarding his proposed break with the Party.

According to SOLOW, CHAMBERS expressed a strong desire to give his story of Communist Party underground activities to a responsible individual in Washington, D.C., who could take the proper action. In this regard, SOLOW took CHAMBERS to see CARLO TRESCA, at the latter's home in Brooklyn, New York, and he agreed to assist in attempting to locate the proper official in Washington, D.C. SOLOW said that the reason he took CHAMBERS to see TRESCA was because he felt he had the necessary contacts to make the arrangements previously agreed upon. SOLOW said that after the original meeting with TRESCA, a considerable period of time amounting to about six months passed and TRESCA had not produced any individual who could handle the matter.

About this time, it was SOLOW'S recollection, he had become aware of the writings and activity of ISAAC DON LEVINE. SOLOW felt that in view of LEVINE'S activity and inquiries he had made into the Communist situation, he might have the necessary source available to him. CHAMBERS agreed with SOLOW'S proposal to visit with LEVINE and to generally outline his story to him. SOLOW pointed out, however, that it was CHAMBERS' request that his identity be protected in their discussions with LEVINE and for this purpose, CHAMBERS was introduced to LEVINE by SOLOW under the name of "CARL".

SOLOW stated that the original meeting with LEVINE and CHAMBERS took place in a tea-room located at about 64th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, in December of 1938. Subsequent meetings were held during the first three months of 1939 at other locations including LEVINE'S mid-Manhattan apartment. It was SOLOW'S recollection that, during this period, when discussions were being held with LEVINE, CHAMBERS obtained a position with "TIME" magazine. Shortly after CHAMBERS went to work at "TIME" magazine, SOLOW stated, Mr. CHAMBERS received a telephone call from a party who asked for CHAMBERS and who identified himself as ISAAC DON LEVINE. SOLOW said that this was the first time, to his knowledge, that CHAMBERS' identity was known to LEVINE and SOLOW expressed the opinion that this identification was the result of private inquiry on LEVINE'S part of ex-Communists in New York City.

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Shortly after LEVINE ascertained the identity of CHAMBERS, SOLOW stated, he was abruptly dropped from the discussions, which at that time, had taken place over a period of approximately four months. SOLOW said that following this disclosure of CHAMBERS' identity, circumstances of which were unknown to SOLOW at the time, he saw CHAMBERS several times at "TIME" magazine, when he was contacting other individuals. At no time, SOLOW said, was there any attempt on his part to ascertain from CHAMBERS why he had been dropped from the previously mentioned discussions.

SOLOW advised that it was his honest opinion that the reason he was dropped from the discussions was the fact that both he and LEVINE were newspaper men interested in similar work and LEVINE wanted exclusive information regarding the final disposition of CHAMBERS' story to the United States Government. SOLOW added that he never learned the complete reason for his being dropped from the discussions until he himself assumed a position with "TIME" magazine in 1942. At that time, SOLOW said, he had a talk with CHAMBERS regarding LEVINE'S previously mentioned telephone call to CHAMBERS at "TIME" magazine and the details and subsequent transactions were explained by CHAMBERS at that time. It was during this discussion that SOLOW ascertained that the government official CHAMBERS was introduced to was Mr. A. A. BERLE, then attached to the State Department.

SOLOW stated that when CHAMBERS originally told him his story, regarding his Communist Party underground work, he mentioned two names which SOLOW was able to recall as having been mentioned in instant investigation. These names were JOHN ABT and LAURENCE DUGGAN.

With regard to JOHN ABT, SOLOW recalled his having inquired voluntarily of CHAMBERS if ABT were associated with his underground work. SOLOW said the reason he made this inquiry was that in 1936 SOLOW was appointed to be an investigator for the "LA FOLLETTE Senate Sub-Committee on Civil Rights" and ABT was serving at the same time as General Counsel. SOLOW said that when he reported to work, he found that his presence had raised objections from certain unknown sources at the time and SOLOW said he was convinced that, following his retirement as an investigator two months later, ABT was the individual responsible for his discontinuance because he did not like the anti-Communist articles and activity SOLOW had been identified with in New York City. SOLOW added that when he did make inquiry of CHAMBERS as to ABT, CHAMBERS told him that he, ABT, was one of the leaders in the Communist underground movement in Washington, D.C.

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With regard to LAURENCE DUGGAN, SOLOW stated the reason he recalled his name was the fact that DUGGAN'S father was a professor of SOLOW at Columbia University. SOLOW then made the observation that when DUGGAN committed suicide in New York City in December of 1948, he took it upon himself to telephonically advised "TIME" magazine that if they were interested in obtaining background information regarding DUGGAN'S alleged espionage activity, they could contact HEDDA GUMPERTZ and GUSTAVO DURAN.

SOLOW said that in regard to HEDDA GUMPERTZ, it was his recollection that he had heard some place that GUMPERTZ operated a "spy social center" somewhere in Pennsylvania and that DUGGAN had either visited or was attached to this "spy social center". SOLOW emphasized upon questioning that he was unable to recall the source of this remark, but was positive it did not emanate from any conversations he has recently had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. SOLOW advised that after he gave this information to "TIME" magazine, he learned that HEDDA GUMPERTZ refused to make any statements to "TIME" correspondents because she had at that time been served with a subpoena to appear before the Federal Grand Jury, in the Southern District of New York, which was hearing the instant inquiry.

SOLOW was unable to make any remarks regarding any knowledge he had concerning the "spy social center", because he was unable to recall the source of his information in connection with the "spy social center".

With reference to his remark concerning GUSTAVO DURAN, SOLOW said that the only reason he offered this lead to "TIME" correspondents was that he had heard that DURAN was attached to the State Department and was believed sympathetic toward Communism. SOLOW stated that it was his understanding that DURAN was confidential secretary to Ambassador SPRUILLE BRADEN and in that capacity, was either under the direct employment of the State Department or Mr. BRADEN personally. SOLOW felt that this association might possibly produce sufficient information or leads which would assist in revealing DUGGAN'S alleged association with the espionage ring described by CHAMBERS. SOLOW emphasized, however, that CHAMBERS has told him on several occasions that DUGGAN, to his knowledge, did not participate in any work of the apparatus which CHAMBERS was affiliated with.

It may be pointed out that DURAN, at the present time, is employed by the United Nations, Lake Success, Long Island, New York, New York.

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SOLOW was questioned regarding his trip to Washington, D.C. in 1938 with LISTON OAK, former Communist, and a woman believed by SOLOW to be a Mrs. BLACKWELL. The purpose of this trip, SOLOW said, was to obtain State Department intercession for Mrs. BLACKWELL'S husband, who was being detained in Spain, where he was fighting for Loyalists. SOLOW explained that OAK, prior to his break with the Communist Party, was a leader in the Spanish Civil War and was a representative of the Communist section in the United States.

HERBERT

SOLOW recalled that during this trip which was taken by automobile, he desired to make arrangements to contact CHAMBERS in Baltimore while enroute back to New York for the purpose of bringing OAK and CHAMBERS together because of their simultaneous defections with the Communist Party. SOLOW said that he called CHAMBERS at a number given to him by CHAMBERS, in the event of an emergency, and made arrangements at that time to meet CHAMBERS at Haslinger's Restaurant, Baltimore, Maryland. SOLOW said he did not want this restaurant confused with the Haslinger Restaurant located near the Pennsylvania Depot in down-town Baltimore. SOLOW could not recall whether or not Mrs. BLACKWELL was present during the conversation at Haslinger's Restaurant, but it was SOLOW'S recollection that remarks made during this conversation were carefully couched.

SOLOW recalls that CHAMBERS said he was highly nervous because he had broken with the Communist Party and was very cautious with people he was meeting regarding their conversations in connection with his present activity. SOLOW recalled that CHAMBERS conveyed the impression to him that he was highly desirous of meeting people frequently, who were friendly toward him, if for nothing else than to show that he was still alive. SOLOW recalled that nothing of significance transpired in this meeting between OAK, CHAMBERS and himself.

Concerning ALGER HISS, SOLOW stated that he could not recall CHAMBERS ever making any remarks about him following his break with the Communist Party. SOLOW indicated, however, that he had heard from independent sources prior to the instant investigation that HISS was "queer politically" and in view of this was not greatly surprised when the present investigation originated involving HISS and CHAMBERS.

SOLOW stated that he was originally employed by "TIME" magazine in 1942 and spent two years with the magazine before transferring to his present position at "FORTUNE" magazine six years ago.

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RE: WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANCIS X. PLANT and THOMAS G. SPENCER.

Reference is made to the previous investigation conducted in this matter concerning WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. By letter dated February 24, 1949, the Bureau and interested offices were advised of the following details developed as a result of interviews with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The information deals with situation related by CRANE (and set forth in quotation) in his interview with agents of the Los Angeles office and the explanation of CHAMBERS and his recollection of each situation as it was propounded.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 8, 1949.

1. "CRANE stated he joined CP in San Francisco about 1932 and shortly thereafter was singled out by 'Pop' KOLKOFF who took interest in him and then arranged for him to meet 'Don' whom he identified from photograph as JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. He also knew SHERMAN as 'MIKE', MITCHELL and 'JACK'."

CHAMBERS recalls that he knew SHERMAN both under the pseudonyms of "DON" and "MIKE". He does not recall the pseudonyms of MITCHELL and "JACK", but he does recall that SHERMAN used any number of aliases.

2. "SHERMAN wanted CRANE to drop out of Party and do special work for organization called International Press Correspondence."

Relative to the International Press Correspondence, CHAMBERS states that the Russian name for this organization was "INPRECORR". He described it as being the weekly news editorial of the Communist Internationale. In addition, he stated that "INPRECORR" published supplements which would be devoted to a particular problem, for example, the Chinese situation when Chiang Kai-Shek came into power in that country, whenever Comintern Congresses would meet, and at the time of any international incidents of interest to the

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Communist Party.

The "IMPRECORR" was published in English, German, French, and probably Russian. CHAMBERS did not know if it was published in Moscow but considered that it was more probably published in Berlin until the Nazis took over. After that time it was published at Basle, Switzerland. According to MR. CHAMBERS, when the Comintern dissolved, the publication, "IMPRECORR", disappeared. He said that part of its function at that time was then taken over by the publication, "War and the Working Class", which was printed in the English language in Moscow. He considered it probable that this latter publication may have been published in other languages. He stated that all the Comintern leaders wrote for "IMPRECORR" and in the special supplements mentioned above the theses or decisions of the Communist International were published over the signature of this body which was always written in the German equivalent of "EKKI".

~~William Edward~~ John Lovemen

3. "Introduction of CRANE to SHERMAN took place at FOLKOFF'S home. While CRANE could not recall FOLKOFF'S presence during SHERMAN'S request that he do special work, CRANE states FOLKOFF must have known the nature of special work. CRANE and SHERMAN came to Los Angeles. CRANE'S first assignment with SHERMAN was to make survey of Japanese and Chinese population on West Coast and he furnished written report to SHERMAN. Another assignment was to teach English to a Japanese whom he knew only as 'JOE'."

CHAMBERS stated he could make no comment on the above.

4. "SHERMAN was intensely interested in Japanese matters and CRANE and SHERMAN purchased a small Japanese newspaper in Los Angeles known as Pacific World News, which SHERMAN considered 'key to the Japs'."

CHAMBERS stated that he does not know of and has never heard of "Pacific World News". He has heard that SHERMAN once had a

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newspaper but he explained that he was not even positive of that. He stated that it was his recollection that SHERMAN had some kind of "newspaper contact" on the West Coast. This was probably in Los Angeles. CHAMBERS recalled that SHERMAN did have certain ideas relative to the publishing of a newspaper and used to "ramble on about it."

5. "In LA SHERMAN introduced CRANE to Italian couple who were later connected with himself and CHAMBERS in New York."

This Italian couple are mentioned later in referenced teletype and CHAMBERS' answers with reference to them will be set forth at that time.

6. "After publishing newspaper in L.A. three or four months SHERMAN said someone was after him and that they would have toleave. By arrangement CRANE drove SHERMAN'S car to Utah, probably Salt Lake City, where he picked up MR. and MRS. SHERMAN and their daughter, and drove them to New York. In New York City SHERMAN introduced CRANE to BOB whom CRANE identified from photograph as CHAMBERS."

CHAMBERS states that CRANE is undoubtedly correct in stating that SHERMAN introduced them in New York City in probably 1934. CHAMBERS also recalls that this meeting took place in the Sloane House (YMCA). It is his further recollecion that this was purely a social meeting of SHERMAN and was not an organization meeting. CHAMBERS commented to the effect that SHERMAN was addicted to YMCAs and as a matter of fact while in Japan won the YMCA handball championship.

7. "CRANE remained in New York a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone in SHERMAN'S car. SHERMAN returned to San Francisco a few months later and sailed for the Orient alone. CRANE accompanied SHERMAN to the boat but could not recall its name or the line. CRANE placed his trip to New York with SHERMANS as during the Longshoremen's strike in San Francisco which he recalled reading in the New York papers.

It is CHAMBERS' recollection at this time that shortly after his meeting with CRANE the latter returned to the West Coast and CHAMBERS did not see him again until their meeting at the Golden

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Gate YMCA in San Francisco. CHAMBERS said he was unaware of the method of travel used by CRANE in his return to the West Coast. CHAMBERS has previously advised as to SHERMAN'S trip to the Orient but he has no information relative to any contact between CRANE and SHERMAN in San Francisco at the time of SHERMAN'S departure.

8. "Shortly after SHERMAN sailed CRANE went to NYC where he worked for CHAMBERS doing photographic work. CRANE recalled that he made some trips back and forth across the country but could not recall the date or the reasons for the trips. He remembered meeting CHAMBERS in the San Francisco YMCA by prearrangement and CHAMBERS was registered under the name of CANTWELL."

CHAMBERS said that to the best of his recollection he next saw CRANE in San Francisco at the time he, CHAMBERS, took the money belt there under instructions of the unknown subject, BILL. He states that he met CRANE at the Golden Gate YMCA where he, CHAMBERS, was registered under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He states that CRANE contacted him and he is therefore of the opinion that some word must have been forwarded to San Francisco whereby CRANE knew that he would be at the YMCA hotel at a particular time and under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He added that to the best of his knowledge CRANE did not know him previously as LLOYD CANTWELL. He recalls that he and CRANE met in the afternoon and that they then drove out in CRANE'S car to Golden Gate Park. They sat around there for awhile and talked and then had supper in the vicinity. CHAMBERS stated that he was quite sure that it was during their stay in the park and during supper that CRANE "filled him in on FOLKOFF". After dark CRANE drove him to FOLKOFF'S home wherehe, CHAMBERS, turned the money belt over to either CRANE or FOLKOFF.

CHAMBERS stated that it was during their conversation in the park and during dinner that CRANE told him of FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia and the fact that FOLKOFF'S daughter had been a Comintern courier. CHAMBERS said he could not recall any trips on the part of CRANE back and forth across the country. He speculated that CRANE had been kept in San Francisco on the instructions of the unknown subject, BILL, in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Tokyo. These trips referred to by CRANE may have been the result of this arrangement.

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9. "CHAMBERS delivered grey-black rubber money belt to CRANE for safe keeping and CRANE kept it home and later delivered it back to CHAMBERS in New York City. He stated that he had not examined the contents of the money belt but recalled it being counted out on his arrival in New York by CHAMBERS and an unknown Jewish man. CRANE recalled FOLKOFF being with himself and CHAMBERS on one occasion during the time CHAMBERS in San Francisco to deliver the money belt but uncertain that FOLKOFF present when money belt changed hands. CRANE recalled the amount as at least $2,000."

CHAMBERS advised that CRANE'S statement that the money belt was given to the latter for safe-keeping is not true. He says that his specific recollection is that the money belt was turned over to either FOLKOFF or CRANE as stated above.

As to the amount of money which CHAMBERS brought to San Francisco he is of the definite opinion that it was much in excess of $2,000 as mentioned by CRANE. He adds that he does not think that BILL would have caused him to make such a trip with only this relatively small amount of money.

As to CRANE'S having kept this money belt and later returning it to CHAMBERS in New York City, the latter at first stated that he did not believe this to have been the situation. However, after some reflection he speculated that it was entirely possible that the money had been originally sent to San Francisco to be used in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Japan. For some reason part of this money might have been returned by CRANE to New York City, where it would have been handed over to CHAMBERS and MAXIM LIEBER who CHAMBERS believes would be the unknown Jewish man mentioned by CRANE. It might be noted that it was through MAXIM LIEBER that CHAMBERS and SHERMAN arranged for the cover company, the American Features Syndicate, which was used by SHERMAN as a cover in his trip to Japan. LIEBER, according to CHAMBERS, was entirely cognizant of the true nature of this venture.

10. "While in New York and after SHERMAN had left for the Orient CRANE again met the Italian couple to whom he had been introduced in L.A. CRANE states the Italian had no work to do and to keep them occupied CHAMBERS had CRANE teach the Italian's wife

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"photography. CRANE taught her a little photography at the Italian's apartment at Staten Island or Greenwich Village. CRANE stated that the Italian was also known as PETE and he fought in the Spanish Revolution. He described the Italian as forty-two now, six feet, 190 pounds, well built, brown eyes, brown wavy hair, good looking, mechanic and ham radio operator and Italian Navy officer in World War I. The Italian's wife was of Spanish or Mexican descent. CRANE last saw this Italian in Los Angeles about 1940 at which time the Italian was remarried and father of a new baby. CRANE stated that while in New York the Italian was not working for them though he and CHAMBERS had a fixed meeting with the Italian once a month."

With reference to CRANE'S meeting with the Italian couple in New York City, CHAMBERS believed that this was probably the first time that CRANE had seen these individuals since Los Angeles. However, CHAMBERS stated he had no idea as to why this couple came to New York City from Los Angeles. He did not know where they lived in New York City. He said that it was probable that CRANE did teach them photography, but he does not believe that it was his, CHAMBERS', idea. He stated that he did not know the Italian man well and did not know the latter's wife at all. He said that it is entirely possible that CRANE asked him about teaching this couple photography and he might have stated that it would be a good idea. However, he has no independent recollection of this.

CHAMBERS said that the physical description of the Italian man sounds rather familiar to him, particularly his height. He stated that the name, "PETE", with reference to this Italian, did not sound familiar to him.

As to the Spanish Revolution mentioned, CHAMBERS commented that he would like to know just what revolution was meant inasmuch as the only one of which he is aware occurred in 1937.

He knew nothing with regard to this individual's being an Italian Naval Officer. He did state, however, that he had a vague recollection that this individual was a ham radio operator and a very vague recollection that his services were to be used in that capacity on the West Coast. He stated that he was unable to elaborate on this as it was extremely hazy in his mind and he was almost hesitant to make this observation.

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As to the meeting once a month, CHAMBERS stated that it was barely possible that he, CHAMBERS, had any such arrangements. He suggested that it was possible that CRANE had such meetings but he, CHAMBERS, was certainly not present.

11. "CRANE recalled working with CHAMBERS in New York, Washington and Baltimore but recalls doing photography in New York and Baltimore only. He recalled one occasion in Baltimore where he photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight. This was done in someone's apartment located upstairs over an office, probably real estate office, in two-story building near brewery and in a residential district in central part of Baltimore. He did not know the original source of these documents and stated that he has no recollection of ever meeting ALGER HISS."

CHAMBERS emphatically denies that CRANE ever did photographic work for him in New York City. He states that it is entirely possible that CRANE did one or two jobs in Baltimore and he certainly handled two or three assignments in Washington, D.C. Relative to the occasion in Baltimore where CRANE states he photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight, CHAMBERS states that this in untrue. However, he comments to the effect that if CRANE did any work in Baltimore, it could have been on Treasury and State Department documents. He continues that if CRANE did work in Baltimore on more than one occasion such work might have been done in the same week and thus leading CRANE to believe that he had worked for a week straight.

With reference to CRANE'S description of the apartment in Baltimore, it would seem to indicate that he has reference to the apartment of one WILLIAM SPIEGEL on the corner of East Madison and Calvert Streets. However, CHAMBERS states he has no recollection of a brewery being in that vicinity. He states further that since CRANE is able to provide this description, it is entirely possible that he, CHAMBERS, did have CRANE handle one or two photographic assignments here. He added that except for CRANE'S ability to supply this description he, CHAMBERS, would never believe that he had been there.

It might be observed that CRANE has made no reference to having done photographic work in Washington. CHAMBERS is absolutely positive that he had CRANE do such work there; however, CHAMBERS does not know where CRANE lived in that city. It is requested that the Los Angeles Office inquire of CRANE as to where he lived

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"traitors——it was decided CRANE should return to the West Coast and get out of the work."

CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever having made any such statement to CRANE. He emphatically denies that he ever discussed his own contemplated break with the Communist Party with CRANE. He comments to the effect that CRANE'S remarks sound as if they echo some comment on his, CHAMBERS, part concerning the purge trials.

CHAMBERS does not recall any details concerning CRANE'S departure but he states: "I imagine that BYKOV sent him on his way". He speculates that CRANE probably went from Washington back to New York City. It is his recollection that CRANE had departed for the West Coast prior to the time that he, CHAMBERS, broke in April 1938. He does not know how or exactly why the relationship with CRANE was terminated. The only reason for this termination that he can recall is "probable dissatisfaction with him (CRANE)". CHAMBERS commented to the effect that CRANE was "not the kind of an operator who you would want around."

15. "CHAMBERS told CRANE that SHERMAN was living in Southern California and warned him to stay away from SHERMAN and he, CRANE, would be all right. CRANE stated tha t since his return to the West Coast he has had no connection whatever with Soviet espionage."

CHAMBERS states that it is entirely possible that he spoke to CRANE relative to SHERMAN, but he does not have any definite recollection of having instructed CRANE to stay away from SHERMAN.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 9, 1949.

1. "CRANE interviewed again February 8 and stated in about 1932 he met MARGARET GUTELIUS, who was attending University of California, at a CP meeting at Mill Valley, California. In September, 1934 when GUTELIUS enrolled in medical school at Berkeley she and CRANE began living together in an apartment in Berkeley as man and wife and continued to do so during 1934-35 school term. CRANE thought maybe he had money belt in his possession while residing with MARGARET in Berkeley. When CRANE returned to New York to work for CHAMBERS

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in Washington and where he performed his photographic work in that city. It is considered possible that this description which he has furnished in referenced teletype might apply to a place in Washington, D.C. rather than in Baltimore as he has stated.

12. "Aside from this incident there was not much work and CRANE stood by receiving occasional night calls for photographic service."

CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever making any "night calls for photographic service." He admits that there probably was not much work for CRANE at that time. He states further that it is possible that he could have contacted CRANE by telephone, but he does not recall ever having done so. It is his recollection that his contacts with CRANE were routine and were pre-arranged.

13. "CRANE recalled having met a red-haired Russian known as PETE and has recently read that CHAMBERS has identified this Russian as a colonel. CRANE stated CHAMBERS introduced him to this man at a prearranged meeting believed to be in an Automat."

CHAMBERS recalls that Colonel BORIS BYKOV, who would be the red-haired Russian known as "PETE" referred to by CRANE, brought CRANE and him together sometime early in 1937. He stated further that prior to this meeting BYKOV had talked to him for sometime concerning CRANE. It was CHAMBERS' definite impression that BYKOV was more or less "fed up" with CRANE and wanted to get rid of him. CHAMBERS is unable to recall just where this first meeting between CRANE and him took place; however, it is also his recollection that CRANE came almost immediately thereafter to Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS recalled that probably around 1935 CRANE had been very busy and interested in literary activities. Also at that time CRANE associated with a left-wing or Communist writer whose first name CHAMBERS thought was probably "VIOLA". He said that CRANE was also busy with his own affairs and was trying to make his way as a legitimate news photographer.

14. "CRANE stated in fall of 1937 CHAMBERS told him that their work had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be

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"and until leaving the work he lived with GUTELIUS who was then attending Columbia University Medical School. They first lived in an apartment on Staten Island, then moved to Amsterday Street where had an apartment located catercornered from large playground and swimming pool. For nearly two years prior to end of 1937 CRANE and GUTELIUS lived in apartment at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City which CRANE rented under name H. EDWARD CRANE."

CHAMBERS stated that he did not recognize the name of MARGARET GUTELIUS. However, he stated that he knew the girl with whom CRANE was then living and it was his recollection that her name was PEGGY. He also recalled that he had met her on only one occasion and this was at BYKOV'S specific instructions in an attempt to iron out their marital difficulties. CHAMBERS also had a vague recollection that CRANE had picked him up in a car and that they had then picked up "PEGGY" and the three then went to a restaurant in New York City where they talked. CHAMBERS also has a recollection that from his conversation with these two people he came to the conclusion that they were "physically maladjusted". He stated that he had never at any time visited in CRANE'S place of residence in New York City. CHAMBERS stated that he had a hazy recollection that "PEGGY" was a nurse; however, he was not aware of her having attended school in New York City.

2. "During this time, 1936-37, CRANE stated his name was in New York City telephone directory."

CHAMBERS stated that he had no knowledge concerning CRANE'S residence in New York City or the latter's having had a telephone here.

3. "CRANE advised GUTELIUS knew he was in some underground work and on one occasion she and CRANE went with Col BYKOV, whom CRANE knew as PETE, and BYKOV'S wife to a night club in New York."

According to CHAMBERS, he has no knowledge of any social relationships between CRANE, "PEGGY" and Colonel BYKOV and the latter's wife. It is also CHAMBERS' opinion that CRANE knew BYKOV as "PETER" and not "PETE".

4. "Undated and unidentified newspaper clipping found in search of CRANE'S residence reflects CRANE and GUTELIUS married by GUTELIUS' father, a Presbyterian minister, at which time according

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"to clipping CRANE was associated with a newspaper syndicate in NYC. GUTELIUS presently remarried and CRANE does not know her present last name. GUTELIUS home was in Rochester, New York."

It was CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE and "PEGGY" were married during all the time that they were in New York City.

Relative to the newspaper syndicate, CHAMBERS stated that the only thing he could think of in this connection was the American Features Syndicate; however, it was not his recollection that CRANE had ever been connected with that organization in New York City.

5. "CRANE advised he received a Leica camera from JOHN LOONIS SHERMAN in San Francisco and later gave this camera to CHAMBERS in New York."

CHAMBERS' answer to this was "I do not think so — I'M sure CRANE had a Leica, but I am also quite sure that it was his own property." It was also CHAMBERS:' recollection that CRANE had a number of pieces of additional camera equipment including a telescopic lens and flash equipment. CHAMBERS said that he had no remembrance whatsoever of CRANE having given him a Leica camera.

6. "CRANE believes CHAMBERS later gave the camera to the wife of 'the Italian' to whom CRANE gave lessons in photography. CRANE believes this woman may still have this Leica camera."

CHAMBERS said that the above statement in his opinion "is true but false". He explained this by stating that he, CHAMBERS, did not give any camera to the Italian woman as he did not even know her. However, he states that perhaps CRANE gave the camera to this Italian woman himself.

7. "CHAMBERS furnished CRANE money with which CRANE purchased a Model G Leica at COHEN'S Camera Exchange on Fulton Street in NYC. This Leica which has Serial No. 162673 CRANE shill has in his possession. He believes he never used this camera for taking photographs of documents. CRANE uses the Leica continuously as a means of livelihood doing commercial photography."

CHAMBERS states that he does not believe that he ever furnished CRANE with any money for the purchase of a camera. He suggests

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that it is possible that BILL or Colonel BYKOV may have provided the necessary funds. CHAMBERS believed that CRANE used his own camera for photographing documents. He stated that CRANE must have used his own camera because CHAMBERS stated that he never supplied CRANE with any other. He is equally sure that CRANE did not return any camera to him when he, CRANE, left Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS suggested that it is entirely possible that CRANE returned a camera to Colonel BYKOV without his, CHAMBERS', knowledge.

8. "CRANE has now recalled that he also did some photographing of documents during one week in summer of 1937 in Washington, D. C. in apartment of a girl known to CHAMBERS, that this girl would be away from the apartment while they were doing photographing and he described this girl as being large athletic type, five ten or eleven inches, one fifty pounds, and dark haired. He recalled her apartment had been on 16th or 17th Street, N.W., one block or more from Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C."

CHAMBERS claims that he has absolutely no recollection of this girl in Washington, D. C. as described by CRANE. He further alleges that to the best of his knowledge he never worked with any girl in that city.

9. "While working for CHAMBERS, CRANE operated Crane News Photo Service (or similar name) and had mail address at Minature Camera Club, George Washington Hotel. He used dark room of Miniature Camera Club to develop photos. He advised this work involved commercial photography was done with CHAMBERS' permission, was not concerned with his illegal work, but merely to keep him occupied and as an additional source of income."

This news photo service, CHAMBERS stated, would have been CRANE'S own personal venture. However, CHAMBERS stated that he knew nothing of any such organization. He says it is entirely possible that CRANE mentioned it to him at the time and that he does recall that CRANE was trying to break into the news photography game. CHAMBERS likewise knows nothing concerning the Miniature Camera Club. He states that this venture on CRANE'S part was possibly done with his permission.

10. "CRANE recalled CHAMBERS mentioning persons in younger set of State Dept. including names of ALGER HISS, DUGGAN, DEAN ACHESON,

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"ADOLPH BERLE, and also HARRY DEXTER WHITE. The conversations may have been with Col. BYKOV and it was his impression that material was to be expected from some of these people or that some of them were considered as possible sources of material. CRANE said he was subsequently surprised to read anti-Soviet statements made by BERLE."

In answer to the above, CHAMBERS states: "I do not think that this statement is at all true". He adds that he believes it to be very unlikely that Colonel BYKOV would have had any such conversation with CRANE. He suggests that it is not beyond "the realm of possibility" that BYKOV may have asked CRANE as to what he knew of these people.

11. "CRANE also recalled vaguely that there was some Department of Justice transaction mentioned, but he could furnish no further information."

CHAMBERS states that there was not any Department of Justice transaction to his knowledge. He added that the only contact he ever had in the Justice Department was ALGER HISS and the latter was not in that Department at the time referred to by CRANE but rather was employed then in the State Department.

12. "CRANE stated he knew PEYTON KERR and wife in San Francisco and later in Washington, D. C. contacted KERRS several times on instructions of either CHAMBERS or BYKOV to develop him or others through him as information sources. PEYTON KERR was economist and possibly employed in either Agriculture or Labor Departments. CRANE stated KERRS had a friend in State Department and CHAMBERS had instructed CRANE to develop this friend as a source. CRANE cannot recall this person's name. He was to develop this man through attention to the man's wife, whom he described as five feet one or two inches, overweight for height, light brown hair, light complexion, wore glasses. He could not describe the husband, whom he met only once. CRANE stated he was unsuccessful in developing the KERRS or KERRS' friend and that KERRS were in no way involved in the illegal work."

CHAMBERS does not recall anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR. He does recall that CRANE had social contacts in Washington, D. C. and he admits that CRANE may possibly have mentioned PEYTON KERR

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to him and suggested the possibility of using KERR. Further, CHAMBERS admits that he may have even told CRANE to go ahead with this operation and see what would develop. However, he added that if he did so, it made no impression on him and he has no independent recollection of anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR.

13. "CRANE advised that Col. BYKOV was robably introduced by CHAMBERS .5 - 5 (?) he, CRANE, kept prearranged meetings with BYKOV on the average of once or twice a month."

CHAMBERS claims that he was introduced to CRANE by Colonel BYKOV. He does not know how often CRANE saw BYKOV prior to his, CHAMBERS', originally meeting CRANE. However, he states definitely that after CRANE came to Washington, D. C. the latter would not have seen BYKOV, at least not as often as once or twice a month.

14. "CRANE said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with BYKOV but that on occasions he delivered money from BYKOV to CHAMBERS and sometimes when CHAMBERS could not keep meetings with BYKOV, CHAMBERS would send CRANE."

According to CHAMBERS, CRANE never delivered any money to him and he is positive that he would never have had CRANE keep any meetings with BYKOV in his stead.

15. "CRANE cannot recall meeting BYKOV anywhere but NYC."

CHAMBERS says that this statement is probably true. He suggests that CRANE be questioned as to the technique of his, CRANE'S, meeting with BYKOV to see if the manner of meeting coincides with the technique followed during meetings between CHAMBERS and BYKOV. In this connection it might be stated that CHAMBERS would usually meet BYKOV in a movie theater and they would proceed from there by a circuitous route to some restaurant. During their trip and while in the restaurant they would usually conduct whatever business they had to take up.

16. "CRANE met BYKOV'S wife only once as mentioned above when GUTELIUS was also present. He described BYKOV'S wife as five feet six or seven inches, a little taller than BYKOV; one twenty to one thirty pounds, dark complexion, blue-black hair, slender build, stunning looking, and of much happier disposition than BYKOV."

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CHAMBERS stated that as he has mentioned heretofore he was not aware of any social contacts between the CRANES and BYKOVS.

17. "After CRANE left illegal work in latter part 1937 and while in San Francisco during spring, 1938, CHAMBERS wrote a letter stating that all CRANE'S work was wasted because it had gone into hands of their worst enemies. To CRANE this meant it had fallen into Nazi hands. CHAMBERS in letter stated he and PETE (BYKOV) 'were marching hand in hand into oblivion'."

CHAMBERS stated that he has absolutely no recollection of sending a letter containing this information or ever sending CRANE a letter at any time.

18. "CRANE recalled CHAMBERS telling him that ISAAC FOLKOFF on one occasion sold all his goods and went to Russia but after being there a short while became very disgusted and had a difficult time getting back into the US. CRANE also stated CHAMBERS once told him FOLKOFF was with the Secret Police. CRANE said if FOLKOFF is still active he is still very much illegal."

CHAMBERS stated that in connection with the above-mentioned information, this is true but that CRANE apparently is mixed up because this information concerning FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia, etc., was told to CHAMBERS by CRANE rather than vice versa.

19. "CRANE also recalled CHAMBERS telling him the Soviets had used members of the Irish Army to obtain information in the US."

CHAMBERS related that this is no doubt true. It might be noted that during interviews had with CHAMBERS he has related in detail the situation in which the Soviets through their connections with the Irish Republican Army were able to obtain information regarding the construction of tanks used by the United States Army.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 11, 1949.

1. "CRANE stated when he first went to New York in 1934 with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN he was introduced by unsub BILL, predecessor of Col. BYKOV to two former Czarist army officers whose cover names he cannot recall and whose real names he never heard. CRANE stated they both resided in or near Washington, D. C. and CHAMBERS

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"knows about them. Russian Number One was about forty-five years old, six feet one or two in., two hundred fifteen lbs., dark complexion, wore glasses, possibly pince-nez type, of haughty, scowling demeanor and soft and flabby appearance but not fat. Russian No. Two was about forty-five years or less, slightly shorter than Russian No. One, about one hundred ninety lbs., rangy build, also soft and flabby appearance, light brown hair and fair complexion. CHAMBERS told CRANE that both Russians were card players and gamblers. CRANE'S impression was that they were "hangovers" from another group and were being carried along for possible future use. CRANE was introduced to Russian No. One in Central Park, NYC, and may have seen him on one other occasion. When CRANE returned to NYC in 1935 to work with CHAMBERS Col. BYKOV put CRANE in touch with Russian No. Two. At subsequent meetings, some of which were in Philadelphia, Russian No. Two delivered approx. a dozen military journals to CRANE who turned them over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV. CRANE paid No. Two one hundred dollars a month and sometimes gave him money for Number One. It appears Russian No. Two may be identical with VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF ..."

CHAMBERS related in connection with the above information, CRANE is unquestionably mistaken as to his being put in touch with Russian #2 by BYKOV. It is to be noted that from information obtained from CHAMBERS and the investigation of these facts it can almost be categorically stated that CHAMBERS first met BYKOV in about December of 1936 and further, that BYKOV in all probability did not arrive in the United States until probably some few months before that time.

It is CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE informed him of the identity of VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF and probably indicated that he was receiving information from this individual. However, CHAMBERS has never met DE SVESHNIKOFF and has no definite idea as to the identity of Russian No. 1. It is to be noted, however, that from remarks made by CHAMBERS and from information available to this Office from other Russian sources that Russian No. 1 may be identical with JOHN J. MATWIN, with alias Matveenko.

CHAMBERS has no present recollection of receiving any military journals from CRANE and if CRANE actually received this material, he in all probability turned it over to BYKOV directly. It would appear that CRANE was more closely associated with BYKOV in this

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espionage apparatus than he was with CHAMBERS and although he definitely knew CHAMBERS, CRANE may unwittingly be attributing a great deal of information as coming from CHAMBERS when as a matter of fact BYKOV was the source of these data.

CHAMBERS has no present recollection of any payments being made to Russian Number 1 for himself or to Russian #1 for Russian #2. As to these two Russians being "hangovers" from previous apparatus CHAMBERS' only remark was that this sounded reasonable although he has no definite information concerning it. He further related that he has no recollection of any such meeting in Central Park as mentioned above.

2. "Shortly before sailing for Orient in 1934 SHERMAN instructed CRANE to look up MORRIS ASIMOW in Berkeley and maintain contact with him. CRANE does not recall exact purpose for contact with ASIMOW or receiving info. from him in Berkeley. SHERMAN told CRANE that ASIMOW had joined CP in Berkeley but was immediately pulled out because he was supposed to be useful. Sometime after beginning work with CHAMBERS in NYC CRANE recalls going to Chicago and contacting ASIMOW who was employed by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and receiving a report from ASIMOW concerning steel. Thereafter ASIMOW made about a dozen trips to NYC to turn over info. to CRANE. CRANE believes ASIMOW cover name was possibly 'HARRY'. He feels sure that he introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS and states ASIMOW knew Col. BYKOV because on some occasions he would take ASIMOW to BYKOV. CRANE cannot recall any connection between J. PETERS and ASIMOW. CRANE knows of no illegal activity on part of ASIMOW since he, CRANE, left NYC in late 1937. He states he learned welder's trade at ASIMOW'S factory, Central Metals Inc., in Los Angeles in early 1940. Until this time ASIMOW knew CRANE only as PETE GREEN."

CHAMBERS related that he has no present recollection of the incident wherein SHERMAN instructed GREEN to contact ASIMOW as a useful person. He likewise does not know anything about ASIMOW'S being a member of the Communist Party and subsequently being pulled out of it but volunteered that this would appear to be a logical and customary practice. CHAMBERS further related that CRANE told him about his trip to Chicago and ASIMOW'S association with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company in that city. It was

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CHAMBERS' belief that ASIMOW was working directly for BYKOV and that although CRANE on one occasion introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS, this was done unquestionably without BYKOV'S knowledge. CHAMBERS recalls that CRANE on occasions told him that ASIMOW made weekly trips to New York City from Chicago by airplane and that in all likelihood BYKOV met ASIMOW in New York City on these occasions.

CHAMBERS is entirely unfamiliar with the pseudonym, HARRY, in relation to ASIMOW. CHAMBERS stated that insofar as he knew ASIMOW had no connection with J. PETERS.

In summary, all of CHAMBERS' knowledge of ASIMOW came directly from CRANE and CHAMBERS has previously on several occasions informed Agents of this Office that CRANE had been in touch with one ASIMOW when the latter was at Berkeley, California, and later when he was a member of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company.

3. "Rebufile 65-57913 entitled Unsub, was, Otto, Karl, who according to ROBERT GORDON SMITZ, accompanied SHERMAN to West Coast in June 1932, returning to NYC July or August 1932 and subsequently reported seen in Berlin enroute to Moscow, CRANE advised that CHAMBERS was known as 'KARL' and 'OTTO' and that he vaguely recalled CHAMBERS may have visited San Francisco with SHERMAN prior to his, CRANE'S, connection with SHERMAN. He also recalled that CHAMBERS claimed to have done illegal work in Germany."

CHAMBERS related that he has no recollection of ever having used the pseudonym "OTTO" and that he definitely only made one trip to San Francisco and that was at the instructions of the unknown subject, BILL, and subsequent to his original meeting with CRANE in New York City.

Insofar as illegal work in Germany is concerned, CHAMBERS stated that this definitely was not true. It is to be noted, however, that CHAMBERS spoke fluent German and on occasions palmed himself off as a German and on one occasion told LUDWIG LORRE, a newspaper man in New York City who was closely connected with the Soviets, that he had been in Germany. It is possible that CHAMBERS may have said this but according to CHAMBERS' present story and the investigation concerning his story, it does not appear that

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CHAMBERS ever did any illegal work in that country. It is further noted, however, that in 1922 or 1923 CHAMBERS did make a trip to Europe and actually visited Germany. However, this was some years prior to his joining the Communist Party in New York City.

Los Angeles Teletype of February 16, 1949.

1. "CRANE believes CHAMBERS mentioned that certain small Central and South American Consulates were involved, or could possibly be involved, in Soviet espionage on a mercenary basis."

CHAMBERS claims that insofar as he can recall he never made such a statement to CRANE or anyone else.

2. "CRANE advised after reading news accounts of RICHARD SORGE case he believes unknown Japanese, alias Joe, was artist and assumes he is identical with YOTOKU MIYAGI of SORGE ring who died in Japan. Possibility noted JOE may be identical with HIDEO NODA, a muralist, mentioned by CHAMBERS as working in SHERMAN'S network in Japan and as having died about 1938 in Tokyo."

CHAMBERS stated that the name of YOTOKU MIYAGI was unknown to him but that he seriously doubted whether this individual was identical with HIDEO NODA.

3. "CRANE also believes funds in money belt carried by him to NYC had something to do with setup of a news service and believes the Jewish person present with himself and CHAMBERS when money was counted was known as 'PAUL' and was connected with the news service. CRANE stated SHERMAN entered into this news service under name of CHARLES CHASE. He believes CHAMBERS told him SHERMAN, as CHASE, had arranged to sell articles to an editor of American Mercury who also had connection with New York paper, probably the Post. CRANE unable to recall name of news service but thought name 'American Features Syndicate' sounded familiar."

Information concerning the money belt and the possibility of PAUL being MAXIM LIEBER has been set forth above. It is also to be noted, of course, that the Bureau has secured from the State Department a photostatic copy of a passport application filed by CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE in September 1934 showing the destination of CHASE as Japan. From the photograph and other

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material appearing on this application, the CHASE in question is identical with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN.

In connection with the mention of the "American Mercury" and the New York "Post", CHAMBERS stated that he now recalls that when SHERMAN was in New York City and arranging for this mission to Japan, SHERMAN and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had supper one evening with CHARLES ANGOFF who was on the staff of the "American Mercury". An application was made by either CHAMBERS or SHERMAN to sell some material that might be obtained in the Far East. ANGOFF appeared somewhat wary and wanted to know the locale where this material would be from. He was informed that a mission was going behind the lines in Manchuria and this apparently satisfied ANGOFF that the stories would probably have some merit. As a matter of fact, ANGOFF gave SHERMAN, who was known to ANGOFF as CHARLIE CHASE, a letter which he could use in Japan that would facilitate his travel somewhat. CHAMBERS stated that although nothing was said about this mission being performed by Soviet agents, "ANGOFF was alive for many years".

In connection with the New York "Post", CHAMBERS stated that MAXIM LIEBER was a very good friend of DAVID STERN of the New York "Post" and LIEBER went to him and made an agreement whereby certain news stories emanating from Japan were to be made available to the New York "Post". These articles, of course, emanated from SHERMAN. According to CHAMBERS, an agreement was entered into between LIEBER and STERN whereby STERN was to pay a stipulated amount for these news stories after they were delivered.

4. "ReNYCtel Feb. 11th requesting CRANE be questioned regarding DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was, especially under name DAVID CARPENTER, CRANE mentioned that CHAMBERS introduced him in NYC to one DAVE shortly after CRANE arrived in NYC to work for CHAMBERS. CRANE associated with DAVE for about one year and had several meetings with him at least one of which occurred in Philadelphia. CRANE considered DAVE to be a part of the apparatus but never understood his function in it. CRANE delivered envelope believed to contain money to DAVE on some occasions and may have delivered messages received from DAVE either to CHAMBERS

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"or Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS told CRANE that DAVE suggested himself making a connection on a homosexual basis for the apparatus with a Republican Senator from Maine named HALE and that CHAMBERS turned this suggestion down. CRANE described DAVE as approx. twenty-five years, five feet five in., one hundred twenty-five to one hundred thirty lbs., dark hair and complexion, long thin hands, stooped posture, wore gray suits, Jewish, 'feline appearance', probably from Washington or Baltimore. CRANE did not recognize name DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN but said DAVE CARPENTER 'had a ring to it'."

CHAMBERS stated that he was very uncertain in his mind at this time as to whether he ever introduced CRANE to CARPENTER. He related, however, that the description of CARPENTER as given by CRANE generally fits the actual description of DAVID CARPENTER with the exception of the stooped posture and he is somewhat doubtful about the "feline appearance". He related, however, that as he has previously stated to Agents interviewing him, his relationship with CARPENTER was not a pleasant one and that it was quite possible at one time he "put CRANE between CARPENTER and himself" to obviate the necessity for seeing CARPENTER at too frequent intervals.

In connection with the delivery of messages from DAVE to either CHAMBERS or Colonel BYKOV, CHAMBERS related that in all probability these messages did come from DAVE to CRANE to himself and subsequently he would deliver them to BYKOV.

In connection with the situation regarding the approaching of a Senator on a homosexual basis, he related that up to this time he had no recollection of this incident. However, the mention of it by CRANE refreshed his recollection and he stated that as a matter of fact this was information that he had at one time probably told to CRANE. According to CHAMBERS, while he was seeing DONALD HISS in Washington, D. C., the latter on one occasion told him about a Senator, the name of whom he cannot presently recall, who had made homosexual advances to DONALD HISS. HISS in turn told CHAMBERS about this and suggested the possibility of approaching the Senator, not necessarily by DONALD HISS himself, on homosexual basis in order to secure information. CHAMBERS stated that he vetoed this suggestion and nothing further was ever said or done about it.

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5. "CRANE advised that in spring 1937 MORRIS ASIMOW put him in touch with one HUETTIG, a German employed at large arms factory in Connecticut, believed to be Remington Arms Co., who was in position to obtain info. regarding automatic machinery for loading shells up to fifty calibre. CRANE stated CHAMBERS was extremely interested and told him that two or three special missions to obtain this info. had been dispatched from Russia without success. CRANE stated he turned HUETTIG over to Colonel BYKOV who apparently instructed HUETTIG. HUETTIG then began bringing huge batches of prints, flow charts, etc., to CRANE on weekends and holidays and CRANE turned this material over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV, but most likely BYKOV,"

CHAMBERS stated that the name, HUETTIG, is wholly unfamiliar to him and that he never received any such material as CRANE alleges HUETTIG furnished. CHAMBERS advised that in all probability HUETTIG did supply information of this type but that if he did, the material was turned over either by HUETTIG directly to BYKOV or to CRANE who in turn related this information to BYKOV,

In connection with the automatic machinery for loading shells and the three Soviet missions to accomplish this purpose, CHAMBERS related that he has knowledge of only one such attempt on the part of the Russians to obtain blue prints and other information regarding automatic shell loading machinery.

As CHAMBERS has previously related to Agents interviewing him in late 1937 or early 1938 Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIET, who was a close associate of many Soviet agents in New York City, returned to the United States from Moscow and talked to CHAMBERS on one or two occasions. At this time ROSENBLIET informed CHAMBERS that JOSEPH STALIN had become extremely upset over the lack of automatic loading machinery for shells and had requested that a mission be sent to the United States to obtain the necessary blue prints and information so that this machinery could be built in Russia. According to ROSENBLIET, the latter was selected for this mission. Investigation conducted by this Office reflects that ROSENBLIET is not in the United States at the present time and in all probability is in Russia.

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RE: LUCY KRAMER, alleged courier.
LYDIA LEE

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC. CORRY.

Teletype from Washington Field Office dated February 11, 1949 indicated one LUCY KRAMER, former student of Barnard and Columbia University in New York City, may have been the person described by CHAMBERS as his successor as courier in the "apparatus A" group in 1934, and who was associated with ANDREE EBEREE in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

At Barnard College, New York City, the writer obtained a photograph of LUCY KRAMER from the 1928 Barnard College Year Book.

This photograph was shown to CHAMBERS by SAS JOHN WARD and F.X. PLANT. CHAMBERS stated he did not recognize the picture, but doubted that LUCY KRAMER was the person involved, for the reason that KRAMER had a lengthy college and educational background, and the unknown person impressed him as having had very little education.

Copies of LUCY KRAMER'S photograph were made and are being maintained as exhibits of this file. The original has been returned to MRS. STRATEMAN, Placement Bureau, Barnard College, from whom it was obtained.

Bureau teletype of February 2, 1949 requested that photographs of LYDIA LEE be exhibited to Confidential Informant [redacted] to determine if LYDIA LEE is identical with "LEE" who Confidential Informant [redacted] had previously described as working in the underground at Washington during the middle 1930's. b2 b7D

By New York teletype dated February 4, 1949, the Bureau was advised that these photographs had been shown to Confidential Informant ND 441 on November 18, 1948, and that an identification could not be made.

On February 24, 1949, motion picture films of LYDIA LEE were also shown to Confidential Informant [redacted] and again no identification was effected.

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RE: ALGER HISS - ALLEGED EFFECTIVE WORK FOR COMMUNIST PARTY

The Washington Field Office transmitted the information that RALPH DeSOLA of New York City was alleged to have stated he recalled meeting ALGER HISS at either a Communist Party meeting or social gathering of Communist Party members in Baltimore in the early 1930's. Accordingly, the following investigation was conducted:

RALPH DE SOLA, residing at 52 West 84th Street, New York City, employed as Office Manager at Microfilm-by-Microstat, 1860 Broadway, New York City, was interviewed by SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and ROBERT C. BLOUNT. He stated that he is unwilling to testify in regard to the information as set out hereinafter inasmuch as any publicity regarding his testimony, he thinks, would jeopardize his position with the above company.

DE SOLA stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party from at least 1935 until sometime during 1938. He stated that he married a HELEN WINNER during 1936, was married to her for several years, but has since been divorced and re-married. He related that during the period he was a member of the Communist Party, HELEN WINNER was also a member of the Communist Party.

DE SOLA said that shortly after his marriage to HELEN WINNER, she had mentioned two friends named LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. He recalled that his wife mentioned one time that these two girls had come to visit her while HELEN and RALPH DE SOLA were residing at 401 West 21st Street, New York City. He said that he did not see LENORE THOMAS or SALLY RINGE on that occasion, but that he does recall that late in the Fall of 1936, LENORE THOMAS came to his home at 401 West 21st Street. On that occasion, LENORE THOMAS was introduced to RALPH DE SOLA by RALPH'S wife, HELEN. RALPH stated that his former wife, HELEN, was usually known as HELEN WINNER.

According to RALPH, LENORE THOMAS on the occasion of that visit told HELEN WINNER that she wanted HELEN WINNER to bring her to see "that man". HELEN WINNER then said to LENORE THOMAS, "Do you mean JOHN DAVIS?". LENORE said that this was the person she meant and HELEN WINNER then replied that she did not know whether DAVIS was at the party headquarters.

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on 12th Street at that time, but said further that she, HELEN WINNER, would bring LENORE THOMAS to headquarters on 12th Street and that if DAVIS was not there, she would bring LENORE to some other person who could take care of LENORE.

DE SOLA said that JOHN DAVIS was the head of the Negro National Congress at that time in 1936, and was also an organizer among the negroes for the Communist Party.

DE SOLA said that his former wife, HELEN WINNER and LENORE THOMAS, left him saying they were going over "to 12th Street", which DE SOLA said indicated to him that LENORE THOMAS and his former wife, HELEN WINNER, were going to Communist Party Headquarters. Later that afternoon, according to DE SOLA, LENORE THOMAS and HELEN WINNER returned to DE SOLA'S home at 401 West 21st Street. LENORE THOMAS then said that she was a little disappointed because the party had not put her into active work for the Communist Party. LENORE THOMAS said that she wanted to get into Party schools, street discussions, and into organizing work for the Party, but that the Party had told her that for the time being it would be highly desirable that she remain inactive and for LENORE to report to a book store in Washington, D.C.

DE SOLA said that he could not recall whether on that occasion LENORE THOMAS had told him that the Party said that LENORE was to ask for someone at this book store or to leave her name at the book store, but he does recall that LENORE THOMAS said that the Party told her that she would be contacted from the book store in Washington, D.C.

DE SOLA advised that he cannot at the present time recall the name of the book store, but advised that he might be able to locate the name of this book store since he recalled at one time that he had some notes on information concerning the identical book store.

RALPH DE SOLA said that he did not meet LENORE THOMAS again until July, 1937. He advised that he and his former wife, HELEN WINNER, were invited to stay for a few days over the July 4th weekend, 1937, at a residence rented by LENORE THOMAS and LENORE'S girlfriend, SALLY RINGE at Accokeek, Maryland. DE SOLA said that he drove down to Accokeek, Maryland, with his former wife, HELEN WINNER, and on that occasion he met SALLY RINGE. DE SOLA said that he subsequently learned that SALLY RINGE

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and LENORE THOMAS lived together as lesbians.

DE SOLA advised that when he reached Accokeek, Maryland, he recalls that LENORE THOMAS mentioned to him and HELEN WINNER that she, LENORE THOMAS, had reported to the book store in Washington, D.C., but was not contacted by the Party for quite a while. DE SOLA said that he remembers that LENORE THOMAS at that time thought the Party was a little ineffective in its methods since it took a few months to contact her after she had reported to this book store. DE SOLA further advised that he recalled that HELEN WINNER told LENORE THOMAS that possibly the Party had been checking on her to determine if she was trustworthy.

RALPH DE SOLA said that about this time, July, 1937, both he and his ~~former wife,~~ HELEN WINNER, were a little dissatisfied with the Communist Party and were contemplating leaving the Party. However, he said that both he and HELEN WINNER had agreed not to discuss this in the open while at Accokeek, Maryland. He said, however, that he remembers he became engaged in a discussion with some person down there when he indicated that he did not like the fact that as a Party member he objected to instruction; was called a Trotskyite; and was looked on with disfavor. He said he gave no indication to anyone down there that he was contemplating leaving the party. He advised that he did not know whether SALLY RINGE had ever been a member of the Communist Party or not, but said he assumed that LENORE THOMAS was a member of the Communist Party from the information appearing above in regard to LENORE'S contacts with Party headquarters. He said, however, that from conversations had with SALLY RINGE by him, he had the impression that SALLY RINGE was at least a Communist sympathizer.

DE SOLA said that while at this residence of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at Accokeek, Maryland, which he described as a large farm or almost an estate on a hill overlooking the Potomac River, SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS had asked him to participate in a badminton game with them. This was on July 4, 1937, in the forenoon or early afternoon. DE SOLA said he had gone to the badmington courts, which were set up on a so called volley ball court and which was located a little away from the main house. While at this badmington court, SALLY RINGE, LENORE THOMAS, and HELEN WINNER were present, but HELEN WINNER ~~was sitting on~~ the sidelines and may or may not have heard the conversation which took place. He said that while there, either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS chided him saying that he was going about his work for the Communist Party in the wrong way,

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"like a bull in a China shop". Either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS, then told him that there was a man coming down from Washington, D.C. in a little while and that the man had the same political belief as did he. RALPH said that he assumed from this conversation that this man was also a Communist Party member, since RALPH DE SOLA was known to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS as a member of the Communist Party.

Further, on that occasion either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS told DE SOLA that this man coming down from Washington, D.C. was also an amateur ornithologist. DE SOLA said that he, himself, was known as an ornithologist. Then, either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS further told RALPH DE SOLA that this man was getting ahead in Washington, D.C. and was going about things in a smoother and more effective way "for the Party".

Shortly thereafter, DE SOLA said a man and woman drove up in a car and in the presence of HELEN WINNER, SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS introduced this man and woman as ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. DE SOLA said that at the time of the introduction either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS told RALPH that ALGER HISS was the amateur ornithologist that they had mentioned to him before.

RALPH DE SOLA said that he is definitely certain that this man's name was ALGER HISS. He advised that it was an odd name and he had not heard of this person before and since the name sounded so odd to him, he assumed that this was the man's Party name. He said, accordingly, because it was a name odd to him he has never forgotten the name.

DE SOLA identified photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS as being definitely the persons he had met on this occasion at Accokeek, Maryland.

DE SOLA said that he remembers having a discussion with ALGER HISS for about three hours that afternoon, but that during this discussion he did not bring up any political matters as he was waiting for HISS to mention same first. Further, he said that he found that ALGER HISS had an extraordinary knowledge of ornithology for one who had only an amateur interest in the subject. He said that his discussion of about three hours with HISS was almost exclusively in regard to natural history and ornithology.

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DE SOLA said that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS left early that evening apparently to drive back to Washington, D.C. from Accokeek, Maryland, in a car. He further said that this was the only occasion on which he had met ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

DE SOLA advised that over that weekend there were present at this party at Accokeek, Maryland, JACOB BAKER, whom DE SOLA advised was Deputy Administrator to Harry Hopkins, WPA, and a couple named WITT, whose first names DE SOLA could not recall. However, he advised that he does remember that Mr. WITT was at that time in the National Labor Relations Board of the Department of Labor and related that the man named WITT was about six feet in height, had red hair almost orange colored, and that this hair was very kinky. He advised that there were many other people present at this party, but at the present time he cannot recall their names.

DE SOLA said that he has never forgotten his discussion on ornithology with ALGER HISS or the statement made by either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS in regard to HISS, since SALLY and LENORE were upbraiding him at that time regarding his work for the Party.

DE SOLA also advised that present at this party was a man whose name DE SOLA does not recall, but he recalled that there had been an article in "Life" Magazine shortly before July 4, 1937, regarding this man as he had invented a multi-lens aerial camera. DE SOLA said that the inventor of this camera was the "lion of the hour" at this party.

In this regard, a check made by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT of "Life" Magazine for the year 1937 reflected that the issue of June 14, 1937, of "Life" Magazine on page 36 carries an article entitled, "Nine Lens Camera Takes Best Washington Air View". This article relates that the picture was taken by the United States Coast Geodetic Survey from a plane equipped with the new Fairchild aerial camera and mentions that this camera was invented by Lieutenant O. S. READING of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. This name was mentioned to RALPH DE SOLA, but he said that he cannot recall the name O. S. READING.

A photograph of NATHAN WITT was shown to RALPH DE SOLA but he said that this photograph does not resemble the person he met at Accokeek, whom DE SOLA remembers as bearing the last name WITT.

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RALPH DE SOLA said that it was common knowledge that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together as lesbians at Accokeek, Maryland, but he said that LENORE THOMAS in about 1942 married a BOB STRAUS, former Chief Information Officer at the OEM, Washington, D.C.

RALPH DE SOLA said that his former wife, HELEN WINNER, may have heard the conversation held between him, SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS on that occasion at Accokeek, since she was present at the badminton court; however, he is not certain that HELEN WINNER overheard this conversation. He advised that HELEN WINNER would know of the Communist Party membership of LENORE THOMAS and would also know a good deal about SALLY RINGE.

DE SOLA said that although HELEN WINNER dropped membership in the Communist Party about the same time he did, she has always been reluctant to furnish information to the authorities on Communist Party matters. He said that he personally believes that HELEN WINNER has no sympathies for Communism at the present time, but advised that he believes HELEN WINNER is reluctant to furnish information for two reasons. He said the first reason is that he, RALPH DE SOLA, has been required to testify on many occasions before committees investigating Communism and has received publicity in the newspapers, which has not assisted him in any way since it has identified him as a former Communist Party member. He said that HELEN WINNER in the past expressed the fear to him that the Communist Party would attempt to "smear" her if she testified in regard to Party activities.

DE SOLA said that he gathered the impression from his former wife, HELEN WINNER, that there was some sex angle in her past life that the Party knew about and that she was afraid this might be publicized if she furnished any information to the authorities in regard to Communist Party activities. He said that HELEN WINNER was at one time a writer for the "Daily Worker" prior to her marriage to him.

HELEN WINNER also known as HELEN DE SOLA, residing at 43 West 93rd Street, New York City, and employed at the Child Study Association, 132 East 74th Street, New York City, and also as receptionist for Dr. GEORGE LAWTON, 41 West 82nd Street, New York City, advised that she had joined the Communist Party, in a interview by SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and JAMES T. NEAGLE.

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HELEN WINNER stated that in about 1931, she was in a circle or study group and that this study group received lectures in various people's homes from a lecturer with the Workers School in New York named HARRY MERTEL. HELEN WINNER said that she had met SALLY RINGE at some social gathering and invited SALLY RINGE to join this study class. This study class was attended by HELEN WINNER, SALLY RINGE and a person known as Mrs. ELIZABETH DE WARD, and a relative of De WARD'S named ROBERT HALPERIN. HELEN WINNER advised that ROBERT HALPERIN was connected in some mannner with Soviet banking at that time. In 1931 or early 1932, HELEN WINNER joined the Communist Party and was sponsored by HARRY MERTEL and a person named WILLIAM PATTERSON. HELEN WINNER said that she does not know anything about these two sponsors since she joined the Communist Party.

SALLY RINGE then attended the study classes with HELEN WINNER and through SALLY RINGE, HELEN WINNER met LENORE THOMAS. HELEN said that she had attended a social party given for members of the staff of the "Daily Worker" at the home of SALLY RINGE, which was an apartment located on about 17th Street, New York City, past Stuyvesant Park. On this occasion, LENORE THOMAS came to the party and introduced herself to HELEN as a friend of SALLY. This was during the year 1934, when HELEN WINNER was working on the staff of the "Daily Worker". HELEN WINNER said that she was employed as a writer and later as the feature editor on culture with the "Daily Worker" from 1933 to the Fall of 1935.

According to HELEN WINNER, shortly before SALLY RINGE went to Washington, D.C. to work she, HELEN WINNER, propagandized both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS to join the Communist Party. She said that she urged them on several occasions to join the Party and then both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS came to her and asked her to sign their applications as sponsor for membership in the Communist Party. HELEN WINNER said that she signed the applications of both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS for membership in the Communist Party and this was shortly before SALLY RINGE went to work in Washington.

HELEN WINNER could not say definitely that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were Communist Party members since she does not recall ever seeing any other papers which would show these two persons were members of the Party, beyond their application for membership.

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She advised that she does not recall SALLY or LENORE coming to visit her in New York City after they went to Washington, D.C. and the last time she saw them was when she went to Washington, D.C. shortly after she quit the "Daily Worker" in 1935. At that time, she said that she had gone to Washington, D.C. to try to secure a position and while there looked up SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. She advised she had stayed at their place at Accokeek, Maryland for at least three days. She said that during this visit she recalls that JACOB BAKER, former Deputy Administrator to Harry Hopkins, drove her down to Accokeek, and BAKER stayed overnight. She said that she recalled a sick sister of SALLY RINGE residing there at the time and she recalled that HOLGER CAHILL, who was with the WPA at that time, was also present at Accokeek.

She advised that she did not see LENORE THOMAS or SALLY RINGE again until July 4, 1937, when she went to Accokeek with her former husband, RALPH DE SOLA. She advised that she recalled staying at Accokeek for several days over July 4, 1937 and also recalled that there were quite a few other persons present. She said that she could not remember the names of anyone who was there except RALPH DE SOLA, SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

HELEN WINNER said that she never met ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS to the best of her recollection, but advised that it is possible that she may have met them at Accokeek; however, she does not recall them.

HELEN WINNER insisted on this interview and other interviews that she has a very bad memory. She related that she cannot recall anything that occurred at this party at Accokeek whatsoever, except that she does recall being around a badmington court at Accokeek with RALPH DE SOLA, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at sometime while she was at Accokeek. Further, she said that she may have heard a conversation while at this badmington court, but she cannot recall same as she cannot recall anything that happened at this party at Accokeek.

HELEN WINNER said that she was not feeling well while she was at Accokeek and this might be the reason why she cannot recall the identity of the persons who were there or what occurred there.

She said that after she returned from Accokeek, LENORE THOMAS came to see her about the end of the summer and spent a few days with her at her residence on Island Park, located on Long Island in New York. She said that on this occasion, LENORE THOMAS went rowing

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with her and that is all she remembers of LENORE'S visit on this occasion.

MRS She advised that she had not seen SALLY RINGE again until 1945. At that time, SALLY RINGE was married and told HELEN that her husband was JONATHAN GOLDMARK. HELEN WINNER said that in 1945, SALLY RINGE had gotten in touch with her through JACOB BAKER and wanted her to help to assist a friend of SALLY in publishing and selling a book on psychoanalysis. HELEN WINNER said this woman was Mrs. ALICE BREGMAN of White Plains, New York, and advised that she had tried to assist Mrs. BREGMAN in selling this book and that this was her last contact with SALLY RINGE.

She said she recalls receiving a letter about 1942 MRS from LENORE THOMAS announcing LENORE'S marriage to a BOB STRAUS. She said that she has not seen LENORE since 1937. HELEN WINNER said that she does not recall ever bringing LENORE THOMAS to Party headquarters in New York City, but advises that it is possible that she may have done so; however, she said that she cannot remember LENORE THOMAS visiting her in New York City after LENORE THOMAS went to Washington, D.C. She said that it is possible that LENORE THOMAS may have visited her but she cannot remember same at the present time.

HELEN WINNER said that she is well acquainted with JOHN DAVIS and had in fact stayed at the home of JOHN DAVIS, a negro, who was head of the Negro National Council when she was in Washington, D.C. after leaving the "Daily Worker". However, she said that she could recall no connection between JOHN DAVIS and LENORE THOMAS, except that she recalls some mention made by DAVIS to HELEN WINNER about LENORE THOMAS on one occasion in Washington, D.C. She could not recall what that conversation was.

RALPH DE SOLA advised that his former wife, HELEN WINNER, had apparently been attached to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS inasmuch as she had requested him to sign a paper prior to their trip to Accokeek in July, 1937, that in the event of common catastrophe to HELEN WINNER and RALPH DE SOLA, their twin children would be raised by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

HELEN WINNER was asked about this and she advised that she had requested RALPH DE SOLA to sign such a paper and she had done this because both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were close friends

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of hers and persons whom she thought had enough money to raise her children.

On this subsequent interview, HELEN WINNER said that she did recall in regard to a book shop in Washington, D.C. that LENORE THOMAS had mentioned such a book shop to HELEN WINNER. She said that the mention of this "book shop" had "rung a bell" in her memory and that she now recalls that LENORE THOMAS had mentioned something to her about being inactive in the Party and that this something had to do with a book store in Washington, D.C. HELEN WINNER said that she cannot recall the circumstances under which this was mentioned to her by LENORE THOMAS or when, but advised that it may have been on her first visit to Accokeek, Maryland, around the end of 1935. HELEN WINNER said that she cannot recall ever bringing LENORE THOMAS to party headquarters, but said that it was possible that she had done so, but just cannot remember at the present time.

HELEN WINNER said that SALLY RINGE'S real name was IRMA RINGE, but she had been known by the nick name SALLY and was usually referred to as SALLY. She advised that SALLY RINGE as Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK is residing on a ranch somewhere in the West and had moved there from White Plains, New York, in 1945.

HELEN WINNER said that she, herself, had been employed on the "Daily Worker" under the name HELEN SHERIDAN, but that she had been known to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS as HELEN WINNER.

JACOB BAKER, President of Econometric Institute, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and FRANCIS J. GALLANT.

JACOB BAKER said that he had been Deputy Administrator to Harry Hopkins in the WPA about 1935 and had while there been acquainted with SALLY RINGE. He said that this person's real name is IRMA RINGE and she had married JONATHAN GOLDMARK in about 1942. JONATHAN GOLDMARK'S residence at the time was 66 Quinbey Avenue, White Plains, New York. He said that SALLY was presently on a ranch somewhere in the West, residing there with her husband, JONATHAN GOLDMARK and having moved there from White Plains, New York, in 1945.

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JACOB BAKER further advised that SALLY RINGE had resided at a farm in Accokeek, Maryland, together with a girl named LENORE THOMAS. He advised that he had visited SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, several times from about 1935 to 1940.

He advised that SALLY RINGE had a sister named ALICE RINGE, who was an invalid and who resided at Accokeek, and another sister, HELEN, who he said was employed by the government. He said that he believed HELEN was employed by the Social Security Board in Washington, D.C. in 1935 or 1936.

He related that LENORE THOMAS was married about 1941 to ROBERT STRAUS, a brother of MICHAEL STRAUS, whom BAKER advises is Director of Reclamation in the Department of Interior, United States Government. JACOB BAKER said LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE rented a farm house in Accokeek, Maryland, from people named Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON, who also had a residence nearby in Accokeek. He advised that Mr. FERGUSON was in the Geological Survey of the Interior Department, United States Government. He said that these two girls had quite a few visitors at Accokeek while they were residing there.

JACOB BAKER advised that SALLY RINGE for five years prior to going to Washington, D.C. was the mistress of a man named HERBERT HERRING, whom BAKER advised was at that time director for the League of Industrial Democracy at New York City. BAKER said that he has the impression that SALLY RINGE also worked for HERBERT HEERING with this league and he advised that HERRING left SALLY RINGE and that SALLY thereafter turned to lesbianism.

BAKER said also that LENORE THOMAS had been married but that that marriage failed and thereafter LENORE THOMAS lived together with SALLY RINGE as lesbians. He advised that he recalls that SALLY RINGE was very bitter toward LENORE because LENORE married BOB STRAUS and left SALLY and thereafter SALLY RINGE married JONATHAN GOLDMARK.

According to JACOB BAKER, SALLY RINGE was acquainted with HAROLD and CATHERINE KELLOCK and he advised that it was they that arranged with Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON for the renting of this farm at Accokeek, Maryland to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. He advised that HAROLD KELLOCK was press relations man in the 1920's for the Soviet government and then held a similar position at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C. for a short while after the Soviet government instituted

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its embassy there when Soviet Russia was recognized by the United States. He said that HAROLD KELLOCK was released from his position as press relations man by the Russian Embassy and HAROLD KELLOCK seemed very bitter in regard to this. BAKER said that HAROLD KELLOCK had told him that he, KELLOCK, was not a Communist Party member, but BAKER said that he cannot understand the Soviet government giving such a position to one who is not an open or secret Communist Party member.

BAKER further said that CATHERINE KELLOCK was acquainted with HAROLD WARE and also with JESSICA SMITH, WARE'S former wife, who BAKER said is presently married to JOHN ABT. According to BAKER, CATHERINE KELLOCK met JESSICA SMITH and he believes HAROLD WARE in Russia in the early 1920's when CATHERINE KELLOCK and JESSICA SMITH went to Russia in connection with work for the American Friends Service. He said that he has the impression that CATHERINE KELLOCK had told him that HAROLD WARE and JESSICA SMITH introduced her to her present husband, HAROLD KELLOCK.

JACOB BAKER said that the Accokeek residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS was a meeting place of "radicals", but advised that he cannot say whether SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS were or were not Communist Party members. He advised that REXFORD TUGWELL, whom BAKER advises was a former prominent "New Dealer", was a frequent visitor to SALLY and LENORE at Accokeek. He advised that most of the visitors to SALLY and LENORE also visited the FERGUSONS at Accokeek.

JACOB BAKER said that he recalled that HELEN WINNER, the ex-wife of RALPH DE SOLA, came to Washington, D.C. in the Spring or Winter of 1937, and told BAKER that she wanted to see SALLY RINGE but did not know where to locate her. BAKER said that he then drove HELEN WINNER in his automobile to Accokeek, Maryland, and that he reamined at this residence overnight, while HELEN WINNER, who BAKER believes was then a Communist Party member, remained several days.

BAKER said that he cannot recall being at Accokeek over July 4, 1937 or at any time when both RALPH DE SOLA and HELEN WINNER were there. He advised that he also cannot recall meeting ALGER HISS at Accokeek or anywhere else. BAKER said that he "will not rule out the fact" that he, BAKER, may have been there at that time or that any of the above including ALGER HISS may have been at Accokeek when BAKER was there or that he may have met HISS at Accokeek.

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JACOB BAKER advised, however, that he cannot presently recall that he did meet ALGER HISS at Accokeek, Maryland, or that he was there on July 4, 1937 when RALPH DE SOLA and HELEN WINNER were present.

JACOB BAKER was asked about other persons whose names have appeared in this case and he advised that he cannot recall any others present at Accokeek, Maryland, while he was there. He believes that CHARLES KRAMER is the name of a "pansy" who was practically always at SALLY AND LENORE'S for three years.

JACOB BAKER said that he cannot recall anything about the person described by RALPH DE SOLA as the inventor of a multi-lens camera being at Accokeek, but advised that he does recall that CHARLES COLLIER and his wife, NINA PARER COLLIER, were well acquainted with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS and visited often at Accokeek. BAKER related that NINA PERERA COLLIER had a job that was in parallel to that of SALLY RINGE'S in the WPA in Washington, D.C. in about 1936, and accordingly, was very friendly with SALLY RINGE.

BAKER stated that he recalls that CHARLES COLLIER had mentioned to him that COLLIER had invented some aerial camera and had received royalties from Fairchild Aviation for the use of this camera during the war. BAKER said, however, that he does not recall that COLLIER ever received any write-up in "Life" Magazine or any other magazine regarding this camera.

JACOB BAKER stated further that MARGARET VALIANT, a present resident of the Hotel Chelsea, New York City, had lived at Accokeek, Maryland for about one year with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. BAKER said that he had always believed that MARGARET VALIANT was a Communist Party member and believes that she is still one. The indices of the New York Office reflected no information regarding MARGARET VALIANT.

JACOB BAKER said that HELEN WINNER was a very close friend of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. He advised that he has known HELEN WINNER for many years and that she had worked for him at the Vanguard Press, New York City. HELEN WINNER was a member of the Communist Party and had written for the "Daily Worker". He advised further that HELEN WINNER had been in charge of a publication known as "Red Pen", which he said was a Communist publication distributed among employees of the Writers Project of the WPA in the City of New York, while HELEN WINNER

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had worked for the WPA, New York, during the end of 1935 and the early part of 1936. He said further that HELEN WINNER was reported also to be a lesbian and he advised that while he had been at Accokeek, Maryland, he had noticed that SALLY RINGE was very jealous of the attention that HELEN WINNER paid to LENORE THOMAS.

Since RALPH DE SOLA said that ALGER HISS was introduced to him at Accokeek as an ornithologist, JACOB BAKER was asked if he ever met anyone at Accokeek who was an amateur ornithologist. BAKER said that he recalled that Mrs. FERGUSON was interested in ornithology and advised that this is the only person he recalls of at Accokeek who had such an interest. However, he volunteered the information that he had heard from Representative NIXON that ALGER HISS was an amateur ornithologist. He advised that if HISS had visited at Accokeek, he probably would have conversed with Mrs. FERGUSON on ornithology.

MARGARET VALIANT residing at the Hotel Chelsea, New York City, stated that she had been employed with the Re-Settlement Administration in Washington, D.C. from January 7, 1936 until August 15, 1939. While so employed, she became acquainted with LENORE THOMAS, who was a sculptress doing work at home for the Re-Settlement Administration and also with SALLY RINGE, who was employed at the WPA working under the supervision of JACOB BAKER.

MARGARET VALIANT said that her own correct name is MARGARET VALIANT BRAHAN and that she had been born under this name at Como, Mississippi, on February 22, 1901. She said that she had subsequently married EDWIN HIRS, but that he died many years ago and that since his death, she has been known only as MARGARET VALIANT. She advised that she had her name legally changed to MARGARET VALIANT at Memphis, Tennessee many years ago, although she cannot recall the exact date.

MARGARET VALIANT said that she had resided at Accokeek, Maryland, at the farm known as "Longview", which was rented by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. She said that she resided there from early 1937 to early 1938, but that during this time she was engaged in road work for the Re-Settlement Administration and accordingly, would only be there for a few days at a time and then away for several weeks.

She advised that SALLY RINGE'S true name was IRMA RINGE, but that SALLY is now married and is known as Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK.

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She further advised that LENORE THOMAS is now married to ROBERT STRAUS' and that LENORE resides at another residence at Accokeek, Maryland.

During the time MARGARET VALIANT resided at Accokeek, she recalls that in addition to SALLY and LENORE, there were also residing there the sister of SALLY RINGE named ALICE RINGE, who suffered from sleeping sickness, and another person named CHARLES WAGNER. She said that CHARLES WAGNER at that time was employed with the Housing Administration in Washington, D.C. and that he came to live at Longview, Accokeek in early 1937. Shortly thereafter, MARGARET VALIANT commenced residence there. She further added that CHARLES WAGNER continued to reside there until he went into the United States Army in about 1941.

In regard to CHARLES WAGNER, MARGARET VALIANT said that CHARLES WAGNER did photographic work as an amateur photographer and that the bathroom on the first floor of "Longview" at Accokeek was reserved for WAGNER'S use as a dark room in developing his photographic equipment.

MARGARET VALIANT said that she cannot recall being in attendance at any party at Accokeek on July 4, 1937, and doubts that she was there at that time. She said that she believed that she was away over July 4, 1937 on work for the Re-Settlement Administration. She said that she cannot recall ALGER HISS being a visitor at Accokeek and cannot recall LENORE THOMAS or SALLY RINGE ever mentioning any acquaintance with ALGER HISS. She further advised that she has never met HELEN WINNER or RALPH DE SOLA.

MARGARET VALIANT said that neither SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS had ever told her that they were members of the Communist Party; however, she said that she had the impression that they may have been members of the Communist Party since whenever any matter of public interest was discussed, when she questioned them, both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS always took the particular view that was espoused by the Communist Party. She said that they seemed to follow the Communist Party in every line of discussion. She advised that to a lesser extent, CHARLES WAGNER gave the same impression in that she did not know whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party, but he seemed to her in their discussions to follow the Communist Party, although not to such an extent as did SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS.

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MARGARET VALIANT said that she had no knowledge of any activities in behalf of the Communist Party carried on by any person at "Longview", Accokeek, Maryland and further, she had no knowledge of any espionage activities there or any where else. She said that she did know that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were associated with the Washington Book Shop because they told her this and further, they invited her to sing at a meeting or social held at the Washington Book Shop near the Tally-Ho Restaurant in Washington, D.C., while she was residing at Accokeek, Maryland. MARGARET VALIANT said that she went to this meeting or social gathering at the Washington Book Shop during 1937, she believes, with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS anddid sing at this meeting.

MARGARET VALIANT said that she, herself, has never been a member of the Communist Party and advised that she had never belonged to any association or organization other than the UFWA, of which she said she was a member of for a short time while in Washington, D.C. She said that she had been asked on one occasion by a man named LOU BLOCK, who was a fellow employee at NYA, about 1940 or 1941 to join the Communist Party and that BLOCK had indicated to her that he was a member. She said that she had refused to join the Party and reported this incident to her immediate superior, Aubrey WILLIAMS, at NYA whereupon BLOCK was dismissed from the NYA. She advised that BLOCK is presently also a resident of Hotel Chelsea.

She said that on at least three occasions, she has met CHARLES KRAMER and his wife at the residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, during the period when she was also residing there. MARGARET VALIANT identified a photograph of CHARLES KRAMER as the person whom she had met at Accokeek, Maryland.

She further advised that she knew that HELEN FULLER, whom she says was formerly with the NYA but was recently with the "New Republic", was an acquaintance of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS and she believes that HELEN FULLER visited at Accokeek.

She advised that she recalled that DILLARD LASSETER, who was Deputy Administrator of NYA in Washington, D.C. about 1940-1491, told her that HELEN FULLER had been dismissed from the NYA because she was a Communist.

MARGARET VALIANT said that she, herself, was acquainted with LEE PRESSMAN in Washington, D.C., but does not know whether LEE PRESSMAN was or was not acquainted with SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS.

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She advised that she had met LEE PRESSMAN through REXFORD TUGWELL and recalls that she introduced HARRY ~~H.~~ MITCHELL to LEE PRESSMAN when PRESSMAN was legal counsel for the CIO. She made this introduction of MITCHELL to PRESSMAN because she thought MITCHELL'S union could be joined with the CIO. She said that MITCHELL said that the CIO had too many Communists in it and that he would not care to join the CIO unless some of the Communists were removed from the CIO. In MITCHELL'S presence, MARGARET VALIANT told LEE PRESSMAN, MITCHELL would join the CIO with this ~~union if some~~ of the Communists were removed, but she said that PRESSMAN made no comment whatsoever.

She advised that after seeing LEE PRESSMAN'S activities in behalf of the National Youth Congress in 1939-1940 in Washington, D.C., she considered PRESSMAN to be a Communist since the National Youth Congress followed the Party line at the convention held that year and PRESSMAN seemed to be a very active figure in promoting this congress and in running same.

MARGARET VALIANT said also that she had met NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and had been invited by a person whose name she cannot recall to sing and play the guitar at SILVERMASTER'S home on one occasion.

She said further that she had met HANS EISLER on one occasion at the home of CHARLES SEEGER, presently of the Pan-American Union, when CHARLES SEEGER lived in New York City about 1935, but that this occasion had also been a musical get together.

MARGARET VALIANT said that these were the only persons she had met whom she thought have been connected with Communist activities and that that this belief came from what she had read in the newspapers. She said that she definitely had no information at all concerning any espionage matters.

Investigation by the Seattle Office reflects that SALLY RINGE, also known as IRMA RINGE and Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, is presently residing on Double J Ranch, seventeen miles south of Okanogan, Washington, and the Seattle Office has been requested to interview SALLY RINGE.

The Baltimore Office has been requested to interview LENORE THOMAS, now known as Mrs. ROBERT STRAUSS. Interviews of persons

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who have been acquainted with either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS have been requested of offices wherein these persons reside.

It is noted that on a list of members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D.C., forwarded to the Bureau in 1944 presumably by the ex-wife of VICTOR PERLO, there appears the name, "IRMA RINGE (NYA - or was)". Immediately following this on this list appears the name "LENORE STRAUS (Wife of BOB STRAUS)". It is noted that this list contains the names of many other people including, NATHANIEL WITT, CHARLES KRAMER and wife, and HELEN FULLER. Further, this list contains the name of GEORGE SILVERMAN.

In regard to SILVERMAN, it is noted that JACOB BAKER and MARGARET VALIANT both advised that IRMA or SALLY RINGE had a sister named HELEN RINGE, who worked in Washington, D.C. allegedly for Social Security, and investigation by the agents of the Washington Field Office reflected that during 1946, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN visited frequently at the apartment of HELEN H. RINGE, 2000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Apartment 708, Washington, D.C. On at least one of these occasions, SILVERMAN stopped and purchased flowers and brought them to HELEN RINGE and on other occasions SILVERMAN took HELEN to lunch. As of December, 1936, this HELEN RINGE was employed by the Washington Security Board and from 1939 to 1942, she was employed by the Bureau of Employment Security, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. Apparently, this HELEN RINGE mentioned above is the sister of IRMA or SALLY RINGE.

A confidential informant of the Washington Field Office has advised agents of that office that in July, 1945, Sally GOLDMARK of 66 Quinby Avenue, White Plains, New York, inquired of VICTOR PERLO as to the whereabouts of CHARLES KRAMER. At that time GOLDMARK was working for the New York City Health Department.

Another confidential informant of the Washington Field Office in May, 1946 advised agents of that office that CHARLES KRAMER had drawn a check to JONATHAN GOLDMARK in the amount of $15.00 on March 4, 1946. JONATHAN GOLDMARK is the husband of SALLY or IRMA RINGE.

A confidential informant of the Washington Field Office has advised that PRISCILLA HISS in a conversation with a woman, whom this informant knew only as LOLA (possibly this may be LOLA HORTON, close friend of PRISCILLA HISS) made mention of LENORE STRAUS indicating that PRISCILLA

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HISS knew LENORE STRAUS. This conversation took place in March, 1946. This informant had no further information identifying LENORE STRAUS.

It is noted that the name LENORE THOMAS, Accokeek, Maryland, appears on a list of members in the American Artists Congress in 1941.

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York made by SE RALPH G. MURDY disclosed no information on LENORE THOMAS, also known as LENORE STRAUS and Mrs. ROBERT STRAUS and these records disclosed no information that could be identified with the name SALLY RINGE, also known as IRMA RINGE, Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK or SALLY GOLDMARK.

On interview by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and WILLIAM GRICKIS, VICTOR PERLO, 47-37 190th Street, Flushing, Long Island, was asked if he knew SALLY RINGE, also known as SALLY GOLDMARK, and also if he knew LENORE THOMAS, also known as LENORE STRAUS and also was asked if he, PERLO, had ever been to any farm or residence at Accokeek, Maryland. PERLO answered each of these questions with the same answer "no comment".

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INTERVIEWS: JOHN KNOX JESSUP
FRANCIS B. SAYRE

In the report of SAJOSEPH M. KELLY dated February 8, 1949 it is reflected that JEROME FRANK in his interview stated that he remembered JOHN KNOX JESSUP, Chairman of the Board of Editors for "Fortune" magazine having at one time mentioned to him that there were rumors circulating to the effect that ALGER HISS had Communist affiliations.

On March 2, 1949 Mr. JESSUP was interviewed in the office of "Fortune" magazine in the Empire State Building, New York City. When asked whether or not he had any information concerning ALGER HISS which might be of interest to SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN who interviewed him, Mr. JESSUP stated that years ago, sometime around 1938, CHAMBERS had been in contact with HERBERT SOLOW, one of the editors of "Fortune" magazine, to whom he had disclosed a considerable portion of the information which has recently been brought out against ALGER HISS by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mr. JESSUP pointed out that his entire knowledge of ALGER HISS and his Communistic tendencies or affiliations was obtained from either HERBERT SOLOW or in discussions among the editors of "Fortune" magazine of the information given to them either individually or collectively by Mr. SOLOW. He emphasized the fact that he had no independent knowledge of ALGER HISS' Communist affiliations or sympathies. He also stated that he had no independent knowledge of any other aspects of this case other than what he had learned from Mr. SOLOW.

In this regard it should be noted that HERBERT SOLOW was interviewed by agents of the New York Office, the results of which are set out in this report.

Gertrude

On February 25, 1949 GERTRUDE SAMUELS, ~~not SAMUELSON~~ as has been previously reported, Secretary to JEROME FRANK when he was Chief Counsel for the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, was interviewed in her office in the New York "Times" Building, 229 East 43rd Street, New York City, by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN. Miss SAMUELS, since having been employed by Justice FRANK, had been married and divorced ~~from~~ Mr. FRED R. OPPENHEIMER and has resumed her maiden name of GERTRUDE SAMUELS. She resides at 3555 73rd Avenue, Jackson Heights, telephone Havermeyer 4-5113. She is employed as a feature writer on children's affairs for the New York "Times" newspaper.

Miss SAMUELS related that she was employed with the AAA as Mr. FRANK'S Secretary from approximately 1933 to 1935. She could not recall the exact months in which she began and ceased this employment, but did

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remember that her severance had been prior to the shake-up in the AAA and JEROME FRANK'S resignation from that Administration. She had gone, after leaving the AAA, to Chicago where she had been employed for a short while before returning to Washington with the Resettlement Administration, for whom she worked during 1936.

She remembered, quite readily, ALGER HISS, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, FRANK SHEA, and ABE FORTAS. These names stood out in her mind, and she admitted she has followed their careers since she and they had left the government. She admitted, however, that while acting as FRANK'S secretary she could not class herself as having been an intimate of theirs and her relations with them had been restricted to the relation existing between the lawyers and JEROME FRANK'S secretary, i.e., it was purely a business relationship. She could recall but few instances in which she had had outside contact with any of the above attorneys, and believed that these contacts were restricted to having cocktails in some nearby restaurant or hotel to the AAA Building. After work cocktails with the lawyers would be the result of get-togethers when they had worked late at the office.

She admitted that she knew none of these men intimately and had not had any of their confidences exposed to her. To a question, she answered that at no time had it come to her attention that ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN ITT or JOHN ABT were Communists, had Communist affiliations, or that any of them, and specifically ALGER HISS, had been engaged in espionage activities. She stated that she could understand that PRESSMAN, WITT and ABT could have had Communist affiliations, particularly PRESSMAN, in view of the way in which he has followed the Party line in recent years.

She stated that she had only seen ALGER HISS once since she had left the government in 1936, and that was at the Polish Embassy in 1946, at which time he had given a speech on child welfare on behalf of the United Nations which she had covered for the New York "Times". She had not seen him since and had never at any time received communications from him. With respect to her contact with ALGER HISS at the Polish Embassy, she related that the discussions she had with him were restricted to the problems of world children and had not touched any other field.

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She repeated that the recent disclosures came as a great surprise to her as she had considered ALGER a kind, generous, lovable "guy", who was one of the hardest workers in the AAA. She mentioned that she is earnestly awaiting the trial to determine just what his defense is, and she believes that he is innocent, but is reserving decision until she hears his defense in court.

On February 25, 1949 FRANCIS B. SAYRE was interviewed in his office in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, by SAS FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. On February 14th Mr. SAYRE had called SA SULLIVAN to advise that on Saturday, February 12th, ALGER HISS and his attorney Mr. McLEAN had called on him at his office and had gone over some of the documents in instant case, and he wanted to so-advise agent in conformity with his promise to keep him aware of any such developments.

It was determined from Mr. SAYRE that ALGER HISS had contacted Mr. PHILLIP JESSUP of the United Nations, to whom he had stated that he felt badly about the fact that he had not been in contact with Mr. SAYRE since the recent public disclosures of his activities. Mr. JESSUP had informed Mr. SAYRE of ALGER'S statement and inquired of Mr. SAYRE whether he would care to see ALGER as ALGER evidently desired such a meeting. Mr. SAYRE related that he had informed Mr. JESSUP that he would be glad to see ALGER, however, he wanted it understood that whatever ALGER said to him he, Mr. SAYRE, wanted to feel free to disclose this to the FBI or to whatever official body he might be called before. Subsequently thereto ALGER had called and made an appointment for Saturday, February 12th, when he came to Mr. SAYRE'S office accompanied by his attorney, Mr. McLEAN. Mr. SAYRE requested that the name of Mr. JESSUP be kept confidential as he does not desire to have him drawn into this matter.

Mr. SAYRE stated that ALGER HISS began to discuss the case and he and his attorney were particularly interested in going over the copies of the State Department documents which were in the possession of Mr. SAYRE. Mr. SAYRE pointed out that at the outset of this interview he again warned ALGER HISS that anything he might say Mr. SAYRE would feel free to repeat to the FBI or any other committee, and requested that Mr. McLEAN counsel Mr. HISS in this regard.

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With respect to the documents that they examined, Mr. SAYRE stated that as he recalled the examination, they were only concerned with the State Department records of the distribution of the documents. He stated that they did not read or make copies of any of the documents themselves, and he had the impression that they had copies of them. He could not recall seeing these copies in their possession, but either from the conversation or some other way, which he could not recall, he was sure that they had such copies.

Mr. McLEAN did copy, however, he pointed out, the State Department lists of the distribution of the State Department documents. He was asked whether anything of significance took place while McLEAN was examining the documents. Mr. SAYRE recalled that they were particularly interested in noting, and he was also, that a number of the documents which had allegedly been turned over to CHAMBERS by HISS and which had allegedly been removed from Mr. SAYRE'S office, were not shown on the distribution lists of the State Department as having been distributed to his, Mr. SAYRE'S, office. Mr. SAYRE then pointed out to agents that this situation had puzzled him and he felt that the documents which had not been distributed to his office must have been taken from another office. It should be noted at this time that when previously interviewed by interviewing agents it was not noted that Mr. SAYRE had among his papers instant distribution lists. It is not known at this time whether he had obtained them on his own initiative or at the request of HISS' attorney, or whether they had been supplied to him by the State Department. It was not deemed feasible to ask him where he had obtained them at this time, but such will be determined when he is next interviewed.

Mr. SAYRE again referred to, as he had in his previous interview, WADLEIGH as a possible suspect, He was not again questioned as to why he had suspected WADLEIGH as previous close questioning had revealed that he had no reason to suspect WADLEIGH as is set out in the report of hisprevious interview and had selected, as he claimed, WADLEIGH because WADLEIGH'S name had appeared in the newspapers as also being one of the suspects being questioned with regard to these documents. The constant interjection of WADLEIGH as a suspect by Mr. SAYRE, without any personal basis for it, indicated to agents that possibly either ALGER HISS or his attorneys, MARBURY or McLEAN, have arrived at the conclusion that someone else has pleaded guilty in instant case, probably WADLEIGH, as he has appeared frequently before the Grand Jury, and are preparing

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the groundwork to shove the blame on to WADLEIGH. It is possible that they, in their contacts with Mr. SAYRE, have impregnated him with this idea.

Mr. SAYRE noted that while HISS and McLEAN were looking over the four pencilled notations which had appeared on the documents and which are known as Q1 through Q4, ALGER HISS pointed out that Q1, which is the pencil notation beginning "M21 tel for Mary Martin, widower of Hugh Martin...", was not his handwriting and SAYRE used the term that he claimed it was a forgery. He pointed out to Mr. SAYRE that the contents of the pencil notation meant nothing to him, and that the names were likewise unfamiliar. Mr. SAYRE added at this time that he had had the same reaction that the contents of this note did not pertain to anything in their office and did not have any State Department significance. It appeared to him to be apersonal note.

He was asked whether ALGER HISS admitted that the other handwriting notations were his. These are Q2 through Q4. Mr. SAYRE replied that ALGER had stated that these appeared to be his handwriting. When queried for his exact words as to whether he had stated "They appeared to be his handwriting" or whether he had said "They were his handwriting", Mr. SAYRE could not recall exactly, but believed that he had said "They appeared to be his handwriting". Mr. SAYRE hastily added with some conviction "I don't think Alger will deny that these are his, and I don't think they intend to do so when they come to trial".

He was again asked whether they had shown any particular interest in the documents themselves. He stated that they had not and had merely concentrated their attention on the distribution of the documents, making notes of some, and had discussed with him, as he had stated, the fact that a number of the documents which CHAMBERS stated HISS had turned over to him had not been listed as having been distributed to his, Mr. SAYRE'S, office.

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He did admit, however, that some of the documents which the list showed had not been distributed to him, would have been of interest to him and should have reached his office.

He stated that he had carefully questioned ALGER HISS concerning these documents and how they could have gotten into CHAMBERS possession, but HISS was at a loss to explain this. He did explain the handwriting notations in this fashion. HISS had pointed out to him that he made it a practice to synopsize long telegrams or documents in order that he could explain the contents to Mr. SAYRE when he brought them to his attention, thus negating the necessity for Mr. SAYRE to read such documents.

Throughout the interview, as in previous interviews, Mr. SAYRE would reaffirm his faith in ALGER, occasionally pointing out that he could not understand how it could be possible for him to have done this, and also not being able to understand that ALGER would do this to him. However, it should be noted that both in this interview and the previous interviews Mr. SAYRE, just as frequently during the interviews, would pointedly inquire whether or not the Bureau's investigation had definitely proven ALGER to have committed the acts. When carefully questioned along lines which would tend to affect his preconceptions, Mr. SAYRE would become visibly concerned and slightly upset. He would then mention that the particular point under discussion indicated that he, SAYRE, might have been compromised or had unwittingly or unknowingly been taken advantage of. When this would be driven home to him it would bring forth the inquiry as to just how much the Bureau has proven. When no comment would be made to this, he would quickly rebound from his previous position and again reaffirm his faith in ALGER, but would never give any factual reason which would concern itself with an aspect of the case to substantiate this affirmation, other than his abject faith in ALGER. One point which seemed to considerably bother Mr. SAYRE was whether or not the Bureau has been able to prove that the documents were typewritten on ALGER'S typewriter. At one time he stated that if this was proven it would certainly look bad for ALGER.

A good example of the vacillating position of Mr. SAYRE, referred to above, took place when he was queried concerning CLAUDE ALBERTA BUSS.

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With respect to CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, the report of SA LUDWIG W.R. OBERNDORF, dated February 2, 1949, at Washington, D.C. reflects that a "Dr. BOSS" might have been approached by WITCZAK to perform a Soviet espionage mission. "Dr. BOSS" was believed to be identical with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, whom WITCZAK allegedly visited when BUSS was Director of OWI in San Francisco in June 1945. BUSS had previously been Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippines on the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

Mr. SAYRE was questioned concerning who had been his Executive Assistants in the Philippines while he was High Commissioner. He stated that he had had LARRY SALSBURY, CABOT COVILLE, and CLAUDE BUSS. He was asked how these assignments were made. At first he stated that he personally chose BUSS, but continued questioning revealed that he had written to friends in the States inquiring for recommendations and that they had sent recommendations to him and from them he had chosen BUSS as being the best qualified. Further questioning brought forth the admission that the appointment had been made through the suggestion of ALGER HISS and also that ALGER HISS had previously recommended NOEL FIELD. At this point Mr. SAYRE volunteered that he had learned through the HCUA Hearings that NOEL FIELD was considered a well known Communist.

To questions put to him Mr. SAYRE replied he had found Mr. BUSS an able Executive Assistant and had only one complaint concerning his activities which he could recall, and that was that he had considered BUSS too intimate with President MANUEL QUEZON. BUSS did not have access to the codes, had never left the Island to his knowledge, had not been in contact with any foreign individuals who were suspected to SAYRE'S knowledge, and had not engaged in any activities which caused him to be suspicious of him at that time. With the last remark, he was asked to clarify it to which he related that after the bombing of Manila and the evacuation of SAYRE and the staff he had left BUSS in Manila in charge of the mission, and that BUSS was there when the Japanese successfully invaded and took over command of the Island. BUSS and other members of the mission were interned in a local hotel and questioned periodically. Subsequently BUSS alone was removed to Tokyo and interned in a hotel in that city where he was questioned further.

SAYRE had not been aware of this until after the war. A short time after the end of hostilities he had recommended BUSS for a government job, but had been cautioned against this by certain individuals in

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Washington who brought to his attention the fact that they were suspicious of BUSS because of his having been removed from the Island and questioned at such length in Tokyo. He, therefore, dropped the recommendation.

Agents had conducted the questioning of SAYRE with regard to BUSS without disclosing any reason for the inquiry. However, at the conclusion of it SAYRE inquired of agents whether or not BUSS was an espionage agent and whether we had "the goods on him". Agents pointed out to him that they were not in a position to disclose what information they had on BUSS, but were attempting to determine his relations with BUSS and what activities BUSS had engaged in in the Philippines. Mr. SAYRE then exclaimed "This certainly puts me in a bad light". He again mentioned the fact that NOEL FIELD, allegedly a known Communist had been recommended to him as ~~well as BUSS, who~~ agents were now inquiring about. It was pointed out to Mr. SAYRE that this was true, but the purpose of the investigation by the FBI is to get all the facts, which unquestionably would eventually dispel such a supposition on his part, and if he was the victim of circumstances or a misplaced trust it would eventually be brought out.

At this point Mr. SAYRE stated that he would have liked to have seen the entire case against HISS tried rather than just the perjury angle, so that all the facts would be disclosed and the matter cleared up in its entirety.

In an attempt to determine whether there is any obligation flowing from Mr. SAYRE to ALGER HISS which might possibly be responsible for his extreme confidence in ALGER HISS' loyalty, Mr. SAYRE was asked to relate how he obtained the position of Chairman of the American Delegation to the Trusteeship Council of the U.N. and whether ALGER HISS had been responsible for his obtaining it. Mr. SAYRE answered that this was a difficult question; that he recalled that he had first discussed with ALGER HISS the possibility of obtaining a position with the Trusteeship Council. He had also gone to the President on another matter, at which time he asked him whether he had any objections to his name being considered for a position on the Trusteeship Council. He had also made this same inquiry of Senators VANDENBURG and CONNOLLY as well as other Senators, and they later reassured him that they had none. He then received a call from BENJAMIN GERRIG of the State Department inquiring whether he was interested in aposition with the Trusteeship Council. He said

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that he would be and thereafter he was offered the position. He was again asked whether, to his knowledge, ALGER HISS had been responsible for obtaining this position. He replied that it could have been possible that ALGER HISS was working behind the scenes, but he did not know of it to his knowledge.

Mr. SAYRE, in parting, stated that he was most anxious to cooperate with agents and that they should feel free to call on him at any time if he could be of assistance to them.

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Reference is made to the report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, dated at New York on February 8, 1949, in which is set out an interview with Judge JEROME FRANK, by SA John F. Sullivan, in which Judge FRANK had made the statement that a shrewd prosecuting attorney would not permit him to make a negative statement concerning his characterization of HISS, but would dig deeper into his opinion of HISS, at which time he would have to disclose something that would reflect unfavorably upon HISS' character. At that time Judge FRANK would not permit further inquiry into the basis for this statement, and brushed it off with the allegation that it had nothing to do with this particular case, and was merely a personal matter.

While being interviewed on another matter, this statement of Judge FRANK'S was again brought to the fore, at which time he permitted himself to give a complete explanation of the above in order to clarify the matter, but requested that it be kept confidential, in view of the people involved and his opinions of them, and because of the fact that in his opinion it had no immediate reference to instant case.

Judge FRANK related that when he was a member of the law firm of Levinson, Becker, Frank, Glenn and Bairnes in Chicago, one of the clients of the firm was the National City Bank of Chicago, which in turn had handled a receivership for the Minneapolis Rolling Mill Company. Through the bank, and to some extent the law firm, GEORGE N. PEEK and General HUGH JOHNSON had been appointed receivers for the Minneapolis Rolling Mill Company, which positions were considered very choice ones. When Judge FRANK took over the handling of the receivership for the law firm, due to a difference of opinion between him and GEORGE PEEK, PEEK resigned from the receivership. Subsequently, when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was formed within the Department of Agriculture, GEORGE PEEK had been brought into the Department as a co-administrator of the AAA. When Judge FRANK was retained as Chief Counsel for the AAA he renewed his association with Mr. PEEK. He did not believe at that time that his prior difficulties with PEEK in the administration of the receivership carried over to the AAA. Nevertheless, it was not long before they were at administrative odds.

He considered PEEK an individual who attempted to run the AAA with an autonomous hand. As an example of PEEK'S desire to run things his way, Judge FRANK characterized it by citing an instance in which a question of administration within the Department of Agriculture came up, and PEEK said "the hell with the Department; let's run it our way." PEEK, as a result of this attitude, was constantly in difficulty and he, FRANK, and PEEK eventually had a showdown, as a result of which PEEK resigned.

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PEEK was succeeded by CHESTER DAVIS, who is now President of the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis. He considered DAVIS a sincere individual, and it was not until he, FRANK, left the AAA after the shakeup that he learned that DAVIS used to carry stories to HENRY WALLACE.

He related a series of incidents which led to the shakeup in the AAA, in which he, FRANK, was ousted. CHESTER DAVIS, he explained, was under terrific pressure from certain groups, particularly the cotton and tobacco interests, while at the same time trying to carry out the purpose for which the AAA had been created. As a result of what he, FRANK, called "these conflicting interests", DAVIS was having a difficult time. Finally matters came to a head when the AAA was faced with the problem of writing a brief on the cotton situation in Arkansas. The AAA had been instituting a policy of reducing the planting of crops in order to bring the price of cotton under some sort of stabilization. But in reducing the acreage allotted for cotton, they were faced with the problem of dispossessing share-croppers or tenant farmers who were on the lands which were to be reduced. The cotton interests wished to have the share-croppers or tenant farmers dispossessed from the lands which were not to be planted, while the AAA was attempting to work out some plan which would provide some help to the share-croppers and tenant farmers.

ALGER HISS was assigned the job of writing the report and devoted some weeks to it before presenting it to Judge FRANK for his approval. FRANK said that after reviewing the report he had sent it back to HISS to be re-written after he, FRANK, made some modifications in the recommendations. The report gave the tenant farmers and share-croppers a tenuous hold on the land, to which an immediate outburst of indignation arose from the cotton interests. DAVIS went to WALLACE, Judge FRANK claimed, and accused FRANK of deliberately stirring up the cotton interests. Judge FRANK stated that he was immediately fired without even the courtesy of a few weeks' grace to straighten out his personal affairs.

It was Judge FRANK'S claim that a number of the attorneys under his jurisdiction, who believed in the basis for the report, resigned with him. One of those who had not resigned was ALGER HISS, who had been responsible for the report. Shortly after his dismissal, ALGER HISS had contacted Judge FRANK and had advised him that he had been recommended to succeed Judge FRANK as Chief Counsel of the AAA, and asked Judge FRANK whether he ought to accept the position or not. Judge FRANK stated that he was amazed at the affrontery of ALGER HISS in asking him this, and indicated in no uncertain terms his feelings in the matter. He stated that it was like holding a mirror up to ALGER HISS and he "crumbled like a piece of paper in my hand." It was at that time that Judge FRANK came to the conclusion that he had mistaken ALGER HISS and had given him

credit for having character which did not exist. The fact that he would have accepted his position, Judge FRANK'S, after having been responsible for him losing it, lowered him inestimably in his opinion, and he lost all respect for him.

Judge FRANK pointed out that it was not until after he had been fired that he had learned that CHESTER DAVIS had gone to WALLACE and misrepresented what had happened. He, FRANK, afterward had an interview with Mr. WALLACE, at which time the truth came out, but he stated that WALLACE had not taken any action as he was a man who found it difficult to make decisions. When asked, he stated he had never been able to determine why ALGER HISS had been permitted to remain when CHESTER DAVIS and everyone else knew that it was his opinion which had caused the blow-up. He believed, however, that DAVIS might have been gunning for him under pressure from the cotton and tobacco interests and certain senators, and that the Arkansas cotton case had given him the opportunity to make FRANK a scapegoat.

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On February 24, 1949, Mr. BRUNO SCHACTNER, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, was interviewed at the U. S. Court House by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN.

Mr. BRUNO SCHACTNER, after the purpose of the interview was explained to him, related he had been with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from approximately 1934 to January, 1935. During this time he stated that he had become acquainted as an associate attorney with ALGER HISS, as well as with LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT and JOHN ABT.

Although, as he stated, he had become acquainted with these individuals, he did not consider himself a close associate of theirs. He relegated himself to the lower echelons of the Legal Division of the AAA at that time. He was able, as he stated, to observe what went on around him and from the conversation of the above individuals and their attitudes or slants on certain subjects, he was able to form an opinion as to their political philosophy. He stated that neither by actions, conversations or in handling his work had he ever believed that ALGER HISS was a Communist, communistically inclined or engaged in espionage or other activities inimicable to the welfare of the United States. He considered him at that time a loyal and extremely conscientious and hard worker. He characterized PRESSMAN, WITT and ABT, however, as undoubtedly Communists. He pointed out at this time that he had no factual proof of their affiliation with the Communist Party to the extent that he had never seen their Party cards; but from the way that they discussed key topics, there was no question in his mind that they were Communists and followed the Party line in their political and philosophical thinking.

He regarded HISS, PRESSMAN, WITT and ABT as in a clique within the AAA which he believed was taking care of itself but had never observed any indications that they were slanting their work in any way to follow the Party line to the detriment of the purpose of the AAA. He had noticed that they, as a clique, were influencing the administrative policy of the AAA to the extent that they assisted their friends in obtaining positions and also in moving them upward within its structure. At no time, he pointed out, had he noticed that this clique, beyond fostering their own welfare, were using or had used their association to further any common scheme or subversive activities.

He stated he had never heard from ALGER HISS in any manner since leaving the Department of Agriculture. He stated that he had had no

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correspondence with him as their association had not been intimate enough to warrant same. Mr. SCHACTNER revealed at this time that prior to the recent disclosures of ALGER HISS' activities, he had heard through sources which he could not now remember, that ALGER HISS had been under investigation by the Department of Justice. Therefore, the recent disclosures have not come as a great surprise to him, although when he first heard that ALGER was under investigation he was surprised.

Mr. SCHACTNER wished to apprise the Agent of a situation that he has been mulling over in his mind, he stated, for many years, which he had disclosed to a few individuals but they had scoffed at his conclusions. He indicated that he is a keen student of international affairs and when the United Nations had been founded he had from its inception been of the firm belief that it was unworkable because of its technical construction. He could not believe that the individuals who had laid its framework could have had the remotest belief that it would function and carry out the purposes for which it had been constructed. He stated that a great portion of its draftmanship was such that it would be unworkable. He had, after giving it considerable thought, arrived at the conclusion that some individuals who had been responsible for its drafting and technical details must have deliberately sabotaged its drafting so that it would be unworkable. Now that the recent disclosures of espionage activities in high government circles have come to the surface, particularly with respect to ALGER HISS, he is more than ever convinced that individuals of his character, if the charges are true, might have been responsible for the impractical drafting of the United Nations. He believed that the UN had been drafted specifically for the benefit of Russia and that an agent of Russia could not have done a better job.

Of all the names of the individuals connected with instant case, which were read to him, the only names with which he was familiar, other than those who had worked with him in the AAA, were CHARLES KRAMER and VICTOR PERLO. With respect to CHARLES KRAMER, he had no information of value other than the fact that he knew him and believed that he was part of the WITT, PRESSMAN, ABT group. He had met VICTOR PERLO sometime in 1935 at 1920 Sunderland Street, N.W. where he, SCHACTNER, shared a cooperative house with a number of individuals. He stated that the individuals who lived at this house turned over rapidly. As a consequence many times it was not possible to intimately know his fellow residents. VICTOR PERLO was one of these. He had come to 1920 Sunderland Avenue, resided there a short time and then disappeared. He did not know who had brought him and at that time had had no reason to be interested in him. It was just a name to him. His close associate at this address, he stated, and the only individual whom he knew intimately was SIGMUND TIMBERG, who is now an attorney with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

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On February 25, 1949, JAMES MARSHALL, a partner in the law firm of MARSHALL, BRATTER, SELIGSON and KLEIN, 150 Broadway, was interviewed by Special Agent LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that he is a Board Member, Board of Education, New York City, and that he formerly was an advisor of a delegation on UNESCO. He stated he met ALGER HISS in December, 1947, or in January, 1948, at a conference, which was called by the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, which was held at Hotel Beekman, New York City. He stated he was invited to this conference inasmuch as part of the program was to consist of a discussion relative to UNESCO. He advised that only about twelve people were present at this conference and ALGER HISS, as President of the Endowment, was acting in the capacity of host. He stated that HISS' activities at this conference were such that he was unable to recall anything that HISS said inasmuch as the other persons actively participated in a discussion on UNESCO.

MARSHALL stated that the only other occasion on which he met ALGER HISS was during the winter of 1948 when he attended a dinner party at the home of LESTER MARKEL, the Senior Editor of "THE NEW YORK TIMES," and ALGER HISS was present at this social affair. He stated his contacts with ALGER HISS at this dinner party were very limited.

MARSHALL stated that during the 1930's he traveled to Washington, D.C., quite frequently and during this period he heard from many sources that ALGER HISS was associated with the Communist Party, or, at least, was considered a fellow traveler. He stated that this was only gossip he heard at social affairs and the only individual he could recall who may have some information relative to HISS' associations with the Communist Party may be DOROTHY DETZER. He stated that GARDNER JACKSON, who was formerly employed by the Department of Agriculture, may be able to furnish some information relative to HISS' activities in Washington, D.C., in that JACKSON associated with many people in Washington, D.C., and usually had an excellent knowledge of many individuals employed by the Government.

MARSHALL stated that he purchased a home in New Hope, Pennsylvania, in 1938 but that he never lived in New Hope prior to that time, although he had visited there on a number of occasions in an attempt to purchase a home. He stated he was unable to recall meeting or seeing HISS during the 1930's and he had no recollection of ever seeing an individual resembling CHAMBERS.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY:

Bureau letter to Washington Field dated January 25, 1949, requested various offices to interview a list of persons who had been connected with the Nye Committee at the time that ALGER HISS was employed by that committee. New York was requested to interview LAWRENCE R. BROWN, one of those on the list. Investigation at New York City reflected that BROWN'S address in 1940 was 1558 33rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. By teletype dated February 17, 1949, Washington Field Office advised BROWN not presently at this address but had maintained a bank account at Bank of Manhattan, New York City, and requested this bank be contacted in effort to secure more recent address for BROWN.

On February 23, 1949, the writer interviewed Mr. LOUIS WIGAND, Assistant Treasurer of the Bank of Manhattan, Inc. at the 64th Street and Madison Avenue Branch. Mr. WIGAND supplied file on LAWRENCE R. BROWN, which indicated the only address ever known to the bank was 1558 33rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The account was opened on May 21, 1931 and was closed on December 14, 1944. The file contained communications from Julius Garfinkel, Inc., Washington, D.C. and the Lincoln National Bank, 17th & H Sts., Washington, D.C., requesting references in each instance.

The above information was supplied to the Washington Field Office by teletype dated February 24, 1949, so that inquiries could be made at the above mentioned organizations in an effort to secure a more recent address for BROWN.

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RE: NEIGHBORS OF ALGER HISS

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT on February 28, 1949.

The Washington Field Office advised that PAUL HUDSON lived at 3416 "O" Street N.W. Washington, D.C. in 1933 when ALGER HISS was living at 3411 "O" Street N.W. The present whereabouts of HUDSON were unknown and the last address of HUDSON'S mother was at 2 River Road, Fort Lee, New Jersey. The Newark office advised that HUDSON'S mother no longer lived in Fort Lee, New Jersey, and that MRS. MATHILDE BARING, 206 West 52nd Street, New York City would probably know the present address of PAUL HUDSON and his mother.

MRS. MATHILDE BARING advised that she is a friend of PAUL HUDSON and his mother and that MRS. HUDSON has been mentally ill for the last year or so and is now in a home for the aged somewhere in upstate New York, the address of which she does not know. She stated that she received a letter from PAUL HUDSON postmarked December 27, 1948, from Washington, D.C. in which HUDSON, a captain in the Army, advised that he was being transferred from Washington, D.C. to Tokyo, Japan. He gave the following address and requested that all communications be sent to him addressed as follows:

Capt. PAUL ~~L. HUDSON~~, C.E.
71st Engr. Liason Detachment
APO 181 (Tokyo)
c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

MRS. BARING advised that in the above-mentioned letter HUDSON stated that he had recently been married and that his wife would not be able to join him in Tokyo for three or four months. MRS. BARING said that she has recently received two letters from the War Department addressed to PAUL HUDSON and that she has forwarded them to his overseas address. She advised that HUDSON'S previous address was 6220 Broad Street, Brookmount, Maryland.

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, Baltimore was requested to conduct investigation at Brookmount, Maryland, in an effort to determine if

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HUDSON has left for overseas and if not to set out appropriate leads for HUDSON to be interviewed for any information in his possession concerning ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and to exhibit photographs of each to him.

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From a review of the GREGORY Case, it was ascertained that HISS showed an interest in the case of ROBERT J. WEISS, 156 East 83rd Street, New York City, at the time WEISS was attempting to enter Duke University Medical School, and WEISS had claimed that he was being discriminated against. WEISS was located at the Presbyterian Medical Center, 630 West 168th Street, New York City. He advised that his residence is 9 Duer Place, Weehawken, New Jersey, and that he is a distant relative by marriage of ALGER'S wife, PRISCILLA. He stated that he was only slightly acquainted with the HISSES, but that in the Spring of 1947, while attempting to enter Jefferson College of Medicine, Philadelphia, he had contacted ALGER HISS and requested that he write a letter of recommendation for him. He added that he had never received a copy of this letter or any additional correspondence from him, but he felt sure that this letter was on file at the Jefferson School. He could offer no further background information concerning the HISSES. On February 18, 1949, Philadelphia was advised by teletype to contact the Jefferson School and obtain copies of any correspondence that might have emanated from ALGER HISS.

On February 16, 1949, the Chicago Division advised that Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM F. EARLS had informed them that their daughter, Miss MARILYN EARLS, 17 East 84th Street, New York City, had been a babysitter for Mr. and Mrs. HISS in Washington, D. C. On March 1, 1949, MARILYN EARLS was contacted, and advised that while she was living in Washington, during 1944 or 1945, she was not sure of the exact dates, she acted as a babysitter for the HISSES on four or five different occasions. At these times she made it a practice to do her homework in the HISSES study, and to the best of her recollection, she never saw any typewriter on the premises. She could offer no pertinent information regarding this case.

On February 14, 1949, New York requested New Haven to contact JOHN C. MOORE of New Caanan, Connecticut, when information was developed that he had been in contact with ALGER HISS. On February 15, 1949, New Haven advised New York that MOORE was presently in New York with offices at 2 West 20th Street, New York City. MOORE was located at 215 East 37th Street, New York City, and gave the following information concerning the HISSES:

He said that he met PRISCILLA HOBSON in Paris sometime between 1923 and 1927, while he was attending school. Sometime during this period,

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according to MOORE, and he stated that he was not sure of the exact date, PRISCILLA returned to America and obtained a divorce. When she next returned to Paris, she introduced ALGER HISS to MOORE, and a very casual acquaintance was developed. When MOORE returned to America in 1927, he had no further contact with the HISSES until sometime around 1942, and from that time until the present, he has been with them at several social gatherings. He went on to say that he has never received any typewritten correspondence from HISS, nor has he ever discussed news of a political nature with him. Aside from saying that he found it rather difficult to believe the accusations that have been made against HISS, MOORE could offer no further information regarding this case.

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, Boston requested that Mrs. EDITH BOND STEARNS of 5 West 8th Street, New York City, be contacted for information concerning the show, "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER", that played at STEARNS FARM, Peterboro, New Hampshire in 1937. Mrs. STEARNS advised that she was the owner of the STEARNS FARM at Peterboro, New Hampshire, and that in 1937, she did put on the play, "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER". She was not sure of the exact date of the particular run; however, she said that the "Peterboro Transcript" has carried an ad of every play ever produced by her group, and that if she could have a photograph of the ads running during the pertinent period, she would testify as that being the correct date.

Mrs. STEARNS added that she was familiar with most of the regular theater-goers at Peterboro; however, the names and pictures of CHAMBERS and HISS were not familiar to her. She said that there was a possibility that she might have a record of the persons who attended the shows during the period of 1937. She said that for three years, around this time, she had endeavored to compile a mailing list, and to do this she requested the guests to sign a register as they entered the theater. She said that she was not sure whether this system was in effect during 1937, but there was an "outside chance" that it was. Three of these registers she said were in her home at Peterboro, and that if Agents of the Boston Office would contact RICHARD NOYES, Middlehancock Road, Peterboro, she would give them permission to enter her home. She said that she would call NOYES that evening, and advise him of the situation, and accordingly, Boston was advised on March 1, 1949, of the above, and requested to secure any of the available registers.

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Mrs. STEARNS advised that she would gladly cooperate in any phase in which she would be helpful, and stated that she could be reached at 5 West 8th Street, New York City, Telephone Gramercy 3-5886.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY:

On February 23, 1949, Mr. BERNARD JAFFE contacted the writer at this office, and advised that he had been retained by Mrs. ANNE TERRY WHITE, and that he would like to have a talk with the writer. An appointment was made for February 24, 1949.

Mrs. WHITE had been previously interviewed by SA's McCORRY and JOHNSON, but had refused to answer questions until she engaged a counsel. This was noted in an earlier report.

On February 24, 1949 the writer interviewed Attorney BERNARD JAFFE at his office at 52 Broadway, New York City. JAFFE advised that his client, Mrs. ANNE TERRY WHITE, told him that FBI Agents had spoken to her about HISS and CHAMBERS. JAFFE stated that his client was still very upset due to the sudden death of her husband, but would cooperate. He asked what information was desired from Mrs. WHITE. The writer told JAFFE that Mrs. WHITE had already denied knowing or ever meeting CHAMBERS. The only remaining information desired was the location of their summer home, which they rented in 1937 in New Hampshire. JAFFE said that he would assist Mrs. WHITE in recalling the location of that summer place, by means of searching old check stubs, papers, etc., and that he would contact the writer at this office on February 28 or March 1, 1949.

On March 2, 1949, the writer contacted JAFFEE telephonically, after receiving word that JAFFEE had called the day before. At this time JAFFEE stated that he had had a conference with his client, and that her memory was refreshed. She told him that to the best of her recollection she and her husband spent the summer of 1937 at a rented cottage called "Marginal Acres" at Hancock, New Hampshire. When asked as to who owned this cottage at the time, MR. JAFFEE advised it was owned "by a former government employee named Currie." The writer then asked if Currie's first name was Lauchlin and JAFFEE stated that it was.

After supplying the above information, JAFFEE remarked that he hoped there was no further reason for contacting MRS. WHITE, as she was still in a very upset condition.

The writer advised JAFFEE that for the present, at least, this office does not intend to contact MRS. WHITE again.

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Re: INTERVIEWS
REVEREND DONALD HARRINGTON;
ROGER BALDWIN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and FRANCIS J. GALLANT on February 19, 1949:

The Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON, a member of the Executive Committee of the Unitarian Service Committee, was interviewed at his office, 40 East 35th Street, New York City. It will be recalled that NOEL FIELD, who has figured prominently in this investigation, was employed as Director of the European Division of the Unitarian Service Committee, and Doctor HARRINGTON was interviewed for any knowledge which he might have concerning NOEL FIELD. Doctor HARRINGTON advised that he was not personally acquainted with NOEL FIELD and was even unaware of how the latter had obtained his position with the Unitarian Service Committee, although he stated that he suspected that FIELD might have been brought into the Committee through STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, former editor of the "CHRISTIAN REGISTER" and director of the Unitarian Youth Division. Doctor HARRINGTON stated that he based this belief on the fact that he knew FIELD to be of pro-Communist leanings, and suspected that FRITCHMAN had attempted to bring several Communists or pro-Communists into the Unitarian Service Committee.

Doctor HARRINGTON explained, however, that this was pure speculation on his part, and he had no first hand knowledge that this was so. With reference to FIELD'S activities, HARRINGTON stated that he had no knowledge of FIELD'S activities prior to his employment by the Unitarian Service Committee, but that subsequent thereto, he received reports from returning members of the Committee, that FIELD had adopted a decided pro-Russian attitude in the administration of his duties in Europe. He stated that he could not recall the exact identity of the members of the Committee who had made these reports to him, but that they were so frequent and numerous that he felt bound to take such action in this matter. He stated that it was his recollectic that these members of the Committee, who had informed him of FIELD'S pro-Russian attitude, had derived their information from United States State Department employees in France, where FIELD'S headquarters were situated. Doctor HARRINGTON stated that as a result of these reports, he notified RAYMOND BRAGG of the Central Office of the Unitarian Service Committee at Boston, Massachusetts, of the allegations which he had received. He stated that thereafter, it was his understanding that BRAGG undertook an investigation of FIELD'S activities and as a result thereof, caused FIELD'S dismissal from the Unitarian Service Committee.

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With reference to ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HAROLD WARE and other important figures involved in this investigation, Doctor HARRINGTON stated that he had no knowledge of these persons, and had never heard of them until the recent newspaper publicity. He stated that he had no information whatsoever of any espionage activities on the part of any individuals, and in particular, knew nothing of NOEL FIELD'S activities prior to the latter's employment with the Unitarian Service Committee. With reference to RAYMOND BRAGG, the Boston Field Office has recently interviewed Mr. BRAGG and reported upon his knowledge of NOEL FIELD.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and FRANCIS J. GALLANT on February 21, 1949:

Mr. ROGER BALDWIN, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 5th Avenue, was interviewed at his office. Mr. BALDWIN, as Director of this organization, is known to have associated with a number of Communists and pro-Communists during the 1930's, and was interviewed in order to obtain any knowledge which he might have concerning persons involved in instant investigation. Mr. BALDWIN advised with reference to ALGER HISS, that he had no knowledge of HISS other than that which he had gained from recent publicity, with the exception that in 1941 or 1942, the name of ALGER HISS which at that time was unknown to him, was proposed to him as a prominent public figure, who might be eligible for membership in one of the Civil Liberties Committees with which he was associated. Mr. BALDWIN stated that it was his practice at that time to submit the names of persons with whom he was not acquainted, to FREDERICK WOLTMAN, the prominent "Scripps-Howard" anti-Communist newspaper writer, for clearance by WOLTMAN prior to appointment of these individuals to any committee. He stated that at this time, which to the best of his knowledge was in 1941 or 1942, WOLTMAN had reported to him that ALGER HISS was reputed to be a member of a pro-Soviet bloc in the State Department, and as a result of this knowledge, he dropped any consideration of appointing HISS to any committee. He stated that he had no personal knowledge of HISS, other than that stated above, and had not heard his name mentioned again until the current investigation.

With reference to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, BALDWIN stated that he had never heard of CHAMBERS and had absolutely no knowledge of him until the current investigation, and his present knowledge of CHAMBERS is limited to that which he has gained from reading current newspaper accounts of this case.

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With reference to HAROLD WARE, BALDWIN stated that he was acquainted for many years with WARE. He stated that he was certain that this acquaintance had existed for approximately twenty-five years, although he is uncertain as to where he first met WARE. He stated that he was acquainted with MOTHER BLOOR, HAROLD WARE'S mother, and that he knew MOTHER BLOOR for many years as an aggressive, hard-hitting Communist functionary and Trade Union organizer. He recalled that in a visit to Russia in the early 1930's, he had occasion to meet HAROLD WARE, while the latter was operating a collective farm there. He stated that it is his definite impression that HAROLD WARE was rather obviously a Communist, although he had no knowledge of an exact Party membership by WARE. BALDWIN stated that he believed that WARE was rather an unusual Communist, because while WARE obviously subscribed to all the tenets of the Communist Party, and firmly believed in the future of the Soviet Union, nevertheless, WARE was on numerous occasions openly cynical of certain activities of officials of the Russian Government. He related an incident which he stated was rather vague in his memory, but in substance was as follows:

While BALDWIN was visiting Russia in the early 1930's, he had occasion to spend a week or ten days at the collective farm operated by WARE in Southern Russia. While there, the farm was visited b a Russian official who WARE indicated to BALDWIN was a member of the OGPU. According to BALDWIN this OGPU Agent adopted a very secretive manner and was constantly following WARE about the premises of the collective farm and rather obviously endeavoring to oversee all of WARE'S work. During these activities, the OGPU Agent constantly carried with him a leather briefcase which appeared to be quite full in its contents. WARE became extremely annoyed with this constant spying and as a result, on one occasion when the OGPU Agent left his briefcase momentarily on his desk, WARE seized it and opened it, spilling its contents upon the desk. The contents were thereupon revealed to be numerous old editions of "PRAVDA". WARE exhibited extreme delight in this disclosure to the obvious consternation of the OGPU Agent, who became extremely embarrassed and left shortly thereafter.

BALDWIN stated that he thought of WARE primarily as a scientific agriculturist and while he believed that WARE was undoubtedly an active member of the Communist Party, he was rather surprised that the Party would endeavor to use WARE in any underground capacity. He stated that he had no knowledge whatsoever, that WARE had ever engaged in any Espionage activities or had been a member of any underground apparatus.

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With reference to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., BALDWIN stated that he had known COLLINS for many years, because of their common interest in ornithology. He stated that COLLINS is considered one of the country's outstanding experts in this field, and he had on frequent occasions in the past, associated with COLLINS solely for the purposes of research in ornithology. He stated that these activities were confined to long walks in search of new fields of ornithology and prolonged bird watching. He stated that strangely enough, he had never discussed politics with COLLINS and had no first hand knowledge of the latter's political sympathies, but that after the latter married SUSAN B. ANTHONY, III, whom he considered a very prominent and outspoken Communist, he thereafter suspected that COLLINS' political ideologies must have been Communistic or at least Communistically inclined. He stated that he had no knowledge whatsoever of any Espionage activities on the part of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

With reference to JOHN ABT, BALDWIN stated that he first became acquainted with ABT approximately twenty years ago when the latter was engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, on behalf of several labor unions. He thereafter had occasion to converse with ABT in several instances and maintained this acquaintance with ABT when the latter moved to Washington and was employed by the National Labor Relations Board. He stated that after ABT'S association with the National Labor Relations Board, the latter's obvious associations and leanings became apparent to him. He decided at that time that ABT was definitely a pro-Communist; however, he stated that he had no knowledge of ABT'S membership in the Party and had no knowledge of any espionage or underground activities by ABT.

With reference to DONALD HISS, BALDWIN stated that he has met DONALD HISS on approximately two or three occasions since the latter's employment in the law office of DEAN ACHESON at Washington, D. C. BALDWIN states that this law firm handles matters for the Civil Liberties Union at Washington, and while DONALD HISS does not directly handle these matters, he has participated in several conferences pertaining to matters of interest to the Civil Liberties Union and BALDWIN has met him casually on these occasions. He stated that he has no knowledge of the political ideologies of DONALD HISS, and has no knowledge of the latter's participation in any Communist espionage or underground activities.

With reference to LEE PRESSMAN, BALDWIN stated that he was not personally acquainted with PRESSMAN, but he knew of him by reputation as obviously a Communist or at least a strong Communist sympathizer. He stated

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that he had no knowledge of any involvement by PRESSMAN in any Communist espionage or underground activities.

In conclusion, BALDWIN was queried as to his knowledge of any of the individuals mentioned in connection with this investigation. BALDWIN stated that he had no knowledge of any of these individuals other than those stated above and that in general he had no knowledge whatsoever of any Communist espionage activities on the part of any individuals in the United States. He stated that during the past ten or more years, he has become firmly convinced that such a Communist espionage ring does exist, because of his knowledge of Communists and their extreme devotion to the causes of the Party and the Soviet Union. However, he states that despite this certain feeling on his part, that such Communist espionage activity existed, he had no first hand knowledge of such activity existing. BALDWIN was questioned concerning his association with numerous organizations which have been subsequently declared to be subversive groups by the Attorney General. BALDWIN stated that he was well aware of the Communist infiltration of these groups, and that in many instances was able to recognize the Communists who were endeavoring to seize control of these organizations.

However, he stated that the major portion, if not all of these organizations, were originally founded by sincere individuals without Communist leanings, who were endeavoring to accomplish worthwhile objectives which would provide a better Democracy and a better life for the citizens of the United State Subsequently, because these organizations appealed to masses of the underprivileged, the Communists would endeavor to seize and control positions of power in these organizations. BALDWIN stated that in many instances, he remained in such organizations even after he realized that they had been taken over by the Communists, because he still believed in the fundamental tenets and ideals of the organization and became active in them in order to combat the Communist domination and influence. He stated that in many of these organizations, after Communists had seized control of them, finances and funds of these organizations would be greatly concealed and obviously used for devious means and purposes.

He stated that in numerous instances, the exact organizations be cannot recall, he publicly called for auditing of the organizations' accounts by an unbiased Public Accountant, but the Communists avoided these proposals and because of their domination, succeeded in overruling him. He stated that with his knowledge of the current disclosures of Communist espionage and underground activities, he is now of a strong opinion that much of the money rightfully belonging to these organizations, was deviated from their true purposes,

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and used for underground activities, although he has no knowledge of this, or means of proving it. Mr. BALDWIN was unable to furnish any further information of value or pertinent to this investigation.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY:

Bureau letter of January 19, 1949 requested that all persons named in an anonymous letter be interviewed. This letter later determined to have been written by Mrs. KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, set out a partial list of members of Communist Party underground group operating in Washington, D.C. The names of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM SHERWOOD appear in this list.

On February 21, 1949 the writer and SA THOMAS LYNCH interviewed Mrs. BARBARA SHERWOOD at her home at Audubon Park, Ossining, New York.

She advised that her husband is travelling in South America, in connection with his importing-exporting business and does not know when he will return to the United States. He is a partner in "C.I.I.C." at 37 East 68th Street. These letters are the initials of a Spanish name, which is the title of the firm. Mr. SHERWOOD'S partners are Mr. SPITZMAN-JORDAN, and Mr. PHILLIP LICHTENBERG.

While appearing to be cooperative, Mrs. SHERWOOD persistantly used the phrase "I don't know", to questions which she obviously could have answered positively. She claimed she did not know if her husband is, or ever was a Communist Party member; whether or not he is in sympathy with the Communist cause; whether or not he fought with or was connected with the Spanish Loyalists. She stated that she does not know the identity of her husband's business or social contacts, except that she was introduced to Mr. FRED FIELD at her husband's office one day about eighteen months ago. She professed to be ignorant of Mr. FIELD'S connection with the Communist Party.

When questioned about two checks drawn in favor of SHERWOOD by FRED FIELD on July 2, 1946 for $1000 and on March 12, 1947 for $6000, Mrs. SHERWOOD said she knew nothing about them, and could therefore offer no explanation.

She attributed her unusual lack of knowledge as to her husband's activities to the fact that theirs is "a strange marriage" and that neither confides in the other.

She stated that sometime in 1946 or 1947, before her husband

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left the government service, and while he was employed by the F.E.A. in Rio de Janeiro, he was questioned as to his loyalty by Mr. BERNARD BARUCH, who claimed to be asking the questions on behalf of the FBI who were conducting a loyalty investigation. Mrs. SHERWOOD who was in Rio with her husband at the time, was also questioned.

As to herself, Mrs. SHERWOOD supplied the following information:

She is not and never has been a Communist Party member. When asked if she was in sympathy with the Communist Party objectives, she answered that she "was of a very tolerant nature", and would not elaborate on this. She stated flatly that she has never in any way engaged in any espionage activity and has no knowledge that would indicate her husband may ever have been so engaged. She stated that she is a second cousin to Senator THOMAS of Utah, who is a first cousin of her father's. She married BILL SHERWOOD on November 15, 1938, after having met him on a Washington Street corner about a year previously.

Throughout the interview, there was at no time any evidence that Mrs. SHERWOOD is contemplating a divorce or separation from husband, although this was indicated by Mrs. CLYDE BENNION, Mrs. SHERWOOD'S mother, in a telephone conversation with the Washington Field Office on June 22, 1948.

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Re: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.
David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT on March 2, 1949.

The Washington Field Office advised by teletype that the April 22, 1939 issue of "Work" states that DAVID ZIMMERMAN came to "Work" from the Baltimore Sun Newspaper and that he was a member of the Newspaper Guild and last worked on a trade magazine "American Exporter." New York was requested to check the Newspaper Guild of New York and the "American Exporter" for any background information concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

MISS RUTH BALL, Office Manager, American Exporter, 386 4th Avenue, made a check of personnel records and inquiry among old employees and could find no record of DAVID ZIMMERMAN or DAVID CARPENTER or any person remembering such an individual working for the magazine.

MISS CAROLYN JOHNSON, Clerk, Newspaper Guild of New York, 133 West 44th Street, made available the application card submitted by DAVID CARPENTER in September, 1946. On this card CARPENTER advised that he was employed by the "Daily Worker" as a copyreader, was last employed by the Communist Party, had never been a member of the American Newspaper Guild or any of its locals before, that he had never worked in a shop on strike, and gave his address as c/o Boroofsky, 388 East 15th Street, New York City. MISS JOHNSON advised that this is the only information concerning CARPENTER at the Newspaper Guild.

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RE: FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

Reference is made to Baltimore teletype dated February 14, 1949 advising that TOM SULLIVAN, formerly employed at Glenn L. Martin and now employed by Ranger Aircraft might be able to identify one "BUZZ" believed to have been a close friend of FELIX INSLERMAN at Glenn L. Martin and might further be able to furnish information concerning past activities, associates and background of FELIX A. INSLERMAN.

THOMAS M. SULLIVAN, Assistant Director of Field and Installation Engineering, Ranger Aircraft, Farmingdale, New York, was interviewed on February 24, 1949 by SA C.M. CURRY. Mr. SULLIVAN advised that he was employed at Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore, Maryland from November, 1939 to June, 1941 in the Engineering Department engaged in work on the B-26 bomber. He stated that he had limited contact with fellow employees at Glenn L. Martin and few if any social contact with them. He was unable to recall FELIX A. INSLERMAN whose photograph he had observed and was unable to furnish any information concerning him. He further advised that he could recall no individual with the nickname "BUZZ" reportedly employed at Glenn L. Martin during this period.

By letter dated February 16, 1949 the Bureau advised that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had reported that the income tax returns for the years 1936 and 1937 for FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN, are not available since tax returns and related documents for those years have been destroyed under authority conferred by an Act of Congress. The records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland do not disclose returns for INSLERMAN and his wife for the year 1938. It was pointed out that possibly they may have filed the returns in another internal revenue district and if such information were available a further effort would be made to obtain copies of such returns.

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FANSLER-HISS TYPEWRITER

Laboratory Reports

By letter dated February 8, 1949, there was forwarded a typewritten letter to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with questioned and known specimens on file at the FBI Laboratory. This specimen will be referred to as K-514. By letter dated February 10, 1949, the FBI Laboratory concluded that the machine which was used to type K-514 was not used to type Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69. Q-5 through Q-69 are the typewritten documents that were turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the Department which he stated he received from ALGER HISS.

By letter dated February 8, 1949, there were also forwarded to the Bureau two typewritten documents which will be referred to hereinafter as K-516 and K-517. The FBI Laboratory reported on February 10, 1949, they had concluded that the machines which were used to type K-516 and K-517 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

By letter dated February 7, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory forty-five typewritten documents and it was requested that these documents be compared with the known and questioned specimens on file. For the purposes of this report, these documents will be known as K-444 through K-488. The FBI Laboratory reported on February 10, 1949, that it had concluded the machines which were used to type K-444 through K-488 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 10, 1949, there was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory a specimen from a Royal Portable Typewriter, Serial No. A-1173233. This typewriter is owned by TIMOTHY HOBSON and this specimen was typed by him. For the purposes of this report, this specimen will be referred to as K-534. On February 14, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that they had concluded the machine which was used to type K-534 was not used to type specimens Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 14, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory six typewritten specimens. It was requested these be compared with the known

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and questioned specimens in this case. Hereinafter these will be referred to as K-538 through K-543. On February 16, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the machines which were used to type K-538 through K-543 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 24, 1949, there were forwarded twenty-five typewritten specimens which were secured from MR. WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT, a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation. These specimens will be referred to as K-626 through K-650. On February 28, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the machines which were used to type K-626 through K-650 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 25, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory six typewritten documents which will be referred to as K-690 through K-695. On March 1, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the machines which were used to type K-690 through K-695 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

On February 28, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory four typewritten documents which will be referred to as K-696 through K-699. On March 2, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the machines which were used to type K-696 through K-699 were not used to type Q-5 through Q-69.

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On February 24, 1949 JOHN E. LOCKWOOD, Attorney, was interviewed at his office, 63 Wall Street, New York City, by Special Agent (A) JAMES T. NEAGLE, in an attempt to obtain any typewritten correspondence he might have in his possession which emanated from ALGER HISS.

In this connection, Mr. LOCKWOOD stated that only a remote possibility exists that he may have some correspondence from HISS relative to HISS' appointment as Secretary to Justice HOLMES. Since Mr. LOCKWOOD was preparing to leave the country for a few weeks, he promised to have his clerks search for such correspondence during his absence. Consequently, Mr. LOCKWOOD will be recontacted early in March regarding this matter.

LOCKWOOD advised that he became acquainted with ALGER HISS at Harvard Law School, where both served on the Harvard Law Review. As a result of this acquaintance LOCKWOOD recommended HISS to succeed him as Justice HOLMES' private secretary. LOCKWOOD explained that his reason for doing this was to provide Justice HOLMES with a soft spoken, quiet, understanding type of man, due to the fact that Mrs. HOLMES had died and the Justice was quite broken up.

As to politics, LOCKWOOD stated that during the time he attended Harvard he could recall no discussions of unpatriotic ideologies, but that HISS was deemed more "progressive and liberal" than he himself was. He also advised that during the time he was employed by the State Department in the Division of Pan American Affairs, he and HISS had conflicting views, in that HISS was a "One Worlder", while he, LOCKWOOD, wished to preserve the Pan American Union. He recalled that HISS' viewpoint in this matter was defeated at the San Francisco Conference.

During the time LOCKWOOD was in Washington, he stated he and his wife visited the HISSES on several occasions at their Volta Place home. He stated he did not recall having seen any typewritter in the HISS' home.

The discussions at these visits centered around music and trivial conversational topics and according to LOCKWOOD, politics was never mentioned.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT.

DR. PHILLIP C. JESSUP, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, advised that Professor WALTER SHARP, Department of Government, City College of New York, has probably had correspondence with ALGER HISS.

PROFESSOR WALTER SHARP advised that he was in the State Department in Washington, D.C. during the War and that he knew ALGER HISS only casually at this time. He stated that he has become well acquainted with HISS since HISS has been with the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace. Professor SHARP stated that he worked on the preparation of a pamphlet for the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace and that he had some correspondence from ALGER HISS at this time. Professor SHARP made available four original copies of letters emanating from ALGER HISS which were sent to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated February 28, 1949, for comparison with known and questioned specimens of this case.

PROFESSOR SHARP advised that he has never been in the HISS home and that he has received no correspondence from ALGER HISS other than that turned over by him.

These letters emanating from ALGER HISS made available by PROFESSOR SHARP reflect that HISS has had correspondence from Senator ARTHUR VANDENBERG. By teletype dated Febrary 28, 1949, the Bureau and Washington Field Office were advised of this fact and the Bureau was requested to contact the Washington Field Office in the event it was desired to interview Senator VANDENBERG.

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RE: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

During the period of this report the following individuals have appeared before the Special Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York to which evidence in instant matter is being presently by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General:

2/16/49	ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
2/17/49	ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
2/23/49	NATHAN WITT MURIEL SMITH ANDERSON HERMAN JADOWITZ
2/24/49	LEE PRESSMAN RICHARD LOTUS VIRGINIA LOTUS
2/25/49	ANNA LOUISE STRONG
3/2/49	ADOLF A. BERLE, JR. WILLIAM ROSEN
3/3/49	WILLIAM ROSEN

On March 2, 1949, the Grand Jury voted to recess after its session on the following day until March 22, 1949.

With respect to the indictment of ALGER HISS, his counsel filed notices of three motions which request court orders granting the defense the right to a Bill of Particulars, to inspect certain documents and material in the government's possession, and to inspect certain Grand Jury minutes. Oral arguments were made on February 21st and 24th, 1949, before United States District Judge, WILLIAM BONDY. The Bureau has been advised by teletype of the status of the motions and the court's disposition will be reported when made.

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LEADS

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland:

*Will continue to follow the progress of Libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland, and, in addition, report all information pertaining to motions and preliminary hearings conducted therein.

Will attempt to verify assistance reportedly rendered by JOSEPH JAFFE [redacted] and will conduct the specific investigation set forth in New York teletype dated March 1, 1949 concerning JAFFE. b7D

At Muirkirk, Maryland:

Will make inquiry at the Mineral Pigments Company. Reference is made to a previous lead set out to locate a paint company by which DAVID CARPENTER was employed, probably sometime in the late 1930s. (Reference letter from the Washington Field Office, February 23, 1949.)

BOSTON

At Hancock, New Hampshire:

Will locate the farm called Marginal Acres and secure suitable photographs of the house, surroundings and approach; forward the same to New York for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. This house was reportedly rented during the summer of 1937 by HARRY DEXTER WHITE from LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

Will make further attempts to verify the visit made to the summer residence of HARRY DEXTER WHITE by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during the period August 10-15, 1937, at which time he was accompanied by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. (Reference New York letter, March 4, 1949 and New York teletype to Boston and New Haven, January 6, 1949.)

At Boston, Massachusetts:

Will interview JOHN R. CARROLL as to his knowledge of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, wa David Carpenter and determine if he has any knowledge of ZIMMERMAN'S photographic activities for underground CP appartus as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and further, determine if he has knowledge of any close friends or associates of ZIMMERMAN who reside in the vicinity of Lincoln Park, 11th and East Capitol Streets, Washington, D. C. (Reference letter from the Washington Field Office dated February 24, 1949.)

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LEADS (Cont'd.)

Will interview HOWARD A. MEYERS, now believed to be a practicing attorney in the Boston area and an instructor at Boston University, for the purpose of establishing reasons for the dismissal of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN from the Labor Advisory Board, N.R.A. (Reference letter from the Washington Field Office to the Director, February 25, 1949.)

CHICAGO

At Oak Park, Illinois:

Will arrange to interview RALPH H. MOORE upon his return to Oak Park, Illinois, for any information he may have concerning WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. (Reference Bureau letter to New York and Chicago, February 28, 1949.)

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will interview WALTER R. SASSAMAN, employed by the National Labor Relations Board, Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with instructions contained in the teletype dated March 3, 1949 from Detroit and teletype dated March 4, 1949 from Chicago to the Bureau and New York.)

Will determine at the office of the Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, Chicago, whether or not WILLIAM B. ZIFF can presently be contacted and arrange for the appropriate office to interview him as to his recollection of the period during which CLAUDIE CATLETT was employed by his family as a maid while they resided on Foxhill Road, Washington, D. C. (Reference report of SA JOHN E. HOWARD, March 1, 1949, Washington, D. C.)

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California:

Will continue to interview and obtain signed statement from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE containing all information in his possession concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other individuals mentioned in this case as Soviet Agents. Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 3, 1949, wherein Los Angeles was designated as Office of Origin in the CRANE case. It was instructed to report CRANE'S pertinent activities insofar as they related to the present investigation in this matter.

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LEADS (Cont'd.)

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C:

Will check the passport division, State Department, and obtain a photograph of IRENE PEARLA GLAS, was., and forward same to Los Angeles for exhibition to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. (Reference New York teltype, March 2, 1949.)

Will interview W. LAWRENCE KEITT, Attorney, Washington, D. C., in the law firm of former Attorney General HOMER CUMMINGS. KEITT formerly was an attorney with the Department of Agriculture with ALGER HISS and may have information or typing specimens in his possession. (Reference New York teletype to Washington Field Office, March 2, 1949.)

Will make inquiry at the Bureau of Standards to determine if copies of documents, identified as Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautical Technical Notes and Orders, are maintained in files of the Bureau of Standards. Determine whether the same were available to WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and will further determine the identity of the official competent to testify as to the distribution and identification of these Notes. (Reference New York teletypes to Washington Field Office, March 2, 1949, and phone call from New York to Washington Field Office, March 8, 1949.)

Will check the savings and checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for the purpose of determining if the sum of $400.00 was re-deposited by one of them immediately subsequent to November 19, 1937, which would substantiate the allegations of CHAMBERS that the money was repaid by Colonel BYKOV. (Reference Bureau letter to New York and Washington Field March 4, 1949.)

Will immediately contact the officers of the larger gasoline companies of Washington, D. C. in order to determine if ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had a gasoline charge account in 1937 or thereafter for the purpose of confirming their trip to New Hampshire and Connecticut. (Reference Bureau letter to New York and Washington Field March 4, 1949.)

Will conduct the investigation and interview the individuals mentioned in Bureau letter March 4, 1949, to New York and Washington Field, particularly as it refers to neighbors of the HISS' and individuals who may have knowledge of or specimens from the HISS Woodstock typewriter.

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LEADS (Cont'd.)

NEW YORK

At New York, New York:

Will report the progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under indictment for Perjury returned on December 15, 1948, Southern District of New York.

Will interview LEO M. CHERNE, Research Institute of America concerning his knowledge of MAE HEUTTIG.

Will interview MELVIN JAMES FOX and obtain from him all information concerning the background activities and associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Will conduct investigation concerning the activities of PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI. In this connection attention is called to the instructions of the Bureau contained in Bureau letter to New York and Los Angeles March 3, 1949.

Will interview FRANCIS FRANKLIN, Associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, concerning his knowledge of RENO'S activities, 1935-1937.

Will continue to locate and identify BORIS BYKOV.

Will continue efforts to locate the FANSLER HISS typewriter and submit material prepared thereon to the FBI Laboratory.

Will prepare a comprehensive summary report for use during the HISS trial.

At Scarsdale, New York:

Will interview JOSEPH JENNING, #12 Bronson Avenue, Scarsdale, New York, relative to his association with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. (Reference Bureau letter to New York, February 3, 1949.)

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The investigation in this case is being handled on a special basis and is receiving continuous and expeditious attention. All leads are being set out to the appropriate offices by letter or teletype. The offices receiving such leads and copies of this report should set out the result of the investigations in report form with five copies for the Bureau, three for New York and one designated for THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

During the period covered by this report SAs THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT have continued their extensive interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and are preparing this information in the form of a signed statement. Upon the completion of the interview the results thereof will be reported in their entirety. However, all leads developed from the questioning and interview are receiving appropriate and instant action.

Copies of this report have been designated for the Albany, New Haven, San Diego and San Francisco office for information purposes. All leads previously set out for them by the New York Office and other offices are not being re-stated herein. The report is designated for information inasmuch as they presently are or possibly in the future will conduct investigation in this case and it is believed the material herein will be of assistance to them.

In a report of SA PAUL R. ALKER at Newark, New Jersey, dated February 25, 1949, this office was requested to interview Max SWANKE, clerk, Church Street Post Office, if it was deemed advisable. Inasmuch as Mr. SWANKE resided at 112 Haven Avenue, New York City, during the period 1931 to 1934, interviewing him was not deemed advisable in view of the fact that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS resided at that address from approximately 1937 to 1939 and therefore, would be unknown to Mr. SWANKE.

As set out in the details of this report, the title of the case was marked "Changed" to reflect the deletion of the subject WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. For the information of offices receiving a copy of this report, it is to be noted that by letter dated March 3, 1949, to New York and Los Angeles, the Bureau instructed that the Los Angeles Office should report all information relating to the activities of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE in a separate case file bearing the caption "Espionage - R". His activities which relate to the JAHAM investigation should, of course, be included in the reports in the JAHAM case.

65-14920

The Los Angeles Office was designated as the office of origin in the CRANE investigation. By the same letter the Bureau instructed that the New York Office should report the activities of PETER MICELANGELO MAGRINI and YOLANDA MAGRINI in separate case files and should include only those activities of the above-mentioned individuals in the JAHAM investigation as appeared pertinent to the JAHAM case. The New York Office was designated as office of origin in the MAGRINI case. The Bureau further instructed that, in order to facilitate the handling of the JAHAM investigation and other separate investigations growing out of it, separate case files should be opened concerning those individuals where further investigation appears desirable and necessary. The activities of these persons should be reported in separate investigative reports with the pertinent information relating to the JAHAM case also being reported in that latter file.

At the present time, a separate report is being prepared by the New York Office reflecting a complete chronological history of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' background. All leads arising therefrom will be set out in that report.

9993

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 ENC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/10/49	2/17-3/4/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE CHANGED:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob"; Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, David Bream; ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka: Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa: Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa: George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa: Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa: "Felix"; Unknown Subject, wa: "Bernie"; MORRIS ASIMOV, was: Azimov, Azemov

CHARACTER OF CASE
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-87 BY SP2 MAC/LB
3/21/96 SP2/CLC/gaa #35454

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS emphatically denies confinement at any time to a mental institution; believes that, through use of alias LLOYD CANTWELL, his identity was confused with ROBERT CANTWELL, former friend, CP affiliate, and "Time" magazine book reviewer, who was treated for mental disorder 1942 in NY hospital. ROBERT CANTWELL not identical with CHAMBERS; latter's medical history set forth. In 1938 CHAMBERS told HERBERT SOLOW, NYC, of CP underground activities and proposed "break" with Party; thereafter CHAMBERS disclosed story to ISAAC DON LEVINE, who effected introduction of CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939. SOLOW only recalls JOHN ABT and L. DUGGAN as persons mentioned by CHAMBERS in connection with underground activities.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74 | 1333 | 2995

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2 - Baltimore (65-1642)
2 - Boston (65-3251)

(Continued)

JUL 27 1951

Kisseloff-829

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1928 MD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	4-13-49	3/14,17,22, 23; 4/5,7,8/49	ROBERT G. AULENBACHER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ASB

Photograph of THELMA OSTER obtained and sent to New York. Mr. and Mrs. H. WILLARD ORTLIP, Houghton, NY, lived in the "Castle" from about 1921 to 1924, and from 1924 until 1940 lived adjacent to the "Castle". They do not remember CHAMBERS. Identity of individuals at Eastman-Kodak Co., Rochester, who handled microfilm (Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51) ascertained. HANNAH PICKERING first met HAROLD WARE in about 1925 in U.S. and worked under him in Russia with "Russian Reconstruction Farms" for about one year. States WARE remained in Russia until about 1929, returned to U.S. for short period, then returned to Russia. WARE believed employed by Russian Government during latter period. PICKERING did not see WARE again until about 1933, and then met him periodically in New York City, until his death in 1935. WARE lived in Washington, D.C., and operated Farm Research Bureau during this period. States all contacts with WARE were of personal nature and has no knowledge he ever engaged in espionage activities. PICKERING denies she ever became a Communist. Names of some individuals who knew WARE during period 1933-35 set forth.

cc AAG Campbell 4-21-49 FLJ

-RUC-

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau, Buffalo and Philadelphia, dated January 25, 1949.
Bureau letter to Buffalo dated February 23, 1949.
Washington Field letter to Bureau dated February 28, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. G. Maynor SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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INDEXED - 37

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

BU 65-1928

REFERENCES: Reports of SA DONALD D. CONNORS, dated March 8 and 23, 1949, at Washington, D. C.
Buffalo letters to Bureau dated March 17 and 30, 1949.
Newark teletype to Bureau, New York and Buffalo dated March 16, 1949.
Buffalo teletype to Bureau, New York and Newark dated March 17, 1949.
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated March 14, 1949.
Report of SA PAUL A. ALKER, dated March 29, 1949, at Newark.

DETAILS: AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Miss WILMA CLARKE, Clerk, Payroll Office, Board of Education, Exchange Street, Rochester, advised that according to the payroll records of that office, THELMA OSTER was employed as a clerk and stenographer from September, 1931, to the end of September, 1934. According to these records, THELMA OSTER was laid off on May 5, 1933. However, she was immediately rehired on a temporary duty basis and worked in a temporary status during May, June and July, 1933. She was not associated with the Board of Education from the end of July, 1933, until the first of September, 1933, at which time she was rehired and continued steady employment until the end of September, 1934. There was no photograph of THELMA OSTER available at the Board of Education, Rochester.

Miss ANN BASSETT, Girls Advisor, East High School, Alexander Street, made available a copy of "The Orient", which is the annual Senior Class publication for East High School, Rochester. According to the 1928 edition of "The Orient", THELMA OSTER was graduated from East High School in January, 1928, after successfully completing a Commercial Course. Her birthdate was given as August 25, 1910. No place of birth was shown. Miss BASSETT advised that, according to her records, no information is available at East High School indicating possible disloyalty on the part of THELMA OSTER.

The 1928 edition of "The Orient" was sent to the New York Division for the purpose of displaying it to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. This publication was returned by the Reporting Agent to ANN BASSETT after it had been returned to this office by the New York Division.

AT HOUGHTON, NEW YORK

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS J. JORDAN:

Kisseloff-1958

Mr. and Mrs. H. WILLARD ORTLIP, who are presently employed as Art instructors at Houghton College, Houghton, New York, stated they lived in the "Castle" from approximately 1921 to 1924, at which time they moved into Girth's Tavern, a building which was adjacent to the "Castle" grounds. They resided in Girth's Tavern until approximately 1940. Both Mr. and Mrs. ORTLIP stated that numerous artists moved in and out of the "Castle", but they do not recall the names of any of these individuals and stated they do not remember WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Both advised that a Mrs. WALTER EVANS, a resident of Fort Lee, New Jersey, a Mrs. RICHTER, who is the mother of one ERNEST RICHTER, who is employed as a cashier at the First National Bank of Fort Lee, New Jersey, and one JOSEPH WEEHAM, who resides in Coytesville, New Jersey, are persons who would know most of the individuals who had lived in the "Castle" during the pertinent years.

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

The following investigation was conducted by Reporting Agent:

HANNAH PICKERING advised that she presently resides at 57 Merriam Street, Rochester, and has been employed for several years as a Vocational Advisor with the New York State Employment Service, 34 State Street, Rochester.

HANNAH PICKERING advised that in February, 1922, she left the United States for the purpose of going to Poland to work as a relief worker, with the Quaker Mission. She remained in Poland with the Quaker Mission until approximately November, 1922, at which time she was transferred to Russia, where she worked in the same capacity. She remained in Russia as a relief worker until the end of 1923, at which time she returned to the United States. She stated definitely that she did not meet HAROLD WARE during her employment in either Poland or Russia mentioned above.

Immediately upon her return to the United States, she obtained a position as a clerk with the "All Russian Textile Syndicate", which at that time was located at 121 Broadway, New York City. This position was obtained through her knowledge of Russia, which she had acquired during her work as a relief worker. She stated that this was an American corporation with American directors and that the Chase National Bank of New York City did most of the financing for this corporation. She advised that the "All Russian Textile Syndicate" was under the direction of one ALEX GUMBERG, who at that time was a very important figure in New York financial circles. PICKERING Stated that GUMBERG is now deceased. The purpose of this organization was to buy raw cotton for the purpose of shipping it to Russia for sale.

PICKERING remained with this organization until sometime in 1925, at which time she went to Russia at the request of HAROLD WARE to work

Kisseloff-1959

with the "Russian Reconstruction Farms". PICKERING stated that during the period of her employment with the "All Russian Textile Syndicate", she first made the acquaintance of HAROLD WARE. She could not give the circumstances durrounding their meeting nor how she happened to meet him. However, her best estimate concerning this matter was that she met HAROLD WARE through mutual acquaintances, one of whom she believed to be JESSICA SMITH, with whom she had previously become acquainted while associated with the Quaker Mission.

Concerning the purpose of the "Russian Reconstruction Farms", PICKERING stated this was an organization partly composed of Russians and partly of individuals who were manufacturing modern farm equipment and machinery which was shipped to Russia in an effort to introduce modern farming methods to the Russian people. She could not specifically state who sponsored this organization, but stated that, to the best of her knowledge, it was sponsored partly by the Russian Government and partly by manufacturers of farm equipment in the United States.

PICKERING stated that during this period she worked directly under HAROLD WARE and most of her work was done in WARE's office in Russia. She stated that her work for the most part concerned social work that arose as a result of the introduction of modern farm equipment on experimental farms. According to PICKERING, HAROLD WARE was in complete charge of this entire project. However, she could not state whether or not he received his salary directly from the Russian Government or whether it was received from funds provided by the Russian Reconstruction Farms. According to PICKERING, HAROLD WARE at this time had no official connection with the Russian Government and his contacts were limited entirely to those individuals who were sponsoring the Russian Reconstruction Farms. This particular period of employment for HANNAH PICKERING lasted approximately one year, at the end of which she returned to the United States.

The only individuals whom PICKERING could remember who were employed by Russian Reconstruction Farms during this period were Doctor PEARLSTEIN, first name unknown, and his wife, who came from Baltimore, Maryland, and one PHILIP SMITH. She has no information concerning the present whereabouts of Dr. PEARLSTEIN and his wife, but stated that the last she heard concerning PHILIP SMITH was to the effect that he was operating a dairy farm near Doylestown, Pennsylvania. She last heard concerning the whereabouts of PHILIP SMITH approximately eighteen years ago.

After her return to the United States, which was sometime during the year 1926, she obtained employment with the "Open Road" in New York City. She could not give the circumstances surrounding her obtaining this employment and added that it undoubtedly was arranged because of her

knowledge of Europe, which she had obtained as a result of her two previous trips.

In the Fall of 1927, she obtained employment in a clerical capacity with the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in New York City. This employment was obtained through the efforts of ALEX GUMBERG, mentioned above. She remained here until the Fall of 1929, at which time she again became associated with the "Open Road" in New York City, as a travel promoter. She remained with this organization until the Fall of 1932. She stated that at this time the purpose of the "Open Road" was to arrange for residents of the United States to travel on vacation trips to Europe and that these trips were not arranged primarily for the purpose of visiting Russia, but included all the other countries of Europe. In the Fall of 1932, the amount of travel which was performed by American citizens to the European continent declined considerably, with the result that she severed all association with the "Open Road" and obtained employment as a travel promoter with "In Tourist" in New York City. She described this organization as a Russian travel organization. She obtained this employment with "In Tourist" as a result of a request made by individuals whose names she does not remember who were associated with "In Tourist". She remained with this organization as a travel promoter until the end of 1935, at which time she went to Washington, D. C.

Toward the latter part of 1935, she obtained employment in Washington, D. C., with the "Farm Research Corporation", which at that time was under the direction of one WEBSTER POWELL. PICKERING stated that the "Farm Research Corporation" was a private institution which gathered and disseminated agricultural information to those residents of the United States who would be interested in obtaining statistics and farming methods. She stated that the "Farm Research Corporation" from approximately 1933 to the time of the death of HAROLD WARE, which was in the Fall of 1935, was under the direction of HAROLD WARE. She stated definitely she was not associated with this organization during the period it was controlled by HAROLD WARE. She remained with the "Farm Research Corporation" until the Spring of 1938, at which time she returned to her familh home in Yates County, which is about thirty miles from Elmira, New York. She remained there a short time and then proceeded to the World's Fair being held in New York City, and obtained a position there arranging tours, dinners and affairs of that nature for visiting dignitaries and visitors.

After the World's Fair closed, GUMBERG, mentioned above, died and she spent considerable time straightening out his affairs. This employment lasted until early 1940. For a short period of time thereafter she was employed as a helper by Dr. GEORGE RITELL, of New York City, who at that time was engaged in writing a book. Upon completion of this employment,

she returned to Rochester, New York, and has been employed by the New York State Employment Service as a Vocational Guidance Director.

Relative to the activities of HAROLD WARE, she advised that sometime before 1930, the exact date she could not remember, HAROLD WARE returned to this country from Russia and remained here a short period of time. He then returned to Russia and she did not have any contact whatever with him until approximately 1933, at which time HAROLD WARE again returned to this country and took up residence in Washington, D. C., and operated the "Farm Research Corporation", mentioned above.

PICKERING could not state definitely in what capacity HAROLD WARE was employed during the period from approximately 1930 to 1933 while he was in Russia, but stated that, to the best of her knowledge, he was employed directly by the Russian Government as a director or an overseer for one of their large community farms which the Russian Government was operating at that time. She had no information concerning his contacts during this period from 1930 to 1933. During the period from 1933 until the death of WARE in 1935, PICKERING stated that she lived in New York City and he lived with his wife, JESSICA SMITH, in Washington, D. C. During this period, HAROLD WARE made frequent trips to New York City, approximately once or twice a month and on practically all of these occasions, he contacted her while in New York City. PICKERING stated that these contacts were all of a personal nature. She could give no information concerning the real reason why HAROLD WARE made these trips from Washington to New York City, but surmised it was probably in connection with his business of operating the "Farm Research Bureau" in Washingtion, mentioned above.

PICKERING stated definitely that she does not know the identity of any individuals whom WARE may have contacted during these trips to New York City and added that she does not know ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, MARGARET GUTELIUS or Colonel BYKOV, and added that, as far as she knew, HAROLD WARE did not know these individuals.

PICKERING advised that the following individuals knew HAROLD WARE during the early 1930's. However, she stated she was not cognizant of the relationship that may have existed between them. According to PICKERING, HAROLD WARE and the STEVENS brothers, DONALD and ROGER, were brought up in Arden, Delaware, and that, consequently, the STEVENS brothers knew HAROLD WARE during the early 1930's. She added that she thinks that the sister (first name unknown) of the STEVENS brothers was HAROLD WARE's first wife. However, she could not state whether HAROLD WARE was contacting his first wife during the early 1930's.

Kisseloff-1962

According to HANNAH PICKERING, one HELEN BLACK, who is now associated with the Soufoto Agency in New York City, was acquainted with HAROLD WARE and had been for a considerable number of years. She stated definitely that she knows of no individual by the name of THELMA OSTER or ANDREE EMERY, but could not state whether they might possibly have been in contact with HAROLD WARE during the early 1930's. She did state, however, that one HEDA MASSING and her husband, PAUL MASSING, were undoubtedly acquainted with HAROLD WARE during this period. She could give no information concerning their present whereabouts, stating that, to the best of her knowledge, they were in New York City. She could not state whether HAROLD WARE had any contact with LEM HARRIS during the early 1930's, but added that she had become acquainted with HARRIS while she was living in New York City. However, she cannot remember the circumstances surrounding the meeting.

Concerning the present whereabouts of JESSICA SMITH, HANNAH PICKERING stated that, as well as she could remember, JESSICA SMITH had remarried after the death of HAROLD WARE and was probably living in New York City. She stated that for some reason, which she cannot remember, she believes SMITH remarried an individual whose last name is ABT. She could give no further information regarding this matter.

Relative to DOROTHY DETZER, she stated she has had no contact whatsoever with her for approximately fifteen or twenty years and added that she believes that she is presently living in Washington, D. C. PICKERING stated that DETZER may possibly have known HAROLD WARE during the early 1930's. She stated that DETZER is the author of the book, "Appointment on the Hill". PICKERING stated that she herself had never become a member of the Communist Party, and, as far as she knows, HAROLD WARE had never become a member of the Party.

She denied any knowledge that HAROLD WARE had ever been engaged in any espionage activities and stated that the first time she received any information concerning this matter was during the recent hearings conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee during the course of which HAROLD WARE's name was made public.

Relative to WEBSTER POWELL, mentioned above, who operated the Farm Research Bureau in Washington, D. C., after the death of HAROLD WARE, PICKERING stated she does not know for a fact, but she is of the opinion that WEBSTER POWELL knew HAROLD WARE at least from the period of 1933 to 1935. She could give no information concerning his present whereabouts, adding that she has not seen or heard of him since she left the Farm Research Bureau in 1938.

BU 65-1928

RE: DETERMINATION OF THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE OF 5 ROLLS OF FILM RECOVERED FROM THE HOME OF JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ON DECEMBER

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

On December 21, 1948, SA ROBERT K. MC QUEEN, of the Washington Field Division, and WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, who had in his possession five rolls of microfilm obtained from CHAMBERS, which have been identified as Grand Jury Exhibits #47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, were taken by SA CHARLES J. HARKINS, of the Buffalo Division, to the office of Mr. CLARENCE L. WYND, Assistant to the General Manager of the Kodak Park Plant, Eastman-Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. Mr. WYND, in the presence of SA MC QUEEN, HCUA Investigator WHEELER and Agent HARKINS, handled and conducted a visual inspection of the microfilm identified as Grand Jury Exhibits 48, 49, 50 and 51, to determine the date of manufacture. By a visual inspection, Mr. WYND was unable to determine this fact and summoned to his office Mr. HENRY T. IRELAND and Mr. JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, respectively, of the Cine & Sheet Film Department of the Kodak Park Works, Eastman-Kodak Company, Rochester, to inspect the film. IRELAND and GOLAN handled and inspected this film in the presence of SA MC QUEEN, HCUA Investigator WHEELER and SA HARKINS, and they were unable to ascertain the code markings on the film to determine its date of manufacture.

The film was then transported by HCUA Investigator WHEELER, in the presence of SA MC QUEEN, SA HARKINS and Messrs. IRELAND and GOLAN, to the office of Dr. ALFRED E. ROBERTSON, Chemical Engineer of the Kodak Park Works, Eastman-Kodak Company, in order that a microscopic test might be performed on the film. Grand Jury Exhibits 48, 49, 50 and 51 were then handled and placed under a microscope by Dr. ROBERTSON in the presence of SA MC QUEEN, SA HARKINS, HCUA Investigator WHEELER and Messrs. IRELAND and GOLAN, and when it was possible to ascertain the code markings on Exhibits 48 and 49, Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND examined Exhibits 48 and 49 through the microscope and were able to identify these two pieces of film as being manufactured by the Eastman-Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, during the period from July 1, 1937, to January 1, 1938, for Exhibit 48, and for Exhibit 49 determined this roll was manufactured during the period from January 1, 1937 to July 1, 1937. Messrs. IRELAND and GOLAN then placed identifying marks on Exhibits 48 and 49 and prepared notes of their inspection for future reference and testimony.

Grand Jury Exhibit 50 was examined under microscope by Dr. ROBERTSON and Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND and they were not able to identify this roll of film as being manufactured by the Eastman-Kodak Company.

Kisseloff-1964

Exhibit 51 was likewise examined under microscope by Dr. ROBERTSON and Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND and they determined that this film was manufactured by the Eastman-Kodak Company, but they were unable to determine the date of manufacture, as the area of the film where the code is located was too fogged to ascertain the code. Grand Jury Exhibits 50 and 51 were not initialed or marked in any way by GOLAN and IRELAND.

During the time spent in the office of Dr. ROBERTSON, the rolls of film were always in the constructive custody of HCUA Investigator WHEELER and no other action was taken on the film by Dr. ROBERTSON, other than to place the film under the microscope.

HCUA Investigator WHEELER, in possession of the rolls of film, accompanied by SA MC QUEEN, SA HARKINS and Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND, then proceeded to the office of Mr. IVAR N. HULTMAN, Vice President of the Eastman Kodak Company and Assistant General Manager of the Kodak Park Works, to determine whether any other tests were possible to determine the manufacture date of Exhibits 50 and 51. In the presence of HCUA Investigator WHEELER, SA MC QUEEN, SA HARKINS and Messrs. GOLAN and IRELAND, Mr. HULTMAN handled and examined Grand Jury Exhibits 48, 49, 50 and 51, and advised that it was possible to conduct a chemical analysis test of Exhibits 50 and 51 to possibly determine the date of manufacture of this film, but it would be necessary to mutilate the film, and, consequently, this examination was not conducted.

Concerning Grand Jury Exhibit #47, it is not known whether this roll of film was handled or observed by the Eastman-Kodak officials set forth in this report.

HCUA Investigator WHEELER and SA MC QUEEN then left the office of Mr. HULTMAN, accompanied by SA CHARLES J. HARKINS on the same date, namely December 21, 1948, and proceeded to the office of the Resident Agency of the Bureau at Rochester, New York, and the film at this time was in the possession of HCUA Investigator WHEELER. On the same date, WHEELER and MC QUEEN left Rochester, New York, by plane.

The following names, titles and addresses of Kodak officials are set forth:

CLARENCE L. WYND, Assistant to the General Manager, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman-Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, 37 W. Jefferson Road, Pittsford, New York.

HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent of the Cine & Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, 96 Thorndyke, Rochester.

Kisseloff-1965

BU 65-1928

JOSEPH O. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent, Cine & Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, Huntington Hills, Rochester, New York.

Dr. ALFRED E. ROBERTSON, Chemical Engineer, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, 206 Albemarle Street, Rochester, New York.

IVAR N. HULTMAN, Vice President, Eastman Kodak Company, and Assistant General Manager, Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; residence, 320 Rhinecliff Drive, Rochester.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

Kisseloff-1966

BU 65-1928

LEADS

THE NEWARK DIVISION

AT FORT LEE, NEW JERSEY

Will interview Mrs. WALTER EVANS and Mrs. RICHTER for the purpose of verifying CHAMBERS' residence in the "Castle" and to determine his reputation, associates and activities during this period.

AT COYTESVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Will interview JOSEPH NEEHAM for the same purpose.

The above leads were set out by referenced Buffalo teletype to the Bureau, New York and Newark, dated March 17, 1949.

Kisseloff-1967

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1928 MD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	4-13-49	3/14,17,22, 23; 4/5,7,8/49	ROBERT G. AULENBACHER
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM			PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Photograph of THELMA OSTER obtained and sent to New York. Mr. and Mrs. H. WILLARD ORTLIP, Houghton, NY, lived in the "Castle" from about 1921 to 1924, and from 1924 until 1940 lived adjacent to the "Castle". They do not remember CHAMBERS. Identity of individuals at Eastman-Kodak Co., Rochester, who handled microfilm (Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51) ascertained. HANNAH PICKERING first met HAROLD WARE in about 1925 in U.S. and worked under him in Russia with "Russian Reconstruction Farms" for about one year. States WARE remained in Russia until about 1929, returned to U.S. for short period, then returned to Russia. WARE believed employed by Russian Government during latter period. PICKERING did not see WARE again until about 1933, and then met him periodically in New York City, until his death in 1935. WARE lived in Washington, D.C., and operated Farm Research Bureau during this period. States all contacts with WARE were of personal nature and has no knowledge he ever engaged in espionage activities. PICKERING denies she ever became a Communist. Names of some individuals who knew WARE during period 1933-35 set forth.

-RUC-

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau, Buffalo and Philadelphia, dated January 25, 1949.
Bureau letter to Buffalo dated February 23, 1949.
Washington Field letter to Bureau dated February 28, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—2035-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/15/49	3/9,10/49	JACK S. TURTON LFM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, Bureau of Standards, furnished 16 Navy Department documents which correspond with Grand Jury exhibits 49 and 51. JONES is official competent to produce and identify Navy documents as coming from Bureau of Standards and is competent to testify as to availability of documents. Documents forwarded to Lab for examination.

-P-

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCE: New York teletype to Washington Field Office dated March 3, 1949.
New York teletype to Washington Field Office dated March 4, 1949.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRAND JURY Exhibits No. 49 and 51, Navy Department Documents from Bureau of Standards

The following is a joint report of Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY and the writer.

HUGH ODISHAW, Assistant to the Director, National Bureau

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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of Standards, was interviewed in his office, room 316, South Building, at the Bureau of Standards. Upon learning the facts of and the reason for the investigation ODISHAW referred the agents to Miss SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, Bureau of Standards Library.

Miss JONES was interviewed in her office, Room 203, Northwest Building, Bureau of Standards. She stated she had been employed in the Library of the Bureau of Standards since November 1920 as Assistant Librarian until November 1, 1938 and has been Head Librarian since that time.

Miss JONES made available the following 16 Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Orders and Technical Notes from her files which correspond to the Navy Department documents designated as Grand Jury Exhibits 49 and 51:

1. Technical Order 76-37, dated 3 December, 1937
2. Technical Order 77-37, dated 6 December, 1937
3. Technical Order 79-37, dated 8 December, 1937
4. Technical Order 82-37, dated 20 December, 1937
5. Technical Order 84-37, dated 27 December, 1937
6. Technical Order 1-38, dated 4 January, 1938
7. Technical Order 2-38, dated 5 January, 1938
8. Technical Order 2-38, dated 15 January, 1938
9. Technical Order 7-38, dated 31 January, 1938
10. Technical Order 8-38, dated 5 February, 1938
11. Technical Note 30-37, dated 6 December, 1937
12. Technical Note 31-37, dated 8 December, 1937
13. Technical Note 32-37, dated 23 December, 1937
14. Technical Note 33-37, dated 28 December, 1937
15. Technical Note 1-38, dated 11 January, 1938
16. Technical Note 6-38, dated 25 January, 1938

Miss JONES stated that these documents as well as all similar Navy documents were kept on open file and thus would be available to any employee of the Bureau of Standards. She advised that a charge-out slip would be required of any person requesting the use of the material but that these slips were maintained for a period of two years and then destroyed. Miss JONES stated she knew and remembered WARD PIGMAN and that he could have had access to the documents but that she has

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no recollection of him requesting them.

Miss JONES further advised that the technical notes and technical orders were received from the Bureau of Aeronautics by mail and stamped with a "Bureau of Standards" stamp and a separate date stamp. The material was stamped at the time it was entered in the periodical log usually within 24 hours after received at the Bureau of Standards. She further stated this material was not distributed or routed to any person or section that might be interested in the subject matter in the technical orders and technical notes but placed in file and made available. Miss JONES further indicated no classified material was kept in that specific Library but that any material of that nature was kept in one of three libaries maintained for classified material.

In explanation of the interrupted series of documents constituting Grand Jury 49 and 51 exhibits it was noted that there appeared four mimeograph "notices" sent to the Bureau of Standards from the Bureau of Aeronautics that read as follows:

"On account of being issued 'for official use only' the below publication is not being forwarded to you: Technical order No. 75-37 and 78-37. Bureau of Aeronautics."

This notice was stamped "Bureau of Standards, December 23, 1937". Three notices were on the same mimeograph form and pertain to :

1. Technical Order 83-37, stamped Bureau of Standards dated January 8, 1938
2. Technical Order 83-37, stamped Bureau of Standards dated January 13, 1938
3. Technical Order 64-37 and 68-37, stamped Bureau of Standards, dated February 1, 1938.

Miss JONES advised she is the person competent to produce and identify the Navy Department documents as coming from the Bureau of Standards and that she is competent to testify as to the availability of the documents.

HUGH ODISHAW, under whose jurisdication the Library

falls confirmed the competence of Miss JONES to testify to the above.

The documents received from the Bureau of Standards have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with "strips A and B" as directed.

The following information is set out with reference to SARAH ANN JONES:

Residence: Apartment 404 Tilden Gardens, 3000 Tilden Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Residence phone: WOodley 5334, extension 404
Business address: Room 203 Northwest Building, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
Business phone: ORdway 4040, extension 375.

-PENDING-

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 hd/chf

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/22/49	3/5-16/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAVID LESSER, former CP member, stated photos of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS resembled persons who attended WORKERS SCHOOL of CP, 1932-33. However, no positive verification obtained from LESSER or other sources. EARL BROWDER has no knowledge of HISS' CP membership or underground activity. BROWDER evidenced uncooperative attitude and decried campaign against CP and Soviet Union. No gasoline credit account for ALGER HISS located at NY oil companies. Additional efforts made to identify BORIS BYKOV through BENJAMIN GITLOW, Mrs. WALTER KRIVITSKY and ND 442. Former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN never suspected his CP affiliations or alleged underground activities. SILVERMAN released from NY employment because of disclosures before HCUA. Background and activities in CP apparatus of JOHN T. HERRMANN set forth.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe, 3/10/49, at New York.

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SECRET

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Re: ALGER HISS
(Alleged Attendance at Workers School,
1932-1933)

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES P. MARTIN:

DAVID LESSER, 165 West End Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, telephoned this office and advised that he had some information that might pertain to ALGER HISS. Accordingly he was interviewed by SAS JAMES P. MARTIN and FRANCIS J. GALLANT.

LESSER said that he was born September 3, 1910 at New York City and that his father was HARRY LESSER and his mother GUSSIE GITTEL. He advised that he had joined the Young Communist League about 1931, and was a member of a unit of the Young Communist League located at 14th Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City, until about 1933. In March, 1933 he joined the Brighton Beach Unit of the Communist Party. LESSER said that he does not recall his sponsors for membership in the Communist Party, nor does he recall who urged him to join the Young Communist League. He said that the leader of the Brighton Beach Unit at the time he was a member was a man named Mr. PODOLSKY (phonetic), whose first name he cannot recall. According to DAVID LESSER, he had remained a member of the Communist Party for about one year and then left. He further advised that while he was a member of the Communist Party his Party name was DAVID LEESER and that he was then residing at 2118 Dean Street, Brooklyn, New York.

LESSER said that during the winter of 1932-1933 he had attended lectures at the Workers School in the course entitled "Principles of Communism", which course LESSER said was given by an instructor named ART STEIN. LESSER was unable to give a description of ART STEIN or to recall the names of any other persons who had attended this course at the same time. He related that there were three students, two men and one woman, who attended this course at the same time as LESSER did, who stood apart from the others in the class. LESSER said that these three individuals appeared to be more cultured, better dressed, and above the intelligence of the other members of this class in "Principles of Communism". He said that he had never known the names of these three individuals, but that he had seen photographs in the newspapers recently of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS, and he said that these photographs bore a resemblance to two of the three individuals he had mentioned as attending this class.

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A photograph of ALGER HISS was shown to DAVID LESSER and he said that this photograph appeared to resemble one of these students, whom he described as about 30 years of age at the time, 5'10½" in height, weight 160 to 165 pounds, hair dark (cannot remember whether black or brown), and good appearance. LESSER said that he was unable to state definitely that the photograph of ALGER HISS was that of the person who attended this class at the Workers School. He advised that he could merely state that this photograph appeared to resemble the person who was a fellow student of LESSER at the Workers School.

LESSER was also shown a photograph of PRISCILLA HISS and advised that he could not definitely state that this was a photograph of the woman who had attended classes in the "Principles of Communism" with LESSER, but that this photograph also bore a resemblance to the woman whom he had mentioned previously as attending this class in 1932-1933. He described this woman, who was a fellow student at the Workers School, as about 30 years of age at that time, height about 5'5", weight approximately 115 pounds, hair blond or light brown, build slim, appearance well dressed.

Photographs of DONALD HISS were also displayed to LESSER, but he said that these photographs bore no resemblance to anyone he had ever seen in attendance at the Workers School. LESSER said that he does recall another man who was one of the three more cultured persons he had described above, and he said that this man was about 5'10" or 5'11" in height, weight about 160 to 165 pounds, and had definitely blond hair.

LESSER related that these three individuals formed a small clique and entered and left class together and had nothing to do with the other members of this class at the Workers School.

According to LESSER, these classes of the Workers School were held on the first floor, that is, one flight up from the main floor of the Communist Party building on East 12th Street, New York City. He related that the classes in "Principles of Communism" started about 8 PM and lasted about 1 to 1½ hours. LESSER said that this course in "Principles of Communism" seemed to be a popular course and that there were about 40 members in attendance at this class. However, he insisted that he cannot recall the names of any of the students who attended this class with him at the Workers School and advised further that he had no information in regard to the instructor except that this instructor's name was ART STEIN.

DAVID LESSER said that he suffered from nervous disorders. He related that he believes that the Communist Party conducts surveillances of

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him and has been doing so for several years. He further advised that the Communist Party has spread malicious rumors about him, especially in regard to his sex life. He related that he has had nothing to do with the Communist Party since about 1934, but says that the Party has never forgiven him for leaving its ranks and that this is why the Communist Party is still conducting surveillances of LESSER.

LESSER further said that he preferred not to testify in this case because if he were summoned to testify that alone would cause a resumption of his mental illness and probably would lead to his return to the hospital for treatment. He related that he had been a patient at the Brooklyn State Hospital and said that this was due to a nervous condition he had incurred while he was a seaman in the U. S. Navy during the last war. LESSER said that he is unemployed at present, although his usual occupation is that of tool and die maker. He said that he had lost several jobs in the last two years and he blamed his dismissal from various jobs on the fact that the Communist Party spread malicious rumors about him.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he had treated DAVID LESSER privately for mental disorders beginning about 1945 until 1946. This informant further said that he had conducted psychiatric examinations of DAVID LESSER at Brooklyn State Hospital, where LESSER had been a patient from December 16, 1946 to January 29, 1947. According to this informant, the psychiatric examinations of DAVID LESSER showed that LESSER suffered from dementia praecox of the paranoid type.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he believes that LESSER should still be confined for mental treatment, but says that his examinations of LESSER reflect that whatever LESSER says may have some basis in fact. Confidential Informant T-1 said that his psychiatric examinations of LESSER reflect that LESSER was telling the truth in regard to LESSER'S membership in the Communist Party, and T-1 advised that it is his belief that LESSER may speak rationally of events that occurred many years ago when LESSER was a member of the Communist Party. T-1 further said, however, that LESSER is inclined to exaggerate because of his mental condition and said that although some credence may be put in LESSER'S word, T-1 does not know how much.

In connection with ART STEIN, whom LESSER says was the instructor in the course "Principles of Communism" in 1932-1933, a check of the announcement of courses put out by the Workers School indicated that a person named ARTHUR STEIN in 1938 taught a course "Economics and Politics of Imperialism" and further that in 1940 this same person taught the course "Marxism-Leninism".

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In addition, a Confidential Informant of this office advised that ART STEIN of 190 Waverly Place, a printer with the "Daily Worker" had indicated to the Communist Party that he, STEIN, would be available to the Party as a teacher in Marxism and Political Economy.

Further, Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that ARTHUR STEIN was employed by the F AND D PRINTING COMPANY since 1935 when he became Vice President, and that since June 1, 1939 STEIN has been President of the F AND D PRINTING COMPANY. According to this informant, the F AND D PRINTING COMPANY was engaged as printers doing work from the building at 35 East 12th Street, New York City, and engaged in publishing the "Daily Worker", "The Worker", and the "Morning Freiheit". b2 b7D

ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN on interview by SA JAMES P. MARTIN and SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT at his residence, 190 Waverly Place, Apartment 1B, New York City, advised he was born on October 24, 1904 at New York City, and is presently married to LOUISE HALPERN STEIN. He said further that his father, ABRAHAM STEIN, had been born in Rumania, and that his mother, REBECCA WELLSTEIN, had been born in Russia. STEIN said that he has been employed since 1931 with the F AND D PRINTING COMPANY, which is located at 35 East 12th Street, New York City, the building that houses the Communist Party National Headquarters, and he has been President of the F & D PRINTING COMPANY since about 1939. He related that his company is mainly engaged in the printing of the "Daily Worker", "The Worker" and the "Morning Freiheit", but does do other printing jobs if such business happens to come along. STEIN said that he had made a trip to Russia in 1927 immediately after graduating from City College of New York, and he related that he became interested in Communism at that time, and advised that he is presently a member of the Communist Party, although he would not state when he had joined this Party.

ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN said that he had been a lecturer at the Workers School and had started lecturing there about 1932-1933. He advised further that he had lectured at the Workers School from about 1932-1933 until about 1942, and that thereafter he had lectured one year at the Jefferson School of Social Science. He related that he cannot recall what course he taught at the Workers School in 1932-1933 and advised further that he cannot recall who taught the course entitled "Principles of Communism" at that school at that time. STEIN said that he himself may have taught that course in 1932-1933 since he recalls that he did teach "Principles of Communism" at various times at the Workers School. He recalls that the courses of the Workers School were given at the building housing the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, 35 East 12th

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Street, New York City, and he said these courses were conducted on two floors, either the first floor above the main floor or the second floor above the main floor.

ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN was shown photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS. After examining these STEIN said he can "in good conscience" say that he cannot recall ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS by name or from these photographs, as ever having been students in any of his classes at the Workers School. STEIN said further that he can never recall ever seeing ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS under any circumstances, and said further that he knows nothing about ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS except what he has read in the newspapers recently.

STEIN also related that he cannot recall the names of any of the students who attended his class during the course he gave in 1932-1933 and he stated further that as a matter of fact he cannot remember the names of any of the students attending his courses at any time. In regard to this, he said that he had only given the lectures in these courses and gave no personal instruction, and accordingly had nothing to do with the students as individuals. He said that there was an attendance sheet and that he would merely look to see what seats were unoccupied and check off the names of any absentees through this procedure on this sheet. STEIN also said that he had never kept any personal records on his students and accordingly did not have the names of any of his students in his possession.

ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN volunteered the information that if he had been asked by the FBI about someone that he did know who was engaged in activities for the Communist Party, he might or might not answer the question put to him about this person truthfully. He said, however, that in this case he did not have to worry since he had no recollection whatsoever of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and knew nothing about them, either as students in his classes or in any other way. ARTHUR HYMAN STEIN was also asked if he was ever acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and he advised that he recalls that he has met CHAMBERS somewhere, but he does not think it was in connection with the "Daily Worker". He said that it may have been in connection with the "New Masses", with which he understands CHAMBERS was connected. However, he said that he had no knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS except that somewhere he has met him in the course of STEIN'S activities in the Communist Party.

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INTERVIEW WITH RALPH TOLEDANO, HARRY LAVINE AND EARL BROWDER

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Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 25, 1949 in which authority was granted to conduct interviews with RALPH TOLEDANO, HARRY LAVINE, and EARL BROWDER regarding the allegations of CHAMBERS that BROWDER admitted knowing CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS; that HISS was a member of the Communist Party; and that BROWDER had a couple of conferences with ALGER HISS. Reportedly, LAVINE heard TOLEDANO speak of the above admissions of EARL BROWDER.

HAROLD LAVINE and RALPH TOLEDANO were interviewed by Special Agent LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE in the offices of the "Newsweek" Magazine, Newsweek Building, Times Square, New York City.

LAVINE stated that he interviewed EARL BROWDER several weeks ago and at that time BROWDER told him that the HISS case was a "frame-up." He stated BROWDER told him that he knew CHAMBERS and considered CHAMBERS a neurotic, an irresponsible man, a TROTSKYIST, and a trouble maker; and that CHAMBERS had been a member of the Communist Party. BROWDER told LAVINE that the activities of CHAMBERS as reported by CHAMBERS were not possible inasmuch as he, BROWDER, had been the head of the Communist Party and he would have known of such activities. LAVINE stated that he asked BROWDER if HISS were a member of the Communist Party and the only answer he received from BROWDER was that he had met HISS.

At this point, TOLEDANO told LAVINE that several weeks before, LAVINE had indicated that BROWDER had said, that HISS was a member of the Communist Party.

LAVINE stated that he was unable to recall that BROWDER had made such a statement and he reiterated that BROWDER stated he had known HISS.

LAVINE further stated that HARRY WHITE sought out EARL BROWDER to seek his advice, according to BROWDER, but BROWDER did not elaborate on his association with HARRY WHITE.

RALPH TOLEDANO stated that he received information from RALPH DE SOLA that during the summer of 1936 or 1937 at a little town called Accokeek, which is located just outside of Washington, D.C., that RALPH DE SOLA was present at a party which was given by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. DE SOLA told him that everyone present at this party was either a member of the Communist Party or was under Communist Party discipline; that ALGER HISS was invited to this party and he was introduced to other individuals at the party as one who shared their political views. TOLEDANO stated that SALLY RINGE was formerly employed by the WPA and that LENORE THOMAS married a Mr. STRAUS, who was formerly Bureau Chief of OEM.

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TOLEDANO stated that he is in the process of writing a book relative to the activities of CHAMBERS and other individuals who had associated with CHAMBERS and in delving into the background he was informed that NOEL FIELD was placed into the State Department, and DAVID ZABLODOWSKY was placed into the United Nations and into the State Department upon the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

He stated that GARDNER JACKSON told him that in 1947 JACKSON had sent a petition to a number of people including ALGER HISS relative to the 20th Anniversary of SACCO and VANZETTI; that JACKSON desired HISS to sign this petition but that HISS returned this petition to JACKSON and attached thereto a letter stating his reasons why he refused to sign this petition. TOLEDANO stated that JACKSON had placed an anti-Communist paragraph in this petition and he felt that that was the reason why HISS refused to sign this petition.

TOLEDANO stated that he met CHAMBERS in October or November, 1946 and at that time he had a very short discussion with him. During the early part of January, 1949 TOLEDANO invited CHAMBERS to visit him at his home for dinner and at that time they had a long discussion relative to CHAMBERS' life.

On March 10, 1949 EARL BROWDER was interviewed in his office at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, by Special Agents JAMES R. SHINNERS and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. At the outset of the interview EARL BROWDER stated that several months ago he appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York and at that time he refused to answer any questions. He stated that at that time he decided to refuse to answer any questions relative to the activities of the Communist Party or in reference to any of his friends or associates. He stated that during the war he saw many persons, some of whom were high placed in United States Government agencies, and that these contacts at that time were for the furtherance of the war effort. He stated that since that time the newspapers have practically considered it a crime if any one had any contacts with him in the past. He stated he did not intend to answer any questions, since one question led to another and eventually he would be questioned about all of his friends and acquaintances.

BROWDER was informed at this time that information was desired as to his association with CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS. He stated that he personally never met CHAMBERS but he knew of him during the 1930's as a writer for some publications. He stated he doubted that CHAMBERS was a member of the Communist Party and that he had no knowledge as to CHAMBERS' activities or whether CHAMBERS was involved in any underground espionage group.

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BROWDER stated that he never knew ALGER HISS personally and the first time he ever heard the name ALGER HISS was when he was interviewed by Agents of this office in 1947 or 1948 at which time he was asked whether he knew ALGER HISS. He stated he had no knowledge as to the activities of ALGER HISS; that he did not know whether HISS was a member of the Communist Party; and that he did not know whether HISS was ever involved in any espionage activity. He further stated that he had no knowledge of the activities of any underground espionage groups which were functioning for Soviet Russia or for any other country.

In conclusion, BROWDER stated he wanted it known that in any interview relative to the Communist Party, the Soviet Union or relative to his friends and acquaintances that he would be uncooperative. BROWDER appeared bitter when he stated that the newspapers and the United States Government were conducting an insidious hysteria campaign against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORPY.

Letter from Washington Field Office to Bureau dated March 7, 1949 requested that MRS. WORTHINGTON MINER be interviewed. MRS. MINER is the daughter of MRS. LEONORE FULLER, since deceased, who, as a government employee of many years service, had compiled a quantity of notes and comments on her associates in government service, particularly within the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

It is noted that these documents are mentioned in the report of SA LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dated February 2, 1949 at Washington, D.C.

On March 11, 1949 the writer interviewed MRS. WORTHINGTON MINER at her residence, 1 West 72nd Street, New York City. MRS. MINER stated that her mother, MRS. FULLER, had come to live with her after retiring from the government service in 1945. About 2 years ago her mother had died, while spending a vacation with her brother, former secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES, at his summer place at Spartanburg, South Carolina. MRS. MINER advised that she knew her mother had prepared a large quantity of written material through the years of her government employment, which consisted of comments and notes on her associates. These associates included ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, JEROME FRANK, and others.

After her mother's death, MRS. MINER packed all this material into two cartons and forwarded it to MR. BYRNES at Washington, D.C. She did this because she knew that her mother and MR. BYRNES were very close to each other sentimentally, and because she felt that MR. BYRNES, as her mother's brother, might desire to publish this material, knowing it to have been MRS. FULLER'S plan to someday incorporate this material into book form.

MRS. MINER also advised that shortly before her mother's death and while she was living at the MINER home in New York City, MR. ISAAC DON LEVINE called on MRS. FULLER and had a conference with her about this written material. MRS. MINER does not know whether or not MRS. FULLER supplied any of her notes to LEVINE, Although MRS. MINER saw her mother's notes at the time of packing them, she stated that she went through them very rapidly and cannot recall their subject matter.

On March 15, 1949 a teletype was sent to the Bureau and

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Washington Field Office requesting the Bureau to advise Washington Field Office to interview MR. BYRNES concerning this material, if it was deemed advisable.

Re: 1937 Automobile Trip of ALGER HISS:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) James T. Neagle.

By letter dated March 10, 1949 from the Washington Field Office, it was requested that the charge account records of certain oil companies located in New York City be reviewed for the purpose of ascertaining if ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had a gasoline charge account in 1937 or anytime thereafter. This investigation was suggested in order that some verification of the auto trip of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to Connecticut and New Hampshire during the year 1937, with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS might be obtained.

W. F. LEHMANN, Assistant Credit Manager, Cities Service Oil Co., 70 Pine Street, New York City, advised that neither ALGER nor PRISCILLA HISS ever had a charge account with his company nor with any of their subsidiaries.

A similar request was received from the Baltimore Office by teletype dated March 15, 1949, to check the records of the SINCLAIR REFINING CO. 10 W. 51st St., New York City. LEE FULLER, Credit Manager of that concern advised that a thorough search of the records of the Sinclair Refining Co.; the Richfield Oil Co., and the Sherwood Oil Co., failed to reveal a charge account had ever been opened by either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

In the same connection, by letter dated March 15, 1949, the Norfolk Office advised that according to MR. R. A. MORRISON, Credit Manager, Norfolk Division, Texas Oil Co., Norfolk, Virginia, a company rule is to destroy all credit slips after four years. As a precautionary measure, however, MR. MORRISON caused a check to be made of all available records in an effort to locate a HISS account. He stated, however, after such check, that neither credit slips nor any other evidence could be found to show that HISS had ever had an account with the above mentioned company.

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Re: BORIS BYKOV, was:
Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz,
Colonel Bykov, "Peter" BYKOV

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents Robert C. Blount and James T. Neagle.

The files of the New York Office reflect that Mr. Louis Waldman, Attorney, 305 Broadway, was the attorney for General WALTER KRIVITSKY. On March 4, 1949, Mr. LOUIS WALDMAN advised that he had been the attorney for General KRIVITSKY and that he had heard KRIVITSKY mention BORIS BYKOV, but that he had no information concerning BYKOV.

Mr. WALDMAN advised that he was always very careful to have a representative of the Government present when General KRIVITSKY gave out information concerning Soviet Intelligence activities. He stated that he kept no file on the information that General KRIVITSKY had furnished. Mr. WALDMAN advised that PAUL WOHL was with the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris in the 1930's and that he and SUSAN LAFOLLETTE have the impression that WOHL worked with General KRIVITSKY or for him in either the German or Russian Service. Mr. WALDMAN advised that he has no facts upon which to base this assumption, but that he had received this impression in his dealings with KRIVITSKY.

The files of the New York Office reflect that PAUL WOHL was interviewed in late 1945 and at that time advised that he was associated with KRIVITSKY for several years prior to 1938, at which time he severed relations with him. He stated that in all his relationships with KRIVITSKY, the latter never mentioned the name of BORIS BYKOV to him other than stating that BYKOV was a dangerous individual. WOHL stated that KRIVITSKY was not a frank individual and did not speak to him or for him relative to his knowledge of Soviet Intelligence activities in this country.

WOHL further stated that he had no knowledge of the identity of BYKOV and did not know if he was presently in the United States, nor was he able to furnish a physical description of BYKOV. He was unable to identify the name, BORRIS HERTZ. He stated further that his relationship with KRIVITSKY was merely that of collaborating with him on some articles that he had written and therefore BYKOV was never discussed with him in any detail.

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The Baltimore Office has advised that JAN VALTIN stated that BENJAMIN GITLOW might know BORRIS HERTZ and therefore be in a position to advise whether BORRIS HERTZ and BORIS BYKOV might be identical.

On March 7, 1949, Mr. BENJAMIN GITLOW, 5 West 91st Street, advised that he knew no person by the name BORRIS HERTZ. Mr. GITLOW was given CHAMBERS' description of "PETER" and the description of BYKOV given by General KRIVITSKY and Mrs. KRIVITSKY and he was unable to name an agent fitting these descriptions. Mr. GITLOW stated that NICHOLAS DOZENBERG might be able to identify these individuals.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents John J. Ward and Francis X. Plant on March 8, 1949:

Confidential Informant [redacted] was interviewed in an attempt to effect an identification of CHAMBERS' superior "PETER." The results of this interview are as follows: b2 b7D

CHAMBERS' complete description of "PETERS" was read to the informant. She was unable to recall an agent fitting this description. CHAMBERS' description of "PETERS" wife was also read to the informant with negative results. The information furnished by WALTER KRIVITSKY to RUTH SHIPLEY of the State Department on June 28, 1939 was then read to the informant after appropriate paraphrasing. The informant then stated that she thought she knew the Colonel BYKOV, KRIVITSKY was talking about. She stated that while a title such as General or Colonel meant nothing in the strict sense, the Colonel BYKOV that KRIVITSKY was talking about was in fact a Colonel in the Red Army before he was in Intelligence.

She stated that he is a Latvian, worked in Rome about 1927 or 1928, and associated closely with ALFRED TILTIN. She said she met this Colonel BYKOV several times in Berlin, possibly in Moscow and probably in Vienna. She remembered meeting him with TILTIN sometime during 1927 and that both BYKOV and TILTIN were en route to Paris and had some connection with the Soviet Military Intelligence operation under the cover company "Legumes Sec."

ALFRED TILTIN is known to have been the chief Soviet Military Intelligence agent in the United States in the late 1920's. His wife, MARIA SCHUHL was arrested for espionage in Finland in 1935 and it has been recently ascertained that TILTIN was in the United States in 1937 and 1938.

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"Legumes Sec" was connected with the WOSTWAG case which has been the subject of intensive investigation in the New York Office. (The informant stated she thought Colonel BYKOV'S true name was BASSOFF). It was then recalled that the informant had previously told agents of one, SERGE BASSOFF, an important Soviet Military Intelligence agent who had operated in Rome in the late 1920's.

It is to be noted that NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, a former Soviet Military Intelligence agent, described an individual known to him as RICHARD BASOV. BASOV as described by DOZENBERG, fits the description of SERGE BASSOFF as described by [redacted]. The information furnished on BASOV by DOZENBERG was then read to [redacted] and she stated that it was her opinion they were the same individual.

[redacted] stated that it was her recollection that BASSOFF'S wife had been employed as a secretary for General BERZIN who was formerly the head of Soviet Military Intelligence, but that BASSOFF had left his first wife and married a German Jewess. b2 b7D

On the question of whether BASOV, known to DOZENBERG, and BASSOFF, known to [redacted] is the same as the agent, "PETER", known to CHAMBERS, the general descriptions appear to fit with the following two exceptions:

1. CHAMBERS stated that "PETER" spoke German with a Yiddish accent, indicating that he therefore was Jewish. DOZENBERG and [redacted] state that BASOV-BASSOFF was Latvian and non Jewish. b2 b7D

2. CHAMBERS described "PETER" as being in his late 40's in 1936. [redacted] and DOZENBERG agree that BASOV-BASSOFF would have been in his middle 30's in 1936.

It is to be noted here that on May 10, 1945 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by agents of the New York Office and stated that he met "PETERS" sometime in 1936 and that at this time "PETER" appeared to be 36 or 37 years of age.

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General KRIVITSKY has stated that BORIS BYKOV worked with him in Soviet Military Intelligence in Rome in the late 1920's.

It will be noted that both DOZENBERG and [redacted] placed BASOW-BASSOFF there during that period. b2 b7D

Mrs. WALTER KRIVITSKY was recently interviewed and stated that BORIS BYKOV, described by her husband, was 28 or 29 years of age in 1927. This would fit the age of BASOW-BASSOFF furnished by [redacted] and DOZENBERG. She stated however that BYKOV was an Austrian, whereas DOZENBERG and [redacted] described BASOW-BASSOFF as a Latvian. b2 b7D

By letter dated March 8, 1949 the Bureau was requested to consider the advisability of checking with available British sources for any information concerning BORIS BYKOV that may aid in his location and identification. By teletype dated March 10, 1949 and letter dated March 11, 1949 to the Bureau and Miami, the Bureau was requested to consider the advisability of checking with available European and British sources for a photograph of RICHARD BASOW. Miami was requested to interview NICHOLAS DOZENBERG in an effort to effect the identification of "PETER." ~~SECRET~~ U

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INTERVIEWS RE ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949 requesting investigation concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

On March 8, 1949, SA's JAMES R. SHINNERS and DONALD E. SHANNON interviewed JOSEPH JEMING in accordance with the request of the Washington Field Office by letter dated March 2, 1949. JEMING was interviewed at his office, 111 Eighth Avenue, at the New York Port Authority. JEMING stated that he was Chief of the Statistics Section under SILVERMAN, who was, at that time, Head of the Analysis Branch in the Army Air Force. JEMING stated that he joined the Army Air Force June 2, 1943 with the rank of First Lieutenant and was discharged with the rank of Major.

JEMING advised that he first became acquainted with SILVERMAN when they were employed together with the Army Air Force. He stated that he was not a personal friend of SILVERMAN but had become acquainted with him over the period that they worked together, and that he has recently been contacted by SILVERMAN concerning a business proposition. During the period of their association in the Air Corps, JEMING, at no time, became aware of any suspicious conduct or activities on the part of SILVERMAN. He, at no time, suspected SILVERMAN of being a Communist or of engaging in Communist espionage. He advised that during the week of January 20, 1949, at the request of SILVERMAN, they had lunch together to discuss a business proposition. At that time, SILVERMAN stated that he believed he could line up some work of a consulting nature concerning management problems and he would like to make such work available to JEMING, who was also interested in this type of work, in the event that SILVERMAN could not handle it. During this luncheon, JEMING spoke to SILVERMAN about his failure to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee concerning the Hiss-Chambers Inquiry. JEMING stated to SILVERMAN that he could form but one opinion from his refusal to answer, and that was that SILVERMAN was a Communist. In reply to this, SILVERMAN stated that he was instructed by his counsel not to answer any questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He stated, however, that he had fully answered all questions during his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York. JEMING said that to this reply, he dropped his inquiries concerning the matter.

It was pointed out to JEMING that SILVERMAN is in a position to give further information concerning underground activities. JEMING was very

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cooperative, and voluntarily advised that he would contact SILVERMAN and attempt to have him tell his complete story. JEMING stated that SILVERMAN is hard-pressed financially at the present time in addition to being unemployed. It was JEMING'S impression that SILVERMAN has no intention of obtaining employment until after the HISS-CHAMBERS trial has been completed.

JEMING, at a later date, advised that he had been in touch with SILVERMAN and SILVERMAN stated that he would get in touch with him. SILVERMAN, on the following day, called JEMING and arranged to have lunch. At the time of the luncheon, SILVERMAN appeared with one JACK FIELD and inquired as to what JEMING desired to discuss with him about his situation. JEMING stated that he thought that if SILVERMAN had further information, he should give his complete story to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and make a clean breast of the entire matter. When JEMING questioned him concerning the allegations made by both CHAMBERS and BENTLEY, SILVERMAN had little to say and remained very non-committal, and the luncheon broke up with SILVERMAN stating that he had given all his information to the Grand Jury and did not desire to contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On March 10, 1949, JOSEPH SENTURIA, Director of Market Controls, Textron Corporation, 37th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS. It will be noted that SENTURIA was a fellow employee of SILVERMAN in the Analysis and Reports Branch during his Army Air Force employment from 1942 to 1945. SENTURIA stated that he first became acquainted with SILVERMAN when he was recommended by a mutual friend to fill a position of economist at the Railroad Retirement Board, where SILVERMAN was an official, on November 15, 1937. He stated that he worked directly under SILVERMAN until SILVERMAN was transferred about May, 1942 to the United States Army Air Force. SENTURIA advised that during the interim of several months after SILVERMAN'S departure, he headed the division of the Railroad Retirement Board which SILVERMAN had vacated. At the request of SILVERMAN, SENTURIA transferred to the Army Air Force and held a position of Assistant Chief under SILVERMAN. When questioned concerning the allegations made against SILVERMAN, SENTURIA stated that he was "shocked". He pointed out that from his observations both in the course of business and social relations with SILVERMAN, he was unable to ascertain how SILVERMAN could fit into the picture of an underground apparatus. He was unable to recall any acts or situations which would lead him to believe he would be guilty of the allegations against him. When questioned concerning other individuals, SENTURIA stated that he had been employed with IRVING KAPLAN in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion about 1945. SENTURIA stated that he

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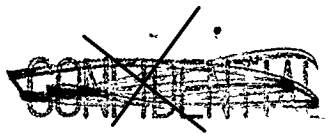

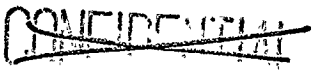

held a parallel position to KAPLAN; however, he had very little contact with him. He stated he was very much surprised when KAPLAN'S name was brought up by the House Un-American Activities Committee. He was unable to recall any of the activities of KAPLAN which would cause him to suspect KAPLAN as being connected with an underground apparatus. SENTURIA advised that he was acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He stated that the only occasion he had to deal with SILVERMASTER concerned a study SILVERMASTER made of migratory labor in the Farm Credit Bureau. SENTURIA was interested in migratory railroad workers and made inquiry of SILVERMASTER in regard to this.

It is also interesting to note that SENTURIA was acquainted with SILVERMAN'S secretary, SYLVIA MILLER, who according to SENTURIA, was brought up on loyalty charges. He would not comment on the question of his association with MILLER other than to state it was "social."

SENTURIA stated that he has seen SILVERMAN on numerous occasions, the most recent being at lunch on March 10, the day of this interview. SENTURIA stated that he advised SILVERMAN he had an appointment with a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and SILVERMAN commented to the effect that it would undoubtedly be regarding him. He stated that he has continued to see SILVERMAN because he has always found the latter a stimulating individual. He continued to state that as a result of these associations with SILVERMAN, he is "more than convinced" of SILVERMAN'S innocence of the allegations made against him. It will be noted that in the course of this interview, SENTURIA appeared to be highly nervous and chain smoked throughout the interview.

Reference is made to the Bureau letter dated February 23, 1949 requesting that McKENZIE W. WITTEN be interviewed concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. WITTEN was interviewed at 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, which is the Young and Rubicam Advertising Agency by whom WITTEN is employed. WITTEN was interviewed by SA's FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN.

WITTEN advised that he first became acquainted with SILVERMAN when both were employed together in the Army Air Force. WITTEN stated that SILVERMAN was a civilian employee in charge of one of the sections under General B. E. MYERS. SILVERMAN was in charge of Analysis and Reports. WITTEN stated that SILVERMAN'S duties consisted of the gathering of production statistics and the analysis of production schedules which concerned the

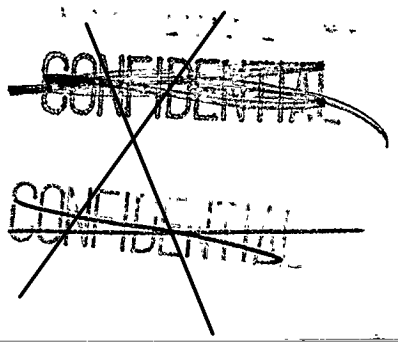

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production of aircraft and aircraft equipment, and its availability to various theatres of operations which were conducting bombing missions. He was quite certain in stating that SILVERMAN had access to information and documents bearing secret classifications and it was his opinion that SILVERMAN would have access to top secret information which would be necessary in order to properly perform his duties. He believed that SILVERMAN had access to a great deal of information concerning the development and planning in connection with the B-29 project. WITTEN stated that SILVERMAN was included in many top level conferences of high Air Corps officials which were concerned with material, maintenance, and distribution under the direction of Brigadier General B. E. MYERS. He further advised that he was greatly shocked when the allegations were made against SILVERMAN by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ELIZABETH BENTLEY before the House Un-American Activities Committee. WITTEN thought back over his association with SILVERMAN and recalled that they did not come into daily contact with each other in view of the fact that their offices were on different floors of the building. He did state, however, that he had gone out socially with SILVERMAN on a few occasions and occasionally played cards with SILVERMAN and others in the Air Corps

He was unable to recall during the course of his association with SILVERMAN any event or circumstance which would make him suspicious of SILVERMAN or indicate that SILVERMAN was a Communist or pro-Russian. He stated that about one month ago, he received a call from LESTER KLEPPER, who was also a close friend of GEORGE SILVERMAN, and was invited to have lunch with KLEPPER and SILVERMAN. At this luncheon, there was also present another friend of SILVERMAN, one JACK FIELD, who resides at the Parc-Vendome Hotel. He stated that the purpose of the luncheon was to in some way assist SILVERMAN in view of the fact that he had gone through his savings and was without funds, and has been unable to obtain a position. They discussed ways in which SILVERMAN might get a position and agreed to advise him in the event that they heard of an opening in which SILVERMAN'S ability might be utilized in order that he might obtain employment and have some means of support. It was considered that SILVERMAN might open up some small business of his own and indicated that such a project would be financed by these friends of SILVERMAN. WITTEN stated that his reasons for attempting to assist SILVERMAN in this manner were due to the fact that he liked SILVERMAN, and in addition, the fact that no formal charges had been made against him over a period of many months. He also had a great respect for SILVERMAN'S ability as did other associates in the Air Corps, who did work with SILVERMAN and were in any way connected with him.

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Reference is made to the Washington Field letter dated February 25, 1949 to the Director requesting that former Lieutenant Colonel JEROME K. OHRBACH, formerly associated with GEORGE SILVERMAN in the Army Air Force Maintenance and Materials Distribution Division be interviewed.

JEROME OHRBACH was interviewed by SA's FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F.SULLIVAN on March 9, 1949 at his office in the Ohrbach Department Store, 14th Street and Broadway, New York City. OHRBACH stated that he first met GEORGE SILVERMAN when the latter was employed as a Civilian Section Chief in the Air Corps and OHRBACH was assistant to General B. E. MYERS. OHRBACH stated that SILVERMAN'S position with the Air Corps concerned airplane production, equipment, and its distribution to the various theatres of operations. SILVERMAN was also concerned with all statistics relating to production schedules concerning supplies and necessary equipment being manufactured for the use of the Air Corps. He advised that during his association with SILVERMAN, he came in contact with him on numerous occasions and had learned to respect the tremendous ability of SILVERMAN as evidenced by the fact that he received one of the highest civilian awards for the fine work he performed in his position with the Air Corps. In connection with SILVERMAN'S section, he was entitled to various classified information and documents; however, he believes that SILVERMAN, being a civilian, was not entitled to top secret information since that was restricted to Air Corps officers.

He believed, however, that it may be possible that SILVERMAN came in contact with such information in view of the important position he held relating to the entire Air Corps Program. He illustrated with the B-29 project, which had to do with the production of the planes and its distribution and use in various theatres of operation in the course of the war. In this connection, he stated that SILVERMAN was acquainted with the details of this program although he may not have been aware of the distant future plans concerning this program which was considered top secret information. OHRBACH was not certain whether or not SILVERMAN had a building pass which would entitle him to bring home material and documents to work on at night. However, he believed that in SILVERMAN'S position, as a section chief, he might have been entitled to such a pass as to permit him to take documents home to work on in the evening.

OHRBACH recalled that SILVERMAN left the Air Corps and went to work in Washington, D. C. where he believed he was making about $20,000.00 a year.

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Subsequent to that time, OHRBACH stated that he was looking for someone to fill the position of an efficiency expert and to handle certain problems of an economic nature that had arisen in connection with the operation of his department store. As a result of this necessity and the fact that SILVERMAN'S background was such that he would fit into this particular type of work and his ability could be utilized to the benefit of the store, OHRBACH hired SILVERMAN and gave him a responsible position among the store executives from which he received an income in excess of $10,000.00. OHRBACH stated that at the time the alleged charges of Communist underground activities on the part of SILVERMAN were made, SILVERMAN came to him and denied any part in such activities, and stated that such charges and allegations were fantastic. OHRBACH, at this time, suggested that SILVERMAN make a complete statement concerning any knowledge he may have of such activities. It was at this time that OHRBACH stated that he asked SILVERMAN if he was a Communist and SILVERMAN replied: "How can you think such a thing?" and SILVERMAN proceeded to relate to OHRBACH in very strong terms the fact that he was not a Communist.

On the basis of this, OHRBACH, through Mayor O'DWYER, arranged to have SILVERMAN represented by proper counsel and to make a complete statement concerning any information he had relative to such activities. OHRBACH stated since he was travelling considerably at this particular time, he had not followed this situation closely with SILVERMAN; however, after a great deal of publicity had been given to the allegations of CHAMBERS and Miss BENTLEY, OHRBACH decided that it was necessary for the best interests of the business if SILVERMAN was released. It was at this time SILVERMAN came to him and suggested that if necessary, he would resign his position until this entire matter was cleared up. OHRBACH stated that SILVERMAN left and he has not been in touch with him since that time.

OHRBACH stated that he had followed the accounts of these allegations in the paper and that he was very much surprised to hear the name of SILVERMAN mentioned. He could not recall any circumstances or activities on the part of SILVERMAN during his association with him which would lead him to believe that SILVERMAN was a Communist or pro-Russian. He stated that SILVERMAN had been interested in obtaining employment with the City of New York under Mayor O'DWYER; however, Mayor O'DWYER was not interested in obtaining the services of SILVERMAN. He stated, however, that when Mayor O'DWYER held the rank of General in the Army and was engaged in War Refugee Work, he was assisted by OHRBACH, and SILVERMAN had written several speeches for O'DWYER.

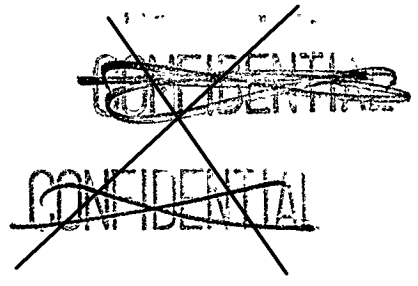

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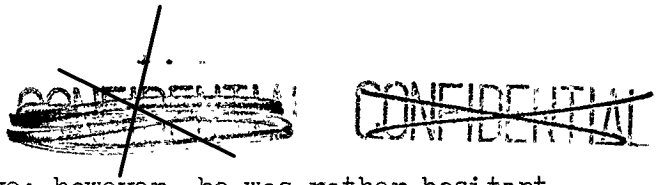

OHRBACH appeared to be cooperative; however, he was rather hesitant on elaborating in any way upon SILVERMAN'S relations with himself and Mayor O'DWYER in any business transactions outside of official positions held by SILVERMAN. He stated that he had had no outside business transactions with SILVERMAN other than as set forth above.

OHRBACH was unable to give any information concerning SILVERMAN'S friends and associates other than to state that one LESTER KLEPPER, who was formerly an associate of SILVERMAN, was engaged in performing SILVERMAN'S work at the Ohrbach Department Store. He also stated that LUDWIG ULLMAN was also an associate and friend of SILVERMAN who was employed in the Air Corps under SILVERMAN and closely associated with him. OHRBACH was unable to give any information concerning these individuals which would indicate they were Communists or active in Communist underground work.

OHRBACH volunteered to get in touch with SILVERMAN without making known the fact that he had been contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an attempt to have him come to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and make a complete statement concerning his knowledge of Communist underground activities in Washington, D. C.

On the following day, OHRBACH advised that he had made an attempt to see SILVERMAN; however, he talked to SILVERMAN telephonically and SILVERMAN stated that he was cold to any idea of speaking with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The interview with OHRBACH was brought to a close because of OHRBACH'S heavy schedule in preparing for a European business trip two days hence.

On March 15, 1949, WALTER CHARAK, who is known to the New York Office as a former friend of Communist intellectuals and contact of known Soviet espionage agents, was interviewed concerning his knowledge of Russian espionage activities, in the course of which he was asked concerning his knowledge and information of either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. CHARAK was interviewed concerning his knowledge of underground activities on the part of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, and other individuals mentioned in this investigation and the investigation entitled: "GREGORY; ESPIONAGE - R."

CHARAK was unable to identify any of these individuals and could give no information concerning the underground activities since he had no knowledge of such. He advised that during the period of the early 1930's and early 1940's, he had not been in Washington, D. C. which was the locale of Communist underground activities in the above mentioned cases.

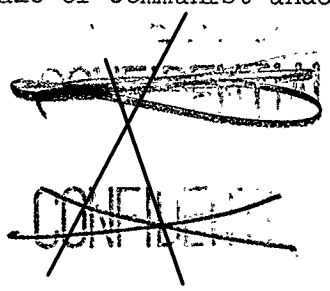

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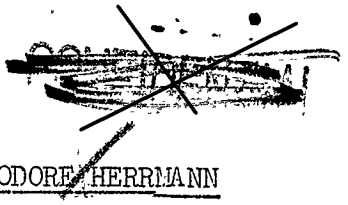

RE: JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN

On January 13, 1949, the New York Office by teletype, advised the Bureau and the Washington Field Office that in an interview that day by SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis X. Plant of the New York Office, CHAMBERS related that in connection with the original underground apparatus operated by HAROLD WARE, which included DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT, each of these individuals had his own separate cell consisting of 10 to 20 persons who were employed in the various government agencies in Washington, D. C. At this time these individuals were not abstracting any documents from the various government agencies, but were placed there so that their services might be used in the event an opportunity arose. One of the individuals in HAROLD WARE'S cell was JOHN HERRMANN who was a member of the Communist Party and who, at one time, was a member of the JOHN REED CLUB in New York City at the time that CHAMBERS was also a member of the club. HERRMANN was married to JOSEPHINE HERBST who had been the author of two or three fairly well accepted novels and was considered a leading light in the literary world. HERRMANN and his wife, in about 1935 and 1936, lived in an apartment on the west side of New Hampshire Ave., between Massachusetts Avenue and DuPont Circle in Washington, D. C.

Sometime in about 1936 in a conversation between HERMANN and CHAMBERS, the former said that a family by the name of SILVERMAN which consisted of a wife, husband, and child, was residing on 28th St. in Washington next door to the residence of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. (This SILVERMAN is not identical with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN mentioned prominently in this case). Further, that J. PETERS had instructed HAROLD WARE and JOHN HERRMANN late one evening to go to the SILVERMAN household and arrange to take SILVERMAN out of his house and get him away from Washington, D. C. As a matter of fact, HERRMANN and WARE accomplished this but CHAMBERS does not recall where they took SILVERMAN. CHAMBERS had no further information concerning the identity of SILVERMAN nor the present whereabouts of JOHN HERRMANN and his wife.

The Washington Field Division was requested to furnish any information available concerning JOHN HERRMANN, JOSEPHINE HERBST and SILVERMAN, and to take appropriate steps to locate these individuals.

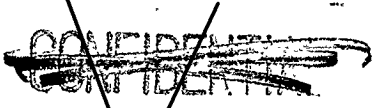

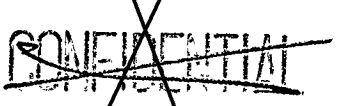

Kisseloff-1995

NY 65-14920

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On January 28, 1949, by teletype from the New York Office, the Bureau and Washington Field were advised that CHAMBERS further stated concerning HERRMANN, that when CHAMBERS first received documents from ALGER HISS he photographed these documents himself either at his home or at the home of HERRMANN. He stated that HERRMANN had been brought to Washington to be an assistant to HAROLD WARE in the apparatus. CHAMBERS said that ROBERT COE received documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE and gave them to him and he took them to HERRMANN'S apartment in Washington, D.C. where he photographed them. It was suggested that JOHN HERRMANN and his wife, JOSEPHINE HERBST, be located and thoroughly interviewed relative to their knowledge of this apparatus.

On February 3, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau and the Philadelphia Office of the facts set out above relative to HERRMANN and HERBST and suggested that they be located and interviewed by the Philadelphia Office inasmuch as HERBST'S home was listed as Erwinna, Pa. It was indicated that there was further information concerning HERBST in "Who's Who" for 1949 under the name of JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST. Philadelphia was requested to submit a teletype on the results of the interview, to the Washington Field Office, in order that the investigation to locate SILVERMAN could be concluded at Washington.

On February 4, 1949, the Philadelphia Office advised the Bureau and the New York, Washington and Newark Offices by teletype, that inquiry at Erwinna, Pa., reflected that HERRMANN and HERBST were separated and that HERRMANN had not been in Erwinna for more than ten years. It had been determined that HERBST was living at 47 S. Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N.J.

On February 8, 1949, the Newark Office by teletype, advised the Bureau, the Washington and New York offices of the results of the interview with JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST at Montclair, N.J. (The results of the interview are subsequently set out in detail in the report of SA. Paul R. Alker, Newark, dated 2/11/49). MRS. HERBST did not know the present whereabouts of HERRMANN from whom she is divorced. She gave background information concerning him and named his relatives located in Michigan. The Newark teletype set out a description of HERRMANN and requested the Washington Field to endeavor to locate HERRMANN through a check of the WPA and the U. S. Coast Guard records. The washington Field

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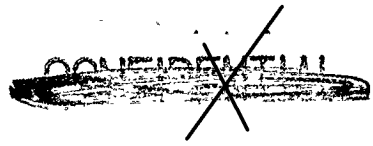

Office was also requested to examine OWI and Civil Service records for information relative to the dismissal of JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST from her position with OWI during World War II.

By separate teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Newark Office requested the Detroit Office to endeavor to locate HERRMANN through his relatives in Michigan.

The Washington Field Office by letter dated February 15, 1949 advised that HERRMANN'S full name was JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN. He and his former wife, JOSEPHINE HERBST, during 1935 and 1936 had resided at 1230 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Apt. 706 of the Bond Apartments, Washington, D. C. It was indicated that the Washington Field Office had not as yet located SILVERMAN.

The files of the U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C., reflected that JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, Serial No. 625-504 enlisted at New Orleans May 1, 1942, and served until his discharge on October 3, 1945, at which time he held the rank of LIEUT. (jg). He was promoted to full lieutenant in the Reserves on October 7, 1948, at which time he signed the oath that he had not been drawing disability compensation. HERRMANN took a physical examination at Curtis Bay, Maryland in October of 1948, to qualify him for this promotion to full lieutenant. His Coast Guard file also showed that he was born November 9, 1901 in Lansing, Michigan, and that he married his present wife, FLORENCE RUTH HERRMANN, on September 1, 1940. The last address given for HERRMANN was 305 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 16, 1946. The file showed his relatives as:

Father	HENRY HERRMANN, 811 North Washington Ave. Lansing, Michigan.
Brother	ROBERT HERRMANN (no address listed)
"	RICHARD HERRMANN, 619 Lapier St., Lansing, Michigan
Sister	MRS. DONALD TEEL, 1714 Lundberg Drive, Lansing, Michigan.

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The file further reflected his former employment as follows:

Sept. 1921 to April 1942 - Transport Union, 544 Comp St., New Orleans, La.

Sept. 1940 to May 1941 - Stevens, Davis Co., 1234 Jackson Pl, Chicago, Ill.

1938-1939 - Simon-Schuster Co., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.

The Coast Guard file further showed that HERRMANN banked with the Union National Bank at Frenchtown, N.J., and the Union Building & Loan Association in Lansing, Michigan. The file indicated that HERRMANN had two insurance policies, one with the Veteran's Administration, and one with the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The Veteran's Administration was contacted by the Washington Field Office and it was learned that HERRMANN'S file had been sent to the Baltimore Office of the Veteran's Administration on June 17, 1947. The Baltimore Office of the Veteran's Administration covered all of the State of Maryland.

The Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company's files were checked at Washington, D. C., but there was no record of HERRMANN paying his premiums with that branch office of the company.

Photographs of HERRMANN were obtained through the U. S. Coast Guard and were transmitted to the Bureau and the New York and Baltimore Offices. The Baltimore Office was requested to contact the local office of the Veteran's Administration in an attempt to locate HERRMANN and if he were located, to interview him thoroughly regarding the apparatus of the Communist Party in which he was a part.

On February 15, 1949, by teletype, the Detroit Division advised the Bureau and the New York Division that JOHN HERRMANN'S post office address was Taylor's Island, Maryland, but he was then in Mexico City, Mexico, c/o Wells Fargo Express. The date of his planned return was not known. This information was obtained from his sister, MRS. DONALD TEEL, 1714 Lundberg Drive, Lansing, Mich. HERRMANN'S brothers were ROBERT C. HERRMANN, 923 Bay Circle, Coronada, California, and RICHARD HERRMANN, 218 N. Washington, Lansing, Michigan.

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By letter dated February 21, 1949, the Detroit Office further advised that MR. DONALD TEEL had indicated that probably the best source of information relative to the future plans of JOHN HERRMANN and his wife would be the mother of HERRMANN'S wife, MRS. FLORENCE TATE, Apt.C6, 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. MR. TEEL also suggested that possibly some information concerning the return of HERRMANN to the United States might be secured from the People's Loan, Savings & Deposit Bank, Cambridge, Maryland, where HERRMANN was known to do part of his banking.

On March 3, 1949, by teletype, the New York Office advised the Baltimore Office of the fact that HERRMANN banked with the People's Loan, Savings & Deposit Bank, Cambridge, Maryland, and requested that this bank be contacted for possible information concerning HERRMANN'S present location in Mexico, and his expected return to the United States.

On February 17, 1949, by teletype from the New York Office to the Bureau, Washington Field and Baltimore, the Bureau was requested to advise whether it might be possible to have HERRMANN interviewed in Mexico City. The Baltimore Office was requested to secure all information from Veteran's Administration files concerning HERRMANN and to furnish this information to the Bureau, the New York Office and the Washington Field Office.

On February 18, 1949, the Baltimore Office by teletype to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field and Richmond offices, advised that the Regional Office of the Veteran's Administration, Baltimore, on February 1, 1949, had forwarded HERRMANN'S complaint file to the Veteran's Administration Regional Office #3070, at Brooklyn, N.Y. Their file reflected that HERRMANN'S current address was 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. His current Vet's Administration Insurance payments were probably being made to Veteran's Administration District Office No.2, 346 Broadway, New York City. In the event that adequate information on HERRMANN could not be located by the New York Office through the above sources, HERRMANN'S insurance file was probably available at the Veteran's Administration District Office, 900 N. Lombardy St., Richmond, Va.

The records of the Veterans Administration District Office #2, 346 Broadway, New York City, were checked by Special Agent William O. McCue on February 28, 1949, and reflected that HERRMANN had two insurance

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policies No.8488787 and No.FN-3454430. The record indicated his wife's name was FLORENCE RUTH HERRMANN, residing at 811 N. Washington Ave., Lansing, Michigan. As of October 13, 1948 HERRMANN was living at 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

On February 28, 1949, MRS. FLORENCE TATE, 305 8th Ave., Apt. C6, Brooklyn, N.Y., was interviewed by Special Agent Roy J. Barloga of the New York Office. MRS. TATE advised that JOHN T. HERRMANN had married her daughter RUTH TATE about nine years ago. She stated that JOHN has been a writer for many years and has an income coming to him regularly from his deceased father's estate in Lansing, Michigan. His father had been connected with the Reo automobile concern in Michigan for a long time, she said. She indicated that JOHN T. HERRMANN was not regularly employed. For a long period of time he had been living by himself on his boat, the "Ruth Tate" which he had anchored somewhere in Chesapeake Bay on the Maryland shore, while his wife resided with her mother at 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn. About four months ago HERRMANN moved into the Brooklyn apartment with his wife and they lived together there until about the first of February 1949, when he and his wife left the United States and went to Mexico on a vacation trip. They were traveling through that country and intended to remain there for an indefinite period. MRS. TATE thought it was possible that they would return to the United States sometime this summer. They had no fixed residence in Mexico, but were moving around and could only be reached through Wells Fargo Express Co. The last she had heard about them they were in Mexico City around the 15th of February. She indicated that she would advise the New York Division as soon as she received word from HERRMANN as to his location in Mexico and as to his intended return to the United States. MRS. TATE stated that HERRMANN did his banking with a bank in Cambridge, Maryland, where regular payments from his father's estate were transmitted to his account and made available to him.

On March 2, 1949, F. A. NEUBECK, Chief of the Administrative Division, Veterans Administration Regional Office, 37 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N.Y., was contacted by Special Agent Roy J. Barloga of the New York Office. MR. NEUBECK made available his file on JOHN T. HERRMANN, which was maintained under No.C13525403. This file indicated that HERRMANN was born November 9, 1900 at Lansing, Michigan, and had enlisted in the Coast Guard on May 6, 1942 at New Orleans, La. He was honorably discharged at Seattle, Washington, on October 28, 1945, as a Lieutenant (jg). As of June 17, 1947, his address was Taylor's Island, Md.

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On June 12, 1947, HERRMANN filed an application for compensation for disability resulting from his service in the military forces. In his application he indicated that he registered for Selective Service at New Orleans, La., at which time he was living at 218 North Washington Ave., Lansing, Michigan. He claimed he was disabled due to varicose veins in his legs, pains in his ankles and a double hernia. He received no compensation due to the fact that his disability was less than 10%. In his application form he indicated that he was treated in 1937 for a sinus allergy by DR. B. F. DONALDSON, E. 61st St., New York City. In 1938 he was treated for an abscess by DR. SELINGER, E. 61st St. New York City. He indicated that persons who would know the condition of his health were FREDERICK SCHREIBER, 1710 K. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. (1944), FRANK GELDER, 101 Park Ave., New York City (1943), DAWN POWELL, 12 E. 10th St., New York City (1945). HERRMANN indicated that he was self employed as a writer and sales promoter. He had been doing this work for twenty four months prior to his entry into the Service and had been earning about $600 per month. He had four years of college and had taken two years of special study in literature and arts at a school in Michigan. He claimed to be a writer by vocation and his entire income amounted to $100 from the "servicemen's self help," and $150.00 per month as income from his father's estate. The total value of JOHN T. HERRMANN'S estate was listed at $8,100. He indicated he married JOSEPHINE HERBST in August 1925, at New York City, and divorced her in October, 1940, at Texarkana, Arkansas. In October 1940, at Texarkana, he married RUTH FLORENCE TATE, his present wife, who was formerly married to HOWARD LEVERETT of Sayville, Long Island in 1924. This marriage was dissolved in 1938 at New YorkCity. HERRMANN indicated that he and his wife had no children, his father HENRY was deceased and his mother FLORENCE was also deceased. He claimed that prior to his alleged disability he had been able to augment his writing income by working as a traveling salesman, going from city to city in this country, but he was not able to do that any more.

Concerning his activity in the Coast Guard he indicated that he enlisted on December 2, 1942, as a Boatswain Mate 1st Class; became an Ensign May 20, 1943, and was appointed a Lieut. (jg) on March 1, 1944. While in the Navy he was treated for varicose veins and hernia in 1942. On September 26, 1947, hss disability claim was disallowed.

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The Veterans Administration file further reflected that on April 29, 1948, HERRMANN sent a letter to the Veterans Administration Regional Office, Baltimore, Md., indicating that he was then living at Key West, Florida, c/o General Delivery. He was an applicant for employment at the U. S. Submarine Base at Key West, Florida, living on his boat temporarily, and he wanted the Veterans Administration to transmit evidence to him of his service-connected disability to aid him in obtaining his employment.

On November 3, 1948 HERRMANN changed his address from Taylor's Island, Maryland, to 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., and requested the Baltimore Regional Office to transfer his file to the Brooklyn Regional Office. The file further reflected that while in the Navy HERRMANN attended the following schools:

St. Augustine, Fla., Anti-submarine warfare - 6 weeks
U. S. Coast Guard Academy, Officers Training - 12 weeks
Boston, Mass., Navy (Loran Training) - 1 week

He was entitled to wear the American Theater of War ribbon; the European Theater of War ribbon with 1 Bronze Star for the capture of enemy radio station and trawler, Greenland, 8-9-44.

On January 25, 1949, HERRMANN submitted an application for education or training under Title 2, Public Law 346, 79th Congress (GI Bill of Rights). At that time he was living at 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. There was no further information concerning HERRMANN in the Veterans Administration file.

MR. NEUBECK advised that should be obtain any information within the next thirty days concerning the present location of HERRMANN, he would immediately advise the New York Office.

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised that the cashier of the People's Loan, Savings & Deposit Bank had received a letter from HERRMANN postmarked Mexico City, Mexico, 3/3/48, requesting that his bank statements be mailed to him c/o Wells Fargo Co., Mexico City, Mexico. HERRMANN'S wife telephonically contacted Starr Route Carrier, Cambridge, Md., approximately one month ago from Brooklyn, N.Y., and advised she and her husband contemplated a trip to South America. The carrier had no forwarding address for the HERRMANNS. HERRMANN no longer owns any property at Taylor's Island, Md., but maintains a two-masted sailing boat which is presently reported as being docked there.

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Kisseloff-2002

NY 65-14603

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES T. EAGLE.

By letter dated February 23, 1949 and the report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER, at Washington, D.C. dated March 10, 1949 this office was requested to examine and furnish any pertinent information contained in the bulletin of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians for June, 1934, page 16, which refers to DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

This page was found to be the back cover of the aforementioned bulletin. It is headed "National Officials of the Federation", and lists DAVID ZIMMERMAN, 210 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland as one of the Chapter Secretaries. The president, vice president and secretary-treasurer are respectively MILTON BLEZ, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, MAX ALPER, Chicago, and JULES KORCHEIN, New York City. Other chapter secretaries are:

NAME	ADDRESS
FRANK KORNACKER	Chicago
JAMES H. BERGER	Philadelphia
MAX ABER	Pittsburgh
O.H. TUCKER	St. Louis
SAM ERWIN	Cleveland
LIONEL G. GALE	Newton Center, Mass.
RAY B. GLASS	Boston
W.A. WALDORF	Denver
P.T. Masters	Salt Lake
WILLIAM P. CROWLEY	Jersey City
R.W. JOHNSON	Newburgh, N.Y.
R.A. WANK	Knoxville
H. BAUM	Los Angeles
B.L. RYAN	San Francisco
R.T. PITTMAN	Birmingham
G.W. TRUAX	Harvey, Illinois
GUNTAR WAUKE	Madswaska, Maine

Immediately under the above list is reproduced an application blank for membership in the FAECT. This is the only issue of the bulletin, published intermittently for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, in which ZIMMERMAN is listed as a chapter secretary.

PENDING

Kisseloff-2003

NY 65-14920

LEADS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BALTIMORE:

At Baltimore, Maryland, will conduct investigation at the various residences set out in teletype dated March 14, 1949, from New York to Baltimore and the Bureau, for the purpose of verifying CHAMBERS' residence at the address given. It is also for the purpose of determining possible information concerning CHAMBERS and his associates.

Will photograph the building where the SPEIGELS resided, 12 E. Madison St., and a sufficient area surrounding the building, in order that same might be used for identification purposes. These photos should be immediately forwarded to the Los Angeles Office for display to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE for the purpose of establishing the fact that this was the building where CRANE did photographic work.

Will photograph the building at 14 W. Frank Street where CRANE may have resided and forward same to Los Angeles for display to CRANE to determine if he actually resided there. Will also forward copies of the same photographs to New York for display to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (N.Y. teletype to Baltimore 3/14/49).

LOS ANGELES:

*At Los Angeles, Calif., will continue to interview and obtain a signed statement from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE containing all the information in his possession relating to his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other individuals previously mentioned in this case.

MIAMI:

At Miami, Fla., will interview NICHOLAS DOZENBERG in accordance with information and instructions set forth in New York letter to the Bureau and Miami dated March 11, 1949.

Kisseloff-2004

NY 65-14920

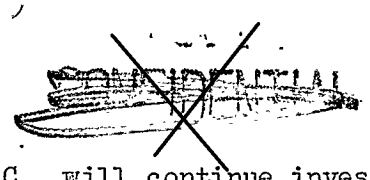

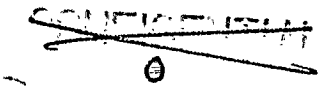

WASHINGTON FIELD:

At Washington, D. C., will continue investigation for the purpose of locating the pertinent apartment in Washington, D. C. which CHAMBERS has advised was utilized by DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN for performing photographic work. (Re: WFO report dated 3/10/49).

Will conduct additional investigation for the purpose of determining the source of deposits made in the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. (Report of SA. J. Bernard Cook (A) 3/14/49 at Wash.D.C.).

Will continue investigation to locate specimens prepared from the typewriter of ALGER HISS.

NEW YORK:

At Brooklyn, N.Y., will recontact FLORENCE TATE, 305 8th Ave., Apt. C6, the mother-in-law of JOHN T. HERRMANN, for information concerning the location of HERRMANN and his expected return to the U.S.

Will, upon locating HERRMANN, arrange to have him interviewed concerning his knowledge of the activities of the Communist apparatus in Washington, D. C., in which apparatus he was active according to Chambers, and will have him questioned concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS' activities.

At New York, N.Y., will display photograph of THELMA OSTER to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for the purpose of identifying OSTER as the individual who succeeded CHAMBERS as a courier for the HAROLD WARE group.

Will report the activities of the Grand Jury, SDNY, to which facts in the instant matter are being presented.

Will report the progress of the prosecution of ALGER HISS, under indictment for perjury returned on 12/15/48, SDNY.

Will prepare a comprehensive summary report for use during the HISS perjury trial.

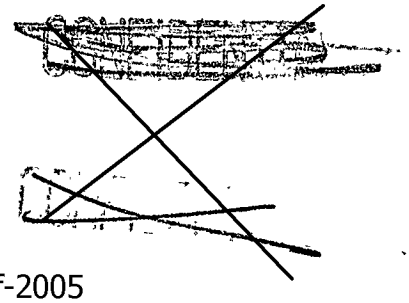

Kisseloff-2005

RFXO:CHF

NY 65-14920

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report have been designated for the Boston, Chicago, New Haven, Philadelphia, Richmond and San Francisco Offices for information purposes inasmuch as these offices are presently, or possibly in the future will conduct investigation in this case, and it is believed that the material herein will be of assistance to them.

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-2006

NY 65-14920

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

The identity of the confidential informant mentioned in the report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe, dated March 22, 1949, at New York City, is as follows:

T-1 - [redacted] b7D

Brooklyn, New York.
He is being made a confidential informant because of the nature of the information furnished by him and also at his own request.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-2007

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-18-2010

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 hd/chf

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/[illegible]/49	3/5-16/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAVID LESSER, former CP member, stated photos of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS resembled persons who attended WORKERS SCHOOL of CP, 1932-33. However, no positive verification obtained from LESSER or other sources. EARL BROWDER has no knowledge of HISS' CP membership or underground activity. BROWDER evidenced uncooperative attitude and decried campaign against CP and Soviet Union. No gasoline credit account for ALGER HISS located at NY oil companies. Additional efforts made to identify BORIS BYKOV through BENJAMIN GITLOW, Mrs. WALTER KRIVITSKY and ND 442. Former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN never suspected his CP affiliations or alleged underground activities. SILVERMAN released from NY employment because of disclosures before HCUA. Background and activities in CP apparatus of JOHN T. HERRMANN set forth.

#246,845
DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 3/25/88

- P -

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe, 3/10/49, at New York.

7-21-87
SP7MRC/RB
HAS & EXT. B1-10320
REASON [illegible] 1,3
DATE [illegible] 3-27-91
PWK 3/27/81

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
5-Bureau	1-Boston (Info)	
1-Thomas J. Donegan, SAAG, NYC.	1-Chicago (Info)	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT	1-New Haven (Info)	
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2-Washington Field	6-New York	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-2008

FD-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-25417.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	3/9/49	2/10,11,14-19,21, 23,25,28;3/1,3/49	DAVID EDWIN TODD JO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WALTER WOEHLKE unable to identify the unknown Jewess who was secretary to ANDREE ELEREE in 1935. It is suggested that the GLASS or GLASSER mentioned by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE is ANATOLE GLAS and his wife, IRENE MORSKA-GLAS, with aliases. Twenty-three letters furnished by EASTON ROTHWELL were not identified by the Laboratory. DANIEL MURPHY, Bureau of Indian Affairs, presently located Banning, California.

RUC.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of Special Agent DAVID E. TODD dated February 10, 1949.
Los Angeles teletype February 14, 1949.
Washington Field letter dated February 23, 1949.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

LA AAG-Campbell 4-1-49 ASBeam

DETAILS:

WALTER WOEHLKE, State Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior, was interviewed on February 14, 1949, by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer at Mr. WOEHLKE's office in the Federal Building at Sacramento, California. The photograph of ANDREE ELEREE was exhibited to Mr. WOEHLKE and he immediately stated that he recalled this woman as being a person whose first name was ANDREE, whose last name he could not remember, who had been employed in what was known as the Indian Division of the Rural Resettlement Administration at

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Nancy M Kimball SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2999

5

MAY 6 1949

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37

EX-100

MAY 17 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-4029

the Hurley-Wright Building in Washington, D. C., from April, 1935, until July, 1935. He said that she was brought into the organization by WARD SHEPARD, then Land Planning Specialist of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the United States Department of Interior. Mr. WOEHLKE said that he recalled ANDREE because she and a unknown woman whose initials he remembered as being K. K. K. became embroiled in a love triangle with WARD SHEPARD, with the ultimate result that WARD SHEPARD suffered a nervous breakdown and SHEPARD's wife was committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Mr. WOEHLKE stated he recalled on one occasion he was forced to speak to ANDREE EMEREE and tell her that she should confine her personal love life to places outside the office, and he told her that he disapproved of the way in which she was behaving with respect to Mr. SHEPARD. Mr. WOEHLKE said he recalled that at this time, ANDREE told him that she was not pursuing Mr. SHEPARD, which had been his, WOEHLKE's impression, but that Mr. SHEPARD had been making advances to her.

Mr. WOEHLKE said that the girl whose initials were K.K.K. had been a secretary to WARD SHEPARD. He could not recall any small dark Jewish woman employed as a secretary to ANDREE EMEREE in the Indian Division of the Rural Resettlement Administration, which employed approximately twenty or thirty individuals.

Mr. WOEHLKE described ANDREE as a very striking woman in appearance. He thought she had been born in Hungary. He said that she was extremely competent in her work, had a brilliant mind, but a rather unpleasant disposition and was inclined to be overbearing, and for this reason, she had been nicknamed "The Countess" by the employees subordinate to her. Mr. WOEHLKE said that he did not know whether ANDREE was married or not, but that it was immediately apparent that she had had considerable sexual experience, either marital or extramarital.

Mr. WOEHLKE said that the Intelligence Division of the Rural Resettlement Administration was dissolved in July, 1935, due to lack of funds, and that the records of this organization may be filed either at the Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, which was originally the Rural Resettlement Administration and later the Farm Security Administration, or that the records may be at the Civil Service Commission, showing the appointments to the Indian Division of the Rural Resettlement Administration. Mr. WOEHLKE suggested that organizational charts were and may still be in existence which reflected the identities of the employees and the positions held.

Mr. WOEHLKE said that other individuals who knew ANDREE and who might assist in identifying her secretaries were (1), the unknown secretary of WARD SHEPARD whose initials are K.K.K., (2), H. H. CRITCHFIELD, Director

Kisseloff-4030

of Resources, United States Department of the Interior, Room 4160, Interior Building, Washington, D. C., and (3), Mrs. HELEN QUEVAS, nee MANN, formerly the secretary to Mr. WOEHLKE and reportedly residing in Yazoo City, Mississippi in 1946. He said that she was originally from a prominent Yazoo family named MANN and that her husband, QUEVAS, whose first name he did not recall, is a photographer.

Mr. WOEHLKE said that he believed that WARD SHEPARD was now retired and is reportedly residing in Washington, D. C. or a nearby Virginia town and could be located through contact with Dr. JOHN H. PROVINSE, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior.

It is to be pointed out that the purpose of the interview with Mr. WOEHLKE was to attempt to identify a woman who has been described by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as small, dark, and Jewish, who was the secretary to ANDREE EMEREE at the United States Department of Interior. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has previously stated that this unknown Jewess replaced him as a Communist underground courier between JULIAN PETERS in New York City and the HAROLD WARE espionage group in Washington, D. C., about 1934, and that ANDREE EMEREE had introduced him to this Jewess.

For the information of the Los Angeles Office, WARD SHEPARD has been interviewed and he has stated that one DANIEL MURPHY was probably ANDREE EMEREE's immediate supervisor at the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mr. SHEPARD said he did not recall any secretary of his having the initials K.K.K., but that he did recall an individual named KATHERINE KENNEDY EVERETT, a divorcee who was employed in his office for a short time sometime between 1933 and 1935.

It was determined by Special Agent PAUL MALONE on March 4, 1949, from Mr. JAMES B. RING, Acting State Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Federal Building, Sacramento, California, that DANIEL MURPHY is presently a regional director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and is located at the Hotel Banning at Banning, California, where he will remain for approximately two to three months.

The following information is available concerning ANDREE EMEREE. She was born in Hungary, November 30, 1905, and married EDMUND WILLIAM STEVENS in New York on August 11, 1933, whom she divorced in Moscow in 1935. She married ROY BANNERMAN HUDSON in 1936. She is the sister of ROBERT EMERY. She has used the names ANDREE EMERY, Mrs. ROY BANNERMAN HUDSON, EDITH EMERY, Mrs. ERNEST MISKOLCZY, MARTHA ANDREA MISKOLCZY, MARTHA GYOMROY, Mrs. EDMUND WILLIAM STEVENS. She is described as:

Kisseloff-4031

Age	44
Height	5'6"
Weight	145 lbs.
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Blue-gray
Complexion	Medium
Nationality	Jewish

She presently resides at 447-449 Page Street, San Francisco, California.

It is to be pointed out that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE had previously advised that in about 1933 JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN introduced him to a couple named GLASSER or GLASS, who had some underground capacity and who resided in an apartment probably in the Sunset District in San Francisco. CRANE could not recall meeting the man, but described the woman as a Russian, approximately forty years old, with very dark hair, dark complexion, possibly Jewish, gloomy, voluptuous, sexual, and hard-boiled.

The files of the San Francisco Office have been reviewed in an effort to identify the above-mentioned individuals, and it is suggested that they may be identical with ANATOLE GLAS and his wife, IRENE MORSKA-GLAS. The following information is available concerning them:

The City Directories for San Francisco lists the residence of ANATOLE GLAS as follows:

1933-34, 12 Carl Street, San Francisco, employed as a draftsman for the Western Sugar Refining Company.

1934, 1819 - 17th Avenue, San Francisco.

1935-1936, 2932 Washington Street, San Francisco.

1937,1938, 1939, 3064 Sacramento Street, San Francisco; in 1938, employed as an engineer for the California Steel Products.

1940, 1941, and 1942, 619 - 34th Avenue, San Francisco, and employed as an engineer with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. There is no record in the City Directory subsequent to 1942. It is to be noted that the name is spelled both GLAS and GLASS in the City Directories.

Inspector JOHN WILLIAMS, Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised that their files contained the following information concerning ANATOLE GLAS and his wife:

ANATOLE NACHMAN GLUZMAN was born February 20, 1887, at Nowydwor, Poland. He entered the United States from Canada December 26, 1922, and was naturalized in San Francisco, July 2, 1928, changing his name at that time to ANATOLE GLAS.

IRENE PERLA GLAS nee GOLDSTEIN, was born at Plock, Poland, November 20, 1889, and entered the United States from Canada on December 26, 1922, and was naturalized at San Francisco April 1, 1929, under the name of IRENE POLA GLAS.

The file indicates that they have two children, VIOLET GLAS, born San Francisco, 1926, and NINA GLAS, born in Russia, 1915. There was no photograph available of either in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Immigration files further reflected that upon entry to the United States, both were destined to JOSEPH MAKOWER, San Francisco, California.

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that [redacted] IRENE GLAS in about 1939, and that IRENE was using the name of IRENE MORSKA-GLAS. IRENE MORSKA-GLAS [redacted] various individuals in San Francisco, [redacted] ISAAC FOLKOFF, HELEN PELL, and other Communist Party members in San Francisco. The informant pointed out that IRENE MORSKA-GLAS [redacted] to these people, but it was through the association with IRENE GLAS' circle of friends, that this was made possible. The informant did not know whether IRENE MORSKA-GLAS was personally acquainted with ISAAC FOLKOFF, but did know that DAGMAR COGILL, who is a close friend of ISAAC FOLKOFF, was employed for a short time by IRENE MORSKA-GLAS in some unknown capacity. The informant stated that IRENE MORSKA-GLAS was a correspondent for the "People's Voice," a Detroit paper, and the "Morning Chronicle," a Toronto paper. IRENE GLAS was interested in the Polish Colony's Dramatic Club.

b2
b7D

Informant said that ANATOLE and IRENE GLAS left San Francisco in approximately January of 1942, enroute to Corpus Christi, Texas, where ANATOLE GLAS was to accept a position with the American Smelting and Refining Company as an engineer. Shortly after the end of the war in 1945, [redacted] IRENE MORSKA-GLAS in San Francisco, the exact circumstances of which [redacted] could not recall, but believed it was at some function which was held at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, San Francisco. At that time, IRENE MORSKA-GLAS [redacted] San Francisco, she had resided in Corpus Christi, Texas, and had traveled in Mexico, Argentina, and other parts of Latin America, and while in Mexico,

had been entertained by VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, the Mexican labor leader. IRENE MORSKA-GLAS further [redacted] that she was now residing in New York City with her husband, who was employed by the American Smelting and Refining Company there. IRENE's reason for being in San Francisco at that time was to report the function she attended to the newspapers which she represented. b2 b7D

The informant has advised that IRENE's children, VIOLET and NINA, are presently married and reside in San Francisco, and are known as VIOLET GLAS BAJOR and NINA GLAS EICKMAN.

Mr. STANISLAUS BLONSKI, former president of the Polish Club of San Francisco, advised that IRENE MORSKA-GLAS was formerly a drama instructor of the Polish Club of San Francisco and was expelled from the club for her pro-Soviet attitude and the writing of pro-Soviet articles. He advised that it was his understanding that prior to entering the United States, that her husband, ANATOLE GLAS, had been stationed in Canada as a Polish diplomat. He stated that while residing in San Francisco, IRENE, under the pen name, IRENE MORSKA, was a correspondent of the Polish language newspaper, "Robotnik," published in Canada.

W. SOKOLOWSKY, former Polish Consul at San Francisco, advised that he was not acquainted with ANATOLE GLAS or IRENE MORSKA-GLAS, but that during the war, the Polish Government in exile had notified him by mail that a Polish Communist agent named "MORSKA" was reportedly operating on the West Coast. He stated that he recalled this for the reason that the word MORSKA is the Polish word meaning sea or ocean.

Confidential Informant [redacted] determined from [redacted] that ANATOLE and IRENE GLAS now reside at 137 - W. 12th Street, New York City, where ANATOLE is employed by the American Smelting and Refining Company, and that IRENE GLAS is contemplating a return to Poland in the near future. The informant described them as follows:

IRENE MORSKA-GLAS

Age	Approx. 50 in 1940, but appears younger.
Height	5'2" to 5'4"
Weight	130-140 lbs.
Build	Dumpy
Hair	Dark, sometimes dyed dark red.
Complexion	Medium
Speech	Speaks with an accent
Nationality	Jewish but not Jewish appearance
Characteristics	Sexy, sultry, and theatrical. Interested in dramatics and writing

ANATOLE GLAS

Age	Approx. 50 in 1940.
Height	5'6"
Weight	160-164 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Dark brown
Characteristics	Quiet, intelligent but having a violent temper when angry.

It is to be pointed out that the Los Angeles Field Division has suggested that the unknown subject, JOE, Japanese, who was mentioned by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, is possibly identical with TEI JI (JOE) KOIDE. It was determined from Confidential Informant T-1 that JOE KOIDE is reportedly residing at 120 W. 17th Street, Los Angeles 15,, in a rooming house owned by his mother-in-law whose name is not known. There is no photograph of KOIDE available at San Francisco.

The Laboratory has reported that the twenty-three letters which are numbered K-491 through K-513, which were made available by C. EASTON ROTHWELL, were not identified as having been prepared on the same typewriter which was used to type specimens Q-5 or Q-6 through 69.

CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, a professor of Oriental Languages, Stanford University, residing 550 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, California, was interviewed February 28, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN WACHTER and the writer. Mr. BUSS stated that on December 18, 1940, he was in Washington, D. C., waiting in the ante-room of Dr. HORNBECK's office in the State Department when a young man entered the ante-room and introduced himself to Professor BUSS. This young man was ALGER HISS, and he was working for Dr. HORNBECK at that time. He spoke with BUSS for about half an hour and ALGER HISS offered Professor BUSS a position in the State Department through his superior, Dr. SAYER, which position Professor BUSS accepted.

Professor BUSS stated that this was his only association with ALGER HISS, that he had had no correspondence from him, and that he had no knowledge of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of ALGER HISS, and that he would be greatly surprised if the allegations made against HISS were true. Professor BUSS stated that he had discussed his views on the matter with Dr. EASTON ROTHWELL and that they were both of the same general opinion. He said that Dr. HORNBECK is now retired from the State Department and presently resides at Washington, D. C.

It is to be pointed out that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has stated that JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN introduced him to an unknown Russian Jew who

was well-acquainted with PETER MAGRINI. He described this Russian as being from 35-40 years of age, 5'4" tall, 180 lbs., dark complexion, curly hair that went straight up in back, wearing glasses, and having a thick lower lip. He believed this Russian was connected with the Needle Workers Union and resided in an apartment or flat in an old house near the down town or Fillmore District between Market and Fillmore Street on a street paralleling Van Ness Avenue in San Francisco.

A search of the files of the San Francisco Office with regard to information available has failed to develop information which would lead to the identity of this unknown Russian Jew.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-4036

LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Banning, California

Will contact DANIEL MURPHY at the Hotel Banning. MURPHY is reportedly the former supervisor of ANDREE EMEREE at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., in 1935. MURPHY should be interviewed for all available information concerning ANDREE EMEREE, and every effort should be made to develop from him information which would identify or lead to the identification of the unknown Jewess who was reportedly ANDREE EMEREE's secretary. This lead is set out initially in this report.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

At Yazoo City, Mississippi

Will locate and interview Mrs. HELEN CUEVAS to develop the identity of the unknown Jewish secretary to ANDREE EMEREE, and determine all available information concerning ANDREE EMEREE. This lead was set out by teletype dated February 15, 1949.

Copies of this report are being directed to the Washington Field Office for information purposes.

Kisseloff-4037

SOURCE

b7D

Confidential Informant T-1 is [redacted]

Kisseloff-4038

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

SF FILE NO. 100-25417.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	3/9/49	2/10,11,14-19,21, 23,25,28;3/1,3/49	DAVID EDWIN TODD JO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE -R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WALTER WOEHLKE unable to identify the unknown Jewess who was secretary to ANDREE EMEREE in 1935. It is suggested that the GLASS or GLASSER mentioned by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE is ANATOLE GLAS and his wife, IRENE MORSKA-GLAS, with aliases. Twenty-three letters furnished by EASTON ROTHWELL were not identified by the Laboratory. DANIEL MURPHY, Bureau of Indian Affairs, presently located Banning, California.

RUC.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of Special Agent DAVID E. TODD dated February 10, 1949.
Los Angeles teletype February 14, 1949.
Washington Field letter dated February 23, 1949.

DETAILS:

WALTER WOEHLKE, State Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior, was interviewed on February 14, 1949, by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer at Mr. WOEHLKE's office in the Federal Building at Sacramento, California. The photograph of ANDREE EMEREE was exhibited to Mr. WOEHLKE and he immediately stated that he recalled this woman as being a person whose first name was ANDREE, whose last name he could not remember, who had been employed in what was known as the Indian Division of the Rural Resettlement Administration at

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - San Francisco

Kisseloff-4039

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

APR 8 1948

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASH 16 NYC 6 FROM LOS ANGELES 8 5-53 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE ~~INTERVIEW~~ INTERVIEW OF MORRIS ASIMOW. ASIMOW ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM UCLA AND WITH FAMILY LEFT US AT LA ABOUT FEB. SEVEN LAST AND IS PRESENTLY ON BIAK ISLAND, NETHERLANDS, EAST INDIES, WHERE SETTING UP ~~EXXX~~ ALUMINUM SMELTING PLANT FOR RICHARD NATHAN CORPORATION OF NY UNDER CONTRACT WITH DUTCH GOVT. HIS FAMILY PRESENTLY RESIDING TWENTYTWO BELCOTE RD., LONGUEVILLE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA. CHARLES ASIMOW A BROTHER, ADVISED ORIGINALLY HE EXPECTED MORRIS TO BE AT BIAK ONE YR. BUT ENCOUNTERED DELAYS AND WILL PROBABLY BE AWAY LONGER - THAT MORRIS CONFERRED SEVERAL TIMES WITH RICHARD NATHAN CORP. PRIOR TO ACCEPTING POSITION.

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37

60 MAY 17 1949

34 MAY 6 1948

HOOD

ACK PLS

Kisseloff-4040

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 7 - 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 38 7 9-20P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED TODAY THAT EDWARD MC LEAN, HISS-S ATTORNEY, CALLED AND ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT AUSA MURPHY IN AN ATTEMPT TO HAVE THE TRIAL DATE FOR THIS CASE POSTPONED FROM APRIL ELEVEN TO MAY SECOND NEXT. MR. DONEGAN INFORMED MC LEAN THAT MR. MURPHY WAS ILL BUT THAT THE DATE OF MAY SECOND, IN SO FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED, WAS ALL RIGHT. HE INDICATED TO MC LEAN, HOWEVER, THAT SINCE MR. MURPHY HAD AN INTEREST IN THIS CASE HE WOULD COMMUNICATE WITH THE LATTER AND, IN THE EVENT THAT MR. MC LEAN DID NOT HEAR FROM MR. DONEGAN BY THE END OF THE DAY, MR. DONEGAN WOULD ARRANGE WHEN THE CASE WAS CALLED ON APRIL ELEVEN TO HAVE IT PUT OVER UNTIL MAY SECOND. THIS DATE APPEARS TO BE THE PRESENT TENTATIVE SCHEDULED DATE OF INSTANT TRIAL. COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB WAS REINTERVIEWED TODAY AND SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE IN NYO OF LEE PRESSMAN. LAMB READILY IDENTIFIED PRESSMAN FROM A NEWS PHOTO FROM THE "NEW YORK TIMES" DATED JUNE TENTH, FORTYEIGHT, AS BEING THE INDIVIDUAL HE MET IN RIVERSIDE PARK SOMETIME ABOUT

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 37 INDEXED - 37

34 MAY 6 1949

MAY 17 1949

Kisseloff-4041

NINETEEN THIRTYSIX OR NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. LAMB ALSO IDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESSMAN WHICH APPEARED IN "THE WORKER" MAY SECOND, FORTYEIGHT, AND ALSO A "NEW YORK DAILY NEWS" PHOTO OF APRIL THIRTY, FORTYEIGHT. WHEN QUESTIONED AS TO DETAILS OF MEETINGS WITH PRESSMAN, LAMB WAS UNABLE TO RECALL CIRCUMSTANCES. HE STATED HE RECALLED MEETING HIM AT ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIFTH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND COULD NOT STATE WHETHER MR. CHAMBERS WAS PRESENT AT THIS MEETING BUT INDICATED IT WAS POSSIBLE CHAMBERS MAY HAVE BEEN PRESENT BUT HE IS UNABLE TO RECALL AT THE PRESENT TIME. LAMB REITERATED HIS PREVIOUS STATEMENT THAT HE MET CHAMBERS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. WHEN QUESTIONED AS TO EXACT DATES OF HIS ORIGINAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISS ON NYE COMMITTEE, LAMB RECALLED THAT HE SPENT ENTIRE FALL OF THIRTYTHREE PREPARING NARRATIVE FOR BOOK "INCURABLE FILIBUSTER", WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN APRIL NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. LAMB STATED HE IS POSITIVE NOW THAT HE SPENT THE ENTIRE FALL PREPARING THIS BOOK AND IS POSITIVE THAT HE HAD NO ASSOCIATIONS WITH HISS AS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED. HE STATED UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES IT MUST HAVE BEEN THE SAME PERIOD, NAMELY NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, THAT HIS RELATIONS WITH HISS AND THE NYE COMMITTEE TOOK PLACE. LAMB WAS QUESTIONED AT LENGTH RELATIVE TO RECALLING ANY PREVIOUS MEETINGS WITH PRESSMAN, BUT

END OF PAGE TWO

STATED HE COULD IDENTIFY HIM ONLY WITH MEETING AT ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIFTH STREET. HE READILY ADMITTED THAT SOME PRIOR CIRCUMSTANCES MUST HAVE TAKEN PLACE TO ARRANGE THIS MEETING ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE. LAMB STATED HE IS SO POSITIVE THAT PRESSMAN IS THIS INDIVIDUAL THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO OBSERVE HIM PERSONALLY IF ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE. THE FACTS OF IDENTIFICATION WERE PRESENTED TO MR. DONEGAN, AND HE INDICATED THAT LAMB WILL BE CALLED BEFORE FJG TUESDAY NEXT. LAMB ADVISED OF FJG APPEARANCE AND STATED HE WOULD APPEAR. NYO CONTEMPLATES TAKING DETAILED SIGNED STATEMENT FROM LAMB TOMORROW.

SCHEIDT

11
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HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-4043

TWO COPIES WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 27 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lade
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 38 27 9-54 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

*JAHAM. SA A G DONEGAN ADVISES CONGRESSMAN HAROLD H. VELDE, FORMER BUREAU AGENT, WHO WAS ONLY WITNESS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY TODAY, DID NOT APPEAR. DONEGAN WAS ADVISED BY ASSISTANT A. G. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL AT NOON TODAY THAT VELDE HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED BUT THAT CAMPBELL HIMSELF WOULD EXPLAIN REASON FOR NON APPEARANCE WHEN HE COMES TO NY NEXT WEEK. CAMPBELL DID TELL DONEGAN THAT SENATOR KARL MUNDT WILL APPEAR BEFORE G. J. MAY THIRD NEXT. VELDE ON FOLLOWING DAY AND CONGRESSMAN RICHARD NIXON ON MAY FIFTH.

RECORDED - 3 17-[illegible]-3002

SCHEIDT

34 MAY 6 1949

EX-133

*(J. David Whittaker Chambers Case)

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44

5 MAY [illegible]

Kisseloff-4044

PERS. FILES

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 4-28-49 7:20 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

JAHAM. RE NY TEL APRIL TWENTYONE LAST AND MY REPLY APRIL TWENTYFIVE LAST RE INVESTIGATION AT HOTEL MARTINIQUE. MANAGER D. WILLARD FOOTE, HOTEL MARTINIQUE, REPORTS SEVERAL GUEST INDEX BOOKS ARE MISSING. AMONG THOSE MISSING ARE THE BOOKS COVERING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, THIRTYSEVEN THROUGH SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, THIRTYNINE. AVAILABLE GUEST INDEX BOOKS COVERING PERIOD JULY, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR THROUGH NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN EXAMINED. MRS. ALGER HISS OF WASHINGTON DC CHECKED IN AT THE HOTEL ON JUNE SIXTEEN, THIRTYSIX AND WAS ASSIGNED ROOM TWO NAUGHT ONE. THE BOOK FAILS TO INDICATE HER DEPARTURE DATE. NO OTHER RECORD OF HISSES.

HOTTEL

END

WHA/RN
74-94

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/22/87 BY SP-2 MCC/DS
#266,586

Kisseloff-4045

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY ST. P. FILE NO. 74-63

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	4/29/49	4/4/49	CHAPMON FLETCHER mib

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: MERTON B. TICE, Mitchell, S. Dak., who lived as neighbor to SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. has only limited knowledge of SILVERMAN, knows none of SILVERMAN's acquaintances and has no knowledge of any Persian rugs.

- RUC

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to Bureau dated 3/21/49.

DETAILS: AT MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA

Agent contacted MERTON B. TICE at his office, 241 Realty Building, Mitchell, South Dakota. TICE, an attorney, advised he is National Chief of Staff of Veteran's of Foreign Wars.

TICE advised that about October, 1936 he moved into Apartment 410 at 2138 California Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and moved out of this apartment about August, 1940. He recalled that during his early tenancy a man named SILVERMAN had occupied Apartment 409 for a while but he states he never became acquainted with SILVERMAN and had only one personal contact. This contact, he states, was one morning about seven o'clock when the fire alarm sounded and he and other tenants were out in the hallway. TICE states that he observed that SILVERMAN's door was closed so he knocked to awaken SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN came to the door and TICE informed him of the fire alarm and SILVERMAN immediately shut the door with the remark, "so what?" TICE advised that it was very evident that SILVERMAN was very much under the influence of liquor at the time. He states that it was his impression that SILVERMAN lived in this apartment alone, stayed out practically all night and slept during the day. TICE advised that he never observed any of SILVERMAN's

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2 - Washington Field (Info.)
2 - St. Paul

Kisseloff-4046

associates and knows of no shipment of Persian rugs or anything else being received by SILVERMAN.

TICE advised that the apartment manager and his wife who lived in the apartment on the left as you enter the building seemed to him to know most everything that was going on in the apartment, and he suggested them as a source of information. TICE also advised that the persons who occupied Apartment 310 just underneath him were most observant of everything that was going on in the apartment building and had registered several complaints with the manager about TICE making too much noise in his apartment and he felt that these people, whose names he did not know, would no doubt have observed anything out of the ordinary that had taken place in the apartment occupied by SILVERMAN.

TICE offered no additional information pertinent to this investigation.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-4047

St. F #74-63

- INFORMATION SHEET -

Copies of this report are being furnished to Washington Field in view of information furnished by TICE to effect manager of apartment would probably have information as to activities of SILVERMAN.

Kisseloff-4048

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 3 - 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 32 3 10-13P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

HISS-CHAMBERS CASE

OJAHAM. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISES THERE WAS NO GRAND JURY SESSION TODAY AND NONE SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW. DONEGAN WAS ADVISED BY ASST. AG CAMPBELL THAT SENATOR KARL MUNDT HAS AGREED TO APPEAR MAY FIVE. CONGRESSMAN RICHARD NIXON MAY APPEAR THAT DAY OR IF NOT WILL TESTIFY MAY TENTH. CONGRESSMAN HAROLD VELDE TELEPHONICALLY ARRANGED WITH GRAND JURY FOREMAN TO APPEAR MAY SIXTH.

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cc: Mr. Fletcher

Kisseloff-4049

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY SL FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis	4-6-49	3-31-49	HUBERT F. SMALL rs

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

(ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN)

RICHARD V. BIBBERO, official A.S. Aloe Surgical Supplies, advised he was in contact with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN from 1942 to 1945, while a member of the Army Air Force, Wright Field, Ohio. BIBBERO stated that SILVERMAN never indicated nor intimated that he was subversive. He also stated that SILVERMAN was considered a very competent civilian employee of the Army Air Force.

- RUC -

Reference: Washington Field letter to the Director dated 3-22-49.

Details: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

On March 31, 1949 RICHARD V. BIBBERO, Manager, Quotation Department, A. S. Aloe Surgical Supplies, 19th and Olive Streets, advised the writer that he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN during 1942 at Wright Field, Ohio, where he, BIBBERO, was a Lieutenant assigned to the Analysis and Plans Section of the Army Air Force. BIBBERO stated that this section was charged with the production of estimates of aircraft, responsible for the activation and formulation of plans pertaining to the entire production of military aircraft and was in possession of top secret data including the coverage of troop movement. He stated that SILVERMAN was a civilian employee and his superior in this section, and that thus he was in close contact with him until his, BIBBERO's, discharge from the Air Force in December 1945. He stated that SILVERMAN did not display any radical tendencies in his presence; that SILVERMAN never said anything in

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34 MAY 6 1949 Kisseloff-4050

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1 T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant, Attorney General
3 New York
2 Washington Field
2 St. Louis

60 MAY 17 1949

his presence indicating that he was not loyal or in accord with the government of the United States. BIBBERO stated that SILVERMAN was regarded as a most capable and competent individual and equipped with a fine analytical mind; that he appeared to be a man of prestige and was known to the late HARRY HOPKINS and LAUGHLIN CURRIE, the Economist, who had been attached to the White House and later with the State Department. BIBBERO advised that on many occasions he ate lunch with SILVERMAN, and on occasions visited his home which was located at 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and that he believed that SILVERMAN's wife's name was SARAH, who never made any remarks or statements in his presence inimical to the interest of the United States. BIBBERO related that SILVERMAN professed to be an ardent Democrat and was especially a friend of Mayor WILLIAM O'DWYER, New York, New York, and that O'DWYER was attached to the General OLIVER ECHOLS' Staff, A-4 Section of the Air Staff. He stated that O'DWYER, under ECHOLS, was handling special problems. BIBBERO mentioned that SILVERMAN was also friendly with Major General BERNY MYERS, inasmuch as he was a member of the same staff.

BIBBERO also advised that Major LUDWIG ULLMAN was also under ECHOLS' supervision and a friend of SILVERMAN's, but that he, BIBBERO, only knew ULLMAN casually. He stated that on one occasion in Washington on departing from the Army Air Force Quarters, he rode home with Major LUDWIG ULLMAN, and that enroute they stopped at the Agricultural Department and picked up NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, who was an Economist with the Agriculture Department; however, that that was the only time that he, BIBBERO, had ever seen SILVERMASTER, and that he knew nothing about him.

No leads are being set forth for the New York Office to contact Mayor WILLIAM O'DWYER, inasmuch as the St. Louis file in this investigation is not complete, and it is therefore presumed that Mayor O'DWYER has been previously interviewed.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-4051

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY SL FILE NO. 65-1493

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Louis	4-6-49	3-31-49	HUBERT F. SMALL rs

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

(ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN)

RICHARD V. BIBBERO, official A.S. Aloe Surgical Supplies, advised he was in contact with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN from 1942 to 1945, while a member of the Army Air Force , Wright Field, Ohio. BIBBERO stated that SILVERMAN never indicated nor intimated that he was subversive. He also stated that SILVERMAN was considered a very competent civilian employee of the Army Air Force .

- RUC -

Reference: Washington Field letter to the Director dated 3-22-49.

Details: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

On March 31, 1949 RICHARD V. BIBBERO, Manager, Quotation Department, A. S. Aloe Surgical Supplies, 19th and Olive Streets, advised the writer that he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN during 1942 at Wright Field, Ohio, where he, BIBBERO, was a Lieutenant assigned to the Analysis and Plans Section of the Army Air Force . BIBBERO stated that this section was charged with the production of estimates of aircraft, responsible for the activation and formulation of plans pertaining to the entire production of military aircraft and was in possession of top secret data including the coverage of troop movement. He stated that SILVERMAN was a civilian employee and his superior in this section, and that thus he was in close contact with him until his, BIBBERO's, discharge from the Air Force in December 1945. He stated that SILVERMAN did not display any radical tendencies in his presence; that SILVERMAN never said anything in

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2 St. Louis

Kisseloff-4052

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DL FILE NO. 8-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	4-11-49	3/23/49	MAHLON F. COLLER MFC:jl

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ETAL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: RUTH YANOVER unable to furnish information regarding activities or social contacts of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: (74-1333)
Washington Field letter to Director March 3, 1949
Baltimore letter to Director March 8, 1949
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE 3/30/49 at Baltimore, Md.

DETAILS: AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Mrs. RUTH YANOVER was interviewed at her home, 90 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan by the writer and SA JOSEPH HYBLE. Mrs. YANOVER stated that she recalled ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as having been the head of her department while she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, but she had no social or business contact with him and knew nothing of his activities or associates outside of the Railroad Retirement Board. She stated that her immediate supervisor was one SOLOMON KUZNETS and that others employed in the department who may have had social contacts with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN were CLEMENT WINSTON and JOSEPH SENTURE.

One copy of this report is being designated for the Baltimore Division inasmuch as that office originally set out the lead and they are presently covering leads regarding this matter.

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cc AAG Campbell 4-21-49 FLWiel

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-9549

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH	3/15/49	2/11,21; 3/6,9,10/49	THOMAS T. WILKINSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HAROLD RUTTENBERG, Pittsburgh, states he does not recall CHAMBERS or HISS and unable to identify them from photograph. Did not recall knowing a GEORGE CROSLEY. MARTIN KURASCH, Pittsburgh, former MLB Attorney, Denver, Colo., advised he has no knowledge of CP activities on part of PHILIP RENO or his association with CHAMBERS or HISS. JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN residing at 908 President Street, Brooklyn 15, N. Y.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333.
Cincinnati letter to Bureau, 2/3/49.
Washington Field letter to Bureau, 2/14/49.
Report of SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, Baltimore, 2/17/49.
Report of SA JAMES FREW, Washington Field, 2/24/49.
Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau and New York, 3/9/49.

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

cc AAG Campbell 4-1-49 MSB

The following investigation was conducted by the writer except the interview with HAROLD RUTTENBERG, which was conducted by SA LAWRENCE E. THOMPSON.

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Kisseloff-4054

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FG 100-9549

HAROLD RUTTENBERG, Room 600, Schenley Hotel, who is now associated with the Hartik Corporation, Room 1803, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, advised that during the summer of 1934 he was an investigator for the NYE Committee and that all of his investigations were conducted in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. RUTTENBERG stated that he had been in Washington, D. C., during the time he was employed by the NYE Committee but that he did not recall ever having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. He was exhibited the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and was unable to identify the individual in the photographs with any individual with whom he had ever been acquainted. He also stated that he did not know any individual by the name GEORGE CROSLEY.

Mr. RUTTENBERG stated that he did not have any information in his possession concerning ALGER HISS' personal affairs and that he did not have in his possession any typewritten material which may have originated with ALGER HISS.

MARTIN KURASCH, 1546 Trinity Street, advised he was assigned as Regional Attorney for the War Labor Board at Denver, Colorado, from February, 1943, until August, 1945. When he arrived in Denver in February, 1943, there were approximately thirty employees at the War Labor Board and one of these was PHILIP RENO, who was employed as an economist on the staff of the Wage Stabilization Division under the supervision of VERNON H. JENSEN, who later became Wage Stabilization Director and is believed to be now teaching at Cornell University. RENO held a minor position at the WLB. He was in poor health and because of this could not relax and required continuous physical activity. About March, 1943, RENO's wife died suddenly and several months later RENO left the WLB to accept some position in Denver. KURASCH believed this position to be with the CIO - Political Action Committee under the then Regional Director of the PAC in Denver. KURASCH could not recall the Director's name or if this was a later employment of RENO.

Mr. KURASCH said he knew RENO as a fellow employee but as the attorney for the WLB came more in contact with board members and supervisors. KURASCH stated he did visit at RENO's home once. KURASCH said that RENO appeared to have no close relations with anyone at the Board. KURASCH knew of no Communist Party activities on the part of PHILIP RENO and said he did not know FRANKLIN RENO, ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and did not know if PHILIP RENO had associated with them.

Kisseloff-4055

PG 100-9549

Mrs. LORAN CORCORAN, 351 Sunset Drive, advised her daughter, MARYANNE CORCORAN, married JESSE SAMUEL ZILLERMAN in May, 1945, in Florida while MARYANNE was assigned there as a WAC. ZILLERMAN never resided at Pittsburgh and after his discharge from the Army in California they moved to New York and are now residing at 908 President Street, Brooklyn 15, New York.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-4056

FG 100-9549

- LEAD -

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Will interview JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, 908 President Street, as set forth in the report of SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, Baltimore, February 17, 1949. This lead was previously set forth in referenced teletype to the Bureau and New York.

Kisseloff-4057

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

OO FILE NO. 65-456

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	4-12-49	4-1,8-49	MOSS L. INNES FH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAN	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. ROBERT WARNER, 397 Pammel Court, Ames, Iowa, the former JEAN WALDRON, said she resided in apartment 310, 2325 15th St., Washington, D.C. for about one year in 1943 while employed at the China Defense Office. Claims had no contact whatsoever with any of neighbors; did not know the SILVERMANS; and observed no unusual or suspicious activities during above period.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to Bureau dated March 11, 1949.

DETAILS: Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Mrs. ROBERT WARNER, 397 Pammel Court, Ames, Iowa, the former JEAN WALDRON, said she had resided in apartment 310, 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. for about one year in 1943 while she was employed at the Office of China Defense. During that time her roommate was ERMA STONE, now Mrs. ERMA STONE LEVIN, 4757 South Ingleside, Chicago, ~~Illinois.~~

Mrs. WARNER said during the above period she had no contact at all with any of the other tenants at the apartment building and did not even know there was a tenant by the name of SILVERMAN in the building. She also said she observed no unusual or suspicious activities on the part of any of the tenants during the above period. She also added that in her opinion Mrs. LEVIN likewise would have had no contact with any of the neighbors.

ENCLOSURE: TO THE CHICAGO OFFICE
Copy of referenced letter.

cc HAG Campbell 4-21-49

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2 Chicago (enc.) (Air Mail)
2 Omaha

Kisseloff-4058

OC 65-456

LEAD

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will interview Mrs. ERNA STONE LEVIN, 4757 South Ingleside, in line with suggestion in referenced Washington Field Office letter.

Kisseloff-4059

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-9549

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH, PA.	5-2-49	4-6-49	THOMAS C. ALLEN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: SAMUEL ZIBIT, Beckley, W. Va., knew PHILIP RENO from 1937 to 1942 when both employed by Social Security Board, Washington, D. C. He considers RENO loyal to this country. ZIBIT stated he did not know CHAMBERS, HISS or anything regarding the furnishing of Government information to unauthorized persons.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: Bureau file #74-1333.
Report of SA JAMES FREW, Washington, D.C., 3-30-49.

DETAILS: AT BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA:

SAMUEL ZIBIT, Assistant to Area Medical Administrator, Medical Health and Hospital Service, Welfare and Retirement Funds, United Mineworkers of America, 202½ McCreery Street, upon interview in the Beckley Residency advised the writer and Special Agent GEORGE A. PATTERSON that he knew PHILIP RENO from 1937 to 1942 during the time both were employed by the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., RENO in the Public Assistance Section or Unemployment Section and ZIBIT in the Bureau of Research and Statistics. ZIBIT stated he knew RENO socially and also in a business way, but that he had only limited business contacts with him because they worked in different sections at the Social Security Board. ZIBIT said he considered PHILIP RENO loyal to this country; that he had no reason to believe otherwise. He added that he did not know FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO nor that PHILIP had a brother. ZIBIT

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2 - Pittsburgh
das

Kisseloff-4060

said he knew that PHILIP RENO was an official in the United Federal Workers of America, Local #10.

ZIBIT said he did not know CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS or anything about the CHAMBER's apparatus and that he had no information to furnish regarding the furnishing of Government information to unauthorized persons. ZIBIT said the Social Security Board at the time of his employment had no confidential or restricted information.

ZIBIT was obviously nervous during the interview.

Kisseloff-4061

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

PG 100-9549

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

Two copies of this report are being furnished to Washington Field Office for informational purposes because of the interest that Division has in this investigation.

Kisseloff-4062

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK CV. File No. 65-2663

Report made at	Date when made	Period for which made	Report made by
CLEVELAND, OHIO	4/26/49	3/20,21/49	JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE mmk

Title	Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis of Facts: Source of check drawn on Cleveland Trust Company, dated October 14, 1943 and deposited to account of ALGER HISS, unavailable.

- RUC -

Reference: Bureau file 74-1333

Report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK, dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Details: The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) CARL A. HERRING.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Mr. F. B. RICHARDS, of the Legal Department of the Cleveland Trust Company, advised that the Riggs National Bank is a direct correspondent bank, and checks are received on remittance letter direct from Riggs. RICHARDS stated that these remittance letters and all tapes are kept for a period of only two years. Therefore, the letters and tapes for October 1943 were destroyed on or about October 1945.

Mr. RICHARDS advised that the Cleveland Trust

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2 - Washington Field
2 - Cleveland

Kisseloff-4063

5 ASB

MAY 1 1949

CV F. O.
65-2663

Company has fifty-three branch offices. He stated that in view of the fact that the remittance letters, tapes, and other supporting records have been destroyed and further, in view of the fact that it is not known whether the check in question was drawn on the Main Office or one of its branches, it would be impossible to furnish any information as to the source of this check.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-4064

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK CV. File No. 65-2663

Report made at	Date when made	Period for which made	Report made by
CLEVELAND, OHIO	4/26/49	3/20,21/49	JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE mmk

Title	Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis of Facts: Source of check drawn on Cleveland Trust Company, dated October 14, 1943 and deposited to account of ALGER HISS, unavailable.

- RUC -

Reference: Bureau file 74-1333

Report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK, dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Details: The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) CARL A. HERRING.

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Mr. RICHARDS advised that the Cleveland Trust

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2 - Cleveland

Kisseloff-4065

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3020

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	3-11-49	2/7,8,17,18/49 3/4/49	WILLIAM C. TOWER hg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-87 BY SP2 [illegible]/RB
266,586

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

IRMA MAY RINGE, was. Sally Ringe, Sally Goldmark, Mrs. Jonathan E. Goldmark, interviewed 3/3/49 at Double J Ranch, Okanogan, Wash. In interview Mrs. GOLDMARK admitted membership in CP from 1935 until about 1940 as member-at-large in Washington D. C. while employed by U.S. Government. Also advised was member of WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP, Washington D. C., and admitted acquaintanceship with VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, and other subjects of GREGORY case. When interviewed advised was willing to furnish information concerning herself, but would make no comment concerning CP membership or activities, or alleged espionage activities concerning any other person. SALLY GOLDMARK denies knowing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS, and denies any correspondence with HISS. Claims to be still friendly with VICTOR PERLO, but denies correspondence with him other than the exchange of Christmas cards. Would make no comment regarding any knowledge she might have concerning Communist underground, Washington D. C., or alleged espionage activities of this group, although she denied that she had engaged in espionage activities. Advised that CHARLES KRAMER took over Longview, Accokeek, Md., when she moved away from there in fall 1942. Denies correspondence with PERLO concerning KRAMER.

ASB
Bicente
Cattaneo
Moosburg
Jones

cc AAG Campbell
4-1-49
ASB

- RUC -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Reference: Re New York teletypes 2/4,7,14,15,26/49
Butel 1/11/49
Bufile 74-1333

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2 - Washington Field (AMSD)
2 - Seattle

60 MAY 17 1949

5 MAY 6 1949
ASB

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INDEXED - 37

EX-100

Jackie [illegible]

SE 65-3020

DETAILS:

At WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON

The following investigation was conducted by SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, Jr.:

On February 7, 1949 BERNARD POLLARD, White Salmon, Washington, advised that on March 1, 1947 JONATHAN and SALLY GOLDMARK left a forwarding address of "Double J Ranch, Okanogan, Washington". He advised that while at White Salmon the GOLDMARKS had resided on a ranch about seventeen miles North of White Salmon, Washington. POLLARD further advised that he believed that GOLDMARK had bought the Double J Ranch jointly with a JOHN CHOHLIS, but that subsequent to this time the two had split up. He advised that CHOHLIS was presently residing in Yakima, Washington, and is an employee of the Soil Conservation Service.

At YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents AMEDEE O. RICHARDS Jr. and JOHN E. CONNOR:

On February 7, 1949 G. JOHN CHOHLIS, 301 South 8th Avenue, Yakima, Washington, an employee of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, was interviewed and advised that while serving with the Soil Conservation Service at White Salmon, Washington, in 1946 he had formed a partnership in November of that year with JONATHAN GOLDMARK of White Salmon for the purchase of a cattle ranch at Okanogan, Washington. CHOHLIS further stated that they had moved to the ranch from White Salmon in March 1947 and due to a personality conflict between their respective wives, had dissolved the partnership in September 1947.

CHOHLIS stated that GOLDMARK was a graduate of the Harvard Law School, a Naval veteran of World War II, and had formerly been employed by the OPA at Washington D. C. CHOHLIS advised that GOLDMARK had come to White Salmon, Washington, to learn the fruit growing business. CHOHLIS stated he considered GOLDMARK a loyal American.

Concerning SALLY GOLDMARK, the wife of JONATHAN GOLDMARK, CHOHLIS stated she was formerly "red or pink", and explained that she used to think that the attitude of the Russian people was correct as opposed to that of the American people, and that she agreed with the principles advocated by HENRY WALLACE. He stated he believed that SALLY GOLDMARK had held positions in Washington D. C. under ICKES and HOPKINS.

SALLY GOLDMARK could not be interviewed prior to March 4, 1949, inasmuch as the ranch on which she resides has been snow-bound for over a month.

Kisseloff-4067

SE 65-3020

At OKANOGAN, WASHINGTON

The following investigation was conducted by SA OTTIS V. KELLEY and the writer:

IRMA MAY RINGE, presently married to JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, and better known as SALLY GOLDMARK, was interviewed on March 4, 1949, along with her husband, JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK.

She advised that IRMA MAY RINGE was her true name, but she had been going by the name of SALLY for many years. She stated she was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., and attended the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1929 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. She further advised she studied one year at medical school at the University of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1929 she returned to New York City where she worked on the "Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America" as Executive Secretary under HUBERT C. HERRING, until the fall of 1933. From the fall of 1933 until May 1935 she was employed as Executive Secretary of the Teachers' Union, Local #5, AFL, New York City, under HENRY LINDVILLE, President of this Local. In May 1935 she went to Washington D. C. where she was employed by the F.E.R.A., which was converted in July 1935 to the Works Progress Administration, and later in September 1935 to the Works Projects Administration. She was employed by the W.P.A. until the fall of 1939 under JACOB BAKER. She then took a short job on the "White House Conference for Children in a Democracy" which she described as an organization operated on a private fund administered by PHILLIP KLEIN, presently head of the Research Staff, and a professor of Social Statistics in the New York School of Social Work, 122 E. 22nd, New York City. She stated that this organization was sponsored by the Department of Labor, Children's Bureau. She described her work here as a writer on the Research Staff concerning problems of education and health.

From 1940 to 1942 she was employed by the National Youth Administration under CARL E. RICE, a surgeon in the Public Health Service, and conducted research under the health program of the N.Y.A. In 1942 she was employed by the U. S. Public Health Service until November 1943. She advised she did not work then until the fall of 1944 when she became employed by the New York City Health Department in the Bureau of Child Hygiene under DR. LEONA BAUMGARTNER until August 1945. She advised that she then went to White Plains, New York, where she resided with her mother-in-law at 66 Quinby Ave. White Plains, until February 1946 while her husband was overseas in the U. S. Navy.

In February 1946 she and her husband went to White Salmon, Washington, where they resided on a ranch, and in March 1947 she and her husband purchased a ranch at Okanogan, Washington, where they presently reside with their two children.

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Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that she first met LENORE THOMAS in Mexico City, Mexico in the summer of 1931 or 1932 while both were there on a Latin American conference. She stated that LENORE THOMAS was from Chicago, but that she came to New York City in the winter of 1932 with a sculptor's show where she and SALLY GOLDMARK furthered their acquaintanceship. Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that in 1934 LENORE THOMAS moved to New York City and stayed with SALLY for a short while at an apartment in the Gramercy Park section, 307 E. 17th Street, New York City, an apartment house which was owned by HUBERT C. HERRING. She advised that LENORE THOMAS later rented a house on Staten Island, New York.

SALLY GOLDMARK further stated that during the years 1932 and 1933 she took classes in Marxism at regularly scheduled classes of the Workers' School, which school was held in the same building occupied by the headquarters of the Communist Party in New York City. She advised she could not recall the persons who attended the classes, nor the instructors, except for a few isolated individuals.

She stated that she first met HELEN WINNER at one of these Marxists classes in either 1932 or 1933. She stated that HELEN WINNER was single at that time, but later married RALPH DeSOLAS. SALLY stated that she met RALPH DeSOLAS through HELEN WINNER.

Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that she became quite interested in Marxism, and further, was extremely interested in all types of social reform, and consequently was an enthusiastic supporter of the New Deal. As a consequence she joined the "United Front Supporters" and attended meetings of that group as well as social gatherings held to raise money for the unemployed on the East side of New York. She stated that her activity in this group convinced her that the Communist Party in New York City was sincerely attempting to aid the distressed and unemployed persons of that period, and that from her reading and activity she became convinced that she should join the Communist Party.

She advised that she did join the Communist Party in the fall of 1935 after she had gone to Washington D. C., and was a member until 1939 or possibly 1940. She stated that she was not willing to advise who had recruited her into the CP, nor did she desire to name the persons who had influenced her to join the Party. She specifically denied that HELEN WINNER had sponsored her membership in the CP.

Concerning her residence at Accokeek, Md., Mrs. GOLDMARK advised that in the fall of 1935 KATHERINE KELLOCK, who was a co-worker in the W.P.A. in Washington D. C. in the Writers' Project, took an interest in finding LENORE, SALLY and ALICE RINGE, Sally's invalid sister, a place to live, inasmuch as they were living in very unsatisfactory quarters at that time. She stated that through KATHERINE KELLOCK she met HENRY

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L. and ALICE FERGUSON, who had built a large thirteen room home on land known as Longview at Accokeek, Md. She stated that through KATHERINE KELLOCK she and LENORE THOMAS persuaded the FERGUSONS to rent them this home. She stated that she resided there with LENORE THOMAS until the summer of 1942. Also SALLY's sister, ALICE, resided with them. She stated that she had not known the FERGUSONS prior to this time. According to her, the FERGUSONS lived on some other property close to Longview, which was called "Hard Bargain", during the summers and on week-ends.

During the period that SALLY and LENORE resided at Accokeek she stated that they entertained many individuals at this home, and stated that the friends who were entertained there included two groups, one a group of her own friends who were social workers in the W.P.A., and the other group of friends who were friends of LENORE's, and mostly consisted of artists. She described all of these persons as ardent New Dealers. She stated that they maintained more or less an open house at Accokeek at all times, and very often friends of her's would bring other people unknown to her to Accokeek. She stated that there were "a great many people" at Accokeek at one time or another.

Mrs. GOLDMARK was questioned concerning a 4th of July party held at her home at Accokeek July 4, 1937. She stated that she could not recall any party on that date, but stated that HELEN WINNER and RALPH DeSOLA had only visited on one occasion at Accokeek, and as she recalled it was over a week-end during a summer which could have been 1937. She stated that she could not be specific at this time as to what date or even what year this visit occurred. She stated that as well as she can recall, there probably were eight persons on this week-end party, and included RALPH DeSOLA, HELEN WINNER, LENORE and herself, and probably about four other individuals whom she cannot recall at this time. She stated that about the only thing she can recall about this particular visit was that someone of the party went canoeing and that photographs were taken of these persons in the canoe, and that HELEN WINNER incessantly discussed a factional fight on the Writers' Project of the W.P.A., and SALLY stated that this discussion on the part of HELEN WINNER bored her tremendously inasmuch as she was not interested in that particular project.

Mrs. GOLDMARK categorically denied that she had ever known ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and stated that she has, to her knowledge, never seen them, nor were they ever guests at Accokeek. She stated that the first time she ever knew of these individuals was from newspaper accounts last summer concerning the investigation made by the Congressional Un-American Activities Committee. She advised that she could not recall any conversation concerning an ornithologist who was allegedly working in a smooth and effective way for the CP, and cannot recall any ornithologist who was at Accokeek at

the time the DeSOLAS were there. She denied any knowledge of the relationship between HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She further denied that she had, at any time, corresponded with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. In this connection she advised that the only ornithologist that she can recall knowing was a man by the name of THOMAS NOLAN, and she is sure that he was not at this particular party.

Concerning JACOB BAKER, she stated that he was her boss in the F.E.R.A. and W.P.A., and was head of "White Collar Projects" in that agency. She stated that he was a frequent visitor at Accokeek, and possibly was in attendance at the party with the DeSOLAS, but that she does not think he was there.

She denied any knowledge of a person named NATHAN WITT, or any other person by that last name.

She further denied any knowledge of a camera inventor who was supposed to have visited Accokeek at the same time the DeSOLAS were there. She did state, however, that she knew NINA PERRERA COLLIER, whom she met in 1935 when she first went to Washington D. C. She stated she had met CHARLES COLLIER through NINA on one or two occasions, but did not know him well. She stated she believed they were presently residing on a farm in Bel Air, Md. She advised that CHARLES COLLIER's father was head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and that she had met him previously.

In explanation for her failure to recall the party in question, Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that she had traveled all over the United States, particularly in the South, in her job with the W.P.A. and N.Y.A., and at times she was away from home for a month at a time, and stated she may not have been at home on July 4, 1937. However, she definitely stated that at no time while she was at Accokeek had ALGER HISS ever been there to her knowledge, and stated she could not have been engaged in any conversation concerning him inasmuch as she did not know him.

SALLY GOLDMARK stated that she joined the "Cooperative Book Shop" in Washington D. C., and was a member for about a year. She stated that she did not recall the name of this bookstore, but that it could have been the Washington Book Shop. She stated that she purchased a few books through this book shop, but never attended any meetings. When she was asked concerning LENORE THOMAS'S activity in the CP or Washington Book Shop she stated she did not care to comment. She further stated that she did not care to comment concerning LENORE's contacts with anyone from the Washington Book Shop. She stated that she did not desire to furnish any information concerning whether or not LENORE THOMAS was a member of the CP.

Concerning JOHN DAVIS, she stated that she had heard of JOHN DAVIS who was the head of the National Negro Congress, but that she did not know of any association between DAVIS and LENORE THOMAS.

She was asked if CHARLES KRAMER was present at the party the DeSOLAS attended at Accokeek. She advised that she could not recall. She stated she met CHARLES KRAMER and his wife, MILDRED in Washington D. C. in 1935 or 1936, and did some work with KRAMER on the Pepper Committee in the U.S. Senate. She advised she has known him ever since, and last saw him in February of 1948 in Washington D. C. for a short visit of a couple of hours. When asked concerning KRAMER'S activities in the CP or other activities of which she was aware, she advised she did not care to comment. She stated that CHARLES KRAMER was a frequent visitor at Accokeek, and that after she moved from there in the fall of 1942 he took over the place and lived there with his wife.

Concerning other persons who lived at Accokeek, she stated that one CHARLES WAGNER, who was an architect and who was married to one NANCY, had lived there for approximately three years while she had the house. She further stated that MARGARET VALLIANT had also resided there for several months. She stated she met both of these individuals through LENORE THOMAS. She refused to comment concerning the Communist Party activities of either WAGNER or VALLIANT.

It is noted in one of the referenced teletypes that LOLA HORTON had mentioned LENORE THOMAS in a conversation with PRISCILLA HISS, consequently SALLY GOLDMARK was questioned concerning LOLA HORTON. She admitted knowing LOLA HORTON, and stated she was the wife of ROBERT HORTON, head of the Information Service of the Office of Emergency Management, and that she had met LOLA through LENORE THOMAS. She stated the HORTONS were friends of ROBERT MARE STRAUS, the present husband of LENORE THOMAS. She stated, however, that she only saw LOLA HORTON two or three times. She specifically denied that she had ever met PRISCILLA HISS in the company of LOLA HORTON. She further stated that she was acquainted with MICHAEL STRAUS, the brother of ROBERT.

Concerning VICTOR PERLO, SALLY GOLDMARK advised that she met him in Washington D. C. in 1936 or 1937, probably through LENORE THOMAS. She stated that he worked on the War Production Board at one time. He was an Accokeek visitor on many occasions, and she considers him a good friend of her's and LENORE THOMAS. She further advised PERLO stayed at Accokeek when his wife divorced him, for a period of about two weeks. She refused to comment in any way concerning VICTOR PERLO's CP associations or the allegations concerning his espionage activities. She stated that she has not seen PERLO since December 1943, and has had no correspondence with him other than to send him a Christmas card each year. She denied that

she had ever had any other reason to correspond with PERLO. She stated that she has always known CHARLES KRAMER's address, and consequently had never had to contact VICTOR PERLO concerning KRAMER's whereabouts.

Concerning her sister, HELEN RINGE, she stated that HELEN lived with her in New York City on Bleeker Street from 1929 to 1930, but that they had never lived together since that time. She stated that HELEN RINGE's Washington D. C. address while Helen was employed there had been 2000 Connecticut Avenue for several years.

SALLY admitted knowing ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN whom she described as a boyfriend of her sister HELEN. She stated that HELEN and SILVERMAN had broken up about one and one-half years ago, and it was her understanding that SILVERMAN had gone back to his wife. She stated she did not desire to comment concerning whether HELEN or SILVERMAN were members of the Communist Party, and did not comment concerning any of their activities. SALLY admitted knowing JOHN J. ABT, JESSICA SMITH and HENRY HILL COLLINS, and the former Mrs. VICTOR PERLO. She denied knowing LAUGHLIN CURRIE or HENRY DEXTER WHITE. She would offer no information concerning Communist activities of any of these individuals, and stated she did not desire to comment concerning any of the allegations concerning their espionage activities.

Concerning HENRY HILL COLLINS, She advised that she knew him vaguely but cannot recall how she met him. She stated that she had met SUSAN B. ANTHONY III, COLLINS' second wife, on a few occasions, but did not know her well either.

Concerning her association with CHARLES KRAMER, she and her husband were both asked the nature of the payment made by CHARLES KRAMER to JONATHAN GOLDMARK by check dated March 4, 1946. When first questioned concerning this, both denied that they had ever received any check from CHARLES KRAMER, and stated that they had never corresponded with him. When it was pointed out to Mr. and Mrs. GOLDMARK that it was a matter of record that KRAMER had written a check payable to J. GOLDMARK they stated that they could not recall any such check. Mrs. GOLDMARK, however, offered to look up her records concerning her joint account with her husband for 1946 in an effort to locate any entry concerning this check. Upon review of her records she found that she did have a record that she had deposited a check for $15.00 received from CHARLES KRAMER, and which was deposited in April 1946. The only notation concerning this payment was "debit". Neither Mr. or Mrs. GOLDMARK could furnish any specific reason why they should have received this $15.00 check, except that they stated it must have been for some personal thing which they had sold to KRAMER when SALLY GOLDMARK had left Accokeek.

An effort was made to secure from SALLY GOLDMARK any relationship she may have had with any of the above individuals in the Communist Party, and specifically an effort was made to ascertain what she know of the activities of the Communist underground in Washington D.C. To all inquiries put to her she replied that she had no comment. She stated that she supposed she was

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considered as a member of the Communist underground in Washington D. C. inasmuch as she was what was called a "member-at-large" of the Communist Party.

She was asked if she had any knowledge of espionage activity on the part of CP members or of members or representatives of the Soviet government if she would furnish such information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She replied that she did not care to comment.

She advised that she was not presently a member of the Communist Party, but stated that she felt that the Congressional investigations concerning this matter had been very unfair to the individuals involved and was so mixed up with "politics" that she did not desire to comment concerning any part of it.

JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK was also asked whether or not he would furnish any information concerning any espionage which came to his attention. He replied that he would, but that he felt that his wife was correct in refusing to comment concerning any of these individuals. He indicated that he also was very disgusted with the way the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities had handled the investigation of these alleged activities, and did not feel that "trial by newspaper" and keeping people from employment was the proper method for the U. S. Congress to use, and while he felt that he could have confidence in the good faith of the FBI, he did not feel that his wife would be loyal to her friends if she commented concerning them. Both Mr. and Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that they felt that the various persons involved should speak for themselves concerning this matter.

Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HENRY HILL COLLINS, ALGER HISS and HARRY DEXTER WHITE were shown to Mr. and Mrs. GOLDMARK without identification, and they were unable to identify any of these individuals. SALLY GOLDMARK, however, was able to identify a photograph of VICTOR PERLO.

Mr. and Mrs. GOLDMARK, as mentioned above, have been snow-bound for over one month. Consequently they requested that the interviewing agents mail some letters for them. It was noted that these letters included mail to MOSS and LOWENHAUPT; 723 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. ELLEN SWAN, Elmer City, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. STILSON PULLITT, 1411 4th Avenue Bldg., Seattle, Washington, Mr. WILFRED OPPENHEIM, 25 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.; Dr. ROBERT N. RUTHERFORD, M.D., 707 Broadway, Seattle, Washington; Miss HELEN RINGE, Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, California; Okanogan Valley Branch, Seattle First National Bank, Okanogan, Washington.

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– REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN –

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Leads to interview any of the persons mentioned in this report are being left to the discretion of the office of origin. It is noted that HELEN RINGE, sister of SALLY RINGE, is presently located at the Hotel WHITCOMB, San Francisco, California. Mrs. GOLDMARK advised that she expected her sister to visit her in about one month.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3020

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	3-11-49	2/7,8,17,18/49 3/4/49	WILLIAM C. TOWER hg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-82 BY SP2 mcc/RB

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

IRMA MAY RINGE, was. Sally Ringe, Sally Goldmark, Mrs. Jonathan E. Goldmark, interviewed 3/3/49 at Double J Ranch, Okanogan, Wash. In interview Mrs. GOLDMARK admitted membership in CP from 1935 until about 1940 as member-at-large in Washington D. C. while employed by U.S. Government. Also advised was member of WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP, Washington D. C., and admitted acquaintanceship with VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, and other subjects of GREGORY case. When interviewed advised was willing to furnish information concerning herself, but would make no comment concerning CP membership or activities, or alleged espionage activities concerning any other person. SALLY GOLDMARK denies knowing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS, and denies any correspondence with HISS. Claims to be still friendly with VICTOR PERLO, but denies correspondence with him other than the exchange of Christmas cards. Would make no comment regarding any knowledge she might have concerning Communist underground, Washington D. C., or alleged espionage activities of this group, although she denied that she had engaged in espionage activities. Advised that CHARLES KRAMER took over Longview, Accokeek, Md., when she moved away from there in fall 1942. Denies correspondence with PERLO concerning KRAMER.

- RUC -

Kisseloff-4076

Reference: Re New York teletypes 2/4,7,14,15,26/49
Butel 1/11/49
Bufile 74-1333

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (AMSD)
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2 - Washington Field (AMSD)
2 - Seattle

SE 65-3020

DETAILS:

At WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON

The following investigation was conducted by SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, Jr.:

On February 7, 1949 BERNARD POLLARD, White Salmon, Washington, advised that on March 1, 1947 JONATHAN and SALLY GOLDMARK left a forwarding address of "Double J Ranch, Okanogan, Washington". He advised that while at White Salmon the GOLDMARKS had resided on a ranch about seventeen miles North of White Salmon, Washington. POLLARD further advised that he believed that GOLDMARK had bought the Double J Ranch jointly with a JOHN CHOHLIS, but that subsequent to this time the two had split up. He advised that CHOHLIS was presently residing in Yakima, Washington, and is an employee of the Soil Conservation Service.

At YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents AMEDEE O. RICHARDS Jr. and JOHN E. CONNOR:

On February 7, 1949 G. JOHN CHOHLIS, 301 South 8th Avenue, Yakima, Washington, an employee of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, was interviewed and advised that while serving with the Soil Conservation Service at White Salmon, Washington, in 1946 he had formed a partnership in November of that year with JONATHAN GOLDMARK of White Salmon for the purchase of a cattle ranch at Okanogan, Washington. CHOHLIS further stated that they had moved to the ranch from White Salmon in March 1947 and due to a personality conflict between their respective wives, had dissolved the partnership in September 1947.

CHOHLIS stated that GOLDMARK was a graduate of the Harvard Law School, a Naval veteran of World War II, and had formerly been employed by the OPA at Washington D. C. CHOHLIS advised that GOLDMARK had come to White Salmon, Washington, to learn the fruit growing business. CHOHLIS stated he considered GOLDMARK a loyal American.

Concerning SALLY GOLDMARK, the wife of JONATHAN GOLDMARK, CHOHLIS stated she was formerly "red or pink", and explained that she used to think that the attitude of the Russian people was correct as opposed to that of the American people, and that she agreed with the principles advocated by HENRY WALLACE. He stated he believed that SALLY GOLDMARK had held positions in Washington D. C. under ICKES and HOPKINS.

SALLY GOLDMARK could not be interviewed prior to March 4, 1949, inasmuch as the ranch on which she resides has been snow-bound for over a month.

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SE 65-3020

At OKANOGAN, WASHINGTON

The following investigation was conducted by SA OTTIS V. KELLEY and the writer:

IRMA MAY RINGE, presently married to JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, and better known as SALLY GOLDMARK, was interviewed on March 4, 1949, along with her husband, JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK.

She advised that IRMA MAY RINGE was her true name, but she had been going by the name of SALLY for many years. She stated she was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., and attended the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1929 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. She further advised she studied one year at medical school at the University of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1929 she returned to New York City where she worked on the "Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America" as Executive Secretary under HUBERT C. HERRING, until the fall of 1933. From the fall of 1933 until May 1935 she was employed as Executive Secretary of the Teachers' Union, Local #5, AFL, New York City, under HENRY LINDVILLE, President of this Local. In May 1935 she went to Washington D. C. where she was employed by the F.E.R.A., which was converted in July 1935 to the Works Progress Administration, and later in September 1935 to the Works Projects Administration. She was employed by the W.P.A. until the fall of 1939 under JACOB BAKER. She then took a short job on the "White House Conference for Children in a Democracy" which she described as an organization operated on a private fund administered by PHILLIP KLEIN, presently head of the Research Staff, and a professor of Social Statistics in the New York School of Social Work, 122 E. 22nd, New York City. She stated that this organization was sponsored by the Department of Labor, Children's Bureau. She described her work here as a writer on the Research Staff concerning problems of education and health.

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In February 1946 she and her husband went to White Salmon, Washington, where they resided on a ranch, and in March 1947 she and her husband purchased a ranch at Okanogan, Washington, where they presently reside with their two children.

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Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that she first met LENORE THOMAS in Mexico City, Mexico in the summer of 1931 or 1932 while both were there on a Latin American conference. She stated that LENORE THOMAS was from Chicago, but that she came to New York City in the winter of 1932 with a sculptor's show where she and SALLY GOLDMARK furthered their acquaintanceship. Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that in 1934 LENORE THOMAS moved to New York City and stayed with SALLY for a short while at an apartment in the Gramercy Park section, 307 E. 17th Street, New York City, an apartment house which was owned by HUBERT C. HERRING. She advised that LENORE THOMAS later rented a house on Staten Island, New York.

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Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that she became quite interested in Marxism, and further, was extremely interested in all types of social reform, and consequently was an enthusiastic supporter of the New Deal. As a consequence she joined the "United Front Supporters" and attended meetings of that group as well as social gatherings held to raise money for the unemployed on the East side of New York. She stated that her activity in this group convinced her that the Communist Party in New York City was sincerely attempting to aid the distressed and unemployed persons of that period, and that from her reading and activity she became convinced that she should join the Communist Party.

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L. and ALICE FERGUSON, who had built a large thirteen room home on land known as Longview at Accokeek, Md. She stated that through KATHERINE KELLOCK she and LENORE THOMAS persuaded the FERGUSONS to rent them this home. She stated that she resided there with LENORE THOMAS until the summer of 1942. Also SALLY's sister, ALICE, resided with them. She stated that she had not known the FERGUSONS prior to this time. According to her, the FERGUSONS lived on some other property close to Longview, which was called "Hard Bargain", during the summers and on week-ends.

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Mrs. GOLDMARK was questioned concerning a 4th of July party held at her home at Accokeek July 4, 1937. She stated that she could not recall any party on that date, but stated that HELEN WINNER and RALPH DeSOLA had only visited on one occasion at Accokeek, and as she recalled it was over a week-end during a summer which could have been 1937. She stated that she could not be specific at this time as to what date or even what year this visit occurred. She stated that as well as she can recall, there probably were eight persons on this week-end party, and included RALPH DeSOLA, HELEN WINNER, LENORE and herself, and probably about four other individuals whom she cannot recall at this time. She stated that about the only thing she can recall about this particular visit was that someone of the party went canoeing and that photographs were taken of these persons in the canoe, and that HELEN WINNER incessantly discussed a factional fight on the Writers' Project of the W.P.A., and SALLY stated that this discussion on the part of HELEN WINNER bored her tremendously inasmuch as she was not interested in that particular project.

Mrs. GOLDMARK categorically denied that she had ever known ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and stated that she has, to her knowledge, never seen them, nor were they ever guests at Accokeek. She stated that the first time she ever knew of these individuals was from newspaper accounts last summer concerning the investigation made by the Congressional Un-American Activities Committee. She advised that she could not recall any conversation concerning an ornithologist who was allegedly working in a smooth and effective way for the CP, and cannot recall any ornithologist who was at Accokeek at

the time the DeSOLAS were there. She denied any knowledge of the relationship between HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She further denied that she had, at any time, corresponded with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. In this connection she advised that the only ornithologist that she can recall knowing was a man by the name of THOMAS NOLAN, and she is sure that he was not at this particular party.

Concerning JACOB BAKER, she stated that he was her boss in the F.E.R.A. and W.P.A., and was head of "White Collar Projects" in that agency. She stated that he was a frequent visitor at Accokeek, and possibly was in attendance at the party with the DeSOLAS, but that she does not think he was there.

She denied any knowledge of a person named NATHAN WITT, or any other person by that last name.

She further denied any knowledge of a camera inventor who was supposed to have visited Accokeek at the same time the DeSOLAS were there. She did state, however, that she knew NINA PERRERA COLLIER, whom she met in 1935 when she first went to Washington D. C. She stated she had met CHARLES COLLIER through NINA on one or two occasions, but did not know him well. She stated she believed they were presently residing on a farm in Bel Air, Md. She advised that CHARLES COLLIER's father was head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and that she had met him previously.

In explanation for her failure to recall the party in question, Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that she had traveled all over the United States, particularly in the South, in her job with the W.P.A. and N.Y.A., and at times she was away from home for a month at a time, and stated she may not have been at home on July 4, 1937. However, she definitely stated that at no time while she was at Accokeek had ALGER HISS ever been there to her knowledge, and stated she could not have been engaged in any conversation concerning him inasmuch as she did not know him.

SALLY GOLDMARK stated that she joined the "Cooperative Book Shop" in Washington D. C., and was a member for about a year. She stated that she did not recall the name of this bookstore, but that it could have been the Washington Book Shop. She stated that she purchased a few books through this book shop, but never attended any meetings. When she was asked concerning LENORE THOMAS'S activity in the CP or Washington Book Shop she stated she did not care to comment. She further stated that she did not care to comment concerning LENORE's contacts with anyone from the Washington Book Shop. She stated that she did not desire to furnish any information concerning whether or not LENORE THOMAS was a member of the CP.

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Concerning JOHN DAVIS, she stated that she had heard of JOHN DAVIS who was the head of the National Negro Congress, but that she did not know of any association between DAVIS and LENORE THOMAS.

She was asked if CHARLES KRAMER was present at the party the DeSOLAS attended at Accokeek. She advised that she could not recall. She stated she met CHARLES KRAMER and his wife, MILDRED in Washington D. C. in 1935 or 1936, and did some work with KRAMER on the Pepper Committee in the U.S. Senate. She advised she has known him ever since, and last saw him in February of 1948 in Washington D. C. for a short visit of a couple of hours. When asked concerning KRAMER'S activities in the CP or other activities of which she was aware, she advised she did not care to comment. She stated that CHARLES KRAMER was a frequent visitor at Accokeek, and that after she moved from there in the fall of 1942 he took over the place and lived there with his wife.

Concerning other persons who lived at Accokeek, she stated that one CHARLES WAGNER, who was an architect and who was married to one NANCY, had lived there for approximately three years while she had the house. She further stated that MARGARET VALLIANT had also resided there for several months. She stated she met both of these individuals through LENORE THOMAS. She refused to comment concerning the Communist Party activities of either WAGNER or VALLIANT.

It is noted in one of the referenced teletypes that LOLA HORTON had mentioned LENORE THOMAS in a conversation with PRISCILLA HISS, consequently SALLY GOLDMARK was questioned concerning LOLA HORTON. She admitted knowing LOLA HORTON, and stated she was the wife of ROBERT HORTON, head of the Information Service of the Office of Emergency Management, and that she had met LOLA through LENORE THOMAS. She stated the HORTONS were friends of ROBERT WARE STRAUS, the present husband of LENORE THOMAS. She stated, however, that she only saw LOLA HORTON two or three times. She specifically denied that she had ever met PRISCILLA HISS in the company of LOLA HORTON. She further stated that she was acquainted with MICHAEL STRAUS, the brother of ROBERT.

Concerning VICTOR PERLO, SALLY GOLDMARK advised that she met him in Washington D. C. in 1936 or 1937, probably through LENORE THOMAS. She stated that he worked on the War Production Board at one time. He was an Accokeek visitor on many occasions, and she considers him a good friend of her's and LENORE THOMAS. She further advised PERLO stayed at Accokeek when his wife divorced him, for a period of about two weeks. She refused to comment in any way concerning VICTOR PERLO's CP associations or the allegations concerning his espionage activities. She stated that she has not seen PERLO since December 1943, and has had no correspondence with him other than to send him a Christmas card each year. She denied that

she had ever had any other reason to correspond with PERLO. She stated that she has always known CHARLES KRAMER's address, and consequently had never had to contact VICTOR PERLO concerning KRAMER's whereabouts.

Concerning her sister, HELEN RINGE, she stated that HELEN lived with her in New York City on Bleeker Street from 1929 to 1930, but that they had never lived together since that time. She stated that HELEN RINGE's Washington D. C. address while Helen was employed there had been 2000 Connecticut Avenue for several years.

SALLY admitted knowing ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN whom she described as a boyfriend of her sister HELEN. She stated that HELEN and SILVERMAN had broken up about one and one-half years ago, and it was her understanding that SILVERMAN had gone back to his wife. She stated she did not desire to comment concerning whether HELEN or SILVERMAN were members of the Communist Party, and did not comment concerning any of their activities. SALLY admitted knowing JOHN J. ABT, JESSICA SMITH and HENRY HILL COLLINS, and the former Mrs. VICTOR PERLO. She denied knowing LAUGHLIN CURRIE or HENRY DEXTER WHITE. She would offer no information concerning Communist activities of any of these individuals, and stated she did not desire to comment concerning any of the allegations concerning their espionage activities.

Concerning HENRY HILL COLLINS, She advised that she knew him vaguely but cannot recall how she met him. She stated that she had met SUSAN B. ANTHONY III, COLLINS' second wife, on a few occasions, but did not know her well either.

Concerning her association with CHARLES KRAMER, she and her husband were both asked the nature of the payment made by CHARLES KRAMER to JONATHAN GOLDMARK by check dated March 4, 1946. When first questioned concerning this, both denied that they had ever received any check from CHARLES KRAMER, and stated that they had never corresponded with him. When it was pointed out to Mr. and Mrs. GOLDMARK that it was a matter of record that KRAMER had written a check payable to J. GOLDMARK they stated that they could not recall any such check. Mrs. GOLDMARK, however, offered to look up her records concerning her joint account with her husband for 1946 in an effort to locate any entry concerning this check. Upon review of her records she found that she did have a record that she had deposited a check for $15.00 received from CHARLES KRAMER, and which was deposited in April 1946. The only notation concerning this payment was "debit". Neither Mr. or Mrs. GOLDMARK could furnish any specific reason why they should have received this $15.00 check, except that they stated it must have been for some personal thing which they had sold to KRAMER when SALLY GOLDMARK had left Accokeek.

An effort was made to secure from SALLY GOLDMARK any relationship she may have had with any of the above individuals in the Communist Party, and specifically an effort was made to ascertain what she knew of the activities of the Communist underground in Washington D.C. To all inquiries put to her she replied that she had no comment. She stated that she supposed she was

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considered as a member of the Communist underground in Washington D. C. inasmuch as she was what was called a "member-at-large" of the Communist Party.

She was asked if she had any knowledge of espionage activity on the part of CP members or of members or representatives of the Soviet government if she would furnish such information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She replied that she did not care to comment.

She advised that she was not presently a member of the Communist Party, but stated that she felt that the Congressional investigations concerning this matter had been very unfair to the individuals involved and was so mixed up with "politics" that she did not desire to comment concerning any part of it.

JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK was also asked whether or not he would furnish any information concerning any espionage which came to his attention. He replied that he would, but that he felt that his wife was correct in refusing to comment concerning any of these individuals. He indicated that he also was very disgusted with the way the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities had handled the investigation of these alleged activities, and did not feel that "trial by newspaper" and keeping people from employment was the proper method for the U. S. Congress to use, and while he felt that he could have confidence in the good faith of the FBI, he did not feel that his wife would be loyal to her friends if she commented concerning them. Both Mr. and Mrs. GOLDMARK stated that they felt that the various persons involved should speak for themselves concerning this matter.

Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HENRY HILL COLLINS, ALGER HISS and HARRY DEXTER WHITE were shown to Mr. and Mrs. GOLDMARK without identification, and they were unable to identify any of these individuals. SALLY GOLDMARK, however, was able to identify a photograph of VICTOR PERLO.

Mr. and Mrs. GOLDMARK, as mentioned above, have been snow-bound for over one month. Consequently they requested that the interviewing agents mail some letters for them. It was noted that these letters included mail to LOSS and LOWENHAUPT; 723 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. ELLEN SWAN, Elmer City, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. STILSON HULLITT, 1411 4th Avenue Bldg., Seattle, Washington; Mr. WILFRED OPPENHEIM, 25 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.; Dr. ROBERT N. RUTHERFORD, M.D., 707 Broadway, Seattle, Washington; Miss HELEN RINGE, Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, California; Okanogan Valley Branch, Seattle First National Bank, Okanogan, Washington.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Leads to interview any of the persons mentioned in this report are being left to the discretion of the office of origin. It is noted that HELEN RINGE, sister of SALLY RINGE, is presently located at the Hotel WHITCOMB, San Francisco, California. Mrs. GOLDMARK advised that she expected her sister to visit her in about one month.

Kisseloff-4085

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1836

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	3/8/49	3/4,5,7/49	PAUL G. TAYLOR gp

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Building at 821 Bienville Street, New Orleans, now part of Arnaud's, prominent French Quarter Restaurant. New Orleans city directory for 1920 shows JAMES NICHOLAS as residing at 821 Bienville Street. Adjacent, at 823 Bienville, was well known house of prostitution from 1919 until about 1942. NOPD records reflect one JANE NICHOLAS of 821 Bienville was arrested in 1920 for disturbing the peace. Similar arrests recorded in 1918 for Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE NICHOLAS who may be identical with persons named by CHAMBERS as landlords. Photographs of building at 821 Bienville Street forwarded to New York.

Letter to F.A. 7.0., WFO 7M 3-18-49

- RUC -

Bien + ASB Massburg Lam Jon

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
New York Teletype to New Orleans dated 3/3/49.
New Orleans Teletype to New York dated 3/4/49.
New Orleans Teletype to New York dated 3/5/49.

cc AAG Campbell 4-1-49 ASB cm

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Reference teletype from New York informed that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, during the course of an interview, has stated that in the Fall of 1919, he, with one ANTHONY MULLER, lived at 821 Bienville Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that the house was in the old French Quarter, was owned and operated by a Mrs. NICHOLAS who

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was the Irish wife of a Greek peanut vendor. He stated that Mrs. NICHOLAS was intoxicated frequently and recalled that other residents of the house at the time included SAM MONTI, a prostitute known as "ONE EYED ANNIE", and an individual named LOUIS CASHOO (phonetic). CHAMBERS, in a pre-trial deposition, had described this place as a "dive".

Referenced teletype advised of the request of Special Assistant to the Attorney General, T. J. DONEGAN, that a photograph of instant house be obtained, and that sufficient investigation be conducted to determine whether the place was of a type which could be called a "dive". It was suggested that such investigation might include determining if Mrs. NICHOLAS or her husband had police records, or if the house had been of such a character to be well known to the police, or was situated in any particular district, such as a "red light district".

The current New Orleans City Directory indicates that Arnaud's, prominent French Quarter Restaurant, now embraces the properties extending from 811 to 823 Bienville Street. This was confirmed by Mr. HENRY JACOBS, Attorney, 915 Pere Marquette Building. Mr. JACOBS is the attorney for Arnaud's Restaurant and he advised that the building at 821 Bienville Street had been acquired by Arnaud's in 1946. He was unable to state from whom it had been purchased.

Detective Captain ALFRED MALONE of the New Orleans Police Department, recalled that for a good many years beginning in 1918 or 1919, a madam named GLENN EVANS, now deceased, had operated a well known house of prostitution in the 800 block of Bienville Street hard by Arnaud's Restaurant. It was the Captain's belief that 821 Bienville had been the address of EVANS' establishment. These views were concurred in by Detective JOHN MEREDITH, another longtime employee of the New Orleans Police Department. Captain MALONE advised that GLENN EVANS' business had finally been closed by the police in about 1942. Neither Mr. MEREDITH nor Captain MALONE had any recollection of NICHOLAS or other persons named in referenced teletype from New York. Captain MALONE recalled that many years ago there had been a peddler named "GUS THE GREEK" who operated in the Bienville Street neighborhood, but he could not state with certainty that this person's name had been NICHOLAS.

In the Records Division of the New Orleans Police Department, an arrest record was located for one JANE NICHOLAS, 821 Bienville Street. She was arrested August 29, 1920 at Saratoga and Poydras Streets for disturbing the peace. She was described as white, female, thirty-four years of age, a United States citizen, married and a housekeeper by occupation.

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Also found was an arrest record for Mrs. GEORGE NICHOLAS, 935 Bienville Street, who was arrested June 23, 1918 at Iberville and Bourbon Streets for disturbing the peace. She was described as white, female, thirty years of age, married and a housekeeper by occupation.

An arrest card for GEORGE NICHOLAS of 935 Bienville Street reflecting he was arrested June 23, 1918 at Iberville and Bourbon Streets for interfering with the police was also found. He was described as white, male, forty one years of age, a Greek, married and a cook by occupation.

HENRY DELPIDIO, an old-time resident of the French Quarter who presently operates Del's Bar, 400 Burgundy Street, recalled that GLENN EVANS had been a well-known New Orleans madam who moved her establishment to either 821 or 823 Bienville Street when the famous "Storyville" red light district was closed during World War I. Mr. DELPIDIO stated he did not remember any French Quarter characters or peanut vendors named NICHOLAS. He did remember a "GEORGE THE GREEK" who formerly operated a restaurant on Iberville Street sometime between 1917 and 1920. He stated that he had not seen "GEORGE THE GREEK" in years and believed him to be dead.

LOUIS CALAVARTENOS, secretary of the Hellenic Club, 314½ Dauphine Street, could recall no Greek named NICHOLAS who had been a peanut vendor. Mr. CALAVARTENOS stated that he does remember a Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE NICHOLAS, both deceased, who for several years, including 1919 and 1920, operated a cheap rooming house in the 800 block of Bienville Street. Mr. NICHOLAS, he stated, was a Greek, was sometime known as "GEORGE THE GREEK" and had been the proprietor of a restaurant on Iberville Street. His wife was named "JEANNIE" or "JANE" and was not herself a Greek. Mr. CALAVARTENOS advised it was his recollection that Mrs. NICHOLAS was a frequent and heavy drinker.

At the New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans City Directories were located for the years 1919 and 1920. These directories do not contain listings by streets. In the 1919 directory the only NICHOLAS listed as residing on Bienville Street is JOSEPH at 935 Bienville. He is shown to have operated a lunch house at 811 Iberville Street. No JANE NICHOLAS is listed in the Directory. No NICHOLAS is listed showing an occupation of vendor or salesman. There is a listing for Mrs. GLENN EVANS, furnished rooms, 823 Bienville. The 1920 City Directory lists JAMES NICHOLAS, Lunch House, 811 Iberville, residence 821 Bienville. The 1920 City Directory also lists Mrs. GLENN EVANS, furnished rooms, 823 Bienville.

Photographs of the building at 821 Bienville Street were made and three prints are forwarded herewith to the New York Office.

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ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK: Three photographs showing the building at 821 Bienville Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1836

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	3/8/49	3/4,5,7/49	PAUL G. TAYLOR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Building at 821 Bienville Street, New Orleans, now part of Arnaud's, prominent French Quarter Restaurant. New Orleans city directory for 1920 shows JAMES NICHOLAS as residing at 821 Bienville Street. Adjacent, at 823 Bienville, was well known house of prostitution from 1919 until about 1942. NOPD records reflect one JAMES NICHOLAS of 821 Bienville was arrested in 1920 for disturbing the peace. Similar arrests recorded in 1918 for Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE NICHOLAS who may be identical with persons named by CHAMBERS as landlords. Photographs of building at 821 Bienville Street forwarded to New York.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
New York Teletype to New Orleans dated 3/3/49.
New Orleans Teletype to New York dated 3/4/49.
New Orleans Teletype to New York dated 3/5/49.

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Reference teletype from New York informed that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, during the course of an interview, has stated that in the Fall of 1919, he, with one ANTHONY MULLER, lived at 821 Bienville Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that the house was in the old French Quarter, was owned and operated by a Mrs. NICHOLAS who

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3-18-49	2/16-18,21-24/49; 3/7,9,10,14/49	JACK S. TURTON vda

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Annual leave card for ALGER HISS for year 1937 reflects HISS was on leave from July 17 through August 14, 1937. Itemized leave card for years 1937 and 1938 located. Request form for 1937 leave destroyed. No expense or travel vouchers for ALGER HISS located for year 1937.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file no. 74-1333.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.:

cc A.A.G. Campbell 4-1-49 ASB cen

LEAVE RECORDS AND EXPENSE AND TRAVEL VOUCHERS, ALGER HISS, 1937

Leave Records

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Mrs. RUTH E. LOMBARD, 169 Darrington Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. advised she had been the State Department Leave Clerk from September, 1937 until 1943. Mrs. LOMBARD outlined the leave record system in use at that time as follows:

A two part perforated leave request form was filled out in duplicate by the employee, approved by the supervisor and sent to her. The left side of the form constituted the request with a space provided for the

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leave address of the employee; the right side was a computation form on which was calculated the employee's accrued leave. Mrs. LOMBARD stated she would post the approved leave to an annual leave card and file the request. The computation form was returned to the employee as a personal record. The duplicate slip was returned to the office of the employee. At the end of the year Mrs. LOMBARD would check the computation for each person and file the requests alphabetically by year. Mrs. LOMBARD stated she did not know whether or not any of the request forms were still in existence as there had been a reorganization after her separation from the State Department.

Mrs. LOMBARD advised that to the best of her knowledge the leave request was the only official document that would indicate an address while an employee was on leave. She stated she recalled maintaining a current address for HISS on his "service record card" but that it contained only permanent moves and not leave addresses.

Mrs. LOMBARD stated the Leave Clerk prior to her employment was BEATRICE M. FORDYCE and that the handwriting on the annual leave card obtained is that of Miss FORDYCE. Further information relative to Miss FORDYCE will be set out at the end of this report.

JOSEPH S. SAGONA, Administrative Officer, Division of Finance, State Department, advised that his office presently has custody of leave records for the State Department. SAGONA stated the maintenance of these records and their custody were transferred to the Division of Finance from the Division of Personnel sometime in 1944 and that he did not know exactly what records were still in existence. He made available the services of WALTER H. SCOTT, Assistant Administrative Officer; JAMES J. DUGAN, Foreign Accounts, Current Audit Section and JOHN E. JOHNSON, Head of the File Section to assist in the search for records.

During the search of storage rooms in the Old State Department Building, two leave forms were located which reflect annual leave taken by ALGER HISS in 1937 and a physician's certificate of sick leave taken in July, 1938. The first form (factograph 10598) indicates HISS took four hours annual leave on July 17, 1937 and was on annual leave from that date through the 14th of August, 1937. The second form (factograph 10597), known as an itemized leave card, is a summarization of leave taken for 1937 and 1938. This form reflects HISS took 12 days, 2 hours annual leave in July, 1937 and 11 days 1 hour in August, 1937.

Individual leave request forms were located back through the year 1939 but no slips were found for 1938 or 1937. SAGONA advised that it is probable that these slips were destroyed prior to the transfer of the custody of the records in 1944. He stated that due to the fact that they were administrative records that would have no historical value, in his opinion there would be no record of their disposal.

DAN SCHMIDT, Administrative Officer, Division of Personnel, State Department, advised he was in the Armed Forces in July, 1944 at the time the Leave and Retirement Administration function was transferred from the Division of Personnel to the Division of Finance, together with the custody of its records. SCHMIDT stated that he was not cognizant of the exactrecords that were transferred or the present location of any of the records. SCHMIDT caused a search to be made for any record of the disposal of the pertinent leave requests but none was located. SCHMIDT stated he doubted very much if the individual slips would be in existence due to their age.

SCHMIDT further advised that it may have been possible that ALGER HISS would not be required to submit a leave request due to his position in the State Department but it may have been that HISS would merely advise the Leave Clerk that he was going to take leave or that he had taken it after his return.

HARVEY FENSTERMACHER, Assistant Chief, Division of Communications and Records, State Department, caused a search to be made of the files of the Records Retirement Unit and advised no disposal record was found for the pertinent leave slips. FENSTERMACHER made available National Archives circular letter number 47-3 dated May 26, 1947 addressed to all Government agencies. This letter contains "General Schedule for Disposal of Records, Schedule No. I (Revision A)". Item 3 of this schedule authorizes disposal of "applications for leave (annual, sick and other) and all supporting papers. All record copies" after one year. Item 4 of the above schedule authorizes the destruction of "leave record cards or any summarization of leave taken by or owed to an employee. All record copies.3 years after separation of employee by transfer or by departure from Federal service".

EUNICE A. LINCOLN, Correspondence Review Staff, State Department, former Secretary to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, advised she has kept no record of ALGER HISS' address while he was on leave. She stated she had no recollection of HISS mentioning where he had spent his leave during the summer of 1937. Miss LINCOLN further advised that she would have destroyed all of the duplicate leave slips at the time SAYRE's office was disbanded and that she had no idea where HISS' leave address would be recorded at the present time.

Expense and Travel
Vouchers

JOSEPH SAGONA advised appropriations are made under two classifications for the payment of expense and travel vouchers. The first is an appropriation entitled "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Services" and is a fund used for expenditures of a confidential nature. The records and vouchers pertaining to this confidential fund are maintained in locked safes. The second category is the general appropriation for the payment of vouchers on open account and are maintained in unlocked file cabinets.

JAMES J. DUGAN, Head of the Confidential Unit, Foreign Accounts, Current Audit Section, Division of Finance, made available the register of confidential disbursements for the years 1937 and 1938. A review of this register reflected no payments were made to ALGER HISS during this period. Several entries were noted for FRANCIS B. SAYRE. The vouchers supporting these entries were examined but none indicated any payment to HISS through SAYRE.

It was noted that a number of entries in the register reflected payments made directly to transportation companies with no indication as to the name of the person performing the travel. It was necessary to locate each voucher to determine the name of the person who signed the Government Travel Request. Three vouchers dated August 6, 1937 payable to the Boston and Maine Railroad, Canadian National Railroad and the Canadian Colonial Airways were found to be not pertinent.

The registers of all vouchers paid on open appropriation during the last six months of 1937 were examined and no vouchers were found payable to HISS. It was noted that 13 vouchers were paid to various railroads in the New England area during this period.

L. S. SHULER, Records Information Section, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C. made these vouchers available for review. It was determined that ALGER HISS' signature appeared on none of the GTRs for which these vouchers were made payable.

Information regarding BEATRICE FORDYCE, former State Department Leave Clerk, is as follows:

DAN SCHMIDT, Division of Personnel, made available Miss FORDYCE's personnel file at the State Department. The file reflected Miss FORDYCE resigned from the State Department in May, 1944 to accept employment with the Veterans Administration in Aspinwall, Pennsylvania. Miss FORDYCE had given her legal residence as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The file indicated she had named as the person to be contacted in case of emergency her sister, MARY LOUISE FORDYCE, 13 Maneto Place, E.E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enclosure:

Three copies of the following are being enclosed for the New York Office and two copies each to the Bureau and the Pittsburgh Office:

1. Photostatic copies of ALGER HISS' annual leave card - 1937.
2. Photostatic copies of ALGER HISS' itemized leave card - 1937 - 1938.
3. Physician's certificate for ALGER HISS dated July 30, 1938.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-4093

L E A D S

NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York, New York:

Will interview FRANCIS B. SAYRE and ANNABELLE NEWCOMB to determine if they can furnish any information relative to where ALGER HISS spent his leave in July and August, 1937.

PITTSBURTH DIVISION:

At Aspinwall, Pa.:

Will contact BEATRICE M. FORDYCE for the following purposes:

1. Identify the annual leave card (factograph form 10598) as having been prepared by her.

2. Ascertain from her if she made a record of the address where HISS could be reached while on leave in 1937 and if so, where it was recorded. The leave request slip which contained this information has been destroyed.

3. Ascertain any information she may recall relative to where HISS spent his leave in 1937.

4-1-49
WFO interviewing Dr. A. Berkley Coulter, who signed Alger Hiss' sick leave certificate
7-30-38. ASB

Kisseloff-4094

FD-7B

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3-18-49	2/16-18,21-24/49; 3/7,9,10,14/49	JACK S. TURTON vda

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ALGER HISS	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Annual leave card for ALGER HISS for year 1937 reflects HISS was on leave from July 17 through August 14, 1937. Itemized leave card for years 1937 and 1938 located. Request form for 1937 leave destroyed. No expense or travel vouchers for ALGER HISS located for year 1937.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file no. 74-1333.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.:

LEAVE RECORDS AND EXPENSE AND TRAVEL VOUCHERS, ALGER HISS, 1937

Leave Records:

Mrs. RUTH E. LOMBARD, 169 Darrington Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. advised she had been the State Department Leave Clerk from September, 1937 until 1943. Mrs. LOMBARD outlined the leave record system in use at that time as follows:

A two part perforated leave request form was filled out in duplicate by the employee, approved by the supervisor and sent to her. The left side of the form constituted the request with a space provided for the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-4095

Kisseloff-4096

211

74-1335-3014

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU - PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF ALGER HISS' ANNUAL LEAVE CARD AND ITEMIZED LEAVE CARD AND PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

ITEMIZED LEAVE CARD

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK AND ADM. ASS'T

FACTOGRAPH 1059

Accumulated from 1937

A - 10:4:00

S - 30:0:00

193 8 MONTHS	ANNUAL FURLOUGH Da	Hr	M	SICK D DAYS	H	M	T	W. O. P. DAYS	TIMES	MILITARY DAYS
JAN.										
FEB.										
MAR.										
APR.										
MAY										
JUNE										
JULY				3			1			
AUG.	25	2	00							
SEPT.										
OCT.										
NOV.										
DEC.										
TOTAL YEAR'S LEAVE	25	2	00	3			1			

MAY 16th TO DEC. 31st, 193

E. O. D. IN DEPARTMENT	HOW APPOINTED	POSITION
September 1, 1936	Perm.	P&S 6
NAME	BUREAU	WHERE ACTUALLY SERVING
Alger		

A-8 Kisseloff-4098 A-9

ITEMIZED LEAVE CARD

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK AND ADM. ASS'T

FACSIMILE 10588

A = 8
S = 15

193 7 MONTHS	ANNUAL FURLOUGH D.	SICK Hrs.	SICK Min.	SICK Days	SICK Mons.	SICK Yrs.	W. O. P. DAYS	W. O. P. TIMES	MILITARY DAYS
JAN.									
FEB.									
MAR.									
APR.									
MAY									
JUNE									
JULY	12	2							
AUG.	11	1							
SEPT.									
OCT.									
NOV.									
DEC.									
TOTAL YEAR'S LEAVE	23	3							

Kisselloff-4099

MAY 16th TO DEC. 31st, 193

F. O. D. IN DEPARTMENT: Sept. 1, 1936

HOW APPOINTED: Perm.

POSITION: P & S 6

NAME: PAT. APPLIED FOR HISS, Alger

BUREAU: A-S

WHERE ACTUALLY SERVING: A-S

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Hiss, Alger

FACTOGRAPH 10598

1937	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JAN.																															
FEB.																															
MAR.																															
APR.																															
1-15 MAY																															
16-31 MAY																															
JUNE																															
JULY										4 hr							4 hr		A					4 hr		A					4 hr
AUG.		A					4 hr		A					4 hr																	
SEPT.																															
OCT.																															
NOV.																															
DEC.																															
19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

S—SUNDAY | H—HOLIDAY | A—ANNUAL | F—FURLOUGH | S—SICK | W—WITHOUT PAY | M—MILITARY

Released 1998

ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

m No. 1
HIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NK 65-3917 as

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	3/29/49	3/8,9,11,14,16, 17,21/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN unknown to VIRGINIA FOX or BENJAMIN FOX. JACOB VINER unable to furnish any information concerning ALGER HISS. He was acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE and JULIAN WADLEIGH but has no information of value concerning them. Efforts to identify CHAMBERS as having resided in "The Castle", Fort Lee, NJ during 1933 negative. The building, completely separated from remainder of town, was owned by The Castle Corporation, a New York concern, until about 1945. ADAMIRON BISHOP, who operated it as a rooming house in 1933, said to have died in NYC in 1934 and the present whereabouts of his wife, since remarried, not known. BISHOP and wife were from NYC and operated similar property there. Birth registration for URSULA BREEN located at Atlantic City, NJ but no record in official records at Trenton, NJ. Doctor whose name was typed on card was not practicing at the time and is now deceased. ALFRED GLENN, registrar for the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Atlantic City, NJ in 1933 died in 1940. Remaining employee denies knowledge of registration.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/82 BY SP-2 Mac/Ms #266,586

REFERENCE:
Bureau File 74-1333
WFO letter to Bureau 3/4/49
Newark teletype to Bureau and New York 3/8/49

cc AAG Campbell 4-7-49 ASBaer

Kisseloff-4101

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 Buffalo
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INDEXED - 98
RECORDED - 86

NK 65-3917

REFERENCES: (Cont'd)

New York teletype to Bureau and Newark 3/10/49
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark 3/15/49
Buffalo teletype to Bureau, New York and Newark 3/17/49
New York teletype to Bureau, WFO and Newark 3/9/49

DETAILS:

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

By letter to the Bureau dated March 4, 1949 the Washington Field Office advised that SILVERMAN resided at 2138 California Street, Northwest, Apartment 409, Washington, D. C. during 1936 and 1937. During this period VIRGINIA FOX resided in Apartment 410 and BENJAMIN FOX in Apartment 412.

Miss VIRGINIA FOX, Kent Place School, Summit, New Jersey, recalled that she resided at 2138 California Street, Northwest in 1936 and 1937 with ELOISE DUNBRACCO, presently a teacher at Holton Arms School, Washington, D. C. She was not acquainted with SILVERMAN and was unable to identify his photograph as anyone she had known. Photographs of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS and Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were also viewed by Miss FOX without effecting any identification. She recalled that PRISCILLA HISS taught at the Potomac School in Washington at which Miss FOX taught but Miss FOX was not acquainted with her.

BENJAMIN FOX, Camp Evans, Belmar, New Jersey, was not acquainted with SILVERMAN and likewise unable to identify his photograph or those of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS or Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that to his knowledge his wife, BESSIE FOX, was never acquainted with any of these individuals and efforts to contact his wife at her residence, 320 14th Avenue, Belmar, New Jersey, met with negative results. Mr. FOX remarked that he and his wife were acquainted with practically none of the other tenants in the building, and he was not aware of the fact that a person of the same name lived in the adjoining apartment to his.

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR JACOB VINER,
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, CONCERNING ALGER HISS

While being interviewed on another matter, Professor JACOB VINER, 182 Western Way, Princeton, New Jersey, teacher of economics at Princeton University, stated to Special Agent THOMAS S. LOVERING that he had been connected with the State Department during the time ALGER HISS was employed there. He related that he did not believe HISS guilty of the charges made by CHAMBERS because HISS' attorney had requested CHAMBERS to produce the documentary evidence which was brought forth.

Kisseloff-4102

NK 65-3917

VINER was reinterviewed by the writer and Special Agent JOHN P. DEVLIN, at which time he informed that he was a consultant at the State Department for a few months in about 1942. On occasions he used the office occupied by ALGER HISS who he described as "one of the fair haired boys". He stated that he had no information indicating espionage activities on the part of HISS and only knew him casually as a State Department employee. He explained that most of his contacts in the State Department were on a very high level which excluded HISS. VINER related that he took part in no social activities while in Washington and knew none of the associates of HISS, nor had he ever been in the HISS home.

VINER continued that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been a close friend of his and VINER was instrumental in helping WHITE obtain employment by the Treasury Department in Washington. VINER added that prior to acting as consultant for the State Department, he had been a consultant for the Treasury Department. During this time he purposely avoided any contacts with WHITE because he had been instrumental in securing him his position. VINER knew of no activities of an espionage nature on the part of WHITE but stated that during his stay in Washington he became cognizant of an unofficial organization among the "higher echelon" to promote the policies of President ROOSEVELT. He believed that TOMMY CORCORAN was one of the leaders of this clique and felt that WHITE, who had "liberal leanings", was probably active in the support of its purpose.

According to VINER, JULIAN WADLEIGH was a student in one of his classes at the University of Chicago. He described WADLEIGH as "a high-strung liberal" but knew of no activities on his part indicating affiliation with the Communist Party or an espionage apparatus. VINER later heard that WADLEIGH had not progressed as he should because of his temperament.

EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AS HAVING RESIDED IN "THE CASTLE", FORT LEE, N.J. IN 1933

By teletype of March 15, 1949 the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS states in 1933 he moved from Staten Island, New York to a house called "The Castle" on River Road, Fort Lee, New Jersey, just south of the George Washington Bridge owned by ADAMIRON BISHOP. He used the name WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and resided there until about December, 1933 when he moved to Lynbrook, Long Island.

Chief of Police FRED STENGEL, Fort Lee, New Jersey, advised that "The Castle" is a building located on a high cliff above River Road in Fort Lee, which was constructed about 100 years ago. He stated that for many years it was owned by some people from New York and operated as a rooming house. It was recently bought by two ladies who were described by Chief STENGEL as "eccentric."

It is noted that the cliff on which "The Castle" is located completely separates it from other residences on River Road, which consist of run-down

Kisseloff-4103

apartment and rooming houses, and a high cliff behind the property completely separates it from the remainder of the town of Fort Lee, which is located atop this bluff.

Chief STENGEL suggested contact with J. B. THOMPSON, Superintendent of Schools in Fort Lee who has lived in a home near "The Castle" for a number of years. Chief STENGEL advised that "The Castle" and its occupants, mostly New Yorkers, has been more or less of a mystery to the Police Department for many years, although no trouble has been encountered from this source.

Patrolman MIKE OKIN, Fort Lee Police Department, could add no information concerning the ownership or occupancy of "The Castle" in the 1930's but stated that about three or four years ago it was purchased by two elderly ladies named OLWELL and McCONNELL who were from Illinois. Since they have owned the property they have endeavored to repair and repaint it and presently occupy it as a dwelling. OKIN stated that these ladies were not natives of the vicinity and had no knowledge of past occupants. He remarked that he had occasion to interview them a short time ago and found them to be mentally unbalanced.

Miss ETHEL WIEDERMAN, Collector of Taxes, Municipal Building, Fort Lee, checked her records and determined that "The Castle" was owned in 1932, 1933 and 1934 by The Castle Corporation, 381 Fourth Avenue, Room 1020, New York City. The address of the corporation was furnished from tax records for the year 1932. She stated that it is currently owned by INA R. OLWELL and NOBLE McCONNELL, adding that the two ladies residing there are "peculiar." She could furnish no information as to the occupancy of the building in 1933 and suggested contact with GEORGE BROWN of the Fort Lee Trust Company, trustees for the owners in the 1930's.

Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Fort Lee Trust Company, stated that the Fort Lee Trust Company was trustee for The Castle Corporation from about 1918 until about three years ago when the property was sold. Mr. BROWN recalled that all of the officers in The Castle Corporation were from New York and was able to locate in his files a letter from EDWIN C. COLWELL, Secretary of The Castle Corporation, 43 East Fiftieth Street, New York City. Mr. BROWN said that all dealings were handled with Mr. COLWELL, whom he believed to be an attorney residing in Nyack, New York. Mr. BROWN had never heard of anyone named BISHOP in connection with the property but believed it may have been rented to BISHOP by The Castle Corporation.

Mrs. AUGUSTA RICHTER, 212 Main Street, Fort Lee, who resided for many years at 2 River Road which is located at the base of the cliff on which "The Castle" is located, recalled a Mr. and Mrs. BISHOP operating "The Castle" as a rooming house until about sixteen years ago when they returned to New York City. She stated that they were both from New York, and Mrs. BISHOP operated two furnished apartment buildings on 136th or 137th Street in New York City. Mrs. RICHTER stated she was not acquainted with any of the roomers during the period the BISHOPs operated the house but recalled that they were mostly university and art students from New York City. She knew of no natives of Fort Lee or vicinity who had lived in "The Castle". Mrs. RICHTER added that she heard from an unrecalled source that

Mr. BISHOP died in New York City about 1934 and his wife remarried, later building some tourist courts on a highway north of New York City. She suggested interview with Mrs. SHANEHOOD who has for many years resided in a dwelling at the base of the cliff on which "The Castle" is located.

Mrs. SHANEHOOD, River Road and Massa Lane, Fort Lee, was unable to add any information to that furnished by Mrs. RICHTER and was likewise not acquainted with any of the roomers in "The Castle" during the time the BISHOPs operated it. She, too, was of the opinion that the occupants were mostly from New York City.

Mr. J. B. THOMPSON, Superintendent of Schools, Fort Lee, stated that he has resided on the cliff overlooking "The Castle" for many years but has never been acquainted with any of the occupants and knows nothing of the building itself.

Mr. FRED ALLISON, School Attendant's Office, Fort Lee, advised that he has also resided on the cliff overlooking "The Castle" for a number of years but knows nothing of the past occupants of the building.

Mr. WILLIARD ORTLIP, who resides in the house next to Mr. THOMPSON, related that his father rented "The Castle" in about 1921 and moved out to the house in which WILLARD ORTLIP now resides in about 1924. ORTLIP recalled Mr. BISHOP only because he and another boy broke in an abandoned outbuilding on the property occupied by "The Castle" in about 1933 and were caught by Mr. BISHOP. ORTLIP believed his parents, H. WILLARD ORTLIP and AMY ORTLIP, Houghton, New York, art instructors at Houghten College, may have been acquainted with the BISHOPs. ORTLIP recalled that "The Castle" was a rooming or apartment house during the BISHOPs' occupancy and rented out to art students from New York City, as well as students from Columbia University. ORTLIP was not acquainted with any of these individuals and could furnish no information as to anyone so acquainted.

The records of the U. S. Post Office, Fort Lee, New Jersey, contain no information concerning residents of "The Castle" during the period in question nor any forwarding address for the BISHOPs.

In view of previous information received concerning Mrs. OLWELL and Mrs. McCONNELL, present owners of "The Castle", they were not interviewed.

By teletype of March 17, 1949 the Buffalo Office advised that the ORTLIPs had suggested interview with Mrs. WALTER EVANS of Fort Lee and JOSEPH NEEHAM of Coytesville, New Jersey, in addition to Mrs. RICHTER who has already been contacted.

In the absence of Mrs. EVANS, her husband WALTER M. EVANS was interviewed at his residence, 41 Main Street, Fort Lee, New Jersey. He recalled the BISHOPs operating a rooming house at "The Castle" in the early 1930's and furnished substantially the same information as that furnished by Mrs. RICHTER. He had no

information as to the current whereabouts of Mrs. BISHOP, adding that neither he nor his wife were friendly with the BISHOPs nor did they know any of the roomers, practically all of whom were from New York City. Mr. EVANS stated that the people living in "The Castle" did not associate with the native residents and vice versa.

No one named JOSEPH NEEHAM or NEEDHAM is known to receive mail through the Coytesville or Fort Lee Post Offices nor is this name listed in the current telephone directory covering North Bergen County, New Jersey. A NEIHARDT family was located in Coytesville, but there is no member named JOSEPH, nor is anyone acquainted with a JOSEPH NEIHARDT or NEEHAM.

FICTITIOUS BIRTH CERTIFICATE SECURED FOR DAUGHTER OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

By teletype of March 9, 1949 the New York Office advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had furnished information that J. PETERS was able to secure a birth certificate for his daughter ELLEN CHAMBERS under the name URSULA BREEN through the help of an individual in the City Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The following investigation was conducted at Atlantic City, New Jersey by Special Agent LEO T. CLARK:

Mr. EDWARD L. COFFEY, Registrar, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Atlantic City Board of Health, City Hall, located in his records a birth registration card for a child named URSULA BREEN, which showed place of birth in Riveria Apartments, sex, female; legitimate, yes; date of birth, November 12, 1933; father, DAVID BREEN; residence, ____; color, white; age last birthday, 33; birthplace, USA; occupation, writer; mother's maiden name, EDNA ROGERS; residence, A.B.V.; color, white; age last birthday, 23; birthplace, USA; number of children born to mother, 1; now living 1; signed, JOHN D. CURRAN.

All the information set forth in this pink birth registration card was typewritten. There was no date indicating when it was filed or by whom. Mr. COFFEY explained that the information is placed on the cards ordinarily after receipt of an original birth certificate form from the attending physician. The law requires the birth certificate to be forwarded to the Board of Health within five days after birth. The original birth certificate signed by the attending physician is then forwarded to the State Bureau of Vital Statistics at Trenton, New Jersey, and must be sent to Trenton by the tenth day of the following month. The original birth certificate would ordinarily show the date it was received by the Atlantic City Board of Health. The registrar for the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the period 1933 to 1940 was ALFRED GLENN. He died in 1940.

A Mrs. HELEN DAHL, who is still employed in the office, was the only other employee under Mr. GLENN. Mrs. DAHL advised the writer that she had no recollection of the circumstances surrounding the filing of the birth registration card in the name of URSULA BREEN.

Kisseloff-4106

Mr. COFFEY and the agent initialed the back of the birth registration card, and he returned it to his files on March 11, 1949.

Mr. COFFEY and Mrs. DAHL advised that if a certified copy of this birth record was issued at any time, it would bear the date of issue and the name of the registrar would appear thereon. The registrar's name would ordinarily be placed by a rubber stamp but sometimes on request for special purposes, such as for Navy use the registrar's name would be signed in pen and ink.

In the event further investigation is desired it would be advisable to obtain the birth certificate obtained by CHAMBERS to determine the date it was issued to him and to identify the handwriting of the person who issued it.

Investigation at Atlantic City disclosed that a JOHN D. CURRAN was a practicing physician who died April 18, 1934 at Atlantic City. He maintained an office at 127 South Texas Avenue, Atlantic City. He has three surviving children, LORRAINE CURRAN, 9 South Illinois Avenue, Mrs. EDWARD BRENNAN and THOMAS CURRAN, both of 104 North Baltimore Avenue, Ventnor, New Jersey. They reported their father died April 18, 1934 and that for approximately a year before his death he was ill and did not have many patients.

Mrs. BRENNAN was his receptionist and advised he did not have any maternity cases in the Fall of 1933. He wrote his last prescription on December 24, 1933 and was too ill to handle any deliveries in November of 1933. She has no recollection of any patient named BREEN, and a search of his old records was made with negative results. She furnished the writer with a specimen of her father's signature, and it is being maintained as an exhibit in the event the original birth certificate can be located.

Mrs. DOROTHY FRIDRICH, owner-manager of the Riveria Apartments, Raleigh Avenue and the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, New Jersey, advised that the Herbert V. Realty Company owned and operated the apartments between 1933 and 1935 and this company went into bankruptcy. An examination of the few records in her possession failed to disclose any record of a tenant named BREEN. Mrs. FRIDRICH advised that Mrs. BERTHA BRAUNSTEIN was manager of the apartments about that time. She married a man named COHEN and moved to Uniontown, Pennsylvania. She is now a widow and is probably still residing in Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Special Agent T. HOWARD WALDRON at Trenton, New Jersey, checked the records of the State Department of Health with negative results in an effort to locate a birth record on URSULA BREEN.

JOHN D. CURRAN's date of death was verified at the Atlantic City Board of Health.

Kisseloff-4107

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NK 65-3917

LEADS

PITTSBURGH OFFICE

Two copies of this report are being designated for the Pittsburgh Office in view of information that Mrs. BERTHA BRAUNSTEIN COHEN, former manager of the Riveria Apartments, Atlantic City, New Jersey, now lives in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The Riveria Apartments was the birthplace given on the fictitious birth registration card for CHAMBERS' daughter under the name URSULA BREEN. Since there is no indication CHAMBERS actually resided at this address, no lead is being set out to interview Mrs. COHEN.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Will interview ELOISE DUNBRACCO, teacher, Holton Arms School, for any information she may have concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Miss DUNBRACCO resided in Apartment 410, 2138 California Street, N.W. in 1936 and 1937 with Miss VIRGINIA FOX during the time SILVERMAN resided in Apartment 409 at this address. (Teletype of 3/10/49)

BUFFALO OFFICE

At Houghton, New York

Will interview H. WILLARD ORTLIP and AMY ORTLIP, art instructors at Houghton College for any information they may have concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' residence at "The Castle", Fort Lee, N. J. during 1933. They should also be questioned as to the current whereabouts of Mrs. ADAMIRON BISHOP, who, with her husband, operated "The Castle" as a rooming house during this period. (Teletype of 3/16/49)

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City and Nyack, New York

Will locate and interview EDWIN C. COLWELL, Secretary of The Castle Corporation, 43 East 50th Street, New York City or 381 Fourth Avenue, Room 1020, New York City, who is believed to be an attorney residing in Nyack, New York, for any information he may have concerning the present whereabouts of Mrs. ADAMIRON BISHOP. Mrs. BISHOP reportedly remarried upon the death of her husband in 1934 and opened some tourist cabins on a highway north of New York City. She is further reported to have operated rooming or apartment houses on 136 or 137 Street in New York City during the time she and her husband occupied "The Castle". (Teletype of 3/16/49)

Kisseloff-4108

NK 65-3917

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The remaining lead in this case for the Newark Office to reinterview PAUL TAMER to develop more completely the background of the TAMER family and exhibit to him photographs of known espionage agents is being reported in the case entitled "JOSHUA TAMER, was. ESPIONAGE-R" as requested in New York letter to Newark of March 16, 1949.

Kisseloff-4109

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NK 65-3917 as

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	3/29/49	3/8,9,11,14,16, 17,21/49	PAUL R. ALTER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN unknown to VIRGINIA FOX or BENJAMIN FOX. JACOB VINER unable to furnish any information concerning ALGER HISS. He was acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE and JULIAN WADLEIGH but has no information of value concerning them. Efforts to identify CHAMBERS as having resided in "The Castle", Fort Lee, NJ during 1933 negative. The building, completely separated from remainder of town, was owned by The Castle Corporation, a New York concern, until about 1945. ADAMIRON BISHOP, who operated it as a rooming house in 1933, said to have died in NYC in 1934 and the present whereabouts of his wife, since remarried, not known. BISHOP and wife were from NYC and operated similar property there. Birth registration for URSULA BREEN located at Atlantic City, NJ but no record in official records at Trenton, NJ. Doctor whose name was typed on card was not practicing at the time and is now deceased. ALFRED GLENN, registrar for the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Atlantic City, NJ in 1933 died in 1940. Remaining employee denies knowledge of registration.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/89 BY SP-2 #266, 5 BS

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REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
WFO letter to Bureau, 3/4/49
Newark teletype to Bureau and New York 3/8/49

Kisseloff-4110

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FD-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/25/49	3/23/49	EDWARD F. HULMER EFH:MFL

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. Etal	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DR. EDWARD E. LEWIS, Howard University, advised he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS September 1920, at Columbia University and, consequently, became fast friends; friendship lasted until 1924 or 1925, when CHAMBERS entered the Communist Party. LEWIS saw CHAMBERS in Washington, Fall 1937, at which time, CHAMBERS stated he was about to break with Communist Party. CHAMBERS instrumental in having LEWIS correspond with MAXIM LIEBER in which CHAMBERS was referred to under an assumed name; the name not recalled by LEWIS. LEWIS recalls meeting ALGER HISS on two occasions in 1934, while with AAA, on which occasions HISS and his associates were more interested in the bankruptcy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as the largest single land owner in the South than in the economic welfare of the share-croppers.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 910320 pls/ffw

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Teletype from New York dated March 21, 1949

cc AAG Campbell 4-7-49 ASBard

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Instant investigation predicated upon reference teletype

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hadley SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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60 MAY 17 1949

Kisseloff-8937

advising that EDWARD LEWIS was very friendly with, and roomed with, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS while attending Columbia University.

DR. EDWARD E. LEWIS, Professor at Howard University for the past twenty years, and who resides at 1778 Hobart Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was interviewed at his home and advised that he first became acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September 1920, at Columbia University when they met and soon became good friends. LEWIS stated that he found CHAMBERS to be an extremely interesting man who resided in Long Island and commuted daily to Columbia. LEWIS stated that he, himself, lived in Long Island, the son of a Methodist minister, but week days resided near Columbia University and commuted to his home only on week ends. LEWIS stated as a result of his friendship with CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS became more or less part of the LEWIS family, and LEWIS' father, particularly, became devoted to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. LEWIS further stated that CHAMBERS went on vacations with the family in the summer time so that for the next two or three years he, LEWIS, saw a great deal of CHAMBERS.

At this time, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS had some "radical bent" in his make-up but, at the time, he did not consider it serious. LEWIS stated that he, himself, in his undergraduate work, majored in mathematics and not economics. He and CHAMBERS lived together as room mates just for a few weeks but saw one another almost daily. LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS did not complete his undergraduate work at Columbia University, but resigned from the University and never went back. At the time of his resignation, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was the editor of a campus publication, which publication printed a poem extolling free love. As a result, the alumni kicked up quite a bit of rumpus over the poem and while CHAMBERS was not the author of the poem, as editor, he was responsible for its publication. JOHN ERSKINE, in particular, was opposed to CHAMBERS, with the result that CHAMBERS became disgusted and quit the University. LEWIS stated, however, that he continued to see CHAMBERS after this incident and was still quite fond of him. LEWIS stated that he was graduated from Columbia University but continued doing post-graduate work there, but began to see CHAMBERS less and less until finally CHAMBERS drifted away.

LEWIS stated he did not know the reason why CHAMBERS drifted away from him, but since reading CHAMBERS' testimony and the fact that he, CHAMBERS, entered the Communist Party in 1925, LEWIS believes that, obviously, this was the reason CHAMBERS drifted away and did not continue the intimate friendship as LEWIS was not in sympathy with the Communist ideology. LEWIS stated that, obviously, CHAMBERS did not want to involve LEWIS or his family in the Communist movement, and for that reason might involve the lack of further contact with him.

LEWIS stated that he saw CHAMBERS in 1929, but the relation between the two men at this time was one of casual acquaintance instead of real friends. LEWIS stated he did not see CHAMBERS, to his recollection, from 1929 until the Fall of 1937, when he saw CHAMBERS in Washington in the Fall of 1937, accidentally. CHAMBERS came over to LEWIS' apartment and stayed approximately thirty minutes and talked only about family affairs.

Within a short time after that, CHAMBERS again met LEWIS in the Fall of 1937, and told LEWIS that he was about to leave the Communist Party. To the best of DR. LEWIS' recollection, this was in September or October 1937. DR. LEWIS recalls that at this time, CHAMBERS was "all stirred up", giving LEWIS the impression that CHAMBERS might be in trouble. He further gave DR. LEWIS the impression that he, CHAMBERS, did not want any documentary evidence linking CHAMBERS with any crime. DR. LEWIS stated that on this occasion, CHAMBERS told him that he was afraid for his life. LEWIS stated he thought at this time, that this was a joke, as he could see no reason why CHAMBERS would fear for his life. After reading the testimony, however, LEWIS stated he can now understand why CHAMBERS was in fear of his life, as he, CHAMBERS, was in the conspiratorial end of the Party and, naturally, feared retaliation, but LEWIS definitely recalls CHAMBERS stating that he was in fear of bodily harm, as he was about to pull out of the Communist Party. He cannot recall on this occasion whether CHAMBERS used any other name, but would not doubt it because he stated CHAMBERS more or less always emphasized the dramatics in life. Concerning CHAMBERS' exact words on this occasion, DR. LEWIS stated he could not recall them, but he has the impression that CHAMBERS' departure from the Communists in the Fall of 1937, was developing, and that things were taking their own time.

LEWIS stated he has never seen or met MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and oddly enough, he, LEWIS, never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' mother or father. He recalls from CHAMBERS' own conversation at college that CHAMBERS' father had been in the advertising business, probably with the Colgate Toothpaste firm, and that his mother was a highly cultured woman. CHAMBERS often spoke of his younger brother who, unfortunately, took his own life. LEWIS further stated that from conversations with CHAMBERS, that CHAMBERS' father made a good living and educated WHITTAKER well.

DR. LEWIS stated that in 1937, he, LEWIS, had written an article or two of a popular nature which he tried to sell. On the occasion in the Fall of 1937, of meeting CHAMBERS, he told CHAMBERS about these articles and CHAMBERS suggested a man in New York who was a literary agent by the name of MAXIM LIEBER. CHAMBERS told LEWIS to write to LIEBER and to mention that so and so sends his best regards. LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS gave him some name to use in this regard, but he cannot recollect what name it was. LEWIS stated that he doubted very much whether it was GEORGE, and he has never known CHAMBERS to go under

the name of GEORGE CROSLEY. CHAMBERS further gave him the impression that CHAMBERS and LIEBER were very intimate friends. LEWIS stated that he did correspond with LIEBER and made a trip to New York to see him. He has since looked through his files for his own copy of the initial correspondence with LIEBER, but cannot find the same.

Since the HISS-CHAMBERS controversy first appeared in the press, DR. LEWIS stated that he had occasion to discuss the publicity with DR. FREDERICK C. MILLS, Professor of Statistics at Columbia University, at a dinner party. During the party, the conversation turned to the HISS-CHAMBERS case, and LEWIS told the story about meeting CHAMBERS in 1937, and CHAMBERS recommending LIEBER and his suggestion that greetings be sent from CHAMBERS to LIEBER, using, however, a fictitious name. Following this dinner conversation, DR. LEWIS stated that he received a letter from Professor MILLS in which MILLS recalled this dinner conversation with LEWIS and wanted to check up on it, as the name that CHAMBERS was going by was now very important, according to MILLS. As a result, LEWIS stated he went through his papers but could not find the initial correspondence. He did find a letter from LIEBER. This letter is as follows, and is on the letterhead of MAXIM LIEBER, Authors and Representative, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Murray Hill 2-3135--3136. The letter is dated July 13, 1938 and is as follows:

"MR. EDWARD E. LEWIS
111 Elm Street
West Haven, Conn.

"Dear MR. LEWIS:

"However much I enjoyed your article, 'Monetary Therapy: The Perennial Cure-All', I nevertheless think that selling it would be a difficult problem, particularly as two of the most likely markets have already rejected the piece. But we will see what can be done.

"During the summer months, I am spending only Mondays and Tuesdays of each week at the office and if you happen to be in town on either of these days, I shall certainly be happy to have you call on me.

"Sincerely,

/s/ MAXIM LIEBER"

DR. LEWIS did not know what interest Professor MILLS has in wanting to know the exact name that he, LEWIS, referred to CHAMBERS but LEWIS does know that WILLIAM REMINGTON, who was identified by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as a member of the Communist Party, and who was recently

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the subject of considerable publicity in the paper due to the top loyalty board clearing him of disloyalty, had been one of Professor MILLS' students and REMINGTON wrote MILLS for a character letter in his defense. LEWIS stated that he replied by letter to DR. MILLS to the effect that he was very vague about the exact name used in the LIEBER correspondence.

Following the initial letter to LIEBER, LEWIS stated that in the winter of 1938, he went to New York and saw LIEBER and the first thing LIEBER said to him was, "that was an awfully funny letter you wrote me." LEWIS stated that he told LIEBER on this occasion that CHAMBERS told him to use another name, but LEWIS stated there was no doubt that LIEBER knew the name that he, LEWIS, was referring to in the letter, as they referred to CHAMBERS by name in the conversations had in LIEBER's office. LEWIS stated that later, he received the letter from LIEBER which is quoted above and which is dated July 13, 1938.

Concerning the character of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, DR. LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was a tough specimen physically, being a handball enthusiast, and to his knowledge, was never sick a day while attending Columbia University. In short, he was a healthy specimen. Mentally, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was peculiar and in some respects could be referred to as a "screwball" but at the same time, he was very brilliant with some flair for being a bit different. He had a tendency to overdramatize, and LEWIS thought that this tendency still continues in CHAMBERS and cited as evidence the placing of the documents in a pumpkin. At Columbia, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was a great reader and was above average mentally. LEWIS stated that he would be amazed if there was any trace of insanity in the CHAMBERS family, and certainly there was none in CHAMBERS, himself. Morally, LEWIS stated that CHAMBERS was reasonably outstanding and was, more or less, "super normal" who liked the ladies, but at no time was there any aspersions cast on his moral reputation. Again, DR. LEWIS stated that he would be amazed if CHAMBERS was homosexual as he showed no sign of this in his college days.

LEWIS stated, however, that he has been aware of the fact that rumors are floating around that CHAMBERS is obviously either a homosexual or mentally unbalanced, and he cited that during the past summer, he and his wife, while on vacation, had a conversation with JEAN ALLAWAY, whose husband is HOWARD ALLAWAY who worked for PM newspaper, later the New York Star, now defunct. LEWIS stated that naturally, the conversation came around to the HISS-CHAMBERS controversy and MRS. ALLAWAY admitted she did not know CHAMBERS or HISS, but that she did hear rumors that CHAMBERS was a complete "screwball"; that CHAMBERS had a complex to get HISS; that CHAMBERS was a homosexual, and as a result of these characteristics, she noted that all of CHAMBERS' venom was directed against HISS and not against other persons in the apparatus. LEWIS stated that naturally, he defended CHAMBERS' character, but cited this incident as examples of the tendency of others to take HISS' part in this controversy and try to rationalize CHAMBERS' action in accusing HISS. He further cited the fact that MRS. ALLAWAY is a very educated person, receiving a PhD Degree from Yale University.

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Concerning ALGER HISS, DR. LEWIS stated that in 1934, he and DR. ABRAM L. HARRIS, colored, then a professor at Howard University, and now a professor at the University of Chicago, were interested in agricultural economics, especially the plight of the share-cropper in the southern states. LEWIS stated that this problem was acute, as 1934 was in the midst of the depression. LEWIS stated that both he and HARRIS thought they had the solution and one Sunday went to the home of JEROME FRANK and outlined a program of investigation. LEWIS stated that in addition to FRANK, ALGER HISS was present and he believes C. B. (BEANIE) BALDWIN, now connected with the Progressive Party, further, one or two girls, were present, but LEWIS cannot recall their names.

After outlining the program of investigation, LEWIS stated that FRANK, HISS and the others were very enthusiastic over the proposal and wanted further time to think about it. LEWIS stated that this meeting occurred on Sunday at the home of JEROME FRANK. The following Tuesday, LEWIS stated that he and DR. HARRIS invited the whole crowd to luncheon at Howard University. During the luncheon, however, LEWIS stated that HISS, FRANK, and the others talked almost in legalistic terms and stated that the LEWIS proposal was "~~pooled~~ POLITICAL dynamite."

During the conversation, DR. LEWIS recalls definitely that the name of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was mentioned many times, as it was brought out that at the time, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was the largest single landowner in the South, due to the thousands of foreclosures of farms which the Metropolitan had to take over. LEWIS stated that, basically, the proposal of both he and HARRIS was to help the southern farmer, especially the southern share-cropper. One of the remedies, of course, was to raise the land values of southern farms and thus aid the share-cropper. During the luncheon conversation, however, LEWIS stated that HISS, FRANK and the others were more interested in keeping land values down and, therefore, bankrupt the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This conversation DR. LEWIS has remembered to this day, as he thought this proposal was very fantastic.

HISS, FRANK and the others kept referring to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a big company and, therefore, as an evil one. As a result, LEWIS stated that both he and HARRIS were speechless. LEWIS was asked specifically whether he could recall the remarks of ALGER HISS at this luncheon conference and LEWIS stated that he definitely recalls that HISS was in the general agreement with the proposals made concerning the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the desire to see the company bankrupt. LEWIS stated that it never occurred to HISS, FRANK and the others what the bankruptcy of the Metropolitan would mean to the economy of the country and to the welfare of the hundreds of thousands of policy holders. LEWIS stated that definitely HISS made no protest and LEWIS further stated that the whole crowd, meaning HISS, FRANK and the others, were much more radical than people at the time felt. As a result, LEWIS

stated that HISS and the others wanted to drop the investigation proposed by he and HARRIS.

DR. LEWIS stated that he could give no further information concerning CHAMBERS or HISS. He suggested that perhaps CLIFTON FADIMAN, a graduate of Columbia, and who is connected with "Information Please", a radio program; CHARLES WAGNER, the book editor of the New York Daily News; and MYER SHAPIRO, Professor of Art at Columbia University, might recall knowing CHAMBERS at Columbia University.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

If it has not already done so, New York is requested to interview Professor FREDERICK C. MILLS concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

If it has not already done so, will interview CLIFTON FADIMAN, CHARLES WAGNER, of the New York Daily News; Professor MYER SHAPIRO, Professor of Art at Columbia University.

THE CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will interview Professor ABRAM L. HARRIS (colored), Chicago University, concerning ALGER HISS and his recollection of the events mentioned in this report, together with other information he may have concerning ALGER HISS. DR. HARRIS should also be interviewed for any information he has concerning ELEANOR NELSON, it being noted that PAUL R. PORTER, of the State Department, and former husband of ELEANOR NELSON, has suggested the name of DR. ABRAM L. HARRIS as a person who might be in a position to furnish background information concerning NELSON and her activities and contacts in the late 1930's, especially the pertinent period of this investigation.

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/25/49	3/23/49	EDWARD F. HULMER EFH:MFL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. Etal	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DR. EDWARD E. LEWIS, Howard University, advised he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS September 1920, at Columbia University and, consequently, became fast friends; friendship lasted until 1924 or 1925, when CHAMBERS entered the Communist Party. LEWIS saw CHAMBERS in Washington, Fall 1937, at which time, CHAMBERS stated he was about to break with Communist Party. CHAMBERS instrumental in having LEWIS correspond with MAXIM LIEBER in which CHAMBERS was referred to under an assumed name; the name not recalled by LEWIS. LEWIS recalls meeting ALGER HISS on two occasions in 1934, while with AAA, on which occasions HISS and his associates were more interested in the bankruptcy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as the largest single land owner in the South than in the economic welfare of the share-croppers.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Teletype from New York dated March 21, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Instant investigation predicated upon reference teletype

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	3/23/49	3/4,7,10,11, 14-16,18/49.	DAVID EDWIN TODD hc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,was.,etal	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HELEN RINCE advised that she first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at Boston prior to 1931. At first she would admit only casual acquaintance with him, but after detailed questioning, admitted they were close friends, but stated she never had met SILVERMAN's wife. She declined to further discuss the extent of her acquaintance with SILVERMAN, but claimed her association with him provided a psychological outlet for her in that she felt free to "act silly." She denied any knowledge of espionage or Communist activities on the part of SILVERMAN, herself, her sister, SALLY GOLDMARK, or any other acquaintances. She said her association with SILVERMAN terminated in the summer of 1947 when he sent her a message that in view of the fact that he had been subpoenaed to testify before the Grand Jury in New York City it would be unwise for her to see him. She denied knowing either RALPH DESOLA or HELEN WINNER. She said that LENORA THOMAS STRAUSS and CHARLES WAGNER were friends of her sister, SALLY GOLDMARK, and had resided with SALLY at Accokeek, Maryland. She declined to continue the interview further and subsequently consulted with ERNEST BESIG, an attorney who is head of the American Civil Liberties Union, who advised her that she need answer no further questions of agents at San Francisco. She previously had expressed a willingness to be interviewed on her return to New York City.

-RUC-

REFERENCES: Bureau File No. 74-1333;
Washington Field letter to Director March 9, 1949;
New York teletype to San Francisco March 9, 1949;
San Francisco teletypes to Bureau and New York March 11 and 14, 1949.

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#24,845

CC AAG Campbell 4-1-49

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Brent TASB Mossburg EHM Cattanach BC

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PERS. FILES

SF 100-25417

DETAILS:

At San Francisco, California

HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE was located at the Whitcomb Hotel at 8:35 PM, March 9, 1949, and was first contacted telephonically by agents utilizing the house telephone in the lobby. At this time Miss RINGE stated she was very busy inasmuch as she was a delegate to the YWCA convention presently being held at San Francisco, but stated she would be glad to converse with agents in any matter of interest to the Government.

She was interviewed from 8:53 PM until 9:30 PM in Room 545 of the Whitcomb Hotel by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer. At 9:30 PM the interview was terminated at her request and she agreed to appear at the San Francisco Office later that evening to continue the interview. The reason for terminating the interview at that time was that Miss RINGE claimed to have an appointment which she had to keep.

The interview was continued beginning at 11:09 PM at the San Francisco Office, at which time Miss RINGE brought with her a friend, BEATRICE STERN, of 1035 Lombard Street, San Francisco, and requested that she be interviewed in Mrs. STERN's presence. Miss RINGE was advised that the matter was strictly confidential and unless Mrs. STERN was representing her as her attorney she could not be present during the interview. It was pointed out to Miss RINGE that she had every right to an attorney if she felt the need of one, at which time she stated that since she had nothing to hide she did not feel that an attorney was necessary and she would be willing to continue the interview. The interview was continued until 12:10 AM, at which time the interview was terminated at Miss RINGE's request, she stating that she felt if she continued further she would be too fatigued to do her work properly the following day. She agreed to meet with interviewing agents the following morning of March 11, 1949, for a continuation of the interview.

She was again contacted at 11:20 AM, March 11, 1949, at which time she stated that in view of the gravity of the situation, which she "did not take lightly", she felt she needed the services of an attorney and believed that her primary concern should be her own self-protection. She was advised that this was certainly her right, and the interview was terminated.

In accordance with telephonic instructions of Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau, an effort was made to re-contact HELEN RINGE on March 18, 1949, and at 12:42 PM she was contacted telephonically by Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH, at which time she advised that she had consulted a reputable local attorney who had advised her that it was within her rights in insisting that any interview be deferred until her return to New York City.

Subsequently, ERNEST BESIG telephonically contacted both Special Agent in Charge HARRY H. KIMBALL and Special Agent CHARLES F. BRUSCH, and advised that he had been retained as counsel by HELEN RINGE, and that he desired that

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agents of this office have no further contact with his client or the results would be that he would obtain a warrant charging the agents with "disturbing the peace." BESIG alleged his client informed him that efforts had been made to use pressure and to coerce Miss RINGE into making a statement after she had insisted upon her right to receive advice from her counsel. It is to be pointed out that the allegations made by BESIG were absolutely without foundation. No further efforts were made to continue the interview with Miss RINGE.

The following information was developed during the course of the interviews:

At the outset of the interview which was conducted in the early evening of March 10, 1949, Miss RINGE advised she had frequently had occasion to be interviewed by Bureau Agents with regard to Government employees whom she had supervised, and she desired to know with what individual the Bureau was concerned at this time. She was then advised that this was not a routine applicant investigation.

Miss RINGE then advised that she herself had a long record of Government employment and that all her background information was contained in records of the Civil Service Commission, and that the Civil Service Commission recently had notified her of her eligibility for employment with the Government on the grounds that she had been cleared in a loyalty investigation. She stated she presumed this loyalty investigation had been conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Miss RINGE was then told that this investigation related to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. She was asked to volunteer any information she had in connection with SILVERMAN. She stated at that time that SILVERMAN was only a casual acquaintance of hers. She made no effort to volunteer any information. She was then asked when she had first met SILVERMAN, to which she replied that it was many years ago in Boston, at a time when he was employed on the BABSON or Massachusetts Institute of Technology Faculty and it was in 1931. She said they had met socially and that they were introduced by one CREYTON HILL, who also was on the Babson Staff.

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She said that SILVERMAN had been an interesting person and that they had had a number of similarities of interest, and that it had come as a great surprise to her when she had learned that SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed before the House Committee investigating Un-American activities. She stated that about a year ago, or approximately the summer of 1947, at which time HELEN RINGE was employed at Washington, D.C., and SILVERMAN was residing in New York City, that she, Miss RINGE, had occasion to make a trip from Washington to New York City, and prior to making this trip, she wrote SILVERMAN a note telling him that she would arrive in New York City on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at a certain time and she suggested that he might meet her at the train. She said she was met at the train by a person from his office who told her that SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed to testify before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City in a very serious matter, and that there were serious charges against him. She said the person who met her advised that SILVERMAN suggested it would be unwise for her to see SILVERMAN. She said she had had no contact with SILVERMAN since this incident.

She was questioned concerning the friends and associates of SILVERMAN. She stated she had known that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been a friend of SILVERMAN, although she herself never had met WHITE, nor had she ever discussed the details of the association between WHITE and SILVERMAN, except that she recalled SILVERMAN once mentioned that he had known WHITE in the graduate school at Harvard University.

Miss RINGE said she had no knowledge whatever which would lead her to believe that SILVERMAN was a Communist or a Communist Party member. She stated that she herself never had attended any Communist Party meetings.

Miss RINGE was then questioned with regard to her sister, SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK. She said that SALLY GOLDMARK had resided near Washington, D.C., at the same time that she, HELEN, was working in Washington, D.C., but that they had not resided at the same residence -- her sister living in a home she had rented at Accokeek, Maryland. She was asked whether her sister, SALLY, is a Communist, to which she replied that she did not think so. She was asked whether she would know if this were so, to which she replied that it never had occurred to her that her sister might be a member of the Communist Party.

The questioning was then directed to the activities of SILVERMAN and she was asked where SILVERMAN resided in Washington, D.C. She stated that it was some place on 15th Street, N.W., but she could not recall the number. At this point Miss RINGE insisted upon terminating the first part of the interview and agreed to appear at the office later that evening.

The interview was continued by again questioning Miss RINGE with regard to her association with SILVERMAN, at which time she stated SILVERMAN had visited her at her home in Washington, D.C., but that she had not visited him at his residence. She was asked to estimate how frequently these visits took place, which she said she could not do. She was then asked if the visits exceeded ten and she stated they had. She was then asked if she had seen him as many as fifty times and she stated she had. She was then asked if she had seen him in excess of one hundred times and she stated that she thought she had inasmuch as her acquaintance with SILVERMAN had covered a span of some fifteen years, and that most of the association took place while she and SILVERMAN both were residing in Washington, D.C.

She was asked if there were occasions when she had met SILVERMAN alone, and she said, "Yes, there were," and that there were also occasions where her friends had been present when SILVERMAN was present at her home. She said they had taken no trips together outside Washington, D.C., but admitted that SILVERMAN had once visited her at the home of Mrs. ALFRED NAJAR at Chestertown, New York, during a summer vacation. She said that Mrs. NAJAR was a friend of hers and that Mrs. NAJAR met SILVERMAN.

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She was asked whether she ever had met SILVERMAN's wife and she stated she never had met Mrs. SILVERMAN. She was asked whether there was some explanation in SILVERMAN's domestic life for that, to which she replied it was "hard to say." She was asked if he ever had so indicated this, which question she did not answer, and after a long pause she was asked if that was something

she could not answer, to which she replied that she was pondering the question. She was then advised that she did not need to answer any questions which might tend to either degrade or incriminate her, to which she replied,"Then let's talk about something else."

She then volunteered that she had told her sister, EDNA LARCHER, 108 East 86th Street, New York City, regarding the incident of SILVERMAN being subpoenaed before the New York Grand Jury and the fact that she had not seen SILVERMAN since that time. She stated she did not know anything concerning the reasons he had been subpoenaed before the Grand Jury and that she knew nothing concerning any Communist activities. She did state, however, that she knew Communists did not reveal their Communist associations to other persons.

She was then questioned concerning the extent of her sister, SALLY's, association with SILVERMAN, and she stated that as far as she knew it was only when SALLY met him in her, HELEN's, home. She again stated that she knew of absolutely no association of SALLY with the Communist Party.

She was asked if she ever had discussed or compared ideologies, or discussed Communism pro or con with SILVERMAN, and she stated no, to the best of her remembrance, she never had had any such discussions. She was asked if SILVERMAN ever had made any effort to have her do favors for him and she stated, "No, none."

At this point she stated she would try to explain somewhat her association with SILVERMAN. She said that fundamentally she herself was a very serious person and that SILVERMAN was the one individual whom she knew with whom she could relax and act ridiculous and"silly", and she was never serious with him, and it was an outlet enabling her to get away from the strain of her work. She said he was the sort of person she needed in this regard.

She was asked whether she knew SILVERMAN's duty in connection with his official Government work and she said yes, she knew generally the type of work which was done by him while he resided in Washington.

She was then questioned concerning LENORE THOMAS. She stated LENORE THOMAS was a girl who had resided at Accokeek, Maryland, with her sister, SALLY, and that she had known her both as LENORE THOMAS and by her married name, LENORE STRAUSS, and she knew she had been a long-time acquaintance of her sister.

She stated she did not know RALPH DESOLA, nor did she know anyone named HELEN WINNER. She stated that CHARLES WAGNER was an architect who had resided at Accokeek, Maryland, with her sister, SALLY, and LENORE THOMAS. She described this place at Accokeek as a large country house about twenty-three miles from Washington, D.C., in a remote section opposite Mt. Vernon. She stated her sister moved there in approximately 1934 and resided there until she was married in the spring of 1942. She stated she did not know when CHARLES WAGNER first began living there, but it was before 1938 she thought, and that CHARLES WAGNER was drafted into the Navy in 1940. She stated she knew of no association

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between SILVERMAN and WAGNER. She said she occasionally has met HELEN FULLER, but did not remember the circumstances clearly. She did not know if HELEN FULLER knew SILVERMAN.

At this point she requested that the interview be terminated for the evening, it being 12:10 AM, March 11, 1949, and she agreed to the continuation of the interview later in the morning.

At this time she stated she did not know what to do with regard to continuing the interview. She stated she was willing to discuss the matter with agents upon her arrival in New York City, but preferred not to discuss it further at San Francisco.

She stated she had realized from the questioning that her sister, SALLY RINGE GOLDMARK, in Okanagan, Washington, had been interviewed and she was greatly disturbed concerning this, and she felt she desired the services of an attorney and preferred to retain an attorney in New York City rather than in San Francisco. She was advised that if this was her desire it certainly was her right.

She appeared at this time to be near hysteria and she volunteered tearfully that she would swear and lay down her life that she never had done one thing knowingly disloyal to the United States or to aid or abet any Communist and she felt that her conscience was clear. She said she believed she should have an attorney and more time at her disposal before answering any further questions.

She was asked if she would be willing to furnish her itinerary in the event it was necessary to contact her again. She furnished her itinerary willingly, stating that she would leave San Francisco for Pacific Grove, California, on March 14, 1949, where she would remain until March 16, 1949, departing from Pacific Grove for Seattle, Washington, and arriving there March 17, 1949. She said she would stay at the Olympic Hotel until March 19, 1949, proceeding to Okanagan, Washington, to visit her sister, SALLY, for three days, departing from Okanagan March 23, 1949, and that she would arrive in New York City on March 27, 1949.

She stated she could be reached in New York at 340 East 72nd Street, telephone RHinelander 4-4416, in care of Mrs. RICHARD DANA. The interview was then terminated.

At Albany, California

It was determined from the Post Office at Albany that ALBERT E. RUTAN, who formerly resided at 511 Cornell Avenue, Albany, presently resides at 73 Fuller Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey. He furnished this address to the Post Office on June 13, 1947.

It was determined from Mrs. J. DREW, 524 Cornell Avenue, Albany, that RUTAN is an employee in the Executive Offices of the Standard Oil Corporation at either Newark, New Jersey, or New York City.

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LEADS

NEWARK OFFICE

At Chatham, New Jersey, will locate and interview ALBERT E. RUTAN, 73 Fuller Avenue, who, according to records of the Army Air Forces, was a former Security Officer in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Forces at Washington, D.C., from 1942 to 1945.

It is to be pointed out that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed by the Army Air Forces from 1942 to 1943 as Chief of the Analysis and Plans Branch which was then under the Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel, who was then a General ECCLES. In this capacity it was SILVERMAN's responsibility to have this section analyze, systematize, and tabulate all information relative to B-29 production, modification, theatre diversion and supplies. These reports were of a highly classified and secret nature.

According to the allegation of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, SILVERMAN indirectly furnished classified information which was transmitted to the Soviet Government.

Newark should interview RUTAN to establish

1) The method of handling secret and classified information in this section;

2) RUTAN should be questioned concerning SILVERMAN's associates and activities during the time of his employment; and

3) RUTAN should be questioned as to whether it would be possible for SILVERMAN or any other individuals in this section to take top secret information to their homes for further study and analysis.

(This lead is being set out initially in this report)

Kisseloff-8952

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	3/23/49	3/4,7,10,11, 14-16,18/49.	DAVID EDWIN TODD hc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,was.,etal	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HELEN RINGE advised that she first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at Boston prior to 1931. At first she would admit only casual acquaintance with him, but after detailed questioning, admitted they were close friends, but stated she never had met SILVERMAN's wife. She declined to further discuss the extent of her acquaintance with SILVERMAN, but claimed her association with him provided a psychological outlet for her in that she felt free to "act silly." She denied any knowledge of espionage or Communist activities on the part of SILVERMAN, herself, her sister, SALLY GOLDMARK, or any other acquaintances. She said her association with SILVERMAN terminated in the summer of 1947 when he sent her a message that in view of the fact that he had been subpoenaed to testify before the Grand Jury in New York City it would be unwise for her to see him. She denied knowing either RALPH DESOLA or HELEN WINNER. She said that LENORA THOMAS STRAUSS and CHARLES WAGNER were friends of her sister, SALLY GOLDMARK, and had resided with SALLY at Accokeek, Maryland. She declined to continue the interview further and subsequently consulted with ERNEST BESIG, an attorney who is head of the American Civil Liberties Union, who advised her that she need answer no further questions of agents at San Francisco. She previously had expressed a willingness to be interviewed on her return to New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/19/88 BY

-RUC-

REFERENCES: Bureau File No. 74-1333;
Washington Field letter to Director March 9, 1949;
New York teletype to San Francisco March 9, 1949;
San Francisco teletypes to Bureau and New York March 11 and 14, 1949.

Kisseloff-8953

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAR 23 1949	3/3,4,14/49	DONALD D. CONNORS DDC/mmd

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Chronology of so-called "Pumpkin Papers" set out from time delivered to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on December 2, 1948, by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, until present, including all markings placed on films and action taken with respect to films by individuals handling them. Pumpkin microfilms, on December 13, 1948, marked at New York City as Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51. Exhibit table distinguishes exhibits and indicates all markings on each.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Teletype from New York City to Bureau and Washington Field Office, dated March 3, 1949.
Letter from Washington Field Office to Bureau and Houston, dated March 4, 1949.
Report of SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN, dated December 23, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is to be noted at the outset of this report that it deals with the five microfilms that were given by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and which were later introduced to the New York Grand Jury in this matter by Representative RICHARD M. NIXON, and identified as Grand Jury Exhibits 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51, on December 13, 1948. On page 14 of this report are set

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out in some detail the exact markings on each of these Grand Jury Exhibits, and the circumstances surrounding these markings; i.e., when and by whom these markings were placed thereon. In addition the portion of this report dealing with the chronology of these films sets out the the identities of the individuals who handled these films, and the action they took with respect to the film, including any markings made thereon by them. This chronology is set out in day to day sequence.

CHRONOLOGY

DECEMBER 2, 1948

At approximately 10:45 P. M. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, an Investigator employed by the HCUA, who resides at 3924 Southern Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C., and DONALD T. APPELL, an Investigator employed by the HCUA, who resides at 3241 Terrace Drive, Silver Hill, Maryland, received from JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at his farm near Westminster, Maryland, five rolls of .35mm film, which CHAMBERS took from a hollowed-out pumpkin. Two rolls of this film were already processed, and three rolls were unprocessed. The processed film was wrapped in waxed paper, and, according to WHEELER and APPELL, before they unwrapped this package they assumed that the package contained only one roll of film. The unprocessed film was in three aluminum cylinders. The rim on on one of these cylinders was badly bent. WHEELER and APPELL, after receiving this film from CHAMBERS, proceeded immediately by car to the American Cafe, a public eating place, which they have said is located on the main street of Westminster, Maryland, arriving at this Cafe at about 11:00 P. M. In the American Cafe, WHEELER and APPELL unwrapped the already developed film, and WHEELER marked it "12-2-48 W". APPELL marked the film with a "T".

It is to be understood that at this time only the already processed or developed film was marked, and that the markings on each strip of film are identical. No one else in this Cafe examined or handled the film, although WHEELER and APPELL have indicated that several individuals were in this Cafe and may have seen WHEELER and APPELL look at and mark the film, although no one exhibited undue curiosity. At this time the aluminum cylinders containing the unprocessed film were also marked in a similar manner by WHEELER and APPELL. When this marking was completed, WHEELER and APPELL left the American Cafe and proceeded by car to Washington, D. C., arriving in Washington about midnight. APPELL dropped WHEELER at the latter's home, and then APPELL went to his own home with the film, which he placed in a handkerchief drawer in a bureau in his bedroom just before he retired. On this day, according to WHEELER and APPELL, no one other than themselves and CHAMBERS handled this film.

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DECEMBER 3, 1948

At about 9:00 A. M. APPELL in an automobile, with the film, picked up WHEELER at the latter's home, and drove to the office of the HCUA, 226 Old House Office Building, where the film was delivered into the hands of ROBERT STRIPLING, Chief Investigator of the HCUA. While STRIPLING was in custody of this film, WHEELER returned to his home and procured an enlarger, which he brought back to the HCUA office. With the use of this enlarger, STRIPLING, WHEELER and APPELL read the developed film until, according to WHEELER, they observed the words "Confidential State Department." WHEELER and APPELL have both advised that no one was present at this reading except the two of them and STRIPLING. After these words, quoted above, were noted STRIPLING, according to APPELL and WHEELER, told APPELL to take the three rolls of unprocessed film to the Veterans Administration to be processed there by one PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ. STRIPLING instructed WHEELER to take the two processed rolls of film to the home of one LON THOMAS, 2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, and to make prints of them in THOMAS' home photographic laboratory. APPELL and WHEELER both state that up to this point on this day the film was in the constant sight of both APPELL and STRIPLING, and handled by no one other than those two. WHEELER has advised that except for the time when he was enroute home for the enlarger and return to the office the film was in his sight at all times, and handled by no one except himself, APPELL and STRIPLING. After STRIPLING had issued the instructions quoted above, APPELL, with the three unprocessed rolls of film, proceeded to the Veterans Administration where he and PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ in the darkroom at the Veterans Administration processed the three rolls of film. APPELL recalls that one individual, known to him only as GESSELL, a superior of SCHMITZ, looked at the film after it was processed. APPELL states that no one but himself, SCHMITZ and GESSELL saw or handled the film. After this processing, APPELL took the three rolls of film to the home of LON THOMAS, arriving there at about 4:00 P. M.

In the meantime, WHEELER, with the two rolls of developed film had proceeded to the home of THOMAS, arriving there about 10:00 A. M. WHEELER stated that he and THOMAS made prints from these two rolls of film. After APPELL arrived, APPELL, WHEELER and THOMAS made prints from two of the three rolls which APPELL had with him. The other roll is the light-struck roll, and is completely balck, and on which no negatives can be observed.

At about 6:15 P. M., APPELL, with some of the prints which had been made, left THOMAS' residence and returned to the HCUA office. At about 7:00 P. M., WHEELER, with all of the microfilm given to him and APPELL by CHAMBERS on the previous day, left the home of THOMAS and returned to the office of the HCUA.

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On this date the following markings were placed by WHEELER on the three microfilms developed by SCHMITZ "12-3-48 W". APPELL placed the single letter "T" on all the microfilms developed by SCHMITZ.

WHEELER advised that when he brought the microfilm to the office of the HCUA, a photographer, whose identity is unknown, employed by the ACME PHOTOGRAPH CORPORATION, made a news photograph of the film. After this picture was made, the film was placed in the office safe. This news picture, according to WHEELER, has been introduced into evidence before the New York Grand Jury in this matter. This picture shows LEWIS I. RUSSELL, C. E. McKILLIPS, ROBERT GASTON, DONALD APPELL, ROBERT STRIPLING and WILLIAM WHEELER grouped about the film, which is, for the purposes of the photograph, resting on a table. The films in this picture are rolled up. WHEELER has advised that after the film was placed in the office safe, C. E. McKILLIPS, an Investigator of the HCUA, guarded the safe throughout the entire night. McKILLIPS was relieved on the morning of December 4, 1948, by the United States Capital Police. It is to be noted that the United States Capital Police, since relieving McKILLIPS, have maintained a twenty-four hour a day guard on the safe.

With regard to the individuals in the picture mentioned above, it is noted that LEWIS I. RUSSELL was at that time an Investigator, and is now the Chief Investigator of the HCUA. ROBERT GASTON at that time was an Investigator of the HCUA, but is no longer employed by the HCUA. WHEELER and APPELL have advised that GASTON never handled these films and took no action with regard to them.

With regard to the events of this date, Mr. PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ, Document Analyst, Room 1190 Veterans Administration Building, Washington, D. C., who resides at 413 Atlantic, S. E., advised Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on March 4, 1949, that at about 10:00 A. M. on December 3, 1948, DONALD T. APPELL of the HCUA came to SCHMITZ with three rolls of undeveloped film, and a letter, bearing the date December 3, 1948, addressed to Mr. JOHN R. GALBRAITH, Director of Inspections and Investigations Section. This letter, from ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator, HCUA, requested Mr. GALBRAITH to permit the development within his section of the Veterans Administration of three rolls of .35-mm film, which were in the possession of the bearer of the letter; i. e., DONALD T. APPELL. GALBRAITH approved this request, and took APPELL to Mr. HAROLD GESELL, Chief of the Identification and Detection Section, Veterans Administration, who in turn requested SCHMITZ to do the actual development of the films. According to SCHMITZ, who is a former employee of the FBI Laboratory, APPELL remained with SCHMITZ during the development of the films. SCHMITZ recalls that the first roll of film developed entirely black and was of the opinion that it had been previously exposed to light. The other films developed in such a fashion as to be legible

but not extremely clear. SCHMITZ advised that GESELL was not in the darkroom during this development, but after the development did view the films inasmuch as he, GESELL, was interested in whether or not films exposed so many years ago would develop so as to be legible. SCHMITZ advised, and APPELL has also advised that no one saw these films except APPELL, SCHMITZ, and GESELL. SCHMITZ advised that APPELL took the three rolls of film with him when he left SCHMITZ' laboratory. It is the opinion of APPELL that GESELL was not interested in the content of the films, but that his interest was of a technical nature as explained above.

With regard to the other events of this date, Mr. LON THOMAS, Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents, United States Treasury, who resides at 2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, advised Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on March 4, 1949, that at about 8:30 A. M. on December 3, 1948, he received a telephone call at his home from WILLIAM WHEELER, with whom he is acquainted. It is noted that THOMAS is certain of this date inasmuch as he was on Annual Leave at the time. THOMAS recalls that WHEELER requested him to make some .35-mm prints, and that upon receiving THOMAS' assurance that this could be done, WHEELER arrived at about 9:45 or 10:00 A. M. with two developed rolls of .35-mm film. THOMAS recalls that he and WHEELER went immediately to his laboratory and began making prints from the film. At about 4:00 P. M. on the same date DONALD T. APPELL arrived with three more rolls of .35-mm film, one of which was entirely black. After the arrival of APPELL, THOMAS, WHEELER and APPELL made prints from the two legible rolls of film brought by APPELL. THOMAS recalls that APPELL left about 6:00 P. M. with some of the prints, and that after approximately another hour, WHEELER, with the remaining prints and all of the original film, left the home of THOMAS.

DECEMBER 4, 1948

According to WHEELER and APPELL the film remained in the HCUA safe during this entire day. It is noted that the Capital Police, after relieving McKILLIPS, guarded this safe during the entire period. Both WHEELER and APPELL have indicated that there is some possibility that ROBERT STRIPLING may have had occasion to remove the film from the safe on this date, but both individuals doubt that he actually did remove the film.

DECEMBER 5, 1948

At about 7:00 A. M., according to WHEELER, he removed the films from the HCUA safe, and drove with them to the home of LON THOMAS, where he and THOMAS made one print of each frame. The films were never out of the sight of WHEELER on this occasion, and were handled only by himself and THOMAS. It is noted that these prints, according to WHEELER, are the ones which were

displayed to the New York Grand Jury on December 6, 1948. After these prints were made, WHEELER returned directly from the home of THOMAS to the Old House Office Building, and placed the films in the HCUA safe, at about 1:00 P. M. On this date WHEELER placed the following on one of these rolls of film "12-5-48 1-X" He placed the following data on one of the other rolls of film "12-5-48 W 1-B." On one of the other rolls of this film WHEELER placed the following "12-5-48 1-A W"

THOMAS on March 4, 1949, advised Special Agent MULLIN that WILLIAM WHEELER with the microfilms which THOMAS had seen previously on December 3, 1948, arrived at his, THOMAS', home on the morning of December 5, 1948, and that he and WHEELER had made prints from three rolls of this film. He stated that WHEELER had helped him make these prints, that no one else had seen or handled the films, and that the films had never left the sight of WHEELER. He further advised that WHEELER had departed from his house at about 12:30 P. M., and that WHEELER had taken the film and the prints with him.

DECEMBER 6, 1948, through, DECEMBER 12, 1948

The films in this interval reposed in the safe of the HCUA. The individuals listed below have stated that ROBERT E. STRIPLING had occasion to refer to these films very seldom and may have removed them from the safe to examine them during this interval. However, these individuals have stated that to the best of their knowledge and belief (and within these bounds can so testify) that the films did not leave the office of the HCUA and were handled by none other but STRIPLING himself.

Mrs. ROSELLA A. PURDY, Secretary, HCUA,
Residence 215 C Street, S. E.
Miss ANNE D. TURNER, Stenographer, HCUA
Residence 1725 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
Miss CAROLINE GRAHAM, Clerk, HCUA
Residence 816 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E.

It is to be noted at this point that all three of these individuals at that time knew the combination to the HCUA safe and had access to it. According to these individuals, and according to WHEELER and APPELL, the only other individuals who knew this combination were WHEELER, STRIPLING, and LEWIS RUSSELL. RUSSELL has advised that he has never removed the microfilms from the office safe. STRIPLING is, of course, unavailable for interview by this office.

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DECEMBER 13, 1948

At about 6:30 A. M. all of the microfilms were taken from the HCUA SAFE by WHEELER and placed in a large envelope, which envelope was placed by WHEELER in his coat pocket. WHEELER with the films and in the company of APPELL and RICHARD M. NIXON, Member of Congress, boarded the 7:00 A. M. train to New York City. WHEELER stated that due to a train wreck somewhere between New York and Washington, their train was delayed, and did not arrive at New York City until about 3:00 P. M. During this trip the films were in the actual custody of WHEELER, and he has stated that he did not remove them from his pocket. After this party arrived at New York City, the film was carried by WHEELER to the site of the Grand Jury Hearing. WHEELER advised that just prior to the time Representative NIXON presented this film to the Grand Jury, he, WHEELER, handed the film to NIXON. By the term "just prior" WHEELER advised that he meant "about five or ten minutes." It is noted that Representative NIXON had this film in his possession for about one hour according to WHEELER, during which hour this film was presented by Representative NIXON to the Grand Jury. After the Grand Jury had examined the film it was returned to WHEELER by Representative NIXON and taken by WHEELER to the New York office of T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. At Mr. DONEGAN's office, according to WHEELER, this film was handled by Mr. DONEGAN, Mr. ALEX CAMPBELL, United States Department of Justice, United States Attorney FRANCIS X. McGOHEY, Representative NIXON and Assistant Attorney General RAYMOND P. WHEARTY. This film was also handled in the office of Mr. DONEGAN by a young lady thought by WHEELER to be the Secretary to Mr. DONEGAN. WHEELER does not know the identity of this young lady.

While this film was in Mr. DONEGAN's office, it was marked as Grand Jury Exhibits in a manner set out hereinafter. After this marking was completed, WHEELER, with the film in his pocket, boarded a train which arrived in Washington, D. C., about midnight, and immediately upon arrival at Washington, placed the film in the HCUA safe. It is to be noted that this film was in the constructive custody of WHEELER during this entire trip, except when Representative NIXON presented this material to the Grand Jury. It was handled by a person other than WHEELER only on this occasion, and, as explained above, in the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN.

Up to this point this film has been spoken of as one unit. It should be noted that the five separate microfilms while in the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN were marked as Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51 and they were marked in the following manner, according to WHEELER:

Kisseloff-8960

G. J. Exhibit #47. -- This exhibit is Dupont film and was already developed when handed over to WHEELER and APPELL by CHAMBERS. In Mr. DONEGAN's office, this film was marked by WHEELER "12-13-48" and by the unidentified young lady with initials which appeared to be "L. F. G." "G. J. #47."

G. J. Exhibit #48. -- This exhibit is Eastman Kodak film and was already developed when delivered to WHEELER and APPELL by CHAMBERS. In Mr. DONEGAN's office it was marked as follows by WHEELER "12-13-48", and by the unidentified lady in Mr. DONEGAN's office it was marked "G. J. #48", and with the initials which appeared to be "I. F. G."

G. J. Exhibit #49. -- This exhibit is Eastman Kodak film, undeveloped when handed over by CHAMBERS, and contained in an aluminum cylinder. In the office of Mr. DONEGAN this film was marked "12-13-48" by WHEELER, and by the unidentified young lady "G. J. #49" and initials which appear to be "I. F. G."

G. J. Exhibit #50 -- This is the light-struck film on which no legible negatives could be developed. In Mr. T. J. DONEGAN's office it was marked "12-13-48" by WHEELER and "G. J. #50" by the unidentified young lady, whose initials on this film appear to be "I. F. G."

G. J. Exhibit #51 -- This is Eastman Kodak film, undeveloped and contained in an aluminum cylinder when handed over by CHAMBERS. In the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, WILLIAM WHEELER marked this film "12-13-48", and the unidentified young lady marked it "G. J. #51" and with initials which appeared to be "I. F. G."

DECEMBER 14, 1948

At about 11:00 A. M., WHEELER took exhibits #49, 50, and 51 only from the safe at the HCUA, and with the film in his pocket, brought it to the office of the Assistant Director M. A. LADD of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Shortly thereafter, in the company of Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the FBI, WHEELER took these films from Mr. LADD's office to the FBI Laboratory, where copies of them were made by LYNDAL SHANYFELT, FBI Laboratory Photographer. WHEELER then returned the film to the office safe in the HCUA offices. According to WHEELER, the remainder of the film, i. e., exhibits #47 and 48, remained in the safe while WHEELER had exhibits #49, 50 and 51 in his possession. WHEELER states that exhibits #49, 50, and 51 were not out of his sight while he had them out of the office safe on this date.

At about 4:30 P. M. on this date, WHEELER took exhibit #48 from the office safe, leaving the other exhibits in the safe, and brought it to the office of Assistant Director M. A. LADD, FBI, where the procedure outlined above with respect to exhibits 49 through 51 was repeated with exhibit #48.

At about 6:00 P. M. on this date, WHEELER took exhibit #47 only from the HCUA safe leaving in the safe the other exhibits, and brought exhibit #47 to the office of the Assistant Director M. A. LADD where the procedure outlined above was followed. WHEELER has stated that while he had an exhibit or exhibits out of the HCUA safe, this exhibit or exhibits remained in his sight at all times during this time, and he has further advised that after each of these three trips to the FBI he replaced the exhibit or exhibits in his possession in the HCUA safe immediately upon arrival at the HCUA office.

DECEMBER 15, 1948, to DECEMBER 20, 1948

During this interval the films reposed in the safe at the HCUA. The conditions noted above with respect to the interval from December 6, 1948, until December 12, 1948 also obtained during this period from December 15, 1948, until December 20, 1948.

DECEMBER 20, 1948

At about 7:00 P. M., according to WHEELER, he removed all of the films which had been turned over to him by CHAMBERS on December 2, 1948, and afterward (12-13-48) labelled G. J. Exhibits #47 through 51, and placed the films in an envelope, which envelope was placed in his pocket. WHEELER then proceeded to Union Station, Washington, D. C., where with Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN, of the Washington Field Office, FBI, he boarded the Pennsylvania Railroad for Rochester, New York, at about 8:00 P. M. WHEELER advised, and Special Agent McQUEEN corroborated, that they had a bedroom on this train, and that while WHEELER slept the film was under the pillow used by WHEELER. No one other than WHEELER and Special Agent McQUEEN saw or handled this envelope, and the film was not out of the envelope except for a brief period when WHEELER displayed it to Special Agent McQUEEN. It is noted that the film was in the custody of WHEELER from the time he took it from the safe until midnight.

DECEMBER 21, 1948

At Rochester, New York, this train was met at about 9:10 A. M. by Special Agent CHARLES HARKINS of the Rochester Resident Agency of the FBI, and WHEELER, with the film in his pocket, and in the company of Special Agent McQUEEN, was driven by Special Agent HARKINS, in a Bureau car, to the KODAK PARK WORKS of the EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, and Exhibits 48, 49, 50 and 51 were all handled by HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent of the Cine and Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, and by JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent of the Cine and Sheet Film Department. During the period these films were handled by the above named individuals, who conducted a visual and microscopic test only of the film to determine the date of its manufacture, the film was in the constructive custody of WILLIAM A. WHEELER, and was never out of his sight. The results of this examination are set out in the referenced report of Special Agent ROBERT A. McQUEEN. G. J. Exhibit #48 was initialed at this time in the following manner by GOLAN and "J. C. G. 12-21-48 H.I.".

G. J. Exhibit #49 was initialed in the following manner by GOLAN and IRELAND at this time "J. C. G. 12-21-48 H.I."

G. J. Exhibit #50 and #51 were examined by but not initialed or otherwise identified by GOLAN and IRELAND. G. J. Exhibit #47 was not examined by GOLAN and IRELAND, but it is WHEELER's opinion that they observed it. While Exhibits 48 through 51 were being examined, Exhibit #47 was in WHEELER's pocket.

At the conclusion of these tests and examinations, WHEELER (with the film in his pocket) and Special Agent McQUEEN proceeded to the Rochester FBI Resident Agency, from which they went by cab to the Rochester Airport. There they caught the 5:00 P. M. plane for Newark, New Jersey, arriving in Newark at about 6:50 P. M. Upon their arrival at Newark, they proceeded immediately, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Brunswick, New Jersey, arriving at Brunswick at about 9:33 P. M. In Brunswick they occupied one room at the Roger Smith Hotel, and WHEELER slept with the films under his pillow. It is to be noted that during this entire twenty-four hour period the films were in the constructive custody of WHEELER and were not out of his sight during the entire twenty four hour period. Both WHEELER and Special Agent McQUEEN have advised that these films were handled by a few other officials at the Eastman Kodak Company in that these officials had the film in their hands for a few moments but took no other action with respect to the film. The identities of these individuals are unknown to WHEELER and Special Agent McQUEEN.

DECEMBER 22, 1948

On the morning of this date WHEELER with the films inclosed in an envelope and placed in his pocket, in the company of Special Agent McQUEEN, rode in a Dupont Company car from Brunswick, New Jersey, to the Dupont Plant at Parlin, New Jersey. At Parlin, New Jersey, G. J. Exhibit #47 was handled by GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Supervisor, Finishing area, Dupont Photograph Productions Department, and by WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFEN, Group Leader in Charge of Emulsion Research, Dupont Photo Productions Department. These individuals subjected this film to an examination and a sensitometric test, which is a physical examination dealing with the sensitivity of film emulsion. It is not a chemical test. The results of these tests are set out in the referenced report of Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN. BALDSIEFEN identified G. J. Exhibit #47 by placing the following marks on it "12-22-48 W. D. B." HUNTER marked G. J. Exhibit in the following manner: "12-22-48 G. F. H." G. J. Exhibits 48 through 51 were not observed or handled by anyone in the Dupont Company and remained in WHEELER's pocket throughout this day. At the conclusion of these tests, WHEELER replaced G. J. Exhibit #47 in the envelope with the rest of the films, placed the envelope in his pocket and returned to Brunswick with Special Agent McQUEEN. At Brunswick they boarded the 2:09 P. M. Pennsylvania Railroad

train for Washington, D. C., and arrived at Washington at 6:15 P. M. WHEELER placed the films in the HCUA office safe immediately after arrival in Washington, D. C. It is to be noted that these films remained in the constructive custody of WILLIAM A. WHEELER throughout this twenty-four hour period, until they were placed by him in the HCUA safe, and these films were never out of his sight during this period. It is to be noted that both WHEELER and Special Agent McQUEEN have said that one or two other individuals at Dupont handled Exhibit #47 in that these individuals had the film in their hands for a few moments. The identity of these individuals, who took no other action whatsoever with respect to the film, is unknown.

DECEMBER 23, 1948, until February 14, 1949

During this interval the films remained in the office safe at the HCUA office, subject to the circumstances noted above in similar periods where it was stated that it is possible that STRIPLING from time to time, and very seldom, had occasion to examine these films.

FEBRUARY 15, 1949.

At about 9:00 A. M. on this date, C. E. McKILLIPS removed G. J. Exhibits 47 through 51 from the HCUA safe and brought them to the office of Mr. VINCENT RUSSO, United States Department of Justice. McKILLIPS, with the films and Mr. RUSSO, then proceeded to the office of Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the FBI. Inspector FLETCHER then escorted them to the office of J. A. SIZOO, FBI Laboratory, where the films were examined. Laboratory records indicate that the films entered the Laboratory at 10:00 A. M., and in the custody of McKILLIPS left the Laboratory at 3:15 P. M. McKILLIPS was in sight of the films at all times, and they never left his constructive custody. McKILLIPS has advised that he proceeded directly from the Department of Justice Building to the HCUA safe and immediately upon arrival there placed the exhibits in the safe.

FEBRUARY 15, 1949 to MARCH 15, 1949

It is the opinion of WHEELER, APPELL, McKILLIPS and LEWIS RUSSELL, and the three HCUA employees mentioned on page six of this report that the films have been out of the safe on only one occasion on March 14, 1949, at which time WHEELER in the HCUA office examined the films to verify that his notes reflected exactly the markings on each film.

Kisseloff-8964

WFO-74-94

Names, occupations and addresses of individuals handling G. J. Exhibits 47 through 51:

DONALD T. APPELL, Investigator for the HCUA
3241 Terrace Drive, Silver Hill, Maryland

WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFEN, Group Leader in Charge of Emulsion Research, Dupont Photograph Productions Department, Parlin, New Jersey, residence unknown

HAROLD GESELL
8 Lee Avenue
Takoma Park, Maryland

JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent of Cine and Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Residence, Huntington Hills, Rochester, New York

CAROLINE GRAHAM, Office Employee, HCUA
816 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.
(It will be recalled that CAROLINE GRAHAM had the combination to the HCUA safe and may have handled the films in removing them from the safe.)

GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Supervisor Finishing Area, Dupont Photograph Productions Department, Parlin, New Jersey.
Residence unknown.

HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent of Cine and Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company
96 Thorndyke, Rochester, New York

C. E. McKILLIPS, HCUA Investigator
3415 38th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ROSELLE A. PURDY, Office Employee, HCUA
215 C Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.
(Remarks pertaining to CAROLINE GRAHAM, above, apply to Mrs. PURDY)

Kisseloff-8965

LON THOMAS, Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents, United States Treasury Department,
2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia

WFO-74-94

Miss ANNE D. TURNER, Office employee, HCUA
1725 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
(Remarks applicable to Mrs. PURDY and CAROLINE GRAHAM apply to Miss TURNER).

ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Former Chief Investigator, HCUA
Residence, San Augustin, Texas

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, HCUA Investigator
3924 Southern Avenue, S. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ, Document Analyst, Veterans Administration,
Residence 413 Atlantic Street, S. E.
(SCHMITZ is a former employee of the FBI Laboratory.)

RICHARD M. NIXON, Member of the House of Representatives,
United States Congress.

Kisseloff-8966

The purpose of this table is to arrange in one place a list of these Exhibits showing their nature and the markings which have been placed on each Exhibit.

Grand Jury Exhibit #47

This is a Dupont film and was already developed when handed over by CHAMBERS to WHEELER and APPELL on December 2, 1948.

On December 2, 1948, WHEELER placed the following markings on this film: "12-2-48 W". On this same date APPELL placed the single letter "T" on this film.

On December 5, 1948, WHEELER placed the following markings on this film: "12-5-48 1-A W".

On December 13, 1948, in T. J. DONEGAN's office, WHEELER placed the following markings on this file "12-13-48." On this same date the unidentified woman in Mr. DONEGAN's office placed initials which appeared to be "L.F.G." and "G.J. #47" on this film.

On December 22, 1948, GEORGE F. HUNTER of the Dupont Corporation placed the following markings on this film: "12-22-48 G.F.H."

On December 22, 1948, WALTER D. BALDSIEFEN placed the following markings on this film: "12-22-48 W. D. B."

Grand Jury Exhibit #48

This is Eastman Kodak film, and was already developed when handed over by CHAMBERS to WHEELER and APPELL, on December 2, 1948.

On December 2, 1948, WHEELER placed the following marks on this film: "12-2-48 W". On this same date APPELL marked this film with the single letter "T".

On December 5, 1948, WHEELER marked this film as follows: "12-5-48 W 1-B"

On December 13, 1948, this film was marked by WHEELER "12-13-48" and by the unidentified employee in the office of Mr. T. J. DONEGAN it was marked "G.J. #48" and with the initials which appear to be "I.F. G. "

On December 21, 1948, this film was marked by IRELAND and GOLAN of the Eastman Company in the following manner: "J.C.G. 12-21-48 HI".

Kisseloff-8967

Grand Jury Exhibit #49

This is Eastman Kodak film, undeveloped and contained in aluminum cylinder when turned over by CHAMBERS to WHEELER and APPELL on December 2, 1948. This film was marked by WHEELER in the following manner "W 12-3-48" and by APPELL with the single letter "T".

On December 13, 1948, this film was marked in the following manner by WHEELER "12-13-48" and was marked "G. J. #49" and with initials appearing to be "I.F.G." by the unidentified employee in the office of Mr. DONEGAN.

On December 21, 1948, this film was initialed by GOLAN and IRELAND in the following manner: "HI
JCG 12-21-48".

Grand Jury Exhibit #50

This is the light-struck film and was marked by APPELL on 12-3-48 in the following fashion: "T 12-3-48"

In Mr. DONEGAN's office on December 13, 1948, this film was marked "12-13-48" by WHEELER and by the unidentified employee of Mr. DONEGAN's office it was marked "G.J. #50" and by initials which appear to be "I.F.G."

Grand Jury Exhibit #51

This is Eastman Kodak film, undeveloped and contained in aluminum cylinder when turned over by CHAMBERS to WHEELER and APPELL.

On December 3, 1948, this film was marked by WHEELER "12-3-48 W" and marked by APPELL with the single letter "T".

On December 5, 1948, this exhibit was marked by WHEELER "12-5-48 1-X."

On December 13, 1948, this film was marked by WHEELER "12-13-48" and by the unidentified woman "G. J. #51." and with the initials which appear to be "I.F.G."

In addition to these exhibits it is to be noted that there are three more corollary exhibits, namely G. J. Exhibits #49A, 50A and 51A, which are the aluminum containers in which Grand Jury Exhibits #49 through 51 were contained. It is observed that G.J. Exhibit 49-A, which was so marked in Mr. DONEGAN's office contained G. J. Exhibit #50. WHEELER and APPELL have advised that they do not know whether G. J. Exhibit #50-A contained G. J. Exhibit #51 or G. J. Exhibit #49, and they do not know which of the exhibits (49 or 51) was contained in G. J. Exhibit #51-A. APPELL explains that when he took the films from these containers in SCHMITZ' darkroom, and developed the film, he could not remember from which container he took which roll of film. All of the A exhibits were identified "12-2-48 W & T" by WHEELER and APPELL in the American Cafe at Westminster, Maryland, at about 11:00 P. M., December 2, 1948. They were identified in Mr. DONEGAN's office on December 13, 1948, in a manner similar to that set out above with respect to the primary exhibits.

PENDING

Kisseloff-8968

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is to be noted that WHEELER is of the opinion that these films may have been viewed by several members of Congress whose identities he does not know, at various times, unknown to him, while the films were in the HCUA safe in the custody of STRIPLING, and APPELL is of the same opinion. WHEELER and APPELL both advise, however, that the films, as far as their knowledge extends, were completely within the constructive custody of STRIPLING at all times except, as set out in this report, when STRIPLING requested APPELL or WHEELER to take some action with regard to the films, such as having them developed and prints made, etc.

STRIPLING's present address has been ascertained as San Augustin, Texas, and a lead was set out for the Houston Division on March 4, 1949, to interview him in this matter.

It is also within the recollection of WHEELER that on a date, which he generally places within the period January 1 to January 10, 1949, an unidentified photographer, representing the King Features Syndicate, took a picture of the microfilms in their containers, which picture was taken in the office of the HCUA, and that on this occasion the films were within sight of and in the custody of STRIPLING.

It is noted that CHAMBERS himself placed no markings on these films.

Kisseloff-8969

LEADS

THE BUFFALO DIVISION

At Rochester, New York

Will determine the identity of those individuals at the Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, who handled the microfilms listed as Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51, and ascertain what action, if any, beyond the mere handling that these individuals took with respect to the microfilms. The activities of GOLAN and IRELAND in this connection can be disregarded inasmuch as it is fully reported herein. The addresses of IRELAND and GOLAN should be verified, however. The addresses appearing herein have been taken from a Rochester City Directory, and the possibilities exist that GOLAN and IRELAND may have moved from these places.

THE NEWARK DIVISION

At Parlin, New Jersey

At Dupont Photograph Productions Department, will ascertain what individuals other than HUNTER and BALDSIEFEN handled Grand Jury Exhibit #47, and ascertain what action, if any, these individuals took with respect to this exhibit.

It will also determine the residence addresses of HUNTER and BALDSIEFEN.

The Buffalo and Newark Divisions should afford these leads immediate and preferred attantion in view of the early trial date of this case.

It is also to be noted that the fact that these films had been given Grand Jury Exhibit numbers is not to be divulged.

Kisseloff-8970

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAR 23 1949	3/3,4,14/49	DONALD D. CONNORS DDC/mmd

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Chronology of so-called "Pumpkin Papers" set out from time delivered to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on December 2, 1948, by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, until present, including all markings placed on films and action taken with respect to films by individuals handling them. Pumpkin microfilms, on December 13, 1948, marked at New York City as Grand Jury Exhibits 47 through 51. Exhibit table distinguishes exhibits and indicates all markings on each.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Teletype from New York City to Bureau and Washington Field Office, dated March 3, 1949.
Letter from Washington Field Office to Bureau and Houston, dated March 4, 1949.
Report of SA ROBERT K. McQUEEN, dated December 23, 1948, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is to be noted at the outset of this report that it deals with the five microfilms that were given by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to WILLIAM A. WHEELER and DONALD T. APPELL of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and which were later introduced to the New York Grand Jury in this matter by Representative RICHARD M. NIXON, and identified as Grand Jury Exhibits 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51, on December 13, 1948. On page 14 of this report are set

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-8971

FD-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/23/49	1/3,11,13,14,17-19, 24-26,31;2/1,4,8; 3/14-17/49	JOHN B. VAN ETTEN EKT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Specific dates of ALGER HISS' employment with U. S. Senate Munitions Committee not established as no personnel record available. Munitions Committee records reviewed at National Archives disclose memos, letters, and expense statements from ALGER HISS falling between the dates of 8-3-34 and 7-11-35. Former co-employees of ALGER HISS at Nye Committee interviewed. Photostatic copies of letters, memos, and expense statements submitted to FBI Laboratory, and results of examination set out. Statements of travel set out.

P.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 22, 1948

DETACHED RECORDING

DETAILS:

cc AAG Campbell 4-7-49 ASB

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referenced letter requested that the employment of ALGER HISS with the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the Nye Committee, be verified.

Kisseloff-8972

GEORGE THOMPSON, Acting Senate Disbursing Officer, stated there are no personnel files or no other personnel records with the exception of

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salary vouchers for the Committee and staff employees of the Gerald P. Nye Committee. The only personnel records known to be available by THOMPSON are the personnel records of the agency from whom the particular individuals are on loan.

The personnel file of ALGER HISS in the custody of the Department of Agriculture was reviewed by Special Agent JACK S. TURTON. These personnel records made no reference to ALGER HISS' going over to the Nye Committee. These records reflect the following pertaining to HISS' employment at the Department of Agriculture:

HISS was appointed Principle Attorney at Agricultural Adjustment Administration at $6,000 per annum, effective May 12, 1933. The above employment was terminated March 22, 1934, at which time HISS was appointed Special Attorney, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at $6,800 per annum to terminate not later than June 21, 1934. On June 22, 1934 this appointment was extended to July 21, 1934. Effective July 22, 1934 the employment was extended to terminate October 21, 1934. Effective July 1, 1934 HISS' salary was reduced from $6,800 to $6,500 per annum. HISS was appointed Special Attorney, P-7, in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at $6,500 per annum, effective October 5, 1934. In his resignation dated March 2, 1935, HISS resigned from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be effective April 4, 1935. No reason was given for this termination. The resignation was accepted by letter dated April 13, 1935. HISS' address at that time was given as 2831 28th Street, N. W.

Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD, HARRY K. CLAYTON, JOHN W. SWANSON, PAUL H. HOGE, EDWARD M. MULLIN, WILLIAM J. STATEN, and R. R. NICHOLS reviewed all of the records of the Nye Committee which are presently maintained at the National Archives. These records reflect that ALGER HISS was employed as an investigator but the specific dates of his employment were not indicated. The review of these records disclosed various letters, memos, and expense statements from ALGER HISS falling in between the dates of August 3, 1934 and July 11, 1935. This is pointed out to give an indication of the period of HISS' association with the Committee.

Referenced letter requested that the identity of fellow employees on the Committee who may have seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and have correspondence from ALGER HISS be ascertained.

The following information was obtained from a review of the Congressional Directories:

May 1934
73rd Congress
Second Session
Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry
Chairmen:

GERALD P. NYE (N.Dak.)
JAMES P. POPE (Idaho)
HOMER T. BONE (Washington)
BENNETT CHAMP CLARK (Mo.)
WALTER F. GEORGE (Ga.)
W. WARREN BARBOUR (N.J.)
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (Mich.)

April 1936
74th Congress
Second Session
Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry
Chairmen:

GERALD P. NYE (N. Dak.)
JAMES P. POPE (Idaho)
HOMER T. BONE (Washington)
BENNETT CHAMP CLARK (Mo.)
WALTER F. GEORGE (Ga.)
W. WARREN BARBOUR (N.J.)
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (Mich.)
Secretary STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH

From miscellaneous sources of the Nye Committee records, the Special Agents previously identified as reviewing the Nye Committee records at National Archives, prepared a list of some 100 names of various Nye Committee employees.

STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, a supervisory official with the Nye Committee under whose direction ALGER HISS worked, was furnished the list of some 100 persons known to have been employed by the Nye Committee. Referring to this list, RAUSHENBUSH advised which persons he believed knew ALGER HISS. Those persons named by RAUSHENBUSH formed the initial basis for the interviews to be reported in this report. Those persons who were interviewed in turn indicated the names of persons who were thought to have known ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-8974

On January 25, 1949, Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY interviewed STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, the former official of the Nye Committee, at his office, 1100 E Street, S. E. RAUSHENBUSH is now an official of the Public Affairs Institute at that address and resides at 3503 Lowell Street, N. W. RAUSHENBUSH advised that while ALGER HISS was on loan from the Department of Agriculture to the Nye Committee, he, HISS, worked under the supervision of RAUSHENBUSH. RAUSHENBUSH said that HISS worked for the Nye Committee for approximately seven months and that RAUSHENBUSH was fairly well acquainted with HISS during this period of time. RAUSHENBUSH advised he had no letters or other material typed by HISS and that he had seen HISS very infrequently since the time they were both employed by the Nye Committee. He stated that HISS was the type of person who kept company only with those persons who could help him. RAUSHENBUSH stated he had had no close personal relationship with ALGER HISS and that although he had seen HISS several times since the dissolution of the Nye Committee, these were at social gatherings where each happened to be present. He said he has not been in the HISS home nor has HISS been in his, RAUSHENBUSH's, home. RAUSHENBUSH advised he believed ALGER HISS to be innocent.

RAUSHENBUSH recalled he had been interviewed by newpaper writers subsequent to ALGER HISS' statement that RAUSHENBUSH might have known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under the alias of GEORGE CROSLEY. RAUSHENBUSH stated he could not recall CHAMBERS as CHAMBERS or as GEORGE CROSLEY, and upon reviewing the photographs of CHAMBERS taken in 1931 and 1936, stated he could not recall this individual. RAUSHENBUSH commented that he had fully expected to see ALGER HISS ultimately become a Supreme Court Justice up until the time of the CHAMBERS disclosures.

On February 3, 1949 former Senator GERALD P. NYE was interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS at the Senator's Office, Room 919, Dupont Circle Building. NYE, who appeared extremely cooperative, advised that he has always had a high opinion of HISS but that he has been so disturbed by CHAMBERS' testimony that he himself spent about an hour with the records of the Nye Committee in the Archives Building in an effort to determine whether or not these records show any action on the part of HISS that might be construed as disloyal to the United States. NYE advised that he has taken a position that the whole truth of this matter must be brought out and that HISS' guilt or innocence must be established beyond question. NYE advised that it was his recollection that HISS had been recommended for a position on the Nye Committee by Senator BONE from Washington, now a Federal Judge in California, and JEROME FRANK. NYE stated that he could not vouch for the accuracy of the above information.

NYE further advised that HISS was well acquainted with Senator ARTHUR VANDENBERG and that he had often heard VANDENBERG speak well of HISS. NYE also said that he recalled that allegations were made by persons unknown to him that STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, prominent member of the Nye Committee, was a Communist Party member or a radical. It is noted that NYE did not have a clear recollection of these charges nor did he have a clear recollection of the origin of these charges. NYE stated that in an effort to "clear the air", the Committee held a hearing and asked RAUSHENBUSH for a statement in connection with the charges. NYE stated that RAUSHENBUSH advised them that he was not a Communist Party member, that he was not in sympathy with the Communists, and that he did not consider himself a radical but that if he was to be a source of embarrassment to the Nye Committee he would gladly resign. NYE advised that this resignation was refused because he and other Committee members held an extremely high opinion of RAUSHENBUSH.

NYE said that within his recollection, shortly after this incident, similar charges or allegations were made against HISS by sources beyond the recollection of NYE. NYE stated that a similar hearing was held for HISS and that HISS, at this time, advised he was not a member of the Communist Party, he was not in sympathy with Communist principles, and that it was considered that he was cleared of the charges.

NYE advised that he did not know CHAMBERS and that he could not recall meeting GEORGE CROSLEY. NYE failed to recognize the pictures of CHAMBERS as anyone he had ever seen. He stated that he had occasional dealings with a number of newspapermen during the Nye Committee days and that he could not recall many of them. He was, however, fairly certain that he had never seen CHAMBERS. NYE further advised that he had no letters or other typewritten communications from HISS.

GERALD NYE stated that he had on no occasion any reason to question the activities or associates of ALGER HISS and had never had any reason to believe that HISS was engaged in subversive activities.

On February 3, 1949 STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY. As previously indicated GERALD P. NYE stated that RAUSHENBUSH was the subject of an inquiry by the Committee in that RAUSHENBUSH had been charged with being a Communist Party member or sympathetic to the Communist cause. NYE was unable to furnish the name or names of those who originated these charges, and recalled this incident in a vague manner. NYE also stated that ALGER HISS was the subject of an identical inquiry which came a few days or a few weeks after the inquiry concerning RAUSHENBUSH. Both RAUSHENBUSH and HISS, according to NYE, denied they were members of the Communist Party or that they were sympathetic in any manner to the Communist line. Both offered to resign if they were to be a source of embarrassment to the Senate Munitions Committee. The resignation of each was refused and each was cleared of the charges.

Kisseloff-8976

RAUSHENBUSH, when asked if HISS were ever the subject of an inquiry by the NYE Committee into any political viewpoints of his, flatly denied that such an inquiry had ever been held in connection with HISS. RAUSHENBUSH advised that the only inquiry of which he was aware was the one which had himself as its subject. RAUSHENBUSH advised that there were certain vague groundless charges to the effect that he was a "Radical" and that the Committee held a hearing to determine the validity of these charges. The term "Radical" as used by RAUSHENBUSH, he later explained, meant a certain sympathy with the Communist Party line and with the aims of Soviet Russia. RAUSHENBUSH advised that he was never at any time a member of the Communist Party nor was he in any manner sympathetic with the aims or ends of the Communist Party or with the foreign policy of Soviet Russia.

RAUSHENBUSH was unable to recall where these charges originated. He stated that the hearing was held as a formality in order to give him a chance to clear himself. He admitted that he had offered to resign if he were to be a source of embarrassment but added that his resignation was not accepted. RAUSHENBUSH advised that it would be impossible for a similar hearing to have been held with HISS as the subject of the hearing without this incident coming to RAUSHENBUSH's attention inasmuch as RAUSHENBUSH was HISS' superior. RAUSHENBUSH advised that ALGER HISS had visited him at RAUSHENBUSH'S house in about November, 1948, in order to inquire about any correspondence from HISS which RAUSHENBUSH might have. RAUSHENBUSH advised HISS that he had no correspondence from HISS.

It will be recalled that at the House Committee on Un-American Activities HISS had stated that "STEVE RAUSHENBUSH" was one of those individuals who probably would recognize CHAMBERS or CROSLEY. RAUSHENBUSH was approached by reporters in this connection before his visit from HISS at which time he told reporters that he was totally unable to recall any GEORGE CROSLEY and was unable to recognize any pictures of CHAMBERS. When HISS visited RAUSHENBUSH he did not question RAUSHENBUSH concerning CROSLEY but stated he had intended to do so until he had seen newspaper stories indicating that RAUSHENBUSH did not know CHAMBERS.

RAUSHENBUSH advised that HISS was recommended for the position with the Nye Committee by JEROME FRANK and a former Senator BONE from Washington, now believed to be a Federal Judge in California.

RAUSHENBUSH stated that toward the closing days of the Nye Committee there was a rumor to the effect that LYDIA LEE was a Communist. RAUSHENBUSH stated that no inquiry was made at this time inasmuch as the Nye Committee was winding up its affairs. He further advised, although questioned closely in this connection, that he could not recall the origin of these charges nor could he recall any one specific individual who had made the statement that LEE was or might be a Communist. He added that the function of LEE at this time was to index the various Nye Committee reports.

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RAUSHENBUSH advised that he had no reason to question the activities or associates of ALGER HISS and had no reason to believe him engaged in subversive activities or connected with any Communist group.

The following interviews were conducted by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS BARRY on January 26, 1949:

Mrs. RAUSHENBUSH did not recognize the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and stated she had never met CHAMBERS as CROSLEY or by any other alias. Mrs. RAUSHENBUSH advised that she knew HISS slightly while working with the Nye Committee and had seen him occasionally since. She advised that they had mutual acquaintances and indicated that TOM DONALD and DOROTHEA BLAISDELL were well acquainted with ALGER HISS. She advised that the following individuals were also well acquainted with HISS: HAROLD STEIN, a local Attorney; GARDNER JACKSON, a local Attorney and former employee of the NLRB; SIGMUND TIMBERG, Attorney and USDJ employee; and JAMES ROWE, local Attorney. Mrs. RAUSHENBUSH could furnish no further information and had no correspondence from HISS. Mrs. RAUSHENBUSH advised she had no reason to believe that HISS at any time was engaged in subversive activities and she was unaware of any Communist contacts he might have had.

Mr. LOUIS R. BECKER, who resides at 1751 Lanier Place, N. W., and who is employed by the NLRB, advised that he as a member of the Nye Committee had worked with HISS during that period and that he had accompanied HISS to Wilmington, Delaware in connection with a probe into the Dupont Company's activities. BECKER advised that he had seen HISS on only one occasion since the dissolution of the Nye Committee and that he had no correspondence from HISS whatsoever.

BECKER advised he knew of no one by the name GEORGE CROSLEY. BECKER recognized the photo exhibited as those of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but advised that he was familiar with CHAMBERS' photo because of the press publication and photos, and had not seen him before to his knowledge. BECKER advised he had no reason to question the associates or activities of ALGER HISS and knew of no reason to suspect him of activities with the Communist Party of a subversive nature.

Mrs. RUTH B. PENN, employee of the Treasury Department at 709 12th Street, N. W., who resides at 1232 Irving Street, N. W., advised that she had a very slight acquaintance with HISS when both were employed by the Nye Committee and that she had not seen HISS since the dissolution of this Committee. She was unable to recognize the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and advised that she had never seen CHAMBERS under any alias. Mrs. PENN did not know PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. PENN recalled that ALGER HISS had made one trip to New York City in connection with his Nye Committee assignments. Mrs. PENN advised she had no reason to question the associates or activities of ALGER HISS and knew of no reason to suspect him of activities with the Communist Party of a subversive nature.

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On January 31, 1949 Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY interviewed LOUIS (no middle name) SHERMAN at Room 813, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Headquarters Building of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, where SHERMAN is employed as an Attorney.

SHERMAN advised that he knew HISS as a fellow employee on the Munitions Committee but was not socially acquainted with HISS and did not have a close acquaintanceship with HISS. SHERMAN stated that his function in the Committee was that of an Independent Research and that this employment precluded his knowing many of the members of the Committee. SHERMAN advised that he had never carried on any correspondence with HISS and that he had nothing typed by HISS. He further advised that he did not know PRISCILLA HISS.

SHERMAN recognized the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS from the newspaper photographs of CHAMBERS but advised that he had not known CHAMBERS under any of his aliases. SHERMAN stated that he had no reason to believe ALGER HISS was engaged in subversive activities and had no reason to question his loyalty to the United States.

On January 31, 1949 Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY interviewed MARGIE M. MARKLEY (Mrs. GEORGE H. MARKLEY) at her home at 1012 Urell Place, N. W., who furnished the following information:

At the outset of the interview Mrs. MARKLEY advised that she believed HISS to be innocent. Mrs. MARKLEY was secretary to STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH for approximately two years while both were on the Senate Munitions Committee and stated she had known HISS for a "good part" of the two years. She firmly believes in what she termed the integrity of ALGER HISS and stated that she knew that HISS had refused offers to several well-paying positions because he wanted to remain in the government service and wanted to be able to do something for the country. ALGER HISS "had an ideal burning inside of him" and his ideals were "fine and good". Mrs. MARKLEY was unable to describe exactly what these ideals were but stated that HISS did not believe that everything was all wrong and that he alone was right. She further advised that HISS had no desire to reform the country but that he was motivated by an intense desire to do good. Mrs. MARKLEY was of the opinion that ALGER HISS did not desire to change the present form of the United States Government.

Mrs. MARKLEY several times heard RAUSHENBUSH, HISS, and other members of the Committee in conference, at which time they "talked with their hearts". At these times she was filled with an intense admiration of HISS and RAUSHENBUSH and she knew "the inner man of each was fine and good". She

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had no social contact with HISS and was very slightly acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS. She had seen PRISCILLA only very infrequently when both happened to be lunching in the same place. ALGER HISS had no secretary while he served with the Committee. Mrs. MARKLEY had at no time and she did not now believe that HISS was or could be a member of the Communist Party. She advised that the doctrines of the Communist Party and the character of HISS would be in conflict.

In regard to Mrs. MARKLEY's acquaintance with PRISCILLA HISS, Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON has advised that while he was reviewing the records of the Nye Committee in the National Archives, he recalled a letter from an individual named MARKLEY, which letter recommended a vacation spot in Vermont or another New England state. Mrs. MARKLEY denied that she had ever been in correspondence with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. It is noted that the language of this letter mentioned by Special Agent CLAYTON indicated that the writer of the letter knew PRISCILLA HISS well enoght to call her "PROSSIE". It is noted that Mrs. MARKLEY also denied more than a casual acquaintance with PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. MARKLEY did indicate that she had taken one trip through New England in about 1932. Mrs. MARKLEY stated that she might have written a letter to HISS for RAUSHENBUSH as part of her secretarial duties and that it was possible that she had signed the letter with her own name instead of RAUSHENBUSH'S name.

Mrs. MARKLEY advised that she had seen HISS only upon one occasion since the Nye Committee days and that this was a chance meeting on the street. She further advised that she had not been approached by any member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities or by an attorney representing any individual. She failed to recognize the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS except to say that they resemble the newspaper pictures of CHAMBERS. She stated that she did not know CHAMBERS and had not met him under any of his aliases. Mrs. MARKLEY advised that even if HISS were proved guilty by facts, she would still believe that HISS was a "good man" and that he could not betray his country. Mrs. MARKLEY indicated that she believed that truth was not objective but resided in the "inner man". Mrs. MARKLEY advised that she was highly pleased to read the remark that DEAN ACHESON had made in connection with his friendship for ALGER HISS.

On February 4, 1949 Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY interviewed Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG nee LILLIAN STONE, of 3222 North Nottingham, Arlington, Virginia, at her place of employment in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation where she is employed as a claims examiner. Mrs. WEISBERG advised that she while not being HISS' private secretary, had taken most of his dictation while they both had worked on the Nye Committee. She said that she had been employed there prior to HISS' coming to the Nye Committee and also for a few months after he left. Mrs. WEISBERG said that she has not had

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any contact whatsoever with HISS since HISS left the Nye Committee; that she had only been in his home on one occasion and that was to take some dictation which she typed up the next day in her office at the Nye Committee. She said that while she was in the home she did not observe any typewriter and she does not recall any conversation being made on the occasion concerning a typewriter. She said, however, that she did know that HISS did do some of his reports at home as was the practice with most of the other investigators during the periods that the Nye Committee was very busy. She was not sure if these reports that were typed outside the office went into the record or whether they were typed by the girls in the office. She advised further that she had a speaking acquaintance with Mrs. HISS and that Mrs. HISS had come into the office and "helped out" during the rush period. She did not know whether she was formally employed or whether she was just helping out on her own. She said that during her entire period of contact with ALGER HISS she never saw or heard anything that would lead her to believe that HISS was not a loyal American citizen. She said that it was her opinion that HISS was entirely innocent of the charges and that he was entirely dedicated to peace, proof of this being the work he did at the San Francisco Conference. She was sure that he would have no part in delivering confidential information to any foreign power including Russia. She said that she never remembered him ever saying anything that would indicate that he was at all sympathetic to Russia more so than to any other country.

Mrs. WEISBERG went on to state that she herself had never been approached by anyone and asked to get information from the Nye Committee nor was she ever asked to join the Communist Party. She said that she had never heard of or met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS while at the Nye Committee nor did she ever know of anyone by the names of CARL CARLSON or GEORGE CROSLEY. She failed to identify pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were exhibited to her.

It is to be noted that the Washington Field Office files reflect from confidential sources that LILLIAN STONE WEISBERG is carried on the current active list of the members of the Washington Bookshop Association as of December 13, 1947 and that LILLIAN STONE was an active member of the Washington League of Women Shoppers and that the name of LILLIAN STONE appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Washington Field Office files further reflect that her HAROLD WEISBERG, her husband, was one of the ten State Department employees fired on June 23, 1947 because they were suspected of Communism or Communistic tendencies, and that later the State Department revised their position and permitted all ten employees to resign without prejudice but did not restore them to their jobs. Also that the WEISBERGS were personal friends of Congressman MARCANTONIO but it is not know if they are in contact with him at the present time.

Referenced letter requests that it be ascertained if any pertinent typewritten correspondence appears in the files of the Nye Committee. Those agents reviewing the records of the Nye Committee at the National Archives secured photostatic copies of every document which might possibly have been written by ALGER HISS. These documents were typewritten correspondence in the form of letters, memoranda, and expense statements of which the photostatic copies were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory from the Washington Field Office under letters of transmittal dated January 19, 1949; January 24, 1949; January 26, 1949; and January 28, 1949. The results of the Laboratory's examination are set out in the reports of the FBI Laboratory dated January 25, 1949; January 26, 1949; January 28, 1949; and January 31, 1949, which refer to specimens Kc 343 through Kc 348; Kc 360 through Kc 362; Kc 368; Kc 369; and Kc 381 respectively. The conclusion reached in all instances as a result of the Laboratory's examination was that the machines used to type the above numbered specimens were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69.

The New York Office was furnished copies of the above mentioned Laboratory reports and the descriptions of these specimens are set forth therein.

Four expense statements submitted by ALGER HISS are set out below to indicate the dates and places of travel performed by HISS during his association with the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee:

"November 12, 1934.

"To Stephen Raushenbush

EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF ALGER HISS

November 7 to 9 (inclusive)

Covering trip to Wilmington, Delaware

11/7/34 Kisseloff-8982

Railroad ticket from Washington to Wilmington (see receipt attached)	$ 3.94
Taxi from Wilmington station to hotel	.50
Subsistence, November 7 to 9, inclusive	15.00
Total	$19.44

Washington, D. C.

/s/ ALGER HISS
ALGER HISS "

WFO 74-94

"November 20, 1934

"Trip to Wilmington, Delaware, November 14 to 16, Inclusive.

November 14, 1934, railway ticket, Washington to Wilmington	$ 3.94
November 14, 1934, taxi, Senate Office Building to station	.25
November 14, 1934, Streetcar fare, station to hotel, Wilmington	.08
November 16, 1934, streetcar fare, hotel to station, Wilmington	.08
November 16, 1934, railway fare, Wilmington to Washington	3.94
Subsistence	
November 14 to 16, 1934, inclusive	15.00
Total	$23.29

/s/ ALGER HISS

ALGER HISS"

Kisseloff-8983

WFO 74-94

"EXPENSE ACCOUNT

ALGER HISS

Trip to Wilmington and Return, November 21 to 23, 1934, Inclusive

November 21, 1934:

Taxi from Senate Office Building to station	$ .25
Fare, Washington to Wilmington (see receipt attached)	3.99

November 23, 1934.

Streetcar fare, hotel to Wilmington station	.08
Fare, Wilmington to Washington (see receipt attached)	3.94

Subsistence

November 21 to 23, 1934, inclusive.....	15.00
Total	$23.26

/s/ ALGER HISS

Alger Hiss

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Washington, D. C.
November 24, 1934."

"June 6, 1935.

To the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee,
408 Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Statement of expenses incurred on trip to New York City, June 3-5, 1935, inclusive.

June 3	Railroad fare, Washington, D. C. to New York (receipt attached)	$ 8.14
June 5	Railroad fare, New York City to Washington, D. C. (receipt attached)	8.14
June 3-5	Subsistence, 3 days at $5 a day	15.00
	Total	$31.28

s/s ALGER HISS"

Photostatic copies of the above expense statements were submitted to the FBI Laboratory and assigned specimen symbols Kc 353, Kc 354, Kc 352, and Kc 351 respectively, the examination results of which were indicated previously in this report.

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P E N D I N G

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

Leads were set out to interview the persons listed as follows who were believed to have known ALGER HISS at the Nye Committee:

GALE SHERIDAN - San Francisco by teletype dated 1-27-49.
PAUL J. KERN - New York by letter dated 1-25-49.
KING DERR - Pittsburgh by teletype dated 1-28-49.
LAWRENCE BROWN - Philadelphia by letter dated 1-25-49.
JOEL EARNEST - New York by letter dated 1-25-49.
HAROLD RUTTENBERG - Cincinnati by letter dated 1-25-49.
NEWMAN ARNOLD TOLLES - Albany by letter dated 1-25-49.
LEONARD DOOB - New Haven by letter dated 1-25-49.

The following persons were fellow employees of ALGER HISS at the Nye Committee whose interviews have been reported as indicated below:

CALVIN J. NICHOLAS, WFO JAHAM report dated 2-14-49, by Special Agent L.W.R. OBERNDORF, page 5.

BEN T. MOORE, WFO JAHAM report dated 1-28-49, by Special Agent COURTLAND JONES, page 100.

By teletype dated 1-26-49, WFO requested permission to interview LYDIA LEE, which was not granted by the Bureau.

Kisseloff-8986

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/23/49	1/3,11,13,14,17-19, 24-26,31;2/1,4,8; 3/14-17/49	JOHN B. VAN ETTEN EKT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Specific dates of ALGER HISS' employment with U. S. Senate Munitions Committee not established as no personnel record available. Munitions Committee records reviewed at National Archives disclose memos, letters, and expense statements from ALGER HISS falling between the dates of 8-3-34 and 7-11-35. Former co-employees of ALGER HISS at Nye Committee interviewed. Photostatic copies of letters, memos, and expense statements submitted to FBI Laboratory, and results of examination set out. Statements of travel set out.

P.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated December 22, 1948

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referenced letter requested that the employment of ALGER HISS with the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the Nye Committee, be verified.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Acting Senate Disbursing Officer, stated there are no personnel files or no other personnel records with the exception of

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Kisseloff-8987

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NH FILE NO. 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3-25-49	3/18,21,23,24/49	FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, Etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records at National Bank of Norwalk, Conn. reflect joint commercial account opened for THAYER and ISABEL HOBSON of Ridgefield Conn. on 5-4-35 with initial deposit of $320. Examination of ledger cards reveal monthly debits for $100 checks issued by HOBSON commencing about May 1936 through Sept. 1945. HOBSON checks for $600, $605, and $700 charged to account in Oct. 1940, 1941, and 1942 respectively. Not possible to identify source of HOBSON's income although examination of deposit slips and recordak film revealed checks issued to THAYER HOBSON by William Morrow & Co., Inc., publishers, NYC. Account balance as of 3-22-49 was $7129.65.

- P - DEFERRED - PENDING

ASB
BRENT
MOSSBURG
JONES

SP-7 MAC/DB 2/21/87 #266,586

REFERENCE:

BUREAU FILE 74-1333.
Report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A), dated 3-14-49 at Washington, D. C.
New York teletype to New Haven of 3-23-49.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/ua

DETAILS:

Referenced report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A) indicated that an analysis of the commercial account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C. revealed 105 separate monthly deposits of $100 checks

cc AAG Campbell
4-5-49
ASBeam

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Kisseloff-6985

drawn on the National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, commencing May 7, 1936 through September 10, 1945. In addition it was reported that on October 17, 1940 a check for $600, on October 6, 1941, a check for $605, and on October 3, 1942 a check for $700, all drawn on the National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, were deposited to the credit of the account of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS.

On March 23, 1949 the New York Office advised that FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, father of TIMMY HOBSON, claimed that checks on New York banks as well as the National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, were for support and school payments.

Mr. WALTER BASSETT, Assistant Cashier, National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, 51 Wall Street, Norwalk, advised that a joint commercial account was opened at the bank for THAYER and ISABEL HOBSON of Mountain Road, Ridgefield, Connecticut, on May 4, 1935 with an initial deposit of $320. The bank records reflected the employment of Mr. HOBSON as a publisher.

Mr. BASSETT remarked that to the best of his recollection, practically all of the deposits made to the HOBSON account were sent to the Norwalk bank by mail in the form of checks payable to the depositor by William Morrow & Company, Inc., publishers in New York City. Mr. BASSETT pointed out that the bank does not photograph their own checks but merely foreign checks thereby eliminating the possibility of any record of checks issued by HOBSON drawn against the account at the Norwalk Bank. Mr. BASSETT made available 48 separate ledger cards for the joint commercial account of THAYER and ISABEL HOBSON which revealed the account to be quite active. An examination of the cards reflected monthly debits for $100 checks issued by HOBSON commencing about May 1936 through September 1945. It is to be observed that the account was very active during such period and many checks having been charged to the account. It is to be further noted that on October 17, 1940, a $600 check drawn on the National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, was deposited to the credit of the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in their Washington, D. C. bank. The HOBSON ledger cards revealed that on October 22, 1940 a $600 debit was made to that account. A closer examination of the account reflected that on October 14, 1940 a deposit of $650 was made in the HOBSON account. In an effort to identify the source of the $650 HOBSON deposit, old bank deposit slips were located and identified the $650 deposit as a check.

An examination of recordak film which is retained by the bank back to June 1939 showed the check in question as one dated October 11, 1940, payable to THAYER HOBSON drawn on the Bank of Manhattan, Madison Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City, the maker, William Morrow & Company, Inc., publishers. The check was numbered 4424 and was signed by EVA COLBY, Treasurer. The balance after the $600 debit on October 22, 1940 was $71.

On October 6, 1941 there was a Washington deposit of $605 to the HISS account. The HOBSON ledger cards revealed a check for $605 charged to the account on October 9, 1941, leaving a balance of $379.04. It is to be noted that examination of the HOBSON ledger cards for the period immediately prior to the

issuance of the $605 check revealed that on September 20, 1941 there was a deposit of $750 by HOBSON and on October 7, 1941 a deposit of $300. Both checks were examined on the recordak film and were found to be identical to the first one examined, namely, that they were both issued by William Morrow & Company, payable to THAYER HOBSON. The checks were numbered 5891 and 5941 respectively and were dated September 19, 1941 and October 6, 1941.

On October 3, 1942 there was a Washington deposit of $700 to the HISS account. The HOBSON ledger cards revealed a check for $700 charged to the account on October 8, 1942, leaving a balance of $691.78. It is to be observed that as of March 22, 1949 the joint account for THAYER and ISABEL HOBSON had a balance of $7129.65.

It is to be further noted that 105 checks at $100 each plus checks for $600, $605, and $700 total $12,405 and not $22,405 as reflected in referenced report.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-6987

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NH FILE NO. 74-5 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3-25-49	3/18,21,23,24/49	FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, Etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records at National Bank of Norwalk, Conn. reflect joint commercial account opened for THAYER and ISABEL HOBSON of Ridgefield Conn. on 5-4-35 with initial deposit of $320. Examination of ledger cards reveal monthly debits for $100 checks issued by HOBSON commencing about May 1936 through Sept. 1945. HOBSON checks for $600, $605, and $700 charged to account in Oct. 1940, 1941, and 1942 respectively. Not possible to identify source of HOBSON's income although examination of deposit slips and recordak film revealed checks issued to THAYER HOBSON by William Morrow & Co., Inc., publishers, NYC. Account balance as of 3-22-49 was $7129.65.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/00
7/21/87 SP-7 Mac/DB

- F -

REFERENCE:

BUREAU FILE 74-1333.
Report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A), dated 3-14-49 at Washington, D. C.
New York teletype to New Haven of 3-23-49.

DETAILS:

Referenced report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A) indicated that an analysis of the commercial account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C. revealed 105 separate monthly deposits of $100 checks

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ED-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
INDIANAPOLIS	3-16-49	3-11-49	HOWARD A. KING HAK:a

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JESSICA BUCK RHINE, presently residing at Indianapolis, Indiana, denies membership in CP at any time and any knowledge of activities of CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. She volunteered information that she knew VICTOR PERLO in about 1934 or 1935 but has not seen him for many years.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333; Teletype from New York to Indianapolis dated March 11, 1949.

DETAILS: Referenced teletype requested that the Indianapolis Office interview JESSICA BUCK RHINE, 825 Eugene Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, relative to any participation in or knowledge of Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. while she was residing in that city, particularly as to any knowledge of the activities of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Mrs. JESSICA BUCK RHINE was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent EDWARD V. KNARTZER in the late afternoon of March 11, 1949 at her residence at 825 Eugene Street. It was learned that she is presently employed by an attorney, DON KROGER, Security Trust Building, Indianapolis. She was formerly State Director of the

Cautions MC in regards to Ethel

cc AAG Campbell 4-1-49 ASBeard

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. G. Foster SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-3021

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Kisseloff-6989

Report

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Kisseloff-6990

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Progressive Party for the State of Indiana.

Mrs. RHINE stated that she was not acquainted with or does not recall either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. She advised she had been reading the daily newspapers and had rather carefully noted the names of various individuals mentioned in connection with the House Un-American Activities Hearings; allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY; and allegations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and others. She stated that she was curious as to whether any persons mentioned in the newspaper reports were known to her during her sojourn in Washington, D. C. Mrs. RHINE advised that none of the individuals was known to her; that she had seen photographs of CHAMBERS and HISS and was certain that neither of them was known to her.

Mrs. RHINE volunteered the information that the only individual whose name she had seen in the newspapers with whom she had been acquainted was one VICTOR PERLO. She advised that she had a very casual acquaintance with VICTOR PERLO who was employed with the N.R.A. at approximately the same time she was in about 1933 to 1935; further, that PERLO belonged to the American Federation of Government Employees, to which organization she likewise belonged. She said that as far as she recalls she had not seen PERLO since about 1934; that she knew absolutely nothing about any of his activities outside of the N.R.A. and the American Federation of Government Employees and that, as a matter of fact, she had only seen him infrequently in connection with those two organizations.

She also volunteered the information that she was casually acquainted with a CHARLES KRAMER (CRAEMER) whose name she has seen in the newspapers recently in connection with certain testimony. She advised that she became acquainted with KRAMER recently through her activities in the Progressive Party but that she had no knowledge of any of his activities otherwise.

Mrs. RHINE stated that she was not now and never has been a member of the Communist Party and knows nothing whatsoever about any Communist activities in Washington, D. C. or elsewhere. She stated she was well acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON and HELEN MILLER but that she knew nothing about any organizations to which either of these women might have belonged at the time she knew them in Washington, D. C.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-6991

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2027

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
INDIANAPOLIS	3-16-49	3-11-49	HOWARD A. KING HAK:a

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JESSICA BUCK RHINE, presently residing at Indianapolis, Indiana, denies membership in CP at any time and any knowledge of activities of CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. She volunteered information that she knew VICTOR PERLO in about 1934 or 1935 but has not seen him for many years.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333; Teletype from New York to Indianapolis dated March 11, 1949.

DETAILS: Referenced teletype requested that the Indianapolis Office interview JESSICA BUCK RHINE, 825 Eugene Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, relative to any participation in or knowledge of Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. while she was residing in that city, particularly as to any knowledge of the activities of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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FD-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-975

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	MAR 28 1949	3-7, 9-49	J. LEROY STEINER RTQ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL	PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Persons in Columbia, S. C., and Orangeburg, S. C., who are acquainted with DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN, stated that the photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, WA., DAVID CARPENTER, is not identical with DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN. Background information obtained on DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN is being set out.

BRENT ASB
EHM MOSSBURG
J.J.J.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File # 74-1333.

Letter from Washington Field to Bureau dated 2-8-49

Letter from New York to Bureau dated 2-25-49.

DETAILS: Mr. THOMAS L. HINNANT, 2650 River Drive, Columbia, South Carolina, advised that he operated the Brooks Five and Ten Cents Store at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1940 and 1941.

He observed the photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, WA., DAVID CARPENTER, and stated that he is not identical with one DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN who was employed by him at the Five and Ten Cents Store.

cc AAG Campbell
4-5-49
ASB

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SV. 65-975

Mr. AUSTIN BAER, Wanamaker Chemical Company, Orangeburg, South Carolina, observed the photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, WA., DAVID CARPENTER, and stated that he was positive this photograph was not identical with that of DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN who worked for this Company in 1942 and 1943.

Mr. BAER produced a photograph of DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN which was taken during his employment and there is no resemblance to that of DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

The personnel file in the office of the Wanamaker Chemical Company reflects that DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN was born July 19, 1917 at Baltimore, Maryland, is approximately 6' 1", 170 pounds, brown hair bald on top, wears glasses and has a gold bridge on front of teeth; Social Security # 275-07-6435. His mother is ETHEL ZIMMERMAN, address unknown. ZIMMERMAN's address in 1941 was 1813 Hugh Street, Columbia, South Carolina. Military Service: Discharged from the United States Navy at Port Hueneme, California, April 18, 1945.

Employment history as follows:

From March 1937 to February 1940, Woolworth Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

From February 1940 to May 1941, Brooks Five and Ten Cents Store, Columbia, South Carolina.

From June 1941 to December 1941, B. F. Goodrich Company, 1020 High Street, Portsmouth, Virginia.

From February 15, 1942 until September 1, 1943, Wanamaker Chemical Company, Orangeburg, South Carolina. He quit this employment to enter the United States Navy.

Since persons who are acquainted with DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN state his photograph is not identical with DAVID ZIMMERMAN and the descriptions of the two men are not even similar, it is determined that these men are not identical.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-6995

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-975

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	MAR 28 1949	3-7, 9-49	J. LEROY STEINER RTQ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL	PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Persons in Columbia, S. C., and Orangeburg, S. C., who are acquainted with DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN, stated that the photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, WA., DAVID CARPENTER, is not identical with DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN. Background information obtained on DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN is being set out.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File # 74-1333.

Letter from Washington Field to Bureau dated 2-8-49

Letter from New York to Bureau dated 2-25-49.

DETAILS: Mr. THOMAS L. HINNANT, 2650 River Drive, Columbia, South Carolina, advised that he operated the Brooks Five and Ten Cents Store at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1940 and 1941.

He observed the photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, WA., DAVID CARPENTER, and stated that he is not identical with one DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN who was employed by him at the Five and Ten Cents Store.

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Kisseloff-6996

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY N.O. FILE NO. 65-1836

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	3/28/49	3/22,23/49	PAUL G. TAYLOR sh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with aliases, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

House described by CHAMBERS apparently identical with one which was demolished some time prior to 1932. Kitchen of Arnaud's Restaurant now stands on this spot. Old cash book and former employee of defunct realty company indicate instant building rented to GEORGE NICHOLAS in fall of 1919. This building's existence further verified by old map. Additional photographs and sketch furnished New York.

RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.
cc AAG Campbell 4-5-49 ASB cw
Report of SA PAUL G. TAYLOR dated 3/8/49 at New Orleans.
New York letter to Bureau dated 3/18/49.

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA ~~DEFERRED~~

As an enclosure with reference letter the New Orleans Office was furnished a chart prepared on the basis of CHAMBERS' recollections as to the precise location of the house in which he stayed during the fall of 1919. A power house was the most prominent landmark appearing thereon. M. C. ABRAHM, Principal Engineer, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., advised that but one power substation was maintained in the French Quarter in 1919, as now, that being at 311 Bourbon Street. He indicated that the present station was constructed in about 1923 and is situated about fifty feet back from the sidewalk, whereas the old building which it replaced, and which was torn down, stood on

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Kisseloff-6997

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the very front of the lot.

Through MISS STEPHANIE McCOLLOSTER, Secretary of the Vieux Carre Commission, 630 Chartres Street, it was determined that the block in which are located the power substation and Arnaud's Restaurant is known as Square 69. It is bounded by Bienville, Bourbon, Conti and Dauphine Streets. Structures located on the Bienville Street side of this square are in the 800 block and bear odd numbers.

With the assistance of Mr. ERNEST P. MILLER, of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, the files of the Notarial Archives, Civil District Court House, were searched with regard to Square 69 but no pertinent records were located.

In the photographs furnished the New York Office with reference report there appears an alleyway between buildings which is about eight feet in width. Forwarded herewith as enclosures to New York are two additional photographs of the alley itself. It leads to what is now the kitchen of Arnaud's Restaurant, which restaurant now includes the building fronting on Bienville Street at this point. According to Mr. ETIENNE DEFELICE, Manager, Aranud's present kitchen was constructed in 1938 on what was then a vacant lot. He was under the impression that there had been a building back there prior to that. The plot of ground involved had been purchased by the late "Count" ARNAUD from the Mercier Realty and Investment Company, he indicated.

Mr. ANDREW HYNES, Treasurer and Manager, Mercier Realty and Investment Company, 311 Dauphine Street, advised that the above-mentioned alley had once given access to an old house situated in the rear. That house he described as of brick construction with a wooden gallery along the second floor front and a wooden porch in the rear. He said the house was so constructed that a covered archway separated the building into two parts on the first floor level, although above the first floor it was actually one building covered by one roof. Mr. HYNES was unable to state exactly when this house had been demolished but he recalled that prior to its destruction it had twice sustained fire damage and was uninhabited for some time before it was torn down. Part of the plot of ground on which the building stood was sold to ARNAUD in 1932, he stated, and it was definitely a vacant lot at that time. Mr. HYNES did not recall that there had been a wooden fence on Bienville Street at the entrance to the alley which gave access to the old building. He indicated that the alley had also afforded access to the stage door of the old Dauphine Theatre and through it theatrical scenes, props, and heavy baggage were hauled regularly.

Mr. HYNES located a cash book of the now defunct Dauphine Investment Company reflecting that the above-described building was rented to GEORGE NICHOLAS September 1, 1919, the rent for the month of September being $25.00. The rent was paid regularly by GEORGE NICHOLAS until November 13, 1920, when

the records show MRS. GEORGE NICHOLAS began making the payments. The last entry pertaining to the NICHOLASES was made June 23, 1921, when MRS. GEORGE NICHOLAS paid the rent for February. By that time the monthly rental had been increased to $30.00.

Mr. HYNES stated that this old cash book of the Dauphine Investment Company had been kept by himself and that the entries were in his own handwriting. In the book the premises rented to NICHOLAS are described as "Rear Building, 821 Bienville", and Mr. HYNES indicated that this definitely refers to the old building previously described by him. He advised he was unacquainted with Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE NICHOLAS and has no personal recollection of them. He stated to his knowledge it was always a very poor class of people who resided in the rear building at 821 Bienville Street. Arnaud's Restaurant did not exist in 1919. As was pointed out in reference report, GLENN EVANS' house of prostitution was in full operation at 823 Bienville Street.

Mr. GEORGE McMURRAY, Assistant Manager of the Mercier Realty and Investment Company, concurred in Mr. HYNES' description of the old rear building at 821 Bienville Street. He could not recall when the building had been torn down. It was his recollection that the place was still standing in 1927 but he stated it was run-down and uninhabited at that time. He stated he remembered there was once a board fence about seven feet high on Bienville Street at the entrance to the alley leading to the house in the rear, the same alley which now leads to Arnaud's kitchen. In the center of the fence was a gate, he said. This fence, according to Mr. McMURRAY, covered only the entrance to the alley and did not extend along the front of the buildings facing directly on Bienville Street. He described it as a "tongue and groove" type of fence.

Miss ANNE ROBERTSON, Secretary of the City Planning and Zoning Commission, New Orleans City Hall, was able to restore the pertinent portion of a map of Square 69 to reflect the physical setup as of 1926, at which time such maps were first maintained by the Commission. The building described by Messrs. HYNES and McMURRAY appeared thereon. A map revision of 1932 showed a vacant lot on the same spot. There is submitted to the New York Office as an enclosure with this report a sketch based on the 1926 map showing the general outlines of the building as well as its relation to the alley leading to Bienville Street and the power substation fronting on Bourbon Street. On this map the buildings fronting on Bienville Street at the entrance to the alley were designated 819 on one side and 823 on the other. The old rear building itself was designated 819-1/2 on one side of its archway and 823-1/2 on the other.

ENCLOSURES: TO NEW YORK OFFICE - 2 photographs of alley at 821 Bienville Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
1 sketch showing location and basic outline of building which once stood at end of alley.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-6999

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible]

N.O. FILE NO. 65-1536

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	3/23/49	3/22,23/49	PAUL G. TAYLOR sh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with aliases, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

House described by CHAMBERS apparently identical with one which was demolished some time prior to 1932. Kitchen of Arnaud's Restaurant now stands on this spot. Old cash book and former employee of defunct realty company indicate instant building rented to GEORGE NICHOLAS in fall of 1919. This building's existence further verified by old map. Additional photographs and sketch furnished New York.

DUC

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333.
Report of SA PAUL G. TAYLOR dated 3/8/49 at New Orleans.
New York letter to Bureau dated 3/18/49.

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

As an enclosure with reference letter the New Orleans Office was furnished a chart prepared on the basis of CHAMBERS' recollections as to the precise location of the house in which he stayed during the fall of 1919. A power house was the most prominent landmark appearing thereon. R. C. ARRAIR, Principal Engineer, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., advised that but one power substation was maintained in the French Quarter in 1919, as now, that being at 311 Bourbon Street. He indicated that the present station was constructed in about 1923 and is situated about fifty feet back from the sidewalk, whereas the old building which it replaced, and which was torn down, stood on

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible], N.Y.

FILE NO. 74-5 [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3/29/49	3/25/49	JAMES S. LAVERTY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID CHAMBERS (CHANGED) was et al.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - A INTERNAL SECURITY - A

b6
b7C
b7D

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] advised first met ALGER HISS in 1945 at [redacted] later had dealings with him at [redacted] Acquaintanceship with HISS very slight.

- P -

REFERENCE: Teletype from New Haven to the Bureau dated 3/18/49.

DETAILS: [redacted] stated that he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS at the time of the [redacted] however, pointed out that he met Mr. HISS on only one or two occasions at this time, and that his relationship with him was strictly a formal one. He again met Mr. Hiss at the time that he was employed as [redacted] and plans were made by the [redacted] Mr. LUNDY, to visit Moscow in 1945. The meeting with Hiss at this time was also on a strictly formal basis.

[redacted] stated that in about 1947, while Mr. Hiss was head of the [redacted] a group of persons interested in international relations was formed under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Foundation to study certain aspects of the veto power in the United Nations Charter. Included in this group besides [redacted] presently Acting Director of the Carnegie Foundation. It was [redacted] belief that ALGER HISS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. NH FILE NO. 74-5 DB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3/29/49	3/25/49	JAMES T. HAVERTY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was et al,	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] advised first met ALGER HISS in 1945 at [redacted] Later had dealings with him at [redacted] Acquaintanceship with HISS very slight.

- P -

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b7C
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REFERENCE: Teletype from New Haven to the Bureau dated 3/18/49.

DETAILS: [redacted] stated that he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS at the time of the [redacted] however, pointed out that he met Mr. HISS on only one or two occasions at this time, and that his relationship with him was strictly a formal one. He again met Mr. Hiss at the time that he was employed as [redacted] and plans were made by the [redacted] Mr. BURNS, to visit Moscow in 1945. The meeting with Hiss at this time was also on a strictly formal basis.

Bureau T ASB
Cathcart NV
Mr. Ladd
Jo Ac B.

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cc A G Campbell
4-5-49
AS Boyd

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Kisseloff-7003

called this group together, but he pointed out that the group never undertook to do any work and only met on one or two occasions. [redacted] stated that he never knew Mr. Hiss prior to 1945 and that he had no personal correspondence with him. b6 b7C b7D

T-1 stated that in about January, 1949 he was discussing the Hiss-Chambers case with a group of persons interested in international relations in New York City, and the question arose as to Mr. CHAMBERS' veracity, and T-1 advised that he made the remark that it would be strange if it came to light that Chambers was found to have made accusations against several Wall Street bankers and lawyers. T-1 stated that shortly after this conversation, he received a letter from ALGER HISS in which Hiss stated that he had heard that T-1 had information to the effect that Chambers was making accusations of Communist Party membership against Wall Street bankers and lawyers, and Hiss wondered whether T-1 could give definite proof of such allegations. T-1 stated that he had informed Hiss that he knew of no such proof, and at the time that he made the statement concerning Chambers, it was merely said in jest and was not made as a definite statement of fact. T-1 stated that he believed that the person who gave the garbled version of his statements to Hiss was RAY DENNET of the World Peace Federation.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7004

LEAD

NEW HAVEN OFFICE

AT THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT

Will continue efforts to ascertain the tourist home at which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS stayed in the summer of 1937 on their trip to Peterboro, New Hampshire. (It will be noted that on Tuesday, March 29, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS actually viewed the tourist home in Plymouth, Connecticut, which was believed might be identical with the home in question and he indicated that this was not the tourist home at which he and the HISSES Stayed.

Kisseloff-7005

74-5

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Confidential Informant T-1 mentioned in the report of SA JAMES T. HAVERTY dated 3/29/49 at New Haven, Conn. entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was et al - PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R", is

[redacted] who advised that he did not want his identity revealed concerning the discussion he related.

b6
b7C
b7D

Kisseloff-7006

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. NH 74-5 clb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3-18-49	3-17-49	JAMES T. HAVERTY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BERNARD BRODIE, Professor, Yale University, advised JOSEPH E. JOHNSON and not ALGER HISS was primarily responsible for his, BRODIE's, working as State Department official at San Francisco Conference. Stated he was distant acquaintance of HISS and never corresponded with him. Mr. and Mrs. WILMARTH S. LEWIS of Farmington, Conn., who resided at 3201 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1943-1947, not acquainted with HISSES.

ASB Bureau Cathcart Mr. Mohr Mr. Tolson

DEFINITELY RECORDING

-P-

REFERENCE: Letter from Washington Field Office dated March 8, 1949.
Letter from Washington Field Office dated March 11, 1949.

DETAILS: BERNARD BRODIE, Professor of International Relations at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, advised that in March, 1945, at which time he was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, he was assigned by the Navy Department to work in the Division of International Security of the State Department. He advised that his work in this department pertained to the setting up of norms for international security which would be considered by the San Francisco Conference. Mr. BRODIE stated that his assignment from the Navy to the State Department was asked for by JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, Chief of the Division of International Security of the State Department. However, Mr. BRODIE believed that the request was personally signed by ALGER HISS who was Mr. JOHNSON's superior. Mr. BRODIE, however, pointed out that

J.A.P.G. Campbell 4-1-49 ASBeard

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. Y. Easton SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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he was unacquainted with ALGER HISS at this time and that during the time that he worked for the State Department at the San Francisco Conference his contacts with HISS amounted to not more than a total of fifteen minutes. He advised that from these contacts he was not able to judge as to HISS' loyalty to the United States. He further pointed out that he had received no personal correspondence from HISS and has never corresponded with him.

Mr. BRODIE further stated that he vaguely remembered that another Navy Lieutenant named CHEEVER was also assigned by the Navy Department to the Division of International Security of the State Department at the time of the San Francisco Conference but he knew nothing concerning CHEEVER's whereabouts or background. According to BRODIE, another individual who worked in the Division of International Security at the time of the San Francisco Conference was HOWARD JOHNSON, cousin of the Division's Chief, JOSEPH E. JOHNSON. He stated that JOSEPH E. JOHNSON was presently a professor at Williams University but was unable to state the whereabouts of HOWARD JOHNSON.

Mr. and Mrs. WILMARTH S. LEWIS, South Main Street, Farmington, Conn., advised that although they had resided at 3201 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from 1943 to 1947, they were not acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS.

- P E N D I N G -

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ED-79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. NH 74-5 clb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3-18-49	3-17-49	JAMES T. HAVERTY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BERNARD BRODIE, Professor, Yale University, advised JOSEPH E. JOHNSON and not ALGER HISS was primarily responsible for his, BRODIE's, working as State Department official at San Francisco Conference. Stated he was distant acquaintance of HISS and never corresponded with him. Mr. and Mrs. WILMARTH S. LEWIS of Farmington, Conn., who resided at 3201 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1943-1947, not acquainted with HISSES.

-P-

REFERENCE: Letter from Washington Field Office dated March 8, 1949.
Letter from Washington Field Office dated March 11, 1949.

DETAILS: BERNARD BRODIE, Professor of International Relations at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, advised that in March, 1945, at which time he was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, he was assigned by the Navy Department to work in the Division of International Security of the State Department. He advised that his work in this department pertained to the setting up of norms for international security which would be considered by the San Francisco Conference. Mr. BRODIE stated that his assignment from the Navy to the State Department was asked for by JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, Chief of the Division of International Security of the State Department. However, Mr. BRODIE believed that the request was personally signed by ALGER HISS who was Mr. JOHNSON's superior. Mr. BRODIE, however, pointed out that

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1836

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	3-8-49	2/14,15/49	PAUL G. TAYLOR emc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITMER, CHARGE NO., was., et al.	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation disclosed Dr. MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, aka Mrs. JAMES WATT, presently residing at 1730 Napoleon Ave., New Orleans, La. Background information secured from applications on file with Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Teletype New York to New Orleans and Albany, dated 2/11/49;
New York teletype to New Orleans dated 2/12/49;
New Orleans teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, Los Angeles, and New York, dated 2/15/49.

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

By referenced teletypes from New York, the New Orleans office was requested to ascertain discreetly whether MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, as Mrs. JAMES WATT, was still residing at 1311 Valmont St., New Orleans, the home of an unknown friend.

The current New Orleans Street address telephone directory lists Dr. MYRON E. WEGMAN as residing at 1311 Valmont St. The current New Orleans Telephone Directory lists no one by the name of GUTELIUS and no JAMES WATT. The most recent New Orleans City Director (1947) lists JAMES WATT as a lecturer at Louisiana State University and shows his residence as the Quarantine Station. In the same directory, MYRON E. WEGMANN is listed as "dept dir LSU". No residence address is shown for him.

It should be noted that while the main campus of Louisiana State University is located at Baton Rouge, La., the L.S.U. Medical School is

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situated in New Orleans, operating in conjunction with the State Charity Hospital.

Through Mr. L. C. SKIDMORE, Office of the Superintendent of Mails, Main Post Office, it was ascertained that Dr. and Mrs. JAMES WATT moved about Feb. 5, 1949 from 1311 Valmont St. to 1730 Napoleon Avenue, first floor, left.

Records of the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners, 812 Gravier St., as made available by Miss MILDRED DURR, Assistant to the Secretary, reflect that a license to practice medicine in the State of Louisiana, was granted MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS Dec. 4, 1948. Her place of employment is shown to be Department of Pediatrics, L.S.U., 1542 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans. Her application dated Sept.10, 1948 contains the following data:

Place of birth:	Corning, Iowa
Date of birth:	10/20/07
Home address:	388 Magee Avenue, Rochester 13, N.Y.
Preliminary Education:	Dansville High, Dansville, N.Y.,1921-23; Diploma from Kodak High, Rochester,N.Y.,1923-25;
Pre-medical	Wooster College,Wooster,Ohio,1925-29; B.A. 6-17-29; Medical University of California, Berkeley, Calif., 1934-35
Graduate of:	Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Date:	M.D. 6-1-38
Examination by:	New York State Board of Medical Examiners 6/27 - 30/38
Certificate Dates:	6-30-38
Remarks:	Internship Bellevue Hospital, N.Y., 1/1/39 to 7/1/40. No practice 1940-45. Assistant Department of Pediatrics, Tulane University 2/45 to 5/46. Practiced Pharr, Texas, Hidalgo County Health Unit, various clinics 9/46 to 9/48.
Description:	Complexion fair Height 5' 2½" Weight 105# Hair light brown Eyes hazel

A photograph of this individual is attached to her application.

The files of the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners contain an earlier application submitted by GUTELIUS August 3, 1945. She was issued a temporary permit to practice Sept. 21, 1945 and her application was withdrawn in March, 1946 because of her leaving town.

Notes made by Mrs. DURR subsequent to the interview had with GUTELIUS March 10, 1945 are quoted as follows:

"Stated that she married Dr. JAMES WATT in 1929. Licensed in New York on written exam 1938. Never practiced due to marriage - she has been with her husband in Puerto Rico, Washington, D.C. and has been in New Orleans for past two years."

The records reflected that at the time of her 1945 application GUTELIUS was residing at the U. S. Quarantine Station, New Orleans, La. and was employed as an Assistant Director in the Department of Pediatrics, Tulane University. On this earlier application GUTELIUS had written "Did not practice due to marriage - husband, Dr. JAMES WATT, has been in U.S. Public Health Service and has been located in various places."

No record which could be identified with Dr. GUTELIUS's husband could be located at the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners. Miss DURR explained, however, that as a Public Health Service doctor, Dr. WATT would not require a Louisiana license.

The file regarding MYRON EZRA WEGMAN reflects he was granted a license to practice medicine in Louisiana 12/6/47. According to his application Dr. WEGMAN was born in Brooklyn, N.Y. July 23, 1908. He was educated at Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, N.Y., College of the City of New York, and was graduated from the Yale University School of Medicine with an M.D. Degree June 22, 1932. The application shows his address as L.S.U. School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, and his residence is shown as 1311 Valmont St., New Orleans.

Under "Remarks" on Dr. WEGMAN'S application the following data is set forth:

Internship New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn. 7-1-32 to 7-1-33.
Residency in Pediatrics, New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn., 7/33 to 7/36.
Practiced Pediatrics Consultant, State Board of Health, Baltimore, Md., 7/36 to 1/41.
Assistant supervisor of Child Hygiene, School of Tropical Medicine, San Juan, P.R. 1/41 to 6/42.
Director of Training and Research, New York City Department of Health, N.Y., 6/42 to 9/46.

The application contained the following descriptive information pertaining to Dr. WEGMAN: Complexion medium; height 6'0"; weight 185#; hair brown; eyes brown. A photograph of this individual is attached to his application.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1836

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	3-8-49	2/14,15/49	PAUL G. TAYLOR emc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAMES DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation disclosed Dr. MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, aka Mrs. JAMES WATT, presently residing at 1730 Napoleon Ave., New Orleans, La. Background information secured from applications on file with Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Teletype New York to New Orleans and Albany, dated 2/11/49;
New York teletype to New Orleans dated 2/12/49;
New Orleans teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, Los Angeles, and New York, dated 2/15/49.

Letter to R.A. N.O. & WFO NY 3-18-49 7g

1 cc Balto by lt 2-6-56 TC-m

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

By referenced teletypes from New York, the New Orleans office was requested to ascertain discreetly whether MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, as Mrs. JAMES WATT, was still residing at 1311 Valmont St., New Orleans, the home of an unknown friend.

The current New Orleans Street address telephone directory lists Dr. MYRON E. WEGMAN as residing at 1311 Valmont St. The current New Orleans Telephone Directory lists no one by the name of GUTELIUS and no JAMES WATT. The most recent New Orleans City Director (1947) lists JAMES WATT as a lecturer at Louisiana State University and shows his residence as the Quarantine Station. In the same directory, MYRON E. WEGMANN is listed as "dept dir LSU". No residence address is shown for him.

cc AAG-Campbell 4-1-49 ASBaum

It should be noted that while the main campus of Louisiana State University is located at Baton Rouge, La., the L.S.U. Medical School is

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Originated at: NEW YORK			File No. 65-3251 MCG
Report made at: BOSTON, MASS.	Date made 3-21-49	Period 2-22-49; 3-16,17-49	Report made by: FREDERICK M. CONNORS
Title: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al			Character of Case PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis of Facts: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in visit to Peterborough, N.H., 2-22-49, advised Bleak House best possibility and Knight Homestead next best possibility of being tourist home where ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and CHAMBERS stayed during visit to New Hampshire in 1937. Both tourist homes located on Route 101, Peterborough, N.H. Guest registration obtained and examined by FBI Laboratory. Handwriting examination failed to reflect known handwriting of either HISS or CHAMBERS. Other locations pointed out by CHAMBERS private residences. Home of ERLE BISHOP on Route 101 used for tourist home in 1937. BISHOP advises guest books apparently destroyed. Guest book of Peterborough Players covering period August 10-15, 1937 located and forwarded FBI Laboratory. Poster, subscription blanks and programs regarding play "She Stoops to Conquer" located at Stearns' Farm, Peterborough and forwarded to New York. August 5 and August 12, 1937 editions of "Peterborough Transcript" containing data regarding foregoing play obtained and sent New York. 1937 home of HARRY D. WHITE, allegedly visited by HISS and CHAMBERS, known as "Marginal Acres," located in isolated, wooded area, one-third mile off Route 123, Township of Hancock, N.H. Instant dwelling reportedly owned by LAUCHLIN CURRIE in 1937. OSCAR M. SHAW, former associate of ALGER HISS, could furnish no information concerning Communist or espionage activities of ALGER HISS. HOWARD A. MYERS, former supervisor of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, states he can furnish no information concerning associates or activities of SILVERMAN. JOHN R. CARROLL believed to be in U.S. Army stationed at Eglin Field, Fla. Mrs. JOHN ALFORD (formerly ROBERTA FANSLER) reinterviewed. Correspondence from HISS furnished by ROBERT DENNETT not identical with Q5 through Q69. No additional correspondence emanating from HISS located.

- P -

Cc AAG-Campbell 4-5-49 ASBerr

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS, Boston, 2-23-49.

APPR. & FWD. SAC

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BOS. 65-3251

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Unless otherwise indicated, all investigation at Peterborough and Hancock, New Hampshire, was jointly conducted by Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the reporting Agent.

I. INVESTIGATION CONCERNING ALLEGED VISIT OF HISS AND CHAMBERS TO PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1937

Under date of February 22, 1949, reporting Agent met J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at Peterborough, New Hampshire. At this time Mr. CHAMBERS was accompanied by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and JOHN J. WARD of the New York Office.

The foregoing Agents accompanied Mr. CHAMBERS while he viewed both Bleak House and Knight Homestead on Route 101, Peterborough. Mr. CHAMBERS also pointed out as a possibility a yellow house on Route 101, believed to be owned by Mr. ERLE BISHOP, real estate agent at Peterborough, New Hampshire. He indicated also as possibilities a white house at the junction of Pine Street and Route 101, and two houses on Pine Street, one with the name SCOTT, which were immediately adjacent to the white house at the junction of Pine Street and Route 101.

Following this, the Agents took Mr. CHAMBERS to the Stearns' Farm where he saw the adjoining shed which contained the wooden sign indicating the play "She Stoops to Conquer" had been put on by the Peterborough Players at Peterborough, New Hampshire in the Summer of 1937.

The Agents and Mr. CHAMBERS then proceeded to Fitzwilliam Depot, New Hampshire, for the purpose of locating the Summer residence of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and, further, to ascertain if this residence were identical with the Summer residence of WHITE in 1937.

Inquiry was made at the local store and directions obtained by Agents SPENCER and CONNORS, after which the house was located on a road running parallel to the main road in Fitzwilliam Depot and approximately a mile from the general store. Mr. CHAMBERS, on viewing this house, stated it was not identical with the residence which he had visited in 1937. CHAMBERS further indicated that the Post Office at Fitzwilliam Depot was not identical with the Post Office at which he had stopped to obtain directions to WHITE's place in 1937.

Mr. CHAMBERS and the Agents then proceeded to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, at which time Mr. CHAMBERS viewed the Fitzwilliam Post Office and stated that it was not identical with the Post Office at which he had stopped

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in 1937. He stated that it was his recollection that he had visited HARRY DEXTER WHITE at a Summer home which was located somewhere north of Peterborough. It is pointed out that Fitzwilliam and Fitzwilliam Depot are located to the south of Peterborough.

Mr. CHAMBERS tentatively identified the Bleak House, which is located at the junction of Route 101 and Pine Street, as being the house in which PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS and he stopped in August, 1937, while visiting Peterborough. Mr. CHAMBERS viewed the interior of the Bleak House, accompanied by Agents SPENCER and CONNORS. While there, he inquired of Mrs. ELIZABETH BINGHAM, the present custodian of Bleak House, as to whether or not a driveway had formerly entered the Bleak House grounds from Route 101. It is noted that the present driveway enters Bleak House from Pine Street. Mrs. BINGHAM stated that at one time when Bleak House was owned by Professor MORISON, presently of Harvard University, there had been a driveway opening onto Route 101, but that Professor MORISON had it removed. It appeared that Mr. CHAMBERS was somewhat influenced in his decision regarding the tentative identity of Bleak House by the possibility that a driveway had existed at the time he had visited Peterborough. On viewing the stone wall which runs along the Bleak House grounds on Route 101, it was noted that the wall had apparently been patched for a section which would be large enough to have admitted a driveway.

Inasmuch as previous investigation had indicated that the Bleak House was owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Special Agent CONNORS contacted BERTRAM LITTLE, Director of the Society, for the purpose of verifying the actual ownership of Bleak House and to further establish, if possible, whether one LUCY ELLIOTT had been the owner in 1937.

Mr. LITTLE and his secretary, FLORENCE E. ADDISON, located a deed reflecting that Bleak House had been deeded to the Society on September 12, 1935 at Hillsboro County Registry of Deeds, Nashua, New Hampshire, by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON. The records of the Society further reflected that a lease had been signed by LUCY ELLIOTT on July 15, 1937 to be effective for a period commencing July 1, 1937 and extending to April 1, 1938. This lease was in the amount of $300 at a rate of $33.34 per month. The foregoing deed and lease are part of the official records of the Society. It was noted that the witness to the lease was E. G. BISHOP, of Peterborough, New Hampshire, and the attorney for the Society was listed as JOSEPH A. LOCKE, 15 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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BOS. 65-3251

Chief ALBERT PICARD, N.A., Peterborough, New Hampshire, furnished Special Agent CONNORS with the name of a relative of LUCY ELLIOTT by the name of THEODORE F. WEBER who had signed a paper regarding the tenancy of the Bleak House by LUCY ELLIOTT. This was dated 1942 and indicated that THEODORE F. WEBER resided in Brighton, Massachusetts.

Reference to the Boston City Directory for 1942 reflected that THEODORE F. WEBER, wife ELIZABETH, occupation real estate, with office at 535A Washington Street, Brighton, Massachusetts, resided at 75 Berkeley Street, Newton, Massachusetts.

Reporting Agent contacted the present occupant of 75 Berkeley Street, West Newton, Massachusetts. It was there ascertained that one THOMAS E. MacRAE, who resided at 96 Washington Street, Brighton, Massachusetts, had indicated that THEODORE F. WEBER was presently residing in Texas.

SADIE MacRAE, wife of the aforementioned THOMAS E. MacRAE, advised that she knew LUCY ELLIOTT. She stated that LUCY ELLIOTT had been a spinster but had married within the last year or two and was presently residing somewhere in New Hampshire. She further advised that LUCY ELLIOTT was related to the WEBERS and that the brother of THEODORE WEBER, ELLIOTT WEBER, presently resided at 31 Walcott Road, Brookline, Massachusetts. She provided the following address for THEODORE and ELIZABETH WEBER: Route 1, Box 35, 305 Claremore Street, Corpus Christi, Texas.

ISOBEL WEBER, 31 Walcott Road, Brookline, Massachusetts, stated that LUCY ELLIOTT was the aunt of ELIZABETH WEBER. She stated that neither she nor EMMOTT WEBER was related to LUCY ELLIOTT and suggested that ELIZABETH WEBER would probably be the only person who could provide the present name of LUCY ELLIOTT together with her address in New Hampshire.

Boston, by teletype dated February 24, 1949, requested Houston to interview Mrs. THEODORE WEBER of Corpus Christi. By teletype dated February 28, 1949, Houston advised that LUCY ELLIOTT is now Mrs. CHARLES DAVIS, Hancock, New Hampshire, according to her niece, Mrs. THEODORE WEBER.

Professor SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON was contacted at his home, 44 Brimmer Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on February 24, 1949. He stated that he had acquired Bleak House in the early 20's; that his mother died in 1925 and about 1926 or 1927 he had the driveway entering Route 101 removed because of the possible danger to his children. He stated that the rear driveway, which is presently the only driveway entering from Pine Street, was always there. Professor MORISON stated that after he deeded the property to the Society he had no further contact with Bleak House.

Kisseloff-7021

In view of the fact that Mr. CHAMBERS based at least a portion of his decision that Bleak House was the tourist home and that this decision appeared to rest somewhat on the impression that a driveway was in existence between Bleak House and Route 101 in 1937, it is pointed out that on the basis of information received from Professor MORISON this driveway had been blocked up and the stone wall built some twelve years previous to the time of CHAMBERS' visit to Peterborough.

On March 3, 1949, Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the reporting Agent obtained from LUCY ELLIOTT DAVIS, Box 42, Hancock, New Hampshire, the guest registration of Bleak House covering the period from July 22, 1937 until June 8, 1940. On the same date, this guest book was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

The FBI Laboratory report dated March 7, 1949, designated this guest registration book as Q163. The Laboratory report stated: "The entries in the Bleak House guest registration book for the month of August, 1937, have been compared with the known handwriting specimens of PRISCILLA HISS, ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but nothing of significance was noted."

It is also noted that Boston previously submitted to the FBI Laboratory the guest book of the Knight Homestead, also located on Route 101, Peterborough, New Hampshire. In this connection, the Laboratory by letter dated February 21, 1949, designated the Knight Homestead guest registration book as Q161. The results of examination, as set forth by the Laboratory were as follows:

"The handwritings of ALGER, PRISCILLA HISS and CHAMBERS were compared with all the entries appearing in the Knight Homestead register, Q161, but nothing of significance was noted except the entries of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. FAST, ROBERT FAST and BETTY ANN FAST, under date of August 29, 1937, which bear certain style characteristics to those of ALGER HISS' writing."

The Bureau, by letter dated March 14, 1949, advised Boston that since the FBI Laboratory had been unable to reach a definite conclusion as to the handwriting in the guest registration books of the Knight Homestead and Bleak House, the Boston Office should return these books to their respective owners.

Chief ALBERT PICARD (N.A.), of Peterborough, New Hampshire, was questioned concerning certain residences which had been pointed out by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on his visit to Peterborough, February 22, 1949.

Kisseloff-7022

The first residence, a large white house on a hill, was identified as the home of Mrs. AUGUSTA FIELD, 14 Pine Street. The remaining two dwellings at 16 and 18 Pine Street, respectively, are owned by Miss JENNY SCOTT. With reference to these owners, it was ascertained they are both elderly ladies. The dwellings in question have been used as residences and not for tourist purposes, according to Chief PICARD.

This same matter was later referred to Mr. ERLE BISHOP, real estate dealer, who has resided at Peterborough all his life. He agreed with Chief PICARD that none of these houses had been used for other than dwelling purposes and, further, that they had not been used as tourist homes.

Mr. CHAMBERS had pointed out the home of Mr. ERLE G. BISHOP, which is located at 14 Granite Street, Route 101, which is a large yellow house on the side of the hill. Mr. BISHOP stated that his mother had taken sick about 1936, according to his recollection, and died in 1943. He said prior to her illness, they had taken in guests but because of her serious illness, which required 24-hour care, they had discontinued the practice of taking in tourists. Mr. BISHOP stated he had never maintained this dwelling as a tourist home but that it had been maintained by his parents, EDGAR A. and MABEL BISHOP. Both parents are deceased.

Mr. BISHOP and his wife ESTHER endeavored to locate the guest book for the BISHOP residence, but were unable to do so. They agreed to make a further search and advise.

Under date of March 14, 1949, Mr. BISHOP advised that he had communicated with his sister, Mrs. HENRY SCHERNERHORN, of 38 Convent Street, Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. BISHOP stated that according to the recollection of his sister, guests had been taken in by their parents in 1937. She advised that she had no knowledge as to the disposition of the guest book and presumed that if it is not in the possession of her brother, Mr. ERLE G. BISHOP, that it must have been destroyed during the settlement of the parents' estate. Mr. BISHOP stated that he and his wife had made an exhaustive search of the premises and that this search had failed to disclose the guest book. It was his belief that the guest book must have been destroyed.

Based on information received through MARTIN J. KEENAN, Postmaster, Peterborough, New Hampshire, Boston advised New York that the owner of the Stearns' Farm, Middle Hancock Road, Peterborough, New Hampshire, Mrs. EDITH VON STEARNS, resided at the Hotel Marlton, New York. Boston requested New York to contact Mrs. STEARNS, who had apparently directed

Kisseloff-7023

the Peterborough Players, for the purpose of ascertaining if she could possibly testify as to the exact dates on which the play "She Stoops to Conquer" had been put on by the Peterborough Players and to ascertain if she could further state that the instant play was at a farm owned by her at Peterborough, New Hampshire.

New York, by teletype dated March 1, 1949, advised that Mrs. STEARNS stated she maintained a register which was signed by people attending all shows at the Stearns' Farm. Mrs. STEARNS advised that this register had probably been in use during the period HISS and CHAMBERS visited New Hampshire in 1937. The teletype authorized Boston to enter her home to look through the register provided that they contact RICHARD NOYES, Middle Hancock Road, Peterborough. This teletype further indicated that Mrs. STEARNS was telephonically contacting RICHARD NOYES advising him as to the probable location of the register. The New York teletype further requested Boston to obtain photostatic copies of advertisements carried in the "Peterborough Transcript" which had been previously located by Boston reflecting the running dates of this play.

Under date of March 3, 1949, RICHARD NOYES, Middle Hancock Road, Peterborough, New Hampshire, was contacted. At that time, Mr. NOYES indicated that he was a part-time reporter for the "Keene Sentinel," a daily newspaper at Keene, New Hampshire. He stated that he had been in telephonic contact with Mrs. STEARNS of New York City and that she had indicated to him the possible places where the guest book might be located. A search, as indicated by Mr. NOYES, was conducted. This search failed to reflect the pertinent guest book, although two other books were located by Boston Agents. In addition, from a bureau drawer in a room which Mr. NOYES identified as being the bedroom of Mrs. STEARNS, Agents obtained copies of the program of "She Stoops To Conquer." These programs were undated. In addition, four copies of a form soliciting subscribers to a series of plays being produced at the Stearns' Farm by the Peterborough Players for the 1937 Summer season were taken. On this form was listed the play "She Stoops To Conquer," by OLIVER GOLDSMITH, with dates of August 10 to August 14. It is noted that this form set the year as 1937, although there was a conflict in running dates as between a poster subsequently located and newspaper advertisements in the "Peterborough Transcript." The cardboard placard advertising the play "She Stoops to Conquer" indicated the dates of this play to be August 10 through August 15. The placard was located in an adjoining building which Mrs. NOYES described as "the office."

The aforementioned exhibits were made available to New York by Boston letter dated March 9, 1949, with the request that Mrs. STEARNS be reinterviewed to obtain from her any additional suggestions as to the possible location of the 1937 guest registration book of the Peterborough Players.

New York teletype to Boston dated March 12, 1949, reflected that Mrs. STEARNS had been reinterviewed at which time she advised she had retained only two registers covering a three-year period. This teletype also authorized Bureau Agents to conduct any search they deemed necessary provided they contacted RICHARD NOYES.

On March 14, 1949, Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the reporting Agent accompanied by Mr. NOYES located in the bedroom of Mrs. STEARNS at the Stearns Farm, Peterborough, New Hampshire, the large register pointed out in New York teletype to Boston dated March 12, 1949. This register was located under a box on the lower shelf of a table in the bedroom of Mrs. STEARNS. It was noted that this register contained specific reference to the play "She Stoops to Conquer," and it was indicated that this play had been produced by the Peterborough Players from August 10 through August 15, 1937.

By letter dated March 15, 1949, Boston transmitted to the FBI Laboratory the pertinent register with the request that the Laboratory ascertain whether or not it contained known handwriting specimens of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The Laboratory was further requested to furnish to the New York Office photostatic copies of this register.

In addition to the foregoing, there was also transmitted to the Laboratory for examination two additional books previously located by Boston, one commencing with the date July 16, 1935 and with the final date of August 30, 1938, and a guest book covering 1939. The Laboratory was requested to also process these two books for handwriting specimens.

On March 14, 1949, Chief ALBERT PICARD, NA, advised Agents that he had ascertained that ALGIE HOLT, Town Clerk of Peterborough, had for years maintained in his office original copies of the "Peterborough Transcript" and there was a possibility that he might have copies covering the 1937 season. Mr. PICARD telephonically contacted Mr. HOLT after working hours and he authorized the Agents and Chief PICARD to conduct a search. This search reflected the following pertinent editions of the "Peterborough Transcript" which contained data concerning the play "She Stoops to Conquer."

1. The August 5, 1937 publication which carried on page 1 an advertisement of the Peterborough Players concerning the play "She Stoops to Conquer."

2. The August 12, 1937 edition which carried information concerning this play on pages 1 and 8.

These editions were left in the possession of Chief PICARD overnight and on the following morning Mr. ALGIE HOLT, when interviewed, advised Special Agents O'BRIEN and CONNORS that the FBI was welcome to these editions as he would probably throw them out in a short time and, accordingly, he did not desire to have them returned to him.

The foregoing editions of the "Peterborough Transcript" were forwarded to the New York Office by Registered Mail under date of March 15, 1949.

II. INVESTIGATION AT HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE TO LOCATE "MARGINAL ACRES"

New York by teletype dated March 2, 1949, advised Boston that Mr. BERNARD JAFFE, attorney who was representing Mrs. ANNE TERRY WHITE, widow of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, advised that his client's memory had been refreshed and that to the best of her recollection the WHITES had spent the summer of 1937 in a rented cottage called "Marginal Acres" at Hancock, New Hampshire. This cottage was rented from LAUGHLEN CURRIE, the owner at that time.

In connection with the foregoing, it is pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that the purpose of his trip with PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS to New Hampshire in 1937 was to contact HARRY DEXTER WHITE at his summer home.

New York letter to Bureau dated March 4, 1949, a copy of which was forwarded to Boston, stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, when interviewed concerning "Marginal Acres" at Hancock, New Hampshire, stated that the name Hancock seemed somewhat familiar to him. CHAMBERS related that WHITE's farm was located, to the best of his recollection, on a secondary road leading off the main road on Route 202 that went through Hancock, New Hampshire, and probably about four or five miles from the junction of Route 202 and this secondary road. The farm was located on the left-hand side of this secondary road and the property was approached by entering a dirt lane which left the secondary road to the left at an acute angle. At the junction of this lane and the secondary road were second growth woods. The WHITE place could not be seen from this secondary road. CHAMBERS recalled that it was a good size colonial style home and recently built (in 1937) He can recall that it had one large living room that occupied most of the ground floor

on the left-hand side of the house as one faced it. He has somewhat of a recollection of the porch in the front which may have had a concrete floor. The living room, which is the only one he was in, had a door in front and a door in the rear. He recalled that for some reason he went into this living room through the rear door.

Boston was requested to attempt to locate "Marginal Acres" and obtain suitable photographs.

On March 9, 1949, DOROTHY D. CLARK, Postmaster, Hancock, New Hampshire, advised that there was located in an isolated section off the Stoddard Road a summer place which was known as "Marginal Acres." She furnished directions to this place. Mrs. CLARK further advised that the present owner of this property was a Mr. GEORGE BABBITT, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On the same date Agents located a dwelling which answered the description supplied by Mrs. CLARK as being "Marginal Acres."

On March 9, 1949, GEORGE K. BABBITT, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was contacted by reporting Agent at his place of business, H. P. Hood & Company, Charlestown, Massachusetts, at which time he gave permission for Bureau Agents to enter his property for the purpose of taking appropriate photographs.

Mr. BABBITT stated that this property was acquired by him in 1943 from LAUGHLIN CURRIE. He stated that arrangements for the purchase of the property had been made through Mr. ERLE G. BISHOP, a real estate dealer residing in Peterborough, New Hampshire. Mr. BABBITT stated that at the present time he does not call this property "Marginal Acres" but indicated it had been apparently known by that name. It was Mr. BABBITT's understanding that "Marginal Acres" had been owned by LAUGHLIN CURRIE for a period of approximately ten years. He understood that CURRIE had used the property for approximately three or four years after which time he had rented it for the season to various individuals.

To reach this dwelling, Mr. BABBITT stated you proceed on Route 123 for approximately a mile in a westerly direction from the Town of Hancock, after which you leave Route 123 entering a dirt road at an angle near a chicken farm. "Marginal Acres," according to BABBITT, was located just off this dirt road approximately one-third mile in a northerly direction from Route 123. The house is painted red with white trim and is in a completely isolated, wooded section. The description as furnished by Mr. BABBITT indicated that the dwelling was identical with the building which had been located on the previous day by Boston Agents. At this time, it is pointed out that Agents observed

on Route 123 at the entrance to the dirt road leading to "Marginal Acres" a mail box carrying two names. One side of the mail box carried the name BABBITT, and the other side carried the name CURRIE. It is pointed out that Mr. BABBITT, in his interview, stated that this dirt road leading off Route 123 to the dwelling was a public road which the Town of Hancock kept in repair and kept ploughed during the winter months.

Under date of March 14, 1949, photographs were taken of "Marginal Acres." On the same date Boston received a telephone call from New York advising that Mr. E. J. CONNELLEY, Assistant Director, had requested that these photographs of "Marginal Acres" at Hancock, New Hampshire, be expedited to New York. On the same date, Special Agent in Charge E. A. SOUCY instructed reporting Agent to forward the undeveloped film direct to the New York Office. Four undeveloped film packs were forwarded first class, registered, special delivery to New York on the same date by the reporting Agent together with a long-hand note to the Special Agent in Charge at New York from Peterborough, New Hampshire.

III. INTERVIEW WITH OSCAR M. SHAW

RICHARD HINCKLEY FIELD, Professor of Law, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, suggested Mr. OSCAR M. SHAW as a possible source of correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS.

Mr. OSCAR M. SHAW, attorney, 50 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, was contacted by reporting Agent on February 24, 1949, at which time he stated he had a very close friendship with ALGER HISS while both attended Harvard Law School in the late 20's but had only one luncheon contact with him since that time. He was unable to furnish any information regarding alleged espionage or Communist activity on the part of PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS or other named Subjects in instant case.

He stated he had never visited the HISS home and knew nothing of a Woodstock typewriter and had received no typewritten communications from ALGER HISS. Because of his contact with HISS, he stated he was convinced that ALGER HISS is innocent because he did not appear to be the type of individual who would betray his friends and his country. He suggested as possible sources of information concerning the friends of HISS, the following persons: Judge CHARLES WYZANSKI, Jr., of Boston, and Professor RICHARD HINCKLEY FIELD, of Harvard University.

Both of these individuals have been previously contacted.

Kisseloff-7028

IV. ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM HISS AT PERKINS CABINS, HOLDERNESS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated February 18, 1949, a copy of which was designated for Boston, reported information to the effect that one WILLIAM H. TRIPPLETT furnished information to the effect that he recalled vaguely ALGER HISS was in New Hampshire probably during the 1938 season, at which time he contacted a camp which at that time was known as Perkins Cabins, Holderness, New Hampshire, operated by HAROLD PERKINS. Boston was requested to ascertain if any documents were available at Perkins Cabins or in the possession of HAROLD PERKINS emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent BURTON L. BRUCE at Holderness, New Hampshire:

Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR D. CHRISTIE, proprietors, Perkins Cabins, Holderness, New Hampshire, advised that they purchased the cabins from HAROLD F. PERKINS in June, 1947. They further advised that they have no records or correspondence of any nature pertaining to the Perkins Cabins' business dated prior to 1947.

AT LAKEPORT, NEW HAMPSHIRE

HAROLD F. PERKINS, 47 Paugus Street, employed as a tool designer at Scott & Williams Company, advised that he owned and operated Perkins Cabins at Holderness, New Hampshire, from 1929 until June, 1947, when he sold the business to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR D. CHRISTIE. He also stated that prior to 1937, his mother, EMMA E. PERKINS, deceased, was also active in the business. PERKINS advised that he was unable to recall that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS were ever at his cabins and that he could not recall ever hearing of either of them. PERKINS further stated that all books, records and correspondence pertaining to the business were handled by his wife, EVELYN E. PERKINS.

Mrs. EVELYN E. PERKINS, 47 Paugus Street, advised that all correspondence pertaining to the Perkins Cabins' business, which she formerly assisted her husband in operating, had been destroyed. Mrs. PERKINS also advised that she was unable to recall that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS were ever guests at Perkins Cabins, or that she ever had any correspondence with either of them.

Mrs. PERKINS produced an undated guest register book, which she advised she is quite sure contains the names of guests at Perkins Cabins during the 1938 and 1939 seasons. An examination of this register failed to reflect the names of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Kisseloff-7029

BOS. 65-3251

V. REINTERVIEW OF ROBERTA FANSLER ALFORD

New York teletypes dated March 7 and 11 and Baltimore teletype of March 11, 1949, requested that Mrs. ROBERTA ALFORD be interviewed for any information concerning Mrs. ALFORD's knowledge of the acquaintanceship between LENORE STRAUS and ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Boston was also requested to determine whether Mrs. ALFORD had any knowledge of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS ever visiting at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, where LENORE STRAUS and SALLY RINGE resided and to determine if Mrs. ALFORD had any knowledge of acquaintanceship between ALFRED or PRISCILLA HISS and SALLY RINGE.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents EDMUND G. VIVIAN and HAROLD V. LANGLOIS on March 15, 1949.

Mrs. ROBERTA ALFORD was interviewed March 15, 1949 at the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island, where she is Acting Head of the Museum of Arts. When contacted on March 14 for an appointment, she stated she was too busy and would be unable to see Special Agent VIVIAN for three or four weeks. She subsequently advised that she would be available for interview for ten minutes on Tuesday, March 15, 1949, which time was refused by Special Agent VIVIAN. She then granted an appointment for half an hour from 10:00 to 10:30 AM on March 15.

Mrs. ALFORD was very uncooperative during the interview. She was evasive, extremely nervous and denied knowing any of the persons named in referenced teletypes with the exception of LENORE THOMAS, whom she eventually recalled as a sculptress whom she met in New York at the Metropolitan Museum. She claimed she did not remember if she introduced LENORE to PRISCILLA HISS in Washington, D. C., or whether the HISS family are friends of LENORE THOMAS. MRS. ALFORD stated she had never heard of Longview Farm in Accokeek, Maryland and that SALLY RINGE is unknown to her. She recalled a friend of the HISS family named HORTON who wrote a cook book. Mrs. ALFORD stated, "He (ALGER HISS) is being framed." He is entirely innocent and his character is impeccable. When asked who she believed was framing HISS, she stated she did not know. Mrs. ALFORD advised she has visited Washington, D. C. at various times, attending meetings of the College Arts Association, but has never resided there.

The foregoing information was made available to the Bureau and New York by Boston teletype dated March 15, 1949.

Kisseloff-7030

VI. INTERVIEW WITH PETER E. PRATT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Philadelphia report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated March 8, 1949, requested Boston to contact PETER E. PRATT, Director of Harvard Alumni, to determine if he had in his possession any correspondence received from ALGER HISS.

PETER E. PRATT, Director of the Harvard Alumni, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1949, advised Special Agent CONNORS that he did not have in his possession any correspondence emanating from ALGER HISS. With reference to the speech ALGER HISS made at the Harvard Law School Association at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, May 14, 1949, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. PRATT stated that JOSEPH L. HENDERSON, of the Harvard Law Association, 1910 Packard Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a prominent Philadelphia attorney, had obtained the speakers. He stated that if any correspondence existed, he believed it would be in the possession of Mr. HENDERSON. Page 4 of referenced report indicates that JOSEPH L. HENDERSON has already been interviewed by the Philadelphia Office.

With reference to general correspondence emanating from HISS to Harvard Law School, a previous search was made by Mr. PRATT, as well as by Dean ERWIN GRISWOLD of Harvard Law School. The results of this search were set forth in a previous report emanating from Boston.

VII. INTERVIEW WITH HOWARD A. MYERS RE ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Washington Field Office letter to the Director dated February 25, 1949, instructed Boston to contact HOWARD A. MYERS, who was SILVERMAN's immediate supervisor at Washington, D. C. Mr. MYERS advised Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the reporting Agent that his contact with SILVERMAN was wholly of a business nature and that he did not know SILVERMAN's friends or his associates. He also stated he was unacquainted with SILVERMAN's ideologies. MYERS was questioned concerning the other Subjects of this case but stated they were unknown to him and he had no knowledge of the association of any of these individuals with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Mr. MYERS further advised that SILVERMAN's dismissal from the NRA came about as a result of a difference in policy between SILVERMAN and SIDNEY HILLMAN, the nature of which he advised he was unable to recall.

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However, he stated this difference of opinion received publicity and, according to MYERS, SILVERMAN was requested to resign. MYERS stated that Mr. GUSTAVE PECK, who referenced letter indicates has been previously interviewed, would probably be the individual who could furnish the most information concerning SILVERMAN. Mr. MYERS indicated he had been attached to the NRA from sometime in 1933 until December, 1935, at Washington, D. C., after which he came to Boston.

VIII. RE WHEREABOUTS OF JOHN R. CARROLL

Washington Field Office letter to the Director dated February 24, 1949 and the report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER at Washington, D.C., dated March 10, 1949, requested Boston to locate and interview a JOHN R. CARROLL concerning DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. According to information received by the Washington Field Office, CARROLL was residing at 69 Mason Drive, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Investigation at Boston failed to reflect a JOHN R. CARROLL at this address.

Under date of March 16, 1949, reporting Agent was advised by Miss RUTH COPELAND, Town Clerk, Brookline, Massachusetts, that the voting records reflected a JOHN R. CARROLL who resided at 60 Mason Terrace. The present directory and street list of Brookline failed to reflect a CARROLL residing at this address and no forwarding address was obtainable through the usual sources. It was also noted that the JOHN R. CARROLL who was a registered voter at Brookline, Massachusetts, was 29 years of age in 1946. Referenced report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER at Washington, D. C., on page 16, reflected certain background data obtained from a Credit Bureau report indicating that the JOHN R. CARROLL Washington Field Office requested Boston to interview was born May 3, 1916.

According to Mrs. WINIFRED SIBLEY, 60 Mason Terrace, Brookline, Massachusetts, JOHN R. CARROLL left Massachusetts approximately two years ago and was located in Florida. She stated JOHN R. CARROLL had a half brother, one ARNOLD DRAKE, who could be reached at telephone Decatur 2202, Newton, Massachusetts.

Mr. DRAKE stated that JOHN R. CARROLL is a Staff Sergeant, ASN 13049316. He also furnished the following address: 3200 Photo M & A Squadron, Eglin Field, Florida. Mr. DRAKE further advised that JOHN R. CARROLL had worked at Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-7032

Accordingly, there were transmitted to the Mobile Field Office, by Boston letter dated March 17, 1949, Washington Field Office letter to the Director dated February 24, 1949 and a copy of the report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER at Washington, D. C., dated March 10, 1949, instructing Mobile to cover the interview with JOHN R. CARROLL, as indicated above.

IX. LABORATORY REPORT ON DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM RAYMOND DENNETT, Boston, Mass.

Under date of February 17, 1949, RAYMOND DENNETT, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, furnished to reporting Agent sixteen letters emanating from ALGER HISS. These letters were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by Boston letter dated February 17, 1949.

FBI Laboratory report dated February 21, 1949, identified these sixteen letters as being K606 through K621, inclusive. The Laboratory reached the conclusion that the machines which were used to type K606 through K621 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69 in instant case.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7033

LEADS

THE MOBILE DIVISION

AT EGLIN FIELD, FLORIDA.

Will locate and interview JOHN R. CARROLL, ASN 13049316 of the 3200 Photo M & A Squadron, as set forth on pages 15 and 16 of instant report.

THE BOSTON DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will cover outstanding leads requested by other offices.

Kisseloff-7034

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Originated at: NEW YORK			File No: 65-3251 MCG
Report made at: BOSTON, MASS.	Date made 3-21-49	Period 2-22-49; 3-16,17-49	Report made by: FREDERICK M. CONNORS
Title: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al			Character of Case PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis of Facts: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in visit to Peterborough, N.H., 2-22-49, advised Bleak House best possibility and Knight Homestead next best possibility of being tourist home where ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and CHAMBERS stayed during visit to New Hampshire in 1937. Both tourist homes located on Route 101, Peterborough, N.H. Guest registration obtained and examined by FBI Laboratory. Handwriting examination failed to reflect known handwriting of either HISS or CHAMBERS. Other locations pointed out by CHAMBERS private residences. Home of ERLE BISHOP on Route 101 used for tourist home in 1937. BISHOP advises guest books apparently destroyed. Guest book of Peterborough Players covering period August 10-15, 1937 located and forwarded FBI Laboratory. Poster, subscription blanks and programs regarding play "She Stoops to Conquer" located at Stearns' Farm, Peterborough and forwarded to New York. August 5 and August 12, 1937 editions of "Peterborough Transcript" containing data regarding foregoing play obtained and sent New York. 1937 home of HARRY D. WHITE, allegedly visited by HISS and CHAMBERS, known as "Marginal Acres," located in isolated, wooded area, one-third mile off Route 123, Township of Hancock, N.H. Instant dwelling reportedly owned by LAUCHLIN CURRIE in 1937. OSCAR M. SHAW, former associate of ALGER HISS, could furnish no information concerning Communist or espionage activities of ALGER HISS. HOWARD A. MYERS, former supervisor of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, states he can furnish no information concerning associates or activities of SILVERMAN. JOHN R. CARROLL believed to be in U.S. Army stationed at Eglin Field, Fla. Mrs. JOHN ALFORD (formerly ROBERTA FANSLER) reinterviewed. Correspondence from HISS furnished by ROBERT DENNETT not identical with Q5 through Q69. No additional correspondence emanating from HISS located.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS, Boston, 2-23-49.

APPR. & FWD.	SAC	
5 - Bureau 1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Sp.Asst. to Attorney General, NYC 3 - New York 65-14920 2 - Washington Field 74-94 (Info.) 2 - Mobile 2 - Boston		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/87 BY SP-3 #266,586

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK DE FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	3/17/49	3/15,17/49	MELVIN F. COLLER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBINSON MORTIN, 3140 Lasher Road, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, first met CHAMBERS while attending Columbia University in 1923. CHAMBERS visited at MORTIN's home in Seattle, Washington, winter of 1924 - 1925. MORTIN always regarded CHAMBERS as Communist up until 1939 at which time CHAMBERS informed MORTIN that he had broken with the Communist Party because of Russia's pact with Germany and that "the Socialists' dream had been sold down the river". MORTIN has no knowledge of CHAMBERS activities in Communist Party or underground.

- P -

REFERENCE: (74-1333). New York teletype to Detroit, March 12, 1949.

New York teletype to Detroit, March 16, 1949.

DETAILS: Referenced teletype of March 12, 1949, from the New York Division to Detroit advised that JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was acquainted with ROBINSON MORTIN and had visited at MORTIN's home in Seattle, Washington, during the summer of 1924. Detroit was requested to interview ROBINSON MORTIN and determine the exact date of the contact between ROBINSON MORTIN and CHAMBERS in Seattle, Washington, and any knowledge of CHAMBERS' membership in the International Workers of the World.

cc AAG Campbell 4-1-49 ASBerl

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1 3028 RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

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5 ASB 34 MAR 5 1949

Kisseloff 7036

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

(DE 74-77)

ROBINSON MORTIN was interviewed in the office of Life and Time Magazine by the Reporting Agent and Special Agent JAMES PARTON on March 15, 1949. Mr. ROBINSON MORTIN stated that he first became acquainted with CHAMBERS in about 1923 at which time he, MORTIN, was attending Columbia University. He stated that CHAMBERS at that time was doing graduate work and was earning his living by making translations. He specifically recalled that CHAMBERS was of great help to him in a course in Greek that he, MORTIN, was taking.

MORTIN stated that he and CHAMBERS became quite friendly while at Columbia University and that he was quite amused with CHAMBERS because of CHAMBERS conspiratorial manner which was the cause of some comment amongst his fellow students.

At this time and throughout the years, MORTIN had the impression that CHAMBERS was a Communist and a "parlor pink". MORTIN stated that he has no direct knowledge of CHAMBERS' Communist Party membership but that he had always assumed it and had never hesitated in speaking to CHAMBERS as though he were a member of the Communist Party. MORTIN stated that he can recall greeting CHAMBERS in a friendly manner by making statements such as "How's the revolution coming". MORTIN stated that to the best of his recollection, during the winter of 1924 to 1925, CHAMBERS hitch-hiked to Seattle, Washington, at which time he stayed for a period of three or four days in the home of MORTIN's mother at 5203 18th Street, Northeast Seattle, Washington.

The purpose of CHAMBERS' trip, to the best of MORTIN's recollection, was to gather material regarding the Centralia, Washington, massacre which had taken place at Centralia, Washington, involving members of the I.W.W., referred to as "wobblies". MORTIN had no knowledge of CHAMBERS joining the I.W.W. while in Seattle.

Mr. MORTIN stated that in 1929 or 1930 he, MORTIN, took a job with the Life magazine in New York City and by chance met one LOUIS ZUKOFSKY, a former classmate at Columbia. ZUKOFSKY was referred to by MORTIN as a branch village poet, who had met with no great success. ZUKOFSKY advised MORTIN that CHAMBERS was then in New York doing free lance writing and working for some Communist publication, which MORTIN believed to be the "Daily Worker".

A luncheon date was agreed upon between MORTIN, ZUKOFSKY and CHAMBERS and this was the first time MORTIN saw CHAMBERS since the Seattle visit. MORTIN stated that following this, he met CHAMBERS at infrequent intervals and without pre-arrangement. He recalled that on one occasion, the date of which he does not recall, he asked CHAMBERS how the Russian Government could afford to have such a large number of agents working throughout the world as he did not believe

Kisseloff-7037

(DE 74-77)

that Russia could afford to pay the agents' salaries. MORTIN was advised by CHAMBERS that the agents did not receive money from Russia but on the contrary in most instances the agents sent funds to Russia.

MORTIN stated that he had no knowledge of CHAMBERS underground or espionage activities and that he had never heard of ALGER HISS up until the time of the recent publicity concerning him.

MORTIN stated that in 1939 he met CHAMBERS in New York at which time CHAMBERS informed him that he, CHAMBERS, was then working for Life magazine. MORTIN asked CHAMBERS how he could reconcile himself to working for the Press and was told by CHAMBERS that "the Socialists' dream was sold down the river by Russia at the time of the Russian - German pact and that the Russians were now as black Fascists as the Nazi Regime". CHAMBERS continued in his statements along this line and stated that he had broken with the Communist Movement in view of the pact Russia had made with Germany.

MORTIN stated that he has always regarded CHAMBERS as a brilliant student with an excellent reputation for veracity. CHAMBERS, during his employment with Life magazine, according to MORTIN, was highly regarded as a research man, and because of his previous experience in political matters, could give excellent interpretations on news matters.

MORTIN stated that in his opinion, CHAMBERS is an extremely conscientious man and he feels that CHAMBERS is now trying to atone for his previous activity and to render a service to the United States Government in making the allegations and revelations which he, CHAMBERS, has made.

- P E N D I N G -

(DE 74-77)

LEADS

THE DETROIT DIVISION

At Detroit, Michigan:

Will interview RUTH YANOVER as instructed by Bureau teletype dated March 16, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7039

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	3/14/49	3/7,8,10,11/49	HAROLD F. DODGE KH

TITLE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al.

CHARACTER OF CASE
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS, who resided at 2138 California Street, Washington, D. C., in 1936-1937, when ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN lived there, does not recall SILVERMAN or recognize photographs of him or any of his activities. Mrs. JOHN W. (MARGARET) PORTER, Sierra Madre, California, states she knows both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, but not closely acquainted with them and cannot recall seeing them since about 1935; she has no correspondence from them and knows nothing about their typewriter, car, servants, or social acquaintances; said she has no knowledge or information that ALGER HISS is CP member or sympathizer or ever engaged in espionage activities.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Washington Field letters to Bureau dated March 4 and February 25, 1949.
Report of SA Harold F. Dodge, Los Angeles, 3/7/49.

DETAILS:

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Interview with Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS

Referenced letter from Washington Field to the Bureau dated March 4, 1949, advised that ELIZABETH HARRIS had resided in Apartment 406, 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., in 1936 and 1937, and that ABRAHAM

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Kisseloff-7040

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	3/14/49	3/7,8,10,11/49	HAROLD F. DODGE KH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. 256,586 ALGER HISS, et al.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: 7-21-87 SP7MACHB

Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS, who resided at 2138 California Street, Washington, D. C., in 1936-1937, when ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN lived there, does not recall SILVERMAN or recognize photographs of him or any of his activities. Mrs. JOHN W. (MARGARET) PORTER, Sierra Madre, California, states she knows both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, but not closely acquainted with them and cannot recall seeing them since about 1935; she has no correspondence from them and knows nothing about their typewriter, car, servants, or social acquaintances; said she has no knowledge or information that ALGER HISS is CP member or sympathizer or ever engaged in espionage activities.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Washington Field letters to Bureau dated March 4 and February 25, 1949.
Report of SA Harold F. Dodge, Los Angeles, 3/7/49.

DETAILS:

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Interview with Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS

Referenced letter from Washington Field to the Bureau dated March 4, 1949, advised that ELIZABETH HARRIS had resided in Apartment 406, 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., in 1936 and 1937, and that ABRAHAM

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5 AED

Kisseloff-7041

GEORGE SILVERMAN was living in this apartment house at that time. The letter requested that the Los Angeles Office interview ELIZABETH HARRIS, whose present address they furnished as 81 West Home Street, Long Beach, California.

On March 10, 1949, Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS was interviewed at the Home Street address, where she is visiting, by Special Agent Ernest J. Van Loon and the writer. She was shown two photographs of SILVERMAN but failed to recognize them as anyone she had ever known.

Miss HARRIS recalled living at 2138 California Street N.W., Washington, D. C., in 1936 and 1937, at which time she was employed by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. She stated that she could not recall the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and does not believe she was ever acquainted with him; neither was she acquainted with the names VIRGINIA FOX or BENJAMIN FOX. She recalled a music teacher who lived in one of the apartments on her floor, as well as a Miss ZIMMERMAN who lived for a short time in the apartment next to hers. Miss ZIMMERMAN, she related, was in her opinion a girl of rather low moral habits and she had no contact with her.

Miss HARRIS stated that she usually left her apartment before 7 o'clock in the morning and did not return until after dinner in the evening; that she is inclined to be reserved and did not mix with the other people in the apartment house. She could recall nothing concerning the three rugs which SILVERMAN is alleged to have handled.

Re: ALGER HISS

Interview with Mrs. JOHN W. (MARGARET) PORTER

The referenced letter dated February 25, 1949, requested the Los Angeles Office to interview Mrs. MARGARET B. PORTER, nee Bennett, wife of JOHN W. PORTER. Mrs. PORTER was employed from 1933 to 1935 as an attorney for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D. C., and during the time she was so employed ALGER HISS was employed as principal attorney for the AAA.

On March 8, 1949, SA Ernest J. Van Loon and the writer contacted Mrs. PORTER at her home, 177 Grand View, Sierra Madre, California. At this time she stated that she was too busy to talk to the agents, but remarked that she knew ALGER HISS, having worked in the same office with him, and that she had also gone to school with PRISCILLA HISS. However, she stated that the agents were wasting their time talking to her as she did not know anything about HISS and knew him only slightly socially.

An appointment was made and an interview with Mrs. PORTER was again onducted on March 11, at which time her husband, JOHN W. PORTER, was present.

Kisseloff-7042

He stated that he was present during the interview in a dual capacity of husband and attorney for Mrs. PORTER.

Mrs. PORTER recalled working for the AAA from 1933 until 1935 and recalled that ALGER HISS was also employed there during this period.

Mrs. PORTER first met PRISCILLA HISS at a summer school session at Bryn Mawr College sometime in the 1920's. Later when Mrs. PORTER went to Washington, D. C., she looked up PRISCILLA, who had in the meantime married ALGER HISS, and it was at this time that she first met ALGER HISS.

Mrs. PORTER stated that during her employment at the AAA, she worked for a short time directly under ALGER HISS in the Benefit Contract Section, but she did not come in very close contact with him in connection with this work.

She advised that she had probably visited the ALGER HISS home on two or three occasions; that the first trip, she believed, was a dinner engagement and that all of them were purely social functions. She said that she did not recall having observed a typewriter in the HISS home, does not recall what, if any, car ALGER HISS was driving, and was never introduced to any of the servants in the HISS home. She recalled that the HISS home at this time was located in Georgetown, but she did not recall the street. She said that she had invited ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to her home during this period, but that neither of them ever visited her home, to her knowledge. She recalled, however, that she had met Mrs. HISS's son, TIMOTHY, during her visit to the HISS home.

Mrs. PORTER said that she never knew PRISCILLA HISS intimately, but that she liked her and thought she was a very attractive woman. She further stated that she was not a close acquaintance of ALGER HISS; that ALGER HISS was admired and respected by everyone and moved in New Deal circles.

Mrs. PORTER remained in Washington, D. C., until 1940 or 1941, but could not recall having seen either PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS since about 1935. She said that she did not believe she ever corresponded with PRISCILLA HISS and has no definite recollection of doing so with ALGER HISS, although she might have written to him on some occasion with reference to his recommendation of her when she was applying for a job. She definitely stated that she has no letters in her possession at the present time from either of these individuals.

Mrs. PORTER was unable to furnish the names of any of the social cquaintances of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and stated that the only professional ontacts of ALGER HISS whom she knew were those employed at the same time in e Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Kisseloff-7043

Mrs. PORTER was asked whether she had had any indication or if she has any knowledge indicating that ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party or a Communist sympathizer, to which she replied, "Certainly not"; that he was just the contrary, that she recalls he was a Democrat and she had never heard a breath of suspicion about him. She also stated that she had never heard any rumors and had no knowledge of espionage activity on the part of ALGER HISS at that time. She remarked that if people had known at that time that he was engaged in espionage activities, it would not have been kept secret. Mrs. PORTER was then asked whether she knew or had heard information to the effect that PRISCILLA HISS was a Communist Party member or sympathizer. She stated that she did not think this was a proper question to ask, that it was political in nature. She said that she had never heard of anything about PRISCILLA HISS to which the Government could possibly take exception and that she had never heard anything about PRISCILLA HISS's political views. Prior to answering the above question, Mrs. PORTER consulted her husband, who said that her answer should be that she has no other information concerning PRISCILLA HISS than had already been stated to the agents.

Mrs. PORTER said that she had never heard any information indicating espionage activities on the part of PRISCILLA HISS.

Photographs of ALGER HISS were shown to Mrs. PORTER and she stated that they looked something like him. She said that she could not recall ever having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and did not recognize photographs of him as anyone she had ever known.

Prior to this interview, Mrs. PORTER was advised that she did not have to make any statements to the interviewing agents and that any statements she did make might be used against her in court.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-7044

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Copies of this report are being furnished to the Washington Field Division inasmuch as they are presently conducting investigation in this case and the material herein may be of assistance to them.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Long Beach, California:

Will continue the interview of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

Will interview Major General OLIVER ECHOLS regarding ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN's employment and associates. (See Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 3, 1949.)

At Culver City, California:

Will interview Colonel CHARLES THORNTON, Used (Hughes) Aircraft, regarding ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN's association and duties while employed by the Army Air Forces during the war. (See Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 9, 1949.)

Kisseloff-7045

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	3/14/49	3/7,8,10,11/49	HAROLD F. DODGE KH

TITLE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.
ALGER HISS, et al.

CHARACTER OF CASE
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS, who resided at 2138 California Street, Washington, D. C., in 1936-1937, when ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN lived there, does not recall SILVERMAN or recognize photographs of him or any of his activities. Mrs. JOHN W. (MARGARET) PORTER, Sierra Madre, California, states she knows both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, but not closely acquainted with them and cannot recall seeing them since about 1935; she has no correspondence from them and knows nothing about their typewriter, car, servants, or social acquaintances; said she has no knowledge or information that ALGER HISS is CP member or sympathizer or ever engaged in espionage activities.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Washington Field letters to Bureau dated March 4 and February 25, 1949.
Report of SA Harold F. Dodge, Los Angeles, 3/7/49.

DETAILS:

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Interview with Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS

Referenced letter from Washington Field to the Bureau dated March 4, 1949, advised that ELIZABETH HARRIS had resided in Apartment 406, 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., in 1936 and 1937, and that ABRAHAM

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Kisseloff-7046

GEORGE SILVERMAN was living in this apartment house at that time. The letter requested that the Los Angeles Office interview ELIZABETH HARRIS, whose present address they furnished as 81 West Home Street, Long Beach, California.

On March 10, 1949, Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS was interviewed at the Home Street address, where she is visiting, by Special Agent Ernest J. Van Loon and the writer. She was shown two photographs of SILVERMAN but failed to recognize them as anyone she had ever known.

Miss HARRIS recalled living at 2138 California Street N.W., Washington, D. C., in 1936 and 1937, at which time she was employed by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. She stated that she could not recall the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and does not believe she was ever acquainted with him; neither was she acquainted with the names VIRGINIA FOX or BENJAMIN FOX. She recalled a music teacher who lived in one of the apartments on her floor, as well as a Miss ZIMMERMAN who lived for a short time in the apartment next to hers. Miss ZIMMERMAN, she related, was in her opinion a girl of rather low moral habits and she had no contact with her.

Miss HARRIS stated that she usually left her apartment before 7 o'clock in the morning and did not return until after dinner in the evening; that she is inclined to be reserved and did not mix with the other people in the apartment house. She could recall nothing concerning the three rugs which SILVERMAN is alleged to have handled.

Re: ALGER HISS

Interview with Mrs. JOHN W. (MARGARET) PORTER

The referenced letter dated February 25, 1949, requested the Los Angeles Office to interview Mrs. MARGARET B. PORTER, nee Bennett, wife of JOHN W. PORTER. Mrs. PORTER was employed from 1933 to 1935 as an attorney for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D. C., and during the time she was so employed ALGER HISS was employed as principal attorney for the AAA.

On March 8, 1949, SA Ernest J. Van Loon and the writer contacted Mrs. PORTER at her home, 177 Grand View, Sierra Madre, California. At this time she stated that she was too busy to talk to the agents, but remarked that she knew ALGER HISS, having worked in the same office with him, and that she had also gone to school with PRISCILLA HISS. However, she stated that the agents were wasting their time talking to her as she did not know anything about HISS and knew him only slightly socially.

An appointment was made and an interview with Mrs. PORTER was again conducted on March 11, at which time her husband, JOHN W. PORTER, was present.

He stated that he was present during the interview in a dual capacity of husband and attorney for Mrs. PORTER.

Mrs. PORTER recalled working for the AAA from 1933 until 1935 and recalled that ALGER HISS was also employed there during this period.

Mrs. PORTER first met PRISCILLA HISS at a summer school session at Bryn Mawr College sometime in the 1920's. Later when Mrs. PORTER went to Washington, D. C., she looked up PRISCILLA, who had in the meantime married ALGER HISS, and it was at this time that she first met ALGER HISS.

Mrs. PORTER stated that during her employment at the AAA, she worked for a short time directly under ALGER HISS in the Benefit Contract Section, but she did not come in very close contact with him in connection with this work.

She advised that she had probably visited the ALGER HISS home on two or three occasions; that the first trip, she believed, was a dinner engagement and that all of them were purely social functions. She said that she did not recall having observed a typewriter in the HISS home, does not recall what, if any, car ALGER HISS was driving, and was never introduced to any of the servants in the HISS home. She recalled that the HISS home at this time was located in Georgetown, but she did not recall the street. She said that she had invited ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to her home during this period, but that neither of them ever visited her home, to her knowledge. She recalled, however, that she had met Mrs. HISS's son, TIMOTHY, during her visit to the HISS home.

Mrs. PORTER said that she never knew PRISCILLA HISS intimately, but that she liked her and thought she was a very attractive woman. She further stated that she was not a close acquaintance of ALGER HISS; that ALGER HISS was admired and respected by everyone and moved in New Deal circles.

Mrs. PORTER remained in Washington, D. C., until 1940 or 1941, but could not recall having seen either PRISCILLA or ALGER HISS since about 1935. She said that she did not believe she ever corresponded with PRISCILLA HISS and has no definite recollection of doing so with ALGER HISS, although she might have written to him on some occasion with reference to his recommendation of her when she was applying for a job. She definitely stated that she has no letters in her possession at the present time from either of those individuals.

Mrs. PORTER was unable to furnish the names of any of the social acquaintances of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and stated that the only professional contacts of ALGER HISS whom she knew were those employed at the same time in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Mrs. PORTER was asked whether she had had any indication or if she has any knowledge indicating that ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party or a Communist sympathizer, to which she replied, "Certainly not"; that he was just the contrary, that she recalls he was a Democrat and she had never heard a breath of suspicion about him. She also stated that she had never heard any rumors and had no knowledge of espionage activity on the part of ALGER HISS at that time. She remarked that if people had known at that time that he was engaged in espionage activities, it would not have been kept secret. Mrs. PORTER was then asked whether she knew or had heard information to the effect that PRISCILLA HISS was a Communist Party member or sympathizer. She stated that she did not think this was a proper question to ask, that it was political in nature. She said that she had never heard of anything about PRISCILLA HISS to which the Government could possibly take exception and that she had never heard anything about PRISCILLA HISS's political views. Prior to answering the above question, Mrs. PORTER consulted her husband, who said that her answer should be that she has no other information concerning PRISCILLA HISS than had already been stated to the agents.

Mrs. PORTER said that she had never heard any information indicating espionage activities on the part of PRISCILLA HISS.

Photographs of ALGER HISS were shown to Mrs. PORTER and she stated that they looked something like him. She said that she could not recall ever having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and did not recognize photographs of him as anyone she had ever known.

Prior to this interview, Mrs. PORTER was advised that she did not have to make any statements to the interviewing agents and that any statements she did make might be used against her in court.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-7049

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Copies of this report are being furnished to the Washington Field Division inasmuch as they are presently conducting investigation in this case and the material herein may be of assistance to them.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Long Beach, California:

Will continue the interview of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

Will interview Major General OLIVER ECHOLS regarding ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN's employment and associates. (See Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 3, 1949.)

At Culver City, California:

Will interview Colonel CHARLES THORNTON, Used (Hughes) Aircraft, regarding ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN's association and duties while employed by the Army Air Forces during the war. (See Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 9, 1949.)

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 ERG

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA	MAR 18 1949	2/28;3/4,8-11,14, 15/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL			PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: AIGER and PRISCILLA HISS have never had credit account with Gulf Oil Company. Check at Sun Oil Company continuing. LAURENCE R. BROWN knew ALGER HISS for short period during 1935 and 1936, but had no social contacts and can furnish no information. MARY CATHERINE WOODWORTH was not a close friend of PRISCILLA HISS and never met ALGER HISS. D. F. BLANKERTZ states ABRAHAM G. SILVERMAN favored cooperation with Russia during his employment with Analysis and Reports Branch of the Army Air Force. MERLE REED, former member of Railroad Retirement Board, considers SILVERMAN mentally warped and un-American, but can give no specific instances of underground activities. HENRY RHINE refuses to be interviewed by FBI. PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI, Phila., believed not identical with person of same name now residing New York.

- P -

Reference: Bureau file #74-1333.

Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, Philadelphia, 3/8/49.

Details: This report reflects joint investigation by Special Agents WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY and the writer.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS

Referenced report set out that typewritten correspondence

Kisseloff-8988

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Kisseloff-8989

PH #65-2440

from ALGER HISS to the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia had been submitted to the Laboratory for examination. This correspondence concerned one ROBERT J. WEISS.

By Laboratory report dated March 1, 1949, it was advised that this specimen, designated as K 652, had not been typed by the machine used to type specimens Q 5 or Q6 through Q 69.

By letter dated March 10, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that inquiry be made at the Gulf Oil Company and the Sun Oil Company relative to the possibility that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had a gasoline charge account in 1937 or any time thereafter and that if such account were located, an examination be made to determine if HISS purchased gasoline in Connecticut or New Hampshire during August, 1937.

Through G. J. AUGUSTINE, Gulf Oil Company, 1515 Locust Street, it was determined that neither ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had ever maintained a gasoline charge account with that Company.

Through Mr. H. R. WAKEFIELD, Sun Oil Company, 1608 Walnut Street, it was determined that in order to establish whether or not a charge account had been maintained by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, it would be necessary for him to make inquiry of the Washington and New York District Offices of Sun Oil, as well as to check the records of the Philadelphia District Office. Mr. WAKEFIELD advised that he would cause these inquiries to be made immediately, but stated likewise it was a policy of the Company to destroy any records reflecting individual gasoline purchases after a lapse of six years.

By letter dated March 2, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that LAURENCE R. BROWN be interviewed in connection with any information he might have regarding ALGER HISS.

LAURENCE R. BROWN, 222 Church Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, was interviewed at his office in Philadelphia, 1429 Walnut Street, at which time Mr. BROWN advised that he had first become acquainted with ALGER HISS in the early part of 1935, when he had become connected with the Senate Munitions Committee. He said at this time HISS was employed by the Committee in a legal capacity, whereas he, BROWN, had been employed in a financial capacity.

He related that during the early months of his employment with this Committee, he had been stationed in New York City and while he was aware of HISS' employment with the Committee, he had not had personal contact

Kisseloff-8990

with him, other than to be introduced, until he went to Washington in October of 1935.

BROWN stated that his entire acquaintance with HISS was limited to his official duties with the Committee and he never had been close to HISS at any time. He said that he probably had lunch with HISS several times but that nothing had ever come to his attention which would indicate un-American activities on the part of HISS. He added that he had never visited HISS at his home nor was he aware of the identity of any individuals with whom HISS associated outside of his employment. He said that subsequent to the termination of his employment with the Committee, in the very early part of 1936, he had seen HISS on two or three occasions at cocktail parties, attended by a large number of people, but that he had never engaged him in any conversation on these occasions.

Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his wife were displayed to BROWN without any identification being effected. BROWN added that he had never corresponded with HISS at any time.

By letter dated March 8, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that MARY CATHERINE WOODWARD be interviewed relative to the activities of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

AT BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

MARY CATHERINE WOODWORTH (not WOODWARD), an instructor at Bryn Mawr College, was interviewed at her residence on the campus, at which time she advised that she had never been close to PRISCILLA HISS during their undergraduate days at Bryn Mawr. She said that she had never met ALGER HISS and that the last time she had seen PRISCILLA HISS was in 1936, during a reunion held at the College.

She added that she had never been in the close group of friends maintained by PRISCILLA HISS at the College; that she had never visited her at her home subsequent to her marriage, and that she had never had correspondence with her. She furnished the names of the following individuals as those who were in her opinion in the close group of intimate friends maintained by PRISCILLA HISS in undergraduate days:

Mrs. JUSTINE WISE POLIER, who is now a Judge in the Children's Court in New York City and who resides at 175 East 64th Street

Kisseloff-8991

PH #65-2440

New York, New York.

Mrs. RICHARD HARRISON, the former ELIZABETH BRIGGS, who now resides at 438 East 56th Street, New York, New York.

Miss KATHERINE NEILSON, presently employed at the Albright Art Galleries, Buffalo, New York.

Miss WOODWORTH stated that in her opinion ALGER HISS was not guilty of the charges made against him and that when the publicity concerning the current investigation first appeared in the newspapers, it had been a matter of general discussion at the College and the general feeling was that ALGER HISS was not guilty and the discussion tended toward an attempt to remember incidents which might prove helpful to the HISSes.

She stated that the above-listed individuals were unquestionably friendly toward PRISCILLA HISS and it is doubtful if they would be willing to furnish any information of a derogatory nature, even should such information have come to their attention.

Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his wife were exhibited to Miss WOODWORTH, who was unable to effect any identification whatsoever. She stated that she had no information concerning any typewriters owned by PRISCILLA HISS and could give no information concerning associates of the HISSes or any information which would indicate that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS were engaged in subversive activities.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

By letter dated February 23, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that an interview be had with Mr. DONALD F. BLANKERTZ, who was associated with SILVERMAN during his employment with the Analysis and Reports Branch of the Army Air Force, during the period 1942 to 1945.

BLANKERTZ, an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania, was interviewed concerning his acquaintance with SILVERMAN, at which time he advised that he had first become acquainted with SILVERMAN in the Fall of 1944 when he, BLANKERTZ, went to work for the Analysis and Reports Branch of the Army Air Force. He said that he had known SILVERMAN officially for a period of slightly more than a year, at which time SILVERMAN had left the employ of the Air Force (May or June, 1946).

Kisseloff-8992

BLANKERTZ stated that during the early part of his employment with the Air Force, practically everyone in the office of the Analysis and Reports Branch had been strongly in favor of cooperation with Russia at that time. He added that at the conclusion of the war and around the time when the veto question had arisen in the United Nations he personally had begun to change his own attitude toward Russia and he is now anti-Russia. He said that this change in attitude brought criticism from OSCAR ALTMAN and SILVERMAN at a luncheon which he had with these two individuals during the time the veto question was being debated. He stated that on this occasion he had an engagement with OSCAR ALTMAN for lunch and when he contacted ALTMAN, ALTMAN in turn had invited SILVERMAN to go to lunch with them.

BLANKERTZ advised that he considers SILVERMAN to be an intellectual. He said that if anyone in the office of the Analysis and Reports Branch were capable of activities in favor of Russia against the United States that SILVERMAN would be such an individual, but that in his opinion he doubts strongly if SILVERMAN ever did anything against the United States in Russia's favor.

He stated that he personally knows nothing which SILVERMAN might have done which could be construed as the activity of a Russian Agent. He added that he considers SILVERMAN as an able administrative officer and pointed out that he was the type of person who was friendly with everyone in the office.

BLANKERTZ listed the following individuals who were employed at the Analysis and Reports Branch at the time as being the closest associates of SILVERMAN:

OSCAR L. ALTMAN (now in Washington, D. C.)

VICTOR LONGSTREET (now employed by the State Department)

JOSEPH SENTURIA (now employed Textron Corporation)

LUDWIG ULLMAN

According to BLANKERTZ, the first three named individuals were subordinates of SILVERMAN, but had higher authority than he, BLANKERTZ. He pointed out that SILVERMAN also seemed friendly with CHARLES DYSON, his superior, and with another individual whose name he cannot recall and whose

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identity he can place only by saying that this individual went to Europe shortly after VJ Day with HELGA WOLSKY, also employed in the same office and who is now married to JACK DUDMAN. He said that the individual whose name he cannot recall and HELGA WOLSKY worked for General CLAY in Europe.

With regard to ULLMAN, BLANKERTZ stated that ULLMAN had worked in the office next to BLANKERTZ and that he was a very quiet individual with whom he, BLANKERTZ, did not have much contact. BLANKERTZ claimed that he did not have any outside social contact with SILVERMAN other than the previously mentioned luncheon and that he cannot furnish any information which would indicate any activity on the part of SILVERMAN in the Communist underground in Washington.

By letter dated February 23, 1949, the Chicago Office indicated that one of the members of the Railroad Retirement Board during the employment of SILVERMAN by the Board was MERLE R. REED. By letter dated March 3, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that REED be interviewed regarding the activities of SILVERMAN.

MERLE R. REED, Assistant Chief of Motive Power, Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station Building, advised that in his opinion SILVERMAN's activities while employed by the Railroad Retirement Board reflected that he was definitely un-American. He said that his actions did not conform with his ideas of an honest, business executive and that he was one of a group of employees of the Board who were extreme leftists and who were completely saturated by "ultra social theories" to the point that they had become intellectually dishonest. He said that this group included MURRAY LATTIMER, then Chief Executive of the Railroad Retirement Board, and that LATTIMER had backed SILVERMAN strongly in any of his activities. He said that this group had the theory that everything should be given away "to the other fellow" without regard for justification and that the group resolved itself to advocating liberal legislation, which tended toward State socialism. He continued that these ideas "all grew out of the same rotten roots".

Mr. REED said that he considered SILVERMAN as brilliant but mentally warped, and that he had difficulty with SILVERMAN from an administrative standpoint during SILVERMAN's entire employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. He further stated that he considered SILVERMAN to be a disloyal citizen because his ideology was such that could only be "compatible with Communism".

Mr. REED was questioned thoroughly concerning any knowledge he might have of actual underground activities on the part of SILVERMAN and

stated that he was unable to furnish any individual instances which would indicate this activity, but his opinion of SILVERMAN stemmed entirely from the observations he had made of SILVERMAN's ideologies. He said that SILVERMAN seldom actually performed the duties which which he was charged; that he was aware that much of his time was spent gathering information for such organizations as the American Statistical Society, and that frequently, on occasions when he would enter SILVERMAN's office, all material on SILVERMAN's desk would immediately be removed from the top of the desk in order that REED could not observe them.

REED was questioned as to the identity of other individuals who were employed by the Board who would be considered close associates of SILVERMAN and he stated that these individuals were as follows:

SOLOMAN KUZNETZ
LESTER P. SCHOENE
One KRAMER
MURRAY LATTIMER

He said that these individuals were definitely of the same "stripe" as SILVERMAN, but as far as SCHOENE and KRAMER were concerned, he did not believe that they were actually un-American.

He added that there was always an undercurrent of mutual dislike between himself and SILVERMAN, which never broke into open rebellion on SILVERMAN's part. He stated that in addition to knowing that SILVERMAN was gathering information for the American Statistical Society, he was likewise aware that SILVERMAN was preparing writings and publications for outside agencies which were socialistic in nature. The only one of these agencies, however, which he could identify was the American Statistical Society.

HENRY RHINE

By teletype dated March 8, 1949, the New York Office requested that HENRY RHINE be interviewed, particularly concerning the instant case, and also relative to his knowledge of underground activities in the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. It was further requested that the current address of RHINE's wife, JESSICA BUCK RHINE, from whom he had separated, be obtained.

Confidential Informant T 1, on March 9, 1949, advised that the address of JESSICA BUCK RHINE was 825 Eugene Street, Indianapolis, Indiana,

as of December 25, 1948. This information was furnished to the New York Office by teletype the same day.

HENRY RHINE was telephonically contacted at his residence, 3218 Chestnut Street, on March 11, 1949, and declined to be interviewed at that time, on the basis of a slight illness. RHINE agreed to contact the Reporting Agent on March 14, 1949.

On the same date, Confidential Informant T 2 advised that RHINE had subsequently contacted SAUL WALDBAUM, an attorney who has handled numerous matters for the Communist Party, District #3, Philadelphia, and that in fact RHINE visited WALDBAUM at his office shortly before 5:00 p.m. on March 11, 1949.

On March 14, 1949, HENRY RHINE telephonically contacted the Philadelphia Office and declined to be interviewed, stating at the time he did not feel that there was anything worth discussing.

PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI

By teletype dated February 21, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised that one WILLIAM E. CRANE had identified a photograph of PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI, was, as the "Italian" mentioned as "PETE" and "GUIDO" in previous Los Angeles teletypes dated February 8 and 19, 1949. This teletype indicated that MAGRINI had visited Los Angeles February 16, 1949, relative to disposing an interest in a boat and that the possibility existed that MAGRINI had assumed the identity of a person by the same name who was the subject of a separate investigation on the part of the Philadelphia Division.

By teletype dated February 23, 1949, the New York Office advised that investigation was being conducted at New York to ascertain the present address of YOLANDA MAGRINI, believed to be PETER MAGRINI's former wife. This teletype likewise pointed out that CHAMBERS had denied any knowledge of the activities on the part of either PETER MAGRINI or YOLANDA MAGRINI, but that he did recall that CRANE had introduced him to a tall Italian, but that he, CHAMBERS, did not recall meeting the Italian's wife. CHAMBERS likewise disclaimed any knowledge of instructions given him by CRANE that CRANE would give MAGRINI's wife photography lessons. CHAMBERS likewise stated that he could not recall receiving a camera from CRANE or giving a camera to MAGRINI's former wife.

It was further indicated in this teletype that MAGRINI contemplated leaving the United States shortly.

Kisseloff-8996

PH #65-2440

By teletype dated February 25, 1949, the New York Office advised that a newspaper article in the Staten Island Advance for the issue March 6, 1937, reflected an article on one YOLE MAGRINI, indicating that she had taken up photography two years previously and had used a miniature camera; that she did her own printing of photographs at home, and that she resided at 104 St. Marks Place, Staten Island. This teletype likewise reflected that a check by the Washington Field Office in 1946 of the passport records reflected that PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI in February, 1939, had given the address 104 St. Marks Place as his residence.

By teletype dated February 25, 1949, the Philadelphia Office advised that a photograph of PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI (Bureau file #100-340699) had been shown to former neighbors of ALFREDO MAGRINI, deceased, and that these neighbors had stated that the photograph was not identical with PETER MAGRINI, wa, Peter Magrine, son of ALFREDO MAGRINI. This teletype likewise indicated that investigation indicated that the latter MAGRINI works for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the New York Office advised that it appeared logical that PETER MAGRINI, then residing New York, was not identical with PETER MAGRINI, son of ALFRED MAGRINI.

By letter dated March 7, 1949, the Los Angeles Office indicated that the probability exists that PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI had assumed the identity of PETER MAGRINE in Philadelphia in furtherance of his underground activities. This letter likewise indicated that the Philadelphia Office had been requested to submit handwriting specimens of PETER MAGRINE residing in Philadelphia.

By letter dated March 11, 1949, two film packs of exposed undeveloped films were submitted to the Bureau Laboratory, which contained photographs of five documents from the personnel file of PETER M. MAGRINE, which were believed to have been signed personally by MAGRINE.

Kisseloff-8997.

P E N D I N G

PH #65-2440

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will report the final check by Sun Oil Company relative to the possibility that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had a credit account with that Company in 1937 or later.

Re Philadelphia teletype dated March 16, 1949. No leads were set out for the New York and Buffalo Offices to interview persons named by Miss CATHERINE WOODWORTH as close associates of PRISCILLA HISS during undergraduate days at Bryn Mawr College. Miss WOODWORTH indicated that these persons would undoubtedly be sympathetic toward PRISCILLA HISS in this matter.

Likewise, no leads have been set out to interview persons named by D. F. BLANKERTZ as closest to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN since this office has no information as to which of these persons may have already been interviewed.

Kisseloff-8998

PH #65-2440

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T 1 - [redacted]

b2
b7D

T 2 - [redacted]

Kisseloff-8999

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 ERG

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA	MAR 18 1949	28;3/4,8-11,14, 15/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS have never had credit account with Gulf Oil Company. Check at Sun Oil Company continuing. LAURENCE R. BROWN knew ALGER HISS for short period during 1935 and 1936, but had no social contacts and can furnish no information. MARY CATHERINE WOODWORTH was not a close friend of PRISCILLA HISS and never met ALGER HISS. D. F. BLANKERTZ states ABRAHAM G. SILVERMAN favored cooperation with Russia during his employment with Analysis and Reports Branch of the Army Air Force. MERLE REED, former member of Railroad Retirement Board, considers SILVERMAN mentally warped and un-American, but can give no specific instances of underground activities. HENRY RHINE refuses to be interviewed by FBI. PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI, Phila., believed not identical with person of same name now residing New York.

- P -

Reference: Bureau file #74-1333.

Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, Philadelphia, 3/8/49.

Details: This report reflects joint investigation by Special Agents WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY and the writer.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Kisseloff-9000

ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS

Referenced report set out that typewritten correspondence

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		246586

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2 - Baltimore
2 - Philadelphia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/13/87 BY spmacdell

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3-14-49	3/3-11/49	CARL N. DE TEMPLE CND:bh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM 266,586	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-87 BY SP2 mac/mb

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FLORENCE TOMPKINS, colored maid of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, September 1935 to May, 1945, recalls delivery of three large oriental rugs from New York to SILVERMAN during fall or winter 1936. TOMPKINS aided SILVERMAN in selection of rug for own use. Recalls one rug given to HARRY DEXTER WHITE, later observed by her in WHITE home. Also overheard SILVERMAN mention ALGER HISS as recipient of other rug. She does not recall how rugs delivered or transferred to WHITE or HISS. TOMPKINS described the following people as friends of SILVERMAN: the SILVERMASTERS, HARRY D. WHITE, FRANK COE, CURRIE, PRISCILLA HISS, ULMAN, DOROTHY and IRVING KAPLAN and HAROLD GLASSER. She recalled names of ALGER HISS, BERTHA BLAIR and JERRY GORBACH being mentioned, but could not recognize photographs of ALGER HISS or Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. TOMPKINS stated SILVERMAN often left apartment in evening to go to SILVERMASTERS', taking with him a large envelope, presumed to contain papers brought home from work. Records of Federal Storage Co. examined and reflected storage of 7' 3" x 12' from June 7, 1940, to October 31, 1942. Railway Express records provided no information relative to rug delivery. CLAUDIE CATLETT, maid of ALGER HISS, describes rug in possession of HISS, which may be identical with third rug described by TOMPKINS. VICLA TOMPKINS ADAMS, SILVERMAN's maid from August, 1934 to late 1935, sister of FLORENCE TOMPKINS, recalls WHITE and CURRIE as friends of SILVERMAN and also overheard Mrs. SILVERMAN speak of SILVERMASTER.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333
Bulet to Washington Field dated February 3, 1949

Kisseloff-9001

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents HARRY K. CLAYTON and PHILIP H. WILSON.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS, colored maid, also known as Mrs. FLORENCE BANKS, identified herself to the above-mentioned Special Agents on March 2, 1949, as the former maid of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and family for more than ten years, dating from 1935. She is currently residing at 1812 - 18th Street, Northwest, and is now employed by several families in the apartment building at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest. She stated that she has been separated from her husband for eighteen years and that she no longer uses the name of BANKS. FLORENCE TOMPKINS said that her employment with the SILVERMANs was terminated a few months before they moved from 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, to New York City.

With reference to the above statements, it should be noted that according to Mr. C. M. MEDFORD, Maintenance Manager, B. F. SAUL Company, Washington, D.C., the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMANs first paid rent on Apartment 311 at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, for the month ending November 1, 1937. The apartment house records reflected that the SILVERMANs moved from the building on June 26, 1947.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that the following persons were friends of the SILVERMANs and visited them at the SILVERMAN home: HARRY DEXTER WHITE, FRANK COE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, "LUD" (probably LUDWIG ULLMAN), LAUGHLIN CURRIE, and PRISCILLA HISS.

A photograph of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. was shown to FLORENCE TOMPKINS. She was unable to identify this photograph but believed the person in the photograph seemed familiar. She did not recognize photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or DAVID ZIMMERMAN. Photographs of ALGER HISS and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were not available at this interview.

Although she was unable to recall the year, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that she definitely recalled three Persian rugs being delivered to the SILVERMAN apartment on California Street during the "cold weather season," a number of years ago. To the best of her recollection, two of the rugs were disposed of and the other was kept rolled up by the SILVERMANs and not used until they moved to 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest. She further stated that from overhearing conversations of the SILVERMANs, they were to have their choice of the rugs and one of the remaining was to go to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She stated that she did not know who was to receive the other.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that her sister, ETHEL, now deceased, was a maid of the HARRY D. WHITEs; that she, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, also worked on occasions for the WHITEs. At a later date, she believed that she recognized one of the three rugs containing some orange color in the WHITE household.

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She said that she did not know whether or not ALGER HISS received the other rug and that she was unable to state whether or not he had been at the SILVERMAN home unless she could see a photograph of him. She did not recall anyone who might corroborate her statements, with the possible exception of the former janitor of the building on California Street, THOMAS SMITH, whose present whereabouts she did not know. She believed that he has returned to a farm somewhere in nearby Maryland.

With further reference to THOMAS SMITH, also known as "Big TOM," it was ascertained on March 8, 1949, from NORMAN CARTER, a friend of THOMAS SMITH, who is currently employed as a Messenger by General Electric Company, Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C., that SMITH and his wife, ROSA, are presently residing at Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland. In this connection, a letter has been directed to the Director, with copies to Baltimore and New York City, requesting interview of THOMAS SMITH.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that as far as she knows, SILVERMAN kept no photographic equipment in his apartment, but she recalls that "LUD", who resided with the SILVERMASTERs was a photographer and that he mentioned having photographic equipment set up in the SILVERMASTER home.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS exhibited a willingness to be re-interviewed and arrangements were made to bring her to the Washington Field Office for re-interview on Thursday morning, March 3, 1949.

With regard to FLORENCE TOMPKINS, the criminal records of the Metropolitan Police Department were examined. These records reflected that there were several arrest records for colored females by the name of FLORENCE BANKS and FLORENCE TOMPKINS on minor charges. The only record which appears to be identical with FLORENCE TOMPKINS of instant matter was an arrest of one FLORENCE BANKS on May 18, 1929, colored, domestic, age 27, for fornication, forfeited ten dollars.

On March 3, 1949, FLORENCE TOMPKINS was re-interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agent CLAYTON and WILSON. At that time, FLORENCE TOMPKINS repeated the statements set out above and elaborated on them as follows:

With reference to her period of employment by the SILVERMANs, after reflection, she believes it to be about September, 1935, until May, 1945, a period during which the SILVERMANs resided in Apartment 409 at 2138 California Street, Northwest, and Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest. She recalls that they moved to the latter address during the spring or early summer in 1937.

With reference to SILVERMAN receiving three Persian rugs from New York City in December, 1936 or January, 1937, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that during the fall or winter of the year following her initial employment with the SILVERMANs, she recalls that three large "Oriental" rugs, approximately 9x12, were brought to the SILVERMAN apartment at 2138 California Street, North-

Kisseloff-9003

west, and placed in the hallway. She said that, to the best of her recollection, this was in the fall or winter of 1936. She recalls that she remembered the SILVERMANs discussing these rugs and that GEORGE SILVERMAN indicated that one of the rugs was for him and he was to have his selection of the three. She also said that the rugs came from New York City, but she did not know who sent them or how they were delivered to the SILVERMAN home. FLORENCE TOMPKINS said that during conversations between GEORGE and SARA SILVERMAN, she learned that one of the rugs was to be delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, a close friend of GEORGE SILVERMAN, and the third rug was to be delivered to a person, whose name she heard at the time but could not recall.

With reference to selecting a rug for themselves, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that she distinctly remembered that she assisted the SILVERMANs in selecting one of the rugs to remain in the SILVERMAN home and that the rug picked out by GEORGE and SARA SILVERMAN and herself was a beautiful rug with considerable red coloring and having a heavy fringe of a lighter shade of approximately four or five inches in length. She said that, to the best of her recollection, the other two rugs were the same quality and size.

With reference to the two remaining rugs, she said that she recalled that one was sent to the home of HARRY D. WHITE, although she was not aware as to who selected that rug or how it was delivered to WHITE. These two rugs were of a pattern generally similar and contained some orange coloring. The rug selected by GEORGE SILVERMAN was somewhat different in pattern and design and contained a great deal of red.

With reference to the rugs, FLORENCE TOMPKINS recalled overhearing a conversation somewhat later between SARA and GEORGE SILVERMAN, during which GEORGE SILVERMAN said that he was sorry that he had ever gotten mixed up in the deal (concerning the rugs).

She stated that for a number of years her sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, now deceased, was employed by ANNE WHITE, wife of HARRY D. WHITE. Some years later, possibly 1940 or 1941, she FLORENCE TOMPKINS, worked on occasions for the WHITEs at 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, and during this period, she observed one of the Oriental rugs, described above, on the living room floor of the WHITE residence, which room is located on the left as you enter the front door at this address.

With reference to SILVERMAN's activities, after they moved to 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that in contrast to California Street, they often entertained guests at supper parties.

In her previous statement, she mentioned HARRY D. WHITE, FRANK COE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, LAUGHLIN CURRIE, PRISCILLA HISS and an individual known as "LUD." Upon re-interview, from photographs exhibited to her, she identified the above-mentioned persons and also HELEN SILVERMASTER. She identified WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN as the person she knew as "LUD" and she also recalled that ULLMAN was residing with the SILVERMASTERs. She identified photographs of RICHARD SILVERMAN, ANATOLE SILVERMASTER, DOROTHY and IRVING KAPLAN and mentioned that HAROLD GLASSER was a guest at the apartment. She was unable to identify photographs of Mr. or Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. She recalls the SILVERMANs mentioning the name of ALGER HISS, BERTHA BLAIR and JERRY ORBACH.

During the second interview, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that SILVERMAN often left the apartment on 15th Street, Northwest, at night, saying that he was going to the SILVERMASTER's and that when he left, he would take with him a large envelope which she presumed contained papers he had brought home from work. She stated that on no occasion had she examined the contents of these envelopes and that she is not in a position to say what they contained.

She again stated that she is unable to furnish the names of other individuals who would be in a position to give additional information concerning SILVERMAN or to verify the information she has furnished.

The following signed statement was obtained at this interview:

"Washington, D.C.
March 3, 1949

"I, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, freely make the following statement to Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to obtain this statement from me; I have been advised of my right to counsel and that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, it may be used in a court of law.

"I, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, am 47 years old, having been born June 6, 1901, in Amherst County, Virginia. I now reside at 1812 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and am employed as a domestic by several families in the apartment building located at 2325 - 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

"I was employed by the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family as a maid from about September 1935 to about May 1945. At the time I was first employed by the SILVERMANs they were residing in Apartment 409, 2138 California Street, N.W. About the spring of 1937 they moved to Apartment 311, 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at which address they remained until they left Washington to go to New York City in 1947.

"During the fall or winter of the year following my employment by the SILVERMANs, I recall that three large oriental rugs approximately 9 x 12 were brought to the SILVERMAN apartment at 2138 California Street and placed in the hallway. To the best of my recollection, this would be in the fall or winter of 1936. I remember the SILVERMANs discussing these rugs and that GEORGE SILVERMAN indicated that one of them was for him and he was to have a selection from one of the three rugs, also that the rugs came from New York, although I do not know who sent the rugs or how they were delivered to the SILVERMAN home.

"During conversations between GEORGE and SARAH SILVERMAN, I learned that one of these rugs was to be delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, a close friend of GEORGE SILVERMAN, and the third rug was to be delivered to a man whose name I heard at the time, but cannot now recall.

"With reference to selecting a rug for themselves, I distinctly remember that I assisted the SILVERMANs in selecting one of the rugs to remain in the SILVERMAN home and that the rug picked out by GEORGE and SARAH SILVERMAN and myself was a beautiful rug with considerable red coloring and having a heavy fringe of a lighter shade of approximately four or five inches in length. My best recollection is that the other two rugs were of the same quality and size.

"With reference to the two remaining rugs, I recall that one of these rugs was sent to the home of HARRY D. WHITE, although I am not aware as to who selected the rug or how it was delivered to WHITE. These two rugs were of a pattern generally similar and contained some orange coloring. The rug selected by GEORGE SILVERMAN was somewhat different in pattern and design and contained a great deal of red.

"For a number of years my sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, now deceased, was employed by ANNE WHITE, wife of HARRY D. WHITE. Some years later, possibly 1940 or 1941, I worked on some occasions for the WHITEs at 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, and during this period and later, I observed one of the oriental rugs described above on the living room floor of the WHITE residence at 6810 Fairfax Road, which room is located on the left as you enter the front door at this address.

"I have had this typewritten statement, consisting of two pages, read to me, it is all true. I have sind both pages.

"Signed FLORENCE TOMPKINS

"Witnessed:
PHILIP H. WILSON
Special Agent, FBI
Washington Field Office

HARRY K. CLAYTON
Special Agent, F.B.I.
Washington Field Office."

On March 7, 1949, FLORENCE TOMPKINS was again interviewed at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, at which time she advised that when the rugs were delivered from New York to the apartment on California Street, Northwest, she recalls that SILVERMAN mentioned that ALGER HISS and HARRY D. WHITE were to receive the other two rugs. She stated that she had not previously mentioned HISS as one of the persons receiving a rug since SILVERMAN's conversation was her only basis for believing this. She pointed out that she does not know whether HISS actually received one of the rugs as she has not been in his home. As she has been in the WHITE residence, she actually observed one of the rugs at this residence.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS advised that the SILVERMANs had stored their rug in the summer at the Federal Storage Company on Florida Avenue, Northwest, and that she had signed for the rug on both occasions when it was released to the company and when it was returned by them.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS expressed a willingness to testify in this matter as a witness for the United States Government.

With reference to the statements of FLORENCE TOMPKINS made on March 7, 1949, to the effect that the SILVERMANs had stored the Oriental rug, which they had received from New York, at the Federal Storage Company and that she had signed the papers releasing it to the company and had also signed for it upon its return. Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON interviewed Mr. H. RANDOLPH BARBEE, Assistant Secretary, Federal Storage Company, 1701 Florida Avenue, Northwest, on March 7, 1949. BARBEE advised that the records of his company are of a confidential nature and that he would have to take the matter up with the company's counsel before permitting his records to be examined.

On March 9, 1949, RICHARD MARSH, 701 Hibbs Building, Acting Counsel for the Federal Storage Company, was contacted by the above-mentioned Special Agents, at which time he stated that in order to protect the company from possible legal action, he desired the Federal Bureau of Investigation to give him a written statement to the effect that the contents of the records would not be revealed except after having been produced upon subpoena. He was advised by the Agents that they had no such authority but that the information would be treated in a confidential manner, consistent with Bureau policy and in the event such records are later required, they would be requested in the usual legal manner. MARSH thereupon consented to the Agents examining pertinent company records.

On March 9, 1949, Special Agents WILSON and CLAYTON reviewed the following records of the Federal Storage Company made available by BARBEE.

(a). one original copy of a Federal Storage Company delivery order, Number 18659 I dated June 27, 1940, from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest. A notation contained on the above delivery order stated "wants: rug (no cleaning, 7' 6" by 11' 3")." Mr. BARBEE advised that this transaction was telephoned in to the company and that the indicated rug size was furnished by the person telephoning the order and it is not the exact size of the rug, as was determined by subsequent measurement. This order reflects that the rug was released to the company's pick-up man by FLORENCE TOMPKINS.

(b). one duplicate driver's receipt, Number 9375, dated June 27, 1940, showing one rug and rug pad were received from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest.

(c). one vault storage department of the declaration of value and identification record dated June 27, 1940, which reflected receipt from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, one rug and clothing. The order is signed - "A. G. SILVERMAN
FLORENCE TOMPKINS."

(d). one Federal Storage Company rug cleaning department form bearing identification "Dray Number 18659, Lot Number 6545, dated June 27, 1940," which described the rug received from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN as "Oriental, edges worn, 7' 3" x 12'." BARBEE stated that measurement is the actual size of the rug determined by the company upon storing it.

(e). one duplicate warehouse receipt, vault storage lot Number 6545, dated June 27, 1940, which reflects six dollars storage charge paid for one year to June 27, 1941, on one oriental rug and pad. There is noted in handwriting thereon that the pad was taken out of storage on January 3, 1942, and that the rug on October 31, 1942, the latter was signed for by "FLORENCE TOMPKINS."

(f). one original Federal Storage Company delivery order dated October 29, 1942, Number 42120 from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, which reflects that all goods of lot Number 6545 be delivered to Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, on November 10, 1942. This order shows the rug was delivered to FLORENCE TOMPKINS, who signed for it in the owner's name.

(g). one release form dated November 4, 1942, which is signed "SARAH S. SILVERMAN (Mrs. A. G.)."

JOHN JOSEPH ALLEN, 1438 V Street, Northwest, who is presently employed by Vet Vans of Virginia, was interviewed at his place of employment, 2600 block Seminary Road South, Arlington, Virginia, by the above Special Agents on March 10, 1949, at which time he advised the Interviewing Agents that he has no recollection of having delivered an oriental rug to Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, in 1942. ALLEN advised that in order to facilitate pick-up and delivery of such articles, it is company policy that they be handled in a rolled condition. In view of this situation, ALLEN stated it would be very unlikely that he or the individual picking up such rug would have had an opportunity to observe same.

On previous interview, Mr. BARBEE advised that BERNARD F. DECK, whose address is unknown, was the driver who picked up the SILVERMAN rug on June 27, 1940. He explained that DECK is no longer employed by this company. Efforts to locate and interview DECK by this Office have been fruitless at the date of this writing.

Reference is made to teletype from New York dated February 3, 1949, requesting the Washington Field Office to ascertain from Railway Express pertinent details in connection with the delivery of the four rugs purchased by CHAMBERS, to GEORGE SILVERMAN.

On February 8, 1949, the Superintendent of the Railway Express, F. S. ENGLE, Second and Ninth Streets, Northeast, advised Special Agent DONALD A. CONNORS that he had no knowledge of this delivery and that his records extended back only three years. It will be recalled that this delivery was presumably

Kisseloff-9008

made early in January, 1937 or late in December, 1936 to SILVERMAN's address 2138 California Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. ENGLE advised that the route man who would have delivered the rug was one J. W. BOPP. BOPP, still employed at Railway Express, advised while he probably would have made the delivery inasmuch as SILVERMAN's address was on his route, stated he had no recollection whatsoever of this incident.

J. L. WARWICK, Assistant Superintendent, who served in that same capacity in 1936 and 1937, advised he had no recollection of these rugs. Mr. A. E. FRALING and Mr. C. M. TROUBLEFIELD, Chief Clerk and Assistant Chief Clerk, respectively, stated that their records extended back for three years only and that it was the custom of the American Railway Express to destroy all records of deliveries at the beginning of each year, keeping records only for the past three years. FRALING advised that there was, or could be no record of this delivery still in the Washington office of the Railway Express and stated that, to his knowledge, no record would be located elsewhere in the American Railway Express unless the New York Office, from which this shipment originated had neglected to destroy their records. He advised, however, that any record in existence would be in existence only because of an error, and that to retain these records for such a long period of time would be directly in violation of Railway Express rules.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD dated March 1, 1949, at Washington, D.C., with regard to instant matter. It is to be noted that CLAUDIE CATLETT, former maid of ALGER HISS, furnished the following information in a signed statement executed on March 10, 1949. "... I recall seeing a rug with a fringe on it in the HISSes' home on 30th. This rug was in a closet next to the kitchen in the front part of the basement. The rug was rolled up and tied. It was a regular room size rug....."

In this connection, it may be pointed out that the color descriptions of the questioned rugs offered by CLAUDIE CATLETT and FLORENCE TOMPKINS are not necessarily inconsistent. This color variance could be a difference in shades of red, which to an individual comparing two rugs, one of a deep red, prevalent in oriental rugs, with a rug containing a lighter shade of red, the latter rug might appear as being more orange in color. While on examination of the latter rug by an individual who had no opportunity to view the rugs together might readily describe it as red.

Mrs. VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS, 3550 Warder Street, Northwest, who is a sister of FLORENCE TOMPKINS, was interviewed by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN in her office in Room 363, 401 - 14th Street, Northwest, March 8, 1949. Mrs. ABRAMS advised she had been a maid to the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family from approximately August, 1934 to late 1935 or early 1936, when they lived at 2138 California Street, Northwest, Apartment 409, and furnished the following signed statement concerning her association with the family.

"Washington, D.C.
March 8, 1949

"I, VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS, freely make the following statement to Special Agents ROBERT E. LENIHAN and CHESTER G. CRAWFORD, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to obtain this statement from me; I have been advised of my right to counsel and that I do not have to make this statement, and that if I do make it, it may be used in a court of law.

"I, VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS, am 36 years old, having been born January 2, 1913 at Craigsville, Virginia. I now reside at 3550 Warder Street, N.W. and am employed as a Miscellaneous Office Machine Operator in the Sorting Section, Accounting Division, Department of Treasury.

"I came to Washington, D.C. in May, 1934. At that time, I was married to CHARLES EDWARD BROOKS whom I later divorced. When I came to Washington, D.C. in May 1934 my sister, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, was working as a maid for Mr. and Mrs. KAUFFMAN, who were friends of Mr. and Mrs. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. My sister, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, told Mrs. KAUFFMAN that she had a sister who needed a job. Mrs. KAUFFMAN suggested seeing Mrs. SILVERMAN which I did, and as a result I was employed as a maid by the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family from about August 1934 to about late 1935 or early 1936. At the time I was first employed by the SILVERMANs, they were residing in Apartment 409, 2138 California Street, N.W. During my period of employment with the SILVERMANs, they separated for approximately three or four months, during the summer of 1935, because of domestic difficulties, and Mrs. SILVERMAN and her son, RICHARD, moved to Boston, Massachusetts. I did not work for the SILVERMANs during this period of separation. Mrs. SILVERMAN and her son, RICHARD, returned to Washington, D.C. approximately September 1935 and stayed at the Lee Hotel located at 15th and L Streets, N.W. for approximately three months at the end of which time she moved back to their apartment at 2138 California Street, N.W. I worked for Mrs. SILVERMAN at the Lee Hotel and later for the SILVERMANs until early 1936 at which time I quit in order to get a better position.

"Mr. SILVERMAN was a very nervous, high-strung person, and the SILVERMANs entertained very little during my period of employment, and had little or no contact with other tenants in the building. I believe Mr. SILVERMAN was employed by the Government during my association with the family, and on one occassion Mrs. SILVERMAN told me that Mr. SILVERMAN was discontented in his job as he felt others in his office were using him in order to better themselves - in other words, Mr. SILVERMAN was doing the work and others were receiving the pay.

"I also recall that on several occassions Mr. SILVERMAN would bring home work from the office in a brief case. On several such occassions, Mrs. SILVERMAN who also was employed would telephone me and suggest I take RICHARD out to play so he would not disturb Mr. SILVERMAN.

"In 1935, my sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, came to visit me in the SILVERMAN apartment. During one of these visits Mrs. SILVERMAN suggested that ETHEL might get a job to Mrs. ANN WHITE, wife of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. As a result, ETHEL saw Mrs. WHITE and was hired as their maid. Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMAN often spoke of the WHITEs as friends, but I cannot recall seeing either Mr. and Mrs. WHITE call at the SILVERMAN apartment. However, my sister ETHEL told me that the SILVERMANs did visit at the WHITEs' home.

"In late 1934 or early 1935 a Mr. 'Loch' Currie came to visit Mr. SILVERMAN. He was accompanied by another gentleman whom I do not know. Mr. SILVERMAN was not at home when Mr. CURRIE and this other gentleman first arrived, but they said they would return in a short time. I recall RICHARD SILVERMAN, who then was approximately seven years of age, recognized Mr. CURRIE as an old acquaintance and later told his father that 'Loch' CURRIE had called. Later, that same evening Mr. CURRIE and the other gentleman returned and Mr. SILVERMAN appeared very pleased to see both men.

"Mrs. SILVERMAN and RICHARD SILVERMAN often spoke of a gentleman named SILVERMASTER but I cannot recall in what connection. I often heard RICHARD say his father had had visitors the previous evening and had played poker with them, but I cannot recall ever seeing any of them.

"I, VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS, have read the above statement and state that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I freely signed my name below.

"VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS

"Witnesses:
ROBERT E. LENIHAN
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHESTER C. CRAWFORD
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation."

ENCLOSURES FOR NEW YORK: Original signed state ment of FLORENCE TOMPKINS executed March 3, 1949, at Washington, D.C.
Original signed statement of VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS executed March 8, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-9011

WFO 74-94

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will continue investigation in accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter.

Kisseloff-9012

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] YORK

FILE NO. 74-[illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3-14-40	3/3-11/40	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAPAN	ESPIONAGE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-21-82 BY sp7mcs

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[illegible], colored maid of [illegible], September 1935 to May, 1945, recalls delivery of three large oriental rugs from New York to [illegible] during fall or winter 19[illegible]. [illegible] aided [illegible] in selection of rug for own use. Recalls one rug given to [illegible], later observed by her in [illegible] home. Also overheard [illegible] mention [illegible] as recipient of other rug. She does not recall how rugs delivered or transferred to [illegible] or [illegible]. [illegible] described the following people as friends of [illegible]: the [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] and [illegible]. She recalled names of [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] being mentioned, but could not recognize photographs of [illegible] or Mrs. and Mrs. [illegible]. [illegible] stated [illegible] often left apartment in evening to go to [illegible], taking with him a large envelope, presumed to contain papers brought home from work. Records of Federal Storage Co. examined and reflected storage of 7' 3" x 12' from June 7, 1940, to October 31, 1942. Railway Express records provided no information relative to rug delivery. [illegible], maid of [illegible], describes rug in possession of [illegible], which may be identical with third rug described by [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible]'s maid from August, 1934 to late 1935, sister of [illegible], recalls [illegible] and [illegible] as friends of [illegible] and also overheard Mrs. [illegible] speak of [illegible].

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Pulet to Washington Field dated February 3, 1940

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
3 - New York (encl. 1-[illegible] T. J. [illegible] (registered mail)
2 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-9013

WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents HARRY K. CLAYTON and PHILIP H. WILSON.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS, colored maid, also known as Mrs. FLORENCE BANKS, identified herself to the above-mentioned Special Agents on March 2, 1949, as the former maid of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and family for more than ten years, dating from 1935. She is currently residing at 1812 - 18th Street, Northwest, and is now employed by several families in the apartment building at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest. She stated that she has been separated from her husband for eighteen years and that she no longer uses the name of BANKS. FLORENCE TOMPKINS said that her employment with the SILVERMANs was terminated a few months before they moved from 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, to New York City.

With reference to the above statements, it should be noted that according to Mr. G. M. MEDFORD, Maintenance Manager, E. F. SAUL Company, Washington, D.C., the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMANs first paid rent on Apartment 311 at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, for the month ending November 1, 1937. The apartment house records reflected that the SILVERMANs moved from the building on June 26, 1947.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that the following persons were friends of the SILVERMANs and visited them at the SILVERMAN home: HARRY DEXTER WHITE, FRANK COE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, "LUD" (probably LUDWIG ULLMAN), LAUCHLIN CURRIE, and PRISCILLA HISS.

A photograph of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. was shown to FLORENCE TOMPKINS. She was unable to identify this photograph but believed the person in the photograph seemed familiar. She did not recognize photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or DAVID SILVERMAN. Photographs of ALGER HISS and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were not available at this interview.

Although she was unable to recall the year, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that she definitely recalled three Persian rugs being delivered to the SILVERMAN apartment on California Street during the "cold weather season," a number of years ago. To the best of her recollection, two of the rugs were disposed of and the other was kept rolled up by the SILVERMANs and not used until they moved to 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest. She further stated that from overhearing conversations of the SILVERMANs, they were to have their choice of the rugs and one of the remaining was to go to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She stated that she did not know who was to receive the other.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that her sister, ETHEL, now deceased, was a maid of the HARRY D. WHITEs; that she, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, also worked on occasions for the WHITEs. At a later date, she believed that she recognized one of the three rugs containing some orange color in the WHITE household.

Kisseloff-9014

She said that she did not know whether or not ALGER HISS received the other rug and that she was unable to state whether or not he had been at the SILVERMAN home unless she could see a photograph of him. She did not recall anyone who might corroborate her statements, with the possible exception of the former janitor of the building on California Street, THOMAS SMITH, whose present whereabouts she did not know. She believed that he has returned to a farm somewhere in nearby Maryland.

With further reference to THOMAS SMITH, also known as "Big TOM," it was ascertained on March 8, 1949, from NORMAN CARTER, a friend of THOMAS SMITH, who is currently employed as a Messenger by General Electric Company, Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C., that SMITH and his wife, ROSA, are presently residing at Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland. In this connection, a letter has been directed to the Director, with copies to Baltimore and New York City, requesting interview of THOMAS SMITH.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that as far as she knows, SILVERMAN kept no photographic equipment in his apartment, but she recalls that "LUD", who resided with the SILVERMASTERS was a photographer and that he mentioned having photographic equipment set up in the SILVERMASTER home.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS exhibited a willingness to be re-interviewed and arrangements were made to bring her to the Washington Field Office for re-interview on Thursday morning, March 3, 1949.

With regard to FLORENCE TOMPKINS, the criminal records of the Metropolitan Police Department were examined. These records reflected that there were several arrest records for colored females by the name of FLORENCE BANKS and FLORENCE TOMPKINS on minor charges. The only record which appears to be identical with FLORENCE TOMPKINS of instant matter was an arrest of one FLORENCE BANKS on May 18, 1929, colored, domestic, age 27, for fornication, forfeited ten dollars.

On March 3, 1949, FLORENCE TOMPKINS was re-interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agent CLAYTON and WILSON. At that time, FLORENCE TOMPKINS repeated the statements set out above and elaborated on them as follows:

With reference to her period of employment by the SILVERMANs, after reflection, she believes it to be about September, 1935, until May, 1945, a period during which the SILVERMANs resided in Apartment 409 at 2133 California Street, Northwest, and Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest. She recalls that they moved to the latter address during the spring or early summer in 1937.

With reference to SILVERMAN receiving three Persian rugs from New York City in December, 1936 or January, 1937, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that during the fall or winter of the year following her initial employment with the SILVERMANs, she recalls that three large "Oriental" rugs, approximately 9x12, were brought to the SILVERMAN apartment at 2138 California Street, North-

west, and placed in the hallway. She said that, to the best of her recollection, this was in the fall or winter of 1936. She recalls that she remembered the SILVERMANs discussing these rugs and that GEORGE SILVERMAN indicated that one of the rugs was for him and he was to have his selection of the three. She also said that the rugs came from New York City, but she did not know who sent them or how they were delivered to the SILVERMAN home. FLORENCE TOMPKINS said that during conversations between GEORGE and SARA SILVERMAN, she learned that one of the rugs was to be delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, a close friend of GEORGE SILVERMAN, and the third rug was to be delivered to a person, whose name she heard at the time but could not recall.

With reference to selecting a rug for themselves, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that she distinctly remembered that she assisted the SILVERMANs in selecting one of the rugs to remain in the SILVERMAN home and that the rug picked out by GEORGE and SARA SILVERMAN and herself was a beautiful rug with considerable red coloring and having a heavy fringe of a lighter shade of approximately four or five inches in length. She said that, to the best of her recollection, the other two rugs were the same quality and size.

With reference to the two remaining rugs, she said that she recalled that one was sent to the home of HARRY D. WHITE, although she was not aware as to who selected that rug or how it was delivered to WHITE. These two rugs were of a pattern generally similar and contained some orange coloring. The rug selected by GEORGE SILVERMAN was somewhat different in pattern and design and contained a great deal of red.

With reference to the rugs, FLORENCE TOMPKINS recalled overhearing a conversation somewhat later between SARA and GEORGE SILVERMAN, during which GEORGE SILVERMAN said that he was sorry that he had ever gotten mixed up in the deal (concerning the rugs).

She stated that for a number of years her sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, now deceased, was employed by ANNE WHITE, wife of HARRY D. WHITE. Some years later, possibly 1940 or 1941, she FLORENCE TOMPKINS, worked on occasions for the WHITEs at 6310 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, and during this period, she observed one of the Oriental rugs, described above, on the living room floor of the WHITE residence, which room is located on the left as you enter the front door at this address.

With reference to SILVERMAN's activities, after they moved to 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that in contrast to California Street, they often entertained guests at supper parties.

Kisseloff-9016

In her previous statement, she mentioned HARRY D. WHITE, FRANK COE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, LAUGHLIN CURRIE, PRISCILLA HISS and an individual known as "LUD." Upon re-interview, from photographs exhibited to her, she identified the above-mentioned persons and also HELEN SILVERMASTER. She identified WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN as the person she knew as "LUD" and she also recalled that ULLMAN was residing with the SILVERMASTERs. She identified photographs of RICHARD SILVERMAN, ANATOLE SILVERMASTER, DOROTHY and IRVING KAPLAN and mentioned that HAROLD GLASSER was a guest at the apartment. She was unable to identify photographs of Mr. or Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. She recalls the SILVERMANs mentioning the name of ALGER HISS, BERTHA BLAIR and JERRY ORBACH.

During the second interview, FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that SILVERMAN often left the apartment on 15th Street, Northwest, at night, saying that he was going to the SILVERMASTER's and that when he left, he would take with him a large envelope which she presumed contained papers he had brought home from work. She stated that on no occasion had she examined the contents of these envelopes and that she is not in a position to say what they contained.

She again stated that she is unable to furnish the names of other individuals who would be in a position to give additional information concerning SILVERMAN or to verify the information she has furnished.

The following signed statement was obtained at this interview:

"Washington, D.C.
March 3, 1949

"I, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, freely make the following statement to Special Agents PHILIP N. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to obtain this statement from me; I have been advised of my right to counsel and that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, it may be used in a court of law.

"I, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, am 47 years old, having been born June 6, 1901, in Amherst County, Virginia. I now reside at 1812 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and am employed as a domestic by several families in the apartment building located at 2325 - 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

"I was employed by the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family as a maid from about September 1935 to about May 1945. At the time I was first employed by the SILVERMANs they were residing in Apartment 409, 2138 California Street, N.W. About the spring of 1937 they moved to Apartment 311, 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at which address they remained until they left Washington to go to New York City in 1947.

"During the fall or winter of the year following my employment by the SILVERMANs, I recall that three large oriental rugs approximately 9 x 12 were brought to the SILVERMAN apartment at 2138 California Street and placed in the hallway. To the best of my recollection, this would be in the fall or winter of 1936. I remember the SILVERMANs discussing these rugs and that GEORGE SILVERMAN indicated that one of them was for him and he was to have a selection from one of the three rugs, also that the rugs came from New York, although I do not know who sent the rugs or how they were delivered to the SILVERMAN home.

"During conversations between GEORGE and SARAH SILVERMAN, I learned that one of these rugs was to be delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, a close friend of GEORGE SILVERMAN, and the third rug was to be delivered to a man whose name I heard at the time, but cannot now recall.

"With reference to selecting a rug for themselves, I distinctly remember that I assisted the SILVERMANs in selecting one of the rugs to remain in the SILVERMAN home and that the rug picked out by GEORGE and SARAH SILVERMAN and myself was a beautiful rug with considerable red coloring and having a heavy fringe of a lighter shade of approximately four or five inches in length. My best recollection is that the other two rugs were of the same quality and size.

"With reference to the two remaining rugs, I recall that one of these rugs was sent to the home of HARRY D. WHITE, although I am not aware as to who selected the rug or how it was delivered to WHITE. These two rugs were of a pattern generally similar and contained some orange coloring. The rug selected by GEORGE SILVERMAN was somewhat different in pattern and design and contained a great deal of red.

"For a number of years my sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, now deceased, was employed by ANNE WHITE, wife of HARRY D. WHITE. Some years later, possibly 1940 or 1941, I worked on some occasions for the WHITEs at 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, and during this period and later, I observed one of the oriental rugs described above on the living room floor of the WHITE residence at 6810 Fairfax Road, which room is located on the left as you enter the front door at this address.

"I have had this typewritten statement, consisting of two pages, read to me, it is all true. I have sind both pages.

"Signed FLORENCE TOMPKINS

"Witnessed:
PHILIP H. WILSON
Special Agent, FBI
Washington Field Office

HARRY K. CLAYTON
Special Agent, F.B.I.
Washington Field Office."

On March 7, 1949, FLORENCE TOMPKINS was again interviewed at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, at which time she advised that when the rugs were delivered from New York to the apartment on California Street, Northwest, she recalls that SILVERMAN mentioned that ALGER HISS and HARRY D. WHITE were to receive the other two rugs. She stated that she had not previously mentioned HISS as one of the persons receiving a rug since SILVERMAN's conversation was her only basis for believing this. She pointed out that she does not know whether HISS actually received one of the rugs as she has not been in his home. As she has been in the WHITE residence, she actually observed one of the rugs at this residence.

Kisseloff-9018

FLORENCE TOMPKINS advised that the SILVERMANs had stored their rug in the summer at the Federal Storage Company on Florida Avenue, Northwest, and that she had signed for the rug on both occasions when it was released to the company and when it was returned by them.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS expressed a willingness to testify in this matter as a witness for the United States Government.

With reference to the statements of FLORENCE TOMPKINS made on March 7, 1949, to the effect that the SILVERMANs had stored the Oriental rug, which they had received from New York, at the Federal Storage Company and that she had signed the papers releasing it to the company and had also signed for it upon its return. Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON interviewed Mr. H. RANDOLPH BARBEE, Assistant Secretary, Federal Storage Company, 1701 Florida Avenue, Northwest, on March 7, 1949. BARBEE advised that the records of his company are of a confidential nature and that he would have to take the matter up with the company's counsel before permitting his records to be examined.

On March 9, 1949, RICHARD MARSH, 701 Hibbs Building, Acting Counsel for the Federal Storage Company, was contacted by the above-mentioned Special Agents, at which time he stated that in order to protect the company from possible legal action, he desired the Federal Bureau of Investigation to give him a written statement to the effect that the contents of the records would not be revealed except after having been produced upon subpoena. He was advised by the Agents that they had no such authority but that the information would be treated in a confidential manner, consistent with Bureau policy and in the event such records are later required, they would be requested in the usual legal manner. MARSH thereupon consented to the Agents examining pertinent company records.

On March 9, 1949, Special Agents WILSON and CLAYTON reviewed the following records of the Federal Storage Company made available by BARBEE.

(a). one original copy of a Federal Storage Company delivery order, Number 18659 I dated June 27, 1940, from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest. A notation contained on the above delivery order stated "wants: rug (no cleaning, 7' 6" by 11' 3")." Mr. BARBEE advised that this transaction was telephoned in to the company and that the indicated rug size was furnished by the person telephoning the order and it is not the exact size of the rug, as was determined by subsequent measurement. This order reflects that the rug was released to the company's pick-up man by FLORENCE TOMPKINS.

(b). one duplicate driver's receipt, Number 9375, dated June 27, 1940, showing one rug and rug pad were received from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest.

(c). one vault storage department of the declaration of value and identification record dated June 27, 1940, which reflected receipt from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, one rug and clothing. The order is signed - "A. G. SILVERMAN
FLORENCE TOMPKINS."

Kisseloff-9019

(d). one Federal Storage Company rug cleaning department form bearing identification "Dray Number 18659, Lot Number 6545, dated June 27, 1940," which described the rug received from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN as "Oriental, edges worn, 7' 3" x 12'." PARKER stated that measurement is the actual size of the rug determined by the company upon storing it.

(e). one duplicate warehouse receipt, vault storage lot Number 6545, dated June 27, 1940, which reflects six dollars storage charge paid for one year to June 27, 1941, on one oriental rug and pad. There is noted in handwriting thereon that the pad was taken out of storage on January 3, 1942, and that the rug on October 31, 1942, the latter was signed for by "FLORENCE TOMPKINS."

(f). one original Federal Storage Company delivery order dated October 29, 1942, Number 42120 from Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, which reflects that all goods of lot Number 6545 be delivered to Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, on November 10, 1942. This order shows the rug was delivered to FLORENCE TOMPKINS, who signed for it in the owner's name.

(g). one release form dated November 4, 1942, which is signed "SARAH S. SILVERMAN (Mrs. A. G.)."

JOHN JOSEPH ALLEN, 1438 V Street, Northwest, who is presently employed by Vet Vans of Virginia, was interviewed at his place of employment, 2600 block Seminary Road South, Arlington, Virginia, by the above Special Agents on March 10, 1949, at which time he advised the Interviewing Agents that he has no recollection of having delivered an oriental rug to Mrs. A. G. SILVERMAN, Apartment 311, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, in 1942. ALLEN advised that in order to facilitate pick-up and delivery of such articles, it is company policy that they be handled in a rolled condition. In view of this situation, ALLEN stated it would be very unlikely that he or the individual picking up such rug would have had an opportunity to observe same.

On previous interview, Mr. PARKER advised that BERNARD F. DECK, whose address is unknown, was the driver who picked up the SILVERMAN rug on June 27, 1940. He explained that DECK is no longer employed by this company. Efforts to locate and interview DECK by this Office have been fruitless at the date of this writing.

Reference is made to teletype from New York dated February 3, 1949, requesting the Washington Field Office to ascertain from Railway Express pertinent details in connection with the delivery of the four rugs purchased by CHAMBERS, to GEORGE SILVERMAN.

On February 8, 1949, the Superintendent of the Railway Express, F. S. ENGLE, Second and Ninth Streets, Northeast, advised Special Agent DONALD A. CONNORS that he had no knowledge of this delivery and that his records extended back only three years. It will be recalled that this delivery was presumably

Kisseloff-9020

made early in January, 1937 or late in December, 1936 to SILVERMAN's address 2133 California Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. EAGLE advised that the route man who would have delivered the rug was one J. W. BOPP. BOPP, still employed at Railway Express, advised while he probably would have made the delivery inasmuch as SILVERMAN's address was on his route, stated he had no recollection whatsoever of this incident.

J. L. MARWICK, Assistant Superintendent, who served in that same capacity in 1936 and 1937, advised he had no recollection of these rugs. Mr. A. E. FRALING and Mr. C. M. T[illegible]FIELD, Chief Clerk and Assistant Chief Clerk, respectively, stated that their records extended back for three years only and that it was the custom of the American Railway Express to destroy all records of deliveries at the beginning of each year, keeping records only for the past three years. FRALING advised that there was, or could be no record of this delivery still in the Washington office of the Railway Express and stated that, to his knowledge, no record would be located elsewhere in the American Railway Express unless the New York Office, from which this shipment originated had neglected to destroy their records. He advised, however, that any record in existence would be in existence only because of an error, and that to retain these records for such a long period of time would be directly in violation of Railway Express rules.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD dated March 1, 1949, at Washington, D.C., with regard to instant matter. It is to be noted that CLAUDIE CATLETT, former maid of ALGER HISS, furnished the following information in a signed statement executed on March 10, 1949. "... I recall seeing a rug with a fringe on it in the HISSes' home on 30th. This rug was in a closet next to the kitchen in the front part of the basement. The rug was rolled up and tied. It was a regular room size rug....."

In this connection, it may be pointed out that the color descriptions of the questioned rugs offered by CLAUDIE CATLETT and FLORENCE TOMPKINS are not necessarily inconsistent. This color variance could be a difference in shades of red, which to an individual comparing two rugs, one of a deep red, prevalent in oriental rugs, with a rug containing a lighter shade of red, the latter rug might appear as being more orange in color. While on examination of the latter rug by an individual who had no opportunity to view the rugs together might readily describe it as red.

Mrs. VIOLA TOMPKINS ADAMS, 3550 Harder Street, Northwest, who is a sister of FLORENCE TOMPKINS, was interviewed by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LEWIAN in her office in Room 363, 401 - 14th Street, Northwest, March 8, 1949. Mrs. ADAMS advised she had been a maid to the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family from approximately August, 1934 to late 1935 or early 1936, when they lived at 2133 California Street, Northwest, Apartment 409, and furnished the following signed statement concerning her association with the family.

Washington, D.C.
March 8, 1949

Kisseloff-9021

"I, VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS, freely make the following statement to Special Agents ROBERT E. LENIHAN and CHARLES C. SCHANCKE, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to obtain this statement from me; I have been advised of my right to counsel and that I do not have to make this statement, and that if I do make it, it may be used in a court of law.

"I, VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS, am 36 years old, having been born January 2, 1913 at Craigsville, Virginia. I now reside at 3550 Warder Street, N.W. and am employed as a Miscellaneous Office Machine Operator in the Sorting Section, Accounting Division, Department of Treasury.

"I came to Washington, D.C. in May, 1934. At that time, I was married to CHARLES EDWARD BROOKS, whom I later divorced. When I came to Washington, D.C. in May 1934 my sister, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, was working as a maid for Mr. and Mrs. KAUFMAN, who were friends of Mr. and Mrs. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. My sister, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, told Mrs. KAUFMAN that she had a sister who needed a job. Mrs. KAUFMAN suggested seeing Mrs. SILVERMAN which I did, and as a result I was employed as a maid by the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family from about August 1934 to about late 1935 or early 1936. At the time I was first employed by the SILVERMANs, they were residing in Apartment 409, 2130 California Street, N.W. During my period of employment with the SILVERMANs, they separated for approximately three or four months, during the summer of 1935, because of domestic difficulties, and Mrs. SILVERMAN and her son, RICHARD, moved to Boston, Massachusetts. I did not work for the SILVERMANs during this period of separation. Mrs. SILVERMAN and her son, RICHARD, returned to Washington, D.C. approximately September 1935 and stayed at the Lee hotel located at 15th and L Streets, N.W. for approximately three months at the end of which time she moved back to their apartment at 2133 California Street, N.W. I worked for Mrs. SILVERMAN at the Lee Hotel and later for the SILVERMANs until early 1936 at which time I quit in order to get a better position.

"Mr. SILVERMAN was a very nervous, high-strung person, and the SILVERMANs entertained very little during my period of employment, and had little or no contact with other tenants in the building. I believe Mr. SILVERMAN was employed by the Government during my association with the family, and on one occassion Mrs. SILVERMAN told me that Mr. SILVERMAN was discontented in his job as he felt others in his office were using him in order to better themselves - in other words, Mr. SILVERMAN was doing the work and others were receiving the pay.

"I also recall that on several occassions Mr. SILVERMAN would bring home work from the office in a brief case. On several such occassions, Mrs. SILVERMAN who also was employed would telephone me and suggest I take RICHARD out to play so he would not disturb Mr. SILVERMAN.

"In 1935, my sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, came to visit me in the SILVERMAN apartment. During one of these visits Mrs. SILVERMAN suggested that ETHEL might get a job to Mrs. ANN WHITE, wife of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. As a result, ETHEL saw Mrs. WHITE and was hired as their maid. Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMAN often spoke of the WHITES as friends, but I cannot recall seeing either Mr. and Mrs. WHITE call at the SILVERMAN apartment. However, my sister ETHEL told me that the SILVERMANS did visit at the WHITES' home.

"In late 1934 or early 1935 a Mr. 'Loch' Currie came to visit Mr. SILVERMAN. He was accompanied by another gentleman whom I do not know. Mr. SILVERMAN was not at home when Mr. CURRIE and this other gentleman first arrived, but they said they would return in a short time. I recall RICHARD SILVERMAN, who then was approximately seven years of age, recognized Mr. CURRIE as an old acquaintance and later told his father that 'Loch' CURRIE had called. Later, that same evening Mr. CURRIE and the other gentleman returned and Mr. SILVERMAN appeared very pleased to see both men.

"Mrs. SILVERMAN and RICHARD SILVERMAN often spoke of a gentleman named SILVERMASTER but I cannot recall in what connection. I often heard RICHARD say his father had had visitors the previous evening and had played poker with them, but I cannot recall ever seeing any of them.

"I, VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS, have read the above statement and state that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I freely signed my name below.

"VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS

"Witnesses:
ROBERT E. LENIHAN
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHESTER C. CRAWFORD
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation."

ENCLOSURES FOR NEW YORK: Original signed statement of FLORENCE TOMPKINS executed March 3, 1949, at Washington, D.C.
Original signed statement of VIOLA TOMPKINS ABRAMS executed March 8, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-9023

74-94

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will continue investigation in accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter.

Kisseloff-9024

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-08-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AIR POUCH

42866

Date: May 5, 1949

To: Legal Attache
Mexico City, Mexico

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re: JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, WAS.
JOHN HERMANN, JOHN HERMAN

You are requested to interview John Theodore Herrmann in accordance with the instructions set forth at the end of this letter. Herrmann and his wife, Florence Ruth Herrmann, are American citizens. They are residing, at the present time, in Mexico City. The only address the Bureau possesses for them is in care of Wells Fargo Express Company, Mexico City. In order that your interview may be thorough and exhaustive, I am furnishing you with extensive information concerning John Theodore Herrmann as reflected from a review of the Bureau files.

On January 13, 1949, the New York Office interviewed Jay David Whittaker Chambers. He advised that Harold Ware operated a Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D. C. This apparatus included Donald Hiss, Charles Kramer, Victor Perlo, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt. Each of these individuals had his own separate cell consisting of 10 to 20 persons who were employed in the various Government agencies in Washington, D. C. According to Chambers, these individuals were not abstracting any documents from the various Government agencies but were placed there so that their services might be used in the event an opportunity arose. Chambers alleged that John Herrmann was one of the individuals in Harold Ware's cell. Herrmann was a member of the John Reed Club in New York City at the time that Chambers was also a member of the Club. Chambers reported that Herrmann was married to Josephine Herbst who had been the author of 2 or 3 fairly well accepted novels and was considered a leading light in the literary world. He alleged that in approximately 1935 and 1936, Herrmann and his wife lived in an apartment on the west side of New Hampshire Avenue, between Massachusetts Avenue and DuPont Circle in Washington, D. C.

Continuing, Chambers stated that in approximately 1936, he held a conversation with Herrmann. During this conversation, Herrmann said that a family by the name of Silverman resided on 23th Street in Washington, D. C., next door to the residence of Alger and Priscilla Hiss. The Silverman family

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Enclosures

cc-Foreign Service Desk

ASB/mp

RECORDED 57 124-1333 ASB 3037
INDEXED 57
F B I
MAY 9 1949

EX-126

Kisseloff-9025

consisted of the wife, husband and child. Herrmann alleged further to Chambers, in this conversation, that J. Peters had instructed Harold Ware and John Herrmann late one evening, to go to the Silverman household and arrange to take Silverman out of his house and get him away from Washington, D. C. Herrmann and Ware accomplished this but Chambers does not recall where they took Silverman.

On January 23, 1949, Chambers stated that when he first received documents from Alger Hiss, he photographed these documents himself, either at his home or at the home of Herrmann. He stated that Herrmann had been brought to Washington to be an assistant to Harold Ware in the apparatus. Chambers said that Robert Coe received documents from Harry Dexter White and gave them to him and he took them to Herrmann's apartment in Washington, D. C. where he photographed them.

(74-1333 - Report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated 3-23-49 at NY)

It may be noted that Jay David Whittaker Chambers has used the following aliases: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", and "Bob".

Your attention is directed to Chambers' allegation mentioned above that Herrmann was a member of the John Reed Club in New York City. Chambers has advised that in early 1932, he (Chambers) joined the John Reed Club which, under the appearance of general leftist or liberal organizations, was actually dominated by the Communist Party, particularly in the person of Alexander Trachtenberg. Chambers explained that the John Reed Club was an organization of artists, writers, sculptors and newspaper men. It was the cultural group of the Communist Party and on the extreme left. In effect, it was a "grab bag" of Bohemians. It was one of the so-called "bridge" organizations which are commonly referred to at the present time as Communist front organizations.

(74-1333 The New York Prosecutive Summary Report of SA Joseph H. Kelly dated 3-30-49)

Mrs. Josephine Frey Herbst, 47 South Fairlerton Avenue, Mount Clair, New Jersey, was recently interviewed. She advised that she was formerly married to John Herrmann but that they were separated in the spring of 1935. She related that Herrmann originally contacted Harold Ware in the fall of 1933 for information on a play he was planning on farm subjects. Mrs. Herbst further reported that she had met Ware previously on one occasion through his wife, Jessica Smith, a writer who edited and may still edit a magazine on the Soviet Union under her own name.

Mrs. Herbst advised that her husband went to Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1934 during which time she remained at her home in Erwinna, Pennsylvania. She joined Herrmann in Washington in July of 1934 and lived with him in an apartment until September, 1934. She was unable to recall the address of the apartment but was of the opinion that the apartment described above by Whittaker Chambers was undoubtedly the correct one.

In 1934, she made a trip throughout the Middle West to write articles for Scribners and American Mercury magazines on the drought. She returned to

Kisseloff-9026

Washington about October, 1934, for a period of 2 weeks. Thereafter, she went to New York City and shortly after Christmas of 1934, traveled to Cuba. She alleged that except for this period, she did not return to Washington until approximately 1942, when she held a position for a period of approximately 3 months with the Office of War Information from which she was summarily fired.

Mrs. Herbst reported that she was visited by Herrmann in New York prior to her departure for Cuba aforementioned, and upon her return from Cuba on April 1, 1935, Herrmann was in the state of Nebraska. She recalled this specifically because it was at this time that she heard from him in connection with their separation. In June, 1935, she went to Germany and Herrmann came to see her off. This is the last time she saw him.

Mrs. Herbst recalled meeting an individual identified to her by her husband as Carl who she later learned, through photographs in Time magazine, to be Whittaker Chambers.

The photograph of Chambers taken in 1931 was definitely identified by Mrs. Herbst as being Carl with whom her husband was familiar and whom she believed Herrmann met through Harold Ware.

In connection with her husband's contact with Chambers, she related that Chambers visited their apartment on 2 or 3 occasions while she was in Washington and from the portions of conversation she overheard, she concluded that Chambers was collecting information for the Communist Party in New York City. At that time, Herrmann was engaged in securing information of a political nature for background of a play he was writing.

With reference to Chambers, Mrs. Herbst recalled reading an article written by him in about 1932, which struck her as having been written by an author with excellent potentialities. She was so impressed with this article that on one occasion she inquired of Maxim Leiber, a literary agent, as to whatever happened to Chambers. She was informed that Leiber did not know.

Mrs. Herbst advised that while in Washington, she met Lee Pressman in connection with the organization of the CIO. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was introduced to her by Maxim Leiber, her literary agent at that time, when she desired to secure information on foreign relations for use in articles she was writing. At that time, Silvermaster was with the Farm Reclamation Program. Leiber, according to Mrs. Herbst, is still a literary agent in New York.

Mrs. Herbst denied ever knowing Donald Hiss, Charles Kramer, Victor Perlo, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Nathan Witt, Alger Hiss, Priscilla Hiss, J. Peters or _____ Silverman. It may be noted that the investigation to identify Silverman aforementioned has been unsuccessful to date.

Mrs. Herbst denied ever having seen Chambers make any photographs in their home and stated that she knew nothing of the connection between her husband, Chambers and Ware.

(74-13332347)

Kisseloff-9027

The NewYork Office interviewed Mrs. Florence Tate, 305 Eighth Avenue, Apartment C VI, Brooklyn, New York on February 23, 1949. She advised that John T. Herrmann married her daughter Ruth Tate about 9 years ago. She stated that John has been a writer for many years and has an income coming to him regularly from the estate of his deceased father. His father had been connected with the Reo automobile concern in Lansing, Michigan, for a long time. Mrs. Tate indicated that Herrmann was not regularly employed and for a long period of time, had been living by himself on his boat the "Ruth Tate" which he had anchored on the Maryland shore somewhere on the Chesapeake Bay. He moved into the Brooklyn apartment with his wife approximately 4 months prior to February 28, 1949, and they lived together there until about the first of February, 1949, when he and his wife left the United States and went to Mexico on a vacation trip. Mrs. Tate thought it was possible that they would return to the United States sometime this summer. She informed that they had no fixed residence in Mexico but were moving around and could only be reached through Wells-Fargo Express Company.

On April 13, 1949, Mrs. Tate advised that Herrmann and his wife are still in Mexico City and can be reached in care of Wells Fargo Express Company. They are studying Spanish and intend to enter the university there. She related that they plan to live there indefinitely due to cheaper living conditions in that country. She advised that Mrs. Herrmann, in a letter to her, has indicated that she knows the Bureau desires to interview her husband and has suggested that if the interview is to be conducted in the near future, it will have to be in Mexico since they do not intend to return to the United States in the near future. (74-1333

(Report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe, dated 4-25-49 at NY page 29)

Mrs. Josephine Herbst has advised that John Herrmann is the son of Henry Herrmann, formerly general manager of the Reo automobile company of Lansing, Michigan. Henry Herrmann died in approximately 1942 or 1943.

The files of the United States Coast Guard, Washington, D. C. reflect that John Theodore Herrmann, serial #625-504, was born on November 9, 1901, in Lansing, Michigan. He married his present wife, Florence Ruth Herrmann, on September 1, 1940. He enlisted at New Orleans on May 1, 1942 and served until his discharge on October 3, 1945, at which time he held the rank of Lieutenant (j.g.). On October 7, 1948, he was promoted to a full Lieutenant in the Reserves. The last address in his file appears as 305 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The Coast Guard file also reflects the following employment for Herrmann:

September, 1921 - April, 1942	Transport Union, 544 Comp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana
1938 - 1939	Simon-Schuster Company, Rockefeller Center, New York, New York
September, 1940 - May, 1941	Stevens, Davis Company, 1234 Jackson Place, Chicago, Illinois

Kisseloff-9028

The Veterans Administration file on John T. Herrmann, their number 13525403, reveals that he was born on November 9, 1900 at Lansing, Michigan. He enlisted in the Coast Guard on May 6, 1942, at New Orleans. He was honorably discharged at Seattle, Washington on October 23, 1945, as a Lieutenant j.g. As of June 17, 1947, his address was Taylor's Island, Maryland. It may be noted that Herrmann enlisted as a Boatswain Mate, first class.

The Veterans Administration file further reflects that Herrmann was self-employed as a writer and sales promoter. He had been doing this work for 24 months prior to his entry into the service and had been earning about $600 per month. He had 4 years of college and had taken 2 years of special studies in literature and arts at a school in Michigan. He claimed to be a writer by vocation and his entire income amounted to $100 from the "Servicemen's Self-Help" and $150 per month as income from his father's estate. The total value of John Theodore Herrmann's estate was listed at $8,100. The file further reflects that Herrmann married Josephine Herbst in August, 1925, at New York City, and divorced her in October, 1940 at Texarkana, Arkansas. He married his present wife, Ruth Florence Tate, in October, 1940, at Texarkana. She was formerly married to Howard Leverett of Sayville, Long Island, from 1924 to 1938. (74-1333 Rep. SA O'Keefe dated 3-22-49 at NY)

It has been reported that John Herrmann married Josephine Frey Herbst on October 21, 1925, and resided with her prior to their marriage for 3 years in Paris, France. (77-23062-14)

Following their marriage, they resided at Erwinna, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where they both engaged in writing. During this period, both did extensive traveling in Europe and South America.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES:

John Herrmann resided with Josephine Herbst in Paris for 3 years before she married him. His family was opposed to his marriage. He was described as being a Communist and it was alleged that Miss Herbst had absorbed a great many of his ideas. (77-23062-14)

Following their return from Russia, John Herrmann and Josephine Herbst exhibited a very marked interest in Communism during 1928-1930. Both individuals were in accord with the theories of Communism and freely discussed alleged advantages It was, at this time, that the Herrmanns joined the Communist Party of the United States and Josephine Herbst wrote an article, "I went down with a bunch of farmers in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, not far from where Washington crossed the Delaware, and voted a straight Communist ticket". (77-23062-19 page 2)

John Herrmann obtained a position as auditor in the offices of the Transport Workers Union at New Orleans. He secured this position allegedly because of his membership in Unit 12 of the Communist Party, New Orleans, Louisiana. He was reported

to have been closely associated with the following members of the Communist Party in New Orleans, Louisiana: Warren G. Howie, Eugene Morse, Raymond Tillman and Raymond Pearce.

(100-64329-4)

John Herrmann was in almost daily attendance at the New Orleans office of the Communist Party from July, 1941 to May, 1942 and during this period, he regularly participated in Communist Party meetings and conducted some of the meetings at his residence.

(100-54375-2 and 5)

On July 15, 1941, John and Ruth Herrmann were members of the White Professional Unit of the Communist Party in New Orleans, Louisiana, with Dennis Burke, Sonia Heinan and Donald M. McCormack.

(100-14992-9)

On January 1, 1942, a social party was given at New Orleans by the Andrew Jackson Association and members of the Communist Party present included Gene Morse, Secretary of the Communist Party, Elizabeth Field, Organizer, John Herrmann, Director, and others.

(100-83783-13)

At a Communist Party district meeting at New Orleans on October 3, 1941, it was suggested with respect to the Mayorality Campaign in New Orleans, that John Herrmann, a member of the Party, compose a letter to a New Orleans newspaper inquiring why there was no one in New Orleans to lead the people the way LaGuardia had done in New York. It was decided that John Herrmann would write the letter but it would be signed by Tom O'Callagan because his Irish name would be more appropriate. O'Callagan was a reported strong arm member of the Communist Party and on their payroll. He was considered by the Communist Party as their candidate for Mayor of New Orleans.

(100-9386-13)

John Herrmann's name appeared on a list of the more important members of the Communist Party in the New Orleans territory. He was listed as a journalist and an auditor for the Transport Workers Union.

(100-3-47329)

In connection with a fund raising campaign in progress in early 1942, in New Orleans, by the Communist Party, the Transport Workers Union, Unit #2, officers conducted a meeting at the Transport Workers Union headquarters at which time the Communist Party Unit of the Transport Workers Union accepted the Union's fund raising drive quota for $100. John Herrmann was present at this meeting.

(100-75694)

John Herrmann and others met on January 23, 1942, at the request of Eugene Morse, Secretary of the Communist Party of Louisiana, and were given leaflets to distribute to motormen, conductors and bus drivers in the New Orleans Public Service Company.

(100-39950-24)

On February 15, 1942, Mike Quill and Austin Hogan, National Executives of the Transport Workers Union were honored at a party at the apartment of Elizabeth Field, Organizational Director of the Communist Party. John and Ruth Herrmann were identified at this party which was only attended by known Communists. Efforts were made at the party to get Quill to donate $500. for a series of Communist Party radio broadcasts.

(100-37319-197)

Kisseloff-9030

Warren G. Horie, International Organizer of Transport Workers Union, New Orleans, was called to the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City to discuss the plan of attack against the proposed Smith anti-labor legislation in the southern states. Horie returned to New Orleans on March 14, 1942, and immediately discussed the proposed legislation with members of the Communist Party State Committee. Horie gave an address over a local radio station in response to an article in "New Orleans States" newspaper favoring the legislation. This address was prepared jointly by Herrmann and Horie. (100-3-47-72)

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflects that in connection with the activities of the John Reed Club, a list of some 130 names appeared in connection with a signed statement in the "New York Times", on May 19, 1930, in protest of what they called "Red Scare". This list included the names of Josephine Herbst and John Herrmann. The records further revealed that the John Reed Club is a revolutionary organization composed of artists and writers in the United States and that it was organized by the Communists in memory of John Reed, an American Bolshevik. This club was affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Theories and was a section of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers. (100-138754-188 page 30)

It was reported that the League of American Writers was the American branch of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers which had been set up in Kharkov, Russia at an International Congress held in November, 1930, and that soon after this Congress, there appeared in the United States, groups of writers who organized themselves under the direction of the Communist Party into John Reed Clubs. (61-7582-1 page 557)

The publication, "The Red Network" by Elizabeth Dilling, reflected that the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners was formed in 1931 as an outgrowth of the Communist Emergency Committee for the Defense of Southern Political Prisoners. The term political prisonprs was defined as a radical term for those arrested for seditious revolutionary activities. The committee was composed of Communists, Internationalists and sympathizers. The names of Josephine Herbst and John Herrmann were listed as members. (100-7685-18)

The Attorney General has cited the "National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners" as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

A publication issued by the National Committee for People's Rights, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, listed the names of Josephine Herbst and John Herrmann as members. The masthead of this pamphlet noted that this Committee was formerly known as the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. The following quote was noted in the pamphlet "We defend militant labor of the victims of racial depression". (61-7582-1298 Section 4, pages 1179, 1180)

In September, 1932, a group of over 50 American writers, printers, teachers and other professional workers declared their support of William Z. Foster and James Ford, Communist Party candidates in the 1932 National Elections. This group was known as the League of Professional Groups for Foster and Ford. They

appointed an Editorial Committee to publish an election pamphlet under the title of "Culture and the Crisis". The above information appeared in the inside cover of this pamphlet and listed John Herrmann as a member of this committee. This pamphlet was published at 35 East 12th Street, New York City. (61-7559-2)

In November, 1933, in New York City, a meeting was held for revolutionary writer John Strachey, well known English author. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted pledging support to the Communist Party ticket. Among the signers of this resolution were John Herrmann, novelist, and Josephine Herbst, novelist. (61-7562-1303 page 242)

John Herrmann of New York City and a noted short story prize winner in 1931, spoke at a meeting of Communist inspired hunger marchers at Washington, D. C. on December 5, 1932. He pledged support and advised them to fight for their rights. At intervals during this speech a band played Red Anthems of Soviet Russia. John Herrmann was reported to be one of the members of the Main Committee of Intellectuals who worked outside of the police lines of the Hunger marchers at Washington. While the marchers were in Washington, a petition was filed for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with the marchers in Washington. John Herrmann was a signe of this petition. (61-6699-379, 380 and 386)

The pamphlet "International Literature" issued in 1933-34, on page 155, devotes considerable space to an investigative trip of a group of American writers to Pennsylvania relative to the treatment of political prisoners. Among the 5 writers praised in this article were Josephine Herbst and John Herrmann.

The "Partisan Review", "a bi-monthly of revolutionary literature published by the John Reed Club of New York" made its first appearance with a February-March 1934 issue. The name Josephine Herbst was listed as a contributing writer to the "Partisan Review". (61-7562-1293 Section 4 page 1390)

According to the testimony of Mr. Walter Steele before the House Committee [illegible] American Activities, a Congress of American revolutionary writers was held on [illegible] 26, 1935, at Mecca Temple, New York City. The call for this Congress was signed by outstanding Communists including Earl Browder, National Secretary of the Communist Party. The names of Josephine Herbst and John Herrmann also appeared as signers of this call. Further, all the signers were alleged to be members of the John Reed Club. This call further stated that the League of American Writers was to be affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers as was the John Reed Club. The League of American Writers was born at this time. The name Josephine Herbst appeared on a list of names as nominees for the Executive Committee of the League of American Writers. (61-7562-1 page 511 & 652)

The Attorney General has cited the League of American Writers as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In a publication entitled "Writers Take Sides", published by the League of American Writers, 381 4th Avenue, New York City, May, 1938, Donald [illegible]

Kisseloff-9032

This publication was published by the State Publishing House, Moscow, USSR, and printed in the USSR by the International Union of Revolutionary Writers. It is issued every 2 months in the English, French, German and Russian languages. The following appears on the inside back cover:

"The only international publication devoted to the proletarian and revolutionary literature of all countries. An organ of revolutionary militant thought. The magazine will provide a comprehensive Marxist analysis of cultural life of all countries, including the Soviet Union, the land of proletarian dictatorship."

An alleged Soviet Intelligence Agent, Otto Katz, entered the United States on September 10, 1935 accompanied by his wife Ilse. He arrived from Paris, France and was permitted to enter the United States for a 3 months period. He intended to visit with a friend, a Mrs. John Herrmann, residing at 10 5th Avenue, New York City.

Considerable investigation was conducted by the Bureau on Otto Katz as a writer and propagandist. He was known to reside in Mexico City from November, 1936 to July, 1945, from where he corresponded with many well known Communists in the United States such as Gerhart Eisler. (65-9266-1)

Two photographs of John Theodore Herrmann are enclosed herewith for your assistance. The following description of him was obtained from Mrs. Josephine Frey Herbst:

Age:	48
Birthdate:	November 9, 1901
Height	6' 2"
Weight:	183 pounds
Eyes:	Brown (no glasses)
Hair:	Light Brown
Appearance:	Very good looking

It has been ascertained that he has the following relatives residing in the United States:

Mrs. Donald Teel, sister; 1714 Lundberg Drive, Lansing, Michigan

Robert C. Herrmann, a twin brother; 923 Bay Circle, Coronada, California

Richard Herrmann, brother; 218 North Washington, Lansing, Michigan

Chambers has stated that Herrmann was active in the Communist apparatus in Washington, D. C. You are requested to interview Herrmann concerning his knowledge of the activities of this Communist apparatus. You should interrogate him concerning his knowledge of Chambers and the latter's activities. The

enclosed photographs of Chambers should be exhibited to Herrmann for identification. Likewise, you should exhibit the enclosed photographs of Alger and Priscilla Hiss and determine if Herrmann is acquainted with them. If he is, you should thoroughly interview him for any information he may possess, particularly any information indicating that Alger or Priscilla Hiss were active in Communist activities in Washington, D. C. or elsewhere, and whether the Hisses were associated with Whittaker Chambers. You should exhibit the enclosed photographs of Harold Dexter White, Victor Perlo, John Abt, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Donald Hiss and Henry Hill Collins, Jr. for identification, and any information he may possess indicating that these men were engaged in an underground Communist movement in Washington, D. C. If, during the course of the interview, Herrmann appears to be cooperative and you deem it advisable, you should interview him in detail concerning his past Communist activities, his associates and any pertinent information he may furnish.

You are further requested to consider the following matter in the course of your interview with Herrmann:

Chambers produced certain typewritten documents at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. These documents had been retained in a brown manila envelope at the home of one of Chambers' relatives in Brooklyn, New York. Chambers has recently advised that there was included in this brown envelope with the typewritten material, a small slip of typewritten paper which reads: "Karl - If you have given up playing around with my girlfriend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours. H." This paper was dated March 4, 1933.

You should ascertain whether Herrmann wrote this note to Chambers.

You are instructed to give this matter immediate attention.

Kisseloff-9034

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 14, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM - PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

42876

Re New York letter dated April 6, 1949, concerning CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS and recommending that the WFO prepare memoranda on all the information in the WFO files concerning BUSS and forward these memoranda to the Bureau.

Re Bureau file 100-235795. A review of the WFO security file on CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, WFO 100-14367, indicates that the Bureau is already in possession of all facts contained therein.

Rerep SA THOMAS A. SIMPSON dated December 10, 1948, at Washington, D.C., entitled "CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, Expert - Appointee, Department of the Army, San Francisco, California, LGE," which contains information bearing upon the loyalty of BUSS. A review of the WFO LGE file also indicates that the Bureau is in possession of all facts concerning BUSS known to the WFO. Consequently, no further action in this matter is being taken.

cc: SAC, New York
DDC:bh
74-94

G.I.R.-7 RECORDED - 62 12 APR 29 1949

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EX-11

Kisseloff-9035

File

MAY 20

SAC, NEW YORK

May 3, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

CLAUDE ALBERT DUSS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 100-235795

RECORDED - 110

3034

75950

Reference is made to your memorandum of April 6, 1949, captioned, "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, wa., Alger Hiss, et al, Perjury; Espionage-R, Internal Security - R".

EX-126

Communications similar to that of reference, which have no direct bearing on the Chambers - Hiss investigation, should be captioned in the individual case file.

cc San Francisco

Washington Field

EMG/lc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED 15
MAY 3 1949
P.M.

Kisseloff-9036

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 6, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa.
ALGER HISS et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of SA LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF, February 2, 1949 at Washington, D. C., in instant case which, beginning on page 49, deals with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, and the manner in which he was appointed as Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippines, FRANCIS B. SAYRE, upon the recommendation of ALGER HISS. In this report, the Washington Field Office files reflect that THURMAN SCRUGGS WILKINS, who in 1940 was recruited for Soviet espionage in the Orient by IGNACI SAMUEL WITZAK, advised in July, 1947 that WITZAK had spoken of a "doctor boss" who was instructor in international relations. WILKINS stated that "boss" might have been approached by WITZAK to perform a Soviet espionage mission. "Doctor boss" was believed to be identical with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, whom WITZAK allegedly visited when BUSS was director of OWI in San Francisco in July, 1945.

Further reference is made to the report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, dated March 10, 1945 at New York, which on pages 65 and 66, set out the result of an interview had with Mr. FRANCIS B. SAYRE, in which his comments were elicited concerning CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS.

Still further reference is made to the report of SA DAVID EDWIN TODD, dated March 9, 1949 at San Francisco, in which on page 7, is set out the result of an interview had by that office with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, on February 28, 1949.

On March 28, 1949, Mr. FRANCIS B. SAYRE called SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN of the New York Office, who had been conducting his interviews, to advise that CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS had visited him on Saturday, March 26, 1949, at his office in the United Nations Building, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, advising him that he had come to New York for a conference of professors on Far Eastern affairs. He had dropped in on SAYRE to pay him a social visit.

During the course of the conversation, SAYRE made a point to determine how BUSS had been recommended to him as an Executive Assistant while he, SAYRE, was High Commissioner of the Philippines. BUSS related to him

2 cc: San Francisco
2 cc: Washington Field Office

RECORDED - 118 74-1333-3034

31 MAY 13 1949

JFS:GMD
65-14920

No immediate action necessary see p. 2

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Boseloff-9037

substantially the information which has been set out in the above-referred to report of SA DAVID EDWIN TODD, to the effect that he happened to be in STANLEY HORNBECH'S office when the question of SAYRE'S Executive Assistant's position had come up and ALGER HISS had offerred it to him when he had displayed an interest in it.

Mr. SAYRE advised Agent SULLIVAN that BUSS had mentioned to him that the State Department had suggested him, CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS, to the United Nations as an assistant on the staff of former Admiral NIMITZ, who had recently been appointed to the United Nations Trusteeship Staff to handle Far Eastern problems.

It is suggested that the San Francisco Office and the Washington Field Office prepare memoranda on all the information in their files on CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS and forward same to the Bureau, in order that the Bureau may be in a position, if it so desires, to make a recommendation to the State Department in the event that the information so forwarded indicates BUSS could be considered as having been engaged in espionage activities on behalf of Russia.

Kisseloff-9038

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN NEW YORK			FILE NO. 65-3290
MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE 4/18/49	PERIOD 2/21-23;3/4-9; 14-18,21-23,28, 29,31;4/4-6/49	REPORT MADE BY WESLEY A. ANDERSON WAA:DO
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL			CHARACTER PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS: ROBERT WALES, who followed ALGER HISS as secretary to former Chief Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; WALTER SASSAMAN, fellow employee of HISS at Senate Munitions Committee in 1935; and JACK E. LEVY and ARTHUR BACHRACH, former fellow employees of HISS at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture; all furnished favorable information concerning HISS and no information indicating CP connections. These persons do not have any typewritten material emanating from HISS. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN employed by Railroad Retirement Board as Chief Economist from March 16, 1936 to August 16, 1939 and as Director of Research from latter date until March 26, 1942 when he transferred to the Army Air Forces, War Department. Identities of SILVERMAN's fellow employees at RRB set out. Interviews with persons at RRB who knew SILVERMAN failed to produce any information indicating affiliation with CP or activity in Soviet espionage. RRB records do not indicate who sponsored SILVERMAN for position but several persons state he was hired by MURRAY W. LATIMER, former RRB Chairman. Photo of ALBERT E. BLUMBURG not identified by Mrs. MARION DAUGHERTY, former wife of JULIAN WADLEIGH. Mr. and Mrs. RALPH H. MOORE, friends of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, advised he is a liberal but not known by them to be a member of CP.

- P -

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APPROVED R. M. Sullivan SAC

74-1353-3635

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EX-19

INDEXED - 28

COPY IN FILE

Kissoff-9039

Chicago File 65-3290

75889

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Washington Field teletypes to Chicago and Bureau dated February 17, and March 24, 1949
Boston teletype to Bureau, New York and Chicago dated February 21, 1949
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated February 25, 1949
Bureau letter to Chicago dated February 28, 1949
Detroit teletype to Bureau and Chicago dated March 3, 1949
Report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD dated March 1, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Washington Field letters to Bureau dated March 3, and 9, 1949
Washington Field letter to Chicago dated March 7, 1949
Report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Washington Field letters to Director dated March 14, and 15, 1949
Report of Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER dated March 25, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Bureau teletype to Chicago dated April 5, 1949.
New York letter to Chicago dated April 11, 1949.

DETAILS:

INTERVIEWS WITH FRIENDS AND FORMER ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS (OTHER SUBJECTS MENTIONED)

ROBERT WALES, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. WALES advised that he knew HISS while both attended Harvard University Law School from which HISS graduated in 1929 and WALES in 1930. While there both worked on the "Harvard Law Review" and became quite well acquainted. After graduation HISS went to Washington as secretary to former Chief Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, serving for one year during 1929 and 1930. WALES succeeded HISS as Chief Justice HOLMES' secretary, serving for one year during 1930 and 1931, and at the time WALES came to Washington he conferred with HISS for several days regarding his work with HOLMES.

While at Harvard WALES recalled that he visited only once in HISS's home and met his wife, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS. This was his only meeting with Mrs. HISS with the result that they were only casually acquainted. During the time WALES worked for Chief Justice HOLMES he saw ALGER HISS on several occas

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but did not visit in the latter's home. After 1931 he saw HISS only occasionally and for brief periods. WALES' last meeting with him was on the occasion that HISS addressed the Law School at Northwestern University, Chicago, during the fall of 1946. During his association with HISS, WALES stated that he never noticed anything about him which would indicate that HISS was a Communist or in anyway associated with the Communist Party.

WALES did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and did not know whether HISS was acquainted with CHAMBERS. At no time did he ever suspect HISS of being engaged in furnishing information from government files to unauthorized persons. WALES did not recall ever receiving any letters or other typewritten material from HISS and does not have any such material in his possession. He emphasized that he has the highest regard for ALGER HISS personally.

JACK I. LEVY, 77 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. LEVY stated that he was an assistant attorney in the office of the General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., from September, 1934 to May, 1935. He assumed this position immediately after graduating from the University of Michigan Law School and he stated that his job was a routine legal one which did not bring him into close contact with the leading attorneys in the Department, including ALGER HISS.

LEVY recalled that HISS was in charge of one of the sections in the Department and, although he recalls seeing him, he does not recall having any personal contact with him with the result that he did not know whether HISS was in anyway affiliated with or sympathetic with the Communist Party. Mr. LEVY never has received any typewritten correspondence or other material from HISS. Mr. LEVY was also aware that LEE PRESSMAN and JOHN ABT were both employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during 1934 and 1935 and in charge of sections in the Department, but LEVY had no personal contact with them.

ABRAM L. HARRIS, 6019 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Chicago

The referenced report dated March 25, 1949 at Washington, D. C. reflected that Dr. HARRIS participated in conferences during 1934 which included JEROME FRANK, Chief Counsel of the AAA, Department of Agriculture, and ALGER HISS concerning an investigation of the plight of the shareecropper in the southern states.

75891

Chicago File 65-3290

The allegation was made that HISS, FRANK, and others referred to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a big company and, therefore, an evil one, with the result that they desired to see this company bankrupt.

Mr. HARRIS stated that he was a faculty member at Howard University, Washington, DC during 1934 and to the best of his recollection was invited by JEROME FRANK to participate in conferences concerning the problem of the share-croppers in the South. HARRIS recalled that the share-cropper allegedly was not receiving a share of payments made by the government to owners of land for not producing crops, and FRANK desired HARRIS and Dr. EDWARD E. LEWIS, another professor at Howard University, to conduct an investigation concerning this problem. HARRIS believed that a group, including FRANK and several persons from the AAA, HARRIS and LEWIS, met twice, one of the occasions being at FRANK's home. After these meetings, the matter was dropped and HARRIS never participated further. HARRIS stated that he does not recall that HISS was present at these meetings and he does not know HISS.

HARRIS does not remember anything unusual about the attitudes of persons present at the meetings which would indicate Communist sympathies and does not recall any comment being made concerning the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It should be noted that HARRIS is a teacher of Political Theories, including Marxism, at the University of Chicago.

HARRIS stated that he does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but did meet ELEANOR NELSON in Washington, D. C. He described her as the former wife of PAUL PORTER who latter became OPA Director and believed that he either met her in the home of LEON SHERESHEFSKY, a professor of Chemistry at Howard University whose wife knew ELEANOR NELSON, or during a Social Science conference at Howard University. HARRIS believed that ELEANOR NELSON was married to PAUL PORTER at the time he first met her, but stated that he saw PORTER only once in about 1929. HARRIS had very little association with ELEANOR NELSON and believed that she worked for the government at the time he met her. Later he recalled she became affiliated with a federal government employees' union and he last saw her in about 1938, although he heard she was on the Howard University campus after that time.

Through his association with ELEANOR NELSON, HARRIS never had any direct information that she was a Communist but later he heard from various persons, whose identity he could not now recall, that she reportedly was a member of the Communist Party. He has received no correspondence from her and stated that he never had any indication that she might have been engaged in espionage activity.

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ARTHUR BACHRACH, 231 South LaSalle Street, Room 1057, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. BACHRACH stated that he entered the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, as an attorney in October, 1933 and left in June, 1935 to go to the Resettlement Administration, which later became a part of the Department of Agriculture. BACHRACH formerly was associated with the law firm of JEROME FRANK in Chicago and upon arriving in Washington he found that ALGER HISS was one of three assistants to JEROME FRANK and in charge of a department in the AAA legal section. Mr. BACHRACH was an advisor in connection with litigations, with the result that both he and HISS attended top level conferences of the staff.

BACHRACH believed that on one occasion the staff, including ALGER HISS, met in BACHRACH's home. BACHRACH met HISS's wife casually but does not recall ever being at the HISS home. He never received any correspondence from HISS and does not have any typewritten material eminating from HISS in his possession. BACHRACH stated that his association with HISS was principally during official business and emphasized that during this period attorneys in the AAA were working long hours which limited their social activity. He never noticed anything about HISS which would indicate affiliation or sympathy with the Communist Party and has never had any occasion to suspect HISS of being engaged in espionage activity, with the result that he regarded HISS highly. He has not had any contact with him since about 1935 or 1936.

BACHRACH knew LEE PRESSMAN well during the time both were with the AAA and believes that he was at PRESSMAN's home on several occasions for dinner during the period from 1933 until about 1941. He has had no contact with PRESSMAN during the past six or seven years. BACHRACH never heard PRESSMAN make any statements or engage in any activities indicating affiliation with the Communist Party.

While at the AAA, BACHRACH was also casually acquainted with NATHAN WITT, an attorney, and this contact was limited to official business. He never suspected WITT of Communist activity.

During the period that BACHRACH was an employee of the AAA, JOHN ABT was also an attorney with this Department and in charge of one of the legal sections. BACHRACH stated that his wife, MARION ABT BACHRACH, is a sister of JOHN ABT, but they have been separated since 1940. Mr. BACHRACH does not contemplate a divorce, although he stated that for all practical purposes they are divorced. Although he was reluctant to discuss this matter and requested that what he

Kisseloff-9043

said be retained in strict confidence, he stated that their separation was caused by her activities in various organizations reputed to be Communist controlled. This activity kept her away from home a great deal and caused the split because of this fact and because of BACHRACH's feeling against Communism. He stated, however, that he did not know she was actually a member of the Communist Party from anything she said until 1947 when she wrote him a letter stating that she was taking a position with the Communist Party, with the result that he knows she is a Communist. He believed that she is now in New York City working for the Communist Party.

According to Mr. BACHRACH, JOHN ABT was about thirteen years of age when he became engaged to MARION BACHRACH. Later JOHN ABT attended law school and in about 1925 became a clerk in the law firm of which JEROME FRANK was a member and with which BACHRACH was already affiliated as an attorney. In 1929 BACHRACH and ABT formed their own law firm but because of poor business ABT left after which BACHRACH practiced alone until leaving for Washington in 1933. In Washington ABT lived alone in an apartment on Florida Avenue and BACHRACH emphasized that his association with ABT during this period was not regular.

Bachrach,

After ABT left the AAA to go with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as an attorney, BACHRACH's association with him was very limited, with the result that he could furnish no information concerning ABT's associations. He also stated he did not know ABT to be a member of the Communist Party either from what ABT told him or because of ABT's statements or actions. He described ABT as a liberal person who was strongly in favor of the New Deal but, according to BACHRACH, ABT appeared to be no more liberal than many government officials in Washington during the 1930's. BACHRACH did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and did not know of any association between HISS, ABT, and CHAMBERS, although HISS and ABT were acquainted at the AAA.

WALTER RICHARD SASSAMAN,
6420 Dorchester Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

Referenced Washington Field Office letter to Chicago dated March 7, 1949 reflected that SASSAMAN entered on duty with the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, June 28, 1941, and that he had listed ALGER HISS as a reference in his application for this position. While with this Department he worked under the immediate supervision of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, who has been an alleged Soviet espionage agent. This letter and a Bureau letter to Chicago dated March 11, 1949 furnished considerable information

indicating SASSAMAN's affiliations with the Communist Party and Communist Party front groups, including allegations that he has been a Communist Party member. SASSAMAN was interviewed on March 28, 1949 by the writer and Special Agent STIG A. LARSON.

SASSAMAN stated that he met Mrs. ALGER HISS during 1924 while he was at Haversford College near Philadelphia and she was a student at Bryn Mawr. At that time she was PRISCILLA FANSLER and the meeting took place because students from Bryn Mawr occasionally came to Haversford on Sunday afternoons to participate in discussion groups. He had no recontact with her after that time until he met ALGER HISS while both were employed by the Senate Munitions Committee during 1935. SASSAMAN stated that he was with this Committee from January to June, 1935 during which time he was an investigator and HISS a member of the legal staff.

SASSAMAN was assigned the job of making inquiries concerning BERNARD BARUCH and HISS had the assignment of handling the legal end of the inquiry concerning BARUCH, including questioning the latter when he appeared before the Committee. SASSAMAN and HISS were closely associated during this period and he recalls being in HISS's home on several occasions. During these visits he did not notice whether the HISSes had a typewriter.

In 1935, after leaving the Senate Munitions Committee, SASSAMAN went to Minnesota as State Director of the WPA in that state and after that time he saw HISS probably during 1936, 1937 and 1938 when SASSAMAN returned to Washington on government business. He last saw HISS in 1938 when he met him on the street in Washington and on which occasion they talked briefly on the question of Munich. SASSAMAN recalled that HISS was definitely against appeasement at Munich and resultingly a member of the group at the State Department which did not favor appeasement. SASSAMAN never noticed anything about HISS either from his remarks or activities which would indicate to SASSAMAN that he was a member of or in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party. Also, nothing came to his attention that HISS may have been engaged in Soviet espionage. SASSAMAN did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or know of any association of CHAMBERS with HISS.

With respect to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, SASSAMAN stated that he did not know SILVERMASTER prior to his employment with the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, and recalled that he obtained this position through a normal application. SASSAMAN did not even recall using ALGER HISS as a reference on his application. He emphasized that he had difficulty getting along with SILVERMASTER and disliked him as a supervisor, with the result that

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75895

Chicago File 65-3290

they had no contact outside of the office, except on one or two occasions when they had dinner in the home of PHILLIP and MARY JANE KEENEY, mutual friends of SASSAMAN, his wife LUCY SASSAMAN, and the SILVERMASTERs.

Referenced Washington Field Office letter dated March 7, 1949 reflected that Mrs. VICTOR PERLO addressed an anonymous letter to the President of the United States, postmarked from Fort Worth April 14, 1944, setting forth a partial list of an underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. While the letter was anonymous in that it was unsigned, it was obvious that the author was Mrs. PERLO, as she made this explanation following the name VICTOR PERLO: "Ex-husband, divorced over my staying out of the Party and hampering his political advancement." Mrs. PERLO was subsequently interviewed for elaboration concerning the list of names alleged to be members of the underground Communist group, including WALTER SASSAMAN.

Mrs. PERLO stated that she was certain that he was a member of the Communist Party but could furnish no facts substantiating this allegation. When questioned concerning the persons listed in Mrs. PERLO's letter and concerning his membership in the Communist Party or activities in a Communist underground in Washington, D. C. or elsewhere, SASSAMAN denied that he was or is a Communist Party member and stated that he has no knowledge concerning Communist Party activities other than what he has read in the newspapers or other publications.

Of the persons listed by Mrs. PERLO, he does not know the following:

NATHANIEL WITT
CHARLES KRAMER
IRA RINGE
LENORE STRAUS
GERALD GRAZE
RUTH GORDON GRAZE
HELEN FULLER (SASSAMAN has heard of this name as being that of a person who is a newspaper correspondent)
JOHN ABT
ROSE CLINTON
HARRY DEXTER WHITE
BILL SHERWOOD
BARBARA SHERWOOD
Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER
PEGGY BENNETT
MARY BELL CORMAN and
HAROLD POSNER

Kisseloff-9046

Concerning other persons listed in Mrs. PERLO's letter as being members of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., SASSAMAN made comments as appearing after the following names:

VICTOR PERLO

SASSAMAN recalled PERLO as being with the Consumers Board of the NRA in Washington during 1934 and 1935. He stated that he did not know PERLO well, although he saw him occasionally as both were members of and active in a federal government employees union. He did not know whether PERLO was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party.

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

SASSAMAN first met COLLINS during 1930 when SASSAMAN was teaching at Bryn Mawr College near Philadelphia and COLLINS was living in the same town where Haversford College is located nearby. During the summer SASSAMAN rented a cottage from the COLLINS family and they became quite well acquainted. During 1934 COLLINS also became employed by the NRA in Washington, with the result that they were in contact daily while both were employed with this agency.

SASSAMAN had regular contact with COLLINS both socially and on official business until SASSAMAN left Washington in 1935 to go to Minnesota as an employee of the WPA and on quite regular trips back to Washington he always saw COLLINS. During 1940 and 1941, while SASSAMAN was a correspondent for the magazine "Friday", he saw COLLINS regularly and in 1941 COLLINS was a witness at SASSAMAN's marriage. During this period SASSAMAN recalled COLLINS to be an employee of the Senate Small Business Committee and the Toland Senate Committee. His last contact with COLLINS until recently when COLLINS visited the SASSAMANs in Chicago was in 1942 in Washington. SASSAMAN described COLLINS as a liberal but stated he had no knowledge indicating that he was a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party on engaged in Communist espionage. He did not know whether COLLINS knew CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

SASSAMAN stated that he did not know SILVERMAN personally but recalled that he was affiliated with a federal government employees union in Washington, probably during about 1934 at which time SASSAMAN was also active in this union.

75897

Chicago File 65-3290

CHARLES COE

SASSAMAN stated that he did not know COE well but believed that he worked for a farm publication called "Facts for Farmers" during the time SASSAMAN was in Minnesota and that they had some contact then on an official basis. He did not know ROSE COE, believed to be CHARLES COE's wife, and did not have any information indicating that COE was a member of the Communist Party.

HENRY RHINE

SASSAMAN recalled RHINE as an employee of the NRA Consumers Board in 1934. He did not know JESSICA BUCK RHINE, wife of HENRY, and stated that his association with RHINE was limited to his acquaintance with him at the NRA and his association with him in a federal government employees union. He did not know whether RHINE was connected with the Communist Party.

LEN DE CAUX

SASSAMAN met DE CAUX for the first time in about the fall of 1940 when DE CAUX was editor of the "CIO News" in Washington. This meeting was in connection with SASSAMAN's work as a correspondent for the magazine "Friday", and they had no meetings socially. He did not know whether DE CAUX was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party.

SASSAMAN was questioned in regard to his friendship with LEE PRESSMAN whose name did not appear in Mrs. PERLO's letter. He admitted knowing PRESSMAN but stated that the friendship was not intimate. He was vague in his statement as to how he had met PRESSMAN, recalling only that he knew PRESSMAN to be active in a federal government employees union in the early 1930's. He also saw him occasionally after 1940 but stated that he did not recall that PRESSMAN had recommended him for the WPA job in Minnesota. SASSAMAN did not notice anything about PRESSMAN or hear him make any statements indicating that he was engaged in Communist Party activities.

When questioned concerning the subjects of the instant case, SASSAMAN claimed that he did not know the following persons, and that he had no knowledge of any association between them or with ALGER HISS, other than what he had read in newspapers and other publications recently:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias DAVID CARPENTER

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HAROLD WILSON
STEVE POTTER
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN (except as indicated previously)
FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO
ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias ALEXANDER GOLDBERGER
J. PETERS
J. PETER
STEVE LAPIN
PETE STEVENS
STEVE MILLER
ISADORE BOORSTEIN
BORIS BYKOV, with alias BORIS HERTZ
FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN
MORRIS ASIMOW.

With regards to ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, with aliases ELEANOR NELSON, ELEANOR NELSON POTTER, SASSAMAN stated that he knew an ELEANOR NELSON who was active in the federal employees union in Washington in the early 1930's but did not know her to be in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party.

The Bureau in a letter dated March 11, 1949 advised that while residing in Washington, D. C., WALTER and LUCY SASSAMAN were associated with several persons who were reported to be Russian espionage suspects, Communists, or Communist sympathizers. SASSAMAN's comments concerning them appear after each of the following names:

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN and
his wife, LUCY CONKLIN

These persons resided in the same apartment building as the SASSAMANs at 516 Second Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and the SASSAMANs knew them quite well as neighbors prior to 1935.

JANE FOSTER ZLATOVSKI

The SASSAMANs knew her for the first time when she moved into the apartment occupied by the SASSAMANs at 516 Second Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. after the SASSAMANs left. He stated that she still owes them $10 on the purchase of curtains.

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LAWRENCE and DOROTHY TODD

SASSAMAN met the TODDs at the Press Club in Washington and stated that he also met both of them at a dinner party in the home of PHILIP and MARY JANE KEENEY, friends of the SASSAMANs. He denied that he knew the TODDs well and stated that he had no personal information that they were active in the Communist Party, other than he assumed they were Communists because TODD was employed as a correspondent by the Russian Tass Agency.

JOSEPH MOSES GILLMAN

SASSAMAN first became acquainted with GILLMAN while teaching at the Walden School in New York City in 1934, at which time two of GILLMAN's children were in his classes. He met GILLMAN at that time and later saw him on several occasions in Washington after 1941, although he does not know where GILLMAN is at the present time.

With respect to each of the above persons, SASSAMAN advised that he did not know whether they were Communists, except as indicated regarding the TODDs. As indicated previously, SASSAMAN denied that he himself was ever active in the Communist Party.

FORMER EMPLOYMENT OF
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
AND INTERVIEWS CONCERNING HIM

Referenced Washington Field Office teletype dated February 17, 1949 requested photostatic copies of all material in the personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, formerly employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, and information regarding the appointment, references, addresses, identity of fellow employees, and identity of supervisors of SILVERMAN. The referenced Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated March 3, 1949, among other leads, requested that information be developed concerning SILVERMAN's employment with the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, from July, 1941 to March, 1942 on a non-reimbursable loan from the RRB.

On February 21, 1949 EUGENE MARTIN, Assistant Personnel Officer, RRB, Chicago, made available photostatic copies of all documents in the personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who was employed by the Board as Chief Economist from March 16, 1936 to August 16, 1939 and as Director of Research from the latter date until March 26, 1942, when he was transferred to the Army Air Forces, War Department.

Kisseloff-9050

By letter dated February 23, 1949 the photostats were furnished to the Washington Field Office. MARTIN searched the files of his Department and could locate no record of SILVERMAN's loan to the Treasury Department, but he stated that attendance records revealed that SILVERMAN was at the Railroad Retirement Board during the period from July, 1941 to March, 1942. MARTIN explained that it would be necessary to show SILVERMAN as being on duty at the RRB during the period that he may have been on non-reimbursable loan, inasmuch as the RRB would be paying him during this period. MARTIN stated that it appeared that SILVERMAN worked directly under the supervision of the three members of the Railroad Retirement Board who at the time of his employment were MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman; L. M. EDDY and MERLE R. REED. Available records at the Board indicated the current addresses of these persons to be as follows:

> MURRAY W. LATIMER, 2911 Albemarle Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; L. M. EDDY, 870 32nd Avenue, N. W., St. Petersburg, Florida; MERLE R. REED, Assistant Chief of Motive Power, Pennsylvania Railroad, Room 1607, Broad Street Station Building, 1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

A review of the payroll records also revealed that JAMES A. DAILEY was a Board member of the Railroad Retirement Board at the time SILVERMAN was hired and continued until August 28, 1938. DAILEY represented the railroads and was known to be employed previously by the New York Central Railroad. His last address was listed as 3016 Tilden Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., but his legal residence was Ossining, New York, where he is believed to be now residing.

HARRY SASSAMAN, Acting Secretary, Railroad Retirement Board, checked the files in the Executive Office of the Board members and was unable to locate any information concerning how Mr. SILVERMAN made his application with the Board or whether his employment was promoted by any particular person. He located the Minutes of the Board Meeting for February 4, 1936, at which time SILVERMAN's appointment was approved, but no other pertinent information appeared.

Mr. SASSAMAN knew SILVERMAN while the latter was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board but had no social meetings with him and only limited acquaintance at the RRB, with the result that he had no information as to whether SILVERMAN was a Communist.

Chicago File 65-3290

With regards to EDWIN M. FITCH, who will be listed later in this report as an employee of the Board, SASSAMAN advised that during 1937 or 1938, while he was in Washington and an employee of the RRB, he was invited by FITCH, who worked in a different department, to the latter's home for the purpose of listening to short-wave radio broadcasts from foreign countries. SASSAMAN, along with a group of persons, went to FITCH's home one evening at which time FITCH unsuccessfully attempted to tune in a broadcast from Spain. SASSAMAN pointed out that this was during the period of the Spanish Civil War. During the evening FITCH brought up this war and attempted to have persons present organize parties and other events for the purpose of raising funds for the Loyalists. SASSAMAN felt that FITCH had tricked him and other persons present and informed FITCH that he was not interested.

MARY B. LINKINS, Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, who was absent at the time of the interview with Mr. SASSAMAN after checking the records of her office and making inquiries in several departments of the RRB, advised that she was unable to ascertain whether SILVERMAN was sponsored by any particular person in obtaining his employment with the RRB. She was also unable to locate any information indicating that SILVERMAN was on non-reimbursable loan to the Treasury Department.

Miss LINKINS explained that SILVERMAN worked under the supervision of MURRAY W. LATHER, who probably brought him into the Board, but she felt that no record as to who actually sponsored him would be available inasmuch as during 1936 in Washington recommendations of sponsors were usually oral and not recorded.

Through EUGENE MARTIN, Personnel Department, Railroad Retirement Board, and a review of old payroll records by the writer it was ascertained that the following persons were employed with SILVERMAN at the RRB in the Research Department from 1936 to 1939 and also in this Department after 1939, at which time the Actuarial Department was made a part of the Research Department under the supervision of SILVERMAN:

CAROLINE ABRAMS, 2920 Ontario Avenue, Washington, D. C., Temporary Associate Economist; employed April 1, 1936 to November 3, 1936. As of March 7, 1944 she was employed as CAROLINE DE GAUX nee ABRAMS by the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Miss THURLEY L. ANDREWS, 1527 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C., Assistant Clerk-Steno; appointed

September 6, 1938; transferred to OEM April 23, 1942. As of September 20, 1943, Miss ANDREWS was employed by the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. It is believed that while with the RRB she was assigned to the Office of A. G. SILVERMAN.

HERMAN H. BARTIMER, Actuary, 1465 Gerard Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed April 4, 1936, transferred to War Department May 3, 1942.

MAX A. BERSHAD, Actuary, 933 Randolph Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appointed September 25, 1937; transferred to War Production Board, June 7, 1942.

BERTHA BLAIR, Economist, 1625 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed April 24, 1936; transferred to National Labor Board, September 13, 1943.

SAMUEL A. BLOCK, 645 Buckingham Place, Chicago, Illinois. BLOCK was employed March 16, 1936 as an Economic Statistician and continues in the employ of RRB in the Department of Research with a rating of P-6. Investigation concerning Mrs. SAMUEL A. BLOCK under the Hatch Act was conducted in the Washington Field.

JEANNETTE BOGOTY (husband HERMAN BOGOTY) Economic Statistician, 2411 14th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.; appointed June 10, 1939; transferred to OEM, November 15, 1942.

CHARLES BRAGMAN, 1401 Edgewood Street, Arlington, Virginia, Temporary Economic Statistician; appointed June 16, 1936; transferred to OPA June 30, 1942.

WALTER J. COUPER, 1 St. Andrews Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland; Assistant Chief Economist; appointed January 15, 1938; resigned October 31, 1940 to accept another position.

JACK M. ELKIN, 541 Roscoe Street, Chicago, Illinois; appointed a Junior Actuarial Mathematician, October 20, 1936 and currently is employed by the RRB in Chicago as Assistant Director of Research. Investigation concerning him was conducted under the LGE Program.

J. EDWARD ELY, Economist, 4025 25th Street, N. W., Arlington, Virginia; appointed January 18, 1938; transferred to Department of Commerce, June 22, 1941.

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GAIL N. FERRIS, 4015 Sheets Avenue, Brentwood, Maryland; Assistant Statistical Clerk; appointed August 23, 1937; transferred to Department of Commerce March 23, 1941.

EDWIN MEDBURY FITCH, Chief Statistician, 3401 Washington Avenue, Washington, D. C.; appointed June 17, 1936; transferred to Office for Emergency Management, January 23, 1942.

JOSEPH M. GILLMAN, Economic Statistician, 1630 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. GILLMAN was born in Russia, appointed April 20, 1936, transferred to OPA November 2, 1942.

JOSEPH B. GLENN, Actuary, 5214 First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (as late as February 18, 1948), appointed March 16, 1936, discharged with prejudice for non-cooperation and insubordination, February 17, 1942.

CHARLES G. GOOR, Assistant Economist, 3919 North Fourth Street, Arlington, Virginia; appointed March 16, 1936; transferred to Social Security Board, December 1, 1940.

MARGARET GREENFIELD, Chief of Reports and Information Service, 1010 25th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed April 11, 1936; transferred to OPA May 24, 1942.

GEORGE GOSSMAN, Assistant Economic Statistician, 4211 Second Street, North Arlington, Virginia; appointed May 7, 1936; transferred to Veterans Administration, June 8, 1946, after serving in the Armed Forces.

WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY, 5000 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Maryland; Economic Statistician; appointed November 6, 1941; resigned February 1, 1942 to go to the Treasury Department.

RAYMOND W. JEWELL, Junior Economist; appointed April 15, 1936; transferred to the Civil Service Commission July 17, 1940. JEWELL's address was listed as 2428 Eunice Street, Berkeley, California. In May 1948 an inquiry was received by the RRB from HARRY F. KRANZ, Regional Director, Civil Service Commission, San Francisco, inasmuch as JEWELL was an applicant for a position as an administrative officer.

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MARVEL KELIER, 2909 Olive Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Assistant Economist; appointed December 2, 1938; transferred to Department of Commerce January 22, 1940.

SOLOMON SMITH KUZNETS, Chief Economist; appointed February 26, 1938; resigned February 7, 1944. KUZNETS died February 7, 1945.

CELIA J. LISENSKY, 512 Randolph Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed April 15, 1936; transferred to OEM February 1, 1942. Miss LISENSKY was in the office of the Chief Economist from November 16, 1937 to August 1, 1939.

CHARLES E. MALOY, 5231 5th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Temporary Assistant Supervisor; appointed June 17, 1936; resigned November 1, 1936. MALOY later applied for a position with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

IRA MARSHAK, 4916 South Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. MARSHAK entered the RRB under CAF-3 September 14, 1938, and currently is employed as a Statistician earning $6,235, per annum.

A. CHARLOTTE McFAUL (husband H. ALGIRE McFAUL), Economic Statistician, 110 Barron Street, Takoma Park, Maryland; appointed March 8, 1937; resigned June 19, 1942, to care for her child.

JOSEPH MUSHER, Belmont Plaza Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. MUSHER was appointed in classification CAF-4 March 23, 1936 and presently is employed by the RRB with a rating of P-7.

GLADYS R. NICHOLS, Box 345, Vienna, Virginia; Secretary; appointed August 5, 1936; transferred to OEM March 23, 1942. From August 1, 1939 to the time of resignation. Miss NICHOLS was employed in the Information Service of the RRB, which was under the general supervision of SILVERMAN.

JAMES W. O'BRIEN, 4631 Chesapeake Street, Washington, D. C.; Temporary Junior Economist; appointed June 17, 1936; resigned October 22, 1936.

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ALDO RAFFA, 802 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland; appointed August 15, 1938; transferred February 15, 1942 to OEM.

HELEN F. ROBISON, nee REINSOD (husband JOSEPH B. ROBISON) Economic Statistician, 9702 Lawson Place, Silver Springs, Maryland; appointed April 13, 1936; transferred to Office for Emergency Management, March 18, 1942.

TEDFORD SCHOONOVER, 4012 47th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Temporary Senior Economist; appointed June 17, 1936; employed in Research Department until October 16, 1936; continued with the RRB in another department until January 1, 1940, at which time he transferred to the National Mediation Board.

JOSEPH J. SENTURIA, Economist, 5410 Macomb Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed November 16, 1937; transferred to Air Forces, War Department, May 25, 1942. SENTURIA was previously employed by the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

MABEL A. SMITH, Statistician, 1717 Lamont Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed December 27, 1938; transferred to Treasury Department, March 15, 1942.

ESTHER F. SNYDER, nee MERRILL, SILVERMAN's Secretary, 1731 28th Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.; appointed March 30, 1936; transferred to Air Forces, War Department, May 31, 1942.

MILDRED STEIN, nee FISHMAN (husband HERBERT STEIN of FDIC), 244 Willow Avenue, Tacoma Park, Maryland; Junior Economist; appointed November 17, 1938; resigned March 11, 1942 to remain at home.

S. HERBERT UNTERBERGER, Econimist, 1334 Fort Stevens Drive, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed November 1, 1938; transferred to the Office for Emergency Management, February 22, 1942.

ALVIN WARDEN, 2114 N Street, N. W., Apartment 43, Washington, D. C.; Senior Statistical Draftsman; appointed September 6, 1938; transferred to Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, August 8, 1940.

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RUTH E. WARNKE, Economist, 1105 Kenyon Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed December 16, 1938; transferred to OPA May 6, 1942.

DONALD V. WEAVER, 1332 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Assistant Chief Economist; appointed April 1, 1936; transferred to Commodity Exchange Corporation, Department of Agriculture, June 6, 1939.

EDITH W. WHITEIS, nee EASTERWOOD, 317 Otway Avenue, Capitol Heights, Maryland; Stenographer; appointed September 9, 1936; transferred to War Department, August 17, 1942.

CLEMENT WINSTON, (originally WEINSTEIN), Economist, 1420 Tuckerman Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed August 26, 1938; transferred to OPA June 30, 1942. WINSTON was born in either Germany or Russia.

HAROLD WOOL, Economic Statistician, 4348 North Henderson Road, Arlington, Virginia; appointed August 22, 1938; transferred to Labor Department, March 19, 1942.

The payroll records reviewed also indicated that the following persons were employed by the RRB and may have pertinent information concerning SILVERMAN's employment:

HELEN C. ANDERSON, 3726 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Secretary to MURRAY LATIMER, RRB Chairman; appointed October 5, 1936; resigned October 9, 1940 for personal reasons.

R. B. BRONSON, 2701 23rd Road North, Arlington, Virginia; Secretary to the RRB; appointed February 16, 1936; resigned June 30, 1938. A letter concerning BRONSON was received by the RRB in 1941 from the Civilian Personnel Division, War Department.

JOHN C. DAVIDSON, 1761 North Troy Street, Arlington, Virginia; appointed December 1, 1938; transferred to the Civil Service Commission April 12, 1942. DAVIDSON was secretary to the RRB from 1939 until the time he left the Board.

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ALICE MARGARET DEMERJIAN, 2 Normandy Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland; appointed April 1, 1936; transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare, January 6, 1943. She was Private Secretary and later Chief Administrative Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, MURRAY W. LATIMER.

CHARLES B. HODGE, 5261 Old Dominion Drive, Arlington, Virginia; appointed March 1, 1937; transferred to the State Department, October 21, 1945. From April 25, 1938 to March 1, 1939 HODGE was secretary to the RRB.

V. PAUL CARNEY, Chief Personnel Officer, RRB, from 1937 until 1948, and an employee in the Legal Department of the RRB since the latter year, advised that although SILVERMAN became an employee of the Board in 1936 he believed that SILVERMAN was hired at the instigation of MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman. Mr. CARNEY stated that this was an opinion and not based on any facts. CARNEY also stated that he believed SILVERMAN, to the best of his recollection, was particularly anxious to obtain the services of CLEMENT WINSTON as an employee of the Board at the time the latter was hired but CARNEY could not recall the exact circumstances. He could not recall which other persons were brought into the RRB at the instigation of SILVERMAN. However, he suggested the following persons as being most likely to be able to furnish pertinent information concerning SILVERMAN:

ESTHER E. SNYDER
JOSEPH J. SENTURIA
CLEMENT WINSTON
EDWIN M. FITCH
JOSEPH M. GILLMAN
CHARLES G. GOOR
JOSEPH B. GLENN

Mr. CARNEY also suggested that ALDO RAFFA, who was Assistant to the Board Chairman until about 1942, might be able to furnish pertinent information. RAFFA's personnel file reflected he resided at 802 Garfield, Bethesda, Maryland, and was employed by the RRB from August 15, 1938 until February 15, 1942, at which time he transferred to the Office for Emergency Management.

It should be noted that GLENN was discharged with prejudice. On February 18, 1948 he addressed a letter to the RRB requesting that his case be reconsidered to the extent that the record be changed concerning the reason for his discharge because he believed additional facts were now available to the Board.

Kisseloff-9058

The Board, in a letter to him, declined to reconsider his case.

Mr. CARNEY commented that GLENN was discharged by SILVERMAN.

Mr. CARNEY had no recollection that SILVERMAN was loaned to the Treasury Department from July, 1941 to March, 1942.

WALTER MATSCHECK, Research Director, Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, who assumed this position immediately after SILVERMAN left on March 26, 1942, advised that after checking the records of his office he could locate no information to the effect that SILVERMAN had been loaned to the Treasury Department. Prior to 1942 Mr. MATSCHECK was employed in another executive capacity by the RRB and in this position had occasion to attend staff meetings with SILVERMAN quite regularly. He explained that his association with SILVERMAN was limited to these meetings during which time he did not notice anything indicating SILVERMAN was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party or engaged in any espionage activity.

FRANCIS BURKE, Personnel Training Officer, RRB, Chicago, who has been employed by the RRB since 1938, advised that in his opinion ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was brought into the RRB by MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman of the RRB, from its inception in about 1935 until 1946. BURKE described LATIMER as a person with left wing tendencies and gave as his reason the fact that LATIMER favored suspected Communists in the RRB and was cited on several occasions by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

BURKE continued that LATIMER, as Chief Executive Officer of the RRB, exercised particular control over the Legal Department and the Research Department. BURKE described both of these departments as having been dominated for many years by suspected Communists and persons with left wing tendencies.

In this respect he cited SILVERMAN and also stated that for a number of years the Law Department was under the direction of LESTER SCHOENE, a person regarded by BURKE as having left wing tendencies who later formed a law firm in Washington, D. C. with MILTON KRAMER and CHARLES FAMELLI, both former RRB lawyers, whom BURKE described as a part of the left wing group in the Legal Department.

When questioned as to what he meant by left wing, BURKE stated that he used this term to describe persons of suspected Communist tendencies. He emphasized that in most instances, except as indicated hereafter, he had no definite information concerning persons listed herein except rumors which were common

at the Railroad Retirement Board, and information which had been made public by the HCUA. Also, many of the persons whom BURKE considered to be left wing were active in the United Federal Workers of America - CIO.

With respect to the list of persons in the Research Department included above, BURKE commented that BRAGMAN, COUPER, HINCKLEY, JEWELL and KELLER were known to him and believed to be part of the left wing group.

He also included in this group one JESSICA RHINE, nee BUCK (husband - HENRY RHINE), whom he stated was cited on numerous occasions by the HCUA and who worked for the RRB as a stenographer and clerk from March 25, 1936 until January 15, 1942, when she resigned to enter private employment. During the above period she resided at 4629 43rd Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

BURKE also described ALICE DEMERJIAN and HELEN C. ANDERSON as persons he regarded as being in the left wing group and believed that both had been cited by the HCUA. He knew that DEMERJIAN was very active in the UFWA-CIO.

BURKE recommended CHARLES L. HODGE, who presently is employed in the State Department at Washington, D. C., as a person whom BURKE believed to be reliable and one who would be in a position to know about SILVERMAN's position with the RRB.

With respect to persons listed above as employed by the RRB, BURKE cited the following as persons in the left wing group of the department:

SOLOMON SMITH KUZNETS
JOSEPH J. SENTURIA
BERTHA BLAIR
S. HERBERT UNTERBERGER
RUTH E. WAINKE
JOSEPH M. GILLMAN
HAROLD WOOL
J. EDWARD ELY
JACK M. ELKIN
GEORGE GUSSMAN
HELEN F. ROBISON, nee FEINSOD
MARGARET GREENFIELD

BURKE also believed that CLEMENT WINSTON, EDWIN MEDBURY FITCH, CHARLES G. GOOR, and HELEN H. BARTMER may have exhibited left wing tendencies but was not sure of their positions.

With respect to WALTER J. COUPER, BURKE stated that he was formerly an Associate Professor of Economics at Yale, where he reportedly was discharged for Communist activities. BURKE believed COUPER was brought into the RRB by LATIMER, after which they closely associated at the Board, and he described SILVERMAN and MARGARET GREENFIELD as close associates of LATIMER at the RRB.

Shortly after BURKE came to the RRB in 1938 he was invited by MARVEL KELLER to attend a mass meeting in downtown Washington, D. C. Upon arriving at this meeting BURKE learned to his surprise that it was sponsored by the Communist Party and that Mother BLOOR, while a well-known Communist Party leader, was the principal speaker. BURKE recalled that CHARLES BRAGMAN, MARVEL KELLER, JESSICA RHINE and another RRB employee, BEN PERELSWEIG, were in attendance. He thought possibly that HAROLD WOOL and HERBERT UNTERBERGER, who were listed in the February 23, 1949 Chicago letter, may have been present but could not recall definitely that they attended.

On another occasion during the STALIN-HITLER pact, BURKE heard WOOL, PERELSWEIG and another RRB employee, MORTIMER GOLDSTEIN, defend Russia's position in conformance with what BURKE knew to be the Communist Party line at that time.

JACK ELKIN, Assistant Research Director, Railroad Retirement Board, advised that he became an employee in the Actuarial Department of the Board in October, 1936, but at this time the Actuarial Department was not under SILVERMAN's supervision, with the result that he had no contact with him. However, he recalled rumors, the source of which he could not recall, that SILVERMAN was well known to and an advisor of President ROOSEVELT, and that SILVERMAN was an associate of LAUCHLIN CURRIE, one of the Presidential Assistants in the White House.

In 1939 the Actuarial Department was transferred to the Research Department and ELKIN had occasional contact with SILVERMAN on official business and not socially, including a conference at the time ELKIN prepared a portion of the annual report. ELKIN did not know SILVERMAN prior to the time he, ELKIN, became employed by the RRB. He did not know whether SILVERMAN was on non-reimbursable loan to the Treasury Department, but believed that he was not inasmuch as in about March, 1942, prior to the time the RRB moved its offices to Chicago, SILVERMAN appointed ELKIN to a Housing Committee which came to Chicago to locate houses for RRB employees.

ELKIN believed SILVERMAN's closest associates in the Research Department were ALDO RAFFA, who formerly was the Board Secretary and later Chief of the Information Service under SILVERMAN; MARGARET GREENFIELD; JOSEPH GILLMAN

and JOSEPH SENTURIA. ELKIN claimed to know nothing about SILVERMAN's personal affairs or whether he was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party or engaged in espionage. He did not know whether SILVERMAN at any time transported rugs in his car or was in anyway associated with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS, both of whom ELKIN does not know.

JOSEPH MUSHER, Chief Actuary, RRB, advised that he entered this Department in 1936 in a low classification and did not come under SILVERMAN's supervision until 1939 after which he had only one official contact and no social contacts with SILVERMAN. MUSHER stated that he knew nothing of his affairs and did not know SILVERMAN before being employed by the RRB.

IRA MARSHAK, Chief of the Employment and Compensation Analysis Section, RRB, advised that he was employed by the Board in 1938 and after that time had no association with SILVERMAN, although he knew he was with the Board. He had no information concerning SILVERMAN's activities or whether he was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party.

SAMUEL A. BLOCK, Chief of the Retirement and Survivor Analysis Section, RRB, advised that he was employed by the Board in 1936 and until 1939 worked in the Actuarial Department, which was not under SILVERMAN's supervision until after 1939. BLOCK stated that he knew SILVERMAN, although, because of BLOCK's low classification, their work did not bring them together. Their only association was in the RRB Bowling League and, although he never visited SILVERMAN in his home, he recalled one occasion after bowling when SILVERMAN engaged in quite a long private conversation with BLOCK at which time SILVERMAN outlined his plans and aims for the Research Department.

BLOCK did not know anything about SILVERMAN's associations, did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS or whether SILVERMAN associated with them and had no knowledge of the identity of SILVERMAN's associates away from the RRB. He did not know whether SILVERMAN was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party or engaged in Soviet espionage.

BLOCK, MARSHAK and MUSHER could furnish no information as to whether SILVERMAN ever had transported rugs in his automobile.

CLIFFORD RASMUSSEN, Placement Officer, Railroad Retirement Board, advised that he worked in the Research Department as a statistical clerk from November, 1939, to September, 1940, during which time he had no association with SILVERMAN, with the result that he could furnish no pertinent information.

WILLIAM BROWN, Personnel Department, Railroad Retirement Board, advised that he has been employed by this agency since 1937 and from 1937 to 1939 was a clerk in the office of the RRB Chairman. BROWN did not know SILVERMAN personally but saw him on a number of occasions in the Chairman's office. He never heard anything derogatory concerning SILVERMAN.

A. RUSSELL BRAINERD, Appeals Referee, Division of Employment and Claims, Railroad Retirement Board, advised that he has been employed by this agency since 1938 and from June, 1939 to March, 1942 was a Special Assistant to one of the Board members, L. M. EDDY. BRAINERD's personal association with SILVERMAN was limited but in several conversations with him, including one while riding to work on a streetcar in Washington, he never heard SILVERMAN say anything indicating affiliation with the Communist Party or activity in Soviet espionage. He had no social meetings with SILVERMAN, but they did attend staff meetings together.

BRAINERD heard, prior to the time SILVERMAN left the RRB, that he was sponsored by someone in the White House but the identity of this person was not known to BRAINERD. BRAINERD also made available the February, 1941 issue of "All a-BOARD", the monthly publication of the RRB Recreational Association in Washington, D. C., which devoted its first page to a biography of SILVERMAN. This biography reflected that SILVERMAN spent his childhood and youth in Boston, has four university degrees, including S.B., M.A., and Ph.D. from Harvard and a M.A. from Leland Stanford University. The following is quoted from the article:

> "While attending Harvard, he worked for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and prepared a production index of New England. From June to September, 1924, Mr. Silverman was employed by Better Homes in America, Inc., and the Division of Building and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, doing special research on low-cost housing.
>
> "From here on hold on to your hats, for it's a fast and interesting track:
>
> "1924-1931: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Instructor in economics and statistics
>
> "1924-1931: Babson Statistical Organization, consulting statistician and economist

"1930-1931: Babson Institute, professor of statistics

"1931-1932: National Bureau of Economic Research (New York City), research associate

"1932-1933: Brown University and Rockerfeller Foundation (Providence, Rhode Island), lecturer in statistics and research associate in economics on gold standard study.

"1933-1934: National Recovery Administration (Washington, D. C.) chief statistician, Labor Advisory Board.

"1934-1936: U.S. Tariff Commission, special expert. He was one of the negotiators of the Canadian Trade Agreement.

"He came to the Board on March 16, 1936.

"No, Mr. Silverman is not an adding machine, nor does he use ticker-tape for a blood-stream. He is an alive, approachable man, keenly interested in sports, having bowled for the RRB Men's Bowling League until this year's unusual press of business interfered. He plays baseball and handball; each Sunday morning - weather fittin' and God permittin' - finds him playing volley-ball with a group of friends at Rock Creek Park. For complete relaxation, he attends shoot-em-up wild-west movies.

"In 1921, A. G. Silverman married Sarah Slepian, one of Radcliffe's intellectuals. They now live in Washington with their fourteen-year old son, Richard."

Photostatic copies have been made and sent to the Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York by letter dated April 4, 1949. Mr. BRAINERD recommended JOHN C. DAVIDSON, former RRB secretary, as a person who probably would be in a position to furnish considerable information concerning SILVERMAN.

INFORMATION CONCERNING
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Referenced letter of February 25, 1949 requested that Chicago exhibit a photo of ALBERT BLUMBURG to Mrs. MARION DAUGHERTY, former wife of JULIAN WADLEIGH,

for possible identification of him as the person named BLUMBURG who was a professor of philosophy at John Hopkins University who visited the WADLEIGH apartment in the company of ELEANOR NELSON during 1934 or 1935.

Special Agents ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B. FRANKFURT showed this photo to Mrs. DAUGHERTY and she did not recognize him. She stated, however, that the name BLUMBURG was vaguely familiar to her in connection with this case but could not recall where she had heard the name. She does not recall the looks of the professor who visited the WADLEIGH apartment in the company of ELEANOR NELSON.

INFORMATION CONCERNING WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

The referenced Bureau letter to Chicago dated February 28, 1949 advised that RALPH H. MOORE, 232 North Humphrey Street, Oak Park, Illinois, who knew Mr. and Mrs. PIGMAN after visiting in Washington in about 1936 had concluded that PIGMAN was a Communist. Mr. and Mrs. RALPH H. MOORE were interviewed on March 16, 1949 by Special Agent ROBERT J. WILSON and the writer. Mrs. MOORE stated that she first became acquainted with Mrs. PIGMAN when the latter attended Austin High School in Chicago in 1923 and was a member of the Camp Fire Girls, of which Mrs. MOORE was an advisor. Mrs. MOORE was and continues to be a teacher at Austin High School.

Both Mr. and Mrs. MOORE stated that they first met Mr. PIGMAN in about 1935 or 1936 when the MOOREs visited in Washington, D. C. and went to the PIGMAN home on one occasion for dinner, which was their only meeting at that time. After 1935 or 1936 they had no contact with the PIGMANs until 1944 when Mr. and Mrs. PIGMAN came to Oak Park and resided at 522 South Kenilworth Avenue, Oak Park until about 1946 during which time Mr PIGMAN was employed as a chemist in the Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Illinois.

Mrs. MOORE had considerable association with Mrs. PIGMAN during this period but little with Mr. PIGMAN. Mr. MOORE saw Mrs. PIGMAN occasionally and on one occasion played golf with Mr. PIGMAN. Both stated that they recalled nothing unusual about their meeting in Washington, D. C. but Mr. MOORE described Mr. PIGMAN as an extreme liberal, although he could not recall PIGMAN's statements which have led him to adopt this opinion. Mrs. MOORE also regarded the PIGMANs as liberal and when they were questioned as to what they meant both stated that Mr. PIGMAN believed in social advances and New Deal policies.

However, neither had any reason to believe that he is or has been a member of the Communist Party or was engaged in Soviet espionage.

- P E N D I N G -

Chicago File 65-3290

- L E A D S -

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Should interview persons listed in the Chicago letter to Director dated March 22, 1949 and in this report (see Administrative Page) after being notified by the Washington Field Office, inasmuch as these persons reside directly adjacent to the Washington Field Office territory and probably are employed in Washington, D. C. Lead set out previously in March 22nd letter.

MIAMI DIVISION

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will interview WILLIAM B. ZIFF, 3801 Bayshore Road, Sarasota, Florida (see Administrative Page). This lead previously set out by letter to the Bureau dated March 7, 1949.

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will interview JAMES A. DAILEY, former RRB member at the time SILVERMAN was hired. This lead previously set out by Chicago letter to the Bureau dated March 22, 1949.

RICHMOND DIVISION

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Should interview persons listed in the Chicago letter to Director dated March 22, 1949 and in this report (see Administrative Page) after being notified by the Washington Field Office inasmuch as these persons reside directly adjacent to the Washington Field Office territory and probably are employed in Washington, D. C. Lead set out previously in March 22nd letter.

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Chicago File 65-3290

- L E A D S -

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will interview RAYMOND W. JEWELL, former RRB employee. This lead previously set out in the Chicago letter to the Bureau dated March 22, 1949.

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will interview A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, concerning any knowledge he may have regarding the activities of ALGER or DONALD HISS, especially in the National Negro Congress of which RANDOLPH was president until April, 1940. This lead set out by referenced New York letter to Chicago dated April 11, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

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Chicago File 65-3290

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The referenced Washington Field Office report dated March 1, 1949 contained a lead to interview WILLIAM B. ZIFF as to his recollection of the period during which CLAUDIE COLLETT was employed by his family as a maid in Washington, D. C. Inasmuch as it was ascertained that ZIFF resides at 3801 Bayshore Road, Sarasota, Florida, the Miami Office was furnished a copy of the referenced report by letter to the Bureau dated March 7, 1949.

The referenced report dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C. included a lead for Chicago to ascertain the source of a check for $11.92, deposited in the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., on August 26, 1948, and drawn on the First National Bank of Chicago.

Special Agent RUSSELL P. BALDWIN (A) has contacted J. EARL SOMMERS, Assistant Auditor, First National Bank, who advised that it would be necessary to know the date and total of the cash letter from Riggs National Bank, with which the check was enclosed in order to locate it. If the cash letter were sent to another bank in Chicago, which returned the check to the First National Bank, it would be necessary to ascertain the identity of the bank eventually sending it to the First National Bank, together with the total and date of the cash letter from the bank.

Mr. SOMMERS explained that even if this information were available, it would probably be necessary for a member of the bank's staff to spend three days to locate the check.

In a letter to the Bureau with copies for Washington Field and New York dated April 8, 1949, the Bureau was advised that in view of that fact that this check was dated in 1948, after allegations of CHAMBERS against ALGER HISS were made public, and because of the fact that a member of the bank would have to spend about three days to locate the check, Chicago contemplated no further action unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

The identities of fellow employees of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the RRB listed in this report have been furnished to the Washington Field Office, New York, Philadelphia, Miami, Baltimore, Richmond and San Francisco Offices by letters dated February 23, March 22, and March 23, 1949, although Baltimore and Richmond did not receive the February 23 letter. The February 23 letter did not set out any leads for interviews with fellow employees but by letter dated March 23, 1949 the Washington Field Office requested New York, Miami, Philadelphia and Chicago to interview SILVERMAN's fellow employees.

Kisseloff-9069

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3290

MADE AT	DATE	PERIOD	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	4/18/49	2/21-23;3/4-9; 14-18,21-23,28, 29,31;4/4-6/49	WESLEY A. ANDERSON WAA:DO

TITLE	CHARACTER
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS: ROBERT WALES, who followed ALGER HISS as secretary to former Chief Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; WALTER SASSAMAN, fellow employee of HISS at Senate Munitions Committee in 1935; and JACK I. LEVY and ARTHUR BACHRACH, former fellow employees of HISS at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture; all furnished favorable information concerning HISS and no information indicating CP connections. These persons do not have any typewritten material emanating from HISS. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN employed by Railroad Retirement Board as Chief Economist from March 16, 1936 to August 16, 1939 and as Director of Research from latter date until March 26, 1942 when he transferred to the Army Air Forces, War Department. Identities of SILVERMAN's fellow employees at RRB set out. Interviews with persons at RRB who knew SILVERMAN failed to produce any information indicating affiliation with CP or activity in Soviet espionage. RRB records do not indicate who sponsored SILVERMAN for position but several persons state he was hired by MURRAY W. LATIMER, former RRB Chairman. Photo of ALBERT E. BLUMBURG not identified by Mrs. MARION DAUGHERTY, former wife of JULIAN WADLEIGH. Mr. and Mrs. RALPH H. MOORE, friends of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, advised he is a liberal but not known by them to be a member of CP.

- P -

APPROVED SAC

Copy

COPIES
(5) - Bureau (74-1333)
4 - New York (65-14920)
(1-THOMAS J. DONEGAN, AUSAG)
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2 - Miami
2 - Richmond
2 - Washington Field (74-94)
3 - Chicago

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/5/81 BY SP) MAC/CW

7/20/87 Jr 88,444

SP-7 MAC/DB #266,586

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REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Washington Field teletypes to Chicago and Bureau dated February 17, and March 24, 1949
Boston teletype to Bureau, New York and Chicago dated February 21, 1949
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated February 25, 1949
Bureau letter to Chicago dated February 28, 1949
Detroit teletype to Bureau and Chicago dated March 3, 1949
Report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD dated March 1, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Washington Field letters to Bureau dated March 3, and 9, 1949
Washington Field letter to Chicago dated March 7, 1949
Report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Washington Field letters to Director dated March 14, and 15, 1949
Report of Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER dated March 25, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Bureau teletype to Chicago dated April 5, 1949.
New York letter to Chicago dated April 11, 1949.

DETAILS:

INTERVIEWS WITH FRIENDS AND FORMER ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS (OTHER SUBJECTS MENTIONED)

ROBERT WALES, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. WALES advised that he knew HISS while both attended Harvard University Law School from which HISS graduated in 1929 and WALES in 1930. While there both worked on the "Harvard Law Review" and became quite well acquainted. After graduation HISS went to Washington as secretary to former Chief Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, serving for one year during 1929 and 1930. WALES succeeded HISS as Chief Justice HOLMES' secretary, serving for one year during 1930 and 1931, and at the time WALES came to Washington he conferred with HISS for several days regarding his work with HOLMES.

While at Harvard WALES recalled that he visited only once in HISS's home and met his wife, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS. This was his only meeting with Mrs. HISS with the result that they were only casually acquainted. During the time WALES worked for Chief Justice HOLMES he saw ALGER HISS on several occasions

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but did not visit in the latter's home. After 1931 he saw HISS only occasionally and for brief periods. WALES' last meeting with him was on the occasion that HISS addressed the Law School at Northwestern University, Chicago, during the fall of 1946. During his association with HISS, WALES stated that he never noticed anything about him which would indicate that HISS was a Communist or in anyway associated with the Communist Party.

WALES did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and did not know whether HISS was acquainted with CHAMBERS. At no time did he ever suspect HISS of being engaged in furnishing information from government files to unauthorized persons. WALES did not recall ever receiving any letters or other typewritten material from HISS and does not have any such material in his possession. He emphasized that he has the highest regard for ALGER HISS personally.

JACK I. LEVY, 77 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. LEVY stated that he was an assistant attorney in the office of the General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., from September, 1934 to May, 1935. He assumed this position immediately after graduating from the University of Michigan Law School and he stated that his job was a routine legal one which did not bring him into close contact with the leading attorneys in the Department, including ALGER HISS.

LEVY recalled that HISS was in charge of one of the sections in the Department and, although he recalls seeing him, he does not recall having any personal contact with him with the result that he did not know whether HISS was in anyway affiliated with or sympathetic with the Communist Party. Mr. LEVY never has received any typewritten correspondence or other material from HISS. Mr. LEVY was also aware that LEE PRESSMAN and JOHN ABT were both employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during 1934 and 1935 and in charge of sections in the Department, but LEVY had no personal contact with them.

ABRAM L. HARRIS, 6019 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Chicago

The referenced report dated March 25, 1949 at Washington, D. C. reflected that Dr. HARRIS participated in conferences during 1934 which included JEROME FRANK, Chief Counsel of the AAA, Department of Agriculture, and ALGER HISS concerning an investigation of the plight of the shareecropper in the southern states.

The allegation was made that HISS, FRANK, and others referred to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a big company and, therefore, an evil one, with the result that they desired to see this company bankrupt.

Mr. HARRIS stated that he was a faculty member at Howard University, Washington, DC during 1934 and to the best of his recollection was invited by JEROME FRANK to participate in conferences concerning the problem of the share-croppers in the South. HARRIS recalled that the share-cropper allegedly was not receiving a share of payments made by the government to owners of land for not producing crops, and FRANK desired HARRIS and Dr. EDWARD E. LEWIS, another professor at Howard University, to conduct an investigation concerning this problem. HARRIS believed that a group, including FRANK and several persons from the AAA, HARRIS and LEWIS, met twice, one of the occasions being at FRANK's home. After these meetings, the matter was dropped and HARRIS never participated further. HARRIS stated that he does not recall that HISS was present at these meetings and he does not know HISS.

HARRIS does not remember anything unusual about the attitudes of persons present at the meetings which would indicate Communist sympathies and does not recall any comment being made concerning the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It should be noted that HARRIS is a teacher of Political Theories, including Marxism, at the University of Chicago.

HARRIS stated that he does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but did meet ELEANOR NELSON in Washington, D. C. He described her as the former wife of PAUL PORTER, who latter became OPA Director and believed that he either met her in the home of LEON SHERESHEFSKY, a professor of Chemistry at Howard University whose wife knew ELEANOR NELSON, or during a Social Science conference at Howard University. HARRIS believed that ELEANOR NELSON was married to PAUL PORTER at the time he first met her, but stated that he saw PORTER only once in about 1929. HARRIS had very little association with ELEANOR NELSON and believed that she worked for the government at the time he met her. Later he recalled she became affiliated with a federal government employees' union and he last saw her in about 1938, although he heard she was on the Howard University campus after that time.

Through his association with ELEANOR NELSON, HARRIS never had any direct information that she was a Communist but later he heard from various persons, whose identity he could not now recall, that she reportedly was a member of the Communist Party. He has received no correspondence from her and stated that he never had any indication that she might have been engaged in espionage activity.

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ARTHUR BACHRACH, 231 South LaSalle Street, Room 1057, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. BACHRACH stated that he entered the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, as an attorney in October, 1933 and left in June, 1935 to go to the Resettlement Administration, which later became a part of the Department of Agriculture. BACHRACH formerly was associated with the law firm of JEROME FRANK in Chicago and upon arriving in Washington he found that ALGER HISS was one of three assistants to JEROME FRANK and in charge of a department in the AAA legal section. Mr. BACHRACH was an advisor in connection with litigations, with the result that both he and HISS attended top level conferences of the staff.

BACHRACH believed that on one occasion the staff, including ALGER HISS, met in BACHRACH's home. BACHRACH met HISS's wife casually but does not recall ever being at the HISS home. He never received any correspondence from HISS and does not have any typewritten material eminating from HISS in his possession. BACHRACH stated that his association with HISS was principally during official business and emphasized that during this period attorneys in the AAA were working long hours which limited their social activity. He never noticed anything about HISS which would indicate affiliation or sympathy with the Communist Party and has never had any occasion to suspect HISS of being engaged in espionage activity, with the result that he regarded HISS highly. He has not had any contact with him since about 1935 or 1936.

BACHRACH knew LEE PRESSMAN well during the time both were with the AAA and believes that he was at PRESSMAN's home on several occasions for dinner during the period from 1933 until about 1941. He has had no contact with PRESSMAN during the past six or seven years. BACHRACH never heard PRESSMAN make any statements or engage in any activities indicating affiliation with the Communist Party.

While at the AAA, BACHRACH was also casually acquainted with NATHAN WITT, an attorney, and this contact was limited to official business. He never suspected WITT of Communist activity.

During the period that BACHRACH was an employee of the AAA, JOHN ABT was also an attorney with this Department and in charge of one of the legal sections. BACHRACH stated that his wife, MARION ABT BACHRACH, is a sister of JOHN ABT, but they have been separated since 1940. Mr. BACHRACH does not contemplate a divorce, although he stated that for all practical purposes they are divorced. Although he was reluctant to discuss this matter and requested that what he

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said be retained in strict confidence, he stated that their separation was caused by her activities in various organizations reputed to be Communist controlled. This activity kept her away from home a great deal and caused the split because of this fact and because of BACHRACH's feeling against Communism. He stated, however, that he did not know she was actually a member of the Communist Party from anything she said until 1947 when she wrote him a letter stating that she was taking a position with the Communist Party, with the result that he knows she is a Communist. He believed that she is now in New York City working for the Communist Party.

According to Mr. BACHRACH, JOHN ABT was about thirteen years of age when he became engaged to MARION BACHRACH. Later JOHN ABT attended law school and in about 1925 became a clerk in the law firm of which JEROME FRANK was a member and with which BACHRACH was already affiliated as an attorney. In 1929 BACHRACH and ABT formed their own law firm but because of poor business ABT left after which BACHRACH practiced alone until leaving for Washington in 1933. In Washington ABT lived alone in an apartment on Florida Avenue and BACHRACH emphasized that his association with ABT during this period was not regular.

After ABT left the AAA to go with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as an attorney, BACHRACH's association with him was very limited, with the result that he could furnish no information concerning ABT's associations. He also stated he did not know ABT to be a member of the Communist Party either from what ABT told him or because of ABT's statements or actions. He described ABT as a liberal person who was strongly in favor of the New Deal but, according to BACHRACH, ABT appeared to be no more liberal then many government officials in Washington during the 1930's. BACHRACH did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and did not know of any association between HISS, ABT, and CHAMBERS, although HISS and ABT were acquainted at the AAA.

WALTER RICHARD SASSAMAN,
6420 Dorchester Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

Referenced Washington Field Office letter to Chicago dated March 7, 1949 reflected that SASSAMAN entered on duty with the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, June 28, 1941, and that he had listed ALGER HISS as a reference in his application for this position. While with this Department he worked under the immediate supervision of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, who has been an alleged Soviet espionage agent. This letter and a Bureau letter to Chicago dated March 11, 1949 furnished considerable information

indicating SASSAMAN's affiliations with the Communist Party and Communist Party front groups, including allegations that he has been a Communist Party member. SASSAMAN was interviewed on March 28, 1949 by the writer and Special Agent STIG A. LARSON.

SASSAMAN stated that he met Mrs. ALGER HISS during 1924 while he was at Haversford College near Philadelphia and she was a student at Bryn Mawr. At that time she was PRISCILLA FANSLER and the meeting took place because students from Bryn Mawr occasionally came to Haversford on Sunday afternoons to participate in discussion groups. He had no recontact with her after that time until he met ALGER HISS while both were employed by the Senate Munitions Committee during 1935. SASSAMAN stated that he was with this Committee from January to June, 1935 during which time he was an investigator and HISS a member of the legal staff.

SASSAMAN was assigned the job of making inquiries concerning BERNARD BARUCH and HISS had the assignment of handling the legal end of the inquiry concerning BARUCH, including questioning the latter when he appeared before the Committee. SASSAMAN and HISS were closely associated during this period and he recalls being in HISS's home on several occasions. During these visits he did not notice whether the HISSes had a typewriter.

In 1935, after leaving the Senate Munitions Committee, SASSAMAN went to Minnesota as State Director of the WPA in that state and after that time he saw HISS probably during 1936, 1937 and 1938 when SASSAMAN returned to Washington on government business. He last saw HISS in 1938 when he met him on the street in Washington and on which occasion they talked briefly on the question of Munich. SASSAMAN recalled that HISS was definitely against appeasement at Munich and resultingly a member of the group at the State Department which did not favor appeasement. SASSAMAN never noticed anything about HISS either from his remarks or activities which would indicate to SASSAMAN that he was a member of or in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party. Also, nothing came to his attention that HISS may have been engaged in Soviet espionage. SASSAMAN did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or know of any association of CHAMBERS with HISS.

With respect to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, SASSAMAN stated that he did not know SILVERMASTER prior to his employment with the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, and recalled that he obtained this position through a normal application. SASSAMAN did not even recall using ALGER HISS as a reference on his application. He emphasized that he had difficulty getting along with SILVERMASTER and disliked him as a supervisor, with the result that

they had no contact outside of the office, except on one or two occasions when they had dinner in the home of PHILLIP and MARY JANE KEENEY, mutual friends of SASSAMAN, his wife LUCY SASSAMAN, and the SILVERMASTERs.

Referenced Washington Field Office letter dated March 7, 1949 reflected that Mrs. VICTOR PERLO addressed an anonymous letter to the President of the United States, postmarked from Fort Worth April 14, 1944, setting forth a partial list of an underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. While the letter was anonymous in that it was unsigned, it was obvious that the author was Mrs. PERLO, as she made this explanation following the name VICTOR PERLO: "Ex-husband, divorced over my staying out of the Party and hampering his political advancement." Mrs. PERLO was subsequently interviewed for elaboration concerning the list of names alleged to be members of the underground/Communist group, including WALTER SASSAMAN.

Mrs. PERLO stated that she was certain that he was a member of the Communist Party but could furnish no facts substantiating this allegation. When questioned concerning the persons listed in Mrs. PERLO's letter and concerning his membership in the Communist Party or activities in a Communist underground in Washington, D. C. or elsewhere, SASSAMAN denied that he was or is a Communist Party member and stated that he has no knowledge concerning Communist Party activities other than what he has read in the newspapers or other publications.

Of the persons listed by Mrs. PERLO, he does not know the following:

NATHANIEL WITT
CHARLES KRAMER
IRMA RINGE
LENORE STRAUS
GERALD GRAZE
RUTH GORDON GRAZE
HELEN FULLER (SASSAMAN has heard of this name as being that of a person who is a newspaper correspondent)
JOHN ABT
ROSE CLINTON
HARRY DEXTER WHITE
BILL SHERWOOD
BARBARA SHERWOOD
Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER
PEGGY BENNETT
MARY BELL GORMAN and
HAROLD POSNER

Concerning other persons listed in Mrs. PERLO's letter as being members of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., SASSAMAN made comments as appearing after the following names:

VICTOR PERLO

SASSAMAN recalled PERLO as being with the Consumers Board of the NRA in Washington during 1934 and 1935. He stated that he did not know PERLO well, although he saw him occasionally as both were members of and active in a federal government employees union. He did not know whether PERLO was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party.

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

SASSAMAN first met COLLINS during 1930 when SASSAMAN was teaching at Bryn Mawr College near Philadelphia and COLLINS was living in the same town where Haversford College is located nearby. During the summer SASSAMAN rented a cottage from the COLLINS family and they became quite well acquainted. During 1934 COLLINS also became employed by the NRA in Washington, with the result that they were in contact daily while both were employed with this agency.

SASSAMAN had regular contact with COLLINS both socially and on official business until SASSAMAN left Washington in 1935 to go to Minnesota as an employee of the WPA and on quite regular trips back to Washington he always saw COLLINS. During 1940 and 1941, while SASSAMAN was a correspondent for the magazine "Friday", he saw COLLINS regularly and in 1941 COLLINS was a witness at SASSAMAN's marriage. During this period SASSAMAN recalled COLLINS to be an employee of the Senate Small Business Committee and the Toland Senate Committee. His last contact with COLLINS until recently when COLLINS visited the SASSAMANs in Chicago was in 1942 in Washington. SASSAMAN described COLLINS as a liberal but stated he had no knowledge indicating that he was a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party on engaged in Communist espionage. He did not know whether COLLINS knew CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

SASSAMAN stated that he did not know SILVERMAN personally but recalled that he was affiliated with a federal government employees union in Washington, probably during about 1934 at which time SASSAMAN was also active in this union.

CHARLES COE

SASSAMAN stated that he did not know COE well but believed that he worked for a farm publication called "Facts for Farmers" during the time SASSAMAN was in Minnesota and that they had some contact then on an official basis. He did not know ROSE COE, believed to be CHARLES COE's wife, and did not have any information indicating that COE was a member of the Communist Party.

HENRY RHINE

SASSAMAN recalled RHINE as an employee of the NRA Consumers Board in 1934. He did not know JESSICA BUCK RHINE, wife of HENRY, and stated that his association with RHINE was limited to his acquaintance with him at the NRA and his association with him in a federal government employees union. He did not know whether RHINE was connected with the Communist Party.

LEN DE CAUX

SASSAMAN met DE CAUX for the first time in about the fall of 1940 when DE CAUX was editor of the "CIO News" in Washington. This meeting was in connection with SASSAMAN's work as a correspondent for the magazine "Friday", and they had no meetings socially. He did not know whether DE CAUX was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party.

SASSAMAN was questioned in regard to his friendship with LEE PRESSMAN whose name did not appear in Mrs. PERLO's letter. He admitted knowing PRESSMAN but stated that the friendship was not intimate. He was vague in his statement as to how he had met PRESSMAN, recalling only that he knew PRESSMAN to be active in a federal government employees union in the early 1930's. He also saw him occasionally after 1940 but stated that he did not recall that PRESSMAN had recommended him for the WPA job in Minnesota. SASSAMAN did not notice anything about PRESSMAN or hear him make any statements indicating that he was engaged in Communist Party activities.

When questioned concerning the subjects of the instant case, SASSAMAN claimed that he did not know the following persons, and that he had no knowledge of any association between them or with ALGER HISS, other than what he had read in newspapers and other publications recently:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias DAVID CARPENTER

HAROLD WILSON
STEVE POTTER
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN (except as indicated previously)
FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO
ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias ALEXANDER GOLDBERGER
J. PETERS
J. PETER
STEVE LAPIN
PETE STEVENS
STEVE MILLER
ISADORE BOORSTEIN
BORIS BYKOV, with alias BORIS HERTZ
FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN
MORRIS ASIMOW.

With regards to ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, with aliases ELEANOR NELSON, ELEANOR NELSON POTTER, SASSAMAN stated that he knew an ELEANOR NELSON who was active in the federal employees union in Washington in the early 1930's but did not know her to be in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party.

The Bureau in a letter dated March 11, 1949 advised that while residing in Washington, D. C., WALTER and LUCY SASSAMAN were associated with several persons who were reported to be Russian espionage suspects, Communists, or Communist sympathizers. SASSAMAN's comments concerning them appear after each of the following names:

EDWARD GROFF CONKLIN and
his wife, LUCY

These persons resided in the same apartment building as the SASSAMANs at 516 Second Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and the SASSAMANs knew them quite well as neighbors prior to 1935.

JANE FOSTER ZLATOVSKI

The SASSAMANs knew her for the first time when she moved into the apartment occupied by the SASSAMANs at 516 Second Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. after the SASSAMANs left. He stated that she still owes them $10 on the purchase of curtains.

LAWRENCE and DOROTHY TODD

SASSAMAN met the TODDs at the Press Club in Washington and stated that he also met both of them at a dinner party in the home of PHILIP and MARY JANE KEENEY, friends of the SASSAMANs. He denied that he knew the TODDs well and stated that he had no personal information that they were active in the Communist Party, other than he assumed they were Communists because TODD was employed as a correspondent by the Russian Tass Agency.

JOSEPH MOSES GILLMAN

SASSAMAN first became acquainted with GILLMAN while teaching at the Walden School in New York City in 1934, at which time two of GILLMAN's children were in his classes. He met GILLMAN at that time and later saw him on several occasions in Washington after 1941, although he does not know where GILLMAN is at the present time.

With respect to each of the above persons, SASSAMAN advised that he did not know whether they were Communists, except as indicated regarding the TODDs. As indicated previously, SASSAMAN denied that he himself was ever active in the Communist Party.

FORMER EMPLOYMENT OF
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
AND INTERVIEWS CONCERNING HIM

Referenced Washington Field Office teletype dated February 17, 1949 requested photostatic copies of all material in the personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, formerly employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, and information regarding the appointment, references, addresses, identity of fellow employees, and identity of supervisors of SILVERMAN. The referenced Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated March 3, 1949, among other leads, requested that information be developed concerning SILVERMAN's employment with the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, from July, 1941 to March, 1942 on a non-reimbursable loan from the RRB.

On February 21, 1949 EUGENE MARTIN, Assistant Personnel Officer, RRB, Chicago, made available photostatic copies of all documents in the personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who was employed by the Board as Chief Economist from March 16, 1936 to August 16, 1939 and as Director of Research from the latter date until March 26, 1942, when he was transferred to the Army Air Forces, War Department.

By letter dated February 23, 1949 the photostats were furnished to the Washington Field Office. MARTIN searched the files of his Department and could locate no record of SILVERMAN's loan to the Treasury Department, but he stated that attendance records revealed that SILVERMAN was at the Railroad Retirement Board during the period from July, 1941 to March, 1942. MARTIN explained that it would be necessary to show SILVERMAN as being on duty at the RRB during the period that he may have been on non-reimbursable loan, inasmuch as the RRB would be paying him during this period. MARTIN stated that it appeared that SILVERMAN worked directly under the supervision of the three members of the Railroad Retirement Board who at the time of his employment were MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman; L. M. EDDY and MERLE R. REED. Available records at the Board indicated the current addresses of these persons to be as follows:

> MURRAY W. LATIMER, 2911 Albenarle Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; L. M. EDDY, 870 32nd Avenue, N. W., St. Petersburg, Florida; MERLE R. REED, Assistant Chief of Motive Power, Pennsylvania Railroad, Room 1607, Broad Street Station Building, 1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

A review of the payroll records also revealed that JAMES A. DAILEY was a Board member of the Railroad Retirement Board at the time SILVERMAN was hired and continued until August 28, 1938. DAILEY represented the railroads and was known to be employed previously by the New York Central Railroad. His last address was listed as 3016 Tilden Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., but his legal residence was Ossining, New York, where he is believed to be now residing.

HARRY SASSAMAN, Acting Secretary, Railroad Retirement Board, checked the files in the Executive Office of the Board members and was unable to locate any information concerning how Mr. SILVERMAN made his application with the Board or whether his employment was promoted by any particular person. He located the Minutes of the Board Meeting for February 4, 1936, at which time SILVERMAN's appointment was approved, but no other pertinent information appeared.

Mr. SASSAMAN knew SILVERMAN while the latter was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board but had no social meetings with him and only limited acquaintance at the RRB, with the result that he had no information as to whether SILVERMAN was a Communist.

With regards to EDWIN M. FITCH, who will be listed later in this report as an employee of the Board, SASSAMAN advised that during 1937 or 1938, while he was in Washington and an employee of the RRB, he was invited by FITCH, who worked in a different department, to the latter's home for the purpose of listening to short-wave radio broadcasts from foreign countries. SASSAMAN, along with a group of persons, went to FITCH's home one evening at which time FITCH unsuccessfully attempted to tune in a broadcast from Spain. SASSAMAN pointed out that this was during the period of the Spanish Civil War. During the evening FITCH brought up this war and attempted to have persons present organize parties and other events for the purpose of raising funds for the Loyalists. SASSAMAN felt that FITCH had tricked him and other persons present and informed FITCH that he was not interested.

MARY B. LINKINS, Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, who was absent at the time of the interview with Mr. SASSAMAN after checking the records of her office and making inquiries in several departments of the RRB, advised that she was unable to ascertain whether SILVERMAN was sponsored by any particular person in obtaining his employment with the RRB. She was also unable to locate any information indicating that SILVERMAN was on non-reimbursable loan to the Treasury Department.

Miss LINKINS explained that SILVERMAN worked under the supervision of MURRAY W. LATIMER, who probably brought him into the Board, but she felt that no record as to who actually sponsored him would be available inasmuch as during 1936 in Washington recommendations of sponsors were usually oral and not recorded.

Through EUGENE MARTIN, Personnel Department, Railroad Retirement Board, and a review of old payroll records by the writer it was ascertained that the following persons were employed with SILVERMAN at the RRB in the Research Department from 1936 to 1939 and also in this Department after 1939, at which time the Actuarial Department was made a part of the Research Department under the supervision of SILVERMAN:

CAROLINE ABRAMS, 2920 Ontario Avenue, Washington, D. C., Temporary Associate Economist; employed April 1, 1936 to November 3, 1936. As of March 7, 1944 she was employed as CAROLINE DE CAUX nee ABRAMS by the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Miss THURLEY L. ANDREWS, 1527 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C., Assistant Clerk-Steno; appointed

September 6, 1938; transferred to OEM April 23, 1942. As of September 20, 1943, Miss ANDREWS was employed by the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. It is believed that while with the RRB she was assigned to the Office of A. G. SILVERMAN.

HERMAN H. BARTIMER, Actuary, 1465 Gerard Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed April 4, 1936, transferred to War Department May 3, 1942.

MAX A. BERSHAD, Actuary, 933 Randolph Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appointed September 25, 1937; transferred to War Production Board, June 7, 1942.

BERTHA BLAIR, Economist, 1625 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed April 24, 1936; transferred to National Labor Board, September 13, 1943.

SAMUEL A. BLOCK, 645 Buckingham Place, Chicago, Illinois. BLOCK was employed March 16, 1936 as an Economic Statistician and continues in the employ of RRB in the Department of Research with a rating of P-6. Investigation concerning Mrs. SAMUEL A. BLOCK under the Hatch Act was conducted in the Washington Field.

JEANNETTE BOGOTY (husband HERMAN BOGOTY) Economic Statistician, 2411 14th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.; appointed June 10, 1939; transferred to OEM, November 15, 1942.

CHARLES BRAGMAN, 1401 Edgewood Street, Arlington, Virginia, Temporary Economic Statistician; appointed June 16, 1936; transferred to OPA June 30, 1942.

WALTER J. COUPER, 1 St. Andrews Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland; Assistant Chief Economist; appointed January 15, 1938; resigned October 31, 1940 to accept another position.

JACK M. ELKIN, 541 Roscoe Street, Chicago, Illinois; appointed a Junior Actuarial Mathematician, October 20, 1936 and currently is employed by the RRB in Chicago as Assistant Director of Research. Investigation concerning him was conducted under the LGE Program.

J. EDWARD ELY, Economist, 4025 25th Street, N. W., Arlington, Virginia; appointed January 18, 1938; transferred to Department of Commerce, June 22, 1941.

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GAIL N. FERRIS, 4015 Sheets Avenue, Brentwood, Maryland; Assistant Statistical Clerk; appointed August 23, 1937; transferred to Department of Commerce March 23, 1941.

EDWIN MEDBURY FITCH, Chief Statistician, 3401 Washington Avenue, Washington, D. C.; appointed June 17, 1936; transferred to Office for Emergency Management, January 23, 1942.

JOSEPH M. GILLMAN, Economic Statistician, 1630 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. GILLMAN was born in Russia, appointed April 20, 1936, transferred to OPA November 2, 1942.

JOSEPH B. GLENN, Actuary, 5214 First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (as late as February 18, 1948), appointed March 16, 1936, discharged with prejudice for non-cooperation and insubordination, February 17, 1942.

CHARLES G. GOOR, Assistant Economist, 3919 North Fourth Street, Arlington, Virginia; appointed March 16, 1936; transferred to Social Security Board, December 1, 1940.

MARGARET GREENFIELD, Chief of Reports and Information Service, 1010 25th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed April 11, 1936; transferred to OPA May 24, 1942.

GEORGE GUSSMAN, Assistant Economic Statistician, 4211 Second Street, North Arlington, Virginia; appointed May 7, 1936; transferred to Veterans Administration, June 8, 1946, after serving in the Armed Forces.

WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY, 5000 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Maryland; Economic Statistician; appointed November 6, 1941; resigned February 1, 1942 to go to the Treasury Department.

RAYMOND W. JEWELL, Junior Economist; appointed April 15, 1936; transferred to the Civil Service Commission July 17, 1940. JEWELL's address was listed as 2428 Eunice Street, Berkeley, California. In May 1948 an inquiry was received by the RRB from HARRY F. KRANZ, Regional Director, Civil Service Commission, San Francisco, inasmuch as JEWELL was an applicant for a position as an administrative officer.

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MARVEL KELLER, 2909 Olive Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Assistant Economist; appointed December 2, 1938; transferred to Department of Commerce January 22, 1940.

SOLOMON SMITH KUZNETS, Chief Economist; appointed February 26, 1938; resigned February 7, 1944. KUZNETS died February 7, 1945.

CELIA J. LISENSKY, 512 Randolph Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed April 15, 1936; transferred to OEM February 1, 1942. Miss LISENSKY was in the office of the Chief Economist from November 16, 1937 to August 1, 1939.

CHARLES E. MALOY, 5231 5th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Temporary Assistant Supervisor; appointed June 17, 1936; resigned November 1, 1936. MALOY later applied for a position with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

IRA MARSHAK, 4916 South Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. MARSHAK entered the RRB under CAF-3 September 14, 1938, and currently is employed as a Statistician earning $6,235, per annum.

A. CHARLOTTE McFAUL (husband H. ALGIRE McFAUL), Economic Statistician, 110 Barron Street, Takoma Park, Maryland; appointed March 8, 1937; resigned June 19, 1942, to care for her child.

JOSEPH MUSHER, Belmont Plaza Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. MUSHER was appointed in classification CAF-4 March 23, 1936 and presently is employed by the RRB with a rating of P-7.

GLADYS R. NICHOLS, Box 345, Vienna, Virginia; Secretary; appointed August 5, 1936; transferred to OEM March 23, 1942. From August 1, 1939 to the time of resignation. Miss NICHOLS was employed in the Information Service of the RRB, which was under the general supervision of SILVERMAN.

JAMES W. O'BRIEN, 4631 Chesapeake Street, Washington, D. C.; Temporary Junior Economist; appointed June 17, 1936; resigned October 22, 1936.

ALDO RAFFA, 802 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland; appointed August 15, 1938; transferred February 15, 1942 to OEM.

HELEN F. ROBISON, nee FEINSOD (husband JOSEPH B. ROBISON) Economic Statistician, 9702 Lawson Place, Silver Springs, Maryland; appointed April 13, 1936; transferred to Office for Emergency Management, March 18, 1942.

TEDFORD SCHOONOVER, 4012 47th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Temporary Senior Economist; appointed June 17, 1936; employed in Research Department until October 16, 1936; continued with the RRB in another department until January 1, 1940, at which time he transferred to the National Mediation Board.

JOSEPH J. SENTURIA, Economist, 5410 Macomb Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed November 16, 1937; transferred to Air Forces, War Department, May 25, 1942. SENTURIA was previously employed by the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

MABEL A. SMITH, Statistician, 1717 Lamont Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed December 27, 1938; transferred to Treasury Department, March 15, 1942.

ESTHER F. SNYDER, nee, MERRILL, SILVERMAN's Secretary, 1731 28th Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.; appointed March 30, 1936; transferred to Air Forces, War Department, May 31, 1942.

MILDRED STEIN, nee FISHMAN (husband HERBERT STEIN of FDIC), 244 Willow Avenue, Tacoma Park, Maryland; Junior Economist; appointed November 17, 1938; resigned March 11, 1942 to remain at home.

S. HERBERT UNTERBERGER, Econimist, 1334 Fort Stevens Drive, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed November 1, 1938; transferred to the Office for Emergency Management, February 22, 1942.

ALVIN WARDEN, 2114 N Street, N. W., Apartment 43, Washington, D. C.; Senior Statistical Draftsman; appointed September 6, 1938; transferred to Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, August 8, 1940.

RUTH E. WARNKE, Economist, 1105 Kenyon Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed December 16, 1938; transferred to OPA May 6, 1942.

DONALD V. WEAVER, 1332 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Assistant Chief Economist; appointed April 1, 1936; transferred to Commodity Exchange Corporation, Department of Agriculture, June 6, 1939.

EDITH W. WHITEIS, nee EASTERWOOD, 317 Otway Avenue, Capitol Heights, Maryland; Stenographer; appointed September 9, 1936; transferred to War Department, August 17, 1942.

CLEMENT WINSTON, (originally WEINSTEIN), Economist, 1420 Tuckerman Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; appointed August 26, 1938; transferred to OPA June 30, 1942. WINSTON was born in either Germany or Russia.

HAROLD WOOL, Economic Statistician, 4348 North Henderson Road, Arlington, Virginia; appointed August 22, 1938; transferred to Labor Department, March 19, 1942.

The payroll records reviewed also indicated that the following persons were employed by the RRB and may have pertinent information concerning SILVERMAN's employment:

HELEN C. ANDERSON, 3726 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Secretary to MURRAY LATIMER, RRB Chairman; appointed October 5, 1936; resigned October 9, 1940 for personal reasons.

R. B. BRONSON, 2701 23rd Road North, Arlington, Virginia; Secretary to the RRB; appointed February 16, 1936; resigned June 30, 1938. A letter concerning BRONSON was received by the RRB in 1941 from the Civilian Personnel Division, War Department.

JOHN C. DAVIDSON, 1761 North Troy Street, Arlington, Virginia; appointed December 1, 1938; transferred to the Civil Service Commission April 12, 1942. DAVIDSON was secretary to the RRB from 1939 until the time he left the Board.

ALICE MARGARET DEMERJIAN, 2 Normandy Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland; appointed April 1, 1936; transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare, January 6, 1943. She was Private Secretary and later Chief Administrative Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, MURRAY W. LATIMER.

CHARLES L. HODGE, 5261 Old Dominion Drive, Arlington, Virginia; appointed March 1, 1937; transferred to the State Department, October 21, 1945. From April 25, 1938 to March 1, 1939 HODGE was secretary to the RRB.

V. PAUL CARNEY, Chief Personnel Officer, RRB, from 1937 until 1948, and an employee in the Legal Department of the RRB since the latter year, advised that although SILVERMAN became an employee of the Board in 1936 he believed that SILVERMAN was hired at the instigation of MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman. Mr. CARNEY stated that this was an opinion and not based on any facts. CARNEY also stated that he believed SILVERMAN, to the best of his recollection, was particularly anxious to obtain the services of CLEMENT WINSTON as an employee of the Board at the time the latter was hired but CARNEY could not recall the exact circumstances. He could not recall which other persons were brought into the RRB at the instigation of SILVERMAN. However, he suggested the following persons as being most likely to be able to furnish pertinent information concerning SILVERMAN:

ESTHER F. SNYDER
JOSEPH J. SENTURIA
CLEMENT WINSTON
EDWIN M. FITCH
JOSEPH M. GILLMAN
CHARLES G. GOOR
JOSEPH B. GLENN

Mr. CARNEY also suggested that ALDO RAFFA, who was Assistant to the Board Chairman until about 1942, might be able to furnish pertinent information. RAFFA's personnel file reflected he resided at 802 Garfield, Bethesda, Maryland, and was employed by the RRB from August 15, 1938 until February 15, 1942, at which time he transferred to the Office for Emergency Management.

It should be noted that GLENN was discharged with prejudice. On February 18, 1948 he addressed a letter to the RRB requesting that his case be reconsidered to the extent that the record be changed concerning the reason for his discharge because he believed additional facts were now available to the Board.

The Board, in a letter to him, declined to reconsider his case.

Mr. CARNEY commented that GLENN was discharged by SILVERMAN.

Mr. CARNEY had no recollection that SILVERMAN was loaned to the Treasury Department from July, 1941 to March, 1942.

WALTER MATSCHECK, Research Director, Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, who assumed this position immediately after SILVERMAN left on March 26, 1942, advised that after checking the records of his office he could locate no information to the effect that SILVERMAN had been loaned to the Treasury Department. Prior to 1942 Mr. MATSCHECK was employed in another executive capacity by the RRB and in this position had occasion to attend staff meetings with SILVERMAN quite regularly. He explained that his association with SILVERMAN was limited to these meetings during which time he did not notice anything indicating SILVERMAN was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party or engaged in any espionage activity.

FRANCIS BURKE, Personnel Training Officer, RRB, Chicago, who has been employed by the RRB since 1938, advised that in his opinion ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was brought into the RRB by MURRAY W. LATIMER, Chairman of the RRB, from its inception in about 1935 until 1946. BURKE described LATIMER as a person with left wing tendencies and gave as his reason the fact that LATIMER favored suspected Communists in the RRB and was cited on several occasions by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

BURKE continued that LATIMER, as Chief Executive Officer of the RRB, exercised particular control over the Legal Department and the Research Department. BURKE described both of these departments as having been dominated for many years by suspected Communists and persons with left wing tendencies.

In this respect he cited SILVERMAN and also stated that for a number of years the Law Department was under the direction of LESTER SCHOENE, a person regarded by BURKE as having left wing tendencies who later formed a law firm in Washington, D. C. with MILTON KRAMER and CHARLES FAMELLI, both former RRB lawyers, whom BURKE described as a part of the left wing group in the Legal Department.

When questioned as to what he meant by left wing, BURKE stated that he used this term to describe persons of suspected Communist tendencies. He emphasized that in most instances, except as indicated hereafter, he had no definite information concerning persons listed herein except rumors which were common

at the Railroad Retirement Board, and information which had been made public by the HCUA. Also, many of the persons whom BURKE considered to be left wing were active in the United Federal Workers of America - CIO.

With respect to the list of persons in the Research Department included above, BURKE commented that BRAGMAN, COUPER, HINCKLEY, JEWELL and KELLER were known to him and believed to be part of the left wing group.

He also included in this group one JESSICA RHINE, nee BUCK (husband - HENRY RHINE), whom he stated was cited on numerous occasions by the HCUA and who worked for the RRB as a stenographer and clerk from March 25, 1936 until January 15, 1942, when she resigned to enter private employment. During the above period she resided at 4629 43rd Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

BURKE also described ALICE DEMERJIAN and HELEN C. ANDERSON as persons he regarded as being in the left wing group and believed that both had been cited by the HCUA. He knew that DEMERJIAN was very active in the UFWA-CIO.

BURKE recommended CHARLES L. HODGE, who presently is employed in the State Department at Washington, D. C., as a person whom BURKE believed to be reliable and one who would be in a position to know about SILVERMAN's position with the RRB.

With respect to persons listed above as employed by the RRB, BURKE cited the following as persons in the left wing group of the department:

SOLOMON SMITH KUZNETS
JOSEPH J. SENTURIA
BERTHA BLAIR
S. HERBERT UNTERBERGER
RUTH E. WARNKE
JOSEPH M. GILLMAN
HAROLD WOOL
J. EDWARD ELY
JACK M. ELKIN
GEORGE GUSSMAN
HELEN F. ROBISON, nee FEINSOD
MARGARET GREENFIELD

BURKE also believed that CLEMENT WINSTON, EDWIN MEDBURY FITCH, CHARLES G. COOR, and HELEN H. BARTIMER may have exhibited left wing tendencies but was not sure of their positions.

With respect to WALTER J. COUPER, BURKE stated that he was formerly an Associate Professor of Economics at Yale, where he reportedly was discharged for Communist activities. BURKE believed COUPER was brought into the RRB by LATIMER, after which they closely associated at the Board, and he described SILVERMAN and MARGARET GREENFIELD as close associates of LATIMER at the RRB.

Shortly after BURKE came to the RRB in 1938 he was invited by MARVEL KELLER to attend a mass meeting in downtown Washington, D. C. Upon arriving at this meeting BURKE learned to his surprise that it was sponsored by the Communist Party and that Mother BLOOR, while a well-known Communist Party leader, was the principal speaker. BURKE recalled that CHARLES BRAGMAN, MARVEL KELLER, JESSICA RHINE and another RRB employee, BEN PERELSWEIG, were in attendance. He thought possibly that HAROLD WOOL and HERBERT UNTERBERGER, who were listed in the February 23, 1949 Chicago letter, may have been present but could not recall definitely that they attended.

On another occasion during the STALIN-HITLER pact, BURKE heard WOOL, PERELSWEIG and another RRB employee, MORTIMER GOLDSTEIN, defend Russia's position in conformance with what BURKE knew to be the Communist Party line at that time.

JACK ELKIN, Assistant Research Director, Railroad Retirement Board, advised that he became an employee in the Actuarial Department of the Board in October, 1936, but at this time the Actuarial Department was not under SILVERMAN's supervision, with the result that he had no contact with him. However, he recalled rumors, the source of which he could not recall, that SILVERMAN was well known to and an advisor of President ROOSEVELT, and that SILVERMAN was an associate of LAUCHLIN CURRIE, one of the Presidential Assistants in the White House.

In 1939 the Actuarial Department was transferred to the Research Department and ELKIN had occasional contact with SILVERMAN on official business and not socially, including a conference at the time ELKIN prepared a portion of the annual report. ELKIN did not know SILVERMAN prior to the time he, ELKIN, became employed by the RRB. He did not know whether SILVERMAN was on non-reimbursable loan to the Treasury Department, but believed that he was not inasmuch as in about March, 1942, prior to the time the RRB moved its offices to Chicago, SILVERMAN appointed ELKIN to a Housing Committee which came to Chicago to locate houses for RRB employees.

ELKIN believed SILVERMAN's closest associates in the Research Department were ALDO RAFFA, who formerly was the Board Secretary and later Chief of the Information Service under SILVERMAN; MARGARET GREENFIELD; JOSEPH GILLMAN

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and JOSEPH SENTURIA. ELKIN claimed to know nothing about SILVERMAN's personal affairs or whether he was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party or engaged in espionage. He did not know whether SILVERMAN at any time transported rugs in his car or was in anyway associated with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS, both of whom ELKIN does not know.

JOSEPH MUSHER, Chief Actuary, RRB, advised that he entered this Department in 1936 in a low classification and did not come under SILVERMAN's supervision until 1939 after which he had only one official contact and no social contacts with SILVERMAN. MUSHER stated that he knew nothing of his affairs and did not know SILVERMAN before being employed by the RRB.

IRA MARSHAK, Chief of the Employment and Compensation Analysis Section, RRB, advised that he was employed by the Board in 1938 and after that time had no association with SILVERMAN, although he knew he was with the Board. He had no information concerning SILVERMAN's activities or whether he was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party.

SAMUEL A. BLOCK, Chief of the Retirement and Survivor Analysis Section, RRB, advised that he was employed by the Board in 1936 and until 1939 worked in the Actuarial Department, which was not under SILVERMAN's supervision until after 1939. BLOCK stated that he knew SILVERMAN, although, because of BLOCK's low classification, their work did not bring them together. Their only association was in the RRB Bowling League and, although he never visited SILVERMAN in his home, he recalled one occasion after bowling when SILVERMAN engaged in quite a long private conversation with BLOCK at which time SILVERMAN outlined his plans and aims for the Research Department.

BLOCK did not know anything about SILVERMAN's associations, did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS or whether SILVERMAN associated with them and had no knowledge of the identity of SILVERMAN's associates away from the RRB. He did not know whether SILVERMAN was in anyway affiliated with the Communist Party or engaged in Soviet espionage.

BLOCK, MARSHAK and MUSHER could furnish no information as to whether SILVERMAN ever had transported rugs in his automobile.

CLIFFORD RASMUSSEN, Placement Officer, Railroad Retirement Board, advised that he worked in the Research Department as a statistical clerk from November, 1939 to September, 1940, during which time he had no association with SILVERMAN, with the result that he could furnish no pertinent information.

Chicago File 65-3290

WILLIAM BROWN, Personnel Department, Railroad Retirement Board, advised that he has been employed by this agency since 1937 and from 1937 to 1939 was a clerk in the office of the RRB Chairman. BROWN did not know SILVERMAN personally but saw him on a number of occasions in the Chairman's office. He never heard anything derogatory concerning SILVERMAN.

A. RUSSELL BRAINERD, Appeals Referee, Division of Employment and Claims, Railroad Retirement Board, advised that he has been employed by this agency since 1938 and from June, 1939 to March, 1942 was a Special Assistant to one of the Board members, L. M. EDDY. BRAINERD's personal association with SILVERMAN was limited but in several conversations with him, including one while riding to work on a streetcar in Washington, he never heard SILVERMAN say anything indicating affiliation with the Communist Party or activity in Soviet espionage. He had no social meetings with SILVERMAN, but they did attend staff meetings together.

BRAINERD heard, prior to the time SILVERMAN left the RRB, that he was sponsored by someone in the White House but the identity of this person was not known to BRAINERD. BRAINERD also made available the February, 1941 issue of "All a-BOARD", the monthly publication of the RRB Recreational Association in Washington, D. C., which devoted its first page to a biography of SILVERMAN. This biography reflected that SILVERMAN spent his childhood and youth in Boston, has four university degrees, including S.B., M.A., and Ph.D. from Harvard and a M.A. from Leland Stanford University. The following is quoted from the article:

> "While attending Harvard, he worked for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and prepared a production index of New England. From June to September, 1924, Mr. Silverman was employed by Better Homes in America, Inc., and the Division of Building and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, doing special research on low-cost housing.
>
> "From here on hold on to your hats, for it's a fast and interesting track:
>
> "1924-1931: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Instructor in economics and statistics
>
> "1924-1931: Babson Statistical Organization, consulting statistician and economist

"1930-1931: Babson Institute, professor of statistics

"1931-1932: National Bureau of Economic Research (New York City), research associate

"1932-1933: Brown University and Rockerfeller Foundation (Providence, Rhode Island), lecturer in statistics and research associate in economics on gold standard study.

"1933-1934: National Recovery Administration (Washington, D. C.) chief statistician, Labor Advisory Board.

"1934-1936: U.S. Tariff Commission, special expert. He was one of the negotiators of the Canadian Trade Agreement.

"He came to the Board on March 16, 1936.

"No, Mr. Silverman is not an adding machine, nor does he use ticker-tape for a blood-stream. He is an alive, approachable man, keenly interested in sports, having bowled for the RRB Men's Bowling League until this year's unusual press of business interfered. He plays baseball and handball; each Sunday morning - weather fittin' and God permittin' - finds him playing volley-ball with a group of friends at Rock Creek Park. For complete relaxation, he attends shoot-em-up wild-west movies.

"In 1921, A. G. Silverman married Sarah Slepian, one of Radcliffe's intellectuals. They now live in Washington with their fourteen-year old son, Richard."

Photostatic copies have been made and sent to the Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York by letter dated April 4, 1949. Mr. BRAINERD recommended JOHN C. DAVIDSON, former RRB secretary, as a person who probably would be in a position to furnish considerable information concerning SILVERMAN

INFORMATION CONCERNING
HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

Referenced letter of February 25, 1949 requested that Chicago exhibit a photo of ALBERT BLUMBURG to Mrs. MARION DAUGHERTY, former wife of JULIAN WADLEIGH,

for possible identification of him as the person named BLUMBURG who was a professor of philosophy at John Hopkins University who visited the WADLEIGH apartment in the company of ELEANOR NELSON during 1934 or 1935.

Special Agents ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B. FRANKFURT showed this photo to Mrs. DAUGHERTY and she did not recognize him. She stated, however, that the name BLUMBURG was vaguely familiar to her in connection with this case but could not recall where she had heard the name. She does not recall the looks of the professor who visited the WADLEIGH apartment in the company of ELEANOR NELSON.

INFORMATION CONCERNING WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

The referenced Bureau letter to Chicago dated February 28, 1949 advised that RALPH H. MOORE, 232 North Humphrey Street, Oak Park, Illinois, who knew Mr. and Mrs. PIGMAN after visiting in Washington in about 1936 had concluded that PIGMAN was a Communist. Mr. and Mrs. RALPH H. MOORE were interviewed on March 16, 1949 by Special Agent ROBERT J. WILSON and the writer. Mrs. MOORE stated that she first became acquainted with Mrs. PIGMAN when the latter attended Austin High School in Chicago in 1923 and was a member of the Camp Fire Girls, of which Mrs. MOORE was an advisor. Mrs. MOORE was and continues to be a teacher at Austin High School.

Both Mr. and Mrs. MOORE stated that they first met Mr. PIGMAN in about 1935 or 1936 when the MOOREs visited in Washington, D. C. and went to the PIGMAN home on one occasion for dinner, which was their only meeting at that time. After 1935 or 1936 they had no contact with the PIGMANs until 1944 when Mr. and Mrs. PIGMAN came to Oak Park and resided at 522 South Kenilworth Avenue, Oak Park until about 1946 during which time Mr PIGMAN was employed as a chemist in the Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Illinois.

Mrs. MOORE had considerable association with Mrs. PIGMAN during this period but little with Mr. PIGMAN. Mr. MOORE saw Mrs. PIGMAN occasionally and on one occasion played golf with Mr. PIGMAN. Both stated that they recalled nothing unusual about their meeting in Washington, D. C. but Mr. MOORE described Mr. PIGMAN as an extreme liberal, although he could not recall PIGMAN's statements which have led him to adopt this opinion. Mrs. MOORE also regarded the PIGMANs as liberal and when they were questioned as to what they meant both stated that Mr. PIGMAN believed in social advances and New Deal policies.

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However, neither had any reason to believe that he is or has been a member of the Communist Party or was engaged in Soviet espionage.

-P E N D I N G-

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- L E A D S -

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Should interview persons listed in the Chicago letter to Director dated March 22, 1949 and in this report (see Administrative Page) after being notified by the Washington Field Office, inasmuch as these persons reside directly adjacent to the Washington Field Office territory and probably are employed in Washington, D. C. Lead set out previously in March 22nd letter.

MIAMI DIVISION

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will interview WILLIAM B. ZIFF, 3801 Bayshore Road, Sarasota, Florida (see Administrative Page). This lead previously set out by letter to the Bureau dated March 7, 1949.

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will interview JAMES A. DAILEY, former RRB member at the time SILVERMAN was hired. This lead previously set out by Chicago letter to the Bureau dated March 22, 1949.

RICHMOND DIVISION

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Should interview persons listed in the Chicago letter to Director dated March 22, 1949 and in this report (see Administrative Page) after being notified by the Washington Field Office inasmuch as these persons reside directly adjacent to the Washington Field Office territory and probably are employed in Washington, D. C. Lead set out previously in March 22nd letter.

- L E A D S -

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will interview RAYMOND W. JEWELL, former RRB employee. This lead previously set out in the Chicago letter to the Bureau dated March 22, 1949.

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will interview A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, concerning any knowledge he may have regarding the activities of ALGER or DONALD HISS, especially in the National Negro Congress of which RANDOLPH was president until April, 1940. This lead set out by referenced New York letter to Chicago dated April 11, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The referenced Washington Field Office report dated March 1, 1949 contained a lead to interview WILLIAM B. ZIFF as to his recollection of the period during which CLAUDIE COLLETT was employed by his family as a maid in Washington, D. C. Inasmuch as it was ascertained that ZIFF resides at 3801 Bayshore Road, Sarasota, Florida, the Miami Office was furnished a copy of the referenced report by letter to the Bureau dated March 7, 1949.

The referenced report dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C. included a lead for Chicago to ascertain the source of a check for $11.92, deposited in the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., on August 26, 1948, and drawn on the First National Bank of Chicago.

Special Agent RUSSELL P. BALDWIN (A) has contacted J. EARL SOMMERS, Assistant Auditor, First National Bank, who advised that it would be necessary to know the date and total of the cash letter from Riggs National Bank, with which the check was enclosed in order to locate it. If the cash letter were sent to another bank in Chicago, which returned the check to the First National Bank, it would be necessary to ascertain the identity of the bank eventually sending it to the First National Bank, together with the total and date of the cash letter from the bank.

Mr. SOMMERS explained that even if this information were available, it would probably be necessary for a member of the bank's staff to spend three days to locate the check.

In a letter to the Bureau with copies for Washington Field and New York dated April 8, 1949, the Bureau was advised that in view of that fact that this check was dated in 1948, after allegations of CHAMBERS against ALGER HISS were made public, and because of the fact that a member of the bank would have to spend about three days to locate the check, Chicago contemplated no further action unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

The identities of fellow employees of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the RRB listed in this report have been furnished to the Washington Field Office, New York, Philadelphia, Miami, Baltimore, Richmond and San Francisco Offices by letters dated February 23, March 22, and March 23, 1949, although Baltimore and Richmond did not receive the February 23 letter. The February 23 letter did not set out any leads for interviews with fellow employees but by letter dated March 23, 1949 the Washington Field Office requested New York, Miami, Philadelphia and Chicago to interview SILVERMAN's fellow employees.

FD-73

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FED[illegible]UREAU OF INVES[illegible]ON

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4-18-49	4-14-49	MAURICE A. TAYLOR HNW

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Wa ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF reinterviewed 4-14-49. Furnished further details of relationship with one STEPANOFF, admitting performing services for STEPANOFF between 1925 or 1926 and about 1931 such as patent searches, examination of technical articles, and finally admitted furnishing military journals to STEPANOFF. Stated STEPANOFF had engineering company located in building near 1133 Broadway, New York City, described as several blocks below this address on same side of street. Also admitted performing services for JOHN MATWIN as late as 1942 or 1943 when MATWIN was associated with a Frenchman named ROUX. de SVESHNIKOFF indicated he had done work for MATWIN in Washington such as patent searches and had represented his co. on a few occasions. He claimed he did not know MATWIN or STEPANOFF at the Russian Artillery Commission but met each through Russian acquaintances in New York City about 1925 or 1926. Very vague concerning this as in other matters. Last saw MATWIN 2 or 3 years ago, when MATWIN came through Washington enroute South. de SVESHNIKOFF aware that MATWIN'S wife is deceased and that MATWIN resides in Greensboro, N.C. Number of photographs displayed to de SVESHNIKOFF. Pictures of JOHN SHERMAN, DAVID ZIMMERMAN and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE last shown. de SVESHNIKOFF became very nervous and indicated he had to leave immediately. Upon questioning, concerning allegations of CRANE, he became highly perturbed, stating he was very upset and abruptly put on his coat and departed in a highly emotional state.

ASB
BRENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/31/87 BY SP#26656

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74-1333-3036

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MAY 13 1949 ASB

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New York (65-14783)
Charlotte (65-1301)
Los Angeles (Info)

Letter to WFO & CC re otherwise 4-26-49 ASB

DEC 16 1954

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WFO File #74-94

-P-

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, dated January 3, 1949, at Washington, D.C.
Los Angeles teletype dated February 11, 1949
New York teletypes dated January 20 and February 7, 1949 and April 7, 1949
Letter from New York to Director dated March 30, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the afternoon of April 14, 1949, VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF was interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agents LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF and the writer.

The interview was begun by questioning concerning the individual STEPANOFF, whom de SVESHNIKOFF previously stated operated an ordnance research company at 1133 or 1135 Broadway, New York City, to whom he admitted furnishing material of military character in 1931, which resulted in his resignation from reserve commission in the U. S. Artillery Reserve.

de SVESHNIKOFF stated that he is still unable to recall the first name of STEPANOFF and claimed he did not know him intimately or possessed any details as to the background of STEPANOFF. He declared that he was not acquainted with STEPANOFF when the latter was employed by the Old Russian Artillery Commission but learned that STEPANOFF was a civilian employee in the Commission at a later date. de SVESHNIKOFF mentioned that he had worked out of the Flat Iron Building when he was with the Commission under Colonel CHEKALOFF but was away from the office a great deal of the time and mentioned he had spent some time in Canada. de SVESHNIKOFF described STEPANOFF as 40 to 50 years of age, short in stature and later admitted that he was bald headed and perhaps wore glasses. He stated that he understood STEPANOFF had returned to Russia around 1931 and had subsequently died in Russia. Later he though perhaps STEPANOFF did not leave this country until about the time of the recognition of Russia or shortly thereafter. He stated his informant concerning these developments was one JOHN MATWIN, whom he described as an American of Russian extraction, whom he thought was born in this country.

de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned at length about STEPANOFF and advised that he had met STEPANOFF about two years after he left the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

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perhaps around 1925 or 1926. He said he met him on one of his periodic pleasure trips to New York through some Russian friends, of whom he had many in New York and none of whom he now recalls. He stated that STEPANOFF operated an engineering company located down the street from the building in which JOHN MATWIN had his business (1133 Broadway). He described the building as several buildings below MATWIN'S address on the same side of the street. He stated he thought he was located on the third or fourth or perhaps sixth floor and that he had his name on the door. He was unable to recall the exact name of the firm but thought it was Engineering Machinery Company or Machinery Engineering Company. He stated that he had performed a number of services for STEPANOFF on an irregular basis including patent searches in the Patent Office at Washington and the examination of technical articles and documents, and some translations, Russian-English of technical publications concerning such matters as machinery, metallurgy and oil. Under questioning, he finally admitted he had also furnished some military journals to STEPANOFF but stated these were not secret and were readily obtainable at the time. He admitted that it was his understanding that STEPANOFF was in some way associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation but did not know the details of this association. He declared he had never heard of BASIL DELGASS, former Amtorg official, and also had never heard of MAHKINOVSKY. He stated he did not know any of the Amtorg officials, had never been there, nor had he contacted any Amtorg employees.

Of interest, de SVESHNIKOFF mentioned that STEPANOFF had become or was in the process of accepting the Communist philosophy during the time he knew him and had told him that perhaps this new government was better for the Russian people who had been oppressed under the Czars. de SVESHNIKOFF admitted that his own attitude toward the Soviet Government has been one of change, that during the period mentioned he had softened somewhat in his attitude toward the Soviet Government and felt disposed in a friendly manner. He added that in more recent times, his sentiment has veered away from them. He insisted, however, that he had never done anything illegal or improper on behalf of the Soviet or its representatives.

Concerning JOHN MATWIN, de SVESHNIKOFF was advised that he had listed the Engineering Machinery Corporation -- JOHN J. MATWIN, as his employer, 1942-43 in certain applications. de SVESHNIKOFF readily admitted he had worked for MATWIN in 1942 and 1943, at which time MATWIN operated the Engineering Machinery Corporation at 1133 Broadway, New York City and was

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associated with a Frenchman by the name of ROUX. de SVESHNIKOFF stated he had made some patent searches in Washington in connection with a patented paper milk bottle invented by ROUX, which invention was unsuccessful. He also stated he had represented MATWIN in Washington on one or two occasions and mentioned going to the War Department, Navy Department, etc. on behalf of MATWIN. He intimated he had received rather shabby treatment from MATWIN and had never been paid for his work. Under questioning, de SVESHNIKOFF advised that he had not known JOHN MATWIN at the Russian Artillery Commission during World War I but had met him about the same time and in much the same manner as he met STEPANOFF, although he did not meet them together. He explained he met him through friends in the Russian Colony in New York. de SVESHNIKOFF stated he had performed services for JOHN MATWIN such as making patent searches and obtaining abstracts in Washington, D.C. He stated he had never furnished MATWIN with any military information although some of the material pertaining to machinery may have been of military value. He stated he was pretty certain that MATWIN had not taken over the office of STEPANOFF, which was suggested to him. He stated he was not aware of any association with the Amtorg on the part of MATWIN.

As indicated above, it was MATWIN who advised him of the departure of STEPANOFF and STEPANOFF'S subsequent death in Russia. He stated he had last seen MATWIN about two or three years ago when MATWIN came through Washington on his way South and he was aware of the fact that MATWIN'S wife is deceased and that MATWIN is residing in Greensboro, North Carolina.

During the interview, de SVESHNIKOFF mentioned his return to Russia in 1918, which was reported in the report of reference. He related that while in Moscow, a friend, General TUCHKOFF, had made arrangements for him, whereby he represented the Bogatyr Rubber Company, headquarters, Moscow and upon arriving back in the United States, he had conducted negotiations with the Goodrich Company and other organizations to send certain machinery to Russia. In this connection, he first mentioned he believed he had contacted the Amtorg Corporation but upon further consideration, stated he thought Amtorg was not then in existence and guessed that he had not done so.

In accordance with the request in referenced letter from New York dated March 30, 1949, the following photographs were displayed to de SVESHNIKOFF:

(1) Two photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
(2) One photograph of ALGER HISS
(3) One photograph of PRISCILLA HISS

(4) Two photographs of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was
(5) One photograph of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
(6) One photograph of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
(7) One photograph of MORRIS ASIMOW
(8) One picture containing two photographs of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE
(9) One photograph of CHARLES KRAMER
(10) One photograph of FELIX A INSLERMAN
(11) " " " MAX BEDACHT
(12) " " " ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was
(13) " " " MAXIM LIEBER
(14) " " " PETER MACRINI and wife

MR. & MRS.

He denied knowing any of the persons listed or that he recognized any although he declared the picture of ALGER HISS seemed somewhat familiar to him although he could not associate it with any person or place.

The photographs of the individuals listed in the New York teletype of reference dated February 7, 1949, having the surname of STEPANOFF (STEPANOV) were also displayed to de SVESHNIKOFF as follows:

(1) MIKHAIL DMITRIEVICH STEPANOV
(2) MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH STEPANOV
(3) NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVICH STEPANOV
(4) NIKOLAI PETROVICH STEPANOV
(5) NIKOLAI IVANOVICH STEPANOV
(6) EVGENII IVANOVICH STEPANOV
(7) ILIA STEPANOV
(8) VIKTOR YAKOVLEVICH STEPANOV
(9) EVGENII IVANOVICH STEPANOV
(10) IVAN SEMENOVICH STEPANOV

de SVESHNIKOFF was unable to identify any of these pictures. He thought the general facial characteristics of MIKHAIL DMITRIEVICH STEPANOV slightly resemble the STEPANOFF in question but qualified this by stating his STEPANOFF had a thinner, flatter face, was bald headed and added he was older. The photograph of IVAN SEMENOVICH STEPANOV, mentioned in the New York teletype of January 20, 1948, was also displayed to de SVESHNIKOFF in accordance with request. He indicated the photograph was not identical with STEPANOFF under discussion, however, he hesitated noticeably over the name IVAN SEMENOVICH and commented that the second name seemed familiar. It is noted from the teletype of the New York Office dated April 7,

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1949 that NICHOLAS ANTONOFF, who was with the Russian Artillery Commission, made reference to PETER STEPANOVICH STEPANOFF, who was with the Commission during World War I and some similarity in the middle names is noted.

The photograph of JOHN SHERMAN, carrying the name CHARLES CHASE, was also displayed to de SVESHNIKOFF with negative results. However, the photograph of JOHN J. MATWIN was not shown to him. In presenting the pictures mentioned above, it is noted that the photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, JOHN SHERMAN and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE were displayed last. de SVESHNIKOFF was very composed until these pictures were shown, particularly that of CRANE. After being shown these pictures and particular attention invited to the likeness of CRANE, de SVESHNIKOFF became ill at ease, glanced at his watch and said he would have to be leaving right away. He was pressed concerning CRANE and advised that CRANE was well acquainted with him and had related having meetings with de SVESHNIKOFF, including meetings at Philadelphia and had made payments to de SVESHNIKOFF. At this point, he became very perturbed, flushed and nervous and declared that he was emotionally upset and did not answer any further questions. He arose abruptly from his chair, grabbed his topcoat and almost immediately bolted from the room.

During the questioning, while the last three pictures were being shown, de SVESHNIKOFF denied that he knew BORIS BYKOV or had been acquainted with anyone known to him as PETE or PETER. He also denied knowing KEITH, JOHN SHERMAN or CHARLES CHASE. He stated that if CRANE stated he had met him, it was possible he had met one or more individuals around the offices of JOHN MATWIN or STEPANOFF but had no recollection of such individuals. He likewise denied acquaintance with VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF, mentioned in the reports of the Baltimore Office.

Teletype from the Los Angeles Office dated March 29, 1949 indicates that CRANE advised that the passport photograph taken in 1934 resembled Russian No. 1, described earlier by CRANE and reported in Los Angeles teletype dated February 11, 1949 although he was unable to identify the current photograph of MATWIN taken in 1949 by the Charlotte Office.

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The partial identification by CRANE above plus some similarities in physical description make it appear probable that JOHN MATWIN (IVAN MATVEENKO), identified as unknown operator No. 318 by GORDON SWITZ, is also Russian No. 1 of the two former Czarist Officers described by CRANE. CRANE stated he first met these officers in 1934 and related that he first met Russian No. 1 in Central Park, New York City but apparently saw him on only one other occasion. He advised he met de SVESHNIKOFF the following year, 1935, when he returned to New York. It is not certain that JOHN MATWIN is Russian No. 1. According to Los Angeles teletype of February 11, 1949, CRANE stated both former Russian Officers resided in or near Washington, D.C. and added that both were card players and gamblers. He further stated in connection with his meeting with Russian No. 2 in 1935, identified as VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF, that he had some meetings with Russian No. 2 in Philadelphia. He advised that de SVESHNIKOFF delivered approximately two dozen military journals to him, which were turned over to BORIS BYKOV or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that he paid $100 per month to de SVESHNIKOFF and some times gave money to de SVESHNIKOFF for Russian No. 1.

It is not known that JOHN J. MATWIN ever lived in or near Washington, D.C. although his deceased wife, MUSE MATWIN, did live in Washington in 1918 or 1919. It is also observed that MATWIN is not known to have been a former officer in the Czar Army but is understood to have been a civilian employee who was already in New York City when World War I began and was hired on this side by the Russian Artillery Commission. The further fact that CRANE furnished money to de SVESHNIKOFF for Russian No. 1 might indicate that No. 1 occupied a position in the Soviet Parallel on no higher level than de SVESHNIKOFF. This is not necessary significant although MATWIN was apparently an Agent of some importance at the time GORDON SWITZ was furnishing information to him.

In this connection VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF terminated the interview with him before he could be questioned at length concerning former Czarist Officer associates residing in the vicinity of Washington, D.C. and elsewhere. No leads are being set out along this line as later identification of MATWIN as Russian No. 1 may obviate the necessity of such a lengthy project. The two former officers interviewed in Washington, D.C., i.e., VLADIMIR GRODSKY and A. I. KRYNITSKY are both very short and small men who in no way answer the description of Russian No. 1.

The letter from the Baltimore Office to the Director dated March 23, 1949 and report of Special Agent

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WFO File #74-94

JESSE F. FARR, Baltimore, dated March 23, 1949 in the case entitled "Unknown Subjects, [redacted] Espionage - R," reflected interview with VLADIMIR ALEXIS NEKRASOFF, also known as V. NUVHASSOV. NEKRASOFF was interviewed about de SVESHNIKOFF, whom he denied knowing and as indicated above de SVESHNIKOFF denied knowing NEKRASOFF. Nevertheless, NEKRASOFF appears to be an interesting character. According to his statement, he was separated from his position with the Russian Artillery Commission after a dispute with the Military Attache GOLEEVSKY. The Baltimore letter of March 23, refers to the fact that NEKRASOFF was in correspondence with an alleged Espionage Agent, one A. ALEXICV of Bordeaux, France. He also said he had lived in unmarried state with one MARY LUPSCA, who returned to Russia subsequently and concluded by stating the British Intelligence had investigated him during World War I.

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NEKRASOFF further informed interviewing Agents that he had known one STEPANOFF, who came to the United States in 1915, served in the Russian Artillery Commission and later returned to Russia after the commission dissolved. He stated this STEPANOFF had again come to the United States between 1926 and 1930, at which time NEKRASOFF met him. This STEPANOFF was described by NEKRASOFF as having been sympathetic with the Bolshevists in 1917 and was obviously in good standing with the Soviet regime at the time of his second visit to the United States.

In view of the above, an undeveloped lead is being set out to the Baltimore Office to secure a detailed description, background and photograph of NEKRASOFF, if this has not already been done.

On the morning of April 18, 1949, VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF telephoned to advise that he had received a subpoena to appear before the U. S. Grand Jury in New York at 10 o'clock April 19, 1949. He was concerned whether he should take his scrapbook along to assist him in answering questions. He was advised that he would have to use his own judgment as to this. At this time, de SVESHNIKOFF apologized profusely for his rudeness during the interview with him on the afternoon of April 14, 1949 and stated he had been greatly upset and was unable to sleep that night. He stated that he had met other people in connection with his contacts with STEPANOFF but declared he could not recall any of their names. He said he might be able to identify photographs of such persons if they were shown to him but still insisted that the photographs

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displayed by reporting Agents were unknown to him. He stated he had found the correct name of STEPANOFF by referring to his personal notebook and furnished this name as PETR ASIMOVICH STEPANOFF also spelled PETR ESEMOVICH STEPANOFF. He explained that the middle name reflected that he was the son of one ASIM and endeavored to explain the variation in spelling somewhat unsuccessfully.

Additional copies of this report are being furnished to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Office for inclusion in the files in the case entitled "Unknown [redacted] Espionage-R," who has been identified in that case as [redacted]. b2 b7D

A copy of the report is being furnished to Los Angeles for its information and assistance in connection with further interviews with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and copies to Charlotte in furtherance of further investigation of MATWIN.

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- P E N D I N G -

WFO File #74-94

92818

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE:

At the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, if not already obtained, will secure physical description, background data and if practicable photographs of VLADIMIR A. NEKRASOFF and furnish same to the New York Office. In the event his description approximates Russian No. 1, the above data should be furnished Los Angeles for display to WILLIAM CRANE.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

At New York City, will make appropriate check at the local office of I and NS, in an effort to locate PETER STEPANOVICH STEPANOFF or as he has been named by de SVESHNIKOFF as PETR ASIMOVICH STEPANOFF or PETR ESEMOVICH STEPANOFF. de SVESHNIKOFF mentioned the word PETER is spelled as PETR.

Will consider the advisability of making investigation to locate the office of PETER STEPANOVICH STEPANOFF, which was situated several buildings below 1133 Broadway in the same block as this address, according to de SVESHNIKOFF, who still claims the firm was named Engineering Machinery Company or Machinery Engineering Company or a similar name.

Will conduct investigation at the Credit Bureaus and the appropriate City or State offices for any business records pertaining to STEPANOFF and his firm which may be practicable.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C. will make appropriate inquiries at the Immigration and Naturalization Services to locate records on PETER STEPANOVICH STEPANOFF, whose name may be PETR ASIMOVICH or PETR ESEMOVICH STEPANOFF.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

92819

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4-18-49	4-14-49	MAURICE A. TAYLOR HNW

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Wa ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF reinterviewed 4-14-49. Furnished further details of relationship with one STEPANOFF, admitting performing services for STEPANOFF between 1925 or 1926 and about 1931 such as patent searches, examination of technical articles, and finally admitted furnishing military journals to STEPANOFF. Stated STEPANOFF had engineering company located in building near 1133 Broadway, New York City, described as several blocks below this address on same side of street. Also admitted performing services for JOHN MATWIN as late as 1942 or 1943 when MATWIN was associated with a Frenchman named ROUX. de SVESHNIKOFF indicated he had done work for MATWIN in Washington such as patent searches and had represented his co. on a few occasions. He claimed he did not know MATWIN or STEPANOFF at the Russian Artillery Commission but met each through Russian acquaintances in New York City about 1925 or 1926. Very vague concerning this as in other matters. Last saw MATWIN 2 or 3 years ago, when MATWIN came through Washington enroute South. de SVESHNIKOFF aware that MATWIN'S wife is deceased and that MATWIN resides in Greensboro, N.C. Number of photographs displayed to de SVESHNIKOFF. Pictures of JOHN SHERMAN, DAVID ZIMMERMAN and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE last shown. de SVESHNIKOFF became very nervous and indicated he had to leave immediately. Upon questioning, concerning allegations of CRANE, he became highly perturbed, stating he was very upset and abruptly put on his coat and departed in a highly emotional state.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/82 BY [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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(1 - Asst. Attorney General T. J. Donegan)

Kisseloff-9111

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3251 MEM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	4/12/49	3/29,30; 4/1,4, 5,7,8,11/49	FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Lieutenant Colonel HERRICK F. BEARCE, former neighbor of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, interviewed. BEARCE never acquainted with SILVERMAN; has no knowledge of rugs being shipped to or from SILVERMAN. BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX, former neighbor of SILVERMAN, is reported to be in France at the present time. Check drawn on State Street Trust Company to ALGER HISS in amount of $250, March 20, 1946, was payment for speech given by HISS to Commercial Club of Boston. Original check has been obtained. No typewriting thereon. No correspondence transmitted between Commercial Club and Hiss. Check drawn in amount of $6.40 on Third National Bank and Trust Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, payable to ALGER HISS. Maker of check not located in Springfield, Mass. Mrs. JOHN FAIRBANKS, Cambridge, Mass., interviewed re ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. JOHN E. KELLY, Pittsfield, Mass., interviewed. KELLY reported to have had knowledge of employment of Colonel D. L. LAMB by ALGER HISS. KELLY claims no knowledge of employment of LAMB by HISS. KELLY stated it was general knowledge in G-2 circles in 1938 that HISS was a "pink," but no investigation conducted by G-2 because of powerful friends HISS had in Government. MARSHALL PARKS, owner of Brackett House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, has not returned from Florida. FBI Laboratory report negative on guest books obtained from Stearns Farm, Peterboro, New Hampshire.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/20/82 BY 3/1-2 mae/DB #24,586

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent J. BERNARD COOK (A), dated 3/14/49 at Washington, D. C.
Washington Field letter to Boston, dated March 11, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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2 Washington Field 74-94

Kisseloff-4130

REFERENCE: New York letter to Boston, dated March 22, 1949.

DETAILS: INTERVIEWS RE A. GEORGE SILVERMAN

On March 11, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised by letter that BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX formerly resided at 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN resided at this address at the same time THIBODEAUX resided there, namely, the spring of 1937. THIBODEAUX' address was given as 10 Dana Street, Apartment 211, Cambridge, Mass. It was noted that this was THIBODEAUX' address in 1940. Inquiry was made at 10 Dana Street, Cambridge, Mass., and it was ascertained that THIBODEAUX was no longer residing there.

Miss MARION DOW, office manager of the George A. Giles Realty Company, Cambridge, Mass., advised that the records for the apartment house at No. 10 Dana Street reflected that BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX did reside at the given address from September, 1940, to October, 1941. His occupation at the time was given as student in economics at Harvard University, studying under Dr. J. D. BLACK.

Miss CATHERINE PATTON, secretary, Alumni Office, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., advised that as of February, 1949, the Alumni records reflect that BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX was employed by the State Department, Washington, D. C., and that he was located in Paris, France.

By letter on March 17, 1949, the Kansas City Office advised that Lieutenant Colonel HERRICK F. BEARCE, reported to have been a neighbor of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN in 1937 at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., was now located at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. Accordingly, Lieutenant Colonel BEARCE, who is presently an instructor in military science at M.I.T., was interviewed by the writer and he advised that during the time that he resided at 2325 15th St., N.W., Washington, D. C., he was only acquainted with one individual and this individual was a Bureau agent residing there at that time, whose name he did not recall. BEARCE further stated that he had no knowledge of any rugs being delivered to an apartment or taken from an apartment at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-4131

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. JOHN FAIRBANKS

A letter was directed to the Boston Office on March 22, 1949, from the New York Office advising that information had been received through an investigation conducted in Corvallis, Oregon, that Mrs. JOHN FAIRBANKS, whose husband is a professor of oriental history at Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, was acquainted with Mrs. ALGER HISS. This information was obtained through an interview, the contents of which are set forth in the report of Special Agent ELVIN L. BARTON, dated 2/12/49, Portland, Oregon.

On March 30, 1949, Mrs. JOHN FAIRBANKS, 41 Winthrop Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was interviewed by the writer. Mrs. FAIRBANKS stated that she did know PRISCILLA HISS in Washington, D. C., in 1942 and that she and Mrs. HISS were members of a civilian defense group organized at that time. However, Mrs. FAIRBANKS stated that she had never carried on any correspondence with Mrs. HISS and that she had met with both PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS on a very few occasions and that the occasions were of a social nature.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS was asked if Professor FAIRBANKS had been very well acquainted with ALGER HISS in order to ascertain whether or not Professor FAIRBANKS had corresponded with ALGER HISS. Mrs. FAIRBANKS replied that Professor FAIRBANKS did not know ALGER HISS very well and she knew that he had never corresponded with him and stated that any social contact made with the HISSES was so done at her instigation and not Professor FAIRBANKS'. Mrs. FAIRBANKS was then asked if there were any persons whom she knew who may have been well acquainted with the HISSES in Washington, D. C., or in Boston. Mrs. FAIRBANKS, after considerable deliberation, replied that the only persons she knew who also knew the HISSES were Professor HENRY HART, Harvard Law School and possibly WILLIAM JOHNSTON of the State Department, Washington, D. C.

It is to be noted that Professor HART has previously been interviewed by agents of the Boston Office, the results of this interview having been set forth in the report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS, dated February 23, 1949, on page 16.

INFORMATION RE CHECKS DEPOSITED IN RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent J. BERNARD COOK (A) dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C., wherein a lead is set forth

Kisseloff-4132

for the Boston Office to determine, if possible, the name of the maker of a check in the amount of $6.40 drawn on the Third National Bank and Trust Company, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ISAIAH T. WOODBURY:

In an effort to ascertain the source of a deposit to the account of HISS on August 14, 1934, in the amount of $6.40 drawn on the Third National Bank and Trust Company of Springfield, Mr. HENRY F. COLTON, Vice President of the Third National Bank and Trust Company, was interviewed by Agent WOODBURY.

Mr. COLTON was extremely cooperative and stated he would do all he possibly could but that from the system used at the bank, he considered it a near impossibility to obtain the requested information. Mr. COLTON said that the bank has approximately 9700 individual ledger cards and that as the maker of instant check is unknown, it would be necessary to go through the ledger cards, beginning with A through the alphabet, taking all the $6.40 entries during the pertinent period. Mr. COLTON said that many of the ledger cards were destroyed during the Connecticut River flood of 1936 and that on some previous checks of a similar situation, a 100 per cent thorough check could not be made.

In view of the above information, no further effort is being made to locate the maker of the $6.40 check referred to in the report of Special Agent J. BERNARD COOK, dated 3/14/49, at Washington, D. C.

Concerning the check deposited in the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., in the amount of $250, drawn on the State Street Trust Company, the writer interviewed Mr. E. W. HUNTER, Assistant Treasurer, State Street Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, who advised that in order to determine the maker of a check drawn on the bank, it would be necessary to review the entire transactions of the bank for the particular day and that the amount of $250 on a check on March 26, 1946, would have no meaning to the bank unless a search was made of every customer's account. Mr. HUNTER further advised that it would be necessary upon finding a check drawn for $250 on that particular date to interview all makers of checks for that amount in order to find out who the actual maker of the check was. Mr. HUNTER further advised that he would be willing to search the records for that date but they were not available at the bank and it would be necessary to go to a warehouse.

Kisseloff-4133

A review of the files in this case reflected that on January 6, 1949, an interview was conducted with Mr. STUART C. RAND, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, who was formerly a member of the Executive Board of the Commercial Club of Boston. The purpose of this interview was to determine whether Mr. STUART RAND had any correspondence with ALGER HISS in connection with an address which HISS had made before the Commercial Club, the proceeds of which HISS had reported in his 1946 Federal Income Tax. However, at the time of this interview, the amount of the stipend paid to HISS is not known. Mr. RAND stated that he had obtained the services of HISS through a personal friendship which had come about by virtue of HISS' being a member of the same law firm as Mr. RAND.

Accordingly, it was believed that a check drawn on March 26, 1946, in the amount of $250 may have been the check representing the fee paid to Mr. ALGER HISS for his address before the Commercial Club.

Mr. STUART RAND, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, was again interviewed by the writer and advised that he did not recall the amount paid to ALGER HISS for his speech before the Commercial Club, but that Mr. WALDO B. KENDALL, 15 Congress Street, Boston, a member of the firm of Minot, Kendall & Company, Bankers, was the treasurer of the Commercial Club and that he would have any information concerning the check.

Mr. WALDO B. KENDALL, 15 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., was interviewed by the writer and he advised that he was the treasurer of the Commercial Club of Boston. He stated he recalled forwarding a check to ALGER HISS in the amount of $250. Mr. KENDALL was asked if he had any objection to furnishing the original of this check to the reporting agent. Mr. KENDALL readily acceded to this request and did furnish reporting agent with the original of the check, which is retained in the files of the Commercial Club, which club has no permanent office but Mr. KENDALL, being treasurer of the club, maintains the books in his offices at 15 Congress Street.

In connection with the secretaryship of the club, Mr. KENDALL furnished the writer with the name of STOUGHTON BELL, Chancellor of the Episcopal Diocese of Boston, 60 State Street, Boston, who was the secretary at the time ALGER HISS made his address before the club.

Mr. STOUGHTON BELL was interviewed by the writer. He advised that the day that ALGER HISS addressed the Commercial Club he, Mr. BELL, terminated his services as secretary. However, he advised that

Mr. WILLIAM E. CHAMBERLAIN of the American Red Cross in Boston was the permanent secretary of the club and Mr. BELL contacted Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and found that there was no correspondence concerning the obtaining of services of ALGER HISS; that all arrangements were made through Mr. STUART RAND on a personal basis.

The original check in the amount of $250, mentioned hereinbefore, was examined and it was found there was no typewriting thereon. The following notation was written on the back of the check in longhand:

"Pay to the order of Riggs National Bank

(Signed) ALGER HISS."

This check is being retained in the files of the Boston Office.

Photostatic copies have been made and are being furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office.

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN E. KELLY, PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
RE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB

On April 6, 1949, the New York Office advised by teletype that a Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB had been located in New York City and had furnished information to the effect that he, LAMB, had been employed by ALGER HISS on a very secretive basis at the time that ALGER HISS was connected with the Nye Committee; furthermore, that he had discussed his connection with HISS with an individual whom he named as JOHN EOGHAN KELLY, who, at that time, resided in Jersey City in 1934. LAMB was advised that KELLY had accompanied him (LAMB) to Washington, D. C. in 1934, at which time LAMB related his association with ALGER HISS to Colonel THIELE of G-2. The New York Office requested that KELLY be interviewed relative to the information set forth above. KELLY's address was given as 34 Barker Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

On April 7, 1949, JOHN E. KELLY, 34 Barker Road, Pittsfield, Mass., was interviewed by reporting agent. At the inception of the interview KELLY was advised of the statements made by Colonel LAMB, namely, that LAMB was a close friend of KELLY and that he had on several occasions discussed his activities with KELLY; furthermore, that on one occasion, he had gone to Washington, D. C., with KELLY. KELLY was not questioned concerning the specific statements made by LAMB relative to ALGER HISS until later in the interview. KELLY was first

questioned as to how he came to know Colonel LAMB and the length of this acquaintanceship, as well as the intensity of it. KELLY advised that he first met Colonel LAMB in 1921 in British Honduras, Central America. At that time LAMB was a pilot for a private airline operating in Honduras and KELLY was a mining engineer for the Honduras-Henequen Company, Honduras, which firm had offices at 150 Nassau Street, New York City. KELLY related that the first time he had seen LAMB, LAMB was backed up against a wall and a man was pointing a gun at him and told him he was going to shoot LAMB. According to KELLY, LAMB told the person pointing the gun at him that he had better kill him when he fired the gun; otherwise, he, LAMB would beat him up. As a result the person pointing the gun at LAMB became frightened and let LAMB go.

KELLY said that he pointed this out to relate the kind of an individual LAMB was. In 1933, KELLY stated, he wrote a book about LAMB's life, entitled, "Incurable Filibuster," published by FARRAR and RHINEHART, New York City. KELLY claims that at the time he wrote this book he was a member of the Military Intelligence Division of the U. S. Army; that he was a member of that organization from 1931 to 1943.

In response to questions concerning any trips to Washington, D. C. with LAMB, KELLY advised that he can remember two trips that he made with LAMB to Washington, D. C. The first one was in 1933 or 1934--he was not exactly sure of the year--when he was accompanied by LAMB and a Dr. LA ROE, a medical doctor and the brother of WILBUR LA ROE, attorney at Washington, D. C. The next trip that KELLY made to Washington, D.C., was in 1938, he believes, at which time he and LAMB were accompanied by a newspaper man whose name KELLY could not recall, but he stated they had stayed overnight in a hotel on the north side of Baltimore, Maryland. He recalled that it was in the wintertime because their car had broken down on the way and it was quite cold.

KELLY was specifically questioned at this time as to whether or not LAMB had related to him any information concerning LAMB's association with ALGER HISS or employment by ALGER HISS while HISS was a member of the Nye Committee. KELLY stated he could not recall LAMB conveying this information to him or discussing ALGER HISS with LAMB. At this point, KELLY offered the information that in 1937 or 1938--he was not sure of the year--ALGER HISS was considered to be a "pink" by individuals in G-2 and it was common knowledge among the members of G-2 that no investigation should be conducted concerning ALGER HISS as all leads would lead nowhere inasmuch as he had powerful friends to take care of him.

KELLY was asked to define the word, "Pink" in response to which he stated he considered a pink a non-card carrying member of the Communist Party, but an individual who had Communist tendencies. He stated that he would consider a pink a fellow traveler and that is exactly what he considered ALGER HISS to be in 1937 or 1938. He further added that Colonel TRUMAN SMITH, who in 1937 was Military Attache in Germany and who, he believes, is presently retired from the U. S. Army, may be able to give further information concerning the statements made that ALGER HISS was a fellow traveler.

KELLY was asked if he recalled introducing Colonel LAMB to Colonel THIELE of G-2. KELLY replied that he could not specifically recall this incident but added that it was quite possible that he had introduced Colonel LAMB to Colonel THIELE inasmuch as he was a person always interested in anybody who had a glamor surrounding them or had done something spectacular. Therefore, he concluded that it was quite possible that he had introduced LAMB to THIELE.

Continuing along this line, KELLY felt that Colonel THIELE probably would not have been able to do anything concerning information relative to ALGER HISS, providing LAMB had furnished the same to THIELE because of his statements made previously that nothing was done about ALGER HISS. However, KELLY was of the opinion that THIELE was relieved of his duties as head of G-2 in 1934 and had been transferred to an active command of troops; therefore, he believed that if LAMB had discussed this matter with THIELE, it would have been in 1934 and not in 1937 or 1938, at which time they made their second trip to Washington, D. C.

KELLY related that LAMB was a soldier of fortune and always broke; therefore it would not surprise him if LAMB had accepted employment by HISS without knowing the real nature of the employment, its significance or its objective; furthermore, that LAMB would be particularly receptive to such employment, especially if there was a clandestine attachment to it.

Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS were exhibited to KELLY but he was unable to identify CHAMBERS as any person with whom he had ever been acquainted or had seen in person. KELLY studied the photograph of ALGER HISS for a good deal of time, then stated that possibly he had seen HISS in the office of CHARLES V. BOB in New York City in 1938. KELLY related that BOB had financed a trip of Admiral BYRD to the South Pole and that he had met BOB through LAMB, who was a private pilot for BOB and that in 1938, BOB was involved in a criminal action by the United States Government, as a result of which he had obtained the services of an attorney, and KELLY thought that possibly the young

attorney in BOB's office was ALGER HISS. He then added that possibly it was DONALD HISS. He was not quite certain of the identity from the photograph. KELLY was asked if there were any other persons whom he knew that might have known LAMB at that particular time. In response thereto, he furnished the name of RICHARD LOEB, publisher of a newspaper in Nashua, New Hampshire, who was the individual who made arrangements for KELLY's book about LAMB to be published. He also furnished the name of T. W. DUKE, 26 Liberty Street, New York City, who might possibly know other individuals.

It is to be noted that the New York Office, in referenced teletype, has advised that they have talked with DUKE in New York City, and he furnished the address of KELLY.

KELLY said that it was rather difficult for him to recall all of the incidents in his association with LAMB over such a long period and that he would like to reflect upon the questions that had been presented to him; furthermore, that he did not feel he was in a position to testify as to the exact dates of any information that he had furnished, but that he would be willing to testify in the event it was deemed necessary, and he would be glad to reduce to writing anything he had stated concerning his activities.

On April 8, 1949, KELLY was again interviewed inasmuch as he had stated previously that details of his activities with LAMB had not been too clear the day previously. KELLY, upon interview, stated that he had gone over in his mind all of the information furnished the day previously and had reached the conclusion that he had not met ALGER HISS in New York City as previously stated and he feels now that the individual whom he did meet was ARNOLD KOCH, 120 Broadway, New York City. He believes that KOCH was a young attorney in BOB's office. The details of the meeting, he recalls now, were, no doubt, in connection with the case which BOB had with the U. S. Government, and for which BOB was, at a later date, incarcerated in Federal Prison.

KELLY added that he had not seen LAMB since 1943, at which time they were both in Los Angeles, California. KELLY was a major in G-2 at that time and LAMB was a major in the Air Force. KELLY checked the hotel directory and reviewed the namesof the hotels in Baltimore, Maryland, and concluded that he had stayed at the Mt. Royal Hotel in Baltimore in 1938, and he recalls that he, as well as LAMB and the newspaperman, had registered at the hotel. He felt that the name of the newspaperman could be obtained by checking the register at the Mt. Royal Hotel.

KELLY reiterated a statement that he had made previously to the effect that LAMB had considerable knowledge concerning arms and ammunition and it was quite significant that the Nye Committee was concerned with the manufacture of arms and munitions; therefore, KELLY believed in his own mind that it was quite possible that LAMB may have worked for HISS and the Nye Committee.

EFFORTS TO LOCATE MARSHALL PARKS
PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reference is made to the report of LEON O. PRIOR, dated March 26, 1949, at Miami, Florida, wherein information is set forth that MARSHALL PARKS, owner of the Brackett House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, was in Florida, and was not expected to return to Peterboro until sometime between March 15 and April 1, 1949.

On April 4, 1949, efforts were made to locate MARSHALL PARKS in Peterboro, New Hampshire. It was found that PARKS has not, as yet, returned from Florida, and appropriate arrangements have been made to have the Boston Office notified upon PARKS' return from Florida.

RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION
OF GUEST BOOKS, PETERBORO, N. H.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS, dated March 21, 1949, in the captioned case, wherein information is set forth that the guest books of the Stearns Farm and the register of the Peterboro Players had been obtained and furnished to the FBI Laboratory for examination in an effort to determine whether or not ALGER HISS, MRS. HISS, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had signed those guest books in 1937, at which time CHAMBERS claims he, along with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, journeyed to New Hampshire, and had seen a play entitled, "She Stoops To Conquer," in Peterboro, New Hampshire.

On March 18, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the guest book with the given number of Q-164 was examined with the date of July 16, 1935, as the first entry in the name of LOUISE FOOTE.

The second examination was conducted of Q-165, a book labeled "Guests" containing handwritten names and addresses.

The third examination was designated as Q-166, which was a register of the Peterboro Players and contained handwritten signatures and addresses. The results of the examination are set forth by the Laboratory as follows:

Kisseloff-4139

"With reference to the signatures on the pages of the Peterborough Players pertaining to the play entitled, "She Stoops to Conquer" there are three entries, " Coleman, Washington, D. C., LEWIS DANIEL, MacDowell Colony, EDWARD STALOFF, MacDowell Colony," that show a general style of handwriting similar to the general style of writing employed by ALGER HISS. However, most of the handwriting characteristics appearing in those three signatures are not in common with similar handwriting characteristics appearing in the known handwriting of HISS.

"The writings appearing in the three books are not sufficiently comparable in word or letter combination with the known handwriting specimens of PRISCILLA HISS, ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for any definite conclusion to be reached."

ENCLOSURES: To Bureau and New York

2 photostatic copies of check made out to ALGER HISS, drawn on the State Street Trust Company on the account of the Commercial Club of Boston, dated March 20, 1946.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-4140

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will locate and interview BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX, providing he is available at the present time. THIBODEAUX is reported to have resided in the apartment house that A. GEORGE SILVERMAN resided in in 1937 in Washington, D. C. THIBODEAUX is reported to be employed by the State Department and was in Paris, France, in February of 1949.

Will interview WILLIAM JOHNSTON, providing he has not already been interviewed. JOHNSTON is reported to have been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C. This information was furnished by Mrs. JOHN FAIRBANKS, Cambridge, Mass., on interview, the details of which are set forth in this report. JOHNSTON is reported to be employed by the State Department.

THE BOSTON DIVISION

AT PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Will interview MARSHALL PARKS immediately upon his return from Florida, and will obtain from PARKS the registor of Brackett House, the hostelry in which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS may have stayed in 1937, along with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-4141

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3251 MEM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	4/12/49	3/29,30; 4/1,4, 5,7,8,11/49	FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Lieutenant Colonel HERRICK F. BEARCE, former neighbor of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, interviewed. BEARCE never acquainted with SILVERMAN; has no knowledge of rugs being shipped to or from SILVERMAN. BENJAMIN THEODEAUX, former neighbor of SILVERMAN, is reported to be in France at the present time. Check drawn on State Street Trust Company to ALGER HISS in amount of $250, March 20, 1946, was payment for speech given by HISS to Commercial Club of Boston. Original check has been obtained. No typewriting thereon. No correspondence transmitted between Commercial Club and Hiss. Check drawn in amount of $6.40 on Third National Bank and Trust Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, payable to ALGER HISS. Maker of check not located in Springfield, Mass. Mrs. JOHN FAIRBANKS, Cambridge, Mass., interviewed re ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. JOHN E. KELLY, Pittsfield, Mass., interviewed. KELLY reported to have had knowledge of employment of Colonel D. I. LAMB by ALGER HISS. KELLY claims no knowledge of employment of LAMB by HISS. KELLY stated it was general knowledge in G-2 circles in 1938 that HISS was a "pink," but no investigation conducted by G-2 because of powerful friends HISS had in Government. MARSHALL PARKS, owner of Brackett House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, has not returned from Florida. FBI Laboratory report negative on guest books obtained from Stearns Farm, Peterboro, New Hampshire.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/29/82 BY SCL 2266 5 86

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent J. BERNARD COOK (A), dated 3/14/49 at Washington, D. C.
Washington Field letter to Boston, dated March 11, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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ENCLOSURE

74-1333-3037

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF BOSTON
THE MERCHANTS CLUB
WALDO S. KENDALL, TREASURER

BOSTON, MASS. March 26, 1946 No. 1130

STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY 5-130

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Roger Kiss $250 00/100

Two hundred fifty DOLLARS

DEPOSITED MAR 26 1946

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF BOSTON
THE MERCHANTS CLUB

Waldo S. Kendall
TREASURER

Kisseloff-4144

THE J. C. HALL CO. PROV. R. I.

Pay to the order of
National Bank
Pay to the order of
Chase

PAY ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO.
OR ORDER
OR THROUGH BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE
PRIOR ENDORSEMENTS GUARANTEED

MAR 29 1946

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK
5-20 OF BOSTON 5-20

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Kisseloff-4145

ORDER OF
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TS GUAR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/20/87 BY SP-7 [illegible]

74-1333-3037

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-7 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU (74-1333)

RE BOSTON FILE 65-3251

2 photostatic copies of check made out to ALGER HISS, drawn on State Street Trust Company on account of the Commercial Club of Boston, dated March 20, 1946.

Kisseloff-4146

Kisseloff-4147

74-1333-3037

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

L.A. FILE NO. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	4-28-49	3-15,24,28,29, 30;4-4--8,18, 27-49	HAROLD F. DODGE CMC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Typewritten letter (Specimen K-729) dated 8-14-37, from DONALD HISS to MAYNARD J. TOLL not typed by machine used to type specimens Q5, or Q6 through Q69. ROBERT E. STRIPLING interviewed at Los Angeles on 3-29-49 concerning action taken by him regarding "pumpkin film." Results of interview with Colonel CHARLES THORNTON and General OLIVER P. ECHOLS re ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN set out. LEO C. ROSTEN determined to be in Washington, D. C. and Washington Field Office requested to interview him. MORRIS ASIMOW not available for interview inasmuch as he left Los Angeles about 2-7-49 for Biak Island, Netherlands East Indies where he will be engaged for about one year setting up an aluminum smelting plant for the Dutch Government under contract with the RICHARD NATHAN CORPORATION of New York.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Washington Field Offices letters to Director, dated 3-3,9,22,30-49.
Report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A), dated 3-14-49, at Washington, D. C.
Report of SA DAVID E. TODD, dated 3-9-49, at San Francisco.
Report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE, dated 3-14-49, at Los Angeles, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-21-97 BY SSA SCALISI (CA#97-1715)

cc ASA Campbell 5-18-49 Filed

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 174-1333-3038

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INDEXED - 1

5 - Bureau
3 - New York (174-94)
1 - Thomas J. Donegan, Spec. Asst.
53 JUN 14 1949
2 - Washington (74-94)
2 - Los Angeles

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Kisseloff-4148

LA 100-30409

DETAILS:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

INTERVIEW OF MAYNARD J. TOLL

It will be recalled that MAYNARD J. TOLL of Los Angeles when interviewed regarding ALGER HISS furnished a typewritten letter dated August 14, 1937, addressed to him and written by DONALD HISS. This letter was forwarded to the Bureau for examination by the FBI Laboratory.

By letter dated March 11, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised regarding this letter, which was designated as Specimen K-729, "the conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type K-729 was not used to type Q5, or Q6 through Q69."

On March 28, 1949 the original of this letter was returned to MAYNARD J. TOLL.

INVESTIGATION RE BANK ACCOUNT OF ALGER HISS

The referenced report of SA J. BERNARD COOK reflects that ALGER HISS maintained an account at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D. C., and that on August 5, 1935 he deposited a check in the amount of $300.00, which was drawn on the First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena, California. A lead was set out for the Los Angeles Office to endeavor to ascertain the source of this deposit.

On March 30, 1949, SA MURRAY B. MYERSON was advised by D. N. ELLIS, Acting Chief Clerk, First Trust and Savings Bank, Pasadena, California, that he had checked his cashiers' check and drafts register for the entire year of 1935 and that such search for the $300.00 item mentioned above was negative. Mr. ELLIS advised that the bank does not retain records of incoming clearings beyond 10 years and he could do nothing further toward identifying this particular item.

INTERVIEW OF ROBERT J. STRIPLING

By letter dated March 22, 1949, the Los Angeles Office was requested to interview ROBERT J. STRIPLING, former chief investigator of the H.C.U.A. in regard to any action he had taken concerning the microfilm that was secreted by CHAMBERS in the pumpkin on his farm.

ROBERT E. STRIPLING was interviewed at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, Hollywood, California, on the morning of March 29, 1949. On this occasion he related the following information regarding the microfilm mentioned above:

Kisseloff-4149

STRIPLING recalled that on Thursday night, December 2, 1948, WILLIAM E. WHEELER and DONALD APPELL proceeded to CHAMBERS' farm at which time they secured the microfilm which CHAMBERS had secreted in a pumpkin. They brought the film to Washington, D. C., on the night of December 2, 1948, arriving in Washington about midnight. Mr. APPELL took the film to his home where he kept it overnight in a bureau drawer.

The following morning, December 3, 1948, at about 9:15 A.M., APPELL brought the film to STRIPLING in STRIPLING'S office, Room 225, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C. The film consisted of three metal cylinders, one of which had been slightly crushed, and two rolls of developed film which were wrapped in oil or wax paper. STRIPLING was informed by APPELL that the film in the container was as yet undeveloped and that the film in the wax paper had been developed.

STRIPLING unrolled the developed film and after examining it, he, APPELL, and WHEELER decided they needed an enlarger and WHEELER and APPELL went to APPELL'S home and brought back an enlarger which was set up in the washroom, Room 226, Old House Office Building. They then viewed this film with the enlarger and STRIPLING observed the letterhead of the State Department, the word "Confidential," and code numbers on the documents and concluded that they were important documents.

Thereupon STRIPLING told WHEELER to endeavor to have a good friend of WHEELER'S named LON THOMAS (ph.) print pictures from the developed film. STRIPLING said that THOMAS is an expert photographer and is employed in the Treasury Department. WHEELER then called THOMAS and determined that THOMAS could do this work. STRIPLING then told WHEELER to take the developed film to THOMAS and make two pictures of each exposure. Thereupon, WHEELER left the office with the two rolls of developed film. The three metal containers were left with STRIPLING in his office and STRIPLING then called the Veterans Administration and talked to a man who had done some handwriting examinations for the House Committee on Un-American Activities for the purpose of seeing if this man would develop the undeveloped film in the three metal containers. Arrangements were made and APPELL took the three containers of undeveloped film to have it developed by the Photo Department of the Veterans Administration.

STRIPLING said he told APPELL to join LON THOMAS and WHEELER after the film was developed and make prints of the exposures on this latter film. Later in the day APPELL called STRIPLING and said some of the undeveloped film didn't come out and some of it was not very plain. However, STRIPLING told APPELL to print whatever he could of the film. APPELL and WHEELER returned to STRIPLING'S office late in the afternoon with all of the film and the pictures which they had printed. That night, December 3, 1948, STRIPLING turned the film over to his secretary, ROSE PURDY, and told her to give it to Miss ANN TURNER, who was chief of the files for the HCUA, for the purpose of putting it in the safe. STRIPLING stated that during the day of December 3, either he, WHEELER, APPELL, or LON THOMAS were in possession of the film.

Kisseloff-4150

On Saturday, December 4, 1948, STRIPLING obtained the film from the safe and showed it to Congressman RANKIN and he believes that press photographers took pictures of STRIPLING and RANKIN holding the film. Later in the same day a press conference was held and further pictures were taken of STRIPLING holding the film. On the same day GEORGE MORRIS FAY, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, and a man by the name of WHEATER, a special prosecutor assisting T. J. DONEGAN, came to the HCUA offices and wanted to see the films and the prints. At this time STRIPLING showed the film to them in the Committee's chambers. STRIPLING stated that was on Saturday, December 4, 1948. It is possible that WHEELER, APPELL, and maybe RUSSELL, who was a Committee investigator, may have examined the film and had their pictures taken by the press. That night it was again locked in the HCUA safe. STRIPLING recalls that either on December 3 or December 4, Congressman RANKIN ordered a police guard for the Committee's offices to guard the film. He said that he believes that it was Saturday night, December 4, that the guard first appeared, but it is possible that he was there the night of December 3.

LOUIS

On Sunday, December 5, 1948, Representative RICHARD M. NIXON arrived in Washington but he did not see the film until the following day. To STRIPLING'S knowledge the film was not removed from the safe on that Sunday.

On Monday, December 6, Representative NIXON examined the film and the press again took pictures of Representative NIXON and STRIPLING and the film. During the time that they were examining the film on Monday, one of the press photographers mentioned emulsion numbers appearing on the film and they then examined the film and observed that some of it was Eastman film. At this photographer's suggestion, STRIPLING called a Mr. LEWIS of the Eastman Kodak Company in Washington and made an appointment to see LEWIS at Representative NIXON'S office at 1:00 P.M., on December 6, At 1:00 P.M. STRIPLING took the film to NIXON'S office and also present was BERT ANDREWS of the New York Herald Tribune, who was a friend of NIXON'S. Mr. LEWIS also came to NIXON'S office and LEWIS, NIXON and STRIPLING examined the film with the Eastman label and LEWIS wrote down the emulsion number and called his office in Washington and asked them to check the date of the film. A short time later he was advised by his office that the film was not manufactured until 1946.

Thereupon, NIXON made a long distance telephone call to CHAMBERS in New York and told him that the film was not made until 1946, to which CHAMBERS replied, "Impossible." At this time STRIPLING stated that he listened to the conversation between NIXON and CHAMBERS on another telephone in NIXON'S office. Shortly after NIXON made this call to CHAMBERS, Mr. LEWIS advised NIXON that he had checked with the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, and they advised him that this film in question had been manufactured in 1936.

STRIPLING also stated that sometime during the first four or five days after the film was received from CHAMBERS, WHEELER either talked to or conferred with someone in the Navy about the film but STRIPLING believes that WHEELER did not take the film from the HCUA office at the time. Shortly thereafter STRIPLING and NIXON went to New York City where they questioned CHAMBERS about the film and also conferred with Mr. T. J. DONEGAN and Mr. McGOHEY of the Attorney General's office. At this time the film was still in the safe in the offices of the HCUA. STRIPLING said he cannot recall whether at this time the FBI or the Department of Justice had made an official request for the film.

On Saturday, one or two weeks later, that is after the film was obtained by the HCUA, Representative NIXON received a telephone call from New York from Attorney JOHN Mc GOHEY who wanted NIXON to bring the film to New York so that the Grand Jury in session could examine the film. NIXON conferred with STRIPLING and they agreed that NIXON should take the film to New York and testify before the Grand Jury. On the Sunday following this Congressman RANKIN and Representative NIXON came into STRIPLING'S office and NIXON explained to RANKIN that he was going to New York with the film. STRIPLING stated that RANKIN nearly had a fit and stated that the Committee had not given authority to take the film to the Grand Jury and if it ever got out of the possession of the House of Representatives it would be taken away and it was imperative that the House Committee hold the film until something was done about it. STRIPLING stated that NIXON on his own responsibility went to New York with DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER for the purpose of testifying before the Grand Jury. At this point STRIPLING stated that up until then the only person in the office having a combination to the safe was Miss ANN TURNER, chief of the files. Her assistant was Mrs. CAROLINE GRAHAM, and that on the morning that NIXON took the film to New York it was STRIPLING'S understanding that the combination to the safe was given to Miss ROSE PURDY, STRIPLING'S secretary, so that she could go to the office at 7 o'clock in the morning and give the film to NIXON.

STRIPLING said that while in New York NIXON was served with a subpoena to produce the film and there was quite a fight about it but that NIXON returned the film to the HCUA where it was again placed in their safe.

STRIPLING further recalled that several weeks after this NIXON called and asked that the film be brought to his office and he kept the film until late in the day at which time he called STRIPLING and said he still had the film. STRIPLING was then at home and he in turn called Miss PURDY who went to NIXON'S office and got the film and then returned it to the HCUA safe.

Kisseloff-4152

STRIPLING further recalled that while the FBI was examining this film it is his recollection that WHEELER would take the film to the FBI Laboratory and then return it to the Committee's safe. STRIPLING further recalled that WHEELER and some FBI Agent took the film to Rochester, New York, and also to the DuPont Plant in New Jersey. STRIPLING said that he at no time ever actually placed the film in the HCUA safe nor did he remove it from this safe as this was always done by Miss ANN TURNER or Miss ROSE PURDY.

In conclusion he stated that when he left the Committee in January the film was still in possession of the Committee and kept in their safe and that he has not seen the film since he left.

The above information was furnished to the Director and interested offices by Air Mail Special Delivery letter on March 30, 1949.

INTERVIEW OF COLONEL CHARLES THORNTON

By referenced letter dated March 9, 1949, the Los Angeles Office was requested to interview Colonel CHARLES THORNTON, Hughes Aircraft, Culver City, California, regarding information he might be able to furnish about ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Colonel THORNTON, who is Vice-President of the Hughes Aircraft Company, was interviewed by SA JOHN A. JACKSON and advised that he was in charge of Statistical Control of the U. S. Air Corps during World War II, and stated that he remembered ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as a civilian employee of the Air Corps working under the jurisdiction of General BENNETT MEYERS. Colonel THORNTON stated that he was positive that SILVERMAN secured his employment as head of the Analysis and Plans Section under the Deputy Chief of Staff Materiel through the influence of General BENNETT MEYERS.

Colonel THORNTON further advised that SILVERMAN brought two individuals with him whose last names were ALTMAN (ph.) and SENTURIA (ph.). Concerning these individuals, Colonel THORNTON stated that to the best of his recollection, ALTMAN was given a Commission of Lieutenant Colonel while SENTURIA was a civilian employee working under the jurisdiction of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Concerning any disagreement which existed between Colonel THORNTON'S section and SILVERMAN'S section, Colonel THORNTON advised that this disagreement might have concerned the delivery of two B-29s at Salina, Kansas. According to Colonel THORNTON the B-29s were to be delivered at Salina, Kansas intact and ready for combat duties, and according to MEYERS and SILVERMAN these planes were ready for combat duty. Nevertheless when the Air Corps received these planes they were not ready for combat duty, in fact they were found to be lacking constructive details which precluded them for being used in immediate combat duty. Inasmuch as it was the duty of General MEYERS and his group, including SILVERMAN, to furnish the Air Corps with all pertinent

data and supplies needed by the Air Corps. This one factor alone caused a chaotic condition in the Statistical Control Section of the U. S. Air Corps.

Colonel THORNTON stated he had no knowledge of any activities other than the duties of his office that SILVERMAN engaged in. Continuing concerning SILVERMAN'S duties, THORNTON stated that SILVERMAN'S section was known as the Analysis and Plans Section and engaged in the procurement of plans and supplies attendant thereto which might be necessary in future aircraft engagements. Colonel THORNTON advised that this section had access to top secret material, amount of planes and supplies, and also to areas where these supplies and planes were being designated. In conclusion Colonel THORNTON advised that due to the position of SILVERMAN, any action which he, SILVERMAN, might take in all probability would be questionable from a security standpoint.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL OLIVER P. ECHOLS

By referenced letter dated March 3, 1949, the Los Angeles Office was requested to interview General OLIVER P. ECHOLS who is presently associated with Northrop Aircraft Company, Hawthorne, California, regarding information concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. General OLIVER P. ECHOLS who is Chairman of the Board of Northrop Aircraft Company, was interviewed by SA JOHN A. JACKSON and advised substantially the same as did Colonel THORNTON concerning the duties of SILVERMAN, and added that to the best of his recollection SILVERMAN was a protege of General MEYERS. He further advised that as he recalled SILVERMAN was first loaned to the Air Corps from the Treasury Department, and later became permanent at the behest of General MEYERS. He concluded that MEYERS could give the Bureau all the information they desired concerning SILVERMAN'S activities if he so desired, but that he, ECHOLS, had no additional information concerning SILVERMAN or his activities.

The information obtained through interviews with Colonel THORNTON and General ECHOLS was furnished to the Bureau and interested offices by Air Mail Special Delivery letter dated April 11, 1949.

INTERVIEW OF LEO C. ROSTEN

Reference letter, dated March 30, 1949, requested the Los Angeles Office to interview LEO C. ROSTEN who resided in the same apartment building as did ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, from 1936 to 1938.

Mrs. LEO C. ROSTEN was telephonically contacted at her home at 602 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, California, on April 18, 1949 and she advised that her husband, LEO C. ROSTEN, was presently residing at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. and was employed by the Rand Corporation, 1029 Vermont Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.; and that ROSTEN would be in Washington for one or two weeks.

The Bureau and interested offices were advised of the above fact by teletype dated April 18, 1949, and the Washington Field Office was requested to interview ROSTEN in Washington, D. C.

ATTEMPTED INTERVIEW OF MORRIS ASIMOW

On April 7, 1949, the writer endeavored to telephonically contact MORRIS ASIMOW at the University of California at Los Angeles and was advised by the Engineer's Office that ASIMOW had taken leave of absence from the University in February and was presently located at Biak, Netherlands, East Indies.

On April 8, 1949, the writer contacted MORRIS ASIMOW'S brother, CHARLES ASIMOW, who advised that MORRIS ASIMOW took leave of absence from the University of California at Los Angeles during the winter term and left Los Angeles with his family about February 7, 1949 via Pan-American Airways en route to Honolulu. He left Honolulu by boat for Australia. He advised MORRIS ASIMOW'S family is residing at 22 Belcote Road, Longueville, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and MORRIS ASIMOW is located at Biak Island, Netherlands, East Indies, where he is supervising the setting up of an aluminum smelting plant for the Dutch Government on the Island of Biak; that MORRIS ASIMOW is doing this work for the Richard Nathan Corporation of New York who have the contract with the Dutch Government. CHARLES ASIMOW advised that his brother MORRIS expected to be at Biak Island for about one year but delays have been encountered and he will probably have to remain there longer than the scheduled one year. He stated that his brother had been to New York on several occasions for conferences with the Richard Nathan Corporation prior to accepting the position at Biak Island.

INTERVIEW OF YOLANDA MAGRINI, was.

It will be recalled that YOLANDA MAGRINI is a former wife of PETER MICHAEL ANGELO MAGRINI, with aliases. YOLANDA MAGRINI is presently being interviewed at Los Angeles. To date she has denied any participation in, or knowledge of, espionage activities. Teletype summary of this information furnished by her was furnished the Bureau and interested offices on April 21, 1949 under the caption of YOLANDA MAGRINI, was., ESPIONAGE - R, and the results of the interview will be reported in full in the separate case of which she is the subject.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-4155

L E A D S

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, will interview Mrs. JOHN W. (MARGARET) PORTER regarding the allegation concerning her and other individuals mentioned by KATHERINE WILLS PERLO in letter dated January 19, 1949 which she wrote to the Bureau. (See Washington letter to the Bureau, dated April 21, 1949.)

Kisseloff-4156

ADMINISTRATIVE

In the referenced report of SA DAVID E. TODD, dated March 9, 1949, at San Francisco, a lead was set out for the Los Angeles Office to interview DANIEL MURPHY at Banning, California regarding information he might have concerning ANDREE EMEREE. Inasmuch as Banning, California is located in the territory of the San Diego Office, one copy of SA TODD'S report was forwarded to San Diego by letter dated March 16, 1949 and that office was requested to cover the lead.

Kisseloff-4157

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

L.A. FILE NO. 100-30409

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	4-28-49	3-19,24,28,29, 30;4-4-8,18, 27-49	HAROLD F. DODGE CMC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Typewritten letter (Specimen K-729) dated 8-14-37, from DONALD HISS to MAYNARD J. TOLL not typed by machine used to type specimens Q5, or Q6 through Q69. ROBERT E. STRIPLING interviewed at Los Angeles on 3-29-49 concerning action taken by him regarding "pumpkin film." Results of interview with Colonel CHARLES THORNTON and General OLIVER P. ECHOLS re ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN set out. LEO C. ROSTEN determined to be in Washington, D. C. and Washington Field Office requested to interview him. MORRIS ASIMOW not available for interview inasmuch as he left Los Angeles about 2-7-49 for Biak Island, Netherlands East Indies where he will be engaged for about one year setting up an aluminum smelting plant for the Dutch Government under contract with the RICHARD NATHAN CORPORATION of New York.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-2-82 BY SA 18 CLW/JW (CA #93-1715)

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333.
Washington Field Offices letters to Director, dated 3-3,9,22,30-49.
Report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A), dated 3-14-49, at Washington, D. C.
Report of SA DAVID E. TODD, dated 3-9-49, at San Francisco.
Report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE, dated 3-14-49, at Los Angeles, California.

Kisseloff-4158

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2 - Washington (74-94)
~~1 - Los Angeles~~

SD-73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1303 bmb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	4-14-49	2-9,14,15,16,18,23; 3-1,14,15,22,28,29, 30;4-1,7-49	ELLIOT S. BLAKESLEY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ASB
BRENT
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JOHN JAMES MATWIN, presently Vice President of Belrug Mills, Inc., Greenville, S. C., a reputable manufacturing concern and in process of organizing new type fertilizer plant. Investigation at Greenville indicates MATWIN not active in espionage activities. Has no known contacts or associates outside of business connections. Photograph of MATWIN obtained and forwarded to Bureau and interested offices. DONALD RUSSELL, former Assistant Secretary of State, advised that he had little contact with ALGER HISS, in charge of the Office of Special Political Affairs under the supervision of Mr. RUSSELL, and there existed no personal friendship. Mr. RUSSELL recalled no meeting or a time after a meeting of the Office of Special Political Affairs where statements were made as to whether ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party or a person with Communist tendencies. Mr. RUSSELL advised that JOSEPH ANTHONY PANUCH, then Deputy Administrator under Mr. RUSSELL is now employed in the office of General CLAY, Office of Military Government, Berlin, Germany. Mrs. THOMAS P. BUMGARDNER, Shelby, N. C., former resident of Apartment 204, 40 B Street, S.W., Washington, D. C., from 1931-1935, advised ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS all unknown to her.

cc AAG Campbell 4-21-49 FLTcdm

Kisseloff-4159

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Charles F. Brown — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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13039

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3 - Charlotte

4 MAY 13 1949

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Ce 65-1303

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Washington Field Office letters dated 2-25-49 and 3-3-49.
Report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, dated New York 2-21-49.
Charlotte letter to Bureau dated 3-21-49.
Report of SA DAVID E. TODD, San Francisco, dated 2-10-49.
Washington Field letter to Bureau dated 4-8-49.

DETAILS: At Greenville, South Carolina

Mr. T. A. BAUGH, JR., Greenville Credit Bureau, advised that he had a credit report for MATWIN obtained in February 1949. This report was very meager and was made in connection with MATWIN'S attempt to form a new corporation in Greenville. Mr. BAUGH indicated that Mr. JAMES C. HOPKINS, President of the Peoples National Bank might have additional information concerning MATWIN.

Mr. JAMES C. HOPKINS, President, Peoples National Bank, advised that he is not acquainted with MATWIN personally and knows nothing about him. He stated that he does not maintain an account in the Peoples National Bank but that he had received an inquiry concerning MATWIN in February 1949, in connection with MATWIN'S attempt to organize a new corporation to be known as the "Cup O' Life Corporation" which Mr. HOPKINS believed to be a fertilizer company. Mr. HOPKINS stated that it was his recollection that this corporation was being organized by MATWIN together with THOMAS R. MILLER and THOMAS L. LEWIS, both local businessmen.

Mr. HARRY HINGSON, U. S. Commissioner, Palmetto Building, advised that he had met MATWIN on a few occasions and that a few months ago MATWIN had come to his office in an effort to sell Mr. HINGSON shares of stock in a corporation which MATWIN was attempting to organize. This corporation was to be known as the "Cup O'Life Corporation", a corporation formed for the purpose of developing a new process of embryo plant impregnation. Mr. HINGSON stated that he was not well acquainted with MATWIN, knew nothing of his associates, and had no information indicating that MATWIN was engaged in any activity detrimental to the best interest of the United States Government. With regard to Belrug Mills Inc., of which MATWIN is Vice President, Mr. HINGSON stated that he is acquainted with the president, WILLIAM W. PATE, and other officers, all of whom are very reputable and responsible citizens in Greenville.

Mr. HARMON C. KING, Route 3, Belton, South Carolina, advised that until a few months ago he had been employed as an accountant for the Belrug Mills, Inc. He stated that in this capacity he had associated with MATWIN who had been one of the original founders of the company. He stated that he had never heard MATWIN mention any friends outside of the company and that he knew of no contacts which MATWIN had. He stated that MATWIN was not a good mixer and was inclined to stay by himself. He advised that a few years ago MATWIN went to New York about twice a year to have his teeth attended to and his eyes checked. Mr. KING stated however that he had no information indicating that MATWIN had anything but legitimate contacts in New York. Mr. KING was unable to furnish any information

Kisseloff-4160

indicating any espionage activities on MATWIN'S part.

Mr. DEVAR BURVAGE, owner of the Palmetto Garment Company, New Buncombe Road, advised that he had been office manager at the Belrug Mills, Inc., until the spring of 1947 at which time he formed his present company. He advised that he had known MATWIN ever since MATWIN came to this part of the country and had known him not only in connection with his work but had also had a few occasions to be with him socially, both while he was employed by Belrug and since the termination of his connections with that company. He stated that he felt that he knew MATWIN as well as anyone in Greenville. He stated that MATWIN had originally been engaged at Cowpens, South Carolina, in organizing a plastic coating plant in which WILLIAM W. PATE, President of Belrug Company, and ROY C. McCALL, Treasurer, had been interested. It was as a result of this contact between PATE and MATWIN that MATWIN came to Greenville and assisted in the organization of Belrug Mills, Inc., which according to Mr. BURVAGE is a thriving concern. Mr. BURVAGE stated that MATWIN was rather overbearing and not very popular among the Belrug personnel but that he knew of no activities on his part other than his legitimate business enterprise. He stated that he knew of no contacts which MATWIN had either in Greenville or outside other than his business associations. He stated that he was certain that if any suspicion should be directed toward MATWIN'S activities in any way that Mr. PATE, President of the Company, would have nothing further to do with him.

Mr. EARL M. MOFFETT, auditor, City Water Works, Secretary of the Inter-Club Council, made a check of the membership lists of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs of Greenville and advised that MATWIN was not a member of any of these civic organizations. He stated that he was not acquainted with MATWIN although he does have an acquaintance with almost every man in Greenville, who is at all active in any civic affairs.

In an effort to obtain a photograph of MATWIN, contact was made with Mr. WILLIAM B. COXE, Coxe Studios, Woodside Building, who advised that he was well acquainted with the officers of the Belrug Mills, Inc., other than MATWIN whom he had never met. Mr. COXE who is active in civic affairs in Greenville, made arrangements to photograph MATWIN at a display of Belrug Mills Products under the sponsorship of the Greenville Kiwanis Club. Copies of the photographs so obtained were forwarded to the Bureau and interested offices by letter dated March 21, 1949. During his observations of MATWIN, Mr. COXE furnished the following description:

Age	About 55
Height	5'9" or 5'10"
Weight	180 lbs.
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Hazel, small, squinty, wears bifocal glasses.

Complexion	Medium
Hair	Brown, greying, wavy in back
Nose	Large
Mouth	Large, thin upper lip
Hands	Stubby, wide thumbs, very short fingernails.
Speech	Foreign accent
Habits	Smokes cigarettes incessantly with cigarette holder
Occupation	Vice-President and Engineer, Belrug Mills, Inc., Greenville, S. C.

Since the information developed concerning MATWIN in the inquiry conducted to date fails to indicate that he is presently active in espionage activities but that on the contrary he is engaged in substantial legitimate business ventures, no further investigation is being conducted concerning his current activities unless requested to do so by the Bureau of the office of origin.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN ALDEN MUNN:

At Spartanburg, South Carolina

DONALD RUSSELL, former Assistant Secretary of State, residence 716 Otis Boulevard, office Cleveland Law Building, advised that he entered the State Department, Washington, D. C., in July, 1945. At that time, LEO PASVOLSKY was in charge of the Office of Special Political Affairs, but Mr. PASVOLSKY was about to give up that position to begin his present work with the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C.

While Mr. PASVLOSKY was nominally in charge of this department, it was actually being operated by ALGER HISS. Mr. RUSSELL stated that HISS did not receive that appointment from him, although HISS was under Mr. RUSSELL'S supervision.

Mr. RUSSELL advised that his own contacts with HISS were very limited. He did attend with HISS and others many meetings of the State Department where discussions occurred as to various policies that should be followed. Mr. RUSSELL stated he had little personal dealings with HISS, and there was no personal friendship.

He did recall that HISS on one occasion attempted to intervene with Mr. RUSSELL after Mr. RUSSELL had caused an employee to be discharged because

that employee "had leaked" information concerning the Army-Navy College. However, there was no suspicion on his part that the intervention of HISS was caused by possible membership of both HISS and the discharged person in the Communist Party.

Mr. RUSSELL advised that he did not recall any statements made at any meetings or after a meeting concerning the possibility that ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party, nor with Communist tendencies.

Mr. RUSSELL did state that a report wherein HISS was declared as having Communist tendencies was furnished direct to The Honorable JAMES F. BYRNES, then the Secretary of State. Mr. BYRNES remarked to Mr. RUSSELL that such allegations had been made against HISS, but that it was not believed that the allegations were sufficient to cause the dismissal of HISS. However, after the passage of the McCARREN Amendment, the HISS case was again called up for investigation.

Mr. RUSSELL stated that Secretary BYRNES then advised HISS to go to the F.B.I. for the purpose of furnishing his complete story to the F.B.I. Mr. BYRNES had made this suggestion after HISS had stated to Mr. BYRNES that he, HISS, was not a member of the Communist Party, nor otherwise connected with the organization. HISS failed to follow the suggestion, and shortly thereafter, HISS resigned from the State Department.

Mr. RUSSELL, who as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Administration, advised that the file possessed by the State Department concerning HISS has been made available to the F.B.I.

Mr. RUSSELL advised that JOSEPH ANTHONY PANUCH, Deputy Administrator under Mr. RUSSELL, was probably present at the meetings of the Office of Special Political Affairs. Mr. PANUCH is now Special Advisor to the Commander-Chief, General LUCIUS CLAY, Office of Military Government for Germany, Berlin, Germany.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JACK C. WARD:

<u>At Shelby, North Carolina</u>

Mrs. THOMAS P. BUMGARDNER, 201 Lineberger Street, advised that she and her husband resided in Apartment 204, 40 B Street, SW, Washington, D. C., from about 1931 until about 1934 or 1935, at which time they moved to Raleigh, North Carolina. She related that they resided in Raleigh for approximately 18 months, after which time they returned to Washington and lived in the same apartment building on the first floor.

She explained that during a portion of the time that she and her husband resided in Raleigh, their apartment was occupied by their nephew, J. P. COBLE, who presently resides at 250 49th Street, New York City, where he is employed by Lowery Architects.

Mrs. BUMGARDNER advised that she was not acquainted with the occupants of Apartment 203, and had never heard of the name of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. She likewise stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS nor ALGER HISS are personally known to her, nor did she ever recall having seen any of the individuals mentioned above. Photographs were exhibited to Mrs. BUMGARDNER with negative results.

Mrs. BUMGARDNER explained that her husband died in 1938.

Mrs. RUFUS HAUSS, daughter of Mrs. BUMGARDNER, related that on several occasions she visited her parents while they were residing in Apartment 204, 40 B Street, S.W., Washington, D. C. She was unable to furnish any information whatsoever concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

It is pointed out that it is being left to the discretion of the office of origin whether a lead should be set forth for interviewing J. P. COBLE.

-P E N D I N G-

Kisseloff-4164

Ce 65-1303

LEADS

THE CHARLOTTE DIVISION

At Southport, North Carolina, will interview Mr. R. B. BRONSON concerning the activities and associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in accordance with Washington Field Office letter to the Director dated April 8, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-4165

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1303 bmb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	4-14-49	2-9,14,15,16,18,23; 3-1,14,15,22,28,29, 30;4-1,7-49	ELLIOT S. BLAKESLEY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOHN JAMES MATWIN, presently Vice President of Belrug Mills, Inc., Greenville, S. C., a reputable manufacturing concern and in process of organizing new type fertilizer plant. Investigation at Greenville indicates MATWIN not active in espionage activities. Has no known contacts or associates outside of business connections. Photograph of MATWIN obtained and forwarded to Bureau and interested offices. DONALD RUSSELL, former Assistant Secretary of State, advised that he had little contact with ALGER HISS, in charge of the Office of Special Political Affairs under the supervision of Mr. RUSSELL, and there existed no personal friendship. Mr. RUSSELL recalled no meeting or a time after a meeting of the Office of Special Political Affairs where statements were made as to whether ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party or a person with Communist tendencies. Mr. RUSSELL advised that JOSEPH ANTHONY PANUCH, then Deputy Administrator under Mr. RUSSELL is now employed in the office of General CLAY, Office of Military Government, Berlin, Germany. Mrs. THOMAS P. BUMGARDNER, Shelby, N. C., former resident of Apartment 204, 40 B Street, S.W., Washington, D. C., from 1931-1935, advised ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS all unknown to her.

- P -

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FD-42

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-177

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PORTLAND	4/26/49	3/31/49	ELVIN L. BARTON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DONALD V. WEAVER, Professor, Vanport College, Portland, Oregon, admits having first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN privately for first time in New York City through an introduction by BOB COE, brother of F. COE. WEAVER claims not well acquainted with SILVERMAN until about April, 1936 when he was appointed Assistant Chief Economist, Railroad Retirement Board. WEAVER had offices in same building for about five months subsequent to that time, again for a five months period immediately preceding WEAVER's dismissal in 1939. WEAVER claims no close sociable acquaintance with SILVERMAN and knows nothing of subversive or Communistic background. WEAVER advises he cannot recall ever having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. He could furnish no specific information as to associations of SILVERMAN.

ASB

#246,845

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/17/88 BY

-BUC -

REFERENCE: New York City teletype to Portland dated 3/30/49

DETAILS:

cc AAG Campbell 5-18-49 FLeen

This is a joint investigation of the writer and SA HAROLD G. BRACK.

DONALD B. WEAVER, Professor of Mathematics, Vanport College, Portland, Oregon, advised that he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN some time between 1929 and 1931 on a subway station platform in New York City. WEAVER claims that he can only recall this date inasmuch as that period of 1929 to 1931 was when he, WEAVER, was taking a graduate course at the University of Chicago. On this occasion BOB COE, who is a brother of F. F. COE, was also a graduate

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74-1333-13040

MAY 18 1949

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EX-133

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MAY 26 1949

Kisseloff-4167

student in the School of Economics at the University of Chicago and BOB COE also introduced WEAVER to SILVERMAN. He recalls that the three of them had dinner together somewhere in New York on that evening at which time they discussed their mutual interests on Economics. WEAVER does not recall meeting SILVERMAN until he was appointed Assistant Chief Economist, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., in April, 1936, at which time SILVERMAN had just received the appointment as Chief Economist for this Agency. He believes that he may have met SILVERMAN once or twice privately prior to this date but cannot recall definitely whether this is so. He states that as Assistant Chief Economist he did not occupy the same office with SILVERMAN but was in the same group of offices in a building located at 14th and K Streets, Washington, D. C. for about five months. During this five month period he recalls no close association with SILVERMAN except for conferences when discussion was had as to the problems involved in formulating their policy in the Railroad Retirement Board. At the end of the five month period WEAVER recalled that his office was moved to another locale in Washington, D. C., and SILVERMAN was located in some other office in another building. Their personal contacts after that were not frequent.

WEAVER further stated that immediately prior to his appointment in April, 1936 with the Railroad Retirement Board he had worked in the Statistical Section for the agency known as the Federal Coordinator of Transportation. He said that he does not recall that SILVERMAN had any connection with that agency.

WEAVER further stated that when he first was appointed Assistant Chief Economist, Railroad Retirement Board under SILVERMAN, he recalls that SILVERMAN was in a new field and wanted to know all the details concerning his economic studies, inasmuch as WEAVER had studied the basic economic setup leading to the formation of the Railroad Retirement Board from February 1934 until December, 1934 when he was employed by the Civil Works Administration, New York City. He described SILVERMAN as a person who was very jealous of his position and didn't want too many suggestions from the persons working under him as to what they might know or have learned previously about this field. He said that he had differences on policy from the very beginning of his association with SILVERMAN on the Railroad Retirement Board. He said that he could not describe these differences and thinks it was partly a personality clash, in part rivalry and in part differences in methods. After his first five months in the same office building with SILVERMAN, beginning April, 1936, WEAVER recalls that he was not located in the same building with SILVERMAN until about the last five months during the spring of 1935, at which time he had an office in a building on the floor below the office occupied by SILVERMAN. During this five month period WEAVER believes that SILVERMAN was very antagonistic toward him and it seemed that they could not agree even on minor things. It is WEAVER's belief that SILVERMAN was trying to get him to quit his position as Assistant Chief Economist in the Railroad Retirement Board. WEAVER claims that he never was closely associated with SILVERMAN and does not recall seeing outsiders

in SILVERMAN's office whose names he could identify. He recalled nothing unusual concerning these people and said that he has no particular information concerning any Communistic or subversive activities concerning SILVERMAN during this entire period.

WEAVER stated that during his last five months of association with SILVERMAN in 1939, SILVERMAN would come down to his office and sit there for "hours" and talk to him in a rambling fashion about everything and nothing. He said most of this conversation by SILVERMAN he interpreted to be in a sarcastic tone directed toward WEAVER, criticizing him as to his methods, personality and other such matters that were not involved with the work they were supposed to be doing at the Railroad Retirement Board. WEAVER claims that this barrier drawn up by SILVERMAN between them caused him extreme mental pressure and at times he would absent himself from his office as he simply couldn't put up with it. This resulted in SILVERMAN preferring charges against him for this and other reasons. WEAVER claims that he did not contest these charges as he was anxious to leave his position which he considered to be impossible. During these talks with SILVERMAN he stated that they were entirely one-sided and SILVERMAN did most of the talking. He can recall nothing in particular except on one occasion SILVERMAN stated to him "basically there is no difference between Communism and Fascism." WEAVER claims he made no comment on this remark and seldon made any comment at this time as to SILVERMAN's remarks as it would only generally give SILVERMAN something further to discuss and he was anxious to have SILVERMAN leave without directly ordering him to do so.

WEAVER stated that he cannot recall having ever met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. He said on one occasion he met Mrs. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN when she came to their office. He stated that he could never recall having seen SILVERMAN with LAUCHLIN CURRIE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE but said it was common knowledge that these men were very close friends of SILVERMAN. WEAVER claims that he was not closely acquainted with either LAUCHLIN CURRIE or HARRY DEXTER WHITE but has met and knows most of these men.

WEAVER was somewhat vague throughout his conversations and claims that he cannot recall specifically what occurred during this entire period as it was some years ago. He states that he does recall, however, that he played volley ball early some Sunday morning in Washington, D. C., during this period at some exclusive private residence. He believes that CHARLES FRANCIS COE and possibly LAUCHLIN CURRIE were present although he is not certain. He believes that this was probably in 1936. WEAVER claims that he cannot recall at whose home he played volley ball on this occasion and does recall that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN came to this home some time during that Sunday morning and was accompanied by a girl. WEAVER believes that this girl was introduced by SILVERMAN only as HELEN. Someone at that time remarked that this was SILVERMAN's girl friend. WEAVER claims he did not pry into this matter as he did not want to know of any of SILVERMAN's affairs knowing that he was married.

RINGE

In connection with the other members of SILVERMAN's staff when the Railroad Retirement Board was formed in 1936, WEAVER claims that he cannot recall any of these persons who were closely associated with SILVERMAN. He stated that he recalls that SILVERMAN employed a Miss CAROLYN ABRAMS as a statistician. He said that ABRAMS was Jewish and this was her maiden name and at that time her husband was a writer for some labor paper. He also recalls that she had a desk in SILVERMAN's office and appeared to work closely with him. He also recalls that two other statisticians or economists were brought in from the Department of Labor, namely, HELEN FEINSOD and RAYMOND JERELL. He recalls no other individuals and said that SILVERMAN kept his staff very small. He does recall that SILVERMAN worked closely with MURRAY LATIMER, Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. He states that SILVERMAN had a girl secretary who should know more about his activities and associates but he cannot recall her name. He stated further that during the last few months he was associated with SILVERMAN in the Railroad Retirement Board that an individual named J. J. SENTURIA, Senior Economist, appeared to work closely with SILVERMAN.

Toward the end of the interview WEAVER recalled that he had met Mrs. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN on one other occasion at which time he was invited to the SILVERMAN apartment in Washington, D. C. for a short business conference in the evening. On this occasion SILVERMAN was present with his wife and two other men whose last names he recalls as KAPLAN, Assistant Director, and WEINBERG, then Chief, National Research Board. Strictly business matters were discussed at this time.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-4170

FD-79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-177

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PORTLAND	4/26/49	3/31/49	ELVIN L. BARTON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DONALD V. WEAVER, Professor, Vanport College, Portland, Oregon, admits having first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN privately for first time in New York City through an introduction by BOB COE, brother of C. F. COE. WEAVER claims not well acquainted with SILVERMAN until about April, 1936 when he was appointed Assistant Chief Economist, Railroad Retirement Board. WEAVER had offices in same building for about five months subsequent to that time, again for a five months period immediately preceding WEAVER's dismissal in 1939. WEAVER claims no close sociable acquaintance with SILVERMAN and knows nothing of subversive or Communistic background. WEAVER advises he cannot recall ever having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. He could furnish no specific information as to associations of SILVERMAN.

#246,845

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/18/88 BY SP8B/MLB

-BUC -

REFERENCE: New York City teletype to Portland dated 3/30/49.

DETAILS:

This is a joint investigation of the writer and SA HAROLD G. BRACK.

DONALD B. WEAVER, Professor of Mathematics, Vanport College, Portland, Oregon, advised that he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN some time between 1929 and 1931 on a subway station platform in New York City. WEAVER claims that he can only recall this date inasmuch as that period of 1929 to 1931 was when he, WEAVER, was taking a graduate course at the University of Chicago. On this occasion BOB COE, who is a brother of C. F. COE, was also a graduate

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student in the School of Economics at the University of Chicago and BOB COE also introduced WEAVER to SILVERMAN. He recalls that the three of them had dinner together somewhere in New York on that evening at which time they discussed their mutual interests on Economics. WEAVER does not recall meeting SILVERMAN until he was appointed Assistant Chief Economist, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., in April, 1936, at which time SILVERMAN had just received the appointment as Chief Economist for this Agency. He believes that he may have met SILVERMAN once or twice privately prior to this date but cannot recall definitely whether this is so. He states that as Assistant Chief Economist he did not occupy the same office with SILVERMAN but was in the same group of offices in a building located at 14th and K Streets, Washington, D. C. for about five months. During this five month period he recalls no close association with SILVERMAN except for conferences when discussion was had as to the problems involved in formulating their policy in the Railroad Retirement Board. At the end of the five month period WEAVER recalled that his office was moved to another locale in Washington, D. C., and SILVERMAN was located in some other office in another building. Their personal contacts after that were not frequent.

WEAVER further stated that immediately prior to his appointment in April, 1936 with the Railroad Retirement Board he had worked in the Statistical Section for the agency known as the Federal Coordinator of Transportation. He said that he does not recall that SILVERMAN had any connection with that agency.

WEAVER further stated that when he first was appointed Assistant Chief Economist, Railroad Retirement Board under SILVERMAN, he recalls that SILVERMAN was in a new field and wanted to know all the details concerning his economic studies, inasmuch as WEAVER had studied the basic economic setup leading to the formation of the Railroad Retirement Board from February 1934 until December, 1934 when he was employed by the Civil Works Administration, New York City. He described SILVERMAN as a person who was very jealous of his position and didn't want too many suggestions from the persons working under him as to what they might know or have learned previously about this field. He said that he had differences on policy from the very beginning of his association with SILVERMAN on the Railroad Retirement Board. He said that he could not describe these differences and thinks it was partly a personality clash, in part rivalry and in part differences in methods. After his first five months in the same office building with SILVERMAN, beginning April, 1936, WEAVER recalls that he was not located in the same building with SILVERMAN until about the last five months during the spring of 1935, at which time he had an office in a building on the floor below the office occupied by SILVERMAN. During this five month period WEAVER believes that SILVERMAN was very antagonistic toward him and it seemed that they could not agree even on minor things. It is WEAVER's belief that SILVERMAN was trying to get him to quit his position as Assistant Chief Economist in the Railroad Retirement Board. WEAVER claims that he never was closely associated with SILVERMAN and does not recall seeing outsiders

Kisseloff-4172

in SILVERMAN's office whose names he could identify. He recalled nothing unusual concerning these people and said that he has no particular information concerning any Communistic or subversive activities concerning SILVERMAN during this entire period.

WEAVER stated that during his last five months of association with SILVERMAN in 1939, SILVERMAN would come down to his office and sit there for "hours" and talk to him in a rambling fashion about everything and nothing. He said most of this conversation by SILVERMAN he interpreted to be in a sarcastic tone directed toward WEAVER, criticizing him as to his methods, personality and other such matters that were not involved with the work they were supposed to be doing at the Railroad Retirement Board. WEAVER claims that this barrier drawn up by SILVERMAN between them caused him extreme mental pressure and at times he would absent himself from his office as he simply couldn't put up with it. This resulted in SILVERMAN preferring charges against him for this and other reasons. WEAVER claims that he did not contest these charges as he was anxious to leave his position which he considered to be impossible. During these talks with SILVERMAN he stated that they were entirely one-sided and SILVERMAN did most of the talking. He can recall nothing in particular except on one occasion SILVERMAN stated to him "basically there is no difference between Communism and Fascism." WEAVER claims he made no comment on this remark and seldon made any comment at this time as to SILVERMAN's remarks as it would only generally give SILVERMAN something further to discuss and he was anxious to have SILVERMAN leave without directly ordering him to do so.

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WEAVER was somewhat vague throughout his conversations and claims that he cannot recall specifically what occurred during this entire period as it was some years ago. He states that he does recall, however, that he played volley ball early some Sunday morning in Washington, D. C., during this period at some exclusive private residence. He believes that CHARLES FRANCIS COE and possibly LAUCHLIN CURRIE were present although he is not certain. He believes that this was probably in 1936. WEAVER claims that he cannot recall at whose home he played volley ball on this occasion and does recall that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN came to this home some time during that Sunday morning and was accompanied by a girl. WEAVER believes that this girl was introduced by SILVERMAN only as HELEN. Someone at that time remarked that this was SILVERMAN's girl friend. WEAVER claims he did not pry into this matter as he did not want to know of any of SILVERMAN's affairs knowing the was married.

Kisseloff-4173

In connection with the other members of SILVERMAN's staff when the Railroad Retirement Board was formed in 1936, WEAVER claims that he cannot recall any of these persons who were closely associated with SILVERMAN. He stated that he recalls that SILVERMAN employed a Miss CAROLYN ABRAMS as a statistician. He said that ABRAMS was Jewish and this was her maiden name and at that time her husband was a writer for some labor paper. He also recalls that she had a desk in SILVERMAN's office and appeared to work closely with him. He also recalls that two other statisticians or economists were brought in from the Department of Labor, namely, HELEN FEINSOD and RAYMOND JEWELL.. He recalls no other individuals and said that SILVERMAN kept his staff very small. He does recall that SILVERMAN worked closely with MURRAY LATEMAR, Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. He states that SILVERMAN had a girl secretary who should know more about his activities and associates but he cannot recall her name. He stated further that during the last few months he was associated with SILVERMAN in the Railroad Retirement Board that an individual named J. J. SENTURIA, Senior Economist, appeared to work closely with SILVERMAN.

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Kisseloff-4174

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN: NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-2440 MSS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	4-28-49	3/17,18,21-26; 4/1,6,12/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE:	CHARACTER
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	INTERNAL SECURITY (R); ESPIONAGE (R); PERJURY

SYNOPSIS: Completed check at Sun Oil Company fails to indicate gasoline charge account for AIGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Some deposits in accounts of AIGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., traced. Additional typing specimen submitted, but Laboratory could reach no conclusion on comparison with Q-6 through 69. FRANKLIN H. KISSNER employed Textron, Incorporated, New York City. Mrs. W. L. DAVIES not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Colonel C. H. FAITH states SILVERMAN was "most disruptive" during period of their mutual employment in Statistics Section, Material Division, AAF.

-P-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/22/87 BY SP7 MacLean Comp 26655

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333 (JAHAM).

Report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland, dated March 18, 1949, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc AAG Campbell 5-18-49 FLWard

DETAILS: This report reflects investigation by Special Agents H. H. Finzel, John E. Keefe, and the writer.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED L. V. Boardman SAC

RECORDED - 3 74-1333-3041 INDEXED - 3

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Kisseloff-4175

PH FILE 65-2440

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

ALGER HISS

By letter dated March 10, 1949, the Washington Field Office had requested inquiry at the Sun Oil Company relative to the possibility that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had a gasoline charge account in 1937.

At the time referenced report was submitted, Mr. H. R. WAKEFIELD, Sun Oil Company, 1608 Walnut Street, had made a partial check, but had been unable to complete his check prior to the submission of the report.

On March 25, 1949, Mr. WAKEFIELD advised that the complete check of all available records of the Sun Oil Company failed to reflect that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had maintained a gasoline charge account with the company at any time.

The report of Special Agent J. Bernard Cook (A), dated at Washington March 14, 1949, reflected an analysis of deposits made in the accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS maintained at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. The analysis reflected that a portion of these deposits originated from sources within the Philadelphia Division. Specifically, on July 8, 1942, a check in the amount of $1.14 was deposited in the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, drawn on the Reading Trust Company, Reading, Pennsylvania.

AT READING, PENNSYLVANIA

At the Reading Trust Company it was determined by Special Agent John E. Keefe that the instant check was dated June 21, 1942, payable to ALGER HISS, with HENRY DAVIDOW as maker. The check bears No. 692, and is on the printed check form of the Culinary Arts Press, Post Office Box 915, Reading, Pennsylvania. The check bore the notation, "Refund".

Mr. HENRY DAVIDOW, Owner of the Berkshire News Company, Reading, Pennsylvania, made available the original check above described. This check has been made an exhibit in the files of the Philadelphia Office, inasmuch as it contains the endorsement of ALGER HISS. In addition to the endorsement of HISS, it bears the notation--"Pay to the order of Riggs National Bank, PRISCILLA HISS". Mr. DAVIDOW explained that he was a distributor for a line of cook books and that in this connection he has

Kisseloff-4176

advertised widely a Pennsylvania Dutch cook book, with paid advertisements in the "New York Times" and Washington, D. C., newspapers, among others. He said that he used the Culinary Arts Press check form on all checks written by him with reference to the cook book line. He was unable to locate any correspondence relating to the particular check in question, but pointed out that it was the practice of his office to retain correspondence of this type only long enough to insure that the checks had cleared banking channels. The small amount of the check involved, and the notation, "Refund", indicated to DAVIDOW that an order had been placed for several booklets in the cook book line and that the order had subsequently been cancelled. He advised that he has no recollection of having done business with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS at any time, and has no correspondence available emanating from these individuals.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The report of Special Agent Cook further reflected a deposit, on June 9, 1947, of $170.00 made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and which consisted of a check drawn on the Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia.

At the Provident Trust Company, 17th and Chestnut Streets, through Mr. G. H. CULLEY, Head Bookkeeper, it was determined that this check bears No. 8566, and is dated June 3, 1947, drawn against the account of Haverford College, and was signed by the Comptroller, Mr. CASSELLI. It has been previously indicated that ALGER HISS made a commencement speech at Haverford College in June of 1947, and it is probable that this check represents payment for his services in this connection.

The report of Special Agent Cook also reflects two deposits in the account of ALGER HISS--one October 23, 1934, in the amount of $15.86, and one January 8, 1942, in the amount of $192.93, both of which were drawn on the Philadelphia National Bank.

At the Philadelphia National Bank, through Mr. H. WALLGREN, Vice-President, it was determined that all cash letters from the Riggs National Bank are retained a maximum of six years, and that, therefore, the cash letters covering the two items mentioned above are no longer in existence. Mr. WALLGREN advised that only journal sheets remained and that these journal sheets do not reflect the identity of the items in question. He stated that

no other record was available in the bank by means of which the identity of these items might be established.

By letter dated April 6, 1949, the Philadelphia Office forwarded to the Laboratory a letter obtained from Mr. HARRY L. MARTIN, which may have been prepared on the Woodstock typewriter owned by the Fansler-Martin partnership. This letter was dated July 24, 1929, and addressed to HARRY L. MARTIN, and bore the signature, THOMAS L. FANSLER.

By Laboratory Report dated April 8, 1949, it was stated that a definite conclusion could not be reached regarding this specimen, which was designated as K-736, in the comparison with Specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

AT BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

By letter dated April 4, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that two efficiency reports for SILVERMAN had been either signed or approved by FRANKLIN H. KISSNER. This letter indicated that KISSNER might be located through the Ninth Air Force Headquarters, 701 North New Street, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The above address was found to be the residence of Mrs. EMILY KISSNER, mother of FRANKLIN H. KISSNER. Mrs. KISSNER advised that there are numerous papers of her son located at that address, but that there is no official headquarters for the Ninth Air Force in Bethlehem. She stated that her son could be reached through Textron, Incorporated, 405 Fifth Avenue, New York City, telephone Murray Hill 9-2200, where he is a Vice-President. She also furnished the home address of FRANKLIN H. KISSNER as 24 West 55th Street, Apartment 11-C, telephone Plaza 7-0579.

AT POTTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

By letter dated March 24, 1949, the Washington Field Office indicated that SILVERMAN resided in Apartment 311, 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from 1939 to 1947, and that VIVIAN BROWER, now Mrs. W. L. DAVIES, resided in Apartment 312 during 1943. An interview with Mrs. DAVIES was requested to determine all available information concerning SILVERMAN's activities.

Mrs. W. L. DAVIES, 1441 Howard Avenue, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, advised that she had spent a very small amount of time in the apartment in question inasmuch as she was, at the same time, operating a small farm nearby. She said that she did not recall the name, SILVERMAN, in any regard, and attributed this to the fact that she spent a small amount of time in her apartment.

Mrs. DAVIES said that she had first obtained the apartment about November of 1940 through a rental agent named B. F. SAUL, 925 15th Street, N. W. She further stated that during the summer of 1942, she had sub-let the apartment to a Captain in the United States Army, but that she cannot recall the name of this Captain and has no idea as to his present whereabouts.

She further stated that she had left Washington in December of 1942 and proceeded to New York, and in March of 1943, had gone overseas with the Red Cross, and that when she had arrived in Cairo, Egypt, there was a letter awaiting her from her daughter, Mrs. RAY J. MONNER (then Miss JOAN RIDDICK), which letter advised that she had sub-let the apartment. Mrs. DAVIES further stated that subsequently, before her return to the United States, the apartment had been released by her daughter, to whom she had given power of attorney prior to her departure from the United States. She indicated that Mrs. MONNER might recall the identity of the person to whom she had sub-leased the apartment. She gave the address of Mrs. MONNER as 1509 29th Avenue, Moline, Illinois. She stated that if her daughter was unable to remember the identity of this person, it might be obtained through the rental agent, B. F. SAUL, in Washington, but she did not feel that B. F. SAUL would know the identity of the Army Captain to whom she had sub-leased the apartment in the summer of 1942.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

By letter dated March 21, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that Colonel CLARENCE H. FAITH had served as Chief of the Statistics Section, Material Division, AAF, War Department, Washington, D. C., and had been replaced by SILVERMAN in 1942. It was requested that an attempt be made to ascertain who was instrumental in placing SILVERMAN in the Material command and to ascertain his activities and other pertinent information.

Colonel CLARENCE H. FAITH, 2124 Pine Street, advised that he had taken charge of the Material Section early in February of 1942, after having acted as a liaison officer in the office of General BENNETT MEYERS. He said that in the latter part of March, 1942, SILVERMAN had been brought into the Section upon the instructions of General MEYERS, who told Colonel FAITH that he was not putting SILVERMAN in charge over his head, but that SILVERMAN was to observe procedures and make recommendations concerning the expansion and re-organization of the Section. According to Colonel FAITH, General MEYERS had made the remark that SILVERMAN was supposed to have a reputation as a high-pressure organizer. Colonel FAITH added that he cannot be sure, but that it is his opinion that pressure may have been brought to bear on General MEYERS by Dr. LUBIN, then attached to the White House, to take SILVERMAN from the Railroad Retirement Board, where he was then employed, and place him in the Material Section.

Colonel FAITH stated that SILVERMAN was "most disruptive" during the entire time in which the two men were associated in the War Department. He said that he had talked with SILVERMAN on the first day of his assignment to the Section, and that he doubts if he ever had any furthere conversation with him except at the time when, he, Colonel FAITH, left the Material Section on transfer to another unit, which transfer he personally requested. He said at this time he told SILVERMAN what he thought of him personally for having disrupted the office. He added that in his opinion, SILVERMAN never did anything and was constantly talking to certain personnel in the office. He said that he never talked to technicians or legal men, but only to the "Jewish group" and that he never had determined what these discussions concerned. He added that the discussions always centered around the office of Major POLAK, and further stated that SILVERMAN had brought into the section four additional men, whose names he cannot recall, but whose appointments received the sanction of General MEYERS. He said that these appointments were never discussed with him by SILVERMAN.

Colonel FAITH stated that the identity of the four individuals brought into the Section by SILVERMAN would be known by Colonel PHILIP WARD, who he now believes resides in the 3000 block of South Utah Street or Avenue, Arlington, Virginia. He pointed out that he had brought Colonel WARD into the Section from his former Wall Street employment as his First Assistant previous to the time when SILVERMAN entered the Section. He said that Colonel WARD had stayed on in the Section after he, Colonel FAITH, had

left and had had more contact with SILVERMAN during the period than he had had personally. He further stated that he had discussed SILVERMAN on one occasion with Colonel WARD after the conclusion of the war, and that Colonel WARD had been extremely disgusted with SILVERMAN.

Colonel FAITH recalled one incident shortly after the arrival of SILVERMAN in the Section wherein an FBI Agent arrived at his office to investigate the fact that a safe was found open at 3:00 o'clock in the morning in the office of Major POLAK. He continued that inquiry showed that POLAK and several others, including SILVERMAN, had been in conference in POLAK's office on the previous evening. He said when he pointed this out to Major POLAK, the Major had "gone white". He stated, however, that he cannot attribute this definitely to anything other than carelessness, but merely remarked on the incident to indicate the possibility that SILVERMAN had access to confidential documents.

Colonel FAITH was unable to furnish any information concerning the operation of any underground movement in Washington.

On the following day, Colonel FAITH telephonically re-contacted the Philadelphia Office and advised that upon further reflection, he felt that the following individuals might be able to furnish additional information concerning SILVERMAN's activities in the Section, inasmuch as they were associated with him for a considerable period:

CHARLES WATSON NEWHALL,
Rockefeller Associates,
New York City;

Colonel DYSON,
Textron, Incorporated,
New York City.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-4181

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

Will contact Colonel PHILIP C. WARD, 3000 block South Utah Street or Avenue, Arlington, Virginia, to determine the identity of the persons brought into the Material Division by SILVERMAN.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will consider the necessity of having the Springfield Office contact Mrs. RAY J. MONNER concerning the identity of the person to whom she sub-let the apartment of her mother subsequent to the departure of her mother from the United States in 1943.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will interview FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, Vice-President, Textron, Incorporated, 405 Fifth Avenue, concerning the activities of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN during 1943 to 1945. (Lead set out in Philadelphia letter dated April 14, 1949).

Will interview Colonel DYSON, Textron, Incorporated, and CHARLES WATSON NEWHALL, Rockefeller Associates, New York City, concerning the activities of SILVERMAN in the Material Section, AAF .

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PH FILE 65-2440

LEADS

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will attempt to locate for interview ROBERT E. RAY, Communist Party Organizer, active in Washington, D. C., in about 1938. (Lead set out in report of Special Agent James Frew at Washington April 6, 1949.)

Kisseloff-4183

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN: NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-2440 MSS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	4-28-49	3/17,18,21-26; 4/1,6,12/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE:	CHARACTER
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	INTERNAL SECURITY (R); ESPIONAGE (R); PERJURY

SYNOPSIS: Completed check at Sun Oil Company fails to indicate gasoline charge account for ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Some deposits in accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., traced. Additional typing specimen submitted, but Laboratory could reach no conclusion on comparison with Q-6 through 69. FRANKLIN H. KISSNER employed Textron, Incorporated, New York City. Mrs. W. L. DAVIES not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Colonel C. H. FAITH states SILVERMAN was "most disruptive" during period of their mutual employment in Statistics Section, Material Division, AAF.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333 (JAHAM).

Report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland, dated March 18, 1949, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DETAILS: This report reflects investigation by Special Agents H. H. Finzel, John E. Keefe, and the writer.

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APR 10 1948

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CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WASH FIELD 9 AND LOS ANGELES 1 FROM NEW YORK 10 4-15 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, IS DASH R. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE AND WHITTAKER CHAMBERS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED EACH OTHER IN CONSULTATION YESTERDAY. INTERVIEW IN PRESENCE OF EACH OTHER RESULTED IN NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN EXPECTED TESTIMONY OF EITHER CRANE OR CHAMBERS. CRANE STILL RECALLS THAT "BILL" WAS IN CHARGE OF APPARATUS WHEN CRANE VISITED NYC IN NINETEEN THRITYFOUR AND THAT ON CRANE-S RETURN TO NYC IN SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE, BYKOV WAS CHIEF OF APPARATUS. CHAMBERS STILL SAYS THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE "BILL" WAS IN CHARGE OF APPARATUS AND THAT CHAMBERS DOES NOT RECALL MEETING BYKOV UNTIL LATE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. CRANE RECALLS LARGE AMOUNT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK IN BALTIMORE FOR AND WITH CHAMBERS, BUT CHAMBERS CANNOT RECALL THIS. CRANE SAYS INTERVIEW HAS LEFT HIM MORE DEFINITE DATES IN THAT HE RECALLS CONTACTING ASIMOW IN SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND THAT ASIMOW FURNISHED INFO TO HIM FOR BYKOV IN WINTER OF NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, AND SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. IN SPRING, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, ASIMOW FURNISHED HUETTIG-S NAME TO HIM. CRANE REQUESTED THAT ASIMOW CONTACT HUETTIG FOR MEETING AND ASIMOW DID THIS AND ARRANGED FOR MEETING BETWEEN HUETTIG

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AND CRANE IN NYC. THEREAFTER, IN LATE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, HUETTIG, ON A COUPLE OF OCCASIONS, TURNED MATERIAL OVER TO CRANE, WHO GAVE THIS TO BYKOV. CRANE ARRANGED FOR A MEETING BETWEEN HUETTIG AND BYKOV, AND THEREAFTER BYKOV TOOK HUETTIG AWAY FROM CRANE, PROBABLY BECAUSE CRANE WAS AT THAT TIME WORKING FOR CHAMBERS IN WASHINGTON, DC. CRANE RECALLS VAGUELY A DISCUSSION WITH BYKOV, WHEREIN MRS. HUETTIG WAS MENTIONED AS POSSIBLY ACTING THEREAFTER AS COURIER FOR APPARATUS AND BRINGING MATERIAL FROM HER HUSBAND IN CONNECTICUT TO BYKOV IN NYC. CRANE RECALLS DEFINITELY THAT IT WAS "BILL" WHO PUT HIM IN TOUCH WITH DESVESHNIKOFF AND THE OTHER CZARIST RUSSIAN, APPARENTLY ON CRANE-S FIRST VISIT TO NYC IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. CRANE RECALLS THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, DESVESHNIKOFF FURNISHED INFO, MAINLY ENGINEERING AND MILITARY JOURNALS TO CRANE, WHO TURNED SAME OVER TO BYKOV. CRANE RECALLS PAYING DESVESHNIKOFF BETWEEN SEVENTYFIVE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS MONTHLY, SAID MONEY COMING FROM BYKOV AND SOME OF SAID MONEY TO GO TO OTHER CZARIST RUSSIAN.

SCHEIDT

LINE 2 PAGE 2 WORD 4 --- "HUETTIG"

Kisseloff-4186

HOLD PLS

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CONF 3. STNS

WASHINGTON 2 BALTIMORE 1 LOS ANGELES 1 FROM

NEW YORK 9 12-11 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R., IS-R. RELATELS FEB. EIGHT AND MARCH TWO INSTANT, RE CRANE. RE INFORMATION IN LA TEL MARCH TWO, CHAMBERS SAYS NO RECOLLECTION OF EVER INTRODUCING CRANE TO ELEANOR NELSON. CHAMBERS SAYS HE ONLY SAW ELEANOR NELSON ON ONE OCCASION AT WHICH TIME ELEANOR NELSON WAS WITH DAVID ZIMMERMAN BUT TO THE BEST OF CHAMBERS-S RECOLLECTION CRANE WAS NOT WITH CHAMBERS AT THAT TIME. RE CRANE-S STATEMENT THAT HE MET COLONEL BYKOV IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND THAT CHAMBERS INTRODUCED CRANE TO BYKOV, CHAMBERS INSISTS DID NOT MEET BYKOV TILL LATTER PART OF NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND CHAMBERS COULD NOT RECALL INTRODUCING CRANE TO BYKOV, BUT RATHER RECALLS THAT BYKOV BROUGHT CRANE TO CHAMBERS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CRANE BE INTERVIEWED BY LA FOR FULL DETAILS CONCERNING ALLEGED MEETING BETWEEN CRANE, BYKOV AND CHAMBERS AND WHAT WORK CRANE SAYS WAS DISCUSSED FOR APPARATUS OR PERFORMED BY APPARATUS FOLLOWING THIS ALLEGED MEETING IN NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. RE BALTIMORE APARTMENT OF CRANE, CHAMBERS SAYS HE STILL HAS NO RECOLLECTION THAT CRANE EVER RESIDED IN BALTIMORE. CHAMBERS SAYS THAT CRANE-S DESCRIPTION OF APARTMENT USED

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FOR PHOTOGRAPHING IN BALTIMORE SEEMS TO RESEMBLE THE APARTMENT OF THE SPIEGEL-S THERE. BALTIMORE WILL ADVISE IF INFORMATION GIVEN BY CRANE CONCERNING THIS APARTMENT USED FOR PHOTOGRAPHY IN BALTIMORE, SAID INFORMATION APPEARING IN REFERENCED TELETYPE OF FEB. EIGHT, WOULD SEEM IDENTICAL WITH THE APARTMENT OF SPIEGELS IN BALTIMORE. RE ALLEGED MONEY BELT TRANSACTION..CHAMBERS SAYS THAT MAXIM LIEBER WAS KNOWN AS PAUL AND THAT PLACE WHERE MONEY BELT WAS DELIVERED BY CRANE IN NEW YORK CITY DOES FIT ADDRESS FORTYTHREE WEST FORTYSIXTH STREET, NYC. CHAMBERS SAYS THAT THOUGH HE DID NOT KNOW REASON FOR BRINGING MONEY BELT TO SAN FRANCISCO, HE NOW PRESUMES THAT THIS MONEY MAY HAVE BEEN INTENDED FOR SHERMAN-S OPERATIONS IN JAPAN. CRANE-S STATEMENT THAT CHAMBERS GAVE THIS MONEY BELT TO CRANE FOR SAFE KEEPING IN SAN FRANCISCO DOES NOT SEEM FEASIBLE. SUGGEST LA QUESTION CRANE RE WHO GAVE CRANE INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTACT CHAMBERS IN SAN FRANCISCO, HOW DID CRANE KNOW THAT CHAMBERS WOULD BE USING NAME LLOYD CANTWELL, WHAT WAS CRANE-S UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS MONEY WAS TO BE USED FOR, WHO TOLD CRANE TO BRING MONEY BACK TO NY AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE. RE CRANE-S BELIEF THAT CHAMBERS KNEW HARRISON GEORGE, CHAMBERS HAS ALREADY PROVIDED FULL INFORMATION ON HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH HARRISON GEORGE. CHAMBERS SAYS HARRISON GEORGE WAS WITH IWW AND THAT GEORGE

END OF PAGE TWO

2 74-1333-43

AND VERNE SMITH JOINED COMMUNIST PARTY WHILE BOTH WERE STILL IN IWW BUT DID NOT ADVISE IWW OF THEIR JOINING CP. VERNE SMITH WAS EDITOR OF THE IWW PUBLICATION "UNITY" WHILE SMITH AND GEORGE WERE IN CP AT SAME TIME. ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS, HARRISON GEORGE ATTENDED PRO-FINTERN CONFERENCE, MOSCOW, WHERE GEORGE STATED THAT CP IN US WAS SO SUCCESSFUL EVEN THE EDITOR OF "UNITY" IS A MEMBER OF CP. VERNE SMITH WAS THEN EXPELLED FROM IWW AND LOST JOB AS EDITOR OF "UNITY". CHAMBERS SAYS HARRISON GEORGE WAS BORTHER-IN-LAW OF EARL BROWDER AND WAS MARRIED TO MARGARET BROWDER AND THAT LATER MARGARET BROWDER AND HARRISON GEORGE SEPARATED. SAYS HARRISON GEORGE BECAME MEMBER OF "DAILY WORKER" STAFF IN NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT AND CHAMBERS SAYS THAT AT THAT TIME HARRISON GEORGE WAS JUST BACK FROM RUSSIA, THAT THIS WAS SHORTLY BEFORE STALIN TOOK OVER IN RUSSIA AND THAT GEORGE, ON HIS RETURN, HAD FULL INFORMATION AS TO WHAT MOSCOW WAS GOING TO DO TO THE LOVESTONE MAJORITY GROUP IN CP IN US. SAYS HARRISON GEORGE WAS ONCE MEMBER OF THE MINORITY GROUP OF CP WHICH WAS HEADED BY EARL BROWDER AND WILLIAM FOSTER AND THAT HARRISON GEORGE TOLD CHAMBERS THAT WHEN EARL BROWDER WAS IN CHINA HE, GEORGE, WAS WITH BROWDER DURING PART OF THAT TIME. ALSO THAT GEORGE ONCE TOLD CHAMBERS THAT GEORGE

END OF PAGE THREE

HAD BEEN THE COMINTERN OBSERVER DURING THE "CANTON REVOLT" IN CHINA. CHAMBERS SAYS LATER HEARD THAT GEORGE BECAME HEAD OF UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES ON WEST COAST OF THE PAN PACIFIC TRADE UNION SECRETARIAT. CHAMBERS SAYS HE NEVER HEARD OF MAURICE KOWAN NOR DOES HE KNOW, OR KNOW OF, THE UNKNOWN RUSSIAN JEW DESCRIBED BY CRANE. LA WILL EXPEDITE SECURING FULL INFORMATION FROM CRANE REGARDING ISAAC FOLKOFF, MORRIS ASIMOW, VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF AND MARGARET GUTELIUS. LA WILL SUTEL WHEN THEY BELIEVE THAT ALL INFORMATION THAT CRANE CAN POSSIBLY SUPPLY REGARDING THESE PERSONS HAS BEEN SECURED BY LA. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THIS BE EXPEDITED IN ORDER THAT THE INTERVIEWS OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED FOUR PERSONS MAY BE CONDUCTED PRIOR TO HISS PERJURY TRIAL.

SCHEIDT

cc - Mr. Fletcher

Transmitted to LA

Kisseloff-4190

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INVESTIGATIVE SECTION
FEB 28 1949

TELETYPE

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 2-28-49 7-10 PM PST TJF

DIRECTOR AND SACS, LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RE LA TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN AND SF TEL FEBRUARY SIXTEEN. ANATOLE GLAS, AND WIFE IRENE, RESIDED ONE EIGHT ONE NINE SEVENTEENTH AVE, SAN FRANCISCO, IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, WHICH IS LOCATED SUNSET DISTRICT. I AND NS RECORDS REFLECT ANATOLE NACHMAN GLUZMAN BORN FEBRUARY TWENTY, EIGHTYSEVEN, NOWY DWOR, POLAND. ENTERED U.S. FROM CANADA DECEMBER TWENTYSIX, TWENTYTWO, AND NATURALIZED SAN FRANCISCO JULY TWO, TWENTYEIGHT, CHANGING NAME TO ANATOLE GLAS. IRENE PERLA GLAS, NEE GOLDSTEIN, BORN PLOCK, POLAND, NOVEMBER TWENTY, EIGHTYNINE, ENTERED U.S. FROM CANADA, DECEMBER TWENTYSIX, TWENTYTWO, AND NATURALIZED SAN FRANCISCO APRIL ONE, TWENTYNINE, UNDER NAME IRENE POLA GLAS. ANATOLE FORMERLY EMPLOYED WESTERN SUGAR AND REFINING COMPANY, CALIFORNIA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY, AND PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY. THEY HAVE TWO CHILDREN, VIOLET GLAS BAJOR ~~BOJOR~~, BORN SAN FRANCISCO NINETEEN TWENTYSIX, AND NINE GLAS EICHMAN, BORN RUSSIA, NINETEEN FIFTEEN. [redacted] FIRST MET IRENE ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYNINE AND IRENE TOOK [redacted] TO MEETINGS OF CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WRITERS. IRENE WAS THEN USING NAME IRENE MORSKA-GLAS, AND WAS CORESPONDENT FOR WUOTE PEOPLE-S VOICE UNQUOTE, DETROIT PAPER, AND QUOTE MORNING CHRONICLE UNQUOTE, TORONTO PAPER. ANATOLE AND IRENE LEFT SAN FRANCISCO JANUARY, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, FOR CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, AND NEW YORK CITY, WHERE ANATOLE WAS TO EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY AS AN ENGINEER. S. BLONSKI OF SAN FRANCISCO HAS ADVISED THAT

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- CORR - LINE THIRTEEN, FIRST WORD "BAJOR".

END PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-9112

IRENE USING THE PEN NAME IRENE MORSKA, WAS CORRESPONDENT OF POLISH LANFUAGE NEWSPAPER QUOTE ROBOTNIK UNQUOTE, PUBLISHED IN CANADA, AND THAT PRIOR TO ENTRY TO U.S., ANATOLE WAS A POLISH DIPLOMAT STATIONED IN CANADA W. SOKOLOWSKY, FORMER POLISH CONSUL, SAN FRANCISCO, ADVISED HE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH ANATOLE AND IRENE BUT THAT DURING THE WAR, THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE HAD ADVISED HIM BY LETTER THAT A POLISH COMMUNIST AGENT NAMED QUOTE MORSKA UNQUOTE WAS REPORTEDLY OPERATING ON THE WEST COAST. MORSKA IS THE POLISH WORD MEANING SEA OR OCEAN. SOURCES AVAILABLE TO THIS OFFICE REFLECT BOTH GLAS CHILDREN ARE ACTIVE IN COMMUNIST PARTY AT SAN FRANCISCO. [redacted] HAS DETERMINED FROM b2 b7D VIOLET GLAS BAJOR THAT ANATOLE AND IRENE NOW RESIDE ONE THREE SEVEN WEST TWELFTH ST., NEW YORK CITY, AND ANATOLE EMPLOYED AS AND R COMPANY AND IRENE IS CONTEMPLATING A RETURN TO POLAND IN NEAR FUTURE. NO PHOTOGRAPH OF IRENE AVAILABLE, I AND NS, AND NONE LOCATED OTHER INVESTIGATION. SUGGEST NYC SECURE PHOTO IRENE FOR EXHIBITION TO CRANE AT LOS ANGELES. IRENE ~~DESCRIBED IN~~ NINTEEN TERTY ~~AS~~ AGE ~~FIFTHO~~ "153 ~~2843 AA~~

PICLINCHE

- ~~TOUXX TROUBLE ON LINE, WILL ATTEMPT REPEAT LAST PATXX PART.~~

E DESCRIBED IN NINETEEN FORTY AS AGE FIFTY, FIVE FEET TWO INCHES TO FIVE FEET FOUR INCHES, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY TO ONE HUMDRED FORTY LBS., BUILD, DUMPY, HAIR DARK, SOMETIMES DYED DARK RED, MEDIUM COMPLEXION, SPOKE WITH AN ACCENT, SEXY, SULTRY AND THEATRICAL, AND APPEARED MUCH YOUNGER THAT SHE ACTUALLY WAS. WAS INTERESTED IN DRAMATICS AND WRITING. OF JEWISH NATIONALITY BUT NOT JEWISH APPEARANCE. ANATOLE DESCRIBED NINETEEN FORTY AS AGE FIFTY, FIVE FEET SIX INCHES, ONE SIXTYFOUR LBS., BROWN EYES, DARK BROWN HAIR, QUIET, INTELLIGENT, HAVING VIOLENT TEMPER WHEN ANGRY.

2

Kisseloff-9113

KIMBALL

EM AND ACK IN O PLS

WA 10-25 PM OK FBI WA

NYC 10-25PM EST OK FBI NYC EMCG

BQS PLS REPEAT LINES 17-18-19 OF PAGE TWO WA

"IRENE DESCRIBED IN NINETEEN FORTY AS AGE FIFTY, FIVE FETTXX FEET TWO INCHES TO FIVE FEET FOUR INCHES, ONE JUNDRED THIRTY TO ONE HUNDRED FORY LBS., BUKXX BILD , DUMPY, HAIR DARK, SOMETIMES DYED DARK RED, ETC"

IS IT OK

LA MIN OK FBI LA RW

DISC

VO

Kisseloff-9114

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 50 LOS ANGELES 3 FROM NEW YORK 24 8-47P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE LOS ANGELES TEL FEB. NINETEENTH, NINETEEN FORTYNINE SETTING FORTH INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM INTERVIEW WITH CRANE. CHAMBERS STATES HAS NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF CRANE RETURNING MONEY BELT TO HIM IN NYC. ADMITS, HOWEVER, THIS POSSIBLY COULD HAVE BEEN DONE. SUGGEST CRANE BE QUESTIONED AS TO ANY KNOWLEDGE HE MAY HAVE RELATIVE TO USE OF THIS MONEY ON WEST COAST. RE CRANE-S HAVING MET BYKOV SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVAL NYC IN MAY NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE, CHAMBERS DOES NOT BELIEVE THIS IS TRUE AS HE IS OF OPINION BYKOV DID NOT ARRIVE UNTIL EITHER MIDDLE OR LATTER PART NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO BUREAU ALSO INDICATES BYKOV DID NOT ARRIVE US UNTIL JUNE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. CHAMBERS STATES HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION HAVING INTRODUCED CRANE TO INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED ON PAGE TWO OF REFERENCED TEL AS BEING IN OR ABOUT BECOME IN THE APPARATUS OR WAS A CP MEMBER. CHAMBERS DOES RECALL THE "CHINESE STUDENT" REFERRED TO BY CRANE. BELIEVES THAT THE CHINAMAN WAS BROUGHT TO HIM BY EITHER DAVID CARPENTER OR J. PETERS. DOES NOT RECALL ANY DESCRIPTION, BUT STATES THIS INDIVIDUAL DID NOT WORK BUT WAS A STUDENT. TO CHAMBERS KNOWLEDGE, CHINAMAN PERFORMED NO WORK FOR APPARATUS NOR WAS ANY

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 3 74-1333-3045

EX-1

MAY 26 1949

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PAGE TWO

REQUESTED OF HIM. HE ALSO RECALLED THAT THIS CHINESE STUDENT ASSOCIATED WITH ANOTHER CHINAMAN WHO HAD SOME CONNECTION WITH METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAMBERS BELIEVES THAT IT WAS FOR THIS REASON THAT THEY DID NOT USE THIS INDIVIDUAL. CHAMBERS DENIES THAT CRANE EVER PHOTOGRAPHED FOR HIM JUSTICE DEPT. DOCUMENTS. AS IS STATED IN OURLET OF TODAY-S DATE FORWARDED YOU AMSD, CHAMBERS CLAIMS ONLY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONTACT WAS ALGER HISS AND THIS WAS PRIOR TO CRANE-S ARRIVAL IN EAST. CHAMBERS STATES HE NEVER MADE ANY INDEX OF DOCUMENTS PHOTOGRAPHED. CHAMBERS DENIES THAT CRANE EVER DROVE HIM FROM BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON IN THE MORNING TO RETURN DOCUMENTS. CHAMBERS STATED THAT HE FOLLOWED POLICY OF RETURNING ALL DOCUMENTS THE SAME NIGHT THAT HE RECEIVED THEM. NOTED THAT ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM JULIAN WADLEIGH, DOCUMENTS HE FURNISHED TO DAVID CARPENTER WERE RETURNED TO WADLEIGH BY CARPENTER THE FOLLOWING MORNING SOMEWHERE ENROUTE TO THE LATTER-S PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAMBERS HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF CRANE HAVING RENTED APARTMENT IN BALTIMORE, MD. RELATIVE TO CRANE-S USE OF THE NAME FELIX, CHAMBERS STATES THAT IT IS POSSIBLE HE INSTRUCTED CRANE NOT TO USE THIS NAME, BUT HE HAS NO DEFINITE RECOLLECTION OF THIS. STATES FURTHER THAT HE DOES NOT KNOW OR DID NOT KNOW OF ANY "CHIEF IN THE OLD DAYS" BEING NAMED FELIX.

SCHEIDT

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Page 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/30/49	2/28-3/24/49	JAMES FREW JIF HM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: RE: PHILIP RENO. Additional fellow employees of PHILIP RENO at Social Security and Farm Credit Administration interviewed and all stated they never knew him to be a Communist, to be acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, or to have disclosed confidential government information to any unauthorized persons. T-2 advised RENO was close associate of ELEANOR NELSON, HENRY RHINE, IRWIN ~~ELBER~~, ARTHUR STEIN and SAMUEL ZIBIT. All except ZIBIT appeared to have been union associates of RENO and all were active in Communist Party activities in D. C., and therefore not interviewed. Information re ZIBIT and STEIN set out.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFERRED RECORDING

cc AAG Campbell 4-7-49 ASBcm

RE: PHILIP RENO

This is a joint report of Special Agents JOHN J. MASSE and the writer.

INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER ASSOCIATES AT FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

HIRAM S. PHILLIPS, Chief of Personnel Standards Branch, Division of Merits, Federal Security Agency, advised that he was formerly a fellow employee with PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.,

Kisseloff-9117

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-3046

RECORDED

INDEXED

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31 MAY 17 1949

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from about January, 1935 to the Spring of 1936; he stated that he also subsequently worked with RENO for several years at the Social Security Board. He advised that he got to know RENO quite well, both officially and socially, but that he has had only occasional contacts with RENO since the latter was transferred to Denver, Colorado in about 1941. Mr. PHILLIPS stated that he could recall that RENO had been active in the local union of federal employees at Social Security Board. He categorically stated that in all his contacts with RENO he never had "a particle of doubt" concerning RENO's loyalty to the United States. He further advised that the local union had been considered to contain a "left-wing element", but that it was his opinion that RENO was not considered a part of that left-wing element. He said that nothing ever came to his attention which caused him to feel that RENO was either affiliated with or in sympathy with Communism. He further stated that RENO had handled no information of a restricted nature while he knew him and as far as he knew, RENO has never given any government information to un-authorized persons; he added that he would be very much surprised if RENO were involved in any subversive or un-American activities whatsoever. PHILLIPS also stated that he had met PHILIP RENO's brother once or twice casually, but that he had no information concerning him. He also said that he had no knowledge of HISS or CHAMBERS and knew of no association between them and PHILIP RENO. Mr. PHILLIPS concluded by stating that in his opinion PHILIP RENO was "100% American", and that he never saw nor heard anything which might indicate otherwise. Mr. PHILLIPS named the following individuals as former associates of PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration and/or Social Security Board:

PHILIP MAYER; ERNEST HOGE; CHARLES D. MILLS; DON BURROWS; CORNELIUS COCHRANE; WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

PHILIP MAYER, Chief of Issuance and Forms Branch, ECA, advised that he was a fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration in about 1935-1936 and that he had occasional contacts with RENO thereafter until about 1942. He said he could recall that RENO had been active in the local union of federal employees, and he described RENO as "certainly a liberal"; he characterized RENO as a liberal because of his strong interest in unionism and New Deal policies. He stated that nothing had occurred during his association with RENO which caused him to suspect that RENO was interested in or affiliated with Communism or that he had any friends or associates who were so interested. He said that RENO had never been involved in any subversive or un-American activities as far as he knew and added that he had no information regarding any possible association between RENO and CHAMBERS or HISS. He further advised that he had met PHILIP RENO's brother on one occasion but that he knew nothing concerning him. He added that he has never questioned RENO's loyalty to the United States as nothing had ever arisen to cause him to suspect RENO in any way. He named Dr. ERNEST ENGQUIST as a former association of PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration.

WFO No. 100-20378

Dr. ERNEST J. ENGQUIST, Chief of Retail Trade Census, Bureau of Census, advised that in about 1935 he had been PHILIP RENO's immediate supervisor at Farm Credit Administration and that he got to know him quite well, including social contacts He said he has had no contact with RENO since 1939. He advised that RENO had been active in the local union of federal employees but that nothing had ever occurred to cause him to question RENO's loyalty. He said there was no indication that RENO was affiliated with or in sympathy with Communism He described RENO as "soft-spoken, intelligent and a well regarded union representative." He said that he met PHILIP RENO's brother on several occasions, casually but he had no information concerning the brother. Dr. ENGQUIST further stated that as far as he knew, PHILIP RENO had never been involved in the giving of government information to unauthorized persons. He also stated that he never heard CHAMBERS or HISS mentioned prior to the recent publicity and that there was no connection between them and PHILIP RENO as far as he knew.

ERNEST L. HOGE, Chief of Classification Branch, Federal Security Agency, also stated that he had been a fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration and later at Social Security Board, and that his contacts with RENO continued until about 1941. He said that he had always held the highest respect for RENO, that he considered him "exceptionally intelligent" and that in his opinion, RENO might be described as a "strong liberal". He said that by describing PHILIP RENO as a strong liberal he meant that RENO had been very much interested in New Deal ideas, in union movements, and in the advancement of Social Security generally. He said that to his knowledge, PHILIP RENO had never been associated with the Communist Party. He further stated that he "couldn't imagine that PHILIP RENO would engage in espionage activities or be disloyal in any way to the United States. He said that no information ever came to his attention which might suggest such a possibility. He, also, advised that he met PHILIP RENO's brother on several occasions but said that he could recall nothing specific concerning him except that his occupation was that of an astronomer or mathematician. He further advised that he had no personal knowledge of CHAMBERS or HISS nor any information which might indicate association between them and PHILIP RENO.

CHARLES E. MILLS, Assistant Chief, Foreign Service Planning, State Department, advised that he had been a fellow employee of PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration in about 1935-1036. He stated, however, that after a six-weeks training course which both he and PHILIP RENO took, he had few personal contacts with PHILIP RENO thereafter. He advised that he recalled that PHILIP RENO had been active in the local union; that he was considered to be a liberal, in the New Deal sense, and added that PHILIP RENO had no Communist affiliations or sympathies at that time as far as he knew. He added that he had never questioned

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RENO's loyalty nor had he ever heard anyone else raise a question in that regard. He said as far as he knew RENO never engaged in any subversive or un-American activities. He also never disclosed government information to an unauthorized person. MILLS remarked he had no recollection of PHILIP RENO's brother and that he had never heard the names CHAMBERS and HISS mentioned in connection with PHILIP RENO.

DON BURROWS, Deputy Director of Budget, U. S. Air Force, advised that he had formerly known PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration as a fellow employee and that he had had personal contact with him for a few months only. He said that he knew RENO at that time had been interested in the union movement but nothing has ever come to his attention which cause him toquestion RENO's loyalty or to suspect that he might have been involved in subversive or un-American activities or interest. He said he never knew PHILIP RENO had a brother and that he had no knowledge concerning any personal association between PHILIP RENO and CHAMBERS or HISS.

CORNELIUS COCHRANE, 6811 Fairfax Road, Edgemoor, Maryland, advised he is now employed as Executive Secretary of the American Ethical Union, 2 West 64th Street, New York City. He stated he had formerly been Chief of a division as Social Security Board and that PHILIP RENO had been employed in one of the sections under his supervision for approximately two years. He described RENO as an "alert, very able employee". He said that RENO had been active in the local union at Social Security Board but that nothing had ever arisen as far as he knew which might raise any question regarding RENO's loyalty. He said that RENO at that time never handled any restricted information and that he had never been involved in giving any government information to unauthorized persons as far as he knew. He advised he never knew that PHILIP RENO had a brother and he had no knowledge of the HISS-CHAMBERS apparatus prior to recent publicity. He said PHILIP RENO never had any connection with such an apparatus as far as he knew.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, Deputy Commissioner, Social Security Administration, advised that he had known PHILIP RENO during the latter's employment at Social Security and that he had come to know PHILIP RENO quite well due to RENO's activities with the local union. He said that RENO had been employed under his supervision, and also stated that RENO had frequently represented the union in grievances meetings before MITCHELL. He stated that PHILIP RENO had handled no restricted or classified information and added that he had never disclosed any confidential information to unauthorized person as far as he knew. He said that he had considered PHILIP RENO an intelligent representative of the union and said that he was one of the "more stable and well balanced of the union group." He said that he had been of the opinion that a number of the individuals interested in the union at that time were "liberals" and explained by that he meant they showed a strong interest in union work and New Deal ideologies. He stated, however,

that no information had ever come to his attention which might indicate that any of the union members, including PHILIP RENO, might have actually been affiliated with or interested in the Communist Party. He further stated that he had never questioned RENO's loyalty to the United States and that he had no knowledge of any contact between PHILIP RENO and CHAMBERS or HISS. He said that RENO had never engaged in any subversive or un-American activity as far as he knew. Mr. MITCHELL stated that as far as he could recall MARVIN BLOOM had been the president of the local after PHILIP RENO had held that office. He expressed the opinion that BLOOM probably had been an associate of PHILIP RENO. He also supplied the name of SAMUEL SCHMERLER as another union associate of PHILIP RENO.

MARVIN BLOOM, Chief of the Benefit Branch, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration, advised that he had known PHILIP RENO at Social Security Board from about 1936 to 1941, as a fellow employee and also through mutual union activities. He said that PHILIP RENO had been president of the local union at Social Security for several years and that during that time he, BLOOM, had been chairman of several committees of the local union. He said no information had ever come to his attention which might indicate that PHILIP RENO had been sympathetic with or connected with the Communist Party. He also said that he had no knowledge of any contact between PHILIP RENO and CHAMBERS or HISS. He further stated that PHILIP RENO never handled any restricted information as far as he knows and added that RENO had never given government information to any unauthorized persons. He further advised that he never knew PHIL RENO's brother but said he could recall having read in the newspapers recently that FRANKLIN RENO, brother of PHILIP, appeared before the Grand Jury in New York City. Mr. BLOOM also stated that he has never had any cause to question RENO's loyalty to the United States. He cited the following incident, however:

He recalled that while PHILIP RENO was president of the local in 1940 there had been a split in the union regarding the national policy of aid to the allies. The majority of the local members favored no aid to the allies. This was while the non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia was in effect. Mr. BLOOM recalled that RENO and himself both agreed with the majority.

Mr. BLOOM stated that in June, 1941, after Germany attacked Russia, the opinion of the majority changed to favor aid to the allies.

The Washington Field Office files reflect the following information was contained in the report of Special Agent JOSEPH H. ZIEGLER, dated June 11, 1948 at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "MARVIN KENNETH BLOOM, aka,

WFO No. 100-20378

Chief, Benefit Unit (Economic Analyst), Social Security Administration, Washington, D. C; LGE":

Confidential informants stated that BLOOM attended a meeting of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action May 15, 1940; that he was on a membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association, with dues paid to July 1, 1943; that he was on the active indices of the Washington Peace Mobilization Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization, as of February 17, 1947; that he was on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action as of January 21, 1941; and that he was a close associate of alleged Communist sympathizers and Communist Party members.

SAMUEL SCHMERLER advised that he is currently employed by R. Mars Company, 410 First Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C., and that he was formerly employed by the Social Security Board from 1936 to 1948. He said that he had had some other job for a short period after leaving Social Security and prior to his employment with R. Mars Company, working both in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland. SCHMERLER stated he knew nothing about RENO or any one else concerning disloyalty or any subversive activities. He stated that he had known PHILIP RENO some years ago and that his relation with him was confined strictly to union activities. He expressed reluctance to discuss his past activities or activities of his associates or acquaintances. The names of subjects in the JAMAN case were mentioned to SCHMERLER and he indicated he knew none of them except PHILIP RENO and ELEANOR NELSON. He stated he last saw ELEANOR NELSON at a meeting of the Progressive Party about four months ago. He stated he did not think that he should discuss past activities of his associates or himself without first consulting his attorney. He said he was certain he had no information concerning any subversive or un-American activities, or any information agents of the FBI might be interested in. He said he would notify the agents as to whether or not he would consent to reinterview.

Reference is made to the letter dated February 15, 1949, in instant case, from Baltimore to the Director, copies to New York and Washington Field Offices, wherein the following information is set out:

"Confidential informants of the Baltimore Office have advised that ELEANOR NELSON BOYRING does not openly engage in Communist Party activities locally. She has, however, according to these informants, evidenced an interest in and has done some work for the Progressive Party of Maryland. It is likewise known that several local leaders of the Communist Party, including PHILIP FRANKFELD, MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HAROLD BUCHMAN and SAMUEL SCHMERLER,

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have been in contact with SOYRING during the past several months. Since ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in New York in December, 1948, she has almost continuously been in a drunken and hysterical condition as a result of which several efforts have been made by local leaders of the Communist Party to have SOYRING leave Baltimore or enter a sanitarium for psychiatric tratment. She is at the present time temporarily residing at the home of SAMUEL and HELEN SCHMERLER, local Communists, 5603 Jonquil Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. However, SOYRING still maintains her apartment at 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland."

The Washington Field Office files reflect that the following information is contained in the report of Special Agent KENNERLY CORBETT, dated April 12, 1948 at Washington, D. C., in the matter entitled "SAMUEL SCHMERLER, Senior Political Consultant, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, FSA, Baltimore, Maryland; IGE:

Washington T-1, a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information to the FBI and who assisted in the forming of numerous front organizations for the Communist Party and who is acquainted with national and local Communist figures, stated that SCHMERLER was an active member of the Communist Party as unit organizer and later as section organizer from 1937 to 1942 and that his wife, HELEN SCHMERLER was also a member of the Communist Party. He said that SCHMERLER admitted membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Washington T-2, of established reliability who is acquainted with and who has associated with many known and admitted Communists, advised that SCHMERLER attempted to recruit him in the Communist Party in 1939. He also said that SCHMERLER appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American Youth Congress, United Spanish Aid Committee; and that SCHMERLER was formerly a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. He said that SCHMERLER also admitted participation in activities of the American Peace Mobilization, Brentwood Peace Club, and American Youth Congress. The report reflects that SCHMERLER was given a loyalty hearing in 1942 by the Social Security Board, where he was represented by Attorneys BENJAMIN ASIA and MORTON STAVIS, both reported by reliable informants to be members of the Communist Party.

No further interview with SCHMERLER is contemplated by Washington Field Office unless he contacts this office.

Details of PHILIP RENO's employment at Farm Credit Administration and Social Security Board have been set out in previous reports. However, it is to be noted that PHILIP RENO was employed at the Farm Credit Administration from December, 1934 to November, 1936; was employed by Social

Security Board, Federal Security Agency, from April, 1936 to May, 1941 when he was transferred to the Denver, Colorado office of the Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency; he resigned at Denver, Colorado, May 21, 1943, "resignation due to anticipation of military service."

INFORMATION RE OTHER ASSOCIATES OF PHILIP RENO

Washington T-2 furnished the following information re SAM ZIBIT in 1941 as reflected in the files of the Washington Field Office:

"ZIBIT works at the Social Security Agency and is active in Local 10 of the United Federal Workers of America. He is a trusted lieutenant of CRAIG VINCENT and GEORGE CAMPBELL and has been a friend of leaders of UFWA for some years. I have no personal knowledge of his activities but I would consider him a person to investigate because of his friends.

"ZIBIT was a particular friend of PHILIP RENO, former president of UFWA, Local 10, but he was transferred to Denver. This man, RENO, was vice-president of the D. C. Council, UFWA when ARTHUR STEIN was its president and was so well considered by STEIN and other leaders of the CIO in D. C., that his wife RUTH was for some time the private secretary to SYDNEY KATZ, Secretary of the Maryland and D. C. Industrial Union Council-CIO. This means being in the inner circle of the Communist Party and ZIBIT was friendly with all of these people." RUTH

Washington T-3, a member of the Communist Party, who over a long period of time has furnished reliable information, advised that ZIBIT was active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in 1948 and was elected to the City Committee in the District of Columbia Communist Party convention held August 27 and 28, 1948. Confidential informant further stated that ZIBIT was in charge of the trade union commission, one of a number of commissions organized to work under the City Committee. The Washington Field Office files indicate that ZIBIT was formerly employed by the Social Security Board as an Assistant Statistician in 1943 and that his residence was 3921 Elbert Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia. Investigation at the above address disclosed that a SAMUEL ZIBIT and his wife, MILDRED, moved from that address on March 1, 1949 to 408 North Kanawha Street, Beckley, West Virginia and that SAMUEL ZIBIT was employed as a statistician by the United Mine Workers in connection with their public health program.

By letter dated March 16, 1949, the Pittsburgh Office was requested to interview SAMUEL ZIBIT re his knowledge of the activities of PHILIP RENO, and RENO's brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Pittsburgh Office was furnished the above background information re SAMUEL ZIBIT in the above letter.

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Washington T-2 in 1941 also furnished the following information regarding PHILIP RENO:

"PHILIP RENO was formerly president of the Social Security local of the UFWA and vice-president of the D. C. Council. He was unquestionably a Communist and indicated this in every activity and his wife, RUTH RENO, held a very important confidential position of secretary to SYDNEY KATZ, who is secretary of the Maryland and D. C. Industrial Council, CIO.

"She was also active in the Women's Trade Union League of the District of Columbia and was one of those who kept that organization dominated by the Communist Party and kept out any women who were not sympathetic with that angle. RENO was very close to ELEANOR NELSON, HENRY RHINE, IRWIN EIBER, etc., of the UFWA and was also an intimate of ARTHUR STEIN whom I know definitely to be a Communist.

"RENO became ill with diabetes and had to drop the union work. Later got a transfer back to his home which, I believe, was Denver, Colorado. Mrs. RENO was also a member of the UOPWA, Local 27 and when there was a division of opinion in the local between the conservative and radical, or Communist side, she invariably took the latter. I am certain that only a prominent Communist could rate having his wife act as the secretary to SYDNEY KATZ."

ELEANOR NELSON

In view of the fact that ELEANOR NELSON is carried as a subject in the JAHAM case and has appeared before the Grand Jury in New York, no background information is being set forth regarding her at this time.

HENRY RHINE

HENRY RHINE was the subject of an Internal Security - C investigation by the Washington Field Office in 1943. The files of this office reflect that in January, 1943, Washington T-2 advised that it had come to the informants attention that RENO had reportedly been called to New York by the Executive Committee of the Communist Party and reprimanded as a result of a protest by JOHN P. ANDERSON. Informant stated that RHINE had been told that he was not effective in his current work and that he would have to resign his position with UFWA. RHINE was subsequently sent to Philadelphia to work in a union in a minor position. By letter dated February 7, 1949, the above information concerning RHINE was furnished to the New York Office which at that time was giving consideration to interviewing HENRY RHINE.

WFO No. 100-20378

IRWIN ELBER

Washington Field Office files contain a report of Special Agent JAMES MICHAEL TEAHEN dated May 5, 1945 at San Francisco, California, entitled, "FREDERICK IRWIN ELBER, was, ERWIN ELBER, IRWIN F. ELBER, IZADORE IRWIN APPLEBERG, FREDERICK IRWIN, FREDERICK IRWIN APPLEBAUM, IRVING FREDERICK ELBER; Internal Security - C". The above report reflects that ELBER was employed by the Vallejo Housing Authority, resided at 2526 34th Avenue, San Francisco, California. It also reflected that he was Trade Union Director of the California Labor School, a Communist dominated institution. Report further reflected that ELBER had contacted ROY HUDSON, National Communist Political Association functionary and Chicago and San Francisco Party officials prior to accepting the Labor School position.

Washington T-2 also advised in 1941 that IRWIN ELBER was an organizer of the UFWA-CIO and his real name was APPLEBAUM. Informant stated his name had been changed legally. Informant advised that ELBER was an intimate friend of ELEANOR NELSON and that ELBER, ELEANOR NELSON and HELEN MILLER controlled the UFWA completely. Informant stated, "He was aware that I knew he was a Communist and did not attempt to conceal it." In view of ELBER's union affiliation and his acquaintance with RENO, through the union, no specific lead is being set out to have ELBER interviewed at this time.

ARTHUR STEIN

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR, dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland in the JAHAM case.

Page 8 of the above report reflects that [redacted] advised that among the correspondence FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO maintained at the Wind Tunnel Building at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, there were miscellaneous Christmas cards, invitations and announcements from several persons including "ANNETTE and ARTHUR STEIN". b2 b7D

Page 29 of the above report reflects that Dr. ELVIN S. MARTIN, of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, stated that among the associates of RENO at the Baltimore Research Laboratory was ARTHUR STEIN who had worked under RENO and whom RENO favored and recommended for promotion.

Page 41 of the above report reflects the following regarding ARTHUR STEIN:

"Baltimore confidential informant [redacted] reported that ARTHUR STEIN, a civilian employee at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, was suspected

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by him to be a Communist but informant was unable to furnish any substantial information to corroborate his suspicions. It is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's relationship to ARTHUR STEIN is set forth above under the interview with ELVIN S. MARTIN.

There is no information in the files of the Washington Field Office to indicate that the "ANNETTE and ARTHUR STEIN" mentioned in the above report have been identified or interviewed.

The Washington Field Office files reflect that the ARTHUR STEIN mentioned by Washington T-2 as being an intimate friend of PHILIP RENO is presently a member of the National Anti-Discrimination Committee of the United Public Workers of America-CIO.

Washington T-1 stated that ARTHUR STEIN and ANNIE STEIN, was, Mrs. ARTHUR STEIN, ANNIE STECKLER, SYLVIA STECKLER, nee VOTASINSKY, are self-admitted members of the Communist Party and that STEIN himself is on a very high level in the Communist Party. The STEIN's are considered by the informant to be fanatic, to live for the Communist Party and in the informants opinion, would never change their ideas. Both have been identified by reliable informants as being in close and frequent association with Communists and persons alleged to be involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy.

The Washington Field Office files further reflect that ARTHUR STEIN was with the National Industrial Recovery Administration in Washington, D. C., from September, 1934 until September 10, 1935 when he was appointed an assistant statistician with the Work Projects Administration. On March 4, 1941, he transferred to the Federal Works Agency. He appears to have been employed with the FWA until 1943 when he became an official of the United Federal Workers of America-CIO.

It is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, brother of PHILIP, was employed as a statistician September 10, 1935 until June 30, 1937 with the WPA. On July 26, 1937, FRANKLIN RENO entered on duty at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

It is not know if the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) is identical with the ARTHUR STEIN (Baltimore). However, it is possible that the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) while employed with the WPA from 1935 until 1941 could have been assigned to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

In view of the fact that the Washington Field Office files indicated that PHILIP RENO's only association with ARTHUR STEIN was in connection with union activities, it is not contemplated that ARTHUR STEIN will be interviewed regarding PHILIP RENO only. No specific lead is being set out in this report for the Baltimore Office to de-

Kisseloff-9127

termine whether the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) is identical with the ARTHUR STEIN (Baltimore), however, the Baltimore Office is being requested to conduct the necessary investigation to determine whether the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) is identical with the ARTHUR STEIN (Baltimore) in connection with the case entitled "FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, Internal Security - R, Espionage - R".

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-9128

WFO No. 100-20378

LEADS

PITTSBURGH OFFICE

AT BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA:

Will locate and interview SAMUEL ZIBIT, reported to be residing at 408 North Kanawha Street, Beckley, West Virginia and to be employed as a statistician by the United Mine Workers in connection with the Public Health Program.

Will interview ZIBIT thoroughly regarding his knowledge of the activities of PHILIP RENO in particular and for information concerning the activities of his brother, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO who has stated that he used the Communist Party name of LANCE CLARK. Also, whether he, ZIBIT, knew of the existance of the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS apparatus and information he may have regarding the furnishing of government information to unauthorized persons. It is requested that WFO be advised of the results of the above investigation.

It is to be noted that ZIBIT was named as a close friend of PHILIP RENO when both were employed at the Social Security Administration and both were active in Local 10 of the United Federal Workers of America-CIO. It is also to be noted that Washington T-3 advised that ZIBIT was active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in 1948 and was elected to the City Committee of the District of Columbia Communist Party convention held August 27 and 28, 1948.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will follow and report any pertinent developments regarding PHILIP RENO in this case and in the case entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, PERJURY", WFO file No. 74-94.

One copy of this report is being furnished the Denver Office in order to complete their file on the subject.

Kisseloff-9129

WFO No. 100-20378

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 -

T-2 -

T-3 -

b2
b7D

Kisseloff-9130

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/30/49	2/28-3/24/49	JAMES FREW JIF HM

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: RE: PHILIP RENO. Additional fellow employees of PHILIP RENO at Social Security and Farm Credit Administration interviewed and all stated they never knew him to be a Communist, to be acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, or to have disclosed confidential government information to any unauthorized persons. T-2 advised RENO was close associate of ELEANOR NELSON, HENRY RHINE, IRWIN ELBER, ARTHUR STEIN and SAMUEL ZIBIT. All except ZIBIT appeared to have been union associates of RENO and all were active in Communist Party activities in D. C., and therefore not interviewed. Information re ZIBIT and STEIN set out.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: PHILIP RENO

This is a joint report of Special Agents JOHN J. MASSE and the writer.

INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER ASSOCIATES AT FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

HIRAM S. PHILLIPS, Chief of Personnel Standards Branch, Division of Merits, Federal Security Agency, advised that he was formerly a fellow employee with PHILIP RENO at Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-9131

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

65179/DMH/LRP/PLJ/cc

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAR 16	2/7 to 3/4/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dmh ep

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

J. WILNER SUNDELSON does not recall FELIX INSLERMAN. CLARENCE R. MASON interviewed. Employment record of HANS INSLERMAN set out. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE subscriber to telephone RA 1445 in 1937. Dr. FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM interviewed. Background of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN set out. THOMAS F. FITCH interviewed re allegations of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH. Information concerning TEIJI KOIDE and HIDEO NODA set out. Interviews with ROBERT W. SHACKLETON, POLLY SHACKLETON, H. STEWART MC DONALD, G. HAYDEN RAYNOR, SAM BERMAN, DONALD B. MAC GUINEAS, THOMAS FLAVIN and WILLIAM L. KEITT, friends and associates of ALGER HISS, failed to develop pertinent information. HENRY G. FERGUSON, HAROLD & KATHERINE A. KELLOCK and ROBERT O. LITCHFIELD interviewed concerning association with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. CLARA REUSS denies conversation with PRISCILLA HISS. Bryn-Mawr Club minute book reviewed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948

266,586
CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 mac HCB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
Per Reading Room Release 7-21-87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IS UNCLASSIFIED Date 7-21-87 SP2 mac HCB 266,586

cc A.A.G. Campbell 4-5-49 ASBoos

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-3047

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WFO 74-94

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

FELIX INSLERMAN

New York teletype of February 8, 1949, requested this office to interview J. WILNER SUNDELSON in connection with the possible employment by his family of FELIX INSLERMAN. SUNDELSON was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS on February 9, 1949, at his office, Room 907, 800 Connecticut Avenue, in the ECA Building. SUNDELSON advised that he could not recognize a picture of INSLERMAN as any chauffeur employed by his family nor did the description of INSLERMAN fit that of any chauffeur whom he could recall. SUNDELSON advised that his family had resided at 444 Central Park West, New York City, from September 1937 until recently and they had resided at 211 Central Park West from 1932 until September 1937. He recalls the September 1937 date because during this month he began teaching at Rutgers University. It is noted that INSLERMAN has claimed employment as part-time chauffeur for the SUNDELSON family from 1935 until 1936 at 444 Central Park West, New York City.

SUNDELSON stated that the only two chauffeurs he recalled were a young man from the Middle West who was a student and described by SUNDELSON as being tall, thin and blond, and an Italian whom SUNDELSON recalled vaguely but was positive did not fit the description of INSLERMAN. SUNDELSON further advised that he was sure his family employed no chauffeurs while they resided at 444 Central Park West. He said at this time he was old enough to drive and did drive the family car almost exclusively and that in about 1938 his mother gave him the car and he had never employed a chauffeur. SUNDELSON admitted that his mother might have hired a chauffeur without his knowledge but he stated that this possibility was extremely remote.

SUNDELSON further stated that his mother travelled extensively and usually wintered in Florida and she could have employed a chauffeur there for a brief period without his knowledge. He stated, however, that his mother was an extremely methodical woman and if she had hired a chauffeur she would, in all probability, have kept a record of the payments made to him in connection with her ordinary business records.

It will be recalled that a search of the home of FELIX INSLERMAN in Cambridge, New York, disclosed personal correspondence from BUD & JOE MASON, written on stationery of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN ascertained that CLARENCE R. MASON, also known as BUD, is presently employed as a photogrammetric engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey, having started his employment as a rodman on March 1, 1934. His present address was ascertained to be 2424 North 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia. His personnel file reflected that he was born January 18, 1905, at Bristol, Virginia, attended Duke University, the New York

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Electrical School, and received an A.B. degree from Emory & Henry University. He had previously been employed as a sheet metal worker in Bristol, Virginia, with the Fitzgerald Corporation in Richmond, Virginia, with the Chrysler Corporation at Detroit, Michigan, as a heater in the auto assembly plant, and as a professional baseball player. This file also reflected that MASON's wife was named JOSEPHINE.

On February 23, 1949, Special Agents ADRIAN W. MAGUIRE and JOSEPH E. KELLER interviewed MASON at his residence, 2424 North 16th Street, Apartment 1, Arlington, Virginia.

MASON furnished information concerning his background substantially identical with that obtained from his personnel file. He advised he had never been stationed in Baltimore, Maryland, and had never been a resident of that city. He is not acquainted with MARY KNETTLES, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or STAN ASKLOF. When asked if he was acquainted with FELIX INSLERMAN he replied that he did know INSLERMAN and also his wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. He explained his acquaintance in the following manner.

In March or April 1944 he was on official assignment with the U.S. Geological Survey as a topographer in the vicinity of Cambridge, New York. This assignment entailed the mapping of that area. On arrival in this vicinity he and a rodman named WALDO BROWNELL set up shop on the road opposite INSLERMAN's farm. On the day of their arrival a woman, whom he later came to know as Mrs. INSLERMAN, came up to him and inquired if he was a telephone man inasmuch as she desired to have a telephone installed and asked whether MASON was going to install a telephone at the INSLERMAN farm. He advised her that he was not a telephone man. He and BROWNELL remained in that area for approximately two months performing their official duties for the U.S. Geological Survey. Inasmuch as water was available at a well located on the INSLERMAN farm, he and BROWNELL ate their lunches there daily. In this manner he became acquainted with Mrs. INSLERMAN. During the period of his assignment in the vicinity of the INSLERMAN farm at Cambridge, New York, he did not see INSLERMAN and learned from Mrs. INSLERMAN that her husband was employed at that time by the Republic Aviation Corporation in New York City, that INSLERMAN lived in town, and that he did not return to his home daily.

On one occasion, which was a Sunday, Mrs. INSLERMAN invited MASON and his wife, JOSEPHINE, to the INSLERMAN home for a social visit. On that occasion FELIX INSLERMAN was present and to the best of MASON's recollection that was the only time he talked with FELIX INSLERMAN. This visit was approximately 30 minutes in duration and MASON believes that Mrs. INSLERMAN's mother or father was present at that time. He stated that this visit and all his contacts with Mrs. INSLERMAN were strictly of a social nature. The subject of Communism was never discussed and neither Mrs. INSLERMAN nor FELIX INSLERMAN in any way indicated that they were Communists or that they

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desired MASON and his wife to join any secret or underground movement. MASON stated that from his contact and association with the INSLERMANS he had no reason at all to be suspicious of them.

MASON was asked if he corresponded with the INSLERMANS and very openly admitted that both he and his wife had done so. He stated that after he left the vicinity of the INSLERMAN farm and was transferred to Petersburg, New York, he received correspondence from Mrs. INSLERMAN who incidentally did all the writing for the INSLERMANS. In all MASON received approximately six or seven letters. With the exception of a Christmas card received in 1948 no correspondence has transpired for the past two years. He advised that all correspondence which he had received from the INSLERMANS had been destroyed. He stated further that FELIX INSLERMAN never displayed more than a normal interest in the type of work in which MASON was engaged. After MASON finished mapping the area surrounding INSLERMAN's home, he furnished INSLERMAN with a map of that area of his own volition. He pointed out that this particular map was a matter of public information and could be purchased at the U.S. Geological Survey for a very nominal sum. He furnished this map to INSLERMAN since he thought the latter might be interested in it since the INSLERMAN farm was in that area.

MASON recalled that he felt rather certain that he had seen a very expensive camera at INSLERMAN's farm in Cambridge, New York, and although he could not recall the make of the camera, stated that he believed it was a Leica. MASON reiterated that he was definitely not acquainted with MARY KNETTLES and that he had absolutely no information linking INSLERMAN with any subversive apparatus.

By teletype dated January 10, 1949, the Albany Office advised that HANS INSLERMAN, East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, a civilian radio engineer with the U.S. Army at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, was the brother of FELIX A. INSLERMAN and requested this office to verify his employment with the Army. The records of the Civil Service Commission reflect that HANS E. INSLERMAN, born February 18, 1909, received a temporary appointment as a junior radio engineer on August 31, 1935, and was assigned to Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The latest record indicates that as of August 16, 1942, he was employed as senior radio engineer and assigned to Camp Evans, New Jersey. His residence address as of June 1936 was indicated as Box 33, Oceanport, New Jersey. This information was furnished to the Bureau and Newark by teletype on January 13, 1949.

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

New York teletype of February 11, 1949, requested this office to ascertain the subscriber to telephone number RA 1445 in 1937 and to determine if WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS resided at 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, Washington, D.C., in 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN.

The Washington address telephone directory, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, published for April and October 1937, lists telephone number RA 1445 for a WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, 1301 Longfellow Street, NW.

C. C. AUXIER of the Francis Blundon Real Estate Company, 805 H Street, NW, advised that this company's records reflect that CRANE resided at Apartment 301, 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, from May 1, 1937 to November 30, 1937.

Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN LEWIS, 522 Irving Street, NW, formerly resided in the basement apartment of 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, where Mr. LEWIS acted as caretaker for the apartments. They recalled WILLIAM E. CRANE residing in Apartment 301 and a woman whom they believed to be CRANE's wife residing there with him. The LEWISES did not know where CRANE was employed and did not know whether his wife was employed or unemployed.

Mr. and Mrs. RAYMOND L. EHLERS, Mrs. WILLIAM HOPPENJANS, Mrs. STELLA FIHELLY and Mrs. W. M. CARTER, all residents of 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, during the time of CRANE's residence there, could furnish no information concerning CRANE or his wife and were unable to identify them.

ALLEGED ASSOCIATES OF HAROLD WARE

Bureau teletype of February 4, 1949, requested this office to interview Dr. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BLOSSOM, an alleged contact of HAROLD WARE.

BLOSSOM, who lives at 125 5th Street, NE, Washington, D.C., was interviewed February 14, 1949, by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and EDWARD F. HUMMER. BLOSSOM stated that the name HAROLD WARE was familiar to him but he had never met WARE under any circumstances, that WARE had never been in his home, that WARE was dead before he, BLOSSOM, came to Washington, and further that there had never been any meetings of any kind held at his home, either in New York or Washington, D.C. He was asked if he was acquainted with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, VICTOR PERLO, NATHANIEL WITT, HENRY H. COLLINS, JR., CHARLES KRAMER, HELEN FULLER, GEORGE SILVERMAN and LEN DeCAUX. He said he believed he had met CHARLES KRAMER on one occasion but he was not acquainted with the other individuals except that he recognized their names from newspaper publicity in this case.

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BLOSSOM volunteered information that he was greatly heartened by the courageous stand taken by DEAN ACHESON who affirmed his friendship for ALGER HISS when questioned by the Senate in connection with his appointment as Secretary of State.

Newark teletype of February 8, 1949, requested this office to locate JOHN HERRMANN through WPA and U.S. Coast Guard records. It will be recalled that HERRMANN has been described as a member of HAROLD WARE's underground group in Washington, D.C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

The files of the United States Coast Guard located in Washington, D.C., reflect that JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, serial number 625-504, enlisted in New Orleans on May 1, 1942, and served until his discharge on October 3, 1945, at which time he held the rank of Lieutenant (jg). He was promoted to full Lieutenant in the Reserves on October 7, 1948, at which time he signed an oath that he had not been drawing disability compensation. (Mrs. HERBST related that she thought he was drawing compensation for injuries received while in the service.)

HERRMANN took a physical examination at Curtis Bay, Maryland, in October of 1948 to qualify him for this promotion to full Lieutenant. This file also shows that he was born November 9, 1901, in Lansing, Michigan, and had married his present wife, FLORENCE RUTH HERRMANN on September 1, 1940. The last address given for HERRMANN in the Coast Guard files was 305 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on April 16, 1946. The file shows relatives as ROBERT HERRMANN, brother, no address listed; RICHARD HERRMANN, brother, 619 Lapier Street, Lansing, Michigan; Mrs. DONALD TEEL, sister, 1714 Lundbergh Drive, Lansing; HENRY HERRMANN, father, 811 North Washington Avenue, Lansing. (Mrs. HERBST believes the father to be deceased.)

This file reflects former employments as September 1921 41? to April 1942 with the Transport Union, 544 Comp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana; September 1940 to May 1941, Stevens Davis Company, 1234 Jackson Place, Chicago, Illinois; and 1938 and 1939 with the Simon-Schuster Company, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

This file shows HERRMANN banked with the Union National Bank at Frenchtown, New Jersey, and the Union Building & Loan Association in Lansing, Michigan.

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This file further shows that HERRMANN has two insurance policies, one with the Veterans Administration and one with the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Veterans Administration was contacted by this office and it was disclosed that HERMANN's file was sent to the Baltimore Office of the Veterans Administration on June 17, 1947. The Veterans Administration advised that the Baltimore Office covers all of the state of Maryland.

The Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company's files were checked but they had no record of HERRMANN's paying his premiums with this branch office.

Photographs of HERMAN were obtained from the Coast Guard and were transmitted to the Bureau and the New York and Baltimore Offices by letter on February 15, 1949.

ALLEGATIONS OF GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH

New York teletype, dated January 28, 1949, set forth the allegations of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH concerning the alleged visit of a State Department employee, described as "AMUR", to RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City, and requested this office to interview THOMAS F. FITCH with respect to RUMRICH's allegation.

Mr. THOMAS F. FITCH advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that he was the agent in charge of the New York Office of the State Department from March 17, 1937, until February 29, 1940, when he was transferred to Washington and became the chief special agent of the Department of State Investigation Division.

About February 1938 a person, first name unknown but who used the last name of WESTON, called the New York Passport Office of the Department of State from the Hotel Taft and represented himself to be Secretary of State CORDELL HULL and asked for a number of blank passports, about 25, to be submitted immediately to the Hotel Taft. FITCH stated that at that time he and an Assistant United States Attorney were on their way from New Orleans to New York and upon arrival in New York City were met by Special Agent L. CLIFFORD TUBBS of the State Department who advised them that the State Department was holding WESTON in the New York office. TUBBS advised FITCH that a dummy package had been prepared upon instructions of the State Department in Washington for delivery to the Hotel Taft which delivery was to be covered by New York City detectives and State Department investigators.

At the Taft Hotel instructions were received that the package was to be delivered to Grand Central Station and from there again to be delivered to Kings Tavern in downtown New York. In the end RUMRICH called for the package and was immediately arrested. FITCH stated that he and Assistant United States Attorney DUNIGAN interviewed RUMRICH who admitted his true identity and that he was in the employ of German agents.

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FITCH stated that for two or three days before being turned over to the FBI RUMRICH was kept at the Hotel New Yorker under guard and in custody with RUMRICH's permission. At the Hotel New Yorker someone was with RUMRICH at all times. As far as FITCH could recall no logs were maintained which would reflect the names of persons who might have interviewed RUMRICH or reflecting RUMRICH's movements. He stated that positively no one visited RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker and he is positive that ALGER HISS in particular did not visit RUMRICH. In fact, FITCH doubted whether ALGER HISS would have known about the matter.

FITCH stated that the only persons who had access to RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker were JOHN MURRAY and ARTHUR SILK, New York City detectives, Special Agents L. CLIFFORD TUBBS, ROBERT L. BANNERMAN and HALL KINSEY, who is still with the New York office of the State Department. FITCH stated that his own son, ROBERT FITCH, who was employed by the State Department in New York at that time, may have been to the Hotel New Yorker but he doubts this very much and took it upon himself to state that his son did not see RUMRICH. ROBERT FITCH is presently associated with the South Shore Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

FITCH advised that if anyone from Washington did visit RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker, this fact would have been reported to him by the persons mentioned above. This did not take place.

ROBERT L. BANNERMAN, who is now employed by CIA, advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that he recalled the RUMRICH case very well and that it was his impression that someone from Washington did come to the Hotel New Yorker and interviewed RUMRICH. He stated that at the time he did not know ALGER HISS and would say off-hand that it definitely was not ALGER HISS who made the trip. BANNERMAN recalled that RUMRICH was detained at the Hotel New Yorker for approximately four or five days and that if someone did come up to talk to RUMRICH it would have been in the presence of one or more of the persons who had RUMRICH in custody and that the identity of such a person would have been made known to either himself or Mr. FITCH. In any event the most logical persons who would come from Washington would be a person from the Passport Division and probably Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS.

Mr. BANNERMAN also stated that if RUMRICH recently made a statement to FBI agents that he feared for his wife who was supposed to be in Missoula, Montana, at the time, this was not so as RUMRICH was arrested in New York at his home and his wife was present.

Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS, assistant to Mrs. SHIPLEY of the Passport Division, advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that it is his recollection that no one from Washington went to New York and interviewed RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker, that if anyone had gone it would have been he, and that he definitely did not make the trip. Mr. NICHOLAS stated that it was positively not ALGER HISS and that in fact HISS would not have known that RUMRICH was in custody.

These interviews were conducted on February 3, 1949.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Referral/Consult

INFORMATION CONCERNING TEIJI KOIDE & HIDEO NODA

In connection with the investigation of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, the Los Angeles Office by teletype of February 14, 1949, requested this office to obtain a photograph of TEIJI KOIDE.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

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MASAMORI KOJIMA, 757 College Avenue, Haverford, Pennsylvania, a student at Haverford College, and living with the W. H. COLLINS family, stated on July 25, 1944, that KOIDE's closest friend, RYOHEICHI FUJII, was living with him at 5215 South Kimbark Avenue in Chicago. FUJII was with KOIDE at the Heart Mountain Relocation Project and helped KOIDE with his work.

Mr. A. YANES, landlord and neighbor at the Kimbark address, stated that KOIDE associates with RYOICHI FUJII who is suspected of subversive activities and was once reported to the FBI.

The report reflected that KOIDE's alien registration number was 5689319 and social security number was 351-20-9929.

Dr. BEN MARK CHERRINGTON, professor at Denver University, stated that he first met KOIDE through Reverend EYRA COX, Methodist minister in Denver, in 1926. COX was interested in KOIDE because KOIDE's father had been an ordained Methodist minister in Japan before his death. KOIDE lived in CHERRINGTON's basement apartment from September 1926 to June 1929 and assisted CHERRINGTON's wife in her household duties. CHERRINGTON again saw KOIDE in 1937, 1938 and 1939 while he was living in the vicinity of Fort Lupton and doing farm work in that district, exact location unknown. He next heard from KOIDE between 1939 and 1942 while KOIDE was in California and saw him in Denver in the fall of 1942 while KOIDE was at the Heart Mountain Project. KOIDE had a good scholastic record and gave special attention to the special seminar of Foreign Relations where he addressed the gathering numerous times on Japan and its political conditions. CHERRINGTON stated: "I highly recommend this young man for government confidential employment with the following reservation and be sure to include this reservation: To my knowledge the subject is not naturalized unless he has done so within the past three years. He respects the United States Government and all the principles for which it stands, but at heart he is a Japanese and sees and thinks only of the things that will help the masses of Japan. For example, if America offers things that will help Japan he would support such movements, but if, we will say that perhaps Russia offered a plan which would be better to his mind than America's, he would support the former with all his might." KOIDE neither drank nor smoked, had excellent morals, and is a person of intense passions, either liking or hating to excess. He had a marked and intense hatred for the ruling powers of Japan and all his sympathies are with the masses of his country. When scrap iron was being sent to Japan he was very outspoken of the danger it might present for America and told Dr. CHERRINGTON of those dangers.

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A War Relocation Authority file in the National Archives reflected that the English given name of TEIJI KOIDE is JOE. He was born June 12, 1900, in Japan and received his education at Akashi Shogakko in Tokyo, Japan, from 1907 to 1914, at Aoyama Middle School in Tokyo from 1914 to 1919, and at the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, from 1925 to 1929. He lived at 480 California Street, Los Angeles, from August 1939 to May 1942 and in Fort Lupton, Colorado, from May 1938 to June 1939. His father, IWAJIRO KOIDE, was listed as a farmer in Tottori, Japan. His religion was listed as "none." From 1931 to 1941 he did free lance translating for the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News at 107 North Los Angeles Street; for the Japanese-California Daily News at 325 East Second Street; and for the Sangyo-Nippo News at 329 Jackson Street, Los Angeles.

KOIDE was No. 10522 at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, entering on September 5, 1942. He was given indefinite leave on July 24, 1943, and went to Chicago where he accepted the hospitality of ELMER L. SHIRRELL, Relocation Supervisor, WRA, 226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. His personal property was shipped from Heart Mountain to him in care of Mr. K. KUROKAWA, P.O. Box 54, Fort Lupton, Colorado.

His references, other than given in his OSS file, were listed as YOSHITAKA TAKAGI, 120 West 21st Street, New York City, ex-secretary of the American Japanese Commission for Democracy; MASAMORI KOJIMA, 7-4-C Rowher, R.C., McGehee, Arkansas, teacher; ERNEST IIYAMA, 1201-D, Topas, R.C., Utah, S. R. Welfare Department; and GEORGE WATANABE, 908 Lincoln, Boulder, Colorado, instructor in the Navy language school.

A friend was listed as TAKASHI FUKOMOTO, P.O. Box 174, Centerfield, Utah.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that TEIJI KOIDE, also known as ANDREW KOIDA, has alien registration No. 5689319, and was born June 12, 1900, in Yonago, Tottori, Japan. He arrived in the United States on January 15, 1919, on the SS Shinyo Maru at San Francisco. He has a birthmark or a blood spot on his right arm. His occupation was listed as artist and he was living at 488 California Street, Los Angeles, as of December 20, 1940. On August 19, 1944, he was living c/o BRUCE ROGERS, P.O. Box 2601, Washington, D.C., and was at 2146 Q Building, 26th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. He also listed at the same time a residence at Willow Beach, near Los Angeles, California.

On December 15, 1944, he made application for a reentry permit to the United States, stating that he was going to a confidential destination for a confidential reason. His address was c/o OSS, Washington, D.C. A memorandum in the file, dated September 26, 1945, reflected that the OSS stated that due to cessation of hostilities it would not be necessary to send KOIDE overseas and therefore his application for reentry permit was withdrawn. His father was listed as IWAJIRO KOIDE, living at 1778 Haight Street, San Francisco. He has a brother, TOICHI KOIDE, living in Japan.

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No record was found in the Passport Division or the Security and Investigations Division of the State Department.

No record, information, or correspondence regarding Issei or Nisei Group transferred from OSS to the United States Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan was found in the administrative records relative to the United States Strategic Survey Mission in the National Archives.

Photographs of KOIDE were furnished to the San Francisco and Los Angeles Offices by letter of March 1, 1949.

Bureau teletype of January 18, 1949, requested this office to check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and of the Department of State for pertinent information concerning HIDEO NODA.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

No record was found on HIDEO NODA in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or in the files of the Security and Investigations Division, State Department.

His passport file reflected that HIDEO NODA was born December 13, 1922, at R.D. #3, Phoenix, Arizona. His father, EMPACHI NODA, and mother, AYANO HASADA, were born in Japan. HIDEO NODA stated that he left the United States on the Kamakura Maru from San Francisco in August 1932 with his mother, three brothers and two sisters. He now has applied to come back to the United States to live at Route 1, Box 195, Clarksburg, California, with his brother, TAKARA NODA. His father died in the United States in May 1932 and came to the United States about 1918, living continuously in Arizona. NODA's mother took the children to Japan upon her husband's death and HIDEO was a student until December 1941, a teacher in 1942 and 1943, and in the Japanese army from December 1943 until May 1947. His brothers and sisters are listed as:

TAKARA NODA, born November 20, 1918, Hiroshima, residence Hiroshima, Japan.

YOSHIE KAREMOTO, born June 8, 1921, Phoenix, Arizona, residence Seabrooks, New Hampshire.

TOMIKO KONO, born April 27, 1924, Phoenix, residence Hiroshima.

MITSUAKI NODA, born April 25, 1925, Phoenix, residence Clarksburg, California.

NARIMASA NODA, born August 26, 1930, Phoenix, residence Clarksburg, California.

The brothers MITSUAKI and NARIMASA NODA last saw HIDEO NODA in June 1948 in Hiroshima, Japan.

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This information was taken on November 1, 1948, in Kobe, Japan, from HIDEO NODA by JOHN W. BURNETT, American Vice Consul, who conducted the interview and administered the oath in Japanese. He stated that HIDEO NODA speaks no English.

NODA's description is as follows:

Height	5'3½"
Hair	Black
Eyes.	Brown
Scars	Operation scar on back of head

His mother, Mrs. AYANO, resides in Korenaza Okimura, Saikigun, Hiroshima, Japan, and also lists a legal address at Route 1, Box 185, Clarksburg, California.

Places of residence for HIDEO NODA were listed fromJanuary 1941 to December 1943 at the home of his mother in Hiroshima; from December 1943 to May 1947 with the Japanese army in China, Manchuria and Siberia; and from May 1947 to date with his mother in Hiroshima.

His activities from the time he left the United States to the present were listed as from September 1932 to March 1938, student in the Primary School at Hiroshima; from April 1938 to December 1941, student in the Sango Commercial School in Hiroshima; from December 1941 to August 1942, farmer in Hiroshima; from August 1942 to December 1943, assistant teacher in the Oki Primary School at Hiroshima; from December 1943, to May 1947, in the Japanese army in China, Nanking from December 1943 to January 1944, Hankow, January 1944 to February 1944, Gisho, February 1944 to June 1945, Hsinking, Manchuria from June 1945 to September 1945, prisoner of war in Chita, Siberia, from September 1945 to May 1947; from May 1947 until date of interview, farmer in Hiroshima.

A certificate of loss of nationality in the United States was in the file, dated February 17, 1949. It was attested that HIDEO NODA acquired nationality in the United States by virtue of birth in the United States and expatriated himself by serving as a Japanese national in the armed forces of Japan from 1943 to 1945.

A photograph of HIDEO NODA was furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by letter of March 2, 1949.

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FRIENDS & ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It will be recalled that when ALGER HISS left Washington, D.C., in February 1947 he had planned to occupy the apartment of POLLY SHACKLETON in New York City.

On February 2, 1949, ROBERT W. SHACKLETON was interviewed at his office at 2405 Old Auditors Building, Independence Avenue and 14th Street, SW, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. This building is now partly occupied by the State Department and SHACKLETON is employed as a picture editor with the International News and Press Section of the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department.

SHACKLETON advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS prior to February 1947 at which time HISS requested that he be allowed to use the apartment of the SHACKLETONS for two or three weeks beginning about February 14 and extending through the first week in March. SHACKLETON explained that he and his wife were contemplating a trip to the Virgin Islands and that a friend of his wife, whose identity SHACKLETON did not know, was well acquainted with ALGER HISS and knew that HISS was looking for a place in New York where he might reside temporarily. SHACKLETON recalled that this friend telephoned his wife and told her that ALGER HISS would be grateful for the use of the apartment. SHACKLETON advised that HISS, himself, came to the apartment to make arrangements for the use of it. SHACKLETON stated that he was favorably impressed with HISS and on the strength of the reference by his wife's friend, he saw no reason why HISS should not use the apartment. SHACKLETON said that the apartment was given to HISS completely furnished and it was SHACKLETON's understanding that HISS was to live there only until he succeeded in finding a place for him and his family. SHACKLETON said that so far as he knew, HISS' family was still in Washington and did not join HISS at the apartment which is located at 14 East 66th Street, Manhattan, New York City. SHACKLETON emphasized the fact that this was the only time he had met HISS and he stated that he was fairly certain that this was likewise the only time his wife had ever met HISS.

SHACKLETON failed to recognize the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised that he had never known CHAMBERS under any of CHAMBERS' aliases. He further stated that he had no typewritten communications from HISS and that the only communication that he had from HISS was a brief, hand-written note which HISS had left in the apartment prior to the SHACKLETONS' return, with a check. SHACKLETON further advised that HISS had left no papers or other personal effects in the apartment.

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On the same date Mrs. POLLY SHACKLETON was interviewed by Agent CONNORS at her home at 1255 37th Street, NW. She advised that she had not met ALGER HISS until about February 14, 1948, at which time HISS had personally made arrangements with her and her husband so that he might use the SHACKLETONS' apartment for about three weeks. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she had been called by Mrs. WALTER LOUCHEIM of the 2800 block of O Street, NW, who is a mutual friend of hers and of HISS. Mrs. LOUCHEIM, knowing that the SHACKLETONS were contemplating a trip, suggested that they allow HISS to use their apartment. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that inasmuch as she was slightly acquainted with DONALD & CATHERINE HISS and knew ALGER HISS by reputation and thought highly of Mrs. LOUCHEIM, she was willing to allow HISS the use of their apartment. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she has known DONALD HISS for about seven years and she had met him and his wife often at social gatherings in Georgetown. She did not know PRISCILLA HISS.

Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she had no typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS and that she had not seen him since February 1947, except on one occasion in April 1947 when she encountered him in the dining car of a train from New York to Washington. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and failed to recognize the pictures of CHAMBERS.

Mrs. SHACKLETON volunteered the information that she found it difficult to believe that ALGER or DONALD HISS could be members of the Communist Party. She said that although she had been in the home of DONALD HISS on several occasions and had moved in a circle of his acquaintances, she had never been solicited for donations to or membership in the Communist Party and she does not recall that the Party was ever a topic of conversation. She also advised that HISS had left no papers or personal effects in the SHACKLETONS' apartment.

It is noted that Mrs. WALTER LOUCHEIM, 2824 O Street, NW, has been interviewed in connection with this case.

Mr. H. STEWART MC DONALD, a lawyer whose office is Room 605, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, was interviewed in the Washington Field Office by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on March 4, 1949.

MC DONALD advised that he had been an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from January 1934 for about three years. During his stay with that agency he had become well acquainted with ALGER HISS and regarded him in the highest esteem as both a lawyer and a person.

MC DONALD advised that he did not believe HISS was capable of doing any of the things he had been accused of and hopes the courts free HISS. Even if HISS is convicted, MC DONALD said he doubts very much whether he would even then believe in HISS' guilt. MC DONALD advised he had never seen HISS take any documents that did not belong to him. He was not aware of HISS' affiliations with any subversive groups and he had never been in HISS' home nor had HISS ever been in MC DONALD's home.

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MC DONALD further advised that he knew JOHN ABT and during that time ABT had been an alleged Communist but MC DONALD said he did not believe that ABT advocated the overthrow of the government of the United States. MC DONALD went on to say that he, too, "was guilty of treason if HISS was," in that they both had been engaged in the work of the AAA which included a lot of unconstitutional legislation.

On February 28, 1949, G. HAYDEN RAYNOR was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS in RAYNOR's office at Room 6011 New State Department Building. RAYNOR resides at 6607 32nd Place, NW. RAYNOR advised that he joined the State Department about 1943 and at the time had made the acquaintance of ALGER HISS. RAYNOR recalled that HISS served as secretary to STETTINIUS during the San Francisco United Nations Conference at which RAYNOR was present. RAYNOR stated that HISS brought in a group of people to this secretariat and most of them were West Coast attorneys who had been Harvard Law School classmates of HISS. RAYNOR was unable to recall the names of these individuals but suggested that EASTON ROTHWELL may know these individuals.

It is noted that ROTHWELL is currently with the Hoover Library at Stanford University and has been interviewed by the San Francisco Office.

RAYNOR, who is now Special Assistant to the Director, Office of European Affairs, advised he has only a slight acquaintance with HISS and had no social contacts with him. He advised he had never received any correspondence from HISS and that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. RAYNOR said he recalled HISS as being very close with STANLEY HORNBECK, former United States Ambassador to The Netherlands. He said this association began while HORNBECK was in charge of the Far Eastern Office and HISS worked for him in the middle 1930's. RAYNOR suggested that HORNBECK, EDWARD STETTINIUS and FRANCIS B. SAYRE may have been the individuals who fathered HISS' career in the State Department, although he advised he could by no means be sure of this.

SAM HERMAN, assistant to the legal counsel, Office of the Legal Advisor, State Department, was interviewed on February 24, 1949, at his office in the Walker Johnson Building, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN.

In August 1934 he was employed in the Opinion Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a low-level attorney under FRANCIS SHEA and TELFORD TAYLOR. Other than a nodding acquaintace with ALGER HISS, HERMAN advised he had no contact with HISS subsequent to HISS' leaving AAA. HERMAN could furnish the names of no specific attorneys with whom HISS was particularly close and stated as far as HISS' work there was concerned, he was in close contact with a great number of the attorneys. HERMAN has never attended a social function where HISS was present and has no knowledge of HISS' social acquaintances.

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Because of recent publicity given ALGER HISS, HERMAN has made an effort to recall anything which might have occurred to make him question HISS' activities. HERMAN advised he was unable to think of anything which would aid in the present investigation and he wished to go on record as saying that the whole affair was a complete surprise to him as he regarded HISS as one of the most able and trustworthy attorneys he had come in contact with while in government work.

HERMAN examined the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Mrs. CHAMBERS and advised he could not identify these individuals.

On March 7, 1949, Mr. DONALD B. MAC GUINEAS was interviewed at his office, Room 3634, Department of Justice, by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS. He stated he knew ALGER HISS in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration only slightly and their acquaintanceship ended outside the office. He never received any correspondence from HISS and knew of no one who had received correspondence from HISS. He stated he was not able to name any acquaintances of ALGER HISS. MAC GUINEAS advised that his direct superior was JOHN ABT. He was not socially acquainted with Mr. ABT and knew nothing concerning ABT's personal friends.

Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY ascertained on March 2, 1949, from the personnel file of FOREST R. BLACK at the Personnel Section, Room 2310, Bureau of Internal Revenue, that BLACK entered on duty as principal attorney for the Bureau of Internal Revenue on December 21, 1942 and died on September 19, 1943.

The report of Special Agent JOHN E. DAVIS, dated February 18, 1949, at Atlanta, Georgia, in the instant case requested this office to interview FRANCES FAULCONER and LAVANTIA SAMPSON for information concerning ALGER HISS and for any information they may have with regard to the papers of Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER.

On March 2, 1949, Miss LAVANTIA M. SAMPSON, special assistant to the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture was interviewed at her office, Room 1022 South Building, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. She was unable to furnish any direct information in connection with ALGER HISS that she had not previously furnished. A previous interview with Miss SAMPSON is set out in the writer's report of March 1, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

With respect to the records of Mrs. FULLER, Miss SAMPSON advised that Mrs. FULLER took these records to New York in 1945 at which time she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. WORTHINGTON MINER, who now resides at 1 West 72nd Street, New York City. Miss SAMPSON advised she had seen these records infrequently and was not acquainted with the subject matter of these documents except that they dealt generally with employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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On the same date Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS learned from Miss FRANCES FAULCONER, Room 5043 South Building, Department of Agriculture, that she was unable to furnish any other pertinent details with respect to this matter.

Mr. THOMAS FLAVIN was interviewed in his office, Room 111, Administration Building, Department of Agriculture, by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY. FLAVIN advised he was employed as an associate attorney in the Office of General Counsel JEROME FRANK in June 1934, and was assigned to the Litigation Section. His immediate supervisor was JOHN ABT. FLAVIN stated he recalled first meeting ALGER HISS when he came to Washington for his initial interview at the Department of Agriculture sometime during the winter of 1934. This meeting with HISS was just a casual introduction. He further stated ALGER HISS, JOHN ABT and LEE PRESSMAN were the so-called "big boys" of the Department. Mr. FLAVIN recalls these specific individuals seemed to have commanded quite a bit of respect and as a newcomer entering the office, he had little occasion to associate with ALGER HISS. In fact, he recalls ALGER HISS' coming into his office only one or twice on routine business and he was never in a position to know him intimately. He stated JOHN ABT mentioned him occasionally in relation to business transactions and from his general observations he believes JOHN ABT and HISS were very good social friends outside the office. FLAVIN recalls that both JOHN ABT and ALGER HISS remained aloof from the younger attorneys and as a result, he can recall no intimate associates of HISS in the office with the exception of JOHN ABT.

FLAVIN advised he never received any correspondence, either typewritten or personal, from ALGER HISS nor was he ever socially acquainted in any way outside the office with him. He could cite no specific knowledge concerning HISS' activities or the activities of any of his close friends.

Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY reviewed the records of the Department of Agriculture which reflect that ROBERT H. COX, born February 7, 1896, at Ripley, Mississippi, was appointed on January 1, 1935, to the Office of General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and resigned May 21, 1935, to accept employment with the Veterans Administration. Mr. H. J. BERTOLA, Veterans Administration, advised that records reflect ROBERT H. COX, rating specialist, died on July 7, 1945.

On March 8, 1949, Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE KEITT was interviewed at his home, 2014 Tunlaw Road, NW, Washington, D.C., by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY. KEITT advised that he was with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during 1935 and 1936. He only met ALGER HISS on one occasion and that was during his initial interview for the position with AAA. On that occasion he was favorably impressed by HISS, particularly concerning his manners and courtesy. KEITT said at that time he was in no position to judge ALGER HISS or know any of his personal friends. He never received any correspondence from HISS and was not socially acquainted with him. From general observation, however, JOHN ABT seemed to be a close acquaintance of ALGER HISS but beyond that KEITT knew of no particular friends of HISS. KEITT advised that during most of his employment with AAA, HISS worked for some committee which conducted most of its work on the Hill and as a result HISS was out of the Department of Agriculture office most of the time.

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Investigation concerning allegations that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland

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By teletype dated February 16, 1949 the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with JACOB BAKER, concerning SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS who had an estate at Accokeek, Maryland where RALPH DeSOLA stated that he had met ALGER HISS. Bureau teletype of February 23, 1949 requested that the interviews which are set out below be conducted.

HAROLD KELLOCK was interviewed by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer on February 25, 1949 at his apartment in the Monmouth Hotel, apartment 402, 1819 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Mr. KELLOCK advised that he was acquainted with Mr. HENRY G. FERGUSON, who resides in Washington, D.C. on California Street, NW, and who was the owner of a large piece of property which was rented to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. KELLOCK stated that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, or with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He was shown pictures of all three and stated he could not identify any of them and to his knowledge has never seen these individuals before. KELLOCK stated that his wife, KATHERINE, may have suggested SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS to the FERGUSONs in making arrangements for the rental of the property at Accokeek, Maryland.

By way of background, Mr. KELLOCK stated that he was the "contact man" for the Russian Embassy from 1933 to 1937 or 1938; that he was recommended for this position by the Chase National Bank. His job was to interpret the news appearing in American newspapers for the Russian Ambassador and to make sure that the Russians were not taken in by persons who immediately made contact with them upon formal recognition by this government in 1933. KELLOCK stated that at the time BEATRICE HEIMAN was employed at the Russian Embassy, but he does not know whether she is acquainted with ALGER HISS. KELLOCK claimed that he does know of HAROLD WARE, but does not recall having ever met him. He was aware that HAROLD WARE was the son of ELLA REEVES BLOOR, better known in Communist Party circles as Mother BLOOR. He stated also that JESSICA SMITH, now the wife of JOHN ABT, also worked for the Russian Embassy. JESSICA SMITH was the third wife of HAROLD WARE. KELLOCK stated that he never met JOHN ABT although he heard that he married JESSICA SMITH immediately after HAROLD WARE's death. He recalled meeting JESSICA SMITH in New York and she told him about marrying ABT.

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Mr. KELLOCK stated that to his knowledge Mr. FERGUSON was not a member of the Communist Party or even a Communist sympathizer. KELLOCK stated that while he served with the Russian Embassy he was on very friendly terms with Ambassador TROYANOVSKY, but when CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY was appointed Ambassador to succeed TROYANOVSKY, he was shortly thereafter discharged, as OUMANSKY had no further use of his services. KELLOCK described OUMANSKY as a "know it all" and, therefore, he did not need anyone to interpret the news or to make contact with any Americans.

Concerning the FERGUSONs who rented the property to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, KELLOCK stated that he has never known either Mr. or Mrs. FERGUSON to be amateur ornithologists, but instead both were vitally interested in Indian lore and set up a small museum modeled after an Indian village. This museum is located near their property in Maryland.

Concerning RALPH DESOLA and his wife, HELEN WINTER, KELLOCK stated that the names are vaguely familiar, but he can recall no further information concerning them. He recalls meeting JACOB BAKER, and further recalls that he was acquainted with HENRY ALSBERG who was his classmate and who did not like JACOB BAKER. KELLOCK stated that he recalls meeting BAKER at the estate at Accokeek, Maryland. Concerning ALSBERG, KELLOCK described him as being an anarchist.

KELLOCK was asked if he knew an individual by the name of CHARLES KRAMER and he stated that he did know a CHARLES KRAMER and that he met him at the RINGE and THOMAS place in Maryland. He further described this KRAMER as being redheaded with red kinky hair, which was a brilliant red. This KRAMER was very jolly mannered and interested in volley ball which was played on the estate. KELLOCK stated that he recently saw the name of CHARLES KRAMER in the newspapers in connection with this case and that after talking the matter over with FERGUSON, both he and FERGUSON are not quite sure if the CHARLES KRAMER of their acquaintance is identical with the CHARLES KRAMER of the newspaper publicity. It is here noted, however, that CHARLES KRAMER known to the Bureau, does have red hair.

Concerning the estate in Accokeek, Maryland, KELLOCK stated that lots of friends went to this place over the week-end. KELLOCK met some whom he never saw there again. He stated that the chief interest there was volley ball and there was a game going on at all times. It was not uncommon for RINGE and THOMAS to have from two to ten visitors over a week-end. KELLOCK further stated that he recalls meeting LAWRENCE DUGGAN, who recently committed suicide, and it is further his recollection that he met DUGGAN at the home of RINGE and THOMAS in Maryland.

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KELLOCK stated that there was an individual by the name of CHARLES WAGNER, who later served in the Navy and is connected with an architect's office in Washington, who also roomed at this house in Accokeek rented at the time by RINGE and THOMAS. Later WAGNER purchased a piece of the property from the FERGUSONs and built his own home on the property. He resides at Accokeek, but is employed in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. KATHERINE A. KELLOCK was interviewed on the same day in her apartment and she stated that she recalled taking LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE to the FERGUSON Farm at Accokeek, Maryland, which was known as "Longview". She stated that the FERGUSONs were independently wealthy and at the time had considerable difficulty in renting Longview to suitable tenants. She stated that she had been acquainted with the FERGUSONs for over twenty-two years.

Mrs. KELLOCK described Longview, the home of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, as a week-end club. At the time this property was considered by the FERGUSONs to be a white elephant and previous tenants could not even pay the rent.

In August, 1935, LENORE THOMAS was employed by the Resettlement Administration and was brought in to the Resettlement Administration on an art project the purpose of which was to provide teachers for resettled schools. LENORE THOMAS was a sculptress.

Prior to this time SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together in Virginia. Mrs. KELLOCK introduced them to ALICE FERGUSON which resulted in the two girls leasing the FERGUSON home called Longview.

Concerning the numerous guests and week-end parties at Longview, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that there were no such things as invitations; that people just showed up and were served a buffet luncheon. Mrs. KELLOCK herself never knew the second names of many of the persons present and they were introduced to one another only by their first names, it being that informal. She recalls even meeting ISAIAH BOWMAN, who was president of Johns Hopkins University, at this place on one occasion.

Mrs. KELLOCK then got out her photograph scrapbook and showed the interviewing agents many small snapshots of the property in question, the volley ball courts and many of the guests there on the particular days the pictures were taken. She has a picture of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she was invited to Longview for a party in honor of TUGWELL, but did not go. She claims that she does not know ALGER HISS.

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Mrs. KELLOCK stated that later the FERGUSONs sold the main farm known as Longview, but sold a patch of it to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS who erected a small house on the property now known as Carver's Hill. Mrs. KELLOCK again stated she was not acquainted with ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that if the HISSes were regular guests at Longview, she certainly would have remembered them as Mrs. KELLOCK claims she wasacquainted with those guests who were present on six or more occasions.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that political discussions did not take place at Longview and, therefore, she does not know the political persuasions of SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS.

Later LENORE THOMAS married ROBERT STRAUSS and SALLY RINGE married a man by the name of GOLDMARK. Mrs. KELLOCK recalls meeting GOLDMARK on the volley ball courts on the property. She recalls knowing a man by the name of JACOB BAKER who was later a WPA official, but she never met him at Longview. She recalls meeting a HELEN RINGE and an ALICE RINGE, sisters of SALLY RINGE. She described HELEN RINGE as a big blonde who was employed at the Social Security Board. Concerning the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she never heard of him. SALLY RINGE at the time was employed by the National Youth Administration.

Concerning the allegation that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together as Lesbians, Mrs. KELLOCK stated she doubts this very much and described the two girls as just a case of two girls living together. SALLY was an excellent cook and LENORE worked mainly at her job as a sculptress.

Concerning the guests at this estate, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that it was a mixed group and swarms of people went there often. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she never met HAROLD WARE, but was well acquainted with JESSICA SMITH as both were employed for a time by the Quaker Relief Mission in Europe. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she served in Poland, Germany and Russia and came under HERBERT HOOVER's American Relief Administration. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she became well acquainted with JESSICA SMITH in Russia long before JESSICA SMITH married HAROLD WARE. Mrs. KELLOCK stated she never met HAROLD WARE's family, but did recall meeting JESSICA SMITH's father who was an artist and resided at the time on Long Island. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that it is her recollection that HAROLD WARE was in Russia the same time JESSICA SMITH was there and the two may have met there. It is noted that ROBERT STEVENS WARE, son of HAROLD WARE, on interview stated that HAROLD WARE resided in Russia from 1921 to 1931. Mrs. KELLOCK was in Poland in 1921, in Vienna and Germany in 1922 and in Russia from 1922 to 1923.

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Concerning the allegation that Mr. FERGUSON was an ornithologist, she stated that FERGUSON was never interested in birds, but often had persons come down to his estate who spent their time counting birds.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she does not know the political persuasions of the FERGUSONs, JESSICA SMITH, HAROLD WARE, SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS. To substantiate this Mrs. KELLOCK stated she was present there on Pearl Harbor Day and recalls hearing the radio announcement of the bombing of Pearl Harbor which she immediately told the persons playing volley ball at the time. However, she stated the game went on and no one seemed interested.

Concerning CHARLES KRAMER, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that there was such an individual and he had red hair, freckled face and was very tough looking. She thought this CHARLES KRAMER was an architect. Mrs. KELLOCK further stated that she never met anyone at Longview who was an inventor of a multi-lens camera. She stated if there had been such an individual she certainly would have known about it as she was interested in photography.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she does not know JOHN ABT, who married JESSICA SMITH. Concerning the guests at Longview, Mrs. KELLOCK claims that it was literally a Union Station the crowds came and changed constantly. Mrs. KELLOCK further stated that to her knowledge, no one connected with Longview either as occupants or as guests, were members of the Communist Party.

Mr. HENRY G. FERGUSON was interviewed by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer and Herbert S. Hawkins at his office in the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior, Room 4218, Federal Works Agency Building, on March 1, 1949.

MRS JONATHAN GOLDMARK

Mr. FERGUSON stated that he rented "Longview" part of his estate at Accokeek, Maryland, to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. LENORE THOMAS married ROBERT STRAUSS around 1942 and SALLY RINGE is married to JONATHAN GOLDMARK. SALLY RINGE is also known as IRMA RINGE, and went with her husband, GOLDMARK, to a ranch in Oregon. Mr. FERGUSON advised that a group of people who were often visiting with RINGE and THOMAS got together for volley ball games at Longview. The STRAUSSes built a home nearby on property bought from a Mr. CLAGGETT and still live there. FERGUSON was able to identify CHARLES KRAMER as being a frequent visitor to Longview while it was rented by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. SALLY RINGE had three sisters, of whom ALICE was an invalid who had had sleeping sickness, HELEN, a blonde who is in New York City working for the YWCA, and QUEENIE who is married to a Philippine Government Agent and was interned when she was caught in Manila during the war.

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Mr. FERGUSON had never heard of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. He stated that CHARLES WAGNER was a visitor at Longview, that he bought a home from Mrs. FERGUSON and that he lives there now. REXFORD TUGWELL was a frequent visitor there and seemed to Mr. FERGUSON to be the ring leader of a group of literary and artistic people. FERGUSON never heard of JACOB BAKER, RALPH DeSOLA (although he remembers a RALPH) and the wife of DeSOLA, HELEN WINTER, was also not known. FERGUSON never heard any reference to the Communist Party made at Longview, but had the general impression that they were all "advanced liberals", i.e. New Dealers, but definitely not Communists. SALLY RINGE was anti-English and had German relatives, although he qualified the first statement by stating she was anti-English only in a mild way. FERGUSON never talked politics with CHARLIE KRAMER and has never noticed any peculiarities concerning SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS. He stated that he believes that they were just roommates. FERGUSON advised that he never heard any discussions concerning a multi-lens camera and the name CHARLES WOOD COLLIER means nothing to him. He was able to recall JESSICA SMITH as one of this crowd who was a frequent visitor and he described her as a striking blonde beauty. The name HAROLD WARE meant nothing to him, although Mother BLOOR, HAROLD WARE's mother, was recognized as a Communist organizer from newspapers he had read. He believes that he recalls being introduced to JOHN ABT at Longview but did not know that JESSICA SMITH is married to him. HELEN WARE and CLARENCE C. CAPPEL meant nothing to him, as did ROSE CLINTON and CHARLES or ROSE COE.

Mr. FERGUSON stated that LENORE THOMAS worked for the WPA as a sculptress and made some animals for the Greenbelt Playground. She was very friendly with REXFORD TUGWELL. FERGUSON stated that DICK KENAH, an artist who owns a home in Longview now and does model work for a branch of the War Department, was a visitor at Longview and would probably have some information concerning these people. The names WALTER SASSAMAN, VICTOR PERLO, GERALD GRAZE, HELEN FULLER, LEN DeCAUX, DR. BENJAMIN WEININGER, PEGGY BENNETT, MARY BELL GORMAN and HAROLD POSNER meant nothing to him. He was not sure whether he had ever met HENRY HILL COLLINS. He further stated that a Dr. DUB, a Psychiatrist connected with St. Elizabeth's Hospital, was a visitor at Longview and might be acquainted with some of the crowd at Longview. He stated that Mr. and Mrs. KELLOCK visited him and his wife and not RINGE and THOMAS, although he believes he introduced LENORE THOMAS to them. The name HERBERT HERRING meant nothing to him. FERGUSON stated that the groups visiting THOMAS and RINGE would range from four to over twelve people on a week-end. Mrs. FERGUSON is interested in Indian lore and archaeology and is not an amateur ornithologist. SALLY RINGE was an enthusiastic ornithologist, first becoming interested in bird lore at Longview through a joint geological survey and Audubon Society who made a bird count in this neighborhood. MARGARET VALLIANT was recalled as a visitor at Longview and nothing was known concerning her. FERGUSON stated that he had never been approached by any of this group concerning his position at the Geological Survey other than usual questions about the nature of his work. He was never asked for any confidential information.

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Mr. FERGUSON stated that his wife sold Longview to a Meteorologist by the name of BREECE (phonetic). Mr. and Mrs. FAEHLE rented Longview after THOMAS and RINGE left. Mrs. FAEHLE was a woman draftsman in the government and had two daughters. FERGUSON stated that he still sees a good deal of Mrs. STRAUSS and stated that Mr. STRAUSS is a general Contractor and has a building business in the neighborhood called the Southern Maryland Industry. Mr. STRAUSS comes into Washington about once a week and does some writing for an aviation magazine. His brother MICHAEL STRAUSS, who was a visitor at Longview is head of the Reclamation Bureau. FERGUSON stated that no invitations were ever issued at Longview and it seemed to him that it was more of an open house for literary and artistic people rather than political groups. STRAUSS was connected with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

A picture of ALGER HISS was shown to Mr. FERGUSON, who stated that he could not say definitely that ALGER HISS was not a visitor at Longview during the time that THOMAS and RINGE occupied the premises and he could not say that HISS was there. He stated that HISS' picture looked like a young man who might have been there, but he would not commit himself. FERGUSON further stated that he did not know of any Communist Party affiliation or sympathies on the part of the occupants of Longview or any of their guests.

Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON, also known as ALICE FERGUSON, was interviewed at her home, 2330 California Street, NW, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 1, 1949. At the outset of the interview Mrs. FERGUSON was shown a picture of ALGER HISS and stated that she could not recollect seeing him at Longview. On the other hand, she did not want to say that he was not there, as she claimed she had a very poor memory in this regard. She was likewise shown a picture of Mrs. ALGER HISS, also known as PRISCILLA HISS, and gave the same answer, namely, that she could not say definitely that she was not a visitor at Longview or that she was a visitor. She was shown a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and she stated that she never saw that person before. The picture, incidentally, was a 1931 picture of CHAMBERS. She was shown two photographs of CHARLES KRAMER and immediately identified him as a person who had striking red hair and identified him by the name of CHARLES KRAMER. She described his wife's name as MILDRED.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that CHARLES KRAMER and his wife were very frequent guests of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at Longview, and distinctly remembers him because of his style of English and diction, stating that KRAMER was an interesting conversationalist and she often liked to hear him speak. In fact, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that some time after LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE vacated the premises, the premises were actually rented by CHARLES KRAMER and his wife MILDRED. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the KRAMERs made very poor tenants in that the life in the country was too rugged for MILDRED KRAMER and their child stating that the premise of Longview was never intended as a winter residence in that it had no central heating plant; however, the two

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girls, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, rented it as an all-year-round home for several years. Mrs. FERGUSON could not state exactly when the girls lived at Longview but guessed that it was about the same time that they built the home. She stated this was about the same time that they were married.

Mrs. FERGUSON advised that she was acquainted with ROBERT STRAUSS, husband of LENORE THOMAS, who was a frequent visitor at Longview. She advised that she was acquainted with JOHNNY GOLDMARK, husband of SALLY RINGE, who was also a frequent visitor at Longview. Mrs. FERGUSON stated he came down there towards the last part of the girls' stay at Longview. When questioned regarding ROBERT HERRING, she advised that she was not acquainted with him. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that SALLY RINGE had three sisters, one of whom was afflicted with sleeping sickness. Another sister, whom she recalled as HELEN, a blonde, had a government job at one time but is presently in New York City occupying the position of Head of Personnel at the YWCA. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she was not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

She advised that the occupants and guests at Longview did not exhibit a very strong interest in ornithology; in fact, SALLY RINGE wasn't actually interested in any particular thing. She was a gay sort of person but one whom Mrs. FERGUSON did not admire too much. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she did not know of the Audubon Society ever having visited Longview or the vicinity but that the Geological Survey had for about seventeen years come down to Longview and its neighboring surroundings and had counted birds. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she believed that SALLY and LENORE were nothing more than good friends and seriously doubtedthat they were ever Lesbians. As regards CHARLES KRAMER, he played volley ball on the court located at Mrs. FERGUSON's place. She believed that he visited Longview to visit with the people there rather than because he was especially interested in volley ball.

Mrs. FERGUSON related that she knew JESSICA SMITH slightly. She recalled that she had a son, DAVID, to whom she was rather devoted and who, as she recalls, was sick; Mrs. FERGUSON believed it was JESSICA's purpose to rent a country estate for DAVID who allegedly was suffering from atuberculosis condition. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that JESSICA was a guest of SALLY and LENORE probably three or four times. She did not know that JESSICA was married. Mrs. FERGUSON advised that she was not acquainted with anyone by the name of HAROLD WARE and did not know him as a guest at Longview. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the name HELEN WARE CAPPEL does not mean any thing to her. As far as she could ascertain, RINGE and THOMAS had no political beliefs except that you might term them "liberals". They were the type of people who seemed to be satisfied just as long as someone was pushing the world along and getting things done. She further described them and their associates as "New Thoughtists" and who were slightly opposed to what Mrs. FERGUSON called a police state. However, Russia was never

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referred to as being a police state by anyone of the group. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she had received the impression that the girls were not too interested in international affairs, and as far as she knew, the only time they were ever out of this country was on a visit to Mexico. RINGE and THOMAS seemed to be interested in the Parent Teachers Association and at one time had attempted to busy themselves with a group of girls at Accokeek, Maryland in the nature of a girl scout movement. However, Mrs. FERGUSON explained SALLY was the type who could not follow any one thing through, especially if it bored her. She tried the girl scout movement for a couple of months and then gave it up. Mrs. FERGUSON went on to relate that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS worked for new causes but at no time had ever indicated that they were Communists or were interested in Communism.

Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that SALLY had a position with the Federal government and that LENORE was a sculptress. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she would classify both of them as New Dealers; however, she felt absolutely certain that they were not disloyal. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she did not know anyone by the name of JOHN ABT, now the husband of JESSICA SMITH. She advised that HAROLD KELLOCK was a guest at Longview. He was one of the group which came there primarily to play volley ball. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that it was Mrs. KELLOCK who in a way was responsible for the two girls being introduced to Mrs. FERGUSON. She explained that Mrs. KELLOCK had told RINGE and THOMAS that Mrs. FERGUSON had a house to rent. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled this was about November and that she explained to the girls that the cottage was more of a summer residence and did not have a central heating plant, which would make the cottage unlivable during the winter. However, they took it and remained there year round.

The names RALPH DeSOLA and JACOB BAKER did not mean anything to Mrs. FERGUSON. Mrs. FERGUSON stated they had all kinds of guests there and it was difficult for her to recall many of their names, especially as most of them were known by first names. However, she did recall one of the guests as being REXFORD TUGWELL. Among others who visited the Longview was ADRIAN DORNBUSH (phonetic). Mrs. FERGUSON explained that it was he who accompanied Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at certain social events. Another guest was INSLEY HOPPER. She stated that he came down to Longview quite a few times. As regards Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES WOOD COLLIER, she stated that she might have heard the name but could not definitely state that she was acquainted with the couple. She recalled MARGARET VALLIANT as a person with whom she was acquainted in that she was hostess at one of the worst parties Mrs. FERGUSON had ever attended. She recalled MARGARET as being a musician and living in Washington, D.C. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she met MARGARET at SALLY and LENORE's and, as she recalled, MARGARET lived at 2400 16th Street. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she did not believe that MARGARET was interested in Communism.

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When interrogated concerning the multi-lens aerial camera, Mrs. FERGUSON statedthat she never heard any discussion concerning it at Longview. She explained that the people who attended there were mostly interested in art, especially modern art, and she obtained the impression that they would probably not be interested in engineering and things like that. Mrs. FERGUSON related that CHARLIE WAGNER lived at Longview with the two girls for quite some time. She explained that he fitted in very lovely with their scheme of living and shared the expenses of running the home.

As regards VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the name sounded familiar, but she could not recall anything definite concerning him. Mrs. FERGUSON related that, after SALLY and LENORE moved away, a Mrs. FAINLEY rented Longview and stayed a couple of years. She believed that someone with a name similar to PERLO stayed with the FAINLEYs and helped them pay the rent. The last she heard of Mr. FAINLEY was about a year ago when he wrote from San Francisco asking Mrs. FERGUSON's husband to help Mr. FAINLEY obtain a position.

The names GEORGE SILVERMAN, CHARLES COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, and Dr. WEININGER were not recalled by Mrs. FERGUSON as being people with whom she was acquainted. The two girls, THOMAS and RINGE, as well as most of their friends and associates had no religious interests whatsoever. Mrs. FERGUSON could not recall anyone ever visiting Longview who was employed at the Bureau of Standards. As regards the type of literature which RINGE and THOMAS read and subscribed to, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that it was mostly current books and magazines. She explained that she never saw the DAILY WORKER or any Communist literature in their home. She further stated that she does not know of any organizations to which they belong. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that SALLY RINGE and CHARLES WAGNER, when they lived at Longview and were commuting to Washington, did so in their own cars. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that all the visitors at Longview were white people.

Baltimore teletype of March 3, 1949, requested this office to interview CHARLES F. WAGNER, 1927 11th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., who resided at Longview in the late 1930's or early 1940's to determine what information he had concerning the alleged visit by ALGER HISS to Longview while it was rented to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. It will be noted that WAGNER was also mentioned by HAROLD KELLOCK.

WAGNER was interviewed on March 4, 1949 at his residence by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer and furnished the following information:

He was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS but had heard their names mentioned in the circles in which he associated. He stated, however, that the names came up in a very laudatory manner and he assumed that the HISSes were "bright young men" employed by the government. WAGNER referred to ALGER HISS as a stuffed shirt in the State Department judging from his high position there. WAGNER was not

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acquainted with CHAMBERS and offered the opinion that CHAMBERS was "obviously cracked up". When asked whether he had any information in this regard WAGNER stated he had made this statement because he could not imagine anyone making a statement about a person so highly regarded as ALGER HISS without being mentally off balance.

WAGNER was out of the country in Stockholm, Sweden, during most of the year 1937 and therefore was not in a position to know whether ALGER HISS visited Longview. As far as he knew SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were not members of the Communist Party. WAGNER stated he would not know a Communist if he saw one or heard one. He did not know JACOB BAKER or RALPH DeSOLA and never knew THOMAS or RINGE to associate with any known members of the Communist Party. He identified the photograph of CHARLES KRAMER and stated that he often saw KRAMER at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland. He added that he did not believe the things that had been written about KRAMER in the newspapers. He is also acquainted with HELEN RINGE, ALICE RINGE, and another sister known as QUEENIE. He stated that immediately after LENORE THOMAS STRAUSS was interviewed by Baltimore agents she contacted him and advised him of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contact and that the Baltimore agents desired to know whether ALGER HISSwas at Longview on July 4, 1937. He stated that both him and LENORE THOMAS laughed about this matter as he could not recall where he was specifically on this date except that he had been out of the country.

On March 3, 1949, ROBERT O. LITCHFIELD was interviewed at the National Press Club, 14th and F Streets, NW, Washington, D.C. regarding any knowledge he may have had about ALGER HISS being present at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland over the week-end of July 4, 1937. LITCHFIELD stated that he went down to Longview on many Sundays in 1937 and 1938 and knew SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS, and has seen CHARLIE WAGNER at the volly ball gatherings at the home of RINGE and THOMAS. He never saw ALGER HISS at Longview and has never met ALGER HISS at any other time.

LITCHFIELD stated that he went down to Longview to see HENRY G. FERGUSON and his wife and played volley ball on week-ends. SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were close friends of REXFORD TUGWELL. Both RINGE and THOMAS were ardent New Dealers and he qualified this statement by saying that they were extreme liberals, but he never knew them to be members of the Communist Party or necessarily follow the Communist Party line. He stated that he rarely saw the girls alone.

LITCHFIELD advised that CARLTON SKINNER who is head of an Information Branch in the Interior Department is a close friend of BOB STRAUSS who married LENORE THOMAS. He also stated that THOMAS B. NOLAN who is a Chief Geologist at the U.S. Geological Survey was another visitor to Longview who knew most of the other visitors at this place. He also stated that REXFORD TUGWELL's wife GRACE often visited Longview. LITCHFIELD recalls JESSICA SMITH but stated that he never saw

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her at Longview and hasn't seen her since 1928. JESSICA SMITH worked for the Soviet Information Bureau. The names HAROLD WARE and JOHN ABT meant nothing to Mr. LITCHFIELD. LITCHFIELD was able to recall seeing a kinky, orange haired man at Longview but the name CHARLES KRAMER meant nothing to him.

Interview with CLARA HEUSS

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the New York office requested this office to interview CLARA HEUSS regarding a statement allegedly made by PRISCILLA HISS to Mrs. HEUSS regarding WILLIAM L. WHITE's book, in which Mrs. HISS allegedly stated that the book was all wrong since ALGER HISS had been in Russia and saw the facts differently. Mrs. HEUSS advised Special Agent Edward F. Hummer that she did not have any conversation with Mr. WHITE. She does not recall having any such conversation with Mrs. HISS. Mrs. HEUSS stated that she only met Mrs. HISS alone on three occasions, but met her in a group with other people several times. At no time did the subject of WILLIAM L. WHITE's book enter into any discussion with Mrs. HISS. By way of explanation Mrs. HEUSS stated that undoubtedly WILLIAM L. WHITE is referring to another individual, who is a mutual friend, whom she refused to identify, who on one occasion told her Mrs. HEUSS, that WILLIAM L. WHITE should never have criticized the Russian clothes and the Russian way of life in his book "Report on the Russians". Mrs. HEUSS stated that she is considered a friend of Mrs. HISS and when the publicity in this matter broke in the papers, she wrote PRISCILLA HISS inviting her to stay at her home in Georgetown if she, Mrs. HISS, should ever come to Washington to attend any Congressional hearings, etc. Mrs. HEUSS advised that she knew no person as BEATRICE HEIMAN and did not know whether Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS knew her.

Re: Document Entitled, "President's Report for the Year 1936". (K-249)

On March 1, 1949, Special Agents Edward E. Linehan and Courtland J. Jones returned to Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT, the document entitled, "President's Report for the Year, 1936", which Mrs. ABBOTT had made available to Agent Linehan.

Report of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones, dated January 29, 1949, reflected that Mrs. ABBOTT when interviewed had in her possession the minute book for the Bryn-Mawr Club, Washington, D.C., and when questioned concerning any typewriting specimens she might have which emanated from the ALGER HISS residence, she produced this document. The FBI Laboratory thereafter identified it as having been typed on the same machine which typed documents turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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An examination was made of the minute book in question by Agent Jones and it was determined that the book is entitled, "Bryn-Mawr Club Minute Book, 1931-32-33-34-35-36-37". On page 112, the following caption appears:

"May Meeting"

"On Tuesday, May 18, Mrs. EDWIN C. KELTON was hostess for the Bryn Mawr Club at the last meeting of the year which was held at the Officers Club at Fort Humphreys, D.C. After tea, the business meeting was held with the President, Mrs. HISS, presiding.

"In the absence of Mrs. HULBURT, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. STRAUSS of the Committee, was called upon to present the slate for the officers of the Club for the year 1937-38.

"It was then moved, seconded, and carried that the secretary cast a unanimous ballot and the following officers were elected:

"Mrs. HENRY ABBOTT, President
Mrs. WALTER GARDNER, Treasurer-Vice President
Mrs. EMILY STORER, Secretary

"It was moved, seconded, carried that a vote of thanks be given to the retiring officers for their work during the past year.

"The President, Mrs. HISS, then read her annual report which was accepted and is appended hereto. ...

signed: FLORENCE H. KELTON,
Secretary

The document in question was appended to page 112 of this book. The document refers to incidents which occurred at meetings of the Bryn-Mawr Club for the past year and a perusal of the minutes of this period reflects mention is made of these events as described in the document.

Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT stated that she inteded to return the minute book to the secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club, Mrs. JAMES W. DICKEY, and that originally she, Mrs. ABBOTT, had secured the book at the instigation of Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. HISS is not acquainted with Mrs. DICKEY and desired to review the minute book to determine the names of her friends and associates in 1935, 1936 and 1937. Mrs. ABBOTT and Mrs. HISS reviewed the book in the fall of 1948.

On March 4, 1949, Mrs. JAMES W. DICKEY, 8 West Lenox Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agent Jones, at which time she advised she had received the minute book in question

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from Mrs. ABBOTT on that date. She reiterated information previously furnished that she is the elected secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club for the year 1948 and that her term of office expires in May, 1949, when the new officers are elected.

By teletype dated March 4, 1949, the Bureau and New York Division were advised that Mrs. DICKEY is the proper individual to subpoena in the event the document, "President's Report for the Year 1936" is introduced into evidence.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in referenced Bureau letters.

* * * * *

This matter is receiving constant and preferred investigative attention in this office and leads are being handled as they are received.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York office requested all pertinent serials concerning the personal history and background of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. By letter dated March 1, 1949, the New York office was furnished the material it desired in referenced teletype.

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, New York Office requested this office to interview Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON, a local pediatrist who was alleged by ESTHER CHAMBERS to have been recommended to her by PRISCILLA HISS. The results of this interview were furnished to the Bureau, NewYork and Baltimore by letter dated March 1, 1949

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested this office to ascertain the present location of DANIEL MURPHY and MARY Mc GAIR with respect to the investigation of ANDREE EMEREE. By letter dated February 23, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, San Francisco and St. Paul, the latter two offices were requested to locate and interview MURPHY who is associated with the Office of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. By letter dated February 25, 1949, the New York Office was furnished the address of MARY McGAIR, 71 West 12th Street, apartment C-3 and was requested to conduct the desired interview.

By letter dated February 25, 1949, the Los Angeles office was requested to locate MARGARET B. PORTER, nee BENNETT who was employed as an attorney at the AAA during the period when ALGER HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated January 21, 1949, the New York Office requested this office to review its files regarding DAVID ZIMMERMAN with alias DAVIS CARPENTER.

By letter dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau and New York were notified that no pertinent information was available in Washington Field Office files concerning this individual.

The New York Office was requested to furnish the Savannah Office a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with alias DAVID CARPENTER to determine if he is identical with one DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN of Orangeburg, S. C.

Bureau letter of January 3, 1949, requested this office to furnish photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during the years 1936 to 1938 to the New York Office. By letter dated January 11, 1949, all available photographs were furnished to the New York Office.

By teletype dated February 9, 1949, the New York office requested an interview with LEANDER BELL LOVELL. By teletype dated February 24, 1944

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the Bureau and New York were notified that LOVELL is presently employed by the U.S. Army in Frankfurt, Germany and is therefore not available for interview.

By letter dated February 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to contact the Office of the Veterans Administration for information as to the present whereabouts of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN and to interview him if found in that division.

By letter dated March 1, 1949 the St Louis office was requested to report all information contained in the records of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan in 1945 concerning TEIJI KOIDE.

By letter dated March 7, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview Mrs. WORTHINGTON MINOR, 1 West 72nd Street, New York City, in an effort to locate the records maintained at one time by Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER, deceased.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-02-2010

No Deletion per OGA Letter; dated 6/29/10 (pg67&68)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

65179/DMH/LRP/PLJ/cc

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — CONFIDENTIAL — FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAR 16 1949	2/7 to 3/4/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dmh ep

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

J. WILNER SUNDELSON does not recall FELIX INSLERMAN. CLARENCE R. MASON interviewed. Employment record of HANS INSLERMAN set out. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE subscriber to telephone RA 1445 in 1937. Dr. FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM interviewed. Background of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN set out. THOMAS F. FITCH interviewed re allegations of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH. Information concerning TEIJI KOIDE and HIDEO NODA set out. Interviews with ROBERT W. SHACKLETON, POLLY SHACKLETON, H. STEWART MC DONALD, G. HAYDEN RAYNOR, SAM HERMAN, DONALD B. MAC GUINEAS, THOMAS FLAVIN and WILLIAM L. KEITT, friends and associates of ALGER HISS, failed to develop pertinent information. HENRY G. FERGUSON, HAROLD & KATHERINE A. KELLOCK and ROBERT O. LITCHFIELD interviewed concerning association with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. CLARA HEUSS denies conversation with PRISCILLA HISS. Bryn-Mawr Club minute book reviewed.

- P -

8-7-00 FOIPA #404807/405119
CLASSIFIED BY: 5P7MDC/TMB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948

CLASSIFIED BY: 5P7MDC/TMB
DECLASSIFY ON: 7-21-87
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FOI/PA # 266,586
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 7-21-87 INITIALS TB
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-21-87 BY 5P7MDC/TMB

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WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

FELIX INSLERMAN

New York teletype of February 8, 1949, requested this office to interview J. WILNER SUNDELSON in connection with the possible employment by his family of FELIX INSLERMAN. SUNDELSON was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS on February 9, 1949, at his office, Room 907, 800 Connecticut Avenue, in the ECA Building. SUNDELSON advised that he could not recognize a picture of INSLERMAN as any chauffeur employed by his family nor did the description of INSLERMAN fit that of any chauffeur whom he could recall. SUNDELSON advised that his family had resided at 444 Central Park West, New York City, from September 1937 until recently and they had resided at 211 Central Park West from 1932 until September 1937. He recalls the September 1937 date because during this month he began teaching at Rutgers University. It is noted that INSLERMAN has claimed employment as part-time chauffeur for the SUNDELSON family from 1935 until 1936 at 444 Central Park West, New York City.

SUNDELSON stated that the only two chauffeurs he recalled were a young man from the Middle West who was a student and described by SUNDELSON as being tall, thin and blond, and an Italian whom SUNDELSON recalled vaguely but was positive did not fit the description of INSLERMAN. SUNDELSON further advised that he was sure his family employed no chauffeurs while they resided at 444 Central Park West. He said at this time he was old enough to drive and did drive the family car almost exclusively and that in about 1938 his mother gave him the car and he had never employed a chauffeur. SUNDELSON admitted that his mother might have hired a chauffeur without his knowledge but he stated that this possibility was extremely remote.

SUNDELSON further stated that his mother travelled extensively and usually wintered in Florida and she could have employed a chauffeur there for a brief period without his knowledge. He stated, however, that his mother was an extremely methodical woman and if she had hired a chauffeur she would, in all probability, have kept a record of the payments made to him in connection with her ordinary business records.

It will be recalled that a search of the home of FELIX INSLERMAN in Cambridge, New York, disclosed personal correspondence from BUD & JOE MASON, written on stationery of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN ascertained that CLARENCE R. MASON, also known as BUD, is presently employed as a photogrammetric engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey, having started his employment as a rodman on March 1, 1934. His present address was ascertained to be 2424 North 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia. His personnel file reflected that he was born January 18, 1905, at Bristol, Virginia, attended Duke University, the New York

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Electrical School, and received an A.B. degree from Emory & Henry University. He had previously been employed as a sheet metal worker in Bristol, Virginia, with the Fitzgerald Corporation in Richmond, Virginia, with the Chrysler Corporation at Detroit, Michigan, as a heater in the auto assembly plant, and as a professional baseball player. This file also reflected that MASON's wife was named JOSEPHINE.

On February 23, 1949, Special Agents ADRIAN W. MAGUIRE and JOSEPH E. KELLER interviewed MASON at his residence, 2424 North 16th Street, Apartment 1, Arlington, Virginia.

MASON furnished information concerning his background substantially identical with that obtained from his personnel file. He advised he had never been stationed in Baltimore, Maryland, and had never been a resident of that city. He is not acquainted with MARY KNETTLES, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or STAN ASKLOF. When asked if he was acquainted with FELIX INSLERMAN he replied that he did know INSLERMAN and also his wife, ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. He explained his acquaintance in the following manner.

In March or April 1944 he was on official assignment with the U.S. Geological Survey as a topographer in the vicinity of Cambridge, New York. This assignment entailed the mapping of that area. On arrival in this vicinity he and a rodman named WALDO BROWNELL set up shop on the road opposite INSLERMAN's farm. On the day of their arrival a woman, whom he later came to know as Mrs. INSLERMAN, came up to him and inquired if he was a telephone man inasmuch as she desired to have a telephone installed and asked whether MASON was going to install a telephone at the INSLERMAN farm. He advised her that he was not a telephone man. He and BROWNELL remained in that area for approximately two months performing their official duties for the U.S. Geological Survey. Inasmuch as water was available at a well located on the INSLERMAN farm, he and BROWNELL ate their lunches there daily. In this manner he became acquainted with Mrs. INSLERMAN. During the period of his assignment in the vicinity of the INSLERMAN farm at Cambridge, New York, he did not see INSLERMAN and learned from Mrs. INSLERMAN that her husband was employed at that time by the Republic Aviation Corporation in New York City, that INSLERMAN lived in town, and that he did not return to his home daily.

On one occasion, which was a Sunday, Mrs. INSLERMAN invited MASON and his wife, JOSEPHINE, to the INSLERMAN home for a social visit. On that occasion FELIX INSLERMAN was present and to the best of MASON's recollection that was the only time he talked with FELIX INSLERMAN. This visit was approximately 30 minutes in duration and MASON believes that Mrs. INSLERMAN's mother or father was present at that time. He stated that this visit and all his contacts with Mrs. INSLERMAN were strictly of a social nature. The subject of Communism was never discussed and neither Mrs. INSLERMAN nor FELIX INSLERMAN in any way indicated that they were Communists or that they

desired MASON and his wife to join any secret or underground movement. MASON stated that from his contact and association with the INSLERMANS he had no reason at all to be suspicious of them.

MASON was asked if he corresponded with the INSLERMANS and very openly admitted that both he and his wife had done so. He stated that after he left the vicinity of the INSLERMAN farm and was transferred to Petersburg, New York, he received correspondence from Mrs. INSLERMAN who incidentally did all the writing for the INSLERMANS. In all MASON received approximately six or seven letters. With the exception of a Christmas card received in 1948 no correspondence has transpired for the past two years. He advised that all correspondence which he had received from the INSLERMANS had been destroyed. He stated further that FELIX INSLERMAN never displayed more than a normal interest in the type of work in which MASON was engaged. After MASON finished mapping the area surrounding INSLERMAN's home, he furnished INSLERMAN with a map of that area of his own volition. He pointed out that this particular map was a matter of public information and could be purchased at the U.S. Geological Survey for a very nominal sum. He furnished this map to INSLERMAN since he thought the latter might be interested in it since the INSLERMAN farm was in that area.

MASON recalled that he felt rather certain that he had seen a very expensive camera at INSLERMAN's farm in Cambridge, New York, and although he could not recall the make of the camera, stated that he believed it was a Leica. MASON reiterated that he was definitely not acquainted with MARY KNEITLES and that he had absolutely no information linking INSLERMAN with any subversive apparatus.

By teletype dated January 10, 1949, the Albany Office advised that HANS INSLERMAN, East Borne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, a civilian radio engineer with the U.S. Army at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, was the brother of FELIX A. INSLERMAN and requested this office to verify his employment with the Army. The records of the Civil Service Commission reflect that HANS E. INSLERMAN, born February 18, 1909, received a temporary appointment as a junior radio engineer on August 31, 1935, and was assigned to Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The latest record indicates that as of August 16, 1942, he was employed as senior radio engineer and assigned to Camp Evans, New Jersey. His residence address as of June 1936 was indicated as Box 33, Oceanport, New Jersey. This information was furnished to the Bureau and Newark by teletype on January 13, 1949.

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

New York teletype of February 11, 1949, requested this office to ascertain the subscriber to telephone number RA 1445 in 1937 and to determine if WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS resided at 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, Washington, D.C., in 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN.

The Washington address telephone directory, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, published for April and October 1937, lists telephone number RA 1445 for a WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, 1301 Longfellow Street, NW.

C. C. AUXIER of the Francis Blundon Real Estate Company, 805 H Street, NW, advised that this company's records reflect that CRANE resided at Apartment 301, 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, from May 1, 1937 to November 30, 1937.

Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN LEWIS, 522 Irving Street, NW, formerly resided in the basement apartment of 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, where Mr. LEWIS acted as caretaker for the apartments. They recalled WILLIAM E. CRANE residing in Apartment 301 and a woman whom they believed to be CRANE's wife residing there with him. The LEWISES did not know where CRANE was employed and did not know whether his wife was employed or unemployed.

Mr. and Mrs. RAYMOND L. EHLERS, Mrs. WILLIAM HOPPENJANS, Mrs. STELLA FIHELLY and Mrs. W. M. CARTER, all residents of 1301 Longfellow Street, NW, during the time of CRANE's residence there, could furnish no information concerning CRANE or his wife and were unable to identify them.

ALLEGED ASSOCIATES OF HAROLD WARE

Bureau teletype of February 4, 1949, requested this office to interview Dr. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BLOSSOM, an alleged contact of HAROLD WARE.

BLOSSOM, who lives at 125 5th Street, NE, Washington, D.C., was interviewed February 14, 1949, by Special Agents JOHN J. WALSH and EDWARD F. HUMMER. BLOSSOM stated that the name HAROLD WARE was familiar to him but he had never met WARE under any circumstances, that WARE had never been in his home, that WARE was dead before he, BLOSSOM, came to Washington, and further that there had never been any meetings of any kind held at his home, either in New York or Washington, D.C. He was asked if he was acquainted with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, VICTOR PERLO, NATHANIEL WITT, HENRY H. COLLINS, JR., CHARLES KRAMER, HELEN FULLER, GEORGE SILVERMAN and LEN DeCAUX. He said he believed he had met CHARLES KRAMER on one occasion but he was not acquainted with the other individuals except that he recognized their names from newspaper publicity in this case.

BLOSSOM volunteered information that he was greatly heartened by the courageous stand taken by DEAN ACHESON who affirmed his friendship for ALGER HISS when questioned by the Senate in connection with his appointment as Secretary of State.

Newark teletype of February 8, 1949, requested this office to locate JOHN HERRMANN through WPA and U.S. Coast Guard records. It will be recalled that HERRMANN has been described as a member of HAROLD WARE's underground group in Washington, D.C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

The files of the United States Coast Guard located in Washington, D.C., reflect that JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, serial number 625-504, enlisted in New Orleans on May 1, 1942, and served until his discharge on October 3, 1945, at which time he held the rank of Lieutenant (jg). He was promoted to full Lieutenant in the Reserves on October 7, 1948, at which time he signed an oath that he had not been drawing disability compensation. (Mrs. HERBST related that she thought he was drawing compensation for injuries received while in the service.)

HERRMANN took a physical examination at Curtis Bay, Maryland, in October of 1948 to qualify him for this promotion to full Lieutenant. This file also shows that he was born November 9, 1901, in Lansing, Michigan, and had married his present wife, FLORENCE RUTH HERRMANN on September 1, 1940. The last address given for HERRMANN in the Coast Guard files was 305 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on April 16, 1946. The file shows relatives as ROBERT HERRMANN, brother, no address listed; RICHARD HERRMANN, brother, 619 Lapier Street, Lansing, Michigan; Mrs. DONALD TEEL, sister, 1714 Lundbergh Drive, Lansing; HENRY HERRMANN, father, 811 North Washington Avenue, Lansing. (Mrs. HERBST believes the father to be deceased.)

This file reflects former employments as September 1921 to April 1942 with the Transport Union, 544 Comp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana; September 1940 to May 1941, Stevens Davis Company, 1234 Jackson Place, Chicago, Illinois; and 1938 and 1939 with the Simon-Schuster Company, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

This file shows HERRMANN banked with the Union National Bank at Frenchtown, New Jersey, and the Union Building & Loan Association in Lansing, Michigan.

This file further shows that HERRMANN has two insurance policies, one with the Veterans Administration and one with the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Veterans Administration was contacted by this office and it was disclosed that HERMANN's file was sent to the Baltimore Office of the Veterans Administration on June 17, 1947. The Veterans Administration advised that the Baltimore Office covers all of the state of Maryland.

The Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company's files were checked but they had no record of HERRMANN's paying his premiums with this branch office.

Photographs of HERMAN were obtained from the Coast Guard and were transmitted to the Bureau and the New York and Baltimore Offices by letter on February 15, 1949.

ALLEGATIONS OF GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH

New York teletype, dated January 28, 1949, set forth the allegations of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH concerning the alleged visit of a State Department employee, described as "AMUR", to RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City, and requested this office to interview THOMAS F. FITCH with respect to RUMRICH's allegation.

Mr. THOMAS F. FITCH advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that he was the agent in charge of the New York Office of the State Department from March 17, 1937, until February 29, 1940, when he was transferred to Washington and became the chief special agent of the Department of State Investigation Division.

About February 1938 a person, first name unknown but who used the last name of WESTON, called the New York Passport Office of the Department of State from the Hotel Taft and represented himself to be Secretary of State CORDELL HULL and asked for a number of blank passports, about 25, to be submitted immediately to the Hotel Taft. FITCH stated that at that time he and an Assistant United States Attorney were on their way from New Orleans to New York and upon arrival in New York City were met by Special Agent L. CLIFFORD TUBBS of the State Department who advised them that the State Department was holding WESTON in the New York office. TUBBS advised FITCH that a dummy package had been prepared upon instructions of the State Department in Washington for delivery to the Hotel Taft which delivery was to be covered by New York City detectives and State Department investigators.

At the Taft Hotel instructions were received that the package was to be delivered to Grand Central Station and from there again to be delivered to Kings Tavern in downtown New York. In the end RUMRICH called for the package and was immediately arrested. FITCH stated that he and Assistant United States Attorney DUNIGAN interviewed RUMRICH who admitted his true identity and that he was in the employ of German agents.

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FITCH stated that for two or three days before being turned over to the FBI RUMRICH was kept at the Hotel New Yorker under guard and in custody with RUMRICH's permission. At the Hotel New Yorker someone was with RUMRICH at all times. As far as FITCH could recall no logs were maintained which would reflect the names of persons who might have interviewed RUMRICH or reflecting RUMRICH's movements. He stated that positively no one visited RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker and he is positive that ALGER HISS in particular did not visit RUMRICH. In fact, FITCH doubted whether ALGER HISS would have known about the matter.

FITCH stated that the only persons who had access to RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker were JOHN MURRAY and ARTHUR SILK, New York City detectives, Special Agents L. CLIFFORD TUBBS, ROBERT L. BANNERMAN and HALL KINSEY, who is still with the New York office of the State Department. FITCH stated that his own son, ROBERT FITCH, who was employed by the State Department in New York at that time, may have been to the Hotel New Yorker but he doubts this very much and took it upon himself to state that his son did not see RUMRICH. ROBERT FITCH is presently associated with the South Shore Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

FITCH advised that if anyone from Washington did visit RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker, this fact would have been reported to him by the persons mentioned above. This did not take place.

ROBERT L. BANNERMAN, who is now employed by CIA, advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that he recalled the RUMRICH case very well and that it was his impression that someone from Washington did come to the Hotel New Yorker and interviewed RUMRICH. He stated that at the time he did not know ALGER HISS and would say off-hand that it definitely was not ALGER HISS who made the trip. BANNERMAN recalled that RUMRICH was detained at the Hotel New Yorker for approximately four or five days and that if someone did come up to talk to RUMRICH it would have been in the presence of one or more of the persons who had RUMRICH in custody and that the identity of such a person would have been made known to either himself or Mr. FITCH. In any event the most logical persons who would come from Washington would be a person from the Passport Division and probably Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS.

Mr. BANNERMAN also stated that if RUMRICH recently made a statement to FBI agents that he feared for his wife who was supposed to be in Missoula, Montana, at the time, this was not so as RUMRICH was arrested in New York at his home and his wife was present.

Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS, assistant to Mrs. SHIPLEY of the Passport Division, advised Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER that it is his recollection that no one from Washington went to New York and interviewed RUMRICH at the Hotel New Yorker, that if anyone had gone it would have been he, and that he definitely did not make the trip. Mr. NICHOLAS stated that it was positively not ALGER HISS and that in fact HISS would not have known that RUMRICH was in custody.

These interviews were conducted on February 3, 1949.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING TEIJI KOIDE & HIDEO NODA

In connection with the investigation of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, the Los Angeles Office by teletype of February 14, 1949, requested this office to obtain a photograph of TEIJI KOIDE.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

(U) [OSS records reflect that TEIJI KOIDE was employed on August 14, 1944, and transferred to the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey Mission on December 1, 1945. A personal history statement, dated June 25, 1944, reflects KOIDE was born on June 12, 1900, in Yonago, Tottari, Japan. He arrived in the United States in January 1920 at San Francisco.] His father, ~~(S)(C)~~ IWAJIRO KOIDE, and mother, YEN, are both deceased. He was married in Chicago on January 20, 1944, to YUJO GUSHIKEN. His mother-in-law, USHI GUSHIKEN, resides at Route 2, Brighton, Colorado, c/o NEIL SANDLIN, and he has two brothers-in-law, KOKO and GEORGE GUSHIKEN, who were both in the U.S. Army. His references were listed as Dr. BEN MARK CHERRINGTON, University of Denver, Colorado; AARON FEFFERMAN, Mercury Printing Press, 755 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles; MASAMORI KOJIMA, 757 College Avenue, Haverford, Pa.; YOSHITAKA GAKAGI, JACD, 72 West 52nd Street, New York City; and PHILLIP W. BARBER, 74 River Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut. Mr. BARBER was chief of Resettlement in Washington, D.C., and is now with the Institute of Public Relations in New York City. He is also counsel for the Allied Printing Trade in New York City.

(U) KOIDE's employment was listed as free lance translator, 1932 to 1941; janitor, Temple Apartments, 1400 Temple Street, Los Angeles, Calif., from February to December 1941, with MOSABURO TANAKA as supervisor; translator for DORO weekly newspaper, 755 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, from December 1941 to May 1942; lecturer on current events for 13 weeks from May to September 1942 at the Santa Anita Assembly Center, Arcadia, California; librarian, Heart Mountain Relocation Project, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, from September 1942 to August 1943 with GUY ROBERTSON, project director, as supervisor; lathe operator, Bloomfield Industries, 3333 South Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois, from August 1943 to June 1944, with AL SCHWARZ as supervisor. ~~(S)(C)~~

(U) Residences of KOIDE were listed as Apartment 307, 5215 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, January 1944 to June 1944; 5027 South Harper Avenue, Chicago, from September 1943 to January 1944; YMCA Hotel, 826 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, from July to September 1943; Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Wyoming, from September 1942 to August 1943; Santa Anita Assembly Center, Arcadia, California, from May to September 1942; 488 California Street, Los Angeles, from Autumn 1939 to May 1942; Denver and Fort Lupton, Colorado, from Spring 1937 to Summer 1939; and 100 block of North Edgewear Road, Los Angeles, from 1933 to Spring 1937. ~~(S)(C)~~

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A CIA security file, dated July 14, 1944, reflected that extensive inquiries were made in the 100 block of North and South Edgewear Street in Los Angeles with negative results. KOIDE was not listed in city directories from 1933 to 1937. A neighborhood investigation was also made in the vicinity (U) of 488 California Street, Los Angeles, with negative results. (S)(C)

MASAMORI KOJIMA, 757 College Avenue, Haverford, Pennsylvania, a student at Haverford College, and living with the W. H. COLLINS family, stated on July 25, 1944, that KOIDE's closest friend, RYOHEICHI FUJII, was living with him at 5215 South Kimbark Avenue in Chicago. FUJII was with KOIDE at the Heart Mountain Relocation Project and helped KOIDE with his work.

Mr. A. YANES, landlord and neighbor at the Kimbark address, stated that KOIDE associates with RYOICHI FUJII who is suspected of subversive activities and was once reported to the FBI.

The report reflected that KOIDE's alien registration number was 5689319 and social security number was 351-20-9929.

Dr. BEN MARK CHERRINGTON, professor at Denver University, stated that he first met KOIDE through Reverend EYRA COX, Methodist minister in Denver, in 1926. COX was interested in KOIDE because KOIDE's father had been an ordained Methodist minister in Japan before his death. KOIDE lived in CHERRINGTON's basement apartment from September 1926 to June 1929 and assisted CHERRINGTON's wife in her household duties. CHERRINGTON again saw KOIDE in 1937, 1938 and 1939 while he was living in the vicinity of Fort Lupton and doing farm work in that district, exact location unknown. He next heard from KOIDE between 1939 and 1942 while KOIDE was in California and saw him in Denver in the fall of 1942 while KOIDE was at the Heart Mountain Project. KOIDE had a good scholastic record and gave special attention to the special seminar of Foreign Relations where he addressed the gathering numerous times on Japan and its political conditions. CHERRINGTON stated: "I highly recommend this young man for government confidential employment with the following reservation and be sure to include this reservation: To my knowledge the subject is not naturalized unless he has done so within the past three years. He respects the United States Government and all the principles for which it stands, but at heart he is a Japanese and sees and thinks only of the things that will help the masses of Japan. For example, if America offers things that will help Japan he would support such movements, but if, we will say that perhaps Russia offered a plan which would be better to his mind than America's, he would support the former with all his might." KOIDE neither drank nor smoked, had excellent morals, and is a person of intense passions, either liking or hating to excess. He had a marked and intense hatred for the ruling powers of Japan and all his sympathies are with the masses of his country. When scrap iron was being sent to Japan he was very outspoken of the danger it might present for America and told Dr. CHERRINGTON of those dangers.

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A War Relocation Authority file in the National Archives reflected that the English given name of TEIJI KOIDE is JOE. He was born June 12, 1900, in Japan and received his education at Akashi Shogakko in Tokyo, Japan, from 1907 to 1914, at Aoyama Middle School in Tokyo from 1914 to 1919, and at the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, from 1925 to 1929. He lived at 480 California Street, Los Angeles, from August 1939 to May 1942 and in Fort Lupton, Colorado, from May 1938 to June 1939. His father, IWAJIRO KOIDE, was listed as a farmer in Tottori, Japan. His religion was listed as "none." From 1931 to 1941 he did free lance translating for the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News at 107 North Los Angeles Street; for the Japanese-California Daily News at 325 East Second Street; and for the Sangyo-Nippo News at 329 Jackson Street, Los Angeles.

KOIDE was No. 10522 at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, entering on September 5, 1942. He was given indefinite leave on July 24, 1943, and went to Chicago where he accepted the hospitality of ELMER L. SHIRRELL, Relocation Supervisor, WRA, 226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. His personal property was shipped from Heart Mountain to him in care of Mr. K. KUROKAWA, P.O. Box 54, Fort Lupton, Colorado.

His references, rother than given in his OSS file, were listed as YOSHITAKA TAKAGI, 120 West 21st Street, New York City, ex-secretary of the American Japanese Commission for Democracy; MASAMORI KOJIMA, 7-4-C Rowher, R.C., McGehee, Arkansas, teacher; ERNEST IIYAMA, 1201-D, Topas, R.C., Utah, S. R. Welfare Department; and GEORGE WATANABE, 908 Lincoln, Boulder, Colorado, instructor in the Navy language school.

A friend was listed as TAKASHI FUKOMOTO, P.O. Box 174, Centerfield, Utah.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that TEIJI KOIDE, also known as ANDREW KOIDA, has alien registration No. 5689319, and was born June 12, 1900, in Yonago, Tottori, Japan. He arrived in the United States on January 15, 1919, on the SS Shinyo Maru at San Francisco. He has a birthmark or a blood spot on his right arm. His occupation was listed as artist and he was living at 488 California Street, Los Angeles, as of December 20, 1940. On August 19, 1944, he was living c/o BRUCE ROGERS, P.O. Box 2601, Washington, D.C., and was at 2146 Q Building, 26th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. He also listed at the same time a residence at Willow Beach, near Los Angeles, California.

On December 15, 1944, he made application for a reentry permit to the United States, stating that he was going to a confidential destination for a confidential reason. His address was c/o OSS, Washington, D.C. A memorandum in the file, dated September 26, 1945, reflected that the OSS stated that due to cessation of hostilities it would not be necessary to send KOIDE overseas and therefore his application for reentry permit was withdrawn. His father was listed as IWAJIRO KOIDE, living at 1778 Haight Street, San Francisco. He has a brother, TOICHI KOIDE, living in Japan.

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No record was found in the Passport Division or the Security and Investigations Division of the State Department.

No record, information, or correspondence regarding Issei or Nisei Group transferred from OSS to the United States Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan was found in the administrative records relative to the United States Strategic Survey Mission in the National Archives.

Photographs of KOIDE were furnished to the San Francisco and Los Angeles Offices by letter of March 1, 1949.

Bureau teletype of January 18, 1949, requested this office to check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and of the Department of State for pertinent information concerning HIDEO NODA.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS.

No record was found on HIDEO NODA in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or in the files of the Security and Investigations Division, State Department.

His passport file reflected that HIDEO NODA was born December 13, 1922, at R.D. #3, Phoenix, Arizona. His father, EMPACHI NODA, and mother, AYANO HASADA, were born in Japan. HIDEO NODA stated that he left the United States on the Kamakura Maru from San Francisco in August 1932 with his mother, three brothers and two sisters. He now has applied to come back to the United States to live at Route 1, Box 195, Clarksburg, California, with his brother, TAKARA NODA. His father died in the United States in May 1932 and came to the United States about 1918, living continuously in Arizona. NODA's mother took the children to Japan upon her husband's death and HIDEO was a student until December 1941, a teacher in 1942 and 1943, and in the Japanese army from December 1943 until May 1947. His brothers and sisters are listed as:

TAKARA NODA, born November 20, 1918, Hiroshima, residence Hiroshima, Japan.

YOSHIE KAREMOTO, born June 8, 1921, Phoenix, Arizona, residence Seabrooks, New Hampshire.

TOMIKO KONO, born April 27, 1924, Phoenix, residence Hiroshima.

MITSUAKI NODA, born April 25, 1925, Phoenix, residence Clarksburg, California.

NARIMASA NODA, born August 26, 1930, Phoenix, residence Clarksburg, California.

The brothers MITSUAKI and NARIMASA NODA last saw HIDEO NODA in June 1948 in Hiroshima, Japan.

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This information was taken on November 1, 1948, in Kobe, Japan, from HIDEO NODA by JOHN W. BURNETT, American Vice Consul, who conducted the interview and administered the oath in Japanese. He stated that HIDEO NODA speaks no English.

NODA's description is as follows:

Height	5'3½"
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars	Operation scar on back of head

His mother, Mrs. AYANO, resides in Korenaza Okimura, Saikigun, Hiroshima, Japan, and also lists a legal address at Route 1, Box 185, Clarksburg, California.

Places of residence for HIDEO NODA were listed fromJanuary 1941 to December 1943 at the home of his mother in Hiroshima; from December 1943 to May 1947 with the Japanese army in China, Manchuria and Siberia; and from May 1947 to date with his mother in Hiroshima.

His activities from the time he left the United States to the present were listed as from September 1932 to March 1938, student in the Primary School at Hiroshima; from April 1938 to December 1941, student in the Sango Commercial School in Hiroshima; from December 1941 to August 1942, farmer in Hiroshima; from August 1942 to December 1943, assistant teacher in the Oki Primary School at Hiroshima; from December 1943, to May 1947, in the Japanese army in China, Nanking from December 1943 to January 1944, Hankow, January 1944 to February 1944, Gisho, February 1944 to June 1945, Hsinking, Manchuria from June 1945 to September 1945, prisoner of war in Chita, Siberia, from September 1945 to May 1947; from May 1947 until date of interview, farmer in Hiroshima.

A certificate of loss of nationality in the United States was in the file, dated February 17, 1949. It was attested that HIDEO NODA acquired nationality in the United States by virtue of birth in the United States and expatriated himself by serving as a Japanese national in the armed forces of Japan from 1943 to 1945.

A photograph of HIDEO NODA was furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by letter of March 2, 1949.

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FRIENDS & ASSOCIATES OF ALGER HISS

It will be recalled that when ALGER HISS left Washington, D.C., in February 1947 he had planned to occupy the apartment of POLLY SHACKLETON in New York City.

On February 2, 1949, ROBERT W. SHACKLETON was interviewed at his office at 2405 Old Auditors Building, Independence Avenue and 14th Street, SW, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. This building is now partly occupied by the State Department and SHACKLETON is employed as a picture editor with the International News and Press Section of the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department.

SHACKLETON advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS prior to February 1947 at which time HISS requested that he be allowed to use the apartment of the SHACKLETONS for two or three weeks beginning about February 14 and extending through the first week in March. SHACKLETON explained that he and his wife were contemplating a trip to the Virgin Islands and that a friend of his wife, whose identity SHACKLETON did not know, was well acquainted with ALGER HISS and knew that HISS was looking for a place in New York where he might reside temporarily. SHACKLETON recalled that this friend telephoned his wife and told her that ALGER HISS would be grateful for the use of the apartment. SHACKLETON advised that HISS, himself, came to the apartment to make arrangements for the use of it. SHACKLETON stated that he was favorably impressed with HISS and on the strength of the reference by his wife's friend, he saw no reason why HISS should not use the apartment. SHACKLETON said that the apartment was given to HISS completely furnished and it was SHACKLETON's understanding that HISS was to live there only until he succeeded in finding a place for him and his family. SHACKLETON said that so far as he knew, HISS' family was still in Washington and did not join HISS at the apartment which is located at 14 East 66th Street, Manhattan, New York City. SHACKLETON emphasized the fact that this was the only time he had met HISS and he stated that he was fairly certain that this was likewise the only time his wife had ever met HISS.

SHACKLETON failed to recognize the pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised that he had never known CHAMBERS under any of CHAMBERS' aliases. He further stated that he had no typewritten communications from HISS and that the only communication that he had from HISS was a brief, hand-written note which HISS had left in the apartment prior to the SHACKLETONS' return, with a check. SHACKLETON further advised that HISS had left no papers or other personal effects in the apartment.

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On the same date Mrs. POLLY SHACKLETON was interviewed by Agent CONNORS at her home at 1255 37th Street, NW. She advised that she had not met ALGER HISS until about February 14, 1948, at which time HISS had personally made arrangements with her and her husband so that he might use the SHACKLETONS' apartment for about three weeks. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she had been called by Mrs. WALTER LOUCHEIM of the 2800 block of O Street, NW, who is a mutual friend of hers and of HISS. Mrs. LOUCHEIM, knowing that the SHACKLETONS were contemplating a trip, suggested that they allow HISS to use their apartment. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that inasmuch as she was slightly acquainted with DONALD & CATHERINE HISS and knew ALGER HISS by reputation and thought highly of Mrs. LOUCHEIM, she was willing to allow HISS the use of their apartment. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she has known DONALD HISS for about seven years and she had met him and his wife often at social gatherings in Georgetown. She did not know PRISCILLA HISS.

Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she had no typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS and that she had not seen him since February 1947, except on one occasion in April 1947 when she encountered him in the dining car of a train from New York to Washington. Mrs. SHACKLETON advised that she did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and failed to recognize the pictures of CHAMBERS.

Mrs. SHACKLETON volunteered the information that she found it difficult to believe that ALGER or DONALD HISS could be members of the Communist Party. She said that although she had been in the home of DONALD HISS on several occasions and had moved in a circle of his acquaintances, she had never been solicited for donations to or membership in the Communist Party and she does not recall that the Party was ever a topic of conversation. She also advised that HISS had left no papers or personal effects in the SHACKLETONS' apartment.

It is noted that Mrs. WALTER LOUCHEIM, 2824 O Street, NW, has been interviewed in connection with this case.

Mr. H. STEWART MC DONALD, a lawyer whose office is Room 605, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, was interviewed in the Washington Field Office by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on March 4, 1949.

MC DONALD advised that he had been an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from January 1934 for about three years. During his stay with that agency he had become well acquainted with ALGER HISS and regarded him in the highest esteem as both a lawyer and a person.

MC DONALD advised that he did not believe HISS was capable of doing any of the things he had been accused of and hopes the courts free HISS. Even if HISS is convicted, MC DONALD said he doubts very much whether he would even then believe in HISS' guilt. MC DONALD advised he had never seen HISS take any documents that did not belong to him. He was not aware of HISS' affiliations with any subversive groups and he had never been in HISS' home nor had HISS ever been in MC DONALD's home.

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MC DONALD further advised that he knew JOHN ABT and during that time ABT had been an alleged Communist but MC DONALD said he did not believe that ABT advocated the overthrow of the government of the United States. MC DONALD went on to say that he, too, "was guilty of treason if HISS was," in that they both had been engaged in the work of the AAA which included a lot of unconstitutional legislation.

On February 28, 1949, G. HAYDEN RAYNOR was interviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS in RAYNOR's office at Room 6011 New State Department Building. RAYNOR resides at 6607 32nd Place, NW. RAYNOR advised that he joined the State Department about 1943 and at the time had made the acquaintance of ALGER HISS. RAYNOR recalled that HISS served as secretary to STETTINIUS during the San Francisco United Nations Conference at which RAYNOR was present. RAYNOR stated that HISS brought in a group of people to this secretariat and most of them were West Coast attorneys who had been Harvard Law School classmates of HISS. RAYNOR was unable to recall the names of these individuals but suggested that EASTON ROTHWELL may know these individuals.

It is noted that ROTHWELL is currently with the Hoover Library at Stanford University and has been interviewed by the San Francisco Office.

RAYNOR, who is now Special Assistant to the Director, Office of European Affairs, advised he has only a slight acquaintance with HISS and had no social contacts with him. He advised he had never received any correspondence from HISS and that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. RAYNOR said he recalled HISS as being very close with STANLEY HORNBECK, former United States Ambassador to The Netherlands. He said this association began while HORNBECK was in charge of the Far Eastern Office and HISS worked for him in the middle 1930's. RAYNOR suggested that HORNBECK, EDWARD STETTINIUS and FRANCIS B. SAYRE may have been the individuals who fathered HISS' career in the State Department, although he advised he could by no means be sure of this.

SAM HERMAN, assistant to the legal counsel, Office of the Legal Advisor, State Department, was interviewed on February 24, 1949, at his office in the Walker Johnson Building, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN.

In August 1934 he was employed in the Opinion Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a low-level attorney under FRANCIS SHEA and TELFORD TAYLOR. Other than a nodding acquaintace with ALGER HISS, HERMAN advised he had no contact with HISS subsequent to HISS' leaving AAA. HERMAN could furnish the names of no specific attorneys with whom HISS was particularly close and stated as far as HISS' work there was concerned, he was in close contact with a great number of the attorneys. HERMAN has never attended a social function where HISS was present and has no knowledge of HISS' social acquaintances.

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Because of recent publicity given ALGER HISS, HERMAN has made an effort to recall anything which might have occurred to make him question HISS' activities. HERMAN advised he was unable to think of anything which would aid in the present investigation and he wished to go on record as saying that the whole affair was a complete surprise to him as he regarded HISS as one of the most able and trustworthy attorneys he had come in contact with while in government work.

HERMAN examined the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Mrs. CHAMBERS and advised he could not identify these individuals.

On March 7, 1949, Mr. DONALD B. MAC GUINEAS was interviewed at his office, Room 3634, Department of Justice, by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS. He stated he knew ALGER HISS in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration only slightly and their acquaintanceship ended outside the office. He never received any correspondence from HISS and knew of no one who had received correspondence from HISS. He stated he was not able to name any acquaintances of ALGER HISS. MAC GUINEAS advised that his direct superior was JOHN ABT. He was not socially acquainted with Mr. ABT and knew nothing concerning ABT's personal friends.

Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY ascertained on March 2, 1949, from the personnel file of FOREST R. BLACK at the Personnel Section, Room 2310, Bureau of Internal Revenue, that BLACK entered on duty as principal attorney for the Bureau of Internal Revenue on December 21, 1942 and died on September 19, 1943.

The report of Special Agent JOHN E. DAVIS, dated February 18, 1949, at Atlanta, Georgia, in the instant case requested this office to interview FRANCES FAULCONER and LAVANTIA SAMPSON for information concerning ALGER HISS and for any information they may have with regard to the papers of Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER.

On March 2, 1949, Miss LAVANTIA M. SAMPSON, special assistant to the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture was interviewed at her office, Room 1022 South Building, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. She was unable to furnish any direct information in connection with ALGER HISS that she had not previously furnished. A previous interview with Miss SAMPSON is set out in the writer's report of March 1, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

With respect to the records of Mrs. FULLER, Miss SAMPSON advised that Mrs. FULLER took these records to New York in 1945 at which time she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. WORTHINGTON MINER, who now resides at 1 West 72nd Street, New York City. Miss SAMPSON advised she had seen these records infrequently and was not acquainted with the subject matter of these documents except that they dealt generally with employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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On the same date Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS learned from Miss FRANCES FAULCONER, Room 5043 South Building, Department of Agriculture, that she was unable to furnish any other pertinent details with respect to this matter.

Mr. THOMAS FLAVIN was interviewed in his office, Room 111, Administration Building, Department of Agriculture, by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY. FLAVIN advised he was employed as an associate attorney in the Office of General Counsel JEROME FRANK in June 1934, and was assigned to the Litigation Section. His immediate supervisor was JOHN ABT. FLAVIN stated he recalled first meeting ALGER HISS when he came to Washington for his initial interview at the Department of Agriculture sometime during the winter of 1934. This meeting with HISS was just a casual introduction. He further stated ALGER HISS, JOHN ABT and LEE PRESSMAN were the so-called "big boys" of the Department. Mr. FLAVIN recalls these specific individuals seemed to have commanded quite a bit of respect and as a newcomer entering the office, he had little occasion to associate with ALGER HISS. In fact, he recalls ALGER HISS' coming into his office only one or twice on routine business and he was never in a position to know him intimately. He stated JOHN ABT mentioned him occasionally in relation to business transactions and from his general observations he believes JOHN ABT and HISS were very good social friends outside the office. FLAVIN recalls that both JOHN ABT and ALGER HISS remained aloof from the younger attorneys and as a result, he can recall no intimate associates of HISS in the office with the exception of JOHN ABT.

FLAVIN advised he never received any correspondence, either typewritten or personal, from ALGER HISS nor was he ever socially acquainted in any way outside the office with him. He could cite no specific knowledge concerning HISS' activities or the activities of any of his close friends.

Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY reviewed the records of the Department of Agriculture which reflect that ROBERT H. COX, born February 7, 1896, at Ripley, Mississippi, was appointed on January 1, 1935, to the Office of General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and resigned May 21, 1935, to accept employment with the Veterans Administration. Mr. H. J. BERTOLA, Veterans Administration, advised that records reflect ROBERT H. COX, rating specialist, died on July 7, 1945.

On March 8, 1949, Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE KEITT was interviewed at his home, 2014 Tunlaw Road, NW, Washington, D.C., by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY. KEITT advised that he was with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during 1935 and 1936. He only met ALGER HISS on one occasion and that was during his initial interview for the position with AAA. On that occasion he was favorably impressed by HISS, particularly concerning his manners and courtesy. KEITT said at that time he was in no position to judge ALGER HISS or know any of his personal friends. He never received any correspondence from HISS and was not socially acquainted with him. From general observation, however, JOHN ABT seemed to be a close acquaintance of ALGER HISS but beyond that KEITT knew of no particular friends of HISS. KEITT advised that during most of his employment with AAA, HISS worked for some committee which conducted most of its work on the Hill and as a result HISS was out of the Department of Agriculture office most of the time.

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Investigation concerning allegations that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland

By teletype dated February 16, 1949 the New York Office furnished the results of an interview with JACOB BAKER, concerning SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS who had an estate at Accokeek, Maryland where RALPH DeSOLA stated that he had met ALGER HISS. Bureau teletype of February 23, 1949 requested that the interviews which are set out below be conducted.

HAROLD KELLOCK was interviewed by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer on February 25, 1949 at his apartment in the Monmouth Hotel, apartment 402, 1819 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Mr. KELLOCK advised that he was acquainted with Mr. HENRY G. FERGUSON, who resides in Washington, D.C. on California Street, NW, and who was the owner of a large piece of property which was rented to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. KELLOCK stated that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, or with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He was shown pictures of all three and stated he could not identify any of them and to his knowledge has never seen these individuals before. KELLOCK stated that his wife, KATHERINE, may have suggested SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS to the FERGUSONs in making arrangements for the rental of the property at Accokeek, Maryland.

By way of background, Mr. KELLOCK stated that he was the "contact man" for the Russian Embassy from 1933 to 1937 or 1938; that he was recommended for this position by the Chase National Bank. His job was to interpret the news appearing in American newspapers for the Russian Ambassador and to make sure that the Russians were not taken in by persons who immediately made contact with them upon formal recognition by this government in 1933. KELLOCK stated that at the time BEATRICE HEIMAN was employed at the Russian Embassy, but he does not know whether she is acquainted with ALGER HISS. KELLOCK claimed that he does know of HAROLD WARE, but does not recall having ever met him. He was aware that HAROLD WARE was the son of ELLA REEVE BLOOR, better known in Communist Party circles as Mother BLOOR. He stated also that JESSICA SMITH, now the wife of JOHN ABT, also worked for the Russian Embassy. JESSICA SMITH was the third wife of HAROLD WARE. KELLOCK stated that he never met JOHN ABT although he heard that he married JESSICA SMITH immediately after HAROLD WARE's death. He recalled meeting JESSICA SMITH in New York and she told him about marrying ABT.

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Mr. KELLOCK stated that to his knowledge Mr. FERGUSON was not a member of the Communist Party or even a Communist sympathizer. KELLOCK stated that while he served with the Russian Embassy he was on very friendly terms with Ambassador TROYANOVSKY, but when CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY was appointed Ambassador to succeed TROYANOVSKY, he was shortly thereafter discharged, as OUMANSKY had no further use of his services. KELLOCK described OUMANSKY as a "know it all" and, therefore, he did not need anyone to interpret the news or to make contact with any Americans.

Concerning the FERGUSONs who rented the property to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, KELLOCK stated that he has never known either Mr. or Mrs. FERGUSON to be amateur ornithologists, but instead both were vitally interested in Indian lore and set up a small museum modeled after an Indian village. This museum is located near their property in Maryland.

Concerning RALPH DESOLA and his wife, HELEN WINTER, KELLOCK stated that the names are vaguely familiar, but he can recall no further information concerning them. He recalls meeting JACOB BAKER, and further recalls that he was acquainted with HENRY ALSBERG who was his classmate and who did not like JACOB BAKER. KELLOCK stated that he recalls meeting BAKER at the estate at Accokeek, Maryland. Concerning ALSBERG, KELLOCK described him as being an anarchist.

KELLOCK was asked if he knew an individual by the name of CHARLES KRAMER and he stated that he did know a CHARLES KRAMER and that he met him at the RINGE and THOMAS place in Maryland. He further described this KRAMER as being redheaded with red kinky hair, which was a brilliant red. This KRAMER was very jolly mannered and interested in volley ball which was played on the estate. KELLOCK stated that he recently saw the name of CHARLES KRAMER in the newspapers in connection with this case and that after talking the matter over with FERGUSON, both he and FERGUSON are not quite sure if the CHARLES KRAMER of their acquaintance is identical with the CHARLES KRAMER of the newspaper publicity. It is here noted, however, that CHARLES KRAMER known to the Bureau, does have red hair.

Concerning the estate in Accokeek, Maryland, KELLOCK stated that lots of friends went to this place over the week-end. KELLOCK met some whom he never saw there again. He stated that the chief interest there was volley ball and there was a game going on at all times. It was not uncommon for RINGE and THOMAS to have from two to ten visitors over a week-end. KELLOCK further stated that he recalls meeting LAWRENCE DUGGAN, who recently committed suicide, and it is further his recollection that he met DUGGAN at the home of RINGE and THOMAS in Maryland.

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KELLOCK stated that there was an individual by the name of CHARLES WAGNER, who later served in the Navy and is connected with an architect's office in Washington, who also roomed at this house in Accokeek rented at the time by RINGE and THOMAS. Later WAGNER purchased a piece of the property from the FERGUSONs and built his own home on the property. He resides at Accokeek, but is employed in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. KATHERINE A. KELLOCK was interviewed on the same day in her apartment and she stated that she recalled taking LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE to the FERGUSON Farm at Accokeek, Maryland, which was known as "Longview". She stated that the FERGUSONs were independently wealthy and at the time had considerable difficulty in renting Longview to suitable tenants. She stated that she had been acquainted with the FERGUSONs for over twenty-two years.

Mrs. KELLOCK described Longview, the home of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, as a week-end club. At the time this property was considered by the FERGUSONs to be a white elephant and previous tenants could not even pay the rent.

In August, 1935, LENORE THOMAS was employed by the Resettlement Administration and was brought in to the Resettlement Administration on an art project the purpose of which was to provide teachers for resettled schools. LENORE THOMAS was a sculptress.

Prior to this time SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together in Virginia. Mrs. KELLOCK introduced them to ALICE FERGUSON which resulted in the two girls leasing the FERGUSON home called Longview.

Concerning the numerous guests and week-end parties at Longview, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that there were no such things as invitations; that people just showed up and were served a buffet luncheon. Mrs. KELLOCK herself never knew the second names of many of the persons present and they were introduced to one another only by their first names, it being that informal. She recalls even meeting ISAIAH BOWMAN, who was president of Johns Hopkins University, at this place on one occasion.

Mrs. KELLOCK then got out her photograph scrapbook and showed the interviewing agents many small snapshots of the property in question, the volley ball courts and many of the guests there on the particular days the pictures were taken. She has a picture of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she was invited to Longview for a party in honor of TUGWELL, but did not go. She claims that she does not know ALGER HISS.

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Mrs. KELLOCK stated that later the FERGUSONs sold the main farm known as Longview, but sold a patch of it to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS who erected a small house on the property now known as Carver's Hill. Mrs. KELLOCK again stated she was not acquainted with ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that if the HISSes were regular guests at Longview, she certainly would have remembered them as Mrs. KELLOCK claims she wasacquainted with those guests who were present on six or more occasions.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that political discussions did not take place at Longview and, therefore, she does not know the political persuasions of SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS.

Later LENORE THOMAS married ROBERT STRAUSS and SALLY RINGE married a man by the name of GOLDMARK. Mrs. KELLOCK recalls meeting GOLDMARK on the volley ball courts on the property. She recalls knowing a man by the name of JACOB BAKER who was later a WPA official, but she never met him at Longview. She recalls meeting a HELEN RINGE and an ALICE RINGE, sisters of SALLY RINGE. She described HELEN RINGE as a big blonde who was employed at the Social Security Board. Concerning the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she never heard of him. SALLY RINGE at the time was employed by the National Youth Administration.

Concerning the allegation that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together as Lesbians, Mrs. KELLOCK stated she doubts this very much and described the two girls as just a case of two girls living together. SALLY was an excellent cook and LENORE worked mainly at her job as a sculptress.

Concerning the guests at this estate, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that it was a mixed group and swarms of people went there often. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she never met HAROLD WARE, but was well acquainted with JESSICA SMITH as both were employed for a time by the Quaker Relief Mission in Europe. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she served in Poland, Germany and Russia and came under HERBERT HOOVER's American Relief Administration. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that she became well acquainted with JESSICA SMITH in Russia long before JESSICA SMITH married HAROLD WARE. Mrs. KELLOCK stated she never met HAROLD WARE's family, but did recall meeting JESSICA SMITH's father who was an artist and resided at the time on Long Island. Mrs. KELLOCK stated that it is her recollection that HAROLD WARE was in Russia the same time JESSICA SMITH was there and the two may have met there. It is noted that ROBERT STEVENS WARE, son of HAROLD WARE, on interview stated that HAROLD WARE resided in Russia from 1921 to 1931. Mrs. KELLOCK was in Poland in 1921, in Vienna and Germany in 1922 and in Russia from 1922 to 1923.

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Concerning the allegation that Mr. FERGUSON was an ornithologist, she stated that FERGUSON was never interested in birds, but often had persons come down to his estate who spent their time counting birds.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she does not know the political persuasions of the FERGUSONs, JESSICA SMITH, HAROLD WARE, SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS. To substantiate this Mrs. KELLOCK stated she was present there on Pearl Harbor Day and recalls hearing the radio announcement of the bombing of Pearl Harbor which she immediately told the persons playing volley ball at the time. However, she stated the game went on and no one seemed interested.

Concerning CHARLES KRAMER, Mrs. KELLOCK stated that there was such an individual and he had red hair, freckled face and was very tough looking. She thought this CHARLES KRAMER was an architect. Mrs. KELLOCK further stated that she never met anyone at Longview who was an inventor of a multi-lens camera. She stated if there had been such an individual she certainly would have known about it as she was interested in photography.

Mrs. KELLOCK claims that she does not know JOHN ABT, who married JESSICA SMITH. Concerning the guests at Longview, Mrs. KELLOCK claims that it was literally a Union Station the crowds came and changed constantly. Mrs. KELLOCK further stated that to her knowledge, no one connected with Longview either as occupants or as guests, were members of the Communist Party.

Mr. HENRY G. FERGUSON was interviewed by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer and Herbert S. Hawkins at his office in the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior, Room 4218, Federal Works Agency Building, on March 1, 1949.

Mr. FERGUSON stated that he rented "Longview" part of his estate at Accokeek, Maryland, to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. LENORE THOMAS married ROBERT STRAUSS around 1942 and SALLY RINGE is married to JONATHAN GOLDMARK. SALLY RINGE is also known as IRMA RINGE, and went with her husband, GOLDMARK, to a ranch in Oregon. Mr. FERGUSON advised that a group of people who were often visiting with RINGE and THOMAS got together for volley ball games at Longview. The STRAUSSes built a home nearby on property bought from a Mr. CLAGGETT and still live there. FERGUSON was able to identify CHARLES KRAMER as being a frequent visitor to Longview while it was rented by SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. SALLY RINGE had three sisters, of whom ALICE was an invalid who had had sleeping sickness, HELEN, a blonde who is in New York City working for the YWCA, and QUEENIE who is married to a Philippine Government Agent and was interned when she was caught in Manila during the war.

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Mr. FERGUSON had never heard of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. He stated that CHARLES WAGNER was a visitor at Longview, that he bought a home from Mrs. FERGUSON and that he lives there now. REXFORD TUGWELL was a frequent visitor there and seemed to Mr. FERGUSON to be the ring leader of a group of literary and artistic people. FERGUSON never heard of JACOB BAKER, RALPH DeSOLA (although he remembers a RALPH) and the wife of DeSOLA, HELEN WINTER, was also not known. FERGUSON never heard any reference to the Communist Party made at Longview, but had the general impression that they were all "advanced liberals", i.e. New Dealers, but definitely not Communists. SALLY RINGE was anti-English and had German relatives, although he qualified the first statement by stating she was anti-English only in a mild way. FERGUSON never talked politics with CHARLIE KRAMER and has never noticed any peculiarities concerning SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS. He stated that he believes that they were just roommates. FERGUSON advised that he never heard any discussions concerning a multi-lens camera and the name CHARLES WOOD COLLIER means nothing to him. He was able to recall JESSICA SMITH as one of this crowd who was a frequent visitor and he described her as a striking blonde beauty. The name HAROLD WARE meant nothing to him, although Mother BLOOR, HAROLD WARE's mother, was recognized as a Communist organizer from newspapers he had read. He believes that he recalls being introduced to JOHN ABT at Longview but did not know that JESSICA SMITH is married to him. HELEN WARE and CLARENCE C. CAPPEL meant nothing to him, as did ROSE CLINTON and CHARLES or ROSE COE.

Mr. FERGUSON stated that LENORE THOMAS worked for the WPA as a sculptress and made some animals for the Greenbelt Playground. She was very friendly with REXFORD TUGWELL. FERGUSON stated that DICK KENAH, an artist who owns a home in Longview now and does model work for a branch of the War Department, was a visitor at Longview and would probably have some information concerning these people. The names WALTER SASSAMAN, VICTOR PERLO, GERALD GRAZE, HELEN FULLER, LEN DeCAUX, DR. BENJAMIN WEININGER, PEGGY BENNETT, MARY BELL GORMAN and HAROLD POSNER meant nothing to him. He was not sure whether he had ever met HENRY HILL COLLINS. He further stated that a Dr. DUB, a Psychiatrist connected with St. Elizabeth's Hospital, was a visitor at Longview and might be acquainted with some of the crowd at Longview. He stated that Mr. and Mrs. KELLOCK visited him and his wife and not RINGE and THOMAS, although he believes he introduced LENORE THOMAS to them. The name HERBERT HERRING meant nothing to him. FERGUSON stated that the groups visiting THOMAS and RINGE would range from four to over twelve people on a week-end. Mrs. FERGUSON is interested in Indian lore and archaeology and is not an amateur ornithologist. SALLY RINGE was an enthusiastic ornithologist, first becoming interested in bird lore at Longview through a joint geological survey and Audubon Society who made a bird count in this neighborhood. MARGARET VALLIANT was recalled as a visitor at Longview and nothing was known concerning her. FERGUSON stated that he had never been approached by any of this group concerning his position at the Geological Survey other than usual questions about the nature of his work. He was never asked for any confidential information.

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Mr. FERGUSON stated that his wife sold Longview to a Meteorologist by the name of BREECE (phonetic). Mr. and Mrs. FAEHLE rented Longview after THOMAS and RINGE left. Mrs. FAEHLE was a woman draftsman in the government and had two daughters. FERGUSON stated that he still sees a good deal of Mrs. STRAUSS and stated that Mr. STRAUSS is a general Contractor and has a building business in the neighborhood called the Southern Maryland Industry. Mr. STRAUSS comes into Washington about once a week and does some writing for an aviation magazine. His brother MICHAEL STRAUSS, who was a visitor at Longview is head of the Reclamation Bureau. FERGUSON stated that no invitations were ever issued at Longview and it seemed to him that it was more of an open house for literary and artistic people rather than political groups. STRAUSS was connected with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

A picture of ALGER HISS was shown to Mr. FERGUSON, who stated that he could not say definitely that ALGER HISS was not a visitor at Longview during the time that THOMAS and RINGE occupied the premises and he could not say that HISS was there. He stated that HISS' picture looked like a young man who might have been there, but he would not commit himself. FERGUSON further stated that he did not know of any Communist Party affiliation or sympathies on the part of the occupants of Longview or any of their guests.

Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON, also known as ALICE FERGUSON, was interviewed at her home, 2330 California Street, NW, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 1, 1949. At the outset of the interview Mrs. FERGUSON was shown a picture of ALGER HISS and stated that she could not recollect seeing him at Longview. On the other hand, she did not want to say that he was not there, as she claimed she had a very poor memory in this regard. She was likewise shown a picture of Mrs. ALGER HISS, also known as PRISCILLA HISS, and gave the same answer, namely, that she could not say definitely that she was not a visitor at Longview or that she was a visitor. She was shown a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and she stated that she never saw that person before. The picture, incidentally, was a 1931 picture of CHAMBERS. She was shown two photographs of CHARLES KRAMER and immediately identified him as a person who had striking red hair and identified him by the name of CHARLES KRAMER. She described his wife's name as MILDRED.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that CHARLES KRAMER and his wife were very frequent guests of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at Longview, and distinctly remembers him because of his style of English and diction, stating that KRAMER was an interesting conversationalist and she often liked to hear him speak. In fact, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that some time after LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE vacated the premises, the premises were actually rented by CHARLES KRAMER and his wife MILDRED. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the KRAMERs made very poor tenants in that the life in the country was too rugged for MILDRED KRAMER and their child stating that the premise of Longview was never intended as a winter residence in that it had no central heating plant; however, the two

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girls, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, rented it as an all-year-round home for several years. Mrs. FERGUSON could not state exactly when the girls lived at Longview but guessed that it was about the same time that they built the home. She stated this was about the same time that they were married.

Mrs. FERGUSON advised that she was acquainted with ROBERT STRAUSS, husband of LENORE THOMAS, who was a frequent visitor at Longview. She advised that she was acquainted with JOHNNY GOLDMARK, husband of SALLY RINGE, who was also a frequent visitor at Longview. Mrs. FERGUSON stated he came down there towards the last part of the girls' stay at Longview. When questioned regarding ROBERT HERRING, she advised that she was not acquainted with him. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that SALLY RINGE had three sisters, one of whom was afflicted with sleeping sickness. Another sister, whom she recalled as HELEN, a blonde, had a government job at one time but is presently in New York City occupying the position of Head of Personnel at the YWCA. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she was not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

She advised that the occupants and guests at Longview did not exhibit a very strong interest in ornithology; in fact, SALLY RINGE wasn't actually interested in any particular thing. She was a gay sort of person but one whom Mrs. FERGUSON did not admire too much. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she did not know of the Audubon Society ever having visited Longview or the vicinity but that the Geological Survey had for about seventeen years come down to Longview and its neighboring surroundings and had counted birds. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she believed that SALLY and LENORE were nothing more than good friends and seriously doubtedthat they were ever Lesbians. As regards CHARLES KRAMER, he played volley ball on the court located at Mrs. FERGUSON's place. She believed that he visited Longview to visit with the people there rather than because he was especially interested in volley ball.

Mrs. FERGUSON related that she knew JESSICA SMITH slightly. She recalled that she had a son, DAVID, to whom she was rather devoted and who, as she recalls, was sick; Mrs. FERGUSON believed it was JESSICA's purpose to rent a country estate for DAVID who allegedly was suffering from atuberculosis condition. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that JESSICA was a guest of SALLY and LENORE probably three or four times. She did not know that JESSICA was married. Mrs. FERGUSON advised that she was not acquainted with anyone by the name of HAROLD WARE and did not know him as a guest at Longview. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the name HELEN WARE CAPPEL does not mean any thing to her. As far as she could ascertain, RINGE and THOMAS had no political beliefs except that you might term them "liberals". They were the type of people who seemed to be satisfied just as long as someone was pushing the world along and getting things done. She further described them and their associates as "New Thoughtists" and who were slightly opposed to what Mrs. FERGUSON called a police state. However, Russia was never

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referred to as being a police state by anyone of the group. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she had received the impression that the girls were not too interested in international affairs, and as far as she knew, the only time they were ever out of this country was on a visit to Mexico. RINGE and THOMAS seemed to be interested in the Parent Teachers Association and at one time had attempted to busy themselves with a group of girls at Accokeek, Maryland in the nature of a girl scout movement. However, Mrs. FERGUSON explained SALLY was the type who could not follow any one thing through, especially if it bored her. She tried the girl scout movement for a couple of months and then gave it up. Mrs. FERGUSON went on to relate that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS worked for new causes but at no time had ever indicated that they were Communists or were interested in Communism.

Mrs. FERGUSON recalled that SALLY had a position with the Federal government and that LENORE was a sculptress. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she would classify both of them as New Dealers; however, she felt absolutely certain that they were not disloyal. Mrs. FERGUSON explained that she did not know anyone by the name of JOHN ABT, now the husband of JESSICA SMITH. She advised that HAROLD KELLOCK was a guest at Longview. He was one of the group which came there primarily to play volley ball. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that it was Mrs. KELLOCK who in a way was responsible for the two girls being introduced to Mrs. FERGUSON. She explained that Mrs. KELLOCK had told RINGE and THOMAS that Mrs. FERGUSON had a house to rent. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled this was about November and that she explained to the girls that the cottage was more of a summer residence and did not have a central heating plant, which would make the cottage unlivable during the winter. However, they took it and remained there year round.

The names RALPH DeSOLA and JACOB BAKER did not mean anything to Mrs. FERGUSON. Mrs. FERGUSON stated they had all kinds of guests there and it was difficult for her to recall many of their names, especially as most of them were known by first names. However, she did recall one of the guests as being REXFORD TUGWELL. Among others who visited the Longview was ADRIAN DORNBUSH (phonetic). Mrs. FERGUSON explained that it was he who accompanied Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at certain social events. Another guest was INSLEY HOPPER. She stated that he came down to Longview quite a few times. As regards Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES WOOD COLLIER, she stated that she might have heard the name but could not definitely state that she was acquainted with the couple. She recalled MARGARET VALLIANT as a person with whom she was acquainted in that she was hostess at one of the worst parties Mrs. FERGUSON had ever attended. She recalled MARGARET as being a musician and living in Washington, D.C. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she met MARGARET at SALLY and LENORE's and, as she recalled, MARGARET lived at 2400 16th Street. Mrs. FERGUSON stated she did not believe that MARGARET was interested in Communism. u

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When interrogated concerning the multi-lens aerial camera, Mrs. FERGUSON statedthat she never heard any discussion concerning it at Longview. She explained that the people who attended there were mostly interested in art, especially modern art, and she obtained the impression that they would probably not be interested in engineering and things like that. Mrs. FERGUSON related that CHARLIE WAGNER lived at Longview with the two girls for quite some time. She explained that he fitted in very lovely with their scheme of living and shared the expenses of running the home.

As regards VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that the name sounded familiar, but she could not recall anything definite concerning him. Mrs. FERGUSON related that, after SALLY and LENORE moved away, a Mrs. FAINLEY rented Longview and stayed a couple of years. She believed that someone with a name similar to PERLO stayed with the FAINLEYs and helped them pay the rent. The last she heard of Mr. FAINLEY was about a year ago when he wrote from San Francisco asking Mrs. FERGUSON's husband to help Mr. FAINLEY obtain a position.

The names GEORGE SILVERMAN, CHARLES COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, and Dr. WEININGER were not recalled by Mrs. FERGUSON as being people with whom she was acquainted. The two girls, THOMAS and RINGE, as well as most of their friends and associates had no religious interests whatsoever. Mrs. FERGUSON could not recall anyone ever visiting Longview who was employed at the Bureau of Standards. As regards the type of literature which RINGE and THOMAS read and subscribed to, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that it was mostly current books and magazines. She explained that she never saw the DAILY WORKER or any Communist literature in their home. She further stated that she does not know of any organizations to which they belong. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that SALLY RINGE and CHARLES WAGNER, when they lived at Longview and were commuting to Washington, did so in their own cars. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that all the visitors at Longview were white people.

Baltimore teletype of March 3, 1949, requested this office to interview CHARLES F. WAGNER, 1927 11th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., who resided at Longview in the late 1930's or early 1940's to determine what information he had concerning the alleged visit by ALGER HISS to Longview while it was rented to LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. It will be noted that WAGNER was also mentioned by HAROLD KELLOCK.

WAGNER was interviewed on March 4, 1949 at his residence by Special Agent Edward F. Hummer and furnished the following information:

He was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS but had heard their names mentioned in the circles in which he associated. He stated, however, that the names came up in a very laudatory manner and he assumed that the HISSes were "bright young men" employed by the government. WAGNER referred to ALGER HISS as a stuffed shirt in the State Department judging from his high position there. WAGNER was not

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acquainted with CHAMBERS and offered the opinion that CHAMBERS was "obviously cracked up". When asked whether he had any information in this regard WAGNER stated he had made this statement because he could not imagine anyone making a statement about a person so highly regarded as ALGER HISS without being mentally off balance.

WAGNER was out of the country in Stockholm, Sweden, during most of the year 1937 and therefore was not in a position to know whether ALGER HISS visited Longview. As far as he knew SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were not members of the Communist Party. WAGNER stated he would not know a Communist if he saw one or heard one. He did not know JACOB BAKER or RALPH DeSOLA and never knew THOMAS or RINGE to associate with any known members of the Communist Party. He identified the photograph of CHARLES KRAMER and stated that he often saw KRAMER at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland. He added that he did not believe the things that had been written about KRAMER in the newspapers. He is also acquainted with HELEN RINGE, ALICE RINGE, and another sister known as QUEENIE. He stated that immediately after LENORE THOMAS STRAUSS was interviewed by Baltimore agents she contacted him and advised him of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contact and that the Baltimore agents desired to know whether ALGER HISSwas at Longview on July 4, 1937. He stated that both him and LENORE THOMAS laughed about this matter as he could not recall where he was specifically on this date except that he had been out of the country.

On March 3, 1949, ROBERT O. LITCHFIELD was interviewed at the National Press Club, 14th and F Streets, NW, Washington, D.C. regarding any knowledge he may have had about ALGER HISS being present at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland over the week-end of July 4, 1937. LITCHFIELD stated that he went down to Longview on many Sundays in 1937 and 1938 and knew SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS, and has seen CHARLIE WAGNER at the volly ball gatherings at the home of RINGE and THOMAS. He never saw ALGER HISS at Longview and has never met ALGER HISS at any other time.

LITCHFIELD stated that he went down to Longview to see HENRY G. FERGUSON and his wife and played volley ball on week-ends. SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were close friends of REXFORD TUGWELL. Both RINGE and THOMAS were ardent New Dealers and he qualified this statement by saying that they were extreme liberals, but he never knew them to be members of the Communist Party or necessarily follow the Communist Party line. He stated that he rarely saw the girls alone.

LITCHFIELD advised that CARLTON SKINNER who is head of an Information Branch in the Interior Department is a close friend of BOB STRAUSS who married LENORE THOMAS. He also stated that THOMAS B. NOLAN who is a Chief Geologist at the U.S. Geological Survey was another visitor to Longview who knew most of the other visitors at this place. He also stated that REXFORD TUGWELL's wife GRACE often visited Longview. LITCHFIELD recalls JESSICA SMITH but stated that he never saw

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her at Longview and hasn't seen her since 1928. JESSICA SMITH worked for the Soviet Information Bureau. The names HAROLD WARE and JOHN ABT meant nothing to Mr. LITCHFIELD. LITCHFIELD was able to recall seeing a kinky, orange haired man at Longview but the name CHARLES KRAMER meant nothing to him.

Interview with CLARA HEUSS

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the New York office requested this office to interview CLARA HEUSS regarding a statement allegedly made by PRISCILLA HISS to Mrs. HEUSS regarding WILLIAM L. WHITE's book, in which Mrs. HISS allegedly stated that the book was all wrong since ALGER HISS had been in Russia and saw the facts differently. Mrs. HEUSS advised Special Agent Edward F. Hummer that she did not have any conversation with Mr. WHITE. She does not recall having any such conversation with Mrs. HISS. Mrs. HEUSS stated that she only met Mrs. HISS alone on three occasions, but met her in a group with other people several times. At no time did the subject of WILLIAM L. WHITE's book enter into any discussion with Mrs. HISS. By way of explanation Mrs. HEUSS stated that undoubtedly WILLIAM L. WHITE is referring to another individual, who is a mutual friend, whom she refused to identify, who on one occasion told her Mrs. HEUSS, that WILLIAM L. WHITE should never have criticized the Russian clothes and the Russian way of life in his book "Report on the Russians". Mrs. HEUSS stated that she is considered a friend of Mrs. HISS and when the publicity in this matter broke in the papers, she wrote PRISCILLA HISS inviting her to stay at her home in Georgetown if she, Mrs. HISS, should ever come to Washington to attend any Congressional hearings, etc. Mrs. HEUSS advised that she knew no person as BEATRICE HEIMAN and did not know whether Mr. or Mrs. ALGER HISS knew her.

Re: Document Entitled, "President's Report for the Year 1936". (K-249)

On March 1, 1949, Special Agents Edward E. Linehan and Courtland J. Jones returned to Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT, the document entitled, "President's Report for the Year, 1936", which Mrs. ABBOTT had made available to Agent Linehan.

Report of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones, dated January 29, 1949, reflected that Mrs. ABBOTT when interviewed had in her possession the minute book for the Bryn-Mawr Club, Washington, D.C., and when questioned concerning any typewriting specimens she might have which emanated from the ALGER HISS residence, she produced this document. The FBI Laboratory thereafter identified it as having been typed on the same machine which typed documents turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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An examination was made of the minute book in question by Agent Jones and it was determined that the book is entitled, "Bryn-Mawr Club Minute Book, 1931-32-33-34-35-36-37". On page 112, the following caption appears:

"May Meeting"

"On Tuesday, May 18, Mrs. EDWIN C. KELTON was hostess for the Bryn Mawr Club at the last meeting of the year which was held at the Officers Club at Fort Humphreys, D.C. After tea, the business meeting was held with the President, Mrs. HISS, presiding.

"In the absence of Mrs. HULBURT, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. STRAUSS of the Committee, was called upon to present the slate for the officers of the Club for the year 1937-38.

"It was then moved, seconded, and carried that the secretary cast a unanimous ballot and the following officers were elected:

"Mrs. HENRY ABBOTT, President
Mrs. WALTER GARDNER, Treasurer-Vice President
Mrs. EMILY STORER, Secretary

"It was moved, seconded, carried that a vote of thanks be given to the retiring officers for their work during the past year.

"The President, Mrs. HISS, then read her annual report which was accepted and is appended hereto. ...

signed: FLORENCE H. KELTON,
Secretary "

The document in question was appended to page 112 of this book. The document refers to incidents which occurred at meetings of the Bryn-Mawr Club for the past year and a perusal of the minutes of this period reflects mention is made of these events as described in the document.

Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT stated that she inteded to return the minute book to the secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club, Mrs. JAMES W. DICKEY, and that originally she, Mrs. ABBOTT, had secured the book at the instigation of Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. HISS is not acquainted with Mrs. DICKEY and desired to review the minute book to determine the names of her friends and associates in 1935, 1936 and 1937. Mrs. ABBOTT and Mrs. HISS reviewed the book in the fall of 1948.

On March 4, 1949, Mrs. JAMES W. DICKEY, 8 West Lenox Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agent Jones, at which time she advised she had received the minute book in question

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from Mrs. ABBOTT on that date. She reiterated information previously furnished that she is the elected secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club for the year 1948 and that her term of office expires in May, 1949, when the new officers are elected.

By teletype dated March 4, 1949, the Bureau and New York Division were advised that Mrs. DICKEY is the proper individual to subpoena in the event the document, "President's Report for the Year 1936" is introduced into evidence.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in referenced Bureau letters.

* * * * *

This matter is receiving constant and preferred investigative attention in this office and leads are being handled as they are received.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York office requested all pertinent serials concerning the personal history and background of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. By letter dated March 1, 1949, the New York office was furnished the material it desired in referenced teletype.

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, New York Office requested this office to interview Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON, a local pediatrist who was alleged by ESTHER CHAMBERS to have been recommended to her by PRISCILLA HISS. The results of this interview were furnished to the Bureau, NewYork and Baltimore by letter dated March 1, 1949

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested this office to ascertain the present location of DANIEL MURPHY and MARY Mc GAIR with respect to the investigation of ANDREE EMEREE. By letter dated February 23, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, San Francisco and St. Paul, the latter two offices were requested to locate and interview MURPHY who is associated with the Office of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. By letter dated February 25, 1949, the New York Office was furnished the address of MARY McGAIR, 71 West 12th Street, apartment C-3 and was requested to conduct the desired interview.

By letter dated February 25, 1949, the Los Angeles office was requested to locate MARGARET B. PORTER, nee BENNETT who was employed as an attorney at the AAA during the period when ALGER HISS was employed there.

By teletype dated January 21, 1949, the New York Office requested this office to review its files regarding DAVID ZIMMERMAN with alias DAVIS CARPENTER.

By letter dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau and New York were notified that no pertinent information was available in Washington Field Office files concerning this individual.

The New York Office was requested to furnish the Savannah Office a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with alias DAVID CARPENTER to determine if he is identical with one DAVID WINSTON ZIMMERMAN of Orangeburg, S. C.

Bureau letter of January 3, 1949, requested this office to furnish photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during the years 1936 to 1938 to the New York Office. By letter dated January 11, 1949, all available photographs were furnished to the New York Office.

By teletype dated February 9, 1949, the New York office requested an interview with LEANDER BELL LOVELL. By teletype dated February 24, 1944

the Bureau and New York were notified that LOVELL is presently employed by the U.S. Army in Frankfurt, Germany and is therefore not available for interview.

By letter dated February 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to contact the Office of the Veterans Administration for information as to the present whereabouts of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN and to interview him if found in that division.

By letter dated March 1, 1949 the St Louis office was requested to report all information contained in the records of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey Mission to Japan in 1945 concerning TEIJI KOIDE.

By letter dated March 7, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview Mrs. WORTHINGTON MINOR, 1 West 72nd Street, New York City, in an effort to locate the records maintained at one time by Mrs. LENORA B. FULLER, deceased.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3-14-49	1/19,24,27-31; 2/3-7,10-14,16-18; 3/2-7/49	J. BERNARD COOK (A) vda

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-21-87 BY Spzmacho

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

266,586

Subpoena served on Riggs National Bank January 31, 1949 for the accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Photographs of accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and related documents obtained and being forwarded to New York City. Analysis of savings accounts reflect account opened November 4, 1936 at Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank with deposit of $300. Present balance $3,441.82. On November 19, 1937 PRISCILLA HISS withdrew $400 from savings account, leaving balance of $40.46. Withdrawal slip for this amount being forwarded to the New York Office. Ledger sheets and deposit slips of checking account on ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS analyzed from June, 1934 to February, 1949. Balance in this account as of February 4, 1949 amounted to $2,433.45. This analysis reflects deposits from May, 1936 to September, 1945 of approximately $22,405 in checks from National Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Connecticut, most of which deposits were in form of monthly checks of $100 each. Details of other deposits set out. Checks deposited not available for review as bank does not retain recordak film. Bureau Laboratory reports that two typewritten deposit slips of ALGER HISS were not identical with known specimens of Woodstock and Royal typewriters. PRISCILLA

DEFERRED RECORDING

cc AAG Campbell 4-1-49 ASB cmd

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Dec

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-3048

RECORDED - 3

INDEXED - 3

EX-133

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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F B I
4 MAY 13 1949

STAT. SECT.

MAY 26 1949

5 ASB

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HISS maintained safe deposit box at Riggs National Bank from October 14, 1935 to sometime subsequent to October 14, 1946, at which time last rent payment made. Loan made by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS through Riggs National Bank on October 6, 1943 for $6,000. Remaining balance of $3,641.26 on November 14, 1947 paid off in full on that date. A signed power of attorney in the name of ALGER HISS dated July 28, 1938 submitted to Bureau Laboratory for handwriting examination. During February, 1949 $500 paid to HAROLD ROSENWALD and $2,500 to PAUL STRYCKER from the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.

Teletype to Bureau January 24, 1949.

Teletype from New York January 26, 1949.

New York letter to Bureau January 27, 1949.

Letter to Bureau February 10, 1949.

Teletype to New York February 14, 1949.

2 - Chicago
2 - Cleveland
2 - Kansas City
2 - Los Angeles
2 - New Haven
2 - Philadelphia
2 - San Antonio
2 - San Diego
3 - Washington Field

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WFO #74-94

Details: At Washington, D. C.:

Pursuant to the service of a subpoena duces tecum taken on Mr. JOHN McCORMICK, Vice-President and Cashier, Riggs National Bank, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., the records of the Riggs National Bank pertaining to the accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were examined by Agents of this office. These records were maintained at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank located at Wisconsin Avenue and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The said records of the Riggs National Bank reflect that on November 4, 1936 ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS opened a savings account, account number 10931 at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. with a deposit of $300. The signature card for this savings account reflected that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. According to this card, ALGER HISS was born on November 11, 1904 at Baltimore, Maryland; his mother's maiden name was MARY L. HUGHES; his place of employment was at the Department of State. PRISCILLA HISS on her signature card for this savings account indicated that she was a housewife; born October 13, 1903 at Evanston, Illinois. Her mother's maiden name was SPRUILL.

A checking account was opened by PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank July 24, 1933. On this signature card ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS gave as their residence 3411 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and their bank reference as the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, Manhattanville Branch, 125th Street and Broadway, New York City.

On October 6, 1943 ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS negotiated a loan through the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. for $6,000, which loan was to be repaid in monthly installments. On November 14, 1947 there was outstanding a balance of $3,641.26 on this loan. On this date ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS paid off in full the balance remaining on this loan. On July 29, 1933 ALGER HISS signed a "power of attorney to collect money due on disbursing officers' checks", making the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Wisconsin and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. a true and lawful attorney to endorse ALGER HISS' name to collect money due on checks drawn in his favor by any disbursing officer of the United States. This power of attorney was signed on July 29, 1933 by ALGER HISS in the presence of two witnesses, namely, CECELIA and THERESA CONNOLLY, and sworn to before a signature which appears to be S. S. SINGLETON, a notary public in Washington, D. C. On July 28, 1938 a second power of attorney was executed by ALGER HISS in the presence of LYNN O. de LASHMUTT, a notary public in Washington, D. C. At the present time Mr. de LASHMUTT is the Manager of the Friendship Branch of the Riggs National Bank located at Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. At the time that this power of attorney was executed, Mr. de LASHMUTT was Assistant Manager of the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank.

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Photographic copies of these power of attorneys have been forwarded to the New York Office. The original of the power of attorney dated July 28, 1938 has been submitted to the Bureau Laboratory for handwriting comparison.

The records of the Riggs National Bank reflect that on October 14, 1935 PRISCILLA HISS gave her address as 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. and rented a safety deposit box, number 423, at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. On July 25, 1939 PRISCILLA HISS appointed ALGER HISS as a deputy authorized to enter the safety deposit box. From 1935 to October 14, 1946 regular payments for rent of $5 per annum were made to the Riggs National Bank. The last payment was made on October 14, 1946. There is in the files of the Riggs National Bank a surrender of the safety deposit box signed by PRISCILLA HISS on which no date appears. Photographic copies of the safety deposit record are being submitted to the New York Office.

There is being transmitted herewith to the New York Office a photographic copy of a letter dated January 3, 1948 from ALGER HISS, 22 East Eighth Street, New York 3, New York to the Riggs National Bank requesting information as to the interest credited to his savings account during 1947. This letter is handwritten on stationery printed with the address of ALGER HISS. Attached to this is a photographic copy of the answer from the Riggs National Bank dated January 6, 1948 to ALGER HISS.

There is also a letter dated January 13, 1949 typed on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. to the Riggs National Bank, forwarding check number 38375 in the amount of $716.93 to be deposited to the credit of ALGER HISS.

The analysis of the savings account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. reflect that this account was opened on November 4, 1936 with a deposit of $300. The following is a list of the deposits to this account from November 4, 1936 to date, together with such information as to the source of these deposits as was contained on the deposit slips:

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RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
ANALYSIS OF CHECKING ACCOUNT
ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS

DATE	DESCRIPTION		DEPOSITS	BALANCE
6-6-34	*		78135	78135
6-6-34	CHECK - NAT'L CITY BANK, N.YC		100-	87135
6-19-34	" - Mail deposit - unidentified		255	85409
6-28-34	" - IRVING TRUST CO, N.YC		70	69909
7-3-34	" - Mail deposit - unidentified		255	90918
7-10-34	" - NAT'L CITY BANK, NYC	* 100-		
	" "5-30"	17338	17338	107256
7-17-34	" - Mail deposit unidentified		26916	128022
7-30-34	" IRVING TRUST CO, NYC		70-	105256
8-1-34	" Mail deposit - unidentified		26916	130338
8-14-34	" NAT'L CITY BANK, N.YC	* 100-		
	" THIRD NAT'L BANK + TR. CO "SPRGFLD, MASS.	640	10640	104454
8-16-34	" TREASURY		26916	131370
9-1-34	DEPOSIT SLIP NOT LOCATED		26916	136253
9-4-34	CHECK - IRVING TRUST CO, N.YC		70-	143253
9-10-34	" " " " "		70-	
"	" U.S. TREASURY		1406	137192
9-17-34	" Mail deposit - unidentified		26916	150706
9-19-34	" BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100-	153706
10-2-34	" TREASURY		26916	155728
10-11-34	" BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, N.YC		100-	125161
10-16-34	" Mail deposit - unidentified		26916	151057
10-23-34	" PHILADELPHIA NAT'L BANK		1586	140665
11-13-34	" BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC	* 100-		
	" Unidentified	4-	104-	113719
11-16-34	" TREASURY		25729	129448
11-26-34	" - Mail deposit - unidentified		17420	129843
11-27-34	" TREASURY	* 5-		
	" "	6615		
	" "	288		
	" AUSTIN NAT'L BANK, AUSTIN, TEX.	2-	7603	137446
12-1-34	" TREASURY		25729	153348
12-17-34	" Mail deposit - unidentified		25729	144286
12-18-34	" FIDELITY TRUST CO, BALTO., MD	* 5-		
	" " "	5-		
	" " "	1925		
	" BALTIMORE COM'L BANK, " "	5-		
	" - BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, N.YC	100-	13425	141911
12-31-34	" - Mail deposit - unidentified		25729	164640
1-3-35	" - CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N.YC		1650	160756
1-8-35	" RIGGS NAT'L BANK, WASH, DC		25-	157731
1-16-35	" - Mail deposit - unidentified		25729	137470
1-19-35	" - Unidentified -	* 1095		
	" : BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC	100-	11095	128565
2-1-35	" - Mail deposit - unidentified		25729	128605

2-12-35	CHECK - BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100 -	138605
2-16-35	" - Mail deposit - unidentified		25729	153233
2-28-35	" " " "		25729	178962
3-5-35	" - BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100 -	188962
3-15-35	" - Mail deposit - unidentified		25729	181676
4-1-35	" - " " "		25729	175068
4-25-35	" - BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100 -	
4-25-35	" - Mail deposit - unidentified		7222	123488
5-1-35	" - TREASURY		260 -	135473
5-21-35	" - BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100 -	105682
6-3-35	" TREASURY		300 -	104094
6-17-35	" BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100 -	84853
7-2-35	" - TREASURY	* 33178		
	" - UNIDENTIFIED	1391	34519	81398
7-9-35	*		100 -	71623
7-18-35	CHECK - RIGGS NAT'L BANK	* 355		
	" " " (?)	474	829	18563
8-5-35	" - FIRST TRUST & SAV'GS BK, PASADENA, CAL. (?)		300 -	41620
8-8-35	" - BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100 -	49120
9-3-35	" TREASURY		250 -	41631
9-7-35	" "	* 140 -		
	CURRENCY	300 -	440 -	79131
9-9-35	CHECK - BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, N.Y.C		65257	109388
9-28-35	" TREASURY		250 -	95671
10-7-35	" "		250 -	85246
10-16-35	" - " 1-100 "		250 -	55777
11-4-35	" - TREASURY		250 -	50932
11-15-35	" - UNIDENTIFIED		100 -	22806
11-16-35	" - "K-8"	* 2 -		
	" - TREASURY	250 -	252 -	46506
12-2-35	" - "		250 -	45031
12-7-35	" - BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100 -	29296
12-18-35	" "1-100."		250 -	38219
1-3-36	" TREASURY		250 -	29459
1-11-36	*		100 -	17449
1-17-36	check - "1-100"		250 -	38949
2-4-36	" "1-100"		250 -	33899
2-7-36	" BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100 -	40899
2-18-36	" TREASURY		250 -	37724
3-2-36	" "		250 -	49522
3-6-36	*		100 -	38654
3-19-36	*		250 -	49282
3-30-36	*		1367	26169
4-3-36	CHECK - TREASURY		250 -	48615
4-9-36	" - BANK OF THE MANHATTAN CO, NYC		100 -	51762

4-15-36	CHECK - RIGGS NAT'L BANK		300-	50409
4-16-36	" TREASURY		250-	64409
5-4-36	" "1-100"		250	66986
5-7-36	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.		100-	72686
5-18-36	" "1-100"		250-	89351
6-4-36	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	46932
6-11-36	" "1-100"		250-	69707
6-19-36	" - TREASURY		250-	84397
6-30-36	" - RIGGS NAT'L BANK		5-	64192
7-1-36	" - "1-100"		250-	77108
7-11-36	" - NATL BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	61552
7-15-36	" - WESTMINSTER DEPOSIT & TR. WESTMINSTER, MD		100-	68509
7-31-36	" - TREASURY		250-	37090
8-14-36	" "	* 125-		
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100-	225-	28845
9-2-36	" - " " " " "	* 100-		
	" - TREASURY	31250		
	" - "	31250	725-	82745
9-18-36	" "		23333	90810
10-7-36	" "1-100"		23333	66013
10-10-36	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	55349
"	" "KENT SAVINGS BANK"		10950	65889
10-20-36	" - CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N.Y.C.		10632	53296
10-22-36	" TREASURY		23333	75334
11-2-36	" "		23333	85021
11-7-36	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	57801
11-20-36	" TREASURY	* 23333		
	" - FIDELITY TRUST CO, BALTO., MD	5-		
	" AUSTIN NAT'L BANK, AUSTIN, TEX	2-	24033	49359
12-8-36	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" TREASURY	23333	33333	49499
12-16-36	" "		23333	52611
1-6-37	" "	* 23333		
	" - FIDELITY TRUST CO, BALTO, MD	8-	24133	37944
1-8-37	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWAK, CONN		100-	45012
1-18-37	" - TREASURY		23333	55679
2-2-37	" - "		23333	44012
2-10-37	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	46567
2-17-37	" - TREASURY		23333	41532
3-3-37	" "	* 23333		
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100-	33333	48034
3-16-37	" - TREASURY		23333	40423
3-31-37	" "1-100"		23333	36093
4-7-37	" - NATL BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	38593

4-16-37	CHECK - "1-100		23333	35848
4-28-37	" - RIGGS NAT'L BANK		3975	12130
5-1-37	" - TREASURY		23333	29143
5-5-37	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	37643
5-17-37	" TREASURY		23333	50888
5-19-37	"HEINOLD"		65742	114130
6-2-37	CHECK - TREASURY		23333	86764
6-5-37	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	85414
6-17-37	" - "1-100"		23333	39574
7-2-37	" - "1-100"		23333	42132
7-8-37	" - Unidentified		100 -	47132
8-17-37	" - TREASURY		23333	29519
9-2-37	" - Unidentified		23333	24305
9-7-37	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	34305
9-16-37	" - TREASURY		23333	28835
9-22-37	"KENT COUNTY"		1305	15513
10-1-37	CHECK - RIGGS NAT'L BANK	* 478		
	" - TREASURY	23333	238 11	35449
10-9-37	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	COUPON	1375	11375	24237
10-16-37	CHECK - "1-100"		23333	32204
11-3-37	" "1-100"		23333	33949
11-11-37	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	23331
11-16-37	" - "1-100"		23333	38948
12-1-37	" - "1-100"		23333	14802
12-4-37	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	31802
12-8-37	" - UNIDENTIFIED		300 -	45360
12-16-37	" - "1-100"		23333	51891
1-4-38	" - FIDELITY TRUST CO., BALTO, MD	* 5 -		
	" - TREASURY	23333	23833	26798
1-7-38	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	19258
1-17-38	" - TREASURY		23333	32908
2-1-38	" "		23378	30820
2-5-38	" - MUNSEY TRUST CO, WASH, DC	* 116 -		
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	216 -	42055
2-16-38	" - TREASURY		23333	23275
3-1-38	" "		23333	27664
3-4-38	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.		100 -	32824
3-9-38	" - RIGGS NAT'L BANK		80 -	19649
3-16-38	" - TREASURY		23333	26619
4-1-38	" - "		23333	30985
4-6-38	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.		100 -	24207
4-16-38	" - TREASURY		23333	24545
4-27-38	CURRENCY		25 -	220
5-2-38	CHECK - "1-100"		23333	23553

5-6-38	CHECK - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	26153
5-17-38	" TREASURY		23333	25696
6-1-38	" "1-100"		23333	26865
6-6-38	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	20306
6-16-38	" - RIGGS NAT'L BANK	250		
	" - TREASURY	23333	23583	35224
6-18-38	" - Unidentified		400-	47614
7-1-38	" "		23333	25884
7-8-38	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.		100-	20884
7-16-38	" - Unidentified		23333	38587
8-1-38	" TREASURY		23333	26228
8-15-38	" "		23333	29841
8-17-38	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	39841
8-31-38	" - TREASURY		23333	49274
9-8-38	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	31905
9-15-38	" - TREASURY		23333	38168
9-30-38	" - "		23333	327-
10-7-38	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	204-
10-15-38	" - TREASURY		23333	34553
10-31-38	" - "		23333	26681
11-5-38	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	14228
11-15-38	" - TREASURY		23333	29983
11-28-38	" - Unidentified		400-	
"	U.S. GOV'T COUPONS		2750	13802
11-30-38	CHECK - TREASURY		23333	32615
12-9-38	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	18351
12-15-38	" - TREASURY		23333	33413
12-30-38	" - "		23333	28355
1-11-39	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	10744
1-16-39	" TREASURY		23333	30722
1-26-39	" - Unidentified		2175	5453
1-31-39	" - TREASURY		23333	23542
2-6-39	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.		100-	31058
2-15-39	" TREASURY		23333	24277
2-28-39	" - "		23333	26895
3-10-39	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	14246
3-15-39	" TREASURY		23333	37579
3-31-39	" "		23333	41422
4-4-39	" "3-34"		15-	37097
4-6-39	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	26680
4-15-39	" - TREASURY		23333	38632
5-1-39	" - "		23333	50446
5-8-39	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	19891
5-15-39	" - TREASURY		23333	36478
5-31-39	" "		23333	28736

6-5-39	CHECK - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.	100 -	35736
6-15-39	" - TREASURY	23333	27818
6-19-39	CURRENCY	150 -	39643
6-30-39	CHECK - TREASURY	24166	28167
7-10-39	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	14082
7-15-39	" TREASURY	24166	36248
7-26-39	CURRENCY	3550	11
7-31-39	CHECK - TREASURY	24166	24177
8-1-39	CURRENCY	60 -	28177
8-5-39	CHECK - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	36077
8-15-39	" - TREASURY	24166	28610
8-31-39	" "	24166	52186
9-7-39	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	36524
9-15-39	" - TREASURY	24166	32488
9-30-39	" "	24166	31855
10-10-39	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	23855
10-16-39	" - TREASURY	24166	30644
10-31-39	" "	24166	33779
11-7-39	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK CONN	100 -	25829
11-15-39	" - TREASURY	24166	42495
11-30-39	" "	24166	33588
12-8-39	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.	100 -	26204
12-15-39	" TREASURY -	24166	41685
1-3-40	" "	24166	31876
1-10-40	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.	100 -	24851
1-15-40	" TREASURY	24166	46047
1-31-40	" "	24166	28370
2-5-40	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.	100 -	19752
2-15-40	" TREASURY	24166	35747
2-29-40	" "	24166	391 -
3-6-40	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	35750
3-14-40	TREASURY COUPONS	1375	14385
3-15-40	CHECK - TREASURY	24166	37551
4-1-40	" "	24166	37183
4-8-40	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	19341
4-15-40	" TREASURY	24166	37007
4-30-40	" "	24166	29593
5-7-40	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	38093
5-15-40	" TREASURY	24166	39838
5-31-40	" "	24166	33655
6-10-40	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	163727	179382
6-10-40	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	189382
6-15-40	" TREASURY	24166	63560
7-1-40	" "	24166	74599
7-8-40	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	52147

7-15-40	CHECK - TREASURY		24166	72359
7-31-40	" " "		24166	42651
8-6-40	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	41651
8-15-40	" TREASURY		24166	28803
8-31-40	" "		24166	50644
9-4-40	5 TRAVELERS CHEQUES @ $10		50-	55136
9-5-40	CHECK - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1481	11481	66617
9-7-40	" BANK OF AMERICA, NORTH PK. BR., SAN DIEGO (?)	* 6513		
	" " " " " " " "	6513	13026	49196
9-10-40	CURRENCY		340-	79661
9-11-40	CHECK - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC		1481	81142
9-16-40	" TREASURY		24166	95683
9-30-40	" "		24166	46758
10-7-40	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	40749
10-15-40	" TREASURY		24166	37121
10-17-40	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		600-	37121
10-31-40	" TREASURY		24166	62911
11-12-40	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1481	11481	46092
11-15-40	" TREASURY		24166	43035
11-30-40	" " "		24166	58567
12-11-40	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1481	11481	47968
12-16-40	" TREASURY		24166	62023
12-31-40	" "		24166	72068
1-15-41	" "		24166	32273
1-18-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1481	11481	44204
1-31-41	" TREASURY		24166	42468
2-15-41	" "		24166	41418
2-18-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK CONN	* 100-		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1481	11481	50399
2-28-41	" TREASURY		24166	61575
3-6-41	" "		3491	58145
3-8-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.	* 100-		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1481	11481	60665
3-15-41	" TREASURY		24166	69326
3-31-41	" *		24166	76293
4-8-41	CHECK - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1481	11481	67460
4-15-41	" TREASURY		24166	61233
4-30-41	" "		24166	66472
5-15-41	" "		24166	56096

5-26-41	CHECK - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	61896
5-31-41	" TREASURY		24166	81298
6-11-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	72847
6-16-41	" TREASURY		24166	84605
6-28-41	" "		24166	90711
7-11-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	54462
7-15-41	" TREASURY		24166	78192
7-31-41	" "		24166	86876
8-15-41	" "		24166	67535
8-30-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	33870
9-2-41	" TREASURY		24166	58046
9-6-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	67936
9-9-41	" " " "		1385	48054
9-10-41	" Unidentified		605 -	101347
9-15-41	" TREASURY		24166	48632
9-30-41	" "		24166	52335
10-6-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		605 -	95953
10-15-41	" TREASURY		24166	87246
10-17-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	97769
10-21-41	" FIDELITY TRUST CO, BALTO, MD	* 5 -		
	" " " "	150	650	93735
10-30-41	" " " "		25 -	63126
10-31-41	*		24166	85986
11-15-41	CHECK - TREASURY		24166	90679
11-26-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	79012
12-1-41	" TREASURY		24166	55364
12-8-41	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" FIDELITY TRUST CO, BALTO, MD	150	10150	41281
12-13-41	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC		1385	32277
12-15-41	" TREASURY		24166	44242
12-31-41	" "		24166	45073
1-3-42	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	CURRENCY	200 -	300 -	70430
1-8-42	CHECK - PHILADELPHIA NAT'L BANK, PHILA, PA	* 19233		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	20618	75650
1-15-42	" TREASURY		24166	39949
1-31-42	" "		24166	30190
2-10-42	" "		2083	9559

2-13-42	CHECK - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	12988
2-16-42	" TREASURY		25692	38680
2-18-42	" "		1668	36738
2-28-42	" "		26135	46718
3-7-42	CHECK - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.		100 -	36287
3-16-42	*		26135	53330
3-18-42	*		1385	38626
3-31-42	*		26135	38778
4-11-42	CHECK - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	36567
4-15-42	" TREASURY		26135	47552
4-30-42	" "		26135	47552
5-9-42	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -		
	" UNIDENTIFIED	1385	11385	27791
5-15-42	" TREASURY		26135	45610
6-1-42	CHECK - TREASURY		26135	43870
6-10-42	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385 -	11385	37925
6-15-42	*		26135	38493
6-30-42	*		26135	48118
7-8-42	CHECK - FIDELITY TRUST CO, BALTO., MD	45		
	" EQUITABLE TRUST CO, BALTO, MD	45		
	" " 7-69 "	45		
	" " 7-69 "	45		
	" " 769 "	45		
	" " 7-69 "	45		
	" " 7-69 "	35		
	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385		
	" - READING TRUST CO - READING, PA	114	1804	22363
7-15-42	" - TREASURY		25728	34018
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	44018
7-31-42	" TREASURY		25728	48130
8-7-42	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385		
	" RIGGS NAT'L BANK, WASH, DC	1 -	11485	45823
8-15-42	" TREASURY		22728	611 -
8-31-42	" "		22728	67278
9-9-42	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.	100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	55723
9-11-42	Illegible -		300 -	81663
9-16-42	CHECK - TREASURY		22728	95255
10-1-42	" "		22728	276 -
10-3-42	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		700 -	6280
10-12-42	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC		1385	27859

10-15-42	CHECK-TREASURY		22728	40139
10-31-42	" "		22728	34395
11-13-42	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	8015
11-16-42	" TREASURY		22728	30417
12-2-42	" "		22728	31690
12-7-42	" -NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" RIGGS NAT'L BANK	695	10695	37990
12-9-42	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC		1385	18885
12-17-42	" TREASURY		22728	38148
1-2-43	" "		21508	24170
1-7-43	CURRENCY		385-	45370
1-13-43	CHECK-NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN.		100-	52585
1-18-43	*		21508	24049
2-3-43	CHECK TREASURY		21508	22739
2-6-43	*		17079	36018
2-9-43	CHECK-NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1385	11385	16262
2-15-43	" TREASURY		1220	5505
2-19-43	" "		21508	23566
2-25-43	" "		225-	34210
3-4-43	" "		21508	37287
3-10-43	" -NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	46127
3-19-43	" TREASURY		21508	54411
4-6-43	" "		21508	20160
4-8-43	" -NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	27641
4-16-43	COUPON #15852-B-$1000-TREAS. BOND 2 3/4%		1375	9046
4-19-43	CHECK - TREASURY		21508	26411
5-5-43	" "		21508	25540
5-14-43	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	17275
5-19-43	" - TREASURY		24026	38561
6-4-43	" "		24026	44295
6-9-43	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	36992
6-19-43	CREDIT-CORN EXCHANGE - $24.54-LESS .50		24.04	33027
6-19-43	CHECK - TREASURY		24026	57053
6-28-43	COUPON - $1000 - TREAS. 2 1/4% BOND-1951-53		1125	35907
6-29-43	CURRENCY		40-	38057
7-3-43	CHECK - TREASURY		24026	57626
7-6-43	"DISCOUNT"		400-	69126
7-9-43	*		11385	61087

7-24-43	CHECK - TREASURY		20846	55302
8-4-43	" "		20846	52279
8-20-43	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	* 1385		
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -		
	" TREASURY	20846	32231	38034
8-23-43	SALE - $1000.- TREAS. BOND - 2 3/4% - 47 @ 104 1/32		104936	88467
9-1-43	CHECK - FIDELITY TRUST CO, BALTO, MD		6000 -	67154
9-7-43	" - TREASURY		20846	6816 -
9-8-43	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	68485
9-17-43	" - TREASURY		400 -	71462
9-18-43	" "		20846	73508
10-6-43	" "		20846	43141
10-8-43	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, N.YC	1385	11385	54326
10-14-43	" - CLEVELAND TRUST CO, CLEVELAND, O.	* 1936		
	" RIGGS NAT'L BANK	850	2786	20336
10-19-43	" - TREASURY		20846	29042
11-3-43	" "		20846	23123
11-7-43	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	1385	11385	28641
11-18-43	" TREASURY		20846	25397
11-26-43	" "		150 -	26070
12-3-43	" "		20846	26836
12-11-43	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100 -		
	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1385	11385	20617
12-20-43	" - TREASURY		20846	31762
12-23-43	" TREASURY		150 -	23857
12-24-43	" RIGGS NAT'L BANK		1525	25382
12-28-43	" MERCANTILE TRUST CO, BALTIMORE, MD (?)		1000 -	86418
1-5-44	*		21846	94462
1-8-44	*		11385	97055
1-20-44	*		20846	90808
1-29-44	*		10 -	67081
2-7-44	*		30846	856 -
2-28-44	*		22231	74581
3-3-44	*		20846	74973
3-9-44	*		11385	75315
3-31-44	*		22231	43363
4-19-44	CHECK - TREASURY		20846	35142
5-3-44	" "		20846	30854
5-5-44	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	40854
5-8-44	CURRENCY		6840	43716
5-19-44	CHECK - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	* 1346		
	" TREASURY	20846	22192	40348

5-29-44	CHECK- TREASURY		22550	38988
6-6-44	" "	* 20846		
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100-	30846	45326
6-8-44	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1346	40372
6-21-44	" TREASURY		20846	22927
7-5-44	" "		20846	21478
7-8-44	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1346	11346	21524
7-12-44	" TREASURY		225-	18633
7-18-44	" "		20846	24873
7-28-44	" "	* 26750		
	" - FIDELITY TRUST CO, BALTO, MD.	5-	26750	31041
8-3-44	" - TREASURY		20846	42688
8-9-44	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	28577
8-14-44	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1346	26702
8-26-44	*		20846	35093
9-7-44	CHECK- TREASURY		20846	43090
9-12-44	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1346	11346	28998
9-21-44	" - TREASURY		20846	31996
10-5-44	" "		25584	
10-5-44	" "		225-	48682
10-9-44	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1346	11346	49868
10-19-44	" TREASURY		25584	50381
10-25-44	"Dixc."		300-	54422
11-8-44	CHECK- TREASURY		25584	28818
11-20-44	" "	* 25584		
	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1346		
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100-		
	" CENTRAL HANOVER BANK + TRUST CO, NYC	1546	38476	49794
12-5-44	" TREASURY		25584	29766
12-11-44	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	* 100-		
	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1346	11346	16938
12-18-44	" TREASURY		25584	31897
1-4-45	" "		25014	36945
1-5-45	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100-	44070
1-9-45	" TREASURY		300-	64425
1-10-45	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1346	61811
1-22-45	"COUPONS"		2250	28457
1-23-45	CHECK- TREASURY		25014	44129
2-1-45	" "		1870	20150
2-2-45	" "	* 17130		
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100-	17130	29345

2-9-45	CHECK-BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1346		
	" - TREASURY	250 14	26360	42979
2-27-45	" "		250 14	35304
3-7-45	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	21532
3-10-45	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1346		
	" TREASURY	250 14	26360	47412
3-25-45	" "		225 -	36144
3-27-45	" "		250 14	55917
4-6-45	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	33566
4-10-45	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1346		
	" TREASURY	215 -	22846	45446
4-12-45	" "		250 14	70460
4-17-45	" "		1420	46097
4-25-45	" "		250 14	54892
5-9-45	" BANKERS TRUST CO, N.YC	1288		
	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	11288	18744
5-12-45	" TREASURY		250 14	39603
5-25-45	" "		250 14	44152
6-7-45	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -		
	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1288	11288	32850
6-14-45	" TREASURY		250 14	38767
6-26-45	" "		250 14	43028
6-30-45	"WAR BONDS"		225 -	58022
7-9-45	CHECK - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1288		
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	11288	42640
7-13-45	" - TREASURY		250 14	70966
8-6-45	" "	237 89		
	" - NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN	100 -	337 89	52513
8-7-45	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1288	44971
8-13-45	" - TREASURY		237 89	67987
8-27-45	" "		237 89	59219
9-10-45	" NAT'L BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK, CONN		100 -	30890
9-11-45	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1288		
	" TREASURY	237 89	250 77	54402
9-22-45	" "		230 30	61044
10-5-45	" "	230 30		
	" - BANK OF CALIFORNIA NAT'L ASS.	50 -	230 30	60984
10-9-45	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1288	53972
10-19-45	" - TREASURY		230 30	42233
11-5-45	" "	280 30		
	" - CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	42 -	238 52	40684
11-9-45	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1288	23572
11-16-45	"BONDS"		150 -	
11-16-45	CHECK - TREASURY		230 30	53852

12-3-45	CHECK - TREASURY			230.30	50084
12-7-45	"BOND"			75-	46284
12-19-45	CHECK - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	*	1288		
	" TREASURY		51821	23109	40869
12-29-45	" "			230.30	33432
1-11-46	" "			241.20	
"	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC			1288	34597
1-24-46	" - TREASURY			241.20	38777
2-8-46	" "			241.20	39048
2-9-46	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC			1288	37836
2-23-46	" FIDELITY TRUST CO, BALTO, MD	*	5-		
	" - TREASURY		120-	125-	33330
2-25-46	" "			241.20	55650
3-1-46	"COUPON"	*	1125		
	"COUPON"		1125	2250	42822
3-11-46	CHECK - TREASURY			241.20	57631
3-12-46	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC			1288	52919
3-26-46	" STATE STREET TRUST CO, BOSTON, MASS			250-	
	" TREASURY			241.20	62009
4-5-46	" "			241.20	51236
4-9-46	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC			1288	44224
4-19-46	" TREASURY			241.20	49344
5-4-46	" "			241.20	41763
5-10-46	*			1192	15288
5-17-46	CHECK - TREASURY			241.20	37208
6-1-46	" "			241.20	41870
6-14-46	" "	*	241.20		
	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1192	2531.2	37495
6-21-46	CURRENCY			125-	31749
6-25-46	"HISS"			150-	36376
6-28-46	CHECK - TREASURY			241.20	44633
7-12-46	" "			28173	45861
7-18-46	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	*	1192		
	" NEW YORK TRUST CO, NYC		75	1267	45262
7-26-46	" TREASURY			27557	67456
8-7-46	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC			1192	39760
8-12-46	" - TREASURY			27557	64920
8-26-46	" "			27557	62637
9-6-46	" "			27557	72746
9-10-46	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC			1192	65069
9-23-46	" TREASURY			27557	57503
10-2-46	" - AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO (?)			190-	51347
10-7-46	" TREASURY			27557	71687
10-14-46	" "	*	6-		
	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1192	1792	54844

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10-18-46	CHECK - TREASURY		27557	619.79
11-4-46	" "		27557	53578
11-7-46	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1192	38841
11-18-46	" TREASURY		27557	48864
11-29-46	" "		27557	47803
12-12-46	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	* 1192		
	" CORNERSTONE BANK, SOUTHWEST CITY, MO	22949	24141	51102
12-13-46	" TREASURY		27557	78659
12-27-46	" "		27557	45318
1-14-47	" "	* 27557		
	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1192		
	" CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC	413	29162	38375
1-27-47	" TREASURY		27557	49832
1-4-47	" CENTRAL HANOVER BANK, NYC	* 298		
	" NAT'L METROPOLITAN BANK	794		
	" AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO	190-	20092	47768
2-7-47	CURRENCY		200-	40233
2-10-47	CHECK - TREASURY		27557	55748
2-14-47	" - CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INT'L PEACE		68623	107702
2-17-47	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1192	108542
2-28-47	" CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INT'L PEACE		74048	137437
3-7-47	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	* 1192		
	CURRENCY	450-	46192	153390
3-14-47	CHECK - CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INT'L PEACE		68624	202911
3-31-47	" " " " "	* 68624		
	" " " " "	9037	77661	118465
4-15-47	" " "		70296	124038
4-30-47	" " "		68624	145648
5-12-47	" - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC		1192	78269
5-15-47	" CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INT'L PEACE		76374	142426
6-2-47	" " " "		68624	172012
6-9-47	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	* 1192		
	" PROVIDENT TRUST CO, PHILA	170-	1819	170485
6-13-47	" CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INT'L PEACE	* 68624		
	" " " " "	6446	75070	221263
6-30-47	" " " " "		71057	146741
7-15-47	" " " " "		68623	192764
7-31-47	" " " " "	* 68623		
	" " " " "	60-	74623	235267
8-15-47	" " " " "		68623	253633
8-29-47	" " " " "		68623	307120
9-15-47	" " " " "		68623	149814
9-22-47	" " " " "		6157	102849
9-30-47	" " " " "		68623	124989

10-3-47	CHECK - CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INT'L PEACE	* 24694		
	" " "	2480	27174	128298
10-15-47	" " "		68623	119371
10-31-47	" "		71394	159165
11-6-47	" - TREASURY		75-	104125
11-14-47	" - CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INT'L PEACE		68623	139487
11-28-47	" " "		68623	192298
12-15-47	" " "		68623	233793
12-31-47	" "		68623	274111
1-15-48	" "		68623	305003
1-30-48	" "		68623	361976
2-13-48	" "		68623	250128
2-27-48	" "		68623	280402
3-15-48	" "		68624	305610
3-31-48	" "		68624	287695
4-15-48	" "		68624	318225
4-30-48	" "		68624	346678
5-14-48	" "		71694	382562
5-28-48	" "		71694	418910
6-15-48	" "		71694	446032
6-30-48	" "		71694	480704
7-14-48	" "		71693	455738
7-30-48	" "		71693	599124
8-13-48	" "		71693	613480
8-26-48	" - FIRST NAT'L BANK, CHICAGO, ILL	* 1192		
	" CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST CO, NYC	702		
	" BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC	1192	3086	601566
9-2-48	" CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INT'L PEACE		71693	659251
9-15-48	" " "		71693	673344
9-30-48	" " "		71693	609861
10-15-48	" " "		71693	604478
10-29-48	" " "		71693	565671
11-16-48	" " "		71693	532674
11-30-48	" " "		71693	589367
12-15-48	" " "		71693	494132
1-3-49	" " "		71693	485012
1-14-49	" " "		71693	519696
1-31-49	" " "		71693	499151
2-4-49	BALANCE IN ACCOUNT			243345

It is to be noted that the recordak films of the Riggs National Bank for foreign items are destroyed 3 to 6 months after the date of the deposit. Consequently, no information could be obtained as to the exact nature of the deposit to this account.

It is further to be noted that there has been no activity in this savings account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS since September 10, 1947 with the exception of the crediting of interest to this account. The balance in this account as of October 1, 1948 amounted to $3,441.82.

For the information of all offices, particularly the New York Office, the following is a listing of the withdrawals from the savings account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, setting forth the date of the withdrawal, the amount, the person signing the withdrawal slip and the balance in the account after said withdrawal. This information was obtained from the withdrawal slips of the savings account maintained at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., photographic copies of which are being transmitted to the New York Office with copies of this report.

Date	Amount	Person withdrawing	Balance
11-19-37	$400.00	PRISCILLA HISS	$40.46
2-5-38	64.00	" "	22.46
4-27-38	21.00	" "	2.29
6-19-39	150.00	" "	82.29
7-26-39	40.00	ALGER HISS	105.05
10-26-39	22.42	" "	100.64
9-10-40	400.00	" "	501.04
9-10-41	605.00	PRISCILLA HISS	326.32
1-3-42	200.00	" "	134.61
1-26-42	25.00	" "	109.61
1-7-43	385.00	" "	43.62
6-29-43	45.00	" "	25.16
6-19-46	125.00	" "	33.80
2-7-47	200.00	" "	403.80
3-7-47	450.00	" "	419.37

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The withdrawal of $400 on November 19, 1937 is probably part of the $500 which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS alleged he received from PRISCILLA HISS early in 1938 which was to be used to purchase a car. It is to be noted that after this withdrawal the balance in this account amounted to $40.46. This withdrawal of $400 is supported by a withdrawal slip in that amount on the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank, which withdrawal slip is signed by PRISCILLA HISS. The original of this withdrawal slip is being maintained at the Riggs National Bank. Photographic copy of this slip is being forwarded to the New York Office.

The checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank was analyzed from June 6, 1934 to February 4, 1949 in so far as deposits to this account were concerned. It is to be noted that this checking account was opened on July 24, 1933. There are no records at the Riggs National Bank on the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS prior to June, 1934. The description appearing on this analysis as subsequently set forth is that appearing on the deposit slip. There is no further details available inasmuch as it is the policy of the Riggs National Bank to destroy the recordak film of foreign items within a period of 3 to 6 months after said items have been deposited, inasmuch as they feel that these film serve no further service. Local items are not recordaked at any time by the Riggs National Bank. It is to be pointed out further that on some occasions deposit slips could not be located in the files of the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank and where this situation arose, a blank space marked by an asterisk is left in the following analysis indicating that such deposit slips could not be located:

ANALYSIS OF SAVINGS ACCOUNT NO. 0931
ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

DATE	DESCRIPTION	WITHDRAWALS	DEPOSITS	BALANCE
11-4-36	UNIDENTIFIED		* 300-	* 300-
12-1-36	U.S. TREASURY BOND COUPON		1375	3175
12-8-36	UNIDENTIFIED		100-	4175
1-14-37	CHECK - FIRST NAT'L BANK, BALTO., MD		19.25	433-
4-1-37	INT.		311	4611
10-1-37	INT.		435	4046
11-19-37		* 400-		46
12-4-37	CURRENCY		20-	646
2-4-38	"		26-	846
2-5-38		64-		246
7-1-38	INT.		83	329
7-27-38		21-		29
5-8-39	UNIDENTIFIED		200-	229
5-20-39	RIGGS NAT'L BANK		30	229
6-19-39		150-		229
6-29-39	CURRENCY		15	229
7-16-39	"		4776	505
7-26-39		40-		505
9-18-39	TREASURY		1737	242
10-2-39	INT.		64	306
10-26-39		224		064
1-3-40	CURRENCY		6513	577
1-20-40	TREASURY		6513	090
2-1-40	CURRENCY		65-	590
2-16-40	"		65-	090
3-6-40	"		65-	590
3-20-40	RIGGS NAT'L BANK		7410	500-
4-1-40	INT.		176	176
4-18-40	UNIDENTIFIED		130-	176
5-21-40	RIGGS NAT'L BANK		130-	176
6-10-40	3 ITEMS, BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC, *14.81, *14.81, *94.85		1247	86.23
7-13-40	CHASE NAT'L BANK, NYC		1481	104
9-10-40		400-		104
10-1-40	INT.		96	508-
10-17-40	RIGGS NAT'L BANK - *400.- + CHASE N/B, NYC + 14.81		1481	281
4-1-41	INT.		851	132
9-10-41		605-		632
10-1-41	INT		829	461
1-3-42		200-		461
1-26-42		25-		961
4-1-42	INT.		217	178
5-2-42	CURRENCY		50-	178
5-16-42	"		50-	178
6-29-42	"		15-	678
10-1-42	INT.		184	286

DATE	DESCRIPTION	WITHDRAWALS	DEPOSITS	BALANCE
10-6-42	RIGGS NAT'L BANK		200-	42862
1-7-43		385		4362
1-15-43	CHECK-CHASE N/B, NYC. $13.85; COUPON 11.25		2510	6872
4-1-43	INT.		144	7016
6-29-43		45-		2516
9-19-45	TREASURY		45-	7016
5-27-46	2-TREASURY - $62.64 + $26.00		8864	15880
6-19-46		125-		3380
10-31-46	AMERICAN SECURITY + TRUST CO		190-	22380
11-29-46	" " " "		190-	41380
12-19-46	" " " "		190-	60380
2-7-47		200-		40380
3-3-47	TREASURY - $275.57; AMER. SECURITY + TRCo $190.-		46557	86937
3-7-47		450-		41937
3-28-47	TREASURY $1,739.41; AMER. SECURITY + TRCo $190.-		19941	234878
4-1-47	INT		1-	234878
4-14-47	UNIDENTIFIED $20.12 + 11.92		3204	238182
4-25-47	AMERICAN SECURITY + TRUST CO		190-	257182
5-12-47	UNIDENTIFIED		400-	297182
6-9-47	AMERICAN SECURITY + TRUST CO		380-	335182
9-10-47	3 ITEMS - BANKERS TRUST CO, NYC, $11.92; $11.92 + $11.92		3576	
9-10-47	2 COUPONS - $11.25 + $11.25		2250	341008
10-1-47	INT.		962	341970
4-1-48	"		1104	343074
10-1-48	"		1108	344182

It is to be noted in the foregoing analysis of deposits to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, that the deposit slips supporting the deposits to this account carried as identification a symbol number used by the American Bankers Association to identify banks. These numbers used on the deposit slip by the depositor to this account were tied into the bank indicated on the above schedule by use of the "key to the numerical system of the American Bankers Association". In some cases the number placed on the deposit slip could not be identified in this key of the American Bankers' Association. In such cases the number used on the deposit slip was placed in the column headed "Description" in lieu of any further identifying data.

In some instances the depositor to this account did not use the key but sufficient information was written thereon in some manner to identify the bank which was the souce of this deposit.

Deposit slips without any descriptive data whatsoever were marked for the purpose of this schedule as "unidentified".

The first check from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was deposited on February 14, 1947 in the amount of $686.23. The last Treasury check deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS was on November 6, 1947 in the amount of $75.

The following pertinent deposits were made to this account other than the Treasury checks and the checks from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These checks are being subdivided as to offices:

Baltimore Office:

On October 28, 1943 a check for $1,000 was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS from the Mercantile Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

On December 28, 1934 a check for $5 was drawn on the Baltimore Commercial Bank deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

On July 28, 1942 a check for $.45 drawn on the Equitable Trust Co., Baltimore, Maryland was deposited to this account.

Between the dates of December 28, 1934 and February 23, 1946, deposits totalling $90.70 drawn on the account of the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, were deposited to this account. In addition, on September 1, 1943 there was one deposit of $1,000 consisting of a check drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland deposited to this account.

A check drawn on the Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, Westminster, Maryland in the amount of $100 was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on July 15, 1936.

Boston Office:

A check drawn on the State Street Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts in the amount of $250 was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on March 26, 1946.

On August 14, 1934 a check in the amount of $6.40 drawn on the Third National Bank and Trust Company, Springfield, Mass. deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Chicago Office:

A check for $11.92 drawn on the First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois was deposited in the account of ALGIER and PRISCILLA HISS on August 26, 1948.

Cleveland Office:

A check drawn on the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio in the amount of $19.36 was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on October 14, 1943.

Kansas City:

On December 12, 1946 a check in the amount of $229.49 drawn on the Cornerstone Bank, South West City, Missouri was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Los Angeles:

On August 5, 1935 a deposit was made to this account of $300 consisting of a check drawn on the First Trust and Savings Bank, Pasadena, California.

New Haven:

From May 7, 1936 to September 10, 1945, 105 deposits of $100 each were made to this account which consisted of checks drawn on the National Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Connecticut. In addition, on October 17, 1940 a check for $600; on October 6, 1941 a check for $605; October 3, 1942 check for $700, all drawn on the National Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Connecticut, were deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

New York:

On August 26, 1948 a check for $7.02 drawn on the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, New York City deposited to this account.

Checks drawn on the National City Bank, New York, New York for $100 each were deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on June 6, 1934; July 10, 1934 and August 14, 1934.

On July 18, 1946 a check for $.75 drawn on the New York Trust Company, New York City, New York was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS.

Four checks of $70 each were drawn on the Irving Trust Company, New York City, deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on June 28, 1934; July 30, 1934; September 4, 1934 and September 10, 1934.

Seven checks drawn on the Bank of Manhattan, New York City of $100 each were deposited to the account of ALGER HISS from September, 1934 to March, 1935.

On January 3, 1935 a check for $16.50 was deposited to the account of ALGER HISS drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City. On October 20, 1936 a check for $100 was drawn on this same bank and was deposited to this account.

Checks drawn on the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York City and deposited to the account of ALGER HISS consisted of one check of $15.46 deposited on November 20, 1944 and one check of $2.98 deposited on January 14, 1947.

From September 5, 1940 to April 8, 1941 eight monthly deposits of $14.81 were made to the account of ALGER HISS drawn on the Chase National Bank, New York City. From May 26, 1941 to November 7, 1943 25 deposits of $13.85 each were made to this account drawn on the Chase National Bank. On November 5, 1945 a deposit of $4.22 and on November 14, 1947 a deposit of $4.13 was made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS drawn on the Chase National Bank.

On September 9, 1935 a check of $652.57 drawn on the Bowery Savings Bank was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Checks drawn on the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, were deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and consisted of the following:

Deposit made June 10, 1940 - $1,637.27.

Deposit on February 9, 1943 and December 11, 1943 of $13.85 each.

12 deposits of $13.46 each in period May 19, 1944 to April 10, 1945.

11 deposits of $12.88 each from May 8, 1945 to April 9, 1946.

13 deposits of $11.92 each in period June 14, 1946 to August 27, 1948.

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Philadelphia Office;

On June 9, 1947 a deposit of $170 was made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, which deposit consisted of a check drawn on the Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

On October 23, 1934 a deposit of $15.86 and on January 8, 1942 a deposit of $192.93 was made to the account of ALGER HISS, both of which were drawn on the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On July 8, 1942 a check for $1.14 was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS drawn on the Reading Trust Company, Reading, Pa.

San Antonio Office:

Two deposits of $2.00 each were made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS consisting of checks drawn on the Austin National Bank, Austin, Texas. These deposits were made on November 27, 1934 and November 20, 1936, respectively.

San Diego Office:

On September 7, 1940 two deposits of $65.13 each were made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, which deposits consisted of checks drawn on the Bank of America, North Park Branch, San Diego, California.

Washington Field Office:

On February 5, 1938 a deposit was made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS consisting of a check drawn on the Munsey Trust Company, Washington, D. C. of $116.

On October 2, 1946 and January 4, 1947 two deposits of $190 each were made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, which deposits consisted of checks drawn on the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the above, there is a check in the amount of $5 drawn on the Bank of California, location not given, which was deposited to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

It is to be noted that there are numerous checks drawn on the Riggs National Bank deposited to this account which have not been identified due to the fact that the Riggs National Bank maintains no recordak film of checks

drawn on accounts of their customers nor do they maintain any type of permanent record which would enable this office to identify the source of these deposits.

On January 28, 1949 a check for $500 was drawn on the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Inasmuch as this check had not yet been returned to the depositor, the bank officials informed this office that it was a check payable to HAROLD ROSENWALD and was deposited or cashed at the Riggs National Bank. The records of the Riggs National Bank reflect that HAROLD ROSENWALD and BETTY BOOTH ROSENWALD maintain an account at the Riggs National Bank. His employment is given as an Attorney for the Bureau of Economic Warfare.

A check of the credit records, Washington, D. C. dated December 10, 1945 reflect that HAROLD and BETTY BOOTH ROSENWALD reside at 2633 - 16th Street, N. W. At the time of this credit information HAROLD ROSENWALD was listed as 35, white, male, with no dependants. He was said to have held the rank of a Lieutenant, U. S. Navy and had been in the service several years. At the time of this report he was on terminal leave and expected his discharge shortly thereafter.

BETTY BOOTH ROSENWALD, who was listed as being employed at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, U. S. Commercial Office as an Attorney from October 21, 1945 to October 29, 1945, at a salary of $4,300 per annum had her former employment listed as Foreign Economic Administration where she was appointed on September 4, 1941. This report reflected that HAROLD ROSENWALD came to Washington, D. C. in 1939 from Boston, Massachusetts. His date of birth was listed as July 23, 1907 and his former address 1718 Que Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On February 3, 1949 a check for $2,500 was charged to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. According to officials of the bank, this check was a check made payable to one PAUL STRYCKER.

In reviewing the deposit slips to the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, it was noted that two of these deposit slips were typewritten on a mail deposit form. These deposit slips were submitted to the Bureau Laboratory for comparison with the known specimens of the Woodstock and Royal typewriter. The Bureau Laboratory reported that the typewriting on these deposit slips was not identical with that on the known specimens. These deposit slips were dated July 25, 1946 for $275.57 and July 11, 1946 for $281.72.

Enclosure: To New York:

1 envelope containing photographic copies of the ledger sheets and deposit slips of the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

1 envelope containing ledger cards and deposit slips and withdrawal slips of the savings account, 10931 of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank.

1 photographic copy of signature cards of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS for both savings and checking account.

1 photographic copy of the loan ledger of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

1 photographic copy of power of attorney of ALGER HISS dated July 29, 1933.

1 photostatic copy of power of attorney of ALGER HISS July 28, 1938.

1 photostatic copy of safe deposit record maintained in the name of PRISCILLA HISS consisting of three pages.

1 photographic copy of letter from ALGER HISS to the Riggs National Bank dated January 3, 1948.

1 photographic copy of letter dated January 6, 1948 to ALGER HISS from T. P. COWHILL, Assistant Manager, Riggs National Bank.

1 photographic copy of letter from Carnegie Endowment for International Peace dated January 13, 1949 to Riggs National Bank.

- P E N D I N G -

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L E A D S

In the endeavor to ascertain the source of the deposits to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, the banks on which the checks deposited to this account were drawn are to be contacted in order that it might be ascertained if any records whatsoever are available that would indicate the source of these deposits. It is realized that many banks do not maintain records over a long period of time and that some banks would have no records whatsoever that would be of assistance in this case. It is requested that in covering these leads, that every effort be made to ascertain from the records of the bank the source of the deposits and a request be made of each bank that if they have any records that the same be maintained and not destroyed in the ordinary course of business.

BALTIMORE OFFICE:

At Baltimore, Maryland:

At the Mercantile Trust Company, Baltimore Commercial Bank, Equitable Trust Company and Fidelity Trust Company ascertain the source of the deposits to the account of ALGER HISS which were checks drawn on these banks.

At Westminster, Maryland:

Will ascertain the source of deposit of $100 to the account of HISS on July 15, 1936, which check originated in Westminster Deposit and Trust Company.

BOSTON OFFICE:

At Boston, Massachusetts:

Will ascertain the source of the deposit of $250 on March 26, 1946 drawn on the State Street Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

At Springfield, Mass.:

Will endeavor to ascertain the source of a deposit to the account of HISS on August 14, 1934 in the amount of $6.40 drawn on the Third National Bank and Trust Company, Springfield, Mass.

CHICAGO OFFICE:

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will endeavor to ascertain the source of a deposit of $11.92 made to the account of ALGER HISS on August 26, 1948 drawn on the First National

Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

CLEVELAND OFFICE:

At Cleveland, Ohio:

At the Cleveland Trust Company will endeavor to ascertain the source of a check in the amount of $19.36 deposited to the account of ALGER HISS on October 14, 1943.

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:

South West City, Missouri:

Will contact the Cornerstone Bank and ascertain the source of a deposit of $229.49 made to the account of ALGER HISS on December 12, 1946.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:

At Pasadena, California:

Will, at the First Trust and Savings, Pasadena, endeavor to ascertain the source of a deposit of $300 made to the account of ALGER HISS on August 5, 1935.

NEW HAVEN OFFICE:

At Norwalk, Connecticut:

Will, at the National Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Conn., ascertain the source of the deposits amounting to $22,405 over a period from May, 1936 to September, 1945 to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

At New York City:

Will ascertain the source of the deposits made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS originating in the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, National City Bank, New York Trust Company, Irving Trust Company, Bank of Manhattan Co., Corn Exchange Bank, Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., Chase National Bank, Bowery Savings Bank, Bankers Trust Co., all of New York City, details of which have been set out in this report.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:

At Philadelphia, Pa.:

At the Provident Trust Company and Philadelphia National Bank ascertain details of the deposits made from these banks to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

At Reading, Pa.:

Will, at the Reading Trust Company, endeavor to ascertain the source of a deposit on July 8, 1942 of $1.14 to the account of ALGER HISS.

SAN ANTONIO OFFICE:

At Austin, Texas:

Will endeavor to ascertain the source of two deposits of $2.00 each made to the account of ALGER HISS November 27, 1934 and November 20, 1936.

SAN DIEGO OFFICE:

At San Diego, California:

Will contact the North Park Branch Bank of America, San Diego, to ascertain, if possible, the source of two deposits of $65.13 on September 7, 1940.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D. C.:

Will endeavor to ascertain the source of deposits to the account of ALGER HISS originating from Munsey Trust Co., Washington, D. C. on February 5, 1938 and American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C. on October 2, 1946 and January 4, 1947.

Will report results of the Laboratory examination of the power of attorney dated July 28, 1938.

Will ascertain complete information concerning the background, reputation and financial status of HAROLD and BETTY BOOTH ROSENWALD who received a check for $500 drawn on the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

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FD-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3-14-49	1/19,24,27-31; 2/3-7,10-14,16-18; 3/2-7/49	J. BERNARD COOK (A) vda

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subpoena served on Riggs National Bank January 31, 1949 for the accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Photographs of accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and related documents obtained and being forwarded to New York City. Analysis of savings accounts reflect account opened November 4, 1936 at Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank with deposit of $300. Present balance $3,441.82. On November 19, 1937 PRISCILLA HISS withdrew $400 from savings account, leaving balance of $40.46. Withdrawal slip for this amount being forwarded to the New York Office. Ledger sheets and deposit slips of checking account on ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS analyzed from June, 1934 to February, 1949. Balance in this account as of February 4, 1949 amounted to $2,433.45. This analysis reflects deposits from May, 1936 to September, 1945 of approximately $22,405 in checks from National Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk, Connecticut, most of which deposits were in form of monthly checks of $100 each. Details of other deposits set out. Checks deposited not available for review as bank does not retain recordak film. Bureau Laboratory reports that two typewritten deposit slips of ALGER HISS were not identical with known specimens of Woodstock and Royal typewriters. PRISCILLA

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74 1333 - 3048

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T. J. Donegan, New York City, N. Y.
3 - New York (encl.) (65-14920)
2 - Baltimore
2 - Boston

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61 JUN 8 1949

Kisseloff-9235

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4/22/49	3/11 - 4/14/49	PHILIP H. WILSON jf

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: TANSEL BUTLER interviewed and furnished no pertinent information concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN or the apartment utilized by ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D. C. Investigation at 1116 Owens Street, Northeast, revealed this address to be a single family dwelling, unlike the apartment described by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Former associates of DAVID ZIMMERMAN at the Workers Alliance were interviewed and could furnish no information concerning his Washington, D. C. address. One associate at the Workers Alliance, AL FRIEDMAN, reportedly is a photographer. FRIEDMAN's present whereabouts unknown.

Classified by SD-7 MAC/PSK
Declassify on: OADR 11/21/86
FCR#87-15

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER dated March 10, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Report of Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE dated March 22, 1949 at New York, New York.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

cc AAG Campbell 4-29-49 FLTeal

(INVESTIGATION RE DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was.)

The following is the joint investigation of Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON and the writer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-3049

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4 MAY 18 1949

53 MAY 26 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-7051

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WFO 74-94

CONFIDENTIAL

On March 1, 1949, TANSEL BUTLER, 300 K Street, Northeast, was interviewed concerning any information he might furnish with regard to DAVID ZIMMERMAN, former editor of "Work", official organ of the Workers Alliance of America.

BUTLER explained that he was President of the District of Columbia Branch of the Workers Alliance from 1936 to April 1939; that his branch maintained a separate staff and headquarters from that of the National offices, and consequently, his contacts with National officers of the Alliance were infrequent. He stated that in the course of his duties he would confer occasionally with National Officers DAVID LASSER and HERBERT BENJAMIN, both whom he knew quite well. BUTLER advised that he knew DAVID ZIMMERMAN slightly, but that he never knew where ZIMMERMAN resided in Washington, D. C. He recalled ZIMMERMAN by no other name nor does he recall knowing any of ZIMMERMAN's friends.

With reference to the apartment utilized by ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D. C. for photographing documents, BUTLER was questioned as to whether he knew anyone in the Communist Party or any individual associated with the Workers Alliance who, about 1936 to 1938, resided in the general vicinity of Lincoln Park and Eastern High School. BUTLER stated that he did not.

With reference to the investigation at 1116 Owens Street, Northeast, to determine whether this address of JOHN R. CARROLL could have been the apartment utilized by ZIMMERMAN, it was revealed that it is a single family row house. As further indication that it is not the address sought, it is to be noted that this address is outside the general area surrounding Lincoln Park.

With reference to further investigation concerning the Workers Alliance and individuals connected with that organization, all issues of "Work", official organ of the Workers Alliance, were reviewed at the Department of Labor library on April 7, 1949 to determine the names of individuals associated with ZIMMERMAN and the National organization while it was located in Washington, D. C. This search revealed the following people who probably were in a position to have known and associated with him.

DAVID LASSER (now in Europe with the Economic Cooperation Administration for an indefinite period)
HERBERT BENJAMIN, Executive Secretary
MARY K. GORMAN, Editor
JOHN R. CARROLL, Business Manager
BETTY URANSON, Secretary to HERBERT BENJAMIN
RAE MILLER, Bookkeeper
LORA MERMIN, Stenographer
ROSE FOX, Stenographer
EDDIE FELDER, Circulation Department

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-7053

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mrs. BETTY POSNIAK, nee URANSON, 5409 39th Street, Northwest, was recontacted on April 11, 1949 concerning the present whereabouts of RAE MILLER. Mrs. POSNIAK advised that at the time she knew RAE MILLER, the latter was married to SIDNEY GINSBURG, an accountant, and that they lived on L Street, Northwest, near 9th. She recalled RAE MILLER came to Washington, D. C. from Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. POSNIAK stated she lost track of RAE MILLER upon leaving the Workers Alliance. Mrs. POSNIAK was also recontacted concerning AL _____ whom she had reported handled addressing of "Work". She could not recall his last name but did remember that he was married and his wife's name was GERTA, and that GERTA was a refugee from Austria. During this interview Mrs. POSNIAK recalled the additional information that the sister of ROSE FOX, IDA FOX, was employed at the National Headquarters for Workers Alliance as a secretary.

It will be noted as set out below that IDA FOX reported that HERBERT BENJAMIN had employed a girl named ETHEL _____ at the Alliance. With respect to determining ETHEL's last name, Mrs. BETTY POSNIAK was recontacted on April 13, 1949, at which time she recalled ETHEL and stated her last name is KALLMANS; that KALLMANS is a relative of HERBERT BENJAMIN.

On April 14, 1949 Mrs. BETTY POSNIAK telephoned the Washington Field Office to advise the writer that she had just recalled that AL's last name is FRIEDMAN and that upon reflection she recalls AL did some of the photographic assignments of "Work", and that he carried a small, expensive, foreign-made camera resembling a Leica.

The 1948 city directory lists SIDNEY and RAE GINSBURG as residing in apartment 381B, 2413 14th Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. Inquiry of neighbors in that vicinity on April 11, 1949 revealed the information that the GINSBURGs have moved and told their neighbors they were going to Baltimore, Maryland. U. S. Post Office records reflect that on March 7, 1949 the forwarding address 2510 Rosedale Street, Baltimore 16, Maryland, was received as the forwarding address for the GINSBURGs.

It is interesting to note that highly reliable Washington confidential informants T-1, T-2, T-3 and T-4 had reported that while RAE GINSBURG was living in Washington, D. C., she was treasurer of the United Public Workers of America - CIO, Women's Auxiliary, and was an associate of the following individuals:

SYLVIA and HENRY BEITSCHER
ANN STEIN
FRANCES JACOBSON
SELMA REIN
ETHEL WEISSER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-7054

Washington informant T-2 indicated that GINSBURG was active in the Progressive Citizens of America. Highly reliable Washington informant T-5 stated that SIDNEY GINSBURG while in Washington, D. C. was connected with the Tass News Agency and allegedly hires people for this agency.

In connection with investigation of another matter, it was noted that LORA MERMIN, nee LORA NELL NIFONG, resided in apartment 13, 529 G Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C., during the period about 1937. This address is within a reasonably close proximity to Lincoln Park. There is a Capital Transit streetcar line within a blockand one-half and there is a small park a block distant. Inasmuch as LORA MERMIN also was employed in the Workers Alliance, investigation was conducted to ascertain whether 529 G Street, Southeast, could have been the apartment utilized by ZIMMERMAN.

It was subsequently ascertained that 529 G Street, Southeast, is a three-story red brick apartment building and that apartment 13 is not on the first floor. It was also ascertained that LORA MERMIN's father, SAMUEL LEE NIFONG, resided at that address from 1932 to 1941. NIFONG who is a machinist and who resides at 4414 Chestnut Street, Bethesda, Maryland, was interviewed at his place of employment, 619 H Street, Northwest, on April 6, 1949. NIFONG stated that his daughter, LORA, resided in his home at 529 G Street, Southeast, for a period of six months or more during 1936; that she left home about August of that year because he had remonstrated her about the "low caliber" of her friends, her enthusiasm about the Communist Party and her associations with Negroes. NIFONG could not recall that his daughter ever told him she was employed by the Workers Alliance. He did recall that she once introduced him to a girlfriend named RAE MILLER. He stated that the names DAVID ZIMMERMAN, DAVID CARPENTER and HAROLD WILSON, as well as photographs of ZIMMERMAN are entirely unfamiliar to him. Upon examining a 1936 photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS dressed in sports clothes, he stated that the photograph somewhat resembles a short, stout man who on three or four occasions accompanied his daughter to the apartment, but that as he recalls, the man's name was SHASTEC (phonetic).

NIFONG was questioned with regard to the possibility that his apartment could have been used for photographic purposes and NIFONG advised that although he was working nights during 1936 he doubted that any of the friends of his daughter were photographers who did their own work. He subsequently recalled that SHASTEC carried a camera on the occasions he saw him, but does not have the impression that he ever saw SHASTEC use it.

It is noted that during the interview NIFONG exhibited a very cooperative attitude and appeared to answer all questions fully and to the best of his knowledge.

Unless some justification exists, no further investigation of LORA MERMIN will be conducted.

In regard to ROSE FOX, it was ascertained that subsequent to her leaving the Workers Alliance, she was employed by the Department of Justice and later transferred from there to the State Department. At the State Department inquiry revealed ROSE FOX died in December 1948.

Miss IDA FOX, Apartment 42, 1420 R Street, Northwest, was interviewed on April 8, 1949 at which time she stated that she was employed as DAVID LASSER's secretary at the Workers Alliance for a year or more until the time she resigned in July 1939. Miss FOX did not recall DAVID ZIMMERMAN until after viewing his photograph. She then admitted that she had known him but stated that she had no reason to contact him with respect to her duties while employed at the Alliance.

Miss FOX was questioned regarding anyone on the staff of the Alliance who resided in the vicinity of Lincoln Park or Eastern High School. She stated that she only knew the addresses of HERBERT BENJAMIN and DAVID LASSER, both of whom lived in the Northwest Section of Washington, D. C.

With respect to JOHN R. CARROLL she recalled he was an amateur photographer and may have taken some of the photographs for "Work" during the early days of its existence in Washington, D. C. Miss FOX believed that AL _____, whose last name she cannot recall and whom she described as a short, stout, dark, young man, regularly handled photographic assignments for the newspaper. Miss FOX further advised that of the members of the staff, DAVID LASSER might know where ZIMMERMAN resided in Washington, D. C. She has the impression that ZIMMERMAN commuted from Baltimore, Maryland.

On April 12, 1949 Miss FOX was recontacted and she reported that a search of records she kept concerning the Workers Alliance revealed that in addition to the names of the staff members already known to the agents, HERBERT BENJAMIN had brought to the Alliance a young girl named ETHEL whose last name she could not recall. ETHEL was a steno-typist and later left to take Government employment. Miss FOX also informed that there had been employed a Mrs. JANET KARRO who now resided at Mineola, Long Island, New York, with her husband, SAM KARRO and an uncle, ABE KARRO. Miss FOX stated Mrs. KARRO can be contacted by checking the Queens telephone directory for a listing in the uncle's name.

It should be noted in regard to MARY K. GORMAN that the New York Office advised by teletype dated April 4, 1949 that MARY GORMAN has refused to be interviewed on advice of counsel.

On April 8, 1949 EDWARD ALONZO FELDER, also known as EDDIE FELDER, 5092 Just Street, Northeast, was interviewed with reference to his employment at the National Headquarters of the Workers Alliance of America during the approximate period ZIMMERMAN was identified with the organization at Washington, D. C.

FELDER stated that he was a member of the Communist Party for four or five years and had originally obtained employment at the Workers Alliance after having been sent there by the Communist Party. FELDER stated that his duties at the Workers Alliance were janitorial and that they also consisted of helping in the Circulation Department.

He reported that he had known DAVID LASSER, HERBERT BENJAMIN, BETTY URANSON, LORA MERMIN, the FOX sisters and JOHNNIE CARROLL, but that he cannot recall DAVID ZIMMERMAN or AL _____. He stated that he believes his failure to recall ZIMMERMAN is probably due to the fact that he left the organization before that individual became identified with the National staff. FELDER could recall no one identified with the organization who resided in the vicinity of Lincoln Park or Eastern High School. On April 13, 1949 HERBERT BENJAMIN was interviewed at his place of business, the Metropolitan News Agency, 603 15th Street, Northwest, BENJAMIN was questioned at length concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He claimed that he had not known ZIMMERMAN well and that so far as he recalls, ZIMMERMAN did not reside in Washington, D. C. but commuted from Baltimore, Maryland. BENJAMIN admitted that he had hired ZIMMERMAN but stated that he cannot recall the circumstances surrounding his selection of ZIMMERMAN for the position. BENJAMIN also was questioned concerning ETHEL _____. He denied knowing such a person or that she is a relative. He later admitted recalling ETHEL and stated he believed her last name was CALLMAN. BENJAMIN advised that he recalls AL _____ but that he does not remember his last name. He stated that AL probably came to Washington, D. C. from New York City. He also recalled that AL had a wife who was an Austrian refugee. BENJAMIN advised that he does not know the present whereabouts of AL or ETHEL. He also stated that he does not recall anyone on the staff of the Workers Alliance who resided in the vicinity of Lincoln Park.

On April 14, 1949 Miss ETHEL T. KALIMANS, a public stenographer, located at 814 17th Street, Northwest, was interviewed and advised she is a niece of HERBERT BENJAMIN who is married to her mother's sister. She stated that HERBERT BENJAMIN employed her at the Workers Alliance in Washington, D. C. at various times over a period of a year or more during 1937 or 1938. Miss KALIMANS informed that she can recall very little about her associates at the Workers Alliance and that she does not recall DAVID ZIMMERMAN or AL _____. Miss KALIMANS said she never knew the addresses of any of the staff and that she does not know where any of them can be located at the present time.

The pertinent criss-cross telephone directories and city directories were checked to ascertain whether any of the individuals whose names were revealed by this investigation had resided in the Lincoln Park area of Washington, D. C. during the period 1936 to 1939. None were so noted. However, it was found that there were three families who in 1936 were living at the addresses picked out by CHAMBERS during his attempt to identify the apartment

utilized by DAVID ZIMMERMAN in February 1949. Information concerning the three families is set out below.

ORVILLE and HARRIET COTT are listed as residing at 1618 A Street, Southeast, in 1936. It was subsequently ascertained that ORVILLE COTT moved from this address in 1936 and is presently in Reisterstown, Maryland.

MORTON and THELMA HENDERSON are listed as residing in apartment 4, 1620 B Street, Northeast, in 1936. Mrs. and Mrs. HENDERSON whose present address is apartment 5, 1375 Childress Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C., were interviewed on March 22, 23, and April 5, 1949. They advised that they moved from 1620 B Street, Northeast, in April 1937. Neither furnished any information relative to the identity or activity of the occupants of apartment 2, which is apartment 2 at 1620 B Street, Northeast, during the time the HENDERSONs lived there. Mrs. HENDERSON did state that photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS appeared familiar but she was unable to associate them with anyone she had known or had seen at 1620 B Street, Northeast.

MAURICE J. and DIANA WILSIE are listed as occupying apartment 1 at 1618 A Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C., from June through October 1936. WILSIE is presently employed by the Department of Correction, Guidance Center, San Quentin, California. No further investigation concerning these three families appears justified in view of the fact that all three families had moved from their respective addresses prior to the pertinent period reported by CHAMBERS.

The Washington Field Office indices and files were checked regarding the name GLASER. Files reflecting this name and names of similar spelling were checked and none of the individuals reported therein where found to have resided in the Lincoln Park area during 1937 or 1938.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7058

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At Mineola, Long Island, New York

Will locate and interview Mrs. JANET KARRO concerning any knowledge she has of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, his activities in Washington, D. C., or the location of his residence while in Washington, D. C.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will interview Mrs. RAE GINSBURG, nee MILLER, concerning any knowledge of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, his associates, activities, and residence while in Washington, D. C.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Will continue investigation to locate and interview AL FRIEDMAN concerning any knowledge he has of DAVID ZIMMERMAN; continuing the interview with the possibility that AL FRIEDMAN might have assisted ZIMMERMAN in photographing documents furnished by CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-7059

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 is [redacted]

T-2 is

T-3 is

T-4 is

T-5 is

b2
b7D

Kisseloff-7060

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4/22/49	3/11 - 4/14/49	PHILIP H. WILSON jf

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: TANSEL BUTLER interviewed and furnished no pertinent information concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN or the apartment utilized by ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D. C. Investigation at 1116 Owens Street, Northeast, revealed this address to be a single family dwelling, unlike the apartment described by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Former associates of DAVID ZIMMERMAN at the Workers Alliance were interviewed and could furnish no information concerning his Washington, D. C. address. One associate at the Workers Alliance, AL FRIEDMAN, reportedly is a photographer. FRIEDMAN's present whereabouts unknown.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/86 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK
FCR #87-15

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER dated March 10, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Report of Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE dated March 22, 1949 at New York, New York.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

(INVESTIGATION RE DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was.)

The following is the joint investigation of Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON and the writer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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FD-79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4/19/49	3/29-31;4/1/49	DONALD D. CONNORS JIF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
(1) JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Text of handwritten note designated Q-1: "M28-telg. MARY MARTIN, widow of HUGH MARTIN, formerly employed for special work by Legation at Riga. Remember well RUBENS while working for HUGH, be strict if needed, write Lib. Cong., Law Div." FBI laboratory advises this note in handwriting of HISS, although HISS denies note in own handwriting. State Department files reflect Moscow cablegram No. 30, dated January 28, 1938, reads as follows: "Moscow, January 28, 1938, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., 30, January 28, 11:00 A. M. Have received following telegram from MARTIN, widow of HUGH MARTIN, formerly employed for special work by Legation at Riga (Gray). Quote Remember well RUBENS while working for HUGH, be strict if needed, write Library of Congress, Law Division, signed MARY MARTIN unquote (end Gray) signed HENDERSON". Information copy of this cablegram sent to Office of Assistant Secretary SAYRE. State Department records reflect HUGH STREET MARTIN was State Department employee Latvian Legation, Riga and maintained "contact with confidential information sources", acted as investigator and prepared reports. MARY MARTIN, his wife, before marriage employed in Riga by HUGH MARTIN as "undercover woman agent on Communison"; prior to that employed "undercover woman for Latvian and British Governments Military intelligence" and after death of HUGH MARTIN (1931) employed U. S. Labor Department as investigator in Communist matters. MARY MARTIN now MARIA OLKOWSKA, Washington resident, advised March 31, 1949 (and furnished statement) that in Latvia she knew one AARON ROBINSON, Agent, Holland-American S. S. Lines, involved fraudulent sale of passages

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

cc AAG Campbell 4-21-49 FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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5 MAY 20 1949

Kisseloff-7062

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REQ. REC'D 1/5/65
JAN 13 1965
ANS.
BY: Idw. Jac

Frank Oleke

Photo
CC TO: Ins - wash
REQ. REC'D 6-4-74
JUN 20 1974
ANS.
BY: PE

Re: Frank Oleke

Kisseloff-7063

to individuals to U. S. and other countries with one HARRY HALL, U. S. Vice Consul. In Pittsburgh, 1933, OLKOWSKA saw unknown woman distributing Communist pamphlets. In 1938 while viewing newspaper pictures of RUBENS-ROBINSON passport case, recognized picture of ADOLPH RUBENS to be AARON ROBINSON and picture of Mrs. RUBENS to be unknown woman seen in Pittsburgh. March 30, 1949, OLKOWSKA advised person knew in Riga was called AARON RUBENS and that she saw RUBENS, himself, in Pittsburgh, 1933. All acquaintances advise OLKOWSKA unreliable, irresponsible and heavy drinker. Marked anti-semitism apparent. State Department records reflect HARRY HALL discharged for false issuance of visas at Warsaw February 15, 1930, served at Riga from August 2, 1924 to July 10, 1928. April 1, 1949, OLKOWSKA advised Latvian she knew at Riga neither RUBENS or ROBINSON but RUBEMS.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
New York teletype to WFO and Bureau dated March 28, 1949
Teletypes to Bureau and New York dated March 30 and April 1, 1949.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be recalled that speciman Q-1 in this matter is a handwritten note which is set out below:

"M-28 Telg. MARY MARTIN, widow of HUGH MARTIN formerly employed for special work by legation at Riga.

"Remember well RUBENS while working for HUGH, be strict if needed, write Lib. Cong. Law Div."

This note was delivered by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at his Westminster, Maryland farm to his attorneys, Mr. RICHARD CLEVELAND and Mr. WILLIAM MacMILLAN on November 15, 1948. On November 29, 1948 this document was forwarded by the Baltimore Division to the Bureau and the FBI Laboratory has advised that the handwriting thereon is that of ALGER HISS. As is set out in referened New York teletype, ALGER HISS denies that this note is in his handwriting.

Kisseloff-7064

WFO No. 74-94

On March 29, 1949, CHARLES A. PATTERSON, Assistant Chief, Research Section, Division of Communications and Records, Department of State, with offices in Room 1167, New State Building, displayed to the writer a microfilm of the information copy of Moscow cablegram No. 30, dated January 28, 1938. This cablegram is quoted below:

"Moscow, January 28, 1938

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. 30
January 28 11:00 A. M.

"Have received following telegram from MARY MARTIN, widow of HUGH MARTIN, formerly employed for special work by Legation at Riga (Gray) Quote Remember well RUBENS while working for HUGH, be strict if needed. Write Library Congress, Law Division, signed MARY MARTIN unquote. (end Gray) Signed HENDERSON."

On the left hand margin of this cablegram was rubber stamped the distribution. This information copy was routed to eleven separate offices in all, including the Office of Assistant Secretary of State FRANCIS B. SAYRE. The symbol indicative of such routing is A-S, which was the symbol used by the mail room at that time to denote the office of Mr. SAYRE. There are no initials on this copy, nor are there other markings reflecting who read or handled this information copy.

In a signed statement given at Baltimore on December 4, 1948, HISS indicated that from January until March, 1938 he was assistant to Mr. SAYRE. Further, the employment of HISS at the U. S. Department of State is a matter of record.

PATTERSON, who resides at 165 36th Street, Northeast, advised that he had ascertained that the action copy of Moscow cablegram No. 30 was maintained in the State Department Passport Division file in the RUBENS-ROBINSON passport fraud case and that this file is maintained by Mr. ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, who has offices in the Winder Building, 604 17th Street, Northwest.

The individual competent to introduce the microfilm of the information copy of Moscos cablegram No. 30 is Mr. JOHN PUERIFOY, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, or his assistant, Mr. WALTER K. SCOTT.

On March 29, 1949, the writer viewed the action copy of Moscow Cablegram No. 30. It is noted that this copy was routed only to the Eastern European Division and Passport Division of the State Department.

Kisseloff-7065

WFO No. 74-94

The initials of ALGER HISS do not appear on this document. It is maintained as indicated above and bears State Department file No. 361.115, ROBINSON, DONALD L./90.

The State Department Foreign Service files maintained in Room 2638, Temporary H, 21st and C Street, Northwest, in connection with MARY MARTIN were reviewed by the writer on March 29, 1949. These files were produced by IRENE CLOCK. This file reflects that on January 8, 1934, MARY APIN MARTIN at that time residing at 705 18th Street, Northwest, Apartment 326, applied for an appointment in the Russian Embassy of the United States. It is noted that this appointment was not granted.

This file reflects that MARTIN was born in Riga, Russia July 7, 1903 and was the widow of Captain HUGH STREET MARTIN, "before his death an officer with the Department of State, Eastern European Division". This file reflects that MARY MARTIN claimed to be a naturalized American citizen in "October, 1931 through marriage". Her father was given as JULIUS HERONAU APIN, residing at Riga, Latvia and born in Riga. In connection with her qualifications, MARY MARTIN indicated that she could read, write and speak English, Russian, German, Latvian and Ukrainian. She indicated that from 1918 until 1920 she had been employed as "undercover woman for Latvia and British Governments Military Intelligence" and that from 1924 until 1928 she had been employed as "undercover woman-agent on Communison" to Captain HUGH STREET MARTIN, American Legation, Riga, Latvia" and that in 1933 she had been employed as "special investigator on Communism for the U. S. Department of Labor, ——". She indicated that she had resigned the position with the Department of Labor due to inadequate appropriations. As references, MARY MARTIN gave PAT HARRISON and HUBERT D. STEPHENS, both Senators from Mississippi and Representative ROSS A. COLLINS, also from Mississippi.

The file contains three letters of recommendation from these individuals indicating that they know MARY MARTIN as the wife of Captain HUGH MARTIN. In addition, MARY MARTIN listed as references one Captain C. F. BURRAGE and Mr. JESSE LEE WARD, official shorthand reporter for the NRA and her file contains letters from these individuals.

There is a memo in this file indicating that before MARTIN is to be considered, one Mr. KELLEY in Eastern European Division should be contacted.

On the same date, the writer reviewed the file of HUGH STREET MARTIN, also produced by Miss IRENE CLOCK. This file reflects that HUGH MARTIN was born December 28, 1891 at Meridian, Mississippi and that on June 30, 1916 he was appointed as a clerk in the American Embassy at Petrograd, Russia. The file indicates that MARTIN was private secretary

Kisseloff-7066

to Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, of Mississippi for five years and four months. Senator WILLIAMS is listed as a reference by MARTIN as are M. M. VENEABLE and V. D. HUMPHREYS, both members of the House of Representatives from the 5th District, Mississippi. It is noted that MARTIN was single at the time he accepted the appointment to the Petrograd Embassy.

As set out above, MARTIN accepted on June 30, 1916 a clerkship in the Petrograd Embassy which he resigned on November 15, 1918 to accept a commission as a Captain in the U. S. Army. On April 5, 1922 he was reappointed as a clerk in the U. S. Legation at Riga, Latvia. On February 7, 1929 he resigned this position to accept a position in the Eastern European Division of the State Department at Washington, D. C. At the time he resigned from the Latvian Legation his title was special assistant to the Minister. This file contains an efficiency report dated March 10, 1928. In a general appraisal of MARTIN's fitness, the following paragraph is noted:

> "particularly valuable as an investigator. Useful in checking up information coming from other sources. Performs work of most delicate nature in a most tactful way. An excellent directing officer."

In a paragraph dealing with the nature of MARTIN's duties, the following appears:

> "maintains contact with confidential information sources. Prepares reports and dispatches, assists consulate in investigation of visa cases (Russian)."

There is a letter in this file from one D. L. HOUGH dated February 7, 1922 written on the stationery of the Foundation Company, 20 Liberty Street, Northwest. This letter indicates that HOUGH lived in the USSR for seven years prior to August 20, 1917 and knew that HUGH MARTIN was a member of the Military Commission under General JUDSON (elsewhere this file reflects that MARTIN served at Archangel, Russia)

This letter also indicated that MARTIN had been recently engaged in "combatting Bolshevist propaganda", had come to the limit of his funds, and was in need of employment. This file also indicated that MARTIN had written several articles on Bolshevism which articles had appeared in various unnamed magazines.

On March 29, 1949, the writer reviewed the file of HUGH STREET MARTIN at the Walker Johnson Building. It is noted that this file dealt with MARTIN's employment in the Eastern European Division of the State

Kisseloff-7067

Department. This file reflected that MARTIN died on Thursday, February 19, 1931 at Garfield Hospital and was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery. It indicated he was in the U. S. Army from January 2, 1918 until October 28, 1919 and further that he was a military observer in the North Russian campaign. This file further indicated that one ROBERT F. KELLEY was MARTIN's superior in the Eastern European Division. This file reflected that MARTIN's widow was one MARY APIN MARTIN.

The RUBENS-ROBINSON passport file at the State Department contains a memo reflecting that on March 18, 1938 MARY MARTIN was interviewed by one R. C. BANNERMAN, of the State Department, at which time MARTIN advised that in explanation of her telegram to Mr. HENDERSON in Moscow, that while employed by the Department of Labor in February, 1933 as an undercover investigator of Communist activities in the U. S., she was in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, temporarily employed there in a large manufacturing establishment. While there she became a member of one of the cells of the Communist Party and attended two secret meetings of cell members at various establishments in the District of Pittsburgh. Both of these meetings were addressed by one Comrade RUBENS whom she was immediately able to identify as the RUBENS under arrest in Moscow. Her identification rests entirely on the name and pictures of RUBENS but whereas she described RUBENS as a man of slight build, the RUBENS under arrest in Moscow would weigh over 190 lbs. MARTIN stated that the RUBENS she knewin Pittsburgh was evidently a Latvian but his speech indicated that he had been in this country for several years.

It is noted that this memo indicates that Mr. BANNERMAN is inclined to believe that little confidence can be placed in the identification by MARY MARTIN of the RUBENS under arrest in Moscow as the RUBENS whom she saw in Pittsburgh in 1933. Further, Mr. BANNERMAN on March 29, 1949 advised that he recalled this incident and was of the opinion that this was a misidentification on the part of MARY MARTIN. He could furnish no further information and did not know the present address of MARY MARTIN.

The files of the Washington Credit Bureau, 1221 H Street, Northwest, reviewed by the writer on March 29, 1949, contained no reference to MARY MARTIN. The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, 1419 H Street, Northwest, reviewed March 29, 1949, by the writer, indicated only that MARY MARTIN was represented in connection with the estate of HUGH MARTIN by attorneys E. A. MOORE and N. H. BRITTON, both of Washington, D. C.

It will be recalled that in her cablegram to Moscow, MARY MARTIN advised "write Library Congress, Law Division".

On March 30, 1949, the writer was advised by Mr. WILLIAM H. CROUCH, Acting Assistant Law Librarian, Library of Congress, that he was unacquainted with MARY MARTIN but that if she were a Latvian, she

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might be known to one Dr. VLADIMIR GSVOSKI, Chief of the Foreign Law Division of the Library of Congress.

On this same date Dr. GSVOSKI, who resides at 1413 Chapin Street, Northwest, advised that he was well acquainted with MARY MARTIN and indicated that she had been employed by him for about six months in approximately 1937. Dr. GSVOSKI stated that MARY MARTIN had, since 1937, remarried and he was unable to recall her married name, knowing only that it began in "O" and ended in "ski". He stated that it was a Polish name. Dr. GSVOSKI advised that he has been annoyed by telephone calls from MARY MARTIN ever since 1937 and added that he would get a call every two or three months. He observed that it was obvious that when MARTIN made these calls that she had been drinking and it was the opinion of GSVOSKI that she was drunk when she placed these calls. Dr. GSVOSKI added that MARY MARTIN was definitely persona non grata to local Latvians of good repute and added that in his opinion, she was irresponsible and unreliable. He stated that one Mr. RUDOLF SMITS, Librarian in the Government Publication Section of the Library of Congress might be able to furnish MARTIN's present name and whereabouts.

On the same date Mr. SMITS, who resides at 210 East Underwood, Chevy Chase, Maryland, advised that MARY MARTIN was now known as MARIA or MARY OLKOWSKA and that she resided at 1409 15th Street, Northwest. Mr. SMITS expressed a complete unanimity of views in connection with Dr. GSVOSKI's appraisal of MARY MARTIN's character.

On March 30, 1949, MARIA MARTIN OLKOWSKA was interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY and the writer at her residence, 1409 15th Street, Northwest, Apartment No.42, Telephone ADams 0094. It is noted that Mrs. OLKOWSKA is now the wife of one FRANK OLKOWSKA, an employee of the Mayflower Hotel. She stated he sometimes calls himself FRANK OLKE and that this shortening of his name is for business reasons. She stated that while she was working for her former husband, HUGH MARTIN, in Riga, she knew an individual named AARON RUBENS, at that time ticket agent for the Holland-American steamship Line and that this RUBENS was involved with one HARRY HALL, U. S. Vice Consul in fraudulently obtaining passage and visas for Latvian Jews to the U. S. and other countries. OLKOWSKA advised that RUBENS was definitely a Communist and that he did not work for HUGH MARTIN. According to OLKOWSKA, HARRY HALL was discharged for his part in this fraudulent scheme. She stated her former husband had detailed her to follow both RUBENS and HALL and that she thus had first hand knowledge of their business dealings. OLKOWSKA continued by stating that she next met RUBENS in Pittsburgh in about 1933 at which time she was employed by the U. S. Department of Labor as an undercover investigator in connection with Communist matters. At this time OLKOWSKA was not positive that the

RUBENS whom she knew in Latvia and Pittsburgh was identical with the individual involved in the RUBENS-ROBINSON passport fraud. She stated that before she could make a positive identification she must first see a picture of the RUBENS involved in the RUBENS-ROBINSON fraud. OLKOWSKA recalled talking to Mr. R. C. BANNERMAN in connection with this episode and advised she had related to him substantially the same facts set but above. OLKOWSKA at this time advised she was a very good friend of LLOYD W. HENDERSON, who in 1938 was the recipient of her cablegram to Moscow. She further recalled the cablegram and advised at the time she wanted HENDERSON to deal harshly with RUBENS because she believed him to be a Communist and thought him identical with the RUBENS whom she knew in Latvia and whom she had seen in Pittsburgh. When Mrs. OLKOWSKA was asked whether or not she had received an appointment in the U. S. State Department in 1934, she became somewhat incensed and advised that ROBERT F. KEELEY had blocked this appointment because KELLEY knew that OLKOWSKA's marriage to Captain MARTIN had constituted bigamy on the part of Captain MARTIN. She further stated that Mr. KELLEY had always been "prejudiced" against her. At this time OLKOWSKA produced letters indicating she was actually employed by the U. S. Labor Department as an investigator in 1933. She also produced numerous clippings of speeches, short stories and articles written by Captain HUGH MARTIN. The speeches were markedly anti-Communist and anti-Bolshevist in tone.

Robert F.

At this time OLKOWSKA made the remark that all Communists are Jews and that RUBENS was a Jew Communist. She further stated that all Jews "should be locked up".

On March 30, 1949, Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and the writer interviewed Mr. ROBERT F. KELLEY, who resides at 1726 20th Street, Northwest and who retired from the State Department in about 1945. KELLEY advised that he was fairly well acquainted with Captain MARTIN and had met MARY MARTIN several times. He stated that it was his firm belief that Captain MARTIN had drank himself to death because of his unhappy marriage with MARY MARTIN. KELLEY further advised that this was Captain MARTIN's second marriage and that his first marriage had been to a Russian girl, the name of whom KELLEY could not recall. KELLEY stated that in about 1931 he had given MARTIN a position in the Eastern European Division of the State Department in the hope that MARTIN would straighten out, but that MARTIN had continued to drink. In connection with HARRY HALL, KELLEY advised that he did recall that an individual by this name had been summarily discharged by the State Department for fraud in connection with visa issues but KELLEY was of the opinion that this discharge occurred at Warsaw, Poland. He advised that he had no further knowledge or connection with this incident. KELLEY also advised that one EARL PACKER, now Consul General at Tunis, knows both HUGH MARTIN

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and MARY MARTIN and could possibly furnish further information in connection with them.

On March 31, 1949, Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and the writer reinterviewed MARY OLKOWSKA at which time the following signed statement was taken:

"March 31, 1949
Washington, D. C.

"I, MARIA MARTIN OLKOWSKA, make the following statement to THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS, JR., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. I make this statement freely and voluntarily, and no threats or promises have been made to me. I know that I may secure the services of an attorney, but do not wish to do so. I know that this statement may be used in a court of law.

"My name is now MARIA OLKOWSKA, and I was born in Riga, Latvia, on July 7, 1903. From about 1924 until 1931 I worked for Captain HUGH S. MARTIN, for part of that time in Riga, Latvia. Captain MARTIN and I were married in Riga in the summertime of 1924, I think on May 25th. Captain MARTIN and I were married again in Alexandria on June 16, 1930. While I worked for Captain MARTIN I was an unofficial undercover woman for information on communism, getting information on communists in Riga.

"While in Riga, doing this work, I knew one AARON ROBINSON who was agent for the Holland American line in Riga. ROBINSON was illegally obtaining passage for certain persons to the United States and other countries. One HARRY HALL, vice-counsel at the U. S. Legation at Latvia, in Riga, was instrumental in obtaining visas for these persons who were helped by ROBINSON. HALL was discharged for this conduct by the U. S. State Department. I saw HAROLD HALL and ROBINSON exchanging money while I was watching them under instructions from Captain HUGH MARTIN. This ROBINSON was a Communist; he did not work for Capt. MARTIN.

"I was in Pittsburgh about February, 1933 working for the Department of Labor and I saw a woman there in a labor building distributing Communist pamphlets.

"Later in 1938, I saw her picture in the newspaper, and I recognized her. Her picture was in the newspaper in connection with the RUBENS passport case, and the newspapers said that this woman and her husband were imprisoned in Moscow.

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"When I saw this picture, I wired LLOYD W. HENDERSON to be strict with RUBENS, because, from the pictures in the newspapers, I recognised that RUBENS was the man I saw in Riga as ROBINSON, as I said above, and that the woman's picture was the woman I saw in Pittsburgh, distributing the Communist pamphlets.

"In Pittsburgh I was special labor investigator #37 for un-American activities in the United States.

"I, MARIA MARTIN OLKOWSKA, have read the foregoing statement consisting of one and one half pages (1½) pages and declared it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ MARIA MARTIN OLKOWSKA

March 31st, 1949

Witnessed:

DONALD D. CONNORS, JR.
FBI, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS J. BARRY
FBI, Washington, D. C."

It is noted that at this interview OLKOWSKA was shown pictures previously obtained from the State Department of Mr. and Mrs. ADOLF ARNOLD RUBENS. Upon seeing these pictures, OLKOWSKA immediately stated that this RUBENS was not the RUBENS she had known in Latvia. As soon as she saw the picture of Mrs. RUBENS, OLKOWSKA explained that this was the person she had seen in Pittsburgh. When questioned in this connection, Mrs. OLKOWSKA advised that she had in 1933, while working in Pittsburgh for the U. S. Department of Labor as outlined above, observed an unknown woman distributing Communist Party literature in the hall of a labor building and that when she saw the pictures of Mrs. RUBENS in the newspaper in 1938 she had recognized the newspaper pictures to be pictures of the woman she had seen in Pittsburgh. Mrs. OLKOWSKA was then asked whether or not she had seen RUBENS in company with this unknown woman in Pittsburgh, whereupon she denied having seen RUBENS in Pittsburgh.

It was pointed out to Mrs. OLKOWSKA that she had advised on the previous day that she had seen RUBENS in Pittsburgh and further that she had furnished this information to the State Department in 1938, whereupon, she became enraged and stated that everybody was trying to "confuse her". She was most positive at this time that she had never seen RUBENS in Pittsburgh. She further stated that the Latvian agent for the Holland-

American lines whom she knew in Riga was named ROBINSON instead of RUBENS. This did not occur to her until she was preparing to sign the statement. In connection with this ROBINSON she advised that on one occasion she had seen money pass between HALL and ROBINSON. On this occasion she said she was surveilling ROBINSON pursuant to a request of Captain MARTIN. OLKOWSKA insisted at this time that the set of facts outlined in the signed statement is the true situation with regard to her sending the cablegram to HENDERSON in Moscow. She advised that the reason she had sent the cablegram to HENDERSON in Moscow was because she did not like RUBENS in that he was a Jew and probably a Communist and she felt he should be dealt with harshly.

It is noted that on April 1, 1949, OLKOWSKA telephonically advised the writer that she had now arrived at the conclusion that the person whom she knew in Riga, that is, the Holland-American Line Agent, was named RUBEMS rather than RUBENS or ROBINSON.

Attention is invited to the obvious discrepancies in the information furnished by OLKOWSKA.

On April 1, 1949, the State Department records in connection with HARRY F. HALL, maintained in Room 2638, Temporary H Building, were reviewed by the writer. These records reflect that HALL was born February 1, 1893 at MacDonald, Pennsylvania and that he was appointed a clerk at the Latvian Legation at Riga on June 30, 1924. As of August 2, 1924 he was vice-consul and clerk in charge of the Alien Visa Section and on April 1, 1927 he was at Riga in charge of Russian and Latvian quotas. On July 10, 1928, he entered on duty as vice-consul and clerk at Malmo, Sweden. On November 12, 1928, he was transferred to Warsaw, Poland as Clerk and vice-consul and on February 15, 1930 he was summarily dismissed after confessing the issuance of false visas. At a Federal trial in the United States he was sentenced to two years suspended and placed on five years probation, the probation officer being named as R. C. BANNERMAN. The court which handed down this decision is not identified. It is noted that HALL served in the U. S. Army from October 19, 1917 until September 17, 1919.

- P E N D I N G -

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WFO No. 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that Agents who interviewed MARIA MARTIN OLKOWSKA are of the opinion that far beyond not making a desirable witness, she would make an extremely poor one. In this connection the low opinion in which she is generally held by her acquaintances is cited. Further, the discrepancies in her stories outlined in the details of this report render it nearly unintelligible. She is markedly nervous, drinks heavily and is extremely obese and untidy. Her anti-semitism is unmistakenly apparent in her entire outlook and conversation. She stated on March 31, 1949 that neither FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT nor HARRY TRUMAN were really Presidents of the United States but that BERNARD BARUCH was in fact President and that both President ROOSEVELT and President TRUMAN were little more than puppets. She observed that President TRUMAN was "no Good" inasmuch as he had been engaged in business with a man named JACOBSON.

It is not completely impossible that she would repeat these remarks in a court of law inasmuch as she appears to have no discretion. Further, her conversation is rambling and she does not give a direct answer to the simplest question. It is urged that these factors be considered in assaying her value as a witness.

The chronology of Q-1 is set out in the report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated February 17, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland.

The Laboratory advised by letter dated December 15, 1948 that Q-1 is in the handwriting of HISS.

The signed statement of ALGER HISS is set out in the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore.

Both BANNERMAN and R. F. KELLEY are currently employed by CIA.

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FD-13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4/19/49	3/29-31;4/1/49	DONALD D. CONNORS JIF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Text of handwritten note designated Q-1; M28-telg. MARY MARTIN, widow of HUGH MARTIN, formerly employed for special work by Legation at Riga. Remember well RUBENS while working for HUGH, be strict if needed, write Lib. Cong., Law Div." FBI laboratory advises this note in handwriting of HISS, although HISS denies note in own handwriting. State Department files reflect Moscow cablegram No. 30, dated January 28, 1938, reads as follows: "Moscow, January 28, 1938, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., 30, January 28, 11:00 A. M. Have received following telegram from MARTIN, widow of HUGH MARTIN, formerly employed for special work by Legation at Riga (Gray). Quote Remember well RUBENS while working for HUGH, be strict if needed, write Library of Congress, Law Division, signed MARY MARTIN unquote (end Gray) signed HENDERSON". Information copy of this cablegram sent to Office of Assistant Secretary SAYRE. State Department records reflect HUGH STREET MARTIN was State Department employee Latvian Legation, Riga and maintained "contact with confidential information sources", acted as investigator and prepared reports. MARY MARTIN, his wife, before marriage employed in Riga by HUGH MARTIN as "undercover woman agent on Communison"; prior to that employed "undercover woman for Latvian and British Governments Military intelligence" and after death of HUGH MARTIN (1931) employed U. S. Labor Department as investigator in Communist matters. MARY MARTIN now MARIA OLKOWSKA, Washington resident, advised March 31, 1949 (and furnished statement) that in Latvia she knew one AARON ROBINSON, Agent, Holland-American S. S. Lines, involved fraudulent sale of passages

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO 65-14920

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/25/49	4/1-19/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALGER HISS ceased membership in International Juridical Association prior to May, 1933; associates included NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, CAROL KING; purposes and editorial policy outlined; IJA reputed to be Communist controlled; no information developed of HISS' CP affiliation. Further attempts to verify shipment of oriental rugs to Washington, D.C., 1936, negative. No record of visa application in name of DAVID BROWN indicated British Visa Office, NYC. HAROLD L. POSNER denied membership in CP; admits acquaintance with VICTOR PERLO, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, ELEANOR NELSON, N. WITT, PHILIP FIELD, etals, but denied knowledge of CP espionage activity of said persons. JAY LOVESTONE, former associate of CHAMBERS in CP met ALGER HISS in October, 1947, as joint member of Committee to foster Marshall Plan; he considered HISS pro-Russian and sympathetic to Communist movement, but offered no details to substantiate opinion. LOVESTONE possesses very limited knowledge of CHAMBERS' activities. GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON residing in England. JOHN T. WERRMANN residing in Mexico. ALBERT E. RUTAN, Security Officer USAF, advised A. GEORGE SILVERMAN had ready access to classified documents during USAF tenure; RUTAN had no knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activity with HISS or CHAMBERS. MARY BELL GORMAN, former advisor on labor matters and CP member; FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN, Jefferson School instructor and CP member; and Mrs. NATHAN WITT declined interviews.

- R -

DEFERRED RECORDING

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333.
Bureau letter to New York and other offices, 1/3/49.
Bureau letter to New York and other offices, 12/13/48.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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THE ACTIVITIES OF ALGER HISS IN THE INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS furnished a signed statement relative to his activities and associates while he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which is hereinafter referred to as the IJA, prior to May, 1933. In this statement, HISS stated that when he first went to New York City to practice law, he became associated with the IJA, which organization consisted of a small group of persons who published a pamphlet on Labor Law. HISS stated that he was one of the editors of the Association's journal and that JEROME WELLERSTEIN, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, and ISADORE (SHAD) POLIER, also contributed editorials to this monthly publication. HISS stated that he left this association when he went to Washington, D.C. in May, 1933, and he advised that he did not believe that any of the individuals in the IJA were or are Communists, but he had heard allegations that LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, and ISADORE POLIER were Communists.

The files of the New York Office reflect that the IJA is reputed to be an organization which was organized by Communists and controlled by Communists, and that the lawyers who were originally connected with the Socialist Party formed a new group to assist the "Poors Unions"; that this group was called the IJA.

It is noted that the IJA published monthly bulletins and the first issue of this bulletin was published on May 1, 1932. These files further reflect that the IJA was formed in 1929 by a group of well-known jurists from all parts of Europe at a meeting which was held in Berlin, Germany. The purpose of the IJA was to develop organized opposition to the growing wave of repressive measures of legislators, courts and executive departments in many countries. The IJA allegedly appealed to all progressive liberals and radicals and all socially minded persons.

An examination of the monthly bulletins published by the IJA from May 1, 1932, for several years subsequent to that time, reflected that the only person mentioned in these bulletins was CAROL KING, Secretary of the IJA, and her name was mentioned in regard to subscribing to this monthly bulletin.

These monthly bulletins contained articles such as the rights of negroes, lynchings, the convictions and sentencing of persons for membership in the Communist Party, and numerous other articles relative to labor unions, minority groups, and the fact that past membership in the Communist

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Party should not warrant deportation of aliens.

The New York files further reflected that BENJAMIN STOLBERG stated that the IJA was inspired by the Communist Party and that some of its leading officers are lawyers for the Communist Party and various Communistic enterprises .

STOLBERG stated that he considered HISS a Communist "stooge" on a high governmental plane. He stated that he did not know ALGER HISS, and that he had no information which could tend to prove that ALGER HISS was a Communist.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, Executive Director, Social Democratic Federation, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, examined his files and produced a membership card reflecting that PRISCILLA HISS, 180 Claremont Avenue, New York City, had been a member of the Morningside Branch of the Socialist Party. This membership card reflected that she was admitted to membership on March 23, 1932, at which time she listed her occupation as research, and her age as twenty-eight.

CLAESSENS stated that there was a split in the Socialist Party in 1932, due to a disagreement in the leadership of the Socialist Party and this split finally became effective in about 1936, when NORMAN THOMAS broke away with a number of the branches of the Socialist Party. He stated that Mrs. CORLISS LAMONT was the Head of the Morningside Branch of the Socialist Party during the early 1930's, and for this reason as well as impressions he had, he felt that the Morningside Branch of the Socialist Party during 1932 and 1933, was the most pro-Communist group in the Socialist Party branches. He stated that this group consisted of members who indicated they were attending Columbia University or the College of the City of New York. He stated he did not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and he had no knowledge of their activities.

He stated he had no knowledge of any lawyers who were members of the Socialist Party prior to 1932, who had broken away from the Socialist Party to form a new group called the IJA.

The records of the Board of Elections, New York City, reflected during 1932 and 1933, while ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were residing at 180 Claremont Avenue and 378 Central Park West, New York City, that PRISCILLA HISS registered at the Board of Elections as a member of the Socialist

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Party and ALGER HISS registered as a Democrat. There was no record that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS registered at the Board of Elections from 1932 until 1948, and that at the latter time while they were residing at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS registered as members of the Democratic Party.

L. ALBERT SAMSTAG, Manager of the building at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, stated that the IJA never had a lease at this address, but that the name International Juridical Association had been placed on the door of Rooms 802 and 803, which offices were leased by JOSEPH BRODSKY and CAROL KING. He stated that SAUL COHN was a witness to a number of JOSEPH BRODSKY'S leases, and he believed that the records of the IJA are still maintained in Rooms 802 and 803, which office is being maintained by the widow of JOSEPH BRODSKY.

WILL WASLOW, Director of the Commission on Law and Legislation of the American Jewish Congress, New York City, stated that he was always anti-Communist and denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with any Communist front organizations. He stated he did not know ALGER HISS, and his first knowledge of ALGER HISS was in 1948, when this case became public. He stated he knew LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT, inasmuch as he had numerous contacts with labor unions and other organizations. He stated that for a time in 1936 and 1937, he had attended several meetings of the IJA, but he discontinued membership in this organization, inasmuch as he had a disagreement with some of the policies of the IJA. He stated he was unable to supply any information relative to the activities of ALGER HISS while he was associated with the IJA.

ISADORE SHAD POLIER, 80 Broad Street, New York City, stated that he was a classmate of ALGER HISS and LEE PRESSMAN while at Harvard Law School. He stated he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1929 with a Bachelor of Laws degree, and it was his opinion that they were all politically innocent at that time. He stated he was engaged in legal aid work while at the Harvard Law School and that ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, and EDWARD McLEAN were on the board of the Harvard Law Review from 1927 to 1929. He stated that he had a fellowship at the Harvard Law School from 1930 to 1931 and that during this period, he met NATHAN WITT. He was unable to recall that they had any political meetings while at Harvard Law School and he stated that the theory of Communism had not been introduced by any of the students at this school.

He stated that his next recollection of seeing ALGER HISS was in 1935 when HISS was with the Nye Committee in Washington, D.C. He stated

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that he contacted HISS at that time relative to some large company, which reportedly had been destroying their records to prevent prosecution. He was unable to recall whether ALGER HISS had contributed any editorials to the monthly bulletin of the IJA, but he stated that he could possibly have contributed one or two editorials. He stated he was the Director and Editor of the Monthly Bulletin of the IJA, and he attempted to get students and graduates from the Harvard Law School to write articles for the bulletin.

He stated he had no specific recollection that HISS had ever attended any of their monthly meetings of the Editorial Board of the IJA. He recalled that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT contributed one or two articles each to the monthly bulletin, but that they were inactive as far as attending the monthly editorial meetings. He stated that during 1932 and 1933, there were very few persons who were active in preparing the monthly bulletion of the IJA or in attending the monthly meetings of the Editorial Board.

He stated that JEROME HELLERSTEIN, NATHAN GREENE, CAROL KING, and SAUL COHN actively participated in the editorial meetings. POLLER stated he was never a member of the Communist Party and he had no knowledge that ALGER HISS had ever been a member of the Communist Party. He was of the opinion that CAROL KING and LEE PRESSMAN may have been associated with the Communist Party, but he had no direct knowledge or evidence of this fact. He stated that he next saw ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C. in 1937 at a social affair, the nature of which he was unable to recall, and he again accidentally saw him in Washington, D.C. in 1943. He stated that he personally dominated the policy of the IJA and inasmuch as he had never been pro-Communist, he felt that while he was the Director of IJA that this organization was not dominated by the Communists. He stated he returned to active membership in the IJA in 1940. At that time, he had the feeling that the bulletins had a basic hostility for the laws of the United States, which resulted in a number of violent arguments with CAROL KING and NATHAN WITT, and that as a result of these arguments he became inactive.

He recalled that between the second and third issues of the IJA bulletin, he went to a meeting on Labor Law and CAROL KING was explaining the IJA bulletin. After examining the bulletin, he told CAROL KING that it was "a lousy bulletin". He recalled that CAROL KING told him that she went to Europe to a meeting of liberals who were from all parts of the world, and that was the origin of the IJA. She also told him that the IJA had between twenty and forty subscribers at that time. He stated he became interested in the IJA, inasmuch as he had been studying labor law and as a result of his interest, he became Director and completely controlled the policy of the IJA and the

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editorilas which were placed in the monthly bulletin. He stated that there were no political items at all in the monthly bulletin and that they were pioneering in Labor Law.

He recalled that HISS, PRESSMAN and WITT went to Washington, D.C. sometime in 1933, but he had no knowledge of who requested them to go to Washington, D.C. During 1948, he stated he met ALGER HISS at the home of SAUL ADLER and he met him accidentally in a restaurant in New York City. He stated he offered his services to ALGER HISS in view of the accusations which had been made against him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and he told HISS that he would be willing to help him in any possible way.

He stated his wife, Mrs. JUSTINA LISE POLIER, knew PRISCILLA HISS from 1921 to 1923 while they were classmates at Bryn Mawr. He stated his wife became associated with the IJA in 1935 and she informed him that she did not know ALGER HISS and that she had no contacts with PRISCILLA HISS since they left Bryn Mawr.

JEROME ROBERT HELLERSTEIN, 61 Broadway, New York City, stated he received a Bachelor of Laws degree at Harvard Law School in 1931, but he did not know ALGER HISS at this school. He recalled that he met ALGER HISS probably in 1932 in New York City, and it is his belief that he saw HISS on two or three occasions in New York City, through some meetings of the IJA. He stated that he was never a member of the Communist Party and although, he is not anti-Communist, he is far from being pro-Communist. He stated that CAROL KING was the Executive Secretary of the IJA when he first came to New York City, and while he was at Harvard Law School he had heard about CAROL KING'S activities in civil liberties work and for this reason, he went to see her when he came to New York City. He stated that CAROL KING spoke of the activities of the IJA and for this reason he became active in this organization. He stated he vaguely recalled that ALGER HISS was connected with the IJA, but he could not recall any of his activities at any specific meeting.

He stated that ISADORE SHAD POLIER formulated the policy of the IJA and that he and POLIER were in charge of the articles in the monthly bulletin of the IJA. He recalled that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT occasionally attended meetings of the Editorial Staff of the IJA and that they possibly contributed one or two articles for the monthly bulletion of the IJA. He stated he had no knowledge that ALGER HISS had ever been connected or associated with the Communist Party or any of its affiliated organizations.

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He stated that in 1933, PRESSMAN and HISS went to Washington, D.C. and were employed by the AAA. It was his belief that they obtained positions with the AAA as PRESSMAN had formerly been employed by JEROME FRANK. He recalled that at a later date, NATHAN WITT also went to Washington, D.C., where he was employed by the United States government. He stated he attempted to obtain work with the AAA and he asked ALGER HISS to recommend him sometime during the year 1934. He stated HISS and PRESSMAN attempted to obtain a position for him, but were not successful in doing so. He stated it was the desire of many of the young men to go to Washington, D.C. during the early 1930's for employment in the various government agencies. He stated he did not believe at that time that HISS, PRESSMAN or WITT went to Washington, D.C. at the suggestion of someone connected with the Communist Party and he had no knowledge of any underground activities in Washington, D.C. He stated he had no further contacts with ALGER HISS until 1948, when he accidentally saw HISS on a train that was going to Washington, D.C.

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RE: SHIPMENT OF ORIENTAL RUGS TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

It will be noted that in the report of SA Robert F. X. O'Keefe, dated February 21, 1949, at New York, Mr. GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Special Agent of the American Railway Express Company, had advised that all tangible evidence of any delivery that might have been made from the SCHAPIRO residence in New York, in 1936, to Washington, D. C., would have been destroyed. At this time, HUNTER pointed out that it was the practice of the express company to retain their employees on specific routes for a great number of years. He said it was quite common for a driver to be on one particular route anywhere from twenty to thirty years, and as a result, there was a remote possibility that one of the drivers in the Greenwich Village area might remember a shipment of rugs from the SCHAPIRO residence during the pertinent time.

Doctor SCHAPIRO was recontacted by SA Lawrence H. Bracken and advised that he had no recollection of either he or his wife ever having received the rugs, or of reshipping them to Washington, D. C. However, he reiterated that if he had received such a shipment he would surely have reshipped them by the Railway Express System. As a result, Mr. HUNTER was recontacted and made available the services of WALTER J. DUNNE, Inspector of the Vehicle Division covering the Greenwich Village area. Accompanied by DUNNE, SAs Lawrence H. Bracken and James T. Neagle contacted the following drivers who are now covering the Greenwich Village area, or who covered it during the period in question:

NAME	BADGE NUMBER	YEARS OF SERVICE
BILL JOHNSON	230	44
H. MAC DONALD	2601	20
M. KELLY	464	34
R. PETERSON	785	30

FRED FABER - Former Inspector covering this Division, and presently attached to the Chief Special Agent's Office, New York City.

The above all offered substantially the same information in that while they were acquainted with the SCHAPIRO residence they could

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not recall ever making a pickup of any Oriental rugs from his residence in the latter part of 1936.

As a result of the foregoing, no further investigation is being contemplated in this regard.

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RE: WILLIAM ROSEN

In an effort to determine if WILLIAM ROSEN, formerly of Washington D.C, actually purchased an automobile in Washington, D.C, and subsequently re-registered it in New York City, while he was residing at 638 West 160th Street, Mr. J. CRUISE, Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau, assigned to the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles, was contacted. He advised that the New York State law requires that all records of automobile registrations be destroyed after a three-year period. Consequently since no record exists for the pertinent period, no further action is contemplated in this matter.

RE: HISS-CHAMBERS TRIP 1937

In order to positively identify the former residence of LAUCHLIN CURRIE at Marginal Acres near Hancock, New Hampshire, as the 1937 summer home of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, which CHAMBERS claimed he visited during the late summer of that year in the company of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, Mr. BERNARD JAFFE, Attorney for Mrs. WHITE, was contacted at his office at 52 Broadway. He advised that his client had no documentary evidence that would place her and her husband at this residence during 1937. However, he advised that both he and his client were most certain that this was their home because of the fact that 1937 was the last year that the WHITES spent in New Hampshire prior to their buying a home and moving to Washington, D.C.

Reference is made to the report of SA Frederick M. Connors dated March 21, 1949 at Boston, Massachusetts, concerning investigation made at STEARNS FARM, Peterborough, New Hampshire. It is to be noted that New York was furnished with two copies of the "Peterborough Transcript", copy #1 dated August 5, 1937, which carried, on page 1, an advertisement of the Peterborough Players concerning the play, "She Stoops to Conquer;" copy #2 dated August 12, 1937, which carried information concerning this play on pages 1 and 8.

Mrs. STEARNS was reinterviewed on March 29, 1949, by SA Lawrence H. Bracken, and when shown copies of the above papers she stated that these were sufficient to enable her to testify that her theatre group put on the instant play at her farm in Peterborough, New Hampshire, August 10th through August 15th, 1937.

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Neighbor of Alger Hiss, Washington, D.C.

KENNETH BANGHART, 416 East 58th Street, New York, New York, who was a commentator on the radio for NBC, was interviewed at his home. He advised that he had resided at the home of JAMES ROBB at 1247 30th Street, Washington, D.C. in 1936. He was asked if at any time he recalled a party by the name of HISS residing in this neighborhood. He stated that he did not specifically recall that ALGER HISS resided in the vicinity of 1247 30th Street but that it was quite possible that the HISS family did reside in the house next door to them at 1245 30th Street. He stated that he was unable to supply any information relative to this family that lived next door at 1245 30th Street.

RE: JOHN E. LOCKWOOD

The above captioned individual was recontacted March 31, 1949, and advised that he had been unable to find any typewritten specimens which may have emanated from ALGER HISS. However, he stated that he had found a handwritten note which he had received from ALGER HISS at the time of the death of Justice HOLMES. Mr. LOCKWOOD stated that he was unable to testify that this note was actually in the handwriting of HISS, due to the fact that he was not sufficiently familiar with HISS' handwriting. For this reason this piece of correspondence has not been obtained from Mr. LOCKWOOD.

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RE: BRITISH VISA APPLICATION OF
DAVID BREEN, ALIAS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

CHAMBERS, in the course of being interviewed by agents of the New York Office, advised that he had, either in the spring of 1935 or the fall of 1934, accompanied by MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent and owner of the American Feature Writers' Syndicate, 555 Fifth Avenue, New York; visited the British Consul Office in New York City and made application for a resident visa under the name of DAVID BREEN.

It was determimed by the Washington Field Office, as set out in the report of SA J. B. VAN ETTEN, dated March 15, 1949 at Washington, D. C., that DAVID BREEN had made a passport application at the State Department on May 28, 1935.

At the British Visa Office, 30 Rockefeller Center, New York City, Commander PAT STONE, on March 18, 1949, advised SAs JOHN F. SULLIVAN and FRANCIS J. GALLANT that it is the policy of his office to destroy all visa applications after five years, and that he was quite sure no record of the application of DAVID BREEN was maintained in the files. Commander STONE, however, caused a thorough search to be made of his files under the names of DAVID BREEN, MAXIM LIEBER and KENNETH KUHN, but no information pertaining to this case was discovered.

RE: Mrs. NATHAN WITT

In accordance with Bureau instructions to interview individuals whose names appeared on the KATHERINE WILLS PERLO letter, repeated attempts were made to interview Mrs. NATHAN WITT, whose name appears on the letter as NATHANIEL WITT (and wife). It should be noted that NATHAN WITT has previously been interviewed and he refused to answer any questions of interest pertaining to instant case.

Mrs. WITT was eventually located in her apartment, and an attempt was made to interview her by SAs FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. Mrs. WITT refused to open the door to interviewing agents after they had identified themselves; refused to listen to the purpose of the agents' visit and immediately after the introduction, slammed the peephole in the door shut, through which she had been talking. In view of Mrs. WITT'S attutude, and bearing in mind the fruitlessness of NATHAN WITT'S interview, no further attempt is being made to induce Mrs. WITT to subject herself to interview.

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RE: PEGGY BENNETT

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested the New York Office to contact Judge JEROME FRANK, United States Circuit Court, New York, to determine whether he knew the present whereabouts of PEGGY BENNETT, mentioned in the KATHERINE WILLS PERLO letter.

Judge JEROME FRANK was contacted by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN, whom he advised that when he had last heard of PEGGY BENNETT, she was in California. He has no idea of her present whereabouts, but suggested that ABE FORTAS in Washington, D. C., would most likely know where PEGGY BENNETT is. Accordingly, by teletype dated April 5, 1949, the Washington Field Office was instructed to contact ABE FORTAS and determine where PEGGY BENNETT is.

RE: FRANCIS SAYRE

CHAMBERS, during the course of being interviewed by agents of the New York Office, related that he had made a trip to Peterboro, Vermont, with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to visit HARRY DEXTER WHITE, in the summer of 1937.

In an attempt to verify CHAMBERS' statement, Mr. FRANCIS B. SAYRE was interviewed at his office in the United Nations Building, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN, to determine if he could furnish any information relative to where ALGER HISS had spent his leave in July and August, 1937. Mr. SAYRE advised that he had been abroad in 1937, having left the United States on June 28, 1937 and had remained away during July and August. Consequently, he did not know where ALGER HISS had spent his vacation. He had made inquiry of Miss NEWCOMB, his secretary, but she likewise advised that she did not know where ALGER HISS had been that summer.

During this interview, Mr. SAYRE volunteered the information that he intended leaving the United States on May 1, 1949, at the request of the Navy, to make a tour of the Marshall and Mariana Islands, at the conclusion of which he is to make a report to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

MRS. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Further during the course of his interview, CHAMBERS advised the New York agents that in 1931, he had married ESTHER SHEMITZ in New York City, and witnesses to this marriage were ANNA ROCHESTER and GRACE HUTCHINS. It was this latter person who threatened his life after he broke from the Communist Party. At the time CHAMBERS met SHEMITZ,

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he stated she was with the magazine "The World Tomorrow", a pacifist magazine edited by NEVIN SAYRE, brother of FRANCIS SAYRE.

Records of the New York Office reveal that "The World Tomorrow" is a Quaker magazine with liberal tendencies, edited by NEVIN SAYRE, DENNIS ALLAN and ANNA ROCHESTER. It was affiliated with the Fellowship Reconciliation, likewise a pacifist organization, whose officers were NEVIN SAYRE, NORMAN THOMAS and PAUL JONES. GRACE HUTCHINS and ALICE PARSONS were associated with "The World Tomorrow". Both HUTCHINS and ROCHESTER are well-known Communists who, according to GRACE LUMPKIN, held Party cards.

Mr. SAYRE, during the interview, was asked whether he knew GRACE HUTCHINS, ANNA ROCHESTER and ESTHER SHEMITZ. He stated that ANNA ROCHESTER and GRACE HUTCHINS were familiar to him and believed he had met them in his brother's office, but he was not sure. He had never met ESTHER SHEMITZ and knew nothing about her. He admitted also that he knew nothing about ANNA ROCHESTER and GRACE HUTCHINS other than the fact that their names were familiar to him through their association with his brother.

RE: HAROLD L. POSNER

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that in accordance with Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949, HAROLD L. POSNER, who is mentioned in the KATHERINE WILLS PERLO letter, be interviewed by the New York Office. POSNER, this teletype pointed out, resided at 141 Clove Road, New Rochelle, New York. A check of the New York Division's files revealed that HAROLD L. POSNER is prominently mentioned in the case entitled, "AUBE TZERKO, was., INTERNAL SECURITY - R", as being a close friend of OLGA and PHILIP MORTON FIELD. Surveillances maintained in this case revealed that HAROLD L. POSNER resided at 141 Clove Road, New Rochelle, New York and was employed at 122 East 42nd Street, New York, with the Pallet Sales Company, Inc.

On April 4, 1949, HAROLD L. POSNER was interviewed by SAs FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN in the offices of the Pallet Sales Company.

POSNER related, by way of background information about himself, that he resides at 141 Clove Road, New Rochelle, New York, with his wife, RONAH, nee GORDON, and his three children, PRUDENCE, DEBORAH and JOSHUA. He has a brother, STANLEY I. POSNER, who is a senior partner in the law firm of POSNER, BIRGE, FOX and ERANT.

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It should be noted that in the PERLO letter, opposite HAROLD POSNER, appeared a notation, "brother, sympathetic or a member, in New York now."

POSNER related that he had obtained his advanced education at Columbia University, June, 1933, when he took a leave of absence to work for the Government, returning in the spring in 1936 to obtain his Bachelor degree. He took post-graduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1937 to 1940, from which instruction he received his engineering degree.

Concerning his employment, he related that he has been employed on and off for the United States Government from 1933 to 1942. Specifically, he has worked for the Census Bureau as a statistical clerk under T. J. FITZGERALD, 1933, 1934; U.N.R.R.A. with the Research and Planning Division under LEON HENDERSON, 1934, 1935; with the W. P. A. under HARRY HOPKINS from 1935 to June, 1936, at which time he was transferred from the W.P.A. staff in Washington, D. C., to the staff in New York City, at which time he was promoted to Assistant Chief Statistician under Mr. JOHN WITTEN, who has since died. From 1936 to 1937 he was employed with the W.P.A. in Philadelphia under the National Research Project. His supervisor was DAVID WEINTRAUB. After obtaining his degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he returned to the W.P.A. in Philadelphia as an Engineer Economist, where he remained until June, 1941. In June he transferred to the C.A.A. in Washington, D. C., with which organization he remained until July, 1942, under the supervision of ROBERT KINKLEY. That ended his Government service. He entered private employment with the Gussach Machine Company in Long Island City, New York, as Assistant Factory Manager in July, 1942, with which company he remained until 1945, when he transferred to the Chemart Chemical Company of Stamford, Connecticut. He remained with the Chemart Chemical Company until 1947, thence transferred to the Pallet Sales Company, with which company he is presently employed.

With respect to his residences during his period of employment in the Government, he revealed that he had resided with his parents while employed in Washington. They lived in an apartment house on the intersection of T Street and New Hampshire Avenue. He could not recall the number of the apartment. Later he lived at the La Salle Apartments. In Philadelphia he had two residences; one in the 3000 block on either Chestnut or Spruce Streets. He also lived on South Hicks Street in a downtown section at an address which he cannot recall.

Relative to individuals who have been prominently mentioned in instant case, and whose names were brought to POSNER'S

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attention, he stated that he knows EDWARD FITZGERALD, whom he had met during his Government employment. He had known FITZGERALD both in Washington and Philadelphia. He did not consider him a very close friend, but he admitted that he had socialized with him to the extent of having occasional dinners with him and having exchanged visits to each others' homes. He admitted that EDWARD FITZGERALD had come to him and inquired whether he could be of any assistance in obtaining a position for FITZGERALD. He was unable to help him as he did not know of any job to which FITZGERALD'S talents were adapted. Further inquiry revealed that HARRY MAGDOFF had recommended FITZGERALD to him for assistance as MAGDOFF considered himself a friend of POSNER'S, having known him in and out of the Government for these many years. They visited back and forth, both in and out of the Government, here and in Washington, D. C. He hesitated with respect to classifying MAGDOFF as a very good or close personal friend, finally characterizing him as a "mutual friend".

He admitted knowing VICTOR PERLO ever since they had been at Columbia together, and believed their association began in 1933 when he, POSNER, was taking a course in statistics. They continued their association during Government service in Washington, D. C. They visited back and forth and were social as well as business friends. After PERLO'S marriage to KATHERINE WILLS, they continued to see each other. He believed the last time he had seen VICTOR PERLO was about six or seven years ago, and claimed that he had not seen him since. He last saw Mrs. VICTOR PERLO prior to her commitment to a sanitarium, and believed this occurred when their child was about four years old. He considered PERLO a close friend of his when they were in the Government service.

With respect to IRVING KAPLAN, POSNER admitted having known him both in Washington and Philadelphia and classified him as a business acquaintance, and not a close one at that. He was certain he had never been in KAPLAN'S home nor KAPLAN in his. He did recall, however, that he had bought a Model A Ford from KAPLAN.

He recalled knowing ELEANOR NELSON. Their association began when he was Corresponding Secretary for the AFG and NELSON was on the AFG Labor Committee. He did not consider himself a close associate of hers.

He met GEORGE SILVERMAN when SILVERMAN was with the National Resources Board in Philadelphia. This was, he claimed, strictly a business association, as they had never met socially. He added that he had not seen GEORGE SILVERMAN since he left Philadelphia.

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NATHAN WITT, he recalled having met once in Washington, D. C.

With respect to the individuals mentioned above, POSNER claimed that he had no knowledge of the fact that any of them were Communists, engaged in Communist activities, or carrying on any activities inimicable to the welfare of the United States. He stated that he could not recall having engaged in conversation with these individuals to the extent where they revealed to him their true political philosophies or had shown themselves in any way to be pro-Communist. He volunteered that he had followed the ALGER HISS case very closely and knew a number of the individuals withwhom he had been associated, such as the above, had been called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Grand Jury in New York City, but claimed that requests for their appearance before these bodies had come as a great shock to him and he had not and would not believe that they were guilty of the charges placed against them by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It should be noted at this point that to some extent, POSNER lost his composure and entered into a diatribe against the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He castigated Miss BENTLEY and CHAMBERS and cited the REMINGTON case as an example of the harm that had been done by the unsubstantiated testimony of Miss BENTLEY. He then carried over into pet subjects usually railed about by Communists, the context of which are not being set out, as it has no bearing on instant case other than to point out that by his reaction to certain questions and the above described monologue, POSNER indicated to interviewing agents that if he is not a Communist, he is, at least, well versed in their conversational tactics and knowledgeable about their political philosophies as well as being cognizant of their position on key subjects. It was also evident to agents, that POSNER was shifty during the interview, and very probably lying during most of it, and when it was possible to specifically check this point, he most certainly was. This was borne out when he was asked about his associations with PHILIP MORTON FIELD, concerning which association agents had some knowledge. POSNER related that he had met FIELD in Philadelphia when FIELD was with the Engineering Division of the National Research Project in 1936 and 1937. He recalled that he had seen him occasionally during this period and in the last six months, he has seen him about two or three times; had met him approximately twelve times since they had been in Philadelphia together; that his last visit with FIELD had been a few months ago. He also admitted having met OLGA FIELD, PHILIP'S wife.

It should be noted that surveillances during the AUBE TZERKO case revealed innumerable contacts between PHILIP FIELD and HAROLD L. POSNER, and showed their association to have been a most intimate one.

OLGA FIELD, in her application for immigration, had listed HAROLD L. POSNER as a close friend.

POSNER was asked whether he knew any of the following individuals, whose names were read to him and whose association he denied:

HARRY DEXTER WHITE
GREGORY SILVERMASTER
LEE PRESSMAN
ELIZABETH BENTLEY
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
CHARLES KRAMER
CHARLES KRIVITSKY
JOHN ABT
ALGER HISS
DONALD HISS
NOEL FIELD
HAROLD GLASSER
HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
J. PETERS
JACOB BAKER
DAVID CARPENTER
DAVID ZIMMERMAN
FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.

POSNER denied that he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party or that he had ever been solicited for membership. He also denied that he was a member of the Washington Book Shop. He further denied he had ever assisted any individual or any organization in carrying out activities inimicable to the welfare of the United States. He also denied that he had ever given any Government documents to any unauthorized individual. He stated he was never aware that any of the individuals above-mentioned to him had ever indicated to him anything showing they were engaged in Communist activities or in espionage or similar activities harmful to the welfare of the United States. He stated he had never attended any Communist meetings and had never held a Communist card. After some hesitancy, he stated he had never been a member of any Communist front organization labeled subversive by the Attorney General.

When asked what his reaction had been when a number of individuals with whom he had been associated had been accused of being engaged in an espionage conspiracy by CHAMBERS and BENTLEY, he said, as he had previously related, he had been considerably surprised, as nothing had come up during his associations with these individuals which would indicate they were engaged in such activities. He was asked whether

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he had discussed the charges with any of these individuals when he had met them subsequent to the charges. In reply he pointed out that he had asked HARRY MAGDOFF about BENTLEY'S charges and MAGDOFF had stated that BENTLEY was a "crack-pot" and "let's not discuss it". He refused to discuss whether or not he had approached any of the other subjects similarly and launched into a denunciation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities' characterassassination without trail, concluding with the statement that he would not believe they were engaged in the activities charged until they have had a fair trial.

RE: JAY LOVESTONE

During an interview with CHAMBERS by agents of the New York Office, CHAMBERS related, when questioned whether he, after his break with the Communist Party, had a long and detailed conversation with JAY LOVESTONE concerning this break, that it was highly probable he had talked to LOVESTONE about it. He characterized LOVESTONE as an individual who had been extremely friendly with him when LOVESTONE was in the Communist Party movement. CHAMBERS had related, however, that he was not very close or very friendly with LOVESTONE at this time. It was alleged that during the conversation with LOVESTONE, he, LOVESTONE, had suggested to CHAMBERS that he report his experiences with the Communist Party and break with the Communist underground apparatus, and LOVESTONE would attempt to have this material published. CHAMBERS, when questioned about this last statement, doubted very much that he ever made such a disclosure of his activities to LOVESTONE, but did state that it was not wholely without the realm of possibility.

In an attempt to clarify this matter, JAY LOVESTONE was interviewed on March 16, 1949 by SAs ROY J. BARLOGA and JAMES R. SHINNERS, and on March 18, 1949 by SAs RAY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. The following is a combined report by the above agents of these interviews:

LOVESTONE was interviewed at the offices of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and related that he originally met ALGER HISS in October of 1947 at the Harvard Club, New York City. The occasion was a meeting of the Stimpson Committee for the Marshall Plan headed by HENRY S. STIMPSON, former Secretary of War. This was a civilian organization whose purpose was to keep Congress aware of the necessity of passing the Marshall Plan. The organization consisted of about 1,500 of the leading citizens of the country. They held a number of meetings during the life of the Committee which Committee was disbanded after the Marshall Plan was adopted by Congress. According to LOVESTONE, it had its birth out of an article written by STIMPSON in "Foreign Affairs" magazine, in which he expounded his views on the European problem, and

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his viewpoint on the Marshall Plan becoming the basis for the platform of the Committee.

At the meeting that he attended, where he first met HISS, LOVESTONE stated that he met the American Federation of Labor representative and the other representatives including former Federal Judge ROBERT PATTERSON, DEAN ACHESON and ALGER HISS. LOVESTONE related that considerable information, in recent years, had come to his attention concerning ALGER HISS' activities and he welcomed the opportunity of meeting him. When queried what type of information had come to his attention, he stated that it was unfavorable; that HISS was considered pro-Russian and could not be trusted in handling United States problems. He added that it was common talk that ALGER HISS was a Communist and a top man for Russia. When asked for more specific information of such charges, LOVESTONE stated that BEN MANDEL, who is now an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities and IRVING BROWN, American Federation of Labor representative on European affairs, had both characterized HISS as a Communist and pro-Russian. He also pointed out that BOB WATT, American Federation of Labor representative in the IWO, who attended the San Francisco Conference at which ALGER HISS was secretary, had characterized ALGER HISS as being "no good" and had wired back to headquarters to determine what information they had about HISS. When asked when the information concerning HISS had first come to his attention, he advised that it was sometime in the early 1940's. He volunteered the information that he had heard that the British had also been aware of ALGER HISS' pro-Soviet leanings and had kept a close check on him at the San Francisco Conference.

LOVESTONE was asked whether he had any personal knowledge of an evidentiary value indicating that HISS was connected with the Communist Party. He said that he had none, but had believed HISS' reluctance to criticize the Soviet Union was evidence that HISS was very sympathetic with the Communist movement. LOVESTONE made reference to an article written by ALGER HISS in the "New York Times" sometime in December, 1948 on the Marshall Plan, in which, LOVESTONE stated there was no criticism revealed on the tactics of Russia toward the Plan. LOVESTONE believed HISS was a member of the "Idealistic Harvard Group" that came to Washington during the New Deal era.

At that time, American production was lagging, while Russian production was on the up-grade, which caused many of them to adopt a pro-Soviet viewpoint.

LOVESTONE said that in his opinion, HISS would not be considered within, what he described as, (using the words loosely) spy category; but rather as a person who was affiliated with agencies which could be used more beneficially to Communist advantage than an individual

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who stole documents, which is the usual work or duties of spies. LOVESTONE believed HISS actively ceased Communist Party work at the time of the HITLER-STALIN pact, but LOVESTONE cannot substantiate these beliefs. LOVESTONE said that as far as he was concerned, HISS was with ROOSEVELT at the Yalta Converence in body only, as his spirit and feelings were with STALIN.

LOVESTONE advised agents that he had been approached by ALGER HISS since the present inquiry began to obtain any derogatory information LOVESTONE may have had that referred to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. LOVESTONE reported that this contact by ALGER HISS had been made over the telephone; that he, LOVESTONE, had been non-commital, and HISS had stated that he would call him back, but never did.

LOVESTONE suggested that contact be made with HARVEY T. MANN, an attorney, at West 34th Street, New York City, who was affiliated with the Committee of Correspondence, which is a group seeking to support legislation on a national and local level to better the world. He said this organization wrote a letter, to his knowledge to the Carnegie Endowment, criticizing Russian tactics and requesting a $500.00 bequest to print a series of pamphlets criticizing Russian policies behind the Iron Curtain. According to LOVESTONE, HISS wrote a letter to MANN rejecting this request. LOVESTONE set this out as another example of HISS' pro-Russian attitude.

With respect to his conversations with Mrs. WILLIAM L. WHITE at a cocktail party on New Year's Day, LOVESTONE related Mrs. WHITE had been under the influence of liquor and had made inquiry concerning his information on the "HISS mess". LOVESTONE told Mrs. WHITE that he thought HISS was "guilty as sin", to which Mrs. WHITE expressed satisfaction and agreement. He recalled Mrs. WHITE as saying nothing subsequent concerning that, but she had attended parties in the company of the HISSES and BEATRICE HEIMAN. At one of these parties attended by PRISCILLA HISS, WILLIAM L. WHITE'S book "A Report on the Russians" was brought up for discussion. It was during this discussion that Mrs. HISS mentioned the fact that ALGER had been to Moscow on a secret mission with Mr. STETTINIUS at the Yalta Conference. Further inquiry on this point revealed that he, LOVESTONE, could not recall any further observations regarding this conversation, but was confident that Mrs. WHITE could reveal the complete details of the conversation.

With respect to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LOVESTONE reiterated that he knew CHAMBERS prior to the break in the Communist Party which led to LOVESTONE'S leaving it. He did not know him very well, as CHAMBERS was

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one of the younger members and was affiliated more closely with the literary end of activities of the party, rather than the organizational section, with which LOVESTONE was more closely affiliated. He stated that CHAMBERS had come to him prior to his break from the Party and had asked him for advice. After hearing his reasons for breaking, LOVESTONE advised him that in his opinion, the best path to pursue was to break clean from the Party, adopt a "hard fist" attitude and "let the chips fall where they may". CHAMBERS, on the other hand, had indicated that he desired to break slowly, not hurting anyone, and let bygones be bygones. LOVESTONE had counselled him that that was impossible; that the best method to pursue was to make the break and have LOVESTONE publish his entire story so that there would be no question concerning his position thereafter. CHAMBERS did not agree with him apparently, LOVESTONE stated, because he did not follow his advice, and had no further contacts with him with regard to LOVESTONE'S offer to publish his experiences.

Inquiry revealed that LOVESTONE was cognizant of CHAMBERS' underground activities and the fact that he had been taken out of the Party before his entrance into the underground activities, as well as his entrance into Government work. Specific inquiry failed to reveal on what basis LOVESTONE made such a statement and it is believed that it was based merely on his knowledge of the usual Communist techniques.

LOVESTONE volunteered the information that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been active in European countries in connection with espionage activities and organizing Communist Parties in these countries. Through inquiry he stated CHAMBERS had made numerous trips abroad. Cross-examination of LOVESTONE on these statements revealed that he had no basis for making same, and would usually brush off the inquiry with a wave of his hand, and with a statement that "it was well known to people 'in the know' in the party". It was noticeable during the interview that LOVESTONE repeatedly made statements concerning CHAMBERS' activities in the underground, which statements were made without any specific knowledge of facts to back them up. It was evident that LOVESTONE had no true knowledge of CHAMBERS' underground activities and knew none of the individuals connected therewith, and other information, other than that which he had obtained "second hand" or from the newspapers.

At the meeting of the Stimpson Committee, LOVESTONE stated that he knew ALGER HISS was aware of LOVESTONE'S position and background, and as a consequence, he and HISS watched each other very closely and were circumspect in their remarks. The purpose of the meeting LOVESTONE recalled, was to make nominations for individuals to head the civilian branch of the Marshall Plan in New York City and Washington, D. C. Mr. PATTERSON, who presided at the meeting, called for nominations,

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and LOVESTONE said there was a brief silence for nominations to head the New York Office, when suddenly ALGER HISS took the floor and said that while he was enroute to the meeting that night, he met an old acquaintance. HISS asked him if he would be interested in being in charge of the New York Office of the Committee. In fact, LOVESTONE stated, HISS told the gathering he had brought this party to the Harvard Club and he was, at that moment, in the lobby. HISS then identified the individual as HAROLD STEIN, whom he recalled was either formerly affiliated with or a member of the Budget Bureau. LOVESTONE refrained from commenting on this nomination because he did not know anything about STEIN'S background.

LOVESTONE pointed out that the situation surrounding HISS' remarks struck him as being most unusual, in that he would take an individual whom he had met enroute to the meeting and propose him to such a position. LOVESTONE added that STEIN was brought into the meeting, and to his recollection, was appointed to head the New York Office. Following this, DEAN ACHESON asked that a bill of particulars be drawn up, and a committee was appointed to carry this out. ACHESON suggested, according to LOVESTONE, that HISS and LOVESTONE be appointed to this committee of two. LOVESTONE withdrew, under the pretext that he would have to leave town. LOVESTONE stated that at this meeting he had made available all of the American Federation of Labor documents on the Marshall Plan.

LOVESTONE said the next meeting was held a month later in the Empire State Building, at which time HISS presented a one page bill of principles, setting forth eight points which had been prepared by HISS. At the conclusion of the meeting at the Empire State Building, LOVESTONE had a conversation with HISS, at the conclusion of which he asked him whether he was going downtown. HISS replied that he was sorry, but he was not going that way, as he had business to transact uptown. However, when LOVESTONE boarded the downtown Fifth Avenue bus, he observed that HISS was on it. LOVESTONE re-engaged HISS in conversation on the bus, during which LOVESTONE severely criticized the tactics of the countries behind the Iron Curtain. He noticed that HISS was silent during these remarks. As the bus reached the lower part of Fifth Avenue, LOVESTONE mentioned to HISS that he was getting off at Eighth Street, and HISS indicated that he was continuing to Washington Square. However, when he got off the bus at Eighth Street, he found HISS immediately behind him, and they again engaged in conversation as they proceeded toward University Place. LOVESTONE pointed out the incident on the bus as an indication of HISS' state of mind at that time, as he appeared to be confused and upset, but he did not know the reason for this condition.

LOVESTONE stated that he had had no further contact

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with HISS until the spring of 1948, when he took the initiative of contacting HISS at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and requested a luncheon engagement, to which HISS agreed. LOVESTONE recalled that he asked HISS to come to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union offices, where he showed HISS about, and was disappointed when DAVID DUBINSKY, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union was not available to meet HISS. They had luncheon at the Bryant Hotel. During the luncheon, he told HISS that he had two specific requests to make of him; one that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace make funds available to bring union leaders from Germany to the United States and allow them to observe the policies and operations of unions in this country. HISS rejected this proposal, pointing out that the Endowment is interested only in academic work rather than labor unions. LOVESTONE said he asked HISS secondly if the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace could see its way clear to bring other refugees from the Baltic countries from behind the Iron Curtain, and allow them to see various operations of industries in the United States. This request, likewise, was rejected by HISS.

With respect to HAROLD STEIN, the files of the New York Division reveal that he has been the subject of two separate investigations; one a loyalty investigation and the other an applicant for Government position investigation, both of which revealed alleged Communist activities and contained accusations by individuals interviewed that STEIN was either a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

RE: HARVEY MANN

In the interview conducted by SAs JAMES R. SHINNERS and ROY J. BARLOGA, February 16, 1949, with JAY LOVESTONE, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, he mentioned that one person he knew had association with ALGER HISS was HARVEY MANN, attorney, 34th Street and Seventh Avenue. Mr. MANN, according to LOVESTONE, was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, and in this regard had attempted to obtain from the Carnegie Endowment and ALGER HISS, a loan to publish a series of pamphlets criticizing Russian tactics behind the Iron Curtain.

On March 2, 1949, HARVEY MANN was interviewed at his law office, 205 West 34th Street. He stated he was Chairman of Committee of Correspondence, which group interests itself in supporting legislation on behalf of various causes, e.g. housing (on national and local level) as well as independent projects they feel should be supported.

In this latter regard, Mr. MANN said his group indicated a desire to publish a series of pamphlets criticizing Russian policy toward

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countries behind the Iron Curtain. To assist this project, Mr. MANN said he directed a letter to Mr. HISS at the Carnegie Endowment, outlining his program. This took place, Mr. MANN said in 1947 and was the first correspondence Mr. MANN had ever had with Mr. HISS. The request of the Committee of Correspondence was refused by Mr. HISS.

Mr. MANN said he has had no correspondence from Mr. HISS since the above-mentioned reply. Mr. MANN said he never had any personal contact with Mr. HISS and knew nothing relative to his background.

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RE: KENNETH WESTON HUTCHINSON;
GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON

KENNETH WESTON HUTCHINSON, 516 Windsor Parkway, Oceanside, Long Island, was interviewed at the New York Office April 14, 1949 by Special Agents ROY J. BARROGA and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He advised that he is presently on parole from Sing Sing Prison, New York, having been released from the penitentiary one week ago. His parole period expires April 29, 1951, having served a sentence of two to four years at Sing Sing for third degree forgery. He was convicted in April, 1947 at New York City for having defrauded his employer of approximately $160,000 over a period of eight years by forging checks. Another defendant with him in the case was one WILTON MATTHEWS, who was also sentenced to the penitentiary in connection with that crime. The employer who was defrauded was the Trojan Publishing Company, 125 East 46th Street, New York City. HUTCHINSON stated that he is presently working for PETER MORELL, 45 Eighth Avenue, New York City, telephon number Chelsea 2-0746.

HUTCHINSON related that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in about 1922 when both of them were students at Columbia University, New York City. He knew CHAMBERS fairly well at Columbia as a poet and writer, but has not seen CHAMBERS since about 1925 and he knows nothing about CHAMBERS' activities since then, except that CHAMBERS has been an editor for "Time" magazine in recent years.

HUTCHINSON related that in about 1922 he met GERTRUDE ZIMMERMAN in a bookstore which she operated on Fifth Avenue between 12th and 13th Streets, New Yor City, and he worked for her a short time in the bookstore. In April, 1923 he married GERTRUDE ZIMMERMAN in Brooklyn, New York, and they began to live together at 201 Second Avenue, New York City.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS made the acquaintance of GERTRUDE ZIMMERMAN also in about 1922 in the bookstore which she operated, and after GERTRUDE married HUTCHINSON, CHAMBERS came to visit them on several occasions at their apartment on Second Avenue.

At that time, GERTRUDE often spoke fondly of CHAMBERS and since CHAMBERS had a very likeable personality, HUTCHINSON became jealous of him. On one occasior in about 1925 while riding on a Fifth Avenue bus with CHAMBERS, he had a long talk with him and asked him to keep away from his wife. CHAMBERS agreed to do so. HUTCHINSON stated that since that time he has never seen CHAMBERS, has never writte to him and, in general, has had no contact with him of any kind. CHAMBERS did stay away from his wife after he was requested to do so.

HUTCHINSON stated further that in June, 1927 he got a divorce from GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON on the grounds of adultery, charging her with having adulterous

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relations with MAXWELL SMITH, a detective-story writer who was a good friend of KENNETH HUTCHINSON. After the divorce, he saw GERTRUDE on infrequent occasions. He later heard that CHAMBERS became friendly with GERTRUDE again after the divorce although he knew nothing about the details of this relationship. HUTCHINSON said that he did not believe that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON had adulterous relations during their marriage with anyone except MAXWELL SMITH.

From about 1930 until 1936 GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON was employed by the Book of the Month Club, New York City, and then in about 1936 she went to South America In about 1940 she went to the Panama Canal Zone and worked as a librarian in a United States Army Hospital there which specialized in treating tropical diseases. HUTCHINSON believed that GERTRUDE was still working for that hospital.

HUTCHINSON stated that he believed that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON had been a member of the Communist Party in the early 1930's, but that she had left the party around 1940. He had no proof of this except for the things she told him on different occasions. HUTCHINSON stated that the person who would, undoubtedly, know the present location of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON was Mrs. DAVID REDSTONE, 233 East 26th Street, New York City. Mrs. REDSTONE has been a good friend of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON'S for a very long period of time.

Mr. and Mrs. DAVID REDSTONE, 233 East 26th Street, New York City, were interviewed on April 14, 1949 by SA ROY J. BARLOGA. They stated that they have been acquainted with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON since about 1924. They indicated that she is presently living in London, England, and has been there since September, 1948. She intends to return to the United States in about October, 1949. According to a letter which they received from her about one week ago, her address in England is 283 Park West, Marble Arch, W. 2, London, England. She is studying in some school in London taking a library course in tropical diseases. From about 1940 until September, 1948, GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON worked as a librarian at the Ancon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone. This is a United States Army Hospital where patients with tropical diseases are treated.

They related further that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, for a period of about six years from 1930 until 1936, worked for the Book of the Month Club in New York City as a clerk, and in about 1937 she married a South American named NEWBALL and lived with him in Bogota, Columbia. They were divorced about two years later.

Mr. and Mrs. REDSTONE stated that they did not believe that GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON had ever been a member of the Communist Party because in her conversations she never spoke favorably about the Russians and conditions in Russia.

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If she had been a member of the Communist Party, they felt that she would probably talk about it and boast about it because she was that type of person. They stated that they had never heard her talk about WHITTAKER CHAMBERS except that in about 1925 when she was married to KENNETH HUTCHINSON, CHAMBERS was a friend of the HUTCHINSONS and visited them occasionally. Mr. and Mrs. REDSTONE met CHAMBERS on one occasion at that time and were not favorably impressed with him because they considered his personal appearance very poor, he being rather dirty and unkempt. During the past fifteen years or so they have never heard GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON mention CHAMBERS to them.

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RE: JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN

Mrs. FLORENCE TATE, 305 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, mother-in-law of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, was interviewed on March 24, 1949 by SA JAMES SHINNERS, and advised that HERRMANN and his wife, RUTH, are still in Mexico and intend to remain there for an indefinite time. She indicated that they could be reached in care of the Wells Fargo Express Company, Mexico City.

On April 13, 1949, Mrs. TATE was again interviewed by SA ROY J. BARLOGA. She advised that HERRMANN and his wife are still living in Mexico City and, although she did not have their specific address, she has been writing to them in care of the Wells Fargo Express Company, Mexico City. She stated that they are living on the income he receives from the estate of his deceased father, and had found living in Mexico much cheaper than living in the United States, and for that reason intend to remain in Mexico for some time.

HERRMANN and his wife were studying the Spanish language and intended to take some courses of study at a university in Mexico, probably Mexico City.

Mrs. TATE said she had written to them indicating that FBI agents were trying to locate HERRMANN to interview him, and Mrs. HERRMANN answered her letter, telling her that she and JOHN HERRMANN did not intend to return to the United States, but are ramaining in Mexico for an indefinite period of time.

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INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES JOSEPH COE

Reference is made to the statement of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that one BOB COE obtained documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE and delivered these documents to CHAMBERS in 1935 at Washington, D.C., prior to the death of HAROLD WARE. CHAMBERS stated that he had to wait for one hour for COE on a street corner in Washington, D.C. to return these documents to COE. Thereafter, CHAMBERS told WARE that he refused to work with COE.

The files of the New York Office reflect that ROBERT COE is the brother of VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, a subject in the GREGORY case, and active in the Communist underground apparatus. The correct name of BOB COE is CHARLES JOSEPH COE. It is also noted that COE is the Director of Farm Research, Inc., 39 Cortland Street, New York City, alleged to be a Communist front organization. COE is known to have been in contact on several occasions with New York State functionaries of the Communist Party.

CHARLES JOSEPH COE was interviewed on March 8, 1949 by SA's FRANCIS J. GALLANT and DONALD E. SHANNON. COE was advised that investigation was being conducted concerning individuals with whom we believed he may have been associated at one time. He was specifically asked if he had, at any time, known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or had any dealings with him. He replied that he would answer any questions that concerned his own personal life but that he considered it a witch-hunt and foolhardy investigation to inquire about individuals who worked for the Government in the early 1930's. He stated that he resided in Washington in the early 1930's and felt that Washington was one place where gossip was the vogue and true facts were seldom distinguished from mere gossip. In reply to the question as to whether he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he stated: "I certainly do not know ALGER HISS, and as to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, whether I know him or not, I refuse to answer such a question as I do not consider it pertinent to anything that I believe is important." This interview was brought to a close in view of the attitude of COE to refuse to answer questions pertinent to the investigation of Communist underground activities.

The following background information was obtained from COE during the course of the above interview: He advised that he was born August 9, 1908 at Richmond, Virginia. He married his present wife ROSE in December of 1931 at New York City. He has a son ALLAN and a daughter MARY

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by this marriage. They all presently reside at 769 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, New York, telephone: UL 9-1254. COE is Director of Farm Research, Inc. and also is the editor of "Facts for Farmers" which is a publication of Farm Research, Inc. COE has attended the following universities:

University of California;
University of Chicago, where he received a M. A. and a Ph. D. degree;
University of Brown, for two years;
Brookings Institute, for one year.

His main course of study was concerned with statistics and economics. It is believed that he has been connected with Farm Research since 1935.

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RE: ROBERT CANTWELL

On March 31, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised SAs Francis X. Plant and Thomas G. Spencer that he had just recalled the fact that the true name of ROBERT CANTWELL was LLOYD CANTWELL. CHAMBERS believed that CANTWELL had changed his given name when he came to New York City from the State of Washington. The only reason he ever gave to CHAMBERS for the change in name was the fact that he did not like the name of LLOYD. CANTWELL did not change his name legally, in so far as CHAMBERS knew. CHAMBERS said that he has known CANTWELL since approximately 1930, but did not think that he knew that CANTWELL'S real name was LLOYD until some years later.

It is noted that CHAMBERS has used the alias of LLOYD CANTWELL in some operations. It has also been determined that the investigators for ALGER HISS have been investigating the possibility of CHAMBERS having been confined to a mental institution. ROBERT CANTWELL, according to investigation conducted, was at one time confined to a mental institution in White Plains, New York. In view of the fact that his real name was LLOYD CANTWELL, it is possible that this matter of a change of name has misled the investigators for HISS.

RE: EDWIN C. COLWELL

An attempt was made to locate and interview EDWIN C. COLWELL in order to ascertain the present activities and whereabouts of Mrs. ADAMIRON BISHOP. According to CHAMBERS, Mrs. BISHOP, who is now remarried, formerly operated the establishment known as the "Castle" at Fort Lee, New Jersey, where CHAMBERS lived for a short period. Inquiry was made at the Castle Realty Corporation, New York City, and other sources including telephone and business directories, Credit Bureau, and Dun & Bradstreet, with negative results.

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Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Reference is made to the report of SA DAVID EDWIN TODD, dated March 23, 1949 at San Francisco and Newark teletype dated March 29, 1949 requesting interview of ALBERT E. RUTAN, c/o Arabian American Oil Company, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for information concerning SILVERMAN'S activities.

ALBERT E. RUTAN, Assistant Personnel Manager, Arabian American Oil Company, 711 Fifth Avenue, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent JOHN F. SULLIVAN. He advised that he had been an officer in the United States Army Air Force assigned as an administrative assistant in the office of COLONEL CHARLES DYSON who was in charge of the control office which consisted of various divisions one of which was the Analysis and Plans Branch which was headed by SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN'S unit was broken down into several sub-sections including Labor and Manpower, the Statistical Control Section, and the Drafting Section. RUTAN stated that one of his duties was to act as security officer of the Analysis and Plans Branch. In regard to the method of handling secret and classified information in the Analysis and Plans Branch, RUTAN stated that it was the procedure to have such documents locked up in a safe each night and transmitted to the individuals who were working with such documents personally by an Air Force officer. He stated that a control over these documents was instituted whereby the individual delivering such documents would initial the document when it left his possession and this procedure was continued until the document was returned to the safe. He recalled that several of the offices of the various divisions' heads had safes which were utilized to hold the secret and classified documents overnight. RUTAN recalled that such a safe was maintained in SILVERMAN'S office and more than likely such documents were held in this particular safe. He stated that it was the procedure for the officer on duty to check all the safes and confidential file cabinets nightly to ascertain whether or not they were locked,

RUTAN was questioned as to whether or not it was possible for SILVERMAN and other individuals in his section to take top secret information to their homes for further study. RUTAN stated that it was possible for Air Corps officers to take classified documents to their homes. In regard to civilians such as SILVERMAN, there were certain types of passes which he recalle

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were referred to as "gold passes", which entitled the possessor to take documents and papers out of the building to his home or in effect relieved the person holding such a pass from a search by the building guards. RUTAN recalled that SILVERMAN possessed such a pass which would entitle him to pass in and out of the building without being subject to question as to his possession of documents pertaining to Air Corps matters. RUTAN stated that he was acquainted with SILVERMAN and had talked to him on a few occasions when he was making a tour of inspection. However, he knew of nothing concerning SILVERMAN'S activities which would arouse his suspicion. He advised that he had never socialized with SILVERMAN but recalled that he may have played cards with SILVERMAN and other Air Corps personnel on at least one occasion. He advised that SILVERMAN was very highly regarded in the Air Corps and was quite friendly with Brigadier General BENNETT MEYERS who was SILVERMAN'S superior over COLONEL DYSON. RUTAN advised that although he was not in a position where he contacted SILVERMAN daily, it was his understanding that SILVERMAN'S close associates in his department were an individual by the name of SENTURIA, who was SILVERMAN'S assistant, and another assistant who was identified as LESTER KLEPPER. He also believed that MAJOR ULLMAN was also very close to SILVERMAN.

RUTAN was unable to give any information concerning SILVERMAN'S activities outside of his employment with the Air Force. He had no information concerning SILVERMAN'S activities which would associate him with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

RUTAN commented on the fact that in the course of his duties as security officer there were occasions when he had difficulty with the Analysis and Plans Branch when they were working at night on classified documents and would fail to make the fact known to him. However, these occasions were few and were explained away at the time.

RUTAN stated that the work of SILVERMAN'S unit necessitated his having reports of a highly classified and secret nature pertaining to B-29 production, modification, theatre diversion, and supplies. He stated that SILVERMAN was entitled to these classified documents in order to perform his work. He also stated that these documents would be available to MAJOR ULLMAN and possibly other individuals in the Analysis and Plans Branch.

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Reference is made to the Washington Field Office teletype dated March 16, 1949 advising that ALVIN BROWN, c/o Johns Manville Company and former executive officer of the National Recovery Administration may be able to furnish information concerning A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was new with the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA.

ALVIN BROWN, Legal Department, Johns Manville Company, 22 East 40th Street, New York City, was interviewed by the writer and he advised that he had been a top executive officer of the National Recovery Administration in 1933. He advised that the Labor Advisory Board was a board made up of various labor leaders throughout the country and was the representative of labor in the National Recovery Program. This board functioned under an administrator who Mr. BROWN recalled as being EDWARD McGRADY who is presently director of labor relations for RCA Corporation, New York City. He stated that since he did not have regular daily contact with the Labor Advisory Board, he was not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who was chief statistician for the board from October 1933 through June 1934. He stated that the contacts with the officers who represented labor, industry, and consumer groups were only made by the officers responsible for administrative assistants, and that he would be unable to give any information concerning the duties of the administrator and personnel of these groups.

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RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

It was requested that FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN, associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, be interviewed concerning his knowledge of RENO'S activities in 1935 to 1937. It is to be noted that FRANKLIN is a former Communist Party member and instructor at the JEFFERSON SCHOOL. He was expelled from the Party in early 1948 for criticizing the actions of the Party leaders.

An attempt was made to interview FRANKLIN at his residence, 67 Jane Street, New York City, by SA(A) JAMES T. NEAGLE and SA JAMES R. SHINNERS. When FRANKLIN opened the door, the Agents identified themselves, and requested that they be permitted to enter to interview FRANKLIN; whereupon he attempted to slam the door stating that he did not wish to answer any questions. When asked the reason for his refusal FRANKLIN stated, "I do not wish to talk about that." When asked what he meant by that statement FRANKLIN stated, "I do not wish to say why I do not want to be interviewed." FRANKLIN appeared to be extremely nervous and frightened.

RE: MARY BELL GORMAN

The Bureau instructed in a letter dated January 19, 1949, that all individuals mentioned in an anonymous letter, later determined to have been written by KATHERINE WILIS PERLO, were to be interviewed.

Mrs. GORMAN, who is employed in the Public Information Department, American Red Cross, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York City, was telephonically contacted and agreed to appear at this office for an interview on March 28, 1949. During the morning of March 28, 1949, her attorney, Mr. ARMEN D. ANDERSON, telephoned and requested the nature of the inquiry. He was advised that Mrs. GORMAN was to be interviewed regarding a matter of internal security. He requested more specific information, and when advised that that was all the information which could be disclosed, he refused to submit Mrs. GORMAN to be interviewed for any such "fishing expedition."

Kisseloff-4228

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/25/49	4/1-19/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALGER HISS ceased membership in International Juridical Association prior to May, 1933; associates included NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, CAROL KING; purposes and editorial policy outlined; IJA reputed to be Communist controlled; no information developed of HISS' CP affiliation. Further attempts to verify shipment of oriental rugs to Washington, D.C., 1936, negative. No record of visa application in name of DAVID BROWN indicated British Visa Office, NYC. HAROLD L. POSNER denied membership in CP; admits acquaintance with VICTOR PERLO, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, ELEANOR NELSON, N. WITT, PHILIP FIELD, etals, but denied knowledge of CP espionage activity of said persons. JAY LOVESTONE, former associate of CHAMBERS in CP met ALGER HISS in October, 1947, as joint member of Committee to foster Marshall Plan; he considered HISS pro-Russian and sympathetic to Communist movement, but offered no details to substantiate opinion. LOVESTONE possesses very limited knowledge of CHAMBERS' activities. GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON residing in England. JOHN T. HERRMANN residing in Mexico. ALBERT E. RUTAN, Security Officer USAF, advised A. GEORGE SILVERMAN had ready access to classified documents during USAF tenure; RUTAN had no knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activity with HISS or CHAMBERS. MARY BELL GORMAN, former advisor on labor matters and CP member; FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN, Jefferson School instructor and CP member; and Mrs. NATHAN WITT declined interviews.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-3-83 BY 6768 RCS/JAS 7/20/87 SP-7 m #88, 903 #266, 586

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333.
Bureau letter to New York and other offices, 1/3/49.
Bureau letter to New York and other offices, 12/13/48.

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NY 65-14920

In view of the above, the following background information was obtained concerning Mrs. GORMAN by SA (A) James T. Neagle:

DELETED FROM COPY FURNISHED Dept.

The indices of this office reflect that Miami Confidential Informant PAUL CROUCH advised in a signed statement dated April 14, 1948 that Mrs. GORMAN is a former Government employee who joined the Communist Party about the same time she became acquainted with FRANCIS J. GORMAN, President of the United Textile Workers of America (AFL) in 1935. She married GORMAN in 1936 or 1937 immediately after he obtained a divorce from his former wife. During 1935, the Communist Party was working feverishly to get a labor party movement under way in the United States. However, they had no one in any leading position in the AFL who could get the floor to speak on the issue, or introduce resolutions which would get out of committees at the 1935 AFL Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

JACK STACHEL and several assistants were in Atlantic City trying to make the best of the situation and at least make a showing for the Kremlin's benefit. They got the surprise of their lives when FRANCIS J. GORMAN, the Vice-President of the UTW, made a sensational speech for the Labor Party and introduced a resolution which got over one hundred votes. STACHEL remembered having tossed aside, a week or so previously, copies of a speech and resolution exactly like those made by GORMAN (previously regarded by the Party as a reactionary). STACHEL rushed back to New York and looked them up. MARY K. BELL, which is Mrs. GORMAN'S maiden name, had written the National Office of the Communist Party that GORMAN was going to make the speech and delivered the resolution (which she had written), and enclosed copies. STACHEL had not taken it seriously.

Further this informant advised that during the next year or two, he saw much of MARY and FRANCIS GORMAN, sometimes staying at GORMAN'S hotel, sometimes as a guest of MARY'S father, on frequent trips to Washington for discussions of textile problems, GORMAN once came to Greensboro, North Carolina to discuss details of a textile drive with this informant's wife who was then working in a textile mill and active in the UTW. MARY GORMAN would come down to North Carolina to attend meetings of the Communist Party State Committee when textile matters were taken up.

NY 65-14920

Mrs. GORMAN was described by the informant as a genius on organizational matters and details of strategy. She was a hard worker and full of energy who did most of the detail work of GORMAN'S office. GORMAN followed her advice on major questions.

According to the informant, when SIDNEY HILLMAN offered a large sum of money from Amalgamated funds for a drive in textile on conditions that he should have a controlling hand in it, the Party insisted that GORMAN accept and sign the terms. This was a mistake for GORMAN and for the Party. STACHEL thought they were just sacrificing GORMAN, but HILLMAN kicked the Party as well as GORMAN out of the drive. Later, GORMAN went back to the AFL, and helped reorganize the UTW.

Also according to this informant, MARY GORMAN became Editor of the official paper of the Workers Alliance.

Upon reinterview by the Miami Office, it has previously been reported that the only additional information this informant could supply concerning the captioned individual, is that occasionally she would attend White House affairs and furnished detailed reports of any information gathered there to JACK STACHEL.

Mrs. GORMAN reportedly told the informant that her club in the Communist Party included several State Department employees.

It was deemed advisable to interview Mrs. GORMAN'S superiors in the Office of Public Information, American Red Cross, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York City, concerning any background information or any activities on her part indicative of Communist tendencies.

Accordingly, Mr. JOHN S. RENWICK, Director of Public Information, American Red Cross, furnished the following information:

Mr. RENWICK advised that to his knowledge Mrs. GORMAN was not a Communist. He stated she was a conscientious worker who had devoted a great deal of time and effort to the furtherance of the "blood bank" program. During the time he has known her, she has never given any indication of Communist leanings. Politically RENWICH stated, Mrs. GORMAN is a Democrat who was very happy to see President Truman reelected.

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Further, RENWICK stated that Mrs. GORMAN may be considered a little "liberal" being the daughter of Dr. SPURGEON BELL, a former Professor at the University of Texas, and now a Government economist in Washington. RENWICK did not elaborate on the term "liberal" other than to say that college professors and educators were usually "liberal minded".

Concerning her personal background, Mr. RENWICK stated that she spoke very little about herself to anyone, but he had "picked up" the following information in conversations with her:

He stated that she had told him that at one time she and her husband, from whom she is now separated, were active in the UTW. She said that they had been double-crossed by several men whom her husband had hired as organizers.

Mr. RENWICK further advised that in recent months Mrs. GORMAN has had quite a bit of domestic difficulty and secured a separation from her husband whom he described to be a drunkard and also to be suffering from a cardiac condition.

The following is a summary of the background of Mrs. GORMAN'S employment which she afforded to RENWICK when applying for a position with the Red Cross:

1932 to 1934	Reporter for the "Columbus Citizen", a Scripps-Howard newspaper in Columbus, Ohio.
1934 to 1939	Publicity Director and Editor for the United Textile Workers of America, AFL. She organized all press conferences; prepared releases, radio speeches, and continuity; prepared pamphlets, leaflets, and other literature for membership drives: prepared public speeches and prepared economic briefs.

She also sat as Code Adviser on the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA on 29 textile codes. She sat in a consultant capacity on all policy meetings.

1939	Acquired a Civil Service Commission status as an information expert.

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1940 to 1943 — Was Public Relations Representative for the F. H. McGraw Company, 51 East 42nd Street, New York City. She handled publicity for them in Washington, D.C. She prepared publicity for the following McGraw Construction Projects:

Bermuda Naval Air Station, Baxter Springs Ordnance Works, Rio Valle Doce Project, Rio de Janiero, Brazil (Export, Import Bank).

1943 to 1947 — Employed in her own firm, GORMAN & MONETT, engaged in publicity and public relations in Washington, D. C. Some of her accounts were the McGraw Construction Company, Middletown, Ohio, New England Industries, Inc., 120 Wall Street, New York City, Robinson Brothers, 324 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois and Bolinders Engineer Company, 33 Rector Street, New York City.

Mrs. GORMAN listed the following references:

H. H. STANSBURY, Account Executive, Institute of Public Relations;
A. E. EVANS, Scripps-Howard News Alliance, Washington, D. C.;
EUGENIA SHEPHERD, Women's Editor, Ladies Home Journal;
C. S. STRIKE, President, McGrawm Construction Company;
IRWIN S. CHANIN, Chanin Building, Washington, D. C.;
R. J. WATKINS, Chief Economist, Dun and Bradstreet, New York City;
MURRAY SHIELDS, Vice President, Bank of Manhattan, New York City.

By teletype dated April 11, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that Mrs. GORMAN was born MARY ANN BELL on August 12, 1909 in Austin, Texas. She attended high school and Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio from 1923 to 1931. In addition to the employment data set out above, she was employed as a research worker for the New York State Labor Department in 1934 and also during that year was Associate Editor for the Hotel Industry, Inc. From 1931 to 1933 she was an actress "on the legitimate stage". From October, 1940 until

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July 1, 1944, she was employed by R. V. Etty Company, Washington Representative for a number of manufacturing concerns handling war contracts. RUBY ETTY advised that Mrs. GORMAN and her husband visited Spain for a Labor Conference in about 1938. No other Government employment was reflected except that with the NRA.

No further attempts will be made to interview this person unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

- P E N D I N G -

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NY 65-14920

LEADS

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland

* Will follow and report developments and preliminary motions in the slander action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the United States District Court, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will contact ABE FORTAS for the purpose of determining the present location and residence of PEGGY BENNETT, who was mentioned in the KATHERINE WILLS PERLO letter and set out leads to the appropriate office so that she may be interviewed. This was previously set out in a New York teletype dated April 5, 1949, to Washington Field.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to all phases of the present investigation in accordance with instructions set out in referenced letters. In this connection, it is to be noted that the trial date for the HISS case in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York has been set for May 2, next. It is, therefore, requested that all leads presently outstanding be given continued and expeditious attention.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will report progress of prosecution of ALGER HISS under the indictment returned against him in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on December 15, 1948.

At Nyack, New York

Will attempt to locate and interview EDWIN C. COLWELL, secretary of the Castle Corporation, 40 East 50 Street. COLWELL, an attorney,

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LEADS
(continued)

is believed to be residing in Nyack. He should be interviewed for any information he may have concerning the present whereabouts of Mrs. ADAMIRON BISHOP.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

All leads arising out of this investigation have heretofore been set out by teletype or letter to appropriate offices, and are not being restated herein. This investigation is receiving continuous and expeditious attention.

By teletype dated April 13, 1949, the Bureau was advised of the fact that JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN intended to remain in Mexico for an indefinite period of time; that he intended to enter a university in Mexico; and that he and his wife were studying the Spanish language. The Bureau is requested to advise whether HERRMANN should be interviewed in Mexico or whether said interview should be held in abeyance until he returns to the United States.

Tel to NY 4/25/49
FLJ

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York City

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
San Francisco	4/15/49	3/28,29/49	DAVID E. TODD - blw

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RAYMOND W. JEWELL first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN about 1936 in Washington, D.C., at which time SILVERMAN interviewed JEWELL for a position with the Railroad Retirement Board and subsequently JEWELL was hired to work with SILVERMAN. He was associated with SILVERMAN from about 1936 to 1939. He denies any knowledge of Communist or espionage activities on the part of SILVERMAN but described SILVERMAN as an unorthodox thinker. He states that the most intimate friend of SILVERMAN was JOSEPH SENTURIA, also an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board who later was employed with SILVERMAN by the Army Air Forces. He said SENTURIA would be the person most likely to know SILVERMAN's activities but expressed the opinion that SENTURIA might be reluctant to talk due to his close friendship with SILVERMAN.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Chicago letter dated March 22, 1949

DETAILS: RAYMOND W. JEWELL, who resides at 2000 Virginia Avenue, Richmond, California, and who is employed by the California State Employment Offices, 153 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California, was interviewed March 29, 1949, by SAS CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer. Mr. JEWELL said that he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN about 1936 at the offices of the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D.C., at which time he was applying for a position with the Railroad Retirement Board and he was interviewed in connection with this application, by SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN

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later hired him as a junior economist on the Railroad Retirement Board and he was associated with SILVERMAN as a fellow employee from about 1936 to 1939. At the time he was first hired, Mr. JEWELL said there were only approximately ten or eleven employees in the office and that there was a close association among them; however, he stated he had never visited SILVERMAN's home nor had SILVERMAN visited his home, and that they had never been closely associated socially. Soon after he was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, the size of the organization was greatly expanded and the close association among the employees was lost. He stated that those individuals employed at the Railroad Retirement Board who would know more concerning SILVERMAN than himself were MURRAY LATIMER, Chairman of the Board; JOSEPH SENTURIA, an intimate friend of SILVERMAN, and also an official of the Railroad Retirement Board; GEORGE GUSSMAN, believed to be in Arlington, Virginia, at present; HELEN FEINSOD ROBISON, believed to be in Washington, D.C.; CHARLES BRIGHTMAN. JEWELL stated that SILVERMAN for a man trained in economics, was certainly familiar with Marxist doctrines but that he had always impressed him as being more the type of person who would follow the theory of LASKY and the British Socialist Economists. He described him as an unorthodox thinker but said he knew of no instances where SILVERMAN had discussed Communism or Marxism with him and it had always been his impression that SILVERMAN would have been reluctant to discuss such subjects with him inasmuch as he was not a close enough personal friend of SILVERMAN to enjoy his confidence.

He said he knew of no organizations to which SILVERMAN had belonged and specifically he had no knowledge whatever of any association on the part of SILVERMAN with the Communist Party. Mr. JEWELL stated that he himself had been a member of the Government Employees Ambulance Committee which had collected money for the purchase of ambulances for the Loyalist Army during the Spanish Civil War, and stated he believed SILVERMAN had contributed money toward the purchase of the ambulances but that SILVERMAN himself, had not been a member of the Committee inasmuch as SILVERMAN felt that as a supervisor he had no right to join such an organization. Mr. JEWELL said it had never occurred to him that SILVERMAN might have been a Communist Party member although such a thing would certainly have been possible. He recalled SILVERMAN favored the Loyalists during the Spanish Civil War, he recalled him having spoken favorably concerning Russia, but JEWELL had the impression that SILVERMAN was wary of speaking about such subjects at least with JEWELL.

Mr. JEWELL stated that information on file at the Railroad Retirement Board was regarded as confidential but was not confidential to the extent that it affected the security of the U.S. He said the information in general dealt with business transactions of railroads, the number of persons employed on individual railroads, salaries and benefits of employees on railroads, and other related data of an economic nature, such as wages, hours, hospitalization, and unemployment.

Kisseloff-7078

Mr. JEWELL said that he knew of no time when SILVERMAN was loaned to the Treasury Department but believed that both SILVERMAN and SENTURIA had done some work on the International Trade Treaties for the Tariff Commission during 1935 and 1936 and he recalled SILVERMAN having discussed this work. He believes it was of an economic nature relating to a survey to determine the types of goods and services on which tariffs could be reduced. He believed that SILVERMAN had sat in on international conferences at the sides of the negotiators and given advice to advisors of the President in what he termed a semi-policy forming matter. Mr. JEWELL said that he has learned through discussion with his friends that after SILVERMAN left the Railroad Retirement Board that he was employed with the Army Air Forces of Washington, D.C., and it is his impression that SILVERMAN took his close friend JOSEPH SENTURIA to the Army Air Forces as his assistant. He believes he may have received this information from Mr. J. E. ELY of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. In addition to SENTURIA, JEWELL said that JOSEPH GILMAN, a consulting economist with the Railroad Retirement Board had also been an intimate friend of SILVERMAN. He said that during 1937 and 1938 SILVERMAN had acted as a supervisor of employees of the National Research Project and that GILMAN had also been assigned to assist in this supervision of the work of the National Research Project but that as such they retained their employment by the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mr. JEWELL said that SENTURIA is a close friend of SILVERMAN and would probably be the person most likely to know of SILVERMAN's activity but he suggested that SENTURIA might be reluctant about them due to his close friendship with SILVERMAN.

Mr. JEWELL said that he had never heard of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS prior to the recent newspaper publicity concerning them. He said that he had never heard SILVERMAN mention that he had received any Persion rugs as a gift and that he felt that SILVERMAN probably would have mentioned such a thing around the office if he had inasmuch as he usually mentioned matters of this nature. Mr. JEWELL said that he had never heard the name of HELEN RINGE mentioned and was entirely unfamiliar with any country home located at Accokeek, Maryland. He did not recall having met SILVERMAN's wife. He said that he was aware that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was an acquaintance of SILVERMAN but that he, himself, did not know WHITE and he believed that SILVERMAN and WHITE had worked together on the Tariff Commission. He said that GEORGE GUSSMAN had married HARRY DEXTER WHITE's daughter, GUSSMAN originally having come to the Railroad Retirement Board from the City College of New York and he had known WHITE's daughter there. Mr. JEWELL said that he was acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He said SILVERMASTER had previously taught in the University of California but he, JEWELL, did not know him there but was later introduced to him at Washington, D.C. He could not recall the circumstances. JEWELL stated that it was his impression that he recalled seeing SILVERMASTER and SILVERMAN at lunch together in Washington, D.C., and he recalled having seen SILVERMASTER at the offices of the Railroad

Retirement Board and also of having seen SILVERMAN and SILVERMASTER together at the Agricultural Adjustment Agency where SILVERMASTER was employed.

Mr. JEWELL said that the Railroad Retirement Board Offices were located at 14th and K Streets in 1936 and that SILVERMAN's duties were to collect, compile, and interpret economic and social data relating to the administration of the railroads and to prepare information having a bearing on legislation relating to the railroads and Railroad Retirement Board. He said that SILVERMAN was a strange person, that he considered himself very efficient and often spoke of his own importance and his effectiveness. He considered himself an authority on the theories of Freud and the interpretations of dreams. He said he was never satisfied with the work being done and was a hard task master. Mr. JEWELL said that he himself had been active in the American Federation of Government Employees and the United Federal Workers of America Unions but that SILVERMAN had never offered him any advice concerning Union business except where activities on the part of the Union might embarrass SILVERMAN. He said that the social life of the employees at the Railroad Retirement Board did not include SILVERMAN nor SENTURIA. He said SILVERMAN's avocations so far as he knew were softball, bowling and music and he knew of no special clubs to which SILVERMAN belonged.

Mr. JEWELL denied that he himself had ever been a member of the Communist Party and he denied that he had any knowledge whatsoever of any Communist or Russian underground activities.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-7080

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York City

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
San Francisco	4/15/49	3/28,29/49	DAVID E. TODD - blw

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RAYMOND W. JEWELL first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN about 1936 in Washington, D.C., at which time SILVERMAN interviewed JEWELL for a position with the Railroad Retirement Board and subsequently JEWELL was hired to work with SILVERMAN. He was associated with SILVERMAN from about 1936 to 1939. He denies any knowledge of Communist or espionage activities on the part of SILVERMAN but described SILVERMAN as an unorthodox thinker. He states that the most intimate friend of SILVERMAN was JOSEPH SENTURIA, also an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board who later was employed with SILVERMAN by the Army Air Forces. He said SENTURIA would be the person most likely to know SILVERMAN's activities but expressed the opinion that SENTURIA might be reluctant to talk due to his close friendship with SILVERMAN.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Chicago letter dated March 22, 1949

DETAILS: RAYMOND W. JEWELL, who resides at 2000 Virginia Avenue, Richmond, California, and who is employed by the California State Employment Offices, 153 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California, was interviewed March 29, 1949, by SAS CHARLES F. BRUSCH and the writer. Mr. JEWELL said that he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN about 1936 at the offices of the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D.C., at which time he was applying for a position with the Railroad Retirement Board and he was interviewed in connection with this application, by SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: New York

FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Denver, Colorado	3-28-49	3/14-18,23,24/49	EDWIN O. JOHNSON jl

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, was.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO states he first became acquainted with STANLEY BLUMBERG in 1935 or 1936 in connection with the activities of either the National Student League or American League Against War & Fascism. He also knew BLUMBERG's ex-wife, HENRIETTA, and the latter's girl friend TASCA (MARY ANN TASCA). RENO claims acquaintanceship with BLUMBERG was social and to some extent political in that RENO states BLUMBERG was a "radical" and engaged in mass movement activities and might have been a Communist, although RENO does not know this as a fact. RENO maintains BLUMBERG had no connection with espionage activity nor did BLUMBERG, to RENO's knowledge, know of RENO's espionage activity. RENO denies that following last contact with CHAMBERS in 1938 he was ever in contact with anyone in connection with espionage activity. RENO explains that he may have drawn a gear on the end of the bar on the "schematic drawing of range trail diagram with bar across the top," which he gave CHAMBERS and he may have orally told CHAMBERS about the electrical device controlling release of bomb from bomb bay. Mrs. HENRIETTA SIRKIN denies ever knowing FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO under this name or aliases or anyone fitting his description, but she did know MARY ANN TASCA, mentioned by RENO.

ASB. Bureau

cc AAG Campbell 4-5-49 ASBear

- RUC -

Reference: Bufile: 74-1333.
Denver teletype to Bureau and SACs New York City and Baltimore dated 3-18-49, and 3-29-49.

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Details: AT DENVER, COLORADO

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, Baltimore advised that STANLEY BLUMBERG upon interview admitted having known PADDY WHALEN, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and PHIL RENO and that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO knew BLUMBERG in the early 30's; that Colonel LESLIE SIMON, Director B.R.L., advises that RENO's explanation of the Norden Bombsight as "schematic drawing of range trail diagram with bar across the top" was very elementary even at that time.

El Paso was requested to reinterview PHILIP RENO re his acquaintanceship with BLUMBERGS and re the sketch of the bombsight furnished to CHAMBERS and also any participation by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in espionage activities subsequent to 1937 or 1938.

By teletype dated March 14, 1949, El Paso advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had departed from Albuquerque, New Mexico for Colorado and could be reached through his mother.

Contact with RENO's mother, Mrs. EVELYN RENO, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado, on March 14, 15, 16 and 17 reflected that FRANKLIN VICTOR and his brother PHIL RENO had not yet arrived in Denver as they are driving a car with a trailer and also a truck to Denver and possibly stayed over in Pueblo, Colorado to visit friends.

INTERVIEW WITH FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

(1) Re: STANLEY BLUMBERG

RENO was interviewed in the forenoon of March 18, 1949 by Sa JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the writer.

At the beginning of the interview, RENO was reluctant to admit that he had been acquainted with STANLEY BLUMBERG prior to 1941, explaining that BLUMBERG is a very close friend of his and he does not desire to talk about friends when they have not been involved in espionage activities. He explained he had consulted his attorney, EDWARD SCHEUNEMAN of Denver, who had advised RENO that he has no legal reason to refuse to discuss with the FBI his acquaintanceship with STANLEY BLUMBERG. Nevertheless, he, RENO, sometimes feels he would rather go to jail than to talk about his friend STANLEY BLUMBERG.

On continuing the questioning of RENO, he finally admitted he may have met STANLEY BLUMBERG as early as 1935 or 1936; that BLUMBERG had a radio shop in Baltimore and that the meeting may have been in connection with the activity of the American League Against War and Fascism. RENO also stated that since he does not remember the details of the first meeting with BLUMBERG, it could have been in connection with the activity of the National Student League while RENO was at the University of Virginia. RENO knows that STANLEY

Kisseloff-7083

BLUMBERG had been a student at Johns Hopkins University, but he doubts that he met BLUMBERG while he was a student.

RENO explains that his acquaintanceship with BLUMBERG was social and that he had met BLUMBERG's ex-wife in about 1936 or 1937; that her name is HENRIETTA. He recalls visiting the BLUMBERGs once or twice at two different addresses but he does not remember these addresses, explaining that one of the apartments was small and rather el-shaped.

He also recalls that he met a friend of HENRIETTA BLUMBERG, who was a nurse, and that he was in her company on one or two occasions. He could not remember this nurse's name.

He reiterated that STANLEY BLUMBERG was in no way connected with his, RENO's, espionage activity nor did he ever tell BLUMBERG about such activity. He also denied knowledge of BLUMBERG's membership in the Communist Party but did state that BLUMBERG was a "radical."

With respect to other friends of STANLEY BLUMBERG in the period of about 1936-1937, RENO denied recalling the names of any, but does indicate that subsequent to BLUMBERG's divorce from HENRIETTA, he had a girl friend by the name of EVA LEVINSON.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was reinterviewed on March 23, 1949 by SA GERALD E. GOTSCHALL and the writer, at which time he reiterated statements previously made concerning STANLEY BLUMBERG, but on this occasion he recalled that HENRIETTA BLUMBERG's girl friend who was a nurse was named TASCA. He was not sure but thought this was her first name and that she was of Polish descent. He recalled that on one occasion STANLEY BLUMBERG, his wife HENRIETTA, TASCA and himself planned to go to a play. However, in a discussion someone mentioned that the play was being picketed and therefore STANLEY BLUMBERG suggested that they not go to the play as they would have to cross the picket line and the rest of them agreed with STANLEY BLUMBERG. At first, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated this incident was in 1946. He couldn't be sure of this date, stating then that his acquaintance with TASCA was around 1937.

RENO states that this girl TASCA was not one of the "radicals" whom he knew and recalls that she once told him she couldn't understand why he was interested in the American League Against War & Fascism.

RENO stated upon questioning that he may have been in STANLEY BLUMBERG's company on one occasion in Washington, D. C. about 1936, but does not recall that BLUMBERG and he have been together more than on possibly one occasion during that period of time and recalls that BLUMBERG had a girl friend in Washington whose last name began with "GOLD" and whose mother was a gentile but he could furnish no further information about this girl friend.

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RENO also had girl friends in Washington, but he does not remember the names of any of them. However, he had two or three dates with one TENA BRANCH, who is actually from Richmond, Virginia and who taught at the University of Virginia. He explained that this Miss BRANCH was not one of the "radicals" and he doubts that she knew even of his activity with the National Student League.

RENO explained that after he began his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1937 he seldom saw STANLEY BLUMBERG until about 1941. He did go so far as to say he could not remember seeing BLUMBERG during the years 1938, 1939 and 1940, explaining that he was living very much to himself with the exception of the Aberdeen Proving Ground acquaintances because of his concern over the espionage activities in which he had engaged during the latter part of 1937 and possibly first part of 1938.

He believed it was in 1941 that he began seeing STANLEY BLUMBERG again and met girl friends of BLUMBERG by the names of JEANNE GRIER and HELENE METZLER. As he recalls it was about 1947 when he met the above-mentioned girl friends.

RENO recalls that STANLEY BLUMBERG had attended the Weem's School of Navigation about 1941, prior to BLUMBERG's becoming a member of the armed forces. As he recalls, BLUMBERG communicated with him once by telephone in 1941 about a certain navigation instrument which he stated BLUMBERG was using or learning in his school work. RENO could not elaborate on this conversation as his recollection of it is not clear. At any rate, this is about the first time that he and BLUMBERG had been in communication since about 1938.

RENO stated that to his knowledge, STANLEY BLUMBERG did not know PADDY WHALEN or his brother PHIL RENO. However, he explained that BLUMBERG may have met PHIL RENO in 1944 when PHIL was living in Baltimore.

RENO is not certain whether he used the name "LANCE CLARK" in connection with his activities with the American League Against War & Fascism and if the former Mrs. BLUMBERG, HENRIETTA SIRKIN, remembered him, RENO wouldn't know what name he was using and the same applies to the TASCA girl.

RENO was still reluctant to talk about the sympathies and activities of STANLEY BLUMBERG in the 1936-1937 period.

RENO admitted that he had endeavored to call STANLEY BLUMBERG by long distance telephone about December 1948, but since BLUMBERG was not at home he did not make any further efforts to communicate with him. He explained that he intended to tell BLUMBERG about certain of his difficulties and of the possibility that BLUMBERG might be contacted since they had been friends in 1937.

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was reinterviewed on March 24, 1949 by SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the writer, at which time he again stated he was not desirous of talking about STANLEY BLUMBERG but felt he may be throwing suspicion on BLUMBERG by not talking about his activities. He then went on to explain that BLUMBERG had been active in the American League Against War & Fascism and had been active in the National Student League, and that both organizations were following the line of the Communist Party. He explained that BLUMBERG was interested in mass movement organizations to the extent of the two organizations mentioned previously. He explained that although he was a close friend of BLUMBERG he could not say that BLUMBERG is or was at that time a member of the Communist Party, but admitted that he could have been such a member. RENO again categorically denied that BLUMBERG had had any connection with the espionage activity and that to his, RENO's knowledge BLUMBERG never knew of RENO's connection with the espionage activity.

Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN or HENRIETTA SIRKIN, who was previously interviewed by the writer and SA GERALD E. GOTSCHALL, was again interviewed at the National Jewish Hospital, East Colfax and Colorado Boulevard, on March 23, 1949. Mrs. SIRKIN is recovering from a tubercular condition and expects to return to Baltimore in about one month.

Mrs. SIRKIN stated that her memory is not good and that she cannot remember names of her ex-husband, STANLEY BLUMBERG's, friends and associates in 1936, 1937 and 1938. It will be recalled that she divorced STANLEY BLUMBERG in about the early part of 1939.

When questioned concerning her acquaintance with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, alias LANCE CLARK, etal., she was furnished with an oral description of him but stated she could not remember ever having been in RENO's company or that RENO had been a friend of her ex-husband STANLEY BLUMBERG or MARY ANN TASCA, who had also been a nurse and a friend of Mrs. SIRKIN.

Mrs. SIRKIN stated she had seen her ex-husband, STANLEY BLUMBERG, on several occasions subsequent to their divorce and that they were still actually friends. She mentioned that she had seen STANLEY BLUMBERG as late as 1947 or even January 1948 in Baltimore; that at one time a HELENE METZLER, STAN and a certain doctor called to see her and that also she had met BLUMBERG on the street once and he had invited her to have a coke with him. She is certain that there was no occasion when STANLEY BLUMRERG, her friend MARY ANN TASCA and RENO were going to attend a play. She has absolutely no recollection of any such occasion and does not associate RENO with her nurse friend, MARY ANN TASCA.

Mrs. SIRKIN recalls that MARY ANN TASCA had a boy friend by the name of ANGELO BIZON in about 1937 and this man was an interior decorator, was a "party type" individual who after earning a little money would promote a big party. She described him as a very heavy-set individual, rather short, dark, who wore thick-lensed glasses.

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Mrs. SIRKIN mentioned that MARY ANN TASCA attended school with her when training for the occupation of a nurse at the Sinai Hospital in Baltimore; in fact, they roomed together in about 1929-1930. Her recollection that MARY ANN TASCA was around Baltimore in 1936-1937 is rather hazy, but she might have been. She does recall that MARY ANN TASCA had a boy friend who was a British writer, much older, possibly 40 to 50 years of age, who was also heavy set, dark-complexioned, dark brown hair and a broad face. She believes he was married at that time and recalls he went to New York City in about 1936. In mentioning these two individuals, Mrs. SIRKIN wanted to point out she could not associate FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO with a MARY ANN TASCA.

At one time during the interview concerning her recollection of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, Mrs. SIRKIN mentioned the name "Cumberland," then immediately stated that no, that was not right, and explained that Cumberland had no connection with her acquaintance with anybody. It will be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had been an organizer for the Communist Party in Cumberland for a short period of time in 1936 under the name of LANCE CLARK.

Mrs. SIRKIN recalls a labor organizer whom she described as having been red-headed and believes he was connected with either the tomato or strawberry pickers' union on the eastern shore. His wife taught school and they had two children. She does not recall the name but does not tie this individual up with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

Mrs. SIRKIN also mentioned what she recalled a "seedy looking man," whom she remembers STANLEY BLUMBERG contacting at the radio store. On one or two occasions she remembers that this man borrowed money from STANLEY BLUMBERG and that she did not like him. She described him as being of medium height, heavy set, with a Latin appearance, having dark hair and pitted skin. He was then about 25 years of age. She does not recall his name and would not tie this individual up with the description of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

Mrs. SIRKIN mentioned that STANLEY BLUMBERG would have undoubtedly been acquainted with the wife of DONALD KIRKLEY, who was a movie critic for the BALTIMORE SUN in about 1937. Mrs. KIRKLEY was a good friend of DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG, the wife of ALBERT BLUMBERG. At that time they lived in Dickeyville, a suburb of Baltimore. She recalls seeing Mrs. KIRKLEY around STANLEY BLUMBERG's radio store on several occasions.

With respect to MARY ANN TASCA, Mrs. SIRKIN recalls that MARY ANN TASCA lived at about 4 or 6 Mount Vernon Place and that this would have been probably around 1936-1937. She also recalls that she did introduce MARY ANN TASCA to her ex-husband STANLEY BLUMBERG and she believes this took place in her apartment which was located over the flower shop. However, she does not recall any other man being present or in any way associating FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO with MARY ANN TASCA or STANLEY BLUMBERG.

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With respect to STANLEY BLUMBERG's activities, Mrs. SIRKIN stated she had nothing to add to what she had previously stated, but did mention that with respect to BLUMBERG's interest on the waterfront she recalls that he once took some sandwiches to strikers and she admonished against his taking any interest in the seamen and their labor affairs.

It was noted during the interview that Mrs. SIRKIN states she is still on friendly terms with STANLEY BLUMBERG and she frequently pleaded poor memory.

(2) Re: ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY SUBSEQUENT TO LAST CONTACT WITH CHAMBERS

During the interview on March 18, 1949, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated that he did not engage in any espionage activities subsequent to his last contact with CHAMBERS, which he believed was about early 1938. He furthermore stated that no one to his knowledge connected with espionage activities endeavored to contact him.

On March 23, 1949, RENO reiterated the statements mentioned above.

RENO was asked to explain the possible identity of the third party which he had mentioned in his original interview in Denver at the time of his admitting espionage activity; the individual on the train from Baltimore to Philadelphia, who was with "BERNIE." It is noted that such an individual is not mentioned in the statement which RENO furnished the New York office at the time of the Grand Jury hearing.

At this time FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated that he was wrong when he even mentioned a third party in connection with his original trip from Baltimore to Philadelphia to meet "CARL." He went on to explain that in thinking about the initial contact of CHAMBERS he now does not believe he left from Baltimore, rather that he left from Washington; that he was to meet "BERNIE" on the train in Washington under the arrangement that "BERNIE" was to get on the train thirty seconds before it left. As he recalls, "BERNIE" was not on the train, at least he did not see him and they therefore met at a prearranged moving picture house in Philadelphia, a certain number of rows from the back. RENO recalls that he saw BERNIE across the street at the time he bought his ticket and that subsequently BERNIE entered the theatre and located him near the back of the theatre. He recalls that a JEAN HARLOW picture was being shown.

On March 24, 1949, during the interview, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO explained at length his mental attitude subsequent to the last meeting with CHAMBERS which he believes was in the early part of 1938. He explained that he was very frightened; that he felt "walled-in;" he did not desire to meet people and he stayed away from friends because of the fear of throwing suspicion on them in the event that his activities were uncovered. He not

only feared the U. S. Federal Government officials, but he also had some fear of reprisal. In the latter connection, he mentioned that he recalls CHAMBERS having once referred to the "POYNTS Case," which involved the disappearance of an employee of the Government. He received the impression from CHAMBERS that the mentioning of this case was a veiled threat against him but he admits that CHAMBERS did not threaten him in so many words and it was merely his conclusion from the way in which CHAMBERS brought up the "POYNTS" Case. RENO termed this "individual terror," which he did not think was part of the Communist teachings.

RENO mentioned that his state of mind was at a low ebb in the summer of 1938 and that he spent a vacation in Denver, Colorado and Leadville, Colorado, explaining he had a girl friend in Leadville whom he wanted to marry and he made a second trip to Leadville in the summer of 1938, but the girl had other interests. Upon returning to Aberdeen Proving Ground, he again felt walled-in and did not make new friends and did not visit Washington, Baltimore or New York very much. However, somewhat later, possibly in 1941, he began occasionally going to New York City to visit, particularly FRANCIS FRANKLIN and occasionally PALMER WEBER. He explained these contacts with FRANCIS FRANKLIN as being sub-rosa in view of the fact that he was employed by the Government and he did not want it to be publicly known that he was on friendly terms with a known Communist of some importance and that FRANKLIN was teaching at the Jefferson School. RENO denied that FRANKLIN was engaged in any espionage activity and he, RENO, never did tell FRANKLIN about his previous espionage activity.

As to why RENO was never contacted after the CHAMBERS defection, he cannot give any specific reason but states that had he known of CHAMBERS defection in the 1939 period, he would have been even more frightened, but he labored under the impression that CHAMBERS had probably gone abroad and it was not until this investigation started that he became aware of the fact that CHAMBERS was "CARL," to whom he had furnishes espionage data.

(3) Re: FURNISHING OF BOMBSIGHT INFORMATION

On March 18, 1949, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO explained that his previous statement to the effect that he had furnished CHAMBERS with a "schematic drawing of the range trail diagram with a bar across the top" is correct. However, he explained he may have drawn a gear on the end of the bar across the top, but he does not recall putting any more in the drawing which he furnished CHAMBERS. He explained that a gear on the end of the bar was his imagination of what should be there and feels that he had the old D-2 bombsight in mind, which he explains was a fixed angle, non-synchronizing bombsight. He knew nothing about a rotating mirror until 1942 and explained that the Zeiss bombsight was more similar to the Norden bombsight.

RENO further explained that he may have orally discussed with CHAMBERS the electrical devices controlling the release of the bomb from the bomb-bay, because he, RENO, had worked on the problem of delay between the control contact and the actual release of the bomb. He mentioned that he may also have

discussed with CHAMBERS time flight and trail which went in to the make-up of the bombsight. He felt at the time that CHAMBERS wasn't understanding what he was talking about and that he was doing some guess work because he had no knowledge of how the time flight and trail were synchronized in the mechanism. He may also have mentioned or remarked on the measurement of the experimental ranges and the time flight of bombs.

RENO, in this connection, wanted to state that in mentioning what he might have discussed with CHAMBERS in 1937 and 1938 concerning the bombsight, he ~~may be~~ might have been in error because of the lapse of time, but feels certain that his knowledge of a complete, efficient bombsight was limited.

MISCELLANEOUS

RENO advised that he intend~~s~~ed to visit his younger brother, DUANE H. RENO, 3408 South Yorktown Road, who work~~s~~ed for an oil company in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He expects to remain there about ten days and d~~oes~~id not desire to be contacted by the FBI because this brother's wife is nervous and would become upset if she knew that FRANKLIN was involved in any kind of trouble. FRANKLIN RENO suggest~~s~~ed that if it ~~is~~ was urgent to see him that the FBI communicate with him through his mother, Mrs. EVELYN RENO, Englewood, Colorado, who in turn ~~will~~ would get in touch with him and he ~~will~~ would then return to Denver for interview.

Kisseloff-7090

DN 65-658

L E A D S

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

At Baltimore, Maryland

Copies of this report are being furnished the Baltimore office for its information and in the event the Bureau and office or origin desire that the following individuals be interviewed:

Not believed necessary. JRJ.

MARY ANN TASCA - address unknown
Mrs. DONALD KIRKLEY -- address unknown
ANGELO BIZON - address unknown

Will consider the advisability of reinterviewing STANLEY BLUMBERG for the purpose of determining the identity of the labor organizer for the tomato or strawberry pickers union, the "seedy" looking, Latin appearing man who contacted STANLEY BLUMBERG at his radio store and the British writer who was a friend of MARY ANN TASCA. Reference to the above individuals is made in the interview with Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN.

THE RICHMOND DIVISION

At Richmond, Virginia

Copies of this report are being furnished the Richmond office in the event the office of origin and the Bureau would desire that TENA BRANCH, a former teacher at the University of Virginia from Richmond, be interviewed.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Two copies of this report are being furnished the Washington Field Division for its information.

Kisseloff-7091

- R U C -

DN 65-658

L E A D S

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

At Baltimore, Maryland

Copies of this report are being furnished the Baltimore office for its information and in the event the Bureau and office or origin desire that the following individuals be interviewed:

MARY ANN TASCA - address unknown
Mrs. DONALD KIRKLEY - address unknown
ANGELO BIZON - address unknown

Will consider the advisability of reinterviewing STANLEY BLUMBERG for the purpose of determining the identity of the labor organizer for the tomato or strawberry pickers union, the "seedy" looking, Latin appearing man who contacted STANLEY BLUMBERG at his radio store and the British writer who was a friend of MARY ANN TASCA. Reference to the above individuals is made in the interview with Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN.

THE RICHMOND DIVISION

At Richmond, Virginia

Copies of this report are being furnished the Richmond office in the event the office of origin and the Bureau would desire that TENA BRANCH, a former teacher at the University of Virginia from Richmond, be interviewed.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Two copies of this report are being furnished the Washington Field Division for its information.

Kisseloff-7092

- R U C -

FD-72C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Denver, Colorado	3-28-49	3/14-18,23,24/49	EDWIN O. JOHNSON jl

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS, was.	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO states he first became acquainted with STANLEY BLUMBERG in 1935 or 1936 in connection with the activities of either the National Student League or American League Against War & Fascism. He also knew BLUMBERG's ex-wife, HENRIETTA, and the latter's girl friend TASCA (MARY ANN TASCA). RENO claims acquaintanceship with BLUMBERG was social and to some extent political in that RENO states BLUMBERG was a "radical" and engaged in mass movement activities and might have been a Communist, although RENO does not know this as a fact. RENO maintains BLUMBERG had no connection with espionage activity nor did BLUMBERG, to RENO's knowledge, know of RENO's espionage activity. RENO denies that following last contact with CHAMBERS in 1938 he was ever in contact with anyone in connection with espionage activity. RENO explains that he may have drawn a gear on the end of the bar on the "schematic drawing of range trail diagram with bar across the top," which he gave CHAMBERS and he may have orally told CHAMBERS about the electrical device controlling release of bomb from bomb bay. Mrs. HENRIETTA SIRKIN denies ever knowing FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO under this name or aliases or anyone fitting his description, but she did know MARY ANN TASCA, mentioned by RENO.

- RUC -

[redacted]

Kisseloff-7093

Reference: Bufile: 74-1333.
Denver teletype to Bureau and SACs New York City and Baltimore dated 3-18-49, and 3-29-49.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Baltimore (65-1642) (AMSD)
~~2 - Richmond (Inf.) (AMSD)~~
2 - Washington Field (Inf.)(74-94)(AMSD)
2 - Denver

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-487

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	4-8-49	4-7-49	LEMUEL W. KERR cla

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: DONALD F. FRITCH, Brigardier General retired, Virginia Beach, Virginia, advised that he recalled that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was a highly placed civilian employee under his supervision in 1942 and part of 1943 at the Air Forces Material Command, Washington, D.C. General FRITCH claimed that he knew nothing of SILVERMAN's activities away from the place of employment and also stated that he did not know the identity of SILVERMAN's associates. He stated that there was "some talk" concerning SILVERMAN's affiliations at the time he was employed for the Air Force. He stated that SILVERMAN's loyalty was not questioned, although there was an investigation conducted to ascertain the affiliation of one of the employees in SILVERMAN's section.

cc AAG Campbell 4-21-49 FLJ cw

- R U C -

~~DIFFICULT CASE NO~~

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated April 1, 1949.

DETAILS: This is a joint investigation of Special Agent WALTER L. HEYER and the writer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: G. C. Richardson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-3054

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1-Thomas J. Donegan, Sp. Asst. to Attorney General, N.Y.
3-New York (65-14920)
2-Washington Field (74-94)

The referenced letter from Washington Field to the Bureau dated April 1, 1949, stated that efforts were being made to ascertain the identity of the associates and activities of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, who had been mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLY in recent HCUA Hearings as one of the persons who was supplying confidential information to unauthorized sources when SILVERMAN was employed by the War Department from 1943 to 1945.

DONALD F. FRITCH, Brigardier General retired, was interviewed by Special Agent WALTER L. HEYER and the writer at his place of residence 209 - 36th Street, Virginia Beach, Virginia, at which time he stated that he had served in the capacity as Assistant Chief of Staff in the Army Air Forces Material Command under General BENNETT MYERS, during 1942 and part of 1943.

According to General FRITCH, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was a highly placed civilian employee under his supervision. General FRITCH recalled that he had the responsibility of rating SILVERMAN's services during this period and undoubtedly that was the reason that he had signed SILVERMAN's efficiency rating. General FRITCH also recalled that General MYERS had been desirous of obtaining the services of a competent statistician for certain analytical work in connection with aircraft production, that is predicting and analyzing daily production. General FRITCH said that through the efforts of General MYERS the services of SILVERMAN had been obtained. He said that SILVERMAN at that time had gathered around him people that he, SILVERMAN, had personally recommended and desired to be in his section to aid in this type of work.

According to General FRITCH, SILVERMAN had been employed either at the Railroad Retirement Board or with the Labor Department prior to transferring to the War Department.

General FRITCH was certain that SILVERMAN had been instrumental in securing the servies of the other employees in his section. At that time General FRITCH recalled that there had been some question as to the reliability of some of the employees in this section. He stated that there was "some talk" about the possibility of affiliations of both SILVERMAN and other employees in organizations of questionable background.

During the interview General FRITCH stated that SILVERMAN had been regarded by many as a liberal and was often referred to as a Socialist. General FRITCH stated that he knew nothing of SILVERMAN's activities out of the office, nor did he know the identity of SILVERMAN's associates. General FRITCH advised that he had never been associated with SILVERMAN socially and recalled that on one occasion he had been invited by SILVERMAN to attend a social function at his home but had declined the invitation.

Kisseloff-7095

He furnished this information concerning one of the persons who SILVERMAN had gathered around him to make up the section; he recalled that one of the female employees, believed to be SILVERMAN's secretary, a Jewish girl in her twenties had been the subject of an investigation by either the F.B.I. or Army Intelligence. This investigation was instigated by the department Brigardier General FRITCH headed because there was some question at that time of the affiliations of this employee. General FRITCH stated that efforts were made to ascertain this employee's associates and the organizations with which she was affiliated. He stated that nothing came of the investigation and apparently she was cleared.

General FRITCH said that the data compiled by SILVERMAN's section as well as the data that came in possession of those in SILVERMAN's section was classified as being restricted and confidential. General FRITCH said that as head of a section SILVERMAN had access to all documents, data and factual information which was entrusted to this section. He could not recall any security measure employed by his command to prevent any highly placed civilian employee from removing restricted and confidential documents from the files or the section. General FRITCH said that Mr. SILVERMAN was considered a trusted and loyal person and that as such could remove any of these documents from the files or even take them from the building. Because of SILVERMAN's position General FRITCH stated that he was not made accountable for any of this classified material which was at his disposal.

It is pointed out here that General FRITCH supplied information to the effect that there was a similar section performing almost identical functions as SILVERMAN's section which was headed by an officer believed to be a colonel in rank. General FRITCH was unable to furnish the name of this officer. It was the opinion of General FRITCH that this unidentified officer was more closely associated with SILVERMAN than either he or General MYERS. He also stated that there was some friction between the sections headed by the unidentified colonel and SILVERMAN and that General MYERS seemed to be the stabilizing force between the two individuals.

General FRITCH stated that he was re-assigned to duty in Italy in about August 1943 and was replaced by Colonel JOHN SESSUMS. General FRITCH stated that Colonel SESSUMS acted in the capacity as Assistant Chief of Staff to General MYERS until about 1945, at which time he was assigned to the European theater of war.

General FRITCH said that possibly Colonel SESSUMS could furnish information in connection with this investigation as well as furnish the name and address of the unidentified Army officer who headed the section similar to SILVERMAN's section.

General FRITCH concluded by saying that he did not know either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and has not known SILVERMAN to have been associated with either. General FRITCH also stated that if he had ever suspected or knew of SILVERMAN supplying confidential information to unauthorized persons that he would have taken appropriate action to have him investigated.

General FRITCH was emphatic in stating that SILVERMAN's loyalty was not questioned at that time.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-7097

L E A D S

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will ascertain from the Department of the Air Force the present whereabouts of Colonel JOHN SESSUMS and set out appropriate leads to have Colonel SESSUMS interviewed concerning the facts of this investigation.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-7098

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-487

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	4-8-49	4-7-49	LEMUEL W. KERR cla

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DONALD F. FRITCH, Brigardier General retired, Virginia Beach, Virginia, advised that he recalled that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was a highly placed civilian employee under his supervision in 1942 and part of 1943 at the Air Forces Material Command, Washington, D.C. General FRITCH claimed that he knew nothing of SILVERMAN's activities away from the place of employment and also stated that he did not know the identity of SILVERMAN's associates. He stated that there was "some talk" concerning SILVERMAN's affiliations at the time he was employed for the Air Force. He stated that SILVERMAN's loyalty was not questioned, although there was an investigation conducted to ascertain the affiliation of one of the employees in SILVERMAN's section.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated April 1, 1949.

DETAILS: This is a joint investigation of Special Agent WALTER L. HEYER and the writer.

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Kisseloff-7099

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4/8/49	2/8,16,24,25;3/1,2,9,10,15-18,21-23,28,31/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF : MFL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Colonel SIDNEY F. GIFFIN; LEO PASVOLSKY; RICHARD W. FLOURNOY; HOWARD C. JOHNSON; RELLA R. SCHWARTZ, nee RESNICK; Brigadier General TELFORD TAYLOR, interviewed. No information of Communist activities on part of ALGER HISS developed. Neighborhood investigation equally negative. Investigation to locate pertinent Woodstock typewriter set out. File review of HISS' financial transactions set out. Information re WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE obtained from MRS. PEYTON KERR set out. PAUL C. DANIELS, GEORGE H. BUTLER, associates of LAURENCE DUGGAN, interviewed. Information from INS re ERWIN S. GELSEY, aka ERWIN GELSKY, set out. PAUL R. PORTER, former husband of ELEANOR NELSON, interviewed. Inquiry re DAVID ZIMMERMAN with aliases. WEBSTER CLAY POWELL knew HAROLD WARE, ALGER HISS, ELEANOR NELSON, ROBERT COE; denies knowledge of Communist affiliations.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/20/82 BY SL-2 #266,586

cc AAG Campbell 4-21-49 FLTcm

~~DELINQUENT RECORDING~~

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau File No. 74-1333
Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated February 8, 1949, at ~~Washington, D. C.~~ New York City

~~ENCLOSURE BEHIND~~ ENCL. ATTACHED

Kisseloff-7100

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALGER HISS

Interviews with Friends, Associates, Neighbors, and Acquaintances

New York teletype of January 28, 1949, requested this office to interview LEO PASVOLSKY, of the Brookings Institute, and Colonel SIDNEY F. GIFFIN, U. S. Air Force.

Colonel SIDNEY F. GIFFIN, Chief, World Survey Branch, Air Forces Operations, Room 4C-1082, Pentagon, advised Special Agent JACK S. TURTON on March 31, 1949, that he has known ALGER HISS since January 1946. GIFFIN had been a member of a joint committee composed of Army and Navy officers and State Department representatives, the purpose of which was the study and the development of security measures for the United States and an analysis of world affairs reflecting on United States security.

GIFFIN attended a number of committee meetings at which HISS was present in his capacity of Chief of the Special Political Affairs Division of the Department of State. In addition, GIFFIN spent two weeks in August 1947, at a seminar conducted by the Brookings Institute at Dartmouth College. He has also had contacts with HISS since the latter assumed the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He considered HISS to be a friend, even though he has known him only professionally and has never visited HISS' home, nor has HISS visited the GIFFIN home. GIFFIN stated that he had been in London at the time the HISS-CHAMBERS case broke in the newspapers in the Fall of 1948. Upon reading of the hearings and of HISS' subsequent involvement, GIFFIN had written HISS a letter. In this letter, he told HISS of his regret that as a result of the "mud slinging" some of the dirt had splattered on HISS' coat. He received a short acknowledgment from HISS, but was unable to locate that piece of correspondence. GIFFIN stated that he was unable to justify in his own mind the allegation made against HISS. He realized that his contact occurred a number of years after HISS' alleged activities, but in his opinion, there was no activity on HISS' part that would lead GIFFIN to believe in the accusations against HISS. GIFFIN had had numerous differences of opinions in conversations with HISS, but none of the ideas propounded by HISS led GIFFIN to believe that HISS displayed pro-Soviet tendencies in any way.

With further reference to the meeting of the Brookings Institute at Dartmouth College, GIFFIN stated that he had become quite friendly with HISS, and that they had worked closely on a number of projects at that meeting. GIFFIN described the purpose of the seminar as making available the combined state-military views toward the security measures of the United States. GIFFIN did not attend the Brookings seminar held at Stanford University in June and July 1947, but was aware of the fact that HISS had

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attended this conference. He made available a letter written to him by HISS at the time that HISS returned an original document to GIFFIN. GIFFIN stated that this document was a paper on American security which he had written and had sent to HISS in order to obtain HISS' ideas on the paper. This letter has been submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory for appropriate typewriter examination.

LEO PASVOLSKY, Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, on February 8, 1949, that he has been employed by the Institute since 1922, and was on leave of absence from Brookings Institute during the period he was employed by the State Department. PASVOLSKY stated that ALGER HISS entered the State Department to work for FRANCIS B. SAYRE, inasmuch as SAYRE desired an attorney as an assistant in the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department. PASVOLSKY advised that when SAYRE left the State Department to go to the Philippine Islands, HISS transferred to work for STANLEY HORNBECK. As far as he could remember, HISS stayed with HORNBECK until approximately 1944.

PASVOLSKY stated that HISS was appointed to the Staff that attended the Yalta Conference by the Secretary of State. He was further appointed as Secretary General at the San Francisco Conference by Secretary of State STETTINIUS, and this appointment had the approval of the late President ROOSEVELT.

PASVOLSKY stated he is not aware of any person or persons who may have been behind HISS in HISS' government employment, and knows of no one who was sponsoring him. He did not know HISS at all well socially; his family had never exchanged visits with the HISS family, and he knows of none of HISS' friends.

PASVOLSKY has never been closely associated with the Carnegie Endowment and did not discuss HISS' appointment to the position as President with JOHN FOSTER DULLES. PASVOLSKY advised HISS' appointment to the Carnegie Institute position was considered a very good one by a number of people, inasmuch as HISS had turned out to be an excellent administrator. PASVOLSKY stated no one had ever given much thought to HISS' ability along this line, but that he had turned out to be an excellent administrator at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

He was unable to locate any typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS. He has been advised by JOSEPH VALLENTINE that HISS had had no correspondence with the business office of the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C.

Bureau letter dated March 18, 1949, instructed this office to interview RICHARD B. FLOURNEY. On March 23, 1949, RICHARD W. FLOURNOY, 111 West Leland Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was interviewed at his home by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN. MR. FLOURNOY, who is presently retired

after serving as a Legal Advisor with the State Department for a considerable number of years, furnished the following information:

He first became acquainted with ALGER HISS in approximately 1940, at which time, FLOURNOY, in his capacity as Legal Advisor, was working on various trade agreements and had some business contact with ALGER HISS. FLOURNOY was never other than casually acquainted with ALGER HISS and, to his knowledge, they had never met socially in the same social circle. He has, to his knowledge, never received any correspondence from ALGER HISS either in typewriting or in longhand and he knows nobody who might be of aid in this regard.

Although the City Directory reflects that FLOURNOY resided only one block from ALGER HISS on P Street, Northwest, FLOURNOY was unaware of this fact and stated that his entire contact with ALGER HISS had been limited to matters of business at the State Department. He was unable to identify the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, although he thought the photograph used by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as DAVID GREEN, to obtain a passport in 1935, was familiar. He could not identify this photograph with any particular individual.

In view of the fact the referenced Bureau letter requests that a RICHARD B. FLOURNEY be interviewed, it was considered advisable to determine whether the above FLOURNOY was identical with the person referred to in the Bureau's letter. FLOURNOY advised that he was well acquainted with ALBERT LEVITT, who had formerly been with the Department of Justice, and it is presumed that RICHARD B. FLOURNEY and RICHARD W. FLOURNOY are actually one and the same person.

By teletype dated March 22, 1949, New York Office requested that HOWARD C. JOHNSON, Chief of the Division for United Nations Security Affairs, U. S. Department of State, be interviewed. On March 28, 1949, JOHNSON was interviewed at his office, Room 609, 2145 C Street, Northwest, Annex No. 5, U. S. Department of State, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS.

JOHNSON advised he resides at 4731 Fulton Street, Northwest, and that he was first employed by the State Department in October, 1945. He stated it was some time after that when he first met HISS. JOHNSON advised that although he was a member of the Secretariat at the San Francisco United Nations Conference, he did not know HISS until after the conference. He pointed out that he knew HISS only for a very short time and that he did not know him socially. He said that his acquaintance with HISS on all counts was extremely slight. JOHNSON did not recognize pictures of CHAMBERS, advised that he had never met CHAMBERS, and that he had no correspondence from HISS. He advised that in view of his slight acquaintance with HISS, he had no reason or occasion to doubt HISS' loyalty.

New York teletype dated February 24, 1949, requested this office to interview MRS. RELLA R. SCHWARTZ, a former employee of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

MRS. RELLA R. SCHWARTZ, nee L. RELLA RESNICK, was interviewed at her office, Room 800, Hibbs Building on March 16, 1949, by Special Agent FRANCIS R. McGINTY. MRS. SCHWARTZ advised she was appointed a Junior Attorney in 1934, and was employed at the Litigation Section, Agriculture Adjustment Administration. Her work in the capacity of a Junior Attorney consisted mostly of briefing cases, and doing considerable research work in the library. As a result, she did not come in contact with the more prominent attorneys in the Agriculture Adjustment Administration. While working at the AAA, she was studying hard for the bar examinations and as a result, had little time for social activities which would have brought her in contact with other attorneys in the AAA. She did, however, have an initial interview with LEE PRESSMAN, who was one of the most prominent attorneys, but does not recall meeting or seeing ALGER HISS. The nature ofher work did not bring her in contact with the head attorneys at the AAA and as a result, she was never acquainted with ALGER HISS, nor would she know him or his acquaintances. MRS. SCHWARTZ advised she had no reason to receive any correspondence from ALGER HISS, nor was she acquainted socially with him.

MRS. SCHWARTZ stated she was not aware of the fact that ALGER HISS had been employed by the AAA during the period she was employed with them until she read the recent news releases concerning MR. HISS' activities in government employment. To the best of her knowledge, MRS. SCHWARTZ recalls she left the AAA the latter part of 1935, and has forgotten most of the people who were employed there in 1934 - 1935, and as a result, could not recall any specific names.

Referenced New York report requested this office to interview General TELFORD TAYLOR, who had been associated with ALGER HISS in the Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

Brigadier General TELFORD TAYLOR, Head of the War Crimes Section, U. S. Army, was interviewed in his office in the Pentagon Building by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY on March 2, 1949, and advised as follows:

TAYLOR first met HISS in 1934, when TAYLOR had gone to work for the AAA in the Agriculture Department. He was somewhat younger than HISS and never considered himself to be a very close friend. After the "purge" in the Agriculture Department, in which JEROME FRANK, LEE PRESSMAN, and others, had lost their jobs, while ALGER HISS was not one of those purged, HISS made a statement to the effect that he was in favor of those people who had been purged and it was shortly thereafter that HISS resigned. TAYLOR took over part of HISS' duties and, therefore, worked closely with HISS for a few weeks in order to become acquainted with his duties. After HISS resigned,

TAYLOR only saw him a few times on the occasion of cocktail parties and the like. TAYLOR entered the Justice Department in about September 1939, and in 1943, entered the U. S. Army and went overseas. From that time, until May 1948, he had not seen or heard of ALGER HISS. When he returned from overseas, in May 1948, he contacted HISS in connection with his work with the War Crimes Trial, since he wanted HISS to publish some information concerning the trial, the arrangements for which were to be made by the Carnegie Endowment Fund for Peace, with which HISS was by then connected.

About October 1948, after the charges against HISS had appeared in the newspapers, but before the "pumpkin papers" had been exposed, HISS got in touch with TAYLOR. According to TAYLOR, the reason for this was that HISS told him he wanted to go over some of the things that had happened during the period of their joint employment in the Agriculture Department in order to refresh HISS' memory. TAYLOR was shown pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and failed to identify him. He stated he had never seen or heard of CHAMBERS. During TAYLOR's employment at the Agriculture Department, he believes that he may have been in the HISS home about six times, and that HISS and his wife came to the TAYLOR home about the same number of times. He did not recall seeing a typewriter in the HISS home. He commented that when the matter broke in the newspapers, it was a complete shock to him, as he had never had any indication that HISS was a Communist, or in any way involved in a conspiracy to obtain Government secrets. At the present time, his feelings are akin to those of DEAN ACHESON and he is waiting until the court action to see whether HISS is proven guilty or not before coming to any conclusion with regard to HISS' guilt.

By letter dated March 4, 1949, the Bureau suggested that former neighbors of ALGER HISS be interviewed.

MRS. ERNEST I. LEWIS, 3099 Q Street, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 9, 1949, that she met PRISCILLA HISS sometime around 1941. She could not fix the exact time, but stated that PRISCILLA's child, TONY, was still kept in his play pen. She advised that she was never an intimate friend of PRISCILLA HISS, but that she was a social acquaintance until PRISCILLA HISS left Washington, D. C., in 1947. She visited the HISS home on Volta Place on one occasion and visited their home in the 3200 block of P Street on two or three occasions. She could not furnish the names of baby sitters, maids, or other employees of the HISS household. She could not recall any typewriter in the home and advised that she has had no correspondence with PRISCILLA HISS, except a letter to PRISCILLA sympathizing with her after ALGER HISS was charged before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. PRISCILLA answered her letter, but MRS. LEWIS advised that that letter has since been destroyed.

MRS. LEWIS advised that she attended several hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that she was present when HISS and

CHAMBERS first confronted each other. She could not recall ever having seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to that time. She also examined the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were taken in the middle thirties and advised that she could not identify that individual.

She could not recall any acquaintances of PRISCILLA HISS who were known by the name of CARL CARLSON, GEORGE CROSLEY, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She emphasized that PRISCILLA was much younger than she, and that her only contact with her was at teas, parties, and other social affairs in Washington. She believes that she met ALGER on one occasion. She knew of nothing which would indicate that the HISS' were engaged in subversive activities.

MRS. HUGHES CALL, 1675 35th Street, Northwest, advised that she was active as one of the Co-Directors of the Foxhall Nursery School, which was conducted in the Parish Hall at Foxhall and Reservoir Road, Northwest, from 1945 through 1947. During that time, PRISCILLA HISS enrolled her child, TONY HISS, in the nursery school. Through this relationship, MRS. CALL became acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS. She also indicated that she met PRISCILLA HISS at teas given by her mother, MRS. ERNEST I. LEWIS, and at social affairs given by other residents in Georgetown. MRS. CALL advised that she is much younger than PRISCILLA HISS and that she never became a good friend. She believes that she was in the HISS home on one or two occasions, but could furnish no information concerning a typewriter, household employees, or baby sitters. She has never corresponded with either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

MRS. BENNETT PHELPS STILES, 403 South Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia, advised that she was a sister of MRS. FERDINAND AUGUSTUS SILCOX. She stated that MR. SILCOX was called to Washington, D. C., in 1936, to become Chief Forester of the United States. At that time, he rented a house in Georgetown and resided in this home from three to nine months. He soon obtained permanent quarters and moved to Alexandria, Virginia. She could furnish no information regarding the address of the house which was leased in Georgetown, nor could she furnish the name of the person who owned that house. She advised that her brother-in-law died in 1939, and that her sister died in Alexandria, Virginia, in November of 1948. She advised that they had no children.

Colonel and MRS. FREDERICK W. BOYE, 4511 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 9, 1949, that from March 1938, through September 1939, they rented a home at 1545 35th Street, from Admiral SHARP. They advised that they were not acquainted with the people who resided at 3415 Volta Place; however, they frequently looked over the high board fence which separated their back yards and admired the roses in the yard at that address. They knew none of the employees at that address and did not recognize the name of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, or CARL CARLSON. They also examined photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, but were unable to identify either of these men.

MRS. ELINOR T. DONALDSON, 2234 Decatur Place, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 10, 1949, that she met KATHERINE HISS around 1939 or 1940, as they were both serving in the American Women's Volunteer Service in Washington, D. C. She also met KATHERINE HISS at various social functions in Washington, D. C. She recalls that KATHERINE and DONALD HISS were very close friends of an old friend of hers, MRS. L. CORRIN STRONG. She advised that she has probably met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, but she cannot recall it at this time. She has never corresponded with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and has never visited their home. She examined the photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but was unable to identify either of these individuals.

By teletype dated March 11, 1949, the New York Office requested that GARDNER JACKSON be re-interviewed in connection with the Twentieth Anniversary Petition of the SACCO and VANZETTI case. On March 17, 1949, JACKSON was interviewed at his office, the Cooperative League of the United States of America, 726 Jackson Place, Northwest, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. JACKSON recalled that he had sent a copy of the afore-mentioned petition to ALGER HISS in 1947, when this petition was published. HISS returned the petition with a letter in which HISS indicated that he felt he could not sign the petition because his position as President of the Carnegie Peace Foundation precluded his taking so positive a stand in any highly controversial matter. JACKSON advised that although he is unable to find HISS' letter, and has not read it for a year or so, there is nothing in this letter to indicate that HISS was sympathetic to the Communist Party or to Soviet Russia. He recalled that a number of individuals did refuse to sign this petition on the grounds that it was "Red baiting" and added to the "anti-Soviet hysteria" sweeping the country.

MR. THOMAS B. NOLAN, Assistant Chief Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior, was interviewed on March 17, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER at his office in the Old Interior Building, concerning his knowledge as to whether ALGER HISS visited Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, on or about July 4, 1937.

MR. NOLAN stated that prior to 1937, he was frequently a week-end guest at the estate of MR. and MRS. HENRY G. FERGUSON at Accokeek, Maryland, but after 1937, the year his son was born, his visits there were more or less infrequent. Inasmuch as he was the guest of the FERGUSONS, he did not know the identity of the persons who visited SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Longview, the adjoining property which was owned by the FERGUSONS and rented to the two girls. NOLAN stated that it was customary for the THOMAS and RINGE guests to come over to the FERGUSON property and use the volley ball court.

NOLAN stated that he never met ALGER HISS and only knows him through the publicity of this case and, therefore, he cannot say whether

HISS was a visitor at Longview. He was shown a picture of ALGER HISS taken in 1934, and stated that he had no recollection of HISS ever being there. FERGUSON characterized the two girls, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, as well as most of their guests, as being "ultra liberals or new dealers." By this, he meant that they invariably, in their discussions, advocated the extreme left wing views at the time, but he had no discussions with the two girls or the guests indicating their membership in the Communist Party. NOLAN stated that he recalls a red-headed man there, but he did not know his name. In recent conversations with the FERGUSONS, the latter have identified him to NOLAN as being CHARLES KRAMER.

Investigation to Locate
Woodstock Typewriter

The report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN in this matter, dated February 17, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland, requested this office to recontact the Arlington Typewriter Company in an effort to locate SYLVIA STEVENS.

MRS. SYLVIA STEPHENS, Lakeland, Maryland, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON that in January or February of 1942, she purchased a typewriter from the MacDONALD's Typewriter Company, 818 Fourteenth Street, Northwest. It is to be noted that this typewriter company is associated with the Arlington Typewriter Company and the District Typewriter Company, and all the records of these companies are maintained by the District Typewriter Company at 818 Fourteenth Street, Northwest.

Typewriter specimens obtained by Agent ATKINSON on March 9, 1949, from Woodstock typewriter No. 162202, which is presently owned by MRS. STEPHENS, were forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory on March 10, 1949. The Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory advised in letter dated March 11, 1949, that Woodstock typewriter No. 162202 was not the machine that was used to type the documents turned over by CHAMBERS.

By letter dated March 16, 1949, the Bureau requested the reinterview of HARRY C. FELDSTONE, 1531 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest.

FEDLSTONE was reinterviewed on March 22, 1949, at his place of business by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER. He advised that since his previous interview by Agents on February 4, 1949, he had located his book of sales and purchases covering dates up to 1935. The only record book not located was for the period 1935 through 1943. FELDSTONE advised that when he moved from 1516 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest, about a year ago, he had destroyed a lot of old papers and misplaced a lot of others and he believes that instant book has been thrown away.

Previous statements made by FELDSTONE were gone over with him carefully but no additional data pertaining to instant typewriter was obtained.

He continues to state that he can recall no purchases of Woodstock typewriters nor can he recall any dealings with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

FELDSTONE was advised concerning his notarization of HOBSON's naval papers and asked for his comment. He stated he could not recall this notarization. He stated that he notarized many such navy papers during the war, but that he could not recall PRISCILLA or TIMOTHY. FELDSTONE stated that when someone asks him for a notarization that he requests that person to identify himself by some official or semi-official document, e.i., draft card, driver's license, etc. He cannot recall PRISCILLA HISS or what identification she may have used.

With FELDSTONE's permission, Agents examined his filing cabinet and desk, as well as old files he maintained in the basement, but no pertinent records were located. FELDSTONE, subsequently, advised that he rented an old garage in the rear of 1516 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest, as a storage place and that possibly some old records might be there. FELDSTONE accompanied Agents to this garage and a search thereof located a quantity of check stubs and two old typewriters which were not Woodstocks. FELDSTONE advised that whenever he made a purchase that he paid for it by check. His check stubs were examined for the period 1937 through 1943, but no record of a typewriter purchase or any payment of interest was noted.

FELDSTONE advised that he would continue to make efforts to recall any information of interest to instant investigation and that though he could not think of anywhere else that instant purchase book might be located, he would continue to make efforts to locate it and would contact interviewing Agents in that event. FELDSTONE appeared to be entirely cooperative and concerned with emphasizing his desire to cooperate in any way possible. He stated that he could not positively affirm that he had not purchased instant typewriter, but, that if he had, he had no recollection thereof.

File Review, HISS' Financial Transactions

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the Washington Field dated March 4, 1949, which requested the Washington Field Office to determine if $400 was redeposited in their bank account by either of the HISS' immediately subsequent to November 19, 1937, thus substantiating the allegation of CHAMBERS that the money was repaid to the HISS' by Colonel BYKOV. This letter also requested this office to check the case file for any information as to why the HISS' would withdraw $400 from their savings account on November 19, 1937.

The report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK, dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C., reported that PRISCILLA HISS withdrew $400 from the HISS joint savings account No. 10931, at the Farmers and Mechanics

Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., on November 19, 1937. This report contains a detailed analysis showing withdrawals, deposits, description of deposits when available, and balance of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS' savings account from November 4, 1936, through October 1, 1948. This report also contains an analysis showing deposits, description of deposits when available, and balance for the HISS checking account at the same bank from June 6, 1934, through February 4, 1949.

Examination of the analysis of the HISS' savings account reflects that after the withdrawal of the above-mentioned $400 on November 19, 1937, the balance remained under $100 until May 8, 1939, when $200 was deposited into the account. This brought the balance in the account up to $202.29. The deposit of $200 was unidentified in the analysis.

An analysis of the HISS' checking account for the year 1937, failed to list any material deposit that does not regularly appear month after month except for a deposit made on May 19, 1937, in the amount of $657.42. The analysis reflects that the deposit slip for this deposit bore the notation "Heinold." On December 8, 1937, a $300 deposit was made, the analysis reflecting that the source is unidentified. After December 8, 1937, the following deposits that have not appeared regularly each month were noted:

(1) On February 5, 1938, a check for $116 that was drawn on the Munsey Trust Company, Washington, D. C., was deposited.

(2) On June 18, 1938, a deposit of $400 was made. The checking account analysis reflects the source was unidentified.

(3) On November 28, 1938, a deposit of $400 was made. The checking account analysis reflects that the source was unidentified.

Offices covering the location of payments that were listed on deposit slips have been requested to attempt to determine the source of deposits to the HISS' accounts by contacting payments on which deposit checks were drawn.

Family Illness and Hospitalization

The review of the file revealed that TIMOTHY HOBSON, a stepson of ALGER HISS, was injured at 27th and P Streets, Northwest, by a car driven by GEORGE E. KILLEEN, 3117 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on February 19, 1937. TIMOTHY HOBSON was admitted to Georgetown University Hospital for treatment of a broken leg on February 19, 1937, and he was released from the hospital on February 27, 1937. He was treated by DR. PAUL O'CONNELL and DR. MARGARET NICHOLSON.

Doctors and dentists who have treated the HISS family and representatives of hospitals where members of the family have been patients, have been contacted by Agents of this office, but no data appears in the file that would indicate details regarding the financial relationship between them. Thus, there is no indication that unusual medical expenses arose around November 1937; however, interview with friends and associates did not reveal any known illness or operation during this period.

Purchase of Automobile

The files of the Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, Northwest, reflect that ALGER HISS, 2905 P Street, Northwest, on October 7, 1935, purchased from the Smoot Motor Company, a Plymouth, Motor No. PJ 295368, for $723.85. HISS made a cash down payment and the balance of $621.35 was to be paid in two monthly installments of $200 and one installment of $221.35.

Furniture

MARTHA POPE advised that she was employed by the HISS' as a maid from 1930 to 1935, at 3411 O Street, Northwest; 2831 28th Street, Northwest, and for about a month after they moved to 2905 P Street, Northwest, around May 1, 1935. (The HISS' lived at 2905 P Street, Northwest, from May 1, 1935, to June 15, 1936). She stated that HISS rented the P Street house furnished, that she does not recall any furniture being removed from the apartment on 28th Street to P Street, and that the HISS' carried their personal belongings to P Street in their automobile.

CLAUDIE CATLETT, amaid employed by the HISS' about six months before the HISS' moved to the house on 30th Street, (HISS moved from 2905 P Street to 1245 30th Street, on June 15, 1936) until the Summer of 1938, advised that most of the furniture in the house at 2905 P Street, Northwest, was not the property of the HISS' and was left in the house when they moved to 1245 30th Street, Northwest. They did move several chairs, a secretary, a small table, their books and typewriter and their personal belongings by moving van. She stated that when the HISS' moved from 30th Street to 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, around January of 1938, their furniture and household effects were moved by van. In fact, she indicated in her signed statement that they moved everything from the 30th Street house to Volta Place, with the exception of a kitchen stove and other such fixtures. She reported that a red rug with a fringe was stored by the HISS' in a closet at 1245 30th Street, Northwest, but that after they moved to Volta Place, it was placed on the floor of TIM HOBSON's room.

Real Estate and House

The files of the Real Estate Tax Division reflect that on September 28, 1943, ALGER HISS purchased the residence at 3210 P Street, Northwest, from PRENTISS B. GILBERT and that he sold the residence on October 25, 1947, to BENTRAM and RUTH SORELS BENDICT. All other residences in Washington,

D. C., were rented by ALGER HISS and there was no information in the files pertaining to the amount of the monthly rent.

Insurance Premiums

On December 13, 1948, MR. LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance Company of the United States, advised that ALGER HISS was an assured of that company. Information regarding monthly or annual premiums, etc., was not reported. The case files do not reflect any other insurance policies for the HISS'.

TIMOTHY HOBSON's Education

MR. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City, advised on December 16, 1948, that he personally made arrangements for all of TIMOTHY HOBSON's schooling and had personally paid the bills for same by check.

PRISCILLA HISS' Schooling

The files reflect that PRISCILLA attended summer school in Chemistry at the University of Maryland, in 1937, and that she enrolled at Georgetown University on September 17, 1937, and withdrew December 13, 1937. Financial data regarding these studies is not available in the files.

Credit

Results of Credit Agency checks in Washington, D. C., were reported on pages 76 and 77, in the report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Investigation reflects that the following accounts were opened by the HISS' subsequent to November 19, 1937:

Business Establishment	Date Account Opened
Julius Garfinckel and Company	September 21, 1940
B. Rich Sons Shoe Store	September 1936
Raleigh Haberdashery	October 1940
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	October 1940

MISS JANET HELMFELD, Auditor, W & J SLOANE, 1217 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, advised that when the office was moved from 709 21st Street, Northwest, that all old records were destroyed. Present records were reviewed and they revealed no account for ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. (Credit

Bureau report dated October 23, 1940, indicates ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS opened an account with W & J SLOANE in September 1936). There is an account in the name of DONALD HISS and records indicated that he purchased a rug in May of 1947.

On page 121, in the report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated February 8, 1949, at New York City, MARIAN KENNY, Assistant Credit Manager, Best and Company, 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, advised that MRS. ALGER (PRISCILLA) HISS opened an account at the Washington, D. C., store of Best and Company on September 26, 1938. This account represents a thirty-day charge account with a limitation of $150. The account was settled in 1943.

MR. C. H. RAITT, Credit Manager, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 261 Constitution Avenue, Northwest, advised that ALGER HISS opened a fuel oil account in October of 1940, but that all records pertaining to the account are maintained in the Baltimore office.

A teletype to the Director from the Baltimore Office dated March 15, 1949, reflects that HISS opened a fuel oil account on October 30, 1940, and that no record of gasoline charge account in the name of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS could be located in the credit records of the Shell Oil Company, Inc., Esso Standard Oil Company, Sinclair Oil Company, Sherwood Oil Company, or the American Oil Company, all Baltimore, Maryland.

MR. FRANK SCOTT, Credit Manager, Woodward and Lothrop Department Store, advised that an account in the name of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been opened on September 18, 1935. MRS. THELMA BUCK, Credit Department, Woodward and Lothrop, advised that the credit account records are only kept for three years unless some unusual reason exists to keep an individual account. She stated that all ledger references pertaining to 1931 and 1938 credit accounts have been destroyed many years ago.

MRS. ROSE G. BREAULT, Credit Manager, Brentano's Bookstore, 1322 F Street, Northwest, advised that an account for MRS. ALGER HISS was opened in October 1929, that the original credit application and old ledger sheets have been destroyed and that the current ledger card reflects the highest credit ever extended to the HISS! was $38.50 in November - December, 1946.

MR. WILLIAM KING of the W. S. King and Son Coal Company, 2141 30th Street, Northwest, advised that his records show ALGER HISS purchased coal on credit during the Winter of 1930. No other information was available.

ELIZABETH L. JACKSON, 3112 Q Street, Northwest, advised that she was Secretary-Treasurer of Preece and Curtis, Inc., a woman's store formerly located at 1014 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest. She advised that this business was sold in July of 1947, and that all records were destroyed except for customer accounts that had not been settled. She does not have any records of the store pertaining to ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. She reported

that she knew MRS. HISS in a business way, as she had been a regular customer since about 1936 or 1937. She recalled that MRS. HISS usually purchased sport clothes and suits that ran from $19.95 to $29.00. The HISS' settled their account promptly and she believes that the largest credit balance would be somewhere between $50.00 and $125.00.

Credit applications that were executed by either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in most of the foregoing business establishments have been destroyed. The credit application that was executed by MRS. HISS at B. Rich and Son Shoe Store lists credit references that have previously been contacted and explained above.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

Interview with MRS. PEYTON KERR

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the New York Office advised that in about 1936 or 1937, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE attempted to develop MR. and MRS. PEYTON KERR as sources of information for a Soviet espionage apparatus, but that this attempt was unsuccessful. This office was requested to interview MR. and MRS. PEYTON KERR.

On March 18, 1949, MRS. PEYTON KERR was interviewed at her home, 421 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. She advised that her husband is now First Secretary of the United States Embassy at New Delhi, India, and that he has been in this position for approximately four months. She and the children intend to join him there and planned to leave the United States approximately April 5, 1949.

After a moment's hesitation, MRS. KERR recognized a picture of CRANE and correctly identified him. She stated that her husband had met CRANE at the University of California, at Berkeley, California, while MR. KERR was attending college there in about 1933 or 1934. According to MRS. KERR, her husband was well acquainted with one MARGARET GUTELIUS, a premedical student at Berkeley, and through her, met CRANE. CRANE and GUTELIUS were subsequently married. MRS. KERR stated that she and MR. KERR were married on July 10, 1934, in San Francisco, California, her maiden name being MARGARET WILSON. She recalls that she associates her first meeting with PEGGY GUTELIUS and WILLIAM CRANE with her own wedding. At that time, CRANE was a free-lance photographer and resided in Berkeley. In 1935, the KERRS left Berkeley and came to Washington, D. C. Sometime later that year, CRANE and his wife moved to New York City, where CRANE also operated as a free-lance photographer.

MRS. KERR advised that both she and her husband were extremely fond of CRANE's wife, but both regarded CRANE as a braggadocious egomaniac and both had an intense dislike for CRANE. MRS. KERR advised CRANE's wife to separate from him and she recalls that in 1936, MARGARET CRANE did, in

fact, leave WILLIAM CRANE, and following a brief and unsuccessful reconciliation, the CRANES were divorced. According to MRS. KERR, the former MARGARET GUTELIUS CRANE is now MRS. JAMES F. WATT, a practicing physician in Pharr, Texas.

Following the unsuccessful reconciliation between the CRANES, MARGARET CRANE told MRS. KERR that WILLIAM CRANE had made the remark that he was photographing national defense installations in New York City and was being paid for this work by another nation. MRS. KERR stated that there were no further details in regard to this statement, but that she and her husband, as well as MARGARET CRANE, could not believe this remark, and attributed it to CRANE's usual blustering manner.

She stated that she and her husband saw the CRANES probably no more than five or six times from 1935 through the early part of 1937, at which time the CRANES were divorced. She recalls that MARGARET CRANE, during this time, was studying medicine and in the Summer of 1936 or 1937, MRS. CRANE worked in the George Washington Hospital Clinic in Washington, D. C. She recalls that this employment lasted only about eight weeks and during this time, MARGARET CRANE lived at an apartment hotel in the Northwest section of Washington. She could not recall the exact location of this hotel, but stated that it was rather far out to the East of Connecticut Avenue.

MRS. KERR described MARGARET CRANE as follows:

Height:	5' 3"
Hair:	Light brown
Eyes:	Blue
Build:	Slender
Age in 1937:	28 - 30 years
Characteristics:	Excellent swimmer, formerly held summer employment as Counsel for girls' camps.

MRS. KERR recalled that while MARGARET CRANE lived in Washington, D. C., WILLIAM CRANE maintained their residence in New York City, and did not accompany his wife to Washington.

With regard to the unknown individual whom CRANE alleges he attempted to develop, MRS. KERR could recall no one of her acquaintances who would fit this description, and advised that she was rather sure that neither she nor her husband had ever introduced CRANE to any of their friends. She pointed out that CRANE had been in their home in Washington no more than two or three times, and because both she and her husband disliked him very much, they had made no effort to introduce CRANE to their circle of acquaintances. She also pointed out that CRANE had never urged her, or so far as she knew, had never urged her husband to introduce CRANE to anyone. She had never conversed with CRANE with respect to the Communist Party or Soviet Russia and advised that she had, as a matter of course, considered CRANE to be a loyal

American citizen, or as loyal as anyone with his neurotic tendencies could be. She has not seen CRANE since either 1936 or 1937, but has occasionally corresponded with his former wife.

By teletype dated March 3, 1949, the New York Office requested that the passport records be checked concerning IRENE PERLA GLAS, nee GOLDSTEIN, with aliases. The records of the Passport Division of the United States Department of State, contain no information concerning this individual. The New York Office was so advised by teletype on March 16, 1949.

By teletype dated March 2, 1949, the Los Angeles Office requested this office to check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, concerning ANTOINETTE SANTUCE, nee BROGELLI. No record of this individual was located in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau and interested offices were so advised by teletype on March 15, 1949.

LAURENCE DUGGAN

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the Baltimore Office requested this office to interview certain former associates of LAURENCE DUGGAN at the Department of State.

PAUL CLEMENT DANIELS, Director for American Republics Affairs, State Department, Room 3114, New State Department Building, 21st and C Streets, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 10, 1949, that he was assigned to the Department of State in Washington, D. C., from December 1939, until the end of 1943, as a Desk Officer and Assistant Chief, both in the Latin American Division (now known as the American Republics Affairs Division). He advised that during this time, he served under the immediate supervision of LAURENCE DUGGAN and that he worked very closely with him. During this time, he knew ALGER HISS casually and he cannot, at this time, recall having had any professional contact with him. He believed that ALGER HISS was employed in another division within the Department of State, and that he was never assigned to the Latin American Division. In this connection, he stated that he did not know that ALGER HISS and LAURENCE DUGGAN ever shared office space at the Department of State and since they never served in the same division during this time, he could not think of any reason why they would share the same office. He advised that he did not know HISS socially; that he never visited his home; that he was not acquainted with his wife; and that he has never corresponded with either of the HISS'. He stated that his acquaintanceship with HISS was so casual that he was not in a position to furnish pertinent information. He had the impression that HISS and DUGGAN were very close friends, but he could offer nothing to substantiate this impression at this time.

DANIELS examined the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were taken in the middle thirties and advised that he was unable to identify them.

He could recall no visitors or friends of ALGER HISS or LAURENCE DUGGAN by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, CARL CARLSON, or GEORGE CROSLEY. He advised that from the end of 1943 until the Fall of 1947, he served as a Foreign Service Officer in the Department of State outside the continental limits of the United States. When he returned to the Department, ALGER HISS had resigned and accepted a position with the Carnegie Foundation.

GEORGE HOWLAND BUTLER, Deputy Director, Policy Planning Staff, Department of State, Room 5152, New State Department Building, 21st and C Streets, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 10, 1949, that he served in the Department of State in Washington, D. C., from 1935 to 1939, as a Desk Officer and Assistant Chief, both in the Division of Latin American Affairs. During the greater part of this service in the State Department, LAURENCE DUGGAN was his immediate supervisor and close friend. In his opinion, LAURENCE DUGGAN was a thoroughly patriotic American, most intelligent, an outstanding public servant, a man of the highest integrity, and a person with a high sense of duty to the United States. He advised that he knew ALGER HISS casually and he had no social or professional contact with him. He has never visited his home and has never corresponded with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. He could offer no information as to whether or not HISS and DUGGAN were close friends, but advised that he is positive that they never shared an office at the Department of State during the time he was assigned in Washington, D. C. From 1939 to early in 1940, he served as Foreign Service Officer outside the continental limits of the United States. He was again called back to the Department in February 1945, and sometime between that time and September 1946, he was a dinner guest of one of the HISS' -- he believes that it was DONALD HISS.

He examined photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but was unable to identify that individual. He did not recognize the names of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, or CARL CARLSON, and could not remember LAURENCE DUGGAN ever having mentioned these names.

ERWIN S. GELSEY, ALSO KNOWN AS ERWIN GELSKY, ISRAEL GELSKY

Referenced New York report requested this office to check the records of the Passport Division, United States Department of State, and of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, for information concerning ERWIN GELSKY.

The records of the Passport Division, United States Department of State, were checked on February 16, 1949, by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD, with negative results.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, were checked by the same Agent on February 24, and March 28, 1949, and reflected the following information:

Kisseloff-7118

By order of Supreme Court, Brooklyn, New York, dated April 10, 1934, ERWIN GELSKY's name was changed to ERWIN GELSEY.

In a declaration of intention, No. 72730, dated August 28, 1935, GELSEY furnished the following information. He gave his name as ERWIN S. GELSEY, residing at 1416 North Haverhurst Drive, Los Angeles, California. He listed his occupation as Scenario Writer, and reported that he had been born December 31, 1899, in Russia, and that that country had constituted his last foreign residence. He immigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany, under the name of ISRAEL GELSKY, and entered at the Port of New York, on October 27, 1904, on the S.S. PATRICIA. His description, as furnished in the declaration, is as follows:

Sex:	Male
Color:	White
Complexion:	Ruddy
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Red
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	150 lbs.
Race:	Hebrew
Nationality:	Russian
Date and place of birth:	December 31, 1899, Russia

On June 13, 1940, he filed Petition for Naturalization No. 76024, at which time, his address was 1250 Hilldale, Los Angeles, California. In the petition, he gave his date and place of birth as Bialystok, Poland, on December 31, 1899. On June 13, 1937, he was married to LOUISE GELSKY at Denver, Colorado. His marital status at the time this petition was filed was divorced. This petition gave his last foreign residence as Vilna, Russia.

Naturalization Certificate No. 5188012, dated January 24, 1941, reflects that his residence at that time, was 8819½ Haratt, Los Angeles, California. He was issued Alien Registration No. 5395023. The file contained no record of visa re-entry permit No. 1103447.

Photographs of GELSEY obtained from the afore-mentioned Immigration and Naturalization Service records are being furnished to the Bureau and to the New York Office with this report as enclosures.

ELEANOR NELSON

MR. PAUL R. PORTER, Department of State, was interviewed in his office in the New State Department Building, on March 21, 1949, by Special Agents EDWARD F. HUMMER and DONALD D. CONNORS, and stated the following:

Kisseloff-7119

PORTER recalled that he first met ELEANOR NELSON in late 1932, and that he was introduced to her by MARY DUBLIN, who is now the wife of LEON KEYERSLING. It is PORTER's recollection that he first met ELEANOR at a Socialist Party Banquet in Baltimore. He states that this may have been in the Spring of 1933, but believes it to be the latter part of 1932. It is noted that PORTER married ELEANOR NELSON in February 1933, and lived with her as man and wife until December 1933, although during most of this time, they maintained separate domiciles. PORTER stated that he was employed in New York City, and ELEANOR NELSON was employed in the Labor Department, Washington, D. C. She resided on Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in about the 2400 or 2500 block.

In May 1933, PORTER was sent to Philadelphia as a Socialist Party organizer, where he maintained an apartment over Party headquarters somewhere on 52nd Street. During this period, PORTER and NELSON spent most of their week ends together in Philadelphia or New York.

In the early part of 1934, PORTER, who had tuberculosis, was confined in a sanitarium in the Adirondack Mountains in New York State. In July 1934, NELSON visited him at the sanitarium, and arrangements were made at that time for the divorce. PORTER recalls that he saw NELSON again in October 1934, March 1937, and that the last time he saw her was in Pittsburgh in 1938. He stated that she arranged the divorce and procured it in the District of Columbia. He advised that one of the main reasons their marriage broke up was because shortly after he knew ELEANOR, she began to come under the influence of the Communist Party, whereas he was a staunch Socialist and believed ELEANOR NELSON to be one at the time of their marriage. PORTER advised that he had no idea that NELSON was involved in any espionage activities. In the latter states of their marriage, and after the divorce, he came to realize that ELEANOR NELSON was an active and fanatic member of the Communist Party.

With regard to HAROLD WARE, PORTER advised that he knew WARE to be an organizer of a farm group in Minnesota, and that he had heard NELSON speak of WARE. He also recalled that one WEBSTER CLAY POWELL was a close friend of WARE, and he had heard ELEANOR speak of POWELL. Although, he did not know POWELL to be a Communist, he said that he always felt "some misgivings" in connection with POWELL, because of his friendship with WARE.

PORTER did not know ALGER or DONALD HISS at this time, and advised that he has never met these individuals, although he is familiar with their names.

PORTER did not know the following individuals: JOHN ABT; HENRY HILL COLLINS; LEE PRESSMAN (PORTER stated that he later became acquainted with PRESSMAN); ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN; ROSE CLINTON; CHARLES COE; ROSE COE; VICTOR PERLO; NATHAN WITT; CHARLES KRAMER; IRMA RINGE; SALLY RINGE; BOB STRAUSS; LENORE THOMAS (now MRS. BOB STRAUSS); DR. BENJAMIN WEININGER.

Kisseloff-7120

With respect to WALTER SASSAMAN, PORTER advised that he had a faint recollection that he knew this individual, and connected him in a vague fashion with the Communist Party. PORTER advised that he knew ROB HALL slightly, and that while he, PORTER, was organizing a Socialist student's group at Columbia University, HALL was organizing a Communist Party National Students' League, also at Columbia. PORTER had no recollection whatsoever of DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, HAROLD WILSON, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, and said further, that he knew of no HAROLD with whom ELEANOR NELSON was familiar just before or after their divorce, although PORTER indicated that he did not know a great deal of ELEANOR NELSON's life following the divorce. He was unaware that she had remarried, and was the mother of a child.

PORTER did not know WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, WARD PIGMAN, FELIX INSLERMAN, HELEN MILLER, or ROBERT MARTIN WOHLFORTH.

PORTER advised that this last name was faintly familiar to him as one who served on the LaFollette Committee. PORTER also did not know ANDRE EMEREE under any of her aliases or THELMA OSTER, although, he did know by reputation ROY HUDSON, presently the husband of ANDRE EMEREE. PORTER advised that he knew STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH as a Socialist, and indicated that he was acquainted with RAUSHENBUSH while RAUSHENBUSH worked for Governor MARTIN of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He said that RAUSHENBUSH was a friend of NORMAN THOMAS.

PORTER stated that he was leaving for Europe on Thursday, March 24, 1949, and if his recollection is refreshed concerning ELEANOR NELSON, he would advise the Bureau by letter.

DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases

On March 1, 1949, TANSEL BUTLER, 300 K Street, Northeast, was interviewed by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON concerning any information BUTLER might be able to furnish with reference to DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, former Editor of "Work", official organ of the Workers Alliance of America.

BUTLER advised he was President of the District of Columbia Branch of the Workers Alliance of America from 1936 until he resigned during April 1939. He pointed out that this branch maintained a separate staff and headquarters from that of the national organization; therefore, his contacts were infrequent with members of the national staff.

He added, however, that he had occasion to confer with national officers DAVID LASSER and HERBERT BENJAMIN and knew both of them well. He stated that he knew ELEANOR NELSON and DAVID ZIMMERMAN, but was not well acquainted with either. He did not know ZIMMERMAN by any other name and he stated he did not know the address of ZIMMERMAN while the latter was in Washington, D. C.

With reference to investigation conducted to locate the apartment in Washington, D. C., utilized by CHAMBERS for the photographing of documents in 1936, BUTLER stated that he does not know of any Communist member who was residing in the area surrounding Eastern High School or Lincoln Park during 1935-1937 inclusive.

WEBSTER CLAY POWELL

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, the New York Office advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had stated that HAROLD WARE organized a small apparatus in the agriculture filed, and that WEBSTER CLAY POWELL had been a kind of personal deputy of WARE.

WEBSTER CLAY POWELL was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY at this office on February 25, 1949. He advised that he is presently a Foreign Service Officer in the United States Department of State, and that he had just returned from three and a half years duty in Australia. He stated that he had been acquainted with ALGER HISS, but had had no close contact with him, and could not recall where he had met HISS, or who had introduced him. He thinks he possibly first met HISS in the agriculture field since he, POWELL was Director of Research in "Farm Research Incorporated" from about 1933 to 1938.

POWELL described "Farm Research Incorporated" as not a Government organization, but a private group which was formed to assist the farmer by obtaining helpful information and making it available to the farmers. He believed that the real founder of "Farm Research Incorporated" was HAROLD WARE. The organization was financed by contributions from interested people and farm organizations. He was acquainted with the fact that this organization had been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front, but could give no reason for this action other than the fact that HAROLD WARE had been connected with it and that WARE has been accused by many people of being a Communist.

With regard to ALGER HISS, POWELL believes he may have seen HISS a few times socially since their first meeting, and once or twice on the street, but he has never attended any kind of meeting with HISS. During the contacts with HISS, he never observed anything that would lead him to believe that HISS was a Communist or was in any way involved in a conspiracy to obtain Government documents. He stated that he had never heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and failed to identify photographs of CHAMBERS and of MRS. CHAMBERS which were taken in the 1930's.

POWELL has also been acquainted with DONALD HISS, but could not recall the circumstances of their meeting and believes he probably had seen DONALD HISS about the same number of times that he had seen ALGER. He had no reason to doubt DONALD HISS' loyalty to the United States.

POWELL advised that he first met HAROLD WARE in 1927, on an experimental farm in Russia, which was financed by the Quakers, according to POWELL. POWELL first went to Russia on a trip financed by the Open Road Tourist Agency in New York City. At the time of POWELL's arrival in Russia, WARE was already over there and after POWELL's return to the United States, he resumed his acquaintance with WARE. After WARE organized "Farm Research Incorporated," he asked POWELL to take a position there. POWELL always considered WARE to be a personal friend, but stated that WARE was the type of individual to whom no one ever could get too close. POWELL now believes, in the light of later developments, that WARE must have been leading a double life.

Before WARE's death, POWELL never knew that WARE was a Communist. He merely considered WARE to be a rabid new dealer. He admitted meeting ELLA REEVE (Mother BLOOR) and knew that she was HAROLD WARE's mother. He has been in her home near Philadelphia on one or two occasions, but in spite of that, he did not know that she was a Communist until sometime after HAROLD WARE's death in 1935. He thought that she was just a radical labor leader and nothing more. In connection with WARE's death in 1935, POWELL stated that he and his wife were in a car in front of WARE's car, and that his car was sideswiped by a truck and then smashed into WARE's car. They were all on their way to visit a friend, HANNAH PICKERING, in New York State when the accident happened.

POWELL first met HENRY HILL COLLINS on his trip to Russia in 1927. He stated that COLLINS had gone along with the group whose trip had been financed by the Open Road Tourist Agency. POWELL continued his acquaintance with COLLINS later in Washington, and has been in COLLINS' apartment at cocktail parties many times, but never attended any sort of meeting there. At the present time, he could not recall the names of any of the people who were present at parties in COLLINS' apartment. He never suspected COLLINS of being a Communist or of being, in any way, connected with a conspiracy to obtain government documents. In this connection, he made the comment in answer to a direct question, that of all his friends and acquaintances, while in Washington, he never knew any of them to be Communist Party members. He stated that some of them might have been sympathetic to some parts of the Communist doctrine, and that he, himself, had some of the same aims as the Communists, but that not all of the Communist aims and his aims were alike.

He advised that his wife had operated a school for children called Greenacres, near Silver Spring, Maryland. He recalled that a benefit, or benefits, had been held at the school to aid the Spanish Loyalist cause. He had, himself, been sympathetic with the Loyalist cause in Spain, and was acquainted with the fact that the Communists in this country had supported the Loyalists and helped recruit men for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He stated, however, that he was not aware, at that time, that the Communists were as much of a threat to the security and peace of the world as he feels they are at the present time.

Kisseloff-7123

POWELL stated that he knew LEE PRESSMAN, but that the details of his meeting with PRESSMAN are very hazy in his mind. He does recall being at a cocktail party at PRESSMAN's house, which he believes is across from the Zoo on Connecticut Avenue, but does not recall any other individuals who attended the party. He did not recall ever having met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

POWELL stated that he did not desire to give a signed statement concerning the information which he had furnished to the interviewing Agents, but would prefer to consult an attorney before doing so. He was advised that this action was entirely within his rights. He stated, however, that he would be willing to be put under oath and repeat the foregoing information. He added that in the light of the accusations against many of his acquaintances by both MISS ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he believes that if their accusations are true, he had been used as a front by these people for their Communist activities.

POWELL was re-interviewed by the same Agents at this office on March 31, 1949, and stated that he was still connected with the Department of State, but was on temporary assignment to the Department of Labor as a Foreign Labor Adviser. He has secured an apartment and is now residing at 5 East Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Concerning HANNAH PICKERING, POWELL stated that he does not know her present location, as he has not seen her or heard from her since 1940. The last information he had was that she was living on her farm at Elmira, New York. She had been a very good friend of WARE, and POWELL believed that WARE had met her when she had been interested in the farm that the Quakers financed in Russia. POWELL met PICKERING, he believes, when he went to Russia in 1927, under the auspices of the Open Road Tourist Agency, with which PICKERING was connected. He could not recall whether he first met her in the United States or after she had arrived in Russia. It was his opinion that she was a Quaker, but he could not state if she had been, or is, a Communist.

In response to a direct question, POWELL stated that he met ELEANOR NELSON sometime between 1933 and 1938, in Washington, D. C., when he had worked for "Farm Research Incorporated." He believes the occasion of the meeting was either a union rally or a meeting of a group to discuss the problems of the share-cropper. He never had any social contact with ELEANOR NELSON and only saw her once or twice after their first meeting. He did recall that HAROLD WARE and ELEANOR NELSON were very good friends.

Concerning "Farm Research Incorporated," POWELL admitted that CHARLES GARLAND had been connected with it in Washington, D. C. He stated that GARLAND did accounting work for the organization and also contributed money to it, since he had been a fairly wealthy man. POWELL could not say

if GARLAND was a Communist and he did not know of any of GARLAND's other activities outside of those with "Farm Research Incorporated."

In answer to a direct question, POWELL stated that ROBERT COE had worked for "Farm Research Incorporated" but he was unable to remember COE's exact position, nor could he state whether or not COE was a Communist. He believed COE was a liberal. According to POWELL, COE came into "Farm Research" about one year before POWELL, himself, left the organization, and he believed that COE had been brought into the organization by HAROLD WARE. When POWELL was reminded that he had stated previously that he had left "Farm Research" in 1938, and that HAROLD WARE was killed in 1935, POWELL stated that COE must have gone into the organization before WARE's death, and that he was just not able to remember the exact period that COE had worked for the organization. POWELL was sure that he had never met COE before this time. As it had been noted that POWELL's wife had operated a school under the name ALICE COE MENDHAM, POWELL was asked if ROBERT COE was any relation to his wife and he denied that there was any relationship.

POWELL stated that he did not recall a farm school at Dorfstown, Pennsylvania, with which WARE may have been connected. He did recall that there was a group of farmers in Pennsylvania which WARE used to visit. This group used to meet somewhere near a small town directly across the Delaware River from Trenton, New Jersey. POWELL knew nothing at all of the nature of this group other than that it was composed of farmers.

He was asked at this time, if he had recalled anything since the last time he was interviewed which would lead him to change his mind concerning the people who had been mentioned in the first interview. He stated that he could not recall anything at all which he believed would be at all helpful in trying to uncover the truth concerning the alleged Communist activities of these people. He had always believed that HAROLD WARE was pro-Russian, but he never knew WARE was a Communist until after WARE's death.

POWELL stated that during the period in which he had worked for "Farm Research," he had believed in "united front," in other words, he believed that the "damn Commies" could be used in order to obtain social advances. His own viewpoint follows more the line of the Socialists than that of the Communists, and he stated that he had been a member of the Socialist Party in 1926, at Hanover, New Hampshire. He had always believed that socialism had a lot of possibilities. He reiterated that he could not name one person of his acquaintance in Washington, D. C., who was known to him to be a Communist.

It was noted by the interviewing Agents that although POWELL stated that he wished to cooperate, he never offered any information unless it was in answer to a direct question, and that he never elaborated on his answers and further information had been brought out by direct questioning.

Kisseloff-7125

ENCLOSURES:

To the Bureau: Two photographs of ERWIN S. GELSEY

To New York: Two photographs of ERWIN S. GELSEY

-- P E N D I N G --

Kisseloff-7126

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in the referenced Bureau letter.

* * *

This matter is receiving constant and preferred investigative attention in this office and leads are being handled as they are received.

Kisseloff-7127

ADMINISTRATIVE

By letter dated March 21, 1949, to the Bureau with copies to New York, Los Angeles and San Antonio, the latter office was directed to interview DR. MARGARET WATT, at Pharr, Texas. DR. WATT is the former MARGARET GUTELIUS CRANE.

By letter dated March 21, 1949, to the Bureau, with a copy to Chicago, the latter office was requested to locate and interview ARTHUR C. BACHRACH, who was associated with ALGER HISS in the AAA at Washington, D. C.

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the Baltimore Office requested interviews with ELLIS O. BRIGGS and HERBERT S. BURSLEY, former associates of LAURENCE DUGGAN at the State Department. It was ascertained that ELLIS O. BRIGGS is serving as American Ambassador at Montevideo, Uruguay, and that HERBERT S. BURSLEY is serving as American Ambassador at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. These interviews were, consequently, not conducted.

By letter dated March 2, 1949, to the Bureau, with copies to Philadelphia and New York, the Philadelphia Office was requested to locate and interview LAWRENCE R. BROWN, 222 Church Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, a former member of the Nye Committee, for any information he might have concerning ALGER HISS.

Bureau letter of March 4, 1949, to this office, with copies to New York and Baltimore, requested that the larger oil companies be contacted to determine if ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had a gasoline charge account in 1937, and to examine such account to determine if the HISS' purchased gasoline in or near towns mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as stopping places during an auto trip in New England in August 1937.

By letter dated March 4, 1949, to the Bureau, with copies to New York and Baltimore, Norfolk and Philadelphia, the offices listed were furnished the addresses of the major oil companies and were requested to conduct the investigation set out in the Bureau's letter of March 4, 1949.

New York teletype dated March 17, 1949, requested this office to interview WILLIAM WALTON. By teletype dated March 23, 1949, the New York Office was advised that WALTON was in Jacksonville, Illinois, and would be available for interview by the New York Office on March 27 or 28, 1949, at 111 East 70th Street, New York City, care of MR. EDWARD WARBURG.

Bureau letter of January 3, 1949, instructed this office to interview PAUL R. PORTER, former husband of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. The results of that interview are contained in this report. By letter dated April 1, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised of the names of individuals furnished by PORTER who might furnish additional information concerning

ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. The New York Office was requested to interview those individuals within its territory. This office is locating the other individuals mentioned therein, will interview those found here, and will set out appropriate leads when necessary. The Bureau was requested to give authorization for an interview with PORTER's brother, JAMES PORTER, whom he had described as a prominent member of the Communist Party.

Kisseloff-7129

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-7 [illegible]

Kisseloff-7130

74-1333-3055

Kisseloff-7131

Erwin Gelsey

Name - ERWIN S. GELSEY,
alias Erwin Gelsky
Age - 50
Born - 12-31-99, Russia
Height - 5' 6"
Weight - 150 pounds
Eyes - Brown
Hair - Red
Race - Russian Jew

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-2 MOC/RB

74-1333-3055

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-7132

Erwin Gelsey

Erwin Gelsey
1934
Kisseloff-7133

Name - ERWIN S. GELSEY,
alias Erwin Gelsky
Age - 50
Born - 12-31-99, Russia
Height - 5' 8"
Weight - 150 pounds
Eyes - brown
Hair - red
Race - Russian Jew

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-7 Mac/KB

74-133-3055

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-7134

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4/8/49	2/8,16,24,25;3/1,2,9,10,15-18,21-23,28,31/49	LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF MFL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Colonel SIDNEY F. GIFFIN; LEO PASVOLSKY; RICHARD W. FLOURNOY; HOWARD C. JOHNSON; RELLA R. SCHWARTZ, nee RESNICK; Brigadier General TELFORD TAYLOR, interviewed. No information of Communist activities on part of ALGER HISS developed. Neighborhood investigation equally negative. Investigation to locate pertinent Woodstock typewriter set out. File review of HISS' financial transactions set out. Information re WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE obtained from MRS. PEYTON KERR set out. PAUL C. DANIELS, GEORGE H. BUTLER, associates of LAURENCE DUGGAN, interviewed. Information from INS re ERWIN S. GELSEY, aka ERWIN GELSKY, set out. PAUL R. PORTER, former husband of ELEANOR NELSON, interviewed. Inquiry re DAVID ZIMMERMAN with aliases. WEBSTER CLAY POWELL knew HAROLD WARE, ALGER HISS, ELEANOR NELSON, ROBERT COE; denies knowledge of Communist affiliations.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-7 Macy #266,586

REFERENCES:

Bureau File No. 74-1333
Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949
Bureau letter dated December 13, 1948
Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated February 8, 1949, at New York City.

Kisseloff-7135

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

5 - Bureau COPIES OF THIS REPORT (Encl)
3 - New York (65-14920 - 1 THOMAS J. DONEGAN, SAAG, NY)Encl)
1 - Baltimore (65-1642)(Info)
1 - Los Angeles (100-30409)(Info)
3 - Washington Field

Copy of Letter 74-1333-3055

WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALGER HISS

Interviews with Friends, Associates, Neighbors, and Acquaintances

New York teletype of January 28, 1949, requested this office to interview LEO PASVOLSKY, of the Brookings Institute, and Colonel SIDNEY F. GIFFIN, U. S. Air Force.

Colonel SIDNEY F. GIFFIN, Chief, World Survey Branch, Air Forces Operations, Room 4C-1082, Pentagon, advised Special Agent JACK S. TURTON on March 31, 1949, that he has known ALGER HISS since January 1946. GIFFIN had been a member of a joint committee composed of Army and Navy officers and State Department representatives, the purpose of which was the study and the development of security measures for the United States and an analysis of world affairs reflecting on United States security.

GIFFIN attended a number of committee meetings at which HISS was present in his capacity of Chief of the Special Political Affairs Division of the Department of State. In addition, GIFFIN spent two weeks in August 1947, at a seminar conducted by the Brookings Institute at Dartmouth College. He has also had contacts with HISS since the latter assumed the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He considered HISS to be a friend, even though he has known him only professionally and has never visited HISS' home, nor has HISS visited the GIFFIN home. GIFFIN stated that he had been in London at the time the HISS-CHAMBERS case broke in the newspapers in the Fall of 1948. Upon reading of the hearings and of HISS' subsequent involvement, GIFFIN had written HISS a letter. In this letter, he told HISS of his regret that as a result of the "mud slinging" some of the dirt had splattered on HISS' coat. He received a short acknowledgment from HISS, but was unable to locate that piece of correspondence. GIFFIN stated that he was unable to justify in his own mind the allegation made against HISS. He realized that his contact occurred a number of years after HISS' alleged activities, but in his opinion, there was no activity on HISS' part that would lead GIFFIN to believe in the accusations against HISS. GIFFIN had had numerous differences of opinions in conversations with HISS, but none of the ideas propounded by HISS led GIFFIN to believe that HISS displayed pro-Soviet tendencies in any way.

With further reference to the meeting of the Brookings Institute at Dartmouth College, GIFFIN stated that he had become quite friendly with HISS, and that they had worked closely on a number of projects at that meeting. GIFFIN described the purpose of the seminar as making available the combined state-military views toward the security measures of the United States. GIFFIN did not attend the Brookings seminar held at Stanford University in June and July 1947, but was aware of the fact that HISS had

Kisseloff-7136

attended this conference. He made available a letter written to him by HISS at the time that HISS returned an original document to GIFFIN. GIFFIN stated that this document was a paper on American security which he had written and had sent to HISS in order to obtain HISS' ideas on the paper. This letter has been submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory for appropriate typewriter examination.

LEO PASVOLSKY, Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C., advised Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, on February 8, 1949, that he has been employed by the Institute since 1922, and was on leave of absence from Brookings Institute during the period he was employed by the State Department. PASVOLSKY stated that ALGER HISS entered the State Department to work for FRANCIS B. SAYRE, inasmuch as SAYRE desired an attorney as an assistant in the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department. PASVOLSKY advised that when SAYRE left the State Department to go to the Philippine Islands, HISS transferred to work for STANLEY HORNBECK. As far as he could remember, HISS stayed with HORNBECK until approximately 1944.

PASVOLSKY stated that HISS was appointed to the Staff that attended the Yalta Conference by the Secretary of State. He was further appointed as Secretary General at the San Francisco Conference by Secretary of State STETTINIUS, and this appointment had the approval of the late President ROOSEVELT.

PASVOLSKY stated he is not aware of any person or persons who may have been behind HISS in HISS' government employment, and knows of no one who was sponsoring him. He did not know HISS at all well socially; his family had never exchanged visits with the HISS family, and he knows of none of HISS' friends.

PASVOLSKY has never been closely associated with the Carnegie Endowment and did not discuss HISS' appointment to the position as President with JOHN FOSTER DULLES. PASVOLSKY advised HISS' appointment to the Carnegie Institute position was considered a very good one by a number of people, inasmuch as HISS had turned out to be an excellent administrator. PASVOLSKY stated no one had ever given much thought to HISS' ability along this line, but that he had turned out to be an excellent administrator at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

He was unable to locate any typewritten correspondence from ALGER HISS. He has been advised by JOSEPH VALLENTINE that HISS had had no correspondence with the business office of the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C.

Bureau letter dated March 18, 1949, instructed this office to interview RICHARD B. FLOURNEY. On March 23, 1949, RICHARD W. FLOURNOY, 111 West Leland Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was interviewed at his home by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN. MR. FLOURNOY, who is presently retired

after serving as a Legal Advisor with the State Department for a considerable number of years, furnished the following information:

He first became acquainted with ALGER HISS in approximately 1940, at which time, FLOURNOY, in his capacity as Legal Advisor, was working on various trade agreements and had some business contact with ALGER HISS. FLOURNOY was never other than casually acquainted with ALGER HISS and, to his knowledge, they had never met socially in the same social circle. He has, to his knowledge, never received any correspondence from ALGER HISS either in typewriting or in longhand and he knows nobody who might be of aid in this regard.

Although the City Directory reflects that FLOURNOY resided only one block from ALGER HISS on P Street, Northwest, FLOURNOY was unaware of this fact and stated that his entire contact with ALGER HISS had been limited to matters of business at the State Department. He was unable to identify the photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, although he thought the photograph used by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as DAVID BREEN, to obtain a passport in 1935, was familiar. He could not identify this photograph with any particular individual.

In view of the fact the referenced Bureau letter requests that a RICHARD B. FLOURNEY be interviewed, it was considered advisable to determine whether the above FLOURNOY was identical with the person referred to in the Bureau's letter. FLOURNOY advised that he was well acquainted with ALBERT LEVITT, who had formerly been with the Department of Justice, and it is presumed that RICHARD B. FLOURNEY and RICHARD W. FLOURNOY are actually one and the same person.

By teletype dated March 22, 1949, New York Office requested that HOWARD C. JOHNSON, Chief of the Division for United Nations Security Affairs, U. S. Department of State, be interviewed. On March 28, 1949, JOHNSON was interviewed at his office, Room 609, 2145 C Street, Northwest, Annex No. 5, U. S. Department of State, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS.

JOHNSON advised he resides at 4731 Fulton Street, Northwest, and that he was first employed by the State Department in October, 1945. He stated it was some time after that when he first met HISS. JOHNSON advised that although he was a member of the Secretariat at the San Francisco United Nations Conference, he did not know HISS until after the conference. He pointed out that he knew HISS only for a very short time and that he did not know him socially. He said that his acquaintance with HISS on all counts was extremely slight. JOHNSON did not recognize pictures of CHAMBERS, advised that he had never met CHAMBERS, and that he had no correspondence from HISS. He advised that in view of his slight acquaintance with HISS, he had no reason or occasion to doubt HISS' loyalty.

Kisseloff-7138

New York teletype dated February 24, 1949, requested this office to interview MRS. RELLA R. SCHWARTZ, a former employee of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

MRS. RELLA R. SCHWARTZ, nee L. RELLA RESNICK, was interviewed at her office, Room 800, Hibbs Building on March 16, 1949, by Special Agent FRANCIS R. McGINTY. MRS. SCHWARTZ advised she was appointed a Junior Attorney in 1934, and was employed at the Litigation Section, Agriculture Adjustment Administration. Her work in the capacity of a Junior Attorney consisted mostly of briefing cases, and doing considerable research work in the library. As a result, she did not come in contact with the more prominent attorneys in the Agriculture Adjustment Administration. While working at the AAA, she was studying hard for the bar examinations and as a result, had little time for social activities which would have brought her in contact with other attorneys in the AAA. She did, however, have an initial interview with LEE PRESSMAN, who was one of the most prominent attorneys, but does not recall meeting or seeing ALGER HISS. The nature ofher work did not bring her in contact with the head attorneys at the AAA and as a result, she was never acquainted with ALGER HISS, nor would she know him or his acquaintances. MRS. SCHWARTZ advised she had no reason to receive any correspondence from ALGER HISS, nor was she acquainted socially with him.

MRS. SCHWARTZ stated she was not aware of the fact that ALGER HISS had been employed by the AAA during the period she was employed with them until she read the recent news releases concerning MR. HISS' activities in government employment. To the best of her knowledge, MRS. SCHWARTZ recalls she left the AAA the latter part of 1935, and has forgotten most of the people who were employed there in 1934 - 1935, and as a result, could not recall any specific names.

Referenced New York report requested this office to interview General TELFORD TAYLOR, who had been associated with ALGER HISS in the Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

Brigadier General TELFORD TAYLOR, Head of the War Crimes Section, U. S. Army, was interviewed in his office in the Pentagon Building by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY on March 2, 1949, and advised as follows:

TAYLOR first met HISS in 1934, when TAYLOR had gone to work for the AAA in the Agriculture Department. He was somewhat younger than HISS and never considered himself to be a very close friend. After the "purge" in the Agriculture Department, in which JEROME FRANK, LEE PRESSMAN, and others, had lost their jobs, while ALGER HISS was not one of those purged, HISS made a statement to the effect that he was in favor of those people who had been purged and it was shortly thereafter that HISS resigned. TAYLOR took over part of HISS' duties and, therefore, worked closely with HISS for a few weeks in order to become acquainted with his duties. After HISS resigned,

TAYLOR only saw him a few times on the occasion of cocktail parties and the like. TAYLOR entered the Justice Department in about September 1939, and in 1943, entered the U. S. Army and went overseas. From that time, until May 1948, he had not seen or heard of ALGER HISS. When he returned from overseas, in May 1948, he contacted HISS in connection with his work with the War Crimes Trial, since he wanted HISS to publish some information concerning the trial, the arrangements for which were to be made by the Carnegie Endowment Fund for Peace, with which HISS was by then connected.

About October 1948, after the charges against HISS had appeared in the newspapers, but before the "pumpkin papers" had been exposed, HISS got in touch with TAYLOR. According to TAYLOR, the reason for this was that HISS told him he wanted to go over some of the things that had happened during the period of their joint employment in the Agriculture Department in order to refresh HISS' memory. TAYLOR was shown pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and failed to identify him. He stated he had never seen or heard of CHAMBERS. During TAYLOR's employment at the Agriculture Department, he believes that he may have been in the HISS home about six times, and that HISS and his wife came to the TAYLOR home about the same number of times. He did not recall seeing a typewriter in the HISS home. He commented that when the matter broke in the newspapers, it was a complete shock to him, as he had never had any indication that HISS was a Communist, or in any way involved in a conspiracy to obtain Government secrets. At the present time, his feelings are akin to those of DEAN ACHESON and he is waiting until the court action to see whether HISS is proven guilty or not before coming to any conclusion with regard to HISS' guilt.

By letter dated March 4, 1949, the Bureau suggested that former neighbors of ALGER HISS be interviewed.

MRS. ERNEST I. LEWIS, 3099 Q Street, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 9, 1949, that she met PRISCILLA HISS sometime around 1941. She could not fix the exact time, but stated that PRISCILLA's child, TONY, was still kept in his play pen. She advised that she was never an intimate friend of PRISCILLA HISS, but that she was a social acquaintance until PRISCILLA HISS left Washington, D. C., in 1947. She visited the HISS home on Volta Place on one occasion and visited their home in the 3200 block of P Street on two or three occasions. She could not furnish the names of baby sitters, maids, or other employees of the HISS household. She could not recall any typewriter in the home and advised that she has had no correspondence with PRISCILLA HISS, except a letter to PRISCILLA sympathizing with her after ALGER HISS was charged before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. PRISCILLA answered her letter, but MRS. LEWIS advised that that letter has since been destroyed.

MRS. LEWIS advised that she attended several hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that she was present when HISS and

CHAMBERS first confronted each other. She could not recall ever having seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to that time. She also examined the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were taken in the middle thirties and advised that she could not identify that individual.

She could not recall any acquaintances of PRISCILLA HISS who were known by the name of CARL CARLSON, GEORGE CROSLEY, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She emphasized that PRISCILLA was much younger than she, and that her only contact with her was at teas, parties, and other social affairs in Washington. She believes that she met ALGER on one occasion. She knew of nothing which would indicate that the HISS' were engaged in subversive activities.

MRS. HUGHES CALL, 1675 35th Street, Northwest, advised that she was active as one of the Co-Directors of the Foxhall Nursery School, which was conducted in the Parish Hall at Foxhall and Reservoir Road, Northwest, from 1945 through 1947. During that time, PRISCILLA HISS enrolled her child, TONY HISS, in the nursery school. Through this relationship, MRS. CALL became acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS. She also indicated that she met PRISCILLA HISS at teas given by her mother, MRS. ERNEST I. LEWIS, and at social affairs given by other residents in Georgetown. MRS. CALL advised that she is much younger than PRISCILLA HISS and that she never became a good friend. She believes that she was in the HISS home on one or two occasions, but could furnish no information concerning a typewriter, household employees, or baby sitters. She has never corresponded with either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

MRS. BENNETT PHELPS STILES, 403 South Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia, advised that she was a sister of MRS. FERDINAND AUGUSTUS SILCOX. She stated that MR. SILCOX was called to Washington, D. C., in 1936, to become Chief Forester of the United States. At that time, he rented a house in Georgetown and resided in this home from three to nine months. He soon obtained permanent quarters and moved to Alexandria, Virginia. She could furnish no information regarding the address of the house which was leased in Georgetown, nor could she furnish the name of the person who owned that house. She advised that her brother-in-law died in 1939, and that her sister died in Alexandria, Virginia, in November of 1948. She advised that they had no children.

Colonel and MRS. FREDERICK W. BOYE, 4511 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 9, 1949, that from March 1938, through September 1939, they rented a home at 1545 35th Street, from Admiral SHARP. They advised that they were not acquainted with the people who resided at 3415 Volta Place; however, they frequently looked over the high board fence which separated their back yards and admired the roses in the yard at that address. They knew none of the employees at that address and did not recognize the name of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, or CARL CARLSON. They also examined photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, but were unable to identify either of these men.

MRS. ELINOR T. DONALDSON, 2234 Decatur Place, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 10, 1949, that she met KATHERINE HISS around 1939 or 1940, as they were both serving in the American Women's Volunteer Service in Washington, D. C. She also met KATHERINE HISS at various social functions in Washington, D. C. She recalls that KATHERINE and DONALD HISS were very close friends of an old friend of hers, MRS. L. CORRIN STRONG. She advised that she has probably met ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, but she cannot recall it at this time. She has never corresponded with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and has never visited their home. She examined the photographs of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but was unable to identify either of these individuals.

By teletype dated March 11, 1949, the New York Office requested that GARDNER JACKSON be re-interviewed in connection with the Twentieth Anniversary Petition of the SACCO and VANZETTI case. On March 17, 1949, JACKSON was interviewed at his office, the Cooperative League of the United States of America, 726 Jackson Place, Northwest, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. JACKSON recalled that he had sent a copy of the afore-mentioned petition to ALGER HISS in 1947, when this petition was published. HISS returned the petition with a letter in which HISS indicated that he felt he could not sign the petition because his position as President of the Carnegie Peace Foundation precluded his taking so positive a stand in any highly controversial matter. JACKSON advised that although he is unable to find HISS' letter, and has not read it for a year or so, there is nothing in this letter to indicate that HISS was sympathetic to the Communist Party or to Soviet Russia. He recalled that a number of individuals did refuse to sign this petition on the grounds that it was "Red baiting" and added to the "anti-Soviet hysteria" sweeping the country.

MR. THOMAS B. NOLAN, Assistant Chief Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior, was interviewed on March 17, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD F. HUMMER at his office in the Old Interior Building, concerning his knowledge as to whether ALGER HISS visited Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, on or about July 4, 1937.

MR. NOLAN stated that prior to 1937, he was frequently a week-end guest at the estate of MR. and MRS. HENRY G. FERGUSON at Accokeek, Maryland, but after 1937, the year his son was born, his visits there were more or less infrequent. Inasmuch as he was the guest of the FERGUSONS, he did not know the identity of the persons who visited SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Longview, the adjoining property which was owned by the FERGUSONS and rented to the two girls. NOLAN stated that it was customary for the THOMAS and RINGE guests to come over to the FERGUSON property and use the volley ball court.

NOLAN stated that he never met ALGER HISS and only knows him through the publicity of this case and, therefore, he cannot say whether

HISS was a visitor at Longview. He was shown a picture of ALGER HISS taken in 1934, and stated that he had no recollection of HISS ever being there. FERGUSON characterized the two girls, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, as well as most of their guests, as being "ultra liberals or new dealers." By this, he meant that they invariably, in their discussions, advocated the extreme left wing views at the time, but he had no discussions with the two girls or the guests indicating their membership in the Communist Party. NOLAN stated that he recalls a red-headed man there, but he did not know his name. In recent conversations with the FERGUSONS, the latter have identified him to NOLAN as being CHARLES KRAMER.

Investigation to Locate
Woodstock Typewriter

The report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN in this matter, dated February 17, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland, requested this office to recontact the Arlington Typewriter Company in an effort to locate SYLVIA STEVENS.

MRS. SYLVIA STEPHENS, Lakeland, Maryland, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON that in January or February of 1942, she purchased a typewriter from the MacDONALD's Typewriter Company, 818 Fourteenth Street, Northwest. It is to be noted that this typewriter company is associated with the Arlington Typewriter Company and the District Typewriter Company, and all the records of these companies are maintained by the District Typewriter Company at 818 Fourteenth Street, Northwest.

Typewriter specimens obtained by Agent ATKINSON on March 9, 1949, from Woodstock typewriter No. 162202, which is presently owned by MRS. STEPHENS, were forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory on March 10, 1949. The Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory advised in letter dated March 11, 1949, that Woodstock typewriter No. 162202 was not the machine that was used to type the documents turned over by CHAMBERS.

By letter dated March 16, 1949, the Bureau requested the re-interview of HARRY C. FELDSTONE, 1531 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest.

FEDLSTONE was reinterviewed on March 22, 1949, at his place of business by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and CHARLES W. PEASINGER. He advised that since his previous interview by Agents on February 4, 1949, he had located his book of sales and purchases covering dates up to 1935. The only record book not located was for the period 1935 through 1943. FELDSTONE advised that when he moved from 1516 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest, about a year ago, he had destroyed a lot of old papers and misplaced a lot of others and he believes that instant book has been thrown away.

Previous statements made by FELDSTONE were gone over with him carefully but no additional data pertaining to instant typewriter was obtained.

He continues to state that he can recall no purchases of Woodstock typewriters nor can he recall any dealings with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

FELDSTONE was advised concerning his notarization of HOBSON's naval papers and asked for his comment. He stated he could not recall this notarization. He stated that he notarized many such navy papers during the war, but that he could not recall PRISCILLA or TIMOTHY. FELDSTONE stated that when someone asks him for a notarization that he requests that person to identify himself by some official or semi-official document, e.i., draft card, driver's license, etc. He cannot recall PRISCILLA HISS or what identification she may have used.

With FELDSTONE's permission, Agents examined his filing cabinet and desk, as well as old files he maintained in the basement, but no pertinent records were located. FELDSTONE, subsequently, advised that he rented an old garage in the rear of 1516 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest, as a storage place and that possibly some old records might be there. FELDSTONE accompanied Agents to this garage and a search thereof located a quantity of check stubs and two old typewriters which were not Woodstocks. FELDSTONE advised that whenever he made a purchase that he paid for it by check. His check stubs were examined for the period 1937 through 1943, but no record of a typewriter purchase or any payment of interest was noted.

FELDSTONE advised that he would continue to make efforts to recall any information of interest to instant investigation and that though he could not think of anywhere else that instant purchase book might be located, he would continue to make efforts to locate it and would contact interviewing Agents in that event. FELDSTONE appeared to be entirely cooperative and concerned with emphasizing his desire to cooperate in any way possible. He stated that he could not positively affirm that he had not purchased instant typewriter, but, that if he had, he had no recollection thereof.

File Review, HISS' Financial Transactions

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the Washington Field dated March 4, 1949, which requested the Washington Field Office to determine if $400 was redeposited in their bank account by either of the HISS' immediately subsequent to November 19, 1937, thus substantiating the allegation of CHAMBERS that the money was repaid to the HISS' by Colonel BYKOV. This letter also requested this office to check the case file for any information as to why the HISS' would withdraw $400 from their savings account on November 19, 1937.

The report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK, dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D. C., reported that PRISCILLA HISS withdrew $400 from the HISS joint savings account No. 10931, at the Farmers and Mechanics

Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., on November [illegible]. This report contains a detailed analysis showing withdrawals, depos[illegible]ip-tion of deposits when available, and balance of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS' savings account from November 4, 1936, through October 1, 1948. This report also contains an analysis showing deposits, description of deposits when available, and balance for the HISS checking account at the same bank from June 6, 1934, through February 4, 1949.

Examination of the analysis of the HISS' savings account reflects that after the withdrawal of the above-mentioned $400 on November 19, 1937, the balance remained under $100 until May 8, 1939, when $200 was deposited into the account. This brought the balance in the account up to $202.29. The deposit of $200 was unidentified in the analysis.

An analysis of the HISS' checking account for the year 1937, failed to list any material deposit that does not regularly appear month after month except for a deposit made on May 19, 1937, in the amount of $657.42. The analysis reflects that the deposit slip for this deposit bore the notation "Heinold." On December 8, 1937, a $300 deposit was made, the analysis reflecting that the source is unidentified. After December 8, 1937, the following deposits that have not appeared regularly each month were noted:

(1) On February 5, 1938, a check for $116 that was drawn on the Munsey Trust Company, Washington, D. C., was deposited.

(2) On June 18, 1938, a deposit of $400 was made. The checking account analysis reflects the source was unidentified.

(3) On November 28, 1938, a deposit of $400 was made. The checking account analysis reflects that the source was unidentified.

Offices covering the location of payments that were listed on deposit slips have been requested to attempt to determine the source of deposits to the HISS' accounts by contacting payments on which deposit checks were drawn.

Family Illness and Hospitalization

The review of the file revealed that TIMOTHY HOBSON, a stepson of ALGER HISS, was injured at 27th and P Streets, Northwest, by a car driven by GEORGE E. KILLEEN, 3117 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on February 19, 1937. TIMOTHY HOBSON was admitted to Georgetown University Hospital for treatment of a broken leg on February 19, 1937, and he was released from the hospital on February 27, 1937. He was treated by DR. PAUL O'CONNELL and DR. MARGARET NICHOLSON.

Doctors and dentists who have treated the HISS family and representatives of hospitals where members of the family have been patients, have been contacted by Agents of this office, but no data appears in the file that would indicate details regarding the financial relationship between them. Thus, there is no indication that unusual medical expenses arose around November 1937; however, interview with friends and associates did not reveal any known illness or operation during this period.

Purchase of Automobile

The files of the Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, Northwest, reflect that ALGER HISS, 2905 P Street, Northwest, on October 7, 1935, purchased from the Smoot Motor Company, a Plymouth, Motor No. PJ 295368, for $723.85. HISS made a cash down payment and the balance of $621.35 was to be paid in two monthly installments of $200 and one installment of $221.35.

Furniture

MARTHA POPE advised that she was employed by the HISS' as a maid from 1930 to 1935, at 3411 O Street, Northwest; 2831 28th Street, Northwest, and for about a month after they moved to 2905 P Street, Northwest, around May 1, 1935. (The HISS' lived at 2905 P Street, Northwest, from May 1, 1935, to June 15, 1936). She stated that HISS rented the P Street house furnished, that she does not recall any furniture being removed from the apartment on 28th Street to P Street, and that the HISS' carried their personal belongings to P Street in their automobile.

CLAUDIE CATLETT, amaid employed by the HISS' about six months before the HISS' moved to the house on 30th Street, (HISS moved from 2905 P Street to 1245 30th Street, on June 15, 1936) until the Summer of 1938, advised that most of the furniture in the house at 2905 P Street, Northwest, was not the property of the HISS' and was left in the house when they moved to 1245 30th Street, Northwest. They did move several chairs, a secretary, a small table, their books and typewriter and their personal belongings by moving van. She stated that when the HISS' moved from 30th Street to 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, around January of 1938, their furniture and household effects were moved by van. In fact, she indicated in her signed statement that they moved everything from the 30th Street house to Volta Place, with the exception of a kitchen stove and other such fixtures. She reported that a red rug with a fringe was stored by the HISS' in a closet at 1245 30th Street, Northwest, but that after they moved to Volta Place, it was placed on the floor of TIM HOBSON's room.

Real Estate and House

Kisseloff-7146

The files of the Real Estate Tax Division reflect that on September 28, 1943, ALGER HISS purchased the residence at 3210 P Street, Northwest, from PRENTISS B. GILBERT and that he sold the residence on October 25, 1947, to BENTRAM and RUTH SORELS BENDICT. All other residences in Washington,

D. C., were rented by ALGER HISS and there was no information in the files pertaining to the amount of the monthly rent.

Insurance Premiums

On December 13, 1948, MR. LEO D. FITZGERALD, Associate Counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance Company of the United States, advised that ALGER HISS was an assured of that company. Information regarding monthly or annual premiums, etc., was not reported. The case files do not reflect any other insurance policies for the HISS'.

TIMOTHY HOBSON's Education

MR. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City, advised on December 16, 1948, that he personally made arrangements for all of TIMOTHY HOBSON's schooling and had personally paid the bills for same by check.

PRISCILLA HISS' Schooling

The files reflect that PRISCILLA attended summer school in Chemistry at the University of Maryland, in 1937, and that she enrolled at Georgetown University on September 17, 1937, and withdrew December 13, 1937. Financial data regarding these studies is not available in the files.

Credit

Results of Credit Agency checks in Washington, D. C., were reported on pages 76 and 77, in the report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Investigation reflects that the following accounts were opened by the HISS' subsequent to November 19, 1937:

Business Establishment	Date Account Opened
Julius Garfinckel and Company	September 21, 1940
B. Rich Sons Shoe Store	September 1936
Raleigh Haberdashery	October 1940
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	October 1940

MISS JANET HELMFELD, Auditor, W & J SLOANE, 1217 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, advised that when the office was moved from 709 21st Street, Northwest, that all old records were destroyed. Present records were reviewed and they revealed no account for ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. (Credit

Bureau report dated October 23, 1940, indicates ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS opened an account with W & J SLOANE in September 1936). There is an account in the name of DONALD HISS and records indicated that he purchased a rug in May of 1947.

On page 121, in the report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated February 8, 1949, at New York City, MARIAN KENNY, Assistant Credit Manager, Best and Company, 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, advised that MRS. ALGER (PRISCILLA) HISS opened an account at the Washington, D. C., store of Best and Company on September 26, 1938. This account represents a thirty-day charge account with a limitation of $150. The account was settled in 1943.

MR. C. H. RAITT, Credit Manager, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 261 Constitution Avenue, Northwest, advised that ALGER HISS opened a fuel oil account in October of 1940, but that all records pertaining to the account are maintained in the Baltimore office.

A teletype to the Director from the Baltimore Office dated March 15, 1949, reflects that HISS opened a fuel oil account on October 30, 1940, and that no record of gasoline charge account in the name of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS could be located in the credit records of the Shell Oil Company, Inc., Esso Standard Oil Company, Sinclair Oil Company, Sherwood Oil Company, or the American Oil Company, all Baltimore, Maryland.

MR. FRANK SCOTT, Credit Manager, Woodward and Lothrop Department Store, advised that an account in the name of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been opened on September 18, 1935. MRS. THELMA BUCK, Credit Department, Woodward and Lothrop, advised that the credit account records are only kept for three years unless some unusual reason exists to keep an individual account. She stated that all ledger references pertaining to 1931 and 1938 credit accounts have been destroyed many years ago.

MRS. ROSE G. BREAULT, Credit Manager, Brentano's Bookstore, 1322 F Street, Northwest, advised that an account for MRS. ALGER HISS was opened in October 1929, that the original credit application and old ledger sheets have been destroyed and that the current ledger card reflects the highest credit ever extended to the HISS' was $38.50 in November - December, 1946.

MR. WILLIAM KING of the W. S. King and Son Coal Company, 2141 30th Street, Northwest, advised that his records show ALGER HISS purchased coal on credit during the Winter of 1930. No other information was available.

ELIZABETH L. JACKSON, 3112 Q Street, Northwest, advised that she was Secretary-Treasurer of Preece and Curtis, Inc., a woman's store formerly located at 1014 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest. She advised that this business was sold in July of 1947, and that all records were destroyed except for customer accounts that had not been settled. She does not have any records of the store pertaining to ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. She reported

that she knew MRS. HISS in a business way, as she had been a regular customer since about 1936 or 1937. She recalled that MRS. HISS usually purchased sport clothes and suits that ran from $19.95 to $29.00. The HISS' settled their account promptly and she believes that the largest credit balance would be somewhere between $50.00 and $125.00.

Credit applications that were executed by either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in most of the foregoing business establishments have been destroyed. The credit application that was executed by MRS. HISS at B. Rich and Son Shoe Store lists credit references that have previously been contacted and explained above.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

Interview with MRS. PEYTON KERR

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the New York Office advised that in about 1936 or 1937, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE attempted to develop MR. and MRS. PEYTON KERR as sources of information for a Soviet espionage apparatus, but that this attempt was unsuccessful. This office was requested to interview MR. and MRS. PEYTON KERR.

On March 18, 1949, MRS. PEYTON KERR was interviewed at her home, 421 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS. She advised that her husband is now First Secretary of the United States Embassy at New Delhi, India, and that he has been in this position for approximately four months. She and the children intend to join him there and planned to leave the United States approximately April 5, 1949.

After a moment's hesitation, MRS. KERR recognized a picture of CRANE and correctly identified him. She stated that her husband had met CRANE at the University of California, at Berkeley, California, while MR. KERR was attending college there in about 1933 or 1934. According to MRS. KERR, her husband was well acquainted with one MARGARET GUTELIUS, a pre-medical student at Berkeley, and through her, met CRANE. CRANE and GUTELIUS were subsequently married. MRS. KERR stated that she and MR. KERR were married on July 10, 1934, in San Francisco, California, her maiden name being MARGARET WILSON. She recalls that she associates her first meeting with PEGGY GUTELIUS and WILLIAM CRANE with her own wedding. At that time, CRANE was a free-lance photographer and resided in Berkeley. In 1935, the KERRS left Berkeley and came to Washington, D. C. Sometime later that year, CRANE and his wife moved to New York City, where CRANE also operated as a free-lance photographer.

MRS. KERR advised that both she and her husband were extremely fond of CRANE's wife, but both regarded CRANE as a braggadocious egomaniac and both had an intense dislike for CRANE. MRS. KERR advised CRANE's wife to separate from him and she recalls that in 1936, MARGARET CRANE did, in

fact, leave WILLIAM CRANE, and following a brief and unsuccessful reconciliation, the CRANES were divorced. According to MRS. KERR, the former MARGARET GUTELIUS CRANE is now MRS. JAMES F. WATT, a practicing physician in Pharr, Texas.

Following the unsuccessful reconciliation between the CRANES, MARGARET CRANE told MRS. KERR that WILLIAM CRANE had made the remark that he was photographing national defense installations in New York City and was being paid for this work by another nation. MRS. KERR stated that there were no further details in regard to this statement, but that she and her husband, as well as MARGARET CRANE, could not believe this remark, and attributed it to CRANE's usual blustering manner.

She stated that she and her husband saw the CRANES probably no more than five or six times from 1935 through the early part of 1937, at which time the CRANES were divorced. She recalls that MARGARET CRANE, during this time, was studying medicine and in the Summer of 1936 or 1937, MRS. CRANE worked in the George Washington Hospital Clinic in Washington, D. C. She recalls that this employment lasted only about eight weeks and during this time, MARGARET CRANE lived at an apartment hotel in the Northwest section of Washington. She could not recall the exact location of this hotel, but stated that it was rather far out to the East of Connecticut Avenue.

MRS. KERR described MARGARET CRANE as follows:

Height:	5' 3"
Hair:	Light brown
Eyes:	Blue
Build:	Slender
Age in 1937:	28 - 30 years
Characteristics:	Excellent swimmer, formerly held summer employment as Counsel for girls' camps.

MRS. KERR recalled that while MARGARET CRANE lived in Washington, D. C., WILLIAM CRANE maintained their residence in New York City, and did not accompany his wife to Washington.

With regard to the unknown individual whom CRANE alleges he attempted to develop, MRS. KERR could recall no one of her acquaintances who would fit this description, and advised that she was rather sure that neither she nor her husband had ever introduced CRANE to any of their friends. She pointed out that CRANE had been in their home in Washington no more than two or three times, and because both she and her husband disliked him very much, they had made no effort to introduce CRANE to their circle of acquaintances. She also pointed out that CRANE had never urged her, or so far as she knew, had never urged her husband to introduce CRANE to anyone. She had never conversed with CRANE with respect to the Communist Party or Soviet Russia and advised that she had, as a matter of course, considered CRANE to be a loyal

American citizen, or as loyal as anyone with his neurotic tendencies could be. She has not seen CRANE since either 1936 or 1937, but has occasionally corresponded with his former wife.

By teletype dated March 3, 1949, the New York Office requested that the passport records be checked concerning IRENE PERLA GLAS, nee GOLDSTEIN, with aliases. The records of the Passport Division of the United States Department of State, contain no information concerning this individual. The New York Office was so advised by teletype on March 16, 1949.

By teletype dated March 2, 1949, the Los Angeles Office requested this office to check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, concerning ANTOINETTE SANTUCE, nee BROGELLI. No record of this individual was located in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau and interested offices were so advised by teletype on March 15, 1949.

LAURENCE DUGGAN

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the Baltimore Office requested this office to interview certain former associates of LAURENCE DUGGAN at the Department of State.

PAUL CLEMENT DANIELS, Director for American Republics Affairs, State Department, Room 3114, New State Department Building, 21st and C Streets, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 10, 1949, that he was assigned to the Department of State in Washington, D. C., from December 1939, until the end of 1943, as a Desk Officer and Assistant Chief, both in the Latin American Division (now known as the American Republics Affairs Division). He advised that during this time, he served under the immediate supervision of LAURENCE DUGGAN and that he worked very closely with him. During this time, he knew ALGER HISS casually and he cannot, at this time, recall having had any professional contact with him. He believed that ALGER HISS was employed in another division within the Department of State, and that he was never assigned to the Latin American Division. In this connection, he stated that he did not know that ALGER HISS and LAURENCE DUGGAN ever shared office space at the Department of State and since they never served in the same division during this time, he could not think of any reason why they would share the same office. He advised that he did not know HISS socially; that he never visited his home; that he was not acquainted with his wife; and that he has never corresponded with either of the HISS'. He stated that his acquaintanceship with HISS was so casual that he was not in a position to furnish pertinent information. He had the impression that HISS and DUGGAN were very close friends, but he could offer nothing to substantiate this impression at this time.

DANIELS examined the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which were taken in the middle thirties and advised that he was unable to identify them.

He could recall no visitors or friends of ALGER HISS or LAURENCE DUGGAN by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, CARL CARLSON, or GEORGE CROSLEY. He advised that from the end of 1943 until the Fall of 1947, he served as a Foreign Service Officer in the Department of State outside the continental limits of the United States. When he returned to the Department, ALGER HISS had resigned and accepted a position with the Carnegie Foundation.

GEORGE HOWLAND BUTLER, Deputy Director, Policy Planning Staff, Department of State, Room 5152, New State Department Building, 21st and C Streets, Northwest, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 10, 1949, that he served in the Department of State in Washington, D. C., from 1935 to 1939, as a Desk Officer and Assistant Chief, both in the Division of Latin American Affairs. During the greater part of this service in the State Department, LAURENCE DUGGAN was his immediate supervisor and close friend. In his opinion, LAURENCE DUGGAN was a thoroughly patriotic American, most intelligent, an outstanding public servant, a man of the highest integrity, and a person with a high sense of duty to the United States. He advised that he knew ALGER HISS casually and he had no social or professional contact with him. He has never visited his home and has never corresponded with ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. He could offer no information as to whether or not HISS and DUGGAN were close friends, but advised that he is positive that they never shared an office at the Department of State during the time he was assigned in Washington, D. C. From 1939 to early in 1940, he served as Foreign Service Officer outside the continental limits of the United States. He was again called back to the Department in February 1945, and sometime between that time and September 1946, he was a dinner guest of one of the HISS' -- he believes that it was DONALD HISS.

He examined photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but was unable to identify that individual. He did not recognize the names of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, or CARL CARLSON, and could not remember LAURENCE DUGGAN ever having mentioned these names.

ERWIN S. GELSEY, ALSO KNOWN AS ERWIN GELSKY, ISRAEL GELSKY

Referenced New York report requested this office to check the records of the Passport Division, United States Department of State, and of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, for information concerning ERWIN GELSKY.

The records of the Passport Division, United States Department of State, were checked on February 16, 1949, by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD, with negative results.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, were checked by the same Agent on February 24, and March 28, 1949, and reflected the following information:

By order of Supreme Court, Brooklyn, New York, dated April 10, 1934, ERWIN GELSKY's name was changed to ERWIN GELSEY.

In a declaration of intention, No. 72730, dated August 28, 1935, GELSEY furnished the following information. He gave his name as ERWIN S. GELSEY, residing at 1416 North Haverhurst Drive, Los Angeles, California. He listed his occupation as Scenario Writer, and reported that he had been born December 31, 1899, in Russia, and that that country had constituted his last foreign residence. He immigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany, under the name of ISRAEL GELSKY, and entered at the Port of New York, on October 27, 1904, on the S.S. PATRICIA. His description, as furnished in the declaration, is as follows:

Sex:	Male
Color:	White
Complexion:	Ruddy
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Red
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	150 lbs.
Race:	Hebrew
Nationality:	Russian
Date and place of birth:	December 31, 1899, Russia

On June 13, 1940, he filed Petition for Naturalization No. 76024, at which time, his address was 1250 Hilldale, Los Angeles, California. In the petition, he gave his date and place of birth as Bialystok, Poland, on December 31, 1899. On June 13, 1937, he was married to LOUISE GELSKY at Denver, Colorado. His marital status at the time this petition was filed was divorced. This petition gave his last foreign residence as Vilna, Russia.

Naturalization Certificate No. 5188012, dated January 24, 1941, reflects that his residence at that time, was 8819½ Haratt, Los Angeles, California. He was issued Alien Registration No. 5395023. The file contained no record of visa re-entry permit No. 1103447.

Photographs of GELSEY obtained from the afore-mentioned Immigration and Naturalization Service records are being furnished to the Bureau and to the New York Office with this report as enclosures.

ELEANOR NELSON

MR. PAUL R. PORTER, Department of State, was interviewed in his office in the New State Department Building, on March 21, 1949, by Special Agents EDWARD F. HUMMER and DONALD D. CONNORS, and stated the following:

PORTER recalled that he first met ELEANOR NELSON in late 1932, and that he was introduced to her by MARY DUBLIN, who is now the wife of LEON KEYERSLING. It is PORTER's recollection that he first met ELEANOR at a Socialist Party Banquet in Baltimore. He states that this may have been in the Spring of 1933, but believes it to be the latter part of 1932. It is noted that PORTER married ELEANOR NELSON in February 1933, and lived with her as man and wife until December 1933, although during most of this time, they maintained separate domiciles. PORTER stated that he was employed in New York City, and ELEANOR NELSON was employed in the Labor Department, Washington, D. C. She resided on Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in about the 2400 or 2500 block.

In May 1933, PORTER was sent to Philadelphia as a Socialist Party organizer, where he maintained an apartment over Party headquarters somewhere on 52nd Street. During this period, PORTER and NELSON spent most of their week ends together in Philadelphia or New York.

In the early part of 1934, PORTER, who had tuberculosis, was confined in a sanitarium in the Adirondack Mountains in New York State. In July 1934, NELSON visited him at the sanitarium, and arrangements were made at that time for the divorce. PORTER recalls that he saw NELSON again in October 1934, March 1937, and that the last time he saw her was in Pittsburgh in 1938. He stated that she arranged the divorce and procured it in the District of Columbia. He advised that one of the main reasons their marriage broke up was because shortly after he knew ELEANOR, she began to come under the influence of the Communist Party, whereas he was a staunch Socialist and believed ELEANOR NELSON to be one at the time of their marriage. PORTER advised that he had no idea that NELSON was involved in any espionage activities. In the latter states of their marriage, and after the divorce, he came to realize that ELEANOR NELSON was an active and fanatic member of the Communist Party.

With regard to HAROLD WARE, PORTER advised that he knew WARE to be an organizer of a farm group in Minnesota, and that he had heard NELSON speak of WARE. He also recalled that one WEBSTER CLAY POWELL was a close friend of WARE, and he had heard ELEANOR speak of POWELL. Although, he did not know POWELL to be a Communist, he said that he always felt "some misgivings" in connection with POWELL, because of his friendship with WARE.

PORTER did not know ALGER or DONALD HISS at this time, and advised that he has never met these individuals, although he is familiar with their names.

PORTER did not know the following individuals: JOHN ABT; HENRY HILL COLLINS; LEE PRESSMAN (PORTER stated that he later became acquainted with PRESSMAN); ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN; ROSE CLINTON; CHARLES COE; ROSE COE; VICTOR PERLO; NATHAN WITT; CHARLES KRAMER; IRMA RINGE; SALLY RINGE; BOB STRAUSS; LENORE THOMAS (now MRS. BOB STRAUSS); DR. BENJAMIN WEININGER.

With respect to WALTER SASSAMAN, PORTER advised that he had a faint recollection that he knew this individual, and connected him in a vague fashion with the Communist Party. PORTER advised that he knew ROB HALL slightly, and that while he, PORTER, was organizing a Socialist student's group at Columbia University, HALL was organizing a Communist Party National Students' League, also at Columbia. PORTER had no recollection whatsoever of DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, HAROLD WILSON, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, and said further, that he knew of no HAROLD with whom ELEANOR NELSON was familiar just before or after their divorce, although PORTER indicated that he did not know a great deal of ELEANOR NELSON's life following the divorce. He was unaware that she had remarried, and was the mother of a child.

PORTER did not know WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, WARD PIGMAN, FELIX INSLERMAN, HELEN MILLER, or ROBERT MARTIN WOHLFORTH.

PORTER advised that this last name was faintly familiar to him as one who served on the LaFollette Committee. PORTER also did not know ANDRE EMEREE under any of her aliases or THELMA OSTER, although, he did know by reputation ROY HUDSON, presently the husband of ANDRE EMEREE. PORTER advised that he knew STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH as a Socialist, and indicated that he was acquainted with RAUSHENBUSH while RAUSHENBUSH worked for Governor MARTIN of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He said that RAUSHENBUSH was a friend of NORMAN THOMAS.

PORTER stated that he was leaving for Europe on Thursday, March 24, 1949, and if his recollection is refreshed concerning ELEANOR NELSON, he would advise the Bureau by letter.

DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases

On March 1, 1949, TANSEL BUTLER, 300 K Street, Northeast, was interviewed by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON concerning any information BUTLER might be able to furnish with reference to DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, former Editor of "Work", official organ of the Workers Alliance of America.

BUTLER advised he was President of the District of Columbia Branch of the Workers Alliance of America from 1936 until he resigned during April 1939. He pointed out that this branch maintained a separate staff and headquarters from that of the national organization; therefore, his contacts were infrequent with members of the national staff.

He added, however, that he had occasion to confer with national officers DAVID LASSER and HERBERT BENJAMIN and knew both of them well. He stated that he knew ELEANOR NELSON and DAVID ZIMMERMAN, but was not well acquainted with either. He did not know ZIMMERMAN by any other name and he stated he did not know the address of ZIMMERMAN while the latter was in Washington, D. C.

With reference to investigation conducted to locate the apartment in Washington, D. C., utilized by CHAMBERS for the photographing of documents in 1936, BUTLER stated that he does not know of any Communist member who was residing in the area surrounding Eastern High School or Lincoln Park during 1935-1937 inclusive.

WEBSTER CLAY POWELL

By teletype dated January 28, 1949, the New York Office advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had stated that HAROLD WARE organized a small apparatus in the agriculture filed, and that WEBSTER CLAY POWELL had been a kind of personal deputy of WARE.

WEBSTER CLAY POWELL was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY at this office on February 25, 1949. He advised that he is presently a Foreign Service Officer in the United States Department of State, and that he had just returned from three and a half years duty in Australia. He stated that he had been acquainted with ALGER HISS, but had had no close contact with him, and could not recall where he had met HISS, or who had introduced him. He thinks he possibly first met HISS in the agriculture field since he, POWELL was Director of Research in "Farm Research Incorporated" from about 1933 to 1938.

POWELL described "Farm Research Incorporated" as not a Government organization, but a private group which was formed to assist the farmer by obtaining helpful information and making it available to the farmers. He believed that the real founder of "Farm Research Incorporated" was HAROLD WARE. The organization was financed by contributions from interested people and farm organizations. He was acquainted with the fact that this organization had been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front, but could give no reason for this action other than the fact that HAROLD WARE had been connected with it and that WARE has been accused by many people of being a Communist.

With regard to ALGER HISS, POWELL believes he may have seen HISS a few times socially since their first meeting, and once or twice on the street, but he has never attended any kind of meeting with HISS. During the contacts with HISS, he never observed anything that would lead him to believe that HISS was a Communist or was in any way involved in a conspiracy to obtain Government documents. He stated that he had never heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and failed to identify photographs of CHAMBERS and of MRS. CHAMBERS which were taken in the 1930's.

POWELL has also been acquainted with DONALD HISS, but could not recall the circumstances of their meeting and believes he probably had seen DONALD HISS about the same number of times that he had seen ALGER. He had no reason to doubt DONALD HISS' loyalty to the United States.

Kisseloff-7156

POWELL advised that he first met HAROLD WARE in 1927, on an experimental farm in Russia, which was financed by the Quakers, according to POWELL. POWELL first went to Russia on a trip financed by the Open Road Tourist Agency in New York City. At the time of POWELL's arrival in Russia, WARE was already over there and after POWELL's return to the United States, he resumed his acquaintance with WARE. After WARE organized "Farm Research Incorporated," he asked POWELL to take a position there. POWELL always considered WARE to be a personal friend, but stated that WARE was the type of individual to whom no one ever could get too close. POWELL now believes, in the light of later developments, that WARE must have been leading a double life.

Before WARE's death, POWELL never knew that WARE was a Communist. He merely considered WARE to be a rabid new dealer. He admitted meeting ELLA REEVE(Mother BLOOR) and knew that she was HAROLD WARE's mother. He has been in her home near Philadelphia on one or two occasions, but in spite of that, he did not know that she was a Communist until sometime after HAROLD WARE's death in 1935. He thought that she was just a radical labor leader and nothing more. In connection with WARE's death in 1935, POWELL stated that he and his wife were in a car in front of WARE's car, and that his car was sideswiped by a truck and then smashed into WARE's car. They were all on their way to visit a friend, HANNAH PICKERING, in New York State when the accident happened.

POWELL first met HENRY HILL COLLINS on his trip to Russia in 1927. He stated that COLLINS had gone along with the group whose trip had been financed by the Open Road Tourist Agency. POWELL continued his acquaintance with COLLINS later in Washington, and has been in COLLINS' apartment at cocktail parties many times, but never attended any sort of meeting there. At the present time, he could not recall the names of any of the people who were present at parties in COLLINS' apartment. He never suspected COLLINS of being a Communist or of being, in any way, connected with a conspiracy to obtain government documents. In this connection, he made the comment in answer to a direct question, that of all his friends and acquaintances, while in Washington, he never knew any of them to be Communist Party members. He stated that some of them might have been sympathetic to some parts of the Communist doctrine, and that he, himself, had some of the same aims as the Communists, but that not all of the Communists and his aims were alike.

Kissel#6-7157

He advised that his wife had operated a school for children called Greenacres, near Silver Spring, Maryland. He recalled that a benefit, or benefits, had been held at the school to aid the Spanish Loyalist cause. He had, himself, been sympathetic with the Loyalist cause in Spain, and was acquainted with the fact that the Communists in this country had supported the Loyalists and helped recruit men for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He stated, however, that he was not aware, at that time, that the Communists were as much of a threat to the security and peace of the world as he feels they are at the present time.

POWELL stated that he knew LEE PRESSMAN, but that the details of his meeting with PRESSMAN are very hazy in his mind. He does recall being at a cocktail party at PRESSMAN's house, which he believes is across from the Zoo on Connecticut Avenue, but does not recall any other individuals who attended the party. He did not recall ever having met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

POWELL stated that he did not desire to give a signed statement concerning the information which he had furnished to the interviewing Agents, but would prefer to consult an attorney before doing so. He was advised that this action was entirely within his rights. He stated, however, that he would be willing to be put under oath and repeat the foregoing information. He added that in the light of the accusations against many of his acquaintances by both MISS ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he believes that if their accusations are true, he had been used as a front by these people for their Communist activities.

POWELL was re-interviewed by the same Agents at this office on March 31, 1949, and stated that he was still connected with the Department of State, but was on temporary assignment to the Department of Labor as a Foreign Labor Adviser. He has secured an apartment and is now residing at 5 East Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Concerning HANNAH PICKERING, POWELL stated that he does not know her present location, as he has not seen her or heard from her since 1940. The last information he had was that she was living on her farm at Elmira, New York. She had been a very good friend of WARE, and POWELL believed that WARE had met her when she had been interested in the farm that the Quakers financed in Russia. POWELL met PICKERING, he believes, when he went to Russia in 1927, under the auspices of the Open Road Tourist Agency, with which PICKERING was connected. He could not recall whether he first met her in the United States or after she had arrived in Russia. It was his opinion that she was a Quaker, but he could not state if she had been, or is, a Communist.

In response to a direct question, POWELL stated that he met ELEANOR NELSON sometime between 1933 and 1938, in Washington, D. C., when he had worked for "Farm Research Incorporated." He believes the occasion of the meeting was either a union rally or a meeting of a group to discuss the problems of the share-cropper. He never had any social contact with ELEANOR NELSON and only saw her once or twice after their first meeting. He did recall that HAROLD WARE and ELEANOR NELSON were very good friends.

Concerning "Farm Research Incorporated," POWELL admitted that CHARLES GARLAND had been connected with it in Washington, D. C. He stated that GARLAND did accounting work for the organization and also contributed money to it, since he had been a fairly wealthy man. POWELL could not say

if GARLAND was a Communist and he did not know of any of GARLAND's other activities outside of those with "Farm Research Incorporated."

In answer to a direct question, POWELL stated that ROBERT COE had worked for "Farm Research Incorporated" but he was unable to remember COE's exact position, nor could he state whether or not COE was a Communist. He believed COE was a liberal. According to POWELL, COE came into "Farm Research" about one year before POWELL, himself, left the organization, and he believed that COE had been brought into the organization by HAROLD WARE. When POWELL was reminded that he had stated previously that he had left "Farm Research" in 1938, and that HAROLD WARE was killed in 1935, POWELL stated that COE must have gone into the organization before WARE's death, and that he was just not able to remember the exact period that COE had worked for the organization. POWELL was sure that he had never met COE before this time. As it had been noted that POWELL's wife had operated a school under the name ALICE COE MENDHAM, POWELL was asked if ROBERT COE was any relation to his wife and he denied that there was any relationship.

POWELL stated that he did not recall a farm school at Dorfstown, Pennsylvania, with which WARE may have been connected. He did recall that there was a group of farmers in Pennsylvania which WARE used to visit. This group used to meet somewhere near a small town directly across the Delaware River from Trenton, New Jersey. POWELL knew nothing at all of the nature of this group other than that it was composed of farmers.

He was asked at this time, if he had recalled anything since the last time he was interviewed which would lead him to change his mind concerning the people who had been mentioned in the first interview. He stated that he could not recall anything at all which he believed would be at all helpful in trying to uncover the truth concerning the alleged Communist activities of these people. He had always believed that HAROLD WARE was pro-Russian, but he never knew WARE was a Communist until after WARE's death.

POWELL stated that during the period in which he had worked for "Farm Research," he had believed in "united front," in other words, he believed that the "damn Commies" could be used in order to obtain social advances. His own viewpoint follows more the line of the Socialists than that of the Communists, and he stated that he had been a member of the Socialist Party in 1926, at Hanover, New Hampshire. He had always believed that socialism had a lot of possibilities. He reiterated that he could not name one person of his acquaintance in Washington, D. C., who was known to him to be a Communist.

It was noted by the interviewing Agents that although POWELL stated that he wished to cooperate, he never offered any information unless it was in answer to a direct question, and that he never elaborated on his answers and further information had been brought out by direct questioning.

ENCLOSURES:

To the Bureau: Two photographs of ERWIN S. GELSEY

To New York: Two photographs of ERWIN S. GELSEY

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-7160

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in the referenced Bureau letter.

* * *

This matter is receiving constant and preferred investigative attention in this office and leads are being handled as they are received.

Kisseloff-7161

ADMINISTRATIVE

By letter dated March 21, 1949, to the Bureau with copies to New York, Los Angeles and San Antonio, the latter office was directed to interview DR. MARGARET WATT, at Pharr, Texas. DR. WATT is the former MARGARET GUTELIUS CRANE.

By letter dated March 21, 1949, to the Bureau, with a copy to Chicago, the latter office was requested to locate and interview ARTHUR C. BACHRACH, who was associated with ALGER HISS in the AAA at Washington, D. C.

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the Baltimore Office requested interviews with ELLIS O. BRIGGS and HERBERT S. BURSLEY, former associates of LAURENCE DUGGAN at the State Department. It was ascertained that ELLIS O. BRIGGS is serving as American Ambassador at Montevideo, Uruguay, and that HERBERT S. BURSLEY is serving as American Ambassador at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. These interviews were, consequently, not conducted.

By letter dated March 2, 1949, to the Bureau, with copies to Philadelphia and New York, the Philadelphia Office was requested to locate and interview LAWRENCE R. BROWN, 222 Church Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, a former member of the Nye Committee, for any information he might have concerning ALGER HISS.

Bureau letter of March 4, 1949, to this office, with copies to New York and Baltimore, requested that the larger oil companies be contacted to determine if ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS had a gasoline charge account in 1937, and to examine such account to determine if the HISS' purchased gasoline in or near towns mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as stopping places during an auto trip in New England in August 1937.

By letter dated March 4, 1949, to the Bureau, with copies to New York and Baltimore, Norfolk and Philadelphia, the offices listed were furnished the addresses of the major oil companies and were requested to conduct the investigation set out in the Bureau's letter of March 4, 1949.

New York teletype dated March 17, 1949, requested this office to interview WILLIAM WALTON. By teletype dated March 23, 1949, the New York Office was advised that WALTON was in Jacksonville, Illinois, and would be available for interview by the New York Office on March 27 or 28, 1949, at 111 East 70th Street, New York City, care of MR. EDWARD WARBURG.

Bureau letter of January 3, 1949, instructed this office to interview PAUL R. PORTER, former husband of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. The results of that interview are contained in this report. By letter dated April 1, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised of the names of individuals furnished by PORTER who might furnish additional information concerning

ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING. The New York Office was requested to interview those individuals within its territory. This office is locating the other individuals mentioned therein, will interview those found here, and will set out appropriate leads when necessary. The Bureau was requested to give authorization for an interview with PORTER's brother, JAMES PORTER, whom he had described as a prominent member of the Communist Party.

Kisseloff-7163

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY — FILE NO. 65-1636

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	4/7/49	4/4,5/49	PAUL G. TAYLOR mas

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAMES DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; et al	ESPIONAGE; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. JAMES WATT, nee MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, former wife of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, admits knowing that CRANE engaged in "special work" for CP from 1934 through 1937. Knows that he was a photographer and received about $200.00 in cash monthly for his services. Recalls meeting CRANE's Party boss, who was a man called "BOB," described as short, heavyset and resembling WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as he appears in 1931 photograph. She also met BOB's wife. WATT denies she ever met any other persons connected with CRANE's activities or figuring in this case.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Los Angeles letter to the Bureau, 3/25/49.
New York teletype to New Orleans, 3/28/49.
New Orleans teletype to the Bureau and New York, 4/5/49.

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Accepting an invitation extended to her the preceding day, Mrs. JAMES WATT, nee MARGARET FRANCES GUTELIUS, called at the New Orleans Office on April 5, 1949, and was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT F. COOPER, JR. and the writer.

Mrs. WATT advised that her own membership and activity in the Communist Party were limited to the school year of 1932-33 when she was teaching elementary grades at the Catherine Branson School, Ross, California. She recalled that she and two other young women who were also teachers at the school had joined the Communist Party at a street meeting in San Francisco. She stated

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Kisseloff-7164

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that throughout the year the three teachers and a man, whose name she did not recall but whom she believed to be the Party organizer in that area, held meetings about once a week at Mill Valley, California. She stated that it was during this period that she first met WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, probably in the Spring of 1933. It was Mrs. WATT's recollection that she had met CRANE at a Communist Party meeting in San Francisco rather than in Mill Valley. She said that she knew CRANE only casually at this time and had no dates with him. She advised that she had never renewed her membership in the Party or contributed any more money to the Party, nor did she ever thereafter attend any Party functions.

Mrs. WATT recalled that after spending the summer of 1933 with her parents at Rochester, New York, she returned to California where, during the school year 1933-34, she took some chemistry classes at San Mateo Junior College and worked in a book store there. She did not see CRANE that year, she advised.

Mrs. WATT stated that she next saw CRANE while visiting her parents at their home in Rochester, New York, in the summer of 1934. She recalled that CRANE was driving through Rochester and spent a few days there. According to Mrs. WATT, CRANE told her at that time that he was doing "special work" for the Communist Party and expected to be working in the San Francisco area. Since she was planning on entering the University of California Medical School at Berkeley that fall, she and CRANE decided that they should get together out there.

Mrs. WATT indicated that while she attended the University of California Medical School during 1934-35, she and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE lived together in an apartment in Berkeley, the precise location of which she could not recall. It was her recollection that during this period CRANE would meet friends once in a while but he did not appear to do any work. She stated that to the best of her knowledge, she met no one who was connected with CRANE's Party work in the San Francisco area. She said that CRANE never brought any of his "friends" to their apartment and that their mutual social contacts were, for the most part, with other students at the University. Mrs. WATT recalled that toward the end of that school year, CRANE told her that his work for the Party would demand that he be in New York City the next year, rather than on the West Coast.

Mrs. WATT related that she and CRANE were married in Rochester, New York, in the summer of 1935, and that after their marriage they went to New York City to live. She stated that for the remainder of the summer she shopped around for a medical school to attend and decided upon Columbia University. She recalled that in New York they lived first on Staten Island and that shortly before school started that fall, they moved to Manhattan and took an apartment on Amsterdam Avenue, about four or five blocks from the Presbyterian Hospital. Mrs. WATT could not recall the precise addresses of the

apartments which she occupied with CRAME on Staten Island and on Amsterdam Avenue. She stated that the apartment on Amsterdam Avenue was a walkup on the fourth or fifth floor. They lived there, she said, until the end of that school year.

Mrs. WATT stated she was unable to remember just what she and CRAME did during the summer of 1936, but she did recall that they left New York City and went to either Baltimore or Washington--she was not sure which. There he continued his work for the Communist Party and she merely loafed.

Mrs. WATT advised that when she returned to Columbia for the school year of 1936-37, she and CRAME took an apartment on Haven Avenue which was somewhat closer to the medical school than their previous place had been. She stated that she did not remember the exact address. She recalled that it was during this period that she and CRAME first began having serious marital difficulties and they separated about the time of her Christmas vacation. She took a room in a rooming house further downtown and he stayed in the Haven Avenue apartment. She recalled that she wanted CRAME to get a decent, steady job and that this was one of the reasons for their quarreling, in addition to the fact that their interests were different, she being no longer interested in the Communist Party. She stated that they remained separated for about a month, after which she moved back to the Haven Avenue apartment with CRAME.

In the summer of 1937, they moved to Washington, D. C., Mrs. WATT stated, where she worked in the clinic at the George Washington University Hospital for two months during her vacation. She recalled that in Washington they had an apartment on Longfellow Street. She could not recall the address. It was her recollection that CRAME stayed in Washington throughout the two-month period while she was working at the clinic and that he worked for the Party in Washington that summer.

She and CRAME returned to New York together in the Fall of 1937 and she commenced her final year in medical school at Columbia. She stated that by this time their marital relationship had deteriorated to a point where she left CRAME for good. She stated that she moved into a dormitory room at Ward Hall initially and thereafter moved to a young women's residence hotel on 36th Street run by a Mrs. KOHN. She recalled that besides residing there, she also ran a small clinic in the building. Mrs. WATT was under the impression that CRAME remained in New York City until approximately the date of her graduation from medical school, but during her final year at school she saw CRAME very infrequently. She advised that one day in the Spring of 1938, they met briefly after CRAME had telephoned her. She recalled that CRAME was unhappy and upset because he said the Party didn't need him any more. He indicated to her that he was going back to California and get a job. That was the last time she ever saw CRAME, Mrs. WATT said.

Kisseloff-7166

Mrs. WATT related that she had never assisted CRANE in his special work for the Communist Party and that he had never requested her to do so. She stated further that CRANE did not discuss his work with her. She stated it was her understanding that CRANE's Partywork was principally that of a photographer and that he had indicated to her that most of his photographing was of documents. She recalled that CRANE had a Leica camera with lens attachments, which attachments, she understood, were to facilitate the photographing of documents. She recalled also that CRANE possessed some gadgets for holding down book pages while they were being photographed. She stated that CRANE used to practice photographing books and newspapers around the apartment, but that to the best of her knowledge this was purely practice and the photographing which he did for the Party was done elsewhere.

Mrs. WATT explained that in addition to his Party work, CRANE did free-lance photography in connection with articles which he attempted to sell to legitimate publications. In this connection, she recalled that he built a small darkroom in their apartment on Staten Island and there developed some photographs which he had made, which photographs were, to the best of her knowledge, "local color" shots which CRANE contemplated using in his legitimate activities. She recalled CRANE telling her after they first arrived in New York that he was not supposed to submit material to the Communist press or magazines and was not supposed to be seen with known Communists.

She stated that in connection with his Party work, CRANE made trips about once a month to Baltimore and Washington. Mrs. WATT stated that CRANE had mentioned to her that while on these trips he took photographs of documents, which documents she assumed came from Washington, although CRANE never said so in so many words. She stated that CRANE told her he had friends in Washington and Baltimore who helped him with this work, and she gained the impression that after making his photographs, CRANE left the films with these friends.

Mrs. WATT stated that CRANE's Party boss was a man called "BOB." She advised that for his services to the Party, CRANE was paid about $200.00 monthly in cash. She assumed that BOB paid him. She advised that CRANE apparently had a great deal of respect for BOB because, as she recalled it, he always spoke of BOB in the most complimentary terms. She related that when her marriage to CRANE first began to show signs of breaking up, probably during the school year of 1936-37, CRANE took her to meet BOB. Introduction was by first name only, she stated, and BOB's last name was never mentioned. She described this individual as a short, heavyset man who was a pleasant talker. Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were displayed to Mrs. WATT and she stated that BOB bore a great resemblance to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as he appears in the photograph of him taken in 1931. BOB had no accent, she stated, and he looked and acted like an American. Mrs. WATT advised that even from other more recent

photographs of CHAMBERS, including those which appeared in the newspapers, she believed it might well have been CHAMBERS who was introduced to her as BOB, CRANE's Party boss in 1936-37.

Mrs. WATT recalled that her first meeting with BOB was in a restaurant in New York City where the three of them, she, CRANE and BOB, had dinner. She stated that a few months later, she and CRANE went to dinner at BOB's home and that there she met his wife, whom she described as a small, thin, dark woman, not very pretty. The photograph of Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken about 1936 was displayed to Mrs. WATT and while she could not make an identification on the basis of this photograph, she stated it was her recollection that BOB's wife was of the same general type. Mrs. WATT recalled that BOB's home was in the country, but she was uncertain as to whether it was on the outskirts of New York City or Baltimore. She stated that to get there she and CRANE had to drive, but she was not certain whether they were on an extended trip at this time or not.

Mrs. WATT stated that on both occasions when she and her former husband met BOB, his conversation was about art, literature and the problems of marriage. It was her recollection that BOB was interested in having the CRANE's marriage preserved.

The photographs of the subjects and persons connected with this case were displayed to Mrs. WATT and she was unable to identify any of them as persons she had ever seen, with the exception, of course, of her former husband, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, and the above noted references to Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mrs. WATT stated that except for BOB, she had never, to her knowledge, seen or been introduced to any persons connected with CRANE's Party work. She stated that she did not recall meeting MORRIS ASIMOW either in New York or on the West Coast. She also stated that to the best of her knowledge she had never met Colonel BYKOV and his wife. She did not recall ever having met any Russians through CRANE. She recalled CRANE's having made frequent mention of a "PETE" but she stated she had never met that individual. Mrs. WATT pointed out that while living in New York City with CRANE, she had devoted almost all of her time to her medical studies to the virtual exclusion of other interests. She and CRANE had very little social life in New York, she stated, and she could not remember having ever gone to a New York night club with her former husband.

Mrs. WATT related that she married her present husband in 1939. She stated that he has been a physician with the U. S. Public Health Service since about 1937. He is presently stationed in New Orleans. Mrs. WATT stated that her present sympathies are definitely anti-Soviet and have been for some time. She advised that she is presently employed at the Louisiana State University School of Medicine and that she and her husband and two children reside at 1730 Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Kisseloff-7168

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

N.O. FILE NO. 65-[illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHEN MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	4/7/49	4/4,5/49	PAUL G. TAYLOR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, with aliasing, et al	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. JANET HITT, nee WINIFRED FRANCES GUERIN, former wife of WILLIAM HENRY CRANE, admits knowing that CRANE engaged in "special work" for CP from 1934 through 1937. Knows that he was a photographer and received about $150.00 in cash monthly for his services. Recalls visiting CRANE's Party home, where she saw a man called "Bill," described as short, heavyset and resembling WHITAKER CHAMBERS as he appears in 1938 photograph. She does not know wife. HITT denies she ever met any other persons connected with CRANE's activities or figuring in this case.

- END -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1310.
Los Angeles letter to the Bureau, 3/25/49.
New York teletype to New Orleans, 3/28/49.
New Orleans teletype to the Bureau and New York, 4/5/49.

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Accepting an invitation extended to her the preceding day, Mrs. JANET HITT, the WINIFRED FRANCES GUERIN, called at the New Orleans Office on April 5, 1949, and was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT F. COOKE, Jr. and the writer.

Mrs. HITT stated that her own membership and activity in the Communist Party were limited to the school year of 1938-39 when she was teaching elementary grades at the Centerville Avenue School, Hemet, California. She recalled that she had two other young women who were also teachers at the school had joined the Communist Party at a branch meeting in San Bernardino. She stated

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2 - New Orleans

Kisseloff-7169

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4-6-49	2-28 to 3-25-49	JAMES FREW HM

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: RE: FRANKLIN V. RENO

FRANKLIN RENO'S 201 file reviewed and forms and affidavits obtained, none of recent vintage. IDA file reviewed again but no pertinent forms found. WILLY ARNHEIM located and admitted participation in union activities in Washington, D.C. in the 1930's and coming with SIDNEY SPOSTECK in about 1936. ARNHEIM fainted before interview was completed and has not been reinterviewed. ROBERT F. RAY determined to have been a Communist Party organizer in D.C. in mid 30's but present whereabouts unknown. Information re ARTHUR STEIN set out.

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REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333 (JAHA.)
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK A. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949 at El Paso, Texas.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: FRANKLIN V. RENO

This is a joint report of Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the reporting Agent.

201 FILE

The 201 file of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO covering his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was reviewed for any forms which may have been executed by RENO and which might contain a statement that he was not a member of the Communist

cc AAG Campbell 4-8-49 FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-3057

INDEXED - 118

RECORDED - 118

EX-133

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~~100-20379~~

Kisseloff-4111

Party when he, according to his own admission was a Communist Party member from about 1934 to 1938. The following forms were found:

(1) An Affidavit as to Marital Status and Members of Family of Applicants for Appointments in the Government Service of the United States, or the District of Columbia.

The above affidavit was signed by Franklin V. Reno on June 28, 1937.

(2) Declaration of Appointee Form #124b signed by FRANKLIN V. RENO on July 26, 1937.

(3) Oath of Office Form #8, signed by FRANKLIN V. RENO on July 26, 1937 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

This statement is quoted in part as follows:

"I, FRANKLIN V. RENO solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. SO HELP ME GOD."

(4) Personnel Affidavit signed by FRANKLIN V. RENO on June 30, 1941 at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, which is quoted in part as follows:

"I, FRANKLIN V. RENO, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have read and understand the foregoing; that I do not advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence; that I am not a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence; and that during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence."

(5) Affidavit, Striking Against the Federal Government, signed by FRANKLIN V. RENO on July 15, 1946 at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Kisseloff-4112

Two photostatic copies of each of the above forms were obtained with the exception of No. 4, of which only one copy was obtained. All of the photostats of the above forms are being forwarded to the New York Office for the completion of their file.

It is to be noted that none of the pertinent forms were signed after 1941 with the exception of the Affidavit regarding Striking Against the Federal Government, which was signed in 1946.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The files of the Civil Service Commission were reviewed and contained no forms or affidavits pertinent to this inquiry.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF THE ARMY

The file of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Intelligence Division of the Army was again reviewed, and it contained no forms pertinent to this inquiry.

WILLY ARNHEIM

By Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949, the Washington Field Office was requested to locate and interview SIDNEY SHOSTECK and RAY WARNER, who according to FRANKLIN V. RENO, had directed RENO'S Communist Party activities in Washington, D.C. from 1935 until 1937.

Investigation disclosed that SHOSTECK was active in Communist Party activities in Washington, D.C. in the early and middle 1930's until he went to Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He was killed in Spain in 1937 and became a Communist Party hero on his death. He was active in the Communist Party under the names SIDNEY PHILLIPS and BILL PHILLIPS. The names RAY WARNER and ROY WARNER were checked through the indices of the Washington Field Office with negative results. The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that on October 15, 1946, Washington T-1, a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information to the FBI and who assisted in forming numerous front organizations for the Communist Party and who is acquainted with national and local Communist figures, advised Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and KENNERLY R. CORBETT of the Washington Field Office that one WILLY ARNESTEIN, Communist Party name WILLIE ARNOLD, was a member of the Communist Party and used to work at the old Bookshop.

On February 3, 1949, Washington T-1 advised Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD of the Washington Field Office that WILLIE ARNOLD was a Communist Party name of WILLY ARNOLD, true name ARNSTEIN or ARNHEIM. Informant advised ARNOLD had lived with SIDNEY SHOSTECK in 1936 and 1937 until SHOSTECK went to Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and was killed in Spain and became a Communist Party hero on his death. Prior to going to Spain, he was extremely important in the Communist Party in Washington, D.C. The informant continued that WILLIE ARNOLD was City Secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C. from about June until September 1936. The informant stated he held this position prior to MARTIN CHANCEY, who took over in September 1936. The informant stated ARNOLD at one time was Business Agent for the Building Laborers Union. The informant further stated that ARNOLD also at one time created quite a disturbance in his effort to organize employees of the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. Informant stated ARNOLD was a close associate of CHARLES GIFT. The Informant stated that in 1935, ARNOLD was expelled from the Central Labor Union. The Informant did not know the details concerning this expulsion or how the Central Labor Union became aware of his Communist Party connections but believed this was the real reason for his expulsion.

In connection with a loyalty investigation of CHARLES GIFT conducted in 1948, Washington T-1, advised Special Agent KENNERLY R. CORBETT of the Washington Field Office that CHARLES GIFT, Machinist, U. S. Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C. had been recruited into the Communist Party in 1937-38 through the efforts of SOPHIA RICH with the assistance of DOROTHY BAILEY and WILLY ARNHEIM.

The current telephone directory reflects that ARNHEIM resides at 1702 N. Troy Street, Arlington, Virginia. It was ascertained that ARNHEIM is presently employed as a Stone Mason by the Ross Stone Setting Company, 510 Rhode Island Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C.

It was decided to interview ARNHEIM to determine if he might be identical with RAY WARNER or if he might have information regarding the Communist Party activities of FRANKLIN RENO in Washington, D.C. in the middle 1930's.

On March 10, 1949 at 11 A.M., Special Agents JOHN J. MASSE and the reporting Agent located ARNHEIM at the Tyler School, 10th and G Streets, S.E., Washington, D.C., where an addition to the school is being built. The Agents identified themselves to ARNHEIM, and he stated he had no objection to being interviewed at that time. The preliminary interview

took place near the door of the school on 10th Street. At the start of the interview no workers were closer than 150 feet. After about ten minutes, two Negroes arrived with a small truck load of stone and proceeded to unload the truck about 20 feet from the Agents. ARNHEIM was quite cooperative and told Agents about having been involved in labor union matters during the 1930's. He stated he had been active in the Central Labor Union in Locals 74 and 456 of Building Laborers Union AF of L. He stated in about 1944, he had furnished information to the government in the embezzlement case against LARRY KELLY, the President of Local #74 (JOSEPH SPEED, Et Al, Embezzlement in the District of Columbia; Conspiracy).

ARNHEIM stated that as a result of the above case, he was followed around Washington, D.C. for several days in 1944 by two gangsters, whom he stated had been hired by KELLY or JACK MORESCHI, another union official to kill ARNHEIM. ARNHEIM stated that he had been very upset about the above matter and hated to think about it. He stated he had dropped out of union affairs and had no desire to become involved in union matters again. In response to a question, he stated as a result of his union activities he had become acquainted in the 1930's with some persons he believed to be Communists. He was asked if he knew SIDNEY SHOSTECK. He stated he had known SHOSTECK and had become acquainted with SHOSTECK because SHOSTECK had been active in the Teamsters Union, and they had met now and then at union meetings. ARNHEIM was asked if he was very well acquainted with SHOSTECK. He answered he had known SHOSTECK only casually.

He was then asked if he roomed with SHOSTECK at 1121 Orren Street, N.E., just before SHOSTECK went to Spain. At this time, ARNHEIM evidenced some nervousness but admitted he roomed with SHOSTECK at the above address in about 1936 or 1937.

He was then asked if he knew SOPHIA MINKIN. He stated he did know SOPHIA MINKIN but had not seen her for several years. He stated he believed she had been a girl friend of SHOSTECK'S and had gone to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in about 1938. ARNHEIM stated it was his understanding that she had married the editor of the "Pilot", which he believed to be the official publication of the National Maritime Union (JOE CURRAN'S outfit).

At this point, with no warning, ARNHEIM suddenly fainted. The Agents obtained some water and revived him. About two minutes later he fainted again and was revived. He expressed surprise at having fainted and stated he had never done so before to his knowledge. He stated he did not have heart trouble although he had been going to a doctor for treatment for an

upset stomach.

No persons were attracted to the scene except the two Negroes working on the truck, who were helpers of ARNHEIM. They stated they saw ARNHEIM faint. They were identified as PHILIP THOMPSON, 1201 6½ Place, N.W. and JOHN J. BROWN, 1241 Wylie Street, N.W. Both stated they had been employed by the Ross Stone Setting Company for about ten years.

After receiving assurances from ARNHEIM that he felt fine, the Agents left the scene. ARNHEIM was not interviewed after he fainted.

The Agents contacted JOHN ROSS, owner of the Ross Stone Setting Company, who advised he had never known ARNHEIM to be in ill health or to be subject to fainting spells. ROSS stated that ARNHEIM had served his apprenticeship under him as a Stone Setter from 1929 until 1934, when he left to join the Laborers Union.

ROSS stated that ARNHEIM had been rehired in about 1947 after he returned from service with the armed forces of the United States in Korea. ROSS stated that until a few weeks ago, ARNHEIM had been working on the new seventeen-story telephone building in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was required to work on a swing scaffold. He stated had he known ARNHEIM to be ill or subject to fainting spells, he certainly would not have permitted ARNHEIM to work on the scaffold. He stated ARNHEIM was paid about $200.00 per week. ROSS stated he understood ARNHEIM had been mixed up with some Communist Party matters in the District of Columbia after he was employed with the Ross Company in the mid 1930's, but it was his belief that ARNHEIM had severed all connections with the Communist Party. ROSS stated he believed ARNHEIM would be cooperative and would furnish information to Agents of the FBI.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that ARNHEIM was subject of the case entitled "ANDERS WILLY FRIDLOF ARNHEIM, Was, Anders Franklin Willy Arnheim, Willie Arnheim, Willie Arnstein, Willie Arnestein, Willy Arnold, Willie Arnold; Security Matter-C," which investigation was conducted in 1943 and 1944.

The following is a summary of the information appearing in the files of the Washington Field Office regarding WILLIE ARNHEIM:

In 1941, Washington T-2, a reliable informant, who was acquainted with the activities of the Communist Party in the

Mrs. Wi

District of Columbia, advised that ARNHEIM had been an active member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1933 to 1938. ARNHEIM was born November 16, 1911 at Gremla, Sweden, entered the United States March 28, 1928 and was naturalized January 3, 1939, under Certificate #4610217. He married JENNIE OLIVE WAHL at Baltimore, Maryland on June 24, 1931 and was divorced from her, April 29, 1940. It appears that JENNIE OLIVE was also known as Mrs. JANE O. ARNHEIM. He married FLORENCE ADES at Fort Lauderdale, Florida on November 9, 1940 and appears to be still married to her.

Washington T-3, of established reliability, who is acquainted with Communist Party activities in the District of Columbia, advised in 1943 that ARNHEIM had been in frequent contact with MARTIN CHANCEY, former City Secretary of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, HENRY THOMAS, SADIE SOKOLOVE, JACK ZUCKER and other individuals prominent in Communist Party activities in Washington, D.C.

It is to be noted that Washington T-1 advised that WILLIE ARNOLD, Was, was City Secretary of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from about June until September 1936. He held this position prior to MARTIN CHANCEY.

Washington T-3 further advised that on April 15, 1943, he overheard a conversation between ZUCKER and CHANCEY concerning the Industrial Union Council Jefferson Memorial celebration, and on that occasion, CHANCEY said he was including ARNHEIM among the list of members among the Executive Board and progressive delegates to the celebration. The informant further advised he overheard CHANCEY contact ARNHEIM on various occasions concerning Communist Party meetings and also in relation to the infiltration of labor groups of the Communist Party.

Washington T-3 also advised in 1943 that on May 22, 1943, it came to his attention that CHANCEY and several other members of the Communist Party had a meeting and that CHANCEY talked about the infiltration of the Communist Party into various groups in the District of Columbia and that CHANCEY made a statement to the effect that there are two non-members around whom they (Communist Party leaders) hope to build a stronger party. CHANCEY stated that one was ARNHEIM, who had dropped membership in the Communist Party because of his ambition to get ahead in the AF of L and that ARNHEIM was O.K. politically and a regular reader of the "Daily Worker." In connection with the Building Laborers Union #74, it is noted that HENRY THOMAS, a Communist Party member, has been very active in attempting to

take advantage of a situation brought to light in 1943 in the public press.

The Washington Daily News on Friday, April 9, 1943, contained an article to the effect that LARRY KELLY, President of Local 74, allegedly spent several thousand dollars of the union's money to purchase liquor, which was seized by Internal Revenue Agents for non-payment of floor tax. The liquor was seized at the Club El Patio, of which KELLY was a co-owner.

The article in the April 9 issue of the News reflects an interview with HENRY THOMAS, whom it was indicated was the rank and file candidate for Financial Secretary and Treasurer of Local 74.

Washington T-3 further advised that he had overheard MARTIN CHANCEY and WILLIE ARNHEIM discuss on several occasions the most effective manner by which THOMAS and known Communists might attain an office in the union.

Washington T-4, a reliable informant, who is acquainted with the activities of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, advised that on August 17, 1942, ALICE BURKE, Secretary of the Communist Party for the State of Virginia, kept an appointment with WILLIE ARNHEIM in room 1044 of the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, Virginia.

On March 4, 1943, Special Agents ROBERT W. HELD and OSCAR J. KEEP of the Washington Field Office observed MARTIN CHANCEY, a man believed to be ALBERT BLUMBERG, Executive Secretary of District #34 of the Communist Party and an unidentified Negro riding in a car bearing Virginia license plates #433-260. It was ascertained that the above license plates had been issued to WILLY ARNHEIM.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that FLORENCE ADES, present wife of WILLY ARNHEIM, formerly was employed at the Department of Agriculture. Her father's name is reflected as HARRY ADES.

The following is the description of ARNHEIM, as set out in 1943:

Height	5'11½"
Weight	230
Race	White
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Dark

Kisseloff-4118

From personal observation, it was noted that at the time of the above interview in March 1949, ARNHEIM was about six feet tall and weighed about 220 pounds.

It was ascertained that ARNHEIM'S doctor is Dr. SAMUEL MORRISON, who has his office on the same street as the Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland.

In view of ARNHEIM'S physical and emotional reaction during the above interview, it was decided to have the Baltimore Office contact Dr. MORRISON and obtain information regarding ARNHEIM'S physical condition and in particular, whether ARNHEIM has any physical impairment, which would preclude his being interviewed about his past activities.

By letter dated March 18, 1949, the above information regarding WILLIE ARNHEIM was furnished to the Baltimore Office with the request that Dr. MORRISON be interviewed regarding ARNHEIM'S physical condition.

ROBERT E. RAY

In connection with the effort to locate SIDNEY SHOSTECK and RAY WARNER, named by RENO as the persons who supervised his Communist Party activities in the District of Columbia in 1935 to 1937, RENO was interviewed by Agents of the El Paso Office. He stated that the open party organizer in the District of Columbia was RAY WARNER, whose Communist Party name was ROBERT E. RAY. RENO further stated that the name of ROBERT E. RAY was the name used in party work and the name signed to various official Communist Party bulletins, letters, announcements, etc. RENO described this man as being a native of the United States, white, about 5' 10" tall and a flashy dresser. RENO stated to the best of his knowledge, this man is still living.

Washington T-5, T-6 and T-7, reliable informants, who are acquainted with Communist Party activities in the District of Columbia, were contacted but could furnish no information regarding ROBERT E. RAY.

The records of the Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, contained many references to a ROBERT E. RAY, who was named as a Communist Party organizer, and who was active in Washington in 1935 and 1936. The Metropolitan Police Department files contain several flyers announcing various meetings to be held in connection with the Communist Party activities and several of the flyers reflect the name ROBERT E. RAY. The police department reports on these meetings mentioned RAY as a white man and also

named SIDNEY PHILLIPS (the Communist Party name of SIDNEY SHOSTECK) as being present as well as SOPHIA MINKIN, who has been named as the former girl friend of SHOSTECK. SHOSTECK was killed in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. Washington T-1 stated that ROBERT E. RAY was unknown to the informant and further stated that RAY WARNER might be the Communist Party name of one _____ WARNEKE. The informant does not know WARNEKE'S present whereabouts but states he was active during the period when the Communists were active in supporting the cause of the Spanish Loyalists. He was from a family well known in Communist Party circles in Washington.

The informant stated MARTIN CHANCEY became City Secretary of the Communist Party in September 1936; that ARNOLD was Secretary from June through September 1936 and WARNEKE may well have been City Secretary prior to that time.

When WILLIE ARNHEIM was interviewed, he stated he remembered ROBERT RAY, who was an open Communist Party organizer in the District of Columbia in the mid-1930's. ARNHEIM stated it was his recollection that RAY went to Philadelphia in about 1938, and he has not seen or heard of him since that time. He stated he had never heard any other name used in connection with RAY and does not know whether it was only a Communist Party name.

Washington T-1 further stated that RAY WARNER, with alias WARNEKE, may be the brother of RUTH WARNEKE. The informant stated that RUTH WARNEKE was a member of a well-known Communist Party family in Washington, D.C. The informant stated that although most of the WARNEKE family appeared to be Communist Party sympathizers, she was only certain of the Communist Party membership of RUTH.

The files of the Washington Field Office fail to reflect any information on RUTH WARNEKE.

It is noted, however, that in connection with the investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, as part of the JAHAM case, the Chicago Office, by letter dated February 23, 1949, furnished the names of persons who were employed with SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C. Among those listed was RUTH WARNKE, an Economist, who was employed by the Railroad Retirement on August 22, 1938. She served in the Research and Information Service, headed by SILVERMAN.

According to the above letter, WARNKE transferred from the Railroad Retirement Board to OPA on May 6, 1942. The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that in July 1942, RUTH WARNKE married JULES YANOVER, with alias JULIUS YANOFF and JULIUS HANOVER, who was active from March

1941 to February 1943 in Washington, D.C. as proprietor of the Washington Bookshop. Mr. and Mrs. YANOVER were last known to reside at 1302 N. Linwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Washington Field Office files further reflect that Miss RUTH ELIZABETH WARNKE was active in various Communist organizations and the Washington Bookshop. It is possible that RUTH WARNKE YANOVER is identical with RUTH WARNEKE, mentioned by Washington T-1 as the sister of _____ WARNEKE, Communist Party name, RAY WARNER.

By letter dated March 3, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview Mrs. YANOVER in connection with the investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. The Washington Field Office files fail to reflect the results of the above interview. If Mrs. YANOVER appears receptive to the interview, it is suggested that the Baltimore Office give consideration to interviewing her in an attempt to identify various members of her family, in particular, any who may have used the party name, RAY WARNER.

ARTHUR STEIN

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR, dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland in the JAHAM case.

Page 8 of the above report reflects that Baltimore Confidential Informant 103 advised that among the correspondence FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO maintained at the Wind Tunnel Building at Aberdeen Proving Ground, there were miscellaneous Christmas cards, invitations and announcements from several persons including "ANNETTE and ARTHUR STEIN."

Page 29 of the above report reflects that Dr. ELVIN S. MARTIN, of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, stated that among the associates of RENO at the Baltimore Research Laboratory was ARTHUR STEIN who had worked under RENO and whom RENO favored and recommended for promotion.

Page 41 of the above report reflects the following regarding ARTHUR STEIN:

Baltimore confidential informant [redacted] reported that ARTHUR STEIN, a civilian employee at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, was suspected by him to be a Communist but informant was unable to furnish any substantial information to corroborate his suspicions. It is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO'S relationship to ARTHUR STEIN is set

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forth above under the interview with ELVIN S. MARTIN (in the Baltimore report).

There is no information in the files of the Washington Field Office to indicate that the "ANNETTE and ARTHUR STEIN" mentioned in the above report have been identified or interviewed.

The Washington Field Office files reflect that the ARTHUR STEIN mentioned by Washington T-2 as being an intimate friend of PHILIP RENO is presently a member of the National Anti-Discrimination Committee of the United Public Workers of America-CIO.

Washington T-1 stated that ARTHUR STEIN and ANNIE STEIN, Was, Mrs. ARTHUR STEIN, ANNIE STECKLER, SYLVIA STECKLER, nee WOTASINSKY, are self-admitted members of the Communist Party and that STEIN himself is on a very high level in the Communist Party. The STEIN'S are considered by the informant to be fanatic, to live for the Communist Party and in the informant's opinion, would never change their ideas. Both have been identified by reliable informants as being in close and frequent association with Communists and persons alleged to be involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy.

The Washington Field Office files further reflect that ARTHUR STEIN was with the National Industrial Recovery Administration in Washington, D.C., from September, 1934 until September 10, 1935 when he was appointed an assistant statistician with the Work Projects Administration. On March 4, 1941, he transferred to the Federal Works Agency. He appears to have been employed with the FWA until 1943, when he became an official of the United Federal Workers of America-CIO.

It is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, brother of PHILIP, was employed as a statistician September 10, 1935 until June 30, 1937 with the WPA. On July 26, 1937, FRANKLIN RENO entered on duty at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

It is not known if the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) is identical with the ARTHUR STEIN (Baltimore). However, it is possible that the ARTHUR STEIN(WFO) while employed with the WPA from 1935 until 1941 could have been assigned to the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Kisseloff-4122

WFO File #100-20379

It is requested that the Baltimore Office conduct the necessary investigation to determine if the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) is identical with the ARTHUR STEIN (Baltimore).

"THE BIG BEAR"

In connection with the identification of the individual referred to by RENO as "The Big Bear", it is to be noted that when reinterviewed by Agents of the El Paso Office, RENO stated that to the best of his knowledge, he probably was referring to an individual who is a good friend of his and one whose name is hard to disclose for the same reason that he feels he is turning some one in who may be a member of the Communist Party and to whom undue embarrassment might come. He stated, however, that the name of the individual whom he believes to be the person referred to as the "Big Bear" is PALMER WEBER, whom he recalls as a labor leader in the CIO, PAC, New York City. He stated he first knew WEBER at the University of Virginia during 1935. RENO stated WEBER left after the school year of 1935, and he did not renew his acquaintanceship with him until the Fall of 1945 in New York City. RENO stated he believes he met WEBER through FRANCIS FRANKLIN, as the three of them were good friends at the University of Virginia. He recalled that WEBER was interested in the National Student League at the University of Virginia. He identified the National Student League at the University of Virginia as a group of liberals or radicals and recalled during that time their primary objective was opposition to war. He stated WEBER was a leader in the group during the year 1935. RENO reiterated that the only reason he was furnishing this information relative to WEBER was that he believed it would be better for the FBI to know that WEBER had no connection in espionage activities and was only a personal friend of RENO'S.

In view of the above information identifying the "Big Bear," as PALMER WEBER, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter by the Washington Field Office.

ENCLOSURES: TO NEW YORK CITY

(2) Photostatic copies of an Affidavit as to Marital Status and Members of Family of Applicants for Appointments in the Government Service of the U.S. or the D.C.

(2) Photostatic copies of Declaration of Appointee Form #124b.

(2) Photostatic copies of Oath of Office Form #8

(1) Photostatic copy of Personnel Affidavit signed by FRANKLIN V. RENO on June 30, 1941.

(2) Affidavit, Striking Against the Federal Government, signed by FRANKLIN V. RENO on July 15, 1946.

- P E N D I N G -

WFO File #100-20379

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 -
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6 -
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Kisseloff-4124

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE:

At Baltimore, Maryland, will interview Dr. SAMUEL MORRISON, whose office is on the same street as the Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland and obtain information regarding the physical condition of WILLY ARNHEIM and, in particular, whether ARNHEIM has any physical impairment which would preclude his being interviewed about his past activities.

It is to be noted that ARNHEIM fainted while being interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office about his connection with Communist Party activities in the District of Columbia in the 1930's. (This lead was initially set forth in letter to Baltimore dated March 18, 1949.)

Will interview Mrs. RUTH ELIZABETH WARNKE YANOVER, wife of JULES YANOVER, for information regarding members of her family and, in particular, any one who may have used the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER.

Washington T-1 stated that RAY WARNER may be a brother of RUTH WARNEKE (WARNKE?).

At Aberdeen, Maryland,

Will conduct the necessary investigation to determine if the ARTHUR STEIN (WFO) is identical with the ARTHUR STEIN (Baltimore).

Will review any personnel files of FRANKLIN V. RENO at Aberdeen Proving Ground for any forms, affidavits, etc. which RENO may have executed in recent years.

RENO advised Agents of the El Paso Office that he believed he had executed affidavits during the last two years at Aberdeen regarding advocating overthrow of the government by force or violence or containing false statements.

It is to be noted that when his 201 file was reviewed by the Washington Field Office, no recently executed forms were found and no #57 forms were found.

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will check office indices and contact Communist Party informants in attempt to locate for interview ROBERT E. RAY, Communist Party

organizer who was active in Washington, D.C. until about 1938 when he was reported to have gone to Philadelphia.

It is noted that FRANKLIN RENO stated one RAY WARNER assisted in supervising his Communist Party activities in Washington, D.C. from 1935 to 1937. RENO later advised that ROBERT E. RAY was the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C. will follow and report pertinent developments regarding FRANKLIN V. RENO in this case and the case entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, et al, Perjury; Espionage-R, (WFO File #74-94).

Will, upon receipt of information from the Baltimore Office regarding the physical condition of WILLY ARNHEIM, determine the advisability of interviewing him.

Kisseloff-4126

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4-6-49	2-28 to 3-25-49	JAMES FREW HMW

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

RE: FRANKLIN V. RENO

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANKLIN RENO'S 201 file reviewed and forms and affidavits obtained, none of recent vintage. IDA file reviewed again but no pertinent forms found. WILLY ARNHEIM located and admitted participation in union activities in Washington, D.C. in the 1930's and rooming with SIDNEY SHOSTECK in about 1936. ARNHEIM fainted before interview was completed and has not been reinterviewed. ROBERT E. RAY determined to have been a Communist Party organizer in D.C. in mid 30's but present whereabouts unknown. Information re ARTHUR STEIN set out.

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REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333 (JAHAM)
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK A. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949 at El Paso, Texas.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: FRANKLIN V. RENO

This is a joint report of Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the reporting Agent.

201 FILE

The 201 file of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO covering his employment at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was reviewed for any forms which may have been executed by RENO and which might contain a statement that he was not a member of the Communist

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SA FILE NO 74-68

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN ANTONIO	4/2/49	3/21/49	JAMES C. KENNEDY fcl

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No record of either $2.00 checks deposited in Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C., in 1934 and 1936 available at Austin National Bank, Austin, Texas.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A), 3/14/49, Washington, D.C.

DETAILS: At Austin, Texas

Vice-President A. L. TURNER of the Austin National Bank, advised that there was no record of either of the two checks drawn on his bank in 1934 and 1936. Mr. TURNER stated that the Recordak system had not been installed until 1938 and even if it had been installed prior to that time his bank would not have recorded these checks in the amount of $2.00 each and deposited in the Farmenrs and Mechanics Branch of Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., on November 27, 1934 and November 20, 1936.

- PENDING -

cc AAG Campbell 4-8-49 FLJ

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SA FILE NO. 74-68

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN ANTONIO	4/2/49	3/21/49	JAMES C. KENNEDY fci

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 CTG/M

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/6/49	3/17-31/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/31/80 BY SP1/AG/gbc #326,586
SP1/AG/gbc #326,586 8/10/89 #348376

Background and Personal History of
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was born 4/10/01; attended South Side High School, Long Island, September, 1915 to June, 1919. Later attended Columbia University, NYC, where in November, 1922 he wrote sacrilegious play which caused his resignation as editor of "Morningside". Former teachers and classmates describe CHAMBERS as outstanding writer, but flippant, conceited, and headstrong personality; unkempt in appearance; varied comments offered on his moral character. Associates, however, attest to his integrity, but indicate he is given to glamorizing of incidents. Associates state CHAMBERS lived in adultery with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON and later with IDA DAILES prior to his marriage to ESTHER SHEMITZ. Although suspicions of CHAMBERS' alleged perversion were expressed by companions because of his intense emotional friendships with men, no definite confirmation obtained of such immorality. Comments by MICHAEL INTRATOR, FRANK BANG, GRACE LUMPKIN and others on CHAMBERS' morality set forth. One source believes attorneys for HISS are engaged in smear campaign of CHAMBERS' character and intend to produce same in defense. GRACE LUMPKIN, former CP worker and intellectual, met CHAMBERS in late twenties, aware of his activity in Communist espionage, and of his subsequent discontinuance. She was unaware of CHAMBERS-HISS relationship in apparatus, but recalls at time CHAMBERS "broke" from Party he exhorted unknown Government official to "break" also. She concluded this individual was ALGER HISS. Associates of CHAMBERS at Columbia University and Time, Inc., including CLIFTON FADIMAN, JOHN M. BARKHAM, and others, attest to CHAMBERS' literary ability; his political background in CP, his

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. NY 3-14[illegible] CTC/[illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/8/49	3/17-31/49	ROBERT F. X. O'NEILL

TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS; ET AL

CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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ultimate negation of Communist principles, and his good character as well as oddities of action and thought. No evidence obtained from CHAMBERS that he buried secret or confidential papers at Spier Farm; wife buried Communist pamphlets. IRVING KAPLAN, former Associate Director of National Research Project, interviewed; he approved application of CHAMBERS for Government employment in 1937; although admitting knowing CHAMBERS at Columbia, he was not aware until after approval that application for employment was that of CHAMBERS; denies SILVERMAN recommended CHAMBERS for position. RICHARD CHAMBERS died 9/9/26 under circumstances indicating suicide. No evidence of hereditary insanity in CHAMBERS' medical history, although grandmother committed on lunacy proceedings.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.

Report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, New York, 3/10/49.

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BACKGROUND OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:
Former Classmates and Teachers.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORRY.

A review of CHAMBERS personal history and background reflects that CHAMBERS, while at Columbia University, was very friendly with, and roomed with, one EDWARD LEWIS, the son of a Methodist minister in Baldwin, Long Island.

MRS. HENRY WHYMAN, wife of Reverend HENRY WHYMAN, present minister at Baldwin Methodist Church, Merrick Road and Park Avenue, Baldwin, advised that the Reverend LEWIS left this parish around 1927, and is believed to have died several years ago. His son, EDWARD LEWIS, is presently registrar at Howard University, Washington, D.C. and resides at 17-78 Hobart Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A teletype to Washington Field Office was sent on March 21, 1949, requesting that office to interview him, as to all knowledge he has of CHAMBERS, and CHAMBERS activities.

At South Side High School, Rockville Center, Long Island, the writer interviewed MR. FLOYD B. WATSON, Superintendent of Schools, who produced CHAMBERS record card, under the name of "VIVIAN CHAMBERS". This record indicated CHAMBERS' date of birth as April 1, 1901 and his address simply as "Lynbrook, Long Island." He entered the school in September, 1915, and graduated in June on 1919. His grades were all above average, with the exception of mathematics and chemistry. There was also a record card for RICHARD CHAMBERS, which showed his date of birth as September 26, 1904. He entered the school September 1919 and graduated in June, 1924, having had five years in High School. His grades were slightly below average and he was athletically inclined, playing on the school baseball team. The record showed no derogatory information.

MR. WATSON stated that he very clearly recalls both VIVIAN and RICHARD CHAMBERS, and was VIVIAN'S math teacher while he attended this school. He specifically recalls an incident involving VIVIAN as follows:

Shortly before graduation, VIVIAN was designated to prepare a class prophecy and read it at graduation. Accordingly, VIVIAN prepared a prophecy, but one of his teachers decided it was too flippant and that it was inappropriate. He was instructed to prepare another one, which was approved. However, when it came time to read the prophecy, VIVIAN ignored

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the approved one and read the one that had been objected to. As punishment for this, his diploma was held up at graduation, and was given to him in private a few days later.

MR. WATSON stated that this incident was typical of VIVIAN CHAMBERS and indicated his lack of regard for authority, but that he was a brilliant boy, who had an unusual ability particularly in English composition.

MR. WATSON supplied a list of teachers who had taught VIVIAN CHAMBERS. This list consisted of himself, MISS EDITH HALFPENNY, MRS. GRACE KING, since deceased, MISS ELIZABETH WATSON, and MISS LAURA RICHMOND. He also advised that the following persons were available for interview, who had been classmates of VIVIEN CHAMBERS: MRS. ALLISON VINCENT, MR. KENNETH SPENCER, MR. ROYAL ROBINSON, MR. WALTER SPELMAN and MR. EDWIN EDSTROM.

MR. WATSON stated that about 5 or 6 months ago, on a Sunday afternoon, an individual called on him at his home, and identified himself as "interested in the anti-Communist viewpoint" and asked questions concerning VIVIAN CHAMBERS. MR. WATSON says that he related to this man the incident of the class prophecy, but nothing else.

Following are set out the interviews of the writer with various former classmates and teachers of VIVIAN CHAMBERS:

FORMER CLASSMATES

MR. KENNETH SPENCER, Assistant Building Superintendent, South Side High School, Rickville Center, Long Island.

MR. SPENCER advised that he knew CHAMBERS all through high school. He was never very close to CHAMBERS but did not dislike him. He recalled an incident in an English class, wherein CHAMBERS was called upon to recite from memory the speech of Mark Anthony at Caesar's funeral, from Shakespeare. Instead of doing this, CHAMBERS started to recite a parody he had written which was very witty. The teacher told CHAMBERS to stop reciting it, but he ignored her, and continued until he had finished. Further, SPENCER said he recalled the incident of the class prophecy and that while it was the wrong thing to do, the only objection to it

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was that it was derogatory to the faculty. SPENCER described CHAMBERS as always being ill-kempt, unwashed, with little or no interest in athletics. He did not show any interest in the girls, was regarded by other students as a "screw ball". He was neither generally well-liked, nor actively disliked by other members of the class.

MR. ROYAL ROBINSON, Building Superintendent, South Side, High School, Rockville Center, Long Island.

MR. ROBINSON advised that he recalls CHAMBERS as a classmate. He does not recall the incidents mentioned by SPENCER, but stated that he always regarded CHAMBERS as "sissy like", because of a peculiar way of walking, and the way he played baseball, which he did only on very few occasions. CHAMBERS was very willful and headstrong, and always appeared to be full of mischief. ROBINSON also mentioned that CHAMBERS' clothes were always dirty, and he always seemed to be in need of a hair cut.

MR. EDWIN EDSTROM, Attorney, 111 Rockaway Avenue, Valley Stream, Long Island.

MR. EDSTROM advised that he vividly remembers CHAMBERS as a classmate. He described CHAMBERS as having a disregard for authority, evidenced by the prophecy incident and a general disregard for consequences. On one occasion, EDSTROM, CHAMBERS and some other boys were walking home from school and decided to walk along a rail road tressel to save time. Apparently afraid to use the tressel because of its height, CHAMBERS walked along a stream. When the trip was completed, CHAMBERS' shoes, socks, and clothes were wet and covered with mud. This did not appear to bother him at all. On another occasion CHAMBERS organized a school strike, in which a number of students refused to attend classes for one day because the school did not declare an official day off on some lesser holiday. EDSTROM mentioned that CHAMBERS was effeminate in the way he engaged in sports, but that he seemed to shun the company of girls. He was a member of a school club composed of boys who pledged themselves to have nothing whatever to do with any girls. EDSTROM recalls that he

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was a member of this group himself.

MR. EDSTROM stated that he met CHAMBERS younger brother, RICHARD on one occasion only, and cannot recall any impressions of him. He remarked that he had learned from some unremembered source that RICHARD later killed himself because he learned shortly after his marriage that his wife was pregnant by someone else. He could supply no further details.

EDSTROM advised that about 5 months ago he was visited by a man who claimed he was connected with the law firm defending CHAMBERS in a civil suit. This man, whose name EDSTROM can not recall, mentioned that he is a former FBI agent, and that he had previously interviewed MR. WATSON, the superintendent of schools. This man was described as stocky, about 45 years old, five feet eight inches tall.

MR. WALTER SPELMAN, Architect, 219 Lakeview Avenue, Rockville Center, Long Island.

MR. SPELMAN stated on interview that he was probably the closest friend that CHAMBERS had in High School. As to CHAMBERS home life, SPELMAN said that he had visited the CHAMBERS home many times, and the parents appeared to be in poor financial condition. CHAMBERS' mother and father had set up a studio in the home, and were teaching amateur dramatics in order to make some extra money. The house appeared poorly kept, and MRS. CHAMBERS was apparently a poor house keeper. As to VIVIAN CHAMBERS, SPELMAN stated that although he was always dirty physically, he was clean-cut morally. While he was not interested in athletics, there was nothing effeminate about him. He had a less-than-normal interest in girls and was usually involved in any rough-house around school. He exhibited a complete disregard for his personal appearance. As a result of this, he was frequently heckled by other boys. SPELMAN described CHAMBERS as easy to like, but inclined to be dramatic and fond of attention. SPELMAN recalled the class prophecy incident and said that the only thing wrong with it was that it "panned" some of the teachers.

MRS. ALISON VINCENT, nee COVERT, Head of Social Studies Department Hempstead High School, Hempstead, Long Island and residing at 122 Brower Avenue, Rockville Center, Long Island.

MRS. VINCENT, interviewed at Hempstead High School by the writer,

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advised that she was a classmate of CHAMBERS. She paid little attention to him during the school years, but recalls that he was very unprepossessing in appearance. He appeared to be effeminate, in that he sought the company of girls. After graduation, MRS. VINCENT went to Holyoke College in Massachussetts, and for the first year received several letters from CHAMBERS, which she did not preserve. In one of the first of these letters, CHAMBERS, told her that he had left home and was doing farm work with itinerant workers. He wrote about the sad plight of these workers in a way that MRS. VINCENT states was indicative of an unusual interest in economic crusades. In a later letter, CHAMBERS mentioned that he was in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he had been arrested. MRS. VINCENT did not recall why he had been arrested, but believes he said it was for vagrancy. In the last letter that he sent her, CHAMBERS said that he was in Columbia University but that he was waiting to be expelled because of an atheistic article he had written in the school paper.

MRS. VINCENT recalled that the letters chiefly concerned "poor whites" and "negroes." She described CHAMBERS as having a brilliant mind.

The following known classmates of CHAMBERS were not interviewed:

PHILLIP GROENWALD - deceased

CHARLES LOSKAMP - moved to unknown address in California many years ago.

FRED LYRA - no information available as to present location.

FORMER SCHOOL TEACHERS

MISS EDITH HALFPENNY, residing at 71 Silver Lane, Oceanside, Long Island, and presently employed as Assistant Secretary, Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York City. Upon interview at her office, MISS HALFPENNY stated that she knew VIVIAN CHAMBERS as a student at South Side High School from 1915 to 1918. She was his English teacher until the latter date, when she resigned. She regarded CHAMBERS as an exceptionally bright boy, and never had any difficulty with him. He never gave her any trouble in class or out, but she explained that this may have been because he knew

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that she was familiar with his parents. MISS HALFPENNY was dramatics coach at all the school plays, and both MR. & MRS. CHAMBERS usually assisted as assistant coaches. In this way MISS HALFPENNY got to know them. She has maintained her association and friendship with MRS. CHAMBERS right up to the present time. As far as MR. & MRS. CHAMBERS are concerned, MISS HALFPENNY says that they were high type people, whose only peculiarity was the slight conceit usually attached to people involved in dramatics. She presently enjoys the friendship of MRS. CHAMBERS. MISS HALFPENNY never met RICHARD CHAMBERS, but heard rumors around the village to the effect that he committed suicide, because of an unhappy married life. She recalls that VIVIEN was a normal boy in all respects, except that he was far ahead of the other students in scholastic ability.

MISS LAURA RICHMOND, retired, and residing at 17 Park Place, Rockville Center, Long Island.

MISS RICHMOND was interviewed at her home, and stated that she left South Side High School in June of 1918. For the three years preceding that date, she taught VIVIAN CHAMBERS science, biology, and chemistry. She recalls that he was average in his ability in her courses and that she never had any difficulty with him. She knew him to be a "show off", but gave her no disciplinary problems. She advised that she vaguely remembers the other boys teasing him, but could ascribe no reason for this. MISS RICHMOND never met or heard anything about VIVIAN'S younger brother, RICHARD, except that he committed suicide.

MISS ELIZABETH LAWSON, Retired, and presently residing at 271 Washington Street, Hempstead, Long Island.

MISS LAWSON, upon interview at her home advised that she remembers VIVIAN CHAMBERS, who was a student in her Latin classes at South Side High School. She recalls nothing outstanding about him, either good or bad. She heard rumors during his school days to the effect that his home life was not good, but she knows of no symptoms of this in her classes. MISS LAWSON never saw or met any other members of the CHAMBERS family, nor has she ever heard anything about them, except as above.

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The following known teachers of CHAMBERS were not interviewed:

MRS. GRACE KING - deceased

MR. WILLIAM COVERT - High School Principal - deceased

The following investigation concerning the death and background of RICHARD CHAMBERS, younger brother of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORRY.

At Rockville Center Village Hall, MRS. ELMIRA ROBBINS, Registrar, supplied the death certificate for RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS, which contained the following information:

Certificate #81 - Deaths of 1926.

Name	RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS
Date of death	September 9, 1926
Date of birth	September 26, 1903
Occupation	Surveyor's helper - WILLIAM MC GUIRE, employer
Father	JAY CHAMBERS - Mother - LOLA CHAMBERS
Cause of death	gas poisoning from inhaling gas (illuminating) from a gas range - suicide
Inquest held	By EDWARD T. NEU - J. P., Lynbrook, Long Island
Status	married - wife - DOROTHY MILLER

Inquiries by the writer at the Rockville Center Village Police Headquarters resulted in the locating of two old blotter entries under date of September 9, 1926, as follows: "8:10 A.M. - Received call from MRS. G. L. NICHOLS, 52 Randall Avenue, Rockville Center Village, that RICHARD CHAMBERS, of same address, had committed suicide in his kitchen. Investigation by Lieutenant CURLEY, Sergeant COCHRANE, Patrolmen ROBINSON, DENTON, and FAY." signed Sergeant WILLIAM NEEDHAM.

"8:15 A.M. - Suicide at 8:15 A.M. - arrived at 52 Randall Avenue, Rockville Center Village and found RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS, age 23, who with his wife, DOROTHY, rented the three rooms on the second floor of the

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"above address. He was lying on two chairs face upward with his head resting on a pillow in the oven of a small gas range in the kitchen, his lifeless form was cold. I immediately summoned DR. GEORGE COMSTOCK, Police Surgeon, who soon after arrived and said the young man had been dead several hours. Acting Coroner EDWARD T. NEU was notified and gave orders to Undertaker RONALDS of Lynbrook to remove the body. At the scene was Lieutenant CURLEY, Patrolman FAY, and ROBINSON and myself. CHAMBERS' wife is away for a few days vacation at her mother's at Fire Island, Long Island. The parents of this young man live at 228 Earl Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island. They were also notified. The mother and a brother WHITTAKER arrived, and in a talk I had with him, he told me that he (RICHARD) had tried to use gas on himself last winter in a shed in the rear of his parents' home at Lynbrook, and that he used to talk of being bitter of life in general. The body was discovered by MRS. ELIDA NICHOLS, owner of the Randall Avenue house, and her son WILLIAM, who smelled gas. She knew something was wrong, and notified Police Headquarters."

Signed Motorcycle patrolman DENTON.

The writer interviewed Chief of Police THOMAS EIBLER, who stated that although the blotter shows that he was on duty the date of the suicide, he cannot recall the case at all. At that time he was a Lieutenant and the record does not indicate that he had any part in the investigation. Concerning the officers who did take part, the following information was obtained from Chief EIBLER:

Sergeant COCKRANE- retired, and living with son at 15 Saratoga Avenue, Rockville Center Village

Lieutenant CURLEY - deceased

Patrolman ROBINSON - deceased

Patrolman DENTON - retired and believed living at Port Washington, Long Island

Patrolman FAY - No information available concerning his present location.

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At this time it was ascertained that there is no further record on file for any member of the CHAMBERS family at the Rockville Center Police Department Headquarters.

Through investigation by the writer, it was ascertained that MRS. ELIDA NICHOLS, former owner of the house where the suicide occurred, is presently residing with her son and daughter-in-law at 27-21 Evans Road, Oceanside, Long Island.

On March 17, 1949, the writer interviewed MRS. NICHOLS at the above address. She advised that her memory of the suicide is very hazy. She recalls that the young CHAMBERS couple rented her upstairs apartment only a few months before his death. They appeared to have very little money and the wife went to work in New York every day. To the best of her knowledge, they did not engage in arguments or quarrelling with each other. MRS. NICHOLS further recalls that a few days before the suicide, the wife went on a short vacation to her parents summer home on Fire Island, Long Island.

MRS. NICHOLS had no knowledge of any previous suicide attempts by RICHARD CHAMBERS, and remarked that his married life appeared quite normal in all respects. She advised that through conversations with the wife, she had learned that the CHAMBERS family did not like the girl and had very little to do with her. MRS. NICHOLS does not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but believes she met him at RICHARD'S funeral. On the morning of the suicide, MRS. NICHOLS smelled gas in the hallway at about 8:00 A.M. and traced the odor to the CHAMBERS' apartment upstairs. She entered the kitchen, and saw RICHARD with his head in the oven, and the burner turned on. She turned off the burner, opened all the windows, saw that RICHARD was obviously dead, and called the village police.

At the conclusion of the above interview, MRS. NICHOLS, assisted by the writer, examined a quantity of old books and records, in an unsuccessful attempt to locate rent receipt stubs which would show date of CHAMBERS' rental of the Randall Street apartment. However, MRS. NICHOLS is sure that they moved in only two or three months before RICHARD'S death. His wife moved out immediately after his death.

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Inquiries by the writer at Town Hall, Hempstead, Long Island, revealed that DOROTHY TALMADGE MILLER was married to RICHARD CHAMBERS on May 29, 1926, at Lynbrook, Long Island. A transcript of this license was obtained and has been made an exhibit in this case file.

Through investigation, it was ascertained that the former DOROTHY MILLER is presently married to a MR. PEDERSEN, and resides at 97 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, Long Island.

On March 18, 1949, the writer interviewed MRS. DOROTHY PEDERSEN, nee MILLER, at her home, at the above address.

MRS. PEDERSEN stated that she first met RICHARD CHAMBERS, while taking a walk in Lynbrook, in the summer of 1925. She married him over the objections of her family, about a year later. Her family objected to the marriage because they felt that the CHAMBERS' family did not have a good reputation in the community. She could not elaborate on why the CHAMBER' family did not have a good reputation. The CHAMBERS' family also objected to the marriage, and at the time of the ceremony, no one was present with the couple except two brothers, whose name was MENEKE, and who were friends of RICHARD'S. Immediately after the marriage, they moved into the Randall Street house. MRS. PEDERSEN stated that she is positive they moved in that apartment after the marriage, and that it was the only place she ever lived with RICHARD CHAMBERS. About 3 months after her marriage, she contracted measles, and got two weeks off from her employment, which was as a file clerk for the Home Insurance Company in New York City. As the illness wore off, she decided to recuperate at the summer home of her parents, at Ocean Bay Park, Fire Island. Although RICHARD was unemployed at the time, he did not go with her because of bad feeling between him and her family. She had only been away a few days when a State Trooper came and told her that her husband had committed suicide in their apartment.

She returned with the trooper. The CHAMBERS family, without consulting her, made arrangements for the body to be buried from the CHAMBERS home in Lynbrook. When she came back to the apartment with the trooper, and while the police were still around, some officer handed her an unfinished letter, apparently intended for her, which had been found

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in the kitchen. The original of this letter was borrowed from MRS. Dorothy PEDERSEN, and photostatic copies made, which will be made exhibits in this case file. The letter follows:

"Wed. Sept - what '26

"Dearest Dotty Pedersen

All stories start with time, place, and when, so I shall start at three o'clock in the morning. I, as usual am drunk, I cannot see, so please forgett the writing and spelling. I have been out with 'Jin' and have had too much, today Dotty Dear, I have been at Bayshore and have watched the boats come in. Dear Dotty there is a certeran love which prevailes all, (even licquor) and that is the love which I hold for you. Come home Dotty; I am going away come home. I need you. Even though I may not treat you as you wish for Christ sack come home.

All day I watched on the pier and no boats came in. If I had seen you I would not be drunk now. Are you coming?"

The above letter was written in pencil, is badly scrawled, and almost illegible. It was unsigned, and begins at the back of a folded piece of letter paper. As the letter states it was written at 3:00 A.M. MRS. PEDERSEN believes that RICHARD wrote it shortly before he killed himself. She stated that during her short marriage to RICHARD, they had no serious quarrels, and that she never intended to separate from him. When he proposed marriage to her, he threatened to kill himself if she refused to marry him. After his death, she learned from MRS. CHAMBERS that he had attempted suicide before. She described RICHARD as an atheist, a very heavy drinker, and inclined to be moody. She only met WHITTAKER on a few occasions, but didn't like him, because he was of a "surly" disposition. To the best of her recollection, RICHARD never had a steady job, but only worked occasionally as a surveyor's helper. She believes he sometimes worked for a firm that is now known as Carmen and

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Dorothy

Dunn, Surveyors - at Malverne, Long Island. MRS. PEDERSEN is certain that RICHARD told her during her marriage to him, that WHITTAKER had a child. She recalls no further particulars, but says the child would now be 22 or 23 years old, if still living. She does not know whether or not this child was legitimate.

After the death of RICHARD, MRS. PEDERSEN went back to live with her family and has not seen or heard from any of the CHAMBERS' family since then. About sixteen years ago she married MR. PEDERSEN, who is a carpenter employed by the Long Island Lighting Company and has three children the oldest of which is 15 years of age.

As to the parents of RICHARD CHAMBERS, MRS. PEDERSEN stated that she knows very little about them. She remarked that MRS. CHAMBERS was employed at one time in social welfare work, and MR. CHAMBERS was a writer for some form of art literature. She labelled them as "peculiar people" but knew of nothing specifically derogatory about any of them. She believed that before her marriage, RICHARD was involved with a girl at Ossining, New York, and believes that he may have had an illegitimate child. She knew of no further details. She knows RICHARD attended Colgate University for about a year, and believes he was expelled therefrom but doesn't know for what reason.

Investigation by the writer at the Lynbrook Village Police Department reflected that there is no record on file for any of the CHAMBERS family. However, Lieutenant ANDREW GOLL, who was interviewed advised that shortly after the death of RICHARD CHAMBERS, who was buried in the Rockville Center Cemetary, which borders on the village of Lynbrook, he (Lieutenant GOLL) was making his rounds and saw a woman standing among the graves in this cemetary. As it was after midnight, he decided to investigate. Upon approaching the person, he recognized her as MRS. RICHARD CHAMBERS, whom he knew by sight. She told him that she often visited her son's grave at night, and Lieutenant GOLL saw her there on many subsequent times, always late at night.

Records of the Nassau County Police Department were checked at Mineola, Long Island and no record was found for any member of the CHAMBERS' family.

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At the time that WALTER SPELMAN, former classmate of VIVIAN CHAMBERS, was interviewed, he mentioned that one HAROLD DAY, formerly of Rockville Center, and presently employed by American Broadcasting Corporation had been a classmate of RICHARD CHAMBERS at Colgate University.

Accordingly, on March 24, 1949, the writer interviewed HAROLD DAY at his office at 7 West 66th Street, New York City. His home address is 12 Rocky Ridge Drive, Nichols, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

MR. DAY stated that he went through South Side High School with RICHARD CHAMBERS and after graduation, they both went to Colgate University in September of 1924. After finishing the freshman year, RICHARD withdrew and did not return to COLGATE. As to the reason for this, DAY remarked that there were probably several factors involved. Firstly, RICHARD did not get a bid to any fraternity, whereas practically all of his friends did. Secondly, he had never exhibited any interest in campus activities. DAY did not believe that lack of funds, poor grades, or possible disciplinary measures were present in CHAMBERS case. DAY described RICHARD as being a friendly sort, but one who would not go out of his way to make new friends or to take an interest in things around him. These were probably the reasons why CHAMBERS did not get a fraternity bid, according to DAY.

DAY further remarked that RICHARD had a much greater interest in girls than most other boys, which was evident even in High School. At Colgate, he would leave the college every week end, apparently visiting girl friends. DAY believes that he spent a great deal of time with some girl in Philadelphia.

At the time of RICHARD'S marriage, DAY heard rumors to the effect that RICHARD'S wife was a girl "who had been around a lot."

According to DAY, MRS. RICHARD CHAMBERS was a person of average intellectual ability, and who never gave any symptoms that he was the type who would commit suicide. DAY stated that he was surprised when he heard about RICHARD'S death, and could think of no reason for it.

As to VIVIAN CHAMBERS, DAY met him only once or twice and knows nothing about him except that he was known as an "intellectual."

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RICHARD

HAROLD DAY met MRS. CHAMBERS on at least one occasion, and describes her as a typical housewife. He recalls rumors around town to the effect that she was a poor housekeeper, and inclined to be "arty" or "Bohemian." He could supply no further information.

In connection with the statement of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that his grandmother died in an insane asylum, the following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORRY.

On March 24, 1949, the writer interviewed DR. ARTHUR D. JAQUES, M.D. at his office, 243 Atlantic Avenue, East Rockaway, Long Island. DR. JAQUES stated that he remembers MRS. MARY WHITTAKER, the mother of MRS. CHAMBERS, in Lynbrook. He was not the family doctor, but was called into the case, together with DR. AARON HIGGINS, as licensed mental examiners, by DR. BRADBURY, the family physician. DR. JAQUES advised that DRS. HIGGINS and BRADBURY are both deceased. He further advised that under New York State law, no person may be committed to an insane asylum unless two doctors, licensed by the state as mental examiners, sign the papers indicating they have examined the patient and found him to be insane.

DR. JAQUES stated that he examined MRS. WHITTAKER at her daughter's home in Lynbrook in September, of 1931. He found her to be suffering from "senile dementia." He explained this ailment to be a disorder of the mind, caused by an insufficient amount of blood reaching the brain. This deficiency of blood is caused by hardening of the arteries supplying the brain.

DR. JAQUES pointed out that senile dementia is, as the name implies, an ailment connected with old age. He pointed out also, that it in no way is hereditary.

At the time of the above interview, DR. JAQUES advised that about 3 or 4 months ago, a MR. FRANK CARAGHER called on him at his office and after identifying himself as a "private investigator," proceeded to ask questions about MRS. WHITTAKER and the CHAMBERS family. When DR. JAQUES asked CARAGHER who he was representing, CARAGHER answered "I can't tell you that." DR. JAQUES refused to give him any information. CARAGHER gave DR. JAQUES his address as 3042 Avenue T, Brooklyn, and telephone number

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as Sheepshead 3-3476.

The Brooklyn telephone directory for 1949 lists a FRANK X. CARAGHER at 3042 Avenue T, Brooklyn, telephone Sheepshead 3-3476.

At Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, Long Island, DR. JOSEPH SHUFFLETON, Associate Director, was interviewed. DR. SHUFFLETON reviewed the file on MARY WHITTAKER and supplied the following information:

Date of birth	September 10, 1852, in U.S.
Age	79
Address	228 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island
Lunacy Examiners	DR. ARTHUR D. JAQUES DR. AARON HIGGINS
Date of admittance	September 29, 1931
Application made by	LAHA CHAMBERS, daughter
Committment signed by	JUDGE LEWIS J. SMITH, County Court, Nassau

The commitment papers included the findings of the lunacy examiners, and was signed by both DR. JAQUES and DR. HIGGINS. It follows: "Physical condition fair - talks to self and has flight of ideas. Room unkempt and contains various objects such as jars, potatoes, onions, etc. This statement did not include any diagnosis.

At the time of admittance the hospital conducted an examination with the following comments made:

"Symptoms - elated, facetious - with periods of confusion
Diagnosis - Psychosis, with cerebral arterioscleroses."

The file indicates MARY WHITTAKER died at the hospital on December 22, 1931.

DR. SHUFFLETON advised that he did not know MRS. WHITTAKER, as he came to the hospital after her death. He further advised that none of the staff doctors who would remember her, or who had examined her, are presently at the hospital.

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MRS. EDITH PHILLIPS, who has been described as a close friend of MRS. LAHA CHAMBERS, and who has known the CHAMBERS family for many years, was interviewed by SA WILLIAM JOHNSON at her home at 33 Oakland Avenue, Lynbrook, on March 28, 1949.

MRS. PHILLIPS stated that she had known the CHAMBERS family for about 35 years, having first become familiar with them as neighbors. She described the family as always having stayed close to themselves, probably because they felt slightly superior socially. The two boys, VIVIEN and RICHARD were always very close, and rarely ever mixed with other boys. She feels that this was due to the fact that they felt themselves to be above average mentally. The two boys were always very close to their mother.

JAY CHAMBERS, the father, died as a result of getting out of bed too soon after an attack of pneumonia.

MRS. PHILLIPS recalls that VIVIAN was very untidy as a boy and was always a little "odd." She explained this by referring to his not mixing with other boys and his keeping to himself. After he finished high school, MRS. PHILLIPS saw very little of him until quite recently.

In commenting on RICHARD'S suicide, MRS. PHILLIPS attributed it to an unhappy marriage, which caused him to become a heavy drinker. She feels that the heavy drinking in turn, led to his suicide.

MRS. PHILLIPS also mentioned that she was a co-worker with LAHA CHAMBERS in the Welfare Department of New York City for several years.

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At the time CHAMBERS was interviewed, he advised that during the period he attended high school in Lynbrook, Long Island, he became acquainted with a woman, DOROTHEA MAUDE MONT ELLEN, whom, he stated, impressed him very much, and had a lasting effect upon his entire life. CHAMBERS advised that she was a very cultured woman and a linguist, and that she, in fact, taught him German and French and used to speak with him in German on many occasions. He advised that she got him interested in music, and made him aware of old European traditions and culture. He further stated that she was an outstanding person in that community and that she was married, but he advised, "My friendship with Mrs. ELLEN was not an affair and there was no scandal since she was a very religious woman, and an ardent Christian Scientist." He advised that she died in the early 1940's.

CLARENCE ELLEN, husband of the deceased, DOROTHEA ELLEN, was interviewed at his office on 120 West 42nd Street, New York, New York. He advised his wife died in 1940, and that he has since remarried and now resides in Freeport, Long Island. He stated that he and his deceased wife resided in Lynbrook from 1913 to 1919, and that sometime around this period, his deceased wife, DOROTHEA, became acquainted with VIVIAN CHAMBERS' mother. He advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was known to him and to all others in the community at the time he was attending high school, as VIVIAN CHAMBERS.

Mr. ELLEN advised that VIVIAN CHAMBERS' mother and his wife met in the library in Lynbrook, and subsequently became very intimate friends. Mr. ELLEN advised that VIVIAN CHAMBERS impressed him as a rather normal boy, and that there was nothing unusual about him in the early stages of his life. He had recalled that VIVIAN CHAMBERS had heart trouble and affected hearing at that time in Lynbrook.

Mr. ELLEN advised that when they moved from Lynbrook in 1919, they moved to Douglastown where they resided until the death of his wife in 1940. He stated that he, himself, did not see VIVIAN CHAMBERS again until sometime in late 1920 when he rode on a bicycle from Lynbrook to Douglastown to visit the ELLENS at their home. Mr. ELLEN recalled on this occasion that CHAMBERS was now a young man, and that he impressed him very unfavorably. He stated that on the occasion of this visit, he was rather dirty looking and made a very poor appearance, and that he led Mr. ELLEN to believe that he was a radical and a Communist. Mr. ELLEN stated that he got this impression from conversations he had with CHAMBERS at that time, but he could not recall specifically what subjects they were discussing.

Mr. ELLEN stated that his wife had visited in Lynbrook on a few occasions after they moved to Douglastown, and that perhaps she had seen

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VIVIAN CHAMBERS on these trips, but that she had never mentioned anything to him. He stated that he did not believe his deceased wife was particularly friendly with VIVIAN CHAMBERS, and that relationship was more with VIVIAN'S mother than with VIVIAN who was much younger.

Mr. ELLEN advised that his oldest boy now lives in Baltimore, Maryland, and that in the fall of 1948 he had visited his oldest son in Baltimore. He stated that on the occasion of this visit, VIVIAN CHAMBERS came to the house to visit his oldest son. Mr. ELLEN stated that he was not certain how well his oldest son knew VIVIAN CHAMBERS, and stated that he was given the impression that they were not intimate friends, but had visited one another more on the basis that they were old friends from the same neighborhood in New York.

Mr. ELLEN stated that when he met CHAMBERS in the fall of 1948, his appearance had completely changed from the individual he had seen in late 1920, and that his character had also appeared to have changed. He stated he now appeared to be a reputable individual and made a very nice appearance. He was unable to recall just what conversation he had with CHAMBERS on this occasion, and stated that for the most part they talked about old friends in Lynbrook. He stated that no indication was made of CHAMBERS' Communistic activities.

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HENRY R. BANG

HENRY R. BANG was interviewed on March 28, 1949 at his office with the New York Telephone Company, 435 West 50th Street, New York City, by Special Agents Roy J. Barloga and John J. Ward. He advised that he resides at 20 Hart Street, Baldwin, Long Island and he holds the position of Plant Superintendent for the Western Division of the New York Telephone Company.

He stated that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1921 at Columbia University. They used to commute together by train to school each day, CHAMBERS living with his family in Lynbrook, Long Island and BANG living in East Rockaway, Long Island. They became very close friends and were closely associated for about three years at which time they went camping together, on bicycle trips and visited each other's home.

BANG did not finish his course at Columbia but left in his second year to obtain employment and it was not long after that that his friendship with CHAMBERS ended. BANG got a job with the Western Electric Company while CHAMBERS continued at Columbia University. For some time after he left Columbia BANG rented a room in New York City and CHAMBERS stayed with him in his room on many occasions. BANG stated that for at least the past twenty years he has not seen CHAMBERS and has heard very little about him.

He stated that he has always had a very high opinion of CHAMBERS, considering him a man with a very good mentality and a truthful individual. Nothing had ever come to his attention to indicate any immorality on the part of CHAMBERS. While at Columbia he had considered CHAMBERS a very fine poet. BANG had never agreed with the political ideas of CHAMBERS and he thought that probably CHAMBERS became a member of the Communist Party after he left Columbia University although he did not know this to be a fact.

He had been well acquainted with the CHAMBERS family and had considered his mother a very fine woman of friendly personality. CHAMBERS' father was an artist and had rather an aloof personality so that he never got to know him very well. BANG also had been somewhat friendly with CHAMBERS' brother, RICHARD, who committed suicide in about 1925. BANG stated that he had never known anything about the personal affairs of RICHARD CHAMBERS. He stated that the CHAMBERS family were different from most of the other people living there and they did not mix with the other people very much or take part in community affairs. Therefore, they were not very well known to the other people in the community.

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HENRY BANG related further that when he stopped associating with CHAMBERS not long after he left Columbia Univeristy, CHAMBERS became very friendly with BANG'S younger brother, FRANK BANG. CHAMBERS and FRANK went on camping trips together and were very close companions and FRANK BANG thought very highly of CHAMBERS. FRANK BANG became influenced in his political thinking by CHAMBERS and Mr. BANG thought that FRANK BANG probably became a Communist Party member eventually, although he did not know this to be a fact.

In the early 1930's FRANK BANG left the BANG family and began to live on his own in New York City. Since then he has not closely associated with the other members of his family and sees them infrequently, it usually being for family reunions at Thanksgiving and Christmas time. BANG stated that FRANK BANG did not appear at the family reunion for Thanksgiving and Christmas in 1948 although he had not missed these family meetings for a number of years prior thereto. He believed that FRANK did not appear on these occasions because of the CHAMBERS-HISS publicity in the newspapers and he did not want to discuss CHAMBERS with the rest of the family, probably feeling that the subject of CHAMBERS would come up due to the publicity.

HENRY BANG stated further that he had never heard that CHAMBERS was a member of the Communist Party or that he was ever involved in any espionage activity. FRANK BANG had been friendly with CHAMBERS for a period of about ten years. BANG related further that his mother had never wanted FRANK to become too friendly with CHAMBERS because when they were close companions in the late 1920's FRANK was a young boy while CHAMBERS was older and CHAMBERS always had ideas about making trips around the country and taking FRANK BANG with him. Mrs. BANG never thought FRANK was old enough to make these trips.

She liked CHAMBERS, however, and never had anything against him nor did anyone else in the BANG family ever object to CHAMBERS on the ground of morals or his political ideas. No one in the BANG family had ever said anything about the relationship between CHAMBERS and FRANK BANG which indicated that they might consider that there was something wrong with this relationship.

HENRY BANG stated that he did not know whether CHAMBERS ever assisted FRANK BANG in paying his college tuition but he thought it was quite possible inasmuch as they had been very good friends and FRANK BANG did not have very much money at the time he was going to college.

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FRANK BANG

FRANK BANG, 55-03 31st Avenue, Woodside, Long Island, was interviewed at the New York Division on March 28, 1949 by Special Agents Roy J. Barloga and Thomas G. Spencer. He stated that he is a partner in a mail order retail book business which is called MARBORO BOOKS, located at 117 East 24th Street, New York City, and has been in that business since 1947. Prior to that, for five years, he was with the Office of Price Administration, New York City, working for two years as an investigator and three years as a clerk. From 1934 until 1941 he worked as an investigator for the New York City Department of Welfare. He attended New York University for one term in 1928 and then attended the College of the City of New York until 1933, when he graduated with a BS Degree.

BANG stated that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in about 1924, at which time BANG was attending high school. CHAMBERS, at that time, was going to Columbia University and was a close friend of HENRY BANG, the brother of FRANK BANG, who also attended Columbia University with CHAMBERS until about 1922. The BANG family at that time lived at East Rockaway, not far from the CHAMBERS home at Lynbrook, Long Island. After HENRY BANG left Columbia he began to work for the New York Telephone Company and his friendship with CHAMBERS began to taper off. FRANK BANG stated further that at that time he and CHAMBERS became close friends and thought very much of each other. There was about seven years difference in their ages. They remained very close friends for about ten years until about 1933, and after that saw each other on infrequent occasions. They became particularly close friends after CHAMBERS' brother committed suicide and BANG'S mother died in about 1924. They frequently went swimming, fishing and canoeing together. They often went camping on Long Island at Atlantic Beach. BANG stated that he knew CHAMBERS had been a member of the Communist Party but could not recall when he learned that, it appearing to him that he had always known him to be a member of the party.

At this point BANG was asked whether he was or had been a member of the Communist Party himself and he stated that he considered that a personal matter and did not care to answer the question.

BANG stated that the only trip that he had ever heard CHAMBERS speak about having taken outside the United States was a trip that CHAMBERS took to Europe during his college days, which trip was taken prior to BANG

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having made CHAMBERS acquaintance. This had been a vacation trip, according to what CHAMBERS had told BANG.

BANG stated that he met several of CHAMBERS friends and included among them was MICHAEL INTRATOR, who was a furrier by occupation. INTRATOR, in the early 1930's married another friend of CHAMBERS by the name of GRACE LUMPKIN. Another friend of CHAMBERS was SENDER GARLIN. BANG recalled that GARLIN and INTRATOR used to camp on Long Island, near Atlantic Beach, at the same place that BANG and CHAMBERS camped, and they often met them there.

FRANK BANG was questioned as to whether he was acquainted with JOSEPH FREEMAN and HARRY FREEMAN and he stated that the names sounded familiar but could not recall that he knew these men.

BANG stated that in about 1928 CHAMBERS was living at HUTCHINSON'S home with GERTRUDE HUDCHINSON at Whitestone, New York. This woman's husband, KENNETH HUTCHINSON, was an editor for "THE NATION". BANG stated that he often visited CHAMBERS and HUTCHINSON in that house and had sexual relations with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON on very many occasions in that house while CHAMBERS was living there with her. In about 1929 CHAMBERS left HUTCHINSON and began to live with IDA DAILES. BANG continued to have sexual relations with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON for a few months after CHAMBERS left, although he did not live with HUTCHINSON. He stayed many nights with her there. BANG thought that HUTCHINSON was a Communist Party member but he claimed not to be positive of that. He stated that she was an unattractive woman and after a few months he lost interest in his relationship with her and left her. He heard from her a number of times after that. On some of these occasions she asked him for money. The last he heard of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON was in about the year 1932. He could not recall the circumstances but believed he probably received a letter from her at that time. He claimed he had no idea as to where she was presently located or what she was doing at this time. Concerning IDA DAILES, BANG said that he met her on several occasions after CHAMBERS began to live with her in about 1929, after he had left GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON. He recalled that CHAMBERS and DAILES lived together in East Rockaway and that they also lived for a time at CHAMBERS' mother's house in Lynbrook, Long Island. BANG said that he had very little to do with IDA DAILES because he did not like her, considering her a very unattractive woman and a rude individual. He stated that he does not know where IDA DAILES is presently located and has not heard of her since about 1930.

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Frank BANG was questioned about other associates of CHAMBERS and said that he recalled having met JACOB BURCK in about 1929, when BURCK worked with CHAMBERS and INTRATOR on the "DAILY WORKER". He could not recall how he met BURCK and he did not believe that he saw him on very many occasions. BANG said that he met ESTHER SHEMITZ, the present wife of CHAMBERS on many occasions, although he could not recall how he had first met her. BANG was questioned about his acquaintance with Doctor IZ GERBER and ELIZABETH LERNER and he stated that he had never met these individuals nor had he ever heard of them before. He recalled that ESTHER SHEMITZ and CHAMBERS, after their marriage in about 1931, were living on East 11th Street in New York City, in an apartment next to INTRATOR. He visited CHAMBERS and his wife on many occasions then and had at first found ESTHER SHEMITZ friendly although later she appeared to be antagonistic toward him, possibly because she felt that CHAMBERS was too fond of him. BANG said that he had heard about GRACE HUTCHINS and ANNA ROCHESTER but did not personally know them. BANG said that he had never known that CHAMBERS left the Communist Party for a period of time in about 1930 but had always thought that CHAMBERS remained on good terms with the party up to the time that he broke away in about 1938.

BANG had always thought that CHAMBERS went directly from his work on the "DAILY WORKER" to become an editor for "NEW MASSES". BANG related that when CHAMBERS went with "NEW MASSES" in about 1932, he lived for a time at Glen Gardner, New Jersey, on the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER. At that time BANG went with his wife, AUGUSTA, to visit CHAMBERS and his wife at Glen Gardner, New Jersey, on several occasions, and CHAMBERS found him a summer place of his own in the vicinity where BANG subsequently spent two summers. BANG said that his first wife was AUGUSTA HANOVER, whom he married at New York City in about 1930, while he was attending City College of New York. He said that her nickname was "GUCK". They had no children and were divorced in 1936. Shortly after the divorce BANG married again and is still living with his second wife. They have two children of their marriage. BANG said that his first wife was not a Communist Party member while he was married to her, so far as he knew, but he had reason to believe that she did become a member of the party after he left her.

BANG said that another friend of CHAMBERS whom he met was Doctor MEYER SHAPIRO who was a Professor at Columbia University. BANG met him a few times in the early 1930's, having visited his home in New York City on one or two occasions.

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FRANK BANG related that after CHAMBERS went to Washington, D. C. in about 1934 he saw very little of him although they kept up a correspondence. On infrequent occasions, when CHAMBERS was in New York City, he would drop in to see him. After CHAMBERS broke away from the Communist Party he told BANG that he had done so but he went into no detail about the break. After CHAMBERS went to Washington, D. C. his friendship with BANG began to die off and they have never been closely associated since then. BANG said that after CHAMBERS went to work for "TIME" Magazine, BANG saw him on about four occasions. The last time he saw him was in late 1947 or early 1948. He went to see CHAMBERS about obtaining a job with "TIME" Magazine. CHAMBERS told him to see the Personnel Manager who, after talking to BANG, indicated to him that he was not the type of individual that "TIME" Magazine could use as an employee. BANG said that he never saw CHAMBERS after that and prior to that meeting he had not seen him for about three years.

Concerning CHAMBERS character, BANG said that he had always considered CHAMBERS a truthful person, a man of fine intellect and a very good writer and poet. He had never known anything about immorality on the part of CHAMBERS except, of course, his knowledge of CHAMBERS sexual relations with several women, prior to CHAMBERS marrying ESTHER SHEMITZ.

At this time BANG, in an agitated manner, stated that he knew that the attorneys for ALGER HISS were trying to prove that there existed a homosexual relationship between he and CHAMBERS. BANG said that they could never prove this because there was absolutely no truth in it. He said that as far as he had ever known CHAMBERS was not a homosexual and had never been one. He pointed out that he and CHAMBERS had been very fond of each other and had been in each others company very often. He suspected that some of CHAMBERS friends had thought that there was a homosexual relation between them. BANG said that if there was such a relationship he never realized it; it was never a physical relationship but it might have been a psychological relationship.

BANG said that he has not been interviewed by anyone representing ALGER HISS and that no attempt has been made to interview him. He said that he hoped that he would not be involved in the CHAMBERS-HISS controversy and he dreaded the thought of having to testify in the case concerning his relationship with CHAMBERS because of the publicity and the embarrassment to his wife and children. He pointed out that he could not see where he would be of any value to the HISS investigation as a witness for them, particularly in trying to prove that CHAMBERS was a homosexual because he had never had any reason to believe this to be a fact, and he did not consider his relationship with CHAMBERS to be

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one of that nature.

Frank BANG stated that during his close friendship with CHAMBERS, in the late 1920's, his family had objected to some extent to his relationship with CHAMBERS because of BANG'S youth. They considered CHAMBERS a little too old for BANG to associate with, particularly because of CHAMBERS ideas about traveling around the country. They did not believe that BANG should make such trips with CHAMBERS, feeling that BANG was too young for that sort of thing. He had never heard of any objection from his family to his friendship with CHAMBERS on the ground of any suspicion of a homosexual relationship being involved.

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FRANK BANG

The records of New York University, Washington Square College, New York City, were examined on March 30, 1949 by SA Roy J. Barloga and reflected that FRANK JOHN BANG entered the school on September 13, 1928 and attended until June, 1929 taking a Liberal Arts course. His grades were slightly above average. He was born September 21, 1908 at Lynbrook, Long Island, attended Lynbrook High School entering September, 1922 and graduated June, 1926. His local address while attending New York University was 240 West 113th Street, New York City, and he listed his guardian as HENRY R. BANG, 30 Center Street, Lynbrook, Long Island.

On March 1, 1933 he reentered the school and took a course as a Special Student in the Graduate Division of the School of Education. He attended for one term taking a course in Principles and Problems of Secondary Education. His local address was listed as 339 East 16th Street, New York City. Another local address listed for him as of March 1, 1933 was 343 Bleecker Street, New York City. Nothing derogatory concerning him was noted in the school records.

The records of the College of the City of New York, 140th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, were examined on March 29, 1949 by SA Roy J. Barloga and indicated that FRANK JOHN BANG entered the school on September 13, 1929 in the Liberal Arts College and graduated February 1, 1933 with a B. S. Degree. His grades were average and nothing derogatory concerning him was noted in the record. His local address was listed in care of CAMPBELL, 7 West 108th Street, New York City, and his guardian was HENRY R. BANG, Lynbrook, Long Island. After graduating, BANG took a special graduate course in Chemistry attending for one term until June, 1934.

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IDA DAILES

IDA DAILES, 3467 DeKalb Avenue, Bronx, New York, telephone number Olinville 5-3754, was interviewed at the New York Office on March 29, 1949 by Special Agents Roy J. Barloga and John J. Ward. She stated that she was employed as a medical secretary at the Cornell University Medical College, 1300 York Avenue, New York City, and has worked there on three different occasions covering a period of approximately six years. She was married to SOL EHRLICH in 1920 and was divorced from him in 1921. The only name she has ever used other than EHRLICH is IDA DAILES.

She stated that she had been a member of the Communist Party from about 1925 until 1939 or 1940. She dropped out of the Party gradually over a period of about two years. She had worked for the Communist Party as a stenographer and for three years from 1932 until 1935 she was Administrative Secretary to the American League Against War and Fascism. She broke from the Communist Party because she felt that the Party was wrong in their policies toward war. The Non-Aggression Pact between Russia and Germany in 1939 convinced her she was correct in getting out of the Party.

DAILES stated that she first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1929 at which time she was employed by a Communist organization called The Workers International Relief located in New York City, she being employed as a stenographer. CHAMBERS at that time was working as a reporter for the "Daily Worker". He was introduced to DAILES by a mutual friend, ELIZABETH LERNER. LERNER had been a good friend of DAILES and for a period of time prior to meeting CHAMBERS, DAILES had occupied an apartment with LERNER on East 19th Street, New York City.

Almost immediately after meeting CHAMBERS, DAILES began to live with him in what she considered a common-law husband and wife relationship. She stated that she had intended to marry him and she believed that was his intention also, but they did not get along very well and eventually separated. Their relationship lasted for about one and one-half years.

At first they occupied an apartment in East Rockaway, New York, and then moved to the home of CHAMBERS' mother at Lynbrook, Long Island, after CHAMBERS' father died. While living there she became pregnant and she and CHAMBERS moved out, taking an apartment on East 125th Street, New York City. She submitted to an abortion at that time.

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At about that time her relationship with CHAMBERS began to go bad, primarily because he had met ESTHER SHEMITZ with whom he had apparently fallen in love. CHAMBERS wanted to get away from DAILES and eventually they did part in late 1930 or early 1931. After that, CHAMBERS began to live with ESTHER SHEMITZ. DAILES stated that she had wanted to continue her relationship with CHAMBERS and that it was at his instigation that they separated. DAILES related further that she saw CHAMBERS on one or two occasions after they separated, and these contacts occurred in about 1931. She said that she knew CHAMBERS was a member of the Communist Party and that she had never heard he left the Communist Party. I.A

In about 1929 he had become "politically uncertain" about the Communist Party and at that time he left his job with the "Daily Worker." For a time he made a living by doing translations and contributing articles to the publication "New Masses". DAILES said that CHAMBERS was a very fine poet and a good writer. Sometime after he left her, he became an editor for "New Masses" in about 1932. After that, she lost track of him and had no idea what he was doing or where he was located. She did not ask questions about him or attempt to determine what his activities were because she felt hurt about his leaving her and did not want to think about it particularly. She began working as a stenographer for a Bronx, New York charity organization.

She then got a job with the Tuberculosis Health Association, New York City, and after a short time became a stenographer for the Cornell University Medical College. DAILES related that in 1936 she got a job as a stenographer with the CIO in Washington, D.C. She worked for the Agricultural Workers Union under DONALD HENDERSON. She was still in the Communist Party and attended a few meetings in Washington, D.C.

In 1937 she returned to New York City and at that time was beginning to consider seriously getting out of the Party. DAILES stated that on one occasion in 1936, while she was in Washington, D.C., she accidentally saw CHAMBERS. One evening while on her way home from work, she stopped for dinner in a tea room and sat alone at a table. She did not recall the name or the location of this tea room. While sitting there, she happened to look up and was surprised to see CHAMBERS walking past her table. He looked at her and "through her", ignoring her, saying nothing, and going off to another table to sit down alone. DAILES was embarrassed, finished her meal quickly and left the tea room. She saw no one join CHAMBERS at his table while she was there.

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She had no idea what he was doing in Washington and had not known he was there.

JEAN DAILES said that at that time she was living in an apartment alone, which apartment was located on Northwest N Street and that she worked in the Rush Building. The tea room which she had stopped at — was located somewhere between her place of employment and the place where she lived.

DAILES said that she had never heard that CHAMBERS was in the Underground Espionage Organization of the Communist Party until she read the recent publicity in the CHAMBERS-HISS case. She had never heard of ALGER HISS prior to reading this publicity. In about 1941 she happened to notice in a copy of "Time" Magazine that CHAMBERS was a senior editor of the magazine. She wrote a letter to him at that time asking him whether he had a certain photograph of her mother which she had not been able to find and if he had this photograph to return it to her. He never answered the letter.

Recently, when the CHAMBERS-HISS story appeared in the newspapers, with statements from CHAMBERS concerning his fear of harm from the Communists because of his break from the Party, she thought that the reason that CHAMBERS did not answer her letter was that he may have believed that she was working for the Communist Party, trying to get in touch with him for the purpose of possibly doing him some harm. She could see no other reason why he should not have answered her letter.

When she learned that he was working for "Time" Magazine, she wondered whether he had broken from the Communist Party or whether he was still with the Party and working underground on "Time" Magazine. She never made any further attempt to contact him.

DAILES related further that during the period she knew CHAMBERS she had always considered him a truthful person but a rather strange personality. She thought of him as a romantic person, highly emotional, and unrealistic. He always had an air of mystery about him and enjoyed glamorizing everything. After reading about the CHAMBERS-HISS case, she thought that CHAMBERS was "glamorizing" the facts a little, as for example, in hiding the documents in the pumpkin. She felt that that was just the sort of thing that she would expect CHAMBERS to do.

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DAILES stated that during the period she lived with CHAMBERS she had thought that he had some tendency toward homosexuality. One of the reasons for this was that he told her about peculiar relationships he had with men and women. He told her about a friend, FRANK BANG, a young boy whose nickname was "BUB". He told her that he had met FRANK BANG through his friendship with BANG'S older brother, HENRY BANG, whom he had met at Columbia University. He said that he was drawn to FRANK BANG after BANG'S mother died and FRANK BANG was sorely upset over her death. CHAMBERS told her about having lived with a woman named GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON prior to meeting DAILES.

While living with HUTCHINSON, he was friendly with FRANK BANG and feeling that BANG needed sexual experience, he brought BANG to GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON and arranged for HUTCHINSON to give him this sexual experience. BANG, after meeting HUTCHINSON, continued to have sexual relations with HUTCHINSON as did CHAMBERS and eventually it became a rather intolerable and tense situation according to the way CHAMBERS described it. Finally, CHAMBERS had insisted upon breaking up the triangular affair and at that time FRANK BANG had made an attempt to commit suicide by slashing his wrists. DAILES stated that she was astounded at that time to hear CHAMBERS tell her about this strange relationship between himself, BANG, and GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON. DAILES said that she met FRANK BANG on several occasions while she lived with CHAMBERS at Lynbrook, Long Island. It appeared to her that BANG resented her and did not like her. She never saw BANG after CHAMBERS left her and knew nothing whatsoever about his activities. She had never heard that BANG was a member of the Communist Party.

DAILES stated further that she had been of the opinion that when CHAMBERS was talking about FRANK BANG, he implied that there was a homosexual relationship between CHAMBERS and BANG. She recalled that he had said something about FRANK BANG to the effect that when he first met BANG he found him in a "state of sexual excitement" and CHAMBERS "helped bring him gratification." She also thought that what CHAMBERS meant by this was that there had been some kind of physical homosexual relationship between he and BANG. DAILES thought also that there was an implication of homosexuality in CHAMBERS' emotional friendships with men.

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She stated that an example of this was CHAMBERS' friendship with MICHAEL INTRATOR; another, was his friendship with a very young Irish boy whose name was MARTIN and whose last name she could not recall. This boy was alone in the United States, his family being in Ireland. CHAMBERS brought him into the house at Lynbrook on a few occasions and all she could recall about him was that he played the zither.

IDA DAILES stated that she did not believe there was any physical aspect to his relationship with men if they were homosexual relationships although she thought it quite possible that in connection with his relationship with FRANK BANG there might have been a physical side to that relationship.

DAILES stated that she did not discuss her relationship with CHAMBERS with anyone except her sister SELMA DAILES. She had always felt hurt about CHAMBERS leaving her inasmuch as she had expected to marry him, and she had never had any desire to discuss him with anyone.

She indicated that she had not been contacted by the HISS lawyers or investigators. DAILES related that Dr. ISIDORE GERBER had been the common-law husband of ELIZABETH LERNER. They had lived together for a long period of time and had adopted a child. LERNER was a member of the Communist Party but it was doubtful that GERBER was a member.

In about 1945, GERBER became interested in another woman and separated from LERNER who then committed suicide by jumping under a subway train in New York City. DAILES had not seen LERNER for a long time prior to her suicide.

DAILES stated that she, DAILES, joined the Communist Party at Chicago, in about 1925 and came to New York City in 1926. In Chicago she was a Branch Organizer for a branch of the Communist Party located on the northwest side of the city. She could not recall the name of this branch. She was in Chicago for about three years.

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After coming to New York City she worked as a teacher in the Workers School of the Communist Party, teaching the fundamentals of Communism. During her stay in Chicago, she worked for a Communist organization called the Workers International Labor Defense and she also spent about one year in Chattanooga, Tennessee, working as a stenographer for the Communist Party in connection with the Scottsboro Case. DAILES related that she met ESTHER SHEMITZ at Communist organization meetings in New York City before SHEMITZ began to live with CHAMBERS. She never knew her very well and did not know whether she had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

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DR. ISIDORE E. GERBER

DR. ISIDORE E. GERBER, 950 Park Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agent Roy J. Barloga on March 21, 1949. He stated that he came to New York City in about 1929 at which time he met ELIZABETH LERNER who was a Communist. He began to live with her although they never married and they separated early in 1945. On July 17, 1945 she committed suicide by jumping under a subway train in the Dyckman Street station of the 7th Avenue I.R.T. line. Prior to his meeting her in 1929, she had lived in an apartment with another Communist Party member named IDA DAILES.

In about 1929 DAILES began to live with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who was also a Communist Party member. GERBER said that CHAMBERS and DAILES lived at CHAMBERS' mother's home in Lynbrook, Long Island, and that he met CHAMBERS on about two occasions through ELIZABETH LERNER who maintained her friendship at that time with IDA BAILES.

GERBER said that he knew very little about CHAMBERS and could only recall that CHAMBERS had once attended Columbia University. He recalled him as a muscular young man and was surprised when recently he saw photographs of CHAMBERS in the newspapers, showing him to have gained very much weight, making him look very different from the young man that GERBER had met in 1929. GERBER stated further that after 1929 he never saw CHAMBERS again and saw DAILES on only one occasion.

In 1939 he received a telephone call from some unidentified woman who told him that IDA BAILES was ill in an apartment on East 107th Street, New York City, and that she wanted him to come to see her and to treat her. GERBER did go to see her and found that she was suffering from an abdominal hemorrhage which was due to a tubular pregnancy. He had her removed to the Hospital for Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Avenue, New York City, where he arranged to have Dr. LEON GINZBURG operate on her.

GINZBURG had an office at the time at 1235 Park Avenue, New York City. DAILES recovered and never paid GERBER for his work. He never heard from her again and had no idea as to where she was presently located.

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The records of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Avenue, New York City, reflected that IDA DAILES was admitted to the hospital on April 25, 1939 and was released on May 10, 1939. She was 38 years old, having been born May 29, 1901 in the United States. Her father's name was SAMUEL, and her mother's name was ELLEN, both of them being born in Russia. It was indicated that DAILES was married but separated from her husband; that she had been in New York City for one year and that her occupation was that of secretary. She lived at 54 East 107th Street, New York City.

IDA

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Rebulet dated February 18, 1949 in which the Bureau requested that MRS. WILLIAM C. MARSHALL, 53 Franklin Street, Ansonia, Connecticut, be interviewed, concerning a communication to the Bureau wherein MRS. MARSHALL (GENEVIEVE HOLBROOK MARSHALL) inquired if the Bureau had information on the teen-age association of FRANK (BUBS) BANGS with (CHARLES) WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She had also inquired if the Bureau knew of BUBS' Aunt Minnie Bangs in Beverly, Massachusetts.

On February 25, 1949, Special Agent J. J. Ward of the New York Office and Special Agent James Haverty of New Haven, interviewed Mrs. Marshall at her home.

MRS. MARSHALL stated that she had read that on one occasion ALGER HISS claimed that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had made improper advances toward him. With this in mind she said she was interested in information which had been given her by MRS. HOWARD BOOTH BEARD of Sunnyside Court, Milford, Connecticut. MRS. BEARD, she said, is an aunt of FRANK BANG. Mrs. Beard told the informant that when Frank was in his late teens he was invited by his Aunt Minnie Bang of Beverly, Massachusetts, to spend a vacation at her summer lodge in Canada. Frank told his Aunt Minnie that he would not go unless his friend "Charlie" was also invited, whereupon Aunt Minnie invited both boys. Mrs. Marshall said she has been told by Mrs. Beard that "Charlie" is WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Mrs. Marshall went on to state that Aunt Minnie and her husband, who is now deceased, had suspicions that there was an improper relationship between FRANK and CHARLIE. However, MRS. MARSHALL stated, AUNT MINNIE and her husband watched the two boys while they visited at the lodge in Canada and were unable to "catch them doing anything." She informed agents that AUNT MINNIE concluded that "there was nothing there."

MRS. MARSHALL continued, stating that FRANK BANG, whom she referred to as "BUBS", was the only one in the Bang family who seemed to have anything to do with AUNT MINNIE BANG. It appeared that she took pity on Bubs. She said that was the reason Bubs had been invited to go with them to Canada. Over the years FRANK has

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continued to correspond with Aunt Minnie. Mrs. Marshall said that apparently they have corresponded regularly even though FRANK became a Communist and Aunt Minnie is not in sympathy with Communism. She stated that Frank's tendency towards Communism has been attributed by the family to his association with "CHARLIE" CHAMBERS. She stated that she understood that Aunt Minnie Bang received a letter from Frank Bang when the Chambers-Hiss case first got publicity in which Frank is alleged to have stated "The master has failed, but the pupils will carry on to the death." Mrs. Marshall stated that it was her conclusion that in this Frank referred to Chambers as "the master" and to himself and other Communists as "the pupils".

MRS. MARSHALL stated that she could not place the date of CHAMBERS' and FRANK BANG'S visit to the summer lodge in Canada any more specifically than to say that it was some time during Frank's late teens. She said she has heard that Frank married a Jewish girl whose name she does not know and that they have two children. It is her impression that FRANK BANG now lives somewhere in New Jersey. She stated that it is also her impression that Frank met this girl, whom he married, in his Communist Party work.

Mrs. Marshall stated that the BANG family is very reluctant to discuss Frank because of his Communist activity and so far as she knows, the only member of the family who sees or hears from him is AUNT MINNIE BANG. The informant said that Mrs. Beard has not seen or communicated with FRANK BANG for many years. Mrs. Beard's daughter, MRS. ROBERT M. LYON lives at 49 Elliott St., Beverly, Massachusetts. Mrs. Lyon sees Aunt Minnie Bang frequently and it is through this source that the information concerning FRANK and CHAMBERS has come to the attention of MRS. BEARD. Mrs. Marshall stated that Mrs. Beard has absolutely no first-hand information concerning this matter. She went on to state that Aunt Minnie is described by Mrs. Beard as a "recluse" and that she would possibly be uncooperative if she were to be approached directly on this subject. As mentioned above, however, there is no indication that Aunt Minnie is sympathetic to FRANK BANG'S Communist views.

NOTE: CHAMBERS has furnished considerable information concerning his association with FRANK BANG. CHAMBERS stated that FRANK BANG used the nickname BUB. He has also stated that he was known to FRANK and Frank's brother HENRY, as "CHARLIE".

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MICHAEL INTRATOR

mne, MICHAEL INTRATOR, 37 Bank Street, New York City, was interviewed by SAs ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN on March 16, 1949, at his home. Mr. INTRATOR stated that he was a fur worker by trade but had not been working for the past few months due to an acute heart condition that he was afflicted with. He is the owner of the house in which he resides with his wife, SYLVIA INTRATOR, whom he married in 1941. His former wife was GRACE LUMPKIN.

INTRATOR stated that he has been acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS since about 1927, both of them having been members of the Communist Party when they first met. In about 1927 INTRATOR was given a position on the Editorial Staff of the "DAILY WORKER" in New York City, being assigned to work on labor news. ~~At that time~~ CHAMBERS was a member of the staff writing articles of general interest. They became close friends, both being young and about the same age, and spent summers camping together on Long Island. They saw very much of each other until about 1932.

INTRATOR related further that in 1929 he, INTRATOR, resigned from the Communist Party due to a political fight going on in the Party and which concerned the JAY LOVESTONE group in the Party. INTRATOR joined the Lovestone group who were pushed out of the Party and after leaving the Communist Party he was very active in fighting the Communist group in the furrier's union. Because of this he was expelled as a union member although he was allowed to continue work as a furrier, and some years later he was allowed back into the union.

In about 1930 he and CHAMBERS became acquainted with two girls who were doing work for the Communist Party and associated with Communists although they were not actual members of the Party. These girls were ESTHER SHEMITZ and GRACE LUMPKIN. The girls lived at 639 East 11th Street, New York City. In about 1931 INTRATOR married GRACE LUMPKIN and CHAMBERS married ESTHER SHEMITZ, to whom he is still married. INTRATOR and his wife continued to live at 639 East 11th Street and for some time CHAMBERS and his wife lived in a small place at the same address.

INTRATOR left the "DAILY WORKER" in 1929 and at the time he left CHAMBERS was still on the Editorial Staff but did not last very much longer himself. When CHAMBERS left the "DAILY WORKER" he made a living for some time doing translation work and then went to "NEW MASSES" as an Editor in about 1932 or 1933. INTRATOR related further that it was not long after CHAMBERS went with "NEW MASSES" that he came to see INTRATOR

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and told him that he had been asked to go into the Communist underground group who were engaged in collecting intelligence information in the United States. CHAMBERS indicated he was going to accept the assignment and he did so. After that INTRATOR did not see him very regularly. CHAMBERS moved to different places and for some time lived with his mother at Lynnbrook, Long Island. When they met CHAMBERS never went into detail concerning his work in the Communist underground apparatus and never mentioned the names of any individuals he worked with in that group. INTRATOR pointed out that he never asked CHAMBERS to give him such information because it was not the kind of information that he could expect CHAMBERS to give him and, further, he was not really interested in the underground activities because he was a labor union man and other activities of the Communists were not of primary interest to him. He knew, due to his Communist Party affiliations, that there were underground groups working for the Communists who gathered espionage information particularly in Washington, D.C., through individuals working in the Government. The names of any of these individuals working in the Government were never known to him.

In about 1935 CHAMBERS moved to Baltimore and lived at different places there and in Washington. These addresses were not known to INTRATOR except for a farm that CHAMBERS lived on in Maryland before he moved to the farm in Maryland on which he presently resides. On infrequent occasions when CHAMBERS was in New York City he would visit INTRATOR and they would have dinner together. On these occasions they usually discussed politics and did not discuss CHAMBERS activities in his underground work. On one occasion, however, CHAMBERS did say that in the underground he was handling the photographing of Government documents which were obtained from individuals working for the Government in Washington. INTRATOR could not recall that CHAMBERS ever went into any detail concerning this.

INTRATOR claimed that CHAMBERS never mentioned the name of ALGER HISS at any time during that period and he never knew that HISS had anything to do with CHAMBERS until the recent publicity came out in the papers. CHAMBERS did mention on one occasion that he was collecting dues from secret members of the Communist Party who were working in Government jobs in Washington. INTRATOR believed that he did this work only in the beginning when CHAMBERS first went to Washington to work in the underground apparatus.

INTRATOR related that in about 1937 when CHAMBERS visited him in New York City, CHAMBERS in his conversations began to sound skeptical about the Communist Party and its aims and purposes. He began to speak of the dangerous work he was doing in the underground. He once mentioned that he had received a Russian decoration called the Order of Lenin. On two

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occasions he had been requested to make a trip to Moscow, his passports having been prepared for him, but he managed to get out of these trips. MITCHELL He began to talk about breaking from the Communists and he was frightened as to what might happen to him after he made the break. INTRATOR knew that CHAMBERS had gone to a lawyer brother of his wife whose name was BOB SHEMITZ and asked him for advice. INTRATOR also knew that CHAMBERS, after breaking away from the Communists in about 1939, had gone to ISAAC DON LEVINE for advice. After CHAMBERS broke away from the Communist underground in 1938 he went into hiding and INTRATOR did not see him for a long time. Later he learned that CHAMBERS had gone to Daytona Beach, Florida, to live and also lived during that period in Baltimore.

In about late 1938 CHAMBERS came to visit him in New York City and they began to see each other more often inasmuch as CHAMBERS was no longer in hiding. Still CHAMBERS never went into any detail about his underground activities for the Communists and never mentioned the names of any individuals he had worked with. INTRATOR claimed that he did not know anything about the CHAMBERS-HISS controversy outside of what he read in the newspapers. Of course CHAMBERS had discussed the case with him but he had not added any information outside of what was generally known through the newspaper accounts.

INTRATOR stated emphatically that he believed CHAMBERS was telling the truth about HISS and about the operation of the underground apparatus in Washington. He had always considered CHAMBERS a reliable and truthful individual and believed him to be honest, straightforward, and a very capable man. It was his opinion that HISS was lying.

On one occasion recently CHAMBERS told INTRATOR that the lawyers for HISS were going to try to smear CHAMBERS by trying to prove that there was a homosexual relationship between INTRATOR and CHAMBERS. INTRATOR stated that this was ridiculous and that there had never been such a relationship between he and CHAMBERS or between CHAMBERS and anyone else as far as he had ever known. He pointed out that he had been acquainted with CHAMBERS for a very long period of time and had a very good opportunity to note any such tendencies on CHAMBERS' part. He was positive that CHAMBERS was not and never had been inclined toward homosexuality. INTRATOR indicated that in his opinion CHAMBERS was of good morals and that he was a normal man who had the usual sexual experiences with women prior to his marriage.

CHAMBERS mentioned to INTRATOR on several occasions recently that HISS and his lawyers were going all out to "smear" him. INTRATOR related that around the first of January, 1949, a Mr. SCHMAHL telephoned him, stating

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that he was connected with the lawyers for HISS and he wanted to arrange an interview with INTRATOR in which he desired to ask him some questions concerning the CHAMBERS-HISS matter. INTRATOR refused an interview and about a week after that a Mr. ROSENWALD telephoned, he also being with the lawyers for HISS, and again asked for an opportunity to ask INTRATOR some questions. INTRATOR related that he absolutely refused to be interviewed in the matter.

INTRATOR related that he knew CHAMBERS' family background fairly well and was very well acquainted with CHAMBERS' mother, who lived in Lynnbrook, Long Island. He also knew about the suicide of CHAMBERS' brother, which occurred many years ago. He indicated that he had never had any reason whatsoever to believe that there was anything wrong with CHAMBERS mentally. INTRATOR stated that the only travel of CHAMBERS out of the United States that he had ever heard of was a trip CHAMBERS made to Germany for a few months during his college days at Columbia University. As far as INTRATOR had ever heard this was a vacation trip which CHAMBERS took with several classmates at college.

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GRACE LUMPKIN

GRACE LUMPKIN, 61 Gramercy Park North, New York City, was interviewed on March 16, 18 and 23, 1949, by Special Agents Roy J. Barloga and John F. Sullivan. She stated that she is a member of the Episcopal Church and is working part time as secretary of the Clergy School for the Calvary Episcopal Church, 61 Gramercy Park North, New York City, of which Reverend SAMUEL L. SHOEMAKER is the Rector. She also works as a proofreader for the Golden Eagle Press, 34 North Bond Street, Mt. Vernon, New York.

Miss LUMPKIN said that she was the former wife of MICHAEL INTRATOR from whom she separated in March, 1941, he obtaining a divorce in Florida in 1942 and shortly thereafter remarrying. LUMPKIN came to New York City in 1924 from Columbia, South Carolina.

Concerning her family, she said that her brother, prior to his death, had been the Rector of a Episcopal Church in Columbia, South Carolina. The son of this brother, who is her nephew, is now the Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh. Miss LUMPKIN said that her brother, ALVA M. LUMPKIN, had been a Federal Judge in Columbia, South Carolina and when former U.S. Senator BYRNES left Congress to take a place in the Supreme Court, Mr. LUMPKIN became U.S. Senator in place of Mr. BYRNES. ALVA LUMPKIN was a U.S. Senator from July 17, 1941 until August 1, 1941 at which time he died. LUMPKIN stated that her brother, ALVA, had had a very fine career in public service.

Concerning her occupation, LUMPKIN said that she has been a writer for many years and has had three of her books published. The first one was entitled "To Make My Bread", published by McCauley Company in 1932 and subsequently turned into a play entitled "Let Freedom Ring". Her next book was entitled "A Sign For Cain" which was published by Lee Furman in 1935 and her last book was "The Wedding", published by Furman in 1938. She has worked closely with the Communist Party in the past and has contributed writings to the "Daily Worker", "New Masses", "North American Review", "The Virginia Quarterly Review" and the O. Henry collection of best short stories in 1940.

LUMPKIN said that in 1924 when she came to New York City from South Carolina she intended to become a writer and began to attend Columbia University, doing part time work at the same time. She obtained a position

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with a liberal magazine called "The World Tomorrow", it being edited by JOHN NEVIN SAYRE and supported by a Quakor group. ESTHER SHEMITZ, who later became the wife of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was also working for that magazine and the two of them became close friends, occupying a house together at 639 East 11th Street, New York City. They became interested in Communism and began to do some work for the Communist Party.

They made the acquaintance of several young men who were members of the Communist Party and in the late 1920's Miss LUMPKIN and Miss SHEMITZ met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and MICHAEL INTRATOR while on a camping trip on Long Island, New York. CHAMBERS and INTRATOR were working for the "Daily Worker" on the editorial staff and were Communist Party members.

In 1931 LUMPKIN married MICHAEL INTRATOR and SHEMITZ married WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In about 1929 CHAMBERS and INTRATOR left the "Daily Worker" because of their connection with the JAY LOVESTONE GROUP in the Communist Party which group had been pushed out of power in the Party at about that time. INTRATOR was expelled from the Communist Party and CHAMBERS was out of Communist Party affairs for some years after that. After their marriage LUMPKIN and INTRATOR lived at 639 East 11th Street, New York City and CHAMBERS used to come to visit them on many occasions. At that time he was making a living by translating books from German into English.

LUMPKIN stated further that in about 1932 CHAMBERS again got on good terms with the Communist Party and became an editor for "New Masses" which position he held for a short time. During that period one evening CHAMBERS telephoned LUMPKIN and INTRATOR telling them that he had been asked to go into the Communist Party underground espionage apparatus and that he had accepted. Later that evening he came to LUMPKIN'S home and said that he had, through pre-arrangement, met a man who was with Russian intelligence, on the corner of Park Row and Broadway, New York City and that this man had asked him if he would be willing to go into the Communist underground espionage organization to do intelligence work for them. CHAMBERS indicated that he had accepted the assignment.

LUMPKIN said that for several years after that CHAMBERS worked in the underground apparatus, carrying on espionage activity for the Communists but he never discussed in full detail what he was doing or the people he was working with. On one occasion in about 1935 he brought to LUMPKIN'S home a large camera which he had in a case. He said he wanted to show LUMPKIN and INTRATOR this camera which he used to take very tiny pictures of documents which pictures were sent to Russia.

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CHAMBERS demonstrated the use of the camera and LUMPKIN recalled that the film used in it was in a roll and was very narrow, being about one quarter inch in width. CHAMBERS said that in the beginning of his espionage work he had done his own photography but later he had someone else doing it for him and LUMPKIN recalled that in connection with this he had mentioned the name "FELIX". LUMPKIN said that at that time CHAMBERS showed her how small photographs to be sent to Russia were hidden in the top of a fountain pen and were also hidden in dolls. She recalled particularly his saying that photographs were once hidden in a toy duck.

Concerning the material that he was photographing, CHAMBERS had said that he was getting documents from persons working for the United States Government in Washington who were sympathizers with the Communist Party. He went into no detail on how he obtained the papers but he said that documents were being obtained from the State Department, the Army and the Navy. From CHAMBERS' statements LUMPKIN understood that CHAMBERS was working with a large number of people and that his work was in Washington, Baltimore and New York.

CHAMBERS had once mentioned that when he first began to work in the underground group he was assigned to meeting sailors coming to the United States on German ships who brought money to this country from Russia. These sailors were German Communists. He said that he met the sailors in New York, obtained the money from them and passed it on to other persons. Later he moved to Washington and did more involved work in espionage.

LUMPKIN recalled that on several occasions CHAMBERS and his wife spoke of a man named "CARL" who appeared to be CHAMBERS' superior in the espionage group. CHAMBERS on different occasions had indicated that a couple living in Washington, D.C. were connected with him in the espionage organization. This husband and wife were well educated and appeared to be very interested in books. Their names were never mentioned by CHAMBERS but LUMPKIN recalled that on several occasions this couple had given to CHAMBERS and his wife baby clothes and a baby play-pen for CHAMBERS use for his newborn baby, JOHN, which articles had been used by this couple for their own children.

LUMPKIN further recalled CHAMBERS mentioning a Russian couple in Washington who were connected with the espionage organization. She recalled that CHAMBERS had mentioned the name of the woman as HEDA and her husband as PAUL. It appeared that PAUL was CHAMBERS' superior in the intelligence group. CHAMBERS had mentioned to her that his superiors in espionage had commended him for doing a very fine job in setting up his espionage organization in Washington, D.C.

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Mrs.

He used to talk about being followed in Washington, indicating that he suspected F.B.I. agents might be trailing him. LUMPKIN recalled that CHAMBERS had said he was instructed by his superiors in the underground group that if he was being followed, for instance, on a bus, he should always face the person that was following him.

Michael

LUMPKIN said that on the occasion when CHAMBERS exhibited the camera at LUMPKIN'S home in New York City, while he was showing it they were interrupted by visitors who wanted to see LUMPKIN and INTRATOR. LUMPKIN went to the door and delayed these visitors for a short time until CHAMBERS was able to put away the camera. She could not recall the names but said that the visitors were a couple who had been fellow travelers with the Communist Party. The husband had been a book salesman in Boston.

LUMPKIN related further that in about 1935 CHAMBERS went to Baltimore, Maryland to live. On one occasion in about 1937 he visited her home in New York City and told her and INTRATOR that he had been given a Russian decoration, called the Order of Lenin, for his good work in the underground espionage group. In his conversation he indicated that he was becoming skeptical about the Communist Party and its aims and that he was considering breaking away from the Party and his underground activity. He mentioned that he had been asked to go to Moscow on two occasions and that his passport and other papers had been prepared for him but he had managed to get out of taking these trips.

He said then that he was afraid of what would happen to him and his family if he broke away from the Communists and he mentioned that a friend of his who had made a trip to London had received a cable in London which had been sent from Paris. This cable had been signed with CHAMBERS' name and it requested the person receiving it to meet CHAMBERS in Paris at a certain cafe.. CHAMBERS told LUMPKIN that this cafe was a meeting place for Trotskyites and that the man who received the cable was himself a Trotskyite. CHAMBERS at that time said that undoubtedly the sending of the of the cable was a frame-up and that when he left the United States and got to Russia the Russians would undoubtedly confront him with the cable which he purportedly sent to this Trotskyite and would use this as evidence against him. LUMPKIN could not recall the name of the Trotskyite who received the cable.

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Not long after that conversation with CHAMBERS he dropped out of sight and did not contact LUMPKIN for a considerable period of time. She learned that he had broken with the Communist Party and discontinued his espionage activities, thereafter, going into hiding. One of the places he lived at while in hiding was Daytona Beach, Florida. He remained in hiding for several months and then visited LUMPKIN and INTRATOR in New York City and told them that he had broken with the Communists and intended to have nothing more to do with the Party or any of its activities.

LUMPKIN said that she had no information as to who had succeeded CHAMBERS in the Communist underground apparatus, but CHAMBERS had said that after he broke with the Party the underground group would change everything around so that if he went to the authorities to inform on them it would be difficult to trace their activities because of the changes.

LUMPKIN related further that while CHAMBERS was in hiding LUMPKIN received a telephone call from a brother of CHAMBERS' wife whose name was BOB SHEMITZ. SHEMITZ asked her to come to his office and told her that a person named GRACE HUTCHINS had come to see SHEMITZ and asked him to get in touch with CHAMBERS. She asked him to give CHAMBERS a message reading somewhat as follows:

"If you give yourself up nothing will happen to your wife and family but if you don't they will be harmed."

SHEMITZ told LUMPKIN that he did not know where CHAMBERS was located and assuming that LUMPKIN would know he had gotten in touch with her to have her pass on the message to CHAMBERS. Inasmuch as LUMPKIN did not know the location of CHAMBERS at that time she took the message and held it until CHAMBERS reappeared, at which time she related to him orally the message from HUTCHINS. She could not recall that CHAMBERS had made any comment about it.

Concerning GRACE HUTCHINS, LUMPKIN related that she had known her since 1924 when HUTCHINS was working in the same building as LUMPKIN. She was then working for the "Fellowship of Reconciliation" which was supported by a Quaker group and had a connection with the magazine "The World Tomorrow", for which LUMPKIN was working. A woman named ANNA ROCHESTER was an editor for "The World Tomorrow" and a very close friend of GRACE HUTCHINS. HUTCHINS and ROCHESTER were members of the Communist Party and in LUMPKIN'S opinion they are still members. . .

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Sometime in about 1928 HUTCHINS and ANNA ROCHESTER made a trip around the world and upon their return they joined the Communist Party and then got together some money and organized the Labor Research Association, a Communist controlled organization which was located at 799 Broadway, New York City.

LUMPKIN said that on one occasion some years ago GRACE HUTCHINS had given to her $1,500.00, telling her that she should use it as she saw fit in publishing a novel which LUMPKIN had written and was favorable to the Communist Party. This $1,500.00 was practically a gift as there were no strings attached to it with regard to repayment. LUMPKIN mentioned that very probably many people believed that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was over-cautious in protecting himself after he broke away from the Communists particularly when they read about his testimony to the effect that after breaking with the Party he always slept with a shotgun at his side.

She wanted to point out that he had every reason to take such precautions in her opinion because she knew what extreme measures the Communist Party will take at times to eliminate the threat to Communists and a possible expose of Party activities by such ex-members. LUMPKIN related further that in about 1939 CHAMBERS told her that at the time he broke from the Party he talked to another man in Washington, D.C. who was a U.S. Government official and worked with CHAMBERS in the Communist organization there.

He did not mention this man's name. He begged this man to follow his example and also to break away from the Communists. CHAMBERS related then that this man, with tears streaming down his face, told him that he could not break away. LUMPKIN stated that she never knew the name of this man in Washington, but recently when the CHAMBERS-HISS publicity appeared in the newspapers she realized that the man that CHAMBERS was talking about in 1939 was ALGER HISS.

LUMPKIN related that she never heard CHAMBERS mention the name of ALGER HISS at any time. LUMPKIN stated further that through 1944 and 1945 she lived with the CHAMBERS family on their farm in Maryland at which time she worked for them and was paid a small salary. She left them due to a "silly quarrel" about money and returned to New York City. She has not seen CHAMBERS or his wife since then although they are still friends, write to each other regularly and exchange Christmas gifts each year.

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Miss LUMPKIN stated that she believed CHAMBERS was telling the truth in this matter and that ALGER HISS was lying. She considered CHAMBERS a good, loyal American at this time and she recalled conversations she had with him when she lived on his farm in Maryland. At that time CHAMBERS told her that he wanted his children to go to a common country school so that they would become regular ordinary Americans. She also recalled that ESTHER CHAMBERS wanted to join the Parent Teacher's Association in the vicinity of their Maryland home because she and her husband wanted to be regular Americans and to raise their children as such.

LUMPKIN said that she had always considered WHITTAKER CHAMBERS a truthful man and a man of integrity. She remarked that on one occasion, probably while she was living with the CHAMBERS family on their Maryland farm, that CHAMBERS had expressed to her his concern about his children eventually learning about his Communist activities. At that time she told him that she thought it would be best if he just told them about his Communist activities because she believed that eventually they would learn about them and that it would be best if they learned it through him rather than otherwise.

LUMPKIN stated that as far as she knew CHAMBERS was a man of good morals. She pointed out, however, that Communist Party members were taught that morals meant nothing to Party members and should in no way deter them from carrying out Party activities; that homosexuality had been leagalized in Russia and that the only immorality recognized by the Communist Party was deviation from the Communist Party line. She remembered that early in her association with CHAMBERS he had mentioned sexual experiences which he had with many women which shocked her a little at that time because she had not as yet become hardened through association with Communists.

Concerning CHAMBERS' veracity, LUMPKIN said she considered CHAMBERS to have a good imagination and she knew that he could tell a very good story on occasion. He often told his children wonderful stories which he built up out of his imagination. Also on occasion he told LUMPKIN and other persons things which LUMPKIN considered probably exagerated and she would point out to him that she thought he was exaggerating. Invariably on such occasions he would admit that he had been exaggerating a little so as to make the story more interesting. LUMPKIN wanted to point out clearly, however, that in any serious matter she had never known Mr. CHAMBERS to lie, exaggerate or use his imagination to try to fool anyone. LUMPKIN stated that in connection with the present CHAMBERS-HISS controversy she considered it, of course, a serious situation and she was positive that CHAMBERS was telling the truth in this matter.

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Grace LUMPKIN related that around the first of January, 1949 she was interviewed for about two hours by a Mr. SCHMAHL who was an investigator for ALGER HISS attorneys. In arranging for the interview with the Rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church he had indicated that he was an ex-FBI man. The Rector apparently misunderstood and told Miss LUMPKIN that SCHMAHL wanted to talk to her about the HISS case and that he was an FBI man. During the early part of the interview by Mr. SCHMAHL, Miss LUMPKIN thought she was talking to an FBI Agent. However, SCHMAHL told her after a time that he was an ex-FBI agent, that he had been in military intelligence during the war and had done some undercover work in Communist organizations as an investigator.

Matter referred to Floyd Jones for

SCHMAHL told her that a large amount of money had been collected from judges and lawyers who were friends of ALGER HISS to be used in his defense. SCHMAHL said that hundreds of people had been interviewed by SCHMAHL to get at the truth of this matter. SCHMAHL frankly stated to LUMPKIN that he was trying to get something on WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to discredit him and he asked for her assistance in this regard. He said that if his investigation proved that CHAMBERS was telling the truth and HISS waslying he was going to acknowledge it.

LUMPKIN related further that SCHMAHL said he had been in contact with IDA DAILES who had lived with CHAMBERS in about 1929 without having been married to him. SCHMAHL said that IDA DAILES claimed that she had left CHAMBERS because CHAMBERS was a homosexual. SCHMAHL asked LUMPKIN whether she knew anything about CHAMBERS being a homosexual. LUMPKIN advised that she told SCHMAHL she had never had any reason whatsoever to believe that CHAMBERS was a homosexual or ever had been. She did tell SCHMAHL, however, that Communists had no morals and that homosexuality had been legalized in Russia and, therefore, any type of immorality would not be too surprising about a Communist. She told SCHMAHL further that he was entirely wrong about IDA DAILES having left CHAMBERS because she definitely knew the situation concerning IDA DAILES, having met her when CHAMBERS was living with her and she knew that CHAMBERS left IDA DAILES and that there was no homosexuality whatsoever involved.

She recalled clearly the circumstances of CHAMBERS leaving IDA DAILES and that for a long period of time before he left her he had been trying to think of some way to get away from her without hurting her feelings too much because at that time he was interested in someone else. IDA DAILES did not want him to leave but he eventually did make the break from her in about 1931. LUMPKIN related that she told SCHMAHL that IDA DAILES must be lying. LUMPKIN related that she had no information as to the present location of IDA DAILES.

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She knew her to have been in the Communist Party and met her in about 1929 while going on camping trips on Long Island, across from Long Beach. IDA at that time was camping with CHAMBERS and not long after that CHAMBERS and DAILES took an apartment in New York City. LUMPKIN remembered that two friends of IDA DAILES were a Dr. ISIDORE GERBER and ELIZABETH LERNER who were either Communist Party members or very close to the Party.

LUMPKIN said that she told Mr. SCHMAHL that she was certain that ALGER HISS was lying and that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was telling the truth. She said that ALGER HISS was lying because he was a Communist and as a Communist he had been trained to lie to protect himself and the Party. Mr. SCHMAHL asked her about GRACE HUTCHINS and the message which HUTCHINS had sent to CHAMBERS in about 1939 which was in part a threatening nature.

LUMPKIN said that she told SCHMAHL what she knew about HUTCHINS and SCHMAHL said that he had recently contacted HUTCHINS who made derogatory statements about CHAMBERS indicating that for one thing CHAMBERS owed her $50.00 which she had loaned him to have his teeth repaired many years ago. SCHMAHL also said that HUTCHINS denied that she was a member of the Communist Party but LUMPKIN told SCHMAHL that HUTCHINS was lying because LUMPKIN had seen her Communist Party membership card and knew that she was a member of the Party for many years.

LUMPKIN said that she told SCHMAHL about the incident when CHAMBERS had related to her that in breaking from the Party he had attempted to have an employee of the Government in Washington break with him at the same time but that this individual had broken down and wept. She also told SCHMAHL that after the HISS case appeared in the newspapers she realized that the individual in Washington, whom CHAMBERS had tried to get away from the Party, was actually ALGER HISS and that she had then gotten down on her knees and prayed that ALGER HISS would tell the truth.

At this point LUMPKIN advised agents that she was convinced that ALGER HISS if he told the truth and clarified this situation would do more good for his country and be a greater man than he had ever been. She felt that he would be an object lesson to youngsters in schools and colleges as well as adults who were being fooled into embracing Communism without knowing exactly what they were doing, just as she had been herself in the past. LUMPKIN said that she told SCHMAHL that when the person became a Communist he was an idealist and subsequently in the Party he became a psychopath so that he had no moral sense. The Communist Party taught a person to be a psychopath.

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She told SCHMAHL that HISS did not realize what he was doing because of his Communist training but would just keep on lying. She explained to SCHMAHL that she felt that CHAMBERS confessing his activities in the Communist underground organization had nothing to do with any alleged homosexuality but that after he got away from Communism he wanted to be honest and straight and was trying to atone for the things he did as a Communist. She told SCHMAHL that she believed CHAMBERS had gone to other individuals then ALGER HISS to try to get them to break away from Communism although he had never told her about others.

Grace LUMPKIN said that SCHMAHL did not question her about MICHAEL INTRATOR and did not say that he intended to interview Mr. INTRATOR. SCHMAHL did make a statement, however, that a man, whose name he did not mention and who was either a Greek or an Armenian, had come to the HISS investigators and had told them that in the past CHAMBERS had made homosexual proposals to him. SCHMAHL did not relate anything further concerning that matter and at that time LUMPKIN told him that it appeared to her that this was the Communist Party's activity in planting false evidence against CHAMBERS.

LUMPKIN advised agents that she could not understand on what basis Mr. SCHMAHL was trying to prove CHAMBERS was a homosexual because in all the years that she had known him she had never received any hint that he might be a homosexual. She recalled that men liked CHAMBERS and were attracted to him which she attributed to his strong personality and good intellect. She had many times felt that CHAMBERS had more influence over MICHAEL INTRATOR than she had herself while she was married to INTRATOR. She had never heard any rumor or any incident about CHAMBERS which might give her the slightest suspicion that he might be a homosexual.

At the termination of Mr. SCHMAHL'S interview he told LUMPKIN that he believed her and that he also believed that CHAMBERS was telling the truth and that ALGER HISS was lying and was guilty of the charges brought against him. He said that in his many interviews with other persons who knew CHAMBERS he had generally come to the same conclusion.

LUMPKIN related further that about one week later she received a telephone call from Mr. SCHMAHL who told her that he wanted to come to see her again and that he wanted to bring with him Mr. MC LEAN, one of the attorney's for HISS, so that Mr. MC LEAN could talk to her and be convinced through her statements, as SCHMAHL was convinced, that CHAMBERS was telling the truth. He indicated that he thought the interview would last about fifteen minutes.

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On the next day Miss LUMPKIN was interviewed by SCHAHL and Mr. MC LEAN for approximately an hour and a half. MC LEAN covered most of the ground previously gone over by SCHAHL. When asked about her reaction to Mr. MC LEAN'S questioning, LUMPKIN said "Oh, he's a lawyer and I've had lawyers around me all my life in my family." She said that MC LEAN told her that he was still convinced that HISS was telling the truth and that CHAMBERS was lying.

LUMPKIN said that one of the things MC LEAN questioned her about was a book that CHAMBERS had translated back in about 1930, the title of which she could not recall. She remembered that this book had been commented upon in a recent issue of the "New York Herald Tribune". She recalled that the book concerned itself with "decadent persons" and MC LEAN asked her whether she did not think that one of the individuals characterized in the book was not a characterization of CHAMBERS in connection with the HISS case. The particular character that MC LEAN referred to in the book had sought revenge on another character and in order to get this revenge he had "framed" this individual after waiting a long time for an opportunity to do so.

LUMPKIN said that she could not remember the title of the book but she felt that Mr. MC LEAN inferred he intended to make some use of the book at the trial in order to discredit CHAMBERS. LUMPKIN said that Mr. MC LEAN did not have a copy of the book with him but he asked her whether she remembered CHAMBERS doing the translation of this book from German to English. She told him that she did remember CHAMBERS translating the book and that after he translated it he showed her the translation and that she read brief excerpts from the book. She did not think much of the book and half-jokingly had told CHAMBERS at that time that she was somewhat ashamed of him for having done the translation on such a book. CHAMBERS at that time had told her that he had to do the translating because he needed the money which he got for his work.

LUMPKIN further stated that MC LEAN indicated he was trying to prove that CHAMBERS himself had typed the documents which CHAMBERS was now saying had been typed up by ALGER HISS. MC LEAN asked her whether she knew of CHAMBERS having a typewriter and whether she had any typewritten letters in her possession which she had received from CHAMBERS in the past. LUMPKIN told MC LEAN that she had no letters of CHAMBERS. LUMPKIN further stated that the general impression that Mr. MC LEAN gave her was that he was not attempting to determine the truth in this case but was only interested in getting material to "smear" CHAMBERS.

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MC LEAN mentioned to her that CHAMBERS had used some disagreeable methods at Time, Incorporated in order to get himself promoted and that he was not very well liked there by his fellow employees. LUMPKIN said that she told MC LEAN that the Communists working for "Time" magazine when CHAMBERS was there hated CHAMBERS because of his anti-Russian attitude and did everything in their power to make it difficult for him. If he, therefore, fought them he was positively right in doing it.

LUMPKIN related that she turned over to Mr. MC LEAN a copy of a book which had been given to her by CHAMBERS in 1940 or 1941 at which time CHAMBERS was asking her to get completely away from Communism and to have nothing whatsoever to do with it. This book was entitled "Darkness at Noon", written by ARTHUR KESSLER who had been a European journalist and had been in the Communist Party. The book tells about a Russian who was put in prison at which time he told about how he had gotten into the Party through idealism and then through loyalty to the Party was forced to tell certain lies so that one of his friends was liquidated and eventually he himself is turned over to the Party through a friend for something he had done against the Party.

LUMPKIN said that she told Mr. MC LEAN that he was making a big mistake in defending HISS and trying to prove him innocent because he was in that way helping the cause of Communism in this country. She told him that he should get HISS to tell the truth. After MC LEAN left, Mr. SCHMAHL remained for a short time with LUMPKIN and told her at that time that he did not think they would ever be able to prove HISS innocent of the charges against him and that he still believed HISS was lying although apparently Mr. MC LEAN could not be convinced of this.

LUMPKIN related that another point discussed by MC LEAN was the incident surrounding CHAMBERS' break from the Party and his attempt to get the unknown individual in Washington to break away with him. MC LEAN carefully questioned her about this and pointed out that she had told SCHMAHL that when CHAMBERS related this incident to her they had gotten down on their knees and prayed for this individual. She corrected MC LEAN and said that the facts were misunderstood and that actually what had happened was that she alone had gotten down on her knees to pray and the praying was for ALGER HISS.

This occurred after she had learned through the newspapers that this was the man in Washington who broke into tears when CHAMBERS tried to get him to break away from the Party. She noted that Mr. MC LEAN at that point indicated to Mr. SCHMAHL that he was annoyed with SCHMAHL'S misinterpretation of the information she gave him on that point.

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LUMPKIN stated that the impression she received from MC LEAN'S interview was that the HISS attorneys were definitely indulging in character assasination in their defense, the same as the Communist Party always indulged in when they wanted to hurt or ridicule a member who had left the Party or in defending themselves against the accusations of a departed member. At this point she said that people who do not understand Communist tactics will not believe the lengths to which they will go.

She said it was a common practice of the Communist Party to indulge in character assasination and she herself has assisted in such campaigns. Specifically, she mentioned that she had been active in the Communist whispering campaign against the KAI-SHEKS when they were attempting to ruin their reputations. She said that when carrying on such a campaign the Communists marshall all of their forces of the press, radio and magazine writers. They also engage in a strong word-of-mouth campaign which covers amazing distances and is very effective. She stated that in such campaigns they usually put a slight or minimum amount of truth in the rumor so as to make the rumor sound plausible.

LUMPKIN stated that with further reference to the article appearing in the "New York Herald Tribune" which concerned the HISS-CHAMBERS case and the book translated by CHAMBERS, it was supposed to have been written by "an unbiased lawyer" and after her interview by MC LEAN she was convinced that either MC LEAN wrote the article or he had a hand in it because it so closely followed his line of questioning in his interview with her.

LUMPKIN related that she believed MAXIM LIEBER should know about CHAMBERS' espionage activities because CHAMBERS had lived with LIEBER during that period and apparently LIEBER was active in the espionage activity because CHAMBERS, on one occasion, had said that LIEBER was "getting in deep" and was frightened. LUMPKIN thought that LIEBER was a "front man" for espionage agents. She considered him a weak individual who, if questioned thoroughly about his activities, might be stubborn about making an admission but eventually, if pressed for this information, she thought he would break down and admit his part with CHAMBERS.

LUMPKIN was questioned about other individuals involved in this case but she was unable to recall that CHAMBERS had ever mentioned them and she knew nothing about espionage activities on their part. LUMPKIN stated that she hoped she would not have to be a witness in this case because the publicity would hurt her family and her friends and would cause her much difficulty. She stated that if she was needed as an important witness she would consider it her duty to her country to testify.

NY 65-14920 HENRY ZOLAN, AKA HENRY ZELINSKY

A review of the personal history and background of CHAMBERS reflects that in the Spring of 1923, CHAMBERS made a trip to Europe in the company of HENRY ZELINSKY and Doctor MEYER SHAPIRO.

From a telephone call with SHAPIRO at Columbia University it was ascertained that ZELINSKY at one time was connected with the public school system in New York City. Accordingly a check of the records of the Board of Education revealed that ZELINSKY was presently teaching English at Seward Park High School, 350 Grant Street, New York City. It was also noted that by a court order in 1942, ZELINSKY had his name changed to ZOLAN.

ZOLAN was interviewed by SA LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN on March 14, 1949, and advised that his residence is 306 West 15th Street, apartment 53, New York City. He gave the following information concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

He said that he first met him in the early 1920's when he was attending CCNY and CHAMBERS was studying at Columbia College. After their trip to Europe in early 1923, it was his understanding that CHAMBERS became a Communist and began working on the "Daily Worker". His association with CHAMBERS remained a close one through the following years, and around 1930 he moved to the CHAMBERS residence in Lynbrook, Long Island, and stayed for approximately six months. Again, in 1932 or 1933, ZOLAN and his wife lived at the Lynbrook residence for another period of approximately six months.

In 1934 CHAMBERS told him that he was working for the underground, and, as a result, he saw very little of him until 1939, when he again saw CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS told him that he had broken with the Party because of its "ruthlessness and total lack of principle." At this same time, CHAMBERS told him that he was trying to induce other members of the underground to break with the Party, but was meeting with very little success along this line. ZOLAN said that prior to this, and he was not sure of the exact dates, but he thought it to be around 1935, CHAMBERS had told him that he was working with microfilm and photography photographing confidential documents in Washington. ZOLAN could not elaborate any further on this matter.

On March 15, 1949, these facts were brought to the attention of Mr. CHAMBERS, but he could not recall ever mentioning to ZOLAN any of the particulars of his work while he was in the underground.

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HENRY ZOLAN was again contacted and advised that he could not recall the exact time that CHAMBERS made this statement to him, but that a conversation, as he had previously related, did occur. ZOLAN was further questioned concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS activities, but could furnish no names or any other material connected with CHAMBERS' work.

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CLIFTON FADIMAN

CLIFTON FADIMAN, 45 Gramercy Park, New York City, was interviewed at his office, 104 East 37th Street, New York City on March 22, 1949 by SA's ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. He advised that he has been acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and has had two major contacts with CHAMBERS, both of them being of a literary nature.

He and CHAMBERS were fellow students at Columbia University in the early 1920's, and FADIMAN graduated from that school in 1925. He was not certain whether CHAMBERS ever did graduate, pointing out that while CHAMBERS attended Columbia, he seemed to consider school as sort of a side line, his main interests appearing to lie somewhere else. FADIMAN was Editor or Assistant Editor of the Columbia University student publication, "The Morningside." CHAMBERS contributed articles and poems for the publication, and FADIMAN got to know him in that way. He considered CHAMBERS at that time a brilliant poet and pointed out that he thought it was too bad that CHAMBERS did not in later life concentrate on his writing because he felt that if CHAMBERS had done so, he would be a renowned literary figure at this time. He felt that it was foolish that CHAMBERS had gotten involved with the Communists. FADIMAN related further that later CHAMBERS became editor of "The Morningside" and wrote a blasphemous article which appeared in the magazine and which caused his forced resignation as editor.

FADIMAN stated that the other major contact he had with CHAMBERS occurred a few years later. He believed it to be in 1929. At that time, FADIMAN was Assistant Editor for Simon and Schuster, Book Publishers in New York, HENRY W. SIMON being his superior. At that time, they needed someone to translate two German books into English. FADIMAN had kept up a slight and friendly contact with CHAMBERS and knowing him to be a very good linguist, CHAMBERS was hired to translate the books. FADIMAN believed that he recommended CHAMBERS for the jobs, although it was possible that CHAMBERS contacted him at that time in search of employment. The books which CHAMBERS translated were "Bambi," by FELIX SALTEN, and "Class Reunion," by FRANZ WERFEL. FADIMAN could not recall which book was translated first, but CHAMBERS did the translating, did good work, and took between three and six months to finish the job. He recalled that CHAMBERS received about $300.00 for each book he translated and he believed

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that he was paid at about one half to one cent a word, each of the books running to about 60,000 words. FADIMAN could not recall the plot of "Class Reunion" but indicated that the book was not a good seller.

After that, he did not see CHAMBERS for a long period of time and it appeared that CHAMBERS had very little contact with his former classmates at Columbia University. Sometime in the 1930's, CHAMBERS left New York and went down to Baltimore to live. During the 1930's, according to FADIMAN, he heard vague rumors about CHAMBERS having become a Communist Party member and being ousted from the Communist Party. He did not know if this was true. He never heard anything about CHAMBERS doing intelligence work for the Communists until he read about it in the newspapers recently.

At college and afterwards, he had always considered CHAMBERS an odd and mysterious individual who was not a very practical type. He next heard of CHAMBERS sometime after 1940 when he learned that CHAMBERS was with "Time" magazine and he recalled that he was surprised that CHAMBERS should be working there considering CHAMBERS' political background. He made no effort to contact CHAMBERS while he worked for "Time" magazine because he did not like the people who worked for HENRY LUCE, feeling that they considered themselves "aristocrats" in the writing trade. FADIMAN stated that the writers who worked for HENRY LUCE were generally disliked by other writers.

The last contact he had with CHAMBERS was an accidental meeting with him about six years ago in the French restaurant in Rockefeller Plaza in New York City. On that occasion, they exchanged a few words, CHAMBERS saying that he was at "Time" magazine and that he had made a lot of changes within the past few years. Very little else was said on that occasion. FADIMAN indicated that he never saw CHAMBERS after that. His friendship with CHAMBERS was broken off after they left Columbia University. He had never had much desire to become friendly with CHAMBERS again because of what he had heard of CHAMBERS' political ideas and activities and then his employment with "Time" magazine.

FADIMAN said he had married a sister of an old friend of CHAMBERS whose name was JACK RUSH. This sister was PAULINE RUSH. They had been divorced about one week prior to this interview. FADIMAN did not believe

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that JACK RUSH or PAULINE RUSH knew as much about CHAMBERS as he did and he felt that he did not know very much about CHAMBERS himself. He recalled that while they were students at Columbia, he visited CHAMBERS at his home in Lynbrook, Long Island, on one occasion. He related that he had never heard anything about CHAMBERS which might lead him to believe that CHAMBERS was immoral or a liar.

FADIMAN stated that in 1932, CHAMBERS was Editor of a publication, "New Masses." At that time, FADIMAN took part in the writing of a symposium for "New Masses," the original title of which was, "Why I Turned Left." FADIMAN related that at that time, he was "a New Dealer" and his political ideas leaned toward the left. He stated that he was not a Communist and never had been a Communist, and that he had never trusted the Communists. He felt that he could never agree with their ideas. The title of this symposium was changed by the editors of "New Masses" to something like "How I Turned to Communism." FADIMAN related that his part in writing that article caused him trouble for many years and that he had to explain to many people the matter of the change of title on the part of the editors of "New Masses." Written explanations concerning the matter had appeared in the public prints, but he pointed out that publishers did not seem to pay attention to his denials and explanations. He stated that at the time the article appeared in "New Masses," he made no objection or complaint to "New Masses" concerning the change of title and he did not contact CHAMBERS about the matter as best he could recall.

Concerning CHAMBERS' becoming interested in Communism during his college days, FADIMAN stated that many students at Columbia during that period after the first World War were wild with ideas about changing the world and thought that our system of government was not satisfactory. Many of them turned toward Communism as a solution including CHAMBERS and most of them, upon gaining maturity, swung back and away from Communism. CHAMBERS, however, was one of those who did not swing away from Communism as quickly as the others and, as a result, got himself all mixed up in a lot of trouble. In FADIMAN'S opinion, CHAMBERS made "a mess of his life."

FADIMAN felt that CHAMBERS was an "unbalanced individual." He said that his reason for this opinion was CHAMBERS' going into the Communist Party, getting involved in Communist espionage activity, and then breaking away, subsequently getting into this trouble with ALGER HISS. He felt that if CHAMBERS had a well-balanced mind, he could not possibly have gotten involved in all this difficulty and would much sooner have seen the trouble he was getting into.

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RE: SAMUEL ROTH

During the interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on March 1, 1949 by SA's FRANCIS X. PLANT and THOMAS G. SPENCER, CHAMBERS made some remarks concerning SAMUEL ROTH, who apparently is assisting in obtaining material for HISS' defense, according to CHAMBERS.

ROTH, according to CHAMBERS, was the former publisher and editor of a magazine entitled "TWO WORLDS," of which there were two issues; one called "TWO WORLDS MONTHLY" and the other "TWO WORLDS QUARTERLY."

This was an intellectual literary magazine which, CHAMBERS stated, ROTH ran on a shoe string. Some time in the early 1930's, CHAMBERS contributed some poetry to the magazine under the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS cannot recall specifically, but is of the opinion that some of these poems were published in one of ROTH'S "TWO WORLDS" magazines.

CHAMBERS related that ROTH was rather well known, in a peculiar sort of way, to numerous intellectuals, particularly in the early and late 1930's, and at one time was the recipient of a "round robin" signed by some prominent literary lights. This "round robin" resulted from ROTH'S pirating of "ULYSEES" which was written by JAMES JOYCE.

The sale of this book was prohibited in the United States and ROTH, while it was under a ban, published this story serially in his magazine "TWO WORLDS." CHAMBERS also recalled that on one occasion he made a translation from the French of part of a French novel entitled "APHRODITE" by PIERRE LOUYS.

In connection with instant investigation, CHAMBERS related that after he testified on August 25, 1948, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, ROTH put out a story that CHAMBERS had, at one time, submitted some poems to ROTH under the name of GEORGE CROSLEY.

CHAMBERS pointed out that ROTH did not specifically state that these poems under the name of GEORGE CROSLEY had been published. CHAMBERS later remarked that ROTH was "very busy" with the HISS crowd.

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CHAMBERS stated that probably ROTH is somewhat "peeved" with him because of CHAMBERS failure to answer a letter that ROTH wrote to him in early 1948. According to CHAMBERS, in ROTH'S letter, the latter requested CHAMBERS' assistance in obtaining a job for ROTH at "TIME" magazine and that the letter also indicated that ROTH was sending CHAMBERS one of his latest publications "THE DROLL TALES OF THE CZECH."

CHAMBERS related that there had been no opening for ROTH'S talents at "TIME" magazine and after considering how to answer ROTH'S letter without hurting his feelings, he simply crumpled up ROTH'S letter and threw it into the wastebasket.

ROTH was therefore interviewed at his residence, 11 West 81st Street, Apartment 2B by SA(A) JAMES T. NEAGLE. ROTH stated that he had known CHAMBERS during the period 1925 to 1927 when they were friendly with a group of young authors and poets, among whom was LOUIS ZUKOFSKY.

ROTH related that he had published a magazine entitled "TWO WORLDS" and that he recalls having published several poems by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which were published under this name. Further, ROTH stated that he recalled that at one time CHAMBERS furnished him several poems dealing with "sex," which CHAMBERS wished to be published under a pseudonym. ROTH stated that he could not possibly swear that the pseudonym which was to be used was GEORGE CROSLEY, but upon reading that name in the newspaper accounts of this case, it seemed to have some connection with CHAMBERS. ROTH stated that these works were never published by him and he had no idea where the original manuscripts are.

ROTH advised that he has previously been contacted by Mr. ROSENWALD, an attorney for ALGER HISS, and by two other persons whose names he cannot recall, but who made inquiries concerning the instant investigation. He described one of these persons as being a former reporter for the now defunct "NEW YORK STAR", who was affiliated with ROSENWALD. The other man he was unable to recall or describe. He stated that this man had left a business card with him setting out his name and address, but upon searching, he later advised that neither he nor his wife could locate this card.

ROTH stated that he had given ROSENWALD an affidavit concerning the aforementioned poems which dealt with "sex", and which were purportedly given to him to be published under the name GEORGE CROSLEY.

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ROTH stated that he did not believe that the attorneys for HISS intended to use him as a witness in this case. He also stated that he personally believed that ROSENWALD did not attach much importance to the information contained in the affidavit.

Following is a criminal record pertaining to ROTH which was furnished by the New York City Police Department:

SAMUEL ROTH, was. David Doren, Norman Lockridge, Eric Hammond, William Fargo, Coventry House, Wisdom and Broadway Bargain Counter. He was arrested 1/4/28 for mailing obscene literature, sentenced 2/27/28 to $500 fine and 6 months, sentenced suspended, given 2 years probation.

On 6/15/28 ROTH was arrested for possessing obscene pictures and on 10/26/28 was sentenced to 3 months in the work house by Special Sessions Court.

On 10/4/29 he was arrested for possession and sale of obscene literature, case dismissed on 11/27/29.

On 1/28/30 he was arrested for violation of probation and sentenced to 6 months in the Federal House of Detention, New York City.

On 7/7/30 he was arrested on a fugitive warrant for the sale and possession of obscene book and was sentenced to 60 days.

On 2/24/31 he was arrested for the possession and dissemination of obscene literature, which charge was dismissed on 5/6/31.

On 3/19/34 he was arrested for the sale of obscene books for which he was fined $100 by Special Sessions Court on 6/29/34.

On 9/2/36 he was arrested for mailing obscene matter and on 12/16/36 was found guilty on a 22 count indictment, sentenced to $2,000 fine, suspended, and to serve 3 years at Lewisburg Penitentiary. He was conditionally released from the Penitentiary on 4/27/39.

On 4/14/41 he was arrested for selling or assisting in selling an unmailable book, probation was extended until 12/16/44.

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DES:RFK

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In the course of interviewing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he advised that while attending Columbia University in 1922, he wrote an article for a student publication called "The Morningside." He advised that in writing this article he used the name of JOHN KELLY.

Investigation was conducted at the library of Columbia University. A copy of "The Morningside" dated November, 1922 was obtained. This publication contains on page three through six a play called "A Play for Puppets" by JOHN KELLY.

According to CHAMBERS, this play was considered licentious and offensive as well as sacrilegious by the University officials and he was called down for editing such a play and was asked for an apology. He thought an apology was uncalled for and he was required to resign as Editor-in-Chief of this magazine.

A photostatic copy has been made of this play and it will be maintained as an exhibit in this file.

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NY 65-14920 LOUIS ZUKOFSKY

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicates that he made a friend at Columbia University of a fellow student named LOUIS ZUKOFSKY, whom he described as a poet. In about 1925, CHAMBERS began to work for MORRIS ZUKOFSKY, a brother of LOUIS, in a second-hand bookstore located on Fourth Avenue near 11th Street, New York City. According to CHAMBERS, he worked there for about one month, his job consisting of waiting on customers. LOUIS ZUKOFSKY also worked there, and obtained the job for CHAMBERS. LOUIS, at that time, according to CHAMBERS, was a Communist, but when CHAMBERS was interviewed on March 15, 1949, he stated that he thought ZUKOFSKY was not now a Communist but believed that he would be "over on the left."

ZUKOFSKY was located at 30 Willow Street, Brooklyn, New York, and interviewed by SAs Lawrence H. Bracken and James T. Neagle on March 18, 1949.

ZUKOFSKY stated that he became acquainted with CHAMBERS while they were both attending Columbia College; however, he had no recollection of ever obtaining a job for him in his brother's store, nor did he ever remember CHAMBERS working there. He said it was quite possible, however, that CHAMBERS might have filled in during the lunch hour and helped to wait on customers. ZUKOFSKY said that in the early part of 1930 he went to Europe, and as a result he did not see CHAMBERS again until the latter part of the nineteen thirties. He was not sure of the exact year. He stated that during this time he had heard that CHAMBERS was a member of the Communist Party; however, to what degree he was involved he did not know. ZUKOFSKY said that occasionally he met with members of a literary group, all of whom had been acquainted with CHAMBERS at Columbia College, and at these times speculation was made as to just what extent CHAMBERS' activities extended into the Communist underground; however, he was never able to definitely establish what CHAMBERS' particular job was. Other than this, ZUKOFSKY could furnish no additional information concerning CHAMBERS; however, it is to be noted, that ZUKOFSKY was interviewed in the presence of his wife, and that both appeared extremely guarded in their answers throughout the interview.

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RE: JOHN M. BARKHAM

On March 18, 1949, JOHN M. BARKHAM, 76 Brewster Road, Scarsdale, New York, was interviewed by SAs ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN in the New York Times Building, 229 West 43rd Street, New York City. BARKHAM advised that he works as a book reviewer for the "New York Times" and has held that job for the past three weeks. He stated that he began to work for Time, Inc., New York City, in the Foreign News Department, on August 10, 1944, as a foreign news writer. He worked there until March, 1947, when he left and began to do free lance writing. When he started for Time, Inc., he worked under WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who was Senior Editor in the Foreign News Section. He worked under CHAMBERS for a period of about one year and then CHAMBERS was transferred to another section, which he believed was the Special Projects Section.

While he worked for Time, Inc., BARKHAM saw very much of CHAMBERS, worked closely with him and became a very good friend of his. CHAMBERS helped him and others with the magazine in doing their work and BARKHAM considered CHAMBERS a superb writer and editor. Very often they had lunch together when they were coworkers. BARKHAM stated that after he left Time, Inc., in March, 1947, he did not again see CHAMBERS until about six months ago when they had lunch together, BARKHAM having contacted CHAMBERS and arranged for their meeting.

BARKHAM stated that while they were accuainted at Time, Inc., CHAMBERS was considered very anti-Russian and anti-Communist. He was very outspoken about his feelings along these lines and he showed it also in his work. Many articles written by other writers, who were somewhat pro-Russian in their feelings, were changed by CHAMBERS in his capacity as editor in order to eliminate the pro-Russian angle.

CHAMBERS, while working for Time, Inc., often spoke of his former membership in the Communist Party and his work in the underground organization collecting espionage information for the Russians. He often made very startling statements concerning his activities in the underground. As an example of this, BARKHAM related that CHAMBERS on one occasion had told him that while he worked for the underground he used to contact a sailor who was a Communist and who worked on the SS BREMEN or the SS EUROPA. This sailor was a courier who brought money to the United States from Russia and delivered it to CHAMBERS who transmitted it to others in the underground organization who used the money to further Russian espionage. CHAMBERS had mentioned that he had been a courier for the espionage group and that the government agencies in Washington were honeycombed with Communist Party members who were getting information which they passed on to the

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Russian espionage organization through CHAMBERS and others who operated like him.

BARKHAM stated that he could not recall that CHAMBERS had ever mentioned the names of any of the individuals with whom he had worked in espionage activities, with the exception of ALGER HISS. BARKHAM stated that on one occasion which he recalled clearly to be a Thursday morning in the year 1945, CHAMBERS came into his office at Time, Inc., with a newspaper in his possession and he was visibly excited. He pointed to an item on the front page of the paper which concerned ALGER HISS and which possibly had a photograph of ALGER HISS. This item in the paper indicated that HISS had been appointed an advisor to former President ROOSEVELT for the Yalta Conference. CHAMBERS very excitedly exclaimed that HISS had been associated with him in his underground activities for the Communists and CHAMBERS said that when he broke away from the Communists he begged HISS to break away also but HISS had broken down and cried but refused to break away from the Communists. BARKHAM stated he recalled this incident very clearly and he believed that other persons at Time, Inc., also would recall CHAMBERS having made that statement at that time. He believed also that many others at Time, Inc., had been told by CHAMBERS at different times incidents concerning his activities in the underground organization of the Communist Party. One of these individuals was CRAIG THOMPSON, who was formerly with Time, and according to BARKHAM was probably now in Russia.

Another one of these persons was FRED GRUEN, who was still with Time, Inc. BARKHAM suggested that for the purpose of obtaining information relative to CHAMBERS' statements concerning his espionage activities, which he made while he worked for Time, Inc., contact should be made with a person who worked for CHAMBERS at Time, Inc., and who was a researcher for him. This employee helped CHAMBERS in his editorial work for Time, would have been in close contact with him daily and undoubtedly would know very much about CHAMBERS and the statements he made.

BARKHAM related that CHAMBERS, while working at Time, Inc., was disliked by many of the writers because of his habit of changing their articles to a great extent. There were two political groups working for the magazine at that time, one of which was quite pro-Russian and the other, which included CHAMBERS, being anti-Russian. The writers who were pro-Russian disliked CHAMBERS because he changed their stories to eliminate the pro-Russian angle, although many of the changes he made did not concern the pro-Russian angle but were made only to make the articles read more interestingly.

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BARKHAM mentioned that WILLIAM WALTON had worked for Time, Inc., at that time and had been a war correspondent who went to Europe with the American forces and eventually began to send stories in from Czechoslovakia. WALTON was in the pro-Russian group at Time, Inc., and for that reason did not like CHAMBERS. BARKHAM stated that he knew nothing further concerning WALTON except that after he left time he believed he went over to the "New Republic".

BARKHAM stated that he saw CHAMBERS on one occasion since he left Time, Inc., which was about six months ago when he telephoned CHAMBERS and asked him to have lunch with him. CHAMBERS at that time was in the midst of Grand Jury testimony and House Committee hearings and told BARKHAM that he was worried about the HISS libel action because he certainly could not afford to lose any money in the action. CHAMBERS discussed the libel case generally, said he would fight it and that some organization was helping him in fighting the case.

Concerning CHAMBERS, BARKHAM said that he considered him a very fine person who was always truthful in his statements and was considered a man of very good morals. He pointed out that CHAMBERS never drank, was religious, being a member of the Quaker religion, and lived a quiet and respectable life. He did not believe that there was any question whatsoever but that CHAMBERS was a man of high morals and good mentality. He pointed out that recently there had been some references in radio broadcasts and newspaper publicity concerning a possible homosexuality on the part of CHAMBERS, and that he considers this ridiculous, he never having received any indication whatsoever that such might be true.

He indicated that while working for Time, Inc., CHAMBERS wrote an anti-Russian article entitled, "Czars on the Roof", which was written at the time of the Yalta Conference and showed that the present Russian government was more imperialistic than the Russian Czars had ever dreamed of being. This article created a great deal of controversy at Time Magazine and finally was toned down very much and printed. Recently it was published in Time as originally written by CHAMBERS and Time Magazine indicated in connection with the article that it was a story they had published many years ago pointing out that they had been right back in those days when many other persons in this country did not realize what Russia was really doing.

BARKHAM stated that he could not recall that CHAMBERS ever mentione the name of DONALD HISS or any of the other individuals involved in this case.

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BARKHAM stated that CHAMBERS went into the Communist Party through idealism, he having attended Columbia University shortly after the first world war where he associated with a young intellectual crowd who became interested in Communism, due to unsettled world conditions at that time. It eventually dawned on CHAMBERS that he had made a mistake in having anything to do with the Communists and when he found that out he broke from the Communists and went to the opposite extreme becoming very anti-Russian. BARKHAM recalled that CHAMBERS had told him on one occasion that after he had broken from the Communists he went into hiding and that a Russian had been assigned by the Communists to "get him". This Russian trailed him and on one occasion CHAMBERS met the man face to face at which time CHAMBERS talked to him and talked him out of harming him and his family.

BARKHAM recalled that a friend of CHAMBERS on Time Magazine was one CALVIN FIXX, who probably is still working for the magazine as a writer. FIXX was a writer on the publication at the time that CHAMBERS was an editor and they knew each other very well. At that time FIXX had a nervous breakdown and CHAMBERS helped him very much in recuperating. BARKHAM felt that FIXX undoubtedly knew a great deal about statements CHAMBERS made concerning his underground espionage activities, which statements he made at the time he worked for Time, Inc.

Kisseloff-7241

NY 65-14920 WILLIAM WALTON

On March 29, 1949, WILLIAM WALTON, foreign correspondent for Time-Life Incorporated, was interviewed in his room at the Hotel Shelton, 49th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, by SAs Lawrence H. Bracken and Donald M. McInerney. WALTON advised that he is presently employed by Life Magazine, and that he is awaiting transportation to Europe for the purpose of attending a reunion of the war correspondents who participated in the invasion of France in June of 1944. He further stated that he was first employed by Time in 1942, at which time he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He worked in the main office with him from this time until the early part of 1943, when he was assigned to the European Theatre as a foreign correspondent. During this period, he had very little association with CHAMBERS, and the only thing that he could remember about him was that "in my opinion, he was nuttier than a fruit cake." He said that the reason for giving that statement was that it was well known among all the employes of Time that CHAMBERS constantly appeared to be fearing for his life. His manner at all times was extremely guarded, and on many occasions he had expressed to members of the staff that he was in fear of the Russian Secret Police.

WALTON went on to say that during this year period he himself had very little contact with CHAMBERS, and that his opinion expressed above was mainly a result of statements that he had heard made by other members of the Time staff. He added that upon his return to the United States at the conclusion of the war, he was assigned to Life Magazine, and as a result had no further contact with CHAMBERS.

WALTON said that he has been interviewed a number of times since last August concerning his knowledge of CHAMBERS, but at this time, he could recall only two specific instances. He stated that while he was in Washington, D. C., a date he could not recall, he was interviewed by a person whose name he could not recall, who told him that he was an ex-FBI agent, and to prove it, he displayed, "some sort of a card showing ex-FBI Agents' Association." He said this individual told him that he was employed by the Carnegie Endowment Corporation, and that he was a private detective employed by a detective firm located on Pine Street, in lower Manhattan. On another occasion he was contacted by a man

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who claimed to be a psychiatrist employed by the HISS attorneys, and he believed that this man's name was BENGER. WALTON advised that he told these two individuals, as well as the others that have contacted him, only what he told the writer.

William

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS. During the course of interviews with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he stated that he had contact in 1936 with LINCOLN STEFFENS. CHAMBERS stated that he had met with LINCOLN STEFFENS regarding the preparation of a biography of Mr. E. B. FILENE, a Boston department store magnate.

CHAMBERS stated that it had been brought to his attention by LEONARD LYONS that communications from STEFFENS to CHAMBERS had appeared in STEFFENS' book "Collected Letters of LINCOLN STEFFENS". CHAMBERS advised that STEFFENS may have known him under the name of HUGH JONES.

Inquiry at the New York Public Library, New York City, reflected that in the "Collected Letters of LINCOLN STEFFENS" three references were noted concerning CHAMBERS.

In a letter dated June 18, 1933, at Carmel, California, STEFFENS wrote as follows:

"My dear Whittaker Chambers,

"My hat came off today while I was reading a story of yours, (Our Comrade MUNN, 'New Masses', October, 1931 or 'Death of the Communists', 'New Masses', December, 1931.). How you can write! And your stuff—

"Whenever I hear people talk about 'proletarian art and literature', I'm going to ask them to shut their minds and look at you. I hope you are very young, though I don't see how you can be. I hope, too, that you are daring, that you have no respect for the writers of my generation and you know as I do that you can do it.

"Now I will put on my hat again.

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"Yours sincerely,

"/s/ LINCOLN STEFFENS"

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In a letter to his son, PETER, dated at New York, Thanksgiving Night, November, 1933, STEFFENS wrote the following:

"Dear Peter,

"Whittaker Chambers called up this morning; said he heard I would like to see him and offered to call. I suggested lunch with me here. He had been cheered by a copy he got of my letter to him. Really appreciated it because nobody had ever before given him a hand. 'Not the other left writers, not the other men on the Masses?' I ask— He: never a word. We don't do that for one another. I said that was a Red fault; there must be 'warm spots.' He agreed; he himself tries now to be a warm spot. But it is not the spirit of the Party. I said I got that at the Masses yesterday; they listened, but were unresponsive, and I thought, got or took nothing. 'There you are known' he said. They told me they had had a very impressive, suggestive talk, from you and that's why I am here; because they were so impressed especially North, (latter name refers to JOE NORTH, member of the 'New Masses' staff.)"

In a letter dated September 6, 1934, STEFFENS wrote to HUGH JONES, the name under which CHAMBERS said STEFFENS knew him. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hugh Jones,

"Sinclair is being attacked as a Communist. There is fierce hysteria here against Communism, you know. It began here with the general strike, when 'they' discovered by experimentation that Bridges and some of the other labor leaders could not be bribed. You can be trusted, I think, to understand how terrifying that discovery can be in real life. If we can't buy a man with real money how are we to make labor leaders see reason? No, when bribery fails what is left one by, — by violence? It is frightening and we are indeed frightened. Our hysteria is sincere; and it is wide spread. And we can see that, since the symbol of fright is the word 'Communist', all we have got to do is stick it on anybody we fear and hate. It used to be 'hun' now it is Communist. See? Sinclair is a Communist. But he says he isn't and the Communists say he isn't. They are damn liars, of course, so, you see, if I, an honest man will come out and declare and denounce publicly UPTON as no Red but as a Fascist I shall embarrass the Republicans, the herd, and I shall at the same time

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"be doing a service to our socialist Democrats. The Sinclair merger are considering now just how hot they want me to be.

"The fight of his party is one of the clearest expositions I have ever seen of the reason why Communists stress the need of building up a disciplined Party to take over and exercise power; of the reason why a mere socialist can't do the trick.

Bob, by the way, has left here though he had to get out of this atmosphere.....We are almost as dangerous as the Party; even my little boy, Pete, who is nine years old was under fire, and as for his mother, --he remarked to her one day: 'You have got yourself in dutch haven't you Mama?' It is all very amusing but you must realize that to elect a good old, safe Republican out here we are going to have a bigger and better hysteria which it will soon appear might as well be made permanent. Certainly it must be developed enough to defeat Sinclair, and I think it will. I expect to hear that he will drive in capitalism, but capital out of California.

"Why don't you come out and see for yourself the leading State in the union; and us warm spots, pretty spotted but still warm.

"Sincerely,

"/s/ LINCOLN STEFFENS"

It may be noted that the BOB referred to in the above letter undoubtedly refers to ROBERT CANTWELL, whom CHAMBERS states he recommended to LINCOLN STEFFENS to prepare the proposed biography of Mr. FILENE.

It may also be noted that in the "Collected Letters of LINCOLN STEFFENS" there were numerous letters to Communist leaders, including ANNA LOUISE STRONG, SAM DARCY, and others.

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RE: JOSEPH FREEMAN

On March 25, 1949, Mr. JOSEPH FREEMAN was interviewed by SAs JAMES R. SHINNERS and JAMES T. NEAGLE at the offices of EDWARD BERNAYS, 26 East 64th Street, New York City.

Mr. FREEMAN stated that he was a former member of the Communist Party and made the acquaintance of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in his capacity as former Editor of "New Masses," in approximately 1928 or 1929.

Mr. FREEMAN pointed out that he was first introduced to CHAMBERS through his brother, HARRY FREEMAN, as a prospective writer for "New Masses" magazine. Mr. FREEMAN said that at the time he was introduced to CHAMBERS, it was his recollection that CHAMBERS was a member of the staff of the "Daily Worker".

Mr. FREEMAN pointed out further that the first time he met CHAMBERS, a vivid impression was made because of the antics used by CHAMBERS at this original meeting. Mr. FREEMAN explained this by stating that at the time his attention was called to CHAMBERS' antics by HARRY FREEMAN. It was suggested that HARRY FREEMAN bring CHAMBERS to a meeting on the lower East Side near the "Daily Worker" and they could have a joint discussion which would include an individual, also a poet like CHAMBERS, named KEANE WALLIS. Mr. FREEMAN stated that at this meeting CHAMBERS became very outspoken and critical for no apparent reason of both Mr. WALLIS and JOSEPH FREEMAN. FREEMAN said that he severely reprimanded CHAMBERS for his unwarranted display of temper and recalled that after a brief period CHAMBERS seemed to be remorseful over the incident and suggested to JOSEPH FREEMAN that they become friends. Mr. FREEMAN stated he readily agreed to this proposition and offered to shake hands with CHAMBERS but he declined this approach. CHAMBERS, Mr. FREEMAN said, stated that it was his habit that when he made friends that he and the other party slash their wrists and mingle their blood as a token of friendship. FREEMAN said he naturally rejected such a move and after an extended discussion, the proposal was again made that FREEMAN and CHAMBERS become friends and FREEMAN recalled that he again offered his hand to CHAMBERS and this time CHAMBERS grasped FREEMAN'S fingers with his left hand and at the same time attempted to slash his wrists as previously described. FREEMAN said that a brief melee followed which was terminated through the intercession of the bartender and several other guests at the saloon they were visiting.

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Following this outbreak, FREEMAN said that the party he had brought to join in the discussion, Mr. WALLIS, disappeared. FREEMAN then recalled that the discussions broke up around 2:00 A.M. when the two FREEMANS and CHAMBERS departed from the saloon and went directly to HARRY FREEMAN'S home in Long Island City. JOSEPH FREEMAN stated that when they arrived at HARRY'S home they were greeted by HARRY'S wife who made observations of the apparent inebriation of the trio and offered to prepare a snack. JOSEPH FREEMAN then added that when he turned to introduce CHAMBERS to his sister-in-law, he noticed CHAMBERS lying prone on the floor crying to himself and at the same time apologizing to JOSEPH FREEMAN for his antics earlier in the evening. JOSEPH FREEMAN stated that following this incident he had no further social contact with CHAMBERS.

JOSEPH FREEMAN advised the Agents that the above episode was related by FREEMAN to HAROLD ROSENWALD, attorney for ALGER HISS, in the Fall of 1948, shortly after the hearings on the HISS-CHAMBERS situation took place. JOSEPH FREEMAN stated that ROSENWALD requested FREEMAN to testify to the above facts at the forthcoming trial but he declined this offer.

JOSEPH FREEMAN stated that following his original meeting mentioned above with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he had no further contact with him, although CHAMBERS was appointed to the Editorial Board of "New Masses" magazine. FREEMAN stated that he recalls that in the early 1930's, he took a year's leave of absence from the "New Masses" to write a book and advised that upon his return WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was serving in the capacity of Editor of "New Masses". FREEMAN pointed out, however, that CHAMBERS tenure as Editor was very brief when he suddenly disappeared from all activity and was not heard from by other members of the "New Masses" staff.

FREEMAN said that comments were passed frequently concerning the status of CHAMBERS with the Communist Party and he recalled that he heard rumors that CHAMBERS was in the underground doing work for the old O.G.P.U. FREEMAN emphasized, however, that he never knew actually that CHAMBERS was serving in the underground.

Mr. FREEMAN said that his next contact with CHAMBERS followed a brief period in which FREEMAN was attached to "Fortune" magazine in which he assisted in the preparation of an article for that magazine. FREEMAN stated that his work was well received by the Editors of "Fortune" magazine and they asked him if he would care to join the staff as a permanent member.

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FREEMAN said he readily accepted the offer but was told that before he could be offered a permanent position, he would have to be screened by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who, at that time, was associated with "Time" magazine.

FREEMAN stated that he had an interview with CHAMBERS at "Time" magazine, which FREEMAN recalled was very formal. FREEMAN stated that when he entered the room CHAMBERS promptly told him to have a seat and proceeded to ask him questions which impressed FREEMAN as being peculiar. The first question he was asked, FREEMAN said, was whether or not he owned any property and recalled CHAMBERS as saying that it was imperative that individuals associated with the "Time," "Life," and "Fortune" magazines should be property owners, indicating to FREEMAN that he himself owned four farms. FREEMAN stated that he also asked him questions regarding his religious views along with several question on politics and writing experience. FREEMAN said that no questions ever arose concerning their previous meeting or associations at "New Masses" and after a brief interview, FREEMAN was excused and did not receive any appointment to "Fortune" magazine.

Relative to ALGER HISS, Mr. FREEMAN stated that he never heard any comments during his affiliations with the Communist Party or since his break in 1939, which would indicate to him that HISS was ever a member of the Communist Party or even a sympathizer. FREEMAN stated that he has followed the newspaper accounts of the HISS-CHAMBERS case very closely and has participated in many discussions concerning the plausibility of CHAMBERS' allegations. FREEMAN pointed out that in a discussion that he had in the instant case with BEATRICE PITNEY LAMB, Head of the "United Nations News", 45 East 65th Street, New York City, she made the observations that it is her impression that ALGER HISS is protecting his wife, PRISCILLA.

Mrs. LAMB told FREEMAN that she went to school with Mrs. HISS and indicated that she thought Mrs. HISS was a "fellow traveler." FREEMAN stated that he could recall no further details of this conversation with Mrs. LAMB. She will be interviewed by Agents of this office.

FREEMAN said that during his period in the Communist Party, he reported numerous affairs and conferences for the "New Masses", including a detailed report on the hearings before the NYE Committee on Munitions. FREEMAN when advised that HISS was a member of this committee stated he was unable to recall his affiliation with this group. He pointed out that whenever he was covering meetings of such a nature as the NYE Committee, he was

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constantly on the alert for "available" sources of information of individuals who were known to be sympathetic with the Communist Party. FREEMAN said that he positively could not recall ALGER HISS ever being identified to him by any of his Washington contacts as a person who could be approached for information.

Mr. FREEMAN was questioned concerning other individuals involved in the present investigation and stated that the only names he could recall as being familiar to him were those of JOHN ABT and LEE PRESSMAN. Mr. FREEMAN pointed out, however, that he was not personally aware of any information which would indicate any activity on their part with the instant investigation and pointed out that he had heard that these two individuals were regarded as being acceptable to the Communist Party.

Photographs of individuals in the instant investigation were shown to Mr. FREEMAN and he could identify only CHAMBERS and Mr. PRESSMAN.

Mrs. CHARMION FREEMAN, wife of JOSEPH FREEMAN, was interviewed and she stated she could not recall any individuals mentioned in the Hiss-Chambers inquiry particularly ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She also advised she had no information relative Communist Party underground activity.

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FRANKLIN SPIER

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicated that he and his wife, in about early 1932, moved from their 11th Street address in New York City, to the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER, known as the Old Hall Farm, located at Glen Gardner in the village of Glenwood, which is about 6 miles from the town of High Bridge, located on the Jersey Central Railroad.

SPIER was interviewed on March 14, 1949, by SA LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN at the Spier Advertising Agency, 30 East 49th Street, New York City, at which time he gave the following background information concerning his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

SPIER said that he met CHAMBERS through his wife, DELIA, who had been a close friend of CHAMBERS' wife. His first meeting with CHAMBERS was in 1928, and between then and 1932, he saw him on one or two occasions, but these meetings were always unimportant and purely social.

In 1932, after SPIER'S wife had her second child, he bought a farm in Glen Gardner, New Jersey, and since he was working in New York, he asked the CHAMBERSES if they would care to live in a barn located on this property, and thus, his wife would have companionship during the day. SPIER said that at this time he knew CHAMBERS to be a member of the Communist Party because CHAMBERS told him that he was, and also told him that he was doing highly secretive work, which he would not disclose to him, as he did not want any of his friends to be involved.

At this point SPIER, himself, suggested that CHAMBERS had always appeared to him to be rather queer, and the recent publicity concerning the pumpkin had only served to bring out that "CHAMBERS was up to his old tricks of digging holes and burying things." SPIER explained this by saying that in the period 1932, while CHAMBERS lived at the farm in New Jersey, a German-American Bund established itself on a nearby farm. And, as a result of their arrogant actions, Mrs. CHAMBERS told Mrs. SPIER that her husband had become so worried concerning the coming Fascist dictatorship that he dug a hole behind the barn and buried some highly confidential documents. SPIER said that he never knew where this hole was dug, nor what the documents consisted of, or if they had ever been dug up again by CHAMBERS.

In SPIER'S opinion, CHAMBERS was a very peculiar man. During the time he was living at the farm CHAMBERS had no visible means of support and at all times seemed to be concerned for his own safety. He even went

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FRANKLIN

so far as to get off at a different railroad station every time he journeyed to the farm. He explained this to SPIER by saying that he did not want to become associated with any routine movements.

At the conclusion of the interview SPIER stated that the actions of CHAMBERS in the current publicity of this trial did not surprise him in the least, since his strange actions were in keeping with the man that he knew approximately twenty years ago.

On March 15, 1949, these facts were brought to the attention of Mr. CHAMBERS and he related that he had absolutely no recollection of having secreted any mail on the SPIER farm at any time. He did state, however, that the only thing of consequence that he had in his possession at that time, insofar as the Communist Party was concerned, was Communist propaganda, and that if any thing had been secreted it would probably have been this type of material.

On March 15, 1949, the above facts were made known to the Baltimore Office and they were requested to interview Mrs. CHAMBERS concerning her knowledge of any of these statements.

WHITTAKER

On March 15, 1949, agents of the Baltimore Office interviewed Mrs. CHAMBERS and she recalled that shortly after their marriage in 1931, she and her husband took up a "periodic residence" at the SPIER farm and that they eventually moved from the farm in the Fall of 1933. Sometime during their residence there, Mrs. CHAMBERS buried a letter-sized metal file containing miscellaneous Communist pamphlets and literature which she did not desire to have discovered in their possession. This was buried in the truck garden plot near the barn. After moving from the farm in the early Fall of 1933, Mrs. CHAMBERS returned to the SPIER farm and recovered the letter-sized metal file with its contents. On this occasion, Mrs. CHAMBERS told Mr. and Mrs. SPIER about the concealment of this file and they helped her locate and recover same.

Subsequent to the recovery, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that they disposed of the Communist literature and pamphlets by destroying them or giving them away. She was unable to recall whether there was anything but Communist pamphlets and literature in the file at the time it was buried, and denied that there was anything belonging to the CHAMBERSES presently buried on the SPIER farm.

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Mrs. CHAMBERS was able to recall this date clearly because she was pregnant at the time and the child was born in October of 1933. Mrs. CHAMBERS further denied that there was ever any confidential documents buried on the SPIER farm to her knowledge. She likewise denied that she had informed Mrs. SPIER that there was any confidential documents secreted in this metal file.

On March 16, 1949, CHAMBERS was informed of the remarks made by his wife in connection with this incident and he stated that at this time this did not refresh his recollection in any way whatsoever, and he could not add anything to what his wife said. He indicated that on return to his farm in Maryland, he would discuss this matter with his wife, and thereafter would inform agents of any additional material that he might obtain in this connection.

On March 16, 1949, Mrs. DELAFIELD SPIER was contacted at her home, 518 Tulfan Terrace , Bronx, New York. She stated that she could not recall ever having been told by Mrs. CHAMBERS of any details concerning the burial or recovery of documents on the SPIER farm. Further, she could not recall helping the CHAMBERSES retrieve them, nor could she recall ever telling her husband any details concerning such an event.

FRANKLIN SPIER was subsequently contacted and when informed of the statements of Mrs. CHAMBERS, he remarked that the mentioning of a metal container "rang a bell", but he could not elaborate further on this matter. SPIER went on to say that it was his recollection that CHAMBERS buried some documents not in the truck garden plot, but "down behind the barn, across the swampy ground, across the stream and in the woods."

The results of this interview were made known to the Baltimore Office by teletype dated March 16, 1949, at which time Baltimore was requested to interview both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS for any information they might have concerning SPIER'S statement.

By teletype dated March 23, 1949, Baltimore advised that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS had no recollection of either of them ever having buried anything on the SPIER farm. At this time Mrs. CHAMBERS could recall no additional details and was not too certain of some of the details furnished from her previous interview. She was sure of the following facts only:

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Mr. + Mrs. Frank Spier

The CHAMBERSES lived in a barn on the SPIER farm probably from early Spring 1932 to about September of 1933. Mr. CHAMBERS had just gotten into the underground work at this time and was away from home frequently. They had practically no privacy in the barn where they were living and Mrs. CHAMBERS was frightened somewhat because of Mr. CHAMBERS new work. Therefore, sometime during their stay, the exact time she could not recall, she buried a metal letter file containing Communist pamphlets and literature only, in their truck garden plot, located across the road from the barn. She explained that her motive was to prevent the literature from being discovered in their possession or on the premises of the SPIERS' home, who had been so kind and accommodating. Her only recollection of the container in which the literature was buried is that it was a sheet metal letter-sized file, square in shape, measuring approximately 14" by 10" by 4". Sometime latter, the exact time and situation as to the persons present, if anyone besides herself, she could not recall, she dug up the metal file and the literature was destroyed or disposed of in a manner she could not recall. Mrs. CHAMBERS could not recall telling either of the SPIERS about the buried file. When asked why she bothered to dig it up, she said that it probably had not been buried deeply enough to be secure from detection when plowing the garden.

Neither of the CHAMBERSES could explain why Mr. SPIER would know about the incident, except that Mr. CHAMBERS commented that Mr. SPIER is a "flighty minded" individual. CHAMBERS further stated that in 1932, he started in the underground and during the period 1932 to 1933, he was acting as liason between Communist Party Headquarters in New York City and the underground. In such a role he handled no documents or papers, and all of his transmissions were verbal. Both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS at this time stated unequivocally that neither of them ever buried or concealed any confidential or secret documents or papers at any time on the SPIER farm because they never had any such material in their possession during the period in question.

As a result of the above statements of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, no further investigation was pursued in this line.

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IRVING KAPLAN

IRVING KAPLAN, 144-49 Charter Road, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, telephone number: Olympia 8-4346, was interviewed on March 22, 1949 by SA's ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN at his office in the United Nations Secretariat, Lake Success, Long Island, New York.

KAPLAN was found to be hostile in his attitude. He indicated that he was willing to answer questions concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his acquaintance with CHAMBERS, and he wanted to answer charges made by CHAMBERS as noted in the press lately concerning KAPLAN'S having given CHAMBERS a job with the National Research Project in 1937. KAPLAN stated that he would not answer any questions concerning other persons, KAPLAN'S associates, or allow agents to "indulge in a fishing expedition for information."

He stated that he is presently employed as Economic Affairs Officer for the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, Long Island. KAPLAN related that he first met CHAMBERS at Columbia University when both of them were students there in the 1920's. CHAMBERS was well known to many of the students as a writer for a student publication of the University. KAPLAN said he was not very friendly with CHAMBERS at the University, but after they left school he saw him on many occasions socially in the company of persons who were known to KAPLAN. He stated that he would not name these persons nor discuss them any further.

In about 1927, on many occasions, he saw CHAMBERS at the New York Public Library, where CHAMBERS was working and where KAPLAN visited to use the library facilities. At that time, KAPLAN was working in the vicinity of the library and when he visited the library, he often saw CHAMBERS and had conversations with him. In 1929, KAPLAN left New York and went to San Francisco. He did not see CHAMBERS again or know anything about what CHAMBERS was doing until 1937, when he saw CHAMBERS on one occasion, never seeing him thereafter.

KAPLAN stated that from 1935 until about 1938, he was Associate Director of the National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Technological Changes. This project was under the Works Projects Administration, and KAPLAN'S office, as Associate Director, was in Philadelphia.

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KAPLAN'S work was concerned with over-all budgetary control of the Project. He stated that different Government agencies used the facilities of the Project for the work of their agencies and hired people to work on the Project within the particular agency. The applications for employment on the part of these individuals passed over KAPLAN'S desk in Philadelphia, it being one of his routine duties to pass on these applications primarily to see that the agencies did not hire too much personnel. The entire file of each applicant would pass over his desk for his approval.

In late 1937, several applications of persons seeking employment with the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. passed over his desk. These persons were to work for the Railroad Retirement Board under the National Research Project. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was one of these applicants and KAPLAN approved his application for employment along with the applications of other persons at that time. KAPLAN stated that at the time he approved the application, he did not realize that the applicant, CHAMBERS, was the CHAMBERS he had been acquainted with at Columbia University.

Shortly after that, he received a telephone call in Philadelphia from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was in Philadelphia at the time. CHAMBERS identified himself and suggested they have dinner together. KAPLAN invited him to his home for dinner that evening. CHAMBERS came to KAPLAN'S home and told ~~KAPLAN~~ that he had applied for a job with the National Research Project and that his application had been approved and he was going to start work in the near future. KAPLAN said that he believed CHAMBERS said he was going to start to work the next morning in Washington, D.C. KAPLAN said that he then recalled that he had approved an application for CHAMBERS sometime before that. KAPLAN said that as he recalled, he believed that CHAMBERS worked as an editor for the National Research Project but that he did not know how long he worked there. After dinner with CHAMBERS, he and CHAMBERS discussed their days at college and old times in general. KAPLAN said that he could not be any more specific about their conversation. He claimed that he never saw CHAMBERS after that.

He never knew CHAMBERS to have been a member of the Communist Party or connected with any espionage activity. He continued that no one had ever recommended CHAMBERS to him for a job with the National Research Project. KAPLAN said that CHAMBERS already had a job with the Project before CHAMBERS contacted KAPLAN and, although CHAMBERS' employment application was

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approved by KAPLAN, at the time it was approved, KAPLAN did not know that the applicant CHAMBERS was the CHAMBERS whom he had known at Columbia University.

KAPLAN was asked whether GEORGE SILVERMAN had spoken to him about getting CHAMBERS a job with the National Research Project prior to CHAMBERS' obtaining that employment, and KAPLAN said that he was acquainted with SILVERMAN, who in 1937 was with the Railroad Retirement Board, but SILVERMAN did not recommend CHAMBERS for the job. KAPLAN said that he did not intend to discuss SILVERMAN any further and that he had told interviewing agents all he knew about CHAMBERS.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will report the results of the interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in so far as it pertains to his personal history, background, and associates.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

At the present time there is being prepared in the New York Office a separate report embodying a comprehensive statement of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning his personal history, background and associates, including those known by him in business, school, and his Communist underground activity. It is contemplated that this report will be completed in the immediate future. All leads in so far as they pertain to his background, personal history, and associates have been set out heretofore by letter or teletype to appropriate offices, therefore, in view of the status of the present investigation, no leads are being set forth for other offices in this report. Copies, however, are being designated for information purposes for the Baltimore, Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices inasmuch as they have received copies of the summary report and also may be requested to conduct further investigation on the phase relating to CHAMBERS' background and personal history.

Kisseloff-7259

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 74-1333)

During a recent conference with Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS F. MURPHY, Southern District of New York, relative to the prosecution of ALGER HISS on the Perjury indictment, Mr. MURPHY advised Agents of this office that he has been told informally by Mr. JAMES M. McINERNEY of the Tax Division, Department of Justice, that representatives of HISS have indicated in Washington an interest in examining the files of the Justice Department and the State Department with respect to the "AMERASIA" case (PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, was., ETAL - ESPIONAGE - X; New York file 65-14461).

Mr. McINERNEY apparently furnished no further details to Mr. MURPHY in this regard and it is not known if a formal request has been made by the defense for inspection of such files, and if so what action may have been taken over such request.

Mr. MURPHY also commented that this phase of instant matter has been mentioned very briefly by himself to Mr. RAYMOND P. WHEARTY of the Criminal Division and that the latter has indicated that the Department on its own is conducting some sort of an examination of the "AMERASIA" situation, apparently to determine whether or not the situation there was analogous to that in this case with respect to the abstraction of official Government files and the transmittal thereof of unauthorized persons outside the Government.

Mr. THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, has advised that Mr. WHEARTY has informed him that two individuals in the Criminal Division checked on the "AMERASIA" situation and that "There was nothing to it". Mr. WHEARTY did not indicate to Mr. DONEGAN whether or not contact was had by him with the Bureau on this matter and although it is felt that the

cc: Washington Field
NY 65-14461

74-1333-3060

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Letter to Director, FBI
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Bureau is probably aware of the interest manifested by the defense in the "AMERASIA" situation, it is being furnished herein in the event Mr. WHEARTY has not informed the Bureau.

Bureau cooperant. Whearty has examined Jaffe documents. JEG

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 10, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

During a recent conference between Agents of this office and THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS F. MURPHY, Southern District of New York, who are handling the prosecution of the perjury indictment against ALGER HISS, Messrs. DONEGAN and MURPHY requested that there be made available to them in the immediate future, a transcript of testimony taken by the House Committee on Un-American Activities pertaining to the HISS-CHAMBERS matter. This office is in possession of, and has made available to Mr. DONEGAN, a copy of the House Committee on Un-American Activities testimony taken through September 9, 1948, but it is believed that a transcript of the testimony subsequent to that time should be made available.

DEFERRED INCORRECT

It is respectfully requested that this matter receive expeditious attention inasmuch as the trial is presently set for May 23, 1949.

TGS:MAR
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6 MAY 20 1949

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Director, FBI

May 10, 1949

SAC, New York

JAMES
ALGER HISS; PERJURY - R

During a recent conference between Agents of this office and THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS F. MURPHY, Southern District of New York, who are handling the prosecution of the perjury indictment against ALGER HISS, Messrs. DONEGAN and MURPHY requested that there be made available to them in the immediate future, a transcript of testimony taken by the House Committee on Un-American Activities pertaining to the HISS-CHAMBERS matter. This office is in possession of, and has made available to Mr. DONEGAN, a copy of the House Committee on Un-American Activities testimony taken through September 9, 1948, but it is believed that a transcript of the testimony subsequent to that time should be made available.

It is respectfully requested that this matter receive expeditious attention inasmuch as the trial is presently set for May 23, 1949.

JOH:MEF
65-14920

Kisseloff-7263

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, San Diego

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Washington Field Division letter to Bureau dated April 8, 1949.

For the information of the Washington Field Division, there is being enclosed herewith one copy of the report of SA NORMAN S. HIGSON dated March 25, 1949, at San Diego, California, which reflects the results of an interview of LEONARD HOWARD DE CAUX and his wife, CAROLINE, on March 2, 1949.

In a cover letter to the Bureau, which was forwarded with referenced report, it was pointed out that the attitude of both DE CAUX and his wife was one of hostile reticence and that during the course of the entire interview, they attempted to slant inquiries toward CIO matters and denounced investigations which "interferred with Constitutional rights and which are designed to smear the reputation of anyone, who has worked for the cause of labor".

Neither DE CAUX nor his wife would volunteer any information and in response to a direct final question, each categorically denied any knowledge of Espionage activities on behalf of any of their associates in Washington, D. C.

In view of the fact that DE CAUX and his wife have been interviewed and since their attitude at that time was highly uncooperative, a second interview at the present time would appear to serve no purpose. For this reason, the interview requested in the referenced letter by the Washington Field Division will not be conducted unless the San Diego Office is otherwise advised.

cc - Washington Field (Encl.)

NSH:mja
65-1573

RECORDED - 116 1 / 1333 3062

INDEXED - 116

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Kisseloff-7264

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:
SAC, Washington Field

May 10, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on April 8, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:
JAPAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1533-3063
D-99115 BU

Examination requested by:
Washington Field

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Allen Weinstein 10/16/74 THB/bcs
RECORDED 11

Reference:
Letter dated April 8, 1949

Examination requested:
Document

Specimens:

The following are originals of photostatic copies previously submitted:

K549 Letterhead stationery of Department of State, Division of Trade Agreements, dated January 8, 1936, typewritten letter beginning "A-3 Mr. Sayre: I am returning the German ...".
K550 Page two of typewritten letter beginning "Mr. Darlington points out ...", handwritten signature "HARRY C. HAWKINS".
K551 Letter typewritten on letterhead stationery of Department of State, Division of Trade Agreements, dated December 31, 1937, beginning "Mr. Hawkins: I am returning the Aide Memoire ...".
K552 Page number 2, beginning "critical of its commercial policy; ...".
K553 Page number 3, beginning "field of general currency ...".
K554 Page number 4, beginning "same words on another occasion ...".
K555 Page number 5, beginning "have undergone an appreciable change ...".
K556 Page number 6, beginning "of Party men have gained ascendance, ...".
K557 Page number 7, beginning "give a reply of negative nature ...".
K558 Page number 8, beginning "method of carrying on trade ...".
K559 Page number 9, beginning "an agreement upon Germany and ...".
K560 Page number 10, beginning "German Imports of Cotton ...".
K561 Page number 11, beginning "trade. That is needed now ...".

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
RECEIVED 6
MAY 11 1949 P.M.
RCF:JL JL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7265

Continued on next page

K562 Page number 12, beginning "An interim agreement should ...".
K563 Page number 13, beginning "most-favored-nation treatment ...".
K564 Page number 14, beginning "best politics of all, at any time, ...".
K565 Page number 15, beginning "proof to the German people ...".
K566 Page number 16, beginning "come from the one least ...".
K567 One page dated December 31, 1937, beginning "MEMORANDUM The United States Government ...".
K568 Page number 2, beginning "convinced that the interests ...".
K569 Page number 3, beginning "The United States is not unaware ...".
K569A Page number 4, beginning "Germany during the interim ...".
K570 One page beginning "Aide - Memoire. I. Die Deutsche Regierung ...".
K571 Page number 2, beginning "kungen auch der Urheber des ...".
K572 Page number 3, beginning "Generalten 'representativen Periode' ...".
K573 Page number 4, beginning "wesentliche Grundlagen seiner ...".
K574 Page number 5, beginning "der Kompensation usw. sind ...".
K575 Page number 6, beginning "finden, welche zu der ...".
K576 Page number 7, beginning "Staaten gewahren gewissen anderen ...".
K577 Page number 8, beginning "ten auf eine neue, die ...".
K578 Page number 9, beginning "wird, dab die Deutsche ...".
K579 Page number 10, beginning "Zusammenwirken dieser beiden ...".
K580 Page number 11, beginning "Die Ausfuhr der Vereinigten ...".
K581 Page number 12, beginning "Vereinigten Staaten Automobile ...".
K582 Page number 13, beginning "Beteiligung Deutschlands und der ...".
K583 Page number 14, beginning "allien nicht die Rede ...".
K584 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that on the other hand ...".
K585 One page, message beginning "to Urumchi in Sinkiang and ...".
K586 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tsiang stated that the whole ...".
K587 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "The road from that point ...", ending "BULLITT".
K588 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated at Paris, January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Dr. Tingfu Tsiang recently resigned ...".
K589 One page, message beginning "a reply. He stated that he had ...", ending "BULLITT".
K590 One page entitled "TELEGRAM RECEIVED", dated January 13, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Peiping and Hankow please transmit ...", ending "SOKOBIN".
K591 One page entitled "CORRECTED COPY", dated at Hankow, January 11, 1938, to Secretary of State, Washington, beginning "Following for War Department ...".

Continued on next page.

K592 Page number 2, beginning "suggest nothing better, but they ...".
K593 Page number 3, beginning "results will be disappointing ...", ending "JOHNSON".
K594 One page entitled "AIDE MEMOIRE", beginning "The German Ambassador ...".
K595 Page number 2, beginning "not constitute a threat or ...".
K596 Page number 3, beginning "this reply. The Ambassador ...".
K597 Page number 4, beginning "tiating bilateral trade agreements ...".
K598 Page number 5, beginning "certain reasonable and recognized ...".
K599 Page number 6, beginning "tries, for whatever reasons they ...".
K600 Page number 7, beginning "arrangement by German regulations ...".
K601 Page number 8, beginning "competitors of non-German residence ...".
K602 Page number 9, beginning "which is reputed to amount ...".
K603 Page number 10, beginning "The problem which such ...".
K604 Page number 11, beginning "the trade agreement between the ...".
K605 Page number 12, beginning "financing the Brazilian Government ...".

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the original of each of the photographs from the microfilm listed below in the left column and each of the State Department original documents listed opposite were made by one typing run. That is, the original of Qc74 and K549 were both typed at one time.

Qc74	K549
Qc75	K550
Qc77	K552
Qc78	K553
Qc79	K554
Qc80	K555
Qc81	K556
Qc82	K557
Qc83	K558
Qc84	K559
Qc85	K560
Qc86	K561
Qc87	K562
Qc88	K563
Qc89	K564
Qc90	K565
Qc91	K566

Kisseloff-7267

It was concluded that the original documents depicted on the photographs made from the microfilms listed below on the left are different documents than the original documents of the State Department listed opposite. However, the wording in each photograph is verbatim with its corresponding State Department document. For example, the

Continued on next page.

typed wording on specimen Qe76 is verbatim with the typed wording on K551 although K551 is not the original of Qe76.

Qe76	K551
Qe92	K567
Qe93	K568
Qe94	K569
Qe95	K569A

With reference to specimens Qe96 through Qe109, Qe120 through Qe131, K570 through K583, K594 through K605, the following observations and conclusions were reached. There are certain marks appearing on most of the microfilm photographs that appear in the same relative positions on the corresponding State Department documents. This in itself indicates the possibility that such microfilm photographs are from the corresponding State Department documents. However, there are also marks appearing on these photographs which are not present on the corresponding documents and vice versa. This may be due to fine particles of dust or fibers that have fallen off the original documents from the time the microfilm photographs were made. These differences prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. However, it can be stated that either the above is true or that the originals of the microfilm photographs and their corresponding State Department documents listed below opposite each other came from common typing runs. That is, Qe96 originates photographically from the original document K570 or the original of Qe96 and K570 came from a common typing run.

Qe96	K570
Qe97	K571
Qe98	K572
Qe99	K573
Qe100	K574
Qe101	K575
Qe102	K576
Qe103	K577
Qe104	K578
Qe105	K579
Qe106	K580
Qe107	K581
Qe108	K582
Qe109	K583
Qe120	K594
Qe121	K595
Qe122	K596
Qe123	K597
Qe124	K598

Kisseloff-7268

Continued on next page.

Qc125	K599
Qc126	K600
Qc127	K601
Qc128	K602
Qc129	K603
Qc130	K604
Qc131	K605

With reference to specimens Qc110 through Qc119, K584 through K593 the following conclusions were reached.

It was concluded that each of the originals of the microfilm photographs and each of the State Department documents listed below opposite each other originate from common stencils. That is, the original of Qc110 and K584 were made by one stencil.

Qc110	K584
Qc111	K585
Qc112	K586
Qc113	K587
Qc114	K588
Qc115	K589
Qc116	K590
Qc117	K591
Qc118	K592
Qc119	K593

There were also submitted 32 pages of State Department documents. Most of the pages were stapled to the evidence listed at the beginning of this report and were possibly submitted as part of the entire file. Inasmuch as the originals of State Department documents K549 through K569, K569A through K605 were submitted, no examination was made of the 32 pages also submitted and they were returned to the Washington Field Office along with the above listed State Department documents on May 6, 1949, photographic copies having been retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Attention is called to the fact that this report covers the examination and comparison of original State Department documents with the photographs representing the microfilm, Grand Jury exhibits #47 and #48, F.B.I. Laboratory numbers Qc74 through Qc131. Laboratory report D-94795 BU dated March 11, 1949 directed to the Washington Field Office, carbon copies of which were sent to all offices receiving copies of this report, set forth the results of a comparison of the microfilm Qc74 through Qc131 with photostatic copies of the State Department documents.

Continued on next page.

It should be noted that the instant report differs from report D-94795 BU only in regard to specimens Qc110 through Qc119 and K584 through K593. It is now concluded that the originals of the microfilm photographs Qc110 through Qc119, and their corresponding State Department documents K584 through K593 were made by common stencils.

Kisseloff-7270

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. T. Harbo

DATE: April 20, 1949

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: OJAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

You will recall that sometime ago we made a comparison of photographic prints made from Grand Jury Exhibits #47 and #48 with photostatic copies of certain documents found in the State Department's records. Grand Jury Exhibits #47 and #48 are 35 mm microfilm negatives which have heretofore been referred to as "pumpkin film". Our report dated March 11, 1949, reflected that in our comparison between the photographic prints made from these negatives and the photostats of the State Department documents submitted by the Washington Field Office we determined that all photographic prints contained the same verbatim content as the corresponding State Department photostats. In some instances our conclusions went beyond that stating that the document shown in the photographic print and the corresponding State Department photostat were prepared as a result of a common typing run or came from a common stencil.

The question has since been raised as to whether or not it would be desirable that a comparison be made between the photographic prints prepared from Grand Jury Exhibits #47 and #48 and the now available State Department documents themselves in addition to the comparison previously made between the photographic prints and photostats of these State Department documents. A teletype was forwarded to the New York Office requesting that that Office discuss the matter with the officials handling the prosecution of this case. The teletype pointed out the possibility that the court might request such a comparison during the trial and that this would cause some delay in the trial. The Washington Field Office was requested to obtain the originals of these documents and forward them to the Laboratory, in the event such a comparison was requested. The attached teletype has now been received from the New York Office in which it is pointed out that AUSA MURPHY, who is apparently planning to handle this case in court, was not available for consultation. However, it was discussed with SAAG DONEGAN, who stated that he felt the original State Department documents should be examined.

Before we proceed with this examination, it is felt that the Bureau should be officially apprised of the amount of work involved to make the type of comparison which was previously made from the photostats. On the basis of the examination of the photostats of the State Department documents it would require at least one week, or possibly two weeks' time of Mr. FEEHAN, who is handling this case. There is some doubt in my mind whether the further examination will add anything materially to the case. FEEHAN is already in the position to testify that the documents depicted in Grand Jury Exhibits #47 and #48 contain identically the

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74-1333

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F B I

31 MAY 17 1949

memo Mr. Fletcher 4-25-49

Kisseloff-7271

same information as that appearing on the corresponding photostats of the State Department documents. It would seem that the question of whether or not identically the same document is involved does not add materially to the case but that the contents of the document is the matter of real pertinence. Furthermore, from information furnished by the Washington Field Office, it is considered highly unlikely by representatives of the State Department who were contacted that the same original documents now available in the State Department would have been available to HISS or anyone else for photographing as was apparently done. The documents now available in the State Department are referred to as file copies and they feel that most of the documents photographed and now shown in Grand Jury Exhibits #47 and #48 were information copies which would have since been destroyed. This matter is not entirely clear as reflected by the letter of April 8, 1949, from the Washington Field Office which is attached.

It should be noted in this connection that, when the Bureau first instructed the Washington Field Office to obtain photostatic copies of the State Department documents which corresponded with the documents depicted in the Grand Jury Exhibits referred to herein, the Investigative Division did not contemplate a detailed Laboratory examination between each corresponding document in an effort to determine if the same identical document was involved, but only planned to show that the content of each was identical.

I understand the State Department has requested the return of the original documents as soon as possible.

I believe it would be desirable that this matter be discussed with New York by telephone in some detail in order that the problem will be fully understood and in order that we may avoid any work which will be unproductive.

RECOMMENDATION: That you discuss this entire problem with Mr. FLETCHER of the Security Investigative Division to determine the desires of that Division in the matter and give consideration to a further discussion of this problem with the New York Office in order that that office in turn may further discuss it with AUSA MURPHY and SAAG DONEGAN.

Kisseloff-7272

RHF

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

There are enclosed herewith original State Department file copies of State Department documents constituting Grand Jury Exhibits #47 and #48. Whereas this office has previously submitted photostatic copies of these documents to the Laboratory, the original documents are now being transmitted to aid in the examination.

The present problem is that of positively identifying the microfilm documents as being identical with those received from the State Department. Inasmuch as the actual papers from which the microfilm was made are no longer in existence, with the exception of the AIDE MEMOIRE dated July 21, 1937 (Grand Jury Exhibits #48-37 through #48-48), it will be impossible to produce these papers as evidence.

It is requested that the Laboratory make an examination of the documents to effect positive identification of the microfilm documents.

The Laboratory is requested to return the original documents to the Washington Field Office as expeditiously as possible in order that they may be returned to the State Department.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 5/4/49 jl

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MAY 17 1949

JST:cl
74-94
Enclosures

Kisseloff-7273

Evidence 5/6/49 JRF:jl

Lab. report 5/10/49 JRF:jl

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK FILE NO. SD 65-1573

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	5/9/49	5/3,6/49	NORMAN S. HIGSON, SA MJA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Neither the North Park Branch, Bank of America, or First National Trust and Savings Bank, the only other bank in the North Park area at San Diego, Calif., has any record of HISS' account or deposit on September 7, 1940.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/22/87 BY SP2 MACFIEM

REFERENCE: Bureau File Number 74-1333.
Report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A) dated 3/14/49 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA:

A photostatic copy of an analysis of a checking account in the names of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS contains an entry dated September 7, 1940, reflecting deposits of two checks in the amount of $65.13 each at the "Bank of America, North Pk. Br. San Diego". This entry is followed by a question mark contained in parenthesis.

W. C. OSBORN, Assistant Cashier, North Park Branch, Bank of America, examined the records of that bank and reported that such records contained no reference to an account in the names of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. OSBORN searched the signature cards, which reflect the names of all individuals who have had an account at that bank at any time. This file failed to reflect any record of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: F. X. McEdwards SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74 - 3065 RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

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3 - New York (65-14920)
2 - San Diego

Kisseloff-7274

7—2031

ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. OSBORN then searched the ledger sheets of that bank for the month of September, 1940 and reported that he was unable to locate any deposit to the credit of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS on September 7th, or any other day of September, 1940.

Mr. OSBORN said that to his knowledge there is no other branch of the Bank of America designated as the North Park Branch. He said that the only other bank in the North Park area of San Diego is the 30th and University Branch of the First National Trust and Savings Bank.

Mr. S. W. TIRRELL, Assistant Cashier, 30th and University Branch, First National Trust and Savings Bank, searched his records and reported that that bank had never carried an account in the names of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. He reported that a search of the signature cards maintained by that branch failed to reveal any record of an account in the name of HISS. TIRRELL searched the Bankers' Guide and said that he was unable to locate any bank, which was known as the North Park Bank, aside from the Branch Bank of America bearing that designation.

Mr. O. C. JENSEN, Vice-President, Bank of America, San Diego, California, Main Branch, said that he was not aware of any Branch Bank of America known as the North Park Branch, other than that in which W. C. OSBORN is Assistant Cashier.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-7275

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

FILE NO. SD 65-1573

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	5/9/49	5/3,6/49	NORMAN S. ELIOSON, SA NJA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Neither the North Park Branch, Bank of America, or First National Trust and Savings Bank, the only other bank in the North Park area at San Diego, Calif., has any record of HISS' account or deposit on September 7, 1940.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File Number 74-1333.
Report of SA J. NORMAN COOK (A) dated 3/14/49 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA:

A photostatic copy of an analysis of a checking account in the names of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS contains an entry dated September 7, 1940, reflecting deposits of two checks in the amount of $65.13 each at the "Bank of America, North Pk. Br. San Diego". This entry is followed by a question mark contained in parenthesis.

W. C. OSBORN, Assistant Cashier, North Park Branch, Bank of America, examined the records of that bank and reported that such records contained no reference to an account in the names of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. OSBORN searched the signature cards, which reflect the names of all individuals who have had an account at that bank at any time. This file failed to reflect any record of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - New York (65-1920)
2 - San Diego

Kisseloff-7276

7—2034

SD 65-1573

- LEADS -

THE SAN DIEGO DIVISION:

AT LA HABRA, CALIFORNIA:

Will report the results of recent investigation concerning the activities of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN.

Kisseloff-7277

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Lane
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Miller
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/22/87 BY

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 11 AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 13 7-35P P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

F. L. Sanders

OJAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R. IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE TRIAL OF INSTANT CASE, AUSA MURPHY HAS REQUESTED THAT A REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE NEWSPAPERS BE MADE FOR ANY INFORMATION THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED CONCERNING THE MARRIAGE OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS ON DECEMBER ELEVENTH, TWENTY NINE IN BALTIMORE. IF ANY INFO IS OBTAINED IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IF POSSIBLE COPY OF THIS NEWSPAPER CONTAINING THE PUBLICATION BE OBTAINED AND IF THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE THAT A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THE PERTINENT MATERIAL BE FORWARDED TO THIS OFFICE PRIOR TO THE TRIAL DATE.

RECORDED - 116 SCHEIDT

100-1333-3066

MAY 17 1949

ACK IN ORDER AND DISC PLS

INDEXED - 116

WA NYC R 11 WA

BA NY R 2 BA

MAY 20 1949

Kisseloff-7278

SAC, Philadelphia

May 9, 1949

Director, FBI

PETER MICHAELANGELO MAGRINI, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file #100-340699)

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland, Philadelphia, Pa., dated March 18, 1949 in the case entitled "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, with aliases; etal, Perjury; Espionage - R; Internal Security - R".

The information contained therein concerning subject beginning on page 8 should be re-submitted in a report under the above caption. New York is the office of origin.

cc - New York City

FLJ:bgw
bsw

74-1333-V

NOT RECORDED
F B I
44 MAY 13 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-7279

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-340699-49

MAY 13, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK ROUTINE

JAHAM. REURTEL MAY THIRTEEN. LABORATORY PHOTOGRAPHER LYNDAL SHANEYFELT PREPARED PRINTS FROM FILMS MENTIONED UATEL UNDER SUPERVISION SA F. E. WEBB. SA WEBB AVAILABLE AS WITNESS THIS CASE BUT IS PRESENTLY STANDING BY AS WITNESS COPLON CASE. ALSO HAS COMMITMENT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, MAY TWENTYFOUR.

HOOVER

JAS:FMB
74-1333 -3067

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Kisseloff-7280

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Coyle
Mr. Egan
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK CITY 5 13 3-50P

DIRECTOR URGENT

IMMEDIATE ATTN OF H. L. FLETCHER.

JAHAN. IN CONECTION WITH PREPARATION TRIAL INSTANT CASE, SAAG DONEGAN AND AUSA MURPHY REQUEST THE PRESENCE IN NYC ON THE MORNING OF MAY SIXTEENTH OF THE FBI LAB TECHNICIAN WHO MADE ALL THE TYPING EXAMINATIONS IN INSTANT CASE. ALSO DESIRE ANY CHARTS TECHNICIAN HAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH EXAMINATIONS BE AVAILABLE IN NY ON SAME DAY FOR PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE. THEY ALSO DESIRE TO BE ADVISED THE NAME OF THE FBI LAB TECHNICIAN WHO PREPARED PRINTS FROM THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED FILM IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY SET AN APPROXIMATE DATE WHEN IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THIS TECHNICIAN TO APPEAR AS A POSSIBLE WITNESS IN THIS CASE. ONE, FILM A, GRAND JURY FORTYNINE DASH LAB K ONE FIVE ONE. TWO, FILM B, GRAND JURY FIFTY ONE DASH LAB K ONE FIVE TWO. THREE, FILM C, GRAND JURY FORTYEIGHT DASH LAB K ONE FIVE THREE. FOUR, FILM D, GRANDJURY FORTYSEVEN DASH LAB K ONE FIVE FOUR. FIVE, FILM E, GRAND JURY FIFTY DASH LAB K ONE FIVE FIVE. SUTEL LATTER INFO.

SCHEIDT

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Called Laboratory

Mr. Hartnett

By

74-1333-

31 MAY 17 1949

END

HOLD PLS

ACK PLS

NYC R 5 WA

wire out
Jas. Ent
5/13/49

cc: Mr. Tolson

Kisseloff-7281

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty
Director, FBI

May 12, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

During a recent conversation between agents of the New York Office of this Bureau and T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, Southern District of New York, who are handling the prosecution in this case, Messrs. Donegan and Murphy requested that a transcript of the testimony taken by the House Committee on Un-American Activities pertaining to the Hiss-Chambers matter be made available to them in the immediate future.

The New York Office has in its possession a copy of the House Committee on Un-American Activities testimony taken through September 9, 1948 which has been made available to Mr. Donegan. However, they requested that a transcript of the testimony subsequent to September 9, 1948 be obtained and made available to them if possible.

No action is being taken by this Bureau to obtain the desired transcript in accordance with the procedure which has been followed in this matter. The request is being brought to your attention in the event you may wish to take appropriate steps to secure the transcript desired by Messrs. Donegan and Murphy.

FLJ;dhb

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F B I

71 MAY 16 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-7282

URGENT

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MAY 16, 1949

SAC - NEW YORK

3069

EX-117

JAHAM. REURTEL MAY THIRTEEN LAST. WALTER H. ANDERSON, CHIEF, DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS, ROOM ELEVEN SIXTYSIX NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., TELEPHONE EXTENSION TWENTYTWO HUNDRED SIX, IS PROPER PERSON ON WHOM A SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM FOR THE PRODUCTION ~~OF~~ AND INTRODUCTION AT TRIAL OF THE ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS INSTANT CASE SHOULD BE DIRECTED. MR. ANDERSON HAS BEEN ADVISED OF MR. DONEGAN'S REQUEST RE A CONFERENCE WITH HIM PRIOR TO MAY TWENTYTHREE NEXT, EXACT DATE AND TIME UNKNOWN, WHICH IS BEING LEFT TO DISCRETION OF MESSRS. DONEGAN AND MURPHY.

HOOVER

TLJ:mpd

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAY 16 1949

Kisseloff-7283

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 13 1949

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 16 13 9-05

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN REQUESTS THAT THE BUREAU DETERMINE FROM THE STATE DEPT. THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE STATE DEPT., AND HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY, WHO WILL BE SERVED WITH SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM FOR THE PRODUCTION AND INTRODUCTION AT TRIAL OF THE ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS IN INSTANT CASE. DONEGAN FURTHER REQUESTS THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL BE ADVISED THAT BOTH HE AND AUSA T. F. MURPHY DESIRE TO CONFER WITH HIM PRIOR TO MAY TWENTY THIRD NEXT, TRIAL DATE, AND TO EXAMINE WITH HIM THESE DOCUMENTS.

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13 MAY 17 1949

EX-117

Jack Tuttyn WFO handled at State

Kisseloff-7284

SAC, Washington

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3070

May 4, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

For your confidential information, Jerry Green, of the Washington Times Herald, recently advised the Bureau that he lives at 3427 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., a row house, and he understands that neighborhood inquiries by Bureau Agents have been conducted on O Street between 34th and 35th Streets to determine whether Alger Hiss has been going into one of the houses four doors removed from Green's house, where a woman resides whom Green considered to be politically unclean.

Green stated he wanted to advise the Bureau that the neighbors have been lying to Bureau Agents who have been exhibiting photographs of Hiss in that neighborhood since he, Green, claims that he knows on good authority that the neighbors, whom he described as a couple of individuals some ninety years of age, denied that they recognized the photographs when, as a matter of fact, they have seen Hiss going in and out of this house.

The above is being furnished to you for your information and no contact should be had by your office with Jerry Green.

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MAY 4 5 27 PM '49
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-7285

FLJ/de

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
MAY 5 1949 P.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 14, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Jerry Green phoned this afternoon stating that he lives at 3427 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a row house, and that he understands from neighborhood inquiries that Bureau Agents have been conducting on O Street between 34th and 35th an investigation as to whether Alger Hiss has been going into one of the houses four doors removed from Green's place, where a woman resides whom Green considers politically unclean. Green stated he wanted to tip us off that the neighbors have been lying to the Bureau Agents who have been exhibiting photographs of Hiss in that neighborhood as he has it on good authority that the neighbors, whom he described as a couple of flannel-mouthed old babes 90 years old, denied they recognized the photographs, but that, as a matter of fact, they have seen Hiss going in and out of this house.

Green stated he had advice from a Navy Captain who lived in that neighborhood but who is now out of the picture, and understood from this person that the neighbors lied to Bureau Agents exhibiting pictures of Hiss. Green stated if we wanted to have any Agents talk to him about this angle he would be more than glad to talk to them.

RECORDED - 1

It is recommended this information be furnished to the Security Division.

INDEXED - 1

11 MAY 17 1949

cc: Mr. Ladd

JJM:hmc

Kisseloff-7286

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-20-2010

FD-72

(FDPS Pgs. 15, 28-30, 85, 135, & 149)

32 A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

65179DMH/PLJ/CC (All Pages)

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	CHG/RN
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4/11/49	2-4-49 thru 4-1-49	CARL N. DeTEMPLE, SA	

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

SILVERMAN born 2-2-00 in Poland; naturalized U. S. District Court, Boston, Massachusetts 6-24-21. Attended grade and high schools Boston, Mass; Boston University September, 1917 to June, 1919, no degree; received S.B. June, 1921; A.M. June, 1924, Ph.D. June, 1929, Harvard University. M. A. Degree received Leland Stanford University June, 1923. Following U. S. government employment verified and co-employees interviewed: - Labor Advisory Board, NRA, 10-1-33 to 7-12-34, services terminated due to inefficiency; U. S. Tariff Commission 11-13-34 to 2-24-36; Federal Coordinator of Transportation 2-25-36 to 3-15-36; Railroad Retirement Board 3-16-36 to 3-26-42; on non-reimbursable loan from Railroad Retirement Board to Division of Monetary Research, U.S. Treasury Dept., July, 1941. Civilian employee U. S. Army Air Force, War Dept., 3-27-42 to 8-18-45. Personal affidavit executed 7-8-41 and 3-27-42. Declared allegiance to U. S. and denied present membership or prospective membership in any organizations advocating violent overthrow of U. S. government. SILVERMAN awarded emblem for exceptional civilian service 10-11-44. Clearance received by Office of Provost Marshal to handle confidential and secret matter 8-24-42. Residence 2138 California Street, N. W., December, 1934 to September, 1937, and 2325 15th Street, N. W., September, 1937 to June 26, 1947, verified and neighborhood investigation conducted. Personnel files list addresses - 1630 19th Street, N. W., 1933 and 40 B Street, S. W., apartment 203, 1934. City directories listed latter address as residence of CHARLES and ROSE COE. Neighborhood investigations fail to verify residences 1933 and 1934. Files

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

Kisseloff-4238

74-1333-3077

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following agencies checked. Nothing derogatory or additional noted: - The Credit Bureau, Stones Mercantile Agency, MPD, CSC, ONI and IDA. Files of OSI, U. S. Air Force contained loyalty and character reports dated 11-20-42 and 1-8-43. Nothing derogatory disclosed and described as loyal American. Passport records list no foreign travel. Records INS verified naturalization accomplished by virtue of military service SATC, Boston University 10-9-18 to 12-13-18. Neighbors and co-employees reported association of SILVERMAN with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, V. FRANK COE, SILVERMASTERS, ALGER HISS, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULMANN, VICTOR PERLO and SONIA GOLD; however, possessed no knowledge of un-American or subversive activity or any information concerning transferal of rugs as alleged by CHAMBERS. Army Air Force associates report availability of highly classified matters to SILVERMAN. Allegations of CHAMBERS and GREGORY set forth. Interview of SILVERMAN at New York 4-21-47 and previous investigation summarized.

- P -

Reference: Bureau File #74-1333

Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated 2-3-49

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I. BACKGROUND

A. HISTORY

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was born on February 2, 1900 in Poland. He immigrated from Liverpool, England, on March 1, 1906, arriving at Boston, Massachusetts on March 11, 1906. He was naturalized at the United States District Court at Boston, Massachusetts on June 24, 1921, under certificate of naturalization number 1593507. SILVERMAN attended grade and high school in Boston, Massachusetts. He later attended Boston University at Boston from September, 1917 to June, 1919; no degree received; - Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, September, 1919 to June, 1921, when S.B. degree received; - Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, September, 1922 to September, 1923; M.A. degree in June, 1923; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, September, 1923 to June, 1924, when A.M. degree received; - Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, during full academic year 1928 to 1929 and received PhD in June, 1929.

SILVERMAN's employment in United States Government consisted of the following: The Labor Advisory Board on Codes, National Recovery Administration, October 1, 1933 until July 12, 1934, when his services were terminated due to inefficiency; U.S. Tariff Commission, November 14, 1934 until February 24, 1936; Federal Coordinator of Transportation, February 25, 1936 to March 15, 1936; Railroad Retirement Board from March 16, 1936 to March 26, 1942; United States Army Air Forces, War Department as civilian employee from March 27, 1942 until August 18, 1945; from approximately August, 1945 until September, 1946 he was affiliated with the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. After leaving the French Supply Council, he acted as a broker with other individuals in Surplus Property until approximately the first of 1947 at which time he obtained a position as an executive with OHRBACH's, Inc., a large department store in New York City. Other employment of SILVERMAN outside of the government consisted of the following: From June, 1924 until June, 1931 instructor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; from 1930 to 1931 he also served as a professor at Babson Institute; from September1931 to August, 1932 he wasresearch associate at the National Bureau of Executive Research; from September, 1932to August, 1933, a research associate on gold standard (Rockefeller Foundation) and lecturer at Brown University.

SILVERMAN's family consists of his wife SARA SLEPIAN who was born in Boston, Massachusetts and one son, RICHARD ALLEN SILVERMAN, born June 29, 1926 at Boston, Massachusetts.

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Former residences of SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C. have been listed as: 1630 19th Street, NW;40 B Street, SW; 2138 California Street, NW; 2325 15th Street, NW. His last known address as of August 12, 1948, was 255 West 23rd Street, New York City. On August 12, 1948, he described himself before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as unemployed.

B. ALLEGATIONS OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On August 30, 1948, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the following information before the House Un-American Activities Committee, Second Session, 80th Congress, relative to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. CHAMBERS stated that at approximately the end of 1936 PETER told him "that he had a troublesome comrade there, a man named GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was the only member of the group who found the dues excessive" and PETER asked him, CHAMBERS, if he "would take on SILVERMAN and straighten him out on the question of the necessity of dues paying and in general keep up his morale which was very low".

CHAMBERS described SILVERMAN as a Communist. He stated he knew him to be a Communist because he and SILVERMAN had talked on the subject and further that he SILVERMAN was introduced to him by PETER with the understanding that he was a Communist. CHAMBERS testified he knew SILVERMAN for at least a year perhaps longer. However during this period, he, CHAMBERS, was known as CARL.

It may be noted that during the interview of CHAMBERS by Special Agents Daniel F.X. Callahan and Frank G. Johnstone at Baltimore, on December 3, 1948, with regard to another matter CHAMBERS advised he was introduced to one Colonel BYKOV by J. PETERS in New York City in the Fall of 1936 or the first part of 1937 under the name of PETER.

The report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone in instant matter dated December 4, 1948, at Baltimore, Maryland, contained a signed statement executed by CHAMBERS on December 3, 1948, wherein he stated "I also arranged meetings between Colonel BYKOV, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C. I believe that Colonel BYKOV met each of these individuals to discuss with them their work for him and the prospects of further developing their work and also possibly to check on me".

The report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated December 23, 1948, at New York City set out the signed statement of CHAMBERS executed by him on December 7, 1948, at New York City which reflected the following:

"With respect to my statements made to the FBI agents in Baltimore, Maryland on December 3, 1948, concerning the meeting of Colonel BYKOV with ALGER HISS, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN ... with respect to SILVERMAN, however, I recall no definite urging by Colonel BYKOV of SILVERMAN to commence furnishing any information it being noted that SILVERMAN at that time was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and presumably not in a position to be able to furnish

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information of interest to Colonel BYKOV. It was SILVERMAN's chief function to keep his close friend HARRY DEXTER WHITE "in line".

Also reflected in the above mentioned report was CHAMBERS' statement of December 8, 1948, at New York City, which contained the following information relative to SILVERMAN:

"In connection with the payment of money or the bestowing of gifts on the various people who turned over information to me I would like to state that no one so far as I know was actually given any money for the services they rendered. However, I do recall that possibly in the end of 1936 BYKOV in one of this conversations with me suggested it might be a good idea to give ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, a gift of some kind. After some discussion BYKOV thought it might be advisable to present each of them with an expensive rug. I myself was not too keen on the idea. However, BYKOV became somewhat insistent and as a result I had inquiries made of an Armenian rug dealer in New York City and arranged for the purchase of three Oriental rugs. To the best of my recollection these rugs cost about $200. I am rather hazy on the actual amount that was paid for these rugs but this amount was the price to the best of my present belief. BYKOV furnished me with the money to make this purchase and as I recall it the three rugs were sent by the Armenian rug dealer via American Railroad Express to the home of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C.

"Prior to the delivery of the rugs in Washington I had informed HISS, WHITE and SILVERMAN that they were going to be presented with gifts as a token of gratitude for the activities of the American Communists. WHITE and SILVERMAN were quite pleased with the fact they were going to receive this gift My recollection of the delivery of the rugs is that SILVERMAN because of his close association with HARRY WHITE made the delivery of his, 'WHITE's'. In connection with the delivery of the rug for ALGER HISS, I recall one evening by prearrangement SILVERMAN put the rug in his car drove it to a predesignated point, a restaurant on Route One about three or four miles East of College Park and upon arrival there I got out of HISS' car got the rug from SILVERMAN's car and carried it to HISS' car."

check to see if had car then

As further set out in the above mentioned report CHAMBERS declared he recalls introducing BYKOV to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN sometime in 1937 in Washington, D.C. It was CHAMBERS recollection that he drove in SILVERMAN's car to a designated place in Washington, D.C. where they picked up BYKOV and proceeded to a restaurant located on Connecticut Avenue, just above the Rock Creek Park Bridge. CHAMBERS further recalled the restaurant itself was not on the ground floor but was "one flight up". Following dinner CHAMBERS, SILVERMAN and BYKOV drove to another location in Washington, D.C. where they picked up HARRY DEXTER WHITE and after driving around the city for a short time got out of the car and walked for a short period of time, after which WHITE and SILVERMAN parted company with BYKOV and CHAMBERS.

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On August 30, 1948, CHAMBERS further testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee that in 1937 when he had definitely decided to break with the Communist Party he thought that if he left the party, left Washington without leaving any trace of himself at all - first he could be assassinated without any possibility of a motive being established and furthermore there would be no record of anything he might have to say about it later. Therefore he went to PETER - He did not recall whether he went to PETER first or SILVERMAN first but he informed PETER he could not continue to float around Washington year after year without some kind of occupation or name. He asked GEORGE SILVERMAN to get him a job in the government. PETER agreed to this separately.

SILVERMAN referred CHAMBERS to one IRVING KAPLAN who was living in Philadelphia and employed by an organization called The Federal Research Project or the National Research Project. The exact title could not be recalled by CHAMBERS. It was CHAMBERS' understanding that KAPLAN and SILVERMAN together arranged for a job on the Federal payroll. He received this appointment within a matter of days, possibly within twenty four hours.

The report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone in instant matter dated December 14, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland, further reflected that in the course of the interview of CHAMBERS on December 3, 1948, at Baltimore, CHAMBERS advised he broke with the Communist Party sometime in about April, 1938 and does not know who took his place in the Communist apparatus. He remembered meeting GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C. during 1938 after he CHAMBERS had broken with the party at which meeting SILVERMAN advised him he was going to meet his Russian contact.

C. ALLEGATIONS OF GREGORY

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer, dated December 5, 1945, at New York City in the matter entitled "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was; ETAL. ESPIONAGE - R". In a signed statement executed by informant GREGORY on November 30, 1945, at New York City, the following information was furnished concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN which is summarized as follows:

GREGORY advised that GEORGE SILVERMAN is Jewish, graduate of Harvard University and is considered to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. GREGORY stated that SILVERMAN went to Washington, D.C. in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. GREGORY believes that SILVERMAN possibly met WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN in Washington, D.C. because both SILVERMAN and ULLMANN were members of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C. GREGORY believes that through ULLMANN he became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER. GREGORY advised that after GEORGE SILVERMAN was assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian employee in 1942 he became very friendly with both the SILVERMASTERS and ULLMANN and was frequently at the SILVERMASTER home.

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GREGORY stated that shortly after being assigned to the Pentagon Building, SILVERMAN began to bring documents to the SILVERMASTER home. GREGORY did not believe SILVERMAN actually knew that these documents were being photographed. GREGORY believes that SILVERMAN was possibly under the impression that SILVERMASTER would read the documents, commit them more-orless to memory and verbally pass on the contents thereof to EARL BROWDER.

In the latter part of 1942 through early 1943, GREGORY stated that from remarks made by SILVERMASTER's wife and ULLMANNN it was learned HARRY DEXTER WHITE, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying the SILVERMASTER group with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. GREGORY stated some of these documents were delivered to the SILVERMASTER residence by ULLMANN and others by SILVERMAN, both of whom were receiving material from HARRY WHITE.

GREGORY stated that during the same period LAUCHLIN ~~CURRIE~~ CURRIE was friendly with the SILVERMASTERS and was particularly friendly with GEORGE SILVERMAN. GREGORY stated that CURRIE did not supply SILVERMAN or the SILVERMASTERs with any documents but did give information to SILVERMAN orally on various matters; for example, on one occasion CURRIE informed SILVERMAN that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code.

GREGORY advised that also about this time he learned that IRVING KAPLAN who was at that time connected with the War Production Board was giving information that he obtained through the War Production Board to GEORGE SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN in turn gave the information to SILVERMASTER.

GREGORY informed that in the summer of 1943, a steady increasing volume of material was obtained by both ULLMANN and SILVERMAN which was subsequently photographed and turned over to GREGORY to be transmitted to JACOB M. GOLOS. GREGORY stated about this time in the summer of 1943, ULLMANN ceased developing photographs which he took and only gave GREGORY undeveloped negatives which were turned over to GOLOS. GREGORY advised that the reason for this was that the number of rolls had increased to such an extent that ULLMANN did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. GREGORY did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives but from conversations had with ULLMANN and Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER it was learned that the material which ULLMANN and SILVERMAN were obtaining and photographing included that on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and development of aircraft; results of testing of aircraft; reports on efficiency of particular types of airplanes; technological developments in aircraft manufacture; statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline; personnel data concerning important air forces officers; opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations; Army gossip of developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29 bombers and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed; data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-day; copies of directives issued by General Marshall and information

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concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns, and motorized equipment. GREGORY stated that almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces part in the War was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the SILVERMASTER home in its original form, that is the documents themselves.

GREGORY pointed out that during this entire period GEORGE SILVERMAN was a civilian employee of the War Department stationed in the Pentagon Building and ULLMANN was also stationed in the Pentagon building at the same time, therefore GREGORY advised it was not possible to state definitely what information was supplied to the SILVERMASTERs by SILVERMAN and what was supplied by ULLMANN. GREGORY stated both ULLMANN and SILVERMAN continued to bring documents and papers from the Pentagon building to the SILVERMASTER home until at least September, 1944 and the volume of material constantly increased.

Reference is made to New York letter to the Director, February 13, 1947, copy to Washington Field, reflecting the following information obtained by Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph M. Kelly as a result of numerous interviews with Informant GREGORY. The only time GREGORY saw SILVERMAN was in the Spring of 1944 on the occasion of her being present at the SILVERMASTER's residence and SILVERMAN arrived. It was recalled by GREGORY that most of the time that particular evening was spent with HELEN SILVERMASTER in the kitchen and that SILVERMAN and SILVERMASTER and perhaps ULLMANN were in the living room. When SILVERMAN was leaving however, he walked through the kitchen and HELEN SILVERMASTER casually introduced GREGORY to him under a fictitious name.

It may be noted that ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Second Session, 80th Congress, regarding Communist espionage in the United States Government on July 31, 1948, August 4, 1948, August 9, 1948, August 10 and 11, 1948. According to the recorded testimony of Miss BENTLEY she furnished substantially the same information concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as that previously set forth.

D. INTERVIEW OF ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John T. Hilsbos, dated April 21, 1947, at New York City in the matter entitled "GREGORY. Espionage - R". ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and JOSEPH M. KELLY on April 15, 1947 in SILVERMAN's office on the sixth floor of the OHRBACH Department Store in New York City. The result of this interview is described as follows: SILVERMAN was questioned in a general manner regarding his employment in Washington, D.C. during the past thirteen years. He elaborated to some extent on his background and listed his government employment covering period 1933 to 1945 and furnished substantially the same information as that being set out in detail in instant report. He also explained that subsequent to his

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last government position he was for a time connected with the French Supply Council and for the past several months had been with OHRBACH, Inc. in capacity of Vice-president. It was established this position resulted from a close personal friendship which originated when JEROME K. OHRBACH was attached to the Army Air Forces as a Colonel during the recent war and in the course of his duties became acquainted with SILVERMAN.

SILVERMAN was asked whether anyone to his knowledge or suspicion had ever solicited secret, restricted or confidential governmental information from him and whether or not he had complied with such request if any had been made. He denied any knowledge of requests of this nature being made of him. Also he never suspected anyone with whom he has ever been in conversation of attempting to elicit such information from him indirectly. SILVERMAN continued that throughout the period of 1940 until he concluded his government employment he was always very "security conscious" and that he had been alarmed several times by the rather careless handling of top secret documents in the War Department and that he was so zealous in attempting to protect his official information that he never took from his office any documents whatsoever although he said that such procedure was possible if the employee desired to work on a matter at home.

SILVERMAN admitted his acquaintance with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, also that he had visited the SILVERMASTER house on several occasions over a period of approximately three years, namely 1941-1944. He also stated that SILVERMASTER visited his home on a reciprocal basis, namely a social basis. He added that on infrequent visits to the SILVERMASTER home he had never had any reason to believe that SILVERMASTER or his wife, HELEN, was engaged in obtaining information for the Communist Party or any foreign government. When he was asked if such a possibility seemed reasonable in view of their expressed political philosophy he evaded an answer by saying that the SILVERMASTERs were "progressive minded" but that he certainly could not say that he saw any evidence of espionage activity on their part. He described all of his visits to the SILVERMASTER home as routine social calls and said that a variety of topics were discussed. SILVERMAN denied knowledge that either of the SILVERMASTERs were Communist Party members or sympathizers, however, he did not state that neither of the SILVERMASTERs was pro-Communist when specifically questioned.

With further reference to SILVERMASTER he explained that it is his recollection that he and his wife had been introduced to the SILVERMASTERS at a party in Washington, D.C., the details of which he did not recall and that thereafter he began seeing Mr. SILVERMASTER during the course of his official duties. He claimed to be somewhat shocked by the mere suggestion that the SILVERMASTERs were allegedly engaged in any espionage activities. He stated that he did not believe that SILVERMASTER was capable of carrying out any type of espionage activity which would require decisions to be made on his part. He stated that when he visited the SILVERMASTER home he was usually accompanied by his wife and that these visits became rather dull because of the authoritative attitude which both Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER possessed on every subject that was being discussed.

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He stated he and his wife virtually ceased social relations with the SILVERMASTERS early in 1945 and explained that the SILVERMASTERS seldom responded to invitations to the SILVERMAN home. He said when they did make a call and come to his home their visits were so brief that both he and his wife became disgusted. SILVERMAN also denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party and stated that his membership had never been solicited in either Washington or any other locality. He also claimed to have no knowledge whatever of any Communist Party activities in the District of Columbia.

With reference to WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, SILVERMAN declared he had become acquainted with ULLMANN while the latter was employed in the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department, under HARRY DEXTER WHITE, whom SILVERMAN described as one of his closest friends. He claimed not to have seen much of ULLMANN until the latter commenced his duties in the Pentagon as an Air Force officer and said that ULLMANN was in the same section of the Materiel Command in which he was employed. He denied any knowledge or suspicion that ULLMANN was ever engaged in illegally securing and transmitting information to unauthorized persons. He mentioned that when he usually saw ULLMANN was occasions of his visits to the SILVERMASTER home and then volunteered he had some difficulties of a personal nature with ULLMANN resulting over some of the latter's activities with female employees of the Army Air Forces. He admitted that to his knowledge ULLMANN was an accomplished photographer but denied any knowledge of ULLMANN's having photographed governmental documents. He admitted, however, that on occasion of some of his visits to the SILVERMASTER home he was in the basement and noted a quantity of mechanical equipment, mentioning specifically some machine tools. SILVERMAN claimed to be totally ignorant of any photography and stated he could not state whether or not ULLMANN did in fact have an elaborate laboratory for photography in the basement of the SILVERMASTER home.

He went on to some length to convey the impression he was not personally fond of ULLMANN and characterized him as a "pampered individual who had too much money and was not well mannered or well behaved". He denied that he knew or suspected that ULLMANN was ever a Communist Party member or sympathizer.

SILVERMAN was questioned concerning his exact duties while employed by the United States Army Air Forces. He stated he was entrusted with a great deal of research in handling the logistical problem with respect to the development of the B-29 bomber and in fact had made a trip to Salina, Kansas to make final preparations for the First Wing of the 20th Air Force which went to the Pacific. SILVERMAN denied he was the individual who had allegedly supplied information to the SILVERMASTERs concerning virtually all aspects of the B-29 program. When he was asked whom he might suggest as the individual who could have furnished such information he stated the answer was obviously ULLMANN. He qualified this, however, by

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stating that he would have to know as a matter of fact that the SILVERMASTERs were given such information before stating that ULLMANN might have furnished it. He was unable to suggest any other source available to the SILVERMASTERs for such information. He denied that he was the individual who furnished information as to the date of D-Day stating that he could not have furnished this fact because he had not been told of the invasion date. He denied ever having in his possession officially or otherwise any directives of General GEORGE C. MARSHALL and said he had no idea how the SILVERMASTERS could have obtained those directives because ULLMANN likewise did not officially have access to such material.

SILVERMAN was then interrogated in the matter of whether or not he had ever heard that this country was allegedly on the verge of breaking the Russian code and he insisted he had no knowledge of this matter whatsoever. It will be recalled that informant GREGORY alleged that LAUCHLIN CURRIE had informed the SILVERMASTERs via SILVERMAN of this matter but SILVERMAN was not confronted with the name of CURRIE as his alleged source.

SILVERMAN readily admitted his very personal relationship with IRVING KAPLAN and stated he was an individual with whom he had frequently discussed the various phases of activity of War production work. He denied he had ever transmitted in any fashion information which might come into his possession through KAPLAN to the SILVERMASTERS. He described KAPLAN as a "New Dealer" like himself and said he had no knowledge of, or reason to believe that KAPLAN was a Communist or pro-Russian. He stated that KAPLAN was just another individual who had gone to Washington out of admiration for the late President Roosevelt and exerted his best efforts to help win the war.

With respect to SOL ADLER, SILVERMAN explained that he had met this individual once to the best of his recollection, and said this occasion was a social affair in Washington, D.C. He claimed to know ADLER only in a general way and said he understands that he was a Treasury Department employee who was abroad during most of the period of the war.

Concerning FRANK COE, SILVERMAN declared he was well acquainted with the COEs and had met him through an earlier acquaintanceship with COE's brother who had been a student of his at Brown University. In his opinion COE was a high type government employee and SILVERMAN intimated that he was on rather close terms with him. At this point he mentioned HARRY DEXTER WHITE and praised him as a very able public servant for whom he always had the very highest regard.

SILVERMAN requested permission to explain his political philosophy as it concerns international relations. He contended to be of the opinion that the United Nations is doomed to failure unless the United States and Russia reconcile their differences and that he has never been an extremist but rather one who follows a "middle of the road" course. He said he still thought it possible that the two countries might be able to compromise their differences but he insisted any admiration he

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has for Russia is outweighed by his loyalty to the United States.

SILVERMAN was advised by the interviewing agents that it was desired to reduce his statements to writing for his signature. He requested the agent to telephone him at his office at 2:30 P.M. on April 16, 1947 and declared that the only conditions under which he would consider furnishing a statement would be that the statement should be prepared by the agents, then furnished to him for perusal by himself, his attorney and possibly his employer, and that he would thereafter decide whether or not to sign. Inasmuch as the procedure outlined by SILVERMAN would obviously result in his being able to make any number of copies of any statement as soon ashe received it, as well as his possible discussion of the matter with other persons at least his attorney, it was felt inadvisable by the interviewing agents to push the matter further.

E. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The following excerpts were obtained from the recorded testimony of individuals before the House Un-American Activities Committee, Second Session, 80th Congress regarding Communist espionage in the United States Government.

On August 5, 1948, ALGER HISS on direct questioning advised that to the best of his knowledge he did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. On August 9, 1948, Miss GILDA DeFRANK BURKE on direct interrogation advised that she was employed as Secretary to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER at the Farm Security Administration during 1943 and at the War Assets Administration from 1944 to 1946. She presented a telephone number locater which she used while so employed and among individuals listed was the name of GEORGE SILVERMAN. On August 10, 1948, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULMANN refused to answer the direct question as to whether he knew ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN on grounds that it might tend to incriminate him.

On August 12, 1948, SILVERMAN testified before the above mentioned committee, however, he refused to answer direct questions on the grounds that he was exercising his constitutional privileges against self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment.

On August 13, 1948, LAUCHLIN CURRIE testified that he had first met SILVERMAN when he, CURRIE was a graduate student at Harvard University and SILVERMAN was an economist at MIT and that their acquaintance was resumed when CURRIE came to Washington, D.C. at which time SILVERMAN was an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board. CURRIE denied that he gave any information to SILVERMAN or to SILVERMASTER regarding China relations or that he advised SILVERMAN that the United States had almost broken the Russian code.

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On August 13, 1948, HARRY DEXTER WHITE testified that he knew ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN very well and that SILVERMAN worked for him for a short period of time in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department. This employment was brought about when the Foreign Exchange policy was being established and they needed excellent statisticians. WHITE requested SILVERMAN's supervisor for permission to borrow him a few months which was so granted.

On August 13, 1948, BELA GOLD testified he met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN twice, which occasions were believed to be through a car pool. On August 13, 1948, FRANK COE testified he first met SILVERMAN, he believed, in 1943 at Brookings Institute and subsequently knew him socially in Washington, D.C.

F. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

A letter from Mrs. VICTOR PERLO, divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, postmarked April 14, 1944, at Fort Worth, Texas, was made available to the Washington Field Office. In this letter, Mrs. PERLO gave a partial list of the Communist underground group in Washington, D.C. On this list was GEORGE SILVERMAN of the Railroad Retirement Board. Mrs. PERLO in an interview at a later date with Special Agents Wirt R. Jones and Sidney M. Wolf indicated SILVERMAN had endeavored to sever his connections with the Communist Party but had been unsuccessful. She alleged that SILVERMAN was afraid that he would be punished by the Communists if he severed his connections with the group.

On December 10, 1945, Confidential Informant T-1, an individual familiar with the activities and affairs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN over a considerable period of time during 1945 and 1946 and who in the past has furnished reliable information, advised that DOROTHY KAPLAN, the wife of IRVING KAPLAN contacted SILVERMAN and requested SILVERMAN's assistance in helping to have her husband return from Europe sooner.

On December 22, 1945, Special Agent Anker B. Harbo observed a woman believed to be Mrs. DOROTHY KAPLAN and GEORGE SILVERMAN having lunch together at Fan and Bill's Restaurant, 1132 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. After which she departed for New York City to meet her husband IRVING KAPLAN who was returning from Europe.

On December 23, 1945, Confidential Informant T-1, previously described, advised that IRVING KAPLAN contacted GEORGE SILVERMAN and advised he, KAPLAN, would return to Washington, D.C. on Christmas Day. On December 31, 1945, Confidential Informant T-1 stated that GEORGE SILVERMAN had breakfast with LAUCHLIN CURRIE, at the Savoy-Plaza in New York City. On February 7, 1946, T-1 advised that SILVERMAN contacted IRVING KAPLAN and informed KAPLAN that he had just returned to Washington on the previous evening. Whereupon they agreed to meet together some evening in the near future.

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Confidential Informant T-1 advised that SILVERMAN was a member of a business organization which was dealing in government surplus commodities and was composed of the following people: CHRISTOPHER J. WAGNER, ERWIN M. SHAEFER, JOE GOULD, and FRANK CONOLLY; also that SILVERMAN was constantly in frequent contact with these persons and through the operations of this organization he has also been in contact with CHARLOTTE SLAVITT and MAT MURRAY. According to T-1 these contacts did not indicate any significance as to possible espionage activity.

On March 12, 1946, Special Agents Howell Webb and Anker B. Harbo observed SILVERMAN leave his office in the French Supply Council and proceed to the home of DAVID WEINTRAUB. When SILVERMAN entered the WEINTRAUB house he was carrying a brown paper package about the size of a book. He did not have the package when he left the house.

With regard to WEINTRAUB, the personnel file of GEORGE N. PERAZICH, former director, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslavian Mission, UNRRA, reflects the name DAVID WEINTRAUB formerly Director, National Research project, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, State Department, Washington, D.C. as a reference in his application for employment with UNRRA. It was observed on the evening of February 2, 1946, by Special Agents MAURICE A. TAYLOR, LAMBERT G. ZANDER and FLOYD L. JONES of Washington Field the following persons attended a party at the residence of FEROL M. CORNELISON, 2909 Olive Avenue, NW. IRVING and DOROTHY KAPLAN, HARRY and BEATTIE MAGDOFF, BEATRICE HEIMAN, EDWARD and REBECCA FITZGERALD, the DAVID WEINTRAUBs and others.

Confidential Informant T-2, an individual familiar with the affairs and contacts of the Soviet Embassy who has furnished considerable reliable information in the past, advised that on December 28, 1944 DAVID WEINTRAUB invited GROMOV, former First-Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. to have lunch with him at the Carlton Hotel on January 3, 1945. Confidential Informant T-2 could offer no further information concerning the prospective luncheon engagement. (S)

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Confidential Informant T-1 advised that a particularly close social relationship existed between the SILVERMANS and the KAPLANS and that they visited each other and frequently associated socially. On April 5, 1946, Confidential Informant T-1 reported that IRVING KAPLAN had conversed with SILVERMAN concerning the preparation of photostatic copies of an unidentified document. T-1 could furnish nothing further concerning the nature or identity of the aforementioned document.

Special Agents of the Washington Field Office, FBI have observed SILVERMAN and his wife having frequent social contacts with VIRGINIUS FRANK COE and his wife, the HARRY MAGDOFF; the HARRY DEXTER WHITES, LAUCHLIN CURRIE and his wife, SOL ADLER, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER AND his wife, HELEN, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, IRVING and DOROTHY KAPLAN, CHRISTOPHER and FLORENCE WAGNER, the DAVID WEINTRAUBs and others during the period from December, 1945 to November, 1946.

Confidential Informant T-1 also advised that GEORGE SILVERMAN was known to be a confidant of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and that WHITE had sought SILVERMAN's advice on personal problems and had several private conferences with him. Also that LAUCHLIN CURRIE is a colleague of SILVERMAN and has had considerable contact with him in Washington, D.C. and in New York City. Further that CURRIE has sought the advice of SILVERMAN on his business problems and apparently had great confidence in SILVERMAN's judgment.

Confidential Informant T-1 also advised that SOLOMON ADLER was in contact with SILVERMAN immediately after he, ADLER, returned to the United States from China in July of 1946. They were together several times in the ensuing days before ADLER returned to China in August. T-1 could furnish nothing further concerning the above contact nor the nature of a discussion resulting therefrom.

On May 1, 1946, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that SILVERMAN contacted his wife and informed her that LUDWIG, believed to be WILLIAM LUDWIG ULMANN, wished to see him right away. T-1 could furnish no further information concerning these prospective visits or the nature of the subject to be discussed.

On October 23, 1946, GEORGE SILVERMAN and GEORGE PERAZICH were observed by Special Agent N. W. HUGHES and Special Agent A.S. Brent meeting a third individual for lunch. This third individual was later identified as VASA SRZENTIC.

Confidential Informant T-3, another governmental agency which conducts security investigations, advised on June 11, 1946 that "it had received a report from Italy to the effect that VASA SRZENTIC planned to leave for the United States soon as a member of the YUGOSLAVIAN Commerce Delegation; that he is a member of the Central Committee for Serbia. He is said to be an agent of the International Communist Party and one of

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his tasks on the trip to the United States will be to contact Communist leaders."

On October 26, 1946, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that GEORGE SILVERMAN conferred with HARRY DEXTER WHITE at which time they agreed to meet the next morning in an unnamed park about 10:00 a.m. SILVERMAN stated that he wanted to talk with WHITE about several things and he would know about it the next day because HARRY MAGDOFF had gone to New York City. T-1 could offer no further information concerning the planned meeting of WHITE and SILVERMAN in the unnamed park.

On November 4, 1946, MAGDOFF, SILVERMAN and WHITE were observed in conference at WHITE's apartment by Special Agents M.A. Taylor and A.S. Brent. The subject matter of this conference was not known to the observing agents.

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II. MISCELLANEOUS

A. CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

A report from Stones Mercantile Agency dated May 15, 1936, regarding A. GEORGE SILVERMAN was made available to Special Agent Herbert S. Hawkins. This report reflected SILVERMAN's address as 2138 California Street, N. W. from October 1, 1933 to November 1, 1934. It indicated that SILVERMAN came to Washington from Providence, Rhode Island. His credit record was satisfactory.

This report contained a newspaper clipping from the Evening Star, a daily Washington, D. C. newspaper dated June 25, 1934, which dealt with SILVERMAN's suspension from the Labor Advisory Board, N. R. A. as the result of a statement in which he charged Dr. GUSTAV PECK and SIDNEY HILLMAN of "misleading labor in their own interest."

The files of the Credit Bureau concerning A. GEORGE SILVERMAN were made available to Special Agent Herbert S. Hawkins on March 21, 1949, wherein contained a report dated December 27, 1946 on ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, which reflected his address as 2325 15th Street, N. W. since January of 1939. The credit report was satisfactory. This report revealed SILVERMAN formerly lived at 2138 California Street, N. W. for two years and prior to that at 102 Hammond Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A foreign report dated November 17, 1942, from Boston, Massachusetts listed final citizenship papers, Docket #1593504, United States District Court at Boston, Massachusetts were issued to SILVERMAN on June 24, 1921. His birthplace was listed as Warsaw, Poland.

The indices of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., were searched with regard to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, his wife, SARA SLEPIAN and his son, RICHARD ALLEN SILVERMAN; however, these indices failed to reveal any arrest record relative to the aforementioned individuals.

B. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Miss E. M. REDINGTON, Secretary to the Chief of the Service Record

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Division, Civil Service Commission, made available the service record file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN to Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan on March 2, 1949.

The aforementioned file of the Civil Service Commission reflected that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was born on February 2, 1900 in Poland. He was allowed a five point veteran's preference in August 1, 1935 on the basis of his service in the United States Army from October 9, 1918 to December 13, 1918. This record further reflects that SILVERMAN received an exception appointment as Assistant to the Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C. at $10.00 per day on September 13, 1933.

He was discharged without prejudice on July 12, 1934 and at the time of his discharge was holding the position of Chief Statistician, grade 14, at $4500 per annum. He received an excepted appointment as Special Expert, Senior Economist, P-5, at $4600 per annum, United States Tariff Commission at Washington, D. C. on November 14, 1934 and resigned without prejudice on February 24, 1936.

He received an excepted appointment as Research Assistant at $6500 per annum, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, Washington, D. C. on February 25, 1936 and resigned on March 15, 1936. He received an initial appointment (classified status) as Chief Economist, P-7, at $6500 per annum, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. on April 16, 1936. He was promoted to Research Director, P-8 at $8,000 per annum at the Railroad Retirement Board, Bureau of Research Information Service, Washington, D. C. on August 16, 1939, and was separated by transfer to the War Department under Executive Order #9067 on March 26, 1942.

He was appointed Special Production Specialist, CAF-15 at $8250 per annum, Army Air Force Materiel Division at Washington, D. C. on March 27, 1942. He was reassigned per re-organization March 29, 1943 as Chief Production Specialist, CAF-15 at $8250 per annum; Army Air Force, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel Maintenance and Distribution Division, Washington, D. C. on April 16, 1943. He was promoted to Economist, P-8, at $8500 per annum, Headquarters Army Air Force, Assistant Chief of Air Staff Materiel and Service Control Division, Washington, D. C. on September 16, 1944.

He received a pay increase (especially meritorious) on October 16, 1944. He was separated by resignation "because of the end of the war and to accept a position outside of the Federal Government, August 18, 1945."

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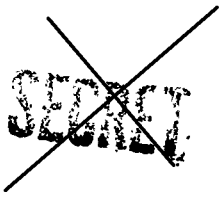

The records of the Civil Service Commission further reflect that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Selection #478784, furnished the following information on form 375 filed in connection with non-competitive examination on August 31, 1939:

"Education

Attended Boston High School, Boston, Massachusetts from September 1913 to June 1917. Attended Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts from September 1917 to June 1919. Attended Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts from September 1919 to June 1921 and received an S. B. Degree in Economics. Attended Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California from September 1922 to September 1923, receiving an M. A. Degree in Economics. Attended Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts from September 1923 to June 1924 receiving an A. M. Degree in Economics and attended Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1930 receiving a P. H. Degree in Economics.

"Employment

From May 1922 to October 1923 as Research Assistant at $1500 per annum, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California from 1923 to 1924 as Research Assistant (part-time), Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, Massachusetts, from June 1924 to September 1924, employed United States Department of Commerce, Division of Building and Housing as Research Assistant, Cambridge, Massachusetts. From September 1924 to June 1931 as Instructor in Economics and Statistics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. From September 1924 to June 1931 as Consulting Statistician and Economist and Professor of Statistics, Babson Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts. From September 1931 to August 1932, as Research Associate at $3600 per annum, National Bureau of Economics Research, New York, New York. From September 1932 to June 1933 as Lecturer in Statistics and Research Associate in Economics, Brown University and Rockefeller Foundation, Providence, Rhode Island. . . . . .(SILVERMAN thereupon listed his service in the United States Government which was substantially the same as previously reported from his Civil Service Commission record. It was noted that SILVERMAN made no mention of his dismissal from the Labor Advisory Board, N. R. A.)

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"Military Service
Enlisted in Student Army Training Corps, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts September 1918 and was honorably discharged December 1918."

Mr. J. G. CHANDLER, Room 353, Civil Service Commission, Eighth and F Streets, N. W., advised Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan that the Mail and Files Section records of his office reflect that on August 28, 1936 SARA SLEPIAN SILVERMAN, wife of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed as a Case Supervisor in the Public Assistance Division of the Board of Public Welfare, Government of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. E. E. CARROLL, Appointment Clerk, at the Central Office of the Civil Service Commission, made available to Special Agent William J. Staten SILVERMAN's status report maintained by that agency. This file contained the same information as previously set forth relative to SILVERMAN's Federal employment. There was nothing additional reflected in this file and further information concerning SILVERMAN's United States Government employment is being set forth in detail under separate caption in instant report.

Mr. H. C. TAPPRICH, Examiner, Release of Information Unit, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, advised Special Employee Charles E. Matthews, Jr. that an exhaustive search of the confidential investigative files of the Civil Service Commission failed to reveal any record relative to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

C. OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

On February 14, 1949, Mr. LORING GINGELL, Office of Naval Intelligence, Room 4-C465, Pentagon Building, advised Special Agent Phillip H. Wilson that a search was made of the Office of Naval Intelligence files and no record was found concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN; however, he suggested that a check be made of the files of the Army-Navy Industrial Review Board, a Board that conducted investigation regarding certain individuals of suspected disloyalty.

On February 15, 1949, Mrs. AGNES FRANKS, Room 1809, Main Navy Building, in charge of the Provost Marshal's Records, advised that the records of the investigation conducted for the Army and Navy Industrial Review Board were destroyed where the investigation revealed information that was favorable. Records in which derogatory information may be found was reduced to microfilm.

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Mrs. FRANKS stated that this microfilm has deteriorated beyond use.

She further reported a search of the files maintained by the Provost Marshal revealed no record relative to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

D. INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF THE ARMY

The records of the Intelligence Division of the Army made available to Special Agent Chester C. Crawford were reviewed February 15, 1949 and reflected that the "Investigation Division records contained no intelligence information on ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN other than FBI information."

A review of the records of this agency failed to disclose any additional pertinent information.

E. OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The files of the Office of Special Investigation, United States Air Force concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN were made available to Special Agent Chester C. Crawford and a review on February 11, 16, and 17, 1949 revealed the following information:

1. Loyalty and character report dated November 20, 1942; subject: SILVERMAN, ABRAHAM GEORGE. During the course of this investigation the following people were interviewed:

   Three personal references (not identified), who had known SILVERMAN from nine to twenty years. Also managers of apartment houses at present and former addresses.

   The report reflected that those consulted under the scope of the investigation agreed Mr. SILVERMAN is 100% loyal to the United States and that any alien or unpatriotic sympathies are completely foreign to his experience or interest. SILVERMAN was regarded as a man of excellent habits and character. He was considered "capable, upright, honest, and fearless."

It was concluded by the above agency after completing the above investigation that SILVERMAN was loyal to the United States and worthy and fit for employment in the United States Government.

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2. In a loyalty and character report dated January 8, 1943, on ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, additional investigation was conducted with the sole view of determining the organizations in which SILVERMAN was reportedly a member. Information had been received from a confidential agency which indicated that SILVERMAN was a member of the Capital City Forum, Washington, D. C.; League for Industrial Democracy; and a subscriber to the magazine "Socialism". The report stated "it appears that the two organizations referred to above are composed of persons who endorse a liberal social policy that are classified as "Socialists" and distinguished from the more radical group known as Communists. They believe in presenting ideas for a social reform in a peaceful manner and in accord with democratic methods. They do not advocate the overthrow of our present form of Government. The Government agency contacted does not consider them to be dangerous or un-American.

"Persons contacted described SILVERMAN as one of the above. He appears to be a man excellent background having been educated at Harvard College, Stanford University and Harvard University Graduate School.

"He holds a responsible position with the Air Force and has been engaged in Government work for many years. He is regarded by all sources as a loyal American citizen."

3. Personnel Security Questionnaire, employee's statement dated August 24, 1942 signed by A. G. SILVERMAN. This questionnaire listed SILVERMAN's address as 2325 15th Street, N. W. He was born February 2, 1900 at Przasnysz, Poland. He was naturalized on June 24, 1921 in the United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts, Certificate of Naturalization #1593507.

SILVERMAN listed his relatives as follows:

Mother	REBECCA SILVERMAN, born in Poland, naturalized.
Father	DAVID SILVERMAN, born in Poland, naturalized.

He also listed the following named people as relatives; however, the degree of relationship was illegible as reported in this questionnaire:

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SARAH SILVERMAN, 1215 Blue Hill, Boston, Massachusetts, school teacher, born Boston, Massachusetts.

JOSEPH SILVERMAN, 1756 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Assistant Economic Analyst, born Boston, Massachusetts.

LENA COHEN, 19 Baptist, Dorchester, Massachusetts, housewife, born Poland.

His wife was listed as SARAH SLEPIAN SILVERMAN, 2325 15th Street, N. W., social worker, born in Massachusetts.

His son was RICHARD SILVERMAN, 2325 15th Street, N. W., student, also born in Boston, Massachusetts.

SILVERMAN continued by listing his education and his employment record which was substantially the same as previously set forth in instant report.

SILVERMAN declared membership in the following organizations:

American Statistical Association

American Professional, American University, Washington, D. C.

American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

American Federation of Government Employees' Trade Union, Washington, D. C. (a member for a few months in 1934).

Railroad Retirement Board, Athletic Association, employees' association.

Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Illinois, 1936 to 1942.

SILVERMAN listed the following persons as references:

HARRY D. WHITE, 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemoor, Maryland, Assistant to Secretary of Trearurer. Known twenty years.

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L. CURRIE, 4863 Potomac Avenue, Washington, D. C., Assistant to the President of the United States, known sixteen years.

ISIDORE ALPHER, 2901 18th Street, N. W., physician, nine years.

SILVERMAN declared himself to be author of the following publications and articles:

A new index of the physical volume of Canadian Business (with F. G. PERRY) published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, June 1929.

The Ideal Formula for General Public Index Numbers, (with F. G. PERRY) published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, March 1930.

Monthly index commission of the British Export and Import, 1880-1913 appeared in the Review of Economic Statistics, August 1930. (Volume 12, #3, Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts).

Foreign International Trade Factors for Great Britain, 1880-1913, appeared in the review of Economic Statistics, August 1931, Volume 13, #3.

Retirement Payments for Railroad Workers with J. J. SENTURIA, appearing in the Social Security monthly bulletin, July 1939.

In this connection, SILVERMAN stated "in addition I have had several book reviews and notes on technical subjects in the American Economic Society and in the Journal of American Statistical Association. I have also directed and supervised many Government publications including annual reports, monthly reviews and other studies in the field of trade and in retirement and unemployment insurance for railroad employees."

4. There was also a notation contained in this file reflecting that SILVERMAN was awarded the emblem for exceptional civilian service on October 11, 1944. This memo stated that SILVERMAN did not travel outside of the United States, listed his language ability as French and German and also listed his

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membership in Phi Beta Kappa and American Statistical Association.

It was indicated that SILVERMAN was cleared by the Provost Marshal General's Office on August 24, 1942 to handle secret and confidential matters.

F. PASSPORT RECORDS

Confidential Informant T-4, a responsible official of the United States State Department who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised Special Agent John B. VanEtten that there is no record of any foreign travel for ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

G. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN were made available to Special Agent John B. VanEtten on February 9, 1949.

These records contained a duplicate of a Certificate of Naturalization Number 1593507 for ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN effective June 24, 1921 at the United States District Court in Boston, Massachusetts. At this time SILVERMAN was listed as single, residing at 62 Johnston Road, Dorchester, District of Boston, Massachusetts.

A Petition for Naturalization #58582 dated May 13, 1921, executed by ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN contained the following information:

His residence was listed at 62 Johnston Road, Dorchester, District of Boston, Massachusetts, and his occupation as a student. He listed his birth as February 2, 1900 in "Warsaw, Poland, Russia". He emigrated from Liverpool, England on March 6, 1906 and arrived Boston, Massachusetts on March 11, 1906 on the vessel Ivernia.

He served in the military service, United States, from October 9, 1918 to December 13, 1918. He exhibited an honorable discharge with the above service and his naturalization was thereupon accomplished by the Act of Congress dated July 19, 1919. He indicated continuous residence in the United States since March 1906.

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Witnesses to this petition were:

MENDEL BORDOWITZ, Merchant, Boston

DAVIS SILVERMAN, Merchant, Dorchester.

There was no reference to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the Alien Visa records or the Immigration records. The only records contained in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C. are the duplicate certificate of Naturalization and Petition for same, the contents of which have been set out.

It may be noted that the report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon, dated June 12, 1946 at Boston, Massachusetts in the matter entitled, "GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R" reflected the check of the records of the United States District Court in Boston, Massachusetts and reported nothing additional to the information furnished by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.

III. EMPLOYMENT, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A. LABOR ADVISORY BOARD, NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

1. Personal History

The personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was reviewed by Special Agent Francis R. McGinty on February 8, 1949 in the Industrial Records Section, National Archives. This file was made available by Miss EDDIE STOKES.

This personnel file reflected the appointment of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as Special Associate of the Labor Advisory Board on Codes, National Recovery Administration, grade 13, at $4,000 per annum on October 1, 1933.

It was noted that on October 31, 1933 SILVERMAN executed an oath of office swearing to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic, that he would bear true faith and allegience to the same, that he took this obligation freely without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion.

At this time SILVERMAN's official duties were described as follows:

Source of statistical information in office at disposal of Staff in organizing and presenting statistical data.

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A memorandum dated February 13, 1934 to Mr. McEWEN, Administrative Assistant, briefly reflected the following information concerning SILVERMAN's appointment and duties as Chief Statistician in the aforementioned Board:

The letter described SILVERMAN as on the roll of the National Recovery Administration as a Statistical Expert, grade 13 in the Labor Advisory Board and as such he had been doing independent work with occasional assistance from certain code advisors. Under the new setup in the Labor Advisory Board the work changed very considerably. They were engaged in reviewing excepted and approved codes for the purpose of making recommendations which would aid in the administration of these coces by various code authorities. This was to all intents and purposes new work with the Labor Advisory Board.

This memorandum stated that SILVERMAN had undoubtedly taken on a very considerable amount of responsibilities and it would be only fair that he be classified for grade 14, $4500 per annum.

The Personal History Statement of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, dated October 30, 1933 reflects his address to be 1630 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. His voting address was Providence, Rhode Island. SILVERMAN was born February 2, 1900 in Poland and he was naturalized in Boston, Massachusetts in 1921. As dependents he listed his wife, SARA S. SILVERMAN, age 33, and one son seven years old. The Personal History Statement further reflects that SILVERMAN enlisted in the Student Army Training Corps September 1918 and was discharged December 1918. The address of SARA S. SILVERMAN was reflected to be 19 Townsend Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

SILVERMAN listed the following people as references in his application for the above employment:

Dr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Professor WESLEY C. MITCHELL, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.

SAUL LANCE, #1 Wall Street, New York City

Also contained in this personnel file is a letter dated June 25, 1934 to BRADISH J. CARROLL, Deputy Administrator from GUSTAV PECK, Labor Advisory Board, advising that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN of the Staff of the Labor Advisory Board is suspended indefinitely without pay beginning 9:00 AM, June 25, 1934.

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Another letter dated July 2, 1934 to Mr. CARROLL, Chief Clerk from GUSTAV PECK, Labor Advisory Board, advised that at a meeting of the Labor Advisory Board held on Thursday, June 28, they voted the suspension of Dr. SILVERMAN to be made permanent and that he be dismissed as of two weeks of that date.

There was nothing additional relative to SILVERMAN's education and previous employment not previously set forth in instant report.

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2. Associates

Mr. GUSTAVE PECK, Sr., Labor Specialist, Library of Congress, was interviewed February 23, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN relative to his associations with SILVERMAN at the Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration, at which time he furnished the following information:

Mr. PECK went with the Board during 1932 and was director of the staff when SILVERMAN became an employee of the Board as a Statistician. At this time Dr. LEO WOLMAN was chairman of the Board and it was PECK'S belief he may have recommended SILVERMAN for the position as Statistician. PECK did not know of any acquaintanceship between WOLMAN and SILVERMAN previous to this employment and Mr. PECK did not know of SILVERMAN before 1933.

SILVERMAN'S direct supervisor was Mr. HOWARD A. MEYERS who is now a practicing attorney in the Boston area and believed to be an instructor at Boston University. PECK'S association with SILVERMAN was strictly from a supervisory standpoint and he had no social acquaintaceship with him whatever. PECK believed, however, that SILVERMAN was quite friendly with LAUGHLIN CURRIE and that CURRIE may have been instrumental in securing SILVERMAN'S position with the Board.

It was through Mr. PECK'S efforts that SILVERMAN'S services were terminated with the Board. According to PECK, this was brought about by SILVERMAN'S inefficiency and unsatisfactory services regarding a certain assignment. This assignment was to the effect that SILVERMAN was to establish a new code for the cotton garment industry and had been given ample time to prepare same. However, several days before the presentation of the code to the hearing board he advised PECK that he was not prepared. Consequently, these hearings were seriously impaired and delayed. Due to this negligence on SILVERMAN'S part, PECK recommended to the Board that SILVERMAN be suspended indefinitely. Upon further consultation with the Board it was agreed that this suspension should be carried through to a termination of services which was effective in June, 1934. Mr. PECK knew of no accusations made by SILVERMAN charging Mr. SIDNEY HILLMAN and himself with misleading labor in their own interests as was reported by the newspapers at this time.

However, it was his belief that during the period of SILVERMAN'S suspension he did make the statement to the newspapers that he himself "was more pro-labor than PECK" or words to that effect. Mr. PECK knew of no immediate associates of SILVERMAN which could be a reflection on

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his Americanism and there was never anything in evidence which he considered of a disloyal nature.

With the exception of Mr. MEYERS and Dr. WOLMAN, PECK was unable to recall any individual who would have known SILVERMAN during the period of this employment.

Dr. LEON MARSHALL, a former associate of SILVERMAN at the National Recovery Administration, was interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on February 18, 1949, in Study Room 40, Deck A, Library of Congress. He advised that from 1933 or 1934 until 1935, he served as executive secretary and member of the Board of the National Recovery Administration. He recalled that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed by the National Recovery Administration and that he was assigned to the Labor Disputes Section. Dr. MARSHALL stated that labor disputes were not within his immediate jurisdiction and he had practically no contact with SILVERMAN. He could furnish no information as to SILVERMAN'S social acquaintances nor was he in possession of any information which might lead him to question SILVERMAN'S allegiance to the United States.

Dr. RUTH STOCKING, also known as Mrs. JOSEPH BURTON, 1514 17th Street, N.W., Apartment 507, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 3, 1949, that she was employed as a Statistical Analyst at the National Recovery Administration under GUSTAVE PECK. She stated that at the time PECK was given greater responsibility as a director of the staff, SILVERMAN was appointed to the position PECK had vacated. She served in this section and it is her belief it was called the Research and Information Division, Labor Advisory Board. She served as a Statistical Analyst and Labor Representative.

Dr. STOCKING advised that SILVERMAN'S and her offices were located in a bank building at 15th and New York Avenue. Their floor had the appearance of a loft and there were no partitions that divided this loft into individual rooms, thus the staff worked in one large room. Because of this she was able to observe the activities and contacts of all employees including SILVERMAN.

She emphasized she only knew SILVERMAN professionally and she had never had any social contact with him and had never visited his home and was not acquainted with his wife. In her own mind she classified SILVERMAN as "very unstable". She recalls that his closest friends were HENRY COLLINS who was also employed by the Labor Disputes Section at the National Recovery Administration, and a man by the name of COE. Dr. STOCKING could not recall the given name of the individual whose surname was COE. In any event, he, COE, was a younger man than SILVERMAN and was

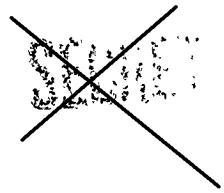

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evidently from the same school that SILVERMAN had attended or at a school that SILVERMAN had formerly taught. She stated that HENRY COLLINS is the same individual that was mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ELIZABETH BENTLEY in their testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

She advised that she has a hazy recollection that SILVERMAN was "dressed down verbally by SIDNEY HILLMAN and consequently was released from the National Recovery Administration". It was Dr. STOCKING'S impression that LEON HENDERSON would be able to furnish information regarding SILVERMAN leaving the National Recovery Administration.

Mr. COLLIS STOCKING, Consultant, Program Division, National Security Resources Board, Room 392 Old State Department Building, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on February 21, 1949, that during the summer of 1934 he served as Chief of Research, Division of Research and Planning, National Recovery Administration. During this employment which lasted from June, 1934, until November, 1934, he made a survey for LEON HENDERSON regarding company script as a form of wage payment. During this employment he met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN through either his sister, RUTH E. STOCKING, or his brother, GEORGE W. STOCKING.

He advised that he only knew SILVERMAN casually and he cannot recall ever having any professional contact with him while at the National Recovery Administration or at any subsequent time. He recalled SILVERMAN participating in an argument over some labor problem with either HENDERSON or General HUGH JOHNSON, now deceased. He does recall that SILVERMAN was assigned to the Labor Dispute Section and that GUSTAVE PECK was his supervisor and close companion. STOCKING advised that after completing this survey for the National Recovery Administration, he returned to his position as instructor of Economics at New York University.

About June, 1935, STOCKING returned to Washington and accepted a position with the Department of Commerce. Since that time he has been employed in various government agencies in Washington, D.C.

He advised that he recalls that SILVERMAN left the National Recovery Administration and was subsequently employed by the Tariff Commission. However, he cannot recall having any association with SILVERMAN after SILVERMAN left the National Recovery Administration. He advised that he never visited SILVERMAN'S home and can recall no social acquaintanceship with SILVERMAN and said that SILVERMAN'S friends and associates were unknown to him.

He advised that the National Recovery Administration did not

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handle information that was confidential from a security standpoint but nevertheless he did not know of SILVERMAN ever disclosing the contents of the National Recovery Administration's work to outside or unauthorized individuals. He advised that he became acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER during SILVERMASTER'S employment at the Department of Agriculture. His acquaintanceship was entirely professional in nature as they served on governmental committees at the beginning of the war. He could furnish no pertinent information regarding SILVERMASTER but advised that he cannot recall SILVERMASTER ever being in the company of SILVERMAN.

He further stated that his sister, RUTH E. STOCKING, was employed at the National Recovery Administration, and he believed she worked directly for SILVERMAN. His brother, GEORGE W. STOCKING, was also employed at the National Recovery Administration although in a different section than that of SILVERMAN. However, it was his belief that his brother knew SILVERMAN well and is quite certain that it was an acquaintance of a social nature.

Mr. LINTON M. COLLINS, Attorney, Tower Building, was interviewed on February 18, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and furnished the following information:

COLLINS stated that during this period of affiliation with the National Recovery Administration, he acted in the capacity of personnel director and as such he had no personal contact with the members of the Labor Advisory Board. He remarked that he did not know SILVERMAN and could not recognize a photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to him by Special Agent VAN ETTEN. COLLINS advised that his former supervisor was BRADISH J. CARROLL, JR., former Deputy Administrator and Chief Clerk who is now deceased.

He stated that his Assistant, G. H. MC EWEN, would not have had an opportunity to have been acquainted with SILVERMAN or any of the members of the Labor Advisory Board. He commented that MC EWEN'S present whereabouts are not known by him.

Mr. COLLINS could not furnish the names of any other individuals who might have been in a position to have knowledge of SILVERMAN or his associates and activities while at the National Recovery Administration.

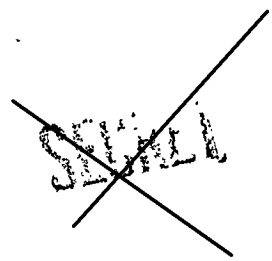

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Mrs. PAULINE C. GILBERT, Chief, Regulations and Exemption Section, Wage and Hour Division, Room 5131, Department of Labor, was interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 15, 1949, at which time she advised she was formerly attached to the staff of the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration. She recalled the name of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as an individual employed as a Statistician with that agency. She was of the opinion that his services were not entirely satisfactory and believes he was released due to inefficiency. She concluded that inasmuch as she had no social or direct professional contact with SILVERMAN, she could offer no information regarding his associates or activities.

Mrs. ELIZABETH L. OTEY, 2721 O Street, N. W., advised Special Agent ATKINSON on March 15, 1949, that she was employed with the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA from June, 1934 through February, 1935, as an Associate Code Adviser. She vaguely recalled SILVERMAN as a fellow employee; however, she had little or no contact with him. She recalls that SILVERMAN was very friendly with another employee whose last name was COE. She could not recall any other close associates of SILVERMAN. Mrs. OTEY was of the opinion that SILVERMAN left the NRA after participating in a "rumpus" but could offer nothing further concerning the nature of SILVERMAN's claims or the circumstances surrounding the rumpus.

Dr. CORWIN D. EDWARDS, Chief, Economist, Federal Trade Commission, Room 232, 6th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., when interviewed by Agent ATKINSON on March 15, 1949, stated that he was formerly employed as an Economist and Technical Director of the Consumer Advisory Board of the NRA. He advised that although he was acquainted with many employees of the Labor Advisory Board, he could not recall ever meeting ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Mr. RAYMOND M. WILMOTTE, Director of WILMOTTE Laboratories, 1469 First Street, N. W., was interviewed on March 16, 1949 by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN and advised that he had known ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN while they were employed by the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA. He further stated that during late 1933 or early 1934, he was acquainted in a business sense with SILVERMAN and thought him to be a very intelligent person whose only fault was "his stubbornness". WILMOTTE remarked that there were people in the NRA whom he suspected of being "radicals" but SILVERMAN was not one of them. He also advised that he had not heard SILVERMAN state his political beliefs and had not seen SILVERMAN remove any papers from the NRA files.

He further stated he had no reason to believe that SILVERMAN was engaged in any subversive or un-American activities as alleged by ELIZABETH BENTLEY before the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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B. UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

1. Personal History

Miss ELIZABETH E. JERINAGAN, Personnel Clerk, U.S. Tariff Commission, made available the personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN to Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY which was reviewed at the Personnel Section, U.S. Tariff Commission, on February 8, 1949.

According to the personnel file, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was born February 2, 1900, in Germany. As of October 26, 1934, SILVERMAN'S permanent address was reflected to be 40 "B" Street, S.W., Apartment 203. As of January 31, 1935, his address was 2138 California Street, N.W.

The file further reflects SILVERMAN enlisted in a Student Army Training Corps, Boston University Training Unit, September of 1918 and was discharged in December, 1918. His wife is listed as SARA S. SILVERMAN whose address at that time was Lee House, 15th and "L" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The above file further reflects that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was appointed Special Expert, Senior Economic Analyst, U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C., on November 14, 1934, P-5 at $4600.00 per annum. He executed an oath of office November 21, 1934, in connection with this employment. On January 1, 1936, SILVERMAN received a promotion with pay increase from $4600.00 to $4800.00. On February 24, 1936, SILVERMAN'S resignation from the U.S. Tariff Commission was accepted without prejudice. This file also contained a Civil Service Commission classification sheet dated April 20, 1935, which described the duties of SILVERMAN as follows:

"Under the general supervision of the Chief of Economic Division to direct special economic projects, to prepare special economic reports upon own responsibility. In general terms to serve as Associate Representative of the Commission in reciprocal trade negotiations. To act as senior economist on difficult economic tariff and international financial trade problems, and to collaborate in the planning and conduct of larger investigations and the formulation of the results thereof."

Also included in this personnel file is a letter dated January 21, 1936, to ROBERT L. O'BRIEN, Chairman, U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C., from MURRAY LATIMER, Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C., advising that he has offered a position to Dr. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and is requesting his release from the U.S. Tariff Commission.

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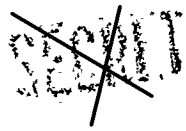

Another letter dated February 24, 1936, contained in this file to Mr. A.M. FOX from ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN advised Mr. FOX of his, SILVERMAN'S negotiation with the Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board and tendered his resignation effective at the close of business March 24, 1936.

Letters of recommendation directed to the U.S. Tariff Commission, concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN emanated from Professor F.W. TAUSSIG, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Professor EDWIN GAY, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Dr. WESLEY C. MITCHELL, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City; Professor JOHN H. WILLIAMS Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and Mr. LEON MARSHALL, National Recovery Administration Administrator, Washington, D.C.

A letter was also enclosed in this file dated October 31, 1934, to the U.S. Tariff Commission from Mr. FOX and Mr. SIDNEY MORGAN, Secretary, concerning the resignation of HARRY D. WHITE and the recommendation of Dr. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN to replace Mr. WHITE.

2. Associates

Mrs. CATHERINE GARLAND, Secretary to Commissioner GREGG, U.S. Tariff Commission, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN in her office on February 24, 1949. Mrs. GARLAND stated that at the time of SILVERMAN'S employment as an Economist with the U.S. Tariff Commission, Mrs. GARLAND was secretary to Mr. A.M. FOX. Mr. FOX was in a supervisory capacity over the Economists of the Tariff Commission at that time.

Mrs. GARLAND stated that she cannot recall who recommended SILVERMAN to Mr. FOX but was of the opinion that Mr. FOX had not known SILVERMAN prior to his employment with the Tariff Commission. She recalled that SILVERMAN had formerly been employed with the National Recovery Administration and it was her understanding he received a "bad deal" at the National Recovery Administration resulting in his loss of employment with that agency.

Mrs. GARLAND was unable to recall any specific individual with whom SILVERMAN was particularly intimate while at the Tariff Commission but stated he was popular and his ability was well regarded. She stated that she had heard SILVERMAN make reference to LAUCHLIN CURRIE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She advised she had always regarded HARRY DEXTER WHITE and SILVERMAN as good friends who, during their employment with the Tariff Commission, had treated her very well and she had no reason to regard them unfavorably. However, one incident has always bothered her, the importance

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of which she has never understood. Mrs. GARLAND then proceeded to relate the following incident:

In 1941 or 1942, A.M. FOX who then had become a Commissioner with the Tariff Commission, was selected by the Treasury Department to represent the United States as a member of a financial mission to China. Mrs. GARLAND recalled that the group was made up of a representative from England and China as well as the United States. During the time FOX was in China, some sort of disagreement arose between HARRY DEXTER WHITE on one side and FOX on the other. In regard to this disagreement SILVERMAN made a number of calls on Mrs. FOX, the purpose being to have her transmit certain information to her husband in China. Mrs. FOX did not wish to send the material and shortly thereafter FOX wrote he was returning home.

SILVERMAN invited Mrs. GARLAND to lunch and at this time advised her that he had been to see Mrs. FOX in an effort to have her transmit certain information to her husband. The reason this information was not sent to Mr. FOX through official channels, SILVERMAN explained, was because it might prove embarrassing to Mr. FOX. Mrs. GARLAND stated she had the feeling that SILVERMAN'S invitation to lunch was merely for the purpose of advising her of the reason why the information was not submitted through official channels. Mrs. GARLAND again reiterated at this point that both SILVERMAN and WHITE had been very good to her and she did not want to do anything which would harm them in any way.

Upon FOX' return from China, Mrs. GARLAND mentioned SILVERMAN to Mr. FOX at which time he became very upset and indicated he did not want to discuss SILVERMAN. Sometime later, FOX returned to China still as a representative of the Financial Commission and after some three weeks in China, FOX one morning was found dead in bed. Mrs. GARLAND related that she had no reason to believe that this death was by unnatural causes but she had a feeling there was something wrong. The cause of death was pronounced as heart failure, yet Mrs. GARLAND stated Mr. FOX had never had any heart trouble to her knowledge, that a year prior to Mr. FOX' trip to China his physician had pronounced his heart sound. Mrs. GARLAND stated she had no knowledge of what the specific misunderstanding was between WHITE and SILVERMAN on one hand and Mr. FOX on the other and she could never quite understand why SILVERMAN had any particular interest in the subject since it was her belief he was employed with the Railroad Retirement Board at that time. Mrs. GARLAND stated that both Mrs. FOX and Mr. FOX' son, MELVIN J. FOX, were very much put out with SILVERMAN and could possibly furnish more details concerning the above incident.

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Mrs. GARLAND recalled that SILVERMAN left the Tariff Commission to go to the Railroad Retirement Board on the invitation of MURRAY LATIMER, a close friend of SILVERMAN'S.

MELVIN JAMES FOX, Special Consultant on the Committee for International Trade Organizations, 816 21st Street, N.W., was interviewed on March 14, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and furnished the following information:

MELVIN FOX first became acquainted with SILVERMAN in or about the year 1937. SILVERMAN was an acquaintance of FOX' parents and on occasions visited them at the FOX home. FOX advised that his father, A.M. FOX, would on occasions have a number of guests at his home who were business associates in government service. During the period of 1940 and 1941, FOX visited the SILVERMANS' home possibly as often as once every two months. The occasions, as FOX recalls, were merely informal gatherings of friends of the SILVERMANS. FOX recalled the following persons as being most frequently present at the SILVERMAN home although he indicated there were other persons present whose names he could not recall: LAUGHLIN CURRIE, SOL ADLER, the SILVERMASTERS with whom came LUDWIG ULLMAN, MURRAY LATIMER and IRVING KAPLAN.

FOX stated that at no time while visiting the SILVERMANS' home was ALGER HISS a guest and he advised never in his contacts with the above mentioned persons had he any reason to believe ALGER HISS was associated with these people in any way other than perhaps through HISS' position at the State Department and the above mentioned persons' positions in the government. Any such relationship that might have come out of this would have been strictly on a business basis. FOX stated he did not care for GEORGE SILVERMAN and considered him egotistical and did not consider him as a friend. However, his parents were friendly with SILVERMAN.

During the time which he knew of SILVERMAN he had never had any occasion to question his activities or those of his close associates and had no reason to believe them to be engaged in subversive activities. FOX advised that in addition to being a guest in the SILVERMAN home, he also visited the home of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and ALGER HISS. He advised that he was unable to recall anything concerning the furnishings of their respective homes and had no knowledge as to any rugs that might have been there.

FOX stated that his father's death in June, 1942, while A.M. FOX was in China, was very sudden and at the time both he and his mother thought possibly his father had died of unnatural causes.

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At that time an autopsy was performed at the request of FOX and his mother, the result of which established that A.M. FOX died of a heart attack. FOX stated he had no reason to believe that the cause of death was other than by natural causes. He had no recollection of GEORGE SILVERMAN requesting Mrs. FOX to furnish his father certain information or instructions while he was in China. He advised that he could not recall his mother ever mentioning GEORGE SILVERMAN requesting information to be sent to her husband. He further stated that his mother, Mrs. JOSEPH J. COHEN at the present time, plans to stay indefinitely in Europe and that she has cancelled her return voyage. Mrs. COHEN'S present address is Hotel Cervantes, 39 rue Richer, Paris 9e, France.

At the conclusion of the interview with MELVIN J. FOX He was asked if he had any information which might be of value in connection with the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS made before the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigating Communist espionage in the U.S. Government. FOX stated that he knew of no information which he might possess that would be of value. FOX advised, however, that since his mother had been friendly with a great many persons involved in the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, she could possibly furnish some information of value and he was of the opinion that it would be advisable to interview her.

In connection with the above information received concerning ABRAHAM MANUEL FOX, Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY reviewed the personnel file of ABRAHAM MANUEL FOX made available to him by Miss ELIZABETH JERINAGAN, Personnel Section, U.S. Tariff Commission, which reflected the following:

A personnel question sheet dated October 5, 1923, listed his legal address as Yonkers, New York, Westchester County. He was born May 14, 1889, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Cornell University with a CE degree in 1911 and a MA degree in 1923 from New York University. This statement reflected his wife, Mrs. D.C. FOX, has resided at 431 Van Courtlandt Parkway, Yonkers, New York. His address at that time was listed as 3511 11th Street, N.W. FOX was recommended by Dr. JOHN R. TURNER, Dean, New York University; THOMAS O. MARVIN, U.S. Tariff Commission; W.C. WISHART, Controller, New York Central Lines; and R.B. CONNOLLY, Treasurer, Illinois Central Railroad.

This personnel file reflected the appointment of ABRAHAM M. FOX as Special Expert in Economics, U.S. Tariff Commission, on June 1, 1923. He was separated from Staff Service, U.S. Tariff Commission,

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July 23, 1937, at which time he was classified as Special Expert, Director of Research. On July 24, 1937, A.M. FOX was appointed a Commissioner with the U.S. Tariff Commission. Effective May 26, 1941, he resigned his position as Commissioner in order to accept an appointment as the American member of the Board to Manage the New American-Chinese Stabilization Fund. This file also reflected previous occupations as Lecturer, School of Business Administration, College of the City of New York, and Assistant to the General Valuation Council, New York Central Lines. He also served on the faculty of the University of Michigan and the Catholic University of America.

Contained in this file is the proposal for a "A.M. FOX Memorial Fund". This memorial fund was formed as a memory to the late A.M. FOX in recognition of his devotion to duty by his former business associates with the Tariff Commission. This fund would set up an educational award on a scholarship basis. A proposal was signed by the Working Committee and listed as its members the following names:

J. MARK ALBERTSON, NORMAN BURNS, BEN DOREMAN, EDWARD I. MULLINS, HOWARD S. PIQUET, E.M. WHITCOMB and CATHERINE GARLAND, Secretary of the Working Committee.

Mr. HOWARD S. PIQUET, Library of Congress, was interviewed at his office by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN on February 24, 1949. PIQUET could not recall who SILVERMAN'S close friends were at the time they were co-employees at the U.S. Tariff Commission. He stated that FRANK SOUTHARD worked closely with SILVERMAN on the job but he did not believe they mixed socially. PIQUET said he could furnish no information as to who sponsored SILVERMAN at the U.S. Tariff Commission. PIQUET further advised that he himself had no contact with SILVERMAN in other than an official capacity and had no reason to question SILVERMAN'S activities or associates. He remarked that SILVERMAN'S actions in his opinion were always in accord with the best interests of the U.S. government.

Mr. LAWRENCE D. NEWMAN was interviewed in his office, Room 2063 Domestic Commerce Division, Department of Commerce, on February 25, 1949, by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY. Mr. NEWMAN advised that he was first employed with the U.S. Tariff Commission in 1923 and until he left the Tariff Commission he was closely associated with Mr. A.M. FOX who was Chief of the Economics Division. Mr. NEWMAN advised that FOX, for all intents and purposes, ran the U.S. Tariff Commission. He recalls from 1933 to 1937 when he left the Tariff Commission he ran into some difficulty with Mr. FOX and Mr. SILVERMAN.

He explained that prior to 1933 most of the work at the Tariff

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Commission had been based on sound accounting principles. However, from 1933 to 1937 most all studies of the Economics staff disregarded accounting principles and sound business and centered most of the interest in strictly economic theory which did not present true facts. Mr. NEWMAN felt as a result of this change the interest of the country was not always best served.

Mr. NEWMAN stated that A.M. FOX had always expressed a deep interest in Socialism and a great interest in various practices carried on in Communist Russia. It was his personal belief that he would not be surprised if Mr. SILVERMAN and Mr. FOX were very sympathetic to the Communist cause. Due to the general change of policy within the staff at the Tariff Commission, Mr. NEWMAN was gradually forced out of the Commission. Mr. NEWMAN advised that he was not socially acquainted with SILVERMAN and his only relationship with him was regarding business at the Tariff Commission. He further advised that SILVERMAN'S closest associates during his employment at the Commission were HARRY WHITE and A.M. FOX. It was his general belief that FOX directed the change in policy which was adopted during the years of 1933 to 1937.

Mrs. M.F. FREEMAN, 4501 Linean Avenue, N.W., former co-employee of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN when they were both employed at the Tariff Commission from November, 1934, to February, 1936, was interviewed at her home by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on February 18, 1949. Mrs. FREEMAN stated that she was an Economic Analyst in the International Relations Division of the Tariff Commission and in her capacity as an Analyst came in contact with Mr. SILVERMAN professionally. She stated that Mr. SILVERMAN was brough to Washington by Mr. MANUEL FOX in 1934 with the group of young economists to look over International trade agreements. She stated Mr. FOX has recently died and his position was taken by Mr. HOWARD PIQUET who is presently with the Library of Congress.

Mrs. FREEMAN stated she did not mix with any of the new group and since there was nothing terrifically confidential, in her opinion, concerning the work of the Tariff Commission there was nothing of a secret or confidential nature that SILVERMAN could have passed on to anyone outside the Tariff Commission. She continued stating that she could not recall Mr. SILVERMAN having any foreign sympathies insofar as his loyalty to the U.S. was concerned. She remarked that in those days she and no one else in the Commission thought in terms of loyalty but merely in terms of getting the trade agreements and the tariff work out as soon as possible.

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She stated Mr. SILVERMAN appeared to be brilliant but that her association with him was so limited her knowledge of him was insufficient to base a comment in any other respect. She concluded stating she knew none of Mr. SILVERMAN'S close associates in the Tariff Commission.

Mr. GEORGE D. WATROUS was interviewed by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY on February 16, 1949, at his office, Room 2527 U.S. Tariff Commission.

Mr. WATROUS advised that he had been employed with the Tariff Commission for 25 years and has been a Statistician in the Economic Division since 1932. He readily admitted that SILVERMAN worked in his immediate division advising that SILVERMAN held a very good position as one of the head Economists. He recalls that to the best of his knowledge SILVERMAN was employed by the U.S. Tariff Commission during 1934 and 1935 and added that the Economic Division during this period was headed by Mr. A.M. FOX, deceased. He stated that Mr. SILVERMAN seemed to be a close personal friend of Mr. FOX but could recall no specific groups of people employed by the Tariff Commission who could be identified as special friends of SILVERMAN. WATROUS could not recall any conversation or activity of SILVERMAN that would lead him to question his loyalty and allegiance to this country.

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Mr. FRANK A. WARING was interviewed by Special Agent William H. Atkinson on February 17, 1949 at room 6624, Department of the Interior. Mr. WARING is presently chairman of the Philippine War Damage Commission. He advised he served in the Economics Division of the U.S. Tariff Commission from September, 1934 to March, 1943, during which period he became acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as SILVERMAN was likewise an economist and was employed in the Economics Division of the Tariff Commission for a period of about two years in the middle 1930's. He advised he never shared offices with SILVERMAN, was never engaged on any projects with him and had no contact outside of the office with him. He remarked he occasionally had lunch with SILVERMAN and other personnel of the Economics Division, however he never became close to SILVERMAN. He stated that he has never visited SILVERMAN's home and can furnish no information regarding his social acquaintance. He recalled SILVERMAN left the Tariff Commission after several years but could furnish no information as to any subsequent employment of SILVERMAN. He could not recall having met SILVERMAN since their mutual employment at the Tariff Commission.

According to WARING, the Economics Division of the Tariff Commission handled confidential material regarding pending trade agreements between the United States and foreign countries. He knows of no instances that would cause him to say that SILVERMAN ever furnished any unauthorized information to unauthorized individuals.

RENE WENTWORTH PINTO was interviewed by Special Agent William H. Atkinson on February 17, 1949, in room 3087-B, Department of Commerce. Mr. PINTO advised he was employed in the Latin American Affairs Section of the Economics Division of the U.S. Tariff Commission in 1934 to 1943. He stated he was acquainted with SILVERMAN but that he had rare professional contact with him as SILVERMAN did not deal in Latin American Economic Affairs. On one occasion PINTO prepared a survey for SILVERMAN in connection with the Canadian trade agreements which were being prepared at that time. He explained this contact was strictly a business venture and was the only professional contact he has had with SILVERMAN. He further explained that he has had no social contact with SILVERMAN and has only met him once since he, SILVERMAN, left the United States Tariff Commission. On this occasion, according to PINTO, SILVERMAN complained bitterly to him regarding his position at the Railroad Retirement Board.

It was PINTO's understanding that SILVERMAN's immediate supervisor at the Railroad Retirement Board was a man by the name of LATIMER. SILVERMAN seemed dissatisfied as LATIMER did not accept all the recommendations and conclusions prepared by SILVERMAN. Mr. PINTO concluded that he has followed the testimony of individuals before the House Un-American Activities Committee, however, he stated he could not recall ever having seen any of the individuals whose names or pictures appeared in the newspapers in the company of SILVERMAN during the time he was employed at the Tariff Commission. He advised that nothing occurred during his brief contact with SILVERMAN that would cause him to question his integrity or loyalty to the United States.

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Dr. B. DANA DURANT, Commissioner, United States Tariff Commission, Room 266, United States Tariff Commission Building, was interviewed by Special Agent William H. Atkinson on February 17, 1949. Dr. DURANT advised that he formerly served as chief economist of the United States Tariff Commission and that he became a member of the Commission in 1925. According to Dr. DURANT during 1934 and 1935 he was inspector for the negotiations with the Canadian government in connection with the trade agreement that was being considered between the two countries at this time. He employed a number of economists andother personnel who were regularly assigned to the Economicis Division of the United States Tariff Commission. Dr. DURANT vaguely recalled that SILVERMAN was one of these individuals, that aided in the preparation of this agreement. However, DURANT advised he is positive that he never requested SILVERMAN to accompany him in negotiations with representatives of the Canadian government in regard to this trade agreement. He indicated that it was possible for SILVERMAN to have accompanied him on one or two occasions when concessions were discussed with regard to the Canadian government at Country Committee meetings. He explained that Country Committee meetings were meetings of officials of the United States Government and that concessions were discussed at great length to determine if the United States should propose concessions to a foreign country.

Dr. DURANT declared that he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning SILVERMAN and was of the opinion that he would have been advised of any possible derogatory information as he was the chief economist at the Tariff Commission during SILVERMAN's employment.

Mr. LEWIS G. CONNOR, Planning Commodity Specialist, United States Tariff Commission, room 351, United States Tariff Commission Building, was interviewed in his office by Special Agent William H. Atkinson on February 17, 1949. Mr. CONNOR advised that he was associated with SILVERMAN during their mutual employment at the United States Tariff Commission. He stated he worked with SILVERMAN on several projects including the Canadian Trade agreements. CONNOR found SILVERMAN to be frank, agreeable yet overbearing. He explained they "locked horns" on numerous occasions as SILVERMAN was an economist who had an excellent academic background but who had no business or practical experience in the same lines. He found that SILVERMAN after reviewing numerous reports for a short period of time would consider himself to be an expert in almost any phase of the business. However he did not approach these problems from a practical standpoint and did not care to contact other individuals who would be in a position to furnish him with information of a practical nature. Because of this he and SILVERMAN had many loud verbose arguments.

Mr. CONNOR said there was nothing in the reports or surveys prepared by SILVERMAN to ever lead him, CONNOR, to believe that SILVERMAN was other than a loyal American citizen, however, he had no contact with SILVERMAN outside the office and was not acquainted with any of his personal friends. He also said that the work of the Commission was not of a classified nature but that it was confidential insofar as pending trade

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agreements were concerned. He knew of no instance where SILVERMAN ever divulged such information to unauthorized individuals.

On February 16, 1949, Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON interviewed Mrs. MARY MITCHELL TUTTLE nee MITCHELL at her residence 5326 Saratoga Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mrs. TUTTLE advised she was appointed to the United States Tariff Commission in January, 1935 as an economist assigned to SILVERMAN. She was under his direct supervision for a year or more. Mrs. TUTTLE considered SILVERMAN to have an alert mind; to be an excellent economist and so far as she was able to observe he never exhibited sympathies of a philosophy indicating he believed in Communism. She stated that SILVERMAN worked closely with Dr. DURANT, United States Tariff Commissioner and with Mr. FRANK SOUTHARD. As she recalls a close associate and personal friend of his was "BILLY" CARPENTER who is now head of a New York Motion Picture Company and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She stated that HARRY DEXTER WHITE, CARPENTER and SILVERMAN often discussed volley ball games in which they had engaged. She also recalled that SILVERMAN at times telephoned WHITE and held conversations with him, the nature of which she did not recall. Mrs. TUTTLE was surprised to read in the newspaper that SILVERMAN's name had been mentioned in connection with recent espionage hearings here and in New York, for she had no indication of subversive tendencies or activities on his part during the time she was associated with him.

Mr. NORMAN BURNS, Adviser, Office of International Trade Policy, was interviewed by Special Agent Herbert S. Hawkins on February 23, 1949, in room 510, State Department, Annex No. Seven. He stated he became acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the United States Tariff Commission in 1935 or 1936 and that he had done some work for Mr. SILVERMAN during that period. According to BURNS, SILVERMAN was a senior economist in the Economics Division which consisted of approximately forty people. SILVERMAN was regarded as a brilliant and likeable individual, however he was erratic in his thoughts and was forever changing his mind. He did not meet deadlines on his work as a result of these characteristics, according to BURNS, and did not get along very well at the Tariff Commission and received only one small promotion during his tenure of office. He further described SILVERMAN as a strong "New Dealer", believing in the National plan of economics as propounded by the New Deal and NRA, and which according to BURNS is a definite step toward economic socialism. SILVERMAN did not have much faith in competitive capitalism.

BURNS has heard SILVERMAN speak highly of LAUCHLIN CURRIE, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and FRANK COE. SILVERMAN often had lunch with these men together or separately at WEARLEY's Restaurant near the Harrington Hotel. When questioned as to how he knew of these luncheon engagements, BURNS stated that he has always had this impression which probably emanated from conversations with SILVERMAN. He knows that he has seen SILVERMAN at least once dining with either WHITE, CURRIE or both at WEARLEY's Restaurant. COE, WHITE, CURRIE and SILVERMAN are believed by BURNS to have taken their doctor of philosophy degrees in the same classes under

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the same professors at Harvard and wrote their theses together. SILVERMAN has more than once stated in BURNS presence that these men were his good friends. SILVERMAN talked about HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE more than he did FRANK COE and his talk was generally along the lines and beliefs of their philosophies. As to their attitude toward Russia or to any foreign directed political activity BURNS was unable to comment. He believed that COE was in the Treasury Department at the time and CURRIE was member of the Federal Reserve Board, and according to SILVERMAN, CURRIE, WHITE and COE all concurred with him, SILVERMAN on the New Deal and the national planning of economics.

BURNS stated he did not know SILVERMAN socially, has never met his wife and has never been in the SILVERMAN home. He also commented that he lived for a period in the Near East and considers himself an expert on Oriental rugs. He declared, however, that he has never heard SILVERMAN mention the subject of Oriental rugs and that he was not aware that SILVERMAN was in possession of any such rug.

He continued that he met SILVERMAN on the streets several times after his Tariff Commission employment and stated that he SILVERMAN had worked for the Air Force and subsequently for the French Purchasing Commission. He also said that it was his understanding that SILVERMAN had been fired by the NRA after some difficulty, and had been informed by SILVERMAN that he, SILVERMAN, had "gone to bat" for some fellow who was a brilliant consumer economist and so vigorously defended him that the fellow was rehired and as a result SILVERMAN was fired. It was his opinion that little at the Tariff Commission would have been of any interest to any other country as effecting the National Security of the nation. The Canadian trade report consisted only of tariff rates on imports from Canada.

Mr. CARL WHELAN upon interview by Special Agent Herbert S. Hawkins on February 23, 1949, in room 212, U.S. Tariff Commission, stated that he knew SILVERMAN for about six months in 1935 and 1936. He did not know SILVERMAN socially and knew nothing concerning his beliefs, associates or activities, and could contribute no information relative to SILVERMAN pertinent to this inquiry.

Mr. E.M. WHITCOMB, Director of Investigations, U.S. Tariff Commission, was interviewed in his office on February 24, 1949, by Special Agent John B. Van Etten. WHITCOMB advised that during SILVERMAN's employment with the Tariff Commission he became fairly well acquainted with him in and about the office but that their association did not extend to that of a social nature. Mr. WHITCOMB knew of no one with whom SILVERMAN was particularly intimate. He recalled SILVERMAN was highly regarded and nothing had ever come to his attention which would lead him to question SILVERMAN's activities or associates or his allegiance to this country.

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Miss MYRTLE STARR upon interview by Special Agents Philip H. Wilson and Harry K. Clayton on February 16, 1949, in her office, Room 1184, Bureau of Census, Suitland, Maryland, advised that she formerly shared an office at the U.S. Tariff Commission with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN. Miss STARR stated that SILVERMAN was a senior economist and at that time she was a junior economist. She remarked that LEWIS CONNOR worked directly with ABRAHAM G. SILVERMAN on reciprocal trade agreement programs; that both were working on a trade agreement with Canada. SILVERMAN and CONNOR she reported had many loud and verbose arguments over its preparation. She believed that CONNOR and SILVERMAN's differences of opinion stemmed from their diverging ideas concerning their granting concessions to Canada. It was not her belief that their arguments were of a political nature. In order to explain her opinion of SILVERMAN's political beliefs, Miss STARR stated she considered herself as having leaned moderately to the "left" in her theories in the 1930's but that she never remotely approached Communism. She explained she was in sympathy with the New Deal Administration. Miss STARR believed that SILVERMAN was much more "left" than she as he maintained a generally pro-Russian attitude. She stated that inasmuch as she was a junior member of the group working under SILVERMAN he was not inclined to confide in her, therefore she was unable to say whether his attitude was so very left as to be dangerous to the United States.

In response to questions asked Miss STARR as to what brought SILVERMAN to United States Tariff Commission, she stated A.M. FOX is the person who would have actually hired him but as to who had recommended him or how he obtained the position she was unable to say.

Miss STARR contended that there was no apparent Communistic activities going on in her section while she was employed in the Tariff Commission and that so far as she knows SILVERMAN never openly showed any tendencies which might be considered dangerous to the best interests of the United States. Miss STARR further advised that some people may have gotten the wrong impression that she was in sympathy with Communistic beliefs for a Miss BERTHA BLAIR who was then employed in the Women's Bureau, Labor Department, once approached her with the proposition to join the Communist Party. Miss BLAIR told her she had better join then "because those of us who join now will be on top when the party takes over." Miss STARR stated she did not accept the offer and the only reason she mentioned the incident is because she believes BERTHA BLAIR worked at the Railroad Retirement Board with SILVERMAN and that SILVERMAN and BLAIR are possibly acquainted. She went on to say that BERTHA BLAIR was active in the Civil Liberties Union and in connection with this activity she went around soliciting contributions for this organization.

It is to be noted the interview of BERTHA BLAIR is being subsequently reported as an associate under the caption "Railroad Retirement Board".

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Mr. HAROLD GRESHAM presently an economist consultant with the Central Intelligence Agency was interviewed in his office on March 1, 1949 by Special Agent John B. Van Etten. GRESHAM advised he knew SILVERMAN only indirectly and that he had no immediate contact with him. GRESHAM although employed with the Tariff Commission during SILVERMAN's employment there was on loan to the National Recovery Administration during the fall of 1933 until the Spring of 1936. GRESHAM was also unable to furnish any information concerning SILVERMAN's employment with the National Recovery Administration. He also had no knowledge of SILVERMAN's close associates inasmuch as he never mixed socially with him. From his general knowledge of SILVERMAN he had no reason to belief him to be engaged in any subversive or un-American activities.

Mr. J. MARK ALBERTSON of the Commodities Section, Ceramic Section, Tariff Commission, upon interview on March 1, 1949 advised Special Agent John B. Van Etten that he knew SILVERMAN had at one time been employed by the United States Tariff Commission but that since they were in separate divisions he had no immediate contact with him. He was unable to furnish any information concerning SILVERMAN's activities or close associates. He further advised he has not been in contact with SILVERMAN since their mutual Tariff Commission employment.

On March 1, 1949, Mr. EDWIN G. MARTIN, General Counsel, United States Tariff Commission, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and advised that he had worked with SILVERMAN at the Commission with respect to the legal aspect of certain tariff projects to which SILVERMAN had been assigned. He explained that he had never mixed socially to the best of his knowledge with SILVERMAN and that he had no knowledge of SILVERMAN's close associates. At that time MARTIN advised there was never any reason to question SILVERMAN's activities or loyalty to the United States Government. He also reported he has had no contact with SILVERMAN since SILVERMAN's departure from the Tariff Commission.

Mr. ERNEST WOLFE, Economist, United States Tariff Commission, was interviewed on March 1, 1949 by Special Agent John B. Van Etten and advised he first came with the Tariff Commission in 1939 which was subsequent to the departure of SILVERMAN and that he had not been acquainted with SILVERMAN prior to this time. WOLFE stated, however that he heard of SILVERMAN through a mutual friend. This mutual friend was HARRY DEXTER WHITE. WOLFE made the observation that as far as the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE were concerned he felt they had no basis and were absolutely ridiculous. WOLFE remarked he first became acquainted with WHITE in the summer of 1936 at which time he was member of group in the Treasury Department doing research under JACOB VINER who was consultant and Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. WOLFE recalls other members of this group being HARRY DEXTER WHITE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, FRANK COE, ALLAN SWEEZY, BEN KAPLAN, ARTHUR LESTER and JOHN HOOKER. WOLFE advised that the above individuals were suggested by JOHN VINER and in his own WOLFE's case he had come recommended by BROOKINGS Institute. He advised he knew SILVERMAN was a friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and WOLFE had always regarded WHITE as a person whose loyalty was above question. WOLFE advised that he met SILVERMAN on one occasion only

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and that was during lunch with several of his colleagues at the Tariff Commission one of whom knew SILVERMAN and invited him, SILVERMAN to join the group. WOLFE stated he knew absolutely nothing about SILVERMAN's activities and other than his friendship with HARRY DEXTER WHITE could furnish no information regarding SILVERMAN.

Mr. A.P. MUNRO, economist, U.S. Tariff Commission, upon interview on March 2, 1949, advised Special Agent John B. Van Etten that he had not worked on any projects with SILVERMAN during SILVERMAN's employment with the Tariff Commission and did not mix with him socially nor did he know with whom SILVERMAN was friendly other than ABRAHAM M. FOX. According to MUNRO, FOX at that time was head of the economics division, was proud of SILVERMAN and gave the impression that SILVERMAN was FOX' prodigy. He stated he had no reason to question SILVERMAN's activities or the desirability of his associates.

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On March 2, 1949, Mr. EDWARD I. MULLINS, Economist, National Security Resources Board, was interviewed by Special Agent John B. Van Etten, at which time MULLINS advised he had known SILVERMAN only casually and was unfamiliar with his activities or associates. MULLINS stated that he left the Tariff Commission in 1935, on loan to the State Department for which reason his contacts with SILVERMAN were rather limited. He further stated he knew he had no reason to question the loyalty of SILVERMAN in any way and knew nothing unfavorable concerning him.

Mr. OSCAR B. RIDER, Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, was interviewed on February 16, 1948, in his office, Room 274, of the United States Tariff Commission Building, by Special Agent William J. Staten and stated he could only recall SILVERMAN as being a good employee and very intelligent person and that he had considered him to be a loyal responsible person in everything he did. RRIDER further advised that he knew of no associates of SILVERMAN and that his activities and demeanor while at the Tariff Commission was to the best of his knowledge favorable. RRIDER stated he has been with the U.S. Tariff Commission since 1918 and was appointed Commissioner in June, 1934 and was made Chairman of the Commission in 1942.

Mr. LOYLE A. MORRISON, Chief of Economics Division, U.S. Tariff Commission, was interviewed at his office, room 203, U.S. Tariff Commission Building, on February 17, 1949 by Special Agent Francis R. McGinty. Mr. MORRISON recalled SILVERMAN 's working in the Economic Division of the Tariff Commission sometime in 1935 or 1936. He advised that during part of this period, SILVERMAN was working with Mr. FRANK SOUTHARD on the Canadian trade agreements. Mr. A.M. FOX, deceased, was chief of the Economics Division, during this particular period.

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Mr. MORRISON advised his personal relationship with SILVERMAN was limited to strictly professional contact. He recalls Mr. SILVERMAN was more of a theoretical thinker than a practical economist. He stated that SILVERMAN usually spoke in abstract terms which were not always practical or easily understood. To the best of his, Mr. MORRISON's knowledge, he advised he never heard SILVERMAN speak on subjects relating to political activity or thought and more over he believed that when SILVERMAN refused to answer specific questions before the hearing in the House Un-American Activities Committee concerning his alleged implication in a Communist apparatus operating in the government he could recall no instances when SILVERMAN spoke remotely concerning Communism or its philosophies.

Concerning SILVERMAN's friends, MORRISON seemed to recall that HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE were friends of SILVERMAN and it was his belief that SILVERMAN had known these men prior to joining the staff at the Tariff Commission.

Mr. LESLIE LOVASS, Sr., Economist, United States Tariff Commission, was interviewed by Special Agent William J. Staten in his office, room 258, U.S. Tariff Commission Building on February 16, 1949. Mr. LOVASS stated that he had been with the U.S. Tariff Commission since 1935 and that his associations with SILVERMAN were merely that of fellow employees and that although he did not know him personally he regarded him as a "scatterbrain". When asked why he regarded SILVERMAN in this light, LOVASS replied he regarded him as some one who was very enthused at one moment and very deflated the next and under these circumstances he regarded him as such. LOVASS further advised that SILVERMAN had very few associates at the Commission due to his "superior air".

LOVASS further advised he could not recall ever seeing SILVERMAN socially, that he did not work on the same problems with SILVERMAN, and that he has only seen SILVERMAN on the street once or twice since his leaving the Tariff Commission, but has had no opportunity to engage in lengthy conversations with him.

Mr. BEN DAVID DORFMAN, Chief Economist, U.S. Tariff Commission, was interviewed March 1, 1949, by Special Agent Chester C. Crawford at which time, DORFMAN stated although both he and SILVERMAN were in the Economics Division of Tariff Commission in 1934 and 1936 at no time did he ever have any projects with Mr. SILVERMAN. He continued stating that Mr. SILVERMAN was working on a project with FRANK SOUTHARD concerning Canadian trade agreements and that he rarely had any contact with him socially or professionally. He added he may have had lunch with him on rare occasions.

Mr. DORFMAN explained there was nothing strictly confidential in the conduct of business of the Tariff Commission which would be a risk to the National Security if it came into the hands of any foreign nation. DORFMAN also stated he did not recall that SILVERMAN had any particular foreign sympathies and did not recall anyone with whom he might have had contact other than Mr. SOUTHARD.

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Upon interview the following named persons all former co-employees of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN furnished no information relative to SILVERMAN's associates, activities or conduct during their mutual employment at the United States Tariff Commission. All these individuals acknowledged the acquaintance of SILVERMAN but could furnish no pertinent information not previously reported:

Mrs. EVELINA K. SOUTHWORTH, nee KEAN, interviewed by Special Agent Philip H. Wilson and Special Agent Arthur J. Howe, at the United States Tariff Commission, Room 342, on February 18, 1949.

Miss R.E. PETERSON, Textile Specialist, Textile Division, United States Tariff Commission, interviewed by Special Agent Chester C. Crawford on February 17, 1949.

Mrs. GRACE ROPER BOHN, Commercial Policy Analyst, United States Tariff Commission.

Mr. CHARLES W. PORTER, United States Tariff Commission Accountant, and Mr. CLARENCE D. BLANCHLEY, Economist, United States Tariff Commission, were all interviewed by Special Agent Chester C. Crawford on March 1, 1949, in their respective offices.

Dr. NORRIS O. KENNY, Munitions Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense was interviewed at his office, room 4-B, 725 Pentagon Building, on February 17, 1949, by Special Agent Francis R. McGinty.

Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN O'BRIEN, former Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, was interviewed at his residence, the Metropolitan Club, 17th and H Streets, NW, on February 24, 1949 by Special Agent William J. Staten.

Mr. PRENTICE N. DEAN, Munitions Board, was interviewed at his office, Room 4-B, 725 Pentagon Building on February 15, 1949, by Special Agent William J. Staten.

Mr. JAMES M. JARRETT, Economic Adviser to the Chairman of the Excess Profits Tax Council, Bureau of Internal Revenue, was interviewed in his office by Special Agent John B. Van Etten, on February 21, 1949.

GARDNER M. YONGMAN, DANIEL W. ALEXANDER, W.A. GRAHAM CLARK, A.A. MERCIER, all former and present commodity specialists, United States Tariff Commission were interviewed in their respective offices by Special Agent John B. Van Etten on February 25, 1949.

LOUIS F. BALLIFF, Chief of Technical Services, United States Tariff Commission was interviewed in his office by Special Agent John B. Van Etten on February 25, 1949.

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C. FEDERAL COORDINATOR OF TRANSPORTATION

1. Personal History

The employment file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN concerning his employment by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation was made available to Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY on February 9, 1949, at Room 2102 Interstate Commerce Building.

This file reflects that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed as a Research Assistant by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation at the annual salary of $6500.00, effective February 25, 1936. His oath of office was administered on the same date. He resigned effective March 15, 1936.

The personal history statement of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN dated February 25, 1936, contained in the above mentioned record, reflected that his address was 2138 California Street, N.W., birth date February 2, 1900, in Poland. He was a naturalized citizen. His legal residence was listed as Boston, Massachusetts, Suffolk County.

SILVERMAN listed his wife, Mrs. A.G. SILVERMAN, as residing at 2138 California Street, N.W.

There was nothing additional concerning SILVERMAN contained in this file not previously reported.

2. Associates

Mr. ALLAN W. HAGGERTY, when interviewed at his office, Room 4211 Interstate Commerce Commission Building by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY, advised that SILVERMAN worked for the Office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation for approximately one month in February and March, 1936. He advised that he does not recall SILVERMAN except by name only. To the best of his knowledge, Mr. SILVERMAN was brought to the Office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation by MURRAY LATIMER who was Assistant Chief of the Labor Relations Division.

Mr. HAGGERTY recalled that most all statisticians and economists were brought into this office to compile figures on labor statistics concerned with the railroad set up. He does not recall any social friends of SILVERMAN with the possible exception of MURRAY LATIMER who later became chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board and

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was instrumental in taking SILVERMAN into that organization. To the best of his knowledge, Mr. HAGGERTY believes that one IDA BEYERS, deceased, was SILVERMAN'S immediate supervisor.

HAGGERTY further advised that LATIMER seemed to be SILVERMAN'S closest friend during his employment at the Office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation and it is his belief that Mr. LATIMER would be in the best position to know SILVERMAN'S close social acquaintances. HAGGERTY advised that he was never socially acquainted with SILVERMAN and could give no specific information concerning his activities or associates outside the office.

On March 10, 1949, Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY interviewed Mr. TEDFORD SHOONOVER at his office, Room 2009 Federal Works Agency. Mr. SHOONOVER stated he was formerly attached to the Claims Division of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation. To the best of his knowledge he advised he was never personally acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN although he does recall hearing his name and believes he worked under the supervision of Mr. MURRAY LATIMER. He further stated he was never aware of any un-American remarks or activity concerning SILVERMAN and inasmuch as he was never socially acquainted with him he could give no information concerning his habits, close associates or general characteristics. Mr. SHOONOVER advised he was especially friendly with Mr. MURRAY LATIMER and believes Mr. LATIMER took SILVERMAN with him when they left the Office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation and went to the Railroad Retirement Board.

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The names of the following persons appeared in the personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN concerning his employment at the Federal Coordinator of Transportation. Upon interview these individuals either had no recollection of SILVERMAN as a fellow employee or could offer nothing pertinent to this investigation:

Special Agent C. C. CRAWFORD on March 22, 1949, interviewed Mrs. MARGARET W. FINNEY, 3608 Van Ness Street, N. W.; Mrs. MARY B. CRAIG, 1733 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E.; Miss FRANCES GERNAND, 3660 Upland Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Special Agent CRAWFORD on March 23, 1949, interviewed Mr. MARION M. CASKIE, Jr., Barr Building, 17th and I Streets, N. W., and his son MAXWELL M. CASKIE at the same address.

On That same date Agent CRAWFORD interviewed Mr. FRANCIS P. HEID, 374 Granada Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN interviewed the following persons on indicated dates:

RONALD AMOS SHADBURNE, Room 312, 1319 F Street, N. W., on March 18, 1949;
HELEN LOMAX PAYTON, 1702 Jackson Street, N. W., on March 21, 1949;
HELEN H. WHITE, 102 Jessup Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, on March 21, 1949;
PAUL ROBERT ROWEN, Commissioner of Security and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street, N. W., on March 21, 1949;
ROBERT HARRIS OVERSTREET, 3237 Klingle Street, N. W., on March 21, 1949;
JOHN R. MOULTON, 3700 Oliver Street, N. W., March 24, 1949;
ELIZABETH PRISCILLA TEWKSBURY, 706 North Carolina Avenue, S. E., on March 17, 1949;
CHARLES S. MORGAN, 5721 Chevy Chase Parkway, N. W., on March 18, 1949.

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D. RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD:

1. Personal History:

The following information appeared in the photostatic copy of the personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN furnished this office by the Chicago Office as an enclosure to a letter to the Director dated February 23, 1949. A letter dated February 24, 1936 to the U. S. Civil Service Commission from the Railroad Retirement Board requested authority to appoint Dr. A. G. SILVERMAN as Chief Economist. It was explained that the Railroad Retirement Board contemplated requesting an Executive Order which would permit them to fill the position without compliance with the competitive provisions of the Civil Service Act. It was their understanding that the Civil Service Commission concurred with the issuance of such an executive order. The request for SILVERMAN's appointment was based upon the probability of the executive order being issued. The following information appearing in the above letter describes SILVERMAN as follows:

"Dr. SILVERMAN holds a degree of SB, AM and PHd from Harvard University and the degree of MA from Leland Stanford. He has been a Research Assistant of Dr. J. S. DAVIS of Harvard University engaged in a study of credit ratios for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. 1923 to 1924 he prepared a production index of New England for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. In the summer of 1924 he was engaged in special research on low cost housing for Better Homes in America, Inc. and the Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Department of Commerce.

"From 1924 to 1931 Dr. SILVERMAN was instructor in Economics and Statistics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was also at this time Consulting Statistician and Economist, maker of production indexes and Professor of Statistics at Babson Institute. In 1931 and 1932 he had a one-year appointment as Research Associate with the National Bureau of Economic Research. During 1932 and 1933 he was a lecturer in statistics and research associate in Economics at Brown University as well as participating in a study of the International gold standard for the Rockefeller Foundation.

"From September, 1933 to July, 1934 Dr. SILVERMAN was Chief Statistician with the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA. For the past 1½ years he has held the position of Economist with the U. S. Tariff Commission.

"His qualifications have received high praise from such eminent members of his profession as Professor FREDERICK C. MILLS of Columbia University and the National Bureau of Economic Research who has recently been President of the American Statistical Association and Professor EDWIN F. GAY of Harvard University, formerly one of the two Assistant Directors of research of the National Bureau of Economic Research and the former President of the American Economic Association".

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Also contained in his personnel file was a letter from the Civil Service Commission dated March 2, 1936 to the Railroad Retirement Board which granted authority for the temporary appointment of SILVERMAN. He took oath of office and entered on duty on March 16, 1936 as Chief Economist, P-7, $6,500 in the Bureau of Economics of the Railroad Retirement Board. This appointment was not to exceed 60 days.

A description of SILVERMAN's duties and responsibilities at this time were described briefly as follows:

Under general administrative direction with very wide latitude for independent and unreviewed action or decision; to serve as responsible administrative and professional head of a moderately large group of economists and statisticians of several grades; engaged in responsible economic statistical work covering a very wide scope of such matters.

Effective March 17, 1936 SILVERMAN was promoted from Chief Economist, P-7, $6,500 (temporary) to Chief Economist P-7, $7,000 (temporary). Effective March 16, 1936 SILVERMAN's status was changed from temporary Chief Economist, P-7 to permanent Chief Economist (by Executive Order 7342), P-7, $6,500. It was noted that on April 17, 1936 SILVERMAN'S salary was again placed at $7,000. This variance in SILVERMAN's salary may be explained by the fact that a question presented itself as to whether he could be paid $7,000 on initial appointment under the aforementioned Executive Order inasmuch as the position had been allocated under the classification act of 1923 as amended, in a grade with entrance salary of $6,500.

A letter dated August 28, 1936 appearing in this file from the Civil Service Commission to the Secretary of the Railroad Retirement Board made reference to SILVERMAN's initial appointment to a position in the Railroad Retirement Board under the provisions of the Executive Order of April 10, 1936 upon non-competitive examination. The letter stated that a review of SILVERMAN's marital status affidavit dated June 11, 1936 disclosed that his wife, SARA SLEPIAN SILVERMAN, with whom he was living, is employed as a Case Supervisor in the Public Assistance Division of Public Welfare Government of the District of Columbia. It explained that there were eligibles on the competitive register who are equally qualified and who could be certified for this position. Therefore, the marital status provision, Section 213, of the Act of June 30, 1932 would prohibit SILVERMAN's appointment to the classified Civil Service. It added that the Commission's consideration would be given to a request for authority for the appointment of some other applicant without spouse in the service of the United States or the District of Columbia.

In reply to the above letter the Railroad Retirement Board in a letter dated September 11, 1936 stated in part: "...Mr. SILVERMAN has now been employed by the Board on the assumption that he was Chief Economist for almost 6 months. During that time he has made plans for extensive research, organized nucleus of the staff, drawn up specifications for the work to be done, become familiar with the operating problems of the board and in general, became an

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"integral part of the work making it difficult to replace him. Moreover, the Board believes itself to be familiar with all economists of standing in the field in which it is engaged; with all respects to the Commission the Board doubts whether taking into account Mr. SILVERMAN's recent experience there are on any open competitive roster persons as well qualified for this particular position as Mr. SILVERMAN.....The Rail road Retirement Board offered Mr. SILVERMAN in good faith a permanent position as Chief Economist. Had Mr. SILVERMAN known that any question in the matter of his status would be involved, he would not have accepted the position.....reversal at the present time would cause extreme inconvenience and disruption of the Board's work and plans....."

A letter contained in this file dated October 19, 1936 from the Civil Service Commission to the Railroad Retirement Board with reference to the above matter, explained that a careful review was made of the qualifications of the eligibles on the register and it was found that a complete certification for filling the position of Chief Economist, P-7, could not be issued. Therefore, the appointment of Mr. SILVERMAN under the provisions of the Executive Order is approved subsequent to a satisfactory report on fingerprint chart.

Effective August 16, 1939 SILVERMAN was promoted to Director of Research of the Research and Information Service. His salary was fixed at $8,000, P-8. At this time his duties and responsibilities were described briefly as follows:

"Under administrative direction with practically unlimited latitude for independent action and decision as head of the Bureau of Research and Information Service comprising the Office of the Director of Research, the Office of the Actuary, a Division of Research and Division of Statistics and a Division of Correspondence and Information Service; therefore, complete responsibility for planning, carrying out and reporting upon research projects as authorized by the Board or authorized by the Chief Executive Officer within the scope of the Board appropriations....."

On July 8, 1941 SILVERMAN signed personal affidavit under oath wherein he declared he did not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, that he was not a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and that during such time as he is an employee of the Federal Government he would not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

Effective August 1, 1941 SILVERMAN's rate of pay increased from $8,000 per annum to $8,250 per annum with no change in title or position. At the close of business March 26, 1942 he was separated by transfer to the War Department Army Air Force as Chief Production Specialist, CAF 15, $8,250 per annum.

SILVERMAN's employment application listed his birth as February 2, 1900 in Poland; his legal forwarding address as Boston, Massachusetts. He indicated naturalization on June 24, 1921 and he listed addresses of 2138 California

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Street, N. W. and 2325 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

He was rated excellent in efficiency on three occasions by MURRAY LATIMER. These ratings covered period from April 16, 1940 through his resignation March 26, 1942. It may be noted that according to the report of Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON at Chicago dated February 23, 1948 in instant matter, Mr. V. PAUL CARNEY, Personnel Officer of the Railroad Retirement Board, advised that in 1937 a group of employees of the National Bureau of Economic Research, a WPA Project, were assigned to the Railroad Retirement Board for a research project and that one JAY V. CHAMBERS entered on duty as a WPA employee on this project on October 18, 1937 as a Report Editor at $2,000 per year. Dr. JOSEPH M. GILLMAN and Miss MARGARET GREENFIELD were in charge of this project and under the general supervision of SILVERMAN.

2. Associates:

On March 8, 1949 Mr. MURRAY LATIMER, a former Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, currently employed as a Private Industrial Relations Consultant, 1625 K Street, N. W. was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and EDWARD M. MULLIN. LATIMER advised he has known SILVERMAN for approximately 20 years and this association was brought about through their college days at Harvard; further, that LATIMER himself was directly responsible for SILVERMAN's employment with the Board as he recommended hiring him in 1936 in the capacity of Chief Economist. Regarding SILVERMAN's employment with the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, LATIMER advised this was moreorless a paper transaction. This was in view of the fact that during January, 1936 the Board did not receive their full Governmental appropriations and consequently the hiring of new personnel was somewhat limited. As the needs arose, LATIMER made arrangements with Mr. JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, deceased, Director of Defense Transportation, to permit new employees of the Board to be carried on the coordinator's records and books for paper employment only. In this way, LATIMER was able to secure the services of much needed personnel and defray this expenditure by writing it off on the payrolls of the Office of Defense Transportation. Consequently, SILVERMAN was one of these individuals carried in this capacity which lasted for approximately two months. In view of this paper employment with the coordinator, LATIMER was quite certain that no individuals who were permanently employed by Defense Transportation would be in a position to have known SILVERMAN during his temporary employment with that agency. In LATIMER's opinion, SILVERMAN's services with the Board were of an extremely reliable nature which eventually led to his being appointed Director of Research. Regarding the employment of CHAMBERS with the National Bureau of Economic Research, LATIMER advised he was quite certain that CHAMBERS was employed as such. However, this project was set up under separate Work Projects Administration funds and had no direct affiliation or authority with the Railroad Retirement Board. The main purpose of the project was to work with various Governmental agencies and analyze their productivity and efficiency. The headquarters of the project was in Philadelphia and it was a unit working in the Washington area. One such unit made a study of the Railroad Retirement Board and LATIMER believed that SILVERMAN, as Director of Research, coordinated their activities with the Board. LATIMER did not know as to whether CHAMBERS was employed with this group that worked on the

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Board but believed that if his capacity was either P-3 or P-4, SILVERMAN may have organized his appointment for the position. LATIMER could not recall the name of any individual who was employed by this project as it was only of a short duration and all coordinating work was done through SILVERMAN.

Regarding SILVERMAN's temporary employment with the Treasury Department while still employed with the Railroad Retirement Board, LATIMER advised that this was arranged through HARRY DEXTER WHITE who one day called LATIMER and requested if SILVERMAN could be loaned to the Foreign Funds Control of the Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department in an advisory capacity. This was only a tentative loan which necessitated only several hours a week and SILVERMAN was at no time detached from the Board as such. LATIMER believed that SILVERMAN was a close personal friend of WHITE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE and he, LATIMER, has heard SILVERMAN speak of GREGORY SILVERMASTER. LATIMER further advised that he was extremely shocked and amazed by Miss BENTLEY's charges and at no time has he had any reason to believe SILVERMAN to be disloyal to the U. S. Government.

Mr. EDWIN MEDBURY FITCH, Employment Consultant, Alaskan Railroads, was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN at his office on March 7, 1949. FITCH advised that SILVERMAN had been hired by the Railroad Retirement Board several months before he arrived and it was his belief that LATIMER recommended SILVERMAN for the position. During the course of the interview Mr. FITCH was entirely uncooperative to the point of being rude as he kept referring to the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had a file on him, FITCH, and any information required should be reflected in this file. The only information FITCH would provide was that he in no way believed SILVERMAN guilty of any charges made by Miss BENTLEY and further considered SILVERMAN, LATIMER and himself as good "liberals". Upon questioning by Special Agent MULLIN as to what he meant by "liberal" his answer was to the effect that "just as liberal as President Roosevelt and am still such a liberal and quite proud of this". FITCH advised that he had no connection with the National Bureau of Economic Research as their headquarters were in Philadelphia and did not know as to whether CHAMBERS was employed by this project and knew nothing regarding their affiliation with the Railroad Retirement Board. FITCH ended the interview by saying that he knew nothing of SILVERMAN's associates as they were definitely not in the same social circles. FITCH stated further he was not in a position to give any information relative to SILVERMAN's activities as he, FITCH, had never liked SILVERMAN for personal reasons and consequently had little or no dealings with him.

With regard to EDWIN MEDBURY FITCH, it may be noted that he was investigated by this office in November, 1941 under the Hatch Act relative to his alleged membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Upon interview FITCH denied under oath any affiliation with such a committee.

On March 8, 1949 Mr. CLEMENT WINSTON, Economic Analyst, Commerce Department, was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN whereupon he advised that

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he was with the Railroad Retirement Board during 1939 as an Analyst and remained in that capacity until July 1, 1942, at which time he resigned as the Board was moving to Chicago. WINSTON worked mostly with JOE SENTURIA and Mr. KUZNETS, now deceased, who were assistants to SILVERMAN. WINSTON did not know as to whether SILVERMAN was ever on detached service with the Treasury Department but did believe that SILVERMAN was closely associated with HARRY DEXTER WHITE. When WINSTON resigned from the Railroad Retirement Board he went with the Economic Research Project, National Bureau of Economic Research in Philadelphia and consequently did not have any assignment in the Washington area. He did not know as to whether CHAMBERS was employed by the Project or if CHAMBERS would have been in a position to be hired by SILVERMAN. He did, however, see SILVERMAN a few times in the Philadelphia Office of this project and believed that he may have been coordinating various phases of work between the project and the Board. WINSTON was not a close associate of SILVERMAN and advised that he knew of no social contacts of SILVERMAN in Government circles or otherwise.

In view of the above situation, WINSTON did not feel qualified to comment regarding SILVERMAN's loyalty to the United States.

Miss THURLEY ANDREWS, a Statistician, Research Department, Federal Works Agency, was interviewed in her office by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on March 2, 1949 and advised that she was first employed by the RRB in September, 1938. At this time Mr. SILVERMAN was Chief Economist and employed a Secretary, one Mrs. ESTHER MERRILL. Miss ANDREWS' capacity was Assistant to Mrs. MERRILL in administrative matters and routine dictation and consequently did at times take dictation and answer the phones for Mr. SILVERMAN. Miss ANDREWS remained in this capacity until 1941, at which time she resigned to accept employment with another Government agency. During her association with SILVERMAN which was strictly from a business standpoint, it was her opinion that he was very friendly with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, LAUGHLIN CURRIE, FRANK COE and FOSTER ADAMS; further, that he did from time to time have luncheon engagements with these individuals.

Miss ANDREWS also believed that GREGORY SILVERMASTER called SILVERMAN on several occasions and made luncheon engagements with him. However, she at no time saw any of the above individuals in SILVERMAN's office. It was her belief that SILVERMAN was closely associated with MURRAY LATIMER who was instrumental in securing SILVERMAN's services with the Board. Miss ANDREWS knew of no close associates of SILVERMAN at the Board with the exception of LATIMER and JOE SENTURIA, who was SILVERMAN's assistant at this time. It was Miss ANDREWS belief that SILVERMAN was a brilliant man who possessed a very retentive memory and who at no time gave evidence of disloyal association or activity to the U. S. Government; further, she was extremely shocked at Miss BENTLEY's charges as SILVERMAN was, to her way of thinking, a loyal American.

Mr. JOSEPH B. GLENN, Actuary, Room 3-D-1016, Pentagon Building, Army Air Forces, was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on March 14, 1949. He advised that he went with the RRB in September, 1934 as Assistant Actuary.

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SILVERMAN was not associated with the Board at this time and GLENN believed it was around 1936 when SILVERMAN came into the organization as Chief Economist through the influence of MURRAY LATIMER. About a year after SILVERMAN's arrival or 1937 GLENN became Chief Actuary of the Board and in 1939 held the position in the Research Department, at which time SILVERMAN was Chief of this Department.

GLENN remained in this capacity until February, 1942, at which time he left the Board. GLENN further advised he was never socially acquainted with SILVERMAN and had never visited his home on any occasions. According to GLENN, the only close associates of SILVERMAN at this time were JOE SENTURIA and MURRAY LATIMER, which associates seemed to be of a close social nature. GLENN knew of no individuals in other Government agencies who were friendly with SILVERMAN at this time.

During GLENN's employment in the Research Department he had little or no association with SILVERMAN other than on routine matters. He further advised that since leaving the Board he has had no subsequent association with him. He concluded that during the course of his infrequent contact with SILVERMAN at the Board he found no evidence leading him to believe SILVERMAN was sympathetic with any foreign-directed political activity or that his activities were anything other than those of a loyal, patriotic American.

Mr. CHARLES G. GOOR, Chief of the Statistical Section, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was interviewed in his office on March 11, 1949 by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN. GOOR advised that he was first employed by the RRB during September, 1934 in the Actuarial Division. Consequently, he added, he was already employed by the Board when SILVERMAN came in as Chief Economist. Previous to this time GOOR did not know SILVERMAN in any capacity whatsoever. According to GOOR, he left the Board in September, 1936 and went with the National Bureau of Economic Research, a WPA Project with Headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He described the aforementioned Bureau as one performing research work with various Government agencies regarding unemployment problems, efficiency and productivity. GOOR related he was assigned to the Washington Unit of this project which consisted of approximately 150 individuals and his particular duty was with the RRB. There was no individual in direct supervision of this unit and although they worked and coordinated with SILVERMAN, GOOR did not know as to whether SILVERMAN had any say as to whom would be employed by this project.

According to GOOR, Dr. GILLMAN was in charge of the project in Philadelphia and had supervision of all employees who served with the project. GOOR could not associate the name of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, J. VIVIAN CHAMBERS, et al as being employed with the project but believed it quite possible as he was not acquainted with the various units which were working with Government agencies.

Upon completion of the project, GOOR again went back to the Board and was put in charge of the Statistical Section in the Research Department. EDWIN FITCH, who was an Assistant to SILVERMAN, was GOOR's immediate supervisor and consequently all of GOOR's activities were correlated with FITCH rather than SILVERMAN.

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GOOR again left the RRB in December, 1940 for employment with the Social Security Board. During 1943 GOOR resigned from the Social Security and decided to seek employment with the War Department. In view of the fact that he had previous services with SILVERMAN, he contacted him at the Analysis and Plans Group of the Army Air Forces for an opening. SILVERMAN placed him under the supervision of Colonel ALTMAN whose section was responsible for B-29 engine requirements and other supply problems. GOOR remained with the Army Air Forces until several weeks after V-J Day, at which time he went with the WAA. According to GOOR, SILVERMAN was extremely close with MURRAY LATIMER at RRB and GOOR believed it was through LATIMER's influence that SILVERMAN received his position with the Board. GOOR had no knowledge as to how SILVERMAN received his employment with the AAF but knew that such employment necessitated the review of secret and top-secret information regarding B-29 production, modification, dispersion and supply. According to GOOR, SILVERMAN was closely associated with Major LUDWIG ULLMAN, VICTOR PERLO, LAUCHLIN CURRIE and HARRY WHITE. GOOR had never seen SILVERMAN in direct contact with any of these individuals except Major ULLMANN who was then employed under SILVERMAN's supervision. GOOR himself only knows VICTOR PERLO, LAUGHLIN CURRIE and HARRY WHITE by name only and has never met them on any occasion.

After GOOR left the AAF he saw SILVERMAN on one or two occasions, at which time SILVERMAN was employed by the French Purchasing Commission. However, these were just chance meetings with no prearranged engagements. GOOR does not consider himself a social acquaintance of SILVERMAN and their association was only brought about through their employment at the RRB and AAF.

GOOR advised that he was indeed surprised at Miss BENTLEY's charges regarding possible un-American activities of Mr. SILVERMAN. This was in view of the fact that during his association with SILVERMAN he has always considered him a loyal American who would never partake of activities or associations which might be a reflection on his integrity or allegiance to this Government.

Mrs. ESTHER S. MERRILL, presently employed with the Central Intelligence Agency, when interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN in her office on February 25, 1949 advised that she first went to the RRB in 1936. She received this employment through a Civil Service examination. It was her belief that SILVERMAN was appointed to the Board about one month after her arrival. His capacity was designated as Director of the Bureau of Research. Several weeks after his arrival Mrs. MERRILL was appointed his Secretary and Administrative Assistant. In this capacity she took his dictation, did his file work and routine correspondence. It was her belief that MURRAY LATIMER recommended SILVERMAN for this position with the Board. At this time he seemed to be friendly with LAUGHLIN CURRIE, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and FOSTER ADAMS. Mrs. MERRILL believes that a close associate of SILVERMAN during his employment with the Board was Mr. EDWARD FITCH who served as his personal assistant; also, another individual is Miss THURLEY ANDREWS, who for a time was employed as her, Mrs. MERRILL's, Assistant.

Mrs. MERRILL could not give a definite reason for SILVERMAN going with the AAF outside of the fact that the Board was planning to move from the Washington

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area and he seemed to be of a patriotic nature and wanted some connection with the Armed Forces. Mrs. MERRILL also believed that previous to his appointment he had met General BENNETT MEYERS who eventually requested his services with the Army Air Forces. When SILVERMAN left the Retirement Board he requested Mrs. MERRILL to also go to the AAF with him; further, he also requested FOSTER ADAMS and JOE SENTURIA. Mrs. MERRILL accepted this invitation as she believed it would be an advancement and possible promotion. However, upon arrival Mr. SILVERMAN's occupation was such that she, Mrs. MERRILL, would not be capable of being his Administrative Assistant. This is due to the fact that she was not versed in Air Corps Procedure and policies. She did, however, work as his Secretary for approximately two months and then became a Statistician in his Department. Mrs. MERRILL did not know the extent of SILVERMAN's association with WHITE or CURRIE as she had never seen them together but knew he received numerous phone calls and made luncheon engagements. It was also her belief that SILVERMAN's acquaintanceship also extended to VICTOR PERLO whom she believed was then employed by the Department of Agriculture. In like manner, she had never seen PERLO and SILVERMAN together but believed that due to the nature of their phone conversations, this was a social acquaintance.

Mrs. MERRILL also believed that SILVERMAN was particularly close to Major ULLMANN. She could not recall whether ULLMANN was with the section before he was drafted into the Army but when he returned from the Officers Candidate School he and SILVERMAN seemed to become very friendly. Mrs. MERRILL also pointed out that when Major ULLMANN returned from the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference he seemed to speak very highly of our Russian allies regarding their war effort and their world policies. It was also Mrs. MERRILL's opinion that Major KLEPPER was in the section as a civilian before he was drafted into the Armed Forces. Upon his graduation from Officers Candidate School he immediately returned to this section and was under SILVERMAN's supervision. In a like manner Mrs. MERRILL believed KEEPPER to be a close associate of SILVERMAN. During Mrs. MERRILL's association with Mr. SILVERMAN, which extended from approximately April, 1936 to May, 1945, she did at no time have any reason to doubt the sincerity of Mr. SILVERMAN's Americanism. It was her opinion that he was a sincere, patriotic American who had at no time engaged in any activity or association which would be a reflection upon his loyalty. She also believed that his services with the Air Corps were of a sincere and honest nature and his reputation was extremely well regarded.

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Mr. J. EDWARD ELY, Chief, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Census, Room 2019, Suitland, Maryland, was interviewed in his office on March 14, 1949, by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON at which time he advised that he was formerly employed by the National Recovery Administration and that during this employment he became acquainted with EDWIN FITCH. He emphasized that during this period of his employment he did not read or learn of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN'S employment at the National Recovery Administration. Largely through the efforts of FITCH, Mr. ELY stated that he was transferred to the Railroad Retirement Board in January, 1938. During the greater part of his service with the Railroad Retirement Board he served as Chief of the Claim and Payment Section of the Information and Research Division. During the entire time he was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, SILVERMAN was the director of the Information and Research Division.

He advised that FITCH was his immediate supervisor but that he had many talks on the work in his section with SILVERMAN. It was his opinion that SILVERMAN was an odd individual and a very hard man to satisfy. He frequently caused members of his staff to rewrite their decisions on projects on which they were working five or six times for what seemed to be very trivial reasons. During part of the time ELY served at the Retirement Board, he advised that he was employed in a different building than that of SILVERMAN. He has had no social contact whatsoever with SILVERMAN and could furnish no information regarding his friends or activities.

ELY stated that the office rumor indicated that SILVERMAN did not get along too well with the Railroad companies or the representatives of the Railroad brotherhoods but that MURRAY LATIMER kept him in his position despite these feelings. It was also rumored in the office that SILVERMAN was very close to LAUGHLIN CURRIE. He believes that JOSEPH SENTURIA was the individual who was closest to SILVERMAN during his employment at the Board. He advised that SILVERMAN did not get along with Dr. JOSEPH GILLMAN and that SILVERMAN "rode" GILLMAN extensively and caused GILLMAN to become a nervous wreck.

After the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, ELY advised that he mentally reviewed his contacts with SILVERMAN and he could recall nothing that would indicate that SILVERMAN was engaged in subversive activities.

He advised that DONALD WEAVER was serving in an administrative position when he joined the Railroad Retirement Board. However, after six months WEAVER was dismissed from the Federal service on charges brought by SILVERMAN. WEAVER discussed these charges with ELY and they were all

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charges that WEAVER was absent from the office on days he had not taken leave.

Mrs. MABEL A. SMITH, Economic Analyst, Office of Business Economics, Room 3025, Department of Commerce, when interviewed in her office by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 1, 1949, advised that she was formerly employed as a Statistical Clerk and Statistician on the Research Staff of the Railroad Retirement Board from December, 1938, through March, 1942. She advised that SILVERMAN was in charge of the Research Staff and that he occupied this position when she was first employed by the Board.

She advised she had no social contact with SILVERMAN and that her business contacts consisted of speaking to him as she passed him in the hall. Projects to which she was assigned were always discussed by her supervisors with SILVERMAN. She advised that her offices were on a different floor from those of SILVERMAN. Miss SMITH had no idea as to the identity of friends or luncheon companions. She would assume that other supervisors on the staff were the only persons at the Railroad Retirement Board who would have known SILVERMAN intimately. She advised that SILVERMAN did not show favoritism toward any of the employees on his staff and that she considered his personnel policies as among the best she has observed in government service.

Mr. HAROLD WOOL, Economist, Occupational Outlook Branch, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 6326, Department of Labor, advised Special Agents JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 2, 1949, that he was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board from the latter part of 1938 through 1941. From 1939 through 1941 he served in the Research and Information Service which was headed by SILVERMAN. During this period he served as an Economic Statistician. WOOL advised although he was on SILVERMAN'S staff he was on a rather low echelon and he only discussed matters with SILVERMAN on two or three occasions. He has had no social contact with him and has never entered his home.

He could furnish no information relative to SILVERMAN'S associates and said he knew of no instances where SILVERMAN showed favoritism toward certain employees on his staff. He advised he was very surprised at the allegations made against SILVERMAN as he believed him to be a man of unswerving loyalty to this country.

WOOL stated he had previously been a member of the United Public Workers of America but that about two years ago he and numerous other individuals who were formerly associated with the United Public Workers of America broke away from this union as they believed it was Communist dominated and because they objected to persons who seemed to

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have Communist leanings being in leading positions in the Union. As the result he was one of the early founders of the Government Workers Union. In this connection he stated that it had come to his attention that persons who were mentioned in the Press as being Communists or Communist sympathizers and were associated with the United Public Workers of America seemed to favor other persons who thought along the same lines in the matter of promotions within their organization. His reason for bringing these facts out during the conversation, he explained, was due to the fact that SILVERMAN, while in charge of the Research and Information Service at the Railroad Retirement Board, did not favor any individual on his staff regardless of his or her political beliefs.

Mr. S. HERBERT UNTERBERGER, Economist, Labor Relations Information Bureau, Room 510, 216 Constitution Avenue, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 3, 1949. He advised that he was employed with the Railroad Retirement Board from late 1938 until late 1941 or early 1942. Except for the first five or six months of his employment with the Board he served under SILVERMAN'S supervision in the Research and Information Service Division. He advised he has had no social contact with SILVERMAN and has only contacted him occasionally with regard to official matters concerning their employment at the Railroad Retirement Board.

After SILVERMAN left the Railroad Retirement Board and accepted a position with the Air Forces, UNTERBERGER contacted him in connection with official business on four or five occasions. He advised that nothing was brought to his attention at this time that would indicate SILVERMAN was permitting unauthorized individuals to ascertain the contents of classified documents. He stated that although he was not well acquainted with SILVERMAN, he was very surprised to hear of the allegations that had been brought against him.

Mrs. GLADYS NICHOLS was interviewed in her office, Room 726 of the State Department Building located at 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on March 9, 1949. Mrs. NICHOLS stated that she has been employed from November, 1943, to the present time by the State Department and that from 1936 until 1941 she was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, and it was during that period she came in contact with Dr. SILVERMAN. She related that during her stay at the Retirement Board she never heard Dr. SILVERMAN say anything of a subversive or un-American nature or give any indication of his political ideologies. She stated she had always regarded him with the highest esteem and at the time his name appeared in the newspapers in connection with subversive activities she was very much surprised.

Mrs. NICHOLS further related she had been in the SILVERMAN home

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about 10 times both while they were living on California Street and later while they were residing at 2325 15th Street, N.W. Mrs. NICHOLS advised she could not recall any other visitors in the SILVERMAN home during her visits there and she could not recall any details concerning the furnishings of their home. She further advised that the last time she saw SILVERMAN was in 1945 when she met him on the street and he told her at that time he was going to New York.

Mr. GEORGE GUSSMAN, Industrial Economist, Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces, Room 3C972, Pentagon Building, when interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 3, 1949, advised that he was employed from May, 1936, to about February, 1941, as a Statistical Clerk and Statistician at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C. He advised that he knew SILVERMAN was the head of the Research and Information Division wherein he was employed but that he had no contact with him either of a social or professional nature. Therefore, GUSSMAN could not offer any information relative to the associates or activities of SILVERMAN during this period.

In February, 1941, GUSSMAN entered the U.S. Army. In the spring of 1946 he advised he was considering leaving the Army because of the reduction in the Armed Forces and in this connection he contacted ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the French Supply Council, Massachusetts Avenue. He advised that upon returning to Washington he did not desire to continue his employment with the Railroad Retirement Board as they had moved their offices to Chicago, Illinois. Thus he made the rounds, so to speak, of Government agencies and attempted to locate a position with the Federal government here in Washington, D.C. As he had not obtained a position he sought SILVERMAN, his former supervisor at the Railroad Retirement Board. He advised that at this time he also contacted NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER in an attempt to gain a position at the War Assets Administration. He advised that his wife, RUTH WHITE GUSSMAN, niece of the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE, was employed at the War Assets Administration and he believes she suggested that he contact SILVERMASTER in attempting to locate a position.

GUSSMAN advised that he knows that SILVERMAN knew SILVERMASTER and he believes that this information was relayed to him by either his wife or his aunt, MARJORIE SIMON, 1771 Lanier Place, N.W., who was formerly employed with Mrs. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the District of Columbia Welfare Association. In any event, GUSSMAN was positive that SILVERMAN did not suggest that he, GUSSMAN, see SILVERMASTER in regard to Federal employment.

He concluded that even though he was not an intimate associate of SILVERMAN and that he knew him only in a professional capacity, he was

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very surprised at the charges made against him by persons testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In view of the information furnished by Mr. GEORGE GUSSMAN, Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON interviewed Mrs. MARJORIE F. SIMON, Supervisor, Child Welfare Division, Board of Public Welfare, Room 610, 462 Indiana Avenue, N.W., on March 14, 1949. She advised that she first became acquainted with SARA SILVERMAN around 1935 while they were both employed by the Board of Public Welfare and their friendship initially grew out of the fact that they were both from Boston, Massachusetts. She advised she was the closest associate of Mrs. SILVERMAN during the time she was employed at the Board of Public Welfare. She also said that she was very close to Mrs. SILVERMAN during the time Mr. SILVERMAN was employed by the Army Air Forces.

She had little contact with Mrs. SILVERMAN outside the office and advised that they exchanged visits to each other's homes on only one occasion. She can only recall meeting Mr. SILVERMAN on five or six occasions and could furnish no pertinent information regarding him.

From her daily conversations with Mrs. SILVERMAN she had the opinion that Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMAN were very close to each other and did not have a large scale social life. The only friend of the SILVERMANS that she knew was HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She advised that she had known HARRY DEXTER WHITE in Boston and assumed that the SILVERMANS may also have known him there. She advised that LAUCHLIN CURRIE was also friendly with the SILVERMANS and she believed that Mr. SILVERMAN met CURRIE through HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She also recalled that Mrs. SILVERMAN advised her about six years ago that she and her husband had had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. She could furnish no other names of close associates of the SILVERMANS.

She could not recall that Mrs. SILVERMAN ever discussed her rugs or any problems relating to the storage or disposition of them. She advised that during her contact with Mrs. SILVERMAN nothing occurred that would cause her to question her loyalty. She was also shocked at the accusations that were made against SILVERMAN before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Also in connection with the interview of Mr. GEORGE GUSSMAN, Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 15, 1949, interviewed Mrs. RUTH WHITE GUSSMAN, 4319 N. Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, whereupon she advised that she was employed by the War Assets Administration from September, 1945, through June, 1947. During this employment she served in the Planning and Control Division and the Industrial Real Property Division

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under NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER for a period of about three or four months. She advised she had little personal contact with SILVERMASTER and that she had no outside contact with him. During the time she was employed at War Assets Administration she used to lunch daily with SILVERMASTER'S secretary, Mrs. GILDA BURKE, nee DeFRANK. During these luncheon periods they naturally discussed the work of the War Assets Administration and persons with whom they had contact. She believes that Mrs. BURKE indicated during one of these luncheons that SILVERMASTER was acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. She remarked that she had no way of judging the extent of this acquaintanceship. She advised that she remembered the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as her husband had been employed under SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board for a period of about three years. She could furnish no other information concerning the relationship between SILVERMAN and SILVERMASTER.

Mrs. GUSSMAN advised that she is the niece of HARRY DEXTER WHITE but that she has only met him about five or six times. Her mother had a personal difference with Mrs. HARRY DEXTER WHITE and there was little contact because of this difference. In view of the situation, Mrs. GUSSMAN could not furnish any information regarding any association of SILVERMAN with HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

On March 11, 1949, Mr. FRANK H. GRAY, Administrative Officer, Board of Public Welfare, Government of the District of Columbia, Room 3012 Municipal Center, made available to Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON the personnel file pertaining to SARA SLEPIAN SILVERMAN. The file reflected that Mrs. SILVERMAN was born September 3, 1900, at Boston, Massachusetts, and that she graduated from Girls High School, Boston, Massachusetts. She received a BA degree from Radcliff College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in June, 1921. She attended Smith College School of Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts, from July, 1938, through August, 1938; American University from September, 1937, through January, 1938; Catholic University from September, 1940, through January, 1941; and Washington School of Psychiatry from September, 1944, through January, 1945. She was employed under her maiden name SARA SLEPIAN from June, 1921, to June, 1926, as a case worker for the Federated Jewish Charities, Boston, Massachusetts, under Mr. MAURICE TAYLOR. From June, 1926, to March, 1934, she was unemployed. From March, 1934, to August, 1937, she served as a case worker, intake worker, and case supervisor in the Public Assistance Division, Board of Public Welfare, Washington, D.C. She was furloughed from this position in August, 1937, under section 213 of the Classification Act. From August, 1937, through August, 1940, Mrs. SILVERMAN was unemployed. From August, 1940, until May 23, 1947, she was employed by the Public Assistance Division, Board of Public Welfare, Government of the District of Columbia.

She gave the following individuals as references: Mr. V. FRANK

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COE, Economist, 1918 Roosevelt Street, N., Falls Church, Virginia; Mr. C. WINSTON, Economist, 1420 Tuckerman Street, Washington, D.C., and Mr. O. TITIEN, Attorney, 185 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

On a form 57 which was dated March 7, 1947, and signed by SARA S. SILVERMAN, she indicated that she had never been employed by the Federal government and indicated in block 26 of that form that she does not advocate and has never advocated and is not now and never has been a member of any organization which advocated the overthrow of this government of the United States by force or violence. On July 9, 1946, Mrs. SILVERMAN signed a notarized affidavit "that I do not advocate and I am not a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence."

DORIS ANDREWS, Assistant Superintendent, Public Assistance Division, Board of Public Welfare, 301, 462 Indiana Avenue, N.W., made available to Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON the Public Assistance Division personnel and administrative file pertaining to SARA S. SILVERMAN. This file reflected that Mrs. SILVERMAN was appointed a case worker in the Public Assistance Division in March, 1934. However, in August, 1934, Mrs. SILVERMAN was suddently called to Boston because of her mother's illness. Her forwarding address at this time was c/o I. SLEPIAN, 19 Townsend Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Letters addressed to supervisors in the Public Assistance Division from Mrs. SILVERMAN during August and September, 1934, indicated that SILVERMAN had been dismissed from his position at the National Recovery Administration and that she believed that this left him in a peculiar frame of mind and that he was not finding himself or ridding himself of temporary mental confusion unless he is reemployed. According to these letters, she thought that apparently Mr. SILVERMAN was not attempting to obtain reemployment and as long as she was employed during this period they were apparently having much marital difficulty.

The file contained a pencil memorandum from Mrs. MARTIN to SARA SILVERMAN dated March 4, 1940. This memorandum reads "Please call Mr. CURRIE -- Administrative Assistant to the President, White House -- spoke to his secretary who did not say in what regard he was calling -- re SARA SILVERMAN. A personal friend."

The file contained a copy of a letter dated March 18, 1940, addressed to Commissioner ALLEN and signed by LAUCHLIN CURRIE, Administrative Assistant to the President. The letter indicates that SARA SILVERMAN is the person about whom CURRIE called Commissioner ALLEN previously. This letter enclosed a statement of Mrs. SILVERMAN'S professional history.

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The file also contained a letter from LAUGHLIN CURRIE, 3132 "P" Street, N.W., to JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, dated May 1, 1940, which letter thanked YOUNG for his prompt and helpful report on the status of Mrs. SILVERMAN'S application with the Board of Public Welfare. This letter attempted to clear up some misunderstanding which arose as to Mrs. SILVERMAN'S physical ability to perform the required work with the Board of Public Welfare. He described her to be in excellent health and fully capable of performing the duties of the case worker.

At the time she first applied with the Bureau of Public Welfare she listed Mr. D. WEINTRAUB of the Federal Emergency Relief as a reference. After Mrs. SILVERMAN resigned from the Board of Public Welfare on May 23, 1947, the Board of Public Welfare received letters inquiring as to her services from the following organizations: The New York School of Social Work of Columbia University, Vocational Service Agency, GERTRUDE R. STEIN, Inc., 64 W. 48th Street, New York, and the United Services for New Americans, Inc., 15 Park Road, New York City.

Mr. H. ALGIRE MC FAUL, 110 Barron Street, Takoma Park, Maryland, housewife, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN on March 3, 1949. Mrs. MC FAUL advised that she had been employed with the Railroad Retirement Board from approximately March, 1937, to January, 1942. She advised that because her position was in a low echelon she had no contact with SILVERMAN on the job, had no knowledge of his associates and did not mix socially with him or his friends. It was Mrs. MC FAUL'S observation that SILVERMAN was rather close with a person whose last name she recalled as SENTURIA.

Concerning SILVERMAN'S reputation with the Railroad Retirement Board, Mrs. MC FAUL advised he was regarded as a hard worker who commanded the respect of his employees. She had never heard nor observed anything that would make the loyalty of SILVERMAN questionable.

Mr. MAX A. BERSHAD, presently a Statistician in the Business Division of the Census Bureau, when interviewed in his office on March 7, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN, advised that while he was on employment with the Railroad Retirement Board from September, 1937, to 1942, he worked as a Statistician in the Actuarial Section, his immediate supervisor being JOSEPH B. GLENN. BERSHAD advised that his classification ranged from P-1 to P-2 and that his job was that of a minor sort so that he did not come in contact with such persons as the various directors. BERSHAD stated that originally the Research and Information Division and the Office of the Actuary were separate divisions headed by GEORGE SILVERMAN and JOSEPH GLENN respectively. When these two sections were merged into one,

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SILVERMAN was put in charge of the whole group which did not set too well with JOSEPH GLENN who in effect became responsible to SILVERMAN. Friction between SILVERMAN and GLENN was immediate and ultimately GLENN was discharged. The specific reason for this discharge not being known to BERSHAD. BERSHAD advised he had no reason to question the loyalty of SILVERMAN but was hardly in a position to judge since he did not mix with him socially, was not acquainted with his close associates and had no way of knowing what his political ideologies were.

Mrs. HERMAN BOGATY, 1900 Roanoke Street, Green Meadows, Maryland, housewife, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN on March 3, 1949. Mrs. BOGATY related that she was formerly employed at the Railroad Retirement Board from 1939 to 1942. She remarked she was acquainted with SILVERMAN but had no knowledge of his habits, activities or associates.

Miss BERTHA BLAIR, 1892 Ontario Place, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and PHILIP H. WILSON on February 24, 1949, at the Bureau of Census, Suitland, Maryland, where she is currently employed. Miss BLAIR stated she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, Research Section, under Dr. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and was under his immediate supervision for some time. She advised that his staff was small but she did not get to know him outside the scope of her professional duties and she had no knowledge of his outside activities or associates. She considered him to be a sound economist whose political beliefs appeared to be those of any normal loyal American.

Miss BLAIR conveyed the impression to the interviewing Agents that she was reluctant to be interviewed and she did not volunteer any information which was not requested from her directly.

With regard to BERTHA BLAIR, reference is made to the report of Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE dated March 14, 1949, at Washington, D.C., in instant matter, wherein FLORENCE THOMPKINS, SILVERMAN'S maid, recalled the SILVERMANS mentioned the name of BERTHA BLAIR. Also further information relative to the activities of BERTHA BLAIR is being set out in instant report under the interview of MYRTLE STARR, associate of SILVERMAN at the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Mrs. MAURICE MALASKY was interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on March 10, 1949, at her home, 815 Juniper Street. Mrs. MALASKY advised that she had been employed as a Secretary to Dr. EDWIN M. FITCH with the Railroad Retirement Board during 1936 to 1941, during which time she had considerable dealing with Dr. SILVERMAN through her immediate supervisor, Dr. FITCH. She could furnish no information concerning the activities and associates of SILVERMAN and characterized him as a loyal American.

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E. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

In the light of previous statements as set out in this report made by SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE to the effect that at one time approximately 1941 and 1942 SILVERMAN was employed by the U.S. Treasury Department, Frozen Funds Control, Division of Monetary Research, the following investigation was conducted:

1. Personal History

Mrs. AMY HALL in the Personnel Office of the International Finance, Department of Treasury, which division has absorbed the Monetary Research Division, advised Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on February 9, 1949, that a search of the files of her office failed to reflect anyone by the name of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as having worked there.

Mrs. WEIR, Secretary to the Assistant Administrator in the Personnel Office of the Secret Service, U.S. Treasury Department, stated to Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on February 9, 1949, that the files of her office reflect no information relative to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Mrs. MARGARET COHAN, Office of International Finance, Treasury Department, made available to Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on March 1, 1949, a miscellaneous personnel file which contained a letter which is herein set forth:

"July 10, 1941.

"Dear Mr. Latimer:

"I understand from Mr. White that you have agreed to part time loan of the services of Dr. A.G. Silverman of the Railroad Retirement Board as Economist Consultant to Dr. White in connection with organizing the research and starting work for Foreign Funds Control.

"It's my understanding that it will not be necessary to reimburse the Railroad Retirement Board for services which Dr. Silverman will perform. However, should you desire reimbursement please let me know and I shall endeavor to have suitable arrangements made.

"Very truly yours,

/s/ H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of Treasury."

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This letter was mailed to MURRAY LATIMER, Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, and mailed from Mr. WHITE'S office on July 10, 1941.

Mrs. COHAN advised that this was all the information they possess on SILVERMAN and further that the "Mr. WHITE" mentioned in the file was probably HARRY DEXTER WHITE, formerly of the Treasury Department.

2. Associates

Mr. JOHN W. PEHLE, presently engaged in private practice of law at 1616 "K" Street, N.W., was interviewed on March 9, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and furnished the following information:

PEHLE advised he had been employed with the Treasury Department from 1934 to 1946 and from 1934 to 1940, he acted as General Counsel. From 1940 to 1944, he acted as Director of Foreign Funds Control Division. During this latter period he also acted as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury. He advised that he knew of GEORGE SILVERMAN but had had no personal contact with him and knew relatively little concerning him other than apparently he and HARRY DEXTER WHITE were close friends.

PEHLE stated he had no knowledge of SILVERMAN ever functioning in an official capacity with the Treasury Department and was quite certain that SILVERMAN had had no assignment from the Foreign Funds Control Division of which PEHLE had been head. He advised that he did not know in what unofficial capacity SILVERMAN might have participated with HARRY DEXTER WHITE. PEHLE stated he could furnish no information concerning GEORGE SILVERMAN'S close associates or activities and had never heard anything which would make him question SILVERMAN'S loyalty to the United States.

PEHLE advised that in 1944 he was appointed the First Director of the War Refugee Board established by Executive Order but that he could not carry the work load of this added responsibility and he was succeeded by WILLIAM O'DWYER who is presently Major of New York City. PEHLE stated he recalled that SILVERMAN was called in by O'DWYER to aid O'DWYER in establishing policies in connection with the War Refugee Board.

EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, presently serving as a Director of Research of the International Monetary Fund, 1818 "H" Street, N.W., was interviewed March 8, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and furnished the following information:

BERNSTEIN came to Washington, D.C., in 1940, at the invitation of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He stated he had not known HARRY DEXTER WHITE

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prior to this time and that his job upon arrival at the Treasury Department was to make the statement of the Treasury Department's policies in answer to a U.S. Senate inquiry at the time.

Subsequent to this project WHITE appointed BERNSTEIN as Assistant Director. BERNSTEIN advised he had never been particularly friendly with WHITE; had been in WHITE'S home only on one occasion. He stated he met GEORGE SILVERMAN through HARRY WHITE possibly during a lunch hour since SILVERMAN came to see WHITE frequently at the Treasury Department.

BERNSTEIN knew of only one occasion when SILVERMAN was ostensibly acting in an official capacity at the Treasury Department. At the time of the freezing of Foreign Funds, WHITE gave BERNSTEIN the job of Technical Advisor to the Foreign Funds Control Division under JOHN PEHLE. WHITE suggested to BERNSTEIN that SILVERMAN might be interested in this particular project and might be helpful to BERNSTEIN concerning any problems which might arise. BERNSTEIN stated that for a period covering approximately three or four weeks, SILVERMAN did come to BERNSTEIN and they discussed certain aspects of the Frozen Fund policies but the arrangements did not work out too well since SILVERMAN had to be briefed on everything that had gone on before and considerable time was wasted. BERNSTEIN recalled that these conferences took place only on five or six occasions.

He stated that he believes that SILVERMAN soon realized that his services were not necessary and that he was perhaps not too helpful and he stopped calling on BERNSTEIN. Other than these occasions, BERNSTEIN stated he had no knowledge of GEORGE SILVERMAN acting in an official capacity at the Treasury Department. He added that he had no knowledge of SILVERMAN exercising any influence over HARRY DEXTER WHITE and he had no occasion to question SILVERMAN'S loyalty to the United States nor did he have any knowledge of facts which might corroborate the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY made before the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigating Communist espionage in the U.S. Government.

ANSEL F. LUXFORD, Assistant General Counsel, International Mometary Fund, was interviewed on March 9, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and advised that he first became aware of SILVERMAN around the Treasury Department when SILVERMAN was a frequent visitor of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. LUXFORD recalled that SILVERMAN was a rather noted economist and that it was common knowledge that he was frequently in and about the Treasury Department visiting WHITE. He advised he was not closely associated with SILVERMAN himself but recalled seeing him

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at the home of HARRY DEXTER WHITE on the occasions of plans being formed for the writing of HENRY WALLACE'S book concerning 60,000,000 jobs.

According to LUXFORD, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, JOE DUBOIS and he, LUXFORD, prepared President ROOSEVELT'S speech at one time and included data dealing with 60,000,000 jobs. At the time the President's speech was delivered he omitted this part of it. The day before HENRY WALLACE'S confirmation as Secretary of Commerce, WALLACE came to HARRY DEXTER WHITE and told him he did not have a speech so WHITE, DUBOIS and LUXFORD collaborated again and pulled out of President ROOSEVELT'S speech the omitted part concerning jobs for everyone which was the basis for WALLACE'S confirmation speech.

According to LUXFORD, WALLACE decided that the speech was so well received he would write a book. Thereupon WHITE had a meeting at his home which was attended by the following persons: HAROLD GLASSER, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, GEORGE SILVERMAN, LOUIS BEAM, FRANK COE, JOE DUBOIS and perhaps one or two others whom LUXFORD could not at the moment recall. Each of the persons present was assigned a chapter of the book to write. LUXFORD withdrew since he did not feel the thing would work out.

LUXFORD reiterated he knew very little about GEORGE SILVERMAN but he had discussed SILVERMAN with FRANK COE and is of the opinion that FRANK COE would be a good person to interview concerning SILVERMAN since he apparently knows considerable about SILVERMAN'S past. LUXFORD stated he did not know what the Federal Bureau of Investigation thought of FRANK COE in view of the testimony of ELIZABETH BENTLEY but he himself considers COE to be 100 per cent American.

On one occasion while LUXFORD was eating lunch with COE, COE made the statement that SILVERMAN had made a stupid mistake in not testifying regarding BENTLEY'S allegations. SILVERMAN is said to have advised COE that he refused to testify on advice of his attorney who had informed him that it would be wiser for him not to testify because he would make a poor appearance.

At this point, LUXFORD advised that business-wise he had been intimate with HARRY DEXTER WHITE as well as other members of the Treasury Department who were included in the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY and he was of the opinion that there had never been any furnishing of information by these persons to unauthorized persons. He considers it probable that WHITE and the rest of the "boys" sat down and talked with people who could be considered Communists and perhaps even associated with them at times but that certainly there was never any unauthorized

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dissemination of information. LUXFORD advised that he had no knowledge of SILVERMAN ever being employed at the Treasury Department in any official capacity.

IRVING S. FRIEDMAN, Chief of the United States - Canada Division of the International Monetary Fund, was interviewed on March 8, 1949, at 1818 "H" Street, N.W., by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN. FRIEDMAN advised he was not acquainted with SILVERMAN personally and only knew of him indirectly through his friends at the Treasury Department. FRIEDMAN advised that he first came to work for the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research Division in 1941. He was assigned to Far Eastern work which work involved the China Stabilization Fund. To FRIEDMAN'S knowledge SILVERMAN was never officially connected with the Treasury Department and certainly had nothing to do with the China Stabilization Fund policies. FRIEDMAN believes that at the time A.M. FOX was in China, he was accompanied by SOL ADLER.

FRIEDMAN advised he could furnish no information as to SILVERMAN'S close associates since they did not move in the same circles and their positions in the government at that time were on a considerably different level. FRIEDMAN had no knowledge of anything which would point to SILVERMAN engaging in subversive activities and had no reason to question his loyalty or the loyalty of SILVERMAN'S friends at the Treasury Department.

As a matter of interest, the miscellaneous memorandum file of the Office of International Finance, Treasury Department, made available to Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN on March 8, 1949, contained an inter-office communication dated December 11, 1941, from HARRY DEXTER WHITE to his staff. This communication is set out as follows:

> "For the time being, Mr. ULLMAN is helping me clear up some work and I would appreciate it if you would regard his inquiries and suggestions as coming from me."

Mr. FRANK SOUTHARD, present Director of the International Fund of the Treasury Department, was interviewed in his office, Room 926, 1818 "H" Street, N.W., on March 9, 1949, by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

Mr. SOUTHARD advised that he had worked in the same office with Dr. SILVERMAN while they were both employed by the U.S. Tariff Commission for about nine months during 1934. Mr. SOUTHARD advised that during that time he considered SILVERMAN to be a very able economist and that they were both so engrossed in their work which had, at that time, dealt with trade agreements with Canada, that they never had time to discuss their political views. Therefore, he could not form an opinion of SILVERMAN during that period.

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He further advised that although he knew SILVERMAN to be a "rabid New Dealer" he could not say anything regarding SILVERMAN'S subversive tendencies as alleged by ELIZABETH BENTLEY before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Mr. SOUTHARD stated after he left the Tariff Commission he returned to Cornell University where he was a professor of Economics and where he remained until 1939 when he went to South America to do some work in economics with the Guggenheim Foundation.

Mr. SOUTHARD stated that he returned to work in the Treasury Department during late 1941 due to the pressing world situation and at this time he came in contact with HARRY DEXTER WHITE. Mr. SOUTHARD related that he was aware of the deep friendship between SILVERMAN and WHITE but that he had visited the WHITE home on two occasions and Dr. SILVERMAN was not present at either visit. He further advised that the only people he remembered at the WHITE residence during these two visits were Mrs. WILLIAM TAYLOR, who is presently in Washington, D.C., Dr. E.M. BERNSTEIN and Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER. Mr. SOUTHARD advised that he had visited the SILVERMAN apartment once in the company of his mother and the second time with his wife and that he could not recall any oriental rug that the SILVERMANS might have displayed on their floor.

Mr. SOUTHARD further advised that he knew SILVERMAN was working as a Consultant for the Treasury Department during early 1942 in connection with some work for Mr. WHITE but that he could not state specifically what this work was.

SOUTHARD further advised he was acquainted with A.M. FOX of the U.S. Tariff Commission but was not in a position to give an opinion of the relationship between FOX and SILVERMAN and WHITE. He further stated that he last spoke to SILVERMAN by telephone while SILVERMAN was in New York regarding a cousin of Dr. SILVERMAN who was employed in SOUTHARD'S section which was then the Office of International Finance. SOUTHARD advised that this conversation was regarding the dismissal of SILVERMAN'S cousin whose first name he could not recall but whose last name was SILVERMAN.

SOUTHARD, upon reinterview by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on March 11, 1949, advised that he had discussed the visits to the SILVERMAN home with his wife and mother and they could not recall any oriental rug but added that it was during the summer when these visits occurred and most likely the rugs had been taken up. He also concluded that neither his wife nor his mother could add anything to the information previously furnished.

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Mrs. LINDA M. SHANAHAN, presently administrative assistant in the office of the Secretary, National Monetary Fund, was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN and JOHN B. VAN ETTEN. Mrs. SHANAHAN advised that she had acted as HARRY DEXTER WHITE's principal secretary from 1934-1936. She said that GEORGE SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been friendly as early 1934, however, she did not know how far back their friendship dated nor the circumstances which brought them together initially. Mrs. SHANAHAN stated that she had no intimate knowledge of SILVERMAN's activities or associates and she had never been in his home. She remarked that she was in the home of HARRY DEXTER WHITE only once during the entire period as secretary to him and that occasion was to take dictation from Mr. WHITE who was ill at the time.

Mrs. SHANAHAN knew that GEORGE SILVERMAN was a frequent visitor at the Treasury Division since the Railroad Retirement Board headquarters were just around the corner. To the best of her knowledge SILVERMAN was never connected with the Treasury Department in an official capacity.

The following persons were mentioned to Mrs. SHANAHAN in an effort to refresh her memory as to the persons involved in the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
LUDWIG ULLMAN
VICTOR PERLO,
FRANK COE,
HAROLD GLASSER
SONIA GOLD.

Through her position in the Treasury Department, Mrs. SHANAHAN either knew these people or knew of them and she advised that she had also frequently met SILVERMAN. During the entire length of her service with the Treasury Department, Mrs. SHANAHAN advised that she had had no occasion to question the activities of HARRY DEXTER WHITE or any of the above named persons, including GEORGE SILVERMAN, and she had absolutely no knowledge of anyone being engaged in any subversive activities.

She indicated she placed very little credence in the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

She stated that she was sorry that she could be of no further help but since her association with HARRY DEXTER WHITE and the other persons involved was on a strictly business basis and was absent of any social contact, it was impossible for her to furnish any worthwhile information. She was, however, sure that there had never been any material taken from the Treasury Department and furnished to unautyorized persons.

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F. ARMY AIR FORCES, WAR DEPARTMENT

1. Personal History

The following information appeared in the personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN relating to his employment with the Army Air Force, War Department, which has been substantially set forth in report of Special Agent Edward E. Kachelhoffer, dated March 18, 1949 at St. Louis, Missouri in instant matter.

A War Department application and personal history statement dated March 27, 1942 denoted the following information:

Mr. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was born in Poland, February 2, 1900; naturalized United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1921 under Naturalization Certificate #1593507. He indicated both parents to have been born in Poland. His wife, SARAH, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. SILVERMAN's address at the time of this application was 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He also indicated past military service in the Army Training Corps, Boston University from September 1918 to December 1918, receiving an Honorable Discharge.

SILVERMAN listed education and previous employment which was substantially the same as previously set out in instant report except for the following additional information: He listed employment during the summer of 1924 in Washington where he conducted statistical research on low-cost housing for Better Homes in America, Inc. and the Division of Building and Housing, United States Department of Commerce.

His references were denoted as:

HARRY D. WHITE, Director of Research, United States Treasury Department.

Mr. DAVID WEINTRAUB, Economics Advisor, War Production Board.

Mr. LAUCHLIN CURRIE, Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States.

A. EMANUEL FOX, Chinese Stabilization Fund.

JAMES ROBINSON, War Production Board, Administrative Officer.

Mr. FRANK SOUTHARD, Assistant Director of Research, United States Treasury Department.

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On March 27, 1942, SILVERMAN executed an Oath of Office and Personal Affidavit in which he swore to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; that he would bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and denied membership in any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; and agreed that during the period of his employment by the Federal Government he would not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

A Civil Service Commission form notorized on March 10, 1942, reflects the signature of "A. G. SILVERMAN" and the answer, "No" to the question "Are you a member of any Communist or German Bund or organization or any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our Constitutional form of Government in the United States, or do you have membership in or any affiliation with any group association or organization which advocates or lends support to any organization or movement advocating the overthrow of our Constitutional form of Government in the United States?"

SILVERMAN received a War Service Appointment by transfer effective March 27, 1942 in the capacity of Chief Production Specialist, CAF-15 at $8250 per annum with the Materiel Division, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C. Effective April 1, 1944, SILVERMAN's salary was raised to $8500 per annum. Effective September 16, 1944, he was re-classified from Chief Production Specialist to Economist, P-8, at the same salary. On March 8, 1945 his salary was increased to $8750 per annum.

SILVERMAN was rated excellent in efficiency covering a period from March 31, 1942 to March 31, 1945. His rating officials were Lieutenant Colonel SAM S. MULLIN; Lieutenant Colonel FRANKLIN H. KISSNER; Colonel C. H. DYSON; and Colonel DONALD E. FRITCH.

SILVERMAN's employment was terminated effective August 18, 1945 by reason of resignation because of the end of the war and to accept a position outside of the Federal Government.

2. Associates

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated December 15, 1948 in which the Washington Field Office was requested to interview Mr. HAROLD WOLKIND and Mr. F. QUIMBY BROWN BRADLEY; with reference to information received by the Bureau that these people did know of allegations that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had waged a very strenuous fight at the time he worked at the War Department to have a considerable amount of information of a highly technical and secret nature come over his desk for statistical recording. According to Informant, this type

of material would ordinarily under Army procedure be recorded by card punch operators.

Mr. HAROLD WOLKIND, Assistant to the Chief of Program and Developments, Logistics Section, Army Air Forces, was interviewed February 14, 1949 by Special Agents Thomas J. Barry and Edward M. Mullin, whereupon he furnished the following information:

Previous to Mr. WOLKIND's induction into the Armed Forces in 1943 he was employed as an Economist-Statistician with the Department of Labor. In that capacity he would at various times consolidate and coordinate Army Air Force problems with the Department of Labor; however, during this time his association was not directly with SILVERMAN, but with Colonel RICHARD BREITHUT, who was Chief of the Labor and Manpower Section, which was part of SILVERMAN's Analysis and Plans Branch. When Mr. WOLKIND was inducted, Colonel BREITHUT arranged for him to attend Officer's Candidate School and upon graduation arranged his transfer to Labor and Manpower Section.

According to WOLKIND, the set-up of the Army Air Forces, Materiel Section during the period of SILVERMAN's employment was as follows:

> The Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel and Service, Army Air Force was Major General OLIVER ECHOLS and his Executive Officer, Brigadier General BENNETT MEYERS. Colonel CHARLES DYSON, now associated with Textron, New York City, was in charge of the Control Office which consisted of various divisions, one of which was the Analysis and Plans Branch, headed by SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN's branch was broken down into several sub-sections which included Labor and Manpower headed by Colonel BREITHUT. The Statistical Control Section was headed by Colonel M. W. WHITTEN. The Drafting Section was headed by Major ROBERT PRATORIOUS.

Although SILVERMAN's Analysis Branch was under the direct supervision of Colonel DYSON, his position was such that he usually coordinated his work directly with General MEYERS. SILVERMAN's branch did handle confidential and secret projects such as B-29 modification, development, personnel and technical maintenance. He advised further that many such classified information would naturally be cleared through SILVERMAN's office as it was within his authority to review this information as it passed through the chain of command and also due to the great volume of work passing through this section during the war it would be quite natural for SILVERMAN or any other official who was so cleared to take material to his home for further study and research after normal working hours. However, Mr. WOLKIND advised that he himself was in no position to state as to whether SILVERMAN did take office material to his home, but was

quite certain that his position was such that he could justifiably take out of the building any of the material for further research and study.

WOLKIND further advised that he knew of no dissension between SILVERMAN and other sections relative to the transmission of technical and classified information across SILVERMAN's desk for proper recording. It was WOLKIND's opinion that SILVERMAN's duties necessitated the transmission of all classified information across his desk and consequently there was no noticeable dissension between SILVERMAN and other sections regarding this matter.

WOLKIND did believe that SILVERMAN did from time to time have minor arguments with other sections in his branch relative to various policies and procedures; however, WOLKIND attributed this to the fact that SILVERMAN believed it was his duty to keep abreast of every detailed policy performed by any of his sections.

During WOLKIND's association with SILVERMAN, which was strictly from a business standpoint and never of a social nature, there was never anything in evidence which WOLKIND believed would reflect on SILVERMAN's Americanism or reliability and BENTLEY's charges came as a complete shock to WOLKIND.

According to WOLKIND, Major LUDWIG ULLMAN was also under SILVERMAN's supervision and there association seemed to be of a close social as well as a business nature. Other officials directly under SILVERMAN's supervision were Colonel OSCAR ALTMAN, Major SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER, and Mr. JOSEPH J. SENTURIA, who was SILVERMAN's Number One Assistant.

Reference is again made to the above described Bureau letter dated December 15, 1948 in which the interview of Mr. F. QUIMBY JOHN BRADLEY was requested.

During the course of interview with other people in the Air Forces with reference to SILVERMAN, no one by that name was found to have worked in the Air Forces Headquarters at that time; however, there was a Colonel F. QUINBY BROWN at the head of the Statistical Control Section at the Air Forces Headquarters, who had considerable work to do with SILVERMAN's section. It is believed that this person is identical with the person mentioned in referenced letter.

On February 18, 1949, Mr. F. QUINBY BROWN of 6805 Bradley Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agent Thomas J. Barry in his

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office at the Central Intelligence Agency where he is a Branch Chief. Mr. BROWN said he had been an officer in the Air Corps during the war, having been released from active duty as a Full Colonel. He advised that he had been assigned to the Army Air Force Headquarters in the Munitions Building and the Pentagon Building from May 1942 until March 1945 as Chief of the Aircraft Statistical Control Section. This section, Mr. BROWN said, was under the Chief of the Statistical Control Division, which was a regular part of the Air Force and had been set up originally to furnish statistical information to all other sections in the Air Force. Mr. BROWN said that the Chief of this section during most of the part was a Colonel CHARLES THORNTON. He further stated that the Control Group of which A. GEORGE SILVERMAN's Analysis and Plans Section was a part of had been setup first he believed as a trouble shooting group, but it later turned out to be a sort of personal statistical gathering agency for General BENNETT MEYERS

BROWN said that MEYERS and General ECHOLS his supervisor, could have gotten the same sort of information from his, BROWN's, section.

BROWN stated his group had much friction with that of SILVERMAN's in the manner of reporting figures and statistics and he said that SILVERMAN used delaying tactics to the advantage of his own section.

Mr. BROWN stated that about the time the B-29 program was getting started, and the planes were getting ready to go over to the Pacific to Guam and Tinian (the first group already having left for the China Theater), SILVERMAN demanded that BROWN's group prepare a list of every single item and part that went into making B-29's and also the spare parts needed. BROWN said that both he and THORNTON argued against this saying it was unnecessary but SILVERMAN demanded that it be done saying that it was needed so that when the planes went overseas they could be checked at the Port and at the take-off point to see that they were complete.

BROWN recalls that he went to Wright Field to get this program started and SILVERMAN and Major WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN went along, but in a separate airplane. He said he recalled that ULLMAN seemed to be more anxious of the two to get the program started and he recalled that ULLMAN urged SILVERMAN to expedite the report.

BROWN stated he also recalls that prior to that time he had been out to Bolling Field to see one of the first B-29 airplanes that had been completed. Because of the nature of his work, BROWN said he had been given a special pass to see this airplane. When he arrived there were about thirty Russian officers climbing all

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through the airplane. This did not surprise him toomuch because it was the policy from the White House down at that time to keep the Russians happy by giving them everything they wanted. BROWN stated that if anything was held back from the Russians that the Russians would go to the White House and see HARRY HOPKINS and then the order would come out to give the Russians whatever it might be that they wanted; however, BROWN felt that sometimes the Military would stop it along the line and would not give the information to the Russians. He recalled that the Russians wanted a complete list of all the parts of a B-29, (this was before SILVERMAN made his request, BROWN said;) however, this information was not given to the Russians due to the fact that it was about this time a B-29 had been grounded in Siberia and the Russians refused to return it to the United States Forces. Therefore, it had been decided not to give any information to them concerning the list of parts.

Mr. BROWN said that the report was finally completed and it took up three drawers in a filing cabinet and that he saw the cabinet later in SILVERMAN's office and SILVERMAN said that no one had looked at the report yet. BROWN said that it would have been entirely possible for someone who had access to the report to take it from the office piecemeal and have it photographed. He said that he did not have any information that SILVERMAN or ULLMAN did this, but in view of the charges made by Miss BENTLEY in her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities he feels in his own mind that either SILVERMAN or ULLMAN would do it. He had no suspicion at the time that ULLMAN, SILVERMAN, or anyone in this section was a Communist or favorable to the Communistic cause. He said that SILVERMAN did not appear to him to be the type who would, on his own initiative, give information to a foreign power, but he believed that someone else would have had to talk him into it.

He said that ULLMAN seemed to operate under a very high tension of some sort and had a very serious persecution complex and he felt that ULLMAN would be more the type to be an Espionage Agent.

Mrs. HELENA PARMELEE SMITH, 9320 Old Bladensburg Road, Silver Spring, Maryland, now with the Logistics Planning Group, Materiel Division, United States Air Force, was interviewed by Special Agents Edward M. Mullin and Thomas J. Barry on February 15, 1949 in a private office at the Pentagon Building.

Mrs. SMITH said that she had been an Administrative Assistant in the Analysis and Plans Section under the supervision of Mr. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. She said that she had been in this section before SILVERMAN came and that she did not know him prior to his coming to the Pentagon. She said at the time he came Lieutenant Colonel CLARENCE FAITH and Major DAVID POLAK

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had been Chief and Assistant Chief, respectively of the Analysis and Plans Section; however, when SILVERMAN came he was put over these officers and they were soon transferred.

Mrs. SMITH said she did not know who had recommended SILVERMAN for the position, but she did remember that talk in the office at that time indicated that SILVERMAN had been brought in by General BENNETT MEYERS and that he, SILVERMAN, had been some sort of advisor to the White House. She thought in her mind that LAUCHLIN CURRIE had recommended him to MEYERS because she did know that SILVERMAN was very friendly with CURRIE.

ELIZABETH

Mrs. SMITH said that when the matter concerning SILVERMAN broke in the newspaper and the charges were made by Miss BENTLEY concerning his activities, of the people mentioned by BENTLEY, Mrs. SMITH knew SILVERMAN to have frequent contact with LAUCHLIN, CURRIE, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and VICTOR PERLO. She said she was in a position to know this because at times she assisted as SILVERMAN's secretary and answered the phone.

Mrs. SMITH stated that WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN came into the section, as she understood it, at SILVERMAN's request and the talk around the office at that time was that ULLMAN was a very important man with high contacts in the Government. She said that ULLMAN and SILVERMAN appeared to be very close personal friends.

Mrs. SMITH said that SILVERMAN had trouble with the Statistical Control Section, which had done all the statistical reporting before SILVERMAN's section had been set up regarding certain types of information that SILVERMAN would demand and some people thought he was trying to "build himself an empire", but she said that it was his job to brief General MEYERS and so she did not believe that this denoted suspicious acts on the part of SILVERMAN.

As his being in a position to get confidential information and to take it out of the office to be photographed, Mr. SILVERMAN was in her opinion certainly in a position to do so as he had access to the highest type of information in the Air Force and he had a "gold badge" which would allow him to carry a briefcase out of the Pentagon at any time. She said that SILVERMAN, along with other men in this section would take work home with them at night supposedly to work on it there. Therefore, it would not be at all suspicious for SILVERMAN to carry documents out of the office.

As far as ULLMAN was concerned, he was in uniform and so he would be able to carry a briefcase or packages out of the Pentagon without any questions being asked.

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Mrs. SMITH said that she does not recall that anyone person was a security officer in the section, it being a rotating duty among the Junior Officers and consisted mainly of checking the safes to see that they were locked at night.

At the time SILVERMAN came into this section he brought with him from the Railroad Retirement Board Mr. JOSEPH J. SENTURIA, who was SILVERMAN's assistant all during the war in the Analysis and Plans Group; Mr. FOSTER ADAMS and Mrs. ESTHER S. MERRILL, who acted as SILVERMAN's secretary for a short time when SILVERMAN first came to the section.

It is to be noted that the interview of Mrs. ESTHER S. MERRILL had previously been reported under caption Railroad Retirement Board Associates.

When the matter concerning SILVERMAN broke in the newspapers, Mrs. SMITH said it came as a complete surprise to her as before that time there had been no suspicion in her mind at all concerning SILVERMAN's or ULLMAN's loyalty to the United States and in her talks with her friends and other persons who had worked in the same section she came across no one who felt that they had been at all suspicious of SILVERMAN.

Mrs. SMITH added that SILVERMAN did not entertain very much and that she had never been in his house, nor had he been in her home. In fact, she had only seen him once or twice outside of the office and that was on the occasion of office parties.

In view of the information furnished by Mrs. SMITH concerning Colonel FAITH and POLAK the respective 201 files were reviewed by Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan in Room 1-E-612, Pentagon Building on March 4, 1949.

The 201 file of Colonel CLARENCE H. FAITH, ASN 0-425649, Air Corps, reflected his service as Chief, Industrial Planning Statistics Headquarters, Army Air Force, Materiel Command from approximately February 2, 1942 to July 6, 1942.

It further noted that Colonel FAITH and several other officers of the same command were transferred from Washington, D. C. to Cincinnati, Ohio on or about August 1, 1942 by Headquarters Army Air Force, Special Order #171, dated July 16, 1942, by command of Lieutenant General ARNOLD and signed by GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, Major General, USA, Chief of Air Staff. No further information concerning this transfer was available in this file.

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The 201 file of Major DAVID MARK POLAK, ASN 0-403281, Signal Corps, reflected his service as Assistant Chief of the Statistics Section, Headquarters Army Air Force, Materiel Command, from approximately February 15, 1941 to August 2, 1942.

It was further reflected that Major POLAK was released from the Army Air Force, Materiel Command, Washington, D. C. and returned to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C. by special order #206, issued by G. C. MARSHALL, Chief of Staff, War Department, "because the Army Air Forces have no further use for his services." No additional information concerning this transfer was reflected in the aforementioned personnel or 201 file.

Miss LUCILLE GRISET, 1521 North Longfellow Street, Alrington, Virginia, employed as a Program Analyst in the Logistics Plan Section of the United States Air Force, was interviewed by Special Agents Edward M. Mullin and Thomas J. Barry on February 15, 1949.

Miss GRISET said that she came to Washington in June of 1942 from the Rock Island Arsenal and was first assigned to the Air Ordnance Department of the Army Air Force. She said that she did not come to the Analysis and Plans Section until December of 1943, at which time SILVERMAN had been head of the Section for some time. She said that she had met him prior to that time; however, in connection with some work she did with Air Ordnance and which came to the attention of Mr. SILVERMAN. She said that this work consisted of a study that she made that SILVERMAN thought was excellent and as Mr. SILVERMAN was looking for "astute people with plenty of drive." He arranged for her to be transferred to his section. Since SILVERMAN has left the Air Forces she has only seen him once or twice when he visited the office.

When Miss BENTLEY made her charges against SILVERMAN before the House Committee on Un-American Activities she was completely shocked and could not believe that it was true and if they prove true she will still find it hard to believe.

Miss GRISET said that she had no social contact with SILVERMAN and had never been in his home and he had never been in hers. She added that there was very little social activity among the group during the war as they worked all hours of the night, seven days a week.

Miss GRISET admitted that it would be possible for SILVERMAN or anyone else that had the necessary pass to take information out of the office as many of the people would want to work on such material at home. She said that she, herself, did not have a "gold badge" so she had to obtain special daily permission

to take material from the office to her home.

Concerning Major WILLIAM L. ULLMAN, she said that she had heard that ULLMAN could have had a draft exemption when he worked with the Treasury Department as she understood he was a very valuable man there, but that ULLMAN had said when his draft call came that it was not the American way of doing things to accept an exemption. She said that he went in as an enlisted man and later she believed, through SILVERMAN's efforts, was brought to the Analysis and Plans Group as an officer. She said that ULLMAN had left for a period to go to the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference. She said that ULLMAN's position in the Analysis and Plans Group was as a Special Project Man and that he had done splendid work in the B-29 Program and that she understood that he got a citation for it.

She said that she did know that MORGENTHAU's office at the Treasury Department had called ULLMAN a great deal. She said that she feels the same about ULLMAN as she did about SILVERMAN and could not believe that he was a Communist or an Espionage Agent. She said that things that they did would have crept into their conversations if they had had tendencies along that line whatsoever.

Miss KAREN ELDRED, 1430 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., now employed in the Logistic Plans Section, United States Air Force, was interviewed by Special Agents Donald D. Connors and Thomas J. Barry on February 16, 1949 when she said that she had been employed first with the Air Force on February 11, 1941. She does not recall the exact date when she began work with the Analysis and Plans Group, but she does recall that it was prior to SILVERMAN being installed as its head. She said that she did not know the circumstances of SILVERMAN coming in the section or who might have recommended him. All she knows, is that all of a sudden they had a new boss. She said that SILVERMAN brought with him a Mr. SENTURIA, Mrs. MERRILL, and a Mr. FOSTER ADAMS from the Railroad Retirement Board. She said that she was not on the same floor with Mr. SILVERMAN at the time she worked in the section, therefore, she did not have much close contact with him.

She said that she was in charge of a pool of sixteen statistical clerks. She said that she recalls that everything they worked on during the war had been classified as confidential, secret or top secret. She said she could have, herself, taken a document and put it in her pocketbook and taken it out of the building. Miss ELDRED stated that in order to get a briefcase or large package out you had to have a special pass which she believed Mr. SILVERMAN had. Officers did not need such a pass.

She stated she did not know Major ULLMAN very well and had no contact with him.

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Miss ELDRED stated that she finds it hard to believe that SILVERMAN could be guilty of the charges made by Miss BENTLEY, as he always seened to be working for the good of the American cause. She did recall that a VICTOR PERLO from the War Production Board used to be in the office frequently to see SILVERMAN. Miss ELDRED offered nothing further that has not already been furnished by other persons.

Mrs. SEYMOUR L. SELEZNOW, also known as Freda S. Seleznow, 940 Randolph Street, N. W. was interviewed by Special Agents Donald D. Connors and Thomas J. Barry on February 16, 1949.

Mrs. SELEZNOW said that she came to the Analysis and Plans Group in June of 1945. She said that she had never heard of nor met SILVERMAN prior to that time and she did not have any contact with him. She offered nothing at all pertinent or nothing that has not been brought out by other persons interviewed.

Mrs. WILLIAM LEVIN, also known as Nina Wender Levin, 3441 South Stafford Street, Arlington, Virginia, an employee of the United States Air Force was interviewed by Special Agent Thomas J. Barry on February 16, 1949 whereupon she advised that she had been transferred to the Analysis and Plans Group, United States Air Force in November 1943 from the Treasury Department.

She said that she was recommended for the position by Mr. HAROLD WOLKIND and further that she knew Mr. WOLKIND through contact with his wife, ELEANOR WOLKIND in the Treasury Department. She said that Mr. WOLKIND was not in this section at that time, but was still in the Labor Department. Her immediate supervisor in the Analysis and Plans Section had been Colonel OSCAR ALTMAN and she had been a statistical clerk, P-2 classification.

Mrs. LEVIN said that she did not know Mr. SILVERMAN at all before coming to this section and from her experience with him there found it very hard to believe that the allegations made by ELIZABETH BENTLEY before the House Committee on Un-American Activities were just. She further stated that she did not know Mr. ULLMAN before coming to the Air Forces even though she had worked at the Treasury Department.

Mrs. LEVIN said she had never been approached by anyone to get information for them that they should not have nad normally. She said that she used to take home work and sometimes this was classified as secret, which necessitated her obtaining a special pass each time material was taken from the office. Mrs. LEVIN offered nothing further that has not already been brought out in interviews with other people.

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Miss MARJORIE JANE RAASCH, 37 Girard Street, N.W., presently employed as Secretary to Colonel HAIGHT, Division of Installations, Army Air Force, was interviewed in her office by Special Agents EDWARD M. MULLIN and THOMAS J. BARRY on February 16, 1949. Miss RAASCH advised that she came to the Analysis and Plans Branch as a Clerk-Analyst around December, 1931, and in this capacity remained until approximately 1942. At that time Mr. SILVERMAN came from the Railroad Retirement Board and took the position of supervisor of the Analysis and Plans Branch. His secretary at that time was Mrs. ESTHER S. MERRILL who came with SILVERMAN from the Railroad Retirement Board. Mrs. MERRILL remained in this capacity for several months and resigned to accept an advance in position in another section. Mrs. J. N. SCHMITZ then became SILVERMAN'S secretary and after several months, Mrs. SCHMITZ was succeeded by Miss RAASCH in this position. Consequently Miss RAASCH was SILVERMAN'S secretary for approximately a year and a half and in this capacity was responsible for his dictation and other office administration.

Mr. SILVERMAN had many callers during this period according to Miss RAASCH, among these being Mr. LAUGHLIN CURRIE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE of the Treasury Department. Another was VICTOR PERLO but she could not state definitely when these individuals made personal appearances in the office. It was her belief that SILVERMAN knew these individuals from a social standpoint. She commented that SILVERMAN was especially familiar with Major WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN who was under SILVERMAN'S supervision. According to Miss RAASCH, ULLMAN came to this section from officer's candidate school and it was through SILVERMAN'S recommendation that he was employed in the Analysis and Plans Branch.

Inasmuch as Miss RAASCH occupied a desk in the same office with Mr. SILVERMAN she overheard his telephone conversations relative to appointments, etc. He seemed to leave the office quite frequently but did not mention to her as to why he was leaving; consequently she had no knowledge of his whereabouts during these absences. Miss RAASCH added that in Mr. SILVERMAN'S section, mainly the Analysis and Plans Branch, they processed and handled all classified material relative to the B-29 superfortresses and it would be within Mr. SILVERMAN'S responsibility to review these documents and take them home for further study if required. It was her belief that Mr. SILVERMAN was recommended for this position by General BENNETT MEYERS to whom SILVERMAN reported directly. According to Miss RAASCH, SILVERMAN referred to General MEYERS as BENNIE. It was her recollection that General MEYERS referred to SILVERMAN by his last name.

During this time SILVERMAN had a brother in the Treasury Department by the name of JOSEPH SILVERMAN who was also familiar with

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Major ULLMAN. Miss RAASCH contended that during her association and work with ULLMAN he seemed at times to espouse or give pro-Russian sentiments and seemed to be a great admirer of HENRY WALLACE.

She declared that she knew of no un-American association or activities relative to SILVERMAN and that she found no basis for the charges made by ELIZABETH BENTLEY during the recent hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

She stated that SILVERMAN did at times spend after duty hours in the office reviewing and processing work which came across his desk. However, he seemed to be security minded and usually mentioned to her to see that all files and desks were locked before she left the office.

Miss RAASCH furnished no additional information which has not been reported in previous interviews.

Mr. ANTHONY SIGILLITO, 3941 Ames Street, N.E., currently employed as a Required Analyst, Logistics Branch, U.S. Air Force, was interviewed in his office on February 17, 1949, by Special Agents EDWARD M. MULLIN and THOMAS J. BARRY. Mr. SIGILLITO advised that he came to this section in June, 1944, at which time it was known as the Analyst and Plans Branch. He was previously employed as a Statistician for the Quartermaster General and came to the Air Force through his own initiative; consequently he knew of no individual in this section when he was first employed.

His direct supervisors were Colonel ALTMAN and JOSEPH SENTURIA. He had no direct association with SILVERMAN. It was SIGILLITO'S opinion that ULLMAN was extremely close from a social basis with Mr. SILVERMAN as they seemed to spend a great deal of their time together. He had no knowledge as to how SILVERMAN received his appointment with the Army Air Force but was quite certain that SILVERMAN brought SENTURIA and Mrs. MERRILL with him from the Railroad Retirement Board.

Inasmuch as SIGILLITO'S association with SILVERMAN consisted only of a minor speaking acquaintance, he could furnish no further information relative to SILVERMAN'S associates or activities.

Major LLOYD B. LOGGINS, Room 4D723 Pentagon Building, Production and Allocation Branch, Munitions Board, was interviewed by Special Agents EDWARD M. MULLIN and THOMAS J. BARRY on February 17, 1949. Major LOGGINS advised that he came to the Analysis and Plans Branch during March of 1944. He commented that WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN was his immediate supervisor and that his, LOGGINS', duties consisted of liaison work between the newly formed 20th Air Force and the Analysis and Plans Branch.

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Major LOGGINS commented that there was little top secret information handled by this office but information of that nature was the responsibility of Colonel DYSON and anyone having access to same had to sign upon receipt and surrender of such material. A Captain IMERIE was the security officer in Colonel DYSON'S office and LOGGINS believed that he would have information relative to any top secret information handled by SILVERMAN. Information coming across Mr. SILVERMAN'S desk, according to LOGGINS, could be of a classified nature, either confidential or secret, and it was within SILVERMAN'S normal duty to review such items and pass his recommendation along accordingly. It would also be SILVERMAN'S prerogative to take either confidential or secret material out of the building to his home for further study and review.

Elizabeth

During Major LOGGINS association with SILVERMAN he knew of no un-American activity or reason to suspect SILVERMAN of being disloyal and he was somewhat taken back by Miss BENTLEY'S allegations concerning SILVERMAN. It was LOGGINS' opinion, however, that during his own association with Major ULLMAN there was ample reason to believe that ULLMAN was an admirer of Russian policies and customs regarding the war effort. When Major ULLMAN returned from the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, he continued to espouse Russian relations in his, LOGGINS, presence and this seemed to be of a stronger nature than before. LOGGINS did not, however, at any time hear ULLMAN speak favorably of Russian policies in the presence of SILVERMAN and in like manner he never heard SILVERMAN denote any friendly attitude or statement toward these Russian policies of the day. LOGGINS did not know SILVERMAN from a social standpoint and was quite certain that ULLMAN was a constant and close associate of SILVERMAN as were VICTOR PERLO and LAUGHLIN CURRIE.

On February 17, 1949, Special Agents THOMAS J. BARRY and EDWARD M. MULLIN interviewed Mrs. JOSEPHINE M. THOMPSON, 1130 N. Utah Street, Arlington, Virginia. She stated that she had been employed with the Analysis and Plans group a short while before SILVERMAN became head of that section but that she had very little contact with SILVERMAN during the whole period of her employment there. She said her immediate superiors were Mr. FOSTER ADAMS and Colonel VICTOR LONGSTREET.

She said that the nature of Miss BENTLEY'S charges relating to SILVERMAN and ULLMAN had been a great shock to her and she still finds it hard to believe that it is true. She further stated that she did know that Mr. VICTOR PERLO frequented SILVERMAN'S office but had no knowledge of the nature of his business there.

In view of information received that Colonel VICTOR LONGSTREET

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was under the direct supervision of SILVERMAN, personnel records at the Economic Cooperation Administration were reviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN. These records denoted that LONGSTREET entered on duty at the Economic Cooperation Administration on July 13, 1948, and is presently assigned in the Hague, Netherlands, as an Economic Cooperation Administration representative.

Mr. HARRY A. HOLWETT, Clerk, Quartermaster General's Office, Room 1131-A, Temporary A Building, was interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on March 7, 1949. He stated that he worked in Mr. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN'S division of Materiel of the Army Air Force during 1944; but inasmuch as he was only a clerk in this division he was not personally acquainted with SILVERMAN and knew him only by sight. HOLWETT explained that in view of this situation he did not feel in a position to comment concerning SILVERMAN'S activities, associates or philosophies.

Mrs. MARJORIE SACHS, 235 Sheridan Street, N.E., was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on February 25, 1949. Mrs. SACHS said that she was employed as a Statistician and Clerk in SILVERMAN'S section from February to September, 1945. Previous to this employment she worked for the Naval Gun Factory. Due to the short tenure of her employment in SILVERMAN'S section, she advised that she could furnish little or no information regarding SILVERMAN'S activities. It was, however, her belief that SILVERMAN'S reputation was well established and there was never any rumor to the effect that his Americanism was of a questionable nature.

Mr. LUIS GRANADOS, Statistical Clerk, Aircraft Statistics Board, when interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on February 25, 1949, advised that he came to the Air Force through a Civil Service Commission transfer from the Office of the Secretary of War during 1942. His capacity was Statistician and his direct supervisor was Colonel THORNTON. GRANADOS was at no time under the direct supervision of SILVERMAN and had only a casual acquaintance with him. He further advised that due to his lack of association he could furnish no information relative to SILVERMAN'S duties or associates.

On February 25, 1949, Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN interviewed Miss ANNA LOUISE LEAP, Stenographer, Research and Development Section, whereupon she advised that she came to the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Force in 1944 from the Central Procurement Agency, Army Air Force, Detroit, Michigan. SILVERMAN was then supervising this branch and his reputation seemed to be highly respected. Miss LEAP remarked that at times she took dictation from Major UILMAN. It was her belief that

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both ULLMAN and SILVERMAN were close associates and frequent companions from a social standpoint. Miss LEAP could furnish no information relative to SILVERMAN'S outside associates or acquaintances and she knew nothing of a derogatory nature regarding his activities in this office.

Mr. MARSHALL COLBERG, Special Assistant to the Chief of Planning and Analysis Division, when interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on February 25, 1949, advised that most of the time SILVERMAN headed the Analysis and Plans Branch that he, COLBERG, was with the War Production Board. He did, however, do liaison work between the Board and this section. However, most of his coordination was with Mr. SENTURIA or Colonel BREITHUT. COLBERT related that he enlisted in the Armed Forces in March, 1943, and was placed in the Analysis and Plans Branch as an enlisted man and was assigned under the immediate supervision of Colonel CHARLES THORNTON who headed the Statistical Section. It was COLBERG'S opinion that any material of a classified or secret nature which originated in this section would normally cross the desk of Mr. SILVERMAN. Further, that it was within his jurisdiction to review all B-29 modifications, dispositions and technical installations. It was COLBERG'S opinion that SILVERMAN was a close associate of Major ULLMAN and his acquaintanceship seemed to extend to a social nature. COLBERG further advised that SILVERMAN was well thought of in this section and there was never any rumor to the effect that his activities were of a questionable nature.

Mr. NORMAN B. FROST, practicing attorney, Southern Building, was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on February 24, 1949, whereupon he advised that he was appointed chairman of the Army Air Forces Price Adjustment Board in 1943 and in this capacity correlated war contracts and profits with various airplane manufacturers such as Boeing, Northrop, etc. In this connection he had little or no contact with SILVERMAN as most of his dealings were directly with Colonel DYSON who was in charge of the Control office and SILVERMAN'S immediate supervisor.

FROST did not know SILVERMAN previous to this employment and never associated with him from a social standpoint. With the exception of Major ULLMAN, FROST did not know any of SILVERMAN'S associates and never had any reason to suspicion his allegiance to this country.

On February 24, 1949, Mr. ALBERT LEE, 2018 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia, when interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN, advised that he retired from the Army Air Forces, Resources Division,

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during 1945. Further, that he had never heard the name GEORGE SILVERMAN until November 10, 1944, when both SILVERMAN and himself were recommended for a civilian citation for outstanding work in their particular fields. LEE'S position was that of a Financial Statistician and in no way was it necessary for him to coordinate his work with SILVERMAN'S section. He was unable to furnish any pertinent information relative to this case.

Mrs. EDITH L. SUTHER, 321 N. Piedmont Street, Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on February 24, 1949. Mrs. SUTHER advised that she was first employed by the Army Air Forces during 1941 in the capacity of a clerk-stenographer. When SILVERMAN took over the Analysis and Plans Branch during 1942, she was then a Statistician in the Labor and Manpower Section under the supervision of HAROLD WOLKIND and Colonel BREITHUT. Mrs. SUTHER only knew SILVERMAN by sight and at no time was she directly under his supervision. It was her opinion that SILVERMAN'S reputation was always of a favorable nature and other than the fact that she knew Major ULLMAN to be a very intimate associate of SILVERMAN, she could furnish no further information pertinent to this investigation.

Mr. JOSEPH F. IMIRIE, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Forces, was interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on February 24, 1949. Mr. IMIRIE advised that he came to the Control Office under Colonel DYSON as a Captain in 1946. At this time SILVERMAN had left the Analysis and Plans Branch and consequently he did not know him directly. However, he did believe SILVERMAN was highly respected and his reputation seemed to be well established.

According to Mr. IMIRIE, Captain ALBERT RUTAN was the security officer responsible for safeguarding all top secret material which was kept in Colonel DYSON'S office during the period of employment of SILVERMAN.

Mr. ROBERT L. PRAETORIS, Chief of the Graphic and Reproduction Section in the National Monetary Fund, was interviewed in his office on February 2, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN relative to his association with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. PRAETORIS advised that he was a former Lieutenant Colonel who entered on duty March 15, 1942, after receiving a direct commission through Civil Service Certification to the Army Air Forces. Previous to this, PRAETORIS had been employed by the Treasury Department. Several weeks after his arrival with the Air Forces, a memorandum was issued to his Commanding General to the effect that SILVERMAN had been appointed to head a section known as the Analysis and Plans. Consequently PRAETORIS believed that SILVERMAN was appointed around June, 1942, at which time General ECHOLS was Deputy Chief, Materiel, and his associate was General BENNETT MEYERS who was SILVERMAN'S immediate supervisor.

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It was PRAETORIS' opinion that SILVERMAN had been recommended to General MEYERS as a top flight Economist and Statistician. MEYERS was building this organization in such a manner that B-29 production and delivery to the theaters would be expedited in the best possible manner. PRAETORIS had no idea as to whether General MEYERS knew SILVERMAN previous to this appointment. SILVERMAN did at one time tell PRAETORIS that General MEYERS had extended to him a direct commission at the time of this appointment. However, SILVERMAN refused to accept it believing that taking a commission would handicap his authority as a unit head.

PRAETORIS was Assistant to Colonel BREITHUT in the Labor and Manpower Section which coordinated their work with Mr. JOSEPH SENTURIA. After LUDWIG ULLMAN came into the organization during 1943 directly from officer candidate school, PRAETORIS had no knowledge as to whether SILVERMAN requested him or knew him before this time. However, before ULLMAN came into this section, SILVERMAN did one day make the remark that they were getting a top flight man in their section who was formerly with the Treasury Department and who PRAETORIS would know. However, PRAETORIS informed SILVERMAN that he had never worked with ULLMAN at the Treasury Department and knew him by name only.

According to PRAETORIS, all work performed by the Analysis and Plans Section was of a classified nature and was graded from restricted to top secret which came into being during 1944. However, this information was in round numbers such as production figures, supply figures, and modifications. Consequently, there were no technical drawings, graphs or other data. All such technical accessories and parts were under the Engineering Section which was entirely distinct from SILVERMAN'S section; consequently it was PRAETORIS' opinion that no one in this office would have access to such technical data as fire control, apparatus, radio, installations, etc. On the other hand, figures regarding monthly production of aircraft parts and accessories were readily available as all such statistics originated in this section. It was PRAETORIS' belief that SILVERMAN or any other officer in this section was perfectly within his rights and duties to review and analyze such figures which had their origin here. However, everything of a top secret nature required a receipt and delivery signature and no one would be able to take such top secret information out of the building.

PRAETORIS advised that SILVERMAN did not have a car and usually rode to work in a car pool which included PRAETORIS, HELENA SMITH and two other stenographers. During these rides to and from work there was never anything in SILVERMAN'S conversation to denote that he espoused any liberal ideas or un-American sympathies. Further,

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PRAETORIS described himself as being extremely shocked at Miss BENTLEY'S charges as during his association with SILVERMAN there was never anything in evidence which would have a reflection upon his loyalty. PRAETORIS did not believe himself to be a social acquaintance of SILVERMAN as he had only been in his home on one or two occasions after work for a parting drink. He knew very little of SILVERMAN'S associates or friends other than a somewhat close association with LUDWIG ULLMAN and JERRY OHRBACH.

Regarding a possible disagreement which supposedly took place between the Statistical Controls Section and SILVERMAN, PRAETORIS advised as follows: Statistical Control was a separate and distinct unit which was directly responsible to the Commanding General of the Air Forces. They naturally recorded by machine, records of statistics regarding Air Force information of the day. However, when SILVERMAN was appointed to this section he believed that statistics regarding modification, production and supply should be recorded in his section as it was part of materiel under General ECHOLS. According to PRAETORIS, this idea was also shared by ECHOLS and General MEYERS as they believed it would be more efficient to have such supply problems in his own materiel section; consequently, Colonel THORNTON, who according to PRAETORIS was somewhat of an empire builder, became quite discouraged when they designated SILVERMAN'S section for this analysis work. PRAETORIS was quite certain that SILVERMAN'S idea for recording such data was strictly for efficiency and delivery of fully recorded combat aircraft to the various theaters. PRAETORIS himself also believed that this system was the only sensible and logical way to coordinate the B-29 supply problems which naturally came from General ECHOLS' Materiel Section.

Mr. RICHARD BREITHUT, a former Lieutenant Colonel who is now representative of the Treasury Department, Economic Cooperation Administration, in Stockholm, Sweden, was interviewed March 3, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN, and advised that previous to his Army service in May, 1942, he was an Economist in the Research and Statistics Department of the U.S. Treasury. It was BREITHUT'S opinion that General BENNETT MEYERS who was then executive officer of the Materiel Section, requested SILVERMAN to come from the Railroad Retirement Board and set up the Analysis and Plans Branch under this section. BREITHUT had no idea as to whether MEYERS was previously acquainted with SILVERMAN before his acceptance of this position. According to BREITHUT, MEYERS was looking for a top flight economist to head his section and SILVERMAN was chosen from three names which were recommended. BREITHUT could not recall the other two men who were so named.

When the Analysis and Plans Branch was organized, Colonel BREITHUT, who was then a Major, was placed in charge of the Labor and

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Manpower Section which was directly under the supervision of SILVERMAN. It was through Colonel BREITHUT'S efforts that HAROLD WOLKIND was brought into this section as BREITHUT'S assistant. Previous to WOLKIND'S entrance into the Air Forces he was employed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and did liaison work between this bureau and BREITHUT'S section. Upon graduation from officers candidate school and due to the fact of his past work with BREITHUT, he was immediately returned to this section for active duty.

According to BREITHUT, SILVERMAN'S Analysis and Plans Branch did at no time analyze or record technical information or drawings relative to the B-29 aircraft. On the other hand, however, they did analyze and record all figures relative to B-29 production, modification, dispersion, personnel and part supply. Consequently, their work was not of a technical nature such as fire control apparatus, radio and radar installations, etc. Because such technical subjects and installations were directly under the Engineering Department, SILVERMAN'S section would not in all probability have access to installations of a technical nature. The work performed and recorded by this Analysis branch was usually of a highly classified nature and was graded from restricted to top secret. However, it would not be necessary for anyone to take this information out of the office in recorded form because anyone who would have access to such could remember this data as it was usually in round figures regarding aircraft production for the month, modification totals, etc.

BREITHUT was certain that SILVERMAN'S responsibilities and duties as a supervisor of this branch would naturally require supervision of these records and figures and if the occasion arose would be perfectly within his rights to take such records home after normal working hours for additional analysis and study.

LUDWIG ULLMAN came into the Analysis and Plans Branch directly from officers candidate school and BREITHUT believes that if SILVERMAN did not previously know him, he was recommended perhaps by HARRY DEXTER WHITE in the Treasury Department as ULLMAN had previously been employed there. BREITHUT, while with the Treasury Department himself, did not know ULLMAN to any extent and by name only. BREITHUT was not certain of SILVERMAN'S social acquaintances but believed he would naturally be acquainted with other Economists such as himself in the Washington area.

BREITHUT further advised that he always held SILVERMAN in the highest esteem and was naturally quite shocked at Miss BENTLEY'S allegations. He never had any evidence, either direct or indirect,

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that SILVERMAN'S loyalty was questionable. He did not know SILVERMAN socially and had only been in his home on one occasion and the only persons present were SILVERMAN, his wife and son.

Regarding the dissension between SILVERMAN and Colonel THORNTON, Statistical Control Section, BREITHUT believed that THORNTON desired to make a name for himself with General ECHOLS and naturally wanted his section to record and analyze all statistics regarding the B-29's. BREITHUT believed SILVERMAN was entirely correct in requesting that such analysis be performed by individual statisticians and economists in his section rather than by the machine records of Colonel THORNTON. This was in view of the fact that this work was of a deliberate and analytical nature and numerous last minute changes would be necessary which could not be accomplished by machine records. Both ECHOLS and MEYERS were convinced that SILVERMAN'S method was most efficient and consequently it was accepted as such.

On March 7, 1949, Miss MARGARET E. MC KEE, Statistical Clerk, Flights Statistics Branch, Army Air Force, when interviewed by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN, advised that during SILVERMAN'S employment she worked for Colonel M.W. WHITTEN. She stated that at no time did she have any connection with SILVERMAN and advised that she was in no position to offer any information relative to his activities or associates in the War Department. Anything she knew would only be of a favorable nature regarding the personal way he treated his employees.

Mr. OSCAR ALTMAN, 506 6th Street, N.W., previously employed as Administrative Assistant to the Director of the International Monetary Fund, was interviewed in his office by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY, at 1818 "H" Street, N.W., on March 3, 1949. Mr. ALTMAN said that in April, 1942, when he was employed with the National Resources Planning Board, he contacted the Army Air Forces and conferred with Colonel FAITH who at this time headed the Analysis and Plan Section under General BENNETT MEYERS, in an attempt to obtain a commission with the U.S. Army. He said that after his commission came through and he reported for duty in that section, SILVERMAN had taken over which was the occasion of his first meeting with him. He said he had heard of SILVERMAN before as he has heard of hundreds of other people but he assured that he had never been in his company up until that time.

ALTMAN said he was appointed a First Lieutenant and he headed the Supply and Maintenance Section under SILVERMAN'S supervision. He believes he remained in that section until approximately November, 1945. He said that until he reported for duty he had never met WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN. He did remark, however, that he worked in the office

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next to ULLMAN but never had any social contact with him. Regarding ULLMAN, it was ALTMAN'S opinion that ULLMAN and SILVERMAN were very close friends but other than that he could say nothing concerning them.

With respect to the availability of confidential information, ALTMAN said SILVERMAN did have access to such information and it would not have been at all suspicious for either SILVERMAN or ULLMAN to take work home in the evening for further analysis and study. He remarked that this was a common practice among the employees in that section.

In his own mind, however, ALTMAN said he does not believe that SILVERMAN was in any way connected with a conspiracy to turn over government documents to the Russians. He said SILVERMAN never gave any indication of having tendencies or sympathies along these lines. He remarked that he was probably in SILVERMAN'S house about six times and stated that SILVERMAN had reciprocated these visits in approximately the same number. ALTMAN offered nothing further that has not already been reported in previous interviews.

Mr. FOSTER ADAMS, 409 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, presently employed as Director of the Office of Progress Reports and Statistics in the Office of Security and Defense, was interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY, on March 1, 1949.

Mr. ADAMS said he first became acquainted with SILVERMAN in about July, 1939, when he, ADAMS, had headed the section in the Federal Works Agency and SILVERMAN at that time was employed with the Railroad Retirement Board. He said that his meeting with SILVERMAN was concerning work which interested both the respective sections. After the war broke ADAMS said he decided to obtain a position more in line with war work and he heard about this section in the Air Corps under General MEYERS and thought he would like to work in this field. He could not recall that SILVERMAN had recommended this section to him. He said he obtained a position and started work in approximately May, 1942, and he is not sure this was before or after SILVERMAN started there. He remarked that he has never been in SILVERMAN'S home nor has SILVERMAN been in his and that his contact with SILVERMAN has been on a professional basis during office hours.

Mr. ADAMS stated he had never met WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN before coming to the Air Forces. He said that he had the impression ULLMAN was brought into this section by SILVERMAN. He said with regard to the matter of SILVERMAN and ULLMAN being charged with turning over the contents of government documents to the Russians, it was a shock and complete surprise to him. He explained that during the whole period he worked with both SILVERMAN and ULLMAN he never observed any-

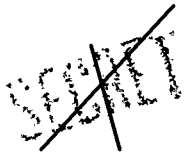

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thing in their actions and speech which would be an indication that they might be involved in a conspiracy such as that mentioned. He said he does recall VICTOR PERLO coming to the section to obtain information in connection with his position at the War Production Board and also he is acquainted with the fact that LAUGHLIN CURRIE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE were friends of SILVERMAN.

ADAMS offered nothing further that has not already been brought out by persons interviewed in this section. He said he does not recall doing any special work on the B-29 program and does not recall any special list or report that was made of all the parts going into the contruction of the B-29.

Mr. WILLIAM DUVALL, 6523 Maple Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was interviewed on March 4, 1949, at his office in the Veterans Administration where he is employed as a Statistical Draftsman, by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY. Mr. DUVALL said he had started work at the Analysis and Plans Branch in June, 1944, and worked there until January, 1946. He said he worked in the Drafting Section of this branch. He said he had never had much contact with SILVERMAN and only spoke to him a few times and this would also apply to Major ULLMAN. He said nothing at all suspicious happened while he was in this section which would lead him to believe that anyone there was involved in any way in subversive or un-American activities.

Mrs. MARGUERITE DONAGHY was interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY on March 2, 1949, at her office in the Pentagon Building where she is employed as a Statistical Clerk in the Air Forces. She said she first went to work in the Analysis and Plan Section in 1942 sometime. She remarked that she never knew SILVERMAN prior to coming to this section and while there she had very little contact with him as she was a Statistical Clerk under the supervision of Major WHITTEN. She said she never observed anything at all that she would consider now in the light of Miss BENTLEY'S charges, as being at all suspicious.

Mr. EDWARD L. FORD, 1328 "H" Street, N.E., was interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY on March 3, 1949, at his office in the Navy Department Building where he is employed as a Statistical Analyst. He advised that he first went to work in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Forces in March, 1943. Mr. FORD offered nothing at all pertinent to the investigation inasmuch as his position was of a minor nature and his contacts with SILVERMAN and ULLMAN were infrequent.

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Mr. WELLMAN A. HILL, 4234 Second Road, N., Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed on March 3, 1949, by Special Agent WILLIAM J. BARRY

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in his office at the Navy Department where he is employed as a Graphic Analyst. He said he had formerly been employed in the Drafting Section of the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Forces. He could not recall the exact dates of his employment in the Army Air Forces but believes it was before SILVERMAN took over the section. He offered nothing at all pertinent to this investigation that has not already been brought out by other people.

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Mr. LEONARD GEORGE LEVENSON, Technical Adviser to the Comptroller, Army Air Force, was interviewed March 7, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN and advised that he did not work directly for the Army Air Force during the period of SILVERMAN's employment. He was at this time employed by the Labor Department as Chief of Aircraft Labor Statistics Section and did in this capacity work very closely with the Labor and Manpower Section headed by Colonel BREITHUT. LEVENSON only knew SILVERMAN slightly and knew of no social acquaintances of SILVERMAN. It was LEVENSON's opinion that SILVERMAN's employees thought very highly of his services and ability and there was never any rumor to the effect that he was suspected of un-American activities or associates. Mr. LEVENSON could furnish no additional information not previously reported in interviews of other co-employees of SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force.

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G. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

It is noted that information previously set forth in instant report set forth statements made by SILVERMAN wherein he alleged employment with the Department of Commerce, Division of Building and Housing, during the summer of 1924. It was noted that in one instance, SILVERMAN stated this work was performed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in another instance placed it in Washington, D.C.

With regard to the above information Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON interviewed Miss F.A. AMES, Office of Personnel, Department of Commerce, on February 24, 1949, whereupon she advised that the Commerce Department records prior to 1945 are maintained at the National Archives.

THOMAS B. TAYLOR, Archives Assistant, Industrial Records Section, National Archives, advised Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON on February 25, 1949, that an extensive search of the files of the National Archives relating to the Division of Building and Housing, Department of Commerce, failed to reveal any record of the alleged employment of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

In view of the above information no further investigation will be conducted concerning the reported employment of SILVERMAN at the Department of Commerce.

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IV. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION

Confidential Informant T-5, an informant who has furnished considerable reliable information in the past, made available to Special Agent ROBERT E. NEWBY on March 16, 1949, records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Washington, D.C., which reflected an application for telephone service dated December 8, 1934, signed by Mrs. A.G. SILVERMAN. This service was to be installed in apartment 409, 2138 California Street, N.W. A further notice in this record indicated that the telephone service was installed at the above address on December 12, 1934. This service was transferred to Apartment 311, 2325 15th Street, N.W., on September 22, 1937, and it was also noted that the service at that apartment was continued until June 26, 1947.

There was no record of any prior or subsequent telephone service under the name of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN other than that reported above.

A. 1630 19th Street, N.W.

The personnel file of Mrs. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN reflected his employment at the Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration, and listed his address at that time as 1630 19th Street, N.W., on October 30, 1933. At this time he listed his wife SARA S. SILVERMAN, 19 Townsend Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, as the person to notify in event of an emergency. He was not listed in the 1932 or 1933 Washington, D.C. city directory which directory carried the above address as "vacant".

Mrs. ALICE BRIDWELL, when interviewed by Special Agents HARRY K. CLAYTON and CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on February 25, 1949, at her present address of 5007 14th Street, N.W., stated that she resided at 1630 19th Street, N.W., from 1933 until 1947. She explained that she formerly managed and operated a rooming house at that address. Her records failed to indicate that anyone by the name of SILVERMAN ever roomed in her home nor was she able to identify a photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

She added that it was her understanding that the building at 1630 19th Street, N.W., had been vacant for two years prior to the time that she purchased it in 1933.

Mr. and Mrs. ELVIN L. MILLER, 1636 19th Street, N.W., were interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on February 24, 1949, and stated they formerly resided at 1628 19th Street, N.W., during 1933. They advised that they do not recall ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN by name or by photograph and recalled that a Dr. B. FRANK GEBEST, a music teacher, and a Mrs. ALICE BRIDWELL resided and ran a rooming house at 1630 19th

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Street, N.W., during 1933 when SILVERMAN is alleged to have resided at that address. It was later ascertained through reinterview of Mrs. ALICE BRIDWELL by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MC GINTY, that the Dr. B. FRANK GEBEST mentioned above is deceased.

Mrs. HELEN KARMONY, 1839 "R" Street, N.W., formerly residing at 1631 19th Street, N.W., during 1933 was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on February 24, 1949, and stated that she does not recall SILVERMAN by name or photograph. Mrs. KARMONY mentioned that a Mr. ERNEST MAY, 1628 19th Street, N.W., would be the only individual who might have any information relative to the occupants at 1630 19th Street, N.W.

Mr. ERNEST MAY, 1628 19th Street, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on February 24, 1949, but could offer no information relative to SILVERMAN residing at 1630 19th Street, N.W., or in that neighborhood.

Lieutenant Colonel MILLER V. PARSONS, USMC (Retired), 4706 Glenbrook Parkway, Bethesda, Maryland, and Mrs. PARSONS, were interviewed on February 23, 1949, by Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON. They advised that they formerly resided at 1632 19th Street, N.W., from the early 1930's until 1947. They were unable to recall SILVERMAN by name and were unable to identify him through his photograph exhibited by Special Agent CLAYTON.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE BAILEY, widow of Dr. HENRY L. BAILEY, 1633 19th Street, N.W., advised Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON on February 23, 1949, that she has resided at that address for 39 years. She was unable to identify a photograph of SILVERMAN nor was his name familiar to her. She had no knowledge of his alleged residence at 1630 19th Street, N.W. or in that vicinity.

Mr. JOSEPH B. GARTLAND, 1634 19th Street, N.W., and Mr. JOHN MC NIGHT, 1638 19th Street, N.W., both of whom have resided at their respective addresses for a period in excess of 20 years, advised Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON on February 23, 1949, that they had no knowledge of SILVERMAN residing at 1630 19th Street, N.W., or in that neighborhood.

B. 40 B Street, S.W.

The personnel file of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN reflects his employment at the U.S. Tariff Commission and listed his residence as Apartment 203, 40 "B" Street, S.W., on October 26, 1934, and again on November 21, 1934. During this period his wife, SARA, was listed as

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living at the Lee House, 15th and "L" Street, N.W.

It is to be noted that 40 "B" Street, S.W., and 40 Independence Avenue, S.W., are identical addresses. It was ascertained that the Thomas J. Fisher Company, 738 15th Street, N.W., has handled the business of the above property since May, 1936. The records of this company were made available to Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS and upon review failed to disclose any information relative to SILVERMAN'S residence at 40 "B" Street, S.W.

Mr. H. TUDOR MORSELL, owner of 40 Independence Avenue, S.W., who resides at 6317 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., advised Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS on February 14, 1949, that he purchased the apartment house at 40 Independence Avenue, S.W., in 1930 and employed Resident Managers until the Thomas J. Fisher Company commenced handling his affairs in 1936. MORSELL could not furnish the name of any former resident manager nor could he offer any information relative to SILVERMAN'S alleged residence there.

It is to be noted that CHARLES J. COE, wife, ROSE, Economist for the Farm Research, Inc., was listed as living in apartment 203, 40 "B" Street, S.W., in the city directory of Washington, D.C., for 1935 which would also indicate his residence at that address in 1934. The records of the Thomas Fisher Company disclosed the departure of COE from that address for New York on November 10, 1936.

Mrs. LILLIE DICKERSON and her daughter, Miss ELSIE DICKERSON, 3200 S. Second Street, Arlington, Virginia, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on March 1, 1949, that they formerly resided at 40 Independence Avenue, S.W., in Apartment 201 during 1934 and 1935. They examined a photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to them by Special Agent ATKINSON. However, they were unable to identify him as an occupant at that address. Mrs. DICKERSON advised that she can only recall an individual by the name of CHARLES COE and a woman whom she believed to be COE'S sister residing in Apartment 203 around 1934 and 1935. She advised that her husband, THOMAS B. DICKERSON, lived with her at this address and that he died in the latter 1930's. Neither Mrs. DICKERSON or Miss DICKERSON could furnish any information or the names of any individual who might be able to offer any information pertinent to this inquiry.

Mr. DONALD K. STALEY, 816 Georgia Avenue, and Mrs. DONALD K. STALEY were interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on February 25, 1949, and March 1, 1949, respectively. They advised that during the year 1934 and 1935 they resided at 40 Independence Avenue, S.W., and lived in an apartment on the second floor which they believed was no. 202.

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They could not identify SILVERMAN from a picture exhibited to them by the interviewing Agent nor could they associate his name as an individual formerly residing at that address. Neither Mr. or Mrs. STALEY could suggest who could offer anything further concerning the occupants of 40 Independence Avenue, S.W.

Mr. EWART W.G. HUFFMAN, Attorney in the Chief Counsel's Office, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Room 5429, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on February 24, 1949, that he was formerly employed in the early 1930's as a clerk with the Ways and Means Committee. During this time he resided with his family for a period of about 12 months during 1934 and 1935 in Apartment 203 at 40 Independence Avenue, S.W. He advised that the only people he can recall as having resided at this address are THOMAS P. BUMGARDNER and his wife. He also stated he cannot recall who resided in apartment 203 either prior to his moving to that address or the person who followed him to this apartment. He cannot recall having heard the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. He also was unable to identify the photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to him by the interviewing Agent.

It is to be noted that Apartment 203 as referred to by HUFFMAN in the above interview is the identical apartment listed by SILVERMAN in his personnel file at the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN T. BEAR, both of whom are employed at the Government Printing Office and who reside at the present at 1718 Underwood Street, N.W., were interviewed in the personnel office at the Government Printing Office on March 1, 1949, by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON at which time they both advised that they had resided at 40 Independence Avenue, S.W., Apartment 205, during 1934 and 1935, but that they could not recall the SILVERMAN family having been neighbors. Both were exhibited a photograph of SILVERMAN which neither could identify. Neither could furnish any information relative to SILVERMAN'S alleged residence at 40 "B" Street, S.W.

Mrs. Thomas P. Bumgardner

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C. 2138 California Street, N.W.

A review of the 1936 and 1937 city directories of Washington, D. C. reflected the name of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as residing in apartment 409, 2138 California Street, N.W.

Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS was advised by the H. L. Rust & Company, 1001 15th Street, N.W., the rental agency of 2138 California Street, N.W., that their records do not cover the period from 1936 to 1937 when they handled this property. However, it was ascertained that the resident manager at that time was Mrs. VIVIAN V. COLDICOTT, whose address is The Pinecrest Realty, U. S. Highway #1, Lorton, Virginia.

Mrs. VIVIAN V. COLDICOTT, of the above address, was interviewed at her home on February 28, 1949 by Special Agents HARRY K. CLAYTON and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. Mrs. COLDICOTT advised she was formerly the resident manager of the apartment building located at 2138 California Street, N.W. for several years beginning in 1935. She reported that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, his wife and son resided in apartment 409 at the time she was employed as resident manager and remained there until late 1937 when they left by her request. In explanation of the above situation, Mrs. COLDICOTT described SILVERMAN as a very unsatisfactory tenant, pointing out the fact that he and his wife engaged in violent domestic quarrels during the course of which they used vile and profane language. She further advised that the SILVERMANS were disliked by other tenants in the building and as a result had very little social contact with any of them. She advised that she instinctively disliked SILVERMAN from the very start but added she never heard him make any statement or engage in any activity that might cause her to question his allegiance and loyalty to the U. S. Government. She further stated, however, that when SILVERMAN moved from this apartment, he left behind a considerable amount of literature, a great deal of which was printed in several foreign languages. When questioned directly concerning the above literature, she was unable to describe it in any other form and added that it was immediately destroyed by her at the time SILVERMAN vacated the apartment.

Mrs. COLDICOTT related she saw very little of SILVERMAN during his residency at 2138 California Street, N.W. and further said she cannot recall ever having

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seen SILVERMAN carrying rugs either to or from his apartment. She remarked, however, that in view of the fact she had so little contact with the family, SILVERMAN could easily have done so without her knowledge.

She also advised that during SILVERMAN'S residence at this address, he had considerable company and also had several people residing with him at one time or another. She assumed these individuals were relatives. Mrs. COLDICOTT was unable to describe any of these visitors or to furnish the identity of any of them.

Mrs. COLDICOTT stated that her records concerning the exact period of SILVERMAN'S residence at 2138 California Street have been destroyed and added it was her belief that she had been the only one to maintain records of the exact residency of the tenants in that building.

Mrs. GEORGE J. CHAILETT, 3822 Calvert Street, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN in her home on February 25, 1949. She advised that she and her husband, Dr. CHAILETT, resided at 2138 California Street, N.W., in apartment 407 for a period of thirteen years, ending May 1941. She reported ~~that~~ ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, his wife, and small son, resided in the apartment adjoining her apartment for approximately three years. She stated that SILVERMAN and his wife engaged in several domestic quarrels which tended to disturb the other occupants of the building. She further advised that the walls separating her apartment from the SILVERMAN'S must have been very thin, since at times she could overhear conversations taking place in the SILVERMAN apartment. She advised, however, that she never heard either Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN make any statements which might cause her to question their loyalty to this government or to make any statement which might indicate they were engaged in subversive or un-American activities.

Mrs. CHAILETT also advised she cannot recall ever having seen SILVERMAN carry any rugs to or from his apartment. She also stated she had no social contact with the SILVERMAN family whatsoever and as a result paid little attention to their personal affairs. She further said she cannot recall ever seeing any person visit the SILVERMAN'S apartment.

Mr. MEYER J. BRANSKY, 1401 S. Edgewood, Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed at his place of business at the Albany Pharmacy, 17th and H Streets, N.W. by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN. He advised that he formerly resided at 2138 California Street, N.W., in apartment 400, during

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1936 and 1937. He advised that he has no recollection of SILVERMAN at that address and was unable to identify him from a photograph exhibited to him by Special Agent LENIHAN. He further related that to the best of his knowledge, he never saw any tenant of that building carrying rugs either to or from an apartment.

Mrs. CLARA GARRETT, 4959 Allan Road, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN, in Room 3764, Department of Agriculture, where she is presently employed, on March 2, 1949. Mrs. GARRETT advised that she lived at 2138 California Street, N.W., apartment 404, for approximately two years, beginning November 1936. She further advised that she did not know Mr. SILVERMAN or his family and was unable to identify a photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to her by Special Agent LENIHAN. She remarked that she seldom left her apartment when she was home and that she cannot recall any rugs being delivered to a tenant in that building nor can she recall any tenant in that building transporting rugs to and from his apartment.

Mrs. ELOISE DUNBRACCO, 2125 S Street, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN at the above address on March 2, 1949. She stated that she formerly shared an apartment with VIRGINIA FOX at 2138 California Street, N.W., apartment 410 for approximately three years in the middle of the 1930's. She remarked that both she and Miss FOX were teaching school at the time and as a result were seldom home. She recalled that SILVERMAN'S name was slightly familiar to her as a fellow tenant at 2138 California Street but was unable to furnish any information concerning him. She advised that to the best of her knowledge, she never saw SILVERMAN or any other tenant in that building carry rugs to or from their apartment during her period of residence there. She also remarked that she has no knowledge of rugs being delivered by the Railway Express or any other agency.

Mr. JOHN C. WALKER, Janitor, 2138 California Street, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN in his basement apartment at that address on February 24, 1949. WALKER advised he was first employed as janitor at that address in October 1937, and added that SILVERMAN, his wife and child were living in apartment 409 at that time, however, they were in the process of moving and did so before the first of January 1938. He further advised he

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never saw SILVERMAN receiving any rugs nor had he ever observed SILVERMAN transporting any rugs from that building. WALKER further stated that he was not in a position to observe the visitors to SILVERMAN'S apartment, that to the best of his knowledge, SILVERMAN did not have a maid or any other employees working for him during his period of residency at the apartment. He was unable to furnish any additional information concerning SILVERMAN'S activities.

Mr. JOHN S. STEWART, 82 S Street, N.W. was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN on February 24, 1949, at 649 New York Avenue, N.W. He advised that he was formerly the janitor of the apartment located at 2138 California Street for approximately three months in 1937. He stated he had no knowledge of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, nor could he furnish any information concerning the alleged transportation of rugs to and from SILVERMAN'S apartment in December 1936 or January 1937. Mr. STEWART was unable to recognize SILVERMAN from the photograph exhibited to him by Special Agent LENIHAN.

Mr. ROBERT TINSLEY, 1110 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN at his place of business, at the boiler room of the Garfield Hospital. Mr. TINSLEY advised he was the janitor at 2138 California Street from early 1938 for a period of approximately three years. He could not recall a tenant by the name of SILVERMAN as having resided in that apartment building during the period in which he was janitor. TINSLEY could offer no information as to the identity of previous service and maintenance employees at 2138 California Street.

Mrs. BAIRD SNYDER, #8 Blackistone Road, West Moreland Hills, Maryland, was interviewed on March 4, 1949 by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD. She advised that she and her husband, who is now deceased, resided at 2138 California Street, N.W., in 1935 or 1936 for a period of approximately one year. She stated she does not recall SILVERMAN by name nor could she recognize his photograph exhibited to her by Special Agent CRAWFORD. She stated, however, that she and Mr. SNYDER resided on the first floor and did not have the opportunity to know any of the tenants in the apartment building. It may be noted that the Washington, D.C. city directory listed Mr. and Mrs. SNYDER as tenants in apartment 408 at the above address during 1936 and 1937. Mrs. SNYDER could offer no information relative to the transportation of rugs to or from the apartment building.

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Mrs. LIONEL MURPHY, aka Mrs. JOHN M. WRIGHT, 5406 Carolina Place, N.W., was interviewed in her home by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on March 4, 1949. She stated that she and her husband JOHN M. WRIGHT, now deceased, resided at 2138 California Street in apartment 400 from 1936 to 1938. Mrs. MURPHY remarked that during her residence at the California Street address, her husband was extremely ill in the hospital and between working and visiting him at the hospital, she spent little or no time in the apartment on California Street. In view of this situation, Mrs. MURPHY could offer no information relative to the tenants at that address. She was unable to recognize SILVERMAN from the photograph exhibited to her by Special Agent CRAWFORD nor could she recall observing any tenant transporting rugs either to or from the apartment building.

Mrs. CLARA TILP, 2138 California Street, N.W., apartment 211, was interviewed by Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON on March 3, 1949. She advised that she has resided in apartment 211 at that address for approximately fifteen years. She was unable to identify a photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to her by Special Agent CLAYTON nor could she recall him by name. Further, Mrs. TILP was unable to offer any information relative to the delivery or disposal of rugs by any tenant of that building.

Mrs. FRED E. INGLEDEW, formerly of apartment 405, 2138 California Street, N.W., during 1936 to 1938, was interviewed by Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON on February 28, 1949 in her home at 3177 18th Street, N.W. She was able to recognize a photograph of SILVERMAN as an individual residing in apartment 409 at that address, however, she could offer no information concerning him. She did say, however, it was her recollection that SILVERMAN and his wife seemed to have domestic difficulties and that she had overheard them in heated arguments on occasion. She could furnish nothing relative to the alleged delivery of rugs to the SILVERMAN'S apartment nor had she any knowledge of their reported disposition.

It may be noted that further information relative to SILVERMAN'S activities at 2138 California Street, N.W. is contained in the report of Special Agent CARL N. DeTEMPLE dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D.C. in instant matter as reflected in the interview of FLORENCE TOMPKINS, maid of SILVERMAN during this time.

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D. 2325 15th Street, N.W.

Mr. C. M. MEDFORD, Maintenance Manager, B. F. Saul Company, 935 15th Street, N.W., advised Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN first paid rent on apartment 311 at 2325 15th Street, N.W. for the month ending November 1, 1937. He explained that this would indicate occupancy of apartment 311 by SILVERMAN through October 1937 and possibly a portion of September 1937. These records reflected that SILVERMAN vacated apartment 311 at that address on June 26, 1947.

Mrs. CARRIE BRAVER, telephone operator, 2325 15th Street, N.W. was interviewed by Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON on March 1, 1949 at the above address. She stated she has been employed in this apartment building for approximately three years. Mrs. BRAVER stated that an examination of her records indicate that the SILVERMANS left the apartment building, apartment 311, on June 26, 1947 and that their forwarding address was 255 W. 23rd Street, New York City. She pointed out that her records did not indicate the dates on which SILVERMAN moved into the building.

Mrs. BRAVER remarked that she knew very little concerning the SILVERMANS except that they appeared to be quiet, dignified tenants and that Mrs. SILVERMAN, in particular, was very friendly. She added that one FLORENCE TOMPKINS, who now resides near the corner of 18th and S Street, N.W. and who is still employed by several families at 2325 15th Street, N.W. as a domestic, was the SILVERMAN maid for approximately ten years and would be in a position to furnish more detailed information concerning SILVERMAN'S activities and acquaintances.

It is pointed out that the interview of FLORENCE TOMPKINS has previously been reported in the report of Special Agent CARL N. DeTEMPLE dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C. in instant matter.

Mrs. VIRGINIA O. McINTYRE was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON at 1600 16th Street, N.W., apartment 407 on March 11, 1949. Mrs. McINTYRE advised that she was formerly known as Mrs. VIRGINIA OTHEY and from about August 1937 until June 1946, she was employed as resident manager of the Garden Towers Apartments, 2325 15th Street, N.W. She said that in connection with her duties as resident manager, she was daily required to act as relief telephone operator in the lobby of the apartment and in the performance of these duties was in a position to observe persons who were entering and leaving the building.

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Mrs. McINTYRE stated that it is her recollection that the Garden Towers Apartments were completed during September 1937 and that the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMANS were one of its early tenants. She stated it was not until after "Pearl Harbor" that she became acquainted well enough with the SILVERMANS so that both often stopped and chatted with her, although she knew them casually since 1937.

Mrs. McINTYRE said that in connection with her duties as resident manager, she probably was not in the SILVERMAN'S apartment on more than six occasions inasmuch as they installed their own lock on the door and refused to turn the key over to her. She said that on the occasions that she was in the apartment, she did not particularly notice the furnishings but did recall seeing a vividly colored rug, approximately 9' or 10' x 12' on the living room floor of the SILVERMAN apartment. She said this appeared to be an oriental rug which was predominantly red and which had an inner design paralleling the border, which she would describe as a pattern similar to the Wall of Troy. She added that the design was made up of rectangular figures and that the rug made an everlasting impression because of its bright color. She said that the red coloring interspersed with blue. Mrs. McINTYRE remarked that in connection with her relief duties at the telephone desk in the lobby of the apartment building, she observed certain people accompanying either Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN in and out of the building. She said she never knew their names. At that point, unidentified photographs were exhibited to Mrs. McINTYRE, whereupon she recognized a picture of PRISCILLA HISS as a woman she had seen on several occasions in the company of Mrs. SILVERMAN. She also recognized photographs of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, as a person whom she stated was a frequent visitor to the building and remarked that she had seen him on some occasions in the company of Mr. SILVERMAN. She also recognized photographs of ALGER HISS. She said she was certain she had seen ALGER HISS in the company of SILVERMAN, entering the apartment building. She added, however, she had never seen ALGER HISS leave the building but pointed out that he may have left after she went off duty at 10 P.M.

It is noted that the photographs of the following additional persons were exhibited to Mrs. McINTYRE. She positively identified HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., as a visitor to the building. She stated that HARRY DEXTER WHITE also seemed familiar to her as a visitor to the building. Mrs. McINTYRE stated that she had definitely seen LACHLIN CURRIE at some time but was unable to definitely place him in that building.

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She was also shown photographs of Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and DAVID ZIMMERMAN, however, she was unable to identify these individuals.

At this time, Mrs. McINTYRE executed a signed statement in the presence of the above-mentioned Special Agents and it is herewith set forth:

"Washington, D.C.
March 11, 1949

I, Virginia Olmsted McIntyre, freely make the following statement to Philip H. Wilson and Harry K. Clayton, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to get me to make this statement. I have been advised of my right to counsel. I have been informed that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, it may be used in court.

I, Virginia Olmsted McIntyre, am 40 years old, having been born in the District of Columbia, August 14, 1908.

From about August 1937 until about June 1, 1946, I was employed as resident manager of the Garden Towers Apartments located at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. In connection with my duties as resident manager, I was daily required to act as relief telephone operator in the lobby of the Garden Towers and as such I was in a position to observe people who were entering and leaving the building.

As I recall, the Garden Towers was completed in September, 1937 and the Abraham George Silvermans were one of its early tenants; they occupied apartment 311.

It was not until after 'Pearl Harbor' that I got to know the Silvermans well enough so that both often stopped and chatted with me; although I had known them casually since 1937.

With reference to my duties as resident manager, I probably was not in the Silverman apartment on more than a half-dozen occasions inasmuch as they installed their own lock on the door and refused to turn over a key to me. On the occasions I was in the apartment, I did not particularly notice the furnishings, but I do recall seeing a vividly colored rug, approximately 9 or 10 feet by 12 feet, on the livingroom floor of the Silvermans. It appeared to be an oriental rug

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"which was predominantly red and which had an inner design paralleling the border which I would describe as a pattern similar to the "Wall of Troy." This design was made up of rectangular figures. The rug made a lasting impression because of its bright color. The red coloring was interspersed with blue.

With reference to my relief duties at the telephone desk in the lobby of the Garden Towers, I observed certain people accompanying either Mr. Silverman or Mrs. Silverman in and out of the building. I never knew their names, but I recognized a photograph, which the Agents later advised me is a picture of PRISCILLA HISS, as being a woman I have seen on several occasions in the company of Mrs. Sarah Silverman. I also recognized photographs, which I was later told are pictures of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, as a person who was a frequent visitor to the building and I sometimes saw him in the company of Mr. Silverman. I also recognized photographs, which I was later told are pictures of Alger Hiss. I am certain that I have seen this latter person, Alger Hiss, in the company of Abraham George Silverman, entering the building. I never saw him, Alger Hiss, leave the building, however, he may have left after I went off duty at ten P.M.

I have read the above statement, consisting of three handwritten pages, and I have signed, or initialed each mistake and page. The above statement is true in its entirety.

/s/ VIRGINIA OLMSTED McINTYRE

WITNESSED:
PHILIP H. WILSON, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C.
HARRY K. CLAYTON, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C."

Lt. Colonel JOHN McCLINTOCH, retired, 3318 Rowland Place, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN on March 8, 1949, and he advised he formerly resided in apartment 312 at 2325 15th Street, N.W. for approximately eight months during the early 1940's. Colonel McCLINTOCH further advised that Mr. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and his family lived in apartment 311, which was directly adjoining in the apartment house listed above. He further advised that the SILVERMAN family were very disagreeable tenants as they made a great deal of noise and observed very irregular hours both eating and sleeping. He could not recall ever seeing SILVERMAN and his family, and stated they definitely were not the type of people with whom he would have any social contact. He also could not recall ever observing any visitors to the SILVERMAN apartment.

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Miss EULALIE G. McDOWELL, apartment 46, 2800 Woodland Road, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN and advised that from approximately 1943 until August 1946, she lived in apartment 309 at 2325 15th Street, N.W. She stated she did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN or his wife socially but did identify a photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to her by Special Agent LENIHAN as a possible tenant on the same floor at 2325 15th Street. She recalled SILVERMAN being in the company of a young man, whom she assumed to be his son. Miss McDOWELL stated further that she was unable to recall ever seeing any one visit the SILVERMAN apartment nor could she furnish any information concerning their activities.

Mrs. M. WALKER, 1447 Oak Street, N.W., was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN and advised that she has been a switchboard operator at the apartment house located at 2325 15th Street, N.W. for the past several years. She advised she remembers SILVERMAN, his wife and son, since they had to pass through the lobby in order to get to their apartment on the third floor. To the best of her knowledge, the SILVERMANS had little or no contact with other tenants in that building. She could not recall ever having observed visitors going to the SILVERMANS' apartment. She further advised that the SILVERMANS' maid was FLORENCE TOMPKINS, both at this address and their previous address on California Street, and she was of the opinion that TOMPKINS could furnish additional information regarding SILVERMAN.

Mr. LAMPTON BERRY, 2116 Kalorama Road, N.W. was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN and advised he and his family formerly resided in apartment 312, 2325 15th Street, N.W. from approximately April 1945 to November 1947. BERRY could not recognize a photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to him by Special Agent LENIHAN nor did he have any knowledge of SILVERMAN residing in the apartment building on 15th Street.

Miss ELIZABETH M. CHAPPELL, when interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN, advised that she has resided in apartment 310, 2325 15th Street, N.W. for the past five years. She advised that she has had no social contact with the tenants in this apartment house. She further advised that she did not know the SILVERMAN family and was unable to identify a photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to her by the interviewing agent, as a fellow tenant in her apartment building.

Miss M. RUTH GMEINER advised Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN that she has resided in apartment 309, 2325 15th Street, N.W. for the past five and one half years. She stated she does

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not know SILVERMAN and his family and could offer no information concerning their activity. Miss GMEINER was unable to identify a photograph of SILVERMAN as a former tenant in that apartment house.

Mrs. MARGARET F. PINEY, 1309 Corbin Place, N.E., advised Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN upon interview that she formerly lived in apartment 310, 2325 15th Street, N.W. from approximately August 1941 to April 1944. She further advised that she did not know the SILVERMAN family, nor was she able to identify a photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to her by Special Agent LENIHAN as a fellow tenant at 2325 15th Street. She added that she did not recall having seen anyone visit at apartment 311 in her building.

Mrs. ROBIN R. DUVALL, 2401 Calvert Street, N.W., advised Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN that she formerly resided in apartment 312 at 2325 15th Street, N.W. from approximately 1940 to 1942. She added that during this period she was known as Mrs. ROBIN R. HUNT. She further advised that she had no social contact with other tenants in the building at the 15th Street address and was unable to identify a photograph of SILVERMAN as a next-door neighbor in the apartment building.

Mrs. SELMAN BLAUSTEIN, apartment 315, 2325 15th Street, N.W. advised Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON on March 3, 1949 that she has resided at that address since November 1939; that the SILVERMANS were residing in the building when they moved there. She stated that her husband developed only a speaking acquaintance with the SILVERMANS and that neither she nor her husband were in a position to know anything concerning the associates or activities of SILVERMAN and his family. She advised that Mr. BLAUSTEIN is out of the city and is not available for interview but that she is competent to speak for him in saying he knows nothing in addition to the information she has furnished. She further commented that she and her husband were never in the SILVERMANS' apartment and would have had no opportunity to observe the furnishings of their residence or to meet individuals who might have visited them from time to time.

Mr. PETER J. CONNOLLY, Assistant Solicitor, Legislative and Claims Division, Post Office Department, advised Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON on March 8, 1949, that he had resided in apartment 314, 2325 15th Street, N.W. from 1938 until July 1944; that he would hardly recognize Mrs. SILVERMAN if he saw her and only had a nodding

acquaintance with Mr. SILVERMAN. CONNOLLY suggested that his wife might have been more observant and suggested an interview with her. He also referred to LAWRENCE CHEFFENS, Janitor, as an individual who might have information pertinent to this inquiry.

On March 9, 1949, Mrs. PETER J. CONNOLLY was interviewed at the CONNOLLY residence apartment #1, 2725 Ordway Street, N.W. by Special Agent PHILIP H. WILSON. Mrs. CONNOLLY added nothing to the information previously furnished by her husband.

On March 16, 1949, Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON interviewed LAWRENCE CHEFFENS at 4607 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., where he is now employed as Janitor and Engineer. At this time, CHEFFENS informed the agents that he had formerly been the janitor at 2325 15th Street, N.W. from approximately January 1938 until March 1946. At this time, photographs of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, NATHAN SILVERMASTER, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, LACHLIN CURRIE, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, HENRY HILL COLLINS, and other individuals prominently mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as being involved in a Communist apparatus operating in Washington, D.C. in the early 1940's, were exhibited to CHEFFENS. CHEFFENS was unable to identify any of the photographs with the exception of SILVERMAN and ALGER HISS and with regard to HISS, stated he has had "some sort of dealings with him" but was unable to recall the place or circumstances. He did recall that FLORENCE TOMPKINS, the SILVERMAN maid, had mentioned to him that a Mr. WHITE and Mr. SILVERMASTER were friends and frequent visitors of the SILVERMANS.

LAWRENCE CHEFFENS pointed out that his brother, SENTELL CHEFFENS, was employed for approximately four years, beginning in 1938 at 2325 15th Street, N.W. as a night switchboard operator and that he would have known more about the friends and visitors of the SILVERMANS.

On March 17 and 18, 1949, Special Agents WILSON and CLAYTON recontacted LAWRENCE CHEFFENS for the purpose of ascertaining from him whether he subsequently recalled the nature and place of the dealings with ALGER HISS. In both of the reinterviews, LAWRENCE CHEFFENS stated he was unable to recall where or under what circumstances he has met ALGER HISS. He also repeated that he knows of no one else who might furnish additional information concerning the SILVERMANS with the exception of FLORENCE TOMPKINS, whom he stated seemed to have the entire trust and confidence of the SILVERMANS.

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On March 17, 1949, Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON interviewed SENTELL CHEFFENS at 2022 Columbia Road, N.W., where he is presently employed and where he also resides. CHEFFENS declared that he was employed for five years at the Garden Towers Apartments, beginning in March or April 1940. He stated he was employed as a night switchboard operator in the building during the hours from 11 PM to 8 PM. CHEFFENS also reported that he did odd jobs for various tenants in the building and that one of the families for whom he worked was Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMAN. CHEFFENS recalled that on many occasions while working at the switchboard, he would see SILVERMAN leave the building and that he would be carrying a large brown paper package or manila envelope. CHEFFENS stated that SILVERMAN would return around midnight or later and that he would be carrying what appeared to be the same package. CHEFFENS was able to recognize an unidentified photograph of ALGER HISS as a person whom he saw for the first time about seven or eight months after he started working in that building. He stated he had never known the person's name until it was told to him by the interviewing agents, however, he recognized HISS as a person who had entered the building many times and would often stop by the switchboard to ask him whether the SILVERMANS were in before entering the self-service elevator, which connects the lobby with the apartments on the upper floors.

CHEFFENS advised that a photograph of PRISCILLA HISS seemed familiar, but he could not place her. He also advised that he recognized a photograph of Mr. SILVERMASTER as that of an individual who sometimes came to the building and would inquire of him whether or not the SILVERMANS were at home.

CHEFFENS also reported that he saw a person in the apartment building resembling a photograph of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He recalls that WHITE asked him how to get to the SILVERMANS' apartment and that he, CHEFFENS, took WHITE to the self-service elevator and showed him how to operate it.

It is noted that among photographs exhibited to CHEFFENS, was one of SONIA GOLD. CHEFFENS stated he recalls her entering the building one night while he was removing trash from the vicinity of SILVERMAN'S apartment, and that he saw her knock on the SILVERMANS' apartment door, whereupon Mrs. SILVERMAN invited her in.

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CHEFFENS also advised that Mrs. SILVERMAN was often away during the summer months and at those times, SILVERMAN sometimes had a man residing in the apartment with him. He also reported that the SILVERMANS at times entertained weekend guests from out of the city.

It should be noted that SENTELL CHEFFENS appeared to be a congenital cripple and has sight only in one eye. It is possible that he might be able to recognize principal figures in this matter more readily if he saw them in person. The interviewing agents gained the impression that he could not identify smaller photographs, which were exhibited to him due to his poor eyesight.

The information furnished by SENTELL CHEFFENS was reduced to a signed statement for his signature by interviewing agents and is herewith set forth:

"Washington, D.C.
March 18, 1949

I, Sentell Cheffens, freely make the following statement to Harry K. Clayton and Philip H. Wilson, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to obtain this statement. I have been told that I have a right to legal advice; that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, the statement may be used in a court of law.

I, Sentell Cheffens, believe I am about 48 years old, having been born in the State of Mississippi. I do not know exactly how old I am, but I use the birth date of May 29, 1901.

I was employed for five years at the Garden Tower Apartments, 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., beginning in March or April, 1940. I worked at night at the telephone switchboard which is located in the lobby of this building. My hours of work were from 11 P.M. to 8 A.M. I also did odd jobs for tenants of this building. One of the families for whom I worked was Mr. and Mrs. Abraham George Silverman, who were residing in Apartment 311 at the time. I got to know the Silvermans and their maid, Florence Tompkins, well.

Many nights, when I was working on the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, N.W., I would see Mr. Silverman leave the building and he would be carrying a large brown paper package or envelope.

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"I would see him return the same night, around midnight or later and he would be carrying what appeared to be the same package he had been carrying when he left the building earlier in the evening.

The Agents have shown me a photograph of a man whom they later told me is named Alger Hiss. Although I did not know the name of the man whose photograph I saw, I am sure that I have seen him go through the lobby of the Garden Towers many times. The first time I can recall seeing him was about 7 or 8 months after I started working in the building. Many times, Mr. Hiss would enter the building and would stop at the switchboard to ask me whether the Silvermans were in before going on by to enter the self-service elevator.

I have had this typewritten statement of one page read to me and it is all true.

/s/ SENTELL CHEFFENS

WITNESSED: Harry K. Clayton, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C.
Philip H. Wilson, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C."

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Mr. STEPHEN M. WALTER, Room 510, Ring Building, was interviewed by Special Agent William J. Staten on March 3, 1949 at his office at which time he furnished the following information. Mr. WALTER is presently employed by the National Association of Electric Companies and was formerly public relations man for ROBERT LA FOLLETTE's campaign in 1924 and was a member of the Republican National Committee in 1932. He was also an employee of the Evaporated Milk Association in Chicago in 1933.

It was while employed by the Evaporated Milk Association that Mr. WALTER came in contact with various members of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture. WALTER stated he was fairly well acquainted with NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, JEROME FRANK and that he had a nodding acquaintance with ALGER HISS. In regard to WALTER's residence in the apartment house located at 2325 15th Street, NW, he stated he was aware of the fact that SILVERMAN resided in apartment 311. He explained that his apartment number was 312. WALTERS also commented that he had no dealings with SILVERMAN either of a personal or business nature.

He further commented that during his period of residency at 2325 15th Street, NW, he was separated from his wife; that his maid whose name was BLANCHE LEE, who is presently residing at 610 Royal Plaza, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, was with him and that she would possibly be in possession of additional information concerning SILVERMAN and his activities in the apartment building.

On March 7, 1949, WALTER was reinterviewed by Special Agents William J. Staten and Francis R. McGinty in his office whereupon he furnished additional information concerning SILVERMAN relative to their mutual residence at 2325 15th Street, NW. At this time a signed statement was executed by Mr. WALTER in the presence of the interviewing agents and is herewith being set forth in detail:

"March 7, 1949

"I give the following statement freely to William J. Staten and Francis R. McGinty who are known to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement may be used in a court of law.

"My full name is Stephen M. Walter and I am presently employed by the National Association of Electric Companies.

During 1933, while I was employed by the Evaporated Milk Association of Chicago, I came in contact with various employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. One of these employees was Alger Hiss with whom I developed a nodding acquaintance. Hiss was then an attorney with the AAA. I did not see him again until the occasion related below.

"During my occupancy of an apartment on the third floor of the Garden Towers, located at 2325 15th Street, from late 1937 to late 1938, I was aware of the fact that an Abraham George Silverman was living on the same floor but I was not personally acquainted with him and had no dealings with him. During my period of occupancy from late 1937 to late 1938 I

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remember meeting Alger Hiss in the manually operated elevator and after recognizing him, I spoke casually to him. He did not return my greeting. He got off on the third floor, but I do not know which apartment he entered or what he was carrying at the time.

"I have read this one page statement and it is true, every word of it. I have initialed all the corrections.

/s/ Stephen M. Walter

Witnessed;
William J. Staten,
Special Agent, FBI

Francis R. McGinty
Special Agent, FBI

"

Mrs. LEE H. WILSON, 5623 Kansas Avenue, NE, was interviewed by Special Agents Philip H. Wilson and Harry K. Clayton on March 8, 1949, at her residence, whereupon she advised that she formerly resided at 2325 15th Street, NW, for approximately two or three years. She remarked that she became casually acquainted with the SILVERMAN family. Mrs. WILSON stated that she cannot recall ever having been in the SILVERMAN apartment and had never been introduced to any of their friends or associates. She informed that the SILVERMANs seemed to have no particularly close friends in the building and she knows of no one who might furnish information concerning their activities with the exception of FLORENCE TOMPKINS, maid employed by the SILVERMANs. Inasmuch as Mrs. WILSON's relationship with the SILVERMANs was of a casual nature she did not feel qualified to comment concerning their loyalty to this country.

ANNIE BATCHELOR, Domestic, formerly employed at the apartment building 2325 15th Street, NW, was interviewed by Special Agents Philip H. Wilson and Harry K. Clayton, March 10, 1949, at 1531 New Hampshire Avenue, NW. She professed to have no knowledge of the SILVERMANs' activities or associates and admitted only a passing acquaintance with them. Miss BATCHELOR offered no information pertinent to this inquiry that has not been previously set forth. It was noted that ANNIE BATCHELOR exhibited a hostile attitude toward the agents which the agents attributed to the fact that she is on parole from the Lorton Penitentiary.

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Mrs. ALICE V. WINEGAR was interviewed March 9, 1949, by Special Agent FRANCIS R. MCGINTY at her office in the Executive Office Section of the White House, West Wing. Mrs. WINEGAR advised she formerly lived in apartment 312, 2325 15th Street, N. W., during the period of 1940-41. She was not able to recall the exact dates but to the best of her knowledge she believed she lived there just prior to the war. Mrs. WINEGAR could not identify the photograph of SILVERMAN exhibited to her by the interviewing agent nor could she recall seeing SILVERMAN while she lived at this address. Mrs. WINEGAR advised that she and her husband worked and had very little contact with her immediate neighbors and could offer no information concerning SILVERMAN.

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V. ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK

Original signed statement of VIRGINIA OLMSTED MCINTYRE executed March 11, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

Original signed statement of SENTELL CHEFFENS executed March 18, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

Original signed statement of STEPHEN M. WALTER executed March 7, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

- P E N D I N G -

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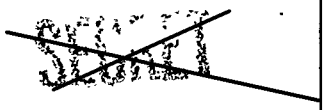

- L E A D S -

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will interview HERMAN H. BARTIMER, 1704 Utah Place, Baltimore, Maryland. Requested by letter to Baltimore dated March 9, 1949.

Will interview THOMAS SMITH, aka, "BIG TOM", former janitor 2138 California Street, N. W., at Trappe Talbot County, Maryland. Requested by letter to Baltimore dated March 11, 1949.

Will interview RUTH E. WARNKE, associate, Railroad Retirement Board, 1302 North Linwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Requested by letter dated March 3, 1949.

THE BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will interview HOWARD MYERS, associate, Labor Advisory Board, NRA, presently employed as instructor at Boston University and a practicing attorney in Boston. Requested by letter to Boston dated February 25, 1949.

Will interview BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX, former neighbor 2325 15th Street, N. W., at 10 Dana Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Requested by letter dated March 11, 1949.

THE CHARLOTTE DIVISION

At Charlotte, North Carolina

Will interview Mrs. THOMAS P. BUMGARDNER, former neighbor at 40 B Street, S. W., 201 Lineberger, Shelby, North Carolina. Requested in letter to Charlotte dated February 25, 1949.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

Will interview SAMUEL BLOCK, 645 Buckingham Place, Chicago, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board. Requested by letter dated March 3, 1949.

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(Chicago)

Will interview JACK M. ELKIN at the Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. Requested by letter dated March 3, 1949.

Will interview IRA MARSHAK, former associate Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., at Railraod Retirement Board, Chicago. Requested by letter to Chicago dated March 3, 1949.

Will interview JOSEPH MUSHER, former associate Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., now employed Railraod Retirement Board, Chicago. Requested by letter to Chicago dated March 3, 1949.

THE KANSAS CITY DIVISION

At Kansas City, Missouri

Will interview Herrick F. BEARCE, former neighbor 2325 15th Street, N. W., now located Box 534 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Requested by letter to Kansas City dated March 8, 1949.

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California

Will interview OLIVER ECHOLS, former associate, Army Air Force, War Department, now located Northrop Aviation Company. Requested by letter to Los Angeles dated March 3, 1949.

Will interview ELIZABETH HARRIS, former neighbor 2138 California Street, N. W., now located 81 W. Home Street, Long Beach, California. Requested by letter to Los Angeles dated March 4, 1949.

Will interview LEO C. ROSTEN, former neighbor 2138 California Street, N. W., now located 10440 Lorenzo Place, Cheviat Hills, California. Requested by letter to Los Angeles dated March 29, 1949.

THE MIAMI DIVISION

At Miami, Florida

Will interview L. M. EDDY, former associate Railraod Retirement Board, now located 870 32nd Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida. Requested by letter to Miami dated March 3, 1949.

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(Miami)

Will interview BLANCHE LEE, former neighbor 2325 15th Street, N. W., now located 610 Royal Plaza, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Requested by letter to Miami, Florida.

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

At Memphis, Tennessee

Will interview GEORGE W. STOCKING, former associate, Labor Advisory Board, NRA, now located Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Requested by letter to Memphis dated March 4, 1949.

THE NEWARK DIVISION

At Newark, New Jersey

Will interview BENJAMIN FOX, former neighbor, 2138 California Street, N. W., now located Signal Corps and Radar Labor Camp, Evans, Belmar, New Jersey. Requested by letter to Newark dated March 4, 1949.

Will interview VIRGINIA FOX, former neighbor 2138 California Street, N. W., presently employed Kent Place School, Summit, New Jersey. Requested by letter to Newark dated March 4, 1949.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York City, New York

Will interview ALVIN BROWN, former associate Labor Advisory Board, NRA, presently located Johns Manville Asbestos Company, New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated March 10, 1949.

Will interview CHARLES W. (BILLY) CARPENTER, former associate, U. S. Tariff Commission, now located 162 Westside Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York. Requested by letter to New York dated March 29, 1949.

Will interview CHARLES J. COE former neighbor 40 B Street, N. W., located 769 Argyle Road, New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated March 24, 1949.

Will interview Mrs. JOHN DUGAN, aka CATHERINE GORDON, former associate Army Air Force, now located 115 Sullivan Avenue, Farmingdale, Long Island. Requested by letter to New York dated February 23, 1949.

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(New York)

Will interview JACK W. FIELD, former associate U. S. Army Air Force, presently located 230 West 17th Street, New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated March 30, 1949.

Will interview MARGARET GREENFIELD, former associate Railroad Retirement Board, now located 110-11 171 Place, Jamica, New York. Requested by letter to New York dated March 15, 1949.

Will interview JOSEPH JEMING, former associate Army Air Force, now located New York Port Authority. Requested by letter to New York dated March 2, 1949.

Will interview SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER, former associate, U. S. Army Air Force, now employed by Textron, Inc., New York City. Requested by letter dated February 23, 1949.

Will interview JEROME K. OHRBACH, former associate, U. S. Army Air Force, now associated with OHRBACH, Inc., Department Store, New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated February 25, 1949.

Will interview DAVID POLACK, former associate Army Air Force, now located 35 E. 84th Street, Apartment 4-C, New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated March 21, 1949.

Will interview RUTH RETICKER, former associate Labor Advisory Board, NRA, now employed as Chief of Legislative Reference Unit, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration, New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated March 4, 1949.

Will interview Mrs. JAMES N. SCHMITZ, former associate, U. S. Army Air Force, now located 300 West 23rd Street, Apartment 7, New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated March 31, 1949.

Will interview JOSEPH J. SENTURIA, former associate U. S. Army Air Force, now employed at Textron, Inc., New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated February 23, 1949.

Will interview DONALD WEAVER, former associate Railroad Retirement Board, now located 901 150th Street, Whitestone, New York. Requested by letter to New York dated March 15, 1949.

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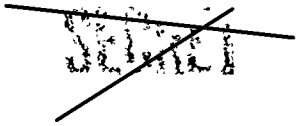

(New York)

Will interview MCKENZIE W. WITTEN, associate, Army Air Force, now employed by the Young and Rubercan Advertising Agency, New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated February 23, 1949.

Will interview Dr. LEO WOLMAN, former associate, Labor Advisory Board, NRA, now employed with the National Bureau of Economic Research, Columbus Circle, New York City. Requested by letter to New York dated February 25, 1949.

THE OMAHA DIVISION

At Omaha, Nebraska

Will interview JEAN WALGRON, former neighbor, 2328 15th Street, N. W., now located West Union, Iowa. Requested by letter to Omaha dated March 11, 1949.

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will interview DONALD F. BLANKERTZ, former associate, Army Air Force, now located at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Requested by letter to Philadelphia dated February 23, 1949.

Will interview Mrs. W. L. DAVIES, aka VIVIAN S. BROWER, former neighbor, 2325 15th Street, N. W., presently located 1441 Howard Avenue, Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Requested by letter to Philadelphia dated March 4, 1949.

Will interview CLARENCE FAITH, former associate, U. S. Army Air Force, now located 2124 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Requested by letter to Philadelphia dated March 21, 1949.

Will interview MERLE R. REED, former associate, Railroad Retirement Board, presently employed as Assistant Chief of Motive Power, Pennsylvania Railroad, 1607 Broad Street, Phialdelphia, Pennsylvania. Requested by letter to Philadelphia dated March 3, 1949.

THE RICHMOND DIVISION

Will interview DONALD V. RICHBURG, former associate, Labor Advisory Board, NRA, presently located Box 495, RFD No. 3, Charlottesville, Virginia. Requested by letter to Richmond dated March 15, 1949.

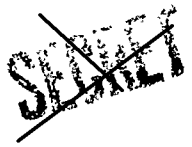

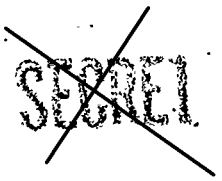

(Richmond)

Will interview SAMUEL P. SPRATT, former neighbor - 2138 California Street, N. W., presently residing 926 Carter Road, Roanoke, Virginia. Requested by letter to Richmond dated March 11, 1949.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

At San Francisco, California

Will interview ALBERT RUTAN, former associate, Army Air Force, now located 511 Cornell Avenue, Albany, California. Requested by letter to San Francisco dated March 9, 1949.

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION

At St. Louis, Missouri

Will interview RICHARD BIBBERO, former associate, Army Air Force, now associated with the Aleo Company, St. Louis, Missouri. Requested by letter to St. Louis dated March 22, 1949.

THE ST. PAUL DIVISION

At St. Paul, Minnesota

Will interview MERTON B. TICE, former neighbor - 2138 California Street, N. W., now located 517 North Duff Street, Mitchell, South Dakota. Requested by letter to St. Paul dated March 21, 1949.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D. C.

Will continue investigation in accordance with instructions contained in reference letter.

SECRET

- A D M I N I S T R A T I V E -

By letter dated March 14, 1949 from the Director, the Washington Field Office was directed not to contact Mr. LEON HENDERSON. Mr. HENDERSON was mentioned during the course of this investigation as a supervisor of SILVERMAN at the Labor Advisory Board, NRA, and it was indicated that he might be in possession of information concerning SILVERMAN's activities during his tenure of employment there.

By teletype dated February 18, 1949, the Bureau was advised by this office of information to the effect that SILVERMAN was brought to the War Department by General BENNETT MYERS and was SILVERMAN's supervisor during his period of employment there.

By letter dated March 3, 1949, this office was directed to make no effort to contact General MYERS in connection with this matter.

By Bureau letter dated March 14, 1949, to the Washington Field Office, this office was instructed that no contact be made with Mrs. JOHN R. STEELMAN, aka EMMA L. ZIMMERMAN, a former neighbor of SILVERMAN at 2138 California Street, N. W.

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- I N F O R M A N T S -

~~(C)~~ per ltr. 8/17/49 from W. fo. re correction of T-1 symbol #. 8/26/49 Conf. fwd

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SECRET

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4/11/49	2-4-49 thru 4-1-49	CARL N. DeTEMPLE, SA CND/RN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

SILVERMAN born 2-2-00 in Poland; naturalized U. S. District Court, Boston, Massachusetts 6-24-21. Attended grade and high schools Boston, Mass; Boston University September, 1917 to June, 1919, no degree; received S.B. June, 1921; A.M. June, 1924, Ph.D. June, 1929, Harvard University. M. A. Degree received Leland Stanford University June, 1923. Following U. S. government employment verified and co-employees interviewed: - Labor Advisory Board, NRA, 10-1-33 to 7-12-34, services terminated due to inefficiency; U. S. Tariff Commission 11-13-34 to 2-24-36; Federal Coordinator of Transportation 2-25-36 to 3-15-36; Railroad Retirement Board 3-16-36 to 3-26-42; on non-reimbursable loan from Railroad Retirement Board to Division of Monetary Research, U.S. Treasury Dept., July, 1941. Civilian employee U. S. Army Air Force, War Dept., 3-27-42 to 8-18-45. Personal affidavit executed 7-8-41 and 3-27-42. Declared allegiance to U. S. and denied present membership or prospective membership in any organizations advocating violent overthrow of U. S. government. SILVERMAN awarded emblem for exceptional civilian service 10-11-44. Clearance received by Office of Provost Marshal to handle confidential and secret matter 8-24-42. Residence 2138 California Street, N. W., December, 1934 to September, 1937, and 2325 15th Street, N. W., September, 1937 to June 26, 1947, verified and neighborhood investigation conducted. Personnel files list addresses - 1630 19th Street, N. W., 1933 and 40 B Street, S. W., apartment 203, 1934. City directories listed latter address as residence of CHARLES and ROSE COE. Neighborhood investigations fail to verify residences 1933 and 1934. Files

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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DATE 09-01-2010

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) AND FIELD OFFICES~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	3/30/49	2/7 - 3/22/49	FRANK G. JOHNSTONE

asc
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dep
mhp
klg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No evidence of Communist or espionage activities by ALGER HISS developed through associates, former neighbors, or members of former "liberal group" at Accokeek, Md. Investigation in vicinity of various Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS failed to develop any evidence of HISS-CHAMBERS associations. No evidence developed of HISS ownership of American Oriental rug CHAMBERS claimed HISS gave CHAMBERS family in late 1935. Evidence developed and set out regarding Maryland registration of 1934 Ford Sedan by Mrs. CHAMBERS, Aug. 2, 1937, and subsequent trade-in on new 1937 Ford Sedan with Schmidt Motor Co., Randallstown, Md., on Nov. 23, 1937, involving also a cash payment of $486.75. Files of various oil companies at Baltimore, Md., contain no record of any gasoline charge account for ALGER HISS. Neighborhood investigation in vicinity of Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS fails to develop any derogatory information regarding CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities. Selective Service information re CHAMBERS set out. The CHAMBERS re-interviewed regarding reported burial of confidential documents on SPIER farm near Glen Gardener, New Jersey, in 1932-33, Mrs. CHAMBERS having admitted burying Communist literature only which was recovered by her in Fall of 1933. Further investigation of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN negative. Interviews with additional associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO set out, resulting in suggestions for reinterview with RENO. Nothing of significance found among RENO's personal effects. Investigation establishes residence of WILLIAM and ANNA SPIEGEL at 112 East Madison St., Baltimore, Md., from at least November, 1936, to June, 1938. No persons located who observed CHAMBERS

SPIEGEL

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DATE OF REVIEW

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or DAVID CARPENTER at SPIEGELS' apartment or who knew of photographic operations there. Pre-trial examination of CHAMBERS continues in HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit at Baltimore. ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING continues refusal to be interviewed, with improvement reported in her physical and mental condition. Baltimore obtained originals of K-340 through K-342, determined by Laboratory to be identical with K-c 1, K-c 2, and K-c 4 respectively. Further investigation of employment of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN set out. Baltimore has no further information regarding location of ZIMMERMAN apartment in Washington, D. C. Present address of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN determined to be Care of Wells Fargo Co., Mexico City, Mexico. Determined WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE resided at 14 West Franklin St., Baltimore, for about 4 months in Summer, 1937. Investigation continuing to determine Baltimore apartment used by CRANE for photographic purposes. FGJ subpoena served on WILLIAM ROSEN, March 1, 1949, at Baltimore, Md. Specimens from personal typewriters of CHAMBERS determined by Laboratory not to have been written on same machine as Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69. No additional HISS typewritten specimens obtained. Investigation into background and associates of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, PETER MICHELANGELO MADRINI, and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN set out. Efforts to trace checks on Baltimore banks deposited in account of ALGER HISS at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., partially negative due to old records being destroyed. Identifiable checks were from mother, Mrs. MARY L. HISS, for $6,000 and several small checks, and Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS for $1,000, and EDWARD W. CASE, Westminster, Md., real estate man, for $100. CHARLES W. COLLIER fails to identify ANDRE MERGE's unknown secretary, reported successor to CHAMBERS as courier in Communist underground in Washington, D. C., in 1934. Interview negative with THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, Trappe, Md., former janitor of SILVERMAN apartment building in Washington, D. C., regarding Persian rugs given SILVERMAN and others by CHAMBERS in behalf of BYKOV in 1936-37.

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REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated Jan. 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Md.
Report of SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER dated Jan. 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Md.
Report of SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated Feb. 17, 1949, at Baltimore, Md.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated Feb. 28, 1949, at New York City.
Reports of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE dated Feb. 21 and March 10, 1949, at New York City.

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DETAILS: RE: ALGER HISS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITY

"LIBERAL GROUP" REVOLVING AROUND LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE AT ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND

Reference is made to teletype from the New York Office dated February 4, 1949, furnishing the following information obtained in an interview by New York Agents with RALPH DeSOLA. LENORE THOMAS, now known as LENORE STRAUS or Mrs. ROBERT WARE STRAUS, and SALLY RINGE, also known as IRMA RINGE, and now Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, during the late 1930's resided in a large house overlooking the Potomac, almost an estate, rented by them at Accokeek, Maryland.

Over July 4, 1937, DeSOLA and his ex-wife, HELEN WINNER, attended a party at LENORE's and SALLY's at Accokeek, Maryland. At this party on July 4, 1937, while on the badminton court with LENORE and SALLY, one or both of them told RALPH DeSOLA that a man was coming down to the party from Washington, D. C., who was an amateur ornithologist. They further told DeSOLA, who was a Communist Party member at the time, that this man had the same political beliefs as RALPH DeSOLA and either SALLY or LENORE, or both of them chided RALPH, saying RALPH was going about his work for the Communist Party in the wrong way, while this man was going about things in a smoother, and more effective way, for the Party. According to DeSOLA, shortly thereafter ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS arrived at the party, and DeSOLA was told that ALGER HISS was the amateur ornithologist that had been mentioned before. DeSOLA discussed ornithology with ALGER HISS, but no political matters and never saw ALGER HISS on any other occasion.

According to DeSOLA, there were also present at this same party the following: JACOB BAKER; a couple named WITT, who DeSOLA says at that time was in the NLRB or Department of Labor; a man whose name DeSOLA does not remember, but who had apparently, at that time, invented a multi-lens camera, making this individual the lion of the hour at this party.

DeSOLA advised that he does not know if SALLY RINGE was a Communist Party member, but stated she was at least a sympathizer at this time. He further stated that LENORE THOMAS was definitely a Communist Party member and possibly a member of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. About 1942 LENORE THOMAS married BOB STRAUS, former chief information officer at OEM.

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In reference teletype the Baltimore Office was requested to furnish any information contained in the files of the Baltimore Office, regarding LENORE THOMAS, also known as LENORE STRAUS, and Mrs. ROBERT K. STRAUS, and SALLY RINGE, also known as SALLY GOLDMARK.

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the Bureau and New York Offices were advised that the Baltimore indices were negative under the above names.

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the New York Office advised that SALLY RINGE, also known as SALLY GOLDMARK, was apparently identical with IRMA RINGE, also known as IRMA GOLDMARK, and requested the Baltimore Office to furnish any information in its files under these additional aliases of SALLY RINGE.

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised that the Baltimore indices are negative under the above additional aliases of SALLY RINGE.

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, the New York Office furnished information supplied to that office by JACOB BAKER, pertinent portions of which information are set forth below:

SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS had the place at Accokeek, Maryland, for several years from about 1936, which place they rented from a Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON, first names unknown, who also lived in another house nearby in Accokeek, Maryland. BAKER stated that the Accokeek residence of SALLY and LENORE was a meeting place of "radicals," but was unable to state whether SALLY and LENORE were or were not Communist Party members. Most visitors to SALLY and LENORE's place in Accokeek also visited the FERGUSONS. BAKER stated that Mrs. FERGUSON was employed in the United States Geological Survey but was independently wealthy, and BAKER did not know whether the FERGUSONS were Communist Party members, but stated that they were "radicals."

In this teletype, the New York Office requested Bureau authority for the Baltimore Office to locate and interview Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON in regard to SALLY and LENORE and in regard to any visitors of theirs at Accokeek, Maryland, including ALGER HISS.

BAKER stated that he could not recall meeting the person described by RALPH DeSOLA as the inventor of a multi-lens camera, at Accokeek, Maryland, but stated that he did know that CHARLES COLLIER and his wife, NINA COLLIER, were well acquainted with SALLY and LENORE and visited at Accokeek. NINA COLLIER

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had a parallel job to SALLY RINGE in the WPA, and CHARLES COLLIER had invented some aerial camera and received royalties from the Fairchild Aviation Company for use of same during the war. Reference New York teletype pointed out that the Washington Field Office had information in their files regarding CHARLES WOOD COLLIER and his wife, NINA PERERA. Reference teletype requested Bureau authority for the Washington Field Office to interview CHARLES and NINA COLLIER regarding SALLY and LENORE, and visitors at Accokeek, Maryland, and whether or not any information was ever sought of COLLIER regarding his camera invention.

BAKER also pointed out that LENORE THOMAS in about 1941 or 1942 married ROBERT STRAUS, brother of MICHAEL STRAUS, Director of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, ROBERT STRAUS probably being identical with ROBERT WARE STRAUS. The Washington Field Office was requested, through ROBERT WARE STRAUS, to locate and interview his wife, LENORE STRAUS, in regard to information furnished by BAKER and DeSOLA regarding activities at Accokeek, Maryland, particularly those statements attributed by RALPH DeSOLA to SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS, to the effect that ALGER HISS worked effectively for the Communist Party.

By teletype dated February 24, 1949, the Bureau authorized the Washington Field Office to interview ROBERT WARE STRAUS, and CHARLES and NINA COLLIER, also authorizing the Baltimore Office to interview Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON.

By teletype dated February 24, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that the Washington City Directory lists ROBERT WARE STRAUS as an officer of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with residence at Accokeek, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to interview ROBERT and LENORE STRAUS along the lines set out in referenced New York and Bureau teletypes.

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to locate and interview CHARLES F. WAGNER, listed in the Washington Telephone Directory as an architect, residing at Accokeek, Maryland. It was pointed out that according to HAROLD KELLOCK and KATHERINE KELLOCK, who had been interviewed by the Washington Field Office in this same case, that WAGNER resided at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, at the same time that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS and would know if ALGER HISS visited or was acquainted with SALLY and LENORE.

The following investigation was conducted in the vicinity of Accokeek, Maryland, by SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and the writer on March 2, 1949:

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Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON, also known as Mrs. ALICE L. ~~L.~~ FERGUSON, upon interview at Hard Bargain Farm, Accokeek, Maryland, advised that her husband is a geologist employed by the United States Geological Survey in Washington, D. C. The FERGUSONS reside at 2330 Carolina Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and spend only their weekends the year around at Hard Bargain Farm near Accokeek, which farm consists of over 100 acres and is owned by the FERGUSONS. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she and her husband formerly also owned the neighboring Longview Farm, which they sold about 1946. From the middle 1930's to the early 1940's, Mrs. FERGUSON stated, Longview Farm was rented to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that on March 1, 1949, she and her husband had both been interviewed at length by Agents of the Washington Field Office. Accordingly, she was only interviewed briefly, for the purpose of acclimating reporting Agents to the neighborhood of Accokeek, Maryland.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that Washington Field Office Agents had asked her if she had known a man by the name of PERLO as a visitor of SALLY and LENORE at Accokeek, Maryland, during the above mentioned period. Since her interview with Agents of the Washington Field Office, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she had thought the matter over and did recall, slightly, a man by the name of PERLO, first name unknown, who had lived somewhere in Virginia. Mrs. FERGUSON's only recollection of PERLO was that on one occasion he went home and found his wife had gone out of her mind and was a raving maniac, and his small daughter was in a state of terror as a result of the mother's condition. As a refuge for the small child, PERLO brought his daughter to Accokeek, where Mrs. FERGUSON and others tried to take care of her until she recovered. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that on the occasion of this incident Longview Farm was rented to CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER, probably in about 1942 or 1943. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled nothing else regarding PERLO and had no knowledge of this PERLO being a member of the Communist Party.

Reporting Agents located the residence at Accokeek of CHARLES R. WAGNER and his wife, NANCY. No one was at home, but information is set out below regarding CHARLES and NANCY WAGNER, as obtained from LENORE STRAUS, which resulted in the Baltimore Office requesting the Washington Field Office by teletype dated March 3, 1949, to interview CHARLES F. WAGNER at his place of employment in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ROBERT MARE STRAUS, also known as LENORE STRAUS, nee LENORE THOMAS, upon interview at her residence in Accokeek, Maryland, supplied the following information:

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She is an artist and sculptress by profession. From about 1935 to about 1937, when this New Deal agency was terminated, LENORE worked as a sculptress in the Special Skills Division of the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C. Subsequent to 1937, she had no regular employment with the Government, but did commission work along art lines for various Government Agencies. About 1940, LENORE met ROBERT WARE STRAUS, her present husband, and married him July 11, 1942, at Washington, D. C.

From about November, 1935, until her marriage with STRAUS in 1942, LENORE lived at Longview Farm, at Accokeek, Maryland. In fact, her present residence and the small piece of property owned by her husband immediately adjoin Longview Farm in Accokeek, so actually LENORE has resided in the neighborhood of Accokeek continuously since about November, 1935.

In November, 1935, LENORE and SALLY RINGE, whose correct name is IRMA RINGE, and who is now Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, rented Longview Farm in Accokeek from Mr. and Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON. The FERGUSONS owned Longview Farm, which consisted of over 100 acres, which the FERGUSONS sold about 1946, and the FERGUSONS presently still own the adjoining farm known as the Hard Bargain Farm. SALLY and LENORE had been living together somewhere in Virginia prior to renting Longview from the FERGUSONS. SALLY and LENORE only rented the house on Longview Farm from the FERGUSONS, and the FERGUSONS still continued to have the farm worked independent of SALLY and LENORE. SALLY RINGE, who is now Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, presently lives on the Double J Ranch in Okanogan, Washington.

At the same time or shortly after LENORE and SALLY originally rented Longview for a residence, ALICE RINGE, a very sickly person and practically an invalid, sister of SALLY, came to Longview and lived with them for a number of years. ALICE RINGE is presently living in a sanatarium somewhere in New York State. The exact location of this sanatarium can be obtained through contact with HELEN RINGE, the sister of SALLY and ALICE, who is presently employed at the main YWCA in New York City.

Sometime in about 1936, CHARLES F. WAGNER came to live with SALLY, LENORE, and ALICE at Longview. During the period from 1936 to 1942, WAGNER either lived at Longview or used Longview as his headquarters. Sometime during the period 1936 to 1942 WAGNER spent nearly one year in Europe as a tourist, probably sometime in the late 1930's. WAGNER also spent about one year in the Army, from about 1941, and about 5 years in the Navy from about 1942 to 1947. While WAGNER was in the Navy, he met NANCY McINERNY, his present wife, probably meeting her in Chicago, Illinois, and married NANCY about

April, 1947. NANCY McINERNY was originally from South Bend, Indiana, and did not live at Longview or in the vicinity of Accokeek during the late 1930's, and, in fact, did not meet her husband, CHARLES F. WAGNER, until a short time before their marriage in 1947. It would, therefore, appear unnecessary to interview Mrs. CHARLES F. WAGNER as a possible source of information on the liberal group at Accokeek, Maryland, during the late 1930's. From time to time during the period from 1935 to 1942, other persons, including MARGARET VALLIANT, mentioned by RALPH DeSOLA as reflected in New York teletype dated February 15, 1949, lived for short periods of time at Longview, but the only long time residents at Longview were SALLY, LENORE, ALICE and CHARLES F. WAGNER.

For about one year, from 1942, the FERGUSONS rented Longview to CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER, who were followed as tenants at Longview by Mrs. MARIE FAEHNLE, a widowed daughter, CAROLINE LEE, and one single daughter, GERALDINE FAEHNLE, who were followed as tenants at Longview by Commander RICHARD ROMBERG of the United States Navy, and his family. The FERGUSONS sold Longview Farm about 1946. Although CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER were not tenants at Longview until about 1942, they were frequent visitors at Longview during the tenancy of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE.

During the period from 1935 to 1942, LENORE and SALLY had many guests and parties at Longview. No effort was made to obtain a complete catalogue of all the guests at Longview during the period, as such information would appear to be of doubtful value to this investigation. However, in the conversation, LENORE stated that REX TUGWELL had been a guest at Longview. JACOB BAKER was a frequent guest as he was then employed in Washington, D. C., by the WPA, and SALLY RINGE was similiarly employed. In connection with guests and visitors at Longview, LENORE could not recall that RALPH DeSOLA or HELEN WINNER were ever guests or visitors at Longview, pointing out that her acquaintance with them had been in the vicinity of New York City.

With reference to ROBERT WARE STRAUS, her husband, LENORE furnished the following brief information:

LENORE first met ROBERT STRAUS about 1940 and married him July 11, 1942, at Washington, D. C. During the early 1940's STRAUS was Assistant Director of Information for OEM in Washington, D. C. From about 1943 to about 1945 or 1946, STRAUS was in the United States Navy doing mostly public relations work. Subsequent to his service in the Navy, he worked for about a year until about 1947 in the public relations field with the

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United States Maritime Commission in Washington, D. C. Also during the early 1940's, for a period of time, ROBERT STRAUS worked in the office of the President, Washington, D.C., apparently in the information field. STRAUS is presently operating at Accokeek, Maryland, a business which he calls Southern Maryland Industries. In connection with this business, STRAUS does some residence building, manufactures toys, and does cabinet work and other odd jobs of carpentry. He employs some carpenters on a full time basis, and such manufacturing facilities as he has are located on the same premises as his residence at Accokeek. For about one year, to the summer of 1948, when the organization was dissolved or became quiescent, STRAUS did public relations work, possibly under the title of Secretary or Organizational Director for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. LENORE stated there was some talk of reviving this organization, but stated STRAUS presently has no active connection with the organization. Part of STRAUS' time at present is consumed as a part-time consultant for Mr. MAX TINDLER, a Washington attorney, who has started a new publication known as "Air, Traffic Digest." Apparently, STRAUS is assisting TINDLER in setting up and organizing this project. In connection with the latter work, STRAUS spends a day or so a week in Washington, D. C.

LENORE has no clear recollection of any party on July 4, 1937, at Longview, which party it is noted RALPH DeSOLA claims was attended by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. LENORE does not recall ever having met ALGER HISS or that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS ever visited Longview during her tenancy from 1935-1942. However, LENORE pointed out that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS could actually have been visitors at Longview on July 4, 1937, or some other date, but she does not recall any such incident, as there was almost a constant stream of visitors to Longview.

LENORE admits having met PRISCILLA HISS on one occasion about 1935 or 1936 in Washington, D. C. She was introduced to PRISCILLA by ROBERTA FANSLER, sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS. It should be noted that according to the report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS, dated February 23, 1949, at Boston, Mass., on pages 22 and 23, information is set out to the effect that ROBERTA FANSLER is now Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, and she is presently Director of Education, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Designs, at Providence. LENORE also stated that ROBERTA FANSLER, who has remarried and whose present married name she does not recall, is presently employed at the Rhode Island School of Design.

LENORE stated that she frequently heard of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS over the years, through mutual friends who had lived near the HISS family in the

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Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C. When questioned closely for the identity of any persons mutually friendly with the HISS family and the STRAUS family, LENORE could only mention ROBERT W. HORTON and his wife, LOLA HORTON. ROBERT HORTON, for a number of years in the Government service and in the armed forces, was ROBERT STRAUS' superior. Such relationship existed when HORTON was Director of Information for OEM, and STRAUS was Assistant Director of Information in the same organization. Because of this relationship, the STRAUSES and the HORTONS have been friendly for a number of years. The HORTONS, according to LENORE, travelled in the same crowd as the HISSES in the Georgetown section of Washington, D. C. According to LENORE, the HORTONS presently own and operate an inn at Sudbury, Vermont.

In Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, Washington Field, New York and Boston Offices dated March 3, 1949, it was suggested that New York consider the advisability of having Boston interview Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, at Providence, Rhode Island, as well as ROBERT and LOLA HORTON at Sudbury, Vermont.

The visitors and guests at Longview, Accokeek, during the tenancy of LENORE and SALLY, were generally not Communists to the best of LENORE's knowledge, but many of them were "liberals," who at that time were perplexed about the practicality of our economic system. LENORE denies ever having been a member or having applied for membership in the Communist Party. She, likewise, denies having done any secret or underground work for the Communist Party or ever having belonged to any known Communist Party front. LENORE stated that she did not know why she should ever be suspected of such activity, as the only organization to which she had ever belonged was some organization, the exact name of which she did not recall, which was made up of members from the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. LENORE stated that this organization might have been a Communist Front organization, but such identity was never known to her. LENORE stated that RALPH DeSOLA is the only Communist she ever knew, whom she believed was a Communist for sure. When questioned as to why she identified DeSOLA as a Communist, she stated that she had never seen any Communist Party card in DeSOLA's possession, but believed it possible that DeSOLA had admitted to her that he was a Communist.

LENORE STRAUS denies any knowledge of Communist membership or activity on the part of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and stated that she never has learned of any such activity on the part of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS through hearsay. LENORE also denies ever having made or heard made in her presence

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THOMAS

the statement, alleged by DeSOLA to have been made by SALLY or LENORE on July 4, 1937, at Longview, to the effect that ALGER HISS was working effectively for the Communist Party. LENORE pointed out that she could not possibly have made or heard such a statement made at Longview prior to the alleged arrival of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Longview, since she does not recall that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were ever guests or visitors at Longview at any time. LENORE also stated that to the best of her knowledge SALLY RINGE was not a Communist, was never a Communist or a member of the Communist Party. LENORE pointed out that the term Communist was used loosely in many circles during the 1930's and that the term was often inaccurately applied to persons who were liberals or were merely perplexed as to what they did believe politically.

ROBERT WARE STRAUS arrived at his home in Accokeek from a trip to Washington, D. C., at the time Agents had completed the interview with LENORE STRAUS. Upon interview, STRAUS confirmed the general information concerning him, which is set out above as obtained from his wife, LENORE. ROBERT STRAUS pointed out that he met LENORE THOMAS about 1940 and so was not a visitor or a guest at Longview, Accokeek, during the late 1930's, or specifically on July 4, 1937. ROBERT STRAUS stated that he knows both ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS personally.

STRAUS met ALGER HISS about 1940 and had contacts with HISS both officially and socially during the period when STRAUS was Assistant Director of Information at OEM and employed in the office of the President and HISS was employed by the State Department.

STRAUS met CHAMBERS when STRAUS was employed as outlined above, and CHAMBERS was on the staff of "Time" Magazine. STRAUS has a high regard for ALGER HISS, but not WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. STRAUS stated that he disbelieves CHAMBERS' allegations regarding HISS' leading a double life and has no information whatsoever regarding any Communist or espionage activities on the part of ALGER HISS. STRAUS stated that neither from his own knowledge nor from hearsay had he ever obtained any information or evidence to indicate that ALGER HISS had ever been a Communist, a member of the Communist Party, or engaged in Communist espionage work.

In connection with an effort to locate CHARLES and NINA COLLIER for interview in connection with another angle of this case, extensive investigation was conducted on February 23, 1949, in the vicinity of Silver Spring, Maryland, by SA EDWARD B. SHIELDS, the initial information being to the effect that the COLLIERS operated Indian Springs Farm near Bethesda, Md.

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It was ascertained by Agent SHIELDS that Indian Springs Farm is located near Darlington in Harford County, Maryland. On February 25, 1949, SA EDWARD G. GOUGH and the writer located Indian Springs Farm near Darlington, Maryland, but ascertained that CHARLES WOOD COLLIER, owner and proprietor of Indian Springs Farm, and his wife, NINA COLLIER, are presently on a vacation trip to Puerto Rico and possibly other Caribbean points, and that their return home was not expected until March 15, 1949, or later. The information concerning the location and wherabouts of CHARLES and NINA COLLIER was furnished by teletype to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices on February 25, 1949, in view of the fact that the Washington Field Office had previously been requested to locate and interview CHARLES and NINA COLLIER by another office unfamiliar with the fact that the COLLIERS are presdntly living near Darlington, Maryland, in the territory covered by the Baltimore Office.

The Bureau instructed that CHARLES and NINA COLLIER be interviewed upon return from their vacation trip to Puerto Rico.

On March 16, 1949, it was ascertained that the COLLIERS have returned to their home, and an interview has been scheduled for Monday, March 21, 1949.

A summary of the information developed during investigation at Accokeek, Maryland, was furnished to the Bureau, Washington Field, New York, and Boston Offices by teletype dated March 3, 1949.

CHARLES WOOD COLLIER and NINA COLLIER were interviewed by SAS JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and EDWARD G. GOUGH at Indian Springs Farm on March 21, 1949.

Mr. COLLIER advised that he had invented the slotted templet method of making aerial maps in 1935 and had sold the rights to this invention to the Fairchild Aviation Corporation at Los Angeles, California. This invention is not connected with a multi-lense camera in any way but is merely a method of putting together a number of different aerial photographs to make a map. COLLIER stated that the invention was originally used in the work of the Soil Conservation Unit of the Department of Agriculture by whom he was employed but that it did have military value and was used during World War II for making maps for the purpose of military reconnaissance.

COLLIER advised that he was acquainted with SALLY RINGE and believed that he had attended parties in Washington at which LENORE THOMAS, SALLY RINGE, and JACOB BAKER were present but was unable to specify any particular.

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person's home where he had met these individuals or through whom he had met them. He stated that there were a great number of cocktail parties which were attended by the Government employees in the Soil Conservation and WPA Units at that time, and the gatherings at these parties were so large that it was not possible to become well acquainted with the majority of persons attending but that he does remember these three people as part of the usual party group.

COLLIER stated that he had never visited SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, but had heard that they had a place in that vicinity and had heard of parties that they had had there which he believed were attended by acquaintances of his among the Government employees. He was unable to specify any particular person who had visited the Accokeek farm.

COLLIER stated that he had never been solicited for information concerning his photographic invention and felt that it would have been unnecessary for anyone to attempt to obtain information concerning it from him as the details of the method had appeared in the form of a booklet published by the Department of Agriculture and also had appeared in a magazine called "Photogrametric Engineering" which was edited by him and put out under the sponsorship of the American Society of Photogrametry. He stated that only experienced technicians would be able to understand an explanation of this method and, therefore, believed it quite impossible that any of the social acquaintances that he met at the parties attended by him where RINGE or LENORE THOMAS were present could have sought information concerning it.

COLLIER advised that he had never known of any Communist Party connections on the part of SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS or JACOB BAKER and that as far as he could remember, none of these persons had a reputation for being Communists or Communist Party sympathizers.

COLLIER stated that he has never met ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS and has never known them to be present at any cocktail party which he attended. He did not associate ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in the same social circles as SALLY RINGE, LENORE THOMAS, and JACOB BAKER but said that it was not impossible that they could have been acquainted with them socially inasmuch as the parties were so large and so numerous that most of the Government employees in Washington at the time were involved in attending the parties.

COLLIER was unable to specifically recall his whereabouts on July 4, 1937, but, questioned as to whether he could have been at the Accokeek farm of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at that time, he stated that he definitely

could not as he is sure that he never visited there.

Mrs. NINA COLLIER advised that she was acquainted with SALLY RINGE who was employed as an Executive Assistant in the Recreation Program of the WPA, under a Mr. LINDERMAN who was a Recreation Expert, at the same time as NINA COLLIER was General Cultural Adviser to the WPA. She stated that she had heard of LENORE THOMAS through SALLY RINGE but did not recall ever meeting her. She thought that she might have visited the Accokeek farm on one occasion because she had a recollection if its physical layout but was not sure of her visit and could not recall the time. She stated that she had associated with SALLY RINGE at work and also recalled her as one of the people who had been present at cocktail parties in the Washington social set.

Mrs. COLLIER advised that she was acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS, who, like herself, is a graduate of Bryn Mawr and that she had met PRISCILLA HISS at alumnae functions of Bryn Mawr and also as the result of her work in various Government Agencies, which included a short term as Adviser on Indian Culture to the WPA, resulting in her becoming acquainted with some of the personnel of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mrs. COLLIER stated that she had met ALGER HISS socially and as a result of her employment but said that she never had seen either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in the company of LENORE THOMAS, SALLY RINGE, or JACOB BAKER.

Mrs. COLLIER indicated that she was well acquainted with SALLY RINGE but stated that she had never had any reason to believe that SALLY RINGE was a member of the Communist Party or a Communist Party sympathizer. She advised that JACOB BAKER had a wide-spread reputation as a liberal when he first entered Government circles with the WPA, which was at the outset of the New Deal. She has no knowledge of BAKER being a member of the Communist Party and made the observation that she visited with him recently and that his views at the present time are extremely conservative.

Mrs. COLLIER could not recall her whereabouts on July 4, 1937, but stated that she had delivered a baby in March of 1937 and, therefore, felt that it was very unlikely that she would have been attending parties as early as July 4.

It was the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. COLLIER that they were engaged in supervising the construction of a new home of theirs at Falls Church, Virginia, about July of 1937, which strengthened their firm conviction that they would not have visited the Accokeek Farm at that time.

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Mrs. COLLIER suggested that CLAIR LANING, who is in the advertising business in New York City at the present time, and who formerly was employed by the WPA about the time that SALLY RINGE was there, might be well acquainted with the social acquaintances of SALLY RINGE inasmuch as he was a bachelor and spent much of his free time in the company of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS. She also suggested that DAN KILEY, a landscape artist of Franconia, New Hampshire, might be in a position to furnish information along the same lines as he, while not a Government employee, was a frequent social companion of CLAIR LANING.

Two other individuals who gave cocktail parties for the group which Mrs. COLLIER believed might include SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were ARTHUR GOLDSCHMIDT, a former WPA employee, whose whereabouts are not known to Mrs. COLLIER, and ROBERT HORTON, who at the time was a radio commentator but now operates a hotel in Vermont. Mrs. COLLIER does not specifically place them as social acquaintances of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS and their set but stated that she does recall attending cocktail parties at their homes about the time that she remembers seeing SALLY RINGE at such parties.

Mr. and Mrs. COLLIER both stated that they could not recall any individual whom they had met as a result of their acquaintance with SALLY RINGE or JACOB BAKER who impressed them as being interested in Communist activities or a Communist Party sympathizer.

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INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS' RESIDENCES IN BALTIMORE TO DEVELOP CONTINUOUS HISS-CHAMBERS ASSOCIATION UP TO SPRING OF 1938

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

All investigation set forth below is based on information furnished by Mr. and Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to SAS TOM G. SPENCER and FRANK PLANT of the New York Office and SAS FRANK G. JOHNSTONE and DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN of the Baltimore Office on February 10 and 11, 1949, at the CHAMBERS' home, R. D. 2, Westminster, Md., and at Baltimore, Md. Instant interview was conducted in an endeavor to develop investigative leads to prove continuous contact and association between HISS and CHAMBERS prior to January 1, 1937, and subsequent thereto until CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party in the Spring of 1938.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland

In the interview referred to above, CHAMBERS advised that he and his wife and their infant daughter, ELLEN, resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, sometime during August, 1934, to the Spring of 1935. They resided at this address under the pseudonym of Mr. and Mrs. LLOYD CANTWELL. The landlady at this address has been identified as Miss BERTHA TYSON, who is described by CHAMBERS as the rental agent for the WCTU which owned the building at 903 St. Paul Street and occupied rooms on the first floor. Miss TYSON occupied the second floor of the residence at 903 St. Paul Street, and a nephew, name unknown, resided with her. The CHAMBERS family, under the name CANTWELL, occupied an apartment located on the third floor at this address. The apartment was rented from the WCTU, but Miss TYSON took care of the property. The CHAMBERS were the only other tenants in the building during their period of tenancy. They have a recollection that the door on the first floor of this residence was generally locked and that when someone desired admittance who did not have a key, Miss TYSON would have to come down and open the door manually each time.

When the CHAMBERS left this apartment, they gave whatever furniture they had to Miss TYSON since they did not want to bear the expense of moving the furniture from Baltimore. They recalled that the furniture was of little value and that Miss TYSON would possibly remember their leaving the

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furniture with her.

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It is the CHAMBERS' recollection that ALGER HISS and possibly his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, visited the CHAMBERS while they resided at 903 St. Paul Street. A definite recollection is that ALGER HISS came to this address in his Ford automobile and took the CHAMBERS' baby furniture from Baltimore to Washington, D. C., when the CHAMBERS moved into the 28th Street house formerly occupied by ALGER HISS and leased by him to the CHAMBERS in Washington, D. C.

As a matter of background information, the CHAMBERS family resided from approximately April 28, 1935, to July 1, 1935, on 28th Street, Washington, D. C., residence formerly occupied by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Mrs. CHAMBERS in instant interview advised that a maid who was employed by the CHAMBERS family at an address on Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md., occupied by the CHAMBERS subsequent to the period of residence at 903 St. Paul Street, was in all probability obtained through Miss BERTHA ~~TYSON~~. Mrs. CHAMBERS described EDITH as being brown colored, not particularly dark, approximately 26 to 29 years old, medium build, stating that EDITH's nickname for the CHAMBERS baby, ELLEN, was "PEACHY." Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled that EDITH's last name might possibly be BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER but was not at all certain regarding any of these surnames. EDITH's husband's first name was ELWOOD, and he was employed as an automobile mechanic on Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md., in the vicinity of the 2500 block, near the Food Fair. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that EDITH came in each day to work and recalled that EDITH and ELWOOD were a devoted couple with no children and were quite sober and well settled. It was the recollection of both the CHAMBERS that EDITH and her husband lived on Eutaw Street in a second or third floor apartment, exact address, unknown, probably several blocks South of the point where Eutaw Street becomes Eutaw Place. Mrs. CHAMBERS further advised that she believes EDITH was also employed by her as a maid at 903 St. Paul Street.

Mrs. MAUDE ASHENFELTER, presently Secretary of the WCTU, 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 15, 1949, that Miss BERTHA TYSON resides during the winter months of the year at 1844 Second Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Fla. Mrs. ASHENFELTER further advised that there is no one presently residing at 903 St. Paul Street who was residing there during the 1930's and that the only person known to her who could be contacted regarding persons who resided there during that period is Miss TYSON.

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By letter dated February 16, 1949, the Miami Office was requested to interview Miss BERTHA TYSON concerning the exact length of time that the CHAMBERS family resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.; the present address of the former CHAMBERS maid, EDITH; the present address of Miss TYSON's nephew who resided with her at 903 St. Paul Street during the period that the CHAMBERS resided at that address; and the possible contact between the HISS and CHAMBERS families during the CHAMBERS' St. Paul Street residence. A request was made that photographs of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, previously furnished to the Miami Office by the Bureau, be exhibited to Miss TYSON for identification purposes.

Investigation in the vicinity of 903 St. Paul Street failed to disclose anyone presently residing there who resided there in the middle 1930's, and the only person who resided in that immediate vicinity, according to the Baltimore address telephone directories of October, 1934, and 1935, who presently resides in Baltimore is a Mrs. J. HAMMOND DUGAN who was listed as residing at that time at 907 St. Paul Street.

Dr. and Mrs. J. HAMMOND DUGAN, Cromwell Bridge Road and Cowpens Avenue, Towson, Md., advised on February 16, 1949, that Dr. DUGAN resided at 907 St. Paul Street from 1913 to June, 1935, and that Dr. and Mrs. DUGAN resided there from September, 1935, to June, 1936.

They further stated that they were not aware of anyone else residing at 903 St. Paul Street during the middle 1930's other than the WCTU. The name LLOYD CANTWELL had no significance to them, and they stated that they never knew that an individual by that name ever resided in the neighborhood. They were shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and advised that they are reasonably certain that they have never seen those individuals and are absolutely certain that they have never seen them in the vicinity of 903 St. Paul Street.

The only garage presently located in the vicinity of the 2500 block Greenmount Avenue near the Food Fair is the Pfeiffer Brothers Garage at 2425 Greenmount Avenue.

JOSEPH PFEIFFER, partner, Pfeiffer Brothers, 2425 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 14, 1949, that the firm has been in business at that location since 1925 and have never employed a Negro automobile mechanic named ELWOOD BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER, or similar name. In order to be absolutely certain of this, Mr. PFEIFFER had JAMES J. VALIS,

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office manager, Pfeiffer Brothers, check the firm's employment records. VALIS could find no record of an ELWOOD BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER having been employed by the concern. VALIS stated, however, that a firm known as the M&T Motor Company was located at 505 East 25th Street (in the immediate vicinity of the 2500 block Greenmount Avenue) during the 1930's.

W. BARRY McLEAN, parts manager, Park Circle Motor Company, 3428 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 14, 1949, that he was employed as parts manager for the M&T Motor Company, 505 East 25th Street, from 1927 to 1936 and that a Negro meahanic named ELWOOD BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER, or similar name, never worked for the concern.

The Baltimore address telephone directories for October, 1934, October, 1935, and April, 1936, and the Baltimore City Directories for 1936 and 1937 failed to list anyone named ELWOOD or EDITH BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER, or similar names, as residing at any address from the 900 block of Eutaw Street to the 1200 block Eutaw Place. It is noted that the only Baltimore City Directories published during the 1930's were the 1936 and 1937 editions.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

In approximately October, 1935, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, the CHAMBERS family moved back to Baltimore, Md., occupying an apartment on Eutaw Place in the block between Wilson and McMechen Streets. This apartment was obtained by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a result of an advertisement he observed in a newspaper. The CHAMBERS family occupied the Eutaw Place apartment under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL from approximately October, 1935, to early, 1936. CHAMBERS recalled that among other tenants in the same house but in separate apartments there were two sisters, an older and a younger woman, who expressed their dislike of the noise made by the CHAMBERS' child during the CHAMBERS' period of occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS at this Eutaw Place address more than once, the number of times not being recalled. However, Mr. CHAMBERS recalled that ALGER HISS in all probability brought several pieces of furniture to them for their use which included a drop-leaf table and an overstuffed chair. To the best of Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection, ALGER HISS would in all probability have transported the above articles of furniture from his home in Washington, D. C., to the

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Eutaw Place address in his own automobile and in all probability carried them into the apartment.

On one occasion during the Eutaw Place residence, PRISCILLA HISS came to visit the CHAMBERS, meeting her in the park area which is located between the North and Southbound sides of the street in the center of Eutaw Place. Mrs. CHAMBERS states that several women were in the park area at that time airing their children and that she, ESTHER CHAMBERS, was talking to a nurse at the time PRISCILLA HISS approached. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalls introducing Mrs. HISS to this nurse, not by her real name, but with a fictitious name, and stated that it is quite possible that the nurse may remember a photograph of PRISCILLA HISS and may also recall the incident. Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that this nurse always wore a white uniform and was employed as a child nurse full-time for a doctor or dentist whose office was located at the corner of Eutaw Place and Wilson Street, in all probability. The only feature of description she can recall is the fact that the nurse had a bad cast in one eye.

The CHAMBERS advised that when they vacated the apartment on Eutaw Place, the maid, EDITH, previously referred to, was released from her employment with them and, so far as they recalled, went to work for a doctor in the neighborhood of the Eutaw Place apartment, possibly the doctor who employed the registered nurse mentioned above.

The 1936 Baltimore City Directory listed a LLOYD CANTWELL as residing at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place. Other neighbors at the same address, according to the directory, were as follows:

Apartment A - PETER DE JACQUELIN
Apartment B - Mrs. MINNIE KRAUS
Apartment D - Mrs. JOHN E. NYGREN
Apartment E - Mrs. HANNAH T. USILTON

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN E. NYGREN, 1634 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 15, 1949, that they resided at 1617 Eutaw Place from the Spring of 1936 until April of 1940, occupying Apartment D at that address from the Spring until the Fall of 1936, and occupying Apartment C at the same address from the Fall of 1936 until April, 1940. The NYGRENS recalled that a family named CANTWELL, consisting of husband and wife and two small children, were residents of Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, at the time that the NYGRENS moved into the building. However, the CANTWELLS moved from this address about one month later. Both Mr. and Mrs. NYGREN stated that they never knew the CANTWELLS to speak to, had no idea who their acquaintances were, and did

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not know where Mr. CANTWELL was employed. The NYGRENS did not know that the CANTWELLS employed a maid and could not recall ever having seen a child's nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood. Mrs. NYGREN added that the apartment house located at 1617 Eutaw Place was owned by a Mr. CHARLES E. JACKSON during the period that she and her husband lived there.

They were shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that they could not recall ever having seen any of them.

Miss JUDITH USILTON, Apartment 40-E, 1312 Eutaw Place, advised that she resided at Apartment E, 1617 Eutaw Place, from 1932 to 1937 and that a family named CANTWELL, consisting of husband, wife, and a small daughter named ELLEN, resided at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, for less than one year in the middle 1930's. Miss USILTON further stated that she knew Mrs. CANTWELL to speak to but does not recall ever having seen Mr. CANTWELL. She had no idea as to where CANTWELL was employed or who his associates were.

Miss USILTON added that while residing at 1617 Eutaw Place, the CANTWELLS employed a colored maid named EDITH, whose last name she did not know. Miss USILTON recalled that after the CANTWELLS moved from 1617 Eutaw Place, she saw EDITH walking in the 1600 block of Eutaw Place on one occasion in 1939 but has no idea concerning her present whereabouts. Miss USILTON could not recall ever having seen a child's nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood..

Miss USILTON was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and stated that she did not recognize any of them.

Miss MINNIE KRAUS, 1040 North Calvert Street, advised on February 24, 1949, that from about 1932 to 1942 she resided at Apartment B, 1617 Eutaw Place, but does not recall a family named CANTWELL as ever having resided at that address. She did not recall a colored maid named EDITH or a maid answering to the description of EDITH. Miss KRAUS did not recall ever having seen a child's nurse in that neighborhood who had a bad cast in one eye. She was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and advised that she has never seen any of these individuals in person but identified pictures of ALGER HISS and stated that she knew this to be ALGER HISS from pictures that she had previously seen in the newspapers.

CHARLES E. JACKSON, 511 Park Avenue, advised on February 18, 1949, that during the 1930's he was in business with his father, CHARLES E. JACKSON, SR., since deceased, and that his father at that time owned the property

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located at 1617 Eutaw Place. JACKSON produced records which reflected that a LLOYD CANTWELL rented Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, from October 2, 1935, to June 27, 1936. JACKSON did not recall CANTWELL's description, whether or not he had a family, and does not know anything about CANTWELL's associates at that period. Mr. JACKSON does not recall how CANTWELL paid his rent but advisdd that the usual method for payment of rent was for the tenant to come to his father's office at 216 West Madison Street or else to mail a check to the office. JACKSON did not recall ever having seen a child nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood and did not know that the CANTWELLS employed a maid while residing at the Eutaw Place address. JACKSON added that GEORGE O. BANKS was employed as a janitor at 1617 Eutaw Place at that time and may have known the CANTWELLS.

Mr. JACKSON was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and stated that to the best of his knowledge he has never seen any of them.

GEORGE O. BANKS, 1011 Tiffany Court, advised on February 23, 1949, that he was employed by CHARLES E. JACKSON as a janitor of a number of apartment houses from about 1927 to 1944. BANKS added that one of these apartment houses was located at 1617 Eutaw Place, and he recalled that a family named CANTWELL, consisting of a husband, wife, and one child, resided at Apartment C at that address for about ten months in 1935 or 1936. BANKS stated that he does not recall much about the CHAMBERS family, does not recall anyone ever visiting them, did not know that they employed a maid, and could not recall ever having seen a childsnurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood.

He was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and stated them to be the same people who resided at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, under the name of CANTWELL. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, he stated that he had never seen them to his knowledge.

The 1936 Baltimore City Directory listed a LOUIS SACHS, surgeon, and a SYLVAN ROSENHEIM as having offices in the Marlborough Apartments (corner of Wilson Street and Eutaw Place).

The October, 1935, Baltimore address telephone directory also listed a BERNARD J. COHEN, physician, as having offices in the same building.

Mrs. SYLVAN ROSENHEIM, 6-B, Marlborough Apartments, Wilson Street and Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md., was interviewed on February 17, 1949, in an

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effort to ascertain whether or not her husband formerly employed a child's nurse with a bad cast in one eye or a colored maid answering to the description of EDITH. Mrs. ROSENHEIM advised that her husband, Dr. SYLVAN ROSENHEIM, maintained offices at Apartment 1-J, Marlborough Apartments, from about 1932 to 1937. However, according to Mrs. ROSENHEIM, Dr. and Mrs. ROSENHEIM never had any children, and Dr. ROSENHEIM never employed a nurse at his office and also never employed a colored maid answering to the description of EDITH. Mrs. ROSENHEIM could not recall ever having seen the child nurse or maid referred to above and when shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, advised that to the best of her knowledge, she had never seen any of these individuals.

Dr. BERNARD J. COHEN, 1-B, Marlborough Apartments, interviewed in an attempt to locate the colored maid, EDITH, and the child nurse previously referred to, advised that he has maintained offices at the Marlborough Apartments since 1932 but never employed a child nurse with a bad cast in one eye, could not recall ever having seen her, and never employed a colored maid named EDITH or answering to EDITH's description. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, Dr. COHEN advised that he has never seen any of them with the exception of ALGER HISS, whom he immediately identified. Dr. COHEN explained that he attended the Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md., with ALGER HISS from 1917 to 1921 but added that he has never seen HISS in the neighborhood of the Marlborough Apartments.

Dr. LOUIS SACHS, Ground Floor, Marlborough Apartments, advised on February 21, 1949, that he did not employ a child's nurse during the period 1935 to 1936 and never employed a colored maid named EDITH or answering to EDITH's description. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, Dr. SACHS advised that he does not recall ever having seen any of these persons.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

In probably March, 1937, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS returned to Baltimore in search of an apartment and obtained an apartment through the Frederick Realty Company, Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., located on Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md. This apartment was rented under the name of JAY CHAMBERS and was located probably in the 3100 or 3200 block of Auchentoroly Terrace. CHAMBERS described the location as one or two blocks below the intersection of Gwynns Falls Parkway and Auchentoroly Terrace. It was

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Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS at the Auchentoroly Terrace address.

While at the Auchentoroly Terrace address, the CHAMBERS had in their employ a colored maid by the name of EVELYN. EVELYN is described by Mrs. CHAMBERS as having a clear, light complexion, a Negress, with amber colored eyes, having Caucasian features. She was 5' 7" in height, approximately 22 or 23 years of age, married, and according to recollection, frequented night clubs considerably, along with her husband. EVELYN's husband had a large swanky car. EVELYN was hired in answer to an advertisement placed by the CHAMBERS in the local newspapers. EVELYN remained in the employ of the CHAMBERS family during their entire residence on Auchentoroly Terrace and remained with them when they moved to 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md. She, like EDITH, worked as a day worker, leaving each evening after work.

The Baltimore address telephone directory for October, 1937, listed a JAY CHAMBERS as residing at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace.

Miss ETHEL M. ENGLER, 3314 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 23, 1949, that she has resided on Auchentoroly Terrace for 34 years and recalled that the CHAMBERS family and their two children resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace for about one year in about 1937. They were a family who kept to themselves and did not associate with their neighbors. Miss ENGLER understood from the CHAMBERS' maid, EVELYN, that Mr. CHAMBERS was a writer. She has no idea where EVELYN is now located, nor what her last name was. Miss ENGLER never saw anyone visit the CHAMBERS other than a middle-aged woman who resembeled Mrs. CHAMBERS, and Miss ENGLER thought this woman was Mrs. CHAMBERS' mother. Miss ENGLER stated that she never knew anything of an unusual nature concerning the CHAMBERS family.

Miss ENGLER identified a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the individual who formerly resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace but could not identify pictures of Mrs. CHAMBERS. She identified pictures of ALGER HISS but advised that she has never seen him in person but recently saw his picture in newspapers. Miss ENGLER was shown a picture of PRISCILLA HISS and advised that she has never seen this individual.

Mrs. ROSA DeLUCA, 3306 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md., advised that she has been living at that address for 27 years, but never knew that a family named CHAMBERS formerly resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace or anywhere else in the neighborhood. She was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs.

CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, and advised that she has never seen any of them to her knowledge.

C. LEE BRADENBAUGH, 3304 Auchentoroly Terrace, advised on February 24, 1949, that he has resided at 3304 Auchentoroly Terrace since 1919. BRADENBAUGH further stated that his wife died in 1930 and that he has not kept up with residents of the neighborhood since that time and did not know that a family named CHAMBERS ever resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace or elsewhere in the neighborhood. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, he advised that to the best of his knowledge he has never seen any of these individuals.

H. EDGAR HAMMAN, Secretary, B. J. and G. W. Frederick, Inc., 115 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., was contacted on February 17, 1949, in an endeavor to ascertain the exact period of the CHAMBERS' residence at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace. HAMMAN advised that property rental records of the concern only go back as far as five years, and therefore it would not be possible to ascertain who resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace during 1937. The records did disclose, however, that the firm managed the property at that address until March 21, 1938.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

The CHAMBERS family resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, according to Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, until early in December, 1937, at which time they moved to 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md., taking the maid, EVELYN, with them. The Mt. Royal Terrace apartment was obtained through observation of a For Rent sign and was occupied by the CHAMBERS family under the name of JAY CHAMBERS. They resided at this address until approximately April, 1938, and were visited there by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS on at least one, if not more, occasions.

While the CHAMBERS occupied this home at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, they rented out the third floor for a period of time to a Mr. and Mrs. NELSON, Mrs. NELSON being the daughter of a Mrs. MOALE, a neighbor who lived adjacent to the CHAMBERS on Mt. Royal Terrace. Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that it was necessary for Mr. NELSON to have an apartment in town during the winter, and through Mrs. CHAMBERS' association with Mrs. MOALE, she made available the apartment to the NELSONS during her period of occupancy. The CHAMBERS resided at the Mt. Royal Terrace address until April, 1938.

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The Baltimore address telephone directory for April, 1938, listed a JAY CHAMBERS as residing at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK V. HOALE, 2122 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 23, 1949, that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children, a girl and boy aged four and one years respectively, resided at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace for a number of months in approximately 1937 or 1938. Mrs. HOALE recalled that Mrs. CHAMBERS' first name was ESTHER but could not recall Mr. CHAMBERS' first name. Mrs. HOALE had the impression that CHAMBERS may have worked in New York as he was away from home a great deal of the time. Mrs. CHAMBERS taught at the Park School while residing on Mt. Royal Terrace, according to Mrs. HOALE. Mrs. HOALE advised that her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. KINLOCH NELSON resided in the CHAMBERS' household at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, renting the entire third floor from about January to April, 1938. Mrs. HOALE knew none of the friends or acquaintances of the CHAMBERS family and could not recall having seen persons visiting them. Mrs. HOALE further stated that she and her husband formerly resided at 1512 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md., and were neighbors of the HISS family from 1908 to 1930 while the HISS family resided at 1427 Linden Avenue. She added that she has not, however, seen ALGER or DONALD HISS for the last 20 years.

Mr. HOALE was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and could not identify any of them.

Mrs. HOALE was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and recognized pictures of Mrs. CHAMBERS as the person who formerly lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace and noted a resemblance between a 1936 picture of CHAMBERS and the person who formerly lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace. She recognized pictures of ALGER HISS immediately but failed to identify a picture of PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. HOALE stated that she never saw ALGER HISS visit the CHAMBERS family while they resided at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

NEATON ESTEP, 818 Harlem Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 23, 1949, that she has been employed as a maid by Mr. and Mrs. FRANK V. HOALE, 2122 Mt. Royal Terrace, for about 20 years, and recalled that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace for a few months a number of years ago. ESTEP advised that a colored maid named EVELYN worked for the CHAMBERS family while the CHAMBERS lived on Mt. Royal Terrace and that she saw EVELYN's picture in the Baltimore "Afro-American" newspaper within the last six months. ESTEP stated that she does not recall EVELYN's last name but could possibly identify her if shown pictures

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from the "Afro-American."

NEATON ESTEP was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS at this time and could not identify any of them.

On February 21, 1949, Mrs. DOROTHY C. GIBSON, librarian, "Afro-American" Company, 628 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md., furnished the writer with copies of the Baltimore "Afro-American" newspaper for the period from June 1, 1948, to February 21, 1949. A review of these newspapers disclosed pictures of three individuals named EVELYN who could possibly be the maid EVELYN employed by the CHAMBERS family, and one three inch by two inch picture captioned "AT HISS HEARING" which appeared on page 1 of the Baltimore "Afro-American" on August 31, 1948. The following paragraph appeared with the picture: "Trying without success to shield her face from photographers, a former maid (unidentified) in the home of ALGER HISS leaves the hearing being conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, senior editor of 'Time' magazine, has told the Committee that Mr. HISS was a member of the Communist Underground."

Miss ELIZABETH C. LITSINGER, Head of the Maryland Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Cathedral and Mulberry Streets, Baltimore, Md., furnished the writer with back copies of the "Afro-American" newspaper containing the four pictures described above. These pictures were shown to NEATON ESTEP by SA DAN A. BRANT and the writer on March 3, 1949. ESTEP failed to identify pictures of the three individuals named EVELYN but immediately identified the picture captioned "AT HISS HEARING," referred to above, as being a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid, EVELYN, which ESTEP stated she had previously seen. Subsequent to identifying this picture, however, ESTEP read the writeup (set out above) appearing with the picture and decided from this that this picture could not have been a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid. Although ESTEP appeared to be reasonably sure that she had seen a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid EVELYN in the Baltimore "Afro-American," no such picture appears in copies of the newspaper issued from June 1, 1948, to February 21, 1949.

Mr. and Mrs. C. KINLOCH NELSON, Berwich Avenue, Ruxton, Md., advised on February 18, 1949, that they occupied the third floor at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace from December, 1937, to April, 1938, and that Mr. and Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS and their two children, ELLEN and PAT, occupied the first and second floors of this residence during that period. Mrs. NELSON stated that she thought that CHAMBERS worked for the Federal Government from things that were said by Mrs. CHAMBERS at that time. CHAMBERS, according

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to Mrs. NELSON, was away from home frequently during their period of residence on Mt. Royal Terrace, and Mrs. CHAMBERS was very secretive as to where he went.

Mr. NELSON advised that during the five months that his family resided in the CHAMBERS household, he noticed on several occasions when he came home in the evening that Mr. CHAMBERS would have a group of approximately five men visiting him, and NELSON presumed that these individuals were there to play cards. NELSON does not, however, recall a description of any of these individuals. Mrs. NELSON remembered the CHAMBERS maid as possibly named EVELYN and described her as being a light-skinned Negress, young, nice looking, whose last name was unknown to her. Mrs. NELSON stated that she had no idea where EVELYN came from or where she is now.

Mr. and Mrs. NELSON recognized pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS as the same people who had lived with them at Mt. Royal Terrace. Mrs. NELSON advised that she has known ALGER HISS all her life, having lived in the same neighborhood as the HISS family on Linden Avenue in Baltimore. Mr. NELSON recalled having seen ALGER HISS at parties in past years. Both Mr. and Mrs. NELSON recognized pictures of ALGER HISS immediately. They advised that they do not know PRISCILLA HISS and failed to recognize a picture of her. Both stated that they never saw ALGER HISS or a person resembling the picture of PRISCILLA HISS visiting the CHAMBERS while they resided at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

The New York Office was requested by teletype dated February 23, 1949, to reinterview CHAMBERS regarding the unknown individuals seen at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace by C. KINLOCH NELSON.

MAGGIE WATKINS, Berwich Avenue, Ruxton, Maryland, advised on March 7, 1949, that she has been employed as a maid by Mr. and Mrs. C. KINLOCH NELSON for the past 13 years and was employed by them when they lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace. The NELSONS lived at this address for about four months in about 1938, occupying the third floor, and a family named CHAMBERS occupied the first and second floors. According to WATKINS, the CHAMBERS had a colored maid named EVELYN whom WATKINS stated she saw once or twice. WATKINS further advised that EVELYN told her on one occasion in 1938 that she was from Virginia but did not say where in Virginia. WATKINS did not know whether or not EVELYN was married. She stated that she has not seen EVELYN since 1938 and does not have any idea as to her present whereabouts.

When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, WATKINS

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failed to identify any of them except a picture of Mrs. CHAMBERS and daughter ELLEN which WATKINS advised was the same Mrs. CHAMBERS and her daughter who formerly lived in the same house with them at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

It is to be noted that JESSE SLINGLUFF, JR., 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., interviewed on February 1, 1949, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS were in his possession, advised the writer that Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE NELSON of Ruxton, Md., resided in the CHAMBERS home at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, from Christmas, 1937, to about April, 1938, and that the present maid of the NELSONS knew the former maid of the CHAMBERS.

GEORGE H. C. NELSON, 2 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md., upon interview on February 9, 1949, advised SA JOSEPH C. CONDON and the writer that he never resided in the CHAMBERS home but that his brother, C. KINLOCH NELSON, and his family did reside at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace in approximately 1937 or 1938.

Mrs. JAMES M. HOBBS, 2118 Mt. Royal Terrace, and her brother, THOMAS C. ELEY, same address, advised on February 23, 1949, that they have resided at this address since 1931 and 1920 respectively, but were not aware that the CHAMBERS family lived in the neighborhood until recent newspaper disclosures. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, they advised that to the best of their knowledge they have never seen any of these persons.

Questioning of the persons interviewed in the neighborhoods where CHAMBERS resided in Baltimore failed to develop any information of value, other than is set out above, concerning the reputation, associates, and activities of CHAMBERS.

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the New York Office requested Baltimore to locate and interview a registered nurse who was in the company of Mrs. CHAMBERS on one occasion when PRISCILLA HISS arrived to visit Mrs. CHAMBERS during the CHAMBERS' residence in an apartment on Eutaw Place in Baltimore.

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised that exhaustive investigation already conducted by Baltimore had failed to identify and locate the above mentioned registered nurse and that no further investigative leads on this angle were available. Such investigation regarding this registered nurse is set out above.

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With reference to the failure of witnesses at Baltimore to identify the unknown HISS maid pictured in the "Afro-American" newspaper, on page 1 of the August 31, 1948, edition, further investigation to identify, locate, and interview this unknown maid was requested of the Washington Field Office by a copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 15, 1949.

With reference to the various Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS, the following investigation was conducted by SA PATRICK D. PUTNAM for the purpose of not only developing background information regarding CHAMBERS but also for the purpose of developing possible evidence of association between CHAMBERS and HISS. This investigation was conducted particularly for the purpose of identifying any references that might have been supplied by CHAMBERS in obtaining gas and electric service at any of his residences in Baltimore.

The following information was furnished by Mr. C. J. LANGGOOD, Customer Relations, Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, Lexington and Liberty Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, pertaining to former residences in Baltimore of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. LANGGOOD explained that, in accordance with a Federal Power Commission regulation, the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company was required to maintain all records for three to five years and that any records in their possession prior to that time would be just a matter of chance. According to LANGGOOD, the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company does not require references, credit or otherwise, on the part of individuals using their services; further, unless the tenant was indebted to the company upon his leaving the premises, any current record on the individual would not be available.

903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland

The Gas Company's contract at this address at the time of CHAMBERS' alleged residence was in the name of the WCTU, having been in this name since May, 1927, to the present.

3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

According to Mr. LANGGOOD, the gas and electric meters at this address were installed in 1937, but no individual was contracted with, according to the records, until March, 1938, at which time one ISRAEL HIZRACH was contracted for services.

2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

According to the Contracts Card File records of the Gas Company, CHAMBERS

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was contracted for services at this residence from October 25, 1937, to April 9, 1938, under the name JAY CHAMBERS. No further information was reflected in the records concerning this residence, during the time that CHAMBERS resided here. However, it was noted that one ARTHUR W. THORPE was contracted for services from April 27, 1938, to January, 1949, and the present contract is under the name WILLIAM E. WIDDINGTON.

1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

The records of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company contained no information concerning CHAMBERS' residence at this address. According to Mr. LANGGOOD, the present contract is in the name of FRANK J. BIBLEHEISER, 1632 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

The following investigation was conducted by SA MYRON C. METCALF:

It was requested that the records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City be examined for any information concerning the identity of references and for other background information possibly furnished by CHAMBERS at the time he acquired telephone service for various residences in Baltimore, especially those residences during the late nineteen thirties. Baltimore Confidential Informant 214, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that if an account with the telephone company is closed and is not in default, the records are immediately destroyed. If an account is in default when closed, the records are retained for six years and then destroyed. Informant made inquiries in the Accounting and Records Divisions of the company under all pseudonyms used by CHAMBERS and under all his residence addresses in Baltimore City and vicinity, but no information regarding CHAMBERS, his references, or background was obtained.

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INVESTIGATION REGARDING TRADE-IN OF 1934 FORD SEDAN AND PURCHASE OF NEW 1937 FORD SEDAN BY MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS IN NOVEMBER, 1937

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office furnished the following information which had been obtained in interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

About 1935 CHAMBERS purchased a Ford Sedan, 1931 or 1932 model, tan in color, with funds furnished him by J. PETERS. The car was purchased in New York City and was originally registered there under the name of DAVID BREEN. CHAMBERS explained that this car was purchased for his use in his work and primarily for travel between New York, Baltimore, and Washington. He believes he secured New York plates for this car in 1936.

When he moved to Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, in early 1937, CHAMBERS believes he sold this car to himself as JAY CHAMBERS or possibly to his wife, Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS. At that time CHAMBERS secured Maryland license plates for this car. CHAMBERS states that upon the arrival of Colonel BYKOV, BYKOV forbade CHAMBERS to use any car in his work, and according to CHAMBERS, BYKOV was not aware of the fact that CHAMBERS possessed the above car.

CHAMBERS stated that when he began to plan his break with the Communist Party, he decided a car was essential, and he finally persuaded BYKOV that he, CHAMBERS, needed an automobile. CHAMBERS asked BYKOV for $500.00 to purchase the car, and BYKOV stated that he did not have that sum of money immediately available. CHAMBERS then indicated that he could borrow money from ALGER HISS, and BYKOV authorized him to do so and stated that he, BYKOV, would repay HISS. CHAMBERS states he asked ALGER HISS for the money and later received same from HISS. It is CHAMBERS' recollection that PRISCILLA HISS said she had to close out her account to get this money for CHAMBERS. According to referenced teletype, this action on the part of PRISCILLA HISS would have been in early 1938, which date is refuted in the information set out below.

CHAMBERS stated that he believed PRISCILLA's account would have been in the Riggs National Bank, Main Office or duPont Branch, Washington, D. C.

A few days after HISS gave CHAMBERS the money, Mrs. CHAMBERS turned in the above mentioned Ford Sedan at the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown,

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Maryland, and purchased a new 1937 Ford, which latter car CHAMBERS states is still in the possession of his family. CHAMBERS stated he himself never paid HISS back for the $500.00 but believes HISS was probably repaid by BYKOV, although CHAMBERS has nothing to substantiate this belief.

The Baltimore Office was requested to conduct appropriate investigation at the Schmidt Motor Company in Randallstown, Maryland, and through the Maryland Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

Mrs. AMY STACKHOUSE, clerk, Registration Section, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, 21st and Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, made a thorough search of the records for any and all cars that might have been registered in Maryland under the true names or any of the known aliases of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS at all known Baltimore addresses. This search resulted in the following information:

On August 2, 1937, a used Ford Sedan, year and model not indicated, motor #18-1011772, was registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS, 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, under Maryland title #B-399127. The above represents the first time this car was ever registered in the State of Maryland. An unsuccessful search was made to locate the previous title for this car surrendered by ESTHER CHAMBERS at the time she registered the car in Maryland and for the registration application filed by ESTHER CHAMBERS at the time she registered the above car in Maryland. Mrs. STACKHOUSE stated that both had been destroyed in a reduction in the volume of the Bureau's files.

Records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles reflect that the succession of ownership of Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772, is as follows:

On January 18, 1938, this same car was registered to FRED C. ROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, under Maryland title #TB-477283. On January 29, 1944, this same car was registered in Maryland to VINCENT JOSEPH FERRARACCI, 1423 North Patterson Park Avenue, Baltimore 13, Maryland, under Maryland title #TC-641571. On January 9, 1946, this same car was registered to JAMES RUSSELL COBURN, JR., 4917 Midwood Avenue, Baltimore 12, Maryland, under Maryland title #TC-880813. COBURN is the last owner of record of Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772.

Further, the records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles reflect that on December 1, 1937, a 1937 black Ford four door Sedan, Motor #18-4095821, was registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS, 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, under Maryland title B-457146. In connection with the

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above registration on November 30, 1938, ESTHER CHAMBERS filed a change of address to 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and on October 29, 1940, she filed a change of address to Bixler's Church Road, RFD #2, Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland. The department records indicated that ESTHER CHAMBERS purchased the above described 1937 Ford Sedan from the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., Randallstown, Maryland, on November 26, 1937, for $800.00. The 1937 Ford Sedan was previously titled in Maryland to the Schmidt Motor Company under Maryland title #503749. When the transfer of title was made from the Schmidt Motor Company to ESTHER CHAMBERS, DOROTHY E. SCHMIDT signed as Secretary for the Schmidt Motor Company, and VIRGINIA D. SCHMIDT signed the transfer as Notary Public.

The only other vehicles found to have been registered to either Mr. or Mrs. CHAMBERS, according to the records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, were a 1947 Ford truck and a 1947 trailer which are of no pertinence to this investigation.

The records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles indicate that the above described 1937 Ford Sedan is still registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS.

Mr. MICHAEL A. NOPPINGER, Registrar of Titles, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, 21st and Guilford Avenue, Baltimore 18, Md., is the witness competent to introduce any of the above records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. SAMUEL A. SCHMIDT, owner, Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., Randallstown, Md., consulted the company records and advised that on November 23, 1937, ESTHER CHAMBERS, 2124 Mt. Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, telephone Lafayette 1239, purchased a 1937 Ford four door Sedan, Motor #18-4095821, from the company for $800.00. Charges of 1% sales tax amounting to $8.00 and a charge for title and transfer of $3.75 brought the total purchase price to $811.75. At the time of this purchase, ESTHER CHAMBERS traded in a 1934 Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772 for which she received a credit of $325.00, making a balance due on the purchase of $486.75. The records indicated that ESTHER CHAMBERS paid the balance of $486.75 in cash, and that no check or other method of payment was involved in the transaction.

It should be noted that the above mentioned transaction of the Schmidt Motor Company is recorded on page 386 of their 1937 ledger. Mr. SCHMIDT advised that he had no independent recollection of having made the above transaction with ESTHER CHAMBERS, but stated that in all probability in November, 1937, he would have personally handled such a transaction.

The records of the Schmidt Motor Company also reflect on page 402 of their ledger that the above-mentioned 1934 Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772, was sold on January 15, 1938, to FRED C. ROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, for $275.00. Mr. SCHMIDT further stated that both of the entries on page 386 of their 1937 ledger and on page 402 of their 1938 ledger appear in the handwriting of his wife, Mrs. VIRGINIA D. SCHMIDT.

Mr. SAMUEL A. SCHMIDT, owner, or Mr. D. LLOYD STOKER, office manager, are competent witnesses to introduce the above records of the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., in any subsequent court proceedings.

A summary of the above information obtained from the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles and the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., was furnished by teletype on February 23, 1949, to the Bureau, Washington Field, Philadelphia, Albany, and New York Offices. It was suggested in this teletype that the Albany Office endeavor to ascertain the registration or ownership in New York State prior to August 2, 1937, of 1934 Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772. In the absence of any such record of registration or ownership in New York State, it was suggested that the Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices be requested to endeavor to establish registration of this car in either Pennsylvania or the District of Columbia.

By teletype dated March 12, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to check with the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles and obtain a copy of the transfer of title of the old Ford automobile which was transferred from the name of DAVID BREEN to Mrs. JAY or Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1937. The Baltimore Office was also requested to obtain a copy of the title of the new 1937 Ford automobile registered in the name of Mrs. CHAMBERS which she had purchased November 19, 1937, from the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown, Maryland.

By teletype dated March 14, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised the Bureau and the New York Office that all the information requested in New York's teletype of March 14, 1949, regarding the two Ford cars mentioned above had previously been furnished in Baltimore teletype dated February 23, 1949. In this teletype it was pointed out that no transfer of title for the 1934 Ford Sedan from DAVID BREEN to Mrs. CHAMBERS in 1937 was available in the files of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles. It was also pointed out that if Mrs. CHAMBERS turned in an out-of-state title for the 1934 Ford Sedan when it was first registered in Maryland on August 2, 1937, such title, showing previous ownership of this car, had also been destroyed.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

Mr. JAMES B. JONES, Rincipal Clerk, Title File Division, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore, Md., advised on March 14, 1949, that although the out-of-state title for registration card furnished by Mrs. CHAMBERS, which would have become a part of her application for a Maryland title for the 1934 Ford Sedan, had been destroyed, there was available at the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles the original title to this vehicle, issued to ESTHER CHAMBERS by the Maryland Commissioner of Motor Vehicles on August 2, 1937. A photostatic copy of this title was obtained, together with a photostatic copy of the Application for Maryland Title for the 1937 Ford four door Sedan, Motor #18-4095821, Maryland title B-457146, presently owned by Mrs. CHAMBERS, and both of these documents were forwarded to the New York Office by letter dated March 16, 1949, with the advice that MICHAEL A. NOPPINGER, Registrar of Titles, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland, was the competent witness to introduce the original of either of these documents.

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INVESTIGATION RE CHECKS ON BALTIMORE BANKS DEPOSITED TO ACCOUNT OF ALGER HISS AT RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) W. WALLACE REAMY and is based on the report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK, dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C. This report set out the results of an examination of ALGER HISS' bank account at the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch.

The checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at this bank was analyzed from June 6, 1934 to February 4, 1949 in regard to deposits. The deposit tickets available were examined and all information reflecting the identity of the checks deposited was set out. Certain checks were discovered to have been drawn on several banks in Baltimore, Maryland and one check on a bank in Westminster, Maryland.

AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

The previously referenced report reflected that on July 15, 1936 a check on the Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, Westminster, Maryland in the amount of $100.00 was deposited to the checking account of HISS.

Confidential Informant T-2 at Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, advised that in 1936 his bank was posting by hand and for that reason he was able to ascertain the maker of the check, the payee, amount and date charged to the maker's account. This information appeared in Individual Cash Book No. 28 and the particular item appears on the last line of page 365 under the date of July 17, 1936. This check in the amount of $100.00 was drawn by EDWARD W. CASE and was made payable to ALGER HISS. T-2 advised that CASE is in the real estate business in Westminster and has been so engaged for a number of years. It was his recollection that CASE was involved in the transaction regarding the farm in which both HISS and CHAMBERS figured.

T-2 stated that CASE no longer has an account at his bank and further, that CASE is not too active in the real estate business at present, although he still has a few transactions. T-2 stated that CASE was haphazard and careless in his methods but felt him to be fairly reliable. It will be noted that CASE has been previously interviewed in regard to the transaction in respect to the sale of the farm.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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The report of Special Agent (A) COOK reflected a deposit on December 28, 1934

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in the amount of $5.00 and identified as a check on the Baltimore Commercial Bank. Inquiry at the Office of the Deputy Bank Commissioner, 302 Union Trust Building, was made and it was ascertained that the Baltimore Commercial Bank was taken over on September 1, 1945 by the Union Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Confidential Informant T-3 at the Union Trust Company, Baltimore and St. Paul Streets, advised that the only records presently available in regard to the Baltimore Commercial Bank are the individual ledger sheets and certain other information having no bearing on checking accounts. He stated that due to the lack of adequate storage space that the Union Trust Company had a regular program with respect to the destruction of records, and that therefore it would be impractical to trace the aforementioned $5.00 check. The only possible way to trace an item would be to examine all the ledger sheets for the particular day involved, and inasmuch as the item is for $5.00 it would be nearly impossible to specifically identify one as there would be so many items for $5.00.

A deposit on July 8, 1942 reflected five checks identified by the transit # "7-69." Four of these checks were for $.45 and the other for $.35.

Inquiry was made at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Baltimore Branch, Calvert and Lexington Streets and it was ascertained that the transit #7-69 was formerly used by the Union Trust Company. The Union Trust Company changed their transit number to 7-1 because of the fact that they had taken over the old First National Bank of Baltimore, which originally bore that transit number. T-3 was also questioned regarding the possibility of tracing those checks appearing in the deposit of July 8, 1942. He accordingly consulted his records and advised that it was not the policy of the Union Trust Company to make recordak pictures of checks drawn on their own bank, and it would be impossible therefore to obtain pictures of the aforementioned checks. Further, the Proof Department maintained their proof records for a maximum of one year, and therefore the only possible way to trace these items would be to examine all ledger sheets bearing entries for July 10, 1942 which would be assuming that the checks would take two days to clear.

In the deposit of July 8, 1942 there was also a $.45 check drawn on the Equitable Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Confidential Informant T-4 at the Equitable Trust Company, Munsey Building, made inquiry throughout the bank and advised that although it was the policy of the bank to recordak their own checks, the film containing such pictures was maintained for about a period of three years. For this reason checks charged against various accounts during 1942 had been filmed but such film had been destroyed. T-4 advised that also the Proof Department's records had been destroyed and that the only possible way to trace instant

item would be to examine all individual ledger sheets.

Inquiry regarding checks which could be traced only by an examination of the ledger sheets was not pursued further due to the practical impossibility of locating such items and identifying them in the event they were in an amount frequently appearing in the bank's work.

On December 28, 1943 a check on the Mercantile Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland in the amount of $1,000.00 was deposited to the checking account of HISS.

Confidential Informant T-5 at the Mercantile Trust Company, Calvert and Redwood Streets, advised that it is the policy of his bank to recordak all checks going through the bank. He examined his records and ascertained that the film for checks clearing the bank in December of 1943 was still available. It was believed that checks deposited in Washington on a Baltimore bank would take two days to clear and for this reason the film of December 30, 1943 was examined.

Upon examination of the film a picture was found of instant $1,000.00 check. The check was drawn by Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS and was made payable to ALGER HISS. The check was dated November 27, 1943 and bore a handwritten notation in the lower left hand corner "Happy Xmas, 1943." It was also noted that two other checks for $1,000.00 each were drawn by Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS and were payable to AMY B. HISS and what appeared to be JOHN B. HISS. It will be noted that Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS is an aunt of ALGER HISS.

The report of Special Agent (A) COOK reflected various deposits containing checks drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland. These deposits covered a period from December 28, 1934 to February 23, 1946. Confidential Informant T-6 at the Fidelity Trust Company, Charles and Lexington Streets, advised that it is the bank's policy to recordak all checks passing through the bank but that the film is destroyed with the exception of the last three years. Informant T-6 stated that in this regard the bank maintained that it was only necessary to keep such records for three years in conformance with the Statute of Limitations.

In regard to other records of the bank T-6 stated that proof sheets were maintained for a very short time due to their bulky nature and the lack of storage space. In regard to deposit tickets the bank retains them for five years.

T-6 pointed out that none of the checks drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company and deposited in HISS' account at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. could be traced with the exception of the check deposited on February 23, 1946. Accordingly, the recordak film was obtained for the bank's work

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on February 25, 26 and 27, 1946. The film for the work of February 26, 1946 contained in Box 554 and photographed on February 27, 1946 reflected a picture of the $5.00 check deposited to the HISS account on February 23, 1946. The check was dated December 8, 1945, was in the amount of $5.00, was payable to Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and signed MARY L. HISS. It was noted that this check bore on the face of it the stamp of the Riggs National Bank.

In an effort to trace the other checks on the Fidelity Trust Company, inquiry was made as to whether any members of the HISS family had accounts in the past or at the present time at this bank. T-6 consulted his records which reflected various accounts, both open and closed for different individuals whose last name was HISS. Accounts were noted for several individuals in ALGER HISS' immediate family. T-6 advised that it would be possible to check these accounts for charges corresponding to the deposits made in the account of ALGER HISS at Riggs National Bank. He stated that the bank had taken pictures on recordak film of all ledger sheets prior to 1945. He made available all films on which pictures appeared of ledger sheets covering that portion of the ledger in which the name HISS would appear. Approximately twelve recordak films were examined which covered the period from 1919 to 1945. It was observed, however, that in regard to that portion of the ledger containing HISS' accounts, there appeared to be several gaps in particular accounts. T-6 advised that all film which could be identified from the information on the outside of the box in which the film was contained was made available.

An examination of this film reflected the following information:

A checking account in the name of ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue was opened on November 21, 1925. This account was closed and reopened several times and the last entry was made when the account was closed on October 8, 1930. A deposit was made on November 27, 1925 in the amount of $2,024.89 and a deposit of $1,000.00 was made on December 12, 1929. No other items of interest appeared.

An account was on the books in 1920 for Miss ANNA HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland and was closed July 11, 1929.

An account in the name of BOSLEY HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue was opened on December 1, 1921 and closed November 13, 1926.

An account in the name of Miss CAROLINE V. HISS, 211 Ridgewood Road, Baltimore, Maryland was on the books in September, 1920, closed April 28, 1923 and reopened on October 10, 1928. No record on this account was found beyond an entry made on October 5, 1931.

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An account in the name of DONALD HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, was opened on December 17, 1927 and closed October 7, 1931.

An account in the name of Miss EDNA C. HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was on the books on February, 1921 and was closed September 20, 1927.

An account in the name of Miss LILLIAN HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland was on the books in September, 1919 and was closed on March 12, 1928. This account again appeared on the books on December 16, 1940. Pictures were found reflecting ledger sheets for this account from December 16, 1940 to August 11, 1943 and again from July 21, 1944 to November 5, 1945.

An account for Mrs. MARGARET OWEN HISS, 151 E. 50th Street, New York City, was opened on July 6, 1927 and closed August 11, 1932.

An account for Miss MARY A. HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, was on the books in September, 1919 and was closed February 28, 1920.

An account for Mrs. MARY L. HISS, guardian, 1427 Linden Avenue, was on the books in November, 1920 and was closed December 17, 1927.

An account for Miss MARY M. HISS, 211 Ridgewood Road, was opened in September, 1919, closed February 7, 1922, reopened October 10, 1928 and the last entry located was that of October 7, 1931.

An account for Mrs. BESSIE SEWELL HISS, 17 West Chase Street, was opened on October 7, 1931 and was still on the books on November 15, 1943. The account was closed on March 17, 1938 but was reopened on April 3, 1940.

An account in the name of Mrs. EFFIE W. HISS, Committee of G. MILTON HISS, 19 West Ostend Street, was opened on December 2, 1940 and closed December 18, 1941. There was also an individual account for Mrs. EFFIE W. HISS, Pasadena, Maryland. Ledger sheets were located for this account covering the periods from March 9, 1945 to August 27, 1945 and from November 13, 1946 to January 19, 1948.

An account for Mr. GEORGE M. HISS, in trust with Mrs. EFFIE W. HISS, 19 West Ostend Street, was opened on December 16, 1941 and was closed on March 9, 1945. No pictures of the ledger sheets were found for the period from November 5, 1943 to December 28, 1944.

An account for Miss MARY C. HISS, executrix for Miss LILLIAN C. HISS, was located for the period from November 13, 1946 to June 17, 1947.

None of the foregoing accounts reflected charges corresponding to the deposits

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made to HISS' account at Riggs National Bank on or about the corresponding dates subject checks were deposited. It was assumed that the checks would clear in two days in the ordinary course of business but the accounts failed to reflect charges covering the possibility of the checks taking three or four days to clear.

In addition to the foregoing accounts there was an account in the name of Mrs. MARY L. HISS, who is the mother of ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. This account was opened in September, 1919 and it was noted that for a time the account carried a rather large balance. The account was noted to be quite active but in more recent years, carried a balance of around $700.00. The pictures were not found for ledger sheets covering the entire period of activity. Either pictures of the ledger sheets or the ledger sheets themselves were available for the following periods:

September, 1919 to November 10, 1932;
January 6, 1934 to October 18, 1934;
November 19, 1936 to April 8, 1937;
April 14, 1937 to November 12, 1938;
November 12, 1938 to December 28, 1939;
June 27, 1940 to September 26, 1941;
September 29, 1941 to October 8, 1942;
October 9, 1942 to November 22, 1943;
December 13, 1944 to December 6, 1945.

The account was closed on the last date shown.

On November 13, 1946 an account for Mrs. MARY L. HISS and Miss ANNA HISS was on the books and ledger sheets were found covering the period from that date to June 30, 1948.

It will be noted that the latter account shows no activity for the period checks on the Fidelity Trust Company were deposited to the account of ALGER HISS, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

The account in the name of Mrs. MARY L. HISS reflected the following checks charged against the account which appeared to be checks deposited to ALGER HISS' account:

Date	Amount	Remarks
11/23/36	$ 5.00	A $5.00 check was deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 11/20/36.

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Date	Amount	Remarks
1/8/37	$ 8.00	A deposit of a check in the amount of $8.00 to ALGER HISS' account on January 6, 1937.
1/6/38	5.00	There was a $5.00 check deposited to ALGER HISS' account on January 4, 1938.
10/23/41	1.50	A check in the amount of $1.50 deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 10/21/41.
10/31/41 and 11/1/41	25.00	There was a $25.00 charge on each of these dates on the account of Mrs. MARY L. HISS. There was a $25.00 check deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 10/30/41.
12/10/41	1.50	There was a check for $1.50 deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 12/8/41.
9/3/43	6,000.00	There was a check deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 9/1/43 in the amount of $6,000.00

No ledger sheets were found which could be used to trace the checks deposited to ALGER HISS' account on December 28, 1934 or July 28, 1944.

The checks deposited on October 21, 1941 in the amount of $5.00 and on July 8, 1942 in the amount of $.45 were not reflected on the ledger sheets on dates corresponding to the dates they were deposited. The closest $5.00 item was a charge on October 30, 1941, and there was no charge noted in the amount of $.45.

In regard to the $6,000.00 charge on September 3, 1943 the ledger sheet reflected a deposit on August 28, 1943 of $5,940.36. T-6 was specifically questioned regarding the possibility of tracing this deposit. However, inasmuch as all of the deposit tickets for 1943 and prior years had been destroyed, this item could not be traced at all. It will be noted that ALGER HISS' mother made him a loan in regard to his purchase of a house.

At the time it was ascertained at the Federal Reserve Bank, Baltimore Branch, that the transit #7-69 was one formerly issued to the Union Trust Company inquiry was also made regarding the following transit numbers which

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appear in the report of Special Agent (A) COOK as identifying checks deposited to ALGER HISS' account at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.: 1-100; 3-34; and 5-30. It was ascertained that the prefix "1" relates to New York City; prefix "3" to Philadelphia and the prefix "5" to Boston. However, none of the aforementioned transit numbers are still in effect. It would appear that those banks have either gone out of business or been absorbed by other banks. This information would be obtainable at the individual cities mentioned.

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BA 65-1642

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INVESTIGATION REGARDING AMERICAN ORIENTAL RUG CHAMBERS CLAIMS HISS GAVE THE CHAMBERS FAMILY, PROBABLY IN LATE 1935

The following investigation was conducted by the writer:

Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS have advised that during the early part of their occupancy of the apartment at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, which independent investigation has shown they occupied from October 2, 1935, to June 27, 1936, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS brought to the Eutaw Place apartment an American Oriental rug which they understood had been picked up by ALGER HISS at the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and delivered directly by ALGER from this rug cleaning concern to the Eutaw Place apartment. According to the CHAMBERS, the HISS family were assisting the CHAMBERS in furnishing the Eutaw Place apartment, as it was the first unfurnished apartment the CHAMBERS had occupied. The rug was given to the CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS as a gift. This rug had been delivered to the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company by ALGER HISS for repairs and for reweaving a hole which was in the center of the rug. According to the CHAMBERS, this rug cleaning concern specialized in textile weaving of this type, and they believed that this transaction in connection with the rug might be traceable through the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company. It was the suggestion of the CHAMBERS that ALGER HISS probably personally delivered this rug to the rug cleaning company for repairs and might have given his correct name and address, either the local Baltimore address of ALGER's mother or his own Washington, D. C., address. The thought occurred that probably a work order, receipt, or some documentary evidence of this rug transaction would be necessary and might still be in existence among the records of the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company.

The CHAMBERS stated that they still have this rug in their possession at Westminster, Maryland, and from a physical examination of it by reporting Agent in the CHAMBERS' home, the following description is set forth:

The rug measures approximately 9 x 10 feet, is dominantly a reddish orange color with a figured pattern throughout, and is an American Oriental type. It is considerably worn and faded at the present time, but when new, in all probability, had a white fringe on each end of the 10 foot dimension of the rug. The rewoven or repaired portion of the rug is approximately 7 inches square, such repair being located approximately in the center of the rug. The CHAMBERS advised that the rug would be

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available if necessary in order to trace the above mentioned transaction with the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company in Baltimore.

According to the CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS brought this rug to the Eutaw Place apartment in his Ford car and probably carried the rug into the apartment personally.

A review of the available directories for Baltimore City reveals that the only rug concern approaching the name given by the CHAMBERS is the Monumental Storage and Carpet Cleaning Company, 1915 Windsor Avenue, Baltimore. There is no other concern dealing in rugs in Baltimore, according to the directories, bearing either the name Monumental or Monument.

The above mentioned transaction was discussed in considerable detail by reporting Agent with Mr. GEORGE SCHMUCKER, Vice-President of the Monumental Storage and Carpet Cleaning Company, in an effort to obtain documentary evidence supporting the transaction described above by the CHAMBERS linking ALGER HISS or the HISS family with the American Oriental rug presently still in the possession of the CHAMBERS family. Mr. SCHMUCKER stated that all of their repair, cleaning, and other records, with the exception of some rug storage records, have been destroyed for all years prior to 1943. Mr. SCHMUCKER succeeded in locating some rug storage records dating back to 1935. Reporting Agent made a thorough review of such records, as a result of which the following were located:

Under Order #67518, the Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company picked up a rug for repack and storage on October 31, 1936, from Miss EDNA HISS, dressmaker, 2 West University Parkway, Baltimore.

Under Order #68605, the company picked up a rug for storage from E. CHAMBERS, 1430 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, late in 1936.

Investigation of this case to date by the Baltimore Office has failed to disclose any EDNA HISS related to ALGER HISS. Likewise, the above mentioned transactions were both dated too late in 1936 to fall within the period when the CHAMBERS claim ALGER HISS delivered the rug in question to them at the Eutaw Place apartment. Further, Mr. SCHMUCKER stated that no other record is available regarding their orders 67518 and 68605.

In view of the above indicating that the two transactions mentioned above are not pertinent to this case, no further investigation is contemplated regarding them.

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After a discussion with Mr. SCHMUCKER regarding the possibility of tracing the HISS rug transaction through any other of their records, Mr. SCHMUCKER stated that several of their employees who have worked for the company for years on rug repairs might recognize the rug presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family as a rug which had previously been repaired by the Monumental concern. It should be noted also that Mr. SCHMUCKER stated that there is no other rug cleaning, rug repairing, rug storage or rug sales organization in Baltimore whose name resembles that of the Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company.

Mrs. MILDRED S. NELKER, foreman of the rug repair department, Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company, residence 5366 Cordelia Avenue, Baltimore, advised that during the period 1935-1936 she and Mrs. MARY E. WINGATE, a retired employee of the company, who resides at 1610 Ellamont Street, c/o Mr. CALVIN GREER, Baltimore, were the only employees who were repairing rugs for the Monumental concern. Mrs. NELKER stated that if the rug in question was actually repaired by Monumental, in all probability the repairs were actually effected by her or Mrs. WINGATE. Mrs. NELKER stated that if she could examine the rug in question personally, there was some possibility that either she or Mrs. WINGATE could identify the repair job and thereby establish the fact that the American Oriental rug presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family had been repaired on an unknown date by the Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company.

Baltimore does not contemplate exhibiting the CHAMBERS' rug, allegedly given to them by HISS, to Mrs. NELKER and Mrs. WINGATE because of the fact that such further investigation could not possibly link this rug to ALGER HISS prior to its coming into the possession of the CHAMBERS family.

There being no further logical leads, the Baltimore Office contemplates no further investigation for the purpose of linking the American Oriental rug presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family with ALGER HISS.

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BA 65-1642

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INVESTIGATION THROUGH VARIOUS OIL COMPANY CHARGE ACCOUNTS TO ESTABLISH HISS AUTOMOBILE TRIP TO NEW ENGLAND IN SUMMER OF 1937

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

By letter dated March 10, 1949, the Washington Field Office referred to Bureau letter dated March 4, 1949, which called attention to the allegation of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS on a trip in the vicinity of Peterborough, New Hampshire, in August, 1937. CHAMBERS recalls that en route they stopped at Thomaston, Conn. In order to assist in the establishment of HISS' presence in Connecticut and New Hampshire during this period, the Washington Field Office was requested to contact the offices of the larger oil companies to determine if ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, had a gasoline charge account in 1937 or any time thereafter. If such account were located for 1937, an examination was to be made to determine if HISS purchased gasoline in or near one of the above mentioned towns in Connecticut or New Hampshire during August, 1937.

Investigation in Washington, D. C., reflected that charge account records of the American Oil Company, Esso Standard Oil Company, Sinclair Oil Company, and Shell Oil Company were located in Baltimore, Md.

On March 14, 1949, the writer contacted RALPH D. KIZER, Division Manager, Shell Oil Company, Inc., 909 East 22nd Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who caused a check of the company's credit records, which cover the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia, and portions of other nearby states, to be made. This record, which covers the past sixteen years, failed to reflect that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS ever maintained a retail credit card account with this concern.

LOUIS SMITH, JR., Credit Manager, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia Division, Esso Standard Oil Company, Baltimore, Md., was contacted by the writer on March 18, 1949, and found that neither ALGER nor PRISCILLA HISS ever maintained a retail credit card with this concern. However, ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., opened a fuel oil account with the firm on October 30, 1940.

On March 15, 1949, F. C. HALL, Credit Manager, Sherwood Brothers, Inc., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md., advised that his credit records, which

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reflect all accounts with Sherwood Brothers, Inc., and local accounts of the Sinclair Refining Company, only go as far back as October, 1938. A check of these records reflected no retail credit card account in the name of either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS since that date. Mr. HALL contacted H. W. FEIGE, Assistant Treasurer, Sherwood Brothers, Inc., who was employed in Mr. HALL's office prior to October, 1938. Mr. FEIGE advised the writer that so far as he could remember neither ALGER nor PRISCILLA HISS ever maintained a retail credit card account prior to October, 1938, but stated that as there are no exact records prior to this date, he could not be absolutely certain about this matter. Mr. HALL further stated that Sherwood Brothers, Inc., is a subsidiary of Sinclair Refining Company, but for a complete coverage of Sinclair records prior to October, 1938, LEE FULLER, Sinclair Refining Company, 10 West 51st Street, New York, New York, should be contacted.

J. S. DITCH, General Credit Manager, American Oil Company, American Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on March 15, 1949, that the company's credit records only go as far back as 1940. However, a check of the company records from 1940 to the present date failed to reflect a retail credit card account as ever having been maintained by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

The above facts were called to the attention of the Bureau, the Washington Field Office, and the New York Office by teletype dated March 15, 1949.

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BA 65-1642

RE: ALGER HISS - ASSOCIATES

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GEORGE BLACKWELL, INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE

In the report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated January 27, 1949, at Philadelphia, there was a lead set out for the Baltimore Office to ascertain the whereabouts of GEORGE BLACKWELL in Chicago, Illinois, from the Headmaster of the Landon School at Bethesda, Maryland. It was requested that after such information had been obtained that the Chicago Office be advised of the location of GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL, reported associates of ALGER HISS, so that they could be interviewed by the Chicago Office.

Mr. HALL BANFIELD, Headmaster, Landon School for Boys, Bethesda, Maryland, advised SA FRANCIS X. JAHN that the last address available for Mr. GEORGE BLACKWELL, former Headmaster at Landon School, is Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois, such address having been furnished in July, 1944.

The above information was furnished to the Chicago Office by Baltimore teletype dated February 8, 1949.

WARNER GARDNER, INTERVIEW WITH

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Boston Office advised that Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR., had stated that WARNER GARDNER, 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was friendly with ALGER HISS.

The Baltimore Office was requested to interview GARDNER regarding ALGER HISS and also for the purpose of obtaining possible specimens from the HISS typewriter.

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRANCIS X. JAHN on February 7, 1949:

WARNER GARDNER, formerly of 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, now residing at 3 Armat Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, and a practicing attorney with offices at 501 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., advised that he had already been interviewed in connection with instant case. This fact was verified by contact with SA KENNETH DELAVIGNE, supervisor,

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Washington Field Office, who stated that the information requested of GARDNER by Boston teletype of February 2, 1949, had already been obtained by Agents of the Washington Field Office.

JOHN HENRY LEWIN, INTERVIEW WITH

In a teletype received from the San Francisco Office dated February 7, 1949, it was indicated that ALGER HISS was known to JOHN HENRY LEWIN, a Baltimore attorney; and it was suggested that the latter be interviewed concerning his knowledge of HISS, inasmuch as he and HISS worked together in Washington, D. C., for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

On February 8, 1949, SA JOSEPH E. CONDON interviewed Mr. JOHN HENRY LEWIN, attorney, at his office which is located at Room 1409, 201 E. Baltimore Street, and the latter furnished the following information:

Mr. LEWIN stated that he knew ALGER HISS during the interim 1920 to 1936. Mr. LEWIN himself is a Hopkins graduate and a Harvard law graduate and is approximately ten years older than ALGER HISS. He recalled that HISS had the reputation of being an excellent student at Johns Hopkins University and was quite active in Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. In July, 1933, Mr. LEWIN stated, HISS called him from Washington, D.C., and asked if he would take the position as Assistant General Consul to the General Consul, JEROME FRANK, at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. LEWIN subsequently took up the duties of this position, and during the interim, August, 1933, to September, 1935, he was very closely associated with HISS. It was his recollection that HISS was always a conscientious and conservative individual and gave no indication of having liberal or leftist views.

In conclusion, Mr. LEWIN stated that he always had the highest admiration for HISS and found his personal integrity to be beyond question, and, therefore, he was very much surprised to read in the press the allegations presently being made against HISS. He also stated that he did not have any correspondence from HISS, typewritten or otherwise, but if he did have any, he would willingly furnish it to the Bureau.

MRS. L. R. McKEE, NEE CONSTANCE MOON SUPPLEE, FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT SECRETARY OF LAWRENCE DUGGAN, INTERVIEW WITH

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that while ALGER HISS was a Political Adviser at the State Department,

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LAWRENCE DUGGAN was an associate of ALGER HISS in the same capacity and shared the same office. Baltimore was requested to interview Mrs. L. R. McKEE, formerly CONSTANCE M. SUPPLEE, DUGGAN's former secretary, at 43 Coral Place, Lexington Park, Maryland.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE L. JOHNSON:

Mrs. L. R. McKEE, 43 Coral Place, Lexington Park, Maryland, was interviewed on February 16, 1949, at her residence, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. McKEE was the former CONSTANCE MOON SUPPLEE and worked for the State Department in Washington, D. C., from 1931 until July 1, 1948, resigning on the latter date to marry her present husband. She started as a stenographer in the State Department Stenographic Pool. She recalled that LAWRENCE DUGGAN was a supervisor in the Latin American Division about 1933, and advanced in the State Department until during 1936, he became Chief of the Latin American Division, replacing EDWIN C. WILSON. From about 1933 to 1936, Mrs. McKEE rose from principal stenographer until she became secretary and receptionist for Mr. DUGGAN. In this capacity, she handled all of his private correspondence and confidential work. She remained DUGGAN's secretary until 1942, when she received a leave of absence from the State Department to serve as a WAC in the United States armed forces. She returned to the State Department in 1945.

With regard to DUGGAN, Mrs. McKEE stated that in her opinion he was one of the finest and most capable persons that she has ever met or worked for. She described him as a man of principle, honest, trustworthy, and absolutely loyal to this country. She knew of no instances in which he, either by his actions or conversations, could be thought of as engaging in any activities inimical to the United States. She pointed out that he had a splendid background, was a son of Dr. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, New York City, and was considered in Washington circles as being among the elite.

With regard to ALGER HISS, Mrs. McKEE stated that she does not ever recall seeing HISS in the State Department and did not know him as a friend or associate of DUGGAN and has never been in his company. She pointed out that when the recent charges were placed against HISS by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, followed by the accidental death of DUGGAN in New York City, several persons inquired as to whether or not she knew either of them intimately. Several of her Washington friends expressed surprise at her

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replies that she did not know ALGER HISS, but she maintains that she never knew that he was ever employed by the State Department and is positive that he was not employed in the same office with DUGGAN.

Mrs. McKEE explained that DUGGAN's section, known as the Latin American Division, was one of the major divisions in the State Department setup. Others were the Eastern European, Far Eastern, and Near Eastern, and each of the sections was headed by an Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. SUMNER WELLES, then Assistant Secretary of State, was in charge of the Latin American Section and DUGGAN, as head of this section, was directly responsible to Mr. WELLES for the division. State Department files were maintained in a central section; however, it was common practice for files pertaining to a particular desk to be maintained by that division. Mrs. McKEE stated it was common practice for files to be taken home by personnel in order that night work might be done, and she is positive that DUGGAN did this on numerous occasions. She can recall no specific instance and is positive that DUGGAN frequently took home files from his office in order that he might work on them overnight. She did not think this unusual, and as a matter of fact, commented that Mr. DUGGAN had often referred to the laxity in handling confidential matters of the State Department and seemed deeply concerned that more adequate measures of safeguard were not taken by the various offices.

Mrs. McKEE did not recall WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as an associate of DUGGAN, nor does she recall any meetings or conferences between DUGGAN and ALGER HISS.

Mrs. McKEE suggested that the following persons be contacted, believing that if there were any connections between HISS and DUGGAN, that at least one of them might be able to furnish valuable information:

(1) GEORGE H. BUTLER, formerly Mr. DUGGAN's assistant in the State Department;

(2) ELLIS O. BRIGGS, a State Department career man who was also formerly DUGGAN's assistant;

(3) PAUL C. DANIELS, State Department career man, who worked under DUGGAN on one of the Latin American Country Desks.

(4) HERBERT BURSLEY, State Department career man, also on one of the country desks.

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Mrs. McKEE was unable to furnish any other information concerning the above matter.

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the Bureau, Washington Field and New York Offices were furnished with the names of the persons listed above who were suggested by Mrs. McKEE as the persons who might be contacted for information regarding any associations between ALGER HISS and LAWRENCE DUGGAN. It was indicated in this teletype that interview with the above persons, which might possibly already have been conducted, was being left to the discretion of the Washington Field Office.

LILLIAN STONE, ALSO KNOWN AS MRS. HAROLD WEISBERG, INTERVIEW WITH

In the report of SA DAVID S. TODD dated February 10, 1949, at San Francisco, a lead was set out for the Baltimore Office to interview LILLIAN STONE, now Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG, at Hyattsville, Maryland, who was the principal stenographer while ALGER HISS was associated with the NYE Committee.

On February 23, 1949, Mr. HAROLD WEISBERG, Hyattstown, Maryland, advised that his wife, the former LILLIAN STONE, had already been interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office in connection with instant case. Mr. WEISBERG stated that Agents of the Washington Field Office had interviewed Mrs. WEISBERG at her place of employment, the RFC Office in Washington, D. C., such interview having taken place within a period of ten days prior to February 23, 1949. Accordingly, no further action was taken by the Baltimore Office to locate and interview Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG.

HELEN WARE CAPPEL, ALSO KNOWN AS MRS. CLARENCE C. CAPPEL, INTERVIEW WITH

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated February 4, 1949, recommended that HELEN WARE CAPPEL be interviewed in regard to her brother, HAROLD WARE, who succeeded WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being in charge of several espionage rings regarding Government workers. Mrs. CAPPEL, who is presently residing at 1112 North Calvert Street, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR on February 18, 1949.

During the interview Mrs. CAPPEL volunteered nothing. She admitted being

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acquainted with only three individuals whom she knew to be friendly with her brother, HAROLD WARE. She admitted the association between her brother and these individuals only upon specific questions being directed to her and the three individuals whose association she acknowledged were only individuals so close to her brother that there would be no way of denying the association. Mrs. CAPPEL commented that she is completely loyal to the United States and in the same breath stated that it would be disloyal to give any information to this Bureau concerning her brother or any of the other members of her family. She commented that she knew nothing of an espionage character concerning her brother, but she admitted that her brother had lived at her studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C., during the pertinent period of time.

Regarding Mrs. CAPPEL's loyalty to the United States and willingness to cooperate with the Bureau, she stated that even though she were to learn that an enemy fleet were on its way to the United States with purpose of destroying a large amount of property and numerous lives, she would be unable to give this information to this Bureau or the proper authorities if it were obtained from her brother or any other members of her family.

It became completely obvious during the interview that Mrs. CAPPEL had closed her mind to the possibility of furnishing this Bureau with any information.

Mrs. CAPPELL related that her brother, HAROLD WARE, had lived with his wife, JESSICA SMITH, at an apartment building in Washington, D. C., which was near the Lincoln Memorial but which was later destroyed. Mrs. CAPPEL was questioned concerning numerous individuals in this case but gave a negative response concerning all of them.

The following description of HELEN WARE CAPPEL is being set forth for information concerning her:

Height	Approximately 5'2"
Weight	Approximately 150-155 pounds
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair and clear
Hair	Gray, part on left side
Characteristics	Heavy legs, unusually long ear lobes; wearing no wedding band but had a gold ring with an old fashioned grillwork setting on her right ring finger. There was a small diamond in this ring.

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DR. ISAIAH BOWMAN, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, INTERVIEW WITH

Reference is made to the report of SA JOSEPH H. KELLY made at New York on February 8, 1949. Dr. ISAIAH BOWMAN, Johns Hopkins University, was interviewed by SA EDWARD G. GOUGH on March 17, 1949. He advised that for 3½ years, beginning in 1942, he was a member of a five man advisory board to Presidents ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN on foreign policy and that he was particularly consulted on the problem of territorial division after the end of World War II.

Dr. BOWMAN stated that as a result of this position he had contact with ALGER HISS at Dumbarton Oaks and greatly admired the efficient manner in which HISS had served in the post of Secretary of the conference. Dr. BOWMAN stated that he had no way of knowing who was responsible for designating HISS to go to Dumbarton Oaks, and that he did not know of any "guardian angel" of HISS in the State Department who might have been responsible for this appointment or for any other important assignment that HISS received. Dr. BOWMAN stated that no inquiry had ever been made of him as to HISS' qualifications at the time HISS joined the State Department and pointed out that HISS had graduated from Johns Hopkins long before Dr. BOWMAN had become associated with the University.

Dr. BOWMAN said that he recalled that HISS was originally a legal adviser to the State Department, working under HACKWORTH who was the Chief Legal Adviser, and Dr. BOWMAN said that HACKWORTH certainly would not have tolerated any liberal thinkers under him as he was "more conservative than any citizen of Connecticut." However, Dr. BOWMAN said that he believed that HISS was known in the State Department as a HACKWORTH man and suggested that a determination as to which Under Secretary had originally called for HISS to be assigned to him and thereby channeled into the higher "policy" levels of the State Department might disclose his angel, if he had any.

Dr. BOWMAN felt that it was HISS' personal ability and the outstanding jobs he did in each assignment that were responsible for his rapid advancement.

Dr. BOWMAN said that he had been asked by Secretary of State STETTINIUS for a recommendation on persons to be sent to the Yalta Conference and that because of his admiration for HISS' work at Dumbarton Oaks, he had recommended HISS for the Yalta assignment. Dr. BOWMAN was unable to

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say what influence this had on STETTINIUS' appointment of HISS and said that he believed that STETTINIUS had probably approached fifty people for recommendations, and very probably HISS had been recommended by others than himself.

Dr. BOWMAN stated that he was amazed and shocked by the allegations of Communist sympathies made against HISS and that he had run through his mind over and over again every contact he had ever had with HISS and could not recall a single comment made by HISS or a single suggestion made by HISS on policy which would indicate Communist or pro-Russian sympathies.

Dr. BOWMAN's association with HISS also included a great many contacts during the San Francisco United Nations Conference.

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RE: ALGER HISS - FORMER NEIGHBORS

CAPTAIN PAUL L. HUDSON, INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to conduct investigation at Brookmount, Maryland, to ascertain if Captain PAUL L. HUDSON had left for overseas. The Baltimore Office was also advised in this teletype that PAUL HUDSON in 1933 lived at 3416 O Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and ALGER HISS lived at 3411 O Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. In case HUDSON was located for interview by the Baltimore Office, it was requested that any information in his possession regarding ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS be obtained and also that photographs of HISS and CHAMBERS be exhibited to HUDSON for identification.

SA EDWARD B. SHIELDS ascertained from the Postmaster, Friendship Sub Station, Maryland, that a change of address notice had been received postmarked January 8, 1949, Army Postal Service, signed Captain PAUL L. HUDSON, Care of 71st Engineers, Liaison Detachment, APO 181, Tokyo, Japan, Care of Postmaster, San Francisco, California. Such information was furnished by teletype on March 2, 1949, to the Bureau and New York Office.

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RE: PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES

REPORTED ATTENDANCE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that information had been received from Mrs. SILVER TESONE of Washington, D. C., an intimate friend of PRISCILLA HISS, to the effect that in the middle nineteen thirties PRISCILLA HISS developed a desire to study medicine. She went to Johns Hopkins University to take some classes, possibly in chemistry, inasmuch as she did not have sufficient pre-medical work. However, according to Mrs. TESONE, Mrs. HISS lost interest in studying medicine, and soon stopped her pre-medical work.

The Baltimore Office was requested to ascertain whether or not PRISCILLA HISS had ever enrolled at Johns Hopkins University.

Mrs. MURIEL A. HARRISON, clerk, Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University, Charles and 34th Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed by the writer on February 9, 1949, and checked the records of the University and could find no evidence of PRISCILLA HISS ever having enrolled there. There was no record of any kind concerning PRISCILLA HISS, and there was no correspondence emanating from her on file.

On February 9, 1949, Dr. ALAN M. CHESNEY, Dean of the Medical Faculty, Johns Hopkins University, 710 North Washington Street, Baltimore, Md., had a check made of the records of the Medical School, and could find no evidence of PRISCILLA HISS ever having enrolled there. There was no record of any kind concerning PRISCILLA HISS, and there was no correspondence emanating from her on file.

It is noted that previous investigation by this office reflected that PRISCILLA HISS pursued a course in inorganic chemistry at the summer session of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., from June 7, 1937, to July 30, 1937. Also, that she applied for entrance into the School of Medical Technology, Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Md., at an unknown date, about 1937, but was not admitted due to insufficient credits.

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REPORTED CARD PLAYING ASSOCIATES

As previously set out above, in this report, SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER conducted investigation concerning CHAMBERS' residence from December, 1937, to April, 1938, at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore. It was ascertained that during the above period Mr. and Mrs. C. KINLOCH NELSON, who now reside at Ruxton, Maryland, were sub-tenants of the CHAMBERS, occupying the third floor at the above address. Mr. NELSON advised Agent PFEIFFER that during the period from December, 1937, to April, 1938, he recalled that on several occasions when he, NELSON, came home from work in the evening, he noticed that Mr. CHAMBERS would have a group of approximately five men visiting him, whom NELSON presumed were there to play cards. NELSON could not furnish the identities or descriptions of any of these individuals.

By teletype dated February 23, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview CHAMBERS to learn the identities of the five men mentioned above.

By teletype dated March 2, 1949, the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS recalled that C. KINLOCH NELSON and his family resided on the third floor of the CHAMBERS' residence at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore. However, it was pointed out that CHAMBERS was unable to recall any group of individuals who visited him to play cards while he resided at this address.

TRANSCRIPT OF RADIO BROADCAST
"WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MEETS THE PRESS"

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office, it is noted that there has been placed in the exhibit section of the Baltimore file for possible future use a copy of the February, 1949, issue of "The American Mercury." On pages 153 - 160 of this edition of "The American Mercury" appears an article entitled "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MEETS THE PRESS." This article recounts the interview of CHAMBERS by representatives of the press on the national radio program "MEET THE PRESS," which broadcast is the basis for ALGER HISS' suit against CHAMBERS charging libel or slander, filed and presently pending in the United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore.

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TYPEWRITTEN NOTE ADDRESSED TO "KARL" AND SIGNED "H"

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the New York Office supplied the following information furnished by CHAMBERS on that date. There was included in the envelope with the "typed documents" a small slip of paper, typewritten, addressed to KARL and signed "H." It read in effect, "If you have stopped playing around with my girl friend, will you please take your things out of her closet as she wants to use it." CHAMBERS considered that "things" referred to equipment and does not know if "H" would be HENRY HILL COLLINS or JOHN HERRMANN, but does not think that "H" would refer to ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS stated that he possibly had some photographic equipment in the COLLINS apartment but does not recall having left any there. He stated that he possibly had equipment in HERRMANN's apartment as he believes he did some photographic work in HERRMANN's apartment. In either case, CHAMBERS did not recall having taken any equipment from either COLLINS or HERRMANN's apartment. CHAMBERS does not remember any details concerning his original receipt of this piece of paper or note. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that he gave this slip of paper to RICHARD CLEVELAND, his attorney at Baltimore, Md. Baltimore was requested to obtain same from CLEVELAND and to forward it immediately to the Bureau Laboratory for appropriate examination. In the event Mr. CLEVELAND did not have the paper, it was suggested that Baltimore contact CHAMBERS at Westminster, Md., for additional leads as to its possible whereabouts.

When Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, was contacted by the writer on March 11, 1949, he stated that he did not have the above slip of paper or note and advised that he believes CHAMBERS never turned it over to him. However, Mr. CLEVELAND recalled CHAMBERS having showed him, CLEVELAND, the slip of paper and also recalled having read same. Mr. CLEVELAND made a thorough search of his files with negative result. Thinking he might have sent the slip of paper to Mr. HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., in New York City, CLEVELAND telephoned MEDINA. According to CLEVELAND, MEDINA advised him that neither he, MEDINA, nor MEDINA's law firm in New York City, nor Mr. HILTON, the New York Document Examiner, had the note in question in their possession.

Accordingly, on March 11, 1949, the writer telephonically communicated with CHAMBERS at Westminster, Maryland, for additional leads as to the possible whereabouts of the piece of paper in question. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that the only other possibility regarding its disposition was that he turned the piece of paper over to ROBERT STRIPLING, former HCUA Investigator. Mr. CHAMBERS pointed out that if he actually had turned the

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piece of paper over to STRIPLING, it was for the HCUA files officially, and not for STRIPLING personally. Mr. CHAMBERS suggested that if the piece of paper could not be located in the files of the HCUA at Washington, possibly it might be located in the personal possession of Mr. ROBERT STRIPLING.

A summary of the above information was furnished by teletype on March 14, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices with the suggestion that the Washington Field Office contact the HCUA in Washington, D. C., immediately in an effort to obtain the piece of paper in question.

BALTIMORE NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the New York Office set out, from a review of CHAMBERS' background, all of the past residence addresses of CHAMBERS in Baltimore and Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to verify CHAMBERS' residence at each of the above addresses and to conduct neighborhood investigations in an attempt to determine CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities. At the time referenced teletype from the New York Office was received, neighborhood investigations had already been conducted by the Baltimore Office in the vicinity of most of the addresses listed in referenced teletype. Such investigation was set out previously in this report under the main heading "ALGER HISS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES," sub heading "INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS' RESIDENCES IN BALTIMORE TO DEVELOP CONTINUOUS HISS-CHAMBERS ASSOCIATION UP TO THE SPRING OF 1938."

Investigation was thereupon conducted by Baltimore in an attempt to determine CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities at the YMCA, Baltimore, in the 2700 block St. Paul Street, Baltimore, and in the vicinity of the farm occupied by CHAMBERS on Bixler's Church Road, Route 2, Westminster, Maryland.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS' FORMER RESIDENCE AT YMCA, BALTIMORE MARYLAND

W. GORDON MacGREGOR, Executive Secretary of the Central Branch, YMCA, 24 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on March 16, 1949, that he has been connected with the YMCA since June, 1938, but that records as far back as 1934 are incomplete and that there would be no way of definitely ascertaining whether or not an individual named LLOYD CANTWELL resided there for about one month in late 1934.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS' FORMER RESIDENCE IN THE VICINITY OF THE 2700 BLOCK OF ST. PAUL STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Referenced New York teletype dated March 15, 1949, advised that CHAMBERS purchased a house in the 2700 block of St. Paul Street, Baltimore, where he lived from July, 1938 until the Summer of 1939.

The files of the Park School, 3025 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, contain a letter from ESTHER CHAMBERS to that school dated June 12, 1939, with return address of 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

EDWIN B. FILBERT, trading as Severn Clay Company, 2618 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that he has resided at his present address since 1936, but never knew that a JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL ever resided at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. FILBERT further advised that EDWARD and EMORY GREEN, who operate a grocery store at 2600 St. Paul Street, have been residents of the neighborhood for a number of years and may be familiar with former residents of 2610 St. Paul Street. He advised that former residents of the neighborhood are JOHN J. NAHM, who formerly operated a tailoring shop near the corner of St. Paul and 26th Streets, and FRANK CHESNEY, who formerly lived at 2612 St. Paul Street. FILBERT was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen any of these individuals.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN J. NAHM, who operate a tailoring shop at 348 East 27th Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that they formerly operated a tailoring shop at 54 East 26th Street (adjacent to 2610 St. Paul Street) from July, 1939 to April, 1944, but never knew that anyone named

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JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL had lived at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. NAHM were shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and advised that, so far as ~~they can recall, they have~~ never seen any of these individuals. Mr. NAHM stated that his employee, FREDERICK SCHUHLY, formerly operated a tailoring shop at 54 East 26th Street and may know former residents of that neighborhood.

FREDERICK SCHUHLY, 113 McPhail Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that he operated a tailoring shop at 54 East 26th Street from about July, 1937 to July, 1939, but never knew that a JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL ever resided at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. SCHUHLY was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that he has never seen any of these individuals.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK C. CHESNEY, 909 East Belvedere Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that they formerly resided at 2612 St. Paul Street and that DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his wife, ESTHER, and their two children, ELLEN and JOHN, resided at 2610 St. Paul Street from about July, 1938 to the Summer of 1939. They further stated that Mr. CHAMBERS at that time travelled frequently between Baltimore and New York to sell articles to "Time" magazine. CHESNEY stated that CHAMBERS at that time was probably a "free lance" writer. Mrs. CHAMBERS was teaching at the Park School, Baltimore, Maryland, at that time, according to the CHESNEYS. They went on to say that the CHAMBERS family enjoyed a fine reputation in the neighborhood, but kept very much to themselves, and that they, therefore, did not know any of the friends or associates of the CHAMBERS family. They never noticed anything of a peculiar nature concerning the CHAMBERS, and know of no one else presently residing in the neighborhood of 2610 St. Paul Street who may remember the CHAMBERS family, other than Mrs. CHESNEY'S sister, Mrs. H. C. EUBANKS, 2612 St. Paul Street. The CHESNEYS were shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and identified pictures of the CHAMBERS as the persons who formerly lived at 2610 St. Paul Street, but failed to recognize pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

EMORY T. GREEN, 2600 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he recalls that a JAY CHAMBERS, his wife and child formerly resided at 2610 St. Paul Street for about one year in 1938 or 1939. GREEN stated that the CHAMBERS were very quiet people who kept to themselves, and that he, therefore, did not know any of the family's friends or associates or what Mr. CHAMBERS did for a living. GREEN was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and failed to recognize any of them, except a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which was taken in 1936. GREEN

advised that this picture resembled the JAY CHAMBERS who formerly resided at 2610 St. Paul Street.

J. EDWARD GREEN, 2600 St. Paul Street, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he fails to recall anyone named JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL as ever having resided at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. He was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, so far as he knows, he has never actually seen any of these persons. GREEN identified a picture of ALGER HISS taken in December, 1948, which he said he had seen in the newspapers, but advised that he has never seen HISS in person.

Mrs. HARVEY C. EUBANKS, 2612 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and their two children, ELLEN and JOHN, resided at 2610 St. Paul Street from the Summer of 1938 until the Summer of 1939. Mrs. EUBANKS stated that the CHAMBERS enjoyed a fine reputation in the neighborhood, but that she did not know any of their friends or associates, except Mr. CHAMBERS' mother, who came down from New York at Christmas time in 1938. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, according to Mrs. EUBANKS, was a writer at that time and would go to New York on occasion to visit his publisher. Mrs. EUBANKS was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and identified pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS as the persons who formerly resided at 2610 St. Paul Street. She failed to recognize pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, so far as she can recall, she has never seen these individuals.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS' RESIDENCE NEAR WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

New York teletype dated March 15, 1949, previously referenced, advised that CHAMBERS purchased a farm on Bixler's Church Road, Route No. 2, near Westminster, Maryland, in 1940 and sold it in the Spring of 1948.

JOHN R. ECKARD, City Clerk, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he has been a resident of Westminster for thirty years and has held the position of City Clerk since February, 1946. He recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS purchased a farm near Westminster, Maryland, about 1940, and that he, his wife and two children have resided in the area since that time. ECKARD stated that the CHAMBERS are regarded as very friendly, highly desirable people, but keep very much to themselves and have very few friends. CHAMBERS, according to ECKARD, has been employed by "Time" magazine for a number of years and commutes frequently between Baltimore and New York. ECKARD added that CHAMBERS is seen very infrequently in Westminster, Maryland, and that he may not know CHAMBERS if he saw him. ECKARD was shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS

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and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and immediately identified a picture of Mrs. CHAMBERS taken in 1936. He recognized pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, stating that he has seen pictures of these individuals in magazines and newspapers, but could not recall ever having seen either of them in person. He failed to identify pictures of PRISCILLA HISS and stated that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen this individual. ECKARD went on to say that CHARLES SCHAFFER, who is connected with the Gas and Electric Company at Westminster, Maryland, would probably know the CHAMBERS family.

CHARLES D. SCHAFFER, 48 Longwell Avenue, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he holds the position of Westminster District Manager for the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore and is President of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce. SCHAFFER stated that the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS family have resided on a farm in the vicinity of Westminster, Maryland, since about 1941 and appear to be well regarded by local residents, but keep to themselves and do not have many friends. SCHAFFER further advised that, although he would not know CHAMBERS to speak to, he has heard that CHAMBERS was employed by "Time" magazine and commuted frequently between Baltimore and New York. SCHAFFER was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that he could not recall ever having seen any of these persons. SCHAFFER added that LANDON C. BURNS, County Agent, Westminster, Maryland, may know the CHAMBERS family through their agricultural activities.

LLOYD M. ELDERDICE, Washington Road, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he holds the position of Assistant Manager, Westminster District, for the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, and has known that the CHAMBERS family have resided in the vicinity of Westminster since 1941. ELDERDICE stated that he knows Mrs. CHAMBERS, having done business with her on a number of occasions in the past, but does not know Mr. CHAMBERS. He had heard from local residents that CHAMBERS formerly spent considerable time in New York, having been employed by "Time" magazine. ELDERDICE has also heard that the CHAMBERS family keep to themselves and, therefore, are only slightly known in the vicinity. ELDERDICE was shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and failed to recognize any of these pictures, other than a picture of ESTHER CHAMBERS which he immediately identified.

LANDON C. BURNS, County Agricultural Agent for Carroll County, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he has known Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and their children, ELLEN and JOHN, since the CHAMBERS moved into the Westminster area in about 1941. BURNS stated that the CHAMBERS have not mixed too much with local people, but are considered to be

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nice people and good citizens by local residents. The CHAMBERS' children, ELLEN and JOHN, are members of the 4-H Club, according to BURNS, and the family attends farm group meetings, but are never seen with anyone else. BURNS stated that, until recently, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS commuted back and forth from Baltimore to New York as an Editor for a national magazine and was only in Westminster on week-ends. BURNS was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and immediately identified pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS, but failed to recognize pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, stating that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen these individuals.

PAUL F. KUHNS, County Treasurer, Carroll County Court House, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 18, 1949, from a review of tax assessment records for Carroll County, Maryland, maintained in his custody, that J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, on May 22, 1940, purchased a farm at Deep Run near Manchester, Maryland, which he sold on October 16, 1947. On May 16, 1941, CHAMBERS bought a farm located on the Bachman's Valley Road, RD No. 3, Westminster, Maryland. CHAMBERS presently resides on this farm. CHAMBERS purchased another farm at Deep Run near Manchester, Maryland, on December 16, 1941. This farm was subsequently sold by him on October 16, 1947. On September 25, 1946, CHAMBERS bought a farm located on the Union Mills Road, RD No. 2, Westminster, Maryland. This farm is still owned by J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. KUHNS advised that none of these farms are located on Bixler's Church Road, but that the farm where the CHAMBERS are now living adjoins the Bixler farm. This location is about one to two miles from Bixler's Church Road. KUHNS was not aware that the CHAMBERS family were residing in the vicinity of Westminster, Maryland, until this fact was brought out by recent newspaper disclosures and advised that he, therefore, does not know the CHAMBERS' friends or associates and is not familiar with their reputation in the community. KUHNS was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen any of these individuals.

Mrs. HERBERT C. BIXLER and Miss MARY E. BIXLER, NOAH H. ARBAUGH and MELVIN E. KROH, all RD No. 2, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 18, 1949, that they have been neighbors of the CHAMBERS family since about 1941. The BIXLER, ARBAUGH and KROH families all reside on the Bachman's Valley Road in the vicinity of the CHAMBERS farm. They all stated that WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and their two children are friendly, neighborly people and are well regarded in the neighborhood. The CHAMBERS are dairy farmers and are prominent in agricultural activities in the vicinity. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, according to these individuals, has, until recently, commuted back and forth from New York for a number of years as an Editor for "Time" magazine. The above listed persons were

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shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. In each instance, pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were immediately identified; however, all failed to recognize pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, advising that they have never seen these individuals.

On March 18, 1949, SHERMAN E. FLANAGAN, owner and manager, Carroll County Credit Exchange, Westminster, Maryland, furnished a copy of a credit report dated June 17, 1947, on J. D. W. CHAMBERS, RFD No. 2, Westminster, Maryland, which reflected that CHAMBERS was regarded as a very good credit risk, of excellent character, habits and morals, and was highly recommended for any amount of credit that he may see fit to undertake. The report contained nothing of a derogatory nature. FLANAGAN advised that he does not know any member of the CHAMBERS family personally, but has heard from local residents that CHAMBERS purchased a farm in the vicinity some years ago and was formerly an Editor for "Time" magazine, commuting back and forth from New York. FLANAGAN stated that the CHAMBERS family enjoy a good reputation in the community, but that he is not personally acquainted with any of their friends or associates. FLANAGAN was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that he has never seen any of these persons.

The files of the Westminster Police Department, checked on March 17, 1949, failed to reflect any criminal record concerning JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ESTHER CHAMBERS.

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SELECTIVE SERVICE INFORMATION

Reference is made to New York teletype dated March 15, 1949, to Baltimore Office, in which the New York Office requested that CHAMBERS' Selective Service file be reviewed for all pertinent background material.

Examination of CHAMBERS' Selective Service file maintained at 37 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Maryland, on March 16, 1949, was made by SA JOHN O. MONTGOMERY, and the following information was obtained:

CHAMBERS' registration card showed that subject registered during February, 1942, at Westminster, Maryland, and was assigned to Local Board #2, Carroll County. His place of residence was listed as Bachman's, Valley Road, and his mailing address was given as RFD #2, both of Westminster, Maryland. His employment was listed as a writer for "Time" magazine, with offices at 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

In his Selective Service Questionnaire, dated May 2, 1942, it was noted that CHAMBERS stated that at birth he was registered as JAY VIVIEN CHAMBERS and that later he was christened as JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS advised that he was born April 1, 1901, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that he married ESTHER CHAMBERS in New York City on April 15, 1931.

In answer to questions concerning his education, CHAMBERS stated that he had attended Columbia University School of Liberal Arts for two years. At the time of his registration he listed his occupation as an editorial writer and associate editor for "Time" magazine, at an annual salary of $7500.

In answer to questions concerning other occupations, CHAMBERS reported that he had farmed for the past five years, and it was likewise noted that CHAMBERS stated in his questionnaire that he had purchased instant farm in Carroll County, Westminster, Maryland, during May, 1941, consisting of 115 acres, for approximately $5000. At that time (May, 1942) he owed a mortgage of $1500 on the farm which he was paying off at the rate of $100 per month.

CHAMBERS listed the following as members of his family: ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife; ELLEN CHAMBERS, daughter, age 8; JOHN CHAMBERS, son, age 6.

On July 8, 1942, CHAMBERS was classified 3A, and it was noted that LEVI D. MOSS signed this action as a member of Local Board #2.

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CHAMBERS' Selective Service file also contained an occupational deferment request from the officials of "Time" magazine, asking that CHAMBERS be exempted from military service on the basis of his employment with "Time, Inc." No action, however, was taken on this request, inasmuch as CHAMBERS was continued in classification 3-A by his local board.

No additional information of value was noted on this occupational deferment request.

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RE: MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES

PARK SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the New York Office advised that during the Fall of 1938, ESTHER CHAMBERS worked at the Park School, 3026 Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, as a teacher, which employment helped to pay the tuition at the school for the CHAMBERS' child. The Baltimore Office was requested to conduct appropriate investigation at the Park School regarding Mrs. CHAMBERS and the CHAMBERS family.

Reference is made to Baltimore memorandum dated February 15, 1949, wherein a lead was set forth to review the records at the Park School, which is located 3702 Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, a former employment of Mrs. CHAMBERS. Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY reviewed the records on February 17, 1949, and obtained the following information:

It was noted that Mrs. CHAMBERS made an application for her daughter, ELLEN, to attend the Nursery School of Park School. This application was dated October 11, 1937, and indicated that the CHAMBERS family then resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, and Mr. CHAMBERS' employment was listed as National Research Bureau, Washington, D.C., as a writer.

Also noted in the school records were three letters ostensibly written by Mrs. CHAMBERS to a Mr. HANS FROELICHER, the Headmaster of the School. The letter referred to as letter #1 was dated October 4, 1937, and contained the address 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace which was believed to be then the current address of the CHAMBERS' family. The application further indicated that the CHAMBERS' family had a telephone listed at this address under Madison 3752-J. No other information of value was contained in this application. The contents of letter #1 pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had formerly worked for MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent in New York, had formerly been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D.C., and was presently working for the National Research Bureau in Washington, D.C., as a writer. This letter further pointed out that the CHAMBERS' family were anxious to enroll their child, ELLEN, in the Park School Nursery.

Letter #2, dated April 2, 1938, and written from the address 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, informed Mr. FROELICHER that the CHAMBERS family were not in a position to pay the required tuition, and Mrs. CHAMBERS offered to instruct in the school one day each week to pay her tuition.

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Letter #3, dated April 9, 1938, contained the address 228 Earle Avenue, Long Island, New York. The contents of the letter advised that the CHAMBERS family were leaving Baltimore, and that they regretted having to remove ELLEN from the Nursery School.

All three of these letters were handwritten and believed to have been written by Mrs. CHAMBERS, inasmuch as her name appeared at the close of each letter. Also noted in the file was a typewritten letter from the school addressed to Mrs. CHAMBERS at 2610 St. Paul Street, dated June 12, 1939. The contents of the letter dealt with comments upon the good adjustment that their daughter had made while attending school.

Mr. HANS FROELICHER, the Headmaster, advised that he recalled Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS, and that she approached the school in the Fall of 1937 and indicated that she wanted to enroll her daughter in the Nursery School. He could not recall the names of any persons who may have referred Mrs. CHAMBERS to the school and believed that, if anyone had been given as a reference in this instance, he would have remembered it. While the daughter ELLEN was in school, he indicated that Mrs. CHAMBERS taught in the art class one day each week to defray the expenses of her daughter, and that this arrangement was considered entirely satisfactory by the school faculty. Mr. FROELICHER stated that he did not know the CHAMBERS family by any other name and knew nothing whatsoever about their activities.

It is to be further noted that Mr. FROELICHER stated that Mr. RICHARD CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS' Attorney, had reviewed these records and obtained photostatic copies of the above correspondence. It was pointed out to Mr. FROELICHER that, in the event the papers in this file were determined to be of material assistance in the investigation, a subpoena would probably be issued for him to produce the records in court. He indicated that he would gladly comply with this request.

REPORTED BURIAL OF CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS ON THE SPIER FARM, NEAR GLEN GARDNER, NEW JERSEY

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the New York Office furnished the following information:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that he and his wife in 1932 resided on the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER, near Glen Gardner, New Jersey. When SPIER was interviewed by agents of the New York Office on March 14, 1949, at New York City, he stated that it was his recollection that the CHAMBERS resided on his farm

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during the Spring and Fall of 1932 or 1933. He recalled also that Mrs. CHAMBERS told SPIER's wife that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was worried about the advent of the German-American Bund and the fact that the Bund had taken over property adjoining the SPIER farm. Mrs. CHAMBERS also, according to SPIER, told SPIER's wife that CHAMBERS had buried some confidential documents in back of the barn on the SPIER farm. When this matter was discussed with CHAMBERS by agents of the New York Office on March 15, 1949, CHAMBERS denied that he ever buried any material on the SPIER farm and had no recollection of any such incident. CHAMBERS stated that if he had buried anything on the farm, Mrs. CHAMBERS would never have mentioned anything to Mrs. SPIER. CHAMBERS further claimed that at the time in question he had no confidential documents to bury other than possibly Communist propaganda literature. CHAMBERS stated that he was not worried to any extent about the German-American Bund. He further stated that the land behind the SPIER barn is full of springs and he would have known that anything buried there would be destroyed. In referenced teletype, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview Mrs. CHAMBERS concerning the possibility of her having made such a statement to Mrs. FRANKLIN SPIER.

Mrs. CHAMBERS was interviewed in the above regard on March 15, 1949, by the writer. She advised that shortly after her marriage to Mr. CHAMBERS, possibly in 1932, they began periodic residence at the SPIER farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey, moving away from this farm permanently during the early Fall of 1933. Sometime during their residence at this farm, Mrs. CHAMBERS buried a letter-sized metal file containing miscellaneous Communist pamphlets and literature, which they did not desire to have discovered in their possession, in their truck garden plot located near the barn. After moving from the SPIER farm in the early Fall of 1933, Mrs. CHAMBERS returned to the SPIER farm and recovered the above metal letter file with its contents. At the time of this recovery, Mrs. CHAMBERS told Mr. and Mrs. SPIER regarding the concealment of the letter file and they helped her to locate and recover same. Subsequent to the recovery, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated they probably disposed of the Communist literature and pamphlets by destroying them or giving them away.

Mrs. CHAMBERS did not recall that there was anything but Communist pamphlets or literature in the file at the time it was buried, and she denied that there is anything, to her knowledge, belonging to the CHAMBERS presently buried on the SPIER farm. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that she recalled the time clearly as the Fall of 1933 because her daughter, ELLEN, was born in October 1933, and she recalls that she was pregnant at the time she made the above recovery. Mrs. CHAMBERS likewise denied there ever were any confidential documents buried by the CHAMBERS family on the SPIER farm, to the best of

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her knowledge, and stated that the Bureau would accomplish nothing in following out this matter further. Mrs. CHAMBERS described the SPIERS as "liberals" in 1933 who were somewhat sympathetic to the Communist movement, and Mrs. CHAMBERS expressed interest in the attitude of the SPIERS at the present time. Further, Mrs. CHAMBERS denied that she ever told Mrs. SPIER or anyone else that the above metal file contained any confidential documents, and Mrs. CHAMBERS stated she did not know whether the SPIERS ever knew the actual contents of the metal file which Mrs. CHAMBERS recovered under the above circumstances.

By teletype dated March 16, 1949, the New York Office furnished the results of further interview by agents of the New York Office with Mr. and Mrs. FRANKLIN SPIER. Because the information furnished by the CHAMBERS and the SPIERS was at some variance regarding the burial of material on the SPIER farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey, the Baltimore Office was requested to reinterview both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS for any further information and clarification of this incident.

In accordance with the above teletype from the New York Office dated March 16, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were reinterviewed on their farm near Westminster, Maryland, by SA EDWARD G. GOUGH and the writer on March 22, 1949.

Mr. CHAMBERS still has no recollection of either he or Mrs. CHAMBERS ever having buried anything on the SPIER farm. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled no additional details and is not too certain of some of the details furnished from previous interview with her in Baltimore teletype dated March 15, 1949. Mrs. CHAMBERS is sure of the following facts only:

The CHAMBERS lived in a barn on the SPIER farm, probably from early Spring of 1932 to about September, 1933. Mr. CHAMBERS had just gotten into underground work in 1932 and was away from home frequently. They had practically no privacy in the barn where they were living and Mrs. CHAMBERS was frightened somewhat because of Mr. CHAMBERS' new work. Therefore, sometime during their stay at the SPIER farm, exact time not recalled, she buried a metal letter file, containing Communist pamphlets and literature only, in their truck garden plot located across the road from the barn. Her motive was to prevent the literature being discovered in their possession or on the premises of the SPIERS who had been very kind and accommodating. Her only recollection of the container in which the literature was buried, and that recollection is very vague, is that it was a sheet metal letter-sized file, square in shape, measuring approximately 14 inches by 10 inches by 4 inches.

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RE: FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN - ASSOCIATES

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BUD AND JOE MASON,
Investigation to Locate

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that a review of the files of the U.S. Geological Survey revealed that CLARENCE R. MASON, aka BUD, wife JOSEPHINE, was presently employed as a Photogrammetric Engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey, presently residing at 2424 North 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia. Referenced teletype stated that the Baltimore Office should furnish sufficient background information to conduct an interview withBUD and JOE MASON, if such interview was desired by the Bureau.

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau requested the Baltimore Office to furnish background information regarding CLARENCE R. MASON and his wife, JOSEPHINE, contacts of FELIX INSLERMAN, so that the Washington Field Office could interview the MASONS immediately.

By teletype dated February 10, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised the Bureau, Washington Field Office, and New York Office that Baltimore had no additional information regarding CLARENCE R. and JOSEPHINE MASON which had not already been furnished to the Washington Field Office.

MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE, aka "Buzz",
Interview With

By Miami teletype to the Bureau, Baltimore and New York Offices dated February 1, 1949, a lead was orginally set out to locate and interview "BUZZ," an aircraft engineer at the Glenn L. Martin Company, who was reported to have been a close acquaintance of INSLERMAN, according to RAYMOND J. PEELER, of Philadelphia.

Through investigation by Baltimore at the Glenn L. Martin Company and with the assistance of information received from the Cincinnati Office by teletype, "BUZZ" was eventually identified. The following investigation was conducted by SA THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI:

On March 1, 1949, records of Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland, were checked by the agent to determine the identity of "BUZZ" MARTINDALE as in Cincinnati teletype dated February 24, 1949.

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Mr. L. P. BUCKMAN, Plant Protection Supervisor, Glenn L. Martin Corporation, advised that only person whose name could possibly be "BUZZ" MARTINDALE was one MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE, who was employed as a Stock Clerk and Messenger in the Engineering Department on June 7, 1939. Mr. BUCKMAN advised that MARTINDALE was currently employed at the plant, and that he resided at 138 North Monastery Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

The personnel files of Glenn L. Martin were made available to the agent by Miss GEORGIANNE KECKLEY, Personnel Records Supervisor, and they reflect that a MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE was employed on June 7, 1939, and, except for a period of two years, 1942 to 1944, when he was in the armed services of the United States Maritime, had been continuously employed at Glenn L. Martin. His record reflects that he is a satisfactory employee.

MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE was interviewed by the agent on March 1, 1949, at his home, 138 North Monastery Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and he readily admitted that his nickname was "BUZZ," and that he was identical with the "BUZZ" referred to by ROBERT SLAGLE of Columbus, Ohio, in Cincinnati teletype dated February 24, 1949. MARTINDALE stated that he could not recall any close friend by the name of FELIX INSLERMAN, nor could he recall anyone who worked from 1939 through 1942 at Glenn L. Martin Company by the name of INSLERMAN. MARTINDALE recalled many of the associates of INSLERMAN previously interviewed by the agent, but he could not identify INSLERMAN from the photograph shown him nor could he offer any information of value on INSLERMAN. It was apparent from the interview that MARTINDALE fitted the description of him set out in the Cincinnati teletype as being a flippant and talkative person. He seemed to be a person of nervious habits and not very good at remembering names. Since he could not offer any assistance in further revealing the activities of INSLERMAN in the period 1939 to 1942, the interview was concluded.

THOMAS KING, THOMAS HEALY, and
JOHN NIED, Interviews With

The following investigation was conducted by SA THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI:

On February 12, 1949, THOMAS KING, Group Engineer, Electrical and Radio Group, Glenn L. Martin Corporation, was interviewed by the agent and recalled that he remembered FELIX INSLERMAN as an employee of Glenn L. Martin during the period 1939 and 1942. Mr. KING advised that, insofar as he could recall, INSLERMAN was a quiet, unassuming person, who seemed to be interested in his work. KING, at that time, was a Group Engineer in the section adjacent to INSLERMAN's. KING recalled that he and his wife

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Sometime later, exact time and situation as to persons present if anyone besides herself not recalled, she dug up the metal file and the literature was destroyed or disposed of in a manner she does not recall. Mrs. CHAMBERS does not recall telling either of the SPIERS about the buried file.

When asked why she bothered to dig it up, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that it probably had not been buried deeply enough to be secure from detection when plowing the garden.

Neither of the CHAMBERS could explain why Mr. SPIER would know about the incident, stating he had learned of it from his wife, when Mrs. SPIER denies any knowledge whatsoever of any such incident, except that Mr. CHAMBERS commented that Mr. SPIER is a flighty-minded individual. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that in 1932, he started in the underground and during the period 1932-1933 was acting as liaison between Communist Party Headquarters in New York City and the underground. In such role, he handled no documents or papers and all of his transmissions were verbal. Both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS state unequivocally that neither of them ever buried or concealed any confidential or secret documents or papers at anytime on the SPIER farm as they never had any such material in their possession during the period in question.

The above constitutes all that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS know about what they characterized as an "unimportant incident."

The results of the above interview with Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by Baltimore teletype dated March 23, 1949.

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had visited Mr. and Mrs. INSLERMAN on a few occasions at his home on Roseland Avenue. KING could not recall anything significant or of a suspicious nature which might lead him to believe that FELIX INSLERMAN was connected with any espionage activities. Mr. KING stated that two of his co-workers, namely THOMAS HEALY, a Group Engineer in the Radio Section, and a JOHN NIED, in the Electrical Design Group, also were acquainted with INSLERMAN.

THOMAS HEALY and JOHN NIED were interviewed by the agent on date of February 12, but they could not add any additional information about the associations and activities of INSLERMAN which had not already been set out.

THOMAS KING advised the agent that he could recall a JAMES CRAUDER, presently residing 10418 Maddox Avenue, Overland 14, Missouri, and employed by McDonnell Aircraft, Robertson, Missouri, as a very close friend of INSLERMAN. Mr. KING also recalled a ROBERT SLADE, now employed by the Curtis Wright Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, and TOM SULLIVAN, presently employed by the Ranger Aircraft, Long Island, New York, as other close associates of INSLERMAN. KING was of the opinion that CRAUDER was a very close friend of INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH.

In conjunction with the above interviews, an effort was made to identify "BUZZ," a person believed to be very friendly with INSLERMAN while he was employed at Glenn L. Martin. Neither Mr. KING nor Mr. NIED nor Mr. HEALY could recall anyone by that name as an employee of Glenn L. Martin.

Mr. L. P. BUCKMAN, Plant Protection Supervisor, Glenn L. Martin, checked his records but could not recall anyone who might fit the title of "BUZZ" and also his association with FELIX INSLERMAN.

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RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO - ASSOCIATES AND ACTIVITIES

LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG,
Interview with

The following investigation was conducted by SA JESSE F. FARR:

LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG was interviewed on February 1, 1949. ROSENBERG advised he was employed at the Ballistic Research Laboratory from September, 1941, through September, 1943, as a Computer with a rating of SP-4 and later SP-6. He was in the Mathematics Unit of Exterior Ballistics and under the supervision of Dr. L. S. DEDERICK, Division Chief. During the time ROSENBERG was employed at the Ballistic Research Laboratory, he lived with his grandparents at 3813 Strathmore Avenue. He advised he lived there because his grandmother was an invalid and his assistance was needed in caring for her.

ROSENBERG advised that he is now studying at the Medical Graduate School of Johns Hopkins University and expects to receive his Ph. D. in approximately two years. He is doing his work under a Dr. CLARK. He is presently living at 2411 Talbot Road with his parents. He advised that he did not on any occasion associate with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO after working hours.

ROSENBERG advised that it was his impression that RENO associated closely with B. I. HART and Dr. L. S. DEDERICK. ROSENBERG expressed the opinion that the DEDERICKS had probably asked RENO to terminate his residence with them inasmuch as RENO was frequently in an intoxicated condition. ROSENBERG was unable to substantiate this by any more specific information. He added, however, he recalled numerous occasions when RENO would come to work when he had alcohol on his breath and on several occasions RENO came to work late.

ROSENBERG stated that the latest information he had concerning RENO was that RENO had been in the Maryland Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. ROSENBERG advised he received this information from DICK CRONIN, a BRL employee whom ROSENBERG recently met on a train.

ROSENBERG knew of no security regulation violations by RENO. He advised that he worked directly under the supervision of RENO until the last few months of his employment there. ROSENBERG added that he did not know RENO prior to his employment at the BRL and that RENO had not been instrumental in securing this employment for him. During the last few months of ROSENBERG's employment at the BRL, he worked for a Captain GRUBB or GRUBBS on small arms primers.

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When asked the question whether he knew of any individuals who might be engaged in espionage activities at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, ROSENBERG mentioned VLADIMIR NEKRASSOFF. ROSENBERG stated that NEKRASSOFF, he believed, had been an Artillery Officer in the Russian Army and had taught at a Russian Artillery School. ROSENBERG stated that he believed NEKRASSOFF had a friend whose last name is IPATIEV, who was considered outstanding in the cracking of petroleu. IPATIEV, ROSENBERG believes, lives in Chicago, Illinois.

ROSENBERG made the aforementioned comments concerning NEKRASSOFF and then when asked in what manner he believed NEKRASSOFF would be connected with any espionage or with RENO, ROSENBERG stated that he never had any suspicion whatever concerning NEKRASSOFF and knew of no connection between NEKRASSOFF and RENO. ROSENBERG further commented concerning NEKRASSOFF that occasionally a Russian scientist would visit the BRL and during these times NEKRASSOFF would be asked to translate for the Russian scientist.

ROSENBERG expressed the opinion that RENO had worked with (ARTHUR) STEIN on some computing tables at the BRL. ROSENBERG, in commenting on RENO's care in guarding military secrets, stated that on one occasion he, ROSENBERG, was working on some tables described as D.S. tables and that upon asking RENO what the D.S. meant, was told that this was confidential and that he would not need to know this in order to continue his work.

ROSENBERG stated that in September of 1941, when he began working at the BRL, they had computed reduction tables for bombing up to an altitude of 35,000 feet. It took them then one and one-half years to additionally compute the tables to 70,000 feet. It was, therefore, ROSENBERG's opinion that the BRL had probably started computing these tables in 1938 and had worked on the theory of the tables a short while prior to that time.

ROSENBERG did not know the extent of RENO's knowledge concerning Norden bombsight nor at what time RENO would have had knowledge of it.

ROSENBERG also commented that Colonel SMINK had frequently come to the section supervised byRENO to discuss the bomb ballistic tables. ROSENBERG was unable to state how frequently SMINK discussed these matters with RENO and thought it might have been once a month or more.

ROSENBERG stated that he met a young lady recently at a concert, but this was previous to the newspaper accounts of RENO's being called to testify before the Grand Jury. ROSENBERG could not recall this individual's last name but thought it might possibly be MEHER.

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ROSENBERG, in commenting on his not working for RENO the last few months of his stay at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, stated that an individual named LOUIS ZERNOW had done some preliminary work on small arms primers and needed an assistant. ROSENBERG was selected to assist him in this work, and ROSENBERG stated there was no particular significance to his severing his connections with RENO's department.

ROSENBERG advised that at the time he was drafted he was assigned to Los Alamos where he worked as a Computer. While at Los Alamos, ROSENBERG stated he recalled a Czech or German, who had been in this country only a very short time and was also working at Los Alamos, had visited the BRL to consult with someone there on some experiements concerning the atomic bomb. ROSENBERG did not know whether these consulations might have been with RENO.

At the beginning of the interview with ROSENBERG, he seemed to be extremely nervous and it was only when he realized that the interview chiefly concerned RENO that he became more self-confident.

ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK,
Interview with

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JESSE F. FARR and ROBERT E. MARGISON:

ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, 3915 Wabash Avenue, was interviewed on February 3, 1949, by the agents. KOTELCHUCK stated he is presently employed at the New York Technical Institute, Paca and Saratoga Streets, as a Teacher. He added that he had been a Physicist with a P-2 rating at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, from March 15, 1943, until June, 1946, at which time he was discharged.

He commented that he knew FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO during the last few months of his, KOTELCHUCK's employment, but knew him only to speak to. KOTELCHUCK added he had seen RENO during the years he had been at the Aberdeen Proving Ground at the Laboratory Conferences held once weekly. KOTELCHUCK stated that approximately 25 to 50 people regularly attended these conferences called colloquiums. KOTELCHUCK stated that he had never entertained RENO at his home and does not recall being in his company after working hours.

KOTELCHUCK further commented that the only associates of RENO whom he would know would be RICHARD CLIPPINGER and L. C. CHARTERS, who worked closely

with RENO. KOTELCHUCK did not believe that HYMAN LANDAU would have had much association with RENO.

KOTELCHUCK added that if JULIUS SCHLOSS knew RENO it was only because they were working together in the same department. He added that SCHLOSS was a veteran who had returned to the Aberdeen Proving Ground during the latter part of the time when KOTELCHUCK was employed there. KOTELCHUCK stated he recalled SCHLOSS as a union member who desired to advance him mathematically. KOTELCHUCK stated categorically the fact SCHLOSS was working with and for RENO was purely coincidental. He was unable, however, to substantiate his reason for making this comment.

KOTELCHUCK stated that he did not recall JOSEPH JAFFE very well, but remembered him only slightly inasmuch as JAFFE did not work at the Wind Tunnel where KOTELCHUCK did.

KOTELCHUCK, in commenting on PHIL RENO, advised that he has a vague idea that PHIL RENO was an organizer for the union. He did not recall PHIL RENO having any connection with FRANK RENO.

KOTELCHUCK states that he recalled having been at a party for L. C. CHARTERS, previously mentioned, and added that he believed FRANK RENO may possibly have been at this party, although he does not feel that he could definitely say that.

It is to be noted that RHEABEL MENDELSOHN JAFFE, when interviewed the same day, advised that ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK requested her not to inform anyone concerning KOTELCHUCK's present employment. This data will be set forth hereinafter.

During the interview with KOTELCHUCK, KOTELCHUCK attempted to make it plain to the interviewing agents that he did not feel that there should be any inference drawn that those discharged with him were in any way connected with FRANK RENO or he with them. KOTELCHUCK made the statement that he believed he and the others were discharged in order to break the union inasmuch as General QUINTON was not satisfied with the actions of the union.

KOTELCHUCK gave no indication that he desired to give a truthful statement concerning his activities in the FDR Club of the CPA at Aberdeen, and it is not thought that any further interview with him at this time would be profitable.

The following is a physical description of ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK:

BA 65-1642

Born	January 18, 1911 Poland
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'9"
Weight	205 pounds
Hair	Black, receding hair line, very thin, bald in spots
Eyes	Light brown
Characteristics	Double chin; heavy jowls; clean-shaven; visible beard under skin; prominent dimple in chin; protruding ears; chubby hands, brown hair on back of hands; no rings; prominent nose; thick lips.

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RHEABEL JANE MENDELSOHN JAFFE, aka
Mrs. LOUIS ABRAHAM JAFFE, Interview with

RHEABEL JANE MENDELSOHN JAFFE, aka Mrs. Louis Abraham Jaffe, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR on February 3, 1949.

Mrs. JAFFE is presently living with her husband at 4040 Cold Spring Lane. She advised that he is at present unemployed and is attending the Eastern College of Commerce in Baltimore, Maryland, at night. She added that she is presently a Statistician in the Labor Market Analysis Branch, Employment Service Division, State of Maryland. This office is located on the twentieth floor of the O'Sullivan Building.

JAFFE stated that she knew RENO to be apparently a very intelligent scientist but somewhat nervous. She did not know him well, and was of the impression that he had never been a member of the United Public Workers of America Local at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. She expressed the opinion that one of his closest associates was Miss B. I. HART, who also roomed at the dormitory there. On one occasion, JAFFE stated, she traveled with RENO on the train from Aberdeen, Maryland, to Baltimore. JAFFE did not know whether RENO left the train at Baltimore or continued on it.

JAFFE advised she knew of no associates of RENO outside of work because she did not recall any occasion on which she had seen him outside of work.

She added another one of his fairly close friends at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was an individual named MONROE NORDEN.

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PATRICK B. WHELAN,
Background Information

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to furnish brief personal history and background information on PATRICK B. WHELAN together with the date of his death for summary report purposes, WHELAN being identified as an associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

The following teletype, in compliance with the above request, was sent on February 18, 1949, to the Bureau and New York Office:

An article appearing in "The Pilot" dated August 5, 1942, reflecting WHELAN was reported missing as a result of the vessel on which he was employed being torpedoed during the week of July 4, 1942. Numerous informants and confidential sources described WHELAN as dangerous and an important Communist. Some informants whose information has not been corroborated expressed the belief that WHELAN had been involved in serious crimes such as murder and mayhem. An article in the New York Times dated February 7, 1938, reflects he and three other CIO agents were arrested on charge of carrying a concealed and dangerous weapon, while traveling from Baltimore to New York. An article in the Daily Worker dated October 1, 1942, listed several seamen who were missing as a result of enemy action. Descriptive data concerning PATRICK BRYAN WHELAN set forth. The article reflected WHELAN "brought the finest old IWW spirit into the Communist Party for a pair of decades." The writer stated he met WHELAN in the Baltimore

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marine strike of December, 1936. The writer also praised WHELAN's "Marxist intelligence." In August, 1938, informant advised PATRICK WHELAN was at that time recruiting soldiers for the Communist forces in Spain. The above data is submitted to the New York Office for use in their summary report.

HARRY SPECTOR, IRVING SPECTOR,
Interviews With

HARRY SPECTOR, 2322 Whittier Avenue, when interviewed on February 3, 1949, by Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR, advised that he had been employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground from January, 1941, through June, 1946, at which time he was discharged. SPECTOR stated that he is not presently working except on a volunteer basis at the Progressive Party Office.

He stated he never worked with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO nor with people at the Ballistic Research Laboratories. He advised that his job was to test guns. He stated that he used a camera at one time which would photograph the trajectory of a missile in flight, and he believed he recalled RENO doing some sort of work of a similar nature. SPECTOR commented that he had been discharged with four others at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and blamed it on his activities in the union. He said that at this time RENO had signed a petition protesting the circumstances of the discharge. SPECTOR stated that he knew of no associates of RENO outside of work, that he had never met RENO socially and that he knows of none of RENO's associates at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. SPECTOR said that his impression was that General QUINTON suspected those discharged of being Communists.

SPECTOR was asked if he recalled anything concerning the subjects in instant case; the aliases used by them, and the names of other individuals pertinent to the case. He replied in the negative, with the exception of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, whom he stated he met on one or two occasions. He could not recall anything significant about this meeting and did not know whether she was acquainted with FRANK RENO.

HARRY SPECTOR is described as follows:

Born	May 15, 1914 Denver, Colorado
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'8"
Weight	140 pounds

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Eyes	Brown
Hair	Dark brown, parted on left, peaked in front, high forehead
Features	Prominent nose, thick lips
Rings	Wears no rings

It is to be noted that SPECTOR was somewhat nervous during the interview, but much more composed than his brother IRVING. He was apparently attempting to make it appear that he was being cooperative, whereas it was obvious to the interviewing agents that he was not answering questions put to him as fully as he could have answered them.

Earlier in the same day, efforts were made to locate IRVING SPECTOR at his place of employment, HERMAN GINSBERG's wholesale hat store, 410 West Redwood Street.

Upon being interviewed, IRVING SPECTOR advised that he was an Ordnance Engineer with a P-2 rating in the Arms and Ammunition Division at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. He was extremely reluctant to talk with agents and made several stalling pretexts. He was exceptionally nervous and would make comments which were obviously foolish. For instance, on two occasions

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when agents first approached him, they asked him if he would care to come outside to their automobile to talk with them. Immediately after this, he asked why he was being interviewed at his place of employment. He was reminded that it had been suggested to him that it might be more convenient to talk to him outside in the automobile, whereupon he had said that no, he would be very glad to talk with the agents right where he was. It was quite obvious that he at first had the impression that the investigation on which agents were working specifically concerned his own activities. Along with this line of thinking and SPECTOR's comments on it, SPECTOR was advised that he was entitled to consult an attorney if he cared to, or did not need to talk with agents at all, if this was his desire. SPECTOR reluctantly informed agents what his position had been at Aberdeen and that his present position is that of truck driver and handyman for HERMAN GINSBERG, mentioned above. At each question, SPECTOR would ask what the necessity of answering that question was. Upon being asked the question, "Did you know FRANK RENO as a Communist Party organizer?", SPECTOR replied, "I had better get a lawyer." It was quite apparent that he was extremely agitated mentally at this point and agents informed him that if he felt that this action was necessary, he would be entitled to consult with a lawyer before again talking with agents. It was pointed out to IRVING SPECTOR that agents talk with a number of people each day in the course of investigations, and very frequently these people do not request the services of an attorney before discussing matters with agents unless they feel that they are involved criminally in the case. SPECTOR, however, maintained that he felt that he should consult with an attorney before continuing to discuss this matter with agents.

Arrangements were then made to telephonically communicate with SPECTOR that evening in order to arrange a subsequent appointment. Attempts were made to reach SPECTOR that evening at his home, without success. The following evening, SPECTOR was contacted telephonically and it was apparent that he had discussed the matter with his brother and probably an attorney and decided that the crux of our investigation was FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, inasmuch as one of his first comments was, "I don't know anything about the man whom you are investigating." He added that he could very readily give the agents all the information over the telephone which he could, about FRANK RENO. It was pointed out to SPECTOR that this was undesirable and that we would like to talk to him personally to continue the interview. At this point, he advised that he could meet the agents for lunch the following day at the Traymore Cafeteria, Howard and Baltimore Streets. The following day at noon, the appointed time, the agents were at the Traymore Cafeteria, but SPECTOR did not keep the appointment.

It is believed possible that he had been instructed by an attorney to give

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the information desired concerning the case over the telephone and not have contact with any agents, but that he had inadvertently agreed to meet the agents upon being informed that it would not be satisfactory to discuss this matter with him except in person. Subsequently, upon again discussing the matter with his advisor, IRVING SPECTOR was probably advised not to keep the appointment.

When agents attempted originally to locate IRVING SPECTOR at the store operated by HERMAN GINSBERG, GINSBERG and his wife KAY GINSBERG were observed in the store. The following is a description of HERMAN GINSBERG:

Height	5'11"
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Black
Forehead	High
Complexion	Swarthy
Appearance	Oriental appearance; affable manner, well dressed
Peculiarities	Prominent nose, left nostril lower than right nostril.

The following description of KAY GINSBERG is set forth:

Height	5'6"
Weight	135 pounds
Hair	Gray
Build	Stocky
Peculiarities	Pleasant manner

The following description of IRVING SPECTOR is set forth:

Born	July 31, 1915 Sheldonville, Massachusetts
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black, thin, receding hairline, hair combed back
Eyes	Brown
Marks	Brown mole above left lip
Build	Slender

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Complexion	Clean-shaven, but noticeable beard under skin
Rings	Wears no rings.

On February 25, 1949, Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR reinterviewed IRVING SPECTOR at his place of employment, Herman Ginsberg Company, 410 West Redwood Street. SPECTOR at this time was reminded that he had agreed to meet the agents in a restaurant a few days prior, his wife had agreed to have him contact the agents in regard to whether or not he would agree to grant the agents an interview, and he himself had promised to contact the agents telephonically but had not done so. He was asked whether he had consulted his attorney and desired to at that time grant the agents an interview. SPECTOR was rather rude in that he made no comment but walked into another part of the store. He was very nervous and the agents followed him into the other portion of the store, whereupon he commented, "I thought I asked you not to come here. I have nothing to say to you." SPECTOR was advised that he had had several opportunities to get in touch with the agents in order to advise them whether he desired to grant them an interview but had not done so, and therefore when passing by they decided to stop in and find out from him whether he was willing to discuss the matter with them which they had previously started to discuss.

It is to be noted that during the previous interview SPECTOR, upon being asked whether he know RENO as a Communist Party organizer, had abruptly terminated the interview by saying he believed he had better discuss the matter with his attorney before continuing the interview.

SPECTOR was again asked whether he desired that an attorney be present in the event he granted the agents an interview. SPECTOR stated that he had no information which he considered would be of value to them and therefore declined to talk with the agents either in the presence of an attorney or without one.

Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL,
Interview with

By letter to the Bureau, dated February 14, 1949, copy of which was furnished to Baltimore, the Washington Field Office suggested interview with Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL, associated of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

On March 4, 1949, SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR., interviewed Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL

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in his office at the Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, at which time he furnished the following information.

He is presently employed as a mathematician, Theory Branch, Computing Laboratory, BRL, having commenced employment there in April, 1946. He met RENO immediately on commencing employment and worked closely with RENO up until the time of RENO's confinement in a hospital. He knew RENO both socially and at work. On commencing employment, he worked on several projects which had previously been assigned to RENO, the main one being the determination of the drag functions of bombs.

During 1947, GARFINKEL made a trip to Washington, D.C., with RENO, the purpose of the trip being to discuss at the U.S. Naval Observatory the ideas being worked on at the Ballistic Research Laboratory. The trip was of a purely professional nature.

GARFINKEL had never heard of RENO's having removed in an unauthorized manner any classified documents from the BRL, nor had he heard of any documents having been removed by any other employee at Aberdeen. He did not know any of RENO's close friends or contacts outside Aberdeen Proving Ground.

In his opinion, RENO's closest friends at Aberdeen were Dr. HERMAN MEYER; JOSEPH LEWIS; Dr. ALLAN GAILBRAITH; JOHN WILKINSON, formerly chemist at BRL, now believed instructing at University of Chicago; JAMES SAMOUSAKIS, physical chemist at BRL during 1946-1947, believed now teaching at New York University; and Mr. and Mrs. HYMAN LANDAU.

RENO was acquainted with the LANDAUS both socially and at work. RENO visited them in their home.

GARFINKEL would never have questioned RENO's loyalty. He recently heard that RENO had written to someone at Aberdeen and had admitted having been a member of the Communist Party many years ago. GARFINKEL was of the opinion that if this were true, RENO had given up any Communistic ideas long before he, GARFINKEL, had known RENO. GARFINKEL believed RENO was completely trustworthy and would not give secret information to any foreign country. GARFINKEL felt that RENO might possibly have known some of the five employees who were discharged from the Aberdeen Proving Ground during 1946 because of their affiliation with the Communist Party but to his own knowledge, he knew of no association between RENO and any of these individuals.

With reference to the individuals named by GARFINKEL as RENO's close

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associates at work, it is pointed out that all of the individuals except WILKINSON and SAMOUSAKIS have been previously interviewed.

HARRY MENCKE, civilian investigator, Post Intelligence, Aberdeen Proving Ground, advised records of his office contain nothing of a derogatory nature concerning JOHN WILKINSON. With reference to SAMOUSAKIS, MENCKE advised that either SAMOUSAKIS or JAMES PREVAS was considered by his office to have been the "Greek named JIM" who had been reported to be one of the individuals who during 1946 had passed around for signatures, a petition protesting the discharge of the above mentioned five employees at Aberdeen.

An indices check on the two names reflected that both individuals had signed this petition.

With further reference to the trip made to Washington, D.C., with RENO, GARFINKEL pointed out that he had contacted HANS HERTZ of the Naval Observatory who introduced them to other members of the observatory staff. GARFINKEL stated that he had known HERTZ when they were both students at Yale University and that that was apparently the first time that RENO had ever met HERTZ.

Mrs. MARSON or MARRON SHAW,
Request to Interview

In the report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON, dated February 15, 1949, at Denver, Colorado, a lead was set out for the Baltimore Office to consider the advisability of endeavoring to locate Mrs. MARSON or MARRON SHAW who was the landlady of Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN in 1937 when the latter rented a small apartment at the corner of Broadway and Monument Street, second house from the corner, in Baltimore, and exhibit a photograph of FRANKLIN RENO to her to determine if he was the individual who visited STANLEY BLUMBERG.

Inasmuch as an interview with STANLEY BLUMBERG, which will be set out hereinafter, sets forth considerable data concerning BLUMBERG's association with RENO and RENO himself has admitted being a close friend of BLUMBERG, it was not considered pertinent to this investigation to interview the aforementioned landlady in order to establish the association between BLUMBERG and RENO.

LIBRARY RECORDS AT ABERDEEN
PROVING GROUND

On February 9, 1949, SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR., contacted H. R. ALPAUGH,

Security Officer, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, who furnished his records of the books and reports charged out to RENO. This list, which was carried on several library cards, was transcribed into notes, which are being placed in the 1-A serial of file 65-1642 for possible future reference in conjunction with other similar lists obtained from the Technical Information Service, and the lists of similar books and reports found in RENO's effects during permissive search.

The instant list reflected the names or abbreviations of the titles of books and reports RENO had charged out to him between the dates 4/2/43 and 5/9/47. According to ALPAUGH, these records were the earliest available at the BRL.

On February 17, 1949, Special Agents JESSE F. FARR and JESSE C. PARKER, JR., contacted Colonel GEORGE B. JARRETT, Director, Technical Information Service, Aberdeen Proving Ground, for information concerning the history of the libraries at Aberdeen Proving Ground for the purpose of determining whether or not the above mentioned records constituted the earliest records kept reflecting use by members of the personnel staff of the material available in the official libraries. Colonel JARRETT gave the following information:

Before the creation, in 1940, of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, the staff which had been conducting research was small. This staff was quartered in the third wing, second floor of the present Headquarters Building, and each individual had his own small library, plus free access to a relatively small accumulation of generally unclassified books and materials which were stored on the first floor of the same building. There was apparently no system of charging these books to the staff members.

When the BRL was established in 1940, an attempt was made to set up a central library, necessary reference books and materials being drawn from various sources. But it was not until about 1943, when General QUINTON put Circular 8 into effect, outlining security regulations, that any real and permanent system of book-charge-outs were set up. Colonel JARRETT stated that to his knowledge no records of books used by BRL personnel was available covering the time prior to 1943, and that this included classified material.

It is noted that this recollection is consistent with the records furnished by ALPAUGH, mentioned above.

BANK ACCOUNT, FOREST PARK OFFICE,
UNION TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JESSE C. PARKER, Jr.:

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Based on information previously furnished by MARY KNETTLES that a friend of FRANKLIN RENO, whose identity was unknown to her, had during December, 1946, or January, 1947, opened a bank account for RENO in a bank located near Garrison Boulevard and Liberty Heights, Baltimore, the agent contacted GERARD T. BURGER, Manager, Forest Park Office, Union Trust Company, 3817 Liberty Heights Avenue, who advised that an account was opened in RENO's name on January 6, 1947, by Dr. J. V. LEWIS of the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

According to BURGER, this was a savings account with the following recent entries:

Deposit - 1/9/48 - $308.95
Withdrawal - 3/29/48 - $150.00
Deposit - 5/21/48 - $700.00.

BURGER was reluctant to furnish details of the account, but furnished the foregoing in order to illustrate a discrepancy which apparently existed between the bank's records of the account and those of RENO. BURGER pointed out that RENO had recently requested his account be transferred to the Central Bank and Trust Company of Denver, Colorado, the request having been made by that bank by letter dated 1/13/49. BURGER stated that the amount requested transferred was considerably less than the amount on deposit.

Other information furnished by BURGER was the fact that on the opening of the account, RENO's address was given as Room 943, University Hospital, and his address at the time of the request for transfer was Route 5, Box 378A, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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On February 10, 1949, the agent contacted Baltimore Confidential Informant T-3, Union Trust Company, St. Paul and Baltimore Streets, for the purpose of attempting to determine whether or not that bank had permanent records of the checks deposited and written by RENO. [redacted] advised that his bank did not use a Recordak system, and that there was no way of determining the names of payors and payees on the checks RENO deposited and wrote. He did, however, determine that some of the more recent checks written by RENO on his separate checking account had not as yet been returned to RENO and that those which were not made out to the University Hospital were made out to the following individuals:

Date	Amount	Payee	Cleared
7/6/48	$200.00	Dr. T. NELSON CAREY	First National Bank, Baltimore
7/9/48	20.00	Mrs. E. T. CULLEN	First National Bank, Baltimore
9/15/48	15.00	HENRY M. COBB	First National Bank, Aberdeen, Md.
9/15/48	15.00	HENRY M. COBB	First National Bank, Aberdeen, Md.
11/16/48	25.00	Dr. R. W. GORDON	International Trust Co., Denver, Col.

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The name H. M. COBB is included in a list of character references given by ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK during his appeal to the War Department for a re-hearing concerning his discharge from Aberdeen Proving Ground. According to the Aberdeen, Maryland, telephone directory and the directory of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a HENRY M. COBB lives at 35 Swan Street, Aberdeen, Maryland, and a H. M. COBB works at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

JOSEPH JAFFE,
Investigation regarding

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the New York Office furnished the following information:

JOSEPH JAFFE interviewed at residence 7517 20th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. JAFFE advised he is self-employed as a consultant. He stated he was employed at the Bureau of Standards, 1937-38, and left this position to return to University of Maryland to complete his education. He stated that he entered on duty at Aberdeen Proving Ground January, 1943, and voluntarily resigned August, 1945, for a better position at Johns Hopkins University. He left the latter position May, 1946, because of "security reasons." He was unable to elaborate on this reason for dismissal. He afterwards was employed ... assisting his father in his delicatessen in Washington. JAFFE stated that he was acquainted with VICTOR RENO. However, this acquaintance was confined to joint staff meetings of the Rocket Division in which JAFFE was employed and the Ballistics Division which RENO represented at these meetings. He denied any social acquaintance with RENO outside of the above mentioned meetings. He also denied being a member of the Communist Party or in any way affiliated with the Communist Party or Communist front groups. He denied knowing any individuals whom he believed to be Communist Party members and stated that he has never been connected with any Communist underground apparatus. He added that he had no knowledge of the Communist Party underground activities at the Aberdeen Proving Ground or in Washington, D.C. He recalled that sometime after he had left his position at Aberdeen Proving

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Ground certain individuals, whose names he did not recall, were released. He denied any association with these individuals. He also stated that he was not asked to resign from the Aberdeen Proving Ground for security reasons but left of his own free will. JAFFE stated that he had submitted weekly reports of an intelligence nature to Military Intelligence in Aberdeen. He stated that these reports were submitted at the request of an enlisted Army man who later became a Lieutenant. He was unable to recall the identity of this officer. He advised that he submitted these reports in care of a post office box in Aberdeen, Maryland. He recalled that this Army officer was particularly interested in information concerning sabotage. However, he does not recall submitting any reports of a significant nature. JAFFE advised that his wife's name is LEAH, that his father's is JAMES JAFFE and his mother's is ROSE JAFFE, and they reside at 4529 Iowa Avenue, Washington, D.C.

The Baltimore Office was requested to attempt to verify JAFFE's assistance as an informant to the Military Intelligence, and also to check the pertinent period of employment of JAFFE at Aberdeen Proving Ground and reasons for his resignation, and to ascertain any information available at Johns Hopkins University concerning JAFFE's dismissal for security reasons, which information it was requested be furnished to the New York Office in the event that it should become necessary to reinterview JAFFE.

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the Baltimore Office furnished the following information to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices:

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Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised JOSEPH JAFFE transferred from Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory to Aberdeen Proving Ground effective January 11, 1943. His position at Aberdeen Proving Ground was that of Associate Physicist in the Ballistics Research Laboratory. JAFFE voluntarily resigned 8/14/45 "to continue work at Alleghany Ballistics Laboratory." He, however, according to E. J. HARSCH, Security Officer for Johns Hopkins University at the Applied Physics Laboratory, Silver Spring, Maryland, began employment at this Laboratory in August of 1945. His employment was terminated by the Navy for security reasons April 5, 1946. Johns Hopkins University was directed to terminate JAFFE by letter from the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, letter dated April 4, 1946. No additional information available from HARSCH, but report of JESSE F. FARR at Baltimore dated December 30, 1946, and entitled COGOG, IS-C, a copy of which was furnished to both Washington Field and New York reflected considerable more information concerning JAFFE. See index on page 68 for information regarding him and his wife, LEAH LEIVOWITZ JAFFE. Records of Post Intelligence Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, reflect JAFFE cleared to handle restricted data after complete loyalty investigation by 2nd Army Intelligence during August, 1944. With reference to JAFFE's claim of having served as

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informant for Post Intelligence officer, present civilian investigator confidentially advised that intelligence system described by JAFFE was in effect during 1943 but that when system was discontinued all records were destroyed. IO expressed doubt that JAFFE had served as informant since he was considered to be a poor security risk during time of employment. Intelligence Officer described by JAFFE was identified by present IO and was contacted but he did not recall nor did he believe JAFFE's services had been used as JAFFE claimed in retel. Inasmuch as he too was suspicious of JAFFE's loyalty, IO added the Army had received unfavorable newspaper publicity which revealed the method used as described by JAFFE in retel. The Army, at the time of the unfavorable publicity, destroyed all of their files regarding this system of investigation and therefore is unable to positively verify or discredit JAFFE's statement. JAFFE wrote to Dr. VERNE F. SWAIM during June 1946 asking SWAIM to serve as a character reference. In his letter JAFFE admitted having recently been discharged by the Navy for security reasons. He denied, however, ever having participated in Communist activities of any kind. In the event there is additional information regarding JAFFE in the possession of the Washington Field, which it would be desirable for the New York Office to have prior to another interview with JAFFE, it is suggested this be forwarded to New York.

HARRIET R. BROWN, Mrs. EMMA CHANDLER,
Interviews with

During the search of the desk of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Wind Tunnel Building at Aberdeen Proving Ground by Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER, JR., and ROBERT E. MARGISON, a postcard was noted to RENO from HARRIET R. BROWN, 407 South Union Avenue, Havre de Grace, dated 2/24/46, to the effect that BROWN had located a room for "a friend" of RENO's.

It was ascertained that BROWN was presently employed by HERSHEY, DONALDSON, WILLIAMS, and STANLEY, Room 1604, 1st National Bank Building, Light and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, as a Secretary, and was interviewed by Agent MARGISON in the lobby of the 1st National Bank on 2/7/49.

BROWN advised that she knew RENO very casually while she was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground from 1943 to February, 1946, and that, because he knew her home to be in Havre de Grace, he had asked her if she knew where he could find a room for "a friend of mine. BROWN stated that she called a Mrs. EMMA CHANDLER and a Mrs. HARVEY BRISTOW, both of 419 South Union Avenue, Havre de Grace, and, when they said they had an available

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room to rent, dropped RENO a postcard informing him that a room was available at that address.

BROWN could furnish no information regarding subject case, non additional information of value regarding RENO.

Mrs. EMMA CHANDLER, 419 South Union Avenue, Havre de Grace, Maryland, stated that she recalled that HARRIET R. BROWN had called CHANDLER looking for a rented room for a friend of RENO's in February, 1946. CHANDLER said she told BROWN that there was an available room at CHANDLER's home, but that she never heard any more about it, and that RENO had never contacted CHANDLER to rent the room, nor had RENO ever brought anyone to CHANDLER's home looking for a room.

ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF RENO's PERSONAL EFFECTS

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD G. HUNSINGER:

On December 14, 1948, agents of the New York Office received written permission from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to search his personal effects, as contained in his barracks room at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. This was subsequently undertaken by agents of the Baltimore Office, and on February 16 and 17, 1949, Mr. WILLIAM D. DICKENSON, Assistant to Colonel LESLIE E. SIMON, Director of Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, examined the material in the Baltimore Field Office and at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Mr. DICKENSON's task was to examine the material so that its significance relative to this case could be determined. This material is contained in the bulky exhibit of this case.

As DICKENSON finished each box of material or envelope, a notation was placed on the box or envelope identifying it and noting its significance. There follows a breakdown of each box or envelope so that if future reference to the material is necessitated, the searcher may refer to the following material:

> The information included in the box marked "Handwritten Draft of Book" are general notes pertaining to ordnance and do not reflect any information, or any specific shell, rocket, or projectile. There is nothing of significance therein or any dissemination of restricted data. This box is marked A-1.
>
> Information contained in the envelope "Sten Asklof" and marked A-2 was not reviewed by DICKENSON, as it is in the Swedish language.

The contents of the envelope marked A-3 contained nothing of significance.

A letter from R. H. KENT, Associate Director of Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, dated August 29, 1948, to RENO referred to a project that was very highly classified and upon which RENO was not assigned. DICKENSON advised that RENO might have been disappointed that he was not assigned to this project but observed that RENO was on vacation at that time. DICKENSON stated that only five persons were aware of the project at the Aberdeen Proving Ground at that time and that only eight persons at Aberdeen Proving Ground have knowledge of the project at this time. This letter is marked A-4 and is contained in the envelope "Personal Correspondence," marked A-5. The remainder of the contents of the envelope marked "Personal Correspondence" is of no significance.

Included in the material was a British "CONFIDENTIAL" report on the firing of weapons from aircraft, dated May 15, 1941. DICKENSON advised that the report was important at that time due to the rapid development of higher velocity aircraft. DICKENSON opined that RENO would have been interested in this report from a mathematical and statistical standpoint rather than from an interest in the project. The British use of the term "CONFIDENTIAL" is the equivalent of the U.S. term "RESTRICTED". "RESTRICTED" data is maintained in files by the user of same, who may remove it and use it at his discretion. It may be noted that this report contains a notation by RENO at the bottom of the first page, noting its "RESTRICTED" classification. The note describing the examination of this report by DICKENSON is marked A-7 and is contained in the folder A-6, "Official Government Documents." The remainder of the contents in the folder "Official Government Documents" and marked A-6 is of no significance.

In the folder marked "McSHANE and KELLEY Correspondence" are included notes regarding the book on which they were collaborating and similar notations but nothing of restricted or confidential nature. This folder is also marked A-8.

DICKENSON advised that the papers marked A-9 include the list of projects RENO was supervising as of that date, February 2, 1942.

The box marked A-10 contained nothing of significance and DICKENSON observed that most of the notes were of a general nature and none indicated a project or could be identified with specific projects.

A box marked "Typewritten Proof of Book," marked A-11, contained no information of significance.

Notes in the box marked "Old School Notes," A-12, were reviewed by DICKENSON and contained nothing of significance to this case.

After examining the material, DICKENSON advised that other than restricted personal things, the material consisted of:

1. Notes, published papers and texts on mathematics, statistics, and physics, the sciences used in ballistics.

2. Notes, extracts, references, and papers on publicly published material on ballistics.

3. Notes, extracts, references, drafts of reports on ballistic research conducted at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

The British report, previously referred to, was classified "RESTRICTED" and the drafts of reports prepared by RENO and some of the reports of which there were extracts were "RESTRICTED," although not marked so. All of the material was of a very basic nature, similar to that under Item 2, and was usually an extension or improvement over that. By "basic nature" is meant the work was largely theoretical and dealt with the flying behavior and the means of computing it of bombs in general with no reference to the performance of any specific bomb or projectile.

DICKENSON went on to state that the basic work performed was a necessary background and was capable of being applied to specific problems and weapons of various security classifications. However, the material examined contained no references to the application to highly classified projects and no reference could be so drawn without other knowledge. This background material was all applied by RENO and others at the Aberdeen Proving Ground as well as by outside agencies, such as the Air Force and the Navy. A large portion of the material, if given to an enemy, would be the equivalent of the publicly published results of other scientific research in physics, astronomy, and mathematics. The rest of the material could be of slightly greater value but this value would be lessened by the fact that the material was quite fragmentary and would be somewhat confusing to a highly skilled ballistician because there were often several drafts of the same report. These several drafts reported several methods of attack on one problem and the choice as to which draft to use would have been difficult.

DICKENSON stated that RENO had access to and had in his files information of much greater value than found in the material examined. DICKENSON observed that if RENO had furnished information to any enemy, he could have furnished information which would have made the notes and material examined very insignificant and negligible.

Dr. ALAN GALBRAITH,
Interview with

Dr. ALAN GALBRAITH when interviewed on February 17, 1949, by Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER, JR., and JESSE F. FARR advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the time he was endeavoring to obtain a position for STEN ASKLOF was in touch with a man at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City whose name he thought might possibly have been WALKER. It was the impression of GALBRAITH that this individual might possibly have worked at Aberdeen and was a close associate of RENO. GALBRAITH also stated that he believed RENO had been in touch with someone at an observatory in Mexico but GALBRAITH was unable to remember the name of the observatory or the individual at the observatory.

GALBRAITH also stated that he recalled RENO's mentioning being in touch with a man who had been a sea captain in regard to getting ASKLOF a job. GALBRAITH believed that ASKLOF had had some experience at sea at one time and even though he had not, being an astronomer, he would know the principles of navigation and would, therefore, be suitable as a navigator.

On March 15, 1949, Dr. ALAN STUART GALBRAITH was contacted in his office in the Supersonic Wind Tunnel Building, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, at which time he furnished Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER, JR., and ROBERT E. SUNKEL with a letter he recently received from RENO.

This letter consisted of six pages and was written in RENO's handwriting. It was addressed "Dear Alan," and was signed "Franklin Reno." The return address shown on the first page was "4428 Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado, February 17, 1949. The envelope was postmarked Old Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 19, 1949. Pertinent excerpts from the letter are quoted as follows:

> ". . . You may show this letter to my friends at the proving grounds and I hope that you will do so. I wish that I could have gone down to the proving grounds after the New York episode but if I had done so, the newspapers might have found out that I was there and I would possibly have received even more wild publicity than they had managed

to develop without knowing where I was . . . . I believe that this publicity was initiated by CHAMBERS, his associate, LEVINE, or someone directly related to what the Department of Justice refers to as the 'House Committee,' and that the expansion of the publicity was the result of activity of Washington reporters primarily. . . .

". . . The basis of my difficulty with the authorities is, of course, that due to the two famous questions which have now been asked of a large number of people: 'Are you, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?' and 'Did you ever know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS?' I was, for about two or three years, a member of the Communist Party and the Department of Justice has, probably, several witnesses to prove it, even though I have not been a member of the party or engaged in any of its activities, for eleven years past. The second problem is, definitely, rather more difficult - I did know this nemesis CHAMBERS, although, of course, he was using a different name from CHAMBERS - he called himself CARL CROUSE. I have not pointed out to the Department of Justice that CROUSE rhymes with louse, since their attitude on this situation is not characterized by undue levity. Nevertheless, there is something definitely wrong with CHAMBERS, although I don't know what it is. CHAMBERS' only definite allegation against me which I am certain about is related to the Norden bombsight and that allegation is no good and I think that the authorities know that it is no good - I have not seen CHAMBERS since some time in 1938 and I did not see the bombsight until 1942. The most which I could have remarked to anyone in 1938 about any bombsight would have been a simple range-trail diagram of the type which appears in many published texts and has no necessary relation to any bombsight. I doubt that I did make such a diagram when I knew CHAMBERS but I am willing to concede that I could have done so. I believe that CHAMBERS produced the bombsight remark because he knew that I was associated with bombing and that the statement he made on the bombsight would make headlines. There is not much that I can do about CHAMBERS' bombsight remark except to point out that it is no good. In general, my difficulty resulting from the CHAMBERS' episode should not be underestimated, even though I have not seen him nor anyone like him since 1938. . . ."

The original of this letter is being retained in the 1-A serial of the instant file.

Dr. GALBRAITH pointed out that on reading the letter he had first given it to Dr. ROBERT KENT, Associated Director of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, and then had passed it on to numerous other friends and

associates of RENO. He pointed out that the letter was exactly as he received it, with the exception of the two red pencil markings on pages 2 and 3, which had been put there by Dr. KENT. He further called attention to pages 4, 5, and 6, which had been shortened by cutting, commenting that such an act was typical of RENO, who was inclined to "edit" very carefully whatever he was writing.

RICHARD F. CLIPPINGER,
Interview with

On February 17, 1949, Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER, JR., and JESSE F. FARR interviewed RICHARD F. CLIPPINGER, 102 O'Neill Court, Havre de Grace, Maryland, who is head of the Air Flow Branch of the Ballistics Research Laboratories at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

CLIPPINGER advised that he had entered on duty at Aberdeen in May of 1944, and became acquainted with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at that time. He added he knew him until RENO went on sick leave. CLIPPINGER commented that he knew RENO well enough to lend him money at times but was not an exceptionally close associate of his. He added that it was very difficult to be a close associate of RENO inasmuch as RENO's thoughts wandered considerably and it was hard to hold a coherent conversation with the man.

CLIPPINGER gave substantially the same information in regard to RENO's associates as those previously interviewed in this case with the exception that he commented that ESTHER LANDAU, wife of HYMAN LANDAU, and the wife of LESTER KUHN had done some typing for RENO. It was the opinion of CLIPPINGER that there was no significance to the fact that RENO had typing done by these two individuals. It was his impression that RENO would have had practically anyone do his typing and it just happened that it became convenient to have it done by these two individuals.

CLIPPINGER added that he did not believe RENO was the type person who would become a victim of the temptation to give information to the Russians or any other foreign power; in fact, he believe he would have more resistance than the average person. CLIPPINGER never discussed politics with RENO and their conversation was usually of a casual nature. He recalled, however, that RENO appeared to him to be a humanitarian who was interested in aiding the underdog. CLIPPINGER also pointed out that RENO was conversant with scientific data concerning the upper atmosphere and for this reason, CLIPPINGER consulted RENO on several occasions in regard to information of this nature.

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CLIPPINGER stated that RENO would occasional indulge in the use of intoxicating beverages to excess and at such times, information of a confidential nature may have been elicited from him. CLIPPINGER also stated that RENO was acquainted with ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, descriptive data concerning whom has previously been reported, but CLIPPINGER did not consider this to have any particular significance.

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INVESTIGATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND HOSPITAL

On February 28, 1949, SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR., interviewed Dr. T. NELSON CAREY, 1014 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, and he furnished the following information.

Dr. CAREY was RENO's physician during RENO's entire stay at the University of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. He had become RENO's physician because of the fact that Dr. JASTROM, now deceased, who had treated RENO at the Havre de Grace Hospital, had consulted with Dr. CAREY on several occasions. Dr. CAREY did not know the names of any of RENO's associates other than Mrs. MARY KNETTLES, whom he had seen visiting RENO frequently at the University Hospital, and RENO's brother, PHILIP. Dr. CAREY also knew very little of RENO's personal life and affairs.

RENO was very ill with a disease referred to as Reiter's syndrome, "a presumably infectious disease, characterized by fever, urethritis, arthritis and kerato-conjunctivitis." It is associated with but not necessarily caused by one of the pleuro-pneumonia organs. It is sub-acute or sub-chronic and frequently associated with relapses which are usually successively milder.

While at the hospital, Mrs. ELIZABETH CULLEN, secretary to Dr. MAURICE C. PINCOFFS, head physician, University Hospital, did considerable typing for RENO, apparently on a book RENO was writing.

On March 3, 1949, Mrs. ELIZABETH CULLEN was interviewed by the writer in her office, Room 225, University Hospital, and she advised that she had done some typing for RENO, but that she had known very little about him or his friends and associates. Of RENO's visitors, she recalled only Mrs. MARY KNETTLES but knew nothing of the association with reference to the typing which she did for RENO. She stated that she typed over 200 pages of material which RENO had dictated to her. This material concerned the history of armament from the time of the Greeks up to the present day and was to be published by RENO, as she understood it, in book form. Mrs. CULLEN was unaware of the fact that RENO was collaborating with anyone else in writing this book.

Miss GRACE ELIZABETH SHAW, Technical Head of the Physical Therapy Laboratory, and Miss FRIEDA MICHELITCH, Head Nurse, 9th floor, University Hospital, were also interviewed by the writer but could furnish no pertinent information concerning RENO or his associates other than that Mrs. KNETTLES had been a very frequent visitor and that RENO's mother and brother had visited him a few times.

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INFORMATION FROM BALTIMORE
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1 advised SA JESSE F. FARR on February 21, 1949, that he had received a letter from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. In the letter according to informant, RENO commented, "I am undergoing investigation for radical activities which ceased 11 years ago." RENO added that this was what he had in mind when he was worried during his previous contacts with informant.

This information is set out as having possible bearing on whether or not RENO continued his espionage activities after his connection with CHAMBERS was severed.

STANLEY BLUMBERG,
Interview with

Special Agents JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and JESSE F. FARR on March 3, 1949, interviewed STANLEY BLUMBERG at the Aries Construction project, of which he is in charge at Westchester and Lawina Roads, Baltimore. BLUMBERG during the interview gave the following information:

He met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, he believed, at a dance at the University of Virginia in approximately 1932 to 1934 while RENO was a student at the University. At this time BLUMBERG and RENO discussed the Catholic religion, BLUMBERG taking the view that scientists should keep an open mind in their decision as to whether religion had any validity. RENO during this conversation, being a Catholic, took the opposing viewpoint, maintaining that religious teachings should be taken as valid without the proof which BLUMBERG maintained should be forthcoming.

BLUMBERG and RENO occasionally met during RENO's stay at the University of Virginia and later when RENO obtained a position in Washington, D.C., BLUMBERG expressed the opinion that he met him by chance on the street one day, this being approximately 1937. BLUMBERG and RENO thereafter met in Washington, D.C., three or four times at the most. Then in approximately 1941 BLUMBERG and RENO met in Baltimore and saw each other as frequently as twice a week until BLUMBERG went with the Army Transportation Service in 1945. At this time, inasmuch as BLUMBERG was frequently at sea for a long period of time, they did not meet.

BLUMBERG commented that he did not know RENO as a Communist and it was his impression that there is not the slightest possibility that RENO

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would be the type person to be involved in espionage. BLUMBERG himself, upon being asked the question whether he is now or ever was a member of the Communist Party, answered that he is not a member of the Communist Party but refused to answer the remainder of the question. BLUMBERG admitted knowing PADDY WHELAN in the late 1930s and advised that he saw him two or three times at meetings. BLUMBERG denied that these meetings were Communist Party meetings. He also commented that he knew of no association between RENO and WHELAN and did not know whether WHELAN was acquainted with RENO. BLUMBERG himself had little association with WHELAN but believed that WHELAN would be the type person who was very impulsive and might possibly get involved in espionage.

BLUMBERG admitted having seen RENO at Aberdeen and stated that he, BLUMBERG, had some ideas for inventions which he believed might be acceptable to the Aberdeen Proving Ground. These ideas, BLUMBERG stated, he submitted to RENO for further development inasmuch as BLUMBERG's knowledge of chemistry and physics was quite elementary. One of BLUMBERG's ideas was that they might sprinkle metallic dust on a cloud formation and that bombing planes should go over their target at the time these cloud formations were over it. The metallic dust was to interfere with the radar equipment of the enemy and cause the bombing planes to have a comparatively safer trip. BLUMBERG had other ideas which he had given to RENO and which he considered might possibly have been beneficial to the United States in its military experiments.

BLUMBERG strongly maintained that he was strictly a capitalist at this point and believed in our form of government, that when he was younger he had other ideas but that being a building contractor had changed his ideas. He added that he did not recall discussing a Pan-American Highway with RENO but that he was interested in private capital financing a highway between the United States and South America. He added that this highway would be of military value as well as commercial.

In order to substantiate the impression that he was loyal to this country, BLUMBERG stated that he had offered a suggestion to Lt. Gen. LEVY, in charge of Army transportation, and that this suggestion was labeled as operation "Earmuff." The details of this suggestion were not discussed but BLUMBERG added that he had also suggested to a Colonel PALMERLEE at Washington, D.C., that the reserve medical officers of the Army be given a permanent status which would make them available in the event this country were to go to war and their services would be needed. BLUMBERG also commented that he had recently read statements of EUGENE DENNIS, National Communist Party Executive Secretary, and that these comments had

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indicated that the American Communist Party would not support the U.S. in the event of war with Russia. BLUMBERG maintained that he had no interest in the Communist Party in espionage and added that he was completely loyal to the United States. He added the Russians would certainly not consider him friendly to them, particularly in view of his opinion concerning private capital financing the Pan-American Highway or his preparedness views as expressed to Lt. Gen. LEVY and Colonel PALMERLEE.

BLUMBERG advised the agents that he would be very glad to cooperate with them in any manner, but it is to be noted that he refused to answer questions concerning his former membership in the Communist Party.

A description of BLUMBERG as obtained from observation is set forth as follows:

Height	Approximately 6'2"
Age	38 years
Beard	Heavy
Build	Slender
Weight	180 to 190 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, slightly gray, close-cropped, very thin on top with a small spot almost bald
Peculiarities	Head bent slightly forward, has heavy lines from his nose to the corner of his mouth and several parallel lines on his forehead, crow's-feet around his eyes, and has a weather-beaten appearance, smokes a pipe.

Mrs. MARY KNETTLES,
Interview with

On March 3, 1949, Special Agents JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and JESSE F. FARR interviewed Mrs. MARY KNETTLES, who has been interviewdd previously in this case. Mrs. KNETTLES commented that a few days prior she had been in touch with STANLEY BLUMBERG regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and where she might get in touch with him. On this occasion she had telephonically contacted BLUMBERG's home and spoken with BLUMBERG's mother who had inadvertently commented that RENO had attempted to telephonically contact BLUMBERG long distance during the Christmas season.

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Upon subsequently talking with BLUMBERG himself, Mrs. KNETTLES stated that he seemed quite anxious that she not again talk with his mother, perhaps feeling that his mother might give information concerning RENO or BLUMBERG's contact with RENO which BLUMBERG did not desire Mrs. KNETTLES to know. BLUMBERG therefore advised Mrs. KNETTLES that his mother was nervous and in ill health and that he would rather have her talk directly with him and
that she might do this by telephoning him at his home between 6 and 6:30 P.M.

In addition, upon talking with BLUMBERG, Mrs. KNETTLES advised agents she received the impression from him that he was trying to "make light" of the telephone call from RENO inasmuch as BLUMBERG stated that he had never actually talked to RENO since he had never called him back. On this occasion, BLUMBERG inquired from Mrs. KNETTLES as to whether the FBI had been in touch with her. According to Mrs. KNETTLES, he was quite anxious to know whether any inquiry concerning the relationship between RENO and BLUMBERG had been made. Upon being told that an inquiry had been made, BLUMBERG seemed quite nervous. Mrs. KNETTLES added that BLUMBERG asked what she had told agents concerning him. She advised him that she had said he was a building contractor and a friend of RENO who had visited him at the hospital. Upon receiving this reply, BLUMBERG seemed quite relieved.

Mrs. KNETTLES commented that it was her impression from the entire interview with BLUMBERG that he was considerably perturbed over the RENO investigation. Mrs. KNETTLES made it quite clear that she gave BLUMBERG no information which she would have learned by the questions of agents regarding RENO. She added that she made a determined effort to give BLUMBERG the impression that she attached absolutely no significance to his association with RENO and she believed that she had been successful in creating this impression.

Mrs. KNETTLES, who appears to be somewhat of an alcoholic, stated that on four or five occasions she has met an individual at Paul's Restaurant and Bar on North Howard Street who has asked her who she is and where she is presently employed. She did not believe that this individual had in mind any romantic interest, inasmuch as he is considerably younger than she is. On the last occasion when she saw him, this unknown individual made some remark about a pumpkin, indicating that he had some interest in the HISS-CHAMBERS case. In talking with the bartender, Mrs. KNETTLES commented the bartender had expressed the opinion that this individual is one of the attorneys for ALGER HISS.

It is altogether possible that Mrs. KNETTLES, during a drinking spree,

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might have commented concerning her knowledge of RENO and this individual might possibly be joking with her concerning some comments which he overheard her make regarding this case. It is not recommended that any action be taken regarding the unknown individual who appears at Paul's Restaurant and Bar.

RENO CORRESPONDENCE WITH
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

On March 11, 1949, Confidential Informant #103 furnished SA JESSE C. PARKER, Jr., with a photostatic copy of a letter written by RENO which reads as follows :

"4428 South Bennock Street
Englewood, Colorado
January 11, 1949

"Colonel L. E. SIMON
Director, Ballistic Research Laboratories
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

"Dear Colonel SIMON:

"I thank you very much for your very kind letter of December 22. I spent some time in the hospital a few days after my release by the New York Grand Jury but I am not much improved. I am on a few days vacation at present.

"Although much of the publicity which I saw on the case was highly inaccurate, the facts are extremely damaging. I will be glad to supply you with any information which you may desire about the case but I believe that I will simply forward this short letter to-day since it is somewhat over-due. The facts are eleven years old and they were not I believe, known to anyone at the Proving Ground except myself. I have had no relation whatever with anyone whom I believe knew them for almost eleven years but they are of such a character that some official action such as acceptance of my resignation or some other form of action to relieve the Proving Grounds of any further embarrassment due to either the publicity or the facts may be required. I do not know, of course what action may be best from the standpoint of the Proving Grounds, and I have been proceeding throughout this case so as to avoid publicity in so far as it has been possible. I will write again in a

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few days and describe the facts in the case at some length. I have assured the Department of Justice that these facts were, I believe, known to no one at the Proving Grounds except myself.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN RENO"

This letter is being placed in the 1-A serial of the instant file.

BERTHA I. HART,
Interview with

On February 9, 1949, Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER and JESSE F. FARR reinterviewed BERTHA I. HART concerning the above captioned individual, and she furnished the following information:

The data as set forth in referenced report dated January 28, 1949, reflected that RENO had written a short history of the Norden Bombsight and the experiment concerning it performed at the Ballistic Research Laboratory of the Aberdeen Proving Ground. At the time of this interview, Miss HART did not have access to the records and had erred slightly, in that RENO actually wrote a history of the work performed on the Bomballistic Tables rather than the Norden Bombsight. JOHN KELLEY had actually written the history of the Bombsight. Inasmuch as KELLEY and RENO were close associates, RENO had, in all probability, assisted KELLEY in the preparation of this history.

The above mentioned Bombsight and Bomballistic Tables histories were incorporated in a general history of the BRL, of which five copies were prepared. In the event it would be advantageous to review one of these copies, it was the impression of Miss HART that one is maintained in the Office of the Commanding General at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, and other copies are maintained by the Ordnance Department in the Pentagon Building in Washington, D.C.

Referenced report also indicated that RENO had collaborated with DAVID R. INGLIS. Miss HART reaffirmed this collaboration, but stated that it was not quite as close as she had previously assumed. She had previously been under the impression that INGLIS and RENO had jointly prepared a report concerning "the advantage of adding a supersensitive percussion element to the mechanical time fuse of the ninety millimeter AA shell." The records

reflect, however, that INGLIS collaborated with BARRETT BERKHOFF, a mathematician from Harvard University, in the preparation of this report.

RENO had, however, aided INGLIS to some extent in the preparation of this report and was frequently with INGLIS. Miss HART, in her previous interview, as reflected in referenced report, had minimized to some extent the association between her and RENO, indicating that they were rarely together over week ends. After reflecting on her statement concerning their association, she realized that they, on numerous occasions, spent Saturdays together. Miss HART remembered this quite clearly, inasmuch as during the summers of 1940 through 1941, they attended plays given by the Olney Theatre, this theatre being in the outskirts of Washington, D.C. During the winter, they attended Saturday matinees at Ford's Theatre in Baltimore, Maryland. It was the opinion of Miss HART that they attended these plays as often as three out of five week ends. After reconsidering the time when she originally began associating with RENO, Miss HART expressed the opinion that it was probably not until January or February of 1939 that they began to see each other frequently. While attending the aforementioned plays and at other times in RENO's company, Miss HART frequently saw individuals whom she knew but does not recall any occasion when they met friends of RENO, except on one occasion when RENO took her to Baltimore in order to buy her a radio. This was early during the acquaintance of HART and RENO, and RENO took Miss HART on this occasion to a furniture store, the name of which she believes was Hecht's, located either at the corner of Howard and Franklin Streets or near there. On this occasion, they went to see STANLEY BLUMBERG who was head of the Radio Department. This was before BLUMBERG had been in the Merchant Marine, according to HART. During Miss HART's previous interview, she recalled that she had stated at that time that she had met STANLEY BLUMBERG in Washington, D.C., and then afterward in a restaurant at Aberdeen, Maryland. It was her opinion that this was the first occasion on which she had met BLUMBERG, and that it was prior to having met him in Washington, D.C.

It is to be noted that referenced report regarding interviews with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and dated February 11, 1949, at El Paso and written by SA FREDERICK A. JOHNS, reflects that RENO stated that he first met BLUMBERG when he, RENO, called at the Aberdeen Proving Ground sometime in 1943 or 1944. Miss HART was definitely of the opinion that RENO and BLUMBERG were close friends at the time of her meeting BLUMBERG at Hecht's. HART added during the interview that she believed BLUMBERG and RENO had worked together in Washington, D.C., prior to that time. In addition to knowing BLUMBERG, RENO was acquainted with BLUMBERG's first wife. It is to be noted BLUMBERG was divorced from his first wife on February 25, 1939. Inasmuch as HART

was confident that RENO had informed her that he knew BLUMBERG's first wife, therefore, RENO must have known BLUMBERG a considerable time prior to 1943 or 1944.

An employee of the Ballistic Research Laboratory in 1934, named H. S. BECKMAN, prepared a brief bomballistic table. Then, when the Army began using B17 bombers, the fact that they flew higher necessitated tables which would go to a height of 35,000 feet. They also necessitated tables which could compute to speeds of 250 miles per hour. The Chief of Ordnance in 1938 therefore suggested that bomb tables be undertaken which would be adequate for purposes of preparing bomb tables to widely varying conditions. The first tables were prepared for the Norden Bombsight in September, 1938. In 1939, the bomballistic tables were extended so that they were usable up to an altitude of 35,000 feet. In 1940, they were further developed so that they were usable at an air speed of 350 miles per hour. In 1941, with the advent of the B29 bomber, the bomballistic tables were extended so that they were usable up to a height of 70,000 feet and an air speed of 500 miles per hour. It was the impression of Miss HART that RENO would have been familiar with the development of these tables and with the manner in which they were used with the Norden Bombsight.

It was Miss HART's recollection that both RENO and his father had used the spelling RENO in their name, but that RENO's grandfather had spelled his name RENEAU.

ITEM FOR REINTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERS

Report of SA FREDERICK A. JOHNS at El Paso, Texas, dated February 11, 1949, regarding the abovecaptioned case reflects that RENO upon interview advised that he had been instructed by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS not to transfer his position from the Ballistic Research Laboratory at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. RENO had informed CHAMBERS, according to the report, that he believed he could transfer his employment either to the Naval Gun Factory or to a position at the Spark Range of the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

It is suggested that during an interview with CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS be questioned concerning his instructions to RENO in this regard. It is possible, of course, that CHAMBERS instructed RENO to stay at the BRL because the BRL was considered important and there was no other espionage agent available at the BRL or available to place in the BRL. On the other hand , it is possible that CHAMBERS may have had someone operating in the

Naval Gun Factory and this was his reason for advising RENO not to transfer there.

SUGGESTED REINTERVIEW
WITH RENO

A review of the above and previous investigation of RENO, together with a review of information obtained by the El Paso and other offices during direct interviews with RENO, suggested certain points on which it is believed that RENO should be reinterviewed. Accordingly, on March 9, 1949, the following teletype was directed to the Bureau, New York, El Paso, and Denver Offices, with suggestions concerning the reinterview of RENO:

Re FRANKLIN V. RENO. Rerep El Paso dated 2/11/49 by SA J. A. JOHNS. On page 4, paragraph 3, RENO described the sketch furnished to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a schematic drawing of the range trail diagram with a bar across the top. Colonel LESLIE SIMON, Director, BRL, advises RENO probably not telling the truth in that even in 1937 he should have known better than to explain the Norden Bombsight in such an elementary manner. In addition, RENO knew STANLEY BLUMBERG in the early 1930s while RENO a student at University of Virginia according to BLUMBERG. BLUMBERG in interview also admitted knowing PADDY WHELAN and PHIL RENO but claims no connection between WHELAN and either RENO. RENO placed long distance telephone call for BLUMBERG around Christmas, 1948, according to MARY KNETTLES who appears cooperative. She learned about call through an inadvertent remark of STANLEY BLUMBERG'S mother. BLUMBERG subsequently states his mother is nervous and that KNETTLES should phone only when he is home. In rerep interview with RENO on February 7 last reflects RENO refused to discuss BLUMBERG without consulting attorney. El Paso report dated February 25 last reflects RENO claimed he decided not to consult attorney but tell what he knew re BLUMBERG. Apparently RENO is admitting only as much as he believes we already know. BLUMBERG stated he believes he met RENO on the street by chance during the time RENO was working Washington, D.C. He believed he saw RENO about three times while RENO lived in D.C. In approximately 1941, BLUMBERG advised he began to see RENO as often as twice a week but not that often when BLUMBERG was on duty in the Army Transportation Service. BLUMBERG did not recall discussing the Pan-American Highway with RENO but stated he himself had been interested in having private capital finance a road through Mexico to South America. MARY KNETTLES advised BLUMBERG inquired from her whether she had been questioned by the FBI and appeared very disturbed when told his name was mentioned. He seemed considerably relieved when she said she informed the FBI she believed BLUMBERG was a building contractor. There is no record

at BRL according to R. H. KENT, Associate Director, of BLUMBERG's offering inventions to the Army. BLUMBERG stated he offered inventions to RENO to perfect because his, BLUMBERG's, knowledge of Physics was very elementary. Colonel SIMON reported receiving letters from RENO admitting participation in espionage more than 10 years ago. Dr. ALAN GALBRAITH, located at BRL, also reported to have received letter admitting RENO's membership in CP more than 10 years ago. It is possible RENO is deliberately attempting to make it appear by these admissions that he severed relations with the espionage rings when as a matter of fact he did not. It is suggested RENO be reinterviewed by the El Paso Office regarding BLUMBERG, the sketch he furnished CHAMBERS, and any participation in espionage subsequent to 1937 or 1938.

BA 65-1642

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RE: WILLIAM SPIEGEL AND ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL

UNCERTAINTY REGARDING PERIOD OF TENANCY OF APARTMENT AT 112 E. MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

By teletype dated February 8, 1949 the New York Office advised that WILLIAM SPIEGEL in his testimony related that he had been in a sanitarium, name or place not given, until July, 1937 and that he has a definite recollection that he did not move into the East Madison Street address in Baltimore until October, 1937. According to CHAMBERS, he, CHAMBERS, had utilized SPIEGEL'S apartment on East Madison Street, Baltimore early in 1937. Baltimore was requested to attempt to obtain documentary or other positive proof of the actual date when the SPIEGELs moved into the East Madison Street address.

On February 9, 1949 Special Agent JOSEPH E. CONDON interviewed Mrs. DOROTHY ZETLIN, Social Service Director for the Mt. Pleasant Sanitarium. This interview was conducted at Mrs. ZETLIN'S office, which is located in the Sinai Hospital. During this interview, she made available the Social Service file on WILLIAM SPIEGEL. Upon review of this file the following information was obtained.

WILLIAM SPIEGEL, who was suffering from chronic fibroid pulmonary tuberculosis, was admitted to the Mt. Pleasant Sanitarium, Reisterstown, Maryland on February 9, 1936 and was discharged on June 19, 1936, at which time his condition was rested. At the time SPIEGEL entered the sanitarium he was residing at 2430 Eutaw Place and while still confined at the sanitarium in May, 1936, his wife changed their residence address to 2321 Eutaw Place. The file revealed that as of November 4, 1936, SPIEGEL'S residence address was listed as 111 East Madison Street. It was noted that on November 10, 1936, Mrs. ZETLIN addressed a letter to this address requesting that he pay $41.86, which was the balance due on the charge for his confinement during the interim February to June, 1936.

It was noted that SPIEGEL made many visits to the sanitarium and to the office of Associated Jewish Charities in Baltimore for a checkup subsequent to his discharge in June of 1936. Specifically, he made visits for checkup in:

1936 - September, November and December
1937 - January, February, March, April, May, July and October

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1938 - January, February, March, August and November
1939 - June
1940 - December.

During all of these visits, up to and including August, 1938, the subject continued to reside at 111 East Madison Street.

Beginning August, 1938, the subject's residence address was given as 1905 Bloomingdale Road, Baltimore, Maryland. Presently, the subject resides at 5104 Sunset Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

A further review of the file revealed that SPIEGEL was born in New York City during 1906 and he came to Baltimore in 1926. In 1932 he worked for one Julius Gutman's Store in the Photography Department. During the interim September, 1935 to January, 1936 he worked as a shoe salesman at the Hub Store in Baltimore.

In January, 1938 he was operating a business known as Kork-Craft Products, Inc. at 122 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

During one of the interviews had with Mrs. ZETLIN, SPIEGEL stated that his wife was born in Russia while her mother was visiting there. The date of this birth was not set out in the file. It was noted, however, that SPIEGEL'S wife's maiden name was STIFFMAN. During the year 1936 her parents resided at Cumberland, Maryland. In 1936, she also had a brother GEORGE STIFFMAN, who resided at 3803 Woodland Avenue, Baltimore, and a sister LOUISE STEINBERG, who resided at 2608 Quantico Avenue, Baltimore.

It should be noted that the information obtained from the above-mentioned file is in variance with all the testimony given by WILLIAM SPIEGEL, as set out in teletype received from New York dated February 8, 1949. Specifically, the teletype indicated that SPIEGEL insisted that he was in the Mt. Pleasant Sanitarium up until July of 1937, whereas, actually he was discharged from this sanitarium in June of 1936. In testifying he also indicated that he did not move into the East Madison Street address in Baltimore until October, 1937, whereas, his Social Service record, which is referred to above, indicates that he moved into this residence on East Madison Street in Baltimore in 1936.

The above information was summarized and other information contained in the files of the Baltimore Office on the same point was also summarized in the following teletype dated February 10, 1949 to the Bureau and the New York Office:

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ReNYtel February 8 concerning discrepancy in testimony of CHAMBERS and WILLIAM SPIEGEL regarding the period of time when the SPIEGELs occupied the apartment used by CHAMBERS for photographic purposes at 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore. Mr. C. COMBS BURCH, President of the Burch Company located on the 1st floor at 112 East Madison Street and owner of the building at that address since 1928, after an exhaustive search has been unable to find any documentary evidence to confirm the exact dates of the SPIEGEL'S tenancy. BURCH recalls the SPIEGELs and his recollection is that the SPIEGELs occupied the second floor front apartment for a period of months, probably not in excess of one year, about 1936-37. Other Baltimore investigation to clarify tenancy of the SPIEGELs at 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore as follows.

Mrs. DOROTHY ZETLIN, Social Service Director for Mount Pleasant Sanitarium, Reisterstown, Maryland, who maintains her office at Sinai Hospital, Monument Street and Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, has supplied the following information from the Social Service file on WILLIAM SPIEGEL, identical with the individual involved in this case. SPIEGEL suffering from chronic fibroid pulmonary tuberculosis was admitted to Mt. Pleasant Sanitarium on February 9, 1936, and was discharged on June 19, 1936. Upon admission SPIEGEL was residing at 2430 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, and the file revealed that as of November 4, 1936, SPIEGEL'S residence address was listed as 111 East Madison Street, Baltimore, and that on November 10, 1936, Mrs. ZETLIN addressed a letter to SPIEGEL at the latter address. Further, the file revealed that subsequent to his discharge from Mt. Pleasant in June, 1936, SPIEGEL made periodic visits to the sanitarium and Associated Jewish Charities in Baltimore for a checkup of his condition during a period from November, 1936 to August, 1938, during which period he continued to give his residence address as 111 East Madison Street, Baltimore.

It is noted that 111 East Madison Street is probably in error and probably should actually be 112 East Madison Street as observation and the Baltimore Street address directories indicate there is no 111 East Madison Street; in fact, there are no addresses at all on the south or odd numbered side of the 100 block of East Madison Street, which is occupied by the side of the St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church facing on North Calvert Street.

Further review of this file reveals the following. In 1932, SPIEGEL worked in the Julius Gutman Store, Baltimore, in the Photography Department. From September, 1935 to January, 1936, he was employed as a shoe salesman at the Hub Department Store in Baltimore. In January, 1938, SPIEGEL was operating his own business known as Kork-Craft Products, Inc., at 122 West Franklin Street, Baltimore. ANNA SPIEGEL, nee STIFFMAN, was born in

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Russia while her mother was visiting there. ANNA'S family coming to Baltimore from Cumberland, Maryland. Beginning August, 1938, SPIEGEL'S residence address was given as 1905 Bloomingdale Road, Baltimore. b2 b7D

According to Baltimore CI [redacted] (u) whose identity is absolutely confidential and who cannot testify before Federal Grand Jury, has advised that WILLIAM SPIEGEL applied for Social Security on March 18, 1937, giving his mailing address as 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore, and supplying the following information: born December 13, 1907 at New York City; father FRANK HARRY SPIEGEL; mother's maiden name FANNIE SILVERMAN; employer Kork-Craft Products, Inc., 122 West Franklin Street, Baltimore.

Miss REBECCA C. TANSIL, Registrar, Maryland State Teachers College at Towson, has advised that on January 19, 1938, ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL, graduate of June, 1930, wrote her a letter requesting that a transcript of ANNA'S credits be forwarded to the University of Maryland, giving her return address as 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore.

From the above it would appear that the SPIEGELs were occupants of 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore, from at least November, 1936 until August, 1938, and that SPIEGEL in his testimony before Grand Jury has his dates moved up just about one year as to residence and sojourn at sanitarium.

SELECTIVE SERVICE INFORMATION b2 b7D

On February 9, 1949 Confidential Informant [redacted] (u) furnished Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER a copy of Form SS-5, "Application for Social Security Account Number", which contained the following information:

Employee's Social Security Account No.	218-01-9725
Name	WILLIAM SPIEGEL
Mailing Address	112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland
Age on Last Birthday	29
Date of Birth	12/13/07
Place of Birth	New York City, New York
Father's Full Name	FRANK HARRY SPIEGEL
Mother's Full Maiden Name	FANNIE SILVERMAN
Sex	Male
Color or Race	White
Business Name of Employer	Kork-Craft Products, Inc.
Employer's Address	122 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland
Date Form SS-5 filed	3/18/37.

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The employee's signature appears on the original of this form.

The reverse side of this form contained the information that the employee's last employer, according to Social Security forms received covering the second quarter of 1948, was L. Gordon & Son, Inc., 1050 South Paca Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Instant copy of Form SS-5 is being retained in the 1-A section of this case file.

NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION IN THE VICINITY OF 112 E. MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated February 17, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland.

In referenced report it was pointed out that JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had stated that sometime in late 1936 he had used a second floor front apartment at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland for the purpose of photographing State Department documents which he, CHAMBERS, had obtained from ALGER HISS. Subsequent investigation developed that 112 E. Madison Street was occupied by the following individuals: WILLIAM SPIEGEL, LAWRENCE O. TEACH, and C. ASHTON HOLLOWAY. Further investigation developed that WILLIAM SPIEGEL'S wife, ANNA SPIEGEL, was listed in the 1937 Baltimore City Directory as also residing at 112 E. Madison Street. According to CHAMBERS, this apartment was made available to him by DAVID CARPENTER (DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN). WILLIAM SPIEGEL, upon interview at the Baltimore Office by Special Agents of the Baltimore Office, admitted to a social acquaintanceship with DAVID ZIMMERMAN but added that he did not know him very well.

In an effort to definitely place SPIEGEL'S residence at 112 E. Madison Street during the pertinent period and also to determine what photographic work was accomplished at 112 E. Madison Street, a lead was set forth in referenced report to interview LAWRENCE O. TEACH, mentioned above.

Pursuant to said lead, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PATRICK D. PUTNAM on February 23 and 24, 1949:

Mr. LAWRENCE O. TEACH was interviewed on February 23, 1949 at the Henry S. Horkheimer and Company, 1132 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, TEACH'S place of employment. TEACH stated that he has lived at 112 E.

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Madison Street in a second floor rear apartment since August 1, 1930 and that his apartment adjoined that of the SPIEGELs. TEACH stated that he recalled the SPIEGELs very well and initially was under the impression that the SPIEGELs resided at 112 E. Madison Street in late 1931 or early 1932. After thorough interview and, specifically, upon mention that SPIEGEL was formerly associated with the Kork-Craft Company, TEACH changed his original statement and stated that he recalled that SPIEGEL, during his residence at 112 E. Madison Street, had tried to interest him in a cork mat which was used to place a dog's food tray on. TEACH explained that at the time that SPIEGEL had shown him this cork dog tray mat, he, TEACH, had a daschund dog and he had obtained this dog in October, 1935. TEACH estimated the duration of the SPIEGELs' residence at 112 E. Madison Street to be about one year. TEACH added that he never desired to cultivate the friendship of the SPIEGELs and that he never had any occasion to be in the SPIEGELs' apartment or to observe any of the SPIEGELs' visitors, explaining that he, TEACH, at the time was a traveling salesman and was away from home for periods of six weeks at a time.

Photographs of CHAMBERS and ZIMMERMAN were shown to TEACH, but TEACH recognized neither. TEACH stated that Mrs. SUSAN B. AMERHEIN, 2743 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, might be of some aid in furnishing information regarding the SPIEGELs and their apartment. TEACH explained that Mrs. AMERHEIN was Secretary to the Burch Company, owners of the building at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, at the time of the SPIEGELs' residence until October, 1947.

Mrs. SUSAN B. AMERHEIN was interviewed at the Henry S. Horkheimer and Company, 1132 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland on February 23, 1949. She explained that she vaguely recalled the SPIEGELs but that she could not recall the dates that the SPIEGELs resided at 112 E. Madison Street and that she never had the occasion to become familiar with the SPIEGELs or to visit their apartment. Mrs. AMERHEIN added that she was under the impression that the receipt records were still retained by the Burch Company and suggested that the Burch Company be recontacted for the purpose of obtaining these records. Mrs. AMERHEIN further explained that FRANK C. HORNEY, former Office Manager of the Burch Company, might recall the SPIEGELs. Mrs. AMERHEIN and Mr. TEACH both stated that they were under the impression that tenants in the second floor front apartment, following the tenancy of the SPIEGELs, were a Mr. and Mrs. PETER MILLER. TEACH stated that he had recently met Mrs. MILLER at "Maria's," a spaghetti house located at 300 Albemarle Street, where Mrs. MILLER was employed as a hostess.

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Mrs. PETER MILLER was subsequently located at 1735 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. MILLER stated that she and her husband moved into the second floor front apartment at 112 E. Madison Street sometime in 1938, believed to be in the middle of 1938. Mrs. MILLER explained that the reason she recalled this date was because she had had an operation at that time. Mrs. MILLER explained that she was not acquainted with the SPIEGELs nor did she notice any evidence of photographic work having been done in the apartment.

Mr. HOWARD CARTER of the Burch Company was contacted and he stated that Mr. BURCH had made an exhaustive search for rent receipt records for the pertinent period with negative results.

Mr. FRANK C. HORNEY, 238 N. Franklintown Road, mentioned above, was interviewed on February 24, 1949, and he stated that he vaguely recalled the SPIEGELs but he could not recall their time of residence at 112 N. Madison Street nor had he had any occasion to visit the SPIEGELs' apartment.

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT contacted Confidential Informant [redacted] (X) (lu) in reference to ascertaining the complete employment record of one WILLIAM SPIEGEL. He advised that SPIEGEL, Social Security Number 218-01-9725, was employed June 12, 1937; March 6, 9 and 12, 1938; and June 9 and 12, 1940 with the Kork and Kraft Products, Inc., 19 S. Frederick Street, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, March 6, 1946, March 6, 1947 and March 6, 1948 he was employed at L. Gordon & Son, Inc., 1050 S. Paca Street, Baltimore 30, Maryland.

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RE: HISS-CHAMBERS LIBEL PROCEEDINGS IN
U. S. DISTRICT COURT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

With reference to the captioned matter, the following information has been furnished the Baltimore Office by Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, who is CHAMBERS' Baltimore attorney:

The pretrial examination of CHAMBERS was resumed in the office of WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, and continued for two days, February 17 and 18, 1949. EDWARD C. McLEAN, New York attorney for HISS, took over questioning of CHAMBERS in place of Mr. MARBURY. CHAMBERS was questioned in minute detail regarding the original documents in this case, identified by the Laboratory as Q1 through Q69, and also regarding the "pumpkin documents." After completing such questioning, Mr. McLEAN launched into detailed questioning of CHAMBERS for a chronological sequence of all contacts and associations between CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

The pretrial examination was not completed at the end of the day February 18, 1949 and a resumption of the examination was scheduled for March 11, 1949 but was again deferred on that date, because of illness on the part of CHAMBERS, to March 18, 1949. On March 18, 1949 Mr. MARBURY was out of town so the last day of the pretrial examination was again deferred and tentatively scheduled for March 25, 1949.

Although he has no way of knowing for sure, Mr. CLEVELAND believes that one more day of the questioning of CHAMBERS will probably complete the pretrial examination. Mr. CLEVELAND pointed out that Mr. MARBURY and Mr. McLEAN make no secret of the fact that the continuation of the pretrial examination of CHAMBERS is primarily for the purpose of exploring in preparation for the criminal trial of ALGER HISS on the charge of perjury in the Southern District of New York.

With reference to the actual trial of the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit, the following article appeared in the Baltimore Sun on March 16, 1949, column 1, page 21:

> "Trial of the $75,000 slander and libel suit filed in Federal Court here by Alger Hiss, ex-Baltimorean and former State Department official, against Whittaker Chambers again was put off indefinitely yesterday by Judges William C. Coleman and W. Calvin Chesnut.
>
> "A representative of the law firm of Marbury, Miller & Evans, local counsel for Hiss, requested that the civil case not be set down for

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"trial. The trial of Hiss on perjury charges is slated to begin Monday in New York.

"The case came up in the routine 'call of the docket,' a proceeding through which the judges attempt to set trial dates for pending cases. A similar deferment of the trial had been granted about a month ago. Hiss alleged in his suit that Chambers, a former senior editor of Time magazine, falsely accused him of being a Communist."

With reference to the actual trial of the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit, Mr. CLEVELAND has stated that the date of this trial, if in fact it ever comes to trial, will depend on the outcome of the trial of the criminal suit against ALGER HISS charging perjury, which is scheduled for April, 1949 in the Southern District of New York.

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RE: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to furnish information regarding the current activity and residence of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, which information was desired for the summary report being prepared in the New York Office.

By letter to the Bureau, with copies for the New York and Washington Field Offices, dated February 15, 1949 the following information was furnished:

A review of the Baltimore file of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING discloses that the Washington Field Office has copies of all reports written concerning her with the exception of the report of Special Agent DAVID A. FISH, Boston, dated September 7, 1943, entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was; SECURITY MATTER-C" and the report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR, Baltimore, dated July 23, 1946, entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was; INTERNAL SECURITY-C." Copies of the two reports referred to above were forwarded to the New York Office by referenced letter.

Since it is anticipated that the Washington Field Office will furnish the New York Office with copies of all reports maintained by Washington concerning ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, no reports other than the above are being submitted by this office.

Confidential Informants of the Baltimore Office have advised that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING does not openly engage in Communist Party activities locally. She has, however, through these informants evidenced an interest in and has done some work for the Progressive Party of Maryland. It is likewise known that several local leaders of the Communist Party, including PHILIP FRANKFELD, MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HAROLD BUCHMAN and SAMUEL SCHMERLER, have been in contact with SOYRING during the past several months. Since ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City in December, 1948 she has almost continuously been in a drunken and hysterical condition, as a result of which several efforts have been made by local leaders of the Communist Party to have SOYRING leave Baltimore or enter a sanitarium for psychiatric treatment. She is at the present time temporarily residing at the home of SAMUEL and HELEN SCHMERLER, local Communists, 5603 Jonquil Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. However, SOYRING still maintains her apartment at 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

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RECENT ACTIVITY AND PHYSICAL CONDITION

By letter dated March 3, 1949, the Bureau advised that a reinterview with Mrs. SOYRING by Agents of the Baltimore Office had been authorized on January 6, 1949. The Bureau in referenced letter instructed the Baltimore Office to advise the results of such reinterview with SOYRING and, if the interview had not been conducted, the Bureau instructed Baltimore to advise as to whether Mrs. SOYRING'S condition had deteriorated to the point that an interview with her was not advisable.

The following information was furnished in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 7, 1949, copies of which were furnished to the Washington Field and New York Offices:

Pursuant to Bureau authorization on January 6, 1949, to reinterview SOYRING, the following contacts have been had with her:

During telephonic communication with SOYRING on January 13, 1949, she advised that she did not care to be interviewed by Bureau Agents. Subsequently, several unsuccessful efforts were made to contact her, and, when SOYRING was last actually contacted by an Agent of this office on February 24, 1949, she said she still did not want to talk to the FBI about anything and had no information to furnish. She was again requested to contact the Baltimore Office if she ever changed her mind.

Accordingly, to date ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING has never actually been interviewed by Agents of this office concerning allegations in connection with this case made regarding her by CHAMBERS. According to Baltimore Confidential Informant C-66, whose identity is known to the Bureau, SOYRING'S mental and physical condition have improved considerably in the recent past. However, because of her condition and even despite her condition, it is still desirable to interview her. Such interview will be conducted whenever she is willing and, if such interview ever materializes, the Bureau and interested offices will be advised of the results immediately.

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RE: CLARIFICATION OF LABORATORY EVIDENCE;
Kc1 THROUGH Kc4 AND K340 THROUGH K342

By New York letter to the Bureau dated February 12, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to Baltimore, the Baltimore Office was requested to advise the New York Office just what specimens were referred to as Kc1 through Kc4. In this letter also, the New York Office stated that it was believed by that office that Baltimore was in possession of the signed statement of ALGER HISS dated December 4, 1948, which statement would contain an authenticated sample of the handwriting of ALGER HISS.

In response to the above letter, the following teletype was directed on February 15, 1949 to the Bureau and New York Office:

ReNYlet February 10 and Butel February 12 concerning primarily questioned specimens designated by Laboratory as Q1 through Q4 and known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS designated by the Laboratory as Kc1 through Kc4. Baltimore has no copy of Bureau letter to Attorney General dated December 13, 1948 and no copy of Bureau letter reflecting results of Laboratory comparison of specimens Kc1 through Kc4 with Q1 through Q4. Likewise, Baltimore has no record of submitting specimens Kc1 through Kc4 to the Laboratory on November 29, 1948, which specimens the Bureau had identified in reftel as photostats of handwritten letters dated in April and May, 1936 from ALGER HISS to Mr. CASE, probably EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, real estate dealer at Westminster, Maryland. Photostatic copies of 4 handwritten letters from HISS to CASE dated in April and May, 1936 have been forwarded to the Bureau by Baltimore as follows:

One dated May 13, 1936 as an enclosure with report of Special Agent H. EDGAR LENTZ dated September 10, 1948 in case entitled "J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, ALGER HISS, PERJURY." Original of this letter believed to be presently in possession of EDWARD McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS who is associated with New York law firm, Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean as set out originally in Baltimore letter to Bureau and New York City dated January 28, 1949.

Originals of three other handwritten letters from HISS to CASE dated April 13, April 16 and May 5, all 1936 were forwarded to Bureau as enclosures with Baltimore letter dated January 19, 1949, which letter also explained in detail the background of all four handwritten letters from HISS to CASE. Originals of last three letters presently in possession of RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Baltimore attorney for CHAMBERS, as Bureau returned originals to Baltimore after making appropriate copies for Bureau file.

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If above four letters are ones referred to by Laboratory as Kc1 through Kc4, then Bureau must have obtained same from some other source than Baltimore as same were not furnished to Bureau by Baltimore on November 29, 1948, or date of furnishing same incorrect. Authenticity of four handwritten letters from HISS to CASE, furnished by Baltimore also unknown to Baltimore but originals are available and copies were obtained as outlined above.

Paragraph three of ref NYtel dated February 10 indicates New York believes Baltimore has statement of ALGER HISS dated December 4, 1948 bearing his own signature. Signed original and all copies of this statement forwarded to Bureau with Bureau copies of report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore by special messenger on December 5, 1948.

By teletype dated February 17, 1949, the Bureau advised the Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore Offices that Kc1 through Kc4 are photostatic copies of CASE letters obtained from the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee and submitted to the Bureau with the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated October 7, 1948. This teletype also advised that Kc1, Kc2 and Kc4 are identical respectively with K340, K341 and K342. In referenced Bureau teletype, the Baltimore Office was requested to determine the person competent to introduce K340 through K342 into evidence and to so advise the Bureau and other interested offices.

In response to the Bureau's request, the following information was furnished in Baltimore teletype dated February 18, 1949 to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field and Philadelphia Offices:

ReNYtel February 16 and Butel February 17 concerning introduction of certain documents allegedly written by HISS. As previously advised by Baltimore K340 through K342 presently in possession of RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Baltimore attorney for CHAMBERS, business address 2500 O'Sullivan Building, residence 4110 Greenway, both Baltimore, Maryland. CLEVELAND recounts chain of custody of K340 through K342, reconstructed to the best of his knowledge and recollection as follows:

About August, 1948, EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, real estate dealer, residence and office at 211 East Main Street, Westminster, Maryland, produced them from his files, allegedly as letters written to him by ALGER HISS, before HCUA, Washington, D. C. HCUA retained them in their files but subsequently, apparently sometime during Fall of 1948, and with approval of CASE, turned them over to NICHOLAS S. VEZZANA, then employed as private investigator by HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR. of the New York law firm, Cravath, Swaine and Moore,

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representing Time, Inc. VEZZANA later turned them over to CLEVELAND and originals have remained in CLEVELAND'S files except for period when they were forwarded to Bureau by Baltimore, January 19, 1949, for examination and making of photographic copies. Originals of K340 through K342 have been obtained again today to SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE from CLEVELAND for permanent possession so far as CLEVELAND is concerned.

However, CLEVELAND suggests that permission for permanent possession of same might be obtained from CASE since they are actual property of CASE. Since K340 through K342 can be returned to CASE after they have served their purpose in this case and since Baltimore has lawful custody of same, no effort will be made by Baltimore to obtain permission of CASE for such custody unless Bureau specifically so instructs. Perhaps Bureau desires these three documents be exhibited now to CASE for positive identification as he will probably be called upon to testify regarding same in any subsequent trial.

Originals of K340 through K342 being retained temporarily in Baltimore files pending disposition instructions from Bureau or NYC. As previously advised original of Kc3 believed to be presently in possession of EDWARD C. McLEAN, New York attorney for HISS of the law firm Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean.

As indicated above, the Baltimore Office took permanent possession of K340 through K342. In accordance with New York teletype dated March 22, 1949, the originals of K340 through K342 have been forwarded to the New York Office.

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Kisseloff-4996

BA 65-1642

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RE: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias;
David Carpenter

ATTENDANCE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

By teletype dated February 11, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that investigation of ZIMMERMAN by that office through the Workers Alliance of America indicated that ZIMMERMAN was educated at the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Baltimore was requested to check the records of Johns Hopkins University.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN:

Mrs. MURIEL HARRISON, Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, produced an attendance card on DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. This card showed that ZIMMERMAN attended Johns Hopkins University during the Summer session of 1925 and took courses in English Literature, Italian and Journalism. ZIMMERMAN resided at 100 Jackson Place, according to the record produced by Mrs. HARRISON. There was no birth data or any additional information regarding ZIMMERMAN on file at the Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University. No record could be found on ZIMMERMAN at the Alumni Office or McCoy College, located on the campus of Johns Hopkins University. A review of the register of students at the University for the years 1925 through the year 1940 showed no one by the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN in attendance at the University.

EMPLOYMENT BY BALTIMORE SUN

In referenced teletype of the Washington Field Office dated February 11, 1949, supra, the Washington Field Office also advised that the records of the Workers Alliance of America indicated that ZIMMERMAN had previously been employed by the Baltimore Sun newspaper.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN:

HARRY HEDDERMAN, Supervisor of Payroll, the Sun newspapers, Baltimore, Maryland, produced a card reflecting the employment of DAVID ZIMMERMAN by the Sun newspapers from June 2, 1925 until March 15, 1928. ZIMMERMAN was employed in the Proof Reading Department, according to this record, and held the position of copy holder. He resided at 100 Jackson Place according to the record, and was single at the time. Mr. HEDDERMAN said he had no way of determining whether ZIMMERMAN worked for the Morning Sun, the Evening Sun or the Sunday Sun. Mr. HEDDERMAN could refer the

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Agent to no one who might have any additional information regarding ZIMMERMAN. He pointed out that ZIMMERMAN'S employment covered a period occurring over twenty years ago.

EMPLOYMENT BY MINERAL PIGMENTS CORPORATION, MUIRKIRK, MARYLAND

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated February 17, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland. A lead was set forth in referenced report to endeavor to locate, near Laurel, Maryland, the paint company by which DAVID CARPENTER was employed sometime in the late 1930's. According to information furnished by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as set forth in referenced report, this paint company was located along U.S. Route #1 somewhere between Laurel, Maryland and Washington, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PATRICK D. PUTNAM on February 21, 1949:

Mr. NORMAN DOUGLAS SCOWE, President of the Mineral Pigments Corporation, Muirkirk, Maryland, advised that the Mineral Pigments Corporation was formerly the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated, this latter company having gone bankrupt in 1938. SCOWE stated that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN was, as he recalled, employed by the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated, as a paint chemist, from approximately 1929 or 1930 to late in the year 1932 or 1933. SCOWE explained that the records of the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated were destroyed in a fire which occurred in 1938, that ZIMMERMAN was employed definitely prior to the fire, and that he recalled ZIMMERMAN vividly because he (SCOWE) and ZIMMERMAN commuted to and from Baltimore and also because they both worked as chemists at the time for the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated. SCOWE stated that ZIMMERMAN was laid off due to lack of work.

SCOWE identified a photograph of ZIMMERMAN, shown to him, as being that of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, and stated that he knew ZIMMERMAN by no other name than DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

According to SCOWE, ZIMMERMAN, at the time of his employment by the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated, resided in an apartment or rooms that were attached to a synagogue, located in East Baltimore. SCOWE'S directions to reach this synagogue were to drive north on Broadway, turn right two blocks south of Baltimore Street, and the synagogue is located in the first block of this street (Pratt Street).

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SCOWE stated that he was not acquainted with ZIMMERMAN socially and that he never knew ZIMMERMAN to associate with either CHAMBERS or HISS or even speak of either. SCOWE added that he, SCOWE, was a classmate of HISS' at Johns Hopkins University and that if ZIMMERMAN did know HISS at the time that it was probable that ZIMMERMAN would have mentioned it to him. According to SCOWE, the only person that ZIMMERMAN had mentioned to him as being a close associate was one individual whose name SCOWE vaguely recalled as being SHAPIRO (phonetic), an editor of a magazine which SCOWE recalled as being "liberal and appealing to the aesthetic senses". SCOWE stated that SHAPIRO edited this magazine under a pseudo name and, as he recalled, was either a critic or a crony of HENRY L. MENCKEN, syndicate columnist.

SCOWE added that he was not aware that ZIMMERMAN had any hobbies and he had no knowledge of any photographic work engaged in by ZIMMERMAN.

SCOWE described ZIMMERMAN as the complaining type person who was a "talker" and not a "doer". SCOWE stated that ZIMMERMAN was quite critical of MENCKEN, previously mentioned, and added that ZIMMERMAN was the "pseudo-artistic type" who was constantly complaining about the economic conditions of the country. SCOWE stated that he had no reason to question ZIMMERMAN'S loyalty to the United States, however.

This same investigation regarding ZIMMERMAN'S employment by the Mineral Pigments Corporation at Muirkirk, Maryland was also requested in Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated February 23, 1949, copies of which were furnished to the Baltimore and New York Offices, and also as a lead on page 20 of the report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER dated March 10, 1949 at Washington, D. C. Also, in referenced report of Agent KELLER, a lead was set out for Baltimore to furnish any pertinent information concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN which would help in locating the unidentified apartment used by ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D. C.

A thorough review of the Baltimore file in this case reveals the fact that all available information regarding this apartment used by ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D. C. has already been furnished to the Washington Field Office.

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BA 65-1642

RE: JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN

INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE

By letter dated February 17, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, copies being furnished to the New York and Baltimore Offices, the Washington Field Office set out and summarized much of the available information regarding the identity, associates and activity of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN. In the letter, it was stated that the files of the U. S. Coast Guard at Washington, D. C. reflected that HERRMANN had one insurance policy with the Veterans Administration, and a contact at the Veterans Administration in Washington, D. C. reflected that HERRMANN'S file had been sent to the Baltimore Office of the Veterans Administration on June 17, 1947. The Baltimore Office was requested to contact the Baltimore Office of the Veterans Administration for the purpose of locating HERRMANN so that he might be interviewed thoroughly regarding reported activities on his part in the Communist Party underground.

Such investigation was also requested in New York teletype dated February 17, 1949, in which the following information received from the Detroit Office was also set out: "JOHN HERRMANN has P. O. address Taylor's Island, Maryland but is presently in Mexico City, c/o Wells Fargo Express. Date of planned return not known. This information according to sister, Mrs. DONALD TEEL, 1714 Lindberg Drive, Lansing. Brothers are ROBERT C. HERRMANN, 923 Bay Circle, Coronado, California, and RICHARD HERRMANN, 218 N. Washington Street, Lansing."

The writer contacted the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration at Baltimore, and it was ascertained that on February 1, 1949 HERRMANN'S complaint file was forwarded to the Veterans Administration Regional Office #3070 at Brooklyn, New York. The files of the Veterans Administration at Baltimore also reflected HERRMANN'S current address as 305 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. It was also ascertained that HERRMANN probably made current payments on the Veterans Administration insurance to the Veterans Administration District Office #2, located at 346 Broadway, New York City. It was also ascertained that HERRMANN'S insurance file was probably available at the VA District Office, located at 900 N. Lombardy Street, Richmond, Virginia. This information was furnished to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field and Richmond Offices by teletype dated February 18, 1949.

By teletype dated March 3, 1949, the New York Office advised that HERRMANN banks with the Peoples Loan, Savings and Deposit Bank at Cambridge, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to contact the above bank to ascertain

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HERRMANN'S present location in Mexico and the date of HERRMANN'S expectant return to the United States.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES M. CLAYTON on March 8, 1949:

Mr. J. DORSEY JOHNSON, Assistant Cashier, Peoples Loan, Savings and Deposit Bank, Cambridge, Maryland, produced a letter from JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, postmarked March 3, 1949 at Mexico City, Mexico, requesting the above-bank to mail his bank statements to him as JOHN HERRMANN, c/o Wells-Fargo Express Company, Mexico City, Mexico. Mr. JOHNSON stated this is the last address they have for HERRMANN since November, 1948 when he was reported to have been residing in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. JOHNSON expressed the opinion that HERRMANN might be aboard his sailing boat, as it was his practice to go to Florida every Winter in the boat.

Mrs. NAOMI G. ANDREWS, Deputy Collector of Customs, Cambridge, Maryland, could find no record of any registration for HERRMANN'S boat, but indicated that he might have registered the boat at Crisfield, Maryland; Baltimore, Maryland; Norfolk, Virginia; or Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. JOE TOMBDIN, Star Route mail carrier, delivering mail at Taylor's Island, Maryland, out of Cambridge, Maryland, was located at the Post Office in Cambridge, Maryland and he advised that HERRMANN sold his property at Taylor's Island approximately two years ago and returned to Brooklyn, New York. He stated, however, that he still maintains his boat, which is a white, two masted sailing boat, with auxiliary motor, 38 feet long and 10 feet wide, named RUTH TAIT or TATE, and is known as a Smith Island shipjack type of boat. TOMBDIN accompanied Mr. and Mrs. HERRMANN part of the way to Florida aboard the boat last Winter and is presently looking after their boat for them this year.

He advised that both Mr. and Mrs. HERRMANN had returned to Brooklyn, New York and while he had no forwarding address to them he had recently received a phone call from Mrs. HERRMANN in Brooklyn, New York indicating that she and her husband contemplated a trip to South America. At that time she requested that all of her mail be forwarded to her address in Brooklyn, New York, but neither Mr. TOMBDIN nor the Post Office presently maintain any record of this change of address.

A summary of the above information was furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by teletype on March 15, 1949.

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RE: WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE BALTIMORE APARTMENT OF CRANE

By teletype dated February 19, 1949, the Los Angeles Office furnished the following information obtained by Agents of that office during interview with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE:

During the latter part of 1936 or early 1937 CRANE stated that he rented an apartment in Baltimore under his own name and that this apartment was adjacent to a big, new, colonial style church, either Unitarian or Universalist denomination. According to CRANE, this apartment was near a hotel described by CRANE as famous because H. L. MENCKEN dined there. The Baltimore Office was requested to attempt to locate the above-described apartment, to determine the period of CRANE'S residence there, and to obtain any other pertinent details.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY:

Upon the basis of information set forth in referenced teletype, a neighborhood investigation was conducted in the vicinity of Charles and Franklin Streets without locating any persons who knew CRANE.

The Baltimore City Telephone Directories for the years 1936, 1937, and 1938, which are maintained at the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore, were checked on March 1, 1949, and it was noted that the Baltimore Telephone Directory issued for the Summer of 1937 listed a WILLIAM E. CRANE, JR. at 14 West Franklin Street, and had a telephone listed under Vernon 3993. It should be noted that this is the only time this name appeared in any directory during the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939. No other pertinent information appeared in any directory.

The records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company were checked. However, they had no information regarding the above listing. All company records are destroyed after a five year period. Likewise, the records of the Baltimore Retail Credit Association were checked, but their files contained no information on CRANE.

Further investigation revealed that this apartment house was subleased by a Mrs. DELLA M. BOLTON of the Monumental Life Insurance Company, Baltimore, in 1935, and that she vacated these premises during 1943. At the present time Mrs. BOLTON resides at 506 Cathedral Street in Baltimore.

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On March 4, 1949 Mrs. BOLTON when interviewed advised that she had been extremely ill for the past two years and that she was not entirely normal. She indicated that due to her age and poor memory, she was unable to recall any of the tenants who may have resided with her at 14 West Franklin Street. Mrs. BOLTON stated that she had no records from which she could establish the period of tenancy of Mr. CRANE. However, she was certain that she must have sublet an apartment to him for she operated this house from 1935 to 1943. It was suggested that the Agent contact her son, JOHN J. BOLTON, who resided with her during the pertinent period at the Franklin Street address.

JOHN J. BOLTON, 1529 Park Avenue, who is presently employed as a clerk for the Maryland Slag Company, Sparrows Point, Maryland, advised that he definitely recalled BILL CRANE and that he resided with them at 14 West Franklin Street for a period of about four months during the Summer of 1937, the exact dates of which he could not recall. Mr. BOLTON described CRANE as being single, occupying the second floor front apartment, and was believed employed at that time as a photographer be either the Baltimore Sun newspaper or the Baltimore News-Post. Mr. BOLTON could furnish no information as to other activities on the part of CRANE, and he could not recall the names of any persons who may have resided in this apartment house during the time that CRANE resided there. He indicated that to his knowledge CRANE was not friendly with any of the other tenants, and he knew of no persons who may have associated with him during that time.

Mr. HARRY CLARK, Managing Editor of the Baltimore News-Post, Commerce and Pratt Streets, and Mr. HARRY HEDDERMAN, Chief Accountant for the Baltimore Sun newspaper, advised that they had no record indicating that CRANE may have been employed by them as a photographer during the year 1937. Both of the above men advised that if CRANE had been employed by them, they believed they would remember him, inasmuch as both men have been long-time employees for their respective companies.

In the event that additional background information is desired on CRANE, it is suggested that consideration be given to reinterviewing him for additional information inasmuch as a definite address has been established for him in Baltimore.

Unless advised to the contrary, no further investigation will be instituted along this line.

The apartment believed occupied by CRANE at 14 West Franklin Street is described as follows:

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This building is a four story brick building with a single entrance on the right side. It stands adjacent to the Unitarian Church which is located on the northwest corner of Franklin and Charles Street. It was reported that the first floor of this apartment has always been occupied by a business establishment with the remainder of the house being subdivided into small apartments.

Dr. WALTER DORSEY, Dentist, has maintained an office in the adjoining building for the past fifty years, and upon interview stated CRANE was not known to him, and he could not furnish any information concerning other former tenants.

For the information of Bureau Agents subsequently interviewing CRANE, the interior of this apartment is described as follows:

The entrance leads into a long hall which runs approximately 40 feet along the right wall and leading from the end of the hall is a stairway leading up to the various floors. It should be noted that JOHN J. BOLTON stated CRANE occupied the second floor front apartment, which consisted of a living room with studio couch, bath and kitchenette. BOLTON further advised that CRANE often showed him photographs in his apartment. However, he had no recollection that CRANE had a dark room there or that he ever developed photographs there.

By letter dated March 14, 1949, the New York Office forwarded a photograph of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE for exhibition to JOHN J. BOLTON to determine whether or not BOLTON recognized CRANE as the person who resided during the Summer of 1937 at 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

On March 18, 1949 Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY exhibited CRANE'S photograph to JOHN J. BOLTON, 1529 Park Avenue, Baltimore, and BOLTON advised that CRANE is identical with the person who resided with the BOLTON family at 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore during the Summer of 1937. BOLTON was confident that CRANE was employed as a photographer with some concern in Baltimore because CRANE frequently showed BOLTON pictures which CRANE had made around Baltimore. BOLTON further advised that CRANE did not have a dark room in his apartment at 14 West Franklin Street, and BOLTON felt reasonably certain that CRANE did not develop any pictures in the apartment. BOLTON stated that if he subsequently recalled any additional information regarding CRANE he would immediately furnish same to the Baltimore Office.

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On March 21, 1949 a teletype was sent to the Bureau and the Los Angeles and New York Offices advising that BOLTON had identified CRANE as being the person who had resided in the apartment at 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore during the Summer of 1937.

INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE BALTIMORE APARTMENT USED BY CRANE FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the New York Office supplied the following information furnished to that office by CHAMBERS:

CHAMBERS stated that he still had no recollection that CRANE ever resided in Baltimore. Further, CHAMBERS stated that CRANE'S description of the apartment used for photography in Baltimore seemed to resemble the apartment of the SPIEGELs in Baltimore. Baltimore was requested to advise if the information furnished by CRANE concerning the apartment he used for photography in Baltimore, which information was set out in Los Angeles teletype of February 8, 1949, would seem identical with the apartment of the SPIEGELs in Baltimore.

In response to the above request of the New York Office, the following teletype was sent by Baltimore on March 11, 1949 to the Bureau and Los Angeles and New York Offices:

ReNYtel March 9 which in turn referred Los Angeles teletypes February 8 and March 2 re CRANE. In ref NYtel Baltimore was requested to advise if apartment described by CRANE as used for photography in ref LAtel February 8 would seem identical with SPIEGEL apartment in Baltimore. Baltimore investigation has developed information that WILLIAM E. CRANE, JR. resided for about four months in the Summer of 1936 in second floor front apartment at 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, telephone Vernon 3993. CRANE was a photographer allegedly employed as such by a Baltimore newspaper but such employment could not be confirmed at Baltimore Sunpapers or Baltimore News-Post. No indication that CRANE developed or printed photos or operated a dark room at 14 West Franklin Street.

Only one witness, JOHN J. BOLTON, son of CRANE'S landlady, developed who recalls CRANE and could possibly identify him positively. If New York desires such positive identification, request Los Angeles furnish photo of CRANE for exhibition to BOLTON. Since probable definite address for CRANE has been developed in Baltimore, perhaps Los Angeles can develop further information in reinterview with CRANE which might facilitate further background investigation at Baltimore if such further investigation is desirable.

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14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore is a four story brick building with single entrance on right front. On immediate right facing 14 West Franklin Street is the Unitarian Church and churchyard located on northwest corner of Franklin and Charles Streets. On the left facing and immediately attached to 14 West Franklin is a long line of row houses extending the balance of the city block. According to reports, the first floor has been occupied by a business establishment with the other three floors subdivided into small apartments, first floor presently being occupied by a dress shop. 14 West Franklin Street is practically downtown and definitely not near any brewery.

In refLAtel February 8 CRANE states photographing was done in someone's apartment located upstairs over an office, probably real estate office in two story building near brewery in residential district in central part of Baltimore. CRANE would hardly speak of his own apartment as someone's apartment. SPIEGEL apartment at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore was in three story building with Burch Company office on first floor. SPIEGELs also occupied second floor front apartment at this address which is about five blocks further out of downtown Baltimore in residential area but still in central part of Baltimore. Brewery located not too far distant and other buildings nearby might be mistaken for brewery.

Above would appear to indicate logically that CRANE probably did photographing for CHAMBERS in SPIEGEL apartment rather than in his own apartment at 14 West Franklin Street. Previous investigation indicates that possibly CHAMBERS had discontinued using SPIEGEL apartment before CRANE took apartment at 14 West Franklin Street, although SPIEGELs continued to live at 112 East Madison Street, until about June, 1938.

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to photograph the building where the SPIEGELs resided at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore and sufficient area adjacent to the building for identification, and to immediately forward these photographs to the Los Angeles Office for display to CRANE to determine whether this building was where CRANE did photographic work. Baltimore was also requested to furnish copies of such photographs to New York. In the same teletype the Baltimore Office was also requested to photograph the building at 14 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, where CRANE resided and sufficient adjacent area, and to forward these photographs to Los Angeles for display to CRANE to determine if CRANE actually resided at that address. Baltimore was also requested to furnish copies of the latter photographs to New York for display to CHAMBERS.

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Seven photographs each were taken of the building and vicinities of 112 E. Madison Street (SPIEGEL apartment) and 14 W. Franklin Street (CRANE apartment), both Baltimore, Maryland, and complete sets of photographs were forwarded to the Los Angeles and New York Offices (14 photographs in all to each office), by copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 16, 1949. A similar set of 14 photographs, with the negatives, is being retained in the files of the Baltimore Office for possible future use.

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BA 65-1642

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RE: INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY WOMAN WHO SUCCEEDED CHAMBERS AS COURIER IN WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND GROUP IN 1934

INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES WOOD COLLIER AND NINA COLLIER

By teletype dated February 19, 1949, the Los Angeles Office supplied the following information which Los Angeles had in turn received from New York:

An effort is being made to identify the woman who succeeded CHAMBERS as courier in the Washington underground group in 1934. The woman was described as Jewish, small, dark. It is believed she worked in the Department of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. as secretary for one Miss ANDRE EMEREE, known Communist. EMEREE allegedly was hired through the efforts of JOHN COLLIER, SR. or JOHN COLLIER, JR., who worked for the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Interior on a WPA project about that time. In referenced teletype the Los Angeles Office advised that JOHN COLLIER, SR. and JOHN COLLIER, JR. had both been interviewed with negative results in connection with the above. JOHN COLLIER, JR. advised that his brother, CHARLES COLLIER, worked on a WPA project for the Department of Agriculture in about 1934. JOHN COLLIER, JR. stated that CHARLES COLLIER and his wife, NINA, who was also formerly active in WPA work, presently operate the Indian Springs Farm, near Bethesda, Maryland. Baltimore was requested to interview CHARLES COLLIER and NINA COLLIER in an effort to identify the unknown secretary of Miss ANDRE EMEREE and the facts surrounding her employment.

Through investigation, Baltimore Agents determined that CHARLES and NINA COLLIER operate the Indian Springs Farm located near Darlington, Harford County (rather than Bethesda), Maryland.

CHARLES and NINA COLLIER were interviewed jointly by Special Agents JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and EDWARD G. GOUGH at their Indian Springs Farm on March 21, 1949 and advised that ANDRE EMEREE was entirely unknown to them and that they therefore had no knowledge whatsoever of any person that might have worked as a secretary for EMEREE. Mr. COLLIER advised that he had been employed for about three months in the early part of 1933 with the Indian Service as an administrator and subsequent to that, he worked from 1933 to 1937 as an executive assistant in the Soil Conservation Division of the Department of Agriculture. He recalled that a large scale transfer of personnel from the Soil Conservation unit to the Indian Service occurred

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in 1933 and suggested the possibility that he may have signed transfer papers or performed some other administrative functions in connection with the transfer of these persons. He suggested that it might have been possible that the unknown secretary to ANDRE EMEREE might have been among the people transferred from the Soil Conservation Unit to the Department of Indian Affairs. This was the only way that he could account for any connection between himself and his alleged recommendation of the unknown secretary.

Mr. COLLIER stated that WALTER WOEHLKE was the most important member of the group of individuals transferred from Soil Conservation to the Department of Indian Affairs and therefore might be able to furnish the identity of some of the persons transferred. COLLIER was unable to recall the names of any of the individuals who were transferred. His only other association with the Department of Indian Affairs was in 1941 and 1942 when he was secretary of the National Indian Institute, an affiliate of the Department of Indian Affairs. Mrs. NINA COLLIER was unable to make any comment regarding the unknown secretary to ANDRE EMEREE. Mr. COLLIER advised that WALTER WOEHLKE is presently employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and believes that he is located in Washington, D. C.

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BA 65-1642

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RE: WILLIAM ROSEN

INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE

By teletype dated February 23, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that investigation was being conducted for the purpose of locating WILLIAM ROSEN so that he might be served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York. The Baltimore Office was requested to contact MAURICE BRAVERMAN of Baltimore, who was ROSEN'S attorney at the time ROSEN testified in 1948 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to ascertain if BRAVERMAN had any information concerning ROSEN'S whereabouts.

On February 24, 1949 MAURICE BRAVERMAN, attorney, 15 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, was interviewed by Special Agents DANIEL F. McMILLIAN and DONALD A. SURINE. BRAVERMAN advised that he only represented ROSEN at the HCUA proceeding in Washington during 1948 and does not consider himself ROSEN'S attorney at the present time. BRAVERMAN heard about Thanksgiving or Christmas, 1948 that ROSEN had sold his business in Washington, D. C. BRAVERMAN claimed that he had not seen ROSEN in months and knew nothing regarding ROSEN'S present whereabouts. BRAVERMAN stated that if he learned anything regarding ROSEN'S whereabouts he would immediately contact the Baltimore Office.

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On March 1, 1949 information was received by the Baltimore Office from Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] (b2) (b7D) whose identity is known to the Bureau, that an unidentified individual called from Washington, D. C. to MAURICE BRAVERMAN, local attorney and Communist Party functionary, arranging to meet BRAVERMAN and PHILIP FRANKFELD, chairman of District 4, Communist Party, in Baltimore on the afternoon of March 1, 1949. The unidentified caller advised BRAVERMAN that it was very important that the unidentified caller confer with FRANKFELD. Confidential Informant [redacted] (b2) (b7D) was of the opinion that the unidentified caller might possibly be identical with WILLIAM ROSEN.

Accordingly, physical surveillance subsequently was initiated and the person contacting BRAVERMAN in line with the above information was definitely determined to be ROSEN. ROSEN arrived at BRAVERMAN'S office at approximately 11 AM, March 1, 1949, and at 12:15 PM the same date, BRAVERMAN telephonically contacted the Baltimore Office, advising that ROSEN was then in his office and was available for service of subpoena. The New York Office was contacted telephonically and that office requested that the Baltimore Office obtain a subpoena for service on ROSEN at Baltimore.

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Accordingly, United States Attorney, Honorable BERNARD J. FLYNN, was contacted and a subpoena was issued calling for ROSEN'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York. When BRAVERMAN was informed that a subpoena would be returnable 10 AM, March 2, 1949, BRAVERMAN pleaded that ROSEN would be unable to be present on March 2 and desired, if possible, to appear on March 3, 1949. With Bureau authority Agents McMILLIAN and SURINE served the Grand Jury subpoena on ROSEN at BRAVERMAN'S office at 2 PM on March 1, 1949, calling for ROSEN'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM, March 3, 1949.

BA 65-1642

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RE: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH - ASSOCIATES

DR. ALBERT BLUMBERG

By letter dated February 25, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, a subject in the SILVERMASTER case and long known to the Washington Field Office, had recently advised that he was visited in about 1934 or 1935 by an individual whom he recalls only as "BLUMBERG." WADLEIGH stated that this BLUMBERG was at that time a Professor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and that he was patently a member of the Communist Party at the time he visited WADLEIGH. The description which WADLEIGH furnished of this individual indicated that this BLUMBERG is probably identical with the Dr. ALBERT BLUMBERG, subject of Baltimore file 100-95. The Baltimore Office was requested to furnish the Washington Field Office with several pictures of BLUMBERG in order that they could be shown to WADLEIGH. Referenced letter also stated that information available in the files of the Washington Field Office indicated that BLUMBERG taught at Johns Hopkins University from about 1929 until 1937. The Baltimore Office was requested to verify these dates.

A review of Baltimore file 100-95 indicated that Dr. BLUMBERG taught philosophy at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore from 1930 to 1937. By letter dated March 1, 1949 to the Bureau, with a copy for the Washington Field and New York Offices, a photograph of Dr. BLUMBERG with his wife, DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG, taken at a Communist Party dinner in Dr. BLUMBERG'S honor in November, 1942, was forwarded to the Washington Field Office for exhibition to WADLEIGH in an effort to effect a positive identification. It was pointed out in referenced letter that the enclosed photograph was reported to be an excellent likeness of BLUMBERG and that no photographs taken prior to 1940 were available to the Baltimore Office.

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RE: OBTAINING SPECIMENS FROM CHAMBERS' PERSONAL TYPEWRITERS

By letter to the Director, Attention FBI Laboratory, dated February 25, 1949, the New York Office suggested, in a copy of this letter designated for the Baltimore Office, that Baltimore obtain specimens from all typewriters presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family. New York advised that CHAMBERS had previously stated upon interview that his family has two typewriters in their possession and that he had no objection to the obtaining of specimens from them.

On March 1, 1949 Mrs. J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, R. D. #2, Westminster, Maryland, made available to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER Hermes portable typewriter #349260 SUISSE, and Agent PFEIFFER typed two sheets of typewritten specimens from this machine, one sheet consisting of 43 lines of typewritten material made on bond paper, and the other being a 43 line carbon specimen made by removing the ribbon from the machine and typing directly on a piece of carbon paper placed over two sheets of bond paper.

Both specimens referred to above were initialed on the reverse side of each by Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, using her initials E. C. (ESTHER CHAMBERS), together with the date March 1, 1949, in order to facilitate their future identification.

Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that this typewriter was purchased by her husband, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at R. H. Macy and Company, Inc., New York City, at Christmas time in either 1945 or 1946, for their daughter, ELLEN. The typewriter has been maintained continuously in the possession of the CHAMBERS family since that time, according to Mrs. CHAMBERS.

On March 1, 1949 Mrs. CHAMBERS also made available to SA PFEIFFER Underwood Standard typewriter #92695, and SA PFEIFFER typed two sheets of typewritten specimens from this machine, one sheet consisting of 39 lines of typewritten material made on bond paper, and the other being a 39 line carbon specimen made by removing the ribbon from the machine and typing directly on a piece of carbon paper placed over two sheets of bond paper. These specimens were also initialed on the reverse side of each by Mrs. CHAMBERS, using the initials E.C., and Agent PFEIFFER, together with the date, March 1, 1949, in order to facilitate their future identification.

Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that this Underwood Standard typewriter was purchased as a used machine by her on March 2, 1943, from the P. G. Coffman Company,

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Westminster, Maryland. Mrs. CHAMBERS produced, and has in her possession, a bill of sale to this effect. This typewriter has been maintained continuously in the possession of the CHAMBERS family since that time, according to Mrs. CHAMBERS.

All specimens referred to above were forwarded to the Bureau for the attention of the FBI Laboratory as enclosures with Baltimore letter dated March 2, 1949 with the request that the specimens be compared with the questioned documents in this case.

By Bureau letter dated March 4, 1949, the Baltimore Office was advised that the Laboratory had designated the above specimens as K700 and K701. The Laboratory reached the conclusion after appropriate comparison that the machines which were used to type K700 and K701 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69. The Bureau advised that specimens K700 and K701 were being retained in the Bureau's files.

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RE: EFFORTS TO OBTAIN SPECIMENS FROM THE HISS TYPEWRITER

MRS. HENRY KNOWLES, aka HELEN KNOWLES FANSLER, SISTER-IN-LAW OF PRISCILLA HISS

By report of Special Agent MAHLON F. COLLER dated December 23, 1948, the Detroit Office set out a lead for the Baltimore Office to contact Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES, sister-in-law of ALGER HISS, Route 1, Cedar Lane Farm, Preston, Maryland, and endeavor to secure any typewritten communications in her possession emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. This lead was reset in the report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated February 17, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland.

On February 25, 1949 Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER contacted ROLAND B. LANE, Clerk, Preston, Maryland Post Office in an endeavor to locate Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES. LANE advised that the correct name of the individual referred to as Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES is HELEN KNOWLES FANSLER, who resides at Route 1, Preston, Maryland.

Mrs. HENRY D. FANSLER (HELEN KNOWLES FANSLER), RFD #1, Preston, Maryland, advised Special Agent PFEIFFER on February 25, 1949 that she is a sister-in-law of PRISCILLA F. HISS, having been the wife of HENRY D. FANSLER who was killed in an automobile accident on September 27, 1948. HENRY D. FANSLER was a brother of PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, wife of ALGER HISS. Mrs. FANSLER further advised that, to her knowledge, she has never received a typewritten letter from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS but has received handwritten letters from PRISCILLA. However, the letters from PRISCILLA have always been destroyed upon being answered. She went on to say that, after her husband's death, she went through his personal effects and failed to notice any correspondence emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. FANSLER stated that at the present time she has no correspondence of any nature in her possession emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or any member of the HISS family.

LOCATION OF K41

By teletype dated February 28, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to advise the location of Laboratory evidence designated as K41, identified as letter to the University of Maryland dated May 25, 1937 from PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS.

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By teletype dated March 1, 1949, Baltimore advised the Bureau and the New York Office that K41 is presently located in the files of the Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore, and will be produced under subpoena duces tecum directed to Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, Assistant, Registrar's Office, as previously set out on pages 36 and 37 of the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore. It was also pointed out in the above teletype that K41 had been returned to Mrs. STAFFORD on February 4, 1949 after the Laboratory had had an opportunity to examine the original.

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RE: PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the New York Office set out considerable information obtained from the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding YOLANDA MAGRINI and her husband, PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI. The Baltimore Office was requested to secure from Baltimore Confidential Informant 604, whose identity is known to the Bureau, all places and dates of employment available of PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI, birth date being given as March 1, 1900 at Cellina, Italy. Baltimore was also requested to attempt to secure any places and dates of employment on MAGRINI under the names GUISEPPE BROGELLI or GUIDO BROGELLI. It was indicated that MAGRINI might have used the latter names while employed possibly as an airplane mechanic at Los Angeles prior to 1935. In referenced teletype other places and dates of employment for MAGRINI were supplied as assistance to the Baltimore Office in covering the requested investigation.

The following teletype dated March 3, 1949 was transmitted to the Bureau, New York and Los Angeles Offices:

ReNYtel March 1, requesting full employment data on PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI. CI 604 advises MAGRINI, under Social Security number 119-05-5291, applied for Social Security July 6, 1937, giving mailing address 104 St. Mark's Place, St. George, Long Island, New York. Born March 1, 1900, Cellina, Italy. Father's name ALFREDO MAGRINI. Following employments listed:

December, 1937 - Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, NYC.
June, September and December, 1939 - La Cabana, Inc.-La Conga, 209 W. 51st Street, New York.
June, September and December, 1941 - Southern California Poultry Company, 814 Turner Street, Los Angeles, California.
March, 1942 through September, 1945 - Central Metals Inc., 909 E. 51st Street, Los Angeles, California. It is to be noted that this is the factory of MORRIS ASIMOW.
September, 1945 through March, 1946 - Southwestern Steel Rolling Mills, 9901 S. Alameda Street, Los Angeles.
March, 1946 through December, 1947 - Metalcraft, Inc., 8029 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles.
June, 1948 - Southwestern Steel Rolling Mills, Los Angeles.

This is the latest employment listed according to CI 604; however, Social Security records normally run six months late in their posting. CI 604 had no record of MAGRINI under aliases GUISEPPE BROGELLI or GUIDO BROGELLI. It is noted there was no employment listed for years 1938 or 1940 for MAGRINI.

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RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN - ASSOCIATES

MRS. JULES YANOVER, nee RUTH WARNKE,
INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE

By letter dated March 3, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, a copy of which was furnished to Baltimore, the Baltimore Office was advised that RUTH WARNKE was a former fellow employee of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. RUTH WARNKE was employed as an economist by the Railroad Retirement Board on August 22, 1938 and she served in the Research and Information Service which was headed by SILVERMAN. WARNKE transferred from the Railroad Retirement Board to the Office of Price Administration on May 6, 1942. In July, 1942 RUTH WARNKE married JULES YANOVER, was, JULIUS YANOFF and JULIUS HANOVER, who was active from March, 1941 to February, 1943 in Washington, D. C. as proprietor of the Washington Bookshop. Referenced letter pointed out that Mr. and Mrs. YANOVER were last known to reside at 1302 N. Linwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to locate and interview Mrs. YANOVER regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the time she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board and to determine the names of other associates of SILVERMAN.

A review of the files of the Baltimore Office resulted in the location of a case entitled "RUTH YANOVER, was; INTERNAL SECURITY-C." In the report of Special Agent ELMER A. MADSON, JR. dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 21, 1945 the address of YANOVER was given as 90 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Likewise, it was ascertained from the current Detroit telephone directory that JULES YANOVER is listed at 90 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, telephone Trinity 1-5157.

By letter dated March 8, 1949 from Baltimore to the Bureau, with copies designated for New York, Washington Field and Detroit Offices, a lead was set out for the Detroit Office to locate and interview Mrs. JULES YANOVER in accordance with the request contained in the letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated March 3, 1949. The photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN enclosed to Baltimore with referenced letter from the Washington Field Office was forwarded to the Detroit Office for the assistance of that office in covering this lead.

HERMAN H. BARTIMER, INTERVIEW WITH

By letter dated March 9, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, a copy to Baltimore, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview HERMAN

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H. BARTIMER, a former employee of the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C., to ascertain the social acquaintances, associates and activities of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and any information concerning SILVERMAN'S acquaintance with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EDWARD G. GOUGH:

BARTIMER resides at 1704 Eutaw Place, Baltimore and is employed by the Social Security Board in the Equitable Building, Baltimore, Maryland. He was interviewed at the Baltimore Office on March 14, 1949 and advised that due to the difference in their ages he was only casually acquainted with SILVERMAN while employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, and he knew nothing of the outside activities of SILVERMAN. He stated that during lunch hour periods SILVERMAN associated principally with JOSEPH BRYAN GLENN, who was in charge of the Actuarial Office in the Railroad Retirement Board; MURRAY W. LATTIMORE, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board; Mr. SENTURI, assistant to Mr. SILVERMAN; and a Mr. KUZNETS, who is now deceased but whose brother is an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania. The KUZNETS are named SIMON and SOLOMON. BARTIMER was unable to specify which was the one employed at the Railroad Retirement Board and which was at the University of Pennsylvania. BARTIMER felt that outside social contacts of SILVERMAN with any employees of the Railroad Retirement Board would be confined to these individuals.

He named JOSEPH MUSKER of the Actuarial Department, still employed with the Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago, Illinois, and MIKE BERSHOD, formerly of the Actuarial Department, Railroad Retirement Board, now with the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C., as being employed at the time that he himself worked for the Railroad Retirement. BARTIMER said that these individuals did not have any greater acquaintance with SILVERMAN than himself. BARTIMER knew of no activities on the part of SILVERMAN which indicated that he was a member of any subversive organization, but stated that SILVERMAN had a reputation as being liberal in his views. However, the only concrete example of liberalism on the part of SILVERMAN that BARTIMER pointed out was the fact that SILVERMAN sympathized with the efforts of the CIO to organize the employees of the Railroad Retirement Board.

BARTIMER stated that HAROLD WOHL and JACK ELKIN were the most active employees in assisting the CIO to organize the workers and that WOHL and an individual named KUNTENBERGER were reputed to associate with Communists; however, BARTIMER himself had no foundation for making this observation and was unable to specify any individual who had called this rumor to his

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attention. BARTIMER did not know if SILVERMAN was an associate of WOHL or ELKIN but thought it possible inasmuch as he was sympathetic to the CIO organization activities.

BARTIMER stated that he had no reason to believe that SILVERMAN was acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS and had never seen either of these individuals at the Railroad Retirement Board at any time or knew of any association between them and SILVERMAN.

BARTIMER stated that he did not believe that he would be in a good position to be aware of the associates or activities of SILVERMAN because the Actuarial Department, of which he was a member, and the economists who were under the supervision of SILVERMAN, did not mix to any extent.

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RE: PERSIAN RUGS GIVEN BY COLONEL BYKOV THROUGH CHAMBERS TO ALGER HISS, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN AND HARRY DEXTER WHITE IN 1936-1937

THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, aka "BIG TOM", INTERVIEW WITH

By letter to the Bureau dated March 11, 1949, a copy of which was furnished Baltimore, the Washington Field Office recounted an interview with FLORENCE TOMPKINS, employed as a maid by ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN from 1935 to 1945. According to FLORENCE TOMPKINS, three Oriental rugs were delivered to the SILVERMAN home at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. in the Fall or Winter of 1936. FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that she aided the SILVERMANs in the selection of one of the rugs for themselves and that one of the remaining rugs was sent to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She thought that ALGER HISS was to receive the third rug. She did not know how or by whom these rugs were originally delivered to the SILVERMAN apartment and she was not present when the two rugs, given to WHITE and HISS, were removed from the SILVERMAN apartment. TOMPKINS stated that she believed that THOMAS SMITH, aka "BIG TOM," now residing at Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland, was janitor of the building at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. during the above-mentioned pertinent period, and TOMPKINS believes that THOMAS SMITH may have assisted in the delivery or removal of the above-mentioned rugs from the SILVERMAN apartment. Baltimore was requested to interview THOMAS SMITH for any information substantiating FLORENCE TOMPKINS' statements or for any additional information that might be pertinent to this case.

THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, aka "BIG TOM" was located and interviewed by Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY on March 17, 1949 at his home in Trappe, Maryland. SMITH advised that he was the janitor in the apartment house at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. from about 1935 to the Spring of 1937. As the janitor he was in contact with the SILVERMAN family and frequently performed duties such as window cleaning and so forth. SMITH further advised that he was well acquainted with FLORENCE TOMPKINS, the SILVERMAN maid, and her sister, VIOLA TOMPKINS, who occasionally also worked for the SILVERMAN family. VIOLA TOMPKINS' married name is presently BROOKS, and SMITH stated that she could be reached through her sister, FLORENCE.

With reference to SMITH'S possible assistance in the delivery or removal of the three Persian rugs which were shipped to the SILVERMANs from New York City, he stated that he had no recollection about such rugs. In so

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far as he could recall, SMITH did not assist in the delivery of these rugs but did state, however, that it was his custom to receive such merchandise as janitor of the apartment house. Likewise, he had no recollection of ever removing any rugs from the SILVERMAN apartment. SMITH indicated that he would be in touch with FLORENCE TOMPKINS in the very near future and that he would discuss this matter with her. SMITH was furnished with the name of the interviewing Agent, the address and telephone number of the Baltimore Office, and he stated that if he subsequently recalled anything which might be considered of value in connection with this inquiry he would immediately communicate with the Baltimore Office.

A lead is being set out herein for the Washington Field Office to locate and interview VIOLA TOMPKINS.

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LEADS

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THE ALBANY OFFICE

At Albany, New York

Will endeavor to ascertain through the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles the ownership of 1934 Ford sedan, Motor #18-1011772, prior to its registration by ESTHER CHAMBERS in Maryland on August 2, 1937. If no record of such ownership is located in New York State, it is suggested that the Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices be requested to endeavor to establish registration of this car prior to August, 1937, in Pennsylvania or the District of Columuba. (This lead was initially set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, Washington Field, Philadelphia, Albany and New York Offices dated February 23, 1949.)

At Sudbury, Vermont

Upon advice to do so from the New York Office, will interview ROBERT and LOLA HORTON, who are presently reported to own and operate The Inn at Sudbury, concerning their acquaintanceship with and their knowledge of the associates and activities of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, particularly any Communist Party or Communist espionage activities. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

THE BOSTON OFFICE

At Providence, Rhode Island

This lead should be held in abeyance pending instruction from the New York Office regarding coverage of same. If requested to do so by the New York Office, will locate and interview Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, at the Rhode Island School of Design, in accordance with suggestions contained in Baltimore teletype dated March 3, 1949, to the Bureau, Washington Field, New York and New York Offices.

At Boston, Massachusetts

Upon advice to cover this lead from the New York Office, will ascertain the identity of the bank which used transit number 5-30 in 1934 and endeavor to identify the check on this bank in the amount of $123.38 which was deposited on July 10, 1934 to the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Washington, D.C. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

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AT FRANCONIA, N. H.

This lead should be held in abeyance pending advice from New York Office as to whether it is to be covered. Will locate and interview DAN KILEY, a landscape artist who, according to information furnished by Mrs. NINA COLLIER, was a close social companion of CLAIR LANING, described by Mrs. COLLIER as a frequent social companion of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. The Boston Office should review the leads set out for the New York Office regarding CLAIR LANING, and interview DAN KILEY along the same lines and for the same purpose. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

AT LAKE FORREST, ILLINOIS

Will locate and interview GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL, reported associates of ALGER HISS, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated January 27, 1949 at Philadelphia, a copy of which was furnished to the Chicago Office. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated February 8, 1949 to the Bureau, New York and Chicago Offices.)

THE DENVER OFFICE

If such interview not already conducted by the El Paso Office, will reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in accordance with the suggestions contained in Baltimore teletype dated March 9, 1949 to the Bureau, New York, El Paso and Denver Offices.

THE DETROIT OFFICE

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will interview Mrs. JULES YANOVER, nee RUTH WARNKE, 90 Lothrop Avenue, former fellow employee of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C., regarding the activities of SILVERMAN and his associates during the time Mrs. YANOVER was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 8, 1949, a copy of which was furnished the Detroit Office.)

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THE EL PASO OFFICE

AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

If he is still available, will reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO along the lines suggested in Baltimore teletype dated March 9, 1949 to the Bureau, New York, El Paso and Denver Offices.

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will exhibit to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE photographs of the building and vicinity of 112 E. Madison Street (SPIEGEL apartment) and photographs of the building and vicinity of 14 W. Franklin Street (CRANE apartment), both Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of having CRANE select the apartment where he did photographic work in Baltimore and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not CRANE actually resided in Baltimore in an apartment at 14 W. Franklin Street. (This lead initially set out in New York teletype dated March 15, 1949 and in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 16, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to the Los Angeles Office.)

THE MIAMI OFFICE

AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Will interview Miss BERTHA TYSON, 1844 Second Avenue North, and endeavor to obtain the following information: the exact length of time that the CHAMBERS family resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore; the present address of Miss TYSON'S nephew who resided with her at 903 St. Paul Street during the period that the CHAMBERS resided at that address; and any personal contacts between the HISS and CHAMBERS family during the period of the CHAMBERS' residence at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, previously furnished to the Miami Office by the Bureau, should be exhibited to Miss TYSON for identification purposes. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated February 16, 1949, copy of which was furnished to the Miami Office.)

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THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upon advice from the New York Office this lead should be covered. Will ascertain the identity of the bank which used transit number 3-34 in 1939 and endeavor to identify the check on this bank in the amount of $15.00 which was deposited on April 4, 1939 to the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Washington, D. C. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview CHARLES F. WAGNER at his place of employment, c/o HILYARD R. ROBINSON, 1927 11th Street, N.W. WAGNER presently resides at Accokeek, Maryland and during the late 1930's lived at Accokeek, Maryland at Longview Farm with LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. This interview should be conducted along the lines suggested in Baltimore teletype dated March 3, 1949 to the Bureau, Washington Field, New York and Boston Offices, in which teletype this lead was initially set out.

If not already done, will locate and interview the colored maid whose picture appeared under the caption "The Hiss Hearing" on page 1 of the Baltimore Afro-American on August 31, 1948, for possible information regarding past associations between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The possibility exists that the above-captioned is incorrect and that the colored maid pictured in the Baltimore Afro-American was actually a maid of the CHAMBERS family and not the HISS family. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 15, 1949, a copy of which was furnished the Washington Field Office.)

Will, if deemed advisable and not already accomplished, locate and interview GEORGE H. BUTLER, former State Department assistant of LAWRENCE DUGGAN; ELLIS O. BRIGGS, State Department career man and former DUGGAN assistant; PAUL C. DANIELS and HERBERT BURSLEY, both career men who formerly served under DUGGAN on one of the Latin American country desks. The above persons were suggested for interview by Mrs. L. R. McKEE, former State Department secretary of LAWRENCE DUGGAN. The above persons, if interviewed, should be interviewed for any information regarding association between ALGER HISS and LAWRENCE DUGGAN, and regarding their knowledge of the

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activities of HISS and DUGGAN while employed by the State Department. (This lead initially suggested in Baltimore teletype dated March 9, 1949 to the Bureau, Washington Field and New York Offices.)

Through the House Committee on Un-American Activities and other sources, will endeavor to locate the original of the small typewritten slip of paper addressed to "KARL" and signed "H", which slip of paper CHAMBERS claimed was in the envelope containing the original documents in this case. When obtained, this slip of paper should be immediately forwarded to the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau for appropriate examination. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated March 14, 1949 to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices.)

Will locate and interview VIOLA TOMPKINS, formerly employed in part-time work for the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., for any information in her possession regarding the delivery or removal of the three Persian rugs from the SILVERMAN apartment, which rugs were given to SILVERMAN for SILVERMAN, ALGER HISS and HARRY DEXTER WHITE by CHAMBERS on behalf of Colonel BYKOV. It is believed that VIOLA TOMPKINS can be located through her sister, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, who has already been located and interviewed by the Washington Field Office. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Will interview WALTER WOEHLKE, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, for any information he may have concerning the identity of the unknown secretary of ANDRE EMEREE, former employee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, alleged to have replaced WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a courier for the Washington underground in 1934. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Will refer in the attached report to the interview with HERMAN H. BARTIMER regarding ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. In this interview BARTIMER mentioned a number of other associates of SILVERMAN when employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C. Probably some of these persons have been interviewed already by the Washington Field Office but such information is not available to Baltimore. The Washington Field Office will review the names supplied by BARTIMER during this interview and employ its own discretion in determining whether any of these persons should be located and interviewed regarding SILVERMAN. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

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THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will advise the Boston and Albany Offices whether or not interviews are deemed advisable, as set out herein as leads for the Boston and Albany Offices, with Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, Rhode Island School of Design at Providence, Rhode Island, and ROBERT and LOLA HORTON at Sudbury, Vermont. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

According to the report of Special Agent FREDERICK A. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949 at El Paso, Texas, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, upon interview, advised that he had been instructed by CHAMBERS not to transfer his position from the Ballistics Research Laboratory at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. RENO had informed CHAMBERS, according to referenced report, that he believed he (RENO) could transfer his employment either to the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C. or to a position at the Spark Range of the Aberdeen Proving Ground. It is suggested that CHAMBERS be questioned concerning his instructions to RENO in this regard. It is possible, of course, that CHAMBERS instructed RENO to stay at the Ballistics Research Laboratory because the BRL was considered important and there may not have been any other espionage agent available at the BRL or available to replace RENO in the BRL. On the other hand, it is possible that CHAMBERS may have had someone operating in the Naval Gun Factory and that this was his reason for advising RENO not to transfer there. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Will check the records of Mr. LEE FULLER, Sinclair Refining Company, 10 W. 51st Street, for a gasoline charge account in the name of ALGER HISS prior to October, 1938. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated March 15, 1949 to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices.)

Will exhibit the photographs of the building and vicinity of 14 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to ascertain if CHAMBERS has any recollection of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE ever having lived in an apartment at this address. (This lead initially set out and the appropriate photographs forwarded to New York with a copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 16, 1949.)

Will ascertain the identity of the bank which used transit number 1-100 during 1935-38 and endeavor to identify the checks on this bank deposited in the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs

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National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Washington, D. C., during the period from October 16, 1935 to June 1, 1938, as set out in the report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Note: Leads are set out herein for the Boston and Philadelphia Offices to check out other deposit items to the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D. C. Coverage of the above lead is being left to the discretion of the New York Office, and the New York Office is requested to advise the Boston and Philadelphia Offices whether or not it is desired that similar leads be covered in their respective territories.

Will consider the advisability of locating and interviewing CLAIR LANING, formerly employed by the WPA in Washington, D. C., presently in the advertising business and according to Mrs. NINA COLLIER, listed in the New York City phone book. Mrs. COLLIER has advised that CLAIR LANING was a frequent social companion of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS, and it is therefore possible that LANING might be able to furnish information linking ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS with RINGE and THOMAS and possibly establish HISS' affiliation with the Communist Party. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Will advise the Boston Office whether it desires Boston to locate and interview DAN KILEY, a landscape artist of Franconia, New Hampshire, described by Mrs. COLLIER as a regular social companion of CLAIR LANING, mentioned above, and therefore possibly in a position to furnish the same type of information as LANING. Interview with KILEY would be along similar lines and for the same purpose as the interview with LANING. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

* Will continue to follow the progress of the libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the U. S. District Court, Baltimore, Maryland and, in addition, report all information pertaining to motions and preliminary hearings conducted therein.

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-5029

BA 65-1642

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Baltimore T-1 [redacted] has requested that his identity be concealed because of the confidential relationship between a doctor and his clients.

Baltimore T-2 [redacted], Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, Westminster, Md.

Baltimore T-3 [redacted] Union Trust Company, Baltimore and St. Paul Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. b7D

Baltimore T-4 [redacted], Equitable Trust Company, Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore T-5 [redacted], Mercantile Trust Company, Calvert and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore T-6 [redacted], Fidelity Trust Company, Charles and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, Maryland

The identities of Baltimore T-2 through T-6 have been concealed because of the usual confidential relationship between a bank and its clients, and because of the usual procedure of the Baltimore Office in treating information obtained from local banks as confidential.

BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

Pages 84 through 86 of the attached report have not been omitted inadvertently. These pages were deleted after the entire report was in stencil form, after all pages had been numbered on the stencils in numerical sequence, and after the table of contents had been compiled and stencils cut. Therefore, the three pages were eliminated from the report without renumbering pages for the entire report in an effort to eliminate unnecessary work.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-5031

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	3/30/49	2/7 - 3/22/49	FRANK G. JOHNSTONE

asg
hrh
dep
mhp
klg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. - ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~ OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No evidence of Communist or espionage activities by ALGER HISS developed through associates, former neighbors, or members of former "liberal group" at Accokeek, Md. Investigation in vicinity of various Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS failed to develop any evidence of HISS-CHAMBERS associations. No evidence developed of HISS ownership of American Oriental rug CHAMBERS claimed HISS gave CHAMBERS family in late 1935. Evidence developed and set out regarding Maryland registration of 1934 Ford Sedan by Mrs. CHAMBERS, Aug. 2, 1937, and subsequent trade-in on new 1937 Ford Sedan with Schmidt Motor Co., Randallstown, Md., on Nov. 23, 1937, involving also a cash payment of $486.75. Files of various oil companies at Baltimore, Md., contain no record of any gasoline charge account for ALGER HISS. Neighborhood investigation in vicinity of Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS fails to develop any derogatory information regarding CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities. Selective Service information re CHAMBERS set out. The CHAMBERS re-interviewed regarding reported burial of confidential documents on SPIER farm near Glen Gardener, New Jersey, in 1932-33, Mrs. CHAMBERS having admitted burying Communist literature only, which was recovered by her in Fall of 1933. Further investigation of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN negative. Interviews with additional associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO set out, resulting in suggestions for reinterview with RENO. Nothing of significance found among RENO's personal effects. Investigation establishes residence of WILLIAM and ANNA SPIEGEL at 112 East Madison St., Baltimore, Md., from at least November, 1936, to June, 1938. No persons located who observed CHAMBERS

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 TCM/NLB
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-17-91

~~CLASSIFICATION~~ SP8 TCM/NLB 9/17/88

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		Copy A.

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4 New York
(1 SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN)
(65-14920)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 JUN 8 1949

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1949

TO:

____ Director
____ Mr. Tolson
____ Mr. Clegg
____ Mr. Glavin
____ Mr. Harbo
____ Mr. Nichols
____ Mr. Rosen
____ Mr. Tracy
____ Mr. Q. Tamm
____ Mr. Mohr
____ Miss Gandy
____ Mr. Nease
____ Mr. Winterrowd
____ Mr. J. A. Carlson
____ Mr. E. J. McCabe

____ Miss Artley
____ Mrs. Metcalf

____ Mrs. Davidson

____ Chief Clerk's Off.
____ Records Section
____ Personnel Files
____ Mechanical Sec.
____ Ident. Division
____ Technical Lab.
____ Reading Room

Mr. Tolson	Mr. H. B. Fletcher
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Glavin	M_____
Mr. Ladd	M_____
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Tracy	Mr. Wall
Mr. Egan	Mr. Keay
Mr. Gurnea	Mr. Whitson
Mr. Harbo	M_____
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	Mr. Ferris
Mr. Nease	Foreign Service Desk
Miss Gandy	Mr. Callan

____ See Me
____ Call Me
____ Appropriate action
____ Note & return
____ Send file
____ Bring up-to-date
____ Correct
____ Re-date
____ Please initial & return
____ Place on record & return
____ Place on record

Kisseloff-5033

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

6969

The Attorney General

May 16, 1949

Director - FBI

Personal and Confidential

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 13, 1948, which set forth the results of the FBI Laboratory report concerning an examination of the documents produced by Whittaker Chambers in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. These documents were designated as Q-1 through Q-69.

The FBI Laboratory report reflected that the typewriting, which appeared on specimens Q-6 through Q-69 compared most closely to standards for Woodstock pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. The FBI Laboratory's files reflect that this style of type was made by the Woodstock Company in 1929.

During the course of a reinterview with Claudie Catlett, a former maid of Alger and Priscilla Hiss who worked intermittently from 1935 to 1939, she stated she recalls that Alger Hiss gave her family a typewriter which Hiss' attorneys now have in their possession and which may be the typewriter upon which the Chambers' documents were typed. Claudie Catlett stated she was unable to recall the information concerning this typewriter until she was interviewed by Hiss' attorneys recently, at which time an old typewriter was exhibited to her and she agreed that it looked like the typewriter which was given to her family by the Hisses.

Investigation which is currently being conducted has disclosed that this typewriter has been in numerous hands among the colored element in Washington, D. C., and thus far the exact dates that it was in the possession of some of these persons has not been established.

The typewriter was recovered on April 16, 1949, from Ira W. Lockey, Sr., colored, by Edward McLean, representing Alger Hiss and a Washington colored attorney, Charles H. Houston. Lockey has in his possession a receipt dated April 16, 1949, which acknowledges a fifteen dollar payment for a Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 5N230099. It is noted that this serial number falls within the serial numbers of Woodstock typewriters manufactured in 1929. Current efforts are being made to trace the manufacture and sale of the typewriter bearing the afore-mentioned serial number.

While the above typewriter was in the possession of Ira W. Lockey, his sister-in-law, Bertha Hall, typed a prayer on this machine. This specimen is presently being examined by the FBI Laboratory in order to determine if

Nolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Tease
Candy

RECORDED - 3 EX-135

MAY 19 1949

MENT FROM D. O.
ME 1:00 PM

Kisseloff-5034

the typewriting thereon is identical with specimens Q-6 through Q-69. You will be advised of the results of this examination.

The above information is being brought to your attention in order that you may take any action which you deem advisable to obtain this typewriter for examination by the FBI Laboratory or to obtain specimens of the typewriting from this machine.

You will be advised of the complete circumstances surrounding this phase of the investigation immediately upon its receipt.

This information has been brought to the attention of Messrs. Donegan and Murphy by our New York Office.

cc - Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: May 10, 1949

FROM : L. R. Pennington

SUBJECT: O
J. Whittaker Chambers

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

With reference to the attached resolution Register No. 89, from the Department Executive Committee of the American Legion for the State of Michigan, condemning any action of the Justice Department to indict Whittaker Chambers, this resolution was rejected by the National Americanism Commission. The Americanism Commission felt that the passage of this resolution would be placing the American Legion on record as formally requesting the suspension of legal process, rendering a person immune at the Legion's request from the possible criminal consequences of his acts, which would amount to attempted interference by the Legion with the administration of justice.

Attachment

LRP:DC

RECORDED - 117 74-1333 3074

INDEXED - 117

Kisseloff-5036

JUN 16 1949

REGISTER NUMBER: 89 (MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

SUBJECT: INDICTMENT OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

REFERRED TO: SUB-COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

WHEREAS, Whittaker Chambers, a former Communist, has furnished the Un-American Activities Committee valuable and surprising information bringing to light the great activities of Communism in our government; and

WHEREAS, the Justice Department of our Government has indicated that they expect to indict Whittaker Chambers; and

WHEREAS, If the Justice Department succeeds in indicting Whittaker Chambers, it will eliminate him as a witness before the Un-American Activities Committee at any other hearings;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we condemn any action of the Justice Department to indict Whittaker Chambers, as it will stifle investigations by the Un-American Activities Committee with adequate witnesses; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the National Organization of The American Legion, to the Congressmen from Michigan, to the President of the United States, and Justice Department of the United States.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: May 17, 1949

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Lado
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Dokex Ramos Feehan was in New York City May 16, 1949 for pretrial conference with SAAG DONEGAN and AUSA THOMAS MURPHY regarding the above-entitled case.

Mr. Feehan arrived back in Washington May 16, 1949 at 9 o'clock in the evening.

#74-1333

RCF:JL

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INDEXED - 1
12 MAY 20 1949

53 MAY 26 1949

Kisseloff-5038

URGENT

MAY 17, 1949

RECORDED - 125

SACS - DETROIT
NEW YORK

3076

JAHARA. RE DETROIT TEL MAY SIXTEEN LAST. BURNETTA FISHER SHOULD BE REINTERVIEWED SPECIFICALLY IN CONNECTION WITH HER USE OF INSTANT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WHILE IT WAS IN HER POSSESSION. INTERVIEW IN THIS REGARD IS POINTED TOWARD THE OBTAINING OF ANY SPECIMENS FROM THIS TYPEWRITER, INCLUDING ANY NOW IN HER POSSESSION OR IN THE POSSESSION OF HER RELATIVES OR FRIENDS. SHE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED IN DETAIL AS TO THE NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, ETC. THAT SHE MAY HAVE CORRESPONDED WITH DURING THE TIME SHE HAD TYPEWRITER. HER COMPLETE EMPLOYMENT RECORD WHILE IN WASHINGTON SHOULD BE OBTAINED FOR SUGGESTED LEADS. EXPEDITE. SUTEL.

HOOVER

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

RECEIVED
MAY 17 6 29 PM 1949
COURIER ROOM

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FLJ:mpd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAY 17 1949

162

MAY 26 1949

Kisseloff-5039

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

URGENT

FBI DETROIT 5-16-49 6-58PM EST NWW

DIRECTOR FNI AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK

JAHAM. RETEL WFO MAY FOURTEEN LAST. BURNETTA FISHER UNABLE TO DEFINITELY FIX DATE WHEN TYPEWRITER CAME INTO POSSESSION OF CATLETT FAMILY. FISHER WAS LIVING WITH GODMOTHER, MAMIE MARLOW, DECEASED, AT ONE ONE TWO SEVEN FORTYEIGHTH PLACE, WASHINGTON, D.C., WHEN TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN BY HISS TO CLAUDIE CATLETT, WHO GAVE IT TO HER SONS PERRY AND RAYMOND. FISHER SAW TYPEWRITER AT HOUSE OF CATLETT BUT CANNOT DETERMINE WHEN FIRST SEEN. WHEN FISHER ENTERED DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D.C., IN THIRTYEIGHT OR THIRTYNINE, TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO HER BY BROTHER PERRY CATLETT. DUNBAR HIGH MAY POSSIBLY HAVE SPECIMENS. FISHER HAD TYPEWRITER TILL SHE MOVED TO DETROIT IN FORTYFIVE, AT WHICH TIME SHE LEFT IT IN ATTIC AT RESIDENCE OF JOHN MARLOW, ONE ONE TWO SEVEN FORTYEIGHTH PLACE, WASHINGTON, D.C. AND HAS NOT SEEN SINCE. FISHER STATES TYPEWRITER WAS USABLE BUT NOT IN GOOD CONDITION. SHE HAD NO REPAIRS MADE ON IT OTHER THAN REPLACING RIBBON. FISHER RECALLS SHE TOOK METAL TAPS OFF RIBBON COVERS ON MACHINE AND THREW THEM AWAY WHICH WOULD HELP HER IN IDENTIFYING TYPEWRITER. FISHER IS OF OPINION SHE BROKE SOME LETTERS ON TYPEWRITER BUT NOT CERTAIN. IN JANUARY, FORTYNINE, WAS CONTACTED PERSONALLY

END PAGE ONE

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INDEXED - 125

BY ONE ROSEWALD OR ROSENWALD, ATTORNEY FROM NEW YORK OR WASHINGTON, ON BEHALF OF HISS, WHO QUESTONED HER REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF TYPEWRITER. ROSENWALD LATER PHONED HER ON TWO OR MORE OCCASIONS AND STATED THAT THE TYPEWRITER WAS IN POSSESSION OF A FRIEND OF HERS WHOM HE REFUSED TO NAME AND ASKED THAT FISHER CAME TO WASHINGTON TO CLAIM THE TYPEWRITER. FISHERS BROTHER, RAYMOND CATLETT, ALIAS MIKE, WENT WITH ROSEWALD IN SEARCH FOR TYPEWRITER. FISHER STATES HER FRIENDS MRS. ADA SCOTT, NUMBER UNKNOWN, FORTYSEVENTH ST., WASHINGTON, OR MRS. ELVA JACKSON , ONE ONE TWO EIGHT FORTYEIGHTH , WASHINGTON, MAY KNOWN WHO GOT MACHINE AFTER SHE LEFT WASHINGTON. ROSEWALD INDICATED TO FISHER THAT SHE MIGHT BE CALLED AS DEFENSE WITNESS TO TESTIFY THAT SHE HAD POSSESSION OF MACHINE AT TIME CERTAIN WRITINGS WERE MADE AND THEREFORE THE WRITING ~~CAGUXXX~~ COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ON THE WOODSTOCK IN HER POSSESSION. FISHER STATED THAT ROSEWALD VAGUE ABOUT THIS AND NOT CERTAIN THAT SHE IS TO BE CALLED.

OCONNOR

END ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 8-07PM OK FBI WASH DC SKR

NYM OK FBI NYC JD

DISC PLS

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1574 KLD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	5/11/49	3/3,14;4/25/49	JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBERT & LOLA HORTON, of Sudbury, Vt., have visited the Long View Farm, Accokeek, Md., but have never known ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS to visit said farm, nor can they state whether the HISSES were acquaintances of LENORE STRAUS or SALLY RINGE. The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, State of New York, destroyed for years prior to 1947 and registration of 1934 Ford Sedan with Motor No. 18-1011772 cannot be verified. No available records at the State of N.Y. to ascertain the identity of "CHARLOTTE" employee of MAXIM LIEBER, New York City, 1935. SAMUEL S. MULLIN, former supervisor of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, located in Cleveland, Ohio. FELIX A. INSLERMAN continues to reside in Cambridge, N.Y., and is now employed at the Rensselaer Valve Company, Green Island, N.Y., as a Draftsman.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-22-87 BY SP2 [illegible]

-P-

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333
New York teletype to Albany dated 3/11/49
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, at Baltimore, dated 3/30/49
Letter from New York dated 3/9/49
Letter from Washington Field Office dated 4/4/49
Bureau letter dated 5/2/49

DETAILS:

ROBERT & LOLA HORTON, SUDBURY, VERMONT:

Teletype from New York dated 3/11/49 requested the HORTONS be reinterviewed re their knowledge of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS visiting Long View Farm, Accokeek, Maryland, where LENORE STRAUS and SALLY RINGE resided.

1 cc AAG Campbell 5-17-49

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		74-1333-3077	RECORDED - 116
			INDEXED - 116

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2 Washington Field
2 Cleveland
2 Albany

MAY 23 1949

COPY IN FILE 12 MAY 20 1949

Kisseloff-5042

The HORTONS had been interviewed by Special Agent PAUL R. BIBLER and the writer, and previous interviews were reported in reports of the writer dated 1/28/49 and 2/24/49.

They were again interviewed on 3/14/49. ROBERT and LOLA HORTON stated they had visited Long View Farm in Accokeek, Maryland on a few occasions and that they were slightly acquainted with LENORE STRAUS and SALLY RINGE. The HORTONS stated they had never known the HISSES to visit the Farm, nor could they state whether ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were acquaintances of LENORE STRAUS or SALLY RINGE. They could offer no additional information.

THE OWNERSHIP OF 1934 FORD SEDAN, MOTOR NO. 18-1011772:

Report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, at Baltimore, Maryland, dated 3/30/49, contained a lead for Albany to check the car registration on the above car for its ownership prior to August, 1937. This lead had been previously received by teletype from Baltimore on 2/23/49.

The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, State of New York, are not maintained prior to 1947, and consequently this item cannot be checked. This was reported by teletype from Albany to the Bureau, New York, and Philadelphia on 3/3/49.

MAXIM LIEBER:

Letter from New York to the Bureau dated 3/9/49, requested a check of the appropriate New York State records in an attempt to identify the full name of the girl "CHARLOTTE", who was employed by MAXIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as his Secretary in approximately 1935.

The records of the New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance are not maintained to cover the above period of time. They maintain available records for approximately two years.

A check of the Resident Income Tax Returns for the State of New York shows these returns are only maintained for approximately five years.

There are no other available sources of records in the State of New York presently maintained which would indicate the identity of "CHARLOTTE", employee of MAXIM LIEBER.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN:

Letter from the Washington Field Office dated 4/4/49 requested that SAMUEL S. MULLIN, an Attorney in the State Tower Building, Syracuse, New York, be interviewed inasmuch as MULLIN had been the Lieutenant Colonel who was the superior of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN while SILVERMAN was an employee of the Army Air Forces Material Command, Washington, D. C.

Inquiry in the State Tower Building, Syracuse, New York, reflected that MULLIN is presently an officer of the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, Cleveland 5, Ohio, and that he maintains his home somewhere in Cleveland.

FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN:

Mr. HENRY ERBEN, Vice President, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, has advised that INSLERMAN'S leave of absence expired 3/7/49, and no appropriate work had been found for him during that time.

Mrs. MILDRED HORNING, Argyle, New York, advised that INSLERMAN had secured a job at a Valve Company in Troy, New York.

Inquiry at personnel offices of Valve Companies ascertained that as of the first of April, 1949, INSLERMAN became an employee of the Rensselaer Valve Company, Green Island, New York. He is presently employed there as a Draftsman. This company has no Governmental contracts.

A review of the mail cover results since the submission of the last report has failed to disclose any information of value.

INSLERMAN continues to reside on his farm outside of Cambridge, New York.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-5044

LEADS

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK:

Will continue checking mail, and telephone calls of F. INSLERMAN at Cambridge, New York.

Periodically check employment of INSLERMAN presently employed at the Rensselaer Valve Company, Green Island, New York.

THE CLEVELAND OFFICE

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO:

Will locate and interview SAMUEL S. MULLIN, an officer of the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, Cleveland 5, Ohio, re his knowledge of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. (Complete details as to the interview were submitted to Cleveland by letter of 4/27/49.)

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY:

In an effort to identify "CHARLOTTE", Secretary of MAX LIEBER in 1935, it is requested that JAMES T. FARRELL, HORACE GREGORY, and MARYA ZATURENSKA be interviewed as they have been acquainted with LIEBER for a period of time and can possibly advise the identity of "CHARLOTTE".

The whereabouts of these persons is known to the New York Office, and this lead has been previously sent to New York by letter dated 4/27/49.

Kisseloff-5045

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Reference is made to ROBERT and LOLA HORTON of Sudbury, Vermont. It is noted that this report sets out the results of the third interview of the HORTONS on matters relating to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

On all occasions the HORTONS have professed their sincere willingness to cooperate in the investigation, but it is the opinion of the interviewing agents they are evasive, volunteer no information, and unless specifically questioned on known points, offer nothing of value. Likewise, on each occasion they have expressed their belief in the complete innocence of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Kisseloff-5046

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY FILE NO. 65-1574 KMD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	5/11/49	3/3,14;4/25/49	JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBERT & LOLA HORTON, of Sudbury, Vt., have visited the Long View Farm, Accokeek, Md., but have never known ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS to visit said farm, nor can they state whether the HISSES were acquaintances of LENORE STRAUS or SALLY RINGE. The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, State of New York, destroyed for years prior to 1947 and registration of 1934 Ford Sedan with Motor No. 18-1011772 cannot be verified. No available records at the State of N.Y. to ascertain the identity of "CHARLOTTE" employee of MAXIM LIEBER, New York City, 1935. SAMUEL S. MULLIN, former supervisor of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, located in Cleveland, Ohio. FELIX A. INSLERMAN continues to reside in Cambridge, N.Y., and is now employed at the Rensselaer Valve Company, Green Island, N.Y., as a Draftsman.

-P-

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 74-1333
New York teletype to Albany dated 3/11/49
Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, at Baltimore, dated 3/30/49
Letter from New York dated 3/9/49
Letter from Washington Field Office dated 4/4/49
Bureau letter dated 5/2/49

DETAILS:

ROBERT & LOLA HORTON, SUDBURY, VERMONT:

Teletype from New York dated 3/11/49 requested the HORTONS be reinterviewed re their knowledge of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS visiting Long View Farm, Accokeek, Maryland, where LENORE STRAUS and SALLY RINGE resided.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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4 New York (65-14920)(1 THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Spec. Asst. Atty. General, NYC)
2 Washington Field
2 Cleveland
2 Albany

Kisseloff-5047

The HORTONS had been interviewed by Special Agent PAUL R. BIBLER and the writer, and previous interviews were reported in reports of the writer dated 1/28/49 and 2/24/49.

They were again interviewed on 3/14/49. ROBERT and LOLA HORTON stated they had visited Long View Farm in Accokeek, Maryland on a few occasions and that they were slightly acquainted with LENORE STRAUS and SALLY RINGE. The HORTONS stated they had never known the HISSES to visit the Farm, nor could they state whether ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were acquaintances of LENORE STRAUS or SALLY RINGE. They could offer no additional information.

THE OWNERSHIP OF 1934 FORD SEDAN, MOTOR NO. 18-1011772:

Report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, at Baltimore, Maryland, dated 3/30/49, contained a lead for Albany to check the car registration on the above car for its ownership prior to August, 1937. This lead had been previously received by teletype from Baltimore on 2/23/49.

The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, State of New York, are not maintained prior to 1947, and consequently this item cannot be checked. This was reported by teletype from Albany to the Bureau, New York, and Philadelphia on 3/3/49.

MAXIM LIEBER:

Letter from New York to the Bureau dated 3/9/49, requested a check of the appropriate New York State records in an attempt to identify the full name of the girl "CHARLOTTE", who was employed by MAXIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as his Secretary in approximately 1935.

The records of the New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance are not maintained to cover the above period of time. They maintain available records for approximately two years.

A check of the Resident Income Tax Returns for the State of New York shows these returns are only maintained for approximately five years.

Kisseloff-5048

There are no other available sources of records in the State of New York presently maintained which would indicate the identity of "CHARLOTTE", employee of MAXIM LIEBER.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN:

Letter from the Washington Field Office dated 4/4/49 requested that SAMUEL S. MULLIN, an Attorney in the State Tower Building, Syracuse, New York, be interviewed inasmuch as MULLIN had been the Lieutenant Colonel who was the superior of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN while SILVERMAN was an employee of the Army Air Forces Material Command, Washington, D. C.

Inquiry in the State Tower Building, Syracuse, New York, reflected that MULLIN is presently an officer of the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, Cleveland 5, Ohio, and that he maintains his home somewhere in Cleveland.

FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN:

Mr. HENRY ERBEN, Vice President, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, has advised that INSLERMAN'S leave of absence expired 3/7/49, and no appropriate work had been found for him during that time.

Mrs. MILDRED HORNING, Argyle, New York, advised that INSLERMAN had secured a job at a Valve Company in Troy, New York.

Inquiry at personnel offices of Valve Companies ascertained that as of the first of April, 1949, INSLERMAN became an employee of the Rensselaer Valve Company, Green Island, New York. He is presently employed there as a Draftsman. This company has no Governmental contracts.

A review of the mail cover results since the submission of the last report has failed to disclose any information of value.

INSLERMAN continues to reside on his farm outside of Cambridge, New York.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-5049

LEADS

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK:

Will continue checking mail, and telephone calls of F. INSLERMAN at Cambridge, New York.

Periodically check employment of INSLERMAN presently employed at the Rensselaer Valve Company, Green Island, New York.

THE CLEVELAND OFFICE

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO:

Will locate and interview SAMUEL S. MULLIN, an officer of the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, Cleveland 5, Ohio, re his knowledge of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. (Complete details as to the interview were submitted to Cleveland by letter of 4/27/49.)

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY:

In an effort to identify "CHARLOTTE", Secretary of MAX LIEBER in 1935, it is requested that JAMES T. FARRELL, HORACE GREGORY, and MARYA ZATURENSKA be interviewed as they have been acquainted with LIEBER for a period of time and can possibly advise the identity of "CHARLOTTE".

The whereabouts of these persons is known to the New York Office, and this lead has been previously sent to New York by letter dated 4/27/49.

Kisseloff-5050

cc - D. M. La[illegible]
H. B. Fletcher

The Attorney General

May 18, 1949

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated May 16, 1949, which called to your attention the fact that the defense in this case is in possession of an old typewriter, possibly the Woodstock typewriter on which the Chambers' documents were prepared.

The FBI Laboratory has examined the typewriting appearing in the prayer which was typed on the recovered machine by Bertha Hall, and the results of the examination are as follows:

The typewriting on the evidence (prayer) was compared with the typewriting appearing on the Chambers' documents, Q-6 through Q-69, but a definite conclusion could not be reached due to the fact that the known typewriting specimens were not sufficiently comparable. All of the letters making up the prayer are in capital letters and do not contain the necessary defective letters which have been used in making previous identifications.

The FBI Laboratory also compared an additional specimen taken from the recovered typewriter which was submitted by Ira W. Lockey who it is known had possession of the typewriter from sometime in 1945 to January, 1949. This typewriting specimen was examined by the FBI Laboratory and it was concluded that the typewriting appearing thereon contained only a few words and the letters making up the words are too limited in number to enable the reaching of a definite conclusion. However, a few typewriting characteristics were noted in the known typewriting that are in common with letter characteristics appearing on the Chambers' documents, Q-6 through Q-69.

A report covering the investigation with respect to the recovery of the typewriter is being prepared and it will be made available to you immediately upon its completion.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

FLJ:ofm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:20 AM
DATE 5-20-49
BY

RECORDED - 25
EX-100

MAY 19 1949

MAY 30 1949

MAY 31 1949

Kisseloff-5051

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 18, 1949

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL,
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to my memoranda to you dated May 16 and 18, 1949, concerning a Woodstock typewriter allegedly in the possession of the attorneys for Alger Hiss.

There is attached hereto for the attention of Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, one copy of the report of Special Agent John E. Howard dated May 18, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the above captioned matter. This report covers the investigation developed with respect to the typewriter reportedly in the possession of the Hiss attorneys. One copy of this report has been made available to Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by our New York Office.

cc - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell - Enclosure
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

FLJ/mp

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
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MAY 19 1 52 PM '49

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SHOP DESK

RECEIVED RIA MAIL ROOM
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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAY 19 12 35 PM '49

RECORDED 25

74-1333-3079

MAY 20 1949

EX-100

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:45 PM
DATE 5-19-49
BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

51 MAY 31 1949

Kisseloff-5052

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

HANDWRITING EXPERT ENGAGED IN THIS OCCUPATION FOR APPROXIMATELY FORTY YEARS. THE PITTSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE IN PITTSBURG REPORTED IN NINETEEN FORTY-SIX THAT THEY NEVER USED HIM. ONE COUNTY JUDGE IN WHOSE COURT HE APPEARED IN A NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED TO HIM AS A "DEAD BEAT." A LIEUTENANT OF DETECTIVES ON THE PITTSBURG POLICE FORCE ADVISED THAT HE NEVER USED FEARON BUT THAT HE KNOWS HIM BY REPUTATION AS AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WILL TESTIFY FOR WHATEVER SIDE PAYS HIM THE MOST. HE IS NOT REGARDED AS A GOOD WITNESS SINCE HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE A TENDENCY TO BLOW UP ON CROSS EXAMINATION. IN THE CASE ENTITLED "UNKNOWN SUBJECT ALIAS MARIE J. PLECHATY: NSPA" THE PITTSBURG OFFICE BY LETTER DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY-THREE, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT ENCLOSED EIGHT TRAVELERS CHECKS STATING THAT THESE CHECKS HAD BEEN EXAMINED BY E. H. FEARON, A LOCAL HANDWRITING EXPERT USED BY THE MELLON BANK AND TRUST COMPANY WHO STATED THAT IN HIS OPINION THE CHECKS WERE COUNTERSIGNED BY THE PURCHASER THEREOF, MARIE J. PLECHATY. POKEX J. V. BLAINE BY LABORATORY REPORT DATED DECEMBER TWENTY-ONE NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT ADVISED PITTSBURG THAT THE COUNTER SIGNATURES WERE FORGERIES.

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Kisseloff-5053

TELETYPE

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. MAY 18, 1949

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, AND INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REURTEL MAY SEVENTEEN REQUESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING EDWIN FEARON. BUREAU FILES REFLECT THAT EDWIN H. FEARON TESTIFIED IN NEW YORK ON JUNE SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-SIX IN CASE ENTITLED "HENRY LUSTIG, ETAL; INCOME TAX EVASION" GIVING AN OPINION DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSITE FROM THAT OF BUREAU DOKEX, FRED M. MILLER AND THAT YOUR OFFICE CAUSED INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE OF FEARON'S QUALIFICATIONS BY THE PITTSBURG OFFICE. BY LETTER DATED OCTOBER FIVE, NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX THE PITTSBURG OFFICE FURNISHED THE BUREAU WITH SOME INFORMATION CONCERNING FEARON. THIS DATA WAS FAVORABLE AS TO HIS REPUTATION AND PROFESSIONAL STANDING. SUGGEST YOUR OFFICE REVIEW AFORE-MENTIONED CASE FILE FOR ADDITIONAL DATA CONCERNING FEARON. FILES FURTHER REVEAL FEARON WAS SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OF AGE IN JUNE, NINETEEN FORTY-SIX. HE CLAIMS TO HAVE TESTIFIED IN BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANTS AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. HIS APPEARANCE AS A WITNESS IS POOR, HIS VOICE IS RATHER SQUEAKY AND UNINTERESTING AND HE RAMBLES ON IN INCOHERENT STYLE. IT HAS BEEN STATED THAT HE MAKES A POOR WITNESS IF NOT A DEFINITE LIABILITY. IN NINETEEN FORTY-THREE HE RETIRED FROM HIS POSITION AS INSTRUCTOR IN BOOKKEEPING IN THE PITTSBURG HIGH SCHOOL. HE HAS TESTIFIED IN THE LANE WILL CASE FOR WHICH HE RECEIVED WIDE PUBLICITY. IN NINETEEN FORTY-SIX THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPORTED THAT FEARON APPEARED IN A NUMBER OF CASES IN THAT COURT AND APPEARED HIGHLY ETHICAL BASED ON DEMEANOR AND GENERAL TESTIMONY. COLLIER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-ONE IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "CAMERADAC" GIVES HIM FAVORABLE PUBLICITY. THE PITTSBURG CREDIT BUREAU IN NINETEEN FORTY-SIX REFLECTED HIM AS BEING A

RECORDED - 1 74-1

3080

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

ASB:omr

MAY 24 1949

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-5054

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1949

TELETYPE

6968

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 7 NEW YORK 4 FROM NEWARK 11 12-35 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.

RETEL ALBANY JAN. TEN LAST. SHELDON F. DE BAUN OF FT. MONMOUTH SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, ADVISED ON JAN. ELEVEN FORTYNINE THAT HANS INSLERMAN WAS EMPLOYED AT CAMP EVANS AS RADIO ENGINEER IN GENERAL ENGINEERING BRANCH. IN THEIR RECORDS THE FOLLOWING ARE LISTED AS RELATIVES. BROTHER, FELIX A. INSLERMAN, CARE OF POSTMASTER, CAMBRIDGE, NY, AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, WIFE ANNA ELIZABETH BERKES, BORN NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, FATHER-IN-LAW ALEX BERKES BORN HUNGARY, US CITIZEN, FATHER AUGUST JOHN INSLERMAN, BORN ESTHONIA, DECEASED, MOTHER PAULINE ANNA INSLERMAN, BORN ESTHONIA, DECEASED. BOTH MOTHER AND FATHER WERE CARRIED ON HIS EMPLOYMENT RECORDS AS CITIZENS OF ESTHONIA. GUARDIAN, HELEN TRUEMAN, BORN ESTHONIA, US CITIZEN, DECEASED. RECORDS SHOW HANS INSLERMAN EMPLOYED AUGUST THIRTYFIVE UNTIL PRESENT. SECURITY FILES AT FT. MONMOUTH CONTAIN NO DEROGATORY INFO. SUTEL WHAT ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION DESIRED SINCE HANS INSLERMAN IS A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.

MC KEE

END P

WA NKR 7 WA

NY NK

RECORDED - 30
INDEXED - 30

MAY 6 1949

cc: F. L. Jones

EX-16

Kisseloff-5055

SAC, Washington

May 4, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY. ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Reference is made to your letter dated April 1, 1949, which enclosed for examination by the FBI Laboratory the original of a letter dated July 13, 1938, on the letterhead of Maxim Lieber, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which bore the purported signature of Lieber. The FBI Laboratory was requested to examine the letter for handwriting purposes and to compare the typing thereon with other exhibits in this case.

The original letter dated July 13, 1938 is being returned herewith to your office and no examination is being made since it does not appear that the requested examination is pertinent to instant case.

Enclosure

FLJ/de

RECORDED - 2

INDEXED - 2

3082

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-5056

MAXIM LIEBER
AUTHORS' REPRESENTATIVE
MUrray Hill 2-3135—3136
CABLE: FERENC · NEW YORK
545 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

July 13, 1938

Mr. Edward E. Lewis
111 Elm Street
West Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

However much I enjoyed your article, "Monetary Therapy: The Perennial Cure-All", I nevertheless think that selling it would be a difficult problem, particularly as two of the most likely markets have already rejected the piece. But we will see what can be done.

During the summer months, I am spending only Mondays and Tuesdays of each week at the office and if you happen to be in town on either of these days, I shall certainly be happy to have you call on me.

Sincerely,

Maxim Lieber

ML
me

SAC, New York

May 16, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Boston teletype to the Bureau dated April 22, 1949, which advised that Mrs. Lucy Elliott Davis, Hancock, New Hampshire, telephonically advised the Boston Office on April 21, 1949, that an attorney named Richard M. Field of Weston, Massachusetts, had called on her to obtain the register of the Bleak House at Peterborough, New Hampshire. This register had previously been examined by the FBI laboratory and the results of the examination were negative concerning the handwriting of Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers. Mrs. Davis advised that she furnished the register of the Bleak House to Mr. Field and notified the Boston Office since she had previously furnished the register to Bureau agents.

It is interesting to note that the defense attorneys requested to examine the guest register of the Bleak House since it may be reasonably assumed that they will claim in defense to Chambers' allegation concerning the trip by Chambers and Priscilla and Alger Hiss to Harry White's summer home in the summer of 1937, that Hiss did not accompany Chambers on that trip. If this assumption is true, then there would be no reason for Hiss's attorneys to examine the guest register of the Bleak House or any other hotels or tourist homes in New England in connection with this alleged trip.

The New York Office is instructed to bring this matter to the attention of Messrs. Donegan and Murphy who are preparing the government's case in New York City.

cc-Boston
New Haven

FLJ/mp

RECORDED - 136 124-1333-3083

EX-11

MAY 19 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 MAY 25

MAILED 11
MAY 16 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-5058

MAY 9, 1949

ROUTINE

SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. REURTEL MAY TWO LAST CONCERNING INTERVIEW WITH IRVING CHARLES VEISON. ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE FOR INTERVIEW WITH HIM THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY, SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER.

HOOVER

RECORDED-114

64-1333-3084

EX-126

FLJ:jpa

G.I.R.-7

EX-76

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

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720 PM

Kisseloff-5059

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 2 - 1949

WASHINGTON 30 FROM NEW YORK TELETYPE

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REBULET APRIL FIFTEEN LAST RE INTERVIEWING IRVING CHARLES VELSON. VELSON REFUSED TO BE INTERVIEWED BUT STATED THAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN INTERVIEW COULD BE MADE THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY, SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER, SEVENTY SIX BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY. NEUBURGER IS LISTED AS A KEY FIGURE IN THIS OFFICE AND A SECURITY INDEX CARD IS MAINTAINED ON HIM. REREP SA JOHN T. MURPHY, AT NEW YORK APRIL TWELVE LAST, ENTITLED SAMUEL ABRAHAM NEUBERGER, WITH ALIASES, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH C, INDICATING HE WAS CHAIRMAN OF GERHARD EISLER DEFENSE RALLY, ATTORNEY FOR LEON JOSEPHSON, AND HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN CP ACTIVITIES. IN VIEW OF ABOVE, BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED TO ARRANGE INTERVIEW WITH VELSON THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY, NEUBURGER.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Tel to N.Y. 5-6-49

RECORDED - 114
INDEXED - 114
SERIALIZED
SEARCHED
SA-76 EX-126

Kisseloff-5060

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-3917 ets

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	4/27/49	4/27/49	PAUL R. AIKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CHARLES WATSON NEWHALL, General Manager, Reaction Motors, Inc., Dover, NJ, was employed as chief of plane distribution section, USAAF, Washington, DC, while GEORGE ABRAHAM SILVERMAN was chief of statistical section. Considered SILVERMAN competent and a hard worker who gave no indication of not having the welfare of the U. S. at heart. Recalls SILVERMAN mentioning several times that he was a close friend of LAUGHLIN CURRIE.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and Newark 4/19/49.

DETAILS: CHARLES WATSON NEWHALL, General Manager, Reaction Motors, Inc., Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, New Jersey, related that he was employed as chief of the plane distribution section, United States Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C., during the period that GEORGE ABRAHAM SILVERMAN was chief of the statistical section. They were both employed under former General BENJAMIN MEYERS and their direct superior was CHARLES DYSON, now vice president of the Textron Corporation, New York City. NEWHALL said that his only contact with SILVERMAN was in connection with their work and he always considered him a competent, hard working individual, who had the welfare of the United States at heart. He stated that SILVERMAN handled or had access to a considerable quantity

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S. K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

754-[illegible] + 3085

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37

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3-New York (65-14920)
2-Washington Field (74-94)(Info.)
2-Newark

PROPERTY OF FBI
This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

EX-100

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Kisseloff-5061

of highly classified material and, to his knowledge, did not disclose information to anyone not entitled thereto. He remarked that after reading about SILVERMAN in the press he had endeavored to recall some incident that might throw some light on outside activities of SILVERMAN without success.

According to NEWHALL, he was not acquainted with SILVERMAN socially and he can furnish the identity of no one who was. He was able to recall the following individuals who worked closely with SILVERMAN:

CHARLES DYSON, his superior, now vice president of Textron Corporation, New York City.

------ SATORIUS (ph.), subordinate of SILVERMAN, who is now employed by DYSON.

VIC LONGSTREET, subordinate of SILVERMAN, now with the State Department.

------ ALTMAN, subordinate, now with the State Department.

He recalled that ALTMAN and SILVERMAN worked for the French Purchasing Commission after the war and SILVERMAN later worked for JERRY AUERBACH of Auerbach Stores, New York City, who was reportedly a close friend of his.

NEWHALL also stated that SILVERMAN frequently mentioned being a close friend of LAUGHLIN CURRIE, Adviser to President Roosevelt.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-5062

Administrative Data

No leads are being set out to interview the persons mentioned by CHARLES WATSON NEWHALL as being associated with GEORGE ABRAHAM SILVERMAN inasmuch as this office is not in possession of pertinent information, however, copies of this report are being designated for the Washington Field Office since certain former associates of SILVERMAN are presently employed in Washington. The New York Office should also note that SILVERMAN was closely associated with JERRY AUERBACH, Auerbach Stores, and worked with CHARLES DYSON, vice president of Textron Corporation, and ------ SATORIUS, who now works for DYSON.

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 42 10 10-28P

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

JAHAN. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISES SENATOR KARL MUNDT WAS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY BEFORE GJ TODAY BUT DID NOT APPEAR. IS PRESENTLY SCHEDULED TO APPEAR MAY SEVENTEEN NEXT. ON TELEPHONIC INSTRUCTIONS FROM ASSISTANT AG CAMPBELL TODAY, DONEGAN CAUSED SUBPOENA TO BE ISSUED FOR GJ APPEARANCE HERE MAY SEVENTEEN NEXT OF PAUL CROUCH. GJ TODAY VOTED TO HEAR TESTIMONY THAT DAY ALSO FROM ASSISTANT AG CAMPBELL RE SCIENTIST X AND CONRAP CASES AND FROM FRED STRINE OF DEPARTMENT, AS LATTER WAS MENTIONED IN GJ TESTIMONY LAST WEEK. WILLIAM FOLEY, CHIEF OF INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION OF DEPT. AS PERSON KNOWING ALL DETAILS OF SCIENTIST X AND CONRAP CASES.

G.I.R.-7

SCHEIDT

HOLD

61 JUN 1 1949

RECORDED - 85

EX-100

74-1333-3086

F B I

MAY 17 1949

23

COPIES NFO

Kisseloff-5064

cc:Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

The Attorney General

May 20, 1949

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

With reference to the telephonic request of Miss Trubidy of your office this morning, there is attached a copy of the report of Special Agent John E. Howard dated May 18, 1949 at Washington, D. C., which was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell with my memorandum of May 18, 1949.

Enclosure

ASB:EHW

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:05 P.M.
DATE 5-20-49
BY

RECORDED 116

MAY 20 3 08 PM '49

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
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MAY 23 1949

MAY 21 2 17 AM '49
RECEIVED READING ROOM
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ASB

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

1 MAY 31

Kisseloff-5065

URGENT

MAY 19, 1949

30 88

RECORDED - 116

SAC, NEW YORK

RE: JAHAN; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

REBUTEL MAY EIGHTEEN, LAST. EXHIBIT O ONE THREE TWO PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF BUREAU. ADVISE DESIRED DISPOSITION.

HOOVER

FLJ/de

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169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-5066

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 4 18 5-41 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R. EXHIBIT Q ONE THREE TWO, METAL CLASP MANILA ENVELOPE WITH INITIALS R. F. C. AND DATE ELEVEN TWENTYSIX FORTYEIGHT WHICH CONTAINED ORIGINAL BALTIMORE PAPERS, NOT IN POSSESSION OF THIS OFFICE, SAAG T. J. DONEGAN OR USA, SDNY. ADVISE IF IN YOUR POSSESSION OR PRESENT KNOWN WHEREABOUTS.

74-1333-3088

RECORDED - 116

Called Laboratory

MAY 23 1949

SCHEIDT

Kisseloff-5067

cc: Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 19 16 7-44 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHANI, ESPIONAGE R, PERJURY. DOKES R. C. FEEHAN PROCEEDING WASHINGTON, DC, SEVEN PM, AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT FIVE THREE FIVE.

END ACK PLS

NY R 19 WA 6

Called Laboratory
M
By

Noted in Comm. Sect.
By

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 116

MAY 31 1944

cc: Investigat

Kisseloff-5068

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

May 17, 1949

Director - FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Thearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Norman S. Higson dated May 9, 1949, at San Diego, California;

Report of Special Agent John J. O'Toole, Jr., dated May 11, 1949, at Albany, New York;

Report of Special Agent Robert W. McCaslin dated May 11, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;

Report of Special Agent Edward F. Hummer dated May 12, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;

Report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated May 9, 1949, at New York, New York, in the case entitled "Alger Hiss, Perjury; Espionage - R; Internal Security - R."

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

Attachments

RECEIVED FBI
MAY 17 12 57 PM '49
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED FBI
MAY 17 3 43 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FLJ:mpd

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAY 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 74-1553-3090

EX-43 MAY 23 1949

Kisseloff-5069

SAC - New York

May 17, 1949

Director - FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet April 26, 1949, instructing your office to furnish the Bureau with an explanation of the discrepancy in the testimony of Florence Tompkins appearing in the summary report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated March 30, 1949, at New York, and further instructing that your office complete the last paragraph on page 158 in the report of Special Agent Kelly.

You are instructed to comply with these requests immediately.

ASB:mpd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAY 18 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

174-1255-3091

F B I
42 MAY 28

RECEIVED BY FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 17 1949

Kisseloff-5070

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: March 30, 1949

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence which was received from the Security Investigative Division on March 29, 1949. This evidence is described as follows:

Q167 Small piece of paper bearing typewriting beginning: "KARL - If you have given up playing around with ...", signed "H", dated "3-4-38".

Specimen Q167 was a piece of white bond paper measuring 8" by 5.01" by .0030" and contained typewriting. The specimen contained no watermark and it was not possible to determine the age of Q167. The style of type employed to type Q167 corresponds most closely to the standards maintained in the Laboratory for Royal standard elite type spaced twelve letters to the inch. This style of type was placed on Royal machines after January 30, 1920.

It was concluded that the machine which typed Q167 was not used to type Q5, Q6 through Q69.

Specimen Q167 is attached and is to be returned to the Security Investigative Division. Photographic copies are retained in the Laboratory.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the above information be brought to the attention of Mr. Lish Whitson of the Security Investigative Division and that the evidence Q167 be forwarded to him.

ENCLOSURE Sent NYC 5/23/49

#74-1333
#D-96764 BU

RCF:JL

RECORDED - 1 74-1333-3092

EX-100

MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5071

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 31, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

At the instruction of the Bureau, an agent of this office contacted Mr. LEWIS J. RUSSELL, Chief Investigator, HCUA, on March 24, 1949, and secured from him two typewritten pieces of paper, which read as follows:

"Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Committee on Un-American Activities
Washington, D. C.
MEMO
Dec. 2, 1948.

"The attached slip of paper was handed to me Thursday, December 2, at 2:10 P.M., by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that it was a note that he had found in his files which was given him when he was in Washington in 1938, and that the 'H' referred to is either HENRY COLLINS or JOHN HERMAN, who was the husband of JOSEPHINE HERBST.

"He suggests that we attempt to locate the typewriter from which this note was typed. It was his opinion that it was on HENRY COLLINS typewriter or on a typewriter owned by JOSEPHINE HERBST."

* * *

"KARL - 3-4-38

"If you have given up playing around with my girl friend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours!

H" [redacted]

* * *

The above pieces of paper were received from Mr. RUSSELL by Agent COURTLAND J. JONES of this office at 1:10 P. M., March 24, 1949, and were delivered by Agent JONES to Supervisor KENNETH T. DELAVIGNE at 1:25 P. M. Mr. DELAVIGNE immediately delivered them to Inspector FLETCHER of the Bureau. The documents bear the initials of LEWIS J. RUSSELL and Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, as well as the date of March 24, 1949.

Enclosures sent to NYC

CJJ:cl
74-94

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

74-1333-3093

5/23/49

EX-100

Kisseloff-5072

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 4-25-49

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Reference is made to New York teletype dated April 13, 1949, advising that Special Assistant Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN contemplates subpoenaing HENRY RHINE and his wife, JESSICA BUCK RHINE before the New York Special Grand Jury. Mr. DONEGAN had requested a background summary on each of them. This office was requested to supply the New York Division with all data indicating activities of these two individuals.

There is transmitted herewith to the New York Division a copy of a report by Special Agent ROBERT L. HEALD, dated at Washington, D. C., January 2, 1943, entitled HENRY RHINE, Internal Security - C. There is also enclosed for New York a copy of the report of Special Agent T. HAWTHORNE PHILLIPS, dated at Washington, D. C., August 5, 1943, entitled HENRY RHINE, wa., Custodial Detention - C.

Since 1943 the Philadelphia Division has been office of origin concerning HENRY RHINE.

With regards to JESSICA BUCK RHINE, aka., Mrs. HENRY RHINE, the files of this office reflect that she was the subject of an Internal Security -- Hatch Act investigation in 1941 and 1942. Inasmuch as an extra copy of the investigative report is not available for transmission to the New York Division, the following is a summary of her background:

JESSICA BUCK RHINE was born in Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated from the George Mason High School, Alexandria, Virginia, in 1931. Her legal residence was Brooklyn, New York. She was formerly employed as a Clerk by the Works Projects Administration, Washington, D. C., from November 23, 1933, until March 10, 1934; by the NRA as a Stenographer from March, 1934 until November, 1935; by the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., from March 25, 1936, to October 1, 1936; by the National Reserve Project, WPA, from November, 1936 until April, 1937; by the Railroad Retirement Board as a Stenographer from October 3, 1937, until 1942, when she resigned. Her name was listed by the DIES Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Her name also appears on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. Several informants referred to Mrs. RHINE as being communistic in viewpoint, one informant noting that her

EFH/mmd
74-94
CC - NEW YORK (Encls.)
CC - PHILADELPHIA
CC - 100-4298
CC - 101-199

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 Pwerles

RECORDED 74-1333-3094

EX-100

INDEXED - 1

51 MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5073

Let to Director
4-25-49
Re: JAHAM

attitude since Russia was invaded in the last World War completely changed with her attitude prior to June 22, 1941. HELEN MILLER, a one time employee of the Department of Labor, who was dismissed from her position because of Communist activities, at one time lived with Mrs. RHINE and her family.

One informant declared that he had been asked to join the Communist Party by a sister of Mrs. RHINE, and further advised that HENRY RHINE was a Communist. Neighbors reported that the RHINE's apartment was often used as a meeting place for as many as forty people. The meetings were very mixed, many negroes being present.

One informant advised that Mrs. RHINE, prior to her marriage, had shared an apartment with ELEANOR NELSON. One informant advised that HENRY RHINE's real name was RHINESTEIN, and was alleged to be related to a Druggist in Buffalo, New York, who was or is a member of OGPU, or a Russian representative in America.

In 1943, Mrs. RHINE was employed as Assistant Research Director, United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America of Denver, Colorado. While in Washington, Mrs. RHINE was constantly in contact with known members of the Communist Party.

A highly reliable confidential informant advised that HENRY RHINE may have used the party name of R. HARRISON, and was issued a 1943 Communist Party registration book, #37422. Since 1944, the subject has been residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Division is requested to furnish either copies of investigative reports or pertinent information therefrom to the New York Division, indicating the activities of HENRY RHINE and JESSICA BUCK RHINE, so that same can be transmitted to Special Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN.

EFH/mmd
74-94

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 25, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bulet dated February 3, 1949, requesting investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

By letter on February 3, 1949, the Washington Field Office requested that the Philadelphia Office interview DONALD F. BLANKERTZ, who was associated with SILVERMAN during the latter's employment with the Analysis Reports Branch of the Army Air Force during the period 1942-1945. BLANKERTZ, an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania, was subsequently interviewed by the Philadelphia Office, and he recalled, among other things, that HELGA WOLSKI, now married to JACK DUDMAN, was employed in the same AAF office as SILVERMAN.

Washington Field Office files reflect that HELGA WOLSKI was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association during February, 1943. The C.P. indices of the Washington Field Office reflect that she was frequently in contact (1946) with RICHARD and ELIZABETH SASULY, subjects in the Silvermaster Case, and that she appeared to be a close friend of HELEN (Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY) SILVERMASTER. She invited both the SASULYs and HELEN SILVERMASTER to attend her wedding to JACK DUDMAN (March, 1946).

The Washington Field Office has attempted to locate and interview persons familiarly associated with SILVERMAN during the period he was employed by the Army Air Force. The WFO files indicate that HELGA WOLSKI DUDMAN left Washington, D. C., during January, 1947, and moved to New York City where she and her husband rented an apartment at 56 West 70th Street, Apartment 4-A (Phone - Endicott 2-0215).

The New York Office will give consideration to a possible interview with HELGA WOLSKI DUDMAN for pertinent information concerning SILVERMAN, his activities and associations, during the period he was employed by the Army Air Force.

HKC:VVS

74-94

RECORDED - 1

74-1333-3095

EX-100 INDEXED - 1

CC - New York

Kisseloff-5075

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 27, 1949

FROM : SAC, GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was
ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
PERJURY

Reference is made to the Report of Special Agent JACK S. TURTON dated March 18, 1949 at Washington, D. C. and to the accompanying enclosures. One of the enclosures was a Physician's Certificate for sick leave taken by ALGER HISS in July, 1938 and signed by Dr. A. BARKLIE COULTER on July 30, 1938.

Dr. COULTER, Director of the Tuberculosis Service, District of Columbia Health Department, was interviewed in his office, Room 5150, Municipal Building, on April 22, 1949. Dr. COULTER stated he had seen ALGER HISS only twice to the best of his knowledge and this was in the period stated on the Certificate. He stated HISS came to see him in 1938 for a treatment or examination and Dr. COULTER thought it may have been because HISS had tubercular symptoms.

Dr. COULTER advised he was not able to recall who referred HISS to him and stated HISS'S Medical Record would not indicate this information. He further advised he does not know HISS socially and that he has never met Mrs. HISS or the two boys. Dr. COULTER advised he does not know any of HISSES acquaintances or associates.

Dr. COULTER stated that about four months ago he had received a letter from HISS asking him to make HISSES Medical Record available to the HISS Attorneys. Dr. COULTER stated HISS advised that the Attorneys' representative would contact him shortly to pick up the Medical Record but as yet no one has appeared. Dr. COULTER further advised that he knew of no reason why HISS would be interested in his Medical Record inasmuch as the record contained nothing that Dr. COULTER considers to be of any interest or importance in the present case.

JST:AHS
74-94

cc: New York

RECORDED - I

74 / 13 / 30916
IM IB II

37 MAY 24 1949

EX-100

Kisseloff-5076

5 MAY 27 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 27, 1949

FROM: SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R;
INTERNAL SECURITY-R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Negative information pertaining to miscellaneous leads is as follows:

I. ROBERT & LOLA HORTON, SUDBURY, VERMONT:

New York Teletype to Albany dated 3/11/49, requested the HORTONS be reinterviewed re their knowledge of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS visiting Long View Farm, Accokeek, Maryland, where LENORE STRAUS and SALLY RINGE resided.

This lead had also been forwarded to Albany on 3/10/49 by a letter from Boston to the Bureau, with copies for New York and Albany, which letter enclosed copies of misdirected teletypes to Boston, calling for the above interviews. The lead to interview the HORTONS re their acquaintanceship with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS was also set out in the report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, at Baltimore, Maryland, dated 3/30/49. For reference purposes the HORTONS had been interviewed originally, and it was reported in the report of SA JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR., at Albany, N.Y., dated 1/28/49, and again in report of SA O'TOOLE on 2/24/49.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The following comments of the HORTONS, not previously reported are as follows:

ROBERT and LOLA HORTON were interviewed again on 3/14/49. The HORTONS stated they had visited Long View Farm at Accokeek, Maryland on a few occasions and that they were slightly acquainted with LENORE STRAUS and SALLY RINGE. The HORTONS stated they had never known the HISSES to visit the farm, nor could they state whether the HISSES were acquaintances of STRAUS or RINGE. They offered no additional information.

Inasmuch as this was the third occasion that the HORTONS were interviewed, it is believed pertinent to remark that although they profess their sincere willingness to cooperate in instant investigation, they

EX-100

RECORDED

INDEXED - 1

65-1574
JJO'T:MD
cc: Washington Field (2)
New York (2)
Cleveland (2)

MAY 2 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/82 BY SLP-TMW #265 586

are evasive, volunteer no information, and unless specifically questioned, on known points, offer nothing of value. They likewise express their belief in the complete innocence of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, and consequently, this may have a bearing upon their attitude.

II. THE OWNERSHIP OF 1934 FORD SEDAN, MOTOR NO. 18-1011772:

Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, at Baltimore, Maryland, dated 3/30/49, contained a lead for Albany to attempt to check the car registration on that car, prior to August, 1937. This lead had been previously sent by Teletype on February 23, 1949.

The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, State of New York, are not maintained prior to 1947, and consequently, this item could not be checked. This was reported on 3/3/49 by teletype from Albany to Bureau, New York and Philadelphia.

III. MAXIM LIEBER:

By letter dated 3/9/49 from New York to the Bureau and Albany a request was made to have Albany check appropriate State records and attempt to identify the full name of the girl, "CHARLOTTE", who was employed by MAXIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as his Secretary in approximately 1935.

The records of the New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance are not maintained for that period of time. Available records are only retained for approximately two years. Likewise, Resident Income Tax Returns for the State of New York are not maintained for a lengthy period of time, which would reach back to this date. They are customarily only retained for five years. There are no other known available sources in New York State where records would be maintained indicating the identity of "CHARLOTTE", as employed by LIEBER.

Director, FBI April 27, 1949

JAHAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R;
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

For possible assistance to the New York office in an attempt to identify "CHARLOTTE", reference is made to the report entitled, "Communist Infiltration of Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, Internal Security-R", dated 3/31/49. The first lead in this report for the New York office suggests interviews of JAMES T. FARRELL, HORACE GREGORY, and MARYA ZATURENSKA. Information in the report indicates all of these persons knew MAXIM LIEBER and it is believed they would advise the identity of LIEBER'S girl, "CHARLOTTE", if same was known to them.

IV. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN:

Letter dated 4/4/49, from Washington Field to the Bureau, with copies to New York and Albany, requested that SAMUEL S. MULLIN, an attorney in the State Tower Building, Syracuse, New York, home address 1364 South Salina Street, Syracuse, be interviewed. This letter states that MULLIN, who had been a Lieutenant Colonel, was the superior of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN while SILVERMAN was an employee of the Army Air Forces Material Command, Washington, D. C.

It was ascertained MULLIN is presently an officer of the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, Cleveland, 5, Ohio.

The Cleveland office is thus requested to locate and interview MULLIN. Referenced letter states MULLIN had compiled the annual efficiency report for SILVERMAN for the period September, 1944 - March 31, 1945. SILVERMAN had been rated as excellent. SILVERMAN was employed as Chief Production Specialist, Analysis and Plans Branch or as Economist, Control Office, the Army Air Forces Material Command, from March 27, 1942 to August 18, 1945.

Reference letter also states SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY in recent HCUA Hearings as one of the persons who was supplying confidential information to unauthorized sources when he was employed by the War Department. SILVERMAN was also mentioned by

Kisseloff-5079

Director, FBI April 27, 1949

JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R;
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

CHAMBERS concerning the same matter when he recently went before the HCUA. Reference letter requested MULLIN be interviewed regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the period mentioned. Also that the associates of SILVERMAN, especially social and luncheon companions, be ascertained. It also requested MULLIN be asked if he ever suspected or knew of SILVERMAN'S supplying information of a confidential nature to unauthorized persons, and if he ever knew SILVERMAN to take confidential information from the office, and retain same over-night.

Inquiry should also be conducted to ascertain if SILVERMAN knew ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE-R
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Rebutel March 15, 1949, re HENRY RHINE. SAAG DONEGAN advises since no indication RHINE has information of value to matters being considered by Grand Jury at the present time, he does not contemplate issuance of subpoena at this time. ~~DEFERRED~~

cc: Philadelphia

RECORDED - I

EX-100

74-1333-3098

MAY 24 1949

JMK:EMM
65-14920

SPECIAL DELIVERY

MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5081

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of SA COURTLAND J. JONES dated April 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in which it is reported that photographs of seven typewriters were displayed to maids, baby sitters, and a furniture packer to ascertain if they were able to identify a Woodstock typewriter.

There are being transmitted to the Bureau and New York 8"x10" photographs of the following typewriters. In each instance, photographs were obtained of the typewriters with the name blocked out.

1. Underwood Noiseless, #N5593800, manufactured about 1930.
2. L. C. Smith, #1269265 B-11, manufactured about 1936.
3. Underwood, #5-5508634, manufactured about 1940.
4. Remington-Rand, #J-147752, manufactured about 1939.
5. Woodstock, #156062, manufactured in 1926.
6. Royal, #KH-1806240, manufactured about 1929.
7. Underwood, #4839899, manufactured about 1932.
8. Woodstock, #156062, manufactured in 1926 (side view).

In addition, photographs depicting the actual size of the above-described typewriters are being forwarded to New York under separate cover. New York may desire to present them to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

EX-100

ENCLOSURES
CJJ:eco'b
74-94

cc: New York
cc: Package

RECORDED - 1

74-1333-3099

EX-100

MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5082

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Rebulet February 3, 1949.

Mr. LESTER P. SCHOENE, attorney, 1625 - K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., former General Counsel at the Railroad Retirement Board, upon interview advised that IRVING KAPLAN had formerly been in charge of a WPA project which was supervised by SILVERMAN during his tenure at the Railroad Retirement Board. SCHOENE pointed out that CHAMBERS was employed on this project as a writer but added that he did not know whether KAPLAN or SILVERMAN had been acquainted with CHAMBERS.

SCHOENE could offer no information as to who was instrumental in placing CHAMBERS in this position but recalled that DAVID WEINTRAUB was employed on the same project. He stated that probably either KAPLAN or WEINTRAUB would probably have had to place final approval on the appointment of CHAMBERS.

It may be noted that WEINTRAUB has been a close associate of SILVERMAN in the past.

The last known address of WEINTRAUB is Lake Success, New York, where he was employed as Director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development.

The New York Office is requested to interview WEINTRAUB along lines heretofore followed in this investigation.

RECORDED - 1

EX-100

74-1333-3100

37 MAY 24 1949

GND:cl
74-94

cc - New York

Kisseloff-5083

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is enclosed a photostatic copy of the opinion rendered by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in connection with the contempt citation against WILLIAM ROSEN. The original of this document was made available to this office by Special Assistant to the Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan. This opinion is being forwarded to the Bureau as a matter of information.

TGS:RAA
65-14920

Enclosure
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-100

RECORDED - I

74-1533-3101

EX-100

61 JUN 1 1949

Kisseloff-5084

Enclosure to Bureau

Re: New York file 65-14920

2 11
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

74- [illegible] -3101

Kisseloff-5085

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

No. 209—October Term, 1948.

(Argued March 17, 1949 Decided April 25, 1949.)

Docket No. 21293

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

—against—

WILLIAM ROSEN,

Appellant.

Before:

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, CHASE and CLARK,

Circuit Judges.

Appeal from an order of the District Court for the Southern District of New York. Reversed.

EMANUEL H. BLOCH, *for Appellant.*

JOHN F. X. MCGOHEY, United States Attorney, *for Appellee;* Thomas F. Murphy, Assistant United States Attorney, Thomas J. Donegan, Fred E. Strine, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, of Counsel.

Kisseloff-5086

CHASE, *Circuit Judge*:

The appellant was adjudged in contempt of court for refusing to obey an order of the court directing him to answer certain questions he had been asked when he appeared as a witness before a grand jury duly summoned and sitting in the Southern District of New York on March 2 and 3, 1949. He was sentenced to imprisonment for six months or until such time as he purged himself by answering the questions.

There were eleven questions which the appellant refused to answer after a hearing before the court had resulted in the order directing him to do so. His refusal to answer each question was for the claimed reason that his answers would tend to incriminate him and the order adjudging him in contempt is now attacked as erroneous in that it denied him the protection against self incrimination which the Fifth Amendment provides.

The questions which he refused, on the above ground, to answer are as follows:

> "Q. * * * I show you Grand Jury Exhibit No. 103, which is a certificate of title of a motor vehicle issued by the Director of Vehicles & Traffic of the District of Columbia, for a Ford roadster, which certificate contains a purchase application for new certificate of title, bearing the name William Rosen, signature William Rosen, and an affidavit given before Notary Public Henry J. Gertler on July 23rd, 1936, and I ask you have you seen this document in any form, either the original or the copy, have you previously seen this document in any form either the original or the copy? * * * Prior to the time the committee or any representative of the Committee on Un-American Activities exhibited to you a copy of that document, had you ever seen the original or a copy of the document?

Kisseloff-5087

Q. Mr. Rosen, Judge Rifkind instructed you in court on March 3rd that you were to answer the question that was asked you as to whether you desired to change your answer of 'No' to the question as to whether you knew Mr. Gertler, and that is what I am asking you, do you desire to change your answer of 'No' to the question as to whether you knew Mr. Gertler, as to whether you ever met or had any conversation with Mr. Gertler? * * * I again ask you the question as to whether you desire to change your answer before the grand jury on March 3rd when you said 'No' to the juror's question as to whether you had ever met or had any conversation with Mr. Gertler?

Q. Mr. Rosen, did you ever own a Ford roadster? That question was asked you on March 3rd in the grand jury room, and Judge Rifkind instructed you when you appeared before him to answer the question. What is your answer?

Q. Mr. Rosen. I am again asking you a question which you were asked in the grand jury on March 3rd, 1949, and which Judge Rifkind instructed you to answer: "Mr. Rosen did you ever own a Ford automobile?"

Q. I am now asking you a question which was asked you before the grand jury on March 3rd, 1949 and which Judge Rifkind instructed you to answer: 'Mr. Rosen, did you ever seek to obtain a certificate of title or to register a Ford automobile at any time?'

Q. Mr. Rosen, I am again asking you a question which was asked before the grand jury on March 3rd, 1949, and which Judge Rifkind on that same date instructed you to answer: 'Did you appear before a notary public, Henry J. Gertler, in Washington, D. C., on July 23rd, 1936?'

Q. Mr. Rosen, I am again asking you a question which you were asked by a juror in the grand jury room on March 3rd, 1949 and which Judge Rifkind instructed you to answer on the same date when you appeared before him in court. Question by a juror: 'Well, if you were not in Washington, if it is true that you were not in Washington on that particular day, how could you possibly have had any connection with the signing of this document and, therefore, why can't you say that you did not sign that document or that you did not appear before Mr. Gertler?'

Q. Mr. Rosen, I am again asking you a question which you were asked before the grand jury on March 3rd, 1949 and which Judge Rifkind subsequently instructed you to answer: 'Did you ever purchase an automobile from any automobile dealer either in Washington or New York other than the Cherner Motor Company?'

Q. The next question was, 'I correct my question: What model of Ford car did you drive?'

Q. I am asking you a question, Mr. Rosen, which you were previously asked before the grand jury on March 3rd, 1949, and which question Judge Rifkind on that same date instructed you to answer: 'Mr. Rosen, were you ever on the premises of the Cherner Motor Company, 1781 Florida Avenue, N. Y., Washington, D. C.?'

Q. Did you ever purchase an automobile in Washington, D. C.?"

As they do not on their face appear to call for answers which would tend to incriminate the appellant, it was incumbent upon him to justify his refusal to answer on the ground claimed by making it appear that his assertion that they would was based upon substantial reason so to be-

Kisseloff-5089

lieve and was not made merely to protect some other person or persons. *Counselman* v. *Hitchcock,* 142 U. S. 547; *Broun* v. *Walker,* 161 U. S. 591; *Mason* v. *United States,* 244 U. S. 362; *United States* v. *Zwillman,* 2 Cir., 108 F. 2d. 802; *United States* v. *Weisman,* 2 Cir., 111 F. 2d. 260; *United States* v. *Cusson,* 2 Cir., 132 F. 2d. 413.

In an effort to do that he introduced evidence at his hearing from which it appears that he had reasonable cause to believe that the "setting" in which he was asked the above questions was substantially as follows.

At a series of hearings in the summer of 1948 before a standing committee of the House of Representatives, and of sub-committees, a witness, Whittaker Chambers, had testified that both in 1935 and 1936, as well as for a period before and after those years, he had been acting as an agent of the so-called "underground" of the Communist Party which was engaged in behalf of Russia in espionage activities in this country. Later Chambers also had testified that he had received confidential information from public servants of the United States in Washington while he was an agent of the Communist "underground," which was the secret espionage branch of the Communist Party, and that some of this information was contained in confidential documents of the State Department which were delivered to him by Alger Hiss, an employee of that department, to be photostated or microfilmed. He had also testified that he had returned the originals to Hiss shortly after he had received them but after he had had them photostated or microfilmed. He had also testified that Hiss was a dues paying member of the Communist Party with whom he was well acquainted and with whom he had discussed at length the principles of Communism especially in its relation to this government. The import of his testimony was that Hiss had been a disloyal employee of the State Department engaged in espionage against his own

Kisseloff-5090

country for the benefit of Soviet Russia and was so acting in furtherance of a conspiracy to overthrow this government by force and violence in which the members of the underground of the Communist Party in America were his co-conspirators.

Hiss, who was privately employed in New York when Chambers so testified, learned he had been so accused and denied emphatically any connection with such activities or with Chambers. He requested that he be permitted to appear before the committee to enable him to refute the charges without delay, and his request was granted. He testified positively that he was entirely innocent; that he did not know Chambers; and that he was unable to recognize a picture of Chambers which was shown to him as that of anyone he knew under any other name. He expressed disappointment that Chambers was not present so that he could see him and asked for that opportunity. Hiss subsequently appeared several times before the committee and its sub-committee and for a time was unable to suggest anyone he might have known who could have been Chambers under some other name. Chambers not only continued to maintain, after Hiss's denials, that he had testified truthfully but amplified his testimony as to his acquaintance and activities with Hiss. After hearings had been held on several days, Hiss stated that it had but recently occurred to him that Chambers might be a free-lance writer who had visited him, when Hiss was attorney for the Nye Committee that was investigating the munitions industry, to get materials for articles he intended to write and hoped to sell to magazines. He described his recollection of him, said he had in 1935 sub-let his apartment to him and at first said he had then sold Crosley an old Ford Model A roadster which he had purchased shortly before he was married and which accordingly had a sentimental value but was otherwise of no particular use to him

Kisseloff-5091

as he had a new car. He explained that the roadster had been turned over to Crosley as an incident of the sub-leasing of the apartment and that Crosley was to pay him only the same rent, while he occupied the apartment with his family, as would be payable under the lease by Hiss to his lessor. At a subsequent meeting of a sub-committee in New York Chambers and Hiss were both present. At first Hiss could not recognize Chambers but after he had looked at his teeth and had heard him answer some questions, Hiss did identify Chambers positively as the man he had known as Crosley. He persisted, however, in his denial that he was, or ever had been, a member of the Communist Party or that he had furnished any confidential State Department information to the man he had known as Crosley.

Chambers firmly maintained that he had never been known as George Crosley and that he had testified truthfully concerning his relations with Hiss and denied that he had ever sub-let an apartment from Hiss or bought a car from him or had received any car from him.

It had now become quite clear that either Hiss or Chambers was guilty of perjury. Chambers had testified at considerable length concerning espionage by a group of men, in which he placed Hiss, who he said were members of the Communist "underground" and formed what was called an "apparatus" for subversive operations. His credibility as well as that of Hiss was a material matter for the Committee to pass upon in making its finding of facts relating to the investigation it was conducting. And so the truth as to what Hiss had done with the car he said he had turned over to Chambers, whom he said he had known as Crosley, was investigated.

It turned out that the title to this particular roadster, as shown by the public records of the District of Columbia, had been transferred by Hiss on July 23, 1936, which was

Kisseloff-5092

a year or more after the time when Hiss had testified that he had turned over the car to Chambers in connection with the sub-letting of the apartment. On that day, Hiss had signed a certificate of title, and acknowledged his signature before a notary public in Washington, transferring the title to the Cherner Motor Company of Washington, D. C. On the same day, so the record showed, the title had been transferred to one William Rosen whose Washington address was given. The application for that title was signed William Rosen and at Washington acknowledged by him before Henry J. Gertler, Notary Public.

If this were all there would be no sufficient showing of danger to William Rosen, but additional circumstances require a contrary conclusion. It was shown that the Cherner Motor Co. was a dealer in new and second hand cars which customarily kept a record of all cars which passed through its hands. Although its records for that day and for a reasonable time before and after it were examined and found to show no inherent evidence of any abstraction, the company had no record concerning this car.

Moreover, Chambers had not only testified that Hiss had not turned the car over to him in 1935 but when asked what Hiss did with the car had testified as follows:

> "The Communist Party had in Washington a service station—that is, the man in charge or owner of this station was a Communist—or it may have been a car lot.
>
> Mr. Nixon: But the owner was a Communist?
>
> Mr. Chambers: The owner was a Communist. I never knew who this was or where it was. It was against all the rules of underground organization for Hiss to do anything with his old car but trade it in, and I think this investigation has proved how right the Communists are in such matters, but Hiss insisted

Kisseloff-5093

that he wanted that car turned over to the open party so it could be of use to some poor organizer in the West or somewhere.

Much against my better judgment and much against Peters'[1] better judgment, he finally got us to permit him to do this thing. Peters knew where this lot was and he either took Hiss there, or he gave Hiss the address and Hiss went there, and to the best of my recollection of his description of that happening, he left the car there and simply went away and the man in charge of the station took care of the rest of it for him. I should think the records of that transfer would be traceable."

This appellant was then summoned to appear before the Committee and did so with his attorney on two occasions. At his first appearance, he refused on the ground of self-incrimination to answer any questions about this car or concerning the transfer of the title to this car. He also declined to answer some questions about automobiles he had owned and as to whether he had been in Washington in 1935.

His wife was then summoned to appear before the Committee and, though she refused to answer questions concerning this car, she did testify that her husband had never owned a Ford automobile and that he had not been in Washington in 1935.

Upon the appellant's second appearance before the Committee he again refused to answer any questions about this car but did testify somewhat more extensively than at first and, among other things, that he had not been in Washington in 1935. It was shown that the address given as that of William Rosen in Washington on the application

1 Peters was identified by Chambers as his superior and the man then at the head of the Communist Party Underground in the United States.

Kisseloff-5094

for the certificate was not then that of the appellant and that it never had been his address.

Following these occurrences Alger Hiss testified before a special federal grand jury which was convened on June 16, 1947 in the Southern District of New York to investigate possible violations of the espionage laws of the United States and any other federal criminal statutes. Among other questions he was asked the following to which he gave the following answers.

> "Q. Mr. Hiss you have probably been asked this question before, but I'd like to ask the question again. At any time did you, or Mrs. Hiss in your presence, turn any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of any other Government organization, over to Whittaker Chambers? A. Never. Excepting, I assume, the title certificate to the Ford.
>
> Q. In order to clarify it, would that be the only exception? A. The only exception.
>
> Juror: To nobody else did you turn over any documents, to any other person?
>
> The Witness: And to no other unauthorized person. I certainly would have to other officials.
>
> Q. Now, Mr. Hiss, Mr. Chambers says that he obtained typewritten copies of official State documents from you. A. I know he has.
>
> Q. Did you ever see Mr. Chambers after you entered into the State Department? A. I do not believe I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time, say in the fall of '36. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.
>
> Q. Now, you say possibly in the fall of '36. A. That would be possible.

Kisseloff-5095

Q. Can you say definitely with reference to the winter of '36. I mean, say, December '36? A. Yes I think I can say definitely I did not see him.

Q. Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937? A. Yes, I think I can definitely say that.

Mr. Whearty: Understanding, of course, exclusive of House hearings and exclusive of the Grand Jury.

The Witness: Oh, yes."

As a result of this testimony, conflicting with that of Chambers, he was indicted for perjury. What had transpired as above outlined was known to the appellant when he refused to answer these questions when he appeared as a witness before the grand jury. He then knew that evidence had been produced which tended to show that in and after 1935 Hiss had been guilty of substantive federal crimes including among them violations of the laws relating to espionage and had been conspiring with others to violate such laws. He knew that the disposition by Hiss of this Ford car which he had used while engaged in such unlawful activities had become a matter material to the investigation being conducted by the grand jury. He knew that a certificate of title to that car had been recorded in Washington which purported to show that the title had been transferred to him upon his signed application for it and that his signature appeared to have been acknowledged by him before a notary public in Washington. He also knew that the Cherner Motor Company which appeared on the certificate as the transferor of the title to him had no record of this car although in the ordinary course of its business it did keep records of each car passing through its hands, and that it had been alleged that the car was to be transferred indirectly to the Communist party. He knew, therefore, that there were peculiar and

Kisseloff-5096

unusual circumstances regarding his purported connection with the car and that the grand jury was seeking evidence to show just what they were and what they signified.

His relation to the activities of the other witnesses was one of those circumstances. Granted that the statute of limitations had already run on any substantive crime he may have committed in 1936 when the title to this car was of record transferred to him, he is nevertheless not immune from possible prosecution. The evidence which tends to show that Hiss was guilty of criminal conspiracy may also show, or be supplemented to show, that such conspiracy has continued to exist and to be carried out ever since or at least to a date not now affected by any statute of limitations. Such evidence may show that the appellant was, and perhaps is, a co-conspirator in that or related conspiracies for which he may be prosecuted.

While the case against Hiss involved charges which he has flatly denied and which have not yet been tried, the questions asked Rosen appear to involve him in these charges. Under these circumstances Rosen was justified in believing that he was in a precarious situation and in view of the authorities above cited he had the right to refuse to answer questions which might connect him with the Ford car, or might lead to the discovery of evidence connecting him with it, or otherwise link him up with any alleged conspiracy.

We have made no attempt to distinguish between the questions in the group. They obviously were all asked to elicit information concerning the appellant's connection, if any, with the disposition made of the Ford car and that was the only apparent basis of their materiality.

Order reversed.

RECORD PRESS—63 Park Row—New York 7, N. Y.—REctor 2-2638
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Kisseloff-5097

74-1333-3101

Kisseloff-5098

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

96764

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: March 28, 1949

FROM : Lish Whitson

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers recently advised that the brown manila envelope in which he had stored the "Chambers" documents also contained a small piece of white paper bearing typewriting dated March 4, 1938, which stated as follows:

"Karl - 3-4-48

"If you have given up playing around with my girl friend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours.

H"

Chambers advised that he considered the word "stuff" as referring to some of his photographic equipment. He stated he does not know if "H" referred to Henry Hill Collins, Jr., or John Hermann, both of whom were members of his apparatus. He said he does not believe that "H" referred to Alger Hiss.

This piece of paper was turned over by Chambers to the House Un-American Activities Committee on December 2, 1948. It was obtained by the Department from the HUAC on March 25, 1949, in order that it could be appropriately examined by the FBI Laboratory.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached slip of paper be made available to the FBI Laboratory and that the following examination be made: a comparison of the typewriting appearing thereon to determine if it is identical with Q-5 or Q-6 through 69; an examination of the paper to determine its age, whether it contains any watermark, its size and its paper content; and, if possible, the make of the typewriter which typed the attached note.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-100

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

14-1323-3102

37 MAY 24 1949

Attachment

Originals sent Mr. C 5-23-49

FLJ:mpd:ew

Photostats maintained & are enclosed

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

FOR LAB. ACTION

Kisseloff-5099

ENCLOSURE
BUREAU FILE #74-1333

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Kisseloff-5100

211
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-3102

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMO

Dec. 2, 1948.

The attached slip of paper was handed to me Thursday, December 2, at 2:10 P.M., by Whittaker Chambers. He stated that it was a note that he had found in his files which was given him when he was in Washington in 1938, and that the "H" referred to is either Henry Collins or John Herman, who was the husband of Josephine Herbst.

He suggests that we attempt to locate the typewriter from which this note was typed. It was his opinion that it was on Henry Collins typewriter or on a typewriter owned by Josephine Herbst.

Kisseloff-5101

Bring in Webster Powell
Chevy Chase
drop by Hal Ware
Also get John Herman

3-4-38

Karl -

If you have given up playing around with my girl friend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours!

H

Kisseloff-5102

M4-1333-3102

Kisseloff-5103

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	4/29/49	3/16-18,22,25, 29; 4/14/49	GEORGE R. FLETCHER GRF:MEW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

SAMUEL P. SPRATT, former neighbor of SILVERMAN, unable to recall SILVERMAN or his activities. DONALD R. RICHBERG, Chief Counsel, National Recovery Administration, 1933-34, related that SILVERMAN was unknown to him. Above information previously set forth by teletype.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Letter from the Washington Field Office to Richmond, 3/11/49.
Letter from Washington Field Office to Richmond, 3/15/49.
Teletype from Richmond to the Bureau and Washington Field Office, 3/23/49.
Teletype from Richmond to the Bureau and Washington Field Office, 3/29/49.

cc AAG Campbell 5-18-49 FLJ

DETAILS: Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

By referenced letter from the Washington Field Office, dated March 11, 1949, it was requested that SAMUEL P. SPRATT, Roanoke, Virginia, formerly a neighbor of SILVERMAN at 2138 California St., N. W. during 1936-38, be interviewed.

Colonel SPRATT was interviewed at the home of a relative, 2232 Carter Road, Roanoke, Virginia, on March 29, 1949. He related that he does not recall SILVERMAN as a tenant at 2138 California St., N. W. and that he, Col. SPRATT, resided in Apartment #103 instead of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

14 1 - 3103

RECORDED - 1

EX-100

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2 - Washington Field (Info.)
2 - Richmond

5 ASB 1949

Kisseloff-5104

Apartment #403, as reported in referenced letter. SPRATT stated that his wife ARLENE, deceased, had a financial interest in the apartment but that he was unable to recall the name of the real estate firm which had the controlling interest. He stated that this real estate firm had an office on 15th Street, N. W., near K Street, Washington, D. C. This firm handled all of the rentals and repair work for the apartment. Col. SPRATT suggested that a former janitor, a negro approximately 60 years old, first name unknown, last name STOCKLEY, be interviewed. He stated that STOCKLEY resided on the premises for several years prior to 1936, was conversant with many of the occupants, and would possibly recall SILVERMAN.

The above information was set forth by teletype to the Washington Field Office, requesting that STOCKLEY be interviewed, on March 29, 1949.

It should be noted that in the event it is necessary in the future to interview Colonel SPRATT, he can be located at the Hargrave Military Academy near Chatham, Virginia, at which Academy he is employed and also resides.

By letter dated March 15, 1949 to the Bureau, from the Washington Field Office, with copy to the Richmond Office, it was stated that DONALD R. RICHBERG, 815 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was associated with the National Recovery Administration during the employment of SILVERMAN, from September 13, 1933 to July 12, 1934. SILVERMAN was reportedly employed by the National Recovery Administration in the Labor Advisory Board.

RICHBERG was interviewed at his residence on the grounds of the Farmington Country Club, Charlottesville, Virginia, on March 22, 1949. RICHBERG related that he did not recall SILVERMAN either by name or reputation. RICHBERG explained that he was former Chief Counsel for the National Recovery Administration and, as such, was engaged primarily in administrative procedures and formulation of policy, and thus had little personal contact with the various employees of the National Recovery Administration. RICHBERG stated that BLACKWELL SMITH, former Assistant General Counsel, National Recovery Administration, had extensive contact with employees and in many instances handled personnel matters. RICHBERG was unable to relate the address of SMITH but stated that the same could be secured from former Congressman JOSEPH E. CASEY, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The above information was set forth by teletype to the Bureau and the Washington Field Office, dated March 23, 1949, in which a request was made that CASEY be interviewed for the determination of the address of BLACKWELL SMITH.

It should be noted that copies of above teletypes mentioned in instant report were forwarded to the New York Office, which is origin in this case.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5105

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible]	4/21/49	3/16-18,21,25, 4/14/49	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible]	[illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [illegible]

[illegible], former neighbor of [illegible], unable to recall [illegible] or his activities. [illegible], Chief Counsel, National Recovery Administration, 1933-34, related that [illegible] was unknown to him. Above information previously set forth by teletype.

- [illegible] -

[illegible] Bureau File 74-1333.
Letter from the Washington Field Office to Richmond, 3/11/49.
Letter from Washington Field Office to Richmond, 3/15/49.
Teletype from Richmond to the Bureau and Washington Field Office, 3/23/49.
Teletype from Richmond to the Bureau and Washington Field Office, 3/29/49.

[illegible] re: [illegible]

By referenced letter from the Washington Field Office, dated March 11, 1949, it was requested that [illegible], Roanoke, Virginia, formerly a neighbor of [illegible] at 219 California St., N. W. during 1933-35, be interviewed.

Colonel [illegible] was interviewed at the home of a relative, [illegible] Carter Road, Roanoke, Virginia, on March 21, 1949. He related that he does not recall [illegible] as a tenant at 219 California St., N. W. and that he, Col. [illegible], resided in Apartment 103 instead of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-5106

SAC, New York

May 12, 1949

Director, FBI

JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
File #65-14920
RECORDED - I 74-1333 - 3104

Reurlet May 10, 1949 requesting fingerprint card of ALGER HISS dated May 6, 1942 and available information regarding sale of Woodstock typewriters from 1930 to 1938.

There is no information in the Laboratory regarding the percentage of Woodstock typewriters sold as compared with those of other popular makes during the period from 1930 to 1938. It is possible such information might be obtained by contacting typewriter companies.

Your request for the fingerprint card of ALGER HISS dated May 6, 1942 is being handled by separate communication.

#74-1333

RCF:JL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 16 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 13 12 58 PM '49
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5107

SAC, New York

May 12, 1949

Director, FBI

REGISTERED

JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R, Your #65-14920

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 10, 1949, requesting the original fingerprint card of Alger Hiss dated May 6, 1942. The original fingerprint card of this individual which was received from the State Department is enclosed.

Your inquiry regarding Woodstock typewriters is being handled in a separate communication.

RECORDED 174-1333-3105

Enclosure

100

WWB:ms

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
MAY 12 1949 P.M.

RECEIVED - FBI

MAY 12 2 29 PM '49

Kisseloff-5108

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
Att: FBI Laboratory

DATE: May 10, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Want to handle

The trial of ALGER HISS is scheduled to begin May 23, 1949 in the Southern District of New York. In connection with the trial of this case, Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN and Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS F. MURPHY, Southern District of New York, have requested that there be made available to them in the immediate future, the fingerprint card dated May 6, 1942 bearing the fingerprint impressions and signature of ALGER HISS, which card has been stated most recently to be in the possession of the Laboratory.

Lab to handle

The above named prosecutive officials have also indicated a desire to be advised, if possible, as to the percentage of Woodstock typewriters sold as compared with those of other popular makes during the period from 1930 to 1938. It is not intended that any intensive research should be made on this point, but if the information is readily available, it should be furnished.

Lab has acknowledged letter

TGS:MAR
65-14920

RECORDED - 1

EX-100

74-1333-3105

37 MAY 24 1949

ONE

Kisseloff-5109

NY 10:50 PM
5-14-49 VHM

Mrs. Fletcher
NBF 1143
Brent ASB

MAY 14, 1949

WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND PHILA FROM WASH FIELD 14 TC: p

DIRECTOR AND SACs URGENT

JAHAM. INFORMATION DEVELOPED THAT HISS ATTORNEYS HAVE OBTAINED WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SERIAL NUMBER FIVE N TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE WHICH THEY ALLEGE IS WOODSTOCK FORMERLY OWNED BY HISS FAMILY. TYPEWRITER OBTAINED AT WASHINGTON, D.C. THROUGH FORMER MAID-S FAMILY. PHILA AND CHICAGO REFER TO PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY FAMSLER-MARTIN-HISS TYPEWRITER IN THIS CASE. BOTH OFFICES REQUESTED TO CONDUCT ALL POSSIBLE INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE HISTORY THIS TYPEWRITER SINCE ITS MANUFACTURE INCLUDING SALE, RESALE AND REPAIR. TRIAL SET FOR MAY TWENTYTHREE. EXPEDITE.

HOTTEL

RECEIVED--FLETCHER
MAY 14 10 PM '49

EX-100 RECORDED-1 74 1333-3106

74-94

CJJ:EM

37 MAY 24 1949

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RECEIVED LETTERS UNIT
MAY 14 3 30 PM '49
FBI DEPT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-5110

306
MAY 31 1949

KTD:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 5-16-49 2:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, DETROIT

JAHAM. RETEL THIS OFFICE MAY FOURTEEN, LAST, REQUESTING INTERVIEW WITH BURNETTA FISHER. SUTEL WFO.

HOTTEL

CC - New York by Mail

RECORDED - I

EX-100

74-1338-3107

Kisseloff-5111

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R. T. Harbo

DATE: May 16, 1949

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

By letter dated May 16, 1949, the Washington Field Division transmitted for examination a known specimen of typewriting obtained from one BERTHA HALL. It was requested that the known sample, which has been identified in the Laboratory as specimen K737, be compared with specimens Q6 through Q69 of the instant case.

It was not possible to reach a definite conclusion with regard to the comparison of specimen K737 with the questioned typewriting on specimens Q6 through Q69. It is pointed out that the known specimen of typewriting is limited to six lines of text and is in all "caps". Further, it was prepared a number of years subsequent to the preparation of specimens Q6 through Q69. However, there are several similar characteristics appearing in both the questioned and known specimens which, although insufficient for a definite conclusion, indicate the probability that the same typewriter was used.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/ea

RECORDED - 1

EX-100

74-1333-3108

37 MAY

JVB:mg

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1949

TO:

✓ Director

	Mr. H. B. Fletcher
Mr. Tolson	Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Clegg	M
Mr. Glavin	M
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Nichols	Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Rosen	Mr. Wall
Mr. Tracy	Mr. Keay
Mr. Q. Tamm	Mr. Whitson
Mr. Mohr	M
Miss Gandy	
Mr. Nease	Mr. Ferris
	Foreign Service Desk
Mr. Winterrowd	Mr. Callan
Mr. J. A. Carlson	
Mr. E. J. McCabe	See Me
	Call Me
Miss Artley	Appropriate action
Mrs. Metcalf	Note & return
	Send file
	Bring up-to-date
Mrs. Davidson	Correct
	Re-date
Chief Clerk's Off.	Please initial & return
Records Section	Place on record & return
Personnel Files	Place on record
Mechanical Sec.	
Ident. Division	
Technical Lab.	
Reading Room	

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-5113

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

KTD:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

7/22/80 SP7 mac/ mp
enp 246586

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5-16-49 11:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. INFO DEVELOPED TO EFFECT THAT CLAUDIE CATLETT HAS ADVISED THAT WHEN CALLING ON THE ALGER HISSES IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, CHAMBERS USED THE NAME QUOTE CROSBY UNQUOTE. SHE ADVISED THIS AFTER BEING ASKED BY ALGER HISS' ATTORNEYS IF SHE DID NOT REMEMBER HIS USING THIS NAME. SHE HAS FURNISHED THIS INFO IN INTERVIEW WITH SAAG DONEGAN. ON FURTHER INTERVIEW, CLAUDIE CATLETT RECALLS THAT ALGER HISS GAVE HER FAMILY A TYPEWRITER WHICH HISS' ATTORNEYS NOW HAVE AND WHICH MAY BE TYPEWRITER UPON WHICH ESPIONAGE MESSAGES AND HISS CORRESPONDENCE WERE TYPED. IN CURRENT REINTERVIEWS, STATES UNABLE TO RECALL THIS INFO UNTIL INTERVIEW WITH HISS ATTORNEYS RECENTLY, AT WHICH TIME AN OLD TYPEWRITER EXHIBITED TO HER AND SHE AGREED IT LOOKED LIKE THE TYPEWRITER GIVEN HER FAMILY BY THE HISSES. CLAUDIE STATES THAT OF HER OWN INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION, SHE CANNOT FURNISH ANY INFO DIFFERENT FROM THAT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN THIS OFFICE IN SIGNED STATEMENTS AND IN FURTHER SIGNED STATEMENT TO THIS OFFICE SAYS THAT ALTHOUGH SHE TOLD HISS ATTORNEYS CHAMBERS USED NAME CROSBY IN ANSWER TO SPECIFIC QUESTION BY THEM, SHE IS NOT SURE OF NAME CROSBY, THAT IT COULD HAVE BEEN NAME CARL, OR SOME OTHER NAME. EXTENSIVE BUT AS YET INCOMPLETE INVESTIGATION BY WFO HAS REVEALED TENTATIVELY THAT AN OLD TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN BY HISS FAMILY TO CATLETT CHILDREN BUT DEFINITE DATE NOT AS YET DETERMINABLE. IN ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYONE, TYPEWRITER CAME INTO POSSESSION OF BURNETTA CATLETT, DAUGHTER OF CLAUDIE, NOW LIVING DETROIT, MICHIGAN, AND WHO IS BEING INTERVIEWED BY DETROIT OFFICE. BURNETTA CATLETT THEN LIVING AT HOME OF DR. R. A. EASTER, COLORED DOCTOR, DC. TYPEWRITER CONTINUED TO REMAIN APPARENTLY AT RESIDENCE OF DR. EASTER WHEN BURNETTA CATLETT MARRIED, BECAME BURNETTA FISHER, AND MOVED TO DETROIT. THROUGH AS YET UNCLEAR

RECEIVED - SEARCHED RECORDED - 1 100-74-5133-3109
EX-100 INDEXED - 1
MAY 27 1949
FBI - DETROIT
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

CC F. L. Jones

5-74

Kisseloff-5114

AND COMPLICATED SERIES OF ILLEGITIMATE COHABITATIONS, TYPEWRITER CAME INTO POSSESSION AT EASTER HOME OF NEGRO FAMILY BY NAME OF MARLOW. IN ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, MEMBER OF THIS FAMILY, VERNON MARLOW, MOVED FROM EASTER RESIDENCE AND MAY HAVE GIVEN THIS TYPEWRITER IN PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CHARGES TO THE MOVER, IRA W. LOCKEY, SR. TYPEWRITER REMAINED IN LOCKEY'S POSSESSION UNTIL LATE NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT OR EARLY NINETEEN FORTYNINE WHEN HE MAY HAVE LENT IT TO HIS SON OF SAME NAME AS PLAYTOY FOR DAUGHTER. TYPEWRITER RECOVERED APRIL SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYNINE FROM IRA W. LOCKEY, SR. BY ATTORNEY McLEAN, REPRESENTING ALGER HISS, AND WASHINGTON COLORED ATTORNEY CHARLES H. HOUSTON. LOCKEY HAS IN POSSESSION RECEIPT DATED APRIL SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYNINE, ACKNOWLEDGING FIFTEEN DOLLAR PAYMENT FOR WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NUMBER FIVE N TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE. TYPEWRITER PRAYER OBTAINED FROM LOCKEY RESIDENCE FROM BERTHA HALL, SISTER IN LAW OR COMMONLAW WIFE OF LOCKEY, WHICH SHE CLAIMS TYPED BY HER ON THIS TYPEWRITER AND SUBMITTED THIS DATE TO BULAB FOR COMPARISON OTHER DOCUMENTS THIS CASE. NUMEROUS INTERVIEWS WITH CATLETTS, MARLOWS, AND OTHER NEGROES INVOLVED THIS SERIES TRANSACTIONS HAVE PRODUCED NUMEROUS DISCREPANCIES IN CHAIN OF POSSESSION THIS TYPEWRITER AND BEING MADE SUBJECT OF CONTINUING EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION. DETAILS OBTAINABLE TO DATE AND POSSIBLY SUBJECT TO CHANGE DEPENDENT ON OTHER INFORMATION FORTHCOMING, INDICATE THAT WHEN PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED BY WFO AGENTS, RAYMOND AND PERRY CATLETT, WHILE NOT KNOWING ACTUAL LOCATION OF THIS TYPEWRITER, UNDOUBTEDLY POSSESSED INFORMATION OF ASSISTANCE IN LOCATION OF SAME WHICH THEY DID NOT FURNISH AGENTS. RAYMOND CATLETT ADMITS CONTACTING DONALD HISS IMMEDIATELY AFTER BEING INTERVIEWED BY WFO AGENTS AND ADVISING DONALD HISS HE OR HIS BROTHER PERRY HAD RECEIVED A WOODSTOCK

TYPEWRITER FROM THE HISS FAMILY DURING ONE OF THE MOVES OF THE HISS FAMILY IN WASHINGTON. RAYMOND STATES DONALD HISS GAVE HIM FORTY DOLLARS FOR EXPENSES TO LOCATE THIS TYPEWRITER, THAT HE TRACED IT TO IRA LOCKEY, FURNISHED THIS INFORMATION TO DONALD HISS AND ATTORNEY McLEAN, AND CONTACTED LOCKEY WITH McLEAN. LOCKEY DESIRED ASSISTANCE OF COLORED ATTORNEY AND THEREFORE CHARLES H. HOUSTON BECAME INTERMEDIARY OR ATTORNEY FOR LOCKEY RE TRANSFER OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TO McLEAN. IT IS APPARENT, BASED ON CURRENT REINTERVIEWS WITH RAYMOND AND PERRY CATLETT, THAT THEY WITHHELD FROM WFO AGENTS INFORMATION WHICH WOULD HAVE ASSISTED IN LOCATION THIS TYPEWRITER BECAUSE OF FEELING OF AFFECTION FOR ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND HOPE OF FINANCIAL REWARD FROM HISSES FOR LOCATION OF THIS TYPEWRITER. AS STATED, EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION UNDERWAY AND DETAILED LETTER TO BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AND NY TODAY.

HOTVEL

IGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5-17-49 10:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. RENYTEL MAY SIXTEEN, LAST, AT NINE NAUGHT SEVEN PM. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH WILL BE PRESENT IN ROOM ONE FOUR ONE FOUR, U.S. COURTHOUSE, NOON, MAY EIGHTEEN, NEXT, FOR CONFERENCE WITH AUSA T. F. MURPHY, AND SAAG J. J. DONEGAN. WADLEIGH EXPECTS TO BE REIMBURSED FOR HIS EXPENSES IN MAKING THIS TRIP.

HOTTEL

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RECORDED 74-1333 3110

EX-100

Kisseloff-5117

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 17 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 270 17 7-48P PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY. ESP - R. REFERENCE IS MADE TO RECENT EXAMINATION OF BALTIMORE PAPERS IN INSTANT CASE BY DOCUMENT EXAMINER EDWIN FEARON IN PITTSBURGH. INASMUCH AS FEARON MAY APPEAR AS EXPERT WITNESS FOR DEFENSE, PROSECUTORS HANDLING INSTANT MATTER REQUEST THAT THEY BE FURNISHED WITH ANY READILY AVAILABLE INFORMATION RE FEARON-S REPUTATION AND PROFESSIONAL STANDING. IN ADDITION IT WOULD BE OF PARTICULAR VALUE IF IT COULD BE ESTABLISHED THAT FEARON HAS BEEN PROVED WRONG IN ANY OF HIS EXPERT APPEARANCES. EXPEDITE.

RECORDED - 1
INDEXED - 1

SCHEIDT

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MAY 24 1949

PITTSBURGH ADVISED

END ACK PLS

NY R 27

MAY 27 1949

Teletype to NY 5-18-49 ASB

EX-100

Kisseloff-5118

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 17 1949

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 37 17 9-45PP

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY. ESP-R. REFERENCE IS MADE TO DOCUMENT Q FIVE IN INSTANT CASE. THE ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENT UTILIZED IN PREPARING Q FIVE IS A TWELVE PAGE MEMORANDUM ENTITLED QUOTE SINO JAPANESE SITUATION UNQUOTE PREPARED BY MID, WHICH BEARS A ROUTING SLIP FROM THAT AGENCY TO THE STATE DEPT. /FOR MR. HAMILTON/. ON PAGE ONE SIX SIX ONE EIGHT OF THIS MEMORANDUM THERE APPEARS THE INITIALS QUOTE WGH UNQUOTE AND FILE DT. ON PAGE ONE SIX SIX TWO FOUR THERE APPEARS A NOTATION IN THE LEFT HAND MARGIN, NUMBER ONE DASH NUMBER TWO. ON PAGE ONE SIX SIX TWO FIVE THERE APPEARS IN THE LEFT HAND MARGIN THE NOTATION, NUMBER THREE DASH NUMBER FOUR AND NUMBER FIVE. THE INFO APPEARING JUST OPPOSITE THE ABOVE MENTIONED NUMBERS GO TO MAKE UP THE INFO APPEARING ON Q FIVE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, WHO MADE THE ORIGINAL EXAMINATION OF THESE DOCUMENTS, BE CONTACTED IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE AFFIXED THE NUMBERED NOTATIONS APPEARING IN THE LEFT HAND MARGINS OF INSTANT MID MEMORANDUM. IF AGENT ZANDER CANNOT, REGARD THIS, IT IS

END PAGE ONE

74-1333-3012

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14 13

MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5119

PAGE TWO

SUGGESTED THAT THE APPROPRIATE STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE OR OFFICIAL BE CONTACTED TO DETERMINE IF POSSIBLE WHO MADE THESE NOTATIONS ON THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. IT IS ALSO REQUESTED THAT IT BE DETERMINED WHETHER THE INITIALS APPEARING ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THIS MEMORANDUM, WGH, ARE THOSE OF MR. HAMILTON TO WHOM THE MEMORANDUM WAS DIRECTED. IT IS ALSO REQUESTED THAT THE IDENTITY AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY OF MR. HAMILTON IN JANUARY OF THIRTYEIGHT BE DETERMINED.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:

SAC, Washington Field

May 17, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on May 16, 1949. This confirms and supplements the Bureau's conference wire directed to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the Washington Field Office.

Re

JAHAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO
FBI FILE NO 74-94
LAB NO. 74-1333
D-99641, D-99737 [illegible]

Examination requested by

Washington Field

Reference

2 letters dated May 16, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 TMB/b-2

Examination requested

Document

Specimens

D-99641
K737 Slip of brown paper bearing typewriting from a Woodstock typewriter beginning "DEAR GOD PLEASE MAKE ME ...".

D-99737
K738 A slip of ruled paper bearing typewriting from a Woodstock typewriter beginning "I. .. Lockey Truck Hire ...".

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The typewriting on the evidence listed above as K737 and K738 was compared with the questioned typewriting on specimens .6 through .69 but a definite conclusion could not be reached due to the fact the known typewriting specimens were not sufficiently comparable. All of the letters making up the prayer, K737, are in capital letters and do not contain the necessary defective letters which have been used in making previous identifications. The typewriting appearing on K738 contained only a few words and the letters making up the words are too limited in number in a comparison with the questioned typewriting to enable reaching a definite conclusion. However, a few typewriting characteristics were noted in the known typewriting that are in common with like characteristics appearing on .6 through .69. Additional known typewriting specimens are necessary for further examination and comparison with .6 through .69.

The original documents .6 through .69 are being temporarily retained in the Laboratory. Specimens K737 and K738 are retained in the Laboratory.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:JL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

3113

EX-100 RECORDED - 1

Kisseloff-5121

FBI - DENVER
OMS SECTION
MAY 17 1949
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Neare
Miss Gandy

7:10 PM

WASHINGTON 7, NY 2, AND CHICAGO 1 FROM PHILA. 5-17-49

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. REWFOTEL MAY FOURTEEN, FORTYNINE CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SERIAL FIVE N TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE, ALLEGEDLY THE TYPEWRITER FORMERLY OWNED BY THE HISS FAMILY. IT IS DESIRED TO POINT OUT, IN THE EVENT THIS HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN CONSIDERED, THAT THE DEFINITE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THIS TYPEWRITER IS NOT THE ONE RECEIVED BY PRISCILLA HISS FROM HER FATHER THOMAS FANSLER. THE INVESTIGATION TO DATE HAS ESTABLISHED THAT THE FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP PURCHASED A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN. THIS INFO SET FORTH IN REPORT SA J. L. KIRKLAND AT PHILA., DEC. SEVEN, FORTYEIGHT AND SUBSTANTIATED IN SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS GRADY, SALESMAN FOR WOODSTOCK, WHO SOLD THE TYPEWRITER TO FANSLER-MARTIN. GRADY RESIGNED FROM WOODSTOCK IN DEC. NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN. HARRY MARTIN, SURVIVING PARTNER OF PARTNERSHIP, IS OF OPINION THE WOODSTOCK BELONGING TO PARTNERSHIP WAS TAKEN BY FANSLER AT TERMINATION OF PARTNERSHIP. SPECIMEN K DASH THIRTYFIVE, A LETTER WRITTEN BY DAISY FANSLER, SISTER OF PRISCILLA HISS, ON DEC. SIX, THIRTYONE AT PHILA. WAS WRITTEN ON SAME MACHINE THAT TYPED Q SIX THROUGH SIXTYNINE. REPORT SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON AT CHICAGO, DEC. TWENTYTHREE, FORTYEIGHT REFLECTS APPROXIMATE

MAY 28 1949
EX-100
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174-1333-3114
MAY 24 1949

SERIAL NUMBERS MANUFACTURED BETWEEN TWENTYFIVE AND THIRTYONE WHICH MAKES IT APPARENT THAT T[illegible] AUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE WOULD HAVE BEEN [illegible]RED [illegible] FORTH

FOR THAT PRISCILLA HISS HAS CLAIMED THE TYPEWRITER RECEIVED FROM HER FATHER WAS DISPOSED OF TO A SECOND HAND DEALER WHEREAS WFOTEL MAY FOURTEEN STATES MACHINE WAS FOUND THROUGH FAMILY OF A FORMER MAID. BULAB REPORT DATED DEC. THIRTY, FORTYEIGHT SETS OUT THAT CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO OBTAINING SPECIMENS FROM MACHINES HAVING SERIAL NUMBERS LOWER THAN TWO HUNDRED FOUR THOUSAND. IF WOODSTOCK NUMBER TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE SHOULD ACTUALLY DEVELOP TO BE THE FORMER FANSLER-MARTIN TYPEWRITER, THEN RECORDS OF FACTORY AND TRADE MANUAL WOULD APPEAR TO BE INACCURATE. CHICAGO OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE DEGREE OF ACCURACY WHICH CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO INFO SET FORTH IN REREP SA ANDERSON CONCERNING QUOTE APPROXIMATE SERIAL NUMBERS UNQUOTE AND WHAT OFFICIAL OF WOODSTOCK CAN TESTIFY TO THIS DEGREE OF ACCURACY. CHICAGO SHOULD LIKEWISE ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH IF WOODSTOCK OFFICIALS CAN STATE TO WHAT CITY SERIAL FIVE N TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE WAS SHIPPED ORIGINALLY. FILE REVIEW REFLECTS THAT WFO HAS SUBMITTED NUMEROUS SPECIMENS IN TWO HUNDRED THIRTY THOUSAND SERIES. NO INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED AT PHILA. RE OTHER SERIAL NUMBERS ABOVE TWO HUNDRED FOUR THOUSAND. THERE IS NO RECORD OF SERIAL TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE IN PHILA. FILE OR IN PERSONAL RECORDS OF JOHN CAROW, FORMER MANAGER OF WOODSTOCK PHILA. AGENCY. INVESTIGATION TODAY AT BUNDY TYPEWRITER CO., ONE OF LARGEST AGENCIES IN PHILA., AND AT VICTORY TYPEWRITER CO. WHICH TOOK

PAGE THREE

OVER REMAINING ASSETS OF FORMER PHILA. WOODSTOCK AGENCY HAS FAILED TO DEVELOP ANY INFO RE SERIAL TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE. THESE AGENCIES POINT OUT THAT NO RECORD BY SERIAL NUMBER IS MAINTAINED CONCERNING REPAIRS AND THAT THIS PRACTICE IS GENERAL FOR ALL TYPEWRITER AGENCIES ACTUAL NAME OF PERSON FOR WHOM REPAIRED IS NECESSARY TO LOCATE REPAIR RECORD. SALES RECORDS OF BUNDY TYPEWRITER DATE ONLY BACK TO NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. NY REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF INVESTIGATION DESIRED RE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS BEARING SERIAL NUMBERS ABOVE TWO NAUGHT FOUR NAUGHT NAUGHT NAUGHT IN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH DATE OF SALE OF THESE MACHINES OR IF CONTACT DESIRED WITH ALL TYPEWRITER AGENCIES AT PHILA.

RE SERIAL TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE.

BOARDMAN

PAGE TWO LAST WORD ON FIRST LINE IS FATHER

1
4

ACK AND HOLD

O

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FLD 45 CHICAGO 1 FROM NEW YORK 17 10-15 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. REFERENCE TELETYPE NY THIS DATE. IN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. JAMES MC QUEEN LAST EVENING SHE ADVISED SHE HAD CORRESPONDED WITH THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, NY, NY, AND THAT POSSIBLY THIS SCHOOL WOULD HAVE SOME TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM HER THAT WAS TYPED ON THE TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION. CONTACT AT THAT SCHOOL TODAY DISCLOSED THAT ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS MAINTAINED AT THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, DREXEL AVENUE AND FIFTYEIGHTH STREET, CHICAGO THIRTYSEVEN, ILLINOIS. CHICAGO SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THIS SCHOOL AND ASCERTAIN IF ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE OF ANY NATURE EMANATING FROM MISS MARGARET LOCKEY, NOW MRS. JAMES MCQUEEN, IS CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL. IN THE EVENT ANY TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE IS LOCATED SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FORWARDED SPECIAL DELIVERY TO THE BUREAU ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH KNOWN AND QUESTIONED SPECIMENS THIS CASE. CHICAGO SUTEL RESULT OF SUCH INVESTIGATION AT THIS SCHOOL.

SCHEIDT

LINE 12 WORD 4 SHLD BE "DELIVERY"

TAKE OFF TAPE PLS

END MAY 27 1949

NY R 45 WA

AND RELAY TOCGO

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INDEXED - 1

174-1333-3115
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37 MAY 24 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-5125

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 17 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/22/81 BY SP2 MacFarlane
Comp 2466 ST 4

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 33 17 0-22P P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JANAM. WASH FLD REQUESTED TO CHECK RECORDS OF STATE DEPT. AND DETERMINE IF PASSPORTS WERE ISSUED TO ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS DURING PERIOD NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR TO TWENTY SEVEN. SINCE THIS WOULD COVER PART OF PERIOD OF PRISCILLAS FIRST MARRIAGE, IT IS REQUESTED THAT RECORDS BE CHECKED AGAINST PRISCILLA FANSLER AND PRISCILLA HORSON.

SCHEIDT

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MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5126

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STNS

WASHINGTON 8 AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 17 5-00 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. BALTIMORE DIVISION REQUESTED TO TELEPHONICALLY ADVISE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS THAT HIS PRESENCE IS NECESSARY ROOM FOURTEEN NAUGHT FOUR ON MORNINGS OF MAY NINETEEN AND TWENTY FOR CONFERENCE WITH AUSA T. F. MURPHY AND SAAG T. J. DONEGAN.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA NY R 8 WA

BA NY R2 BA

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EX-100

74-1338

MAY 24 1949

Kisseloff-5127

MAY 16, 1949
URGENT

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EX-100 3/18

SAC, NEW YORK
SAC, PHILADELPHIA
SAC, BALTIMORE
SAC, WASHINGTON (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

JAHAN, ANJUM, ESPIONAGE - R. HOTEL NEW YORK. PHYSICAL MEASUREMENTS SHOW Q SIX THROUGH Q TWENTYONE, Q TWENTYSEVEN THROUGH Q TWENTYNINE, Q THIRTYONE, Q THIRTYEIGHT THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE HAVE SAME APPROXIMATE SIZE, ARE THIN WHITE SHEETS OF PAPER AND CONTAIN NO WATERMARK. SPECIMENS Q TWENTYTHREE THROUGH Q TWENTYSIX, Q THIRTY, Q THIRTYTWO THROUGH Q THIRTYSEVEN HAVE SAME APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENTS, ARE THIN WHITES, CONTAIN NO WATERMARK BUT ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZE THAN ABOVE SPECIMENS. Q TWENTYTWO IS MADE OF BOND PAPER, WITH NO WATERMARK AND SIZE IS DIFFERENT THAN LISTED ABOVE GROUPS. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE IRREGULARITIES ALONG EDGES OF ALL SIXTYFOUR DOCUMENTS THEY ARE SUCH THAT A DEFINITE CONCLUSION COULD NOT BE REACHED AS TO WHETHER THESE DOCUMENTS ORIGINATED FROM SAME OR DIFFERENT PAPER EXCEPT Q TWENTYTWO WHICH IS BOND PAPER. IN VIEW OF CONDITION OF Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT WHETHER ANY OF THESE COULD BE IDENTIFIED WITH BLANK PAPER USED AS BASIS OF COMPARISON BY HIGGS EXAMINER.

HOOVER

74-1333

RCF/dbb

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169 DEC 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Fletcher

RH

Kisseloff-5128

MAY 17 1963

WASHINGTON 38 FROM NEW YORK 17 5:55P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAN. PERJURY. ESP-R. ON MAY SIXTEEN LAST DOKEX R. C. FEEHAN RETURNED BALTIMORE PAPERS /Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE/ TO THE BUREAU. IT IS REQUESTED THAT IF POSSIBLE A TEXTURE EXAMINATION BE MADE OF THESE DOCUMENTS TO DETERMINE WHETHER Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE ARE OF THE SAME TEXTURE AND STRUCTURE AND IF THEY WERE RUN OFF AT THE SAME TIME. IT IS ALSO REQUESTED THAT THE LAB ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE FROM EXAMINING THE EDGE CUT OF THESE DOCUMENTS WHETHER THEY CAME FROM THE SAME BATCH OF PAPER. THE LAB IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER THEY ARE OF THE OPINION THEY CAN IDENTIFY THE BLANK PIECE OF PAPER WHICH WAS USED AS A BASIS OF COMPARISON BY THE MISS DOCUMENT EXAMINER IN PITTSBURGH AS BEING IDENTICAL WITH THE PAPER USED TO MAKE Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE.

RECORDED - 1 74-1333-3118

INDEXED - 1

EX-100

Kisseloff-5129

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Called Laboratory

M

By

Cc:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 18 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hickey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI DETROIT 5-18-49 11-39-. EST SSB

DIRECTOR AND SACS NYC AND WASH FIELD URGENT

JAHAM. REBUTEL MAY SEVENTEEN. BURNETTA FISHER EXHAUSTIVELY INTERVIEWED AND FAILS TO RECALL ANY EXISTING TYPEWRITER SPECIMENS OR PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE ANY. FISHER WORKED FOR CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DC, BUT DOES NOT RECALL USING TYPEWRITER FOR ANY CORRESPONDENCE WITH THEM. ONLY WRITING SHE CAN RECALL ON THIS MACHINE WAS BIOLOGY PAPER PREPARED FOR HIGH SCHOOL, WHICH SHE SAYS HAS BEEN DESTROYED.

O-CONNOR

END

ACK IN ORD

WA12-41 PM OK FBI WASH DC GAR

NY OK FBI NYC GAF

DISC O PLSOM

RECEIVED

RECORDED - 1 174-1333-3/20

INDEXED - 1 37 MAY 24 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 18 1949

TELEMETER

WASH 3, NYC 2 FROM CHICAGO 18 2-32PM PL

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

JAHAM. RENYTEL MAY SEVENTEEN, FORTY NINE. AMERICAN SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ADVISES ALL CORRESPONDENCE FROM STUDENTS USUALLY DESTROYED AFTER FIVE YEARS. NO RECORD IN FILES RE ANY PERSON WITH SURNAME LOCKEY AND ONLY STUDENT NAMED MC QUEEN WAS MARJORIE MC QUEEN, TWO TWO ONE SIX DAVIS STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. WHO WAS FORTY IN NINETEEN FORTY THREE WHEN ENROLLED. NY SHOULD ADVISE WHETHER THIS PERSON IS MRS. JAMES MC QUEEN AND FURNISH EXACT NATURE OF HER CORRESPONDENCE AND CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL, IN ORDER THAT EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH MAY BE CONDUCTED.

RECORDED - 1 74-1332-3121
EX-100

MC SWAIN

END ACK PLS !!

MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5131

Rec'd 10 am
5-19-49
NA-CRC

MAY 18

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lodd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

10-52P

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 26 CHICAGO 1 FROM NEW YORK 18

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. RE CHICAGO TEL YESTERDAY. MRS. JAMES MC QUEEN, NEE MARGARET LOCKEY, WAS BORN WASHINGTON, DC AND IS TWENTY YEARS OLD. SHE MARRIED JAMES MC QUEEN IN MAY, FORTYSEVEN. SHE STATED SHE ATTENDED DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, DC, THROUGH FORTYFIVE AND LEFT BEFORE GRADUATION. SHE STATED SHE THEN CORRESPONDED WITH THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AND TOOK REGULAR HIGH SCHOOL COURSES SO SHE COULD BECOME HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE. SHE USED THE NAME MARGARET LOCKEY IN CORRESPONDING WITH THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, BUT DID NOT GRADUATE.

RECORDED - 1
INDEXED - 1
EX-100
37 MAY 24 1949

SCHEIDT

MAY 31 1949

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11
44

Kisseloff-5132

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:
SAC, New York

May 19, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination requested by your office on May 18, 1949. This report confirms and supplements the Bureau's wires dated May 18 and May 19, 1949.

Re
JAPAN
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO
FBI FILE NO
LAB. NO 74-1333
D-99913 BU

Examination requested by
New York

Reference
Wire dated May 18, 1949.

Examination requested
Document

Specimens

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bcs

Requesting examination of paper making up Q6 through Q69.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

An examination has been made of the paper making up Q6 through Q69 and the results are set forth below. Physical measurements show that Q6 through Q21, Q27 through Q29, Q31, Q58 through Q69 have the same approximate size and are thin white sheets of paper which contain no watermarks. Specimens Q23 through Q26, Q30, Q32 through Q57 have the same approximate measurements and are thin white sheets of paper and contain no watermarks but are of a different size than the above mentioned specimens. Specimen Q22 is a sheet of bond paper having no watermark and the size is different than either of the above two groups. There are many irregularities along the edges of all the sixty-four documents but they are of such a nature that a definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether these documents originated from the same or different paper batches except Q22 which is a bond paper and could not have come from either of the two paper batches. In view of the condition of specimens Q6 through Q69 it was not possible to predict whether any one of these specimens could be identified with black paper used as a basis for comparison by the HISS examiner.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAY 19 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

RECORDED
EX-100

74-1333-3123

RCF:JLJL

Page one

Continued on next page.

The paper fiber analysis requested in your wire of May 18, 1949 was not made on specimens Q6 through Q69 because it would require cutting out pieces of paper from each document which would materially change the appearance of the original documents. A fiber analysis would require approximately five days to complete and the maximum results obtainable would be to state that possibly the thin white sheets could have come from one batch of paper or that the papers are from different batches of paper. The thin white paper making up specimens Q6 through Q21 and Q23 through Q69 has wide commercial distribution. In view of the amount of work involved in such an examination together with the limited results that might be obtained it is requested that the laboratory be advised if a fiber examination is necessary.

Kisseloff-5134

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 19 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Tracy
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Mr. Conrad
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 18 19 4-35P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. WFO SUTEL WHETHER ANY INFO AVAILABLE INDICATING HOW CLAUDIE, PERRY, OR RAYMOND CATLETT FIXED DATE THEY RECEIVED INSTANT TYPEWRITER. IF INFO NOT AVAILABLE, SUGGEST WFO CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF REINTERVIEWING PERRY AND RAYMOND CATLETT AS WELL AS CLAUDIE CATLETT TO DETERMINE IF ANY INFO AVAILABLE TO THESE INDIVIDUALS INDICATING THAT THE TYPEWRITER MIGHT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AFTER HISS FAMILY MOVED TO VOLTA PLACE, WASHINGTON, DC. IF INTERVIEW CONDUCTED, CLOSE RELATIONSHIP OF CATLETTS TO HISS FAMILY SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND AS WELL AS FACT THAT DEFENSE HAS POSSIBLY FIXED DATE FOR CATLETTS FAMILY BY MENTIONING THE P STREET AND THIRTIETH STREET ADDRESSES OF HISS AS PERIOD WHEN CATLETTS RECEIVED TYPEWRITER. WFO SUTEL DATE BURNETTA FISHER ENROLLED IN DUNBAR HIGHSCHOOL, WASHINGTON.

EX-100 RECORDED - 1 74-1343-3124
INDEXED - 1 27 MAY 24 1949

MAY 27 1949 316 TWO COPIES WFO

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 19 1949

TELETYPE

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Fornatari
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 11 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM PHILA 5-19-49 509 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM. JOSEPH R. BOUCOT TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY ONE ROSENWALD BY PHONE FROM NYC. THIS INDIVIDUAL CONNECTED WITH MC CLEAN, ATTNY. FOR ALGER HISS. ROSENWALD WANTED TO TALK TO BOUCOT ABOUT HIS RESIDENCE NEAR SMITHTOWN, PA. AND HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER HISS IF ANY. BOUCOT ADVISED ROSENWALD THAT HE DID NOT HAVE ANY INFO CONCERNING HISS WHEREUPON ROSENWALD ADVISED THAT THIS WAS EXACTLY THE POINT HE WANTED BOUCOT TO TESTIFY CONCERNING AT THE FORTHCOMING TRIAL. ROSENWALD MADE APPOINTMENT TO VISIT BOUCOT AT HIS RESIDENCE IN PHILA. TOMORROW. BOUCOT WILL ADVISE THIS OFFICE OF RESULTS OF INTERVIEW. HE HAS PREVIOUSLY ADVISED IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF CHAMBERS RESIDENCE AT SMITHTOWN THAT HE DOES NOT RECALL KNOWING HISS AND HAS FAILED TO IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPHS OF HISS.

BOARDMAN

NCORR LINE 8 WD 4 SHD BE "TRIAL"

Y PLS ACK AND DISC AND WA PLS HOLD

NY PH R4 NY

EX-100

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7 MAY 26 1949

Kisseloff-5136

MAY 19, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK
SAC, PHILADELPHIA
SAC, BALTIMORE
SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

REBUTTAL MAY EIGHTEEN JAMES, PERJURY, MISCELLANEOUS - R. PAPER FIBER ANALYSIS NOT MADE ON Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE BECAUSE IT REQUIRES CUTTING OUT PIECES WHICH WOULD MATERIALLY CHANGE APPEARANCE OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. A FIBER ANALYSIS WOULD REQUIRE APPROXIMATELY FIVE DAYS TO COMPLETE AND MAXIMUM RESULTS OBTAINABLE WOULD BE TO STATE THAT POSSIBLY THE THIN WHITE SHEETS COULD HAVE COME FROM SAME BATCH OR THAT THE PAPERS ARE FROM DIFFERENT BATCHES. THIS TYPE PAPER HAS WIDE COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION. IN VIEW OF AMOUNT OF WORK INVOLVED AND LIMITED RESULTS, NY ADVISE IF FIBER EXAMINATION NECESSARY.

URGENT

74-1333

RCF:JL JL

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Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 19 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 19 19 4-37P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE- R. ON MAY EIGHTEEN HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH WAS INTERVIEWED BY AUSA T.H. MURPHY AND BUREAU AGENT, NYC. WADLEIGH RELATED INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY SUPPLIED TO AGENTS OF WASHINGTON AND NY DIVISIONS,

AND IN CONCLUSION STATED THAT SOMETIME IN THE LATTER PART OF JANUARY, NINETEEN FORTYNINE, HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM EDWARD MCLEAN WHO INDICATED HE WAS HISS- ATTORNEY. MCLEAN DESIRED TO CONFER WITH WADLEIGH, BUT WADLEIGH INFORMED HIM HE WOULD HAVE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH HIS ATTORNEY BEFORE TALKING TO MCLEAN. MCLEAN THEN INDICATED HE WOULD DRIVE OUT TO WADLEIGH-S HOME PENDING WADLEIGH GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE LATTER-S ATTORNEY. AT THE TIME MCLEAN ARRIVED AT WADLEIGH-S RESIDENCE, THE LATTER HAD NOT SUCCEEDED IN REACHING HIS ATTORNEY, RAYMOND WISE, NYC. MCLEAN THEN ENGAGED WADLEIGH IN GENERAL CONVERSATION AND DURING THIS ASKED HIM IF HE, WADLEIGH, KNEW ANYONE WHO MIGHT HAVE SUPPLIED STATED DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS TO CHAMBERS. HE ALSO INQUIRED IF LARRY DUGGAN MIGHT HAVE SUPPLIED CHAMBERS WITH STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS. WADLEIGH MADE NO COMMENTS TO THESE INQUIRIES AND SOON RECEIVED A PHONE CALL FROM HIS LAWYER WHO INSTRUCTED HIM NOT TO MAKE ANY ADMISSIONS WHATSOEVER TO MCLEAN. AFTER WADLEIGH

RECORDED - 1 74-1555-3127
EX-100 INDEXED - 1

MAY 27 1949

END PAGE ONE

WAS 19 PAGE TWO

HAD SO INFORMED MCLEAN, THE LATTER, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A MR. DAVIS, LEFT THE WADLEIGH RESIDENCE AND WADLEIGH HAS NOT HEARD OF HIM SINCE THAT TIME. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO OBTAIN FROM THE STATE DEPT. OR OTHER SOURCES THE DEFINITE DATE IN MARCH OF THIRTYEIGHT WHEN WADLEIGH LEFT THE US FOR MISSION TO TURKEY.

SCHEIDT

END

HOLD PLS

Kisseloff-5139

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Recd 1am
5-19-49
NA - ERC

MAY

ASB
Brent

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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 7 19 12-34 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAN, PERJURY, ESP-R. USA, SDNY, REQUESTS HENRY T. IRELAND OF EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NY BE INTERVIEWED IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE EXACT PERIOD DURING WHICH SILVER COLORED METAL CONTAINERS USED BY KODAK. THESE CONTAINERS WERE OBSERVED BY IRELAND AND JOSEPH C. NOLAN OF EASTMAN KODAK ON DEC. TWENTY FIRST LAST WHEN THEY EXAMINED FIVE FILM STRIPS TO DETERMINE MAKE AND DATE OF MANUFACTURE. EASTMAN KODAK OFFICIALS AT NYC ADVISE THAT THESE SILVER COLORED CYLINDRICAL SHAPED FLAT COVERED CONTAINERS STAMPED KODAK WERE REPLACED IN FORTY OR FORTY ONE BY MULTICOLORED CONTAINERS WITH SCREW TYPE DOME SHAPED COVER. REQUEST IRELAND TO DETERMINE IF POSSIBLE EXACT DATES OF USE BY CO. OF QUESTIONED CONTAINERS AND BE PREPARED TO TESTIFY THERETO. SUTEL RESULTS.

174-1333-3128

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1949

EX-100

BUFFALO ADVISED

HOLD PLS

5 MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5140

NH
MRS

Mr. Fletcher
1742

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lodd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
11-23 P

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 43 20 1-

DIRECTOR URGENT

F. L. [illegible]

JAHAM. LATE THIS PM AUSA EDWARD MC DONALD, SDNY, ADVISED THAT USA HAD JUST BEEN SERVED WITH AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RETURNABLE MAY TWENTY THIRD NEXT FOR THE TAKING OF A DEPOSITION FROM THE HONORABLE PHILIP JESSUP FOR ALGER HISS DEFENSE. AUSA MURPHY HAD LEFT HIS OFFICE FOR WEEKEND AND MC DONALD WAS REFERRED TO SAAG DONEGAN. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT LLOYD PAUL STRYKER, ATTY FOR HISS, HAD ATTEMPTED TO SECURE CONSENT OF GOVT. SEVERAL DAYS AGO TO PUTTING IN TO EVIDENCE A LETTER FROM MR. JESSUP INASMUCH AS LATTER DEPARTED MAY THIRTEEN LAST FOR PARIS, FRANCE FOR FOUR POWER CONFERENCE AND AUSA MURPHY REJECTED SUCH REQUEST. JESSUP PRESUMABLY WILL BE IN PARIS AT LEAST TWO AND A HALF MONTHS. ABOVE FOR INFO.

RECORDED - 1 | 14-1333-3129
IF IB

SCHEIDT 37 MAY 24 1949

HOLD PLS 306 EX-100

Kisseloff-5141

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 20 1949

TELEMETER

WASH AND WFO 6 AND NYC 2 FROM CHICAGO 20 8-43 P CS

DIRECTOR AND SACS ROUTINE

JAHAM. RE NY TEL MAY EIGHTEEN. FILE OF MARGARET LOCKEY AT AMERICAN SCHOOL, CHGO, CONTAINS NO TYPEWRITTEN CORRESPONCDENCE FROM HER. RE WFO TEL MAY FOURTEEN. RE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER FIVE N TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE. WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. HAS NO RECORD OF ITS SALE OR SUBSEQUENT HISTORY AS OLD RECORDS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND IT NEVER WAS RETURNED TO FACTORY FOR REBUILDING. RE PHILA TELETYPE MAY SEVENTEEN JOSEPH SCHMITT, VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF PRODUCTION, ADVISES FACTORY RECORD AS INCLUDED ON PAGE THREE REPORT OF SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE, FORTY EIGHT IS ACCURATE IN ROUND FIGURES AND THAT CHIEF ENGINEER JAMES KOCA COULD TESTIFY AS TO ACCURACY. COMPANY ALSO HAS A LIST SHOWING SERIAL NUMBER RANGE AT TIME TECHNICAL CHANGES WERE MADE IN JUNE, TWENTY FOUR, DECEMBER, TWENTY FOUR, MARCH, TWENTY FIVE, MARCH, TWENTY NINE, AUGUST, THIRTY, AND DURING VARIOUS MONTHS SINCE. HAROLD KROULL, TRAFFIC MANAGER, CAN TESTIFY AS TO ACCURACY OF THIS LIST. LIST BEING FORWARDED BY LETTER.

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

TWO COPIES WFO

EX-100

MC SWAIN

END ACK PLS

MAY 20, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK
SAC, PHILADELPHIA
SAC, BALTIMORE
SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RELET WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE MAY TWENTY. CONCLUDED Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE TYPED BY SAME MACHINE THAT TYPED APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT FORM NUMBER FIFTYSEVEN SIGNED STAFFORD J. MC QUEEN. LETTER TO FINANCE OFFICER HOLABIRD SIGNAL DEPOT NOT TYPED BY SAME MACHINE THAT TYPED Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE.

HOOVER

URGENT

74-1333

RCF:JL

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MEMO WHITSON TO LADD 5/23/49 TFO

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAY 31 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 21 9 46 AM '49

Kisseloff-5143

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK CITY 40 20 10-23 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS R. REURTEL MAY NINETEEN LAST. REDISPOSITION OF EXHIBIT Q ONE THREE TWO. SAAG TO J. DONEGAN REQUESTS THAT YOU FORWARD THIS EXHIBIT TO THIS OFFICE FOR DELIVERY TO HIM.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

NY R 40 WA

RECORDED - 1
EX-100

74-1333-3132

37 MAY 22 1949

cc: Mr. L. L. Jones

Kisseloff-5144

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hanson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Washington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
11-33 P.

N 17
WCS

Mrs. Fletcher
1742

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 45 20

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

F. L. Galpin

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R. YOUR DIVISION REQUESTED TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW FRANK DUVAL /PHONETIC/ WHO WAS CHIEF WATCH OFFICER, DIV. OF COMMUNICATIONS, DEPT. OF STATE, DURING PERTINENT PERIOD COVERED BY BALTIMORE PAPERS. HE SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH HIS DUTIES AND HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE OPERATION OF THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE FORWARDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT GOVT. PROSECUTORS CAN DETERMINE WHETHER IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO CALL HIM AS A WITNESS IN INSTANT CASE.

SCHEIDT

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444

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37 MAY 24 1949

NY R 45 WA

MAY 27 1949

ORGA COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-5145

MAY 30

46.

WASH FROM NEW YORK 12 P 20 7-13 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REBULET APR FIFTEEN LAST TRANSMITTING PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF Q ONE SIX SEVEN AND MEMO ON STATIONERY OF HCUA DATED DEC TWO FORTY EIGHT WHICH PERTAINED TO Q ONE SIX SEVEN. IT IS REQUESTED THAT ORIGINALS OF THESE PAPERS BE TRANSMITTED NYO FOR POSSIBLE USE IN TRIAL OF THIS CASE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

RECORDED - I

74-1353-3134

1949

100

Kisseloff-5146

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

1742

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 42 BALTIMORE 3 FROM NEW YORK 20 10-55PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. YOUR DIVISION REQUESTED TO OBTAIN COPY OF PLEADING IN THE CHAMBERS LIBEL SUIT. CHAMBERS ADVISED TODAY THAT HIS ATTORNEY, RICHARD CLEVELAND, IS IN POSSESSION OF AN APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE WITH A FIRM IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS., THAT CHAMBERS MADE OUT PROBABLY IN NINETEEN FORTYTHREE OR FORTYFOUR. IT IS REQUESTED THAT CLEVELAND BE INTERVIEWED SO THAT A COPY OF THIS APPLICATION BE OBTAINED OR THAT THE INFORMATION APPEARING ON IT BE OBTAINED. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THIS INFORMATION BE SENT BY LETTER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

SCHEIDT

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

BA

NY R 3 BA

WA NY R 42 WA

RECORDED - 1 74-1333-3135

1949

EX-7

MAY 27

Kisseloff-5147

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Roser
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Harrington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 41 PHILADELPHIA 5 FROM NEW YORK CITY 20 10-31PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. IN INTERVIEW TODAY, CHAMBERS RELATED THAT SOME MONTHS AGO HE HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH GILBERT KILPAK, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AND WHO RESIDES AT PENDLE HILL, WALLINGFORD, PA. THIS INTERVIEW WAS IN CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE HCUA IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE. CHAMBERS ALSO RELATES HE SENT A RATHER LENGHTY LETTER TO KILPAK IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TESTIMONY. IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOUR DIVISION INTERVIEW KILPAK AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN LETTER IN QUESTION AND TO ASCERTAIN ANY INFORMATION KILPAK MAY HAVE THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST IN THIS INVESTIGATION.

SCHEIDT

PH ACK AND DISC WA HOLD PLS

PH NY R 5 PH

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74-1333-3136

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Kisseloff-5148

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5-20-49 11:20 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

JAHAM. REWYTEL MAY NINETEEN, LAST, AT FOUR THIRTYFIVE PM. ALL PRESENTLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION WHICH MAY FIX DATE CATLETT FAMILY RECEIVED TYPEWRITER, SET OUT IN THE REPORT OF SA JOHN E. HOWARD, DATED MAY EIGHTEEN, LAST, AT DC. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. BURNETTA FISHER, NEE CATLETT, ATTENDED DUNBAR HS, DC, FROM SEPTEMBER TWENTY, FORTYTHREE TO MARCH TWENTY, FORTYSIX.

HOOVER

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MAY 20 1 08 PM '49

EX-100 RECORDED - 153 74-1333-3137
INDEXED - 16 RECEIVED

MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5149

MAY 20 1949

TELETYPE

NA

CONF TWO STNS

WASH AND WFO 38 FROM NEW YORK 20 9-48 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT, WHO WAS PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED BY AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE AND WHO SUPPLIED VARIOUS CORRESPONDENCE EMANATING FROM HISS, RECONTACTED THIS OFFICE TODAY. ADVISED THAT HE HAD FURTHER INFO WITH REGARD TO THIS CASE, THAT A SHORT TIME BACK HE HAD BEEN RECONTACTED BY LLOYD PAUL STRYKER, ATTY FOR ALGER HISS, AND THAT STRYKER SPENT FIVE HOURS DISCUSSING GENERAL PHASES OF THIS INVESTIGATION. BULLITT ADVISED THAT HE DESIRED THAT AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE CONTACT HIM MONDAY, MAY TWENTY THIRD, AT EIGHT THIRTY AM FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION IN THIS MATTER. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN WAS ADVISED OF THESE FACTS AND HE STATED THAT HE DESIRED THAT AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE SHOULD CONTACT MR. BULLITT AND OBTAIN FROM HIM ANY INFO HE HAS IN HIS POSSESSION. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY AGENTS THIS OFFICE WILL INTERVIEW BULLITT MONDAY MORNING NEXT, EIGHT THIRTY AM. FOR INFO OF BUREAU, WILLIAM M. BULLITT IS A COUSIN OF FORMER AMBASSADOR WILLIAM BULLITT. HE ALSO ADVISED IN PREVIOUS INTERVIEW THAT HE WAS SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE US THIRTYEIGHT YEARS AGO.

SCHEIDT

EX-100

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MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5150

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DIRECTOR, FBI

JUDGE CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, JR., ET AL.
PERJURY
MISCELLANEOUS - 1
INTERNAL SECURITY -

May 23, 1949

I thought that you would be interested in knowing that this Bureau has received information that Charles Edward Wyzanski, United States District Judge, Boston, Massachusetts, has agreed to take the stand as a character witness in New York City on behalf of Alger Hiss. He is alleged to have commented that his making himself available as a witness would be regarded as unusual by many, particularly since he was to be a witness for the defense in a criminal case. However, he felt he knew Alger Hiss so well that there was no choice open to him.

You will recall that Judge Wyzanski has exhibited an unfriendly attitude toward this Bureau in the past. The unfriendly actions were called to your attention by my memoranda dated June 23, 1947, September 3, 1947 and March 27, 1948. In your memorandum dated June 26, 1947, you expressed a desire to be informed of any information received concerning Judge Wyzanski.

For your assistance a summary of the information contained in my previous memoranda pertaining to Judge Wyzanski is hereinafter set forth. There is also included a brief sketch of his background obtained during the course of this Bureau's investigation of Judge Wyzanski before he became Judge.

Charles Edward Wyzanski was born on May 27, 1906, at Boston, Massachusetts. He attended Brookline High School, Brookline, Massachusetts, from September 1918 until June 1922. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, from September 1922 to June 1923. He entered Harvard College in September 1923 and graduated Magna Cum Laude in June 1927. The following is the list of scholarships and prizes awarded to Wyzanski during his attendance at this College:

1925 - 1926 - John Harvard Scholarship (Honorary)
1926 - 1927 - Harvard College Scholarship (Honorary)
June 20, 1927 - Susan Anthony Potter Prize - $50.00

He was a member of the debating team from 1925 to 1927. He was also a member of the Debating Council and Phi Beta Kappa.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ASB/lc

cc. 62-75474

JUN 2 1949

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Wyzanski entered Harvard Law School in September 1927, and graduated eighth in his class of 393, Magna Cum Laude during June 1930.

After his graduation from Harvard Law School he was employed as a law clerk in the firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg, 50 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, off and on during the period of September 1931 to April 1933. He was Law Secretary to United States Circuit Court Judge, Second Circuit, August N. Hand from October 1930 to August 1931. He was also employed as Law Secretary to United States Circuit Court Judge Learned Hand, Second Circuit, in October 1932.

He left the employ of the aforementioned law firm in Boston when on May 23, 1933, he was appointed Solicitor for the Labor Department in Washington, D. C. He held this position until November 25, 1935, when he transferred to the Department of Justice as Special Assistant to the Attorney General. He resigned this position on approximately August 1, 1937, and returned to private practice in Boston where he became a member of the aforementioned law firm. He is alleged to have subsequently left this firm when he became a member of the National Defense Mediation Board in approximately July 1941. However, a personal history statement referred to this Bureau by the Department in October 1941, reflects that Wyzanski resided at 4 Worthington Road, Brookline, Massachusetts, and had been a partner in the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins since 1938.

Wyzanski was considered a brilliant student at Harvard Law School and he possessed an outstanding legal mind. Professor Felix Frankfurter is reported to have characterized him as one of the most brilliant law students he ever had.

Circuit Court Judge Augustus N. Hand advised that Wyzanski argued cases before the United States Supreme Court for the Government in which the constitutionality of the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act were involved. Both of these Acts were declared Constitutional and Judge Hand advised that subsequently Wyzanski was highly recommended to him by Justices Van Devanter, Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo for his excellent presentation and arguments on these cases.

On April 11, 12, 1944, the case of "Anthony John Callo, et al, Theft from Interstate Shipment" was heard before Judge Wyzanski. In that case the Special Agents had invited the defendants to the Boston office of this Bureau for questioning and subsequently obtained signed statements.

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Judge Wyzanski ruled that these statements were inadmissible inasmuch as the defendants did not know that they could refuse the "invitation", and that the Agents did not advise them of this right. Judge Wyzanski stated that these statements were inadmissible under the decision of the Supreme Court in the McNabb case indicating at the same time that he had discussed the McNabb decision with three Judges of the Supreme Court. Judge Wyzanski indicated to the Jury that the officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had violated the law in taking the alleged confessions and that Grand Juries would someday take it upon themselves to indict officers who had taken evidence illegally. However, he stated that in this instance he did not suggest that these particular officers should be indicted but that the confessions in question were obtained illegally and should be disregarded.

(62-75474-2)

The "Boston Herald" for June 3, 1947, on page 5 carried a news story in which the first two paragraphs read as follows:

> "Unless a group is found criminal or treasonable, it should be allowed freedom of association, Judge H. Wyzanski, Jr., of the Federal Court, contended yesterday in defending the decision of Harvard University to permit within the college a branch of the American Youth for Democracy.
>
> "Speaking at the annual exercises of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the jurist maintained, with respect to the organization which has been termed a member of the Communist Front, 'You cannot be certain whether groups termed subversive are termed so in error or in truth.'"

(62-75474-3)

A confidential source advised that on February 3, 1947, Judge Wyzanski was contacted by Isador Amdur in order to secure the Judge's assistance in perfecting arrangements whereby Gregori Shayn, a Russian astronomer, would receive honorary membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at a dinner held on March 12, 1947, at Boston. Dean John Dunker of MIT had felt that it was perhaps unwise to invite a Russian into membership at this particular time. Judge Wyzanski permitted Amdur to quote him to the effect that because the organization was composed of scientists and did not have political significance that Dunker was specious. The Judge insisted that Shayn be invited. It may be noted that the membership of Amdur in the Communist Party had been established.

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A confidential source advised on November 13, 1946, that Judge Wyzanski counseled Dr. Harlow Shapley not to bring records with him in answer to a subpoena instructing Shapley to do so, issued by the United States House Committee on Un-American Activities. Judge Wyzanski further instructed that Shapley should compose a statement which he would read to the Congressional Committee. He further advised that if Shapley were not permitted counsel during the Committee's hearing, he should not respond to any question until permission was granted to him to leave the committee room in order to consult with counsel. Judge Wyzanski asserted that each time Shapley so left the room he should spend at least twenty minutes with counsel in the Congressional corridors. In this fashion the Committee could not possibly ask Shapley more than three questions an hour and thus would soon tire of the interrogation.

A confidential source furnished the Boston office of this Bureau with the January 30, 1946 issue of "MCPAC-ETC." This item was the official organ of the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee. The issue cited that Mrs. Charles T. Wyzanski was a sponsor of the MCPAC. Confidential informants of the Boston office of this Bureau at that time were advising that the organization was subject to a heavy Communist infiltration in its leadership. It has since merged with ICCASP to become the Massachusetts Chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America.

A confidential informant advised on May 9, 1947, that Mrs. Wyzanski was requested by Alice Andur, believed to be the wife of Isadore Andur, to speak before a group on Palestine problems and the United Nations. The group was not identified but it was known at that time that Mrs. Andur had been very active in the Cambridge League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Andur's membership in the Communist Party had been established. Mrs. Wyzanski accepted the invitation for 3:00 PM on June 4, 1947.

(62-75474-4)

The "Committee of One Thousand" was officially formed on January 19, 1948, under guidance of Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Hannah Dorner, former Executive Vice Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America in New York City. The express purpose of this organization was to accomplish the abolishment of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. A confidential source advised that Dr. Shapley consulted with Judge Wyzanski in Boston regarding the formation of this group. It appears that

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Kisseloff-5154

Judge Wyzanski advised Dr. Shapley to continue to fight for the abolition of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. He also advised Dr. Shapley that the fight should be continued with the idea in mind that if an effective demand for abolition were made, then certain regulations would be imposed on the committee.

(62-75474-7)

A confidential source advised that on March 16, 1948, a meeting of the Boston Cambridge Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers and the Cambridge Association of Scientists, a local division of the Federation of American Scientists was held at the Littaeu Center, Harvard University. Isadore Amdur was one of the speakers at this meeting. Amdur stated that the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was initiating a committee to investigate the alleged violations of civil liberties similar to the Dr. Edward U. Condon case which resulted from the Loyalty Program. In order to obtain a specimen case for examination which would not touch on a Government employee, the committee of the AAAS had attempted to secure the House Committee file on Harlow Shapley. Unsuccessful in a direct approach, the committee members had contacted Federal Judge Charles Wyzanski of Boston, who is an AAAS member. Amdur stated that Judge Wyzanski had successfully, through unnamed Washington contacts, obtained a transcript of the House Committee record on Shapley on file in Washington. (62-58854-239)

Mr. Thomas J. Donegan in New York City has been apprised of the aforegoing information.

cc Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell,
Criminal Division

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

Kisseloff-5155

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: May 5, 1949

To: Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Francis Hammack
Chief, Personnel Security Branch

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. W. WARD PIGMAN

Recently Dr. William L. Simpson, Scientific Director, Detroit Institute of Cancer Research, 4811 John R Street, Detroit 1, Michigan, advised this Bureau they were considering the employment of one Dr. W. Ward Pigman, and requested this Bureau to advise him concerning any derogatory information there may be available on Dr. Pigman. Dr. Simpson further stated that his Institute was being considered for a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. Of course, it was impossible for this Bureau to comply with Dr. Simpson's request. However, the enclosed memorandum on William Ward Pigman is being made available to you in view of the fact you may receive an application on him for clearance at some future date.

Enclosure

CPH:hke

1 ENCL.

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EX-98

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER
MAY 5 - 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Kisseloff-5156

MAY 15, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

RE JAHAM. DOCEX R. C. FEEHAN LEFT WASHINGTON NINE A.M. VIA BUREAU AUTOMOBILE WITH CHARTS. ARRIVING NEW YORK APPROXIMATELY SIX P.M.

HOOVER

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74-1333-31-43

12 MAY 20 1949

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169 DEC 16 1964

Kisseloff-5157

May 5, 1949

RE: WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

A confidential informant, considered reliable, advised this Bureau in 1943 that he had been introduced to one William Ward Pigman about 1936, at which time Pigman was employed by the Bureau of Standards. At the time of this introduction, the confidential informant alleges that he was a courier for the Communist Party underground apparatus, and that it was his understanding that William Ward Pigman and his brother, George Pigman, were connected with an underground apparatus at this time. He stated that about 1936 Ward Pigman began furnishing him documentary material from the Bureau of Standards. He continued to furnish material once a week until about April 1938.

The William Ward Pigman, referred to above, was born March 5, 1910, at Chicago, Illinois. He was employed by the National Bureau of Standards from 1930 to 1938, when he resigned to accept a scholarship in Germany. He was reinstated at the Bureau of Standards in 1939 and resigned in 1944. In November 1948 he was employed as a Research Chemist at the American Paper Institute, Appleton, Wisconsin, having been so employed for two years.

William Ward Pigman was interviewed by representatives of this Bureau, at which time he denied being a Communist, and denied furnishing information of a confidential nature to anyone while he was employed by the Bureau of Standards. The associates of Pigman interviewed have been unable to furnish any information of Communist Party underground activity on the part of Pigman.

(Summary prepared in Chambers Case on William Ward Pigman)

C.P.HARTLEY:hke

(BLIND MEMO FOR ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
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Kisseloff-5158

ENCLOSURE

May 5, 1949

RECORDED - 11

314

Dr. William L. Simpson
Scientific Director
Detroit Institute of Cancer Research
4811 John R Street
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Dr. Simpson:

Reference is made to your letter requesting assistance in your decision on the employment of Dr. W. Ward Pigman.

I appreciate your position. However, I must advise you it has long been the practice of this Bureau to hold its files confidential and available for official use only, and I regret that under this rule it will be impossible for me to answer your inquiry. I am sure you will appreciate the soundness of this rule and understand that no inferences should be drawn from the refusal to give the desired information.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CPH:hke

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Kisseloff-5159

Detroit Institute of Cancer Research

4811 JOHN R STREET
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

April 27, 1949

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Dr. W. Ward Pigman, now of the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wisconsin, has applied to this Institute for a position in biochemistry to study fundamental chemical mechanisms involved in the development of cancer.

Dr. Pigman volunteered the information that he was named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in December, 1948, and that he was questioned by the grand jury in New York City during the same month. He states that he is anxious that we satisfy ourselves fully on his loyalty before considering employing him.

Although, in general, there is little likelihood that the members of our staff would have any opportunity to engage in disloyal acts affecting the security of the country, we would not wish to be known as a haven for such persons and, indeed, to have such individuals on the staff might jeopardize the public support which we need so badly.

Furthermore, the Institute is presently being considered for a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. This contract would not involve access to restricted information but it is possible and we hope that it may work out, that the facilities of the Institute will be useful to the Atomic Energy Commission for any type of work in the event of a national emergency. With this in mind there is further reason for our sincere wish to exercise extreme care in the selection and appointment of personnel.

If you can give us any assistance with regard to our decision on Dr. Pigman, we shall be most grateful. Such information would, of course, be held in confidence if it is the wish of the department to do so.

If it would be preferable that this matter be discussed personally, we shall be pleased to receive your representative or to call at the offices of the Bureau either in Detroit or in Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

174-1333-31
IF IB II
MAY 17 1949

William L. Simpson

William D. Simpson, M.D.
Scientific Director

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ack 5/5/49 CPH

WLS:dmh

Letter to AEC with attached memo 5/5/49 CPH

Kisseloff-5160

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

April 29, 1949

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Thearty

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases
ALGER HISS ; et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are transmitted herewith the following additional reports in connection with instant investigation.

Report of:

Special Agent Francis D. O'Brien, dated at Boston, Massachusetts, April 12, 1949.
Special Agent David E. Todd, dated at San Francisco, California, April 15, 1949.
Special Agent Wesley A. Anderson, dated at Chicago, Illinois, April 18, 1949.
Special Agent Philip H. Wilson, dated at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1949.
Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe, dated at New York, New York, April 25, 1949.
Special Agent John B. O'Donoghue, dated at Cleveland, Ohio, April 26, 1949.
Special Agent Paul E. Alker, dated at Newark, New Jersey, April 27, 1949.
Special Agent Courtland J. Jones, dated at Washington, D. C., April 28, 1949.

As other reports are received, they will be made available to you promptly.

Enclosures

Special 1647
File

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44 MAY 11 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
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Kisseloff-5161

MAY 15, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

RE JAHAM. DOCEX R. C. FEEHAN LEFT WASHINGTON NINE A.M. VIA BUREAU AUTOMOBILE WITH CHARTS. ARRIVING NEW YORK APPROXIMATELY SIX P.M.

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JF JB II

12 MAY 20 1949

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Kisseloff-5162

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 23, 1949

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R.

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

23201

Rerep, dated April 6, 1949 entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL; INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R, PERJURY.

A lead was set out in this report at Aberdeen, Maryland to further review the 201 file for any recently executed affidavits regarding advocating the overthrow of the Government by force or violence. The only recently executed form in the file was dated, November 15, 1948. A photographic copy of this form is being submitted herewith to the Bureau and the New York Division.

It is to be noted Item 2 on this form deals with nicknames and aliases, and RENO indicated he had none. Item 33 deals with employment and RENO does not show the Communist Party as an employer. Item 32 should reflect organizations to which RENO belonged but the CP is not listed. Item 55 should reflect any data unfavorable to employee, and RENO does not include in this section his membership in the CP.

HARRY MENCKE, Intelligence Officer at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, on May 10, 1949 furnished SA JESSE F. FARR with a photostatic copy of a personal history statement for RENO, dated November 26, 1943. This copy is being forwarded to the New York Office herewith.

No other forms except the two mentioned in this letter, and those previously mentioned, as reviewed by the Washington Field Office, were observed in either the intelligence file at the Aberdeen Proving Ground or RENO'S 201 file.

Copies of this letter are being submitted to the Denver and El Paso Offices inasmuch as RENO apparently is spending his time either at Albuquerque, New Mexico or Denver, Colorado.

Enclosure

JFF:hrh
65-1642

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 118 74 - 1333-3144

cc - New York (Encls)
Denver
El Paso

Kisseloff-5163

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
1/31/81 10320 DWR/ea

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Kisseloff-5164

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

74-1553 - 3144

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU w/LTR 5-23-49

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY
IS-R
ESPIONAGE - R
(BA 65-1642)

70-1332-3144

Kisseloff-5165

Question No. 29 Cont'd - Education -

Univ. of Va.	University, Virginia	University	1932-1934	A.M., History.
Johns Hopkins Univ.	Baltimore, Maryland	Night	1939-1940?	

Question No. 33 - Cont'd - Residence from Birth -

1935 - August	1937 - May	Partly 1242 F St., N.W., Partly M St., N.W.	Washington	D.C.
1937 - June	1943 - July	503 Belair Avenue	Aberdeen	Md.
1943 - July	1947 - July	Men's Dorm, Baldwin Manor,	Aberdeen	Md.
	Later	University Hospital	Baltimore	Md.

Kisseloff-5166

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—52249-1

Kisseloff-5167

65-1642-113-55

51. None — **FORMER SPOUSE**

NAME OF FORMER SPOUSE (*Last or maiden name, first name, middle name*)	DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE

DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH (*City, State, and country*)

☐ LIVING ☐ DECEASED	DATE OF DIVORCE OR DEATH	PLACE

52. None — **CHILDREN**

SEX	NAME	AGE	FULL ADDRESS	OCCUPATION

53. None — **DEPENDENTS**

SEX	NAME	RELATIONSHIP	AGE	DEGREE OF DEPENDENCY

54. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED, INDICTED, OR CONVICTED FOR ANY VIOLATION OF LAW, OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC VIOLATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO. IF SO, STATE THE NAME AND PLACE OF COURT, NATURE OF OFFENSE, DATE, AND DISPOSITION OF CASE

55. ARE THERE ANY UNFAVORABLE INCIDENTS IN YOUR LIFE NOT MENTIONED ABOVE WHICH YOU BELIEVE MAY REFLECT UPON YOUR LOYALTY TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT OR UPON YOUR ABILITY TO PERFORM THE DUTIES WHICH YOU WILL BE CALLED UPON TO UNDERTAKE? ☐ YES ☒ NO. IF SO, DESCRIBE (*If additional space is necessary, use Remarks.*)

56. NOTIFY IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (*Give name, relationship, and address*)
Mrs. Evelyn Reno, 4428 So. Bannock St., Englewood, California, -- Mother
Mr. R. H. Kent, Assoc. Director, BRL, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. -- Employer

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING ANSWERS ARE TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND IN SIGNING THIS CERTIFICATE I DO SO WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE VERACITY OF ALL STATEMENTS MADE HEREIN WILL BE INVESTIGATED AND IF FOUND INCORRECT, INCOMPLETE, OR MISLEADING IN ANY PARTICULAR I MAY BE RELIEVED OF MY ASSIGNMENT AND SUCH OTHER DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN AS MAY BE APPROPRIATE.

November 15, 1948
(DATE)

S/ Franklin V. Reno
(SIGNATURE)

S/ Mrs. Evelyn Reno
(WITNESS)

Kisseloff-5168

10—52249-1

MOTHER

43.

MOTHER'S LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME	☒ LIVING ☐ DECEASED	IF DECEASED, GIVE DATE
Reno, Evelyn Mokler		

PRESENT ADDRESS OR LAST ADDRESS, IF DECEASED (*Street and number, city, State, and country*)
4428 South Bannock St., Englewood, Colorado, U.S.A.

DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH (*Country*)	CITIZENSHIP (*Country*)
About 1880	U.S.A.	U.S.A.

IF YOUR CITIZENSHIP WAS DERIVED FROM MOTHER'S NATURALIZATION, GIVE HER NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE NUMBER, DATE, PLACE, AND COURT OF JURISDICTION
None

STEPPARENT

44. None

STEPPARENT'S LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME	ADDRESS (*Street and number, city, State, and country*)	
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH (*Country*)	CITIZENSHIP (*Country*)
OCCUPATION	PRESENT EMPLOYER	

GUARDIAN

45. None

GUARDIAN'S LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME	ADDRESS (*Street and number, city, State, and country*)	
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH (*Country*)	CITIZENSHIP (*Country*)
OCCUPATION	PRESENT EMPLOYER	

FATHER-IN-LAW

46. None

FATHER-IN-LAW'S LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME	☐ LIVING ☐ DECEASED	IF DECEASED, GIVE DATE
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH (*Country*)	CITIZENSHIP (*Country*)
OCCUPATION	PRESENT EMPLOYER	

BROTHERS—SISTERS

47.

SEX	NAME	AGE	FULL ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
M	Duane H. Reno	33	1423 S. Knoxville, Tulsa, Okla.	Geologist
M	Philip Reno	35	Winsper, Idaho	Ranching

RELATIVES LIVING IN FOREIGN LANDS

48. None known

SEX	RELATIONSHIP	NAME	AGE	FULL ADDRESS	OCCUPATION

RELATIVES IN GOVERNMENT OR MILITARY SERVICE (*United States or Foreign*)

49. None

SEX	RELATIONSHIP	NAME	COUNTRY SERVED	TITLE OF POSITION AND DUTIES

MARITAL STATUS

50.

☒ SINGLE ☐ MARRIED ☐ SEPARATED ☐ DIVORCED ☐ WIDOWER ☐ WIDOW

DATE OF MARRIAGE	PLACE OF MARRIAGE (*State and country*)	
NAME OF SPOUSE (*Last or maiden name, first name, middle name*)		☐ LIVING ☐ DECEASED
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	CITIZENSHIP

ADDRESS PRIOR TO MARRIAGE (*Street and number, city, State, and country*)

Kisseloff-5169

PRESENT OCCUPATION	PRESENT EMPLOYER

10—63949-1

36. HAVE YOU EVER FILED APPLICATIONS FOR ANY FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS? ☒ YES ☐ NO

TITLES OF EXAMINATIONS	EXAMINED IN WHAT CITIES	MONTH AND YEAR	RATING
Jr. Astronomer	Washington, D. C.	1936 or 1937	P-1
Jr. Civil Ser. Examiner (Math)	Washington, D. C.	1936 or 1937	SP-6 or P-1 ?
Jr. Calculating Mach. Oper.	Washington, D. C.	1936 or 1937	SP-3, 4 or 5 ?

37. None

MILITARY HISTORY

A. DATE ENLISTED	DATE INDUCTED (If E. M.)	ENLISTED SERIAL NO.	DATE OF LAST DISCHARGE AS E. M.	DISCHARGE ☐ W/O SPECIFICATION ☐ HONORABLE ☐ DISHONORABLE
WO—DATE OF WARRANT	WARRANT SERIAL NO.	DATE RELIEVED AS WO	DATE OF FIRST COMMISSIONED APPOINTMENT	
SOURCE OF COMMISSION	COMPONENT (RA, ORC, NG, AUS, Navy, Marine, or Coast Guard)		DATE ENTERED ACTIVE DUTY	DATE SEPARATE OR EXPIRATION OF TERMINAL LEAVE

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN COURT-MARTIALED? ☐ YES ☒ NO. IF YES, EXPLAIN FULLY

B. HAVE YOU EVER SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES OF A FOREIGN NATION? ☐ YES ☐ NO NATION OF SERVICE | PERIOD OF SERVICE (From—To) | ARM OR SERVICE

HIGHEST GRADE ATTAINED | SERIAL NO. | DISCHARGE ☐ HONORABLE ☐ DISHONORABLE ☐ W/O SPECIFICATION ☐ TRF TO AMERICAN ARMED FORCES

38. None

FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED OR OVERSEAS DUTY

COUNTRY	DATE	LENGTH OF STAY	PURPOSE

39. FOREIGN LANGUAGES (Indicate: fluent, fair, poor)

LANGUAGE	CONVERSE	READ	WRITE
German	(Slightly) fair	fluently	fair
French	poor	fair	poor
Latin		poor	
Ancient Greek		very poor	

40. CREDIT REFERENCES (Give three)

NAME	FULL ADDRESS
Prof. E. J. McShane	Dept. of Math., Univ. of Va., University, Va.
Prof. John L. Kelley	Dept. of Math., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.
Prof. John W. Green	Dept. of Math., Univ. of Cal. at Los Angeles, Cali

41. CHARACTER REFERENCES (Give five—Not employers or relatives)

NAME	FULL ADDRESS
Prof. Anthony Morse	Dept. of Math., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif
Prof. Everett Pitcher	Dept. of Math. Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.
Prof. Charles Morrey	Dept. of Math., Univ. of Cali., Berkeley, Calif.
Prof. A. J. Kempner	Dept. of Math., Univ. of Colo., Boulder, Colo.
Prof. A. A. Bennett	Dept. of Math., Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.

42. FATHER

FATHER'S LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME: Reno, Franklin Andrew | ☐ LIVING ☒ DECEASED | IF DECEASED, GIVE DATE: Fall, 1947

PRESENT ADDRESS OR LAST ADDRESS, IF DECEASED (Street and number, city, State, and country): Winsper, Idaho, U.S.A.

DATE OF BIRTH: About 1880 | PLACE OF BIRTH (Country): U.S.A. | CITIZENSHIP (Country): U.S.A.

IF YOUR CITIZENSHIP WAS DERIVED FROM FATHER'S NATURALIZATION, GIVE HIS NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE NUMBER, DATE, PLACE NATURALIZED, AND COURT OF JURISDICTION

OCCUPATION AND PRESENT EMPLOYER: Deceased

KISSELOFF 6170

33. **RESIDENCE FROM BIRTH**

DATE (From—To)		STREET AND NUMBER	CITY	STATE OR COUNTRY
1911-May	1918-Summer	My father's ranch	Winsper	Idaho
1918-Summer	1919-Summer		Weiser	Idaho
1919-Summer	1921-June		Grand Junction	Colorado
1921-June	1921-August	Highland Village	Gunnison	Colorado
1921-August	1922-August		Boulder	Colorado
1922-August	1929-August	Partly 523 Paterson St.	Ft. Collines	Colorado
1929-August	1930-June	Partly 418 E. Shady St.	Mildred	Colorado
1930-June	1932-June	Partly Spruce St. 918?	Boulder	Colorado
1932-June	1932-August	Partly 13th St; My father's ranch	Winsper	Idaho
1932-Sept	1935-July	Leander McCormick Observatory	University	Virginia

(Cont'd)

34. **EMPLOYMENT** (*Including part time*)

A. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF A FOREIGN NATION AS A CIVILIAN? ☐ YES ☒ NO

IF YES, GIVE NATION OF SERVICE:

DATE (From—To)	EMPLOYED AS	EMPLOYED BY (Division, dept. or agency)

LOCATION (City and country)	REASON FOR TERMINATION

B. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EMPLOYED BY A PRIVATE FIRM OF A FOREIGN NATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO. IF YES, GIVE NAME AND LOCATION OF FIRM.

DATE (From—To)	EMPLOYED AS	LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT

REASON FOR TERMINATION

C. EMPLOYMENT OTHER THAN ABOVE (*In chronological order—including part time*)

SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 220-22-0490

DATE (From—To)	EMPLOYED BY (Give name, street and number, city, and State)
1924-1927	Bice Johnson, Fort Collins, Colorado Selling magazines
EMPLOYED AS	**REASON FOR TERMINATION**
Selling magazines	Stopped selling the magazines-study under graduate work
DATE (From—To)	**EMPLOYED BY (Give name, street and number, city, and State)**
Sept. 1929-June 1930	W. Campbell, President, School Board, Mildred, Colorado
EMPLOYED AS	**REASON FOR TERMINATION**
Elementary School teacher	Returned to Univ. of Colorado to complete college
DATE (From—To)	**EMPLOYED BY (Give name, street and number, city, and State)**
June 1932 - Sept. 1932	My father, F. A. Reno, Winsper, Idaho
EMPLOYED AS	**REASON FOR TERMINATION**
Helpwork ranch	Returned to study scolarship at the W. of Va. (below)
DATE (From—To)	**EMPLOYED BY (Give name, street and number, city, and State)**
Sept. 1932 - July 1935	Prof. A. N. Vyssokskay, Assistant Director, Leader McCormick Observatory, University, Va.
EMPLOYED AS	**REASON FOR TERMINATION**
Assistant in Astronomy	To go to Washington, D.C. to earn money toward Ph.D. W
DATE (From—To)	**EMPLOYED BY (Give name, street and number, city, and State)**
August 1935 - 1936	W. Hudson, Nat'l. Office, W.P.A., Washington Auditorium, D. E. Millison & S. Chic. Offices
EMPLOYED AS	**REASON FOR TERMINATION**
Asst. Stat. Clerk. Asst. in Statistics	To temporaty Bldg. No. 2 for procurement in a position. To higher position
DATE (From—To)	**EMPLOYED BY (Give name, street and number, city, and State)**
June 1937 - Date	Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Grou
EMPLOYED AS	**REASON FOR TERMINATION**
Mathematician, P-1 to P-4	----

D. NAME AND LOCATION OF EMPLOYING AGENCY OF WAR DEPARTMENT (*For civilians only*)

Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland (Army Ord. Dept.

JOB TITLE	DOES POSITION INVOLVE HANDLING CLASSIFIED MATERIAL? IF YES, CLASSIFICATION
Mathematician, P-4 Chief, Bomb Ball. Br.	Yes Restricted and Confidential

35. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN FIRED, ASKED TO RESIGN, FURLOUGHED (*other than regular furlough or leave*) OR PUT ON AN INACTIVE STATUS FOR CAUSE W SERVING IN THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OR IN ANY POSITION OF PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYM IF SO, STATE CIRCUMSTANCES.

No

RECEIVED DEC 1948 62 2 6 1 1 9 1 5 1 4

PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT

Read the certificate at the end of this questionnaire before filling in your answers. Print or type all answers. All questions and statements must be completed. If proper answer is "No" or "None," so state. Detail is requested for your protection since in subsequent investigations which may be conducted, derogatory information on persons of same or similar names may be disclosed and background information is needed for clear identification. Fill out, sign, and execute in duplicate and return both copies to requesting agency. If more space is required, use space "Remarks" or attach separate sheet.

DATE: November 15, 1948	PLACE: 4428 South Bannock St., Englewood, Colorado
1. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME: Reno, Franklin Victor	2. NICKNAMES, ALIASES, OR CHANGES OF NAME: None
3. PRESENT RANK (*or rank prior to separation or relief from active duty*): Mathematician, P-4	4. ARM OR SERVICE: Army Dept. Civilian employee. 5. SERIAL NO.: None
6. DRAFT BOARD NO.: None	7. DRAFT BOARD ADDRESS: Would be Aberdeen, Maryland if required to register
8. PRESENT MILITARY ASSIGNMENT (*Organization, post, camp, or station location*) OR PRESENT EMPLOYING AGENCY: Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Dept. of Army	
9. LAST CIVILIAN ADDRESS BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMED FORCES (*Street and number, city, county, and State*): Not in armed forces	10. PRESENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS (*Street and number, city, and State*): 4428 South Bannock St. Englewood, Colorado

11. RACE	12. HEIGHT	13. WEIGHT	14. COLOR OF EYES	15. COLOR OF HAIR	16. COMPLEXION
White	5 FT. 7½ IN.	130 LB.	blue	red	ruddy

17. CITIZENSHIP (*Name country*): United States of America	18. HOW OBTAINED: ☒ BIRTH ☐ NATURALIZATION ☐ THROUGH PARENTS' NATURALIZATION	
19. IF NATURALIZED, GIVE NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE NO.: None	20. PLACE NATURALIZED AND COURT OF JURISDICTION: None	21. DATE NATURALIZED: None
22. DATE AND PORT OF ENTRY TO U. S. IF BORN OUTSIDE OF U. S. AND ITS TERRITORIES: None		
23. DATE OF BIRTH: May 14, 1911	24. PLACE OF BIRTH (*City, county, State, and country*): Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, U.S.A.	
25. DO YOU HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? ☐ YES ☒ NO	26. IS IT RECORDED? I think so ☒ YES ☐ NO	27. WHERE RECORDED? Salt Lake City, Utah

28. SCARS OR DISTINGUISHING MARKS: One toe missing by amputation, on right foot.

29. EDUCATION (*List Grammar Schools, High Schools, and Colleges*)

SCHOOL ATTENDED	LOCATION	TYPE	DATES OF ATTENDANCE	GRADUATED OR DEGREE CONFERRED
Weiser, Idaho; Grand Junction, Colo.,	Weiser Idaho, Gr. Junc., Colo.	Gramar	1918-1922	
Univ. Hill Grade, Boulder, Colo.	Lowell Grade, Ft. Collin, Colo.	grammar	1922-1923	
Ft. Collins H.Sc., Ft. Collins, Colorado		High School	1923-1923	grad
Colo. State College	Fort Collins, Colo.	College	1928-1929	
Univ. of Colorado	Boulder, Colorado	University	1930-1932	A.B. Math. 193

30. SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC., ATTAINED (Cont'd)
Phi Beta Kappa (Univ. of Colo. 1932). Graduated Magna Cum Laude, 1932
Biographical Directory of American Men of Science. Listed in last and new directomes
To be listed in forth coming volume "Who Knows What (in Mathematics) presently

31. MEMBERSHIP IN SCHOOL SOCIETIES, FRATERNITIES, OR CLUBS (*List all*)
Phi Beta Kappa
Mathematics Club (Univ. W. of Colo. 1931-1932)

32. LIST ALL ORGANIZATIONS, SOCIETIES, CLUBS, AND ASSOCIATIONS, PAST OR PRESENT, IN WHICH YOU HAVE HELD MEMBERSHIP (*Other than shown in Item 31*)
American Mathematical Society
American Rocket Societyt
Army Ordnance Assocation
American Association for Advancement of Science (Mathematics)
American Statistical Association
Institute for Mathematical Statistics

Kisseloff-5172

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: April 21, 1949

FROM : W. P. Keay

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.,
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Nease
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 5:40 P.M. April 20, 1949, Mr. R. L. Bannerman, Assistant Chief, Security Office, CIA, telephonically contacted Supervisor DeLoach and advised that he had in his possession the original and one thin white of FBI communication to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell, relating to the captioned matter. Bannerman explained the communication had apparently been lost, however, he was of the opinion the contents were highly classified and should be brought to the attention of the Bureau.

Mr. Bannerman further stated that the document in question was found at 7:15 A.M. April 20, 1949, near Gate No. 4, between Wings 1 and 2 at the rear of Temporary "J" Building by one Mrs. Pauline A. Phillips, an employee of the Veterans Administration who has offices in the lower end of Temporary "J" Building. Mrs. Phillips reportedly turned the document in question over to a business associate, Mr. D. H. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes then contacted the CIA Receptionist in Temporary "L" Building and turned this document over to her. Miss Marguerite Ray, the Receptionist in question, forwarded the document to Mr. Bannerman's Office at CIA at 9:15 A.M. the same day. Bannerman explained he did not call this matter to the Bureau's attention sooner because of being out of his office all morning and afternoon up until 5:15 P.M. With reference again to the location where the document was found, you will recall that Temporary "J" Building, parallel to the Reflecting Pool located in front of the Lincoln Memorial, quarters "J", "K", and "L" are assigned to the V.A., War Assets, and CIA. The document was found, as mentioned above, between Wings 1 and 2 near the proximity of the Veterans Administration offices which border the busy 17th Street thoroughfare. The entire temporary quarters are enclosed by a high wire fence.

According to Bannerman, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Rhodes, Miss Ray and himself are the only individuals who have reviewed the document. All of the above facts were immediately called to your attention. At your instructions, the document was immediately obtained from Mr. Bannerman at 6:15 P.M. immediately following his call.

As previously explained by Bannerman, referenced document consisted of two thin white copies of the first page of a memorandum from the Bureau to Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, dated April 19, 1949, entitled "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was., etal, Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R". This was the first page of a three page memorandum. It contained in substance information furnished by Chambers concerning the procedure of the Defense Attorneys for Alger Hiss. Only a portion of the defense was contained on page one. The recovered two thin white copies are attached hereto.

CDD/FLJ:rcv

Enclosure

74-1323-3145

23 MAY 25 1949

JUL 6 1949

PERS. FILES

Supervisor Floyd L. Jones handling the Chambers case has advised that the memorandum was typed on April 15, 1949, by stenographer Mrs. Josephine Arruda of the Espionage Section. The memorandum under that date contained typographical errors on page two, which was returned to the Stenographic Pool for correction and the memorandum was then redated April 19. The memorandum was again returned for correction because of a misspelling of the word "explained" which had two d's in it. This word was in the first paragraph, line four of page one. The memorandum was returned for this correction at approximately 1:30 P.M. on April 19; therefore, one of the d's in the word "explained" was changed to an e. The yellow of the memorandum was initialed by the Supervisor who dictated it with the instructions that it should be sent in to the Section Chief after the word "explained" had been corrected. It should be noted that the second typing was done by Ethel M. Dillon, a typist.

At approximately 4:00 P.M. on the afternoon of April 20, Miss Martha Dunaway, a typist in the Espionage Section, returned the memorandum to Supervisor Floyd Jones with an entire new first page having been typed. At this time it was redated April 21. Miss Dunaway explained that the reason she typed a new first page was that the girl who was making the correction on the first page had made numerous errors and she said something to the effect that it was necessary for her to retype the whole page. The yellow copy was initialed through the Espionage Section and therefore the memorandum was sent to Mr. Ladd's Office.

It is noted that the copies of the first page which were found had the last five lines missing from the final paragraph on the page which would indicate that whoever typed it had removed the paper from her typewriter and started a new page.

A check has been made in the Stenographic Pool in the Espionage Section and it was found that the room contains eight wastebaskets, two of which are confidential baskets with the white rim around the top which should be used for the disposal of confidential material. As you know, the material from the confidential baskets is burned here in the building, whereas the material from the other baskets is carried out of the building by the Trash Collector. It is possible, therefore, that the unfinished copies of this page could have blown off the Trash Collector's receptacle if he were in the vicinity of the place where it was found.

this is being checked

ACTION:

If you approve, the various stenographic employees who had anything to do with this memorandum will be interviewed.

Being done

this is vitally important.

-2-

memo to Edw 4-22-49

HSL+LLL:MER

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

DATE:

FROM :

SUBJECT: Classified document found near "L" Building

The attached document classified confidential, addressed to Alexander M. Campbell, Asst. Atty. General, dated 19 April 1949 (carbon copy in duplicate), was turned over to our receptionist in "L" Building, at my suggestion, by a Mr. D. H. Rhodes, at 8:50 a.m., this date. I received the document from Miss Marguerite Ray, receptionist, "L" Building, at 9:15 a.m., this date.

I interviewed Mr. D. H. Rhodes at 9:35 a.m., this date. He is an administrative employee of the Veterans' Administration, with offices in Room 1006, Temporary "J" Building; V.A. phone extension 5598. According to Rhodes, the document was found at about 7:15 a.m., today, near gate #4, between wings 1 & 2, at the rear of Tempo "J" Building, by Mrs. Pauline A. Phillips, an employee in his office, who immediately gave the paper to him. After the paper was found, Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Rhodes were the only persons having an opportunity to read it.

Mr. Rhodes stated that he contacted this office because of the close proximity of a building of this agency to the spot in which the document was found. I thanked him for his prompt action, advised him that he had done his patriotic duty, and told him that the matter would be placed in the proper hands.

Kisseloff-5175

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

April 19, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECU

[illegible] bought you [illegible] interested in the following information [illegible] Chambers on March [illegible]

[illegible] he had visited Isac Don Levine on [illegible] which time the latter made available for [illegible] which Levine had received from one Kurt Singer. Levine stated [illegible] that he had heard that Kurt Singer was [illegible] the country on a lecture tour and that during the [illegible] of his [illegible] he made reference to the Hiss-Chambers situation and [illegible] reportedly pro-Hiss. Levine stated that he had known [illegible] the latter had written several articles for the [illegible] "Talk" with which Levine is connected. He further stated [illegible] the occasion to write to Singer and question him as to the [illegible] Hiss remarks and as a result he received the letter which [illegible] to Chambers.

[illegible] prior to discussing the contents of this communication, Mr. Chambers requested that for the present time no attempt be made to interview Kurt Singer, and further that the source of this information be protected as much as possible. He explaindd that he understood from Levine that the latter and Singer were not on especially good terms and for that reason Levine did not desire that it be known that he was the one who had divulged the contents of Singer's letter. Chambers stated that according to Singer's letter, the Hiss defense will proceed along the following lines:

1. That Whittaker Chambers had received mental treatment and was temporarily under observation. An employee or an executive of the publishing firm of Houghton-Mifflin in Boston will testify as to the institution and its location and as to the doctors who treated Chambers.

   Chambers and Levine believe that Dale Warren and employee of Houghton-Mifflin in the New York office is the individual referred to above. Chambers recalls that he had only seen Warren on one or two occasions when he had only

Kisseloff-5176

ENCLOSURE 74-1333-3145

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

April 19, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

I thought you would be interested in the following information which was furnished by Whittaker Chambers on March 16, 1949:

Chambers stated that he had visited Isaac Don Levine on the evening of March 15, 1949, at which time the latter made available for Chamber's perusal a letter which Levine had received from one Kurt Singer. Levine explained to Chambers that he had heard that Kurt Singer was traveling throughout the country on a lecture tour and that during the course of his tour he made reference to the Hiss-Chambers situation and his remarks were reportedly pro-Hiss. Levine stated that he had known Kurt Singer because the latter had written several articles for the publication "Plain Talk" with which Levine is connected. He further stated that he took the occasion to write to Singer and question him as to the basis of his pro-Hiss remarks and as a result he received the letter which was shown to Chambers.

Prior to discussing the contents of this communication, Mr. Chambers requested that for the present time no attempt be made to interview Kurt Singer, and further that the source of this information be protected as much as possible. He explaindd that he understood from Levine that the latter and Singer were not on especially good terms and for that reason Levine did not desire that it be known that he was the one who had divulged the contents of Singer's letter. Chambers stated that according to Singer's letter, the Hiss defense will proceed along the following lines:

1. That Whittaker Chambers had received mental treatment and was temporarily under observation. An employee or and executive of the publishing firm of Houghton-Mifflin in Boston will testify as to the institution and its location and as to the doctors who treated Chambers.

   Chambers and Levine believe that Dale Warren and employee of Houghton-Mifflin in the New york office is the individual referred to above. Chambers recalls that he had only seen Warren on one or two occasions when he had only

W

May 20, 1949

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an official investigation presently being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it will be appreciated if you will attempt to secure photostatic, unmutilated copies of the income tax returns for the years 1943 through 1948, inclusive, for Ira W. Lochry, Jr., who has resided continuously at 722 Kenilworth Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., during that period.

Opinion OK'd release FOIA-jr 3-10-76

It will be appreciated if you expedite the submission of the copies of these returns.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Tom C. Clark

Attorney General.

OTAHAM

BUREAU

FLJ:ofm

74-1333

INSP'TD AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
MAY 19 1949 AM

RECORDED - 118

INDEXED - 118

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 18 7 08 PM '49

RECEIVED BY MAIL ROOM
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 18 6 23 PM '49

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
MAY 19 5 11 PM

74-1333
F B I
27 MAY 26 1949

3146

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

51 MAY 31 1949

Kisseloff-5178

5/15/49
12:47 pm
NA 2CR

URGENT

MAY 15, 1949

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
15 9:AM

WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM. REMYTEL MAY 14 RE LOCATION OF A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER BY HISS ATTORNEYS. AS NOTED IRA W. LOCKEY, 722 KENILWORTH AVENUE, N.E., RECEIVED FROM LOUISE BELL MARLOW, WIFE OF VERNON MARLOW, A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN ABOUT 1945. IRA LOCKEY HAD THIS MACHINE UNTIL ABOUT FEBRUARY 1949 WHEN HE LOANED IT TO HIS SON. IN APRIL 1949 HE RECLAIMED THE TYPEWRITER FROM HIS SON AND SOLD IT TO THE HISS ATTORNEYS. LOCKEY STATES HE ORIGINALLY OBTAINED MACHINE FOR POSSIBLE USE OF HIS DAUGHTER PEGGY. PEGGY ATTEMPTED TO USE IT BUT KEYS STUCK. PEGGY LOCKEY IS NOW MRS. JAMES MCQUEEN, EIGHTYFOUR MARION STREET, BROOKLYN, NY. INTERVIEW HER FOR ALL INFORMATION RE THIS WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER ALONG LINES REPEL. INPARTICULAR ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN SPCIMANS THIS MACHINE.

HOTTEL

74-94

CWP;cwp

74-1333-3147

RECORDED - 118

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ASB

INDEXED - 118

MAY 31 1949

Kisseloff-5179

MAY 14, 1949

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND DETROIT FROM WASH FIELD 14 10: p

DIRECTOR AND SACs URGENT

JAHAM. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS THIS CASE REFLECT THAT A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER BEARING SERIAL NUMBER FIVE N TWO THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NINE NINE WAS RECOVERED BY HISS ATTORNEY RECENTLY. THIS TYPEWRITER APPARENTLY GIVEN BY SUBJECT TO CLAUDIE CATLETT, WASHINGTON, D.C. OR MEMBER OF HER FAMILY. CATLETT WAS COLORED MAID FOR HISS FAMILY FROM THIRTYFIVE TO THIRTYNINE. SHE HAS THREE SONS, PERRY, RAYMOND AND JAMES, AND A DAUGHTER, MRS. BURNETTA FISHER, THREE EIGHT SEVEN EIGHT HARDING AVE., DETROIT. PERRY CATLETT STATES HE GAVE THIS TYPE WRITER TO BURNETTA IN FORTYONE WHEN PERRY WAS MARRIED. BURNETTA WAS THEN LIVING WITH DR. R. A. EASTER ON FORTY EIGHTH PLACE, N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C. PERRY STATES TYPEWRITER HAD BEEN USED PRIMARILY AS PLAYTHING BY CATLETT CHILDREN. TYPEWRITER APPARENTLY KEPT BY BURNETTA UNTIL HER MARRIAGE ABOUT FORTYTHREE AND WAS LEFT AT EASTER RESIDENCE. INV THIS OFFICE INDICATES TYPEWRITER FELL INTO HANDS OF VERNON MARLOW AND HIS SON, JOHN, WHO CONTINUED TO LIVE IN EASTER RESIDENCE. ABOUT FORTYFIVE TYPEWRITER GIVEN TO IRA W. LOCKEY FOR PAYMENT OF DEBT BY JOHN MARLOW. DETROIT REQUESTED INTERVIEW BURNETTA FISHER FOR ALL INFO AND IDENTIFYING DATA RE TYPEWRITER. SHE SHOULD BE SPECIFICALLY INTERVIEWED

74-1333-3148

RECORDED - 118

74-94

CJ:

INDEXED - 118

Kisseloff-5180

IN DETAIL TO DETERMINE WHO GAVE THE TYPEWRITER TO THE CATLETT FAMILY AND PARTICULARLY THE DATE THIS OCCURRED. IF DATE UNKNOWN TO HER DETERMINE IF SHE CAN FIX DATE BY ANY INCIDENT. DETERMINE THE PARTICULAR MEMBER OF THE CATLETT FAMILY TO WHOM TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN, THE MEMBER OF CATLETT FAMILY WHO GAVE TYPEWRITER TO BURNETTA AND DATE THIS OCCURRED. DETERMINE WHEN AND TO WHOM SHE RELINQUISHED TYPEWRITER AND ALL INFO KNOWN TO HER CONCERNING THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF MACHINE AND POSSESSION OF TYPEWRITER TO DATE. DETERMINE IF POSSIBLE MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL NUMBER, CONDITION, REPAIRS, AND ANY IDENTIFYING MARKS ON TYPEWRITER KNOWN TO HER. DETERMINE PARTICULARLY IF SHE HAS IN HER POSSESSION OR CAN SUGGEST WHEREABOUTS OF ANY SPECIMENS WRITTEN ON THIS TYPEWRITER. IF NOT, DETERMINE IF MACHINE WAS CAPABLE OF BEING USED. IN THIS REGARD VARIOUS PERSONS INTERVIEWED ARE IN DISAGREEMENT CONCERNING MECHANICAL CONDITION OF TYPEWRITER. FOR INFO OFFICES CONCERNED, CLAUDIE CATLETT STATES BURNETTA HAS BEEN CONTACTED BY HISS ATTORNEYS. DETERMINE IF POSSIBLE NATURE OF THIS CONTACT PARTICULARLY WITH VIEW TO ASCERTAINING WHETHER BURNETTA IS TO BE USED AS DEFENSE WITNESS.IN FORTHCOMING TRIAL AND EXPECTED TESTIMONY. TRIAL SET FOR MAY TWENTYTHREE. EXPEDITE. REFER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS RE HANDLING OF MATTER.

HOTTEL

74-94

CJJ:EM

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 23, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, INTERNAL SECURITY-R

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Rebulet February 3, 1949.

Report of SA CHAPMAN FLETCHER at St. Paul, Minnesota, dated April 29, 1949, instant matter, reflected interview of MERTON B. TICE, a former resident at 2138 California Street, N. W., Apt. 410, Washington, D. C. It may be noted that SILVERMAN occupied Apt. 409 at that address from approximately December, 1934, until September, 1937. TICE could offer nothing pertinent to instant investigation, but suggested that the persons who occupied apartment 310, just underneath him, were most observant of everything that was going on in the building, and would no doubt have observed anything out of the ordinary that had taken place in the apartment occupied by SILVERMAN. TICE could not recall the names of the persons residing in Apt. 310.

A review of the city directories of Washington, D. C., reflects the names of FREDERICK W. WILLNER and wife ELEANOR, in Apt. 310, 2138 California Street, N. W., from 1935 to 1939. Subsequent investigation disclosed the present residence of the WILLNERS to be Herald Harbor, Maryland. It may be noted that Herald Harbor, Maryland is covered by the postal station located at Crownsville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

The Baltimore Office is requested to interview Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK W. WILLNER at Herald Harbor, Maryland, concerning their knowledge as to the activities and associates of SILVERMAN.

Reference Washington Field Office letter to the Director, dated March 11, 1949, which letter requested the interview of THOMAS SMITH, aka. "BIG TOM", at Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland, by the Baltimore Office. This letter further furnished pertinent information relative to the activity of SILVERMAN while residing at 2138 California Street, N. E.

CNDT:AEF
74-94
cc: New York
cc: Baltimore

RECORDED - 118 74-1553-3149

MAY 31 1949

Kisseloff-5182

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 24, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM,
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference New York teletype dated May 17, 1949 requesting that the initials appearing on page 16618 of document Q-5 be identified. Teletype also requested that identity be established of person affixing the numbered notations on left hand margin of document Q-5.

WALTER H. ANDERSON, Chief of the Records Branch, Division of Communications and Records, State Department, advised that CHARLES D. DYE, Chief of Research Section, Records Branch, State Department, placed the notations #1, #2, #3, #4 and #5 in the margin of Q-5. The notations were placed thereon incidental to the State Department's search for the original document.

Mr. ANDERSON advised Special Agent J. B. VAN ETTEN that he had told U. S. Attorney MURPHY that the notations were placed there by an agent, but that subsequently determined from CHARLES DYE that DYE had made the notations.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Mr. MAXWELL MC GAUGHEY HAMILTON, Far Eastern Division, State Department, was interviewed by Special Agent VAN ETTEN regarding the initials on page 16618 of the document designated Q-5. The initials are those of four different persons. The specific initials reading from left to right are "MS", "H", "DT" and "B".

The initials "MS" are those of MYRL S. MEYERS, who in January of 1938 was an officer in the Far Eastern Division, State Department, Chinese Affairs, under HAMILTON. MEYERS' present address is 902 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, California. He is a retired State employee.

The initial "H" is that of HAMILTON himself who at that time was Chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Division.

The initials "DT" are those of a DOROTHY TUGGLE who at that time was a clerk in Far Eastern Affairs. DOROTHY TUGGLE died some five years ago according to Mrs. R. DAVIDSON, Division of Central Services, Transportation Branch, State Department.

cc New York (Special Delivery)

74-94
JBVE/HBR

RECORDED - 118 74-1553-3150

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MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5183

The initial "B" which faintly appears in the right hand margin is that of JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE who at the time was an officer in Far Eastern Affairs under HAMILTON, in charge of Japanese affairs. BALLANTINE is retired from the State Department and is presently with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C.

In the absence of further instructions, as to additional investigation desired, no further action in this regard is being undertaken.

In the course of the interview with HAMILTON, he indicated that he frequently came in contact with ALGER HISS at the State Department, but that they did not mix socially. Prior to the testimony of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, nothing had ever come to HAMILTON's attention which would give him reason to question the activities or associates of ALGER HISS. He has never been in receipt of correspondence from ALGER HISS, and never had any real personal discussions or relations with him.

WALTER H. ANDERSON requests the following information be furnished to USA THOMAS MURPHY. During ANDERSON's recent visit to New York he furnished MURPHY with a list of 7 or 8 telegrams. ANDERSON advises that the telegrams and their contents were made available to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, but have not been made public. ANDERSON thinks he left MURPHY with the impression that the telegrams were not furnished to HCUA.

Kisseloff-5184

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 20, 1949

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Chicago teletype dated May 20, 1949.

Mr. JOSEPH SCHMITT, Vice President in Charge of Production, Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, has furnished a list indicating the various serial numbers being used at the times technical changes were made in Woodstock typewriters. Mr. SCHMITT stated that this list is accurate and that Traffic Manager HAROLD KROULL could testify as to its accuracy. The list is as follows:

MODEL	SERIAL	DATE	CHANGE
5H	121000	June, 1924	
5HN	131000	Dec.,1924	(½" ribbon)
5N-8J-8K-8L	141000	March, 1925	(½" ribbon on Long Carriages)
5N-8J-8K-8L	220000	March, 1929	(New Style Action)
5N-8J-8K-8L	265000	Aug.,1930	(Die Cast Base)
5N-8J-8K-8L	300000	July, 1931	(Die Cast Topplate)
5N-8J-8K-8L	325000	June, 1932	(Nickel Carriage Ends)

Changes made in other years not pertinent to this investigation are also maintained by the company.

WAA:JMOB

65-3290

CC: New York (2)
Washington Field
Philadelphia

RECORDED - 118

65-1333-3151

MAY 23 1949

37

51 MAY 31 1949

Kisseloff-5185

S[illegible] NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: May 23, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/97 BY sp1 [illegible]

Rebulet February 3, 1949.

Referenced Bulet requested interviews of former neighbors and co-employees of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. It was pointed out that, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, during the latter part of December, 1936 or the first part of January, 1937, three Persian rugs were shipped to SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. from New York City. Thereafter, SILVERMAN delivered one rug to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and subsequently, delivered a second rug to ALGER HISS at a pre-arranged meeting on the outskirts of Washington, D. C. in the vicinity of Maryland University. CHAMBERS advised that SILVERMAN put the rug in his car and drove to the pre-arranged meeting place and that he, CHAMBERS, accompanied by ALGER HISS in the latter's automobile, met SILVERMAN where the transfer of the rug was made.

FLORENCE TOMPKINS, former maid of SILVERMAN, has advised that SILVERMAN received three rugs from New York City and that one rug was given to WHITE, one to ALGER HISS, and that SILVERMAN kept the third. The method of delivery of rugs to WHITE and HISS was not known by TOMPKINS.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY has described SILVERMAN as a Communist who furnished her, through NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, voluminous information concerning materiel data of the U. S. Army Air Force where SILVERMAN was employed from 1942 to 1945. This information included considerable data regarding the B-29 Bomber. According to BENTLEY, SILVERMAN also furnished her information relayed to him by other highly placed government officials.

SILVERMAN formerly resided at 2325 - 15th Street, N. W., apartment 311, Washington, D. C., from approximately October, 1937 until June 26, 1947.

CHARLES L. KING and wife, CATHERINE, resided at 2325 - 15th Street, N. W. in apartment 209 during 1939 and apartment 14 in 1940 and 1941. Also residing with Mr. and Mrs. KING was their niece, VIRGINIA THOMPSON, who operated the switchboard in the lobby of the apartment building from January, 1939 to September, 1941. The last known address of CHARLES L. KING is Brunswick, Georgia, where he managed the Bennetts Drugstore. No other address is available.

74-1333-3152

CND:cl
74-94

RECORDED - 118

INDEXED - 118

37 MAY 23 1949

cc - New York
Savannah (encls)

60 JUN 6 - 1949

Kisseloff-5186

CND:cl
74-94

Director, FBI
Re: JAHAM
May 23, 1949

The Savannah Office will locate and interview Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES L. KING at Brunswick, Georgia, for any knowledge in their possession concerning the activities and associates of SILVERMAN. Also, Savannah will ascertain from requested interviews, the present location of VIRGINIA THOMPSON, who is believed to have married and to be residing at an unknown address in New York City. Upon location of VIRGINIA THOMPSON, will set out leads requesting interview along lines heretofore followed in this investigation.

It is pointed out that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS have been identified as visitors at the apartment building at 2325 - 15th Street, N. W.

One photograph of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN each are herewith enclosed for the Savannah Office to aid in the conduct of requested interviews.

Kisseloff-5187

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: May 23, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Rebulet February 3, 1949.

Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated April 28, 1949, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in instant matter, reported the interview of Mrs. W. L. DAVIES, 1441 Howard Avenue, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, a former resident of apartment 312, 2325 - 15th Street, N. W. It is noted that SILVERMAN occupied apartment 311, at that address from 1937 to June, 1947. Mrs. DAVIES could not recall the name of SILVERMAN, in any regard, and attributed this to the fact that she spent a small amount of time in her apartment.

She said that she first obtained the apartment about November, 1940, and added that during the summer of 1942, she had sub-let the apartment to a Captain in the United States Army, but that she could not recall his name, and had no idea as to his present whereabouts.

She further stated that she had left Washington in December, 1942, and in March, 1943, had gone overseas with the American Red Cross. She was later informed by her daughter, Mrs. ROY J. MONNER (then Miss JOAN RIDDICK) that she, Mrs. MONNER, had sub-let the apartment. Mrs. DAVIES further advised that subsequently, before her return to the United States, the apartment had been released by her daughter. She indicated that Mrs. MONNER might recall the identity of the person to whom she had sub-leased the apartment. She gave the address of Mrs. MONNER as 1509 - 29th Avenue, Moline, Illinois.

The Springfield Office will, at Moline, Illinois, interview Mrs. ROY J. MONNER at 1509 - 29th Avenue, regarding her knowledge of the activities and associates of SILVERMAN. Also, through this interview, will ascertain the identity and, if possible, the location of the person to whom the apartment was sub-leased in her absence, and thereupon set out leads for interview of sub-tenant.

RECORDED - 118 74-1333-3153

CND:cl
74-94

cc - New York
Springfield

Kisseloff-5188

MAY 31 1949

DDC:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5-23-49 5:15 PM ROUTINE

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. RENYTEL MAY NINETEEN, LAST, REQUESTING EXACT DATE HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH EMBARKED FOR TURKEY. WADLEIGH ADVISED MAY TWENTYTHREE THAT HE SAILED FROM NYC, MARCH NINE, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, FOR TURKEY ABOARD THE SS WASHINGTON, PIER FIVE NINE. THIS INFO GAINED FROM COPY OF EXPENSE VOUCHER OF NORMAN BURNS, STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE WHO WAS PASSENGER WITH WADLEIGH ON VESSEL. NYC SHOULD VERIFY DATE OF DEPARTURE OF SS WASHINGTON, BELIEVED BY BURNS AND WADLEIGH TO BE PROPERTY OF U.S. LINES. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION RE THIS DATE TO BE CONDUCTED BY WFO. STATE DEPARTMENT INFO INDICATING DEPARTURE OF VESSEL WOULD BE HEARSAY.

HOOVER

RECORDED - 118
INDEXED - 118

74-1333-3154

17 MAY 26 1949

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 23 1949

TELETYPE

Rec'd 7:20 PM
M.A. WRW

CONF TWO STNS

WASH AND WFO 15 FROM NEW YORK 23 6-06 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. ALGER HISS PERJURY CASE WAS CALLED THIS AM AND BOTH SIDES STATED THEY WERE READY, BUT DEFENSE STATED LLOYD PAUL STRYKER HAS COMMITMENTS UNTIL MAY TWENTYFIFTH NEXT. USDJ SAMUEL H. KAUFMAN THEN ANNOUNCED HE WAS GOING TO HEAR CASE AND TRIAL WOULD COMMENCE ELEVEN THIRTY AM MAY THIRTY FIRST NEXT. REMYTEL MAY TWENTIETH LAST RE DEFENSE MOTION FOR AN ORDER FOR THE TAKING OF DEPOSITIONS FROM AMBASSADOR PHILIP JESSUP. ON PERUSAL OF MOTION PAPERS THIS AM IT WAS NOTED THAT MOTION ALSO CALLS FOR DEPOSITION FROM GOVERNOR ADLAI STEVENSON OF ILLINOIS. AT HEARING THIS AM DEFENSE RELATED THAT JESSUP IS IN PARIS AT FOUR POWER CONFERENCE AND WILL BE THERE INDEFINITELY. FURTHER, THAT STEVENSON CANNOT LEAVE ILLINOIS WHILE STATE LEGISLATURE IS IN SESSION AND THAT TESTIMONY OF BOTH AS CHARACTER WITNESSES IS NECESSARY TO DEFENSE. JUDGE KAUFMAN GRANTED THE MOTION TO THE EXTENT OF ORDERING DEPOSITIONS TO BE TAKEN ON WRITTEN INTERROGATORIES AND DIRECTED THAT AN ORDER BE SO DRAWN AND SETTLED ON NOTICE. DEFENSE MUST SUBMIT ITS INTERROGATORIES WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER ENTRY OF ORDER. GOVERNMENT

RECORDED 118 Pl 1332-3155
16 MAY 23 1949
37

MAY 31 1949

END PAGE ONE

MAY SUBMIT CROSS INTERROGATORIES WITHIN THREE DAY PERIOD THEREAFTER AND THEN DEFENSE, IF IT DESIRES, MAY HAVE TWO DAYS FURTHER FOR REDIRECT INTERROGATORIES. SUCH INTERROGATORIES MUST BE SUBMITTED TO CLERK OF COURT BY LAST DAY OF THE TRIAL OR WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

SCHEIDT

TAKE OFF TAPE PLS AND ACK

HOLD PLS

TAKE OFF TAPES

CWT:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5-25-49 10:45 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

JAHAM. REBUTEL MAY TWENTYFOUR, LAST. IRA LOCKEY, SR., HAS RECOLLECTION HE MOVED FURNITURE FOR VERNON MARLOW IN QUOTE ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYFIVE UNQUOTE. HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF EXACT OR APPROXIMATE DATE NOR ANY RECORD TO REFRESH MEMORY. BERTHA HALL PLACES DATE AS QUOTE ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYFIVE UNQUOTE, BUT HAS NO FURTHER RECOLLECTION. LOUISE BELL PLACES DATE OF FIRST MOVE AS AFTER VERNON MARLOW RETURNED FROM TEXAS AFTER BURIAL OF DR. R. A. EASTER. EASTER DIED IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. PLACES SECOND MOVE AS ABOUT SIX MONTHS LATER. LOUISE MARLOW PLACES FIRST MOVE AS ABOUT MARCH, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, AFTER VERNON MARLOW RETURNED FROM TEXAS BURIAL OF DR. EASTER. PLACES SECOND MOVE AS ABOUT AUGUST, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. VERNON MARLOW PLACES FIRST MOVE IN QUOTE ABOUT MARCH, NINETEEN FORTYFIVE UNQUOTE, AFTER HIS RETURN FROM TEXAS AND SECOND MOVE SEVERAL MONTHS LATER. THE ABOVE PERSONS HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTIVELY INTERVIEWED AND RE-INTERVIEWED ON THIS AND OTHER POINTS AND UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY, FURTHER INTERVIEWS WITH THEM CONCERNING EXACT DATES OF FURNITURE MOVEMENT WILL NOT BE MADE.

HOOVER

RECORDED 1333-3156

37 MAY 31 1949

Kisseloff-5192

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 23, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Rerep of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD, dated May 16, 1949, at Washington, D. C., wherein mention is made of a wingback chair presently in the possession of CLAUDIE CATLETT, formerly employed as a maid by the ALGER HISS family. It is recalled that CHAMBERS has stated he remembers a wingback chair in the ALGER HISS home and CLAUDIE CATLETT states that she received a wingback chair from the HISS family when the HISS family moved from 2905 - P Street, N. W.

If this chair is the same one which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS recalls, it would tend to discount his statements that he recalls it appearing in the home of ALGER HISS on 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau and the New York Division are six photographs showing three views of a wingback chair presently located at 2728 - P Street, N. W., which residence is occupied by the CATLETT family.

RECORDED - 118

74-1333-3157
F B I
MAY 26 1949

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York (encls)

Kisseloff-5193

MAY 31 1949

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-5194

74-1333-3157

Kisseloff-5195

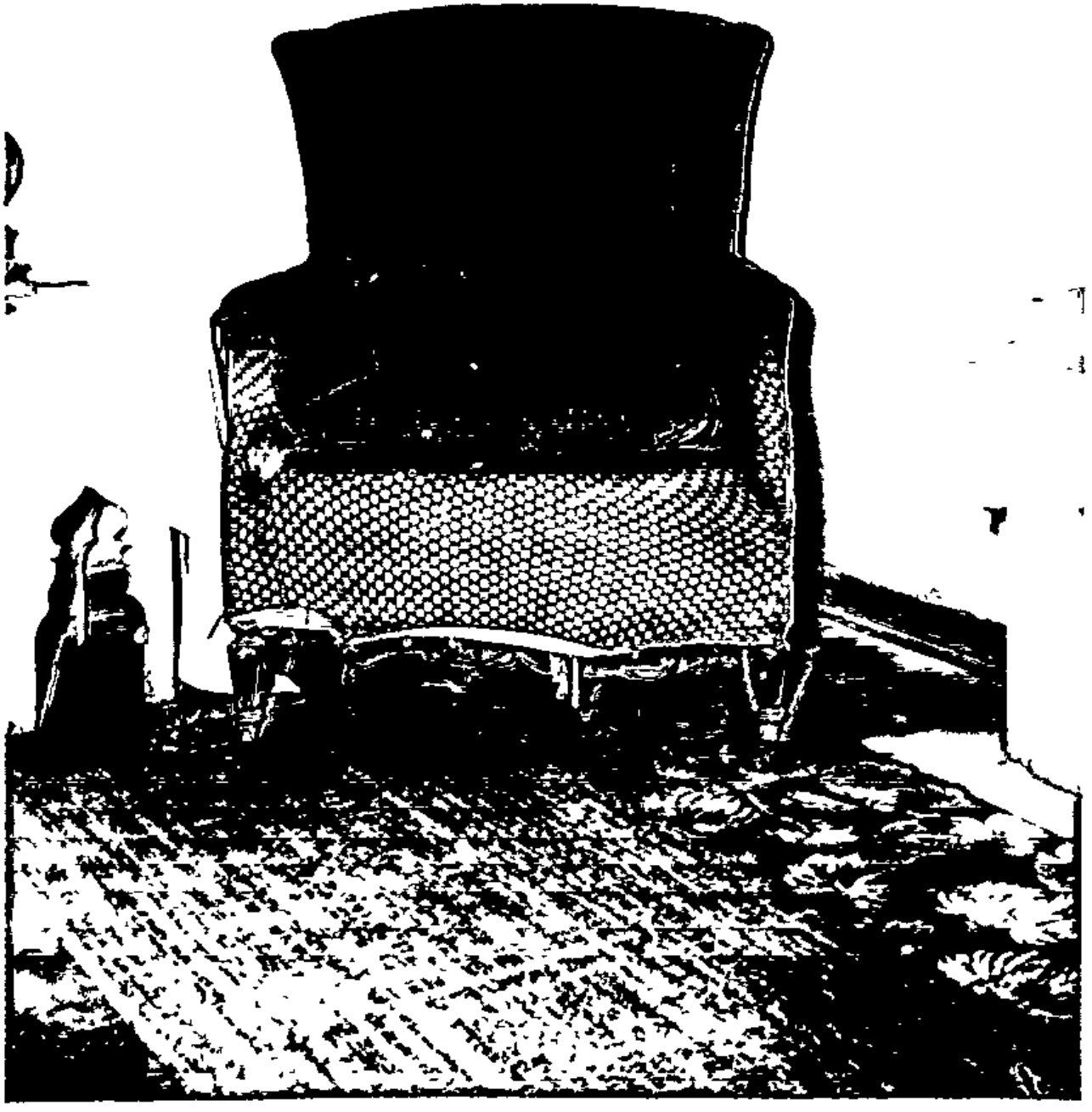

Chair in home of Claudie Catlett, former maid for Alger Hiss.

74-1333-8157

Kisseloff-5196

Kisseloff-5197

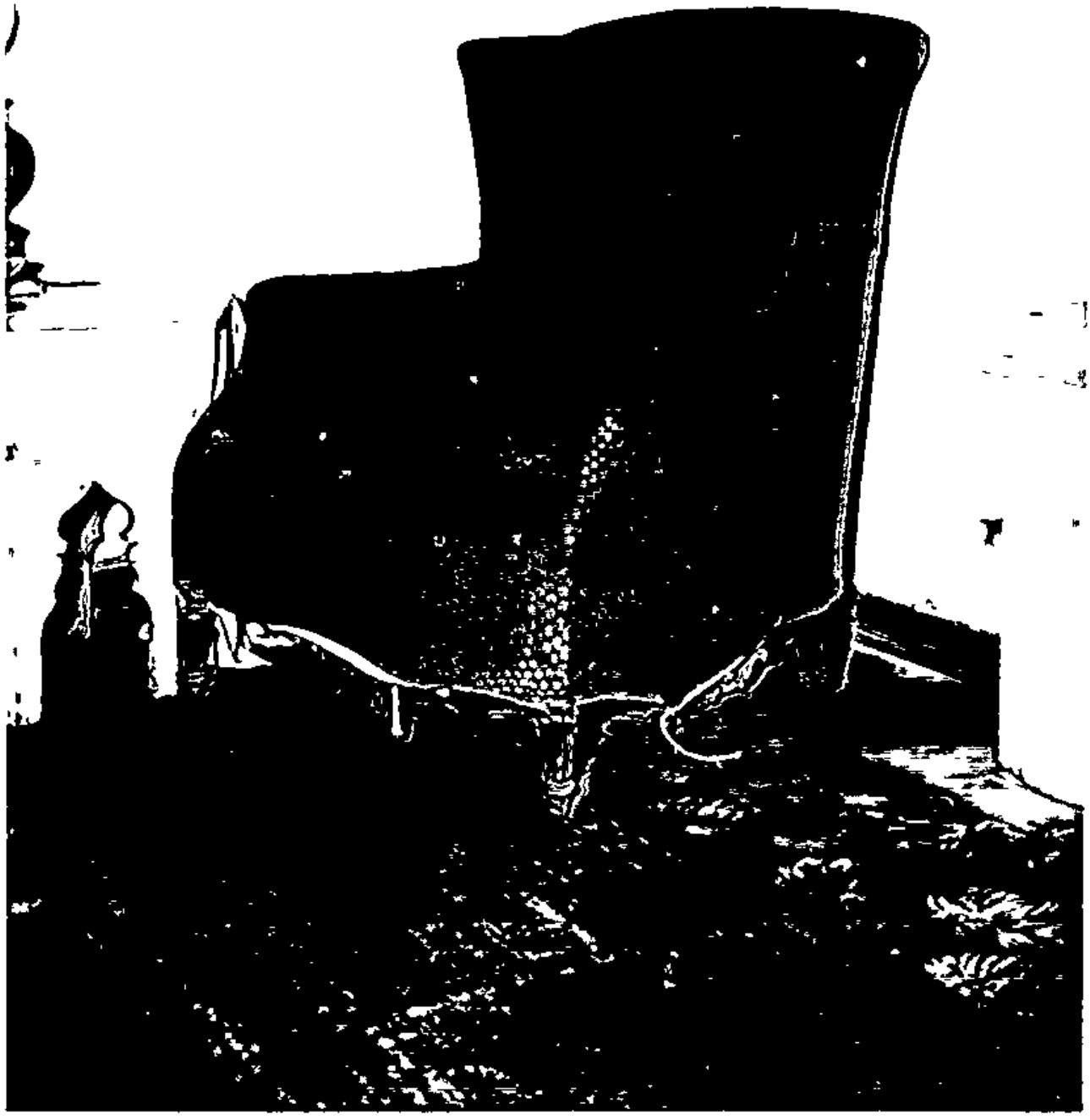

Chair in home of Claudie Catlett, former maid for Alger Hiss.

74-1333-3157

Kisseloff-5198

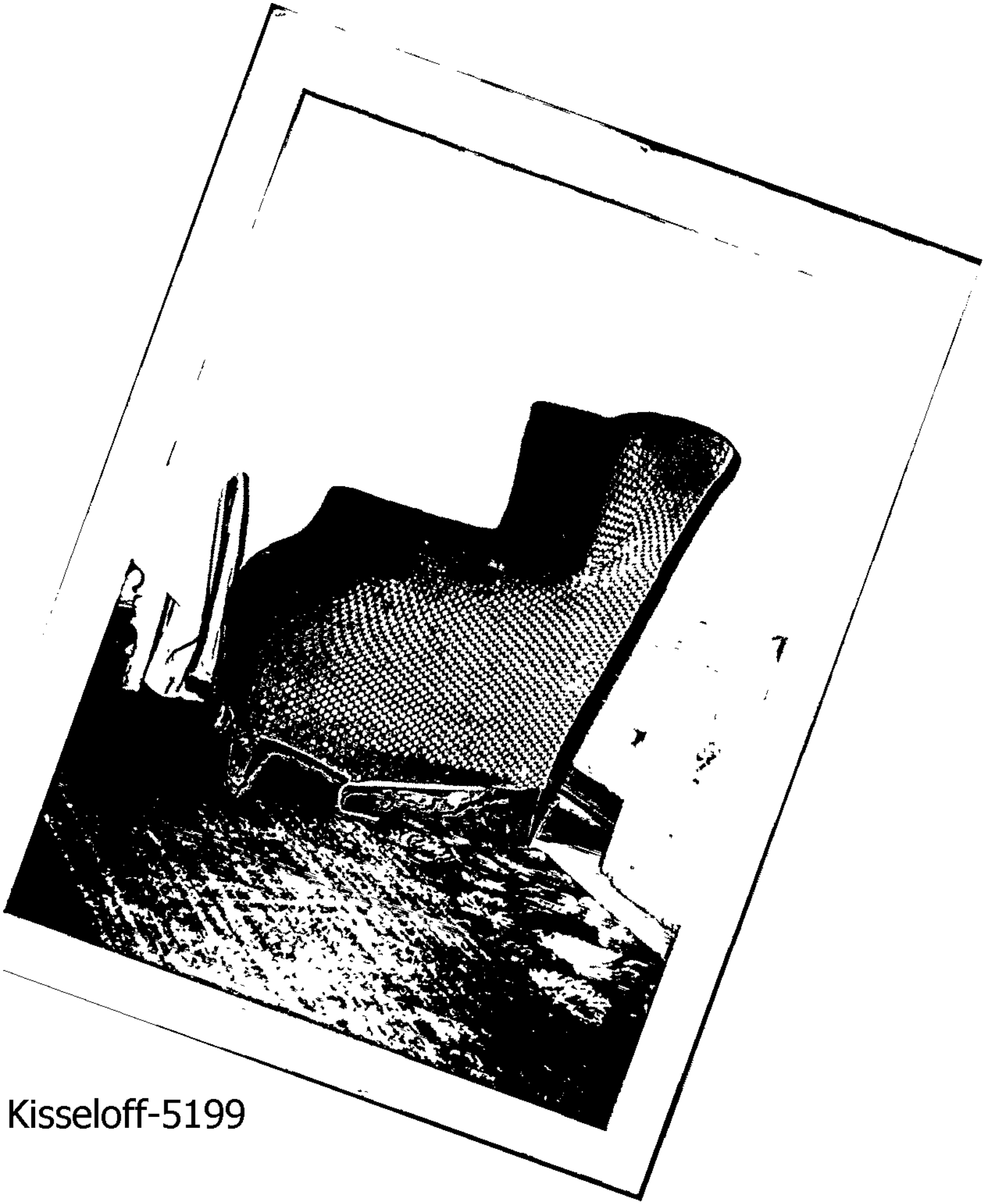

Kisseloff-5199

Chair in home of Claudie Catlett, former maid of Alger Hiss.

74-1323-8157

Kisseloff-5200

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 23, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: JAHAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/29/91 BY sp1 [illegible]

Re NY tel May 20, 1949.

GILBERT KILPAK, Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, has advised that although he knew CHALBERS slightly, prior to his discussion with him concerning the HISS matter, he did not have much contact with him until he was instructed to approach CHALBERS in an attempt to have the HISS matter settled out of court. KILPAK pointed out that the Quaker religion does not approve of having its members take their grievances into court and has a committee to handle matters of this nature which come to its attention.

According to KILPAK, CHALBERS was entirely agreeable to such a meeting but HISS declined to accept the suggestion. At one time it was thought that the wives of HISS and CHALBERS might be able to settle matters since they were acquainted with each other, however, HISS declined to such a meeting also.

KILPAK advised that an additional purpose in contacting CHALBERS was that the Friends Society desired to convince itself that CHALBERS was entirely rational in his disclosures. He said that as a result of having talked with CHALBERS he is convinced and the Society is convinced, that CHALBERS is perfectly normal. He added that the only criticism the Society has to offer concerning CHALBERS is the manner in which he is attempting to fight Communism, not in the fact that he is fighting it.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

He continued that he felt the necessity of clearing the matter up to the satisfaction of the members of the Friends Society and as a result had prepared an open letter to CHALBERS which he had sent to two Friends publications, "The Friends Intelligencer" and "The Friend." He said that the letter was not published by the Intelligencer since it had already recently published an editorial concerning CHALBERS and the "Friend" simply declined to publish the letter without explanation. He said that in his opinion, the latter publication was prejudiced in favor of HISS.

As a result, KILPAK sent the letter directly to CHALBERS and received a reply dated January 24, 1949. A copy of the open letter is set forth herewith:

JLK:mtp
65-2440
SPECIAL DELIVERY

cc: New York

INDEXED - 118 74-1333-3158

RECORDED - 118 37 MAY 26 1949

59 MAY 31 1949

Kisseloff-5201

Ltr. to Director, FBI
5-23-49

"AN OPEN LETTER TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS"

"Dear Whittaker Chambers,

"I address this letter to you and to your family, but I make no pretence, I address it also to Alger and Priscilla Hiss, to Richard Nixon, and still more to the whole Society of Friends. We are all one in the bond of Christ, all members of His body--that, we seem to have forgotten. In Him, what touchest one touches all.

"Believe me, though quite unworthy of such a ministry, I write to you in tears, feeling how cruelly we all have violated His unity. You must feel as I do, that in the minds of thousands of Americans your troubles have become a symbol of the tragedy that lies just beneath the surface of the sea of our contemporary life. Someone lights a match and the oil-slick surface is aflame and monsters rise from the depths. It is not surprising that in such a struggle the children of this world accuse, judge, lie and hate. When these things happen within the body of Christ, the results are too awful to contemplate.

"You fled the violence and deceit of atheist communism and you believed that in the holy tradition of Quakerism you would find a truth and peace which the children of this world could not offer. You thought to find a comradeship to hold you steady in the growth of that truth and peace. Forgive us where we have betrayed that trust. We have torn and beaten the body of Christ. We have taken sides. We have divided again the garment of Him who said, 'Judge not.' He who said 'Judge not' knew how deeply hidden each soul is from each other soul on earth. 'The soul of thy brother is as a dark forest.' We pass those nearest to us as strangers and it often comes about that the less we know the more we judge. If we must judge, the Scriptures tell us, let it be righteous judgment, in fear and trembling. Is there a mother's son among us who would willingly stand before His Creator to be judged upon his merits? No, His gaze upon us is all charity and mercy, and only thus could we bear it. As God has looked upon us, so are we to look upon our brothers. Christ forgive us all! Blind in the darkness of our souls we have taken the sword, cutting off ears right and left, and He stands by in silence, His hand stretched forth in healing pity.

Kisseloff-5202

Ltr. to Director, FBI
5-23-49

"You have, dear Whittaker, done and said in recent months things difficult for all of us to understand; that is inevitable--how little can any of us understand even ourselves. As God grants us grace we suspend our judgment. Here is the heart of the matter: guilty or not guilty misses the point; only the shameless pride of millions of souls could bring forth a civilization such as ours--we are all guilty, all stand bound together in need; only penitence and charity can save us. Surely every man is but a hair's breadth from Christ and the devil, and only the final revealings will show to whom each of us belongs. It is for this that I cry aloud: Friends, stand still in the Lord, judge not.

"You will remember, Whittaker, one beautiful morning last spring in Maryland we found ourselves, along with others, climbing a hill to an old country meeting house. The oak trees murmured with the new season and we who gathered there were enveloped in the stainless silence, baptised by that Spirit which is able to make all things pure. In the midst of whatever trials may await you, hold that day as a symbol up to your inward eye and know that we are all one because He has made us one and that every half truth, every judgment, strikes at every heart, rolls up on every shore.

"My prayers and yours join with those of all men everywhere, uniting us in that Inward Kingdom where all stands firm and whole in the midst of this shaken, broken world.

"I remain ever your friend,

Gilbert Kilpack
Pendle Hill
Wallingford, Pennsylvania"

KILPAK declined to release the original of CHAMBERS reply but permitted a copy to be made which is as follows. The letter is handwritten.

Kisseloff-5203

Ltr. to Director, FBI
5-23-49

"Westminster, Md.
Jan. 24, 1949

"Dear Gilbert Kilpak:

"Thank thee for thy letter in which I apprehend the whole spirit better sometimes than particular phrases.

"God has given me a work to do. He has said that I must stand up in confessing my own sin to the ears of the world. I must lay bare the sin of the world and the century. In my person I must take up all sin and I must especially do this in an age which cannot endure truth - an age in which the one thing man cannot do is to speak God's truth because to do so would be to reveal man's lie.

"Perfidy and terror are the works (?) of the age which has resolved to live without God - therefore, the confession that I have to make is a confession of perfidy and terror. But this ordeal (for the confessor and for all who must share knowledge of the confession) is raised up by two powers - courage and compassion.

"Thee prays for all - and thy prayer is better than my prayers, but thee prays in the peace of the meeting or its spirit. I too pray for all; but I prayed for Alger Hiss at the moment when he was insulting me in the Hotel Commodore. I prayed for him before hundreds of people in Congress when he charged me with insanity. I pray for him, and I pray for them all, each day.

"If I could fight communism without injuring one of them, I would do so. I tried to disclose the conspiracy without unduly injuring the conspirators. In fact, I shielded them for nine years - shielded them in the end at great, perhaps irreparable risk to myself, that is to say, to my family, which chiefly must suffer my sufferings.

"I do not judge Alger Hiss, and I do not hate him. At his indictment, the press asked me for comment. I said: 'I should be inhuman if I could take any pleasure in Mr. Hiss's troubles.' If I could help him, I would help him. And I would help all the others. But if I could

Kisseloff-5204

"help them, we should not be in this terrifying tragedy. We should be confessing together: 'Thus it was, and thus we acted. None of us is less guilty than the other. He only is more guilty who, in his blindness, nevertheless felt the stirrings of God - but did not then feel them enough.' I mean myself.

"In essence, under the trappings of horror, this is a great religious testimony. God has given me strength for this ordeal - and, without the immediate, (illegible word) presence of God, I would have been unable to do this. The burden is to heavy for one man to bear. At times it has been too heavy for me. Each time I sank, God raised me up. God sought a man who was capable of giving his living life, of dying while living, that (illegible word) might suffer one faction less for the universal sin. My problem has been not to fail God in my crushing leading (?) and not to condem men.

"This is written hastily and badly. I need thy prayers and thy counsel.

Thy friend

(signed) Whittaker Chambers"

KILPAK stated that his entire connection with CHAMBERS had been as a member of the Friends Society and consisted of the attempt to obtain settlement of the dispute outside a court of law and that he had no information concerning the actual underground activities of CHAMBERS other than in a general sense as has already been set forth in the public press. He said that he had no specific information concerning the nature of CHAMBERS testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Kisseloff-5205

SAC, Albany

May 2, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurlet April 27th last. Submit facts in report form.

G. I. R. -3

cc - New York

ASB:bgw

RECORDED - 91 64-1333 3159

F B I

MAY 13 1949

EX-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 15
MAY 2 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

58 JUN 10 1949

ASB

Kisseloff-5206

May 23, 1949

74-1333

SAC, Washington

Re: JAHAM
(Your file #74-94)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Laboratory Report D-99982 BU dated 5-23-49, in connection with the above-entitled matter, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

There are transmitted herewith the following:

Specimens K739 and K740.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN 6-1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
MAY 23-1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74-1333
JUN 2 1949

Kisseloff-5207

RCF/dbb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Tarbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 17 9-23PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

(1)

JAHAM. RE WFO TEL MAY FIFTEENTH. MR. AND MRS. JAMES MC QUEEN INTERVIEWED AT THEIR HOME, EIGHTY FOUR MARION ST., BKLYN., NY, LAST EVENING. SHE ADVISED THAT HER FATHER GOT HER A TYPEWRITER SOME TIME IN NINETEEN FORTY FIVE. SHE BELIEVED IT WAS A WOODSTOCK OR AN UNDERWOOD. HER HUSBAND IDENTIFIED THE TYPEWRITER AS AN OLD BLACK ONE WITH FADED GOLD LETTERS ON THE TOP "WOODSTOCK." MR. AND MRS. MC QUEEN WERE MARRIED MAY, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN, AND THEY TOOK THE TYPEWRITER FROM THE HOME OF IRA LOCKEY TO THEIR NEW HOME AT THREE SEVEN FOUR TWO HAYES ST., NE, WASH., DC. THEY RETURNED THE TYPEWRITER TO IRA LOCKEYS HOME WHEN THEY MOVED TO NYC SIXTEEN MONTHS AGO. MRS. MC QUEEN RECALLED THAT TWO WEEKS AFTER HER FATHER GAVE HER THE TYPEWRITER IN NINETEEN FORTY FIVE SHE CLEANED IT WITH KEROSENE AND CHANGED THE RIBBON ON IT. SHE ADVISED THE TYPEWRITER WAS IN VERY BAD CONDITION WHEN SHE GOT IT, THAT AFTER SHE FIXED IT AS BEST SHE COULD IT WAS STILL NOT A GOOD TYPEWRITER BUT IT WAS IN BETTER SHAPE THEN WHEN SHE RECEIVED IT. SHE RECALLED THAT THE LETTER "A" FOUND STICK WHEN PRESSED DOWN, THAT YOU HAD TO MANUALLY TURN THE MACHINE TWO FROM ONE LINE TO ANOTHER. SHE ADVISED THAT SHE HERSELF USED THE

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED 14 - 333-3160
INDEXED 14 12 MAY 20 1949
EX-43
51 MAY 31 1949

Memo to Sec of Treas 5-18-49

G.I.R.-3

Kisseloff-5208

TYPEWRITER MOST OF THE TIME AND THAT IT WAS THE ONLY TYPEWRITER THAT WAS EVER IN THE HOME OF HER FATHER, IRA LOCKEY, IN WASH., DC. SHE WAS QUESTIONED REGARDING ANY SPECIMENS THAT SHE MAY HAVE IN HER POSSESSION. SHE ADVISED THAT SHE HAD NO PAPERS THAT SHE HAD TYPED IN WASHINGTON IN HER POSSESSION IN NY BUT SHE WAS CERTAIN THAT THERE WOULD BE MANY SPECIMENS OF TYPING FROM THIS TYPEWRITER IN THE HOME OF HER FATHER IN WASHINGTON, DC. SHE STATED THAT EVERYTHING OF A TYPEWRITTEN NATURE IN THE HOUSE WOULD HAVE BEEN TYPED ON THIS TYPEWRITER. SHE ADVISED THAT SHE HERSELF ATTENDED DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON DC AND THAT SHE STUDIED TYPING FOR ONE YEAR. SHE ADVISED THAT IT WAS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT DUNBAR HS MAY HAVE SOME SPECIMENS OF HER TYPING ON THIS TYPEWRITER. SHE STATED THAT ON ONE OCCASION SHE MAY HAVE TYPED OUT HER FATHERS INCOME TAX RETURN FOR HIM. OTHER THAN THIS-SHE STATED THAT SHE COULD RECALL NO TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL TYPED ON THIS TYPEWRITER THAT SHE SENT TO ANYBODY ELSE. BOTH SHE AND HER HUSBAND STATED THAT WHEN YOU TYPED WITH THIS MACHINE THE APPEARANCE OF THE MATERIAL TYPED ON IT WAS NOT VERY GOOD AND THAT FOR THIS REASON THEY NEVER USED THE TYPEWRITER TO SEND ANY LETTERS OUTSIDE OF THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY. MRS. MC QUEEN RECALLED THAT SHE WROTE

END OF PAGE TWO

MANY LETTERS ON THIS TYPEWRITER TO HER BROTHER WHEN HE WAS IN THE ARMY. HE RETURNED FROM SERVICE IN JAN. NINETEEN FORTY SIX. HIS NAME IS IRA LOCKEY, JR., AND HE PRESENTLY RESIDES TWO TWO NINE, SIXTY THIRD ST., NE., WASH, DC. ALSO RESIDING AT THIS ADDRESS IS A NEICE OF MRS. MC QUEEN, MISS MILDRED PURDY, THIRTEEN YRS. OF AGE. MRS. MC QUEEN STATED THAT MILDRED PURDY USED TO FOOL WITH THE TYPEWRITER AND IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE SHE MAY HAVE SOME SPECIMENS OF TYPING FROM THIS TYPEWRITER. MR. MC QUEEN ADVISED THAT THERE WAS IN HIS FATHER IN LAWS HOUSE, THAT IS, THE HOME OF IRA LOCKEY, SR., IN WASH., DC., A LEATHERETTE CHEST WHICH HE SAID WAS IN THE SECOND FLOOR HALL CLOSET ON THE FOURTH SHELF. HE DESCRIBED THAT LEATHERETTE CHEST AS HAVING A GOLD DESIGN ON IT. HE STATED THAT HE BELIEVED THERE WERE MANY TYPEWRITTEN PAPERS IN THIS CHEST AND THAT HE THOUGHT PERHAPS SOME OF THESE PAPERS WERE TYPED BY HIM ON THE WOODSTOCK. HE SAID PERHAPS THE PAPERS WOULD CONSIST OF VERSES OF SONGS AND SOME OTHER NONSENSICAL WRITINGS SUCH AS BEGINNING OF A SHORT STORY. MRS. MC QUEEN ADVISED THAT THE TYPING FROM THIS MACHINE WAS SO DISTINCTIVE THAT SHE BELIEVED IF SHE SAW A SPECIMEN SHE WOULD READILY RECOGNIZE IT AS HAVING BEEN TYPED ON THIS TYPEWRITER. SHE SAID THE LETTERS THEMSELVES CAME OUT LIGHT AND DARK INTERMITTENTLY. MRS. MC QUEEN IS TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND WAS

END OF PAGE THREE

BORN IN WASHINGTON, DC. HER HUSBAND IS TWENTY FOUR YEARS OF AGE AND WAS BORN IN SOUTH CAROLINA. NEITHER ONE OF THEM HAS BEEN QUESTIONED BY ANYONE CONCERNING THIS TYPEWRITER PRIOR TO INTERVIEW BY AGENTS THIS OFFICE. WFO SHOULD CONTACT DUNBAR HS, WASH., FOR ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS EMANATING FROM THE HOME OF IRA LOCKEY. ALSO A FURTHER INTENSIVE INTERROGATION OF IRA LOCKEY, SR., SHOULD BE CONDUCTED WITH AN EFFORT TO SECURING TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS THAT MAY PRESENTLY BE IN HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON, DC, WHICH SPECIMENS WOULD HAVE BEEN TYPED ON THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION. IRA LOCKEY, JR., SHOULD BE INTERROGATED IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN ALL INFO HE HAS REGARDING THIS TYPEWRITER AND ALSO TO OBTAIN ANY TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS IN HIS POSSESSION WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN TYPED ON THIS TYPEWRITER. THE NEICE, MILDRED PURDY, SHOULD ALSO BE INTERROGATED WITH THE SAME AIM IN VIEW. BUREAU REQUESTED TO CHECK INCOME TAX RETURN OF IRA LOCKEY, SR., FOR NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN, FOR TYPEWRITTEN SPECIMENS.

WFO has contacted S-G

Done 5-18-49 S-G

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES WFO

HOLD PLS

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

May 20, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 15
74-1333-3161

On May 18, 1949, Assistant United States Attorney T. J. Donegan of the Southern District of New York requested our New York Office to make a check of the jury panel from which the jury will be selected for the captioned case.

In view of Mr. Donegan's request, we are proceeding with a check of the jury panel. This check will be restricted to a review of our New York Office indices and a check with the Police Department and Credit Bureaus. The entire matter will be handled most discreetly and no open inquiries of any type will be made.

The results of this inquiry will be immediately furnished to the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York.

FJB:IGS

G.I.R.

Kisseloff-5212

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
MAY 20 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: May 18, 1949

FROM : L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

While talking with Supervisor Al Tuohy of the New York Office, who is acting in the absence of ASAC Belmont, at 12:45 p.m. in connection with another matter, he stated that AUSAs Donegan and Murphy had requested the New York Office to check the Jury Panel which will be used in selecting the Jury for this case. Tuohy explained that originally the panel consisted of 275 names, but only 92 of the original number are now eligible for Jury. He asked whether the Bureau would authorize the New York Office to accede to this request and furnish any information developed through such a check. I told him that this matter would be discussed with appropriate Bureau officials and the New York Office advised.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the New York Office comply with this request to furnish any information developed as a result of such a check.

LLL:cmw

check for pen files - PD & credit only

Memo Ladd
Miss Peyton Fay, Gladd to the A G
5-20-49

RECORDED - 15

74-1333-1

34 MAY 27 1949

Kisseloff-5213

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE DIRECTOR, FBI

RECORDED - 3 74-1333-3162

May 24, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you, with copies to Mr. Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, dated May 16, 1949, concerning the recovery by the defense in this case of a Woodstock typewriter on April 16, 1949.

On May 20, 1949, an application for Federal employment, dated July 26, 1947, bearing the name Stafford Jimmy McQueen, 1207 Park Road, N.W., Apartment 101, Washington, D. C., which contained typewriting pertaining to the personal history of McQueen, was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

The FBI Laboratory has concluded that the typewriter which was used to type the "Chambers," or "Baltimore," documents (Q-6 through Q-69) was the same typewriter which typed the specimen (K-740) which was submitted. The characteristics appearing on specimen K-740, according to the FBI Laboratory, correspond most closely to the typewriting standards in the Laboratory for Woodstock pica type, spaced ten letters to the inch.

Stafford Jimmy McQueen is the son-in-law of Ira W. Lockey, Sr., colored, from whom the typewriter was recovered by the Miss attorneys in Washington, D. C. on April 16, 1949. Investigation has disclosed that the recovered typewriter was in the possession of and was used by McQueen and his wife during the period from 1945 to January, 1948.

The FBI Laboratory report concerning this identification has been made available to Messrs. Donagan and Murphy in New York City by our New York office.

G.I.R.-7

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

FLJ/de

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:00 AM
DATE 5-26-49
BY Rosa

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAY 25 5 54 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN 10

Kisseloff-5214

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: MAY 24, 1949

FROM : MR. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE OF MEMORANDUM

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise the circumstances surrounding the reported possession and recovery of a Woodstock typewriter by the attorneys for Alger Hiss on April 16, 1949 in Washington, D. C. and the possible use of this typewriter by the defense attorneys during the coming trial which begins on Tuesday, May 31, 1949.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING TYPEWRITER

You will recall that Whittaker Chambers produced 65 pages of typewritten documents at a pretrial deposition hearing in connection with a civil action in Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948. He alleged that these documents were copies of, or excerpts from original State Department documents which were made available to him by Alger Hiss for delivery to Colonel Bykov, his superior in Soviet espionage operations. These documents were dated variously from January to April, 1938.

The FBI Laboratory examined the typewriting on these documents and concluded that the typewriting appearing on the documents compared most closely to standards for a Woodstock Pica type, spaced ten letters to the inch. The FBI Laboratory's files reflect that this style of type was made by the Woodstock Company in 1929. These documents, which have been commonly referred to as the "Chambers" documents, have been designated by the FBI Laboratory as Q-6 through Q-69.

Whittaker Chambers alleged that the "Chambers" documents were typed by either Alger Hiss or his wife, Priscilla, at the Hiss residence and the typed copies were then made available to Chambers.

Alger Hiss when interviewed concerning the typewriter, advised in a signed statement as follows:

> "During the period from 1936 to some time after 1938 we had a typewriter in our home in Washington. This was an old-fashioned machine, possibly an Underwood, but I am not at all certain regarding the make. Mrs. Hiss, who is not a typist, used this machine somewhat as an amateur typist, but I never recall having used it. Possibly samples of Mrs. Hiss' typing on this machine are in existence, but I have not located any to date, but will endeavor to do so. Mrs. Hiss disposed of this typewriter to either a secondhand typewriter concern or a secondhand dealer in Washington, D. C., some

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

FLJ/de/phm

time subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. The whereabouts of this typewriter is presently unknown to me. Prior to this typewriter coming into the possession of my immediate family it was the property of Mr. Thomas Fansler, Mrs. Hiss' father, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. Mr. Fansler lived the latter years of his life on Walnut Street in Philadelphia, but is now deceased, having died in the early 1940's." (74-1333-418,P.10)

Mrs. Alger (Priscilla) Hiss in a signed statement dated December 7, 1948 furnished the following information concerning her knowledge of instant typewriter:

"I have been asked to recall all of the facts concerning a typewriter which was in my possession. Some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as I can recall, my father, Mr. Thomas L. Fansler, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia (he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which company he acted as a General Agent), had in his possession a typewriter which he gave to me. I do not recall whether I had this typewriter while I was residing in New York City. I do not recall the make of this typewriter. I do not recall now, how I disposed of it. I myself am not a proficient typist, but I have typed several things on this typewriter which my father gave to me." (74-1333-1147, P.12)

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY THE BUREAU TO LOCATE HISS' TYPEWRITER

Investigation conducted in connection with this matter has revealed that a Woodstock standard typewriter was purchased by a partnership consisting of Mr. Harry L. Martin and Thomas L. Fansler, the latter being the father-in-law of Alger Hiss, at the inception of the partnership in 1927. This partnership was the Philadelphia agency for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The partnership was dissolved in the latter part of 1930. Since this was a partnership in name only, no records were kept and the only thing carrying the partnership name consisted of letterheads used in the course of the business. There was no record, therefore, of the serial number of the Woodstock typewriter used by the partnership.

Kisseloff-5216

Exhaustive efforts have been made to locate the sales record which reflects the sale of the Woodstock typewriter to the Fansler-Martin partnership in Philadelphia. This investigation was negative since the records for that period are no longer in existence, either in Philadelphia or at the Woodstock factory in Woodstock, Illinois.

When the partnership was dissolved in the latter part of 1930 the Woodstock typewriter was taken by Mr. Fansler to his Philadelphia apartment where he resided with his daughter, Daisy Fansler. Daisy Fansler wrote a letter on this typewriter dated December 6, 1931 which has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as being identical with the typewriting appearing on the "Chambers" documents.

1

The next document which was identified as being written on this typewriter was dated January 30, 1933. This was a letter addressed to an insurance agency in Boston, Massachusetts concerning an insurance policy allegedly issued to Alger Hiss. It is known that the Hisses were residing in New York City on that date. Therefore, it appears that the typewriter was in their possession in New York City at that time.

2

An identification was made of another document by the FBI Laboratory, dated February 17, 1933, which was signed by Alger Hiss. The Hisses were residing in New York City on that date.

3

The FBI Laboratory has identified two other documents as having been written on this typewriter, one of which was signed by Alger Hiss, dated September 1, 1936, and the other, dated May 25, 1937, was signed by Priscilla Fansler Hiss. At this time the Hisses were residing in Washington D. C.

4
5

Exhaustive efforts have been made to locate the typewriter through secondhand dealers, pawn shops, Police Department records and interviews with business and personal associates of the Hisses, with negative results.

Kisseloff-5217

DEFENSE KNOWLEDGE OF SPECIMENS
IDENTIFIED BY THE FBI LABORATORY

On February 21, 1949, a motion of the defense for a Bill of Particulars and the furnishing to them of certain evidence in the possession of the Government came on for argument before U. S. District Court Judge William Bondy, with Attorney Edward C. McLean appearing for the defense, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General Raymond P. Whearty appearing for the Government. Mr. Whearty indicated he was not prepared to argue the motion and asked for a continuance. However, at the insistence of Mr. McLean, numerous matters were discussed or agreed upon, resulting in an agreement by Mr. Whearty on the record to furnish certain items to the defense.

On February 24, 1949 Mr. Whearty presented to the Court and the defense a written answer in which it was agreed generally that the Government would furnish much of the material requested by the defense. Various items were discussed and passed upon by the Court, or agreed to by the Government as to whether they would furnish same to the defense.

Mr. Whearty stated that the Government's position is, or was that under Rule 16, the defense is not entitled to anything but it would be prejudicial and unreasonable to the defendant to deny them access to certain material. Mr. Whearty agreed to furnish the defense specimens as collected by the Government which have been identified as typed on the same typewriter as the documents produced at Baltimore, Maryland ("Chambers" documents). Mr. Whearty indicated that they were giving these to the defense without waiving the point that the defense is not entitled to anything. As to this, the Court said, "I think the Government is surprisingly liberal and technically I do not know whether he would have to give you all of that."

The Departmental attorneys subsequently advised the defense counsel of the identities and addresses of the persons who have in their possession those documents identified as having been written on the same typewriter on which Q-6 through Q-69 were prepared.

DEFENSE KNOWLEDGE THAT GOVERNMENT FAILED TO
LOCATE HISS' TYPEWRITER

During the course of the above disclosures and concessions to the Court by Mr. Whearty, of the Department, on February 24, 1949, he admitted that the Government definitely did not have the typewriter upon which the documents were typed; that he believed "this was a thing they were entitled to and when and if we find it, they would be given access to it."

It is of interest to note that at the time of the above hearing, Judge Bondy stated with reference to what had been agreed upon by the Government to be furnished to the defense, "Mr. Whearty was quite liberal," and he again repeated the statement with another statement, "I think the Government has been quite liberal. Technically, you may not have been entitled to anything."

As can be seen from the above, the defense now has the advantage of knowing in substance what some of the proof, if not all of the proof, is as will be presented by the Government and they will undoubtedly prepare their defense accordingly, based upon the information and material furnished to them.

CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE REPORTED RECOVERY
OF THE HISS TYPEWRITER BY THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

Mrs. Claudie Catlett, colored, a former maid of Alger and Priscilla Hiss in Washington from 1935 to the latter part of 1938, has been interviewed on a number of occasions by the Washington Field Office. She was re-interviewed on May 12 and 13, 1949. She advised she had been interviewed recently by attorneys for Alger Hiss, at which time many things that she had forgotten were brought to her attention. She stated that the attorneys some time in April, 1949 had shown her an old typewriter which she identified as a Woodstock typewriter, and she identified it as a typewriter which was given to her family by Alger Hiss. As to the date when this typewriter was given to her family, she advised it must have been when they were cleaning out one of the houses in which the Hisses lived, not being certain as to which house but she thought it was the one at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This would have been approximately June, 1936. She said she identified the typewriter solely on the basis of the fact that the attorneys had told her it was the same machine.

Mrs. Catlett when interviewed by Agents on other occasions was shown full-sized photographs of various old standard makes of typewriters, with the identities of the typewriters concealed. Among those was a picture of an old type Woodstock. However, she was unable to pick out any one typewriter as being anything like the typewriter she had seen in the Hiss home while working there.

When re-interviewed on May 13, 1949 she was again shown photographs of various old standard make typewriters and from this group she picked out a photograph of a Woodstock as being like the typewriter shown to her by the attorneys for Hiss.

Kisseloff-5219

Mrs. Catlett has three sons, namely, Perry, Raymond and James. The mother and the three sons have been very close to the families of Alger and Donald Hiss for some time, all of them having done various odd jobs for the Hiss families. It is not clear through interviews with them as to how or when the typewriter came into their possession originally. The typewriter was recovered by Mr. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss, and Charles E. Houston, a local colored attorney, from Ira Lockey, Sr., colored, Washington, D. C. on April 16, 1949. It was thereafter displayed to Mrs. Catlett and her sons at one of the son's home on P Street, N.W., and thereafter crated and delivered to New York City by Mr. McLean. The following pertinent statements as to the possession of the typewriter have been made by the sons of Mrs. Catlett:

Perry Catlett when interviewed on May 13, 1949, stated that Alger Hiss had given him, among other things, a typewriter when the Hiss family resided on 30th Street, N.W. and were preparing to move to 3415 Volta Place, N.W. This would be approximately January 1, 1938. He said he could not recall whether it was Mr. or Mrs. Hiss who gave him the typewriter. He also does not recall whether the typewriter had originally been given to him or his mother, or if he, Perry, merely transported it home. He denied that he had had any conversation with Alger or Donald Hiss or any of the attorneys for Hiss concerning any typewriter. However, when again interviewed on May 16, 1949 he admitted that he had discussed the matter of the typewriter with members of his family and with an attorney for Alger Hiss. He admitted that he had viewed the Woodstock typewriter recently obtained by Alger Hiss' attorney and said that he could identify the typewriter as being the one formerly in his possession. However, he was unable to state how he would be able to make this identification.

James Catlett stated that he recalls a typewriter being brought to his home at 2728 P Street, N.W. and, as he recalls, it was brought there by his mother, but he is not sure of this. He did not know where she got the typewriter, but stated that she used to work for the Hisses and he never asked any questions. He did not state when this typewriter was brought to his home. He could not recall the make of the typewriter, but felt that it was an old typewriter. He further stated that a typewriter was recently brought to his home on P Street, N.W. by a lawyer, and he was asked if he recognized it as being the typewriter his brother once had. He told them he thought it was the same. He based his

identification on the fact that the line spacer on the typewriter was broken in a certain way. He advised he would not get on a witness stand and state under oath that this was the same typewriter that was once in his home on P Street, N.W., but he thinks it is the same typewriter.

Raymond Catlett advised on May 13, 1949 that he had received a typewriter from Mr. Alger Hiss, exact date unknown but that it was some time in the 1930's, and that Alger Hiss at that time was living either on P Street, N.W., or on 30th Street, N.W. (May 1, 1935 to January 1, 1938). He advised that he believes the typewriter, which was recently procured by Mr. Hiss' attorney, is the same one that was given to his family by Alger Hiss. He based this conclusion upon his familiarity with the machine and the various imperfections that he recalls it had. He admitted that he had assisted Alger Hiss' attorneys in locating this machine and that he had received $40 from Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, for this assistance.

Raymond Catlett, when re-interviewed on May 15, 1949, stated that immediately after he was interviewed by Bureau Agents in January, 1949 concerning his knowledge of a Woodstock typewriter allegedly owned by the Hiss family, that he contacted Donald Hiss and told Donald Hiss of the Bureau's inquiry concerning the typewriter. Raymond Catlett told Donald Hiss that he and his brother had obtained an old Woodstock typewriter from the Alger Hiss family and he felt he could possibly locate it. Donald Hiss was skeptical and did not believe him, but finally agreed to assist Raymond Catlett in locating the machine. Donald Hiss gave him $40 for expenses which Raymond claims he spent in taxicab fares.

Raymond Catlett stated that the typewriter was recovered by Hiss' attorneys and was brought to the Catlett residence at 2728 P Street, N.W. some time in April, 1949, where the members of the Catlett family, namely, Claudie, his mother; Perry, his brother; James, his brother; and Mary, his sister, examined it and concluded that it was the typewriter formerly in their possession which they had secured from the Alger Hiss family. Raymond said that he even packed it in a box for Mr. McLean.

Raymond Catlett advised that there were a number of reasons why he had not mentioned the typewriter to Bureau Agents when he was previously

interviewed. He stated that one of the reasons was that he feels a man is innocent until proven guilty; another is that he does not believe that Alger Hiss is guilty. He said that he had received the typewriter from Alger Hiss and that if it is important to the case against Hiss, he believes that Mr. Hiss should have the benefit of receiving the typewriter. He said, further, that Alger Hiss had been good to him; that Alger and his wife had provided odd jobs for him; had furnished clothing to him and had afforded employment for his mother when she needed it badly.

During the course of another interview with Raymond Catlett on May 17, 1949 he maintained that he believes that his family received the typewriter prior to the time the Hiss family moved to Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. (January 1, 1938). However, he did state that both he and his brother, Perry, had done odd jobs for the Hiss family while they resided on Volta Place but this would be subsequent to January 1, 1938 and during the period when the "Chambers" documents were typed.

SERIAL NUMBER OF TYPEWRITER RECOVERED BY HISS ATTORNEYS

Ira W. Lockey, Sr., colored, turned over a typewriter to Edward C. McLean, attorney for Alger Hiss, on April 16, 1949. Lockey has in his possession a receipt obtained from McLean which described the typewriter as a Woodstock typewriter, Model 5 N, Serial Number 230099. Lockey received $15 for the typewriter.

As previously stated, the Bureau has not been able to obtain the serial number of the typewriter which originated with the Fansler-Martin partnership in Philadelphia, on which the "Chambers" documents were typed. Through information received from the Woodstock factory it was determined that the serial numbers of the typewriters manufactured during the year 1927, the year it was believed the Woodstock typewriter was purchased by the Fansler-Martin partnership, fell within 160,000 to 177,000. However, the search for a Woodstock typewriter was not limited to the serial numbers covering the year 1927, but included those typewriters manufactured from 1926 to 1929. This range in serial numbers was from 145,000 to 204,000.

There is no record available of the sale or subsequent history of the Woodstock typewriter bearing serial number 230099 and it was never returned to the factory for rebuilding.

Kisseloff-5222

POSSIBLE USE OF TYPEWRITER BY DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AT TRIAL

It is possible that since the Hiss attorneys were notified by the Government that the Government does not have possession of the Hiss typewriter, that the defense decided to increase its efforts to locate the typewriter and alter its characteristics.

From interviews with the various Negroes who had the recently recovered typewriter in their possession, it appears that they have been well coached by the Hiss attorneys as to what answers they should give to Bureau Agents when interviewed concerning the recovered typewriter.

These Negroes conveniently have a loss of memory as to exactly how they obtained possession of the typewriter; on the other hand, they have a distinct memory that the typewriter came into their possession some time prior to January 1, 1938. (The "Chambers" documents were typed in January, February, March and April, 1938). It would appear, therefore, that the Hiss defense is going to be that neither Alger or Priscilla Hiss had possession of the Woodstock typewriter at the time the documents were alleged to have been typed by them. The Negroes who had possession of the typewriter will possibly claim that the typewriter was in an inoperative condition during the period in which they had it in their possession.

SPECIMEN DATED JULY 26, 1947 IDENTIFIED WITH "CHAMBERS" DOCUMENTS

The defense attorneys obtained an old Woodstock typewriter from Ira Lockey, Sr., on April 16, 1949, in Washington, D. C. Lockey advised that sometime in 1945, he moved some household furnishings for a Negro, Vernon Marlow. Upon delivery of these furnishings, Marlow's wife did not have sufficient funds to pay him for the transportation and, therefore, he, Lockey, requested payment in the form of an old typewriter which was lying in the back yard. He said this typewriter had been outside in the weather for some time and was in "bad shape". Lockey took this typewriter to his home and endeavored to clean it up and make it usable for his daughter, Margaret Lockey, who was then attending high school. He said the typewriter remained at his residence until approximately the last of January, 1949, when he gave it to his son, Ira, Jr., for the amusement of his children.

Mrs. James McQueen, nee Margaret Lockey, colored, was interviewed in the presence of her husband in Brooklyn, New York, on May 16, 1949. She said that her father, Ira Lockey, Sr., got a typewriter for her sometime in

1945. She believed it was a Woodstock or an Underwood. Her husband, James McQueen, said he recalled it was and Underwood. Mrs. McQueen said she was married in May, 1947, and took this typewriter from the home of Ira Lockey, Sr., to her new residence at 3742 Hayes Street, N.E., Washington, D. C. When she and her husband moved to New York City in about January, 1948, they returned the typewriter to Ira Lockey, Sr., home.

Mrs. McQueen said that two weeks after her father gave her the typewriter in 1945, she cleaned it with kerosene and changed the ribbon on it. She said the typewriter was in very bad condition when she got it and that after she fixed it as best she could, it was still not a good typewriter but it was in better condition then when she received it. She said the letter "A" would stick when pressed down and that you had to manually turn the machine to go from one line to another. She said that she used the typewriter most of the time and it was the only typewriter that was ever in the home of her father, Ira Lockey, Sr., in Washington, D. C.

Her husband advised that there was in the home of his father-in-law, Ira Lockey, Sr., in Washington, D. C., a leatherette chest in a second floor hall closet in which he believed there were many typewritten papers and he thought perhaps some of these papers were typed by him on the Woodstock typewriter.

As a result of the above information, a search was made at the home of Ira Lockey, Sr., and some typewriting specimens were located one of which was an application for Federal employment dated July 26, 1947, bearing the name Stafford Jimmy McQueen, 1207 Park Road, N.W., Apartment 101, Washington 10, D. C. This was an application for employment filed with the Civil Service Commission and contained a considerable amount of typewriting. The FBI Laboratory examined the typewriting on this specimen (K740) and it was concluded that the machine which was used to type the "Chambers" documents (Q-6 through Q-69) was the same machine which typed K740. The FBI Laboratory advised that the characters appearing on specimen K740 corresponded most closely to the typewriting standards in the Laboratory for Woodstock, pica type, spaced ten letters to the inch.

The New York Office has been advised of this identification by FBI Laboratory report dated May 23, 1949.

OBSERVATIONS

It would appear from the report that the defense attorneys have in fact recovered the typewriter which was originally in the possession of Alger and Priscilla Hiss. The identification of the specimen taken from this

Kisseloff-5224

typewriter in 1947 will materially effect any defense that the typewriter was in an inoperative condition during the entire time subsequent to its being turned over to the Catlett Negroes on or about January 1, 1938, as reflected in the interviews with them and other negroes. The Hisses will undoubtedly claim that they did not have access to the typewriter after January 1, 1938, and further that they had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the typewriter, and did not associate with the Catlett family after 1938. However, it is of interest to note that Perry Catlett when interviewed advised that Alger Hiss attended his wedding in 1941. It is recalled that Perry Catlett is a son of Claudie Catlett who worked as a maid for the Hisses from approximately 1935 to the fall of 1938.

ACTION

The foregoing is submitted for your information. The facts concerning the recovery of the Woodstock typewriter by the Hiss attorneys were made available to the Attorney General and the Criminal Division of the Department on May 16, 1949 in order that they might take any appropriate action to obtain the possession of the typewriter or specimens therefrom for examination by the FBI Laboratory.

The facts surrounding the recovery of the typewriter by the Hiss attorneys were also made available to the Criminal Division of the Department and to the Departmental attorneys in New York City on May 18, 1949, in an investigative report prepared by the Washington Field Office.

There is attached hereto for your approval a memorandum to the Attorney General with copies for Mr. Alexander M. Campbell advising of the typwriting identification of the specimens dated July 26, 1947 with the "Chambers" documents.

Kisseloff-5225

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: May 23, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont, New York, called at 10:55 a.m. today and stated that the Government and counsel for Hiss appeared before Judge Kauffman, SDNY, this morning and advised that both were ready to go to trial. Judge Kauffman remarked that he wanted to hear this case, but because of his commitments could not hear it this week and accordingly set it over to 11:30 a.m., May 31, 1949. Judge Kauffman stated the case would go to trial at that time.

LLL:cmw

5/23/49
mr T. [illegible]
[illegible]
G. I. R. - 7

RECORDED - 125

74-1[illegible]-3163

Kisseloff-5226

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 15 1948

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 24 LOS ANGELES 3 FROM NEW YORK 14 7-24 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

74-1333-3000

JAHAM, PERJURY ESPIONAGE DASH R. INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. RE LA TEL APRIL EIGHT INSTANT. RE MORRIS ASIMOW. WALTER GEIGER, VICE PRESIDENT OF RICHARD NATHAN CORP. AT NYC, ADVISES ASIMOW-S NAME WAS FURNISHED TO COMPANY AS EXPERT ON SMELTING OF ALUMINUM. THIS COMPANY CABLED ASIMOW ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT FORTY EIGHT, OFFERING ASIMOW A JOB IN COMPLETE CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTIN SMELTING PLANT AND INSTITUTING OPERATIONS OF THIS PLANT FOR ALUMINUM INGOTS AT BIAK ISLAND, DUTCH EAST INDIES. ON JANUARY TENTH FORTY NINE, ASIMOW CAME TO NYC, CONSULTED WITH COMPANY AND ACCEPTED JOB. GEIGER SAYS ASIMOW WAS IN CALIFORNIA FEBRUARY THREE INSTANT BUT LEFT SHORTLY THEREAFTER FOR BIAK AND IS PRESENTLY THERE. IT WAS CONTEMPLATED THAT THIS JOB WOULD BE FINISHED BY OCTOBER FORTY NINE WITH THE DEADLINE BEING SET FOR FEBRUARY NINETEEN FIFTY. PRESENT DELAYS OF CONSTRUCTIION OF PLANT INDICATED TO GEIGER THAT THE JOB WILL NOT BE FINISHED UNTIL FEBRUARY NINETEEN FIFTY AT LEAST. ASIMOW WHEN TAKING JOB INSISTED HE HAD TO BE BACK IN US BY FEBRUARY NINETEEN FIFTY TO RESUME TEACHING POSITION AT UCLA. COMPANY PAID TRAVEL EXPENSES FOR ASIMOW-S FAMILY TO NEW SOUTH WALES. GEIGER SAYS NO REASON EXISTS WHY ASIMOW WOULD HAVE TO RETURN TO US FOR ANY CONSULTATION WITH JOB ON

G.I.R.

74-1333-3164

INDEXED - 118

INDEXED - 118

END PAGE ONE

EX-37

PAGE TWO

BIAK IS COMPLETED. GEIGER PROMISES, HOWEVER, TO ADVISE THIS OFFICE IN THE EVENT ASIMOW RETURNS TO US PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF JOB. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE ANY SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW ASIMOW CAN BE REINTERVIEWED RE THIS CASE PRIOR TO HIS RETURN TO THE US.

SCHEIDT

PAGE TWO LINE TWO WORD THREE " SHOULD BE "ASIMOW"

44

HOLD PLS##

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: May 24, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 3:00 p.m., May 23, 1949, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in and stated that Mr. Donegan, who will handle the trial of this case, inquired as to whether or not it was desirable to obtain from Hiss' attorneys samples of typewriting taken from the Woodstock machine which apparently has been located and recovered by the attorneys for Hiss. Mr. Donegan indicated he did not desire to do it but he would if the Bureau believed it necessary.

It will be recalled that a specimen from this typewriter dated in 1945 has been located and a comparison has been made with the typewritten documents in this matter, and it has been determined that the same typewriter was utilized.

After discussing this matter with you at 6:00 p.m., I advised Mr. Belmont that in view of the identification which has been made, the Bureau had no suggestion to offer and would leave it to the judgment of Mr. Donegan as to whether or not specimens should be obtained at this time from the typewriter.

cc - Mr. Harbo

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 125 94-13-3-3165

37 MAY 27 1949

JUN 1 1949

Kisseloff-5836

SAC, New York

May 16, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
was., et al.;
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your letter dated May 10, 1949, requesting the Bureau to obtain, if possible, a copy of the House Committee on Un-American Activities testimony, subsequent to September 9, 1948 in connection with the Hiss-Chambers matter.

Your request has been referred to the Criminal Division of the Department for appropriate attention.

FLJ:dhb

G.I.R.

RECORDED - 110

EX-16

42 MAY 20 1949

-3166

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Leid
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Sandy

Kisseloff-5837

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 5, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Boston letter to the Bureau dated 4-26-49, advising, among other things, that the Boston Division has received information that U. S. District Judge CHARLES WYZANSKI of Massachusetts has agreed to take the witness stand as a character witness for ALGER HISS in the forthcoming perjury trial.

THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, was advised of the above information, and by memorandum to this office he has requested that he be furnished with any information in the possession of the Bureau concerning the background of Judge WYZANSKI.

Accordingly, it is requested that such information as the Bureau desires to be made available to Mr. DONEGAN be supplied to this office well in advance of trial date, which is now 5-23-49.

JMK:RAA
65-14920

G. I. R. - 7

Memo to A.G. 5-23-49 ASB

RECORDED - 3

124-1333-3167

37 MAY 27 1949

EX-37

52 JUN 2 1949

Kisseloff-5838

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/26/49

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R)

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-7 [illegible]

On April 13, 1949 Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON of this office interviewed Dr. JOHN K. FAIRBANK of Harvard University with reference to another matter and, in the course of the interview, FAIRBANK volunteered the following information:

While in Washington, D. C. he was closely associated in Government business and socially with ALGER HISS. He regards HISS as absolutely loyal and believes that by background and training he is representative of one of the best classes of American citizens. FAIRBANK stated if HISS were proven guilty of perjury in New York then FAIRBANK's faith in his associates at Harvard would be shattered.

FAIRBANK also noted that he had only recently discussed the HISS case with Federal Judge CHARLES WYZANSKI, who advised FAIRBANK that not only were his feelings identical with those of FAIRBANK but also that he, WYZANSKI, had agreed to take the stand as a character witness in New York on behalf of HISS. WYZANSKI is further alleged to have commented that his making himself available as a witness would be regarded as unusual by many, particularly since he was to be a witness for the defense in a criminal case. He felt he knew the defendant so well, however, that there was no choice open to him.

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] ON 2/3/82

It is to be noted that Mrs. JOHN FAIRBANK was previously interviewed relative to her association with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS. The purpose of this interview was to obtain any correspondence that may have been carried on between Mr. and Mrs. FAIRBANK and Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS.

G. I. R.

The reliability of Dr. JOHN K. FAIRBANK is not known to the Boston Office.

On June 3 and 6, 1947 a confidential letter was submitted to the Director concerning the activities of Judge WYZANSKI. Also, on July 2, 1947 a confidential letter was submitted to the Director concerning a matter which had arisen in court during the testimony of a Special Agent of the Boston Office. On March 11 and March 20,

Letter Nyc 5-20-49

FDO'B/ner
65-3251

memo to AG 5-23-49 A&B

RECORDED - 3 74-1[illegible] - 3168
INDEXED - 3

JUN 2 1949

cc: New York
100-20060

Kisseloff-5839

1948, confidential letters were directed to the Bureau relative to information that had been received concerning Judge WYZANSKI. The contents of the letters to the Bureau concerning Judge WYZANSKI are not being forwarded to the New York Office. Providing it is deemed advisable, it is suggested that the Bureau furnish the contents of these letters to the New York Office.

Kisseloff-5840

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH AND WASH FLD 29 FROM NEW YORK 24 8-05 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REREP SA JOHN E. HOWARD MAY EIGHTEEN LAST, AT WFO. INASMUCH AS MOST RECENT STATEMENTS OF PERRY M. CATLETT, JR. AND RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT INDICATE STRONG PROBABILITY TESTIMONY MAY BE USED BY DEFENSE TO PLACE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER OUT OF THE POSSESSION OF ALGER HISS BEFORE NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, IT IS REQUESTED IF NOT ALREADY BEING DONE, THAT EFFORTS BE MADE TO DEVELOP INFO. FROM ACQUAINTANCES AND NEIGHBORS OF CATLETTS DURING YEARS THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT RE POSSESSION OF TYPEWRITER BY CATLETTS. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT HISS ATTORNEYS IN QUESTIONING CATLETTS HAVE APPARENTLY ATTEMPTED TO FIX IN THEIR MINDS /CATLETTS/ THAT TYPEWRITER WAS RECEIVED BY THEM WHILE HISS RESIDED AT THIRTY ST., WHICH PERIOD ANTE DATES DOCUMENTS FROM WHICH Q ONE THROUGH Q SIXTY NINE WERE PREPARED. SUTEL DETAILS OF ANY CRIMINAL RECORD OF PERRY, RAYMOND AND CLAUDIE CATLETT. ALSO VERIFY DATE OF MARRIAGE OF PERRY WHICH IS STATED WAS SEPT. EIGHTEEN FORTYONE. REREP SA C. G. JONES DATED JAN. TWENTYEIGHT LAST AT WFO, PAGE ONE NAUGHT FIVE RE INTERVIEW OF EDWARD HOLLANDER. LATTER, WHO SUBLET HISS RESIDENCE AT ONE TWO FOUR FIVE THIRTIETH ST. FROM JAN. ONE NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT TO AUGUST THIRTYONE, THIRTYEIGHT, SHOULD BE

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 3 74-13[illegible]-3169

JUN 2 1949

PAGE TWO

REINTERVIEWED AND ASKED IF HE HAS ANY RECOLLECTION OF CLAUDIE, PERRY AND RAYMOND CATLETT VISITING THE THIRTIETH ST. RESIDENCE AT THE TIME HISS MOVED TO VOLTA PLACE, WHAT, IF ANY, FURNITURE WAS LEFT AT THIRTIETH ST. BY HISS AND IF HOLLANDER KNOWS THE NAME OF THE MOVING CO. THAT TRANSPORTED HISS BELINGINGS FROM THIRTIETH ST. TO VOLTA PLACE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS.

WFO handling
JJG

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-5842

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK DE FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/23/49	5/16/49	MAHLON F. COLLER MMA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: Woodstock Typewriter

BURNETTA FISHER, 3878 Harding, Detroit, unable to definitely fix date when Woodstock typewriter given to her mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, by HISS family came into possession of CATLETT family. Believes she received typewriter in 1938 or 1939 when she entered junior high school or Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. Typewriter was usable but not in good condition. She left typewriter in attic at 1127 48th Place, Washington, D. C., in 1945 and has not seen it since. FISHER interviewed at Detroit by one ROSEWALD or ROSENWALD, attorney for ALGER HISS, in January, 1949, re whereabouts of typewriter. ROSENWALD indicated BURNETTA FISHER may be called as defense witness.

- RUC -

1 cc AAG Campbell 5-26-49

REFERENCE: (74-1333) Washington Field teletype to Detroit, May 14, 1949.

Detroit teletypes to Bureau, Washington Field and New York, May 16 and 18, 1949.

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

BURNETTA FISHER, 3878 Harding Avenue, stated that a Woodstock typewriter was given to her mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, by the ALGER HISS family 10 or 12 years ago. She was unable to definitely fix the date when this typewriter came into the possession of the CATLETT family.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-15-31 70

RECORDED - 5

INDEXED 3

Kisseloff-5843

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5 - Bureau
1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City
3 - New York
2 - Washington Field
2 - Detroit

but believed that it was in the neighborhood of 1938 or 1939 as she at that time entered junior high school or the Dunbar High School in Washington, D. C., and her brother, PERRY CATLETT, gave the typewriter to her at this time. The typewriter had previously been used as a plaything by her brothers PERRY and RAYMOND CATLETT. At the time the typewriter was received, her mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, was residing at 2728 P Street, Georgetown, Washington, D. C. BURNETTA FISHER was not residing with her mother but lived with a woman referred to as her godmother known as MAMIE MARLOW, deceased, at 1127 48th Place, Washington, D. C. BURNETTA FISHER recalled that the Woodstock typewriter was a large, old-fashioned machine, having no case and that it was usable but not in good condition. She had little use for the machine but recalled that at one time she used it in preparing a biology paper for the Dunbar High School, which paper she claimed was returned to her and destroyed. She could not recall where any specimens written by her on this typewriter might presently be located, though she stated that the Dunbar High School might possibly have some specimens. BURNETTA FISHER had no repairs made to this machine other than replacing the typewriter ribbon. She stated that she at one time removed the metal caps which covered the ribbon tape and threw these caps away, which might enable her to identify the typewriter. She was further of the opinion that she might have broken some of the letters, although she was not certain of this.

On leaving high school, BURNETTA FISHER secured employment with the Civil Service Commission and later worked for the General Accounting Office at Washington, D. C. She was not of the opinion that these offices would have any specimens from the typewriter in her personnel file.

In 1945 BURNETTA FISHER moved to Detroit, at which time she stored the machine, uncovered, in the attic at 1127 48th Place, Washington, D. C., and has not seen the typewriter since that time. BURNETTA FISHER stated that in addition to the typewriter she stored other material in the attic at the MARLOW residence and there might have been included in this material specimens from the typewriter, although she is of the opinion that all of the goods left by her at the MARLOW home were destroyed.

In January, 1949, Mrs. FISHER was contacted at her residence at 3878 Harding Avenue, Detroit, by one ROSEWALD or ROSENWALD, attorney from either Washington, D. C., or New York City, representing ALGER HISS. Mr. ROSENWALD inquired of BURNETTA FISHER regarding the whereabouts of the typewriter and on several subsequent occasions called her long distance from Washington, stating that the typewriter was in the possession of a friend of hers whose name he would not disclose and asked that BURNETTA FISHER come to Washington to claim the typewriter. Mr. ROSENWALD stated that her expenses would be paid by him. BURNETTA FISHER refused to go to Washington and was later contacted by a Detroit attorney, Mr. RALPH HELPER, who also tried to persuade her to go to Washington to claim the typewriter. BURNETTA FISHER stated that Mr. ROSENWALD indicated that she might be called as a witness

for the defense to testify that at the time certain papers were written the typewriter was in her possession and could not possibly have been written on her typewriter. Mrs. FISHER stated that Mr. ROSENWALD was rather vague about this and she does not know whether or not she is to be called.

Following the long distance calls with Mr. ROSENWALD, Mrs. FISHER spoke to her sister-in-law, Mrs. PERRY CATLETT, 733 Kenilworth, Detroit, and asked if she knew who had the typewriter. Mrs. CATLETT stated that she did not know but that she would make inquiry. Mrs. FISHER received no further word from Mrs. CATLETT.

Interview 77

BURNETTA FISHER stated that her brother, RAYMOND CATLETT, also known as MIKE CATLETT, went with Mr. ROSENWALD in his search for the typewriter. Mrs. FISHER stated that following might have some knowledge as to the whereabouts of the typewriter:

These have been interviewed by WFO. 7/7/

Mrs. ADA SCOTT, _____ 47th Street, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. ALVA JACKSON, 1128 48th Place, Washington, D. C.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5845

(DE 74-77)

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D. C.:

Will make inquiry at the Dunbar High School, the Civil Service Commission and the General Accounting Office in an effort to secure typewriter specimens made by BURNETTA FISHER on the Woodstock typewriter formerly in the possession of the ALGER HISS family.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5846

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/23/49	5/14/49	MARION F. CALLAN MMA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID SMITHERMAN CHAMBERS, WWW; ET AL.	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: RE: Rockstock Typewriter

RUBENETTA FISHER, 3078 Harding, Detroit, unable to definitely fix date when Rockstock typewriter given to her mother, CLAUDIA CATLETT, by KING family came into possession of CATLETT family. Believes she received typewriter in 1936 or 1937 when she entered junior high school or Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. Typewriter was usable but not in good condition. She left typewriter in attic at 1137 18th Place, Washington, D. C., in 1945 and has not seen it since. FISHER interviewed at Detroit by one MORENALD or MORENWALD, attorney for AIMEE KING, in January, 1949, re characteristics of typewriter. MORENALD indicated RUBENETTA FISHER may be called as a defense witness.

- NYC -

REFERENCE: (74-1338) Washington Field teletype to Detroit, May 14, 1949.

Detroit teletypes to Bureau, Washington Field and New York, May 16 and 18, 1949.

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

RUBENETTA FISHER, 3078 Harding Avenue, stated that a Rockstock typewriter was given to her mother, CLAUDIA CATLETT, by the AIMEE KING family 10 or 12 years ago. She was unable to definitely fix the date when this typewriter came into the possession of the CATLETT family,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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5 - Bureau
1 - THOMAS J. HANRAHAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City
3 - New York
2 - Washington Field
2 - Detroit

Kisseloff-5847

(DE 74-77)

but believed that it was in the neighborhood of 1938 or 1939 as she at that time entered junior high school or the Dunbar High School in Washington, D. C., and her brother, PERRY CATLETT, gave the typewriter to her at this time. The typewriter had previously been used as a plaything by her brothers PERRY and RAYMOND CATLETT. At the time the typewriter was received, her mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, was residing at 2722 P Street, Georgetown, Washington, D. C. BURNETTA FISHER was not residing with her mother but lived with a woman referred to as her godmother known as MINNIE HARLOW, deceased, at 1127 45th Place, Washington, D. C. BURNETTA FISHER recalled that the Woodstock typewriter was a large, old-fashioned machine, having no case and that it was usable but not in good condition. She had little use for the machine but recalled that at one time she used it in preparing a biology paper for the Dunbar High School, which paper she claimed was returned to her and destroyed. She could not recall where any specimens written by her on this typewriter might presently be located, though she stated that the Dunbar High School might possibly have some specimens. BURNETTA FISHER had no repairs made to this machine other than replacing the typewriter ribbon. She stated that she at one time removed the metal caps which covered the ribbon caps and threw these caps away, which might enable her to identify the typewriter. She was further of the opinion that she might have broken some of the letters, although she was not certain of this.

On leaving high school, BURNETTA FISHER secured employment with the Civil Service Commission and later worked for the General Accounting Office at Washington, D. C. She was not of the opinion that these offices would have any specimens from the typewriter in her personnel file.

In 1943 BURNETTA FISHER moved to Detroit, at which time she stored the machine, uncovered, in the attic at 1127 45th Place, Washington, D. C., and has not seen the typewriter since that time. BURNETTA FISHER stated that in addition to the typewriter she stored other material in the attic at the HARLOW residence and there might have been included in this material specimens from the typewriter, although she is of the opinion that all of the goods left by her at the HARLOW house were destroyed.

In January, 1949, Mrs. FISHER was contacted at her residence at 1878 Hunting Avenue, Detroit, by one ROSENWALD or ROSENWALD, attorney from either Washington, D. C., or New York City, representing AZMER BESS. Mr. ROSENWALD inquired of BURNETTA FISHER regarding the whereabouts of the typewriter and on several subsequent occasions called her long distance from Washington, stating that the typewriter was in the possession of a friend of hers whose name he would not disclose and asked that BURNETTA FISHER come to Washington to claim the typewriter. Mr. ROSENWALD stated that her expenses would be paid by him. BURNETTA FISHER refused to go to Washington and was later contacted by a Detroit attorney, Mr. RALPH HELFER, who also tried to persuade her to go to Washington to claim the typewriter. BURNETTA FISHER stated that Mr. ROSENWALD indicated that she might be called as a witness

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for the defense to testify that at the time certain papers were written the typewriter was in her possession and could not possibly have been written on her typewriter. Mrs. FISHER stated that Mr. ROSENWALD was rather vague about this and she does not know whether or not she is to be called.

Following the long distance calls with Mr. ROSENWALD, Mrs. FISHER spoke to her sister-in-law, Mrs. PERRY CATLETT, 753 Kenilworth, Detroit, and asked if she knew who had the typewriter. Mrs. CATLETT stated that she did not know but that she would make inquiry. Mrs. FISHER received no further word from Mrs. CATLETT.

ROBERTA FISHER stated that her brother, RAYMOND CATLETT, also known as MIKE CATLETT, went with Mr. ROSENWALD in his search for the typewriter. Mrs. FISHER stated that following might have some knowledge as to the whereabouts of the typewriter:

Mrs. ADA SCOTT, _____ 47th Street, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. ALTA JACKSON, 1128 48th Place, Washington, D. C.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5849

(DM 74-77)

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D. C.:

Will make inquiry at the Dunbar High School, the Civil Service Commission and the General Accounting Office in an effort to secure typewriter specimens made by HENRETTA FISHER on the Woodstock typewriter formerly in the possession of the ALGER HISS family.

- RETURNED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-5850

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/24/49	1/26-2/17/49	JAMES FREW EKT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Dr. HANS G. HERTZ interviewed. Stated RENO and Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL of Aberdeen, Maryland, had visited Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. in December, 1946. EARNEST GUNTHER REUNING and Mrs. REUNING state they have no suspicions regarding RENO but suspected GARFINKEL of advocating Communist Party policies. Dr. HARRY POLACHEK stated he worked with RENO at Aberdeen and considers him completely loyal to U. S. government. ROBERT and SYLVIA SHOSTECK, brother and sister of SIDNEY, interviewed and stated SIDNEY was very active in Communist Party activities in Washington prior to his death in Spain in 1937. Stated they recalled SIDNEY using Communist Party name of SIDNEY PHILLIPS or WILLIAM PHILLIPS. They stated he was boyfriend of SOPHIE MENKIN and cousin of CASEY GUREWITZ, active Communist Party functionary in Washington, D. C. ROBERT and SYLVIA state they recall one WILLIE ARNOLD or WILLIE ARNSTEIN as associate of SIDNEY about 1936 but can furnish no information regarding RAY WARNER. ROBERT stated name ROBERT E. RAY is slightly familiar to him. ROBERT admitted membership in Capital City Forum, the Socialist Party group, and was acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON at that time. Stated he recalled ELEANOR NELSON making speech in about 1936 when she broke from Socialist Party and changed over to Communist Party.

P.

cc AAG Campbell
3-4-49
FLJcur

DEFERRED RECORDING

HANDLED BY TOP DESK

H. Thompson PS-8

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hollock SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR dated at Baltimore January 28, 1949.
Report of Special Agent JAMES FREW dated at Washington, D. C., January 28, 1949

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Dr. HANS G. HERTZ, Associate Astronomer, U. S. Naval Observatory, was interviewed and he stated that he first met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO about December 1946 at the Naval Observatory in Washington, D. C. Dr. HERTZ stated that RENO and one Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL had come from Aberdeen Proving Grounds in order to visit the Observatory. Dr. HERTZ stated he had done graduate work at Yale in the early 1940's and at that time had become acquainted with Dr. GARFINKEL who was also doing graduate work at Yale. He stated that Dr. GARFINKEL has visited him on several occasions since he has been an employee at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Dr. HERTZ stated that the visit of RENO and GARFINKEL to the Observatory in December 1946 was, according to his understanding, purely a visit of two astronomers to see the operation of the Observatory. Dr. HERTZ stated he arranged for Dr. GARFINKEL and RENO to be shown through the Observatory and he introduced them to various staff members who in turn explained to RENO and GARFINKEL the operation of their particular departments.

Dr. HERTZ stated that RENO subsequently wrote to him in early 1947 in regard to a position for a friend of RENO. Dr. HERTZ stated it was his recollection that in his answer to the above letter he told RENO that in view of the fact that RENO's friend was not a citizen of the United States he was not eligible for employment at the Observatory. Dr. HERTZ stated he does not recall the name of this friend but it was his impression this person had been a fellow worker of RENO at Aberdeen, Maryland, and had been released for excessive drinking or something of that nature. He stated it was his recollection this person was from Sweden. (Person referred to above by Dr. HERTZ is probably STEN ASKLOF, Astronomer at Aberdeen, who had been discharged from Aberdeen because of excessive drinking, and whom RENO had helped both financially and through attempts to obtain ASKLOF new employment.) Dr. HERTZ stated that to his recollection he has had no other correspondence with FRANKLIN RENO.

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Dr. HERTZ stated he may have seen RENO on one or two other occasions in Washington but he cannot be sure of this. He stated that during his brief association with RENO he saw nothing which would indicate to him that RENO was in any way associated with the Communist Party and he heard nothing which would indicate RENO was associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Dr. HERTZ did state, however, he always did have some slight suspicion regarding GARFINKEL in that in his opinion GARFINKEL had expressed some liberal views although he could not recall specifically what these statements were. He stated he heard rumors to the effect that GARFINKEL had on occasion defended the Communist Party. Dr. HERTZ stated that one of the persons with whom he had discussed Dr. GARFINKEL was EARNEST GUENTHER REUNING, an employee of the Naval Observatory.

EARNEST GUENTHER REUNING, Astronomer, Naval Observatory, stated that he has been an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds since March 1944. He stated he recalls meeting FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in about December 1946 when RENO and a Dr. GARFINKEL visited the Observatory. REUNING stated he does not recall ever having seen RENO since December 1946. REUNING stated that during his brief association with RENO he saw nothing which would indicate to him that RENO was in any way associated with the Communist Party or anything which would indicate he was connected with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

REUNING stated, however, that Dr. GARFINKEL had made a very definite impression on him that he felt that Dr. GARFINKEL had Communist Party leanings. REUNING stated he and Mrs REUNING were active in the International Student House in Washington, D. C. and they have seen GARFINKEL at the above place. REUNING stated that also in late December 1946 he had attended an Astronomers meeting at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and had met Dr. GARFINKEL there. He stated he engaged Dr. GARFINKEL in conversation and again noticed that Dr. GARFINKEL defended the Communist Party. He stated that in two subsequent meetings with Dr. GARFINKEL at the International Student House, he had in talks with Dr. GARFINKEL become so impressed with Dr. GARFINKEL's Communist leanings that he wondered in his own mind why Dr. GARFINKEL continued to be an employee at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. REUNING stated he felt so surely about this matter that he had even considered calling the FBI and notifying them of his suspicions. He stated, however, he had never contacted the FBI regarding Dr. GARFINKEL.

REUNING stated that in November 1948 he was visiting at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and attended a party at the home of Dr. Van de Kamp and had a talk with Dr. DORRIT HOFFLEIT of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who was an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds during the last war. REUNING stated that it is his understanding that Dr. HOFFLEIT still acts as a consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He stated Dr. HOFFLEIT had remarked to him that she was acquainted with Dr. GARFINKEL at Aberdeen but when he asked her specifically if she was aware of any Leftist leanings on his part, she answered

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that she had not noticed any. REUNING then asked her to specifically engage GARFINKEL in a conversation and swing the talk around to political affairs in order for her to observe GARFINKEL's stand on Communist matters. REUNING stated Dr. HOFFLEIT assured him that she would do so. REUNING stated he has not seen Dr. HOFFLEIT since the above meeting.

Mrs. JEANNETTE NOWAK REUNING, wife of EARNEST REUNING, and an IBM operator at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., stated she and her husband are active in the International Student House which is a Quaker organization. She stated she has a rather vivid recollection of Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL and she first met him in about December 1946 through Dr. HERTZ. She stated that, subsequent to the initial meeting of Dr. GARFINKEL, at the International Student House, she and GARFINKEL had been members of the same conversational groups at the above Student House.

Mrs. REUNING stated that she is of Polish descent and understands the Russian language to some extent. She stated she recalls on one occasion IGOR SIK, son of the present Hungarian Minister to the United States, was a member of the conversational group, at which time he and Dr. GARFINKEL carried on a conversation in Russian. Mrs. REUNING stated that she heard enough of the conversation to notice that Dr. GARFINKEL was strong in his defense of the Communist Party and appeared to feel this matter very deeply. She stated IGOR SIK had indicated he was not too strongly in favor of Communism and did not wish to return to Russia. Mrs. REUNING stated she and her husband have discussed Dr. GARFINKEL on various occasions and both have agreed he certainly gives the impression that he is in favor of Communism.

The above information regarding Dr. GARFINKEL was furnished to the Baltimore Office by letter dated February 14, 1949, and Baltimore was requested to interview GARFINKEL thoroughly regarding his association with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Dr. HARRY POLACHEK, Mathematician, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oaks, Maryland, was interviewed and he stated he had been an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds from about March 1941 until the summer of 1943, when he transferred to the Naval Laboratory. Dr. POLACHEK stated that while at Aberdeen Proving Grounds he had been a fellow employee of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and had also had some social relationship with him. Dr. POLACHEK stated that in his opinion RENO was one of the finest scientists at Aberdeen. He stated he personally has a very high regard for him and considers him to be completely loyal to the U. S. government. Dr. POLCHEK stated he and FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO may have corresponded about some minor matters since he left Aberdeen but he cannot recall specifically what the correspondence was about. Dr. POLACHEK stated he does have a recollection that after leaving Aberdeen he had written to RENO in an attempt to get RENO to transfer to the Naval Laboratory. He stated he is not certain about this. Dr. POLACHEK stated that during his association with RENO he saw nothing which would indicate that RENO was in any way connected with the Communist Party or with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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Dr. POLACHEK stated he had never heard the name LANCE CLARK. He stated he had never known that FRANKLIN RENO had a brother PHILIP RENO. Dr. POLACHEK stated that in his opinion RENO is completely honest and trustworthy, and perfectly loyal to the United States government. Dr. POLACHEK stated he has such confidence in RENO that he would be willing to testify in RENO'S behalf in any matter pertaining to RENO's loyalty. Dr. POLACHEK stated he can recall no one at Aberdeen, Maryland, whom he considered to be associated with the Communist Party.

Re: SIDNEY SHOSTECK and RAY WARNER

It is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had stated that his Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C. in 1935 and 1936 were supervised by SIDNEY SHOSTECK and RAY WARNER. It has previously been reported that SIDNEY SHOSTECK was killed in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

In an attempt to develop further information regarding RAY WARNER, members of the family of SIDNEY SHOSTECK were located and interviewed.

ROBERT SHOSTECK, 9804 Burnett Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, a director of research with the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1746 N Street, N. W., was interviewed and he stated he was a brother of SIDNEY SHOSTECK. He stated his father's name is SAUL SHOSTECK, and his mother's name is BESSIE SHOSTECK. He stated the only remaining member of the family is SYLVIA SHOSTECK LEWIS who presently resides at 702 Devonshire Road, Takoma Park, Maryland. Mr. SHOSTECK stated his parents are presently at the Municipal Trailer Camp at Tampa, Florida. Mr. SHOSTECK stated he had lived with his parents and SYLVIA and SIDNEY at 1121 Orren Street, N. E., from about 1932 until about 1938. He stated SIDNEY had died in Spain in 1937 and he had gone to Spain either in early 1937 or late 1936.

ROBERT SHOSTECK stated that SIDNEY had been the black sheep of the family and that the family had not approved of his activities. He stated SIDNEY had become very active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., prior to going to Spain. He stated SIDNEY had become involved in Communist Party work while attending Eastern High School. He stated it was his recollection that SIDNEY had a girlfriend named SOPHIE MENKEN and through her had become a member of the Young Communist League. ROBERT stated he is certain in his own mind that SIDNEY was actually a member of the Party and he recalls on several occasions he observed correspondence regarding the Communist Party in the possession of SIDNEY, and also recalls seeing what he took to be

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SIDNEY'S membership card of the Communist Party. He stated it was his recollection that SIDNEY used various names, many of which he could not recall. He stated he does remember SIDNEY's using the name SIDNEY PHILLIPS in his Communist Party activities.

ROBERT SHOSTECK stated that the names RAY WARNER and LANCE CLARK are not familiar to him.

ROBERT SHOSTECK stated that he has a recollection that a person named WILLIE ARNOLD or WILLIE ARNSTEIN had lived with SIDNEY and had shared SIDNEY'S room at 1121 Orren Street, N. E. He stated it was his recollection this WILLIE ARNOLD was a very close friend of SIDNEY and undoubtedly was connected with Communist Party activities. He stated he believes ARNOLD stayed in the home for a very short period, perhaps one or two months. He stated this probably took place in about 1936. ROBERT stated he can recall having heard the name ROBERT E. RAY used during the pertinent period but has no recollection as to the person it applied to. ROBERT stated he has a first cousin, CASEY GUREWITZ, with alias Clarence Gurewitz, as his mother and CASEY'S mother were sisters. ROBERT stated his mother's maiden name was RUBIN.

It is to be noted that according to [redacted] CASEY GUREWITZ is an active functionary of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. b2 b7D

ROBERT SHOSTECK stated RENA GUREWITZ, sister of CASEY, is married to BERT COHEN, who he understands to be a student at American University and possibly a former employee of the Library of Congress. ROBERT described SIDNEY SHOSTECK as having been about 5' 9" - 5' 10" and of thin build. He stated SIDNEY was about 24 years of age when he died. ROBERT stated it was his recollection that WILLIE ARNOLD or WILLIE ARNSTEIN was of about the same general build as SIDNEY.

ROBERT SHOSTECK further advised that his mother, BESSIE, suffers from heart trouble and requested that any interview with her be handled with this in mind in order not to excite her unnecessarily. ROBERT further stated that from about 1932 to April 1937 he himself was a member of the Capital City Forum, which he stated was primarily a Socialist organization in Washington, D. C. ROBERT stated that ELEANOR NELSON had also been a member of the Capitol City Forum and he had known her quite well. He stated he recalls ELEANOR NELSON giving a speech at 212 H Street, N. W., a meeting place of the Socialist Party, in about 1936. He stated in this speech ELEANOR denounced the Socialist Party and avowed her allegiance to the Communist Party. He stated at that time she believed in a change by revolution rather than a change by the pacifist methods of the Socialist Party.

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SYLVIA SHOSTECK LEWIS, 720 Devonshire Road, Takoma Park, Maryland, was interviewed and stated she is the sister of SIDNEY SHOSTECK. She stated she is presently married to FRANK W. LEWIS. She stated in the early 1930's she had resided with her family at 912 F Street, N. E. and in about 1932 they had moved to 1121 Orren Street, N. E. She stated it is her recollection that SIDNEY attended Eastern High School for one or two years and at that time met SOPHIE MENKEN and became active in the Young Communist League. She stated SIDNEY had always been considered the black sheep of the family and had very little to do with the other members of the family. She stated that on one occasion she had snooped through SIDNEY'S belongings and had seen a card which she took to be a membership card for the Communist Party. She stated the name appearing on the card was not SIDNEY SHOSTECK. To her recollection it was WILLIAM PHILLIPS. She stated she took this to be a membership card because it had a hammer and sickle in the center of the card. She stated she had taken very little interest in SIDNEY'S activities and could furnish no information in addition to that furnished by her brother ROBERT. She stated that the names RAY WARNER, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, PHILIP RENO, and LANCE CLARK mean nothing to her.

SYLVIA SHOSTECK LEWIS stated she does seem to recall one WILLIE ARNOLD residing in her home and sharing a room with SIDNEY for a month or two in about 1936. SYLVIA also stated she was aware her cousin CASEY GUREWITZ is active in Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C. but she sees very little of him. She stated although she has no specific information on which to base her belief she believes BERT COHEN, husband of RENA GUREWITZ, is also connected with the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

By teletype dated February 4, 1949 the above information furnished by ROBERT SHOSTECK was forwarded to the Miami Office with the request that SAUL and BESSIE SHOSTECK, parents of SIDNEY, be interviewed for information regarding SIDNEY'S activities in the Communist Party, names of any of his associates, and in particular any information which could be developed regarding RAY WARNER or WILLIE ARNOLD.

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On February 3, 1948, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that WILLIE ARNOLD was the Communist Party name of WILLIE ARNOLD, true name ARNSTEIN or ARNHEIM. ARNOLD lived with SIDNEY SHOSTECK in 1936-37, until SHOSTECK went to Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He was killed in Spain and became a Communist Party hero on his death; prior to going to Spain he was extremely important to the Communist Party.

WILLIE ARNOLD was City Secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. from about June to September 1936. He held this position prior to MARTIN CHANCEY, taking over in September 1936. He was at one time Business Agent for the Building Laborers Union. He also at one time created quite a disturbance in his efforts to organize the employees of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. He was a close associate of one CHARLES GIFT.

In 1935 he was expelled from the Central Labor Union. Informant did not know the details concerning this or how the Central Labor Union had become aware of his Communist Party connection but believes this was the reason for his expulsion.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-5859

L E A D S

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE:

At Aberdeen, Maryland, will interview Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL thoroughly regarding his association with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. It is to be noted that Dr. GARFINKEL and RENO visited Dr. HANS G. HERTZ in December 1946. (The above lead was originally set forth in a letter to the Baltimore Office dated February 14, 1949).

In the above letter the attention of the Baltimore Office was called to the fact that ERNEST REUNING had stated he had discussed GARFINKEL'S political ideas with Dr. DORRIT HOFFLEIT, who according to REUNING was formerly full time employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. It was left to the discretion of the Baltimore Office as to whether Dr. HOFFLEIT should be interviewed.

THE MIAMI OFFICE:

At Tampa, Florida, will locate and interview SAUL and BESSIE SHOSTECK, parents of SIDNEY SHOSTECK, regarding SIDNEY'S Communist Party activities, associates, and any information possible regarding WILLIE ARNOLD. ROBERT SHOSTECK had advised that SAUL and BESSIE were at the Municipal Trailer Camp, Tampa, Florida. (This lead was previously set out in a teletype to Miami dated February 4, 1949).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

authority granted by Bur. Feb 2-3-49 JBS

At Washington, D. C., will upon receipt of Bureau authority, interview ARLEIGH P. BURKE, cousin of FRANKLIN RENO, now reportedly residing at 4529 Hawthorne Drive, N. W., Washington, D. C. (This lead was originally set out in the report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore).

Will endeavor to ascertain identity of the "Big Bear" who is believed by Mrs. MARY E. KNETTIS to have been an adviser of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. (This lead was originally set forth in the report of JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore). It is to be noted that when reinterviewed by agents of the El Paso Office, FRANKLIN RENO stated that the "Big Bear" may be identical with PALMER WEBER, formerly active in the CIO, PAC, in New York City.

Will reexamine FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's 201 file and report the details of all affidavits signed by RENO regarding advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence, as well as in regard to making false statements, as indicated in the report of Special Agent FREDERICK A. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949 at El Paso, Texas. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated he advocated numerous such forms,

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some within the past two years, and that he himself believes he is guilty of federal law charges not barred by the Statute of Limitations. Will submit such information to the office of origin and to the Bureau for submission to the Department or appropriate United States Attorney for opinion regarding prosecution. (The above leads were originally set out in the report of Special Agent FREDERICKA. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949 at El Paso). b2 b7D

Will identify and locate for interview WILLIE ARNOLD, with aliases Arnstein, Arnheim, who in 1935 was reported by [redacted] to be a roommate of SIDNEY SHOSTECK. It is to be noted that RENO has stated that SIDNEY SHOSTECK and RAY WARNER had supervised his Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C. in 1935 - 1936. It is believed WILLIE ARNOLD may be identical with RAY WARNER. It is further to be noted that in an interview with agents of the El Paso Office, RENO stated that RAY WARNER was identical with a ROBERT E. RAY, the latter name being his Communist Party name. It is also to be noted that by teletype dated February 4, 1949 the Miami Office was requested to interview the parents of SIDNEY SHOSTECK for information regarding his Communist Party activities and information regarding WILLIE ARNOLD.

A copy of this report is being furnished to the Denver Office to complete its file in this matter.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/24/49	1/26-2/17/49	JAMES FREW EKT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

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P.

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WFO 74-94

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR dated at Baltimore January 28, 1949.
Report of Special Agent JAMES FREW dated at Washington, D. C., January 28, 1949

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Dr. HANS G. HERTZ, Associate Astronomer, U. S. Naval Observatory, was interviewed and he stated that he first met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO about December 1946 at the Naval Observatory in Washington, D. C. Dr. HERTZ stated that RENO and one Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL had come from Aberdeen Proving Grounds in order to visit the Observatory. Dr. HERTZ stated he had done graduate work at Yale in the early 1940's and at that time had become acquainted with Dr. GARFINKEL who was also doing graduate work at Yale. He stated that Dr. GARFINKEL has visited him on several occasions since he has been an employee at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Dr. HERTZ stated that the visit of RENO and GARFINKEL to the Observatory in December 1946 was, according to his understanding, purely a visit of two astronomers to see the operation of the Observatory. Dr. HERTZ stated he arranged for Dr. GARFINKEL and RENO to be shown through the Observatory and he introduced them to various staff members who in turn explained to RENO and GARFINKEL the operation of their particular departments.

Dr. HERTZ stated that RENO subsequently wrote to him in early 1947 in regard to a position for a friend of RENO. Dr. HERTZ stated it was his recollection that in his answer to the above letter he told RENO that in view of the fact that RENO's friend was not a citizen of the United States he was not eligible for employment at the Observatory. Dr. HERTZ stated he does not recall the name of this friend but it was his impression this person had been a fellow worker of RENO at Aberdeen, Maryland, and had been released for excessive drinking or something of that nature. He stated it was his recollection this person was from Sweden. (Person referred to above by Dr. HERTZ is probably STEN ASKLOF, Astronomer at Aberdeen, who had been discharged from Aberdeen because of excessive drinking, and whom RENO had helped both financially and through attempts to obtain ASKLOF new employment.) Dr. HERTZ stated that to his recollection he has had no other correspondence with FRANKLIN RENO.

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Dr. HERTZ stated he may have seen RENO on one or two other occasions in Washington but he cannot be sure of this. He stated that during his brief association with RENO he saw nothing which would indicate to him that RENO was in any way associated with the Communist Party and he heard nothing which would indicate RENO was associated with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Dr. HERTZ did state, however, he always did have some slight suspicion regarding GARFINKEL in that in his opinion GARFINKEL had expressed some liberal views although he could not recall specifically what these statements were. He stated he heard rumors to the effect that GARFINKEL had on occasion defended the Communist Party. Dr. HERTZ stated that one of the persons with whom he had discussed Dr. GARFINKEL was EARNEST GUENTHER REUNING, an employee of the Naval Observatory.

EARNEST GUENTHER REUNING, Astronomer, Naval Observatory, stated that he has been an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds since March 1944. He stated he recalls meeting FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in about December 1946 when RENO and a Dr. GARFINKEL visited the Observatory. REUNING stated he does not recall ever having seen RENO since December 1946. REUNING stated that during his brief association with RENO he saw nothing which would indicate to him that RENO was in any way associated with the Communist Party or anything which would indicate he was connected with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

REUNING stated, however, that Dr. GARFINKEL had made a very definite impression on him that he felt that Dr. GARFINKEL had Communist Party leanings. REUNING stated he and Mrs REUNING were active in the International Student House in Washington, D. C. and they have seen GARFINKEL at the above place. REUNING stated that also in late December 1946 he had attended an Astronomers meeting at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and had met Dr. GARFINKEL there. He stated he engaged Dr. GARFINKEL in conversation and again noticed that Dr. GARFINKEL defended the Communist Party. He stated that in two subsequent meetings with Dr. GARFINKEL at the International Student House, he had in talks with Dr. GARFINKEL become so impressed with Dr. GARFINKEL's Communist leanings that he wondered in his own mind why Dr. GARFINKEL continued to be an employee at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. REUNING stated he felt so surely about this matter that he had even considered calling the FBI and notifying them of his suspicions. He stated, however, he had never contacted the FBI regarding Dr. GARFINKEL.

REUNING stated that in November 1948 he was visiting at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and attended a party at the home of Dr. Van de Kamp and had a talk with Dr. DORRIT HOFFLEIT of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who was an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds during the last war. REUNING stated that it is his understanding that Dr. HOFFLEIT still acts as a consultant for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He stated Dr. HOFFLEIT had remarked to him that she was acquainted with Dr. GARFINKEL at Aberdeen but when he asked her specifically if she was aware of any Leftist leanings on his part, she answered

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that she had not noticed any. REUNING then asked her to specifically engage GARFINKEL in a conversation and swing the talk around to political affairs in order for her to observe GARFINKEL's stand on Communist matters. REUNING stated Dr. HOFFLEIT assured him that she would do so. REUNING stated he has not seen Dr. HOFFLEIT since the above meeting.

Mrs. JEANNETTE NOWAK REUNING, wife of EARNEST REUNING, and an IBM operator at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., stated she and her husband are active in the International Student House which is a Quaker organization. She stated she has a rather vivid recollection of Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL and she first met him in about December 1946 through Dr. HERTZ. She stated that, subsequent to the initial meeting of Dr. GARFINKEL, at the International Student House, she and GARFINKEL had been members of the same conversational groups at the above Student House.

Mrs. REUNING stated that she is of Polish descent and understands the Russian language to some extent. She stated she recalls on one occasion IGOR SIK, son of the present Hungarian Minister to the United States, was a member of the conversational group, at which time he and Dr. GARFINKEL carried on a conversation in Russian. Mrs. REUNING stated that she heard enough of the conversation to notice that Dr. GARFINKEL was strong in his defense of the Communist Party and appeared to feel this matter very deeply. She stated IGOR SIK had indicated he was not too strongly in favor of Communism and did not wish to return to Russia. Mrs. REUNING stated she and her husband have discussed Dr. GARFINKEL on various occasions and both have agreed he certainly gives the impression that he is in favor of Communism.

The above information regarding Dr. GARFINKEL was furnished to the Baltimore Office by letter dated February 14, 1949, and Baltimore was requested to interview GARFINKEL thoroughly regarding his association with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Dr. HARRY POLACHEK, Mathematician, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oaks, Maryland, was interviewed and he stated he had been an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds from about March 1941 until the summer of 1943, when he transferred to the Naval Laboratory. Dr. POLACHEK stated that while at Aberdeen Proving Grounds he had been a fellow employee of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and had also had some social relationship with him. Dr. POLACHEK stated that in his opinion RENO was one of the finest scientists at Aberdeen. He stated he personally has a very high regard for him and considers him to be completely loyal to the U. S. government. Dr. POLCHEK stated he and FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO may have corresponded about some minor matters since he left Aberdeen but he cannot recall specifically what the correspondence was about. Dr. POLACHEK stated he does have a recollection that after leaving Aberdeen he had written to RENO in an attempt to get RENO to transfer to the Naval Laboratory. He stated he is not certain about this. Dr. POLACHEK stated that during his association with RENO he saw nothing which would indicate that RENO was in any way connected with the Communist Party or with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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Dr. POLACHEK stated he had never heard the name LANCE CLARK. He stated he had never known that FRANKLIN RENO had a brother PHILIP RENO. Dr. POLACHEK stated that in his opinion RENO is completely honest and trustworthy, and perfectly loyal to the United States government. Dr. POLACHEK stated he has such confidence in RENO that he would be willing to testify in RENO'S behalf in any matter pertaining to RENO's loyalty. Dr. POLACHEK stated he can recall no one at Aberdeen, Maryland, whom he considered to be associated with the Communist Party.

Re: SIDNEY SHOSTECK and RAY WARNER

It is to be noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had stated that his Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C. in 1935 and 1936 were supervised by SIDNEY SHOSTECK and RAY WARNER. It has previously been reported that SIDNEY SHOSTECK was killed in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

In an attempt to develop further information regarding RAY WARNER, members of the family of SIDNEY SHOSTECK were located and interviewed.

ROBERT SHOSTECK, 9804 Burnett Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, a director of research with the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1746 M Street, N. W., was interviewed and he stated he was a brother of SIDNEY SHOSTECK. He stated his father's name is SAUL SHOSTECK, and his mother's name is BESSIE SHOSTECK. He stated the only remaining member of the family is SYLVIA SHOSTECK LEWIS who presently resides at 702 Devonshire Road, Takoma Park, Maryland. Mr. SHOSTECK stated his parents are presently at the Municipal Trailer Camp at Tampa, Florida. Mr. SHOSTECK stated he had lived with his parents and SYLVIA and SIDNEY at 1121 Orren Street, N. E., from about 1932 until about 1938. He stated SIDNEY had died in Spain in 1937 and he had gone to Spain either in early 1937 or late 1936.

ROBERT SHOSTECK stated that SIDNEY had been the black sheep of the family and that the family had not approved of his activities. He stated SIDNEY had become very active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., prior to going to Spain. He stated SIDNEY had become involved in Communist Party work while attending Eastern High School. He stated it was his recollection that SIDNEY had a girlfriend named SOPHIE MENKEN and through her had become a member of the Young Communist League. ROBERT stated he is certain in his own mind that SIDNEY was actually a member of the Party and he recalls on several occasions he observed correspondence regarding the Communist Party in the possession of SIDNEY, and also recalls seeing what he took to be

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SIDNEY'S membership card of the Communist Party. He stated it was his recollection that SIDNEY used various names, many of which he could not recall. He stated he does remember SIDNEY's using the name SIDNEY PHILLIPS in his Communist Party activities.

ROBERT SHOSTECK stated that the names RAY WARNER and LANCE CLARK are not familiar to him.

ROBERT SHOSTECK stated that he has a recollection that a person named WILLIE ARNOLD or WILLIE ARNSTEIN had lived with SIDNEY and had shared SIDNEY'S room at 1121 Orren Street, N. E. He stated it was his recollection this WILLIE ARNOLD was a very close friend of SIDNEY and undoubtedly was connected with Communist Party activities. He stated he believes ARNOLD stayed in the home for a very short period, perhaps one or two months. He stated this probably took place in about 1936. ROBERT stated he can recall having heard the name ROBERT E. RAY used during the pertinent period but has no recollection as to the person it applied to. ROBERT stated he has a first cousin, CASEY GUREWITZ, with alias Clarence Gurewitz, as his mother and CASEY'S mother were sisters. ROBERT stated his mother's maiden name was RUBIN.

It is to be noted that according to [redacted], CASEY GUREWITZ is an active functionary of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. b2 b7D

ROBERT SHOSTECK stated RENA GUREWITZ, sister of CASEY, is married to BERT COHEN, who he understands to be a student at American University and possibly a former employee of the Library of Congress. ROBERT described SIDNEY SHOSTECK as having been about 5' 9" - 5' 10" and of thin build. He stated SIDNEY was about 24 years of age when he died. ROBERT stated it was his recollection that WILLIE ARNOLD or WILLIE ARNSTEIN was of about the same general build as SIDNEY.

ROBERT SHOSTECK further advised that his mother, BESSIE, suffers from heart trouble and requested that any interview with her be handled with this in mind in order not to excite her unnecessarily. ROBERT further stated that from about 1932 to April 1937 he himself was a member of the Capital City Forum, which he stated was primarily a Socialist organization in Washington, D. C. ROBERT stated that ELEANOR NELSON had also been a member of the Capitol City Forum and he had known her quite well. He stated he recalls ELEANOR NELSON giving a speech at 212 H Street, N. W., a meeting place of the Socialist Party, in about 1936. He stated in this speech ELEANOR denounced the Socialist Party and avowed her allegiance to the Communist Party. He stated at that time she believed in a change by revolution rather than a change by the pacifist methods of the Socialist Party.

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SYLVIA SHOSTECK LEWIS, 720 Devonshire Road, Takoma Park, Maryland, was interviewed and stated she is the sister of SIDNEY SHOSTECK. She stated she is presently married to FRANK W. LEWIS. She stated in the early 1930's she had resided with her family at 912 F Street, N. E. and in about 1932 they had moved to 1121 Orren Street, N. E. She stated it is her recollection that SIDNEY attended Eastern High School for one or two years and at that time met SOPHIE MENKEN and became active in the Young Communist League. She stated SIDNEY had always been considered the black sheep of the family and had very little to do with the other members of the family. She stated that on one occasion she had snooped through SIDNEY'S belongings and had seen a card which she took to be a membership card for the Communist Party. She stated the name appearing on the card was not SIDNEY SHOSTECK. To her recollection it was WILLIAM PHILLIPS. She stated she took this to be a membership card because it had a hammer and sickle in the center of the card. She stated she had taken very little interest in SIDNEY'S activities and could furnish no information in addition to that furnished by her brother ROBERT. She stated that the names RAY WARNER, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, PHILIP RENO, and LANCE CLARK mean nothing to her.

SYLVIA SHOSTECK LEWIS stated she does seem to recall one WILLIE ARNOLD residing in her home and sharing a room with SIDNEY for a month or two in about 1936. SYLVIA also stated she was aware her cousin CASEY GUREWITZ is active in Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C. but she sees very little of him. She stated although she has no specific information on which to base her belief she believes BERT COHEN, husband of RENA GUREWITZ, is also connected with the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

By teletype dated February 4, 1949 the above information furnished by ROBERT SHOSTECK was forwarded to the Miami Office with the request that SAUL and BESSIE SHOSTECK, parents of SIDNEY, be interviewed for information regarding SIDNEY'S activities in the Communist Party, names of any of his associates, and in particular any information which could be developed regarding RAY WARNER or WILLIE ARNOLD.

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On February 3, 1948, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that WILLIE ARNOLD was the Communist Party name of WILLIE ARNOLD, true name ARNSTEIN or ARNHEIM. ARNOLD lived with SIDNEY SHOSTECK in 1936-37, until SHOSTECK went to Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He was killed in Spain and became a Communist Party hero on his death; prior to going to Spain he was extremely important to the Communist Party.

WILLIE ARNOLD was City Secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. from about June to September 1936. He held this position prior to MARTIN CHANCEY, taking over in September 1936. He was at one time Business Agent for the Building Laborers Union. He also at one time created quite a disturbance in his efforts to organize the employees of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. He was a close associate of one CHARLES GIFT.

In 1935 he was expelled from the Central Labor Union. Informant did not know the details concerning this or how the Central Labor Union had become aware of his Communist Party connection but believes this was the reason for his expulsion.

P E N D I N G

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L E A D S

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE:

At Aberdeen, Maryland, will interview Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL thoroughly regarding his association with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. It is to be noted that Dr. GARFINKEL and RENO visited Dr. HANS G. HERTZ in December 1946. (The above lead was originally set forth in a letter to the Baltimore Office dated February 14, 1949).

In the above letter the attention of the Baltimore Office was called to the fact that ERNEST REUNING had stated he had discussed GARFINKEL'S political ideas with Dr. DORRIT HOFFLEIT, who according to REUNING was formerly full time employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. It was left to the discretion of the Baltimore Office as to whether Dr. HOFFLEIT should be interviewed.

THE MIAMI OFFICE:

At Tampa, Florida, will locate and interview SAUL and BESSIE SHOSTECK, parents of SIDNEY SHOSTECK, regarding SIDNEY'S Communist Party activities, associates, and any information possible regarding WILLIE ARNOLD. ROBERT SHOSTECK had advised that SAUL and BESSIE were at the Municipal Trailer Camp, Tampa, Florida. (This lead was previously set out in a teletype to Miami dated February 4, 1949).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D. C., will upon receipt of Bureau authority, interview ARLEIGH P. BURKE, cousin of FRANKLIN RENO, now reportedly residing at 4529 Hawthorne Drive, N. W., Washington, D. C. (This lead was originally set out in the report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore).

Will endeavor to ascertain identity of the "Big Bear" who is believed by Mrs. MARY E. KNETTIS to have been an adviser of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. (This lead was originally set forth in the report of JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949 at Baltimore). It is to be noted that when reinterviewed by agents of the El Paso Office, FRANKLIN RENO stated that the "Big Bear" may be identical with PALMER WEBER, formerly active in the CIO, PAC, in New York City.

Will reexamine FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's 201 file and report the details of all affidavits signed by RENO regarding advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence, as well as in regard to making false statements, as indicated in the report of Special Agent FREDERICK A. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949 at El Paso, Texas. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO stated he advocated numerous such forms,

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some within the past two years, and that he himself believes he is guilty of federal law charges not barred by the Statute of Limitations. Will submit such information to the office of origin and to the Bureau for submission to the Department or appropriate United States Attorney for opinion regarding prosecution. (The above leads were originally set out in the report of Special Agent FREDERICKA. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949 at El Paso).

Will identify and locate for interview WILLIE ARNOLD, with aliases Arnstein, Arnheim, who in 1935 was reported by [redacted] to be a roommate of SIDNEY SHOSTECK. It is to be noted that RENO has stated that SIDNEY SHOSTECK and RAY WARNER had supervised his Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C. in 1935 - 1936. It is believed WILLIE ARNOLD may be identical with RAY WARNER. It is further to be noted that in an interview with agents of the El Paso Office, RENO stated that RAY WARNER was identical with a ROBERT E. RAY, the latter name being his Communist Party name. It is also to be noted that by teletype dated February 4, 1949 the Miami Office was requested to interview the parents of SIDNEY SHOSTECK for information regarding his Communist Party activities and information regarding WILLIE ARNOLD. b2 b7D

A copy of this report is being furnished to the Denver Office to complete its file in this matter.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 16, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

The purpose of this letter is to acquaint the Bureau with the recent developments pertaining to the Woodstock typewriter involved in this case.

On May 12, 1949, Mrs. CLAUDIE CATLETT of 542 Kent Street, Winchester, Virginia, was brought to the Washington Field Office at the request of the New York Office along with a number of other witnesses in this case in order to have her available for interview by Special Assistants to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN and THOMAS MURPHY. The Bureau will recall that CATLETT, a negro woman, formerly served in the ALGER HISS home as a maid. The interviews with this woman conducted by the Washington Field Office are contained in the report in this case dated at Washington, March 1, 1949, by SA JOHN E. HOWARD.

During the course of the interview of CLAUDIE CATLETT by Mr. DONEGAN and Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. CATLETT advised Mr. DONEGAN that she now recalled that when the man, whom she now knows to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, came to the home of the ALGER HISSES at 2905 P Street, N. W., he used the name of "CROSBY," (not CROSLEY). Mr. DONEGAN asked if he introduced himself to her as "CROSBY," and she stated that when he came to the door he told her to tell Mrs. HISS that Mr. CROSBY was there. She was asked how she now recalled that CHAMBERS had used this name and stated she did not know, she just remembered it. She was asked if she associated the name with BING CROSBY, and whe stated that might be the reason she remembered it. She admitted being interviewed by ALGER HISS' attorneys "about a month ago." She denied, however, that this had anything to do with her present recollection of CHAMBERS as CROSBY. She further denied that this attorney had suggested to her that CHAMBERS might have used the name CROSBY. When asked to name some other friends of the HISSES, she could not recall a one, other than that Mrs. HISS' brother "TOMMIE" used to call at the HISS home. She could not recall the names of Mr. DONEGAN or Mr. MURPHY who had just introduced themselves to her.

During the questioning of CATLETT, SA JOHN E. HOWARD of this office was present but did not participate in the questioning. It was observed by Agent HOWARD that other than the foregoing Mr. DONEGAN and Mr. MURPHY did not elicit from CATLETT any information in addition to that previously obtained by this office and reported in the previously mentioned report from this office. It is

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cc: New York (Enc.)

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further desired to point out that the additional information secured by Mr. DONEGAN was secured from CATLETT subsequent to her being interviewed by legal representatives of ALGER HISS.

Later, while SA HOWARD was taking CLAUDIE CATLETT to the home of her son at 2728 P Street, N. W., she stated that the only reason she could think of why she recalled CHAMBERS' using the name CROSBY was because she must have associated it with BING CROSBY.

In connection with CATLETT's present recollection of CHAMBERS as CROSBY, attention is called to the signed statement taken from CLAUDIE CATLETT, Winchester, Virginia, on February 10, 1949, wherein she states in part:

> "On February 1, 1949, I was introduced to Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. As soon as I saw Mr. CHAMBERS, I recalled that I had known him before. I did not know Mr. CHAMBERS' name when I saw him before, and I do not now recall any name that he was known by or called by at that time."

The full context of this statement will be found beginning on Page 13 through 16 of the previously referenced report.

On May 13, 1949, SA CARL DeTEMPLE and SA JOHN E. HOWARD again interviewed CLAUDIE CATLETT in connection with the inconsistencies in her recollection of CHAMBERS as CROSBY. During the course of this interview, Mrs. CATLETT was questioned concerning any other information which she might now recall and which she had not recollected when previously interviewed by Agents of this office on three occasions. Mrs. CATLETT advised she now recalled having been given numerous discarded items by either Mr. or Mrs. HISS, among which were an old phonograph, clothing and a chair. Mrs. CATLETT was asked specifically if she was given an old typewriter by the HISSES, to which she responded that the HISSES had made a gift of an old typewriter to her sons. Mrs. CATLETT was brought to the Washington Field Office for further interview in regard to this matter, and a transcription in question and answer form was made in this interview.

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At the Washington Field Office, Mrs. CATLETT was questioned by SAS COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD concerning the inconsistencies in her present recollection and the information she had previously furnished Agents of this office on three interviews and in a signed statement. Concerning the fact that she now recalls Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' having used the name of CROSBY, Mrs. CATLETT states she recalls now that when the man she knows as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS called on the HISSES she asked him what name she should give and he told her that the name was CROSBY. She states, however, that she did not recall the name of CROSBY in connection with Mr. CHAMBERS until ALGER HISS' attorneys asked her if she ever remembered Mr. CHAMBERS' being called CROSBY. She was specifically asked if she would have remembered this name in connection with Mr. CHAMBERS if the attorneys had not mentioned it to her and stated that she would not, that she cannot remember names. She was unable to state a reason for her inability to recall this information at the time of previous interviews by Bureau Agents.

CLAUDIE CATLETT was again questioned as to the red rug involved in this case but furnished no change in the information she had previously given the Bureau.

Mrs. CATLETT was questioned concerning the inconsistencies in the statements that she had previously given Agents of this office concerning the typewriter owned by the HISSES and the information she now gave to the effect that the HISSES had made her family a present of the typewriter. Mrs. CATLETT advised that at the time she was previously questioned by Agents of this office she had given all of the information she could then recall concerning any typewriters the HISSES had owned to her knowledge. She stated she did not recall until specifically requested by HISS' attorneys that the HISS family had given her boys a typewriter. She stated that as a matter of fact she knew that the boys had a typewriter but, as she recalled, when they had brought the typewriter home they had told her that they had found it in trash, not specifically stating in whose trash the typewriter had been found. She accepted this explanation as it was usual for her boys to rummage through trash looking for newspapers and other saleable articles.

Mrs. CATLETT was questioned in an effort to place the time that the typewriter came into the possession of her sons and she states that it must have been at the time they moved from 2905 P Street, N. W. This, it should be noted, was on or about June 15, 1936.

Mrs. CATLETT stated that a typewriter had been brought to her approximately three weeks ago by one of Mr. HISS' attorneys and a colored man and that they had told her that this was the typewriter that the HISSES had given to her boys. She stated she cannot definitely identify this typewriter as being the one that was at her home at 2728 P Street, N. W., and that her daughter BURNETTA FISHER, who now resides at 3878 Harding Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, would be the person who could probably identify the typewriter as it was last in her possession and that it was her understanding that this daughter would be at Mr. HISS' trial for the purpose of identifying this typewriter.

It is to be noted in connection with the identification of the typewriter by CLAUDIE CATLETT that she was shown photographs of numerous standard make and model typewriters, including a Woodstock, on which the names had been blanked out and that she was unable to select from this group any one particular typewriter that appeared to be the same as the one she had seen in the home of the HISSES during the time of her employment with them.

It is also to be noted that on previous questioning, Mrs. CATLETT had advised this office that during the entire period of her employment by the HISSES they had in their home a standard size typewriter which was covered with an oil cloth cover and that this typewriter remained in the home of the ALGER HISSES when she ceased her employment with them and that at a later date when she returned to visit the HISSES after they had moved to 3210 P Street, N. W., she saw a typewriter in the HISS home which, as far as she knew, was the same typewriter.

On May 13, during the course of the interview of Mrs. CATLETT, she was shown photographs of a number of standard typewriters of old make, among which was a Woodstock of the type it is assumed the HISSES had in their home, and from this group of photographs she picked the Woodstock typewriter unhesitatingly as being similar to the typewriter shown to her by the colored man.

CLAUDIE CATLETT was questioned concerning whether or not she was able to recognize the typewriter shown her by HISS' attorney and the colored man as definitely being the one that had at one time been at her home on P Street. She advised specifically she did not recognize it and that she only went by what she was told and does not know whether or not this is the same typewriter.

It is to be noted that Mrs. CATLETT now advises that on one occasion the ALGER HISSES gave her a chair. She claims that this is a wing-back chair presently in her possession and that the HISSES gave it to her at the time they moved from 2905 P Street to the 30th Street address. In connection with this chair, it is to be noted that Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he recalls this chair being in the HISS home on 30th Street. CLAUDIE CATLETT now states that the chair was given her prior to the time that the HISSES moved to 30th Street and for that reason she does not believe that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was ever in the home of the HISSES on 30th Street.

It is worthy of note that during the question and answer statement, CLAUDIE CATLETT was asked in part as follows:

"Q. Is it true that you don't, of your own recollection, recall any more information about Mr. CHAMBERS or the typewriter than you previously gave us?

A. Yes.

Q. And you base the statement that the typewriter shown you by Mr. HISS' attorney and the colored man as being the typewriter given to your sons by HISS solely because the attorney and the colored man told you it was the machine?

A. Yes. That's right."

On May 15, 1949, CLAUDIE CATLETT was again interviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS, Jr. and COURTLAND J. JONES, at which time the following signed statement was obtained:

"Washington, D. C.
May 15, 1949

"I, CLAUDIE CATLETT, make the following statement to COURTLAND J. JONES and DONALD D. CONNORS, Jr., who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F. B. I. I have been told I don't have to make a statement and I am making it because I want to.

"About a week after Mr. JONES came to see me in Winchester, Va., two lawyers from New York, who said they were lawyers for Mr. ALGER HISS asked me to come to Washington, D. C. and talk to them. I came to Washington and stayed with my children at 2728 P Street, N. W.

"The lawyers asked me if I remembered Mr. CHAMBERS coming to see Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, and I told them, Yes, I did; I remembered him coming once. The lawyers then asked me that when Mr. CHAMBERS came to the door, and I answered it, did he use the name as CROSBY. I told the lawyers Yes, Sir, I think so.

"It's been a long time ago, and I'm not real sure he said his name was CROSBY. He could have said his name was CARL, or some other name.

"I have read this page and it is true.

/s/ CLAUDIE CATLETT

"Witness:
COURTLAND J. JONES, SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DONALD D. CONNORS, SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, WASHINGTON, D. C."

She further advised that upon the ground floor at her home at 2728 P Street, N. W., her family possessed a wing-back chair which the HISSES had given her sometime ago. This chair was examined and photographs were obtained which will be submitted to the Bureau and New York Office at a future date. The wing-back chair is presently covered with a blue fabric. Examination revealed that the original fabric is still on the chair. It is a flowered chintz with a tan background. CLAUDIE CATLETT stated that the chair was covered with this chintz when she originally received it from the HISSES, but prior to that it bore a blue slipcover which was similar to that used in workmen's overalls and thought this material was denim.

Samples of the chintz material are being submitted to the New York Office along with copies of this letter. She was questioned at considerable length concerning the time she received this chair and she maintains that she received it from the HISSES when they moved from 2905 P Street to 30th, as best she can recall.

Kisseloff-5878

PERRY M. CATLETT, JR.

PERRY M. CATLETT, JR., 733 Howard Road, S.E., was interviewed at the Washington Field Office on May 13, 1949, by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and COURTLAND J. JONES.

He was not cooperative, was evasive and obstinate, however, the following information was elicited from him. He recalled that he had been interviewed previously by agents of the Washington Field Office about his knowledge of ALGER HISS, and admitted that he had been questioned about a typewriter belonging to the HISS family. It is observed that PERRY CATLETT was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT O. CHICHESTER and DONALD WALTER on February 2, February 4, and February 9, 1949, a signed statement having been obtained on this last date. This signed statement is incorporated in the report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD dated March 1, 1949 at Washington, D. C., in this matter.

After being questioned at great length, PERRY CATLETT admitted in the current interview that ALGER HISS had given him, among other things, a typewriter at the time the HISS family resided on 30th Street and were preparing to move to 3415 Volta Place, NW. (January 1, 1938).

PERRY stated he could not recall whether it was Mr. or Mrs. HISS who gave him the machine. In this connection, PERRY stated that he does not recall whether the typewriter had originally been given to him or his mother, or if he, PERRY, merely transported it home.

PERRY stated that he attempted to have the typewriter, which he believes was a Woodstock typewriter, repaired at a repair shop then located at the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street. It was his recollection that he was told at the repair shop that the typewriter could not be fixed because the manufacturer was out of business and parts could not be obtained.

PERRY stated that he took the typewriter home and kept it on the floor of a closet located on the first floor of his home. He retained possession of the typewriter until he was married in 1941, at which time he gave the machine to his sister, BURNETTA FISHER, who at that time resided with Dr. R. H. EASTER, 1128 - 48th Place, N.E. PERRY stated that he did not know exactly what his sister did with the typewriter and that his sister lives in Detroit.

PERRY described the typewriter as having missing parts, hard rollers, and dead rubber. Photographs of seven different typewriters, with names obliterated, were displayed to PERRY CATLETT and he picked the photograph of a Woodstock typewriter, manufactured about 1926, as being similar in appearance to the machine he received from the HISS family.

PERRY was questioned at great length as to why he did not admit having received this typewriter from the HISS family when he was previously interviewed. He steadfastly made one comment - "I figured it was unimportant."

PERRY said that about a month ago his mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, his brothers, RAYMOND and JAMES, and he were visiting, at which time this typewriter became the subject of conversation. PERRY is unable to recall who brought it up, but he himself recalled that he mentioned at this gathering that HISS gave him a typewriter which he thinks was a Woodstock typewriter.

PERRY CATLETT denied that he has had any conversation with ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS, attorneys for the HISS family, or any representative of the HISS family concerning any typewriter. He denied that he had furnished information to any one which would lead to the location of the Woodstock typewriter. He said that he was prepared to take an oath that he had not discussed the typewriter with any one other than his family and interviewing agents.

PERRY CATLETT was again interviewed on May 16, 1949, by Special Agents CARL E. GRAHAM and COURTLAND J. JONES. The inconsistencies in his statement previously made were pointed out and after considerable discussion he finally admitted that he had been untruthful. He admitted that he had discussed the matter of the typewriter with members of his family and an attorney for ALGER HISS and in addition had viewed the Woodstock typewriter recently obtained by HISS' attorney in Washington, D. C. He said that he could identify this typewriter as being the one formerly in his possession but was unable to state how he would be able to do this.

PERRY further stated it was not indicated to him by the HISS attorney whether he would be called as a witness in this case or not.

It was impossible to obtain from him any comprehensible reason for his failure to tell the truth to agents in previous interviews.

Kisseloff-5880

JAMES CATLETT

In order to completely develop the change in testimony of the CATLETTS, JAMES CATLETT was called to the Washington Field Office, and on May 13, 1949 was likewise interviewed by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD concerning his knowledge of the typewriter allegedly given by the HISSES to his family.

In connection with instant typewriter, JAMES CATLETT states that he recalls a typewriter being brought to his home at 2728 P Street, N.W., and that as he recalls, it was brought there by his mother, but he is not sure of this. He did not know where she got the typewriter but stated that she used to work for Mr. HISS and he never asked any questions. He did not recall the make of the typewriter but felt that it was an old typewriter.

As he recalls, this typewriter was not suitable for use in typing. He was shown the photographs of various standard size and make typewriters, and was requested to pick one from these that was similar to the one that was brought to his home, and he picked out a picture of a Woodstock typewriter. He stated that he picked out this particular typewriter as he recalls the one at his home having what he termed a "gauge on it." (He was referring to the device on the typewriter used in switching from one color of the ribbon to the other.)

As well as he can recall, this typewriter was given to his sister and he believes that it is now in the possession of the attorneys for Mr. ALGER HISS. He stated that a typewriter was recently brought to his home on P Street by a lawyer and another man, whose identity he does not know, and that they asked if he recognized this as being the typewriter his brother once had. He told them that he thought it was the same typewriter and stated that he based his identification on the fact that the line spacer was broken in a certain way. He stated that he would not get on a witness stand and under oath state that this was the same typewriter that was once at his home on P Street in the possession of his family, that he thinks it looks like it, but he would not take an oath to it.

During the course of the interview, JAMES CATLETT stated that he thinks the typewriter that was allegedly given to his family by the HISSES may have his brother's initials carved on it, as his brother usually identified things belonging to him in this manner. He was questioned concerning this and the machine shown him by Mr. HISS' attorney and asked if that machine had his brother's initials carved on it, and he stated that he did not examine the machine to determine whether it had his brother's initials on it.

74-94
JEH:EM

Kisseloff-5881

It is observed that PERRY CATLETT in the current interview denied he had discussed the typewriter with any attorney or representative of ALGER HISS. However, JAMES CATLETT, in this interview, stated that PERRY CATLETT was at the house at 2728 P Street at the same time the lawyers were there, and also at the time the typewriter was brought to the house on P Street by representatives of Mr. HISS.

JAMES CATLETT denied having been paid any money by any representative of the HISS family or HISS' attorneys for anything arising out of instant matter.

JAMES CATLETT was reinterviewed on May 16, 1949, by SAS CARL E. GRAHAM and COURTLAND J. JONES, at which time a statement was prepared incorporating the information previously furnished by him. While admitting the contents of this statement are true, JAMES CATLETT refused to sign it.

Kisseloff-5882

Letter to Director
Re: JAHAM
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security-R

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN F. MARLOW, 1127 48th Place, N. E., advised that JOHN MARLOW owned the home at this address and had lived there with his wife, MAMIE MARLOW. He was raising a boy named VERNON MARLOW, the son of his wife. MARLOW invited a Dr. EASTER and his wife, MARY, to live with them. At about this time he was raising MARY CATLETT and BURNETTA CATLETT, daughters of CLAUDIE CATLETT.

In about 1936, Dr. EASTER began to live with MARLOW's wife, MAMIE, and they chased him out of the home. Shortly thereafter, Dr. EASTER sent his wife, MARY, to Texas, and continued to live at 1127 48th Place, N. E., with MAMIE MARLOW.

The MARLOWS advised that about 1943 or 1944, Dr. EASTER, his wife, MARY, and MARLOW's wife, MAMIE, had died. JOHN F. MARLOW remarried and with his present wife, evicted his stepson, VERNON MARLOW from 1127 48th Place, N. E., and moved back into the home. At the time they reoccupied it, the house was practically bare and JOHN MARLOW found it necessary to refurnish it. MARLOW and his wife state they do not know what happened to the furniture which had been in the home up until that time. JOHN MARLOW stated positively that there was no typewriter in the premises at 1127 48th Place, N. E., to his recollection at the time he was chased away in 1936. JOHN and his wife stated they have not seen a typewriter at the home since they moved in four years ago.

JOHN MARLOW said that BURNEETA CATLETT, now BURNETTA FISHER of Detroit, did not have a typewriter up until 1936 to his knowledge. JOHN MARLOW stated that MARY CATLETT now living in Texas, did not have a typewriter to his knowledge up until 1936. MARLOW states he does not recall a typewriter in the home or in the possession of any one living there until the time he left in 1936.

JOHN F. MARLOW and his wife stated that in January 1949, a white attorney named LANE, contacted them seeking an old typewriter but was told that they had none and knew nothing of a typewriter. About three or four weeks ago this same attorney, accompanied by "Lawyer HOUSTON, whose office is on F Street", and who is described by the MARLOWS as colored, questioned them concerning a typewriter. With the MARLOW's consent, HOUSTON and LANE searched the home and the attic at 1127 48th Place, N. E., but found no typewriter. The MARLOWS stated that the only person's name that they gave to the attorneys who had lived at the home and who might know if a typewriter had been on the premises during MARLOW's nine year absence was that of VERNON MARLOW. They stated that VERNON MARLOW lives at 12 Logan Circle, N. W., and is employed by an electrical concern on Connecticut Avenue.

Kisseloff-5883

The MARLOWS stated that they did not know who had moved the furnishings from the house prior to the time they moved in in 1945, nor did they know who had moved the belongings of VERNON MARLOW when he left.

It is to be noted that JOHN F. MARLOW has a severe speech impediment, stutters badly and most of the above information was furnished by Mrs. MARLOW.

On May 14, 1949, VERNON F. MARLOW, 12 Logan Circle, Washington, D. C., advised he is presently employed in the warehouse of Lansburgh's Department Store on South Capitol and P Street.

VERNON MARLOW stated that to the best of his knowledge, MIKE CATLETT had given a typewriter to his, MIKE's, sister, approximately one or two years prior to 1934. MARLOW states he places the date as 1934 since this was the year he first went to work, at which time he had a job cleaning cars for the Pullman Company. MARLOW stated that at this time he as well as BURNETTA CATLETT, MIKE's sister, were residing at the home of Dr. EASTER at 1127 48th Place, N. E., Washington, D. C. MARLOW said that he last saw the typewriter, just mentioned, in approximately 1934 or 1935, and that he had no idea how long this machine was in the possession of BURNETTA. He remarked that he had never used the machine but that BURNETTA had as she was then attending school.

MARLOW stated he could not approximate the age of BURNETTA at this time nor could he recall any other event that might aid him in placing the exact time that the typewriter came into BURNETTA's possession or when he last saw it. He further stated that he did not know where MIKE CATLETT had originally obtained the machine. MARLOW described the typewriter as an "old one" that might have been painted green. He said he could not recall the make but thought it might have been an Underwood. MARLOW said that the only living persons who saw the typewriter at 1127 48th Place, N. E., would be himself, JOHN MARLOW, his stepfather, and BURNETTA FISHER nee CATLETT.

MARLOW said that JOHN MARLOW, his stepfather, had left the 48th Place address in about 1934 and did not return until June or July 1945. He said that JOHN MARLOW's former wife had died in 1944. VERNON MARLOW said that when JOHN MARLOW returned to the 48th Place address, that he, VERNON, had moved or disposed of what possessions he and Dr. EASTER had owned. Some he sold outright to individuals who personally carried the articles from the premises and others he gave away. In this connection, he said he gave a refrigerator and a washing machine to his mother-in-law, LOUISE BELL, who resided at 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. He stated that he had hired a Mr. LOCKETT to haul these items to Mrs. BELL. MARLOW said he could recall nothing further concerning LOCKETT except that he believed he resided in the 700 block on Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.

Letter to Director
Re: JAHAM
Perjury; Espionage-R
Internal Security-R

VERNON MARLOW was reinterviewed on May 15, 1949, at which time the substance of the above information was incorporated in a signed statement. In addition to this information, MARLOW stated that when IRA LOCKEY moved the radio from the home of Mrs. LOUISE BELL on Kenilworth Terrace, he helped LOCKEY move it and paid LOCKEY in cash. MARLOW stated his wife LOUISE was present at the time and that she did not make any arrangements with LOCKEY for payment for the move.

MARLOW states he did not give LOCKEY permission to take anything, especially a typewriter, from the 1126 48th Place address.

In regard to the typewriter that he states MIKE CATLETT gave BURNETTA CATLETT, MARLOW said that at the time BURNETTA was a small child and that he, VERNON, was in his teens. He said he is thirty-seven years old now.

In regard to the home of JOHN MARLOW, 1127 48th Place, N. E., VERNON states that Dr. EASTER, who lived at this address, had a portable typewriter which EASTER kept in his office. He states this is not the typewriter that BURNETTA had in 1934. To his knowledge, no one used the typewriter owned by BURNETTA.

VERNON MARLOW stated that RAYMOND CATLETT, known to him as MIKE, and a white attorney, name unknown, had contacted him in about January or February, 1949, and told him "he could make himself $50 if he could get the typewriter or help them to get it." MARLOW stated that both the attorney and CATLETT made the statement. He said, however, that he was unable to furnish them any information as to the location of BURNETTA's typewriter.

Mrs. BERTHA HALL, 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., who stated she is a "sister-in-law" of IRA W. LOCKEY, SR., who lives with them at this address, stated that in about 1945 IRA LOCKEY moved some things for VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW and brought home an old typewriter which she says is an old Woodstock. Mrs. HALL said IRA cleaned it up and his daughter PEGGY LOCKEY, now PEGGY MC QUEEN (Mrs. JAMES MC QUEEN), used it to type. BERTHA HALL said she had typed up a prayer on this typewriter, which prayer she has kept pasted on her bureau. This prayer was made available to the FBI Laboratory by letter dated May 16, 1949, for appropriate comparison with questioned documents.

BERTHA HALL said that in about January, 1949, a person she describes as a short brown-skinned man, and BILLY BELL, who resides with Mrs. LOUISE BELL at 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., contacted her and inquired about the typewriter but that she told them she knew nothing about it. HALL said that later the same week the brown-skinned man returned and made further inquiries, at which time she told him she thought the typewriter had been taken to the junk yard and that he should see IRA LOCKEY about it. He told her it would be worth quite a bit of money to him if he could find it.

In April, 1949, according to HALL, Mr. HOUSTON, a colored attorney, and Mr. MC LEAN, a white attorney, inquired about the typewriter and, in her presence, IRA LOCKEY told them he might be able to get it for them in a few days. She says she does not know where the typewriter was at that time.

BERTHA HALL said that she last saw the Woodstock typewriter sometime in late 1948 when IRA LOCKEY placed it on a shelf in a closet of the home at 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E. She states she believes she could identify it if she were to see it again because she recalls the keys stuck together and the ribbon would wind one way but not the other. The above information has been included by HALL in a signed statement.

BERTHA HALL said that the typewriter which LOCKEY had received from VERNON MARLOW and the typewriter which LOCKEY turned over to Lawyer HOUSTON was a Woodstock. She said that IRA LOCKEY is a night watchman for the Standard Construction Company at Queenstown, Maryland and has a truck which he uses from time to time.

IRA W. LOCKEY, when interviewed on May 14, 1949, advised that he is presently employed by the Standard Construction Company as a night watchman at the Queenstown Apartments, Queenstown, Maryland. LOCKEY's home address is 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.

He stated that approximately four years ago, 1945, VERNON MARLOW contacted him and requested that he carry in his truck a refrigerator, and radio from his address at 1127 48th Place, N. E. LOCKEY explained that these articles were transported to the residence of MARLOW's mother-in-law, LOUISE BELL.

Approximately six months after this delivery, according to LOCKEY, VERNON MARLOW again contacted him and requested that he haul or carry the radio previously delivered to 710 Kenilworth Terrace to his home at 1126 48th Place, N. E. It is to be noted that this is a new residence for MARLOW which is located directly across the street from 1127 48th Place, N. E. Upon delivery, inasmuch as LOUISE MARLOW, wife of VERNON MARLOW, did not have sufficient funds to pay him for the transportation, he requested payment in the sum of an old typewriter which was lying in the backyard. He explained that this typewriter had been outside and in the weather for some time and was described as in "bad shape". LOCKEY took this typewriter to his home and endeavored to clean it up and make it useable for his daughter who was then attending high school. He stated that the typewriter was apparently beyond repair and satisfactory use was never obtained from it.

LOCKEY added that the typewriter remained at his residence in a closet until approximately the last of January or the first of February of this year when he gave it to his son, IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr., for the amusement of his children.

LOCKEY advised that according to BERTHA HALL an inquiry was made at his residence by a colored man in approximately January of this year. He stated he did not see this man nor talk to him later. He added that the next inquiry concerning the typewriter was made by Mr. HOUSTON and Mr. McLEAN on April 15, 1949.

Mr. McLEAN explained to LOCKEY that this particular typewriter was quite important and remarked that "if this is the typewriter, it will probably save a man from jail sentence."

LOCKEY displayed a receipt dated April 16, 1949, which reflected the following information:

"Sold to EDWARD C. McLEAN
1 Woodstock typewriter
Model 5N
#N230099
Price $15.
Received payment."

LOCKEY was reinterviewed on May 16, 1949, at which time the above information was incorporated in a signed statement. At this time he made available a specimen of typewriting which he said he made on instant Woodstock at the time it was in his possession. This specimen was furnished on May 16, 1949 to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate comparison.

IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr., 229 63rd Street, N.E., advised that in 1946 when he returned home from the Army, there was an old typewriter in his father's home which his sister, PEGGY, was using. He saw it from time to time around his father's house, both at 704 Kenilworth and later at 722 Kenilworth Terrace. In about February, 1949, he said his daughter, MILDRED, was starting junior high school and thought she could use it, so he took it to his home at the above address. The typewriter did not work so they put it in a closet. In April, 1949, his father asked him to bring it back to the father's house, which he did. He does not know the present whereabouts of the typewriter nor where his father obtained it. He cannot recall what make it was.

Letter to Director
Re: JAHAM
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

In connection with the interviews with the LOCKEYS, they advised they recalled that Lawyer HOUSTON and his companion advised that they had obtained the information as to the location of the typewriter in LOCKEY's possession from VERNON MARLOW.

Mrs. LOUISE BELL, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., on May 14, 1949, advised that her daughter, also named LOUISE, was the wife of VERNON MARLOW but that they were estranged and that LOUISE MARLOW was at the present time in New York.

Mrs. BELL stated that when Dr. EASTER died, VERNON MARLOW had driven Mrs. EASTER to Texas and on his return had advised that Mrs. MARY EASTER had given the electrical refrigerator at 1127 48th Place, N. E. to LOUISE MARLOW nee BELL. She stated that when VERNON and her daughter, LOUISE, moved out of 1127 48th Place, N. E., into VERNON's home across the street, that they had moved the refrigerator and a radio combination to her home at 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. She said that approximately six months later VERNON had hired Mr. LOCKEY to take the radio combination back to his home on 48th Place.

Mrs. BELL advised she knew nothing of the possession or ownership of a typewriter by her daughter or her husband, VERNON MARLOW. She stated that one of the CATLETT boys, she doesn't know which one, had contacted her two or three months ago inquiring about the typewriter, but that she had been unable to furnish him any information. She said that subsequently two or three weeks ago a colored and a white attorney had contacted her inquiring about the typewriter but that she was unable to furnish them any information. She advised that her daughter, LOUISE MARLOW, now estranged from VERNON, was in New York and declined to furnish her address. She advised, however, that she would immediately communicate with LOUISE, have her return to Washington where she would be available for interview on May 17 or shortly thereafter.

LOUISE BELL MARLOW, 2730 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., was interviewed on May 15, 1949. She is the wife of VERNON MARLOW and the daughter of LOUISE BELL. She married VERNON in about 1931. In 1936 she and VERNON moved to 1126 - 48th Place, N.E., across the street from the JOHN MARLOW home at 1127 - 48th Place. They lived at this address until July, 1946, when they separated.

Kisseloff-5889

During this period of time, from 1936 to 1946, she was closely associated with the persons living at the JOHN MARLOW home including Dr. EASTER and BURNETTA CATLETT. She does not recall BURNETTA CATLETT ever possessing or owning a typewriter. She states that Dr. EASTER had an old standard typewriter in his ffice, make unknown. About one or two years before he died, in 1945, he purchased a new portable machine. She does not know the dispostion of the old typewriter. When Dr. EASTER died in 1945, his wife gave her a refrigerator and radio which had belonged to the doctor, and left VERNON MARLOW in charge of the other belongings in the JOHN MARLOW home. In March or April, 1945, VERNON got IRA LOCKEY to move the radio and refrigerator from 1127 - 48th Place, N.E. to LOUISE BELL's home on Kenilworth Terrace. In August, 1945, VERNON and LOCKEY moved the radio from Kenilworth Terrace to 1126 - 48th Place, N.E. All arrangements for these moves were made by VERNON MARLOW. She had nothing to do with them nor with the arrangement of payment to LOCKEY for his assistance. She denied specifically that she or VERNON ever owned a typewriter or that one was to her knowledge located at their residence, 1126 - 48th Place, N.E. She denies further that she ever gave LOCKEY a typewriter of any kind.

VERNELLE MARLOW, age 14, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N.E., daughter of VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW, recalls an old typewriter in the yard of her parents' home at 1126 - 48th Place, N.E., which she played with. She does not know what happened to it nor where it came from.

She recalls her father and IRA LOCKEY discussing the procurement of this typewriter by LOCKEY for the use of his daughter but does not know if he obtained it.

Kisseloff-5890

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, 2728 - P Street, N. W., was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and COURTLAND J. JONES at the Washington Field Office on May 13, 1949, in a further effort to clarify information given by his mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, that the CATLETT family had received a typewriter from the HISS family. RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT was completely uncooperative and antagonistic, and every answer had to be drawn from him by repeated questions along any given line of inquiry. Throughout the interview, he appeared to be attempting to determine whether there was a microphone installed in the office in which he was being questioned. Many of the answers to the questions put to him were mumbled in such a fashion as to be unintelligible. He appeared to be frightened and concerned over possible involvement on his part on some type of criminal charge. Every effort was made to secure a signed statement from him incorporating the information which is set out hereinafter, but it was impossible to obtain any statement of a comprehensive nature.

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT was reinterviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS, Jr. and COURTLAND J. JONES on May 15, 1949, at which time he was somewhat more cooperative. The following information was elicited from him.

Sometime in January or February, 1949, he recalls that two agents of the Washington Field Office interviewed him concerning his knowledge of a Woodstock Typewriter, allegedly owned by the HISS family. RAYMOND CATLETT recalled at that time that he and his brother, PERRY, had jointly received a Woodstock Typewriter from the HISS family when they resided either on P Street or 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (May 1, 1935 - January 1, 1938). He did not advise the agents that he had received this typewriter.

Immediately after his interview with the agents of the Washington Field Office, he contacted DONALD HISS and informed him of his conversation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He told HISS that he had received a Woodstock from the ALGER HISS family and that he felt he could possibly locate it. RAYMOND CATLETT said that DONALD HISS was skeptical but gave him $40.00 for expenses to locate the machine.

RAYMOND CATLETT recalled that he and his brother, PERRY, had given the Woodstock Typewriter to his sister, BURNETTA FISHER, about 1941 or 1942 when she was residing at the home of Dr. EASTER. Dr. EASTER is deceased and BURNETTA resides in Detroit, Michigan. RAYMOND made a search of the residence formerly occupied by EASTER and made inquiries of JOHN MARLOW,

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Kisseloff-5891

the present occupant of the EASTER home. The results were negative. RAYMOND next made inquiries from an unidentified colored man who resides across the street from JOHN MARLOW who informed him that VERNON MARLOW last had the Woodstock.

Inquiries of VERNON MARLOW reflected that he had lent the machine to a man known to RAYMOND CATLETT as "BILL". Contact with "BILL" reflected that he had returned the machine to VERNON MARLOW who had given it to IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr. He could not identify "BILL" any further.

RAYMOND CATLETT contacted Mrs. IRA W. LOCKEY in her husband's absence due to illness (BERTHA HALL), who told TAYMOND that LOCKEY had received a washing machine and a typewriter from VERNON MARLOW but had disposed of them at a nearby junk dealer. RAYMOND CATLETT contacted the junk dealer and the washing machine in question was located. The junk dealer said that he had not purchased a secondhand typewriter in more than three years which made RAYMOND believe that Mrs. LOCKEY was lying. He then recontacted Mrs. LOCKEY, with negative results.

The aforegoing information concerning his search for the Woodstock was furnished to DONALD HISS and Attorney McLEAN by RAYMOND CATLETT. McLEAN and RAYMOND contacted IRA W. LOCKEY concerning the typewriter but with no success. LOCKEY thereafter secured the services of CHARLES H. HOUSTON, a colored attorney, and thereafter made contact with McLEAN and turned the typewriter over to him. McLEAN then took the machine to the CATLETT home and all of the members of this family observed it, each identifying it as the Woodstock formerly at their home.

RAYMOND CATLETT was thoroughly questioned during both interviews for the purpose of determining his reasons for not furnishing the information in his possession as to the location of the typewriter to Bureau agents during the course of several interviews with him on which occasions this matter had been specifically gone into.

When first approached in this connection, in a mumbling and evasive manner, he replied that he did not like the way the agents talked. When further pressed in this regard, he mentioned that someone had said something about Communism, something about Russian lovers, and something about Mr. HISS. At subsequent points during the interviews, when pressed in this regard, he was unable to recall the statement he had made the previous day to the interviewing agents concerning not liking the agents, Communism, and Russian lovers. During these interviews, it was apparent that the loyalty RAYMOND felt he owed to ALGER and DONALD HISS far surpassed any obligation he felt toward the Federal Government or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In this regard, RAYMOND explained that the HISSES, and

particularly ALGER, had been good to him in the providing of odd jobs, the furnishing of clothing, and the affording of employment for his mother. RAYMOND indicated he felt indebted to ALGER HISS for this kindness.

During these interviews, it appeared that as a result of RAYMOND's petty criminal record that he has probably experienced what he considers arbitrary and unjust treatment at the hands of local police. Near the conclusion of the last interview with him, RAYMOND stated that he did not believe ALGER HISS to be guilty, nor does he believe that he is a Communist. He said that he had received the typewriter from HISS and that if the machine is important in the case against Mr. HISS, he believed that Mr. HISS should have the benefit of receiving it back.

This case is continuing to receive vigorous and intensive investigation and the Bureau will be kept closely advised of developments. An investigative report incorporating the foregoing information will be prepared and submitted on May 17, 1949.

ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK: piece of chintz material from armchair in possession of CLAUDIE CATLETT.

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5-18-49	5/12,13,14,15, 16/49	JOHN E. HOWARD	MAH FO EM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
(R) JAHAM	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/22/87 BY SP1 mac/spw cmp266584

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information developed May 12, 1949 to the effect that CLAUDIE CATLETT has told HISS attorneys that when calling on HISSES in about 1936, CHAMBERS used name "CROSBY". She gave this information after being asked by ALGER HISS' attorneys if she did not remember CHAMBERS using this name. On further interview, May 13, 1939, CLAUDIE CATLETT now recalls that ALGER HISS gave her family a typewriter which she believes HISS' attorneys now have and which may be typewriter upon which espionage messages and HISS correspondence was typed. Interviews with sons of CLAUDIE CATLETT, PERRY, JAMES and RAYMOND CATLETT, confirms this information and indications are that they withheld this information from agents because of friendship for HISSES. Investigation develops typewriter given by HISSES to CATLETTS and turned over by them to daughter, BURNETTA, then living with Dr. EASTER. Typewriter left at EASTER's residence by BURNETTA, then fell into the hands of VERNON and JOHN MARLOW and from them transferred to one IRA LOCKEY, Sr., who loaned it to LOCKEY, Jr., from whom it was recovered by LOCKEY, Sr., and turned over to HISS' attorneys.

- P -

1 cc AG
Acc'd 5-18-49

1 cc to the atty gen'l
5-20-49
ASB

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
Report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD dated March 1, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hollis SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-3173

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Kisseloff-5894

WFO - 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE, CHARLES W. PEASINGER, CARL E. GRAHAM, COURTLAND J.JONES, DONALD D. CONNORS and JOHN E. HOWARD.

CLAUDIE CATLETT,
542 Kent Street,
Winchester, Virginia

On May 12, 1949, Mrs. CATLETT was brought to the Washington Field Office where she was interviewed by Special Assistants to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN and THOMAS MURPHY.

During the course of this interview with Mr. DONEGAN and Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. CATLETT was questioned concerning her present recollection of the visit of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the home of ALGER HISS at 2905 P Street, N. W. Mrs. CATLETT advised that she now recalls that when the man whom she now knows to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS came to the home of ALGER HISS, he used the name of "CROSBY" (not CROSLEY). Mr. DONEGAN asked if he introduced himself to her as "CROSBY" and she stated that when he came to the door he told her to tell Mrs. HISS that Mr. CROSBY was there. She was asked how she now recalled that CHAMBERS had used this name and stated that she did not know, she just remembered it. She was asked if she associated the name with BING CROSBY and she stated that that might be the reason she recalled it.

She admitted being interviewed by attorneys for ALGER HISS "about a month ago". She denied, however, that they had suggested to her the name of CROSBY or that that interview had anything to do with her present recollection of CHAMBERS as CROSBY.

When asked to name some of the other friends of the HISS family who had called on them during the time of her employment with the HISSES, she could not recall the name of one other than that of Mrs. HISS' brother, "TOMMIE", who used to call at the HISS home. When asked, she could not recall the names of Mr. DONEGAN or Mr. MURPHY who had been but a few minutes before introduced to her.

During the above interview of CLAUDIE CATLETT, Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD was present but did not participate in the questioning. Later, while Special Agent HOWARD was taking CLAUDIE

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CATLETT to the home of her son at 2728 P Street, N. W., she advised upon being questioned, that the only reason she could think of why she recalled CHAMBERS using the name of CROSBY was because she must have associated it with BING CROSBY. She again denied that the name CROSBY had been suggested to her in any way by attorneys for ALGER HISS.

In connection with CATLETT's present recollection of CHAMBERS as CROSBY, attention is called to the signed statement taken from CLAUDIE CATLETT in Winchester, Virginia on February 10, 1949, wherein she states in part:

> "On February 1, 1949, I was introduced to Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. As soon as I saw Mr. CHAMBERS, I recalled that I had known him before. I did not know Mr. CHAMBERS' name when I saw him before and I do not now recall any name that he was known by or called by at that time."

The full context of this statement will be found beginning on page 13 of referenced report.

On May 13, 1949, SAS CARL DeTEMPLE and JOHN E. HOWARD again interviewed CLAUDIE CATLETT in connection with the inconsistencies concerning her present recollection of CHAMBERS as "CROSBY" after she had stated previously in a signed statement that she had no recollection of any name CHAMBERS might have used, other, of course, than the fact that she was introduced to him as Mr. CHAMBERS in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on February 1, 1949. Mrs. CATLETT, at that time, claimed to be unable to enlarge in any way on the information she had given the previous day concerning her present recollection of CHAMBERS as CROSBY.

During the course of this interview, Mrs. CATLETT was questioned concerning any other information which she might now recall and of which she had no recollection when previously interviewed by Agents of this Office on three occasions. Mrs. CATLETT advised she now recalled having been given numerous discarded items by either Mr. or Mrs. HISS, among which were an old phonograph, clothing and a chair.

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Mrs. CATLETT was asked specifically if she was given an old typewriter by HISS, to which she responded that the HISSES had made a gift of an old typewriter to her sons.

Mrs. CATLETT was brought to the Washington Field Office for further interview in regard to this matter and a transcription in question and answer form was made of this interview conducted by SAS COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD. Pertinent portions of this transcription are being set out hereinafter and the original transcription, together with the stenographer's notes, is being retained in this case file in the Washington Field Office.

Mrs. CATLETT's attention was called to the previous interview and signed statement that she gave Agents of this Office at Winchester, Virginia, on February 10, 1949. She advised she recalled this signed statement and that she remembered having stated that she did not know Mr. CHAMBERS' name prior to being introduced to him on February 1, 1949, at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She stated in this interview that she did not know of any name Mr. CHAMBERS had gone by until questioned by Mr. HISS' attorney. She stated that this attorney asked her if she remembered Mr. CHAMBERS' ever being called CROSBY and that after the attorney had recalled this to her, she remembered his having used the name CROSBY when he called at the HISS residence. She denied having heard references to Mr. CHAMBERS' having used the name CROSBY on the radio or having read such references in the newspapers and stated in answer to a direct question that she does not think that she could have recalled this name if the attorney for Mr. HISS had not mentioned it to her. She was asked if she recalled the name of SA COURTLAND J. JONES and stated she could not remember his name. She was asked if she did not remember the Agent's name as SMITH and stated, "Oh, yes. Now you remind me. I know it is." She admitted that when Mr. CHAMBERS came to the HISS residence he might have used a name such as CARL, CARLTON or CROSS.

In the signed statement taken from Mrs. CATLETT on February 1, 1949, she stated that when Mr. CHAMBERS called on Mrs. HISS she prepared tea and brought the tea things in and set them on the serving table in the HISS parlor. When interviewed by Mr. DONEGAN on May 12, she stated she did not bring these tea things into the parlor but handed them to Mrs. HISS at the door of the parlor. In her interview on May 13, 1949, she stated that the information she had given to Mr. DONEGAN was in error and that her previous statement had been correct.

In instant interview, Mrs. CATLETT was again questioned concerning her recollection of the red rug in possession of the HISSES and allegedly given

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them by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised that her present recollection concerning this rug was the same as it had been at the time the signed statement was taken from her on February 1, 1949.

Mrs. CATLETT was questioned at length concerning her present recollection of a typewriter owned by the HISSES, which she now states was given to her family by them. She advised that her recollection of the typewriter is the same as it was at the time of the signed statement taken from her on February 1, 1949, but that since the taking of this statement she has been visited by attorneys for ALGER HISS, who have told her that they had found a typewriter which was once the property of the HISSES and which typewriter was given to her family by the HISSES. She was shown this typewriter by one of the HISS attorneys and a colored man. She further now knows, although she had not previously given this information to Agents of this Office, that her children had an old typewriter that they played with. As best she can recall, this typewriter was brought to her home by her boys and that they told her they had found this typewriter in someone's trash. Mrs. CATLETT did not know in whose trash the typewriter was supposed to have been found. She states this was not particularly unusual inasmuch as the boys were accustomed to gathering papers and other salable articles from the trash in the neighborhood where they resided, which items they would sell and give her the money received from such sale.

Mrs. CATLETT advised that her interview with attorneys for ALGER HISS had taken place in Washington, D. C., at the home of DONALD HISS about three or four weeks prior to May 13, 1949; that she was interviewed at Mr. DONALD HISS' home by Mr. HISS and two attorneys; that they questioned her concerning a typewriter and that she had told them she remembered the children's having a typewriter but did not know where they got it; that these people had said that Mr. ALGER HISS gave it to them (meaning the children) and that she advised DONALD HISS and the attorneys that she did not know anything about it.

In connection with this interview with DONALD HISS and the HISS attorneys, Mrs. CATLETT stated it had occurred on a Friday evening and that on Saturday one of the lawyers from New York, a colored man whose name she did not know, brought a typewriter for her to see. They told her that they had procured this typewriter from the place where her daughter BURNETTA had lived at 1127 48th Place, N. E. She states that she does not know whether they got it from the house or whether some other party had removed it from the house and the HISS attorneys had gotten the typewriter from this third party. She was asked if she was able to identify this typewriter as the one formerly in the possession of her children and she advised she did not

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recognize it; that she only went by what HISS' representatives had told her and that she does not now know whether or not it was really the same typewriter. She stated that her daughter BURNETTA would be the only person who could state that it was the same typewriter and that she would be in New York at the trial to identify the typewriter.

Mrs. CATLETT advised that her son PERRY MURPHY CATLETT (PAT), RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT (MIKE) and JAMES RALPH CATLETT (BUCK) recalled having been given a typewriter by the HISSES after the HISSES' representatives reminded them of it; that they remembered giving it to their sister BURNETTA who was at the time living with Dr. R. A. EASTER at the 48th Place address and that they were the ones who told the attorneys for HISS of the typewriter's having been there. She was unable to explain why her sons could not remember this typewriter at the time of her interview by Agents of this Office. When asked if she was now able to recall that the HISSES gave a typewriter to herself or her children, she stated she knows the children had one but did not know the HISSES had given it to them; that she remembered the children's having a typewriter in the back yard but did not know where they had gotten it, the children having told her they had gotten it out of the trash.

Mrs. CATLETT advised further that the ALGER HISSES had made her a present of a wing-back chair; that she believed this to be identical with the chair that Mr. CHAMBERS had mentioned as having seen in the HISS house on 30th Street. She advised that Mrs. HISS gave her this chair at the time the HISS family moved from 2905 P Street, N. W., to 30th Street, N. W., and she therefore does not believe that Mr. CHAMBERS was ever in the HISS home on 30th Street.

Mrs. CATLETT was questioned in an effort to determine the approximate date of the HISSES' giving the instant typewriter to her sons, and she advised it must have been when they were cleaning out one of the houses in which the HISSES lived, not knowing which one but thought it was the one at 2905 P Street. This would be approximately June, 1936.

Mrs. CATLETT stated she could not now, of her own recollection, recall any more information concerning Mr. CHAMBERS or the typewriter than that which she had previously given in interviews conducted by Agents of this Office and that she based her statement that the typewriter shown her by Mr. HISS' attorney and a colored man was a typewriter given her family by ALGER HISS solely on the fact that the attorney and the colored man had told her it was the machine. She stated that at the time she had been

interviewed by DONALD HISS and the HISS attorneys she had been paid $3.00 for her round-trip bus fare between Washington, D. C., and Winchester, Virginia, for a days work at $.65 per hour. She denied they had given her any other money or that they gave any money to her sons.

Mrs. CATLETT advised that a typewriter was at her home at 2728 P Street, N. W., during a period of time, part of which she was employed by the ALGER HISSES, and that during this same period of time the HISSES also had a typewriter in their home. As far as she can recall, the HISSES always had a typewriter in their home, and she did not remember its ever being repaired or missing from the home at any time.

It is to be noted that CLAUDIE CATLETT had been previously shown full-size photographs of various old standard makes of typewriters with the identities of the typewriters concealed. Among those typewriters, pictures of which were shown her, was an old-type Woodstock. At that time, CLAUDIE CATLETT was completely unable to pick any one typewriter as being like the typewriter she had seen in the HISS home while working there. On May 13, during this interview, she was again shown photographs of various old standard make typewriters and from this group picked a photograph of a Woodstock as being like the typewriter shown her by the HISS attorney and the colored man and the one which was at her home on P Street.

On May 15, 1949, CLAUDIE CATLETT was again interviewed by SAS DONALD D. CONNORS, JR., and COURTLAND J. JONES, at which time the following signed statement was obtained:

"Washington, D. C.
May 15, 1949

"I, CLAUDIE CATLETT, make the following statement to COURTLAND J. JONES and DONALD D. CONNORS, JR., who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F.B.I. I have been told I don't have to make a statement and I am making it because I want to.

"About a week after Mr. JONES came to see me in Winchester, Va., two lawyers from New York, who said they were lawyers for Mr. ALGER HISS, asked me to come to Washington, D. C., and talk to them. I came to Washington and stayed with my children at 2728 P Street, N. W.

"The lawyers asked me if I remembered Mr. CHAMBERS coming to see Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, and I told them, Yes, I did; I remembered him coming once. The lawyers then asked me that when Mr. CHAMBERS came to the door, and I answered it, did he use the name of CROSBY. I told the lawyers Yes, Sir, I think so.

"It's been a long time ago, and I'm not real sure he said his name was CROSBY. He could have said his name was CARL, or some other name.

"I have read this page and it is true.

/s/ "CLAUDIE CATLETT
CLAUDIE CATLETT

"Witness

"COURTLAND J. JONES
COURTLAND J. JONES, SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, WASHINGTON, D.C.

"DONALD D. CONNORS
DONALD D. CONNORS, SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, WASHINGTON, D.C."

The original of this signed statement is being forwarded to the New York Office as an enclosure with this report.

Mrs. CATLETT further advised Agents JONES and CONNORS that on the ground floor at her home at 2728 P Street, N. W., her family possess a wing-back chair which the HISSES had given her some time ago. This chair was examined and photographs thereof were obtained. The chair is presently covered with a blue fabric. Examination revealed that the original fabric is still on the chair. It is a flowered chintz with a tan background. CLAUDIE CATLETT stated that the chair was covered with this chintz when she originally received it from the HISSES but prior to that time bore a blue slipcover similar to that used in workmen's overalls and that she thought the material was denim. She was questioned at considerable length concerning the time she received this chair, and she maintains she received it from the HISSES when they moved from 2905 P Street to 30th Street, N. W. This would be on or about June 15, 1936.

Mrs. CATLETT was asked if she had any specimens from instant machine, and she replied that she had none.

PERRY M. CATLETT, JR.
733 Howard Road, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

PERRY CATLETT was interviewed at the Washington Field Office on May 13, 1949, by SAS COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD. He was extremely uncooperative and evasive throughout this interview. He recalled having previously

been interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS and particularly concerning a typewriter belonging to the HISS family. He was interviewed on three occasions on February 2, 4 and 9, 1949, and a signed statement was taken from him, the context of which will be found in referenced report of SA JOHN E. HOWARD dated March 1, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

After being questioned at great length, PERRY CATLETT stated in the current interview that ALGER HISS had given him, among other things, a typewriter, and he placed this as having been given him at the time the HISS family resided on 30th Street and were preparing to move to 3415 Volta Place, N. W. This would be on or about January 1, 1938.

PERRY stated he could not recall whether it was Mr. or Mrs. HISS who gave him the machine. In this connection, PERRY stated that he does not recall whether the typewriter had originally been given to him or his mother, or if he, PERRY, merely transported it home.

PERRY stated that he attempted to have the typewriter, which he believes was a Woodstock typewriter, repaired at a repair shop then located at the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street. It was his recollection that he was told at the repair shop that the typewriter could not be fixed because the manufacturer was out of business and parts could not be obtained.

PERRY stated that he took the typewriter home and kept it on the floor of a closet located on the first floor of his home. He retained possession of the typewriter until he was married in 1941, at which time he gave the machine to his sister, BURNETTA FISHER, who at that time resided with Dr. R. H. EASTER, 1128 48th Place, N. E. PERRY stated that he did not know exactly what his sister did with the typewriter and that his sister lives in Detroit.

PERRY described the typewriter as having missing parts, hard rollers, and dead rubber. Photographs of seven different typewriters, with names obliterated, were displayed to PERRY CATLETT and he picked the photograph of a Woodstock typewriter, manufactured about 1926, as being similar in appearance to the machine he received from the HISS family.

PERRY was questioned at great length as to why he did not admit having received this typewriter from the HISS family when he was previously interviewed. He steadfastly made one comment, "I figured it was unimportant."

PERRY said that about a month ago his mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, his brothers, RAYMOND and JAMES, and he were visiting, at which time this typewriter became the subject of conversation. PERRY is unable to recall who brought it up, but he himself recalled that he mentioned at this gathering that HISS gave him a typewriter which he thinks was a Woodstock typewriter.

PERRY CATLETT denied that he has had any conversation with ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS, attorneys for the HISS family, or any representative of the HISS family concerning any typewriter. He denied that he had furnished information to any one which would lead to the location of the Woodstock typewriter. He said that he was prepared to take an oath that he had not discussed the typewriter with anyone other than his family and interviewing agents.

PERRY CATLETT was shown photographs of various old-make standard model typewriters, the identities of which were concealed in the photographs, and from these he picked a photograph of a Woodstock typewriter manufactured about 1926 as looking like the one he was supposed to have gotten from Mr. HISS.

PERRY CATLETT was again interviewed on May 16, 1949, by Special Agents CARL E. GRAHAM and COURTLAND J. JONES. The inconsistencies in his statement previously made were pointed out and after considerable discussion he finally admitted that he had been untruthful. He admitted that he had discussed the matter of the typewriter with members of his family and an attorney for ALGER HISS and in addition had viewed the Woodstock typewriter recently obtained by HISS' attorney in Washington, D. C. He said that he could identify this typewriter as being the one formerly in his possession but was unable to state how he would be able to do this.

PERRY further stated it was not indicated to him by the HISS attorney whether he would be called as a witness in this case or not.

It was impossible to obtain from him any comprehensible reason for his failure to tell the truth to agents in previous interviews.

PERRY was questioned as to whether or not he had any specimens from the Woodstock typewriter that was allegedly given to his family by the HISS family and he replied that he had none. He said that as far as he knew, neither his own nor his brother's initials appear on this typewriter.

JAMES CATLETT
2728 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

In order to completely develop the change in testimony of the CATLETTS, JAMES CATLETT was called to the Washington Field Office, and on May 13, 1949, was likewise interviewed by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD concerning his knowledge of the typewriter allegedly given by the HISSES to his family.

When??

In connection with instant typewriter, JAMES CATLETT states that he recalls a typewriter being brought to his home at 2728 P Street, N. W., and that as he recalls, it was brought there by his mother, but he is not sure of this. He did not know where she got the typewriter but stated that she used to work for Mr. HISS and he never asked any questions. He did not recall the make of the typewriter but felt that it was an old typewriter.

As he recalls, this typewriter was not suitable for use in typing. He was shown the photographs of various standard size and make typewriters, and was requested to pick one from these that was similar to the one that was brought to his home, and he picked out a picture of a Woodstock typewriter. He stated that he picked out this particular typewriter as he recalls the one at his home having what he termed a "gauge on it." (He was referring to the device on the typewriter used in switching from one color of the ribbon to the other.)

As well as he can recall, this typewriter was given to his sister and he believes that it is now in the possession of the attorneys for Mr. ALGER HISS. He stated that a typewriter was recently brought to his home on P Street by a lawyer and another man, whose identity he does not know, and that they asked if he recognized this as being the typewriter his brother once had. He told them that he thought it was the same typewriter and stated that he based his identification on the fact that the line spacer was broken in a certain way. He stated that he would not get on a witness stand and under oath state that this was the same typewriter that was once at his home on P Street in the possession of his family, that he thinks it looks like it, but he would not take an oath to it.

During the course of the interview, JAMES CATLETT stated that he thinks the typewriter that was allegedly given to his family by the HISSES may have his brother's initials carved on it, as his brother usually identified things belonging to him in this manner. He was questioned concerning this and the machine shown him by Mr. HISS' attorney

and asked if that machine had his brother's initials carved on it, and he stated that he did not examine the machine to determine whether it had his brother's initials on it.

It is observed that PERRY CATLETT in the current interview denied he had discussed the typewriter with any attorney or representative of ALGER HISS. However, JAMES CATLETT, in this interview, stated that PERRY CATLETT was at the house at 2728 P Street at the same time the lawyers were there, and also at the time the typewriter was brought to the house on P Street by representatives of Mr. HISS.

JAMES CATLETT denied having been paid any money by any representative of the HISS family or HISS' attorneys for anything arising out of instant matter.

JAMES CATLETT was reinterviewed on May 16, 1949, by SAS CARL E. GRAHAM and COURTLAND J. JONES, at which time a statement was prepared incorporating the information previously furnished by him. While admitting the contents of this statement are true, JAMES CATLETT refused to sign it. The statement is as follows:

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, JAMES CATLETT, make the following statement to COURTLAND J. JONES and CARL E. GRAHAM, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F.B.I. I've been told I do not have to make a statement and am making it because I want to.

"I am 22 years old and live at 2728 "P" Street, N. W. I remember that my brothers, PERRY and RAYMOND had an old typewriter around the house. I don't remember when or where they got it nor do I remember when they got rid of it. I think they gave it to my sister, BURNETTA; at least that is what I have been told.

"Several weeks ago a man brought a typewriter to the house and asked me if I knew the typewriter. I looked underneath it and hit on the keys. I knew it was the one we had at the house a long time ago.

"I have read this statement and it is true.

"Witness"

This statement is being forwarded to New York as an enclosure to the report.

JAMES CATLETT said he had no specimen of writing prepared on the Woodstock typewriter formerly kept at his home and allegedly given to his family by the HISS family.

Kisseloff-5906

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RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT
2728 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT was interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD on May 13, 1949, in a further effort to clarify information given by his mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, that the CATLETT family had received a typewriter from the HISS family, and to determine why he had not previously given information concerning this typewriter to agents of this office. Throughout the course of this interview, RAYMOND CATLETT evidenced a very uncooperative attitude. He advised in substance that he had received a typewriter from Mr. ALGER HISS, that he did not know when this typewriter had been given to him, but that it was sometime in the 1930's, and that ALGER HISS at the time was living either on P Street or on 30th Street (May 1, 1935 - January 1, 1938). He stated that the typewriter was given away by some member of his family to his sister, that it eventually came into the hands of a person named LOCKHART, who lived in Northeast Washington, that this man got it from VERNON MARLOW, who he said moved and was unable to pay the moving bill, the typewriter being given in payment of that bill. He stated that as far as he knew, the typewriter was presently in New York in the custody of Mr. HISS' attorney. He believes the typewriter which was procured by Mr. HISS' attorney is the same one that was given his family by ALGER HISS, and bases this upon his familiarity with the machine and various imperfections that he recalls it having. He admitted that he had assisted ALGER HISS' attorney in locating this machine and that he had received $40. from DONALD HISS for this assistance.

LOCKEY

He stated that he had not assisted agents of this office in locating the machine or given them any information concerning his knowledge of it because he did not like the way the agents talked. When further pressed in this regard, he mentioned that someone had said something about Communism, something about Russian lovers, and something about Mr. HISS.

Every effort was made to procure a more definite and clearer statement from him for his failure to give this information to representatives of this Bureau, to no avail. Every attempt was made to procure a signed statement from him setting this information out but it was impossible to obtain any statement of a comprehensive nature.

Kisseloff-5907

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, who is better known as "MIKE" CATLETT, was reinterviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and COURTLAND J. JONES on May 15, 1949, at which time he was somewhat more cooperative. The following information was elicited from him.

Immediately after an interview was had with him in January, 1949 by two agents of the Washington Field Office of the FBI concerning his knowledge of a Woodstock typewriter allegedly owned by the HISS family, RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT contacted DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, and he told DONALD HISS of the FBI inquiries. RAYMOND CATLETT informed DONALD HISS that he and his brother had obtained an old Woodstock typewriter from the ALGER HISS family, and that he felt he could possibly locate it. RAYMOND CATLETT said that DONALD HISS was skeptical and did not believe him, but finally agreed to assist RAYMOND CATLETT in locating the machine. At first it was decided that DONALD HISS should accompany RAYMOND CATLETT and make use of DONALD HISS' automobile in traveling about the city. This was not mutually satisfactory, and, according to RAYMOND CATLETT, DONALD HISS gave him $40. for expenses. RAYMOND claims that he spent it in cab fares.

In thinking the matter over, RAYMOND stated that he recalled that he and his brother, PERRY, who is better known as "PAT", received the typewriter from the HISS residence when the HISSES resided either on P Street or 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. (May 1, 1935 to January 1, 1938). It is his recollection that they received it during one of the moves that the HISS family made.

RAYMOND stated that he and his brother kept the typewriter at their home, 2728 P Street, N.W., but that it was in very poor condition and some of the parts were missing. About 1941 or 1942, the typewriter was given to his sister, BURNETTA FISHER, who was residing at the home of Dr. EASTER, who has previously been referred to. Dr. EASTER is deceased and BURNETTA now resides in Detroit, Michigan.

RAYMOND made a search of the residence formerly occupied by Dr. EASTER and BURNETTA through the assistance of JOHNNY MARLOW, who is the owner of the house. The typewriter could not be located and RAYMOND then made inquiries of an unidentified Negro family who reside across the street from the former Easter residence. This family advised RAYMOND that BURNETTA FISHER had an old typewriter at the EASTER residence, and as far as they know, she left it at the EASTER residence when she moved to Detroit. They suggested that VERNON MARLOW might have the machine.

RAYMOND CATLETT stated that he next contacted VERNON MARLOW, who resides on Logan Circle, and asked him about the typewriter. VERNON said that when the EASTER family broke up after the death of Dr. EASTER, the possessions in the residence were claimed by JOHNNY MARLOW. VERNON felt that he should have some of the possessions and therefore he took over a washing machine, some furniture and a typewriter, and removed these articles from the EASTER residence to his house which he was occupying across the street. This house in which VERNON MARLOW resided was condemned, and VERNON MARLOW then moved to Logan Circle and took the typewriter and washing machine with him.

RAYMOND CATLETT said that VERNON MARLOW would not recall what disposition he had made of the typewriter until RAYMOND offered MARLOW $50. to assist in its location. At this time VERNON MARLOW said he had lent the typewriter to a fellow named "BILL", and made a telephone call to "BILL" making inquiry about it. According to RAYMOND CATLETT, BILL, whose last name he does not know, disclaimed any knowledge of the present whereabouts of the typewriter.

RAYMOND CATLETT then personally contacted BILL, who gave RAYMOND a lead to the effect that it was his understanding that the typewriter was in the possession of IRA LOCKEY. It was BILL's understanding that LOCKEY had moved the personal belongings of VERNON MARLOW to Logan Circle when his former house was condemned, and as a result of the move, received the typewriter and a washing machine in payment. RAYMOND CATLETT said in contacting BILL, he also offered him $50. if he could lead him to the typewriter.

Mrs. IRA LOCKEY was next contacted by RAYMOND CATLETT. Mr. LOCKEY was ill and could not be seen. RAYMOND made inquiry of Mrs. LOCKEY about the typewriter and she informed him that her husband had sold the typewriter and machine received from VERNON MARLOW to a nearby junk dealer. RAYMOND contacted the junk dealer, located the washing machine, and ascertained from the junk dealer that he had not purchased any second-hand typewriters in more than three years.

RAYMOND said that this made him think that Mrs. LOCKEY was lying, so he approached her on the subject a second time but he did not receive any satisfaction.

Kisseloff-5909

RAYMOND CATLETT reported his progress toward locating the typewriter to Mr. DONALD HISS, and thereafter Attorney McLEAN from New York, who is helping ALGER HISS, came to Washington, D. C. RAYMOND accompanied him on a visit to the IRA LOCKEY family, and the subject of the typewriter was discussed. No agreement could be reached, and RAYMOND and Mr. McLEAN departed without it. However, it is RAYMOND's understanding, the source of which he did not state, that the LOCKEY family did not desire to do business with a white attorney, and secured the services of CHARLES H. HOUSTON, a colored attorney who acted as either the intermediary or as attorney for the LOCKEY family. Through this medium, Attorney McLEAN secured a Woodstock typewriter from the LOCKEY family and brought it to the CATLETT residence at 2728 P Street, N.W.

The members of the CATLETT family, namely CLAUDIE - mother, PERRY - brother, JAMES - brother, and MARY - sister, as well as himself, examined the Woodstock and concluded that it was the one formerly in their possession which they had secured from the ALGER HISS family. RAYMOND CATLETT even packed it in a box for Mr. McLEAN.

RAYMOND CATLETT was interviewed at great length to determine if he had received any financial remuneration as a result of his part in locating the typewriter, and he steadfastly maintained that he had received only $40., which amount he spent in cab fare. He did admit that he had borrowed $10.00 from DONALD HISS, which he expects to pay back in the near future.

During the course of this current interview with RAYMOND CATLETT, his purpose in not advising the Washington Field Office agents of his knowledge of the typewriter was again thoroughly discussed. He consistently stated that he had furnished representatives of this office with his reason but was unable at any time to repeat the reason, although he was asked to do so innumerable times.

This deals with RAYMOND's allegation that he did not like the agents because someone said something about Communism, something about Russian lovers, and something about Mr. HISS. He said, however, that there were a number of reasons why he had not mentioned the typewriter, one of them being that a man is innocent until proven guilty, that he does not believe ALGER HISS to be guilty, nor does he believe he is a Communist. He said that he had received the typewriter from HISS, that if it is important

in the case against Mr. HISS, he believes that Mr. HISS should have the benefit of receiving it back. He said further that ALGER HISS had been good to him, that he and his wife had provided odd jobs for him, had furnished clothing to him, and afforded employment for his mother when she needed it badly.

It was obvious that the loyalty RAYMOND felt he owed to ALGER and DONALD HISS far surpassed any obligation he felt toward the Government or the FBI.

RAYMOND was asked if he was in possession of any material typed on the Woodstock typewriter in question, but denied having any.

He was specifically interrogated regarding his manner of identifying the Woodstock typewriter, and was evasive and non-specific in his answers, saying there were marks and missing parts.

He refused to give any form of a statement, either signed or otherwise, concerning his knowledge of this case and his activities in connection with the typewriter.

RAYMOND CATLETT was again interviewed on May 17, 1949, at which time the date his family received the typewriter was again discussed. He still maintained that he believes they received it prior to the time the HISS family moved to Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., however, he did state that both he and his brother, PERRY, did odd jobs for the HISS family when they resided on Volta Place.

This is after Jan 1, 1938 JEJ

It was pointed out to RAYMOND that if Mr. HISS had given him the Woodstock typewriter, Mr. HISS should have recalled it and would have on his own volition attempted to contacted RAYMOND to retrieve it. RAYMOND was specifically asked if he and his brother, PERRY, had not stolen it from the HISS family, or picked it up. He denied this.

In this connection, RAYMOND CATLETT stated that he had visited the ALGER HISS residence at 3210 P Street, N.W., on one occasion. (HISS moved to this address in September, 1943.)

The original transcripts of the question and answer statements given by JAMES, PERRY and RAYMOND CATLETT on May 13, 1949, as well as the stenographic notes from which these transcripts were made, are being retained in the WFO file in this case.

WFO 74-94

MARY CATLETT, also known as MARY CATLETT ROSE
2728 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MARY CATLETT was interviewed on May 16, 1949 by Special Agents CARL E. GRAHAM and COURTLAND J. JONES, at which time the following signed statement was obtained. This statement is being transmitted to the office of origin with copies of this report.

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, MARY CATLETT, also known as MARY CATLETT ROSE, make the following statement to COURTLAND J. JONES and CARL E. GRAHAM, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F.B.I. I have been told I don't have to make a statement and I'm making it because I want to.

When I was 3 years old I went to live with Dr. EASTER. I used to visit my mother at 2728 P Street, N.W. at times and when I was about 12 or 13 years old, I remember seeing an old typewriter on the ground floor.

While my sister, BURNETTA, was going to Dunbar High School, she got the typewriter from my brother, PERRY, so she could do her homework on it. BURNETTA lived with me, at Dr. EASTER's house.

Dr. EASTER took sick about 1943 or 1944 and went to Mount Alto hospital where he died. I had left Dr. EASTER's house by this time and was living here at 2728 P Street, N.W. with my mother.

BURNETTA and her husband, ROBERT FISHER, and Dr. EASTER's wife, stayed on at Dr. EASTER's house for a short while and then BURNETTA moved to Detroit and Mrs. EASTER returned to Waco, Texas, where she had lived, until Dr. EASTER took sick. As far as I know, the typewriter stayed at Dr. EASTER's house.

Kisseloff-5912

"A few weeks ago, a man came to my house with a typewriter and he asked me if I recognized it and I said yes sir it looked like the one that was kept out at Dr. EASTER's.

I have read the two pages of this statement and it is true.

/s/ Miss Mary Catlett.

Witness:
COURTLAND J. JONES, Special Agent, FBI
CARL E. GRAHAM, Special Agent, FBI. ".

Subsequent to the taking of the signed statement, MARY CATLETT advised that her sister, BURNETTA, received the typewriter from her brothers in either 1941 or 1942. She based this statement on the fact that she is in possession of a book of fables which bears the date, December 25, 1942, which she recalls having received along with a toy typewriter for Christmas, 1942. She specifically recalls that she desired to play with the Woodstock typewriter in possession of her sister, BURNETTA, but she was not allowed to. She expressed such a desire to have a typewriter of her own that her mother gave her one for Christmas in 1942. She also said that BURNETTA used the typewriter for school work when she attended Dunbar High School, from which institution she was graduated in 1942. She married FISHER in the summer of that year.

In regard to MARY's personal history, she advised she is 21 years of age, has two children, and is engaged to RAYMOND ROSE, whom she expects to marry one of these days. She states she prefers to go under the name MARY ROSE because RAYMOND ROSE is the father of her two children.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN F. MARLOW, 1127 48th Place, N. E., advised that JOHN MARLOW owned the home at this address and had lived there with his wife, MAMIE MARLOW. He was raising a boy named VERNON MARLOW, the son of his wife. MARLOW invited a Dr. EASTER and his wife, MARY, to live with them. At about this time he was raising MARY CATLETT and BURNETTA CATLETT, daughters of CLAUDIE CATLETT.

In about 1936, Dr. EASTER began to live with MARLOW's wife, MAMIE, and they chased him out of the home. Shortly thereafter, Dr. EASTER sent his wife, MARY, to Texas, and continued to live at 1127 48th Place, N. E., with MAMIE MARLOW.

The MARLOWS advised that about 1943 or 1944, Dr. EASTER, his wife, MARY, and MARLOW's wife, MAMIE, had died. JOHN F. MARLOW remarried and with his present wife, evicted his stepson, VERNON MARLOW from 1127 48th Place, N. E., and moved back into the home. At the time they reoccupied it, the house was practically bare and JOHN MARLOW found it necessary to refurnish it. MARLOW and his wife state they do not know what happened to the furniture which had been in the home up until that time. JOHN MARLOW stated positively that there was no typewriter in the pemises at 1127 48th Place, N. E., to his recollection at the time he was chased away in 1936. JOHN and his wife stated they have not seen a typewriter at the home since they moved in four years ago.

JOHN MARLOW said that BURNETTA CATLETT, now BURNETTA FISHER of Detroit, did not have a typewriter up until 1936 to his knowledge. JOHN MARLOW stated that MARY CATLETT now living in Texas, did not have a typewriter to his knowledge up until 1936. MARLOW states he does not recall a typewriter in the home or in the possession of any one living there until the time he left in 1936.

JOHN F. MARLOW and his wife stated that in January 1949, a white attorney named LANE, contacted them seeking an old typewriter but was told that they had none and knew nothing of a typewriter. About three or four weeks ago this same attorney, accompanied by "Lawyer HOUSTON, whose office is on F Street", and who is described by the MARLOWS as colored,, questioned them concerning a typewriter. With the

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MARLOW's consent, HOUSTON and LANE searched the home and the attic at 1127 48th Place, N. E., but found no typewriter. The MARLOWS stated that the only person's name that they gave to the attorneys who had lived at the home and who might know if a typewriter had been on the premises during MARLOW's nine-year absence was that of VERNON MARLOW. They stated that VERNON MARLOW lives at 12 Logan Circle, N. W., and is employed by an electrical concern on Connecticut Avenue.

The MARLOWS stated that they did not know who had moved the furnishings from the house prior to the time they moved in in 1945, nor did they know who had moved the belongings of VERNON MARLOW when he left.

It is to be noted that JOHN F. MARLOW has a severe speech impediment, stutters badly and most of the above information was furnished by Mrs. MARLOW.

VERNON F. MARLOW,
12 LOGAN CIRCLE, NW.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VERNON F. MARLOW, 12 Logan Circle, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised he is presently employed in the warehouse of Lansburgh's Department Store on South Capitol and P Streets. He furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being furnished the New York Office:

"Washington, D. C.
May 15, 1949

"I, VERNON F. MARLOW, make the following statement to CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER, who I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I.

"In 1934, I was living at 1127 48th Place, N. E. In February 1934 I began to work for the Pullman Company. Also living at 1127 48th Place, N. E., was BURNETTA CATLETT. BURNETTA CATLETT has a brother that I know as MIKE CATLETT. I recall that sometime prior to 1934 MIKE CATLETT gave his sister, BURNETTA, an old typewriter. I do not recall when this happened but know that BURNETTA had it in 1934. I moved from 1127 48th Place, N. E. to another

house across the street in 1936. I recall that at the time I moved this old typewriter was still around the house at 1127 48th Place, N. E. I believe it was kept in the dining room. I do not recall seeing this typewriter after I moved out in 1936. I do not recall what make of typewriter it was, can recall no particular marks except that I think it was green. I think it may have been an Underwood or a Remington. I could not recognize this typewriter if I saw it again.

"I do not know where this typewriter is or what became of it after I last saw it in about 1936.

/s/ VERNON F. MARLOW

CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Special Agent, F.B.I. 5/15/49
CARL N. DeTEMPLE, Special Agent, F.B.I., 5/15/49"

In addition to the information contained in this signed statement, MARLOW stated that when IRA LOCKEY, Sr., moved the radio from the home of Mrs. LOUISE BELL on Kenilworth Terrace, he helped LOCKEY move it and paid LOCKEY cash. MARLOW stated his wife, LOUISE, was present at the time, but that she did not make any arrangements with LOCKEY for payment for the move. MARLOW states he did not give LOCKEY permission to take anything from 1126 48th Place.

In regard to the typewriter which he states MIKE CATLETT gave BURNETTA CATLETT, MARLOW said at the time BURNETTA was a small child and that he, VERNON, was in his teens. He says he is 37 years old now.

In regard to the home of JOHN MARLOW at 1127 48th Place N. W., VERNON states that Dr. EASTER who lived at this address had a portable typewriter which EASTER kept in his office. He states this is not the typewriter that BURNETTA had in 1934. To his knowledge, no one used the typewriter owned by BURNETTA.

VERNON MARLOW stated that RAYMOND CATLETT, known to him as MIKE, and a white attorney, name unknown, had contacted him in January or February 1949 and told him "he could make himself $50.00 if

he could get the typewriter or help them get it". MARLOW said that both the attorney and CATLETT made this statement. He said, however, that he was unable to furnish them any information as to the location of BURNETTA's typewriter. He denied repeatedly that he had ever owned a typewriter or had his wife, or that one had ever been on the premises of his home at 1126 48th Place, N. E. He denied specifically that he had ever possessed the typewriter which he says BURNETTA CATLETT owned or that he had ever given a typewriter to IRA LOCKEY, Sr. or any other person.

MRS. BERTHA HALL,
722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. BERTHA HALL, 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., who stated she is a "sister-in-law" of IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., and that she lives with him at this address, furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being furnished the New York Office:

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, Mrs. BERTHA HALL, make the following statement to CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER who I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I. I am furnishing this information about a typewriter which I understand is a matter of official investigation by the F. B. I.

"In about 1945, IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., who lives at the same place that I do, 722 Kenilworth Ave., N. E., moved some things for VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW and brought home an old typewrtier which was a Woodstock. IRA cleaned it up and his daughter, Beggy, used it to type on. I typed up a prayer, which I thought up, on this typewriter and have now given it to Mr. DeTEMPLE and Mr. PEASINGER. The typewriter was around the house all the time up until about late in 1948 when I noticed it was no longer around.

"In about January 1949 a short brown-skinned man and BILLY BELL who I know used to live with Mrs. LOUISE BELL on Kenilworth Terrace, came and asked me about a typewriter but I told them I didn't know anything about it. Later the brown-skinned man came, I think it was in the same week, and asked again about it. I told

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him I thought the typewriter had been taken to the junk yard and that he would have to see Mr. LOCKEY about it. As far as I know, he didn't come back to see Mr. LOCKEY about it. He told me it would be worth quite a bit of money to him if he could find it.

"In April 1949, Mr. HOUSTON and Mr. McLEAN came and asked about the typewriter. IRA LOCKEY told them he might get it for them in a few days. I didn't know where the typewriter was at that time. Later Mr. McLEAN came back and IRA told me he had sold him the typewriter. I have not seen the typewriter to my knowledge since late in 1948 when it was in the closet at 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.

"I have received no money from any one for information about or for the typewriter. The typewriter I am talking about in this statement was a Woodstock. I think I would be able to recognize it if I were to see it again because I remember that the keys stuck together and the ribbon would wind one way but not the other. I also believe that I could recognize the brown-skinned man who asked me about the typewriter in about January if I were to see him again.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one previous page and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed both pages.

/s/ MRS. BERTHA HALL

CARL N. DeTEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5/16/49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt., FBI, 5/16/49"

In regard to the typewritten prayer mentioned in this statement, Mrs. HALL made same available and it was furnished to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with Specimens Q6 to Q69 by letter dated May 16, 1949.

Kisseloff-5918

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IRA W. LOCKEY, SR.,
722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., who is presently employed by the Standard Construction Company as a night watchman, at the Queenstown Apartments, Queenstown, Maryland, furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being furnished the New York Office:

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., make the following statement to CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER who I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I. I am furnishing this information about my possession of a typewriter which I understand is a matter of official investigation by the F. B. I.

"In about 1945 VERNON MARLOW asked me to help him move some things in my truck. I went with him to a house on 48 Place, N. E. and we moved a refrigerator and radio combination to Mrs. LOUISE BELL's on Kenilworth Terrace. I received in payment two kitchen chairs and some cash, two or three dollars. A few months later I was asked, I think by LOUISE MARLOW, to help move the radio back to where VERNON and LOUISE lived which was across the street from where we had moved the refrigerator and radio in the first place. As I recall, LOUISE MARLOW rode in the truck with me. When we were taking the radio in their house I saw a number of boxes and other stuff in the back yard and an old typewriter was sitting on a box or old table there. As I recall I asked LOUISE if I could have the old typewriter, in preference to the money I was to get, mentioning that I might be able to get it fixed up for my daughter. LOUISE didn't seem to think it was much good and said the children had been playing with it and had tore it up. I'm not sure but I think VERNON was around at this time.

"I took the typewriter home, cleaned it up, made minor adjustments, and put a new ribbon on it. My daughter used

it to practice on and I think we all pecked on it from time to time. We had it until about February or March 1949 when my son, IRA LOCKEY, Jr., took it to his home.

"In April 1949 Mr. HOUSTON and Mr. McLEAN asked me about this typewriter and I told them I didn't have it in my possession but that I could get it. Mr. HOUSTON told me to call him if I got it. One or two days later I got the typewriter back from IRA, Jr. and called Mr. HOUSTON and told him I had it. He said he couldn't get away at that time but that Mr. McLEAN would come out to get it. We agreed that McLEAN would pay me $15.00 for it. McLEAN came out and paid me $15.00 for the typewriter. I gave him a receipt for the money and he left me a receipt for the typewriter which I have.

"I have located a piece of paper, a time slip, which I typed on this typewriter and gave this slip to Mr. DeTEMPLE and Mr. PEASINGER.

"I would like to state that the typewriter mentioned herein is a Woodstock. The typewriter I turned over to Mr. McLEAN is the same typewriter that I received from VERNON or LOUISE MARLOW. The only money I have received for the typewriter was the $15.00 McLEAN paid me. No one, McLEAN or HOUSTON or any one else, has paid me any money for locating the typewriter or for anything else about the typewriter.

"I have read this statement consisting of three handwritten pages and it is true to best of my knowledge. I have initialed each padge.

/s/ IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr.

CARL N. DeTEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5/16/49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt., FBI, 5/16/49"

In regard to the typewriting specimen mentioned in this statement, this specimen has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on May 16, 1949 for comparison purposes with Specimens Q6 to Q69 in instant case.

Kisseloff-5920

WFO - 74-94

In regard to the movement by LOCKEY of the combination radio from the home of LOUISE BELL, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. to the home of VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW, 1126 48th Place, N. E., in 1945, LOCKEY states that he believes VERNON MARLOW was present at this time because he knows when they moved the radio into the house that VERNON had commented that the record playing part was broken and that he intended to get it fixed. LOCKEY insists, however, that the arrangements for his obtaining of the typewriter in the MARLOW home were made by him with LOUISE MARLOW.

In regard to the receipt furnished by LOCKEY by the HISS attorneys for the typewriter, same was displayed by LOCKEY and it reads as follows:

Sold to EDWARD C. McLEAN
1 Woodstock typewriter
Model 5N
#N230099
Price $15
Received payment."

Lockey has retained possession of this receipt.

IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr.,
229 63rd Place, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr., 229 63rd Street, N. E., furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being furnished the New York Office:

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr., make the following statement to CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER who I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I. I am furnishing this information about a typewriter which I understand is a matter under official investigation by the F. B. I.

"In 1946 when I got out of the Army and returned home there was an old typewriter at my father's home. My sister, PEGGY, was using it. I saw it from time to time around the house when my

father was living was 704 Kenilworth and later at 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E. In about February 1949 my daughter, MILDRED, who had typed on the typewriter was starting Junior High and I thought she could use it so I took it to my place at 229 63rd St., N. E. It didn't work well so I put it in the closet. In April 1949 my father asked me to bring it back which I did. I do not know where the typewriter is at present nor do I know where my father got it. Although I saw and tried to use the typewriter I cannot recall what make it was.

"I have read this one page statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr.

"CARL N. DeTEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5-16-49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt., FBI, 5/16/49"

Mrs. MARY LOCKEY, wife of IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr., was present on May 14, 1949, at the time he was first interviewed and she confirmed the statements made by him. She is employed at Hilbert's Optical Company, 726 11th Street, N. E.

In connection with the interviews with the LOCKEYS they advised that they recalled that Lawyer HOUSTON and his companion stated that they had obtained the information as to the location of the typewriter in LOCKEY's possession from VERNON MARLOW.

Mrs. LOUISE BELL,
710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. LOUISE BELL, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., on May 14, 1949, advised that her daughter, also named LOUISE, was the wife of VERNON MARLOW but that they were estranged.

Mrs. BELL stated that when Dr. EASTER died, VERNON MARLOW had driven Mrs. EASTER to Texas and on his return had advised that Mrs. MARY EASTER had given the electrical refrigerator at 1127 48th Place, N. E. to LOUISE MARLOW nee BELL. She stated that when VERNON

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and her daughter, LOUISE, moved out of 1127 48th Place, N. E., into VERNON's home across the street, that they had moved the refrigerator and a radio combination to her home at 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. She said that approximately six months later VERNON had hired Mr. LOCKEY to take the radio combination back to his home on 48th Place.

Mrs. BELL advised she knew nothing of the possession or ownership of a typewriter by her daughter or her husband, Vernon MARLOW. She stated that one of the CATLETT boys, she doesn't know which one, had contacted her two or three months ago inquiring about the typewriter, but that she had been unable to furnish him any information. She said that subsequently two or three weeks ago a colored and a white attorney had contacted her inquiring about the typewriter but that she was unable to furnish them any information.

LOUISE BELL MARLOW,
2730 Wisconsin Avenue, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

LOUISE BELL MARLOW, 2730 Wisconsin Avenue, N. E., advised that she is the wife of VERNON MARLOW and the daughter of LOUISE BELL. She is presently residing with LEE BERKLEY, janitor at the above address.

She secretly married VERNON MARLOW in about 1931 and she continued to live with her mother at 4250 50th Street, N. E. while VERNON lived at the JOHN MARLOW home, 1127 48th Place, N. E. In about 1934 they started to live together and first lived at one JOHN SLAUGHTERS' in a room which was across the street from her mother's home. They resided there for six months and next moved to 4210 Fitch Place, N. E., where they roomed until 1935. Their daughter, VERNELLE MARLOW, was born at this address on April 7, 1935.

Shortly after this they moved to the home of Mrs. FOSTER ADAMS on Castle Place, N. E., where they lived for about four months. While there they met a couple named LACY WHEELER who purchased a house on Fairview Street in Maryland. The MARLOWS went to live with the WHEELERS and stayed with them until November 1935 when LOUISE got sick and went home to her mother's for the next six or seven months.

VERNON continued staying with the WHEELERS. In 1936 she and VERNON moved to 1126 48th Place, N. E., which is just across the street from the JOHN MARLOW home at 1127 48th Place, N. E. They lived at this address until July 1946 when they separated.

She stated VERNON MARLOW began working for the Pullman Company in 1934 and worked for them for eight years. During this period of time from 1936 to 1946, she was closely associated with the persons living at the JOHN MARLOW home, including Dr. EASTER, MAMIE MARLOW, wife of JOHN MARLOW and BURNETTA CATLETT. She does not recall BURNETTA CATLETT ever possessing or owning a typewriter. She states that Dr. EASTER had an old standard typewriter in his office, make unknown. About one or two years before he died in 1945 he purchased a new portable. She does not know the disposition of the old typewriter.

When Dr. EASTER died in February 1945, VERNON MARLOW and MARY EASTER, wife of Dr. EASTER, took his body to Waco, Texas, for burial. Before she left, MARY EASTER gave LOUISE and VERNON MARLOW a refrigerator and radio combination which had belonged to Dr. EASTER. She also left VERNON MARLOW in charge of the disposition of other possessions of EASTER at the JOHN MARLOW home.

In March or April 1945, after VERNON's return to Washington, he and IRA LOCKEY in LOCKEY's truck moved the radio combination and refrigerator from 1127 48th Place, N. E., to the home of LOUISE MARLOW's mother, Mrs. LOUISE BELL, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. In about August 1945, VERNON and LOUISE moved the radio combination from the Kenilworth Terrace address to the VERNON MARLOW home, 1126 48th Place, N. E., in a truck. She recalls that the only persons present on this occasion were VERNON LOCKEY and herself. She states the children were not there. She said that all arrangements for these moves were made by VERNON MARLOW. She had nothing to do with them, nor with the arrangement of payment to LOCKEY for his assistance. She denied specifically that she or VERNON ever owned a typewriter or that to her knowledge was one ever located at their residence, 1126 48th Place, N. E. She denies further that she ever gave LOCKEY a typewriter of any kind.

She volunteered that about five weeks ago she was at her mother's home at Kenilworth Terrace at which time Attorney HOUSTON, accompanied by a white man, name unknown, inquired concerning

the typewriter and as she recalls she furnished them the same information as given above. She volunteered that these men stated the typewriter was a very important piece of evidence and they had to trace its possession.

She stated that Mrs. MARY EASTER, wife of the doctor, resided in Waco, Texas, address unknown.

VERNELLE MARLOW, Age 14,
710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

VERNELLE MARLOW, age 14, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., daughter of VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW, stated she recalled an old typewriter in the yard of her parent's home at 1126 48th Place, N. E., which she played with. She said the typewriter was on an old table in the back yard but that she does not recall where it came from or to whom it belonged. She said she assumed it had been Dr. EASTER's.

VERNELLE MARLOW said the typewriter was old and rusty, the keys stuck, the ribbon was poor and the machine would make no readable impression on paper. VERNELLE says that she recalls IRA LOCKEY talked to her father, VERNON, about the typewriter. She said she thought LOCKEY was at their home because he was holding something. She recalled that LOCKEY said he might get the typewriter cleaned up or repaired for their daughter. She stated that shortly after this conversation the machine was gone. She says she does not know whether VERNON sold or gave the machine to LOCKEY or whether LOCKEY obtained it at all.

She stated she could not recall the make of the typewriter and that she could not identify it if she were to see it today. She explained she was about ten years of age at the time. She stated that some months ago in the winter time RAYMOND CATLETT, known to her as MIKE, had inquired about a typewriter and mentioned that if any one could help him locate it, they would get $25.00 or $50.00 which would be paid by some third person. VERNELLE said the person's name was given but she could not recall it.

She said that she recalls that MIKE CATLETT had talked to her brother, ERNEST BELL, also known as BILLY, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., and herself on more than one occasion about it and recalls that at one time MIKE inquired as to where LOCKEY could be located. She stated that about four or five weeks ago, Attorney HOUSTON and an unknown white man had made inquiries of her about the typewriter and she had furnished them the above information.

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ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK:

Original signed statement of VERNON F. MARLOW dated May 15, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of Mrs. BERTHA HALL dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of IRA W. LOCKEY SR., dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of IRA W. LOCKEY JR., dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of CLAUDIE CATLETT dated May 15, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of MARY CATLETT dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Unsigned statement of JAMES CATLETT dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

- P E N D I N G -

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L E A D S

SAN ANTONIO OFFICE
At Waco, Texas:

Will contact MARY JANE MANOS, 1260 North 6th Street, Waco, Texas, a niece of Dr. EASTER, to obtain the present address of Mrs. MARY EASTER in Austin.

In connection with the location of Mrs. MARY EASTER, her former husband, Dr. R. A. EASTER, was buried in Waco, Texas, after his death in Washington, in February, 1945. It is suggested that a burial permit may reflect the wife's present address.

At Austin, Texas:

Will attempt to locate and interview Mrs. MARY EASTER, wife of the deceased Dr. EASTER, for information as to the possession of typewriters by Dr. EASTER, including the make and disposition thereof.

Will also inquire of Mrs. EASTER as to her knowledge of possession or ownership of a typewriter by BURNETTA CATLETT FISHER and the presence of any other typewriters in the JOHN MARLOW home, 1127 48th Place, N. E., where Dr. EASTER resided up until his death in 1945.

The following leads were previously set out by teletypes directed to the interested offices:

DETROIT OFFICE,
Detroit, Michigan:

Will interview Mrs. BURNETTA FISHER, 3878 Harding Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, to determine who gave instant typewriter to the CATLETT family and when, the member of the family who gave the typewriter to her and when, all information known to her concerning the present whereabouts of the typewriter and its possession to date. Determine if possible make, model, serial number, condition, repairs and other identifying marks. Determine if she has in her possession or can suggest whereabouts of any specimens written on this typewriter. If no, determine if machine was capable of being used. Determine nature of contact of her by HISS' attorneys and whether she is to be used as a defense witness in forthcoming trial and expected testimony.

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PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Is referred to previous efforts made to identify the Fansler-Martin-Hiss typewriter.

Is requested to conduct all possible investigation to determine history of Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 5N230099 alleged to be the typewriter formerly owned by HISS.

CHICAGO OFFICE
At Chicago, Illinois:

Is referred to previous efforts of that office to identify the Fansler-Martin-Hiss typewriter.

CHICAGO OFFICE
At Woodstock, Illinois:

Is requested to contact the Woodstock Typewriter Company at Woodstock, Illinois and conduct all possible investigation to determine the history of Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 5N230099 alleged to be the typewriter formerly owned by HISS.

NEW YORK OFFICE
At Brooklyn, New York:

Will interview Mrs. JAMES McQUEEN, 84 Marion Street, Brooklyn, New York, for all information she may have relative to instant typewriter and in particular attempt to obtain specimens of the work done on this machine.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
At Washington, D. C.

Will reinterview VERNON MARLOW to clarify discrepancies in the information previously furnished by him.

Will reinterview LOUISE MARLOW for clarification of the information she has previously furnished.

Will interview ERNEST BELL, also known as "BILLY", 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., for information concerning possession of instant typewriter.

Will interview GERTRUDE SPEERS, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., who was alleged to have played with the typewriter at the VERNON MARLOW home.

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE, CHARLES W. PEASINGER, CARL E. GRAHAM, COURTLAND J.JONES, DONALD D. CONNORS and JOHN E. HOWARD.

CLAUDIE CATLETT,
542 Kent Street,
Winchester, Virginia

On May 12, 1949, Mrs. CATLETT was brought to the Washington Field Office where she was interviewed by Special Assistants to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN and THOMAS MURPHY.

During the course of this interview with Mr. DONEGAN and Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. CATLETT was questioned concerning her present recollection of the visit of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the home of ALGER HISS at 2905 P Street, N. W. Mrs. CATLETT advised that she now recalls that when the man whom she now knows to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS came to the home of ALGER HISS, he used the name of "CROSBY" (not CROSLEY). Mr. DONEGAN asked if he introduced himself to her as "CROSBY" and she stated that when he came to the door he told her to tell Mrs. HISS that Mr. CROSBY was there. She was asked how she now recalled that CHAMBERS had used this name and stated that she did not know, she just remembered it. She was asked if she associated the name with BING CROSBY and she stated that that might be the reason she recalled it.

She admitted being interviewed by attorneys for ALGER HISS "about a month ago". She denied, however, that they had suggested to her the name of CROSBY or that that interview had anything to do with her present recollection of CHAMBERS as CROSBY.

When asked to name some of the other friends of the HISS family who had called on them during the time of her employment with the HISSES, she could not recall the name of one other than that of Mrs. HISS' brother, "TOMMIE", who used to call at the HISS home. When asked, she could not recall the names of Mr. DONEGAN or Mr. MURPHY who had been but a few minutes before introduced to her.

During the above interview of CLAUDIE CATLETT, Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD was present but did not participate in the questioning. Later, while Special Agent HOWARD was taking CLAUDIE

CATLETT to the home of her son at 2728 P Street, N. W., she advised upon being questioned, that the only reason she could think of why she recalled CHAMBERS using the name of CROSBY was because she must have associated it with BING CROSBY. She again denied that the name CROSBY had been suggested to her in any way by attorneys for ALGER HISS.

In connection with CATLETT's present recollection of CHAMBERS as CROSBY, attention is called to the signed statement taken from CLAUDIE CATLETT in Winchester, Virginia on February 10, 1949, wherein she states in part:

> "On February 1, 1949, I was introduced to Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. As soon as I saw Mr. CHAMBERS, I recalled that I had known him before. I did not know Mr. CHAMBERS' name when I saw him before and I do not now recall any name that he was known by or called by at that time."

The full context of this statement will be found beginning on page 13 of referenced report.

On May 13, 1949, SAS CARL DeTEMPLE and JOHN E. HOWARD again interviewed CLAUDIE CATLETT in connection with the inconsistencies concerning her present recollection of CHAMBERS as "CROSBY" after she had stated previously in a signed statement that she had no recollection of any name CHAMBERS might have used, other, of course, than the fact that she was introduced to him as Mr. CHAMBERS in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on February 1, 1949. Mrs. CATLETT, at that time, claimed to be unable to enlarge in any way on the information she had given the previous day concerning her present recollection of CHAMBERS as CROSBY.

During the course of this interview, Mrs. CATLETT was questioned concerning any other information which she might now recall and of which she had no recollection when previously interviewed by Agents of this Office on three occasions. Mrs. CATLETT advised she now recalled having been given numerous discarded items by either Mr. or Mrs. HISS, among which were an old phonograph, clothing and a chair.

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Mrs. CATLETT was asked specifically if she was given an old typewriter by HISS, to which she responded that the HISSES had made a gift of an old typewriter to her sons.

Mrs. CATLETT was brought to the Washington Field Office for further interview in regard to this matter and a transcription in question and answer form was made of this interview conducted by SAS COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD. Pertinent portions of this transcription are being set out hereinafter and the original transcription, together with the stenographer's notes, is being retained in this case file in the Washington Field Office.

Mrs. CATLETT's attention was called to the previous interview and signed statement that she gave Agents of this Office at Winchester, Virginia, on February 10, 1949. She advised she recalled this signed statement and that she remembered having stated that she did not know Mr. CHAMBERS' name prior to being introduced to him on February 1, 1949, at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She stated in this interview that she did not know of any name Mr. CHAMBERS had gone by until questioned by Mr. HISS' attorney. She stated that this attorney asked her if she remembered Mr. CHAMBERS' ever being called CROSBY and that after the attorney had recalled this to her, she remembered his having used the name CROSBY when he called at the HISS residence. She denied having heard references to Mr. CHAMBERS' having used the name CROSBY on the radio or having read such references in the newspapers and stated in answer to a direct question that she does not think that she could have recalled this name if the attorney for Mr. HISS had not mentioned it to her. She was asked if she recalled the name of SA COURTLAND J. JONES and stated she could not remember his name. She was asked if she did not remember the Agent's name as SMITH and stated, "Oh, yes. Now you remind me. I know it is." She admitted that when Mr. CHAMBERS came to the HISS residence he might have used a name such as CARL, CARLTON or CROSS.

In the signed statement taken from Mrs. CATLETT on February 1, 1949, she stated that when Mr. CHAMBERS called on Mrs. HISS she prepared tea and brought the tea things in and set them on the serving table in the HISS parlor. When interviewed by Mr. DONEGAN on May 12, she stated she did not bring these tea things into the parlor but handed them to Mrs. HISS at the door of the parlor. In her interview on May 13, 1949, she stated that the information she had given to Mr. DONEGAN was in error and that her previous statement had been correct.

In instant interview, Mrs. CATLETT was again questioned concerning her recollection of the red rug in possession of the HISSES and allegedly given

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them by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised that her present recollection concerning this rug was the same as it had been at the time the signed statement was taken from her on February 1, 1949.

Mrs. CATLETT was questioned at length concerning her present recollection of a typewriter owned by the HISSES, which she now states was given to her family by them. She advised that her recollection of the typewriter is the same as it was at the time of the signed statement taken from her on February 1, 1949, but that since the taking of this statement she has been visited by attorneys for ALGER HISS, who have told her that they had found a typewriter which was once the property of the HISSES and which typewriter was given to her family by the HISSES. She was shown this typewriter by one of the HISS attorneys and a colored man. She further now knows, although she had not previously given this information to Agents of this Office, that her children had an old typewriter that they played with. As best she can recall, this typewriter was brought to her home by her boys and that they told her they had found this typewriter in someone's trash. Mrs. CATLETT did not know in whose trash the typewriter was supposed to have been found. She states this was not particularly unusual inasmuch as the boys were accustomed to gathering papers and other salable articles from the trash in the neighborhood where they resided, which items they would sell and give her the money received from such sale.

Mrs. CATLETT advised that her interview with attorneys for ALGER HISS had taken place in Washington, D. C., at the home of DONALD HISS about three or four weeks prior to May 13, 1949; that she was interviewed at Mr. DONALD HISS' home by Mr. HISS and two attorneys; that they questioned her concerning a typewriter and that she had told them she remembered the children's having a typewriter but did not know where they got it; that these people had said that Mr. ALGER HISS gave it to them (meaning the children) and that she advised DONALD HISS and the attorneys that she did not know anything about it.

In connection with this interview with DONALD HISS and the HISS attorneys, Mrs. CATLETT stated it had occurred on a Friday evening and that on Saturday one of the lawyers from New York, a colored man whose name she did not know, brought a typewriter for her to see. They told her that they had procured this typewriter from the place where her daughter BURNETTA had lived at 1127 48th Place, N. E. She states that she does not know whether they got it from the house or whether some other party had removed it from the house and the HISS attorneys had gotten the typewriter from this third party. She was asked if she was able to identify this typewriter as the one formerly in the possession of her children and she advised she did not

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recognize it; that she only went by what HISS' representatives had told her and that she does not now know whether or not it was really the same typewriter. She stated that her daughter BURNETTA would be the only person who could state that it was the same typewriter and that she would be in New York at the trial to identify the typewriter.

Mrs. CATLETT advised that her son PERRY MURPHY CATLETT (PAT), RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT (MIKE) and JAMES RALPH CATLETT (BUCK) recalled having been given a typewriter by the HISSES after the HISSES' representatives reminded them of it; that they remembered giving it to their sister BURNETTA who was at the time living with Dr. R. A. EASTER at the 48th Place address and that they were the ones who told the attorneys for HISS of the typewriter's having been there. She was unable to explain why her sons could not remember this typewriter at the time of her interview by Agents of this Office. When asked if she was now able to recall that the HISSES gave a typewriter to herself or her children, she stated she knows the children had one but did not know the HISSES had given it to them; that she remembered the children's having a typewriter in the back yard but did not know where they had gotten it, the children having told her they had gotten it out of the trash.

Mrs. CATLETT advised further that the ALGER HISSES had made her a present of a wing-back chair; that she believed this to be identical with the chair that Mr. CHAMBERS had mentioned as having seen in the HISS house on 30th Street. She advised that Mrs. HISS gave her this chair at the time the HISS family moved from 2905 P Street, N. W., to 30th Street, N. W., and she therefore does not believe that Mr. CHAMBERS was ever in the HISS home on 30th Street.

Mrs. CATLETT was questioned in an effort to determine the approximate date of the HISSES' giving the instant typewriter to her sons, and she advised it must have been when they were cleaning out one of the houses in which the HISSES lived, not knowing which one but thought it was the one at 2905 P Street. This would be approximately June, 1936.

Mrs. CATLETT stated she could not now, of her own recollection, recall any more information concerning Mr. CHAMBERS or the typewriter than that which she had previously given in interviews conducted by Agents of this Office and that she based her statement that the typewriter shown her by Mr. HISS' attorney and a colored man was a typewriter given her family by ALGER HISS solely on the fact that the attorney and the colored man had told her it was the machine. She stated that at the time she had been

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interviewed by DONALD HISS and the HISS attorneys she had been paid $3.00 for her round-trip bus fare between Washington, D. C., and Winchester, Virginia, for a days work at $.65 per hour. She denied they had given her any other money or that they gave any money to her sons.

Mrs. CATLETT advised that a typewriter was at her home at 2728 P Street, N. W., during a period of time, part of which she was employed by the ALGER HISSES, and that during this same period of time the HISSES also had a typewriter in their home. As far as she can recall, the HISSES always had a typewriter in their home, and she did not remember its ever being repaired or missing from the home at any time.

It is to be noted that CLAUDIE CATLETT had been previously shown full-size photographs of various old standard makes of typewriters with the identities of the typewriters concealed. Among those typewriters, pictures of which were shown her, was an old-type Woodstock. At that time, CLAUDIE CATLETT was completely unable to pick any one typewriter as being like the typewriter she had seen in the HISS home while working there. On May 13, during this interview, she was again shown photographs of various old standard make typewriters and from this group picked a photograph of a Woodstock as being like the typewriter shown her by the HISS attorney and the colored man and the one which was at her home on P Street.

On May 15, 1949, CLAUDIE CATLETT was again interviewed by SAS DONALD D. CONNORS, JR., and COURTLAND J. JONES, at which time the following signed statement was obtained:

"Washington, D. C.
May 15, 1949

"I, CLAUDIE CATLETT, make the following statement to COURTLAND J. JONES and DONALD D. CONNORS, JR., who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F.B.I. I have been told I don't have to make a statement and I am making it because I want to.

"About a week after Mr. JONES came to see me in Winchester, Va., two lawyers from New York, who said they were lawyers for Mr. ALGER HISS, asked me to come to Washington, D. C., and talk to them. I came to Washington and stayed with my children at 2728 P Street, N. W.

"The lawyers asked me if I remembered Mr. CHAMBERS coming to see Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, and I told them, Yes, I did; I remembered him coming once. The lawyers then asked me that when Mr. CHAMBERS came to the door, and I answered it, did he use the name of CROSBY. I told the lawyers Yes, Sir, I think so.

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"It's been a long time ago, and I'm not real sure he said his name was CROSBY. He could have said his name was CARL, or some other name.

"I have read this page and it is true.

/s/ "CLAUDIE CATLETT
CLAUDIE CATLETT

"Witness

"COURTLAND J. JONES
COURTLAND J. JONES, SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, WASHINGTON, D.C.

"DONALD D. CONNORS
DONALD D. CONNORS, SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, WASHINGTON, D.C."

The original of this signed statement is being forwarded to the New York Office as an enclosure with this report.

Mrs. CATLETT further advised Agents JONES and CONNORS that on the ground floor at her home at 2728 P Street, N. W., her family possess a wing-back chair which the HISSES had given her some time ago. This chair was examined and photographs thereof were obtained. The chair is presently covered with a blue fabric. Examination revealed that the original fabric is still on the chair. It is a flowered chintz with a tan background. CLAUDIE CATLETT stated that the chair was covered with this chintz when she originally received it from the HISSES but prior to that time bore a blue slipcover similar to that used in workmen's overalls and that she thought the material was denim. She was questioned at considerable length concerning the time she received this chair, and she maintains she received it from the HISSES when they moved from 2905 P Street to 30th Street, N. W. This would be on or about June 15, 1936.

Mrs. CATLETT was asked if she had any specimens from instant machine, and she replied that she had none.

PERRY M. CATLETT, JR.
733 Howard Road, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

PERRY CATLETT was interviewed at the Washington Field Office on May 13, 1949, by SAS COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD. He was extremely uncooperative and evasive throughout this interview. He recalled having previously

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been interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS and particularly concerning a typewriter belonging to the HISS family. He was interviewed on three occasions on February 2, 4 and 9, 1949, and a signed statement was taken from him, the context of which will be found in referenced report of SA JOHN E. HOWARD dated March 1, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

After being questioned at great length, PERRY CATLETT stated in the current interview that ALGER HISS had given him, among other things, a typewriter, and he placed this as having been given him at the time the HISS family resided on 30th Street and were preparing to move to 3415 Volta Place, N. W. This would be on or about January 1, 1938.

PERRY stated he could not recall whether it was Mr. or Mrs. HISS who gave him the machine. In this connection, PERRY stated that he does not recall whether the typewriter had originally been given to him or his mother, or if he, PERRY, merely transported it home.

PERRY stated that he attempted to have the typewriter, which he believes was a Woodstock typewriter, repaired at a repair shop then located at the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street. It was his recollection that he was told at the repair shop that the typewriter could not be fixed because the manufacturer was out of business and parts could not be obtained.

PERRY stated that he took the typewriter home and kept it on the floor of a closet located on the first floor of his home. He retained possession of the typewriter until he was married in 1941, at which time he gave the machine to his sister, BURNETTA FISHER, who at that time resided with Dr. R. H. EASTER, 1128 48th Place, N. E. PERRY stated that he did not know exactly what his sister did with the typewriter and that his sister lives in Detroit.

PERRY described the typewriter as having missing parts, hard rollers, and dead rubber. Photographs of seven different typewriters, with names obliterated, were displayed to PERRY CATLETT and he picked the photograph of a Woodstock typewriter, manufactured about 1926, as being similar in appearance to the machine he received from the HISS family.

PERRY was questioned at great length as to why he did not admit having received this typewriter from the HISS family when he was previously interviewed. He steadfastly made one comment, "I figured it was unimportant."

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PERRY said that about a month ago his mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, his brothers, RAYMOND and JAMES, and he were visiting, at which time this typewriter became the subject of conversation. PERRY is unable to recall who brought it up, but he himself recalled that he mentioned at this gathering that HISS gave him a typewriter which he thinks was a Woodstock typewriter.

PERRY CATLETT denied that he has had any conversation with ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS, attorneys for the HISS family, or any representative of the HISS family concerning any typewriter. He denied that he had furnished information to any one which would lead to the location of the Woodstock typewriter. He said that he was prepared to take an oath that he had not discussed the typewriter with anyone other than his family and interviewing agents.

PERRY CATLETT was shown photographs of various old-make standard model typewriters, the identities of which were concealed in the photographs, and from these he picked a photograph of a Woodstock typewriter manufactured about 1926 as looking like the one he was supposed to have gotten from Mr. HISS.

PERRY CATLETT was again interviewed on May 16, 1949, by Special Agents CARL E. GRAHAM and COURTLAND J. JONES. The inconsistencies in his statement previously made were pointed out and after considerable discussion he finally admitted that he had been untruthful. He admitted that he had discussed the matter of the typewriter with members of his family and an attorney for ALGER HISS and in addition had viewed the Woodstock typewriter recently obtained by HISS' attorney in Washington, D. C. He said that he could identify this typewriter as being the one formerly in his possession but was unable to state how he would be able to do this.

PERRY further stated it was not indicated to him by the HISS attorney whether he would be called as a witness in this case or not.

It was impossible to obtain from him any comprehensible reason for his failure to tell the truth to agents in previous interviews.

PERRY was questioned as to whether or not he had any specimens from the Woodstock typewriter that was allegedly given to his family by the HISS family and he replied that he had none. He said that as far as he knew, neither his own nor his brother's initials appear on this typewriter.

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JAMES CATLETT
2728 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

In order to completely develop the change in testimony of the CATLETTS, JAMES CATLETT was called to the Washington Field Office, and on May 13, 1949, was likewise interviewed by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD concerning his knowledge of the typewriter allegedly given by the HISSES to his family.

In connection with instant typewriter, JAMES CATLETT states that he recalls a typewriter being brought to his home at 2728 P Street, N. W., and that as he recalls, it was brought there by his mother, but he is not sure of this. He did not know where she got the typewriter but stated that she used to work for Mr. HISS and he never asked any questions. He did not recall the make of the typewriter but felt that it was an old typewriter.

As he recalls, this typewriter was not suitable for use in typing. He was shown the photographs of various standard size and make typewriters, and was requested to pick one from these that was similar to the one that was brought to his home, and he picked out a picture of a Woodstock typewriter. He stated that he picked out this particular typewriter as he recalls the one at his home having what he termed a "gauge on it." (He was referring to the device on the typewriter used in switching from one color of the ribbon to the other.)

As well as he can recall, this typewriter was given to his sister and he believes that it is now in the possession of the attorneys for Mr. ALGER HISS. He stated that a typewriter was recently brought to his home on P Street by a lawyer and another man, whose identity he does not know, and that they asked if he recognized this as being the typewriter his brother once had. He told them that he thought it was the same typewriter and stated that he based his identification on the fact that the line spacer was broken in a certain way. He stated that he would not get on a witness stand and under oath state that this was the same typewriter that was once at his home on P Street in the possession of his family, that he thinks it looks like it, but he would not take an oath to it.

During the course of the interview, JAMES CATLETT stated that he thinks the typewriter that was allegedly given to his family by the HISSES may have his brother's initials carved on it, as his brother usually identified things belonging to him in this manner. He was questioned concerning this and the machine shown him by Mr. HISS' attorney

Kisseloff-5939

and asked if that machine had his brother's initials carved on it, and he stated that he did not examine the machine to determine whether it had his brother's initials on it.

It is observed that PERRY CATLETT in the current interview denied he had discussed the typewriter with any attorney or representative of ALGER HISS. However, JAMES CATLETT, in this interview, stated that PERRY CATLETT was at the house at 2728 P Street at the same time the lawyers were there, and also at the time the typewriter was brought to the house on P Street by representatives of Mr. HISS.

JAMES CATLETT denied having been paid any money by any representative of the HISS family or HISS' attorneys for anything arising out of instant matter.

JAMES CATLETT was reinterviewed on May 16, 1949, by SAS CARL E. GRAHAM and COURTLAND J. JONES, at which time a statement was prepared incorporating the information previously furnished by him. While admitting the contents of this statement are true, JAMES CATLETT refused to sign it. The statement is as follows:

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, JAMES CATLETT, make the following statement to COURTLAND J. JONES and CARL E. GRAHAM, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F.B.I. I've been told I do not have to make a statement and am making it because I want to.

"I am 22 years old and live at 2728 "P" Street, N. W. I remember that my brothers, PERRY and RAYMOND had an old typewriter around the house. I don't remember when or where they got it nor do I remember when they got rid of it. I think they gave it to my sister, BURNETTA; at least that is what I have been told.

"Several weeks ago a man brought a typewriter to the house and asked me if I knew the typewriter. I looked underneath it and hit on the keys. I knew it was the one we had at the house a long time ago.

"I have read this statement and it is true.

"Witness"

Kisseloff-5940

This statement is being forwarded to New York as an enclosure to the report.

JAMES CATLETT said he had no specimen of writing prepared on the Woodstock typewriter formerly kept at his home and allegedly given to his family by the HISS family.

Kisseloff-5941

WFO 74-94

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT
2728 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT was interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD on May 13, 1949, in a further effort to clarify information given by his mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, that the CATLETT family had received a typewriter from the HISS family, and to determine why he had not previously given information concerning this typewriter to agents of this office. Throughout the course of this interview, RAYMOND CATLETT evidenced a very uncooperative attitude. He advised in substance that he had received a typewriter from Mr. ALGER HISS, that he did not know when this typewriter had been given to him, but that it was sometime in the 1930's, and that ALGER HISS at the time was living either on P Street or on 30th Street (May 1, 1935 - January 1, 1938). He stated that the typewriter was given away by some member of his family to his sister, that it eventually came into the hands of a person named LOCKHART, who lived in Northeast Washington, that this man got it from VERNON MARLOW, who he said moved and was unable to pay the moving bill, the typewriter being given in payment of that bill. He stated that as far as he knew, the typewriter was presently in New York in the custody of Mr. HISS' attorney. He believes the typewriter which was procured by Mr. HISS' attorney is the same one that was given his family by ALGER HISS, and bases this upon his familiarity with the machine and various imperfections that he recalls it having. He admitted that he had assisted ALGER HISS' attorney in locating this machine and that he had received $40. from DONALD HISS for this assistance.

He stated that he had not assisted agents of this office in locating the machine or given them any information concerning his knowledge of it because he did not like the way the agents talked. When further pressed in this regard, he mentioned that someone had said something about Communism, something about Russian lovers, and something about Mr. HISS.

Every effort was made to procure a more definite and clearer statement from him for his failure to give this information to representatives of this Bureau, to no avail. Every attempt was made to procure a signed statement from him setting this information out but it was impossible to obtain any statement of a comprehensive nature.

Kisseloff-5942

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, who is better known as "MIKE" CATLETT, was reinterviewed by Special Agents DONALD D. CONNORS and COURTLAND J. JONES on May 15, 1949, at which time he was somewhat more cooperative. The following information was elicited from him.

Immediately after an interview was had with him in January, 1949 by two agents of the Washington Field Office of the FBI concerning his knowledge of a Woodstock typewriter allegedly owned by the HISS family, RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT contacted DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, and he told DONALD HISS of the FBI inquiries. RAYMOND CATLETT informed DONALD HISS that he and his brother had obtained an old Woodstock typewriter from the ALGER HISS family, and that he felt he could possibly locate it. RAYMOND CATLETT said that DONALD HISS was skeptical and did not believe him, but finally agreed to assist RAYMOND CATLETT in locating the machine. At first it was decided that DONALD HISS should accompany RAYMOND CATLETT and make use of DONALD HISS' automobile in traveling about the city. This was not mutually satisfactory, and, according to RAYMOND CATLETT, DONALD HISS gave him $40. for expenses. RAYMOND claims that he spent it in cab fares.

In thinking the matter over, RAYMOND stated that he recalled that he and his brother, PERRY, who is better known as "PAT", received the typewriter from the HISS residence when the HISSES resided either on P Street on 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. (May 1, 1935 to January 1, 1938). It is his recollection that they received it during one of the moves that the HISS family made.

RAYMOND stated that he and his brother kept the typewriter at their home, 2728 P Street, N.W., but that it was in very poor condition and some of the parts were missing. About 1941 or 1942, the typewriter was given to his sister, BURNETTA FISHER, who was residing at the home of Dr. EASTER, who has previously been referred to. Dr. EASTER is deceased and BURNETTA now resides in Detroit, Michigan.

RAYMOND made a search of the residence formerly occupied by Dr. EASTER and BURNETTA through the assistance of JOHNNY MARLOW, who is the owner of the house. The typewriter could not be located and RAYMOND then made inquiries of an unidentified Negro family who reside across the street from the former Easter residence. This family advised RAYMOND that BURNETTA FISHER had an old typewriter at the EASTER residence, and as far as they know, she left it at the EASTER residence when she moved to Detroit. They suggested that VERNON MARLOW might have the machine.

RAYMOND CATLETT stated that he next contacted VERNON MARLOW, who resides on Logan Circle, and asked him about the typewriter. VERNON said that when the EASTER family broke up after the death of Dr. EASTER, the possessions in the residence were claimed by JOHNNY MARLOW. VERNON felt that he should have some of the possessions and therefore he took over a washing machine, some furniture and a typewriter, and removed these articles from the EASTER residence to his house which he was occupying across the street. This house in which VERNON MARLOW resided was condemned, and VERNON MARLOW then moved to Logan Circle and took the typewriter and washing machine with him.

RAYMOND CATLETT said that VERNON MARLOW would not recall what disposition he had made of the typewriter until RAYMOND offered MARLOW $50. to assist in its location. At this time VERNON MARLOW said he had lent the typewriter to a fellow named "BILL", and made a telephone call to "BILL" making inquiry about it. According to RAYMOND CATLETT, BILL, whose last name he does not know, disclaimed any knowledge of the present whereabouts of the typewriter.

RAYMOND CATLETT then personally contacted BILL, who gave RAYMOND a lead to the effect that it was his understanding that the typewriter was in the possession of IRA LOCKEY. It was BILL's understanding that LOCKEY had moved the personal belongings of VERNON MARLOW to Logan Circle when his former house was condemned, and as a result of the move, received the typewriter and a washing machine in payment. RAYMOND CATLETT said in contacting BILL, he also offered him $50. if he could lead him to the typewriter.

Mrs. IRA LOCKEY was next contacted by RAYMOND CATLETT. Mr. LOCKEY was ill and could not be seen. RAYMOND made inquiry of Mrs. LOCKEY about the typewriter and she informed him that her husband had sold the typewriter and machine received from VERNON MARLOW to a nearby junk dealer. RAYMOND contacted the junk dealer, located the washing machine, and ascertained from the junk dealer that he had not purchased any second-hand typewriters in more than three years.

RAYMOND said that this made him think that Mrs. LOCKEY was lying, so he approached her on the subject a second time but he did not receive any satisfaction.

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RAYMOND CATLETT reported his progress toward locating the typewriter to Mr. DONALD HISS, and thereafter Attorney McLEAN from New York, who is helping ALGER HISS, came to Washington, D. C. RAYMOND accompanied him on a visit to the IRA LOCKEY family, and the subject of the typewriter was discussed. No agreement could be reached, and RAYMOND and Mr. McLEAN departed without it. However, it is RAYMOND's understanding, the source of which he did not state, that the LOCKEY family did not desire to do business with a white attorney, and secured the services of CHARLES H. HOUSTON, a colored attorney who acted as either the intermediary or as attorney for the LOCKEY family. Through this medium, Attorney McLEAN secured a Woodstock typewriter from the LOCKEY family and brought it to the CATLETT residence at 2728 P Street, N.W.

The members of the CATLETT family, namely CLAUDIE - mother, PERRY - brother, JAMES - brother, and MARY - sister, as well as himself, examined the Woodstock and concluded that it was the one formerly in their possession which they had secured from the ALGER HISS family. RAYMOND CATLETT even packed it in a box for Mr. McLEAN.

RAYMOND CATLETT was interviewed at great length to determine if he had received any financial remuneration as a result of his part in locating the typewriter, and he steadfastly maintained that he had received only $40., which amount he spent in cab fare. He did admit that he had borrowed $10.00 from DONALD HISS, which he expects to pay back in the near future.

During the course of this current interview with RAYMOND CATLETT, his purpose in not advising the Washington Field Office agents of his knowledge of the typewriter was again thoroughly discussed. He consistently stated that he had furnished representatives of this office with his reason but was unable at any time to repeat the reason, although he was asked to do so innumerable times.

This deals with RAYMOND's allegation that he did not like the agents because someone said something about Communism, something about Russian lovers, and something about Mr. HISS. He said, however, that there were a number of reasons why he had not mentioned the typewriter, one of them being that a man is innocent until proven guilty, that he does not believe ALGER HISS to be guilty, nor does he believe he is a Communist. He said that he had received the typewriter from HISS, that if it is important

Kisseloff-5945

in the case against Mr. HISS, he believes that Mr. HISS should have the benefit of receiving it back. He said further that ALGER HISS had been good to him, that he and his wife had provided odd jobs for him, had furnished clothing to him, and afforded employment for his mother when she needed it badly.

It was obvious that the loyalty RAYMOND felt he owed to ALGER and DONALD HISS far surpassed any obligation he felt toward the Government or the FBI.

RAYMOND was asked if he was in possession of any material typed on the Woodstock typewriter in question, but denied having any.

He was specifically interrogated regarding his manner of identifying the Woodstock typewriter, and was evasive and non-specific in his answers, saying there were marks and missing parts.

He refused to give any form of a statement, either signed or otherwise, concerning his knowledge of this case and his activities in connection with the typewriter.

RAYMOND CATLETT was again interviewed on May 17, 1949, at which time the date his family received the typewriter was again discussed. He still maintained that he believes they received it prior to the time the HISS family moved to Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., however, he did state that both he and his brother, PERRY, did odd jobs for the HISS family when they resided on Volta Place.

It was pointed out to RAYMOND that if Mr. HISS had given him the Woodstock typewriter, Mr. HISS should have recalled it and would have on his own volition attempted to contacted RAYMOND to retrieve it. RAYMOND was specifically asked if he and his brother, PERRY, had not stolen it from the HISS family, or picked it up. He denied this.

In this connection, RAYMOND CATLETT stated that he had visited the ALGER HISS residence at 3210 P Street, N.W., on one occasion. (HISS moved to this address in September, 1943.)

The original transcripts of the question and answer statements given by JAMES, PERRY and RAYMOND CATLETT on May 13, 1949, as well as the stenographic notes from which these transcripts were made, are being retained in the WFO file in this case.

Kisseloff-5946

WFO 74-94

MARY CATLETT, also known as MARY CATLETT ROSE
2728 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

MARY CATLETT was interviewed on May 16, 1949 by Special Agents CARL E. GRAHAM and COURTLAND J. JONES, at which time the following signed statement was obtained. This statement is being transmitted to the office of origin with copies of this report.

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, MARY CATLETT, also known as MARY CATLETT ROSE, make the following statement to COURTLAND J. JONES and CARL E. GRAHAM, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F.B.I. I have been told I don't have to make a statement and I'm making it because I want to.

When I was 3 years old I went to live with Dr. EASTER. I used to visit my mother at 2728 P Street, N.W. at times and when I was about 12 or 13 years old, I remember seeing an old typewriter on the ground floor.

While my sister, BURNETTA, was going to Dunbar High School, she got the typewriter from my brother, PERRY, so she could do her homework on it. BURNETTA lived with me, at Dr. EASTER's house.

Dr. EASTER took sick about 1943 or 1944 and went to Mount Alto hospital where he died. I had left Dr. EASTER's house by this time and was living here at 2728 P Street, N.W. with my mother.

BURNETTA and her husband, ROBERT FISHER, and Dr. EASTER's wife, stayed on at Dr. EASTER's house for a short while and then BURNETTA moved to Detroit and Mrs. EASTER returned to Waco, Texas, where she had lived, until Dr. EASTER took sick. As far as I know, the typewriter stayed at Dr. EASTER's house.

Kisseloff-5947

"A few weeks ago, a man came to my house with a typewriter and he asked me if I recognized it and I said yes sir it looked like the one that was kept out at Dr. EASTER's.

I have read the two pages of this statement and it is true.

/s/ Miss Mary Catlett.

Witness:
COURTLAND J. JONES, Special Agent, FBI
CARL E. GRAHAM, Special Agent, FBI."

Subsequent to the taking of the signed statement, MARY CATLETT advised that her sister, BURNETTA, received the typewriter from her brothers in either 1941 or 1942. She based this statement on the fact that she is in possession of a book of fables which bears the date, December 25, 1942, which she recalls having received along with a toy typewriter for Christmas, 1942. She specifically recalls that she desired to play with the Woodstock typewriter in possession of her sister, BURNETTA, but she was not allowed to. She expressed such a desire to have a typewriter of her own that her mother gave her one for Christmas in 1942. She also said that BURNETTA used the typewriter for school work when she attended Dunbar High School, from which institution she was graduated in 1942. She married FISHER in the summer of that year.

In regard to MARY's personal history, she advised she is 21 years of age, has two children, and is engaged to RAYMOND ROSE, whom she expects to marry one of these days. She states she prefers to go under the name MARY ROSE because RAYMOND ROSE is the father of her two children.

Kisseloff-5948

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN F. MARLOW, 1127 48th Place, N. E., advised that JOHN MARLOW owned the home at this address and had lived there with his wife, MAMIE MARLOW. He was raising a boy named VERNON MARLOW, the son of his wife. MARLOW invited a Dr. EASTER and his wife, MARY, to live with them. At about this time he was raising MARY CATLETT and BURNETTA CATLETT, daughters of CLAUDIE CATLETT.

In about 1936, Dr. EASTER began to live with MARLOW's wife, MAMIE, and they chased him out of the home. Shortly thereafter, Dr. EASTER sent his wife, MARY, to Texas, and continued to live at 1127 48th Place, N. E., with MAMIE MARLOW.

The MARLOWS advised that about 1943 or 1944, Dr. EASTER, his wife, MARY, and MARLOW's wife, MAMIE, had died. JOHN F. MARLOW remarried and with his present wife, evicted his stepson, VERNON MARLOW from 1127 48th Place, N. E., and moved back into the home. At the time they reoccupied it, the house was practically bare and JOHN MARLOW found it necessary to refurnish it. MARLOW and his wife state they do not know what happened to the furniture which had been in the home up until that time. JOHN MARLOW stated positively that there was no typewriter in the premises at 1127 48th Place, N. E., to his recollection at the time he was chased away in 1936. JOHN and his wife stated they have not seen a typewriter at the home since they moved in four years ago.

JOHN MARLOW said that BURNETTA CATLETT, now BURNETTA FISHER of Detroit, did not have a typewriter up until 1936 to his knowledge. JOHN MARLOW stated that MARY CATLETT now living in Texas, did not have a typewriter to his knowledge up until 1936. MARLOW states he does not recall a typewriter in the home or in the possession of any one living there until the time he left in 1936.

JOHN F. MARLOW and his wife stated that in January 1949, a white attorney named LANE, contacted them seeking an old typewriter but was told that they had none and knew nothing of a typewriter. About three or four weeks ago this same attorney, accompanied by "Lawyer HOUSTON, whose office is on F Street", and who is described by the MARLOWS as colored,, questioned them concerning a typewriter. With the

MARLOW's consent, HOUSTON and LANE searched the home and the attic at 1127 48th Place, N. E., but found no typewriter. The MARLOWS stated that the only person's name that they gave to the attorneys who had lived at the home and who might know if a typewriter had been on the premises during MARLOW's nine-year absence was that of VERNON MARLOW. They stated that VERNON MARLOW lives at 12 Logan Circle, N. W., and is employed by an electrical concern on Connecticut Avenue.

The MARLOWS stated that they did not know who had moved the furnishings from the house prior to the time they moved in in 1945, nor did they know who had moved the belongings of VERNON MARLOW when he left.

It is to be noted that JOHN F. MARLOW has a severe speech impediment, stutters badly and most of the above information was furnished by Mrs. MARLOW.

VERNON F. MARLOW,
12 LOGAN CIRCLE, NW.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VERNON F. MARLOW, 12 Logan Circle, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised he is presently employed in the warehouse of Lansburgh's Department Store on South Capitol and P Streets. He furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being furnished the New York Office:

"Washington, D. C.
May 15, 1949

"I, VERNON F. MARLOW, make the following statement to CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER, who I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I.

"In 1934, I was living at 1127 48th Place, N. E. In February 1934 I began to work for the Pullman Company. Also living at 1127 48th Place, N. E., was BURNETTA CATLETT. BURNETTA CATLETT has a brother that I know as MIKE CATLETT. I recall that sometime prior to 1934 MIKE CATLETT gave his sister, BURNETTA, an old typewriter. I do not recall when this happened but know that BURNETTA had it in 1934. I moved from 1127 48th Place, N. E. to another

house across the street in 1936. I recall that at the time I moved this old typewriter was still around the house at 1127 48th Place, N. E. I believe it was kept in the dining room. I do not recall seeing this typewriter after I moved out in 1936. I do not recall what make of typewriter it was, can recall no particular marks except that I think it was green. I think it may have been an Underwood or a Remington. I could not recognize this typewriter if I saw it again.

"I do not know where this typewriter is or what became of it after I last saw it in about 1936.

/s/ VERNON F. MARLOW

CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Special Agent, F.B.I. 5/15/49
CARL N. DeTEMPLE, Special Agent, F.B.I., 5/15/49"

In addition to the information contained in this signed statement, MARLOW stated that when IRA LOCKEY, Sr., moved the radio from the home of Mrs. LOUISE BELL on Kenilworth Terrace, he helped LOCKEY move it and paid LOCKEY cash. MARLOW stated his wife, LOUISE, was present at the time, but that she did not make any arrangements with LOCKEY for payment for the move. MARLOW states he did not give LOCKEY permission to take anything from 1126 48th Place.

In regard to the typewriter which he states MIKE CATLETT gave BURNETTA CATLETT, MARLOW said at the time BURNETTA was a small child and that he, VERNON, was in his teens. He says he is 37 years old now.

In regard to the home of JOHN MARLOW at 1127 48th Place N. W., VERNON states that Dr. EASTER who lived at this address had a portable typewriter which EASTER kept in his office. He states this is not the typewriter that BURNETTA had in 1934. To his knowledge, no one used the typewriter owned by BURNETTA.

VERNON MARLOW stated that RAYMOND CATLETT, known to him as MIKE, and a white attorney, name unknown, had contacted him in January or February 1949 and told him "he could make himself $50.00 if

he could get the typewriter or help them get it". MARLOW said that both the attorney and CATLETT made this statement. He said, however, that he was unable to furnish them any information as to the location of BURNETTA's typewriter. He denied repeatedly that he had ever owned a typewriter or had his wife, or that one had ever been on the premises of his home at 1126 48th Place, N. E. He denied specifically that he had ever possessed the typewriter which he says BURNETTA CATLETT owned or that he had ever given a typewriter to IRA LOCKEY, Sr. or any other person.

MRS. BERTHA HALL,
722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. BERTHA HALL, 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., who stated she is a "sister-in-law" of IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., and that she lives with him at this address, furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being furnished the New York Office:

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, Mrs. BERTHA HALL, make the following statement to CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER who I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I. I am furnishing this information about a typewriter which I understand is a matter of official investigation by the F. B. I.

"In about 1945, IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., who lives at the same place that I do, 722 Kenilworth Ave., N. E., moved some things for VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW and brought home an old typewrtier which was a Woodstock. IRA cleaned it up and his daughter, Peggy, used it to type on. I typed up a prayer, which I thought up, on this typewriter and have now given it to Mr. DeTEMPLE and Mr. PEASINGER. The typewriter was around the house all the time up until about late in 1948 when I noticed it was no longer around.

"In about January 1949 a short brown-skinned man and BILLY BELL who I know used to live with Mrs. LOUISE BELL on Kenilworth Terrace, came and asked me about a typewriter but I told them I didn't know anything about it. Later the brown-skinned man came, I think it was in the same week, and asked again about it. I told

him I thought the typewriter had been taken to the junk yard and that he would have to see Mr. LOCKEY about it. As far as I know, he didn't come back to see Mr. LOCKEY about it. He told me it would be worth quite a bit of money to him if he could find it.

"In April 1949, Mr. HOUSTON and Mr. McLEAN came and asked about the typewriter. IRA LOCKEY told them he might get it for them in a few days. I didn't know where the typewriter was at that time. Later Mr. McLEAN came back and IRA told me he had sold him the typewriter. I have not seen the typewriter to my knowledge since late in 1948 when it was in the closet at 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.

"I have received no money from any one for information about or for the typewriter. The typewriter I am talking about in this statement was a Woodstock. I think I would be able to recognize it if I were to see it again because I remember that the keys stuck together and the ribbon would wind one way but not the other. I also believe that I could recognize the brown-skinned man who asked me about the typewriter in about January if I were to see him again.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one previous page and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed both pages.

/s/ MRS. BERTHA HALL

CARL N. DeTEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5/16/49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt., FBI, 5/16/49"

In regard to the typewritten prayer mentioned in this statement, Mrs. HALL made same available and it was furnished to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with Specimens Q6 to Q69 by letter dated May 16, 1949.

Kisseloff-5953

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IRA W. LOCKEY, SR.,
722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., who is presently employed by the Standard Construction Company as a night watchman, at the Queenstown Apartments, Queenstown, Maryland, furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being furnished the New York Office:

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., make the following statement to CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER who I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I. I am furnishing this information about my possession of a typewriter which I understand is a matter of official investigation by the F. B. I.

"In about 1945 VERNON MARLOW asked me to help him move some things in my truck. I went with him to a house on 48 Place, N. E. and we moved a refrigerator and radio combination to Mrs. LOUISE BELL's on Kenilworth Terrace. I received in payment two kitchen chairs and some cash, two or three dollars. A few months later I was asked, I think by LOUISE MARLOW, to help move the radio back to where VERNON and LOUISE lived which was across the street from where we had moved the refrigerator and radio in the first place. As I recall, LOUISE MARLOW rode in the truck with me. When we were taking the radio in their house I saw a number of boxes and other stuff in the back yard and an old typewriter was sitting on a box or old table there. As I recall I asked LOUISE if I could have the old typewriter, in preference to the money I was to get, mentioning that I might be able to get it fixed up for my daughter. LOUISE didn't seem to think it was much good and said the children had been playing with it and had tore it up. I'm not sure but I think VERNON was around at this time.

"I took the typewriter home, cleaned it up, made minor adjustments, and put a new ribbon on it. My daughter used

it to practice on and I think we all pecked on it from time to time. We had it until about February or March 1949 when my son, IRA LOCKEY, Jr., took it to his home.

"In April 1949 Mr. HOUSTON and Mr. McLEAN asked me about this typewriter and I told them I didn't have it in my possession but that I could get it. Mr. HOUSTON told me to call him if I got it. One or two days later I got the typewriter back from IRA, Jr. and called Mr. HOUSTON and told him I had it. He said he couldn't get away at that time but that Mr. McLEAN would come out to get it. We agreed that McLEAN would pay me $15.00 for it. McLEAN came out and paid me $15.00 for the typewriter. I gave him a receipt for the money and he left me a receipt for the typewriter which I have.

"I have located a piece of paper, a time slip, which I typed on this typewriter and gave this slip to Mr. DeTEMPLE and Mr. PEASINGER.

"I would like to state that the typewriter mentioned herein is a Woodstock. The typewriter I turned over to Mr. McLEAN is the same typewriter that I received from VERNON or LOUISE MARLOW. The only money I have received for the typewriter was the $15.00 McLEAN paid me. No one, McLEAN or HOUSTON or any one else, has paid me any money for locating the typewriter or for anything else about the typewriter.

"I have read this statement consisting of three handwritten pages and it is true to best of my knowledge. I have initialed each padge.

/s/ IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr.

CARL N. DeTEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5/16/49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt., FBI, 5/16/49"

In regard to the typewriting specimen mentioned in this statement, this specimen has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on May 16, 1949 for comparison purposes with Specimens Q6 to Q69 in instant case.

WFO - 74-94

In regard to the movement by LOCKEY of the combination radio from the home of LOUISE BELL, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. to the home of VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW, 1126 48th Place, N. E., in 1945, LOCKEY states that he believes VERNON MARLOW was present at this time because he knows when they moved the radio into the house that VERNON had commented that the record playing part was broken and that he intended to get it fixed. LOCKEY insists, however, that the arrangements for his obtaining of the typewriter in the MARLOW home were made by him with LOUISE MARLOW.

In regard to the receipt furnished by LOCKEY by the HISS attorneys for the typewriter, same was displayed by LOCKEY and it reads as follows:

Sold to EDWARD C. McLEAN
1 Woodstock typewriter
Model 5N
#N230099
Price $15
Received payment."

Lockey has retained possession of this receipt.

IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr.,
229 63rd Place, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr., 229 63rd Street, N. E., furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being furnished the New York Office:

"Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1949

"I, IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr., make the following statement to CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER who I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I. I am furnishing this information about a typewriter which I understand is a matter under official investigation by the F. B. I.

"In 1946 when I got out of the Army and returned home there was an old typewriter at my father's home. My sister, PEGGY, was using it. I saw it from time to time around the house when my

Kisseloff-5956

father was living was 704 Kenilworth and later at 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E. In about February 1949 my daughter, MILDRED, who had typed on the typewriter was starting Junior High and I thought she could use it so I took it to my place at 229 63rd St., N. E. It didn't work well so I put it in the closet. In April 1949 my father asked me to bring it back which I did. I do not know where the typewriter is at present nor do I know where my father got it. Although I saw and tried to use the typewriter I cannot recall what make it was.

"I have read this one page statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr.

"CARL N. DeTEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5-16-49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt., FBI, 5/16/49"

Mrs. MARY LOCKEY, wife of IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr., was present on May 14, 1949, at the time he was first interviewed and she confirmed the statements made by him. She is employed at Hilbert's Optical Company, 726 11th Street, N. E.

In connection with the interviews with the LOCKEYS they advised that they recalled that Lawyer HOUSTON and his companion stated that they had obtained the information as to the location of the typewriter in LOCKEY's possession from VERNON MARLOW.

Mrs. LOUISE BELL,
710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. LOUISE BELL, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., on May 14, 1949, advised that her daughter, also named LOUISE, was the wife of VERNON MARLOW but that they were estranged.

Mrs. BELL stated that when Dr. EASTER died, VERNON MARLOW had driven Mrs. EASTER to Texas and on his return had advised that Mrs. MARY EASTER had given the electrical refrigerator at 1127 48th Place, N. E. to LOUISE MARLOW nee BELL. She stated that when VERNON

Kisseloff-5957

and her daughter, LOUISE, moved out of 1127 48th Place, N. E., into VERNON's home across the street, that they had moved the refrigerator and a radio combination to her home at 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. She said that approximately six months later VERNON had hired Mr. LOCKEY to take the radio combination back to his home on 48th Place.

Mrs. BELL advised she knew nothing of the possession or ownership of a typewriter by her daughter or her husband, Vernon MARLOW. She stated that one of the CATLETT boys, she doesn't know which one, had contacted her two or three months ago inquiring about the typewriter, but that she had been unable to furnish him any information. She said that subsequently two or three weeks ago a colored and a white attorney had contacted her inquiring about the typewriter but that she was unable to furnish them any information.

LOUISE BELL MARLOW,
2730 Wisconsin Avenue, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

LOUISE BELL MARLOW, 2730 Wisconsin Avenue, N. E., advised that she is the wife of VERNON MARLOW and the daughter of LOUISE BELL. She is presently residing with LEE BERKLEY, janitor at the above address.

She secretly married VERNON MARLOW in about 1931 and she continued to live with her mother at 4250 50th Street, N. E. while VERNON lived at the JOHN MARLOW home, 1127 48th Place, N. E. In about 1934 they started to live together and first lived at one JOHN SLAUGHTERS' in a room which was across the street from her mother's home. They resided there for six months and next moved to 4210 Fitch Place, N. E., where they roomed until 1935. Their daughter, VERNELLE MARLOW, was born at this address on April 7, 1935.

Shortly after this they moved to the home of Mrs. FOSTER ADAMS on Castle Place, N. E., where they lived for about four months. While there they met a couple named LACY WHEELER who purchased a house on Fairview Street in Maryland. The MARLOWS went to live with the WHEELERS and stayed with them until November 1935 when LOUISE got sick and went home to her mother's for the next six or seven months.

VERNON continued staying with the WHEELERS. In 1936 she and VERNON moved to 1126 48th Place, N. E., which is just across the street from the JOHN MARLOW home at 1127 48th Place, N. E. They lived at this address until July 1946 when they separated.

She stated VERNON MARLOW began working for the Pullman Company in 1934 and worked for them for eight years. During this period of time from 1936 to 1946, she was closely associated with the persons living at the JOHN MARLOW home, including Dr. EASTER, MAMIE MARLOW, wife of JOHN MARLOW and BURNETTA CATLETT. She does not recall BURNETTA CATLETT ever possessing or owning a typewriter. She states that Dr. EASTER had an old standard typewriter in his office, make unknown. About one or two years before he died in 1945 he purchased a new portable. She does not know the disposition of the old typewriter.

When Dr. EASTER died in February 1945, VERNON MARLOW and MARY EASTER, wife of Dr. EASTER, took his body to Waco, Texas, for burial. Before she left, MARY EASTER gave LOUISE and VERNON MARLOW a refrigerator and radio combination which had belonged to Dr. EASTER. She also left VERNON MARLOW in charge of the disposition of other possessions of EASTER at the JOHN MARLOW home.

In March or April 1945, after VERNON's return to Washington, he and IRA LOCKEY in LOCKEY's truck moved the radio combination and refrigerator from 1127 48th Place, N. E., to the home of LOUISE MARLOW's mother, Mrs. LOUISE BELL, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. In about August 1945, VERNON and LOUISE moved the radio combination from the Kenilworth Terrace address to the VERNON MARLOW home, 1126 48th Place, N. E., in a truck. She recalls that the only persons present on this occasion were VERNON LOCKEY and herself. She states the children were not there. She said that all arrangements for these moves were made by VERNON MARLOW. She had nothing to do with them, nor with the arrangement of payment to LOCKEY for his assistance. She denied specifically that she or VERNON ever owned a typewriter or that to her knowledge was one ever located at their residence, 1126 48th Place, N. E. She denies further that she ever gave LOCKEY a typewriter of any kind.

She volunteered that about five weeks ago she was at her mother's home at Kenilworth Terrace at which time Attorney HOUSTON, accompanied by a white man, name unknown, inquired concerning

Kisseloff-5959

the typewriter and as she recalls she furnished them the same information as given above. She volunteered that these men stated the typewriter was a very important piece of evidence and they had to trace its possession.

She stated that Mrs. MARY EASTER, wife of the doctor, resided in Waco, Texas, address unknown.

VERNELLE MARLOW, Age 14,
710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

VERNELLE MARLOW, age 14, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., daughter of VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW, stated she recalled an old typewriter in the yard of her parent's home at 1126 48th Place, N. E., which she played with. She said the typewriter was on an old table in the back yard but that she does not recall where it came from or to whom it belonged. She said she assumed it had been Dr. EASTER's.

VERNELLE MARLOW said the typewriter was old and rusty, the keys stuck, the ribbon was poor and the machine would make no readable impression on paper. VERNELLE says that she recalls IRA LOCKEY talked to her father, VERNON, about the typewriter. She said she thought LOCKEY was at their home because he was holding something. She recalled that LOCKEY said he might get the typewriter cleaned up or repaired for their daughter. She stated that shortly after this conversation the machine was gone. She says she does not know whether VERNON sold or gave the machine to LOCKEY or whether LOCKEY obtained it at all.

She stated she could not recall the make of the typewriter and that she could not identify it if she were to see it today. She explained she was about ten years of age at the time. She stated that some months ago in the winter time RAYMOND CATLETT, known to her as MIKE, had inquired about a typewriter and mentioned that if any one could help him locate it, they would get $25.00 or $50.00 which would be paid by some third person. VERNELLE said the person's name was given but she could not recall it.

She said that she recalls that MIKE CATLETT had talked to her brother, ERNEST BELL, also known as BILLY, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., and herself on more than one occasion about it and recalls that at one time MIKE inquired as to where LOCKEY could be located. She stated that about four or five weeks ago, Attorney HOUSTON and an unknown white man had made inquiries of her about the typewriter and she had furnished them the above information.

Kisseloff-5960

WFO 74-94

ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK:

Original signed statement of VERNON F. MARLOW dated May 15, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of Mrs. BERTHA HALL dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of IRA W. LOCKEY SR., dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of IRA W. LOCKEY JR., dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of CLAUDIE CATLETT dated May 15, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Original signed statement of MARY CATLETT dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.
Unsigned statement of JAMES CATLETT dated May 16, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-5961

L E A D S

SAN ANTONIO OFFICE
At Waco, Texas:

Will contact MARY JANE MANOS, 1260 North 6th Street, Waco, Texas, a niece of Dr. EASTER, to obtain the present address of Mrs. MARY EASTER in Austin.

In connection with the location of Mrs. MARY EASTER, her former husband, Dr. R. A. EASTER, was buried in Waco, Texas, after his death in Washington, in February, 1945. It is suggested that a burial permit may reflect the wife's present address.

At Austin, Texas:

Will attempt to locate and interview Mrs. MARY EASTER, wife of the deceased Dr. EASTER, for information as to the possession of typewriters by Dr. EASTER, including the make and disposition thereof.

Will also inquire of Mrs. EASTER as to her knowledge of possession or ownership of a typewriter by BURNETTA CATLETT FISHER and the presence of any other typewriters in the JOHN MARLOW home, 1127 48th Place, N. E., where Dr. EASTER resided up until his death in 1945.

The following leads were previously set out by teletypes directed to the interested offices:

DETROIT OFFICE,
Detroit, Michigan:

Will interview Mrs. BURNETTA FISHER, 3878 Harding Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, to determine who gave instant typewriter to the CATLETT family and when, the member of the family who gave the typewriter to her and when, all information known to her concerning the present whereabouts of the typewriter and its possession to date. Determine if possible make, model, serial number, condition, repairs and other identifying marks. Determine if she has in her possession or can suggest whereabouts of any specimens written on this typewriter. If no, determine if machine was capable of being used. Determine nature of contact of her by HISS' attorneys and whether she is to be used as a defense witness in forthcoming trial and expected testimony.

Kisseloff-5962

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Is referred to previous efforts made to identify the Fansler-Martin-Hiss typewriter.

Is requested to conduct all possible investigation to determine history of Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 5N230099 alleged to be the typewriter formerly owned by HISS.

CHICAGO OFFICE
At Chicago, Illinois:

Is referred to previous efforts of that office to identify the Fansler-Martin-Hiss typewriter.

CHICAGO OFFICE
At Woodstock, Illinois:

Is requested to contact the Woodstock Typewriter Company at Woodstock, Illinois and conduct all possible investigation to determine the history of Woodstock typewriter, Serial No. 5N230099 alleged to be the typewriter formerly owned by HISS.

NEW YORK OFFICE
At Brooklyn, New York:

Will interview Mrs. JAMES McQUEEN, 84 Marion Street, Brooklyn, New York, for all information she may have relative to instant typewriter and in particular attempt to obtain specimens of the work done on this machine.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
At Washington, D. C.

Will reinterview VERNON MARLOW to clarify discrepancies in the information previously furnished by him.

Will reinterview LOUISE MARLOW for clarification of the information she has previously furnished.

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5-18-49	5/12,13,14,15, 16/49	JOHN E. HOWARD MAH FO EM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information developed May 12, 1949 to the effect that CLAUDIE CATLETT has told HISS attorneys that when calling on HISSES in about 1936, CHAMBERS used name "CROSBY". She gave this information after being asked by ALGER HISS' attorneys if she did not remember CHAMBERS using this name. On further interview, May 13, 1939, CLAUDIE CATLETT now recalls that ALGER HISS gave her family a typewriter which she believes HISS' attorneys now have and which may be typewriter upon which espionage messages and HISS correspondence was typed. Interviews with sons of CLAUDIE CATLETT, PERRY, JAMES and RAYMOND CATLETT, confirms this information and indications are that they withheld this information from agents because of friendship for HISSES. Investigation develops typewriter given by HISSES to CATLETTS and turned over by them to daughter, BURNETTA, then living with Dr. EASTER. Typewriter left at EASTER's residence by BURNETTA, then fell into the hands of VERNON and JOHN MARLOW and from them transferred to one IRA LOCKEY, Sr., who loaned it to LOCKEY, Jr., from whom it was recovered by LOCKEY, Sr., and turned over to HISS' attorneys.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
Report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD dated March 1, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
1 - Asst. Atty Gen. T. J. DONEGAN
1 - USA, New York
3 - New York
2 - Detroit 3 - Wash. Field
2 - Philadelphia
2 - San Antonio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/22/87 BY SP1 mac/cpm cmp 266588

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

Will interview ERNEST BELL, also known as "BILLY", 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., for information concerning possession of instant typewriter.

Will interview GERTRUDE SPEERS, 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., who was alleged to have played with the typewriter at the VERNON MARLOW home.

SAC - Washington Field

May 17, 1949

Director - FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet dated April 19, 1949, requesting that your office identify and interview the switchboard operator, or operators, who was employed at Abraham George Silverman's apartment, 2523 15th Street, N. W., prior to Mrs. M. Walker. This letter further requested that your office conduct further investigation to determine the exact employment dates of Sentell Cheffens as switchboard operator at Silverman's apartment.

You should submit the results of this investigation to the Bureau immediately.

ASB:mpd

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 16
MAY 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 64 100-353-3174

42 MAY 18 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

Director - FBI

May 18, 1949

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Elvin L. Barton dated April 26, 1949, at Portland, Oregon;

Report of Special Agent Harold F. Dodge dated April 28, 1949, at Los Angeles, California;

Report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland dated April 28, 1949, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

Report of Special Agent George R. Fletcher dated April 29, 1949, at Richmond, Virginia;

Report of Special Agent Chapmon Fletcher dated April 29, 1949, at St. Paul, Minnesota;

Report of Special Agent Thomas C. Allen dated May 2, 1949, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

Attachments

FLJ:mpd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAY 19 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 7 1949

RECEIVED MAY 18 1949 3 44 PM '49
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

G. I. R.

RECORDED - 55

-1333

F B I

42 MAY 23 1949

Kisseloff-5967

S. C, New York

May 23, 1949

Director, FBI

REGISTERED MAIL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was etal
PERJURY, PERJURY - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your teletypes dated May 20, 1949. In connection therewith, there are enclosed the originals of the following items:

[redacted], a typewritten note dated March 4, 1938, beginning "Karl - If you have given up playing around ---" and ending "for her clothes instead of yours!" signed "H" and a memorandum dated December 2, 1948, on the stationery of the Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C., beginning "The attached slip of paper was handed to me Thursday, December 2, at 2:10 P.M. by Whittaker Chambers ---" and ends "it was his opinion that it was on Henry Collins typewriter or on a typewriter owned by Josephine Herbst." b2 b7D

The above pieces of paper were received from Mr. Louis Russell, investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, by Special Agent Courtland Jones of the Washington Field Office at 1:10 p. m., March 24, 1949, and were delivered by Special Agent Jones to Special Agent Supervisor Kenneth T. Delavigne of the Washington Field Office at 1:25 p. m. They were immediately delivered to Inspector Howard I. Fletcher of the Bureau who made them available to Supervisor Floyd I. Jones at the Bureau. They have been in the latter's possession since that time. These documents bear the initials of Mr. Russell of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and Special Agent Courtland J. Jones of the Washington Field Office and the date March 24, 1949, was written on the reverse side of these documents by Special Agent Jones of the Washington Field Office.

[redacted], manila envelope in which Chambers' documents were stored prior to the time they were introduced by Chambers at a pre-trial deposition in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 17, 1948. This envelope bears the initials "H. F. C." and the date "11-26-48." b2 b7D

The above documents should be made available to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan for possible use in instant trial.

Enclosures

RECORDED - 35

3176

MAY 24 1949

FBI

MAY 24 4 59 PM '49
RECEIVED REA ING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FIJ:mr

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4-14-49

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Relet dated March 28, 1949, from Director to Mr. ERNEST BESIG, Director, American Civil Liberties Union, San Francisco, California, copy of which letter was furnished this office, with a copy of Mr. BESIG's letter to you.

There is enclosed a photostatic copy of an article appearing on page 3 of the American Civil Liberties Union-News, published in San Francisco, the issue of April, 1949, Volume XIV, No. 4, which article is self-explanatory.

Encl.

EX-121

WWR:mes
100-25417

RECORDED - 81

EX-127

F.B.I.

CLERK DIRECTOR

77-1[illegible]-3177

F B I

34 MAY 23 1949

50 JUN 17 1949

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Kisseloff-5969

24

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 23 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 23 FROM NEW YORK 23 8-17 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. REBUTEL MAY NINETEENTH RE FBI LAB EXAM OF Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTYNINE. MESSRS. DONEGAN AND MURPHY ADVISE THEY DO NOT DESIRE THE PAPER FIBER ANALYSIS INASMUCH AS SAME WOULD MATERIALLY CHANGE APPEARANCE OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD AND PUT ON TAPE PLS 9, Called Laboratory

By

RECORDED - 114

24-1333-3178

MAY 23 1949

cc: Mr. Tolson

60 JUN 9-1949

Kisseloff-5970

WASHINGTON 27 FROM NEW YORK 6 7-28 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. SAAC DONEGAN ADVISES CONGRESSMAN HAROLD VELDE TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ TODAY THAT HE RECEIVED HIS INFO ON COMRAP CASE IN MEETING BETWEEN STEVE NELSON AND JOSEPH WEINBERG DURING COURSE OF HIS EMPLOYEMENT AS SA OF THIS BUREAU ASSIGNED TO SF DIVISION. TESTIFIED FURTHER SOME OF INFO OBTAINED BY FBI RE ABOVE CASES WAS DEVELOPED BY USE OF WIRETAPS, MICROPHONES, AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES. TESTIFIED THAT HIS OPINION AND THAT OF SOME OTHER FBI AGENTS, WHOSE IDENTITIES HE COULD NOT RECALL, WAS THAT SOMETHING SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE ALONG PROSECUTIVE LINES ON ABOVE CASES. CONCERNING HIS PRESS ALLEGATIONS RE SCIENTIST X CASE HE STATED HE DID NOT DESIRE TO DISCUSS HIS INFO RE THAT CASE UNLESS FORMALLY AUTHORIZED BY HCUA TO DO SO. SCRIPT OF HIS TESTIMONY AND THAT OF CONGRESSMAN RICHARD NIXON, WHO TESTIFIED MAY FIVE, WILL BE AVAILABLE EARLY NEXT WEEK AND PHOTOSTATS THEREOF FORWARDED.

INDEXED - 118

RECORDED - 118

14-1300-3179

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

This certainly is a betrayal of trust.

Kisseloff-5971

53 JUN 2 1949

TYPEWRITER WAS IN POSSESSION OF VARIOUS PERSONS, DETROIT SHOULD IMMEDIATELY REINTERVIEW BURNETTA FISHER TO DETERMINE THE EXACT DATE IN NINETEEN FORTY FIVE THAT SHE MOVED FROM WASHINGTON, D. C. TO DETROIT. SHE SHOULD BE ASKED WHO WAS LIVING AT JOHN MARLOW'S HOME AT ONE ONE TWO SEVEN FORTYEIGHTH PLACE NORTHEAST, WASHINGTON, D. C. WHEN SHE MOVED TO DETROIT AT WHICH TIME SHE STATED SHE LEFT INSTANT TYPEWRITER IN THE ATTIC AT THE RESIDENCE. INVESTIGATION HAS REFLECTED THAT JOHN MARLOW EVICTED VERNON MARLOW FROM THE FORTYEIGHTH PLACE ADDRESS IN NINETEEN FORTY FOUR OR FORTY FIVE. JOHN MARLOW HAS STATED THAT NO TYPEWRITER WAS AT THE FORTYEIGHTH PLACE ADDRESS WHEN HE MOVED THERE IN NINETEEN FORTY FIVE. BURNETTA HAS STATED THAT INSTANT TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO HER BY HER BROTHER PERRY CATLETT WHEN SHE ENTERED DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C. IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT OR THIRTY NINE. SCHOOL RECORDS REFLECT THAT BURNETTA CATLETT ATTENDED BROWNE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON FROM SEPTEMBER, THIRTY SEVEN TO FEBRUARY, FORTY, AT WHICH TIME SHE TRANSFERRED TO DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL AND GRADUATED THEREFROM IN JUNE, NINETEEN FORTY TWO. SHE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED AS TO THE REASON WHY SHE USED INSTANT TYPEWRITER IN CONNECTION WITH HER STUDIES AND WHETHER SHE USED IT AT BOTH DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL AND BROWNE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. SHE SHOULD ALSO BE QUESTIONED AS TO HER BASIS FOR THE STATEMENT THAT THE TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN BY HISS TO HER MOTHER CLAUDIE CATLETT WHO GAVE IT TO HER SONS PERRY AND RAYMOND CATLETT. IT HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED HOW THE CATLETT'S GAINED POSSESSION OF INSTANT TYPEWRITER. IT APPEARS THAT IT MAY HAVE BEEN STOLEN BY PERRY OR RAYMOND. A SIGNED STATEMENT CONTAINING RESULTS OF THE AND OTHER INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM BURNETTA FISHER. WE SHOULD ALSO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 119 1-57-133 3180
INDEXED - 119
EX-15
MAY 24 1949
MAY 27 1949
MAY 24 1949

SENT VIA 5-56 P M Per

JUN 6 - 1949 3 0

Kisseloff-5972

DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. MAY 24, 1949 URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC's DETROIT AND NEW YORK

JAHAM. IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THE DATES RECENTLY RECOVERED WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WAS IN POSSESSION OF VARIOUS PERSONS, DETROIT SHOULD IMMEDIATELY REINTERVIEW BURNETTA FISHER TO DETERMINE THE EXACT DATE IN NINETEEN FORTY FIVE THAT SHE MOVED FROM WASHINGTON, D. C. TO DETROIT. SHE SHOULD BE ASKED WHO WAS LIVING AT JOHN MARLOW'S HOME AT ONE ONE TWO SEVEN FORTYEIGHTH PLACE NORTHEAST, WASHINGTON, D. C. WHEN SHE MOVED TO DETROIT AT WHICH TIME SHE STATED SHE LEFT INSTANT TYPEWRITER IN THE ATTIC AT THE RESIDENCE. INVESTIGATION HAS REFLECTED THAT JOHN MARLOW EVICTED VERNON MARLOW FROM THE FORTYEIGHTH PLACE ADDRESS IN NINETEEN FORTY FOUR OR FORTY FIVE. JOHN MARLOW HAS STATED THAT NO TYPEWRITER WAS AT THE FORTYEIGHTH PLACE ADDRESS WHEN HE MOVED THERE IN NINETEEN FORTY FIVE. BURNETTA HAS STATED THAT INSTANT TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO HER BY HER BROTHER PERRY CATLETT WHEN SHE ENTERED DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT OR THIRTY NINE. SCHOOL RECORDS REFLECT THAT BURNETTA CATLETT ATTENDED BROWNE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON FROM SEPTEMBER, THIRTY SEVEN TO FEBRUARY, FORTY, AT WHICH TIME SHE TRANSFERRED TO DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL AND GRADUATED THEREFROM IN JUNE, NINETEEN FORTY TWO. SHE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED AS TO THE REASON WHY SHE USED INSTANT TYPEWRITER IN CONNECTION WITH HER STUDIES AND WHETHER SHE USED IT AT BOTH DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL AND BROWNE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. SHE SHOULD ALSO BE QUESTIONED AS TO HER BASIS FOR THE STATEMENT THAT THE TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN BY HISS TO HER MOTHER CLAUDIE CATLETT WHO GAVE IT TO HER SONS PERRY AND RAYMOND CATLETT. IT HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED HOW THE CATLETT'S GAINED POSSESSION OF INSTANT TYPEWRITER. IT APPEARS THAT IT MAY HAVE BEEN STOLEN BY PERRY OR RAYMOND. A SIGNED STATEMENT CONTAINING RESULTS OF THIS AND OTHER INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM BURNETTA FISHER WHO SHOULD ALSO

RECORDED - 119 134-1333-3180
INDEXED - 119
EX-15
MAY 27 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAY 24 1949

SENT VIA 5-56 P M Per

JUN 6-1949 3 08

Kisseloff-5973

DETERMINE THE EXACT DATE IN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE THAT IRA W. LOCKEY, SR., MOVED HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR VERNON MARLOW. VERDITE AND SUTEL.

HOOVER

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BSM)

FLJ:OFM

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 24 1949

Kisseloff-5974

5-56 PM

EJC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 4 28 11-37P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS Q SIX THROUGH Q SIXTY NINE . THESE DOCUMENTS PRESENTLY AT BUREAU LAB. SUGGEST THAT IF THEY ARE NO LONGER NEEDED FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES, THAT THEY BE BROUGHT TO NY TUESDAY MORNING BY LAB TECHNICIAN F. E. WEBB.

Q6-69 taken to 5/30/49

END N.Y.

ACK PLS

NYC R-4 WA

SCHEIDT 174-1333-3181
F BB II

RECORDED - 76

23 JUN 2 1949

JUN 3 1949

6:00 pm 5/9/49 - advised Field - cyd. He has been advised by mail.

Kisseloff-5975

5-30-49

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM, ADVISE AUSA MURPHY, NYC, THAT W. EDWARD GALLAGHER, ATTORNEY FOR WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO., MUST APPEAR FEDERAL COURT HERE WEDNESDAY, CAN HE DESIGNATE AN ASSOCIATE TO APPEAR IN RESPONSE TO SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM THIS MATTER.

HOTTEL

LGZ/jim

RECORDED - 76

174-1333-3182

JUN 2 1949

Kisseloff-5976

60 JUN 6-1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: May 31, 1949

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAHAN
Perjury
Espionage - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to teletype from the New York office dated May 28, 1949 requesting that the Baltimore documents Q6 through Q69 be brought to New York by F. E. Webb when he reports there May 31, 1949 for a conference regarding his testimony.

Since these documents are no longer needed in the Laboratory for comparison purposes, they are being taken to New York as requested.

74-1333

FEW:PJR

CIA-7

74-1333-3183
F B I

RECORDED - 76 23 JUN 2 1949

52 JUN 3 1949

Kisseloff-5977

5/31/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 31 9:00a

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. ESPIONAGE R, PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY R. HE NEW YORK TEL MAY TWENTY SEVEN, SEVEN THIRTY THREE PM. J. S. BARTLETT, COMMERCIAL MANAGER PEPCO OUT OF THE CITY UNTIL FRIDAY NEXT. R. W. WILSON, ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT PEPCO IN A POSITION TO TESTIFY AND PRODUCE RECORDS THIS CASE HOWEVER IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO ISSUE SUBPOENA. JOHN M. HOWARD COMMERCIAL MANAGER, CP AND T CO. WILL NOT TESTIFY UNLESS SUBPOENA ISSUED. NO SUBPOENAS FOR APPEARANCE FEDERAL COURT, NY TOMORROW SERVED AS YET.

HOTTEL

END

G.I.R.-7

RECORDED - 16

174-1333-3184

F B I

23 JUN 2 1949

LCZ:MB
74-94

FB JUN 3 1949

Kisseloff-5978

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 31 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 10 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE 31 10-37 PM DS

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAN. PERJURY- ESP- R. INTERNAL SECURITY- R.

RENYTEL TODAY RE BIRTH OF JOHN CHAMBERS. MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS ADVISED TODAY JOHN WAS BORN AUGUST EIGHTEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AT BOOTH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, FIFTEENTH ST. AND SECOND AVE., N. Y. C. DR. SHIELDS FNU, LADY MD AND MEMBER OF BOOTH MEMORIAL STAFF THEN AND POSSIBLY TODAY, ATTENDED BIRTH. MRS. CHAMBERS HOLDS N. Y. STATE HEALTH DEPT. CERTIFICATE FOR JOHNS BIRTH SO CONFIRMATION OF SAME SHOULD BE POSSIBLE THROUGH N. Y. STATE OR HOSPITAL RECORDS. IN CASE OF INTEREST, ELLEN CHAMBERS, THE DAUGHTER, WAS BORN OCTOBER SEVENTEENTH. NINETEEN THIRTY THREE AT SAME HOSPITAL WITH SAME FEMALE DOCTOR IN ATTENDANCE. BIRTH OF BOTH CHAMBERS CHILDREN RECORDED UNDER THEIR TRUE NAMES, JOHN AND ELLEN CHAMBERS, WITH NO MIDDLE NAMES GIVEN TO EITHER OF THEM.

MCFARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA BA R 10 WA

NY BA R 2 NYC

DISC G

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

174-1333-3185

23 JUN 2 1949

52 JUN 3 1949

Kisseloff-5979

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5-27-49	5/23,24,25/59	DONALD D. CONNORS JIF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANK E. DUVALL, Watch Officer, Division of Communications, U. S. Department of State, furnished information with regard to routing of communications in State Department. DUVALL advised he has been interviewed by EDWARD McLEAN and served with subpoena as defense witness.

- P -

AAG Hampfield 5-31-49

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field dated May 20, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be recalled that New York teletype dated May 20, 1949 requested that FRANK DUVALL (ph), who was Chief Watch Officer, Division of Communications, U. S. Department of State, during the pertinent period covered by the Baltimore papers, be interviewed by the Washington Field Office. It is noted that DUVALL has offices in Room 6024, New State Department Building, 21st and Virginia Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and resides at 1020 North Buchanan Street, Arlington, Virginia.

FRANK E. DUVALL was interviewed on May 23 and 25, 1949. He advised that he has been with the State Department since 1918. From 1918 until 1932, DUVALL was with the Records Division, at that time called the Indexing Division. In 1932 when Mr. STANLEY HORNBECK was Chief of the Far Eastern Division, DUVALL was his administrative assistant until approximately August, 1937 at which time Mr. HORNBECK was made Political Advisor. At this time, Mr. DUVALL accompanied Mr. HORNBECK when the latter made this

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hollis SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-3186

COPIES DESTROYED

.69 DEC 17 1964

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5) - Bureau
1 - SAAG T. J. DONNEGAN
3 - New York
3 - Washington Field

F B I
23 JUN 2 1949

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

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60 JUN 8 1949

Kisseloff-5980

change and acted as his assistant until approximately December 1, 1942. At this time he was made Watch Officer under Mr. CORDELL HULL, then Secretary of State. Mr. DUVALL explained that the term "Watch Officer" and the duties of this office were originated by Mr. HULL. According to DUVALL, Secretary HULL did not wish to close his office completely during the night hours because of the war and the earlier tension and so installed a Watch Officer to read and appraise important communcations. The Watch Officer could then notify an appropriate official of the Department of State for immediate action if he deemed it necessary.

It is observed that the following information with respect to the routing of State Department Communications is as told by DUVALL:

TELEGRAMS AND CABLEGRAMS

During the pertinent period covered by the Baltimore Papers, cablegrams and telegrams came into the code room of the State Department where they were decoded, edited and typed. The typed copies were usually made on a stencil and mimeographed. There was one action copy of each incoming communication which action copy was printed on yellow paper and is thus, in State Department jargon, termed the "yellow". Information copies of the same communication were mimeographed on plain white paper and thus were called "whites" or "info copies". The yellow copy from the code room was sent to the Records Section and if the communication were of a confidential nature, it was sent to the confidential file.

In the Records Section the communication was digested, briefed and a tally card was made. The purpose of this tally card was to indicate to the Records Section the location of, at all times, the yellow of the incoming communication. The action copies were routed by the Records Section by the placing in the upper left-hand corner with a green pencil, the abbreviation of the office to which the action copy would go. A green pencil was used because communications were sometimes routed from one office to another without going through the Records Section if the chief of one office so desired and the chief of this office or his clerical help would generally use a red or a blue pencil. Thus, a green pencil was the distinctive mark of the routing of the communication.

From the Records Section, the yellow was sent to the action office, that is, the office which was deemed appropriate to take the necessary action. When the action had been completed, this office routed the communication back to the Records Section where it was ultimately filed. (DUVALL advised as an aside that State Department requirements were that "all documents should repose forever in the Records Section")

With respect to the information copies or the "whites", it is noted that they were mimeographed at the same time as was the yellow copy. The information copies were sent direct, however, to the various offices which had a legitimate reason for receiving information copies. It is noted that in the telegraph room was maintained a large fan-type distribution box and a clerk in the code room or telegraph room would place information copies of these communications in the appropriate slots in this distribution box from which they would be picked up by messengers. It is noted that any office receiving the action copy of a telegram or cablegram would also receive an information copy. Further, it would sometimes happen, because the yellow had to go to the Records Section and the confidential file, that the action office would receive its information copy before it received the yellow. The code room with respect to the information copies kept in its files one white copy of the incoming communication which was rubber stamped. The rubber stamp used noted all of the various offices in the State Department and thus offices receiving an information copy of the communication were noted by a check mark. This rubber stamped copy is permanently maintained in the telegram section and these records are filed numerically by post. Thus for example, Moscow Cable No. 30, of 1938, would be filed between Moscow Cablegram No. 29 and 31, of 1938, and London Cablegram No. 38 would be filed in a separate file in the same manner. The offices receiving information copies of this type of communication supposedly destroyed their information copy when it had served its purpose. Actually, according to DUVALL, many of these offices maintained their own separate filing system and kept their information copies for a considerable period of time.

It is noted that the old rubber stamp formerly used has now been replaced by a distribution slip which is a separate sheet of paper containing designations of all offices and which, after being appropriately marked, is stapled to the file copy of the communication.

It is noted that the single exception to this procedure deals with the Passport and Visa Division which have their own Division of Communications and Records. Thus, copies of cablegrams and telegrams and other communications which are routed to the Passport of Visa Divisions, do not revert to the Central Communications and Records file but remain in the Record Section of the Passport or Visa Divisions.

DISPATCHES, MEMORANDA AND LETTERS

During the pertinent period these types of communications came into the mail room of the old State, War, Navy Building, which mail room was in the basement. They were then sent to the Records Section for sorting and after sorting into geographical elements were routed to the appropriate office. Before they were routed to any office they were briefed by the

Kisseloff-5982

Records Section and put on record as has been set out with respect to yellow copies of cablegrams or telegrams. This type of communication was also routed by green penciled notations in the upper right-hand corner. It is noted that with respect to this type of communication, the original and all copies went first to one office, that is, to whatever office was deemed appropriate; that office could then make further records of the matter and could detach copies from the original and routing copies. As a matter of theory, the rerouting was supposed to have been done through the Records Section so the tally maintained by the Records Section would show the location of the original and all copies at all times. As a matter of practice, rerouting was sometimes done without the channeling through the Records Section. The original and all copies of this type of communication theoretically reverted to the Records Section for permanent filing but in practice this sometimes did not work out.

From 1916 until 1949, Mr. DAVID A. SOLOMON was Chief of the Communications and Records Section and it is noted that Mr. SOLOMON once each year caused a check to be made of the outstanding tallies and attempted to locate any documents shown "out" on tallies to various offices. According to Mr. DUVALL, this greatly facilitated the accurate reflection of the tallies.

MISCELLANEOUS

With respect to intra-departmental memoranda and other communications, it is noted that these were handled by the Records Section in theory, that is if the Eastern European Division wished to send a memorandum originating in its own office to the Far Eastern Division, such memorandum should go through the Records Section for appropriate tally but according to Mr. DUVALL, such communications were sometimes sent directly from one office to another without passing through the Records Section and although all such communications in theory reverted to the Records Section for filing, in actual practice, it sometimes happened that such communications never reached the Records Section. Such occasions, however, were rare. Whenever copies of communications were sent to other governmental offices such as Army, Navy, Justice Department, etc., an appropriate notation was made on the file copy of this communication so the Records Section could tell at a glance if a copy of that particular communication had been routed to another government agency.

It is noted that according to Mr. DUVALL, the rubber stamps mentioned above were maintained in the code room and used from about 1936 until about 1942 or 1943 when they were replaced by the distribution slip. Mr. DUVALL is not certain as to the exact period in which the rubber stamp was used. Mr. DUVALL advised that he was one of three Watch Officers at the time this office was established and that the others were Mr. AARON S. BROWN, presently a State Department employee, and one Mr. WILLIAM MORELAND. Mr. MORELAND is

Kisseloff-5983

still with the State Department but is stationed in Ireland.

Mr. DUVALL advised that all Assistant Secretaries of State, as well as Secretaries of State, maintained their own filing system in which they kept copies of pertinent communications. Mr. DUVALL advised that most of these individuals took these files with them when they left the Department of State after destroying extraneous matter therein. This custom was so well established, according to Mr. DUVALL, that it was the regular duty of some individuals to check these files periodically in order to make certain there were no originals of any communications in these files.

Mr. DUVALL advised he had been interviewed approximately two months ago by EDWARD McLEAN, Attorney for ALGER HISS and McLEAN had gone over the information covered above with DUVALL. McLEAN did not advise DUVALL that he desired his testimony at this time but DUVALL advised that on May 23 he had been issued a subpoena to testify in New York as a witness for the defense on May 25, but has since received word from McLEAN indicating that he is not to appear until McLEAN recontacts him and tells him on what date his testimony is desired.

With respect to ALGER HISS, DUVALL recalled that when HISS worked for HORNBECK, he, DUVALL, occupied Room No. 376 in the State, War, Navy Building. HORNBECK occupied Room 380 and HISS occupied Room 374½ or as it was later termed, 374A. DUVALL stated that he considered HISS to be overcautious with respect to communications and recalled very often HISS would place communications in envelopes, give them to DUVALL and ask DUVALL to give them to HORNBECK. DUVALL pointed out that he did not even have to go into the corridor to make this delivery and added that HORNBECK never enveloped communications when requesting DUVALL to give them to HISS. DUVALL advised although he knew HISS fairly well from working with him, he did not know HISS socially, had never been in the HISS residence and had no letters from HISS. He advised he had no knowledge whatever with regard to any typewriters HISS might own. DUVALL recalled that HISS sometimes took material home in order to work on it and added that this was an established custom at the State Department. He stated that HORNBECK very frequently took material home with him as would all other principal State Department officers. DUVALL noted that he had no reason or occasion to doubt the loyalty of ALGER HISS but added he desired to see any person who would betray his country punished for this action.

DUVALL recalled that shortly after PEARL HABOR, one MAX THORNBURG or MAX THORNBERG, a petroleum advisor at the Department of State, had, in the presence of DUVALL in DUVALL's office, in some excitement, recounted to HISS the exact losses sustained at Pearl Habor. DUVALL advised that this was no more than two or three days after Pearl Harbor when such losses were highly secret. After THORNBURG left the room, HISS told DUVALL that he

Kisseloff-5984

should say nothing about the information he had just overheard.

On May 24, 1949, Mr. AARON S. BROWN, Room 5159, New State Department Building, furnished no information in addition to that set out above. BROWN, who resides at 8509 Old Bladensburg Road, advised that he did not become a Watch Officer until approximately September 1, 1939.

It will be recalled that on Page 3 of the report of Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS, dated April 19, 1949, at Washington, D.C., it is set out that a microfilm of the information copy of Moscow Cablegram No. 30, dated January 28, 1938 is maintained in the records section, indicating that this cablegram was routed to the office of the Assistant Secretary of State, FRANCIS B. SAYRE. It will also be recalled that specimen Q-1 in this case is a close paraphrase of Moscow Cablegram No. 30. The Bureau Laboratory has indicated that Q-1 is in the handwriting of ALGER HISS although HISS has denied that Q-1 is in his handwriting.

As set out in the report noted above, Mr. CHARLES A. PATTERSON, Assistant Chief, Research Section, Division of Communications and Records, Department of State, advised in connection with Moscow Cablegram No. 30 that the rubber stamp displayed in the left-hand margin of this copy indicated that it had been routed to SAYRE's office. PATTERSON pointed out that the symbol for SAYRE's office was followed by a dash. In view of the information furnished by Mr. DUVALL in connection with the rubber stamp, Mr. WALTER H. ANDERSON, Chief of the Division of Records was interviewed on May 23, 1949, in connection with Moscow Cablegram No. 30.

ANDERSON advised at this time that no one could testify that a copy of this cablegram had actually been received by SAYRE's office and indicated that "It was the same principle as mailing a letter". ANDERSON said if the rubber stamp indicated that a copy had been routed to SAYRE's office, it had probably been received there. It was pointed out to ANDERSON that this advice was in some conflict with that furnished previously by PATTERSON but ANDERSON had no comment on this.

It is noted that PATTERSON is now in Paris, France, attending the so-called Big Four Conference.

ANDERSON advised that he had been served a subpoena ducus tecum in connection with numerous State Department documents in this matter.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-5985

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that DUVALL is extremely cooperative. He has stated that McLEAN showed him copies of the Baltimore papers. DUVALL advised to his certain knowledge, sometimes State Department original documents had been lost and indicated that when STIMSON was Secretary of State, several yellow copies of cablegrams and telegrams were "misplaced" by STIMSON after the latter had taken them home to work on them. It is thought possible that this testimony may be brought out by the defense to show a certain irresponsibility on the part of the State Department officials in connection with documents.

WALTER H. ANDERSON, on the other hand, appears to be somewhat disgusted with the whole matter and while not uncooperative, is extremely abrupt and curt. He gives the impression of cooperating because he is under orders to so do.

Kisseloff-5986

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5-27-49	5/23,24,25/59	DONALD D. CONNORS JIF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANK E. DUVALL, Watch Officer, Division of Communications, U. S. Department of State, furnished information with regard to routing of communications in State Department. DUVALL advised he has been interviewed by EDWARD McLEAN and served with subpoena as defense witness.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field dated May 20, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be recalled that New York teletype dated May 20, 1949 requested that FRANK DUVALL (ph), who was Chief Watch Officer, Division of Communications, U. S. Department of State, during the pertinent period covered by the Baltimore papers, be interviewed by the Washington Field Office. It is noted that DUVALL has offices in Room 6024, New State Department Building, 21st and Virginia Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and resides at 1020 North Buchanan Street, Arlington, Virginia.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - New York
3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-5987

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/25/49

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESP-R; IS-R
(Bufile 74-1333)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/28/81 BY sp1 ma/ep

RE: NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT OF THE MARRIAGE OF ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS

ReNYtel dated May 13, 1949 in which the Baltimore Office was advised that AUSA MURPHY had requested a review of Baltimore newspapers for any information that might have been published concerning the marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS on December 11, 1929 in Baltimore, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to either obtain a copy or a photostat of any such newspaper material located.

A thorough review was made of all clippings relating to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the library of the Baltimore Sun papers (including both the Baltimore Sun and the Evening Sun) without locating any article pertaining to the marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. It was ascertained from the Baltimore Sun papers that copies of old editions either in actual form or on microfilm are not available for dates prior to September, 1937.

Accordingly a search was made of Baltimore Sun papers for a period of time revolving around December 11, 1929 at the Pratt Free Library, Mulberry and Cathedral Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. This search resulted in finding the following article appearing on page 26 in the society column of the Baltimore Evening Sun of Wednesday, December 11, 1929:

Fansler (2) Alger Hiss

"The marriage of Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fansley, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Algier Hiss, son of Mrs. Charles A. Hiss, will take place quietly this evening in Washington. Mr. Hiss, who graduated from the Johns Hopkins University, is a former Baltimorean and will make his home in Washington."

As requested, there is enclosed with a copy of this letter to the New York Office a negative photostat of page 26 of the Baltimore Evening Sun for December 11, 1929 which the New York Office will probably want to turn over to AUSA MURPHY.

FGJ:asg
65-1642

RECORDED - 96 28

cc: New York (65-14920) (ENCLOSURES) (REGISTERED MAIL)
Washington Field (ENCLOSURES)

INDEXED - 70

74 - 1333 3187
IF IB II

23 JUN 2 1949

6 U JUN 6 - 1949 3 8

Kisseloff-5988

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESP-R; IS-R

Contrary to referenced teletype, the inference in the above newspaper article is that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were actually married on December 11, 1929 in Washington, D. C. rather than Baltimore, Maryland. This being probably the case, perhaps this marriage received some mention in Washington newspapers and undoubtedly the marriage license was obtained in the District of Columbia where the official record of the marriage could also be located. Since the Baltimore Office is not aware of the reason why AUSA MURPHY desires information published in the newspapers concerning the HISS marriage, it is not known whether he might wish the Agents of the Washington Field Office to pursue this inquiry further. It is suggested that the New York Office contact Mr. MURPHY to ascertain if he desires the Washington Field Office to conduct any further inquiry for information in Washington, D. C. regarding the HISS marriage.

The library at the Baltimore News-Post was thoroughly searched for clippings pertaining to the HISS wedding with negative results. Likewise, a search was made of all editions of the Baltimore News-Post for December 11, 1929 and several days prior and subsequent to that date, but no announcement was found of the HISS wedding.

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
FELLOW EMPLOYEES - RAILROAD
RETIREMENT BOARD

ReNYlet to the Bureau, Baltimore, Boston and Chicago Offices dated May 17, 1949 in which letter the Baltimore Office was requested to interview ALDO RAFFA, 802 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland, an employee of SILVERMAN at the RRB.

The Baltimore Office has ascertained telephonically that Mr. ALDO L. RAFFA resides at 8500 Garfield Street in Bethesda, Maryland and is employed by the National Security Resources Board, Old State Department Building, Washington, D. C., his office telephone being Sterling 4700, Extension 3387. Since Mr. RAFFA does not return to his home in Bethesda, Maryland until after 7 PM daily he has expressed a preference to be interviewed at his office in Washington, D. C.

For the guidance of the Washington Field Office in conducting the interview with Mr. RAFFA, there is enclosed to that office with a copy of this letter, a copy of New York letter dated May 17, 1949.

Kisseloff-5989

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESP-R; IS-R

RE: PLEADINGS IN CIVIL 4176, U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND; ALGER HISS vs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

ReNYtel dated May 20, 1949 in which the Baltimore Office was requested to obtain a copy of the pleadings in the CHAMBERS libel suit.

As requested, there is enclosed to New York with a copy of this letter, a copy of the pleadings in the captioned suit as obtained from the Clerk of the U. S. District Court for the District of Maryland through U. S. Attorney, Honorable BERNARD J. FLYNN.

RE: CHAMBERS' APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE WITH THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ReNYtel dated May 20, 1949 in which the Baltimore Office was requested to obtain from Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS' Baltimore attorney, a copy of CHAMBERS' application for insurance made out probably in 1943 or 1944 to an insurance firm in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, stated that CHAMBERS' application for insurance had been made in 1944 to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that the attorneys of ALGER HISS inquired into this insurance application because Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for HISS, had evidently heard through rumor that CHAMBERS had been rejected for this insurance because of his mental condition. Accordingly, the attorneys of ALGER HISS took a deposition at Springfield, Massachusetts on November 3, 1948 from Mr. LELAND J. KALMACH, Vice-President, and Dr. HOWARD B. BROWN, Associate Medical Director, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. At this deposition Mr. KALMACH introduced nine exhibits, one of which was the application for insurance by CHAMBERS, a copy of which was requested in referenced teletype.

Mr. CLEVELAND turned over to Agents of the Baltimore Office a stenographic transcript of the deposition taken November 3, 1948 at Springfield, Massachusetts and photostatic copies listed as follows which were introduced at such deposition:

RE: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESP-R; IS-R

1. CHAMBERS' application for insurance dated February 4, 1944.

2. Medical examiner's report dated February 5, 1944.

3. Agent's statement dated February 4, 1944.

4. Page 6 of a letter pertaining to CHAMBERS, probably dated April 12, 1943 written by Dr. E. W. BRIDGMAN, 11 East Chase Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

5. Letter pertaining to CHAMBERS dated February 14, 1944 written by Dr. E. REESE WILKENS, 78 West Main Street, Westminster, Maryland.

6. Letter dated February 18, 1944 pertaining to CHAMBERS written to Dr. MORTON SNOW, Medical Director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, by Dr. WALSH McDERMOTT on stationery of The Society of the New York Hospital.

7. Electrocardiogram memo of the Underwriting Department, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

8. 4 pages of electrocardiogram charts dated April 12, 1943 on the stationery of Dr. E. W. BRIDGMAN, supra.

9. Underwriters' worksheet pertaining to CHAMBERS' application for insurance of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

For such assistance as they may be to Mr. DONEGAN and Mr. MURPHY, the above transcript of the deposition and the photostatic copies of the exhibits are enclosed with a copy of this letter to the New York Office.

It should be noted that the copy of the deposition and the nine exhibits were loaned to the Baltimore Office and a receipt was executed therefor. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that he did not know whether he would have any further use for this material but stated that he would want to recover same if he ever had use for it in connection with possible future trial of the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit in the U. S. District Court for the District of Maryland. Therefore, it is requested that this material be retained carefully so it can be returned to Mr. CLEVELAND in the event he should request it subsequently.

Kisseloff-5991

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

WA 11 NY 3 FROM BALTO 5-27-49 6-25 PM EDT

TELETYPE

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RE NY TEL MAY TWENTYFOUR RE CHAMBERS COMMUNICATIONS WITH NATHAN LEVINE AT BROOKLYN, NY, ON OR ABOUT NOV. FOURTEEN, CHAMBERS HAS ADVISED HE TELEPHONED LEVINE FROM WESTMINSTER OR BALTIMORE ON OR ABOUT NOV. TWELVE, LAST, TELLING LEVINE HE WOULD BE UP TO BROOKLYN IN A DAY OR SO TO OBTAIN ENVELOPE STORED WITH LEVINE YEARS BEFORE. CHAMBERS WAS NOT SURE LEVINE KNEW WHAT CHAMBERS WAS TALKING ABOUT. ON SUNDAY, NOV. FOURTEEN, LAST, CHAMBERS CAME FROM WESTMINSTER TO BALTIMORE ENROUTE TO BROOKLYN TO CONTACT LEVINE. AT PA. RR STATION IN BALTIMORE CHAMBERS SENT LEVINE A TELEGRAM VIA WU TELLING LEVINE HE WAS COMING UP AND TO HAVE CHAMBERS THINGS READY. CHAMBERS STATES HE DID NOT SIGN HIS OWN NAME TO TELEGRAM BUT HOPED LEVINE WOULD GUESS [redacted] ITS AUTHOR AND LOCATE THE ENVELOPE BEFORE CHAMBERS ARRIVAL. FOLLOWING MESSAGE, BELIEVED TO BE THE TELEGRAM IN QUESTION, LOCATED IN FILES OF WESTERN UNION AT BALTIMORE. MESSAGE, HANDPRINTED IN PENCIL THROUGHOUT, WAS FILED AT PA. RR STATION IN BALTIMORE AT NINE THIRTYFOUR AM, NOV. FOURTEEN, FORTYEIGHT, ADDRESSED TO NATHAN LEVINE, NINE SIX ZERO STERLING PLACE, BROOKLYN, NY, AND SIGNED QUOTE WHIT UNQUOTE.

60 JUN 6 1949

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

174-1333-3188
F B I
23 JUN 2 1949

Kisseloff-5992

MESSAGE READ QUOTE ARRIVING AROUND ONE. PLEASE HAVE MY THINGS READY UNQUOTE. FILED MESSAGE REFLECTS SENDERS NAME AND ADDRESS AS QUOTE W. SIMPSON, TWENTYSEVEN OAK STREET, GREENMOUNT, MD., UNQUOTE. U S POSTAL GUIDE LISTS A GREENMOUNT IN CARROLL COUNTY, MD., SAME COUNTY IN WHICH WESTMINSTER IS LOCATED BUT NAME AND STREET ADDRESS PROBABLY FICTITIOUS. FREDERICK E. MORAN, SUPERINTENDENT, WESTERN UNION, ONE ZERO EIGHT EAST BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, WILL PRODUCE ORIGINAL OF ABOVE MESSAGE IN COURT UNDER SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM. WU WILL RETAIN MESSAGE FOR SUCH SERVICE TIL ADVISED UNNECESSARY. EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ORIGINAL OF DELIVERED MESSAGE FROM LEVINE BEING LEFT TO DISCRETION OF NY OFFICE. RE NY TEL MAY TWENTYSEVEN REQUESTING BALTO. TO FORWARD IMMEDIATELY ORIGINAL SIGNED STATEMENT OF CHAMBERS DATED DECEMBER THIRD, FORTYEIGHT, AT BALTIMORE. STATEMENT DELIVERED TO BUREAU VIA SPECIAL MESSENGER DEC. FIVE, LAST, AND POSSIBLY STILL AVAILABLE IN BUREAU FILES.

MC FARLIN

END

WA ACK AND HOLD

BA R 11 WA

NY ACK AND DISC

BA R 3 NYC

Original Signed Statement of Chambers sent to A.A.G. Campbell 12-6-48 JCG

##

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 26 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 6 STNS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 12 BOSTON 3 PHILA. 6 CHICAGO 1

BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK CITY 27 5-24P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. ALL OFFICES REQUESTED TO REVIEW THEIR FILES ON INSTANT MATTER TO ASCERTAIN THAT ALL INVESTIGATION REQUESTED OF EACH OFFICE HAS BEEN CONDUCTED AND SUBMITTED IN REPORT FORM. PARTICULAR ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN DURING REVIEW TO DETERMINE THAT ALL REPORTS OF FBI LAB EXAMINATIONS REQUESTED BY EACH OFFICE HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED IN REPORT FORM BY THE OFFICE REQUESTING THE EXAMINATION. TRIAL SET FOR MAY THIRTY FIRST NEXT. ALL UNREPORTED INVESTIGATION MUST BE SUBMITTED IN REPORT FORM IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

DETROIT ADVISED

11
44

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA NY R12 WA R RELAY FOR CGO

BS NY R3 BS

PH NY R 6 PH

PITS HOLD ALSO WA HOLD

BAWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED - 76

174-1333-3189

F B I

JUN 2 1949

60 JUN 6 1949

Kisseloff-5994

MAY 27 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 43 BALTIMORE 5 FROM NEW YORK 27 7-47P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R. MESSRS. DONEGAN AND MURPHY REQUEST PRESENCE OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ROOM FOURTEEN NAUGHT FOUR, US COURT HOUSE, NINE AM, JUNE ONE NEXT. IT IS NOT EXPECTED THAT MRS. CHAMBERS WILL BE CALLED UPON BEFORE JUNE THREE OR SIX. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO TELEPHONICALLY ADVISE MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS OF DATE OF THEIR EXPECTED TESTIMONY IN NY.

SCHEIDT

BOTH ACK AND DISC PLS

WA ZUM NY R 43 WAP

BA NY R5 BA

DISC

RECORDED - 76 74-1333-3190

F B I

23 JUN 2 1949

60 JUN 6 1949

Kisseloff-5995

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 26, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM; PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

A review of the photographic prints prepared from microfilm "C", otherwise known as grand jury exhibit #48, reflects that the question of the availability to ALGER HISS of the particular document depicted in these photographs may arise in the course of the forthcoming trial of HISS. Of particular concern is the fact that the prints referred to, depict carbon copies of an original State Department document, and the question arises as to how a carbon copy became available to HISS. It is of course realized that information has previously been received that HISS, because of his position in the State Department, would have had any files available to him.

However, SAAG DONEGAN and AUSA MURPHY desire that an effort be made to determine the policy of the State Department at the time, in so far as the preparation and distribution of carbon copies was concerned.

The particular prints referred to are as follows: 1 - QC74 and QC75 are photographs of a carbon copy of a memorandum dated 1/8/38 from HARRY C. HAWKINS to Mr. SAYRE. This memorandum begins, "I am returning the German aide-memoire which you sent me on November 23.....", and closes with the initials TA:HH:JRD.

WALTER ANDERSON of the State Department has explained that the initials JRD indicated the identity of the stenographer who prepared this memorandum. It is desired that an effort be made by the Washington Field Office to determine the identity of the stenographer, her present whereabouts and thereafter, she be interviewed as to the practice in relation to the preparation and distribution of carbon copies of a memorandum such as pictured in these prints.

DEFERRED RECORDING

2 - QC76 to QC91 inclusive, consists of photographs of a carbon copy of a sixteen page memorandum dated December 31, 1937, from a Mr. DARLINGTON to Mr. HAWKINS. This memorandum commences, "I am returning the Aide Memoire which was handed to Mr. WELLES.....", and closes with the initials TA:DARLINGTON MPD. In this instance, it is likewise desired that the identity of the stenographer having the initials MPD be determined and if possible she be interviewed with a view to ascertaining the practice of the State Department and her particular office in preparing and distributing carbon copies of a document such as this.

3 - QC92 to QC95 consists of a four page memorandum prepared by Mr. DARLINGTON and dated December 31, 1937, which commences, "The United States Government has devoted careful study to the Aide Memoire...." This memorandum bears the identical initials of that set forth above, and in this instance

cc Washington Field (NSD)

JJD:JF 60 JUN 6-1949

65-14920

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F B I

23 JUN 2 1949

Kisseloff-5996

it is likewise desired that the unidentified stenographer, MPD, be interviewed along similiar lines, concerning a memorandum of this type.

In a recent interview in New York City, of Mr. WALTER H. ANDERSON, Chief of the Records Branch, Division of Communications and Records, State Department, ANDERSON was queried concerning the practices of the State Department and its stenographers in these matters, but ANDERSON was unable to supply a satisfactory answer. In addition to the interview of the two aforementioned stenographers, it is desired that an effort be made to determine from a responsible official of the State Department, the definite rule or practice in the State Department in 1937 and 1938 as to the distribution of original and carbon copies of documents of this type. It is believed highly probably in instance #1, set forth above, that a carbon as well as an original copy of this memorandum, was sent to Mr. SAYRE, which would account for the possession by HISS of a carbon copy, rather than an original. Since the trial of ALGER HISS is scheduled to commence on Tuesday, May 31, 1949, it is desired that this matter be given very expeditious attention, and a summary of the results teletyped to this office.

WFO handling
5-31-49
per Zander, WFO.
MJ

Kisseloff-5997

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 25 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI DETROIT 5-25-49 4-48 PM EST SSB

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASH FIELD AND NYC URGENT

JAHAM. BURNETTA FISHER LEFT WASHINGTON, DC, JAN FORTY FIVE. THOSE REMAINING AT ELEVEN TWENTY SEVEN FORTY EIGHTH PLACE, N. E., WERE MARY EASTER AND VERNON AND LOUISE MARLOW, ALL OF WHOM ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE KNOWN THE TYPEWRITER REMAINED AT MARLOW RESIDENCE. FISHER BELIEVES TYPEWRITER CAME INTO HER POSSESSION IN FORTY ONE AND STAYED IN HER EXCLUSIVE POSSESSION UNTIL FORTY FIVE. FISHER STATES HEARD THAT TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN HER BROTHERS BY MRS. ALGER HISS, BUT DOES NOT KNOW SOURCE OF INFO. FISHER DID NOT USE TYPEWRITER IN CONNECTION WITH STUDIES AND RECALLS USING IT ON ONLY TWO OCCASIONS, ONCE TO PREPARE HYGIENE NOTEBOOK AND ON BIOLOGY PAPER. STATEMENT OBTAINED.

O-CONNOR

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/97 BY

ACK IN ORD

W A 5-53 PM OK FBI A XXX WA FEJ

NY OK FBI NYC MAR

DISCV

RECORDED - 76

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121-1333-3192

EF EB K

23 JUN 2 1949

60 JUN 6-1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-5998

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 5-25-49 5:15 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC

ROUTINE

JAHAM. RE WIRE DATED MAY TWENTY FOUR LAST, REQUESTING CRIMINAL RECORDS ON CATLETTS. NO IDENTIFIABLE RECORD FOUND AT METROPOLITAN PD ON CLAUDIE OR PERRY M. CATLETT. PD RECORDS REFLECT RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C., NEGRO, ARRESTED SEPTEMBER NINE, THIRTY NINE, AGE SIXTEEN, QUOTE DISORDERLY DASH CRAPS UNQUOTE, RELEASED TO JUVENILE COURT; ARRESTED OCTOBER TWENTY NINE, FORTY FOUR, AGE TWENTY TWO, QUOTE DISORDERLY UNQUOTE, FORFEIT TEN DOLLARS; ARRESTED MARCH THIRTY, FORTY FIVE, AGE TWENTY THREE, QUOTE DISORDERLY UNQUOTE, FORFEIT FIVE DOLLARS. JAMES RALPH CATLETT, TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT, P STREET, N. W., NEGRO, ARRESTED MARCH THIRTY, FORTY FIVE, AGE, SEVENTEEN, QUOTE DISORDERLY UNQUOTE, RELEASED TO PARENTS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/ss

HOTEL

JJM: smf
74-94

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

74-1333-3193

FBI

JUN 2 1949

60 JUN 6 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: May 25, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

100192

Re Detroit teletype dated May 18, 1949, wherein it was stated that BURNETTA FISHER (nee CATLETT) advised she was formerly employed by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C. The Washington Field Office was requested to review the CSC records for possible typewritten specimens submitted by FISHER.

A review of the CSC records disclosed that FISHER's record of employment is maintained on a microfilm roll labeled "CSC Personnel Files for 1943 - Fehring, Helen D. to Flanagan, Gertrude M.". The CSC representatives advised that the originals of the material in the microfilm roll had been destroyed.

A review of the microfilm records in this roll disclosed U. S. CSC Form 375 (September, 1941) with heading, "Temporary Appointment, Transfer, Reinstatement, or Promotion, etc", which was filled out in typewriting and signed by Mrs. BURNETTA P. FISHER on October 3, 1942.

Reference microfilm roll is being transmitted herewith to the FBI Laboratory with the request that the Laboratory compare Form 375, mentioned above, with typewritten specimens Q-6 through Q-69, previously submitted in this case, in an effort to establish an identification.

It is requested that the New York and Washington Field Offices be advised of results of such comparison.

The CSC provided photostats of the front and back of Form 375 (originally one sheet), which were made from the microfilm records. These photostats are also transmitted herewith for use by the Laboratory and they need not be returned.

The Laboratory is requested to return the microfilm roll to the Washington Field Office as soon as appropriate comparison is completed so that the roll may be replaced in the records of the CSC.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 5/26/49

RECORDED - 76 74-1333-3194

F B I

JJM:cl
74-94
Enclosures

INDEXED - 76 23 JUN 2 1949

cc - New York

60 JUN 6-1949

Kisseloff-6000

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 24, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Rebutel May 20, 1949, and report of FBI Laboratory dated May 23, 1949.

Specimen K-740, an application for Federal employment dated July 26, 1947, bearing the name STAFFORD JIMMY McQUEEN, 1207 Park Road, N. W., apartment 101, Washington, D. C., was examined and it was concluded that the machine which was used to type Q-6 through Q-69 was the same machine which typed K-740.

Renytel to the Bureau and Washington Field Office dated May 17, 1949, at 9:23 P. M., wherein the Washington Field Office was advised that JAMES McQUEEN was interviewed by agents of the New York Office at his home, 84 Marion Street, Brooklyn, New York on May 16, 1949, at which time he advised that he believed that there were typewritten papers in a leatherette chest which he had left at the residence of his father-in-law, IRA LOCKEY.

Specimen K-740 is being forwarded herewith to the New York Division. This specimen was obtained from BERTHA HALL, 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. on May 19, 1949, by Special Agents CARL N. DeTEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER, and it was located in a leatherette box which BERTHA HALL stated contained personal papers of JAMES McQUEEN and his wife, PEGGY McQUEEN.

The New York Division is requested to re-interview JAMES McQUEEN in order to have him identify Specimen K-740 and in order to have the signature which appears on this specimen authenticated.

ASB
Brent
Jo

LGZ:cl
74-94

cc - New York (encl)
(Registered Mail)
(Special Delivery)

RECORDED - 76
INDEXED - 76

74-1333-3195
F BB II

23 JUN 2 1949

60 JUN 6-1949

Kisseloff-6001

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:
SAC, Washington Field — May 23, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on May 20, 1949. This report confirms and supplements the Bureau's wire to New York dated May 20, 1949.

Re:
JULIAN

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-24
LAB. NO. 74-1333
-79982 BU

Examination requested by:
Washington Field

Reference:
Letter dated May 20, 1949

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter

Examination requested:
Document

Specimens:

K739 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated September 11, 1947, to Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Helabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, 19, Md., from STAFFORD J. McCUEN, 1856 - Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.

K740 An Application for Federal Employment dated July 26, 1947, bearing the name STAFFORD JULY McCUEN, 1207 Park Road, N.W., Apt. #101, Washington 10, D. C.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that the machine which was used to type .6 through .69 was the same machine which typed K740 which is listed above. The characters appearing on specimen K740 correspond most closely to the typewriting standards in the Laboratory for Woodstock pica type spaced ten letters to the inch.

RECORDED - 76
INDEXED - 76

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
MAY 24 1949
FBI - WASHINGTON

3196

It was concluded that .6 through .69 was not typed by the machine which typed K739 listed above. The typewriting characters appearing on this specimen correspond most closely to the standards in the Laboratory for Royal enlarged elite type spaced twelve letters to one inch.

Pursuant to the request of the Washington Field Office, specimens K739 and K740 will be returned to the Washington Field Office immediately after appropriate photographs have been made for the Laboratory files.

Kisseloff-6002

2 - New York — 1 - Philadelphia — 1 - Baltimore

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Fisher
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

~~SECRET~~

DECODE OF A DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 388 FROM SIS NUMBER 113 DATED MAY 25, 1949 AT MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. RE BUREAU LETTER MAY 5. LEGAL ATTACHE, WITH DIFFICULTY, ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH JOHN HERRMANN, HOWEVER ON MAY 24 WHEN INTERVIEW WAS TO TAKE PLACE, HERRMANN-S WIFE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HE WAS IN BED WITH PERFORATED ULCER AND UNDER DOCTOR-S ORDERS COULD NOT BE INTERVIEWED. ADDRESS SHE FURNISHED IS THAT OF SMALL CLINIC OF DOCTOR JOSE ESPINOSA. PLEASE ADVISE IF PREVIOUS HISTORY OF HERRMANN REFLECTS HE IS A BONA FIDE INVALID.

RECEIVED 5-25-49 5:31 P.M. LL

RECORDED - 14

174-1333-3197
F B I

INDEXED - 76

23 JUN 2 1949

Letter to AG 5-31-49
ASB

5
ASB

cc: Mr Harris
cc: Mr Fletcher

Classified by 2350 WPB/BAW 11/26/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Declassified by GTT/DK 4/29/76

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 17 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

60 JUN 6-1949

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-6003

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 2 1949

TELETYPE

BUREAU 2 AND NEW YORK 3 FEOM PHILA 5-28-49 2-15 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAN. RENYTEL MAY TWENTY SEVEN. FRANKLIN PRICE HAS RECEIVED GOVT SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM. K DASH THIRTY FIVE WAS FORWARDED TO BU MARCH TWO. IT IS ASSUMED THIS SPECIMEN HAS BEEN SENT TO NY BY BU FOR TRIAL. JOS. R. BOUCOT HAS RECEIVED DEFENSE SUBPOENA AND IS EXPECTED TO TESTIFY THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THAT DAVID BREEN AND CHAMBERS WERE THE SAME PERSON. ALSO THAT HE NEVER SAW ALGER HISS IN THE SMITHTOWN, PA. AREA. HARRY MARTIN HAS NO EXPLANATION TO OFFER RE DISCREPANCIES CONCERNING FANSLER DASH MARTIN WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER. MAINTAINS THIS MACHINE WAS PURCHASED IN ~~INXXX~~ NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN FROM SALESMAN THOMAS GRADY. MARTIN DOES NOT RECALL GRADY USING SALES COMMISSIONS TO PURCHASE INSURANCE. NO RECORD OF BIRTH OF CHAMBERS CHILD, JOHN, AT DOYLESTOWN ~~HOPXXX~~ HOSP. IN FALL OF THIRTY SIX UNDER NAME OF EITHER CHAMBERS OR BREEN. REPORT DICTATED TODAY.

CORRECTION SIXTH LINE DOWN 7 AND 8 WORD SAW ALGER HISS, ETC

BOARDMAN

END

WA ACK AND DISC

NY ACK AND DISC

PHILA R 2 WAXSH

ALSO RE RELAY

PH R 3 NY

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

100-1333-3198

F B I

23 JUN 2 1949

60 JUN 6-1949

Kisseloff-6004

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 26, 1949

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN

This office is in receipt of the following letter from subject WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN under date of May 24, 1949.

"Recently I have accepted appointment as Associate Professor of Biochemistry at the Medical-Dental School, University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama. I will be in Birmingham after June 1, but my family will probably remain in Appleton several months until the housing situation is settled.

"If for any reason you desire to contact me again, I hope that you will do it with a minimum of embarrassment for me. I suggest that an appointment by telephone or mail be made. I will continue to show complete cooperation if consideration is given to my position."

For the information of the Birmingham Office, PIGMAN was named by CHAMBERS as a regular contributor of information to CHAMBERS at the time CHAMBERS operated an espionage ring in Washington, D. C. in 1936-38. PIGMAN was at that time employed in the Bureau of Standards. He has been interviewed by agents of the Milwaukee Office and has denied knowing CHAMBERS or any other persons connected with the espionage ring operated by CHAMBERS.

Since the first of the year, PIGMAN has been on a leave of absence from his position as a research chemist at the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, Wisconsin. He has indicated in his letter that commencing June 1 he will be located in Birmingham.

New York is origin in this case. RUC.

CEL/er
65-786

CC - New York (65-14920)
Birmingham

RECORDED - 76 74-1333-3199
F IB I

23 JUN 2 1949

60 JUN 6-1949

Kisseloff-6005

MAY 28, 1949 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

3200

WAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. REURTELS MAY TWENTYSEVEN. SA F. E. WEBB WILL REPORT NINE AM MAY THIRTYONE AS REQUESTED. HE WILL HAVE PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENTS AND CAMERA. ASSUMED THIS IS PRETRIAL CONFERENCE AND REQUEST IF POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE TO HAVE CONFERENCE SHORTLY AFTER NINE AM AS INDICATED SO THAT AGENT WEBB CAN MEET ANOTHER COMMITMENT SAME DAY. PHOTOGRAPHS YOU REQUESTED TRANSMITTED SPECIAL DELIVERY TODAY.

HOOVER

74-1333
FEW:RH

RECORDED - 126

COPIES DESTROYED
169 DEC 17 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAY 28 12 22 PM '49
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-6006

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lo[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. P[illegible]
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 28 27 7-14P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R. RECORDS NY INDICATE THAT LEICA CAMERA OWNED BY FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN IS IN POSSESSION OF BUREAU LABORATORY. MESSRS. DONEGAN AND MURPHY REQUEST THAT THIS CAMERA BE BROUGHT TO NY BY F. E. WEBB OF THE TECHNICAL LAB WHEN HE COMES TO NY TO TESTIFY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Called Laboratory

Webb advised 5-27-49

RECORDED - 174-1333-3200

5-28-49

23 JUN 1949

Kisseloff-6007

5-29-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE NY TEL MAY TWENTYSEVEN, SEVEN DASH NINETEEN PM. SIGNED STATEMENTS OF ALGER HISS DATED JUNE TWO, FORTYSEVEN BEING FORWARDED TO NEW YORK REGISTERED MAIL. SIGNED STATEMENTS OF MRS. VIRGINIA O. MC INTYRE, STEPHEN W. WALTER, TENTELL CHIFFENS WERE FORWARDED TO NEW YORK OFFICE AS ENCLOSURES WITH THE REPORT OF SA CARL N. DETEMPLE DATED FOUR DASH ELEVEN DASH FORTYNINE AT WASHINGTON. RE INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. KATHLEEN GOOSBY, MRS. CORA MC COLLUM, MRS. ELIZA GREEN, MRS ROBERT BOWIE SEE REPORTS OF SA COURTLAND J. JONES DATED ONE DASH TWENTYEIGHT DASH FORTYNINE AND FOUR DASH TWENTYEIGHT DASH FORTYNINE AT WASHINGTON. SIGNED STATEMENT OF CHARLES E. FRIZZELL DATED TWO DASH FIVE DASH FORTYNINE WAS FORWARDED TO NEW YORK AS ENCLOSURE WITH REPORT OF SA COURTLAND J. JONES DATED THREE DASH FOUR DASH FORTYNINE AT WASHINGTON. SIGNED STATEMENT OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH EXECUTED TWELVE DASH SIX DASH FORTYEIGHT FORWARDED TO BUREAU ON TWELVE DASH SEVEN DASH FORTYEIGHT. BUREAU ADVISED WFO ON THREE DASH ONE DASH FORTYNINE THAT THIS STATEMENT WAS FORWARDED NEW YORK OFFICE BUREAU LABRATORY REQUESTED TO FURNISH NEW YORK WITH PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF K SEVEN THREE ONE AND K SEVEN THREE TWO.

HOTTEL

3201

74-94
LGZ-PEE

INDEXED
RECORDED

Kisseloff-6008

CJJ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WA H FIELD 5-31-49 9:15 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. PERRY M. CATLETT REINTERVIEWED MAY TWENTYNINE, LAST, AT WHICH TIME HE STATED HE RECEIVED WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER FROM ALGER HISS DURING PERIOD OF MOVE FROM THIRTIETH PLACE TO VOLTA PLACE, NW. IN ELABORATION, STATES THAT HE COULD HAVE RECEIVED MACHINE PRIOR TO MOVE OR SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER MOVE TO VOLTA PLACE. STATES TOOK MACHINE TO TYPEWRITER SHOP FOR REPAIR IN WARM WEATHER, THAT IT COULD HAVE BEEN WITHIN ONE WEEK AFTER RECEIPT OF SAME AND NOT MORE THAN THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AFTER RECEIVING IT FROM HISS. ATTENTION DIRECTED TO REPORT OF SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, DATED MAY TWENTYSIX, LAST, AT WASHINGTON, DC, WHICH REFLECTS THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY LEASED SPACE AT NORTHWEST CORNER OF CONNECTICUT AVENUE AND K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, FROM SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT TO SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY. THIS PUTS DATE OF RECEIPT OF INSTANT TYPEWRITER SUBSEQUENT TO APRIL, THIRTYEIGHT. SIGNED STATEMENT REFLECTING ABOVE BEING FORWARDED TODAY SPECIAL DELIVERY.

3202

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

HOOVER

5-29-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAMAN, PERJURY, ESP. R. RE NY TEL MAY TWENTYSEVEN, SEVEN DASH NINETEEN PM.

SIGNED STATEMENTS OF ALGER HISS DATED JUNE TWO, FORTYSEVEN BEING FORWARDED TO NEW YORK REGISTERED MAIL. SIGNED STATEMENTS OF MRS. VIRGINIA O. MC INTYRE, STEPHEN W. WALTER, SENTELL CHIFFENS WERE FORWARDED TO NEW YORK OFFICE AS ENCLOSURES WITH THE REPORT OF SA CARL N. DETEMPLE DATED FOUR DASH ELEVEN DASH FORTYNINE AT WASHINGTON. RE INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. KATHLEEN GOOSBY, MRS. CORA MC COLLUM, MRS. ELIZA GREEN, MRS ROBERT BOWIE SEE REPORTS OF SA COURTLAND J. JONES DATED ONE DASH TWENTYEIGHT DASH FORTYNINE AND FOUR DASH TWENTYEIGHT DASH FORTYNINE AT WASHINGTON. SIGNED STATEMENT OF CHARLES E. FRIZZELL DATED TWO DASH FIVE DASH FORTYNINE WAS FORWARDED TO NEW YORK AS ENCLOSURE WITH REPORT OF SA COURTLAND J. JONES DATED THREE DASH FOUR DASH FORTYNINE AT WASHINGTON. SIGNED STATEMENT OF HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH EXECUTED TWELVE DASH SIX DASH FORTYEIGHT FORWARDED TO BUREAU ON TWELVE DASH SEVEN DASH FORTYEIGHT. BUREAU ADVISED WFO ON THREE DASH ONE DASH FORTYNINE THAT THIS STATEMENT WAS FORWARDED NEW YORK OFFICE BUREAU LABRATORY REQUESTED TO FURNISH NEW YORK WITH PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF K SEVEN THREE ONE AND K SEVEN THREE TWO.

2 sets photos K 731 + 732
sent N.Y. reg. SD 5/26/49

HOOVER

74-94
LOZ-PEE

Kisseloff-6010

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

CONF TWO STNS

WASH AND WFO 37 FROM NEW YORK 20 9-45 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REBUTEL MAY NINE LAST CONCERNING INTERVIEW WITH IRVING CHARLES VELSON. AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO INTERVIEW VELSON TODAY IN THE OFFICE OF HIS ATTORNEY, SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER, SEVEN SIX BEAVER ST., NYC. VELSON WAS PRESENT IN THIS OFFICE BUT HE MADE NO COMMENTS UPON ADVICE OF HIS ATTORNEY. HE STATED THAT ALTHOUGH HE WAS DESIROUS OF COOPERATING WITH THE US GOVT. IN ANY MATTER CONCERNING A SPECIFIC VIOLATION, HE HAD ADVISED HIS CLIENT NOT TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO POLITICAL ACTIVITY. FOR THAT REASON HE DID NOT DESIRE THAT VELSON BE ASKED ANY QUESTIONS. HE STATED HE HAD THE UTMOST RESPECT FOR THE FBI BUT HIS LEGAL INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW DIFFERED FROM THE INTERPRETATION OF GOVT. ATTYS. AND FOR THAT REASON HE ADVISED ALL OF HIS CLIENTS TO REFUSE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

RECORDED 74 - 3203

20 JUN 1949

SCHEIDT

HOLD PES

TWO COPIES

3 JUN 1949

Kisseloff-6011

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-6794

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1573

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN DIEGO	3-25-49	3-2,24-49	NORMAN S. HIGSON HB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LEONARD HOWARD DE CAUX and wife, CAROLINE, disclaimed any knowledge of espionage activities in Washington, D. C. or elsewhere and state they do not know CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. They acknowledge friendship with the PRESSMANS, STEINS, KRAMER and PERLO but attribute these associations to mutual interest in CIO, PAC and IPP matters and social groups.

California PSC
Investigation
Bureau
ASB

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
New York letter to Bureau, February 12, 1949

DETAILS: This is the joint report of Special Agent EDWARD J. KIRBY and the writer.

cc AAG Campbell
4-1-49
ASB

At Corona del Mar, California:

~~DEFERRED DISCLOSURE~~

MRS LEONARD HOWARD DE CAUX and his wife, CAROLINE, were interviewed at their apartment, which is located at 701½ Poinsettia Street.

After the purpose and scope of the interview were outlined to DE CAUX and his wife, DE CAUX said that he knew nothing concerning the "Chambers Case" except such information as he had read in the newspapers.

COPIES DESTROYED
1989 DEC 17 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1333-3204 RECORDED - 113 INDEXED - 113 EX-15

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5) - Bureau
1 - Special Assistant Attorney Gen. T. J. Donegan, New York, N. Y.
4 - New York (65-14920)
4 - San Diego (1 - San Diego File 100-2949)

FBI
JUN 2 1949

7—2034

He stated categorically that he knew nothing whatsoever concerning espionage activities in Washington, D. C. or elsewhere and that he is certain that none of his former acquaintances in Washington, D. C. were involved with CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

In answer to specific questions, DE CAUX replied that he does not know JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and has never seen him. DE CAUX further denied any acquaintance with ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS but he said that he had seen ALGER HISS on an unspecified date when HISS appeared in a large auditorium in San Francisco. DE CAUX said that he was a member of the audience on this occasion and had absolutely no contact with HISS.

DE CAUX said that since he was not acquainted with either CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS, he was obviously unable to furnish any information regarding any connections which ALGER HISS may have had with CHAMBERS.

In response to a direct question regarding his acquaintance with LEE PRESSMAN, DE CAUX replied that during the eleven and a half years while he served as Editor of the "CIO News" he had become acquainted with several prominent people in labor circles, including PRESSMAN, and that he had shared an office with PRESSMAN during a portion of this period. He added that his friendship with PRESSMAN became closer when the latter moved to Chevy Chase and lived in the neighborhood of the DE CAUX home. He said that he had attended various social functions with PRESSMAN and his wife on numerous occasions.

DE CAUX expressed his admiration for PRESSMAN both professionally and socially and said he is positive that PRESSMAN is not engaged in espionage activities.

Mrs. DE CAUX said that she was a close personal friend of Mrs. PRESSMAN and that they had both been members of the CIO Women's Auxiliary Group in Washington, D. C. She said that at one time or another they had met all of the National Officers in CIO. Mrs. DE CAUX expressed her admiration for Mrs. PRESSMAN and said that she never observed any inclination toward espionage on the part of Mrs. PRESSMAN.

DE CAUX said that he and his wife had accompanied PRESSMAN and his wife to numerous organizational meetings of CIO groups, the Political Action Committee, the Independent Progressive Party and the Chevy Chase Women's Club Forum, at which "all types of matters of public interest" were discussed. He said that the latter was the only organization to which he and his wife were attached in the area of Washington, D. C. other than those directly related to labor matters.

Kisseloff-6013

Mrs. DE CAUX in answer to a direct question, said that she knew ANNIE STEIN in Washington, D. C. and that she had attended meetings of the CIO Women's Auxiliary Group with Mrs. STEIN. Mr. DE CAUX said he knew ARTHUR STEIN only as an officer of the Federal Workers Union and later in connection with activities in the Public Workers Union. DE CAUX and his wife said they had many "organizational contacts" with the STEINS but that they had never associated socially.

DE CAUX said that he had never known HAROLD WARE but that he understood WARE had been dead for many years.

In answer to further direct questions DE CAUX said that he had met CHARLES KRAMER in New York at the Headquarters Office of the Independent Progressive Party. He said that he was not well acquainted with KRAMER but that he considered him to be a "very able man".

During the course of his associations in the Third Party Office at New York City, DE CAUX met VICTOR PERLO, with whom he said he had only "organizational contact". DE CAUX said he also considers PERLO to be a "very able man".

Mrs. DE CAUX said that she did not meet the wife of either KRAMER or PERLO to her knowledge, although they may have been casually introduced during numerous cocktail parties which the DE CAUXS attended while in Washington, D. C.

In response to further direct questions, both DE CAUX and his wife denied knowing J. PETERS (ALEXANDER STEVENS), HENRY HILL COLLINS or NATHAN WITT. He said that while he had lived near Washington, D. C., he and his wife had attended numerous organizational meetings of CIO, PAC and IPP in addition to "those of hundreds of other organizations". DE CAUX said that during the course of many of these meetings he may have met many of the people named above, but that he is unable to remember any of them since he has a notoriously bad recollection concerning names.

DE CAUX said that he knew of absolutely no connections or secret arrangements between any of his former friends in Washington, D. C. except those directly related to labor matters. He insisted that neither he nor his wife observed any activity in Washington, D. C. which would confirm information similar to that which CHAMBERS gave during his appearances before the Un-American Activities Committee.

Kisseloff-6014

LEONARD HOWARD DE CAUX is described as follows:

Age	50
Height	5' 10"
Weight	155
Hair	Sandy - wavy - greying
Eyes	Color indistinct; wears pink tortoise-shell glasses with very thick lens
Nose	Roman
Build	Slim
Complexion	Medium
Peculiarities	Speaks with slight English accent; has intellectual appearance

CAROLINE DE CAUX is described as follows:

Age	45
Height	5' 4"
Weight	125
Hair	Dark Brown - greying
Eyes	Brown
Nose	Short and Straight
Face	Round
Build	Medium
Complexion	Dark

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-6015

SD 65-1573

LEAD

THE SAN DIEGO OFFICE

At San Diego, California:

Will ascertain the source of two deposits of $65.13 each, which were made to the account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the North Park Branch of the Bank of America on September 7, 1940.

Kisseloff-6016

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1573

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN DIEGO	3-25-49	3-2,24-49	NORMAN S. HIGSON HB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LEONARD HOWARD DE CAUX and wife, CAROLINE, disclaimed any knowledge of espionage activities in Washington, D. C. or elsewhere and state they do not know CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. They acknowledge friendship with the PRESSMANS, STEINS, KRAMER and PERLO but attribute these associations to mutual interest in CIO, PAC and IPP matters and social groups.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
New York letter to Bureau, February 12, 1949

DETAILS: This is the joint report of Special Agent EDWARD J. KIRBY and the writer.

At Corona del Mar, California:

LEONARD HOWARD DE CAUX and his wife, CAROLINE, were interviewed at their apartment, which is located at 701½ Poinsettia Street.

After the purpose and scope of the interview were outlined to DE CAUX and his wife, DE CAUX said that he knew nothing concerning the "Chambers Case" except such information as he had read in the newspapers.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
1 - Special Assistant Attorney Gen. T. J. Donegan, New York, N. Y.
4 - New York (65-14920)
4 - San Diego (1 - San Diego File 100-2949)

7—2034

Kisseloff-6017

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

MAY 31, 1949 URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. RE PHILADELPHIA TEL MAY TWENTY-EIGHT LAST. K DASH THIRTY-FIVE FORWARDED TO AAG CAMPBELL, ATTENTION MR. RAYMOND HEARTY, MARCH THREE LAST. ADVISE MESSRS. DONEGAN AND MURPHY.

HOOVER

FLJ:IGS(EEW)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/77 BY sp2 walsp

RECORDED - 72 74-1333-3205

EX-109

MAY 31 3 08 PM '49
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169 DEC 17 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 31 1949

TELETYPE

SENT VIA L 3:01 P M Per F

58 JUN 7 1949

Kisseloff-6018

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-05-2010

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

DATE: May 16, 1949

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; I.S.-R.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASS. BY~~ ~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ ~~OADR~~

It will be recalled that during the investigation of the captioned matter, information was received from CHAMBERS to the effect that one of his superiors in the espionage apparatus was an individual known to him as PETER and later identified to him by WALTER KRIVITSKY as a Colonel BYKOV. The investigation of this matter failed to develop any documentary material or background information applicable to Colonel BYKOV and very little is known concerning him.

By letter dated April 28, 1949, from the Bureau to the Washington Field Office, copy of which was received by this office, entitled "SOVIET DIPLOMATIC COURIERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - R", there was forwarded a report concerning the Soviet diplomatic courier system, as well as a list of known Soviet couriers who have been or at the present time are active as Soviet couriers.

It is not known to this office whether the names of these Soviet couriers were checked against the files of the Bureau, and as a matter of interest, it is noted on the first page of the Soviet diplomatic courier list, three names of couriers having a similar or phonetic spelling of the name BYKOV. These names are as follows:

MIKHAIL IVANOVICH BYCHKOV
PETR ANDREYEVICH BYCHKOV
VLADIMIR VASILYEVICH BYKOV.

Although the probability is remote, it is possible that one of the three above-named individuals could be identical with the Colonel BYKOV identified by CHAMB[illegible], and since the courier list indicates that photographs of these couriers are available, it is suggested that consideration be given to obtaining such photographs and available background material, in order that a comparison of this material could be made with the data available on Colonel BYKOV.

If considered advisable, the further suggestion is made that the photographs of these three individuals be obtained and exhibited to CHAMBERS in order to effect a possible identification.

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ ~~REASON~~ ~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

DFXC:ELC
65-1642

cc: 100-11978

RECORDED - 16

INDEXED - 16

174-1333-3206

F B I

12 JUN 6 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Kisseloff-6019

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

99982

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: FBI Laboratory DATE: May 20, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: ① JAHAM

Remylets May 16, 1949, enclosing specimens of typewriting from the IRA LOCKEY home which had been typed on the Woodstock Typewriter obtained by HISS attorneys from LOCKEY.

There are enclosed herewith two specimens obtained from BERTHA HALL from the leatherette chest at the LOCKEY home which contained personal papers of JAMES McQUEEN, as mentioned in New York teletype May 17, 1949. The first of these specimens is a carbon copy of a letter dated September 11, 1947, to Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore 19, Maryland, from STAFFORD J. McQUEEN, 1856 Kalorama Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. The other specimen is an application for Federal Employment, Standard Form 57, bearing U. S. Civil Service Commission date stamp July 29, 1947, of STAFFORD JIMMY McQUEEN.

It is requested that the FBI Lab compare these documents with the typewriting appearing on Q-6 through Q-69, in instant case, and advise if identical. It is further requested that the FBI Lab advise as to the make of typewriter which was used to type these two specimens. These specimens should be returned to the Washington Field Office for return to the contributor.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT 5/20/49 jl

CWP:cl
74-94
Enclosures

cc - New York

RECORDED - 16
INDEXED - 16

174-1330-3207
F B I
12 JUN 6 1949

FILE

Kisseloff-6020

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 11 25 5-50

DIRECTOR URGENT

F.L.

JAHAM. MESSRS. DONEGAN AND MURPHY REQUEST THEY BE FURNISHED WITH PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR PAST FIVE YEARS OF EDWIN H. FEARON, BUSINESS ADDRESS FIVE NAUGHT TWO GRANITE BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA., EXACT RESIDENCE ADDRESS IN PITTSBURGH UNKNOWN AND J. HOWARD HARING, RESIDENCE ADDRESS EIGHT EIGHT ONE LAKE STREET, NEWARK, N.J., BUSINESS ADDRESS FIFTEEN PARK ROW, NYC. BOTH ARE QUESTIONED DOCUMENT EXAMINERS AND MAY BE EXPERT WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE INASMUCH AS THEY HAVE EXAMINED GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE. TAX RETURNS DESIRED FOR POSSIBLE IMPEACHMENT USE.

SCHEIDT

Ltr to Sec. of Treas. from AG 5-27-49

RECORDED - 16 | 74-1333-3208

F B I

HOLD PLS

ASB

INDEXED - 16 12 JUN 6 1949

JUN 9 1949

Kisseloff-6021

WASHINGTON 4 CHICAGO 2 FROM NEW YORK 31

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN. E. J. CONNELLEY

ALGER HISS CASE CALLED AT ELEVEN FIFTY AM THIS DATE BEFORE JUDGE SAMUEL H. KAUFMAN, SDNY. SELECTION OF JURY COMMENCED IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER. INCOMPLETE AT LUNCHEON RECESS. SELECTION OF JURY WILL CONTINUE IN AFTERNOON SESSION.

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS-R.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 16 124-1383-3095

12 JUN 6 1949

11
44

END

OFF TAPE PLS

ACK PLS

NY R 4 WA ALSO RELAY FOR CGO WA

JUN 9 1949

Kisseloff-6022

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-9549

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH, PA.	5/21/49	5/18,19/49	JOE M. PEARSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Federal and local court employees at Pittsburgh advise FEARON has good reputation as individual and handwriting expert. In 1934, FEARON testified in will contest in Orphans Court of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, that testatrix's signature was a forgery. Court held signature was valid and decision was upheld in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. FEARON has satisfactory credit rating, no criminal record at Pittsburgh.

DEFERRED RECORDING

R U C

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333
New York teletype to Pittsburgh, 5/17/49

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

cc AAG Campbell 5-27-49 FLJ

Mrs. MARY TUTTLE, Clerk, Office of United States Attorney, New Post Office Building, advised that she knew EDWIN H. FEARON and it was her opinion that he was used by the government as a witness in two or three Post Office cases during the early 1930's. She stated that she knew nothing derogatory concerning FEARON but could not give an opinion relative to his reputation and professional standing.

Mrs. TUTTLE inquired of MARIE BURNER, MARY POLANSKY and VENIE FRUITT, all employees of the United States Attorney's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa., and each stated that although they remembered FEARON and knew nothing derogatory concerning him, they could not furnish any information relative to his credibility or qualifications as a handwriting expert.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. E. Thornton SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES: 74-1333-3210

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169 DEC 17 1964

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INDEXED - 16

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2-Washington Field (Info.) (74-94 & 100-20378)
2-Pittsburgh

F B I
12 JUN 6 1949

elk

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Kisseloff-6023

Mrs. G. H. BERGER, Clerk of the U. S. District Court, Western District, New Post Office Building, stated she was employed at that office during the period of the above mentioned Post Office cases, but that she could not recall FEARON.

JAMES I. MARSH, 714 Columbia Building, Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, stated that he was U. S. Attorney at Pittsburgh, Pa., from 1926 to 1936. MARSH advised that he remembered using FEARON as a witness in several cases in which he was the prosecuting attorney. He stated that he only came in contact with FEARON through the U. S. Attorney's Office, and that it was his opinion that FEARON enjoyed a good reputation and good professional standing. MARSH added that he never heard any derogatory information regarding FEARON and it was his present opinion that FEARON must have been a good witness or he would not have been utilized by the government.

ROBERT B. McKINLEY, 714 Columbia Building, Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, advised that he was Assistant U. S. Attorney at Pittsburgh, Pa., from 1931 to 1933. He said he remembered FEARON and as far as he knew, the latter was a reputable man.

H. W. LATIMER, Clerk, Orphans Court of Alleghany County, City-County Building, Diamond and Grant Streets, advised that he was a former agent of the FBI. He stated that he did not know FEARON personally, but that he had heard of him indirectly. LATIMER advised that he had heard nothing which would indicate FEARON was other than of good reputation.

DANIEL E. SWEENEY, Chief Minute Clerk, Orphans Court of Alleghany County, advised he had known FEARON for fifteen or twenty years, and that he knew nothing that would reflect on FEARON's reputation or his ability as a handwriting expert.

CHARLES H. McKIBBON, Prothonotary, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Western District, City-County Building, Diamond and Grant Streets, advised that he had known FEARON since about 1935, and that as far as he knew, FEARON was thoroughly honest and a creditable witness. He advised that he knew of no mistrials resulting from testimony given by FEARON and that in his opinion, FEARON was a conscientious individual who would report the facts as he found them.

Confidential Informant T-1, an employee of Alleghany County, advised FEARON belonged to the Masonic Lodge and that he had been acquainted with FEARON for the last twenty-five years. He stated that he believed FEARON was honest, trustworthy, and fully qualified as a handwriting expert. He

stated that he did not believe FEARON would color his testimony for any individual. He advised that in his opinion FEARON enjoyed a good professional standing within Pittsburgh and the surrounding areas.

Informant T-1 while being interviewed cited a case in which he stated that FEARON testified that the signature on a will was forged and it was further brought out in the testimony at the proceedings that three witnesses had attested the signature of the decedent. He stated that he did not think this testimony reflected on the credibility of FEARON and that he believed FEARON was really honest and conscientious in his opinion concerning the signature on the will.

LEONARD MEDVICH, Clerk, Register of Wills Office of Alleghany County, City-County Building, Diamond and Grant Streets, located the records of the proceedings of the above mentioned trial and the following information was extracted therefrom:

In case tried in the Orphans Court of Alleghany County, Pa., 308 April term, 1934, and re Estate of MARY E. LOWE, decedent, Hon. EDWARD C. CHALFANT, Judge, which came to trial on Monday, May 28, 1934, FEARON furnished testimony concerning validity of the signature of MARY E. LOWE on the will in question, which was signed January 13, 1934. This will was contested by the decedent's son, HAROLD C. LOWE.

In his testimony, FEARON stated that he lived at 1209 South Negley, Pittsburgh, and was engaged as an examiner of questioned documents and had so been engaged for twenty-nine years. In answer to a question concerning his study and experience at such work, he stated that he had studied the leading books on this subject and collaborated with men like ALBERT S. OSBORNE, J. CLARK SILLERS, of Los Angeles, HOWERWOOD of Chicago, and STEIN of New York, and appeared numerous times in court, and engaged in a series of examinations suggested along the line of "Disputed Documents" to discover facts for himself. He said he had testified in Orphans Court, Common Pleas Court and before Grand Juries. He stated that he had been in Pittsburgh about six years.

Exhibits C to Z in this case were checks signed by the decedent as brought out in FEARON's testimony and a comparison was made by FEARON of the signature on the will, MARY E. LOWE, which will was signed on January 13, 1934.

On direct examination the following testimony was brought out:

Q. "Now, Mr. FLAROW, have you compared the proposed signature of MARY E. LOWE on Exhibit 1, dated January 13, 1934, with the signatures on Exhibits B to Z, inclusive; B being the document dated July 23, 1931, and the other letters being the several checks which you have before you?"

(Exhibit 1 is the will in question. B is the will of MARY E. LOWE dated July 23, 1931)

A. "Yes."

Q. "Can you tell whether the signature on Exhibit 1, dated January 13, 1934, was written by the same person who wrote the signature on Exhibits B to Z, inclusive?"

A. "In my opinion it was not."

After this FLAROW gave his reasons for his opinion which was a lengthy testimony of comparison of characters, pen lifts from the paper, and slant of the writing.

Earlier in the proceedings, THOMAS D. BURNS, 749 Stanton Ave., Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa., salesman, real estate and insurance; Mrs. IDA E. McNAUGHT, Stratford Avenue, East End, Pittsburgh; and EDWARD S. MORROCKS, No. 9 Spring St., Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa., cousin of decedent, all testified under oath, as brought out in the record of the proceedings, that they had witnessed the decedent sign the will in question and each testified to the fact that they attested said signature by signing the will as witness to her signature.

The following testimony of Mr. FLAROW was given under cross-examination:

Q. "Now, Mr. FLAROW, it is your conclusion that the disputed signature on exhibit 1 is a forgery?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "And not written by MARY E. LOWE?"

A. "That is right."

Q. "Now, you reach that conclusion, do you, from differences that you find between this signature and the standards?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "In reaching the conclusion that this signature is a forgery, did you take into consideration that three witnesses have fixed their names on it, thereby attesting the signature of MARY E. LOWE?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "You took that into account?"

A. "Yes; I realize that it is a forgery."

Q. "Now, did you also consider that those three subscribing witnesses have appeared in this court and testified under oath that they were present and saw MARY E. LOW sign that paper and that they signed at her request and in her presence?"

A. "I suppose they would have, but that would make no difference in my testimony."

Q. "Did you take into consideration the fact that one additional witness, not a subscribing witness, was a notary public, and a reputable business and real estate man, and a long time resident of Millvale, had come into court and testified on oath that he was present and saw MARY E. LOWE sign that paper...?"

A. "That would not..."

Q. "And that he changed the date in paper just above her signature before she signed it?"

A. "That would not alter my testimony."

It was brought out further in his testimony that Mr. FEARON had received $50.00 advance payment on his fee and he testified that he would receive no more than the original set fee regardless of the results of this trial. He also testified to the fact that he did not know on which side his employers were at the time he was engaged, and stated that he requested that they not tell him the details of the case.

In an opinion handed down by Judge CHALFANT on July 12, 1934, the

will dated January 13, 1934 was ordered to be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of MARY E. LOWE, decedent. On July 23, 1934, an appeal was taken by the contestants of the above will and on March 4, 1935, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania upheld the decision of Orphans Court of Alleghany County.

The records of the Credit Bureau, Inc., 635 Smithfield St., revealed nothing derogatory concerning FARON and reflect that he has a satisfactory credit rating in the city of Pittsburgh.

The records of the Identification Division of the Pittsburgh Police Department and the Alleghany County Detective Bureau are both negative concerning EDWIN H. FARON.

RETURNED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

T-1 is [redacted] b7D
[redacted], Pittsburgh, Pa.,
who requested that his name be kept confidential.

Kisseloff-6029

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-9549

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH, PA.	5/21/49	5/18,19/49	JOE M. PEARSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R; ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Federal and local court employees at Pittsburgh advise PEAROW has good reputation as individual and handwriting expert. In 1934, PEAROW testified in will contest in Orphans Court of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, that testatrix's signature was a forgery. Court held signature was valid and decision was upheld in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PEAROW has satisfactory credit rating, no criminal record at Pittsburgh.

R U C

REFERENCE: Bureau File #74-1333
New York teletype to Pittsburgh, 5/17/49

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. MARY TUTTLE, Clerk, Office of United States Attorney, New Post Office Building, advised that she knew EDWIN H. PEAROW and it was her opinion that he was used by the government as a witness in two or three Post Office cases during the early 1930's. She stated that she knew nothing derogatory concerning PEAROW but could not give an opinion relative to his reputation and professional standing.

Mrs. TUTTLE inquired of MARIE BURNER, MARY POLANSKY and VENIE TRUITT, all employees of the United States Attorney's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa., and each stated that although they remembered PEAROW and knew nothing derogatory concerning him, they could not furnish any information relative to his credibility or qualifications as a handwriting expert.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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5-Bureau
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2-Washington Field (Info.) (74-94 & 100-20378)
2-Pittsburgh

Kisseloff-6030

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 31 1949

TELETYPE

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WASHINGTON 23 CHICAGO 7 FROM NYC 31 8-08P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN E. J. CONNELLEY,

JAHAM. RENYTEL INSTANT DATE RE HISS PERJURY TRIAL. GOVERNMENT IS REPRESENTED BY AUSA THOMAS F. MURPHY AND SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN. DEFENDANT IS REPRESENTED BY LLOYD PAUL STRYKER, HAROLD SHAPIRO, EDWARD C. MC LEAN AND HAROLD ROSENWALD. SELECTION OF TWELVE JURORS AND TWO ALTERNATES COMPLETED AT THREE FORTY PM TODAY. JURY CONSISTS OF TEN MEN AND TWO WOMEN AND BOTH ALTERNATES ARE WOMEN. USDJ KAUFMAN ANNOUNCED THAT INASMUCH AS HE MUST CALL CRIMINAL CALENDAR REMAINDER OF THIS WEEK TRIAL OF THIS CASE WILL COMMENCE ELEVEN THIRTY AM DAILY BEGINNING JUNE FIRST AND CONTINUING THROUGH JUNE THIRD, AFTER WHICH DAILY SESSIONS WILL BEGIN AT TEN THIRTY AM AND END AT FOUR THIRTY PM. AFTER JURY WAS SWORN AND DISMISSED UNTIL TOMORROW, STRYKER MOVED TO DISMISS INDICTMENT ON GROUNDS THAT G.J. TESTIMONY OF HISS ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN, FORTYEIGHT OCCURRED ON LAST DAY OF TERM OF G. J. AND, ACCORDINGLY, COULD NOT HAVE DELAYED OR OBSTRUCTED JUSTICE. FURTHER, THAT THE ALLEGEDLY FALSE TESTIMONY WAS NOT MATERIAL AND, ACCORDINGLY, COULD NOT CONSITITUTE PERJURY INASMUCH

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END OF PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-6031

PAGE TWO

AS MATERIALITY IS INTEGRAL PART OF CRIME OF PERJURY. FURTHER, THAT TESTIMONY GIVEN BEFORE GJ RELATED TO ESPIONAGE OCCURRING IN BALTIMORE AND, ACCORDINGLY, THE G. J. IN SDNY HAD NO JURISDICTION. ALSO, THAT GJ COULD NOT RETURN A TRUE BILL CHARGING ESPIONAGE BECAUSE OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, AND GOVERNMENT NEVERTHELESS WAS TRYING TO "WREAK VENGEANCE" BY INDICTING FOR PERJURY WHEN DEFENDANT HAD IN EFFECT BEEN "ACQUITTED" AS RESULT OF FAILURE OF GJ TO INDICT FOR ESPIONAGE. COURT RESERVED DECISION ON MOTION. OPENING STATEMENTS WILL COMMENCE ELEVEN THIRTY AM, JUNE ONE.

SCHEIDT

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Trans & Cop

cc: Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. L. B. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 5 31 4-10 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY - ESP.-R. REWFOTEL MAY THIRTY LAST. AUSA MURPHY ADVISES DESIGNATION OF ASSOCIATE OF W. EDWARD GALLAGHER, WASHINGTON GAS AND LIGHT CO., FOR HIS APPEARANCE WEDNESDAY, NYC, MEETS WITH HIS APPROVAL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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12 JUN 6 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-6033

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 31, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Renytel April 12, 1949, which advised that Assistant Director E. J. CONNOLLY had requested that efforts be made to identify the original Treasury Department or State Department documents from which the data appearing on the four yellow lined sheets of paper produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial deposition in Baltimore, Maryland, November 17, 1948, in the handwriting of the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE, were taken. It will be recalled that the Washington Field Office asked for and received permission to interview Secretary of the Treasury SNYDER in connection with this matter.

Please be advised that on April 27, 1949, Secretary SNYDER was interviewed and indicated that he would turn over this matter to an Under Secretary in order that it might receive expeditious attention. On this same date, the Secretary of Mr. E. H. FOLEY, Jr., Under Secretary of the Treasury, called and indicated that Mr. FOLEY wished to discuss this matter on April 28, 1949. Accordingly, on the 28th of April, Mr. FOLEY was interviewed at which time he was requested to furnish the following information:

1. Could the information contained on the yellow lined sheets of paper have come from official Treasury Department sources and could this be established from existing Treasury Department records.

2. Would it be improper for this information to be in the possession of an unauthorized person, that is, was this information the type which could be readily gathered from public periodicals.

3. Would this information have been of any material value to an unfriendly power in 1938.

4. If the material originated in State Department documents, a listing of those documents.

5. The name of the person or persons competent to introduce such documents into evidence and to whom a subpoena duces tecum could be issued.

Mr. FOLEY advised that he would take this matter under consideration and would personally see to it that the information desired was obtained.

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12 JUN 6 1949

DDC:cl
74-94

cc - New York

Kisseloff-6034

DDC:cl
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Director, FBI
Re: JAHAM
May 31, 1949

On May 27, 1949, Mr. FOLEY, at his request, was reinterviewed at which time he indicated that he had caused an examination to be made of Treasury Department documents and that in his opinion the information in WHITE's handwriting did come from official Treasury Department documents and that it would have been of material value to an unfriendly power in 1938 and that for this information to be in the hands of an unauthorized person would have been improper. Mr. FOLEY at this time indicated that he was obtaining a list of the pertinent Treasury Department documents and that he would soon supply that list, together with the name or names of individuals competent to produce those documents. Mr. FOLEY advised that most of the information contained in the pertinent papers came to the Treasury Department through the U. S. Department of State and he added that it would have been entirely proper for a technician in the Treasury Department to have furnished this information to a technician in the State Department, presuming that both had an official interest in the subject matter of these documents.

On May 27, 1949, Mr. FOLEY furnished a two page memorandum setting out this information which is being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office in this case. Mr. FOLEY also mentioned as a matter of interest that the book "Red Star Over China", which is mentioned in the papers under the date captioned January 9, 1938, was evidently procured for the Treasury Department Library at the insistence of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. According to Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WHITE was the first person to check out the book from the Library and Mr. FOLEY pointed out that it might be presumed that WHITE prevailed upon Mr. MORGENTHAU to read this book.

Please be assured that this matter is receiving constant and expeditious attention and that when the balance of the information is received from the Treasury Department, a report will be submitted.

Kisseloff-6035

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1949

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 5 & NYC 2 FROM CGO 1 5-58 PM FGK

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHAM, REBULET TO MILWAUKEE MAY TWENTY FIVE LAST. MELVIN O. JOHNSON, SECRETUARY TREASURER, WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS, ADVISED TODAY THAT HIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS FOLLOWED PRACTICE OF STAMPING CONSECUTIVE SERIAL NUMBERS ON TYPEWRITER AS THEY ARE MANUFACTURED AND THAT THEREFORE A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER HAVING SERIAL NUMBER ONE NUMBER HIGHER THAN ANOTHER WOODSTOCK MACHINE WOULD NECESSARILY HAVE BEEN MADE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MACHINE WITH LOWER NUMBER. JOHNSON EXPLAINED THAT SUCH TYPEWRITERS WOULD PROBABLY BE MANUFACTURED ON THE SAME DAY, ALTHOUGH IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR THE ONE WITH LOWER NUMBER TO HAVE PRODUCED AT END OF ONE DAY, WHILE THE NEXT HIGHER NUMBER ONE MAY HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED AT START OF NEXT BUSINESS DAY. RUC.

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12 JUN 6 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/29/77 BY sp2 [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 31 CHICAGO 4 FROM NEW YORK 1 9-10P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN ASST. DIR. E. J. CONNELLEY

JAHAM. FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF HISS PERJURY TRIAL COVERS SESSION OF AFTERNOON OF JUNE FIRST. AT OUTSET, AUSA MURPHY MOVED TO HAVE EXCLUDED FROM COURTROOM ALL WITNESSES WHO PROPOSE TO TESTIFY FOR EITHER GOVERNMENT OR DEFENSE. MOTION WAS GRANTED, BUT EXCEPTION MADE FOR PRISCILLA HISS WHO WAS ALLOWED TO REMAIN. IT WAS NOTED THAT WHEN COURT ANNOUNCED HIS RULING, TIMOTHY HOBSON LEFT COURTROOM. FIRST GOVERNMENT WITNESS WAS ADELAIDE E. LOWE, SECRETARY OF GJ WHICH RETURNED HISS INDICTMENT. SHE TESTIFIED THAT SUCH GJ WAS INVESTIGATING SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AGAINST US, THAT IT HEARD OVER EIGHTY WITNESSES, THAT PART OF GJ INQUIRY WAS INTO POSSIBLE ESPIONAGE VIOLATIONS, AND THAT BOTH HISS AND CHAMBERS TESTIFIED BEFORE THAT GJ, ALSO THAT HISS TESTIFIED ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN LAST. ON CROSS EXAMINATION BY STRYKER IT WAS DEVELOPED THAT HISS TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ FROM DECEMBER SIX THROUGH ELEVEN INCLUSIVE, AND ALSO ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN THROUGH FIFTEEN, FORTYEIGHT. IT WAS BROUGHT OUT IN EARLIER APPEARANCES HISS HAD BEEN ASKED SUBSTANTIALLY SAME QUESTIONS AS HE WAS ASKED ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN, AND THAT HE HAD DENIED ON THOSE

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12 JUN 6 1949

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EARLIER OCCASIONS HIS ALLEGED GIVING OF DOCUMENTS TO CHAMBERS AND SEEING HIM AFTER NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. IT WAS ALSO BROUGHT OUT THAT HISS TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN AT HIS OWN REQUEST, AND THAT GJ CEASED ITS SESSION SOMETIME AFTER FOUR P.M. THAT DAY. STRYKER WAS APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO ASCERTAIN EXACTLY WHAT TIME OF DAY INDICTMENT OF HISS WAS VOTED. ALSO ASKED THE WITNESS IF THERE HAD BEEN CALLED TO ATTENTION OF GJ THE PUBLIC STATEMENTS OF CONGRESSMAN NIXON TO EFFECT THAT INDICATIONS WERE THAT CHAMBERS WOULD BE FIRST PERSON INDICTED FOR PERJURY. WITNESS REPLIED SHE HAD NEVER HEARD OF OR READ SUCH STATEMENTS. SECOND AND THIRD GOVERNMENT WITNESSES WERE LOUIS BENSON AND BENEDICT DE BUFF, BOTH GJ REPORTERS WHO TESTIFIED TO HAVING TAKEN DOWN TESTIMONY OF HISS BEFORE GJ AND NOTES OF BOTH SHOWING STATEMENTS OF HISS SET OUT IN INDICTMENT WERE INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE. STRYKER QUESTIONED BOTH AS TO EXACT TIME ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN LAST WHEN GJ CONCLUDED ITS SESSION AND WHETHER HISS HAD ON PREVIOUS GJ APPEARANCES BEEN ASKED SIMILAR QUESTIONS AND MADE SIMILAR ANSWERS. BOTH TESTIFIED THAT THEY COULD NOT RECALL EXACTLY WHAT TIME GJ CONCLUDED ITS SESSION, BUT DID TESTIFY THAT HISS HAD BEEN ASKED IN COURT SESSIONS SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR QUESTIONS TO THOSE PROPOUNDED ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN AND WHICH FORM BASIS OF INDICTMENT. FOURTH WITNESS WAS DONALD L. JONES, AN EM-

END OF PAGE TWO

PLOYEE OF CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO., WASHINGTON, WHO TESTIFIED FROM RECORDS AS TO DATES OF TELEPHONE SERVICE FURNISHED HISS AT VARIOUS WASHINGTON RESIDENCES, COMMENCING JUNE THIRTEEN, THIRTYTHREE, AND CONTINUING UNTIL NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN. FIFTH WITNESS WAS DWIGHT E. HAHN OF THE POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO., WASHINGTON, WHO TESTIFIED FROM CO. RECORDS AS TO ELECTRIC SERVICE FURNISHED HISS AT HIS VARIOUS RESIDENCES THERE. EDWARD B. LONGYEAR, EMPLOYEE OF WASHINGTON GASLIGHT CO., TESTIFIED FROM RECORDS OF THAT CO. RE GAS SERVICE FURNISHED TO VARIOUS HISS RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON. COMPANY RECORDS PRODUCED BY ALL THREE WERE ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE AS GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS AND NONE OF THESE THREE WITNESSES WAS CROSS EXAMINED. LAST WITNESS OF THE DAY WAS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WHO TOOK THE STAND AT THREE FIFTYFIVE P.M. AND TESTIFIED UNTIL FOUR TWENTY FIVE P.M., WHEN COURT WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL ELEVEN THIRTY A.M., JUNE SECOND. UNDER DIRECT EXAMINATION BY AUSA MURPHY, CHAMBERS TESTIFIED HE WAS BORN APRIL FIRST, NINETEEN HUNDRED ONE, IN PHILA., IDENTIFIED HIS PARENTS, DESCRIBED HIS EARLY EDUCATION, HIS GOING TO WILLIAMS COLLEGE BUT DECIDING TO WITHDRAW THEREFROM, AND HIS SUBSEQUENT ENROLLMENT AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN NINETEEN TWENTY. TESTIFIED HE LEFT IN HIS JUNIOR YEAR, WENT TO EUROPE IN NINETEEN TWENTY

END OF PAGE THREE

THREE, HOWEVER, RETURNED TO US THAT YEAR AND BEGAN STUDYING FABIAN SOCIALISM. RE-ENROLLED IN COLUMBIA, BUT LEFT AFTER TWO OR THREE MONTHS AND JOINED CP IN JAN. NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR. STATED HE WROTE A PLAY ENTITLED "PLAY FOR PUPPETS" UNDER PSEUDONYM OF JOHN KELLY, AND THAT HE WROTE AT LEAST ONE OTHER STORY WHILE AT COLUMBIA PRIOR TO HIS BEING MADE EDITOR OF "MORNINGSIDE", COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LITERARY PUBLICATION. THEN TESTIFIED HE WORKED AS NIGHT SUPERVISOR IN NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY ABOUT A YEAR, DURING WHICH HE WAS ACTIVE IN CP AFFAIRS AND BROUGHT TWO PEOPLE INTO CP. HIS NEXT JOB WAS WITH "DAILY WORKER". CHAMBERS BEGAN TO DETAIL HIS EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES WITH "DAILY WORKER" WHEN STRYKER OBJECTED TO FURTHER BACKGROUND QUESTIONING OF CHAMBERS ON GROUNDS LATTER HAD ALREADY IDENTIFIED HIMSELF SUFFICIENTLY WELL AS A COMMUNIST SO AS TO OBVIATE NECESSITY OF FURTHER TESTIMONY ALONG THAT LINE. COURT THEN DISMISSED JURY UNTIL ELEVEN THIRTY A.M. TOMORROW AND HEARD BRIEF ARGUMENTS FROM MURPHY AND STRYKER RE ADMISSIBILITY OF FURTHER TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS AS TO HIS ACTIVITIES GENERALLY AND CP ACTIVITIES SPECIFICALLY UP UNTIL THE PERIOD NAMED IN THE INDICTMENT. MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT SUCH TESTIMONY DID NOT CONSTITUTE PROVING COMMISSION OF OTHER CRIMES, INASMUCH AS IT IS NOT YET A CRIME TO BELONG TO CP, AND THAT ESPIO-

END OF PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

NAGE ACTIVITIES OF CHAMBERS WERE SO INEXTRICABLY INTERTWINED WITH THE CHARGE AGAINST HISS THAT THERE COULD NOT POSSIBLY BE A LINE DRAWN BETWEEN THE TWO. HE POINTED OUT FURTHER THAT STRYKER IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT HAD DECLARED HE WAS GOING TO SHOW CONCLUSIVELY THAT CHAMBERS WAS NOT A PERSON WHO COULD BE BELIEVED, AND THAT HE WAS GOING TO DO SO BY A DETAILED PORTRAYAL OF THE TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL CHAMBERS REALLY IS. MURPHY ASSERTED THAT GOVERNMENT ACCORDINGLY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SHOW ON DIRECT ALL DETAILS OF CHAMBERS-S ACTIVITIES. COURT REQUESTED BRIEFS OF LAW ON POINT OF ADMISSIBILITY OF SUCH EXPECTED TESTIMONY BY CHAMBERS AND LATTER WILL RESUME HIS TESTIMONY TOMORROW A.M.

SCHEIDT

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AND HOLD

Trans to Cgo-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON ~~XXXXX~~ 13 CHICAGO 3 FROM NYC 1 4-48P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN ASST. DIR. E. J. CONNELLEY

ALGER

JAHAM. HISS PERJURY TRIAL RESUMED AT ELEVEN THIRTY AM TODAY AND AUSA MURPHY MADE OPENING STATEMENT FOR U.S. HE DESCRIBED AND EXPLAINED CRIME OF PERJURY AND OUTLINED MANNER BY WHICH GOVERNMENT WILL PROVE THAT HISS COMMITTED PERJURY TWICE ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN LAST. DECLARED THAT GOVERNMENT WILL OFFER TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS TO SHOW RECEIPT BY HIM OF DOCUMENTS FROM HISS, THEN WILL INTRODUCE DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST AT BALTIMORE, AND WILL OFFER TESTIMONY OF STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE TO PRODUCE ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS TO SHOW TRUE IDENTITY AND NATURE OF DOCUMENTS CHAMBERS PRODUCED. ALSO THE GOVERNMENT WILL SHOW BY FBI EXPERT TESTIMONY THE IDENTITY OF TYPEWRITER ON WHICH WERE PREPARED THE PAPERS CHAMBERS PRODUCED, THAT IS, SIXTYFOUR OF THE SIXTYFIVE TYPED DOCUMENTS. HE DESCRIBED FBI SEARCH FOR TYPEWRITER AND THAT IT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL. TOLD OF ACQUISITION OF SEVERAL SPECIMENS FROM THE MACHINE WHICH AN FBI EXPERT HAD DETERMINED TO BE A WOODSTOCK AND WHICH WAS ALSO DETERMINED TO BE SAME MACHINE ON WHICH WERE PREPARED ABOVE SIXTY FOUR DOCUMENTS. ALSO THAT GOVERNMENT

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WILL OFFER DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF MODUS OPERANDI USED BY CHAMBERS AND HISS, INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OF COLONEL BYKOV. MURPHY CONCLUDED AT ELEVEN FIFTYEIGHT A.M., AND AFTER TEN MINUTE RECESS STRYKER MADE OPENING STATEMENT FOR DEFENDANT AND CONCLUDED AT ONE FIFTEEN PM. STRYKER STATED DEFENSE WELCOMED EXAMINATION OF THE FACTS IN CALM DIGNIFIED SURROUNDINGS AS CONTRASTED WITH KLEIGLIKE ATMOSPHERE OF HCUA HEARINGS, AND STATED ISSUE FOR JURY IS WHETHER OR NOT CHAMBERS CAN BE BELIEVED, OTHERWISE GOVERNMENT CASE FAILS. STRESSED THAT JURY SHOULD CONSIDER RELATIVE MERITS AS TO INTEGRITY AND VERACITY OF ACCUSER AND ACCUSED AND THEREAFTER GAVE BACKGROUND SKETCH OF HISS FROM HIS DATE OF BIRTH IN BALTIMORE THROUGH EDUCATION AT JOHNS HOPKINS AND HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, AT BOTH OF WHICH PLACES STRYKER SAID HISS MADE A DISTINGUISHED RECORD AND DISPLAYED STRONG CHARACTER. MENTIONED HISS-S APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY TO JUSTICE HOLMES, THAT CHARACTER, TRUST AND CONFIDENCE, ALONG WITH SCHOLARSHIP, WERE PRIME REQUISITES, THEN HIS ASSOCIATION WITH BOSTON AND NY LAW FIRMS, THEREAFTER WITH AAA IN WASHINGTON, AND THEN TO FORMER SOLICITOR GENERAL REED-S OFFICE, DURING ALL OF WHICH ASSIGNMENTS HE DISPLAYED GREAT TRUST AND INTEGRITY. THEN TO STATE DEPARTMENT, WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL NINETEEN FORTYSIX OR FORTYSEVEN, WAS TRUSTED MORE AND MORE, AND NEVER FOUND WANTING, DESCRIBED SELEC-

END OF PAGE TWO

TION OF HISS BY FDR TO GO TO YALTA AND TO HANDLE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE, AND THEN WAS MADE SECRETARY OF UNCIO IN SAN FRANCISCO IN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, WHERE DOCUMENTS OF MOST IMPORTANT CHARACTER WERE IN HIS HANDS AND HIS HONOR, INTEGRITY AND VERACITY NEVER QUESTIONED, AND THAT FURTHER WHEN TRUSTEES OF CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT SEARCHED ALL OVER U.S. FOR BEST MAN TO BE PRESIDENT THEREOF, THEY CHOSE HISS. THEN STRYKER REVIEWED SOME OF ACTIVITIES OF CHAMBERS, REMARKED HE BEGAN CHANGING NAMES EARLY IN LIFE, MADE DELIBERATE CHOICE OF JOINING CP IN NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR WHEN CP WAS AN INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW U.S. BY ANY MEANS AND LYING WAS ONE OF ITS CHIEF WEAPONS. THAT CHAMBERS WAS MEMBER OF SUCH CONSPIRACY AT LEAST UNTIL NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND THAT STRYKER DID NOT KNOW HOW MANY CRIMES CHAMBERS HAD COMMITTED DURING THAT PERIOD, BUT DID KNOW THAT ALTHOUGH HE WAS GETTING HIS BREAD AND BUTTER FROM CP HE NEVER FILED AN INCOME TAX RETURN REFLECTING SUCH INCOME. DESCRIBED CHAMBERS AS A THIEF, BLASPHEMER, AND MENTIONED THAT CHAMBERS WROTE A FILTHY BOOK ABOUT CHRIST. DECLARED HE WOULD PROVE BY OWN ADMISSIONS OF CHAMBERS THAT LATTER LEFT CP IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, YET DOCUMENTS HE PRODUCED AND ATTRIBUTED TO HISS ARE ALL DATED IN EARLY THIRTYEIGHT. DREW CONTRAST BETWEEN HISS AND CHAMBERS IN THEIR

END OF PAGE THREE

RESPECTIVE APPEARANCES BEFORE HCUA AND ASKED JURY TO JUDGE CHAMBERS AGAINST A MAN WHO HAS BEEN TESTED AS NO OTHER MAN. DECLARED TIME MAGAZINE WOULD NEVER HAVE HIRED CHAMBERS IF THEY HAD KNOWN HIM THE WAY THE DEFENSE KNOWS HIM, AND THAT IT WAS AFTER ESTHER CHAMBERS WAS INTERROGATED IN BALTIMORE LAST NOVEMBER AND WAS UPSET BECAUSE HER NOTES WERE TAKEN FROM HER WHILE TESTIFYING THAT SHE AND CHAMBERS CONCOCTED THIS FANTASY ABOUT A COLONEL BYKOV. MENTIONED THAT CHAMBERS TESTIFIED HE TOLD BERLE IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE ABOUT HIS ALLEGED CP ACQUAINTANCES ANC ACTIVITIES, BUT THAT BERLE HAS TESTIFIED UNDER OATH THAT CHAMBERS NEVER TOLD HIM HISS WAS A COMMUNIST. SAID CHAMBERS HAD OPPORTUNITY TO TELL MR. MURPHY, A SECURITY OFFICER OF STATE DEPARTMENT, AND FBI OF HIS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES AND OTHER INFO IN HIS POSSESSION, BUT DID NOT DO SO BECAUSE HE DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT COURAGE TO CONCOCT AND TELL SUCH A FABRICATION UNTIL RECENTLY. STRYKER POINTED OUT HISS DID NOT STAND ON HIS RIGHTS BEFORE GJ BUT TESTIFIED FULLY AND EVEN RUSHED IN WITH SPECIMENS FROM HIS TYPEWRITER. MENTIONED THREE OF THE HANDWRITTEN NOTES ARE IN WRITING OF HISS AND DEFENSE BELIEVES FOURTH IS ALSO. POINTED OUT IT WAS HISS WHO MADE BALTIMORE PAPERS AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT AND INSTRUCTED DEFENSE ATTORNEY EDWARD C. MC LEAN TO TURN OVER HEAVEN AND EARTH TO LOCATE THE TYPEWRITER, WHICH MC LEAN FINALLY DID

END OF PAGE FOUR

AFTER SEARCHING CELLARS, GARRETS, ETC. STATED MC LEAN PURCHASED THE TYPEWRITER FROM ITS MOST RECENT OWNER, A TRUCKMAN IN WASHINGTON, AND THAT FBI CAN LOOK AT IT ALL THEY WANT. CONCLUDED BY DECLARING THAT WHEN HISS MET CHAMBERS NO ONE WAS THERE TO WARN HISS ABOUT THIS "MORAL LEPER" AND THAT HISS HAD JUST REGARDED CHAMBERS AS ANOTHER JACK LONDON, IN OTHER WORDS AN ADVENTURER WHO HAD INTERESTING STORIES TO TELL. FIRST GOVERNMENT WITNESS AFTER LUNCH RECESS WILL BE SECRETARY OF GRAND JURY WHICH RETURNED PERJURY INDICTMENT, TO BE FOLLOWED BY TWO GRAND JURY REPORTERS TO TESTIFY TO ACCURACY OF THE INDICTMENT AND TRANSCRIPT OF GJ TESTIMONY.

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WASHINGTON 19 CHICAGO 2 FROM NEW YORK 2 5-32P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN ASST DIR. E. J. CONNELLEY,

JAHAM. THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF THE HISS TRIAL COVERS MORNING SESSION INSTANT DATE. COURT CONVENED AT ELEVEN FIFTY AM, AND CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND FOR FURTHER DIRECT EXAMINATION. TESTIFIED THAT HE READ BOOKS BY THE WEBBS ON FABIAN SOCIALISM, AND ALSO READ THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO IN TWENTYSIX, AND THEREAFTER DECIDED TO JOIN CP. SAID AFTER BEING FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR OF DAILY WORKER, HE WAS MADE ACTING EDITOR UNTIL NINETEEN TWENTY NINE WHEN STALINISTS TOOK OVER CP IN U.S., AND THAT HE WAS SHOCKED AND DISGUSTED BY STALINIST TACTICS. LATTER ANSWER OBJECTED TO, AND ORDERED STRICKEN. HE THEN BEGAN FREE LANCE TRANSLATING FROM GERMAN AND FRENCH, AND FIRST JOB WAS FOR CLIFTON FADIMAN, WHO WAS THEN WITH SIMON AND SCHUSTER, AND "BAMBY" WAS STORY HE TRANSLATED. ALSO DID OTHER TRANSLATIONS INCLUDING "CLASS REUNION", AND "SCORPION". THEN BECAME EDITOR IN CHIEF OF NEW MASSES IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO AND REMAINED SUCH FOR THREE MONTHS. HE TESTIFIED HE WAS MARRIED APRIL, THIRTY ONE IN NYC TO ESTHER SHEMITZ, WHO WAS MEMBER OF JOHN REED CLUB AND CP SYMPATHIZER, AND WITNESSES WERE GRACE HUTCHINS AND ANNA

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ROCHESTER, BOTH COMMUNISTS. THEN TESTIFIED EVERY CP HAS AN OPEN ORGANIZATION, AND A SECRET GROUP KNOWN AS THE UNDERGROUND. STATED HE WAS DISCHARGED FROM HIS POSITION AT NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY BECAUSE HE WAS AGCUSED OF TAKING BOOKS THEREFROM. SAID HE HAD NOT IN FACT TAKEN BOOKS BUT HAD TAKEN TWENTY OR THIRTY FROM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND HAD NEGLECTED EVER TO RETURN THEM. STATED HE WORKED IN UNDERGROUND UNTIL LATE THIRTYTHREE OR EARLY THIRTYFOUR. ON DEFENSE MOTION, COURT SHUT OFF THIS LINE OF QUESTIONING, STATING INSTANT TRIAL NOT CONCERNED WITH DETAILS OF UNDERGROUND WORK OF CHAMBERS. TESTIFIED HE THEN WENT INTO UNDERGROUND OF AMERICAN CP IN EARLY THIRTYFOUR, THAT HE FIRST MET ALGER HISS IN LATE SPRING OR EARLY SUMMER OF THIRTYFOUR. POINTED OUT HISS IN COURT ROOM. SAID HE MET HIM IN A RESTAURANT IN WASHINGTON AND WAS INTRODUCED TO HIM BY HAROLD WARE AND J. PETERS. COURT SUSTAINED DEFENSE-S OBJECTION TO QUESTION AS TO WHO WARE AND PETERS WERE, AND ALSO IF CHAMBERS KNEW THEM BEFORE. STATED CONVERSATION ON THAT OCCASION WAS TO EFFECT CHAMBERS WAS TO HEAD AN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS WHICH WAS TO SUCCEED A PRIOR APPARATUS TO WHICH HISS HAD BELONGED. HISS AT THAT TIME WAS TRIPLE A. NEXT SAW HISS TWO OR THREE WEEKS LATER IN HISS APARTMENT ON

END OF PAGE TWO

TWENTYEIGHTH STREET, AT WHICH TIME PRISCILLA HISS WAS ALSO PRESENT. CONVERSATION WAS GENERAL AND WAS A "GET ACQUAINTED TALK". THAT WAS FIRST TIME HE MET PRISCILLA HISS. SAW THEM REGULARLY THEREAFTER AT LEAST FORTNIGHTLY AND PERHAPS WEEKLY AND ALWAYS SAW HISS AT LATTER-S HOME. HISS HAD GONE WITH NYE COMMITTEE ABOUT JULY OR AUGUST, THIRTYFOUR. CHAMBERS CONTINUED TO SEE HIM UNTIL APRIL, THIRTYEIGHT. CHAMBERS WAS LIVING IN BALTIMORE WHEN HE FIRST MET HISS AND LATER ACCEPTED OFFER OF HISS FOR CHAMBERS TO MOVE INTO HISS-S APARTMENT ON TWENTYEIGHTH STREET ABOUT MAY, THIRTYFIVE. STATED THERE WAS NO RENTAL ARRANGEMENT AND HE DOES NOT BELIEVE HE PAID FOR UTILITIES THERE. STATED HISS IN MEANTIME HAD MOVED TO "P" STREET RESIDENCE AND THAT THE SMALL ITEMS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY WHICH HE MOVED INTO HISS-S HOUSE WERE TAKEN BY HISS IN HIS CAR FROM CHAMBERS RESIDENCE AT NINE NAUGHT THREE ST. PAUL STREET, BALTIMORE, TO TWENTYEIGHTH STREET. CHAMBERS AND FAMILY RESIDED IN TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT APPROXIMATELY SIX WEEKS DURING WHICH PRISCILLA VISITED ONCE FOR LUNCH. CHAMBERS WAS STILL SEEING HISS AT LEAST WEEKLY, STATED PRIOR TO LIVING IN BALTIMORE HE HAD LIVED IN FORT LEE, N.J. AND DAUGHTER HAD BEEN BORN IN NYC. AFTER LEAVING TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT HE MOVED TO NYC WHERE HE STAYED SHORT TIME IN RESIDENCE

END OF PAGE THREE

OF MEYER SCHAPIRO ON FOURTH STREET IN GREENWICH VILLAGE. HE STATED THAT SCHAPIRO NOW COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR. AFTER STAY OF ONE MONTH IN SCHAPIRO RESIDENCE, CHAMBERS MOVED TO SMITHTOWN, PA. TESTIFIED FURTHER THAT WHILE HISS WAS WITH NYE COMMITTEE, CHAMBERS TALKED TO HIM IN "P" STREET APARTMENT IN THIRTYFIVE, COULD NOT FIX EXACT TIME. STRYKER OBJECTED ON GROUNDS PERIOD BEING INQUIRED INTO WAS THREE YEARS PRIOR TO PERIOD MENTIONED IN INDICTMENT AND COURT THEN ASKED CHAMBERS TO GIVE SUBSTANCE OF CONVERSATION. HE TESTIFIED THAT CONVERSATION CONCERNED PROCURING OF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS BY HISS WITH LATTER USING HIS POSITION IN NYE COMMITTEE AS MEANS. STATED HE DID RECEIVE DOCUMENTS AS RESULT OF SUCH CONVERSATION AND THAT HISS PROCURED STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS BEARING ON MUNITIONS TRADE FROM A MR. GREEN OF STATE DEPARTMENT AND GAVE THEM TO CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS RETURNED THEM TO HISS AFTER PHOTOGRAPHING THEM AND TURNED OVER DEVELOPED FILM TO J. PETERS. STRYKER THEN MOVED TO STRIKE ALL ABOVE TESTIMONY AND MOTION WAS DENIED. CHAMBERS WAS THEN ALLOWED TO ANSWER THAT HE FIRST MET J. PETERS ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT. HE STATED ANOTHER CONVERSATION HE HAD WITH HISS WHILE LATTER LIVING ON "P" STREET CONCERNED COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB. SAID HISS DESCRIBED LAMB AS A MUNITIONS BROKER. ON DEFENSE MOTION COURT RULED ABOVE HAD NO RELATION TO SUBJECT MATTER

END OF PAGE FOUR

OF INSTANT TRIAL AND ORDERED IT STRICKEN. FURTHER TESTIFIED THAT HISS NEXT BECAME ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL OF U.S. IN THIRTYSIX AND STAYED IN THAT POST FOR A SHORT TIME. CHAMBERS CONTINUED TO SEE HIM FORTNIGHTLY AT HISS-S HOME AND ALSO SAW PRISCILLA ON SUCH OCCASIONS. SAW HISS IN NYC AT LEAST TWICE, ONE TIME ALONE, ANOTHER TIME WHEN PRISCILLA WAS ALONG AND ONCE WHEN BYKOV WAS PRESENT. TESTIFIED FIRST TIME HE CAME TO NYC FROM WASHINGTON WITH HISS AND THAT IT WAS EARLY SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. PURPOSE WAS SO HISS COULD MEET COLONEL LAMB. ON ANOTHER OCCASION CHAMBERS STATED HE INTRODUCED HISS TO BYKOV IN NYC IN JAN. OR FEB. OF THIRTYSEVEN IN A CAFETERIA ON CHAMBERS STREET. FURTHER, THAT THIS INTRODUCTION OCCURRED WHEN HE AND HISS WENT BY EL TO NINTH AVE. IN BROOKLYN TO RKO PROSPECT THEATER WHERE BY PRE-ARRANGEMENT THEY SAT FOR TIME ON BENCH IN THE MEZZANINE AND FINALLY BYKOV CAME OUT OF THE AUDIENCE AND CHAMBERS INTRODUCED HIM TO HISS. GERMAN WAS SPOKEN AND CHAMBERS WAS INTERPRETER. THE THREE MEN THEN WALKED ALONG GRAND ARMY PLAZA WHENCE THEY WENT TO THE PORT ARTHUR RESTAURANT IN CHINA TOWN. AT THIS POINT MURPHY ASKED CHAMBERS WHO BYKOV WAS AND DEFENSE OBJECTED. NO RULING ON THE POINT BUT AFTER BRIEF BENCH CONFERENCE, JUDGE KAUFMAN ASKED CHAMBERS TO STATE EXACT CONVERSATION AT BROOKLYN THEATER WHEN HE INTRODUCED HISS TO BYKOV. WITNESS

END OF PAGE FIVE

ANSWERED THAT IT WAS NOTHING MORE THAN A FORMAL INTRODUCTION AND THAT THERE WAS NO DISCUSSION DURING SUBSEQUENT WALK OR TRIP TO RESTAURANT AS TO WHO HISS WAS OR WHO BYKOV WAS. CHAMBERS VOLUNTEERED SUCH TALK WAS UNNECESSARY INASMUCH AS EACH KNEW. ON DEFENSE MOTION LATTER STATEMENT WAS STRICKEN. HE TESTIFIED HE HAD PRIOR CONVERSATION WITH HISS ABOUT BYKOV AT HISS-S RESIDENCE IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX OR FIRST DAYS OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. THAT ON THIS OCCASION CHAMBERS DESCRIBED BYKOV TO HISS AS HEAD OF THE UNDERGROUND APPARATUS WITH WHICH CHAMBERS WAS CONNECTED AND WITH WHICH HISS WOULD BE CONNECTED. HE TOLD HIM BYKOV WAS UNIMPRESSIVE IN APPEARANCE BUT ACTUALLY VERY IMPORTANT IN UNDERGROUND. THE COURT THEN TOOK LUNCHEON RECESS.

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WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-3-49 [illegible] AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAMAN. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED THAT JOHN F. DAVIS, ATTORNEY WITH LAWYER, OF SCHOENE, FREEHILL, KRAMER AND DAVIS, WASHINGTON, DC, APPEARED AT PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AS ATTORNEY FOR ALGER HISS ON JUNE TWO, LAST, AND REQUESTED ANY INFORMATION ON PASSPORTS OR PASSPORT APPLICATIONS FOR WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, J. DAVID WIVIAN WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, DAVID BREEN, LLOYD CANTWELL, ARTHUR DWYER, CHARLES WHITTAKER, AND CHARLES ADAMS. SEARCH FOR THIS INFORMATION WILL BE MADE BY THE PASSPORT DIVISION AND WILL BE COMPLETED BY TUESDAY NEXT. IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR DAVIS TO OBTAIN AN ORDER OF THE COURT IN ORDER THAT ANY INFORMATION RESULTING FROM THIS SEARCH BE MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM. IT SHOULD BE RECALLED THAT A PASSPORT WAS ISSUED TO DAVID BREEN ON MAY THIRTEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY-TWO, BY REPORT OF SA J. E. VAN ATTEN, DATED MARCH FIFTEEN, LAST, AT WASHING-

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[redacted] AND NEW YORK FROM WASH [redacted] 6-3-49 9:00 AM URGENT

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JAHAM. RENYLET DATED MAY TWENTYSIX, LAST, DEALING WITH QC SEVENTYFOUR, QC [redacted] FIVE, AND OTHER QC NUMBERS. INITIALS JRD REFER TO JANE R. DUENNER, FORMER STENO IN TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION, STATE DEPARTMENT, NOW MRS. ROBERT CRAWFORD LYON, JR., FIVE SEVEN WEST TWELFTH STREET, NYC. INTERVIEW.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-14928

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK	3/30/49	2/10-3/30/49	JOSEPH M. KELLY

TITLE: ALGER HISS

CHARACTER OF CASE: PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY

SUMMARY REPORT 55462

(JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in written statements furnished to Special Agents of the F. B. I., has declared that he became a member of the Communist Party in 1924, in New York City, when he was given a Communist Party membership card by BENJAMIN WENDEL; that he was a staff employee of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, from 1926 to 1929; that, in the latter year, he ceased party activity as well as his employment with the "Daily Worker," due to an intra-party disagreement, and was inactive in party affairs until 1932, when he became Editor of the "New Masses" in New York City.) After remaining in that post for approximately three months, he was informed by MAX BEDACHT that he had been selected to go into the Communist Party underground apparatus. (CHAMBERS then became active in the party underground in New York City, and functioned therein until late 1935 or early 1936, at which time, he was directed by J. PETERS to proceed to Washington, D. C. and ascertain the background and activities of a Communist Party underground apparatus in Washington, headed by HAROLD WARE, who died in 1936; and the group consisted of the following individuals, in addition to WARE: LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN JACOB ABT, NATHAN WITT, DONALD HISS, VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, and HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

(CHAMBERS was also instructed by PETERS to determine which of the above-named persons, all of whom were then employed in various "New Deal" agencies, might transfer to old established governmental departments and agencies, and thereby, along with others not members of the WARE group, become members of a new apparatus, whose function would be to infiltrate the other agencies and attempt to secure positions therein, which would enable them to influence policy matters toward the Communist Party line, as well as to keep the Party well informed of current activities within the respective departments and agencies.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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CHAMBERS made contact with the above described group as directed, met each of its members, and proceeded to attempt to carry out PETERS' instructions. From the time of his establishing contact with the WARE group, CHAMBERS continued to develop this underground apparatus and by late 1936, he had succeeded in activating the following individuals: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, employed in the Trade Agreements Section, Department of State; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, employed in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; HARRY DEXTER WHITE (now deceased), employed in the Treasury Department; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, employed by the Railroad Retirement Board; and DONALD HISS, employed in the Department of State. CHAMBERS had met ALGER HISS in 1935, when HISS was employed by the United States Senate Munitions Committee; this meeting occurred in a downtown restaurant in Washington, D. C., WARE and probably J. PETERS were present. The latter was already acquainted with ALGER HISS, and CHAMBERS believes HISS had been a member of the WARE group prior to the time that CHAMBERS met its members. This initial meeting between CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS soon resulted in a close friendship between them and CHAMBERS saw HISS at frequent intervals thereafter in Washington.

In late 1936 in New York City, CHAMBERS was introduced by J. PETERS to a Russian whom he subsequently learned was BORIS BYKOV. Until this time, CHAMBERS had been functioning under orders from PETERS with respect to his underground work. BYKOV immediately assumed supervision of CHAMBERS' activities as well as those of the Washington apparatus, and expressed a strong desire to meet those members of the group who appeared to be in the most strategic places of employment and to "put them in a productive frame of mind." Accordingly, CHAMBERS arranged for BYKOV to meet HISS at a movie theatre in Brooklyn, New York; this meeting took place as scheduled in the Spring of 1937, with CHAMBERS acting as interpreter from German, inasmuch as BYKOV could not speak English, and HISS agreed to BYKOV'S request that he commence furnishing State Department documents to CHAMBERS for transmittal to BYKOV.

Pursuant to BYKOV'S desire to meet members of the WARE group, CHAMBERS also arranged for BYKOV to meet ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

Shortly after the HISS-BYKOV meeting, CHAMBERS began to receive State Department documents from HISS on a regular basis, the transmittals occurring on personal meetings between them in the HISS residence in Washington at intervals of a week or ten days, with few exceptions, such as times when HISS was on vacation, or other circumstances prevented such meetings. This arrangement continued until approximately April, 1938, when CHAMBERS severed connections with the Communist Party and BYKOV; he fixes the time of his defection as the second week of April, 1938. During

this period, CHAMBERS also received United States Government documents from WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, employed in the United States Bureau of Standards, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, employed in the United States Treasury Department, and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, an employee of the Department of State, although at less frequent intervals and consequently on a lesser quantitative basis. All such material received by CHAMBERS from the above-mentioned persons, with the exception of ALGER HISS, consisted of original Government documents. In the beginning, ALGER HISS supplied only original Government documents, but commencing in the Summer of 1937, he began to turn over to CHAMBERS typewritten excerpts and summaries of such documents, as well as continuing to furnish originals of other Government documents. For the first few months of this operation, CHAMBERS himself photographed the documents with a Leica camera in a Baltimore apartment made available by DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, who was known to CHAMBERS as DAVID CARPENTER. Later, ZIMMERMAN himself was utilized to perform this photographic work in Washington and, in addition, an individual known to CHAMBERS as "FELIX" and identified as FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, in Baltimore, also was used to photograph some of the documents supplied by HISS and probably handled the RENO material in addition while ZIMMERMAN handled the photography of the WADLEIGH and PIGMAN documents. The developed films would then be turned over to BYKOV by CHAMBERS.

During the above period of operations, BYKOV made available for work with CHAMBERS another agent who was available for photographic work as needed, one "KEITH," now identified as WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, Los Angeles, California, and who terminated his supposed activity about the time CHAMBERS broke with Communist Party.

CHAMBERS, in 1937, had begun to consider seriously the advisability of divorcing himself completely from the Communist Party and his current espionage activities, and by early 1938 he had decided definitely to sever all such connections. He was still meeting ALGER HISS, WADLEIGH, PIGMAN and WHITE when he reached this decision and he began to accumulate documentary material he received from these persons rather than deliver it to BYKOV. Shortly after, he accomplished his break from the Party in 1938 and his consequent discontinuation of espionage activities; CHAMBERS delivered to NATHAN L. LEVINE, his wife's nephew, for safekeeping, the following material which he had accumulated:

(A) 65 typewritten pages of documents given him by ALGER HISS;
(B) 4 small notes in handwriting of ALGER HISS;
(C) 4 sheets of paper in handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE;
(D) 3 cans of undeveloped film; and
(E) 2 strips of developed film.

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Items A and B above consist of 64 typewritten documents which can be identified as written on the typewriter of ALGER HISS, maintained in his home at Washington, D. C., 1 document written on typewriter, the ownership of which has not been determined, and 4 hand written memoranda in pencil which are in the handwriting of ALGER HISS.

These are either copies in whole or part or the paraphrased substance of identified official Government documents, a part of the files and records of the United States State Department, Washington, D. C. HISS had no authority to disclose this information and CHAMBERS had no authority to receive same.

This material remained in an unused dumbwaiter shaft in the LEVINE residence, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, until November 14, 1948, when CHAMBERS removed it. He produced the documentary material on November 17, 1948, during the course of a pre-trial examination of himself by counsel for ALGER HISS in a libel and slander action brought by HISS against CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland, such action arising out of CHAMBERS' public statement that ALGER HISS was a Communist. The films were delivered by CHAMBERS to representatives of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on December 2, 1948, at CHAMBERS' farm, Westminster, Maryland.

On December 15, 1948, pursuant to subpoena, ALGER HISS testified under oath before a Special Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York, which Grand Jury was conducting an investigation pertaining to possible violation of Espionage laws of the United States and any other federal criminal statutes, the purpose of such inquiry having been so stated to HISS, and he made the following answers to the following questions:

"Q. Mr. HISS, you have probably been asked this question before, but I'd like to ask the question again. At any time did you, or Mrs. HISS in your presence, turn any documents of the State Department or of any other Government organization, or copies of any documents of the State Department or any other Government organization, over to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS?

A. Never. Excepting, I assume, the title certificate to the Ford.

Q. In order to clarify it, would that be the only exception.

A. The only exception.

JUROR: To nobody else did you turn over any documents, to any other person?

THE WITNESS: And to no other unauthorized person. I certainly could have to other officials."

On the occasion of the above-described appearance of ALGER HISS before the Special Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York, he also made the following answeres to the following questions:

"Q. Now, Mr. HISS, Mr. CHAMBERS says that he obtained typewritten copies of original State documents from you.

A. I know he has.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. CHAMBERS after you entered into the State Department? A. I do not believe I did. I cannot swear that I did not see him some time, say, in the Fall of '36. And I entered the State Department September 1, 1936.

Q. Now, you say possibly in the Fall of '36. A. That would be possible.

Q. Can you say definitely with reference to the Winter of '36; I mean, say December, '36? A. Yes, I think I can say definitely I did not see him.

Q. Can you say definitely that you did not see him after January 1, 1937? A. I can definitely say that.

Mr. WHEARTY: Understand of course, exclusive of House hearings, and exclusive of the Grand Jury.

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes."

On December 15, 1948, the above-mentioned Special Grand Jury handed up to United States District Judge JOHN W. CLANCY, Southern District of New York, a true bill charging that (Count One) the first portion of the above-quoted testimony of ALGER HISS, as he then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that HISS, being then and there employed in the Department of State in or about the months of February or March, 1938, furnished, delivered and transmitted to CHAMBERS, who was not a person authorized to receive them, copies of numerous secret, confidential and restricted documents, writings, notes and other papers, the originals of which had theretofore been removed and abstracted from the possession and custody of the Department of State in violation of Title 18 United States Code 1621. Such true bill further charged that (Count Two) the second portion of the above-quoted testimony, as ALGER HISS then and there well knew and believed, was untrue in that he did in fact see and converse with CHAMBERS in or about the months of February and March, 1938 in violation of Title 18 United States Code 1621. On December 16, 1948, HISS personally pleaded not guilty to both such counts of the indictment on arraignment

before Judge CLANCY; bond was fixed at $5,000 which was immediately furnished and HISS was released to await trial on January 24, 1949, which date was subsequently postponed by court-approved stipulation to February 24, 1949, and later extended for trial to March 21, 1949.

The Statute of Limitations will bar prosecution of ALGER HISS with respect to the above-described violations of Title 18 United States Code 1621 on and after December 15, 1951.

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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka
George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers,
Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl," "Karl," "Bob"
Residence Address - Pipe Creek Farm, Route #2,
Westminster, Maryland

Will be expected to testify:-

He joined the Communist Party in 1924 and sometime thereafter became an employee of the "Daily Worker" in New York City. During his employment with this newspaper, he held numerous positions, and at the time of cessation of his employment in 1929, he was the Editor of the "Daily Worker." During this period, he met J. PETERS, who was, in 1929, the Treasurer of the Hungarian Communist newspaper "Uj Elore." In 1929, GENERALISSIMO STALIN gained control of the Communist Party in Russia and of the International Communist Party Organization.

CHAMBERS will testify that, when this happened, he made known his opposition to the new Stalinist tactics with the Party; that shortly thereafter MAX KAPLAN was made CHAMBER'S assistant and gradually took over the editorship of the "Daily Worker." CHAMBERS then became disgusted with the whole affair, walked out of the "Daily Worker" and did not return. He will state that, in the period covering 1929 to 1932, he was not active in Communist Party circles, but was not formally expelled from the Party. He will testify that, in the Summer of 1932, he made his peace with the Communist Party and became Editor of the magazine, "New Masses," and held this position for a period of some months.

While employed at the "New Masses," he was approached by MAX BEDACHT, who, according to CHAMBERS, was at that time a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and head of the International Workers Order. BEDACHT informed CHAMBERS that the latter had been selected for underground work in the Communist Party. Immediately thereafter, CHAMBERS left "New Masses" and began his underground work on behalf of the Communist Party. From this period in 1932 until about late 1934, CHAMBERS was introduced to a series of Soviet agents and worked for them in a Communist underground apparatus in New York City. During this period related above, CHAMBERS had been seeing J. PETERS regularly. In late 1934, after the departure from New York City of ULRICH and ELAINE, his Soviet contacts at that time, J. PETERS indicated to CHAMBERS that he, PETERS, had an underground apparatus operating in the Communist Party. It was also at this time in CHAMBER'S more or less regular meetings with J. PETERS that the latter began dropping hints to the effect that he had something extremely interesting operating in Washington, D. C.

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In the latter part of 1934, J. PETERS introduced CHAMBERS to HAROLD WARE in New York City. Sometime thereafter, in about the Fall of 1934, CHAMBERS went to Washington, D. C. at the direction of J. PETERS and there met HAROLD WARE. PETERS told CHAMBERS he was to learn the set-up and personnel of the Ware apparatus and then to build up a parallel apparatus, using certain members of Ware's group at first and then to branch out.

Again upon J. PETERS' instructions, CHAMBERS, at this time, was to act as a courier between the Ware group in Washington, D. C. and J. PETERS in New York City. Upon CHAMBER'S first arrival in Washington, D. C., sometime shortly after the meeting with WARE in New York City, he met HAROLD WARE by pre-arrangement. WARE then took him to the violin studio of his sister, HELEN WARE, which was located on Connecticut Avenue near Du Pont Circle. On this particular trip to Washington, CHAMBERS stayed for one or two days and spent the nights sleeping in a little room that was located just off the front of HELEN WARE'S violin studio. Shortly after this first trip CHAMBERS made a subsequent trip to Washington, and on this occasion HAROLD WARE took him to the apartment of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., which was located on St. Matthew Court. WARE introduced CHAMBERS to COLLINS on this occasion. On this and subsequent visits to the apartment of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., CHAMBERS was introduced under the pseudonym "CARL" to the persons who were gathered at the COLLINS' apartment on these occasions.

CHAMBERS will testify that he met the following persons at the apartment of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR: JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRIVITSKY (KRAMER), VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, AND HAROLD WARE.

CHAMBERS will state the above mentioned persons were dues-paying members of a Communist Party underground apparatus operating in Washington, D. C; that one of his specific duties as a courier at this time was to collect from HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., the Treasurer of this group, Communist Party dues and to deliver them to J. PETERS in New York City. In connection with this group, CHAMBERS will state that there was only one other officer in this group. This officer carried the title of leader, and at the time CHAMBERS first became acquainted with the group HAROLD WARE was the leader. However, after his death, NATHAN WITT succeeded to this position.

While CHAMBERS was attending these first series of meetings in late 1934, he met, for the first time, ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS will testify that this meeting took place in a downtown restaurant in Washington, D. C., and that HAROLD WARE was definitely present at this introduction and probably J. PETERS was also present.

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CHAMBERS will testify that J. PETERS told him he was desirous of having as many as possible of the members of HAROLD WARE'S apparatus transfer from the New Deal agencies in which they were presently employed to "old line" government agencies such as Justice, State, Interior, etc. J. PETERS also told CHAMBERS that, if these people were successful in getting into "old line" government agencies, they were to be made the nucleus of a new underground parallel apparatus. For reasons of clarity, CHAMBERS refers to the Ware group as Apparatus A and the new group which he subsequently formulated as Apparatus B.

CHAMBERS will testify that, at the time he first met ALGER HISS, which was during his first visits to Washington, D. C. in connection with Apparatus A, HISS was employed by the Nye Committee (United States Senate Munitions Committee). CHAMBERS will further testify that, because of the nature of ALGER HISS' employment, he had been taken out of Apparatus A by J. PETERS. (HISS was on loan from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the Nye Committee from August, 1934 to May, 1935, and thereafter was appointed legal assistant to the Committee and held this position from May to August, 1935). CHAMBERS will state that about this time, late 1934 or early 1935, he moved his family from New York City to St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS and his family lived at the St. Paul Street address for a period of some months. During the period that CHAMBERS resided in Baltimore, he had been seeing ALGER HISS for more or less regular intervals, became close friends, and on the occasion of one of these visits HISS informed CHAMBERS that he was just moving or had moved to a furnished apartment on P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. HISS also related that the lease on the HISS apartment on 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. had several months to run and suggested that CHAMBERS and his family might desire to live in the 28th Street residence until such time as the lease terminated.

CHAMBERS will testify that, at no time during these conversations about the 28th Street apartment did HISS mention the fact that CHAMBERS would have to pay any rent during the two months that the lease had to run. CHAMBERS will state that he did not execute a sub-lease and that his moving into this apartment was simply a friendly gesture on the part of ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS will testify that, as a result of this arrangement, he moved his wife and child from Baltimore to the HISS residence on 28th Street. Further, that, since the HISS' new residence on P Street was furnished, it was not necessary for CHAMBERS to move any furniture, other than the baby's bathinette and other incidentals used by the child, to the 28th Street residence.

CHAMBERS will state that, during the period he and his family resided at the 28th Street apartment, PRISCILLA HISS, on one occasion, took his wife and daughter, ELLEN, to a Dr. NICHOLSON, a Pediatrician in Washington, D. C. He will also state that Dr. NICHOLSON was the pediatrician who

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attended Mrs. HISS' son, TIMMY HOBSON. CHAMBERS is uncertain as to the name he used while he resided at the 28th Street apartment, but will state that he may have used the name of GEORGE CROSLEY.

CHAMBERS will testify that, at the time he moved into the 28th Street apartment, HISS owned a dark Ford automobile, but that shortly after HISS moved into the P Street residence, he purchased a new gray Plymouth sedan. CHAMBERS will state that he did, with HISS' permission, use the Ford automobile probably prior to his moving to the 28th Street apartment and definitely subsequent thereto. He will state that, after HISS purchased the new Plymouth, the latter decided to get rid of the Ford. HISS proposed to CHAMBERS that the Ford be turned over to the open Communist Party for the use of some poor Party organizer in the South or West.

CHAMBERS will state that he opposed this idea, inasmuch as it would establish a direct link between the open Communist Party and the underground. HISS, however, insisted on doing this and CHAMBERS thereafter discussed this matter directly with J. PETERS, who likewise opposed this transaction. HISS, however, was still insistent. Thereafter, PETERS informed CHAMBERS that he would no longer oppose this action on the part of HISS, and related to CHAMBERS that there was a Communist who either owned or worked at a used car lot and filling station in nearby Washington, and that the disposal of the automobile could be made through this person. CHAMBERS will state, shortly thereafter, while he was in the HISS residence, he distinctly remembers ALGER HISS coming into the apartment, taking off his coat, and stating that he had completed the transaction concerning the Ford automobile, but did not state any detailed information concerning this transaction.

Sometime during ALGER HISS' employment with the Nye Committee, the latter told CHAMBERS the Committee was going to receive some documents from the State Department. CHAMBERS immediately informed J. PETERS of this. However, J. PETERS, at this time, told CHAMBERS that he already knew that the Nye Committee was going to receive State Department documents. J. PETERS then told CHAMBERS that it would be a good idea to obtain photographs of these documents, and at PETERS' request, CHAMBERS thereafter told HISS of J. PETERS' desires.

CHAMBERS will testify that the Committee did receive such documents from the State Department, that ALGER HISS took these to the latter's home on P. Street where CHAMBERS photographed this material with a Leica camera and developed the negatives which were subsequently turned over to J. PETERS by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS will testify that these documents were few in number and not more than ten. CHAMBERS will state that, sometime shortly after this incident, HISS informed him that the State Department had decided

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not to release any more documents to the Nye Committee, and that this decision was based on the fact that the State Department would not have normally released such documents but had done so under popular pressure of the Nye Committee.

CHAMBERS will testify that he never met or contacted ALGER HISS in the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C., and will further state that he has never been in this building in his entire life. CHAMBERS will state that he has no definite recollection as to how long HISS was employed by the Nye Committee, but does recall a conversation he had with ALGER HISS, wherein the latter related that STANLEY REED, then Solicitor General of the United States, had offered HISS a position in the Department of Justice as Assistant Solicitor General.

CHAMBERS will state that subsequent thereto, he related this information to J. PETERS, and that J. PETERS had instructed that HISS should accept this position. He will further state that, in a subsequent conversation, he relayed J. PETERS' instructions to HISS. (HISS entered the employ of the Solicitor General; Department of Justice, August 15, 1935.) CHAMBERS will testify that he has no definite recollection as to how long HISS was employed by the Justice Department, but will state that sometime thereafter HISS informed him that he had been offered a position as assistant to FRANCIS SAYRE, the then Assistant Secretary of State. (HISS became employed by the State Department September 1, 1936.)

CHAMBERS will state that, during this period he was also attempting to make other contacts for the Apparatus. Sometime, probably late in 1935, J. PETERS introduced CHAMBERS to DAVID CARPENTER. PETERS had previously told CHAMBERS that CARPENTER had been in an underground apparatus in Washington, and was connected with some people who might be brought into the new Apparatus B. CHAMBERS subsequently met CARPENTER on a number of occasions in Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D. C. CARPENTER told CHAMBERS of his connections in Washington, D. C., and thereafter introduced him to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, who was then employed in the Department of Agriculture, and to WARD PIGMAN, who was then employed in the Bureau of Standards. At a later date, sometime in late 1937, CARPENTER introduced CHAMBERS to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, a mathematician who was a civilian employee of the Aberdeen Proving Ground at Aberdeen, Maryland.

CHAMBERS will state that sometime in early 1935, after the departure of ULRICH and ELAINE from the United States, Dr. PHILLIP ROSENBLEITT introduced him to a Soviet agent, whom he knew only under the pseudonym of "BILL." He will testify that Dr. ROSENBLEITT was a New York dentist, who was associated with some of CHAMBERS' prior Soviet contacts in New York City.

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CHAMBERS will state that, during the period he was operating for J. PETERS in Washington, D. C., he also handled several situations for "BILL" in New York City. He will state that, in several conversations with J. PETERS, at about this general time, the latter requested him to ask "BILL" if he were interested in receiving documents from Government sources. As instructed, CHAMBERS discussed this situation with "BILL" and the latter indicated he was not interested. Sometime thereafter, however, "BILL" told CHAMBERS that he was desirous of seeing some "samples" of such documents.

CHAMBERS will testify that he obtained some material from WADLEIGH and some Government documents from WARD PIGMAN. CHAMBERS thereafter photographerd this material and gave the developed negatives to "BILL", who later informed CHAMBERS that he had no interest in such material. CHAMBERS will testify that, from the time of his first meeting with ALGER HISS in late 1934 or early 1935, and his subsequent introduction to WADLEIGH and WARD PIGMAN, and up until the Fall of 1936, he received only one transmission of material from each of these persons; that, in connection with the HISS material, the negatives were turned over to J. PETERS; in connection with WADLEIGH and PIGMAN material, these negatives were turned over to "BILL."

CHAMBERS will state that, in the Fall of 1936, J. PETERS told him that he would be introduced to an individual who would be his boss from that time on, and that he was to execute any orders that were given by this person. Shortly after this conversation, CHAMBERS and J. PETERS went to the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, New York City, where they met an individual whom J. PETERS introduced to CHAMBERS under the pseudonym of PETER. CHAMBERS will testify that he subsequently ascertained through a conversation with the late General WALTER KRIVITSKY that this individual, PETER, was actually BORRIS BYKOV, a Soviet agent. At the time of this introduction, BYKOV conversed in the German language, and in most of CHAMBERS subsequent conversations with BYKOV the German language was used. He will state that shortly after the introduction, J. PETERS left, and that thereafter BYKOV and himself took several street cars and buses in a series of maneuvers to elude any possible surveillance.

CHAMBERS will state that, on this first meeting BYKOV questioned him at length as to his background, his political beliefs, and to underground activities in which he had previously been engaged. Thereafter, there followed a series of pre-arranged meetings during which BYKOV interrogated CHAMBERS at length concerning the personnel and activities of Apparatus A and Apparatus B in Washington, D. C. He will testify that PETERS told him the latter felt he had a vested interest in the Washington set-up, and was desirous of holding his position in spite of BYKOV'S attempt to take over the Washington set-up. J. PETERS did not press his attempts to maintain his position in the Washington set-up.

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He will state that, after the various persons in the Washington set-up were thoroughly discussed with BYKOV, the latter stated that he wished to give certain persons in Apparatus B money or a gift of some kind "to put them in a productive frame of mind." CHAMBERS will state that, as a result of these discussions, BYKOV decided to purchase four expensive rugs which were to be presented to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH and ALGER HISS. BYKOV instructed CHAMBERS to contact the above-mentioned persons in Washington, and to inform them that they were to receive these rugs as gifts; that the rugs had been woven in Russia and were being given to them as workers' gifts from the Russian people in gratitude to their American comrades. He will state that BYKOV gave him approximately $1,000.00 to effect this purchase.

CHAMBERS will relate that, since he had no personal knowledge of how to arrange for the purchase of expensive rugs of this type, he communicated with Professor MEYER SCHAPIRO, a friend of long-standing and who, incidentally, had no connection with the Communist Party, nor with the instant transaction insofar as BYKOV or any other Soviet agents were concerned. CHAMBERS will testify that, at the time he gave the instructions for the purchase of the rugs to SCHAPIRO, he also told the latter that the rugs should be delivered to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, at the latter's address in Washington, D. C.

CHAMBERS will state that sometime near the Christmas holidays in 1936, he went to Washington, D. C., spoke to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and told the latter to expect delivery within the very near future of four rugs. He told SILVERMAN, at this time, that the latter was to keep one of the rugs for himself and make a present of one of these rugs to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. CHAMBERS will further state that sometime around the New Year's holidays in 1937, he informed ALGER HISS that a gift of an expensive Oriental rug would be made to him. In order to effect delivery, CHAMBERS accompanied HISS, in the latter's automobile, to a restaurant which was located on the Baltimore Pike, about three or four miles northeast of College Park, Maryland. CHAMBERS will state that he had previously informed SILVERMAN to place one of the rugs in his car and to drive to this parking lot in back of the restaurant on the Baltimore Pike.

CHAMBERS will testify that, as pre-arranged, both cars arrived at the parking lot at the appointed time, and that, thereafter, CHAMBERS got out of HISS' automobile, walked over to SILVERMAN'S car, obtained the rug and returned it to HISS' automobile. CHAMBERS will state that he has no present recollection as to the manner in which the rug purchased for WADLEIGH was delivered. CHAMBERS will further state that, on one of his visits to the HISS residence, the latter took the rug out of some storage space and exhibited it. CHAMBERS recalls that the colors were quite vivid. CHAMBERS will state a short time after the delivery of the aforementioned rugs, BYKOV

in a conversation, informed CHAMBERS that he wanted to be introduced to some of the personnel in the Washington, D. C. Apparatus B. He will state that the first person he introduced to BYKOV was ALGER HISS, and that the circumstances surrounding this introduction was as follows:

HISS traveled from Washington, D. C. to New York City where CHAMBERS met him on Chambers Street in the vicinity of New York City Hall, and that this happened in the Spring of 1937. HISS and CHAMBERS then proceeded via elevated lines from the Brooklyn Bridge Station in Manhattan to 9th Street and 5th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. They then entered the RKO Prospect Theater and sat in the mezzanine. After sitting there for a short time, BYKOV emerged from the audience, joined HISS and CHAMBERS and the introduction was effected, BYKOV being referred to as "Peter." After the introduction, the three men left the theater and walked to Prospect Park located nearby where they talked. CHAMBERS will state that, at this time, BYKOV could speak practically no English, and that CHAMBERS acted as an interpreter, BYKOV conversing in German. Thereafter, the three men traveled by public conveyance or taxi cab to Chinatown, in lower Manhattan, and all three had supper at the Port Arthur Restaurant.

During this meeting, BYKOV discussed with HISS the possibility of the latter's bringing out documents from the State Department, which might be copied and the originals returned. BYKOV also inquired of HISS whether the latter's brother, DONALD, could procure documents. ALGER HISS informed BYKOV, through CHAMBERS, that he was not sure whether his brother was ready to do this. BYKOV then told CHAMBERS, "Tell him perhaps he could persuade him." CHAMBERS specifically recalled the word "persuade," inasmuch as he had difficulty in translating the word, because of BYKOV'S Russian accentuation of particular German words. During this conversation, BYKOV indicated he was interested in anything that concerned Germany and the Far East, and material concerning the Anti-Comintern Pact. BYKOV did not mention any specific documents that he desired to obtain but merely any documents that might deal with the German and Far Eastern situation.

During this conversation, ALGER HISS agreed to bring documents out of the State Department. After supper, HISS left and BYKOV and CHAMBERS talked for a short time and later parted company. On subsequent occasions shortly after the meeting between BYKOV and HISS, CHAMBERS introduced HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. to BYKOV in a restaurant in Brooklyn, New York, and sometime thereafter introduced BYKOV to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE in Washington, D. C. Shortly after BYKOV'S meeting with HISS, which took place probably in the Winter or Spring of 1937, ALGER HISS began to take documents out of the State Department and make them available to CHAMBERS.

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CHAMBERS will testify that the method which HISS used in extracting these documents and turning them over to CHAMBERS was as follows:

ALGER HISS would bring home original documents from the State Department every night "as a matter of custom". On an agreed night CHAMBERS would go to the 30th Street home of ALGER HISS and the latter would turn these documents over to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS will state, however, that he did not obtain on these visits an accumulation of documents that HISS had been taking home night after night, but only those documents which were in HISS' possession on the night he made the contact. CHAMBERS will relate that he used a zipper brief case for transporting these documents. He would bring an empty brief case to the HISS residence, place the State Department documents therein and would then take them to an apartment located on the corner of Calvert and Madison Streets in Baltimore, Maryland, where CHAMBERS WOULD PHOTOGRAPH THEM. He would then develop the film and leave them in this apartment for a matter of one to three days. CHAMBERS, however, would, after the completion of the photographic work, place these documents in the zipper brief case, travel to Washington, D. C., and turn them over to HISS at the latter's 30th Street residence.

CHAMBERS will testify that this method of obtaining and photographing the documents extended for a period of about two or three months and ending probably in the early summer of 1937. CHAMBERS will testify that the apartment where he would do the photographing was occupied by WILLIAM SPIEGEL and his wife, ANNA; that this apartment was made available to him by DAVID CARPENTER. He will further testify that, just prior to and during the time he photographed documents in this apartment, he procured a Leica camera and other necessary material for photographing and developing documents from BYKOV and that this material remained in the SPIEGEL apartment during the time he was using it as a photographic work shop. He will also testify that he photographed this material on a date which closely coincided with a prearranged meeting with BYKOV, and that on the day of these meetings with BYKOV he would obtain the developed film from the SPIEGEL residence and turn the same over to BYKOV.

CHAMBERS will state that, in the beginning the documents obtained from HISS were few in number, but after a period of two or three months they reached the point where there were about twenty documents in each transaction. When the volume of this work increased, CHAMBERS brought this to the attention of BYKOV, who stated that it was not a desirable underground practice for the contact man to be doing the technical work (photographing). A short time after CHAMBERS had this conversation with BYKOV, the latter introduced him, in New York City, to an individual who used the pseudonym FELIX.

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CHAMBERS will testify that he has subsequently observed this individual and knows him to be identical with FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. On the occasion of this introduction, BYKOV informed FELIX that the latter would have to set-up a a photographic arrangement in the City of Baltimore, and that he should photograph all material furnished to him by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS will state that subsequently FELIX rented an apartment on Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and from that time on FELIX photographed documents. He will also relate that, at the time FELIX began his operations as the apparatus photographer, he turned over the Leica camera and other equipment he had been using in the SPIEGEL apartment to DAVID CARPENTER. CHAMBERS will further testify that, at the time FELIX entered the apparatus as the photographer, the method of obtaining and processing documents was as follows:

CHAMBERS used the same procedure in obtaining original State Department documents from HISS. However, on the day that CHAMBERS was going to procure documents from ALGER HISS, he would communicate with FELIX in Baltimore and at a pre-arranged time FELIX would drive in the latter's car from Baltimore to Washington where he would meet CHAMBERS at a pre-arranged location in Washington, D. C. FELIX would then return to Baltimore in his car and process the documents. CHAMBERS, however, would travel by train from Washington to Baltimore and at a pre-arranged time and place would meet FELIX in Baltimore and obtain the original State Department documents after which CHAMBERS would then travel by train to Washington and return the documents to ALGER HISS.

On some occasions, however, CHAMBERS would remain in Washington and FELIX would travel to Baltimore, process the documents, travel back to Washington and turn the original documents over to CHAMBERS at some pre-arranged meeting place. CHAMBERS will testify that these transmissions from HISS occurred generally once a week or every ten days. However, there were times when several weeks would go by and CHAMBERS would receive no documents. This was occasioned by vacations that HISS might have taken during this period, or for some other reason would not be in a position to deliver documents.

CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in the Summer of 1937, in a conversation with BYKOV, the latter related that, although HISS was taking original documents from the State Department to his home each night, the apparatus was only getting one night's collection every week or ten days. BYKOV then requested CHAMBERS to see if some arrangement could be effected whereby the pertinent excerpts or copies from the documents that HISS was taking home each night could be obtained, thereby increasing the production of ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS will testify, as a result of this conversation with BYKOV, he had a subsequent talk with ALGER HISS. HISS informed CHAMBERS that his wife, PRIXCILLA, had been looking for something to do, and that he would have PRISCILLA make copies of, or excerpts from the documents that he was bringing home each evening.

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CHAMBERS will testify that, as a result of this arrangement, he would obtain on the nights he contacted HISS, not only the original documents which HISS had taken from the State Department that day, but also a number of typed pages consisting of material that was copied from original State Department documents, together with a few hand written notes made by HISS, of documents he could not take out of the State Department. CHAMBERS would have the original as well as the typed excerpts and copies and handwritten notes photographed in the usual way by FELIX, and that same evening he would return the original documents to HISS at the latter's home, but that prior to going there he would burn the typed material and handwritten notes he had received from HISS earlier in the evening.

CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in the Summer of 1937, he had received some information from HARRY DEXTER WHITE, which concerned a monetary plan for the Soviet Union; that he had relayed this information to BYKOV, who did not attach any importance to it at that time. However, a month or so later, probably in the late Summer of 1937, BYKOV contacted CHAMBERS and requested that he immediately see HARRY DEXTER WHITE and attempt to have him expedite the final draft of the above mentioned monetary plan. CHAMBERS then attempted to locate WHITE through A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, but ascertained from the latter that WHITE was on his vacation and was, at that time, at his, WHITE'S, summer home in New Hampshire. Thereafter, CHAMBERS told BYKOV of this and BYKOV requested him to travel to New Hampshire and to impress on WHITE the urgency for completing this project.

CHAMBERS will testify that he informed ALGER HISS of this trip which he was going to make to New Hampshire and it was more or less mutually agreed that this could be accomplished by driving to New Hampshire in HISS' Plymouth. Thereafter, they decided to make it a combination business and pleasure trip and ALGER, PRISCILLA and CHAMBERS travelled from Washington to New Hampshire and return. CHAMBERS will state that they left Washington sometime early in the morning, following Route U. S. #202 and arrived in Thomaston, Connecticut in early evening of the first day and decided to stay in that town overnight. CHAMBERS will relate that they stopped in a tourist home in Thomaston and has some recollection that ALGER HISS signed the guest register for all three. The next morning they continued their trip, again following Route #202 to the summer residence of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. CHAMBERS will also state that ALGER and PRISCILLA parked their automobile on a secondary road near a private road leading into the WHITE residence; that, thereafter, CHAMBERS conversed with WHITE about the monetary plan and left WHITE and joined ALGER and PRISCILLA; that, thereafter, they drove to Peterborough, New Hampshire, where they had supper and arranged to stay in a tourist home overnight.

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CHAMBERS will testify that when they approached Peterborough they observed an advertisement that a summer stock company was staging the play entitled, "She Stoops To Conquer." CHAMBERS recalls seeing this play that evening. The next morning the three individuals left Peterborough and proceeded directly to Washington, D. C.

CHAMBERS will relate that he continued to receive original State Department documents, as well as typed copies, excerpts and handwritten notes of other State Department documents from ALGER HISS upon his periodic visits to the HISS residence at 1245 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and later at the HISS residence at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., until about April, 1938, when he broke with the Communist Party. He will be expected to identify photographs of the HISS residences at 1245 30th Street and 3415 Volta Place. CHAMBERS will further testify that during this general period from early 1937 until April, 1938, he received U. S. Government documents from WARD PIGMAN, more or less regularly, while the latter was an employee of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. CHAMBERS will likewise testify that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH produced U. S. Government documents fairly regularly from early 1937 until WADLIEGH went to Turkey on a mission for the State Department in about March, 1938.

CHAMBERS will testify that HARRY DEXTER WHITE produced documents rather intermittently from early 1937, until April, 1938, during which time WHITE was a monetary expert employed by the U. S. Treasury Department.

CHAMBERS will state that he received U. S. Government documents on approximately four or five occasions, from late 1937 until 1938, from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, when the latter was a civilian employee of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, an installation maintained by the United States Army Engineers, at Aberdeen, Maryland.

CHAMBERS will relate that, probably with one exception, FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN photographed the documents turned over to CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS and FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, and that the material obtained from WARD PIGMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was photographed by DAVID CARPENTER in an apartment in Washington, D. C., and that the developed negatives were turned over by these two individuals to CHAMBERS, who, in turn, delivered them to BORIS BYKOV in New York City.

CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in 1937, he entered upon a period of questioning and stress, culminating in a decision that the Communist Party was a false and evil doctrine and decided to make a clean break with the Communists. CHAMBERS will state that he planned his break with the Party cautiously and gradually, as he felt that an effort would be made to kill him and probably his family; that one of the first things he did after arriving at this decision was to have the Communist Party obtain a job for him in the United States Government. He got this job by going to J. PETERS and by telling PETERS he could no longer knock around Washington, D. C., without

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some apparent occupation and proposed that the Party get a job for him in the Government. PETERS agreed. Thereafter, CHAMBERS approached GEORGE SILVERMAN and indicated that he wanted a Government job as a cover.

SILVERMAN sent CHAMBERS to IRVING KAPLAN, who was then head of the National Research Project. CHAMBERS met KAPLAN in the latter's apartment near Rittenhouse Square in the City of Philadelphia. KAPLAN then requested CHAMBERS to work out a list of his previous employments, which he did, and turned it over to GEORGE SILVERMAN at the request of KAPLAN. Within one week, CHAMBERS went to work for the National Research Project. His work consisted in making an index for reports on the nation's railroads, particularly the Baltimore and Ohio, which the National Research Project was making for, or in cooperation with, the Railroad Retirement Board. CHAMBERS will state that he held this job for a month or two, established the record he desired, and then quit.

Beginning probably in early 1938, CHAMBERS began to save the typed copies and summaries of original State Department documents which ALGER HISS gave to him from week to week. CHAMBERS also kept, at this time, handwritten notes which ALGER HISS occasionally made in connection with information appearing on documents which HISS was unable to bring out of the State Department. In the week before he broke, he also saved a handwritten memo consisting of four handwritten sheets of paper, which he had received from HARRY DEXTER WHITE, two short strips of developed film on which were reproduced documents that may have been given to him by HISS, three cylinders of undeveloped film containing information supplied by WARD PIGMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. CHAMBERS will testify that it seemed to him that this documentary evidence might prove useful in the future.

CHAMBERS will testify that, probably in the second week of April, 1938, he had a pre-arranged meeting with BORIS BYKOV in New York City, which he failed to keep, and that this incident completed his break with the Communist Party, as well as with BORIS BYKOV and the underground espionage apparatus. Immediately after his break, CHAMBERS took his family to a house owned by a Mr. BUCK that was located on the Old Court Road near Pikesville, Maryland, where they stayed for about one month after which CHAMBERS drove his family to Daytona Beach, Florida. At Daytona Beach, they rented a cottage on the outskirts of the city and remained there for approximately one month after which they returned to their residence on the Old Court Road in Pikesville, Maryland.

CHAMBERS will testify that, on his arrival in Baltimore he made up his mind to re-establish himself in civilian life and purchased a small home on St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He entered his daughter at the Park School on Liberty Heights Street in that city. He will testify that sometime during this period, probably in May, 1938, he took the typed and handwritten documents that he had received from ALGER HISS, the hand-

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written memo from HARRY WHITE, the three cans of film, as well as the two strips of film, put them in a large manila envelope and turned them over to his wife's nephew, NATHAN LEVINE, in New York City, requesting the latter to put them away in a good hiding place. He instructed LEVINE that, if anything should happen to him, if he were killed or kidnapped, to make the contents of this envelope public in some way.

CHAMBERS will testify that, in the Fall of 1938, he went to Washington, D. C. and had a conversation with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, at which time he informed WHITE of his break with the Communist Party and attempted to encourage WHITE to break with the Communists. At about this same time, he had a conversation with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C., and he related to the latter his break with the Party and suggested that SILVERMAN should break with the Communists. CHAMBERS will further testify that shortly before Christmas, 1938, he paid a visit to the residence of ALGER HISS, who was then living on Volta Place, Washington, D. C., and pleaded with him to break with the Party.

CHAMBERS recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was in the house at the time he entered, and that subsequent thereto, ALGER HISS arrived, and that thereafter HISS and CHAMBERS had a long conversation lasting until early hours of the morning; that CHAMBERS pleaded with ALGER to break with the Party and, although the latter became emotionally upset and cried, he refused to comply with CHAMBERS' wishes. CHAMBERS will testify that he remembers this date particularly, because ALGER HISS asked him what kind of a Christmas his family was going to have and HISS gave him a small wooden rolling pin as a Christmas gift for CHAMBERS' daughter.

CHAMBERS will testify that this was the last time he saw ALGER HISS up until August, 1948, when both he and HISS were witnesses before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and at a later date when there was a confrontation of HISS and CHAMBERS at the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

Further, as to documents and films preserved, CHAMBERS will testify that he did not again refer to these documents until the Fall of 1948, when he was named as a defendant in a libel and slander action brought by ALGER HISS in the United States District Court, District of Maryland. He will state that, on November 14, 1948, he came to New York City, talked to NATHAN LEVINE, and requested that LEVINE obtain for him the envelope which he had turned over to LEVINE in 1938. LEVINE and CHAMBERS then went to 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, the home of Mr. and Mrs. BARNET LEVINE, and proceeded to the bathroom in this house. LEVINE then reached into the dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom, and pulled out a large envelope that was covered with dirt and dust, and handed it to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS then went to the kitchen in this home, opened the envelope, and made a cursory examination of

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the material. He will state that most of the time LEVINE was in the bathroom cleaning up the mess that was made as a rsult of pulling this envelope out of its hiding place, but that for a short period of time, LEVINE had an opportunity to see the material which was spread out on the kitchen table. CHAMBERS will testify that shortly thereafter, he put the material back in the envelope and thereafter, LEVINE drove him to the Pennsylvania Station.

CHAMBERS will testify that he observed the following material in this envelopewhen he opened it in the kitchen:

4 small sheets of paper on which appeared handwriting of ALGER HISS;
65 typewritten documents received by him from ALGER HISS, and, according to the latter's statements to CHAMBERS, typewritten by PRISCILLA HISS in the HISS residence;
4 sheets of yellow paper bearing handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and given to CHAMBERS by WHITE;
2 short strips of developed film;
3 cans containing rolls of undeveloped film.

CHAMBERS travelled directly to his farm in Westminster, Maryland. He will testify that he kept this envelope in his home on his farm, and that he did not tell any of the members of his family of its presence there; insofar as he knows, they did not see this envelope. He will state that, on November 15, 1948, he had a conference with his attorneys in Baltimore, RICHARD CLEVELAND and WILLIAM D. McMILLAN, during which time he informed them of the existence of the sixty-five typed documents and the four handwritten memoranda which he had received from ALGER HISS in early 1938. He will state that, at this time, he was scheduled to testify at the pre-trial examination in Baltimore on November 16, 1948, but requested his attorneys to cancel his appearance in order that he could give sufficient thought as to whether he would introduce these documents.

He will state that, on that evening, November 15, 1948, Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. McMILLAN accompanied CHAMBERS to the latter's home where he exhibited the sixty-five typewritten documents, the four handwritten memoranda which he had received from ALGER HISS, and the handwritten material received from HARRY DEXTER WHITE in 1938. He will testify that Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. McMILLAN took possession of the above noted material at the time when they left the CHAMBER'S residence on the night of November 15, 1948.

He will further state that on the morning of November 17, 1948, he had another conference with his attorneys at which time he decided it would be to his advantage to introduce these documents in the pre-trial examination. He will state further that, on this date, November 17, 1948, he did produce at the pre-trial examination, the sixty-five typewritten documents and the four handwritten memoranda that he had received previously from ALGER HISS.

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With respect to the handwritten memoranda CHAMBERS obtained from HARRY DEXTER WHITE, in 1938, he has not seen this material since he turned it over to Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. McMILLAN on the night of November 15, 1948.

CHAMBERS will testify that, with respect to the two strips of developed film and three cans of undeveloped film, he kept this material at his farm from early morning of November 15, 1948, until December 2, 1948, at which time they were turned over to DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER, two investigators for the House Un-American Activities Committee in response to a subpoena duces tecum.

With further reference to the strips of developed film and the three cans of undeveloped film, CHAMBERS stated that he kept this material in his home on the farm until about two days before this material was subpoenaed, at which time he secreted them in a pumpkin outisde of his farmhouse.

He will further state that sometime around the end of November, 1948, ROBERT L. STRIPLING and Congressman RICHARD NIXON visited CHAMBERS at his farm and questioned him concerning the story that had been related by a JERRY KLUTZ, a Washington Post newspaper reporter, as to the fact that sensational developments had taken place in the HISS-CHAMBERS case in Baltimore. CHAMBERS, at first, refused to comment on the nature of these sensational developments, but subsequently did admit that there had been some developments, but did not comment beyond that.

CHAMBERS will testify that, on the morning of December 2, 1948, he was scheduled to appear before a loyalty hearing board in Washington, relative to a hearing being afforded RICHARD POST, and just prior to his departure from his home, he received a telephone call from Mr. STRIPLING, requesting that the next time CHAMBERS was in Washington, he should drop by the House Office Building. CHAMBERS then informed STRIPLING that he intended to be in Washington that day and would see STRIPLING at that time. He will further relate that he arrived in Washington too early to appear before the Loyalty Hearing Board and dropped into the House Office Building, at which time STRIPLING served him with a subpoena duces tecum. After this service, STRIPLING inquired of CHAMBERS if he had any further documentary evidence in connection with this matter, and CHAMBERS replied that he had, and that this was located at his farm. Arrangements were made for CHAMBERS to return to the House Office Building after his testimony before the Loyalty Hearing Board, at which time STRIPLING had indicated a desire to accompany CHAMBERS to the latter's farm in order to obtain additional evidence.

CHAMBERS will state that at about 5o'clock on December 2, 1948, he returned to the House Office Building, but, at this time, STRIPLING informed him that he would be unable to go to the CHAMBERS farm, but was requesting that DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER, investigators for the

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House Un-American Activities Committee accompany CHAMBERS to his farm. Upon arrival at the farm, APPELL and WHEELER were taken into the kitchen by CHAMBERS and thereafter, CHAMBERS proceeded to the pumpkin patch and intended to bring the film back to these two investigators. He will state, however, that APPELL and WHEELER followed him, and that, when they arrived at the pumpkin patch, CHAMBERS took the top off one of the pumpkins, reached in and obtained the three rolls of film and the two strips, giving them to APPELL in WHEELER'S presence. Mr. CHAMBERS will state that, since this time, he has not had occasion to examine this material. Insofar as CHAMBERS' description of and ability to identify the above mentioned film, he will testify that on one occasion while the film was in the CHAMBERS house on the latter's farm, he examined the two strips of developed film with a reading glass, and observed that the name of FRANCIS SAYRE and WILLIAM BULLIT appeared on one or more of these documents.

He can testify that this film contains several frames of an "aide memoire", and that part of this memoire is in the German language. Insofar as the three cans of undeveloped film, Mr. CHAMBERS can only recall that the the lids on two of these cans were secured with what he calls bicycle tape; that the lid on the third can was partially ajar; and that he could observe a wad of paper covering the contents of this can.

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He will state that, in 1935, he purchased a used Ford automobile in New York City with funds supplied by J. PETERS, and had this car registered in New York in the name of DAVID BREEN; that this automobile was used in his work with the Communist Party underground.

In the latter part of 1937, CHAMBERS was using this car without the knowledge of BORRIS BYKOV, his Soviet superior. He will state that he approached BYKOV and advised the latter it would be necessary to purchase an automobile in connection with his espionage activites, and that he needed five hundred dollars for this purchase. BYKOV then informed him he did not have the money at the moment. CHAMBERS will state he told BYKOV this amount could be borrowed from ALGER HISS, and that BYKOV told him to get the money from HISS, and that the latter would be paid at a later date.

He will state that he did make this loan from ALGER HISS and was told that this money was taken out of the HISS account at the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D. C., and that this withdrawal had just about depleted the HISS account.

Sometime in the Summer of 1937, in Baltimore, CHAMBERS had the title of the old Ford automobile, purchased in 1935 at New York, transferred from the name of DAVID BREEN to his wife's name.

After obtaining this loan from HISS, he gave the money to his wife, who took the old Ford to the Schmidt Motor Company at Randallstown, Maryland, and traded it in on a new 1937 Ford, paying the balance due in cash.

CHAMBERS will state that, from the end of 1937 until April, 1938, when he broke with the Party, HISS did not make any demands on him for repayment of this loan. He will state that shortly before he broke with the apparatus, in April, 1938, BYKOV gave him approximately two thousand dollars which represented salary and expenses due, a reserve fund, and repayment of the loan to ALGER HISS.

CHAMBERS will state that neither at this time nor any time thereafter did he pay or offer to pay this loan or any part thereof to ALGER HISS. (According to bank records, a withdrawal of $400.00 was made from the savings account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., on November 19, 1937, leaving a balance of $40.46. On November 23, 1937, a 1937 Ford automobile was purchased by ESTHER CHAMBERS at the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown, Maryland. A 1934 Ford was traded in and four hundred eighty six dollars and seventy five cents was paid in cash for the purchase).

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS will be expected to introduce the following documents:

1. A slip of paper bearing pencilled handwriting beginning "M 28 Telp. Mary Martin widow of Hugh Martin...." (Q1)

2. A slip of paper bearing pencilled handwriting beginning "About March 2 U. S. embassy in Paris called...." (Q2)

3. Two slips of paper bearing pencilled handwriting beginning "March 3 Johnson U. S. charge...." and "end of the current...." (Q3)

4. A slip of paper bearing pencilled handwriting beginning "Mar 11 Gauss U.S. consul at Shanghai...." (Q4)

5. One typewritten page, with pencilled date 1/7/38, beginning "Reliable source reports that since signing...." (Q5)

6. One typewritten letter dated February 11, 1938 beginning "I feel that you will wish to have knowledge...." (Q6)

7. One typewritten page captioned as follows: "VOLUNTARY REPORT NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF MANCHUKUO" (Q7)

8. One typewritten page captioned as follows: "NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF 'MANCHUKUO' TABLE OF CONTENTS...." (Q8)

9. One typewritten page captioned as follows: "I NEED FOR NEW POLICY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHUKUO" (Q9)

10. One typewritten page captioned as follows: "II OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN" (Q10)

11. One typewritten page beginning: "3. The Manchoukuo Government shall guarantee...." (Q11)

12. One typewritten page beginning: "The following table is said to be the list...." (Q12)

13. One typewritten page beginning: "4. The company will be capitalized...." (Q13)

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14. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"III BACKGROUND OF YOSHISUKE AIKAWA...." (Q14)

15. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"Nihon Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha" (Q15)

16. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"Companies Controlled by Japan Industries Ltd." (Q16)

17. One typewritten page beginning:
"III. Automotive Manufacturing Industries" (Q17)

18. One typewritten page beginning:
"VI B. Victor Talking Machine Co...." (Q18)

19. One typewritten page captioned as follows:
"IV ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED" (Q19)

20. One typewritten page beginning:
"(d) the political support of the Japanese Army...." (Q20)

21. One typewritten page beginning:
"Mr. Aikawa and his company just as abruptly,..." (Q21)

22. One typewritten page beginning:
"Europe Jan. 5. Bullitt cabled from Paris...," (Q22)

23. One typewritten page beginning:
"Europe England Jan. 24. Johnson, U.S. Charge at London...." (Q23)

24. One typewritten page beginning:
"Far East Jan22. from Tsingtao, Dorn...." (Q24)

25. One typewritten page beginning:
"Great Britain Jan. 28. Johnson U.S. Charge in London...." (Q25)

26. One typewritten page beginning:
"Far East Jan. 29. Lockhart of U. S. Embassy at Peiping...." (Q26)

27. One typewritten page dated Feb. 7, 1938 and captioned:
"The Significance of the Establishment of the 'Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company'...." (Q27)

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28. One typewritten page beginning:
"Army controls and is practically synonymous...." (Q28)

29. One typewritten page beginning:
"as a result of the deal additional resources...." (Q29)

30. One typewritten page beginning:
"Far East Feb. 11. Lockhart, U.S. Counselor of Embassy...." (Q30)

31. One typewritten page beginning:
"February 9, 1938 Yokohama reports that Mr. Aikawa...."(Q31)

32. One typewritten letter dated "Berlin February 12,1938" beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington, 52, February 12, noon. With reference to the final paragraph of Geneva's...." (Q32)

33. One typewritten page of letter dated Tokyo, February 12, 1938 beginning:
Secretary of State, Washington. 100, February 12, noon. Strictly Confidential. One. My British colleague...."(Q33)

34. One typewritten page beginning:
"interests that he contemplates recommending...." (Q34)

35. One typewritten letter dated Vienna, February 13, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington 17, February 13, 6 p.m. My 16, February 13, 1 p.m. Reports from reliable source"(Q35)

36. One typewritten page of letter dated Vienna, Feb. 14, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 18, February 14, 9 p.m. My telegram No.16, February 13th. Have just seen...." (Q36)

37. One typewritten page beginning:
"I queried Schmidt with regard to the Italian attitude.."(Q37)

38. One typewritten letter dated Berlin, Feb. 14, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 56, February 14, 7 p.m. One. In a conversation with the British Ambassador...." (Q38)

39. One typewritten letter dated Peiping via N.R., Feb. 14, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 110, February 14, 6p.m. Embassy's 104, February 11, 5 p.m. One. Passenger trains.."(Q39)

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40. One typewritten letter dated Chefoo via N.R. Feb. 14, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. February 14, 2 p.m. Japanese marines have been proceeding eastward...." (Q40)

41. One typewritten letter dated Feb. 15, 1938 beginning:
"Telegram sent AMLEGATION VIENNA 6. Your No. 18, February 14, The Department has found your recent telegraphic reports...." (Q41)

42. One typewritten letter dated Vienna, Feb. 15, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. Rush. 20, February 1t, 1 p.m. My telegram February 12, 9 p.m. Dined last night.."(Q42)

43. One typewritten letter dated Paris, February 15, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington, 241, February 15, 4 p.m. Reference my 194, February 4, 6 p.m. Confidential - The same informants in the Austrian Legation advised...."(Q43)

44. One typewritten page of letter dated Paris, Feb. 15, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State Washington 240, February 15, 3 p.m. Section One. I have just discussed with Leger...." (Q44)

45. One typewritten page beginning:
"an intensification of British war preparations...." (Q45)

46. One typewritten page of letter dated Vienna, Feb. 16, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington, Rush. 25, ... Have just seen Minister for Foreign Affairs Schmidt..." (Q46)

47. One typewritten page beginning:
"undertake some new adventure...." (Q47)

48. One typewritten letter dated Paris, Feb.16, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 255, February 16, 9 p.m. In conversation today the Belgian Ambassador...." (Q48)

49. One typewritten letter dated London, Feb. 16, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 136, February 16, 7 p.m. Your 57, February 4, 7 p.m., and previous. Strictly confidential. Admiral Lord Chatfield talked informally..."(Q49)

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50. One typewritten page of letter dated Paris, February 16, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington, 249 February 16, 5 p.m.
Strictly confidential for the Secretary.
The Austrian Minister has just read to me a telegram...."(Q50)

51. One typewritten page beginning:
"per cent Nazi by conviction although...." (Q51)

52. One typewritten letter dated Tientsin via NR., Feb. 17, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 39, February 17, 2 p.m.
My No. 29, February 11, noon.
I have been reliably informed that 412,000 gallons...." (Q52)

53. One typewritten letter dated Tokyo, Feb. 17, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 111, February 17, 5 p.m.
The British Ambassador today furnished...." (Q53)

54. One typewritten letter dated Berlin, Feb. 17, 1938 beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 60, February 17, 6 p.m.
This evening's press announces that the new...." (Q54)

55. One typewritten letter dated Paris, Feb. 17, 1938, beginning:
"Secretary of State, Washington. 269, February 17, 9 p.m.
The Foreign Office states that Francois-Poncet...." (Q55)

56. One typewritten letter dated February 18, 1938, captioned:
"German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak trade agreement" (Q56)

57. One typewritten page beginning:
"Austria, Germany Feb. 16 Wiley, U. S. Charge at Vienna.."(Q57)

58. One typewritten page beginning:
"London, No. 257, March 28, 8 p.m. My 241, March 23, 7 p.m.
I have just finished an hour's talk with Grandi...." (Q58)

59. One typewritten page beginning:
"March 29. Carr, U. S. Minister at Prague, cabled...." (Q59)

60. One typewritten page beginning:
"Warsaw. No. 38, March 29, 4 p.m. One. I learn following.."(Q60)

61. One typewritten page beginning:
"Rome 77, March 29, noon. My 69, March 20 noon.
The Embassy learns that in the course of the conversation.."(Q61)

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62. One typewritten page beginning:
"March 26, Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade, cabled...." (Q62)

63. One typewritten page beginning:
"(Germany) March 26. Ravndal, U. S. consul at Buenos Aires.."(Q63

64. One typewritten page beginning:
"March 28. U.S. consul at Tampico, Mexico...." (Q64)

65. One typewritten page beginning:
"March 28. Phillips, U.S. Ambassador at Rome...." (Q65)

66. One typewritten page beginning:
"England. On March 29, Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador...." (Q66)

67. One typewritten page beginning:
"Far East. March 28. Grew, U. S. Ambassador to Tokyo...."(Q67)

68. One typewritten page beginning:
"Japan. On March 30 the Department cabled...." (Q68)

69. One typewritten letter dated American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938 and captioned as follows:
"Subject: ENCLOSING A REPORT ON THE NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZTION IN 'MANCHUKUO'" (Q69)

70. One metal clasp manila envelope containing initials and date in ink under flap as follows:

"R.F.C. 11-26-48" (Q132)

Items 1 to 69 inclusive are the documents listed previously above on page 3 of this report as items A and B. The last item above, #70, is the manila envelope in which all items, A through E, were contained when delivered to NATHAN L. LEVINE by CHAMBERS, and in which they remained until retrieved by CHAMBERS on November 14, 1948.

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IDENTIFICATION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The exhibits introduced by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the pre trial hearing at Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948, through his Attorney, RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, have been variously designated by the following exhibit numbers:

Number in This Report	Number Assigned By F.B.I. Laboratory	Number Assigned by Baltimore Court Reporter on 11/17/49
1	Q 1	1
2	Q 2	2
3	Q 3	3
4	Q 4	4
5	Q 5	10
6	Q 6	15
7	Q 7	6
8	Q 8	7
9	Q 9	8
10	Q 10	8
11	Q 11	8
12	Q 12	8
13	Q 13	8
14	Q 14	8
15	Q 15	8
16	Q 16	8

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Number in This Report	Number Assigned By F.B.I. Laboratory	Number Assigned by Baltimore Court Reporter on 11/17/49
17	Q 17	8
18	Q 18	8
19	Q 19	8
20	Q 20	8
21	Q 21	8
22	Q 22	9
23	Q 23	11
24	Q 24	11
25	Q 25	11
26	Q 26	11
27	Q 27	12
28	Q 28	12
29	Q 29	12
30	Q 30	14
31	Q 31	13
32	Q 32	16
33	Q 33	17
34	Q 34	17
35	Q 35	18
36	Q 36	22
37	Q 37	22

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Number in This Report	Number Assigned By F.B.I. Laboratory	Number Assigned by Baltimore Court Reporter on 11/17/49
38	Q 38	19
39	Q 39	20
40	Q 40	21
41	Q 41	25
42	Q 42	23
43	Q 43	26
44	Q 44	24
45	Q 45	24
46	Q 46	30
47	Q 47	30
48	Q 48	29
49	Q 49	27
50	Q 50	28
51	Q 51	28
52	Q 52	32
53	Q 53	33
54	Q 54	34
55	Q 55	35
56	Q 56	36
57	Q 57	31
58	Q 58	37
59	Q 59	44

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Number in This Report	Number Assigned by F.B.I. Laboratory	Number Assigned by Baltimore Court Reporter on 11/17/49
60	Q 60	45
61	Q 61	43
62	Q 62	39
63	Q 63	38
64	Q 64	41
65	Q 65	40
66	Q 66	47
67	Q 67	42
68	Q 68	46
69	Q 69	5
70	Q 132	None assigned

Photostatic copies of the above documents were exhibited to the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York but were not offered or marked in evidence before this Grand Jury.

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Chairman,
House Committee on Un-American Activities,
Washington, D. C.

or designated, qualified representative who can also testify of his own knowledge as hereinafter noted.

Subpoena duces tecum to produce the original wrappings, cans, holders or other objects within which were inclosed three rolls of undeveloped photographic film which had been exposed together with these three rolls of film which have since been developed and prints or photographs made thereof, and which original three cans or containers and the rolls of undeveloped exposed film were received by the Committee on Subpoena December 2, 1948, from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER, representatives of and acting on such subpoena issued by the Committee.

Such Chairman or representative will be expected to testify as to, and should be directed to bring all necessary records to show the custody of and who handled this film while in their possession, including the development of same in laboratory of a photographer of U. S. Veterans Administration, and the making of prints or photographic copies from same after development as noted.

Further such Chairman or representative should be directed to produce also two strips of developed film as delivered by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 2, 1948, in answer to H.U.A.C. Subpoena to DONALD APPELL and WILLIAM WHEELER, Agents of the H.U.A.C.

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DONALD T. APPELL
Investigator, H.C.U.A.
3241 Terrace Drive
Silver Hill, Maryland

APPELL will be expected to testify that at about 10:45 PM on December 2, 1948, while accompanied by WILLIAM A. WHEELER, an H.C.U.A. investigator, he received from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at the latter's farm near Westminster, Maryland, five rolls of 35 mm film which CHAMBERS took from a hollowed-out pumpkin. Two rolls of this film were already processed and three rolls were unprocessed. He will testify that the processed film was wrapped in waxed paper, and that before he and WHEELER unwrapped this package they assumed that the package contained only one roll of film. He will testify that the unprocessed film was in three aluminum cylinders, and that the rim on one of these cylinders was badly bent. He will testify that after receiving this film from CHAMBERS, he and WHEELER proceeded immediately by car to the American Cafe, a public eating place located on the main street of Westminster, Maryland, arriving at this cafe at about 11:00 PM. He will testify that upon arriving in the cafe, he and WHEELER unwrapped the processed film, discovered that it consisted of two rolls, and that WHEELER marked it "12-2-48 W" and he marked it with a "T".

He will testify that at this time the aluminum cylinders containing the unprocessed film were also marked in a similar manner by him and WHEELER and that when this marking was completed he and WHEELER left the American Cafe and proceeded by car to Washington, D. C., arriving in Washington about midnight.

He will testify that he dropped WHEELER at the latter's home, 3924 Southern Ave., S.E., Washington, D. C., and he went to his own home with the film, which he placed in a handkerchief drawer in a bureau in his bedroom just before he retired. He will state that on December 2, 1948, no one other than he, WHEELER and CHAMBERS handled this film.

APPELL will testify that on December 3, 1948, he left his home with the film, picked up WHEELER at the latter's home at about 9:00 AM and drove to the office of the H.C.U.A., 226 Old House Office Building, where the film was delivered into the hands of ROBERT STRIPLING, Chief Investigator of the H.C.U.A. He will testify that WHEELER left the office and shortly thereafter he returned to the H.C.U.A. office with an enlarger. He will testify that he, WHEELER, and STRIPLING read the processed film with the use of the enlarger until they observed the words "Confidential State Department."

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He will testify that upon observing these words, STRIPLING told him to take the three rolls of unprocessed film to the Veterans Administration to be processed by PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ, and STRIPLING instructed WHEELER to take the two processed rolls of film to the home of LON THOMAS, 2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, where prints should be made in THOMAS' home photographic laboratory. He will state that he proceeded to the Veterans Administration where he and PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ processed the three rolls of film in the darkroom at the Veterans Administration; that an individual known only to him as GESSELL, (HAROLD GESELL, 8 Lee Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland), a superior of SCHMITZ, looked at the film after it was processed. He will testify that after the film was processed he took the three rolls of film to the home of LON THOMAS, arriving there at about 4:00 PM on December 3, 1948, and he, WHEELER, and THOMAS made prints from two of the three rolls of film he had processed, the third roll being light-struck and completely black, on which no negatives can be observed. He will state that at about 6:15 PM he took some of the prints which had been made, left THOMAS' residence and returned to the H.C.U.A. office. He will testify that on December 3, 1948, the following markings were placed on each of the three films developed by SCHMITZ: WHEELER marked the films "12-3-48 W" and he, APPELL, marked each film with the single letter "T." He will state that a photographer, whose identity is unknown, employed by the Acme Photograph Corporation took a photograph showing LEWIS T. RUSSELL, E. E. McKILLIPS, ROBERT GASTON, ROBERT STRIPLING, WILLIAM WHEELER, and he grouped about the film which was resting on a table, and that after this photograph was taken the film was placed in the office safe. He will testify that subsequent to December 3, 1948, he did not have actual possession of these films.

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WILLIAM A. WHEELER
Investigator, H.C.U.A.
3924 Southern Avenue, S.E.,
Washington, D. C.

WHEELER will be expected to testify that at about 10:45 PM on December 2, 1948, while accompanied by DONALD T. APPELL, an H.C.U.A. investigator, he received from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at the latter's farm near Westminster, Maryland, five rolls of 35mm film which CHAMBERS took from a hollowed-out pumpkin. Two rolls of this film were already processed and three rolls were unprocessed. He will testify that the processed film was wrapped in waxed paper, and that before he and APPELL unwrapped this package they assumed that the package contained only one roll of film. He will testify that the unprocessed film was in three aluminum cylinders, and that the rim on one of these cylinders was badly bent. He will testify that after receiving this film from CHAMBERS, he and APPELL proceeded immediately by car to the American Cafe, a public eating place located on the main street of Westminster, Maryland., arriving at this cafe at about 11:00 PM. He will testify that upon arriving in the cafe, he and APPELL unwrapped the processed film, discovered that it consisted of two rolls, and that he thereupon marked it "12-2-48 W," and APPELL marked it with a "T."

He will testify that at this time the aluminum cylinders containing the unprocessed film were also marked in a similar manner by him and APPELL, and that when this marking was completed he and APPELL left the American Cafe and proceeded by car to Washington, D. C., arriving in Washington about midnight.

He will testify that after arriving in Washington, D. C., APPELL dropped him at his home and APPELL maintained possession of the film at this time.

WHEELER will further testify that at about 9:00 AM on December 3, 1948, APPELL picked him up at him home and that they drove to the office of the H.C.U.A., 226 Old House Office Building, where the film was delivered to ROBERT STRIPING, Chief Investigator. He will testify that thereafter he returned to his home and procured an enlarger which he brought back to the H.C.U.A. office and with the use of this enlarge he, STRIPLING and APPELL read the developed film until they observed the words "Confidential State Department," whereupon STRIPLING instructed APPELL to take the three rolls of unprocessed film to the Veterans Administration to be processed there by one

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PHILIP L. SCHMITZ. He will testify that STRIPLING instructed him to take the two processed rolls of film to the home of one LON THOMAS, 2043 Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, and to make prints of them in THOMAS' home photographic laboratory. WHEELER can testify that with the two rolls of developed film he proceeded to the home of THOMAS, arriving there about 10:00AM and he and THOMAS thereafter made prints from these two rolls of film. He will testify that subsequently APPELL arrived with three rolls of film, which was previously unprocessed, and that after APPELL'S arrival he, THOMAS and APPELL made prints from two of the three rolls which APPELL brought with him, the third roll having been light struck, completely black and having no negatives which could be observed. WHEELER will testify that at about 6:15PM on this day, APPELL left THOMAS' residence with some of the prints which had been made and that at about 7:00 PM, he left the THOMAS' residence with all of the microfilm given to him and APPELL by CHAMBERS on the previous day, and the remainder of the prints prepared by he, THOMAS and APPELL, and returned to the office of the H.C.U.A. He will testify that on this day, he placed the following markings on the three microfilms which had been previously unprocessed "12-3-48 W" and that APPELL placed the letter "T" on all the microfilms. These markings were made subsequent to the processing of the films by the Veterans Administration.

WHEELER will testify that when he returned to the office of the H.C.U.A. on the evening of December 3, 1948, a photographer, whose identity is unknown to him, but who is employed by the Acme Photograph Corporation, made a news photograph of the film. This picutre shows LEWIS I. RUSSELL, C. E. McKILLIPS, ROBERT GASTON, DONALD APPELL, ROBERT STRIPLING and WILLIAM WHEELER grouped about the rolls of film which are resting on a table. He will testify that thereafter, the film was placed in the office safe and C. E. McKILLIPS, an H.C.U.A. investigator, was assigned to guard the safe throughout the entire night of December 3, 1948.

WHEELER will testify that on December 4, 1948, to his knowledge, the film remained in the safe during the entire day and the Capitol Police, after relieving McKILLIPS, have maintained a twenty-four hour guard on the safe since that day.

WHEELER will testify that at about 7:00 AM on December 5, 1948, he removed the films from the H. C. U. A. safe and drove with them to the house of LON THOMAS where he and THOMAS made one print of each frame. The films were never out of his sight on this occasion and were handled only by himself and THOMAS. He will testify that the prints which he and THOMAS prepared on this occasion are the ones which were subsequently displayed to

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the Grand Jury on December 6, 1948. Further, that after these prints were prepared, he returned directly from THOMAS' home to the H.C.U.A. and marked three of the rolls of film as follows:

(1) "12-5-48 1-X" (This roll was subsequently designated Grand Jury Exhibit #51)

(2) "12-5-48 1-B W" (This roll was subsequently designated Grand Jury Exhibit #48)

(3) "12-5-48 1-A W" (This roll was subsequently designated Grand Jury Exhibit #47)

He will testify that at about 1:00 PM on December 5, 1948, he placed the films in the safe in the H.C.U.A. office and, to his knowledge, they remained there through December 12, 1948.

He will testify that about 6:30AM, December 13, 1948, he took all of the film from the HCUA safe, placed them in a large envelope, then in his coat pocket, and in the company of DONALD T. APPELL and Representative RICHARD N. NIXON, boarded the 7:00 AM train for New York City. However, due to a train wreck, they did not arrive at New York until about 3:00 PM. During this entire trip, the films remained in his pocket. He will testify that after their arrival in New York they proceeded to the United States Court House, the site of the Grand Jury hearing, and that just prior to Representative NIXON'S entry into the Grand Jury room, he handed the film to Mr. NIXON who brought it into the Grand Jury room. Thereafter, NIXON had the film inhis possession for about one hour after which he returned it to WHEELER who brought it to the office of S.A.A.G. T. J. DONEGAN. Here the film was handled by Messrs. DONEGAN, CAMPBELL and WHEARTY of the Justice Department, and U.S.A. JOHN F. X. McGOHEY, S.D.N.Y., but was not out of sight of WHEELER. Here, also, the two rolls of film which were already processed when obtained by WHEELER were marked "G.J. #47" and "G.J. #48" respectively, and each initialed "I.F.G." by a young lady unknown to WHEELER. (IDA F. GOLD, Grand Jury stenographer). Here, also, the three rolls of film processed by the Veterans Administration were marked respectively "G.J. #49 I.F.G.", "G.J. #50 I.F.G.", and "G.J. #51 I.F.G." The designation G.J #50 was assigned to the light-struck film on which no negatives could be developed.

WHEELER will testify that immediately after this marking of the film was completed, he placed the film in his pocket and proceeded by train to Washington where he arrived about midnight, and proceeded directly to the H.C.U.A

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office and placed the films in the office safe.

He will testify that about 11:00 AM the following day, December 14, 1948, he removed those films marked G. J. #49, 50, and 51 from the safe and brought them to headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where LYNDAL SHANYFELT, FBI Laboratory Photographer prepared copies of them in his presence. Thereafter, WHEELER returned these films to the H.C.U.A. office safe. Further, about 4:30PM, on the same date, he removed the microfilm marked "G.J. #48" from the H.C.U.A. and brought it to FBI headquarters where copies of it were prepared by LYNDAL SHANYFELT, in WHEELER'S presence, of the FBI Laboratory. Thereafter, this roll was returned by WHEELER to the H.C.U.A. safe, and at about 6:00 PM the film marked "G.J. #47" was brought by WHEELER to the FBI Laboratory and copies were prepared from it in WHEELER'S presence. WHEELER will testify that immediately upon completion of this project, he returned the film marked "G.J. #47" to the H.C.U.A. safe in which the other films had been previously placed.

WHEELER will testify that during the period from December 15, 1948 to December 20, 1948, the films reposed in the H.C.U.A. safe, and, to his knowledge, were not removed or disturbed.

WHEELER will testify that at about 7:00 PM, on December 20, 1948, he removed allfive rolls of film marked G.J. " 47 through 51 and placed the films in an envelope which he placed in his pocket. Further, that he then proceeded to Union Station, Washington, D. C., where he was joined by Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN of the FBI, and that together they boarded a Pennsylvania R.R. train for Rochester, New York, at about 8:00 PM. He will testify that he and Agent McQUEEN had a bedroom on this train, and that while he slept the film reposed under a pillow used by him. He will testify that at about 9:10 AM, on the morning of December 21, 1948, they arrived at Rochester, New York, were met by Special Agent CHARLES HARKINS of the FBI and driven to the Kodak Park Works of the Eastman Kodak Company. WHEELER will testify that here microfilm rolls marked G.J. #48, 49, 50, and 51 were handled and examined by HENRY T. IRELAND, Superintendent, and JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Assistant Superintendent of the Cine and Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. He will testify that these individuals only conducted visual and microscopic tests of these films in order to determine the date of its manufacture, after which GOLAN and IRELAND marked the two rolls of film marked "G.J. #48" and "G.J. #49", as follows: "J.C.G. 12-21-48 H.I." WHEELER will testify that throughout these examinations the film was never out of his sight.

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He will testify that upon conclusion of the examinations he replaced the film in his pocket and he and Special Agent McQUEEN proceeded to Rochester Airport where they boarded a plane for Newark, New Jersey. Upon arriving at Newark, they proceeded by train to New Brunswick, New Jersey, arriving about 9:30 PM and registered in and occupied one room at the Roger Smith Hotel. WHEELER will testify that he slept with the film under his pillow.

WHEELER will testify that on the morning of December 21, 1948, he placed the envelope containing the five microfilms in his pocket and he and Special Agent McQUEEN proceeded to the Du Pont Plant at Parlin, New Jersey, where the microfilm marked G.J. #47 was handled and examined by GEORGE F. HUNTER, Chief Superivsor, Finishing Area, and DEWEY BALDSIEFEN, Group Leader in Charge of Emulsion Research, Du Pont Photograph Productions Department. He will testify that this film was subjected to a sensitometric test, a physical non-chemical test, by these individuals, that the film was always in his sight, and that upon completion of the tests HUNTER marked the film "12-22-48 G.F.H." while BALDSIEFEN marked it "12-22-48 W.D.B." He will testify that he then placed microfilm marked "G.J. #47" in the envelope with the other films and he and Special Agent McQUEEN returned to New Brunswick and boarded a 2:09 PM train for Washington, D. C., arriving there about 6:15PM whereupon WHEELER proceeded directly to the H.C.U.A. office and placed all five microfilms in the office safe.

WHEELER will testify that from December 23, 1948, through February 14, 1949, to his knowledge, the films remained in the H.C.U.A. safe. He will further testify that after their return to the safe on February 15, 1949, after having been removed for several hours by C. E. McKILLIPS for FBI examination, the films have remained in the safe and have been removed on only one occasion, namely on March 14, 1949, where WHEELER removed the films briefly to examine them to verify that his notes reflected exactly the markings on each film.

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PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ
Document Analyst, Veterans Administration
413 Atlantic, S.E.
Washington, D.C.

SCHMITZ, a former employee of the FBI Laboratory, will be expected to testify that on December 3, 1948, at about 10:00 AM, DONALD T. APPELL, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, came to his office with three rolls of unprocessed film, and a letter bearing the date of December 3, 1948, addressed to Mr. JOHN R. GALBRAITH, Director of Inspections & Investigations Section of the Veterans Administration, from ROBERT E. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator, HCUA. He will testify that STRIPLING, in this letter, requested Mr. GALBRAITH to permit the development in his section of three rolls of 35 mm film; that GALBRAITH approved this request; and that HAROLD GESELL, Chief of the Identification & Detection Section, requested him to do the actual development of the films. He will testify that APPELL remained with him during the development of the films; that the first roll of film developed entirely black, and he was of the opinion that it had been previously exposed to light; and that the other two rolls of film developed in such a fashion as to be legible but not extremely clear. He will testify that after the films were developed, GESELL viewed the films in that GESELL was interested in whether or not films exposed so many years ago would develop so as to be legible. He will testify that after the films were developed, APPEL took the three rolls of film and left the Veterans Administration's Laboratory.

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LON THOMAS
Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents
U.S. Treasury Department
2043 Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia

THOMAS will be expected to testify that on December 3, 1948, at about 8:30 AM, he received a telephone call at his home from WILLIAM WHEELER, with whom he was acquainted. He will stated he was on annual leave on December 3, 1948; that WHEELER requested him to make some 35 mm prints; and that he assured WHEELER that this could be done. He will testify that WHEELER arrived at his home at about 9:45 or 10:00 AM with two developed rolls of 35 mm film and they immediately went to his home laboratory and made prints from the film. He will testify that at about 4:00 PM on December 3, 1948, DONALD T. APPELL arrived at his home with three more rolls of 35 mm film, one of which was entirely black, and he, APPELL, and WHEELER made prints from the two legible rolls of film brought to his home by APPELL. He will testify that at about 6:00 PM on the same day, APPELL left his home with some of the prints and at about 7:00 PM WHEELER left his home with the remaining prints and the five rolls of the original film.

He will testify that on December 5, 1948, WHEELER arrived at his home in the morning, and that he and WHEELER made prints from three rolls of this film; that the films never left the sight of WHEELER; and that WHEELER left his house on the same day at 12:30 PM in possession of all of the prints and film.

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C. E. McKILLIPS
Investigator - H.C.U.A.
3415 38th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

McKILLIPS will be expected to testify that on December 3, 1948, he was assigned to guard the H.C.U.A. office safe in which the film had been placed, and that he guarded this safe throughout the entire night. He will stated that on the morning of December 4, 1948, he was relieved by the United States Capitol Police, who continued to guard this safe. The film was not removed for any purpose during his guarding of the safe.

He will testify that February 15, 1949, at about 9:00 AM, he removed the films which had been identified as Grand Jury Exhibits #47 through 51 from the H.C.U.A. office safe and brought them to the office of VINCENT RUSSO, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice. He will testify that he was still in possession of the films when he accompained Mr. RUSSO to the office of Inspector H. B. FLETCHER of the FBI; that Inspector FLETCHER then escorted them to the office of J. A. SIZOO, FBI Laboratory where the films were examined; and that the films never left his constructive custody, in that they were in his sight at all times. He will state that at about 3:15 PM, on February 15, 1949, he left the FBI offices in the Department of Justice Building with the films in his possession and proceeded directly to the offices of the H.C.U.A. and placed the films in the H.C.U.A. office safe.

(Reference as to handling five strips of film see report of DONALD D. CONNORS, dated 3/23/49, at Washington Field Office):

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F.B.I. Laboratory Technician
F.B.I. Laboratory
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished prior to trial. He will testify that on December 14, 1948, he received from the H.C.U.A. five cans containing five strips of film more closely described as follows:

Laboratory Exhibit # D-94628

Film A - One strip of 35 millimeter Eastman Kodak safety film, exposed and developed, bearing approximately 36 exposures; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #49 or F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K151.

Film B - One strip of 35 millimeter Eastman Kodak safety film, exposed and developed, bearing approximately 38 exposures; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #51 or F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K152.

Film C - One strip of 35 millimeter Eastman Kodak safety film, exposed and developed, bearing 22 exposures; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #48 or F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K153.

Film D - One strip of 35 millimeter Dupont 428 Nitrate film, bearing 36 exposures; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #47 or F.B.I. Laboratory Speciment K154.

Film E - One strip of 35 millimeter film which was entirely black; further identified as Grand Jury Exhibit #50, and Laboratory, F.B.I., Speciment K155.

He will further testify, with reference to Films "A" and "B", that they contained 74 exposures; that both of these negatives were fogged in many places and the emulsion on the film was badly deteriorated; and that this condition was apparently cause by the length of time between the exposure of the negative and its development. Further, that this fogging condition is typical of film which is developed a great length of time after its intended expiration date.

He will testify that a set of enlarged prints was prepared from Film "A" (Grand Jury Exhibit #49), and will identify 36 prints thus prepared, which prints have been numbered by the Laboratory "A-1" through "A-36," in the order in which they appeared on Film "A".

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He will further testify that a set of enlarged prints was prepared from Film "B" (Grand Jury Exhibit #51), and will identify 38 prints thus prepared, which prints have been numbered by the Laboratory "B-1" through "B-38," in the order in which they appeared on Film "B".

With reference to the prints prepared from Film "A" and Film "B", he will testify that many of the prints were illegible. However, 35 prints were at least partially legible. He will testify with relation to these prints that, in addition to the prints made directly from the negative, three additional prints were made of each photograph.

He will testify that a set of enlarged prints was prepared from Film "C" (Grand Jury Exhibit #48), and will identify 22 prints thus prepared, which prints have been numbered by the Laboratory "C-1" through "C-22" in the order in whcih they appear on Film "C". He will testify that Film "C" was in good condition, and that subsequently three additional copies of each photograph were made from the first set of prints.

He will testify that 4 sets of enlarged prints were prepared directly from Film "D" (Grand Jury Exhibit #47), and will identify a set of 36 prints thus prepared, which prints have been numbered by the Laboratory "D-1" through "D-36," in the order in which they appear on Film "D".

He will testify that Film "E" was examined and found to be entirely black, and that efforts were made to restore it and make it at least partially visible, but these efforts were unsuccessful.

He will testify that photographs of the prints prepared from Films "A", "B", and "C", together with a set of prints prepared from Film "D", were furnished to the Washington Field Office of the F.B.I. on January 24, 1949.

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HENRY I. IRELAND
Superintendent of Cine and Sheet Film Department
Kodak Park Works
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York

This witness will be expected to testify that he is presently employed in the above detailed capacity by the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, and that he has been employed by that firm for the past forty-one years.

First. He will be expected to testify further that on December 21, 1948, Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and WILLIAM WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, exhibited to him in his office, a roll of film bearing the initials "F G" and dated December 13, 1948, and also bearing the initial "W" and the date December 2, 1948, (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 48, Microfilm "C", and FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 153), and that after examining this roll of film he concluded that it is positive Eastman Safety Film of 35 m.m. size. He will testify further that he observed this roll of film to be completely filled with messages. This witness will be expected to testify that he determined from the code used by the Eastman Kodak Company that the above described roll was slit from a large roll within the plant during the period from July 1, 1937 to January 1, 1938. He will testify that the large roll referred to is usually forty-two inches wide. This witness will be expected to testify further that after examination thereof he affixed to this roll of film his initials "HI" and the date December 21, 1948.

Second. This witness will be expected to testify further that Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN and WILLIAM WHEELER exhibited to him another roll of film which was initialed "FG" and dated December 13, 1948, and which also bore the initial "W" and dated December 3, 1948, (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 49, Microfilm "A", and FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 151), and that after examining this roll of film he concluded that this roll was also slit from a large roll within the plant during the period from January 1, 1937 to July 1, 1937. He will be expected to testify further that this roll is completely filled with messages and that after examination thereof he affixed to this roll of film his initials "HI" and the date "December 21, 1948".

Third. This witness will be expected to testify further that there was also exhibited to him by Special Agent McQUEEN and WILLIAM

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WHEELER, a roll of film bearing the initials "FG" and the date "December 13, 1948" and the initial "T" and the date "December 3, 1948", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 50, Microfilm "E", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 155) and that after examining this roll of film he determined that it has been light-struck and contains no messages. He will testify further that it could not be identified as an Eastman product.

Fourth. The witness will be expected to testify further that on the same date there was also exhibited to him a roll of film initialed "FG" and bearing the date "December 13, 1948" and the initial "W" and the date "December 3, 1948", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 51, Microfilm "B", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 152) and that after examining this roll of film he identified it as 35 m.m. positive Eastman Safety Film. He will testify further that its date of manufacture could not be determined as the film is too fogged in the area where the code used by the Eastman Kodak Company is located. He will testify also that this roll contains some messages.

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JOSEPH C. GOLAN
Assistant Superintendent of the Cine
and Sheet Film Department
Kodak Park Works
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York

This witness will be expected to testify that he is employed in the above detailed capacity by Eastman Kodak Company and has been employed by that firm for eighteen years. He will be expected to testify to the same conclusions as are set out in this report under the expected testimony of HENRY I. IRELAND, and will be expected to testify also that he affixed the initials "JCG" and the date "December 21, 1948" to the two rolls of Microfilm particularly described under the expected testimony of Mr. IRELAND. (Grand Jury Exhibit No. 48, Microfilm "C", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 153; Grand Jury Exhibit No. 49, Microfilm "A", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 151.)

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GEORGE F. HUNTER
Chief Supervisor, Finishing Area
Dupont Photo Products Department
Parlin, New Jersey

This witness will be expected to testify that he is employed in the above detailed capacity by the Dupont Company at Parlin, New Jersey. This witness will be expected to testify that on December 22, 1948 there was exhibited to him by Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and WILLIAM WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, a roll of film bearing the initials "FG" and the date "December 13, 1948", and the initial "W" and the date "December 2, 1948", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 47, Microfilm "D", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 154) and that after examining this roll of film he can state that it is 35 m.m. positive Dupont Nitrate Film which was manufactured at that plant in December, 1936 or in June, 1944. He will be expected to testify further that he cannot state which of the above two times was the exact date of manufacture because the identifying code appearing upon such roll of film was used by the firm both in December, 1936 and in June, 1944.

This witness will be expected to testify further that after examining the above described roll of film he affixed thereto his initials "GFH" and the date "December 22, 1948".

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WALTER DEVEY WALDSIEFEN
Group Leader in Charge of Emulsion Research
Dupont Photo Products Department
Parlin, New Jersey

This witness will be expected to testify that he is employed in the above detailed capacity by the Dupont Company and that he has had twenty-eight years of experience in the manufacture of photographic film.

He will be expected to testify further that on December 22, 1948 there was exhibited to him by Special Agent ROBERT K. McQUEEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and WILLIAM WHEELER, Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, a roll of film bearing the initials "FG" and the date "December 13, 1948" and the initial "W" and the date "December 2, 1948", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 47, Microfilm "D", FBI Laboratory Specimen No. K 154) and that this film is of a coarse-grain type and that had it been of a fine-grain type it could not have been manufactured prior to July, 1940.

He will be expected to testify further that this roll of film is 35 m.m. positive Dupont Nitrate Film, and that the great bulk of this type of film manufactured after July, 1940 has been fine-grain film. The percentage of this type reaching approximately ninety-five per cent. He will also testify that a person would be very foolish to use coarse-grain film in the type of photography done in this instance if fine-grain film had been available.

He will be expected to testify that after examining the above described roll of film he affixed thereto his initials "WDB" and the date "December 22, 1948".

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
or designated Representative,
Washington, D.C.

Subpoena duces tecum to produce the original as filed in the State Department of the communications, memoranda, and with intra-departmental routing slips as covered and listed hereinafter under the possible testimony of Mr. DONALD L. NICHOLSON, Chief, Division of Security, U. S. State Department, JOHN E. PEURIFOY, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration and WALTER K. SCOTT.

xxx or xxx

It may be desired to have the Secretary of State prepare copies of these documents (photostatic or photographic) suitably authenticated under seal in method provided by statute and which would be admissable in evidence as such.

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WALTER H. ANDERSON
Chief, Communications and Records Division
State Department
Washington, D. C.

ANDERSON will be expected to testify that the procedure used in processing incoming communications in the State Department during the pertinent period, namely early 1938, was as follows:

The incoming telegram would be decoded, paraphrased to protect the code and then a stencil would be cut from which copies would be made for distribution. An "action" copy would be run off first on yellow paper and this "action" copy would be routed to the State Department office primarily interested in the data received. In addition, as many "information" copies would be prepared from this stencil on white paper as were necessary to supply those State Department offices having a secondary or merely informational interest in the communication.

ANDERSON will testify that in 1938 the Communications and Records Division was interested in and responsible for the retention of "action" copies only and they made no record of the handling of the "information" copies. He will testify that the only copies of communications remaining in the State Department files are the permanent file copies which were the original "action" copies and also an official microfilm copy. He will testify that the documents appearing on Microfilms C and D appear to be "information" copies and to the best of his knowledge it would be impossible to locate the "information" copies which were photographed on the microfilm.

He will testify that during the pertinent period it was required of all offices in the State Department that they return the "information" copies to be burned but however that there was no enforcement of that requirement. He will testify that the normal procedure was that the "information" copies would be picked up by a messenger once a week and destroyed but that no record was ever kept of those returned and destroyed or of those that remained outstanding.

With reference to the disposal of any material that may have remained in the files of SAYRE'S office at the time that SAYRE left the

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State Department, ANDERSON will testify that the usual procedure was that all material of interest to the Communications and Records Division would be returned there and that material which should have been previously returned for file was sorted out and kept and the rest destroyed. ANDERSON will testify that if SAYRE'S office had returned the copies of telegrams from which Microfilms C and D were made, that these telegrams would have been destroyed by the Communications and Records Division upon receipt of them since they were merely "information" copies.

It will be noted that the Chief of the Communications and Records Division of the State Department during the pertinent period was DAVID A. SALMON, 3223 Klingle Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., who is now retired after having been Chief of this Division for twenty-seven years including 1937 and 1938. SALMON upon interview verified the procedure previously set forth by ANDERSON and has indicated that he has been approached by defense counsel in this case but has not indicated the reason for this interview. He has indicated that he is not desirous of appearing as a witness.

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Mr. DONALD L. NICHOLSON
Chief, Division of Security
United States State Department

Mr. NICHOLSON will be expected to testify that the State Department documents from which the copies, paraphrasings and summaries furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were made, are authentic State Department documents, and as hereinafter listed.

He will further testify that there was no specific classification for these documents at the time they were received by the State Department other than the nature of the material contained in them which would classify them as strictly confidential.

Mr. NICHOLSON will testify that in addition to the specific documents routed to the Chief of the Department in which ALGER HISS was employed during the pertinent period, it is Mr. NICHOLSON'S opinion that in ALGER HISS' capacity as an assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, HISS would have had access to all or any of the aforementioned documents upon his specific request.

Mr. NICHOLSON will testify that it was the practice of the State Department to prepare inter-departmental distribution or routing slips on all incoming documents which slips reflected the identity of the departmental chiefs or heads of divisions to whom information copies of incoming messages would be distributed.

He will further testify that these information copies prepared for departmental chiefs or heads of divisions may be filed in the department or division or may be destroyed at the discretion of the departmental chief or division head.

Mr. NICHOLSON will testify that within a specified department or division the departmental chief or division head could route a specific document within the department or division and no record of this routing or distribution would be presently available in the files of the State Department.

Mr. NICHOLSON can identify the inter-departmental distribution slips for all of the incoming messages which have been previously identified

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as authentic originals of State Department documents. These inter-departmental distribution slips will reflect that all of the incoming messages previously referred to with the exception of those listed below were distributed to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of the State Department as well as to other departmental chiefs and division heads of that department.

The inter-departmental distribution slips which reflect that no copies of a particular message were routed to FRANCIS B. SAYRE are listed as follows:

1. Telegram from Paris dated January 12th, 1938, #55, File 740.00/263 (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #22).

2. Telegram dated January 27, 1948, from HANKOW via N.R. #47 for War Department from STILLWELL, Serial #793.94/12173 (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #24).

3. Memorandum on letterhead of division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 17, 1938, entitled, "The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company", initialed M.M.H., (copy in CHAMBERS' documents #27,28,29).

4. Telegram from London dated February 16, 1938, #136 Serial #500.A15A5 construction/109, signed JOHNSON, (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #49).

5. Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1938 to American Embassy, London, referring to "Your 260" Serial 500.A15A5 construction/141 signed "Hull", (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #66).

6. Telegram from MARDET TIENTSIN dated March 28, 1938, to Navy Department, ending with #0935, Serial 793/94/12724, (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #67).

7. State Department copy of MID report dated January 7, 1938 entitled, "Sino-Japanese Situation", pages 16605-6 and pages 16618 to 16626 inclusive, serial #793.94 MID reports/260 (summarized in CHAMBERS' document #5).

8. Aide Memoire dated July 21, 1937 to German Ambassador re Trade Relations file 611.6231/971A, (appearing on microfilm prints C-1 through C-12).

9. Telegram #17 from Tsingtao, China dated January 13, 1938, 3 PM for the War Department, signed Sobokin, file 793.94/12088, (appearing on microfilm print C-16).

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JOHN E. PEURIFOY
Assistant Secretary of State for Administration
Washington, D.C.
and/or
WALTER K. SCOTT
State Department
Washington, D.C.

These officials of the State Department are in charge of the originals of the documents to be listed below and are in a position to testify as to their authenticity. Either of these gentlemen would be expected to introduce the original State Department file copy of the following documents. These documents purport to be the originals of the State Department messages and reports from which copies or paraphrasings were made to produce the documents previously introduced by CHAMBERS. For purposes of comparision and correlation, the assigned number of the respective documents previously introduced by CHAMBERS will be listed alongside of the description of the original State Department documents from which they were allegedly prepared. As will be noted one or more State Department documents were used to prepare the individual documents as produced by CHAMBERS.

DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
Telegram from Paris dated March 2, 1938 No. 324, Serial No. 793.94/12565 signed "WILSON".	#2
Paraphrase marked "Confidential" referring to telegram No. 324 of March 2, 1938 from the American Embassy at Paris, Serial No. 793.94/12565 by "EE:EGC:HES".	#2
Telegram dated March 5, 1938 at Washington, D.C. to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial No. 793.94/12565, signed "HULL" and "S.W."	#2
Telegram dated London, March 3, 1938, Message No. 179 Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/126, signed "JOHNSON."	#3
Telegram from Shanghai via NR dated March 11, 1938, No. 378, Serial No. 793.94/12630 signed "GAUSS."	#4

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
State Department copy of MID report dated January 7, 1938 entitled, "Sino-Japanese Situation", pages 16605-6 and pages 16618 to 16626 inclusive Serial No. 793.94 MID reports/260.	#5
Memorandum from the Adviser on Political Relations dated February 11, 1938 addressed to the Secretary of State, Mr. WELLES, Mr. SAYRE, Mr. REIS and Mr. MURPHY initialed by SKH referring to a memorandum by Mr. JONES based on Consul BOYCE'S report.	#6
Q7 Voluntary report entitled New Economic Organization of Manchukuo from Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE, American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, completed January 6, 1938 and mailed January 7, 1938.	#'s 7 to 21 inclusive
Q21 Letter from American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 18, 1938 concerning the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial 893.50 Manchuria/40 signed by Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE.	
Q21 Memorandum from the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 2, 1938 referring to the memorandum entitled, "Japan's Capital Resources" prepared by Mr. IVAN WHITE and initialed FE:JNJ:VCI.	
Q21 Memorandum of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 7, 1938 beginning "FE suggests that Consul BOYCE'S report.....is exceedingly timely" and initialed MMH.	
Q22 Telegram dated January 5, 1938 from Paris, No. 20, Serial No. 793.94/11975.	#22
Q22 Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 55, File 740.00/263.	#22
Q22 Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 56, Serial No. 740.00/264.	#22
Q23 Telegram from London dated January 24, 1938, No. 57, Serial 841.248/142, signed "JOHNSON".	#23

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	DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
Q23	Telegram dated January 21, 1938 from Seville, No. 1, Serial No. 852.00/7235.	#23
Q24	Telegram dated January 23, 1938, unnumbered from Tsingtao for War Department from Dorn, Serial No. 793.94/12175.	#24
Q24	Telegram dated January ~~27~~ 22, 1938, from Hankow via N. R. No. 47 for War Department from STILWELL, Serial No. 793.94/12173.	#24
Q24	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated January 27, 1938, No. 63, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "LOCKHART".	#24
Q24	Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Bern, No. 7, Serial 894.51/548.	#24
Q24	Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Peiping No. 68, Serial No. 793.94/12239.	#24
Q24	Telegram undated and unnumbered received January 29, 1938, from Milan, Serial No. 793.94/12248.	#24
Q24	Telegram from Washington, D.C. via Naval Radio dated January 27, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, China, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "HULL" and initialed SKH.	#24
Q24	Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated January 28, 1938 to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial 493.11/2086, signed "HULL" and initialed SKH.	#24
Q25	Telegram from London dated January 28, 1938, No. 70, Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/84, signed "JOHNSON".	#25
Q25	Telegram from Paris dated January 25, 1938, No. 136, Serial 740.00/277, signed "BULLITT".	#25
Q25	Telegram dated January 28, 1938, from London, No. 69, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/83.	#25

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	DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
Q26	Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 3, 1938 referring to "Tokyo's 71, February3,A 4:00 pm" and signed ARR.	#26
Q26	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated January 29, 1938, No. 73, Serial 493.11/2087, signed "LOCKHART".	#26
Q26	Telegram from Peiping dated January 29, 1938, No. 74, Serial 493.11/2088, signed "LOCKHART."	#26
Q26	Telegram from Washington, D.C. via Naval Radio dated February 1, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, Serial 493.11/2088, signed "HULL (M.M.H.)".	#26
Q26	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated February 2, 1938, No. 80, Serial 493.11/2090, signed "LOCKHART."	#26
Q26	Telegram from Tokyo dated February 2, 1938, No. 67, Serial 893.24/350, signed "GREW".	#26
Q26	Confidential paraphrase of telegram No. 67 of February 2, 1938 from the American Ambassador at Tokyo.	#26
Q26	Telegram from Tokyo dated January 30, 1938, Serial No. 793.94/12259 re Military Attache Report.	#26
Q26	Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Second Brigade, USMC, Serial No. 793.94/12257 re Japanese reinforcement of Wuhu region.	#26
Q26	Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Washington, D.C. to Rome No. 7, Serial No. 793.94/12248.	#26
Q27	Memorandum on letterhead of Division of Far Eastern Affairs, dated February 7, 1938 entitled, "The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company", initialed "MMH".	#'s 27, 28 and 29

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
Q30 Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated February 11, 1938, No. 104, Serial 793.94/12390, signed "LOCKHART".	#30
Q30 Telegram from Shanghai via N.R. dated February 11, 1938, No. 240, Serial 393-1164 University of Shanghai/3, signed "GAUSS".	#30
Q30 Copy of private and confidential letter dated October 18, 1937 at Shanghai, China to Japanese Consul General, Shanghai, from "W. ROBERT TAYLOR and M.T. RANKIN.	#30
Q31 Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 9, 1938 beginning, "Yokohama reports that Mr. ATKAWA is scheduled, etc." in typing and concluding with handwritten notation ending, "the attitude of the American Government toward his venture", and initialed FE:JONES:NN.	#31
Q32 Telegram from Berlin dated February 12, 1938, No. 52, Serial 711.41/383, signed "GILBERT".	#32
Q33 or Q34 Telegram from Tokyo dated February 12, 1938, No. 100, Serial 793.94/12412, signed "GREW."	#33 and 34
Q35 Telegram from Vienna dated February 13, 1938, No. 17, Serial 762.63/424, signed "WILEY".	#35
Q36 + Q37 Memorandum of Division of European Affairs dated February 15, 1938 referring to Vienna's telegram No. 18 of February 14, 9:00 pm, concluding "The incumbent occupies an extra-ordinarily powerful position in the Austrian Government", and initialed Eu:BLACK:DG	#36 and 37
Telegram from Vienna dated February 14, 1938, No. 18, Serial 762.63/427, signed "WILEY".	#36 and 37
Q38 Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 56, Serial 741.62/225 signed "GILBERT."	#38

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	DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
Q39	Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated February 14, 1938, No. 110, Serial 793.94/12416 signed "LOCKHART."	#39
Q40	Telegram from Chefoo via N.R. Serial 793.94/12418 signed "ALLEN" referring to Japanese troop movements.	#40
Q41	Telegram sent February 15, 1938, 4:00 pm to American Legation, Vienna No. 6, signed "HULL" and initialed SW.	#41
Q41	Telegram sent from Washington, D.C. on February 15, 1938 to American Legation, Vienna, Serial 762.63/427 signed "HULL" and initialed SW.	#41
Q42	Telegram from Vienna dated February 15, 1938, No. 20, Serial 762.63/428 signed "WILEY".	#42
Q43	Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 241, Serial 762.63/430, signed "BULLITT."	#43
Q44 + Q45	Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 240, Serial 762.63/429 signed "BULLITT".	#44 and 45
Q46 + 47	Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 25, Serial 762.63/440 signed "WILEY".	#46 and 47
Q48	Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938, No. 255, Serial 762.63/438 signed "BULLITT."	#48
Q49	Telegram from London dated February 16, 1938, No. 136, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109, signed "JOHNSON."	#49
Q49	Confidential note to the Secretary of the Navy referring to enclosure of copy of telegram received from London dated February 18, 1938, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109.	#49

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
Q 50 51 Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938 No. 249, Serial No. 762.63/437, signed "BULLIT."	#50 and 51
Q52 Telegram from Tientsin via N.R. dated February 17, 1938, No. 39, serial 693.002/513 signed "CALDWELL."	#52
Q52 Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 19, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed "HULL and S.W.", serial 693.002/513.	#52
Q52 Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated February 21, 1938, to American Consul, Tientsin, China, signed "HULL" (M.M.H.), Serial 693.002/513.	#52
Q53 Telegram from Tokyo dated February 17, 1938, No. 111 Serial No. 693.94244/258 signed "GREW".	#53
Q54 Telegram from Berlin dated February 17, 1938, No. 60, serial 762.63/441, signed "GILBERT."	#54
Q55 Telegram from Paris dated February 17, 1938, No. 261, Serial 762.63/443, signed "BULLITT."	#55
Q56 Memorandum dated February 18, 1938, entitled, "German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak Trade Agreement," Serial No. 611.60F31/591.	#56
Q57 Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 24, Serial 762.63/434 signed "WILEY."	#57
Q57 Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 54, Serial 611.6231/1010 signed "GILBERT."	#57
Q57 Telegram from Rome dated February 17, 1938, No. 34, Serial 762.63/444 signed "PHILLIPS."	#57
Q57 Telegram from Berlin dated February 18, 1938, No. 62 Serial 762.63/453 signed "GILBERT."	#57
Q58 Telegram from London dated March 28, 1938, No. 257 Serial 741.65/521, signed "KENNEDY."	#58

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	DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
Q59	Telegram from Praha dated March 29, 1938, No. 50, Serial 760F.62/184, signed "CARR."	#59
Q60	Telegram from Warsaw dated March 29, 1938, No. 38, serial 740.00/338 signed "BIDDLE."	#60
Q61	Telegram from Rome dated March 29, 1938, No. 77, Serial No. 741.65/522 signed "PHILLIPS."	#61
Q62	Telegram from Belgrade dated March 26, 1938, No. 47, serial 760H.62/66, signed "LANE."	#62
Q63	Telegram from Buenos Aires dated March 26, 1938, serial 662.3511/2 signed "RAWNDAL," concerning purchase of cereals and linseed by Germany in Argentina.	#63
Q64	Telegram from Tampico dated March 28, 1938, serial 812.6363/3179, signed ARMSTRONG, referring to information from officials of oil companies.	#64
Q65	Telegram from Rome dated March 28, 1938, No. 76, serial 741.00/180 signed "PHILLIPS."	#65
Q66	Telegram from London dated March 29, 1938, No. 260 serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141 signed "KENNEDY."	#66
Q66	Telegram from Washington, D.C., dated March ~~31~~ 30, 1938 to American Embassy, London, referring to "Your 260", serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141, signed "HULL."	#66
Q66	Copies of notes dated March 31, 1938, from CORDELL HULL to the Minister of Canada, the Ambassador of the French Republic, and the British Ambassador, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141	#66
Q66	Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Rome, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.	#66

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JJD:APK
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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
Q66 Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 CONSTRUCTION/141.	#66
Q66 Letter from U.S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 193, signed J. WEBB BENTON, serial 856.51/345.	#66
Q66 Letter from U.S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 194, concerning Netherlands' press reaction to HITLER'S Reichstag speech, signed J. WEBB BENTON, serial 762.00/180.	#66
Q66 Telegram from Paris dated March 30, 1938, No. 497, signed WILSON, serial 760F.62/189.	#66
Q66 Telegram from Genoa dated April 1, 1938, serial 865.33/5 signed "WILSON."	#66
Q67 Telegram from Tokyo dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, serial 894.51/566, signed "GREW."	#67
Q67 Paraphrase of telegram received fro American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, signed "GREW."	#67
Q67 Note dated March 28, 1938, from Secretary of State to Secretary of Treasury enclosing paraphrase of telegram No. 211 of March 28, 1938, from the American Embassy, Tokyo, serial 894.51/566.	#67
Q67 Telegram from Mardet Tientsin dated March 28, 1938, to Navy Department, ending with No. 0935, serial 793/94/12724.	#67
Q68 Telegram from Washington, D.C. to Panama dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19A signed "HULL" and "S. W." concerning manganese mine on Cocos Island.	#68
Q68 Telegram from Panama via N. R. dated March 31, 1938 No. 28, Serial No. 818.6359/20 signed "FARXER."	#68

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DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS' DOCUMENT NUMBER
Q68 Telegram from San Jose dated April 1, 1938 No. 22, Serial No. 818.6359/21 signed "HORNIBROOK."	#68
Q68 Telegram from Fourth Marines dated March 31, 1938, #8631, serial no. 793.94/12744. Message ends with #1859.	#68
Q68 Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated March 31, 1938, No. 201, serial no. 693.116 MANCHURIA/6 signed "SALISBURY."	#68
Q68 Memorandum of Division of Latin American Affairs dated March 28, 1938, referring to telephone message from Bureau of Customs re Jap attempt to purchase manganese mine on Cocos Island.	#68
Q68 Telegram from Washington, D.C. to San Jose, Costa Rica, dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19B signed "HULL" and "S.W." concerning manganese mine on Cocos Island.	#68.
69 Q Letter from the American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 6, 1938 enclosing a report on the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial 893.50 Manchuria/39 signed by RICHARD F. BOYCE, American Consul.	#69

(N.B. #69 is a cover letter for items #7 to 21 inclusive).

(For further detailed reference see report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, Washington Field Division dated 2/4/49.)

It is noted photostatic copies of the original State Department documents were furnished to Bureau by the Department of Justice as previously furnished to the latter by the State Department. Any question as to the propriety of using any document in trial whereby it will be made public should be resolved between the prosecutive officer or other representative of the Department and the State Department.

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JMK;CHF
NY 65-14920

(By teletype dated March 14, 1949, the Washington Field Division advised that it had been ascertained from JACK D. NEAL, Associate Chief, Security Division, U. S. Department of State, that no typewritten or handwritten notes, memoranda, or summarizations prepared by ALGER HISS in a manner similar to Q2 through Q69 (Documents 2 through 69) were found in the State Department files. Further, that Mr. NEAL had contacted WALTER H. ANDERSON, Chief of the Division of Communications and Records, Department of State, and that Mr. ANDERSON had confirmed Mr. NEAL'S statements.)

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JJD:CHF
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JOHN E. PEURIFOY
Assistant Secretary of State for Administration
Washington, D. C.
and/or
WALTER K. SCOTT
State Department
Washington, D. C.

In addition to the testimony previously set forth for these individuals, they may be expected to furnish the following additional testimony:

These officials of the State Department are in charge of the original file copy of the documents to be listed below and are in a position to testify as to their authenticity. Either of these gentlemen would be expected to introduce the original State Department file copy of the following documents: These documents are the original file copies of the State Department messages and reports, the exact wording and contents of which is photographed on microfilms "C" and "D",(otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibits #48 and #47), which microfilms were among those turned over to H.U.A.C. investigators on December 2, 1948, by JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and which microfilms were used by the FBI Laboratory technician to prepare prints C-1 through C-22 and D-1 through D-36, which prints have been previously identified by this technician.

For purposes of comparison and correlation, there will be listed in Column I the identifying description of the State Department document to be produced; in Column 2, the FBI Laboratory Speciment Number Kc549 to Kc605 assigned to each page of photostatic copies of original State Department documents prepared by the State Department and furnished to Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, who furnished them to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison; in Column 3, the number assigned by the FBI Laboratory technician to the print which he prepared from microfilm "C" or "D," and which print is a photograph of a copy of the original State Department document described in Column 1; in Column 4, Laboratory specimen number assigned to this microfilm print for comparison and examination; in Column 5, the Washington Field Office number assigned to this print for identification purposes; and in Column 6, the Grand Jury Exhibit number of the microfilm strip from which this print was prepared:

Kisseloff-8207

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

1	2	3	4	5	6
DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	FBI LABORATORY SPECIMEN NUMBER	CORRESPONDING FBI PRINT #	FBI LAB. SPECIMEN NUMBER	W.F.O. PRINT NUMBER	PREPARED FROM G.J. EXHIBIT #
Memorandum of 1/8/38 to A-S Mr. Sayre re: German Aide Memoire	Kc549 and Kc550	D-1 & D-2	Qc74 and Qc75	47-1 and 47-2	47
Memorandum dated 12/31/37 to Mr. Hawkins (TA) re: German Aide Memoire	Kc551 through Kc566	D-3 through D-18	Qc76 thru Qc91	47-3 thru 47-18	47
Draft Memorandum dated 12/31/37 to German Ambassador re:Most-favored-nation principle	Kc567 through Kc569A	D-19 through D-22	Qc92 thru Qc95	47-19 thru 47-22	47
Aide Memoire from German Embassy undated re:Most-favored-nation principle (written in German) File #611.6231/987	Kc570 through Kc583	D-23 through D-36	Qc96 thru Qc109	47-23 thru 47-36	47
Aide Memoire dated 7/21/37 to German Ambassador re: Trade Relations File #611.6231/971A	Kc594 through Kc605	C-1 through C-12	Qc120 thru Qc131	48-37 thru 48-48	48
Telegram #24 from Hankow, China, dated 1/11/38, 3pm. File#F.W. 793.94/12068	Kc591 through Kc593	C-13 through C-15	Qc117 thru Qc119	48-49 thru 48-51	48
Telegram #17 from Tsingtao, China, dated 1/31/38, 3pm, for War Dept., signed Sobokin File #793.94/12088	Kc590	C-16	Qc116	48-52	48

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

1	2	3	4	5	6
DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	FBI LABORATORY SPECIMEN NUMBER	CORRESPONDING FBI PRINT #	FBI LAB. SPECIMEN NUMBER	W.F.O. PRINT NUMBER	PREPARED FROM G.J. EXHIBIT #
Telegram #63 from Paris, dated 1/13/38, 6pm, in four sections File #793.94/12082	Kc584 through Kc589	C-17 through C-22	Qc110 thru Qc115	48-53 thru 48-58	48

(For further detailed reference see report of Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, dated 3/22/49, at Washington Field Office.)

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

FBI Document Examiner
FBI Laboratory
Washington, D. C.

The identity of this witness will be furnished prior to trial.

This witness will testify that by letter, dated February 16, 1949, he received from the Washington Field Office fifty-eight pages of documents consisting of photostatic copies of eight original State Department documents, which documents have been previously described and listed in the second section of the testimony of JOHN E. PEURIFOY and/or WALTER K. SCOTT. He will testify that, for purposes of identification and for examination and comparison, he assigned to each of these photostats an FBI Laboratory specimen number, and that these numbers are Kc549 to Kc605 inclusive.

He will further testify that he obtained fifty-eight photographic prints previously prepared by the FBI Laboratory from microfilm strips "C" and "D", (otherwise identified as Grand Jury Exhibits #48 and #47, FBI Laboratory Specimens K153 and K154), and for purposes of identification, and for examination and comparison, he assigned to each of these photographic prints an FBI Laboratory specimen number, and that these numbers are Qc74 to Qc131 inclusive.

He will testify that, thereafter, he conducted a document examination of all of these documents and after comparison of Specimens Qc74 to Qc131 inclusive with Specimens Kc549 to Kc605 inclusive, he has arrived at the following conclusions:

It was concluded that the original of each of the photographs from the microfilm listed below in the left column and the original of each of the State Department photostats listed opposite were made by one typing run. That is the originals of QC74 and Kc549 were both typed at one time.

Qc74	Kc549
Qc75	Kc550
Qc77	Kc552
Qc78	Kc553
Qc79	Kc554
Qc80	Kc555
Qc81	Kc556
Qc82	Kc557
Qc83	Kc558

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

Qc84	Kc559
Qc85	Kc560
Qc86	Kc561
Qc87	Kc562
Qc88	Kc563
Qc89	Kc564
Qc90	Kc565
Qc91	Kc566

It was concluded that the original documents depicted on the photographs made from the microfilms listed below on the left are different documents than the originals of the State Department photostats listed opposite. However, the wording in each photograph is verbatim with its corresponding State Department photostat. For example, the typed wording on specimen Qc76 is verbatim with the typed wording on Kc551 although their originals are two different documents.

Qc76	Kc551
Qc92	Kc567
Qc93	Kc568
Qc94	Kc569
Qc95	Kc569A

With reference to specimens Qc96 through Qc109, Qc120 through Qc131, Kc570 through Kc583, Kc594 through Kc605, the following observations and conclusions were reached. There are certain marks appearing on most of the microfilm photographs that appear in the same relative positions on corresponding State Department photostats. This, in itself, indicates the possibility that such microfilm photographs are from the same originals as the corresponding State Department photostats. However, there are also marks appearing on these photographs which are not present on the corresponding photostats and vice versa. This may be due to the different processes involved in making the documents that are in evidence. These differences plus the absence of the original documents for examination prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. However, it can be stated that either the above is true or that the originals of the microfilm photographs and the originals of thier corresponding State Department photostats listed below opposite each other came from a common typing run. That is, Qc96 and Kc570 originate from a common original document or that the originals of Qc96 and Kc570 came from a common typing run.

Kisseloff-8211

JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

Qc96	Kc570
Qc97	Kc571
Qc98	Kc572
Qc99	Kc573
Qc100	Kc574
Qc101	Kc575
Qc102	Kc576
Qc103	Kc577
Qc104	Kc578
Qc105	Kc579
Qc106	Kc580
Qc107	Kc581
Qc108	Kc582
Qc109	Kc583
Qc120	Kc594
Qc121	Kc595
Qc122	Kc596
Qc123	Kc597
Qc124	Kc598
Qc125	Kc599
Qc126	Kc600
Qc127	Kc601
Qc128	Kc602
Qc129	Kc603
Qc130	Kc604
Qc131	Kc605

With reference to specimens Qc110 through Qc119, Kc584 through Kc593 the following observations and conclusions were reached.

There are certain characterisitcs appearing in the typewriting on the State Department photostats and the microfilm photographs that indicate the possibility they originate from common stencils. There are also marks appearing on the photographs which are not present on the corresponding photostats and vice versa. This may be due to the different processes involved in making the documents that are at hand. These differences plus the absence of the original documents for examination prevent a defintie conclusion in this respect. It can be stated, however, that either the above is true or the originals of the microfilm photographs and the originals of their correspnding State Department photostats listed below opposite each other came from a common typing run. That is, the originals of Qc110 and Kc584 were made by one stencil or by the same typing run.

Kisseloff-8212

JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

Qc110	Kc584
Qc111	Kc585
Qc112	Kc586
Qc113	Kc587
Qc114	Kc588
Qc115	Kc589
Qc116	Kc590
Qc117	Kc591
Qc118	Kc592
Qc119	Kc593

(FBI Laboratory report dated 3/11/49)

Kisseloff-8213

JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

Rear Admiral Alfred M. Pride
Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. Navy,
Room 2085, Navy Department
Washington, D. C.
or
2330 S. Meade Street,
Arlington, Virginia

(or qualified designated representative)

This officer, on subpoena duces tecum, will produce and identify as authentic official documents of the U. S. Navy Department, those sixteen Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Notes and Orders hereinafter identified in the testimony of ONI Special Agent C. R. WILSON and FBI Special Agent JACK S. TURTON, as being those notes and orders, photographs of which appeared on Microfilms "A" and "B". In addition, he will produce and identify as an authentic and official document of the U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics, Technical Note #0-35, dated February 3, 1934, Subject: Mailing List for Bureau Technical Orders and Notes. He will testify that this mailing list will indicate distribution of the aforementioned Technical Notes and Orders for official use and purposes to numerous Navy offices and also the following governmental offices, other than those within the Navy Department:

Chief of Publications, Air Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Chief of Technical Data Section, Army Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.
Director, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, (Att: Library), Washington, D. C.
Information Division Library, Air Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.
The Aeronautical Branch, Information Section, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

Special Agent C. R. Wilson
Head of Investigations Section
Office of Naval Intelligence
Room 4C 461, Pentagon Building
Arlington, Virginia

Special Agent David Belisle
Security Investigations Section
Economic Cooperation Administration
Room 301, 734, 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

These agents will be expected to identify certain prints as obtained by them from the H.U.A.C. and which were used for search in Navy records. These will be the same, but not in the same completeness as prints referred to in testimony of the F.B.I. Laboratory Technician as made up by the latter from Film "A", also referred to as F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K151 and Grand Jury Exhibit #49, and Film "B" also referred to as F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K152 and Grand Jury Exhibit #51, consisting of 74 exposures.

(Informative only and for consideration as to whether desired for presentation in this case, these two agents can state they received copies of these prints, or prints as were made up from the film noted, from the H.U.A.C., Washington, D. C., December 4. 1948, and that on this day, December 4, 1948, they examined these prints which they observed to be of very poor quality and so vague that it was only possible to decipher parts of them. Further, that many of the pages were absolute blanks and others contained printing that was impossible to decipher. Further, that after careful examination of the documents, it was determined that they contained no information which could be considered detrimental to the security of the nation at that time).

They will testify that some of the prints examined contained sufficient readable data to identify their source, and that on December 6, 1948, they were able to identify a portion of these prints as consisting of photographs of "Technical Notes and Orders" prepared and disseminated by the U.S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics to other U. S. Government agencies for official purposes.

(1) A descriptive list of these Technical Notes and Orders as designated by the U. S. Navy;
(2) the F.B.I. Laboratory number assigned and
(3) the Washington Field Office number assigned to the prints for their reference purposes, is as follows:

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

DESCRIPTION OF U. S. NAVY, BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS DOCUMENT	F.B.I. LABORATORY PRINT NUMBER	WASHINGTON FIELD PRINT NUMBER
Technical Note #33.37 dated 12/28/37. Subject: Aircraft Radio Transmitters, Model GP and GP 2 Modification of Operator's Control Box to Permit Front Cockpit Operation.	A-6	A-7
Technical Order #1-38 dated 1/4/38. Subject: Restrictions on Gross Weights of Transport and Utility Type Navy Airplanes.	A-11, A-12 B-21 left side	A-22, A-[illegible]
Technical Order #79-37 dated 12/8/37. Subject: Lubrication and Replacement of Solenoid Control Devices of Models 3260-130-HCE and 3260-130-VCE Inertia Starters.	A-18	A-12
Page 2 of above Technical Order #79-37 dated 12/8/37.	A-19, A-20	A-14, A-[illegible]
Technical Order #82-37 dated 12/20/37. Subject: Increasing Interval Between Adjustments of Valve Clearances on $-1830-64 Engines in Patrol Airplanes.	A-21, A-22	A-16, A-[illegible]
Technical Order #7637 dated 12/3/37. Subject: Securing A. C. Windings of NEA-2 Generators by Glyptol Treatment.	A-23, A-24	A-9, A-8
Technical Note #31-37 dated 12/8/37. Subject: Fuel System Dump Valves	A-27, A-28	A-4, A-3
Page 2 of previously described Technical Note #33-37 dated 12/28/37.	B-8	B-5
Page 3 of previously described Technical Note #33-37 dated 12/28/37.	B-9, B-10	B-6, B-7

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

DESCRIPTION OF U. S. NAVY, BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS' DOCUMENTS	F.B.I. LABORATORY PRINT NUMBER	WASHINGTON FIEL PRINT NUMBER
Technical Note #1-38 dated 1/11/38. Subject: Aircraft Radio-Interphone Station Boxes, Locking Device for Headset and Microphone Plugs.	B-11, B-12	B-8, B-9, B-10
Page 2 of above Technical Note #1-38 dated 1/11/38.	B-13, B-14	B-12, B-11
Technical Order #3-38 dated 1/15/38. Subject: Parachutes.	B-15, B-16	B-16, B-17, B-18, B-19, B-20
Page 2 of above Technical Order #3-38 dated 1/15/38.	B-17, B-18	B-22, B-21
Page 3 of above Technical Order #3-38 dated 1/15/38.	B-19	B-23, B-24

(Details concerning the above testimony are contained in O.N.I. report of Special Agents D. BELISLE and H. SCHULTZ, dated 12/17/48, at Washington, D. C., and forwarded to New York by Washington Field Office letter of 3/8/49.)

Kisseloff-8217

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JJD:CCH
NY 65-14920

Special Agent JACK S. TURTON
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

The above Special Agent will testify that on January 26, 1949 he received from the F.B.I. Laboratory photographic prints allegedly prepared from Microfilm "A" and "B" (otherwise identified as Grand Jury Exhibits No. 49 and No. 51.) The prints were respectively numbered by the F.B.I. Laboratory A-1 thru A-36 and B-1 thru B-38. Further, that upon receipt of these prints he communicated with Special Agent DAVID BELISLE of the Office of Naval Intelligence who had previously identified eight of the Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics documents. Further, that he accompanied Agent BELISLE to the Reference Library of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. where Agent BELISLE located the general series of Technical Orders and Notes involved. Agent TURTON will testify that by comparison of the prints prepared by the F.B.I. Laboratory with this general series of Technical Orders and Notes he was able to identify the following additional prints as consisting of photographs of Technical Notes and Orders of the U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics. For purposes of correlation and clarification, the description of the specific order or note will be set forth together with the F.B.I. Laboratory number of the prints and the Washington Field Office number of the prints which relate to it.

Description of U.S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics Document	F.BI. Laboratory Print Number	Washington Field Print Number
Technical Note #32-37 dated 12/23/37 Subject: Aircraft Radio - Liason Airplanes - Modification to permit use of two Model "RU" Receivers simultaneously	B-2	B-2; B-1
Page 2 of above Technical Note #32-37 dated 12/23/37	A-9; A-10; B-3; B-4	A-6; A-5 B-4; B-3
Technical Order #84-37 dated 12/27/37 Subject: Aircraft Radio - Microphone - NAF #213264-3 (Type II). Removal of Locking Feature of.	A-13; A-14	A-17; A-18

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Description of U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics Document	F.B.I. Laboratory Print Number	Washington Field Print Number
Page 2 of Technical Order #84-37 dated 12/27/37, described above.	A-15; A-16	A-20; A-19
Technical Note #30-37 dated 12/6/37 Subject: Installation of Flexible Hose Connections on Aircraft Fuel and Oil Lines	A-25; A-26	A-2; A-1
Technical Order #77-37 dated 12/6/37 Subject: Use of Preheat with Chandler-Groves Carburetors	A-31	A-10
Page 2 of above Technical Order #77-37 dated 12/6/37	A-33	A-11
Technical Order #2-38 dated 1/5/38 Subject: Portable Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishers - Painting of.	B-20; B-21 (Right Side)	B-15; B-14
Technical Note #6-38 dated 1/25/38 Subject: Fuel Pressure Settings	B-23 (Right Side)	B-13
Technical Order #8-38 dated 2/5/38 Subject: Life Jackets	B-24; B-25 (Right Side of Page)	B-27; B-26; B-25 (Right Side of Page)
Technical Order #7-38 dated 1/31/38 Subject: Replacement of Hydro-Controllable Propeller Counterweight Bearing Shaft and Adjusting Screw.	B-25 (Left side of page)	B-25 (Left side of page)

Special Agent TURTON will further testify that on March 9, 1949 he interviewed Miss SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. and ascertained that there were maintained in the Bureau of Standards library copies of the sixteen Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Notes and Orders previously identified by him and Special Agents WILSON and BELISLE of O.N.I. as being those Navy Department documents, photographs of portions of which appeared on microfilm "A" (otherwise designated Grand Jury Exhibit #49) and microfilm "B", (otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit #51). He will testify that he obtained from Miss JONES the original Bureau of Standard file copies of

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these sixteen Technical notes and orders (which are subsequently listed by number under the testimony of Miss SARAH ANN JONES) and forwarded these documents to the F.B.I. Laboratory for comparison with the prints prepared from Microfilms "A" and "B".

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JJD:CCH
NY 65-14920

F.B.I. Laboratory Technician
F.B.I. Laboratory
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished prior to trial.

With reference to previous testimony of Special Agents C. R. WILSON and DAVID BELISLE of the Office of Naval Intelligence and Special Agent JACK S. TURTON of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning their identification of prints prepared from Microfilm "A" (otherwise referred to as F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K 151 and Grand Jury Exhibit # 49) and Microfilm "B" (otherwise referred to as F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen K 152 and Grand Jury Exhibit #51) as being photographs of Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Notes and Orders, this witness can furnish the following additional information.

This witness will testify that on March 10, 1949 he received from the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation twenty-five pages of documents consisting of multigraph copies of sixteen typewritten orders on letterhead stationery of the Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics, Washington, D. C., which documents were procured by the Washington Field Office from the Bureau of Standards. Further, that these documents were assigned symbols K 704 thru K 728 by the F.B.I. Laboratory.

He will testify that he examined these documents and compared them with 74 photographic prints previously prepared by the F.B.I. Laboratory of Microfilm rolls "A" and "B" referred to above. (These 74 prints have been previously identified as F.B.I. Laboratory prints Nos. A-1 to A-36 inclusive and B-1 to B-38 inclusive.) He will testify that parts of sentences and diagrams appearing on microfilms "A" and "B", as determined by examination of prints prepared from these films, appear on portions of the twenty-five documents consisting of multigraph copies of the sixteen typewritten orders on the letterhead stationery of the Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics, which he received on March 10, 1949 from the Washington Field Office.

He will testify that the following prints, designated by their assigned F.B.I. Laboratory number, contain portions of sentences and diagrams which appear on the Navy Department document listed alongside of them. The laboratory specimen number of each Navy Department document is likewise listed:

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NY 65-14920.

F.B.I. Laboratory Print Number	Description of U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics Document	F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen Number
A-10 B-4	Drawing entitled "Inter-Connection of Output of Two Receivers used by Bombing Squadron Two". (Page 2 of Technical Note #32-37 dated 12/23/37.	K 722
A-12; B-21 left side	Technical Order #1-38 dated 1/4/38 beginning "Restrictions on Gross Weights of Transports	K 712
A-16	Instruction sheet for Microphone RS 39. Instructions for Removal of Locking Feature. (Page 2 of Technical Order # 84-37, dated 12/27/37).	K 711
A-18	Technical Order #79-37 dated 12/8/37, beginning "Lubrication and Replacement of Solenoid..."	K 707
A-20	Page 2 of above Technical Order #79-37. Beginning "Stud-Coil tube, ...", signed A.B.COOK.	K 708
A-22	Technical Order #82-37 dated 12/20/37 beginning "Increasing Internal Between..." signed A.B.COOK.	K 709
A-24	Technical Order #76-37 dated 12/3/37 entitled "Securing A.C. Windings of NEA-2 Generators by Glyptol treatment.	K 704
A-28	Technical Note #31-37 dated 12/8/37 entitled: "Fuel System Dump Valves".	K 720
A-31	Technical Order #77-37 dated 12/6/37 entitled "Use of Preheat with Chandler-Groves Carburetors".	K 705
A-33	Page 2, beginning "(1) for lower blower operation..." of above Technical Order #77-37.	K 706

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NY 65-14920

F.B.I. Laboratory Print Number	Description of U. S. Navy, Bureau of Aeronautics Document	F.B.I. Laboratory Specimen Number
B-8	Page Number 2, beginning "F. Connect free end of lead....." of Technical Note #33-37 dated 12/28/37.	K-724
B-9	Drawing entitled "Modified Operator.	K-725
B-10	Control Box (Page 3 of Technical Note #33-37 dated 12/28/37).	K-725
B-12	Technical Note #1-38 dated 1/11/38 beginning "Aircraft Radio-Interphone Station....", signed A.B.COOK.	K-726
B-13 B-14	Accompanying drawing, bearing typewriting beginning "Station Box..." (page 2 of Technical Note #1-38)	K-727
B-15 B-16	Technical Order #3-38 dated 1/15/38 entitled "Parachutes".	K-714
B-17 B-18	Page 2, beginning "nearest stores and the proceedure..." of Technical Order #3-38.	K-715
B-19	Page 3, beginning "ing time is normal. It has been...," of Technical Order #3-38, signed A. B. COOK.	K-716
B-21 Right side	Technical Order #2-38 dated 1/5/38 beginning "Portable Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishers...."	K-713
B-23 Right Side	Technical Note #6-38 dated 1/25/38 entitled "Fuel Pressure Settings"... signed A. B. COOK	K-728
B-25 Right Side	Technical Order #8-38 dated 2/5/38 entitled "Life Jackets" signed A. B. COOK.	K-718

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JJD:CCH
NY 65-14920

He can further testify that due to the poor quality of the microfilm strips "A" and "B", a definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether the photographs depicting these films came from the same source as the above documents designated K-704 thru K-728 by the F.B.I. Laboratory. He will testify that many of the microfilm photographs are illegible. He will testify that portions of writing and of diagrams depicted on films "A" and "B", as previously listed, compared favorably with the same portion of the corresponding Bureau of Standards document as previously set forth. However, too large a portion of the documents depicted on "A" and "B" is illegible to make a definite conclusion possible.

(FBI Laboratory Report dated 3/15/49).

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

Edward U. Condon
Director, Bureau of Standards
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

(or qualified designated representative)

This witness, on subpoena duces tecum, will produce and identify as official documents on file in the library of the Bureau of Standards, the Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics Technical Notes and Orders hereinafter listed in the testimony of Miss SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, Bureau of Standards.

Kisseloff-8225

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

Sarah Ann Jones
Librarian, Room 203
Northwest Building
Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C.
or
Apartment 404, Tilden Gardens
3000 Tilden Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Miss JONES will testify that she has been employed in the Library of the Bureau of Standard since November, 1920. That from the time of her appointment until November 1, 1938, she was Assistant Librarian, and that she has been Head Librarian since November 1, 1938. She will further testify that the following described Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics' Technical Notes and Orders are kept on open file in the Library of the Bureau of Standards:

1. Technical Order 76-37 dated 12/3/37.
2. Technical Order 77-37 dated 12/6/37.
3. Technical Order 79-37 dated 12/8/37.
4. Technical Order 82-37 dated 12/20/37.
5. Technical Order 84-37 dated 12/27/37.
6. Technical Order 1-38 dated 1/4/38.
7. Technical Order 2-38 dated 1/5/38.
8. Technical Order 3-38 dated 1/15/38.
9. Technical Order 7-38 dated 1/31/38.
10. Technical Order 8-38 dated 2/5/38.
11. Technical Note 30-37 dated 12/6/37.
12. Technical Note 31-37 dated 12/8/37.
13. Technical Note 32-37 dated 12/23/37.
14. Technical Note 33-37 dated 12/28/37.
15. Technical Note 1-38 dated 1/11/38.
16. Technical Note 6-38 dated 1/25/38.

Miss JONES will testify that the above documents, as well as all similar Navy documents, were kept on open file and thus would be available to any employee of the Bureau of Standards. She will testify that a charge-out slip would be required of any person requesting the use of this material, but that these slips were maintained for a period of two years and then destroyed. She will testify that she knows and remembers WARD PIGMAN, and that he could have had access to these documents, but she has no recollection of him requesting them.

Kisseloff-8226

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

She will testify further that these Technical Notes and Technical Orders were received from the Bureau of Aeronautics by mail, and upon receipt, were stamped with a Bureau of Standards stamp and a date stamp. Further, that the documents would be stamped at the time when they would be entered in the periodical log, usually within twenty-four hours after being received at the Bureau of Standards.

She will testify that these documents were not distributed or routed to any person or section who might be interested in the subject matter contained in the documents, but that they were placed in file and kept available.

Miss JONES will testify that no classified material was kept in the library where these documents were maintained, but rather was kept in one of three libraries maintained for classified material.

(It is noted that the above listed Technical Notes and Orders correspond to those identified as appearing on Microfilms "A" and "B" as set forth in previous testimony.)

Kisseloff-8227

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

TYPEWRITER AND HANDWRITING
IDENTIFICATION
AGE AND CONDITION OF PAPER

A Bureau Document Examiner
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished in sufficient time prior to trial. This witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified document examiner, that he has examined documents 1 through 69, and that he has concluded that it was not possible to determine the age of the documents from the standpoint of the paper or the handwriting or typing appearing thereon. It was noted by him that some of the sheets of paper were discolored, possibly by age or exposure or both. Documents 3 and 5 contained portions of government watermark. The watermark on Document 3 was found to be too fragmentary for specific classification, but a considerable portion of the watermark appears on Document 5. Information developed concerning this watermark indicates that it has been used on government bond paper at least since March 1, 1929.

He will be expected to testify that the typewriting on documents 6 through 69 compares most closely to standards for Woodstock pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. The FBI Laboratory files reflect that this style of type was made by Woodstock in 1929.

He will be expected to testify that the typewriting on document 5 conforms more closely to the Royal enlarged elite standards than to any other on file. It will be noted that this examiner has stated, after making a careful examination of document 5, that a detailed comparison was made between 5 and the Laboratory standards for Royal enlarged elite and Underwood distinctive elite. As a result of this comparison no significant differences were observed between the type impressions on 5 and the standards for Royal enlarged elite. According to this examiner, the typing on 5 differs in certain minute respects from the Bureau's standards for the Underwood distinctive elite. For example, there is a slight

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

difference in the numeral "7". The small letter "t" on 5 differs slightly from the "t" for the Underwood standard. There are also microscopic differences in one or two other specific letters. This examiner has also stated that the differences between 5 and the Underwood standards are microscopic and that it is conceivable that these differences might be caused by the condition of the ribbon, paper, or wear of the typewriter, and that, therefore, the possibility of an Underwood having been used cannot be absolutely eliminated. According to the examiner, the machine may have undergone repairs at some time which may have involved the installation of the Royal numeral "7".

He will also be expected to testify that document #70 was examined; that certain light spots were apparent on the outside of the envelope; that an appropriate examination disclosed that they were deposits of white paint. The white paint on the outside of #70 became attached to the envelope before its present soiled condition as is shown by the light paper beneath each deposit of paint. The determination of the age of the white paint spots on Document #70 would depend upon many unknown facts such as temperature, humidity, and surroundings of the envelope and at present cannot be determined. Sufficient white paint is available on #70 for comparison purposes on any paint which was used in the vicinity of the envelope during the period it was stored. There was also a dark smear on the inside of this envelope. This smear on examination was determined to be a soft, pliable black enamel. This paint is of the type known as synthetic enamel. A sufficient amount is present for comparison with known specimens should any be located. (Above conclusions are contained in memorandum from the Bureau to the Attorney General dated December 13, 1948.)

(The conclusions noted are contained in letter from the Bureau to the Attorney General dated December 13, 1948 and in F.B.I. Laboratory Report to New York in letter dated February 5, 1949.)

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DES:CHF
NY 65-14920

DOCUMENT #5
PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS 11/17/48
AT BALTIMORE

Document #5 (Q5) is a typewritten document dated January 7, 1938, beginning "reliable source reports that since signing...." This document is a State Department copy of an MID report dated January 7, 1938, entitled, "SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION," page 16605-6 and pages 16618-16626 inclusive, serial number 793.94, MID reports/260.

ORDWAY HILTON, 245 Avenue C, New York City, a document expert with offices at 15 Park Row, New York City, was interviewed relative to the chronology of the handling of the original documents, and he volunteered the information that he examined Document #10, which was the classification originally used on these documents, at the time the document was introduced into evidence at the libel action in Baltimore, Maryland. This is the document that is now referred to as Document #5 (Q5). He stated that this particular document had been typed on an Underwood office machine. He stated that the Underwood typewriter, during the years 1937 to 1939, had two styles of elite type, and that one of these was an optional type that had been used occasionally by the Underwood Company, but which had been discontinued in 1939. He stated this style of type was distinctive to the Underwood, and he readily identified the typing on this document as being from an Underwood typewriter. ORDWAY HILTON conducted an examination of this document at the express direction of HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., who was representing "Time Magazine" at the civil action in Baltimore, Maryland, brought by ALGER HISS against CHAMBERS for libel. It will be recalled that until his resignation on December 10, 1948, CHAMBERS was a Senior Editor of "Time Magazine."

By report of February 5, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that a detailed comparison was made between Document #5 (Q5) and the Laboratory's standards for Royal Enlarged Elite and the Underwood Distinctive Elite. As a result of this comparison, no significant differences were observed between the type impressions on Document #5 (Q5) and standards for Royal Enlarged Elite: Typing on Document Q5 differs in certain minute respects from the Bureau's standard for the Underwood Distinctive Elite. The standard for the Underwood Distinctive Elite calls for a numeral seven made 7 (typed with an Underwood machine), whereas the numeral 7 appearing on the questioned document, and on the Royal Enlarged Elite is as follows: 7 (typed with a Royal machine). The small "t" on Document #5 (Q5) differs slightly from the "t" for the Underwood Standard. There are also microscopic differences in one or two other specific letters. From this information, the FBI Laboratory advised that they had concluded that the typing on Document #5 (Q5) compares more closely to the

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DES:CHF
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Royal, although, as explained, the differences between the Royal and the Underwood are very minute. They further advised that since the differences between Document #5 (Q5) and the Underwood standards are microscopic, it is conceivable that these differences could be caused by the condition of the ribbon, paper, or the wear of the typewriter, and, therefore, the possibility of an Underwood having been used could not be absolutely eliminated. They stated that the machine may have undergone repairs at sometime which may have involved the installation of the Royal numeral 7. They did conclude that the typewriting on Document #5 (Q5) conformed more closely to the Royal Enlarged Elite Standards than any other on file.

In efforts to obtain typewritten specimens that were typed on the same typewriter on which Document #5 (Q5) was typed, many typewritten specimens were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with Document #5. None of these specimens was ascertained to have been typed on the same typewriter as Document #5. Also, in efforts to obtain typewritten specimens identical with Document #5, as well as in efforts to locate the typewriter on which Document #5 was typed, investigation was conducted at the State Department in Washington, D. C. In this regard, Miss EUNICE A. LINCOLN and Miss ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB were interviewed. Both of these individuals had been employed as secretaries in the section of the State Department in which ALGER HISS was employed during 1936, 1937 and 1938, under FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State.

Miss LINCOLN stated that she could not recall that there had ever been a Woodstock typewriter used in SAYRE'S office, and she felt certain that had there been, she would have recalled such a typewriter. She stated that one of the typewriters used in this office was an Underwood, which she still has in her possession, and another typewriter, also an Underwood, which Miss NEWCOMB had used, but which had been replaced by an L. C. SMITH typewriter sometime between 1933 and 1939. She stated that there was another typewriter in SAYRE'S office, and, to her recollection, this typewriter was also an L. C. Smith machine, which was procured probably in 1938 or 1939, inasmuch as the L. C. Smith typewriter regularly used by Miss NEWCOMB had frequently broken down.

Miss NEWCOMB stated that she originally used an Underwood typewriter in SAYRE'S office and she had later substituted this for an L. C. Smith typewriter. She stated that during the latter part of her employment in SAYRE'S office, another typewriter was brought into this office to be used in case her regular machine broke down, inasmuch as she had frequent difficulty with this machine. She stated this typewriter, which was used as a spare, was an L. C. Smith make or possibly a Remington machine. She stated that, to her knowledge, she had never used a Woodstock typewriter, and believed that if she had used such a machine she would have recalled it.

Kisseloff-8231

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

FRANKLIN H. PRICE
Free Library of Philadelphia
20th Street and Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

This witness will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, (1) a typewritten document dated December 6, 1931 from the files of the Free Library of Philadelphia. This document is a letter addressed to "Dear Miss Hellings" and signed "Sincerely yours, DAISY FANSLER". The signature on this letter is handwritten and the letter itself contains an explanation of the necessary absence of Miss FANSLER from her employment due to illness. He will also be expected to produce, (2) the personnel file and contents including employment record with signature of DAISY FANSLER which indicates that she was employed by the Library from October 1, 1926 until September 30, 1947.

He will be expected to testify that he is the librarian for the Free Library of Philadelphia and that DAISY FANSLER was employed by the Library in its Music Department for a number of years and that she has now retired. He will further be expected to testify that he turned over the letter dated December 6, 1931 to Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND on December 13, 1948 and that this letter was initialled by himself and JAMES L. KIRKLAND. He will also be expected to testify that the signature of DAISY FANSLER appearing on her employment record at the Free Library of Philadelphia is her true signature.

This letter was subsequently forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison purposes.

(This has been designated as K#35 and is referred to in FBI Laboratory report to Philadelphia dated December 15, 1948.)(See report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated December 23, 1948 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, p. 8).

Kisseloff-8232

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

EDWARD C. McLEAN
Attorney at Law
20 Exchange Place
New York, New York

He will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, the following typewritten documents:

The original and carbon copy of an unsigned letter dated January 30, 1933 addressed to Mr. WALTER L. TIBBETTS, 1216 Atlantic National Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

A carbon copy of a letter dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER, Assistant Secretary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York.

All of these letters bore the addressor's address as 378 Central Park West, New York City.

He will be expected to testify that he is an attorney at law, with offices at 20 Exchange Place, New York, New York, and that he is, in fact, the attorney for ALGER HISS.

He will be expected to testify that these letters were obtained from the home of ALGER HISS, and that he, McLEAN, turned over these letters to Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN on December 7 and 10, 1948 at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He will be expected to testify that he turned over these letters to the FBI on the insistence of ALGER HISS.

These letters were immediately photographed by Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN upon receipt of them from Mr. McLEAN. They were subsequently forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C. for examination. On December 28, 1948, at the request of Mr. McLEAN, the three documents that had been turned over by him to Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN were returned to him by Special Agent THOMAS G. SPENCER at his office, 20 Exchange Place, New York City.

(The original of the letter dated January 30, 1933 has been designated as K#17 and the carbon copy of the letter dated February 17, 1933 has been designated as K#33 and are referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory Report to New York dated December 14, 1948.)(See report of S.A. JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York, New York, p. 78 to 81 inclusive.)

Kisseloff-8233

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

LEO D. FITZGERALD
Associate Counsel
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
393 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

He will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, an original typewritten letter dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER. This letter is signed in ink "ALGER HISS". This letter also contains a red stamp in the upper right hand corner "W. G. SCHELKER, Assistant Secretary, February 21, 1933, referred to", and in pencil the name "Mr. FITZGERALD" is written in. In the lower right hand corner of this letter there is printed in red ink a large number 16, and next to this "Attach to application".

He will be expected to testify that he is an attorney employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and that he was so employed on February 17, 1933.

He will be expected to testify that on December 13, 1948 he turned over this letter to Special Agent DONALD E. SHANNON; that prior to turning over this letter he had photostatic copies made for his own file.

This letter was initialled in the upper left hand corner by Special Agent DONALD E. SHANNON.

This letter was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on December 14, 1948. The letter has since been returned to the New York Office and is now retained in this file.

(This has been designated as K-40 and is referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory report to New York dated December 15, 1948.) (See report of S.A. JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York, New York, p. 81 and 82.)

Kisseloff-8234

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

JAMES CRAIG
Senior Attorney, Law Department
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
393 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

He will be expected to testify that he is an attorney employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; that he is familiar with the ALGER HISS file maintained by this organization; that he was the individual to place the red stamp with the marking "16, Attach to application" on this original letter dated February 17, 1933.

Kisseloff-8235

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

PAUL L. BANFIELD
Headmaster, Landon School
Bethesda, Maryland

He will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, a handwritten letter dated December 9, 1936, signed ALGER HISS, which was maintained in the files of the Landon School. This letter commences as follows: "My dear Mr. Banfield: Enclosed is the description of Tim's personality". He will also be expected to produce the enclosed typewritten document which is entitled "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON".

He will be expected to testify that he is presently Headmaster of the Landon School and that he was the Headmaster of this school on December 9, 1936 at the time he received this letter.

He will also be expected to testify that on December 12, 1948 he turned over the handwritten letter and typewritten document to Special Agents CARL W. BUCHHOLZ and CORTLAND J. JONES; that he initialled both of these documents at the time they were turned over to the Special Agents; that further the documents were initialled by the agents.

(This has been designated as K#32 and is referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory report to Washington Field Division dated December 13, 1948.) (See report of S.A. COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C., p. 57).

Kisseloff-8236

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT
2205 California Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, a typewritten document entitled "President's Report for the Year 1936", which was not otherwise identified, which she obtained from the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, D. C.

She will be expected to testify that Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was elected President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington in May, 1936, and that she served in this capacity until May, 1937; that she succeeded PRISCILLA HISS as President of this Club in May, 1937. She will be expected to testify that the President's Report referred to above would have been submitted by Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS in May, 1937 at the expiration of her term as President.

She will further be expected to testify that in the late fall of 1948, she contacted Mrs. JAMES DICKEY, the present Secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, and obtained from her the minutes of the club for the period prior to 1938. She will also be expected to testify that on January 7, 1949 she turned over the three page typewritten document entitled "President's Report for the Year 1936" to Special Agent EDWARD E. LINEHAN, which was included with the above papers.

(This has been designated as K#249 and is referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory report to Washington Field Division dated January 10, 1949.) (See report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES dated January 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C., p. 57.)

Kisseloff-8237

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

Mrs. JAMES DICKEY
8 Lennox Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland

She will be expected to testify that she is presently the Secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington; that some time in the late fall of 1948 she was contacted by Mrs. HENRY L. ABBOTT; and that she turned over to her the minutes of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington for the period prior to 1938.

Kisseloff-8238

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD
Registrar's Office
University of Maryland
Lombard and Green Streets
Baltimore, Maryland

She will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, a typewritten letter dated May 25, 1937 addressed to Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, signed "PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS".

She will be expected to testify that she herself has been employed as an assistant in the Registrar's Office of the University of Maryland for a period of time prior to May 26, 1937 to the present time. She will further be expected to testify that the original letter dated May 25, 1937 was received by W. M. HILLEGEIST in the regular course of business and was given to Mrs. STAFFORD in the Registrar's Office about June 1, 1937 and has been maintained by her in her official custody since that time. Mrs. STAFFORD will further be expected to testify that Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, while occupying the position of Director of Admissions at the University of Maryland, died about June 2, 1941.

She will also be expected to testify that she furnished the above described typewritten letter to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on December 14, 1948, and that her initials, as well as those of Agent PFEIFFER, were placed on the reverse side of this letter.

(This has been designated as K41 and is referred to in F.B.I. Laboratory report to Baltimore Field Division dated December 15, 1948). (See report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland, p. 36-38.)

Kisseloff-8239

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

A Bureau Document Examiner
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished in aufficient time prior to trial. This witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified document examiner and that he has examined the following documents:

1. A typewritten letter dated December 6, 1931 addressed to the Free Library of Philadelphia, signed DAISY FANSLER. (K #35)

2. The original and a carbon copy of an unsigned letter dated January 30, 1933 addressed to Mr. WALTER L. TIBBETTS. (K#17)

3. The original and a carbon copy of a letter signed by ALGER HISS dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER. (K #40 and K #33.)

4. A typewritten document captioned "Description of Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON". (K #32)

5. A three page typewritten document captioned "President's Report for the Year 1936". (K #249)

6. Typewritten letter dated May 25, 1937 addressed to Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, signed "PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS". (K #41)

He will further be expected to testify that he has compared all of these documents with documents 6 through 69 and that he has concluded that all of these documents examined and listed above were typed on the same typewriter that typed documents 6 through 69, that is, a typewriter most closely resembling a Woodstock typewriter with pica type spaced ten letters to the inch. He will further be expected to testify that he has compared each of these typewritten documents listed above against the other and has concluded that they were typed on the same typewriter.

(These conclusions are contained in F.B.I. Laboratory reports to New York Office dated December 13, 15, 23, 1948 and January 28, 1949 that have been referred to previously.).

Kisseloff-8240

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DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

THOMAS G. SPENCER
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
New York, New York

He will be expected to testify that he was present on December 7, 1948 at the time PRISCILLA HISS signed her name to a signed statement at the New York Office. He will be expected to testify that he had actually observed her sign her signature on this statement and that he, together with Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, affixed their names to this statement as witnesses thereto. (K #535).

Kisseloff-8241

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

LEMUEL W. KERR
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Norfolk, Virginia

He will be expected to testify that he was present on February 14, 1949 and that he observed DAISY FANSLER write her signature on a sheet of plain white paper dated February 14, 1949 at Norfolk, Virginia (K 545). He will also be expected to testify that he observed DAISY FANSLER write her signature "CONDE DAISY FANSLER" on a sheet of ruled notebook paper containing a receipt dated February 14, 1949 at Norfolk, Virginia (K 544).

Kisseloff-8242

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

FRED G. BENNETT
5 Miles West State Highway
Edinburg, Texas

He will be expected to testify that he was employed by the State Department from February 16, 1942 and that he was assigned the task of fingerprinting all State Department applicants as well as all employees who had not been fingerprinted at that time.

He will be expected to testify that he was so employed in this capacity on May 6, 1942.

He will further be expected to testify that if he is able to observe the fingerprint card of ALGER HISS dated May 6, 1942 he could identify his own signature on this card and he could testify that he took the fingerprints, but he cannot testify absolutely that the signature of HISS was made in his presence.

Kisseloff-8243

DES:CCH
NY 65-14920

A Bureau Handwriting Expert
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished in sufficient time prior to trial. The witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified handwriting expert; that he has examined a letter dated December 6, 1931 addressed to "Dear Miss HELLINGS", signed "DAISY FANSLER", (K #35); that as a result of his examination he has concluded that the signature appearing on this letter was written by the same individual who signed DAISY FANSLER on her employment record at the Free Library of Philadelphia. (K #521).

He will be expected to testify that the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on the letter dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER (K #40) and the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on his Civil Service applicant fingerprint card dated May 6, 1942 was written by the same person.

He will further be expected to testify that the signature of PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS appearing on the letter dated May 25, 1937 addressed to Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST (K #41) and the signature of PRISCILLA HISS appearing on a statement signed by her on December 7, 1948 at New York, New York (K #535) were written by the one person.

He will further be expected to testify that the signature of DAISY FANSLER appearing on a sheet of plain white paper dated February 14, 1949 at Norfolk, Virginia (K 545) and the signature DAISY FANSLER appearing on a letter dated December 6, 1931 (K 35) were written by the same individual.

(These conclusions are contained in F.B.I. Laboratory reports to Baltimore, Maryland dated February 15, 1949 and F.B.I. Laboratory report to New York, New York dated February 18, 1949.)

Kisseloff-8244

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING
OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, NO.1
TO 69 INCLUSIVE
November 15, 1948 - November 29, 1948

RICHARD P. CLEVELAND
4110 Greenway
Baltimore, Maryland

CLEVELAND can testify that he and WILLIAM D. MacMILLAN, attorneys for CHAMBERS in the libel suit, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, went with CHAMBERS to CHAMBERS' farm at Westminister, Maryland on November 15, 1948, where CHAMBERS first exhibited the original documents. He can testify that he, MacMILLAN and CHAMBERS handled many of the documents on this occasion and on various other occasions during the pertinent period in November, 1948. He can state that he took these documents into his possession and, upon returning to Baltimore, Maryland, with MacMILLAN, he took these original documents to his home during that evening and did not show them to anyone.

CLEVELAND can testify that during the morning of November 16, 1948, he brought these documents to downtown Baltimore, Maryland and placed them in his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. During this same morning, he removed these documents from his safe deposit box and requested ARTHUR D. EMERICK, clerk in charge of the Stockroom and Photostating Department at the Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland, to make two photostatic copies of each of these documents. He can testify that these documents were out of his possession for a short time while they were being photostated but at about Noon on November 16, 1948, the original documents and two photostatic copies were placed in his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. He can testify that on November 16, 1948 these documents were not observed or handled by any other persons, other than EMERICK.

CLEVELAND can testify that on November 17, 1948, at about 2:00 P.M., he removed the original documents and the two photostatic copies of the documents from his safe deposit box at the First National Bank and took these documents to the pre-trial examination in connection with the CHAMBERS' libel suit. He can state that this examination was held in the office of WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for ALGER HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

He can testify that later that afternoon, the original documents were introduced at the pre-trial hearing and that these documents were

LWS:CCH
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probably handled and reviewed in a cursory manner by all persons present at the hearing on that date, which included CHARLES C. G. EVANS, WILLIAM L. MARBURY, HAROLD ROSENWALD, T. EDWARD McDONALD and FRANKLIN G. ALLEN. CLEVELAND can further testify that at this pre-trial hearing, the original documents were marked for identification by the Court Stenographer, T. EDWARD McDONALD, under his and MacMILLAN'S supervision. He can testify that at about 4:00 P.M. on November 17, 1948 the original documents were placed in his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland.

CLEVELAND can testify that on November 18, 1948 the original documents remained in his safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, and were not handled or observed by anyone.

CLEVELAND can further testify that during the afternoon of November 19, 1948, he removed the original documents from his safe deposit box at the First National Bank and brought them to his office at 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore. He can state that these documents were handled and examined in his office by MacMILLAN, CHAMBERS and HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, and by himself.

He can further testify that during the late afternoon of November 19, 1948, the original documents were turned over to HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr.

He can further state that during the afternoon of November 26, 1948, the original documents were returned to his office by HAYDN HILLING, a member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City. He can testify that he, HILLING and MacMILLAN compared the original documents with the photostatic copies and, during this examination, they handled all of the original documents.

CLEVELAND can testify that at about 4:00 P.M. on November 26, 1948, he procured the appropriate receipts and turned over the original documents to SAs DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE of the Baltimore Office.

Kisseloff-8246

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

WILLIAM D. MacMILLAN
Pinehurst-on-the-Bay
Baltimore, Maryland

MacMILLAN can testify that on November 15, 1948 he went to CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland, with RICHARD F. CLEVELAND and CHAMBERS and at that time CHAMBERS exhibited the original documents. He can testify that he, CLEVELAND and CHAMBERS handled many of these documents on this occasion. He can state that he and CLEVELAND returned to Baltimore, Maryland, with the original documents in CLEVELAND'S possession and that, thereafter, CLEVELAND retained the original documents.

He can testify that on November 17, 1948 he handled the original documents at a pre-trial hearing on the libel suit and on the afternoon of that date, at the pre-trial hearing, the original documents were marked for identification by the Court Stenographer, T. EDWARD McDONALD, under his and CLEVELAND'S supervision.

MacMILLAN can testify further that during the afternoon of November 19, 1948, HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, was present at his office, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, when the original documents were handled by him, CLEVELAND, MEDINA and CHAMBERS.

He can testify that the original documents were turned over to MEDINA during the late afternoon of November 19, 1948.

MacMILLAN can further testify that during the evening of November 26, 1948, HAYDN HILLING, member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, returned the original documents to his office in Baltimore, Maryland and, thereafter, he HILLING and CLEVELAND compared the original documents with the photostatic copies. He can state that during this comparison of the documents, all of the original documents were handled by him, CLEVELAND and HILLING.

Kisseloff-8247

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

ARTHUR D. EMERICK
717 Melville Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

EMERICK can testify that on the morning of November 16, 1948, RICHARD F. CLEVELAND brought the original documents to him and requested that two photostatic copies be made of these documents. He can testify that as a Clerk in charge of the Stockroom and Photostating Department at the Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland, he was in possession of these documents for a short time during the morning of that date and that these documents were returned to CLEVELAND along with the two photostatic copies.

Kisseloff-8248

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

CHARLES C. EVANS
6 Englewood Road,
Baltimore, Maryland

EVANS can testify that on the afternoon of November 17, 1948, he was present at a pre-trial hearing in the libel suit, representing the Baltimore law firm of MARBURY, MILLER & EVANS, and, at that time, he handled and examined some of the original documents.

Kisseloff-8249

CONFIDENTIAL

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

WILLIAM L. MARBURY
43 Warrenton Road
Baltimore, Maryland

MARBURY can testify that on the afternoon of November 17, 1948, he was present at a pre-trial hearing in the libel suit, as ALGER HISS' attorney, and he handled and examined some of the original documents at this hearing.

Kisseloff-8250

FIAT

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

HAROLD ROSENWALD
Employee of
Debevoise, Plimpton & McLean,
20 Exchange Place
New York City

ROSENWALD can testify that on the afternoon of November 17, 1948 he was present at the pre-trial hearing in the libel suit and, at this hearing, he handled and examined some of the original documents.

Kisseloff-8251

JJD:hd
NY 65-14920

T. EDWARD McDONALD
954 Argonne Drive
Baltimore, Maryland

McDONALD can testify that on November 17, 1948, at the pre-trial hearing in the libel suit at Baltimore, Maryland, he was present as the Court Stenographer when the attorney for CHAMBERS, RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, offered in evidence the exhibits hereinafter identified.

He can, by reference to his stenograph transcript of these proceedings, state that the following exhibits were submitted and that each of these exhibits was marked by him as Exhibits #1 to #47 inclusive in that proceeding. He can identify his markings on each of the original Exhibits #1 to #47, which exhibits are identical with documents #1 to #69 inclusive.

Number	Description
1	Paper, M-28, starting with "tel. fro.", ending "Lib. Cong. Law Div."
2-3-4	
5	Paper headed "American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, January 6, 1938, signed by Richard F. Boyce
6	Paper headed "Voluntary Report" date of completion Jan. 6, 1938, date of mailing, Jan. 7, 1948
7	Paper headed "New Economic Organization of Manchukuo"
8	Batch of thirteen typewritten pages
9	Typewritten paper, "Europe, January 5", starting "Bullitt cabled from Paris".
10	Paper dated 1/7/38, starting "Reliable source reports."

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Number	Description
11	Typewritten paper "Far East, January 22, Tsingtao", and three additional pages.
12	Batch of papers, dated Feb. 7, 1938, "The Significance of the Establishment", etc.
13	Paper dated Feb. 9, 1938, beginning "Yokohama reports".
14	Paper headed "Far East, February 11", beginning with "Lockhart, U.S. Consular at Peiping".
15	Typewritten paper dated Feb. 11, 1938, addressed to "Mr. Secretary", and typewritten at the end "S.K.H."
16	Paper headed "Berlin", dated Feb. 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, typewritten at the end, "Gilbert".
17	Paper, "Tokyo", dated Feb. 12, 1938, addressed to the Secretary of State, signed "Grew".
18	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 13, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Wiley".
19	Paper, "Berlin", dated Feb. 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert".
20	Paper headed "Gray, Peiping, dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed in typewriting "Lockhart".
21	Paper headed "Gray, Chefoo", dated February 14, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Allen".
22	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 14, 1938, to the Secretary of State, and signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages.
23	Paper headed "Vienna", dated February 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiley".

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Number	Description
24	Paper headed "Paris", dated Feb. 15, 1938, to the Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages.
25	Paper dated Feb. 15, 1938, in upper left-hand corner "Telegram sent", and signed "Hull".
26	Paper, "Paris, dated Feb. 15, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".
27	Paper headed "Gray, London", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Johnson".
28	Paper, " Paris", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt", consisting of two pages.
29	Paper, "Paris", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".
30	Paper headed "Vienna", dated Feb. 16, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Wiley", consisting of two pages.
31	Paper headed "Austria, Germany", Feb. 16th, (no year date).
32	Paper, headed "Special, Gray" in upper right-hand corner, dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Caldwell".
33	Paper, "Gray, Tokyo", dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Grew".
34	Paper, "Berlin", dated Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Gilbert".
35	Paper, "Paris", Feb. 17, 1938, Secretary of State, signed "Bullitt".
36	Paper dated February 18, 1938, beginning with "German domination of Central Europe", signed by initials "F.B.S."

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JJD:hd
NY 65-14920

Number	Description
37	Paper; "London, No. 257", March 28th (no year date), signed "Kennedy".
38	Paper headed "Germany", March 27th, (no year date), not signed.
39	Paper dated March 26th, "Lane, U.S. Minister at Belgrade", not signed.
40	Paper beginning March 28th, no year dated, "Phillips, U.S. Ambassador at Rome", not signed.
41	Paper writing, March 28th (no year date), reading "U. S. Consul at Tampico, Mexico", not signed.
42	Paper headed "Far East", March 28th, (no year date), beginning "Grew, U.S. Ambassador, Tokyo cabled".
43	Paper beginning "Rome, 77", March 29th, Noon, (no year date), signed "Phillips".
44	Paper headed March 29th, (no year date), beginning "Carr, U.S. Minister at Prague, cabled"
45	Paper, "Warsaw, No.38", March 29th, 4 P.M., (no year date), signed "Biddle".
46	Paper headed "Japan", beginning with words "On March 30th, (no year date), "The Department cabled to the U. S. Legations at Costa Rica", not signed.
47	Paper headed "England", beginning with words "On March 29th", (no year date), "Kennedy, U. S. Ambassador, London, cabled", not signed.

McDONALD can testify that incidental to the introduction of the exhibits at that time, he handled and examined these documents which he marked as Exhibits #1 to #47 inclusive.

Kisseloff-8255

LNS:CCH
NY 65-14920

FRANKLIN G. ALLEN
1526 Stonetood Road,
Baltimore, Maryland

ALLEN can testify that, as an employee of the law firm of MARBURY, MILLER & EVANS, he was present at the pre-trial hearing in the libel suit during the afternoon of November 17, 1948, and, at this hearing, he handled and examined some of the original documents.

Kisseloff-8256

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr.
1435 Lexington Avenue
New York City

MEDINA can testify that, as a member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, he was representing TIME, INC. in the CHAMBERS libel suit.

He can state that on November 17, 1948 he was advised by RICHARD F. CLEVELAND that something important had happened and that, as a result of this conversation, he had gone to CLEVELAND'S office in Baltimore, Maryland on November 19, 1948, at which time CLEVELAND exhibited the original documents to him in the presence of MacMILLAN and CHAMBERS. MEDINA can testify that during the latter part of the afternoon of November 19, 1948, he placed the original documents in his briefcase, locked the briefcase, and returned to his home, 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York City. He can testify that he examined the original documents in his home that evening and that the possibility exists that his wife may have touched one or two of these documents but that she had no recollection of doing so.

MEDINA can testify that these documents remained in his locked briefcase during the evening of November 19, 1948, and that on November 20, 1948, he took these original documents, which were in his locked briefcase, to the office of ORDWAY HILTON, 15 Park Row, New York City, arriving there at about 9:00 A.M. on November 20, 1948. He can testify that he left the original documents with HILTON for photographing and to conduct a typewriting examination.

Kisseloff-8257

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

ORDWAY HILTON
245 Avenue C,
New York City

HILTON can testify that at about 9:00 A.M. on November 20, 1948, HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr. brought the original documents to his office at 15 Park Row, New York City, and requested that these documents be photographed and that a typewriting examination be conducted. He can state that the original documents were in his possession from November 20, 1948 to November 24, 1948, and that he and his associate, ELBRIDGE W. STEIN, handled, examined and photographed all of the original documents. He can testify that at all times while these documents were in his possession, he was physically present, and that at such times as he was not in his office, these documents were placed in one of the cabinets in his office, which was locked.

He can testify that on November 24, 1948, at about 2:00 P.M., HAYDN HILLING presented a letter of introduction to him from HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr., requesting him to turn the original documents over to HAYDN HILLING.

Kisseloff-8258

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

HAYDN HILLING
White Gates Estate
Mt. Airy Road
Croton-on-Hudson, New York

HILLING can testify that, as a member of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, he was requested by HAROLD R. MEDINA, Jr. to get the original documents from ORDWAY HILTON'S office, and he obtained possession of the original documents at about 2:00 P.M. on November 24, 1948 at HILTON'S office. He can testify that he placed the original documents in MEDINA'S briefcase, locked the briefcase, and immediately brought these documents to BENJAMIN SHUTE, a partner in the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore. He can testify that he did not handle the original documents on November 24, 1948 inasmuch as the documents were enclosed in a large, manila folder.

HILLING can further testify that on November 26, 1948, in the morning, he obtained the original documents from Miss AGNES MURPHY, an employee of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore. Miss MURPHY removed the documents from the safe in this office.

He can testify that he boarded the 10:30 A.M. train at Pennsylvania Station, New York City, destined to Baltimore, Maryland, and that, while riding on the train, he opened MEDINA'S briefcase to work on other matters and that, while doing so, he thumbed through the original documents but did not remove them from the briefcase. He can testify that at all other times, the documents were enclosed in MEDINA'S briefcase and that this briefcase was locked.

He can testify that he immediately proceeded to MacMILLAN'S office, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, upon arriving at Baltimore, Maryland, and that, thereafter, he, CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN compared the original documents with photostatic copies and all of the original documents were accounted for in this comparison. He can testify that at that time he, CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN handled the original documents.

He can testify that he returned to New York City immediately after such comparison.

Kisseloff-8259

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

BENJAMIN SHUTE
110 Morningside Drive,
New York City

SHUTE can testify that on November 24, 1948, between 2:30 and 4:00 P.M., HAYDN HILLING, an employee in the firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, brought the original documents to his office, which had been placed in a large, manila folder. He can testify that he handled and examined all of the original documents. He can further testify that he requested ALFRED McCORMICK, a partner in the firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, to come to his office and, at that time, he and McCORMICK examined and handled the original documents and had a short discussion as to the contents of the documents.

He can testify that after examination of the original documents took place, he brought the documents, which were in a large, manila folder, to Miss AGNES MURPHY, an employee in that firm, and requested her to place the folder in the firm safe, stating that no one should have access to this folder without his permission. He can state that he observed Miss MURPHY as she placed the large, manila folder into a drawer in the firm safe and that this safe is locked at the close of business each day and unlocked on the following morning. He can testify that he did not advise Miss MURPHY as to the contents of the large, manila folder.

Kisseloff-8260

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

ALFRED McCORMICK
800 Lake Avenue
Greenwich, Connecticut

McCORMICK, a partner in the firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, can testify that sometime during the month of November, 1948, the exact date of which he was unable to recall, BENJAMIN SHUTE requested him to come to his office. He can testify that when he arrived at SHUTE'S office, he saw the original documents in SHUTE'S possession, and he had a discussion with SHUTE as to the contents of these documents after they had handled and examined a number of the original documents.

He can testify that he left SHUTE'S office while the original documents were still in SHUTE'S possession.

Kisseloff-8261

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

Miss AGNES MURPHY
50 Ocean Parkway
Brooklyn, New York

Miss MURPHY can testify that at about 5:00 P.M. on a Wednesday during the month of November, 1948, the exact date of which she was unable to recall, BENJAMIN SHUTE brought a large, manila folder to her in the file room and requested her to put this folder in the firm's safe. She can testify that SHUTE watched her while she placed this large, manila folder in a drawer in the safe. She can testify that this safe is locked at about 5:30 P.M. at the close of business and it is her belief that this folder was not removed from the drawer in the firm safe until she gave it to HAYDN HILLING on a Friday in November, 1948, the date of which she was unable to recall.

She can testify that at that time she did not know this large, manila folder contained the original documents and that she did not open the folder to determine its contents.

Kisseloff-8262

LWS:CCH
NY 65-14920

DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and
FRANK G. JOHNSTONE
Special Agents, Baltimore Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Special Agents CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE can testify that at about 4:00 P.M. on November 26, 1948, the original documents were turned over to them by RICHARD F. CLEVELAND and that these documents were retained in the safe of the Baltimore Office.

They can testify that they possibly handled some of the original documents but that no other persons had access to these documents for handling or examination until November 29, 1948 when the original documents were taken from the Baltimore Office by Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT, who delivered them to the Bureau.

Kisseloff-8263

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JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

GEORGE C. BRIGHT
Special Employee
Baltimore Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Special Employee BRIGHT can testify that on November 29, 1948, he took the original documents from the Baltimore Office and personally delivered them, at 3:40 P.M. that day, to Inspector HOWARD B. FLETCHER in the latter's office at the Bureau.

Kisseloff-8264

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

HANDLING OF DOCUMENTS 1 THROUGH 69
WITHIN
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND CRIMINAL DIVISION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

After receiving the above described documents from Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT of the Baltimore Division at 3:40 P.M. on November 29, 1948, Inspector HOWARD B. FLETCHER turned them over to Supervisor FLOYD L. JONES in the Department of Justice building at 3:45 P.M. that same day and they remained in the latter's custody in a locked file cabinet until November 30, 1948. At 1:20 P.M. on November 30, 1948 the documents were delivered by Supervisor JONES to Inspector FLETCHER, who personally delivered them to Mr. VINCENT P. RUSSO of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. The documents remained in the exclusive possession of Mr. RUSSO until 3:00 P.M. on December 4, 1948 when he delivered them to Mr. RAYMOND P. WHEARTY, First Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General.

On December 5, 1948, Mr. WHEARTY took the documents to New York City and on December 6, 1948, he personally delivered them to Mr. THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. They remained in Mr. DONEGAN'S official custody until December 9, 1948.

On December 9, 1948, the documents were handed by Mr. DONEGAN to Mr. FRED STRINE, Attorney, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice who personally returned them from New York City to Washington, D. C. and delivered them to Mr. RUSSO on December 10, 1948.

On December 10, 1948 at 6:34 P.M. the documents were delivered by Mr. RUSSO to Assistant Director D. M. LADD of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Assistant Director LADD delivered the documents to Supervisor FLOYD L. JONES at 6:55 P.M. on that same date. The documents were immediately thereafter turned over by Supervisor JONES to Special Agent R. J. BERTE who was on duty in the F.B.I. Laboratory. Special Agent BERTE immediately turned the documents over to R. C. FEEHAN, Document Examiner in the F.B.I. Laboratory.

The documents remained in the possession of Document Examiner FEEHAN until the morning of December 15, 1948 when he returned them to Supervisor JONES and they remained in the latter's custody in a locked

Kisseloff-8265

JMK:CCH
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file cabinet in Room 1647 of the Department of Justice building constantly with the exception of a few occasions when they were borrowed for a short period by Document Examiner FEEHAN for Laboratory comparison purposes.

Kisseloff-8266

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

REBECCA TRUSTY
1337 27th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed as a maid by the HISS family from sometime in 1946 until they moved to New York in September, 1947, that she was known by the nickname "Becky". She will testify that she recalled an old typewriter in the back room of the HISS home at 3210 P Street, N.W. She will testify that this was the room wherein the desk and all books were located and that from time to time the typewriter was covered with a black cloth or rubber protector. She will describe the typewriter as "a big, old one." This witness has been described as of old age and excitable and may not be accurate in memory.

Kisseloff-8267

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

GENOA MORSE
Apartment B, 4619 Bennings Road, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed by the HISS family as a cook and part-time maid, 1942 until 1947. She will testify that she recalled there was a portable typewriter located in a small library-room on the first floor of the HISS home at 3210 P Street. She will testify that this typewriter was in a case and was a Corona typewriter. She will testify that this was positively the only typewriter she had seen in the HISS home.

Kisseloff-8268

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mrs. KATHLEEN GOOSBY
509 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed as a maid for the HISS family on P Street for less than one year, around 1945. She will testify she distinctly remembered the typewriter which was placed on a desk in Mr. HISS' study. She will describe the study as a back room. She will describe the typewriter as not a portable but a tall one and not a new one. She will testify that on all occasions she observed it was in the middle of the desk and was always covered with an oilcloth or similar material.

Kisseloff-8269

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mr. JAMES E. ANDERSON
68-63 West Fairfax Drive
Falls Church, Virginia

He can be expected to testify that he packed the HISS furniture at 3210 P Street, N.W. on September 11-12, 1947, the time the furniture was moved to New York City. He will testify that he vaguely recalled packing a portable typewriter, make unknown, in an upstairs room of the house. He will also testify that he faintly recalled a large typewriter on a shelf in a small rear room on the first floor which "it seems" to him he packed with excelsior for shipment.

Kisseloff-8270

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mrs. CORA McCOLLUM
3618 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed as baby sitter for the HISS family since shortly after TONY HISS was born, that she had been at their home on several occasions while they lived on Volta Place, Washington, D. C. but that she had done most of her sitting for them while they lived at 3210 P Street, N.W. It should be noted the HISS family resided at 3415 Volta Place from January, 1938 to September, 1943 and that they resided at 3210 P Street, N.W. from September, 1943 to September, 1947. She will testify that she recalled there was a typewriter in the HISS home on P Street, that it was an old, upright typewriter, that it was located on a shelf on a waist high bookcase in the downstairs back room. She will testify that she does not recall any cover on the machine and never saw anyone using it. She will testify that she definitely recalls it was not a portable machine but that she had no recollection of the make as she had not paid any attention to it.

Kisseloff-8271

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mrs. ELIZA GREEN
3534 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed as baby sitter for TONY HISS from the time he was ten months of age until the HISS family moved from Washington to New York in September, 1947. She also will testify that when the HISS family moved to New York she took TONY on the train to New York and cared for him for the first week that the HISS family lived in New York City. She will testify that she did recall there was a somewhat small room in the rear of the HISS home in Washington, D. C. containing a large number of books, a desk and a radio record player. She stated that she vaguely recalled a typewriter being in this room. To the best of her recollection it was not a portable machine but the large kind. She will testify that she recalled the typewriter was kept on a desk or shelf in the back of the room and her memory in regard to it is based upon her recollection of telling the baby, TONY, not to play with it.

Kisseloff-8272

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:NAW
65-14920

RE: TYPEWRITER IN HISS HOME

Mrs. ROBERT BOWIE
3511 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She can be expected to testify that she was employed in HISS home as a baby sitter for TONY HISS, young son of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, from approximately the time he was nine months old to the time the HISS family moved to New York in September, 1947. Since ANTHONY HISS was born August 5, 1941, she would have been employed around May, 1942 to September, 1947. She will testify that she recalled there was a typewriter in the back room of the HISS home at 3210 P Street, N.W. She will testify that this was a small room in the rear of the house which was used as an office or a study and contained a desk, a lot of books, and, as she recalls, a typewriter. She will describe this typewriter as not a portable and, to the best of her recollection, a standard size, upright machine. She stated that her recollection of it was based on the fact that she recalled the child, TONY, playing with it. She also stated that this typewriter had a black rubber or oilcloth dust protector over it. She could not be sure as to the last time she had noticed the typewriter but felt it may have been at the HISS home up until the day they moved to New York in September, 1947, or that it may have been a year or two prior to that time that she last saw it

Kisseloff-8273

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CHARLES E. FRIZZELL
6100 MacArthur Boulevard
Brookmont, Montgomery
County, Maryland

FRIZZELL will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement that he furnished to SAS THOMAS J. BARRY and DONALD D. CONNORS on February 5, 1949, which is as follows:

"February 5, 1949
Brookmont, Montgomery
County, Maryland

"I, CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, make the following voluntary statement to DONALD D. CONNORS and THOMAS J. BARRY, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. I have been told that I do not have to make this statement, but I wish to do so. I know that it may be used in a court of law, and I make it freely and voluntarily.

"My name is CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, and I reside at the rear of 6100 MacArthur Boulevard, Brookmont, Montgomery County, Maryland. I am employed at the Georgetown Electric Company, 1205 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C., and have been employed there for the last 25 years, off and on, not continuously.

"I know that I have done electrical repair and trouble work at the residence of ALGER HISS, 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. I have been there six or eight times, but I can't tell just off hand. I can't recall that I have ever been to any residence of ALGER HISS other than 3210 P Street, N. W.

"One day while I was working at the HISS residence, I was repairing a lamp in the front bedroom. I had to move a table to get at a base plug and there was a typewriter on this table. There was no cover on this typewriter, and I remember that it was a Woodstock. The reason that I remember it was a Woodstock is because the name Woodstock was visible so I could see it. I couldn't miss it. I don't remember exactly where the word Woodstock was on the typewriter, but my recollection is that it was someplace on the top of the typewriter. I am pretty sure that this word Woodstock was in gold letters. The table I mentioned was a square wood table, and besides the typewriter there was a small table lamp on the table. There was a standing

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"lamp beside the table. This typewriter was not a portable typewriter. I know this because we have portable typewriters down at the shop.

"I don't remember when it was that I saw this typewriter, but it was either 1943 or 1944, but I am not positive of these dates. I am certain that it was after 1940. The exact date can be found on the records of the Georgetown Electric Company. I usually put down on my work sheets the nature of the work and where it was done, so that if the customers make a squawk, we can show them right on the book what was done.

"I don't know ALGER HISS and wouldn't know him if I seen him. I know Mrs. HISS by seeing her. I never seen her type on the Woodstock typewriter.

"I saw three typewriters in the house, I mean the HISS residence. One was downstairs, and two were upstairs. I know that the one downstairs was an Underwood but I couldn't say what kind the other one upstairs was. The Underwood was in the living room, and the one upstairs that was not the Woodstock was in the rear bedroom. I remember this one particularly because I burned my glasses on a short circuit while in the rear bedroom.

"I saw all three of these typewriters the same day, and that was the day I worked in the front bedroom.

"I worked in that house another three or four times after this day, but the only typewriter I saw again was the one downstairs.

"The onliest time I seen the Woodstock was the day I worked in the front bedroom.

"I remember the HISS house well, because the maid used to give me a little refreshments. I don't know the maid's name.

"I have read foregoing statement consisting of three and a fraction pages. This statement is true to best of my knowledge. I have signed each page at bottom.

CHARLES EDWARD FRIZZELL"

Kisseloff-8275

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FRIZZELL was originally interviewed on January 6, 1949 and on February 5, 1949 he was reinterviewed, at which time he furnished the above signed statement. During the latter interview FRIZZELL appeared to be calm, unhurried, and was not flustered. He did not give the outward appearance of lying, but the following discrepancies in the information he gave in the first interview and that which he gave in the second are noted:

1. In the first interview he advised that he remembered seeing a Woodstock typewriter in the front bedroom of 3210 P Street, N. W., on three or four occasions.
   In the second interview he said he had seen a Woodstock typewriter on only one occasion.

2. In the first interview he stated he had seen the Woodstock typewriter with a black cover on it.
   In the second interview he denied making that statement and said that he had never seen a cover either on the typewriter or in the vicinity of the typewriter.

3. In the first interview FRIZZELL mentioned having seen Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS typing on the Woodstock typewriter.
   In the second interview he said he had seen her typing on an unidentified typewriter in the living room of her residence.

4. In the first interview FRIZZELL stated Mrs. HISS appeared to be a good typist.
   In the second interview he said that he had no knowledge of Mrs. HISS' typing ability, and was not in a position to express any opinion regarding this matter.

5. FRIZZELL stated in the first interview that he had seen three typewriters in the HISS residence; a Woodstock in the front upstairs bedroom, an Underwood typewriter in the upstairs rear bedroom, and an unidentified typewriter downstairs.
   In the second interview he said that he recalled an Underwood typewriter in the downstairs living room, and another typewriter, which make he could not recall, in an upstairs bedroom,

Kisseloff-8276

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6. FRIZZELL commented in his first interview that he distinctly recalled a dictaphone in the residence of ALGER HISS. When interviewed the second time, he denied making the previous statement, and said that he did not recall ever seeing a dictaphone in the HISS home.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency reflect in a report dated May 23, 1939, that CHARLES EDWARD FRIZZELL, Bon Air Heights, Maryland, age 49, an Electrician by trade, had three satisfactory credit accounts and a record of two debt suits. The source of information at Stone's Mercantile Agency, C. W. BONFIELD, stated he had known FRIZZELL for a number of years and considered him to be a very poor risk. He also said that it was his understanding that FRIZZELL had lost some of his jobs due to dishonesty, and that he comes from a family that does not have a very high status in the community.

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DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN
FRANK G. JOHNSTONE
Special Agents - F.B.I.
Baltimore, Md.

SAS CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE can testify that on December 4, 1948, ALGER HISS was questioned at the Baltimore Office of the FBI in the presence of his attorney, WILLIAM L. MARBURY, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland. A statement was dictated by SAS CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE in the presence of ALGER HISS and ALGER HISS assisted in the phrasing of the dictation. Thereafter, ALGER HISS signed this, the following statement:

"Baltimore, Maryland
December 4, 1948

"I, Mr. ALGER HISS, residence, 22 East 8th Street, New York City, in the presence of my attorney, Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, give the following voluntary signed statement to DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I need make no statement and that anything I say may be used against me.

"At the request of my attorneys, Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, defendant in a libel suit filed by me in the United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore, was called for an examination before trial. This examination took place in Mr. MARBURY's office, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 4, 5, 16 and 17, 1948, but a portion of the time stated was consumed in taking depositions from Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"On the afternoon of November 17, 1948, in the course of the pre-trial examination, Mr. CHAMBERS introduced 65 letter-sized pages of typewritten material and four small sheets of paper bearing handwritten material. For simplification, hereafter in this statement the 65 pages will be referred to as the large documents and the four smaller pages, as the small documents.

"In introducing these documents, Mr. CHAMBERS stated that they had been received by him from me for transmittal to a Russian named Colonel BYKOV. Photostatic copies of the documents introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS at the pre-trial examination were first exhibited to me by Mr. MARBURY in New York City on November 18, 1948. The agents have exhibited to me similar photostatic copies of these documents, which I

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-01-2010

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Report Made at : New York

Date " up : 3-30-49

Report Made By : Joseph M. Kelly

Subject : Alger Hiss

Character of Case : Perjury ; Espionage - R.;
Internal Security - R.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

5 copies

74-1333-3221

3/18/87 SP8 Eta/Vfw # 246,845
9-22-86 SP8 Ltr bal #269,781
4-16-86 SP4E/W/EW/ 252,615
~~Classified by SP4E/W/UA~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
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"am satisfied are photostatic copies of the same documents introduced by Mr. CHAMBERS under the above circumstances. I have read portions of the court reporter's transcription of the deposition of Mr. CHAMBERS and I know from the portion of that transcription which I have read that on November 5, 1948, Mr. CHAMBERS was asked whether he had ever obtained any documents from me for transmittal to the Communist Party and he replied that he had not.

"With reference to the large documents, I would say from a cursory examination of them that they appear to be authentic copies of United States State Department documents or summaries of such documents. From the date standpoint, these documents appear to be restricted to a period extending from about January to March, 1938. At that time I was Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable FRANCIS B. SAYRE. Documents similar to these normally passed over my desk for perusal prior to being referred to Mr. SAYRE. I do not have any independent recollection of having seen any of these documents or the documents summarized while I was in the employ of the State Department. By and large, these do not appear to be documents of a very highly confidential nature and would not have been treated in the State Department with any special precautions at that time, according to security regulations in effect then.

"With reference to the smaller documents, three of the four pages appear to be in my handwriting. The fourth page, consisting of five handwritten lines, may or may not be in my handwriting, but it does not look to me as if it were.

"I have learned from talking with Mr. MARBURY and from reading the above-mentioned deposition that Mr. CHAMBERS claimed these documents and others like them were obtained by me from the State Department, and that I took them to my home, where typewritten copies of the larger documents were made on a typewriter in my home by either my wife or me. CHAMBERS claimed that I then returned the documents to the State Department files. The agents have told me that Mr. CHAMBERS claims that on some occasions I turned over the actual State Department documents to him, upon which he would have photographic copies made in a manner unknown to me, and then would return the original documents to me for replacement in the files of the State Department.

"I deny that any of the above claims of Mr. CHAMBERS is true. I also deny that I ever gave the originals of the small documents to Mr. CHAMBERS at any time for any purpose whatsoever.

"From Mr. MARBURY and the deposition, I have also learned that

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"CHAMBERS claims he introduced me to a Russian named PETER, whom he claims later to have discovered was Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS claims that this meeting took place on the mezzanine floor of a movie theater in Brooklyn, New York. CHAMBERS claims that after the meeting, the three of us took a long walk and that during the conversation while walking, Colonel BYKOV asked me if I could obtain documents for him from the files of the State Department. CHAMBERS claims that I agreed to cooperate in this regard with this Colonel BYKOV and that as a result of this oral agreement, I later produced the documents mentioned above. I deny that any of these claims of CHAMBERS is true. I have never met and had never heard of any Russian named PETER or Colonel BYKOV until I was told of the testimony given by Mr. CHAMBERS.

"During the period from about June 1, 1936, to about January, 1938, I resided with my family at 1245 - 30th Street, N.W., and subsequent thereto, until sometime in 1943, at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., both Washington, D.C. During the period from 1936 to sometime after 1938, we had a typewriter in our home in Washington. This was an old-fashioned machine, possibly an Underwood, but I am not at all certain regarding the make. Mrs. HISS, who is not a typist, used this machine somewhat as an amateur typist, but I never recall having used it. Possibly samples of Mrs. HISS' typing on this machine are in existence, but I have not located any to date, but will endeavor to do so. Mrs. HISS disposed of this typewriter to either a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer in Washington, D. C., sometime subsequent to 1938, exact date or place unknown. The whereabouts of this typewriter is presently unknown to me. Prior to this typewriter coming into the possession of my immediate family, it was the property of Mr. THOMAS FANSLER, Mrs. HISS' father, who was in the insurance business in Philadelphia. Mr. FANSLER lived the later years of his life on Walnut Street in Philadelphia, but is now deceased, having died in the early 1940's.

"Until I met Mr. CHAMBERS face to face at a hearing of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 17, 1948, in the Hotel Commodore, New York City, I did not know whether I had ever previously met CHAMBERS although I thought that newspaper pictures of him looked somewhat familiar. When I first appeared before the House Committee on Un-American activities on August 5, 1948, I stated that to the best of my knowledge I had never met CHAMBERS. At that time it had not occurred to me that he might be GEORGE CROSLEY. On August 16, 1948, before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Un-American activities in Washington, D. C., I stated that CHAMBERS might be a person previously known to me as GEORGE CROSLEY. Upon confrontation on August 17, I realized that CHAMBERS is identical with a man I had previously known as GEORGE CROSLEY. I first met CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY when I was employed as

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"Legal Assistant to the United States Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the Nye Committee, about December, 1934, or January, 1935. CHAMBERS came to me in my office in the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C., and stated that he was a free-lance magazine writer and desired information for a series of articles on the munitions investigation. At that time I was on loan to the United States Senate Munitions Committee by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, where I was regularly employed as Assistant General Counsel. At that time CHAMBERS gave me the impression that he was making periodic trips to Washington from New York City, where, I assumed, he lived.

"Between the turn of the year 1934-35 and the Spring or Summer, 1936, CHAMBERS contacted me perhaps six or eight times, always for the purpose of obtaining information for his magazine articles or discussing the problems of the munitions investigation. CHAMBERS was merely one of the number of newspaper men, writers and students who came to see the employees of the Munitions Committee about the Committee's activities. I deny that I ever saw or heard from CHAMBERS from the Spring or Summer of 1936 until we confronted one another at the abovementioned hearing in the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

"During the period when CHAMBERS periodically contacted me in Washington, he occasionally borrowed small sums of money from me, totalling twenty to thirty dollars, four or five dollars at a time. He appeared to be hard-pressed financially. Also during this period, under an oral agreement, I sub-let my apartment at 2831 28th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., to MR. and MRS. CHAMBERS and child. Prior to subletting this apartment to CHAMBERS, at sixty dollars a month, I and my family moved into a three-story house at 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D. C. Before taking occupancy of the abovementioned apartment, CHAMBERS and his family spent two or three days on the third floor of my home on P Street. My recollection is that Mr. CHAMBERS informed me that some of his furniture or other possessions had not arrived on time; that his family and he could not, therefore, move into the 28th Street apartment immediately. We put them up as a favor to sub-tenants. As far as I know, CHAMBERS and his family lived in the apartment on 28th Street until the expiration of my lease on July 1, 1935. During sub-tenancy of my apartment on 28th Street by CHAMBERS, I continued to pay the rent and CHAMBERS has never reimbursed me nor has he repaid the small loans. He did on one occasion give me a rug which he said he had received from some patron of his and while they were staying at my house on P Street, his wife painted a portrait of my young stepson, TIMOTHY HODSON, who was then eight years old. I have no clear recollection of the date of my last contact with CHAMBERS, which probably occurred in the Spring or Summer of 1936, while

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"I was employed as an attorney by the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. However, I do recall the contact quite well and on this occasion I told Mr. CHAMBERS that I did not think he would ever repay the loans he had made and that I thought we should discontinue any further contacts. I also want to state that CHAMBERS never paid me any funds, for any purpose. During the period mentioned above when CHAMBERS was contacting me, most of the contacts were made by him at my office or for lunch, with the possible exceptions that he may have contacted me on several occasions at my residences.

"In connection with the sublease of the apartment, I occasionally lent Mr. CHAMBERS the use of my 1929 model Ford roadster. This Ford was dark blue in color, had a rumble seat and a small trunk in the rear, and bore District of Columbia plates. Sometime in the Summer of 1935, I acquired a 1935 Plymouth, two-door sedan, a demonstrator model. Sometime after acquiring the Plymouth, I told Mr. CHAMBERS he could have the Ford roadster, which I had been told had a trade-in value of twenty-five dollars when I bought the Plymouth. If Mr. CHAMBERS used the Ford in the Fall of 1935 or the Winter of 1935-36, it must have been only occasionally because I recall it sitting on the streets of Georgetown during a number of months of that Winter. Sometime before I left P Street, about May or June, 1936, CHAMBERS took permanent possession of the car under circumstances I do not now exactly recall. At that time or earlier I had turned over to him the certificate of title. I did not have the Ford after that date and have never seen it since. I have no recollection of the occasion on which I signed the certificate of title. The certificate of title for the Ford bears what appeared to be my signature witnessed under date of July 23, 1936, by MARVIN SMITH, a notary public, who was also employed in the same office where I was in the Department of Justice. I can only assume that the certificate was brought to me in my office in the Department of Justice by someone who said that I had disposed of the car without completing the legal technicalities and that I signed under those circumstances and asked MARVIN SMITH to witness my signature.

"As far as I can remember, the above represents a history of all my contacts and dealings with Mr. CHAMBERS to date which appear to me to be pertinent.

"I have made an effort personally, through counsel and private investigators, to locate other persons who knew CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY during the period from the turn of the year 1934-1935 to the spring of summer of 1936, but without success. I have discovered one person who claims that CHAMBERS at one time submitted a manuscript to him for

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"publication under the name GEORGE CROSLEY, but that was during a much earlier period, approximately in 1926. Both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS state that during this time, they were living in Baltimore under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL, as I have learned from the deposition. This search, of course, excepts Mrs. HISS and TIMOTHY HOBSON, my stepson, who was only eight years old during the above mentioned period. This search included inquiry among known fellow employees of the United States Senate Munitions Committee, and persons that either my wife or I introduced CHAMBERS or his wife to under the name of CROSLEY. This search to confirm my statement that CHAMBERS was going under the name of GEORGE CROSLEY during the above mentioned period will continue and if successful, the Government will be advised.

"I deny that I am now or ever have been a member of the Communist Party or that I have ever attended any Communist Party meetings. Likewise, I deny that I have ever been a member of a Communist Party espionage apparatus or underground group in Washington, D.C. or anywhere else, at any time.

"I never saw Mr. CHAMBERS at any time in the State Department. I know of no opportunity had by Mr. CHAMBERS, either in my office in the State Department or in my residence or any other place, to obtain any documents pertaining to State Department business, during the period 1937-1938 or any other time. I do not know whether CHAMBERS personally obtained these documents from the State Department or whether he had some confederate who cooperated with him in obtaining these documents.

"I assert that Mr. CHAMBERS' entire story, with respect to the matters covered above that relate to me, is a complete fabrication except as otherwise indicated in this statement by me.

"I do not know what motive Mr. CHAMBERS could have for making these accusations against me, but I think that a thorough examination of Mr. CHAMBERS' life and personal background might throw some light on this problem.

"The foregoing represents an accurate account of statements I have made today to Mr. JOHNSTONE and Mr. CALLAHAN. It was dictated in my presence and that of my counsel, Mr. MARBURY, and I assisted at various places in the phrasing of that dictation. I have read the entire statement and have signed it below this paragraph and have initialled each page at the bottom thereof."

"Witnessed: /s/ ALGER HISS

"DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN, Special Agent F.B.I. Baltimore, Md. 12/4/48
"FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, Special Agent, F.B.I., " " 12/4/48"

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SAS CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE can further testify to following oral statements of ALGER HISS, which are not included in the signed statement of ALGER HISS dated December 4, 1948. These statements were made by ALGER HISS in the presence of his attorney, WILLIAM L. MARBURY, on December 4, 1948, and they supplement the information contained in the signed statement.

HISS stated that sometime prior to moving to Washington, D.C., from New York City in May, 1933, his family came into the possession of an old typewriter, possibly an Underwood, but HISS was not at all certain of the make of the typewriter which had formerly been the property of the father of Mrs. HISS, Mr. THOMAS L. FANSLER of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. FANSLER is deceased. HISS stated this typewriter was in the continuous possession of his family until sometime after 1938, exact date unknown, when Mrs. HISS sold the typewriter to a second-hand typewriter concern or a second-hand dealer located in the general neighborhood of either 1245 30th Street, N.W. or 3415 Volta Place, N.W., the residences of the HISS family in Washington, D. C. between June 1, 1936 and 1943. HISS stated that he does not recall ever having used the typewriter himself, but believed that Mrs. HISS used the typewriter infrequently as an amateur typist. HISS stated that he believed Mrs. HISS typed a goodly portion of a book manuscript on this typewriter prior to the submission of the manuscript to the Carnegie Foundation for publication. HISS stated he did not know whether this typed manuscript was still in existence.

He stated that all of the allegations of CHAMBERS relating to him were a fabrication. HISS stated that CHAMBERS' motive in perpetrating this fabrication against him had been discussed with psychiatrists and as a result of such discussions, it was his opinion that CHAMBERS has a psychopathic personality. He further stated that in consulting physhiatrists regarding CHAMBERS, it had been learned that it is not inconsistent with a psychopathic personality to have real affection and admiration for another person and still engage in actions to hurt that same person. HISS, assisted by Mr. MARBURY, presented some of their reasons for believing that CHAMBERS is a psychopathic personality, but their reasoning was primarily based on the fact that in 1929, CHAMBERS translated from the German a novel by FRANZ WERBEL entitled, "Class Reunion". According to HISS and MARBURY, both of whom claimed to have read the English translation of this novel by CHAMBERS, the story reencountered in the "Class Reunion" has a striking counterpart in the present HISS-CHAMBERS situation. HISS and MARBURY stated that CHAMBERS in testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and at the pre-trial depositions in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit filed in the Federal Court

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in Baltimore, Maryland, had used some of the exact phraseology in this novel in his testimony.

HISS and HARBURY also advanced as a possible reason for CHAMBERS' fabrication involving HISS, that the story was of assistance to CHAMBERS in obtaining his present position with "Time" magazine. HISS stated that CHAMBERS first told his story involving HISS in about 1939 to ISAAC DON LEVINE, which story LEVINE refused to publish. He stated that even at that time most of the individuals named by CHAMBERS were no longer in the government employment, but HISS was in the government employ and was advancing as a rather prominent official. HISS stated that without his name in the expose, the story would not be sufficiently sensational to attract the attention of "Time" magazine, a prospective employer of CHAMBERS at that time.

HISS also suggested the possibility that CHAMBERS could have stolen the State Department documents himself from the State Department, rather than having obtained them from HISS. He stated CHAMBERS had been employed in Washington, D.C. in 1938 on a Railroad Retirement Project sponsored by the W.P.A., which project had offices in the Old Theatre Building maintained as a store room for old government records located in the general vicinity of the main building of the State Department, Washington, D.C. HISS and HARBURY indicated that CHAMBERS might have gained access to the State Department through familiarity with other buildings in the same locality where he was employed.

HISS and HARBURY stated that they were particularly impressed in this case by the fact that CHAMBERS did not produce the documents involved in this case for patriotic reasons, but only produced them "to save his neck in a libel suit".

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CHARLES CLEVELAND
EDWARD L. GRAMPP
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.

Special Agents CLEVELAND and GRAMPP can testify that they interviewed ALGER HISS at his place of employment, 700 Jackson Place, North West Washington, D. C., on June 2, 1947, and HISS executed a signed statement which is set forth as follows:

"Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1947.

"I, Alger Hiss, make the following statement to Charles Cleveland and Edward L. Grampp whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the International Juridical Association. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the Association's jounal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Mellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief EARL BROWDER did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the "New Masses" or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

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"I have never been a member of or associated with the Committee for Democratic Action or the Young Communist League. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge.

"I can recall only two individuals by the name of Sayre - Francis B. Sayre with whom I was associated in the State Department and Dan Sayre who was formerly with the C. A. B. and is now teaching at Princeton University. To my knowledge neither of these individuals were Communists.

"My brother Donald Hiss, a local lawyer, never worked for Harry Bridges and to my knowledge was never considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. I am sure my brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

"I am not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. No individual by that name has ever visited my home on any occasion so far as I can recall.

"I became acquainted with Harold Ware while I was in the Department of Agriculture. Also I am acquainted with Charles Krivisky who is now known legally as Charles Kramer, having met him while he was employed at the Dept. of Agriculture. Lee Pressman and I have known each other since my attendance at Harvard Law School. Pressman and I were associated on the Harvard Law Review at which time I wrote a "note" for the law review on the subject, as well as I can remember, of "Yellow Dog Contracts". I have known Henry Collins since childhood and consider him a close personal friend. I cannot recall any person by the name of Nathan Perlow. I knew Alice Mendham quite well when she was running a children's school in 1933 or 1934. Her husband's last name was Powell, but I can't recall his first name. I know of no one by the name of Post, in connection with the above individuals, neither do I know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

"I have never met with any group at the home of Henry Collins or any other place where government information was discussed when people who had no right to the information were present. Nor do I know of any group of individuals which met together without authority to make government information available, orally or written, for the use of the Soviet Government.

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"I first met John Abt at the Agriculture Department in an official capacity. I have never attended any meeting of the foregoing type where John Abt was present, neither have I visited at his apartment. I also met Marian Bachrack at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

"I have never been known to my knowledge by the name of "Géne" or "Eugene". I know of no individual by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene" Hiss having been employed by the State Department.

"I met with Victor Perlo back in 1934 but I can't recall him too well. I have had no further contact with him since approximately that time and do not know of his whereabouts at this time.

"I met Harold Glasser in an official capacity as an official of the Treasury Department. I have never placed Glasser in touch with a Russian representative in order that he might furnish government information to this individual.

"The foregoing represents summaries prepared by Messrs. Cleveland and Grampp of oral snwers I had previously given to questions asked by them in a call at my office made at their request on June 2, 1947. I have read the foregoing four pages and to the best of my knowledge they are true and correct. I was asked by Agents Grampp and Cleveland if I would give them a signed statement on the information I had given them orally.

ALGER HISS

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GRAMPP, F. B. I.
CHARLES G. CLEVELAND, F. B. I."

It is noted that in the above signed statement of ALGER HISS, he admitted that he was acquainted with and knew the following individuals: LEE PRESSMAN; NATHAN WITT; JOHN ABT; HENRY COLLINS; HAROLD WARE; CHARLES KRIVISKY, who is now known legally as CHARLES KRAMER; VICTOR PERLO; and his brother, DONALD HISS.

It is further pointed out that CHAMBERS has stated that, in 1934, HAROLD WARE had introduced him to the members of his underground apparatus, which was composed of the individuals set out above.

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TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 80TH CONGRESS, ON AUGUST 5, 16, 17 AND 25, 1948

TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO CHAMBERS AND TO OTHER PERSONS WHO, ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS, WERE MEMBERS OF WARE'S APPARATUS

On August 5, 1948 ALGER HISS, as reflected in his testimony, on page 62, was permitted to make a brief statement in which he stated, as follows:

" I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party. I do not and never have adhered to the tenets of the Communist Party. I am not and never have been a member of any Communist - front organization. I have never followed the Communist Party line, directly or indirectly. To the best of my knowledge none of my friends is a Communist..... To the best of my knowledge, I never heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS until in 1947, when two representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation asked me if I knew him and various other people..... I said I did not know CHAMBERS.

" I have known HENRY COLLINS since we were boys in camp together. I knew him again while he was at the Harvard Business School, while I was at the Harvard Law School, and I have seen him from time to time since I came to Washington in 1933. LEE PRESSMAN was in my class at the Harvard Law School and we were both on the Harvard Law Review at the same time. We were also both assistants to Judge JEROME FRANK, on the Legal Staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Since I left the Department of Agriculture I have seen him only occasionally and infrequently. WITT and ABT were both members of the Legal Staff of the AAA. I knew them both in that capacity. I believe I met WITT in New York a year or so before I came to Washington. KRAMER was in another office of the AAA, and I met him in that connection. I have seen none of these last three men I have mentioned except most infrequently, since I left the Department of Agriculture. I don't believe I ever knew VICTOR PERLO."

When ALGER HISS was asked whether he knew HAROLD WARE he stated, as reflected in his testimony, on page 652, as follows:

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" I did know Mr. WARE while I was in the Department of Agriculture. My recollection is that he was an agricultural specialist and I think he had been a member of an unofficial mission, according to my recollection, that went to Russia in connection with studying large - scale wheat farming. My recollection is he came into my offices in the Department of Agriculture, as many callers did, on several occasions. I do remember hearing of a wheat mission which was studying large - scale wheat farming, with combines and tractors and things of that sort, and I think I remember Mr. HAROLD WARE in that connection."

As reflected in HISS' testimony, on page 938, after being questioned as to whether he had known an individual between the years 1934 and 1937 whose name was CARL, HISS testified, "I do not recall anyone by the name of CARL that could remotely be connected with the kind of testimony Mr. CHAMBERS has given." He further testified that he had never known an individual known solely by the name of CARL and that he knew of no individual named J. PETERS or PETER.

The testimony revealed, on page 940, that HISS was shown two pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he was questioned as to whether he could identify these pictures as being either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or as CARL, or as any other individual he had met. HISS testified that he could not swear that he had ever seen the man whose pictures were shown to him, but that the face of this man had a certain familiarity. HISS stated he could not recall any person with distinctness and definiteness whose picture that was, but that it was not completely unfamiliar.

Page 946 of this testimony reflects another picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which was shown to HISS. HISS failed to identify this picture but indicated that the face was definitely not an unfamiliar face.

Further testimony relative to the identification of CHAMBERS' picture is set forth, as follows:

"The Chairman	Mr. HISS, would you be able to recall a person if that person positively had been in your house three or four times, we will say, in the last ten years?
Mr. HISS	I would say that if he had spent the night -
Mr. STRIPLING	Ten years?
Mr. NIXON	Fifteen years.

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"Mr. HISS	I would say if he had spent the night - how many times did you say?
Mr. STRIPLING	He spent a week there.
Mr. HISS	A whole week at the time, continuously?
Mr. STRIPLING	Yes.
Mr. HISS	And I was there at the same time?
Mr. STRIPLING	Yes.
Mr. HISS	Mr. Chairman, I could not fail to recall such a man if he were now in my presence.
The Chairman	Wait a minute. You are positive then, that if Mr. X spent a week in your house in the past fifteen years you would recognize him today, assuming that Mr. X looks today something like what he looked then?
Mr. HISS	Exactly, if he had not had a face lifting.
Mr. Chairman	No doubt in your mind?
Mr. HISS	I have no doubt whatsoever.
The Chairman	Now, here is a man who says he spent a week in your house in the last fifteen years. Do you recognize him?
Mr. HISS	I do not recognize him from that picture."

ALGER HISS, as reflected in his testimony, on page 955, indicated that he recalled a man known to him as GEORGE CROSLEY. He testified that CROSLEY was a writer who hoped to sell articles to magazines about the munitions industry, and that he met CROSLEY while he was working for the Nye Committee. He stated that he saw CROSLEY in his office in the Senate Office Building, inasmuch as it was his job to give writers appropriate information out of Committee records.

HISS thereafter described CROSLEY as having rather blondish hair; that he was married and had a small baby in 1935; that CROSLEY was shortish, not noticeably heavy and that he had very bad teeth.

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As reflected on page 958, in his testimony, HISS stated, as follows, relative to his associations with GEORGE CROSLEY:

" We talked backwards and forwards about the Munitions Committee work. He told various stories that I recall of his escapades. He purported to be a cross between JIM TULLY, the author, and JACK LONDON. He had been everywhere. I remember he told me he had personally participated in laying down the tracks of the street cars in Washington, D.C. He had done that for local color or something. He had worked right with the road gang laying tracks in Washington, D.C."

On page 984 HISS' testimony reflects that on one occasion when he and his wife were going to drive to New York, Mr. CROSLEY asked for a ride and HISS' recollection is that he drove CROSLEY to New York on this one occasion; and he believed that his wife was present on this occasion.

When HISS was questioned as to the last time he had seen CROSLEY, as reflected in his testimony on page 964, he stated, "I have no idea. I don't think I have seen him since 1935." He further testified that he did not believe from his examination of the photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that CROSLEY and CHAMBERS were one and the same person.

HISS testified, as reflected on page 969 in his testimony, that CROSLEY was not a member of the Communist Party, to his knowledge, and he again stated that he had not seen CROSLEY since 1935. In reference to CROSLEY'S employment he stated that CROSLEY had told him that he was a free-lance writer preparing a series of articles and that he had written for various magazines, which included the "American Magazine" and "Cosmopolitan." He further testified that he had never seen any articles which had been written by CROSLEY.

On August 17, 1948 HISS was confronted by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as reflected on page 977, and at that time HISS was unable to make a positive identification that CHAMBERS was known to him as CROSLEY, but he insisted upon asking CHAMBERS a number of questions relative to his teeth, his voice and his residing in the 28th Street apartment.

HISS testified, as reflected on page 982 of the testimony, that prior to the time CROSLEY moved into the 28th Street apartment he thought he had seen him on ten or eleven occasions in the course of business. He testified, as reflected on page 984, that he had seen CROSLEY several times in the Fall of 1935, after the period in which CROSLEY resided in the 28th Street apartment.

It is noted on pages 986 and 1078 that HISS identified WHITTAKER

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CHAMBERS as GEORGE CROSLEY.

On page 991 HISS stated that he had never known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS under the name of CARL; that he had never paid any money for Communist Party dues to CHAMBERS, J. PETERS or to HENRY COLLINS.

HISS testified on August 25, 1948, as reflected on page 1121, that after CROSLEY had left the 28th Street apartment he had been contacted by CROSLEY two or three times and he stated that prior to the time that CROSLEY rented his 28th Street apartment he recalled that CROSLEY may have stayed at his P Street address overnight for two or three days prior to moving to his 28th Street apartment.

After HISS had identified WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being GEORGE CROSLEY he was again shown a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as reflected in his testimony, on page 1144, and was requested to determine whether he could identify this picture of GEORGE CROSLEY, which was taken in 1934. HISS stated that he was unable to identify the picture as being that of GEORGE CROSLEY, but he stated that there was a certain familiarity about the face.

As reflected on page 1145, Mr. STRIPLING brought out the point that CHAMBERS testified that the individuals mentioned in the underground group were LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, JOHN ABT, HENRY COLLINS, DONALD HISS, HAROLD WARE, CHARLES KRAMER and VICTOR PERLO. STRIPLING indicated that all of the above individuals had testified before the committee with the exception of HAROLD WARE, who is dead, and that all of these individuals refused to testify as to whether they knew ALGER HISS.

As reflected on page 1146, HISS testified that he did not believe that he knew VICTOR PERLO.

(It is noted that a signed statement was executed by ALGER HISS on June 2, 1947, which is set out under the testimony of SAs CLEVELAND and GRAMP in which HISS admitted that he had known VICTOR PERLO).

HISS' testimony, as reflected on page 1155, indicated that HISS was unable to testify with certainty that he had seen CHAMBERS at all after the rental agreement on the 28th Street apartment, but that he would be surprised if he saw CHAMBERS in all more than ten or eleven times.

As reflected on page 1162, ALGER HISS prepared a statement and in this statement he listed the names of living personages of recognized stature under whom or with whom he worked in the Government.

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TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO
THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF
THE 1929 FORD CAR

ALGER HISS testified, as noted on page 957, that CROSLEY did not have an automobile and that he sold CROSLEY an automobile. HISS stated that he had an old Ford and that he threw this Ford in with the apartment on 28th Street, inasmuch as he had been trying to trade it in and to get rid of it. He stated that he had an old, old Ford that he had kept for sentimental reasons inasmuch as he had this Ford just before he was married in 1929. HISS testified that CROSLEY told him he wanted to get rid of his Ford; that he had another car and he "kept it for sentimental reasons, not worth a damn." He stated he let CROSLEY have this Ford along with the rent.

As reflected on page 958, HISS stated that he did not add any amount to the rent for the 28th Street apartment, but he thought he charged CROSLEY exactly what he had paid in rent for that apartment and threw the car in in addition. He stated that on the basis of giving CROSLEY the car and the apartment he said, "Well, you ought to pay the full rent."

As reflected on page 959, HISS testified that he purchased a two door Plymouth sedan at that time and in giving CROSLEY the Ford he just turned the Ford over to CROSLEY and he did not know whether CROSLEY had recorded the title for the car.

HISS testified, as reflected on page 980, that GEORGE CROSLEY sub-rented his apartment on 29th Street and he and his wife and the infant spent two or three or four consecutive nights in his house because the van had not come with their furniture and he left only certain pieces of furniture behind to accommodate CROSLEY.

HISS testified that the rent for this apartment was under $75.00 a month. He stated that in the course of the negotiation for this apartment CROSLEY had referred to the fact that he had also wanted an automobile.

HISS further testified, as noted on page 982, that CROSLEY told him that while he was in Washington he wondered if he could get a rented car or something because he would like to have it while his family was with him and to this HISS replied that he had been trying to get rid of an old car that he kept solely for sentimental reasons and that he could

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not get anything on this car in a trade-in or a sale. He stated he was very glad to let CROSLEY have this car because he wanted somebody to make real use of it. He stated that the most he had been offered for this Ford was $25.00 or $30.00 at that time.

As reflected on page 991, HISS testified that the individual he had identified as CROSLEY, who was known as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was the man to whom he had given the Ford car.

HISS testified, as reflected on page 1095, that he did not recall what CROSLEY had done with this Ford car, but that it was possible he used it and that it was even possible that CROSLEY returned the car to him after he had used it. He stated it was his impression and recollection that he got rid of the Ford car by giving it to CROSLEY. HISS was asked whether he sold the Ford car later and he replied that he had no definite recollection of this. He further testified that his recollection was that he had a Plymouth during the same time that he had possession of the Ford car.

At this time Mr. STRIPLING stated that he had an application for a Certificate of Title, of the Motor Vehicles and Traffic Bureau of the District of Columbia, wherein it states that ALGER HISS, 2905 P Street NW, purchased or acquired a new Plymouth sedan on September 7, 1935, from the Smoot Motor Company, Inc. After this statement HISS testified that it was his recollection that he was able to give CROSLEY the use of his apartment and the Ford car at the same time although he stated it could possibly have been a little later that he had given CROSLEY the use of his 1929 Ford.

As reflected on page 1097, HISS stated he was more interested in having the Ford car used than in merely getting $25.00 for it, and that this car was the only one that he had ever given away in his life.

As reflected on page 1099, HISS was questioned as to whether he was a man of such means that $35.00 meant nothing to him and HISS testified that he had a sentimental attachment to this car and rather than see it go on the scrap heap through a trade-in or a casual sale he had kept this car as it depreciated in value.

As reflected on page 1104, HISS stated that his best recollection is that he gave CROSLEY this car at the same time that CROSLEY had sub-let his apartment, but that the possibility exists that the car was given to CROSLEY after CROSLEY had rented his apartment.

HISS was then questioned as to whether he might have loaned

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CROSLEY a car for a couple of months, after CROSLEY had failed to pay the rent on his apartment. HISS replied that he might have if he had considered that CROSLEY'S reasons for not paying the rent were as plausible as the reasons for not paying back small loans, inasmuch as the rent was not a major consideration in his mind.

HISS testified that he thought he had loaned CROSLEY a total of about $25.00 or $30.00, but at some stage he reached the conclusion that this had better be terminated; that he was being used and that his kindness was being abused.

As reflected on page 1106, HISS testified that it was his recollection that he let CROSLEY have the use of the car and that CROSLEY may have had the complete disposal of the car.

In the testimony of LOUIS J. RUSSELL, an investigator for the committee, as reflected on page 1111, RUSSELL had a photostatic copy of an assignment of title, as recorded in the District of Columbia, which, he stated, indicated that on July 23, 1936 one ALGER HISS sold to the Cherner Motor Company, 1781 Florida Avenue, NW, a motor vehicle. He stated that in this sale there were no liens or incumbrances and that the reassignment of title reflects that on July 23, 1936 one WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street NW, was the purchaser of the same motor vehicle. On this reassignment there was a chattel mortage of $25.00.

As reflected on page 1144, Mr. STRIPLING stated that, according to this document, HISS delivered the Ford automobile to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936.

Mr. STRIPLING stated, as reflected on page 1116, that W. MARVIN SMITH, who was the notary public who notarized the signature of HISS on this assignment of the Ford car, to the Cherner Motor Company, testified that he knew HISS and, although he did not recall notarizing this particular document, he did testify that this was HISS' signature on this document. HISS testified that he knew MARVIN SMITH and that as far as he was concerned with the evidence that has been shown to him, HISS stated that it is his signature.

TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO SUBLETTING 28TH STREET APARTMENT TO CROSLEY

ALGER HISS testified, as reflected on page 956, that after he had

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moved to a house on P Street and had a 28th Street apartment on his hands, he recalled that CROSLEY in the course of a casual conversation said that he was going to specialize all summer in getting his articles done here in Washington and that he didn't know what he was going to do in that he was thinking of bringing his family to Washington. HISS testified that at that time he told CROSLEY that he could have his apartment and he thought he would let him have this apartment at exact cost. HISS stated that it was his recollection that CROSLEY spent several nights in his P Street house because CROSLEY'S furniture van was delayed. He testified that he left several pieces of furniture in the 28th Street apartment and it was his recollection that the 28th Street apartment was sublet to CROSLEY on or about June, 1935.

On page 969 HISS testified that it was his recollection CROSLEY paid him $15 or $20 as his partial payment for rent on this apartment and that CROSLEY gave him a rug which he still has in his possession.

On page 980, HISS testified that at the time CROSLEY rented his 28th Street apartment, CROSLEY, his wife, and infant, spent two or three or four consecutive nights in his house because the van had not come with his furniture and that he left only certain pieces of furniture behind to accommodate CROSLEY. HISS' recollection was that the rent for this apartment was under $75 a month.

HISS testified as reflected on page 981, that CROSLEY sublet the 28th Street apartment during July and August, 1935. HISS stated that it was his recollection that CROSLEY paid no cash but that he once paid in kind; that CROSLEY borrowed money from him but he did not think he gave him over $35 or $40 in different transactions. HISS stated that he did not have a written contract when he sublet the apartment to CROSLEY and that it was an oral agreement.

TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS RELATIVE TO THE RUG

ALGER HISS testified, as reflected on page 964, that CROSLEY was to pay the rent for this apartment after he had sold his articles and that CROSLEY gave him a payment on account on one occasion. HISS testified that CROSLEY brought a rug to him which he said that according to CROSLEY this rug was given to him by some wealthy patron. HISS stated that he still has this rug in his possession.

HISS stated, as reflected on page 984, that after CROSLEY had moved from his 28th Street apartment he had seen CROSLEY several times in the

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Fall of 1935 and he remembered that on one occasion he came to the P Street address and CROSLEY gave him a rug which was as part payment for the rent on the 28th Street apartment. HISS described this rug as a fairly sizable rug and he stated that it was not a very useful rug.

In regard to HISS' employment with the AAA, he testified, as reflected on page 652, that his own experience with that situation began when Mr. CHESTER DAVIS who was then the administrator of the AAA called him into his office and at that time he was in a high state of perturbation and he said: "ALGER, did you approve this opinion about distribution of benefit payments under the cotton contracts? I said: Yes, CHESTER; I did. He said: How could you it is a dishonest opinion? I said: CHESTER, if you think any legal opinion if approved is dishonest, I am no longer your lawyer, I resign: I cannot serve any client who does not have confidence in me." HISS stated that he refused at that time to withdraw his resignation from the AAA.

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ALGER HISS

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Date of Birth	November 11, 1904
Place of Birth	Baltimore, Maryland
Residence	22 East 8th Street, New York City
Employment	President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York offices at 405 West 117th Street, New York City and Room 1015, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Marital Status	Married on December 11, 1929 at Washington, D.C.
Family and Relatives	
Wife	PRISCILLA HISS nee FANSLER, born October 13, 1903 at Evanston, Illinois. She formerly was married to FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, which marriage took place on January 25, 1925 at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and she was divorced on January 28, 1929 in the District of Hermosillo, Mexico.
Son	ANTHONY HISS, born August 5, 1941 at Washington, D.C.
Step-son	TIMOTHY HOBSON, born September 19, 1926 at New York City.
Mother	Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland
Sisters	Miss ANNA HISS, Director, Department of Physical Education, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; residence, 3403 Hollywood Avenue, Austin, Texas Mrs. MARY ANN (ELLIOTT) EMERSON, died in 1928
Brothers	DONALD HISS, 3030 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; member of law firm of Covington, Burling,

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Brothers	Acheson and Shorb, Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C. BOSLEY HISS, died in 1926
Education	Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Maryland, 1917-1921 Powder Point Academy, Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1921-1922 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, 1922-1926, A.B. Degree Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1926-1929, LL.B. Degree
Former Employment	
October, 1929 to October, 1930	Secretary to Justice HOLMES, U.S. Supreme Court
October, 1930 to Spring of 1932	Associate Attorney in the law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts
April, 1932 to May, 1933	Associate Attorney in the law firm of Cotton and Franklin, New York City
May, 1933 to May, 1935	Assistant General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

(During the above employment HISS was on loan from August, 1934 to May, 1935 as a Legal Assistant to the United States Senate Munitions Committee, commonly known as the Nye Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.)

May, 1935 to August, 1935	Legal Assistant to the Nye Committee.
August, 1935 to August, 1936	Attorney in the Solicitor Generals Office, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.
September, 1936 to September, 1939	Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable FRANCIS B. SAYRE, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.
September, 1939 to Spring of 1944	Assistant to Mr. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Political Advisor for the Far East to the Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.

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Spring, 1944 to January 15, 1947	Assistant to the Director, Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.
February 1, 1947 to present	President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York City
Former Residences	
November, 1904 to December, 1929	1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
December, 1929 to October, 1930	1241 30th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
October, 1930 to October, 1931	21 Chauncey Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
October, 1931 to October, 1932	180 Claremont Avenue, New York City
October, 1932 to May, 1933	378 Central Park West, New York City
June, 1933 to May, 1934	3311 O Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
May, 1934 to July 1, 1935	2831 28th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
April, 1935 to June 1, 1936	2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
June 1, 1936 to January, 1938	1245 30th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
January, 1938	Hotel Martinique, Washington, D.C.
About January, 1938 to 1943	3415 Volta Place, NW, Washington, D.C.
1943 to Fall of 1947	3210 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C.
Fall of 1947 to present	22 East 8th Street, New York City

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PRISCILLA HISS

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Maiden Name:	PRISCILLA HARRIET FANSLER
Residence:	22 East 8th Street, New York
Date of Birth:	October 30, 1903
Place of Birth:	Evanston, Illinois
Father:	THOMAS L. FANSLER (deceased)
Sister:	Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, nee ROBERTA FANSLER resides in Providence, Rhode Island
Education:	Phoebe Ann Thorne High School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania - Graduated 1920. Bryn Mawr College - AB - 1924 Yale University Graduate School, Advanced English Course Columbia University - MA - 1929
Employment:	Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers - Teacher Time Magazine - 1929 to 1930 - Writer Library of Congress - 1939 to February, 1941 The Potomac School, Washington, D. C. - Teacher, 1945 to 1947. Dalton School, New York City - English Teacher September, 1947 to present.
Publications:	Research in Fine Arts for Colleges and Universities in United States (for the Carnegie Corporation) 1930 and 1934.
Clubs:	Bryn Mawr of Washington, D. C.
Marital Status:	Married FRANCIS THAYER HOPSON, January 25, 1925 at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Divorce proceedings instituted by mutual consent of the parties and in which FRANCIS THAYER HOPSON was petitioner. A decree of divorce was obtained in the district of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, January 28, 1929. One child of this marriage was TIMOTHY HOPSON, born September 19, 1926 at New York, New York. Married ALGER HISS, December 11, 1929. Child of this marriage, ANTHONY HISS, born August 5, 1941 at New York, New York.

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TESTIMONY OF PRISCILLA HISS
BEFORE
COMMITTEE OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
80th Congress on August 18, 1948

On August 18, 1948, as reflected in her testimony on Page 1011 through 1013, PRISCILLA HISS advised that she became acquainted with a person by the name of GEORGE CROSLEY some time during the period 1934 to 1937. She was unable to state the exact date or time that she first met GEORGE CROSLEY. She stated that she thought it might have been in 1934. She was unable to recall the occasion of the meeting but she thought it may have been at her home in Washington. In answer to the question as to whether she ever saw GEORGE CROSLEY in her home, she answered, "Yes, I have seen him in my house." In answer to the question as to the occasion of this meeting, she stated, "I have a vague recollection of this man and his wife looking at the apartment which we sublet to them, and I have a very distinct memory of their spending two or three days in our house before they moved into the sublet apartment". She further recalled that she thought the time of this stay at her home was in the Summer of 1935. She also stated that they stayed at her home as subtenants for several months during the Summer of 1935. She was asked to describe the man as well as she could remember him. She stated, "I have a very definite impression of a small person, very smiling person--a little too smiley perhaps. I don't recall the face but a short person." She was asked if she recalled taking a trip from Washington, D. C. to New York, New York, with this person and Mr. HISS. To this she replied, "I don't recall it. My husband spoke to me about that and I don't recall it."

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INTERVIEW OF PRISCILLA HISS

On December 6, 1948, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN in the presence of her attorney, EDWARD C. McLEAN. In the course of this interview, she admitted that she knew an individual by the name of GEORGE CROSLEY in 1935 and whom she has now identified to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She further stated that some time in 1935, CHAMBERS and his wife sublet her apartment which was located at 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. At that time, she and her husband were residing at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She advised that for a short period of time, CHAMBERS and his wife stayed in their home at P Street waiting to move to the apartment on 28th Street.

She was advised of facts concerning the allegations made by CHAMBERS that her husband, ALGER HISS, had taken documents from the State Department to his home. She denied that she had any knowledge of such documents, or that her husband had ever brought these documents to their home. Mrs. HISS was questioned concerning the typewriter that she had in her home on which CHAMBERS claimed the documents were typed. She advised that she did have a typewriter in her home which had been given to her by her father, THOMAS L. FANSLER; that this typewriter was given to her possibly in 1932 or 1933; that she was unable to recall just how or when it was disposed of. She could only remember that it was an old-fashioned typewriter. She was unable to recall the make of the typewriter.

She was questioned concerning the Ford car that was frequently mentioned by herself and her husband. She recalled the Ford car very well and that her husband had given this Ford automobile to Mr. CHAMBERS. She was unable to recall the exact year but believed it was in 1935 or 1936. She denied that she had ever heard of the name COLONEL BYKOV. At the conclusion of the interview, the following signed statement was obtained:

"New York, New York
"December 7, 1948

"I, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, residing at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, give the following voluntary statement to Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am making this statement in the presence of my attorney, Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN. I know that any statement that I make may be used against me in

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"in a court of law.

"Some time in 1935, the exact date I cannot now recall, I was introduced to an individual by the name of George Crosley, whom I now believe to be Whittaker Chambers. I did not know that Crosley's name was Whittaker Chambers at any time while I knew him. At the time of this introduction I was residing at 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For a short period of time Chambers and his wife lived at our house in a spare room which we had at 2905 P Street while waiting to move into the premises at 2831 28th Street, N.W., which premises were sublet to Mr. Chambers by my husband, Mr. Hiss. As far as I know no lease was drawn for the subletting of the apartment. I also met Mr. Chambers on several occasions when he called at my home to visit with my husband. I recall that Mr. Hiss had a Ford automobile namely a 1929 model, and that he gave this Ford car to Mr. Chambers. I have not seen Mr. Chambers, as far as I can recall, since sometime in 1936.

"I have been advised of the allegations that Mr. Chambers has made against my husband, namely that Mr. Hiss removed documents from the government offices where he was employed and turned these documents over to Mr. Chambers in order that they might be photographed. Mr. Hiss never turned over any documents to Mr. Chambers in my presence or in so far as I know at any other time.

"During the time my husband was employed by the government he occasionally brought work home from the office. However, I never personally examined any of this material and have no knowledge of its contents.

"I have been asked to recall all of the facts concerning a typewriter which was in my possession. Some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as I can recall, my father, Mr. Thomas L. Fansler, who was in the insurance business in Philadelph (he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which company he acted as a general agent), had in his possession a typewriter which he gave to me. I do not recall whether I had this typewriter while I was residing in New York City. I do not recall the make of this typewriter. I do not recall now, how I disposed of it. I myself am not a proficient typist, but I have typed several things on this typewriter which my father gave to me. I did prepare a manuscript for a book which was later published by the Carnegie Corporation, but as far as I can recall I did not type this manuscript in its entirety. I typed some of it and prepared the rest in longhand.

"I wish to state that I have never heard my husband, Alger Hiss, or Mr. Chambers discuss any material which had been obtained from the government or documents which Mr. Hiss might have had in his possession in his official

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"capacity. I also wish to state that I have never been acquainted with an individual by the name of Colonel Bykov, who I understand Mr. Chambers has stated was introduced by him to my husband. I wish to state that I have never copied or typed any U.S. Government documents for the purpose of giving them to Mr. Chambers.

"I wish to state that I have read this statement, consisting of one and one-half pages, and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed each page.

"S/ Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS

"Witnessed:

Thomas G. Spencer, F.B.I., N.Y.C.

Francis D. O'Brien, F.B.I., N.Y.C. "

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JOSEPH CHERNER
President
Cherner Motor Company
1781 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

He will be expected on subpoena duces tecum to produce the books and records of the Cherner Motor Company or such of these as will show the sale of Ford Roadster motor A2188811 on or about July 23, 1936 or sufficient to show no such sale is recorded.

Secondly, he will produce the sales invoices July 21, 1936, invoice #7879 to and including invoice #7923 inclusive, dated July 24, 1936 and also any, and other, invoices covering sales of automobiles July 21, 1936 to July 24, 1936 inclusive irrespective of the numbers appearing on the individual invoices.

Thirdly, he will produce any and all memoranda, notations, ledger accounts and/or books and records covering the sale, purchase or handling in any way of Ford automobile motor number A2188811, during July, 1936 or anytime thereafter; also the same records to show the purchase or sale at any time of any automobile as between the Cherner Motor Company or he, JOSEPH CHERNER, personally or otherwise, and/or ALGER HISS and/or WILLIAM ROSEN.

According to the records of the Director of Vehicles and Traffic, District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. the transfer concerning this Ford Roadster was made July 23, 1936. According to the Assignment of Title, this automobile was transferred from the name of ALGER HISS, 3411 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. to the Cherner Motor Company and on the same day from the Cherner Motor Company to WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. This Assignment of Title reflects a chattel mortgage on this vehicle in the amount of $25.00.

On this Assignment of Title the signature of ALGER HISS was witnessed by N. MARVIN SMITH, Notary Public, a Justice Department Attorney. SMITH is now deceased but admitted in testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee in August, 1948 that his signature on this instrument was genuine but that he had no recollection of the transaction.

On this Assignment of Title the signatures of S.A. MENSH for the Cherner Motor Company and WILLIAM ROSEN were witnessed by HENRY J. GERTLER,

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Notary Public. The date of the Assignment of Title is July 23, 1936.

(On page 1113 of the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee, dated July 31 to September 9, 1948, is reflected that LOUIS J. RUSSELL testified that under power of a subpoena, he obtained certain sales records and invoices from the Cherner Motor Company; that these sales invoices were numbered in consecutive order. The last sales invoice for the date of July 21, 1936 bore the number 7879. The first sales invoice for the following day, which was the day before the transaction, was recorded on the Assignment Title, begins with the number 7880 and ends with the number 7897. There are no invoices missing on that day.

On the following day, July 23, 1936, the date of the transaction the number was 7898. The last invoice on that day was 7908 and on the following day, July 24, 1936, the invoices began with the number 7909 and ended with the number 7923.

If you follow the numbers in consecutive order from the last number of July 21 through July 24, 1936, you will find that there are no sales invoices missing, which indicates that no sales invoice for the sale of this automobile to WILLIAM ROSEN was made out by the Cherner Motor Company on the day before the sale was recorded on the title or the day the sale was recorded on the Assignment of Title nor on the day following the Assignment of Title, which was July 24, 1936.)

(In all probability the records mentioned above, which are testified to by Mr. RUSSELL, are still in the hands of the House Un-American Activities Committee).

Kisseloff-8309

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TGS:APK
NY 65-14920

DIRECTOR OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC
For the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C.

Upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, will be expected to produce Certificate of Title of a motor vehicle, title number 245647, and title number 458602, reflecting transfer of a 1929 Ford Roadster, motor number A2188811, registered in the name of ALGER HISS, 3411 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936, and the reassignment that same day from the Cherner Motor Company to WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. This instrument further reflects the application on that same date of WILLIAM ROSEN for a new Certificate of Title.

Kisseloff-8310

TGS:APK
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SAMUEL VENSH
Vice-President
Cherner Motor Company
1781 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

He will be expected to testify that his signature appears on the Assignment of Title which bears title number 45602, relative to the transfer of a 1929 Ford Roadster, motor number A2188811, from the Cherner Motor Company to WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; and that he signed this as an official of the Cherner Motor Company. Further that he has no recollection whatsoever of the above described transaction.

Kisseloff-8311

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TGS:APK
NY 65-14920

MR. HENRY J. GERTLER
Cherner Motor Company
1781 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

He will be expected to testify that his signature appears on the Assignment of Title which bears title number 45602, relative to the transfer of a 1929 Ford Roadster, motor number A2188811, from the Cherner Motor Company to WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; that he signed this transfer of title as a notary public on July 23, 1936, and also notarized the application of WILLIAM ROSEN for a new Certificate of Title. He will be expected to testify further that he has no recollection of the above described transaction.

Kisseloff-8312

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LHB:CCH
NY 65-14920

WILLIAM ROSEN
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL INFORMATION

According to the records of the Clerk's Office, United States District Court, Norfolk, Virginia, WILLIAM ROSEN was born at Torka, Austria on April 28, 1884 and immigrated to the United States from Antwerp, Holland, arriving at New York on December 3, 1901. He filed a petition for naturalization on November 29, 1911 and an oath of allegiance was administered to ROSEN on April 23, 1912, when he received naturalization certificate number 242677. He has a wife, ADDIE ROSEN, who was born at Boreslawa or Boneslawa, Russia.

A highly confidential source of information having access to the apartment of WILLIAM ROSEN, 2020 Shepherd Street, N.E., Washington, D. C., Apartment 2, advised that William ROSEN is a member of the International Workers Order and is holder of membership certificate number 318493. He belongs to IWO Lodge 136, Washington and his wife, ADDIE, likewise is a member of Lodge 136, holding membership certificate number 369959. The informant further advised that ROSEN is the Secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association.

Evidence of ROSEN'S membership in the Communist Party dates to as early as 1929. From a highly confidential source, a letter dated at Richmond, Virginia, September 10, 1929, addressed to "Dear Comrade ROSEN" and signed by "I. COHEN, Secretary Unit, Communist Party, USA, Richmond, Virginia," was obtained.

From a highly confidential source it has been ascertained but not verified that ROSEN resided at the following addresses on the following dates:

1928 to part of 1929	Richmond, Virginia
September, 1929 until date not determined	1166 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York
May, 1931	638 West 160th Street, New York City
February, 1934 to March, 1937	638 West 160th Street, New York City

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August, 1937 — 47 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City

October, 1939 — 1453 Jessup Avenue, Bronx, New York

On September 9, 1948, WILLIAM ROSEN appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He refused to answer any questions concerning the ownership of a 1929 Ford Roadster, bearing motor number A2188811 and this refusal was on the grounds that such answers might tend to incriminate or degrade him. He further testified that the signature appearing on the transfer title was not his and that he never resided at 5405 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. This 1929 Ford Roadster is the automobile HISS advises he gave to CHAMBERS and which CHAMBERS says HISS actually gave to the Communist Party.

On March 4, 1949, WILLIAM ROSEN appeared before the Honorable SIMON H. RIFKIND in the Southern District of New York, as a result of his refusal to answer certain questions concerning the 1929 Ford Roadster before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York.

Judge RIFKIND on this occasion ordered ROSEN to answer the questions proposed by Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN.

On ROSEN'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury on March 7, 1949, he again stood on his constitutional rights and refused to answer the questions as directed by Judge RIFKIND.

On March 8, 1949, ROSEN appeared before Judge RIFKIND at which time Judge RIFKIND held ROSEN in contempt and sentenced him to a term of six months, said sentence to become inoperative at any time that ROSEN agreed to answer the questions as proposed. ROSEN was released in the custody of his counsel, EMANUEL BLOCH until 4:30 P.M., March 10, 1949, during which period BLOCH could apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit for the release of ROSEN on bail. On March 10th, 1949, the Circuit Court of Appeals ordered that the appeal be argued on its merits on March 18th, 1949, and ROSEN was permitted to remain paroled in the custody of his attorney.

Kisseloff-8314

LES:CHF
NY 65-14920

NATHAN L. LEVINE
960 Sterling Place,
Brooklyn, New York

LEVINE, a nephew of Mrs. CHAMBERS, will be expected to testify that, in 1938 or 1939, he received a sealed envelope from CHAMBERS, who told him to keep this envelope and, in the event anything happened to him (CHAMBERS), the envelope should be turned over to Mrs. CHAMBERS; and that, if anything happened to both of them, that he, as a lawyer, would know what to do with it. He will testify that he placed this sealed envelope in an abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom on the second floor at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. BARNET LEVINE, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, very shortly after receiving it from CHAMBERS.

He will testify that this envelope was sealed when he received it from CHAMBERS and remained sealed until he turned it back to CHAMBERS on November 21, 1948, when he and CHAMBERS were at the BARNET LEVINE residence. (It is to be noted that LEVINE is undoubtedly mistaken as to this date, inasmuch as the documents were produced by CHAMBERS at the pre-trial examination on November 17, 1948, and CHAMBERS fixes date he received same as November 14, 1948.)

He will testify that, after removing this envelope from the dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom, he gave it to CHAMBERS, and his only knowledge of the contents thereof came from watching CHAMBERS open the envelope in the kitchen in the BARNET LEVINE residence immediately after he had handed the envelope back to CHAMBERS. He will testify that he paid no particular attention to CHAMBERS as the latter was extracting material from the envelope, except that he did know there were some documents among the material, and he remembered that CHAMBERS made some exclamation of surprise as he was removing the material. He will testify that he, thereafter, drove CHAMBERS to the Pennsylvania Station, New York City, so that CHAMBERS could take a train to Baltimore, Maryland.

Kisseloff-8315

TGS:CHF
NY 65-14920

MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS
Pipecreek Farm
Route #2
Westminster, Maryland

Mrs. CHAMBERS will be expected to testify that, in about the Fall of 1934, she moved from New York City to 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, with her husband and baby daughter. Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that just prior to this move, her husband had informed her that he had been selected to go into the underground apparatus of the Communist Party, but that, although she had objected to this, her husband had become engaged and informed her that it would be necessary for the family to move from New York to Baltimore, Maryland.

She will further testify that shortly after they moved to Baltimore, Mr. CHAMBERS informed her that he was going to bring ALGER HISS to the house. She will testify that a short time thereafter Mr. CHAMBERS did bring Mr. HISS to the St. Paul Street residence and she was introduced to him. In connection with this meeting, she will state that ALGER HISS came to the house alone and she recalled that she was just putting the baby to sleep for the night upon his arrival. Subsequently, she and her husband had a conversation in which Mr. CHAMBERS described ALGER HISS as "a nice young fellow," a Harvard graduate, and that both her husband and Mr. HISS had a common interest in music and birds. Sometime after this initial visit, Mrs. CHAMBERS will state, that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS came to the apartment for dinner. Although the HISSES stayed for a short time after dinner, Mrs. CHAMBERS has no definite knowledge of the topic of conversation as she was busy preparing the dinner, taking care of her guests and the baby. During the progress of the dinner, Mrs. CHAMBERS gained the impression that Mrs. HISS was "a sympathetic listener," and further that Mrs. HISS had been unable to do any outside work for the Communist Party, and as a result thereof, had a lot of spare time on her hands. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that, on a number of occasions while they resided at the St. Paul Street address, Mrs. HISS came to visit her from Washington, and that both Mrs. HISS, Mrs. CHAMBERS, and the latter's baby spent a good portion of time in Burnhan Square which is located near the St. Paul Street residence while Mrs. CHAMBERS "aired the baby." Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that her relationship with PRISCILLA HISS was "of the friendliest." She will relate that both were interested in babies and interior decorating. On one of these visits, PRISCILLA gave her some baby books.

She will also state that it was her recollection that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had dinner on several subsequent occasions at the St. Paul Street address, but that she cannot recall any of the details concerning these dinners.

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She will also state that, on one of the occasions of their meetings, PRISCILLA told Mrs. CHAMBERS that she liked her better than any woman she had ever known.

During the period of her residence at the St. Paul Street residence, Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that she gave the HISSES a copy of Van Gogh painting which was depicted a Pastoral scene as well as a photograph of a sculpture by MILLET. Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she later saw both of these gifts in the HISS home at 2905 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The CHAMBERS also gave the HISSES, for TIMMY HOBSON, Bird Charts #1 and 2 which were put out by the Audubon Society.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will also relate that, on one occasion the HISSES visited the St. Paul Street address and were "all dressed up." Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that they had just come from some social function, probably the Preakness Ball, at the Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that, on one of PRISCILLA'S various trips to Baltimore, she met the latter at Hutzlers Department Store and that PRISCILLA, at that time, purchased a Mexican chair for CHAMBERS' daughter, ELLEN.

In about May of 1935, the CHAMBERS family moved to the apartment formerly occupied by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at 2831 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. She will testify that just prior to their moving, ALGER HISS came to the St. Paul Street residence in his Ford automobile and picked up the baby's bassinet and other baby material, and drove them to the 28th Street house in Washington, D. C. Thereafter, Mrs. CHAMBERS travelled to Washington, D. C., and stopped at the new HISS residence at 2905 P Street, Northwest, in order to obtain the key to her new apartment. ALGER HISS had not returned from work and had the key with him which necessitated Mrs. CHAMBERS waiting at the P Street house for some hours.

After they moved to the 28th Street house, PRISCILLA HISS arranged to obtain the services of a maid who was formerly hired by Mrs. HISS for the CHAMBERS family. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that this maid, whose name she does not now recall, was at the 28th Street residence the first time PRISCILLA HISS visited there. She stated that, although they greeted each other warmly when the maid was not in their presence, to disguise their friendship their talk would become very formal whenever the maid was present.

She will testify that, while living at the 28th Street house, she use to walk her baby almost daily in Rockcreek Park and on several occasions PRISCILLA met them there. She will also state that, one one occasion, Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, as well as Mr. and Mrs. HISS, went to Haines Point and visited the Rose Gardens near the Tidal Basin.

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Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS never visited the 28th Street apartment together, and that neither she nor her husband visited the P Street residence of the HISSES following her visit after her arrival in Washington. Further, that she and her family vacated the 28th Street apartment at the expiration of the lease which was held by ALGER HISS on this residence.

She will state that thereafter the CHAMBERS family moved to the home of MEYER SCHAPIRO, a friend of long-standing of WHITTAKER CHAMBER, on West 4th Street in New York City. She will state that she left for New York City by train and a day or two later ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS arrived at the West 4th Street address in their Ford automobile in which they had brought the personal effects of the CHAMBERS family from Washington; and that immediately after delivering these effects the HISSES left the house.

She will relate that the CHAMBERS family lived at this address for a month or two and thereafter moved to the summer place of MAXIM LIEBER at Smithtown, Pennsylvania. During their residence at Smithtown in the summer, PRISCILLA HISS stayed with them for approximately ten days, and that during this time MAXIM LIEBER spent several days at the summer place while PRISCILLA was there. She will also state that, on the day of PRISCILLA'S departure, ALGER HISS drove to the LIEBER cottage to pick up PRISCILLA. During PRISCILLA'S stay, Mrs. CHAMBERS painted a small portrait of PRISCILLA and a landscape from the porch of the summer cottage, both of which she gave to PRISCILLA HISS. She will state that, at a subsequent time, she saw the landscape painting hanging on the dining room wall of the HISS residence at 1245 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. During the time PRISCILLA was at the summer place, PRISCILLA remarked that the latter and her husband desired to send Mrs. CHAMBERS to the Corcoran Art School in Washington, D. C.

Sometime between August and October, 1935, CHAMBERS decided to move to the city, at the suggestion of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, and the CHAMBERS family moved from the summer place at Smithtown to the HISS residence at 2905 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. She will state that, at this time, TIMMY HOBSON was occupying the third floor of the HISS residence, and it was necesary to move him to the second floor. Thereafter, for a period of a week or so, the CHAMBERS family lived on the third floor of the house on P Street.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that the residence of 2905 was described as follows, during the time she and her family resided there: The house was brick and painted a cream color. The entrance was by way of a flight of steps which had an iron railing. The windowsills had window boxes which contained flowers. Upon entering there was a large room which ran the whole length of the house. At the rear of the house there was a Spanish tiled terrace and in the back a little garden in which there were planted annuals

and a ginkgo tree. Along one wall of the main room there were book shelves and against the back wall there was a settee. At the back and to the left of this large room was a stairway which ran to the kitchen and the dining room which was located on the ground floor. Above the main floor there were two more floors. The second floor had two bedrooms, the first one being occupied by PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS, and the back room, upon the arrival of the CHAMBERS family, by TIMMY HOBSON. The CHAMBERS family, upon their arrival, lived on the third floor of this house which was similarly constructed as that of the second floor. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that she was in the P Street house while the arrangements for their moving in were made, and that the bedroom on the second floor that was occupied by TIMMY HOBSON after their arrival was formerly used as a study; that during this rearrangement, MRS. CHAMBERS observed PRISCILLA HISS remove a Woodstock Standard Typewriter from the study and place it in a closet where she had placed other thingsthat had been in the study. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that she observed this typewriter and that it resembled very much an old battered Underwood which she once used except that the name plate carried the label "Woodstock." She will state this made an impression on her because this was the name of a famous art colony in Upper New York State which she recalled as "The Woodstock Art Colony."

She will state that, while she resided at the P Street address, Mrs. DONALD HISS and a Miss COTTON came to visit PRISCILLA HISS, and that the latter was somewhat embarrassed at the presence of Mrs. CHAMBERS in her home at that time. She will state that she was introduced to these people by PRISCILLA HISS, but does not recall the name that was used for her. She will state that she was introduced as an old school friend and a painter who was just visiting while in the process of obtaining more suitable quarters. She will further state that, during the occasion of her stay at the P Street house, she and PRISCILLA and the CHAMBERS baby took a trip to Mount Vernon and while on this trip they were accompanied by another individual who Mrs. CHAMBERS believes to have been MARIAN BACHRACH.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that this arrangement did not work out in view of the fact that it was necessary for her to use the kitchen at frequent intervals to prepare the baby's food, and that, as a result thereof, upset the strict routine which was followed by the HISS family. She will state that it was amiably decided that the CHAMBERS would leave the HISSES home and that this leaving was on very friendly basis.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will also state that, about this time, she and her daughter, ELLEN, accompanied PRISCILLA HISS and her son, TIMMY HOBSON, to the office of Dr. NICHOLSON, a woman pediatrician in Washington, D. C; that the doctor examined TIMMY, and, at that time, told Mrs. CHAMBERS that the latter's daughter had flat feet, and that, after examing the child, related that she had been born with flat feet.

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Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that, after leaving the HISS residence on P Street, the CHAMBERS family moved to a house on Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland; that this house was unfurnished and it was necessary for the CHAMBERS family to secure a few pieces of second-hand furniture from a dealer in Baltimore. She will testify that shortly after thier moving to Eutaw Street, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS gave them some pieces of furniture and a rug. She will state that the rug was delivered to the Eutaw Place address by ALGER HISS; further, that this rug had just been repaired and cleaned and was in its original wrapping from the cleaner, and that this cleaning and repair job was probably done by the Monument Cleaning Company in Baltimore, Maryland. She will further testify that this rug has a peculiar patch somewhere near the center, and that this rug is presently in her possession and is being used at her farm at Westminster, Maryland.

She will also state that, in addition to the rug, the HISS family gave them a drop-leaf table which is presently in her possession, and it was formerly used by the HISS family in their P Street residence in Washington. She will state that the HISSES made them a present of a wing chair which was old and somewhat dilapidated and covered with blue material with a white binding. This chair is presently in a storeroom in their house at the CHAMBERS farm. Another piece of furniture received from the HISSES was a love seat which was also somewhat dilapidated and covered with the same blue material and white binding. She will state that she is no longer in possession of this piece of furniture.

She will also state that, at one time, the HISSES made a present of a "little child's rocker " and, although she is unable to state at this time just when this gift was made, she still has this piece of furniture in her possession. She will further state that the above-mentioned furniture and rug, with the exception of the little child's rocker, was brought to the CHAMBERS' house by ALGER HISS, in the latter's automobile. She will testify that the above-mentioned furniture and rug were received from the HISSES at their suggestion, and had not been solicited by the CHAMBERS family. In connection with the residence at Eutaw Place, Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she saw Mrs. HISS there on several occasions and remembers specifically that on one occasion she was sitting in a small park near her residence, with the baby, conversing with a registered nurse who was caring for a doctor's small child, who also lived in the immediate neighborhood. PRISCILLA HISS came to the park, spoke to Mrs. CHAMBERS, and when she observed the registered nurse talking to Mrs. CHAMBERS, PRISCILLA HISS left immediately.

She will testify that on another occasion when she was carrying her second child, it was necessary for her to go to New York City to see her doctor. This appointment was for a Wednesday and this happened to be the CHAMBERS' maid's day-off. Consequently, it was necessary for Mr. CHAMBERS to stay with the little girl in the morning, and that afternoon PRISCILLA HISS came to Baltimore from Washington and cared for the little girl until Mrs. CHAMBERS returned from New York City.

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Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that they lived at the Eutaw Place address for a short period of time and afterwards they moved to Mr. CHAMBERS' mother's place in Lynbrook, Long Island, and after living there for a short time, moved to the farm of MAXIN LIEBER at Ferndale, Pennsylvania. They resided at the Ferndale address for a short time and, due to the difficulty which was encountered with MAXIN LIEBER'S second wife, the CHAMBERS moved to the "stone house" which was located on the farm of TOM and MRY MARSHALL at New Hope, Pennsylvania. Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that, during the time of their residence at New Hope, Pennsylvania, her husband was away practically the entire period.

She will testify that, in the early Spring of 1937, the CHAMBERS family moved to an apartment at Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland; that this place was secured through the Fredericks Realty Company on Saratoga Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland; and while here the family used the name of JAY CHAMBERS, and that they had a telephone listed under that name. Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS family at this address and will specifically state that PRISCILLA, at one time, came to the Auchentoroly Terrace and took her daughter, ELLEN, to a nearby zoo. She will further state that the visit of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS took place shortly after they moved there.

She will state that it was while they were residing at the Auchentoroly Terrace that her husband informed her of his contemplated break with the Communist Party.

She will relate that, in December of 1937, the CHAMBERS family moved to 2216 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, and resided there until Mr. CHAMBERS' break with the Communist Party in April, 1938.

She will testify that, on New Year's Eve of 1937, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited them at the Mount Royal address and recalls particularly that the HISSES brought a bottle of domestic champagne for the celebration of that holiday.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in 1935, her husband purchased a Ford automobile which he had registed in the name of DAVID BREEN, and that sometime at the end of 1937, the title of this automobile was transferred from DAVID BREEN to Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS; that, thereafter, Mrs. CHAMBERS took this automobile to the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown, Maryland, traded it in and purchased a new 1937 Ford, paying the balance due in cash.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she did not see ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS subsequent to her husband's break with the Party in 1938, at which time they were living at 2216 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland.

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Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she visited the 1245 30th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., address of the HISSES on only one occasion. (It has been established that the HISSES resided at this residence from June 15, 1936 to January 1, 1938.) She will testify that, this house was one of three small houses having common party walls, and that these party walls were very thin which necessitated her, when she was there, to speak in a very low voice. The entrance to this house was by way of two stone steps which had an iron railing on each side. The entrance was directly into the living room which, at that time, was pointed in a "pinkish tone." The dining room was painted green, and to the rear was a very small kitchen which was poorly lighted. The dining room contained a cherry or mahoney dining room table, and in the living room she could only recall that there was a settee. On the occasion of this visit, she recalled noticing the painting of the landscape that she had made at Smithtown, hanging on the wall of the dining room. She also recalled a gilt-edged mirror in the house which had a small picture on the top of the mirror. Mrs. CHAMBERS will testify that she saw this mirror hanging in the P Street residence, the 30th Street house and the Volta Place residence of the HISSES. In connection with the Volta Place residence, Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that she was there on only one occasion, but cannot recall the specific date. (It has been established that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, from January 1, 1938 to September 30, 1943.) She will further testify that, on the occasion of this visit to the Volta Place residence, they attended a small party in celebration of the wedding anniversary of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. (ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were married December 11, 1929, at Washington, D. C.). The only people present were ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. She will state that refreshments were served which consisted of small sandwiches and port wine.

Mrs. CHAMBERS will state that this house was of white brick construction and was enclosed by a stucco or stone wall; that the house had a small porch on the right hand side; that there was a pear tree in the garden at the back of the house; and immediately upon entering you were in the living room which had a fireplace on the opposite wall which was on the left hand side of the house. She will state that the living room had okra colored curtains which were operated by pull strings on the side; that the only furniture she can recall was a colonial settee and an upright piano; that beyond the living room on the left was a small dining room; that this room had plumb purple chintz curtains; that this house consisted of two and half floors; that the second floor contained one bedroom and a bath; and the third floor, "a three quarter attic," was the bedroom occupied by TIMMY HOBSON; that the bed of TIMMY HOBSON was covered with a spread that had a woven pattern; and that some model airplanes were hanging from the windows in this room.

Kisseloff-8322

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LWS:CHF
65-14920

CLAUDIE CATLETT
542 N. Kent Street
Winchester, Virginia

Mrs. CATLETT will be expected to testify that she was employed by ALGER HISS as a maid and cook when HISS was residing at 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D. C., and she continued in such employment while HISS resided in the house on Thirtieth Street and on Volta Place, Washington, D.C., until the Summer of 1938.

CATLETT will be expected to testify, as reflected in her signed statement, which is as follows:

"Winchester, Va.
Feb. 10, 1949

"I, Claudie Catlett, give the following statement to ROBERT O. CHICHESTER and JOHN E. HOWARD, who I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to give this statement. I have been advised that I do not have to make any such statement and that I have the right to consult an Attorney prior to giving a statement. I know that any statement I may make can be used as evidence in Federal Court.

"My maiden name is CLAUDIE MYERS, I was married about 27 years ago to PERRY L. CATLETT, I do not know whether or not my husband has procured a divorce. I am usually known as Claudie Catlett in Washington, D. C. and Claudie Myers in Winchester, Va. I now live at 542 N. Kent St., Winchester, Va. I am 47 years of age and I have 5 living children. I first did laundry work for Mrs. Alger Hiss, as well as I can now recall this was about six months before the Hisses moved to the house on 30th St. I first started working for Mrs. Alger Hiss on the recommendation of Mrs. Donald Hiss. When I first started working for Mrs. Hiss she would bring her laundry to my house and call for it when it was done. I did laundry work for Mrs. Hiss for about 2 weeks then went to work regular for her. When the Hisses moved from P St. to 30th St. they took with them one bed, several small chairs, some of which were black with a gold ivy design on them, a secretary, a small table, their books, their typewriter, and their personal belongings. These household goods were moved by some moving company the name of which I no longer recall. During the time the Alger Hisses lived on 30th St. I worked for them every day, with a half day off on Thursdays and Sundays, I usually went to work at 8 am the time I would leave would vary, I sometimes worked to 9 or 10 pm and later. I went with the Alger Hisses when they moved to Volta Pl. and continued working for them as I had on 30th St.

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"As well as I can recall at present I stopped working for the Alger Hisses sometime in the summer of 1938. After I quit working for them Mrs. Hiss would come to see me at my home at 2728 P Street, N. W. She finally suggested that I go to the clinic at Georgetown Hospital, which I did. Prior to my illness in the summer of 1938 I had worked steadily for them since going to work for them on P St. with only an occassional day off due to illness. The only times I would not work for any period of time would be while the Hisses were out of town. While working for the Alger Hisses regularly I did general housework, laundry, cooking and sometimes baby sitting.

"On Feb. 1, 1949 I was introduced to Mr. Whittaker Chambers, in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. As soon as I saw Mr. Chambers I recalled that I had known him before. I did not know Mr. Chambers' name when I saw him before and do not now recall any name that he was known by or called by at that time. As well as I can presently recall I saw Mr. Chambers, prior to meeting him at the F.B.I. office, at 2905 P St. N.W. As well as I can recall Mr. Chambers came to the Alger Hisses house on P St. and I went to the door to let him in about the time I got the door open Mrs. Hiss came to the door from the living room and asked me to fix some tea for them. I then went to the kitchen in the basement to fix tea. I served this tea to Mrs. Hiss and Mr. Chambers in the parlor which was then in back on the floor above the basement. I merely took the tea thing in and placed them on the table, but in doing so I took a good look at the man who I now know was Chambers. I looked at this man closely at this time because I had never seen him before and also because he was poorly dressed and did not look like the people who usually called at the Alger Hisses. I do not ever recall seeing the man I now know as Mr. Chambers again, I feel positive I never saw him after the Hisses moved from P St. I may have seen him on another occasion on P St. but I do not remember it at this time. I do not recall Mr. Chambers staying overnight or for any period of time at the home of the Alger Hisses while I worked for them.

"After I quit working for the Hisses I did no work at all for some time as well as I can recall now I did no work from the summer of 1938 to about Christmas 1938. At Christmas 1938 I helped the Hisses regular maid serve dinner. After this I started doing days work for the Hisses and others. I never went back to working regular for the Alger Hisses.

"I recall seeing a red rug with a fringe on it in the Hisses house on 30th. This rug was in a closet next to the kitchen in the front part of the basement. The rug was rolled up & tied it was a regular room size rug. The Hisses did not use this rug in the house on 30th St. and I don't know when or where they got it. They may have had the rug while living on P St. as there was a room there in which things were stored. That room was locked and I never went in it.

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"I recall asking Mrs. Hiss why they did not use this rug and as well as I can recall at this time she told me it was because it did not belong to her. Later on when they moved to the Volta Pl. house this rug was put on the floor of Tim Hobson's room.

"When I first went to work for the Alger Hisses they had a rusty looking old car with a top that let down. This car had a single seat in front & a rumble seat in back. While still living on P St. they bought a new gray automobile. For awhile both the new gray car and the old rusty one were parked out in front of the house on P St. Sometime about two weeks after the Hisses bought the gray car the old car was taken away and I never saw it after that. I don't know what happened to the old car, but I never saw it again. I am sure they got the new car on P St. because I remember seeing the two cars parked together and because they would take me home in the new car, they never took me home in the old car.

"I recall the Alger Hisses had a typewriter which I first saw on P St. I do not know the make of this typewriter, nor do I know whether or not it was a portable typewriter. If it was a portable I never saw it in any case. I remember they moved this typewriter from P St. to 30th St. and from 30th St. to Volta Pl. After the Hisses moved to 3210 P St. I went there to visit them I saw a typewriter in the house at this time. I do not know that it was the same typewriter that they had when I worked for them but it looked the same as far as I can recall. I have seen a photograph of Mrs. Whittaker Chambers and the Chambers' child but I do not recall ever having seen the people at any time. I do not recall them ever visiting the Alger Hisses at any of the places that I worked for them or at any time while I was there.

"When the Alger Hisses moved from 30th St. to Volta Pl. their furniture and household effects were moved for them by moving van. I do not know the name of the company to which this van belonged. So far as I know they moved everything in the 30th St. house to Volta Pl. with the exception of the kitchen stove and other such fixtures.

"When I helped served at the Alger Hiss home at Christmas 1938 the maid who was at that time working for them was named Drucilla. She is the only maid who worked for the Hisses whose name is known to me.

"Mr. Chichester has read the foregoing statement aloud in my presence and has gone over it with me. I understand its meaning and have initialed

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each page of it and the errors in it. This statement is written in longhand on this and 5 other pages. This statement is true and correct to the best of my present recollection and belief.

"Signed/ Claudie Catlett

"Witnessed: at Winchester, Va. Feb. 10, 1949
Robert O. Chichester - Special Agent, F.B.I.
John E. Howard - Special Agent, F.B.I."

The foregoing signed statement is in the possession of the New York office of the FBI. Special Agents Robert O. Chichester and John E. Howard, who executed this statement as witnesses, will be available to introduce same if necessary to impeach the witness.

It is to be noted as to the witness, CATLETT, (see report of SA John E. Howard, Washington Field Office, dated March 1, 1949) she has been interviewed on several prior occasions during which, on each occasion, there has been conflict in her statements; that she is uneducated and not of high intelligence; that, however, she has been very cooperative.

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LHB:APK
NY 65-14920

RUGS FROM CHAMBERS TO HISS, ET AL

EDWARD TOULOUKIAN
Manager, New York Office
Massachusetts Importing Company
276 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

EDWARD TOULOUKIAN can produce on subpoena duces tecum three receipts showing the purchase of four Bokara rugs by Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO on December 23, 1936 and of their delivery to SCHAPIRO'S residence, 279 West Fourth Street, New York City, on December 29, 1936. His records contain no account of a direct shipment of these rugs from his company to any person in Washington, D.C.

Receipt #1, Order #227-39 dated December 23, 1936 made out to E. SHOEN, 15 East 53rd Street, New York City. This receipt contains a notation that four Bokara rugs had been purchased by Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, the total price being $876.71. This amount was paid for by check for $600 and the balance paid for in cash by Dr. SCHAPIRO. TOULOUKIAN will explain that the rugs were billed to SHOEN, 15 East 53rd Street, New York City, because at that time SCHAPIRO was unknown to them and since he had come to them with a letter of introduction from SHOEN, the amount was billed to a person of known reliability.

Receipt #2, Order #227-41 dated December 29, 1936 shows that four Bokara rugs were delivered to Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, 279 West Fourth Street, New York City, and were received and signed for the same date by Mrs. MEYER SCHAPIRO.

Receipt #3, a duplicate of Order 227-41, is the receipt signed by the Massis Express Company showing that their driver, JORJORIAN, delivered the rugs to the SCHAPIRO residence.

It is to be noted that in the testimony concerning the purchase of the rug, SCHAPIRO states that the amount equaled $600 whereas the records of the Massachusetts Importing Company show the purchase price to be $876.71, $600 of which was paid by check and the remainder in cash by SCHAPIRO.

SCHAPIRO explains this by saying the exact price is a matter that could easily have slipped his mind but that any money which he might have paid in addition to the $600 check would have ultimately come from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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LHB:APK
NY 65-14920

RUGS FROM CHAMBERS TO HISS, ET AL

Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO
Professor of Fine Arts
Columbia University
New York, New York
Residence 279 West Fourth Street
New York, New York

Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO can testify that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1921 or 1922 while they were both students at Columbia College, New York City. Sometime in 1935 while he and his wife were vacationing in South Londonderry, Vermont, he sublet his apartment at 279 West Fourth Street, New York City, to CHAMBERS. All during this period he was aware of CHAMBERS' Communist Party membership but as to what limit he was involved he did not know. He remembered that sometime in 1937 he had expressed to CHAMBERS his disagreement with the Moscow trials that were going on at that time and as a result of this conversation, his association was broken off until sometime in 1938 or 1939 when he heard that CHAMBERS had broken from the Party.

He can testify that sometime around Christmas, 1936 CHAMBERS gave him $600 in cash and asked him to purchase four oriental rugs. He deposited this money in the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, and since he himself had no knowledge of oriental rugs, he contacted an architect by the name of E. SHOEN of 15 East 53rd Street, New York City. SHOEN recommended the Massachusetts Importing Company of 276 Fifth Avenue, New York City. To the best of his recollection, he made the purchase at the Massachusetts Company. The exact total of the purchase amounted to $600 which he paid for by check. It is also his understanding that he had the rugs shipped directly from the Massachusetts Company to a Mr. SILVERMAN or SILVERMASTER in Washington, D.C. SCHAPIRO will explain that these two names occur to him only as a result of the current publicity being received by this case.

SCHAPIRO can testify that he has no knowledge of CHAMBERS' associates during the period that he was connected with the Communist Party other than one HIDEO NODA. Sometime prior to 1936 CHAMBERS had asked him if he could arrange an introduction with NODA. This SCHAPIRO did but as to the reasons for the contact and the results of this association, SCHAPIRO has no knowledge.

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SCHAPIRO last saw CHAMBERS sometime in October or November of 1948. This was subsequent to the current publicity concerning him and HISS and prior to the discovery of the papers in the pumpkin. At this time he asked CHAMBERS if he was withholding any information. He said that he did this because of his long association with CHAMBERS he realized that the testimony given up to this time did not sound like the CHAMBERS he knew. In replying CHAMBERS told him that he was trying to cover up for ALGER HISS.

Kisseloff-8329

LHB:CCH
NY 65-14920

FLORENCE TOMPKINS, aka
Mrs. Florence Banks
1812 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

She will be expected to testify that she was employed as a domestic and maid for the A. GEORGE SILVERMAN family from about September 19, 1935 to about May 19, 1945, at 2138 California Street, N. W. and 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

She will testify to the facts contained in the statement which is being quoted below:

"Washington, D. C.
March 3, 1949

"I, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, freely make the following statement to Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to obtain this statement from me; I have been advised of my right to counsel and that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, it may be used in a court of law.

"I, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, am 47 years old, having been born June 6, 1901 in Amherst County, Virginia. I now reside at 1812 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and am employed as a domestic by several families in the apartment building located at 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"I was employed by the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family as a maid from about September, 1935 to about May, 1945. At the time I was first employed by the SILVERMANS they were residing in Apartment 409, 2138 California Street, N. W. About the spring of 1937 they moved to Apartment 311, 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at which address they remained until they left Washington to go to New York City in 1947.

"During the fall or winter of the year following my employment by the SILVERMANS, I recall that three large oriental rugs approximately 9 x 12 were brought to the SILVERMAN apartment at 2138 California Street and placed in the hallway. To the best of my recollection, this would be in the fall or winter of 1936. I remember the SILVERMANS discussing these rugs and that GEORGE SILVERMAN indicated that one of them was for

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him and he was to have a selection from one of the three rugs, also that the rugs came from New York, although I do not know who sent the rugs or how they were delivered to the SILVERMAN home.

"During conversations between GEORGE and SARAH SILVERMAN, I learned that one of these rugs was to be delivered to HARRY D. WHITE, a close friend of GEORGE SILVERMAN, and the third rug was to ~~be~~ delivered to a man whose name I heard at the time, but cannot now recall.

"With reference to selecting a rug for themselves, I distinctly remember that I assisted the SILVERMANS in selecting one of the rugs to remain in the SILVERMAN home and that the rug picked out by GEORGE and SARAH SILVERMAN and myself was a beautiful rug with considerable red coloring and having a heavy fringe of a lighter shade of approximately four or five inches in length. My best recollection is that the other two rugs were of the same quality and size.

"With reference to the two remaining rugs, I recall that one of these rugs was sent to the home of HARRY D. WHITE, although I am not aware as to who selected the rug or how it was delivered to WHITE. These two rugs were of a pattern generally similar and contained some orange coloring. The rug selected by GEORGE SILVERMAN was somewhat different in pattern and design and contained a great deal of red.

"For a number of years my sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, now deceased, was employed by ANNE WHITE, wife of HARRY D. WHITE. Some years later, possibly 1940 or 1941, I worked on some occasions for the WHITES at 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, and during this period and later, I observed one of the oriental rugs described above on the living room floor of the WHITE residence at 6810 Fairfax Road, which room is located on the left as you enter the front door at this address.

"I have had this typewritten statement consisting of two pages read to me, it is all true. I have signed both pages."

/s/"FLORENCE TOMPKINS"

"Witnessed:
PHILIP H. WILSON, Special Agent, F.B.I., Washington Field Office
HARRY K. CLAYTON, Special Agent, F.B.I., Washington Field Office"

The original of the above quoted statement is being retained in the files of the New York Division and Special Agents WILSON and CLAYTON are available to introduce it in the event it becomes necessary to impeach the witness.

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It is to be noted that FLORENCE TOMPKINS was interviewed on March 2nd, 3rd, and 7th, 1949. On March 2nd, 1949, she advised agents, and will be expected to testify, that PRISCILLA HISS was a firend of the SILVERMANS and visited them at their home, and that the following individuals also were friends of the SILVERMANS and visitors at their home: HARRY DEXTER WHITE, FRANK COE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, and LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

On March 3rd, 1949, TOMPKINS advised agents, and will be expected to testify, in addition to those data included in the above-quoted signed statement, dated March 3, 1949, that she recalls the SILVERMANS mentioning the name of ALGER HISS, although she was unable to recognize a photograph of HISS.

On March 7th, 1949, TOMPKINS informed agents, and will be expected to testify, that when the above-mentioned rugs were delivered from New York to the SILVERMAN apartment on California Street, N.W., SILVERMAN mentioned that ALGER HISS and HARRY D. WHITE were to receive the other 2 rugs. (She stated that she had not mentioned on the occasions of the 2 previous interviews that HISS was one of the persons receiving a rug because SILVERMAN'S conversation was her only basis for believing this and, she pointed out, she does not know whether in fact HISS did receive one of the rugs as she has never been in his home.)

It is to be noted that the criminal records of the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C. reflect that there were several arrest records for colored females by the name of FLORENCE BANKS and FLORENCE TOMPKINS on minor charges. The only record which appears to be identical with FLORENCE TOMPKINS of instant matter was an arrest of one FLORENCE BANKS on May 18, 1929, colored, domestic, age twenty-seven, for fornication, forfeited $10.00.

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JOSEPH R. BOUCOT
143 W. Coulter Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BOUCOT will be expected to testify that he rented a cottage in a little settlement known as Smithtown, Pennsylvania, to MAXIM LIEBER and DAVID BREEN, who were supposed to be literary agents from New York City. He will state that the records reflecting rental information on this cottage were destroyed, but he believed that this cottage was rented to LIEBER and BREEN during July and August, 1935.

He will testify that photographs of Mr. CHAMBERS, taken during the 1930's, resembled Mr. BREEN, the tenant in this cottage, but he was not able to positively identify any of these photographs. He will state that he was unable to recall anyone known as ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and he was unable to identify photographs of them, or of Mrs. CHAMBERS.

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Mrs. NORMA B. BROWN
Chateau Crillon, 19th & Locust Streets,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mrs. BROWN will be expected to testify that, during the Summer of 1934 or 1935, she and her small son spent two or three weeks vactioning at Brandt's Cottages, Smithtown, Pennsylvania. She will testify that, during that time, she occupied one of the two cottages operated by her brother, JOSEPH R. BOUCOT; that the other cottage was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. BREEN and their small daughter.

She will testify that the photographs of Mrs. CHAMBERS, taken about 1936, were recognized by her as Mrs. BREEN. She will state she was unable to recall anyone known as ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and she was unable to identify photographs of them or of Mr. CHAMBERS. She will state that Mrs. BREEN did some sketching, and she visited Mrs. BREEN on only one occasion.

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THOMAS MARSHALL
New Hope, Pennsylvania

MARSHALL will be expected to testify that, as the owner of a large apple farm three and one-half miles south of New Hope, Pennsylvania, he owns a stone tenant house on his farm, which he rented until approximately three years ago. MARSHALL will produce checkbooks in which he made detailed entries for tax purposes, reflecting a notation thereon that on June 15, 1936, the tenant house was rented to DAVID BREEN through a New Hope real estate agent, WATSON ROBERTS.

He will testify that the entries in his checkbooks, indicating pyament of rent, reflect that some months show the name, BREEN, and other months show only the rental payments; that an entry in May, 1937, indicates that the same tenant house was rented to H. W. YERKES, and, inasmuch as the house was idle for about one month, MARSHALL believes that BREEN left that vicinity in April, 1937. He will state the BREEN family occasionally had visitors while living in this tenant house; that they had a daughter, URSULA, who was approximately twelve to eighteen months old; and that, in the Fall of 1936, Mrs. BREEN gave birth to another baby at the Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

He will testify that photographs of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, taken in the 1930's, were recognized by him as photographs of former tenants in his house, who were known to him as Mr. and Mrs. DAVID BREEN. He stated he was unable to recall anyone known as ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and he was unable to identify photographs of them which were taken in the 1930's.

He will be expected to testify that, on a 3" X 5" card located in a card index file maintained in his home, that this card bore the notation, "BREEN-DAVID, 545 Fifth Avenue." He stated that there was no further information on this card, but the address on this card most likely was the address given to him by DAVID BREEN.

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Mrs. MARY MARSHALL
New Hope, Pennsylvania

Mrs. MARSHALL, wife of THOMAS MARSHALL, will be expected to testify that her husband rented the stone tenant house on their farm from June, 1936 to April, 1937, to tenants who were known to her as Mr. and Mrs. DAVID BREEN. She will state that Mr. and Mrs. BREEN had a daughter named URSULA, who was between twelve and eighteen months old, and that Mrs. BREEN gave birth to another baby during the Fall of 1936, at the Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. She will be expected to testify that photographs of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, taken in the 1930's, were recognized by her as former tenants in the stone tenant house, who were known to her as Mr. and Mrs. DAVID BREEN She will state she was unable to recall anyone known as ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, and she was unable to identify photographs of them which were taken in the 1930's.

She will state that she possesses a photograph album which contains photographs of CHAMBERS' oldest child, URSULA. She will state that Mrs. BREEN had been well acquainted with bird life, and that she taught her son, CHARLES, something about the birds in the neighborhood.

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Mrs. ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE
2007 Eye Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ARNWINE will be expected to testify that her father, WATSON T. ROBERTS, had a real estate agency in New Hope, Pennsylvania, in 1936. She will testify that a large full-face photograph of Mr. CHAMBERS, taken during the early 1930's, seemed familiar, and that this photograph brought to mind an individual whom she thought she had seen at her father's place about 1936. She will state she is unable to recall this man's name, and that the name DAVID BREEN or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has no significance in relation to the photograph. She will state that the full-length photograph of CHAMBERS, taken in 1936, is recognized by her as the person she thought she saw at her father's place in 1936.

She will state that the name of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS is not familiar to her and she is unable to recognize photographs of them or of Mrs. CHAMBERS.

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TGS:CHF
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Mrs. MAUDE SWANSON
6225 Norwood Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

She will be expected to testify that she was employed as a housekeeper for the BREEN family when the latter resided on the TOM MARSHALL farm at New Hope, Pennsylvania, from the Fall of 1936, when the BREEN'S second baby was about two months old, until they left in the Spring of 1937. She will state that DAVID BREEN was away most of the time and came home only weekend and on an occasional trip.

She will state that she has been shown photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, but cannot identify either of these people as being anyone she ever saw at the BREEN household in New Hope, or anywhere else.

She will be expected to testify further that she was unable to recognize a photograph of ESTHER CHAMBERS as the Mrs. BREEN for whom she worked, but that she did recognize a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, taken in the '30's, as being that of the man she knew as DAVID BREEN.

It is to be noted that Mrs. SWANSON appears to be of a rather low mentality.

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Mrs. GEORGE CRESSLER
Pruitt, Arkansas

She will be expected to testify that she resided at New Hope, Pennsylvania and worked on the TOM MARSHALL farm from early childhood. She will state that she resided on the TOM MARSHALL farm during the time the BREEN family lived there. She cannot identify the photographs of ALGER HISS or Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, and will state that the photograph of PRISCILLS HISS appears to be the photograph of Mrs. BREEN who lived on the TOM MARSHALL farm (June, 1936 - April, 1937). (It is to be noted that ESTHER CHAMBERS, not PRISCILLA HISS, was using the name "BREEN" during the above-described period.)

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JMK:KD
NY 65-14920

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Considering the possible very favorable references to HISS as his assistant, it may be desired, notwithstanding, to call Mr. SAYRE as a witness for the Government.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that he was the official who brought ALGER HISS into the State Department from the Justice Department where HISS had been employed as a Special Assistant to STANLEY REED, Solicitor General. He had selected ALGER HISS because he had been working on the Fletcher Case in the Justice Department which concerned the Trade Agreements Act and its constitutionality which was then under question, and, therefore, had a knowledge of agreements which was the major phase of Mr. SAYRE'S work.

(If it is desirable, he could produce a State Department document dated April 28, 1936, which is a memorandum from Mr. SAYRE to Secretary of State CORDELL HULL setting out ALGER HISS' record, his personal knowledge of him, and the reasons why he desired him to be brought into the State Department as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. Attached to the document is a biographical sketch of ALGER HISS concerning his educational background and his career in the service of the Federal Government from the time he was Secretary to Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court to the time he was Special Assistant to STANLEY REED in the Justice Department. This memorandum stated that Mr. HISS would perform numerous duties as assigned by Mr. SAYRE covering the work in the Department of Economic Affairs and also such other special assignments as Mr. SAYRE undertook from time to time.)

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that ALGER HISS joined his Department on December 1, 1936 and worked as his Assistant until September of 1939 when Mr. SAYRE left to take the position of High Commissioner to the Phillipine Islands.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that he had given ALGER HISS carte blance run of his office which gave him access to all documents and memoranda which came into Mr. SAYRE'S office in the ordinary course of business. That, in respect to the handling of documents and memoranda within his office, the usual policy was that incoming mail was block stamped by Miss EUNICE LINCOLN, his senior secretary. This stamp con-

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sisted of the notation "Assistant Secretary of State" at the top and below that the date, and under that his name "Mr. SAYRE". As a general rule Miss LINCOLN would sift the mail and if Mr. SAYRE'S work was not unusually heavy, all material would first be sent to him. However, if he had a very heavy load, she would route some of it to Mr. HISS and the more significant mail would be sent to Mr. SAYRE. Mr. HISS sometimes would assist Miss LINCOLN in sifting this mail for distribution. The greater bulk of this material would consist of commercial telegrams and economic memoranda. After either Mr. HISS or Mr. SAYRE had read the communications, those of value and interest were retained in the top three drawers of Mr. SAYRE'S file cabinet for future reference. The rest were placed in the bottom drawer of the file cabinet and later burned by State Department employees.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that there was no set administrative procedure within his office with respect to the reading of and the taking of action on the documents routed by his secretaries. If he read the document first, he would refer it to Mr. HISS to be read and to be commented upon. If Mr. HISS read the document first and found it to be of particular importance, he would refer it to Mr. SAYRE with his particular comments.

He will also state that there were no other employees other than Miss LINCOLN, Miss ANNABELLE NEWCOMB, ALGER HISS and himself who would handle documents within his office. He considers Miss LINCOLN and Miss NEWCOMB entirely above suspicion.

He will testify that within the Department of State, the usual distribution of incoming cables and letters was that one copy would go to the Secretary of State, one to the Under-Secretary, one to each Assistant Secretary, and one copy to the Geographical Division concerned, with the exception that highly confidential cables were only routed to the Secretary of State. He will point out that as a consequence, documents which were under his jurisdiction and which were available to Mr. HISS were, in many cases, also available in the distribution set out above. He will state that it is to be noted that on the distribution lists supplied by the State Department for the documents allegedly obtained by Mr. CHAMBERS from Mr. HISS that a number of them were not listed as having been distributed to himself. In this regard, it is to be noted that he has stated to interviewing Agents and can be expected to testify to the fact that he has also noted that in reading the contents of some of these documents which were not on the distribution lists

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for him, that they should have been routed to him as they contained information which warranted their being routed to him.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that documents numbered 49 through 58, which, with the exception of document number 57 are verbatim copies of original State Department documents, he considered to be extremely confidential and of the utmost importance, not only from the point of view of their contents, but also because of the possibility that anyone in possession of them would have been able to break the State Department code.

Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify with respect to the four handwritten memoranda said by CHAMBERS to have been given to him by ALGER HISS, that ALGER HISS had pointed out to him that he had made to a practice to synopsize long telegrams or documents in order that he might be able to explain the contents to Mr. SAYRE when it came time to bring them to his attention, thus negating the necessity for Mr. SAYRE to read such documents. He will further testify that he could not understand why ALGER HISS would have made a digest of the memoranda pertaining to a shipment of military planes to Indochina (Document #2) which was a situation with which SAYRE'S department was not specifically concerned. In addition he will testify that three of the handwritten memoranda (Documents #2, 3 and 4), which handwriting he recognized as being ALGER HISS', were probably prepared in his section, but he has no explanation as to how these memoranda could have left the department. With respect to Document #1, Mr. SAYRE will testify that he does not believe that this is in ALGER HISS' handwriting, and he pointed out that it did not relate to information which would have come over his desk as it seemed to be a personal note.

He will be expected to testify that he had never permitted any documents to be removed from his office by unauthorized officials. It should be here noted that, although Mr. SAYRE admitted to interviewing Agents that it was the usual practice in the State Department, because of the overload of work, to take home documents to work on them at night, he did not wish this to become commonly known because it was a violation of departmental regulations, but he confidentially made it known to interviewing Agents for their information. He did not know whether ALGER HISS had indulged in this practice, but reiterated that it was a common practice. Further, with respect to the above, Mr. SAYRE will be expected to testify that he does not know who could have been responsible for removing the questioned documents from the State Department.

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It should be further noted in this regard that in his interview with Agents, he has repeatedly injected HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH as a suspect. Interrogation developed the fact that Mr. SAYRE has no basis for such suspicion, and he himself has admitted that he has none, but continued to inject his name whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself.

He will be expected to testify that, while High Commissioner of the Philippines, ALGER HISS had recommended NOEL FIELD and CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS as Executive Secretaries for him. Mr. BUSS was given the position. He will admit that he has learned that NOEL FIELD has Communist sympathies and affiliations. He learned this through the House Committee on Un-American Activities' hearings. With respect to BUSS, he had learned upon his return from the Philippines that BUSS was considered suspect by a number of officials in Washington to whom he had spoken when recommending BUSS for a position in Washington. He believes the suspicion of BUSS by these officials is due to the fact that BUSS had been singled out by the Japanese for intensive questioning and had been removed to Tokyo from the Philippines for further questioning.

(It should be noted that ALGER HISS had been allegedly responsible for obtaining the position of Chairman of the American Delegation to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations for Mr. SAYRE, and that Mr. SAYRE admitted to interviewing Agents that HISS might have been working behind the scenes for him, but he did not know of it to his knowledge. He did admit that he had first discussed with ALGER HISS the possibility of obtaining a position with the Trusteeship Council. It is not known whether there is an obligation flowing from Mr. SAYRE to ALGER HISS because of this, but interviewing Agents have learned that ALGER HISS and his attorneys have been in contact with Mr. SAYRE and it is believed that they intend to call him as a character witness.)

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EUNICE A. LINCOLN
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Miss LINCOLN will be expected to testify that she has been employed by the U. S. Department of State since July 16, 1918, and in November, 1933, when FRANCIS B. SAYRE was made Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of State, she and Miss ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB were placed in his office as Administrative Assistant and Secretary, respectively. Miss LINCOLN will testify that she remained in this position until Mr. SAYRE was named High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in 1939. She will testify that her first knowledge of ALGER HISS was when HISS called the Assistant Secretary's office and asked for an appointment to see Mr. SAYRE. She will state that shortly thereafter HISS came to Mr. SAYRE'S office and was interviewed concerning a position as Mr. SAYRE'S assistant, which had recently been vacated, and as a result of this interview HISS was appointed to the position of Assistant to Mr. SAYRE.

Miss LINCOLN stated that she was unable to recall the names of any individuals in or out of the U. S. Department of State with whom ALGER HISS was closely associated. She will testify that HISS had been assigned by Mr. SAYRE to work closely with the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department, over which Mr. SAYRE was responsible. She stated that during HISS' employment in SAYRE'S office, considerable work was done in drawing up trade agreements to be presented to Congress and that SAYRE had delegated the supervision of most of this work to ALGER HISS. She stated she had no knowledge of or had never observed anything which would indicate that HISS was engaged in an espionage group and that she had no knowledge of a person named CHAMBERS. She stated that she never heard the name CHAMBERS mentioned prior to the recent publicity in this case. She stated that she knew of DONALD HISS because of his relationship to ALGER HISS, but she had no personal knowledge of him or of any association of DONALD and ALGER HISS with any other individuals. Miss LINCOLN stated that she had never met Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS but recalled that on a number of occasions Mrs. HISS contacted SAYRE'S office by telephone to converse with her husband, ALGER HISS.

Miss LINCOLN stated that she could not recall that there had ever been a Woodstock typewriter used in SAYRE'S office and she felt certain that had there been she would have recalled such a typewriter. She stated one of the typewriters used in this office was an Underwood, which she still has in her possession, and another typewriter was also an Underwood which Miss NEWCOMB had used but which had been replaced by an L. C. Smith typewriter sometime between 1933 and 1939. She stated that there was another

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typewriter in SAYRE'S office and that to her recollection this typewriter was also an L. C. Smith machine, which was procured probably in 1938 or 1939 inasmuch as the L. C. Smith typewriter regularly used by Miss NEWCOMB had frequently broken down and as an insurance against such breakdown this additional L. C. Smith typewriter had been maintained in that office.

Miss LINCOLN will be expected to testify that it seemed unlikely to her that any material classified for security purposes could have been removed from the office of Mr. SAYRE by any persons outside of the U. S. Department of State. She stated that it was her recollection that all such material was maintained in safe-type cabinets in the room occupied by herself and Miss NEWCOMB, but that ALGER HISS and Mr. SAYRE had access to this classified material. She stated that she would not have been in a position to state that on any occasion any documents had been taken out of SAYRE'S office by ALGER HISS.

Miss LINCOLN will be expected to testify that normally she personally received all incoming communications at her desk and stamped them with the SAYRE office stamp as soon as they were opened. She will testify that every telegram or other communication was stamped before it left her desk. Further that she would route an incoming communication to either SAYRE or HISS depending upon the content of the message and further depending upon which of the men happened to be busy at that time. She will testify that she was cognizant of the type of material that would be of primary interest to SAYRE and that she would try to route the more important material directly to him. Further that some incoming telegrams, in her opinion, would be of no direct interest to SAYRE and that these would be routed to HISS first. She will testify that some of the "information" copies of the telegrams first routed to HISS would not subsequently be sent to SAYRE by HISS and that these were communications that HISS probably considered to be of insufficient importance to bother SAYRE. She will testify that she has no way of knowing whether any of the telegrams, photographs of which appear on the Microfilm C and D, had been reviewed by both SAYRE and HISS. When photographs prepared from this microfilm were exhibited to her, however, she was able to discern ALGER HISS' initials in the corner of the SAYRE office stamp appearing on some of these documents.

Miss LINCOLN will testify that the "information" copies

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of telegrams remained in her office any length of time, from a week to six months or longer, but that material that was of no lasting importance to SAYRE was picked up once a week by a State Department messenger and destroyed. Further that prior to being picked up, it was kept in a locked file cabinet and was delivered to the messenger in a sealed manilla envelope. She will testify that material relative to Trade Agreements or any subject of interest to SAYRE'S office was kept for six months and then destroyed. She will testify that it was her practice to keep material for more than six months if it remained of current interest or if it was pertinent to a current problem. She will testify that with reference to the copies of the telegrams, which appear on the Microfilm C and D, she would definitely not keep them any length of time as they were not of interest in Trade Agreement problems.

Miss LINCOLN will further testify that to the best of her knowledge the Aides Memoire, which appear on Microfilm C and D, were not drafted in SAYRE'S office since SAYRE'S office was a "policy office" and that normally the Aides Memoire would be drafted elsewhere and sent to SAYRE for approval. She will testify that the Aides Memoire, appearing in Microfilms C and D, appear to have followed the normal procedure in this respect.

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ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB
4707 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Miss NEWCOMB will be expected to testify that in November, 1933, she became Secretary in the office of FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of State. She stated that during this employment she recalled that ALGER HISS was appointed as Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE. She stated that she had no reason to believe that ALGER HISS was engaged in any espionage activity and she did not know CHAMBERS, or any other individual, who had been so engaged. She stated she had never heard the name CHAMBERS until the recent publicity in this case. She stated she had heard of NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN during the course of their employment in the Government and subsequent publicity, but stated that she knew of no association between ALGER HISS and these men.

Miss NEWCOMB will testify that in the natural course of her duties she had on numerous occasions done stenographic work for ALGER HISS. She stated she was unable to recall any incidents which would have arroused her suspicion due to any request that ALGER HISS had made in the course of her duties. She stated she could not recall ever having done any copy work or rough draft work for ALGER HISS of any documents. Miss NEWCOMB will testify that she recalled that those documents which were classified for security measures were maintained in cabinets and indicated that it would not necessarily come to her attention if any of these documents were removed or if they had been taken from this office by ALGER HISS.

Miss NEWCOMB stated that she originally used an Underwood typewriter in SAYRE'S office and she had later substituted this for an L. C. Smith typewriter. She stated that during the latter part of her employment in SAYRE'S office another typewriter was brought into this office to be used in case her regular machine broke down, inasmuch as she had frequent difficulty with this machine. She stated this extra typewriter, which was used as a spare, was an L. C. Smith make or possibly a Remington machine. She stated that to her knowledge she had never used a Woodstock typewriter and believed that if she had used such a machine, she would have recalled it.

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HEDE MASSING
17 West 82nd Street
New York, New York

MASSING will state that, for approximately one year or a period of time which included a Winter and a Summer, she had been working on NOEL FIELD, a State Department employee, to get him to enter into the work she was doing, which was intelligence work on behalf of the Soviet Union. MASSING stated that she was not certain that she was working for the Soviets, nor did she know whether or not NOEL FIELD understood that he was being recruited for the Sovie She can testify that she is sure that FIELD knew that he was to work on behalf of the Communist international cause. She stated she had propositioned FIELD to obtain information from the State Department and to turn it over to her. She would then turn it over to her superior, "BORIS," who would send it either to Russia or to a representative of the Comintern.

MASSING can testify that she frequently went to Washington, D. C. and stayed at FIELD'S apartment with FIELD and his wife while she was attempting to develop him for the Soviets.

She can testify that FIELD told her that someone else was also recruiting him to do the same type of work, and that he, NOEL, did not know just what to do. At that time, she told FIELD that she would like to meet this person who was trying to recruit him. FIELD indicated that he would arrange such a meeting. HEDE believes this conversation between herself and FIELD occurred in the early Summer of 1935.

She will be expected to testify that approximately one week later FIELD had a dinner party at his apartment in Washington, D. C., and she recalls that HERTA FIELD, NOEL FIELD'S wife, was present, along with NOEL FIELD and ALGER HISS. She was unable to recall whether or not anyone else was present, although there were possibly a few other persons at this party. She state that ALGER HISS' wife was not present.

She states that NOEL FIELD told her that HISS was the person who was trying to recruit him, and this conversation took place either before or on the night of the dinner party.

She will be expected to testify that immediately after the dinner party and at the first moment when she and ALGER HISS could get together, they had a conversation which, to the best of her knowledge, is as follows:

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ALGER HISS: "Well, you're the famous girl who is meddling in my affairs."

HEDE MASSING: "And you're the man who is meddling in my affairs."

ALGER HISS: "What is your apparatus?"

HEDE MASSING: "I wouldn't ask that question of you. You shouldn't ask it of me."

(They both laughed at this).

ALGER HISS: "Well, we'll fight it out and see who gets NOEL."

HEDE MASSING: "I'll beat you in this game because I'm a woman."

MASSING can further testify that, after this conversation, either ALGER HISS or she said, "What difference does it make who gets NOEL. We're both working for the same boss." She stated that she could not recall whether she or ALGER HISS made this statement, but the statement meant to her that they were both working for the same boss, the Communist international movement. She stated that there was no question in her mind that HISS was working for some branch of the Soviet Intelligence or for the Comintern, and that HISS was trying to recruit FIELD to work for him, and further, this branch was in competition with her group headed by "BORIS."

She can testify that, during the above conversation which took place at the dinner party, she and ALGER HISS seemed to agree on everything, and upon her return to New York City she reported the results of her meeting with ALGER HISS to her superior, "BORIS," and she stated, "BORIS" was delighted, slapped her on the back and said, "Good girl."

She will state that "BORIS" instructed her not to see ALGER HISS in the future. She stated she has seen many photographs of ALGER HISS and she is sure that it was ALGER HISS she met in FIELD'S apartment.

Mrs. MASSING will be expected to testify that her confrontation of ALGER HISS took place at her own suggestion, in that she felt that at such a confrontation she could possibly get HISS to admit the truth relative to their meeting at NOEL FIELD'S apartment in Washington, D. C. She stated immediately after this confrontation that she was positive that ALGER HISS was the person she met in NOEL FIELD'S apartment, and she felt that there was no hope that ALGER HISS would tell the truth as to their meeting.

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JOSEPH M. KELLY
Special Agent, F.B.I.
New York, New York

Special Agent KELLY can testify that, at the suggestion of the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, arrangements were made on December 9, 1948 for MASSING to view ALGER HISS, face to face. This confrontation took place in the New York Office and neither HISS nor MASSING said anything on this occasion.

Special Agent KELLY can testify that HISS was requested immediately prior to the confrontation, to view MASSING long enough to satisfy himself positively as to whether or not he had ever seen her before.

He can testify that HISS observed MASSING for approximately two minutes, at which time he indicated that he had satisfied himself, and after being escorted from the room, HISS stated that he was positive he had never talked with MASSING at any time or place; that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having met her; and that the only qualification he would make in his denial of acquaintanceship or introduction to her was that it was barely possible he might have been casually introduced to her at a large affair where hundreds of people might have been present. HISS declared that this contingency was an exceedingly remote possibility.

Special Agent KELLY can further testify that on December 10, 1948, a second confrontation of HISS with MASSING was staged, and on this occasion HISS was accompanied by his attorney, EDWARD C. McLEAN, at the latter's insistence.

He can testify that this session lasted approximately fifteen minutes, and during that time MASSING attempted, by giving her recollection of the conversation between herself and HISS, to refresh HISS' recollection.

He can testify that HISS insisted that MASSING was surely mistaken in her identification of him as the man with whom she conversed on that occasion, and after HISS was escorted from the room, he expressed complete amazement that MASSING would be so positive in her recollection of an event which he was equally positive never took place.

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NY 65-14920

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH
P. O. Box #297, Route #3
Vienna, Virginia

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH can be expected to testify that he was a member of the Socialist Party in Washington, D. C., in 1931 and/or 1932. While a member of this organization, he became acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON, aka ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, who was also a member of the Socialist Party. WADLEIGH will testify that he, as well as ELEANOR NELSON, was active in the Tenants League prior to its dissolution in 1933. He continued in occasional contact with ELEANOR NELSON and in 1934-1935, learned that she had joined the Communist Party Movement.

WADLEIGH will testify that he informed ELEANOR NELSON in 1935 that he would like to collaborate with the Communist Party, and was anxious to be informed if there was any way in which he could be useful. ELEANOR NELSON requested WADLEIGH to furnish samples of the work in which he was engaged. WADLEIGH will testify that, at that time, he was employed in the Department of Agriculture and had access to information concerning economic conditions in foreign countries. He will further testify that he furnished ELEANOR NELSON with a memorandum containing some economic analyses which he had prepared. NELSON informed WADLEIGH that he could be useful in supplying economic information on Germany and Japan.

WADLEIGH will further testify that, during the Winter of 1935-1936, he went with ELEANOR NELSON to a coffee shop in one of the Washington hotels where he met an individual who was introduced to him as HAROLD WILSON. WADLEIGH will further testify that he now knows the individual introduced to him as HAROLD WILSON to be DAVID CARPENTER.

As set out in his statement of December 6, 1948, WADLEIGH will testify that he was employed by the Federal Farm Board in Washington, D. C., in June or July, 1930; in 1932, he was transferred to the Department of Agriculture where he worked on problems connected with foreign trade and agricultural matters; in 1936, he was transferred to the United States State Department and worked in the Division of Trade Agreements under HARRY HAWKINS, chief of that division, until 1939 or 1940. WADLEIGH was employed in the State Department up until 1944, when he again returned to the Department of Agriculture. In May, 1946, WADLEIGH resigned from the Department of Agriculture and was then employed by UNRRA.

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WADLEIGH will testify that, after his initial meeting with DAVID CARPENTER, he had several subsequent meetings with him prior to the time he began furnishing him with any official documents; that he gave CARPENTER his telephone number, but that he had no means of contacting CARPENTER, other than through ELEANOR NELSON. He will testify that, while in the Department of Agriculture, he furnished CARPENTER with "some scraps of information". In March, 1936, he transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the United States State Department, Division of Trade Agreements, where, in the normal routine of business, he reviewed reports on economic conditions in foreign countries. CARPENTER stressed the point with WADLEIGH that he was desirous of obtaining information concerning economic conditions in Germany and Japan. Concerning his relationship with CARPENTER, as set out in his statement of December 6, 1948, WADLEIGH will testify that he regularly handed over to him, after work, once a week, documents which came across his desk in the State Department. He will further testify that he selected those items that contained significant economic information on Germany and Japan and other items of special interest.

WADLEIGH will testify that he is unable to give an accurate statement as to the number of official documents turned over by him to DAVID CARPENTER. He will testify, however, that there were probably ten or less documents which he would transmit to CARPENTER each week. There were times, however, from the Winter of 1935-1936 until the Spring of 1938, when he would not meet and turn over to CARPENTER material on a weekly basis.

WADLEIGH will further testify that in late 1936 or early 1937, he and CARPENTER took a train to Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of meeting an individual who was in the "apparatus". In Baltimore, WADLEIGH was introduced to one CARL CARLSON whom, he will testify, he has identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. WADLEIGH will also testify that CHAMBERS apparently was CARPENTER'S superior. About a month or two after meeting CHAMBERS in Baltimore, WADLEIGH will testify, he accompanied CARPENTER to Philadelphia and again met CHAMBERS, in the lobby of a hotel. The conversation, at that time, was principally along economic and political lines.

WADLEIGH will testify that his association with CARPENTER continued until March, 1938. In 1937, CHAMBERS commenced to meet WADLEIGH and WADLEIGH then handed over documents to him. He will testify that he still continued to meet with CARPENTER and also turn over documents to him.

WADLEIGH will testify that, in March, 1938, he was sent on a mission by the State Department to Turkey, and that he did not turn over any official State Department documents to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER, or to any other unauthorized person, subsequent to his departure for Turkey in March, 1938. Upon his return to America from Turkey, on December 31, 1938, WADLEIGH learned from

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CHAMBERS that he "deserted". WADLEIGH will further testify that a few weeks subsequent to this, he again met CHAMBERS and gave him a small loan. He will testify that he has not seen CHAMBERS since that time, with the exception of having seen him in December, 1948, when both were Grand Jury witnesses.

WADLEIGH will further testify that late in 1937, during one of his meetings with CHAMBERS, he was introduced to an unknown individual, whom CHAMBERS characterized as "the boss of the outfit". This person told WADLEIGH that "The people in Moscow thought I, WADLEIGH, must be in a position to deliver much more than I had actually delivered".

WADLEIGH described this person as follows: age, middle 40's, medium height, stocky build, pointed nose, and perhaps reddish or reddish brown hair, right arm or most of it missing, spoke with an accent, probably Russian. WADLEIGH stated that he had never known an individual named Colonel BYKOV.

WADLEIGH will also testify that he was given no specific information as to the residences or activities of CARPENTER or CHAMBERS, whom he knew at the time as "HAROLD" and "CARL", respectively.

As to the procedure of delivering documents to CARPENTER, WADLEIGH will testify that, on the evenings when he was scheduled to meet CARPENTER, he would go through the documents on his desk, make an appropriate selection and take them out in a briefcase, which he would then turn over to CARPENTER upon their meeting. WADLEIGH will testify that, on the next day after their meeting, he would meet CARPENTER on his way to work and bring the documents back to the State Department. WADLEIGH will testify that he was given to understand by CARPENTER that he had photographed the documents by using a Leica camera.

WADLEIGH will further testify that, in late 1939 or early 1940, he met CARPENTER, at the latter's suggestion, in Rosslyn, Virginia; that this was the last time he has seen CARPENTER; and that he has had no further contacts of any kind with any Communist or Soviet-espionage organization or representative thereof.

He will further testify that, while employed in the Division of Trade Agreements, United States State Department, one of his colleagues was ALGER HISS, who was then the Assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant to the Secretary of State. WADLEIGH'S duties brought him into fairly frequent contact with HISS on official business.

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In his statement of December 6, 1948, WADLEIGH stated that he had met HAROLD WILSON through a chance conversation on a railroad train while traveling from New York to Washington, D. C. He will, however, testify that, in accordance with his statement of December 10, 1948, he met HAROLD WILSON through ELEANOR NELSON.

WADLEIGH will further testify, in accordance with his signed statement dated 12/14/48 at New York, that he has examined photographic copies of certain documents (which have been described previously in this summary report and identified as Document #1 through 69. They are typewritten copies or typewritten summaries of State Department documents and four pencilled handwritten documents, all of which were produced by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at a pre-trial examination at Baltimore, Maryland on 11/17/48. As to this group of documents, WADLEIGH will testify that he has no present recollection of ever having seen them or of having them in his possession during his employment in the Trade Agreement Division of the State Department.

WADLEIGH will further testify that he was shown and that he examined a group of photographs of documents that were contained on microfilm. These documents were turned over to a representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on 12/2/48 by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and had previously been concealed by him at his Westminster, Maryland farm. WADLEIGH said the only part of these documents which evokes any recollection in my mind were those relating to conversations between the State Department and the German Ambassador on the possibility of breaking the impasse which existed in trade relations between the United States and Germany at that time in 1937. As to the other material in this group, WADLEIGH has no recollection of it and commented that it was improbable that it was brought to his attention in the State Department. It was the type of material, however, that he would have passed on to DAVID CARPENTER or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

WADLEIGH will further testify, in accordance with his statement of December 14, 1948, that following the occasion on which CHAMBERS informed him that he had "deserted", in 1939, he believed that he discussed the fact of this desertion with ELEANOR NELSON and that, except for a coincidental meeting after 1939, he had no further meetings with ELEANOR NELSON.

WADLEIGH will further testify that he possesses an 8'x12' Bokhara rug, which was given to him as a New Year's present in 1936 or 1937. He will testify that he was given to understand that the rug was presented to him by "the authorities in Moscow" in appreciation for his collaboration. He will testify, according to his recollection, that the rug was delivered to him by CARPENTER, and that, according to the best of his recollection, CARPENTER had told him the rug was a New Year's present.

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The expected testimony of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was furnished by him to Bureau Agents in three signed statements, to wit: a statement dated December 6, 1948 at Washington, D.C. and witnessed by SAs Maurice A. Taylor and Lambert G. Zander, assigned to the Washington Field Office; a statement dated December 10, 1948 at New York, New York and witnessed by SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis J. Gallant, assigned to the New York Office; a statement dated December 14, 1948 at New York, New York and witnessed by SAs Thomas G. Spencer and Francis D. O'Brien, assigned to the New York Office.

The statements are being maintained in the files of the New York Office and will be available for use at trial.

The above-named Agents can be made available to introduce same in evidence, provided it is necessary to impeach the witness.

Said statements, according to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, represent full disclosures of his activities on behalf of the Communist Party and with the individuals mentioned therein, including ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, aka David Carpenter. These statements have not been set out at length, but the substance thereof, together with modifications and qualifications as placed therein by WADLEIGH.

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, with aliases,
Lance Clark, Francis Victor Reno,
Vincent Reno, Vic Reno
Address: Route #5, Box 378A
Albuquerque, New Mexico (temporary residence)
4428 South Bannock Street
Englewood, Colorado

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO on December 13, 1948 furnished a signed statement and he can be expected to testify to the facts contained therein, the pertinent portions of such statement being as follows:

In 1935 while attending the University of Virginia, RENO became a member of the Communist Party under the name of LANCE CLARK. In the summer of 1935 RENO went to Washington, D. C. and there continued to be active in the Communist Party particularly under the guidance of ROY WARNER, Party Organizer for the Communist Party, Washington, D. C., and SIDNEY SCHOSTECK. RENO was particularly engaged in recruiting members of the Armed Forces for membership in the Communist Party. He carried on this work until early 1937 and during this period he was employed by the Works Progress Administration preparing statistical and research matters.

In about June, 1937, RENO, after taking a Civil Service examination, received an appointment as a Junior Mathematician at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland.

During his activities in the Communist Party RENO met one PADDY WHALEN in Baltimore, Maryland, and through this individual was introduced to a person named "BERNIE". Both of these individuals were members of the Communist Party according to RENO. After receiving the appointment as a Junior Mathematician at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, RENO discussed his appointment with "BERNIE" and asked him what possible assistance he might be to the Communist Party in his new position.

In 1937 he proceeded to Philadelphia with "BERNIE" and there was introduced to a person whom he identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who was introduced to him at the time under the name CARL. After the introduction "BERNIE" departed and CHAMBERS and RENO thereafter held a discussion relative to the position RENO was about to take at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and the information that he could furnish to CHAMBERS; that he knew he was about to engage in espionage activities for the Soviets.

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On two or three occasions, RENO will testify, he received the sums of $10 or $20 to cover his expe ses.

RENO will further testify that after commencing work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in July, 1937 he met CARL by prearrangement in Washington, D. C. and there told him of the administrational setup at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; that on a second occasion he furnished CARL, whom he now knows as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with a text book of the Ordnance School in Aberdeen dealing with ballistics; that he knew that CARL intended to photograph or reproduce this book.

That on another occasion of a meeting between CHAMBERS and himself in Washington, D. C., he, RENO, furnished two Firing Tables pertaining to the sixteen inch gun and a 30 or 50 caliber machine gun.

RENO further states that he furnished CHAMBERS with information concerning a theory he had of his own knowledge pertaining to a bomb sight. The diagram or sketch, according to RENO, represented his own conclusions of such a sight and did not represent any actual bomb sight. It is believed, however, that RENO will qualify his testimony in this respect in view of his statements mentioned in a signed statement dated January 10, 1949 at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the details of which are set forth below.

Concerning his association with CHAMBERS, RENO will testify that he knew CHAMBERS contemplated photographing or reproducing the documentary data which RENO furnished him and which he had procured from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He will further testify that he cannot recall the exact number of times he met CHAMBERS but believed that it was between three and seven. The period of the relation with RENO and CHAMBERS extended from their meeting in June, 1937 until the Fall of 1937 or the Spring of 1938.

RENO will further testify that in late 1937 or early 1938, he ceased his espionage activities and thereafter never met CHAMBERS again.

He will further testify that he severed his relations with the Communist Party early in 1938.

The statement furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO dated December 13, 1948 was witnessed by Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE of the New York Office, who can introduce same if necessary to impeach the witness. The statement is retained in the files of the New York Office.

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RENO furnished a second signed statement dated January 10, 1949 at Albuquerque, New Mexico and he can be expected to testify to the facts set forth therein, the pertinent parts of this statement being as follows:

RENO recalled having heard the name ELEANOR NELSON as a person connected with Government unions. RENO will testify, however, that he did not know that she operated an apparatus for collecting espionage material for the Communist Party or other sources.

RENO will testify that the only person who was aware of his espionage activities were WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and the individual named "BERNIE".

RENO will testify (this is a modification of his statement of December 13, 1948) concerning his trip to Philadelphia in June, 1937, that a few days before reporting to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, he met and told "BERNIE" of his appointment. It was at that time that "BERNIE" and RENO arranged the trip to Philadelphia. RENO will testify that he pruchased a ticket to either New York City or Philadelphia although the arrangements were that he was to depart from the train at Philadelphia. He will further testify that surreptitious arrangements were made whereby he and "BERNIE" were to meet in Philadelphia. They arranged that RENO, after walking several blocks from the railroad station, was to go into a theater, the name of which he does not now recall. There he was to meet "BERNIE". RENO will state that he met "BERNIE" outside of this unknown theater just as he was purchasing a ticket. After departing from the theater, "BERNIE" and RENO met CARL whom he will now state is WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. After dinner "BERNIE" left and CHAMBERS and RENO continued their conversation.

RENO will further testify that he does not now recall whether he drew or sketched plans concerning a bomb sight which he gave to CHAMBERS. He will testify that he may or may not have drawn such a sketch for CHAMBERS. He will testify, however, that he did not have access to the Norden Bomb Sight in 1937 or 1938 and his first view of it was in 1942.

He will further testify that his brother PHILLIP RENO, to the best of his knowledge, was never involved in any espionage activities and his only connection with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was that he, FRANKLIN RENO, furnished CHAMBERS with PHILLIP RENO'S address and telephone number in order that CHAMBERS could contact him.

Special Agents J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE and PAUL L. DORRIS, El Paso, Texas, witnessed the signed statement furnished by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

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on January 10, 1949 and will be able to produce the same if it is necessary to impeach the witness. This statement is retained in the files of this office.

Special Agent EDWIN O. JOHNSON, Denver, Colorado, interviewed FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO on December 10 and 11, 1948 at the Denver Office and if necessary to impeach the witness will be able to testify concerning conversations with RENO.

He can testify to substantially the same admissions made by RENO in his signed statements mentioned above in this report; that RENO claimed he joined the Communist Party in 1935 under the name of LANCE CLARK and continued his affiliation up to 1937; that in the initial interview RENO denied furnishing any secret or restricted documents to any individual not connected with the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; that RENO denied knowing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the initial interview; that RENO admitted he may have known CHAMBERS under an assumed name; that in the second interview, however, RENO admitted meeting an official of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland who used the name "BERNIE" and that he went with "BERNIE" to Philadelphia and there met an individual named CARL; that RENO admitted having engaged in espionage work for the Soviet Union in accordance with arrangements made at his Philadelphia meeting with CARL and "BERNIE".

He will further testify that RENO admitted meeting CARL on several occasions in Washington, D. C. and thereafter turning over documents to him which documents were obtained from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and were delivered for espionage purposes.

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE
116 Siena Drive
Long Beach, California

(Information has been set out previously in this report, as received from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with regard to a photographer utilized by CHAMBERS in photographing government documents, which photographer, CHAMBERS said, used the cover name "KEITH". CHAMBERS has identified a photograph of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE as the photographer known to him as "KEITH".)

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE will be expected to testify that he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco in about 1932, and that shortly thereafter he was signaled out by ISAAC FOLKOFF, of San Francisco, California, who took an interest in him and arranged for him to meet JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. CRANE recalls that he was introduced to SHERMAN at FOLKOFF'S home in San Francisco, and that SHERMAN requested him to drop out of the Communist Party and to do special work for an organization called, "The International Press Correspondence". CRANE says that he cannot recall FOLKOFF's presence during SHERMAN's actual request that CRANE do special work, but CRANE says that it is his impression that FOLKOFF must have known the nature of this special work. CRANE and SHERMAN then went to Los Angeles.

CRANE will testify that when FOLKOFF arranged for him to meet JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, FOLKOFF referred to SHERMAN as "DON", and CRANE says that he also knew SHERMAN as "MIKE", "MITCHELL", and "JACK".

(In this regard CHAMBERS recalls that he knew SHERMAN both under the pseudonyms of "DON" and "MIKE". CHAMBERS does not recall the pseudonyms of "MITCHELL" and "JACK", but does recall that SHERMAN used any number of aliases. Further, in regard to the International Press Correspondence, CHAMBERS states that the Russian name for this organization was "IMPRECORR", which CHAMBERS describes as being the weekly news editorial of the Communist International.)

CRANE will state that his first assignment with SHERMAN was to make a survey of the Japanese and Chinese population on the West Coast, and, that he furnished a written report with regard to this to SHERMAN. He will also state that another assignment was for him to teach English to a Japanese, whom he knew only as "JOE".

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According to CRANE, SHERMAN was intensely interested in Japanese matters, and, CRANE stated, he and SHERMAN purchased a small Japanese newspaper in Los Angeles known as "The Pacific World News", which paper SHERMAN considered the "key to the Japs".

(In this regard CHAMBERS states that he does not know of, nor ever heard of, "The Pacific World News". CHAMBERS stated that he had heard that SHERMAN had a newspaper, but said that he was not even positive of that, but does recall that SHERMAN had some kind of a newspaper contact on the West Coast, probably in Los Angeles.)

CRANE will state that, while in Los Angeles, SHERMAN introduced him to an Italian couple, who were later connected with him and CHAMBERS in New York. CRANE has identified this Italian couple as PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI, and his former wife, YOLANDA MAGRINI.

After publishing this newspaper in Los Angeles for three or four months, SHERMAN told CRANE that someone was after him, and they would have to leave. Then, by arrangement, CRANE drove SHERMAN'S car to Utah, probably Salt Lake City, where he picked up JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and SHERMAN'S wife and daughter, and drove them to New York City. CRANE says that in New York City SHERMAN introduced him to a person named "BOB", whom CRANE has identified from photographs as being JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

(CHAMBERS states that CRANE undoubtedly is correct in stating that SHERMAN introduced him to CRANE in New York City, probably about 1934. CHAMBERS also recalls that this meeting took place in the Sloane House (YMCA), New York City, and it is his further recollection that this was purely a social meeting and not an organization meeting.)

According to CRANE, he remained in New York City a month or so and then returned to San Francisco alone in SHERMAN'S car. SHERMAN then returned to San Francisco a few months later and sailed for the Orient alone. CRANE accompanied SHERMAN to the boat, but says he cannot recall the name of this boat or the shipping line which owned this boat.

CRANE recalls that his trip to New York City with the SHERMANS took place during the Longshoremen's Strike in San Francisco, because, CRANE says, he recalls reading about this strike in the newspapers while he was in New York City.

(CHAMBERS recalls that shortly after his meeting with CRANE the latter returned to the West Coast, and CHAMBERS did not see him again until

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he met CRANE at the Golden Gate YMCA in San Francisco. CHAMBERS says that SHERMAN did make a trip to the Orient, but CHAMBERS has no information relative to any contact between CRANE and SHERMAN in San Francisco at the time of SHERMAN'S departure.)

CRANE relates that shortly after SHERMAN sailed, CRANE went to New York City, where he worked for CHAMBERS doing photographic work. CRANE recalls, also, that he made some trips back and forth across the country, but could not recall the dates or the reasons for these trips.

CRANE states that he remembers meeting CHAMBERS at the San Francisco YMCA, by prearrangement, where, he says, CHAMBERS was registered under the name of CANTWELL.

(CHAMBERS says that, to the best of his recollection, the next time he saw CRANE, after their meeting in New York City with SHERMAN, was in San Francisco when he, CHAMBERS, took a money belt there under instructions of the unknown subject "BILL". CHAMBERS says that he met CRANE at the Golden Gate YMCA in the early part of 1935, and states that he registered at the Golden Gate YMCA under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. According to CHAMBERS, CRANE did not know him previously as LLOYD CANTWELL. CHAMBERS recalls that he and CRANE met in the afternoon, and that they then drove out to CRANE'S car to the Golden Gate Park. They sat around there for awhile and talked, and then they had supper in the vicinity. CHAMBERS says that it was during their stay in the Park, and during this supper, that CRANE "filled him in on FOLKOFF".

According to CHAMBERS, CRANE, after dark, drove CHAMBERS to the home of ISAAC FOLKOFF in San Francisco, where he, CHAMBERS, turned the money belt over to either CRANE or FOLKOFF.

CHAMBERS states further that it was during the conversation with CRANE in the Park, and during the supper, that CRANE told him of ISAAC FOLKOFF'S trip to Russia, and, also, that FOLKOFF'S daughter had been a Comintern courier.)

(CHAMBERS says that he cannot recall any trips, on the part of CRANE, back and forth across the country, and advises that CRANE did no photographic work for CHAMBERS in New York City.)

CRANE says that CHAMBERS delivered a grey-black rubber money belt to him, at that time in San Francisco when he met CHAMBERS at the YMCA,

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for safe-keeping, and CRANE says that he kept this money belt at home and later delivered it back to CHAMBERS in New York City. CRANE stated that he had not examined the contents of the money belt, but recalled it being counted out on his arrival in New York by CHAMBERS and an unknown Jewish man.

Further, in regard to this money belt, CRANE recalls that when CHAMBERS originally brought the money belt to San Francisco, ISAAC FOLKOFF had been with CRANE and CHAMBERS on one occasion during that time. CRANE says, however, that he cannot recall specifically whether FOLKOFF was present on the occasion when the money belt changed hands in San Francisco. Further, CRANE recalls that the amount contained in this money belt was at least two thousand dollars.

(CHAMBERS says that it is his specific recollection that the money belt was turned over by him to either ISAAC FOLKOFF or CRANE in San Francisco, and CHAMBERS is of the definite opinion that the amount of money brought to San Francisco, by him, in this money belt, was much in excess of two thousand dollars. CHAMBERS said, in regard to the returning of this money belt to him by CRANE in New York City, that he had no recollection of this ever occurring. However, he said, it was entirely possible that the money belt had been originally sent to San Francisco to be used in connection with SHERMAN'S work in Japan, and, CHAMBERS said, if this money was returned by CRANE to New York City, it would have been handed over to him and MAXIM LIEBER, who, CHAMBERS believes, would be the unknown Jewish man mentioned by CRANE. CHAMBERS says that it was through MAXIM LIEBER that he and SHERMAN arranged for the cover company, "The American Features Syndicate", which was used by SHERMAN as a cover on his trip to Japan. LIEBER, according to CHAMBERS, was entirely cognizant of the true nature of SHERMAN'S venture.)

CRANE relates that while in New York, and after SHERMAN had left for the Orient, he again met PETER MAGRINI and YOLANDA MAGRINI, who had been introduced to him by SHERMAN in Los Angeles. CRANE says that the MAGRINIS had no work to do, and, in order to keep them occupied, CHAMBERS had CRANE teach YOLANDA MAGRINI photography. CRANE says that he taught YOLANDA MAGRINI a little photography in the MAGRINI apartment.

He relates that he saw PETER MAGRINI again, about 1940, at which time MAGRINI was remarried and the father of a new baby.

CRANE says that, while in New York, MAGRINI was not working for either him or CHAMBERS, although he and CHAMBERS had a fixed meeting with MAGRINI once a month.

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(CHAMBERS stated that he had no idea as to why the MAGRINIS came to New York City from Los Angeles. He said that he had met a tall Italian, who was an acquaintance of CRANE, and who may be the MAGRINI mentioned by CRANE, but CHAMBERS said that he had never met this Italian's wife. He further said that he did not know where this Italian lived in New York City, and, he said, he cannot recall telling CRANE to teach the Italian's wife photography. CHAMBERS says that it is entirely possible that CRANE asked him about teaching this couple photography and that he, CHAMBERS, might have stated it was a good idea, but, CHAMBERS says, he has no independent recollection of this. CHAMBERS said that he had a very vague recollection that this Italian was a radio operator, and that the Italian's services were to be used in that capacity on the West Coast.

CHAMBERS stated that he cannot recall making any arrangements to meet this Italian once a month.

CHAMBERS has been shown a photograph of PETER MICHELANGELO ~~MAGRINI,~~ but states he cannot identify, or eliminate MAGRINI, as being the Italian friend of CRANE whom he had met in New York City.)

CRANE recalls that he worked with CHAMBERS in New York, Washington, and Baltimore, and recalls one occasion in Baltimore when he photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight. According to CRANE, this was done in an apartment located upstairs over an office, probably a real estate office, in a two-story building near a brewery, and in a residential district in the central part of Baltimore, Maryland. CRANE will state that he did not know the original source of these documents, and advises that he has no recollection of ever meeting ALGER HISS.

In a subsequent interview, CRANE advised that his photography work for CHAMBERS started about the time that he, CRANE, obtained an apartment in Baltimore, Maryland in approximately August, 1936, and, CRANE said, aside from one heavy week of photographing Treasury and State Department documents in Baltimore, he did not take many photographs, and was only called upon occasionally by CHAMBERS to do such work.

CRANE recalls that his big job of photographing documents occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, after 1936, and about four or five months prior to his alleged departure from the Soviet Apparatus, in August, 1937. CRANE states that on this occasion, for about one week straight, he photographed

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briefcases full of Treasury and State Department documents. On a later occasion, CRANE stated that he believed that Department of Justice documents were included in this material that he had photographed on that occasion.

CRANE said, however, that his impression that Justice Department documents were included was based either on something he had heard, or on having seen the name of the Department of Justice on some of the material photographed.

Concerning the contents of the material photographed, CRANE stated that the only thing he could recall was that he had seen the name of GEORGE MESSERSCHMIDT. He believed that he had seen MESSERSCHMIDT'S personal signature appearing on the bottom of a report he had photographed. CRANE further said that he had the general recollection that this material photographed pertained to foreign matters in the Far East.

CRANE said that he recalls that he later had a conversation with CHAMBERS about GEORGE MESSERSCHMIDT, and he recalls CHAMBERS saying that MESSERSCHMIDT was a very clear sighted man and not one easily deceived, in the sense that most American diplomatic people are taken in by Europeans.

CRANE said that he thinks there was also a report on China, which, he feels, was from the Treasury Department or the Justice Department.

CRANE also will testify that for his photographing of government documents, he, at one time, bought a set of numbers which he thereafter placed on the documents when he photographed them. He said that he was not certain, but that he believed that he may have used this system on the occasion that he photographed the large amount of material in Baltimore. CRANE also said that he is certain that on at least one occasion CHAMBERS made an index to be placed on photographed documents, and that, he believes, this index of CHAMBERS was used on the occasion when CRANE photographed the large amount of government documents in Baltimore, Maryland.

According to CRANE, this photographic work by him of government documents took place in an apartment over an office, possibly a real estate office, in a two-story building, believed to be converted from home use to a commercial use, which building was located in the general vicinity of a brewery and in a residential district within walking distance of downtown Baltimore. He advised that the brewery he mentions could have been as far as two miles from the apartment used for photographic work.

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CRANE recalls that the use of this apartment for photographic work was discontinued in the late winter of 1936. CRANE said that he did not know the occupants of this apartment, nor what their exact connection was with CHAMBERS or with the Soviet Apparatus. He said, however, that the occupants of this apartment at least knew that they were expected to leave their apartment on certain nights as some underground work was going on. CRANE claimed that he never met the occupants of this apartment, and that there had been no occasion to meet the occupants as he, CRANE, never worked there alone.

CRANE said that it was his understanding that there were several sources for the material he photographed, but, he said, he had never known the identity of these sources, and said that he had never heard that ALGER HISS had furnished any documents.

In reference to this photographic work in Baltimore, CRANE said he would meet CHAMBERS some place at night and they would drive to Baltimore. He said CHAMBERS would have the material to be photographed with him, and sometimes CHAMBERS would disappear if their work was completed early, but on other occasions, when he and CHAMBERS worked until 4:00 A.M. or so, both would drive leisurely back to Washington, D.C., with the documents that had been photographed.

CRANE says that on one such occasion, he recalls CHAMBERS returned briefcases containing documents to two or three different individuals. CRANE advised that he would drive CHAMBERS to wherever CHAMBERS directed and would wait, while CHAMBERS left the car with a briefcase, for fifteen or twenty minutes. CHAMBERS would then return and he and CRANE would drive to another place where the same operation was repeated. On this particular occasion, CRANE recalls that CHAMBERS had him drive to the Southeast part of Washington, D.C., near a traffic circle, which had a fountain pillar or statue in the center; that at CHAMBERS' direction, CRANE parked on one side of the fountain and CHAMBERS went around the opposite side to meet an individual to return documents which had been photographed by CRANE and CHAMBERS. CRANE recalls that he had looked around to see why CHAMBERS had not returned, and he observed CHAMBERS meeting a small, slightly built man, wearing a dark suit. At this point, according to CRANE, CHAMBERS nodded to this man, and then returned the briefcase with the documents to this man.

(CHAMBERS says that CRANE never did photographic work for CHAMBERS in New York City. CHAMBERS advised that it is entirely possible

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that CRANE did one or two jobs in Baltimore, and, CHAMBERS recalls, CRANE certainly handled two or three assignments in Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS says that CRANE never photographed Treasury and State Department documents every night for a week straight at CHAMBERS' direction. However, CHAMBERS says, if CRANE did any work in Baltimore, it could have been on Treasury and State Department documents. CHAMBERS further advised that CRANE'S description of the apartment used for photographic work in Baltimore indicates that CRANE has reference to the apartment of WILLIAM SPIEGEL, on the corner of East Madison and Calvert Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS says that he has no recollection, however, that there was any brewery in the vicinity of the SPIEGEL'S residence, and, CHAMBERS says, he has no recollection of CRANE doing any photographic work at the SPIEGEL apartment, and would state that CRANE had not done any photography there, except for the fact that CRANE seems to describe the SPIEGEL apartment.

CHAMBERS also says that he does not recall making any night calls on CRANE for photographic service. It is CHAMBERS' recollection that his contacts with CRANE were routine and were prearranged.)

CRANE advises that shortly after his arrival in New York City with the money belt, mentioned above, and while he had residence on Staten Island, he met a red-haired Russian, whom he knew as "PETE" and who, he says, is probably the Colonel BYKOV, mentioned by CHAMBERS. According to CRANE, CHAMBERS introduced him to BYKOV at a prearranged meeting, believed to be in an automat in New York City. CRANE said that he had continuous contacts with BYKOV until the Fall of 1937. He says he knew BYKOV only as "PETE" or "PETER", and that he also met BYKOV'S wife.

According to CRANE, he kept a prearranged meeting with BYKOV on the average of once or twice a month. He relates that he never really knew the reasons for his contacts with BYKOV, but states that on one occasion he delivered money from BYKOV to CHAMBERS, and, further, that sometimes when CHAMBERS could not keep a meeting with BYKOV, CHAMBERS would send CRANE.

CRANE has also advised that he met BYKOV'S wife on one occasion, when BYKOV, BYKOV'S wife, CRANE and MARGARET GUTELIUS, went to a night club in New York City together. CRANE described BYKOV'S wife as being 5' 6" or 7", a little taller than BYKOV, 120-130 pounds, dark complexion, blue-black hair, slender build, stunning looking, and of a much happier disposition than BYKOV.

(CHAMBERS recalls that COLONEL BORIS BYKOV was the red-haired Russian known as "PETE", referred to by CRANE, but CHAMBERS says that

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he did not introduce CRANE to BYKOV. CHAMBERS says that BYKOV brought CRANE to him early in 1937, although CHAMBERS had known CRANE previously, but not with BYKOV. CHAMBERS said that prior to the time that BYKOV brought CRANE to see him, BYKOV had talked to him for sometime concerning CRANE, and he, CHAMBERS, had gotten the impression from BYKOV'S conversation that BYKOV was more or less "fed up" with CRANE, and wanted to get rid of him. CHAMBERS is unable to recall where BYKOV brought CRANE to see him, but, CHAMBERS says, it is his recollection that thereafter CRANE came almost immediately to Washington, D.C. and commenced to work for CHAMBERS doing photography.

In regard to MARGARET GUTELIUS, CHAMBERS says that he does not recognize this name, but that he knew that CRANE was living in New York City with a girl named "PEGGY". CHAMBERS says he met this girl on only one occasion, and that this meeting was at BYKOV's specific instructions that CHAMBERS contact CRANE and this girl PEGGY in an attempt to iron out marital difficulties between CRANE and PEGGY. CHAMBERS says on that occasion he had talked to CRANE and PEGGY at a restaurant in New York City, in an effort to straighten out their marital difficulties.

CHAMBERS says he never visited at the residence of CRANE in New York City and has no knowledge concerning CRANE'S addresses while residing in New York City.

It is also CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE knew COLONEL BYKOV as "PETER" and not as "PETE". CHAMBERS has no knowledge of CRANE ever meeting BYKOV'S wife and states he has no knowledge of any social activity between CRANE and BYKOV.)

CRANE has advised that in the Fall of 1937 CHAMBERS told him that their work for the Apparatus had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and that everyone seemed to be traitors; that it was decided between CRANE and CHAMBERS that CRANE should return to the West Coast and get out of the work.

(CHAMBERS states that he does not recall ever having made such a statement to CRANE. CHAMBERS emphatically denies that he ever discussed his own contemplated break with the Communist Party with CRANE. CHAMBERS does not recall any details concerning CRANE'S departure. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE had departed for the West Coast prior to the time that he, CHAMBERS, broke away from the Communist Party and the work with

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the Soviet Apparatus, in April, 1938. CHAMBERS does not know how, or exactly why, the relationship with CRANE was terminated, but CHAMBERS commented to the effect that "CRANE was not the kind of an operator you would want around.")

CRANE has further stated that CHAMBERS told him that JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was living in Southern California, and warned him to stay away from SHERMAN, and that he, CRANE, would be all right. CRANE says that since he returned to the West Coast, he has had no connection with Soviet espionage.

(CHAMBERS states that it is entirely possible that he spoke to CRANE relative to SHERMAN, but, he says, he does not have any definite recollection of having instructed CRANE to stay away from SHERMAN.)

CRANE advised that he received a Leica camera from JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in San Francisco, and that when he came to New York City, about 1935, he gave this camera to CHAMBERS, while in New York. CRANE recalls that CHAMBERS later gave this camera to YOLANDA MAGRINI. Further, that CHAMBERS furnished CRANE money with which to purchase a Model G Leica camera at Cohen's Camera Exchange, on Fulton Street, New York City. This last named Leica camera, which has serial number 162673, CRANE still has in his possession and uses this Leica camera as a means of livelihood doing commercial photography. CRANE says that, he believes, he never used this last named Model G Leica camera for taking photographs of government documents.

CRANE delivered this Model G Leica camera, bearing serial number 162673, to agents of the Los Angeles Office, and an examination of said camera for comparison with the photographic film CHAMBERS had in his possession, has been made by the FBI Laboratory. This examination by the FBI Laboratory has indicated that none of the so-called pumpkin film photographs of documents, was exposed with CRANE'S Model G Leica camera, bearing serial number 162673.

(CHAMBERS says that he recalls that CRANE had a Leica camera, but his only recollection of this camera was that it was CRANE'S own property, and, CHAMBERS said, he had no recollection whatsoever of CRANE ever giving him a Leica camera. CHAMBERS stated further that he did not give CRANE'S Leica camera to the Italian woman, whom CRANE identifies as YOLANDA MAGRINI. CHAMBERS said he did not even know this woman, and, accordingly, he could not have given her CRANE'S camera. CHAMBERS states that he does not believe that he ever furnished CRANE with any money for the purchase of a camera.)

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CRANE says that he recalls photographing some documents during one week, in Washington, D.C., during the summer of 1937, in the apartment of a girl known to CHAMBERS. CRANE says that this girl would be away from the apartment while the photographic work was being done. CRANE recalls meeting this girl on one occasion, and believes she was introduced to CRANE by CHAMBERS. He recalls that this girl was of the large athletic type, about 5' 10", 150 pounds, and having dark hair. CRANE recalls that this girl's apartment was on 16th, 17th, or 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., about a block or more from Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C. CRANE says that CHAMBERS gave him a key to this apartment and he recalls that he used this apartment to do photographic work. He especially recalls doing photographic work there on a hot summer's night, which was the night of the heavy-weight championship fight between JOE LOUIS and JAMES BRADDOCK, in June, 1937. CRANE says that he and CHAMBERS in the late Winter of 1936, or early Spring of 1937, removed the photographic equipment from the apartment used in Baltimore, Maryland, which, CRANE said, was located near a brewery, and on which information is set out above, and took this photographic equipment to CHAMBERS' home.

CRANE says he has a vague recollection that this equipment was then brought from CHAMBERS' home to the above-mentioned girl's apartment in the Northwest section of Washington, D.C.

CRANE said that this girl would be away from the apartment on the nights the apartment was used for photographing documents.

(CHAMBERS claims that he has absolutely no recollection of this girl in Washington, D.C. as described by CRANE. CHAMBERS further alleges that, to the best of his knowledge, he never worked with any girl in Washington, D.C.)

CRANE says that in a conversation between CHAMBERS, himself, and either COLONEL BYKOV or DAVID CARPENTER, the names of ALGER HISS, DUGGAN, DEAN ACHESON, ADOLPH BERLE and WHITE were discussed. This conversation concerned the younger set of the State Department. CRANE cannot recall any first name in regard to DUGGAN or WHITE. He further stated that he could recall no details concerning this conversation, but from this conversation he had gotten the impression that material was expected to be furnished from some of these people. CRANE states that he recalls the full name of ALGER HISS being mentioned, and, he said, the name ALGER HISS was a striking one and one he would not forget. CRANE was shown photographs of ALGER HISS, but was unable to identify these photographs as representing anyone he had ever seen.

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CRANE also says that he recalls the name of ADOLPH BERLE being mentioned, as this was another striking name which he had retained, and, he said, when he had read anti-Soviet statements made by ADOLPH BERLE years later, these statements were a source of surprise to him in view of the impression he had gained through the above-mentioned conversation.

CRANE also recalled that at one time he had had a conversation with CHAMBERS in which CHAMBERS had told him that a policy had been instituted by Justice HOLMES, of the Supreme Court, whereby the best young lawyers from Harvard Law School were given jobs as clerks for Supreme Court Justices. CHAMBERS told him that the whole crowd so securing jobs had become leftists, Communists, and pro-Soviets.

CRANE also recalled that CHAMBERS was acquainted with LEE PRESSMAN, whom, CRANE recalls, later became the Public Relations man of the CIO. CRANE said that he recalls that CHAMBERS talked to him about PRESSMAN several times in connection with the possibility of CRANE obtaining a job with PRESSMAN when the Apparatus was dissolved. CRANE said that CHAMBERS' conversations with him on this matter occurred shortly prior to the time that he, CRANE, left the Apparatus, in about August, 1937. CRANE stated that he recalled trying to contact PRESSMAN for a job, but that he, CRANE, was never successful, and is not sure now whether he ever got to see PRESSMAN or not. CRANE did not recognize a photograph of LEE PRESSMAN.

CRANE stated that while in Washington, D.C., CHAMBERS had introduced him to a Chinese fellow, whom he assumed to be a member of the Apparatus. CRANE said that this occurred when he first went to Washington to live, and, he said, was probably in the early part of 1937. CRANE said his recollection of this Chinese fellow was very vague, but, he believed, this Chinese fellow was a student.

CRANE made the remark that throughout his work in the Apparatus it seemed to him that there were many things that were planned or started, but never finished, and that this meeting with the Chinese fellow might have been one of those things. CRANE was unable to recall the reason for meeting this Chinese fellow.

(CHAMBERS says that he cannot recall mentioning ALGER HISS to CRANE, but states he may have done so. However, CHAMBERS said, he knows definitely that he did not mention any of the other persons, namely DUGGAN, DEAN ACHESON, ADOLPH BERLE or WHITE, to CRANE, and does not recall COLONEL BYKOV mentioning these names to CRANE.)

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CHAMBERS does recall the Chinese student referred to by CRANE. CHAMBERS believes this Chinese fellow was brought to him by either DAVID CARPENTER or J. PETERS. CHAMBERS says that the Chinese fellow performed no work for the Apparatus to CHAMBERS' knowledge, nor was any work requested of the Chinese fellow. CHAMBERS believes that this Chinese fellow was associated with another Chinaman, who had some connection with the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C., and for that reason, the Apparatus did not make use of the Chinese student.)

CRANE says that he also recalls vaguely that there was some Department of Justice transaction which came up in connection with his conversations in the Apparatus. CRANE said that he could furnish no further information on this Department of Justice transaction.

(CHAMBERS stated that there was no Department of Justice transaction to his knowledge. CHAMBERS added that the only contact he had in the Department of Justice was ALGER HISS, and, CHAMBERS said, ALGER HISS was not in the Department of Justice at the time referred to by CRANE, but was employed then in the State Department.)

CRANE recalled also that on another occasion CHAMBERS introduced him to a tall, thin, young lawyer, and that this occurred in Washington, D.C. CRANE has been shown photographs of ALGER HISS, but cannot identify these photographs as being that of anyone he has ever met.

CRANE said that he could not recall why he was taken to meet this lawyer, but, he thought, it had some connection with the Apparatus, at least "on the edge." CRANE recalled th t this young lawyer resided in a moderate rate first floor apartment in the Northwest Section of Washington, D.C. CRANE believed that this lawyer had a brother, and that he possibly had an Irish name.

CRANE examined photographs of HENRY COLLINS and of WILLIAM REMINGTON, and said that both photographs resembled the person he had in mind, but that neither COLLINS nor REMINGTON was this individual.

CRANE described this lawyer as being very tall, possibly six feet or 6' 2", thin, and having thin, blond hair.

(CHAMBERS does not recall knowing any lawyer answering the description of the young lawyer, mentioned by CRANE above, and CHAMBERS further does not recall ever introducing CRANE to any lawyer in Washington, D.C.

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Photographs of FELIX AUGUST INSLEMAN; MAX BEDACHT; JOHN ABT; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and FRANKLIN VINCENT RENO, were exhibited to CRANE by agents of the Los Angeles Office, but CRANE stated that he does not recognize any of the persons appearing in these photographs, nor do these names mean anything to him.

CRANE did mention that he knew a member of the Apparatus under the name of "DAVE", and identified a photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with aliases; as being the person he knew as "DAVE". CRANE recalled that he first met DAVID ZIMMERMAN in New York City, during the first part of the time he was in New York working for the Apparatus. CRANE said that he had the impression that DAVID ZIMMERMAN was from Washington, D.C., and stated that he also had the impression that ZIMMERMAN was not employed by the Government. CRANE recalls meeting DAVID ZIMMERMAN on one occasion in Philadelphia, and states that he believes he met ZIMMERMAN on that occasion in Philadelphia, to give money to him. His other contacts with ZIMMERMAN were in New York City, and, he states, he never met ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D.C., or in Baltimore, Maryland. He recalls seeing ZIMMERMAN several times for the purpose of giving ZIMMERMAN envelopes from either BYKOV or CHAMBERS, and CRANE has the impression that these envelopes contained money. CRANE has no recollection of ever receiving reports of any kind from ZIMMERMAN. However, CRANE does have the impression that he did meet ZIMMERMAN for the purpose of relaying messages, which messages were either received by CRANE from ZIMMERMAN, or given by CRANE to ZIMMERMAN. CRANE recalls, also, that his contacts with ZIMMERMAN were daytime meetings.

CRANE described ZIMMERMAN as being about twenty-five years of age, in 1930, having dark hair, dark complexion; characteristics - long thin hands; dress - wore grey suits; appearance - hang-dog, walked with head down, rather attractive appearance, and was rather cat-like or feline.

CRANE said that he recalled that CHAMBERS despised DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

(CHAMBERS stated that he was very uncertain in his mind, at this time, as to whether he ever introduced CRANE to ZIMMERMAN. CHAMBERS related, however, that the description of ZIMMERMAN, as given by CRANE, generally fits the description of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with aliases. CHAMBERS also said that his relationship with DAVID ZIMMERMAN in the Apparatus was not a pleasant one, and, CHAMBERS states, it is possible that he may have used CRANE as a go-between between ZIMMERMAN and himself to obviate the necessity for CHAMBERS seeing ZIMMERMAN at too frequent intervals. CHAMBERS also says that he believes it probable that he did receive messages which were relayed to him from ZIMMERMAN through CRANE, and that he would then deliver these messages to BYKOV.)

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CRANE was also shown a photograph of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, and he stated that he believed that he had met ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING in Washington, D.C., having been introduced to her by CHAMBERS, and that CHAMBERS had said that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING was DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S wife. CRANE advised that he had only seen ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING on this one occasion, and that he had never had any conversation with her.

(CHAMBERS advises that he, himself, had only met ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING on one occasion, in Washington, D.C., and that he does not recall CRANE being present on that one occasion. Therefore, CHAMBERS says, he has no recollection of ever introducing CRANE to ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING.)

CRANE advised that when he first went to New York in 1934, with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, he was introduced by the predecessor of COLONEL BYKOV, whom CRANE knew as "BILL", to two former Czarist Army officers, and, CRANE stated, CHAMBERS knew about these former Czarist Army officers. CRANE said that when he returned to New York City in 1935, COLONEL BYKOV put CRANE in touch with the second of these two Russians. At subsequent meetings, CRANE says, some of which were in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this second Russian delivered approximately a dozen military journals to CRANE, who turned them over to CHAMBERS or BYKOV. CRANE said that he paid this second Russian one hundred dollars a month and, also, that sometimes he gave the second Russian money for the other or first Czarist Army officer.

CRANE subsequently identified this first Russian as VLADIMIR DeSVESHNIKOFF, but to date has not identified the second Russian, former Czarist Army officer, ~~who is alleged by CRANE to have turned over the dozen military journals~~. deleted per N.Y. Let. 4-28-49

(CHAMBERS said that he had not met COLONEL BYKOV until the latter part of 1936, and does not know of BYKOV being in the United States in 1935. CHAMBERS said, accordingly, he cannot understand how BYKOV could have put CRANE in touch with the second, or unidentified, Russian in 1935. It is CHAMBERS' recollection that CRANE informed him of the identity of VLADIMIR DeSVESHNIKOFF and CHAMBERS believes CRANE indicated to him that he was receiving information from this individual. CHAMBERS says, however, that he, himself, has never met DeSVESHNIKOFF, and further, he has no definite idea as to the identity of the other, or unidentified, Russian.

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CHAMBERS related that he has no present recollection of receiving any military journals from CRANE, and he has no present recollection of any payments being made to either DeSVESHNIKOFF or the other unidentified Russian on behalf of CHAMBERS.)

CRANE states that shortly before SHERMAN sailed for the Orient in 1934, he, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, instructed CRANE to look up an individual named MORRIS ASIMOW in Berkeley, California, and to maintain contact with ASIMOW. CRANE says that he does not recall the exact purpo e of this contact with ASIMOW. CRANE relates that SHERMAN told him that ASIMOW had joined the Communist Party in Berkeley, California, but had been immediately pulled out because ASIMOW was supposed to be useful. According to CRANE, sometime after beginning work for Soviet Apparatus in New York City, CRANE recalls going to Chicago, Illinois, and there contacting MORRIS ASIMOW, who was employed by the Carnegie, Illinois, Steel Corporation and receiving a report from ASIMOW at that time concerning steel. CRANE also says that thereafter ASIMOW made about a dozen trips to New York City to turn over information to CRANE. CRANE believes ASIMOW'S cover name was possibly ~~HARRY~~.

CRANE feels sure that he introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS, and CRANE states ASIMOW knew COLONEL BYKOV because on some occasions he would take ASIMOW to BYKOV. CRANE states that he learned the welder's trade at the factory of MORRIS ASIMOW, known as the CENTRAL METALS, INC., in Los Angeles, in early 1940, and states that up until that time MORRIS ASIMOW knew him only as "PETE GREEN".

(CHAMBERS relates that he has no knowledge of the incident alleged above wherein SHERMAN instructed CRANE to contact MORRIS ASIMOW. CHAMBERS likewise does not know anything about ASIMOW being a member of the Communist Party and subsequently being pulled out of the Communist but, CHAMBERS volunteered this would be a logical and customary practice.

CHAMBERS further related that CRANE told him about his trip to Chicago and of ASIMOW'S association with the Carnegie, Illinois Steel Corporation in that city.

In regard to ASIMOW, CHAMBERS said that he had had the impression that ASIMOW was working directly for BYKOV and that, although, he recalls CRANE, on one occasion introducing ASIMOW to him, CHAMBERS is under the impression that this was done without BYKOV'S knowledge.

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CHAMBERS recalls that CRANE on occasions told him that ASIMOW made weekly trips to New York City from Chicago by airplane. CHAMBERS said that outside of his one meeting with ASIMOW through CRANE, all of CHAMBERS' knowledge of ASIMOW came directly from CRANE.)

CRANE stated that he knew PEYTON KERR and KERR'S wife in San Francisco and later in Washington, D.C., and that he had contacted the KERRS several times on instructions from either CHAMBERS or BYKOV to develop KERR, and others through KERR as sources of information for the Soviet Apparatus. CRANE said that PEYTON KERR was an economist, and possibly employed at that time in either the Agriculture or Labor Department. CRANE stated that the KERRS had a friend in the State Department and CHAMBERS had instructed him to develop this friend as a source of information. CRANE cannot recall this person's name. CRANE said that he was instructed to develop this man, who was a friend of KERR, through attention to this man's wife. CRANE described this man's wife as being about 5'1" or 2", overweight for her height, had light brown hair, light complexion and wore glasses. CRANE could not describe the husband of this woman, saying that he only met the husband on one occasion. CRANE stated that he was unsuccessful in developing the KERRS, or the friend of KERR, and CRANE stated the KERRS were in no way involved in the work for the Apparatus.

(CHAMBERS does not recall anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR. He does recall that CRANE had social contacts in Washington, D.C., and he says CRANE may possibly have mentioned PEYTON KERR to him and may have suggested the possibility of using KERR. Further, CHAMBERS says, he may have even told CRANE to go ahead with this operation and see what would develop. CHAMBERS relates, however, that he has no independent recollection of anyone by the name of PEYTON KERR.)

In regard to COLONEL BYKOV, CRANE said that he kept prearranged meetings with BYKOV on the average of once or twice a month, and said he never really knew the reason for his contacts with BYKOV, but recalls on occasions he delivered money from BYKOV to CHAMBERS and further, sometimes when CHAMBERS could not keep meetings with BYKOV, CHAMBERS would send CRANE. CRANE also said that he cannot recall meeting BYKOV anywhere but in New York City.

(CHAMBERS says that he does not know how often CRANE saw BYKOV prior to the time that BYKOV turned CRANE over to CHAMBERS for work in the Apparatus. CHAMBERS says that after CRANE came to Washington, D.C., CRANE would not have seen BYKOV very often, at least not as often

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as once or twice a month. CHAMBERS further states that he has no recollection of CRANE ever delivering any money to him and CHAMBERS states he is positive that he never had CRANE keep any meetings with BYKOV in his stead. CHAMBERS said it is undoubtedly true that CRANE never met BYKOV anywhere but in New York City.)

CRANE said that after he left work for the Apparatus, in the latter part of 1947, he had received a letter from CHAMBERS in which CHAMBERS stated that all of his, (CRANE'S) work had been wasted because it had gotten into the hands of their worst enemies. CRANE said that from this he believed that his work had fallen into Nazi hands. CRANE further says that CHAMBERS in this letter stated that he (CHAMBERS) and "PETER" (BYKOV) "were marching hand in hand into oblivion."

(CHAMBERS states that he has absolutely no recollection of sending a letter containing this information, or of ever sending CRANE a letter at any time.)

CRANE says that he recalls CHAMBERS telling him that ISAAC FOLKOFF on one occasion sold all his goods and went to Russia, but after being there was a short while became very disgusted and had a difficult time getting back into the United States. CRANE also stated that CHAMBERS once told him that FOLKOFF was with the Secret Police.

(CHAMBERS stated that in connection with the above-mentioned information, CRANE had been the one who told CHAMBERS about this information concerning FOLKOFF. CHAMBERS says that he had never mentioned this to CRANE, but that CRANE had told CHAMBERS about it while in San Francisco when CHAMBERS delivered the money belt to CRANE and FOLKOFF.)

CRANE recalls CHAMBERS telling him that the Soviets had used members of the Irish Army to obtain information in the United States.

(CHAMBERS related that this is no doubt true.)

CRANE recalls that CHAMBERS mentioned that certain small central or South American consulates were involved, or could possibly be involved, in Soviet espionage on a mercenary basis.

(CHAMBERS claims that in so far as he can recall, he never made such a statement to CRANE or anyone else.)

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CRANE said that the funds in the money belt which he had carried back to New York City had had something to do with the set up of a news service and he said the Jewish person who had been present with himself and CHAMBERS was known as "PAUL", and was connected with the news service. CRANE stated that SHERMAN entered into this news service under the name of CHARLES CHASE, and CRANE believes that CHAMBERS told him that SHERMAN, as CHASE, had arranged to sell articles to an editor of the American Mercury, who also had connections with a New York newspaper, which CRANE believes was the New York Post. In regard to this proposed news service, CRANE said he believed the name for it was the American Features Syndicate, though he was not sure of this.

(Investigation has disclosed that JOHN LOCHIS SHERMAN, when applying for passport in September, 1934 to go to Japan, apparently used the name CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. Further, CHAMBERS recalls that when SHERMAN was in New York City arranging for this mission to Japan, he and SHERMAN had had supper one evening with CHARLES ANGOFF, who was on the staff of the "American Mercury". CHAMBERS also recalls that either SHERMAN or himself offered to sell ANGOFF for publication some material that might be obtained in the Far East. CHAMBERS said that ANGOFF appeared somewhat wary and wanted to know the locale where this material would be secured. ANGOFF was informed that a mission was going behind the lines in Manchuria, and ANGOFF then gave SHERMAN, who was known to ANGOFF as CHARLIE CHASE, a letter which SHERMAN could use in Japan that would facilitate his travel somewhat.

CHAMBERS says that he has no recollection of CRANE bringing back this money in a money belt from San Francisco to New York City and delivering same to him and a Jewish person known as "PAUL", who was connected with the news service. However, CHAMBERS says that MAXIM LIEBER was known as "PAUL". Further, CHAMBERS says that MAXIM LIEBER was a very good friend of DAVID STERN, of the New York Post, and advises that LIEBER went to STERN and made an agreement whereby certain news stories, emanating from SHERMAN in Japan, were to be available to the New York Post. According to CHAMBERS, an agreement was entered into between LIEBER and STERN where STERN was to pay a stipulated amount for these news stories after they were delivered.)

CRANE says that CHAMBERS told him that DAVID ZIMMERMAN suggested making a connection, on a homosexual basis, for the Apparatus with a Republican Senator from Maine named HALE. CRANE says that CHAMBERS related that he had turned this suggestion down.

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(CHAMBERS said that he had no prior recollection of this up until the time this was mentioned to him as having come from CRANE. CHAMBERS says, however, that the mention of this by CRANE refereshes his recollection and he says that he believes he may have told this to CRANE, but that this had come from DONALD HISS in Washington, D.C. rather than from DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

CHAMBERS said that while he was seeing DONALD HISS in Washington, D.C., the latter, on one occasion, told CHAMBERS about a Senator, the name of whom CHAMBERS cannot recall, who had made homosexual advances to DONALD HISS. CHAMBERS relates that HISS in turn told CHAMBERS about this and suggested to him the possibility of approaching the Senator, not necessarily by DONALD HISS himself, on a homosexual basis in order to secure information. CHAMBERS said that he vetoed this suggestion and nothing further was ever said or done about it.)

CRANE stated that he delivered the funds from this money belt, which he brought from San Francisco, to a Jewish person, whom he knew as "PAUL", at an address in the Times Square Section of New York City in an old building not more than one and one-half blocks east of Broadway.

(CHAMBERS says that CRANE'S description of this residence seems to fit the address, "43 West 46th Street, New York City", which was the address of MAXIM LIEBER about September, 1934.)

CRANE says that when he was in Los Angeles in about 1933 or 1934, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN introduced him to Dr. MAURICE KOWAN, at whose house on Wilshire Boulevard, he and SHERMAN used space for writing letters, keeping materials, and receiving mail. CRANE relates that KOWAN introduced CRANE to HARRISON GEORGE, who was being treated by KOWAN, and that GEORGE told him that he, GEORGE, was in underground work and advised CRANE to stay away from KOWAN'S office. CRANE said that he told HARRISON GEORGE that he and SHERMAN, who was away at the time, were there first and he advised GEORGE to keep away from KOWAN'S place. CRANE says that KOWAN knew that CRANE and SHERMAN, and probably GEORGE, were all in underground work. CRANE believes that CHAMBERS knew GEORGE, at least by reputation.

(In this regard, CHAMBERS already has provided information of his knowledge of HARRISON GEORGE.)

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It is noted that interviews are still being conducted with CRANE by agents of the Los Angeles Office in an effort to secure further information from CRANE.

In considering the use of CRANE as a witness for any purpose, reference should be had to the variances as between the CRANE and CHAMBERS statements. For this reason, the contrary statements of CHAMBERS have been parenthetically set out above.

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MRS. MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY
(Formerly Mrs. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH)
3032 Park Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Mrs. DAUGHERTY, who was divorced from HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH in 1940, will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement furnished to Special Agents ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B. FRANKFURT, which is as follows:

"Evanston, Illinois
February 3, 1949

"I, MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY, 3023 Park, Evanston, Illinois, make the following voluntary statement to ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B. FRANKFURT, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress of any kind have been used to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement and if I do, it may be used against me in a court of law. I have also been advised of my right to be represented by legal counsel.

"I was born June 18, 1905, in England and met HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH while we were in attendance at the London School of Economics, London, England. We were married in April, 1929, in London and several months thereafter we came to the United States, of which he was a citizen. I became a naturalized American citizen on June 7, 1932, before the District of Columbia Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

"I have always referred to my former husband as JULIAN rather than by his given name of HENRY and will hereafter refer to him as such in this statement.

"Shortly after the arrival of JULIAN and me in the United States, we went to Chicago, Illinois, where we both matriculated as graduate students at the University of Chicago during the fall semester of 1929. JULIAN continued there through the spring quarter of 1930, at which time he returned to Washington, D. C., where he obtained a position with the Federal Farm Board. I continued at the University of Chicago through the summer of 1930 at which time I also went to Washington, D. C. After arrival in Washington, D. C., we resided at 1907 K Street, though I am not now sure of the street number.

"I think that about 1935 JULIAN transferred to the Trade Agreements Section, Department of State, and we separated in the fall of 1935,

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at which time I again came to the University of Chicago to resume graduate work on a fellowship. In the spring of 1935 I returned to JULIAN at Washington, D. C. and we resided for a time at Wedderburn near Dunloring, Virginia.

"Either just prior or immediately subsequent to my return to Washington, D. C. at this time, JULIAN told me that he felt that I ought to know that he had undertaken to abstract documents from the files of the Trade Agreements Section of the State Department where he was employed and turn these documents over to an agent of the Communist International Organization for copying and photographing. I assumed from general conversations with JULIAN that this information would benefit Russia.

"Shortly thereafter ELEANOR NELSON, who had been married to PAUL PORTER, visited our home in the company of a professor at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. I believe we discussed the Marxist interpretation of history from a theoretical standpoint during this visit. I do not now recall this professor's name but I believe that he had a Ph. D. degree in philosophy. I think he was then about 30 years old (1936), 5' 9" tall, and of slender build. I do not think that he was involved with the Communist International; however, he impressed me as being either connected with the Communist Party in the U.S.A. or else being very sympathetic.

"Shortly after this, in the late spring of 1936, JULIAN told me that he had been introduced to a HAROLD WILSON and I think that he stated to me that ELEANOR NELSON had introduced them. Through conversations with JULIAN, I inferred that HAROLD WILSON was an agent of the Communist International and he was the person to whom JULIAN was to give the documents he abstracted from the files of the State Department. HAROLD WILSON visited our home on various occasions but these visits were for social reasons only and they never discussed their espionage activities in front of me nor did JULIAN give WILSON any documents at these times. Through other conversations with JULIAN during 1936 - 1937, I believe that during this period JULIAN met WILSON outside our home and gave him documents for copying or photographing. I never knew the frequency of their contacts, the number or contents of the documents furnished, nor did I know when or where they met. I understood that HAROLD WILSON took care of copying the documents though I do not know if he was assisted by anyone else. I recall that HAROLD had once been an electrician or technician of some kind. I do not know where HAROLD WILSON resided, but I assume that he lived in Washington, D. C.

"Sometime during 1936, I cannot now place the date exactly, JULIAN mentioned that he had met a person named 'CARL'. He gave me to

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understand that CARL was also an agent of the Communist International though I do not know just what he did. It appeared at that time that CARL may have been HAROLD WILSON'S superior though I cannot now recall specifically what gave me that impression. CARL may have substituted for HAROLD WILSON on several occasions or he may have supervised the activities of several agents of the Communist International though these are just suppositions on my part based on general conversations with JULIAN.

"JULIAN went to Turkey I think in early 1938 on official business on behalf of the Trade Agreements Section. I do not believe JULIAN furnished any documents or other information to WILSON subsequent to this trip. It was my impression that apparently the information he was furnishing was no longer useful or not sufficiently valuable, or for security reasons these activities stopped.

"Sometime shortly after JULIAN returned from Turkey in the spring of 1938, he told me that CARL had arranged a recent meeting with him. I gathered from JULIAN that CARL was no longer connected with the Communist International and wanted to borrow some money from JULIAN, the exact amount I never knew. I know that during this period JULIAN was very worried, and it is my impression that CARL had implied that if JULIAN did not lend him the money that CARL might expose his espionage activities on behalf of the Communist International. I do not know if JULIAN ever lent CARL the money or not but I do not believe that he did.

"I believe that ELEANOR NELSON was the person who put JULIAN in touch with HAROLD WILSON. I assumed that ELEANOR was a member of the Communist Party, inasmuch as ELEANOR was associated with HAROLD WILSON. JULIAN may have once mentioned that ELEANOR was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. I do not think that JULIAN was ever a member of the Communist Party though he was sympathetic towards the ideals of Communism. He had many deep-seated convictions and believed the Soviet system was a great humanitarian movement. JULIAN was at that time a great admirer of the Soviet people and government and was strongly anti-Fascist. I believe that ELEANOR NELSON was acquainted with HAROLD WILSON and I may have seen them together.

"I was never aware of any other persons being connected with JULIAN'S espionage activities, other than those I have already mentioned. I have been questioned concerning the identity of a person with one arm of JULIAN'S acquaintance, and I think I recall hearing JULIAN mention such a person in connection with his Communist activities though I cannot now recall the exact circumstances.

"The above mentioned convictions of JULIAN were in my opinion the motive for his activities and I base this on a general understanding of his character and beliefs. JULIAN also espoused the underdog and

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worried over the Spanish Civil War. JULIAN never received, to my knowledge, any recompense for his activities other than a new Turkish rug, about a 9 x 12 size, which he received from HAROLD WILSON sometime during 1936 or 1937 and which I do not think was very valuable.

"I have had exhibited before me a photograph of a DAVID ZIMMERMAN and the person pictured therein may have been the person I knew as HAROLD WILSON. I cannot positively identify these two as being identical because the photograph does not graphically illustrate the dominant features I recall concerning WILSON. WILSON was about 5' 7" tall, slender build, long angular face, sallow, dark complexion with dark hair. I believe that I could recognize WILSON if I saw him again. On most occasions WILSON had a dark moustache but on later occasions had no moustache. The person pictured in this photograph seems to have a shorter, fuller face than WILSON. I do not recall ever having heard the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN or DAVID CARPENTER.

"I heard JULIAN mentioned a man called CARL. When I saw in the newspapers the statement that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been known as CARL, I assumed the CARL I had heard JULIAN speak of was WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I have the impression that I once met in the evening in a park in Washington with JULIAN, a man whom I think may have been CARL. This recollection is vague. The man I think I saw was heavy set and rather fat, and as I recall, was not unlike pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that I have seen in the newspapers.

"I have had also a photograph exhibited before me which I recognize to be ALGER HISS from pictures appearing in newspapers but I have never met ALGER HISS that I recall nor do I know of anything that connects him with JULIAN or CARL.

"I wish to state that when JULIAN first told me of his espionage activities I accepted them but did not agree or participate with or in these activities. JULIAN was in the habit of bringing home documents and papers in a briefcase while employed in the Trade Agreements Section. I have never examined the contents of his briefcase and have assumed that the contents were in connection with his work which he wished to perform at home. I do not specifically know whether JULIAN brought documents home in this briefcase for transmission to HAROLD WILSON. I have never questioned JULIAN nor has he advised me of the mechanics used to transmit documents to WILSON and the return of them to the State Department files.

"I divorced JULIAN in June, 1940, at Reno, Nevada, and know nothing of his activities since that time.

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"I recall on one occasion that I accompanied JULIAN to Baltimore, at which time we met HAROLD WILSON in a drugstore there. I do not recall the purpose of this trip nor the method of our travel. However, I am sure that our meeting with HAROLD WILSON was not accidental. I do not recall any further details of this meeting.

"I have read the the four typewritten pages of this statement and signed each and they are true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ "MARION ROBERTS DAUGHERTY

"Witness: ROBERT J. WILSON, Special Agent, FBI
Witness: PAUL B. FRANKFURT, Special Agent, FBI"

Mrs. DAUGHERTY, during the original interview on February 2, 1949, examined photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN who was also known as DAVID CARPENTER and she advised Special Agents ROBERT J. WILSON and PAUL B. FRANKFURT that these photographs bore a striking resemblance to the person she knew during the 1936 - 1938 period as HAROLD WILSON. She stated that this person who bore a striking resemblance to HAROLD WILSON visited their home on various occasions. When Mrs. DAUGHERTY was reinterviewed she repudiated this statement and in the above signed statement stated that ZIMMERMAN may be identical with WILSON but that on the basis of the photographs of ZIMMERMAN she could not state definitely that ZIMMERMAN and WILSON were identical.

Mrs. DAUGHERTY also stated during the original interview that she was positive concerning her one meeting with a person known to her as CARL but on the occasion of the second interview she stated she was not sure that she had ever met this CARL and indicated such in her above signed statement. Mrs. DAUGHERTY made positive statements when she was originally interviewed as to what her husband, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, had told her and when she was reinterviewed and in her signed statement she revised and qualified many of her previous positive assertions to read as "I believe", or "I inferred", or "he may have told me".

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DES:CHF
NY 65-14920

EDWARD WILLIAM CASE
Real Estate Agent
Westminster, Maryland

He will be expected to testify that he was in the real estate business in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1936, and that he had dealings in connection with his business with ALGER HISS. He will be expected to testify that, in the regular course of these dealings, he received three handwritten letters dated April 13th, April 16th, and May 5, 1936, and signed ALGER HISS.

He will be expected to testify that he turned over these three letter which are handwritten, to DONALD T. APPELL, Investigator for the House Committe on Un-American Activities, on August 27, 1948, in answer to a House Committee on Un-American Activities' subpoena for this correspondence.

(These letters have been designated as K-340, K-341, and K-342, in letter from the Bureau to the Baltimore Office, dated February 16, 1949.) (See report of Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, dated January 28, 1949, Baltimore, Maryland, page 18-21.)

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EJC:CHF
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Chairman
House Committee on Un-American Activities
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

(or his qualified designated representative).

Subpoena duces tecum to produce records of the receipt of letters dated 4/13, 4/16, 5/5/1936, addressed to ~~EDWARD WILLIAM CASE~~ and signed "ALGER HISS" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities through their representative, DONALD T. APPELL, on subpoena 8/27/1948; the records of House Committee on Un-American Activities custody of same thereafter; the records of the delivery of same to NICK VEZZANA, Investigator, Baltimore, Maryland.

Kisseloff-8387

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JMK:CHF
NY 65-14920

NICHOLAS A. VEZZANA
% Richard F. Cleveland, Attorney
2500 O'Sullivan Building
Baltimore, Maryland

This witness will be expected to testify that he is employed as a private investigator, and that in the Fall of 1948, he conducted certain investigation in CHAMBERS' behalf in connection with the libel action brought by ALGER HISS against CHAMBERS in Baltimore, Maryland, under the employ of the New York law firm of Cravath, Swayne and Moore, Attorneys for Time, Inc.

He will be expected to testify further that in the Fall of 1948, he obatined from the House Committee on Un-American Activities three hand-written letters dated April 13, 1936, April 16, 1936, and May 5, 1936, all of which are addressed "Dear Mr. Case" and signed by ALGER HISS. Further, that he subsequently turned over these letters to RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Attorney, whose offices are in Baltimore, Maryland.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DES:CHF
NY 65-14920

RICHARD F. CLEVELAND
Attorney-at-Law
2500 O'Sullivan Building
Baltimore, Maryland

He will be expected to testify that, on January 17, 1949, he turned over to FBI Agents, at his office in Baltimore, Maryland, three handwritten letters, dated April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936, addressed to Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM CASE and signed ALGER HISS. He will further be expected to testify that he is an attorney, and that he is representing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in a civil action pending at Baltimore, Maryland, brought by ALGER HISS. He will be expected to testify that he obtained these three letters from NICK VEZZANA, a private investigator, who is employed in CHAMBERS' behalf by the law firm Cravath, Swayne and Moore, New York City. NICK VEZZANA had obtained these letters from the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

(See report of Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, dated January 28, 1949, Baltimore, Maryland, page 18-21.)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LHB:CHF
NY 65-14920

LYNN O. DELASHMUTT
Assistant Vice President
Branch Manager
Friendship Branch
Riggs National Bank
Wisconsin Avenue & Warren Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
(Residence address - 7114 Hampden Lane,
Bethesda, Maryland)

(1) Mr. DELASHMUTT, acting for and as authorized by,
Riggs National Bank,
Farmers and Mechanics Branch,
M. Street and Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.,

on subpoena duces tecum will produce the bank's records showing the details of deposits and with-drawals to and from the savings account in the name of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, opened on November 4, 1936, with an initial deposit of $300.00. This will include withdrawal slip, November 19, 1937, for $400.00. These records will show this account was built up by two small deposits and one other of $100.00, plus interest, which totaled, on October 1, 1937, $440.46. A withdrawal slip, signed by PRISCILLA HISS, reflects that $400.00 was withdrawn on Friday, November 19, 1937, leaving a balance of $40.46

Mr. DELASHMUTT was employed at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of this bank, where was located the above account, at the time these transactions occurred.

(2) Further, on subpoena duces tecum, he will also produce a document dated July 28, 1938, captioned "Power of Attorney by Individual for the Collection of Checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States," and signed ALGER HISS. (This document is maintained at the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of Riggs National Bank). As Assistant Vice-President of the Riggs National Bank, he is qualified to produce all of these records of the Riggs National Bank. He had personal dealings with ALGER HISS, and can identify ALGER HISS as the individual whom he actually saw sign his name to referenced Power of Attorney.

He will be expected to testify that he is a Notary Public duly licensed in the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., and that he was so licensed on July 28, 1938; that he is, at present, the Officer in Charge of the Friendship Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.; and that, in July, 1938, he was an employee of the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, M. Street and Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. He further will be expected to testify that, incident to his duties for the bank,

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he was the Notary that witnessed the signature of ALGER HISS that appears on a document captioned, "Power of Attorney by Individual for the Collection of Checks Drawn on the Treasurer of the United States", dated July 28, 1938.

(This has been designated as K-702 and is referred to in FBI Laboratory report to the Washington Field Office, dated March 7, 1949.) (See Letter from Washington Field to New York, dated March 4, 1949.)

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DES:CHF
NY 65-14920

A Bureau Handwriting Expert
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished prior to trial. This witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified handwriting expert; that he has examined a document captioned, "Power of Attorney by Individual for the Collection of Checks Drawn on the Treasurer of the United States," dated July 28, 1938, at Washington, D. C., signed ALGER HISS (K702); that this document contains handwriting thereon; that he has compared the handwriting and signature appearing on this document with the signature appearing on the letter dated February 17, 1933, signed ALGER HISS, addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER (K40); that he has concluded that the signatures appearing on these two documents were written by the same individual. He will further be expected to testify that he has compared the handwriting appearing on the document previously mentioned, dated July 28, 1938 (K702), with documents #1 through 4 (Q1 through Q4); that after such comparison, he was unable to reach a definite conclusion as to whether they were written by one individual. He will be expected to testify that he also compared the handwriting appearing on this document dated July 28, 1938 (K702), with the handwriting appearing on the handwritten letters dated April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936, addressed to EDWARD W. CASE, (K340, K341 and K342), as well as the handwritten letter that was obtained from Mr. BANFIELD at the Landon School, dated September 9, 1936 (K547) that he has concluded the same individuals wrote all of these letters. He will also be expected to testify that, since he had previously concluded from an examination of the letters dated April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936, and the letter to Mr. BANFIELD dated September 9, 1936, that they were written by the same individual who wrote the writing that appears on documents 1 through 4 (Q1 through Q4); that, therefore, by using any one of the letters dated April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936, or the letter to Mr. BANFIELD dated September 9, 1936 (K340, K341, K342, and K547) with the documents dated July 28, 1938 (K702), then it would be possible to conclude that the documents #1 through 4 (Q1 through Q4) were written by ALGER HISS.

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JJD:CHF
NY 65-14920

George Hewitt
2750 Bronx Park East
Bronx, New York

This witness will be expected to testify in accordance with his signed statement as follows:

"New York, N.Y.
December 21, 1948

"I, George Hewitt, residing at 2750 Bronx Park East, New York City, make the following statement to John J. Danahy and Alexander C. Burlinson who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promise have been made to me to induce me to make this statement and I realize that it can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to legal counsel.

"About the end of 1937 or early 1938 I attended a meeting of the National Bureau of the Communist Party. The meeting was attended by several members of the National Bureau and was held in a private house on the lower west side. I have recently made a survey of this neighborhood and believe that apartment F-35 at 8 West 16 St., N.Y.C. is the house where this meeting was held. I have recognized this building because of the unusual structure consisting of small quaint houses built around a central courtyard. I recall that the unit housing the apartment where the meeting was held was located in the northeast corner of the building and the apartment was located at the head of the stairs on the top floor. In the course of years since this meeting I have had occasion to pass this building on several occasions and always recalled at these times that I had attended a National Bureau meeting there.

"I recall that the following persons were present at this meeting at 8 West 16th Street: J. Peters, whom I understood to be one of the leaders of the National Bureau, Rose Wortis, the trade union theorist of both bureaus, Jack Stachel, a key figure of the National Bureau, Ted Bassett, a member of the state committee and prominent in the Harlem negro concentration work, Max Steinberg, organizational head of the state bureau, Bill Lawrence, a former Lenin school student active in the state bureau and a brother of 'Comrade Lazareth'. Also present were two unidentified men, unknown to me at the time, but whom I identified in 1948 from newspaper photos as Alger and Donald Hiss. These two men were seated on a divan and took no part in the discussion. I was seated directly opposite them and at the time presumed that they were representatives of the Communist Internationale. The meeting commenced at about 1:30 PM and I left at about 3:30 PM or 4:00 PM. Alger and Donald Hiss were present when I arrived and were still there when I left. The meeting

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concerned West Indian infiltration and cultural work and the negro question insofar as the Communist Party was concerned.

"About two years later, I believe about 1940, I attended a meeting of the National Negro Congress at Washington, D. C. I believe that this meeting was held in a building on Pennsylvania Avenue. In the rear of the hall where this meeting occurred, I observed thirty-five or forty people including Max Yergan, James W. Ford, Rose Wortis, Max Steinberg and Bob Campbell and two men whom I now know to be Alger and Donald Hiss. Alger Hiss remained in this corridor only several minutes and then departed but Donald Hiss remained for the entire meeting. I recognized them as the men I had seen at the meeting of the national bureau and I still presumed that they were representatives of the Communist Internationale.

"The above two occurrences were the only times that I ever saw Alger or Donald Hiss.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and three other pages, and I believe it to be true to the best of my knowledge. I am initialing all pages and placing my signature below.

"/s/ George Hewitt.

"Witnessed: 12/21/48 - New York, N.Y.
/s/ John J. Danahy, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
/s/ Alexander C. Burlinson, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

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LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

JOHN J. O'TOOLE
Special Agent - F.B.I.
Albany, New York

Special Agent O'TOOLE will be expected to testify that on December 23, 1948, FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN voluntarily executed, at Schenectady, New York, a wirtten consent to search, permitting a search of his premises, his personally owned car and his personal effects, wherever located, and that this form was signed as witnesses by himself and Special Agent FRANCIS P. O'BRIEN.

Special Agent O'TOOLE will testify that he accompanied INSLERMAN to INSLERMAN'S home, located in Cambridge, New York. He will be expected to testify that, while searching the first floor of INSLERMAN'S home, located in Cambridge, New York, INSLERMAN displayed a Leica camera that he had in his possession, and it was observed by Special Agent O'TOOLE that the serial number on this camera was 234730.

He will testify that on January 8, 1949, at 10:13 A.M., he executed a search warrant, dated January 7, 1949, issued by the United States Commissioner at Syracuse, New York, which was served by him upon FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN at his home in Cambridge, New York. He will testify that INSLERMAN'S home was searched by him with the assistance of Special Agents JOHN D. MAHONEY and PAUL R. BIBLER, and a 35mm Leica camera, #234730, equipped with an Elmar 50mm 3.5 lens was seized. Special Agent O'TOOLE will testify that this Leica camera was taken by him from INSLERMAN'S home to Albany, New York, where this camera was turned over to Special Agent CHESTER M. PONTZ.

(In connection with the above-described Leica camera, reference should be made to the portion of this report captioned "FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY.")

Kisseloff-8395

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

VINCENT M. SHEEHAN
Special Agent - F.B.I.
Albany, New York

Special Agent SHEEHAN will be expected to testify that on December 23, 1948, he and Special Agent JOHN J. O'TOOLE conducted a search of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN'S home in Cambridge, New York, which search was conducted with the voluntary written consent of INSLERMAN He will testify that, while he and Special Agent O'TOOLE were searching the first floor of INSLERMAN'S home, INSLERMAN displayed to them a Leica camera that he had in his possession and it was observed by SHEEHAN that the serial number on this camera was 234730

Kisseloff-8396

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

JOHN D. MAHONEY
PAUL R. BIBLER
Special Agents - F.B.I.
Albany, New York

Special Agents MAHONEY and BIBLER will be expected to testify that on January 8, 1949, they were present at the home of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN in Cambridge, New York, when Special Agent JOHN J. O'TOOLE executed and served a search warrant upon FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. They will testify that they and Special Agent O'TOOLE searched INSLERMAN'S home and a 35mm Leica camera, #234730, equipped with an Elmar 50mm 3.5 lens was seized; that this camera was removed from INSLERMAN'S home by Special Agent O'TOOLE.

Kisseloff-8397

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

CHESTER M. PONTZ
Special Agent - F.B.I.
Albany, New York

Special Agent PONTZ will be expected to testify that on January 8, 1949, Special Agent JOHN J. O'TOOLE turned over to him a Leica camera, case #234730, and that this camera remained in his possession until January 9, 1949, when he personally delivered it to the F.B.I. Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-8398

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

FBI Laboratory Technician
FBI Laboratory
Washington, D. C.

The name of this witness will be furnished prior to the trial.

He will be expected to testify that Film C, listed by the FBI Laboratory as Q153 (Grand Jury Exhibit #48) and Film D, listed by the FBI Laboratory as Q154 (Grand Jury Exhibit #47) were exposed with a Leica camera, which camera is described as #234730, equipped with Elmar 50mm 3.5 lens and a brown leather case.

(In connection with the above-described Leica camera, reference should be made to the portion of this report captioned "FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY.")

Kisseloff-8399

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JMK:KD
NY 65-14920

MICHAEL ~~A.~~ NOPPINGER
Registrar of Titles
Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles
21st Street and Guilford Avenue
Baltimore 18, Maryland

This individual, on subpoena duces tecum, can produce records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles reflecting the following information:

First. The registration on August 2nd, 1937, of a 1934 Ford Sedan, motor #18-1011772, under Maryland Title #B-399127 to ESTHER CHAMBERS, whose address appears on such records as 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. This witness will be expected to testify that the records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles contain no record of the registration of the above-described automobile under any name prior to August 2, 1937. Further, that the application for registration filed by ESTHER CHAMBERS has been destroyed and that accordingly there is no record in that Department to reflect previous ownership or registration of the above-described Ford automobile.

Second. The registration on January 18, 1938 of the above-described Ford automobile to FRED C. ROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, under Maryland Title TB-477283.

Third. The registration on December 1, 1937, of a 1937 Ford fordor sedan, motor #18-4095821, under Maryland Title #B-457146 to ESTHER CHAMBERS, whose address appears on such records as 2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. These records reflect that this 1937 Ford sedan was purchased by ESTHER CHAMBERS from the SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, Randallstown, Maryland, for $800, and that this vehicle is currently registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS at Bixler's Church Road, RFD 2, Westminster, Maryland.

Kisseloff-8400

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JMK:CHF
NY 65-14920

SAMUEL ~~A.~~ SCHMIDT, Owner
or
D. LLOYD STOKER, Office Manager
of the
Schmidt Motor Company
Randallstown, Maryland

Either of these gentlemen will, on subpoena duces tecum, produce books and records reflecting in full the sale of a 1937 Ford automobile to ESTHER CHAMBERS on Tuesday, November 23, 1937. Such records reflect that the purchaser, ESTHER CHAMBERS, wasgiven trade-in credit for a 1934 Ford automibile and the balance of the purchase price, $486.75, was paid by her in cash.

Also books and records to show acquisition of and disposal of "trade-in" 1934 Ford automobile received from ESTHER CHAMBERS as noted above.

(The records reflect that the 1934 Ford automobile was sold by THE SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY on January 15, 1938 to FRED C. ROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland for $275.00.)

Kisseloff-8401

JMK:CHF
NY 65-14920

PROFESSOR HAROLD L. CROSS
Associate Dean
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
116th Street and Broadway
New York, New York

Professor CROSS, on subpoena duces tecum, can produce records of Columbia University which reflect that PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON attended the School of Journalism (now the Graduate School of Journalism) of Columbia University in the Spring term of 1927, and did not complete the course.

He also can produce, on subpoena duces tecum, the journalism record card for PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON which reflects that she passed a test in English and typewriting on January 15, 1927.

Kisseloff-8402

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LWS:CHF
NY 65-14920

Mrs. ANNE TERRY WHITE
334 West 86th Street
New York, New York

Mrs. WHITE, the widow of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, will be expected to testify that for many years she and her family rented various summer homes in New Hampshire. She will testify that, to the best of her recollection, she and her husband spent the summer of 1937 in a cottage called "Marginal Acres" at Hancock, New Hampshire, and this cottage was rented from LAUCHLIN CURRIE, the owner of the cottage at that time.

(It is noted that photographs of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS taken during the 1930's were exhibited to Mrs. WHITE and she stated she did not recognize the photographs of CHAMBERS as a person she had ever seen or met.)

Kisseloff-8403

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JMK:CHF
NY 65-14920

EDITH BOND STEARNS
Hotel Marlton
3 West 8th Street
New York, New York

This witness will be expected to testify that she is the owner of "STEARNS FARM," located near Peterborough, New Hampshire, and was the owner thereof in 1937. She will be expected to testify further that she is also the Director of the Peterborough Players, a dramatic group which stages dramatic productions during the summer season in a barn on the Stearns Farm.

This witness will also be expected to testify that she has no independent recollection of the dates on which the play "She Stoops to Conquer," was staged at the Stearns Farm, although she recalls that this play was put on by the Peterborough Players in her summer theater, and has no records reflecting the dates on which various plays were staged there. She will testify that the schedule of productions staged at her theater has always been published in the Peterborough, New Hampshire "Transcript," and that after examining issues of that publication dated August 5th, 1937, and August 12th, 1937, she can state that the play "She Stoops to Conquer" was staged at her theater from August 10th, 1937 through August 15th, 1937.

(One copy of each of the above-described issues of the Peterborough "Transcript" is in the possession of the New York Division.)

(Refer to allegation of CHAMBERS that ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, and himself were at Peterborough during August, 1937, to see HARRY DEXTER WHITE.)

Kisseloff-8404

CONFIDENTIAL

TGS:DH
NY 65-14920

Secretary of State
or his designated representative
Washington, D. C.

Under subpoena duces tecum will produce leave tabulation card of ALGER HISS indicating latter was on annual leave from July 17, 1937 to August 14, 1937 inclusive. This itemized leave card reflects HISS took twelve days, two hours annual leave in July and eleven days, one hour annual leave in August, both 1937. He will also testify that such leave tabulation card does not reflect the address of ALGER HISS during the above leave period.

(See allegation JAY D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, that together with HISS and wife, he made trip to Peterborough, New Hampshire, August, 1937, to contact HARRY DEXTER WHITE).

Kisseloff-8405

EJC:CHF
NY 65-14920

(A) BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The following persons have been heretofore listed as possible witnesses in this matter:

These data will be of value in the direct examination of witness in order to fully understand how he was brought into the various sitations, either by allegation of another or his own direct statements. These data will make possible an anticipation of the cross examination of the witness, the credibility of the witness, and wherein he may be subject to attack.

Kisseloff-8406

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JJW:KD
NY 65-14920

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.:
George Crosley, Carl Carlson,
Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers,
Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly,
Charles Adams, "Carl", "Karl",
"Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David Breen,
David Bream

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The personal history and background of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as related by him is set forth hereinafter: (U)

I was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1901, as JAY VIVIAN CHAMBERS. My parents were JAY CHAMBERS and LAHA WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. To the best of my knowledge I was born on Diamond Street, in Philadelphia, and the attending physician was a Dr. DUNNING. My father was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but I do not know the exact year. He is now deceased. My mother was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and though I do not know the year of her birth, I believe that she is now about eighty years of age. She is now residing at 228 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York. (U)

My father's parents were JAMES SAMPSON CHAMBERS, born in Philadelphia, and MEDORA ELIZABETH CARPENTER, who was born in either Philadelphia or Boston. (U)

My mother's parents were CHARLES WHITTAKER, born in Scotland, and MARY BLANCHARD, who was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (U)

My own parents had only two children, myself and my brother RICHARD GODFREY CHAMBERS. I am unable to recall the exact date of my brother's birth but I believe that he was approximately two and one-half years younger than I and was probably born in 1904. He was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and the attending physician, I believe, was the same Dr. DUNNING. (U)

Subsequent to my birth, the family continued to live on Diamond Street for an indefinite length of time. Later they returned to New York City where my father was then working on various newspapers, including the "New York World", as a staff artist. I am unable to recall where we first resided upon moving to New York City. My grandfather, JAMES SAMPSON CHAMBERS had been a newspaperman and had more or less steered my father into this field. (U)

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We then lived for approximately three or four years at an unrecalled address in Brooklyn, New York. Following this, we moved to 228 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York, where my mother has resided ever since. All of my grandparents, with the exception of CHARLES WHITTAKER, died during my life span. The latter died shortly before my birth in 1901 of natural causes.

JAMES SAMPSON CHAMBERS died of natural causes in either 1923 or 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. MEDORA ELIZABETH CARPENTER CHAMBERS died in about 1926 at Lynbrook, Long Island, of natural causes. I am unable to recall just where she was living at the time, but do know that it was nearby my own home. MARY BLANCHARD WHITTAKER died in a sanitarium in 1927. This sanitarium was located somewhere on the North Shore of Long Island.

I first attended the Lynbrook Grammar School in Lynbrook, Long Island, and was there for seven years from 1908 to 1915. I was able to skip one year in Grammar School. I recall that Mr. CHARLES VOSBURGH was the Principal of this school.

I next attended the South Side High School, Rockville Centre, Long Island, from 1915 to 1919. I know that I was graduated from this school, but I do not recall whether or not I actually received a diploma in view of a certain incident which occurred at the time of my graduation. Relative to this incident, I was given the class prophecy to write and wrote one which was rejected by the group of teachers which was to approve the prophecy. I was told to write a second one, which I did. That one was accepted, but when it came time to read the prophecy, I read the first one. I don't recall any of the particular prophecies but I do not feel that they were too bad. I further do not recall that any of my classmates objected upon my reading of this prophecy, but "they might very well have done so". As a result of this incident, my diploma was held up, but I am quite sure that they gave it to me later. The Principal, EDWARD COVERT, called me and my mother to his office relative to this affair, but I can't recall his particular remarks.

The reason I read the first prophecy instead of the accepted one was that I thought the first one to be better.

While in high school, I was associated with the following extracurricular activities: a men's club in Rockville Centre sponsored a basketball league for high school boys and I was a member of the winning team one year. I wrote for the school paper "The Owl". I was not on the staff of the paper but contributed to it probably during my junior and senior years in high school. I recall one contribution was a detective story. As far

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as I can recall, I attended only one high school social which was a masquerade. I recall that I went to this dressed in the garb of the Ku-Klux Klan.

I recall the following persons as high school chums: WALTER SPELLMAN - I believe he is still around Rockville Centre; FRED LYRA, who was a team-mate on my basketball team. He recently inherited some money and is still living around Rockville Centre; CHARLES LOSKAMP - he was the Editor of "The Owl" and probably is still living around Rockville Centre; PHILIP GRUENWALD, who was a great friend of mine during high school days. I think he is still living in Valley Stream, Long Island. We used to play hooky together. Another chum was EDWARD EVERETT EDSTROM. He was quite an athlete in high school and I think he is in politics in Valley Stream.

Relative to my high school teachers, I recall the following: Mrs. GRANCE KING, who is a sister of CHARLES VOSBURGH, Principal of the grammar school. Mrs. KING detested me for the reason that I misbehaved myself in her classes. At that time, she was ardently pro-League of Nations and I was anti-League. My strong views were the result of correspondence which I had with my grandfather CHAMBERS, who was an outstanding political writer for the "Philadelphia Ledger". In his letters, he presented his views on world affairs and commented on the views I expressed in letters to him. Grandfather CHAMBERS was convinced the League of Nations would not work. EDSTROM, GRUENWALD and I held the same views on the League of Nations and used to make life miserable for Mrs. KING in her classes.

I might point out here that my family on both sides have always been rock-rib Republicans from way back and my mother continues as such to this day.

Another teacher whom I recall was Miss EDITH HALFPENNY. She liked me. Miss ELIZABETH LAWSON I also recall as having been neutral in her views toward me.

Another teacher whom I recall was LAURA RICHMOND. She taught me chemistry. I believe that she didn't like me very well because of classroom pranks. These involved the usual pranks which occur in a chemistry laboratory.

I can recall only one other difficulty in which I became involved while in high school. I was once suspended, along with others, for an infraction of the school rules. As I recall the incident, we left the lunch room without authorization one noontime. I used to play hooky frequently. On warm spring days I used to ride through the countryside on my bicycle,

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I recall there was absolutely no drinking when I was in high school. At various times during my high school days I thought I was in love with different girls but nothing of a serious nature developed and I do not recall specifically any of these romances.

My grandfather WHITTAKER was a schoolteacher, a writer, an inventor and a manufacturer. He was, I think, the Superintendent of Schools in Milwaukee at one time. He founded the first magazine in the Northwest. I believe it was called "Whittaker's Journal" or "Almanac". He invented the first hot and cold water faucets. He also invented hat racks for use under theatre seats. At one period he was a brass manufacturer. These activities centered mostly in Milwaukee and Chicago. He made and lost a fortune. About the time my mother came of age, they lost their money. She had to go to work. She went on the stage with a stock company and traveled all over the country. She came to New York sometime in the 1890's. Her family was then extremely poor. My grandparents opened a small restaurant. My mother waited on tables. There she met my father.

My grandfather WHITTAKER had been teaching French in the New York schools. At that point, he began to develop cancer of the throat. He was accused falsely of drinking because of the harshness of his voice and I believe he either was fired or resigned on account of this false accusation. He died soon after of cancer.

My Grandfather CHAMBERS' father died when he was about twelve. Some of the children went to live with relatives. He went to work as a printer's devil, according to the family legend, when he was about twelve or thirteen. He helped support his mother and two sisters. Through that print-shop experience, he worked himself up without any further schooling to be one of the outstanding political reporters on the "Philadelphia Ledger". There was a write-up two or three years ago in one of the Philadelphia papers on him. My Grandfather CHAMBERS drank quite hard. He married MEDORA CARPENTER, a very shallow, cranky woman, as I remember her. She couldn't stand drinking. My Grandfather was a terrific lady's man and she knew it. They had several children who died at birth. Only two survived -- my father and his sister, HELEN. When my grandfather was drinking he was hard to handle. You could hear him coming at a distance and the sound of his voice was enough to frighten children. He terrified my father to a point where he was very much under the thumb of his mother. He became very quiet, shy and introspective. He went to Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, to study art and that further alienated him from his father. After he finished Drexel, my grandfather got him a job on one of the New York newspapers and at one time he was a staff artist for several. Then he married my mother, and according to my mother's story, my grandmother did as much as possible to wreck the marriage. So my earliest recollections are of my

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mother pacing up and down the rooms in Lynbrook carrying on imaginary and dramatic conversations with my father. There was an air of tenseness over the house. About 1908, my mother and father separated. He went to live in New York City and we stayed in Lynbrook -- my mother and the two children. My father gave us, I think, $8.00 a week to live on. To eke that out my mother raised chickens, baked cakes and grew vegetables. I developed a small route in the town selling these things.

My parents were the intellectuals of that period; that is, were aware of the new ideas and read the latest books. I was brought up in an atmosphere of no religion at all. I was quite young when I asked my mother if God made the world. She said, "You are just picking up ideas from people". The world was formed, she said, by gases which solidified. Her attitude, impressed upon me, was that intelligent people just don't discuss religion. I recall that my brother and I did, however, go to an Episcopal Church Sunday School for a couple of weeks. The Pastor of this church was the Reverend PETER CLAUD CREVLING. It is my recollection that one of the children in the Sunday School was taken with whooping cough and my brother and I were blamed for giving it to him. We discontinued going to the Sunday School.

I would like to note here that the community of Lynbrook during this time was very small, consisting of not more than two hundred families. It was a country town. My family was regarded by the community as "peculiar". I recall that we were called the "French family", that being apparently the most radical term that they could think of.

Every summer my Grandfather CHAMBERS would arrive in Lynbrook for his vacation. This consisted of taking me and my brother with him on a tour of saloons. This used to put my mother in a frightful state of mind. About three years after my parents separated, my father came back home, but he was in disgrace. The first night he went away nothing had been said to us children. My mother said he wasn't coming back anymore when I asked. This gave me a feeling of sickness which I can still feel. My mother never attacked my father to us children, but she was able to convey to us that we shouldn't like him. During the years he stayed away, I turned against him. I couldn't stand the way he made her suffer.

When he came back, he lived entirely in his own room. When he came in the evening, I used to carry up a tray of supper to him. He often made efforts to conciliate me but I resented them. On Sundays, he had all his meals in his room. I don't think he ever came into the lower part of the house. That condition lasted until the time my brother killed himself. During a great many of these years, I scarcely spoke to him at all.

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The house was full of books. I read consistently from the time I was eight until today. I used to go off for long rambles by myself through the woods and became very much interested in nature. I can recall getting up about 5:00 o'clock in the morning and being gone for half a day. Strangely enough, the relationship with my brother was not a very conscious one. We were extremely fond of one another but were not very much aware of that and did not show it.

During this period, I guess when I was in high school, quite by chance I met a very remarkable woman who lived in Lynbrook. Her name was DOROTHEA MAUDE MONTELLEN. Her mother was a Russian and her father was a German. Her father had been the orchestra leader at the Court of Hanover. He lost this position and as a result the family became poor. She and her sister went abroad to make their own way. She came to the United States and taught music and became tutor for NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT. She had the mind of a highly cultured European. Everything Europe stood for in culture, she was aware of. She spoke Italian and French fluently.

Mrs. ELLEN was the dominant force in the early years of my adolescence. I had already begun to teach myself German. She taught me German and French and used to talk German with me. She gave me my first understanding of music but most important she was a European and made me aware of the old European tradition of culture as a continuing process. At a later stage when I was exposed to European influences such as Marx, Lenin, Tolstoy, etc., I was prepared for them. In the early stage our relationship was cemented in a peculiar way. I think it was the beginning of a ctive political interest on my part. It took the form of intense sympathy for the Irish nationalism. This partly came out of family background which I carried to a new pitch. I was very much excited by the Easter Week Rebellion. I became moderately anti-British as a result. Mrs. ELLEN was also anti-British. We met on this common ground.

I met her in the Lynbrook High School Auditorium at some kind of lecture or gathering of that kind. We began talking. She was a very isolated person in that community too. She was also unhappily married.

I would like to state here that my friendship with Mrs. ELLEN was not an "affair" and there was no scandal. She was a very religious woman. She was an ardent Christian Scientist and tried to convert me without success.

Her husband was CLARENCE ELLEN, who operated a business in New York City. He rented big office buildings, one of which I recall was Aeolian Hall. Earlier he was the owner of a business for manufacturing iron chains. Mr. ELLEN still lives and resides at Freeport, Long Island. His office, I believe, is located in the Salmon Tower Building, which is located at 42nd

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Street near Fifth Avenue. Mrs. ELLEN is now dead. I believe Mr. ELLEN remarried after her death.

My association with Mrs. ELLEN covered a period from 1915 until 1938. However, I saw little of her during the period in which I was connected with the Communist Party and the underground apparatus. She was hostile to Communism. After I broke from the apparatus, she came to visit me on one occasion. I believe that in Douglaston, Long Island, to which place Mr. and Mrs. ELLEN moved from Lynbrook, she was prominent in the community.

During my high school period, I went through my first religious experience. This existed entirely in the mind and I gave no outward display. I found that this personal religion wasn't for me. I was unable to bridge the gap.

I also had during this period no answer to the question of what I was going to do after high school. I was unable to go to my father for consultation. However, there was pressure from him to make a decision. When I was graduated from high school, my father wanted me to go to work. My mother wanted me to go to college. I did not want to go to college. About this time, I made the friendship of ANTHONY MULLER. His father was a grim old Prussian. His mother was French ~~or Aleutian~~. Their home was literally split over the war. His father and he were feuding. He wanted to run away to join the United States Army and I helped him to do that. I would like to note here that my assistance to him did not involve getting myself into any difficulty. When MULLER came back from the war, he was unsettled and so was I, having by that time graduated from high school. We cooked it up to run away from home so we went to Baltimore. We got there on Saturday night and took a room in a "flea-bag hotel" near the Calvert Station. On Sunday, we roamed around the city. Monday, we went to an office on Utah Street where day laborers were being hired to work in Washington. They were hiring for the Engel and Agvenor Construction Company. They hired ANTHONY right away but turned me down. They looked at my hands and commented that they were the wrong kind. The fellows who had been hired were lined up to get passes on the railroad to Washington. Some of them pulled me into the line. They made me take off my jacket and roll up my sleeves. I then walked past the man handing out tickets and he gave me one. I went to Washington and they put me to work at once.

This was in connection with the job of laying streetcar tracks on New York Avenue in that city. My work consisted of chipping stone with a cold chisel. The construction company leased a couple of hotels and some of the men slept there and some slept in barracks some distance away. It is my recollection that I used the name of CHARLES ADAMS on this job.

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This was my introduction to the proletariat. When they pulled me into the line I felt "these are very decent people". It was an international mob, many of whom spoke a foreign language.

I would place the time of my going to Washington in the summer or fall of 1919. I worked there three or four months. I know that the Armistice of November, 1918, found me still in high school and I believe I was graduated in June, 1919.

ANTHONY MULLER also worked on this job. To the best of my recollection I had no trouble in Washington and on the contrary I had very little outside activities with the result that I saved everything I made. As a consequence, when this job folded in about September of 1919, I had quite a little stake saved.

During the time that I was working in Washington I wrote my mother fairly regularly, but I never told her exactly what I was doing or where I was located in Washington. I subsequently learned from my mother that through grandfather CHAMBERS the family had tried to get the Washington Police to track me down. However, the police either didn't bother or they were not successful in locating me.

I might state here that I now recall that the hotel in which I lived in Washington was operated by a Mr. BENEDICT. During my stay in Washington, I worked and lived under the name of CHARLES ADAMS.

When this job in Washington was completed, TONY and I travelled to New Orleans, Louisiana, by train. In general, we were headed for Mexico. Upon arriving in New Orleans, we first rented a room in a hotel located not far from the Southern Railroad Station. During the course of the next several days we discovered that it was very hard to secure work in New Orleans. I recall that there was some kind of a depression at the time. After several days we left this first lodging and found a cheaper room at 821 Bienville Street. This was in the old French quarter. The building in which the room was located was owned and operated by a Mrs. NICHOLAS, who was the Irish wife of a Greek peanut vendor. This woman was intoxicated every time I saw her.

I recall that the sister of Mrs. NICHOLAS also lived in this house and that she was dying of consumption. There was also another couple living there, the man being an individual named SAM MONTI and the woman was known as "ONE-EYED ANNIE". The latter was a prostitute and SAM used to procure for her. A great friend of SAM MONTI'S also lived here and his name was LOUIS CASHOO (ph.). All of these people were poor, peniless and in the lower depths.

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I tried for some time to get a job but was unsuccessful. I then decided to live on a loaf of bread a day, eating the first half during the early part of the day, and the remainder for my supper. I naturally became weak after a time, but I was never hospitalized. To the best of my recollection I did this for a couple of months. One evening I was lying there, feeling incapable of moving, when LOUIS CASHOO came into the room and took a good look at me and went out again. I found he had left fifty cents on the table. This gave me quite a feeling on the decency of poor people. LOUIS wasn't working either at that time.

During this time TONY MULLER continued to reside with me and also was unemployed. However, TONY got around more than I and had made friends among some veterans. At that point I hooked my clothes and bought myself some old Army clothing.

I was trying to ship out of New Orleans on a boat, but I discovered something I knew nothing about at that time; the union port. I have forgotten what the hitch was. Maybe it was because of my age. I couldn't get in the union. So I proposed to an old fellow who lived downstairs that he pose as my father and in that way I could get my papers. He stated, however, that he was an ex-Secret Service man and everyone knew him around there. So he turned me down. I then proposed to Mrs. MICHOLAS to do the same. She agreed. When Mrs. NICHOLAS and I went to the Port Authority, or whatever office it was necessary to go to, Mrs. NICHOLAS, as usual, was drunk. She got all the data balled up, and besides that I did not look like her son. So I never got any papers.

SAM MONTI had been a ship worker and suggested we look for work at the shipyard. We TONY and I, went there and found a long line waiting for the same thing. So that ended that. TONY then decided to join the Marines. I wrote home and gave them my address and they sent me money to come home. My grandfather (CHAMBERS) wired me right away. I gave some of this money to TONY and bought a ticket home.

It is my recollection that TONY enlisted in the Marines in New Orleans probably in November, 1919. I do not know TONY'S present whereabouts, nor if his family still resides in Lynbrook. I have not seen him in years. I believe that I used the name of CHARLES ADAMS in New Orleans.

On my return home my mother and father reached a compromise relative to my future. I was to attend college, but was to work until the 1920 college opening. At this time my father decided to take me into his office as a filing clerk. This was FRANK SEAMAN AND COMPANY, an advertising firm, 33rd Street and 4th Avenue, New York City. This firm is now out of business, I understand. He was worried if he introduced me as his son

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into the firm people would think he was favoring me. My father was head of the Art Department. He introduced me as CHARLES WHITTAKER. I worked there probably from the end of 1919 until August of 1920 and did very well for myself. I got several raises. The secret of my identity leaked out after a while, and I think by the time I left it was pretty well known that I was JAY CHAMBERS' son.

The plan was that I was to enter Columbia. But at FRANK SEAMAN'S, I met a young copywriter named HOWARD FILLEBROWN and he took a friendly interest in me. He was a Williams' man. He urged me to go to Williams. He had probably known that I was CHAMBERS' son. My mother was enthusiastic for Williams. She had always been against Columbia because of the number of Jews and because it was such a big place. Sometime in the Fall, I went up to Willaims and took a pre-entrance examination in advanced German. There weren't many people on the campus at that time, but I felt very uneasy about the place. But I was admitted and eventually my furniture was shipped to Williams. In September, 1920, I went up to matriculate. At that time there were a lot of people on the campus. I looked the place over carefully and decided Williams was not for me. I was sure my parents could not stand the expenses. The prices in the restaurant, for example, were out of my reach. So I made a decision the first day and took the night train for New York. I went to Columbia before I went home and matriculated there. At Columbia I also had a couple of deficiencies but they permitted me to enter if I passed an intelligence test, which I did.

I was admitted and assigned MARK VAN DOREN as Faculty Advisor.

I would like to note here that I was at college much against my will. It seemed to me the strangest, most unreal place I could imagine. Then too, I myself was a very strange character. I had worked and knocked around which made me feel that these people at the university were unreal. I had no idea as to how to get along in a great mob of people. At this time I was living at home and commuting daily to college.

At that time I was a staunch supporter of Calvin Coolidge, who had just put down the Boston Police Strike. I recall that I was such an admirer of COOLIDGE that I went to a meeting at Madison Square Garden to hear him speak. Just before I arrived the doors were shut due to the large crowd and I couldn't gain entrance. I then climbed a fire-escape and got in in this manner. This probably would have been during the 1920 Presidential campaign. During that period, I wrote several letters to newspapers in support of COOLIDGE.

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At the same time I began to think religiously again in an awkward way. I wrote some religious poetry which I showed to VAN DOREN, who was my English Professor. He said that it was very interesting but that it contained "a pathological fallacy", which I had never heard of until then. This fallacy, according to VAN DOREN, was that "God operates in nature". I think that was the beginning of my intellectual pulverization in college. VAN DOREN at that time was a "liberal rationalist". He had just written a book on the life of DRYDEN and was much under the influence of the seventeenth century English philosophers.

I used to eat my lunch, which I carried, with others in the locker room and gym. Most of these boys were young Jewish intellectuals. Most were socialists and had been "YPSL's". Some were extreme leftists. One of the most extreme was JOHN WALDHORN GASSNER. I recall the following as some of that group:

CHARLES A. WAGNER - now on the City Desk of the New York "Daily Mirror". Now anti-Communist.

LOUIS ZUCKOFSKY - he was and probably still is a poet.

MEYER SHAPIRO

NAT ROSENZWEIG - who later changed his name to ROSEN. He became a Communist or a close fellow-traveller, and was a doctor in the Mental Section of Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

DAVID ZABLADOWSKY

GUY ENDOR - he later became a very successful script writer in Hollywood.

IRVING KAPLAN

From these young zealots I had my first exposure to Marxists ideas. We used to have long and violent arguments in which they tried to convert me to Marxism. I would like to note, however, that all these boys were not socialists to the same degree, for example, CHARLES WAGNER was never violently socialist.

For a long time the ideas of these boys had no success with me, but I was more and more restless at Columbia. I couldn't see the purpose of my being there. I had on the whole very good grades, in fact, I received mostly A grades and I didn't have to work very hard to make them. I began to cut classes and spending most of my time playing handball in

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the gym or working out with the wrestling squad. I was never on the wrestling team, but I recall that GUS PETERSON was the coach at that time. I recall that my particular instructor in wrestling was a member of the team named WOLFE, and he was a southern boy and was a senior at the time.

To the best of my recollection, I did not do too much of anything during my first two years at Columbia. I was convinced now that my mission in life was to be a poet. I also began writing for the school literary publication "Morningside". I remember that I wrote a war story, the exact title of which I have forgotten, but which concerned itself with a fellow who went off to fight the Communists. I also had become a rather successful salesman of the magazine on the campus.

Sometime late in my freshman year or early in my sophmore year I was elected to the Editorial Board of the magazine and at the end of my sophmore year, I was elected its Editor-in-Chief.

Through my literary efforts I met a number of other students including the following:

MORTIMER ADLER - he is now at the University of Chicago. He and IRVING KAPLAN were pretty close friends.

C. STANLEY HART - he was also on the "Morningside" and later became an instructor in the Fine Arts Department at Columbia. He may be still there.

HENRY ROSENTHAL - he is now the Rabbi at the YMHA located on Lexington Avenue in New York City. I also met ROSENTHAL'S great friend, LIONEL TRILLING, who is now an English Professor at Columbia.

ROBIN MONTAGUE - he was the son of a Philosophy Professor at Columbia who was a materialist (as against an idealist) and was Columbia's "Pink". ROBIN MONTAGUE and I were good friends until he killed himself sometime in the 1920s. I do not know if he ever graduated from Columbia, but consider it probable that he had left college.

Among others that I knew at Columbia were the following:

JOHN CAHILL - former United States Attorney, Southern District of New York.

FRANK HOGAN - now District Attorney in New York City.

HERBERT SOLOW - now one of the editors of "Fortune".

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HENDERSON - now head of the Canners Union, CIO. He later became a Communist and probably still is. He was not a Communist at Columbia.

ROLAND KAPP - he is mentioned elsewhere in connection with my underground activities though he was not a part thereof.

ROBINSON MORTON - like KAPP he is also mentioned elsewhere. He is with "Life" magazine, Advertising Department, in Detroit, Michigan.

LANGSTON HUGHES - he was a negro and later became a Communist, and I knew him during the time I was in the Party. I was not too well acquainted with him at Columbia.

JACK RUSH - originally named RUSSIANOFF. His father was a dentist in Brooklyn, who was, I think, Treasurer of the Jewish Daily "Forward". JACK RUSH was the brother of HOLLY RUSH, who is the wife of MR. CLIFTON FADIMAN.

TED HECHT - I knew him very well and I believe that he is now in the Newark school system. I think that his son is employed at "Time" magazine.

CLIFTON FADIMAN - I also met him at this time.

ELLIOTT BELL - I knew him very slightly. He is New York State Banking Commissioner.

JOSEPH McGOLDRICK - I knew him slightly. He was the Comptroller during the LaGuardia Administration. I do not know if he would remember me.

I knew scores of people at Columbia, but I am unable to recall any additional names right now. I do not think that I had any enemies in Columbia other than those individuals who later became Communists and thus would now be my enemy.

There are three people whom I have saved to the end who became close friends. HENRY BANG is the first of these. During freshman hazing they painted our faces and I was trying to wash the stuff off. HENRY BANG gave me some hypo and in the course of our conversation I discovered he lived about a half mile away from me. We commuted and spent most of our free time together after this incident. HENRY is now or was when I last knew working for Bell Telephone as an installer of automatic dialing systems. I haven't seen him in the last fifteen years, but I believe he is still in New York.

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BANG introduced me to ALVIN BARBOUR, who was a Minister's son. He came from Katonah, New York. Through them I met another Methodist Minister's son named EDWARD LEWIS, with whom I later roomed in Hartley Hall. ALVIN BARBOUR when I last knew of him was connected with a geneological firm in New York City. I have passed him on the street a few times.

EDWARD LEWIS was a cripple. His father was Minister of the Methodist Church in Baldwin, Long Island, about four miles from Lynbrook, and I spent a great deal of time with him at his home. I became practically a member of that family. He worked very hard to convert me to Methodism and I used to attend that church. I did not find Methodism a very satisfying experience. EDWARD LEWIS had a brother named MORGAN, who was in the Navy during World War I. MORGAN and I were pretty good friends. When he came back from the war his father got him a job in one of the banks in Baltimore. Some time after, MORGAN disappeared and the family claimed they never knew where he went. It is my hunch that he may have embezzled some of the bank's funds. There never was any publicity about this.

The LEWISES had a summer place at Lordship, Connecticut, which is near Bridgeport, and I spent part of one summer there. This would have been in 1922. From there I started on a bicycle trip with another Columbia boy named JOHN BAGLEY. I have no idea what has become of him. He was from New York City, the son of a widow. We went up through the Berkshires and crossed over the mountains near Lebanon. I recall we slept on the mountain one night. We went to Albany and we met ALVIN BARBOUR, who was working on the Hudson River Night Line during the summer vacation. BARBOUR introduced us to that section of Albany known as the "GUT", which is around Division Street. BAGLEY and I spent the better part of one night in a house of prostitution. We bicycled back to New York. This trip took the better part of a week. I last met EDWARD LEWIS in Washington, probably about 1936. I don't remember where I met him, but he was teaching mathematics at Howard University and was living on 17th Street in a basement room. We spent the evening chatting and I have not seen him since. I do not know the present whereabouts of MORGAN LEWIS.

Upon my return to Columbia at the beginning of my sophmore year, I thought I would like to live on the campus instead of commuting. I do not recall that there was any objections to this from my family. I roomed with EDWARD LEWIS in Hartley Hall and I believe I moved in with him some time in the latter part of 1921 or early 1922.

As I have previously mentioned, I was elected Editor-in-Chief of the "Morningside" at the end of my sophmore year. Upon my return to school in the fall of 1922, we set to work to get out the first edition of the magazine.

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At this time I fell under the intellectual influence of STANLEY HART. He was a Trenton, New Jersey boy and was a great friend of the modernist composer, ANTHIL. HART thought we should have more cynicism and get away from more lyrical characters in the magazine, so we got out the so-called "Profanist Issue" of the "Morningside". To this issue I contributed under the name of JOHN KELLY, a short blasphemous thing called "Play For Puppets", and two poems under the signature of MALVERN HILL. These poems were "horseplay" and were in themselves a satire on modern poetry. There was also in that issue a short story by a fellow named PAUL McPHARLAN. I did not know when we published it, but found out later, that that story had strong homosexual implications, or at least some such implications. I think STANLEY HARD had a poem in there and probably CHARLIE WAGNER also contributed something. As the editor of the magazine, I, of course, had read the McPHARIAN story, but it did not mean anything to me at that time.

That issue of the magazine sold out in about two hours. Professor JOHN ERSKINE had general supervision over the "Morningside" and he immediately raised a cry that I in particular, and in general no one else, had cleared the issue. The New York papers got hold of that magazine and gave it "full treatment". The principal objection from the college authorities and the newspapers was to the blasphemous piece which I had written; also, everyone was puzzled by the ambiguous poetry appearing therein, which could mean anything to anyone, depending on what was in his mind. The "Play For Puppets", which I wrote, was on the story of the resurrection of Christ. It was chiefly a conversation between two Centurians who were guarding the tomb of Christ and who would rather have been at home on their weekend.

As soon as this got into the papers, it caused a little earthquake at Columbia and Professor ODELL, who was in the English Department, is said to have talked to Dean HANKES urging that I be expelled. Instead I was called before a student board, of which the only member I recall was COREY FORD, who later became a prominent writer. I believe the decision of the board was that I should resign as editor of the publication.

This uproar took me by surprise. I had no expectation that this thing was going to happen, so I became very much demoralized and started to cut classes on a big scale. While I was in that mood, a classmate named BERT LUTTON said he knew what was the matter with me and what to do. He brought a bottle of whiskey around to my room in Hartley Hall and for the first time I had a few drinks. As frequently happens when a person gets drunk for the first time, I tore the place apart. For a while thereafter I kept up drinking. By this I don't mean that I was never sober, however, I did get drunk frequently. I would like to state however, that none of my drinking escapades received any publicity, nor did they lead to arrest or other public disclosure.

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At that time I came to the conclusion that I wasn't learning anything at Columbia anyway. I filled up my room with books and began to read all day instead of attending classes. Apparently in January, 1923, I dropped out of Columbia. I just stopped going to classes. I did not leave the campus, however. I think that my room was taken away from me sometime during this period, presumably I had paid my room rent through the end of the semester and when the semester ended I continued to sleep in another dormitory on the campus. I used to sleep on the floor, occasionally in MEYER SHAPIRO'S room. I also recall having slept on the floor in JACK RUSH'S and ROLAND KAPPS rooms. I probably also slept in CHARLIE WAGNER'S room occasionally. It was at this time that I met SENDER GARLIN. GARLIN was from someplace outside of New York. I met him in MEYER SHAPIRO'S room and learned that he was connected with the Russian-American Relief.

During this period my particular friend was LEWIS ZUKOFSKY. He was and is a poet. He lived on the East Side of New York, probably on Chrystie Street. He did not live on the campus. He encouraged me to write poetry. I greatly admired things that he wrote. Also at this period I spent a great deal of time wandering over the Palisades and the River Road with CHARLIE WAGNER and ROBIN MONTAGUE (now deceased). While I was wandering around the Palisades, I got a liking for that section. It was this fondness that attracted me to that section when I rented the "Castle" some years later.

I met a fellow named "RED" HILL during this period, who had been expelled from Wesleyan. His father was a Methodist Minister. "RED" and I used to do a good deal of drinking together. He later became quite a successful newspaperman on the "Herald Tribune", HILL and ED PENDRAY later lived in the house at Avenue B and 11th Street in which my wife and GRACE LUMPKIN lived.

During this period I became very friendly with MEYER SHAPIRO. I had known him from my freshman year but we had not become very close friends. I also used to spend a lot of time in ALVIN BARBOUR'S room. MEYER was, and is, a painter and is now a professor of fine arts at Columbia. He started me painting. I never did very much with it but I used to work at it. He also gave me my first understanding of modern art. Although my father was an artist, we had never discussed art.

As a result of this interest in art, MEYER and I decided to spend the summer of 1923 in Europe. We planned to work our way across and back. While we were discussing this, another boy entered the picture, HENRY ZELINSKY. He was a friend of ZUKOFSKY and was a student at CCNY. ZUKOFSKY used to bring him around Columbia. He, too, wanted to go to Europe and the three of us decided we would go.

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We tried to get jobs on various boats. ZELINSKY and MEYER SHAPIRO got jobs in the galley on a Dutch line ship but I was unable to get a position. My father had bought me a couple of Liberty Bonds during the first World War and I asked him if I could cash them for my passage. Very much to my surprise he readily agreed. My mother, on the other hand, very much opposed my going to Europe. SHAPIRO and ZELINSKY sailed first on one of the Dutch ships. This would have been in the early summer of 1923. I was to meet them through the American Express in Berlin. Shortly after I sailed on the Seidlitz, a North German Lloyd ship. SHAPIRO and ZELINSKY had seaman's passes and when they got to Holland, they discovered these passes were no longer good for travel outside of Holland. This subsequently caused us considerable difficulty in traveling about Europe that Summer.

ZELINSKY and SHAPIRO entered Germany illegally and, although they were stopped by the police once, they got into no serious difficulty. They got a room with one Frau HAUPT in Berlin, who at that time was having an affair with a German Police Officer. Because of that she was lenient with her two guests. They did not have to register with the police immediately.

I landed at Bremen and proceeded to Berlin and contacted them through the American Express. When I met them I found they were in touch with another Columbia student who had arrived, DAVID ZABLODOWSKY. We had very little contact with ZABLODOWSKY, however. The three of us lived in the HAUPT house for about a month. After about a month, it was absolutely necessary for Frau HAUPT to have us registered with the police and, because SHAPIRO and ZELINSKY had no valid passports, this was impossible. Therefore, we went to the American Embassy to see what countries we could enter with seamen's passports. We found that the only country we could enter was Belgium. We had some difficulties to overcome in leaving Germany, none of which had serious results. We proceeded by train to Brussels.

We obtained a room in a cheap hotel. Through the American Student Exchange at the University of Brussels, we were directed to an apartment on a street near the Department of Agriculture in Brussels. SHAPIRO painted a great deal and we made sightseeing trips to Antwerp and Leige. I made a trip to Paris by myself, I was there about a week. Most of my time was spent roaming about the city looking it over. Then I returned to Brussels. Presently ZELINSKY and SHAPIRO returned on the Dutch Line and I returned to the United States on the Belganland, a ship of the Red Star Lines, from Antwerp. I arrived in New York in the fall of 1923.

A short time after my return to the United States, CHARLIE WAGNER told me of a job in the New York Public Library. He had been thinking of taking the job but had turned it down. The job was taking care of the Newspaper Room at night from about 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. I liked that very much

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because it gave me an income and free days in which to write. I could read and study there. At that time I decided I would have another go at college. I decided I was going to pay my own way, or most of it. My mother was at me to complete my college course so I saved money and must have entered Columbia again in the Fall of 1924. During most of that time I lived at home, but for sometime during this period I shared a room with HENRY BANG on 144th or 145th Street. He had lived there for sometime and had asked me at one point if I would share it and cut his rental. I think there was a fire in the room one day or night when we were away, and that's why we were forced to leave that room. I believe we moved to another room for a short time and then I left. I probably roomed with BANG about two or three months all together.

BANG lived near the village of East Rockaway on Long Island. In the years when I first knew him at Columbia we used to spend our weekends boating and swimming out there. He did not finish Columbia. He left before I did, probably in the beginning of his sophmore year and went to work for the telephone company. After he did that he bought a canoe. We then spent all our spare time in that canoe. At that time what is now Atlantic Beach was undeveloped. We used to paddle from East Rockaway to Atlantic Beach. We had a squad tent which we set up in one of the hollows between the dunes and at least during one of my summer vacations, probably the summer after I returned from Europe, I spent most of the time there by myself. It was in that tent that I made my extensive study of Fabian Socialism. On weekends BANG and others would come out.

I would like to note that I cannot recall specifically what I did during the summer of 1921. In this connection, however, I probably spent much of the Summer camping on Long Island, as referred to heretofor. Beginning about that year and continuing up through 1931, I recall that I spent much of my time during the Summers camping.

In the summer of 1924, I hitchhiked to Seattle and back. I am sure of this date because I know it was after I joined the Communist Party, which I have placed as January, 1924. I think I probably took a month or six weeks' vacation from the library. I made this trip alone and returned alone. In Seattle, I stayed for four or five days with ROBINSON MORTON, whose home was there. I did not look for work. I took this trip to see the country. While I was in Seattle, I joined the IWW. I had hitched out there with a man and his wife from someplace in the Dakotas. The man was a member of the IWW and he gave me instructions on how to jump freight trains. In those days each train was ruled by an IWW man and there was a distinct advantage in having an IWW card. I never did anything for the IWW. I think I never visited the Hall in Seattle more than twice and never visited

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any other IWW Hall. I was not arrested and did not encouter any other trouble on this trip.

On the way out to Seattle, I wrote some poetry and one or two of these poems were published in "The Nation". They would probably have appeared sometime in 1924 or 1925, after I returned to New York. These poems were probably published through the agency of MARK VAN DOREN. One of these poems was about "cottonwood trees" and the other about "eating watermelons".

When I returned to New York, I went back to work for the New York Public Library, I presume. In this connection I now recall that I was hired by a Mr. FOX, whose first name I believe was LEWIS. He was in charge of the Newspaper Section of the Library. At this time I began to "fool around" with a girl named GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, the wife of KENNETH HUTCHINSON, who the last I heard was an editor of "The Nation". GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON'S maiden name was ZIMMERMAN. At this time the HUTCHINSONS were living under the Russian Bear Restaurant on Second Avenue. HUTCHINSON became aware of my affair with his wife and was disturbed. He and I took a long bus ride one evening, at which time he asked me to lay off his wife, which I did. However, she wouldn't lay off me. She used to come up to the library at night and hang around my desk until I finally got rough and told her it was over. This lasted for some months. She later became a Communist, and having separated from HUTCHINSON in about 1925, she rented a very small house in Whitestone, Long Island. She was working then on the Encyclopedia Britannica. One night, she either came to the library or I met her by chance, and she suggested that I go to her home with her. Thereafter, I moved in with her in this Whitestone house. I lived there with her for about a year. I think she subsequently married a Negro Communist named NEWTON. This house, a very small one, had one room upstairs, one room downstairs, and a kitchen in the rear of the lower floor. I am unable to recall the exact location.

At this time there was a Communist cell in the New York Public Library. It was headed by a Mrs. ABRAMS. She was a Czech, as was her husband. Both were Communist Party members. The cell contained about five or six people, one of whom was a fellow named WEISSMAN. WEISSMAN'S Party name was BRACKETT. He was, for a time at least, Treasurer of the Newspaper Guild Unit of the "New York Times" about 1940. There were two Communists who visited the library and who had special privileges, private desks, and special help. They were looked after by Mrs. ABRAMS. These two Communists were ANNA ROCHESTER and GRACE HUTCHINS. These women were not employed by the Library. They were doing research work, presumably for the Communist Party. This cell was an underground unit, of course, and meetings were held at Mrs. ABRAMS' house. I cannot now recall where she lived. It was there that I met her husband.

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The Party presently attached some organizers to this cell and one of these organizers used to hold meetings in front of the library at noontime. That organizer was DALE ZEISMAN, alias JACK HARDY. The chief function of that Communist Party cell was to distribute leaflets in the library.

While I was in the library, a little dark man used to come to my desk who always asked for Hungarian newspapers from Budapest. He spoke excellent German. At this time I was a member of SCOTT NEARING'S group. This group was studying the "law of social revolutions". My project was the Hungarian Revolution of 1918, so I began to talk to this fellow about that revolution. One night he told me he had been in the Hungarian Revolutionary Government and if I would come to his room after work, he would tell me the whole story of it. He was an extremely intelligent man and had a quiet authority in his manner which impressed me very much. I did go to his room on one occasion. It was in some old house in the vicinity of Penn Station in Manhattan, between 8th and 9th Avenues, around 30th Street. There was no heat in the room and the only furniture was a couple of chairs, a table and a bed. He told me of the revolution and that he was the Western European Representative of the Comintern. This man never told me his name, but I have an idea it was BELA SZANTIL. SZANTIL was the Assistant Commisar for war in the Revolutionary Government. He impressed me as the ideal Bolshevik. He lived in complete poverty. I never saw him again.

After my brother graduated from South Side High School, which was probably in 1923, he went to Colgate University. He was a completely different character from me. He was a gentle, merry and athletic boy. He was a talented carpenter when he was young. When he went to Colgate University, everyone expected that he would have a bright college career. The first thing that happened to him apparently was that he did not make a fraternity. When he came home on his first vacation, I discovered that he was drinking and that he had suddenly developed an interest in reading and an admiration for the "French Rationalists". He had become an athiest and was a complete skeptic in every field. He was also a devout Darwinian. I was still strongly influenced by TOLSTOY at that time, which shows that I was not a devout MARXIST, and I tried to interest my brother in TOLSTOY and MARX. However, he was just as skeptical about them as about anyone else.

My brother disappeared from Colgate for a couple of weeks and no one knew where he was. Shortly after that he left the college and came home.

When I became a Communist, I completely broke away from the dominating influence of my mother and became more sympathetic to my father. Until then I had been her favorite son. While I was working at Seamons,

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I used to ride to and from work with my father and I made the discovery that he was a very human creature and became as fond of him as he would let me. When my brother came back from college, my mother transferred all her affections to him and had a powerful influence on him.

After his return from college, my brother began to drink more and more heavily. This was during prohibition and it got so that he was drunk most of the time. He used to travel with a crowd of good-for-nothing town boys and they would drive around from one speakeasy to another. At last my mother asked me if I would go with him and keep watch over him.

In the rear of my mother's house, my brother had build a little house, which was intended for a tool shed. He had piped gas into it and had also built a small fireplace therein. One night he did not meet me at the train as he usually did before an evening's carousing, and that worried me. On some hunch, I looked into the little house and found him with the gas on, unconscious. I carried him into the big house and brought him back to consciousness. He cursed me for bringing him back to life.

At the same time he frequently urged me to commit suicide with him. His theme was that the whole history of our family showed that we were unfitted for the world and that we ought to be smart enough to get out of it. I could not go along with him on this.

This situation was complicated by another. My mother's mother lived on a small pension. My grandfather was a Civil War Veteran. This gave her a small income. Probably around 1920, she came to live in New York, but I never know much about her personal life, except that after my grandfather's death, she had been engaged to marry the President of the Erie Railroad. The marriage had not come off and she was very much discouraged. I used to hear her telling my mother that this man was persecuting her, to which I did not pay very much attention. She was a very striking and intelligent woman. She spoke French as well as English.

One evening when I came home from college, my mother said that the Jersey City Police had communicated through the Lynbrook Police that my grandmother had been picked up by the Jersey City Police and had been put in an insane ward in a hospital in Jersey City. We went over right away and found my grandmother in a ward with other insane women. We found her quiet and calm. I think she had been picked up extra-legally because there was no difficulty in getting her out.

I learned that she had been living at the YWCA in Jersey City. In the middle of the night she ran out to the street in her nightgown crying that "those old Jews" had drilled a hole in her ceiling and had started to pump gas into her room.

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In that period I used to wander a great deal at night, brooding on my family, which seemed to represent in miniature the whole crisis of the middle class. One night around midnight, I suddenly came upon my grandmother stadding alone at a trolley stop. I thought she was living in New York. She did not show any surprise at seeing me. She said something about someone calling to her and asked me if I couldn't hear the voice. I urged her to go home but presently she took a trolley to Brooklyn and it was a short time after that that she was picked up in Jersey City.

As soon as she moved in with us, she began to tear that already distraught household apart. It was feared that she might kill one of us so it was arranged that I used to sit up at night and watch her. She had delusions that someone was trying to asphyxiate her with gas and was poisoning her food; therefore, she took to cooking in her own room. She kept the door to her room shut and locked and sat in there at night screaming unpleasantries about my father. Frequently I was sent to take knives away from her and to step between her and my father when she threatened him with scissors. At one point she manufactured a so-called "curative" ointment in her room, which she put up and labeled in a container, and used to peddle in the town of Lynbrook. She had a habit of lying in wait for my father on his return from work. When he arrived, she would stare at him and cry, "Oh, that depraved face". I gathered that she was afflicted with paranoia.

This situation lasted for years. I think she died in 1929. About six months before she died, she underwent a very drastic physical change. Her face began to sag and she looked dull. It was obvious that she was getting much worse. My mother called in three doctors with the idea of having her committed. However, they were unable to get anywhere with her. Later, three other doctors were called in. These three found my grandmother wearing a fur coat and three hats. She was committed and died a short time after. The sanatarium to which she was committed is located somewhere on the North Shore of Long Island. I do not know just where. It may have been Kings Park (Sanatarium).

My grandmother CHAMBERS had come to live with us during this period but she left and took a place of her own because the old ladies did not get along at all.

In 1922 or 1923, after the trouble at Columbia, MARK VAN DOREN urged me to go to Russia. He told me at that time that Russia was like Elizabethean England. There were new horizons for young people. In justice to him that did not imply he wanted me to join the Communist Party. I think it was his suggestion that I try to go to Russia with the Quaker Relief Organization. He may have given me instructions on who to contact

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in Philadelphia for this purpose. I recall that I went down to Philadelphia and met the head of the Quaker Relief. There was some talk that either I would go to Russia or with some outfit they had in Mexico City. Their investigation disclosed the Columbia episode and this ended the talk about going to Russia or Mexico.

While there (in Philadelphia) I stayed at my grandfather's house. One night the phone rang and the police said that my grandfather was very ill at an address which I cannot now recall. I went to that house right away and I found my grandfather dead. He was 70 years of age. It had been family gossip that my grandfather had "another woman". It was in the house of this "other woman" that my grandfather died. With the assistance of the City Editor of "The Ledger", with which paper my grandfather had been prominently associated, a story was concocted that he died on route to his own residence and had gone to the nearest house for aid. As a matter of fact, the house in which he died was not on the way to his residence at all. This affair did not get any publicity, to my knowledge.

I have lost all contact with my relatives in Philadelphia since the death of my grandfather. I did have relatives there, how ever. I had an uncle named DAVID FOX, a banker with the Glendenning Company. I haven't seen him since about 1923. I had a cousin named ELIZABETH CLARK. I don't believe I would know her if I saw her, and I don't know her address. There are also various McGONIGLES and SHANTZES. I don't know any of them or where they are. There were also some of my relatives in Cape May, New Jersey. They were children of my grandfather's sister. Their names were SKELLIGER. However, I know nothing of these people.

In about 1925, my brother went from bad to worse. Somewhere in Lynbrook he picked up a girl named DOROTHY MILLER, whom he introduced to me. They were sleeping together, of course. I thought she was a terrible specimen. He insisted he must marry her. In any case my mother bought him a Ford Roadster to keep him busy and out of mischief. At some point there he married her. My parents did not have anything to do with her. They set up housekeeping in Rockville Center on the upper floor of a private home. My brother must have had some kind of a job, but I do not now recall what it was. Both of them were drinking, especially him. Things began to turn out badly for them. Sometime during that period he made a second attempt to commit suicide in the little house behind my mother's home, and I was again able to rescue him. Going back on my story, my brother had taken to sneaking that girl into the little house after dark and my father discovered this and they had a row. My father began to beat up my brother and I then turned on my father. We had a fight in which I beat my father up. It was after this that my brother married the girl.

My brother used to drive to the station to meet me in the evening on my return from New York. He would tell me all his troubles, and it was

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during this period that he proposed the suicide pact.

One night I stayed in New York and upon my arrival in Lynbrook, my brother was not waiting for me. The following day I learned from some unrecalled source, probably my mother, that when I failed to meet my brother the previous evening, he had driven down to a nearby wharf which he frequently visited. From this point he could look in the direction of the place where his wife was staying. He had been drinking as usual and his wife had left him, at this time. He left the wharf, returned to his apartment in Rockville Centre and turned on the gas. I heard the telephone ring the next morning and then a frighful scream from my mother. I knew what had happened. We want over right away. There was an empty whiskey bottle beside the stove. We took the body back home to Lynbrook. Both my parents were prostrated so the funeral arrangements were left to me. I think this was in 1925.

My brother's death stunned me. I used to lie around the house al day physically prostrated. This is the point at which I became a thorough Communist. I felt that any society which could result in the death of a boy like my brother was wrong and I was at war with it. That was the beginning of my fanaticism. That is also the point at which I stopped writing poetry, because I could not put my feelings into words. Occasionally I saw HARRY FREEMAN and SENDER GARLIN, who were then working on the "Daily Worker". Partly to get me out of my mood they urged me to go with them on that paper.

HENRY BANG, with whom I had been in the habit of camping at Long Beach, as he became more and more absorbed in his work at the Telephone Company, began to grow apart from me. HENRY had a younger brother, FRANK BANG. FRANK was known as BUD. HENRY and FRANK always called me CHARLIE. FRANK BANG used to go along with us on those canoe and camping trips. FRANK was about six years younger than I. As HENRY grew away FRANK and I became closer. He was a very sensitive, lonely type. He did not get along very well with his family, but he was devoted to his mother. However, FRANK was very well adjusted in the world and got along all right outside. Sometime after we became friendly, his mother died and he was distressed, much the same as I was over the death of my brother, with the result that he turned completely to me and we became very close friends. Gradually HENRY fell out of the picture altogether and FRANK and I used to camp, canoe, fish and swim together. About that time, Atlantic Beach, which had been our site, began to develop, so we crossed Broad Channel across from Atlantic Beach and began to camp there. Presently other campers began to cluster around us. One of these was a Mrs. MAINLAND and her children. Mrs. MAINLAND was a Socialist. There were other nondoscript characters out there. One of

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the tents was occupied by GRACE LUMPKIN and ESTHER SCHEMITZ, later to become my wife. They kept very much to themselves. GRACE was writing at that time. Other people who visited that place were JACK RUSH, whom I have mentioned above and who married SLIFTON FADIMAN'S sister; MICHAEL INTRACTOR; SENDER GARLIN and his then wife, BERNICE MICHAELSON. I also recall on one afternoon a great big dory with an engine in it came to the pier. The boat was owned by a Negro schoolteacher in New York, whose name was HARRIS. I later knew of HARRIS in connection with the Gay Street apartment used by the espionage apparatus. HARRIS had a girl-friend with him in his dory named IDA EPSTEIN, who was then a Socialist.

During this period the BANG household began to deteriorate. The father married a French woman whom most of the children did not have anything to do with. I think he got mixed up in embezzlement, the facts of which I don't know, and he completely disappeared. I don't think he's ever been heard of since. HENRY was supporting the family and it was decided that FRANK should go to work. I recall that he worked as a plumber's helper for about half a year. He wanted to go to college and he entered CCNY, where he was very unhappy. Then he transferred to N.Y.U., probably in his sophmore year. I helped him to pay his tuition there for one semester. That must have been with the proceeds from one of my translations. I think FRANK stayed at N.Y.U. one year and moved back to CCNY, where he eventually finished. During this period, JACK RUSH introduced us to some friends up in Woodburn, in Sullivan County, New York - three Jewish brothers and their family. They owned a farm. This has since become the well-known summer place CHESTER'S ZUMBARG.

FRANK, JACK RUSH, RUSH'S girl-friend and I used to go up there to spend weekends and sometimes a week. RUSH'S girl-friend, who later became his wife, was a girl whose father was a dancing master in New York. Her name was CORA ANGELINA CELESTINA McDONALD ALBERTIERI. She was a great big bouncing redhead, who later became a Communist and made a trip to Russia, the purpose of which is unknown to me. She made this trip in about 1935 or 1936. She is now separated from RUSH, but they were married when she went to Russia.

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I believe that FRANK BANG now lives in Queens. He came to me at "Time" in 1947 or 1948. I had not seen him for a long time. He said he wanted a job there. Sometime in the Thirties, FRANK had become a Communist. He told me he wasn't a Communist anymore, but I did not take very much stock in that. He said that he had been working with somebody in a partnership selling books. I don't know just what the job was. He was married, had two children, and said he needed a job. I took him to the personnel man at "Time" and after a brief conference, it was decided there was nothing at "Time" for BANG. He called me on the telephone the next day and said what he really needed was money. We had always shared money without any thought about it at all. I told him that I had a family responsiblity and could not go back to that sort of thing. I have not seen nor heard of him since.

I believe that HENRY BANG now lives somewhere in Brooklyn. FRANK BANG may not be a friend to me anymore because of the last episode, and he may still be a Communist.

In the Summer before my brother's death, which would have been in the Summer of 1925, I suppose, I bought a Ford Roadster and FRANK BANG and I traveled out to Montana and back. We were probably gone a little over a month. His family was opposed to the trip. They did not like our relationship. I did not have a driver's license at that time and FRANK drove the car. The plan had been to go to Seattle, but I saw we were going to run out of money so we came back.

Just after my brother's death, I was driving this car with FRANK without a license and I crashed into a car in Lynbrook. Nobody was hurt and we settled for the damages out of court. I was given a suspended sentence for driving without a license.

Upon my return from Europe in the Fall of 1923, I went to work in the Newspaper Room at the New York Public Library. I do not specifically recall the dates of my employment there. However, I have been told that I was first employed on September 28, 1923; that I left in July, 1925; was re-hired in January, 1926 and finally left the library employ in April, 1927. I might state that I agree with the above dates with the exception that I do not believe that I remained with the library the last time up to April, 1927. In my opinion, this last period of employment ceased sometime in 1926 rather than 1927.

During the time I was employed at the Library, they had a custom of removing old books from the Circulation Division and destroying them. Prior to their actually being destroyed, these books were kept in the newspaper stacks. I do not recall definitely, but the library authorities either found some of these books were missing or they suspected that some were

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missing. In any event, they broke open my locker, but found no books there. However, they did find a "heap" of Communist leaflets which had been distributed in the library. I recall that these leaflets were concerning the anti-imperialist league.

On the same night that the above incident occurred, a library detective insisted on going to my mother's house to search for library books. He did not find any such books there. However, he did find a number of books which I had taken from the Reading Library at Columbia University to "read at my leisure." I might say that this was a very common custom at Columbia at the time. I kept the books and "I always intended to return them but just never got around to it."

The following day I was afforded an informal hearing by the library officials and fired on the grounds of stealing books. The books referred to were those taken from Columbia and not any from the New York Public Library.

Also sometime during this period I went to work for MORRIS ZUKOFSKY at his second-hand store, which I believe was located on 4th Avenue near 11th Street. I recall that the store was named "The Odd Book Plan" and that they sold books by mail. I do not believe that I was here more than a month and my job consisted merely of waiting on customers.

LOUIS ZUKOFSKY was the brother of MORRIS and he also worked there. LOUIS was a friend of mine during the time that I was at Columbia and he secured this job for me. At that time, LOUIS was a Communist. I do not know if he is still a Communist, but I am inclined to believe that he is not, but is still "over on the left." MORRIS ZUKOFSKY was an anarchist and I believe he is now dead.

I also remember that, while at this book store, MORRIS ZUKOFSKY took in a partner, another Communist, named SAM BECKER.

Sometime in 1929, I believe I met, through some friends of mine, Dr. IZ GERBER and his wife, ELIZABETH LERNER and a girl or a woman by the name of IDA DALES.

IDA DALES was young in age but, at this time, was an old and trusted Communist and probably still is today. Subsequently, I lived with IDA DALES in an apartment on either 11th or 12th Street, just east of 2nd Avenue. We lived here for some months under the name of CHAMBERS. From here we moved to a summer cottage which was located in East Roackaway, right on the Old Socony Canal. We lived here not more than a month, during which time my father died. We then went to live with my mother at her request and remained in her house approximately three or four months. After this we lived for about a week in a room on 24th Street, just west of Broadway. Following

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this, I rented an apartment located over a store in East Rockaway just opposite the railroad station. I believe that we lived here throughout the summer of 1929.

At IDA DALES' insistence, we later moved to 125th Street, just off Riverside Drive in Manhattan. At this time, the relations between IDA DALES and myself were going from bad to worse. I also had, at this time, met ESTHER SHEMITZ and began living with her. I told IDA DALES of this fact and we then parted.

I joined the Communist Party in early 1924, and for a while thereafter did a few odd jobs for the "Daily Worker," such as picking up unsold copies of the paper and making collections. In late 1925, although I was not on the staff of the "Daily Worker," I contributed some stories, and shortly thereafter I became a full time employee of the paper. In 1929, when I ceased my activities with the Communist Party for a period, I was the Editor of the "Daily Worker."

In connection with the cessation of my activities with the "Daily Worker" from sometime in 1929 until sometime in 1932, I would like to state that, in 1929 STALIN gained control of the Communist Party in Russia and of the International Communist organization. In achieving control of the American Communist Party, STALIN backed the minority group, whose leaders were EARL BROWDER and WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, as against the majority group, whose leaders were MAX BEDACHT, JAY LOVESTONE, BENJAMIN GITLOW, BERTRAM WOLFE, and ROBERT MINOR. At about this time, HARRISON GEORGE, the husband of EARL BROWDER'S sister, MARGARET, told me one day in the "Daily Worker" office that the Stalinists (the minority) would be glad to get rid of ROBERT MINOR if it would not give ammunition to the opposition. I, being a friend of MINOR and admiring his work as a cartoonist, warned him of this situation. I also told MINOR that, as a result of the new Stalinist tactics within the Communist Party, I would like to take some time off to think over this changed situation and to see if I could go along with the new policy.

I later learned that MINOR took this story to the Central Control Commission, which, at that time, was headed by CHARLES DIRBA, and as a result of this, NAT KAPLAN was appointed as my assistant, but eventually took over the editorship of the "Daily Worker" and I was, more or less, eased out of my position there. As a result, I severed my connections with the Communist Party, although I was never formally read out of the Party. During this period, from 1929 to sometime in 1932, I still considered myself a Communist, but other members of the Party refused to have anything to do with me. This was the common treatment for heretics at that time.

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During this period, roughly from 1929 to 1932, I supported myself by translating from the German and French. Among the books I translated were FRANZ WERFEL'S "Class Reunion" for Simon and Schuster; HEINRICH MANN'S "Mother Mary" for Simon and Schuster; a book by WALDEMAR BONSELS; a book by KASIMIR EDSCHMIDT, and perhaps some others for the firm of A. & C. Boni; a German book for Longmans Green; "The Thistles of the Barigon" from the French for the Vanguard Press; and several books from the French and German for the firm of Farrar and Rinehart.

In 1931, as I related previously, I married ESTHER SHEMITZ, and for some time both prior to and after our marriage we resided on East 11th Street, in a small building in back of a tenement house; we shared this place with MICHAEL INTRATOR and his wife, GRACE LUMPKIN. Sometime in either late 1930 or early 1931, I wrote some short stories that I personally handed to WALT CARMON, who was, at that time, the acting editor of "New Masses", and whom I had known previously while I was on the "Daily Worker" staff. I understood that these stories resulted in an objection being raised against the publishing of these stories in "New Masses," inasmuch as they were written by a man who was then out of the Communist Party.

This opposition was headed by WILLIAM GROPPER, the cartoonist for the "Morning Freiheit." However, CARMON and his group won out and the articles were subsequently published in "New Masses". The titles of these stories were "Can You Hear Their Voices," "The Death of the Communist," "You Have Seen the Heads," "Our Comrade Munn." The themes of these stories were the situation among the poor farmers in the middle west, the struggle of the Chinese Communist, how a Communist organizer should conduct himself, and a kind of religious appraisal of what a devoted Communist should be.

"Can You Hear Their Voices" was turned into a play by HALLIE FLANAGAN, who was the head of the Playwriting Laboratory at Vassar College. "Our Comrade Munn" was also turned into a play, and both of those were widely presented in leftist circles around the United States. All of the above-mentioned plays and stories were published under my true name.

In about early 1932, MICHAEL GOLD, the Communist writer, approached me with the suggestion that I should make my peace with the Communist Party and become the editor of "New Masses." We had several conversations on this subject, in some of which I believe JOSEPH FREEMAN took part. MICHAEL GOLD was then the nominal editor of "New Masses" and JOSEPH FREEMAN, under the alias of ROBERT EVANS, was on the editorial staff. Either GOLD or FREEMAN brought me in touch with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, who was the so-called Cultural Director of the Communist Party and a member of the Central Control Commission. TRACHTENBERG told me that I should visit CHARLES DIRBA, the head of the Central Control Commission, and clear myself with him, and that thereafter I would be nominated as an editor of "New Masses." I visited DIRBA at

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Party headquarters on East 12th Street, ironed out our difficulties, and was made an editor of this magazine.

Almost simultaneously with my going to "New Masses," I joined the John Reed Club, which under the appearance of a general leftist or liberal organization was actually dominated by the Communist Party, particularly in the person of ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. The John Reed Club was an organization of artisits, writers, sculptors, newspapermen, and was the cultural group of the Communist Party and on the extreme left. In effect, it was a "grab bag" of Bohemians. The John Reed Club was one of the so-called "bridge" organizations which are commonly referred to at the present time as Communist front organizations. (U)

Sometime probably early in 1932, my wife, ESTHER, and myself moved from our East 11th Street address to the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER, which is located near Glen Gardiner, New Jersey, and remained there probably through the summer of that year. During this time, I was the editor of "New Masses" and held this position for a period of some months. (U)

One day I received a request to visit MAX BEDACHT. BEDACHT informed me that I had been chosen to do underground work. My wife was somewhat reluctant to go along with me in this connection; however, I did so, and at the request of MAX BEDACHT, severed all my connections with the open Communist Party, and thereafter became the liaison betwen a Soviet apparatus in Greater New York and MAX BEDACHT on the part of the open Communist Party in this area. (U)

Shortly after joining the underground movement, my wife and I moved from the farm near Glen Gardiner, New Jersey, to an apartment on 11th Street, just west of Hudson Street or Eighth Avenue. I sublet this apartment from SLATER BROWN, who was one of the editors of the "New Republic." We remained in this apartment until sometime in 1933, when we moved to Princess Bay on Staten Island, which is located near the "outer bridge crossing". We rented a small farmhouse which was located on Maguire Avenue, and I resided at this address under the name of ARTHUR DWYER. (U)

We lived there about six months and then moved to a place which is known as "The Castle" which is near Fort Lee, New Jersey, and is just south of the George Washington Bridge. It is my recollection that a Mr. and Mrs. ADAMIRON BISHOP owned this building. My recollection is that we stayed here during the winter, and recall specifically that my wife was carrying her first child, which was born October 17, 1933, at the Booth Memorial Hospital in New York City. After the birth of my child, we moved to my mother's home in Lynbrook, Long Island. (U)

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My work with the underground covered a period from approximately 1932 to April, 1938. During this period my only source of income was the salary and expenses I received from the Communist Party. This salary amounted to about $165 a month and expenses. Expenses were allowed for the following items: telephone, rent, medical expenses for myself and my family, and for meals eaten away from home. In connection with these expidentures, however, I had to submit expense accounts at the end of each month, at which time my salary, as well as my expenses would be given to me in cash. These payments were made to me by the various superiors I had during this period. Sometime in about late 1934, I moved my family to Baltimore. My underground activities at this time were centered, more or less, in Washington, D. C. I first went to the city myself where I registered and lived at the YMCA under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. I remained at the YMCA for about a month or so and then rented an apartment at 903 St. Paul Street in Baltimore. This apartment was on the third floor in a brown-stone building and the offices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, from whom I rented, were located on the first floor of this building. My recollection is that we remained in the St. Paul Street address until the early summer of 1935.

During the time that we resided at the St. Paul Street address I had been seeing ALGER HISS rather regularly and as a a matter of fact, he and his wife visited the St. Paul Street address on several occasions. It was sometime in the early summer of 1935 that ALGER HISS informed me that he anticipated moving to 2905 P Street NW, Washington, D. C., and that the lease on his present residence at 2831 28th Street residence had about two months to run. He suggested that I move into the 28th Street residence until the termination of this lease. No mention of the payment of any rent was made, nor was the signing of a sublease discussed. I paid ALGER HISS no rent for this approximately two months period.

Sometime in probably July of 1935, my family and myself moved to the apartment of Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, which was located on Fourth Street in Greenwich Village, New York, and we resided there for a month or so. We moved from Fourth Street to a summer cottage which was located at Smithtown, Pennsylvania and which had been leased by MACIM LIEBER, a literary agent in New York City, with whom I was associated socially as well as inconnection with my underground work on behalf of the Communist Party.

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About the end of the summer of 1935, we decided to move to the city, but in view of the fact that we had no available quarters at that time, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS suggested that we move into the third floor of their residence at 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. In order to arrange suitable accomodations for us at that residence, it was necessary for TIMMY HOBSON, PRISCILLA HISS' son, to move from the third floor to the second floor. Thereafter we occupied the third floor for a period of probably less than a week. In view of the fact that our child was very young, it was necessary for Mrs. CHAMBERS to use the kitchen continually to make the baby's meals. This interfered with the HISS' maid and more or less upset the strict routine followed by the HISS household. I then made a trip to Baltimore, Maryland, and rented a house on Eutaw Place in that city. Our leaving the HISS house on P Street did not result in any bad feeling with the HISSES and it was apparent that this move was accepted on a friendly basis by both HISS and myself. I recall that probably in the late summer of 1935, while we were living at MAXIM LIEBER'S summer cottage, funds were made available to me by the Communist Party for the purchase of an automobile. I recall I bought a Ford car, tan in color, from an automobile dealer whose place of business was located some place on upper Broadway, New York City.

While I was residing at the Eutaw Place residence I used the name LLOYD CANTWELL and had a telephone in that house which was listed under this name. We remained at the Eutaw Place residence until about April, 1936. At about this time I moved my family to the house of my mother in Lynbrook, Long Island, where we remained for a short time. Thereafter we moved to a farm at Ferndale, Pennsylvania, which was the property of MAXIM LIEBER. Shortly thereafter, LIEBER married for the second time and brought his wife to live at the Ferndale place. This arrangement was entirely unsatisfactory and after residing there for a matter of months, I located another farm which was known as the "Stone House" on the property of TOM and MARY MARSHALL, which was located just outside of New Hope, Pennsylvania and which was rented from a real estate dealer whose place of business is located on the main street in New Hope. We remained at the MARSHALL farm for approximately ten or eleven months and during this time I held myself out as a literary agent acting for MAX LIEBER. I was, of course, not acting in this capacity, but was a part of the underground apparatus of the Communist Party and was being paid a monthly salary, as I have mentioned before, for this work.

Sometime in the spring of 1937, we decided to return to Baltimore and I rented a house on Auchentoroly Terrace in that city. Sometime in 1937, the exact month of which I cannot recall, I started to seriously consider a break with the Communist Party. I felt if I made an outright break with the Communist Party, considering my work in the Communist underground,

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~Limited Classification Review Conducted See Top Serial Form 6-774~~

Report made at : New York

Date when made : 3-30-1949

Report made by : Joseph M. Kelly

Subject : Alger Hiss

Character of case : Perjury ; Espionage - R.
Internal Security - R.

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an effort might be made to kill me and perhaps my family. I therefore decided to obtain a job with the U. S. Government in order to establish that there was such a person as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that I had been in Washington in 1937.

I made this proposal to J. PETERS under the guise that I needed the job as a cover and he suggested that I contact GEORGE SILVERMAN in an effort to obtain such a position. I saw SILVERMAN and he sent me to IRVING KAPLAN, who was then head of the National Research Project. I had known KAPLAN at Columbia University in New York City and he, of course, knew my real name, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I recall meeting him in Philadelphia at his residence, which was located on or near Rittenhouse Square in that city. KAPLAN told me to work out a list of past employment, which I did. I then turned this material over to GEORGE SILVERMAN, and two or three days later, not more than a week, I had a job in the National Research Project. This job consisted of making up an index for reports on the nation's railroads, particularly the Baltimore and Ohio which the National Research Project was making for or in cooperation with the Railroad Retirement Board.

I worked at first in an office located in downtown Washington, D. C. on Seventh or Eighth Street near G, and later moved to an office near K and 15th Streets, and finally to an office which was located in the Auditorium. In both of these latter offices, I worked directly under a Dr. GILLMAN. After I held this job a month or two and established the record I wanted, I gave it up. In about December, 1937, I moved from the Auchentoroly Terrace to 2216 Mount Royal Terrace in Baltimore and remained there until my final break with the party, probably in the second week of April, 1938.

Sometime in the latter part of 1936, I was introduced to my last Russian contact, namely BORIS BYKOV. BYKOV had warned me I was not to use an automobile and was unaware of the fact that I had in my possession at that time the Ford car which I had purchased previously with funds given me by the Communist Party. Sometime in late 1937, I convinced BYKOV that I needed an automobile in order to carry on my apparatus business, and he finally agreed. I told him I needed $500 to make this purchase. He stated that he did not have the money at the time and inquired as to whether I could borrow this sum for a short period. I approached ALGER HISS in this regard and he advanced me about $500 in cash. I informed BYKOV of this loan from ALGER HISS and although I personally never repaid this loan, I am of the opinion that this money was repaid to HISS by BYKOV. I then had my old Ford automobile, which was registered in the name of DAVID BREEN, transferred to the name of my wife, ESTHER CHAMBERS. She then took the money I had borrowed from ALGER HISS, went to the Schmidt Motor Company in Randallstown, Maryland, and purchased a new Ford automobile.

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My complete break with the Party was accomplished when I failed to meet BYKOV in New York City on a date which had previously been set. I was of the opinion that the Communists would expect me to get as far away from Baltimore as possible after my break, so I did the opposite. I located a house on the Old Court Road near Pikesville, Maryland. This was owned by a Mr. BUCK. My family and myself moved into one room of this house and stayed there for about a month. In view of the fact that I was without funds, I made a trip to New York City and talked to Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO, an old friend of mine and who was and still is a Professor in Fine Arts at Columbia University.

Dr. SCHAPIRO then recommended me to one PAUL WILLERT, an Englishman who was an officer in the Oxford University Press in New York City. WILLERT got me a translation job through the firm of Longmans Green, which was an affiliate company of the Oxford Press. I have since forgotten the title of this book, but the author was one GUSTAV REGLER, a close friend of WILLERT.

After I had gotten this job and an advance from Mr. WILLERT, I decided to get as far away from Baltimore as possible. I then drove my family to Daytona Beach, Florida, where we rented an isolated cottage and I remained there for a little over a month. During this period, I worked all night at the translation and slept during the day. At the end of approximately one month, I left Florida and returned to our room in the Old Court Road in Baltimore.

About this time I decided I could no longer remain in hiding but must come out in the open under my own name. As a first step in reestablishing my civilian life, I decided to buy a small house on St. Paul Street in Baltimore, which was located in the 2700 block. My daughter was entered at the Parks School on Liberty Heights Avenue, and her tuition was defrayed by my wife teaching sculpturing at this school. We lived at this residence from approximately July of 1938 until about the summer of 1939. From June or July, 1938, until April, 1939, I had no regular employment, but during this time did some translation jobs for PAUL WILLERT and some research work for ROBERT CANTWELL, who was then employed on "Time" magazine. In April, 1939, I became employed with "Time" magazine as a book reviewer.

In the winter of 1939-1940, my family moved to the residence of my mother at Lynbrook, Long Island, and it is my recollection that we rented the St. Paul Street house for a period of some months and eventually sold it to ROBIN HARRISS, who is the book review editor of the "Baltimore Sun". Thereafter we moved to a small farm on the Bixlers Church Road

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near Westminster, Maryland, and eventually purchased this property. This property, however, was sold by me sometime in the spring of 1948. I continued my employment with "Time" magazine and on the date of my resignation, December 10, 1948, I was one of the senior editors of that magazine.

I presently reside on a 314 acre farm called Pipe Creek Farm, Route No. 2, Westminster, Maryland. This is a so-called dairy farm and I have approximately fifty head of cattle at the present time. My family and myself presently are members of the Quaker religion.

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MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS
NEE ESTHER SHEMITZ
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS is the wife of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and resides at Pikecreek Farm, Route #2, Westminster, Maryland, and assists in the running of this dairy farm which is comprised of approximately three hundred fourteen acres.

Mrs. CHAMBERS was born June 25, 1900, at New York City, and is the daughter of BENJAMIN SHEMITZ and ROSE SHEMITZ, nee TURNER. When she was approximately ten years of age the family moved to New Haven, Connecticut, where she attended grammar and high school. Following her graduation from high school she received a one year scholarship sponsored by the Socialist Party in New Haven, Connecticut, which entitled her to attend the Rand School in New York City. She did attend the school for one year and was graduated. Subsequent to her graduation she was employed by the Rand School in a clerical capacity. Following this employment she became associated with "The World Tommorrow", a pacifist magazine published in New York City. During the time she was employed by this magazine she attended night school and studied art at the National Academy, The Art Students League and The New York School For Design.

While she was employed by "The World Tomorrow" this publication was located at 396 Broadway, New York City, and was at one time the Advertising Manager for this publication. She obtained her employment on this magazine through ALICE BEALL PARSONS whom she had previously known at the Rand School and who was the Business Manager of "The World Tomorrow". The editors of this magazine at the time she was so employed were JOHN NEVIN SAYRE, DEVERE ALLEN, and ANNA ROCHESTER. GRACE HUTCHINS was also employed on this magazine at one time as the Business Manager.

During the time of her employment with the magazine and thereafter, Mrs. CHAMBERS became well acquainted with GRACE HUTCHINS and ANNA ROCHESTER. The latter two women at one time collaborated on a book which was published and was entitled "Jesus Christ and The World Tomorrow". These co-authors were very religious and owned a house in the Chelsea Section of New York City where they had a chapel in which they held services every day.

According to Mrs. CHAMBERS, the magazine "The World Tomorrow" was primarily a pacifist publication, but it had more or less "Socialist direction". NORMAN THOMAS was one of its sponsors and was backed by the

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organization "Fellowship of Reconciliation". This latter group was then headed by PAUL JONES, JOHN NEVIN SAYRE and NORMAN THOMAS.

After leaving "The World Tomorrow", Mrs. CHAMBERS was employed by the Amtorg Trading Company for about three years. She was hired by CECIL LAMBKIN and was recommended to LAMBKIN by ANNA ROCHESTER. Mrs. CHAMBERS had first acted as a receptionist at the Amtorg offices and subsequently was transferred to the Import Department of this organization. One of Mrs. CHAMBERS close associates while she worked at Amtorg was GRACE LAMBKIN who had, at some previous time, been employed at "The World Tomorrow". Mrs. CHAMBERS left the Amtorg Trading Company "by request" and it was her belief that her services were discontinued because of "outside activities". Commenting on these outside activities, Mrs. CHAMBERS related that during the time she was employed at Amtorg she had become a member of the John Reed Club which was a Communist Party affiliate and at that time was known as a "bridge organization" which is equivalent to the present day "Communist front organization". Mrs. CHAMBERS, during her employment with the Amtorg Company, stood on a reviewing stand at the May Day rally at New York City and took pictures of the parade and other activities. Mrs. CHAMBERS was of the opinion that her association with the JOHN REED CLUB and her activities in connection with the May Day parade was responsible for her dismissal.

During her association with the JOHN REED Club she sold tickets for a ball or a dance sponsored by the JOHN REED Club which was discovered by the Amtorg official in charge of personnel and in her opinion also led to her dismissal.

Mrs. CHAMBERS was an admitted socialist and later a Communist sympathizer but not a "card carrying" Party member.

In about 1930 a call was sent out by the American Civil Liberties Union asking people to protest and to demonstrate for the Passaic, New Jersey strikers. Mrs. CHAMBERS answered this call, did participate in the demonstration and was beaten up during an ensuing riot at Passaic.

Mrs. CHAMBERS met WHITTAKER at, or after this demonstration, and later knew him in New York City. They were married in New York City on April 15, 1931 and resided at 639 E. 11th Street, New York City.

Mrs. CHAMBERS knew that her husband was a member of the Communist Party and a former editor of the "Daily Worker". Prior to and for a short time thereafter her husband was writing stories and doing translations. Thereafter he became one of the editors of "New Masses"

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and the family moved to a farm near Glen Gardiner, New Jersey owned by FRANKLIN SPIER, a friend of Mr. CHAMBERS. It was while living here that she was informed by her husband that the latter was about to go into the Communist Party Underground. Thereafter Mr. CHAMBERS joined the "Underground" and was so employed until about April of 1938. During this period the CHAMBERS family lived on the money Mr. CHAMBERS was paid for his work with the "Underground".

In late 1932 the CHAMBERS family moved from the SPIER farm to an apartment on 11th Street in New York City which was sublet from SLATER BROWN, one of the editors of the "New Republic". (4)

In 1933 the CHAMBERS family moved to "Princess Bay" on Staten Island and about six months later moved to "The Castle" near Fort Lee, New Jersey. In late 1934 the CHAMBERS family moved to 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. In about June of 1935 the family moved to the apartment of ALGER HISS at 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and stayed there for a two month period. ALGER HISS during this period had moved to a new residence at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (4)

Thereafter from about July of 1935 to April of 1938 the CHAMBERS family lived at the following places; the apartment of Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO in New York City; the summer home of MAXIM LILBER at Smithtown, Pennsylvania; the residence of ALGER HISS at 2905 P. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; a house at Eutow Place, Baltimore, Maryland; the farm of MAXIM LILBER at Ferndale, Pennsylvania; a farm at New Hope, Pennsylvania; a house on Auchentoraly Terrace in Baltimore and 2216 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. (4)

The CHAMBERS family were living at the latter address in April of 1938 when Mr. CHAMBERS made his complete break from the Communist Party. (4)

In the latter part of 1938, Mr. CHAMBERS had an old Ford automobile registered in the name of DAVID BREEN transferred to the name of Mrs. CHAMBERS and she thereafter took this car to the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown, Maryland, and purchased a new 1937 Ford Automobile paying the balance due, about $500.00, in cash. (4)

In about July of 1938 the CHAMBERS family purchased a home in the 2700 block on St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. ELLEN CHAMBERS was enrolled at the Parks School on Liberty Heights Avenue and Mrs. CHAMBERS began to teach sculpturing at the school which defrayed the expense of her daughter. The CHAMBERS family consists of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, ELLEN CHAMBERS, age fifteen, and JOHN CHAMBERS, age twelve. (4)

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was: Keith, CRANE
Bill, Morgan, Pete Green, Pete CRANE

Background and Personal History

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was born at Austin, Minnesota on February 13, 1907. He graduated from the Austin, Minnesota, High School in 1924 and from the Stanford University, with an A.B. Degree, in 1928. He is presently married to ELLA BOHME CRANE.

CRANE has indicated that he lived with a girl named MARGARET GUTELIUS whom he met at a Communist Party meeting held in Mill Valley, California, about 1932. CRANE says that he, himself, joined the Communist Party in San Francisco about 1932. He has advised that he resided with MARGARET GUTELIUS in an apartment in Berkley, California, around approximately 1934, and that he continued to reside with MARGARET GUTELIUS during 1934 and through the early part of 1935. Investigation reflects also that CRANE resided with MARGARET GUTELIUS, whom he married some time after he started to live with her, at the following addresses in New York City:

Early Spring to early Fall, 1935 - 203 Centre Street
Richmond, Staten Island,
New York.
Remainder of 1935 - 2228 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.
During an unspecified time in 1936 - 112 Haven Avenue
New York City.

CRANE has advised that about August, 1936 he began to reside at an apartment in Baltimore, Maryland, the address of which he cannot recall. Further, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that CRANE resided in Washington, D.C. in 1937, and investigation has shown that the address for CRANE in Washington, D.C. may have been 1301 Longfellow Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. during 1937.

CRANE has listed employment with the ELECTRA PATTERN CO., Los Angeles, California, from December, 1938 to October, 1940; with the ALUMINUM UTENSIL CO., Los Angeles, California, from October, 1940 to May, 1941; with the CENTRALIA METAL WORKS, Los Angeles, California, from May, 1941 to October, 1941; with the CALSHIP CORPORATION, Los Angeles, California, from October 29, 1941 to February 28, 1944.

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CRANE'S address as of June 17, 1941 was 3936 Division, Los Angeles, California, and at that time in 1941, CRANE listed the following two previous addresses, but did not specify the periods of his residence at either:

26601 Southwestern Avenue, Apt, 348, Lomita, California.
426 South Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

CRANE is presently residing at 116 Siena Drive, Long Beach, California, and is self-employed as a free lance commercial photographer.

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GEORGE HEWITT,
ALSO KNOWN AS,
TIMOTHY HOLMES, TIM HOLMES
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

GEORGE HEWITT, also known as, Timothy Holmes and Tim Holmes, resides at 2750 Bronx Park East, Bronx, New York, and is employed by A. KOLBERG Corporation, 1 West 32nd Street, New York City. HEWITT is a negro who was born in Brooklyn, New York on May 27, 1904 and was educated in the public schools of New York City and at New York University. While in attendance at the latter school where he was a well-known athlete he became interested in the Communist movement and eventually joined the Communist Party. Thereafter he rose rapidly in the ranks of the Party, eventually attending the Lenin School in Moscow in 1931 together with a group of other American negro Communists. Upon his return to the United States he became a Section Organizer and member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party. He was also a member of the National Negro Communist Party and for a period of time was used as an organizer in the Needle Trade Unions. He was active for several years in the National Negro Congress and has been a Communist Party candidate for public office on several occasions, including the year 1941 when he was a candidate for Borough President of the Bronx on the Communist Party ticket. He has been an instructor in the Workers School and a frequent speaker at Communist Party meetings. He is married to the former MARTHA ROSENBECK, a white Jewess, and has two children.

Beginning about December of 1943 HEWITT became disaffected from the Communist Party and as a result thereof commenced to furnish information concerning Communist activities to FREDERICK WOLTMAN, a Staff Writer of the Script Howard newspapers, whose anti-Communist articles are featured in the New York World Telegram newspaper. The information furnished by HEWITT to WOLTMAN subsequently appeared in a series of articles condemning Communism written by WOLTMAN and as a result of these articles HEWITT was formally expelled from the Communist Party. Since his expulsion from the Party HEWITT has furnished information to several government agencies concerning individuals involved in Communist Party activities. He has testified as a government witness on numerous deportation hearings of alleged Communist Party members which hearings have been held by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In the summer of 1948 HEWITT appeared, by invitation, before a Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the

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State of Washington, at Seattle, Washington. The purpose of these hearings was an effort by the Washington State Legislature to determine the degree of Communist infiltration into the University of Washington faculty. In the course of these hearings HEWITT testified that he knew a Professor MELVIN M. RADER to have attended a school conducted under the auspices of the Communist Party at Briehl's Farm near Kingston, New York in the summer of 1938 and 1939. As a result of this testimony by HEWITT on September 14, 1948, Professor MELVIN M. RADER of the University of Washington filed a complaint before a Justice of the Peace at Seattle, Washington, charging HEWITT with second degree perjury in connection with the aforementioned allegation. The warrant issued as the result of the filing of this complaint was forwarded to the New York City Police Department for service upon HEWITT. However, the original warrant was returned by the District Attorney of Bronx County because of the legal errors therein and a subsequent warrant was prepared and forwarded to New York despite efforts by Immigration and Naturalization Service to have this warrant withdrawn by the District Attorney in Seattle.

As a result of considerable publicity and pressure brought to bear on the New York City Police Department and the Bronx County District Attorney by the "Daily Worker" in New York, the warrant was served and HEWITT was arrested and extradition efforts made to return him to Washington to stand trial. HEWITT fought this extradition and obtained a writ of habeas corpus even after Governor DEWEY had signed the extradition papers. As a result HEWITT is still on parole and there is every indication that the State of Washington will not choose to send witnesses to New York to force HEWITT'S extradition and the charges may eventually be dropped.

On December 20, 1948, prior to his arrest on the perjury charge, HEWITT telephonically communicated with an agent of this office and advised him that he had information concerning ALGER HISS. As a result of this call HEWITT was met by agents and interviewed. The substance of HEWITT'S statements was that in the latter part of 1937 or early 1938 he had observed ALGER and DONALD HISS attending a secret meeting of the National Bureau of the Communist Party in an apartment house located in the West Twenties in New York City. After driving around this area for some time, HEWITT located a house at 8 West 16th Street and thereafter designated Apartment F-35 at this address as the meeting place for the secret Communist Party gathering where he allegedly observed the HISS brothers. On the following day, December 21, 1948, a statement was prepared for HEWITT and after he had consulted with an attorney he signed the statement which incorporated all of the facts alleged by him. This signed statement has been previously set forth verbatim in a section of this report dealing with HEWITT.

Investigation developed that the house located at 8 West 16th

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Street was owned by GEORGE V. McPHERSON, 2047 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, during the pertinent period when HEWITT alleges to have seen ALGER and DONALD HISS at these premises. Mr. McPHERSON was interviewed and advised that he no longer owns the premises at this address but that his old lease records, which are very scanty, indicated that one T. TYLER SWEENY leased Apartment F-35 at 8 West 16th Street from October 1, 1935 until September 30, 1939. Mr. McPHERSON was not acquainted with T. TYLER SWEENY and could furnish no information concerning him. He likewise was unable to furnish a complete list of the tenants at 8 West 16th Street for the pertinent period of 1937 and 1938. Subsequently, Mrs. GERTRUDE RIOPELL, 2054 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, a sister of GEORGE V. McPHERSON, was interviewed. Mrs. RIOPELL advised that she was the Resident Manager of the premises at 8 West 16th Street from September, 1935 until October, 1948 and in the course of her duties thereof had rented Apartment F-35 to T. TYLER SWEENY and his wife GERALDINE D. SWEENY, on October 1, 1935. She advised that Mr. SWEENY was employed by a private banking firm of Wall Street while Mrs. SWEENY was employed as a Private Secretary. Mrs. RIOPELL stated that she was certain that the SWEENYS had no Communist inclinations, lived a very quiet life and certainly held no Communist Party meetings in their apartment to her knowledge.

A review of the Election Records of the New York County Board of Elections reflect that in 1934 THOMPSON TYLER SWEENY registered from 200 West 16th Street, at which time he gave his age as twenty-seven years, his marital status as married and stated that he had resided in the State of New York for his entire life and had last registered for elections in 1933 from 5 Russel Place, Forest Hills, New York. At the time of this registration he designated his political party affiliation as Democrat.

The New York County Board of Elections for the same year reflected that GERALDINE SWEENY likewise registered from 200 West 16th Street, gave her age as twenty-seven, her marital status as married and stated that she likewise had resided in the State of New York for her entire life and had last registered for elections in 1933 from 5 Russel Place, Forest Hills, New York. However, she indicated her political affiliation to be Republican and listed her occupation as a Private Secretary.

The New York County Board of Elections for the years 1935 through 1938 show registrations by THOMPSON TYLER SWEENY and GERALDINE SWEENY from the address, 8 West 16th Street. During this period they furnished the same information previously set forth. In each case THOMPSON TYLER SWEENY enrolled as a Democrat while GERALDINE SWEENY enrolled as a Republican.

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A review of the telephone directories of New York City reflects that T. TYLER SWEENY now resides at 17 West 10th Street, New York City and maintains a business address at 40 Wall Street; telephone Whitehall 4-4860. Investigation has indicated that this telephone number is listed to E. H. ROLLINS and Sons, Incorporated, Private Bankers, maintaining a business at 40 Wall Street.

The indices and files of the New York Division reflect no information concerning T. TYLER SWEENY or GERALDINE SWEENY.

In an effort to determine the general reputation of T. TYLER SWEENY and his wife, neighborhood investigations were conducted on all of the known residences of the SWEENYS since 1933.

8 West 16th Street
New York City

The following individuals were interviewed:

KATHERINE GROUSE
FREDERICK TOWNSEND
ALICE M. McCULKIN
RUTH WILCOX

All of these individuals were residents at 8 West 16th Street during the period from 1935 to 1939 when the SWEENYS resided there. All of these persons have stated that to their knowledge the SWEENYS were an extremely reserved and quiet couple who had few, if any, visitors and certainly were never known to have had negro visitors in their apartment. None of these individuals were able to furnish any derogatory information concerning the SWEENYS and all of them declared that it would be extremely unlikely that the SWEENYS would be Communist Party members or sympathizers.

THOMAS S. FLYNN, 80 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, New York, advised that he was the superintendent of the premises at 8 West 16th Street since 1937 and recalled the SWEENYS very well. He stated that they were certainly not members of the Communist Party nor had they ever indicated any sympathies toward the Communists and he was certain that they had never held any meetings including negro people in their apartment. However, he did advise that there was a couple who, during this period, had resided in Apartment B-15. He stated that he believed this couple's name was LEWIS and that they were school teachers but was unable to recall any detailed information concerning them. However, he stated that their conversation and activities indicated to him that they

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were probably Communists and he knew that they had frequent meetings in their apartment which meetings included negroes. Further information concerning the possible identity of these persons will be set forth later.

200 West 16th Street
New York City

The following persons who were residents at this address in the years 1934 and 1935 when T. TYLER SWEENY and his wife resided there were interviewed:

MRS. ZOONIA BRODICK
SAM COHEN
ARTHUR SCHWAB
NICHOLAS LASKOW
MR. G. LANZETTA, Resident Manager

All of these individuals advised that to their knowledge the SWEENYS were not Communist sympathizers and had never held meetings or had ever entertained negroes in their apartment.

Mr. LANZETTA further stated that if negroes had visited anyone in this apartment he undoubtedly would have heard of this occurrence from the building employees and would have recalled it since all of the tenants were white.

17 West 10th Street
New York City

The following persons were interviewed at the above address which is the present residence of the SWEENYS:

Mrs. JESSIE BROWNLIE, Superintendent
Mrs. MARY F. HOLLY
Mrs. THEODORE ROGERS

All of these individuals will verify information previously received concerning the SWEENYS and stated that they were of the highest type of people; that it was very unlikely that they would be Communist Party members or sympathizers and were never known to hold meetings or to entertain negro visitors in their apartment. They all stated that the SWEENYS lived a very quiet life and are not known to engage in politics or to do any entertaining to any great extent.

In an effort to ascertain the identity of the occupants of

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the apartment at 8 West 16th Street, which also included the address 7 West 15th Street; a list of the 1937 and 1938 New York Telephone Subscribers from these addresses was obtained. Likewise, a list of all registered voters from these addresses was obtained from the New York County Board of Elections and a composite list was thus prepared. The names composing this list were searched through the indices of the New York Field Office and no information identifying any of the tenants with Communist Party activities was obtained with the exception of the following instances:

Mrs. CELIA LEWIS, who was previously mentioned by the superintendant, THOMAS FLYNN, as the resident of Apartment B-15 who held meetings believed to be Communist meetings at her apartment and entertained negroes at these meetings, is now believed to reside at 212 E. 13th Street.

A review of the files of this office reflect that on August 6, 1945 another governmental agency which conducts security investigations reported that CELIA LEWIS of 212 East 13th Street, was a member of Teachers Union Number 855 of the C.I.O., was a resident of the 4th Assembly District in Manhattan and was a member of the HENRY FORBES Community Club of the Communist Party. She is alleged to be the holder of Card No. 2807, in this club.

The records of the New York County Board of Elections reflect that BENJAMIN MONTY ZELMAN and his wife BEATRICE ZELMAN resided in 1937 and 1938 on the first floor of 8 West 16th Street. The New York files reflect that BENJAMIN MONTY ZELMAN was born on November 5, 1905 at Orel, Russia. Further, that he was formerly a New York City school teacher who resigned from the public school system on February 5, 1945 and was last reported engaged in the practice of law at 100 West 42nd Street, New York City. His last known address was given as 39-55 46th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island. In 1944 he was reported as a delegate to the New York State Convention of the Communist Political Association and the People's Voice, a defunct negro Communist paper as of September 29, 1945, listed him as an Attorney for the Manhattanville Independent Citizens Committee for the re-election of BEN DAVIS, a Communist City Counselor. A highly confidential source of information on June 17, 1946 advised that he was a member of the Communist Party; that he held Book No. 6726 and that he was transferred to the Queens County Branch of the Party on March 11, 1944 from Branch 4C, which was designated as the Upper Harlem Branch of the Communist Party.

A neighborhood investigation conducted in June, 1946 at ZELMAN'S present residence, developed information that ZELMAN was

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admittedly a Communist and consorted freely with a great many other individuals in the neighborhood who openly identified themselves as Communists. An employee of the Real Estate firm which manages the house in which ZELMAN resides reported that numerous meetings were held in ZELMAN'S residence, which meetings were attended by both colored and white persons. This employee indicated that the people attending these meetings were noted for their Communist activities in the neighborhood. ZELMAN'S wife, BEATRICE ZELMAN, was born in Austria on October 8, 1904 and is a teacher in the W. C. BRYANT High School in New York City and a reported member of the Communist Party. She is reported to be a member of the Sunnyside Club of the Communist Party.

A survey was conducted amongst all of the informants of the New York Office on Communist Party activities concerning any known Communist Party meetings or members at 8 West 16th Street during the years 1937 and 1938. None of the informants of this office were able to furnish any information in this regard.

With reference to the possibility that some of the persons alleged by HEWITT to have been present at the meeting at 8 West 16th Street may have resided there during that period, the case files of the following individuals alleged by HEWITT to have been present at the meetings were reviewed by the writer and none of these case files indicated that any of the following individuals ever resided at this address:

J. PETERS
ROSE WORTIS
JACK STACHEL
TED BASSETT
MAX STEINBERG
BILL LAWRENCE

With reference to HEWITT'S allegation that he observed ALGER and DONALD HISS in the rear of the auditorium in Washington, D. C. where a National Negro Congress was being held in the summer of 1940, a review of the National Negro Congress file of this office reflects that the Third National Negro Congress was held in the United States Department of Labor Auditorium, Washington, D. C. on April 26, 27 and 28, 1940. The president of the Congress from the time of its inception in 1936 until this Third Convention in 1940 was A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. At this Third National Negro Congress RANDOLPH resigned as President because of Communist influence in the Congress. He was succeeded by MAX YERGAN as President of the National Negro Congress. YERGAN was interviewed on December 21, 1948 concerning HEWITT'S allegations of the presence and participation of ALGER and DONALD HISS at the National

Negro Congress. MERGAN stated that he was present at this Congress but was unable to recall ever having seen ALGER or DONALD HISS at any of these meetings.

The files of the National Negro Congress, which includes the identity of all known delegates to this Congress, was reviewed by the writer and no mention is found therein of ALGER or DONALD HISS.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President of The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has advised Bureau Agents that he does not know ALGER or DONALD HISS, and he was unable to identify photographs of them when exhibited to him.

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HEDE MASSING, wa: Hede Gumperz
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HEDE MASSING (nee TUNE) is a naturalized American citizen, born Vienna, Austria, January 16, 1900. She resides at 17 West 82nd Street, New York City, with her third husband PAUL MASSING, whom she married in 1936.

In 1920, this woman married GERHARDT EISLER, who at that time was a member of the German Communist Party and Editor of a Communist publication in Berlin. She herself became connected with the Communist Party in Germany and entered into minor Party activity of an open nature. In 1926, following a divorce from EISLER, she married JULIAN GUMPERZ, an American citizen connected with the Communist Party in Germany. In 1927, while in the United States, she acquired American citizenship through her marriage to GUMPERZ. In 1928, she met and began living with PAUL MASSING. This man was, at that time, studying for his doctorate and affiliated with the German Communist Party. MASSING was later imprisoned by the Nazis in 1933 as a result of his Communist Party connections. Later, from 1935 to 1937, PAUL MASSING served as an undercover agent for a Soviet Intelligence apparatus operating under IGNATZ REISS in Europe. Since 1938, PAUL MASSING has been anti-Soviet and anti-Communist. He is presently employed as an instructor at Rutgers University, Brunswick, New Jersey. He has not as yet acquired American citizenship.

From 1929 to 1931, HEDE MASSING resided in Moscow with PAUL MASSING, who was, at that time, doing work at the International Agrarian Institute. In 1931, HEDE returned to Berlin and ceased her open Communist Party activity. She began doing minor tasks for an individual whom at that time she knew only by the name of "Ludwig." These tasks consisted of lining up mail drops and obtaining living quarters for people connected with "LUDWIG." She was not, at this time, aware of "LUDWIG'S" position or activity, but she knew that he was in some way working for an International Communist movement. "LUDWIG" has since been identified as a top leader in Western Europe of Soviet Intelligence activities. His correct name was IGNATZ REISS and he was assassinated in Switzerland in 1937 following his open defection from the Soviets.

After a period of doing relatively unimportant work for "LUDWIG"

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for about two years, HEDE was instructed by "LUDWIG" to proceed to the United States to do work of a similar nature but entailing greater responsibility. She arrived in the United States in October, 1933 and thereafter worked under a number of superiors, the last and most important of whom was one "BORIS," whose last name was not known to her and has not been identified. HEDE reported to this individual on likely prospects for recruiting to work for the Soviets or for an International Communist movement. It was late in 1934 that HEDE met NOEL FIELD through MARGUERITE YOUNG, who was at time "Daily Worker" correspondent in Washington. FIELD was in that period an employee of the United States State Department.

In the Spring of 1937, HEDE and her husband, PAUL MASSING, both were becoming disillusioned about Russia and increasingly critical of the policies of the Government of that country. The disillusionment was caused by reports of widespread purges in Soviet Russia. In addition, the MASSINGS had received letters from "LUDWIG" in which the latter had guardedly indicated his own critical attitude.

In the summer of 1937, "BORIS" introduced to the MASSINGS a woman named "HELEN." This woman who was obviously in authority ultimately induced the MASSINGS to travel to Moscow to talk over their problems with the Soviet authorities. The MASSINGS were reluctant to go but finally agreed to travel on their own identification papers, refusing false papers which "HELEN" offered to supply. They arrived in Moscow in November, 1937. For the next seven months, they were subjected to continuous interrogation as to their relations with "LUDWIG" and all others with whom they had been associated in their previous undercover activity. They were permitted to leave Russia to return to the United States in June, 1938. This permission was afforded them due to the fact that they let the Soviet authorities know that written revelations of the MASSINGS' underground activities had been left in the United States to be published in the event they did not return to this country.

During the period of interrogation in Russia, the majority of the questioning was conducted by the husband of "HELEN" who is known to the MASSINGS as "PETER," a high official of the NKVD. The MASSINGS have identified photographs of VASSILI M. ZUBILIN and his wife, ELIZABETH ZUBILIN, as identical with "PETER" and "HELEN." VASSILI ZUBILIN was in the United States as Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. from 1943 to

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1944, having been previously attached to the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco from early 1942.

In 1942 and 1943, both the MASSINGS were again contacted by "PETER" and "HELEN." This contact was outwardly no more than social, although it was clearly made known to the MASSINGS that the ZUBILINS were aware of the MASSINGS' recent activities.

Neither HEDE nor PAUL MASSING has, since returning from Moscow in 1938, performed any tasks for the Soviets, the Communist Party, or any International Communist movement. Both are presently anti-Soviet and anti-Communist.

HEDE MASSING has been questioned at length concerning her recollection as to who was present at the dinner party at the home of NOEL FIELD when HEDE was introduced to ALGER HISS. She has stated that there may have been additional individuals present, but at this time, she is unable to recall any individuals other than NOEL FIELD, HERTHA FIELD, ALGER HISS, and herself. She does recall that HISS' wife, PRISCILLA HISS, was supposed to be present at the dinner but did not actually attend, and that she, HEDE, never met PRISCILLA HISS.

Mr. HERMAN FIELD, the brother of NOEL FIELD, was interviewed by Bureau agents at Cleveland, Ohio, on January 25, 1949. During the course of the interview, HERMAN FIELD stated that his brother, NOEL, was, at that time, residing in the mountains outside of Geneva, Switzerland, and that he was living in virtual retirement as a result of ill health. Although HERMAN FIELD did not state that HERTHA FIELD, NOEL'S wife, was also residing outside of Geneva, it was presumed that she was residing with her husband. According to HERMAN FIELD, NOEL had, in 1948, resigned his position with the Unitarian Service Command in Europe with which he had been associated since 1940 or 1941. At the time of the interview with HERMAN FIELD, he stated that his brother, NOEL, had been acquainted with ALGER HISS but that he, HERMAN, did not know the closeness of this relationship.

Information has been supplied to the Bureau from several different sources describing HERMAN FIELD as a fanatically pro-Soviet sympathizer.

MARGUERITE YOUNG, formerly "Daily Worker" correspondent in Washington, was interviewed by Bureau agents in New York City on February 7, 1949. On

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that occasion, Miss YOUNG stated that she had met HEDE MASSING in Washington sometime between 1933 and 1936. According to Miss YOUNG, HEDE MASSING had approached her, stating that she was the wife of an Anti-Nazi imprisoned by the Nazi Government in Germany, and that she desired to obtain assistance in effecting her husband's release. She had inquired of YOUNG if the latter knew of any State Department official who might be able to help her. YOUNG stated that she recommended NOEL FIELD and LAURENCE DUGGAN. YOUNG had known that NOEL FIELD was interested in the problem of political prisoners in Nazi Germany. Thereafter, according to Miss YOUNG, she introduced HEDE MASSING to NOEL FIELD. She knew nothing thereafter of NOEL FIELD'S relationship with HEDE MASSING. Miss YOUNG did state that she was under the impression that HEDE MASSING was a Comintern agent and believes that she had heard this from MASSING herself.

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was born on May 14, 1911 at Salt Lake City, Utah. RENO attended the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorade, from 1930 to 1932 and graduated Magna cum laudo with an A.B. degree in Mathematics. From 1932 to 1934 he attended the University of Virginia and received an A.M. degree in Astronomy. RENO'S name appears in the "Biographical Directory of American Men of Science" and he is likewise listed in the volume "Who Knows What in Mathematics".

Concerning his relatives RENO has listed the following: EVELYN RENO, mother, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado; FRANKLIN ANDREW RENO, father, deceased. His brothers are DUANE H. RENO, Tulsa, Oklahoma, occupation Geologist, and PHILIP RENO, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

As to his employment RENO from September, 1932 to July, 1935 was associated with Professor A. N. VAYSSOKSKAY, Assistant Director, Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia; from August, 1935 to 1936 RENO was employed in the National Office of the Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C. as an Assistant in Statistics. From June 26, 1937 to July 6, 1947 RENO was employed as a mathematician at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland. He was particularly engaged in research on ballistics in the Ballistics Research Laboratory.

RENO went on extended sick leave in July, 1947 because of a health condition. At the present time he is severely crippled with arthritis and is recuperating at the home of his brother in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

On June 30, 1941 at Aberdeen, Maryland, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO executed an oath that he did not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; that he was not a member of any political party or organization that advocates such overthrow.

On January 30, 1945 RENO received an emblem for exceptional civilian service because of his outstanding work in exterior ballistics and on preparing modern bombing tables.

PHILIP RENO, the brother of the witness, has admitted being a member of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1947. According to his own statement he was expelled from the Communist Party in Colorado in 1947.

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO has appeared as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York hearing testimony in the present matter. As regards the witness, he has been visibly affected by the disclosures of his participation in an espionage apparatus to the extent that he is extremely nervous and fearful of consequences. It is to be further noted that the witness' condition has deteriorated because of his advanced arthritis and disturbed nerves. Reports also indicate that he is a heavy drinker of intoxicating liquors which, however, does not apparently affect his mental processes.

Although RENO indicated to Agents that he made full disclosures of his association with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and appeared before the Grand Jury under subpoena, he, as of January 1, 1949, stated that he was unwilling to appear at the trial of HISS as a witness.

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NY 65-14920

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE was born in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1885, the son of ROBERT HEYSHAM and MARTHA FINLEY (NEVIN). In 1909, he received his Bachelor of Arts Degree at Williams College and in 1912 was graduated from Harvard Law School, receiving his LL.B., and his Doctor of Science in Jurisprudence in 1918. He married JESSIE WILSON on November 25, 1913. She was the daughter of President Woodrow Wilson. She died on January 15, 1933. He has three children by this marriage, FRANCIS BOWES, ELEANOR AXSON and WOODROW WILSON SAYRE. He married ELIZABETH EVANS GRAVES on June 28, 1937.

After leaving Harvard University, he obtained a position as Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County, which he retained until 1913, when he was offered a position of Assistant to the President of Williams College and instructor in Government at that institution. He remained there until 1917, when he was offered a Thayer Teaching Fellowship at Harvard Law School. From 1917 until 1934, he was associated with the Harvard Law School. From 1919 to 1924, he was Assistant Professor of Law and from 1924 to 1934, Professor of Law. In 1923, he took a leave of absence to become advisor in foreign affairs to the Siamese Government for whom he negotiated political and commercial treaties. In 1929, he became Director of the Harvard Institute of Criminal Law and in January, 1933, was appointed Massachusetts State Commissioner of Correction. In November of 1933, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State by President Roosevelt in charge of trade agreements. This position he held until 1939. From 1939 to 1942, he was United States High Commissioner to the Philippines. In 1943, he was made Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Deputy Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. In 1944, he was appointed Diplomatic Advisor to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. In 1945 he was appointed head of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration delegation to Iraq. At present he is the United States representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, maintaining an office at 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

Mr. SAYRE was interviewed on December 21, 1948, in the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and on February 25, 1949 at his office in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and JOHN F. SULLIVAN relative to ALGER HISS, his former assistant.

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HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was born February 4, 1904 at Greenfield, Massachusetts. He was educated at Oxford University, where he received a Master's Degree in 1926. From 1926 to 1928, he studied in the London School of Economics. From 1928 to 1929, he studied at the University of Kiel, Germany. In 1929-1930, WADLEIGH studied as a graduate student at the University of Chicago. Upon the completion of his work at the University of Chicago, he took employment with the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C. as an Assistant Economic Expert; this position lasted from July 9, 1930 to October 13, 1932. From October 13, 1932 to March 1, 1936, WADLEIGH was employed in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as an Agricultural Economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. From March 2, 1936 to December 5, 1944, WADLEIGH was employed by the United States Department of State, Washington, D. C. In this employment, WADLEIGH served as a Senior Economic Analyst, Division of Trade Agreements, until August 2, 1939, when he was appointed Senior Divisional Assistant in that division. As of January 29, 1941, WADLEIGH was appointed Principal Divisional Assistant in the Division of Special Research, and on March 2, 1943 he was appointed to the position of Assistant Chief, Division of Economic Studies, Department of State. From July, 1944 to December 4, 1944, WADLEIGH served in Italy on behalf of the Allied Control Commission, while in the Department of State.

From December 5, 1944 to May 23, 1946, he was with the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as an Agricultural Economist. In May, 1946 WADLEIGH secured employment with UNRRA until about the time of the discontinuance of UNRRA's activities. As of December 6, 1948, WADLEIGH was employed with the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy, 740 11th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

According to passport information furnished by WADLEIGH, he resided in Europe from 1907 to 1929. He pointed out that from 1907 to 1910, his father was rector of the American Church, Munich, Germany. From 1911 to 1919, WADLEIGH resided in Florence, Italy, where his father was rector of the American Church. Thereafter, WADLEIGH'S residence was at Alassio, Italy, and this residence continued while he was going to school in Oxford, England. After completing his course at Oxford, he came to the United States.

On March 4, 1938 a diplomatic passport, #1766, was issued to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, at which time he was living at 4019 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. It is recalled that at this time WADLEIGH was employed by the State Department and traveled to Turkey where he was to negotiate trade

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agreements with the Turkish Government. On December 8, 1943, diplomatic passport #6461 was issued to WADLEIGH for travel to North Africa. At this time, WADLEIGH was an economist by profession. In 1940 or 1941, after a divorce from his first wife, WADLEIGH married EDYTHE GAUDY. His former wife, MARION, is now Mrs. H. R. DOUGHERTY, whose husband is a professor at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

MRS. HENRY JULIAN

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(B) BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

As to the following persons, there has been set up their "BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY," and certain information furnished by them, attributed to them, and/or involving them directly or through others with the defendant, ALGER HISS:

Some of the information is hearsay and there is no possibility of obtaining witnesses who can state such of their own knowledge, or those who would be expected to know such directly have refused to discuss same. Some have refused to discuss this when called by regularly constituted agencies, such as the U. S. Grand Jury.

All of these, and information noted, should be considered as to how and when any might be used legally and to advantage of the Government. This possibility may depend on future developments.

Some of these have been involved in the violation of the Espionage Statutes of the United States, in interest of the Soviet Spy set-up, as to which most, if not all, the statute of limitations has intervened.

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JOHN J. ABT
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

JOHN J. ABT was born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 1, 1904. He attended the University of Chicago from which he received a Bachelor's degree as well as a law degree. He was with the law firm of Levison, Becker, Frank, Glenn & Bairns of Chicago before entering Government service on November 22, 1933, with the Department of Agriculture.

JEROME FRANK, now a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals Judge in the Second Circuit, New York City, who had been associated with the law firm of Levison, Becker, Frank, Glenn & Bairns, Chicago, Illinois, asked ABT to join him in the Department of Agriculture. FRANK was Chief Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It was in this department that ABT met fellow workers, ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, and CHARLES KRAMER, alias CHARLES KREVITSKY.

On July 25, 1935, he transferred to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and on December 16, 1935, went with the Works Progress Administration as Assistant General Counsel. In January, 1936, he transferred to the Securities Exchange Commission to prepare the case against the Electric Bond & Share Company under the Public Utilities Holding Company Act. In the latter part of 1936 he became Chief Counsel to the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under the Chairmanship of Senator LaFOLLETTE, investigating violations of civil liberties and the rights of labor. On July 7, 1937, he joined the Department of Justice as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Antitrust Division. On July 16, 1938, he was sent to New York City in charge of the trial section of that Division. He resigned on November 30, 1938. After his resignation from the Government service he became General Counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, remaining with that organization until January, 1948, at which time he became General Counsel to the Progressive Party, maintaining his office at its headquarters in New York City.

On March 14, 1937, ABT married JESSICA SMITH WARE in Poundridge, New York. She is the former wife of HAROLD WARE, whom WHITTAKER CHAMBERS succeeded in Washington, D. C., and who was a son of ELLA REEVE BLOOR, known as Mother Bloor and an important official in the Communist Party. JESSICA SMITH is the Editor of "Soviet Russia Today", a pro-Communist, pro-Soviet publication in New York City, and is considered an outstanding figure in Communist activities in the United States. MARION BACHRACH is a sister of JOHN ABT and she is an open, avowed, important and active Communist. ABT resides at 444 Central Park West, New York City, with his wife, his son, DAVID, and his daughter, JUDY. Both of these children are

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by JESSICA'S former marriage to HAROLD WARE.

Both ABT and JESSICA have visited the Soviet Union and have been and are in frequent contact with high officials of the Soviet Government in New York City and Washington, D. C. They are also in constant contact with National and State Communist Party officials and important Communists both here and abroad.

In the Fall or Winter of 1934, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS went to Washington, D. C., and by prearrangement met HAROLD WARE and stayed at WARE'S sister, HELEN'S, violin studio. While there at a later date on another visit, CHAMBERS attended a meeting at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., and met the leading group in what he termed Apparatus A. Those he met at this first meeting were JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KREVITSKY, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN, and NATHAN WITT. HAROLD WARE was also present. He could not state specifically whether ALGER HISS was present but learned that he was a member of this group. HAROLD WARE was the leader of this group and COLLINS was the Treasurer. After WARE'S death NATHAN WITT took over and later CHAMBERS believed WITT was succeeded by JOHN ABT.

During CHAMBERS association with Apparatus A, there is no testimony that ABT was engaged in espionage activities or supplied CHAMBERS with any documents or material. CHAMBERS has stated that there was an underground apparatus consisting of the above individuals whose purpose it was at that time to penetrate as far as they could into Government positions in order to influence policy and decisions.

Prior to his death on November 27, 1943, JACOB M. GOLOS advised ELIZABETH BENTLEY that he had been placed in contact with a group of individuals in Washington, D. C., who were engaged in furnishing espionage information. BENTLEY later met some of this group, known as the Perlo group, through EARL BROWDER at JOHN ABT'S apartment in 1944. Present were VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, HENRY MAGDOFF and EDWARD FITZGERALD. According to BENTLEY, this group furnished valuable, highly confidential information for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

On August 20, 1948, JOHN J. ABT, accompanied by Counsel HAROLD CAMMER, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He answered questions concerning his background and periods of employment in the Government; however, beyond those questions he refused to testify. He refused to answer any other questions claiming his privilege under the first, fifth, and fourteenth Amendments and Article Three of the Constitution. Among the pertinent questions which he refused to answer were whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party, whether he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, one CARL, GEORGE CROSLEY, J. PETERS, CHARLES KRAMER, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, VICTOR PERLO, ALLAN R. ROSENBERG, ROBERT WOHLFORD, HENRY COLLINS, DONALD HISS, EARL BROWDER and GERHART EISLER.

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On January 26, 1949, JOHN J. ABT was interviewed at Progressive Party Headquarters, 39 Park Avenue, New York City, by Special Agents DONALD P. ADAMS and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. A resume of his background together with his government and private employment up to the present was obtained, which coincides with that which has been previously set out.

ABT denied that he had ever taken out of a Government building any documents, classified or unclassified, and given them to any person not authorized to receive same. He also denied that he had ever made the contents of any Government documents available to an unauthorized person. He refused to discuss the question whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that any other person had taken classified or unclassified documents out of Government buildings or their contents and made them available to unauthorized persons. To the specific question whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that ALGER HISS had taken documents out of Government offices, ABT replied that he did not care to discuss this matter.

When asked whether or not he was a member of any club, committee, organization, society, or party in Washington, D. C., or New York City, which carried out activities inimical to the welfare of the United States, he refused to discuss it. He, likewise, refused to discuss whether he was a member of the Communist Party or the Communist underground. He likewise, refused to discuss whether he knew or ever heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ELIZABETH BENTLEY or whether he had ever known HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., or had ever been in COLLINS' home in St. Matthews Court, Washington, D. C., or in his apartment in New York City. He refused to discuss ALGER HISS in any form. He refused to discuss eighteen of the key figures in instant case whose names were brought individually to his attention. He also, with respect to these individuals, refused to discuss whether or not he had ever attended any meetings at which any of these individuals were present.

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ALEXANDER GREGORY - ~~GRAFF BARMINE~~

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

ALEXANDER GREGORY - GRAFF BARMINE, 1307 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, became a member of the Communist Party and entered the Red Army as a volunteer in 1919. He was appointed a political commissar and later attended the school for Red officers, holding several commands on the Western Front. In 1923, he retired from the Red Army with the rank of Brigadier General. From 1923 to 1925, he was the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Persia. Thereafter, he became associated with the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade and between 1929 and 1931 he was Director General of Imports in France and Italy. In 1932, he was official Agent for the Soviet Union in Belgium, and in 1935, he was a member of the Soviet delegation to Poland. Between 1934 and 1935, he was in charge of the exportation of all products of the Soviet automobile and aviation industries. In December, 1935, he was appointed to the Soviet Legation in Athens, Greece, and in 1937, he became the acting minister of the Russian Embassy in Athens, Greece, upon the death of the minister. During this period practically all of his friends and associates in the Soviet diplomatic service were victims of the purge in Russia. Fearing this purge, BARMINE fled to Paris, France, after his defection from the Russian diplomatic service. In 1940, BARMINE left Paris, France, and entered the United States. He was employed by the National Broadcasting Company, New York City, in the Monitoring of Foreign Broadcast Division, which division was taken over by the office of Strategic Services, and BARMINE was then employed by O.S.S. On December 23, 1942, BARMINE enlisted in the United States Army and he was discharged a short time thereafter in accordance with the ruling that eliminated men from military service who were over forty years old. Following his discharge, he was again employed by O.S.S. until December 1, 1944, when he was dismissed. While he was employed in O.S.S. he advised his superior, Mr. ULLMAN that it might be a source of embarrassment to the United State Government to have him in that agency, due to his background, and he also advised Mr. ULLMAN that DAVID ZABLADOWSKY, an employee in O.S.S., was a member of the Communist Party and was formerly a mail drop for the OGPU.

BARMINE formerly resided at 12 East 48th Street and 670 West End Avenue, New York City. He is the author of a book entitled, "ONE WHO SERVED," and he wrote an article for Readers Digest entitled, "THE NEW COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY," which appeared on the newstands the same day he was dismissed from O.S.S.

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BARMINE is a citizen of the United States, and he is employed in the Russian Section of the Voice of America, U. S. Department of State, New York City. BARMINE was divorced from Mari Pavlides in 1948, and he married EDITH KERMIT ROOSEVELT, the granddaughter of the late President THEODORE ROOSEVELT, at Northport, Long Island, New York, on September 2, 1948.

On December 14, 1948, ALEXANDER GREGORY - GRAFF BARMINE was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS X. PLANT. He stated that, at the instigation of some mutual friends in the Socialist Party of France, he visited WLATER KRIVITSKY at his hotel room in Paris, France during the early part of 1938. He understood that KRIVITSKY was also defected from the Soviet Intelligence Service at that time, and being suspicious of KRIVITSKY, he told KRIVITSKY that he was probably a GPU Agent searching for BARMINE in an attempt to kill him or to return him to Russia. He stated that KRIVITSKY denied being a member of the GPU and insisted that he had been an agent of Soviet Military Intelligence. BARMINE stated that, in an attempt to establish the reliability of KRIVITSKY, he asked KRIVITSKY to supply him with the names of certain people in Moscow, Russia, who should be known to him if he had been in Military Intelligence. He stated KRIVITSKY complied by naming a number of persons, none of whom BARMINE could recall at the present time. He stated he asked KRIVITSKY to name some of the persons who were working for Soviet Military Intelligence in America and KRIVITSKY replied by naming about ten persons, including GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

BARMINE stated that, in 1945 or 1946, he dined in the home of a couple, whose names he could not recall, but who lived in Westchester County, New York. He stated that after dinner a discussion was had concerning the number of Communists working in the United States Government; that the names of several persons were mentioned but the only name he recalled was ALGER HISS. He stated ALGER HISS was referred to by these people as being a Communist, and he thought they described him as being Chief Counsel in the United States Department of State.

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MAX BEDACHT

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

MAX BEDACHT resides at the Old Chentz Farm, R.F.D. #1, Frenchtown, New Jersey. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reflect that BEDACHT was born in Munich, Germany, on October 13, 1883; and that he arrived in the United States from Le Havre, France, aboard the SS Chiago, which arrived in New York City on September 29, 1908. BEDACHT filed a Declaration of Intention, Number 26341, in the Supreme Court, New York City, on February 14, 1911. On July 13, 1914, he filed petition number 9457 in the Superior Court, San Francisco, California, and on April 9, 1915, he was issued Certificate of Citizenship number 552518 by the Superior Court, San Francisco, California. These records reflected that his wife, ELIZABETH, was born in Hungary. It was further noted that there was a warrant for BEDACHT'S arrest, dated December 29, 1919, which was never served, but this warrant was issued in that BEDACHT believed in and belonged to an organization that believed in the overthrow of the Government by force. This file reflected that BEDACHT went to Mexico City to attend the Conference for Aid to Spanish Republic Refugees, which was held on October 20, 1923.

According to information in the files of the State Department, passport number 453651 was issued to BEDACHT on June 29, 1937. In his application, he stated that he intended to leave the Port of New York on June 30, 1937, destined to France, England, Germany, and the Soviet Union for study and vacation. This application indicated BEDACHT resided at 2042 East 37th Street, Brooklyn, New York. There was also a record of a previous passport, number 869, which was issued to BEDACHT on March 10, 1933.

An article appeared in "TEH DAILY WORKER" setting forth a biography of MAX BEDACHT'S life, which issue was published on October 13, 1938, and contained the following information:

BEDACHT and his family reside in a two-story red brick house on East 37th Street, Brooklyn, New York. His wife's name is ELIZABETH. He has two married daughters, ELSIE, age 26, and EDIT, age 22. He has two other children, ETHEL, age 20, and MAX BEDACHT, JR. At the age of 13, BEDACHT went to Austria and Switzerland, where he worked as a barber and was organizer of the first barbers' union in his town. He became National President of this organization at the age of 22 years. When he came to the United States in 1908, he immediately threw himself into the struggles of labor, joining the Socialist Party and the Barbers' Union. In 1912 he married ELIZABETH BROWN. This article in "THE DAILY WORKER" further reflected that BEDACHT was one of the founders of the Communist Party; that he was on its

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first Central Committee; and that he continues to be a member of this Committee

MAX BEDACHT was internationally known as the General Secretary of the International Workers Order, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which position he held from 1933 to November, 1948. It was reported that in 1939, BEDACHT was a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party and it was ascertained from a confidential source that all members of the G.P.U. keep close contact with the Central Control Commission of the United States. BEDACHT is the author of "THE LIFE AND WORK OF KARL MARX." In issues of "THE DAILY WORKER" dated August 28, 1934, and October 24, 1934, BEDACHT was listed as a candidate for the United States Senate on the Communist Party ticket. In 1936 he was elected Treasurer of the National Committee for support of the 1936 Communist election. In the issue of "THE DAILY WORKER" dated November 3, 1936, BEDACHT was listed as a candidate for Congress, 14th District, New York County, on the Communist ticket. It was reported that BEDACHT was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party as well as a member of the Political Bureau of this Committee; that he was a member of the National Advisory Board of the International Labor Defense; and that he was a member of the National Executive Committee of the People's Congress for Democracy and Peace.

BEDACHT appeared before the Dies Committee in October, 1939, and, at that time, he refused to tell this Committee whether he would support the United States if it became involved in a European war, and he insisted that the International Workers Order is not controlled by the Communist Party, although he himself as General Secretary of this organization was a Communist. It is further noted that BEDACHT was connected or associated with a number of organizations which are considered Communist front organizations.

According to the "NEW YORK TIME" issue of August 3, 1920, BEDACHT was convicted at Chicago, Illinois, in the criminal courts building on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, and it appeared from this article that BEDACHT was sentenced to a prison term and fined $1000.

A confidential source reported that, prior to the Seventh General Convention of the International Workers Order, there was a bitter quarrel in the Executive Committee of the International Workers Order concerning the national group policy of that organization. The outcome of the quarrel resulted in the resignation of BEDACHT as General Secretary of the International Workers Order, ostensibly for reasons of health and a retirement from the International Workers Order on a pension. It was generally reported that BEDACHT had been expelled from the Communist Party.

On January 4, 1949, MAX BEDACHT was interviewed at his farm, The

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Old Chantz Farm, R.F.D. #1, Frenchtown, New Jersey, by Special Agents ARTHUR E. DOOLEY and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. BEDACHT stated that during the early 1930's he had been a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, with offices in Communist Party Headquarters, and in 1933 he was elected National Secretary of the International Workers Order at Chicago, Illinois. He stated that during the spring of 1933 he went to Russia to attend a Comintern Conference. At this Conference they had a discussion as to the problems of the Communist Party movement. In 1937 he went to Spain as a delegate to the International Brigade and, at that time, he brought materials and gifts for the men who were fighting for the International Brigade in Spain. He stated that during the early 1930's, when he was on the National Committee of the Communist Party, he recalled seeing and meeting CHAMBERS, who, at that time, had been an employee of "NEW MASSES." He stated that the only occasions in which he met CHAMBERS were probably at some sort of Communist Party functions or meetings, the nature of which he was unable to recall. He stated he read the testimony of CHAMBERS in the New York newspapers but he stated that he had no dealings or contacts with CHAMBERS as CHAMBERS had described in his testimony. He denied meeting CHAMBERS regularly at any time and he denied contacts with anyone who was connected with the Underground, acting as Soviet agents. He stated that the Communist Party never had anything to do with the underground movement or he would have known of such activity inasmuch as he was on the National Committee of the Communist Party. He stated that he had been a Marxist since he was 20 years old and, although he was recently expelled from the Communist Party, it was his desire to again become affiliated with and be active in the Communist Party movement. He stated that he never heard of or met ALGER HISS until he read the testimony in the New York newspapers. He stated a number of other individuals were mentioned in this testimony, which included LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, DONALD HISS, HENRY COLLINS, and others, but that he had never heard of these individuals prior to the publication of this testimony. He recalled that he became acquainted with a man known to him as J. PETERS during the early 1930's, and, at that time, PETERS was the Organizational Secretary in Communist Party Headquarters. He stated he also met PETERS at Communist Party conferences and conventions but he knew nothing of the activities of PETERS outside of Communist Party Headquarters, inasmuch as he had never been very close to him. He recalled that he met HAROLD WARE, through WARE'S mother, on a farm near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and during the 1920's he had discussed farming with WARE in that WARE had worked on a collective farm in Russia. He stated that WARE was a member of the Communist Party but he did not occupy an official position except for a short time in the 1920's when he was on a commission to study agricultural work. He stated he has not seen WARE since the early 1930's. As a result of the information obtained from CHAMBERS, BEDACHT was questioned as to his contacts with CHAMBERS and he stated he was unable to recall whether he had ever telephoned CHAMBERS at his office in the "NEW MASSES,"

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and he is positive that at no time had he ever told CHAMBERS that he had been selected to go into the Communist Party underground. He further stated that he did not know a person named ARTHUR, who was identified as JOHN SHERMAN. He denied that he had ever had any contact with any individuals in the Communist Party underground who had used any cover names such as HERBERT, CARL, ULRICH, or WALTER. He denied that he had any knowledge or that it was his function to be the connecting link of the open Communist Party with the underground. He stated he did not know of any address in New York City, which was known as the "gallery," and he stated he did not know PAUL A. LEVINE. BEDACHT stated he was acquainted with GEORGE MINK, who had also been associated with the Communist Party in New York City, but he denied that MINK had ever given him a pocket mirror, which had been used as a method of transmission of messages at that time, or that he had ever given a pocket mirror to CHAMBERS. He further stated that he did not know VALENTIN MARKIN, who was also known as OSCAR or HERMAN.

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LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ resides at 26 Manhattan Avenue, Crestwood, New York. He was born on July 17, 1891, at Indianapolis, Indiana. After attending public and parochial schools in Indianapolis, Indiana, from 1897 to 1906, he was graduated from Jesuit College in 1910 and from the Indianapolis Law School in 1912. He was admitted to the State Bar of Indiana as a lawyer in 1912. From 1912 to 1914 BUDENZ acted as editor of "The Carpenter", a journal of the UNITED BROTHERS OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA; from 1914 to 1915 he was an Associate Director of the CENTRAL BUREAU OF ST. LOUIS; and from 1915 to 1920 he acted as secretary of the ST. LOUIS CIVIC LEAGUE. BUDENZ was Publicity Director of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION from 1920 to 1921; he was secretary of the New Jersey "CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION" in 1924; and he was editor of "LABOR AGE" in 1925. During the late nineteen twenties, BUDENZ was connected with the NON-INTERVENTION CITIZENS COMMITTEE and the ALL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE. In 1932 BUDENZ was an instructor at Brookwood Labor College and he was also a member of the NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN WORKERS.

On April 26, 1942, BUDENZ registered for Selective Service from his address at 24-20 29th Street, Astoria, Long Island, New York, and in his application he indicated that he was married to MARGARET BUDENZ; that he was in his own business at 35 East 12th Street, New York City; and his place of employment was given as FREEDOM OF PRESS CORPORATION, 35 East 12th Street, New York City. These records further indicated that BUDENZ was President of the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMPANY, INC., and Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker".

On June 26, 1927, BUDENZ was arrested in Newark, New Jersey, charged with violating a local ordinance by holding a public meeting without a permit when he attempted to address a gathering to plea for funds to be used in the defense of SACCO and VANZETTI. On July 14, 1930, BUDENZ was arrested at Easton, Pennsylvania, charged with violation of an injunction issued in the KRAEMER HOSIERY case, forbidding him to ask strike breakers of this company to join the union. BUDENZ was arrested and charged with unlawful assemblage with other individuals during the Paterson, New Jersey, silk strikes in 1931.

BUDENZ joined the staff of the "Daily Worker" newspaper and he became a member of the Communist Party in 1935. A confidential source indicated that BUDENZ had been a member of the Communist Party in Queens

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County and on April 8, 1942, BUDENZ was transferred from the Queens County to Yonkers, New York, Communist Party. While BUDENZ was a member of the Communist Party, he had numerous contacts with members of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, as well as individuals who were prominent in the Communist Party, and they include ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, EARL BROWDER, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS and ROY HUDSON.

BUDENZ was well known as the Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", the President of the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMPANY, INC., the publisher of the "Daily Worker", and at one time he had been conducting a weekly "Daily Worker" news program called "Labor News Room" over station WHOM. BUDENZ spoke on numerous occasions before various Communist branch meetings and at many committee meetings of the Communist Party. He was a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY and the stationery of the NATIONAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, indicated that BUDENZ was a member of that committee.

The "Daily Worker" of August 28, 1937, indicates BUDENZ was the Communist Party candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Congressional District of New York for 1936; that he was a Communist Party presidential electree from the State of New York in 1936, and that he was the Communist Party candidate for Assemblyman from the Tenth District of New York City in 1937.

The "Daily Worker" of May 27, 1940, reflected that BUDENZ had been a member of the NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, an instructor in the COMMUNIST WORKERS SCHOOL OF NEW YORK CITY and a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY in 1939 and 1940. In 1942 BUDENZ gave several lectures at the COMMUNIST WORKERS SCHOOL, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

On October 10, 1945, BUDENZ publicly announced that he resigned from the "Daily Worker" and from the Communist Party. Immediately after his resignation from the Communist Party, he was employed at Notre Dame University and he is now employed at Fordham University as an assistant professor.

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ was interviewed by SA WILLIAM J. McCARTHY and he stated that he had never met ALGER HISS but he understood that HISS was a member of the Communist Party connected with the Washington group. He stated that he was unable to recall the exact date when he first heard that ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party, but he was able to recall two instances he was mentioned in a discussion by Communist Party members. He stated that at a discussion during the HITLER-STALIN Pact at national headquarters, during which discussion ROY HUDSON, BOB MINOR, he, and possibly others, were present, he recalled

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that in a discussion of an attack on the "Daily Worker," one of those present, whose identity BUDENZ cannot remember, mentioned that NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN could not be too helpful because they were under attack at that time. BUDENZ recalled that someone mentioned ALGER HISS as a person who could be helpful and as an individual who was a good comrade.

He stated that the second discussion took place in JACK STACHEL'S office sometime in 1945, and on this occasion, EUGENE DENNIS, JACK STACHEL, possibly CHARLES KRUMBEIN, and he were present and, at that time, they were discussing the AMERASIA case. He recalled that DENNIS indicated that Lt. ANDREW ROTH had suggested that ALGER HISS should be used to quash the case. BUDENZ stated that he did not know whether PRISCILLA HISS or DONALD HISS were members of the Communist Party. He further recalled that EUGENE DENNIS had contacted him at the "Daily Worker" during the HITLER-STALIN Pact and DENNIS indicated that he had a technical difficulty and wanted to know if he, BUDENZ, felt that HOWARD HUNTER in Washington, D. C., would be able to help him. BUDENZ stated that, at that time, DENNIS indicated that he did not wish to contact ALGER HISS since HISS was under a cloud at that time. BUDENZ understood that DENNIS' technical difficulty meant that he had used a fraudulent passport.

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BORIS BYKOV, with aliases,
Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz,
Colonel Bykov, Peter

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated in recent interviews that the person whom he knew as PETER and who was his superior in Soviet espionage was identified as BORIS BYKOV by General WALTER KRIVITSKY during a conversation with KRIVITSKY in the home of ISAAC DON LEVINE. This was not a positive identification but was probably a good one since CHAMBERS and KRIVITSKY were out of Soviet espionage work only a short time and their recollection and information were very accurate.

KRIVITSKY stated that BYKOV came from the slums of Odessa; that while KRIVITSKY was in the Communist Party Underground in Rome, BYKOV was sent to that city to assist him. However, BYKOV learned that he was being tailed by the Italian Secret Police and, although several attempts were made on the part of BYKOV to contact KRIVITSKY, no meetings were ever consummated because of BYKOV'S fear of uncovering KRIVITSKY. The latter shortly thereafter succeeded in having BYKOV recalled to Russia.

The only information that CHAMBERS has been able to furnish regarding PETER is a description of PETER, a description of PETER'S wife, places where he met PETER, persons to whom he introduced PETER and persons introduced by PETER to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS advised that he introduced PETER to the following persons:

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.
A. GEORGE SILVERMAN
HARRY DEXTER WHITE (deceased)
ALGER HISS
JULIAN WADLEIGH

The following persons were introduced by PETER to CHAMBERS:

FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN
WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

CHAMBERS has stated that he was introduced to PETER by ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias J. PETERS.

In his book "In Stalin's Secret Service" General WALTER KRIVITSKY stated that BORIS BYKOV was the head of the Soviet Military Intelligence

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from 1936 on. He did not further identify BYKOV in the book; however, on June 28, 1939, General KRIVITSKY was interviewed by RUTH SHIPLEY, of the Passport Division of the State Department. During the interview they discussed BORIS BYKOV. Miss SHIPLEY prepared a memorandum relating to the interview and set forth the following information concerning BYKOV:

"Another person very active in the Soviet Intelligence work in this country who is now here is a man said to be Colonel BORIS BYKOV or BYKOFF or BUKOV or BUKOFF. He is probably in charge of the extermination of KRIVITSKY. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair and red eyebrows. He came to this country in the Summer of 1936 from France, probably first class, on the Normandie. He received a visa in Paris in the Spring of 1936 on either a German or Polish passport."

Mrs. ANTONI THOMAS, widow of General KRIVITSKY, has advised that she saw BORIS BYKOV in 1930 or 1931 in Vienna. She advised further that she thought that General KRIVITSKY stated that he met BYKOV on the streets in New York City after the General came from Canada, which was in November, 1939. This would have been between November, 1939 and February, 1941, when the General died.

The physical descriptions of WILLIE BRANDES and BORIS BYKOV are very similar and it has been stated that they both arrived in the United States in the Summer of 1936 on the Normandie. Both have been officers in the Russian Army and the only discrepancy is that WILLIE BRANDES was an agent of the GPU and BYKOV was described by General KRIVITSKY as being with the Russian Military Intelligence. WILLIE BRANDES is not believed to be identical with PETER, since BRANDES was involved in an arrest and trial in England in 1937 and could not have been meeting CHAMBERS once a week in the United States at that time. It is believed possible that WILLIE BRANDES and BORIS BYKOV are identical and that neither is identical with PETER.

JAN VALTIN (RICHARD KREBS) and MAURICE HALKIN have furnished information about one BORRIS HERTZ. JAN VALTIN advised around 1940 that BORRIS HERTZ, a COMINTERN representative, had been in the United States for a year or two. He described HERTZ as a Russian Jew of small stature with red hair and in his late forties.

MAURICE HALKIN, who was prominent in Communist activities in New York, was interviewed in early 1940 and advised that BORRIS HERTZ was a COMINTERN national representative who arrived in the United States in 1937. He described HERTZ as a small Russian Jew. He stated that HERTZ had worked all over Europe, including Germany and France, and had collaborated with LEO HAIKISS in Spain. HAIKISS was the Chief of the

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OGPU in Spain and HERTZ was a former organizer of the Leningrad OGPU. From the above it is to be noted that BORRIS HERTZ, who has never been identified, could be PETER and/or BORIS BYKOV.

CHAMBERS described PETER as follows:

Age:	In 1936, late 40's
Height:	5' 7"
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Reddish, thinning
Eyes:	Reddish brown
Eyelashes:	Reddish
Complexion:	Ruddy
Mouth:	Full lips but not blubber lips.
Teeth:	Appeared to have all his own teeth.
Nose:	Thin, pointed nose, particularly thin at the end and his nose occasionally quivered.
Characteristics:	Clean-shaven, well proportioned, neat dresser; wore hard worsted expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, not cocky or conceited but definitely authoriatative in his manner, had a ferret-like way about him.
Peculiarities:	Invariably carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat (Napoleon style).
Languages:	Spoke Russian, spoke German with a Yiddish accent, spoke very poor English when he first came to United States, but improved during his stay.

CHAMBERS advised that PETER had a wife in the United States. He did not know the wife's name. He recalled that he saw her once. He described her as follows:

Age:	In 1936, in 30's.
Height:	5' 7"
Complexion:	Fair
Appearance:	Unattractive
Glasses:	Wore Glasses
Nationality:	Russian, not Jewish
Languages:	Russian; practically no English; had one expression in English which she

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Children: None

frequently used, "Its a gay farce."

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH has advised that he met PETER only once. He could recall very little about PETER but advised that he was probably in his middle forties, of medium height and rather stocky build, and whose right arm or most of it was missing. He had a pointed nose and perhaps reddish or reddish brown hair. He spoke with an accent and was probably Russian. This impression concerning PETER'S right arm may have been due to the fact that PETER frequently carried his arm inside his jacket or overcoat. WADLEIGH was unable to add anything which would help in identifying PETER.

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HARRY CLAYTON COOK

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

This individual has been an employee of the Legal Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture since October 16th, 1933. On January 31st, 1949, he advised Special Agents THOMAS C. RAINE and ROBERT E. CENIHAN of the Washington Field Division that he became acquainted with ALGER HISS while both were employed by the Department of Agriculture, and occasionally discussed Departmental matters with HISS officially, although he did not see HISS socially. (HISS was employed as Assistant General Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, from May, 1933 to May, 1935.)

COOK further declared that HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, and others were in a group apart from the other personnel in the Department and constituted what he described as a "closed corporation."

COOK also stated that, on October 20th, 1933, ALGER HISS asked him to secure a position in the Department of Agriculture for a friend whom HISS identified as ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHEY, and that HISS told COOK he would see to it that COOK would receive a $1,000.00 raise if McCONNAUGHEY received the position. COOK declared that he, himself, had considerable "political pull" at the time, and accordingly was in a position to render such a service as requested by HISS. According to COOK, the matter "worked out alright," he received his $1,000.00 raise, and McCONNAUGHEY secured the position. COOK stated that this was his only personal contact with HISS, with the possible exception of several contacts he may have had with HISS in connection with COOK'S official duties.

It is to be noted that the personnel record for ROBERT K. McCONNAUGHE is not available at the Department of Agriculture. Personnel records of the Department of Justice, however, reflect that he was first employed by the Department of Agriculture as an attorney with the AAA on January 3rd, 1934.

It is to be noted further that the personnel file of HARRY CLAYTON COOK, at the Department of Agriculture, contains a memorandum from LEE PRESSMAN to JEROME FRANK, General Counsel of the AAA, dated 10/25/33, recommending a change of duties for COOK, and stating in party, "Since Mr. COOK has been serving in the Legal Division, he has satisfactorily demonstrated his ability to perform the office of Presiding Officer. There are several vacancies in the postion of Presiding Officer which must be filled as soon as possible."

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There is also included in such file a memorandum from JEROME FRANK to the Administrator recommending a change from Assistant Attorney to Associate Attorney for COOK with a salary change from $2,600 to $3.600. The personnel file also reflects that, on November 2nd, 1933, COOK received an appointment as Associate Attorney at $5,600 per annum.

It is to be noted also that COOK'S personnel file reflects that, in 1938 and 1939, he represented the Village of Cortland, Ohio, in connection wit an application to the W.P.A. for $288,000 to be used for public works construction; COOK was to receive a fee of $2,800. This act by COOK was in violation of Section 1782, Revised Statutes (18 USC 203). The facts surrounding this incident were present to a Grand Jury, which returned a No Bill in April, 1941.

These files contain considerable discussion as to the proper disciplinary action to be taken against COOK for his unethical conduct, but because of the lapse of time, no disciplinary action was taken, other than a written reprimand.

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RALPH DeSOLA, aka
John Edward Gray

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

RALPH DeSOLA was born July 26, 1908 at New York, New York. He attended Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, 1928 to 1929; also attended Columbia University, New York City, 1931 to 1932. He has resided in the past as the following addresses:

401 West 21st Street, New York City
Island Park, Long Island, New York
5 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, New York
Presently resides at 52 West 84th Street, New York City

He was employed with the Writers Project of WPA in the period 1935-1936 and is presently employed as manager of the New York Office of Microfilm-By-Microstat, 1860 Broadway, New York City. He resides at 52 West 84th Street, New York, New York.

DeSOLA was married to HELEN WINNER from 1935 to 1943. At that time he divorced HELEN WINNER and is presently remarried. DeSOLA said during the period he was a member of the Communist Party, HELEN WINNER, his former wife, was also a member of the Communist Party. He stated that he was a member of the Communist Party from at least 1935 until 1938 and advised that his Communist Party name was JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

DeSOLA has advised agents that shortly after he was married to HELEN WINNER, she had mentioned two friends named LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE and he recalled that late in the fall of 1936, LENORE THOMAS came to his home at 401 West 21st Street. On that occasion LENORE THOMAS was introduced to DeSOLA by HELEN WINNER. LENORE THOMAS told HELEN WINNER that she wanted HELEN WINNER to bring her to see "that man". HELEN WINNER then said to LENORE THOMAS "do you mean JOHN DAVIS?" LENORE replied that this was the person she meant. HELEN WINNER then said that she did not know whether DAVIS was at Communist Party Headquarters on 12th Street at that time but that she, HELEN WINNER, would bring LENORE THOMAS to Communist Party Headquarters on 12th Street to someone who would take care of LENORE if DAVIS were not there.

According to DeSOLA, JOHN DAVIS was head of the Negro National Congress at that time and was also an organizer among the negroes for the Communist Party.

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HELEN WINNER and LENORE THOMAS then left DeSOLA, saying they were going over to "12th Street". Later that afternoon, LENORE THOMAS and HELEN WINNER returned to DeSOLA'S home where LENORE THOMAS told DeSOLA that she was a little disappointed because the Party had not put her into active work for the Communist Party. LENORE THOMAS told DeSOLA that she wanted to get into Party schools, street discussions and into organizing work for the Party, but that the Party had told her that for the time being, it would be highly desirable that she remain inactive and that the Party had instructed LENORE THOMAS to report to a bookstore in Washington, D.C.

RALPH DeSOLA did not meet LENORE THOMAS again until July, 1937. He and his former wife, HELEN WINNER, were invited to stay for a few days over the weekend of July 4, 1937, at a residence rented by LENORE THOMAS and LENORE'S girl friend, SALLY RINGE, at Accokeek, Maryland.

When DeSOLA reached this residence at Accokeek, Maryland, LENORE THOMAS mentioned to him and to HELEN WINNER that she, LENORE THOMAS, had reported to the bookstore in Washington, D. C., but was not contacted by the Party for quite awhile. Further, LENORE THOMAS told DeSOLA that she, LENORE, thought the Party was a little ineffective in its methods since it took a few months to contact her after she reported to this bookstore.

DeSOLA recalled that at that time HELEN WINNER told LENORE THOMAS that possibly the Party had been checking on LENORE THOMAS to determine if LENORE was trustworthy.

DeSOLA advised that from the above facts, he had believed that LENORE THOMAS was a member of the Communist Party. He said that he did not know whether or not SALLY RINGE was a member of the Communist Party but that he had the impression, from conversation had with SALLY RINGE by him, that SALLY RINGE was at least a Communist sympathizer.

While at this residence of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE at Accokeek, Maryland, which DeSOLA described as a large farm or almost an estate, on a hill overlooking the Potomac River, LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE had asked DeSOLA to participate in a badminton game with them.

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This was on July 4, 1937, in the forenoon or early afternoon. While on this badminton court with SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at their residence at Accokeek, Maryland, either SALLY RINGER or LENORE THOMAS had chided RALPH DeSOLA, saying that RALPH was going about his work for the Communist Party in the wrong way, "like a bull in a china-shop." Either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS then told RALPH DeSOLA that there was a man coming down from Washington, D. C., in a little while, and that this man had the same political beliefs as did RALPH DeSOLA. DeSOLA said that the impression he secured from this conversation was that this man was a Communist Party member, since RALPH DeSOLA'S political beliefs were known to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS, inasmuch as he had mentioned to them that he was a member of the Communist Party.

During this same conversation on the badminton court at Accokeek, Maryland, on July 4, 1937, either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS told DeSOLA that this man coming down from Washington, D. C., was also an amateur ornithologist. DeSOLA advises that he, himself, was known as an ornithologist. Then, during this same conversation, either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS further told RALPH DeSOLA that this man they were speaking about was getting ahead in Washington, D. C., and was going about things in a smoother and more effective way "for the Party."

DeSOLA advised that, while this conversation took place at the badminton court, HELEN WINNER was present, but was sitting on the side lines of this court and may or may not have heard the above described conversation.

Shortly after this conversation, DeSOLA saw a man and woman drive up in an automobile and then, in the presence of HELEN WINNER, SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS, introduced this man and woman to RALPH DeSOLA as ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. DeSOLA said, at the time of this introduction either SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS told RALPH DeSOLA that this ALGER HISS was the amateur ornithologist that they had been mentioning to RALPH.

DeSOLA said that he is definite that this man's name was ALGER HISS; that this was an odd name; and that he had not heard of this person before; and that he had assumed that this was the man's Party name, since the name, ALGER HISS, sounded so odd to DeSOLA. According to DeSOLA, he has never forgotten this name because it had sounded so odd to him.

RALPH DeSOLA has identified photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as being definitely the persons he had met on this occasion at Accokeek, Maryland.

RALPH DeSOLA remembers having a discussion with ALGER HISS, for about three hours that afternoon, July 4, 1937, but advises, that during this discussion he did not bring up any political matters, as he was waiting for HISS to mention any matters of politics, and advises, that HISS did not do so. Further, DeSOLA related he found that ALGER HISS had an extensive knowledge of ornithology and natural history for a person who was supposed to be only an amateur in the subject. DeSOLA advised that his discussion of about three

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hours with ALGER HISS on that afternoon, was almost exclusively in regard to natural history and ornithology.

RALPH DeSOLA says that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS left early that evening in an automobile, apparently to drive back to Washington, D. C. from Accokeek, Maryland. RALPH DeSOLA advises thatthis was the only occasion on which he had ever met ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

DeSOLA definitely recalls that on the weekend, in addition to LENORE THOMAS, SALLY RINGE and HELEN WINNER, there were also present at this party a man named JACOB BAKER, who DESOLA advises was, at that time, Deputy Administrator to HARRY HOPKINS in the WPA, and also a person whose name DeSOLA did not recall. In regard to this last named person, DeSOLA advises he does recall that there had been an article in "Life" magazine shortly before July 4, 1937, in regard tothis man as an inventor of a multi-lens aerial camera. DeSOLA recalls that the inventor of this camera, whose name he cannot remember, was the "lion of the hour" in this party at Accokeek, Maryland, on July 4, 1937. DeSOLA says that JACOB BAKER and the man who was the camera inventor may or may not have seen ALGER HISS present at this party.

DeSOLA advised that there were many other people present on this weekend, and all of these people wandered about the grounds at Accokeek, Maryland, which grounds were rather extensive. DeSOLA also recalls that most of HISS' time was taken up in his discussion of ornithology and natural history with him, DeSOLA.

DeSOLA gave, as his opinion, that it was common knowledge that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS were living together as Lesbians at their residence at Accokeek, Maryland. He recalled that LENORE THOMAS, in about 1942, married a man named ROBERT STRAUS, and that LENORE has since been known as LENORE STRAUS.

DeSOLA further said that his former wife, HELEN WINNER, dropped membership in the Communist Party at about the same time that he, RALPH, did, but DeSOLA advised that he has always had the impression that HELEN WINNER has been reluctant to furnish information to authorities on Communist Party matters. DeSOLA said that he, himself, has been required to testify on several occasions before investigating committees, namely the Dies Committee and WPA investigating committees regarding Communism.

In regard to the person named above by DeSOLA as the inventor of the multi-lens aerial camera, a check of the issues of "Life" magazine reflected that the issue of June 14, 1937 of "Life" magazine, on page 36, carries an article entitled, "Nine Lens Camera Takes Best Washington Air View." This article mentions a new Fairchild aerial camera invented by Lieutenant O. S. READING of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

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Lieutenant O. S. ~~READING,~~ formerly of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has declared to agents of the Washington Field Office that he cannot recall ever being at Accokeek, Maryland, and has advised that he has never met ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

The following persons have been interviewed in an effort to corroborate the above mentioned information given by RALPH DeSOLA, but all persons hereafter mentioned have advised that they have no knowledge to corroborate DeSOLA'S information:

HELEN WINNER, also known as HELEN DeSOLA, residing at 43 West 93rd Street, New York City, who has stated that she was a member of the Communist Party from 1931 or early 1932 until about 1938. HELEN WINNER has stated that she recalls being at Accokeek, Maryland with RALPH DeSOLA over July 4, 1937, but does not recall meeting or seeing ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS present on that occasion. HELEN WINNER has stated that she propogandized both LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE to join the Communist Party and that she signed the application cards for membership in the Communist Party for both SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS before these two girls went to Washington to live. HELEN WINNER has stated that SALLY RINGE'S true name is IRMA RINGE and that SALLY RINGE is presently married to JONATHAN GOLDMARK and is accordingly known as SALLY GOLDMARK. HELEN WINNER also recalls that LENORE THOMAS mentioned being inactive in the Party and that LENORE THOMAS had mentioned a bookshop in Washington, D. C. in connection with this inactivity, but HELEN WINNER does not recall bringing LENORE THOMAS to Communist Party Headquarters.

LENORE STRAUS, nee THOMAS, was interviewed by Agents of the Baltimore Office at Accokeek, Maryland, where she resides, and advised that she does not recall ever having met ALGER HISS, but does recall that she met PRISCILLA HISS once about 1935 or 1936, in Washington, D. C. through PRISCILLA'S former sister-in-law, ROBERTA ANSLER, now Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, under circumstances which LENORE STRAUS cannot recall. LENORE STRAUS denies any knowledge of Communist membership or activities on the part of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or ever having made or heard made in her presence the statement alleged by DeSOLA to have been made concerning ALGER HISS on July 4, 1937 at Accokeek, Maryland. LENORE STRAUS also has stated on interview that she has never been a member of the Communist Party or applied for membership in the Communist Party.

SALLY GOLDMARK on interview by agents of the Seattle Office at her home, Double J Ranch, Okanogau, Washington, advised that she was formerly known as SALLY RINGE and IRMA RINGE and that she was a Communist Party member from the Fall of 1935 until 1939 or 1940. SALLY GOLDMARK recalls one occasion when HELEN WINNER and RALPH DeSOLA visited her residence at Accokeek,

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Maryland, over the weekend, but states that she does not know ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and advises that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS were never at Accokeek, Maryland, to her knowledge.

JACOB BAKER, presently president of Econometric Institute, 500 5th Avenue, New York City and formerly Deputy Administrator to HARRY HOPKINS, WPA, has advised that he visited LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE several times from 1935 to 1940 at Accokeek, Maryland. BAKER advised that he cannot recall being at Accokeek, Maryland on any occasion when both RALPH DeSOLA and HELEN WINNER were present, and advised also that he cannot recall meeting ALGER HISS at Accokeek, Maryland, or anywhere else, although he said that "he will not rule out the fact" that he, BAKER, may have been at Accokeek, Maryland when ALGER HISS was also there.

MARGARET VALIANT, residing Hotel Chelsea, West 23rd Street, New York City, advised she lived at Long View Farm, Accokeek, Maryland, the residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS from early 1937 to early 1938, but cannot recall ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS ever being present there. MARGARET VALIANT advised, however, that she was away from Long View Farm on road trips, called for by her work, a great deal of the time during that period. MARGARET VALIANT also advised that she has never met RALPH DeSOLA or HELEN WINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON, Accokeek, Maryland and HAROLD and KATHERINE KELLOCK, Washington, D. C., have advised agents of the Washington Field Office that they visited at the residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, during the period 1937 and since, but these persons all state that they cannot recall seeing ALGER HISS at Accokeek, Maryland.

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FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

MRS. FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, RD #2, Cambridge, New York, was positively identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 22, 1948 as the "FELIX" who was introduced to him by Colonel BORIS BYKOV in early 1937 and thereafter acted as one of CHAMBERS' photographers in the microfilming of documents procured by CHAMBERS from other members of his ring. CHAMBERS has stated that INSLERMAN resided in Baltimore during this period and performed his photographic work in a dark-room equipped in his home.

INSLERMAN was born July 11, 1910 at New York, New York, the son of AUGUST and ANNA MARTINS INSLERMAN, both of whom were natives of Estonia and are now deceased. INSLERMAN is married to the former ELIZABETH ALICE RYNDERS, a native of New York, whose parents reside at 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York. INSLERMAN graduated from New Brunswick High School in New Jersey; attended Cooper Union Institute of Technology and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore from which school he received a B.S. degree in electrical engineering in June, 1939. After graduation from high school in 1928 INSLERMAN resided in New York City until July, 1936 when he moved to Baltimore. Since 1937 he has held positions with the following companies:

April, 1937 to September, 1937
Bohn Refrigerator Company
1 North Haven Street
Baltimore, Maryland.

September, 1937 to February, 1938
Dakko Company
927 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland.

May 4, 1938 to February 27, 1942
Glenn L. Martin Company
Middle River, Maryland.

March, 1942 to June, 1946
Republic Aviation Corporation
Farmingdale, New York.

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June, 1946 to January, 1949
General Electric Company
1 River Road
Schenectady, New York.

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He has since been discharged by the General Electric Company because of removal of his security clearance by the Rochester Ordnance Division of the United States Army as a result of inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of INSLERMAN and his Grand Jury appearances in the Southern District of New York.

Election registration for 1933 and 1934 in New York County reflect that INSLERMAN registered as a Communist on these occasions.

On December 19, 1948 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, accompanied by agents of the Baltimore Office, made a survey of the area in Baltimore in which he believed "FELIX" had resided. As a result of this survey he made a choice of three possible blocks wherein "FELIX" might have resided to the best of his recollection. CHAMBERS' first choice in this regard was the 2100 block of Callow Avenue. Subsequent investigation disclosed that FELIX A. INSLERMAN resided at 2113 Callow Avenue during the pertinent period.

Mr. CHARLES MILTON QUARTLEY was interviewed on December 21, 1948, by agents of the Baltimore Office, and advised that the premises at 2113 Callow Avenue have been owned by his family since 1916. He displayed rent receipts which indicated that INSLERMAN resided at this address from July 1, 1936 until sometime in June, 1938. He advised to his knowledge INSLERMAN was unemployed for almost a year after taking up residence on Callow Avenue. He further advised that INSLERMAN had converted a bathroom of his third floor apartment at this address into a dark-room for photographic development and he advised that to his knowledge INSLERMAN had such photographic equipment as a light meter and enlarger, a small camera and possibly flood lights. He further advised that INSLERMAN, during his residence on Callow Avenue, was the owner of a 1934, 1935 or 1936 five passenger de luxe Chevrolet Sedan, probably gray in color.

The files of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Maryland, contain INSLERMAN'S employment record dated February 17, 1938. On INSLERMAN'S application for employment INSLERMAN indicated his employment as previously set forth and also indicated that from March, 1935 to August, 1936 he was employed by an electrical appliance shop, Bronx, New York. INSLERMAN in repeated questioning has declined to furnish any information concerning this alleged employment or any other employment until April, 1937 when he commenced work at the Bohn Refrigator Company at Baltimore, Maryland. Investigation has failed to indicate any legitimate employment for INSLERMAN from January, 1935 to April, 1937 and during this period he is believed to have been a paid technical employee of the Communist Party.

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Since INSLERMAN'S departure from the residence at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, in June, 1938, he is known to have resided at the following addresses:

6 Roseland Avenue
Raspeburg, Maryland
1938 to 1941.

13 Fir Drive
Stansbury Estates, Maryland
1941 and 1942.

131 - 35th Street
Lindenhurst, New York and
118 - 35th Street
Lindenhurst, New York
1942 to 1946.

RD #2
Cambridge, New York
1946 to date.

INSLERMAN was interviewed at Schenectady, New York on December 23, 1948, by Special Agent FRANK D. O'BRIEN of this office and Special Agent JOHN J. O'TOOLE of the Albany Office. At this time INSLERMAN furnished a signed statement in which he categorically denied knowing CHAMBERS either by his true name or aliases; ever having photographed or developed any photographs of documents for CHAMBERS; ever having known Colonel BYKOV or other principles involved in this case; ever having engaged in or had any first hand knowledge of espionage activities in this country or membership at any time in the Communist Party. However, in this signed statement he conceded that he had resided on Callow Avenue in Baltimore during 1937 and 1938, that he was an amateur photographer and that while residing on Callow Avenue had used a bathroom on the premises as a dark-room to develop film in the pursuit of his photographic hobby.

On January 8, 1949 FELIX INSLERMAN'S farm and residence at Cambridge, New York was searched by agents of the Albany Division under authority granted by a search warrant issued by the United States Commissioner at Syracuse, New York. As a result of this search a 35 mm. Leica camera, No. 234730, equipped with an Elmar 50 mm. 3.5 lens and admittedly owned by FELIX INSLERMAN, was seized and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

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By letter dated February 23, 1949 the FBI Laboratory advised that as a result of examination it was concluded that the two rolls of the "pumpkin microfilm", designated rolls "C" and "D" (Grand Jury Exhibits No. 48 and No. 47) were exposed with the Leica camera, No. 234730, owned by FELIX INSLERMAN.

On January 13, 1949 Mr. PHILIP H. DEUTCHMAN, Treasurer of E. Leitz, Incorporated, 304 Hudson Street, New York City, exclusive sales agents for Leica camera in the United States, advised that with reference to Leica camera No 234730 the records of his company indicated that this camera was sold on June 24, 1937 to the Capitol Camera Exchange, 1003 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. The records of E. Leitz further indicated that on August 31, 1936 FELIX A. INSLERMAN, of 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, notified E. Leitz that he was the owner of record of this camera. Further, that on June 8, 1939, INSLERMAN notified E. Leitz, Incorporated of a change of address by him to 6 Roseland Avenue, Raspeburg, Maryland, and on June 8, 1942 of a change of address to 131 - 35th Street, Lindenhurst, New York.

Subsequent investigation by the Washington Field Office at the Capitol Camera Exchange, 1003 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., disclosed that sales records of this company for the year 1937 have been destroyed. Further, that the sales receipts of a cash sale by this company would not reflect the identity of the purchaser.

FELIX INSLERMAN has appeared before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on the following dates: January 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 18, 19, 1949. His wife, ELIZABETH A. INSLERMAN, has appeared before the same Grand Jury on the following dates: January 11, 12, 13, 19, 1949.

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MAXIM LIEBER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

In a report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated March 17, 1941, MAXIM LIEBER was identified as an author's representative who occupied Room 811, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was married, age 41, and had been employed for a number of years in the printing and publishing business. From 1922 to 1924 he was President of Lieber and Lewis, Inc., Publishers, 19 Barrow Street, New York City. He resigned in 1925 and was associated for the next six years with Brentano's. This informant further stated that in 1930 he started conducting his business as an author's representative and he moved to 545 Fifth Avenue in 1932. In 1941 he had approximately forty accounts on a commissioned basis and he employed one person. He banked at the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, where at that time his account was in the low four figures but there was no outstanding liabilities against his company. b2 b7D

The records of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company reflect that LIEBER'S personal account was discontinued, probably in 1942. LIEBER also maintained an account for NETTY RADVANI, with alias Anna Seghers, who is a pro-Communist authoress. These records reflected that at that time SEGHERS, while residing in Mexico, had written a book for which LIEBER had arranged for publication. The initial deposit to the account of NETTY RADVANI was in the amount of $1,818.50 and was made by check drawn on the Little, Brown and Company, Publishers, Boston, Massachusetts. These records further reflected that on August 10, 1943 LIEBER opened another account entitled, "MAXIM LIEBER for the account of BODO UHSE." The initial deposit in this account was $1,500.00 and was made by the deposit of a personal check of LIEBER'S on the First National Bank, Milford, New Jersey.

It is noted that Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] described BODO UHSE as a Communist who had gone to Mexico and settled with the Refugee Communist Group there. b2 b7D

The records of the First National Bank, Milford, New Jersey, reflect that LIEBER lived in a country home near Mildord for five to seven years and then moved to New York City in 1939 or 1940. LIEBER requested this bank in early 1943 to furnish him a letter showing the balance in his account which on January 30, 1943 was $3,772.17; that LIEBER indicated he was planning a trip to Mexico. This account reflects that the checks were drawn in 1943 made payable to various authors including MARGARET B. WHITE, ERSKINE CALDWELL, LOUIS ADAMIC and CARL RANMAN. These records also reflected that on August 13, 1943 the amount of $11,250.00 was made payable to MAXIM LIEBER as agent for NETTY RADVANI.

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A confidential source advised that on May 19, 1942, a letter was addressed to LIEBER from Dr. D. FODOR, Bagio 374/10, Mexico, D.F. This letter was signed by DRAGOTIN FODOR, a Communist subject of Yugoslavia whose pen name is THEODORE BALK.

A mail cover placed on SOPHIE MANOFF reflected that in 1943 MAXIM LIEBER addressed a letter to ARNOLD MANOFF, husband of SOPHIE MANOFF. SOPHIE MANOFF at that time was reported to be the Membership Director of the Day Branch, Midtown Section of the Communist Party, Los Angeles County California.

Information was also received that OTTO KATZ, a Refugee writer residing in Mexico, who was reportedly active as a Comintern Representative in the Eastern Hemisphere, was a client of MAXIM LIEBER.

In a newspaper article appearing in the New York "Journal American" of July 29, 1947 entitled "Reds-Cultural Fronts Exposed", by KENT HUNTER, LIEBER is described as an active member of Contemporary Writers located in the Hotel Albert, 65 University Place, New York City. This organization described itself as "The militant name organization of the Marxist and other anti-Fascist authorities."

In the "Daily Worker" of April 22, 1946, Page 4, Column 5, LIEBER is listed as a supporter of the May Day Parade and as a member of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. He is also mentioned as a sponsor of the May Day Parade in the "Daily Worker" of April 30, 1948, Page 5, Column 4. In the issue of May 25, 1948, Page 13, Column 3, LIEBER is listed as one of the sponsors of a writers and artists meeting against the Mundt Bill which was held on June 3, 1948. LIEBER was also listed as a member of the Citizens Committee for the Support of Robert Thompson and Benjamin J. Davis which was headed by JOSH LAWRENCE, a member of the National Committee the Communist Political Association.

A confidential source stated that LIEBER has associated with ED FITZGERALD, HARRY MAGDOFF and FEROL CORNELISON, on whom active investigation had been conducted in connection with another Espionage investigation. LIEBER has also associated with ERSKINE CALDWELL, THOMAS WOLF and LOUIS ADAMIC, who are reportedly clients of LIEBER, and he has also associated with ANNE WHITE, authoress of "Three Children" and "Shakespeare". LIEBER has also been mentioned in an article appearing in "Masses and Main Stream" as a Soviet writer along with other persons among whom was LOUIS ADAMIC. It was also reported that on October 27, 1942, MAXIM LIEBER was a sponsor of a dinner given by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and that he was a member of the Citizens Committee to Defend Representative Government.

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JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST, Montclair, New Jersey, stated that her former husband, JOHN HERRMANN first met HAROLD WARE in the fall of 1933 when HERRMANN contacted him for background information on foreign subjects about which he was writing a play. She recalled that she met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as CARL through her husband in Washington, D. C. She further stated that she met GREGORY SILVERMASTER who was investigated relative to another Espionage investigation and this meeting was arranged in Washington, D. C. through MAXIM LIEBER, her Literary Agent. She stated that this meeting was arranged when she told LIEBER that she desired to secure information on foreign nations for background information in her writings.

On February 1, 1949, MAXIM LIEBER was interviewed in his office at 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City by SA William J. McCarthy, Jr. and SA Lawrence W. Spillane.

LIEBER stated that he met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS sometime between 1930 and 1935 when he was an author's representative and CHAMBERS was the Editor of "New Masses." He was unable to recall the circumstances surrounding their meeting. LIEBER stated that in either 1935 or 1936 he and CHAMBERS rented a cottage in a village in Pennsylvania, several miles below Frenchtown, New Jersey on the Delaware River. He was unable to recall whether he had signed the lease when this cottage was rented but he stated that he could have done this. LIEBER stated that he only spent week-ends at this cottage during the summer months and he recalled that CHAMBERS, during that period, used the name of DAVID BREEN. LIEBER refused to discuss the circumstances as to the reasons he had in renting this cottage with CHAMBERS or to discuss the manner in which he became so closely associated with CHAMBERS. LIEBER was asked whether he was familiar with "American Feature Writers Syndicate" and he stated that the name was familiar to him but that he would not discuss it until he had consulted his Attorney. He stated that the cottage, which was located several miles below Frenchtown, New Jersey, was hired from Mr. BAUCOT who had a sister who was living just behind the cottage hired by him and CHAMBERS. He was unable to recall the name of BAUCOT'S sister but he remembered that there was a little Polish girl who lived near-by who delivered milk and vegetables to their cottage. LIEBER stated that he always visited this cottage alone and upon reflection he felt that CHAMBERS had used him like he had used many others and that CHAMBERS' friendship for him was based entirely on convenience. LIEBER stated that in the following summer which would be either 1936 or 1937, CHAMBERS visited him on several week-ends at his farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania and that during this short period of time, Mrs. CHAMBERS was living on his farm. He recalled that during the latter part of the summer of 1936 or 1937, CHAMBERS rented a house in Pineville which is located near New Hope, Pennsylvania. He stated that in his association with CHAMBERS at this cottage near Frenchtown, New Jersey, at his farm in Ferndale,

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Pennsylvania and at the cottage in Pineville, Pennsylvania, he was unable to recall ever meeting any associates of CHAMBERS. He further stated that he could not recall ever seeing or meeting any of CHAMBERS' visitors or friends at any of the above places. LIEBER was shown photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS and he stated that he is almost certain that he never met either of them; that he was unable to recall that CHAMBERS had ever mentioned either ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS in that the name had not been familiar to him until he read about them in the newspaper.

He stated that he first met CHAMBERS under the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and then during the period between 1935 and 1937 he knew and was told by CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS was using the names of DAVID BREEN and LLOYD CANTWELL. He stated he did not know that CHAMBERS had been using or had ever been called GEORGE CROSLEY, CARL or BOB. LIEBER stated that he never made any agreement with CHAMBERS to hold himself out as CHAMBERS' employer. He stated CHAMBERS never worked for him and that he was never a literary agent for CHAMBERS. LIEBER stated that in a recent conference with the attorneys for ALGER HISS, they advised him that they had found a letter in a school in Baltimore, Maryland which was written by Mrs. CHAMBERS indicating that her husband WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was employed by MAXIM LIEBER. In regard to the conference with HISS' attorneys, LIEBER did not intend to mention this since earlier in the interview he had been asked whether he had ever been questioned by anyone else concerning this case and he stated that he had not been. He stated that he was living in New York City from 1935 until the end of 1937 and during this period CHAMBERS frequently stayed in his apartment although these visits consisted of a visit of one day or two approximately every two weeks during this period. LIEBER stated that he knew that CHAMBERS was living in Baltimore, Maryland from 1935 to 1937 but when he was asked whether he had ever visited CHAMBERS in Baltimore, Maryland, he stated that he would not answer this question until he had consulted his Attorney. He further stated that he had met CHAMBERS' mother who lived in Long Island, New York, and that she had been employed on some Civil Service job.

LIEBER was asked whether he knew that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in Espionage or some subversive activity on behalf of the Soviet Government and he stated that he did not know. He was then asked as to whether he suspected that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in Espionage or subversive activity on behalf of the Soviet Government and he stated that he would not answer this question until he had consulted his Attorney. He was asked whether he had ever been approached by CHAMBERS to do any work for the Soviet Government and he stated that he had not been, but he refused to state whether he had ever been approached by anyone to do any work for the Soviet Government. LIEBER denied that he had been a member of the John Reed Club but he refused to state as to whether he had ever been a member of the

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Communist Party. He stated that he did not know whether CHAMBERS was a Communist but it was his belief that CHAMBERS was at least a sympathizer to the Communist Party. LIEBER stated that he had never seen any photographic material or cameras in his apartment which might have been used by CHAMBERS in connection with Espionage work. LIEBER stated that he did not recognize a photograph of Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLEIT which was exhibited to him and he did not recognize this name. Photographs of ALEXANDER STEVENS and JOHN LOUIS SHERMAN were exhibited to LIEBER and he stated that he wished to consult his Attorney before he discussed his association with those individuals.

A complete description of Colonel BORIS BYKOV was furnished to LIEBER and he stated that he did not believe that he knew an individual fitting this description and that he did not recognize the name BORIS BYKOV or an individual who would fit this description named PETER.

LIEBER, at the outset of the interview, indicated that he would answer some of the questions which would be asked of him but that the others would not be answered until he had consulted his Attorney. He stated he wanted to help the Government and wanted to tell the truth, but that his sympathies were with ALGER HISS. He stated he felt that ALGER HISS was being persecuted and that CHAMBERS was a "low, slimy snake" and did not have a friend left in New York.

The records of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, reflected that LIEBER'S personal account in this bank was closed in 1939 and the file pertaining to this account had been destroyed inasmuch as these records are only maintained for a period of five years. Mr. R. A. COILE, Assistant Manager of this bank, stated that there was a memorandum in his records which reflected that MAXIM LIEBER had the following affiliated accounts:

American Feature Writers Syndicate
CHARLES F. CHASE
ALBERT HALPER
DAVID BREEN

The records of the Office of the County Clerk for New York County revealed that the American Feature Writers Syndicate was organized in 1934 and that an application for the trade name was filed on September 4, 1934. This application was made in the names of MAXIM LIEBER, 43 West 46th Street; CHARLES F. CHASE, 327 West 88th Street, and LLOYD CANTWELL, 43 West 46th Street, New York City.

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MRS. WILLIAM WARD ~~PIGMAN~~
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, 702 E. North Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 5, 1910, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. ~~W.~~ PIGMAN. He received his primary training in Chicago, graduating from Crane Technical High School in 1927. PIGMAN then entered George Washington University, Washington, D. C., in 1928, receiving his B.S. degree in 1932. He received his Master's degree from the same institution in 1933 followed by his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, in 1936.

During PIGMAN'S attendance at George Washington University he received his appointment to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., as Laboratory Assistant, Grade SP 2, May 30, 1930 at $1260.00 per annum. In August, 1931, PIGMAN was transferred to the Polarmetric Section of the National Bureau of Standards where he remained until July of 1938 when he resigned to accept a fellowship from the Labor Foundation, Wilmington, Delaware. Through this fellowship PIGMAN studied at the University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany, for a period of one year.

At the completion of his European studies, PIGMAN returned to the National Bureau of Standards on September 27, 1939 as Assistant Chemist with a P-2 Classification at $2600.00. On November 16, 1940, PIGMAN was promoted to Associate Chemist (P-3) and he remained in this classification until August 20, 1944 when he resigned to accept a position as research man for the Corn Products Company, Argo, Illinois. PIGMAN retained his post with Corn Products for a period of two years when he accepted a post of Research Chemist with the American Paper Institute, Appleton, Wisconsin. The American Paper Institute has advised the Milwaukee Field Division that effective January 14, 1949, PIGMAN had been placed on leave of absence until June, 1949 when he will be separated from the Institute. PIGMAN has advised the American Paper Institute he is considering employment in Florida, Texas and/or the East Coast and American Paper Institute stated they will have knowledge of PIGMAN'S whereabouts until his final salary check in June, 1949. PIGMAN was notified of his release following his appearance before Federal Grand Jury, New York City, in December, 1948.

PIGMAN is married to ALICE WOLFE and they have two children. They were born when they resided in Washington, D. C.

~~PIGMAN~~ Alice was interviewed by Special Agents CLARK E. LOVRIEN and ALEXANDER P. Le GRAND of the Milwaukee Field Division on December 8, 1948.

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PIGMAN unequiscally denied upon interview that he ever knew or had dealings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS while he was with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. He voluntarily admitted that he knew ELEANOR NELSON in Washington during the period 1936-1938. He claimed he met her at a joint meeting of various unions in Washington in which PIGMAN represented the Federation of Architects, Engineers, CHEMISTS and Technicians Union. PIGMAN said it was his recollection that ELEANOR NELSON was very active in Union work in Washington, D. C., at the time. PIGMAN can be expected to state, however, he had no relations whatsoever with Miss NELSON outside of recalling her presence at joint union meetings in Washington, D. C. When WARD PIGMAN was shown a photograph of DAVID CARPENTER, he identified him as DAVID ZIMMERMAN. PIGMAN will testify his only recollection of CARPENTER was that he saw him also at union meetings in Washington, D. C. PIGMAN can be further expected to state that at no time did he ever have any meetings with ZIMMERMAN in which he turned over material to him from the Bureau of Standards. He will state he observed him at union gatherings only.

In addition to previous denials made by PIGMAN to interviewing Agents, PIGMAN will state that he has never been a member of the Communist Party. He did state, however, he did take "some interest" in "left wing" discussions in Washington, D. C. during mid-1930's. PIGMAN will further claim that at no time did he ever take any documents out of the Bureau of Standards and make them available to unauthorized individuals.

The observations made by PIGMAN in his interview with Agents were, at PIGMAN'S request, not reduced to statement form.

Contrary to the statements of PIGMAN above, CHAMBERS has stated that he originally met PIGMAN in late 1935 or early 1936 through DAVID CARPENTER. At that time, CHAMBERS said, he told PIGMAN to withdraw from open Communist Party work and become part of his apparatus. There was some indication, CHAMBERS recalled, that PIGMAN may have been part of the apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON.

Sometime in 1936 CHAMBERS said he requested PIGMAN to obtain documents from the Bureau of Standards. This was done on several occasions, CHAMBERS added, until this plan was terminated temporarily. In 1937 CHAMBERS issued similar instructions to PIGMAN and the latter began to produce documents on regular basis of about every ten days.

The pattern of transmission of documents followed several ways according to CHAMBERS. At the outset PIGMAN would give the documents to CHAMBERS who would photograph and return the documents at the next meeting or if necessary the same night. Later on, CHAMBERS said, PIGMAN

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would give him the documents and he would turn them over to CARPENTER to photograph. CARPENTER would return documents to CHAMBERS who in turn gave them back to PIGMAN usually the same night. CHAMBERS pointed out there were deviations from this pattern. Sometimes CARPENTER would personally return the documents to PIGMAN after receiving them from CHAMBERS or CARPENTER would receive and return the documents to PIGMAN personally. CHAMBERS recalled that on occasions CARPENTER would return the documents the following morning to PIGMAN after receiving them the previous night. CHAMBERS pointed out this was not the usual procedure, however,

CHAMBERS said it was his recollection that a brief case was employed by PIGMAN in the transmission of documents. CHAMBERS said he would meet WARD PIGMAN at a pre-arranged location at which time CHAMBERS would take the brief case when they parted company and would return the brief case with the documents at the next meeting.

CHAMBERS said the material made available by PIGMAN dealt with a variety of technical subjects, the significance of which was unknown to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS stated Colonel BYKOV complained of the material received from PIGMAN and expressed the opinion to CHAMBERS that he did not believe PIGMAN'S full potential as a source of material was being developed.

CHAMBERS said he continued to see PIGMAN and receive information up to the time he quit the Communist Party in April, 1938.

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JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The records of the Yellow Cab Company at Los Angeles reflect that SHERMAN claimed he was born on October 27, 1895, at New York City. A record of the birth of one JACOB SHERMAN born on that date has been located. JACOB SHERMAN was the son of JACOB and IDA FOUNT SHERMAN, both Russian born and residing at 97 Orchard Street. Although this is in conflict with the information furnished by SARA SHERMAN, this may be JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN'S correct birth record. Correct

JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was discharged from his job with the Yellow Cab Company in February, 1945, and shortly after that he moved to a ranch which he bought in Lado de Loma Road in Vista, California. He resided on this ranch until late in 1948. In addition to a small stock farm, SHERMAN also operated a barn straw and fertilizer business in connection with this ranch. A woman named MARGARET HERRICK, who is alleged to be his wife, has been living there with him. SHERMAN left Vista, California, in November, 1948, leaving the farm in charge of CHARLES and MARTHA LOCKE, who are reported to be relatives of MARGARET HERRICK.

SHERMAN and MARGARET HERRICK were found to be residing in February, 1949 at 525 College Circle, La Habra, California, which address appears to be on the campus of the Los Angeles University of Applied Education. SHERMAN is said to be teaching at that school. The school is said to be possibly Communist controlled or directed.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in the late spring or early summer of 1932, was introduced into a Soviet espionage apparatus by JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. CHAMBERS had previously known SHERMAN when both were connected with the "Daily Worker". MAX BEDACHT reintroduced CHAMBERS to SHERMAN, advising him that SHERMAN was in the "underground". Thereupon SHERMAN introduced CHAMBERS to ore HERBERT, also known to CHAMBERS as CARL, who appeared to be a superior in the espionage apparatus. SHERMAN gave CHAMBERS his first hint as to what his duties were to be in the apparatus. He was to be the liaison between the American Communist Party and the apparatus. SHERMAN also provided CHAMBERS with funds to buy clothing and gave him preliminary training in such things as detection of surveillances. CHAMBERS is of the opinion that it was on SHERMAN'S recommendation that he was originally recruited into the espionage apparatus.

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Within the first month of CHAMBERS' connection with the apparatus. SHERMAN introduced CHAMBERS to a Russian known to CHAMBERS as ULRICH and WALTER. CHAMBERS worked under the supervision of ULRICH from that time until probably early 1934. ULRICH has been identified as ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI. CHAMBERS has identified ULANOVSKI'S photograph as ULRICH, and ROBERT GORDON SWITZ has identified the same photograph as that of a Russian agent with whom he worked in New York in 1931 and 1932 known to him as WALTER. ULANOVSKI was arrested and convicted of espionage in Denmark under the name of NICHOLAS SHERMAN in 1935.

CHAMBERS did not see SHERMAN from the summer of 1932 until probably the summer of 1934. At that time an unknown Soviet agent, known to CHAMBERS as "BILL", was CHAMBERS' superior in the apparatus. BILL brought JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN to CHAMBERS sometime in the summer or early fall of 1934 for the purpose of having CHAMBERS arrange to establish a cover occupation which SHERMAN was to use. SHERMAN stated he was supposed to go to Tokyo to set up a Soviet espionage apparatus, and needed a cover as an American businessman. CHAMBERS established a firm known as American Features Syndicate, with the assistance of MAXIM LIEBER, and SHERMAN in September or October, 1934 proceeded to Japan under the cover of a correspondent for American Features Syndicate. CHAMBERS stated the Syndicate was financed by SHERMAN and SHERMAN was the only correspondent ever employed by the firm.

SHERMAN obtained an American passport under the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. A birth certificate was obtained for him through the intercession of J. PETERS. A photostatic copy of the CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE passport application is available, to which is attached a photograph identified by SWITZ and CHAMBERS as that of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. This passport application was received and approved by the State Department in September, 1934.

According to CHAMBERS, SHERMAN did not establish a successful apparatus in Japan and was recalled to the United States in the spring or summer of 1935.

About the time CHAMBERS was working with SHERMAN to establish the cover company and obtain the CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE passport, CHAMBERS

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states he introduced SHERMAN to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at CHAMBERS' apartment, 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. CHAMBERS could not recall the reason for this introduction nor other circumstances surrounding it.

CHAMBERS states that SHERMAN shortly after his return to the United States from Japan, was requested by the apparatus to proceed to Moscow. When SHERMAN returned to the United States from Moscow he met with CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS states SHERMAN was in Moscow for possibly a year or more. Probably in the early part of 1937, they met at the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER. According to CHAMBERS, SHERMAN was greatly agitated and wanted to quit the espionage apparatus. CHAMBERS attributes the following statement to SHERMAN: "I will not work one hour longer for those murderers", meaning the Russians.

CHAMBERS states he acted as an intermediary between SHERMAN and the apparatus head, at the time PETER (BORIS BYKOV). SHERMAN sent a note to PETER stating that it was his intention to leave the apparatus and to return to the American Communist Party in California. SHERMAN also requested permission to retain $5,000 in cash which he had brought with him from Moscow. At the same time SHERMAN tried to talk CHAMBERS into leaving the apparatus.

PETER, after apparently clearing these requests with a higher authority, sent word by CHAMBERS to SHERMAN that he might return to the open Communist Party and retain the money. One condition was attached, however, that SHERMAN should see a representative of the NKVD in New York before leaving for California. It was alleged by CHAMBERS that SHERMAN refused to do this and proceeded immediately with his wife and child to California. PETER indicated to CHAMBERS thereafter that SHERMAN was suspected by the apparatus of having gone to the American secret police. PETER told CHAMBERS that SHERMAN had rejoined the open Party in California, but that he was being watched (by the apparatus).

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SHERMAN first came to the attention of the Bureau through the interrogation of ROBERT GORDON SWITZ in 1939. SWITZ disclosed considerable information concerning the activities of an espionage apparatus which operated out of New York City in 1931 and 1932. This is known to have been a Soviet Military Intelligence operation.

SWITZ stated one of the individuals he met in the apparatus was a man known to him as FRANK; SWITZ has since identified photographs of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN as FRANK. He furnished a physical description of FRANK, and stated he was an American citizen connected with the American Communist Party and had been connected with the "Daily Worker." SWITZ described FRANK as cultured, probably a former school teacher, and well read in Party doctrine.

SWITZ stated that in the Summer of 1932, FRANK left New York for the West Coast by automobile in the company of an individual known to SWITZ under the names OTTO and KARL. SWITZ identified OTTO-KARL as the chief of the esionage apparatus at that time.

Prior to the time that FRANK and OTTO-KARL left for the West Coast, SWITZ worked for them in the apparatus as a photographer. In the beginning SWITZ did this work in an apartment which SWITZ described as the headquarters of the apparatus at 1673 55 Street, Brooklyn, New York. SWITZ was afraid that apartment was under police surveillance and requested FRANK and OTTO-KARL to get another apartment for him to use as a work shop. He stated that, around March, 1932, FRANK took him to an apartment near Madison Avenue and 60th Street New York City. This apartment was subsequently used by SWITZ for photographic work for the apparatus.

SWITZ stated he thought the second apartment had been leased by FRANK under the name of ROBERT SHERMAN. This apartment has subsequently been identified and is located at 23 East 64th Street, New York City. Some of the material furnished to SWITZ for photographic work had been obtained by agents of the apparatus from Crucible Steel and so-called Gray Reports furnished by an unknown Soviet agent, known to SWITZ as No. 318. SWITZ stated that SHERMAN assisted him in photographing documents.

SWITZ had no further contact with FRANK, alias ROBERT SHERMAN, after the latter departed for the West Coast in the Summer of 1932.

Investigation disclosed that the apartment referred to by SWITZ was at 23 East 64th Street, New York City, and was leased in the name of JOHN L. SHERMAN. In his application for a lease, SHERMAN stated he lived at 111 Hillcrest Street, Great Kills, Staten Island. He gave his occupation as private tutor. The apartment was occupied, according tothe records of the

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realty firm, from February 15 to July, 1932. One of the persons gven as a reference on SHERMAN'S application for a lease was Miss SARA SHERMAN, 111 West 16th Street, (New York City), a teacher.

Subsequently, she was located living at 1 Christopher Street, New York City. Through an interview with her in 1944, it was ascertained that her brother, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, was living in Los Angeles, California. Through the same source it was ascertained that SHERMAN'S mother lived at 1907 Bradford Avenue, Utica, New York, and that his father was deceased. She stated that SHERMAN was married to ALMA LOOMIS, whose father was alleged to be a physician in Syracuse, New York. SHERMAN'S wife was said to have had long suffering from heart disease, and SARA gave that as the reason for her brother's having moved to California. This source also stated that JOHN SHERMAN was born in Utica, New York, and that he had attended Syracuse University. No records have been found to support either his birth in Utica, or attendance at Syracuse University.

In the meantime, MRS. JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was found living at 1644 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, together with his wife, ALMA, and their daughter, JOAN He was employed, at that time, by the Yellow Cab Company as a cab driver. Specimens of his handwriting were identified by the Laboratory with specimens of the handwriting of JOHN L. SHERMAN obtained from the realty company in New York, through which the 23 East 64 Street apartment was leased in 1932.

Agents made two efforst to interview SHERMAN at his residence in Vista, California; the first on November 30, 1946, and the second on January 23, 1948. In the first instance, SHERMAN inquired if the agents had a warrant, and when the answer was in the negative, SHERMAN terminated the conversation. The second attempt was also unsuccessful.

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ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, 255 West 23rd Street, New York, New York, was born on February 7, 1900 at Przasnysz, Poland and was naturalized in Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1921. He is a graduate of Harvard University and holds the following degrees: S.B., A.M., and Ph.D. Likewise he holds an M.A. degree from Leland Stanford University.

SILVERMAN has held the following Government positions. From 1933 to 1934 he was employed by the N.R.A. on the Labor Advisory Board. From 1935 to 1936 he was with the United States Tariff Commission. From 1936 to 1942 he was with the Railroad Retirement Board. From 1942 to August of 1945 he was Chief, Analysis and Plans Material Division, Army Air Force. Prior to 1933 SILVERMAN was an instructor in economics.

Since SILVERMAN left the Government service, he has been employed as a Economist by the French Supply Council and as a Vice President of the Orbach Department Store, New York, New York. He is presently believed to be unemployed having resigned from this latter position.

SILVERMAN is married and has one son, RICHARD, who attended Harvard University.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY has stated that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was active in a Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D. C. She alleged that SILVERMAN was a Communist Party member. She stated that during the period of SILVERMAN'S employment with the Army Air Force, he brought Government documents to the home of GREGORY SILVERMASTER which were photographed by SILVERMASTER. She believed that SILVERMAN was under the impression that this information was being transmitted to EARL BROWDER.

Miss BENTLEY also stated that SILVERMAN obtained Government information from IRVING KAPLAN of the War Production Board and turned this information over to SILVERMASTER, a leading subject in an espionage investigation.

Miss BENTLEY stated that considerable information in 1943 was photographed and turned over to her and transmitted to JACOB ~~M.~~ GOLOS, a known Soviet agent. The type of information contained in these documents referred to above contain aircraft production figures, results of tests of aircraft and reports concerning technological developments in aircraft manufacture and related information.

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KATHERINE WILLS, the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

Investigation concerning SILVERMAN'S activities as stated by ELIZABETH BENTLEY reflected his association and contact with numerous individuals alleged by ELIZABETH BENTLEY to be engaged in a Communist espionage apparatus in the Government in Washington, D. C.

SILVERMAN was determined to be a close associate of LAUCHLIN CURRIE, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, FRANK COE and HARRY MAGDOFF.

On December 5, 1948 Special Agents Norman P. Bagwell and Thomas G. Spencer interviewed SILVERMAN at his residence, 225 West 23rd Street, New York, New York. Mrs. SILVERMAN was also present during this interview. Mr. SILVERMAN was advised that this Bureau was desirous of questioning him in some detail concerning an official matter and at this point he advised that on advice of counsel he would refuse to answer any questions at that time. He was thereupon served with a subpoena calling for his presence before the Federal Grand Jury on December 6, 1948. SILVERMAN appeared before this Grand Jury on December 6, 1948. It is to be noted that SILVERMAN testified before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York in September of 1947.

House Committee on Un-American Activities

It will be noted that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN testified on August 12, 1948 before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities which was conducting hearings concerning Communist espionage in the Federal Government. The testimony of SILVERMAN will be found in the record from Page 835 to Page 850 in addition to references. SILVERMAN appeared at the above hearing and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the grounds of self-incrimination. He also refused to affirm or deny contacts or association with numerous individuals alleged to be involved in espionage. He also refused to affirm or deny association or contact with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

SILVERMAN read a prepared statement at the time he testified setting forth his loyalty to the United States Government and his background of Government service. He denied the charges of espionage and other criminal conduct and refused to answer questions in view of the fact that the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York had not been dismissed and he invoked his rights under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

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MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SPIEGEL

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

WILLIAM SPIEGEL, 5104 Sunset Road, Baltimore, Maryland, was born December 13, 1907, in Brooklyn, New York. His primary and high school education was received in New York City, followed by one term attendance at both the College of the City of New York and New York University, dates unknown. At the two latter institutions, he took courses in Business Administration. He was the son of ~~Mr. and Mrs. FRANK SPIEGEL of~~ Brooklyn, New York. His mother, FANNIE SPIEGEL as of November 30, 1940, resided at 9609 66th Avenue, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York, while his father resided in Washington, D. C. It is not known whether or not they were divorced.

MRS. ~~WILLIAM SPIEGEL~~ stated he moved from Brooklyn, New York, to Baltimore Maryland, in 1927, and married ~~ANNA STIFFMAN~~ on December 24, 1931, at Washington, D. C. They have one daughter, JUDITH, born August 28, 1942. Since Mr. SPIEGEL moved to Baltimore, his employment has been identified as follows:

SPIEGEL stated that, when he came to Baltimore with his family in 1927, he remained until 1929, when he left, in 1929, to work in Jersey City, New Jersey. He returned to Baltimore in 1931, when he was employed by the Winkleman Company, who operated the Shoe Department in Bonwit Lennon Company. Following this, he was employed, dates unknown, by I. Miller Company, 218 North Charles Street, as shoe salesman. From 1932 to 1935, SPIEGEL worked in the Julius Gutman Store in the Photography Department. This was followed by a brief period as a photographer on his own account at 211 North Liberty Street. From September, 1935 to January, 1936, he was employed as shoe salesman at the Hub Department Store. This latter employment was obtained from records of Mt. Pleasant Sanatarium, which records are located in Baltimore, Maryland. It may be noted that the records of the Credit Bureau, Baltimore, reflect SPIEGEL became affiliated with Kork-Craft Products in December, 1936. SPIEGEL'S Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire, dated approximately August 23, 1943, reflects that he was affiliated with Kork-Craft Products since August, 1936. Kork-Craft Products have since been taken over by L. Gordon and Sons, Incorporated, 1050 South Paca Street, and since January, 1941, SPIEGEL has been manager of the Style-Craft Division of this firm. SPIEGEL stated that he was self-employed for a period of a year and a half during 1938 and 1939, in New York City.

Information relative to various residences of SPIEGELS' in Baltimore, with particular reference to their residence at 112 East Madison, reflects the following dates as shown from available records of Mr. and Mrs. SPIEGEL and statements made by them when interviewed:

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SPIEGEL said when he was first married in 1931, he resided at 14 West Franklin Street. He said he also resided at 921 St. Paul Street, Madison and Calvert Streets, Brookfield Avenue near Whitlock Street, 3600 block Keswick Road, Clifton and Rosewood Avenues, and present address 5104 Sunset Road.

Records of Mt. Pleasant Sanatarium, Reisterstown, Maryland, show that, when SPIEGEL was admitted to the Sanatarium, February 9, 1936, he was residing at 2430 Eutaw Place. SPIEGEL was discharged June 19, 1936. On November 4, 1936, the Sanatarium records show SPIEGEL was living at 111 East Madison. The files further show that on November 10, 1936, correspondence was directed to SPIEGEL at 111 East Madison. Subsequent to his discharge from the Sanatarium in June, 1936, SPIEGEL made periodic visits to the Sanatarium and Associated Jewish Charities, Baltimore, for check-up, and during a period from November, 1936 to August, 1938, his address was listed as 111 East Madison Street. Investigation indicates this address was in error. The Baltimore Office has ascertained there never was such an address, 111 East Madison. It will be noted in other instances that 112 East Madison is used by Mrs. SPIEGEL.

With further reference to 112 East Madison Street, it was noted that in a letter of admission, January 6, 1938, to the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, that Mrs. SPIEGEL stated she resided at 112 East Madison for previous "year and a half." Other addresses listed by Mrs. SPIEGEL at University of Maryland were: 2319 Eutaw Place, September, 1935; 2430 Eutaw Place, December, 1935; 4627 Keswick Road, April, 1935. The records of the Credit Bureau, Baltimore, reflect SPIEGELS residing at 3101 Clifton Avenue, March, 1940 and 1905 Bloomingdale Road, August, 1938.

From the sources set out above, it will be noted that the SPIEGELS resided at 112 East Madison from at least November, 1936 until August, 1938, when they resided at 1905 Bloomingdale Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. C. COMBS BURCH, President of Burch Company, Baltimore, Maryland, stated that his firm was the owner of 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He advised that he has no records available indicating the exact period that Mr. and Mrs. SPIEGEL resided at 112 East Madison Street, but his recollection was that their tenancy was for a period of months during 1936 or 1937, not, in his estimation, exceeding one year.

Mr. SPIEGEL'S wife, ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL, was born February 22, 1911, at Cunike, Russia. She graduated from Allegany High School, Cumberland, Maryland, and Maryland State Normal School at Towson, Maryland. Mrs. SPIEGEL'S file at the Baltimore City Department of Education reflects that she was married December 26, 1931. It will be noted that Mr. SPIEGEL, in his Selective Service Questionnaire, state he was married December 24, 1931.

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Mrs. SPIEGEL, upon her graduation from Maryland State Normal School, became affiliated with the Public School System, Baltimore, and has been identified with the Department of Education since 1930. She took maternity leave at the time her daughter, JUDITH, was born, August 8, 1942, and as of January 19, 1949, has made application requesting reinstatement from maternity leave to become effective September, 1949. Mrs. SPIEGEL has also attended, since she began teaching, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, which she entered October 12, 1931 and terminated in June, 1933. Following this attendance, she transferred to the University of Maryland, Night School, College Park, Maryland, which she attended from 1934 to 1938, taking a course in Industrial Education. It was noted in her file at the University of Maryland that, in 1938, she listed her address as 112 East Madison Street.

Mrs. SPIEGEL'S mother, CECELIA SILBERMAN STIFFMAN, was born November 24, 1885, at Kamenetz, Russia. She entered the United States March 19, 1907, and married NATHAN STIFFMAN June 20, 1908, at North Adams, Massachusetts. Mrs. SPIEGEL'S father, NATHAN STIFFMAN, was born October 10, 1883, at Minsk, Russia. He entered the United States October 10, 1906, and was naturalized in the Circuit Court, Allegany County, Cumberland, Maryland, on March 28, 1924. In addition to Mrs. SPIEGEL, Mr. and Mrs. STIFFMAN had three other children who were born in the United States, but ANNA was born during a trip to Russia taken by Mrs. STIFFMAN at the time of ANNA'S birth, February 22, 1911.

On January 24, 1949, Mr. SPIEGEL was contacted at his employment, L. Gordon and Sons, 1050 South Paca Street, Baltimore, Maryland, by Special Agents JOSEPH J. KEICH and JAMES A. REINHART. At that time, Mr. SPIEGEL accepted the invitation of the Agents to avail himself at the Baltimore Office and submitted the following information:

Mr. SPIEGEL advised that he was born January 13, 1907, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. SPIEGEL admitted that he was acquainted with DAVID ZIMMERMAN during the early part of his married life, but on a social basis only. SPIEGEL claimed that he did not know ZIMMERMAN very well and did not know where he was employed. He recalled that ZIMMERMAN spoke of colors and paints, and believed that he had been a paint chemist.

During the time that SPIEGEL was in the Baltimore Office, on January 24, 1949, he had an opportunity to view WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but after viewing Mr. CHAMBERS would offer no comment concerning whether or not he recognized him. At 7:30 P.M. on January 24, 1949, Mr. SPIEGEL consulted with his attorney Mr. HARRY ADELBERG, and following this conference the interview between SPIEGEL and the Agents, previously mentioned, was terminated. Mr. ADELBERG, at that time, advised the interviewing Agents that, if he would permit them to continue the interview with Mr. SPIEGEL, he would contact the Baltimore Office. To date no contact has been made by Mr. ADELBERG.

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On the same date, January 24, 1949, Special Agents EDWARD G. GOUGH and JOSEPH C. TRAINOR interviewed Mrs. SPIEGEL at her residence, 5104 Sunset Road, Baltimore, Maryland. In the initial contact, Mrs. SPIEGEL declined the Agents invitation to accompany them to the Baltimore Office, advising them that she had been in contact with her husband regarding his interview with the Baltimore Office. Immediately following the preliminary contact, Mrs. SPIEGEL contacted her husband telephonically, and she was instructed by him not to answer any questions at that time. Mrs. SPIEGEL thereupon advised the Agents that she intended to follow her husband's advice, and therefore, would not answer any questions.

It may be noted that, in the intitial stages of the interview with Mrs. SPIEGEL, she admitted she knew DAVID ZIMMERMAN (DAVID CARPENTER), but stated that her acquaintance with him extended over a seventeen year period. She said also that she did not know ZIMMERMAN as DAVID CARPENTER or know that he was presently affiliated with the "Daily Worker" staff in New York City. She also claimed that she was not cognizant of the fact that ZIMMERMAN had testified before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, and further that she was unaware that ZIMMERMAN and CARPENTER were identical.

WILLIAM and ANNA SPIEGEL received subpoenas on January 27, 1949, to appear before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on February 2, 1949. The SPIEGELS appeared and testified on that date before the Federal Grand Jury, New York City.

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ALEXANDER STEVENS, was:
Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters,
J. Peter, Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens
Steve Miller

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

ALEXANDER STEVENS, 83-46 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York, alien, was born on August 11, 1894 as ALEXANDER GOLDBERGER at Cop, Czechoslovakia, the son of MARTIN GOLDBERGER and ROSALIE DEUTCH. From 1914 until 1918, STEVENS, which name is most commonly used by him, was in the Hungarian Army.

MRS MARTIN GOLDBERGER

STEVENS first entered the United States from Hamburg, Germany, on February 10, 1924 under the name ALEXANDER GOLDBERGER as a passenger aboard the SS ANDANIA. Accompanying him were his brother EMERICH GOLDBERGER, age twenty-four at that time, and his mother. On the Manifest Number 7888-60-27 GOLDBERGER listed his occupation as lawyer and his race as Hebrew. His brother, JOSEPH GOLDBERGER, 235 East 123rd Street, New York City, was the individual to whom he was destined. A second arrival for GOLDBERGER was on September 5, 1928. He entered the country at New York City aboard the SS HOMERIC from South Hampton, England, after a trip to Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. The files of the State Department contain information which indicated that ALEXANDER STEVENS made a trip to Germany, France, and England after leaving the United States on October 8, 1938. He travelled under the name and on the passport of ISADOR BOORSTEIN. Evidence reflects that this passport was secured as a result of forgery.

On April 29, 1942, STEVENS obtained a divorce from FRANCISKA AMERSAK GOLDBERGER of Dobronski 14, Czechoslovakia at Reno, Nevada. Immediately thereafter, he commenced living with one ANN SILVER at 83-46 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York. His present wife, ANN SILVER, is a naturalized United States citizen. ANN SILVER is employed as Industrial Section Organizer at the Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, and she is suspected of having engaged in setting up a Communist underground movement in the United States. Informants report she is very active in the union affairs and Communist Party activities.

As to employment, ALEXANDER STEVENS from December 23, 1942 until March 31, 1944 was employed at the Dynavox Corporation, 55 East 11th Street, New York City. On the date last mentioned above, he was employed at the All-American Playthings, Incorporated, 2116 40th Avenue, Long Island City.

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At the present time, STEVENS is employed at Communist Party Headquarters in New York City. As of September, 1947, he was the County Membership and Personnel Secretary for the New York County Communist Party.

According to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, STEVENS was also formerly Treasurer of the Hungarian paper, "Uj Elore". It was also reported by BENJAMIN GITLOW that STEVENS was a member of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party. In 1947, he was using the name STEVE MILLER and was then employed at the Communist Party National Headquarters New York City, where he was reportedly a close friend of ROY HUDSON, JOHN WILLIAMSON, JESSICA SMITH and MORRIS CHILDS, all of whom were very active and leading Communist Party members.

On October 8, 1947, STEVENS was arrested on a deportation warrant by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Peekskill, New York. He was represented in subsequent deportation hearings by CAROL WEISS KING. In a hearing on the deportation charge before the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City, on August 31, through September 3, 1948, STEVENS refused to participate or furnish any testimony on the grounds that the hearing was illegal. The decision on this deportation hearing has not as yet been rendered.

Witnesses appearing at the hearing and furnishing testimony against STEVENS concerning his underground Communist Party activity included WILLIAM NOELL, who testified that he met PETERS in 1932 at the Lenin School in Moscow. LOUIS BUDENZ, another witness, identified STEVENS as J. PETERS and STEVE MILLER who shared with GERHART EISLER the responsibility of directing the Communist Party line in the United States. BUDENZ further testified that STEVENS was the chief underground link between the Communists in the United States and the Soviet Secret Police. Additional witnesses included MAURICE MALKIN, who identified PETERS as the "big boss" of the Communist Action Committee in 1934, and ANDREW SMITH, who identified STEVENS as the representative of the United States Communist Party at the Comintern in Russia. CHARLES H. WHITE and GEORGE HEWITT further testified concerning STEVENS' Communist Party activities.

It is to be noted that ALEXANDER STEVENS in a press release on September 3, 1948, admitted his identity as J. PETERS and further that he was the author of a pamphlet entitled, "The Communist Party", a manual of procedure."

In 1948, ALEXANDER STEVENS appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities but refused to answer any pertinent questions on the

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grounds that they affect his constitutional privileges.

STEVENS has written several books and articles, among them is one entitled "The Mass Defense is Our Only Answer to Terror". This article appeared in the July, 1934 issue of "The Party Organizer", then the official organ of the Communist Party, USA. This article advocated organized defense groups that could "fight back the attacks of the armed forces, either legally or extra-legally."

He was also author of the booklet, "The Communist Party, A Manual on Organization." This manual sets forth the necessary prerequisites to a successful class revolution.

Witnesses have stated that ALEXANDER STEVENS was in Moscow in 1932, where he had been sent as an American Communist Party representative to the Communist Internationale. Other witnesses have stated that STEVENS as STEVE MILLER has been very active in the Communist Party in New York City and has participated in teaching at the Communist Party Training School.

In 1933, HAROLD WARE, son of Mother ELLA REEVE BLOOR, was active as an adjunct of the OGPU (NKVD) of the Soviets under the direction of J. PETERS. This underground group obtained information desired by the Soviets from individual workers for the group located in various agencies of the United States Government. This underground group was commonly referred to by those members as the "underground apparatus" and was set up on a plan of parallel organizations. Each organization consists of approximately six to ten individuals who maintained liaison with one member. ALEXANDER STEVENS, who was then known as J. PETERS, was supervising the affairs of one of these groups among whom the following were members: JOHN ABT; LEE PRESSMAN, former General Counselor of the CIO; HENRY HILL COLLINS, one time in the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture; NATHAN PERLO; CHARLES KRAMER; ALGER HISS; DONALD HISS; NATHAN WITT, and SCHLOMER ADLER.

Considerable testimony concerning the activities of ALEXANDER STEVENS was produced before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, dealing with his association with the conspiratorial apparatus of the Communist Party in the effect that he, at one time, was the Communist Party underground head charged with the recruiting of Communist Party members in the armed forces.

The allegations concerning ALEXANDER STEVENS as made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS are being set forth in a separate section of this summary report. It is to be noted, however, that CHAMBERS first met Colonel BYKOV in the fall of 1936 when, according to CHAMBERS, he was introduced to BYKOV by

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J. PETERS. CHAMBERS stated that BYKOV was the superior of J. PETERS in the United States.

On January 24, 1949, an attempt was made by Bureau Agents assigned to the New York Office to interview ALEXANDER STEVENS; however, he declined to submit to such an interview after consulting with his attorney, EMANUEL BLOCH, 270 Broadway, New York City. He, however, consented to voluntarily appear before the Federal Grand Jury, then conducting hearings in the Southern District of New York.

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HARRY DEXTER WHITE (DECEASED)

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

HARRY DEXTER WHITE was born October 29, 1892, at Boston, Massachusetts, and died August 16, 1948, at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. His wife, ANN TERRY WHITE, and two daughters reside at 334 West 86th ~~Street, New York City~~. WHITE'S parents were JOSEPH (JACOB) and SARAH WHITE, both born in Poland (Russia).

WHITE graduated in June, 1909, from Everett High School, Everett, Massachusetts. He attended Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts, from September 14, 1911, to February, 1912. He received a BA degree in 1924 and an MA degree in 1925 from Stanford University. In 1935 he received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University.

Following is the employment record of HARRY DEXTER WHITE:

WHITE joined the United States Army April 12, 1917, and was discharged in February, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was a member of the American Expeditionary Force. He operated, after his discharge from the Army, an orphan asylum for two years. He was also a professor of economics at Harvard University for six years. From 1932 to 1934 he was professor of economics at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin. During 1934 he went to England to study economic and monetary questions for the Treasury Department under the direction of JACOB VINER, a former professor at Chicago University. On June 20, 1934, he was appointed Economic Analyst, Treasury Department. From October 5, 1934, to October 31, 1934 he was on loan as Chief Economic Expert on the Tariff Commission. On July 1, 1935, he was appointed Principal Economic Analyst, Treasury Department, at a salary of $5,600 per annum. He was appointed Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, on October 1, 1936, at a salary of $6,500 per annum. On May 25, 1938, he was appointed Director of Monetary Research at $8,000 per annum, which was increased on March 1, 1940 to $9,000 per annum. On August 5, 1941, WHITE was promoted to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In December of 1941 he was given full responsibility in matters bearing on foreign relations within the Treasury Department. He resigned his position on May 1, 1946, to accept a position as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, from which position he voluntarily retired April 7, 1947. Upon his resignation he was establishing himself in private business as a consultant on economic and financial matters. In this connection, in

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November, 1947 he made formal registration with the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as an economic and financial consultant to the Bank of Mexico handling problems of monetary credit. His salary was stated as $18,000 per annum. It will be noted that in the course of WHITE'S position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury he represented the Treasury Department on the following committees:

The Interdepartmental Lend Lease Commission
Canadian-American Joint Economic Commission
Executive Committee on Commercial Policy
Executive Committee on Board of Trustees of the Export Import Bank
The Interdepartmental Committee on Inter-American Affairs
The National Resources Committee
The Price Administration Committee
The Committee on Foreign Commerce Regulations
The Departmental Committee on Post War Economic Problems
The Committee on Trade Agreements
The National Munitions Control Board
The Acheson Committee on International Relief
The Board of Economic Warfare
The Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy
The OSS Advisory Committee
The United States Commerce Corporation
The Interdepartmental Committee on Planning for Coordinating the Economic Activities of the United States Civilian Agencies in Liberated Areas

In addition WHITE has acted as chief technical expert for the United States at the Bretton Wood Conference, and also managed the Treasury Department's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY has stated that although she has never met HARRY WHITE, a great deal of material obtained by her from GREGORY SILVERMASTER, subject of a Bureau espionage investigation, and turned over by her to JACOB GOLOS, was supplied originally by HARRY WHITE. This information consisted of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. BENTLEY recalled definitely having seen documents at the SILVERMASTER residence delivered there by individuals who were receiving material from WHITE. BENTLEY stated that it was apparent to her from conversations heard in the SILVERMASTER home that one of the most valuable assets to the SILVERMASTER underground group was WHITE'S ability to place in the Treasury Department those

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individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. In this category were WILLIAM ULLMAN, WILLIAM TAYLOR, and SONIA GOLD.

In connection with the investigation of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, it was ascertained that the following persons were employed in the Treasury Department under WHITE, and are alleged to have been engaged in Communist underground activities in Washington, D. C.: WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, VICTOR PERLO, FRANK COE, HAROLD GLASSER, SONIA GOLD, and SAUL ADLER. It was also determined that WHITE was acquainted with the following individuals also alleged to have been engaged in Communist underground activities: CHARLES KRAMER, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, IRVING KAPLAN, GREGORY SILVERMASTER and wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, HARRY MAGDOFF, and Colonel CHARLES CADES. This investigation also reflected that WHITE was in contact and associated with numerous individuals who are alleged Communists or Communist sympathizers. In this group is to be noted LEE PRESSMAN, who at that time was general counsel of the CIO, and who was in frequent contact with HARRY DEXTER WHITE. WHITE and PRESSMAN, during their employment in Washington, often drove one another to work each morning. It is also indicated that WHITE and PRESSMAN exchanged information, some of which was of interest to PRESSMAN in his union activities and concerned the activities of the Government in handling various labor matters.

Re Soviet - Communist Sympathies

In a letter to the Bureau in 1944 the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, identified members of an underground Communist group in Washington, D. C.; among the twenty-five persons so named was HARRY WHITE. Mrs. PERLO stated that she had been in the Communist movement for a number of years, and broke with the Communist Party in 1943.

During the investigation of the case entitled, "PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, was., ETAL; ESPIONAGE - C", JAFFE referred to HARRY WHITE as "pretty radical". On May 29, 1945, ANDREW ROTH, also a subject in this investigation, made reference to DAVID KARR as obtaining a lot of information on Far Eastern matters because of his Treasury connections, and mentioned that KARR contacted HARRY WHITE once a week. It is to be noted here that DAVID KARR is known to have been a frequent contact of HARRY WHITE in the Treasury Department, and that KARR is an employee of newspaperman DREW PEARSON and a former employee of the "Daily Worker".

In July, 1945, the State Department reported that J. WARREN NOLFENSON, a clerk in the Passport Division who had formerly been employed

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as a clerk by the Soviet Purchasing Commission, was allegedly taking down certain information concerning Government officials traveling abroad. He was also interested in pro-Nazi reports and those derogatory to the Communists. WOLFENSON'S application with the State Department reflected that HARRY WHITE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was given as a reference and had recommended WOLFENSON highly.

In 1942 WHITE was the subject of an Internal Security Hatch Act investigation based upon charges of the Un-American Activities Committee that he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was ascertained that WHITE'S name did not appear in the active indices of the WCDA, but the name of his wife, ANNE TERRY WHITE, did so appear. WHITE was interviewed in connection with this investigation, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any organization whose policies were dominated by the Communist Party or any foreign government. In connection with his official position in the Treasury Department, WHITE has contacted numerous Russian Government officials in Washington on alleged financial matters.

In connection with the above investigation of HARRY DEXTER WHITE concerning the allegations made by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, WHITE was interviewed by Special Agents F. D. O'BRIEN and F. J. GALLANT on August 15th, 1947. In the course of this interview, WHITE admitted close personal friendship with the SILVERMASTERS, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, and GEORGE SILVERMAN. He also stated that he was acquainted with VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, IRVING KAPLAN, HARRY MAGDOFF, and FRANK COE, and stated that his acquaintance with these individuals was solely on a social basis. WHITE denied any knowledge of espionage activities on the part of the SILVERMASTERS or any other individuals in Washington, D. C. He denied membership in the Communist Party, or acquaintanceship with any individuals who were members of the Communist Party.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE testified before the Special Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on March 24 and 25, 1948.

On August 13, 1948, HARRY DEXTER WHITE appeared before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities and testified before the Committee at his own request, and categorically denied the accusations made by Miss ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. No charge of Communist Party affiliation was made against HARRY DEXTER WHITE and he denied any such affiliation. However, he did admit acquaintance with various members of the espionage group, named by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The testimony of HARRY DEXTER WHITE will be found in the official record of the Committee hearings, pages 877 to 906.

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DR. MAX YERGAN

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Dr. MAX YERGAN, 22 Hamilton Terrace, New York City, was born on July 19, 1894 at Raleigh, North Carolina. He attended the University of Raleigh, North Carolina and received an A.B. degree at Shaw University in 1914. He also attended the University of London. From 1915 to 1920 he was secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States, South Africa, and India. Dr. YERGAN was assigned by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to work among the Bantu students, a colored group in East Africa and he remained in East Africa for almost fifteen years. He returned to the United States in the fall of 1936 and formed an organization known as the International Committee on African Affairs, which was subsequently changed to the Council on African Affairs, the object of which was to interest people in the United States in the conditions of the natives in South Africa.

The "Daily Worker" of April 14, 1937 reflects that MAX YERGAN, Negro Director of the International Committee on African Affairs, and an officer in the National Negro Congress, was appointed as an instructor in the Negro History Department at the College of the City of New York. The monthly bulletin "New Africa" issued by the Council on African Affairs, for September, 1944 lists MAX YERGAN as the Executive Director of that organization. The "Congress View" for September, 1944 published by the National Negro Congress, lists its officers to include Dr. MAX YERGAN as President. A confidential source advised that the "People's Voice", a newspaper published in Harlem, New York City, consistently followed the Communist Party line and MAX YERGAN is Treasurer and controlling stockholder of this newspaper. He was vice-chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, a member of the Board of Directors of the Jefferson School of Social Sciences and chairman of the George Washington Carver School which was a Negro Worker's School in Harlem, New York City, established with the full approval of the Communist Party. Dr. YERGAN was a member or was active in other Communist front organizations such as the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, the International Workers Order, the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, the American People's Mobilization and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Dr. YERGAN consulted and contacted many of the top officials of the Communist Party while he was associated with the above organizations and they include CHARLES KRUMBEIN, EARL BROWDER ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, JAMES FORD, ROSE WORTIS AND V.J. JEROME as well as many other Communist officials.

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Dr. YERGAN married SUSIE WISEMAN in 1920 and he has two children, CHARLES YERGAN and MARY HANSON YERGAN. He was divorced from SUSIE WISEMAN YERGAN in 1945. On October 24, 1948 Dr. YERGAN publicly announced that he had resigned as an officer and member of the Council on African Affairs and he severed his relationship with Communists and Communist-dominated organizations.

On December 20, 1948, Dr. MAX YERGAN was interviewed by SAs JOHN J. MANNING and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that he had formed the Council on African Affairs in 1937 and although he had never been a member of the Communist Party, the Council had, to some extent, become a Communist Party Front. He stated that due to a conflict with the Communist led group within the Council consisting of PAUL ROBESON, chairman and W. A. HUNTON, educational director, he left the Council during the early part of 1948.

He stated that in April, 1945 he attended the San Francisco Conference as a representative for the Council on African Affairs and while there he saw ALGER HISS who was secretary to Mr. STETTINIUS, Secretary of the U.S. Department of State. He stated he never met ALGER HISS and that he never saw him on any other occasion. He stated that in September, 1946 PAUL ROBESON recommended that he employ a woman named KLEINER (ph). (CYNTHIA ARDEN JONES) and he hired her to write reports each day on the activities of the United Nations; that she was employed by the Council from September, 1946 to the early part of 1947. Dr. YERGAN recalled that during her employment, KLEINER told him that she was the sister-in-law of ALGER HISS (sister of Mrs. DONALD HISS); that during the war she was coordinating information in the War Department, Washington, D.C., which information came from the Balkan States; and that he presumed she was employed by the War Department. He stated KLEINER resided at 10 Mitchell Place, New York City but he was unable to recall her full name. He stated he did not know whether KLEINER was a member or was sympathetic to the Communist Party. When KLEINER left the Council, he recalled that she intended to work for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

It is noted that according to ESTER CHAMBERS, MARION BACHRACH, a sister of JOHN ABT, was friendly with PRISCILLA HISS in Washington, D.C.

Dr. YERGAN stated MARION BACHRACH was employed at the Council for Pan-American Democracy, 23 West 26th Street, New York City and FREDERICK V. FIELD was in charge of this Council. He stated he saw BACHRACH in Washington, D.C. accompanied by EDWIN E. SMITH, who upon being fired from the National Labor Relations Board, became Director of the Council on American-Soviet Relations. He stated that upon visiting Communist Party

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Headquarters in the fall of 1947, he saw BACHRACH on the ninth floor where she appeared to be employed.

It is to be noted that in December, 1948 MARION BACHRACH was subpoenaed to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and refused to answer whether she was a past or present member of the Communist Party. Newspaper accounts of her committee appearance carried quotations given to BACHRACH to reporters outside the hearing room in which she admitted her membership at that time in the Communist Party.

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DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was:
David Carpenter, Harold Wilson
Steve Potter

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Allegations concerning ZIMMERMAN'S activities for the Soviet apparatus operating in Washington, D.C. about 1937 and 1938 are set out in this report in connection with the information secured from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and from HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH.

This person was born June 21, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland, and presently resides, as DAVID CARPENTER, with his wife, MARIAN and two children at 309 South Broadway, South Nyack, New York. Previously in 1948, he had resided at 23 Washington Avenue, South Nyack, New York, and prior to that in 1947 at 22 Arden Place, Yonkers, New York.

ZIMMERMAN was interviewed at his home on December 8, 1948 by Special Agents JAMES P. MARTIN and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE. At that time he said his correct name is DAVID ZIMMERMAN but that he has been known as DAVID CARPENTER for the last twenty years. He related that he is presently employed as a book reviewer and proofreader by the New York "Daily Worker" and stated that he had "worked in the past for the Communist Party". He said that he had resided from 1936 to 1938 inclusive, at 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland, with his mother, RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, but related that during that period he had had no regular employment as he was occupied in writing a book. He further said that in the course of writing this book, which he said has never been published, he was in and out of Washington, D.C. frequently. During these trips to Washington, D.C. he advised he had stayed for short periods of time at the homes of acquaintances in Washington, D.C. but he could not recall the names or addressed of these acquaintances with whom he had stayed. He also said that during 1939 he was employed by the "Worker's Alliance" in Washington, D.C. and said that he had had a residence there in 1939 but stated that he could not recall the address of the residence. ZIMMERMAN advised that as "a long time Communist" he knows of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, but said that he cannot recall any personal association with CHAMBERS under that nor under other names which CHAMBERS has been known to use. ZIMMERMAN was shown two photographs of CHAMBERS, and after examining same, said that the photographs appeared vaguely familiar with some individual with whom he had formerly been acquainted. He said that he could not recall the name of this individual, and advised that he would not state whether he did or did not know CHAMBERS because he said he could not recall, although the photographs appeared vaguely familiar.

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ZIMMERMAN said that he did know HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, and referred to this person thereafter as JULIAN WADLEIGH, stating he had met WADLEIGH at some party in Washington, D.C. about 1932 but advised he could not recall exactly where or under what circumstances he met WADLEIGH. However, he said he is acquainted with HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH.

ZIMMERMAN was asked if he had received any papers or documentary material from CHAMBERS or WADLEIGH in 1936, 1937, 1938 or at any time. ZIMMERMAN said that he would refuse to volunteer any additional information without advice of counsel. The interview was thereupon terminated and ZIMMERMAN was served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Grand Jury in the SDNY on the same day, December 8, 1948.

ZIMMERMAN then volunteered to ride back to New York City from South Nyack, New York, with the above named special agents. ZIMMERMAN rode back to New York City in an automobile with these agents and at ZIMMERMAN'S request he was driven to the offices of the "Daily Worker" and left the above named agents at 12th Street and University Place that day.

In regard to ZIMMERMAN'S past employment and activities, reliable confidential sources of information available to the Houston, Texas Office of the FBI, have furnished the information that DAVID V. ZIMMERMAN arrived in Houston, Texas on June 18, 1943, to serve as Communist Party organizer for District #20 of the Communist Party and that ZIMMERMAN acted in that capacity thereafter for approximately three years. Further that DAVID V. ZIMMERMAN thereafter, while in Texas, was known as DAVID CARPENTER and as such was elected State Secretary of the Communist Party for the State of Texas on June 27, 1943, and held that office until the dissolution of the Communist Party of Texas on July 30, 1944. These confidential sources advised that during that time the "Texas Political Survey" published by the Communist Party of Texas was edited by DAVID V. ZIMMERMAN as DAVID CARPENTER. Also that on July 30, 1944, ZIMMERMAN, presiding at a meeting of the delegates of the Communist Party throughout the State of Texas, which meeting was held at 430 North Cherry Street, San Antonio, Texas, called for a motion to dissolve the Communist Party of Texas. Then with this motion carried, ZIMMERMAN read a report calling for a new organization to replace the Communist Party in Texas. The delegates then created a new organization, the "People's Educational and Press Association" of Texas and that ZIMMERMAN was named president of that organization. These confidential sources advised that ZIMMERMAN served as president of that organization until December 2, 1945, at which time the "People's Educational and Press Association" was dissolved and the Communist Party of Texas was re-instituted. According to these confidential sources, from that date until June 15, 1946, ZIMMERMAN served as State Secretary of the Communist Party. Further these confidential sources advised that while in Texas from June 6, 1944,

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ZIMMERMAN, as DAVID CARPENTER, was the representative in Texas for the New York "Daily Worker". These confidential sources supplied the information that while in Texas ZIMMERMAN lived at 7115 Avenue F, Houston, Texas, and also had mailing address of Box 1834, Houston, Texas.

A reliable confidential source of information of the New York Office advised that as of October, 1946, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, as DAVID CARPENTER, was employed as proofreader on the City Desk of the "Daily Worker". From information secured from ZIMMERMAN on interview, as set out above, it is known that ZIMMERMAN, as DAVID CARPENTER, is still employed by the "Daily Worker".

Further, a clipping from the New York "Daily Worker" issue of December 10, 1948, is available in the New York Office and said clipping contains a photograph of ZIMMERMAN and a statement that "DAVID CARPENTER, was back on the job at the copy desk of the 'Daily Worker' after appearing as a witness before the so-called 'spy' hearing of the Federal Grand Jury here. He described the attempt to involve him in the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' 'confessions' as one more link in the path established by the House Un-American Committee and the Department of Justice to smear innocent people".

In addition there are available in the files of the New York Office copies of the New York "Daily Worker" containing articles written by DAVID CARPENTER and book reviews written by DAVID CARPENTER in that newspaper. Included among these is an article in the New York "Daily Worker" in the issue January 13, 1947, bearing the by-line "DAVID CARPENTER", head" - films - the arts". This article begins "Many times in my experience as a Communist Party organizer".

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(C) BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The following individuals are such as have been mentioned by CHAMBERS, etal, and as to which some knowledge of whom they are is necessary to evaluate their position in the situation discussed, as well as the over-all control of certain groups or individuals, and the probable responsibility of the Subject:

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Unknown Subject "Bill"

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

From sometime in 1934 to sometime 1936, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was working in New York City for a Soviet agent whom he knew only as BILL. BILL became his superior subsequent to the departure from the U. S. of his Soviet superior ULRICH, the latter having been identified by CHAMBERS as ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI. During this same period, CHAMBERS was operating in a Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D. C. His superior in this latter operation was J. PETERS. CHAMBERS was introduced to BILL by Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT, a New York dentist, who was associated with a number of Soviet agents in the U. S. CHAMBERS described BILL as:

Age	About 40 (in 1935)
Height	6'
Build	Thin
Complexion	Fair to light
Characteristics	Big oblong face, rather lined; wide straight mouth, with thin lips; small eyes widely spaced
Nationality	Estonian or Finnish
Peculiarities	Had habit of looking up and squinting; spoke English with an accent.

CHAMBERS also met BILL'S wife, whom he knew only as MARIA, and she is described as:

Age	In her 30's (in 1935)
Height	5' 8"
Build	Big, but not fat
Hair	Blond
Complexion	Fair
Eyes	Big
Characteristics	Pretty and quiet; spoke English with a marked accent
Nationality	Estonian or Finnish

Soon after CHAMBERS' association with BILL, the latter indicated he was going to England to head a Soviet apparatus in London and wanted CHAMBERS to join him. He thereafter suggested that CHAMBERS establish a cover for himself, preferably as a representative of a legitimate American firm. CHAMBERS, in pursuance of this, contacted MAXIM LIEBER, an open member of the Communist Party and a literary agent with offices at 545 Fifth Avenue. LIEBER agreed to assist CHAMBERS in obtaining a suitable cover.

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However, this mission to London did not immediately materialize and, in the meantime, BILL informed him that he had an important and rather special problem in which he wanted CHAMBERS' assistance, and thereafter brought him together with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. CHAMBERS had previously known SHERMAN in the late 20's, when both were employed on the "Daily Worker," and again in 1932, when SHERMAN was a member of a Communist underground apparatus.

SHERMAN explained to CHAMBERS that he was supposed to go to Tokyo, Japan and set up a Soviet espionage apparatus, and that for this purpose he needed a cover as a representative of a legitimate American business. He also needed an assistant who would, of necessity, have to be an American-born Japanese with connections in high Japanese circles. Thereafter, CHAMBERS had a conference with BILL, and at that time, informed BILL that, since the London mission had not as yet materialized, it might be well to use his, CHAMBERS', cover for SHERMAN on the latter's trip to Japan. BILL, thereafter, instructed CHAMBERS to introduce SHERMAN to MAXIM LIEBER and to arrange for the necessary cover. As a result, an organization known as the AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE was organized and MAXIM LIEBER and CHAMBERS, the latter using the alias of LLOYD CANTWELL, were listed as the officers of this company. SHERMAN needed papers in order to obtain a passport, and to this end CHAMBERS contacted J. PETERS, who secured a birth certificate in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. Using this fraudulent birth certificate, SHERMAN, on September 24, 1934, applied for an obtained a passport in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE.

In order to secure a Japanese assistant for SHERMAN, CHAMBERS contacted his friend and former professor, MEYER SHAPIRO, who was then and still is a Professor of Fine Arts at Columbia University. SHAPIRO was acquainted with one HIDEO NODA, a talented Japanese painter and a prominent pupil of DIEGO RIVERA, the Mexican muralist. CHAMBERS, after being intorduced to NODA by SHAPIRO, spoke to NODA about the proposed mission, and thereafter, introduced him to SHERMAN. Sometime thereafter, probably in the latter part of 1934, SHERMAN departed for Tokyo and NODA followed him sometime later. Both met in Tokyo at a pre-arranged meeting place. SHERMAN and NODA remained in Tokyo for approximately eight months and thereafter returned to the U. S. CHAMBERS has indicated that, although he has no positive proof, every indication pointed to the fact that this mission was not successful.

Sometime after first meeting BILL, and probably after the departure of SHERMAN for Tokyo, BILL instructed CHAMBERS to take a money belt for him to the West Coast. CHAMBERS was of the opinion that this belt contained approximately $10,000 in cash, and at BILL'S instructions, he proceeded with the money belt to San Francisco, where he registered at the Golden Gate YMCA under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. After remaining at the hotel a day or two he was contacted by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, who was an associate of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, and whom CHAMBERS had met on a previous occasion in New York City.

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CRANE then took CHAMBERS to a home in the suburbs of San Francisco and introduced him to an individual who CHAMBERS has recently identified as ISSAC FOLKOFF. CHAMBERS turned the money over to either CRANE or FOLKOFF on this occasion. Thereafter, CHAMBERS returned to New York City.

The idea of CHAMBERS going to London to participate in the organization of a Soviet espionage apparatus in England was held in abeyance while SHERMAN'S Japanese apparatus was being organized. However, the idea was not entirely forgotten, and from time to time BILL would ask what steps CHAMBERS had taken to secure another cover for himself, CHAMBERS, in England. At some point during these discussion, CHAMBERS proposed the use of the AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE in this English project. This arrangement was eventually agreed upon by either BILL or MAXIM LIEBER or both.

In the Spring of 1935, BILL instructed CHAMBERS that he should make preparations to go to England at once. In order to secure a passport for this travel, CHAMBERS made an application for an American passport in the name of DAVID BREEN in May of 1935. This passport was mailed to CHAMBERS at MAXIM LIEBER'S office in New York City. The passport, however, according to CHAMBERS, was never used and it is presently in the possession of his attorney, WILLIAM McNULTY, in New York City.

In furtherance of this proposed trip to London, MAXIM LIEBER accompanied CHAMBERS to the office of the British Consul General in New York City, certified that CHAMBERS would represent his firm in England, and CHAMBERS thereafter secured a resident visa. Although CHAMBERS was supposed to obtain a visa for his wife, he never did so, but did make arrangements for his daughter, ELLEN. CHAMBERS went to J. PETERS and told him of his needs, and the latter, according to CHAMBERS, arranged to have the name of his daughter, ELLEN CHAMBERS, registered as URSULA BREEN in the birth records at Atlantic City, New Jersey. As a result, CHAMBERS obtained a fictitious birth certificate for his daughter, and this certificate is presently in the hands of his attorney RICHARD CLEVELAND, Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS stated that this proposed trip never materialized, and that, although he saw BILL intermittently thereafter, he was never directed by BILL to perform any operations on behalf of the apparatus.

In his last contacts with BILL, CHAMBERS could not recall any information emanating from BILL that the latter intended to leave the U.S., and, according to CHAMBERS, BILL "just dropped out of sight."

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HELEN WARE CAPPEL
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL INFORMATION

HELEN CAPPEL is the sister of the late HAROLD WARE, a long time American Communist, now deceased. During the mid-1930's she operated a violin studio in Washington, D. C., which was used by HAROLD WARE as his living quarters. Her husband, now deceased, was the business manager for the National and Baltimore Symphony Orchestras. According to her nephew, ROBERT WARE, HELEN is interested solely in music and was never connected with the Communist movement. The last residence for HELEN CAPPEL is 1503 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., 58 Park Avenue, New York, New York, was born April 7, 1905 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to HENRY HILL COLLINS, SR. and MARY PAUL ROBESON COLLINS. He attended and graduated from the Montgomery School, Lynwood, Pennsylvania in 1922. In September of that year he matriculated at Princeton University, Princetown, New Jersey, majoring in geology and graduated twenty eighth in a class of two hundred thirty in June, 1926. In September, 1926 he registered at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated with a Master of Arts degree in June, 1927 majoring in economics.

COLLINS was married and divorced from his first wife who had been identified only as "Chris". He has one son, JOHN ENDICOTT COLLINS, by this first marriage. On June 25, 1940 COLLINS married SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, who is a grand niece of the famous suffrage leader.

Mrs. COLLINS is the daughter of LUTHER B. ANTHONY and CHARLOTTE SUTHERLAND ANTHONY, Easton, Pennsylvania. It should be noted that divorce proceedings are presently pending between COLLINS and SUSAN B. ANTHONY II.

The subject was employed by the A.M. Collins Manufacturing Company, 226 West Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1928 to 1933 serving as Vice President and Treasurer. He resigned when the company became involved financially along with his father who was President of the company at that time.

The following is a record of COLLINS' service in the Federal Goverment:

From November 2, 1933 to June 21, 1935 COLLINS was employed by N.R.A., Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C.

From June 22, 1935 to November 30, 1938 COLLINS was employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

From December 1, 1938 to July 31, 1942 COLLINS was employed by the Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division.

From July, 1940 to April, 1941 Coordinator of Field Hearings held by House Committee on Interstate Migration, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

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From April, 1941 to April, 1942 he was in charge of Senate Committee Hearings in the Field. He resigned July 31, 1942.

From August 1, 1942 to March 3, 1943 COLLINS was employed by the United States Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C.

From September, 1942 to March, 1943 he was employed as a consultant by the Senate Military Affairs Sub-Committee on Technological Mobilization under HARLEY M. KILGORE, Chairman.

From March 4, 1943 until November 30, 1943 he was employed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He left the position to enter the United States Army.

On November 30, 1943 COLLINS entered the Army as a Captain, ASN 0-537205 and was separated from the service February 12, 1946 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, with the rank of Major. During this period he was an officer in Military Government engaged in Economics, Civil Affairs and Public Relations at various times. He served in France and Central Europe.

COLLINS returned from military leave on March 6, 1946, taking a position in the Miscellaneous Division of the R.F.C. He was later on loan from the R.F.C. to the Sub-Committee on War Mobilization of the Senate Military Affairs Committee from which he was released to join the State Department. COLLINS left the State Department October 15, 1946, where he had worked for J.H. HILLDRING, Assistant Secretary of State, to go with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. He left this position in January, 1947. COLLINS was unemployed until October, 1947 at which time he became an advisor to the Senate Committee for the District of Columbia, however, this job lasted just a short time. As to his reason for leaving this position information was received on November 11, 1947 that COLLINS in contacting BLAIR (BOLLES) was asked about his job on the Hill, and HENRY said that it did not last as "the witch hunt" was too strong. He was then engaged in free lance writing until he became Executive Director of American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, his present position.

COLLINS is very widely traveled having been in Europe, South America, and Russia. He has been the author of books on Ornithology also "America's Own Refugees", a 3000 page book on problems of migrant, employed and unemployed labor. He has been engaged in preparing a book entitled "New Constitutions 1945-46". This book is a compilation of all the different constitutions of all countires in the world with comment by COLLINS.

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The records of Dun and Bradstreet indicate that COLLINS is reported to have made a trip to Russia, after he graduated from college on a tour organized by the Russians to analyze conditions under the five year plan. He was said to have been at one time a student of the Russian Philosophy and active in fostering its principles.

On December 5, 1948 HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. was interviewed in the office of the American-Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, which is also COLLINS' residence, by Special Agents NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER. When questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he replied that he had been previously interviewed on several occasions concerning his knowledge of this individual, but during these interviews he had failed to recall any information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or whether he ever had been introduced to this person. He declared that since the recent publicity of Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HISS, particularly before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he is now of the definite impression that he saw a person probably identical with CHAMBERS, but who did not use that particular name, in Washington, D.C. in the middle 1930's. It was COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail and other social affairs in Washington, D.C. and stated that in all probability CHAMBERS might had been a guest in his, COLLINS' home on such an occasion.

COLLINS declared he remembered CHAMBERS as a newspaper man or a writer of some type or other. He denied that he had been engaged in any espionage activities; that he had furnished CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized person any documentary material that came into his possession while he was a government employee. He denied knowing anybody by the name of BORIS BYKOV or having been introduced to an individual by this name or by the description of BYKOV that was furnished to him by agents. He stated that he did not know an individual named PETER while he was an employee of the government in Washington, D.C.

At the completion of this interview COLLINS was served with a subpoena for his presence at the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on December 6, 1948.

On December 28, 1948 an effort was made by Special Agents JOHN V. GRIFFIN and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY to make an appointment to interview HENRY HILL COLLINS JR. at his office 58 Park Avenue, New York City.

This effort was made as a result of an allegation made to Special

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Agents JOHN J. DANAHY and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, JR. by the deceased LAWRENCE V. DUGGAN on December 10, 1948 that in the late spring or early summer of 1937, DUGGAN had been approached by COLLINS who sought to have DUGGAN act as an agent of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. On December 28, 1948 COLLINS telephonically advised Agent GRIFFIN that he could be of no assistance to this office in any investigation and further that he declined to see any representative of the F.B.I.

COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATION OTHER THAN CHAMBERS ALLEGATION

In April, 1944 Mrs. KATHERINE HILLS PERLO, 2133 South Jenning Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised she was the former wife of VICTOR PERLO, who was also a subject of an espionage case based on allegations by ELIZATH TERRILL BENTLEY. Mrs. PERLO claimed to have been a Communist Party member from 1933 to February, 1944. She stated HENRY HILL COLLINS JR. was a member of the "Underground Communist Party Group" in Washington, D.C. She upon interview advised that she had seen COLLINS at at least one meeting of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C. It will be noted that information was reported on May 17, 1946 that COLLINS identified himself, as an old friend of VICTOR PERLO in talking with ELLEN PERLO, VICTOR'S present wife.

It was reported on September 9, 1946 that COLLINS and his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, are both rabid members of the Communist Party. It is believed that HENRY HILL COLLINS JR. may have been a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist government group in Washington, D.C. about 1938.

In 1938, COLLINS resided at Forest Glenn, Montgomery County, Maryland at the home of LYLE and HELEN COOPER. It has been stated that Mr. and Mrs. COOPER were Communist Party members in Milwaukee prior to 1937.

A confidential informant of the Washington Field Division who has been acquainted with COLLINS since 1939, advised COLLINS stated to him that he was a Communist Party member; he also stated he was a party member to GRACE HOON JONES who so advised this individual. It is this individual's opinion that COLLINS is in the same Communist Party unit as MARION BACHRACK, sister of JOHN ABT.

The files of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities contain the following information relative to COLLINS:

"HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr.
Washington Committee for Democratic Action

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Member-committee file
3116 Rodman Street, N.W.
Emerson-1370; National 8472
Washington, D.C.
(Examiner-Labor Department)

"HENRY HILL COLLINS
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
Signer of appeal on behalf of Darcey
(Communist); *'Daily Worker' 12/19/40 p 5

*In the "Daily Worker" for December 19, 1940 the name HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. appeared in a list of persons who signed a letter addressed to Governor OLSON of California petitioning him to free ~~SAM~~ DARCEY a known Communist and secretary of the Pennsylvania Communist Party, who was at that time extradited to California to face a charge of perjury.

"HENRY HILL COLLINS
Scottsborough Case Committee of Philadelphia
Signed Scottsborough petition
From Alabama Archives;
195 Ardmore Avenue
Chestnut Hills, Pennsylvania

"HENRY HILL COLLINS
Marion Anderson Citizens Committee
Member-Committee file
Forest Glenn, Maryland

It has been reported that COLLINS was a member of the American Peace Mobilization at Washington, D.C.

On August 11, 1948 HENRY HILL COLLINS appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which was hearing testimony regarding Communist espionage in the United States Government. COLLINS appeared in response to a subpoena. He refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the ground of self-incrimination. He also refused to affirm or deny contacts or associations with any of the forty individuals allegedly involved in espionage or with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who had alleged that COLLINS was part of a Communist espionage apparatus in Washington, D.C.

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It will be noted that ALGER HISS has testified that he knew and associated with COLLINS.

The testimony of COLLINS before this committee is set out in the record pages 802-810. It will be noted that COLLINS read a prepared statement set out on page 805.

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HAROLD GLASSER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

MRS

HAROLD GLASSER, 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, was born on November 23, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. He attended the University of Chicago and also Harvard University. He was married to FAYE COHEN on July 7, 1932.

GLASSER was first employed by the Government in the Department of Agriculture in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1936, GLASSER joined the United States Treasury Department. In 1940, he was Assistant Director of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department, and his superior, at that time, was HARRY DEXTER WHITE. It is to be noted that, during GLASSER'S Government service, he was loaned, in 1940, to advise the government of Ecuador on financial and economic matters. He has also served as a Treasury Department representative on the Civil Affiars Section of General EISENHOWER'S staff. In 1944, he attended conferences on Italian financial matters and has represented the United States Government at the Second Session of the Council of the UNRRA at Montreal, Canada. In 1945, he was a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow.

GLASSER is, at present, employed as the Executive Director, Institute of Overseas Studies of the Council of Federated Jewish Welfare Funds at 212 West 50th Street, New York, New York.

It is to be recalled that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY alleged that HAROLD GLASSER was a member of a Communist underground apparatus engaged in espionage in Washington, D. C., which was headed by VICTOR PERLO. GLASSER is alleged to have furnished information concerning Treasury Department activities and matters pertaining to loans by the United States to foreign countries.

It is also alleged by Miss BENTLEY that HAROLD GLASSER was taken out of this PERLO group, referred to above, by an individual named HISS in the United States Department of State, which individual is believed to be ALGER HISS. Miss BENTLEY has stated that HAROLD GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

Information has been received that HAROLD GLASSER, when residing at 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was listed as a member of the Communist Party. It is known that this address is a former residence of HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER, from October, 1933 to September, 1934.

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It is also indicated that HAROLD GLASSER and his wife have been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee, which are believed to be Communist front organizations.

KATHERINE WILLS, the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States, that HAROLD GLASSER was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Mrs. PERLO identified herself as a former Communist Party member in Washington, D. C.

Investigation concerning the above individual has reflected that GLASSER is an associate of several individuals mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as being members of a Communist underground espionage apparatus in Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed on April 30, 1947, by Special Agents Jerome M. Garland and E. Hyatt Mossburg of the Washington Division. At that time, GLASSER made a statement which he later refused to sign. In this statement GLASSER advised that, in 1933 or 1934, he was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and described himself as a definite leftist. He admitted that he was a friend of VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., having met him around 1937 or 1938. He also stated that he was a very close friend of the now deceased HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who was formerly his immediate superior. He also stated that he first met ALGER HISS at an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Phillippine Islands Independence Act in 1938. He stated that he did not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. He did state, however, that he became well acquainted with DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, who was in the State Department and handled International Loans and Affairs. He stated that he officially contacted DONALD HISS rather often since he was handling the exact thing that GLASSER handled in the Treasury Department, and he freely exchanged Treasury Department information with him in his official capacity. He advised that actually DONALD HISS furnished him more information concerning the work he was engaged in, then GLASSER furnished him.

GLASSER also stated that he was acquainted with ALLAN ROSENBERG, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, CHARLES KRAMER, HARRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD and WILLIAM TAYLOR, all of whom have been named as individuals engaged in Communist espionage in the Federal Government.

On January 28, 1949, HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and WILLIAM V. GRICKIS, at 212 West 50th Street, New York, New York. GLASSER refused to answer any questions concerning his alleged Communist underground activity on the ground of self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

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GLASSER was reinterviewed on February 2, and 3, 1949, and declined to answer any questions, wherebupon he was served with a subpoena for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, on February 3, 1949. On that date, GLASSER was not called to testify and was requested to return on Tuesday, February 8, 1949.

It is to be noted that GLASSER is now represented by counsel JOSIAH DU BOIS of Camden, New Jersey, who is a former Assistant General Counsel in the Treasury Department.

GLASSER testified before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York in October of 1947.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HAROLD GLASSER did not testify before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, which conducted hearings concerning Communist espionage in the Federal Government. However, GLASSER'S name was mentioned by both ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being engaged in Communist underground activity in the Federal Government.

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DONALD HISS

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

DONALD HISS, 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. was born December 15, 1906 at Baltimore, Maryland. His education consisted of his attendance at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, from September 1925 until June 1929, when he graduated, receiving a BA degree. He then attended Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, receiving his LLB degree from this institution in June, 1932.

The employment of DONALD HISS is set out below:

June, 1926 - September, 1926	General work in the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Md. Salary - $900 per annum.
September 1932 - October, 1933	Private secretary to Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. He worked here until Justice HOLMES died. Salary - $3600 per annum.
December, 1933 - May, 1934	Lawyer for Public Works Administration (Housing Department). Duties - preparing legal memorands and rendering opinions. Salary - $2600 per annum.
May, 1934 - June, 1936	Attorney for Department of Interior. Duties - prepared memorands, and represented the United States in Court. Salary - $4800 per annum.
June, 1936 - June, 1938	Attorney for the Department of Labor; duties identical with those set out above Salary - $4600 per annum.
February 1, 1938 - January 27, 1942	Assistant to the Legal Adviser, State Department, assigned to the Philippine Office. Duties - Assisting in final drafting of Joint Preparatory Committee Report on Philippine Activities. Salary - $5800 per annum.

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September, 1938	According to a clipping from the Washington Evening Star, dated September 30, 1938, HISS was being appointed to the faculty of Catholic University of America as a teacher of International Law.
January 27, 1942 - June, 1943	Chief, Foreign Funds Control Division, Department of State. Salary - $8000 per annum.
June, 1943 - March 19, 1944	Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. Salary - $8000 per annum.
February 1, 1945	Promoted to a position of Economic Adviser in the Office of Economic Affairs, State Department. Salary - $8250 per annum.

(Note: From August, 1940 until February, 1941 he was loaned to the Advisory Committee to Council of National Defense; from February, 1941 until January, 1942 he was loaned as an assistant secretary to DEAN ACHESON of the State Department).

On March 26, 1945 he resigned his position at the State Department, for reasons of bad health. At this time he was residing at his present address.

Presently, DONALD HISS is connected with the Law Firm of COVINGTON, BURLEY, RUBLEE, and SHORB, Union Trust Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ~~DONALD HISS~~ is presently married to the former CATHERINE JONES, who was born October 9, 1911 at Santa Barbara, California. Mrs. CATHERINE HISS' parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. HISS are the parents of BOSLEY, CYNTHIA A., and JOANNA HISS, who were born November 29, 1941, August 17, 1943, and October 10, 1946 respectively. DONALD HISS is the brother of ALGER HISS.

On December 21, 1948, in signed statements, GEORGE HEWITT stated that in late 1937 or early 1938 he observed DONALD HISS and his brother, ALGER HISS, in attendance at a meeting of the National Bureau of the Communist Party. Further, he stated that in about 1940 he saw the HISS brothers at Washington, D. C. at a meeting of the National Negro Congress.

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An attempt was made by Special Agents of the Washington Field Division to interview DONALD HISS, at which time he advised he would not discuss matters which he had previously testified to under oath before the Grand Jury.

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TIMOTHY HOBSON
BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

TIMOTHY HOBSON, 239 East 38th Street, New York, New York, was born September 19, 1926, the son of PRISCILLA and THAYER HOBSON, the mother was the former PRISCILLA FANSLER. He received his early education of kindergarten and the first grade in New York City at the Dalton School and the Lincoln School, respectively. At this period, he moved with his mother to Washington, D. C., and took up residence with his stepfather, ALGER HISS. In Washington, D. C., HOBSON attended the Cobb School for his second and third-grade education, followed by one-year attendance at the Sidwell Friends School. His next attendance was stated to be the Landon School, in Bethesda, Maryland, where he attended from the fifth grade through the eighth year. Following this attendance, he transferred to the George School, Newtown, Pennsylvania, where he attended from the ninth grade through the twelfth, ending in graduation.

At the conclusion of his George School training, HOBSON stated he enlisted in the V-12 Program of the United States Navy and in March of 1944 attended Swarthmore College. HOBSON said he remained at Swarthmore until September, 1944, when he transferred to Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he specialized in Electrical Engineering. HOBSON remained in the United States Navy until September, 1945, when he was discharged. The records of the United States Navy reflect that HOBSON received an undesirable discharge on the grounds of homosexuality. HOBSON admitted having immoral relations with Lt. ALBERT PENALOSA, U.S.N.R. in New York City in August, 1945. PENALOSA was subsequently released from U. S. Navy, San Diego, California, October, 1945, as undesirable. PENALOSA admitted to agents being a homosexual.

Since his release from the Navy, HOBSON has resided and worked in New York City. When he was released from U. S. Navy, HOBSON resided with DANIEL BOWEN, 45 W. 56th Street, an admitted homosexual, in Fall of 1945. ALBERT PENALOSA also lived here for a brief period. After leaving the above address, HOBSON moved to 315 West 25th Street, New York City, where he lived with PENALOSA and ALBERT HAWORTH, also an admitted homosexual. He stated that he has never resided with his parents in New York City and pointed out that during his primary education his living at home was limited almost exclusively to legal school holidays and summer vacations. HOBSON stated that he did not complete his college education, which was started during his tenure in the United States Navy, and this move met with considerable discussion with his stepfather ALGER HISS, who had indicated a strong desire for him to complete his college curricula. HOBSON said since his discharge he has attended the School of

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Speed Writing on West 42nd Street, New York City, for a period of three months to learn typing and shorthand.

Relative to the instant investigation, HOBSON advised that his recollection of associates and events surrounding the HISS family started when he was approximately ten years of age. He said that one of his recollections was that when the family was residing at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a woman and a small child resided at their home for a brief period. He stated that he recalls this woman painting an oil portrait of him while she was staying with the HISS family. HOBSON said that in discussions relative to the instant investigation, he has been told by his parents that this woman was the wife of GEORGE CROSLEY and the child was also the son of Mrs. CROSLEY. He stated that he positively did not recall GEORGE CROSLEY, who has been identified to him as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ever being at the house during the above-set-out period.

HOBSON advised that he could never recall GEORGE CROSLEY or CHAMBERS, as he is now known to HOBSON, ever visiting the HISS residence in Washington, D. C. HOBSON emphasized that he most certainly would have recalled any individual about that time who visited the home with any regularity, particularly if this individual were invited for dinner. HOBSON added, however, that at that time he went to bed at an early hour and he would have no idea of individuals who may have visited the HISS home after he had retired. He could remember no discussions emanating from his parents indicating that GEORGE CROSLEY had ever visited the HISS home under such circumstances.

With reference to the existence of typewriters in the HISS home, HOBSON stated that his first recollection is that of an old, rickety Corona Portable Typewriter during the period of 1937-1938. He stated he had no idea when this particular portable made its first appearance or of its final disposition. He stated that he occasionally used this typewriter but, due to his lack of proficiency, did not use it with any amount of regularity. He stated that he recalls that his mother used the typewriter on several occasions but he could not recall for what purpose she may have used this typewriter. He vaguely recalls that his mother may have typed part of her manuscript for the book she was writing at that time but he could not say this with assurance. HOBSON said that the Corona was kept at the Volta Place address on the second floor study, which was located in the rear of the home.

HOBSON said that there is a possibility that he may have typed a list of Greek gods and a boy scout menu on this Corona type-

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writer but he could not recall doing this specifically. He said that the above samples were turned over to Mr. McLEAN by him and it was his understanding that they, in turn, were made available to the FBI. HOBSON said he got these specimens from the bin of the HISS home at 22 East Eighth Street in November, 1948, at the request of Mr. McLEAN.

With regard to the upright typewriter, HOBSON can be expected to testify that he never saw this particular typewriter in the HISS residence at any time while they were residing in Washington, D. C.

With regard to automobiles owned by his stepfather, HOBSON can be expected to testify that prior to the automobile presently in the possession of Mr. HISS, a 1937 Plymouth, they had previously owned a 1935 Plymouth. HOBSON can be expected to say that simultaneously with the ownership of the 1935 Plymouth, ALGER HISS also owned a 1929 Ford at the same time he purchased the 1935 Plymouth. HOBSON stated that he vividly recalls the 1929 Ford being parked on the street in the vicinity of the HISS home in the winter following the purchase of the 1935 Plymouth. HOBSON further stated that he has no knowledge of the final disposition of the 1929 Ford.

HOBSON reduced his observations of pertinent phases of the interview to the form of a signed statement, which he personally prepared on his Royal Portable Typewriter which he has owned since 1946.

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IRVING KAPLAN, wa. Isadore Kaplan

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

IRVING KAPLAN, 1330 Morris Avenue, Bronx, New York, was first employed by the Federal Government in 1935, when he was connected with Works Progress Administration. In August, 1938, he was named as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice. In February, 1940, he became a Research Economist for the Federal Works Board. He went to the Foreign Economic Administration, September, 1944, where he was in charge of Reconstruction and Foreign Economic Development. In June, 1946, it was ascertained that KAPLAN was employed in the Office of War Mobilization. Prior to this time, he had been employed in the Treasury Department. He made at least one trip to Europe on Treasury business. He was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration before going to the Treasury Department.

The records of the State Department reflected that, on July 10, 1945, passport #176, Special, was issued to IRVING KAPLAN for travel to the Continent of Europe, British Isles and necessary countries enroute for a one year period. His application for the passport reflected he was born in Zdzienciol, Poland on September 23, 1900, and emigrated to the United States, 1904 or 1905. The application stated that his father, MORRIS A. KAPLAN, born in Poland, now deceased, was naturalized in the Supreme Court of New York, New York City, on December 18, 1911, certificate #245903. His mother was listed as JENNIE KAPLAN, born in Poland, now deceased. The file also contains a letter, dated June 18, 1945, signed by CHARLES S. BELL, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, stating that KAPLAN had been designated to go to Germany to be assigned to a Civilian Group. He was requested for duty with the United States Group Control Council, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, under Brigade #CAD111-T, which Brigade was assigned to the Civilian Affairs Division of the War Department. Attached to KAPLAN'S application for the passport was a sworn affidavit made by Mrs. JULIA KAPLAN GOTKIN, stating that she is a daughter of MORRIS KAPLAN, who was naturalized in New York City on December 18, 1911, and that IRVING KAPLAN appears on her father's naturalization certificate as ISADORE KAPLAN, age 10.

IRVING KAPLAN was investigated on several occasions when considered for employment by different Government agencies. During these investigations, it was ascertained that he gave various dates and places of birth. On his application for employment with the Department of Justice, KAPLAN indicated he was born September 23, 1900, in New York City. Subsequent investigation

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revealed that the records of the College of the City of New York, in New York City, where KAPLAN attended from1919 through 1920, disclosed that, at the time he entered the college he indicated he was born in Nvardoc, Russia, on December 12, 1900. The records of Columbia University, where KAPLAN attended from September, 1920 through June, 1923, also reflected that he was born in Russia on December 12, 1900. His Selective Service file at Selective Service Board #3, Washington, D. C., contains information to the effect he was born on September 23, 1900.

At the time IRVING KAPLAN was employed by the Department of Justice, he listed among his references LAUGHLIN CURRY, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. It appears that this individual is identical with the LAUGHLIN CURRIE who was Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board, and more recently President of the Internation Developing Company, New York City, and a subject in the investigation entitled, "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL." Also listed as a reference was A. G. SILVERMAN, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. It is believed that this individual is identical with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, who has been prominently mentioned both in the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER investigation and also in the instant inquiry.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY advised that, in the latter part of 1942 or in the early part of 1943, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER stated that certain information was coming to the SILVERMASTER group from the War Production Board through GEORGE SILVERMAN. It is noted that GEORGE SILVERMAN is identical with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, previously mentioned as being a subject in the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL., investigation. Miss BENTLEY further advised that, through conversations with Mr. SILVERMASTER it was learned that IRVING KAPLAN was connected with the War Production Board at this time and was giving information which he obtained through this Agency to GEORGE SILVERMAN, who, in turn, passed it on to the SILVERMASTER GROUP. Miss BENTLEY also stated that KAPLAN was a dues-paying Communist Party member.

IRVING KAPLAN was married to DOROTHY FRIEDLAND KAPLAN in New York City, on March 31, 1929. From 1929 to 1934, KAPLAN resided at several addresses in San Francisco and Berkeley, California. Thereafter, he returned to Brooklyn, New York, and in July, 1935, he was employed by the Works Progress Administration, which, on July 1, 1939, became the Works Projects Administration.

IRVING KAPLAN was interviewed by Special Agents WILLIAM R. CORNELISON and EDWARD GRAMPP of the Washington Field Division, in front of his residence at 3354 Curtis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, on May 29, 1947. KAPLAN refused to be interviewed or answer any questions put to him by the Agents. KAPLAN testified before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on

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September 3, 1947. KAPLAN moved to New York City on May 7, 1948, temporarily residing at 250 West 75th Street, prior to his present address. At that time, he had a position with the United Nations at Lake Success, New York.

CHAMBERS advised Agents that, when he decied to break gradually with the Communist Party in 1937, he decided to have the Party obtain a Government position for him. In this regard, CHAMBERS said, he went to J. PETERS, who agreed with his suggestion, and sent him to see GEORGE SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN directed CHAMBERS to see IRVING KAPLAN, who was then head of National Research Project.

CHAMBERS stated he met KAPLAN in the latter's apartment near Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. KAPLAN requested CHAMBERS to prepare a list of his previous employments, which, CHAMBERS states, he did. This list was turned over to SILVERMAN at KAPLAN'S request, CHAMBERS said, and within one week he went to work for the National Research Project.

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NY 65-14920

CHARLES KRAMER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

CHARLES KRAMER, 39 Park Avenue, c/o Progressive Party Headquarters, New York, New York, Permanent residence Fairlington Apartments, Alexandria, Virginia, was born on December 14, 1906 in New York City. KRAMER was educated in New York Public Schools and graduated from New York University where he received a B.A. degree and an M.S. degree.

KRAMER first entered the service of the Federal Government in 1933 with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1935 he was employed by the National Health Administration and from 1936 to 1937 he was connected with the Senate Subcommittee investigating civil liberties. He had also been employed with the National Labor Relations Board and from 1942 to 1943 he was with the Office of Price Administration. In 1943 he went with the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization as an economist and he was also with the Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education under Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. KRAMER is known to have written speeches for Senator PEPPER.

KRAMER is presently employed by the Progressive Party, 39 Park Avenue, New York, New York, where he is engaged in research work. His permanent residence is Fairlington Apartments, Alexandria, Virginia.

According to ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, CHARLES KRAMER attended a meeting in early 1944 in the apartment of JOHN ABT in New York City of several individuals where a general discussion took place as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of Mr. ABT, would be able to furnish ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY. Miss BENTLEY has stated that CHARLES KRAMER attended other meetings of this group which were held in the apartment of MARY PRICE. Miss BENTLEY has indicated that CHARLES KRAMER was a known Communist Party member and active in union affairs in the District of Columbia.

KATHERINE WILLS, who is the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States on April 14, 1944, identified CHARLES KRAMER and his wife as members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. KATHERINE WILLS in the past intimately was associated with many Communist Party members, some of whom are reported to be connected with the Soviet espionage system.

In August 1944 it was reported that ROY HUDSON, a prominent National Communist Party functionary, frequented the home of CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER in New York City.

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It is also believed that ANNE SILVER, the common law wife of ALEXANDER STEVENS, also known as J. PETERS, alleged Soviet Agent, was the godmother of MILDRED KRAMER'S baby and that the baby was named for ANNE SILVER.

It is to be noted that STEVENS is identical with J. PETERS, an international representative of the Communist Party who has acted as liaison between the Communist International in Moscow and the Communist Party in the United States.

On April 28, 1945 EDWIN SMITH, Executive Director of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship Incorporated, contacted CHARLES KRAMER regarding the rally of the Council in Madison Square Garden.

CHARLES KRAMER is known to be a close contact of ROGER SAMUEL KRUTCHICK of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is known to be a leading figure in the Communist movement in Minnesota. He is a Russian born citizen and a former Assistant Attorney General for the State of Minnesota.

It is known that CHARLES KRAMER was active in assisting Representative ELLIS E. PATTERSON of California in preparing for his primary campaign in California. During his stay in California, KRAMER stayed at the home of BILL POLERANCE, one of the leading Communists in the Los Angeles area.

In the early part of 1946 KRAMER was in contact with LEON JOSEPHSON. JOSEPHSON is known to associate with numerous individuals engaged in Communist activity and with Communist organizations. He has been reported to be a OGPU agent. In 1935 he was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark with GEORGE MINK charged with espionage for the Soviet Union.

An investigation of KRAMER'S activities indicated that he was acquainted with numerous individuals mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as a group connected with a Communist underground espionage apparatus in the Federal Government, Washington, D. C.

KRAMER was interviewed by Special Agents Francis J. Gallant and Donald E. Shannon at his office, 39 Park Avenue, New York, New York, and he declined to answer any questions concerning his Communist espionage activity. He stated that he stood on his rights under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

KRAMER testified before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on November 19, 1947.

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House Committee on Un-American Activities

CHARLES KRAMER testified on August 12, 1948 before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities which conducted hearings concerning Communist espionage in the Federal Government. KRAMER'S testimony appears in the record on Pages 818 through 855.

KRAMER appeared in response to a subpoena and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on grounds of self-incrimination. He also refused to affirm or deny contacts with any of the forty individuals alleged to be involved in espionage by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY. He also declined to affirm or deny association or contact with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was
ELEANOR NELSON, ELEANOR NELSON PORTER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

ELEANOR NELSON, 215 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, temporarily residing at 5603 Jonquil Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, a United States citizen, was born on February 25, 1906, at Waterville, Maine. Her father, JOHN EDWARD NELSON, a prominent lawyer at Augusta, Maine, was a representative to the United States House of Representatives from the State of Maine from 1921 to 1931. On February 4, 1933, ELEANOR NELSON married PAUL ROBERT PORTER, Kenosha, Wisoncsin, who was then an employee in the Labor Division, Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C. Miss NELSON was divorced from PORTER on January 29, 1940, at Washington, D. C. PORTER is now a Foreign Service Reserve Officer, United States Department of State, assigned to the Embassy at London, presently on special assignment at Geneva, Switzerland. Miss NELSON married a second time on May 8, 1942, to ALI ARMOS SOYRING in Baltimore, Maryland. SOYRING was a seaman in the United States Merchant Marine.

ELEANOR NELSON graduated with an A.B. Degree from Wellesley College in Massachusetts, in 1927, where she had majored in Economics. After her graduation, she performed voluntary social work at the Florence Crittenden Home, Brighton, Massachusetts. Thereafter, she studied social problems during her employment in factories at Watertown and Haverhill, Massachusetts. In 1929, Miss NELSON went to Washington, D. C., and from August 1st of that year to June 30, 1937, she was employed as an Industrial Economist in the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. During this period, she was also the author of the book entitled, "Women at Work". On August 9, 1942, in the New York "Daily Worker" she received laudatory praise for her authorship of this book, as well as for her active union activities.

While with the Department of Labor, she was a member and later President of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL). In 1937, she helped organize the United Federal Workers of America, which was chartered at Washington, D. C., on June 22, 1937. Upon leaving her employment with the United States Labor Department, she became the first Secretary-Treasurer of the UFWA, and continued this association up to 1948 with the UFWA and the union into which it was later consolidated. In April, 1946, it was noted that ELEANOR NELSON was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the United Public Workers (CIO). At the convention of the UPW (CIO), in May, 1948, ELEANOR NELSON was succeeded in the position of Secretary-Treasurer of that union by EWART GUINER. It was learned that, thereafter, ELEANOR NELSON was almost

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completely removed from the union activities with which she had been so closely associated since 1937. Although the official reasons given for NELSON'S removal were those of health, the opinion was expressed that the real reason was because of the personal difficulties which existed between NELSON and ARTHUR STEIN. It is to be noted that the United Federal Workers and the United Public Workers (CIO) have been described as Communist controlled and Communist dominated unions. While Secretary-Treasurer of the UFWA, Miss NELSON also was elected as a member of the National Executive Board of the CIO.

According to Confidential informants of the Baltimore and Washington Field Offices, ELEANOR NELSON was reported to have been a member of the Communist Party, and further, that she closely associated with known Communists in her union activities. Included among these were, HELEN MILLER, a known Communist who was removed from her federal employment because of subversive activities, JESSICA BUCH RYAN, JANET GAINES and ARTHUR STEIN, all of whom have been described as members of the Communist Party. JESSICA BUCH RYAN was stated to have held the complete confidence of Communist leaders in Washington, D. C., and was formerly President of the UFWA, Local #13. HELEN MILLER was dismissed from her Labor Department position in 1941 for reported Communist activities. NELSON shared an apartment at one time with both of the aforesaid individuals in Washington, D. C.

According to one informant of the Washington Field Office, who was acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON from 1936 to the early 1940's, NELSON had been placed in her high position with the UFWA through the efforts of Communist Party members. Although this informant never attended any Communist Party meetings with NELSON, and, although he had never seen her Communist Party membership card, he considered NELSON to be a member of the Communist Party, so highly placed in the Party that she was above the card carrying category of the Party membership. According to this and other informants who are well acquainted with Communist activities in the Washington area, ELEANOR NELSON has consistently followed the Communist Party line and has consistently associated with Communist Party members.

One informant recalls that ELEANOR NELSON had been a member of the Capital City Forum, Washington, D. C., and in 1926, made a speech at a meeting of the Socialist Party. Therein, ELEANOR NELSON denounced the Socialist Party and avowed her allegiance to the Communist Party, and further made the statement that she believed in a change by revolution, rather than a change in government by the pacifist methods of the Socialist Party.

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In regard to the organizations with which ELEANOR NELSON has been affiliated, it is known through confidential informants that she was a member of the Tenants and Unemployed League, Washington, D. C., in 1933; she was a member of the Women's Trade Union League, Washington, D. C.; a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; a member of the Communist Party, specifically in 1933, 1934, and 1941; that she spoke in favor of LUCIEN KOCH, former Director of Commonwealth College; attended a number of meetings of the American Youth Congress, Washington, D. C.; was a factor in the organization of the American People's Mobilization Rally held at Madison Square Garden, New York City; was an organizer of the Commerical Trade Union League, Washington, D. C., 1936; and was a sponsor of the American Youth for Democracy banquet held March 13, 1945, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Of late, informants of the Baltimore Office advise that ELEANOR NELSON has not openly engaged in Communist Party activities locally; however, she did evidence an interest and performed work for the Progressive Party of Maryland. It is also known that she had been in contact with local leaders of the Communist Party of Maryland, including MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HAROLD BUCHMAN, SAMUEL SCHMERLER, at whose residence she is presently residing, and PHILIP FRANKFELD.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he believed FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had been a member of an underground apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON at the time CHAMBERS was introduced to RENO in 1937. RENO, however, has denied any connections with ELEANOR NELSON, although he was aware of her activities in connection with government unions in Washington, D. C. PHILIP RENO, brother of FRANKLIN RENO, has stated that he had had occasion to contact ELEANOR NELSON frequently when she was National Secretary-Treasurer of the UFWA and he, PHILIP, had been President of Local #10 of that union. He denied, however, that he knew of her Communist activities, and that she had operated an underground apparatus.

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, in his signed statement dated December 10, 1948, at New York, admitted that ELEANOR NELSON was the person who introduced him, WADLEIGH, to DAVID CARPENTER. This introduction occurred after WADLEIGH told NELSON that he would like to collaborate with the Communist Party and asked her whether he could be useful. He, therefore, met CARPENTER under the name HAROLD WILSON in 1935-1936, in a Washington restaurant.

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has previously related his association with DAVID CARPENTER and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH in an underground apparatus for the Soviets. According to CHAMBERS, CARPENTER resided for a time with ELEANOR NELSON in a residence in the vicinity of 17th Street and 8th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS has also made the allegation that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was believed by him to have been in NELSON'S apparatus.

PIGMAN claimed that he knew NELSON during the period 1936 to 1938, because of her prominence in union activities in Washington, D. C. However, he denied any close acquaintance with her.

On December 10, 1948, ELEANOR NELSON refused an interview with Agents of the Baltimore Office. It is known that she immediately contacted, thereafter, MAURICE BRAVERMAN, 15 South Gay Street, Baltimore, a leader of the Communist Party. On the same day, she again refused an interview with Agents of the Baltimore Office. ELEANOR NELSON appeared before the Federal Grand Jury conducting hearings in the Southern District of New York, on December 13, 1948.

According to a confidential informant of the Baltimore Office, ELEANOR NELSON, since her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at New York, has been emotionally upset to a great degree and on many occasions since that date has been hysterical and has remained in an almost continous drunken condition. As a result, local leaders of the Communist Party in Baltimore, particularly HAROLD BUCHMAN and MAURICE BRAVERMAN, had been considerably perturbed by her behavior and have made repeated efforts to persuade NELSON to leave Baltimore in order to regain her composures.

According to the same informant, on January 31, 1949, ELEANOR NELSON made the statement, "The whole thing was too much for me." She did not, however, consider herself a spy. Further, she stated, she did not know ALGER HISS, although, indicated she and LAURENCE DUGGAN had been rather close friends.

According to the same informant, NELSON recently consulted a psychiatrist relative to her condition, much to the dismay of Communist leaders in Baltimore.

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VICTOR PERLO, was:
Nathan Perlow, Martin Stribling

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

VICTOR PERLO was born May 15, 1912, in New York City. He resides with his wife and family at 47-37 190th Street, Flushing, Long Island. His father was SAMUEL PERLO, born in Poland, now deceased, and formerly a practising attorney in Jackson Heights, Long Island. His mother, RACHEL, was born in Poland. VICTOR PERLO married KATHERINE WILLS on March 19, 1934, and was divorced from her in June of 1943. PERLO is presently married to ELLEN MENAKER PERLO. His education includes B.A. and M.A. degrees obtained in 1932 and 1933 from Columbia University, New York City. The following is an account of PERLO'S employment in the Federal Government:

From September, 1933, until June, 1935, he was Chief of the Special Study Unit, National Recovery Act; from June, 1935, until October, 1937, he was with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as an analyst; from October, 1937, until September, 1939, he was an economist with the Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C.; from September, 1939, until November, 1940, he was employed by the Department of Commerce; from November, 1940, until February 17, 1943, he was with the Office of Price Administration and held the position of Principal Head Economist; from February 17, 1943, until December 14, 1945, he was with the War Production Board. On December 14, 1945, PERLO transferred from the Office of Director of Civilian Production to the Treasury Department in the Division of Monetary Research. He was employed in the office of HAROLD GLASSER, which was under the direction of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. In March of 1947, PERLO left the Treasury Department and later was employed by the Progressive Party, assisting in the election campaign of HENRY WALLACE. PERLO has since left this position and is now doing free lance work as an economist. It will be noted, in this connection, that PERLO was interested in the position of Program Director of the New Council of American Business; however, he was turned down for this position.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY has stated that in November of 1943 JACOB M. GOLOS, a former Soviet agent, informed her through EARL BROWDER of the existence of a group in Washington, D. C., engaged in Communist underground activities. BENTLEY, at the instruction of EARL BROWDER, attended a meeting with the group in the apartment of JOHN ABT in New York City in early 1944. At that time she was introduced to four individuals, including VICTOR PERLO. In the course of this meeting, VICTOR PERLO indicated that he was associated with the War Production Board and would be able to supply BENTLEY with general statistical data in the aircraft field.

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At a second meeting of this group, VICTOR PERLO turned information over to BENTLEY. It was recalled by BENTLEY that, at the initial meeting, PERLO had produced some written material, which included documents from the Office of Strategic Services made available by DONALD WHEELER. BENTLEY stated that other meetings of this group, which was referred to as the "Perlo Group," were held in the apartment of MARY PRICE in New York City. BENTLEY stated that the material turned over by VICTOR PERLO in January was miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that had come into his possession in his position with the War Production Board.

Mrs. KATHERINE WILLS-PERLO, the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, advised, in a letter to the President October 14, 1944, that she was a former Communist and had used the alias of ROBERTA MAJOR. She stated that VICTOR PERLO was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., under the Party name of MARTIN STRIBLING. She also listed numerous other individuals, who have been identified as contacts of PERLO and alleged to be connected with a Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D.C. It has been determined that VICTOR PERLO was listed as a member of the Capitol City Forum, which organization has been variously reported to be a Communist Party front organization. PERLO is also believed to have been a member of the American Peace Mobilization, Washington, D. C. Chapter, on February 17, 1941.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he knew VICTOR PERLO as NATHAN PERLOW. It has been ascertained through investigation that VICTOR PERLO was in contact with the following individuals, who have been subjects of investigation in connection with Communist espionage activity: DONALD NIVEN WHEELER, MR. and MRS. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, P. BERNARD NORTMAN, MR. and MRS. ROBERT T. MILLER, and ARTHUR STEIN, reported to be an active Communist. PERLO is also known to have associated with other individuals who are alleged to be Communists and engaged in Communist underground activities. On April 15, 1947, VICTOR PERLO was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN P. BUSCHER and GEORGE E. DAVIS of the Washington Division. At that time, PERLO denied ever having been known by the name of NATHAN PERLOW or by the name of MARTIN STRIBLING (by which name he was known in about 1943 in a Communist Party group, according to his divorced wife). He stated he would neither confirm nor deny activity in the Communist Party or in any Communist underground group in 1935, 1943, 1944, or at any other time. PERLO declined to make any statement whatsoever without the advise of his attorney. When questioned specifically in regard to the 1935 underground group of which he was a member, PERLO admitted that he is acquainted with JOHN ABT but he would make no further comments concerning this acquaintance. He refused to confirm or deny acquaintance with or knowledge of HENRY COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER, ALGER HISS, NATHAN WITT, HAROLD WARE, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, SOL ADLER, or J. PETERS, also known as

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ALEXANDER STEVENS, all of whom were members of this same 1935 group. PERLO refused to admit or make any comments concerning the allegations to the effect that he had obtained confidential information relating to aircraft production while employed at the War Production Board and turned over this information to any unauthorized person. During the course of this interview, PERLO advised that a position had been offered him with the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, which would require his presence in London, England, and that he had been recommended for this position by certain Government officials, whose identities he refused to reveal.

On February 15, 1949, VICTOR PERLO was again interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and WILLIAM GRICKIS in the presence of his attorney, IRA GOLLOBIN. This interview was conducted in the office of IRA GOLLOBIN at 1441 Broadway, New York City. At this time, PERLO was questioned concerning his knowledge and acquaintance with ALGER HISS and his reply was "No Comment" on advice of his attorney. PERLO was asked if he was acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he again declined to make any comment. At this point, PERLO stated that he did not intend to make any comment on any of the questions to be asked by the interviewing agents. This was being done on the advice of his attorney, IRA GOLLOBIN. In view of this position taken by PERLO, this interview was concluded.

VICTOR PERLO testified before the Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York in October, 1947.

House Un-American Activities Committee

On August 9, 1948, VICTOR PERLO testified before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C. This Committee was conducting hearings regarding Communist espionage in the United States Government. PERLO appeared before the Committee in response to a subpoena and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the gound of self-incrimination. He also refused to affirm or deny contacts with one or more of the forty individuals allegedly involved in espionage or with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. PERLO also refused to affirm or deny charged made against him by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The testimony of VICTOR PERLO before this Committee may be found in the Record, pages 677 to 686.

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LEON PRESSMAN, aka Lee Pressman

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

LEON PRESSMAN was born on July 1, 1906, in New York City, the son of HARRY P. PRESSMAN and CLARA PRESSMAN, both Russian immigrants. On June 28, 1931, LEE PRESSMAN married SOPHIA PLATNICK, daughter of JOSEPH and MINNIE PLATNICK, Russian immigrants. He has two children born of his marriage, ANN BLAINE and MARCIA LEE. LEE PRESSMAN and his family now reside at 26 Foster Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

LEE PRESSMAN attended Stuyvesant High School, New York University, and Cornell University, receiving from the latter an A.B. Degree on July 14, 1926. He received his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1929. It should be here noted that he was on the Harvard Law Review Staff while there, which numbered among its members ALGER HISS, Mr. EDWARD C. McLEAN, and Mr. HAROLD ROSENWALD. The latter two are members of the firm of Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean, which is defending ALGER HISS on perjury charges.

In 1929, PRESSMAN was admitted to the New York Bar and became associated with the law firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield and Levy. In 1933, JEROME FRANK, who was with the firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield and Levy, was appointed Chief Counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and brought PRESSMAN into the Department of Agriculture as Assistant General Counsel to him in the AAA. In 1935, he was appointed General Counsel for the Works Progress Administration under HARRY HOPKINS and later in that year acted as General Counsel for the Resettlement Administration. He resigned from the government service in 1935, and was made General Counsel the following year for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the CIO, returning to Washington in late 1938, remaining until early 1939 as General Counsel for the CIO. He held his position with the CIO until February, 1948, when he resigned to enter private law practice and campaign for HENRY WALLACE with the Progressive Party. He is an associate in the law firm of Pressman, Witt and Cammer of 9 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He is also Legal Counsel for the Interantional Workers Order, General Counsel for the United Public Workers, General Counsel for the National Labor Commitee of the Progressive Party, and Attorney for the CIO Fur Workers Union. He was active during the Philadelphia Convention of the Progressive Party in July, 1948, and was defeated as an American Labor candidate for Congress in the 14th Congressional District, Brooklyn, New York.

Information has been received from confidential sources to the effect that PRESSMAN has been associated since his early days in government service with known and alleged Communist functionaries and Communist front

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organizations. In the Gregory case it was brought out that subject was a confidant of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, and HAROLD GLASSER.

Investigation has proven that he is in frequent contact with Russian Embassy and Consular officials as well as delegates from the Soviet trade unions. He visited the Soviet Union in 1945 as a member of the CIO delegation. He has also been in frequent contact with officials of the American-Slav Congress, Polish government officials, as well as Yugoslavian government officials. Investigation has shown that, while associated with the CIO, he received instructions from ROY HUDSON in carrying out the policy of the CIO. In addition to ROY HUDSON, PRESSMAN has been in frequent contact with other key officials in the Communist Party, as well as key members who do not hold office, and confers with them on matters of policy.

He has been associated with the following organizations, many of which have been cited by the Attorney General as Communist front organizations: Abraham Lincoln School; American Committee for Indonesian Independence; American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born; American Labor Party; American-Russian Institute; Civil Rights Congress; Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy; Congress of Civil Rights; Co-ordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo; "Daily Worker"; Film Audiences for Democracy; Films for Democracy; International Juridical Association; International Workers Order; Jefferson School of Social Science; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Lawyers for Relations with Spain; League of Women Shoppers; National Committee to Win the Peace; National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; National Lawyers' Guild; Progressive Party; School for Democracy; United American Spanish Aid Committee, and Washington Book Shop.

On August 20, 1948, LEE PRESSMAN, accompanied by Counsel HAROLD CAMMER, appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in response to a subpoena. In brief, before the Committee PRESSMAN merely testified to his employment in the Federal government and subsequent thereto, and beyond that refused to answer any of the questions put to him by the Committee, claiming privilege under the first, fifth and fourteenth amendments and article three of the Constitution. Pertinent questions which he refused to answer were whether he knew ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HAROLD WARE, DONALD HISS, VICTOR PERLO, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, GERHART EISLER, J. PETERS and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He also refused to state whether or not he is or had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

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On January 27, 1949, LEE PRESSMAN was interviewed at his office, 9 East 40th Street, by SAS ALBERT J. KLEIN and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. A biographical sketch of Mr. PRESSMAN was obtained, which is as previously set forth. He answered questions concerning his employment in the government and subsequent thereto. He admitted that JEROME FRANK had been the individual responsible for his entrance into government service. He did not recall that during his tenure in government services that documents had been classified and was sure that they had not been stamped. He stated that he had never taken any classified or unclassified documents out of the government buildings and made them available to anyone unauthorized to receive same. He also denied that he had ever made the contents of any government documents available to any unauthorized person. He also stated that it had never come to his attention that anyone else had ever taken any classified documents out of the government buildings and had made them available to an unauthorized person, or had ever made the contents thereof similarly available. He denied that it had ever come to his attention that ALGER HISS had made government documents or the contents of government documents available to any unauthorized person.

He admitted knowing both ALGER HISS and his wife, PRISCILLA. He related that he had known ALGER HISS at Harvard Law School and had been thrown together with him when he joined the AAA. ALGER HISS was with that department. He stated that his relations with ALGER HISS while in government service were of a social-business classification. He readily admitted that he had been in ALGER HISS' home, and that ALGER HISS had been to his home, but added that it was for the usual cocktails that was the usual occurrence in Washington circles at that time. He added that it was also the custom for JEROME FRANK to invite his staff to his home for cocktails after business hours, at which time they would continue their discussions of their work. Both he and ALGER would, of necessity, have been present at these get-togethers. He recalled that the get-togethers would be at various homes in Washington, and it is possible that they were sometimes held at ALGER'S and sometimes at his own home. He did not recall ever seeing a Woodstock typewriter in ALGER HISS' home. He emphasized the fact that since he left the government he could count on the fingers of one hand the number of times he has seen ALGER HISS and these contacts have been limited to passing the time of day and a few personal comments. He stated that since the recent exposures neither ALGER HISS nor his attorneys had been in contact with him or he with them.

He denied that he had been a member in apparatus in Washington engaged in espionage activities or similar acts as has been indicated in the charges of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

He refused to name what organizations he belonged to or whether or not he now is or has ever been a member of any group, committee, organization, society or party in the open or secret in Washington or any place else

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which carried out acts inimical to the welfare of the United States. At first, he refused to answer whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party in Washington or in New York, or whether he was a member of the Communist Party underground in Washington or New York. He further, at first, refused to admit or deny whether he had attended any Communist meetings officially or unofficially. Later in the interview, however, he denied that he is now or had ever been a member of the Communist Party, had ever been paid by the Communist Party for any activities, or had ever been in Communist Party Headquarters in New York City or any other city. He also denied that he had ever been honored by the Communist Party at any of its receptions or had ever held a position with the Communist Party or headed any Communist Party function. He also denied that he had ever sought guidance from and/or policy from the Communist Party with regard to his government positions.

The testimony of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning LEE PRESSMAN is to the effect that he was one of the leading group in what CHAMBERS called Apparatus A, and the leadinggroup which he met through HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., which consisted of: LEE PRESSMAN, JOHN ABT, DONAL HISS, CHARLES KREVITSKY, wa. Kramer, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT, and HAROLD WARE.

PRESSMAN admitted knowing HENRY HILL COLLINS and having been to his home at least a half-dozen times, which visits he believed were to attend parties. He could not recall where HILL lived, and the street, St. Matthews Court, recalled nothing to him. He remembered that the parties at HILL'S apartment were confined to a limited group. He denied that they were meetings of any kind and could not recall who was present at them, but believed it was the usual group in the AAA augmented by other friends in government circles. He denied that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was present at any of these meetings. He admitted seeing a picutre of CHAMBERS, but denied that he had known him as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY or KARL. He also denied that he knew ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and stated that it certainly rang no bell while he was in the government service.

He was asked whether he knew the individuals, whose names will be set out, all of whom he refused to discuss, with the exception of HENRY HILL COLLINS: JOHN J. ABT, VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, J. PETERS, ALEXANDER STEVENS, ISADORE BOORSTEIN, HAROLD WARE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ROY HUDSON, Colonel BYKOV, JACOB GOLOS, HENRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD, ELLA REEVES BLOOR. He denied ever attending any meetings at which the above individuals were present.

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SIDNEY SCHOSTECK
(deceased)

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

SIDNEY SCHOSTECK was the son or grandson of a member of Unit No. 1 of the Communist Party, which was organized in 1905. This relative was one of the original Communist Party revolutionaries in the United States.

In the middle 1930's, SCHOSTECK and SOPHIE TENKEN, referred to as his girl friend, were very important in the activities of the Young Communist League and the Central Labor Union in Washington, D. C. SCHOSTECK was active also in organizing the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

During this period, he roomed in Washington, D. C. with one WILLIE ARNOLD (CP name), with aliases, who was a Communist Party organizer in the District of Columbia in 1936.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, in a signed statement to Bureau agents, admitted membership in an anti-military organization of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. His duties included influencing members of the armed forces to join the Communist Party. He was supervised in this work by SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, according to his statement.

In an earlier statement, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO advised that in 1935 SCHOSTECK was a Communist Party official in the District of Columbia.

A report of the Metropolitan PD, District of Columbia, dated September 27, 1941 reflects that a mass meeting was held on that date under the auspices of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia at the National Press Club. At this meeting MARTIN CHAUNCEY, Local Secretary of the Communist Party, made a speech in honor of SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, former Administrative Secretary of the Communist Party, who was killed in Spain while fighting with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The "Washington Post" of October 18, 1937 contained an article stating that SIDNEY SCHOSTECK was killed in Spain while fighting for the Loyalists.

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HAROLD WARE (DECEASED)

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HAROLD WARE was the son of ELLA REEVE ("MOTHER") BLOOR, long-time American Communist. He was married successively to MARGARET STEVENS, by whom he had two children, ROBERT and NANCY, and CLARISSA SMITH, whom he married in 1917 and by whom he had a daughter, JUDITH. His last marriage was to JESSICA SMITH, by whom he had a son, DAVID.

According to his son, ROBERT, HAROLD WARE was a graduate of Penn State University and a horticulturalist. From 1921 to 1931, HAROLD WARE was in Russia working for the Russian Government as a horticulturalist on the collective farms. From a highly confidential source, the New York Division ascertained that in 1925 he was cited by LENIN as having done very useful work during the famine, when he took a group of American tractors to the Soviet Union. He organized a Russain American State Farm in the Caucuses, known as the "Prikumskaya Russian American Association", and later was one of the organizers and assistant directors of "Verhud". After 1931, his father returned to the United States and according to his son, he made no further trips to Russia.

During his stay in the United States, he resided in the Violin Studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., which was run by WARE'S sister, HELEN WARE CARNAL, and WARE was permitted to use the studio as his living quarters.

WARE was killed in an automobile accident in Pennsylvania in 1935, and it is to be noted that JESSICA SMITH shortly thereafter married JOHN ABT concerning whom data is set out elsewhere in this report.

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ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI
aliases, "Ulrich," "Walter"

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

The date and place of ULANOVSKI'S birth are unknown. It is agreed, however, by numerous sources, that he is of Russian birth, and was born approximately in 1890.

ULANOVSKI'S whereabouts since 1936 are unknown, however, he and his wife were believed tohave been in Moscow in 1947. This is based on information received by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS through a "Time" magazine correspondent in Moscow at that time, which will be set out in the following summary:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ROBERT GORDON SWITZ have identified photographs of ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI as the man they knew as "ULRICH" and "WALTER," their principal in a Soviet Military Intelligence apparatus, which operated in New York City in 1932, 1933, and 1934.

British counter-intelligence sources have furnished the following information relative to ULANOVSKI:

He is believed to have operated under the following aliases: ALEXEI IVANOVICH SOROKIN, ABRAHAM GOLDMAN, NICHOLAS JURATOWIC, and NICHOLAS SHERMAN. His wife was NADESCHDA (NADJA) ULANOVSKI.

ULANOVSKI was first known to the British under the name of ALEXEI IVANOVICH SOROKIN as a member of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Trade, in 1922. From 1922 to 1926, he is believed to have been active with the Trade Delegation in Hamburg, Germany in propaganda work among crewmen of the British vessels. He is alleged to have been in contact with the "Red International of Trade Unions" in Great Britain during this period. This source states that he spoke German, English, and French fairly well, and had been a Communist since 1917.

British sources state he left Hamburg in 1926 and went on a "propaganda" tour of South America, returning to Russia in 1927. In 1928, he is said to have been with the Borodin mission to China. He is reported to have returned to Russia in 1929, but to have been in China and [illegible] in 1930.

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A British source in Holland, described as reliable, in October, 1934, stated that his true name is unknown but that he was called ALEX ULANOVSKI when in Russia, and that he was generally referred to as ALEX. This Holland source said that ULANOVSKI went to the U.S.A. at the beginning of 1932, where his headquarters were in New York. These sources state that he had been attached to the Soviet General Staff as an agent in the Foreign Espionage Section in 1931. The Holland source states he is believed to have been in the United States until sometime in 1934.

The British state that ULANOVSKI was in Rotterdam, Holland, in October, 1934, recruiting from the International Seamen and Harbour Workers there with a view to penetrating Germany and England. After establishing an organization there, he left for Paris in the same month, returning to Rotterdam on November 11th, 1934. He was organizing a courier apparatus between Holland, Denmark and Belgium, and was said to have been seeking military information from England.

ULANOVSKI went into Denmark during this period to organize this apparatus which he was in the process of building up. On February 21, 1935, he was arrested by the Danish police in Copenhagen, together with GEORGE MINK, LEON JOSEPHSON and others. When arrested, he was using the name NICHOLAS SHERMAN, and was travelling on an American passport in that name. This passport had been issued on August 14, 1933. NICHOLAS SHERMAN'S photograph was identified by an agent who worked under him in Holland as that of ALEX ULANOVSKI. This is also the photograph which was identified by CHAMBERS and SWITZ.

The British source states that ULANOVSKI served a very short sentence in Denmark and was released sometime in July, 1936. It is stated that the Soviet Legation in Copenhagen had a close interest in the case and when he was released, ULANOVSKI was given a permit for entry into Russia and left immediately for Leningrad.

ROBERT GORDON SWITZ said that "WALTER" appeared in the Summer of 1932, in New York, where he took over as chief of the apparatus with which SWITZ was, at that time, connected. SWITZ met him at several of the known cover apartments used by the apparatus, including the one at 1673 55th St., Brooklyn. SWITZ was the photographer for the apparatus. SWITZ and his wife, MARJORIE TILLEY, left New York soon after the arrival of "WALTER." They went to England and France, and in 1933, they were arrested for espionage in France together with several others including LYDIA STAHL.

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS also met "ULRICH-WALTER" in the Summer of 1932, and the latter was his first superior in the apparatus. CHAMBERS said ULRICH was Russian born and forty to fifty years of age, in 1932. He recalled considerable detail of ULRIGH'S background as given to him in conversations with the Russian: ULRICH had worked on Russian vessels before and after the Russian Revolution, was not a Communist, but a Left Socialist Revolutionary, was well read, but had a contempt for Intellectuals, and detested Stalin. He told CHAMBERS he had been in the Revolution in the Crimea and South Russia, and that he had worked in South America and had been in China in the Borodin days. He told CHAMBERS he had left the Soviet Union soon after the Revolution with his wife, ELAINE (NADIJA) posing as White Russian refugees and had smuggled jewels out of Russia and into Western European countries to finance underground activities in the early days.

ULANOVSKI

ULRICH operated CHAMBERS from 1932 to sometime in 1934, with the exception of a short period during 1933, when CHAMBERS was turned over to another Soviet superior Agent, one HERMAN, (VALENTIN MARKIN, was.). At the outset, he used CHAMBERS as liason man between the apparatus and the Communist Party. CHAMBERS' contact in the party was MAX BEDACHT. On one occasion, CHAMBERS was present when ULRICH gave BEDACHT a "sizeable roll of bills." Later, ULRICH used CHAMBERS in connection with the expionage cases involving the Piccatinny Arsenal Group and the employees of the Electric Boat Company, New London, Connecticut.

ARVID WERNER JACOBSON, who later was arrested in Finland in 1935 (1933) for espionage, was recruited for the work by ULRICH, and CHAMBERS was present during an interview of JACOBSON by ULRICH. ULRICH also directed CHAMBERS into the work of the Seaman Courier apparatus during the latter's first few months in the Soviet apparatus.

CHAMBERS was also used by ULRICH in the transmission of a message to the Canal Zone, during this period, and the former speculates that this had some connection with the Robert Osman case which later got considerable publicity. CHAMBERS states that sometime near the end of 1934, ULRICH indicated to him that the apparatus was going to suspend operations, and that ULRICH and his wife, "ELAINE," were to return to Russia and that shortly thereafter Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT, a contact of ULRICH, indicated that they had left the United States.

Except for the information CHAMBERS received through the "Time" magazine source, referred to above, no information is available concerning the activities of ULANOVSKI since 1936. Sometime in 1947, CHAMBERS received in inocuous message from one "NADYA" in Moscow, through the "Time" correspondent there. He did not know anyone by that name, and after inquiring, learned that "NADYA" worked as a translator for the Time Bureau in Moscow, under the name of ULANOVA. Her description fitten that of ULRICH'S wife, known to him under the name, "ELAINE." He wasinformed by the same source that the ULANOVAS were

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bitterly anti-Soviet, and lived in constant fear for their lives. This incident would tend to bear out the [British] source that ULANOVSKI is the true name of "ULRICH-WALTER."

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RAY WARNER, wa Roy Warner

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

RAY WARNER is very possibly identical with one WILLIE WARNOLD, described by a Confidential Informant of the Washington Field Office as a Communist Party organizer in the District of Columbia in 1936..

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO declared in a signed statement to Bureau agents that he believed RAY WARNER to be a Communist Party organizer in the District of Columbia in 1935, 1936 and possibly 1937; RENO, admitted Communist Party member, states that he sometimes consulted with WARNER on matters pertaining to the Communist Party movement.

RENO further stated that while he was a member of the anti-military organization of the Communist Party and engaged in influencing members of the armed forces to join the Communist Party, he carried on this work through RAY WARNER, a Communist Party official, and SIDNEY SCHOSTECK.

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PATRICK BRYAN WHELAN, was:
PADDY WHELAN (deceased), formerly
resident Baltimore, Maryland

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, former employee, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, and an associate of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in joint espionage activities during the latter part of 1937 and early 1938, admitted in a signed statement that during the course of his work in the anti-military organization of the Communist Party during 1937, he met an individual on the Baltimore waterfront named PADDY WHELAN. This individual later introduced RENO to one "BERNIE". Thereafter RENO was introduced to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by BERNIE. Although RENO failed to definitely identify a photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias, DAVID CARPENTER, as the BERNIE he referred to, he has stated that the photograph most closely resembles the BERNIE he knew at that time.

RENO identified the photograph of PATRICK B. WHELAN, Hudson County, New Jersey Police Department No. 539, dated February 6, 1938 as the PADDY WHELAN whom he knew on the Baltimore waterfront and as the person who introduced him to "BERNIE".

According to a report of Confidential Informant A, dated May 20, 1941, PATRICK B. WHELAN, then engineer of the SS CARRIB QUEEN, was described as a rabid Communist and the Baltimore agent of the National Maritime Union. According to an article appearing in "The Pilot", publication of the National Maritime Union, dated August 5, 1942, PATRICK B. WHELAN was listed as missing at sea. The vessel on which he was employed at the time was torpedoed during the week of July 4, 1942. An article appearing in the "Daily Worker", dated October 1, 1942, listed several seamen who were missing as the result of enemy torpedo action, and contained in this list was the name PATRICK BRYAN WHELAN, who was praised for his "Marxist intelligence": as a person who "brought the finest old IWW spirit into the Communist Party for a pair of decades", and as a person who had been a participant in Baltimore Marine strike in December, 1936.

From the foregoing, although no definite date of WHELAN'S decease has been obtained, it is concluded that he died about July, 1942.

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NATHAN WITT, aka Nathan Witkowsky, Nathan Witkowski

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

NATHAN WITT is a native born citizen of the United States of the white race, having been born on February 11, 1903, in New York City. His father, HYMAN WITKOWSKY, and his mother, IDA SCHARENSKI, were both born in Russia. On June 19, 1930, NATHAN WITT married ANNA LAURA PHILLIPS, who was also born in New York City, the daughter of ABRAHAM PHILLIPS and LEAH STONE PHILLIPS, both of whom were born in Russia. There were two children of this marriage, HAL PHILLIP WITT, age 13, and LEDA WITT, age 9. The family resides at 160 West 70th Street, New York City, Apartment 7A, telephone ENdicott 2-6159. NATHAN WITT is presently a member of the law firm of PRESSMAN, WITT & CARTER located at 9 East 40th Street, New York City, telephone MUrray Hill 3-6790.

MRS. HYMAN WITKOWSKY

When interviewed by Agents, Mr. WITT stated he changed his name legally in 1919 from NATHAN WITKOWSKY to NATHAN WITT; that these were the only two names he has ever used but it is possible that due to the spelling of the name errors may have resulted in his having been known at times as WITKOWSKI.

MRS. NATHAN WITT

NATHAN WITT received his Bachelor of Science degree from New York University in 1927 and his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in June, 1932, and between the years 1931 and 1932 he acted as Assistant to Professor BEALE of the Harvard Law School. He also collaborated with Dean LANDIS of the Harvard Law School in writing a book on labor law. He has also assisted in the preparation and publication of "The Investor Pays", a study of the St. Paul Receivership, and also assisted in the editing of bulletins of the International Judicial Association.

With respect to NATHAN WITT'S employment, he had been employed by the National Soda Lunch Equipment Company as a salesman for three years before obtaining employment with the law firm of DONOVAN & RAICHLEY, a well known New York law firm. This is the law firm with which Brigadier General WILLIAM J. DONOVAN is affiliated. On February 2, 1933, WITT entered Government service when he was employed by the Department of Agriculture as an attorney joining the Legal Staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. During his interview with Agents, WITT advised that he had joined the Department of Agriculture upon the request of LEE PRESSMAN. It should be noted that it was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Legal Division that ALGER HISS,

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LEE PRESSMAN, CHARLES KRAMER and WITT were all members during 1933.

On July 25, 1934, WITT was appointed an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board and acted in this capacity until June 16, 1937, when he was appointed Assistant General Counsel to the Board. On November 16, 1937, he received his appointment as Secretary to the Board and remained in this capacity until his resignation on November 19, 1940.

A Confidential Informant known to the Washington Field Office advised subject is known to him as being a member of the Communist Party. In the late summer of 1940 a gathering was held in the apartment of MARIAN BACHRACH, in Washington, D. C. to discuss ways of raising money to finance the Congressional campaign of JOHN T. BERNARD, who was a candidate of the Communist Party from New York. Among those present were MARIAN BACHRACH, ALICE BARROWS, LEE PRESSMAN and his wife, SOPHIA, and NATHAN WITT. It was on this occasion that WITT disclosed his affiliation with the Communist Party.

Information received by the Washington Field Division reflects that WITT'S name appears on alleged membership lists of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Lawyers Guild, and American Peace Mobilization, all three organizations having been alleged Communist front groups. He is presently Legal Counsel to the International Workers Order and United Office and Professional Workers, likewise, organizations listed as Communist fronts. He is also General Counsel to the National Labor Committee of the Progressive Party.

Similar information received by the Washington Field Office reflects that WITT'S wife's name, ANNA L. WITT, has appeared on membership lists of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, American Peace Mobilization, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the League of Women Shoppers, which are alleged Communist front groups.

WITT was subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 20, 1948. Before the Committee, accompanied by Counsel HAROLD CAMER, WITT merely testified to his employment and residence in Washington, D. C., and to the fact that he owned three automobiles while employed there, an old Nash and a 1937 and 1939 Plymouth. To all other questions he refused to testify on the grounds of his privilege under the first, fifth and sixth Amendments of the Constitution and Article Three of the Constitution, as well as the illegality of the Committee. Among the pertinent questions he refused to answer were

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whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party, whether he knew ALGER HISS, HAROLD WARE, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, CHARLES KRAMER, GERHART EISLER, EARL BROWDER, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., GEORGE CROSLEY, J. PETERS, one CARL, and DONALD HISS.

In the Fall or Winter of 1934, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS went to Washington, D.C., and by prearrangement met HAROLD WARE and stayed at WARE'S sister, HELEN'S, violin studio. WARE had induced CHAMBERS to visit Washington to acquaint him with his activities there. It was on another visit, however, that CHAMBERS attended a meeting at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., and there met for the first time the leading group to which he has referred, in subsequent testimony, to as Apparatus A. The individuals he met at that time were JOHN ABT, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KREVITSKY, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT. HAROLD WARE was also present. CHAMBERS could not state specifically whether ALGER HISS was present but later learned that he was a member of this group. HAROLD WARE was the leader and COLLINS was the Treasurer. It was after HAROLD WARE'S death that NATHAN WITT took over the leadership of this group. Later this group was taken over by JOHN ABT.

It should be noted that during CHAMBERS' association with Apparatus A, as he termed it, he gave no testimony to the effect that WITT was engaged in espionage activities or supplied him with any documents or material. CHAMBERS has stated that there was an underground apparatus consisting of the above individuals whose purpose it was to infiltrate into the Government into key positions in order to be in a spot where they could influence policy and decisions.

It should be noted, however, that investigation in the GREGORY case has brought out the fact that WITT had been in constant contact with key subjects in that case such as CHARLES KRAMER, ALLAN R. ROSENBERG, ALBERT E. KAHN, ELIZABETH SASSULY, Mrs. RAY ELSON, and indications arose which pointed to the fact that he must have been acquainted with ALGER HISS and HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.

On January 27, 1949, NATHAN WITT was interviewed at his office, 9 East 40th Street, New York City, by Special Agents ALBERT J. KLEIN and JOHN F. SULLIVAN. HAROLD CAMER was present as Counsel for Mr. WITT. Mr. WITT'S historical background and employment with the Government was obtained and it coincides with that which has been previously set out. He admitted that he had been brought into Government service by LEE PRESSMAN, who first offered him the position with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He declared that during his Government service he had not handled any classified documents because

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during his tenure there had been no classification of documents and, to his knowledge, there had been no security measures taken. He denied that he had ever furnished any Government documents, classified or unclassified, to any unauthorized person in furtherance of a scheme which was inimical to the interest of the United States. He also denied that he had ever furnished the contents of any such documents to any unauthorized person in furtherance of such a scheme. When asked whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that any other person had furnished Government documents or the contents thereof to any unauthorized person in furtherance of such a scheme, WITT declined to discuss the matter.

WITT would not disclose what organizations he now belonged to claiming his privilege. He would not discuss whether he was a member of any group, society, committee, organization or party while employed in Washington, D. C., or in New York City, which performed acts inimical to the interest of the United States. He would not discuss whether he was a member of the Communist Party or a member of the Communist Party underground while living in Washington, D. C. or New York.

WITT would not discuss whether or not he knew ALGER HISS, worked with him, attended any meetings with him, visited his home, or had any contact with him whatsoever. He was asked whether he knew the following key figures in instant case or had any association with them or attended any meetings at which they were present: DONALD HISS, VICTOR PERLO, J. PETERS, JACOB GOLOS, CHARLES KRAMER, HAROLD WARE, ALEXANDER STEVENS, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He refused to discuss whether or not he had. He was asked and refused to discuss whether or not he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ELIZABETH BENTLEY. He admitted that he knew HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., stating that COLLINS was a client of his. Beyond that he refused to discuss him. He also refused to discuss whether or not he had ever attended any meetings at the home of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., in St. Matthews Court, Washington, D. C., or any meetings which were held in his New York apartment.

It should be noted that investigation of WITT'S activities reveals that he is in constant contact with key officials in the Communist Party and well known Communists who do not hold office. He has been in frequent contact with ROY HUDSON and EUGENE DENNIS, from whom it is believed he receives instructions concerning the Party line in WITT'S handling of labor matters.

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* W - Possible Witness

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Tabulation Documents 1 to 70 and respective Lab. numbers of 1 thru Q69 and Q132 and Court Reporter numbers, Baltimore for same items 1 to 47	30

2. CHAIRMAN, HOUSE COMMITTEE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

To produce "Pumpkin Papers", five strips of film A,B,C,D,E, Envelopes and containers. W 34

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3. DONALD T. APPELL, H.C.U.A. INVESTIGATOR — W 34A

Chronological handling and possession of Pumpkin Papers, five strips of Film A,B,C,D, and E, Envelope and containers.

4. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, H.C.U.A. INVESTIGATOR — W 34C

Chronological handling and possession of Pumpkin Papers, five strips of Film A,B,C,D, and E, Envelope and containers.

5. PHILLIP L. SCHMITZ, DOCUMENT ANALYST, U. S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION — W 34H

Development of films (Pumpkin Papers) Film, Strips A, B, and E.

6. LON THOMAS, ASSISTANT EXAMINER OF QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS, U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT — W 34I

Prepared prints from four film strips (one completely blank) A,B,C,D, (E blank).

7. C. E. McKILLIPS, H.C.U.A. INVESTIGATOR — W 34J

Chronological handling and possession of Pumpkin Papers, five strips of Film A,B,C,D, and E, Envelope and containers.

8. TECHNICIAN, F.B.I. LABORATORY, PHOTOGRAPHIC — W 35

Prints prepared from Strips of Film:

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Film C - Grand Jury 48 - Lab K153,	22
Film D - Grand Jury 47 - Lab K154,	36
Film E - Grand Jury 50 - Lab K155,	

9. HENRY I. IRELAND (Expert) — W 37

Estimated age of Film Strips or date produced:

Film C - Grand Jury 48, K153
Film A - Grand Jury 49, K151
Film E - Grand Jury 50, K155
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10.	JOSEPH C. GOLAN	W	39

Estimated age of Film Strips or date produced:

Film C - Grand Jury 48, K153
Film A - Grand Jury 49, K151
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11.	GEORGE F. HUNTER	W	39A

Estimated age or date of production film strip:

Film D, Grand Jury 47, K154

12.	WALTER DEWEY BALDSIEFEN	W	39B

Estimated age or date of production film strip:

Film D, Grand Jury 47, K154

13.	THE SECRETARY OF STATE	W	40

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce all original film copies of State Department Documents and Routing Slips for Baltimore and Pumpkin Papers.

14.	WALTER H. ANDERSON, CHIEF, COMMUN CATIONS AND RECORDS DIVISION, STATE DEPARTMENT	W	40A

General Handling, Routing and distribution State Department Documents

15.	DONALD L. NICHOLSON, CHIEF, DIVISION OF SECURITY, U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT	W	41
16.	JOHN E. PEURIFOY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ADMINISTRATION	W	43 - 52B
17.	WALTER K. SCOTT, STATE DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT UNDER JOHN E. PEURIFOY	W	43 - 52B

Officials State Department in charge of original file copies of State Department Documents and who can identify same as such and testify generally as to such Documents.

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18. JACK D. NEAL, ASSOCIATE CHIEF, SECURITY DIVISION W 52A

19. WALTER H. ANDERSON, CHIEF, COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS DIVISION W 52A

State Department records checked and no copies or documents prepared in similar manner located as filed therein with reference to "Baltimore Papers" Documents 2 to 69 (Q2 to Q69).

20. DOCUMENT EXAMINER, F.B.I. LABORATORY (Typewriting) W 52E

Opinion as to identification of typing appearing on State Department Documents in comparison with questioned documents (Pumpkin Papers).

State Department Documents 1 to 8 inclusive, each of one or more pages; Laboratory Specimen numbers KC 549 through KC 589 and for same pages KC 74 through KC 115; Grand Jury Exhibits 47 and 48.

21. ALFRED M. PRIDE, REAR ADMIRAL, CHIEF, BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS, U. S. NAVY W 52I

Subpoena duces tecum to produce file copies, Navy Department Documents, believed identical with prints made from Film "A" and "B", and mailing list for Bureau Technical Orders and notes, Technical Note #0-35, February 3, 1934.

22. C. R. WILSON, HEAD OF INVESTIGATIONS SECTION, OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE W 52J

23. DAVID BELISLE, SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS SECTION, ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, U. S. NAVY W 52J

Both to state as to their identification of Navy Documents with Documents from Film "A", F.B.I., K 151, Grand Jury Exhibit #49 and Film "B", F.B.I., K 152, Grand Jury Exhibit #51. (Laboratory A1 through A36 and B1 through B38.)

24. JACK S. TURTON, SPECIAL AGENT, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION W 52M

Will testify as to his identification of Navy Documents with Documents from Film "A", F.B.I., K 151, Grand Jury Exhibit #49 and Film "B", F.B.I. K 152, Grand Jury Exhibit #51. (Laboratory

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A1 through A36 and B1 through B38).

25. TECHNICIAN, F.B.I. LABORATORY, (Photographic) W 52P

Opinion as to original documents U. S. Navy being possibly identical with prints made from questioned documents Film "A" and "B" as above described. Laboratory reference K704 through K728.

26. EDWARD U. CONDON, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF STANDARDS W 52T

Duces Tecum to produce Documents on file Bureau of Standards as under witness SARAH ANN JONES.

27. SARAH ANN JONES, LIBRARIAN, BUREAU OF STANDARDS W 52U

Handling, filing and reference to Technical Orders and Notes within Bureau of Standards, six notes and ten technical orders during 1937 and 1938.

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28. DOCUMENT EXAMINER, F. B. I. LABORATORY — W53-54

Opinion that age of documents cannot be determined. Typewriting comparisons Q 5 through 69.

29. DOCUMENT #5, PRODUCED BY CHAMBERS, 11/17/48 AT BALTIMORE — 54A, 54B

Document examination and investigation to identify typing on document #5.

30. FRANKLIN H. PRICE, FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA — W 55

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce letter, 12/6/31, K 35, from Daisy Fansler and her personnel file for comparison with documents 6 through 69.

31. EDWARD C. Mc LEAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW — W 56

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce letter, 1/30/33, K 17 and 2/17/33 (carbon), K 33 obtained from home of Alger Hiss for comparison with documents 6 through 69 (Voluntary Act of Mc Lean, Attorney for Hiss).

32. LEO D. FITZGERALD, EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES — W 57

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce a letter, 2/17/33 K-40, from Alger Hiss for comparison with documents 6 through 69.

33. JAMES CRAIG, EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES — W 58

Will identify markings on Alger Hiss' letter, 2/17/33, K 40, to this company.

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34. PAUL L. BANFIELD, LANDON SCHOOL — W 59

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce a letter, 12/9/36, K 32, signed by Alger Hiss for comparison with documents 6 through 69.

35. MRS. HENRY L. ABBOTT — W 60

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce report submitted by Priscilla Hiss for about May, 1937, K-249, for comparison with documents 6 through 69.

36. MRS. JAMES DICKEY — W 61

Will state she turned over minutes and reports to Mrs. Henry L. Abbott (Report Priscilla Hiss about May, 1937, K 249).

37. MRS. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND — W 62

Subpoena Duces Tecum to produce a letter, 5/25/37, K-41, signed by Priscilla Fansler Hiss for comparison with documents 6 through 69.

38. DOCUMENT EXAMINER, F. B. I. LABORATORY — W 63

Opinion that documents as above were typed on same typewriter that typed Documents 6 through 69. (K-35, K-17, K-40, K-32, K-249, K-41 are same as Q 6 through Q 69)

39. THOMAS G. SPENCER, SPECIAL AGENT - F. B. I. — W 64

Observed Priscilla Hiss sign her signature, Specimen K 535.

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40. LEMUEL W. KERR, SPECIAL AGENT - F. B. I. W 65

Observed Daisy Fansler write her signature Specimen K 544.

41. FRED G. BENNETT W 66

Fingerprinted all State Department applicants and his signature is on Alger Hiss' fingerprint card 5/6/42, (card in possession of F. B. I. Laboratory).

42. HANDWRITING EXPERT, F. B. I. LABORATORY W 67

Opinion as to signatures of Daisy Fansler, Alger Hiss and Priscilla Hiss. K 35 same as K 521; K 40 same as Sig. on Fingerprint card 5/6/42; K 41 same as K 535; K 35 same as K 545.

43. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND W68-69

Chronology in handling original documents No. 1 through 69.

44. WILLIAM D. MAC MILLAN W 70

(Same as 43)

45. ARTHUR D. EMERICK W 71

(Same as 43)

46. CHARLES C. EVANS W 72

(Same as 43)

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47. WILLIAM L. MARBURY W 73

(Same as 43)

48. HAROLD ROSENWALD W 74

(Same as 43)

49. T. EDWARD MC DONALD, COURT STENOGRAPHER, BALTIMORE, PRETRIAL EXAMINATION, 11/17/48 - LIBEL ACTION W75-78

Chronology in handling original documents No. 1 through 69, listed as No. 1 through 47 when introduced at pre-trial hearing in the libel suit Hiss vs Chambers, he marked same for identification.

50. FRANKLIN G. ALLEN W 79

(Same as 43)

51. HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR. W 80

(Same as 43)

52. ORDWAY HILTON W 81

(Same as 43)

53. HAYDN HILLING W 82

(Same as 43)

54. BENJAMIN SHUTE W 83

(Same as 43)

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55. ALFRED MC CORMICK — W 84

(Same as 43)

56. MISS AGNES MURPHY — W 85

(Same as 43)

57. DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN - SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I. — W 86
FRANK G. JOHNSTONE - SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I.

(Same as 43)

58. GEORGE C. BRIGHT — W 87

(Same as 43)

Chronology of handling documents 1 to 69 within the Washington Hqrs. of the F. B. I. and Criminal Division of Department of Justice 11/29/48 to 3/20/49. — 87 A

59. REBECCA TRUSTY — W 88

Typewriter in Alger Hiss' home

60. GENOA MORSE — W 89

(Same as 59)

61. MRS. KATHLEEN GOOSBY — W 90

(Same as 59)

62. MR. JAMES E. ANDERSON — W 91

(Same as 59)

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63. MRS. CORA MC COLLUM W 92

(Same as 59)

64. MRS. ELIZA GREEN W 93

(Same as 59)

65. MRS. ROBERT BOWIE W 94

(Same as 59)

66. CHARLES E. FRIZZELL W94A-94D

(Same as 59)

67. DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN - SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I. W95-102
FRANK G. JOHNSTONE - SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I.

Interview of Alger Hiss and signed statement 12/4/48.

68. CHARLES CLEVELAND, SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I. W103-105
EDWARD L. GRAMPP, SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I.

Interview of Alger Hiss and signed statement - 6/2/47.

69. TESTIMONY OF ALGER HISS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 80th CONGRESS, ON 8/5,16,17, and 25/48. 106-115

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71. PRISCILLA HISS - BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY 119

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73. JOSEPH CHERNER, CHERNER MOTOR COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C. W-123,124

Subpoena duces tecum to produce records re '29 Ford, title to which was transferred 7/23/36 from Hiss to Cherner Motor Co. to William Rosen

74. DIRECTOR OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC, WASHINGTON, D. C. W-125

Subpoena duces tecum to produce certificate of Title #245647, and #458602 for '29 Ford Roadster reflecting transfer of title from Hiss to Cherner Motor Co. to William Rosen on 7/23/36.

75. SAMUEL MENSH, CHERNER MOTOR CO., WASHINGTON, D. C. W-126

Re his signature on above-descirbed Assignment of Title.

76. HENRY J. GERTLER, CHERNER MOTOR CO., WASHINGTON, D. C. W-127

Re his signature on above-described Assignment of Title

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78. NATHAN L. LEVINE 130

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79. MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS W-131-137

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80. CLAUDIE CATLETT W 138-141

Identification of Chambers as visitor at Hiss residence at 2905 P St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; red rug in Hiss residence; statement re: Hiss typewriter.

81. EDWARD TOULOUKIAN W 142

Subpoena duces tecum to produce records of Massachusetts Importing Co. reflecting sale of 4 Bokara rugs on 12/23/36 to Dr. Meyer Schapiro and delivery of them to Schapiro.

82. DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO W 143,144

Acquaintanceship with Chambers from 1921 or 1922 to date; purchase of 4 oriental rugs at request of Chambers in Dec., 1936; shipment of rugs to Washington, D. C.

83. FLORENCE TOMPKINS, AKA MRS. FLORENCE BANKS W 145-145B

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84. JOSEPH R. BOUCOT — W 146

Rental of cottage at Smithtown, Pa. in 1935 to Maxim Lieber and David Breen (Chambers)

85. MRS. NORMA B. BROWN — W 147

Identification of Mrs. Chambers as woman she knew at Smithtown, Pa., in 1935 as Mrs. Breen.

86. THOMAS MARSHALL — W 148

Rental of house at New Hope, Pa., on 6/15/3. to David Breen, identification of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers as person he knew as Mr. and Mrs. Breen.

87. Mrs. MARY MARSHALL — W 149

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88. MRS. ELLEN TRENT ARNWINE — W 150

Identification of photograph of Chambers as person she thought she saw at New Hope, Pa., in 1936

89. MRS. MAUDE SWANSON — W 151

Identification of photograph of Chambers taken in '30's as man she knew at New Hope, Pa., in 1936, as David Breen.

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90. MRS. GEORGE CRESSLER W 152

Identification of photograph of Priscilla Hiss as that of a Mrs. Breen she knew at New Hope, Pa. in 1936 and 1937 (This name used by Esther Chambers, not Priscilla Hiss).

91. FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE W 153-156

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Employment of Hiss by former Assistant Secretary Sayre in State Dep't; typewriters in office where Hiss was employed; filing of official documents and office handling thereof.

93. ANNA BELLE NEWCOMB, FORMER EMPLOYEE, STATE DEPARTMENT W 159

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Three handwritten letters he received from Alger Hiss now in possession of H.C.U.A. dated April 13, 1936, K340;

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April 16, 1936, K341; May 5, 1936, K342.

CHAIRMAN, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES — W 199

Subpoena duces tecum to produce three letters received on H.C.U.A. subpoena from Edward William case, delivered to Nick Vezzane, dated April 13, 1936, April 16, 1936 and May 5, 1936.

NICHOLAS A. VEZZANA — W 200

Re:. Three letters from Alger Hiss obtained from H.C.U.A. and delivered to Richard F. Cleveland as above.

RICHARD F. CLEVELAND — W 201

Three letters from Alger Hiss turned over to Special Agents, F.B.I. (As above dated April 13, 1936, April 16, 1936 and May 5, 1936.)

LYNN O. DELASHMUTT, RIGGS NATIONAL BANK — W 202-203

(A) Subpoena duces tecum to produce bank records from account of Alger and Priscilla Hiss, November 4, 1936 to December 1, 1937.

(B). Subpoena duces tecum to produce and identify as writing of Alger Hiss thereon, Document, 7/28/38, Power of Attorney (K702 Laboratory F.B.I.)

HANDWRITING EXPERT, F.B.I. LABORATORY — W 204

Opinion that signatures, Alger Hiss on K702, K40 are identical and conclusion that document Q1 through Q4 were written by Alger Hiss.

Opinion handwritings on K702, K340, K341, K,547, K342 letter 9/9/36, are all by the same person (Alger Hiss).

GEORGE HEWITT — W 205-206

Signed Statement 12/21/48.
Saw Alger and Donald Hiss at C. P. meeting, 8 West 16th St., N.Y.C., late 1937 or early

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1938 (Meeting National Bureau of C. P.). Also present:

J. Peters (C.P.)	205	Rose Wortis (C.P.)	205
Jack Stachel (C.P.)	205	Ted Bassett (C.P.)	205
Max Steinberg (C.P.)	205	Bill Lawrence (C.P.)	205

Saw Alger Hiss and Donald Hiss at C. P. meeting, (National Negro Congress, Washington, D. C.) about 1940. Also present, a large gathering:

Max Yergan	206	James W. Ford	206
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JOHN J. O'TOOLE, SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I. W 207

Observation of Leica camera in possession of Felix August Inslerman 12/23/48 and seizure thereof under search warrant 1/8/49.

VINCENT M. SHEEHAN, SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I. W 208

Observation of Leica camera in possession of Felix August Inslerman 12/23/48.

JOHN D. MAHONEY, SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I. W 209
PAUL R. BIBLER, SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I.

Observation of seizure of Leica camera under search warrant in possession of Felix August Inslerman 1/8/49.

CHESTER M. PONTZ, SPECIAL AGENT, F. B. I. W 210

Possession from S. A. O'Toole 1/8/49 and delivery of Leica camers to F. B. I. Laboratory 1/9/49.

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN, F. B. I. LABORATORY W 211

Opinion that films C and D was exposed with Leica camers seized from Felix August Inslerman

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MICHAEL A. NOPPINGER, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES W 212

Subpoena duces tecum to produce registration records of 1934 Ford sedan and 1937 Ford sedan owned by Esther Chambers for 1937, 1938.

SAMUEL A. SCHMIDT OR D. LLOYD STOKER, SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY, BALTIMORE. W 213

Subpoena duces tecum to produce records of sale of 1937 Ford to Esther Chambers and trade-in credit for 1934 Ford.

PROFESSOR HAROLD L. CROSS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY W 214

Subpoena duces tecum to produce records of passing grade of Priscilla Fansler Hobson Hiss 1/15/27 in typewriting, Columbia University, NYC.

MRS. ANNE TERRY WHITE (WIDOW OF HENRY DEXTER WHITE) W 215

Interview of Mrs. White relative to spending summer, 1937 at "Marginal Acres" near Peterborough, N. H.

EDITH BOND STEARNS W 216

As owner of "Stearns Farm" will state "She Stoops to Conquer" was staged from 8/10/37 to 8/15/37 at Peterborough.

SECRETARY OF STATE OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE W 217

Subpoena duces tecum to produce leave card of Alger Hiss reflecting annual leave was taken from 7/17/37 to 8/14/37.

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Form No. 3

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE No. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
[illegible]	3/30/47	2/1[illegible]-2/[illegible]/47	[illegible]

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
[illegible]	[illegible]

SUMMARY REPORT

[illegible], in written statements furnished to Special Agents of the F. B. I., has declared that he became a member of the Communist Party in 1924, in New York City, when he was given a Communist Party membership card by [illegible]; that he was a staff employee of the "Daily Worker," the West Coast Communist newspaper, in 1929 to 1933; that, in the latter year, he ceased party activity as well as his employment with the "Daily Worker," due to an internal disagreement, and was inactive in party affairs until 1942, when he became editor of the [illegible] in New York City. After remaining in that post for approximately three years, he was informed by [illegible] that he had been selected to go into the Communist Party underground operations. [illegible] then became active in the party underground in New York City, and functioned therein until late 1945 or early 1946, at which time, he was directed by [illegible] to proceed to [illegible], [illegible] and engage in the [illegible] activities of a Communist Party underground operation in Washington, based by [illegible], which did in 1946; and the group consisted of the following individuals, in addition to [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] was also instructed by [illegible] to determine which of the aforementioned persons, all of whom were then employed in various Federal agencies, might transfer to all established governmental departments and agencies, and finally, close all ties with the members of the [illegible], [illegible] as a precaution, these instructions will be to infiltrate the city [illegible] and stress to these positions therein that they shall [illegible] to informant [illegible], rather than the Communist Party line, and to keep the Party well informed of current activities within the respective departments and agencies.

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Kisseloff-10054

Machine FBI Combed D. C. For Turns Up To Aid Trial

Chambers Confronts Perjury Defendant Again After Stryker Produces Surprise

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

New York, June 1.—Whittaker Chambers—damned by defense counsel as a "liar" and a "moral leper"—today calmly began a courtroom recital of his charges that Alger Hiss, former State Department official, furnished him with documents for a Communist spy ring.

The stocky Chambers, a former senior editor of Time Magazine, came into Federal Court here as chief prosecution witness in the perjury trial of Hiss, in a dramatic denouement to the accusations made by Chambers last year before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Across the courtroom, with his wife by his side, the tall, lean, 44-year-old Hiss, whose highly successful civilian and Government career was sensationally challenged by Chambers last August 3, stared fixedly at his accuser in the witness box, who frequently turned his eyes toward Hiss.

Defense Finds Typewriter

Chambers has declared he abandoned a role as a courier for the spy ring, and unsuccessfully begged Hiss to join him in "renouncing" communism. Hiss has flatly denied any communistic association, and has said he knew Chambers only casually under another name.

In the day's most surprising development, Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, chief prosecutor, declared that "25 or 30" FBI agents "shook down the City of Washington to a fare-the-well" in an unsuccessful search for a missing typewriter he alleged was used in the Hiss home in Georgetown to copy secret documents.

The typewriter, Chief Defense Co[illegible] Lloyd Paul Stryker [illegible] dramatically a few minutes [illegible], has been found by the defe[illegible].

Stryker said Defense Attorney Edward C. McLean "bent heaven and earth" in search of it, and about six weeks ago found it in possession of a truck driver.

Ready To Let FBI See It

Maintaining that Hiss has done everything possible in reaching the "truth" in the case, Stryker said, "we will consent" under "reasonable conditions" prescribed by the court, "to let these FBI's who could not find it come down and look at it all they want . . . is that the conduct of a guilty man?"

Murphy stressed in his opening statement that he regarded the typewriter as highly important in the case. He said the documents he referred to were "undoubtedly typed on a Woodstock" typewriter with pica type, 10 letters to the inch.

Stryker told reporters in response to questions later that the typewriter which was recovered is in "bad" condition. There was no indication whether it is still in condition for comparison with the typed documents.

By being able to produce the typewriter—if it is the one used for the documents—the defense presumably takes out of the case an inference that the typewriter is being deliberately withheld.

Before Stryker's announcement, Murphy had told the jury of 10 men and two women that in 1937 and part of 1938, Hiss had handed over secret State Department documents to Chambers in "wholesale fashion." The prosecution he said, has "65 typewritten sheets," which he said were either "copies or paraphrases of original State Department documents."

At least 64 of these documents, all of which he said were dated in the first three months of 1938 were copied on the Hiss typewriter.

Mrs. Hiss Quoted

One of these documents, Murphy said, is still so secret that "we're going to ask the judge not to let you see it."

Murphy said Mrs. Hiss stated she got the typewriter, an office model Woodstock, from her father in Philadelphia and gave it or sold it to a second-hand dealer in 1948.

The typewritten documents, together with four handwritten documents which Chambers says he received from Hiss, were depositions taken in Hiss' $75,000 libel suit filed against Chambers in Baltimore, Murphy said.

Originally, s[illegible] Murphy, Hiss made available [illegible] Chambers certain documents [illegible] which Chambers took to be micr[illegible]ed and to turn over to a Col. P[illegible]ris Byrov, whom Chambers has described as a Russian spy. To speed up the process, Murphy said, it was then decided that Hiss would bring documents home and Mrs. Hiss would copy them off on the typewriter, to turn over to Chambers.

"We will corroborate Mr. Chambers' testimony by the typewriter and the handwriting," Murphy declared.

Case Hinges on Credibility

"Examine Mr. Chambers! Look at him attentively . . . If you don't believe Chambers then we don't have a case under the Federal perjury rules.

"You need one witness (to perjury), the judge will tell you, plus corroboration." "The Government," said Murphy, "welcomes a searching cross-examination of Chambers to determine if the former Communist, former espionage agent is telling the truth . . .

"I think you will be as convinced as I that he is telling the truth."

While this trial involves only perjury charges—Hiss' denials that he gave any secret documents to Chambers, or that he even saw him after January 1, 1937—the two days that the trial has been under way have been marked by clashes over the extent of admissible evidence.

Presiding Judge Samuel H. Kaufman, at the close of today's session, took under advisement request by Stryker to limit Chambers' testimony on his communistic activities on grounds that this bears on charges of espionage—barred by the statute of limitations and not at issue in the case.

Chambers Begins Life Story

Chambers, on the witness stand for only about 25 minutes at the end of the day, started on an account of his life's story beginning with his birth on April 1, 1901, in Philadelphia.

In a rumpled, dark blue suit, he leaned back and matter-of-factly described his early years, during which he taught himself German at home, then told how he entered Columbia University in 1920.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Belmont
Mohr
Tolson
Nease
Tamm
Mintz
Quinn Tamm

74-1333-3223

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a typical Wash. Post headline!

WASHINGTON POST
Page 1
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Kisseloff-6312

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

leaving there in his junior year for a trip to Europe.

Before he left, he said, he had had some "difficulty" with Columbia professors over a story he wrote for a college publication—Stryker described it as "a filthy, despicable play about Jesus Christ."

Tells of Joining Party

Upon returning from Europe he began "a very close study of Fabian socialism," and later returned briefly to Columbia. He joined the Communist Party in January, 1924, said Chambers, and after voluntary work at newsstand collections for the paper, went to work for the Daily Worker, first on a trial basis and later on a paid basis.

Chambers' testimony is to be continued when the trial is resumed at 11:30 Thursday.

Asked by Murphy, "What was your religion?" Chambers replied, "I had had no religious upbringing."

He said he "presently took a kind of adolescent atheistic turn" in his view of religion, but on Stryker's objection, Judge Kaufman ordered this stricken out and noted rather sharply that Chambers was to testify to facts and not venture opinions or characterizations.

While Murphy took but 25 minutes for his opening statement, Stryker consumed almost a full hour in bitterly denouncing Chambers, challenging his motives and pointing repeatdly to Hiss' record and positions of trust.

Prosecutor Murphy, 6 feet 4 inches tall, weighing 240 pounds, and wearing a bristling British-type mustache, was a sharp contrast in trial-room manner to the short, chunky Stryker.

Language Is Colorful

While Murphy spoke rather softly and simply, Stryker, a lawyer of the "old school," with close-cropped white hair and a complexion that grew florid as his voice rose to a crescendo, presented his statement in bold, colorful language.

He denounced Chambers as a "furtive, deceptive man . . . a confirmed liar . . . a blasphemer . . . a Communist conspirator and a thug . . . a moral leper."

Seizing Murphy's statement that the key issue involved the credibility of Chambers' statements, Stryker declared, "remember, if you don't believe Mr. Chambers, then on Mr. Murphy's own statement, that is the end to this case, no matter what else they may try to establish."

Starting with Hiss' birth in Baltimore on November 11, 1904, Stryker traced his schooling at Johns Hopkins University to Harvard Law School, where he was an outstanding student, his service as law secretary to the late Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Stryker Cites Service

At some length, Stryker discussed the greatness of Holmes and his trust in Hiss, and declared that he might go further into that subject later by summoning, "with all due reverence, the shade of that great member of the Supreme Court."

In Washington, with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration starting in 1933, later in serving with the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, starting in 1936 as assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre, and later as an aide to President Roosevelt at Yalta, at the United Nations, and in other posts, said Stryker:

"Alger Hiss . . . was weighed in all these crucibles and never found wanting in the slightest degree."

Pointing to Hiss' most recent post—president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to which Hiss recently declined reelection—Stryker said there should be no doubt whatsoever about Hiss' continuing integrity.

In contrast, he said, Chambers began using an alias even before he joined the Communist party and decided to become a member of this "low-down, nefarious conspiracy." For "twelve long years," he said, Chambers was "a voluntary conspirator against the land that I love and you love."

Before Chambers was called to the witness stand, six witnesses three of them from Washington were summoned for technical testimony.

Adelaide Lowe, secretary of the grand jury which indicted Hiss, and Louis Benson and Benedict De Buff, shorthand reporters, testified to the accuracy of grand jury records.

Donald L. Jones, a manager for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Dwight E. Hahn, assistant to the commercial manager of the Potomac Electric Power Co., and Edward B. Longyear, an attorney for the Washington Gas Light Co., were the Washington witnesses.

They testified that their various services, between June 13, 1933, and December 22, 1947, were furnished to a listing of "Alger Hiss" at the following addresses during stated periods: 3411 O st. nw., 2831 28th st. nw., 2905 P st. nw., 1245 30th st. nw., 3415 Volta pl. and 3210 P st. nw.

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WASHINGTON POST
Page
Date

SAC, New York

May 20, 1949

Director, FBI

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
with aliases, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your letter dated May 5, 1949, wherein you advise that Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, had requested that he be furnished with any information in the possession of the Bureau concerning the background of United States District Judge Charles Wyzanski of Massachusetts, who has agreed to take the witness stand as a character witness for Alger Hiss in the forthcoming perjury trial.

A review of the Bureau files reflect that the Bureau conducted a "Departmental Applicant Judicial Vacancy" investigation in 1941 of Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr. Wyzanski was born May 27, 1906, at Boston, Massachusetts. He attended Brookline High School, Brookline, Massachusetts, from September, 1918 until June 1922. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, from September, 1922 to June, 1923. He entered Harvard College in September, 1923 and graduated Magna Cum Laude in June, 1927. The following is the list of scholarship and prizes awarded to Wyzanski during his attendance at this College:

1925 - 1926 - John Harvard Scholarship (Honorary)
1926 - 1927 - Harvard College Scholarship (Honorary)
June 20, 1927 - Susan Anthony Potter Prize - $50.00

He was a member of the debating team from 1926 to 1927. He was also a member of the Debating Council and Phi Beta Kappa.

Wyzanski entered Harvard Law School in September, 1927, and graduated eighth in his class of 393, Magna Cum Laude during June, 1930.

After his graduation from Harvard Law School he was employed as a law clerk in the firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg, 50 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, off and on during the period of September, 1931 to April, 1933. He was Law Secretary to United States Circuit Court Judge, Second Circuit, Augustus N. Hand from October, 1930 to August, 1931. He was also employed as Law Secretary to United States Circuit Court Judge Learned Hand, Second Circuit, in October, 1932.

ASB:jpa
cc - 62-75474

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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42 MAY 25 1949

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He left the employ of the aforementioned law firm in Boston, when on May 23, 1933, he was appointed Solicitor for the Labor Department in Washington, D. C. He held this position until November 25, 1935, when he transferred to the Department of Justice as Special Assistant to the Attorney General. He resigned this position on approximately August 1, 1937, and returned to private practice in Boston where he became a member of the aforementioned law firm. He is alleged to have subsequently left this firm when he became a member of the National Defense Meditation Board in approximately July, 1941. However, a personal history statement referred to the Bureau by the Department in October, 1941, reflects that Wyzanski resided at 4 Worthington Road, Brookline, Massachusetts, and had been a partner in the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boydon and Perkins since 1938.

The Departmental Applicant investigation in 1941 failed to reflect any derogatory information pertaining to Wyzanski. The investigation revealed that he was a brilliant student at Harvard Law School and possessed an outstanding legal mind. His father, Charles Edward Wyzanski, Sr. was a very prominent real estate man in Boston prior to his death.

Circuit Court Judge Augustus N. Hand advised that Wyzanski argued cases before the United States Supreme Court for the Government in which the constitutionality of the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act were involved. Both of these Acts were declared constitutional and Judge Hand advised that subsequently Wyzanski was highly recommended to him by Justices Van Devanter, Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo for his excellent presentation and arguments on these cases. 77-12-326

The files of the Bureau further reveal that since Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr. became Judge of the United States District Court in Boston He has made statements against the best interest of this Bureau and its Agents.

On April 11, 12, 1944, the case of "Anthony John Gallo, et al, Theft from Interstate Shipment" was heard before Judge Wyzanski. In that case the Agents had invited the defendants to the Field Office for questioning and subsequently obtained signed statements. Judge Wyzanski ruled that these statements were inadmissible inasmuch as the defendants did not know that they could refuse the "invitation", and that the Agents did not advise them of this right. Judge Wyzanski stated that these statements were inadmissible under the decision of the Supreme Court in the McNabb Case indicating at the same time that he had discussed the McNabb deci with three Judges of the Supreme Court. Judge Wyzanski indicated to t Jury that the officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had viol the law in taking the alleged confessions and that Grand Juries would

Kisseloff-6315

Committee. The issue cited that Mrs. Charles E. Wyzanski was a sponsor of the MCPAC. Confidential informants of the Boston Office at that time were advising that the organization was subject to a heavy Communist infiltration in its leadership. It has since merged with ICCASP to become the Massachusetts Chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America.

A confidential informant advised on May 9, 1947, that Mrs. Wyzanski was requested by Alice Amdur to speak before a group on Palestine problems and the United Nations. The group was not identified but it was known at that time that Mrs. Amdur had been very active in the Cambridge League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Amdur's membership in the Communist Party had been established. Mrs. Wyzanski accepted the invitation for 3:00 p.m. on June 4, 1947.

The "Committee of One Thousand" was officially formed on January 19, 1948, under guidance of Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Hannah Dorner, former Executive Vice Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America in New York City. The express purpose of this organization was to accomplish the abolishment of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. A confidential source advised that Dr. Shapley consulted with Judge Wyzanski in Boston regarding the formation of this group. It appears that Judge Wyzanski advised Dr. Shapley to continue to fight for the abolition of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. He also advised Dr. Shapley that the fight should be continued with the idea in mind that if an effective demand for abolition were made, then certain regulations would be imposed on the committee. 62-75474-4

A confidential source advised that on March 16, 1948, a meeting of the Boston Cambridge Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers and the Cambridge Association of Scientists, a local division of the Federation of American Scientists was held at the Littauer Center, Harvard University. Isadore Amdur was one of the speakers at this meeting. Amdur stated that the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was initiating a committee to investigate the alleged violations of civil liberties similar to the Dr. Edward U. Condon case which resulted from the Loyalty Program. In order to obtain a specimen case for examination which would not touch on a Government employee, the committee of the AAAS had attempted to secure the House Committee file on Harlow Shapley. Unsuccessful in an direct approach, the committee members had contacted federal Judge Charles Wyzanski of Boston, who is an AAAS member. Amdur stated that Judge Wyzanski

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had successfully, through unnamed Washington contacts obtained a transcript of the House Committee record on Shapley on file in Washington. 62-58854-239

You should advise Mr. Donegan that the identities of the aforementioned confidential source cannot be disclosed under any circumstances.

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 65-14920 EFI

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/28/53 5/12/49	4/20-5/10/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE-R INTERNAL SECURITY-R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/5/81 BY SP2 MAC/CA for 88,444 (11-7-83 9788 Res/lb) Computer #88,905

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS cannot recall details surrounding original receipt of typewritten note dated 3/4/38 and signed "H"; did not believe "H" referred to ALGER HISS. FBI Laboratory concluded typewriting not similar to that on Q5, Q6 through Q69. CHAMBERS believed he performed photographic work in apartment of JOHN T. HERMANN Washington, D.C., who was member of HAROLD WARE'S CP cell; HERMANN'S former wife met CHAMBERS as "CARL" during pertinent period but denies he made photos in D.C. apartment. KENNETH HUTCHINSON interviewed on possibility he sent note signed "H", but no confirmation received. CHAMBERS stated name of Colonel LAMB was suggested as one who could possibly obtain "Intelligence documents". CHAMBERS later discussed with ALGER HISS advisability of contacting LAMB. According to CHAMBERS, Colonel BYKOV encouraged "development" of LAMB but cautioned that HISS should not become involved. After one meeting by prearrangement in NYC with LEE PRESSMAN and LAMB, CHAMBERS broke off relations with LAMB. Information re background and credibility of LAMB set forth. In signed statement LAMB reviewed his relationships with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and LEE PRESSMAN; claims he met HISS in 1924 when latter was attached to NYE Committee; claims he performed investigatory services for HISS and received about $500.00 of HISS' personal funds. LAMB recalls meeting CHAMBERS in NYC, 1936 or 1937 but is unable to recall purpose or detailed circumstances of meeting; also identified photo of LEE PRESSMAN as individual with whom he had second NYC meeting. Additional associates of CHAMBERS interviewed. Bank accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at NYC reviewed and source of deposits at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. located; no pertinent transactions disclosed. JONATHAN MITCHELL, former Washington, D.C. correspondent of "New Republic", and wife, DORIS STEVENS, interviewed re allegations supposedly made to

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Kisseloff-6318

NY 65-14920

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ALEXANDER BARMINE that HISS was known to them as Communist; they furnished no additional competent information; allegations based on rumors and hearsay. Post-mortem inquiry conducted by insurance companies into death of LAURENCE DUGGAN disclosed correspondence confirming close relationship existed between DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD and ALGER HISS. JESSICA SMITH met ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C. during 1930s but declined to elaborate. ALEXANDER STEVENS, wa: J. Peters, travelling on Hungarian passport, voluntarily "deported" himself from United States, 5/8/49. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO identified as LANCE CLARK, CP recruiter, by witness CP trial, SDNY. VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF testified before G.J. 4/19/49 and 4/26/49. During interview admitted that about 1924 or 1925, he procured technical data, patents, and military journals for STEPANOFF. He turned documents over to STEPANOFF and thereafter to Russian couriers on clandestine meetings, NYC; After an interlude DE SVESHNIKOFF resumed activity for Soviet Espionage Apparatus in 1931. In July, 1934, he procured information on industrial and military patents and military books for JOHN J. MATWIN. Details of meeting and manner of payments not clear in his mind. Failed to recall adequate description of Soviet contacts. DE SVESHNIKOFF identified WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE as one of couriers to whom he delivered Intelligence data. CRANE likewise confirmed identification. DE SVESHNIKOFF stated he ceased espionage operations at end of 1938 or early 1939. Freely admitted receipt of periodic payment for services and his knowledge that data destined for Russia. Former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, including DAVID MARK POLAK, MRS. JAMES M. SCHMITZ and BLACKWELL SMITH interviewed. Could furnish no pertinent information of SILVERMAN'S Communist activities.

Peter Ostinovich

-P-

REFERENCE:

Bureau File #74-1333
Bureau letters to New York and other offices dated 12/13/48 and 1/3/49.
Report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, dated 4/25/49, at New York.

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RE: Note Dated March 4, 1938 signed "H.", received by CHAMBERS, in which he was addressed as "KARL".

On March 10, 1949, CHAMBERS advised SAS THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT that there was included in the envelope with the "typed documents" a small slip of paper typewritten addressed to "KARL" and signed "H.". He said that it read in effect, "If you have stopped playing around with my girlfriend, will you please take your things out of her closet as she wants to use it". CHAMBERS considered that "things" referred to equipment. He did not know whether "H." meant HENRY HILL COLLINS or JOHN HERRMANN, but did not think that "H." meant ALGER HISS. He said that he possibly had some photo equipment in COLLINS' apartment, but did not recall having left any there. He stated that it was possible that he had photo equipment in JOHN HERRMANN'S apartment, and he believed that he had done some photographic work there. In either case, he did not recall having taken any equipment from either apartment.

CHAMBERS did not recall any details concerning his original receipt of this slip of paper. He believed that he had given this slip of paper to RICHARD CLEVELAND, his attorney, at Baltimore, Maryland.

The Baltimore Office was advised of these facts and requested to obtain this slip of paper from CLEVELAND and forward it to the FBI Technical Laboratory for appropriate examination.

By teletype dated March 14, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised the Bureau and New York and the Washington Field Office that RICHARD F. CLEVELAND stated that he did not have that slip of paper, and he believed that CHAMBERS had never turned it over to him, although, he recalled CHAMBERS showing it to him and reading it. The Baltimore Office then contacted CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS said the only other possibility was that he had turned the note over to ROBERT STRIPLING, former House Committee on Un-American Activities Chief Investigator. The Washington Field Office was requested to contact HCUA in an effort to obtain the noted.

By teletype dated March 31, 1949, the Bureau advised that it had in its possession the note and that CHAMBERS had originally turned it over to the HCUA.

By letter dated April 15, 1949, the Bureau transmitted to the New York Office two photostatic copies of this note. The note is

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typewritten and reads as follows:

"3/4/38

"Karl --

"If you have given up playing around with my girlfriend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours!

H. "

Also, transmitted with this note, were two photostatic copies of a memorandum which had been attached to the note. This memorandum is on stationery of the HCUA, is dated December 2, 1948, and is typewritten. This memorandum reads as follows:

"The attached slip of paper was handed to me Thursday, December 2nd at 2:10 P.M. by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that it was a note that he had found in his files, which was given him when he was in Washington in 1938, and that the 'H.' referred to is either Henry Collins or John Herman, who was the husband of Josephine Herbst. HERMAN

MRS

"He suggests that I attempt to locate the typewriter from which this note was typed. It was his opinion that it was on Henry Collins' typewriter or a typewriter owned by Josephine Herbst. "

At the bottom of this memorandum was handwritten the following:

"Bring in Webster Powell, Chevy Chase. drop for Hal Ware. Also get John Herman."

The Bureau advised that the FBI Technical Laboratory had examined the note dated March 4, 1938 and had designated this document as Q167. It was determined that this specimen was a piece of white bond paper measuring 8" X 5.01" X .0030", and contained typewriting. The specimen contained no watermark and it was not possible to determine the age of Q167. The style of type used to type this specimen corresponded most closely to the standards maintained in the FBI Laboratory for Royal Standard Elite type, spaced twelve letters to the inch. This style of type was placed on Royal machines after January 30, 1920. It was concluded that the machine which typed Q167 was not used to type Q5, Q6 through Q69.

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In connection with the possibility that JOHN T. HERRMANN had written the above-mentioned note, it was noted that concerning HERRMANN, CHAMBERS has stated that HERRMANN was a member of the Communist Party and at one time had been a member of the John Reed Club in New York City at the time that CHAMBERS was also a member of the club. CHAMBERS had related that in connection with the original underground apparatus operated by HAROLD WARE which included DONALD HISS and others, each of these individuals had his own separate cell consisting of ten to twenty persons who worked in the various government agencies in Washington, D.C. One of the individuals in HAROLD WARE'S cell was JOHN HERRMANN.

HERRMANN was married to JOSEPHINE HERBST, who had been the author of two or three fairly well accepted novels and was considered a leading light in the literary world. In about 1935 and 1936, according to CHAMBERS, HERRMANN and his wife lived in an apartment on New Hampshire Avenue in Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS further stated that when he, CHAMBERS, had first received documents from ALGER HISS, he photographed these documents himself either at his home or at the home of HERRMANN. He said that HERRMANN had been brought to Washington to be an assistant to HAROLD WARE in the apparatus. CHAMBERS said that ROBERT COE received documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE and gave them to him and CHAMBERS then took them to HERRMANN'S apartment in Washington, D.C. where he photographed them.

Subsequent investigation to locate JOHN HERRMANN has determined that HERRMANN is presently in Mexico City and has been there since approximately February, 1949. It appears that he intends to remain there for an indefinite period of time. The Bureau by teletype dated April 25, 1949, indicated that arrangments would be made to have HERRMANN interviewed in Mexico City concerning his acquaintance with CHAMBERS and his activities in the Communist espionage apparatus.

By New York teletype dated April 26, 1949, to the Bureau it was suggested that HERRMANN be questioned as to whether he wrote the above-mentioned note to CHAMBERS which was signed "H.". The Bureau was also requested to determine whether the HCUA had questioned HERRMANN concerning the writing of this note.

Concerning the former wife of JOHN T. HERRMANN, who is JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST, it is noted that she was interviewed by agents of the Newark Office at her home located at 47 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, on February 8, 1949. She stated that she had been formerly

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married to HERRMANN, but that they had separated in the Spring of 1935. She indicated that HERRMANN originally contacted HAROLD WARE in the Fall of 1933 for information on a play that he was planning to write which concerned farming subjects. She stated that HERRMANN went to Washington, D.C. in the Spring of 1934, at which time Mrs. HERBST stayed at her home in Erwinna, Pennsylvania. She joined HERRMANN in July of 1934 and stayed at an apartment with him until September, 1934. In September, 1934, she made a trip throughout the Middle West and returned to Washington in about October, 1934, for about two weeks and then went to New York City.

Shortly after Christmas, 1934, she made a trip to Cuba. She did not again go to Washington until about 1942, when she held a position for a period of about three months with the Office of War Information. Mrs. HERBST said she was visited by HERRMANN in New York prior to her leaving for Cuba. Upon her return from Cuba on April 1, 1935, HERRMANN was in the state of Nebraska. In June, 1935, she made a trip to Germany and HERRMANN came to see her off. Mrs. HERBST stated that this was the last time she saw JOHN HERRMANN.

Mrs. HERBST recalled meeting an individual introduced to her by HERRMANN as "CARL", whom she later identified through photographs in "Time Magazine" as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She believed that CARL had been introduced to HERRMANN by HAROLD WARE. She said that CHAMBERS visited their apartment at Washington on two or three occasions while she was there, and from portions of conversations overheard by her, she deducted that CHAMBERS was collecting information for the Communist Party in New York City. At that time, HERRMANN was engaged in securing information of a political nature for the background of a play that he was writing.

Mrs. HERBST denied ever having seen CHAMBERS make any photographs in their apartment and she stated that she knew nothing of the connection between her former husband, CHAMBERS and HAROLD WARE.

By teletype to the New York Office dated March 31, 1949, the Bureau requested that in conducting an interview of KENNETH HUTCHINSON, that he be interviewed concerning the possibility that he had written the above-mentioned noted signed "H.".

HUTCHINSON was the former husband of GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON. CHAMBERS had stated that in about 1925 for a period of about one year he had lived with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON without benefit of marriage. He said that at that time, she was separated from her husband, KENNETH HUTCHINSON, who before

the separation had asked CHAMBERS to keep away from his wife. CHAMBERS had agreed at that time to do so and did stay away from GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON for a period of time.

KENNETH W. HUTCHINSON was interviewed on April 14, 1949 by agents of the New York Office, and he advised that he had met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in about 1922 when both of them were studying at Columbia University, New York City. He knew him fairly well as a poet and writer at Columbia University, but claimed that he had not seen CHAMBERS, nor had anything at all to do with him since about 1925. He stated that he had never communicated with CHAMBERS after that date, nor did he know anything about CHAMBERS' activities since then, except that he had learned recently that CHAMBERS had been an editor for "Time Magazine".

HUTCHINSON said that in 1923, he married GERTRUDE ZIMMERMAN and began to live with her in New York City. CHAMBERS was also friendly with her and after their marriage, he visited them at their apartment on several occasions. At that time, GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON spoke fondly of CHAMBERS and since CHAMBERS had a likeable personality, HUTCHINSON became jealous of him. On one occasion, which was the last time that HUTCHINSON saw CHAMBERS, they had a long talk while riding together on a bus in New York City and HUTCHINSON asked CHAMBERS to stay away from his wife. CHAMBERS agreed to do so and actually did stay away from HUTCHINSON'S wife thereafter.

In 1927, HUTCHINSON divorced GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON and he later heard that CHAMBERS had again become friendly with her after the divorce. HUTCHINSON said that he knew nothing concerning the details of this relationship and he did not believed that CHAMBERS had had adulterous relation with GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON during the period that she was married to him.

Concerning HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., it was noted that he was interviewed on December 5, 1948 at New York City, by SAS THOMAS G. SPENCER and NORMAN P. BAGWELL. When questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he said that he had been interviewed on several occasions concerning this individual and during these interviews he had failed to recall any information concerning CHAMBERS or whether he had ever met him. He was now of the definite impression since the recent publicity in the CHAMBERS-HISS case that he saw a person, probably identical with CHAMBERS, who did not use that name in Washington, D.C. in the middle 1930's.

It was COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail parties and other social affairs in Washington, D.C., and said that it was possible that CHAMBERS might have been a guest in COLLINS' home on such an occasion. COLLINS said that he remembered CHAMBERS

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as a newspaper man or a writer of some type. COLLINS denied that he had been engaged in any way whatsoever with CHAMBERS in any espionage activities or that he had furnished CHAMBERS or any other person any documentary material that came into his possession while he was a government employee.

On December 28, 1948, an attempt was made by SA JOHN B. GRIFFIN to speak to HENRY HILL COLLINS. COLLINS told SA GRIFFIN that he could not be of any assistance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that he did not wish to be interviewed by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He further stated that he had nothing to tell a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that he refused to see SA GRIFFIN or any member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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NY 65-14920

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Re: COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB,
Relations with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

The following investigation was conducted by SA James R. Shinners:

During the conduct of the questioning of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he related on March 18, 1949 the following information concerning his relationships with Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB:

CHAMBERS stated that sometime about 1935 the unknown subject "BILL", who was CHAMBERS' superior at that time in underground activity, originally mentioned the name of Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB. CHAMBERS stated that he never heard of this individual before but at some future time learned that LAMB was allegedly an international adventurer; that at one time he was connected with the Chinese Air Force, and was also believed to be associated with a Central American Air Force, possibly Nicaragua. "BILL" proposed to CHAMBERS that the latter contact LAMB to determine if any "documents" could be secured through LAMB. CHAMBERS said he did not recall that any specific type of documents were referred to other than possibly "intelligence documents".

CHAMBERS recalled that he did not know what procedure to follow in making contact with Colonel LAMB. He determined that LAMB was located somewhere in New York City and subsequently discussed the matter with ALGER HISS. HISS suggested to CHAMBERS that he, HISS, make this contact with Colonel LAMB, which proposal was accepted by CHAMBERS. Shortly after this conversation, CHAMBERS stated, HISS came to New York City from Washington, D. C. and contacted Colonel LAMB. This meeting, CHAMBERS recalls, was not productive to the best of his knowledge. CHAMBERS admitted that he did not know any of the details of the meeting between LAMB and ALGER HISS and claimed that he had forgotten just where the meeting had taken place other than it possibly may have taken place in a hotel in New York City. CHAMBERS also stated he did not know if HISS had known Colonel LAMB previous to this or had any subsequent contact with him.

After Colonel BORIS BYKOV became CHAMBERS' superior in the underground, the latter related the episode involving Colonel LAMB and ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS stated that the purpose of his relating the story to BYKOV was more or less to show what a "crazy idea" the whole situation had been. CHAMBERS recalled that BYKOV'S reaction was just the opposite to what he had anticipated and expressed himself as being eager to approach LAMB again. At this juncture

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CHAMBERS recalled BYKOV said ALGER HISS should not in any way be involved in making the second contact. After some deliberation, CHAMBERS related, he and BYKOV decided to use LEE PRESSMAN in the second approach to Colonel LAMB. CHAMBERS did not know any of the particular details concerning the original meeting between PRESSMAN and LAMB other than they met in New York City. At this original meeting the matter of LAMB'S cooperating was more or less indefinite, that is, CHAMBERS said LAMB did not say "yes" nor did he say "no" as to the proposition made to him by PRESSMAN to obtain the documents. When PRESSMAN reported this information BYKOV decided that CHAMBERS should meet LAMB himself using "the utmost precaution." CHAMBERS recalls that he felt himself that he was apprehensive as to LAMB'S desire to be cooperative and was very much opposed to the whole operation of approaching and ultimately using Colonel LAMB. CHAMBERS said, however, that he did complete arrangements to meet Colonel LAMB in New York City.

CHAMBERS related that around 123rd or 124th Street and Riverside Drive, New York Ctiy, there is a long flight of stone steps, possibly forty in number, which lead from the park level up to Riverside Drive. CHAMBERS said that at a pre-arranged hour he stationed himself at the parapet at the top of the stairs where he could observe all activity in the park as well as the immediate vicinity where he was located. He said that he had instructed PRESSMAN to bring Colonel LAMB, after several changes of conveyances and the use of a circuitous route, to the foot of these stone steps. CHAMBERS went on to say that at the appointed hour he observed PRESSMAN and LAMB at the bottom of these steps and had a full view of them while they climbed the stairs. LAMB, CHAMBERS said, had no previous knowledge of where this meeting was to take place. CHAMBERS also said that when LAMB and PRESSMAN reached the top of the steps, he, CHAMBERS approached them. CHAMBERS claimed that at that time he instantly decided to break off all relations with LAMB. He said that he had a very brief conversation with him during which, to the best of his recollection, he said he was glad to meet LAMB and that any future contacts would be arranged through LEE PRESSMAN. CHAMBERS commented that he did not feel that PRESSMAN was using his own name in this particular operation.

After this brief meeting with LAMB, CHAMBERS stated that he took PRESSMAN with him and hurriedly departed from the scene, exited from Riverside Park via the same steps PRESSMAN and LAMB had originally used, and walked directly to 125th Street where they took a taxicab to make a hasty departure from the area. CHAMBERS said that following this contact with Colonel LAMB no further contact was had with Colonel LAMB.

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It may be pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS testified during the deposition hearing in Baltimore, Maryland on April 1, 1949 that it was his understanding that Colonel LAMB had deceased. CHAMBERS recalled that it was his impression that he remembered reading an obituary either in the New York "Sun" or "Time" Magazine to the effect that Colonel LAMB had died sometime in the mid 1940's. CHAMBERS stated subsequent to the deposition hearing in Baltimore that Mr. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS, had expressed great interest in the circumstances surrounding CHAMBERS' association with Colonel LAMB.

Inquiry by the New York Office ascertained that Colonel LAMB was located at his residence 310 East 44th Street. On March 29 the original interview was made with Colonel LAMB by agents and he proceeded to relate his version concerning his relationships with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and LEE PRESSMAN, the details of which are set out in a signed statement.

During the conduct of the interviews with Colonel LAMB, he was questioned in great detail concerning his associations with the individuals mentioned immediately above. All the episodes set forth by Colonel LAMB were checked to verify their authenticity and also to determine as closely as possible the verification of specific dates. It may be pointed out that great difficulty was experienced in interviewing Colonel LAMB to ascertain specific dates and detailed circumstances which would assist in arriving at a logical chronology of events.

It will be noted in the signed statement of Colonel LAMB that he stated his first mission for ALGER HISS was to contact the Sperry Ordnance Company in Brooklyn, New York. This mission, LAMB stated, was in conjunction, as were all other requests in connection with HISS, with the Nye Committee, which was conducting a Congressional inquiry into the munitions business in the mid 1930's. Washington Field ascertained that as nearly as could be ascertained, ALGER HISS was associated with the Nye Committee from August, 1934 until July, 1935. Colonel LAMB placed his associations with ALGER HISS from approximately October, 1934 until Christmas, 1934.

As previously stated, ALGER HISS had requested Colonel LAMB to go to the Sperry Ordnance Company and obtain information relative to the sale, manufacture, destination, and dates of all guns with particular emphasis on the 75 mm. cannon and anti-aircraft guns. In this connection, LAMB stated he contacted Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, President of the Sperry Gyroscope, an individual whom he claims he met on several previous occasions in the early 1930's when he was employed as a test pilot and also as a broker in munitions and airplanes.

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Mr. MORGAN was interviewed at the offices of the Sperry Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, and circumstances as related by Colonel LAMB were related to him as well as photographs of Colonel LAMB. Mr. MORGAN stated, after viewing the photograph, that he vaguely recalled both the photograph and the name of Colonel LAMB but was unable to recount the circumstances related by Colonel LAMB. Mr. MORGAN pointed out that at the time the Nye Committee was conducting its Congressional probe he was quite concerned over the progress and work of the Nye Committee and appeared as a witness on several occasions. He stated that in the early 1930's the Sperry Ordnance Company, as described by Colonel LAMB, was merely a paper organization and had never manufactured any arms or munitions, but the company was in such shape that in the event business so warranted it, it could be set up into production in a short period of time. However, Mr. MORGAN said this company did not materialize.

It was also pointed out by Mr. MORGAN that at that time the employment situation in New York City was very poor and the officials of all companies in munitions were particularly interested in obtaining any business which would permit them to increase their personnel. He said that if anybody came to him with a proposition to make any sales they definitely would have been interested in him from the standpoint of obtaining business. However, Mr. MORGAN said, if anyone came seeking information, as apparently Colonel LAMB did, he would have been wary of his specific intentions and would have conducted an inquiry as to the purpose of his obtaining information. This situation existed, Mr. MORGAN said, because the Nye Committee had expressed definite interest in the Sperry operations and they were cautious as to whom they revealed any business operations or data concerning sales of either munitions or airplanes.

Mr. MORGAN said that it is very probable that Colonel LAMB did call on him as he so stated, but he believes that he would have directed him to another official of the Sperry Company to conduct any details concerning the purpose of his visit to the Sperry Company.

Mr. MORGAN added that he was more than reasonably sure that he would not have made any statement which would cause the files of the Sperry Company to be made available to Colonel LAMB unless there was a specific reason acceptable to the interested officials of the Sperry Company. For that reason, Mr. MORGAN said, he doubts the circumstances as related by Colonel LAMB as being plausible.

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It was also mentioned by Mr. MORGAN that considerable information on airplanes and guns was available in such form as would be open to almost anyone interested in guns or airplanes but that did not necessarily mean, in Mr. MORGAN'S opinion, that they would reveal the specific work of the Sperry Company. It would, instead, reflect the progress of the entire field of airplanes and munitions at that time.

It was also mentioned by Colonel LAMB that during his original conversations with ALGER HISS, he claims that he made available to HISS information relative to ELLIOT ROOSEVELT and his alleged sales of airplanes to Russia. It will be noted that Colonel LAMB said that he told Mr. HISS, and STEVEN RAUSHENBUSH, members of the Nye Committee, that CARTER TIFFANY was the business representative of ANTHONY FOKKER and that TIFFANY possessed the details of this transaction. Colonel LAMB stated that he told the Nye Committee of this data and that the Committee had served subpoena on CARTER TIFFANY and obtained the information as described by Colonel LAMB.

CARTER TIFFANY advised in an interview at his home, 116 Lincoln Street, Englewood, New Jersey, that he was the business representative of ANTHONY FOKKER and recalls the subpoena being served on him by the Nye Committee. Mr. TIFFANY was unable to recall the exact date on which the representatives of the Nye Committee came to his offices but indicated that complete details relative to this situation were available in an article written by FRANK TICHENOR, editor of "Aero Digest", New York City. Mr. TIFFANY said that he made available to Mr. TICHENOR the complete files relative to this situation approximately six weeks after they had taken place in 1934 or early 1935. TIFFANY stated that the actual situation was that ELLIOT ROOSEVELT, PAUL DOUGLAS, head of Douglas Aircraft, and ANTHONY FOKKER were involved in long negotiations in which fabulous sums of money were mentioned and also that the cancelation of the airplane contracts were involved as well as the alleged sale of planes to Russia by ELLIOT ROOSEVELT, but pointed out that after all the negotiations were conducted no final agreements were reached or carried out in this matter.

Inquiry at the offices of the "Aero Digest", New York City, ascertained through FRANK TICHENOR, editor of the "Aero Digest", that he did write an article as described by CARTER TIFFANY in October, 1936. TICHENOR said that he was in receipt of this information from CARTER TIFFANY for a considerable period of time before he published it. The article, written by Mr. TICHENOR, at that time stated that a subpoena signed by Senator GERALD NYE was served on CARTER TIFFANY by a Senate

Process Server, DONALD Y. WEMPLE, on December 3, 1934. From this it will be noted that there is a verification of Colonel LAMB'S allegation because he advised that he supplied this information to the Nye Committee in October or November of 1934 and that shortly after he made this information available the Nye Committee obtained the designated information from the offices of CARTER TIFFANY. Colonel LAMB had previously related that this information he provided to ALGER HISS provided him with more or less of an entree to obtaining money from ALGER HISS for specific missions which are set forth in the signed statement of Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB.

Colonel LAMB also advised that he had made a copy of the ELLIOT ROOSEVELT affair prior to his meeting with ALGER HISS. He stated he originally made the report for the New York "Daily News", who refused to publish the story because it was considered "too hot". Colonel LAMB said that he retained several copies of this report and that when the Nye Committee started conducting its inquiry he made a copy of it available to JOSEPH C. de FIGUEROLA, who was also a broker in arms and munitions in the early 1930's. De FIGUEROLA stated upon interview that he was called before the Nye Committee and he remembers the report concerning ELLIOT ROOSEVELT as mentioned by Colonel LAMB. He said that he does not recall receiving a copy of this report as stated by Colonel LAMB but he recalls reading the report and refusing Colonel LAMB'S offer to use it when he was called before the Nye Committee for questioning. De FIGUEROLA stated that he had had contact with LAMB during the early 1930's but that LAMB never was employed by his concern at that time. De FIGUEROLA was the only person mentioned by Colonel LAMB as being in receipt of this alleged report which he claims he made available to ALGER HISS in the Fall of 1934.

With reference to the background of Colonel LAMB he advised he attended Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia to 1901. Following his graduation, he started a long series of episodes as a "soldier of fortune" which took him to various parts of the world. Colonel LAMB has published a book concerning the major part of his activity in Latin America in "The Incurable Filibuster". By Colonel LAMB'S own admission, he fought in numerous Latin American revolutions and was a member of the British Air Force during World War I.

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Available information from the files of the Bureau and Army investigation of Colonel LAMB relative to his being appointed as a major in the USAAF in World War II, reflect that although there is no information reflecting on Colonel LAMB'S loyalty to the United States there is question concerning his credibility. Colonel LAMB has been variously described by those interviewed in New York, and information set forth in the above referenced data, as being "an opportunist" and an individual who would "do anything for a buck". At the present time Colonel LAMB is not in good health and as noted in his signed statement, experienced great difficulty in recalling specific dates and circumstances relative to important points in the instant investigation. His health is of such nature that he cannot be questioned at any great length.

Individuals interviewed concerning Colonel LAMB'S background have similarly advised of his tendency to exaggerate stories beyond all proportion. It may be noted that during the interview with Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, he contacted General JOHN ALLARD, former Chief of Staff to General JAMES DOOLITTLE, and General ALLARD stated that he was an acquaintance of Colonel LAMB. He advised that his associations were primarily with the Quiet Birdmen and that he has little respect for Colonel LAMB'S reliability because of his tendency to be an "opportunist". General ALLARD was contacted by Mr. MORGAN because of General ALLARD'S appearance before the Nye Committee as a witness. Another individual who questioned LAMB'S credibility included FRANK TICHENOR of "Aero Digest".

On March 5, 1949 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Colonel LAMB were confronted with each other in the New York Office in the presence of SAs Thomas G. Spencer and James R. Shinners. Colonel LAMB readily identified CHAMBERS as the individual whom he had previously met but insisted his meeting with CHAMBERS took place at Columbia University sometime around 1936 or 1937. CHAMBERS also identified Colonel LAMB as the individual whom he met during that period but insisted that his meeting with LAMB took place as previously described at 124th Street. It may be pointed out that previously Colonel LAMB had identified ALGER HISS from available photographs, as well as LEE PRESSMAN.

Frequent attempts have been made during the interviews with Colonel LAMB to obtain a chronology concerning his associations with the two unidentified men set forth in the accompanying signed statement. Colonel LAMB is unable to recall any circumstances which would assist him in definitely ascertaining circumstances or events which would assist in providing further details concerning these two meetings.

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In an effort to refresh Colonel LAMB'S recollection, he was accompanied by SAs James Neagle and James R. Shinners to Riverside Park. He was accompanied to this area on Friday, April 1, 1949 and taken along the Riverside Drive route from 79th to 125th Street. Colonel LAMB voluntarily mentioned the site at 124th Street and Riverside Drive as the location he met one of the two unidentified men. Colonel LAMB is reasonably sure, however, that in these circumstances he met LEE PRESSMAN and is unable to recall the presence of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS with this meeting on Riverside Drive, but does not eliminate the possibility that CHAMBERS could have been present. LAMB testified before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on Tuesday, April 12 and Wednesday, April 13, where he related this testimony.

Set forth below is a signed statement supplied by Colonel LAMB relative to his associations with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and LEE PRESSMAN:

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65-14920

April , 1949
New York, New York

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"I, COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB, make the following statement to Special Agents JAMES R. SHINNERS and FRANCIS J. GAILANT, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised I need make no statement and that anything I say may be used against me. No threats or promises have been made to me by the above named agents to procure this statement.

"I was born January 25, 1886 at Cherry Flats, Pennsylvania, the second of two children of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY LAMB. I received my primary education in Pennsylvania and later attended Staunton, Virginia Military Academy until 1901.

"In 1928, I came to New York City, following an extended period of travel to various sections of the world particularly Latin America where I participated in many revolutions. I became employed as an airplane test pilot for various airplane manufacturers in the New York area in addition to being a broker in arms, munitions and airplanes. In the latter venture, I never had an office of my own but rather I had available to me office privileges with other individuals engaged in the aeronautical field.

"It was during this time in the Fall of 1934 that I had office privileges at the Sunsteadt Airplane Company, 2 West 45th Street, New York City, operated by EDWARD THORD-GRAY, that I was originally contacted by ALGER HISS. I cannot positively state at this time that it was at the Sunsteadt office I met HISS originally but I am not able to associate this meeting with any other location. I am positive this first meeting took place in an office rather than my apartment.

"This meeting, to the best of my recollection, took place in October 1934. The reason I feel this was the time of my original meeting with HISS was that the previous year, that is the Fall of 1933, I was engaged in writing my book, 'The Incurable Filibuster'. This book was prepared personally by me and made available to the publishers late in the fall of 1933 for publication in the Spring of 1934 and I am positive I did not meet HISS during the period I was writing my book. It is my recollection that my original meeting with ALGER HISS was made the fall following the publication of this book.

"When ALGER HISS contacted me at 2 West 45th Street, he introduced himself to me as a member or investigator of the Nye Committee.

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"I am unable to recall specifically at this time the exact capacity HISS stated he had with the Nye Committee but there is no doubt in my mind that he was an official representative of that body. I cannot recall whether or not he displayed credentials to me identifying himself as an official representative of the Nye Committee or not. It is my belief, though, that he did display some credentials of identification.

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"At this original meeting, HISS explained to me the purpose and functions of the Nye Committee. I was given to understand that this Committee was conducting a Congressional inquiry into the munition industry in the United States. He then notified me that the reason he was contacting me was due to the fact that he had observed my name in the files of various munitions companies on the East Coast particularly New York. It was my impression that he was seeking information from me relative to my business associations with these various firms. As I reconstruct this first meeting with HISS, I remember he intimated rather definitely that I might be involved in some illegal transactions with certain unidentified Latin American countries. I wish to point out at this time that following my attendance at the Staunton Military Academy, I traveled extensively in Latin America for a number of years as I mentioned before and participated in many revolutions. It was because of my experiences in Latin America and the contacts I made with military leaders that I was conducting business negotiations with them in my capacity as broker in arms, munitions and airplanes. I believe also that when HISS made these insinuations to me, I objected to his remarks and told him that if I had conducted any illegal transactions that he should bring me before the Nye Committee for questioning.

"At this original meeting, I remember specifically that HISS mentioned my association with various munitions companies these included the Driggs Ordnance Company, New York City, Sperry Ordnance Company, Brooklyn, New York, and an unknown Philadelphia firm, the identity of which I am unable to recall at this time. I do remember that this Philadelphia firm which HISS referred to specialized in the manufacture of special arms and guns for sporting purposes and also sold World War I surplus guns such as machine guns and rifles. I also remember that HISS questioned me about my association with the Savage Arms Company, Utica, New York and other munitions firms the identity of which I am unable to recall at this time. The thing, however, I remember most specifically that HISS asked me about at this time was my dealings with the Amtorg Trading Company in New York City. This revelation by HISS surprised me because I was under the impression that the negotiations I had with Amtorg officials in the early 1930's were known only to a few close friends and never made part of any official records to my knowledge. Concerning these transactions with Amtorg Trading Company, I wish to state that this was a personal enterprise which I had undertaken following the receipt of some information from a COLONEL BRANT, an acquaintance of mine assigned to Mitchell Field about 1931. COLONEL BRANT told me the

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"Russians were interested in purchasing 11,000 excess USAAF Liberty motors. COLONEL BRANT told me that this deal was blocked by the then President HERBERT HOOVER when the USAAF attempted itself to sell these motors to the Russians. I decided to contact the Amtorg officials personally in an attempt to sell them these motors in addition to other arms and ammunitions which I had available. My negotiations with Amtorg continued for a considerable period of time, maybe as long as one year, and negotiations reached a point where a final draft contract was prepared. I remember that when I took this contract to the Amtorg officials, the three men for whom I had carried on negotiations had suddenly 'vanished' and no other official at Amtorg was familiar with the previous negotiations to make a decision on this matter.

"I tried for several weeks to satisfy myself as to the reason these negotiations with Amtorg fell through until one day, I think in 1932, I contacted a close friend of mine, JAMES LA SALLE, and happened to mention my Amtorg experience. LA SALLE, as I recall, was a businessman in New York City at that time, located at 420 Lexington Avenue. LASALLE told me, and I do not know the source of his information, that the reason my negotiations with Amtorg were terminated was because ELLIOT ROOSEVELT had obtained sufficient financial backing from, I believe, the Export-Import Bank, Washington, D.C. As I remember, LA SALLE told me that ROOSEVELT sold the Amtorg officials five or six Boeing 'P-20' airplanes which retailed at $40,000.00 list price or over $100,000.00 a piece. He also told me that the firm of Carter Tiffany located in lower Manhattan was the business representative of ROOSEVELT in this deal. I was impressed, as I recall, by this transaction and later on I happened to mention it to SLOANE TAYLOR, reporter for the 'New York Daily News' and he saw possibilities of a 'good story'. I remember TAYLOR took me to meet HARVEY DUELL, who was either the City Editor or Managing Editor of the 'New York Daily News'. After I related this story concerning ELLIOT ROOSEVELT to him, it was thought by the officials of the 'New York Daily News' that it was 'too hot' to handle.

"The reason I mentioned this Amtorg affair in detail at this time is that when I talked with SLOANE TAYLOR, I prepared a two-page typewritten report of the ELLIOT ROOSEVELT incident for my personal files. As I will show later, this report played a prominent role in my early relationship with ALGER HISS.

"But going back to my original meeting with ALGER HISS, I recall he did not go into any details of his 'insinuations' regarding my 'shady' Latin American deals. I believe I terminated our first meeting

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"by asking him to leave the office in view of his insinuations.

"Following this first meeting, I did not see ALGER HISS again for a period of approximately a week or ten days when I received a telephone call, I believe in my apartment, from Mr. HISS requesting me to meet him for lunch at Longchamps Restaurant in the Empire State Building, 34th Street and Fifth Avenue. I kept this appointment with Mr. HISS and I remember he had a changed attitude from our first meeting. He told me that he did not think that I was involved in any criminal liability for my transactions with Latin American countries. Then he told me that he thought I could be useful to the Nye Committee as an investigator. He pointed out to me, however, that this was not a formal offer because the status of the Nye Committee was in jeopardy because of insufficient appropriations to continue the committee's inquiry. He stated that in the event additional appropriations were received by the Nye Committee, I would be hired by HISS to be an investigator at a salary of either six or eight hundred dollars a month in addition to expenses.

"At this point, I told HISS that I thought I had information in my possession that would assist them in obtaining additional appropriations. I then related to him the details of the information I had concerning ELLIOT ROOSEVELT which I have previously mentioned as coming from JAMES LA SALLE. I further told HISS that in addition to having a prepared report on this matter, I also knew where the cancelled checks and actual contract used by ROOSEVELT were maintained in the office of Carter Tiffany. I either had this information in my report or remember LA SALLE telling me the details. I remember that HISS expressed great interest in this information and requested that I make the report in my possession available to him at the New York offices of the Nye Committee which I believe were located at 441 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

"On the following day as requested by HISS, I brought to the offices of the Nye Committee the previously mentioned report concerning ELLIOT ROOSEVELT and turned it over to HISS in the presence of STEPHEN RAUSCHENBUSH, who to the best of my recollection was Secretary to Senator NYE. At this time, ALGER HISS read this report and then turned it over to STEPHEN RAUSCHENBUSH in my presence who also read its contents. I remember that when RAUSCHENBUSH finished reading the report, he expressed great satisfaction at receiving this information but immediately advised me that the Nye Committee was unable to make any remuneration to me for making this report available. I remember that when RAUSCHENBUSH made this statement to me in the presence of HISS, HISS looked at me and winked indicating to me the discussion we had the previous day that I would be hired as an investigator for the Nye Committee. I wish to point out at this time that at the luncheon engagement I had with HISS at Longchamps on the previous day, I was told by HISS that my appointment as an investigator

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"would be on a very hush-hush basis and that I was not to reveal my association with the Nye Committee to anyone. Remembering this remark, I placed significance in HISS' wink because it indicated to me that if the appointment was received, I would be hired by HISS evidently without the knowledge of RAUSCHENBUSH.

"I also remember that after RAUSCHENBUSH made the above remark to me about not receiving any money for this report that HISS told me privately that I should 'not pay too much attention to RAUSCHENBUSH.'

"It is my recollection that within a period of approximately three or four days after I made this report of ROOSEVELT available to the Nye Committee that HISS and RAUSCHENBUSH went to the offices of Carter Tiffany on Lower Manhattan with search warrants to look for the cancelled checks and contract I had previously described. I remember that HISS later told me that they had located these cancelled checks and contract and had them photostated and made part of the Committee's records. Shortly after this search was made at Carter Tiffany, Senator NYE visited President ROOSEVELT at the White House and obtained his permission to make requests for additional appropriations for the Nye Committee. I do not recall exactly where I received this information concerning the photostating of these documents or that they were used by Senator NYE in his conversation with President ROOSEVELT but I believe that ALGER HISS told me this at our next meeting or I read newspaper accounts advising Senator NYE had called on President ROOSEVELT and received his O.K. to request additional appropriations.

"At some period after the appropriations were granted, ALGER HISS again contacted me in New York. I believe this meeting also took place at Longchamps Restaurant. At this time, HISS told me that the Committee was going to obtain further appropriations from Congress to continue the munitions probe. It was at this time that HISS offered me an official position with the Nye Committee. I also remember that at this meeting he questioned me at great length concerning my experience as an investigator and also my experience with various revolutions in Latin America. We had briefly discussed these points at our second meeting.

"I told HISS of my numerous contacts in Latin America which I had made during the various revolutions in which I participated. I also told him that I had given oral reports to a CAPTAIN SAYLES of ONI sometime around 1924. This information I gave to CAPTAIN SAYLES dealt with various topics which were of interest to ONI relative to Latin America but I particularly remember providing information concerning

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"the Galapagos Islands which in my estimation was a strategic island which could be used as an attacking point at vital installations particularly at the Panama Canal. This seemed to impress HISS considerably.

"At this meeting, HISS outlined to me my functions with the Nye Committee. He again emphasized that I was not to reveal my identity with the Nye Committee to anyone and more particularly I was not to make any attempts to contact HISS either by mail or telephone. HISS told me that the reasons for these precautions was because his phone was tapped, his mail opened and his house watched by the "merchants of death" meaning the munitions manufacturers. HISS told me that my first assignment would be to go to the Sperry Ordnance Company in Brooklyn, New York and obtain all available data regarding the manufacture, the shipment, destination and dates of all guns and ammunition sold by the Sperry Ordnance Company with particular emphasis placed on the 75 mm cannon and anti aircraft guns. Following these instructions, HISS gave me $200.00 in cash which he told me was to be used as expense money. It was my specific understanding that this $200.00 was not to be regarded as salary.

"I also wish to point out that at this meeting no contract was signed which would reflect my association with the Nye Committee but rather our discussion was merely a verbal agreement. It was my definite impression that I was to receive a salary of either six or eight hundred dollars per month plus expenses. I regarded the $200.00 given to me by HISS at this meeting as being expenses only.

"Shortly after this meeting, probably the next day, I went to the main office of the Sperry Company. I am unable to state whether or not this company was known as the Sperry Gyroscope Company or Sperry Instrument Company. In any event, I do know that the Sperry Ordnance Company was a subsidiary organization. When I went to the Sperry Gyroscope Company, I contacted Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, president, with whom I had had previous contact about 1931 or 1932. I was not a close friend of Mr. MORGAN but I had been introduced to him by some official of that company whom I cannot recall at this time. When I went to Mr. MORGAN, I did not introduce myself as being from the Nye Committee but to my recollection there seemed to be some recognition between Mr. MORGAN and myself. By that I mean that Mr. MORGAN had heard of me because I was quite active as a test pilot around New York City at that time in addition to being engaged in the brokerage business. When I explained the purpose of my visit to the Sperry Ordnance Company, Mr. MORGAN sent me directly to the offices of the Ordnance Company and told the officials there to make available the data I had requested. It is not clear to me at this time whether or not Mr. MORGAN telephonically advised the officials of

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"my coming but I believe that was the method by which I was allowed to review the files at the Sperry Ordnance Company. I obtained all the data necessary from these files and shortly thereafter, possibly the next day, made up a detailed report. Remembering the specific instructions which ALGER HISS had previously made to me regarding my not contacting him under any circumstances, I did nothing with the report pending our next meeting.

"I cannot state exactly how long it was after I received my information from the Sperry Ordnance Company that I was contacted by Mr. HISS but it may have been approximately ten days to two weeks. When I was contacted by Mr. HISS, I turned over to him my report and he appeared quite pleased with its contents. As I recall there was no discussion concerning the contents of the report nor do I recall receiving any further instructions from Mr. HISS at this particular meeting. I believe this meeting took place at Longchamps Restaurant, although I cannot so state definitely. I am positive that I did not meet him at the offices of the Nye Committee in New York City because I specifically recall making only one trip to that office which I have previously mentioned.

"I believe that some time after I had this latter meeting with Mr. HISS in which I turned over my report from the Sperry Ordnance Company, I had another meeting with him in New York City, but I am unable to recall the purpose of this meeting. It is my general recollection, however, that at this meeting ALGER HISS gave me $100.00 in cash and I believed at this time that I was to conduct another inquiry for him but I do not recall the circumstances surrounding such an occurrence. It is my recollection that I had received $100.00 from him at this meeting and I am unable, as I previously stated, to recall any specific instructions forthcoming from Mr. HISS. It is entirely possible that I might have made another inquiry for him. It is also possible that HISS could have given me the $100.00 at the time I turned over my Sperry report and gave me instructions for another inquiry which I cannot recall at this time. It just appears to me, however, that I saw HISS on one occasion in which he gave me instructions which I cannot remember. There is no doubt in my mind, however, concerning the receipt of $100.00 from HISS.

"In the latter part of November, 1934, I received another visit from Mr. HISS in New York at which time he gave me an outline of my next mission. I believe that this meeting took place in the lobby of a well known midtown hotel in New York, the name of which I am not sure of at this time. It is entirely possible that this meeting could have taken place in the lobby of the Murray Hill Hotel formerly located at 41st Street and Park Avenue, New York City. In any event, the hotel I met him at was well known to me and I had no trouble in locating it at that time. At this meeting, HISS told me that he wanted me to go to

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"Washington, D.C. where I was to make contact at the offices of the Export License Bureau of the State Department where I was to obtain a specific letter regarding a large flying boat. I remember that HISS pointed out to me that it was impossible for the Nye Committee to obtain this particular letter and indicated that I may be able to make appropriate contacts in Washington at the Export License Bureau to obtain it. As I recall, the information requested dealt with the sale of a large flying boat to the Japanese Government and although I cannot recall the details at this time, I do remember telling HISS that in my estimation such a letter was non-existent. The reason I told HISS this was because I had close contacts regarding the production and sale of airplanes at that time, and I felt that should such a sale have taken place, I very probably would have heard about it from engineers and other individuals in the aeronautical field in New York City. I remember that when I made this observation to HISS, he objected and told me to go ahead and see if it would be possible to obtain this letter which he felt did exist and would be very important to the Nye Committee. I did not question HISS concerning a flying boat in view of the designated purpose of the Nye Committee in obtaining information regarding the munitions industry. At this meeting in the hotel lobby, ALGER HISS gave me $200.00 in cash which I was to use as expense money on my trip to Washington. He gave me this money at the conclusion of our discussion.

"The following day I went to Washington, D.C. and it is my recollection that I took a night pullman. When I arrived in Washington, D.C. I went directly to the offices of the Export License Bureau in the State Department and made inquiry concerning this flying boat mentioned by HISS. I remember the individual I contacted was a Mr. GREEN. The reason I am sure that this party's name was GREEN was because there was a more or less mutual recognition probably because of the applications I possibly had filed with the Export License Bureau previously and the fact that I may have observed Mr. GREEN'S name on some of the applications originating in that office. I outlined the purpose of my trip to Mr. GREEN and he went directly to the file and made it available to me for my examination. My examination of this file did not reflect the existence of the letter requested by HISS and which I had previously told him I did not believe was available. I did ascertain from the information involved not the sale of a large flying boat to the Japanese Government but rather the sale of the design or blueprint to the Japanese. I took the information relative to this transaction from the file so that I would be able to prepare a report for Mr. HISS.

"I returned to New York on either the same day or the following day at which time I prepared my report. I am not sure whether or not I stayed in Washington over night but if I did I believe I stayed at the Martinique Hotel which is located on 16th Street about two blocks above the present Statler.

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"When I had returned to New York and drafted my report, I waited a considerable period of time anticipating my next contact with Mr. HISS. I believe that approximately three weeks passed or in any event it was shortly before Christmas that I decided to send ALGER HISS a Christmas card to his home in Washington, D.C. I cannot recall the exact time I sent this card but I believe that it was some time around December 20th. A short time thereafter, I believe it was between Christmas and New Years 1934, ALGER HISS came to New York and arranged a meeting at Longchamps Restaurant in the Empire State Building, 34th Street and Fifth Avenue. When I went to the restaurant to meet Mr. HISS, he immediately reprimanded me very severely for addressing the Christmas card to him which he stated was in direct contradiction to his specific orders outlined on one of our first meetings. I believe that I became very angry with HISS and told him that approximately seven weeks had passed since I began serving on the Nye Committee and I had not received any salary for my services. When I made this remark to Mr. HISS, he became very angry and said 'What money?'. I then reminded him of his original offer to me that I would be on the Nye Committee and would receive a salary of either six or eight hundred dollars per month plus expenses. When I told Mr. HISS this, he became very angry and promptly advised me that I was never on the Nye Committee but rather I was working directly for Mr. HISS. He then told me that the money which he had previously given to me, in the amount of $500.00, was money that he took out of his own expenses. It was at this point that I suddenly realized that I had no witnesses or contract with which to substantiate my claims for reimbursement from the Nye Committee. HISS then accused me of 'not being able to do what I was told' and being an 'incapable investigator'. A heated argument took place at this point and I remember making some rash statements to HISS as to what I thought of him. This meeting was the last time I ever saw ALGER HISS.

"At this time I would like to mention a series of incidents regarding one of my meetings with HISS. I am unable to specifically state at what meeting this idea was brought up, but it had no direct bearing on my work that I was doing for Mr. HISS. I remember that during one of our conversations, HISS told me that if my work on the Nye Committee was completed he thought he had something lined up for me in Latin America. I cannot recall the exact details of our discussion but I believe he said that he wanted me to go to Latin America and obtain some definite data dealing with national resources, transportation, and business generally in Latin America for some country which I cannot recall at this time. I believe it was a European country and possibly Russia although I do not specifically recall Russia being mentioned. In any event, according to Mr. HISS, I would have to go to this European country which I cannot recall to receive my instructions as to the type of information they wanted and also to be placed on the payroll.

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"This original discussion in which HISS mentioned this proposed arrangement was very brief and we did not go into details concerning it. At a subsequent meeting, HISS became more specific on this proposal and stated that he thought this country would want me to obtain military information relative to army installations, soldiers, and equipment. I immediately declined this offer from Mr. HISS because as I told him I did not like the idea of 'spying' on my Latin American friends. No further details were discussed when I made this comment. As I said before, I cannot recall the identity of the country which I was to represent and there was no further discussion regarding this particular transaction.

"Shortly after the first of the year of 1935, I contacted a DUDLEY GILBERT who was sponsoring an anti-Communist organization which he was personally financing. I accepted an offer of Mr. GILBERT to do some investigative work for him and I remember on one of two occasions the Nye Committee and the name of STEPHEN RAUSCHENBUSH were mentioned. I remember specifically that GILBERT gave me a card with RAUSCHENBUSH'S name on it and said to make some inquiries regarding his background in Greenwich Village. I remember that I went down to Greenwich Village and attempted to locate the superintendent of the apartment house where RAUSCHENBUSH resided. I located him finally at a nearby bar. I remember having a lengthy discussion with this particular superintendent, whose identity I am unable to recall, and he gave me considerable information concerning RAUSCHENBUSH. I wish to point out that I did not introduce myself to him as being from any particular organization or agency and it is my belief that he thought I was a friend of Mr. RAUSCHENBUSH. The only thing I can remember at this time that he told me about RAUSCHENBUSH was the fact that he gave two lectures on Communism in Union Square which he had attended.

"Shortly after I gave this information on RAUSCHENBUSH to Mr. GILBERT, this organization folded. At this time, I again began to think about my relations with Mr. HISS and the Nye Committee. I then decided to go over to Jersey City, New Jersey and relate my experiences to MAJOR JOHN EOGHAN KELLY who at that time was, I believe, in the United States Army Reserve Corps. I related in a general way the information I had concerning HISS, the Nye Committee and RAUSCHENBUSH and it was decided that I would go with MAJOR KELLY to Washington, D.C. and relate my story to COLONEL GEORGE (?) THEILE; I am almost positive that was his name. I recall that we went to Washington in the early Spring of 1935 and I told my story to COLONEL THEILE. I am unable to recall whether or not KELLY was present at the time of my conversations with COLONEL THEILE. After I related my story, COLONEL THEILE asked me if I had any evidence to substantiate my allegations, such as letters, cancelled checks, or witnesses and when I replied in the negative, he stated he was of the opinion that nothing could be done in view of such circumstances.

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"Some time after I made my final contact with ALGER HISS, I recall meeting two unidentified men in New York City under what I recall as very unusual circumstances. To the best of my recollection, the episodes I am about to refer to took place in either 1936 or 1937. I cannot recall any circumstances surrounding these meetings which would assist me in providing closer approximations to the exact dates of these meetings.

"The only thing that I can positively recall in conjunction with meeting these two unidentified men was that I had resided with my wife at 27 West 88th Street from late 1936 to early 1938. It was because of this residence on the upper West Side that I remember having to travel a comparatively short distance to meet these two individuals.

"As I stated previously, I am unable to recall any circumstances which led up to my contacting these individuals. It very probably could have been that I had some previous appointment either social or business at which time arrangements could have been made which would have caused me to make the contacts. To the best of my recollection, the first meeting I had took place on the plaza at Columbia University at 116th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. To my knowledge, I was told to be in front of the Alma Mater Statue which is located directly in front of the Columbia University Library at 11 a.m. on this particular day. This meeting could have taken place either in the Fall of the year or in the Springtime. In any event, the weather dictated the necessity of wearing topcoats which I recall I wore at that time. I remember that when I arrived at 116th Street and Broadway via the Seventh Avenue Subway and approached the steps leading to the Plaza toward the Alma Mater Statue, I walked directly to the Alma Mater Statue as per my instructions. When I arrived at the Statue, I turned to examine other individuals in the vicinity and at that time I noticed a man apparently approaching the Statue similarly to myself only from Amsterdam Avenue end of the Plaza. I do not recall whether or not there was any prearranged means of recognition but it is my recollection that there was some means of recognition, the details of which I do not know at this time. I believe that this recognition may have been in the form of a prearranged greeting or something similar to that but I cannot say that positively at this time. I am positive that this meeting did not include any physical prearrangements such as carrying a magazine or a newspaper as a means of identification.

"Concerning my meeting with this unidentified man, it is my impression that it was very brief in duration lasting approximately ten minutes. The conversation we had was, to my recollection at this time,

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"very innocuous to the extent of being pointless. I may have made inquiries regarding the purpose of the meeting but that point I cannot evaluate or recall at this time.

"The only thing I recall about this meeting is that I may have made inquiry as to this party's identity and he verbally told me his name and address which I wrote down either in his presence or immediately after we had parted. This name and address I subsequently learned was fictitious. This man that I met at Columbia University could be described, to the best of my recollection, as follows: 35 to 40 years of age, 150 lbs., a brushy mustache, tanned complexion, round face, no accent, no glasses. He wore a grey-green hat, gabardine topcoat; his appearance generally was not neat. I also recall that his hat appeared to me to have a brim a little wider that ordinarily worn by men at that time. The only thing I can remember concerning my appearance was that I wore a black turned-down brim hat and a black topcoat. This individual that I have described above I have substantially identified from photographs displayed to me and from personal observation in the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 5, 1949, as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I wish to state positively that there is absolutely no doubt in my mind that the individual I met at Columbia University and who I have described above is WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

"Concerning my meeting with the second unidentified man, I likewise cannot recall at this time the circumstances which led up to this contact. It is my recollection that these two meetings were related to each other in some manner but I am unable to recall the link which may have existed. It is possible that I may have received instructions from the first man, whom I have identified as being CHAMBERS, to make this contact at a location I have since identified as being 125th Street and Riverside Drive. I also want to point out at this time that it is entirely possible that I may have carried out the contact at 125th Street and Riverside Drive prior to my meeting at Columbia University but I am not in a position to recall at this time the exact chronological events surrounding these meetings; but in any event, as I previously stated, I may have been told to go to Riverside Drive by Mr. CHAMBERS or I may have been involved in circumstances similar to those I previously set forth regarding my Columbia University contact in that I may have received my instructions either telephonically or as a result of some meeting either business or social. In any regard, the lapse of time between the two meetings was, to the best of my recollection, rather brief. I am not positive on this point because these two meetings could have been as much as a year apart but I am inclined to believe that they

"took place within a short period of time, maybe a matter of days or weeks. I do not recall whether or not I was accompanied by somebody to this meeting at 125th Street and Riverside Drive but I am inclined to state that I went alone. I do not wish to eliminate the possibility, however, that I may have been accompanied by some other individual and I am not able to recall the circumstances at this time.

"The meeting at Riverside Drive took place at about dusk. This man that I met at Riverside Drive could be best described as follows: 130 lbs., 35 to 40 years of age, thin faced, small boned, dark hair, no glasses, slight accent, appeared foreign, deep-set dark eyes, clean shaven, dark suit, wore a dark felt hat, no mustache, large ears, thin lips, appearance not neat. I have identified this man from photographs displayed to me as being LEE PRESSMAN.

"The reason I identified the site at 125th Street and Riverside Drive is that there is some vivid recollection in my mind concerning the presence of a long series of steps that went from the street level of 125th Street, Riverside Drive down to the base which was directly across from the 125th Street Ferry. I am unable to reconstruct in my own mind whether or not I walked down these steps I mentioned above or whether I walked from the base to a place near the top. In any event, I do recall meeting an individual and, like my meeting at Columbia University, I do not recall whether or not a prearranged means of identification was employed but it is my impression that there was a previous mutual understanding as to recognition. The meeting I had with this individual was very similar to my previous contact at Columbia University in that it was brief in duration and the topics discussed also struck me as being innocuous and pointless. I wish to point out at this time that there is a very good possibility that I met a third individual at this meeting at 125th Street and Riverside Drive although I cannot positively so state at this time. As I pointed out before, I am not sure of the sequence of these two meetings or the time element involved and it is possible, although I do not recall at this time, that I may have met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the company of this second unidentified man at 125th Street and Riverside Drive.

"As I said before, this second meeting was brief and at its conclusion I remember that I was very disgusted at being involved in apparent clandestine meetings. I remember thinking about these meetings several times and the mystery in which they were cloaked. Because no definite commitments were made by me to these two individuals and the

"apparent innocuous character of the topics discussed, I immediately forgot about them which is the reason I believe my recollection concerning these circumstances is so hazy at the present time.

"Relative to the discussions I had with these two men which I previously stated were very brief, I am unable to recall the exact nature of these discussions but I am positive that they did not deal with business I may have been negotiating at that time. Likewise, I am also positive that the name of ALGER HISS was not discussed because I would very definitely have remembered such an occurrence in view of the 'heated' discussion we had at Christmas in 1934. I am also certain that my work on the Nye Committee was not discussed nor was I asked, to the best of my knowledge, anything relative to conducting any espionage work.

"I have read the preceding thirteen pages and instant page and the contents set forth relative to my observations and recollections are true and complete to the best of my knowledge at this time. I have read each page and initialed same to so indicate.

/S/ COLONEL DEAN IVAN LAMB

"Witnessed by:

James R. Shinners, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.
Francis J. Gallant, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y."

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORRY.

EDWARD E. LEWIS, a former classmate of CHAMBERS' at Columbia University, when interviewed at Washington, D.C. stated that he had recently received a letter from Professor FREDERICK G. MILLS, of Columbia University, asking for the pseudonymn used by CHAMBERS when he saw LEWIS in 1937. In his letter, MILLS advised LEWIS that recalling this name was now very important.

In view of the above incident, Professor MILLS was interviewed at his office, 1819 Broadway, which is the offices of the Bureau of Economic Research, on April 1, 1949.

Professor MILLS advised that he has never met CHAMBERS, and only knows of him through the recent newspaper publicity, and the conversation of acquaintances. He is however, a close friend of DR. EDWARD E. LEWIS, who he has known for years. MILLS stated that he knows ALGER HISS only by sight. MILLS was invited to a dinner in honor of HISS at a New York hotel when HISS was appointed to the Carnegie Foundation for World Peace. Aside from this one occasion, MILLS has never seen HISS, and has never been approached by anyone representing HISS for any reason.

Last summer, at a dinner party in Vermont, MILLS, LEWIS and others were present. The HISS-CHAMBERS matter was discussed, and LEWIS told the story of seeing CHAMBERS in 1937, and CHAMBERS suggestion to LEWIS that he write to MAXIM LEIBER, who could be of assistance in selling some articles LEWIS had written. CHAMBERS told LEWIS to mention a certain name, which LEIBER would recognize as a pseudonymn for CHAMBERS, but which name LEWIS had since forgotten.

After hearing this story at the dinner, MILLS gave it a lot of thought. He believed it possible that the pseudonymn might have been GEORGE CROSLEY, and since MILLS believes that CHAMBERS has denied under oath ever having used this name, the incident would be important. MILLS advised the writer that for that reason, and acting completely on his own initiative, and in the interest of justice, MILLS wrote to LEWIS, asking him to attempt to recall that fictitious name. MILLS places the time of his letter to LEWIS as

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about the end of January, 1949. He received a reply from LEWIS, advising that LEWIS was unable to recall the name. MILLS stated that his only interest in the matter was the possibility of clarifying the issue. He claimed that he has some friends who believe HISS is innocent, and the victim of malice. These friends are JAMES SHOTWELL and GRAYSON KIRK, both members of the faculty at Columbia University.

On the other hand, MILLS stated, two of his close friends, EDWARD LEWIS and ARTHUR F. BURNS, believe that anything that CHAMBERS says is true. ARTHUR BURNS is an associate at the Bureau of Economics Research.

On April 1, 1949, the writer interviewed Mr. CHARLES A. WAGNER, Book Editor of the "New York Daily Mirror" at his office at 235 East 45 Street, New York City. WAGNER was a classmate of CHAMBERS at Columbia University and was interviewed in order to obtain any knowledge he may have had of CHAMBERS' activities.

WAGNER advised that he became acquainted with CHAMBERS around 1920, when CHAMBERS offered to join the staff of "Morningside" a school publication. WAGNER was editor at that time. Soon WAGNER became very friendly with CHAMBERS, and they were together a great deal. CHAMBERS was an excellent writer and poet.

About 1921, CHAMBERS wrote a play entitled "A Play for Puppets," which was published in the "Morningside". This play appeared to be blasphemous. In order to prevent action being taken against the entire staff of the magazine, CHAMBERS told the Dean that he would take all the responsibility of both writing and publishing the play, and would withdraw from the university. WAGNER regarded this as an example of a good character. After this incident, CHAMBERS visited the campus many times and always saw WAGNER on these occasions. During this period, CHAMBERS was an excellent handball player and a very accomplished wrestler. After WAGNER graduated, he lost track of CHAMBERS until about 1934, when he met him on the street in Manhattan accidentally. They stopped in an automat restaurant and had a long talk. When talking about his activities, CHAMBERS acted very mysterious, and stated that his work was "very important." WAGNER guessed that CHAMBERS was working for the Communist Party, but cannot recall specifically what made him believe this. At Columbia

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CHAMBERS had never indicated any interest in Communism, and had favored the election of President COOLIDGE.

After the above incident, WAGNER did not see CHAMBERS until about 1937, when he again met him in New York accidentally. On this occasion, CHAMBERS was advised that WAGNER was then working in journalism. CHAMBERS then told WAGNER to be very careful of the Newspaper Guild, as it was loaded with Communists. He took great pains in telling this to WAGNER and told WAGNER that he was advising him of this fact because of his affection for WAGNER.

About 1945 or 1946, WAGNER, who was then working for the "New York Daily Mirror" went to see CHAMBERS, who was with "Time" magazine, hoping to get a position. CHAMBERS turned WAGNER down, telling WAGNER that "youre doing all right where you are." It was around this time that CHAMBERS, who was over-worked, suffered a heart attack, and got permission to do his work at his farm in Maryland.

WAGNER stated that he has heard rumors that the HISS group have seized upon this incident, and are apparently trying to indicate that CHAMBERS was mentally ill, and was confined in an institution during his absence from the "Time" magazine office.

WAGNER stated that he knows nothing about HISS, but because of his knowledge of CHAMBERS' character, he would believe anything that CHAMBERS says, as he knows CHAMBERS would never lie, particularly with malice. WAGNER added that he has always had a feeling of close affection and admiration for CHAMBERS.

WAGNER also advised that about a month or two ago, he was approached by A. J. LIEBLING, with whom he is acquainted and who writes for the "New Yorker" magazine. LIEBLING advised WAGNER that he was preparing a piece on CHAMBERS and wanted information from WAGNER. He told WAGNER that it was believed that CHAMBERS was a homosexual and wanted to know if WAGNER could corroborate this. WAGNER told the writer that there was never the slightest reason to believe this, and was amazed at LIEBLING'S statement. He claims that he told LIEBLING it was undoubtedly false, and that the HISS group must indeed be scraping the botton of the barrel, to cause such a malicious rumor.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORRY.

A review of the background and personal history of CHAMBERS indicates that in about late 1932 he moved from New York City to a farm house on Staten Island near Princess Bay on Maguire Avenue. While living there, CHAMBERS used the name of "ARTHUR DWYER". He lived there about six months.

At Staten Island, New York, SA WILLIAM STAPLETON ascertained that the Winter 1932-1933 telephone directory for Staten Island listed an "A. DWYER", at 151 Maguire Avenue, Staten Island; telephone number Tottenville 8-1908. There was no later entry found for this DWYER.

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ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS - Bank Account

The following investigation was conducted by SA IAN D. MAC LENNAN (A) on the basis of information contained in the report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A), dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C., wherein was set forth information concerning the ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS accounts at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.

It was desired to trace the origin of deposits made to the aforesaid account of the HISSES at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK. As set out in referenced report, a check in the sum of $652.57 was drawn on the BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, New York City and deposited to the account of the HISSES on September 9, 1935 at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK.

New York Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the above mentioned deposit consisted of the payment of a draft, payable to the order of the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK and drawn on the savings account of PRISCILLA HISS, Account #294497, in the amount of $652.81 to close out the instant account. According to T-1, The BOWERY SAVINGS BANK paid the draft by means of a check in the sum of $652.81, which was sent to the NATIONAL CITY BANK, the New York correspondent bank of the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK.

It is to be noted that there is a difference of 24¢ between the amount of the check in question and the amount credited by the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, which T-1 advised undoubtedly represented collection charges of either the NATIONAL CITY BANK or the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK.

Account #294497 at the BOWERY SAVINGS BANK was originally opened by PRISCILLA HISS on November 23, 1931 as Account #251883 and was later assigned Account #294497. An inspection of this account reflected the following deposits and withdrawals:

11/23/31	Check	$100.00	
3/5/32	Check	200.00	
4/22/32	Check	750.00	
6/1/32	Check	275.00	
9/1/32	Check	230.00	
10/10/32	Check	250.00	
			$1,805.00
Interest Credits			97.89
			$1,902.89

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Withdrawals:

5/22/33	$250.00	
6/8/33	250.00	
7/1/33	250.02	
7/11/33	250.04	
7/27/33	250.02	
9/6/35	652.81	
		$1,902.89

An additional account was noted at the BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, #294494 for PRISCILLA HISS in trust for TIMOTHY HOBSON. This account was originally opened on October 10, 1932 with a deposit of $1.00 and was closed on May 22, 1933 by the withdrawal of $1.00.

As set out in the referenced report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A) at Washington, D. C., it was noted that a deposit was made to the HISS account on June 10, 1940 in the sum of $1,637.27. This check was drawn on the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City.

New York Confidential Informant T-2 advised all records of the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY which could be used to trace the above amount have been destroyed, these records including exchange records and debit sheets.

It was also noted in referenced report there were numerous deposits to the HISS account consisting of checks coming from the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City, in the sums of $13.46, $12.88 and $11.92. These deposits were made between February 9, 1943 and August 27, 1948 on a regular and periodic monthly basis.

Confidential Informant T-2 could offer no explanation for the purpose of identifying the aforesaid amounts. In view of the size of the said deposits, no further efforts are being made to trace them.

Also set out in referenced report of SA J. BERNARD COOK (A) at Washington, D. C., it was noted that seven checks were drawn on the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY, New York City, in the sum of $100.00 each and were deposited to the account of ALGER HISS between the dates September, 1934 and March, 1935.

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New York Confidential Informant T-3 was contacted in an effort to locate an account for FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON at the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY, in view of the probability that the regular deposits of $100.00 monthly made to the HISS account at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C., represented payments made by HOBSON to PRISCILLA HISS for the support of their son, TIMOTHY HOBSON.

It is to be noted that MRS. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON advised SA THOMAS G. SPENCER that he had been making $100.00 monthly payments to PRISCILLA HISS and that his bank accounts during the period in question were at the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY and the NATIONAL CITY BANK, both of New York City.

SA IRVIN FRANK DAVIS (A) examined the records of the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY, Madison Avenue and 43rd Street Branch for the account of FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON. A test check was made of charges to this account during the period that the deposits from the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY were being made to the HISS account at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C. An examination of cancelled checks of the Recordak machine reflected that these deposits to the HISS account consisted of checks drawn to the order of PRISCILLA HISS by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON. Further, in view of the probability that the three $100.00 deposits to the HISS account, traced to the NATIONAL CITY BANK, also consisted of payments made by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, an attempt was made to locate an account for HOBSON at the NATIONAL CITY BANK covering the period June 6, 1934 to August 14, 1934.

Confidential Informant T-4 advised that an account was formerly maintained by THAYER HOBSON at the NATIONAL CITY BANK at their branch at Madison Avenue and 72nd Street, New York City. This account was closed on September 26, 1934. An examination of the Recordak film maintained at the Madison Avenue and 72nd Street Branch of the NATIONAL CITY BANK, for the period June, July and August, 1934, showed the following checks drawn to PRISCILLA HISS by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON: June 5, 1934 - $100.00; July 5, 1934 - $100.00; August 3, 1934 - $100.00.

It is to be noted that the dates of these checks correspond to the dates of deposits made to the HISS account at the RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C., taking into consideration, however, the time required for clearance of these checks between Washington and New York City.

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The referenced report of J. BERNARD COOK (A) dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C., indicated that deposits to the HISS account were made of checks drawn on the following New York banks:

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, August 26, 1948 - $8.02

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, June 18, 1946 - $.75

IRVING TRUST COMPANY, four checks at $70.00 each - 1934

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, January 3, 1935 - Check $16.50;
October 20, 1936 - Check in sum of $100.00

CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, two small items dated November 20, 1944 and January 14, 1947

CHASE NATIONAL BANK, numerous small monthly deposits.

In view of the size of the above mentioned items, no further efforts are being made at this time to trace and identify them.

In addition to the numerous payments approximating $100.00 per month made from 1934 through 1936 and drawn on the NATIONAL CITY BANK and the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY, which in all probability were traced to support payments for TIMOTHY HOBSON and made by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, the referenced report of J. BERNARD COOK (A) at Washington, D. C., sets out additional deposits approximating $100.00 a month during the period May, 1936 to September, 1945, drawn on the NATIONAL BANK OF NORWALK, Norwalk, Connecticut and in addition the following three items:

October 17, 1940 - $600.00
October 6, 1941 - $605.00
October 3, 1942 - $700.00

In view of the likelihood that these checks represented monthly support payments or school expenses made by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON to PRISCILLA HISS on behalf of their son, SA THOMAS G. SPENCER communicated with FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON at the WILLIAM MORROW PUBLISHING COMPANY for a possible explanation thereof. Mr. HOBSON stated that from 1934 to approximately 1936, he maintained checking accounts at the NATIONAL CITY BANK and the BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY in New York City; that subsequent thereto he maintained a

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bank account at the NATIONAL BANK OF NORWALK, Norwalk, Connecticut. He related that upon his divorce from PRISCILLA, a settlement was reached whereby he was to pay a certain sum, which he does not now recall, for the support of his son, TIMOTHY HOBSON. By mutual agreement, this sum was reduced from its original amount to $100.00 sometime in 1931 or 1932. Mr. HOBSON related that he made these payments of $100.00 a month regularly to PRISCILLA HISS and that he also paid for TIMOTHY HOBSON'S tuition, in addition to the monthly payments. He further stated that these tuition payments were in the amounts of $600.00, $605.00 and $700.00 and were drawn on an account in Norwalk, Connecticut.

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INTERVIEW OF JONATHAN MITCHELL
AND DORIS STEVENS

Reference is made to the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948, at New York City, in the captioned matter. Page 89 of the referenced report sets out that ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE, a former Soviet Intelligence Agent who defected in 1937 at Athens, Greece, had advised that in 1945 or 1946 he dined with a couple who were residents of Westchester County. Within the course of the discussion of Communists in the United States Government these persons had mentioned ALGER HISS and referred to him as being a Communist. At that time BARMINE was unable to recall the identity of this couple. BARMINE has since advised SA FRANCIS X. PLANT of this office that he has determined that the couple referred to by him is JONATHAN MITCHELL, who was once a representative of the "New Republic" at Washington, D. C., and his wife, DORIS STEVENS. BARMINE advised that MITCHELL quit his position with the "New Republic" when that publication began to condone fellow travellers of Communism. He also advised that MITCHELL and his wife are close friends of WESTBROOK PEGLER, a columnist, and reside near PEGLER at Croton-on-Hudson, New York. BARMINE further advised that he was introduced to this couple by Colonel TRUMAN C. SMITH.

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JONATHAN MITCHELL and his wife, DORIS STEVENS, were interviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHY at their home, Mount Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York. JONATHAN MITCHELL advised that he first took up residence in Washington, D. C. in 1935 when he became the Washington correspondent of the "New Republic" magazine. He and Miss STEVENS had been married that same year. Both MITCHELL and his wife advised that shortly after their arrival in Washington they began to hear rumors of a Communist underground being organized and operated in the United States Government, particularly in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Miss STEVENS advised that at that time she was chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women and the activities of this group were closely co-related with those of the Carnegie Foundation.

With reference to this Communist underground, MITCHELL and his wife advised that they were unable to recall the exact source of the rumors which they had heard concerning this group but they were certain that their first information indicated that this underground was being formed among the associates of JEROME FRANK who was then Counsel of the AAA and this underground included GARDNER JACKSON, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, VICTOR PERLO,

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CHARLES KRAMER and ALGER HISS. They insisted that the existence of this Communist underground was common knowledge among many active and former newspaper people in Washington and was a common topic of discussion at the Washington Press Club.

With reference to GARDNER JACKSON, JONATHAN MITCHELL stated that he had known him for many years, JACKSON being a former schoolmate of his. He stated that although he was not closely acquainted with him in school or in the years immediately following he renewed his friendship with him beginning in 1935 and has maintained a fairly close relationship here. He stated that JACKSON was, at one time, a member of this underground and has admitted the same to him since he is now opposed to the Communists because of incidents to be related hereafter. He described JACKSON as the son of a wealthy Colorado family who has a considerable fortune at his disposal and who, in his youth. spent a considerable amount of money on various philanthropic causes. It was this tendency on Jackson's part, he stated, to aid various causes, which first led him into association with and subsequent membership in the Communist Party. He stated that, eventually, in the late 1930s, JACKSON realized that he was being duped by the Party because of his wealth and the culminating factor in his break with the Party occurred in 1939 or 1940. MITCHELL stated that at this time JACKSON was conferring with HARRY F. LUNDBERG of the Seafarers Union of the Pacific and had occasion to meet him in a bar in Greenwich Village, New York. MITCHELL believes that JACKSON was supplying LUNDBERG with information concerning attempted Communist infiltration of the latter's Union. According to MITCHELL, JACKSON was found conferring with LUNDBERG by JACK LAURENSON of the National Maritime Union and, subsequently, LAURENSON waylaid JACKSON and beat him into unconsciousness. He beat him so badly that JACKSON spent many weeks thereafter in a hospital in an extremely critical condition.

MITCHELL states that JACKSON has told him that after his release from the hospital he and his wife called upon an Assistant District Attorney in New York County, whose name MITCHELL could not recall, and reported the beating to this Attorney. JACKSON states that he desired to have an assault warrant issued against LAURENSON and told MITCHELL that he told the District Attorney that he would be able to identify LAURENSON and desired him prosecuted. MITCHELL claims that JACKSON told him that he had been advised by this Assistant District Attorney to forget the matter, to go west and to change his name, otherwise he would be subject to further persecution. MITCHELL claims that JACKSON has told him that he subsequently ascertained that LAURENSON'S wife was the former mistress of BERNARD BARUCH and that the latter, at the instigation of LAURENSON'S wife, had made arrangements with the Assistant

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District Attorney. MITCHELL states that JACKSON thereafter fled to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where he lived in semi-hiding for about two years.

MITCHELL states that JACKSON is now employed by the Welch Grape Juice Company as some sort of legal consultant in Washington, D. C. MITCHELL insists that if JACKSON could be persuaded to tell his story he would be able to furnish valuable incriminating evidence against ALGER HISS and the other members of the Washington underground. A review of the file indicates that GARDNER JACKSON has been interviewed on several occasions.

According to MITCHELL and his wife, this underground group in the AAA about 1935 prepared a report dealing with re-settlement of share-croppers and tenant farmers and this report, which they claim was prepared by ALGER HISS, was so radical that it brought immediate protests from various farmers' groups. As a result of these protests to higher officials in the Administration, this entire group was notified by CHESTER DAVIS, who had consistently opposed them, that they would be dismissed. MITCHELL states that GARDNER JACKSON and ALGER HISS were appointed a committee of two by this group to protest their dismissal to HENRY WALLACE. They allegedly saw WALLACE who informed them that he was supporting DAVIS and that they would have to be dismissed because of the notoriety given to the report. According to MITCHELL, HISS thereafter went to Boston and saw FELIX FRANKFURTER. HISS returned the following day and within a day or so was notified that he would be retained in the AAA. According to MITCHELL, JACKSON and the remainder of the group were highly incensed at this and JACKSON subsequently complained to FRANKFURTER who told JACKSON that HISS was extremely valuable and should not have his career interrupted and that he, FRANKFURTER, had called HENRY WALLACE and arranged for the continuance of ALGER HISS' employment. MITCHELL relates that JACKSON has told him that the entire group were extremely unfriendly to ALGER HISS for many months thereafter since they felt that ALGER HISS had used them as dupes to retain his own position.

MITCHELL and his wife further advised that they were rather close acquaintances of the late LAURENCE DUGGAN and his wife, HELEN. With reference to DUGGAN they stated "that the Attorney General had been extremely kind to DUGGAN'S family in clearing him of the so-called charges." They explained this by stating that although they considered the DUGGANS real friendly they were aware of the intellectual limitations of LAURENCE DUGGAN and they knew that on many occasion he had drifted dangerously close to Communism and may have, at one time, belonged to the Communist Party for a brief period. They stated that because of his intellectual limitations and his very strong anti-Fascist ideals they were certain that he had been used on one or more occasions by the Communist underground in Washington.

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DORIS STEVENS related that while she was chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women and was in close association with the Carnegie Endowment she became quite well acquainted with GEORGE A. FINCH who has been secretary for this Endowment for many years and is regarded as the foremost authority on International Law in the United States. She related that FINCH has told her that shortly after ALGER HISS first came to the Carnegie Endowment he suggested an early retirement for FINCH and told FINCH that he would make it worthwhile for him by arranging for a considerable pension. HISS thereafter brought in ELWOOD N. THOMPSON as his secretary. She described THOMPSON as a former assistant of HISS' in the State Department and stated that they have heard strong rumors, the source of which they cannot recall, that THOMPSON is also a member of the Communist Party or at least a fellow traveller. DORIS STEVENS stated that FINCH has told her that shortly after HISS was brought into the Carnegie Endowment FINCH had occasion to go to the State of Washington and while there a friend had advised him that ALGER HISS had been mentioned as a Communist in hearings held by the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of Washington conducting investigations of Communist activities at the University of Washington. She relates that FINCH thereafter returned to Washington but HISS and ELWOOD N. THOMPSON had meanwhile moved to New York and established their permanent office there.

She relates that FINCH at that time told her of an incident which he recalled which would tend to bear out these allegations of Communist sympathies on the part of HISS. This incident, according to DORIS STEVENS, occurred prior to the time that ALGER HISS left the State Department. The Carnegie Foundation, at the request of the State Department, had set up a special Atom Bomb committee to study the various uses, effects and international legal complications involved in the manufacture, production and possible use of the Atom Bomb. She related that DEAN ACHESON was then an under Secretary of the State Department and he and HISS were deputized to confer with the representatives of the Carnegie Foundation on the preparation of this report. According to STEVENS, FINCH has told her that in the course of discussions and conferences between officials of the Endowment and ACHESON and HISS, HISS was consistently urging FINCH to prepare the Carnegie Foundation report in such a manner that it would, to all intents and purposes, urge that the Atom Bomb be given to the Russians. HISS was supposedly so open in these exhortations, according to STEVENS, that he was constantly being reminded by ACHESON that he was taking an improper position since this was not the official position of the State Department at that time.

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With reference to BARMINE'S statement that JONATHAN MITCHELL and DORIS STEVENS had made allegations that HISS was a Communist, both of these individuals readily admitted that they had made these statements. They both recalled that the statements were made on numerous occasions in the course of an evening after dinner with BARMINE at the Yale Clubin New York City. The conversation was so prolonged and intense that following dinner they adjoined to BARMINE'S apartment and the discussion continued well on into the morning until it became so late that they eventually spent the night at BARMINE'S apartment. However, neither MITCHELL nor Miss STEVENS appeared to be able to provide any first-hand information of Communist activities by ALGER HISS but based all of their statements on statements made either by GARDNER JACKSON or GEORGE A. FINCH or on what they described as common knowledge, gossip and rumors circularized about Washington during the past ten years. They suggested several persons who might possibly be able to furnish information concerning ALGER HISS. Among these were HERBERT FEIS, who was an Economic Advisor in the State Department for a period of 20 years and whom they believed to be extremely anti-Communist. They stated that FEIS was eased out of the State Department because he was part of the faction of CORDELL HULL and that he had consistently opposed ALGER HISS on many issues and might possibly be very angry with him. A review of the files reflects that FEIS has been interviewed at Princeton, New Jersey, on January 31, 1949, without developing any material information.

Another individual whom they suggested might possible be able to furnish considerable information was LEO PASVOLSKY. They described him as a native born Russian, now a naturalized American citizen, who was employed at one time in the League of Nations and subsequently became head of the Post War Planning Division in the United States Department of State. They described PASVOLSKY as the one individual in the State Department whom the Communist element therein had to eliminate if the Communists were to control post-war policies of the United States. They stated that PASVOLSKY is a White Russian who has always been an enthusiastic supporter of an independent nation of Poland and they stated that ALGER HISS used SUMNER WELLS to block the activities of PASVOLSKY's Post War Planning Division and eventually emasculated it to such a degree that its activities were particularly negative. It is noted that LEO PASVOLSKY is presently employed at the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. and has likewise been interviewed without developing any material evidence.

The third individual whom they suggested might possibly have information concerning ALGER HISS' activities while in the State Department was

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one REDVERS OPIE. They described OPIE as a former employee of the British Embassy who, during the war, was Minister in Charge of Economic Matters. They stated that OPIE, because of the position that he held, made a point of knowing DEAN ACHESON very well and in this activity had occasion to know both ALGER and DONALD HISS very well. They stated that they are certain, because of statements made to them by OPIE, that he became convinced of the Communist tendencies of both ALGER and DONALD HISS.

Inquiry at the British Information Service in New York City by the writer reflects that REDVERS OPIE is presently employed at the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. It is believed that OPIE should be interviewed for any possible information he may have concerning ALGER HISS.

Mr. and Mrs. MITCHELL also stated that LLOYD HENDERSON, who is now Minister of the United States in Pakistan and who has been a long-time career employee in the State Department, also knows ALGER HISS very well and they believe he carries an intense dislike for HISS.

With reference to Colonel TRUMAN C. SMITH, JONATHAN MITCHELL and DORIS STEVENS stated that they are unacquainted with this individual and they are certain that it was not he who introduced them to ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE. Accordingly, no effort is being made to interview Colonel TRUMAN C. SMITH at this time.

With reference to JONATHAN MITCHELL and DORIS STEVENS, a review of the 1946-47 edition of "Who's Who In America" reflects that JONATHAN MITCHELL is a writer who was born at Portland, Maine, September 2, 1895, the son of CHARLES BAKER and ELIZABETH EMERY MITCHELL. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1917, was a student at Yale University, 1917 and 1918 and received an A.B. from Amherst College in 1921. He married DORIS STEVENS, a well-known feminist, August 31, 1935. He was a private in the United States Army in 1918, a reporter on the "New World" from 1921 to 1929 and the London and Paris correspondent of the paper from 1926 to 1928. From 1929 to 1935 he was a free lance contributor to newspapers and magazines and was the Washington correspondent of the "New Republic" from 1935 to 1941. He is a member of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, since 1941; is a member of Phi Beta Kappa; sons of the American Revolution, the Yale Club and the National Press Club at Washington, D. C. He is listed as the author of "Goosesteps to Peace", in 1931.

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The same edition reflects that DORIS STEVENS was born in Omaha, Nebraska, October 26, 1892, the daughter of HENRY HENDERBOURCK and CAROLYN KOOPMAN STEVENS. She received an A.B. from Oberlin College in 1911. She was married to DUDLEY FIELD MALONE in 1921, subsequently divorced, and is now married to JONATHAN MITCHELL. She was the organizer of the First National Convention of Women Voters, the Pan-American Pacific Exposition of 1915 and was the California Campaign Manager of the National Women's Party in 1916. In 1917 she was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment for attempting to petition President Wilson on behalf of national suffrage. In 1924 she was the manager of the National Campaign of Women for Congress and in 1928 she was arrested at Rambouillet, France for attempting to present an Equal Rights Treaty to the Pleni Potentiaries for the Pact of Paris. She was Chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women from 1928 to 1939, which Commission was created by the Sixth Pan-American Conference in 1928 and was continued by the Seventh and Eight Conferences of 1933 and 1938. She directed the work of the Commission which advocated before the Seventh Conference the adoption of two Equality Treaties with the result that 19 of the American Republics signed the Equal Rights Treaty. This was the first international agreement in history to equalize the status of men and women. She was director and editor of a research entitled, "Political and Civil Rights of Women," and prepared the reports of the Inter American Commission of Women to the Seventh and Eighth Pan-American Conferences. She is a member of the Women's Consultive Committee on Nationality", created by the Council of League of Nations from 1931 to 1936 and has been Vice President of the Mrs. William Boyce Thompson Foundation since 1942. She is a member of the National Council of the National Women's Party, the Association of University Women, the American Society of International Law, the American Institute of International Law and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. She is also a member of the Business and Professional Women's Clubof New York, the Women's University Club of Paris. She is the author of the following works:

"Jailed For Freedom," published in 1920, and a French edition published in Paris in 1935; also

"Paintings and Drawings of Jeanette Scott, 1863-1937", (biographical sketch and arrangements by DORIS STEVENS WALPOLE), 1940.

She resides at Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

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Re: BEATRICE PITNEY LAMB
Association with ALGER HISS

During the interview, previously set forth, of JOSEPH FREELAN, New York City, he stated that BEATRICE PITNEY LAMB of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, was a former classmate of PRISCILLA HISS at Bryn Mawr and had business associations with ALGER HISS in conjunction with her work at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Mrs. LAMB stated that she is editor of the United Nations "News", which is published by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and in this conjunction had contacted the Carnegie Endowment to obtain a grant for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. She said that her original contact with HISS took place in 1946 when she attended a press conference in the State Department, which HISS conducted for the purpose of relating his trip to London for the United Nations Security Council. She said that following this press conference she did not see HISS again until 1947 at the time negotiations were taking place relative to obtaining a grant of $30,000 from the Carnegie Endowment, of which HISS was the head. She said that she had frequent conversations with HISS in this regard and it was during these conferences that HISS recalled to Mrs. LAMB that she had attended school with HISS' wife at Bryn Mawr. Mrs. LAMB stated that she recalled attending school with Mrs. HISS but stated that she did not have any associations with her either while at college or subsequent to this. She said that she invited the HISSES to her home in the Fall of 1948 during the negotiations for the grant to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. She said that no discussion took place relative to the hearings being conducted in Washington, D. C. by the Un-American Activities Committee.

Mrs. LAMB recalled that during the negotiations, HISS told her that he recalled meeting Mrs. LAMB originally during the period HISS served on the Nye Committee in Washington, D. C. Mrs. LAMB said that she did not question the statement at that time but is positive in her own mind that she did not meet ALGER HISS prior to the press conference previously mentioned in 1946. Mrs. LAMB said that at that time she was attached to the National League of Women Voters in Washington, D. C. but was not connected with any work in that organization at that time which would cause her to be personally interested in the activities of the Nye Committee to the extent she would be sent to cover any of the proceedings for the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. LAMB stated that she did not have any typewriter specimens in her possession from ALGER HISS.

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RE: LAURENCE DUGGAN

By memorandum dated April 21, 1949, SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN advised that ARTHUR M. ROARK, JR., a private investigator, New York State Detective License Number 5041, who maintains an office at 2 Broadway, New York City, had called upon him.

Mr. ROARK conducted an investigation on behalf of insurance companies concerning the cause of the death of the late LAURENCE DUGGAN. Mr. ROARK advised Mr. DONEGAN that DUGGAN had insurance policies with the New York Life Insurance Company, the Home Life Insurance Company, and the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Mr. ROARK was retained by the Home Life Insurance Company and Aetna Life Insurance Company to conduct an investigation into the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN for the purpose of determining whether his fall from a window of his office was suicide, accidental, or because of foul play.

Mr. ROARK advised Mr. DONEGAN that he was of the personal opinion, as a result of his investigation, that DUGGAN'S death was a suicide.

In connection with his investigation, Mr. ROARK advised Mr. DONEGAN that he had obtained photostatic copies of a number of letters exchanged by LAURENCE DUGGAN and NOEL FIELD, and also a copy of a letter written by ALGER HISS to NOEL FIELD.

Mr. ROARK advised that he had talked with officials of the insurance companies and that they had agreed with him that he should make any information available to him also available to the FBI and the Department of Justice.

Mr. ROARK stated that he had talked with the Attorney General in Washington, D. C., and it had been suggested that he contact Mr. DONEGAN in New York, and also the FBI. Mr. ROARK advised Mr. DONEGAN that he had spoken to an official of the FBI in Washington, but was unable to recall the latter's name.

Mr. DONEGAN advised Mr. ROARK that he would inform this office of Mr. ROARK'S visit, and arrangements would be made for Mr. ROARK to be interviewed by an agent of this office.

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Mr. ROARK was interviewed on April 28, 1949, by SA JOHN J. DANAHY of the New York Office. At this time, Mr. ROARK reiterated the statements which he had previously made to Mr. DONEGAN, and which were set forth in Mr. DONEGAN'S memorandum. He further stated some of the reasons which had caused him to arrive at the opinion that LAURENCE DUGGAN had committed suicide. Among these, Mr. ROARK stated, was the testimony of a young man located at the New York City Police Department who had witnessed the body of LAURENCE DUGGAN in the course of its descent from the window to the street.

This young man, whose name Mr. ROARK did not reveal, stated that he had seen the body at approximately the fifth floor, and at this time, the body was in a sitting position. Mr. ROARK stated that it has been his experience in previous investigations of this type, that when a person intentionally jumps from a window ledge, the body will generally remain in a sitting position in its descent to the street.

In addition, Mr. ROARK stated that he had ascertained that LAURENCE DUGGAN, just prior to his death, had mailed numerous Christmas cards to personal friends and business acquaintances. He had also ascertained from HELEN DUGGAN, the deceased's wife, that this was the first occasion known to her that DUGGAN had ever sent Christmas cards. ROARK believes that this might have been intentionally done by DUGGAN with a view to establishing his death as accidental, so as to obtain the full benefits of his insurance policies for his family.

Of further interest, ROARK stated, that in the course of his investigation, he had necessarily interviewed several mutual friends of both LAURENCE DUGGAN and ALGER HISS, and had ascertained from his conversations with these people that it appeared as though one of the defenses to be used in the forthcoming trial of ALGER HISS would be the allegation by the defendant, HISS, of moral turpitude on the part of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and the alleged exertion of an unnatural influence by CHAMBERS upon the step-son of HISS, TIMOTHY HOBSON.

In addition Mr. ROARK advised that although his investigation had concluded that LAURENCE DUGGAN'S death was an intentional suicide, and although he was supported by the attorneys representing the Home Life Insurance Company and the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the officials of these companies decided to make full payments to the widow of LAURENCE DUGGAN on the condition

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that she agreed that they were making these payments with the double indemnity only because, while they felt that Mr. DUGGAN'S death was a suicide, they would be unable to prove this in a court of law.

Mr. ROARK advised that the New York Life Insurance Company had conducted a very brief and apparently shallow investigation into the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, and that within a few weeks had made full payment to his widow. ROARK advised that the action of the companies which he represented were probably influenced by the action of the New York Life Insurance Company, by a desire to avoid the notoriety which would result if the companies contested payment, and by possible "political influence". Mr. ROARK made no effort to explain what he meant by "political influence".

Mr. ROARK advised that as a result of the death of LAURENCE DUGGAN, his widow received the total of $56,000 in life insurance payments based upon double indemnity for violent death.

In conclusion Mr. ROARK made available photostatic copies of thirteen letters and a memorandum. These photostatic copies were prepared by Mr. ROARK from originals which he procurred from LAURENCE DUGGAN'S personal files, with the permission of Miss BESS N. TRINKS, Assistant to LAURENCE DUGGAN, at the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street.

Mr. ROARK stated that in the event the Grand Jury presently sitting in New York desires to review the originals of these letters, he believes that Miss TRINKS would be the proper person upon whom to serve the subpoena duces tecum.

These letters and the memorandum are being listed chronologically as follows:

(1) A letter from NOEL FIELD to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated April 19, 1948, at Geneva, Switzerland, with enclosures.

(2) A memorandum, "Proposed Inquiry on Conditions in Eastern Europe".

(3) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to ALGER HISS, dated April 27, 1948.

(4) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to NOEL FIELD, dated April 27, 1948.

These letters are all of personal a business nature in which Noel Field is trying to obtain information in the working field. J. C. G.

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(5) A letter from ALGER HISS to NOEL FIELD, dated May 7, 1948.

(6) A letter from NOEL FIELD to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated May 12, 1948, at Geneva, Switzerland.

(7) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to JACK FISCHER of Harper's Magazine, dated June 10, 1948.

(8) A letter from JOHN FISCHER to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated June 28, 1948.

(9) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to JACK FISCHER, dated July 8, 1948.

(10) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to JOSEPH BARNES, dated July 9, 1948.

(11) A letter from LAURENCE DUGGAN to NOEL FIELD, dated July 12, 1948.

(12) A letter from JOSEPH BARNES to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated July 13, 1948.

(13) A letter from BESS N. TRINKS to JOSEPH BARNES, dated July 14, 1948.

(14) A letter from NOEL FIELD to LAURENCE DUGGAN, dated August 24, 1948.

Photostatic copies of the above correspondence temporarily furnished by Mr. ROARK, have been prepared by this office and are maintained as exhibits in the New York file. However, due to the poor nature of the photostats submitted by Mr. ROARK, portions of these letters are rather illegible. However, there is a sufficient quantity of writing readable enough to follow the general text of the letters.

Because of the alleged Communist sympathies of many of the persons mentioned in these letters, including JOSEPH BARNES, former editor of the now defunct "New York Star"; CEDRIC BELFRAGE, a subject of investigation in the Silvermaster Case; and BARTLEY CRUM, a former co-owner and editor of the previously mentioned "New York Star", the complete text of these letters, where legible, is being set forth as follows:

Nathan

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"PERSONAL

"Geneva, April 19, 1948.

"Mr. Laurence Duggan,
"Director, Int. Institute of Education,
"46 Walworth Ave.,
"Scarsdale, N.Y.

"Dear Larry: Duggan

"Neither of us have heard - at least, directly - from each other, since the evening I spent at your house more than a year ago. I take it, there have been few, if any, important changes in your and Helen's lives. I'm assuming therefore that the Scarsdale address is still good. And, of course, you're still director of the Institute; if confirmation were needed, I have it on a circular of 'World Studytours' just received from Herman (and, from which I just note, incidentally, that I put the 'International' in the wrong place above!).

"If this element of stability enters my thoughts, it is not merely because of the general instability of life over here, but more particularly because at this juncture Herta and I aren't any longer directors of anything at all, except more or less, of our own fates. Since last October, the Unitarian Service Committee decided to dispense with our services, ostensibly because the Committee was at that time on the rocks financially. The underlying cause was a growing disagreement between the USC and the Fields on a number of important issues relating to relief policies and especially to personnel. That we should part company was in the long run almost inevitable, and if the USC had not taken the initiative, I would probably myself have been obliged to before long. (I don't remember whether I spoke to you about these matters when last we met; they lay at the bottom of my short American trip in January 1947.)

"During the past six months, Herta and I have been living the life of "privateers", - a rather pleasant experience after the preceding strenuous years, when we didn't even have time to take care of our physical wellbeing. The result was that I had a pretty thorough physical breakdown coincident with my departure from the office and have since been nursing a badly shattered health, the most acute symptom of which was an acute duodenal ulcer with all sorts of intestinal complications. During part of the winter, I convalesced in the mountains, the rest of the time, Herta (who fortunately has been thriving in her resumed status as housewife) has been taking care of me, with particular attention to my diet. Much of my time has been and is still being spent in doctors' offices, including the dentist, who found most of my teeth in terrible shape and is still trying to save Dr. Bogdonof's sundry bridges.

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"This is the reason why I've been going very slow in looking for new work and have been living on earned and unearned increment, pending the restoration of my health. The moment has now arrived, when I feel sufficiently well and have regained enough pep to sally forth again into this chaotic world, in order to do my bit in helping to unravel it and to earn Herta's and my keep. During this period of enforced rest, I have, of course, done quite a little bit of thinking as to what I'd most like to do and what I'm most fitted for. Several offers in the field of relief work have come my way, but I have not followed them up, since increasingly my mind has turned towards free-lance writing, with a view to making use of my long experience in European affairs.

"What form my future writing should take, is not yet clear to me; it would depend very much on possibilities. Not yet having written for a wider public and with few or no contacts in the publishing field, I am using the word 'free-lance' in a very broad and general sense. It might be magazine articles, reports for a foundation or institution interested in European affairs, maybe even newspaper stories, ultimately one or more books. All of this will become clearer when I have gathered material and written up some sample pieces. At present, the main thing is to go off fact-gathering, in the one side, and getting in touch with persons at home who might be interested in the product.

"In view of the woeful ignorance in America as regards the regions behind the "Iron Curtain", it is there that I propose to make my start as a budding reporter or what-have-you. I have set forth my tentative project in the enclosed memorandum, which I am sending to a small number of acquaintances in America for their comment and advice. Unfortunately, I have no personal contact to any likely magazine (such as New Republic) or publisher. For financial reasons, I do not - at least at this time - want to make the trip home and back again, especially in the absence of something definite to sell; when I return to Geneva in the Fall, I might still have to consider this, if it becomes essential, and if the prospects look good.

"Now, I suppose that the Institute would hardly be interested in the sort of thing I'm after - except possibly in the field of education; even there, I imagine you already have your sources of information. But it may be that among your many connections you might perhaps be able to think of one or the other who would be interested in this sort of thing. My dream - but it may be a pure phantasy - would be to become the Eastern European reporter or representative of some serious institution interested in publishing factual material on what is going on behind the curtain.

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"In this connection, I have also been thinking about the Carnegie Endowment. Some years ago, I read a notice about Alger Hiss' having been appointed Director (or was it President?) of the Endowment. I haven't heard from or of him since, but I suppose he is still with the Endowment. Since I don't have his address, I wonder if it would be asking you too much to get in touch with him and let him have a copy of my memorandum (I am adding an extra copy), telling him about ------(?) interest and asking him if he has any ideas or suggestions. Perhaps the simplest way of posting him as to Herta's and my present status would be to let him see this letter, and I'm subsequently also enclosing an extra copy.

"And now, dear folks, enough about 'business'. How are you all. Aside from my physical ailments, Herta and I are in pretty good spirits, though we often get annoyed, to put it mildly, at the rapidity with which we're aging. In fact, my hair is almost white and, mostly, when I meet acquaintances out of the past, I'm amazed to see how young they look compared to myself. I guess the strenous years in relief work have left their mark.

"You know of course that my mother died last summer. Herta's mother is sick with some kind of heart disease in a Karlsruhe (or Marlsruhe) hospital and we shall be visiting her on our way to Poland. We shall travel to Poland by car since the Geneva car of the USC has been assigned to their big hospital near Katowice and we have offered to carry out the transfer.

"We have decided to hang on to our apartment here, since it would be hopeless to try to find something later on and we reckon on keeping Geneva as headquarters or as bridge to the West. It is a charming place and I only wish there were a chance of seeing you one and all over here. We've had so many friends in for a 'gemutliche evening', your visit would be the climax. Surely it is the duty of any director of an international institution to pay this old continent a visit from time to time, and Geneva is the best center from which to branch out. I'd kick myself around the block, however, if I thought you'd come here while we're away. Well, it's only two hours by plane from Prague to Geneva and four from Warsaw and we'd go twice that far to see you!

"With all our love and best wishes,

"Ever yours,
Noel
21 rue de Contamines
Geneva"

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"PROPOSED INQUIRY ON CONDITIONS IN EASTERN EUROPE

"1. General Considerations.

"An important factor in the 'cold war' now deviding East and West is the dearth of real information - and its replacement by a mass of half-information and misinformation - on the People's Democracies in Eastern Europe. This is in part due to the conscious choice of available material for propagandistic purposes, the suppression of news which does not serve these purposes, and the uncritical or deliberate publication of unverified and often false reports. In part, however, it is also due to the fact that relatively few serious and unprejudiced efforts to arrive at the truth have been made on the part of qualified American and other investigators. Such studies as have been made - quite aside from the prejudices of their authors and the political aims of the publishers - have usually been vitiated by inadequate background preparation, by superficiality and haste, by concentration on selected aspects or problems, and by consequent incopleteness and distorted perspective.

"The peoples of Eastern Europe are reconstructing and remodelling their countries along paths so new and untrodden, under such difficult circumstances, and in the face of such complex material and spiritual obstacles, that no visitor can hope to get a fair understanding of what is going on as a whole, without long prior study of, and acquaintance with, European developments during the past years, investigation of the principles and aims of the former and present regimes and painstaking inquiry on the spot into all aspects of thought, work and life in the countries concerned.

"2. Purpose of Investigation.

"It is my purpose to spend several months each in the countries of Eastern Europe and to devote myself to getting as complete a picture as possible of their basic tenets and goals, and to examining in detail the concrete application of these tenets and the means by which these goals are being realized. This will involve a prolonged stay in each country; observation of the functioning of governmental, semigovernmental and private institutions and undertakings, on a central and local scale; visits to the larger cities and to the countryside, as well as to the main industrial regions; 'getting the feel' of living conditions in town and country, and of the evolution of these conditions; study of the cultural life, the educational health and social security systems, church problems, etc.

"On the basis of these investigations, I propose to write a number of reports of varying length and intended for various uses (magazine articles, lectures, short monographs, etc., but which, taken together, would attempt to give a balanced over-all picture for ultimate publication in book-form. I have

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"two main series in mind: One dealing separately with individual countries, the other covering the entire area by subjects - such as Economic Planning, Agrarian Reform, Education - and showing the similarities and the differences between the various nations. The second series can of course only be undertaken at a later stage, while the first would gradually take shape in the course of the inquiry.

"3 Immediate Plans.

"Inasmuch as I have little experience in the field of journalism and few contacts in the publishing field, I intend to lay the groundwork for my plans by an initial exploratory trip to Poland, Czechoslovakia and possibly - Hungary during the coming summer months, beginning in May. In this manner, I shall establish necessary contacts in these countries, gather preliminary material and then prepare a number of sample reports for submission to prospective publishers in America and other Ango-Saxon countries. I do not exclude the preparations, if occasion arises, of shorter and less complete stories on the spot and for immediate use, but the main work will be done after my return to Switzerland in September or October.

"Depending on the success of this first venture, I shall later return to the East for a longer stay, with the intention of covering as many other Eastern countries as possible, as far North as Finland and as far South as Greece.

"4 Autobiographical Note.

"My background and experience give me certain qualifications for accomplishing the task outlined above. Born in London, England, of American parents, in 1904, I spent my childhood in Switzerland, studied at Harvard (international law, political science), did a year of social work in Massachusetts, was for ten years a drafting officer in the former Eastern European Division of the State Department in Washington, and, since 1936, have again lived in Europe, principally in Switzerland, first as an official of the former League of Nations, and subsequently as European Director of the Unitarian Service Committee until last October.

"Besides being tri-lingual (English, French, and German) and knowing Russian fairly well, with a smattering of Italian and Spanish, my years of work in Europe, especially as reliefworker during the war and the post-war years, have given me an unusual insight and understanding of things European. As director of an American relief agency, I came in close contact with hundreds of Europeans of all walks of life and many nationalities; many of them now play a part in the reconstruction of their ravaged countries. My visit to Poland last year was made particularly interesting through meeting numerous friends and acquaintances I had known in exile; as representative of an agency assisting in post-war rehabilitation, I had the opportunity to talk with leaders in government and private institutions.

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"My writing capacity is evidenced by the fact that in all positions I have filled in the past, a large part of my time was taken up with the preparation of longer or shorter reports, many of which have been published - though rarely under my name. In Washington, I did a considerable amount of ghost-writing of speeches; the League published a lengthy study I prepared on arms manufacture and trade; a portion of the publicity issued by the Unitarian Service Committee on its work in Europe was written by me or based on my reports. I have received frequent testimonials on my ability as a writer.

"My preoccupation with world, particularly European, problems dates back to the days of the First World War, when, as a highschool student in Switzerland, I took an active part in the international youth movement for peace. This interest was the guiding force in all my later activities, both in college and in nearly 25 years of work.

"April 14, 1948.

"Noel H. Field
21 rue de Contamines,
Geneva, Switzerland"

"April 27, 1948

"PERSONAL

"Mr. Alger Hiss
"Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
"405 West 117 Street
"New York 27, New York

"Dear Alger:

"After you have read over the enclosed letter, with attachment, from Noel Field, would you give me a ring?

"Sincerely yours,

"Laurence Duggan"

"Enclosure

"LD: jw"

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"April 27, 1948

"PERSONAL

"Mr. Noel H. Field
"21 rue de Contamines
"Geneva, Switzerland

"Dear Noel:

"Helen and I were as excited as our kids frequently are when your letter arrived with its news of you and Herta. It seems ages since we saw you both together and we long to see you both again. Sometime before we are too decrepit, we should have a little vacation trip together, to get fully reacquainted, even if it were only to float down the Potomac to Captain Frank's Cove.

"Your letter brought us the news of your mother's death. We knew nothing of it. Trandy had not mentioned it nor did Hermann when we spoke by telephone just before he went out to Cleveland. We had great affection for her and great admiration too. Seldom does one find a person of such independence of judgment and transparent honesty combined with tolerance and good humor. We feel wiser for having known her.

"I have already sent off to Alger Hiss a copy of your letter to me, along with the enclosures, with the request that he call me so that we can confer on next steps. I have some pretty good connections with book publishers - Harpers and MacMillan among the big ones, but my acquaintance in the magazine world is not so extensive. More of this after talking with Alger.

"I always paid a lot of attention to your advice and just to show you that I still respect it, I am seriously contemplating a trip to Europe for about a month this summer. I have been invited to the Congress of British and Dominion Universities and want to take in the UNESCO Conference to organize an International Association of Universities. I would be over there more or less between July 19 and August 19. I would expect to get to Switzerland, and - just to see the Fields - maybe Czecho and Hungary. More of this soon.

"We passed through an uneventful winter - except for slight tragedies. I did something to my back shovelling out the driveway after the big snow and still have to restrain my gestures when breaking into oratorical flourishes. The kids are all well and Helen is indestructible.

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"Helen says that she will write Herta soon - and you will hear from me before long.

"Yours, as ever,

"Laurence Duggan"

LD: jw

"May 7, 1948

"Dear Noel:

"Larry has sent me a copy of your letter to him of April 19. I have read it with interest and was indeed glad to get first-hand news of you and Herta. I hope that your health is now fully regained.

"The Endowment does not have occasion to use reporting officers, and our own current program is concentrated on the United Nations, so that I do not see any way that we could work out any arrangement covering your interesting project. I think, on the other hand, that you would be well advised to establish regular writing connections with periodicals in this country. This would make you known as a reporter on eastern Europe and I feel sure that once a few contacts were established they would be kept going. Last night, I spoke to Miss Freda Kirchwey of the Nation about you, and she said that she would write directly to you. She indicated very real interest in having you do a series of articles for the Nation. I have sent her a copy of your memorandum and hope that you will be hearing from her.

"Larry tells me that he will be speaking to the people in charge of publishing Harper's Magazine and will let you know the results of his inquiry. There would certainly be nothing inconsistent in writing regularly for the Nation with occasional longer articles for Harper's. I think, particularly after you have had several articles published, you would have every good chance of getting occasional articles into the United Nations World (385 Madison Avenue, New York 17), of which Louis Dolivet is the International Editor. I do not know the protocol about writing both for the Nation and the New Republic at the same time.

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"I suppose this would depend upon the regularity of any arrangement you might make with Miss Kirchwey. Certainly I would see no impediment to occasional articles in both journals. You might, in any event, want to write to Michael Straight at the New Republic. Incidentally, as you probably know, he and Dolivet have some sort of family connection. Dolivet is either Michael's brother-in-law or is Michael's wife's brother-in-law.

"I do hope that things work along these lines and shall be interested to hear of future developments.

"With all best wishes to you and to Herta,

"Ever sincerely yours,

"Alger Hiss

"Mr. Noel Field
" 21, rue de Contamines
"Geneva, Switzerland"

"Personal

"Geneva, May 12, 1948

"Dear Larry:

"Thanks ever so much for writing me so quickly and acting so promptly. Yesterday, I also had a letter from Alger - he's probably told you about it. You and he have bucked me up no end. I have, frankly, had moments of considerable despondency during the past months. The arrival of your letter was for both of us the most joyous event in a long while. Gee, your mentioning Captain Frank's Cove - how many memories it brought back. Those days on the 'Escape' were truly the happiest in our lives. Every time I tell somebody about our boating expeditions, I am overwhelmed by pangs of nostalgia. I wonder whether we'd really be able to enjoy it as much today? At this moment, there's a heavy thunderstorm going on outside - Herta and I just stood on the balcony watching it, and I asked myself whether I'd still have the stamina to ride it out on a little boat.....

"I spent last week in England, mainly to visit Erica, who has gone there to see her desperately sick father. I took the occasion to discuss my projects with a number of persons in the publishing field, including the New Statesman and Nation; something may come of it in due course; the establishing

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"of personal contacts was in any case useful. I had lunch with an old League acquaintance of mine, Zilliacus, whose name was in the headlines that very day. He took a great interest in my plans and promised to write to Michael Straight, Freda Kirchwey, Cedric Belfridge, Bartly Crum and Jo Barnes. I believe the latter is also a friend of yours - if you have an occasion to mention me to him sometime, it might be helpful. I also had a few minutes with Johannes Steel in Paris; he is on his way to Prague and Warsaw and we expect to talk at greater length in one or the other of these places.

"But the great news is your contemplated European trip and the possibility of seeing you. Do be sure to let us have you itinerary well ahead of time, so we can plan a get-together. And if there's anything I can do for you in advance of your trip, by all means call upon me. I suppose there's no chance of Helen's coming over too; that would be just too wonderful!

"If you could peek into our apartment right now, you'd be very much reminded of the last days before the Field departure for Europe in 1936. We're trying to get off tomorrow evening, but present evidence and past experience makes Friday appear more likely. Last night, I didn't go to bed at all, but sorted through an enormous accumulation of private files since our arrival from Marseille in 1942 - three suitcases full, which by 7:30 this morning I had reduced to one suitcase plus several huge piles for the trash collector. We not only have to pack for the journey, but also clear up the place for some friends who will live here while we're away. As usual we got started much too late - therein the Fields, I fear, have changed very little during the past twelve years.

"Well, I'm dropping off to sleep at the typewriter, so it's time to bid you au revoir.

"Ever yours,

"Noel"

"June 10, 1948

"Mr. Jack Fisher
"Harper's Magazine
"49 East 33 Street
"New York 16, New York

"Dear Jack:

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"I enclose copy of a memorandum which I received a short while ago from a close personal friend of mine, Noel Field.

"Although the memorandum gives a brief biographical note about Mr. Field, I would like to add that he is one of my closest personal friends and a person in whose integrity I can vouch.

"The memorandum explains Mr. Field's purposes. Would Harper's be interested in seeing any articles which might come out of his proposed trip to eastern Europe? I realize that in asking this question I am presuming a good deal, since you have never seen any of Mr. Field's writings. However, what I really want to know is whether you think he should be at all encouraged to believe that Harper's might be interested in his writings.

"Sincerely yours,

"Laurence Duggan"

"Enclosure

"LD:jw"

"June 28, 1948

"Dear Larry:

"I have discussed the proposal in your letter of June 10th with the magazine editors, and I am glad to report that they feel it is quite possible that Mr. Field's trip to Europe might result in some articles for the magazine. If he would like to discuss these possibilities in some detail, I would be delighted to arrange an appointement for him with Merle Miller or Russell Lynes.

"Sincerely,

"John Fischer"

"Mr. Laurence Duggan
"Institute of International Education
"2 West 45th Street
"New York 19, New York

"John Fischer/cb
"cc: Magazine"

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"July 8, 1948

"Mr. John Fischer
"Harper & Brothers
"49 East 33 Street
New York 16, New York

"Dear Jack:

"Thank you for your letter about my friend Noel Field. Since Mr. Field is now in Europe - where he has been for some time - it will not be possible for him to meet with Messrs. Miller and Lynes. I am taking the liberty of writing Mr. Field, simply telling him that it might be that Harpers would be interested in some of his articles and suggesting that he communicate directly with Messrs. Miller and Lynes when he had something to show them. I think you can rest assured that he will not in any way abuse this possibility by holding himself out as a special writer for Harper & Brothers. He is not that kind of a person.

"Sincerely,

"Laurence Duggan"

LD: jw"

"July 9, 1948

"Mr. Joseph B arnes
"STAR
"164 Duane Street
"New York 13, New York

"Dear Mr. Barnes:

"I enclose copy of a memorandum which I received a short while ago from a close personal friend of mine, Noel Field.

"Although the memorandum gives a brief biographical note about Mr. Field, I would like to add that he is one of my closest personal friends and a person in whose integrity I can vouch.

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"The memorandum explains Mr. Field's purposes. Would the STAR be interested in seeing any articles which might come out of his proposed trip to eastern Europe? I realize that in asking this question I am presuming a good deal since you have never seen any of Mr. Field's writings. However, what I really want to know is whether you think he should be at all encouraged to believe that the STAR might be interested in his writings.

"Sincerely yours,

"Enclosure

"Laurence Duggan"

"Signed in the absence
of Mr. Duggan"

"LD: jw"

"July 12, 1948

"Mr. Noel H. Field
"21 rue de Contamines
"Geneva, Switzerland

"Dear Noel:

"I have a letter from my good friend John Fischer, one of the editors of Harper's Magazine, who says 'it is quite possible that Mr. Field's trip to Europe might result in some articles for the magazine.' Somehow he got the idea from my letter to him that you were in this country and suggested that you drop in and have a talk. I have clarified this now and have written him that I was advising you of their interest and of my suggestion to you that when you had anything that you thought might interest them, you send it to either Merle Miller or Russell Lynes, at Harper's, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16, New York.

"Harper's does not pay very well, but there is a good deal of prestige connected with articles that appear in their magazine.

"I have also written to my friend Joe Barnes who along with Bartley C. Crum purchased the New York newspaper PM, which is now appearing under the title Star. I will let you know when I hear from him.

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"I am making a quick trip to England, France and the Low countries to attend a meeting first of British and Dominion Universities and then a Conference of UNESCO on the formation of an International Association of Universities. I will be in Paris for a week, July 26 to 31, but it will be just impossible for me to get to Switzerland. My address in Paris is American University Union, 173 Boulevard Saint Germain.

"I am sorry that our paths won't cross this summer but let's keep in touch with one another because I feel certain that either you will be in this country the coming year or I will again be in Europe and this time Central and Eastern Europe. Helen and the children are away for the summer with Helen's mother in the Catskills. She joins me in sending our affectionate regards to both of you.

"Sincerely,

"Laurence Duggan"

"LD:jw
"Dictated but not signed by LD"

"July 13, 1948

"Mr. Laurence Duggan
"Institute of International Education
"2 West 45 Street
"New York 19, NY

"Dear Larry:

"Thank you very much for sending me the material about Noel Field. I have never met him, but I have known about him for a long time, and what I know is good.

"The memo is dated back in April, and I wonder if you could tell me where he is now, or what are his present plans. If you could give me an address I would be glad to write to him directly and to outline the kind of information I would have to have before I can give a final decision on whether or not we could use his writings on Eastern Europe.

"With best regards,

"Joseph Barnes
"Editor"

"jb;ml"

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"July 14, 1948

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"Mr. Joseph Barnes, Editor
"STAR
"164 Duane Street
New York 13, New York

"Dear Mr. B arnes:

"Your letter of July 13 to Mr. Duggan has been received in his absence. Mr. Duggan sailed for Europe on July 9 and will be back in the United States the latter part of August.

"At present Mr. Field is traveling on the Continent but we have continued to send mail to him at the address in Switzerland which is: 21 rue de Contamines, Geneva.

"Sincerely yours,

"Bess N. Trinks
"Assistant to the President"

"BT: jw"

"Field, N. H.
"Hotel Bristol
"Warsaw, August 24, 1948

"Mr. Laurence Duggan,
"Director
"Institute of International Education,
"2 West 45th Street
"New York 19, N.Y., U.S.A.

"Dear Larry:

"Your letter of July 12 only reached me after my recent return from an extensive trip through the Western territories of Poland and a week's holiday in the mountains. I was very disappointed to learn that we shall not be able to see each other this summer. If I'd had your letter sooner, I might have made

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"an airplane dash to Paris at the end of July, but by the time I found it, you were probably back in your office in New York.

"I am no end grateful to you for having contacted John Fischer and Joe Barnes. I shall certainly get in touch with Harper's, but probably not till after my return to Geneva in October. After arriving in Poland - where Herta and I have been ever since the latter part of May - I quickly abandoned the idea of writing anything currently (other than copious notes). The more I dug in, the more I felt that I really knew nothing and that, if I really wanted to do something thorough and substantial, I'd have to spend much time checking, coordinating, selecting, analyzing, etc. Moreover, I spent a lot of time learning the language, which I now read fluently, though I don't yet speak it properly. Some people thought I was crazy to waste my time on learning the language, but I'm more than ever convinced that I did the right thing, because it is only through voluminous reading that the things I see and hear begin to make real sense.

"I had a letter some time ago from Cedric Belfrage, asking me to write something for the first issue of a planned 'Time-in-reverse'. I got the letter much too late to make the deadline, but offered to collaborate in the future. I've had no answer and have no idea whether the magazine was still-born or not. If you could drop me a line as to its success or failure and as to just what it represents, I'd very much appreciate it. I think they were planning to call the magazine 'National Gazette', but they may have changed their minds.

"I'm leaving tomorrow by plane for Wroclaw to attent the Int. Congress of Intellectuals.* Then I rejoin Herta in Warsaw for another ten days or a fortnight, before leaving definitely for Czechoslovakia, where we intend to stay about a month. Then we return to Geneva, around the middle of October, to cogitate and write. You'll probably get this too late to reach me still at the Hotel Bristol in Warsaw (we'll certainly be there through the first week of September). The last few days in Poland we shall probably be at the 'Szpital im. Kosciuszko, Piekary, Slaskie'. After the 14th or 15th, our address will be c/o Dr. Karel Haspl, Karlova 8, Prag I, Cz.

"With Herta's and my best regards to both of you,

"Affectionately yours,

"Noel"

"* On which I intend to write an article hot off the press."

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THELMA OSTER
Alleged Courier of
HAROLD WARE Group

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. McCORRY.

By letter to the Bureau dated February 28, 1949, Washington Field Office advised that the unknown subject described by CHAMBERS as his successor as courier for the HAROLD WARE underground group has been identified as THELMA OSTER. Records located in the Archives at Washington, D. C., indicate that OSTER was a senior stenographer, CAF-3, Secretary to Chief of Planning Section of the Indians Rehabilitation Division, Land Utilization Section, Resettlement Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, when EMEREE was the Chief of Planning Section. EMEREE is the individual who drove to Washington in 1934 with CHAMBERS, J. PETERS and the then unknown woman who was to replace CHAMBERS in the WARE apparatus.

OSTER'S file at the U. S. Department of Agriculture reflects that she was employed just previous to the employment mentioned above as secretary to ANDREE EMEREE in New York City for approximately nine months. This file further reflects that OSTER was born August 25, 1910 in Rochester, New York.

On October 25, 1948, it was known to the New York Office that THELMA OSTER was residing at 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, New York and was employed by the Progressive Party, 39 Park Avenue, New York City. As of April 18, 1949, Miss OSTER still continues her residence at 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, New York. She is presently employed by the law firm of PRESSMAN, CAMMER and WITT, 9 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Miss MARY McGAIR, who was Personnel Director at the Office of Indian Affairs during the time EMEREE and OSTER were employed there was interviewed by the writer on March 4, 1949 at her office at 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. She stated that EMEREE was employed as Chief of Planning for about 8 to 10 months in 1934-1935, and that she resigned voluntarily. EMEREE had been brought into the Division by WARD SHEPHARD, who prevailed

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upon JOHN COLLIER, the then Commissioner, to hire her. COLLIER interviewed EMEREE and she was installed as Chief of Planning. She was not qualified for this position and according to MC GAIR, was only hired because of SHEPHARD'S interest in her. EMEREE later complained to other employees that SHEPHARD was embarrassing her with his attentions and later gave this as a reason for resigning.

MC GAIR knew of no evidence which would indicate that EMEREE was engaged in Communist or espionage activities. Insofar as OSTER was concerned, MC GAIR does not remember her, and remarked that although EMEREE undoubtedly had a secretary, she does not remember who it was.

On March 10, 1949 the writer reinterviewed JOHN COLLIER at his residence. COLLIER stated that he had received a letter from WARD SHEPHARD, in which SHEPHARD stated that he had been interviewed by FBI agents concerning ANDREE EMEREE. COLLIER advised that this letter refreshed his recollection and that he now recalled her. However, he claimed that all he remembered about her, was that she was a very attractive woman, and that he had heard rumors to the effect that SHEPHARD had been carrying on an affair with her. COLLIER denied any knowledge as to whether EMEREE was hired through the influence of SHEPHARD. He stated that he does not remember interviewing her, but remarked that he undoubtedly did, since, as Commissioner, he interviewed all prospective employees.

COLLIER was specially questioned as to the identity of EMEREE'S secretary. He stated that he wasn't sure she had one, and wouldn't remember her in any event. He was then asked if he recalled an employee named THELMA OSTER. COLLIER replied that the name was not at all familiar to him, and he recalls no such employee.

At the time of the interview with MISS MC GAIR, she had mentioned that recently in a casual conversation, with a MISS ELLIOTT, an associate in the New York State Social Welfare Office at 205 East 42nd Street, MISS ELLIOTT had mentioned that she had heard about ANDREE EMEREE from another source.

Accordingly, MISS LULU JEAN ELLIOT was interviewed by the writer at 205 East 42nd Street. MISS ELLIOTT stated that she never met MISS EMEREE but that a friend of hers, one MRS. F. MILLER had known EMEREE and had briefly mentioned her.

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MRS. F.F. MILLER, nee AGNES FRIEDMAN, was interviewed by the writer at her home, 5 Gracie Square. She advised that she was doing graduate work in economics at Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C., in 1931. At that time, the school had just awarded an annual scholarship award to a MRS. MARTHA MISKOLCZY who had just graduated from Bryn Mawr College. This woman was a Hungarian and as MRS. MILLER later learned, was identical with ANDREE EMEREE. This MRS. MISKOLCZY related that she had a husband in Budapest, who was a police official. MRS. MILLER stated that she did not care for MISKOLCZY as she appeared to be more interested in social life than in economics or education. Shortly thereafter, MRS. MILLER went to China, and did not return to the United States until 1937. After her return to New York and between November, 1937 and February 1938, she saw an article and photo of EMEREE in the "New York Times" Sunday Edition, in connection with the American Association of University Women. MILLER recognized the photo as the woman she had known in 1931 as MISKOLCZY.

During the brief period that MILLER was in contact with MISKOLCZY which was one semester at Brookings Institute, she saw no evidence that MISKOLCZ was in any way interested in or engaged in Communist activity. In fact, her interests appeared to be just the opposite with her love for expensive clothes, social activities, etc.

MRS. MILLER stated she never knew or heard of anyone named THELMA OSTER.

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RE: JESSICA SMITH

This investigation was conducted at the request of the Bureau inasmuch as Mrs. JOHN ABT's name appeared in the letter of Mrs. VICTOR PERLO to the President.

JESSICA SMITH was interviewed by SA JOHN F. SULLIVAN in the office of HAROLD I. CAMMER, of the law firm of PRESSMAN, WITT and CAMMER, 9 East 40th Street New York City. Mr. CAMMER was present as Attorney for JESSICA SMITH.

JESSICA SMITH is known to the New York Office to be active in Communist Party affairs. She was born November 29, 1895 at Madison, New Jersey, the daughter of WALTER GRANVILLE SMITH and JESSICA STOUT. She is a graduate of Swathmore College. She was employed after graduation for one year in 1916 by the Philadelphia North American newspaper, and the following year became active in the National American Woman's Suffragist Movement.

In 1922, she made her first trip to Russia with a Quaker Relief Mission, remaining until 1927, assisting in carrying out a program for the reconversion of Russian farms. She again visited Russia as a tourist in 1935 and 1945. She speaks, reads, and writes Russian. Investigation in the GREGORY Case showed that she was in close contact with J. PETERS. Investigation as to her activities further revealed that she is extremely active in Soviet affairs in the United States; and was a frequent visitor with EUGENE D. KISSELEV, Russian Consul General

She is editor and publisher of Soviet Russia Today, former editor of the Soviet Union Review, Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Publication Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. She is in constant contact with ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG.

In her interview, she confirmed her personal history as set out above and related that she married HAROLD WARE in 1925 from whom she was separated in 1929 until WARE was killed. By WARE she had one child, DAVID. She is also the stepmother of JUDITH WARE, a daughter of HAROLD WARE by a previous marriage to CLARISA SMITH. JUDITH lived with JESSICA until her (JUDITH'S) marriage. DAVID resides with JESSICA. In March, 1937, JESSICA married JOHN J. ABT. They reside at 444 Central Park West, New York City.

JESSICA stated that she has no other employment than with "Soviet Russia Today" except writing and lecturing. She denied that she has used the name MARCIA T. SCOTT in her writing. She advised that she wrote an article which was published in "The Communist Magazine". It was rewritten and did not appear under her name. She recalled that she had used the name MARCIA DOWNING and possibly one or two others in writing for "Soviet Russia Today". Otherwise, she has used her correct names of SMITH, ABT and WARE.

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She stated that she did not live with ABT during 1937-1938 while he was with the government in Washington, D. C. She would come down on weekends from New York. During this period, she claimed ABT lived with his parents. She could not remember the address.

She recalled that she had met ALGER HISS and his wife at cocktail parties in Washington during the 1930s, but would not elaborate on the contact. She did not recall DONALD HISS.

With respect to the following individuals, when asked whether she knew them, she answered, "No comment": HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., J. PETERS, VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. VICTOR PERLO, JACOB GALOS.

She claimed that she never met NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, COLONEL BYKOV, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, or FRED FALLOW.

She stated to her knowledge, she had never been in HENRY HILL COLLINS' apartment on St. Mathew's Court.

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Mr & Mrs ALEXANDER STEVENS, WAS.

Reference is made to the previous investigation and reports made in this matter concerning ALEXANDER STEVENS, WAS. and the allegation made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that STEVENS was active as a head of Communist underground activities in the United States during the same period when he, CHAMBERS, was also so engaged. It is also to be recalled that STEVENS was subpoenaed in the HISS matter before the Special Grand Jury hearing testimony in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York and that prior and subsequent to the issuance of said subpoena, attempts were made to interview STEVENS with no tangible results. It is futher to be recalled that deportation proceedings were instituted and were pending against STEVENS before the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City.

On May 8, 1949, at 10 A.M., ALEXANDER STEVENS boarded Flight #632 of KLM Royal Dutch Air Lines, ultimately destined to Hungary for permanent residence. According to the manifest, which was inspected by SA CHESTER A. REILLY, STEVENS was travelling on Hungarian passport #221991, dated May 5, 1949 at Washington, D. C. This passport contained no visas for travel to any other country except Hungary. The manifest indicated that STEVENS was a national of Hungary having been born August 11, 1894 at Csap, Hungary. He entered the United States in September, 1929.

Announcement of STEVENS' departure was also made by EDWARD J. SHAUGHNESSEY, District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It appeared that although a deportation order was contemplated, STEVENS departed from the United States voluntarily. Also present at the time of departure was CAROL KING, well known New York attorney, who has appeared for Communists before deportation boards and who after the departure of STEVENS issued a statement, prepared by STEVENS, to the press. This statement in part read that STEVENS preferred to leave the United States "in order to eliminate confusion and hysteria around me which has been used to hide the real issues involved in the drive to deprive non-citizens of their constitutional rights in deportation proceedings".

STEVENS was not accompanied by his wife, ANNE SILVER, who previously shared an apartment with him at 83-46 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Queens, New York.

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FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, wa.:
Lance Clark

During the trial of the Communist Party leaders presently being conducted at the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, CHARLES W. NICODEMUS, a witness for the Government, testified that one LANCE CLARK recruited him into the Communist Party in 1937 in Maryland.

It is to be recalled that one of the aliases of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was LANCE CLARK and he used this latter name, according to his own statement, as a Party name.

On April 22, 1949, CHARLES W. NICODEMUS, after completing his testimony in the above mentioned trial, was shown a photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO by SA CHARLES F. HEINER. NICODEMUS immediately identified the photograph of RENO as LANCE CLARK, whom he further identified as "the fellow who took me into the Party in 1937". NICODEMUS stated that he did not know CLARK by the name of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

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FELIX A. INSLERMAN

On March 3, 1949, SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN confidentially advised that the former RUTH LOZBERG, a friend of VIRGINIA LOTUS and MILDRED HORNING, both of whom were friends of the INSLERMANS, had visited the INSLERMAN home in Baltimore in the Spring of 1938 with Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS and Mrs. MILDRED HORNING.

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the Albany Office advised that the former RUTH LOZBERG is now RUTH EISEN of Cooper Village, New York City, and formerly resided with her parents at 2851 Sedgwick Avenue. At the latter address it was ascertained that RUTH EISEN'S present address is 430 East 20th Street, New York City.

Mrs. RUTH LOZBERG EISEN was interviewed at her residence, 430 East 20th Street, New York City, by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT. She advised that she first met FELIX INSLERMAN through MILDRED HORNING about a year prior to INSLERMAN'S marriage. She stated that MILDRED HORNING and Mrs. INSLERMAN had been schoolmates together, and that she was a close personal friend of Mrs. HORNING. She stated that approximately Easter of 1938, she and MILDRED HORNING accompanied RICHARD and VIRGINIA LOTUS to Baltimore where they visited at the INSLERMAN home.

Mrs. EISEN advised that she knew at that time that INSLERMAN was interested in photography and observed some photographic equipment , the exact nature of which she is unable to recall. She stated that she had no idea at that time that he was in anyway connected with Communist Party activities or Communist espionage groups, and outside of her acquaintance with the INSLERMANS through MILDRED HORNING, she knew very little of their private lives.

She stated that she had no idea of the nature of INSLERMAN'S employment at that or any other time, and was extremely surprised to read that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had accused INSLERMAN of performing photographic work for him on behalf of a Communist group.

Mrs. EISEN stated that she last saw the INSLERMANS in the Summer of 1947 when she visited the home of MILDRED HORNING at Argyle, New York. Mrs. EISEN was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the INSLERMANS, their past activities, or background.

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Re: VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES P. MARTIN:

Referenced report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR dated April 18, 1949 at Washington, D. C. reflected that VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF was re-interviewed at the Washington Field Office on April 14, 1949 and also that he had indicated that he was subpoenaed to testify before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on April 19, 1949.

On that date de SVESHNIKOFF testified briefly before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. Upon the conclusion of de SVESHNIKOFF'S brief testimony before the Grand Jury, he advised SA JAMES P. MARTIN in the presence of Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN that he had further information to give to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his activities and he stated that he now "wished to tell all."

It is noted that prior to de SVESHNIKOFF'S appearance before the Grand Jury, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE had observed de SVESHNIKOFF entering the witness room for Grand Jury witnesses and CRANE had, at that time, positively identified de SVESHNIKOFF as one of the former Czarist Russians who had furnished him military journals for delivery to either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or Colonel BYKOV about 1935-1936.

VLADIMIR V. de SVESHNIKOFF was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and JAMES P. MARTIN on April 19, 1949.

It is noted that despite de SVESHNIKOFF'S allegation that he was "willing to tell all" to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, de SVESHNIKOFF appeared evasive throughout the course of this interview. De SVESHNIKOFF claimed that he had a very bad memory and that he could remember no descriptions names, dates or surrounding circumstances concerning his work for the Soviet Espionage Apparatus.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that about 1924, he had written an article for the "New York Times", which was slightly critical of the Communist regime in Russia. He advised that about that time he had become acquainted with a Russian named PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF, whom he had met in one of the Russian colonies in New York City. He advised that he could not recall who had

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introduced him to STEPANOFF and also that he could not recall the names of any other persons who might know STEPANOFF except JOHN J. MATWIN. He related that at that time STEPANOFF had an office on Broadway in New York City in the vicinity of 28th Street but he said he could not recall the address of this office.

According to de SVESHNIKOFF, STEPANOFF had spoken to him about this article which de SVESHNIKOFF had written for the "New York Times". STEPANOFF told de SVESHNIKOFF that the Communist regime in Russia was doing a good deal to aid the poor peasants there. STEPANOFF also told de SVESHNIKOFF that he could be of assistance in helping the Russian Government to aid the poor peasants in Russia by securing certain information from Washington, D. C. Further, STEPANOFF told de SVESHNIKOFF that he would receive payment for any material that he could furnish to STEPANOFF, which material STEPANOFF would in turn furnish to the Russian Government. Thereupon, de SVESHNIKOFF agreed to this and STEPANOFF asked de SVESHNIKOFF to secure any industrial or military patents that de SVESHNIKOFF could secure in Washington, D. C. STEPANOFF also asked de SVESHNIKOFF to attempt to secure any military books or journals containing military information and to turn these over to STEPANOFF.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that when STEPANOFF told him that he would receive payment for any such material, he agreed to STEPANOFF'S proposition.

According to de SVESHNIKOFF, he then, about 1924 or 1925, started to secure from the United States Patent Office, copies of patents relating to industrial matters and to military matters and turning same over to STEPANOFF. In addition, de SVESHNIKOFF said he secured military books concerning United States Army matters, in particular those relating to guns and mechanization and turned same over to STEPANOFF. De SVESHNIKOFF said he secured these military books and military journals from the United States Government Printing Office and from the War Library by asking for same and paying a small fee. He said that he had no difficulty in securing these books and was never asked why he wanted same.

According to de SVESHNIKOFF, he turned this material over to STEPANOFF and received payment from STEPANOFF at STEPANOFF'S office at New York City. These transactions were handled in this manner for a short while

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but then STEPANOFF introduced de SVESHNIKOFF to other individuals and these individuals would meet de SVESHNIKOFF at pre-arranged meetings, generally on a street in New York City, and would secure the copies of patents and military books from de SVESHNIKOFF in this manner. De SVESHNIKOFF said that he would then receive payment from these couriers from STEPANOFF'S Apparatus upon the delivery by de SVESHNIKOFF of said material to these couriers. De SVESHNIKOFF said that he understood that this material was going to the Russian Government and he knew that he was being paid for same. He related, however, that he could not remember the names or descriptions of any of these individuals he had dealt with outside of PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF. He described STEPANOFF as being short, bald headed, middle age, and wearing glasses sometimes. He was unable to furnish any further description of STEPANOFF and advised that he had not known STEPANOFF to be connected with the Russian Military Purchasing Commission or to ever have been associated with Amtorg.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that from about 1924 or 1925, he continued to secure copies of military and industrial patents and copies of military books and journals and delivering same to couriers from STEPANOFF'S Apparatus until he went to Cavite, Philippine Islands in the employ of the United States Navy about the beginning of September, 1928. He said that at that time he discontinued this work for this Soviet Espionage Apparatus group.

Inasmuch as de SVESHNIKOFF'S previous record of employment had shown that he was employed from August, 1927 to August 31, 1928 at the United States Naval Gun Factory in the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., de SVESHNIKOFF was questioned as to whether he had turned over any information from the Naval Gun Factory to this Espionage Apparatus. He advised that he had not attempted to secure any information from the Naval Gun Factory for the purpose of delivering same to the Soviet Espionage Apparatus. He said that his job at the Naval Gun Factory had not permitted access to any secret information and he further said that he had never been asked to secure any information concerning Naval matters. He stated further that he had never secured or attempted to secure any information in regard to Naval matters at any time.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that while working at the United States Naval Station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, he had not secured any information for the purpose of transmitting same to any outside authorities. He said that he had been employed on Cavite by the United States Navy from about the

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beginning of September, 1928 until about the middle of May, 1929. Thereafter, he returned to the United States and was employed from the beginning of October, 1930 until about the beginning of July, 1931 by a company known as ELECTRIC FURNACE ABRASIVE PRODUCERS. He advised that from the period September 1, 1928 to July 1, 1931, he had ceased his operations in regard to securing information for the Soviet Apparatus.

Shortly after he discontinued his work for ELECTRIC FURNACE ABRASIVE PRODUCERS about July, 1931, de SVESHNIKOFF said he resumed his work for this Soviet Espionage Apparatus. He relates that he does not know who contacted him and asked him to resume this work but advised that he recalls that someone did contact him and ask him to secure the same material he had been securing before, namely, industrial and military patents and military books and journals and to turn same over to couriers who would ultimately deliver these to the Russian Government. In this regard, de SVESHNIKOFF said that it is his recollection that PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF had returned to Russia prior to de SVESHNIKOFF'S resumption of activities for the Soviet Espionage Apparatus. He said he is not certain of this and advised that possibly STEPANOFF may have still been in New York City in 1931 and that STEPANOFF may have been the person who urged him to resume this work. However, he said that to the best of his recollection, STEPANOFF had returned to Russia sometime prior to 1928 and he said he has never seen or heard of STEPANOFF since and believes that STEPANOFF never returned to the United States.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that he does recall that JOHN J. MATWIN shared STEPANOFF'S office in New York City with STEPANOFF at sometime prior to 1928, and he says that he further recalls that JOHN J. MATWIN took over STEPANOFF'S office when STEPANOFF returned to Russia and that later MATWIN moved his office to 1133 Broadway, New York City.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that from about August, 1931 until the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939, he secured from the United States Patent Office in Washington, D. C., copies of patents dealing with industrial and military matters. He said that for the same period of time, he also secured from the United States Printing Office in Washington, D. C. and from the War Library, Washington, D. C., any books or journals he could secure relating to military matters of the United States Army. He advised that during this time he turned this material over to couriers, whom he knew were working for the Soviet Government. He advised that he turned this material over to these couriers on the average of twice a month with the exception of about two periods of several months each when the members of this Soviet Apparatus refused to deal with

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de SVESHNIKOFF, saying that de SVESHNIKOFF was not securing important enough material for them. With regard to these two periods of inactivity for the Soviet Apparatus, de SVESHNIKOFF says he cannot recall what years these were but he said that after a lapse of a few months on each of these two occasions, he was always recontacted by couriers from the Soviet Apparatus and asked to continue to secure the same material he had been securing for them.

De SVESHNIKOFF recalls that shortly before he went to Russia in July 1934, JOHN J. MATWIN had asked him to secure industrial patents and military books for MATWIN. He said that he believes that MATWIN was interested in some specific industrial patents and books dealing with certain military information but he cannot recall specifically what material MATWIN asked him to secure. He does recall that he secured material of this nature and turned same over to JOHN J. MATWIN and received payment from MATWIN for this.

De SVESHNIKOFF further recalls that after he returned from Russia in September 1934, he had other dealings with MATWIN of a similar nature. However, he said that his dealings with MATWIN for these industrial patents and military books were not of a continuing nature. He explained this by saying that MATWIN would come to him and ask him to secure certain copies of industrial patents and certain military books. When de SVESHNIKOFF secured same and turned these over to MATWIN, he would be paid by MATWIN and there would be no further transaction until MATWIN again came to him and asked him to secure some other specific industrial patent or military book or books. However, de SVESHNIKOFF recalls several of such dealings both prior to his trip to Russia and for awhile after he returned from Russia to the United States. He is unable to recall when MATWIN last asked him to secure any such information and advised that to the best of his recollection it was a couple of years before 1939. De SVESHNIKOFF says he can recall turning over copies of industrial patents which he had secured from the United States Patent Office and also copies of military books which he had secured from the United States Government Printing Office or from the War Library to MATWIN in Washington, D. C. and also at MATWIN'S office at 1133 Broadway, New York City.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that he does not remember that MATWIN told him specifically that this material MATWIN was securing from de SVESHNIKOFF was to go to the Russian Government. However, he said that he took this for granted in his dealings with MATWIN since he knew that MATWIN had been allied with PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF.

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De SVESHNIKOFF said that he had worked for MATWIN'S company which he recalled was the ENGINEERING MACHINERY COMPANY of 1133 Broadway, New York City in the years 1942-1943. He said, however, that this work for MATWIN at that time consisted merely of searching patents at the United States Patent Office and representing MATWIN in business dealings in Washington, D. C. He advised that at that time MATWIN had not requested him to secure copie of patents or to secure any military books or journals or copies of any information whatsoever from Government sources.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that after he returned from Russia in September, 1934, he continued to secure copies of industrial and military patents and copies of military books and journals and turned same over to couriers from the Soviet Apparatus about twice a month. He advised that about 1935 or 1936, he had been utilizing a Major HUNT to secure some of these military books and journals for him from the United States War Department. He said that he was unable to recall the first name of Major HUNT but he did recall that Major HUNT was a retired United States Army officer who had been in the United States Army in the First World War in the Infantry. He further recalled that Major HUNT had resided in an apartment house on H Street between 17th Street and Connecticut Avenue, opposite the Transportation Building in Washington, D. C. De SVESHNIKOFF said that this apartment house has since been torn down but that he does recall that Major HUNT lived there about 1935 or 1936. DeSVESHNIKOFF said that he does not know the present whereabouts of Major HUNT and advised that he has had no dealings with Major HUNT since about 1936. He said that Major HUNT secured military books and journals from the War Department and delivered same to de SVESHNIKOFF and de SVESHNIKOFF says that he had told Major HUNT that this material was going to the Russian Government and that Major HUNT received payment for this material knowing that it would be delivered to the Russian Government.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that he split the money he got from the Soviet Apparatus with Major HUNT, in payment to Major HUNT for the military books and journals that Major HUNT got from the War Department. Further, de SVESHNIKOFF said that he did not know how Major HUNT secured said military books from the War Department and had never questioned Major HUNT in regard to this. However, he said there was no doubt whatsoever but that Major HUNT knew that said military books were to go to the Russian Government since he, de SVESHNIKOF had told Major HUNT about this when he first asked him to secure these books.

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De SVESHNIKOFF recalls that about the end of 1935 or the beginning of 1936, the courier from the Soviet Apparatus told de SVESHNIKOFF that it was important that de SVESHNIKOFF secure information regarding military armaments of the Japanese Army. De SVESHNIKOFF attempted to have Major HUNT secure this information from the War Department but Major HUNT later told de SVESHNIKOFF that he, HUNT, had gotten into trouble in trying to secure information from the War Department regarding the United States knowledge of the military armaments of the Japanese Army. De SVESHNIKOFF does not know whether it is true or not true that Major HUNT had gotten into trouble in attempting to secure this information, but he does know that Major HUNT told him this and he said that both he and Major HUNT had then dropped their attempts to secure this information about the Japanese Army.

De SVESHNIKOFF said that he had had no dealings with Major HUNT since about 1936 and he related that Major HUNT had dealt solely with him and had been developed solely by him to furnish these military books. He said that accordingly, Major HUNT had no dealings, to his knowledge, with any other persons from this Soviet Apparatus.

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VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF related that though he would meet couriers from the Soviet Apparatus about twice a month, he never knew the names of these couriers and at the present time could not recall descriptions of any of these couriers with whom he dealt. He stated that upon his delivering these industrial and military patents and military books and journals to these unknown couriers he would receive sums of money, some of which were as high as $100.00 and some as low as $25.00. He said that he understood that these moneys were received by him because he was turning over these copies of patents and of military journals to these couriers for delivery to the Russian Government. U

He related that at times these unknown couriers from the Soviet Apparatus would meet him in Washington, D. C., where he would turn over this material to them. Generally, however, he would come to New York City from Washington, D. C., and meet these unknown couriers at prearranged meeting places, generally on street corners in New York City. He did recall that on at least several occasions he met these unknown couriers in the vicinity of Central Park. He could recall that at least once or twice he delivered said material to these unknown couriers at the north end of Central Park and he could recall other occasions when he met these couriers on the west side of Central Park, but he could not recall any exact meeting places. He said that he also on at least two occasions met the couriers from the Soviet Apparatus and delivered material to them on street corners in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and he said that he could also recall that on at least one occasion he delivered to an unknown courier in Baltimore, Maryland.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he was contacted a few times by telephone in Washington, D. C., and told where to meet these unknown couriers. He advised that on these occasions the person speaking to him would furnish no name but would merely indicate that he would meet DE SVESHNIKOFF at a certain place on a certain date. He said that generally, however, the courier upon meeting him would set a prearranged date and meeting place for their next meeting. If there was another courier going to meet him at this next meeting he would be introduced to this courier at the time that the next meeting was arranged, that is, the introduction would be made by the old courier with whom he had been dealing.

Despite the fact that DE SVESHNIKOFF said that it would be necessary for him to recognize the courier when he would meet him on the street corners, he said that at the present time he could not recall the description of a single one of the couriers that he did meet throughout his operations with the Soviet Apparatus. U

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DE SVESHNIKOFF also said that outside of PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF, who he said was evidently in charge of the Soviet Apparatus when DE SVESHNIKOFF began to work for them about 1924 or 1925, DE SVESHNIKOFF could not remember ever having met anyone who seemed to be a chief or superior in the Soviet Apparatus. He advised that any instructions he received as to what material he was to furnish, or any instructions as to where and when he was to meet these couriers came from the individual couriers and not from any leader of this apparatus. He said also that he could not recall ever meeting any red-haired Russian, in connection with the operations of the Soviet Apparatus or in any other way, and he particularly denied knowing any Russian who answered the description of Colonel BYKOV. When questioned specifically as to whether he had ever known anyone in connection with his work for the Soviet Apparatus or otherwise who answered the description of the unknown subject "BILL," DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he could recall no one whom he had ever known who answered this description. U

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he did recall that at one time he was informed by one of these unknown couriers from the Soviet Apparatus that he, DE SVESHNIKOFF, was to use the cover name "ROBERT." DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he did not, however, recall anyone ever using this name in connection with DE SVESHNIKOFF and he said that he knew that he himself had never used this name in his work for the Apparatus. However, he said that this was apparently his cover name in his work for the Soviet Apparatus.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE then voluntarily appeared before DE SVESHNIKOFF during the course of this interview. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he recognized CRANE and that he recalled that he had delivered military journals and military books to CRANE, who was, he said, a courier for the Soviet Apparatus. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he had been unable previously to recognize a photograph of CRANE as that of any person with whom he had dealt in the Soviet Apparatus. However, he said that upon seeing CRANE he recognized this individual as one of the couriers to whom he had delivered military books, knowing that the same were going to the Russian Government. He further advised that he could recall receiving payments of money from CRANE. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he recalled meeting CRANE on several occasions in New York City, but he said that he could not recall about what year it was that he met CRANE.

During this physical confrontation CRANE mentioned to DE SVESHNIKOFF that he, CRANE, recalled that he, DE SVESHNIKOFF, had, during one of these meetings where CRANE received military books from DE SVESHNIKOFF, spoken about a Russian moving picture which had depicted callisthenics for Russian boys and girls. DE SVESHNIKOFF then said that he recalled having seen such a moving

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picture and that he further recalled that he had thought that these callisthenics for Russian youths a very good thing and that he had spoken to several people in approval of this moving picture. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he could not recall specifically speaking to CRANE about this but advised that it was quite probable that he did so, since the incident about the moving picture remained in his mind.

CRANE mentioned to DE SVESHNIKOFF that he had first met DE SVESHNIKOF in Central Park at New York City at which time DE SVESHNIKOFF was accompanied by the unknown subject "BILL" and by another former Czarist Russian. However, DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he could not recall the circumstances of his first meeting with CRANE and related also that he could not even remember about what year he may have first met CRANE. He said that he specifically could not recall ever having met CRANE in company with any other individuals.

CRANE then related to DE SVESHNIKOFF the physical descriptions of the unknown subject "BILL" and also of Colonel BYKOV. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that while it was possible that he may have met both the unknown subject "BILL" and Colonel BYKOV and also that he dealt with them in his work for the Soviet Apparatus, he could not at the present time recall either the unknown subject "BILL" or Colonel BYKOV, by name or from description.

After this physical confrontation, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE advised that there was no doubt in his mind in regard to the fact that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF was the person whom CRANE had first mentioned as Russian No. 2. He said that he recalled that DE SVESHNIKOFF was the person who met him and delivered military journals to him during the period about 1935-1936. He said he recalled that he used to pay DE SVESHNIKOFF the sum of about $100.00 per month and he recalled further that later on, on orders of either Colonel BYKOV or CHAMBERS, the amount paid to DE SVESHNIKOFF was cut to $75.00. CRANE said that he believed the money that he gave to DE SVESHNIKOFF was received from the unknown subject "BILL" or from Colonel BYKOV, probably the latter. He also said, however, that this money may have come from BYKOV or unknown subject BILL through WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and thence to CRANE. However, he said that he was certain that this money came to him from the Soviet Espionage Apparatus and he in turn gave this money to DE SVESHNIKOFF upon receipt of military journals from DE SVESHNIKOFF.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he could not recall exactly how many couriers he dealt with from the Soviet Apparatus but that he would say that there were at least several. He advised that about the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939 the courier to whom he was delivering material at that time told him that "We are going back to Russia." DE SVESHNIKOV said that from

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this he assumed that all operations of the Soviet Apparatus terminated at that time. He said that he himself thereafter transmitted no material to anyone and that he engaged in no activities of securing copies of patents or copies of Government books for transmittal to any outside source thereafter.

In regard to the material he secured, DE SVESHNIKOFF said that the copies of industrial patents that he got from the U. S. Patent Office dealt mainly with advances in petroleum and petroleum refineries and also with metallurgy. He advised that copies of military patents that he secured dealt with the design of gun changes, changes in the mechanization of the U. S. Army, particularly Army trucks. He said that the military books that he secured dealt with new advances and changes in gun mounts, gun chassis and changes in the designs of the guns themselves. He recalled that some of the military books he secured and turned over to couriers from the Soviet Apparatus were marked "restricted" but DE SVESHNIKOFF still maintained that he got these military books from the U. S. Government Printing Office or from the War Library, with the exception of military books he secured through Major HUNT, which books he said came from somewhere in the War Department.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he had no trouble whatsoever in securing these military books or the copies of industrial or military patents. He insisted that he furnished his name in a request for said books at the Government Printing Office or the War Library and followed the same procedure at the U. S. Patent Office in securing copies of the patents. He said that thereupon he paid a small fee for a copy of these and he was furnished same without being asked why he wanted it.

It was pointed out to DE SVESHNIKOFF that the Soviet Apparatus could have secured this material in a similar manner without paying DE SVESHNIKOFF the large sums of money that they did. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he thought of this too, but that since the Russians were willing to pay him and he could get these copies of patents and books with so little effort. he continued to do this, figuring that the Russians would never know how easy it was for him to get this material.

DE SVESHNIKOFF alleged that he had never secured any Government documents from anyone at any time for transmittal to the Soviet Apparatus. He said that he had turned over to this Apparatus only copies of industrial and military patents and copies of military books and journals, the latter all relating to Army matters.

DE SVESHNIKOFF further said that he had never done any photography work for the Soviet Apparatus and had never deemed it necessary that any of his

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material be photographed. He explained that the material he turned over to the couriers from this Apparatus did not have to be returned, and consequently it was his impression that it was forwarded through the Apparatus to the Soviet Government in Russia.

DE SVESHNIKOFF also said that he had never utilized the services of anyone in securing material for the Soviet Apparatus except Major HUNT. DE SVESHNIKOFF was asked if he had ever secured payments from the couriers, some of which payments were to be transmitted by him to other individuals. He at first denied ever receiving any such payments, but later said that he had told the couriers for the Soviet Apparatus that he had another person who was assisting him in securing data. He said that he had then asked the Soviet Apparatus for an increase in the amount of money paid to him so that he could pay this other individual. However, he alleged that there never was any such other individual and that he had merely used this device in order to secure a larger payment from the Soviet Apparatus. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he told the couriers from the Soviet Apparatus that he had to split this money with someone else but he said "I really split it with myself." DE SVESHNIKOFF specifically denied that he had ever made any payments of money secured from the Soviet Apparatus to JOHN J. MATWIN. He also denied that MATWIN had ever secured any material and turned same over to DE SVESHNIKOFF for delivery to the Soviet Apparatus. He said that the situation had been the other way around in that he had turned material over to MATWIN but that he believed that in those dealings MATWIN was acting for himself and not for the Soviet Apparatus, with whom DE SVESHNIKOFF continued to deal. He said that he believed this was true even though he also assumed that MATWIN was turning material secured from DE SVESHNIKOFF over to the Russian Government. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he had this impression because he still continued his meetings with couriers from the Soviet Apparatus even while he was dealing with MATWIN.

VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he was not willing to give a signed statement setting out the above facts.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN advised that VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF had been served on April 19, 1949, with a subpoena calling for his reappearance before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on April 26, 1949.

On April 20, 1949, VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF contacted Special Agent James P. Martin by telephone and advised that he had remained overnight in New York City for personal reasons. He stated that he would be willing to accompany

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Special Agent James P. Martin to the vicinity of 1133 Broadway in an attempt to locate the office which PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF had used in that vicinity when DE SVESHNIKOFF first started to work for the Soviet Apparatus.

Accordingly, Special Agents Robert F. X. O'Keefe and James P. Martin accompanied VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF to 1133 Broadway and DE SVESHNIKOFF traversed several blocks above and below this address but advised that he was unable to locate the building which had housed the office of PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF. He identified the building 1133 Broadway as the building which had housed the office of JOHN J. MATWIN and he said that he could recall coming to that building and turning over copies of patents and military books to JOHN J. MATWIN in MATWIN'S office in that building. However, he said that he was unable to recall what years that had been except that it was a few years prior to 1939.

On April 20, 1949, DE SVESHNIKOFF was asked again if he could recall the names or descriptions of any of the persons who had dealt with him in the Soviet Apparatus. He said that he could recall no names or descriptions except the names JOHN J. MATWIN, PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF and Major HUNT, which previously had been furnished by him. U

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he had remained over in New York City to contact an employment agency to see if he could secure another job. He said that the particular employment agency he had contacted that day had on one occasion almost secured a job for him with the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut. He advised that this had been about the end of September, 1943, and that he had almost secured a good job in the Remington Arms Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, at that time but had been turned down at the last minute. DE SVESHNIKOFF denied knowing anyone who was employed in Remington Arms at that time.

The interviews with DE SVESHNIKOFF were then concluded. DE SVESHNIKOFF advised that he was returning to Washington, D. C., on April 20, 1949.

NICHOLAS ANTONOFF, 8409 Talbot Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York, advised th t he had been with the Russian Military Purchasing Commission during the first World War and that subsequently he had been employed with AMTORG TRADING COMPANY from December, 1921, to about August, 1930, as head of the Petroleum Purchasing Department. U

Mr. ANTONOFF said that he recalled JOHN J. MATWIN and had known MATWIN as a member of the Russian Military Purchasing Commission during the U

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First World War. He said that about 1922 or 1923 he had cashed some checks for MATWIN which checks were returned to him marked "not sufficient funds." He said that he had later spoken to MATWIN, who promised to repay this money but had never done so. ANTONOFF said that he had not seen or heard of MATWIN since about 1923 and advised that he knew nothing about the recent activities of JOHN J. MATWIN. U

ANTONOFF further recalled that he had known a person named DE SVESHNIKOFF in connection with the Russian Military Purchasing Commission during the first World War. He further identified the photographs of DE SVESHNIKOFF as being of a person he had known at that time. However, he said that he knew nothing concerning DE SVESHNIKOFF, stating that he just vaguely recalled this person. U

ANTONOFF did say that he recalled a man named PETER STEPANOVICH STEPANOFF who had been a member of the Russian Military Purchasing Commission during the first World War. He said that this STEPANOFF was completely bald, that is, he had no hair on his head and no eyebrows, and he said that because of this he recalled STEPANOFF very distinctly. He advised that STEPANOFF at that time was about forty years of age. He related that STEPANOFF was about five feet, seven inches in height, very heavy, about 180 to 190 pounds and spoke English. U

ANTONOFF related that he had met STEPANOFF about 1924 and that at that time STEPANOFF said that he had returned to Russia through Canada after the first World War and then subsequently had come back to the United States again through Canada. ANTONOFF said that he remembered STEPANOFF'S telling him this and that STEPANOFF related that the American authorities had not even known that he, STEPANOFF, had been back to Russia at all, since his entries and exits were through Canada. ANTONOFF said that he did remember that about 1924 STEPANOFF had an office in New York City and was engaged in some business that dealt with machinery. However, ANTONOFF could not remember the address or approximate location of this office of STEPANOFF and he related that he never saw or heard of STEPANOFF after 1924. ANTONOFF did not know of any connection between STEPANOFF and JOHN J. MATWIN or between STEPANOFF and VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF. U

A check of the records of the Court Clerk, Supreme Court, New York County, on the names ORDNANCE ENGINEERING & TESTING COMPANY, ORDNANCE RESEARCH COMPANY, ENGINEERING MACHINERY COMPANY, MACHINERY ENGINEERING COMPANY, PETER

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Peter

STEPANOFF and JOHN J. MATWIN disclosed no record of these companies or individuals' ever filing a record of doing business under any of these names.

However, the records of New York County Clerk at the Hall of Records, Chambers Street, New York City, disclosed a certificate for doing business of the firm name ORDNANCE ENGINEERING COMPANY. This certificate was filed on September 5, 1918, and reflected that PETER E. STEPANOFF certified that he intends to conduct the business of ~~making tests and~~ installing machines in and supervising ammunition factories under the firm name and style of ORDNANCE ENGINEERING COMPANY at the Flatiron Building, corner of 23rd Street and Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

This certificate further alleged that PETER E. STEPANOFF is the sole and exclusive owner of said company and was signed by PETER E. STEPANOFF, who gave his address as 982 Whitlock Avenue, New York City. This certificate was prepared by MAX SALOMON, attorney and counselor, 5 Beekman Street, Manhattan, New York.

A check of the telephone directories of New York City failed to reflect any attorney in Manhattan, New York, with the name MAX SALOMON at the present time.

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflected no credit record on any person named PETER STEPANOFF.

On April 26, 1949, VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF testified before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York.

On interview that day DE SVESHNIKOFF advised that he recalled the Flatiron Building, located at the corner of 23rd Street and Broadway, New York City, since the offices of the Russian Military Purchasing Commission had been located there during the first World War. He said that this building was definitely not the one where STEPANOFF'S office was located at the time DE SVESHNIKOFF dealt with STEPANOFF beginning about 1924-1925.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he now recalls that he did meet a member of the Soviet Espionage Apparatus, who was known to him as "BILL." He says that he recalls meeting someone in this Apparatus who was known to DE SVESHNIKOFF as "BILL" but he cannot recall the description of this "BILL" or anything at all concerning "BILL." He says he does not recall what part "BILL" played in the operations of the Apparatus, nor does he recall ever seeing "BILL" in company with CRANE. He could furnish no information

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whatsoever concerning "BILL" except that he vaguely recalls contacting or being contacted by a member of the Soviet Espionage Apparatus who was known as "BILL." Further he recalls that this contact occurred at least twice and took place in some restaurant. However, he cannot remember in what city or in what year or years said contacts took place or any circumstances surrounding said contacts. Further, he does not recall that "BILL" was any leader in the Apparatus.

DE SVESHNIKOFF voluntarily delivered a sheaf of typewritten papers, mainly letters written by JOHN J. MATWIN to DE SVESHNIKOFF, and copies of DE SVESHNIKOFF'S answers to MATWIN, during the years 1942-1943. These have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison examinations.

DE SVESHNIKOFF advised that he is still unable to recall any further descriptions or names of persons who dealt with him in connection with Soviet Espionage. & U

DE SVESHNIKOFF, after examining a photograph of ALEXANDER PETROVITCH ULANOVSKI, with aliases, said that he is reasonably certain that he has seen this individual in the past but that he can recall nothing else concerning ULANOVSKI. It is noted that ULANOVSKI was from 1931-1932 the superior of ROBERT GORDON SWITZ in a Soviet Apparatus in New York City where he was known as "WALTER" and also from 1932 to 1934 was the superior of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in a Soviet Espionage Apparatus in New York City where ULANOVSKI was known to CHAMBERS as "ULRICH" and "WALTER." & U

However DE SVESHNIKOFF said he could not recall under what circumstances he had known ULANOVSKI or whether or not it was in connection with Soviet espionage. He said that all he could recall was that he was reasonably certain that at some time he had met the individual appearing in this photograph of ULANOVSKI. & U

DE SVESHNIKOFF advised that he was returning to Washington, D. C., on April 26, 1949.

Kisseloff-6410

CONFIDENTIAL

RCB:CHF

NY 65-14920

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RE: IRENE PERLA GLAS, nee Goldstein, was.,
Irene Morska, Irene Morska Glas

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Robert C. Blount.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has advised that he met a couple named GLASS or GLASSER in San Francisco in 1933, who were connected in some way with the underground. He stated that this couple, at that time, lived in the Sunset district of San Francisco.

The San Francisco office advised by teletype, dated February 28, 19 that the couple mentioned by CRANE was probably identical with IRENE PERLA GLAS and ANATOLE GLAS, who resided 1819 17th Avenue, San Francisco, Californi in 1933, which is in the Sunset district, and who are now residing at 137 West 12th Street, New York City.

The San Francisco office requested that the New York Office obtain a photograph of IRENE GLAS for exhibition to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

On March 29, 1949, photographs and motion pictures of IRENE GLAS were taken as she emerged from 137 West 12th Street by Principal Photographer Arthur J. Bourque.

On April 19, 1949, photographs of IRENE GLAS were exhibited to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, at New York City, who was unable to identify IRENE GLAS as being the person whom he met in San Francisco in 1933.

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Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Reference is made to letter to the Bureau dated April 18, 1949 from the Washington Field Office requesting that BLACKWELL SMITH, former Assistant General Counsel, NRA, be interviewed regarding SILVERMAN.

Mr. BLACKWELL SMITH, former Assistant General Counsel, NRA, was interviewed in his office at 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City by SA Francis J. Gallant. Mr. SMITH stated that he was formerly Assistant to DONALD RICHBERG, former General Counsel, NRA, Washington, D. C. He stated that in his position as Assistant to RICHBERG he was responsible for certain policy matters pertaining to the legal branch of NRA. He advised that he was acquainted with the name ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN through the recent publicity in connection with the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that he did not recall SILVERMAN as being a former employee in NRA for the Labor Advisory Board and was unable to give any information concerning SILVERMAN'S background or activities in connection with the allegations made by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Reference is made to the letter dated March 21, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau requesting that DAVID MARK POLAK of 35 East 85th Street, New York City, be interviewed for pertinent information concerning the associates and activities of SILVERMAN.

DAVID MARK POLAK, 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by SAs Francis J. Gallant and Donald M. McInerney. POLAK advised that he had been employed by the Public Works Administration in Washington, D. C. conducting statistical and research work about 1933. He advised that he is presently employed by the Eastern Sound Studios at 550 Fifth Avenue, New York. He advised that he was formerly in the United States Army Signal Corps and had been attached to the United States Army Air Force during the early part of World War II. His position in the United States Army Air Corps was that of Assistant Chief of the Statistics Section, Headquarters, Army Air Force Material Command from approximately February, 1941 to August 1, 1942. He said that he had the rank of Major during this period and had been brought into the Air Corps by another officer named JAMES POWELL. He stated that he was employed under Brigadier General BENNETT MEYERS and his immediate superior was Lieutenant Colonel CLARENCE FAITH. POLAK advised that in the early part of 1942, about February, he recalled that GEORGE SILVERMAN was brought to the Air Corps and placed in charge of the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Material Command. It was POLAK'S understanding that SILVERMAN had been brought into the Air Corps

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by General MEYERS, however, that it was rumored that SILVERMAN had certain influential contacts in the White House. In connection with this, he associated the name of LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

SILVERMAN was placed in charge of the Statistical Division and became a superior of POLAK. However, SILVERMAN was a civilian and POLAK at that time held the rank of Major. POLAK recalled that SILVERMAN was also responsible for bringing in certain individuals who were placed in his section and he recalled JOSEPH SENTURIA as being one of these individuals. He also stated that a LESTER KLEPPER and OSCAR ALTMAN and Major LUDWIG ULMAN were also known to be very close to SILVERMAN.

POLAK stated that this was his first meeting with GEORGE SILVERMAN and that his relations for the short period of time he worked with him were rather close, however, he did not become as closely associated with SILVERMAN as he believed some other individuals such as KLEPPER and SENTURIA had. He recalled that he had invited SILVERMAN to his home for dinner on at least one occasion and had visited with his wife in the SILVERMAN home on at least two occasions. However, this was the extent of POLAK'S social connection with SILVERMAN.

As the result of this association both at business and socially, POLAK was unable to give any information which would indicate SILVERMAN'S sympathies towards the Communist Party or a pro-Russian attitude. He advised that SILVERMAN at no time had ever indicated to him his interest in Communism. POLAK stated that over a period of weeks he believed that SILVERMAN became very antagonistic towards him. He mentioned that on one occasion a safe had been left open in their unit and there were inquiries made concerning this matter which he believed to have been found to be the carelessness of someone in the section. He recalled that SILVERMAN blamed him for this neglect and as a result of this, a great bridge was brought about in his relations with SILVERMAN.

He stated that when he read in the newspapers the charges that were made against SILVERMAN he was very shocked and at the time he attempted to look back upon his relations with SILVERMAN to see if there had been any indication by SILVERMAN'S conduct which would bear out the allegations made by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He advised that he was unable to recall any conduct on the part of SILVERMAN which would indicate disloyalty to the United States Government. POLAK advised that he was acquainted with VICTOR PERLO, whom he had come in contact with during the days of the NRA in 1933 at which time PERLO was employed by LEON

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HENDERSON. He was unable to give any information concerning VICTOR PERLO'S background or Communist underground activity. POLAK stated that the work which he handled while working in SILVERMAN'S Unit could be considered secret and confidential and that such matters came to the attention of SILVERMAN in the regular course of his everyday duties.

He also believed that SILVERMAN would be entitled to take material to his home in the evening in order that he may work on such material. However, he could not state that he had observed SILVERMAN take home any material in the evening. POLAK was unable to give any further information concerning SILVERMAN'S background and associates.

Reference is made to the Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated March 31, 1949 requesting the New York Office to interview Mrs. JAMES N. SCHMITZ, 300 West 23rd Street, New York City, formerly Secretary to GEORGE SILVERMAN for approximately four months during 1943 at the United States Army Air Force Analysis and Plans Branch.

Mrs. JAMES N. SCHMITZ was interviewed at her apartment at 300 West 23rd Street, New York City, Apartment 7, by SAs Francis J. Gallant and James P. Martin. Mrs. SCHMITZ stated that she had been employed by the United States Army Air Force from December 19, 1942 until June of 1943 at which time she left the Government service and returned to New York to join her husband who was in the Merchant Marine.

She stated that during her employment with the Air Corps she had been employed as the Secretary to GEORGE SILVERMAN for approximately four months prior to her resignation. She believed that the former secretary to SILVERMAN was Mrs. ESTHER GANLEY who was originally from Lowell, Massachusetts. She recalled that upon her resignation a Miss MARJORIE RAASCH took her position as secretary to SILVERMAN. Mrs. SCHMITZ stated that she had been quite shocked and surprised at the recent publicity concerning allegations made against SILVERMAN by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

She stated that from her association with SILVERMAN it was never indicated to her that he was a Communist or sympathetic towards the Communist Party or that he was sympathetic towards the Russians. She recalled that SILVERMAN'S closest associates during the period of time she was his secretary were JOSEPH SENTURIA, who was always with SILVERMAN and with whom SILVERMAN lunched almost daily, and FOSTER ADAMS and LESTER KLEPPER, both of whom were very close to SILVERMAN in their work in the Analysis and Plans Section.

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She also mentioned that an Army officer named ULLMAN and a Captain PRAETORIUS were also believed to be close friends of SILVERMAN. Of this group mentioned above, Mrs. SCHMITZ believed that they were acquainted with each other probably prior to their work in the Army Air Force and often saw each other after working hours at the Air Force.

Mrs. SCHMITZ also recalled that SILVERMAN often received telephone calls from VICTOR PERLO, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and LAUCHLIN CURRIE, who have been mentioned in the course of this investigation. Mrs. SCHMITZ stated that she often times would be asked by SILVERMAN to deliver papers and documents to other Sections, particularly the combined Chiefs of Staff for their attention.

She also recalled delivering documents on probably one occasion to an individual named IRVING, whose last name she did not recall. She also stated that she recalled the name of HELEN RINGE as being a contact of SILVERMAN and believed that she was employed by the Social Security Board although she would not be certain that this was correct. She advised that she had access to the safe maintained in SILVERMAN'S office where confidential and secret documents were maintained overnight.

In addition to Mrs. SCHMITZ, SILVERMAN and a Captain LONGSTREET also had access to this particular safe. Mrs. SCHMITZ did not recall any irregularities existing in connection with the handling of documents of a classified nature which would come to the attention of the Analysis and Plans Section. She believed that it was possible that SILVERMAN had, and probably other individuals in the Section, took home documents at night in order that they might work on them. However, she was not acquainted with the procedure relative to taking home documents of a classified nature.

Mrs. SCHMITZ was asked if she had available any address book or telephone directory which she utilized during the period she was secretary to SILVERMAN. She stated that there had been such a directory which was turned over to her successor upon her resignation. She stated that during her association with SILVERMAN she did not recall the name of ALGER HISS as being a contact of SILVERMAN. Neither did she recall the name of HENRY HILL COLLINS as being an associate of SILVERMAN.

She did state that SILVERMAN had been contacted on various occasions by HARRY DEXTER WHITE, VICTOR PERLO, LAUCHLIN CURRIE and GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

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Mrs. SCHMITZ was unable to give any further information concerning SILVERMAN and his contacts and activities during the period she was acquainted with him. She stated that she confined her contacts with SILVERMAN exclusively to the business at hand and at no time was in his company socially after working hours. She had no information which would bear out the allegations which have been made against SILVERMAN by Miss BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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Reference is made to the report of the Chicago Division by SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON, dated April 18, 1949, requesting that JAMES A. DAILEY, former Railroad Retirement Board Member, at the time GEORGE SILVERMAN was hired, be interviewed.

Mr. JAMES A. DAILEY was interviewed by SAS JAMES T. NEAGLE and FRANCIS J. GALLANT at his home, Ossining, New York. He advised that he was formerly the representative of the railroad industry on the Railroad Retirement Board until August of 1938. He was one of the original members of the Board. He recalled that A. GEORGE SILVERMAN was brought to the Board by the Chairman, MURRAY LATIMER. He believed SILVERMAN was hired without his knowledge and by approval of other Board members. He believed SILVERMAN was hired as an economist and later became Director of Research. DAILEY stated that he had very little contact with SILVERMAN and knew very little about his personal life. He was unable to recall SILVERMAN'S activity with the Board other than to state that SILVERMAN'S section, the Statistical Section, had a peculiar group and were the source of administrative difficulty to the Board. He was unable to state as to any Communist activity on the part of SILVERMAN or the statistical group. DAILEY suggested that his assistant, HOWARD SHEA, also of Ossining, New York, might be able to give more detailed information concerning SILVERMAN.

HOWARD SHEA, 69 Spring Street, Ossining, New York, was interviewed at his residence by the above Special Agents. He stated that he had been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board from December, 1935 until he resigned August, 1948. During his employment, he held an administrative position under JAMES A. DAILEY, a Board Member. SHEA stated that MURRAY LATIMER, another Board Member, was in charge of the Legal Division, Actuary Division and the Research Division. He believed that SILVERMAN was brought to the Board by LATIMER and became an economist in the Research Division. He recalled that ISADORE LUBIN, a prime official in the Commerce Department on unemployment and who may have testified concerning the court test of the Railroad Retirement Act, was rumored to be a close acquaintance of SILVERMAN and may have assisted him in his government employment.

SHEA further recalled that among the researchers and economists, there was a "left-wing group" of which SILVERMAN was a member. He stated he often listened to them but never was considered one of them. He described them as always agitating for some particular point of view and appeared to be anti-capitalistic in the views on how their work should be executed. He also believed that some of this left-wing group engaged in picketing at various strikes around Washington.

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SHEA stated that SILVERMAN'S assistant was JOSEPH SENTURIA and his secretary was JESSICA BUCKY ~~who~~ later married another employee, HENRY RHINE. SHEA considered these individuals members of the ~~left-wing~~ far-left group who were always causing administrative difficulty with their agitation and anti-capitalistic views.

SHEA advised from his contacts with SILVERMAN, he could not say that SILVERMAN was a Communist or sympathetic towards Communism, however, he associated with individuals as above mentioned. SHEA was unable to give any information indicating that SILVERMAN might be a member of a Communist underground group.

SHEA felt that because of his administrative and having only occasional contact with SILVERMAN and the individuals employed under him, he was not close enough to them to give information which would assist in the investigation.

-P E N D I N G-

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LEADS

BALTIMORE

* AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will report and follow developments, preliminary motions in the slander action instituted by ALGER HISS v. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

WASHINGTON FIELD

* AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to all phases of the present investigation in accordance with instructions set forth in reference letter.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will follow and report progress of prosecution in the matter of United States agains t ALGER HISS presently pending in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, the trial date for which has been set as 5/23/49.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It is to be noted that the trial date for the HISS Case under a perjury indictment in the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York has been set for May 23, 1949. It is therefore suggested that all leads presently outstanding be completed and report submitted at the earliest possible date.

This case is receiving continuous and expeditious attention and all leads have been previously set forth by teletype-letter to the appropriate offices and are not being restated herein.

A copy of this report is being designated for the Los Angeles Office for information purposes inasmuch as there are pending there investigations closely associated with the present matter.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated 4/26/49 which made reference to the report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, dated April 18, 1949, at Washington, D.C., wherein the results of a interview with VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF were reported. The reference Bureau letter instructed that the results of the investigation requested in SA TAYLOR'S report should be reported in the case file entitled, "JOHN JAMES MATWIN, was.; ESPIONAGE-R", Bureau File #65-57899.

In accordance with the aforesaid instructions, further investigation concerning DE SVESHNIKOFF should be conducted and reported in the above-mentioned file of MATWIN. However, insofar as any information which is developed in the DE SVESHNIKOFF investigation concerns the activities of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS in Soviet espionage, this should be reported in JAHAM CASE.

It is to be noted that in the instant report, information was secured from DE SVESHNIKOFF regarding the activities of Major JOHN HUNT. This information was forwarded to the Washington Field Office by teletype dated 4/20/49, with the request that the Washington Field identify and locate Major HUNT.

It is to be noted that according to teletype dated 5/2/49, from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, Washington Field Office presently has a matter entitled, "JOHN STUART HUNT; MRS. JOSEPHINE HUNT nee KAPSCH; ESPIONAGE-R". In view of the foregoing, no leads are being set forth inthe JAHAM CASE concerning Major HUNT, in view of the apparently pending investigation concerning him in the Washington Field Office.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

In accordance with general Bureau instructions previously issued in this matter, the New York Office has opened a case entitled, "IRENE PERLA GLAS, was.; SECURITY MATTER-C" New York File #100-94585, and information concerning this individual's activities will, in the future, be reported in that file.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, dated May 17, 1949, at New York, are identified as follows:

b7D

T-1

T-2

T-3

T-4

The above-mentioned persons are being made confidential informants at their own request and because of the nature of the information furnished by them.

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-6422

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 65-14920 EMM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	5/17/49	4/20-5/10/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE-R INTERNAL SECURITY-R

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS cannot recall details surrounding original receipt of typewritten note dated 3/4/38 and signed "H"; did not believe "H" referred to ALGER HISS. FBI Laboratory concluded typewriting not similar to that on Q5, Q6 through Q69. CHAMBERS believed he performed photographic work in apartment of JOHN T. HERMANN Washington, D.C., who was member of HAROLD WARE'S CP cell; HERMANN'S former wife met CHAMBERS as "CARL" during pertinent period but denies he made photos in D.C. apartment. KENNETH HUTCHINSON interviewed on possibility he sent note signed "H", but no confirmation received. CHAMBERS stated name of Colonel LAMB was suggested as one who could possibly obtain "Intelligence documents". CHAMBERS later discussed with ALGER HISS advisability of contacting LAMB. According to CHAMBERS, Colonel BYKOV encouraged "development" of LAMB but cautioned that HISS should not become involved. After one meeting by prearrangement in NYC with LEE PRESSMAN and LAMB, CHAMBERS broke off relations with LAMB. Information re background and credibility of LAMB set forth. In signed statement LAMB reviewed his relationships with ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and LEE PRESSMAN; claims he met HISS in 1924 when latter was attached to NYE Committee; claims he performed investigatory services for HISS and received about $500.00 of HISS' personal funds. LAMB recalls meeting CHAMBERS in NYC, 1936 or 1937 but is unable to recall purpose or detailed circumstances of meeting; also identified photo of LEE PRESSMAN as individual with whom he had second NYC meeting. Additional associates of CHAMBERS interviewed. Bank accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at NYC reviewed and source of deposits at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. located; no pertinent transactions disclosed. JONATHAN MITCHELL, former Washington, D.C. correspondent of "New Republic", and wife, DORIS STEVENS, interviewed re allegations supposedly made to

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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2-Washington Field
6-New York

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REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11/5/91
for 88,444

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 2 1951

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 51 CHICAGO 5 FROM NEW YORK 2 11-07P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN ASST DIR. E. J. CONNELLEY

JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS PERJURY TRIAL, AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE SECOND. CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND ON DIRECT AFTER LUNCHEON RECESS AND TESTIFIED HE HAD MET BYKOV BEFORE HE INTRODUCED LATTER TO HISS AND, PURSUANT TO AN EARLIER CONVERSATION WITH BYKOV, HAD ARRANGED TO HAVE FOUR ORIENTAL RUGS PURCHASED FROM AN ARMENIAN RUG STORE IN NYC BY MEYER SCHAPIRO. TESTIFIED THAT SOMETIME AFTER RUG PURCHASE HE ASKED HISS IF LATTER LIKED HIS RUG AND HISS SAID YES. CHAMBERS TESTIFIED HE SAW RUG IN HISS HOME ON THIRTIETH STREET AND DESCRIBED IT AS BRIGHT RED WITH SMALL ORIENTAL DESIGN AND ABOUT NINE BY TWELVE IN SIZE. TOLD HISS THAT RUG WAS GIFT TO HIM AS TOKEN OF GRATITUDE OF SOVIETS FOR WORK OF AMERICAN COMMUNISTS. HE SAID THAT IN CONVERSATION IN PORT ARTHUR RESTAURANT AMONG HIMSELF, HISS AND BYKOV, THAT BYKOV TOLD HISS THAT USSR WAS THREATENED GREATLY BY RISE OF FASCISM, AND THAT IF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS COULD BE SECURED BY HISS, THEY WOULD HELP USSR GREATLY IN ITS FIGHT. BYKOV ASKED HISS IF LATTER COULD GET SUCH DOCUMENTS AND HISS SAID YES. ASKED ALSO IF DONALD HISS COULD GET DOCUMENTS AND ALGER REPLIED HE WAS NOT SURE IF DONALD WAS AS IT'S SUFFICIENTLY DEVELOPED.

INDEXED 86 - 111-12822-3225

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BYKOV SAID PERHAPS ALGER COULD PERSUADE DONALD. STATED HE NEXT SAW HISS AT THIRTIETH STREET AND RECEIVED STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS FROM HIM ON EITHER FIRST OR SECOND MEETING SUBSEQUENT TO PORT ARTHUR RESTAURANT CONVERSATION. STATED HE FIRST RECEIVED DOCUMENTS IN FEB. NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, SAW HISS ABOUT EVERY TEN DAYS, THAT DOCUMENTS WERE CABLEGRAMS, REPORTS AND DISPATCHES FROM STATE DEPARTMENT, FURTHER THAT CHAMBERS PHOTOGRAPHED SOME OF THEM HIMSELF IN SPIEGEL APARTMENT IN BALTIMORE AND LATER HAD SOMEONE ELSE PHOTOGRAPH HISS DOCUMENTS. SAID FIRST PHOTOGRAPHER WAS WILLIAM CRANE, ALIAS KEITH, ANOTHER WAS FELIX INSLERMAN, AND THAT PERHAPS ONCE OR TWICE DAVID CARPENTER PHOTOGRAPHED HISS DOCUMENTS, BUT THAT INSLERMAN DID MOST OF THEM. HE SAID HE, HIMSELF, WOULD RETURN ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS TO HISS SAME NIGHT HE RECEIVED THEM AND WOULD GIVE FILM TO BYKOV. SAID PROCEDURE CHANGED ABOUT JULY NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, WHEN BYKOV PROPOSED HISS BRING HOME DOCUMENTS EVERY NIGHT TO BE TYPED. SAID CHANGE WAS PROPOSED TO GET MORE MATERIAL AND SO THAT LESS INTERESTING DOCUMENTS COULD BE SUMMARIZED. AFTER CHANGE OF PROCEDURE, ORIGINALS WERE PHOTOGRAPHED AND TYPED COPIES WERE PHOTOGRAPHED, BUT THOSE TYPED IN HISS HOME WERE DESTROYED BY BURNING AFTER BEING PHOTOGRAPHED, WHILE ORIGINALS WERE RETURNED TO HISS. KEITH DID PHOTOGRAPHY IN SPIEGEL APARTMENT AND INSLERMAN IN HIS CALLOW

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AVENUE RESIDENCE. ALWAYS TURNED OVER FILMS TO BYKOV IN NYC, AND MET HIM AT DIFFERENT PLACES BY ARRANGEMENT. THIS OPERATION CONTINUED UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE CHAMBERS BROKE IN APRIL THIRTYEIGHT. TESTIFIED HE HAD CONSIDERED BREAKING FOR ABOUT ONE YEAR AND BROKE BY GOING INTO HIDING WITH HIS FAMILY. INSTEAD OF DESTROYING SOME TYPED COPIES HE GOT FROM HISS, HE KEPT THEM AND SOME FILM AND GAVE THEM TO NATHAN LEVINE IN MAY THIRTYEIGHT IN NYC TO BE HIDDEN AWAY. COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION AS TO WHAT HE TOLD LEVINE ON THAT OCCASION. STATED HE STAYED ABOUT A MONTH ON OLD COURT ROAD, BALTIMORE, THEN DROVE TO FLA. IN A FORD WHICH HE BOUGHT AT RANDALLSTON, MD., FOR EIGHT OR NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, OF WHICH FOUR HUNDRED HAD BEEN LOANED HIM BY HISS. NEXT REGULAR EMPLOYMENT WAS WITH "TIME" MAGAZINE STARTING IN APRIL NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, AS BOOK REVIEWER, AND CONTINUING UNTIL DEC. FORTYEIGHT, HOLDING SUCCESSION OF POSTS THERE AND RECEIVING THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR ANNUAL SALARY AND BONUS AT TIME HE RESIGNED. JOINED EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN FORTY AND QUAKERS IN FORTYTWO. STATED HE WORKED FOR NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL DURING END OF THIRTYSEVEN AND FIRST MONTH OF THIRTYEIGHT, AND COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION AS TO HOW HE OBTAINED THAT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. ALSO SUSTAINED OBJECTION AS TO HIS PURPOSE IN GETTING

END OF PAGE THREE

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THAT JOB. COURT THEN SUSTAINED OBJECTION TO QUESTION CONCERNING HIS CONVERSATION WITH HISS ABOUT A CAR. TESTIFIED HE ACCOMPANIED ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS IN AUGUST THIRTYSEVEN TO PETERBORO, N.H., TO SEE HARRY DEXTER WHITE, AND ENROUTE BACK SAW THE PLAY "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER". STATED HE RECEIVED THE TYPED AND HANDWRITTEN DOCUMENTS FROM HISS IN LATTER-S VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE, AND AFTER AUSA MURPHY HANDED HIM THE BALTIMORE PAPERS FOR EXAMINATION, STATED THEY WERE THE SAME PAPERS WHICH HE GAVE TO LEVINE AND THEY WERE THEREUPON ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE. TESTIFIED HE ALSO RETAINED SOME DEVELOPED FILM, AND WAS SHOWN TWO STRIPS OF DEVELOPED FILM /C & D/ AND COURT THEN ADMITTED THEM AS GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS. TESTIFIED HE SAW HISS LAST ABOUT CHRISTMAS, THIRTYEIGHT, AT VOLTA PLACE, THAT PRISCILLA WAS PRESENT, AND THAT CONVERSATION RELATED TO CHAMBERS-S BREAK FROM CP. CHAMBERS STATED HE CRITICIZED POLICIES OF USSR AND URGED ALGER AND PRISCILLA TO BREAK. THEY REFUSED AND HISS SAID IT WAS A PITY CHAMBERS BROKE BECAUSE HE HAD HEARD CHAMBERS WAS TO GET AN IMPORTANT NEW POST. ONE OF THEM COMMENTED THAT NOW THEY KNEW HIS REAL IDENTITY. HE STATED IT WAS POSSIBLE HE USED NAME CROSLEY BUT HE COULD NOT RECALL. STATED ALGER ASKED WHAT KIND OF CHRISTMAS CHAMBERS FAMILY WAS TO HAVE AND WHEN CHAMBERS SAID IT WOULD BE BLEAK, HISS THEN GAVE HIM SMALL ROLLING PIN FOR HIS DAUGHTER. COURT SUS-

END OF PAGE FOUR

RECEIVED – FLETCHER

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7 57 AM '49

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JUN 6 9 12 AM '49

INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

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JUN 6 10 50 AM '49
RECD ESPIONAGE
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TAINED OBJECTION TO CHAMBERS-S ANSWERING AS TO OUTWARD EMOTIONS OF HISS ON THIS OCCASION. TESTIFIED FIRST TIME HE SAW BALTIMORE PAPERS AFTER GIVING THEM TO LEVINE WAS ON SUNDAY PRIOR TO NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST AT LEVINE-S HOME IN BROOKLYN, AFTER WHICH HE TOOK THEM HOME AND SHOWED THEM FOLLOWING DAY TO HIS BALTIMORE ATTORNEYS. DESCRIBED INTRODUCTION OF THEM AT PRETRIAL HEARING NOV. SEVENTEEN LAST, STATING HISS-S ATTORNEY MARBURY HAD ASKED HIM TO PRODUCE ALL WRITTEN DOCUMENTS WHICHEVER PASSED BETWEEN HIM AND HISS. STATED HE RECALLED HANDWRITTEN NOTES, BUT DID NOT RECALL THAT TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL WAS IN GROUP HE GAVE NATHAN LEVINE. TESTIFIED HE CONSIDERED FOR FULL DAY BEFORE INTRODUCING THE DOCUMENTS AND THAT HIS ATTORNEY ADVISED HIM TO INTRODUCE THEM. STATED HE HAD NEVER PREVIOUSLY DISCLOSED TO ANYONE THAT HE HAD THEM, DID NOT SO STATE BEFORE HCUA OR GJ, AND THAT IF HE HAD BEEN ASKED HE WOULD HAVE SAID HE HAD NO DOCUMENTS. TESTIFIED HE MET ADOLF BERLE IN SEPTEMBER THIRTYNINE AND HAD CONVERSATION WITH HIM IN WASHINGTON DURING WHICH HE NAMED HISS AS MEMBER OF CP AND NAMED OTHERS. THIS CONCLUDED DIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHAMBERS, AND AT FOUR P.M. STRYKER BEGAN CROSS EXAMINATION BY ASKING CHAMBERS IF HE KNEW THE MEANING OF AN OATH. ASKED HIM TO DEFINE IT, WHICH CHAMBERS DID AS A DECLARATION TO TELL THE TRUTH. THEN SHOWED HIM PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF A DOCUMENT,

END OF PAGE FIVE

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JUN 6 9 12 AM '49

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F B I

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CHAMBERS IDENTIFIED HIS SIGNATURE THEREON, AND IT WAS DEVELOPED THAT IT WAS AN OATH OF OFFICE SUBSCRIBED TO UNDER OATH BY CHAMBERS ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN, WHEN HE ASSUMED JOB WITH NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. IT WAS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE, AND STRYKER REPEATEDLY ASKED CHAMBERS IF HIS STATEMENTS THEREON DID NOT CONSTITUTE PERJURY AND WERE NOT MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING A JOB, TO WHICH CHAMBERS WAS NOT ENTITLED, AND CHAMBERS SAID YES. STRYKER THEN OFFERED A WRITTEN APPLICATION FORM FILLED OUT BY CHAMBERS AT THE SAME TIME AND QUESTIONED CHAMBERS ABOUT THE ANSWERS HE GAVE ON THE APPLICATION FORM AS TO HIS COLLEGE EDUCATION, DURING WHICH IT WAS DEVELOPED THAT CHAMBERS HAD LISTED THEREON ONLY HIS ATTENDANCE AT SUMMER COURSES AT UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS. WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD BEEN KICKED OUT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, CHAMBERS REPLIED NO, SAID HE HAD WRITTEN THE PLAY "PLAY FOR PUPPETS" AND TESTIFIED IT WAS A HIGHLY OFFENSIVE PLAY ABOUT CHRIST, BUT DENIED HE WAS ASKED TO LEAVE COLUMBIA AS A RESULT THEREOF, ALTHOUGH HE STATED HE WAS JUSTLY CRITICIZED. PHOTOSTAT OF TEXT OF THAT PLAY INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE. STRYKER THEN EXAMINED HIM ABOUT WHETHER HE WAS READMITTED TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BY LYING TO A DEAN HAWKES OF THAT SCHOOL, AND CHAMBERS SAID HE DID NOT RECALL. STRYKER THEN PRODUCED LETTER WHICH CHAMBERS IDENTIFIED AS HANDWRITTEN OVER HIS SIGNATURE AND HAD

END OF PAGE SIX

RECEIVED — FLETCHER

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JUN 6 12 AM '49

INTERNAL SECURITY

F B I

DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

JUN 6 10 50 AM '49

REC'D ESPIONAGE

F B I

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10066

HIM READ PORTION THEREOF, WHICH INCLUDED ~~STATEMENT THAT HE HAD~~ LIED TO DEAN HAWKES IN SEEKING READMISSION TO COLUMBIA. WAS AGAIN SHOWN THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION FORM AND STRYKER BROUGHT OUT THAT CHAMBERS HAD OMITTED TO STATE THEREIN SOME OF HIS PAST EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING HIS WORK FOR THE "NEW MASSES" AND THE "DAILY WORKER". ASKED IF HE HAD AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED OSCAR STEAL BOOKS FOR HIM AT NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHAMBERS SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE SO, BUT ADMITTED HE HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH STEALING BOOKS FROM A LIBRARY WHICH HE INSISTED WAS COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND NOT NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY. STRYKER ASKED HIM SEVERAL TIMES ABOUT GETTING ON THE GOVERNMENT PAYROLL AND ACCEPTING SALARY CHECKS FOR SUCH WORK THROUGH FRAUD AND LYING. ALSO ASKED ABOUT CHAMBERS ENROLLMENT AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE AND IF HE HAD A ROOMMATE NAMED HELLFRICH /PH/ AND WHETHER HE WROTE LETTERS TO HIMSELF AT WILLIAMS AFTER WITHDRAWING FROM SCHOOL. CHAMBERS HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF EVER SEEING HELLFRICH NOR OF WRITING SUCH LETTERS. AT THIS POINT COURT ADJOURNED UNTIL ELEVEN THIRTY AM, JUNE THIRD.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Transmitted to Gen CC Mr. Fritz

RECEIVED – FLETCHER
JUN 3 7 46 PM '49

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JUN 2 11 37 PM '49

Kisseloff-10068

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 2, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FIETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In my absence at 1:45 P.M. today ASAC Belmont of New York advised Mr. Laughlin that SAAG Donegan reported to the New York Office that he had received a telephone call this morning from an individual named David Whitehead, Clifton, New Jersey. Whitehead told Donegan that he was employed at Bendix Aviation, Teterboro, New Jersey. He said that while at St. Francis Health Resort at Denville, New Jersey, last evening to see a friend named Miss Lillian Jaeger, who was a guest there, a woman who said she was Mrs. James, the wife of the foreman of the petit jury of the Hiss case in NY, made the definite statement that she and her husband believed Hiss innocent. Further, Mrs. James allegedly remarked that her husband would do his best to swing the jury in his direction.

As you are aware, the foreman of the jury in this case is named Hubert Edgar James, 1067 Madison Avenue, NYC.

Mr. Donegan told Mr. Belmont that he and AUSA Murphy talked to Judge Kaufman, who is sitting on this case, this morning and told him of this phone call. The Judge requested that inquiry be made to find out if the wife of Hubert Edgar James, the foreman of the jury in this case, actually was at the St. Francis Health Resort in Denville, N.J., yesterday or last evening.

Mr. Donegan has also requested that David Whitehead be personally interviewed regarding the information he reported.

Mr. Belmont stated the St. Francis Health Resort does not handle mental or contagious diseases.

Mr. Belmont stated that since time is of the essence in this matter, he has called the Newark Office and requested that this matter be afforded immediate attention.

LLL:mer

Expedite

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12 JUN 7 1949

JUN 14 1949

Kisseloff-10069

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 3 11 41 AM '49
RECD ESPIONAGE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECT
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 2 3 58 PM '49

Kisseloff-10070

REPORT
of the

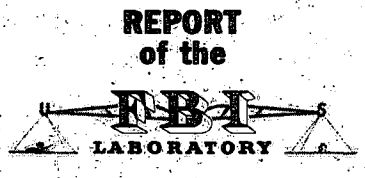

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To:
SAC, Washington Field — May 27, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on May 25, 1949.

Re: JAMAN

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 74-94
LAB. NO. 74-1333
D-100192 BU

Examination requested by:
Washington Field

Reference:
Letter dated May 25, 1949

Examination requested:
Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bar

K6741 Roll of microfilm labeled "GSC Personnel Files for 1943 - FEHRING, HELEN D. to FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE H." Microfilm contains several typewritten forms making up record for BURNETTA P. FISHER.

ALSO SUBMITTED: A Photostatic copy of Form 375 with heading "Temporary Appointment, Transfer, Reinstatement, or Promotion, etc." filled out in typewriting and signed, Mrs. BURNETTA P. FISHER, October 3, 1942.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The typewriting on documents making up the record for BURNETTA P. FISHER pictured by parts of the microfilm K6741 and the typewriting on the photostatic copy of form number 375 is from a different typewriter or typewriters than the typewriter which was used to type Q6 through Q69.

The form number 375 consisting of a photostatic copy is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Specimen K6741 is returned to the Washington Field Office herewith and a photographic enlargement to normal size of each frame of the microfilm pertaining to the record of Mrs. BURNETTA P. FISHER is retained in the Laboratory.

74-1333-3227

Enclosure

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore

RCF:JL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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FBI
JUN 7 1949
Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Mele
Room
Nease
Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 3, 1949

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;
PERJURY
(Bureau File 74-1333)

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

At 2 p.m. on June 2, 1949 Assistant Special Agent in Charge AL BELMONT of the New York Office, telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge H. R. KAACK that DAVID WHITEHEAD, 285 Lakeview Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey, Telephone Van Houten 4-2003W, employment Bendix Aviation Corporation, Teterboro, New Jersey, Telephone Hasbrouck Heights 8-2000, Extension 2093, had called Assistant Attorney General THOMAS DONEGAN, who is assisting Assistant United States Attorney MURPHY in the trial of this case in New York. WHITEHEAD told DONEGAN that on June 1, 1949 in the evening he had visited the St. Francis Health Resort, Denville, New Jersey, to see Miss LILLIAN JAEGER. While talking to Miss JAEGER and to other guests, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GADDISH, a woman who said she was Mrs. JAMES, wife of the Foreman of the Petty Jury in the HISS case, made definite statements to the effect that both she and her husband believe HISS to be innocent and that her husband would do his best to swing the Jury in his direction.

Mr. BELMONT stated that the foreman of the Petty Jury is HERBERT EDGAR JAMES, 1067 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York. Mr. BELMONT stated that Assistant United States Attorney MURPHY and Assistant Attorney General DONEGAN brought this piece of information to the attention of Judge KAUFMAN. The Judge instructed that inquiries be made to determine if the wife of the foreman of the Petty Jury was actually at the St. Francis Health Resort and that WHITEHEAD should be interviewed thoroughly.

On the afternoon of June 2, 1949 Mr. WHITEHEAD was interviewed by Special Agent PAUL R. ALKER of the Newark Office and informed Agent ALKER that he, himself, was not present when the above statement was supposed to have been made by Mrs. JAMES, and that he had received his information from Miss LILLIAN JAEGER.

DEFERRED - INCLUDED IN 12

On the afternoon of June 2, 1949 Sister WENDELINA, St. Francis Health Resort, Denville, New Jersey, advised Special Agent JOHN F. DEVLIN that a Mrs. CATHERINE W. JAMES of 1067 Madison Avenue, New York City, was a guest at the St. Francis Health Resort and had been since May 23, 1949. Mrs. JAMES' nearest relative was indicated as Mr. H. JAMES of the same address.

cc - New York (2)

JPD:JEL
NK 65-3917

Bureau previously advised by Mr. Laughlin see memo Laughlin to Hoover 6-3-49

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74-1333-3228
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12 JUN 7 1949

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Kisseloff-10072

Director, FBI
NK 65-3917
JPD:JEL

Newark, New Jersey
June 3, 1949

Special Agent DEVLIN interviewed Miss LILLIAN JAEGER at 6:30 p.m. on June 2, 1949 at the St. Francis Health Resort in Denville, New Jersey. She advised that her home address is 60 West Eighth Street, New York City, and that she would be at the health resort until Monday, June 6, 1949.

Miss JAEGER stated that on the evening of June 1, 1949 at approximately 8 p.m. she and a Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GADDISH of Brooklyn, New York, who were also guests at the St. Francis Health Resort, were engaged in conversation with another guest at the resort by the name of Mrs. JAMES. A reference was made in the conversation to the trial of ALGER HISS in New York City and Mrs. JAMES stated her husband was the Foreman of the Jury in this case. Miss JAEGER stated that Mrs. JAMES also said "If they knew his sympathies they wouldn't have picked him. If it's up to him Hiss would get away with it." The above quotation is Miss JAEGER's and she stated that it was the words used by Mrs. JAMES as closely as she could remember them.

Miss JAEGER stated that the conversation took a more general turn after that and she recalled that Mrs. JAMES mentioned that Mr. Lloyd P. STRYKER, the Attorney for HISS, was a very brilliant man and would probably do all he could to prolong the trial. She also stated that she had talked with another guest, a Mr. KING, who expressed the opinion to her that he thought Mrs. JAMES expressed ideas which he termed as "Red" or "Communistic."

The results of the above interviews were furnished to the New York Office at approximately 7 p. m. June 2, 1949. No further action will be taken in this matter unless advised to the contrary.

Kisseloff-10073

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
PARIS, FRANCE

May 9, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Please refer to Bureau letter dated April 20, 1949, requesting the writer to interview Mrs. JOSEPH J. COHEN for any information in her possession regarding the above case.

Mrs. COHEN was interviewed on May 3, 1949, at which time she stated that she first became acquainted with PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS inasmuch as they were clients of a bookshop operated by Mrs. COHEN. At that time HISS was associated with Chief Justice HOLMES and borrowed many books from her shop for Mr. HOLMES. He related to her that he read a great deal to Mr. HOLMES and appeared to be extremely interested in his work and devoted to the Chief Justice. As their friendship grew Mr. FOX, Mrs. COHEN's deceased husband, took an interest in HISS and in his career and had many discussions and conversations with him. Mr. and Mrs. FOX visited the HISSES at their home, but at no time could she recall having seen an Oriental rug or a typewriter of any kind. Mrs. COHEN stated that PRISCILLA HISS, being a Quaker, maintained a very modest home which was very simply furnished, and both appeared to be very devoted to one another and their child. She described HISS as being very confident, sure of himself and extremely intelligent. Mrs. COHEN was unaware of the fact that HISS had contributed to the scholarship fund created following the death of her husband until only recently. She firmly believes that HISS is completely innocent of the charges against him, and feels confident that he eventually will clear himself. Mrs. COHEN disclaims any knowledge whatsoever of HISS' alleged association with CHAMBERS or any of the other individuals mentioned in reference letter. She stated that to her knowledge the HISSES received few people and does not recall ever having met any guests in their home.

With reference to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Mrs. COHEN advised that her husband, Mr. FOX, employed him on the Tariff Commission as an Economist. He was considered a very brilliant man, although a bit difficult to become acquainted with and not particularly well liked. However, he made an excellent first impression and was considered very capable in his work. He appeared to be a close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUGHLIN CURRIE. Regarding the incident referred to in reference letter, in which SILVERMAN is alleged to have approached Mrs. COHEN to transmit certain information to her husband, Mr. FOX, then in China, Mrs. COHEN advised that her husband had made a speech before a group of Chinese economists and bankers while in China which was not well received

Letter to NY 6-7-49 enclosing copy of this

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12 JUN 7 1949

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Kisseloff-10074

Director, FBI

Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

in Washington. Following this speech there was considerable criticism of his remarks in government circles in Washington, whereupon SILVERMAN contacted Mrs. COHEN and suggested that she get word to her husband that he should not make any more speeches and be more discreet in his public declarations. Mrs. COHEN stated that SILVERMAN apparently made the suggestion in order to help her husband, although she did not take the matter seriously and, in fact, made no effort to get in touch with her husband regarding this matter. She, however, was somewhat upset about the matter and on one occasion when her husband telephoned her from Manila she asked him if he had made any statements in China to which the Chinese had taken exception, whereupon his reply inferred that he had no idea to what she was referring. She thereupon let the matter drop and never again referred to it. It is her recollection that LAUGHLIN CURRIE was present at the time of the telephone conversation with her husband. She stated that during their acquaintanceship with the SILVERMANS she and her husband visited them two or three times, but on no occasion did they meet the HISSES at the SILVERMAN home. In fact, she did not consider them compatible and not the type to associate together. At no time during their visits to the SILVERMAN home did she ever recall having seen an Oriental rug of any kind.

Regarding LAUGHLIN CURRIE, Mrs. COHEN stated that she knew very little about him except that he was a member of the "Little Brain Trust" and subsequently a so-called "anonymous secretary to President Roosevelt." She believes that he is a Harvard man and was somewhat of an authority on China. Prior to Mr. FOX' departure to China, he discussed Chinese problems with Mr. CURRIE and she believes he furnished considerable background information of interest to Mr. FOX. Mrs. CURRIE also patronized Mrs. COHEN's bookshop.

Regarding the SILVERMASTERS, Mrs. COHEN stated that they were not close friends of theirs and were not particularly well liked. She knows very little about them, but recalls that they were friends of other individuals mentioned in reference letter.

Regarding SOL ADLER, Mrs. COHEN stated that he was with the Treasury Department and a very brilliant man. At the time of Mr. FOX' assignment to China, ADLER was at the time in the Philippines. FOX requested him to go to China with him and work with him on the Stabilization Board, which he did. He was considered very popular, capable and well-liked by the Chinese.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: June 3, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont of New York called at 9:25 A.M. today with reference to his call yesterday regarding information received by SAAG Donegan from Mr. David Whitehead, Clifton, N.J., who reported that Mrs. James, the wife of the foreman of the petit jury sitting in this case, made a statement that she and her husband believed Hiss to be innocent and further that he would do his best to swing the jury in his direction.

Mr. Belmont stated that Agents of the Newark Office had interviewed David Whitehead and he stated that he was not actually present at the time Mrs. James made remarks attributed to her but that the person he was visiting, Miss Lillian Jaeger, a guest at the St. Francis Health Resort at Denville, N.J., was in Mrs. James' company when the remark was made.

Miss Lillian Jaeger, 60 West 8th Street, NYC, was interviewed. She advised that at approximately 8:00 P.M. on June 1 while conversing in the lobby of the St. Francis Health Resort and in the presence of herself and Mr. and Mrs. John Gaddish, Mrs. James stated that her husband is foreman of the jury in the Hiss case. Miss Jaeger stated that as best she can recall, Mrs. James made the following remark: "If they knew his sympathies they wouldn't have picked him. If it's up to him Hiss will get away with it."

In response to the Agent's question as to whether Mr. James had been in to see Mrs. James since he has been selected as foreman of this jury, Miss Jaeger replied that he had not so far as she knew. Miss Jaeger added, however, that when Mrs. James came to St. Francis on about May 23 a man whose description fits that of Hubert Edgar James, the foreman of this jury, accompanied her.

Miss Jaeger also quoted Mrs. James as saying that Lloyd Paul Stryker (Hiss' lawyer) is a brilliant attorney and would try to prolong this trial.

The records of the St. Francis Health Resort reflect that Mrs. Catherine W. James, whose address is given as 1067 Madison Avenue, NYC, (the same as that of the foreman of the jury in this case) has been a guest at the institution since May 23, 1949. Her nearest relative listed is H. James, 1067 Madison Avenue, NYC. (It is noted that the foreman's first name is Hubert.) The relationship of this individual is not shown but the Sister in charge of records at the Resort believes that H. James is the husband of Mrs. Catherine W. James.

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File

Kisseloff-10076

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JUN 3 11 47 AM '49
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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. and Mrs. John Gaddish who, according to Miss Jaeger, were present when Mrs. James made these remarks have not been interviewed because the NY Office desired to limit its inquiries in this case to as few people as possible in order that it might be kept as quiet as possible. Moreover, Judge Kaufman originally requested only that Mr. Whitehead, who reported the information initially, be interviewed and that it be determined if possible if Mrs. Hubert Edgar James actually was at the St. Francis Health Resort at the time this statement allegedly was made.

Mr. Belmont related that this information has already been furnished to SAAG Donegan and it will be brought to the attention of Judge Kaufman, who is presiding in this case, this morning. Mr. Belmont said at this time Messrs. Donegan and Murphy do not know exactly what will happen. Some thought has been given to disqualifying this jury and starting over again. The possibility of double jeopardy might arise under such circumstances. Again, some consideration has been given to pulling James off the jury and filling his place with an alternate but the possibility arises here that James may already have exerted his influence on the other members of the jury with the result that the damage has been done. Again it is entirely possible that James does not reflect his wife's attitude so it is not known exactly what action will be taken by the Government. In any event, Judge Kaufman undoubtedly will talk to James prior to the commencing of today's session of the trial.

Mr. Belmont stated that the Bureau will be kept promptly informed of whatever develops.

Kisseloff-10078

Detroit Institute of Cancer Research
4811 JOHN R STREET
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

May 18, 1949

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

see 74-1333-3141

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for your reply to our inquiry regarding Dr. W. Ward Pigman.

We appreciate your position in matters of this sort and understand your inability to answer our questions. We shall, therefore, try to settle the question of Dr. Pigman's loyalty in some other manner.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Sincerely yours,

William L. Simpson

William L. Simpson, M.D.
Scientific Director

dmh

Pigman

no acknowledgement necessary.
J. E. H.
6-9-49

RECORDED - 16
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MAY 28, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

Urgent

~~DEFERRED~~

5-1

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE TEL MAY TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYNINE. SIGNED STATEMENT OF CHAMBERS DATED DECEMBER THREE, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, WAS FURNISHED TO THE DEPARTMENT DECEMBER FIVE, LAST. BELIEVED TO BE IN POSSESSION OF MR. DONEGAN.

HOOVER

HBF:lfc

G.I.R.

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F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DMR RM
HBF RM

WTC

174-1333-3232

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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348 DEC 16 1964

JUN 1 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

51 JUN 13 1949

MAY 28 1949

TELETYPE

Kisseloff-10081

12-54 PM

SAC, Milwaukee

May 25, 1949

Director, FBI

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On April 16, 1949, Mr. Edward McLean, Attorney for Alger Hiss, recovered in Washington, D. C., a Woodstock typewriter, "Model 5N/N230099". This typewriter has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as being the machine which was used to type documents Q 6 through Q 69, known as the "Baltimore" documents or "Chambers" documents.

Investigation by the Chicago Office has revealed that Woodstock typewriters bearing serial numbers between 204,000 and 240,000 were manufactured by the Woodstock Company in 1929. Therefore, it is apparent that the machine 5N/N230099 was manufactured in 1929.

You will recall that Thomas Grady originally advised that he sold Harry Martin a Woodstock typewriter about 1927. It was his recollection that he had applied the commission he received on this sale as part payment for the first insurance policy Martin wrote for him in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He also recalled that at the time of the sale of this typewriter Martin had just resigned as cashier for the general agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia and started selling insurance for the same company in partnership with Fansler. Grady was reinterviewed by your office on December 13, 1948, at which time he finally decided that the only way he could place the date of this sale was that Martin and Fansler had been selling insurance together for a short time at the time he sold them a typewriter.

G. I. R. -8

The records of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Milwaukee reflect that Fansler and Martin were associated from approximately July 1, 1927, to sometime in 1930.

The records of the Woodstock Company reflect that Grady worked as a salesman in the Philadelphia Branch Office from December 14, 1925, until August 9, 1926, and from March 7, 1927, to December 3, 1927.

The records at the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company reveal that Grady was employed by that company as an agent in Philadelphia from December 9, 1930, to April, 1932.

RECORDED - 74-1333-3233

You are requested to interview Thomas Grady to obtain an explanation as to how he could sell a machine which was manufactured in 1929 to the Fansler-Martin partnership in 1927. Your Office should reinterview Mr. Martin for any explanation he may give of this matter and also to determine if he can recall selling insurance policy at which time Grady applied his sales commission as

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 26 1949
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
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SAC, Chicago (Air Mail Special Delivery)
SAC, New York (Special Delivery)
SAC, Philadelphia (Special Delivery)
SAC, Washington Field

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part payment for the policy. It may be noted that the application on this policy by Grady was dated January 29, 1930, at which time Grady listed his occupation as "salesman for disinfection company".

Page 8 of the report of Special Agent James L. Kirland dated January 11, 1949, at Philadelphia, in instant case reveals that on December 28, 1939, a Woodstock typewriter was purchased by the Tradesmens National Bank, 318 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for which a Woodstock, #230098, was traded in. The Bank had purchased machine #230098 in September 21, 1932.

The Chicago Office should ascertain from the Woodstock Factory whether machine 5N#N230099 was manufactured immediately after machine #230098. The Chicago Office should use hypothetical serial numbers in the course of the inquiry. That is, whether a typewriter having number 5N#N213087 would have been manufactured immediately after a machine having serial #213086.

Under no circumstances during the course of the above-requested investigation should the fact be disclosed that typewriter bearing serial 5N#N230099 has been identified as the machine which was used to type the "Baltimore" documents. You should give this matter immediate attention.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
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Kisseloff-10084

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 31 FROM NEW YORK 27 7-19 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. SAAG DONEGAN AND AUSA MURPHY HAVE MADE THE FOLLOWING REQUESTS ON THIS OFFICE. THEY DESIRE TO KNOW IF F. E. WEBB THE LABORATORY TECHNICIAN WHO MADE THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE INSLERMAN CAMERA AS BEING THE ONE USED TO PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPED FILMS /C AND D/

WILL HAVE AVAILABLE AT THE TRIAL OF THIS CASE THE USUAL BLOWN-UP CHARTS TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TESTIMONY. IF THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE AND IT IS FEASIBLE TO DO SO DONEGAN AND MURPHY REQUESTED THAT SUCH BE DONE. THEY ALSO REQUESTED THAT WEBB REPORT TO ROOM ONE FOUR NAUGHT FOUR, US COURT HOUSE, NINE AM, TUESDAY NEXT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR REQUEST, THE WFO IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY FORWARD THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS...STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS, DATED JUNE TWO, FORTYSEVEN, REFERRED TO ON PAGE FORTY OF REPORT OF SA LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORN, DATED FEB. TWO, FORTYNINE, AT WASH., DC, IN INSTANT CASE. STATEMENT OF MRS. VIRGINIA O. MC INTYRE, SIXTEEN HUNDRED SIXTEEN ST., N.W., DATED MAR. ELEVEN, FORTYNINE, STEPHEN W. WALTER, RING BUILDING, DATED MAR. SEVEN, FORTYNINE, SENTELL CHEFENS, TWO NAUGHT TWO TWO COLUMBIA ROAD, N.W., DATED MARCH EIGHTEEN, FORTYNINE, AT

RECORDED - 116 74-1223-3234

JUN 7 1949

END PAGE ONE

Webb & Feehan & Parsons advised 5-27-49 L.L.

PAGE TWO

WASHINGTON, D.C. , MRS. KATHLEEN GOOSBY, FIVE NAUGHT NINE FLORIDA AVENUE, N.W., MRS. CORA MC COLLUM, THREE SIX ONE EIGHT S STREET, N.W., MRS. ELIZA GREEN, THREE FIVE THREE FOUR S STREET,N.W., MRS. ROBERT BOWIE, THREE FIVE ONE ONE S STREET, N.W., CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, SIX ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT MAC ARTHUR BOULEVARD, BROOKMONT, MONTGOMERY, MARYLAND, ALSO THE STATEMENT OBTAINED FROM HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH WHEN HE WAS INITIALLY INTERVIEWED BY THE WFO AND ANY OTHER STATEMENTS HE MAY HAVE MADE SINCE THAT TIME. THERE SHOULD ALSO BE FORWARDED ALL OF THE STATEMENTS OBTAINED BY THE WFO IN THE INTERVIEWS WITH THE VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE CLAUDIA CATLETT FAMILY.(REFERENCE MADE TO FBI LAB REPORT DATED MARCH SIXTEEN, FORTYNINE, LAB NO. D-NINE SIX NAUGHT EIGHT TWO-BU WHICH IS CONCERNED WITH THE EXAMINATION OF A SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE AND SUPPLEMENTIVE QUESTIONNAIRE /K SEVEN THREE ONE AND K SEVEN THREE TWO/. IT IS REQUESTED THAT PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THESE DOCUMENTS BE FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES MFC

Called Laboratory

M. M. Burns

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr. Fletcher

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Kisseloff-10087

SAC, New York

May 28, 1949

Director, FBI

JAHAN, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Reurtel May 27, 1949. The photographs of the Selective Service Questionnaire and the Supplementary Questionnaire described in Laboratory report #D-96082 DU, dated March 16, 1949 as K731 and K732 are transmitted herewith.

Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

74-1333 -3234

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491002

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 3 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASHINGTON 41 CHICAGO 2 FROM NEW YORK 3 10-22 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN ASST DIR. E. J. CONNELLEY

(11) JAHAM. THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF MORNING SESSION, JUNE THREE, OF HISS PERJURY TRIAL. COURT CONVENED AT ELEVEN FORTYFIVE AM AND CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION BY STRYKER. TESTIFIED HE HAD DESCRIBED COMMUNIST PARTY UNDER OATH AT VARIOUS TIMES, THAT HE HAS SAID AMERICAN CP IS INTEGRAL PART OF INTERNATIONAL CP, AND LATTER EXISTED FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF OVERTHROWING US GOVERNMENT BY ANY MEANS. ALSO THAT PERSONS WHO JOINED PARTY MUST OBEY IN ALL RESPECTS AND ANSWERED YES WHEN ASKED IF EVERY COMMUNIST WAS A POTENTIAL SPY, SABOTEUR, AND ENEMY OF US. FURTHER THAT DISLOYALTY TO US WAS CP PRINCIPLE AND THAT HE FORMERLY SUBSCRIBED TO SUCH VIEWS. UNDERSTOOD COMMUNISM MEANS SLAVERY OF HUMAN BEINGS AND THAT HE BEGAN TO REALIZE THE TRUTH OF THAT STATEMENT WHEN HE COMMENCED DELIBERATIONS WHICH LED TO HIS BREAK FROM CP IN APRIL, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. STATED HE COULD NOT ANSWER YES OR NO WHEN ASKED IF CP WAS DEDICATED TO WIPING OUT OF RELIGION AND STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO PAGE FIVE SEVEN THREE OF HCUA RECORD AND READ SEVERAL QUESTIONS BY CONGRESSMAN RANKIN AND CHAMBERS ANSWERS THERETO, WHICH BROUGHT OUT THAT CHAMBERS HAD SAID COMMUNISM DID WANT TO WIPE OUT RELIGION. ALSO THAT HE HAD STATED PUBLICLY NO WELL DEVELOPED COMMUNIST

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12 JUN 7 1949

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Kisseloff-10091

WOULD HESITATE TO LIE FOR CP, THAT HE HAD BEEN AN ENEMY AND TRAITOR FOR THE FOURTEEN YEARS OF HIS CP MEMBERSHIP, AND WAS THEN ASKED IF HE ENTERTAINED CP VIEW ON RELIGION. SAID HE DID DURING HIS MEMBERSHIP AND THEN AT STRYKER-S REQUEST HE READ ALOUD "THE PLAY FOR PUPPETS" WHICH HE WROTE IN NINETEEN TWENTYTWO, AND WHICH WAS INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE JUNE TWO LAST BY DEFENSE AS AN EXHIBIT. ADMITTED IT WAS OFFENSIVE TO CHRISTIANS AND THAT IT REPRESENTED HIS FORMER VIEWS ON RELIGION. DENIED HE LEFT COLUMBIA U. AS DIRECT RESULT THEREOF, BUT SAID IT WAS INDIRECT, AND DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF AN ORDER ISSUED BY DEAN HERBERT HAWKES OF COLUMBIA IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN THAT HE WAS NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO RE-ENROLL THERE. A LETTER WRITTEN BY DEAN HAWKES TO THAT EFFECT WAS THEN OFFERED AND MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION. STRYKER THEN EXAMINED CHAMBERS ABOUT LATTER-S VIEWS ON MARRIAGE AND CHAMBERS ADMITTED CP REGARDED MARRIAGE AS BOURGEOIS AND THAT IT WANTED PERSONS TO LIVE OUTSIDE OF LEGAL MATRIMONY. ADMITTED HE LIVED IN A DIVE IN NEW ORLEANS, BUT DENIED HE LIVED THERE WITH PROSTITUTE NAMED "ONE-EYED ANNIE". ADMITTED HE LIVED WITH IDA DALES ABOUT ONE YEAR, DENIED SHE WAS PROSTITUTE. ADMITTED SHE LIVED WITH HIM IN HIS MOTHER-S HOME AND THAT HE HAD TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY THAT HIS MOTHER CONSENTED THERETO BECAUSE SHE DID NOT WANT TO LOSE ANOTHER SON AFTER ALREADY LOSING

END PAGE TWO

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ONE. STRYKER THEN BROUGHT OUT FROM CHAMBERS THAT LATTER-S BROTHER RICHARD HAD ASKED HIM TO ENTER SUICIDE PACT AND THAT RICHARD HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE BY ILLUMINATING GAS. COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION TO STRYKER-S QUESTION AS TO WHETHER IT WAS NOT A LOW-DOWN TRICK FOR CHAMBERS TO BRING IDA DALES INTO MOTHER-S HOME. STRYKER RENEWED QUESTIONING ABOUT CHAMBERS JOINING CP IN NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR AND THAT SUCH CONSTITUTED VOLUNTARY JOINING OF A CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY, AND CHAMBERS ADMITTED HE WOULD HAVE LIED UNDER OATH IF NECESSARY DURING PERIOD NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR TO THIRTYEIGHT. STATED HE HAD DEFINITELY REFORMED AND RECANTED AND THAT SUCH REFORMATION TOOK FINAL FORM IN APRIL, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, AFTER WHICH HE REGARDED AN OATH AS OTHER DECENT, GOD-FEARING ETHICAL PERSONS DO. HE WAS THEN REMINDED OF HIS EARLIER TESTIMONY THAT WHILE EDITOR OF "DAILY WORKER" FROM NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN TO TWENTYNINE THAT HE HAD CLASS-ANGLED NEWS STORIES FROM NY TIMES AND COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION AS TO WHETHER SUCH NEWS WAS STOLEN. CHAMBERS REMARKED THAT WHILE WITH TIME MAGAZINE HE ALSO TOOK MATERIAL FROM NY TIMES, AND UNDERSTOOD ALL NEWS PUBLICATIONS FOLLOW THAT PRACTICE. HE WAS THEN EXAMINED RATHER EXHAUSTIVELY ON USE OF FALSE NAMES AT VARIOUS TIMES. ADMITTED HE WORKED ON WASHINGTON STREET RAILWAY JOB AS CHARLES ADAMS, LATER TOOK NAME OF CHARLES WHITTAKER, ARTHUR DWYER, AND LLOYD

Cont. on

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CANTWELL, AND ADMITTED THAT HE HAD USED SUCH NAMES FOR PURPOSE OF DECEPTION. HE WAS THEN ASKED DETAILS OF HIS INCOME FROM NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR TO THIRTYEIGHT AND TESTIFIED HE DID TRANSLATING WORK, BUT DID NOT FILE AN INCOME TAX RETURN FOR THOSE YEARS. TESTIFIED HE FIRST RECEIVED TEN DOLLARS WEEKLY SALARY FROM CP AND LATER WAS RAISED TO ONE HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH, PLUS REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES SUCH AS RENT, SICKNESS, TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT, TO EXTENT OF TWO HUNDRED OR THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH, BUT FILED NO INCOME TAX RETURNS SO SHOWING. HE WAS THEN ASKED IF AFTER REPENTANCE DID HE DESIRE TO HELP HIS COUNTRY AND ANSWERED YES. TALKED TO A MR. SOLOW IN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN THIRTYNINE SEVERAL TIMES, ASKED HIM ABOUT MARKETING IN A LITERARY WAY HIS KNOWLEDGE OF HIS FORMER COMMUNIST ASSOCIATES, AND SOLOW PUT HIM IN TOUCH WITH ISAAC DON LEVINE AND SHOWED LATTER A MANUSCRIPT. SAID YES WHEN ASKED IF HE WANTED TO TALK TO FDR AND SAID HE WAS REFERRED TO BERLE AND DID TALK TO BERLE IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. ADMITTED HE DID NOT MENTION BYKOV TO BERLE AND THAT HE DID NOT TELL BERLE ABOUT THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY WITH HISS WHEREBY LATTER WAS TO GET OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. ADMITTED HE HAD NOT TOLD WHOLE TRUTH BEFORE HCUA IN AUGUST, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. TESTIFIED HE KNEW BERLE WAS INTELLIGENCE MAN FOR FDR IN SEPTEMBER, THIRTYNINE

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AND ADMITTED HE DID NOT GIVE HIM ALL THE FACTS BUT SAID NO WHEN ASKED IF REASON FOR NOT TELLING BERLE ABOUT BYKOV WAS THAT STORY WAS NOT TRUE. STRYKER THEN READ QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM PAGE SEVEN FOUR TWO OF BALTIMORE PRE-TRIAL EXAMINATION AS TO CHAMBERS TESTIMONY RE BERLE CONVERSATION. ADMITTED HE HAD TALKED TO RAY MURPHY, SECURITY OFFICER OF STATE DEPARTMENT, TWICE IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR OR FORTYFIVE, AND ADMITTED HE DID NOT MENTION BYKOV TO MURPHY, NOR DID HE MENTION ALLEGED RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS FROM HISS. WAS ASKED ABOUT STATEMENTS HE GAVE FBI AND SAID HE HAD GIVEN THREE SIGNED STATEMENTS, FIRST HAVING BEEN GIVEN TO BALTIMORE AGENTS DECEMBER THREE LAST, AND TWO SUBSEQUENTLY TO NYC AGENTS. ADMITTED HE HAD TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ IN OCTOBER, FORTYEIGHT, AND HAD BEEN ASKED ABOUT ESPIONAGE, AND STRYKER THEN READ QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM PAGE ONE THREE SEVEN SEVEN OF PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION, WHICH CONCERNED ANSWERS CHAMBERS MADE THEN ABOUT HIS PREVIOUS GJ TESTIMONY. ADMITTED HE HAD ANSWERED THAT HE HAD NO DIRECT KNOWLEDGE OF ESPIONAGE WHEN ASKED ABOUT IT BY GJ. AT THIS POINT COURT RECESSED UNTIL TEN THIRTY AM JUNE SIX NEXT. CHAMBERS APPEARED TO BE HANDLING HIMSELF VERY WELL UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 1 2 1122 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY. IF NOT ALREADY ENLARGED, K SEVEN FOUR NAUGHT SHOULD BE AS IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO USE IT AS EVIDENCE.

SCHEIDT

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EX-76

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Kisseloff 10100

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LABORATORY DIVISION
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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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DATE 07-28-2010

65179/DMH/LRP/cc

SAC, New York

June 1, 1949

Director, FBI

SECRET

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The Bureau requested its source in Mexico by letter dated May 5, 1949, to interview John Theodore Herrmann. This source has advised that contact was established with John Herrmann with difficulty. On May 24, when the interview with Herrmann was to take place his wife telephonically advised that he was in bed with a perforated ulcer, and under Doctor's orders could not be interviewed. She furnished his address as that of a small clinic operated by Dr. Jose Espinosa. The Bureau has been requested to advise if the previous history of Herrmann reflects that he is a bona fide invalid.

SECRET

A report of Special Agent, Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf dated March 16, 1949, at Washington, D. C. instant case reflects on page six that the files of the United States Coast Guard, located at Washington, D.C., revealed that John Theodore Herrmann was promoted to full Lieutenant in the United States Coast Guard Reserves on October 7, 1948, at which time he signed an oath that he had not been drawing disability compensation. Herrmann took a physical examination at Curtis Bay, Maryland in October 1948, to qualify him for the promotion to full Lieutenant.

You are requested to interview Mrs. Florence Tate immediately, to ascertain if she has any information concerning the health of Herrmann in the past, whether she has been in receipt of word from her daughter reflecting that Herrmann is presently confined with a perforated ulcer. You will recall that she is Herrmann's mother-in-law, who resides at 305 Eighth Avenue, Apartment C VI, Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Tate was last contacted by your office on April 13, 1949.

ASB:gmu

74-1332-3237

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EX-42

44 JUN 7 1949

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JUN 1 7 17 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
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JUN 2 1949 P.M.
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SECRET

Classified by 2355 WRB/DAR 11/25/85
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Date of Declassification Indefinite

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JARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 16, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE-R

99641

Att: FBI LABORATORY

Investigation has disclosed the following from witnesses interviewed in the past few days regarding a Woodstock typewriter which ALGER HISS' attorneys have located in Washington, D. C. It might be noted that in the case of the witnesses CATLETT, they had previously been interviewed by Washington Field Office Agents and denied having any information such as that which they have recently furnished to the HISS attorney and now to Washington Field Office.

CLAUDIE CATLETT, a former maid of HISS, states that HISS or his wife gave her many articles of furniture and household goods when she was working for them. They gave her son RAYMOND, aka Mike, an old typewriter in about 1936. RAYMOND later gave this typewriter to his sister BURNETTA who was living with some people at 1127 48th Place, N. W. One of the people living at this address was VERNON MARLOW, stepson of the owner.

In 1945, according to VERNON MARLOW, he was evicted from the home at 48th Place and had some of the furniture that belonged to him moved by a Mr. LOCKEY of the 700 block of Kenilworth Avenue, N. E. MARLOW says he recalls BURNETTA had an old typewriter in about 1934 which he thinks was painted green and was an Underwood. BERTHA HALL, sister-in-law of IRA LOCKEY, 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., advised that in about 1945 LOCKEY moved furniture for VERNON MARLOW. MARLOW couldn't pay and told LOCKEY he could have some of the 'junk' that he moved. In the junk, was a typewriter. Apparently LOCKEY later loaned the typewriter to an unknown individual but retrieved it about three or four weeks ago and made it available to attorneys for HISS. HALL says the typewriter is an old model Woodstock and the keys stick together. She does not know if the typewriter produced for the HISS attorneys by LOCKEY is the same as the one procured from MARLOW and traceable by the above chain to HISS. After LOCKEY had obtained the typewriter from MARLOW in about 1945 HALL typed up in one-finger fashion a prayer which she then pasted on her bureau. She has made this prayer available, and it is being transmitted herewith to the FBI Laboratory. The specimen is in all "caps" and begins "Dear God please....." and concludes ".....speak no guile."

It is requested that FBI Laboratory compare this specimen with specimens Q6 through Q69 of instant case and advise if identical.

CWP:FO
74-94
Encl. handled regarding see memo 5/16/49 74-1333-3108,
cc: New York

RECORDED - 58

74-1333-3238

EX-109

memo Hardt to file 5/16/49

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SAC, New York City

June 6, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; etal.
Perjury; Espionage - R;
Internal Security - R.

Reference is made to New York teletype dated April 15, 1949 which advised that Morris Asimow is presently located on Biak Island, Dutch East Indies, and will not return to the United States until at least February, 1950.

Since the Bureau does not have any sources in the Dutch East Indies a re-interview of Asimow is impossible until he returns to the United States.

cc Los Angeles

FLJ:bgw
bgw

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44 JUN 8 1949

EX-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

53 JUN 14 1949

Kisseloff-10106

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Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

May 27, 1949

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Thearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

2 -

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Wesley A. Anderson dated May 16, 1949, at Chicago, Illinois;

Report of Special Agent Philip H. Wilson, dated May 19, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;

Report of Special Agent Francis D. O'Brien dated May 20, 1949, at Boston, Massachusetts;

Report of Special Agent Joe M. Pearson dated May 21, 1949, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;

Report of Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated May 23, 1949, at Detroit, Michigan;

Report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander dated May 26, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

G I. R. -8

3240

Attachment

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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MAY 31 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Tolson
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JUN 1 1949

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: CATLETT, Burnetta

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Searchers
Initial
Date

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
44-380	
65-57571-17	
64-330-211-670	
64-330-211-686	
62-39749-21	

Kisseloff-10110

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SEARCH SLI

Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: CATLETT, James

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Supervisor [illegible] Room 1017

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SEARCH SLI
Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: CATLETT, PERRY M.

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XX All References
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___ Main File
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Searchers
Initial
Date

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

~~15-12991~~
Catlett, Paul
~~26-83883-1~~
Catlett, Paul Leftwich
~~26-110878~~
Catlett, Mrs. Perry L.
~~74-1333-2653 p.13~~
Catlett, Perry Louis
~~07-79769~~
Catlett, Mrs. Perry Murphy
121-4-38089
Catlett, Pete
~~16-97209~~
Catlett, Phil
15-12991-180
Catlett, Pat
NR

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Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: CATLETT, Raymond

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Date 5-12-[illegible]

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
72-304	1
Catlett, R. M.	
47-18727	12
Catlett, Ralph	
26-55170	3
100-140085	1794
Catlett, Ray Henry	
32-15003	466
Catlett, Raymond	
91-1945	3
Catlett, Raymond E.	
121-4	301492

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Subj: FISHER, Burnetta

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Subj: MARLOW, John F.

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SERVICE UNIT F-19a
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Subj: MARLOW, Vernon F.

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SAC, Washington Field Office May 26, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter dated May 16, 1949, and to the report of Special Agent John E. Howard, Washington, D. C., dated May 18, 1949, which reported the circumstances surrounding the recent recovery of a Woodstock typewriter by the defense attorneys in this case.

The files of the Bureau fail to reflect any identifiable record concerning the following negroes who had possession of the recovered typewriter in Washington, D. C.:

Perry Murphy Catlett, Jr., wm., "Pat" Catlett
James Ralph Catlett, wm., "Buck" Catlett
Raymond Sylvester Catlett, wm., "Mike" Catlett
Burnette Catlett Fisher
John F. Marlow
Vernon Marlow

The New York Office should furnish this information to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

cc - New York

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
MAY 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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JUN 1 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF OBSERVED CRANE WAITING TO TESTIFY PRIOR TO DE SVESHNIKOFF-S APPEARANCE BEFORE GJ ON APRIL NINETEEN. DE SVESHNIKOFF THEN, BEFORE GJ, SDNY, ADVISED HE HAD FURTHER INFO TO TELL FBI AND WOULD TELL ALL HE KNEW. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN THEN EXCUSED DE SVESHNIKOFF FROM GJ, AND DE SVESHNIKOFF INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS. THEREUPON WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ ON APRIL NINETEEN AND GAVE SUBSTANTIALLY SAME INFO AS CRANE HAD PREVIOUSLY SUPPLIED TO LOS ANGELES AGENTS. IN ADDITION CRANE HIMSELF ADVISED THAT WHILE HE WAS IN GJ HE RECALLED THAT QUOTE BILL UNQUOTE HAD INTRODUCED HIM TO DE SVESHNIKOFF AND OTHER CZARIST RUSSIAN FIRST IN NYC IN WINTER TIME AND CRANE SAYS THAT FROM THIS QUOTE BILL UNQUOTE WAS APPARENTLY LEADER OF APPARATUS WINTER OF THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTYSIX SINCE CRANE HAD NOT BEEN IN NYC DURING WINTER TIME PRIOR TO WINTER THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTYSIX CRANE SAYS HE SO ADVISED GJ, AND THIS WOULD CONFORM TO CHAMBERS PREVIOUS INFO THAT QUOTE BILL UNQUOTE WAS LEADER OF APPARATUS DURING END OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND EARLY THIRTYSIX.

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PAGE TWO

CRANE-S TESTIMONY WAS COMPLETED BEFORE GJ ON APRIL NINETEEN AND CRANE HAS DEPARTED FOR LOS ANGELES. DE SVESHNIKOFF ON INTERVIEW BY BUREAU AGENTS SAID THAT ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR DASH TWENTYFIVE HE MET PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF IN NYC. THEREAFTER STEPANOFF ASKED HIM TO SECURE ANY INDUSTRIAL OR MILITARY PATENTS AND ANY MILITARY BOOKS OR JOURNALS AND TURN SAME OVER TO STEPANOFF SO STEPANOFF COULD FURNISH SAME TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN AIDING THE POOR PEASANTS THERE. DE SVESHNIKOFF SAID HE AGREED TO THIS AFTER BEING TOLD HE WOULD RECEIVE PAYMENTS FOR SAME AND AT THAT TIME STARTED TURNING OVER SAID PATENTS AND MILITARY BOOKS AND JOURNALS TO STEPANOFF AT STEPANOFF-S OFFICE SOMEWHERE ON BROADWAY IN NYC. WITHIN A SHORT TIME STEPANOFF INTRODUCED DE SVESHNIKOFF TO OTHER MEN WHO ACTED AS COURIERS FOR THIS APPARATUS IN MEETING DE SVESHNIKOFF, SECURING SAID MATERIAL FROM DE SVESHNKOFF AND UPON RECEIPT OF SAME PAYING DE SVESHNIKOFF, SUMS RANGING FROM ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO AS LOW AS TWENTYFIVE DOLLARS. DE SVESHNIKOFF CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF THIS NATURE FOR APPARATUS FROM NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR DASH TWENTYFIVE TO AUGUST, TWENTYEIGHT, WHEN HE WENT TO CAVITE, PHILLIPINE ISLANDS IN EMPLOY OF U.S. NAVY. SAYS DID NOT WORK FOR APPARATUS THEREAFTER UNTIL THIS JOB WITH U.S. NAVY AND A SUBSEQUENT JOB WITH ELECTRIC FURNACE ABRASIVE PRODUCERS TERMINATED END OF JUNE NINETEEN THIRTYONE. THEN DE SVESHNIKOFF RESUMED SIMILAR

END PAGE TWO

OPERATIONS, SECURING INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY PATENTS AND MILITARY BOOKS AND JOURNALS AND TURNING THIS MATERIAL OVER TO UNKNOWN COURIERS ACTING FOR APPARATUS. SAYS CANNOT RECALL HOW HE WAS RECONTACTED TO GO INTO THIS WORK AGAIN ALTHOUGH HE BELIEVES STEPANOFF HAD ALREADY GONE TO RUSSIA AND THINKS STEPANOFF NEVER RETURNED TO UNITED STATES. DE SVESHNIKOFF SAYS HE CONTINUED THESE OPERATIONS FOR THE APPARATUS FROM SUMMER THIRTYONE UNTIL END OF THIRTYEIGHT OR EARLY THIRTYNINE, RECEIVING PAYMENTS UPON DELIVERY OF ANY MATERIAL, AND KNOWING THIS MATERIAL WAS TO GO TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ALL THIS TIME. SAYS JOHN J. MATWIN MAY HAVE SHARED STEPANOFF-S OFFICE IN NYC WITH STEPANOFF AT SOMETIME PRIOR TO NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT. HAS RECOLLECTION THAT MATWIN TOOK OVER STEPANOFF-S OFFICE WHEN STEPANOFF RETURNED TO RUSSIA, AND THAT LATER MATWIN MOVED HIS OFFICE TO ONE ONE THREE THREE BROADWAY, NYC. RECALLS THAT AT SOME TIME DURING DE SVESHNIKOFF-S OPERATIONS FOR APPARATUS MATWIN ASKED HIM TO SECURE INDUSTRIAL PATENTS AND MILITARY BOOKS FOR MATWIN BUT DE SVESHNIKOFF THINKS THAT THIS WORK HE DID FOR MATWIN WAS SEPARATE FROM HIS WORK FOR APPARATUS, BUT SAYS CANNOT STATE SO DEFINITELY. RECALLS TURNING OVER SUCH MATERIAL TO MATWIN, AT MATWIN-S REQUEST IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND ALSO AT MATWIN- S OFFICE IN NY AND ASSUMED AT THE TIME THAT THIS MATERIAL GIVEN TO MATWIN WAS ALSO TO GO TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. RECEIVED PAYMENTS FROM MATWIN FOR SUCH MATERIAL. BELIEVES DEALINGS WITH MATWIN OCCURRED SHORTLY

END PAGE THREE

BEFORE DE SVESHNIKOFF SAILED FOR RUSSIA IN JULY NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND CONTINUED FOR AWHILE AFTER DE SVESHNIKOFF RETURNED TO U.S. ABOUT SEPT., NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. SAYS DEALINGS WITH MATWIN WERE NOT A CONTINUING OPERATION BUT OCCURRED ONLY WHEN MATWIN SPECIFICALLY ASKED HIM TO SECURE CERTAIN MATERIAL. ABOUT END OF THIRTYFIVE OR BEGINNING OF THIRTYSIX APPARATUS ASKED DE SVESHNIKOFF TO SECURE INFO ABOUT MILITARY ARMAMENTS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY. DE SVESHNIKOFF ATTEMPTED TO HAVE A MAJOR HUNT SECURE SUCH INFO BUT SAYS HUNT TOLD HIM THAT HUNT GOT INTO TROUBLE TRYING TO SECURE THIS INFO FROM WAR DEPT. AND COULD NOT SECURE SAME, WHEREUPON DE SVESHNIKOFF DROPPED THIS. SAYS MAJOR HUNT ABOUT THIS TIME DID SECURE SOME MILITARY BOOKS BELIEVED FROM WAR DEPT. AND TURNED SAME OVER TO DE SVESHNIKOFF KNOWING THIS MATERIAL WAS GOING TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. DE SVESHNIKOFF SAYS HE SPLIT PAYMENTS FROM THE APPARATUS WITH MAJOR HUNT WHEN HUNT SECURED SAID MATERIAL. UNABLE TO RECALL FIRST NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR HUNT BUT SAYS HUNT WAS RETIRED U.S. ARMY OFFICER, FIRST WORLD WAR, WHO RESIDED AT THAT TIME IN APARTMENT HOUSE ON H STREET BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH AND CONN. AVE., OPPOSITE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC. SAYS THIS APARTMENT HOUSE HAS SINCE BEEN TORN DOWN. ADVISED ONLY HAD A FEW SUCH DEALINGS WITH MAJOR HUNT. DE SVESHNIKOFF TURNED OVER MATERIAL TO UNKNOWN COURIER FROM APPARATUS ABOUT TWICE A MONTH EXCEPT FOR ABOUT TWO PERIODS OF SEVERAL MONTHS WHEN APPARATUS WOULD NOT DEAL WITH DE SVESHNIKOFF, DELIVERED HIS MATERIAL TO THESE COURIERS AT PRE-ARRANGED MEETINGS MAINLY ON STREETS IN NYC, ON SOME OCCASIONS IN WASHINGTON, DC, ON AT LEAST

END PAGE FOUR

TWO OCCASIONS IN PHILA AND AT LEAST ONCE IN BALTO. COULD NOT RECALL NAMES OR DESCRIPTIONS OF ANY OF THESE COURIERS OR ANY INDIVIDUALS IN APPARATUS EXCEPT MATWIN, STEPANOFF AND MAJOR HUNT. ON CONFRONTATION WITH CRANE, DE SVESHNIKOFF SAYS HE DID TURN SIMILAR MATERIAL MAINLY MILITARY BOOKS AND JOURNALS OVER TO CRANE FOR THE APPARATUS AND RECEIVED PAYMENTS FROM CRANE FOR THE SAME, BUT DOES NOT RECALL ABOUT WHAT YEARS HE DID THIS. CRANE DEFINITELY IDENTIFIES DE SVESHNIKOFF AS RUSSIAN NUMBER TWO WITH WHOM CRANE DEALT IN APPARATUS. DE SVESHNIKOFF CANNOT RECALL ANY OF LEADERS IN APPARATUS AND SAYS HE CANNOT RECALL ANYONE ANSWERING DESCRIPTIONS OF COL. BYKOV OR QUOTE BILL UNQUOTE. ABOUT END OF THIRTYEIGHT OR EARLY THIRTYNINE COURIER FOR APPARATUS TOLD DE SVESHNIKOFF THAT QUOTE WE ARE AGOING BACK TO RUSSIA UNQUOTE AND DE SVESHNIKOFF SAYS THAT HE ASSUMED THAT ALL OPERATIONS OF APPARATUS TERMINATED AND ADVISES, HE HIMSELF TRANSMITTED NO INFO THEREAFTER TO ANYONE. SAYS SECURED INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY PATENTS FROM U.S. PATENT OFFICE BY ASKING FOR SAME AND PAYING FEE. RELATES HE SECURED MILITARY BOOKS AND JOURNALS FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND FROM WAR LIBRARY IN SAME MANNER. DE SVESHNIKOFF REFUSED TO GIVE SIGNED STATEMENT. ~~SUBPOENA ISSUED AND SERVED ON DE SVESHNIKOFF REFUSED TO GIVE SIGNED STATEMENT~~. SUBPOENA ISSUED AND SERVED ON DE SVESHNIKOFF FOR HIS REAPPEARANCE BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, ON APRIL TWENTYSIX INSTANT.

END PAGE FIVE

Hunt residing at Ocean Springs Miss 5-6-49 See 100-160126-3 HJ.

WFO WILL ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE ABOVE MAJOR HUNT AND IF LOCATED BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR WFO TO INTERVIEW MAJOR HUNT RE DE SVESHNIKOFF-S ALLEGATIONS. DE SVESHNIKOFF REMAINED OVER IN NYC NIGHT OF APRIL NINETEEN FOR PERSONAL REASONS. ON APRIL TWENTY DE SVESHNIKOFF BROUGHT TO VICINITY ELEVEN THIRTY THREE BROADWAY IN EFFORT TO LOCATE STEPANOFF-S OFFICE BUT DE SVESHNIKOFF COULD NOT IDENTIFY ANY BUILDING IN THAT VICINITY AS OFFICE USED IN PAST BY STEPANOFF. DE SVESHNIKOFF SAYS HE WAS AT ONE TIME TOLD BY COURIER IN APPARATUS THAT HE WAS TO USE COVER NAME ROBERT. RELATES HE NEVER RECALLS THIS NAME BEING USED HOWEVER. DE SVESHNIKOFF APPEARED VAGUE AND EVASIVE THROUGHOUT WHOLE INTERVIEW. DESPITE HIS STATEMENT ON APRIL NINETEEN TO SAAG T. J. DONEGAN THAT HE WAS WILLING TO TELL ALL, DE SVESHNIKOFF IS STILL A VERY RELUCTANT WITNESS AND APPARENTLY WILL NOT FURNISH ANY FURTHER INFO AT PRESENT TIME REGARDING HIS ACTIVITIES.

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI

June 3, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(ALGER HISS)

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between ASAC Belmont of your office and Assistant to the Director D. M. Ladd on May 26, 1949, in which Mr. Belmont requested that the New York Office be furnished with the results of an interview with Alger Hiss by Mr. Ladd on March 25, 1946.

For your information, Alger Hiss voluntarily appeared at the Bureau on March 25, 1946, at the suggestion of former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

On March 21, 1946, former Secretary of State Byrnes advised the Director that he had decided to talk with Alger Hiss since he, Byrnes, was going to attend a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in New York the following week. Byrnes stated that he had talked with Hiss and asked him if he was ever a member of any organization with subversive tendencies. Hiss swore that he had never been a member of any such organization. He said that his name might be on the mailing list of such an organization but that was all. Mr. Byrnes said that he did not tell Hiss much about the information he had received about him but asked him if his association with Lee Pressman meant anything. Hiss replied that he had been associated with him in the early part of the Roosevelt administration but since then there had been no close association. Mr. Byrnes advised that Hiss had asked him what could be done about the allegations concerning him and Byrnes suggested that Hiss should come to the F. B. I. and present his voluntary statement concerning the situation. Hiss was agreeable to this proposal.

G. I. R. - F

The Director advised Mr. Byrnes that if Hiss wanted to come to the Bureau it would be agreeable but, of course, there were certain things that could not be asked because certain questions would disclose information on cases then current. The Director advised Mr. Byrnes that if Hiss wanted to make any statement or relate anything about his association that he might surmise had placed him under suspicion, the Bureau would be very glad to listen to him.

Consequently, on March 25, 1946, at 2:30 p.m. Alger Hiss appeared at the Bureau and furnished information concerning himself and his association to Mr. Ladd and Special Agent Lish Whitson. The statements made by him at this time are set out in the attached memorandum. The only questions asked of Hiss are set out in paragraphs of the attached memorandum.

Attachment

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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March 25, 1946

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Alger Hiss was interviewed at his request at the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 25, 1946, at 2:30 P.M., at which time he furnished the following information:

Honorable James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, spoke to Hiss regarding the report of two separate committees "on the Hill" which had listed persons belonging to subversive groups and both had listed Hiss. It was Hiss' recollection that the two committees might possibly have been the House Committee on Un-American Activities and a Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee. He stated that Mr. Byrnes indicated that one of these committees had working for it a former Agent of the FBI.

At that time Mr. Byrnes asked Hiss about possible membership in the National Lawyers Guild and about his association with Lee Pressman. Hiss stated that he told Mr. Byrnes that he used to know Pressman very well but had had no contacts with him recently. He also mentioned to Mr. Byrnes that he had been interviewed several years ago by a representative of the FBI with regard to alleged membership in subversive organizations. Mr. Byrnes advised Hiss that he had discussed this matter with the Attorney General and with the Director of the FBI.

Hiss stated that Lee Pressman was a classmate of his at Harvard Law School and had served on the Harvard Law Review with him. After graduation, Hiss had seen little of Pressman until they both were employed by the Department of Agriculture. Jerome Frank had selected Hiss for employment in the Department of Agriculture either because of a recommendation by Pressman or by Felix Frankfurter, who was a former law professor of Hiss'. During the time that Pressman and Hiss were employed by the Department of Agriculture, they were very close, but after Pressman left to go with the CIO, Hiss saw practically nothing of him.

With regard to membership in subversive organizations, Hiss advised that he was not much of a joiner but could have been on the mailing lists of organizations of various kinds, but he was unable to say whether this was a fact. He does recall that for a period of five of six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture, he was a member of the International Juridical Association which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. Hiss denied that he was ever a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and did not believe that his wife was ever a member. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers because he thought that some of her friends had been members of that organization. She also could possibly have belonged to some grocery cooperative in Georgetown. Other than these two

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organizations, he was unable to say to what groups his wife, Priscilla Fanzer Hobson Hiss, could have belonged, although he did recall that his mother, Mrs. Mary Hiss, who resided in Baltimore, wrote him several years ago stating she had joined some group, the name not recalled by him at this time.

With reference to specific instances which have occurred to Hiss as possibly prompting reports about him, he mentioned the following;

While in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, he was advised of a report received by the FBI that two individuals connected with a Spanish Refugee Aid organization, name not recalled, who had called on Hiss officially, had reported back to their organization that Hiss had advised them on certain matters. Hiss stated he checked his records and found that Freida Kirchway had sent two people, one of whom was a local lawyer, who had a resolution regarding France, to Hiss' office to find out certain procedural matters. Hiss stated that he advised these two individuals that he couldn't handle the matter and explained to them the procedural limitations of the secretariat of the UNCIO. Their resolution regarding France was later introduced by the Mexican Government representatives, to the best of his recollection.

Another instance which came to his mind was told him by his former chief of the State Department, Stanley Hornbeck, who is now the Ambassador to the Netherlands. At the time Hiss first came into Hornbeck's office, Hornbeck told him that someone, name unknown to Hiss, had stated that Hiss was "a red". Hiss stated that Hornbeck paid no attention to this report.

During the past year and a half or two years, since the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, many employees of the State Department have made speeches to various groups at the instructions of their superiors in the State Department. One of the individuals making such speeches has been Hiss. To his knowledge there have been accusations that State Department representatives have been "whitewashing the Russians". Hiss thinks there may have been some such allegations regarding him.

In July, 1945, according to Hiss, a friend connected with Reader's Digest advised him that Isaac Don Levine had written an article claiming that at the Yalta Conference, Hiss had persuaded the late President Roosevelt to agree to the admission of the Ukraine and Byelorussia to the United Nations at a meeting where Roosevelt, Hiss and Stalin were present. Hiss said that this was a fabrication because he had never met with Roosevelt and Stalin alone, and besides he does not speak the Russian language.

Kisseloff-10134

C O P Y

Hiss stated that Mr. Byrnes had mentioned William F. Stone, now in the Department of State, as another individual whose name was mentioned by the two House Committees. Hiss advised he had known Stone for a long time but knew of no Communist Party connections on the part of Stone. He did recall, however, that for a year or two he had been associated with Stone, then a representative of the Foreign Policy Association, in a supper club headed by a Mrs. Moorehead, also with the Foreign Policy Association, who lives on R Street in Washington, D. C., and which consisted of representatives from various government departments who met once or twice a month and heard various speakers on international affairs. He recalls that Lee Pressman represented labor in this supper club and possibly Mordecai Ezekiel represented the Department of Agriculture. He recalls that there was someone from the Department of Interior but was unable to recall the indentities of other individuals with whom he met during this two-year period. The meetings, according to Hiss, were often held in the old Evergreen Cafeteria in the Department of Agriculture Building.

Hiss was questioned specifically whether he was at this time or had at any time in the past been a member of the Communist Party and he emphatically stated he had not. He was asked specifically whether he had had any association with the Communist Party at any time in the past and he denied any such contact or association. He was asked specifically whether he had any friends whom he knew to be members of the Communist Party and advised that he knew of no friends who were members of this Party. However, he had heard many people say that Lee Pressman was either a Party member or followed the Party line, but Hiss did not know this to be a fact.

Mr. Hiss was specifically asked whether he had any association with any person or persons who might be members of any subversive organizations which association might have caused the belief to exist that he likewise was a member of any such subversive organization, and he stated that he knew of no association on his part with any persons which would lead to this conclusion.

C O P Y

LW:DS
DML:DS

Kisseloff-10135

Lies Admitted By Chambers Under Fire of Hiss Counsel

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

New York, June 2.—Defense counsel for Alger Hiss today subjected Whittaker Chambers to a whiplash of cross-examination in attempting to show he lied so often in the past that his spy-ring accusations against Hiss are baseless.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief defense attorney for Hiss, drew from Chambers admissions that he lied in obtaining a job with the WPA's national research program in Washington in 1937.

Hammering at Chambers—self-confessed former Communist espionage courier and chief prosecution witness in the perjury trial of Hiss, a former State Department official—Stryker declared:

"Before you obtained that position you took an oath of office . . . to support and defend the Constitution of the United States . . ."

Chambers Admits Lying

"It was false from the beginning to the end, wasn't it?" demanded Stryker.

"Yes, it was," replied Chambers, a former senior editor of Time magazine, in a low voice.

"It was perjury?" Stryker pressed.

"Yes, it was," replied Chambers.

In the trial, now in its third day, Hiss is charged with perjury in denying that he turned over to Chambers secret Government papers which Hiss allegedly obtained through a number of official positions in Washington.

Hiss has flatly denied Chambers' charges that he was a Communist or that he gave Chambers any restricted Government documents.

Case Hinges on Credibility

Both the prosecution and defense stated yesterday that the case will turn on whether the jury—10 men and 2 women—will believe Chambers or Hiss. If the defense can destroy Chambers' credibility as a witness, the case presumably will be lost.

When the defense took over the cross-examination of Chambers in the closing half-hour of yesterday's session, Chambers elaborated on the charges he first made against Hiss before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, beginning last August.

Following an introduction to Hiss in a Washington restaurant in 1934, Chambers testified, Hiss began giving him secret documents involving the munitions trade.

At that time, Hiss was a legal assistant to the Senate Munitions Committee, and Chambers said the documents he received were obtained from the State Department through a Mr. Green.

In 1937, Chambers declared he took Hiss to New York for a clandestine meeting with a Russian espionage agent, Col. Boris Bykov, and Hiss—then a special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State—agreed to turn over cablegrams and other documents.

This material, Chambers said, involved the Far East, Germany, Italy and Japan.

At the same meeting, Chambers said, Alger Hiss "asked if Donald Hiss (his brother) was also able to secure secret documents."

"Alger Hiss said he was not sure his brother was sufficiently developed as yet to secure such documents," Chambers testified. "Colonel Bykov said perhaps he, Alger Hiss, could persuade him."

Donald Hiss, once also a State Department official, was among those previously named by Chambers in his charges before the House committee.

Dean Acheson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in January, during hearings on his confirmation as Secretary of State, that in 1491, when he was named an Assistant Secretary, he appointed Donald Hiss as his special assistant.

Acheson at that time avowed his continuing friendship for both Donald and Alger Hiss, although noting that Alger was never officially associated with him.

Donald Hiss, Acheson said, "served me and served his country with complete fidelity and loyalty."

During direct examination by the chief prosecutor, Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, the 48-year-old Chambers did not appear quite so matter-of-fact as he had the day before.

By order of the presiding judge, Samuel H. Kaufman today, the questioning of Chambers was limited to a "general summary" of Communist activities, instead of a detailed picture.

Hiss is charged with falsely denying to a federal grand jury in December 1948, that he gave Chambers any documents in early 1938, or even saw him after January 1, 1937.

Prosecution of Chambers or Hiss on espionage charges is barred by the three-year statute of limitations, and Stryker has insisted repeatedly on holding to a minimum any testimony regarding events before that time.

Chambers' voice frequently dropped to a whisper, bringing frequent warnings from the judge to "speak up."

The white-haired, sharp-tongued Stryker was continually leaping to his feet with objections as Chambers attempted to amplify his answers to Murphy's questions.

"Now you're in a court, Mr. Chambers," Stryker remarked at one point with a touch of sarcasm, in a reference to Chambers' previous extensive testimony before the House committee.

The 44-year-old Hiss, and his wife, Priscilla, kept their eyes on Chambers in the witness box as they did the day before. Chambers, however, focused his eyes on the ceiling during most of today's session, and for the first time since he touched off his charges against Hiss, Chambers seemed to be showing discomfiture in his paradoxical situation.

Chambers, however, appeared to be making no attempt to conceal any of the details of his past life which he declares he renounced in disgust. Instead, he attempted to elaborate upon them and freely admitted he had lied repeatedly for what he described as the dictates of the Communist Party which he once obeyed with blind faith.

Today, it was disclosed, Hiss' defense counsel, with permission of Judge Kaufman, brought a psychiatrist into the courtroom to "study" Chambers as he testified.

By instruction of the judge, the psychiatrist was not identified and none of the counsel were permitted to comment on his purpose in the courtroom. A tall, partially bald man, he sat with notebook in hand in a chair adjoining the defense counsel table, peering at Chambers.

It is believed unlikely that the psychiatrist will be permitted to testify. If nothing more, his appearance may be for "psychological effect" to bolster the defense contention that Chambers' charges are complete fiction and the work of a confused mind.

Chambers, during his testimony today, resumed the account of his activities which he began yesterday.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lade
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NOT RECORDED
146 JUN 6 1949

Note Post headlines as compared with other papers.

WASHINGTON POST
Page 1
Date

JUN 15 1949

From 1926 to 1929 he advanced to become "acting head" of the Communist Daily Worker. In the latter year, he said, the "Stalinists took over the Communist Party," expelling all opposition.

He said Clifton Fadiman got him a job as a translator for the publishers Simon & Schuster, then in 1932 he became editor of the Communist magazine New Masses, remaining there for three months.

In 1932, he said, "I went into the underground" with a "Soviet group" he said was "acting between the United States and Europe," and remained with that group until late 1933 or early 1934.

Then, Chambers said, "I went into the underground's apparatus of the Communist Party." "Apparatus" is a party term to describe the espionage rings.

He was introduced to Hiss in Washington, he said by "Harold Ware and J. Peters." Peters, described as one of the top Russian agents in this country, has cropped up repeatedly in Communist testimony.

(On May 8, it was disclosed, an Alexander Stevens, alias Peters, left here by plane for his native Hungary under a deportation order.)

"As nearly as I can recall the conversation" with Hiss, said Chambers, "it was to the effect that I was to head the apparatus in Washington which was separate from the previous apparatus in Washington to which Hiss belonged."

He later visited Hiss at his home, then at 2831 28th st. nw. and arranged to pick up the documents which he said Hiss obtained from Mr. Green at the State Department.

Chambers said he never visited Hiss at his place of employment. Some of the documents he obtained, Chambers said, he photographed himself at the home of James Peters. Others he said were photographed at the home of a Mr. Spiegel in Baltimore, with a Felix Inslerman and a David Carpenter also participating in the photography.

The photographs, he said, were turned over to Bykov in New York in secret meetings, with the originals always returned to Hiss the same night.

He came to the Hiss home about every week or two weeks, he said, to collect the documents, and later, to speed the process, Mrs. Hiss began typing and summarizing some of the papers.

In the following year, 1935, he said, Hiss moving to another place, offered Chambers the use of his apartment for about six weeks until the lease on the 28th st. place expired, and Chambers moved there from Baltimore with his wife and child. (They now have two children, a girl, 15, and a boy, 12.)

In his chronology, Chambers attempted to describe conversations with Hiss about a Col. Ivan Lamb, "a munitions broker," but additional testimony was barred by Judge Kaufman.

Chambers said that when he and Hiss came to New York in 1937 for Hiss' "introductory" meeting with Colonel Bykov, they met furtively in the mezzanine of a movie theater and later went to a Chinatown restaurant.

Bykov spoke in German, said Chambers, and he translated for Hiss. "The question was asked point-blank if Hiss was willing to procure such documents" as Bukov described, from the State Department where Hiss was then employed. "He answered yes," Chambers said.

This exchange of documents, Chambers went on, "continued to shortly before I broke with the Communist Party in April, 1938." On objection by Stryker, Judge Kaufman prevented Murphy from getting Chambers to explain why he left the party and "went into hiding."

Before he abandoned his espionage work, Chambers said, he saved some documents, including 65 statements given him by Hiss, 4 handwritten notes, and microfilm photographs.

Much of the remainder of Chambers' testimony duplicated that which he gave to the House committee, with these highlights in addition:

1. In the fall of 1937, he said, Hiss gave him $400 toward the purchase of a new car.

2. In 1937, he and Mr. and Mrs. Hiss drove [illegible]erboro, N. J., he said, to s[illegible]arry D. White. White, forme[illegible]ssistant Secretary of the Treasury, was named by Chambers in his charges. White denied them and soon afterward died of a heart attack.

3. All the documents which Chambers says he saved from those given him by Hiss were turned over to him at 3415 Volta pl. nw., where Hiss is said to have lived during the time stated in the perjury indictment.

4. He said he last saw Hiss before Christmas, 1938, at the Volta pl. address where Hiss said "what a pity that I had broken with the Communist Party. He said he heard there was a new and important post about to be given to me."

5. Hiss asked what kind of a Christmas he would have, he said, and when he replied "a rather bleak one," Hiss gave him a little wooden rolling pin . . . for my daughter."

6. At one time, he said, he obtained for Hiss an Oriental rug, "a present from the Soviet people in gratitude for the work of American Communists."

7. He said he could not recall using the name "George Crosley" but "it's quite possible I used it." Hiss says he knew Chambers only by this name and that Chambers was a free-lance writer and a "deadbeat" he befriended.

8. When he resigned from Time magazine last December, Chambers was earning about $30,000 a year. Part of this money was used to buy a farm at Westminster, Md., where some of the controversial documents were hidden by him in a pumpkin.

9. In 1949, after a life of atheism, he joined the Episcopal Church but "found myself not happy" and later he and his family joined the Society of Friends.

Stryker, in gaining Chambers' admission that he falsified some answers in his application for the 1937 Government job, asked Chambers why he did not list his schooling at Columbia University.

"I left it out because I didn't want to be traced by it," said Chambers.

In taking the Government job, while giving allegiance only to the Communist Party, "it was not a question of right and wrong as we Americans understand it?" Stryker asked.

"That is right," Chambers replied.

Stryker also brought out that Chambers was employed by the New York Public Library during his college days, and was discharged from there when it was discovered he had stolen books.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON POST
Page
Date

Kisseloff-10137

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JUNE 7, 1949 URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

RE JAHN. REURTEL JUNE SIX LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW ALBERT ALPER.

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G I R - 8

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Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
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Nichols
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Tracy
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Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Sandy

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Kisselloff-10138

VIA _____ M Per _____

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 3, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Wheatty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Leon O. Prior dated May 31, 1949, at Miami, Florida.

Report of Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated May 31, 1949, at Detroit, Michigan.

Report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated June 1, 1949, at New York, New York.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

S. L. R. -8

Attachment

FLJ;rmh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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-3246

F B I
JUN 8 1949

EX-98

Kisseloff-10139

SAC, Washington Field Office June 7, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file #74-1333)

Pages 44 and 45 of the report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated May 17, 1949 in this case reflect that Jonathan Mitchell and Doris Stevens suggest that Redvers Opie, Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. might possibly have information concerning Alger Hiss' activities while in the State Department. You are therefore requested to interview Opie for any pertinent information if you have not already done so.

The New York Office is requested to furnish the Bureau and the offices which received copies of the above report with the identities of the following informants:

T1 - appearing on page 35
T2 - appearing on page 36
T3 and T4 appearing on page 37

ASB:bgw

RECORDED - 80 74-1333-3247

F B I

EX-98 44 JUN 9 1949

cc New York

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JUN 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ASB

Kisseloff-10140

53 JUN 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 8, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

You inquired as to whether it could be recalled that ASAC Belmont had been furnished some information concerning a Department Attorney within the recent past.

It is recalled that some information was furnished to ASAC Belmont relating to Isaiah Matlack. I checked with Mr. Belmont and he stated that this is the only Department Attorney as to whom the Bureau furnished him some information and that it had been forwarded to him for the confidential information of Mr. Donegan. I checked and located a tickler copy of a letter addressed to New York on April 4, 1949, reflecting a summary of information concerning Matlack. At that time Matlack was being considered as an assistant to Mr. Donegan in the trial of the Hiss Case. Subsequent to that time it is known that Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy had been assigned to assist Mr. Donegan in the place of Mr. Matlack. Mr. Matlack when this change was made was put in charge of the proceedings before the Special Grand Jury in New York. Most recently he presented witnesses before that Grand Jury relating to the flight of Eisler from the United States.

A tickler copy of the letter setting forth information concerning Matlack is attached for your information.

Attachment detached in Room 1647
7L Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/ea

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INDEXED - 117

74-1333-3248

HBF:eew

50 JUN 17 1949

PERS. FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: June 6, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/ES

b2 -1

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to respond to your inquiry as to whether there has been some indication in the past that Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy has been unfriendly to the Bureau. You will recall that Murphy in his opening statement in the Hiss case made remarks which reflected rather unfavorably upon the Bureau, particularly in pointing out that a large squad of Bureau Agents had unsuccessfully looked for the Hiss typewriter.

DETAILS

A review of the Bureau's indices with regard to Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy has failed to indicate that he has not been friendly to the Bureau in the past, in fact, the contrary is the case.

Investigation of Murphy was conducted by the Bureau in March, 1942, when he was an applicant for the position of Assistant United States Attorney. This investigation revealed that Murphy was born on December 3, 1905, in New York City, and that he received an LL.B. degree from Fordham University Law School in 1930. The investigation also reflected that Murphy was considered to be a person of high integrity, a valuable man in the legal field, and an intensely loyal American. (77-18618)

On December 11, 1946, Confidential Informant [redacted] of the [redacted] Office reported that Jack Dragna, a key figure in the investigation of the reactivation of the Capone gang in Los Angeles, California, had an appointment to entertain two ladies on that evening, one of whom was the wife of an Assistant Attorney General from New York City. A physical surveillance by the Los Angeles Office reflected that Jack Dragna met with Mrs. Thomas F. Murphy, wife of Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, and her daughter at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California, on the evening of December 11, 1946. The following day, on December 12, 1946, information was received from the confidential informant that Dragna contacted his attorney, Otto Christianson, and apologized for not keeping his appointment at noon. Dragna explained to his attorney that he had been out all night and had just awakened. By letter dated December 26, 1946, the New York Office was requested to confidentially advise U.S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey of this information. (62-81093-26-94)

b2
b7D

memo to Ladd from Tolson dated 6/8/49

RECORDED - 117
INDEXED - 117

JUN 15 1949

EJP:rb

Kisseloff-10142

On November 20, 1947, the New York Office wrote the Bureau and stated that Thomas F. Murphy of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, had requested an autographed picture of you. In this letter the New York Office indicated that Murphy had at all times been very cooperative and it was suggested, accordingly, that the photograph be suitably inscribed.

On November 26, 1947, you advised Mr. Murphy that you were forwarding him a photograph in accordance with his request, under separate cover. (77-18618-9)

On February 1, 1949, Thomas F. Murphy, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, advised you that he had recently returned from Europe where he had been on official business for the Department of Justice in connection with an income tax case. He indicated that he wished to call your attention to the excellent cooperation and friendliness of SA John A. Cimperman at the U. S. Embassy in London. He said that Cimperman had been extremely gracious both to Mrs. Murphy and himself. This letter was acknowledged on February 8, 1949, in which Mr. Murphy was advised that his favorable observations concerning Special Agent Cimperman were appreciated. (62-49765-224)

Other references in the Bureau's files under the name Thomas F. Murphy failed to reflect any additional pertinent information concerning him or that he has ever indicated an unfriendly attitude toward the Bureau.

Kisseloff-10143

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: June 2, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

Time of call: 5:35

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I talked to Mr. Donegan this evening with reference to the reason why Assistant United States Attorney Murphy had made his opening statement in the Hiss case in the manner which he had, which reflected rather unfavorably upon the Bureau, particularly in pointing out that a large squad of Bureau Agents had been looking for the Hiss typewriter unsuccessfully. Mr. Donegan stated that he is convinced that there is no intent upon the part of Murphy to belittle the Bureau or to be critical of the Bureau. Donegan agrees that the opening statement was not well worded, but he says that he definitely feels there was nothing deliberate about this on the part of Murphy. He states that he has seen nothing to date which would indicate that Murphy is anything but friendly to the Bureau; that all indications are that he is friendly to the FBI.

DML:FA

Haven't we had some indication in the past that Murphy is not friendly.

INDEXED - 31

RECORDED - 31

JUN 2

Kisseloff-10144

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Kisseloff-10145

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 9, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 7, 1949, pointing out the extraneous information contained in the New York letters of May 14, 1942, and May 10, 1945, reporting the results of interviews with Chambers.

For record purposes I telephoned ASAC Belmont at 10:30 A.M. today and advised him of the objectionable material and told him that it was recommended that the letters not be introduced into evidence and further that he should discuss the outlined statements with Mr. Donegan so that the latter could bring it to the attention of Judge Kaufman and at least eliminate the objectional extraneous information.

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HBF:eew

Kisseloff-10146

JUN 1 1949

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a pamphlet prepared by WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT which was furnished by him to this office. This is being forwarded for the information of the Bureau.

JTN:RAA
65-14920

Enclosure (Removed in 1647) F.L.J.

Encl attach 11/1/50

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74-1333-3252

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JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-10148.

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-10150

A Factual Review

of the

Whittaker Chambers -- Alger Hiss Controversy

by

WM. MARSHALL BULLITT

[A Trustee of The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace]

Kisseloff-10151

A FACTUAL REVIEW

of

The Whittaker Chambers—Alger Hiss Controversy

by

Wm. Marshall Bullitt

[A Trustee of The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace]

(Written in Nassau, Bahamas, November 27-December 4, 1948, while convalescing from pneumonia.)

There is no evidence now available to prove directly:

First: Whether Whittaker Chambers told the truth when he testified that Alger Hiss had been a member of a small underground Communist "group" whose object was to infiltrate (into higher levels of the Government service) persons of sympathetic views, who could be useful to the Communist Party; or

Second: Whether Alger Hiss told the truth when he denied all connection with Communism, or such a "group", or any interest in its objectives.

The respective credibilities of Chambers and Hiss may be evaluated from (1) Public and private records; (2) Testimony of disinterested third parties; (3) The conduct of a number of persons more or less personally, socially, or officially acquainted with Chambers and Hiss; and (most important of all) (4) The attitudes and characteristics of Chambers and Hiss deducible from their testimony.

The purpose of this "Review" is to aid in such an evaluation, based solely upon a study of the Official Hearings.

Outline of the Preliminary Congressional Hearings [1]

[August 3—September 9, 1948]

1. *August 3, 1948: Chambers' initial testimony:* On Tuesday, August 3, Whittaker Chambers testified before an Open Session of the Committee regarding (1) his own life as a former paid Communist functionary; (2) a small Communist "underground" group (which had been developed by Harold Ware,[2] son of the Communist leader known as "Mother Bloor"), the head of which group was, *first,* Nathan Witt,[3] an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board, and *later,* John Abt;[4] the others being Lee Pressman,[5] Alger Hiss,[6] Donald Hiss,[7] Victor Perlo,[8] Charles

---

[1] Page references are to the printed "Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities", pages 501-1378, 80th Congress, 2nd Session; and will be cited by number only, *i. e.* "(565)", etc.

A few events occurring *after* December 4, 1948 are also mentioned.

[2] (565-6). Apparently in the Department of Agriculture; accidentally killed in Pennsylvania (575); Hiss knew Ware (652, 1147, 1169, 1353); and Chambers "believes" that it was Ware who first introduced him to Hiss (1178, 1180).

[3] Witt had seven and a half years (1933-1940) of important service in the Government (1029).

[4] Abt had five years (1933-1938) in important positions in the AAA, WPA, SEC, Senate Committee, and Attorney General's Office (1016).

[5] Pressman had two years (1933-1935) in AAA and as General Counsel of WPA (1022).

[6] Alger Hiss had fifteen years (1929-30, 1933-46) of important Government service (644-5, 656-7).

[7] Donald Hiss' connection with the Government was very incidental (Cf. 929-30, 1351).

[8] Victor Perlo's numerous Governmental positions (1933-1946) were in the NRA, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Department of Commerce, OPA, WPB and Treasury Department (678-681).

Kramer,[9] Harold Ware,[2] Henry Collins,[10] and J. Peters,[11] with the object of "Communist infiltration of the American Government" (565); (3) a general description of the group's *personnel,* activities, etc.; and (4) his own repudiation of Communism in late 1937 and early 1938 (564, *et seq;* Cf. 565, 1178, 1196-7, 1285, 1289).

His few references to Alger Hiss (565, 567-8, 572, 576-7, 578-580) did not specifically state that Hiss was a Communist,[12] but did identify him as one of the "group", with his various former official Governmental positions and his present office as "head of the Carnegie Endowment"; described Chambers' unsuccessful effort in 1938 to persuade Hiss "to break away from the [Communist] party" (572); and, in late August, 1939, Chambers' warning to Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle of "Communist activities in Washington", naming Hiss among others (580; Cf. 1293).

2. *August 5: Hiss' initial testimony:* Hiss promptly read the newspaper accounts of Chambers' testimony of August 3 (646); and, at an Open Meeting of the Committee

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[9] Charles Kramer's thirteen years (1933-1946) were in the AAA, NYA, NLRB, OPA and various Senate sub-Committees (819).

[2] See Note [2].

[10] Henry Collins' several years were in NRA, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Labor, and House and Senate Committees (802).

[11] J. Peters (*alias* Goldberger and Alexander Stevens) introduced Chambers to Ware and to Hiss. For Peters' record as a Communist leader see 1267-1277, 1278-1283.

Recently J. Peters left the United States.

It is unnecessary to go further into the details of the "group's" *personnel* and their individual histories as Communists, subsequently developed in the Hearings.

[12] It was not until four days later (August 7) that Chambers said that "Mr. Hiss was a member of the Communist Party" (662-3).

held the following day (August 5; 642-659), Hiss voluntarily and emphatically,

(*a*) *Denied* having known, seen, or even heard of, Chambers [13] (643);

(*b*) *Denied* Chambers' statements as "complete fabrications" (643, 647, 649, 650).

Hiss then gave lengthy, impressive, and apparently convincing, testimony (Cf. 659) upon the following lines:

FIRST: His own complete freedom from Communism or its influences [14] (643, 648);

SECOND: His personal high level of (*i*) education (643-4); (*ii*) important public and private positions held (644-5, 656-9); and (*iii*) his close friends in high public life (644-5, 648);

THIRD: His obvious and voluntary depreciation, dis-association, and minimization of his connection with a number of undesirable persons (with whom his acquaintance was undeniable), who were later identified as Communists or associated therewith, such as Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Harold Ware, Henry Collins, Frank Coe, Nathan Silvermaster, Abraham Silverman and J. Peters (643, 649-659)—most of whom subsequently (on the ground of *self-incrimination*) refused to say whether they were Communists, or

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[13] Until in May, 1947, when two F. B. I. men had asked him whether he had ever known or heard of anyone named Whittaker Chambers, and he replied that he had not (643, 647-650; Cf. 936-8).

[14] At the end of his initial testimony (658-9), Hiss was evasive; and he relied on the technique of an "iffy" question to avoid committing himself on whether it was safe or desirable for the Government to employ Communists. In view of the subsequent disclosures of his Communistic acquaintances, to some the term "fellow-traveler" might come to mind.

even knew Hiss or Chambers (Cf. 802, 804, 810; 819, 1018; 1023; 804, 809; 821; 1019; 1024; 1032; 805, 820-21; 1019; 1024; 1032; Cf. Hiss 970-1);

FOURTH: Hiss denied knowing that (in August, 1939), Chambers had told Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle that Hiss—then in the State Department—was, or had been, a member of an undercover Communist "group" (646, 649; Cf. 1292, *et seq.*).

But Hiss has admitted:

(*i*) That as far back as 1938-1940 he was summoned to the F. B. I. office in Washington for questioning—apparently being accused as a Red (971);

(*ii*) That in March or April, 1946, Secretary of State Byrnes (former Mr. Justice Byrnes)

> "called me into his office. He said that several Members of Congress were preparing to make statements on the floor of Congress that I was a Communist. He asked me if I were, and I said I was not.
>
> He said 'This is a very serious matter. I think all the stories center from the F. B. I. I think they are the people who have obtained whatever information has been obtained. I think you would be well advised to go directly to the F. B. I. and offer yourself for a very full inquiry and investigation.'
>
> He also said he thought it would be sensible for me to go to the top man, and I agreed"; (648, 937)

(*iii*) That he saw the F. B. I., who asked him if he knew Lee Pressman and others, but they did not mention Chambers' name (Id);

Hiss did not tell Carnegie Endowment's Trustees, nor Mr. Dulles (nor any of the other Trustees who urged Hiss' election as President, 645-6, 659, 1133, 1135) anything about either the F. B. I. questioning, or even the

shortly previous Secretary of State Byrnes—Members of Congress—F. B. I. belief in, or investigation of, Hiss as a Communist (1133-1135), with an evasiveness, or lack of frankness, in his answers quite calculated not to reveal the facts (Cf. 646, 1133, 1135, see pp. 25-29, *infra*).

(*iv*) That in December, 1946—*after* his election as President of the Carnegie Endowment, but *before* assuming that office—Mr. Dulles told him "that he [Dulles] had heard reports that people had called me [Hiss] a Communist" (1133). That admission was *not* in Hiss' initial testimony of August 5, and was not elicited from him until August 25 (1133-1135);[14a] the fateful day, page 7, *infra*.

(*v*) That in May, 1947, two F. B. I. men called on him at his "Carnegie Endowment" Washington office, and asked him (*a*) if he was a Communist, (*b*) a number of questions not unlike the points Mr. Chambers had testified to, and (*c*) whether he knew a number of named people, one of which was Whittaker Chambers, whose name he had never heard before (647-8, 936-7);

(*vi*) That last winter [1947] he had "heard indirectly that a man named Chambers was calling me a Communist" (647);

(*vii*) That on the night of August 2, 1948, a New York newspaper reporter said he had a tip that on the next day (August 3), Chambers would testify before the Committee and "call me a Communist" (647).

[14a] Mr. Dulles fixes the time of that interview as on, or more likely *after*, January 2, 1947. (See *"Statement of Relations between Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Mr. Alger Hiss"* pp. 3-4; hereafter cited as "Statement of Relations".)

This "Statement of Relations" was written by Mr. Dulles and circulated among the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment during early 1949.

Hiss' admissions thus established these facts:

(*a*) That when he was elected President of the Carnegie Endowment, Hiss knew he had been, or still was, under serious investigation by the F. B. I., by Members of Congress, and by Secretary of State Byrnes, in whose office he was, as to whether he was a Communist (647-8, 971). The Carnegie Endowment was not told those facts on the day (December 9, 1946) when its Special Committee first mentioned Mr. Hiss' name for President, nominated him therefor, suspended the rules, and elected him—all with probably not more than ten or fifteen minutes' consideration.

Mr. Hiss had not even told Mr. Dulles, or anyone else, of the then very recent F. B. I.—Byrnes investigation (1132-3, 1135).

(*b*) That *after* his election as President of the Carnegie Endowment on December 9, 1946—but *before* he assumed office—Mr. Dulles told him that he [Dulles] "had heard reports that people called me [Hiss] a Communist" and "I [assumed] that Mr. Dulles was satisfied that there was nothing to the reports" (1133-1135); again, Hiss did not reveal to Mr. Dulles the Secretary of State Byrnes—members of Congress—F. B. I. investigation of his Communism; and his answers to the Congressional inquiries on that subject were not frank, but were obviously evasive (Cf. 1133-1135).

(*c*) That shortly *after* he assumed the Presidency of the Carnegie Endowment, Hiss *knew* he was still under continued investigation by the F. B. I., and also by outside gossip, as to whether he was a Communist; but he still did not tell Mr. Dulles, or the Trustees, or the Executive Committee (936-937, 1133-1135).

The Congressional Committee criticized that silence of Mr. Hiss towards the Endowment (1133-1135).

In February, 1948 there was again a report "that Mr. Hiss had had communist contacts". Mr. Dulles searchingly questioned him on that point. Hiss denied it, but admitted that he had just been questioned by the New York Grand Jury on that subject. Some [unnamed] State Department Official, peculiarly in a position to know the facts, reassured Mr. Dulles of Hiss' loyalty and reliability.[14b]

Six months later, August 4, 1948, the newspapers blazoned the news of Chambers' previous day's hearing before the "Un-American Activities" Committee, containing the charge that Hiss was a Communist.

Despite (1) Mr. Dulles' prompt, semi-official suggestion that Mr. Hiss should voluntarily resign and relieve the Endowment of embarrassment, and (2) the transfer of its administrative direction to other hands, Hiss did not do so. (*"Statement of Relations"* p. 6.)

In view of the apparent contradictions between the initial testimonies of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hiss, the Congressional Committee began thereafter to caution each of them, and some other witnesses, that their testimony was subject to the penalties for perjury.

[14b] In view of (1) Mr. Acheson's public statement of December 10, 1946 that Mr. Hiss' State Department work was of "outstanding devotion and ability", for the previous ten years, as "one of its very best men" who was one of the "really basic causes for the success" of the United Nations San Francisco Conference; and (2) the subsequent 1948 State Department endorsement of Mr. Hiss, mentioned in the text, Mr. Dulles doubtless felt it unnecessary to report the matter to the Carnegie Trustees, though he did mention it to some of the New York Trustees.

The Carnegie Endowment thus remained in ignorance of the 1946-1948 reports or rumors of Hiss' alleged Communism connections (see *"Statement of Relations"* pp. 4-5, *supra,* p. 7).

3. *August 7: Chambers' further testimony concerning his alleged acquaintanceship with Alger Hiss.*[15] In reply to the Committee's 176 pointed questions [concerning Chambers' alleged acquaintance with Hiss], Chambers' answers were short, clear and positive, never ambiguous, and rarely even qualified as "I think" (covering, all told, only 11 printed pages, 662-672).

Instead of summarizing separately the testimony of Chambers and Hiss at their fifteen appearances as witnesses,[16] it is better to give a chronological statement of the facts as told by Chambers and by Hiss, respectively—supplemented by some facts conclusively established by independent and impartial third party testimony and records.

This procedure will simplify the reader's task in contrasting the contradictory stories told by Chambers and Hiss.

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[15] On account of the initial direct contradiction between Chambers and Hiss as to even knowing each other, and in order to test their stories, the Committee thereafter held Executive Sessions, so that neither Chambers nor Hiss would know what the other (or some other witnesses) might have said, so as to prevent a witness from shifting his story to meet unexpected evidence. That procedure was followed at the subsequent Hearings on August 7, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 26, 27, 30, and September 8, 9. During the Public Hearing of August 25, the Committee released the testimony taken at the Executive Sessions of August 7, 16, 17, 18, 24; and later that of August 26, 27, 30, and September 8, 9.

It is important to bear that procedure in mind, when contrasting Chambers' testimony (which was rarely, if ever, subsequently modified) with that of Hiss (which was constantly modified to conform to unexpected and uncontradicted evidence of entirely impartial and disinterested third parties).

[16]

1948	*Chambers*	*1948*	*Hiss*
Aug. 3	(563-584)	Aug. 5	(642-659)
Aug. 7	(661-672)	Aug. 16	(935-974)
Aug. 17	(986)	Aug. 17	(975-986)
Aug. 25	(1078-1079)		(986-1001)
	(1176-1206)	Aug. 25	(1076-1078)
Aug. 27	(1255-1266)		(1079-1111)
Aug. 30	(1271)		(1115-1176)
	(1278-1290)		

STATEMENT OF FACTS

I. Chambers' Testimony.

In 1924, Whittaker Chambers,[17] at age 23, joined the American Communist Party in New York. He continued in it for about 13 or 14 years (1924-1938), during which period he wrote for, and was editor of, the "Daily Worker" and "New Masses"—Communist papers; he was a paid functionary of the Party, acted as courier between New York and the Washington "underground" Communist "cells" or "groups", and was himself a leader of the "underground" organization (564, *et seq.*, 986, 1176-8, 1180, 1263).[18]

In late 1934, Harold Ware[2] and J. Peters[11] [leaders in the "underground" of the Communist Party, 565, 569, 1271, 1278, *et seq.*; Cf. 1267-1277], introduced Chambers (*a*) to Alger Hiss (1078, 1178-1180, 1280) as a fellow-Communist (662-664, 669, 1181, 1189); and (*b*) to the "underground group" of the Communist Party in Washington (1180, 1181, 1280). The seven or eight members of that "underground" group (including Hiss, pp. 2, 3, *supra*) would meet in Henry Collins'[10] Apartment in St. Matthews Court (568-9, 575, 1180, 1181, 1284; Cf. Hiss' dubious denial (651, *et seq.*, 938-9, 1171-2).

Hiss was not present more than five times at Collins' Apartment, "because we separated Mr. Alger Hiss from that group rather early" in order "to set up a parallel

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[17] Born in Philadelphia; a member of the Episcopal Church; and now at age 47, he is "a Quaker by convincement" (1198-1199).

[18] On July 1, 1934 Alger Hiss (who previously lived at No. 3411—"O" Street), rented, fully furnished, Apartment No. 42 at 2831—28th Street, Washington—the lease to expire June 28, 1935. This Apartment will be referred to as the 28th Street Apartment.

group of men whose opportunities for penetrating into the Government and arriving at positions of power and influence seemed best" (1181, 576, 579); as Hiss was rising in the Government (576-7, 644-5).

Not long after first meeting Hiss, Chambers was "constantly" a visitor at Hiss' 28th Street Apartment (986, 992, 1178-9, 181, 1182)—at least twenty times (1178).[18] Soon thereafter, Chambers became one of Hiss' closest friends (572, 670, 986, 1190, 1199; Cf. 662, 1178, 1078-9).

For several years Chambers collected Hiss' Communist Party dues (569, 571, 663, 670, 1181-2). Neither Hiss, nor the "underground" group, knew Chambers by his real name, but only by the Communist code name of "Carl" (662, 670, 953, 1193-4, 1205, 1257, 1259, 1260, 1263).

Hiss' Dilapidated "1929 Ford" Roadster.[19] In 1934, when Chambers first met Hiss, the latter owned a black, dilapidated 1929 Ford Roadster, with hand worked windshield wipers (666, 1183). Hiss never sold, gave, leased, or loaned the 1929 Ford to Chambers (1179, 1182); and Chambers never used or drove the 1929 Ford, except to go to Westminster, Md., with Hiss who drove the car (p. 14, *infra*); but Hiss continued to own the 1929 Ford long *after* September 7, 1935, when he then purchased a new Plymouth Sedan (1095, 1120, 1183).

On May 1, 1935, Hiss rented (until June 15, 1936) No. 2905 P Street, which was a fully furnished house (1085, 1044, 1046, 956, 983). At some undetermined date late in

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[19] On September 19, 1933, shortly after Hiss first entered official Government service, in 1933 (644), he registered a 1929 Ford, Model A, Register No. 2188811, Tag No. 245647, in the name of Alger Hiss, No. 3411 O Street N. W., Washington, D. C. (hereafter called the "1929 Ford") (1064, 1065, 1115, 1118).

May, 1935, Hiss vacated the 28th Street Apartment; and moved into the P Street house (1085).

1935 Plymouth Sedan, Model PJ. On September 7, 1935 (nearly a year *before* Hiss disposed of the 1929 Ford on July 23, 1936, and while Hiss was still living in the P Street house), he bought from the Smoot Motor Company a new, two seated, two door Plymouth Sedan, Model PJ (959, 1095, 1119-1120). [See pp. 19-20, 22, *infra,* for the vital significance of the September, 1935 *date* of that Plymouth purchase.]

The intimacy between Chambers and Hiss (and their families).

(*a*) Chambers first stayed a couple of nights with Hiss in the P Street house[20] (949, 956-8, 983, 1087, 1151);

(*b*) At Hiss' invitation,[21] Chambers and his family then moved into the vacated (but furnished) 28th Street Apartment, which they occupied for three or four weeks in May-June, 1935 (980, 982, 983, 986, 1178, 1179, 1181, 1182);

(*c*) Chambers' occupancy of the 28th Street Apartment for those several weeks in May-June, 1935, was without any lease, sub-lease, or other financial arrangement whatever (665, 986, 992, 1178, 1179, 1182, 1185, 1189, 1190). This was because Chambers and Hiss were both Communists (665, 986, 1182, 1183, 1185, 1189), and that was part of the Communist pattern (665, 1182, 1189);

(*d*) Chambers and his family again stayed for a few days with Hiss in the "P" Street house (1182), which Hiss confirms (984).

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[20] This is according to Hiss' testimony.

[21] When Hiss moved from the 28th Street Apartment into the "P" Street House, the unexpired lease on the 28th Street Apartment still had four or five weeks yet to run.

(*e*) In 1935-1936-1937, Chambers constantly saw Hiss both (i) At the P Street house; where, from time to time, Chambers stayed overnight for a number of days and as long as a week at a time (665, 1184, 1185); used Hiss' home as a kind of headquarters (1184); and saw Hiss at least fortnightly, except when Hiss was absent on vacation (1185, 1205); and also (ii) At No. 1241—30th Street;[22] where Chambers saw him at least once a week, often stayed overnight, and got his meals there (957, 1184, 1185, 1205), except when Hiss went on vacation (665, 1185).[23]

(*f*) Chambers' knowledge (i) of the "nicknames" by which Mr. and Mrs. Hiss always referred to each other, and to their stepson (664), which Hiss confirmed (960); (ii) that Hiss had first met Mrs. Hiss when she was a Mrs. Thayer Hobson, at the Rand School—a Socialist institution (668, 1262); (iii) of the locations, interiors, etc., of Hiss' several homes (665-6, 671-2); (iv) that they had a brown Cocker Spaniel as a family pet (665), confirmed by Hiss (961); (v) of Hiss' hobby as an ornithologist (666, 1201-2), confirmed by Hiss (961-2), and his sight of a prothonotary warbler (666), confirmed by Hiss (961-2, 1168); (vi) that as a small boy Hiss took a little wagon a long way off to Druid Hill Park (Baltimore), filled bottles with spring water, took them back, and sold the water (666, 668), verified by Hiss (963); and (vii) of their discussion about Chambers helping to lay rails on W, B & A lines (995, 1128, 1130, 1195).

(*g*) About 1936, Chambers and Hiss discussed how much each would like to have a small place in the country. Hiss

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[22] Into which (after leaving the P Street house), Hiss moved about September, 1936 (957-8).

[23] Hiss admitted that Chambers stayed a couple of times at the 30th Street house (957-8).

unearthed a sale advertisement of a small, dilapidated farm house near Westminster, Maryland. Hiss made a "down payment" and motored Chambers (in the 1929 Ford) to see the farm; Mr. and Mrs. Hiss did not like the place, and called off the deal (1256, *et seq.*). A good deal later, Chambers bought the place [24] in his own name, but did not wish Hiss to know about it, as Hiss would have thereby learned Chambers' real name (1256, *et seq.*).

Chambers' initial (and quite casual) account, on August 7, 1948, of how Hiss, on July 23, 1936, had secretly disposed of his 1929 Ford Roadster. In 1936 (more than a year *after* Hiss testified he had "sold" or "thrown in" the Ford car, in June, 1935, to Crosley), Hiss disposed of the old 1929 Ford by taking it to a service station, or car lot, and simply leaving it there with someone whom the Communist Party had there to take care of such matters (666-7, 1183-4)—all of which was subsequently, and unexpectedly, confirmed by a certificate of title for the 1929 Ford, dated July 23, 1936, signed and verified by Alger Hiss, by which he sold the 1929 Ford Roadster to the Cherner Motor Company; and, simultaneously, the Cherner Motor Company sold or assigned it to a William Rosen,[25] of a fictitious address at 5405—13th Street, N. W.

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[24] That is the same place which (since this Review was written) has become well known through Chambers' revelation of the "pumpkin" filled with microfilms.

[25] See testimony of Joseph Cherner, Samuel Mensh, Henry J. Gertler and W. Marvin Smith (1052-1074); William Rosen (1207-1221, 1329-1341); Leon Cherner (1223-1227); Henry Cherner (1227-1229, 1319-1328); Rhoda Brewer (1229-1232).

Rosen has since been held for contempt of Court for refusing to answer questions before the grand jury regarding his knowledge of Hiss and the Ford car (see opinion of Circuit Court of Appeals, 2d Circuit in *U. S.* v. *Rosen* decided April 25, 1949, Fed. (2d) p.).

That transaction was a wholly fictitious assignment and sale, with no record kept of the transaction, except the official document signed and verified by Hiss.

It is unnecessary to review the testimony of the numerous third party witnesses cited in the margin.[25] The incident was an unanticipated verification of Chambers' prior testimony that in 1936, Hiss got rid of his 1929 Ford, by leaving it at a service station, to which the only real party was Hiss; and the 1929 Ford disappeared without leaving any other record behind it[26] (666-7, 1183-4).

Chambers' "break" from Communism. In late 1937, and during the early months of 1938, Chambers finally decided to break with Communism (564, *et seq.*, 1178, 1285, 1289). To aid the transfer of his identity from "Carl" into his real identity as Chambers, he at once secured (through Communist influence) a $6,000 a year Government job in the Federal Research Project, which lasted for a few months (1285-1289). He told Hiss of his new "cover job", but did not tell him the purpose for which he wanted it; and Hiss remarked (at least in paraphrase): "Well, I expect you will turn up in the State Department one of these days" (1288).

Chambers last saw Hiss in 1938 (671, 1079, 1178, 1190); but before finally going into hiding Chambers called on Mr. and Mrs. Hiss (then living on Dent Place), and tried to persuade Hiss to break away from the Communist Party; but Hiss absolutely refused to do so (572, 1190).

Chambers then fled into hiding (1187-8) and completely disappeared (1287, 1288) for the time being (1186-1189, 1191, 1196-1200, 1256); but in 1939 was employed by "TIME" and was receiving a $25,000 a year salary (1197-1198).

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[26] The following brief references might be profitably consulted: 1110-1123, 1124-1126, 1157-1160, 1349.

Chambers' 1939 statements to the Government of (1) his own Communistic career and (2) the infiltration of Communists (including Hiss) into important Government positions. In the summer of 1939, Isaac Don Levine learned something of Chambers' experience with, and flight from, Communism (1005, 1006). A few days after Stalin and Hitler signed their "Non-Aggression Pact" of August 23, 1939, Levine (failing to see President Roosevelt), was referred by the President's Private Secretary, Marvin McIntyre, to Assistant Secretary of State Berle (1007).

On or about August 29, 1939, Chambers and Levine dined with Mr. Berle at the latter's Washington residence. Chambers revealed to Berle his whole story of the Communist "underground" in Washington (1007-8, 1191-2, 1292-4), and particularly mentioned the names of Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman (1292-1294).

Mr. Berle was both worried and disturbed, because he "believed that Chambers was telling the truth as he saw it" (1294). Berle at once took the following precautionary steps: (i) Established very close relations between the State Department and the F. B. I.; (ii) Organized a special section in the State Department to follow any Communist activities; (iii) Arranged to have a weekly liaison meeting with the F. B. I. for the exchange of information; (iv) Worked with the Department of Justice in passing needed legislation for the Government's protection; and (v) Twice checked with Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, who had Alger Hiss as his executive assistant; and Acheson vouched for both the Hisses absolutely (1294, *et seq.*).

Sometime later, Levine conveyed the Chambers revelations to William C. Bullitt, then Ambassador to France, and

to Lloyd Henderson, in charge of the Russian Section of the State Department (1008). Since then, the State Department has removed 134 members of the State Department, for disloyalty reasons (1176).

In 1943, and again in 1945, Chambers reported the facts about Hiss to the F. B. I. (671).

Chambers never got in touch with the "Committee on Un-American Activities", which has been carrying on the "Hearings" (1189); but the Committee sought out Chambers in New York, and then, without any advance notice, subpoenaed him to testify (1189, 1191).

Let us now consider the testimony which Mr. Hiss gave in August, 1948, before the "Un-American Activities" Committee.

II. Hiss' Testimony.

Hiss denied he was, or ever had been, a Communist, or a member of any "underground" group (643, 942); denied ever knowing Whittaker Chambers,[27] or anyone who went solely by the name of "Carl" (643, 646, 647, 938, 991); but, after long questioning about many personal incidents in his own life, and after being shown both old and recent photographs of Chambers, Hiss said there seemed to be some familiarity in the face (940, 946, 953, 985, 1079, 1128, 1131, 1145). Upon a personal confrontation of Chambers and Hiss before the Committee, Hiss then identified Chambers as a man whom he had known in 1934-1935 under the name of George Crosley (977-8, 979, 986, 987, 988, 991, 998, 1078, 1128, 1130).

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[27] First heard the name Whittaker Chambers from the F. B. I. in May, 1947 (936-7, 991).

While Hiss admitted close friendship with Collins (970), and that he personally knew Chambers, Pressman, Witt, Abt, Kramer, Ware, Collins and Coe (pp. 2-3, *supra,* Notes [2], [3], [4], [5], [7], [9], [10]; 987-8, 998, 1130, 643, 653, 970), Hiss denied meeting with them in Collins' Apartment in St. Matthews Court (997, 998, 1171-2); and denied paying Communist dues (941 991, 997).

Hiss' Story of His Alleged Slight Personal Acquaintance with an Apparently Fictitious George Crosley, Whom He Later Positively Identified as Whittaker Chambers.

1. *Hiss' first acquaintance with George Crosley.*

In the fall of 1934, while Hiss was a legal assistant to the Senate Munitions Committee [Nye Committee], he claimed to have met one George Crosley, who represented himself as a married man with one baby, and as a free lance writer for magazines, preparing articles about the munitions investigation for sale to, or publication in, some magazine (955-6, 981, 1082, 1084). Except for himself and Mrs. Hiss, he has been unable to find anyone—not even his brother, Donald Hiss, or Senator Nye—who ever heard of Crosley (1090-2, 1117), although he said Crosley was for many months a free lance writer around the Capital. There is no Congressional Library record of Crosley ever writing anything (1090-3).

Hiss' continuing acquaintance with George Crosley. In late May, 1935, Hiss vacated his furnished 28th Street Apartment, and moved into the fully furnished P Street house (pp. 12, 13, *supra;* 982, 1085, 1087). This left the 28th Street Apartment on Hiss' hands for the few weeks' unexpired term until June 26 [or July 1], 1935 (1086-8).

Hiss testified that shortly thereafter, to-wit: In June, 1935 (980), Crosley said he was planning to spend the summer in Washington on the Munitions Committee researches; and Hiss sub-let the 28th Street Apartment to Crosley at its actual cost to Hiss for "just the summer months" until September or October (949, 956-7, 980, 981, 1085-8, 1089, 1108, 1150, 1151; Cf. 986); that Crosley and his family spent "a day or two in my (Hiss') house (P Street) when he moved in" to the 28th Street Apartment (949, 1151), while Crosley was waiting for his furniture to come by van[28] (956-8, 980, 983, 1087, 1151); and that he (Hiss) left some of his own furniture in the 28th Street Apartment for Crosley's use (956, 980, 1087); and that Crosley "stayed there (in the 28th Street Apartment) all summer" "until the lease expired in September, 1935"[29] (964, 981).

Hiss further testified that when, in June, 1935, he sub-let his 28th Street Apartment to Crosley for the summer until September, 1935 (949, 956, 964, 980, 981, 1085-1089, 1108), Crosley had no automobile, but wanted one (957, 982, 1098); that he [Hiss] "sold", "gave" or "threw in" his 1929 Ford, as a part of the sub-letting, by which Crosley would pay the rent for the four weeks unexpired term of the lease (957, 958, 1097-9); and that his reason (in June, 1935) for getting rid of the 1929 Ford was that he already had "another car" (957, 1093-1095, 1119), namely, a two-door "Plymouth" Sedan (959).

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[28] Chambers says he brought no furniture to the 28th Street Apartment (986, 1182, 1192-3).

[29] The inconsistency of Hiss' testimony is obvious, as the lease expired June 26, 1935 (1086-7); and, hence, it was impossible for him to have rented it to Crosley for "the summer months" or for Crosley to have "stayed there all summer" (981). This is so because the gas and electricity *were both turned off* in the apartment June 26—June 29, 1935 (1090), and "Mr. Hiss vacated on June 28, 1935" (1087, 1088), and "This apartment was vacant for the month of July. On August 1, 1935, it was rented to W. E. Isemann" (1087, 1088).

It quicky developed that Hiss did not have "another car". He did not get the "Plymouth" until September 7, 1935 when he bought one from the Smoot Motor Co. (1095, 1120-1121).

Hiss has never explained that discrepancy.[30] The last time Hiss saw Crosley was in 1935, and, even at that, only two or three times after June 26, 1935 [30a] (984, 1121, 1170-1).

Mr. Hiss' story of his voluntary termination of his acquaintance with George Crosley. Hiss testified that Crosley never paid the rent for the 28th Street Apartment, but gave Hiss a rug as "part payment" which Hiss described as "the damned thing" [31] (964, 969, 984, 1153-1154) and borrowed $35 or $40 from Hiss but never repaid it (Id. 981); that by September, 1935 he realized that Crosley had "welshed" on him, was a "deadbeat", "four flusher" and had made a "sucker" out of Hiss, who thereupon, in September, 1935, ended his acquaintance with Crosley, and practically ordered him out of the house (957, 969, 970).

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[30] There is a complete collation of his various contradictory statements about "selling" or "throwing in" the 1929 Ford to Crosley (1100-1102, 1104, 1106, 1119-1121, 1124-1126, 1158-1160).

[30a] Hiss later advanced the possibility that he might have seen Crosley in 1936 (1170-2).

This is one trifling instance of the very large number of times, when, after making a positive statement, Hiss would throw out an anchor to windward to take care of the possibility that his statement might be contradicted—with the result that, on almost every important issue, he always left a loophole through which to escape from any future inconvenient contradiction or otherwise established fact.

[31] Hiss' statements with respect to the *period* of the oral lease, Crosley's rental *occupancy* of the 28th Street Apartment, *loans* and their *non-payment, non-payment of rent,* the "rug" payment on account, and possible payment of "$15 or $20" on account, are so incomprehensibly inconsistent and contradictory that neither the Congressional Committee nor a reader of the testimony can know which of the statements Hiss desires to stand on (Cf. 949, 956, 964, 969, 980, 981, 984, 1087-8, 1150-1, 1153-4).

Hiss insisted that from the time he first met Crosley in the fall of 1934, he had only seen him from four to seven times before Crosley moved into the 28th Street Apartment in June, 1935 (1153; *contra* 982); that after June, 1935 he only saw Crosley two or three times (1121); last saw him in 1935 [32] (1170, 1171); and that he had never thought of Crosley since (948, 964).

The foregoing review substantially covers Hiss' testimony upon to August 24, 1948.

Until August 24, 1948, the Committee's fourteen hearings—July 31-August 20, 1948—and the testimony of its twenty-seven witnesses [533 printed pages] dealt almost entirely with two specific questions, to wit, (1) Did Hiss know Chambers?; and (2) Was Hiss a Communist?

The testimony developed some incidental matters of no apparent importance. Later those matters became of major importance in testing the credibility of Chambers and of Hiss, to wit:

(1) When Hiss disposed of his 1929 Ford car to Crosley, did he do so because he had "*another* car" and no longer had any use for the old Ford (Cf. pp. 19, 20, 22, *supra*)?

(2) Did Hiss really dispose of the old Ford to Crosley in June, 1935,? and never see it again as he claimed (p. 19, *supra*)?

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[32] Hiss' statements on that subject are so contradictory that it is impossible to tell which version he stands by (Cf. 1121, 1170, 1171, 1172, bottom and top of page 1173).

August 24, 1948—A Fateful [33] Date for Hiss

Suddenly, without warning, and beginning on August 24 and continuing upon August 25, 26, 27 [omitting Saturday and Sunday], 30, September 8-9, the Committee introduced seventeen new witnesses, who answered the above two questions directly contrary to Mr. Hiss' sworn testimony.

1. *Hiss did not have "another car" in June, 1935, as he did not acquire "another car" until September 7, 1935.* On September 7, 1935 Hiss purchased, from the Smoot Motor Co., a new, 1935, Plymouth Sedan, Model PJ (959, 983, 1095, 1100, 1101, 1104, 1106, 1119-1121). That definitely proved that Hiss' explanation that, in June, 1935, he disposed of his Ford car to Crosley, *because* he then also had a new Plymouth Sedan was not true.

2. *Hiss did not dispose of his 1929 Ford car to Crosley in June, 1935; but he kept it for himself, and did not dispose of it until July 23, 1936, when he disposed of it under very mysterious circumstances.* On July 23, 1936, Hiss' 1929 Ford mysteriously disappeared—something which Hiss has never explained. Hiss repeatedly stated that, in early June, 1935, he sold, gave, or threw in his 1929 Ford to Crosley, and handed him the certificate of title therefor (957-9, 963, 983, 991, 1094, 1095, 1098-1108, 1152); that he did not know what Crosley had done with the old Ford (1095); and that he never saw Crosley more than two or three times after June 26, 1935, and last saw him in 1935 (984, 1121, 1170, 1171).

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[33] "Fraught with destiny, bearing with it or involving momentous consequences; decisive, important. Masked by the influence of fate; controlled as if by irresistible destiny." *Century Dictionary.*

Of the Committee's seventeen new witnesses, seven[34] of them proved (by introduction of official Government records) that on July 23, 1936 [more than a year after Hiss claimed to have "sold", "given" or "thrown in" the Ford car to Crosley, and had never seen or heard of it again] Alger Hiss personally signed, wrote in his own handwriting, swore to, and delivered to the Cherner Motor Co., an Assignment of Title #245647 to his 1929 Ford car;[35] that on the same date, July 23, 1936, the Cherner Motor Co. mysteriously sold, and transferred, the car to William Rosen, at a fictitious address, "No. 5405 13th St." (1067-1068); but that no record was kept of the transaction, which was contrary to every sale or other transaction in the Cherner Motor Co.'s business (1110-1119, 1121-1123).

Wm. Rosen refused to tell whether he was a Communist (1209, 1213, 1216), or ever bought a Ford car (1130, 1209) or owned a 1929 Ford (1212, 1339) or on July 23, 1936, bought a car from Cherner Motor Co. (1212, 1213) or signed "Wm. Rosen" to the transfer of title (1213) or stayed at the fictitious address given as "5405—13th St." (1213).[36]

Hiss admitted his own signature, handwriting in, and oath to, the transfer of title, before his long-time fellow attorney in the Department of Justice; but he denied all knowledge of disposing of the car or of the purchaser "Wm. Rosen" (1071-1074, 1095, 1115-1125, 1127).

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[34] Joseph Cherner (1052-1060); Leon Cherner (1223-1227); Henry Cherner (1227-1229)—brothers; Samuel Mensh (1060-1063); Henry Gertler (1063-1070); Floyd Brewer (1229-1232); W. Marvin Smith (1071-1074).

[35] 1929 Model "A" Ford Roadster, No. A-2188811; original date of registration 9-19-1933 (p. 11, *supra,* note #19).

[36] For other references to Rosen's testimony (see 1214-1217, 1330-1338, 1340; *U. S.* v. *Rosen,* C. C. A. (2nd) No. 209—October Term 1948, decided April 25, 1949).

During the taking of the testimony of the Committee's seventeen sudden and new witnesses, Hiss testified three times (1076-1078, 1115-1176, 1118), so that he had every opportunity [66 pages] to explain away the overwhelming evidence that his many previous statements were not true.

The whole incident [involving Hiss, the Ford car, the motor company, the purchaser and fictitious address] is an amazing corroboration of Chambers' initial, and very casual, account of how, in 1936, Hiss deliberately disposed of the Ford car (p. 14, note 25, *supra*).

This episode is the most convincing proof in the record of Chambers' truthfulness and accuracy, and of Hiss' utter unreliability.[37]

The Committee got in touch with Chambers, who gave it all his data, including that which he had long before revealed to the Government (pp. 1189-1191).

Chambers was willing to submit to a lie detector test (671); answered freely a number of written questions which Hiss propounded to him (pp. 1199-1200); never qualified his answers nor asked for a copy of his own testimony, and was never accompanied by counsel (pp. 1195-1196); but Hiss refused to submit to a "lie-detector" test (965-967).

On August 24 [the fateful day] the Committee introduced Martha Pope [whom Hiss had vouched for as "practically a member of the family" at p. 960]. She testified that she worked for Hiss about 5 years (1045) both in the 28th Street Apartment and at P St. (1044); that Hiss left the 28th Street Apartment "furnished" (1044) and took

[37] There are several valuable summaries, by members of the Committee, of Hiss' varying, inconsistent, and contradictory statements (1100-1106, 1124-1126, 1157-1160, 1353).

no furniture with them (1046); still had the Ford car *after* he moved to P St. (1048) which was the only car he had (id.). Hiss then began to break apart almost everything which he had previously testified to with great positiveness. It is hardly worth while to analyze the many subjects [38] concerning which his testimony then began to be shifty, mixed, confused, and uncertain (1085, 1086, 1087, 1089, 1090, 1094, 1095-1098, 1100-1103, 1104, 1105-6, 1107, 1111, 1112, 1119, 1120-1123, 1135, 1136, 1151, 1155, 1170-1172).

Hiss' evasiveness, lack of frankness, and double-entendre.[39] This is easily shown:

(*a*) Hiss said (1134):

"In the late fall or early winter [1946] when I was *preparing to accept* election as president of the Carnegie Endowment, *I checked with him* [*Byrnes*] *specifically,* as to whether he thought the issue had been laid to rest . . . or whether he thought there was still a fight. *It was his impression, as I recall it,* as it was certainly mine . . . that the matter had been entirely *laid* to rest."

[38] Whether Crosley and his wife were guests before or after the spring and summer of 1935; Crosley was waiting for a furniture van; ride with Crosley, Hiss and Mrs. Hiss to New York in Ford car for 7-10 hours; Crosley's stay overnight with Hiss after expiration of lease; never saw Crosley in 30th Street House; left furniture behind in 28th Street Apartment for Crosley's use; expiration of 28th Street Apartment lease; length of Crosley's stay in 28th Street Apartment; ownership of two cars when he let Crosley have old Ford; final disposition of old Ford; acquisition of new "Plymouth"; loans to Crosley; time relation of finding Crosley to be a "dead beat", "four flusher" and "welsher" to Crosley's leaving 28th Street Apartment, and loans to him; circumstances of selling old Ford to Cherner Motor Co. on July 23, 1936; when he last saw Crosley re possession of old Ford.

[39] See "ambiguity (3)" "ambiguous (2)" "ambiguousness", "double (adj) (5)", "double-entendre", "double-facedness", "double-dealing", "double-heartedness", "double-meaning", "duplicity (1)", *Century Dictionary.*

(*b*) Hiss also said (1134):

"At the time when I accepted election as President of the Carnegie Endowment [January, 1947 (645)] *I particularly checked with Justice Byrnes* as to whether I had my work in the Department in sufficient shape . . . for me to leave.

I particularly reminded him that at the time when these charges had just come up in March [1946 (648)] I had said to him 'If there is any embarrassment to the Department about any of this, Mr. Byrnes, I will [immediately resign]. I don't like to resign under fire or in a fight. He agreed with me."

Those were not statements about ancient events, nor made on the spur of the moment (without any opportunity for thought or investigation); but, on the contrary, they related to two vital conversations with Secretary of State Byrnes less than two years before; and Hiss' statements were made *after* he had already testified five times (135 printed pages) before the Committee, within the preceding three weeks.

Hiss thus stated that on *two separate occasions* [40],

"I *checked with him* [Byrnes] specifically", and
"I *particularly checked* with Justice Byrnes";
"I *particularly reminded him*"; and
"He *agreed* with me"

Hiss meant the Committee to believe that he had twice *personally* seen and talked with Byrnes; "*particularly*" (twice), "*specifically*" (once), "*checked with Byrnes*", and Byrnes "*agreed* with me".

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[40] As thus defined by himself: *First,* in late 1946 when he was "preparing to accept"; and, *Second,* in January, 1947 [but *before* January 20th when Byrnes resigned as Secretary of State].

The Trustees present at the dinner [Beekman Hotel, 575 Park Ave.] on Sunday evening, December 12, 1948 will recall that, after dinner, Mr. Bullitt asked Mr. Hiss these two questions:

First: Did you testify before the Committee [as above stated]?

Mr. Hiss answered "Yes".

Second: When, and where, did you personally see Secretary of State Byrnes? and "particularly" and "specifically" "check" with him, about the propriety of accepting the Presidency of the Carnegie Endowment?

Mr. Hiss answered substantially as follows:

> "I did not personally see, 'check with', or communicate with Secretary of State Byrnes. But I asked Mr. Acheson to do so; and I understood from him that Secretary Byrnes said it was all right for me to accept the Presidency of the Carnegie Endowment."

Further: Mr. Hiss testified several times that Mr. John Foster Dulles especially recommended him to the Carnegie Endowment for its Presidency (645-646, 659).

In response to a Committee question whether he had told Mr. Dulles, or any one else, about the Secretary Byrnes interview in 1946 regarding the F. B. I.—Congressional charge that Hiss was a Communist, Mr. Hiss replied (1133):

> "Shortly after I had been elected but before I had assumed office I had a conversation with Mr. John Foster Dulles in which he said that he had heard reports that people had called me a Communist. We discussed those reports at that time.
>
> I can only assume . . . that Mr. Dulles was satisfied that there was nothing to the reports, as I was my-

self . . . Before I assumed office, the matter was discussed between me and Mr. Dulles, as I testified. It was some time in December. I assumed office February 1, 1947. Some time in December, 1946, the matter was discussed between me and Mr. Dulles.

MR. MUNDT: Did you bring it up with Mr. Dulles or did Mr. Dulles bring it up with you?

MR. HISS: Mr. Dulles called me and said he had had a report. I said 'I thought that had been laid to rest' and I discussed it with him then."

From that testimony every one would assume that Hiss and Dulles had a personal "conversation" and "discussed" the reports about Hiss being a Communist.

At the Trustees' dinner of December 12 (*supra*) Mr. Bullitt asked Mr. Hiss *where* his meeting with Dulles took place. Mr. Hiss replied that he did not see Mr. Dulles, who had only telephoned from New York and Hiss had denied the reports.

In short, Hiss withheld from Mr. Dulles, Mr. Ballantine, and the Trustees—until the whole scandal burst forth before the "Un-American Activities" Committee in August, 1948—all information about the ten-years investigation (1938-1948) that had been going by the F. B. I., members of Congress, and Secretary of State Byrnes, concerning Hiss as a Communist.

His testimony before the Committee was a *double entendre* which did not tell the facts—until they were forced out at the Trustees' dinner on December 12, 1948.

But that is not all.

Mr. Hiss never told anything whatever about the following two long subsequent interviews he had with Mr. Dulles.

One in February, 1948, when Mr. Dulles "searchingly questioned" Mr. Hiss about his "Communist contacts" (p. 8, *supra*). The second one August 18, 1948, when Mr. Dulles suggested that Mr. Hiss voluntarily resign as President; and the Trustees will recall the dinner on Sunday evening, December 12, 1948 and the circumstances of the resignation tendered the next morning.

Further examples seem superfluous.

Conclusion

This "Review" has far exceeded its intended length.

* * * * * * * * *

Mr. Chambers' testimony appears as a blunt, straightforward, positive, unqualified statement of facts, unsupported by legal assistance or anything else, except an unaided memory of facts within his personal knowledge—none of which have been shown to be inaccurate; but, on the other hand, unexpectedly corroborated by Mr. Hiss himself, and by many disinterested third party records and oral evidence.

Mr. Hiss' testimony appears as that of an able, highly educated man, of professional training, with an amazingly accurate memory of every detail of the testimony heard at each prior Committee Meeting, with great dialectical skill and mental alertness; but cautious in expression, always with an anchor thrown to windward to cover any inconsistency or proven contradiction; and yet his statement of facts within his own personal experience has been constantly contradicted and torn to shreds by indisputable third party public and private written records, and disinterested oral evidence. His longtime Communistic friends and associates have refused (under plea of self incrimina-

tion) to answer the very questions which, if answered, might easily have contradicted Chambers and largely exonerated Hiss.

WM. MARSHALL BULLITT

Nassau, Bahamas.
December 4, 1948

Mr. Chambers' production of micro films and typewritten copies of confidential State Department documents which he claims Hiss gave him, and the Federal Grand Jury's indictment of Hiss for perjury before it, do not relate to any of the facts stated in this "Review"; and are not considered in it. (See footnote p. 14, note 24, *supra.*)

At the May meeting of the Trustees of The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Hiss was not re-elected as its President, but is still one of its Trustees.

LAWYERS PRESS, INC., 165 William St., N. Y. C. 7; 'Phone: BEekman 3-2300

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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JUN 3 1949

TELETYPE

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Miller
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 37 9 10-19 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY DESIRES TO KNOW EXACT DATES HAROLD WARE EMPLOYED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT, PARTICULARLY HIS EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION. INFO NEEDED IN TRIAL. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

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Kisseloff-10183

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/8/49

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R); I.S. (R)
(Bufile 74-1333)

Re NY let 6/6/49.

NY requested the Baltimore Office to attempt to obtain photostatic copies of death certificates and circumstances surrounding the deaths of CHARLES A. HISS, father of ALGER HISS, and MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON, and BOSLEY HISS, sister and brother respectively, of ALGER HISS.

Certified copy of the certificate of death concerning CHARLES A. HISS was forwarded to the NY Office by letter dated 6/7/49.

Miss MARGARET T. BURKE, Library Clerk, The Sun newspaper, Baltimore, Md., advised on 6/7/49 that the newspaper's files failed to reflect any information concerning the death of CHARLES A. HISS in 1907. However, a further search disclosed that an item appeared in The Sun of May 17, 1926, indicating that BOSLEY HISS married a MARGARET OWEN in a NY hospital at that time, and that an article dated 11/4/26 indicated that BOSLEY HISS had died in NY following a long illness.

Mrs. ELEANORA LYNN, Librarian, Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Library, Balto.,Md., produced on 6/8/49, copies of The Sun for the periods April, 1907; May, 1926, and November, 1926.

An article which appeared in The Sun, Baltimore, Monday morning, 4/8/07, page 1, under column headed "City and Suburban", is as follows:

> "Mr. CHARLES A. HISS, formerly of the Daniel Miller Company, cut his throat with a razor and died instantly at his home, 1427 Linden Avenue".

On page 4 of The Sun for this date appeared the following under a column headed "Died":

> "HISS, suddenly, on April 7, 1907, CHARLES ALGER HISS, in the 42nd year of age. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 1427 Linden Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock."

In The Sun, Baltimore, Monday morning, 5/17/26, appeared the following article on page 24:

74-1333-3254

RECORDED

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WCP:ELC
65-1642

cc New York
Boston

Kisseloff-10184

Director, FBI 6/8/49

"BOSLEY HISS MARRIED IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL

"BALTIMOREAN, RECOVERING FROM LONG ILLNESS, WEDS MISS MARGARET OWEN

"Miss MARGARET OWEN, daughter of Mrs. G. H. OWEN and the late GEORGE HODGES OWEN of New York, and BOSLEY HISS, son of Mrs. C. A. HISS, and the late CHARLES A. HISS, of Baltimore, were married Saturday at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, it was announced by Mrs. HISS.

"Mr. HISS has been a patient at the Hospital for several months. He is recovering from an illness from which he has been suffering for more than a year.

"When the bridegroom is able to leave the Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. HISS are expected to come to Baltimore."

A further article appearing in The Sun, Baltimore, Thursday morning, 11/4/46, stated the following:

"BOSLEY HISS DIES IN NEW YORK FOLLOWING LONG ILLNESS

"GRADUATED FROM J.H.U. IN 1922, BODY TO BE BROUGHT TO BALTIMORE TODAY

"BOSLEY HISS, 26 years old, son of Mrs. CHARLES ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, died yesterday in New York following a long illness. The body will be brought to Baltimore today.

"Mr. HISS graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1922, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following his graduation, he was a member of the staff of The Sun.

"Besides his mother, Mr. HISS is survived by his widow, Mrs. MARGARET HISS, two brothers, ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS, and two sisters, Miss ANNA HISS of Baltimore and Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON of Boston."

A copy of this letter is being designated for the attention of the Boston Office inasmuch as Boston was listed as the address of Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON.

Unless advised to the contrary by the office of origin, the Baltimore Office will discontinue further investigation to ascertain circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON.

Kisseloff-10185

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 8 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/81 BY sp/mu/p

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 19 8 6-18P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAN. THE FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS TRIAL MORNING SESSION JUNE EIGHT. CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND ON REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY AUSA MURPHY. IT WAS BROUGHT OUT THAT HE HAS NEVER BEEN A PATIENT IN A SANITARIUM, HEALTH RESORT, ETC., SINCE THIRTYFOUR, WITH EXCEPTION OF TWO DAYS TREATMENT FOR INFECTED THROAT AT NY HOSPITAL, AND THAT HE HAS NEVER BEEN EXAMINED BY A PSYCHIATRIST. TESTIFIED HIS GRANDMOTHER HAD BEEN COMMITTED TO INSANE ASYLUM IN NINETEEN TWENTYONE AT AN ADVANCED AGE. ALSO THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN ASKED AT BALTIMORE OR BY HCUA ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAR LOAN FROM HISS AND THEN DESCRIBED IN DETAIL EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF HISS RESIDENCES AT VOLTA PLACE AND THIRTIETH STREET. MURPHY BROUGHT OUT BY READING FROM PAGES FIVE SIX FOUR, FIVE SEVEN THREE, SIX SIX TWO AND SIX SEVEN ONE OF HCUA RECORD THAT CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED IN SUMMER OF FORTYEIGHT THAT HE HAD KNOWN HISS BETWEEN THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTYSEVEN ROUGHLY SPEAKING. CHAMBERS THEN TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NOT REALIZED UNTIL GOING OVER STORY WITH FBI AND CONSULTING BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS THAT HE HAD IN FACT KNOWN HISS UP TO THIRTYEIGHT. THEN TESTIFIED

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END OF PAGE ONE

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Kisseloff-10187

ABOUT BEING DRIVEN AROUND GEORGETOWN IN EARLY FORTYNINE BY FBI AGENTS AND PICKING OUT WITHOUT BEING PROMPTED THE VARIOUS RESIDENCES WHERE HISS HAD LIVED DURING THEIR ACQUAINTANCESHIP. IT WAS ALSO DEVELOPED THAT CHAMBERS TESTIFIED A TOTAL OF TEN DIFFERENT TIMES BEFORE GJ IN NYC. MURPHY THEN ATTEMPTED TO READ ALOUD ALL OCTOBER, FORTYEIGHT, TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS BUT OBJECTION THERETO SUSTAINED. THEN BROUGHT OUT DETAILS OF CHAMBERS CONVERSATION WITH BERLE IN SEPTEMBER, THIRTYNINE, THAT HE TOLD BERLE HISS WAS A COMMUNIST AND HAD BEEN IN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS WITH OTHERS. NEVER HEARD FROM BERLE LATER. ALSO THAT HE TOLD RAY MURPHY OF STATE DEPARTMENT IN FORTY FIVE THAT HISS WAS A COMMUNIST AND DESCRIBED UNDERGROUND APPARATUS TO MURPHY. COURT THEN SUSTAINED OBJECTION TO INQUIRY AS TO WHY CHAMBERS BROKE FROM CP. ALSO TESTIFIED AGAIN ABOUT TRIP TO PETERBORO WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA AND THAT HE HAD RETRACED THE ROUTE WITH TWO FBI AGENTS A FEW MONTHS AGO. TESTIFIED HE FIRST MET WADLEIGH IN WASHINGTON IN THIRTYFIVE THROUGH INTRODUCTION BY DAVID CARPENTER. THAT WADLEIGH WAS THEN IN DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND THAT HE KNEW HIM LATER IN TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION OF STATE AND RECEIVED STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS FROM HIM FIRST IN THIRTYFIVE OR SIX AND

END OF PAGE TWO

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BEGAN RECEIVING MANY FROM HIM IN THIRTYSEVEN, ALL OF WHICH WERE ORIGINALS. TOOK THEM TO CARPENTER FOR PHOTOGRAPHING AND RETURNED ORIGINALS TO WADLEIGH WHO HE SAID WENT TO TURKEY IN FEB. OR MARCH, THIRTYEIGHT, AFTER WHICH HE DID NOT SEE HIM AND RECEIVED NO DOCUMENTS FROM HIM. STATED LAST SAW WADLEIGH IN JAN. OR FEB. THIRTY EIGHT. ALSO THAT WADLEIGH HIMSELF SOMETIMES GAVE DOCUMENTS DIRECTLY TO CARPENTER. STATED HE DID NOT RECEIVE THE BALTIMORE PAPERS OR THE DOCUMENTS REPRODUCED ON FILM C AND D FROM WADLEIGH BUT RATHER FROM HISS. ALSO THAT HE HAD THREE SOURCES IN OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BUT DID NOT GIVE NAMES. TESTIFIED THAT IN ADDITION TO BALTIMORE PAPERS AND TWO STRIPS OF DEVELOPED FILM, THERE WERE OTHER TANGIBLE OBJECTS IN ENVELOPE HE RETRIEVED AT LEVINE RESIDENCE. ALSO THAT HE NEVER RECEIVED ANY PARAPHRASING OR TYPED COPIES OF DOCUMENTS OR HANDWRITTEN DOCUMENTS FROM WADLEIGH. SAID HE TOLD BERLE ABOUT WADLEIGH. ALSO THAT HE HAD A REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER IN THE THIRTIES WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN HIM BY ULRICH AND WHICH WAS OWNED BY THE APPARATUS AND THAT HE DISPOSED OF IT SOMETIME IN THE FORTIES PURPOSELY BECAUSE HE WAS TIRED OF BEING REMINDED OF THE PAST. THERE WERE THEN ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION

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ENLARGED PRINTS MADE FROM FILMS C AND D AND CHAMBERS EXPLAINED NUMBERING SYSTEM THEREON USED BY HIMSELF AND OTHER APPARATUS PHOTOGRAPHERS. THEN DESCRIBED IN DETAIL CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS SECURING ENVELOPE NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST FROM LEVINE RESIDENCE AND STATED HE DID NOT INSERT ANY DOCUMENTS OR FILM INTO THE ENVELOPE DURING TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM KITCHEN OF LEVINE. THERE WAS THEN ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION THE ORIGINAL ENVELOPE WHICH CHAMBERS IDENTIFIED AS BEING THE ONE IN WHICH THE MATERIAL WAS LEFT WITH LEVINE. MURPHY THEN HAD CHAMBERS EXPLAIN WHAT HE MEANT WHEN HE HAD TESTIFIED UNDER CROSS THAT HE HAD NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF RECEIVING EACH PARTICULAR DOCUMENT FROM HISS, AND CHAMBERS SAID HE WAS POSITIVE HISS GAVE THEM TO HIM BUT THAT HE COULD NOT RECALL EACH SPECIFIC OCCASION BY ITSELF ON WHICH HE RECEIVED DOCUMENTS. ALSO THAT HE DID NOT TELL HIS BALTIMORE ATTORNEY ABOUT THE FILMS BECAUSE THREE OF THE STRIPS WERE UNDEVELOPED AND HE DESIRED TO DEVELOP THEM BEFORE ADVISING HIS ATTORNEY. HE STATED HE LOST POSSESSION OF THE ARTICLES HE HAD PUT IN THE PUMPKIN WHEN SERVED BY STRIPLING WITH SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM RETURNABLE FORTHWITH AND SAME NIGHT TURNED OVER FILMS TO WHEELER AND APPELL OF HCUA. STATED ON RETURNING TO BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST, HE HAD TOLD HIS WIFE ONLY THAT HE HAD FOUND SOMETHING WHICH MADE A

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GREAT CHANGE IN THE SITUATION. TESTIFIED GEORGE SILVERMAN KNEW HIM AS CHAMBERS IN THIRTYSEVEN IN WASHINGTON AND ALSO A DR. GILMAN, HIS SUPERIOR ON THE NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT SO KNEW HIM BUT STATED DID NOT BELIEVE HISS KNEW THE NAME CHAMBERS. TESTIFIED HE PURCHASED HOUSE ON ST. PAUL STREET IN BALTIMORE ABOUT JULY, THIRTYEIGHT, BUT COURT REJECTED MOTION TO OFFER AGREEMENT RELATING THERETO ON GROUND IT WOULD ONLY ENCUMBER RECORD. MURPHY THEN BROUGHT OUT CHAMBERS ONLY TRANSLATED "SCORPION" AND HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH WRITING IT. TESTIFIED HE BOUGHT CAR IN THIRTYFIVE WITH CP FUNDS. REGISTERED IT IN NAME OF DAVID BREEN AND LATER SOLD IT TO HIMSELF, THAT IS, TRANSFERRING TITLE TO CHAMBERS. DATES OF COMMENCEMENT OF LIBEL ACTION IN BALTIMORE AND FILING OF PROCESS THEREIN THEN PUT INTO RECORD. COURT ADJOURNED FOR LUNCHEON RECESS. IT APPEARS REDIRECT WILL BE CONCLUDED VERY SHORTLY.

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JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS TRIAL, AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE EIGHT. REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHAMBERS CONTINUED AND AUSA MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT GRAND JURY TESTIMONY BY CHAMBERS THAT HE HAD MET HISS IN NYC ONLY ONCE AND HAD NEVER MET PRISCILLA IN NYC WAS NOT INCONSISTENT WITH HIS TRIAL TESTIMONY INASMUCH AS HE HAD INTERPRETED QUESTION AS CALLING FOR OCCASIONS OF MEETINGS IN NYC RATHER THAN TIMES WHEN HE SAW THEM HERE. THEN TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD IN FACT SEEN ALGER IN NYC ON TWO OTHER OCCASIONS, ONCE WHEN THEY CAME UP BY TRAIN AND ONCE ON RETURN FROM PETERBORO TRIP. ALSO THAT HE SAW PRISCILLA ON LATTER OCCASION IN NYC. MURPHY THEN REFERRED TO CHAMBERS EARLIER TESTIMONY THAT HE HAD GIVEN ESPIONAGE MATERIAL ONLY TO BYKOV AND BROUGHT OUT WHEN CHAMBERS SO TESIFIED HE WAS REFERRING TO PERIOD ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. BY THIS QUESTION MURPHY WAS ATTEMPTING TO CLEAR UP APPARENT INCONSISTENCY INASMUCH AS CHAMBERS TESTIFIED IN INSTANT TRIAL THAT HE GAVE TO J. PETERS MATERIAL HISS SECURED WHILE WITH NYC COMMITTEE. THEN TESTIFIED HE BORE NOR MALICE TOWARDS HISS. REDIRECT CONCLUDED. ON RECROSS STRYKER DREW CHAMBERS ATTENTION TO NUMBEROUS ANSWERS HE GAVE ON

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PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION TO EFFECT THAT HE HAD NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION ABOUT RECEIVING EACH DOCUMENT SPECIFICALLY FROM HISS AND ASKED CHAMBERS REPEATEDLY THAT HIS TESTIMONY IN INSTANT TRIAL WAS NOT INCONSISTENT WITH SUCH ANSWERS CHAMBERS REITERATED SEVERAL TIMES, THERE WAS NO INCONSISTENCY AND THAT THERE WAS NEVER ANY DOUBT IN HIS MIND THAT HISS GAVE HIM THE DOCUMENTS. STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO CHAMBERS HCUA TESTIMONY ABOUT VISITING HISS AT THIRTIETH STREET AND ATTEMPTED TO HAVE HIM STATE THAT IT WAS STRANGE THAT PERSON OF NORMAL INTELLIGENCE COULD NOT IDENTIFY BY NAME THE STREET WHERE THE RESIDENCE WAS LOCATED, BUT CHAMBERS INSISTED THE RECORD WHEREIN HE SAID HISS RESIDED AT DENT PLACE WAS INCORRECT DUE TO STENOGRAPHER-S ERROR AND THAT IT WAS VOLTA PLACE. STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO PURSUE LINE OF INQUIRY ABOUT CHAMBERS BEING DRIVEN TO VOLTA PLACE, IN EARLY NINETEEN FORTYNINE, BY BUREAU AGENTS BUT COURT SHUT OFF THAT LINE OF QUESTIONING BY SAYING THAT IT WAS ALREADY COVERED. STRYKER HAD CHAMBERS ADMIT THAT HE DID NOT INTEND TO MAKE FULL DISCLOSURE TO BERLE IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, THAT HE DID NOT TELL HIM ABOUT ESPIONAGE, BUT CHAMBERS STATED THAT IT WAS NOT TRUE THAT HE DID NOT TELL BERLE ABOUT HISS BEING A COMMUNIST. STRYKER THEN ATTEMPTED TO READ ALOUD TESTIMONY OF BERLE ON PAGE ONE

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TWO NINE THREE OF HCUA RECORD BUT OBJECTION THERE WAS SUSTAINED AND STRYKER THEN HAD CHAMBERS READ IT TO HIMSELF AFTER WHICH HE ANSWERED THAT HIS RECOLLECTION OF HIS CONVERSATION WITH BERLE WAS NOT THEREBY REFRESHED. JUDGE KAUFMAN THEN INQUIRED IF BERLE ASKED ABOUT ESPIONAGE AND CHAMBERS SAID NO. ALSO WHETHER CHAMBERS TOLD BERLE ABOUT FREQUENT VISITS TO HISS AND RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS AND CHAMBERS SAID NO. OBJECTION THEN SUSTAINED TO QUESTION AS TO WHETHER CHAMBERS DID NOT GO BEFORE HCUA LAST SUMMER TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. STRYKER THEN DREW ATTENTION TO ITEM IN QUOTE NEWSWEEK UNQUOTE MAGAZINE WHICH CHAMBERS READ ALOUD AT HOTEL COMMODORE CONSULTATION WHICH ARTICLE DEALT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN PEDDLING POST OF SECRETARY OF LABOR, APPARENTLY WAS TRYING TO SHOW CHAMBERS READ THAT PARTICULAR ARTICLE PURPOSELY BECAUSE OF POLITICAL FLAVOR BUT THIS LINE WAS NOT PURSUED FURTHER. STRYKER THEN TOUCHED BRIEFLY ON TRIP TO PETERBORO, HAD CHAMBERS TESTIFY THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA REMAINED IN CAR WHILE HE TALKED TO WHITE, WHO IS NOW DECEASED, AND THEN WENT INTO WHETHER FBI SECURED GUEST REGISTER FROM BLEAK HOUSE AND WHEN CHAMBERS SAID YES HE WENT ON TO SAY HE HIMSELF NEVER EXAMINED IT, THAT IT WAS NOT SHOWN TO HIM

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BY FBI, THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT FBI DID WITH IT EXCEPT HE WAS TOLD THERE WAS NOTHING ON IT. OBJECTION WAS SUSTAINED AS TO QUESTION WHETHER FBI HAD BEEN HELPFUL TO CHAMBERS IN THE MANY TALKS BETWEEN HIM AND AGENTS AND CHAMBERS DENIED FBI HAD BEEN HELPFUL IN REFRESHING HIS MIND BUT THOUGHT HE COULD HAVE BEEN HELPFUL TO AGENTS. CHAMBERS DENIED REASON FOR FAILURE TO MAKE EARLIER DISCLOSURE WAS FRIENDSHIP FOR HISS AND SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO INJURE ANYONE IN THE GROUP. ALSO THAT FRIENDSHIP FOR HISS WAS A LESSER MOTIVATING REASON FOR HIS TEN YEAR SILENCE. IN RESPONSE TO QUESTION WHETHER HE HAD THE RIGHT TO REITERATE THE TRUTH CHAMBERS SAID THAT HE THOUGHT HE HAD CHRISTIAN DUTY AND DENIED THAT HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR HISS OUTWIGHED HIS SENSE OF DUTY FOR GOVERNMENT. ADMITTED THAT HE DID NOT INFORM ATTORNEY MAC MILLAN ON NOVEMBER FIFTEEN ABOUT RETRIEVING FILM. DENIED HIS POCKETBOOK WAS AT STAKE IN THE LIBEL ACTION. SAID HIS PROPERTY WAS IN HIS WIFE-S NAME. RE-CROSS CONCLUDED AT THIS POINT WITH EXCEPTION OF FURTHER EXAMINATION AS TO CHAMBERS GRAND JURY TESTIMONY IN DECEMBER CONCERNING HIS EXPLANATION FOR NOT HAVING TOLD TRUTH TO GRAND JURY PREVIOUSLY. THAT PORTION OF GRAND JURY TRANSCRIPT COULD NOT READILY BE LOCATED AND STRYKER WILL PURSUE ONLY THAT PHASE

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TOMORROW. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD THEN TESTIFIED AND IDENTIFIED LETTER WRITTEN BY PRISCILLA TO UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND WHICH LETTER IS ONE OF IDENTIFIED SPECIMENS THAT WAS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION. NO CROSS. LAST WITNESS OF DAY WAS DONALD APPELL WHO TESTIFIED HE HAS BEEN WITH HCUA SINCE FEBRUARY, FORTYSEVEN, THAT HE DROVE CHAMBERS TO FARM DECEMBER SECOND LAST, THAT WHEELER WAS ALONG, THAT THEY ARRIVED ABOUT TEN THIRTY PM, THAT CHAMBERS, IN HIS PRESENCE, TOOK FROM A PUMPKIN SOME FILM WHICH APPELL THEREUPON INITIALED AND WHEN FILMS WERE HANDED HIM FOR INSPECTION HE IDENTIFIED THEM AS SOME HE HAD RECEIVED FROM CHAMBERS. ALSO THAT ONE PRINT FROM EACH FRAME ON THE FILMS HAD BEEN MADE BY LON THOMAS. ON CROSS EXAMINATION STRYKER BROUGHT OUT THAT THE SUBPOENA SERVED ON CHAMBERS, DECEMBER SECOND, BY HCUA WAS THE FIRST COMMITTEE SUBPOENA SERVED TO HIM. STRYKER, WITHOUT ANY EVIDENT PURPOSE, ASKED SEVERAL QUESTIONS AS TO WHY IT TOOK FROM SIX THIRTY PM TO TEN THIRTY PM FOR APPELL, WHEELER AND CHAMBERS TO DRIVE TO FARM AND THEN ASKED WHETHER PUMPKINS WERE LAID OUT IN SOME SORT OF DESIGN AND WITNESS DECLARED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THAT WAS TRUE. STRYKER THEN DREW ATTENTION OF APPELL TO STRIPLING ARTICLES WHICH WITNESS SAID HE HAD READ AND ASKED WHETHER

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PAGE SIX

WITNESS NOTICED THE V SHAPED LAY OUT OF THE PUMPKINS AS DESCRIBED BY STRIPLING AND WITNESS SAID HE WAS NOT SURE ABOUT THE EXACT LAY OUT. CROSS WAS CONCLUDED AND COURT RECESSED UNTIL JUNE NINE.

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cc: Mr Hatcher

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Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAMAN. RE MILWAUKEE LETTER JUNE SEVEN.

HARRY MARTIN IS OF OPINION WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WAS LEFT ON TRIAL FOR SHORT PERIOD BEFORE PURCHASE BUT FEELS THAT IT WAS LEFT BY GRADY WHO SUBSEQUENTLY MADE FOLLOW UP SALE HIMSELF. MARTIN HAS NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF ANY OTHER PERSON HAVING LEFT THE TYPEWRITER ON TRIAL AND IS POSITIVE THIS TYPEWRITER WAS NOT TRADED IN ON A NEW ONE AT ANYTIME DURING THE FANSLER-MARTIN PARTNERSHIP. JOHN CARON NOT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE.

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/7/49	4/1-30;5/1024/49	CARL N. DE TEMPLE dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Records Motor Vehicle & Traffic Division, Washington, D.C., reflect SARAH S. SILVERMAN, wife, owner of 1934 Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229, from May 22, 1935, until March 28, 1941. IRMA MAY RINGE, self-admitted former member of CP, declined to comment whether SILVERMAN or her sister, HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE, were members of CP but described SILVERMAN as boy friend of HELEN. HELEN RINGE states acquainted with SILVERMAN since 1931 but has had no contact with him since summer 1947. She states SILVERMAN friendly with HARRY DEXTER WHITE but had no knowledge whether SILVERMAN CP member and denied membership herself. Confidential informant states SILVERMAN on mailing list of "The Socialist," official organ of Socialist Party of the United States in 1941. Co-employee Labor Advisory Board, NRA, advised SILVERMAN had considerable official contact with FRANK COE and HENRY COLLINS. Co-employee at Federal Coordinator of Transportation describes SILVERMAN as liberal. SILVERMAN informed former associate at Railroad Retirement Board that he did not answer allegations of BENTLEY before HCUA on advice of counsel on grounds that if he testified completely he might make a statement which might be contradicted by others and leave himself open to perjury. Same informant states SILVERMAN acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, "LOCH" CURRIE and possibly IRVING KAPLAN. Other Railroad Retirement Board and USAF associates offered nothing additional. WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR, former switchboard operator, 2325 15th Street, NW, identified photograph of ALGER HISS as visitor to apartment building. Did not know if HISS visited SILVERMAN and could offer no information re SILVERMAN. CLEO MC CLINTIC, former switchboard operator, 2325 15th Street, NW, observed SILVERMAN in possession of briefcase on leaving apartment in evenings. Other switchboard operators and neighbors 2138 California Street, NW, and 2325 15th Street, NW, could furnish nothing additional.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
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REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949
Report of Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE at Washington, D.C., dated April 11, 1949

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to the information regarding the three rugs delivered to SILVERMAN from New York City in the latter part of December 1936 or the first part of 1937, one of which was delivered by SILVERMAN to ALGER HISS at a prearranged meeting place on the outskirts of Washington in the vicinity of Maryland University. The following investigation was conducted by the writer and Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN to determine the make and model of the automobile in the possession of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN during that period.

Mr. ROGERS of the Motor Vehicle and Traffic Division of Washington, D.C., on April 26, 1949, made the records of his office available and it was found that Mrs. SARAH S. SILVERMAN, wife of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, purchased from Cherner Motor Company on May 22, 1935, a 1934 Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229. The title of this automobile reflected title No. 356628 and the address of Mrs. SILVERMAN as 2138 California Street, NW. These files further reflected that on March 25, 1941, Mrs. SILVERMAN applied for a duplicate certificate of title because of the loss of the old one. Mrs. SILVERMAN declared she was residing at 2325 15th Street, NW, at this time. This file also shows that on March 28, 1941, the Barry-Pate Motors advised that the car was traded into their stock.

Miss MARY SIMMONS, office manager, Barry-Pate Motors, advised on April 25, 1949, that a search of her files reflected that a Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229, had been traded in by a Mrs. SARAH S. SILVERMAN and a new Chevrolet sport sedan was purchased by her on April 1, 1941.

The report of Special Agent WILLIAM C. TOWER, dated March 11, 1949, at Seattle entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS reflected that IRMA MAY RINGE, aka SALLY RINGE, SALLY GOLDMARK and Mrs. JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, was interviewed March 4, 1949, along with her husband, JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, at their cattle ranch at Okanogan, Washington, by Special Agents OTIS V. KELLY and WILLIAM C. TOWER of the Seattle Office. During the course of this interview SALLY GOLDMARK admitted knowing ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN whom she described as a boy friend of her sister, HELEN RINGE. She stated that HELEN and SILVERMAN had broken up about one and one-half years ago and it was her understanding that SILVERMAN had gone back to his wife. She stated she did not desire to comment concerning whether HELEN or SILVERMAN were members of the Communist Party and did not comment concerning their activities.

Mrs. GOLDMARK related that her activity in a group named "United Front Supports" in New York convinced her that the Communist Party in New York was sincerely attempting to aid the distressed and unemployed persons of that period. From her reading and activity she became convinced that she should join the Communist Party which she did in the fall of 1935 after

she had gone to Washington, D.C. She remained a member until 1939 or possibly 1940. She declined to furnish information relative to who had recruited her into the Party nor did she desire to name the persons who had influenced her to join the Party.

The report of Special Agent DAVID EDWIN TODD, dated March 23, 1949 at San Francisco, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflects that HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE was interviewed March 9, 1949, by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and DAVID EDWIN TODD of the San Francisco office. Miss RINGE was a delegate to the YWCA convention being held in San Francisco and was residing at the Whitcomb Hotel in that city. At the outset of the interview Miss RINGE claimed to be only a casual acquaintance of SILVERMAN and made no effort to volunteer any information concerning him. She was asked directly when she first met SILVERMAN to which she replied it was in 1931 during the period SILVERMAN was employed on the Babson or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty. She said that they had met socially and that they were introduced by one CRAYTON HILL who was also on the Babson staff. She described SILVERMAN as an interesting person and stated they had a number of similarities of interest and it came as a great surprise to her when she learned SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. She stated that about one year ago when she was employed at Washington, D.C., and SILVERMAN was residing in New York City, she had occasion to make a trip from Washington to New York. Prior to making this trip she wrote SILVERMAN informing him of her arrival and suggesting that he meet her at the train. Miss RINGE said that she was met at the train by a person from SILVERMAN's office who told her that SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed to testify before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City in a very serious matter and that there were serious charges against him. She said that the person who met her advised that SILVERMAN suggested it would be unwise for her to see him. She said she has had no contact with SILVERMAN since that incident.

Miss RINGE was questioned concerning the friends and associates of SILVERMAN to which she answered that she had known HARRY DEXTER WHITE to be a friend of SILVERMAN although she had never met WHITE nor had she ever discussed the details of the association between WHITE and SILVERMAN. She recalled this friendship inasmuch as SILVERMAN once mentioned that he had known WHITE in the graduate school at Harvard University. Miss RINGE said that she had no knowledge whatever which would lead her to believe that SILVERMAN was a Communist or Communist Party member. She stated she herself had never attended any Communist Party meetings.

Miss RINGE related that her association with SILVERMAN had covered a span of some 15 years and most of the association took place in Washington, D.C., which indicated to her that she had seen SILVERMAN probably in excess of 100 times. She said that there were occasions when she met SILVERMAN alone and also occasions where her friends had been present when SILVERMAN visited her home. She said they had taken no trips together outside Washington, D.C.,

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but admitted that SILVERMAN had once visited her at the home of Mrs. ALFRED NAJAR at Chestertown, New York, during a summer vacation. Miss RINGE said that Mrs. NAJAR was a friend of hers and that Mrs. NAJAR met SILVERMAN through her.

Miss RINGE stated that she never met Mrs. SILVERMAN and according to Miss RINGE it was "hard to say" whether there was some explanation in SILVERMAN's domestic life for this situation. Miss RINGE was asked if SILVERMAN had ever indicated this, which question she did not answer, and after a long pause she was asked if that was something she could not answer. She replied she was pondering the question. Miss RINGE was then advised by the interviewing agents that she did not need to answer any questions which might tend to either degrade or incriminate her to which she replied, "Then let's talk about something else."

She was questioned concerning the extent of her sister SALLY's association with SILVERMAN and she stated so far as she knew it was only when SALLY met him in her, HELEN's, home. She then stated she knew of absolutely no association of SALLY with the Communist Party.

She stated SILVERMAN never made any effort to have her do favors for him and they never discussed or compared ideologies or discussed Communism. In explanation of her association with SILVERMAN she said that fundamentally she, herself, was a very serious person and SILVERMAN was the one individual whom she knew with whom she could relax and act ridiculous and "silly" and she was never serious with him. She explained that her association with SILVERMAN was an outlet enabling her to get away from the strain of her work. She said SILVERMAN was the sort of person she needed in this regard.

She also said that she knew generally the type of work performed by SILVERMAN in connection with his official government work in Washington, D.C.

Miss RINGE stated she knew of no association between CHARLES WAGNER and SILVERMAN or HELEN FULLER and SILVERMAN.

At the time of this interview Miss RINGE furnished her New York address as 340 East Second Street, telephone Rhinelander 4-4416, c/o Mrs. RICHARD DAMA.

With regard to HELEN RINGE's admitted association with SILVERMAN, the following information is being set forth.

On November 24, 1945, SILVERMAN was observed by Special Agents FRED H. GREEN and ANKER B. HARBO lunching with an unidentified woman who was later identified as HELEN RINGE of 2000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Apartment 708.

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On December 9, 1945, at 7:30 p.m. SILVERMAN was observed by Special Agents PAUL H. O'GRADY and CLARENCE A. GIARD to proceed from his apartment, No. 311, at 2325 15th Street, NW, via streetcar to the apartment of HELEN RINGE at 2000 Connecticut Avenue. At 8:00 p.m. that evening SILVERMAN and Miss RINGE were observed walking to Alfred's Restaurant, 1724 Connecticut Avenue, where they dined until 9:10 p.m., at which time they returned to HELEN's apartment where SILVERMAN remained until 11:50 p.m., when he returned to his residence.

SILVERMAN on January 4, 1946, was observed by Special Agents MAURICE A. TAYLOR and ANKER B. HARBO to leave his place of business at the French Supply Council and proceed on foot to the apartment of HELEN RINGE. SILVERMAN was observed to stop en route and purchase a bunch of yellow flowers which he carried with him to the apartment.

T-1, an informant familiar with the affairs and activities of SILVERMAN for a considerable period covering 1945 to 1947 and who has furnished reliable information, advised that SILVERMAN conversed with HELEN RINGE on October 26, 1946, and arranged a meeting with her at her apartment that afternoon. T-1 could not furnish anything additional concerning this proposed meeting except that it was probably in the form of a luncheon engagement.

T-1, described above, advised that on February 24, 1947, SILVERMAN contacted HELEN RINGE to tell her goodbye since he was en route to New York. T-1 also advised that SILVERMAN on that same date had made reservations with American Airlines on the 2:20 p.m. plane for New York City.

T-2, an informant with knowledge of the mailing list of "The Socialist", official organ of the Socialist Party of the United States, advised that the name of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, 2325 15th Street, NW, appeared on the above list in approximately January 1941.

II. EMPLOYMENT - U.S. GOVERNMENT

A. Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration

Reference is made to Memphis letter, dated March 14, 1949, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which suggested that MADELINE JAFFE may have been associated with SILVERMAN during their mutual employment at the National Recovery Administration.

Mrs. MADELINE JAFFE DONNER, 1219 Hamilton Street, NW, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on April 4, 1949, that she was employed on the Labor Advisory Board from the fall of 1933 until August or September 1934. At the latter date she was tranferred as a statistician to the Research and Planning Division of the NRA.

Mrs. DONNER stated that SILVERMAN was an economic analyst on the Labor Advisory Board and that she worked directly under him during a portion of her service with that board. She advised that he was one of the higher classified employees and that she was on a much lower level and that she had little direct contact with him. She can not recall having had any social contact with SILVERMAN and his wife. Mrs. DONNER advised that she can not recall her social companions and does not recall ever hearing any derogatory information regarding SILVERMAN until SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mrs. DONNER stated she has no reason to believe that SILVERMAN ever engaged in subversive activity as alleged by the aforementioned individuals.

Reference is made to the New York letter, dated April 18, 1949, wherein the interview of RUTH RETICKER, Room 2524 Federal Security Building, Washington, D.C., was requested. It pointed out that Miss RETICKER was a former associate of SILVERMAN at the Labor Advisory Board, NRA, and might be in possession of information concerning SILVERMAN and his relations with HENRY HILL COLLINS while at that board.

Miss RUTH RETICKER, 3217 Aberfoyle Place, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN at her office in the Federal Security Building, Room 2524 on April 25, 1949. Miss RETICKER advised that she knew GEORGE SILVERMAN as a fellow employee in the NRA and later in the Railroad Retirement Board but pointed out that she did not know SILVERMAN socially nor has she met his family. She further advised that she had very little contact with SILVERMAN but added that she could say nothing derogatory concerning him. She further advised that SILVERMAN and FRANK COE were closely associated in the NRA and appeared to know each other quite well. She further added that both SILVERMAN and COE were theoretically minded and appeared to share the same views on topics on which they were employed. She further advised that SILVERMAN knew HENRY COLLINS at that time and added so far as she knew they had considerable official contact in NRA. She advised she did not know whether SILVERMAN knew FRANK COE or HENRY COLLINS socially and explained that nothing has ever come to her attention that might lead her to question either COEE or COLLINS.

B. United States Tariff Commission

Colonel SIDNEY MORGAN and L. W. MOORE were interviewed jointly in the office of Colonel MORGAN, Room 258, U.S. Tariff Commission, on February 15, 1949, by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

Colonel MORGAN is the secretary to the U.S. Tariff Commission and MOORE is executive officer of the commission. Both advised that they remembered SILVERMAN as a former employee there but they knew him very slightly. In view of this situation neither MORGAN nor MOORE felt sufficiently qualified to comment concerning SILVERMAN's political philosophy or ideology. However, they knew of nothing that might lead them to believe that SILVERMAN ever engaged in any un-American activity.

WFO 74-94

C. Federal Coordinator of Transportation

Reference is made to Seattle letter, dated April 25, 1949, which advised that CHARLES F. MALLOY, a former associate of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, is now residing at 5231 5th Street, NW, and requested his interview.

On May 4, 1949, Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the writer interviewed CHARLES MALLOY at his residence, 5231 5th Street, NW. Mr. MALLOY advised that he is presently employed as an accountant and auditor for the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. He stated he has never been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, however, he recalls SILVERMAN slightly by name as being employed at the Federal Coordinator of Transportation a number of years ago. He explained that SILVERMAN was affiliated with that agency for only a short period and that he had very little contact with him. Mrs. MALLOY could furnish no additional information pertinent to this inquiry nor could he advise the names of any individual not previously interviewed who might be in possession of information relative to SILVERMAN.

Mr. BEVERLY S. SIMMS, 3903 Morrison Street, NW, was interviewed in his office, Room 2362 Interstate Commerce Commission, on April 19, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. At this time Mr. SIMMS advised that he remembered SILVERMAN as an economist in the Federal Coordinator of Transportation office and later at the Railroad Retirement Board. He advised he had a speaking acquaintance with SILVERMAN but had very little professional contact with him and no social contact. SIMMS stated that SILVERMAN belonged to a group of individuals who had very advanced labor views and for this reason were considered on the liberal side. He added, however, that he could not list a single example which might cause one to question the loyalty or patriotism of any member of this group. He further advised that it has been nearly 12 years since he has had any contact with these people and therefore he probably has forgotten little incidents which might reveal their philosophy. Mr. SIMMS remembered that it was his belief that MURRAY LATIMER had personally employed SILVERMAN and apparently thought a great deal of his ability.

On March 23, and 24, 1949, Mrs. SARAH H. ROUTT, 308 Normandy Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, and THOMAS E. WALKER, currently employed by the General Accounting Office, Room 1700, Idaho Avenue & Newark Street, NW, were interviewed by Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON. Both identified SILVERMAN as a former employee of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation office during their tenure of employment but could offer no information concerning his activities or associates.

D. Railroad Retirement Board

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated March 22, 1949, wherein additional names of former employees of the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C., were set forth. These names were obtained from the payroll records at the Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Illinois, and the interview of these respective people was requested and is being set forth herewith.

On April 5, 1949, Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and JOHN B. VAN ETTEN interviewed CHARLES BRAGMAN who is presently a legislative assistant to Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. BRAGMAN advised that he had been associated with the Railroad Retirement Board since its inception, and for a period was technically associated with the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, headed by JOSEPH EASTMAN, now deceased. BRAGMAN advised that GEORGE SILVERMAN came to the Railroad Retirement Board subsequent to BRAGMAN's association with the board and for that reason BRAGMAN is not sure who is responsible for bringing SILVERMAN there. He advised that MURRAY LATIMER must have signed the appointment but it was his recollection that there were some three or four persons being considered for the position and whether MURRAY LATIMER was or was not the person to make the final decision was not within his knowledge.

BRAGMAN advised he had never been in the home of GEORGE SILVERMAN nor had SILVERMAN been in his home. BRAGMAN could recall only several occasions when he had been present at social gatherings where SILVERMAN was also in attendance. The nature of these gatherings was as BRAGMAN recalled parties which were attended by employees of the Railroad Retirement. He stated he had no knowledge as to who SILVERMAN's close friends or associates were but he did know SILVERMAN was friendly with MURRAY LATIMER.

BRAGMAN advised that he had no knowledge of anything which had any bearing on the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY and to the best of his memory the only person he knew who was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY as being engaged in subversive activities was GEORGE SILVERMAN. At a later point in the interview BRAGMAN recalled that CHARLES KRAMER, who had been employed with BRAGMAN on Senator PEPPER's Committee, was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY.

BRAGMAN stated he does not believe he has ever known anyone who was a Communist or associated with the Communist underground and he certainly had no reason to believe that GEORGE SILVERMAN was in any way connected with such activities. BRAGMAN commented that he did not believe that the allegations made by Miss BENTLEY concerning SILVERMAN were the truth. BRAGMAN then hurriedly went on to say that perhaps he was not qualified to make that statement since he was not acquainted with SILVERMAN other than perhaps casually and did not know who his friends or associates were.

Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and JOHN B. VAN ETTEN interviewed ALICE MARGARET DEMERJIAM on April 6, 1949. Miss DEMERJIAM is presently administrative officer in the Acquisition and Distrivution Division, Department of State. Her office is located at 401 23rd Street, NW, Room 104.

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Miss DEMERJIAM advised that she went to work for MURRAY LATIMER who was chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board in December 1935. She advised she did not consider herself to be well acquainted with GEORGE SILVERMAN in that her only contact with him was on a professional basis. She advised she had no knowledge as to who his close associates or friends were away from work but presumed that those persons with whom he worked in the Research Division of the Railroad Retirement Board would be well acquainted with him. She advised that MURRAY LATIMER and GEORGE SILVERMAN were on good terms but she had no knowledge as to the extent to which they kept company away from work and had no knowledge as to whether or not they moved in the same circle of friends. She can recall seeing GEORGE SILVERMAN only on two social occasions, both of which were office parties. She stated she has not seen SILVERMAN since he left the Railroad Retirement Board in 1942.

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Miss DEMERJIAM advised she had no knowledge as to how SILVERMAN obtained his position with the Army Air Forces subsequent to leaving the Railroad Retirement Board. She made the statement that other than GEORGE SILVERMAN she did not know any of the other individuals named by Miss BENTLEY as being involved in an underground espionage group. She stated that from the Railroad Retirement Board she went over to the Board of Economic Warfare which was later known as the Foreign Economic Administration. At this point Miss DEMERJIAM was requested to furnish the names of her superior or superiors with BEW and FEA to which she replied ALLAN ROSENBERG, GEORGE WHEELER and BOWEN SMITH. Miss DEMERJIAM then said that perhaps ALLAN ROSENBERG had been mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY but she was not sure whether this was or was not the case.

Miss DEMERJIAM could not recall any instance where SILVERMAN was loaned to any government agency during his employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. She then recalled that there was a project under the Railroad Retirement Board which functioned in Philadelphia and was headed by one IRVING KAPLAN, whom she had met and had seen several times in MURRAY LATIMER's house. She then recalled that he, too, was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY.

Miss DEMERJIAM stated during her career, in fact during her lifetime, she has never known anyone who purported to be a Communist and she had no knowledge of anyone being connected with any underground subversive organization. She expressed great desire to be of aid to the investigating agents but stated she had no information of value and reiterated that she had no reason to question the loyalty, associates or activities of SILVERMAN while he was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mrs. GAIL N. FERRIS, International Trade Division, Department of Commerce, a former co-worker of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 19, 1949. Mrs. FERRIS stated that SILVERMAN was formerly her chief when she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, however, her only contact with him was on a professional basis and at no time had he given her any reason to question his allegiance to this country.

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Mr. ALVIN M. WARDEN, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, was interviewed April 4, 1949, by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD. WARDEN stated that as he recalls SILVERMAN hired him, WARDEN, as a statistical draftsman for the Railroad Retirement Board in 1938. He explained that his relationship with SILVERMAN was one of subordinate and superior and that at no time did he ever have social contact with SILVERMAN. He added that he got the impression that SILVERMAN did hire some individuals to be employed in his division whose loyalty might be questioned but this was just a personal feeling which was strengthened by the fact that strong pressure was used to get himself, along with others, to join the government union. He then added he does not recall any specific instance in which SILVERMAN gave him any concrete reason to question his loyalty. He stated he could not recall any of the names of SILVERMAN's close associates as it has been quite some time since he left the Railroad Retirement Board.

WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY, RFD 1, Germantown, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN on April 18, 1949. HINCKLEY stated he was formerly employed for approximately two months with the Railroad Retirement Board and that he recalled the name of SILVERMAN as a fellow employee. HINCKLEY, however, could offer no information relative to SILVERMAN's activities or associates during his tenure at the board.

On April 12, 1949, Mrs. MILDRED STEIN, nee FISHMAN, was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS R. MC GINTY and WILLIAM J. STATEN at her home, 9508 Caroline Street, Silver Spring, Maryland. At this time Mrs. STEIN advised she was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board from September 1938 to July 1941 in the capacity of research assistant. She further stated that SILVERMAN was then head of the Research Department of the Board during her employment with that organization. She explained, however, that her position did not bring her in direct contact with SILVERMAN and as a result she never knew him personally nor was she socially acquainted with either him or his wife. From her observations Mrs. STEIN believed SILVERMAN was an extremely hard working man whom she believed to be absolutely loyal to the United States. She was surprised and shocked when SILVERMAN was asked to appear before the HCUA.

Concerning SILVERMAN's associates while with the Railroad Retirement Board, Mrs. STEIN recalled that one SOLOMON S. KUZNETS, now deceased, was friendly with SILVERMAN. Mrs. STEIN also vouched for the loyalty and patriotism of KUZNETS. She further stated that Mr. EDWIN FITCH and Mr. LESTER SCHOENE were both men who could vouch for SILVERMAN's integrity and loyalty.

Mr. LESTER P. SCHOENE, attorney, was interviewed at his office, Room 301, 1625 K Street, NW, on April 5, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. Mr. SCHOENE advised he met SILVERMAN through their association at the Railroad Retirement Board in 1937 inasmuch as he, SCHOENE, was employed at that time as general counsel for the board. He explained that he had considerable professional and social contact with SILVERMAN and that he was

also acquainted with his wife. SCHOENE stated in his opinion SILVERMAN was a completely loyal and patriotic United States citizen and that he found it impossible to believe that SILVERMAN could ever have been a member of the Communist Party or to have engaged in any subversive activities. He described SILVERMAN as a well educated and informed person and much too sensible and well balanced to fall for any Communist philosophy. He further advised that in his opinion SILVERMAN was not the type of person who could subject himself to the type of discipline the Communist Party requires.

SCHOENE stated that he met SILVERMAN shortly after SILVERMAN testified before the HCUA in answer to the allegations made by Miss BENTLEY before that group. He stated at that time he asked SILVERMAN why he chose to testify in the manner he did and was informed by SILVERMAN that his attorney, BERNARD JAFFE, had suggested this course since JAFFE felt that if he testified completely he might make a statement which might be contradicted by others and therefore leave himself open to a charge of perjury.

Mr. SCHOENE advised that he had frequent contact with SILVERMAN during SILVERMAN's employment in the War Department and added that although they were old friends SILVERMAN was absolutely discreet concerning his activities with the War Department and revealed no confidential information of any kind. SCHOENE stated that he was amazed when SILVERMAN's name was made public by BENTLEY's allegations. He explained that most of the individuals mentioned by BENTLEY were unfamiliar to him and to the best of his knowledge very few had any contact with SILVERMAN. At this time SCHOENE stated that it was his opinion that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER could very well be a Communist agent but felt that SILVERMAN certainly was not the type of person to disclose any information whatsoever to SILVERMASTER and also he could not recall SILVERMAN's ever having mentioned SILVERMASTER's name. SCHOENE explained that he is not acquainted with SILVERMASTER and that the above related opinion is based merely on his review of the newspaper accounts of the hearings before the HCUA. SCHOENE stated that SILVERMAN is a very good friend of MURRAY LATIMER and believes the two met while attending Harvard University. He also advised that SILVERMAN knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE and "LOCH" CURRIE and possibly IRVING KAPLAN. He added KAPLAN had formerly been in charge of a WPA project which was supervised by the Railroad Retirement Board and that SILVERMAN supervised this WPA project. He also pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was also employed on this project as a writer at a salary of approximately $2000 a year. He stated he did not know whether KAPLAN knew CHAMBERS or whether SILVERMAN knew CHAMBERS. He also advised that BERTHA BLAIR may have worked directly under SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mr. SCHOENE also advised that he knows ALGER HISS quite well and pointed out that his, SCHOENE's, partner, Mr. DAVIS, has served as counsel to Mr. HISS in recent months. SCHOENE stated it is his personal belief that HISS is completely innocent of all allegations made against him. However, he pointed out he did not desire to comment concerning HISS until after the trial. He added that if everyone of CHAMBERS' allegations is based on fact,

it would be very difficult to reconcile oneself to HISS' innocence. SCHOENE stated CHAMBERS is a very mysterious figure to him. He pointed out that according to newspapers CHAMBERS is supposed to have received a $6000 position with the Railroad Retirement Board within 24 hours after seeking it. Mr. SCHOENE stated that he, due to his past connection with the Railroad Retirement Board, was very interested in this statement and personally looked into the matter. He pointed out his investigation disclosed that CHAMBERS' statement was not based on fact. Actually, he never was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board but was instead employed as a writer on a WPA project under the supervision of the Railroad Retirement Board. Furthermore, the position did not pay $6000 a year but instead paid $2000. Also, CHAMBERS did not receive this position within a 24 hour period but instead was approved for employment after a two week period. SCHOENE did not volunteer his source of the above related information, but it is noted that he shares an office with MURRAY LATIMER.

Mr. SCHOENE added he did not know who was instrumental in placing CHAMBERS in his position with the WPA but pointed out DAVID WEINTRAUB was employed on that same project which was also true of IRVING KAPLAN and probably either of these two men would have had to place final approval on CHAMBERS.

Mr. SCHOENE also advised he has met SILVERMAN's wife, SARAH, on several occasions and found her to be a very intelligent and charming woman. He commented that his wife is also acquainted with Mrs. SILVERMAN and considers her to be a close personal friend.

Mr. MILTON KRAMER was interviewed at his office, Room 301, 1625 K Street, NW, on April 6, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. He advised that he had had occasional contact with SILVERMAN during their mutual employment at the Railroad Retirement Board but added he could not recall ever knowing SILVERMAN socially. He advised he knows nothing derogatory concerning SILVERMAN's loyalty and stated he was very much surprised when the allegations concerning SILVERMAN appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. KRAMER advised he met SILVERMAN in Washington at the time SILVERMAN appeared before the HCUA in answer to Miss BENTLEY's allegations. He asked SILVERMAN during this visit why he refused to testify before this committee and SILVERMAN indicated he thought he was being framed and any statements made by him would leave him open to a charge of perjury. KRAMER also pointed out that SILVERMAN's stand before this committee in refusing to testify was a typical Communist stand but he felt SILVERMAN was a victim of circumstances and one of several innocent people advised to take the stand in this manner in order to camouflage the real Communists appearing before this committee.

Mr. JOSEPH A. FENALLI was interviewed in his office, Room 401, 724 15th Street, NW, on April 6, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. Mr. FENALLI advised he met SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board in 1938 or 1939 and has had frequent professional and social contact with him since that time. FENALLI could not recall, however, ever having visited the SILVERMAN home or having SILVERMAN as a guest in his home. He pointed out he had no doubt whatsoever in his own mind that SILVERMAN was not a Communist or a radical. He stated that SILVERMAN was a strong ROOSEVELT supporter and was very highly thought of by the people in the White House. FENALLI also advised that SILVERMAN is a good family man and is very interested in the welfare of his child. He stated in his mind an intelligent Communist would be far more interested in his Party than in his wife and family. He pointed out that another reason he did not consider SILVERMAN guilty of BENTLEY's allegations was the fact that he is not easily predictable and that his views never follow any consistent line and quite often vary a great deal from those of his associates.

Miss HELEN ANDERSON, 912 19th Street, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN on April 4, 1949, in her office on the second floor of the American Red Cross Building at 18th and E Streets, NW. Miss ANDERSON advised that when she was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board she was secretary to the general counsel and took care of correspondence and worked under the immediate supervision of MURRAY LATIMER. She stated she did not know Mr. SILVERMAN before their association at the Railroad Retirement Board and added that she has not seen him since. She stated that she did not know SILVERMAN well enough to form an opinion concerning his loyalty nor could she suggest anyone who might have known SILVERMAN on a social basis.

MILTON WINAKUR, 119 Trenton Place, SE, a former co-employee of the SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 20, 1949. WINAKUR stated that he knew of SILVERMAN only as an official at the Railroad Retirement Board and could offer no information relative to his activities or conduct while so employed.

IRVING MILLER, 1900 Biltmore Street, NW, who was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board during the same period as GEORGE SILVERMAN, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 20, 1949. MILLER recalled SILVERMAN by name and stated that his casual contact with SILVERMAN was of a professional nature. For this reason he did not feel qualified to comment concerning SILVERMAN's loyalty or patriotism even though he had no reason to suspect him of being other than a good American.

Chicago letter, dated March 22, 1949, advised that CHARLES L. HODGE, 5261 Old Dominion Drive, Arlington, Virginia, was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board from March 1, 1937, until October 21, 1945, at which time he transferred to the Department of State. Miss WALTON of the George Mason Greene Realty Company advised Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on April 28, 1949, that CHARLES HODGE is at the present time in Japan and is not expected to return for another year.

With regard to JESSICA BUCK RHINE, also named in Chicago letter as a co-employee of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, it may be pointed out that the report of Special Agent HOWARD A. KING, dated March 15, 1949, at Indianapolis, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, set forth the interview of JESSICA RHINE. On March 11, 1949, according to this report, Mrs. RHINE was interviewed by Special Agents HOWARD A. KING and EDWARD V. KNARTZER at her residence, 825 Eugene Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. RHINE advised the Indianapolis agents that she had been reading the daily newspapers and had rather carefully noted the names of various individuals mentioned in connection with the recent HCUA hearings and the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and others. At that time she advised that none of the individuals mentioned was known to her during her sojourn in Washington and that she knew nothing whatsoever about any Communist activity in Washington, D.C., or elsewhere.

In view of this information no further effort was made to reinterview JESSICA RHINE specifically concerning SILVERMAN.

E. Army Air Force, War Department

Mr. PHILLIP C. WARD, presently residing at 3260 South Utah Street, Arlington, Virginia, and who is presently unemployed and was formerly a colonel with the U.S. Air Force, was interviewed on April 4, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN relative to his association with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force.

Colonel WARD advised that he entered active duty with the U.S. Air Force April 25, 1942, and in May of that year he was placed in the office of Statistical Division Air Materiel Command, U.S. Air Force. At this time he was employed in the capacity of statistical officer and analyst and recorded all information relative to air craft production and supply. It was Colonel WARD's opinion that SILVERMAN came to the Air Force from the Railroad Retirement Board about June 1942 and was brought in primarily to organize the Analysis and Reports Section which in turn would take over the duties of the Statistical Division which was then in charge of Colonel FAITH. Soon after SILVERMAN's arrival Colonel FAITH was transferred to another department and he, Colonel WARD, requested transfer to the Air Craft Distribution Control Section which did not come under the Analysis and Reports Branch but was a secion of the Control Office headed by Colonel DYSON. Colonel WARD did not elaborate on the reason for this transfer although he advised that it was more or less due to a personal dislike for SILVERMAN who Colonel WARD considered a very incapable man for such a high position.

Consequently, when WARD went to the Distribution Control Section he was no longer under the supervision of SILVERMAN and consequently did coordinating work with the Analysis and Reports Branch. WARD believed that SILVERMAN's position required a review of all classified information originating in his section which was not of a technical nature. By this WARD advised that

technical information, such as fuel transfer systems, radar installation and fire control apparatus, would come under air craft engineering and consequently SILVERMAN's section would not have access to the technical orders concerning these installations. He did believe, however, that SILVERMAN's section did have top secret information concerning the air craft production figures regarding present and future production. Also, he would have access to air craft allocation from the factories to the Army Air Force, the Navy Air Force, and the RAF. However, these figures were more or less in round numbers and any individual who had the right to review such could ordinarily digest and remember such numbers.

Colonel WARD further advised he did not know SILVERMAN socially at any time and due to his personal dislike avoided SILVERMAN's presence whenever possible. WARD also believed that General BENNETT MEYERS was instrumental in securing SILVERMAN's services with the Air Force which undoubtedly came through the White House connection of LAUCHLIN CURRIE. WARD believes SILVERMAN to be a very close friend of LAUCHLIN CURRIE as he has heard SILVERMAN make social engagements over the phone with CURRIE. WARD knew of no connection or association between SILVERMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, VICTOR PERLO, ALGER HISS, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He did, however, believe his circle of associates not only included LAUCHLIN CURRIE but also FOSTER ADAMS, whom SILVERMAN brought with him to the Air Force from the Railroad Retirement Board.

Colonel WARD was unable to furnish any additional information which has not been reported heretofor and he knew of no un-American activity or association by SILVERMAN during this employment. He also advised that it was his impression that SILVERMAN brought from the Railroad Retirement Board to the Air Force one JOSEPH SENTURIA, Mrs. ESTHER MERRILL and FOSTER ADAMS.

The report of Special Agent LEMUEL W. KERR, dated April 8, 1949, at Norfolk, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflected the interview of DONALD F. FRITCH, former associate of SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force who advised that he, FRITCH, was placed in his position by Colonel JOHN SESSUNS in about August 1943. It was suggested that possibly SESSUNS might be in possession of additional information relative to SILVERMAN.

On April 26, 1949, Colonel JOHN W. SESSUNS was interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN and the writer in his office at the Pentagon Building. Colonel SESSUNS stated that he was chief of the Production Division under Major General BENNETT MEYERS during the war and as such had some personal contact with SILVERMAN. SESSUNS advised that he considered SILVERMAN to be a "screwball" and he did not think too much of him from the standpoint of ability. He explained, however, that during their associations he could not recall seeing or hearing anything which would lead him to believe that SILVERMAN was engaged in subversive or un-American activity.

Colonel SESSUNS further advised that SILVERMAN's closest associate during that period was one JEROME OHRBACH but he could not recall the names of any other associates of SILVERMAN. SESSUNS further advised he was acquainted with Major ULIMANN (LUDWIG ULIMANN) and that he considered ULIMANN to be a very able person and was very much surprised when he saw ULIMANN's name associated with those of a Soviet espionage ring which was published in the newspapers. Colonel SESSUNS offered nothing additional not heretofore reported relative to SILVERMAN's activities or associates.

III. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS

A. 2138 California Street, NW

Mr. LEO C. ROSTEN, 602 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif., was interviewed in the office of the Rand Corporation, 1029 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., on April 19, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. It is pointed out that ROSTEN is an official representative of the Rand Corporation. He advised he formerly resided on the 4th floor at 2138 California Street, NW, for approximately one year during 1935 or 1936. He advised he could not recall the name SILVERMAN nor could he identify a photograph of SILVERMAN. He further advised he never noticed any unusual activity in the vicinity of SILVERMAN's apartment and likewise never noted any acquaintances visiting either SILVERMAN or his wife. ROSTEN also stated that he had no knowledge of the delivery of rugs to any tenant at that address nor did he have knowledge or observe any tenant carrying or transporting articles from the apartment building.

Mr. ALGERNON S. GARDINER, 1631 L Street, NW, when interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON advised that he is the head of A. S. Gardiner & Company Real Estate and during the 1930's his company served as the rental agent for the building at 2138 California Street, NW. He advised during this period he personally served as the rental agent for this building. GARDINER could not recall any of the tenants by name nor did the name SILVERMAN mean anything to him. He explained all his contacts were with the resident manager, Mrs. VIVIAN COLDICOTT. Agent ATKINSON exhibited to GARDINER a photograph of SILVERMAN which was not recognized by him. He further advised he would be unable to furnish any information regarding any of the tenants of this building and suggested Mrs. COLDICOTT as the likely person to be in possession of such information.

GARDINER advised that all of his records, dating back to the 1930's, have been destroyed and that it would be impossible for him to fix the dates of SILVERMAN's residence at the California street address. He suggested that the records of the H. L. Rust Company be reviewed as to any indication for the period that SILVERMAN occupied an apartment at this address. He explained that the Rust Company was agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company and since the Prudential owned the building at 2138 California Street he was obliged to make monthly reports to the Rust Company.

The report of Special Agent GEORGE R. FLETCHER, dated April 29, 1949, at Richmond, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflected interview of Colonel SAMUEL P. SPRATT, former occupant of Apartment 103, 2138 California Street, NW, wherein SPRATT suggested the interview of a former janitor whose last name he recalled as STOCKLEY. He stated that STOCKLEY resided on the premises of that address for several years prior to 1936 and was conversant with many of the tenants of the building. In view of this information the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on April 4, 5, 6, 11 and 13, 1949.

Mr. JOHN C. WALKER, janitor at 2138 California, Street, who had previously advised that he has been at this address in his present position since the summer of 1937, advised he did not recall anyone by the name of STOCKLEY as a previous janitor. He did state, however, that he remembered a janitor prior to his employment who had died but he was unable to furnish the name.

Miss WALSH, Stones Mercantile Agency, advised she had no record of a STOCKLEY of 2138 California Street as a former or present resident. The records of the Credit Bureau were also examined but the name of STOCKLEY did not appear as a former tenant or employee at 2138 California Street, NW.

Mrs. K.D. PRIEST, Apartment 302, 2138 California Street, advised that she had been in this apartment since 1936 but she could not recall a janitor by the last name of STOCKLEY. She stated she knew most of the janitors by their first names only. Mrs. PRIEST further stated the only other resident of the apartment who resided there during this period was a Miss MARGUERITE VAN DYKE. Mrs. PRIEST also stated that she could not recall SILVERMAN as a tenant in that building nor did she have any knowledge of any tenant transporting or receiving any rugs.

Miss MARGUERITE VAN DYKE, Apartment 208, 2138 California Street, NW, advised she has been at this address since 1935 and had no recollection of any janitor by the name of STOCKLEY. The name of SILVERMAN was also unknown to Miss VAN DYKE and she could offer no information relative to the receipt or transportation of rugs by any of the tenants at that address.

Mr. W. B. JARVIS of the H. L. Rust Company advised that he was the rental agent for the apartments at 2138 California Street, NW, during 1934 to 1936 but he could not recall the names of the janitors during that period. He also explained that the records of his office failed to reveal the name of STOCKLEY as a former janitor.

It may be pointed out that the interview of three janitors at this address has been previously reported and that the name of STOCKLEY as their predecessor did not come to light. These janitors and their approximate periods of employment are listed as follows: JOHN C. WALKER, October 1937 to present; JOHN S. STEWART, three months in 1937; ROBERT TINSLEY, started early 1938 and stayed for approximately three years.

Kisseloff-10228

It is also noted that the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated March 30, 1949, at Baltimore, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflects the interview of THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, aka "BIG TOM", wherein SMITH advised that he had been janitor at 2138 California Street from 1935 to the spring of 1937. In view of the above information, no further investigation is being conducted to locate former janitor STOCKLEY.

B. 2325 15th Street, NW

It may be noted that the report of the writer, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D.C., entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reported information that SILVERMAN stored an Oriental rug with the Federal Storage Company. The company records reflected that the rug was received from FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid, on June 27, 1940. These records further reflected that the rug was taken from storage and delivered on November 10, 1942, to the SILVERMAN address where it was received by FLORENCE TOMPKINS. According to Mr. H. R. BARBEE, assistant secretary of the Federal Storage Company, BERNARD F. DECK was the driver who picked up the rug at the SILVERMAN residence on June 27, 1940.

BERNARD F. DECK who resides at Waxpool, Virginia, was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on April 5, 1949, at his temporary place of employment, 609 East Leland Street, Chevy Chase, Md. DECK stated he was employed by the Federal Storage Company from 1936 until 1943 and during a large part of this time was assigned to picking up and delivering rugs to various customers. He recalled the SILVERMAN name and recalled them as having stored rugs with the company on one or more occasions. He was unable to recall FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid, nor had he ever seen Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN. DECK explained it was the policy of the Federal Storage Company to require customers to have rugs rolled when the pickup truck called and therefore he would not be in a position to describe any particular rug he had handled. He pointed out that the rugs were also delivered in the same rolled condition.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, dated April 12, 1949, at Boston, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wherein a lead appeared to locate and interview BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX, former neighbor of SILVERMAN at 2325 15th Street, NW. On May 3, 1949, Mr. BALOG, Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, advised the writer that THIBODEAUX is presently in Paris, France, on official business for the Department of State. She stated his appointment has been extended until March 31, 1950, and he is not expected to return to the United States prior to that date.

VERNON E. HEATON, 317 East Monroe Street, Alexandria, Virginia, when interviewed by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS advised that he lived in Apartment 309, 2325 15th Street, NW, in 1942 and 1943. He was not able to recall ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as a neighbor and was unable to identify SILVERMAN from photographs exhibited to him by the agent. Mr. HEATON also stated he has since divorced his wife and does not know her present whereabouts. He was of the opinion his wife would have no additional information regarding SILVERMAN.

Reference is made to Bureau letter, dated April 19, 1949, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which requested this office to identify and interview the switchboard operator or operators who were employed at ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN's apartment, 2325 15th Street, NW, prior to Mrs. M. WALKER. This letter also requested further investigation to determine the exact employment dates of SENTELL CHEFFENS as switchboard operator at SILVERMAN's apartment.

Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN interviewed Miss PAT PULLEY, bookkeeper, B. F. Saul Company, 925 15th Street, NW, on April 27, 1949. At that time Miss PULLEY made available the company's employers' quarterly contribution report, District Unemployment Compensation Board, reflecting the names of all employees at the Garden Towers Apartments, 2325 15th Street, NW, from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1947. This report reflected the employment of one SAMUEL CHEFFENS from April to June 1938 and from April 1939 to March 1943 as a switchboard operator. In this connection it may be pointed out that there is no employee by the name of SENTELL in the records of the B. F. Saul Company. Inquiries concerning this matter were made of LAWRENCE CHEFFENS on April 28, 1949, at his residence, 4607 Connecticut Avenue, NW, when he stated that he has no brother by the name of SAMUEL and added that there was no employee at the Garden Towers by the name SAMUEL CHEFFENS during the period from January 1936 to December 1946. He advised the records of the B.F. Saul Company must be incorrect concerning this matter and added he felt certain the employee in question was his brother, SENTELL CHEFFENS.

Mrs. LILLIAN TURNER, resident manager of the St. Charles Apartments, 8724 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Maryland, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE on May 4, 1949. Mrs. TURNER advised she is the wife of MILTON TURNER and that she was formerly Miss LILLIAN SCHEFFRIES. She stated she was employed as a switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street, NW, starting in about 1937 and continuing for approximately two years. Mrs. TURNER recalled SILVERMAN very well. She explained that her contact with him was through her employment as switchboard operator and as such saw him daily. She described him as an exceptionally good tenant and said she knew nothing questionable or detrimental concerning him. She stated that SILVERMAN had few visitors but that she does not know the names of any of them. At this point unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation were shown to Mrs. TURNER. She was unable to identify any of these individuals as visitors at the 2325 15th Street address.

Kisseloff-10230

It may be pointed out that the records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of LILLIAN SCHEFFRIES from January 1938 to March 1940 as a switchboard operator.

The records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of one WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR as a switchboard operator from April 1938 to September 1938.

On May 23, 1949, WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent CHARLES W. PEASINGER at his place of business, 525 15th Street, NW. At that time he gave his home address as 649 Irving Street, NW, and furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being forwarded to the New York Office:

"Washington, D.C.
May 23, 1949

"I, WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR, make the following statement to CARL N. DE TEMPLE who I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who I understand is a subject of official investigation by the F.B.I.

"I was employed as a switchboard operator at 2325 - 15 Street N.W. Wash. D.C. for about six months in 1937 or 1938. During this time I worked from twelve midnight until eight a.m. I recall that one of the tenants at this apartment house was SILVERMAN. The only thing I recall about SILVERMAN is that I have seen him passing through the lobby of lobby of the apartment building during my working hours.

"Mr. DE TEMPLE has shown me a number of photographs of men and women. I recognized the photograph of one man. I have seen this man passing through the lobby of 2325 15 Street N.W. in the direction of the elevator on several occasions. As I recall he was fairly tall and of slender build. After recognizing this photograph and describing this man as above Mr. DE TEMPLE has told me that the man in the photograph is ALGER HISS. I do not know what Mr. HISS was doing in the apartment building. I do not know whom he may have been visiting. He was not a tenant there to my recollection. I believe I could recognize him if I were to see him again.

"I live at 649 Irving Street N.W. and am employed at 525 - 15 Street N.W. which is Kings Variety Grocery.

"I read this two page satement and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have put my initialed on both pages

S/ "WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR

"CARL N. DE TEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5-23-49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt. F.B.I. 5/23/49"

Mrs. ETHEL ST. JOHN was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on March 22, 1949, at her place of employment, Room 202, National Engineers Union, 10th and K Streets, NW. She stated she was employed as a desk clerk and telephone operator in the lobby of the Garden Towers Apartments, 2325 15th Street, NW, for approximately seven years. She recalled SILVERMAN and his family but knew nothing of his activities, friends or associates and could suggest no one who might furnish such information. Unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation were exhibited to Mrs. ST. JOHN at this time. She was unable to identify any of these persons as guests or visitors at the 15th Street address.

It is noted that the records of B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of ETHEL H. ST. JOHN from April 1939 to September 1942 and from April 1943 to June 1946 as a switchboard operator.

Mrs. CLEO MC CLINTIC, 1343 Clifton Street, NW, who is employed in the Adjutant General's Office, Strength Accounting Division, Personnel Actions Section, Pentagon, was interviewed at her office, Room BE-826, on May 6, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the writer. She stated she was formerly employed as a desk clerk and switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street for approximately one year in 1941 or 1942. Mrs. MC CLINTIC recalled the SILVERMANS as tenants at that address but remarked she had very little contact with them. She stated she was assigned to different shifts and worked in the capacity of a relief switchboard operator.

Mrs. MC CLINTIC stated on one occasion Mrs. SILVERMAN complained to the management of noise being made by a fellow tenant which was quite disturbing to them. Mrs. SILVERMAN remarked that they "had important guests from the White House." She remarked that she did not have any contact with the guests of SILVERMAN inasmuch as they evidentally entered the building and proceeded directly to his apartment without being announced. Mrs. MC CLINTIC was shown unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this case from which she identified WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN and NATHAN GREGORY & HELEN SILVERMASTER as individuals she has seen on occasions. Mrs. MC CLINTIC could not state definitely that she recognized them as visitors at the 15th Street address nor could she specifically state where she had come into contact with them.

Mrs. MC CLINTIC stated that SILVERMAN's hours were quite irregular. She recalled that when he would leave in the evening or late at night he would invariably be carrying a briefcase. To the best of her recollection this briefcase was a small black or dark leather type. She could not recall definitely when he returned if he was still in possession of the above described briefcase. She explained SILVERMAN was not friendly with other occupants of the apartment building and that she had no information relative to his associations or activities or the furnishings of his apartment.

Kisseloff-10232

It is noted that the records of the B. F. Saul Company show CLEO MC CLINTIC as employed as switchboard operator from January 1942 to December 1942.

Mr. JAMES CARSON, chauffeur for Dr. WILLIAM MANN, director of the Smithsonian Zoological Gardens and who resides at 913 South Rolfe Street, Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed on May 24, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD E. MULLIN and the writer. CARSON stated that he was employed as a janitor and relief switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street, NW, in approximately 1938 and 1939. He could recall the name of SILVERMAN as a tenant but could offer nothing further concerning his activities or associates. CARSON was unable to recognize individuals of unidentified photographs exhibited to him as people frequenting the apartment building at 2325 15th Street, NW.

The records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of JAMES CARSON from April 1938 to June 1939.

Mrs. GRACE M. NORRIS, 6228 South Dakota Avenue, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE on May 16, 1949. She stated she formerly operated the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, NW, for approximately three months in late 1943 or early 1944 and also for a few weeks during the summer of 1946. Mrs. NORRIS recalled SILVERMAN as a tenant in that building residing in Apartment 311 but she could offer nothing further concerning him. The photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this case were exhibited to her at this time but she could not place them as people visiting that apartment house.

It is noted that the records of B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of GRACE NORRIS from July 1943 to December 1943 and from July 1946 to December 1946.

Mrs. ROSE C. KNOBE was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN in her apartment, No. 205, 1026 15th Street, NW, on April 28, 1949. She advised that she formerly operated the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, NW, and served as a resident manager from approximately May 1946 to January 1948. She advised she knew the SILVERMAN family as tenants in the building during her period of employment there. She was shown photographs of various individuals believed to have been associated with SILVERMAN but was unable to identify any of them as visitors to the Garden Towers Apartments. She further advised she never had any reason to question the loyalty or patriotism of either Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN.

IV. ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK

Original signed statement of WILLIAM MARSHALL BACHLOR.

P E N D I N G

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION:

At Herald Harbor, Md., will interview Mr. & Mrs. FREDERICK W. WILLNER, former occupants of Apartment 310, 2138 California Street, NW, as requested by letter dated May 23, 1949.

THE CHARLOTTE DIVISION:

At Southport, N.C., will interview Mr. R. B. BRONSON, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, as requested by letter dated April 8, 1949.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At Hartsdale, N.Y., will interview JOSEPH M. GILLMAN, former Railroad Retirement Board associate, now residing 116 Poe Street, as requested by letter dated May 10, 1949.

At Lake Success, N.Y., will interview DAVID WEINTRAUB, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, now employed as director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development as requested by letter dated April 28,1949.

At Lynbrook, L.I., N.Y., will interview HELEN F. ROBISON, nee FEINSOD, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, now residing 142 Rocklyn Avenue, as requested by letter dated March 7, 1949.

At Pleasantville, N.Y., will interview C. DAVIDSON, former associate, RRB, now located, 253 Washington Avenue, as requested by letter May 10, 1949.

At New York City will interview WALTER J. COUPER, former associate, RRB, business address, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1270 6th Avenue, and who resides at Harriman Road, Irvington, N.Y., as requested by letters dated May 10, 1949.

Will interview BLACKWELL SMITH, former associate, Labor Advisory Board, NRA, now located 521 3rd Avenue, NYC, as requested by letter dated April 18, 1949.

Will give consideration to a possible interview of HELGA WOLSKI DUDMAN, former Army Air Force associate, now residing 56 West 70th Street, Apt. 4A, NYC, as requested by letter dated April 25, 1949.

THE NORFOLK DIVISION:

At Virginia Beach, Va., will interview Col. DONALD F. FRITCH, former associate, AAF, now located 209 36th Street, Virginia Beach, as requested by letter dated April 1, 1949.

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THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION:

At Philadelphia, Pa., will review service record of Major FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, former AAF associate at the 9th Air Force Headquarters, to determine his home address in order that he may be interviewed, as requested by letter of April 4, 1949.

THE SAN DIEGO DIVISION:

At Corona Del Mar, Calif., will interview CAROLINE DECOUX, nee ABRAMS, former RRB associate, now located 701½ Pointsettia, as requested by letter dated April 8, 1949.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION:

At Oakland, Calif., will interview JAMES W. O'BRIEN, former RRB associate, now located 6311 MacArthur Blvd., requested by letter April 12, 1949.

THE SAVANNAH DIVISION:

At Brunswick, Ga., will interview Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES L. KING, former neighbor, 2325 15th St., NW, re their knowledge of SILVERMAN and present location of VIRGINIA THOMPSON, former switchboard operator at that address. KING is now located at Bennets Drug Store, Brunswick. This was requested by letter dated May 23, 1949.

THE SEATTLE DIVISION:

At Seattle, Wash., will interview CHARLES E. MALOY, former associate, RRB, now residing Mayflower Hotel, as requested by letter April 12, 1949.

THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION:

At Moline, Ill., will interview Mrs. RAY J. MONNER, former neighbor, 2325 15th Street, NW, now located 1509 29th Avenue, requested by letter May 23, 1949.

THE ALBANY DIVISION:

At Syracuse, N.Y., will interview SAMUEL S. MULLIN, former AAF associate, now located 1364 South Salina Street, as requested by letter dated April 1, 1949.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D.C., this case is under continuous investigation in this office and all leads are receiving expeditious attention.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE:

Reference is made to Chicago letter to the Bureau, dated March 22, 1949, which listed additional co-employees of SILVERMAN during his employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. This letter indicated that MARVEL KELLER was associated with SILVERMAN. The files of the WFO reflect that MARVEL KELLER was born January 8, 1905, at Prairie Dusac, Wisc., and that she was employed as a statisticianfrom December 2, 1938, until January 22, 1940, at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C. C-448 advised that on August 10, 1946, DOROTHY KAPLAN contacted the Schaefer Floral Company, Sauk City, Wisc., and ordered flowers to be placed on the grave of MARVELL KELLER at Prairie Dusac, Wisc., on August 13, 1946. Unless advised to the contrary no further verification of the death of MARVELL KELLER is being considered.

The above referenced letter listed CELIA J. LISENSKY as a former associate of SILVERMAN at the RRB. It has been ascertained that CELIA J. LISENSKY is identical with Mrs. MAURICE MALASKY, who was previously interviewed and reported in the referenced report of the writer, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

This letter also listed EDITH M. WHITEIS as a former employee at the RRB. Investigation disclosed that WHITEIS moved from this area and has left no forwarding address. The records of the Post Office, and credit bureaus were reviewed in this regard but failed to disclose WHITEIS' present address. Unless advised to the contrary, no further effort is being made to locate WHITEIS.

The report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, dated May 26, 1941, at Washington, D.C., entitled CAPITAL CITY FORUM, IS-C, reflects the name of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, 2325 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., of the Railroad Retirement Board, as a member of the Capital City Forum. These records also indicate SILVERMAN was a Socialist and that his name appeared on the indices of the Industrial Democracy membership. He was also reported to have participated in the National Socialist Workers - Lardler dinner in 1940. This information was obtained from a highly confidential source known to SA DAWSEY. It is to be noted that all exhibits relative to the above information have been destroyed since they were of no evidentiary value and for this reason the information is not reported in the details of this report.

It is also noted that in 1941 a Hatch Act investigation was opened in this office concerning SILVERMAN but the same was closed inasmuch as SILVERMAN's name did not appear on any active indices of any group or groups declared subversive by the Attorney General.

Kisseloff-10236

WFO 74-94

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS:

T-1: [redacted]

b2
b7D

T-2: Local mailing list of "The Socialist", official organ of the Socialist Party of the United States, made available through the assistance of [redacted] as reflected in the report of SA T. W. DAWSEY, dated January 22, 1941, at Washington, D.C., entitled SOCIALIST PARTY, D.C., IS-C.

FD-72
(1-16-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/7/49	4/1-30;5/1024/49	CARL N. DE TEMPLE dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Records Motor Vehicle & Traffic Division, Washington, D.C., reflect SARAH S. SILVERMAN, wife, owner of 1934 Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229, from May 22, 1935, until March 28, 1941. IRMA MAY RINGE, self-admitted former member of CP, declined to comment whether SILVERMAN or her sister, HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE, were members of CP but described SILVERMAN as boy friend of HELEN. HELEN RINGE states acquainted with SILVERMAN since 1931 but has had no contact with him since summer 1947. She states SILVERMAN friendly with HARRY DEXTER WHITE but had no knowledge whether SILVERMAN CP member and denied membership herself. Confidential informant states SILVERMAN on mailing list of "The Socialist," official organ of Socialist Party of the United States in 1941. Co-employee Labor Advisory Board, NRA, advised SILVERMAN had considerable official contact with FRANK COE and HENRY COLLINS. Co-employee at Federal Coordinator of Transportation describes SILVERMAN as liberal. SILVERMAN informed former associate at Railroad Retirement Board that he did not answer allegations of BENTLEY before HCUA on advice of counsel on grounds that if he testified completely he might make a statement which might be contradicted by others and leave himself open to perjury. Same informant states SILVERMAN acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, "LOCH" CURRIE and possibly IRVING KAPLAN. Other Railroad Retirement Board and USAF associates offered nothing additional. WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR, former switchboard operator, 2325 15th Street, NW, identified photograph of ALGER HISS as visitor to apartment building. Did not know if HISS visited SILVERMAN and could offer no information re SILVERMAN. CLEO MC CLINTIC, former switchboard operator, 2325 15th Street, NW, observed SILVERMAN in possession of briefcase on leaving apartment in evenings. Other switchboard operators and neighbors 2138 California Street, NW, and 2325 15th Street, NW, could furnish nothing additional.

#246,845

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Kisseloff-10238

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WFO 74-94

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949
Report of Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE at Washington, D.C., dated April 11, 1949

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Kisseloff-10239

WFO 74-94

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to the information regarding the three rugs delivered to SILVERMAN from New York City in the latter part of December 1936 or the first part of 1937, one of which was delivered by SILVERMAN to ALGER HISS at a prearranged meeting place on the outskirts of Washington in the vicinity of Maryland University. The following investigation was conducted by the writer and Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN to determine the make and model of the automobile in the possession of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN during that period.

Mr. ROGERS of the Motor Vehicle and Traffic Division of Washington, D.C., on April 26, 1949, made the records of his office available and it was found that Mrs. SARAH S. SILVERMAN, wife of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, purchased from Cherner Motor Company on May 22, 1935, a 1934 Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229. The title of this automobile reflected title No. 356628 and the address of Mrs. SILVERMAN as 2138 California Street, NW. These files further reflected that on March 25, 1941, Mrs. SILVERMAN applied for a duplicate certificate of title because of the loss of the old one. Mrs. SILVERMAN declared she was residing at 2325 15th Street, NW, at this time. This file also shows that on March 28, 1941, the Barry-Pate Motors advised that the car was traded into their stock.

Miss MARY SIMMONS, office manager, Barry-Pate Motors, advised on April 25, 1949, that a search of her files reflected that a Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229, had been traded in by a Mrs. SARAH S. SILVERMAN and a new Chevrolet sport sedan was purchased by her on April 1, 1941.

The report of Special Agent WILLIAM C. TOWER, dated March 11, 1949, at Seattle entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS reflected that IRMA MAY RINGE, aka SALLY RINGE, SALLY GOLDMARK and Mrs. JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, was interviewed March 4, 1949, along with her husband, JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, at their cattle ranch at Okanogan, Washington, by Special Agents OTIS V. KELLY and WILLIAM C. TOWER of the Seattle Office. During the course of this interview SALLY GOLDMARK admitted knowing ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN whom she described as a boy friend of her sister, HELEN RINGE. She stated that HELEN and SILVERMAN had broken up about one and one-half years ago and it was her understanding that SILVERMAN had gone back to his wife. She stated she did not desire to comment concerning whether HELEN or SILVERMAN were members of the Communist Party and did not comment concerning their activities.

Mrs. GOLDMARK related that her activity in a group named "United Front Supports" in New York convinced her that the Communist Party in New York was sincerely attempting to aid the distressed and unemployed persons of that period. From her reading and activity she became convinced that she should join the Communist Party which she did in the fall of 1935 after

she had gone to Washington, D.C. She remained a member until 1939 or possibly 1940. She declined to furnish information relative to who had recruited her into the Party nor did she desire to name the persons who had influenced her to join the Party.

The report of Special Agent DAVID EDWIN TODD, dated March 23, 1949 at San Francisco, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflects that HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE was interviewed March 9, 1949, by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and DAVID EDWIN TODD of the San Francisco office. Miss RINGE was a delegate to the YWCA convention being held in San Francisco and was residing at the Whitcomb Hotel in that city. At the outset of the interview Miss RINGE claimed to be only a casual acquaintance of SILVERMAN and made no effort to volunteer any information concerning him. She was asked directly when she first met SILVERMAN to which she replied it was in 1931 during the period SILVERMAN was employed on the Babson or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty. She said that they had met socially and that they were introduced by one CRAYTON HILL who was also on the Babson staff. She described SILVERMAN as an interesting person and stated they had a number of similarities of interest and it came as a great surprise to her when she learned SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. She stated that about one year ago when she was employed at Washington, D.C., and SILVERMAN was residing in New York City, she had occasion to make a trip from Washington to New York. Prior to making this trip she wrote SILVERMAN informing him of her arrival and suggesting that he meet her at the train. Miss RINGE said that she was met at the train by a person from SILVERMAN's office who told her that SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed to testify before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City in a very serious matter and that there were serious charges against him. She said that the person who met her advised that SILVERMAN suggested it would be unwise for her to see him. She said she has had no contact with SILVERMAN since that incident.

Miss RINGE was questioned concerning the friends and associates of SILVERMAN to which she answered that she had known HARRY DEXTER WHITE to be a friend of SILVERMAN although she had never met WHITE nor had she ever discussed the details of the association between WHITE and SILVERMAN. She recalled this friendship inasmuch as SILVERMAN once mentioned that he had known WHITE in the graduate school at Harvard University. Miss RINGE said that she had no knowledge whatever which would lead her to believe that SILVERMAN was a Communist or Communist Party member. She stated she herself had never attended any Communist Party meetings.

Miss RINGE related that her association with SILVERMAN had covered a span of some 15 years and most of the association took place in Washington, D.C., which indicated to her that she had seen SILVERMAN probably in excess of 100 times. She said that there were occasions when she met SILVERMAN alone and also occasions where her friends had been present when SILVERMAN visited her home. She said they had taken no trips together outside Washington, D.C.,

but admitted that SILVERMAN had once visited her at the home of Mrs. ALFRED NAJAR at Chestertown, New York, during a summer vacation. Miss RINGE said that Mrs. NAJAR was a friend of hers and that Mrs. NAJAR met SILVERMAN through her.

Miss RINGE stated that she never met Mrs. SILVERMAN and according to Miss RINGE it was "hard to say" whether there was some explanation in SILVERMAN's domestic life for this situation. Miss RINGE was asked if SILVERMAN had ever indicated this, which question she did not answer, and after a long pause she was asked if that was something she could not answer. She replied she was pondering the question. Miss RINGE was then advised by the interviewing agents that she did not need to answer any questions which might tend to either degrade or incriminate her to which she replied, "Then let's talk about something else."

She was questioned concerning the extent of her sister SALLY's association with SILVERMAN and she stated so far as she knew it was only when SALLY met him in her, HELEN's, home. She then stated she knew of absolutely no association of SALLY with the Communist Party.

She stated SILVERMAN never made any effort to have her do favors for him and they never discussed or compared ideologies or discussed Communism. In explanation of her association with SILVERMAN she said that fundamentally she, herself, was a very serious person and SILVERMAN was the one individual whom she knew with whom she could relax and act ridiculous and "silly" and she was never serious with him. She explained that her association with SILVERMAN was an outlet enabling her to get away from the strain of her work. She said SILVERMAN was the sort of person she needed in this regard.

She also said that she knew generally the type of work performed by SILVERMAN in connection with his official government work in Washington, D.C.

Miss RINGE stated she knew of no association between CHARLES WAGNER and SILVERMAN or HELEN FULLER and SILVERMAN.

At the time of this interview Miss RINGE furnished her New York address as 340 East Second Street, telephone Rhinelander 4-4416, c/o Mrs. RICHARD DAMA.

With regard to HELEN RINGE's admitted association with SILVERMAN, the following information is being set forth.

On November 24, 1945, SILVERMAN was observed by Special Agents FRED H. GREEN and ANKER B. HARBO lunching with an unidentified woman who was later identified as HELEN RINGE of 2000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Apartment 708.

On December 9, 1945, at 7:30 p.m. SILVERMAN was observed by Special Agents PAUL H. O'GRADY and CLARENCE A. GIARD to proceed from his apartment, No. 311, at 2325 15th Street, NW, via streetcar to the apartment of HELEN RINGE at 2000 Connecticut Avenue. At 8:00 p.m. that evening SILVERMAN and Miss RINGE were observed walking to Alfred's Restaurant, 1724 Connecticut Avenue, where they dined until 9:10 p.m., at which time they returned to HELEN's apartment where SILVERMAN remained until 11:50 p.m., when he returned to his residence.

SILVERMAN on January 4, 1946, was observed by Special Agents MAURICE A. TAYLOR and ANKER B. HARBO to leave his place of business at the French Supply Council and proceed on foot to the apartment of HELEN RINGE. SILVERMAN was observed to stop en route and purchase a bunch of yellow flowers which he carried with him to the apartment.

T-1, an informant familiar with the affairs and activities of SILVERMAN for a considerable period covering 1945 to 1947 and who has furnished reliable information, advised that SILVERMAN conversed with HELEN RINGE on October 26, 1946, and arranged a meeting with her at her apartment that afternoon. T-1 could not furnish anything additional concerning this proposed meeting except that it was probably in the form of a luncheon engagement.

T-1, described above, advised that on February 24, 1947, SILVERMAN contacted HELEN RINGE to tell her goodbye since he was en route to New York. T-1 also advised that SILVERMAN on that same date had made reservations with American Airlines on the 2:20 p.m. plane for New York City.

T-2, an informant with knowledge of the mailing list of "The Socialist", official organ of the Socialist Party of the United States, advised that the name of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, 2325 15th Street, NW, appeared on the above list in approximately January 1941.

II. EMPLOYMENT - U.S. GOVERNMENT

A. Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration

Reference is made to Memphis letter, dated March 14, 1949, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which suggested that MADELINE JAFFE may have been associated with SILVERMAN during their mutual employment at the National Recovery Administration.

Mrs. MADELINE JAFFE DONNER, 1219 Hamilton Street, NW, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on April 4, 1949, that she was employed on the Labor Advisory Board from the fall of 1933 until August or September 1934. At the latter date she was tranferred as a statistician to the Research and Planning Division of the NRA.

Kisseloff-10243

Mrs. DONNER stated that SILVERMAN was an economic analyst on the Labor Advisory Board and that she worked directly under him during a portion of her service with that board. She advised that he was one of the higher classified employees and that she was on a much lower level and that she had little direct contact with him. She can not recall having had any social contact with SILVERMAN and his wife. Mrs. DONNER advised that she can not recall her social companions and does not recall ever hearing any derogatory information regarding SILVERMAN until SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mrs. DONNER stated she has no reason to believe that SILVERMAN ever engaged in subversive activity as alleged by the aforementioned individuals.

Reference is made to the New York letter, dated April 18, 1949, wherein the interview of RUTH RETICKER, Room 2524 Federal Security Building, Washington, D.C., was requested. It pointed out that Miss RETICKER was a former associate of SILVERMAN at the Labor Advisory Board, NRA, and might be in possession of information concerning SILVERMAN and his relations with HENRY HILL COLLINS while at that board.

Miss RUTH RETICKER, 3217 Aberfoyle Place, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN at her office in the Federal Security Building, Room 2524 on April 25, 1949. Miss RETICKER advised that she knew GEORGE SILVERMAN as a fellow employee in the NRA and later in the Railroad Retirement Board but pointed out that she did not know SILVERMAN socially nor has she met his family. She further advised that she had very little contact with SILVERMAN but added that she could say nothing derogatory concerning him. She further advised that SILVERMAN and FRANK COE were closely associated in the NRA and appeared to know each other quite well. She further added that both SILVERMAN and COE were theoretically minded and appeared to share the same views on topics on which they were employed. She further advised that SILVERMAN knew HENRY COLLINS at that time and added so far as she knew they had considerable official contact in NRA. She advised she did not know whether SILVERMAN knew FRANK COE or HENRY COLLINS socially and explained that nothing has ever come to her attention that might lead her to question either COEE or COLLINS.

B. United States Tariff Commission

Colonel SIDNEY MORGAN and L. W. MOORE were interviewed jointly in the office of Colonel MORGAN, Room 258, U.S. Tariff Commission, on February 15, 1949, by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

Colonel MORGAN is the secretary to the U.S. Tariff Commission and MOORE is executive officer of the commission. Both advised that they remembered SILVERMAN as a former employee there but they knew him very slightly. In view of this situation neither MORGAN nor MOORE felt sufficiently qualified to comment concerning SILVERMAN's political philosophy or ideology. However, they knew of nothing that might lead them to believe that SILVERMAN ever engaged in any un-American activity.

Kisseloff-10244

C. Federal Coordinator of Transportation

Reference is made to Seattle letter, dated April 25, 1949, which advised that CHARLES F. MALLOY, a former associate of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, is now residing at 5231 5th Street, NW, and requested his interview.

On May 4, 1949, Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the writer interviewed CHARLES MALLOY at his residence, 5231 5th Street, NW. Mr. MALLOY advised that he is presently employed as an accountant and auditor for the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. He stated he has never been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, however, he recalls SILVERMAN slightly by name as being employed at the Federal Coordinator of Transportation a number of years ago. He explained that SILVERMAN was affiliated with that agency for only a short period and that he had very little contact with him. Mrs. MALLOY could furnish no additional information pertinent to this inquiry nor could he advise the names of any individual not previously interviewed who might be in possession of information relative to SILVERMAN.

Mr. BEVERLY S. SIMMS, 3903 Morrison Street, NW, was interviewed in his office, Room 2362 Interstate Commerce Commission, on April 19, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. At this time Mr. SIMMS advised that he remembered SILVERMAN as an economist in the Federal Coordinator of Transportation office and later at the Railroad Retirement Board. He advised he had a speaking acquaintance with SILVERMAN but had very little professional contact with him and no social contact. SIMMS stated that SILVERMAN belonged to a group of individuals who had very advanced labor views and for this reason were considered on the liberal side. He added, however, that he could not list a single example which might cause one to question the loyalty or patriotism of any member of this group. He further advised that it has been nearly 12 years since he has had any contact with these people and therefore he probably has forgotten little incidents which might reveal their philosophy. Mr. SIMMS remembered that it was his belief that MURRAY LATIMER had personally employed SILVERMAN and apparently thought a great deal of his ability.

On March 23, and 24, 1949, Mrs. SARAH H. ROUTT, 308 Normandy Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, and THOMAS E. WALKER, currently employed by the General Accounting Office, Room 1700, Idaho Avenue & Newark Street, NW, were interviewed by Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON. Both identified SILVERMAN as a former employee of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation office during their tenure of employment but could offer no information concerning his activities or associates.

Kisseloff-10245

D. Railroad Retirement Board

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated March 22, 1949, wherein additional names of former employees of the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C., were set forth. These names were obtained from the payroll records at the Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Illinois, and the interview of these respective people was requested and is being set forth herewith.

On April 5, 1949, Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and JOHN B. VAN ETTEN interviewed CHARLES BRAGMAN who is presently a legislative assistant to Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. BRAGMAN advised that he had been associated with the Railroad Retirement Board since its inception, and for a period was technically associated with the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, headed by JOSEPH EASTMAN, now deceased. BRAGMAN advised that GEORGE SILVERMAN came to the Railroad Retirement Board subsequent to BRAGMAN's association with the board and for that reason BRAGMAN is not sure who is responsible for bringing SILVERMAN there. He advised that MURRAY LATIMER must have signed the appointment but it was his recollection that there were some three or four persons being considered for the position and whether MURRAY LATIMER was or was not the person to make the final decision was not within his knowledge.

BRAGMAN advised he had never been in the home of GEORGE SILVERMAN nor had SILVERMAN been in his home. BRAGMAN could recall only several occasions when he had been present at social gatherings where SILVERMAN was also in attendance. The nature of these gatherings was as BRAGMAN recalled parties which were attended by employees of the Railroad Retirement. He stated he had no knowledge as to who SILVERMAN's close friends or associates were but he did know SILVERMAN was friendly with MURRAY LATIMER.

BRAGMAN advised that he had no knowledge of anything which had any bearing on the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY and to the best of his memory the only person he knew who was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY as being engaged in subversive activities was GEORGE SILVERMAN. At a later point in the interview BRAGMAN recalled that CHARLES KRAMER, who had been employed with BRAGMAN on Senator PEPPER's Committee, was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY.

BRAGMAN stated he does not believe he has ever known anyone who was a Communist or associated with the Communist underground and he certainly had no reason to believe that GEORGE SILVERMAN was in any way connected with such activities. BRAGMAN commented that he did not believe that the allegations made by Miss BENTLEY concerning SILVERMAN were the truth. BRAGMAN then hurriedly went on to say that perhaps he was not qualified to make that statement since he was not acquainted with SILVERMAN other than perhaps casually and did not know who his friends or associates were.

Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and JOHN B. VAN ETTEN interviewed ALICE MARGARET DEMERJIAM on April 6, 1949. Miss DEMERJIAM is presently administrative officer in the Acquisition and Distrivution Division, Department of State. Her office is located at 401 23rd Street, NW, Room 104.

Kisseloff-10246

Miss DEMERJIAM advised that she went to work for MURRAY LATIMER who was chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board in December 1935. She advised she did not consider herself to be well acquainted with GEORGE SILVERMAN in that her only contact with him was on a professional basis. She advised she had no knowledge as to who his close associates or friends were away from work but presumed that those persons with whom he worked in the Research Division of the Railroad Retirement Board would be well acquainted with him. She advised that MURRAY LATIMER and GEORGE SILVERMAN were on good terms but she had no knowledge as to the extent to which they kept company away from work and had no knowledge as to whether or not they moved in the same circle of friends. She can recall seeing GEORGE SILVERMAN only on two social occasions, both of which were office parties. She stated she has not seen SILVERMAN since he left the Railroad Retirement Board in 1942.

Miss DEMERJIAM advised she had no knowledge as to how SILVERMAN obtained his position with the Army Air Forces subsequent to leaving the Railroad Retirement Board. She made the statement that other than GEORGE SILVERMAN she did not know any of the other individuals named by Miss BENTLEY as being involved in an underground espionage group. She stated that from the Railroad Retirement Board she went over to the Board of Economic Warfare which was later known as the Foreign Economic Administration. At this point Miss DEMERJIAM was requested to furnish the names of her superior or superiors with BEW and FEA to which she replied ALLAN ROSENBERG, GEORGE WHEELER and BOWEN SMITH. Miss DEMERJIAM then said that perhaps ALLAN ROSENBERG had been mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY but she was not sure whether this was or was not the case.

Miss DEMERJIAM could not recall any instance where SILVERMAN was loaned to any government agency during his employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. She then recalled that there was a project under the Railroad Retirement Board which functioned in Philadelphia and was headed by one IRVING KAPLAN, whom she had met and had seen several times in MURRAY LATIMER's house. She then recalled that he, too, was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY.

Miss DEMERJIAM stated during her career, in fact during her lifetime, she has never known anyone who purported to be a Communist and she had no knowledge of anyone being connected with any underground subversive organization. She expressed great desire to be of aid to the investigating agents but stated she had no information of value and reiterated that she had no reason to question the loyalty, associates or activities of SILVERMAN while he was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mrs. GAIL N. FERRIS, International Trade Division, Department of Commerce, a former co-worker of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 19, 1949. Mrs. FERRIS stated that SILVERMAN was formerly her chief when she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, however, her only contact with him was on a professional basis and at no time had he given her any reason to question his allegiance to this country.

Kisseloff-10247

Mr. ALVIN M. WARDEN, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, was interviewed April 4, 1949, by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD. WARDEN stated that as he recalls SILVERMAN hired him, WARDEN, as a statistical draftsman for the Railroad Retirement Board in 1938. He explained that his relationship with SILVERMAN was one of subordinate and superior and that at no time did he ever have social contact with SILVERMAN. He added that he got the impression that SILVERMAN did hire some individuals to be employed in his division whose loyalty might be questioned but this was just a personal feeling which was strengthened by the fact that strong pressure was used to get himself, along with others, to join the government union. He then added he does not recall any specific instance in which SILVERMAN gave him any concrete reason to question his loyalty. He stated he could not recall any of the names of SILVERMAN's close associates as it has been quite some time since he left the Railroad Retirement Board.

WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY, RFD 1, Germantown, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN on April 18, 1949. HINCKLEY stated he was formerly employed for approximately two months with the Railroad Retirement Board and that he recalled the name of SILVERMAN as a fellow employee. HINCKLEY, however, could offer no information relative to SILVERMAN's activities or associates during his tenure at the board.

On April 12, 1949, Mrs. MILDRED STEIN, nee FISHMAN, was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS R. MC GINTY and WILLIAM J. STATEN at her home, 9508 Caroline Street, Silver Spring, Maryland. At this time Mrs. STEIN advised she was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board from September 1938 to July 1941 in the capacity of research assistant. She further stated that SILVERMAN was then head of the Research Department of the Board during her employment with that organization. She explained, however, that her position did not bring her in direct contact with SILVERMAN and as a result she never knew him personally nor was she socially acquainted with either him or his wife. From her observations Mrs. STEIN believed SILVERMAN was an extremely hard working man whom she believed to be absolutely loyal to the United States. She was surprised and shocked when SILVERMAN was asked to appear before the HCUA.

Concerning SILVERMAN's associates while with the Railroad Retirement Board, Mrs. STEIN recalled that one SOLOMON S. KUZNETS, now deceased, was friendly with SILVERMAN. Mrs. STEIN also vouched for the loyalty and patriotism of KUZNETS. She further stated that Mr. EDWIN FITCH and Mr. LESTER SCHOENE were both men who could vouch for SILVERMAN's integrity and loyalty.

Mr. LESTER P. SCHOENE, attorney, was interviewed at his office, Room 301, 1625 K Street, NW, on April 5, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. Mr. SCHOENE advised he met SILVERMAN through their association at the Railroad Retirement Board in 1937 inasmuch as he, SCHOENE, was employed at that time as general counsel for the board. He explained that he had considerable professional and social contact with SILVERMAN and that he was

also acquainted with his wife. SCHOENE stated in his opinion SILVERMAN was a completely loyal and patriotic United States citizen and that he found it impossible to believe that SILVERMAN could ever have been a member of the Communist Party or to have engaged in any subversive activities. He described SILVERMAN as a well educated and informed person and much too sensible and well balanced to fall for any Communist philosophy. He further advised that in his opinion SILVERMAN was not the type of person who could subject himself to the type of discipline the Communist Party requires.

SCHOENE stated that he met SILVERMAN shortly after SILVERMAN testified before the HCUA in answer to the allegations made by Miss BENTLEY before that group. He stated at that time he asked SILVERMAN why he chose to testify in the manner he did and was informed by SILVERMAN that his attorney, BERNARD JAFFE, had suggested this course since JAFFE felt that if he testified completely he might make a statement which might be contradicted by others and therefore leave himself open to a charge of perjury.

Mr. SCHOENE advised that he had frequent contact with SILVERMAN during SILVERMAN's employment in the War Department and added that although they were old friends SILVERMAN was absolutely discreet concerning his activities with the War Department and revealed no confidential information of any kind. SCHOENE stated that he was amazed when SILVERMAN's name was made public by BENTLEY's allegations. He explained that most of the individuals mentioned by BENTLEY were unfamiliar to him and to the best of his knowledge very few had any contact with SILVERMAN. At this time SCHOENE stated that it was his opinion that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER could very well be a Communist agent but felt that SILVERMAN certainly was not the type of person to disclose any information whatsoever to SILVERMASTER and also he could not recall SILVERMAN's ever having mentioned SILVERMASTER's name. SCHOENE explained that he is not acquainted with SILVERMASTER and that the above related opinion is based merely on his review of the newspaper accounts of the hearings before the HCUA. SCHOENE stated that SILVERMAN is a very good friend of MURRAY LATIMER and believes the two met while attending Harvard University. He also advised that SILVERMAN knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE and "LOCH" CURRIE and possibly IRVING KAPLAN. He added KAPLAN had formerly been in charge of a WPA project which was supervised by the Railroad Retirement Board and that SILVERMAN supervised this WPA project. He also pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was also employed on this project as a writer at a salary of approximately $2000 a year. He stated he did not know whether KAPLAN knew CHAMBERS or whether SILVERMAN knew CHAMBERS. He also advised that BERTHA BLAIR may have worked directly under SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mr. SCHOENE also advised that he knows ALGER HISS quite well and pointed out that his, SCHOENE's, partner, Mr. DAVIS, has served as counsel to Mr. HISS in recent months. SCHOENE stated it is his personal belief that HISS is completely innocent of all allegations made against him. However, he pointed out he did not desire to comment concerning HISS until after the trial. He added that if everyone of CHAMBERS' allegations is based on fact,

it would be very difficult to reconcile oneself to HISS' innocence. SCHOENE stated CHAMBERS is a very mysterious figure to him. He pointed out that according to newspapers CHAMBERS is supposed to have received a $6000 position with the Railroad Retirement Board within 24 hours after seeking it. Mr. SCHOENE stated that he, due to his past connection with the Railroad Retirement Board, was very interested in this statement and personally looked into the matter. He pointed out his investigation disclosed that CHAMBERS' statement was not based on fact. Actually, he never was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board but was instead employed as a writer on a WPA project under the supervision of the Railroad Retirement Board. Furthermore, the position did not pay $6000 a year but instead paid $2000. Also, CHAMBERS did not receive this position within a 24 hour period but instead was approved for employment after a two week period. SCHOENE did not volunteer his source of the above related information, but it is noted that he shares an office with MURRAY LATIMER.

Mr. SCHOENE added he did not know who was instrumental in placing CHAMBERS in his position with the WPA but pointed out DAVID WEINTRAUB was employed on that same project which was also true of IRVING KAPLAN and probably either of these two men would have had to place final approval on CHAMBERS.

Mr. SCHOENE also advised he has met SILVERMAN's wife, SARAH, on several occasions and found her to be a very intelligent and charming woman. He commented that his wife is also acquainted with Mrs. SILVERMAN and considers her to be a close personal friend.

Mr. MILTON KRAMER was interviewed at his office, Room 301, 1625 K Street, NW, on April 6, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. He advised that he had had occasional contact with SILVERMAN during their mutual employment at the Railroad Retirement Board but added he could not recall ever knowing SILVERMAN socially. He advised he knows nothing derogatory concerning SILVERMAN's loyalty and stated he was very much surprised when the allegations concerning SILVERMAN appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. KRAMER advised he met SILVERMAN in Washington at the time SILVERMAN appeared before the HCUA in answer to Miss BENTLEY's allegations. He asked SILVERMAN during this visit why he refused to testify before this committee and SILVERMAN indicated he thought he was being framed and any statements made by him would leave him open to a charge of perjury. KRAMER also pointed out that SILVERMAN's stand before this committee in refusing to testify was a typical Communist stand but he felt SILVERMAN was a victim of circumstances and one of several innocent people advised to take the stand in this manner in order to camouflage the real Communists appearing before this committee.

Kisseloff-10250

Mr. JOSEPH A. FENALLI was interviewed in his office, Room 401, 724 15th Street, NW, on April 6, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. Mr. FENALLI advised he met SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board in 1938 or 1939 and has had frequent professional and social contact with him since that time. FENALLI could not recall, however, ever having visited the SILVERMAN home or having SILVERMAN as a guest in his home. He pointed out he had no doubt whatsoever in his own mind that SILVERMAN was not a Communist or a radical. He stated that SILVERMAN was a strong ROOSEVELT supporter and was very highly thought of by the people in the White House. FENALLI also advised that SILVERMAN is a good family man and is very interested in the welfare of his child. He stated in his mind an intelligent Communist would be far more interested in his Party than in his wife and family. He pointed out that another reason he did not consider SILVERMAN guilty of BENTLEY's allegations was the fact that he is not easily predictable and that his views never follow any consistent line and quite often vary a great deal from those of his associates.

Miss HELEN ANDERSON, 912 19th Street, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN on April 4, 1949, in her office on the second floor of the American Red Cross Building at 18th and E Streets, NW. Miss ANDERSON advised that when she was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board she was secretary to the general counsel and took care of correspondence and worked under the immediate supervision of MURRAY LATIMER. She stated she did not know Mr. SILVERMAN before their association at the Railroad Retirement Board and added that she has not seen him since. She stated that she did not know SILVERMAN well enough to form an opinion concerning his loyalty nor could she suggest anyone who might have known SILVERMAN on a social basis.

MILTON WINAKUR, 119 Trenton Place, SE, a former co-employee of the SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 20, 1949. WINAKUR stated that he knew of SILVERMAN only as an official at the Railroad Retirement Board and could offer no information relative to his activities or conduct while so employed.

IRVING MILLER, 1900 Biltmore Street, NW, who was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board during the same period as GEORGE SILVERMAN, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 20, 1949. MILLER recalled SILVERMAN by name and stated that his casual contact with SILVERMAN was of a professional nature. For this reason he did not feel qualified to comment concerning SILVERMAN's loyalty or patriotism even though he had no reason to suspect him of being other than a good American.

Chicago letter, dated March 22, 1949, advised that CHARLES L. HODGE, 5261 Old Dominion Drive, Arlington, Virginia, was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board from March 1, 1937, until October 21, 1945, at which time he transferred to the Department of State. Miss WALTON of the George Mason Greene Realty Company advised Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on April 28, 1949, that CHARLES HODGE is at the present time in Japan and is not expected to return for another year.

With regard to JESSICA BUCK RHINE, also named in Chicago letter as a co-employee of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, it may be pointed out that the report of Special Agent HOWARD A. KING, dated March 15, 1949, at Indianapolis, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, set forth the interview of JESSICA RHINE. On March 11, 1949, according to this report, Mrs. RHINE was interviewed by Special Agents HOWARD A. KING and EDWARD V. KNARTZER at her residence, 825 Eugene Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. RHINE advised the Indianapolis agents that she had been reading the daily newspapers and had rather carefully noted the names of various individuals mentioned in connection with the recent HCUA hearings and the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and others. At that time she advised that none of the individuals mentioned was known to her during her sojourn in Washington and that she knew nothing whatsoever about any Communist activity in Washington, D.C., or elsewhere.

In view of this information no further effort was made to reinterview JESSICA RHINE specifically concerning SILVERMAN.

E. Army Air Force, War Department

Mr. PHILLIP C. WARD, presently residing at 3260 South Utah Street, Arlington, Virginia, and who is presently unemployed and was formerly a colonel with the U.S. Air Force, was interviewed on April 4, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN relative to his association with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force.

Colonel WARD advised that he entered active duty with the U.S. Air Force April 25, 1942, and in May of that year he was placed in the office of Statistical Division Air Materiel Command, U.S. Air Force. At this time he was employed in the capacity of statistical officer and analyst and recorded all information relative to air craft production and supply. It was Colonel WARD's opinion that SILVERMAN came to the Air Force from the Railroad Retirement Board about June 1942 and was brought in primarily to organize the Analysis and Reports Section which in turn would take over the duties of the Statistical Division which was then in charge of Colonel FAITH. Soon after SILVERMAN's arrival Colonel FAITH was transferred to another department and he, Colonel WARD, requested transfer to the Air Craft Distribution Control Section which did not come under the Analysis and Reports Branch but was a secion of the Control Office headed by Colonel DYSON. Colonel WARD did not elaborate on the reason for this transfer although he advised that it was more or less due to a personal dislike for SILVERMAN who Colonel WARD considered a very incapable man for such a high position.

Consequently, when WARD went to the Distribution Control Section he was no longer under the supervision of SILVERMAN and consequently did coordinating work with the Analysis and Reports Branch. WARD believed that SILVERMAN's position required a review of all classified information originating in his section which was not of a technical nature. By this WARD advised that

technical information, such as fuel transfer systems, radar installation and fire control apparatus, would come under air craft engineering and consequently SILVERMAN's section would not have access to the technical orders concerning these installations. He did believe, however, that SILVERMAN's section did have top secret information concerning the air craft production figures regarding present and future production. Also, he would have access to air craft allocation from the factories to the Army Air Force, the Navy Air Force, and the RAF. However, these figures were more or less in round numbers and any individual who had the right to review such could ordinarily digest and remember such numbers.

Colonel WARD further advised he did not know SILVERMAN socially at any time and due to his personal dislike avoided SILVERMAN's presence whenever possible. WARD also believed that General BENNETT MEYERS was instrumental in securing SILVERMAN's services with the Air Force which undoubtedly came through the White House connection of LAUCHLIN CURRIE. WARD believes SILVERMAN to be a very close friend of LAUCHLIN CURRIE as he has heard SILVERMAN make social engagements over the phone with CURRIE. WARD knew of no connection or association between SILVERMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, VICTOR PERLO, ALGER HISS, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He did, however, believe his circle of associates not only included LAUCHLIN CURRIE but also FOSTER ADAMS, whom SILVERMAN brought with him to the Air Force from the Railroad Retirement Board.

Colonel WARD was unable to furnish any additional information which has not been reported heretofor and he knew of no un-American activity or association by SILVERMAN during this employment. He also advised that it was his impression that SILVERMAN brought from the Railroad Retirement Board to the Air Force one JOSEPH SENTURIA, Mrs. ESTHER MERRILL and FOSTER ADAMS.

The report of Special Agent LEMUEL W. KERR, dated April 8, 1949, at Norfolk, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflected the interview of DONALD F. FRITCH, former associate of SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force who advised that he, FRITCH, was placed in his position by Colonel JOHN SESSUNS in about August 1943. It was suggested that possibly SESSUNS might be in possession of additional information relative to SILVERMAN.

On April 26, 1949, Colonel JOHN W. SESSUNS was interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN and the writer in his office at the Pentagon Building. Colonel SESSUNS stated that he was chief of the Production Division under Major General BENNETT MEYERS during the war and as such had some personal contact with SILVERMAN. SESSUNS advised that he considered SILVERMAN to be a "screwball" and he did not think too much of him from the standpoint of ability. He explained, however, that during their associations he could not recall seeing or hearing anything which would lead him to believe that SILVERMAN was engaged in subversive or un-American activity.

Colonel SESSUNS further advised that SILVERMAN's closest associate during that period was one JEROME OHRBACH but he could not recall the names of any other associates of SILVERMAN. SESSUNS further advised he was acquainted with Major ULIMANN (LUDWIG ULIMANN) and that he considered ULIMANN to be a very able person and was very much surprised when he saw ULIMANN's name associated with those of a Soviet espionage ring which was published in the newspapers. Colonel SESSUNS offered nothing additional not heretofore reported relative to SILVERMAN's activities or associates.

III. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS

A. 2138 California Street, NW

Mr. LEO C. ROSTEN, 602 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif., was interviewed in the office of the Rand Corporation, 1029 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., on April 19, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. It is pointed out that ROSTEN is an official representative of the Rand Corporation. He advised he formerly resided on the 4th floor at 2138 California Street, NW, for approximately one year during 1935 or 1936. He advised he could not recall the name SILVERMAN nor could he identify a photograph of SILVERMAN. He further advised he never noticed any unusual activity in the vicinity of SILVERMAN's apartment and likewise never noted any acquaintances visiting either SILVERMAN or his wife. ROSTEN also stated that he had no knowledge of the delivery of rugs to any tenant at that address nor did he have knowledge or observe any tenant carrying or transporting articles from the apartment building.

Mr. ALGERNON S. GARDINER, 1631 L Street, NW, when interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON advised that he is the head of A. S. Gardiner & Company Real Estate and during the 1930's his company served as the rental agent for the building at 2138 California Street, NW. He advised during this period he personally served as the rental agent for this building. GARDINER could not recall any of the tenants by name nor did the name SILVERMAN mean anything to him. He explained all his contacts were with the resident manager, Mrs. VIVIAN COLDICOTT. Agent ATKINSON exhibited to GARDINER a photograph of SILVERMAN which was not recognized by him. He further advised he would be unable to furnish any information regarding any of the tenants of this building and suggested Mrs. COLDICOTT as the likely person to be in possession of such information.

GARDINER advised that all of his records, dating back to the 1930's, have been destroyed and that it would be impossible for him to fix the dates of SILVERMAN's residence at the California street address. He suggested that the records of the H. L. Rust Company be reviewed as to any indication for the period that SILVERMAN occupied an apartment at this address. He explained that the Rust Company was agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company and since the Prudential owned the building at 2138 California Street he was obliged to make monthly reports to the Rust Company.

Kisseloff-10254

The report of Special Agent GEORGE R. FLETCHER, dated April 29, 1949, at Richmond, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflected interview of Colonel SAMUEL P. SPRATT, former occupant of Apartment 103, 2138 California Street, NW, wherein SPRATT suggested the interview of a former janitor whose last name he recalled as STOCKLEY. He stated that STOCKLEY resided on the premises of that address for several years prior to 1936 and was conversant with many of the tenants of the building. In view of this information the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on April 4, 5, 6, 11 and 13, 1949.

Mr. JOHN C. WALKER, janitor at 2138 California, Street, who had previously advised that he has been at this address in his present position since the summer of 1937, advised he did not recall anyone by the name of STOCKLEY as a previous janitor. He did state, however, that he remembered a janitor prior to his employment who had died but he was unable to furnish the name.

Miss WALSH, Stones Mercantile Agency, advised she had no record of a STOCKLEY of 2138 California Street as a former or present resident. The records of the Credit Bureau were also examined but the name of STOCKLEY did not appear as a former tenant or employee at 2138 California Street, NW.

Mrs. K.D. PRIEST, Apartment 302, 2138 California Street, advised that she had been in this apartment since 1936 but she could not recall a janitor by the last name of STOCKLEY. She stated she knew most of the janitors by their first names only. Mrs. PRIEST further stated the only other resident of the apartment who resided there during this period was a Miss MARGUERITE VAN DYKE. Mrs. PRIEST also stated that she could not recall SILVERMAN as a tenant in that building nor did she have any knowledge of any tenant transporting or receiving any rugs.

Miss MARGUERITE VAN DYKE, Apartment 208, 2138 California Street, NW, advised she has been at this address since 1935 and had no recollection of any janitor by the name of STOCKLEY. The name of SILVERMAN was also unknown to Miss VAN DYKE and she could offer no information relative to the receipt or transportation of rugs by any of the tenants at that address.

Mr. W. B. JARVIS of the H. L. Rust Company advised that he was the rental agent for the apartments at 2138 California Street, NW, during 1934 to 1936 but he could not recall the names of the janitors during that period. He also explained that the records of his office failed to reveal the name of STOCKLEY as a former janitor.

It may be pointed out that the interview of three janitors at this address has been previously reported and that the name of STOCKLEY as their predecessor did not come to light. These janitors and their approximate periods of employment are listed as follows: JOHN C. WALKER, October 1937 to present; JOHN S. STEWART, three months in 1937; ROBERT TINSLEY, started early 1938 and stayed for approximately three years.

Kisseloff-10255

It is also noted that the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated March 30, 1949, at Baltimore, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflects the interview of THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, aka "BIG TOM", wherein SMITH advised that he had been janitor at 2138 California Street from 1935 to the spring of 1937. In view of the above information, no further investigation is being conducted to locate former janitor STOCKLEY.

B. 2325 15th Street, NW

It may be noted that the report of the writer, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D.C., entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reported information that SILVERMAN stored an Oriental rug with the Federal Storage Company. The company records reflected that the rug was received from FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid, on June 27, 1940. These records further reflected that the rug was taken from storage and delivered on November 10, 1942, to the SILVERMAN address where it was received by FLORENCE TOMPKINS. According to Mr. H. R. BARBEE, assistant secretary of the Federal Storage Company, BERNARD F. DECK was the driver who picked up the rug at the SILVERMAN residence on June 27, 1940.

BERNARD F. DECK who resides at Waxpool, Virginia, was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on April 5, 1949, at his temporary place of employment, 609 East Leland Street, Chevy Chase, Md. DECK stated he was employed by the Federal Storage Company from 1936 until 1943 and during a large part of this time was assigned to picking up and delivering rugs to various customers. He recalled the SILVERMAN name and recalled them as having stored rugs with the company on one or more occasions. He was unable to recall FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid, nor had he ever seen Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN. DECK explained it was the policy of the Federal Storage Company to require customers to have rugs rolled when the pickup truck called and therefore he would not be in a position to describe any particular rug he had handled. He pointed out that the rugs were also delivered in the same rolled condition.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, dated April 12, 1949, at Boston, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wherein a lead appeared to locate and interview BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX, former neighbor of SILVERMAN at 2325 15th Street, NW. On May 3, 1949, Mr. BALOG, Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, advised the writer that THIBODEAUX is presently in Paris, France, on official business for the Department of State. She stated his appointment has been extended until March 31, 1950, and he is not expected to return to the United States prior to that date.

Kisseloff-10256

VERNON E. HEATON, 317 East Monroe Street, Alexandria, Virginia, when interviewed by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS advised that he lived in Apartment 309, 2325 15th Street, NW, in 1942 and 1943. He was not able to recall ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as a neighbor and was unable to identify SILVERMAN from photographs exhibited to him by the agent. Mr. HEATON also stated he has since divorced his wife and does not know her present whereabouts. He was of the opinion his wife would have no additional information regarding SILVERMAN.

Reference is made to Bureau letter, dated April 19, 1949, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which requested this office to identify and interview the switchboard operator or operators who were employed at ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN's apartment, 2325 15th Street, NW, prior to Mrs. M. WALKER. This letter also requested further investigation to determine the exact employment dates of SENTELL CHEFFENS as switchboard operator at SILVERMAN's apartment.

Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN interviewed Miss PAT PULLEY, bookkeeper, B. F. Saul Company, 925 15th Street, NW, on April 27, 1949. At that time Miss PULLEY made available the company's employers' quarterly contribution report, District Unemployment Compensation Board, reflecting the names of all employees at the Garden Towers Apartments, 2325 15th Street, NW, from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1947. This report reflected the employment of one SAMUEL CHEFFENS from April to June 1938 and from April 1939 to March 1943 as a switchboard operator. In this connection it may be pointed out that there is no employee by the name of SENTELL in the records of the B. F. Saul Company. Inquiries concerning this matter were made of LAWRENCE CHEFFENS on April 28, 1949, at his residence, 4607 Connecticut Avenue, NW, when he stated that he has no brother by the name of SAMUEL and added that there was no employee at the Garden Towers by the name SAMUEL CHEFFENS during the period from January 1936 to December 1946. He advised the records of the B.F. Saul Company must be incorrect concerning this matter and added he felt certain the employee in question was his brother, SENTELL CHEFFENS.

Mrs. LILLIAN TURNER, resident manager of the St. Charles Apartments, 8724 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Maryland, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE on May 4, 1949. Mrs. TURNER advised she is the wife of MILTON TURNER and that she was formerly Miss LILLIAN SCHEFFRIES. She stated she was employed as a switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street, NW, starting in about 1937 and continuing for approximately two years. Mrs. TURNER recalled SILVERMAN very well. She explained that her contact with him was through her employment as switchboard operator and as such saw him daily. She described him as an exceptionally good tenant and said she knew nothing questionable or detrimental concerning him. She stated that SILVERMAN had few visitors but that she does not know the names of any of them. At this point unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation were shown to Mrs. TURNER. She was unable to identify any of these individuals as visitors at the 2325 15th Street address.

Kisseloff-10257

It may be pointed out that the records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of LILLIAN SCHEFFRIES from January 1938 to March 1940 as a switchboard operator.

The records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of one WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR as a switchboard operator from April 1938 to September 1938.

On May 23, 1949, WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent CHARLES W. PEASINGER at his place of business, 525 15th Street, NW. At that time he gave his home address as 649 Irving Street, NW, and furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being forwarded to the New York Office:

"Washington, D.C.
May 23, 1949

"I, WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR, make the following statement to CARL N. DE TEMPLE who I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who I understand is a subject of official investigation by the F.B.I.

"I was employed as a switchboard operator at 2325 - 15 Street N.W. Wash. D.C. for about six months in 1937 or 1938. During this time I worked from twelve midnight until eight a.m. I recall that one of the tenants at this apartment house was SILVERMAN. The only thing I recall about SILVERMAN is that I have seen him passing through the lobby of lobby of the apartment building during my working hours.

"Mr. DE TEMPLE has shown me a number of photographs of men and women. I recognized the photograph of one man. I have seen this man passing through the lobby of 2325 15 Street N.W. in the direction of the elevator on several occasions. As I recall he was fairly tall and of slender build. After recognizing this photograph and describing this man as above Mr. DE TEMPLE has told me that the man in the photograph is ALGER HISS. I do not know what Mr. HISS was doing in the apartment building. I do not know whom he may have been visiting. He was not a tenant there to my recollection. I believe I could recognize him if I were to see him again.

"I live at 649 Irving Street N.W. and am employed at 525 - 15 Street N.W. which is Kings Variety Grocery.

"I read this two page satement and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have put my initialed on both pages

S/ "WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR

"CARL N. DE TEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5-23-49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt. F.B.I. 5/23/49"

Kisseloff-10258

Mrs. ETHEL ST. JOHN was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on March 22, 1949, at her place of employment, Room 202, National Engineers Union, 10th and K Streets, NW. She stated she was employed as a desk clerk and telephone operator in the lobby of the Garden Towers Apartments, 2325 15th Street, NW, for approximately seven years. She recalled SILVERMAN and his family but knew nothing of his activities, friends or associates and could suggest no one who might furnish such information. Unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation were exhibited to Mrs. ST. JOHN at this time. She was unable to identify any of these persons as guests or visitors at the 15th Street address.

It is noted that the records of B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of ETHEL H. ST. JOHN from April 1939 to September 1942 and from April 1943 to June 1946 as a switchboard operator.

Mrs. CLEO MC CLINTIC, 1343 Clifton Street, NW, who is employed in the Adjutant General's Office, Strength Accounting Division, Personnel Actions Section, Pentagon, was interviewed at her office, Room BE-826, on May 6, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the writer. She stated she was formerly employed as a desk clerk and switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street for approximately one year in 1941 or 1942. Mrs. MC CLINTIC recalled the SILVERMANS as tenants at that address but remarked she had very little contact with them. She stated she was assigned to different shifts and worked in the capacity of a relief switchboard operator.

Mrs. MC CLINTIC stated on one occasion Mrs. SILVERMAN complained to the management of noise being made by a fellow tenant which was quite disturbing to them. Mrs. SILVERMAN remarked that they "had important guests from the White House." She remarked that she did not have any contact with the guests of SILVERMAN inasmuch as they evidentally entered the building and proceeded directly to his apartment without being announced. Mrs. MC CLINTIC was shown unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this case from which she identified WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN and NATHAN GREGORY & HELEN SILVERMASTER as individuals she has seen on occasions. Mrs. MC CLINTIC could not state definitely that she recognized them as visitors at the 15th Street address nor could she specifically state where she had come into contact with them.

Mrs. MC CLINTIC stated that SILVERMAN's hours were quite irregular. She recalled that when he would leave in the evening or late at night he would invariably be carrying a briefcase. To the best of her recollection this briefcase was a small black or dark leather type. She could not recall definitely when he returned if he was still in possession of the above described briefcase. She explained SILVERMAN was not friendly with other occupants of the apartment building and that she had no information relative to his associations or activities or the furnishings of his apartment.

Kisseloff-10259

It is noted that the records of the B. F. Saul Company show CLEO MC CLINTIC as employed as switchboard operator from January 1942 to December 1942.

Mr. JAMES CARSON, chauffeur for Dr. WILLIAM MANN, director of the Smithsonian Zoological Gardens and who resides at 913 South Rolfe Street, Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed on May 24, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD E. MULLIN and the writer. CARSON stated that he was employed as a janitor and relief switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street, NW, in approximately 1938 and 1939. He could recall the name of SILVERMAN as a tenant but could offer nothing further concerning his activities or associates. CARSON was unable to recognize individuals of unidentified photographs exhibited to him as people frequenting the apartment building at 2325 15th Street, NW.

The records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of JAMES CARSON from April 1938 to June 1939.

Mrs. GRACE M. NORRIS, 6228 South Dakota Avenue, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE on May 16, 1949. She stated she formerly operated the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, NW, for approximately three months in late 1943 or early 1944 and also for a few weeks during the summer of 1946. Mrs. NORRIS recalled SILVERMAN as a tenant in that building residing in Apartment 311 but she could offer nothing further concerning him. The photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this case were exhibited to her at this time but she could not place them as people visiting that apartment house.

It is noted that the records of B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of GRACE NORRIS from July 1943 to December 1943 and from July 1946 to December 1946.

Mrs. ROSE C. KNOBE was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN in her apartment, No. 205, 1026 15th Street, NW, on April 28, 1949. She advised that she formerly operated the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, NW, and served as a resident manager from approximately May 1946 to January 1948. She advised she knew the SILVERMAN family as tenants in the building during her period of employment there. She was shown photographs of various individuals believed to have been associated with SILVERMAN but was unable to identify any of them as visitors to the Garden Towers Apartments. She further advised she never had any reason to question the loyalty or patriotism of either Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN.

IV. ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK

Original signed statement of WILLIAM MARSHALL BACHLOR.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-10260

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION:

At Herald Harbor, Md., will interview Mr. & Mrs. FREDERICK W. WILLNER, former occupants of Apartment 310, 2138 California Street, NW, as requested by letter dated May 23, 1949.

THE CHARLOTTE DIVISION:

At Southport, N.C., will interview Mr. R. B. BRONSON, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, as requested by letter dated April 8, 1949.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At Hartsdale, N.Y., will interview JOSEPH M. GILLMAN, former Railroad Retirement Board associate, now residing 116 Poe Street, as requested by letter dated May 10, 1949.

At Lake Success, N.Y., will interview DAVID WEINTRAUB, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, now employed as director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development as requested by letter dated April 28,1949.

At Lynbrook, L.I., N.Y., will interview HELEN F. ROBISON, nee FEINSOD, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, now residing 142 Rocklyn Avenue, as requested by letter dated March 7, 1949.

At Pleasantville, N.Y., will interview C. DAVIDSON, former associate, RRB, now located, 253 Washington Avenue, as requested by letter May 10, 1949.

At New York City will interview WALTER J. COUPER, former associate, RRB, business address, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1270 6th Avenue, and who resides at Harriman Road, Irvington, N.Y., as requested by letters dated May 10, 1949.

Will interview BLACKWELL SMITH, former associate, Labor Advisory Board, NRA, now located 521 3rd Avenue, NYC, as requested by letter dated April 18, 1949.

Will give consideration to a possible interview of HELGA WOLSKI DUDMAN, former Army Air Force associate, now residing 56 West 70th Street, Apt. 4A, NYC, as requested by letter dated April 25, 1949.

THE NORFOLK DIVISION:

At Virginia Beach, Va., will interview Col. DONALD F. FRITCH, former associate, AAF, now located 209 36th Street, Virginia Beach, as requested by letter dated April 1, 1949.

Kisseloff-10261

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION:

At Philadelphia, Pa., will review service record of Major FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, former AAF associate at the 9th Air Force Headquarters, to determine his home address in order that he may be interviewed, as requested by letter of April 4, 1949.

THE SAN DIEGO DIVISION:

At Corona Del Mar, Calif., will interview CAROLINE DECOUX, nee ABRAMS, former RRB associate, now located 701½ Pointsettia, as requested by letter dated April 8, 1949.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION:

At Oakland, Calif., will interview JAMES W. O'BRIEN, former RRB associate, now located 6311 MacArthur Blvd., requested by letter April 12, 1949.

THE SAVANNAH DIVISION:

At Brunswick, Ga., will interview Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES L. KING, former neighbor, 2325 15th St., NW, re their knowledge of SILVERMAN and present location of VIRGINIA THOMPSON, former switchboard operator at that address. KING is now located at Bennets Drug Store, Brunswick. This was requested by letter dated May 23, 1949.

THE SEATTLE DIVISION:

At Seattle, Wash., will interview CHARLES E. MALOY, former associate, RRB, now residing Mayflower Hotel, as requested by letter April 12, 1949.

THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION:

At Moline, Ill., will interview Mrs. RAY J. MONNER, former neighbor, 2325 15th Street, NW, now located 1509 29th Avenue, requested by letter May 23, 1949.

THE ALBANY DIVISION:

At Syracuse, N.Y., will interview SAMUEL S. MULLIN, former AAF associate, now located 1364 South Salina Street, as requested by letter dated April 1, 1949.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D.C., this case is under continuous investigation in this office and all leads are receiving expeditious attention.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6-7 1949

TO:
✓ Director
___ Mr. Ladd
___ Mr. Clegg
___ Mr. Glavin
___ Mr. Harbo
___ Mr. Nichols
___ Mr. Rosen
___ Mr. Tracy
___ Mr. Fletcher
___ Mr. Mohr
___ Mr. Carlson
___ Mr. Nease
___ Miss Gandy
___ Personnel Files Section
___ Records Section
___ Mrs. Skillman
___ _____

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff - 830

Clyde Tolson

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-975 AM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH	JUN 6 1949	5-27;6-2-49	JOHN A. ALBLER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN not identified by CHARLES L. KING and wife who formerly resided in same apartment building in Washington, D. C. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. KING able to identify the name of SILVERMAN with any one with whom they were acquainted in Washington, D. C. Miss VIRGINIA THOMPSON, switchboard operator in apartment building occupied by SILVERMAN, now married and residing in Jersey City, N. J.

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/30/81 BY

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

Cc AAG Campbell 6-10-49

Washington Field letter to Bureau, 5-23-49.

DETAILS: FLJ cw

AT BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

Mr. CHARLES L. KING, 1614 Reynolds Street, advised that he and his wife had formerly resided in Washington, D. C. at 2325 15th Street, Northwest, in an apartment building known as the Garden Towers and that they had resided at this address about three years, from sometime in 1939 to 1941. Mr. KING further added that they had lived in an apartment on the 2nd floor at first and had then moved to a basement apartment. Mr. KING advised that the name SILVERMAN was not familiar to him and that he did not recall anyone by that name having lived in the apartment building. Mr. KING when shown the photos of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. Mason SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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50 JUN 17 1949

Albler - T. L. Jones - 1647

Kisseloff-831

SILVERMAN, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS could not identify any of the photos as being of people he had seen before. Mr. KING advised that to the best of his knowledge he did not recall any unusual incidents occurring in the apartment house during the time that he and his wife resided there.

Mrs. CATHARINE KING, 1614 Reynolds Street, advised that she was the wife of CHARLES L. KING and that they had resided in Washington, D. C. during 1939-1941. Mrs. KING stated that the name SILVERMAN was not familiar to her and that as she recalled there had been only two or three Jewish couples in the apartment building at the time that she and her husband had resided there. Mrs. KING was then shown a photo of SILVERMAN which she could not identify as being a person who had resided at the apartment building during the time that Mrs. KING resided there. Mrs. KING was then shown photos of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and she stated that to the best of her knowledge she had never seen either of those people before. Mrs. KING stated that her niece, VIRGINIA THOMPSON, who was a switchboard operator in the apartment building and who resided with Mr. and Mrs. KING, had since married a CHARLES F. WERNER and now resided at 129 Carlton Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

For the information of the Newark Office, the Bureau by letter to Washington Field Office dated February 3, 1949 requested interviews of former neighbors and co-employees of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. SILVERMAN formerly resided 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, apartment 311, Washington, D. C. from approximately October, 1937 until June 26, 1947. ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS have been identified as visitors at the apartment building at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest.

ENCLOSURES TO NEWARK: One photograph of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-832

SV. 65-975

LEADS:

THE NEWARK OFFICE, at Jersey City, New Jersey, will at 129 Carlton Avenue, interview Mrs. CHARLES F. WERNER, nee VIRGINIA THOMPSON, for any knowledge in her possession concerning the activities and associates of SILVERMAN. It is to be noted that Mrs. WERNER was the switchboard operator in the apartment building occupied by SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. during 1939-1941.

Will exhibit photos of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to Mrs. WERNER to ascertain if they were acquainted with SILVERMAN as they have been identified as being visitors at the apartment building.

Kisseloff-833

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-975 AM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH	JUN 6 1949	5-27;6-2-49	JOHN A. ALBLER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN not identified by CHARLES L. KING and wife who formerly resided in same apartment building in Washington, D. C. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. KING able to identify the name of SILVERMAN with any one with whom they were acquainted in Washington, D. C. Miss VIRGINIA THOMPSON, switchboard operator in apartment building occupied by SILVERMAN, now married and residing in Jersey City, N. J.

- RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/30/81 BY sp2 mac/cp

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

Washington Field letter to Bureau, 5-23-49.

DETAILS: AT BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

Mr. CHARLES L. KING, 1614 Reynolds Street, advised that he and his wife had formerly resided in Washington, D. C. at 2325 15th Street, Northwest, in an apartment building known as the Garden Towers and that they had resided at this address about three years, from sometime in 1939 to 1941. Mr. KING further added that they had lived in an apartment on the 2nd floor at first and had then moved to a basement apartment. Mr. KING advised that the name SILVERMAN was not familiar to him and that he did not recall anyone by that name having lived in the apartment building. Mr. KING when shown the photos of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
1 - THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York City
2 - Newark (Encl)
3 - New York City (65-14920)
2 - Washington Field
2 - Savannah

Kisseloff-834

THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 6 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 19 CHICAGO 1 FROM NEW YORK 6 5-47

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN. E.J. CONNELLEY

JUHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. AT TEN FIFTYFIVE THIS MORNING CHAMBERS TOOK THE STAND AND THE CROSS EXAMINATION BY LLOYD PAUL STRYKER CONTINUED. STRYKER ASKED CHAMBERS WHEN WAS THE DATE OF HIS FIRST INTERVIEW WITH AGENTS OF THE FBI AND HE STATED THAT THIS WAS IN ABOUT NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. HE WAS THEN ASKED WHEN HE NEXT TALKED TO THE FBI AND CHAMBERS RELATED THAT THIS WAS SOMETIME IN FORTYFIVE. IN CONNECTION WITH HIS INTERVIEWS, HE RELATED THAT ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST ONE THE AGENTS TOOK NOTES AND ON THE SECOND OCCASION THE AGENTS WROTE OUT IN DETAIL THE INFORMATION HE SUPPLIED BUT IT WAS NOT IN THE FORM OF A SIGNED STATEMENT. STRYKER THEN MADE A MOTION REQUESTING THE JUDGE TO REQUIRE THE GOVERNMENT TO TURN OVER TO HIM FOR HIS PERUSAL THE TESTIMONY OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN OCTOBER OF FORTYEIGHT, THE RESULTS OF AN INTERVIEW HAD BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND RAY MURPHY OF THE STATE DEPT, AND THE RESULTS OF THE TWO INTERROGATIONS BY AGENTS OF THE FBI. STRYKER QUOTED THE KRULEWITCH CASE AND INDICATED THAT HE HAD SUPPLIED THE JUDGE WITH A MEMO OF LAW IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MOTION. JUDGE KAUFMAN DENIED THE MOTION BUT DIRECTED THE GOVT TO FURNISH HIM WITH

RECORDED - 116 174-1333-3260

END OF PAGE ONE

A COPY OF CHAMBERS-S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY OF NOVEMBER FORTYEIGHT AND THE RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEWS IN FORTYTHREE AND FORTYFIVE WITH AGENTS OF THE FBI. HE REFUSED, OVER STRYKER-S OBJECTIONS, TO REQUIRE THE GOVT TO FURNISH THE ALLEGED MEMO PREPARED BY RAY MURPHY OF THE STATE DEPT, AND STRYKER COMMENTED THAT HE DID NOT LIKE TO, BUT PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO, SUBPOENA THIS RECORD FROM THE STATE DEPT ITSELF. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS CONCERNING HIS APPEARANCES BEFORE THE HCUA AND WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD PREPARED AND READ A STATEMENT UNDER OATH TO THIS COMMITTEE IN WHICH CHAMBERS NEGLECTED TO RELATE ANY INFO CONCERNING ESPIONAGE. CHAMBERS ANSWERED THAT HE PREPARED A STATEMENT ONE OR TWO DAYS PRIOR TO HIS APPEARANCE ON AUGUST THREE, FORTYEIGHT, AND INTENTIONALLY LEFT OUT ANY INFO CONCERNING ESPIONAGE. HE WAS THEN ASKED BY STRYKER IN CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS-S TESTIMONY /PAGE TWELVE SIXTYTWO, HCUA REPORTS/ CONCERNING ANY FURTHER INFO THAT HE, CHAMBERS, HAD INDICATING THAT HISS WAS A COMMUNIST, AND CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT HE HAD NOTHING BEYOND THE FACT THAT HISS HAD SUBMITTED TO DICTATES OF CP FOR TWO YEARS. STRYKER MADE A DEFINITE POINT AFTER THIS REPLY AND STATED THAT THIS WAS THE SECOND TIME SINCE CHAMBERS BECAME A GOD-FEARING MAN THAT HE TOOK AN OATH AND DELIBERATELY LIED WHILE UNDER OATH, AND CHAMBERS SAID

END OF PAGE TWO

THAT THIS WAS TRUE. AGAIN REFERRING TO PAGE TWELVE SIXTYTWO OF THE HCUA REPORT REGARDING THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF CHAMBERS-S VISITS TO THE RESIDENCE OF ALGER HISS, WHEREIN CHAMBERS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE DID NOT INDICATE ANY INFO CONCERNING THE OBTAINING OF THE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS AT THIS TIME, STRYKER MADE ANOTHER POINT THAT THIS WAS THE THIRD INSTANCE OF PERJURY BY CHAMBERS SINCE HIS ALLEGED REFORMATION. STRYKER THEN COMMENTED ON THE FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAR LOAN ALLEGEDLY MADE TO CHAMBERS BY HISS AND ASKED HIM IF IN FACT THIS LOAN HAD NOT BEEN MADE BY HIS, CHAMBERS-S, MOTHER. STRYKER THEN EXHIBITED THE BALTIMORE DEPOSITION PAGE SIX SEVEN FIVE RELATING TO MRS. CHAMBERS-S TESTIMONY ABOUT THE PURCHASE OF THE NEW FORD, AND CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT THIS DID NOT REFRESH HIS RECOLLECTION AND INSISTED THAT HISS HAD LOANED HIM THE MONEY. STRYKER THEN ASKED WHETHER, SINCE CHAMBERS-S STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH TIME, BEGINNING IN THIRTYNINE, HE HAD REPAID THIS LOAN, AND CHAMBERS SAID THAT HE HAD NOT. THEREAFTER STRYKER QUERIED CHAMBERS RE PAYMENTS RECEIVED FROM CP DURING PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT BY THEM AND WHETHER OR NOT CHAMBERS HAD MADE INCOME TAX RETURNS. CHAMBERS ADMITTED HE HAD NOT FILED RETURNS AND QUESTIONS BY STRYKER OF INTENTIONAL CHEATING OF GOVT WAS OBJECTED TO AND NOT PERMITTED. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE TESTIMONY ON PAGES FIVE SIX FOUR, SIX SIX TWO, AND SIX SEVEN ONE OF

HCUA REPORT RE POSSIBLE FALSE STATEMENTS BY CHAMBERS TO COMMITTEE. WITH REFERENCE TO THESE PORTIONS OF HOUSE TESTIMONY, STRYKER FAILED TO ELICIT FROM CHAMBERS A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD LIED TO HCUA. IN FIRST INSTANCE CHAMBERS STATED THAT HE HAD TOLD COMMITTEE THAT HE LEFT CP IN THIRTYSEVEN BY MISTAKE RATHER THAN BY INTENTIONAL DECEPTION. IN SECOND STATEMENT, FOUR DAYS LATER, CHAMBERS EXPLAINED BY STATING THAT HIS STATEMENT WAS NOT FALSE BY INTENT. IN LAST STATEMENT RE HOUSES WHERE HISS LIVED, CHAMBERS LIKEWISE STATED THAT TESTIMONY MADE AT THAT TIME WAS TRUE TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE. STRYKER THEN QUERIED CHAMBERS AS TO APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF VISITS TO VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE FROM JAN. TO SECOND WEEK OF APRIL THIRTY EIGHT AND STRYKER ARRIVED AT A CALCULATION OF THIRTEEN TO TWENTYSIX VISITS. STRYKER THEN CALLED CHAMBERS ATTENTION TO PAGE ONE ONE NINE NAUGHT OF HCUA HEARINGS WHEREIN CHAMBERS IS QUOTED AS STATING THAT WHEN HE APPROACHED HISS TO URGE LATTER TO LEAVE CP, HISS WAS RESIDING AT DENT PLACE. CHAMBERS ON QUESTIONING BY STRYKER DENIED THAT HE HAD USED ADDRESS DENT PLACE, STATING HE HAD SAID VOLTA PLACE AND STATED THIS WAS APPARENTLY ERROR BY HCUA REPORTER. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE STATEMENT ON PAGE FOUR THREE FIVE OF BALTIMORE DEPOSITION WHEREIN CHAMBERS APPEARE[illegible]OT QUITE SURE OF ADDRESS OF HISS

IN DECEMBER, THIRTYEIGHT BUT STATED HE BELIEVED IT TO BE ON VOLTA PLACE. STRYKER CONTINUED QUESTIONING OF CHAMBERS AS TO WHETHER HE ACTUALLY RECALLED IT TO BE ON VOLTA PLACE AND SUGGESTED THAT POSSIBLY HE HAD RETURNED TO THE VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE SINCE THIS TESTIMONY IN ORDER TO "CHECK UP ON IT". CHAMBERS ADMITTED THAT HE HAD SINCE VIEWED THE VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE BUT DENIED THAT HIS PURPOSE WAS TO "CHECK UP ON IT". STRYKER THEN QUERIED CHAMBERS AS TO LOCATION OF VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE IN RELATION TO WISCONSIN AVE. AND CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION, IT WAS IN THE FIRST BLOCK FROM WISCONSIN AVE. STRYKER ASKED CHAMBERS IF HE WOULD DENY THAT IT WAS THREE BLOCKS FROM WISCONSIN AND CHAMBERS REPLIED HE WOULD NOT. STRYKER QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE PETERBORO TRIP AND ASKED IF HE HAD TOLD OF TRIP IN BALTIMORE DEPOSITION. CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT HE HAD NOT, THAT HE WAS NOT ASKED CONCERNING IT. CHAMBERS ADVISED THAT DATE OF ARRIVAL AT PETERBORO WAS AUGUST TEN, BASING THIS DATE ON WHAT HE HAS SINCE LEARNED RE PLAY "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER". CHAMBERS STATED IN REPLY TO STRYKER-S QUERY THAT HE HAD STAYED AT HOME OF PROFESSOR MORRISON, WHOSE CARETAKER WAS TAKING PAYING GUESTS ON NIGHT OF AUGUST TEN, THIRTYSEVEN AND THAT MR. AND MRS. HISS ALSO SPENT NIGHT THERE AND MOTORED BACK TO NYC WITH HIM. STRYKER THEN QUERIED CHAMBERS AS TO WHETHER HE HAD CONFEDERATE IN

END OF PAGE FIVE

STATE DEPT OTHER THAN HISS AND CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT HE HAD. STRYKER ASKED IF THIS CONFEDERATE WAS IN TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION AND CHAMBERS REPLIED HE WAS. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE TESTIMONY IN PAGES ONE NAUGHT NINE SIX AND ONE NAUGHT NINE SEVEN OF BALTIMORE DEPOSITION RE KNOWLEDGE AT TIME OF PARTICULAR OF PLACE WHERE AND PERSONS FROM WHOM BALTIMORE DEPOSITION DOCUMENTS FORTY EIGHT THROUGH FIFTYFOUR WERE RECEIVED. THESE WERE PRINTS OF MICROFILM C AND D. CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THAT HE COULD NOT RECALL PARTICULAR INSTANCES OR CIRCUMSTANCES WHEREIN HE RECEIVED THE PAPERS DEPICTED THEREIN, WHEREUPON STRYKER MADE MOTION TO STRIKE GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS NINE AND TEN, THE MICROFILM, WHICH MOTION WAS DENIED ON GROUNDS THAT QUESTION OF CREDIBILITY WAS INVOLVED. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE HIS DISPOSITION OF A REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER AND ELICITED FROM CHAMBERS ADMISSION THAT IN FORTY, HE HAD DISPOSED OF A TYPEWRITER, WHICH HE BELIEVED TO BE A REMINGTON PORTABLE BY LEAVING SAME ON SUBWAY OR STREET CAR. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE ROLLING PIN GIVEN HIM IN DECEMBER, THIRTYEIGHT BY HISS AND ATTEMPTED TO DRAW STATEMENT FROM CHAMBERS THAT GIVING OF ROLLING PIN BY HISS CONVEYED TO CHAMBERS SOME "MYSTICAL MEANING". CHAMBERS DENIED THIS AND STATED THAT HE FELT HURT WHEN ROLLING PIN WAS GIVEN HIM BECAUSE HE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS GIVEN BY HISS BOTH OUT

END OF PAGE SIX

OF PITY AND INTENDED TO INSULT HIM AS A PARTY RENEGADE. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE PROCUREMENT OF ENVELOPE CONTAINING MICROFILM AND BALTIMORE PAPERS FROM ROCHESTER AVENUE HOME OF MOTHER OF NEPHEW, LEVINE AND QUESTIONED HIM AS TO WHETHER HE HAD, AT ANY TIME THAT EVENING BEEN IN HOUSE ALONE WITH ENVELOPE AND ITS CONTENTS. CHAMBERS ADMITTED THAT FOR A BRIEF PERIOD HE WAS ALONE IN THE KITCHEN WITH THEM. STRYKER THEN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS RE HIS CARRYING OF THE ENVELOPE AND ITS CONTENTS TO BALTIMORE, HIS SUBSEQUENT CONFERENCE WITH CLEVELAND AND MC MILLAN AND ELICITED FROM CHAMBERS THE ADMISSION THAT CHAMBERS DID NOT TELL CLEVELAND, THE FBI OR THE JUSTICE DEPT ABOUT THE MICROFILM. IN CLOSING OF MORNING SESSION, STRYKER QUESTIONED CHAMBERS AS TO WHETHER HE TOLD CLEVELAND OF COLONEL BYKOV AND THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WHEN HE SHOWED THE BALTIMORE PAPERS TO HIM AND CHAMBERS STATED HE BELIEVED HE HAD TOLD CLEVELAND PART OF THE STORY PRIOR TO THAT TIME.

SCHEIDT

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 7, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from me to you dated June 6, 1949, concerning interviews had with Chambers by Bureau agents on May 13, 1942, by Special Agents John R. Paul and E. J. Greenwald, Jr., which was reported in a letter from the New York Office dated May 14, 1942, and the reinterview with Chambers on May 10, 1945, by Special Agents Harlan F. Danner and Edward F. Hummer which was reported to the Bureau by the New York Office in a letter dated June 26, 1945.

These letters have been reviewed and the following extraneous information was found therein.

In the letter dated May 14, 1942, in the next to the last paragraph, page 8, the opinion is expressed that "most of his (Chambers) information is either history, hypothesis or deduction".

In the letter dated June 26, 1945, the New York Office reported file reviews on certain names mentioned by Chambers as follows:

On Page 5, paragraph 3, it was stated:

"A review of the New York Field Division files reflects that a Mrs. Jacob Anna Mones, 1728 Crotona Park East, operated the Mozart Studios, 1 East Fordham Road, the Bronx, where Joseph Tourin was employed during the early 30's at the time he was cooperating as a Russian intelligence agent with Nicholas Dozenberg as set forth in the report of Special Agent H. E. Carlson dated February 11, 1942 at New York entitled, 'Nicholas Dozenberg, Informant'."

On page 6, paragraph 2, it was stated:

"A review of the New York Field Division files reveals that Rosenbliett figured in the investigation of Moische (Maurice) Stern as a contact of both Stern and Lydia Stahl. Recent information has come to the attention of the Bureau that he was a director of Wostwag, a known Soviet espionage business cover, which had its headquarters in Berlin."

On page 6, paragraph 5, it was stated:

"A photograph of Willie Hoffman with alias Willie Brandes who figured in the investigation entitled, 'Armand Labis Feldman, Espionage - R', was exhibited to Chambers who stated that he is positive that it is not a photograph of the man he met in the company of Peter."

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60 JUN 21 1949

Kisseloff-842

Although the above does not reflect a file review it reflects information of an investigative nature.

On page 12, paragraph 5, it was stated:

"Nathan Witt
"Witt was formerly general secretary of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C., presently a member of the law firm of Witt, Commer and Leider in New York City. He is presently a subject of an investigation in the New York Field Division."

The above paragraph reflects the identity of an individual then under investigation by the Bureau.

On page 18, paragraph 3, it was stated:

"A review of the New York Field Division files reveals that Warszauer is on the Key Figure list and is presently an official of the New Century Publishers, Incorporated, 832 Broadway, formerly known as the Workers Library Publishers, Incorporated. Until last year, he was president of the International Workers Order, but was found ineligible to head this organization apparently because of his conviction in Federal Court in connection with passport violations."

In addition to reporting the results of a file review, mention is made in the above paragraph to the "Key Figure list" which is, of course, highly confidential.

On page 22, paragraph 5, it was stated:

"The above information is the result of two interviews had with Whittaker Chambers which covered approximately eight hours and a thorough review of the information in the New York Field Division files which he had previously furnished to Assistant Secretary of State Berle as well as that furnished on a previous occasion to Bureau Agents, was thoroughly studied and called to Chambers' attention in an effort to elicit all information in his possession. Chambers was very cooperative throughout the course of the interview and expressed his desire to cooperate with the Bureau in the future in furnishing information regarding any individuals about whom he may have any knowledge. It is, therefore, felt that in the event any situation arises in which further information is desired from him, that he may be contacted. Inasmuch as Whittaker Chambers will be contacted as an Informant in the future, his case file will be considered closed."

In this paragraph the statement is made, "Inasmuch as Whittaker Chambers will be contacted as an informant in the future, his case file will be considered

MEMO FOR MR. D. M. LADD

closed." This is an informative statement of a confidential nature which reflected the status of the investigation as to Chambers.

ACTION: In view of the above statements contained in the letters dated May 14, 1942, and June 26, 1945, it is recommended that these letters should not be introduced in evidence in connection with the trial in this case. It is further recommended that ASAC Belmont discuss these statements with Mr. Donegan so that the latter can bring them to the attention of Judge Kauffman.

I agree

Belmont advised 10:30 AM 6-9-49 KBF

Kisseloff-844

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 6, 1949

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka, et al;
ALGER HISS
PERJURY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

This was a mistake. I assume we now such failures to write statements do not occur.

Mr. Belmont called at 12:15 PM and stated that this morning Hiss' attorney, Stryker, in questioning Chambers, asked when he was first interviewed by the FBI. Chambers responded that he thought it was in 1943. He was then asked when he was interviewed again, and he stated he believed it was in 1945. He was asked if the FBI took written statements from him at either time. He said no, the first time the Agents took notes and the second time they wrote up considerable material but he did not sign anything. Actually, Chambers was interviewed in 1942 rather than 1943. He was also interviewed in 1945.

Stryker then made a motion requiring the Government to produce: (1) the testimony of Chambers before the Grand Jury in 1948, (2) the record of the interview of Chambers by Murphy of the State Department, and (3) the FBI record of the conversations with Chambers in 1943 and 1945. The motion was denied; however, the Judge directed the Government attorneys to turn over to the Court for his study: (1) the Grand Jury testimony of Chambers in 1948 and (2) the record of the FBI covering its interviews with Chambers in 1943 (1942) and 1945. The Court positively refused to consider the record of the interview of Chambers by Murphy although Stryker protested it. The Judge indicated that he wanted to review the Grand Jury testimony and the FBI interviews with Chambers to see if there was any inconsistency with what Chambers is saying now.

Mr. Belmont stated that the result of the first interview with Chambers in contained in New York letter dated May 14, 1942, and the second is contained in a letter to the Bureau dated June 26, 1945. For the most part, the letters are confined to reporting the results of the interviews with Chambers although there are some odd references throughout the letters pointing out the significance of a particular statement or identifying persons named by him.

ACTION:

The two letters referred to by Mr. Belmont are being located so that they can be studied. It is assumed that as soon as recess occurs, Mr. Donegan will report this matter and request copies of these two letters to be furnished to the Judge.

HBF:edm

O.K.

RECORDED - 116 74-1332-3262

JUN 22 1949

Kisseloff-845

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 2, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Edwin O. Johnson dated May 23, 1949, at Denver, Colorado.

Report of Special Agent John B. O'Donoghue dated May 25, 1949, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Report of Special Agent Mahlon F. Coller dated May 26, 1949, at Detroit, Michigan.

Report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland dated May 28, 1949, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent Wesley A. Anderson dated May 31, 1949, at Chicago, Illinois.

Report of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones dated May 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

Attachment

FLJ:lfc

RECORDED - 136

74-1333

F B I

44 JUN 6 1949

EX-98

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
JUN 2 - 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

51 JUN 20 1949

Kisseloff-846

SAC - New York

June 6, 1949

Director - FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 74-1333)

BORIS BYKOV, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 100-287685)

The Baltimore Office, in a letter dated May 16, 1949, advised that by letter dated April 28, 1949, the Bureau furnished the Washington Field Office with information concerning the Soviet diplomatic courier system and furnished a list of known Soviet couriers who have been or are presently active as couriers. This list contained the names of the following individuals whose last names have similar or phonetic spellings of Colonel Boris Bykov:

Mikhail Ivanovich Bychkov
Petr Andreyevich Bychkov
Vladimir Vasilyevich Bykov

One photograph of each of these individuals is being furnished herewith to the Los Angeles and New York Divisions for exhibition to William Edward Crane and Whittaker Chambers to determine if one of them is possibly identical with Colonel Boris Bykov.

Enclosures

RECORDED - 119

124-1333-3264
F B I
44 JUN 8 1949

cc - Los Angeles (with enclosures)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FLJ:mpd

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JUN 6 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

51 JUN 20 1949

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-287685

Kisseloff-847

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

May 31, 1949

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached hereto one copy of the report of Special Agent Donald D. Conners, Washington, D. C., dated May 27, 1949, in the above-captioned matter. A copy of this report has been made available to Mr. T. J. Donegan in New York City.

Enclosure

FLJ:EHW

74-1333-3265

F B I
44 JUN 2 1949

RECORDED - 30

SECTION

MAY 31 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-TOL SOC
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Clegg
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Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
e. Room
Nease
Candy

52 JUN 2 1949

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

Director, FBI

June 7, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

A confidential source advised that according to an existing rumor, Alger Hiss plans on using as a defense in connection with his trial in answer to the question as to how Chambers happened to use the Hiss typewriter that [redacted] b6 b7C The informant also made the comment that this showed Hiss's character in that he was ready to sacrifice his [redacted] in order to defeat the charges of perjury which have been brought against him.

The informant also made the comment that Hiss had wonderful lawyers, that they had done a complete job of investigating all aspects of the case and that apparently they are being paid from what is known as the Alger Hiss Defense Fund to which prominent people have been making $3,000 contributions. The source stated that Eugene Meyer, former owner of the Washington Post, had contributed $3,000 to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund and that he also understood that Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, had made a similar contribution through a member of Acheson's law firm. This source stated that the House Un-American Activities Committee is endeavoring to prove these contributions and intended to subpoena bank officials to produce any cancelled checks to support these contributions.

The above information has been brought to the attention of Mr. Donegan and Mr. Murphy in New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/ed

J. I. R. -8

RECORDED - 78

44 - JUN 9 1949

F B I

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JUN 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-849

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 7, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer dated May 11, 1949, at New York, New York

Report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated May 17, 1949, at New York, New York

Report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated June 2, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

G I. R. -8

Attachment

FLJ:mod

RECORDED 78

74-1333-3261

F B I
44 JUN 9 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JUN 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-850

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

June 8, 1949

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent George W. H. Carlson dated June 3, 1949, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Donald D. Connors dated June 6, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Inness R. Carlson dated June 6, 1949, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

G. I. R. 8

Attachment

FLJ:mod

1 74-1333-3268

RECORDED - 78

F B I

44 JUN 10 1949

EX-42

RECEIVED-READING ROOM

JUN 8 11 02 AM '49

JUN 8 4 33 PM '49

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Lease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
JUN 9 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-851

[redacted]

[redacted]

SAC, Milwaukee

June 9, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File #74-1333

Reurlet June 7, 1949, concerning the interview with Thomas F. Grady. Submit the facts in report form, designating one copy for Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City.

CC - New York

ASB:EWT

RECORDED - 78

EX-42

124-1333-3269

F B I

44 JUN 10 1949

ASB

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
JUN 9 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-852

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 ENC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	6/1/49	5/10-27/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/22/92 BY sp2 uwj/pr

STEPHEN SELEY stated he has never met ALGER HISS and refuted story, attributed to him, that HISS attended party at NYC with other Communists. Mrs. STAFFORD McQUEEN recalled her father obtained an Underwood or Woodstock typewriter in 1945 and it remained in her possession until about February 1948, when it was returned to IRA LOCKEY, Washington, DC; her husband confirmed it was a Woodstock typewriter. FBI Laboratory reported typewriter specimen obtained from LOCKEY home and date-stamped 7/26/47 was typed by same machine used to prepare Specimens Q-6 through Q-69. CHAMBERS identified photograph of IRVING VELSON as CHARLEY WILSON and recalled WILSON had connection with ICL and "Daily Worker". VELSON, through his attorney, SAMUEL NEUBURGER, declined interview. ROBERT GLADNICK, former CP member 1931-1936, stated that VELSON served under ALEXANDER STEVENS in handling CP agents about 1934. CRANE and CHAMBERS stated ERWIN GELSEY was not identical with BORIS BYKOV; however, photographs of GELSEY showed marked similarity to BYKOV. CHAMBERS, in personal meeting, positively identified CRANE as person with whom he was engaged in Soviet espionage activities 1934-1937. CRANE stated CHAMBERS was his immediate superior and known as "BOB". CRANE reviewed his associations with BORIS BYKOV, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, LESTER MARK HUETTIG, Dr. M. B. SOSIN and MORRIS ASIMOV in espionage group. CHAMBERS cannot recall Dr. SOSIN or use of MORRIS ASIMOV as mail drop. CRANE identified DeSVESHNIKOFF as Russian he met in NYC during Winter 1935-1936. DeSVESHNIKOFF turned over military books and journals to CRANE on meetings in NYC and possibly Philadelphia. MORRIS ASIMOV left US early February 1949

cc AAG Campbell 6-3-49 FL Jones

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Everett Sebrell SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES DESTROYED 348 DEC 16 1964

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

174-1333-327

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

12 JUN 10 1949

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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1 - Thomas J. Donegan, S.A.A.G.
1 - USA, SDNY
2 - Washington Field
2 - Baltimore
4 - New York
1 - Los Angeles (Info.)

Kisseloff-853

for Biak Island as engineer for RICHARD NATHAN COMPANY. After completion of work on construction contract, ASIMOW expects to return to US after February 1950. JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, although aware that his brother, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was active in CP affairs, denied knowledge of the latter's espionage activities. JESSE was CP member from 1932 to 1940 under name JESSE HALL. Background of JESSE set forth; claims scant knowledge of his brother's associates except ELEANOR NELSON, with whom DAVID resided. JESSE met PHILIP RENO through Communist circles in Baltimore, Md., but denied knowledge of association between FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and DAVID ZIMMERMAN or Communist underground activities performed by RENO.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, Washington, D. C., 5/26/49.

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NY 65-14920

Re: STEPHEN SELEY

On May 9, 1949, by memorandum, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, THOMAS J. DONEGAN advised that he had been contacted that morning by RALPH TOLEDANO, a writer connected with Newsweek Magazine. TOLEDANO stated that he had received indirect information to the effect that there was a man in New York who had stated he has known ALGER HISS, he knew him when he was in the Communist Party and that he saw him attend Communist Party meetings in private homes. The only information TOLEDANO had as to the identity of this man was that he was a fairly close relative of a New York City Councilman who was a member of the American Labor Party. This man was also alleged to have applied for a passport to Europe and was reluctant to come forward because it might interfere with the trip to Europe.

TOLEDANO said that the source of his information was RAYMOND ROSENTHAL, a writer who lived in Greenwich Village. (ROSENTHAL was determined to be living at 54 West 13th Street, New York City, telephone number ORegon 5-4196.)

RAYMOND ROSENTHAL and his wife, ELSIA ROSENTHAL, were interviewed on May 11, 1949 at their apartment at 54 West 13th Street, New York City. ROSENTHAL stated that he was a writer by occupation. He indicated that they were acquainted for the past two years with STEPHEN SELEY who lived at 262 West 22nd Street, apartment 23, New York City, telephone number WAtkins 9-2895.

ROSENTHAL said that SELEY is a writer and his wife is an artist. SELEY is a relative of a New York City Councilman who is a member of the American Labor Party. ROSENTHAL said that SELEY is very anti-Communistic although about fifteen years ago he apparently was very much interested in Communism and politically leaned in that direction.

ROSENTHAL said that in the fall of 1948 after the CHAMBERS-HISS publicity appeared in the newspapers, SELEY and his wife were visiting the ROSENTHALS in their apartment on one occasion and there had been some drinking going on. They began to discuss the CHAMBERS-HISS case and although the details of the conversation were not clear to the ROSENTHALS, they recalled that SELEY on that occasion said he knew something about ALGER HISS. He said that many years ago a relative of his, who is a politician in New York City, gave a party which was attended by many Communists and Liberals. On this occasion,

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SELEY was in the kitchen of the house where the party was given and while there he saw ALGER HISS come into the kitchen and use the telephone to call some unknown individual. SELEY told them that HISS had a conversation which concerned Communists or the Communist Party. SELEY did not know HISS personally and and was never introduced to him. ROSENTHAL stated that after SELEY made this remark, it was suggested to him that he should contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation and tell them about the matter, but he said he did not want to do that because he would get a member of his family involved in an investigation, this member being a councilman at whose home the party had been given. SELEY never mentioned the matter after that.

Mr. and Mrs. ROSENTHAL said that they did not give much credence to SELEY'S statements because he was a very talkative individual who was very often irresponsible in his statements. They pointed out that he was very fond of liquor and when drinking, he was very often untruthful.

ROSENTHAL indicated that SELEY was making plans to go to Paris, France in the near future and was awaiting his American passport. He had done some traveling prior to the war having been in France, Mexico, Panama, and California. ROSENTHAL stated that SELEY had written a book entitled "When the Cradle Falls", and was writing another book which was to be published in the near future and which was entitled "Baxter Bernstein". Both of these books concerned SELEY'S own life.

STEPHEN SELEY, 262 West 22nd Street, New York City, was interviewed on May 12, 1949 by the writer at his residence. SELEY emphatically stated that he had never met nor seen ALGER HISS; did not know him or anything about him except what he had read in the newspapers recently. SELEY claimed that he had never told Mr. and Mrs. ROSENTHAL that he had seen ALGER HISS at a party or any where else. He indicated that the ROSENTHALS were mistaken and he believed that their mistake came about in the following way. On some occasion in the past, he believed that he had told them about a party held about eight years in the home of EUGENE CONNOLLY, New York City Councilman, who is a member of the American Labor Party and very Liberal in his political ideas. CONNOLLY was a relative, he being married to the first cousin of SELEY. At this party there were a number of people including Communists and Liberals. A guest at the party was one SIMON GERSON, formerly secretary to New York City Councilman ISSACS. GERSON made a telephone call in the kitchen when SELEY was present but this conversation was not overheard and SELEY had no information as to who was called by GERSON. SELEY said that GERSON was well known to be a Communist. SELEY claimed that this conversation by GERSON was undoubtedly the telephone conversation that he had mentioned to

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the ROSENTHALS at some time in the past. SELEY stated that ALGER HISS was not present at that party and SELEY claimed that he knew nothing whatsoever about ALGER HISS.

SELEY stated that on the morning prior to this interview, he had accidentally met Mr. and Mrs. ROSENTHAL on the street and they had mentioned to him the fact that they had given the information to the writer about SELEY having seen ALGER HISS at a party many years ago. SELEY stated that he told the ROSENTHALS that they were badly mistaken because he had never seen ALGER HISS.

Mr. SELEY claimed that he was stating the truth in this matter and that if he knew anything about ALGER HISS he would be very happy to relate it because he himself was anti-Communistic in his ideas and wanted to help the government in every way in connection with its investigation. He stated that he suspected, from his reading of the newspapers, that ALGER HISS had been involved with Communists and if he personally knew about this, he would have come forward to advise the authorities.

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The Washington Field advised that the Woodstock typewriter came into the possession in 1945 of IRA W. LOCKEY, who resided in Washington, D. C. IRA LOCKEY'S daughter, now Mrs. STAFFORD J. McQUEEN, who is commonly known as Mrs. JAMES McQUEEN, resides at 84 Marion Street, Brooklyn, New York.

On May 16, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. STAFFORD McQUEEN were interviewed by SAS LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE and DONALD E. SHANNON. Mrs. McQUEEN recalled that her father got her a typewriter sometime in 1945. She was unable to state where her father obtained this typewriter. She further stated that she believed that this was a Woodstock or an Underwood. Her husband was present during the interview and advised that he recalled this typewriter very distinctly and that he was certain that it was a Woodstock as he recalled that it was a black old-fashioned typewriter and it had faded gold letters on the top "WOODSTOCK".

This typewriter, according to Mrs. McQUEEN remained at her father's home until May, 1947, at which time she and STAFFORD McQUEEN were married. She stated that they moved this typewriter to their own home, 3742 Hayes Street, N.E., Washington, D. C. When the McQUEENS moved to New York City, around February, 1948, they returned this same typewriter to the home of IRA LOCKEY. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. McQUEEN has seen this typewriter since that time.

Mrs. McQUEEN recalled that when this typewriter was first brought to their house in Washington in 1945 that it was in very poor condition. She advised that she cleaned the typewriter as best she could with kerosene and put a new ribbon in it approximately two weeks after the typewriter was obtained by her father, IRA LOCKEY. She also recalled that the letter "a" on this typewriter had stuck when it was pressed down and that further you could not move the typewriter from one line to the other automatically and in order to do this, you had to manually turn the handle on the typewriter to move to the next line.

Mrs. McQUEEN advised that she had done all the typing that was done on this machine after it came into the possession of her father and stated she herself had studied typing for one year when she attended Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

Mr. McQUEEN stated that he was not a good typist but that he had pecked away at the typewriter on several occasions to type verses of songs, etc.

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Mrs. McQUEEN advised that the material that was typed on this machine never had given a very good appearance as some of the letters appeared lighter than others and the finished product from the machine was not a good specimen.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McQUEEN were questioned as to any typewritten specimens they may have in their possession at their home in New York City. They advised that they did not have any specimens at their home, but that they were certain that many specimens of this typewriter could be found in Washington, D. C.

Mr. McQUEEN advised that he had an old leatherette case stored in the closet in his father-in-law's home, IRA LOCKEY, in Washington, D. C. and that he was certain that some specimens could be obtained from this leatherette case.

In this connection, the Washington Field submitted to the Bureau the typewritten application for Federal Employment, Standard Form 57, bearing United States Civil Service Commission date stamp July 29, 1947 of STAFFORD JIMMY McQUEEN. This specimen was obtained in the leatherette case, previously mentioned.

The FBI Laboratory by letter dated May 23, 1949, advised that it had concluded this typewritten specimen of an application for Federal Employment, dated July 26, 1947, was typed on the same machine that was used to type Documents Q-6 through Q-69, and commonly known as the Baltimore papers.

Mrs. STAFFORD McQUEEN advised that she herself is 20 years of age and was born in Washington, D. C. Her husband is 24 years of age and was born in South Carolina.

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INTERVIEW WITH IRVING CHARLES VELSON

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 15, 1949 requesting that IRVING CHARLES VELSON be interviewed. ROBERT G. GLADNICK, a former member of the Communist Party from 1931 to 1936, advised that in about 1934, VELSON served as a supervising agent under ALEXANDER STEVENS, with alias J. PETERS, in the handling of Communist Party agents collecting intelligence information through mail drops. This letter further indicated that in 1947, VELSON was ousted from the office of President of Local #13 of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers because of Communist Party affiliations. VELSON is reportedly in contact with national officers of the Communist Party concerning Union affairs and does organizational work for the Communist Party.

An attempt was made to contact VELSON at his home, 1798 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and at his place of employment, the United Auto Workers of America, Local #259, CIO, 709 Eighth Avenue, New York City, but VELSON was not available. On May 2, 1949, VELSON advised Special Agent LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE by telephone that he refused to be interviewed unless arrangements for an interview could be arranged through his attorney, SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER, 76 Beaver Street, New York City. It is noted that NEUBURGER was chairman of the Gerhard Eisler Defense Rally, attorney for LEON JOSEPHSON and that he has been active in Communist Party activities.

Arrangements were made with NEUBURGER to interview VELSON at his office, 76 Beaver Street, New York City and on May 20, 1949, Special Agents ROY J. BARLOGA and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE had a discussion with NEUBURGER. He was advised that VELSON was to be interviewed relative to the matter pertaining to internal security of the United States. NEUBURGER stated that he was desirous of cooperating with the United States Government in any matters concerning a specific violation, as for example, a violation of the Drug Act. However, after he had a discussion with his client, VELSON, they agreed that VELSON should not answer any questions relative to political activity. NEUBURGER stated that for this reason he did not want to have VELSON asked any questions. He stated he had the utmost respect for the FBI; but his interpretations of the law differed from the interpretations of United States Government attornies and for that reason it has been his practice to advise his clients to refuse to answer questions relative to political activities. VELSON made no comments throughout the interview.

On January 18, 1949 a photograph of IRVING CHARLES VELSON was exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he recognized VELSON as an individual he knew as CHARLEY WILSON. He recalled that WILSON had some connection with the Young Communist League and he saw him at the offices of the "Daily Worker" in about

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1929. He recalled that J. PETERS spoke of VELSON as CHARLEY WILSON, but he was unable to remember in just what connection J. PETERS spoke of him. CHAMBERS had a faint recollection that CHARLEY WILSON had something to do with organizing Communists in the Army. He stated he personally never had any connection with CHARLEY WILSON.

Re: Boris Bykov, was.

Reference report of Special Agent LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF dated April 8, 1949 at Washington, D. C., forwarded photographs of ERWIN S. GELSEY, also known as ERWIN GELSKY, ISRAEL GELSKY, which photographs were secured from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C.

These photographs of ERWIN S. GELSEY were displayed to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Special Agent FRANCIS X. PLANT. CHAMBERS said that these photographs definitely were not photographs of BORIS BYKOV, but that they bore a good similarity to the likeness of BYKOV. He said there was no doubt in his mind that this was not a photograph of BYKOV, saying that BYKOV did not have as full a head of hair as GELSEY does in this photograph; and further advised that BYKOV always had a more stern appearance than did GELSEY in this photograph. He said that although this was not BYKOV'S photograph, it bore a similarity to BYKOV'S appearance.

These photographs of GELSEY were also displayed to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN. Although CRANE viewed these photographs, without having previously spoken to CHAMBERS or knowing CHAMBERS statement concerning the same, his reaction was identical to that of CHAMBERS. He said that though he was convinced that these photographs were not those of BYKOV, the photographs bore a similarity to the likeness of BYKOV. He said there were two points of dissimilarity. One was that BYKOV never had that full a head of hair, and the second was that BYKOV always had a much more stern demeanor. He added that BYKOV, even if he tried, could never lose that stern appearance in his face.

It is to be noted that the name ERWIN GELSEY was obtained from the list of aliens appearing on the manifest of the SS NORMANDIE for the arrival date of August 3, 1936. BORIS BYKOV was believed to have arrived in the United States during the summer of 1936 and the descriptions of BYKOV and GELSEY were very similar.

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Re: WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

On April 18, 1949 WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was interviewed in the New York Office of the FBI by SA's Thomas G. Spencer and James P. Martin. At that time WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE physically confronted each other and CHAMBERS positively identified WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE as the person with whom he had dealt in Soviet Espionage Apparatus during the period from about 1934 to 1937. CHAMBERS said that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was a person that he had known as KEITH and also as PETE and that CRANE had photographed documents for CHAMBERS, in connection with this Soviet Apparatus, in Washington, D.C. during the Summer of 1937.

Also, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, during this physical confrontation, positively identified WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the person whom CRANE knew as "BOB", during CRANE'S operations in the Soviet Espionage group from the period 1934 until about the end of 1937. He said that at some time during this period WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as "BOB", was CRANE'S immediate supervisor in CRANE'S operations for this Soviet Espionage Group.

On April 18, 1949 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and WILLIAM CRANE discussed the operations of the Soviet Espionage Group. Both were definite that Colonel BORIS BYKOV was the person in charge of the Soviet Espionage Group during the year 1937; further, that during the Summer of 1937 CRANE did photographic work of government documents for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D.C.

However, CRANE alleged that he recalled doing a large amount of photographic work of government documents about the early part of 1937 in Baltimore, Maryland under the immediate supervision of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS sayd that while it may be possible that CRANE did such work and that CHAMBERS may have been his immediate superior at that time, he, CHAMBERS, cannot recall any photographic work done by CRANE for CHAMBERS in Baltimore, Maryland at any time.

During the course of this interview WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE advised that in the very early days of his association with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in Los Angeles, SHERMAN took CRANE to a person named DR. M.B. SOSIN, who was a dentist, and SHERMAN authorized SOSIN to work on CRANE'S teeth at the expense of the Soviet Espionage Group. CRANE said he was introduced to DR. M.B. SOSIN only as "PETE". He advised that it was his impression that at that time DR. M.B. SOSIN served as a mail drop for JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in the operations of this Soviet Espionage Group. CRANE said further that DR. M.B. SOSIN indicated that he was aware that CRANE and SHERMAN were doing underground CP work of some sort. CRANE said also that it is his present belief that DR. M.B. SOSIN told

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him that MORRIS ASIMOW had joined the CP and CRANE said that either SOSIN or JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, or possibly someone else, had instructed ASIMOW to immediately separate himself from the Communist Party. CRANE recalls that DR. M.B. SOSIN further instructed CRANE to look up MORRIS ASIMOW in Berkeley, California and maintain contact with ASIMOW.

CRANE recalls that he maintained contact with MORRIS ASIMOW from the Fall of 1934 to late Spring, 1935 at Berkeley, California. He said he also recalls that during this period MORRIS ASIMOW acted in some way as a mail drop, in that letters were forwarded from members of the Soviet Espionage Group in the East to MORRIS ASIMOW at ASIMOW'S home. CRANE said that MORRIS ASIMOW would then turn these letters over to him, CRANE.

CRANE said that DR. M.B. SOSIN was the brother-in-law of MORRIS ASIMOW.

CRANE said that in the Summer of 1936 he contacted MORRIS ASIMOW in Chicago, Illinois shortly after ASIMOW had secured a position there with CARNEGIE STEEL. He said thereafter ASIMOW came to New York City and he introduced ASIMOW to Colonel BYKOV. Thereafter, during the Winter of 1936-37, and in the Spring of 1937, MORRIS ASIMOW made trips from Chicago to New York City and, on the occasions of these trips to New York City, ASIMOW would turn over to CRANE material for delivery by CRANE to Colonel BYKOV.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS says that he has no knowledge at all concerning DR. M.B. SOSIN and that he cannot recall that MORRIS ASIMOW was used as a mail drop in connection with the operations of the Soviet Espionage apparatus. CHAMBERS says that he himself cannot recall ever sending any letter to any mail drop in the West during his work with the Soviet apparatus.

In their discussions concerning their mutual work in behalf of the Soviet Espionage apparatus, CHAMBERS and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE gave substantially the same information as that previously given by them. While both agreed that CRANE had done photographic work of government documents for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D.C., neither could recall the address at which this photographic work was done. CRANE related that this photographic work was done at the apartment of a girl in Washington, D.C. who was known to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. However, CHAMBERS says he cannot recall any such person or ever utilizing the services of any girl in connection with his work for the Soviet apparatus in Washington, D.C. in 1937.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE also advised that he now recalls that MORRIS ASIMOW was the person who furnished the name of LESTER MARX HUETTIG to CRANE as a person who could possibly be of value to the Soviet Espionage apparatus.

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CRANE said that he then requested that ASIMOV contact HUETTIG and arrange for a meeting between HUETTIG and CRANE. CRANE said that ASIMOV did this and arranged that HUETTIG should meet CRANE in New York City. CRANE said that thereafter, in the late Spring and early Summer of 1937, HUETTIG, on a couple of occasions, turned over certain material dealing with production at Remington Arms in Connecticut, to CRANE, who gave this material to Colonel BORIS BYKOV.

CRANE said that he arranged for a meeting between HUETTIG and BYKOV and thereafter BYKOV made arrangements so that it was no longer necessary for CRANE to contact HUETTIG. CRANE says that he recalls that at this time he was working for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D.C. and that he believes that this is why the duty of contacting HUETTIG was taken away from CRANE. CRANE also vaguely recalls a discussion he had with BYKOV wherein Mrs. HUETTIG was mentioned as possibly acting thereafter as a courier for the Soviet Espionage apparatus in bringing material from her husband, LESTER MARX HUETTIG, in Connecticut to BORIS BYKOV in New York City. However, CRANE said he does not know whether this was actually carried out and only vaguely recalls that BYKOV proposed such a plan.

On April 19, 1949 WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE testified before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York.

On the same day WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE physically confronted VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF in the offices of the FBI at New York City.

CRANE positively identified VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF at the person whom he previously referred to as Russian #2. CRANE said that he now recalls that he met DeSVESHNIKOFF and another former Czarist Russian in New York City upon introduction to these two individuals through unknown subject "BILL". CRANE says that he recalls definitely that when Unknown Subject "BILL" introduced him to DeSVESHNIKOFF and the other Czarist Russian, the weather was very cold and all the parties in this introduction were wearing winter overcoats. He said further that this introduction was made in Central Park in New York City and that it was Winter. Said introduction, according to CRANE, must have taken place in the Winter of 1935-36, inasmuch as that was the first Winter that CRANE was in New York City. It is noted that previously WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE had maintained that Colonel BORIS BYKOV was in charge of the espionage apparatus when CRANE returned to New York City, during the Spring of 1935.

CRANE says that since Unknown Subject "BILL" introduced him to DeSVESHNIKOFF in the Winter of 1935-36, it is now his impression that Unknown Subject "BILL" was the leader of the Soviet Espionage Apparatus when CRANE returned to New York City in the Spring of 1935, and also until at least the

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Winter of 1935-36. He said that he now recalls that Colonel BORIS BYKOV was not known to him until after Unknown Subject "BILL" had introduced him to DeSVESHNIKOFF.

During this physical confrontation between VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, DeSVESHNIKOFF identified CRANE as the person to whom he had delivered military journals at some period during DeSVESHNIKOFF'S work for the Soviet Espionage Apparatus. DeSVESHNIKOFF said that he recalls CRANE as a person known as "PETE", who was a courier for the Soviet Espionage Apparatus. DeSVESHNIKOFF said that he recalls meeting CRANE in New York City and possibly in Philadelphia, and turning over military books and journals to CRANE, upon receipt of which CRANE would then deliver money to DeSVESHNIKOFF.

On April 19, 1949 WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE concluded his testimony before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York and advised that he was leaving that night to return to his home, 116 Siena Drive, Long Beach, California.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN:

RE: MORRIS ASIMOV

The Los Angeles Office advised that information was received by that office that MORRIS ASIMOV had left the United States and was presently on Biak Island, Dutch East Indies, in the employ of Richard Nathan Corporation.

Accordingly, WALTER GEIGER, Vice President of the Richard Nathan Corporation, 150 Broadway, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and JAMES P. MARTIN. He advised that this company had received a contract to construct a smelting plant for aluminum on Biak Island, Dutch East Indies, and also to set up the initial operations for aluminum smelting at this plant. GEIGER said that the company had made inquiries in steel circles as to any expert of aluminum smelting. The advice had been received by the company that MORRIS ASIMOV was an expert on the smelting of aluminum. The company then cabled ASIMOV on September 28, 1948, offering ASIMOV a job in complete charge of the construction of this smelting plant and also in complete charge of instituting the initial operations of the smelting of aluminum ingots at this plant on Biak Island, Dutch East Indies. ASIMOV replied to this and stated he would be in New York City on January 10, 1949 to confer with the company regarding this position. GEIGER said that ASIMOV came to New York City on January 10, 1949, conferred with company officials and accepted this position.

GEIGER further related that the company records show that MORRIS ASIMOV was in California on February 3, 1949, but left shortly thereafter for Biak Island, and is presently employed by the Richard Nathan Company in complete charge of their operations in regard to the aluminum smelting plant there. GEIGER said that it was contemplated that this job would be finished by October, 1949 and that at the time of negotiations with ASIMOV, the final deadline date was set for February, 1950, although ASIMOV was told the job could probably be completed by October, 1949. GEIGER says that the company has run into many delays in the production of the plant at Biak Island, and that accordingly, he, GEIGER, estimates that this job will not be finished until February, 1950 at least.

GEIGER advised that at the time of negotiations between the company and ASIMOV for this job, ASIMOV insisted that he had to be back in the United States by February, 1950 to resume his teaching position at the University

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of California at Los Angeles. GEIGER said that the company also paid travelling expenses for the family of MORRIS ASIMOW in order that ASIMOW'S family could be near him at New South Wales and he said the company records reflected ASIMOW'S family had proceeded to New South Wales. According to GEIGER no reason existed why ASIMOW would have to return to the United States for any conference with company officials until this job at Biak Island is completed. GEIGER said that if ASIMOW did return to the United States prior to the completion of this job for any reason whatsoever, he, GEIGER, would advise this office of ASIMOW'S return.

RE: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.,

Pittsburgh Office advised that information had been received from Mrs. MORAN CORCORAN of 351 Sunset Drive, Pittsburgh, to the effect that her daughter, MARYANNE CORCORAN married JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN in May, 1945 in Florida and that she is now residing with JESSE ZIMMERMAN at 908 President Street, Brooklyn, New York.

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN was interviewed at his residence, 908 President Street, Brooklyn, New York, by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and JAMES P. MARTIN. He advised that he was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 21, 1907, and that he has a brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, presently employed as proof reader by the "Daily Worker" in New York City. He said that he had seen pictures of his brother in the newspaper and had realized that his brother was under suspicion in connection with the present sitting of the Grand Jury in New York City concerning Communist Espionage. He said, however, that he wished to advise at the start that he had never known that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, had engaged in any espionage activities. He said that he would not deny or affirm that his brother had taken part in such activities, but that he merely wished to state that he had never at any time had any personal knowledge of his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, being engaged in espionage activities.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN also said that he himself had never engaged in espionage and stated further that he had never been asked by anyone, including his brother DAVID, to engage in espionage activities.

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN advised that he is presently a free-lance writer and stated that he uses the name CLEM GRAHAM as a pen name. He further advised that he had been a member of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland about 1932-33 until sometime during 1940. He said that while he was a member of the Communist Party he had used the name JESSE HALL.

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JESSE ZIMMERMAN related that he attended the University of Virginia for about three years beginning in 1925, taking courses leading for a Bachelor of Arts degree, but not finishing said courses. He said that he had also attended the University of Maryland for one course in accounting for a year from 1928 to 1929.

He said that he is presently married to MARYANNE CORCORAN and has been married since May, 1945.

He said that he had been a resident at 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland all his life until he went into the United States Army on April 7, 1942. He said he had been in the United States Army until October 11, 1945, on which date he received an honorable discharge.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that prior to his induction into the United States Army he had been employed as refrigeration engineer by the Ordnance Department of the United States Army in the ice plants at Aberdeen Proving Grounds from July, 1941 until about March, 1942. He advised that he had been employed by the Federal Writers Project of the Works Projects Administration from about 1936 or 1937 until 1940, as one of the editors of the "Maryland Writers Guide", and prior to that had been employed as a Social Service Worker by the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission of the City of Baltimore, Maryland, from about 1933 to 1936.

Since he left the United States Army he has resided at the following addresses:

> 2440 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, California, October, 1945 to March, 1946.
> From March, 1946 to the Fall of 1946 he traveled about a good deal and had various transient addresses which he cannot recall.
> From the Fall of 1946 until March, 1948 he resided at 251 14th Street, Far Rockaway, Queens, Long Island, New York.
> Since March, 1948 he has been residing at 908 President Street, Brooklyn, New York, but intends to move in the immediate future to 150 Dean Street, Brooklyn, New York.

During this interview JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, had become a member of the Communist Party shortly after he, JESSE, did. He said that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN had then become an Organizer for the Communist Party, mainly at Baltimore, but also in Washington, D. C., and that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN had been so occupied for about two years,

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from 1934 until about 1936. JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, had then gone to Washington, D. C., but he advised that he did not know what work DAVID ZIMMERMAN had in Washington, D. C. and he said that DAVID had never mentioned what employment he had there. He said that he had presumed that DAVID ZIMMERMAN was working for the Communist Party in organizational work in Washington, D. C., about the period 1936, 1937 and 1938. He said he also knew that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had been an Organizer for the Workers Alliance and he presumed that during this period of time DAVID ZIMMERMAN was employed also in that work for the Workers Alliance in Washington, D. C.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he did know that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN lived with ELEANOR NELSON in Washington, D. C. for a couple of years in the latter thirties. He advised that he had gone to Washington, D. C. on a couple of occasions to see DAVID ZIMMERMAN and that on these occasions he had been brought by DAVID ZIMMERMAN to meet ELEANOR NELSON at the place that DAVID ZIMMERMAN was living with ELEANOR NELSON. He said that he could not recall any addresses that DAVID ZIMMERMAN lived at in Washington, D. C., and advised that he was met at the station at Washington, D. C. by DAVID ZIMMERMAN, when he went there to see DAVID and then brought to DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S residence. Accordingly, he says that he does not know whether he ever did possess DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S address in Washington, D. C. He recalls, however, that DAVID ZIMMERMAN definitely did live with ELEANOR NELSON in Washington, D. C., and says that to the best of his ability this period would have been about the end of 1937 to the end of 1940.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN also recalls that during this period of time ELEANOR NELSON was employed by the United Federal Workers of America and he says that DAVID ZIMMERMAN contemplated marriage with ELEANOR NELSON. JESSE ZIMMERMAN also recalls that ELEANOR NELSON had been married to a man named PORTER, but he said that she was either divorced from PORTER or was contemplating a divorce from PORTER at the time she was living at Washington, D. C. with DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He further recalls that DAVID ZIMMERMAN apparently was living at ELEANOR NELSON'S apartment and that DAVID ZIMMERMAN apparently did not have his own place in Washington, D. C.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that during this period of time DAVID ZIMMERMAN would come to Baltimore, Maryland almost every weekend to see his mother there, and sometimes would stay a few days. However, he said that he knew nothing of DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S activities during this period and had never met any of DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S friends or acquaintances. He advised that his brother DAVID was always very uncommunicative about what he was doing and that he, JESSE, had never asked any question of DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

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JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had never known any persons named WILLIAM or ANNA SPIEGEL in Baltimore, Maryland, and further that he had never known that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was acquainted with any such persons. He also said that he had not known FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and advised that he did not know that his brother was acquainted with INSLERMAN. He said that he did know SAMUEL PELOVITZ and that he knew that his brother DAVID CARPENTER was also acquainted with SAMUEL PELOVITZ, but he advised that he could not recall that PELOVITZ had any acquaintance named INSLERMAN. It is noted that FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN were both acquainted with SAMUEL PELOVITZ.

On the occasion of this first interview, JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had been acquainted with PHILIP RENO through Communist Party circles in Baltimore and through PHILIP RENO had met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. Further, on the occasion of this first interview he said that he had not known that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was a member of the Communist Party at any time. He further said that he had never known of any acquaintanceship between his brother DAVID ZIMMERMAN and either PHILIP or FRANKLIN RENO. JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he could not recall meeting any acquaintances of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN in the period 1936 to 1940, except ELEANOR NELSON.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN also advised that while he was not a member of the Communist Party and has not been one since sometime in 1940, his political sympathies are still with the Communist Party. He related that he had dropped his membership in the Communist Party because his writing activities precluded his giving any time to Communist Party activities. He also intimated that his wife, MARYANNE CORCORAN, had not approved of his Communist Party activities. He advised that for about one year during 1937-38, he had been a Section Organizer for the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, engaged in recruitments in the Industrial Section.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN was subsequently reinterviewed by Special Agents JAMES T. NAGEL and JAMES P. MARTIN. At this time he was shown photographs of the following, concerning whom he had no personal acquaintance and no knowledge of any acquaintance on the part of his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with any of these following persons: ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, MORRIS ASIMOW, WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, MAX REDACHT, VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF, JOHN ABT, LEE PRESSMAN, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, FELIX AUGUST WINSLERMAN, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, MAXIM LIEBER and CHARLES KRAMER.

He was also shown other photographs which he did recognize as follows:

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ELEANOR NELSON

He said that he recalls this was the person with whom his brother DAVID ZIMMERMAN resided in Washington, D. C. for several years in the latter Thirties.

PATRICK B. WHALEN

He recognized this photo as that of an Organizer for the Communist Party in the Maritime Service in Baltimore, Maryland in the middle Thirites. JESSE ZIMMERMAN said he was acquainted with WHALEN and that he recalls that WHALEN was in the National Maritime Union at Baltimore, Maryland and advises that he knew WHALEN through Communist Party circles, but states that he cannot recall whether his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was ever acquainted with PATRICK WHALEN.

BENJAMIN FIELD

JESSE ZIMMERMAN recalls that he knew this person as a District Organizer for the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, in the middle Thirties. He says that FIELD was his immediate boss in Communist Party circles. He advises that he does not know whether his brother, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was ever acquainted with BENJAMIN FIELD.

SAMUEL PELOVITZ

JESSE ZIMMERMAN recalls that both he and his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, were acquainted with SAMUEL PELOVITZ in Baltimore, Maryland for many years during the Thirties.

CHARLES HANSEN

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that the photograph of this individual appeared very familiar to him and that he recalls that he knew this person somewhere, but cannot recall where or when.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he recalls photograph of this individual as a person he knew as FRANKLIN RENO in Baltimore, Maryland, about 1937.

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JESSE ZIMMERMAN related that he now recalls that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was an Organizer in the Communist Party in Cumberland, Maryland about 1937, and he said that he knew FRANKLIN RENO at that time. He recalls further that FRANKLIN RENO secured a job with the government, but he cannot recall where this job was. He said that he had not known that FRANKLIN RENO had ever been employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds until 1942. At that time, while JESSE ZIMMERMAN was in the United States Army, he had met STANLEY BLUMBERG of Baltimore, Maryland in the United States Army while stationed in Florida. He said that BLUMBERG had discussed FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO with him and had told him, JESSE, that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had been working at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had never been aware that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO had been engaged in any espionage activities or underground activities in behalf of the Communist Party. Further he said again that he has no personal knowledge that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was ever acquainted with his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, and he said also that he cannot recall that his brother, DAVID, was ever acquainted with FRANKLIN's brother PHILIP RENO. He said that he cannot recall meeting FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO after the period about 1937.

In regard to STANLEY BLUMBERG, JESSE ZIMMERMAN advised that he had known STANLEY BLUMBERG in the middle Thirties as a fellow member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party. He said that he does know that STANLEY BLUMBERG was a Communist Party member at that time. He advised that he has an impression that STANLEY BLUMBERG later dropped out of the Communist Party. He said, however, that he is not sure of this. He advised that both he and his brother DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, were well acquainted with STANLEY BLUMBERG in Baltimore, Maryland, and he said that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had also been a member of the John Reed Club at the same time when STANLEY BLUMBERG had been a member.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he has a vague impression that STANLEY BLUMBERG and FRANKLIN RENO were acquaintances in Baltimore, Maryland about 1937, but says that he is not sure of this, and advises that he can never recall seeing BLUMBERG and FRANKLIN RENO together on any occasion. He said that this impression may have come from the fact that STANLEY BLUMBERG in 1942 had mentioned FRANKLIN RENO to him and had told him that FRANKLIN RENO had been employed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

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JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had been employed for a year or two in the radio shop owned by STANLEY BLUMBERG at Baltimore, Maryland, and said that this employment had been in the early Thirties. He said his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, had never been employed by STANLEY BLUMBERG, to his knowledge.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that his brother, DAVID ZIMMERMAN, had commonly used the name DAVID CARPENTER from about the early Thirties. He recalled that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had been employed as a proof reader by the "Baltimore Sun" newspaper in the early Thirties and had subsequently been employed as a Chemist by some paint factory around Laurel Hill, Maryland. He said that thereafter from the middle Thirties until about 1940, DAVID ZIMMERMAN had been employed, to his knowledge, only in organizational work for the Communist Party and in the Workers Alliance until 1939, when DAVID ZIMMERMAN for about a year was employed as one of the editors of the "Workers Alliance" magazine in Washington, D. C. He said that during 1940 DAVID ZIMMERMAN came to New York City and became an Organizer for the Communist Party in Nassau County, Long Island, remaining there until about 1943, at which time DAVID ZIMMERMAN became State Secretary for the Communist Party in the State of Texas. JESSE ZIMMERMAN stated that he recalls about the end of 1946 or the beginning of 1947, DAVID ZIMMERMAN was recalled to New York by the Communist Party and was given a job as proof reader with the "Daily Worker". He said that DAVID ZIMMERMAN is still so employed.

He advised that he had mentioned to DAVID ZIMMERMAN that he had been interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He said he would make no comments as to DAVID'S replies, but said that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had nothing to fear since the Statute of Limitations would have run out by this time on any activity concerning which DAVID ZIMMERMAN might be charged.

It is noted that JESSE ZIMMERMAN'S personnel file retained by the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, reflects that JESSE ZIMMERMAN had listed employment with the "Baltimore Sun", Baltimore, Maryland, 1933-38, with the "Public Ledger", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1931-33 and with the "Baltimore Post", Baltimore, Maryland, 1929-31.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had never been employed by the above listed newspapers, but had merely listed them in order that he could show places of employment with newspapers on his Army personnel file.

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This file also listed employment with Stanley Radio Company, Baltimore, Maryland. JESSE ZIMMERMAN advised that Stanley Radio Company is a radio shop owned and operated by STANLEY BLUMBERG, mentioned above. Further, JESSE ZIMMERMAN on his personnel file listed among his relatives a wife named CECELIA PELLINEN or CECELIA SIMONEN 639 South Oldham Street, Baltimore, Maryland, married at Elkton, Maryland in 1933.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that he had never been married to this person, but that he had lived with a woman named CECELIA PELLINEN as man and wife for several years beginning about the early part of 1937 until about 1941. He said that CECELIA PELLINEN is a woman who would be about fifty-four years of age at this time and that he had last seen her in 1945 at which time she was still residing at 639 South Oldham Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He said that he does not know whether she is still residing at that address.

He advised that CECELIA PELLINEN was never a member of the Communist Party, but was active in Communist Party circles in Baltimore, Maryland. He further said that CECELIA PELLINEN was acquainted with his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, and had met DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN on many occasions in Baltimore, Maryland, beginning about 1937.

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN voluntarily supplied his photograph, which photograph he said was taken while he was in the United States Army in 1945.

It is noted that the Baltimore Office, by separate letter, has been requested to interview CECELIA PELLINEN for any knowledge she may possess as to the activities of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN any acquaintanceship between DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, or any acquaintanceship between DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.

The Denver Office has been requested, by separate letter, to display photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in an attempt to establish whether FRANKLIN RENO may have become acquainted with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN through JESSE ZIMMERMAN.

The Washington Field Office has been requested by separate letter to display the photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH to determine if WADLEIGH had ever known JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

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DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.

Reference report of SA PHILIP H. WILSON dated April 22, 1949, at Washington, D.C., reflected the information that Mrs. JANET KARRO had been employed by the Worker's Alliance, Washington, D.C., about the same time that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had worked there.

Accordingly, Mrs. JANET KARRO, 900 Main Street, Mineola, Long Island, New York, was interviewed concerning her former employment with the Worker's Alliance. She advised that she had worked in a clerical position with the Worker's Alliance in Washington, D. C. from early Summer, 1939 until the beginning of 1940. She said that she recalled that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had come to work for the Worker's Alliance about one month after she had started employment.

Mrs. JANET KARRO said that she had been friendly with DAVID ZIMMERMAN for the first few days that ZIMMERMAN had worked at the Worker's Alliance, but she related that within the first week that ZIMMERMAN was working there he had, in her words, "made a pass at me". She said that thereafter she had nothing to do with ZIMMERMAN and accordingly, did not know much about him.

Mrs. JANET KARRO advised that she was unable to furnish any information in regard to the location or residence in Washington, D.C. or as to any friends or acquaintances ZIMMERMAN had in Washington, D.C. She advised that ZIMMERMAN started to work at the Worker's Alliance as a promoter of advertising, but sometime thereafter, assumed a position with the magazine "Work". She said that she believes that ZIMMERMAN took this job with the magazine "Work", which was published by Worker's Alliance, shortly after Mrs. KARRO had left the employ of the Worker's Alliance.

Mrs. KARRO said that MARY BELL GORMAN had been the editor of the magazine "Work" while Mrs. KARRO was employed with the Worker's Alliance. She was asked as to any friendships between MARY BELL GORMAN and DAVID ZIMMERMAN, but advised that she never considered them friends, but on the contrary thought that MARY BELL GORMAN was very worried that DAVID ZIMMERMAN would take over MARY BELL GORMAN'S job as editor of "Work".

Mrs. KARRO said she did not know how DAVID ZIMMERMAN secured his position with the Worker's Alliance and does not recall anyone who was acquainted with ZIMMERMAN when he first started to work there. She said she has no knowledge of any suspicious activities or activities in regard to espionage on the part of ZIMMERMAN.

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Mrs. KARRO could furnish no information concerning other employees at the Worker's Alliance who may have been acquainted with DAVID ZIMMERMAN at the Worker's Alliance that would supplant the information in regard to the employees of the Worker's Alliance set out in reference report of SA PHILIP H. WILSON.

Mrs. KARRO related that she is not and has never been a Communist and had never noticed any Communist sympathies expressed by ZIMMERMAN. She advised that she has not seen DAVID ZIMMERMAN since she left the employ of the Worker's Alliance in the early part of 1940.

- PENDING -

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LEADS

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Md.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to the present investigation. All investigation should receive continuing expeditious attention.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to the present investigation. All investigation should receive continuing expeditious attention.

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y.

Will report the results of prosecution in the trial of ALGER HISS presently pending in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A copy of this report is being designated for the Los Angeles Office for information purposes inasmuch as there are pending in that office investigations closely associated with the present matter.

This case is receiving continuous and expeditious attention and all leads have been previously set forth by teletype or letter to the appropriate offices.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. NY 65-14920 NC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	6/1/49	5/10-27/49	ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STEPHEN SELEY stated he has never met ALGER HISS and refuted story, attributed to him, that HISS attended party at NYC with other Communists. Mrs. STAFFORD McQUEEN recalled her father obtained an Underwood or Woodstock typewriter in 1945 and it remained in her possession until about February 1948, when it was returned to IRA LOCKEY, Washington, DC; her husband confirmed it was a Woodstock typewriter. FBI Laboratory reported typewriter specimen obtained from LOCKEY home and date-stamped 7/26/47 was typed by same machine used to prepare Specimens Q-6 through Q-69. CHAMBERS identified photograph of IRVING VELSON as CHARLEY WILSON and recalled WILSON had connection with YCL and "Daily Worker". VELSON, through his attorney, SAMUEL NEUBURGER, declined interview. ROBERT GLADNICK, former CP member 1931-1936, stated that VELSON served under ALEXANDER STEVENS in handling CP agents about 1934. CRANE and CHAMBERS stated ERWIN GELSEY was not identical with BORIS BYKOV; however, photographs of GELSEY showed marked similarity to BYKOV. CHAMBERS, in personal meeting, positively identified CRANE as person with whom he was engaged in Soviet espionage activities 1934-1937. CRANE stated CHAMBERS was his immediate superior and known as "BOB". CRANE reviewed his associations with BORIS BYKOV, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, LESTER MARK HUETTIG, Dr. M. B. SOSIN and MORRIS ASIMOW in espionage group. CHAMBERS cannot recall Dr. SOSIN or use of MORRIS ASIMOW as mail drop. CRANE identified DeSVESHNIKOFF as Russian he met in NYC during Winter 1935-1936. DeSVESHNIKOFF turned over military books and journals to CRANE on meetings in NYC and possibly Philadelphia. MORRIS ASIMOW left US early February 1949

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 41 TELETYPE 10-43PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/77 BY sp1 mm/4

JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE SEVEN OF HISS PERJURY TRIAL. CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND OF CROSS EXAMINATION AT TWO TWENTY P.M. AND TESTIFIED THAT HIS VISITS TO HISS AT VOLTA PLACE OCCURRED WEEKLY OR NIGHTLY AND THAT ON THE DAY OF HIS VISITS HE WOULD GO TO HISS RESIDENCE TWICE, FIRST BETWEEN FIVE AND SEVEN P.M. AND LATER BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND TWO A.M. SAME HOURS WHEN HE VISITED THIRTIETH STREET RESIDENCE. TESTIFIED HE WAS NOT SURE IF HE RANG BELL ON HIS RETURN VISIT LATE AT NIGHT AND TO BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION HE HAD A KEY, TO BOTH THIRTIETH STREET AND VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCES. STRYKER THEN DIRECTED HIS ATTENTION TO PAGES NINE NINE ONE AND NINE NINE TWO OF PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION WHERE CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THAT HE USUALLY VISITED HISS AFTER LATTER CAME HOME FROM WORK AT FIVE P.M. AND THAT HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF WHETHER HE RANG DOOR BELL OR HAD A KEY. THERE WAS THEN A THIRTYFIVE MINUTE CONFERENCE IN CHAMBERS TO SECURE FINAL RULING OF DEFENSE MOTION FOR INSPECTION OF CHAMBERS-S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY DECEMBER, FORTYEIGHT. COURT PERMITTED DEFENSE TO INSPECT THOSE PORTIONS THEREOF WHEREIN THERE WERE

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INCONSISTENCY AS CONTESTED WITH CHAMBERS TESTIMONY IN INSTANT TRIAL. STRYKER HAD CHAMBERS ADMIT THAT HE HAD CHANGED HIS TESTIMONY IN MANY RESPECTS AFTER GRAND JURY APPEARANCE IN OCTOBER AND BROUGHT OUT THAT ON DECEMBER SIX LAST CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED HE TURNED OVER MATERIAL TO NO ONE OTHER THAN BYKOV, WHILE IN INSTANT TRIAL CHAMBERS TESTIFIED HE HAD ALSO TURNED OVER MATERIAL TO J. PETERS WHICH HISS HAD PROCURED WHILE WITH NYE COMMITTEE. STRYKER ALSO BROUGHT OUT THAT ON DEC. EIGHT LAST CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED THE FOUR HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM HISS AT LATTER-S THIRTIETH STREET RESIDENCE AND HAD HIM ADMIT THAT HIS STATEMENT TO THAT EFFECT WAS INCORRECT AND THAT HE HAD NOT RECEIVED THEM WHILE HISS WAS LIVING AT THIRTIETH STREET. ALSO POINTED OUT CONFLICT BETWEEN CHAMBERS-S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY OF DEC. THIRTEEN THAT HE MET HISS IN MANHATTAN ONLY ONCE WHILE IN INSTANT TRIAL HE TESTIFIED THAT THERE WERE AT LEAST TWO MEETINGS AT NYC. ALSO POINTED OUT CONFLICT BETWEEN EARLIER STATEMENT THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN PRISCILLA IN NYC, IN HIS PRESENT TESTIMONY HE SAID HE HAD SEEN HER HERE. CROSS EXAMINATION CONCLUDED AT THIS POINT WHICH WAS THREE FIFTEEN P.M. ON REDIRECT AUSA MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT CHAMBERS

END OF PAGE TWO

HAD TOLD GRAND JURY IN DECEMBER, FORTYEIGHT REASON FOR NOT TESTIFYING TRUTHFULLY BEFORE WAS HE WANTED TO DISCLOSE HIS INFORMATION ONLY IN PART SO AS TO PARALYZE THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY AND SECONDLY THAT HE HAD DESIRED TO MINIMIZE INJURY TO ANYONE. ALSO THAT HE HAD BEEN ANXIOUS NOT TO HURT HISS BECAUSE OF PAST FRIENDSHIP AND BECAUSE HISS IS ABLE MAN. FURTHER THAT HIS OWN BREAK FROM CP TOOK SOME TIME AND THAT HE DESIRED TO GIVE PEOPLE HE HAD LAST KNOWN IN CP SOME TIME TO GATHER THEIR STRENGTH AND BREAK. MURPHY ALSO BROUGHT OUT THAT CHAMBERS HAD NOT REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION AT PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION, HAD PERMITTED HISS-S ATTORNEYS TO EXAMINE HIS HOSPITAL RECORD AND INSURANCE APPLICATION AND VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION ABOUT IDA DALES AND HIS EMPLOYMENT BY WASHINGTON STREET RAILWAY CO. CHAMBERS THEN TESTIFIED THAT CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST, HE SAID, HAD BEEN ASKED BY HISS-S LAWYERS TO PRODUCE ANY PAPERS. JUDGE KAUFMAN QUESTIONED CHAMBERS BRIEFLY AND BROUGHT OUT THAT LATTER HAD TESTIFIED BEFORE TWO PUBLIC AND TWO OR THREE PRIVATE SESSIONS OF HCUA AND JUDGE ESTABLISHED A CHRONOLOGY INCLUDING DATE LIBEL SUIT WAS COMMENCED AND THE NUMBER OF TIMES AND DATES CHAMBERS WAS EXAMINED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH. MURPHY THEN DREW ATTENTION TO QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT WHICH HAD

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BEEN PUT INTO EVIDENCE BY DEFENSE AND WHICH WAS FILLED OUT BY CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN PRIOR TO HIS GETTING GOVERNMENT JOB AND OVER DEFENSE OBJECTION CHAMBERS WAS ALLOWED TO TESTIFY THAT REASON HE WANTED TO GET GOVERNMENT JOB AT THAT TIME WAS TO ESTABLISH AN IDENTITY FOR HIMSELF IN CASE HE LATER CAME OUT IN OPEN AND NOTED DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE THAT HE HAD BEEN IN WASHINGTON DURING THAT PERIOD AND SECONDLY TO SECURE FUNDS TO FINANCE HIS BREAK FROM CP. TESTIFIED WAS KNOWN IN CP AS CARL. QUESTION WAS SUSTAINED TO QUESTION AS TO WHO SECURED GOVERNMENT JOB FOR HIM. IN ATTEMPT TO CONTROVERT STRYKER-S QUESTIONS ON CROSS ABOUT CHAMBERS INCOME FROM NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR TO NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND FAILURE TO FILE INCOME TAX RETURNS THEREON, MURPHY HAD CHAMBERS TESTIFY THAT HIS STARTING SALARY IN CP WAS TEN DOLLARS A WEEK IN TWENTYFIVE, WAS RAISED TO TWENTY FIVE OR THIRTYFIVE DOLLARS AND FINALLY TO ONE HUNDRED SEVENTYFIVE DOLLARS MONTHLY IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, BY WHICH TIME HE HAD A WIFE AND TWO DEPENDENT CHILDREN. ALSO THAT REEMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES WAS FOR ACTUAL MONEY SPENT BY CHAMBERS ON PARTY WORK. MURPHY THEN HAD CHAMBERS IDENTIFY AND SUCCEEDED IN HAVING ADMITTED FOR IDENTIFI-

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CATION ISSUES OF TIME MAGAZINE DATED AUGUST SIXTEEN, FORTYTHREE AND MARCH EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT WHEREIN ARE CONTAINED ARTICLES BY CHAMBERS ON RELIGION, ON PAGES FIFTYFIVE AND SEVENTY RESPECTIVELY. ALSO HAD ADMITTED FOR IDENTIFICATION FEB. SECOND, FORTYEIGHT ISSUE OF "LIFE" WHICH ALSO CONTAINED ARTICLE BY CHAMBERS AND COURT ALLOWED CHAMBERS TO SAY THAT HE HAD WRITTEN ALL THREE ARTICLES. TESTIFIED HIS VIEW OF CP WHEN HE JOINED IT WAS THAT IT WAS THE GENERAL STAFF OF WORLD REVOLUTION, THAT WORLD WAS CHAOTIC, THAT ONLY SURGERY COULD SAVE IT AND THAT IT HAD SEEMED TO HIM THAT CP HAD BEST ANALYSIS AND OFFERED INDIVIDUAL BEST OPPORTUNITY. TESTIFIED HE USED ALIAS OF ADAMS WHEN HE WAS EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND HAD RUN AWAY FROM HOME AND ONLY REASON HE ADOPTED ALIAS HE DID NOT WANT PARENTS TO KNOW HIS WHEREABOUTS. ALSO THAT HE USED NAME DWYER IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO OR THIRTYTHREE WHILE AT STATEN ISLAND IN UNDERGROUND AND THAT ALIASES WERE STANDARD CP PRACTICE. ALSO THAT HE HAD NOTHING WHATSOEVER TO DO WITH WRITING THE BOOK "CLASS REUNION" AND ONLY TRANSLATED IT. ALSO THAT POEM HE WROTE, AFTER BROTHERS SUICIDE, WAS PUBLISHED IN

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POETRY MAGAZINE IN CHICAGO IN THIRTYONE. ALSO THAT HE USED NAME CANT-WELL BY AGREEMENT WITH ACQUAINTANCE NAMED ROBERT CANTWELL. FURTHER THAT HE RESIGNED FROM TIME VOLUNTARILY LAST DECEMBER, TESTIFIED BEFORE HCUA UNDER SUBPOENA AFTER VISIT AT HIS OFFICE IN JUNE, FORTY EIGHT FROM BEN MANDEL AND WHEELER AND THAT HE HAD NOTHING WHATSOEVER TO DO WITH COMMITTEE ARANGEMENTS FOR HEARINGS. IN LATTER QUESTION MURPHY WAS REBUTTING THE INNUENDO LEFT BY STRYKER RE HOLLYWOOD KLEIG LIGHT ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH CHAMBERS TESTIFIED IN WASHINGTON. MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD THE PREPARED STATEMENT WHICH CHAMBERS READ TO HCUA ON AUGUST THIRD LAST IN WHICH IT IS CONTAINED ON PAGES FIVE SIX FOUR THROUGH FIVE SIX SIX OF HCUA RECORDS. COURT WAS ADJOURNED AT THIS POINT UNTIL TEN THIRTY A.M., JUNE EIGHT, WHEN REDIRECT EXAMI-NATION OF CHAMBERS WILL CONTINUE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr. Fletcher

FD-302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. WFO 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAY 12 1949	3/2,4,17;4/5-7, 27, 29/49	EDWARD F. HUMMER EFH:EM

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Etal ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Persons residing in Washington, D. C. who were mentioned in letter of Mrs. VICTOR (KATHERINE WILLS) PERLO as being members of the Communist Party Underground group in Washington interviewed. ROSE CLINTON identified as present member of Communist Party, stated that she knew some of the other persons mentioned by Mrs. PERLO in connection with her employment or as members of her union. She declined to answer question whether she herself was member of Communist Party. HELEN FULLER states she is acquainted with most persons named in letter but has no positive proof they were members of Communist Party although they consistently followed the CP line. Does not know ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. GERALD GRAZE and wife RUTH GORDON GRAZE, Government employees and subjects of LGE investigations, claimed to know some of individuals as result of Government employment but both denied any knowledge of any CP Underground Group. Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER states he knows several individuals named in letter but states he knows them professionally in the course of treating them or their wives for mental disturbances, including KATHERINE WILLS PERLO. States he has no knowledge of CP activities of anyone mentioned. Background information concerning MARY BELL GOREAN set out as requested by SAAG.

ASB

AAG Campbell 5-17-49

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

17-1333-3272

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Former co-worker and associate of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING interviewed with negative results as to any Communist Party activities or recruiting for Soviet espionage apparatus. Further interviews to determine ALGER HISS' presence at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, on July 4, 1937, made with negative results.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONS NAMED IN LETTER OF KATHERINE WILLS PERLO:

By letter dated January 19, 1949, the Bureau requested that all persons mentioned in the letter addressed to the President of the United States, and subsequently ascertained to be written by KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, be interviewed in instant matter. This letter purported to set out the names of individuals known to Mrs. PERLO to be members of a Communist Party Underground Group in Washington, D. C.

ROSE CLINTON

Miss CLINTON stated that she was employed in Washington in the Government from 1932 until 1936 when she left town. She returned to Washington in 1940 and resided here until 1942. Her third stay in Washington began in 1945 and continues to the present.

Miss CLINTON stated that she was first employed in Washington by the NRA, where she met JOHN ABT. She stated that she knew ABT as a result of her Government employment.

She was asked if she knew ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and she stated that she knew him as an employee of the Labor Advisory Board where he was employed as an Economist. Miss CLINTON stated that she worked under SILVERMAN on several projects. Miss CLINTON stated that SILVERMAN was brought into the Labor Advisory Board by SIDNEY HILLMAN and she, Miss CLINTON, worked for HILLMAN doing stenographic work. When asked if she knew whether JOHN ABT or GEORGE SILVERMAN were members of the Communist Party or engaged in Communist

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activities, Miss CLINTON stated that she did not know whether these two individuals were members of the party or not.

She was also asked whether she knew CHARLES J. COE and his wife, ROSE COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, or BILL SHERWOOD, and she replied that she did not. She knew HENRY RHINE as a union member.

She was asked whether she knew VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, and CHARLES KRAMER, and she advised that she knew most of these persons as former employees of NRA. Again she stated she did not know whether they were members of the Communist Party.

Miss CLINTON stated that she knew these individuals also as union members and attended union meetings at their various homes. She denied, however, that these meetings were Communist Party meetings. She was told emphatically that the FBI was not interested in union activities or the union affiliations of any individual.

Miss CLINTON was asked whether she herself was a member of the Communist Party and she answered by stating that she thought the question was irrelevant. She stated that she was not on trial and saw no reason for answering the question.

Miss CLINTON stated that she did not know either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

HELEN FULLER

Miss FULLER advised that she knew and was well acquainted with JOHN ABT as formerly residing in Washington and being employed by the Department of Justice, the LaFollette Committee, and later, General Counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. Likewise, she knew ABT to be closely associated with LEE PRESSMAN.

She did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, ROSE CLINTON, MRS CHARLES J. COE or his wife, ROSE COE.

MRS. WILLIAM SHERWOOD

Concerning WILLIAM SHERWOOD and his wife, BARBARA, Miss FULLER stated that SHERWOOD did some work for her at the New Republic after June, 1941, at which time he was most cooperative. She knew him for approximately one year thereafter. Miss FULLER stated that she did not know him prior to 1941, and is, therefore, unable to state whether he followed the party line during the HITLER-STALIN non-aggression pact.

Miss FULLER was asked if she knew HENRY RHINE and his wife, and she replied that she did not know him too well but did know that he and his wife followed the Communist Party line at the time.

Concerning VICTOR PERLO, Miss FULLER advised that she first knew him at the WPA, later at OPA, and still later at the Treasury Department. After the war and shortly after HENRY WALLACE became Editor of the New Republic Magazine, Miss FULLER stated that VICTOR PERLO sold an article on the MARSHALL Plan to one of "our more gullible editors in New York" which was published and which later caused much embarrassment to the New Republic. Miss FULLER stated that, of course, PERLO's article was opposed to the Marshall Plan.

Miss FULLER further advised that she knew NATHAN WITT and believed him to be in a group of individuals who were pro-Communist and who always followed the Communist Party line. In this connection, Miss FULLER stated that even though she was aware NATHAN WITT, PERLO, and ABT followed the Communist Party line, at no time did she have any proof that they were card-holding members of the Communist Party or attended any meetings of the Communist Party, and further had no information that they might be engaged in Soviet espionage.

Concerning HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., Miss FULLER stated that she is well acquainted with him; that COLLINS still follows the Communist Party line. Miss FULLER stated that she also knew COLLINS' former wife, who was SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Miss FULLER stated that she did not believe SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, who was also known as a follower of the Communist Party line, had influenced HENRY HILL COLLINS. In fact, COLLINS had the stronger character of the two, and if COLLINS followed the party line, it was because of his own will and his own thinking. Miss FULLER described his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II as being a very emotional girl.

Concerning CHARLES KRAMER and his wife MILDRED, Miss FULLER stated that she knew him while connected with a Committee of Congress. She further knew KRAMER to be associated with the same group as WITT, COLLINS, PERLO and ABT.

Concerning SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS, Miss FULLER stated that she knew these two girls well and often visited their place at Accokeek, Maryland. She stated that it was "most unlikely" that SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS were members of the Communist Party and stated people flocked to their home on weekends at Accokeek for a social outing rather than for any political purpose. It is to be noted, however, that SALLY RINGE has admitted to Bureau Agents that she was a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning LENORE THOMAS, Miss FULLER stated that she was a political minded person but never knew her to follow at all times the Communist Party line, but Miss FULLER stated Miss THOMAS could very well have followed it as she, Miss FULLER, was not that close to her.

Miss FULLER did not know RUTH GORDON GRAZE, or her husband, GERALD GRAZE.

LEN DE CAUX was well known to Miss FULLER, who stated that he followed the Communist Party line at all times.

Concerning MARY BELL GORMAN, Miss FULLER stated that she knew her vaguely and not well enough to say whether she was in the Communist group or not.

Miss FULLER did not know HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH or WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE or WARD PIGMAN or FELIX INSLERMAN.

Miss FULLER stated that she knew ELEANOR NELSON to be in the Trade Union Movement and further knew her to be in the general Communist group around HENRY RHINE. Miss FULLER stated that she got to know ELEANOR NELSON better, however, after 1941, when she, Miss FULLER, was associated with an interventionist group which group sponsored meetings at Uline Arena and elsewhere. At the time RUSSIA had been over-run by Germany and she stated that ELEANOR NELSON helped the group out materially in having the United Federal Workers Union cooperate in sponsoring various rallies. The rallies had for their purpose the furnishing of military aid to the allies, especially Britain and Russia.

Concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, Miss FULLER stated that oddly enough she had never met ALGER HISS although she had heard of him in Washington as being a rising star in the Government service. She had never met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Miss FULLER stated that since she had never met ALGER HISS, she never saw him at the residence of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, although he might have been there.

Miss FULLER stated that while she never met ALGER HISS she knew from hearsay that he was "quite liberal" and knew further that he associated with some of the persons she identified above. She stated, however, that the revelation that he was engaged in espionage was quite a surprise to her and she can go along with the accusations except for the espionage part of it.

Miss FULLER stated that while she herself was connected with the Department of Justice, no member of the group ever approached her to furnish any confidential information to unauthorized sources. Further, she was never approached to attend any Communist meetings.

Miss FULLER further stated that during the latter 1930's there was no one particular issue by which a person could identify another person as being a Communist or Communist Party member. It was only during the Hitler-Stalin pact from 1939 to 1941 that she could identify various persons as following the Communist Party line and immediately doing a "flip-flop" after Russia was attacked by Germany on June 22, 1941.

Miss FULLER reiterated that while she had come to believe that ABT, PERLO, RHINE, WITT, COLLINS, and KRAMER were followers of the Communist Party line, she had no information to prove that they were actually Communists or Communist Party members.

GERALD GRAZE

The name of "GERALD GRAZE (CSC)" appears on Mrs. PERLO's letter. It is noted that GERALD GRAZE together with his wife, RUTH GORDON GRAZE, was the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation by the Bureau. Mr. GRAZE was interviewed at his office at the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, on Wednesday, March 2, 1949, by the writer and Special Agents HERBERT S. HAWKINS and WILLIAM STATEN. GRAZE stated that he has known Mr. and Mrs. VICTOR PERLO since early 1940 and has known VICTOR PERLO officially in the Office of Price Administration from November, 1942 to July, 1943, and socially until 1946. He has been in the PERLO home a number of times and saw PERLO once or twice a year after the war. Both were in Government employment at the time. PERLO never asked GRAZE for any confidential information and was radical only in respect to labor. PERLO never exhibited any Communistic tendencies according to GRAZE. GRAZE also stated that he knew the first Mrs. VICTOR PERLO.

The names HAROLD WARE and JOHN ABT meant nothing to GRAZE, but he advised that he knows the name Mother BLOOR from reading the newspapers. He stated that WALTER SALANT in the Council of Economic Advisers is a good friend of PERLO's, and was a Branch Chief in this office when PERLO was there. The names GEORGE SILVERMAN, ROSE CLINTON, CHARLES and ROSE COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, BILL and BARBARA SHERWOOD, HENRY and JESSICA RHINE, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, IRMA or SALLY RINGE, JONATHAN GOLDMARK, LENORE THOMAS or STRAUS, LEN DECAUX, DR. BENJAMIN WEININGER, PEGGY BENNETT, MARY BELL GORMAN and HAROLD POSNER meant nothing to GERALD GRAZE. These individuals have all been mentioned in the PERLO letter.

GRAZE stated that he knew CHARLES KRAMER in a business capacity with OPA. This acquaintanceship ended with the job at OPA. He stated that he met KRAMER's wife at a Georgetown school where both of them sent their children. He stated that he knew nothing of KRAMER's activities although he stated that KRAMER and PERLO knew each other and have been seen by him in the OPA office. Both KRAMER and PERLO were at OPA before GRAZE was employed there. GRAZE advised that he knew ROBERT STRAUS in the Office of Emergency Management but knew nothing concerning him. He further stated that he never connected any of the above mentioned people as being tied up together in any way. GRAZE has never been at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, and is not acquainted with ALGER HISS.

GRAZE stated that he left home in January of 1935 and at the time he had no indication that his brother, CYRIL GRAZE was connected with the Communist Party although he heard later that his brother was a Communist Party member. GRAZE was not able to identify a photograph of WILLIAM ROSEN and stated that he did not know the name. He advised that he knew ANNE ROSEN who worked for him in the Office of Price Administration and in Sugar Rationing which folded up in 1947. He never saw her again after this except for a few phone calls. He was not able to say whether or not she knew VICTOR PERLO and doesn't know whether or not she was a Communist Party member. The names MARY JANE or PHILIP KEENEY meant nothing to him.

GRAZE met HARRY NAGDOFF in 1940 while GRAZE was in the Civil Service Commission. He stated that they had a normal office relationship and were not socially acquainted outside of having luncheon together. He was not acquainted with BEATRICE NAGDOFF. GRAZE stated that SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY was a colleague of his younger brother, STANLEY GRAZE, in the War Production Board. GRAZE has been in the LISCHINSKY home once but LISCHINSKY has never been at the GRAZE home. He further stated that ELEANOR BELSER worked for him in the OPA and he inherited her from his predecessor. He had numerous contacts with her in connection with his business and both were in the Sugar Rationing Branch at the same time. Their acquaintanceship was all official except for luncheons together, and when sugar rationing broke up, he went to War Assets and she went to the Navy Department. They had a farewell get-together party in some hotel at this time. When GRAZE came to the National Institute of Health, she called him for a job and on his recommendation, she was hired in the Personnel Department. She has since been suspended from her position in the National Institute of Health for disloyalty. She never asked him for any information or confidential material concerning his job as did no other person of his acquaintance. He stated the name DAVID WAHL meant nothing to him, and advised that he has met PHILIP ASH once or twice, but ASH is no social acquaintance.

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RUTH GORDON GRAZE

RUTH GORDON GRAZE was interviewed in the Washington Field Office on April 6, 1949, in the presence of her husband, GERALD GRAZE. GERALD GRAZE has been previously interviewed in this matter. It is here noted further that both GERALD GRAZE and his wife, RUTH GORDON GRAZE, have been subjects of Loyalty of Government Employee investigations.

RUTH GORDON GRAZE advised that she was acquainted with VICTOR PERLO socially, having met both VICTOR PERLO and his first wife at social gatherings. She stated she had no information concerning PERLO's political persuasion, and had no information indicating that he was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in espionage activities.

The only other name Mrs. GRAZE recalled knowing was that of Mrs. CHARLES KRAMER, whom she stated she met on one or two occasions at PTA meetings. Mrs. GRAZE was asked whether she knew the other persons who are mentioned in Mrs. PERLO's letter and she advised she did not.

Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER

The name of Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER appears in Mrs. PERLO's letter with the notation by Mrs. PERLO as follows: "Psychiatrist in the know and recommended by Central Com. - was attached to the staff of Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium. They know his political trust and are doing what they can." Dr. WEININGER was interviewed at his office in the Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Room 1106, at 1225 P.M. on Friday, March 4, 1949. Dr. WEININGER, who is a psychiatrist, stated he has never met JOHN ABT personally but has heard his name mentioned frequently by other patients of his during the course of their professional treatment. The names of GEORGE SILVERMAN, ROSE CLINTON, CHARLES J. COE and ROSE COE, WALTER SASSAMAN, BILL SHERWOOD and wife, and HENRY RHINE meant nothing to him. These individuals were also mentioned in the letter of Mrs. PERLO.

Dr. WEININGER further stated that he did not know HAROLD WARE and had never met ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that he met VICTOR PERLO when he was treating his first wife, KATHERINE WILLS PERLO, for a mental disorder. He further knew PERLO to be a brilliant economist but his contacts with him which numbered three or four times, related to the progress made by Mrs. PERLO while under his care and treatment. He stated that he further knew NATHAN WITT in that he treated professionally Mrs. NATHAN WITT, who was a patient of his. He was further acquainted with HENRY HILL COLLINS, in that he likewise treated professionally COLLINS' wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Dr. WEININGER stated that both Mrs. WITT and Mrs. COLLINS were at one time suffering from mental disorders requiring the services of a psychiatrist.

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He did not know CHARLES KRAMER although he has read about him in the papers. He did not know SALLY RINGE, also known as IRMA RINGE. He was acquainted with LENORE THOMAS, now known as LENORE STRAUS in that he treated her as she was suffering from a mental depression. Dr. WEININGER said, however, that he had to recommend her to other psychiatrists and he sent her elsewhere. He did not know GERALD GRAZE or his wife, RUTH GORDON GRAZE, or HELEN FULLER.

Regarding HERMAN BRONEK, mentioned in the PERLO letter as committing suicide, Dr. WEININGER stated that this man was his patient at Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium, and was treated by him professionally as BRONEK suffered from a mental illness. He described BRONEK as completely disorganized, disoriented, and who could not carry on a coherent conversation. He ended up a suicide. The names of PEGGY BENNETT, MARY BELL GORMAN and HAROLD POSNER meant nothing to the Doctor. Dr. WEININGER stated that nothing came to his attention professionally or otherwise indicating that any of the above persons were engaged in Soviet espionage or were members of the Communist Party.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING MARY BELL GORMAN

By teletype dated April 4, 1949, this office was requested to furnish background information in connection with MARY BELL GORMAN, pursuant to the request of SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN.

Records of the Washington Credit Bureau, checked on April 7, 1949, reflect that GORMAN was employed by the Veterans' Employment Research Inc., 1608 - 20th Street. The dates of this employment were undisclosed. These records also indicated that GORMAN was employed at the Ruby V. Etty Company, 416 Bowen Building. The dates of this employment were also undisclosed. Credit Bureau records indicated that MARY BELL GORMAN was formerly known as Mrs. MARY BELLAND; that in 1946 she was about 38 years old and married to FRANCIS J. GORMAN, who had on July 10, 1936 secured a divorce from Mrs. JOSEPHINE BOWER. These records further indicated that FRANCIS GORMAN had two children by his first marriage, and one by his marriage to MARY BELL GORMAN. It is noted that subsequent investigation indicated that MARY BELL GORMAN's maiden name was MARY ANNE BELL and all inquiries into a former marriage by this individual had indicated that her first marriage was to FRANCIS J. GORMAN. It is pointed out that the Credit Bureau's record of a Mrs. MARY BELLAND may be the result of a confusion in these records as to her true maiden name of MARY ANNE BELL.

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On April 8, 1949, Mrs. RUBY V. ETTY, proprietor of the Etty Company, 416 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C., advised that she represented a number of manufacturing companies in Washington, D. C., and that during World War II, these companies were engaged in handling war contracts. Among these organizations were the Master Vibrator Company, with home offices in Dayton, Ohio, and the F. H. McGraw Company, a large construction company with home offices in Hartford, Connecticut and Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. ETTY advised that she first employed MARY BELL GORMAN in October, 1940 and that she was forced to discharge GORMAN on July 1, 1944. Mrs. ETTY stated that she discharged GORMAN because of her (GORMAN's) continued associations with other individuals whom Mrs. ETTY had previously discharged and whom she felt were trying to damage her status with the companies she represented. Mrs. ETTY advised that toward the end of her employment, GORMAN was paid approximately $500. a month and stated that she secured from various Government war agencies contracts, specifications, and other data which would aid the companies which Mrs. ETTY represented in connection with their war contracts. Mrs. ETTY advised that such material was given to her company as a matter of course. Mrs. ETTY stated that it was necessary for MARY BELL GORMAN to contact the Soviet and Czech Embassies in connection with her employment, and Mrs. ETTY produced a card index used by MARY BELL GORMAN which indicated that she called on Dr. VLADIMIR PALIC, First Secretary of the Czech Embassy, and one VLADIMIR I. BAZYKIN of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. Other companies represented by ETTY during the war included the Duro-Test of North Bergen, New Jersey, the Ideal Power Company of Lansing, Michigan, and the Rogers Diesel and Aircraft Corporation of New York City and Dayton, Ohio. In connection with the latter companies, it was the responsibility of MARY BELL GORMAN to contact certain individuals in the War Production Board. Among the cards produced by ETTY, which cards represented GORMAN's contacts, was noted a handwritten card said by ETTY to be in the handwriting of MARY BELL GORMAN, which bore the name VICTOR PERLO, War Production Board, and telephone number Rep. 7500, X-71692.

Mrs. ETTY advised that in her opinion the proper person at the War Production Board for GORMAN to contact was one JOHN DEVERY and she produced a car bearing DEVERY's name and his telephone extension. Mrs. ETTY stated she knew of no legitimate business contact which GORMAN could have with PERLO but that on the other hand, GORMAN had a relatively free scope in the matter of making her own contacts and PERLO have have contacted her in a genuine business matter. It is pointed out that Mrs. ETTY was familiar with the name PERLO in connection with HCUA hearings.

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Mrs. ETTY stated that in about 1942 certain allegations came to her attention in connection with the past employment of MARY BELL GORMAN with the "Daily Worker", an East coast Communist daily newspaper. ETTY stated she immediately called GORMAN in and asked for an explanation, whereupon GORMAN replied that she had not worked for the "Daily Worker" but had edited a newspaper called "Work." She also told Mrs. ETTY that she had formerly worked for a newspaper in Columbus, Ohio, and a trades publication in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is noted that Mrs. ETTY said that GORMAN was extremely indignant when asked by Mrs. ETTY if she had worked for the "Daily Worker." Mrs. ETTY stated that she had never reason nor occasion to doubt the loyalty of MARY BELL GORMAN and that GORMAN was a valuable and efficient worker. Mrs. ETTY, who is a native of Columbus, Ohio, recalled that GORMAN had been educated at Ohio State University. She also recalled that GORMAN had been employed by the NRA some time in the middle 1930's. On April 11, 1949, Mrs. ETTY advised that she had been discussing the World War II days of her company with a former employee, one RALPH LUDINGTON, now unemployed, who resides at Apartment 809, 1815 A 17th Street, N.W., the Croydon Apartments, and that LUDINGTON had advised that GORMAN was very hard up for money. Mrs. ETTY said that LUDINGTON, who worked closely with GORMAN, made the remark to her, ETTY, that GORMAN would "do anything for money." ETTY then advised that she asked LUDINGTON would GORMAN betray her country for a sum of money, to which LUDINGTON replied that in his opinion, she would. On April 11, 1949, LUDINGTON was interviewed at his residence, and advised that he had worked across a desk from GORMAN during the entire time of her employment by Mrs. ETTY, and that while he had no reason to doubt her loyalty to the United States Government, he stated that she was extremely hard up, and that in his opinion she was unprincipled to the extent that she would do anything for money. He stated that GORMAN might even betray the United States for a sum of money, but added that he was by no means sure of this, and that such an opinion was based only upon his own appraisal of GORMAN's character.

LUDINGTON recalled that GORMAN had often spoke of a trip she had taken to Spain with her husband during the time of the Spanish Revolution, but could furnish no further information in this connection. It is noted that ETTY furnished substantially the same information in connection with GORMAN's trip to Spain.

On April 8, 1949, the personnel records of the NRA were checked at Room 18W of the National Archives. With respect to GORMAN, these records indicated that she was born August 12, 1909 at Austin, Texas, that she had been educated at North High School, Columbus, Ohio, from 1923 to 1927, and that she had attended the Ohio State University from 1928 to 1931. She listed

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employment as a reporter with the Columbus Citizen, a newspaper, from 1932 until 1933 and stated she was a research worker with the New York State Labor Department from January until April of 1934. From April 1934 until October 1934, she was the Associate Editor of a publication called "Hotel Industry, Inc." edited by one G. G. FLING. These records also indicated that from 1931 until 1933, she was employed as "actress, legitimate stage."

The questionnaire on which this employment was set out is dated November 12, 1934, and contains no further information with respect to GORMAN's past employment.

It is noted that her references in connection with her employment with NRA were Senator ROBERT J. BULKELEY, then Senator from Ohio, and two Ohio representatives, ARTHUR LAMNECK and WARREN J. DUFFEY. These records indicated that GORMAN's father was one SPURGEON BELL and her name at this time was noted to be MARY ANN BELL. She executed an oath of office in connection with her NRA employment November 12, 1934 and resigned October 2, 1935. Her actual date of entrance on duty was ascertained to be October 29, 1934. She was employment as an Assistant to the Code Supervisor of the Labor Advisory Board and the job appraisal sheet in this file indicates that the 39 textile codes in that office were handled by her, one JOHN DONOVAN, and one RAYMOND RUBINOW, and dealt with cotton, wool, silk, upholstery and drapery textiles. Her employment concerned itself with the labor scales in these fields and it was set out that she worked closely with the trade unions.

On December 1, 1934, GORMAN was designated as a senior clerk research analyst, CAF-7 and from this date until her resignation, her employment concerned itself with hours reduction and other labor hours problems under the NRA code.

In connection with the publication "Work" noted above, it is observed that "Work" was established in 1936 as a publication of the WPA and it was contemplated at that time that it should be circulated at that time among the WPA offices in the several states and among Government officials and newspapers, according to the records of the Washington Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, N.W.

The masthead of the edition of November 23, 1939, which is Volume II, #17, available at the Library of Congress, indicates that the publication was the official organ of the Workers Alliance of America and is a member of the Federated Press. MARY K. GORMAN is listed as editor and it is noted that this periodical was published at 1211 I Street, N.W., and in 1940 at 930 M Street, N.W.

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In the previous investigation entitled "ALBERT ABEL FREEMAN, was. EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATION, OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT," it is noted that FREEMAN was employed from September, 1938 until July, 1940 on the publication "Work" during which period MARY GORMAN was editor.

Records of the Department of State, Passport Division, checked on April 25, 1949, reflect that FRANCIS J. GORMAN on May 13, 1937, filed an application for a passport for himself and his wife, MARY CATHERINE GORMAN, whose father was SPURGEON BELL. On May 18, 1937, Special Passport #4394 was issued to the GORMANs for travel to England and Switzerland. GORMAN indicated that his purpose in obtaining this passport was to attend, as a member of the delegation from the United States, the 23rd Session of the International Labor Conference, convening at Geneva, Switzerland, June 3, 1937. This file indicated GORMAN was at that time President of the United Textile Workers of America and at the conference was to be an advisor for the workers' delegation. This file indicated that GORMAN's wife was born at Austin, Texas, August 12, 1912 and that he and his wife were married February 25, 1937 and that she was not previously married. The place of the marriage is not set out. It is noted that GORMAN indicated on this application that he was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, March 3, 1890 and that he first entered the United States in March, 1903, and that he had been residing continuously in the United States, at 143 Academy Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island. It is noted that GORMAN's father, JAMES B. GORMAN, was also born in England, that he was naturalized an American citizen at Providence, Rhode Island, in the U. S. District Court, on September 30, 1920. The citizenship of FRANCIS J. GORMAN is not indicated on this passport application but it is noted that the application is stamped in such a manner as to indicate that Certificate #688930, which certification is dated September 27, 1916, has been "seen" by a State Department Passport Clerk. This passport file contains a letter to the Department of State from the American Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, dated July 1, 1937. This letter reflects FRANCIS J. and MARY GORMAN appeared at the Office of the Consulate General in Barcelona, Spain, and indicated that although they had not previously intended to visit Spain, they had at the conference received an invitation from the Spanish Delegation. This letter also contains a translation of an article appearing in the June 30, 1937 edition of "Las Noticias" which is apparently a Barcelona newspaper. The letter indicated that a photograph of FRANCIS J. and MARY GORMAN appeared in this publication. The following paragraph is quoted from the translation:

> "Comrade GORMAN comes to Spain to procure information which may very much clarify the conscience of the American people, who are already in fact propitiously inclined toward the cause of the Spanish proletariat."

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It is noted that GORMAN is referred to as "the principal figure of the militant proletariat of the United States" and has "taken his place firmly at the side of the Spanish worker."

This clipping indicated that the GORMANs would visit Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid. The passport file also contained an application for the amendment of the GORMANS' passport, which application is dated June 17, 1937 at Geneva, Switzerland. According to the file, on the same date at Geneva, Switzerland, the GORMANS' passport was amended for travel to Portugal and the Irish Free State.

INFORMATION CONCERNING ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

Mr. VAL LORWIN

Mr. VAL LORWIN of the State Department was interviewed in this case on April 4, 1949, in his office at the State Department by the writer. He was interviewed for any information in his possession regarding ELEANOR NELSON, it being noted that LORWIN's name was suggested to the writer by MRS PAUL R. PORTER, the former husband of ELEANOR NELSON.

Mr. LORWIN advised that he knew ELEANOR NELSON first as being a member of the American Federation of Government Employees' Union in 1935. LORWIN stated that at the time he had no information that she was a member of the Communist Party as there was no particular issue at the time that would identify Communists as there was at a subsequent period. The CIO was being organized at the time and Communists and non-Communists were being taken in.

Later during 1941 LORWIN stated that there was quite a fight in the Labor Department and ELEANOR NELSON, as a Trade Union functionary, took part in this fight and took side with the Communist Party which more or less proved to Mr. LORWIN that she was a "party liner." He described NELSON as being a very clever person and at the same time a very hard worker. LORWIN stated that he saw ELEANOR NELSON only at union meetings and never met her socially. LORWIN stated that he has no information that would involve ELEANOR NELSON in any espionage activities.

MISS MARION HAYES

Miss MARION HAYES, Department of Commerce, was interviewed relative to any information in her possession concerning ELEANOR NELSON. Miss HAYES stated that she herself was active in 1941 and 1942 in the intra-union fight in the Department of Labor, in which she took an anti-Communist stand together

with others in an effort to change the Union leadership from Communist to non-Communist. Accordingly, Miss HAYES stated that she often heard the name of ELEANOR NELSON as being one of the leaders of the Communist factions; however, she never met ELEANOR NELSON and therefore does not know any of NELSON's friends or associates. Miss HAYES stated that her group was not able to change the leadership of the Union, and she later dropped out of the union because of its Communist domination. She had no further information to give concerning ELEANOR NELSON.

Mr. NELSON BORTZ

Mr. NELSON BORTZ, Industrial Relations Division of the Department of Labor, Room 6139, was interviewed in his office on April 7, 1949, concerning any information he had regarding ELEANOR NELSON. BORTZ stated that he entered on duty with the Department of Labor in June, 1935, and NELSON was employed by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor at that time. BORTZ stated that he met her, therefore, sometime in 1935. He stated that both he and NELSON, together with many others, were members of Lodge 12 of the American Federation of Government employees. BORTZ stated that due to the influx of a large number of younger people in the Department of Labor at that time, a difference of opinion arose between the older and younger employees. ELEANOR NELSON was one of those who was very active in the younger group and who wanted to more or less take over the AFGE and infuse it with new ideas and new leadership. He recalls that NELSON was Chairman of the Grievance Committee. BORTZ stated that this younger group succeeded in taking control of the Union with the result that the older employees seceded and later were given a charter as Lodge 128. Later on, Lodge 12 became affiliated with the United Federal Workers, CIO, and he recalls that ELEANOR NELSON became the first President of Local 12 of the United Federal Workers. After that, BORTZ stated, NELSON resigned from the Department of Labor and became a Union functionary for the United Federal Workers. At that time, BORTZ stated that his own contacts with her became less frequent. He has not see ELEANOR NELSON since before the last war.

Concerning NELSON's close friends and associated within the Department of Labor, BORTZ stated that HELEN MILLER (well known to the Bureau) was one of NELSON's closest contacts. In addition, NELSON had many other contacts outside the Department of Labor, which contacts were mainly in other Government Unions, in the Department of Agriculture, Department of State, etc. BORTZ stated that he has never heard of NELSON's approaching anyone in the Department of Labor, including himself, to furnish any information to outside sources or to be recruited into the Communist Party. In this latter connection he stated that HELEN WOOD had been approached by HELEN MILLER to join the Communist Party, which lead to HELEN MILLER's ouster by Secretary PERKINS.

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BORTZ stated that he never knew NELSON socially. In the office he considered her to be intelligent, well-trained, and shrewd. She was not "Leftish" at that time. She was a skilled negotiator and was smart enough not to show all her cards at once. BORTZ stated that one Mrs. JEAN BROWN, who was employed at the time in the Women's Bureau was a friend of NELSON. The husband of this Mrs. BROWN was ELMER BROWN, and they resided at Greenbelt. BORTZ does not know the BROWNS' present whereabouts. BROWN resigned from the Department of Labor to do some work of organizing domestic servants. BORTZ had no further information to give.

Mrs. LEON KEYSERLING

Mrs. LEON KEYSERLING, formerly Miss MARY DUBLIN, was interviewed in her office at the Department of Commerce on April 6, 1949 by the writer and Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN regarding ELEANOR NELSON, it being noted that PAUL PORTER, when interviewed, advised that it was his recollection that he was introduced to Miss NELSON by MARY DUBLIN, now Mrs. KEYSERLING.

Mrs. KEYSERLING advised that she has no recollection of introducing ELEANOR NELSON to PAUL PORTER, but on the contrary, has a decided recollection of having met her for the first time after she married PORTER. Mrs. KEYSERLING stated that since she was a great friend of PAUL R. PORTER, she looked forward very eagerly to meeting his wife and accordingly, she recalls that she was invited to the PORTER apartment on Pennsylvania near Washington Circle to dinner and for the first time met ELEANOR NELSON, then Mrs. PAUL R. PORTER. Mrs. KEYSERLING recalled that she only met ELEANOR NELSON on one or two occasions after that and one or two years later, she was very chagrined and disappointed to hear stories concerning ELEANOR NELSON. Mrs. KEYSERLING stated that PAUL R. PORTER became sick in Philadelphia, and friends of hers advised that Mrs. PORTER, ELEANOR NELSON, more or less deserted PORTER and refused to attend him in his illness.

It was much later that Mrs. KEYSERLING stated she heard from hearsay that after PAUL R. PORTER divorced NELSON, that NELSON was engaged in Communist activities, although she, Mrs. KEYSERLING, has no first hand knowledge of any of these activities.

Mrs. KEYSERLING stated that she has no information concerning ELEANOR NELSON's activities in any Communist underground movement or in any espionage apparatus. Mrs. KEYSERLING stated that she herself did not come to Washington to live until 1940, when she married Mr. KEYSERLING, now one of President TRUMAN's top economic advisors. Before that, she was connected with the National Consumers League and in that connection became well acquainted with Mr. PORTER, whom she described as a "grand person." Mrs. KEYSERLING advised that if further information comes to her recollection concerning ELEANOR NELSON she will advise this office.

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INTERVIEWS TO CORROBORATE ALGER HISS' PRESENCE
AT LONGVIEW, ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND, ON OR ABOUT JULY 4, 1937.

Mr. CARLTON SKINNER

Mr. SKINNER advised that he knew ALGER HISS well enough to call him ALGER and HISS in turn refers to him as CARLTON. SKINNER advised that he first met ALGER HISS in 1935 when he, SKINNER, was a reporter and HISS was an attorney with the Department of Justice, at which time SKINNER had occasion to get background information on cases involving the Department of Justice from HISS. SKINNER then stated that he had little or no contact with him in the succeeding years, especially when SKINNER was in the Coast Guard during the war. SKINNER stated that after the war he became interested in the United Nations to the extent of making inquiries about being employed by the United Nations directly. In this connection, he went to see ALGER HISS. HISS had a long conversation with him at that time, mainly going into his experience and background. HISS referred him to two other members of the State Department who had interviews with him. Mr. SKINNER stated the net result was that he did not secure the job as obviously his experiences were not enough. Mr. SKINNER stated that he was acquainted with LENORE THOMAS through her husband, ROBERT STRAUS, as he has met ROBERT STRAUS on several occasions at the home of STRAUS' brother, MICHAEL STRAUS.

Mr. SKINNER stated that he had something to do with securing a position for ROBERT STRAUS to be employed under Mr. HORTON, then with the Office for Emergency Management. SKINNER stated that he has visited Accokeek, Maryland, on a few occasions only and therefore he would not be in a position to know whether ALGER HISS visited there. SKINNER stated that he does not believe that he was at Accokeek during 1937 and therefore would not be in a position to aid the Bureau in its inquiry. Mr. SKINNER stated that he also knew DONALD HISS slightly and recalled that he, SKINNER, formerly was employed by the U. S. Maritime Commission, and on several occasions DONALD HISS came to him as a laywer representing a Latvian ship-owner whose ships had been seized by the Soviet Union when the Soviet Union incorporated Latvia within the Soviet Union. Mr. SKINNER stated that HISS approached the Maritime Commission to seek reimbursement for his client the Latvian ship-owner under the provisions of an act of Congress then in force, which entitled shipowners whose ships were lost due to enemy action to be entitled to some reimbursement and the right to repurchase Government built ships at a substantial discount. SKINNER stated the application, of course, was refused but he commented that it was interesting that DONALD HISS took the view that the Soviet Union was an enemy power instead of an allied power. He stated that this was most interesting in view of the later disclosures that DONALD HISS might be a member of the Communist apparatus.

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Dr. LEONARD M. DUB

Dr. LEONARD M. DUB, in the Farragut Medical Building, was interviewed relative to ALGER HISS' presence at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, at the residence of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE, it being noted that Dr. DUB was suggested as a possible witness.

Dr. DUB stated that he presently owns property near Accokeek, Maryland, which he purchased from HENRY G. FERGUSON and his wife. Dr. DUB stated, however, that he did not come to Washington until 1941 and therefore is not able to state whether ALGER HISS visited Accokeek in 1937 and 1938.

Dr. DUB is not acquainted with either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEAD SHEET

This case is receiving expeditious and constant attention in this office, and leads areimmediately assigned as received.

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WFO 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949 requested this office to review the material submitted by Mrs. VICTOR PERLO and set out leads for the prompt interview of all persons mentioned in instant letter, and for these individuals to be interviewed in connection with the development of instant case.

Among the persons mentioned by Mrs. PERLO and who are no longer available within the Washington Field Office are JOHN ABT, GEORGE SILVERMAN, CHARLES J. COE and his wife ROSE COE, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, and his wife BARBARA SHERWOOD, VICTOR PERLO, NATHANIEL WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, CHARLES KRAMER, LEN DECAUX, and HAROLD POSNER. The above named individuals are now located within the New York Office, and a teletype was directed to New York instructing that office to locate and interview the above named individuals.

WALTER SASSAMAN, also mentioned by Mrs. VICTOR PERLO, was finally located within the Chicago area and a letter was directed to Chicago giving pertinent background information concerning SASSAMAN, looking toward his ultimate interview. HENRY RHINE and his wife JESSICA BUCK RHINE are now both employed within the Philadelphia area, and it is to be noted that this office has recently furnished the New York office with pertinent background information concerning these individuals, it being further noted that SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN contemplates subpoenaing these two individuals before the Special Grand Jury.

The Philadelphia Office was likewise requested by letter to furnish the latest pertinent information concerning HENRY RHINE and his wife to New York.

IRMA RINGE, aka SALLY RINGE, was interviewed by the Seattle Office. Her name was likewise mentioned by Mrs. PERLO.

LENORE STRAUS, formerly known as LENORE THOMAS, mentioned in Mrs. PERLO's letter, was interviewed by the Baltimore Office.

PEGGY BENNETT, mentioned by Mrs. PERLO, is now known as PEGGY BENNETT PORTER, Mrs. JOHN W. PORTER, and was interviewed in this matter by the Los Angeles Office.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	MAY 12 1949	3/2, 4, 17; 4/5-7, 27, 29/49	EDWARD F. HUMMER EFH:EM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Etal ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Persons residing in Washington, D. C. who were mentioned in letter of Mrs. VICTOR (KATHERINE WILLS) PERLO as being members of the Communist Party Underground group in Washington interviewed. ROSE CLINTON identified as present member of Communist Party, stated that she knew some of the other persons mentioned by Mrs. PERLO in connection with her employment or as members of her union. She declined to answer question whether she herself was member of Communist Party. HELEN FULLER states she is acquainted with most persons named in letter but has no positive proof they were members of Communist Party although they consistently followed the CP line. Does not know ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. GERALD GRAZE and wife RUTH GORDON GRAZE, Government employees and subjects of LGE investigations, claimed to know some of individuals as result of Government employment but both denied any knowledge of any CP Underground Group. Dr. BENJAMIN WEININGER states he knows several individuals named in letter but states he knows them professionally in the course of treating them or their wives for mental disturbances, including KATHERINE WILLS PERLO. States he has no knowledge of CP activities of anyone mentioned. Background information concerning MARY BEIL GORMAN set out as requested by SAAG.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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1 - SAAG T. J. DONEGAN, New York
3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-906

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	6/2/49	3/23-5/31/49	FRANK G. JOHNSTONE mhp

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Details obtained from Mrs. CHAMBERS concerning visit of herself, ELLEN CHAMBERS, and PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON, Washington, D.C. in Sept. 1935. Deposition, application, and other exhibits furnished New York Office regarding CHAMBERS' application on 2/4/44 for insurance with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. CHAMBERS contacted NATHAN LEVINE by telephone and telegram for appointment 11/14/48 when original documents allegedly repossessed by CHAMBERS. Original WU telegram located and text set out. CHAMBERS occupied 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, from June 1938 to June 1939 under rental-purchase agreement but never purchased the property. Photographic copy of ESTHER CHAMBERS' Maryland operator's license and application therefor furnished New York Office. Newspaper account of the marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, Washington, D.C., 12/11/29 located in Baltimore Evening Sun for that date and photostatic copy furnished New York Office. No other record of HISS marriage located at Baltimore. Copies of forms executed by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO during government employment obtained. Associates interviewed furnished no additional information of value regarding DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF not believed identical with Russian #1 mentioned by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit (Civil 4176)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/30/77 BY 3-2 [illegible]

cc AAG Campbell 6-7-49 FLJ:cw

ASB Brent J [illegible]

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1 New York (SAAG Ts. Brent DONEGAN) (65-14920)
2 Washington Field (74-94)
2 Detroit
2 Baltimore

74-1203-3273
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in U.S. District Court for District of Maryland continued indefinitely. Copy of pleadings in said suit furnished New York Office.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333

Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated 3/30/49, at Baltimore, Maryland.

DETAILS:

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Circumstances Surrounding Visit of ELLEN CHAMBERS, ESTHER CHAMBERS and PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON, Washington, D.C., in September, 1935

Re Washington Field letter dated March 29, 1949, which requested the Baltimore Office to reinterview Mrs. CHAMBERS regarding the visit of PRISCILLA HISS and Mrs. CHAMBERS to the office of Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON in Washington, D.C., probably sometime in September or October, 1935.

Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS was interviewed on March 31, 1949, at the CHAMBERS' farm near Westminster, Maryland, by Special Agents EDWARD G. GOUGH and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE. On page 2 of the referenced letter, the Washington Field Office outlined seven specific questions to be asked of Mrs. CHAMBERS. Insofar as possible, the information supplied by Mrs. CHAMBERS will be set out as answers to those same seven questions.

1. Question: The exact date on which Mrs. CHAMBERS visited Dr. NICHOLSON and whether her daughter's X-ray was taken on that or at a later date.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that she does not recall the exact date on which she and PRISCILLA HISS visited Dr. NICHOLSON. However, it is Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection that the visit took place during the

three days when the CHAMBERS family stayed with the HISS family at the P Street address of the HISS family in Washington, D.C. According to Mrs. CHAMBERS, this would place the date of the incident sometime in September, 1935. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that the X-ray, if one was made in fact in accordance with further information set out below, it was made the same day as the visit to Dr. NICHOLSON. Mrs. CHAMBERS related the following facts pertinent to the making of any X-ray, which are all the facts she recalls definitely. Mrs. CHAMBERS and her daughter, ELLEN, accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to the office of Dr. NICHOLSON. TIMOTHY HOBSON was not even along on the occasion in question, to the best of Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection. Something was wrong with TIMOTHY, the nature of which Mrs. CHAMBERS does not recall, and PRISCILLA HISS went to Dr. NICHOLSON's office for the purpose of having a prescription refilled for TIMOTHY HOBSON. Mrs. CHAMBERS did not recall whether Dr. NICHOLSON herself refilled this prescription or wrote out a prescription to be filled at the drug store. The thought occurred to the agents that it might be possible to establish the date of the visit to Dr. NICHOLSON's office through the filling of a prescription at some nearby drug store. However, as stated above, Mrs. CHAMBERS had no recollection of the manner used by PRISCILLA HISS in having the prescription for TIMOTHY refilled.

Dr. NICHOLSON had an office where she treated the patients and a reception room. Mrs. CHAMBERS went into Dr. NICHOLSON's office with PRISCILLA HISS. The door between the office and the reception room was left open and ELLEN CHAMBERS, who was then about two and a half years old, was playing in the reception room. While ELLEN was playing in the reception room, Dr. NICHOLSON observed that the child walked in a peculiar fashion and indicated that there might be something wrong with ELLEN's feet. Accordingly, Dr. NICHOLSON removed ELLEN's shoes and stockings and examined her feet. Dr. NICHOLSON suggested that an X-ray be made of ELLEN's feet and gave Mrs. CHAMBERS a note to an X-ray doctor or technician whose office was located on a lower floor in the same building. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalls stopping in the designated office for the purpose of having an X-ray made, but has no independent recollection of any X-ray actually being made of ELLEN's feet. Mrs. CHAMBERS suggested that possibly no X-ray was ever actually made by the doctor or technician to whom Dr. NICHOLSON sent her. She suggested the possibility that the X-ray doctor was busy and could not take care of them at the time they called, and had possibly set or suggested a later appointment. Mrs. CHAMBERS had no recollection of paying for any X-ray or of ever having received or seen an X-ray of ELLEN's feet subsequent to that occasion.

It was pointed out to Mrs. CHAMBERS that X-ray pictures are quite expensive and that the X-rays in question might have cost $15 or $25 as a minimum,

She stated that in September of 1935 they definitely could not have afforded such an expenditure, but probably would have gone ahead with X-rays if the expense had been several dollars or even up to $5. Further, Mrs. CHAMBERS had no recollection whatsoever of the HISS family standing any such X-ray expense for the CHAMBERS family on this occasion.

In view of the above, Mrs. CHAMBERS seriously doubts that an X-ray examination was ever made of ELLEN's feet by the person to whom theyvere referred by Dr. NICHOLSON in Washington, D.C. Mrs. CHAMBERS pointed out that her recollection and opinion in this regard does not preclude the possibility that such an X-ray examination was actually made.

2. Question: What portion of the child's body was X-rayed, that is, leg, ankle, foot, knee, etc.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that if any X-ray was actually made, it would have been of ELLEN's feet. The X-ray would probably have been of both feet, as ELLEN's feet are still giving her trouble today, the condition in both feet being diagnosed as flat feet or fallen arches.

3. Question: The cost of this X-ray and whether or not Mrs. CHAMBERS paid cash for the X-ray.

Answer: This question is rather fully answered under (1) above. Mrs. CHAMBERS has no recollection of the cost of the X-ray pictures, if there were pictures actually taken, but pointed out that if she actually had the X-ray picutre taken and paid for them, the payment would have been in cash, as they definitely had no banking connections during the days that Mr. CHAMBERS was active in the underground. The cost and payment of the X-rays are the chief reasons why Mrs. CHAMBERS was inclined toward the belief that no X-ray pictures were actually made.

4. Question: Whether Mrs. CHAMBERS made any record of the plate number for her own use and as a matter for later reference.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS made and has no such record. She has no independent recollection of ever having seen any X-ray pictures.

5. Question: The name of the individual who did this X-ray work and/or the location of the office in which the work was done.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS has no recollection of the name of the individual who made any X-rays, but, as indicated above, the office where this individual was located was in the same building as Dr. NICHOLSON, but on a lower floor, the exact floor not being known. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that Dr. NICHOLSON, in a telephone conversation, had mentioned the name of Dr. M. I. BIERMAN as the doctor to whom she, Dr. NICHOLSON, would probably have sent Mrs. CHAMBERS

for X-ray work in 1935. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that the name of Dr. BIERMAN sounded familiar, but she could not say that Dr. BIERMAN was the X-ray man in question and attached no particular significance to the familiarity of the name.

6. Question: The name or names believed by Mrs. CHAMBERS to have been used by her at this time.

Answer: It is Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection that the CHAMBERS family were using the name of BREEN at this time, Mr. CHAMBERS being known as DAVID BREEN, Mrs. CHAMBERS as EDNA BREEN, and ELLEN CHAMBERS as URSULA BREEN. Mrs. CHAMBERS believes that the name BREEN is the only possibility as far as names are concerned for the alias used by the CHAMBERS during the period in question either for search through Dr. NICHOLSON's records or the records of any other doctors through whom investigation may be conducted in this connection.

7. Question: Exactly what the substance of the conversation between Dr. NICHOLSON and Mrs. CHAMBERS has been with reference to any long distance telephone calls between Mrs. CHAMBERS and Dr. NICHOLSON in the last few months.

Answer: Mrs. CHAMBERS first heard from Dr. NICHOLSON by letter dated January 18, 1949. Briefly, in this letter, Dr. NICHOLSON stated that the attorney of ALGER HISS was endeavoring to obtain information from her records regarding the alleged visit of Mrs. CHAMBERS and her daughter, ELLEN, to Dr. NICHOLSON in September or October, 1935. Dr. NICHOLSON requested Mrs. CHAMBERS' permission to furnish such information to the HISS attorney. Mrs. CHAMBERS took no action in reply to Dr. NICHOLSON's inquiry. About two weeks later, Dr. NICHOLSON called the CHAMBERS farm near Westminster, Maryland, at which time Mrs. CHAMBERS was out in the barn. The daughter, ELLEN CHAMBERS, talked to Dr. NICHOLSON and relayed the message to Mrs. CHAMBERS. The telephone call was merely a repetition of Dr. NICHOLSON's request for Mrs. CHAMBERS' permission to furnish any information in Dr. NICHOLSON's records to the HISS attorney.

Mrs. CHAMBERS received a second letter from Dr. NICHOLSON which was postmarked March 4, 1949, at Washington, D.C. In response to this second letter, Mrs. CHAMBERS telephoned Dr. NICHOLSON at Washington, D.C., a day or so later. Mrs. CHAMBERS inquired of Dr. NICHOLSON as to what information Dr. NICHOLSON's records showed. Dr. NICHOLSON replied that she did not know what the records showed, as she had not made a search for any records as it required considerable work to locate a record back in 1935. Mrs. CHAMBERS told Dr. NICHOLSON that if Dr. NICHOLSON had any record of

examination or treatment of ELLEN CHAMBERS, it would be under the name of URSULA BREEN. Dr. NICHOLSON stated that she would make a search of her files to ascertain if she could locate any record under the name of BREEN or URSULA BREEN. On this occasion, Mrs. CHAMBERS gave Dr. NICHOLSON permission to furnish any information from her records to the HISS attorney, stating that she believed she would be required to do so because she had so testified in the pre-trial deposition at Baltimore, Maryland, and felt that the record could be subpoenaed in the court anyhow.

Several days after her first call, Mrs. CHAMBERS telephoned Dr. NICHOLSON again to ascertain if Dr. NICHOLSON had found any record of the alleged visit. Mrs. CHAMBERS made the second call because she was enthusiastic over the prospect of there being some record found of the visit under the name of BREEN as such record would indicate association between the CHAMBERS' and the HISS', which ALGER HISS has not admitted to date, and would also indicate that ALGER HISS had known the CHAMBERS' under the name of BREEN, whereas he has repeatedly stated that he had only known CHAMBERS under the name of GEORGE CROSLEY. On this occasion, Dr. NICHOLSON advised Mrs. CHAMBERS that she had not had an opportunity to search her files for any record of the visit. Further, Dr. NICHOLSON advised Mrs. CHAMBERS that she did not see any use in making such a search because she believed she would not have made any record of the visit since Mrs. CHAMBERS and ELLEN CHAMBERS were not regular patients. Further, Dr. NICHOLSON stated that she would attempt to have a search made of the files of the X-ray Society in an effort to ascertain who had taken over the practice of Dr. M. I. BIERMAN when Dr. BIERMAN died.

It was on this occasion that Mrs. CHAMBERS told Dr. NICHOLSON that the name BIERMAN sounded familiar. Likewise during the conversation, Dr. NICHOLSON stated that the name "URSULA" sounded familiar and "rang a bell" with her. On the occasion of this second telephone conversation with Dr. NICHOLSON, Mrs. CHAMBERS again gave her permission to furnish the contents of any record found by Dr. NICHOLSON to the HISS attorney, but Mrs. CHAMBERS told Dr. NICHOLSON that she, Mrs. CHAMBERS, wanted the original record, or at least wanted Dr. NICHOLSON to retain the original record in Dr. NICHOLSON's possession.

Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that if X-ray pictures of ELLEN's feet were actually made under the above-outlined circumstances in Washington, D.C., the possibility exists that the X-ray pictures could have been turned over to Mrs. CHAMBERS without returning to Dr. NICHOLSON for treatment of the child's condition. If there were actual X-ray pictures taken and if these pictures might still be in existence, Mrs. CHAMBERS suggested that such X-ray pictures

might be in the possession of Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM, an orthopedic doctor in New York City.

Mrs. CHAMBERS furnished the following information in explanation of why it might be reasonable to check the files of Dr. MILGRIM in an effort to locate these X-ray pictures. Dr. LILLIAN MILGRIM, pediatrician with her office presently on West 4th Street in Manhattan, was the pediatrician who attended ELLEN CHAMBERS during the postnatal period. Both the MILGRIMS have been friends of the CHAMBERS for many years and have always known the CHAMBERS family only under the name of CHAMBERS, since no aliases were ever used with these old friends for obvious reasons. ELLEN CHAMBERS was eventually examined by Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM with respect to ELLEN's feet difficulties. Mrs. CHAMBERS did not recall the earliest date when Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM began taking care of ELLEN's feet, but believed it possible that the incident with Dr. NICHOLSON in Washington, D.C., might have occasioned Mrs. CHAMBERS' taking ELLEN to Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM in the first place for corrective measures. In any case, Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM many years ago did examine ELLEN CHAMBERS' feet and prescribe shoes for her. For many years, the CHAMBERS' purchased these special shoes for ELLEN at the Indian Walk Footwear Company, 13 West 39th Street, New York City.

It was Mrs. CHAMBERS' suggestion that it might be worthwhile to check the files and records of Dr. JOSEPH MILGRIM in an effort to locate any X-ray pictures of ELLEN CHAMBERS' feet which might be in his possession with the thought in mind that such X-rays might be the pictures possibly taken in Washington, D.C. Further, Mrs. CHAMBERS suggested that the Indian Walk Footwear Company might also be contacted for the date on which ELLEN CHAMBERS got her first pair of special shoes. Mrs. CHAMBERS thought that possibly such date might be some indication to the approximate date when the Dr. NICHOLSON incident took place in Washington, D.C., since she believes that they purchased ELLEN's first pair of special shoes shortly after that incident.

It should be noted that in the letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated March 1, 1949, copies of which were furnished to Baltimore and New York, it was reflected that Dr. NICHOLSON advised in strictest confidence that she had been able to ascertain that she treated TIMOTHY HISS on September 3, 1935. From the information set out above, it would appear that September 3, 1935, is not the occasion when Mrs. CHAMBERS and ELLEN CHAMBERS accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. NICHOLSON's office, since Mrs. CHAMBERS has stated that on the occasion in question, TIMOTHY HISS or HOBSON did not accompany them. The possibility eixsts that the visit in question to Dr. NICHOLSON's office was a quick, informal visit to have the previously mentioned prescription refilled, which visit would ordinarily involve no

charge or any record being made of same by Dr. NICHOLSON. The visit in question could have been for the purpose of having a prescription refilled which Dr. NICHOLSON issued for TIMOTHY HOBSON on the occasion of the September 3, 1935, visit, of which visit Dr. NICHOLSON does have a record.

Any further investigation in this matter based on the information set out above is being left to the discretion of the New York and Washington Field Offices.

Application for Insurance with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Massachusetts

Re New York teletype dated May 20, 1949, in which the Baltimore Office was requested to obtain from Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS' Baltimore attorney, a copy of CHAMBERS' application for insurance made out probably in 1943 or 1944 to an insurance firm in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, stated that CHAMBERS' application for insurance had been made in 1944 to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that the attorneys of ALGER HISS inquired into this insurance application because Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for HISS, had evidently heard through rumor that CHAMBERS had been rejected for this insurance because of his mental condition. Accordingly, the attorneys of ALGER HISS took a deposition at Springfield, Massachusetts on November 3, 1948, from Mr. LELAND J. KALMACH, Vice-President, and Dr. HOWARD B. BROWN, Associate Medical Director, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. At this deposition, Mr. KALMACH introduced nine exhibits, one of which was the application for insurance by CHAMBERS, a copy of which was requested in referenced teletype.

Mr. CLEVELAND turned over to agents of the Baltimore Office a stenographic transcript of the deposition taken November 3, 1948, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and photostatic copies listed as follows which were introduced at such deposition:

1. CHAMBERS' application for insurance, dated February 4, 1944.

2. Medical examiner's report, dated February 5, 1944.

3. Agent's statement, dated February 4, 1944.

4. Page 6 of a letter pertaining to CHAMBERS, probably dated April 12, 1943, written by Dr. E. W. BRIDGMAN, 11 East Chase Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

5. Letter pertaining to CHAMBERS, dated February 14, 1944, written by Dr. E. REESE WILKENS, 78 West Main Street, Westminster, Maryland.

6. Letter dated February 18, 1944, pertaining to CHAMBERS written to Dr. MORTON SNOW, Medical Director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, by Dr. WALSH McDERMOTT on stationery of The Society of the New York Hospital.

7. Electrocardiogram memo of the Underwriting Department, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

8. 4 pages of electrocardiogram charts, dated April 12, 1943, on the stationery of Dr. E. W. BRIDGMAN, supra.

9. Underwriters' worksheet pertaining to CHAMBERS' application for insurance of the Massachusetts Mutal Life Insurance Company.

For such assistance as they may be to Mr. DONEGAN and Mr. MURPHY, the above transcript of the deposition and the photostatic copies of the exhibits are enclosed with a copy of this letter to the New York Office.

It should be noted that the copy of the deposition and the nine exhibits were loaned to the Baltimore Office and a receipt was executed therefor. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that he did not know whether he would have any further use for this material but stated that he would want to recover same if he ever had use for it in connection with possible future trial of the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland. Therefore, it is requested that this material be retained carefully so it can be returned to Mr. CLEVELAND in the event he should request it subsequently.

Making of Appointment with NATHAN LEVINE for 11/14/48 when Original Documents Allegedly Recovered by CHAMBERS.

Re New York teletype May 24, 1949. Baltimore was requested to inquire of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS whether previous to November 14, 1948, he made telephonic

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or telegraphic appointment to meet NATHAN LEVINE in Brooklyn on November 14. If appointment was made by telegram, Baltimore was requested to endeavor to secure a copy of the message.

When interviewed at his farm near Westminster, Maryland, on May 25, 1949, by SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and the writer, CHAMBERS furnished the following information. He telephoned LEVINE from Westminster or Baltimore, Maryland, on or about November 12, 1948, telling LEVINE he would be up to Brooklyn in a day or so to obtain the envelope stored with LEVINE years before. CHAMBERS was not sure that LEVINE knew what CHAMBERS was talking about at the time. However, on Sunday, November 14, 1948, CHAMBERS proceeded from Westminster to Baltimore en route to Brooklyn to contact LEVINE. At the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Baltimore, CHAMBERS sent LEVINE a telegram via Western Union telling LEVINE he was coming up and to have CHAMBERS' things ready. CHAMBERS did not sign his own name to the telegram but hoped LEVINE would guess its author and locate the envelope before CHAMBERS' arrival.

Mr. J. L. WINTERLING, Manager of Baltimore Main Office of Western Union, 108 East Baltimore Street, located the following message in the files of Western Union at Baltimore, which is believed to be the telegram in question. The telegram is handprinted in pencil throughout, was filed at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Baltimore at 9:34 A.M., 11/14/48, is addressed to NATHAN LEVINE, 960 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York, and is signed, "WHIT." The body of the telegram reads, "Arriving around one. Please have my things ready." The sender's name and address are reflected on the telegram as W. SIMPSON, 27 Oak Street, Greenmount, Maryland. U.S. Postal Guide lists a Greenmount in Carroll County, Maryland, the same county in which Westminster is located, but name and street address probably fictitious. FREDERICK E. MORAN, Superintendent, Western Union, 108 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, will produce the original of above message in court under subpoena duces tecum. Western Union, Baltimore, will retain original telegram for such service until advised it is no longer necessary to do so.

It is being left to the discretion of the New York Office as to whether or not efforts will be made to obtain the original of the delivered message from LEVINE. The substance of the above information was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by teletype on 5/27/49.

Occupancy of 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

When Assistant U.S. Attorney THOMAS MURPHY of SDNY and SA THOMAS G. SPENCER

of the New York Office were in Baltimore on May 11, 1949, Mr. MURPHY requested investigation regarding the conditions or circumstances surrounding CHAMBERS' occupancy of the premises at 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. Such investigation by the writer developed the following information:

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT P. (ROBIN) HARRISS, 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, furnished the following. They have occupied these premises continually since the CHAMBERS family vacated in June, 1939. The CHAMBERS' occupied the premises as DAVID W. and ESTHER CHAMBERS. ESTHER CHAMBERS first contacted the HARRISS' as prospective buyers of 2610 St. Paul Street, but as the deal progressed, it developed that the CHAMBERS did not hold a deed to the property but were buying same from HENRY and KATHERINE MORNBERGER, the legal owners. From papers still in the possession of the HARRISS family, the following information was abstracted. Mr. and Mrs. HARRISS paid a total of $4,518.62 for the property in fee. On the day of settlement, June 12, 1939, the CHAMBERS' apparently received a total of $661.89 as their equity in the property as of that date. This settlement with the CHAMBERS' was in accordance with a contract of sale for the same property previously entered into by HENRY and KATHERINE MORNBERGER, vendors, and DAVID W. and ESTHER CHAMBERS, vendees. On the day of settlement, deed to the property passed directly from the MORNBERGERS to the HARRISS'. ESTHER CHAMBERS signed the settlement agreement in behalf of herself and DAVID W. CHAMBERS, who did not attend the settlement. Incidentally, LAHA CHAMBERS, believed to be the mother of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, signed the settlement agreement as a witness.

ROBERT P. and MARGERY W. HARRISS saw ESTHER CHAMBERS several times but saw DAVID W. CHAMBERS only once, the day when the CHAMBERS moved out of 2610 St. Paul Street and the HARRISS family moved in. They stated that the CHAMBERS' appeared to be in very strained financial straits and heard that ESTHER CHAMBERS had even borrowed money on several occasions from a neighbor to buy food., Mrs. HARRISS was not impressed with Mrs. CHAMBERS but had no information bearing unfavorably on the character or reputation of any members of the CHAMBERS family. Mr. HARRISS, a former employee of the Baltimore Sunpapers, is presently editor of Gardens, Houses and People, a monthly magazine published at 20 East Lexington Street, Baltimore. Mrs. HARRISS is a teacher in the Baltimore public schools.

Mrs. OLIVER M. (KATHRYN) NEAL, daughter of HENRY and CATHERINE MORNBERGER and formerly her father's bookkeeper, 4029 Alameda Boulevard, Baltimore, and Mr. WILLARD V. BRYAN, owner of the Preston Realty Company, 2 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, real estate agent for the MORNBERGERS who handled the deal with the CHAMBERS in 1938 for 2610 St. Paul Street, furnished the following information. HENRY MORNBERGER is now deceased. CATHERINE MORNBERGER, incidentally, was interviewed but she is an elderly lady and could supply no pertinent information. DAVID W. and ESTHER CHAMBERS in June, 1938, entered into a contract of sale with HENRY and

CATHERINE MORNBERGER for the purchase of 2610 St. Paul Street. The CHAMBERS' occupied the premises June 25, 1938. The contract called for a purchase price of $2,650.00 with a $90.00 annual ground rent and covered a rental-purchase type of agreement. The CHAMBERS' paid $500.00 down in two equal installments of $250.00 prior to taking occupancy. After occupancy, the CHAMBERS' paid $40.00 per month, which included mostly expense account items but also a small payment on the principal. When payments on the principal were sufficient to finance the balance on a first mortgage, such financing was to be accomplished to settle the balance of the principal and title to the property would then pass to the CHAMBERS'. However, after making nine monthly payments of $40.00, apparently the CHAMBERS' became delinquent and decided not to go through with the purchase. The CHAMBERS', therefore, never held a deed to the property and vacated the premises sometime between May 15, 1939, and June 12, 1939, the date when 2610 St. Paul Street was sold by the MORNBERGERS to ROBERT P. and MARGERY W. HARRISS. It is presumed that the CHAMBERS' had some equity in the property, exact amount unknown, and that any such equity was satisfied on the day of settlement, June 12, 1939, so the MORNBERGERS could pass a clear title to the HARRISS'.

BRYAN had two copies of the contract of sale between the CHAMBERS' and the MORNBERGERS, but in the fall of 1948 turned them both over to Mr. JESSE SLINGLUFF, attorney associated with the law firm of Mr. WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for ALGER HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore. Accordingly, Mrs. NEAL and Mr. BRYAN supplied the above information primarily from memory and the meagre records of the transaction still available to them. They stated that absolutely accurate information could only be obtained from a review of the above mentioned contract of sale.

Mr. SLINGLUFF advised that both copies of the contract of sale are presently in the possession of Mr. EDWARD R. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS in New York City. From memory, Mr. SLINGLUFF advised that the terms of the contract set out above he believes to be substantially correct.

The Recorder's records in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Maryland for Baltimore City reflect (Volume 5928, Page 274) that on June 13, 1939, title and deed to 2610 St. Paul Street passed from HENRY and CATHERINE MORNBERGER to ROBERT P. and MARGERY W. HARRISS. The CHAMBERS' are not listed as owners of record of 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, nor as having any lien against the property at the time of the above transfer.

BA 65-1642

Maryland Vehicle Operator's License
of Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS

On May 11, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were interviewed at their farm located at Westminster, Maryland, by Assistant U.S. Attorney THOMAS MURPHY of New York City and SA THOMAS G. SPENCER of the New York Office.

During this interview, Mr. MURPHY expressed interest in a motor vehicle driver's license which Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled obtaining sometime during 1937 in Baltimore, Maryland.

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, inquiry was made at the Department of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland, and it was learned through Miss MARILYN SARUBIN, Clerk, that on 6/16/37, ESTHER CHAMBERS, 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, submitted an application for instruction and examination permit to the Department of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland. A description of Mrs. CHAMBERS appears on this application, as well as her birthdate, namely June 25, 1900. The application reflected that the driving instructor for Mrs. CHAMBERS was one FRANK F. BAROCK, 2516 East Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who utilized a vehicle in his instruction having 1937 Maryland license 449-285.

Mrs. CHAMBERS took her operator's examination and driving test 6/23/37, using in this test a Ford automobile bearing 1937 Maryland tags 98-387. She was issued operator's permit #697499 on this date, 6/23/37.

The records of this Department reflect that Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS applied for a duplicate operator's permit on an unknown date due to a change of address to Bixler's Church Road, RFD #3, Westminster, Maryland, and was issued a duplicate operator's card bearing the number originally issued to her, #697-499. On the reverse side of this card appears the number 266421, which is merely a file number of the Department of Motor Vehicles reflecting that a duplicate operator's permit has been issued. Mrs. CHAMBERS has in her possession at the present time this duplicate operator's certificate bearing both of the numbers reflected above, the date of issuance being October 29, 1940. According to her, this duplicate operator's permit was obtained due to the loss of her original driving permit.

The above information was furnished to the New York Office by letter dated May 20, 1949. By teletype dated May 26, 1949, the New York Office advised that the prosecutors at New York have requested photographic copies of documents mentioned in Baltimore letter to New York, dated May 20, 1949.

BA 65-1642

The documents referred to are (1) an Application for Instruction and Examination Permit to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland, executed by ESTHER CHAMBERS, 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, on June 16, 1937, and (2) an Office Record File of the Maryland Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, which reflects that on an unknown date ESTHER CHAMBERS applied for a duplicate operator's permit, due to a change of address to Bixler's Church Road, RFD #1, Westminster, Maryland, and was issued a duplicate operator's card bearing the number originally issued to her, #697-499. On the reverse side of this card appears the number 266421, which is mrerely a file number of the Department of Motor Vehicles, reflecting that a duplicate operator's card has been issued.

Both of the above documents were made available by Miss MARILYN SARUBIN, Clerk, Duplicate Card Department, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, to SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on May 27, 1949. Agent PFEIFFER on that date made photographic copies of these documents, which photographic copies were forwarded to New York by letter dated 5/31/49.

The original documents referred to above remain on file at the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland, and Miss ETHEL DUVALL, Principal Clerk, Duplicate Card Department, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, advised on May 27, 1949, that they will be produced in court by ARTHUR H. BRICE, Commissioner, State of Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland, under subpoena duces tecum.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by letter dated May 31, 1949.

Birth Data on JOHN and ELLEN CHAMBERS

By teletype dated May 31, 1949, the New York Office advised that the Philadelphia Office had been unable to locate a birth record of the CHAMBERS' son, JOHN, at Doylestown Hospital. It was suggested that Mr. or Mrs. CHAMBERS be interviewed immediately in an effort to determine the place of birth of their son, JOHN Chambers

In response to the above request, the following teletype was directed on May 31, 1949, to the Bureau and New York Office:

Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS advised today JOHN was born August 15, 1936, at Booth Memorial Hospital, 15th Street and 2nd Avenue, New York City. Dr. SHIELDS, fnu, lady M.D. and member of Booth Memorial Staff then and possibly today, attended birth. Mrs. CHAMBERS holds New York State Health Department

Certificate for JOHN's birth, so confirmation of same should be possible through New York State or hospital records. In case of interest, ELLEN CHAMBERS, the daughter, was born October 17, 1933, at same hospital with same female doctor in attendance. Birth of both CHAMBERS children recorded under their true names, JOHN and ELLEN CHAMBERS, with no middle names given to either of them.

RE: ALGER HISS

Rumor of Communist Inclination
While Attending Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland

On April 12, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1 advised SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN that recently in connection with an investigation he had interviewed Mrs. E. C. OURSLER, Windemere Road, Baltimore, whose husband is the President of the Baltimore Business College, Baltimore, Maryland. During the course of the interview and independent of it, Mrs. OURSLER volunteered the information that she was acquainted with ALGER HISS and had attended Johns Hopkins University during the same period that HISS attended the University. She advised informant that there was no question in her mind that ALGER HISS was a Communist and that as a matter of fact, HISS had exhibited these Communist tendencies while attending Johns Hopkins University. Mrs. OURSLER advised informant that she has had no contact with ALGER HISS since his attendance at Johns Hopkins University but is still of the opinion that ALGER HISS is affiliated with the Communist Party.

Although previous investigation had been conducted with negative results by the Baltimore Office regarding allegations that ALGER HISS was Communistically-inclined while attending Johns Hopkins University, Mrs. E. CLAUDE (ANNE B.) OURSLER, residence 1717 Windemere Road, Baltimore, was interviewed by the writer on April 20, 1949, at Baltimore Business College, Baltimore and Light Streets, where she is Office Secretary and her husband is President. She furnished the following information which very improbably might have a remote bearing on ALGER HISS:

Sometime in the middle or later 1920's, Mrs. OURSLER as a neighborhood girl, never as a student, spent sometime on the Johns Hopkins University Homewood Campus. She and her girl friends played tennis on the campus and thereby became acquainted with a group of male Hopkins students who were about the same age as the girls. After tennis, they retired to the neighborhood drug or confectionery stores for refreshment. Mrs. OURSLER does not recall the names of any of these male Hopkins students, but thinks one of them may have been named HISS, first name unknown. She recalls one student, possibly a person named HISS, whom she considered a "radical" because he was always

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criticizing the U.S. Government politically and economically.

Mrs. OURSLER knew nothing of any Communist tendencies or activities on the part of this individual, never knew him at all well personally, and is only of the impression that his name may have been HISS. If the name actually was HISS, she did not know whether it might be ALGER or DONALD HISS, and knows no way of checking up on names and identities at the present time, as this situation occurred over twenty years ago.

Mrs. OURSLER admitted seeing pictures frequently of ALGER HISS in the newspapers recently, but still was unable to state whether or not the above "radical" individual was ALGER HISS. She concluded the interview by stating she had decided to say it was not ALGER HISS, as she never wanted to hurt anyone when she was not positive and certain.

Newspaper Account of the Marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, December 11, 1929, at Washington, D.C.

Re New York teletype dated May 13, 1949, in which the Baltimore Office was advised that Assistant U.S. Attorney MURPHY had requested a review of Baltimore newspapers for any information that might have been published concerning the marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS on December 11, 1929, in Baltimore, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to either obtain a copy or a photostat of any such newspaper material located.

A thorough review was made of all clippings relating to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the library of the Baltimore Sun papers (including both the Baltimore Sun and the Evening Sun) without locating any article pertaining to the marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. It was ascertained from the Baltimore Sun papers that copies of old editions either in actual form or on microfilm are not available for dates prior to September, 1937.

Accordingly a search was made of Baltimore Sun papers for a period of time revolving around December 11, 1929, at the Pratt Free Library, Mulberry and Cathedral Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. This search resulted in finding the following article appearing on page 26 in the society column of the Baltimore Evening Sun of Wednesday, December 11, 1929:

"The marriage of Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fansley, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Algier Hiss, son of Mrs.

Mrs. Charles A. Hiss, will take place quietly this evening in Washington. Mr. Hiss, who graduated from the Johns Hopkins University, is a former Baltimorean and will make his home in Washington."

Contrary to referenced teletype, the inference in the above newspaper article is that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were actually married on December 11, 1929, in Washington, D.C., rather than Baltimore, Maryland. This being probably the case, perhaps this marriage received some mention in Washington newspapers and undoubtedly the marriage license was obtained in the District of Columbia where the official record of the marriage could also be located. Since the Baltimore Office is not aware of the reason why Assistant U.S. Attorney MURPHY desires information published in the newspapers concerning the HISS marriage, it is not known whether he might wish the agents of the Washington Field Office to pursue this inquiry further. It is suggested that the New York Office contact Mr. MURPHY to ascertain if he desires the Washington Field Office to conduct any further inquiry for information in Washington, D.C., regarding the HISS marriage.

The library at the Baltimore News-Post was thoroughly searched for clippings pertaining to the HISS wedding with negative results. Likewise, a search was made of all editions of the Baltimore News-Post for December 11, 1929, and several days prior and subsequent to that date, but no announcement was found of the HISS wedding.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau and Washington Field and New York Offices by letter dated 5/25/49, and a negative photostat of page 26 of the Baltimore Evening Sun for December 11, 1929, was forwarded to the New York Office.

A thorough search was also made through the files of the Clerk in the Baltimore City Marriage License Bureau, as well as through the files of the Maryland State Department of Health, with which organization all marriages in the State of Maryland are required to be recorded, but no record could be found of a marriage license issued to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS or any record of the consummation of such a marriage in the State of Maryland.

BA 65-1642

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Disposition of his Personal Papers

On pages 53 through 57 of the report of SA JESSE F. FARR, dated January 28, 1949, and on pages 100 through 103 of referenced report of the writer, there is set out an analytical review of RENO's personal effects and papers, which had been seized previously under a waiver obtained by New York agents from RENO.

By letter dated March 30, 1949, the Baltimore Office requested the Denver Office to contact FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and to ascertain from him what disposition he desired to have made of these personal effects and papers, which are presently stored as a bulky exhibit in the Baltimore Office.

In reply, the Denver Office advised that RENO desired to have his personal effects and papers forwarded either by Railway Express or parcel post C.O.D. to him in care of his mother, Mrs. EVELYN RENO, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado. A lead is being set out herein so that this action will be taken in the near future.

Efforts to Locate RAY WARNER for Interview

Reference is made to the report of SA JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, at Washington, D.C. A lead is set out on page 15 thereof for the Baltimore Office to interview Mrs. RUTH ELIZABETH WARNKE YANOVER, wife of JULES YANOVER, for information regarding members of her family and, in particular, anyone who may have used the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER, Washington C.I. T-1 having advised that RAY WARNER may be a brother of RUTH WARNKE. The Bureau by letter dated January 3, 1949, requested the Washington Field Office to locate and interview RAY WARNER, who, according to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, directed RENO's Communist Party activities in Washington, D.C. from 1935 to 1937. Inasmuch as the Baltimore Office had previously ascertained that Mrs. RUTH YANOVER presently resides at 90 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, a copy of referenced report was forwarded to the Detroit Office and the Detroit Office was requested to conduct the necessary interview with Mrs. RUTH YANOVER, such request having been made in the Baltimore letter to the Bureau, New York and Detroit Offices, dated April 8, 1949.

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Efforts to Locate Affidavits and Forms Executed by RENO during his U.S. Government Employment Which Might Possibly Contain False Statements

In the report of SA JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, at Washington, D.C., a lead was set out on page 15 requesting the Baltimore Office to review any personnel files of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground or any forms, affidavits, and so forth, which RENO may have executed in recent years. It was pointed out that RENO had advised agents of the El Paso Office that he believed he had executed affidavits during the last two years at Aberdeen regarding advocating overthrow of the government by force or violence or containing false statements.

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that when RENO obtained employment with the U.S. Government in 1930, there was no Form #57 but that selected employees then filed a Form #8 and non-professional employees filed a Form #6. Informant continued by stating that these forms after being filled out were forwarded to the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., indicating, therefore, that one or more forms of this type probably are on file for RENO emanating both from the WPA and the Army at Aberdeen, Maryland. According to informant, Forms #6 and #8 contain similar information to that presently incorporated in Form #57. This information was furnished by teletype on April 20, 1949, to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices, with the suggestion that Washington Field review the records of the U.S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D.C., in an effort to locate either Forms #6 or #8 submitted by RENO.

By letter dated April 29, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices that an appropriate search had been made of the files of the U.S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D.C., without locating any such forms filed by RENO.

With further reference to efforts by the Baltimore Office to locate any affidavits recently executed by RENO at Aberdeen Proving Ground regarding advocating the overthrow of the government by force or violence, the following information was submitted to the Bureau, New York, Denver, and El Paso Offices by letter dated May 23, 1949. The only recently executed form in RENO's 201 file at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was dated November 15, 1948.

A photographic copy of this form was submitted to the Bureau and the New York Office with Baltimore letter dated May 23, 1949.

It is to be noted Item 2 on this form deals with nicknames and aliases, and RENO indicated he had none. Item 33 deals with employment and RENO does not show the Communist Party as an employer. Item 32 should reflect organizations to which RENO belonged but the Communist Party is not listed. Item 55 should reflect any data unfavorable to employee, and RENO does not include in this section his membership in the Communist Party.

HARRY MENCKE, Intelligence Officer at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, on May 10, 1949, furnished SA JESSE F. FARR with a photostatic copy of a personal history statement for RENO, dated November 26, 1943. This copy was forwarded to the New York Office with Baltimore letter dated May 23, 1949.

No other forms except the two mentioned in this letter, and those previously mentioned, as reviewed by the Washington Field Office, were observed in either the intelligence file at the Aberdeen Proving Ground or RENO's 201 file.

RE: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN

Mrs. SIDNEY GINSBURG, alias Rae Miller, nee Rae Gimpelman, Interview With

Reference is made to the report of SA PHILIP H. WILSON at Washington, D.C., in which a lead was set out for the Baltimore Office to interview Mrs. RAE GINSBURG, nee Miller, concerning the associates, activities and residence of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN while employed by the Workers Alliance of America in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. SIDNEY GINSBURG, nee Rae Gimpelman, alias Rae Miller, 2510 Rosedale Street, Baltimore, telephone Liberty 8636, was interviewed by SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and the writer on May 3, 1949, at which time Mrs. GINSBURG furnished the following information.

She was employed as a bookkeeper by the Workers Alliance of America at Washington, D.C., under the name of RAE MILLER from about 1937 to about 1939, exact dates unknown. Mrs. GINSBURG recalled DAVID ZIMMERMAN and also identified a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN as a fellow employee of hers at the Workers Alliance. ZIMMERMAN came to the Workers Alliance subsequent to

Mrs. GINSBURG's employment and was a writer on "Work," official organ of the Workers Alliance. Mrs. GINSBURG did not recall specifically but was of the impression that during ZIMMERMAN's employment with the Workers Alliance, he eventually replaced MARY K. GORMAN as Editor of "Work." Likewise, Mrs. GINSBURG did not recall specifically but has the impression that ZIMMERMAN may have done some photographic work for the publication "Work."

ZIMMERMAN was an office acquaintance only of Mrs. GINSBURG and his employment at Workers Alliance was terminated prior to that of Mrs. GINSBURG. Mrs. GINSBURG had no idea where ZIMMERMAN resided at the time he was employed by the Workers Alliance, or whether ZIMMERMAN's residence was in Washington, D.C., or Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. GINSBURG advised that there apparently were two political factions in the Workers Alliance during the employment of Mrs. GINSBURG, one faction being a Socialist faction under DAVID LASSER and the other a Communist faction under HERBERT BENJAMIN, who was Executive Secretary. It was Mrs. GINSBURG's impression that ZIMMERMAN was involved in the factionalism in some way although she was unable to recall whether ZIMMERMAN was lined up with the Socialists or the Communists; however, she is definitely of the impression that ZIMMERMAN's employment with the Workers Alliance was occasioned by this political friction within the organization.

Mrs. GINSBURG could recall no close friends or associates of ZIMMERMAN in the Workers Alliance organization. Likewise, she knew of no close associates or acquaintances of ZIMMERMAN outside the employ of the Workers Alliance. Further, Mrs. GINSBURG stated that she had no knowledge of ZIMMERMAN's activities in his personal life away from the Workers Alliance office and only has a vague recollection of his duties in the office.

Mrs. GINSBURG was questioned regarding her knowledge of the alignment of various employees of the Workers Alliance behind either LASSER or BENJAMIN in the Socialist-Communist Factionalism which existed within the organization and stated that BENJAMIN was the only employee of Workers Alliance during the period when she was employed there whom she was sure was a Communist. She pointed out that this factional dispute was more or less under cover in the office and that she learned of it only through hearsay and office gossip.

Mrs. GINSBURG recalled a number of the employees of Workers Alliance who were mentioned in referenced report, but stated that she has had no contact or association with them since terminating her own employment with Workers Alliance, that is, since about 1939. She stated that the same would

apply to ZIMMERMAN whom she has not seen nor heard about since 1939. From her conversation, it appeared that Mrs. GINSBURG was particularly friendly while employed by Workers Alliance with IDA and ROSE FOX, both of whom are mentioned in referenced report. Mrs.GINSBURG recalled an individual named AL FRIEDMAN who was employed contemporaneously with her at Workers Alliance but stated that he was a shipping clerk and advised that she knows nothing regarding FRIEDMAN's present whereabouts.

Mrs. GINSBURG also stated that she did not know at the time she was associated with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN at the Workers Alliance whether or not ZIMMERMAN was a Communist, a member of the Communist Party or active in Communist matters. She was unaware whether or not ZIMMERMAN lined up with HERBERT BENJAMIN in the factional dispute within Workers Alliance, which was the Communist faction in the dispute.

With reference to herself and her husband, Mrs. GINSBURG stated that SIDNEY GINSBURG was born in Ohio but came to Baltimore at an early age. Mrs. GINSBURG is a native Baltimorean. Mr. and Mrs. GINSBURG lived in Washington, D.C., from 1937 to 1948, and have been residing in Baltimore for the past six months. While in Washington, D.C., the GINSBURGS resided at the following addresses:

1436 R Street, Northwest (1937-1939)
933 L Street, Northwest
1428 Saratoga Avenue, Northeast
2413 Fourteenth Street, Northeast (last address before returning to Baltimore in 1948)

Mrs. GINSBURG stated that she is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party and denied that RAE MILLER was her Party name. She stated that the only time she used the name RAE MILLER was in connection with her employment at Workers Alliance in Washington, D.C., and that she used the name on that occasion because she was not certain regarding the character of the organization and did not want to ruin her name.

Mrs. GINSBURG knew of no fellow employees at Workers Alliance in Washington, D.C., during 1937-39 who resided in the general vicinity of Lincoln Park and Eastern High School in Washington, D.C. In fact, Mrs. GINSBURG stated that she had never known the residence addresses of most of the employees of Workers Alliance as she only associated with several of them away from the office and had no occasion to learn the residence addresses of any others. It is unknown to the Baltimore Office whether any of the Washington addresses given by Mrs. GINSBURG herself were in the general vicinity of Lincoln Park and Eastern High School.

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CECELIA PELLINEN,
Interview with

Re New York letter May 13, 1949, setting out the results of the interview with JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN and specifically the following information. JESSE ZIMMERMAN lived as man and wife with CECELIA PELLINEN at 639 South Oldham Street, Highlandtown, Baltimore, Maryland from early 1937 until about 1942. ZIMMERMAN never married this woman, has not seen her since 1945 and judges her to be presently about fifty-four years of age. Baltimore was requested to locate and interview CECELIA PELLINEN regarding both JESSE and DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

The files of the Baltimore Office reflect no information regarding PELLINEN additional to that set out in referenced letter, namely, that about 1943 she was a member of the Finnish Branch of the IWO at Baltimore.

CECELIA PELLINEN was interviewed on May 20, 1949, at her residence, 639 South Oldham Street, Baltimore, by Special Agents EDWARD G. GOUGH and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE. She is presently using the name Mrs. CECELIA ZIMMERMAN. Her maiden name was CECELIA SIMONEN and she was Mrs. NESTOR PELLINEN by a former marriage. The following information resulted from questioning her.

CECELIA PELLINEN married JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, whose photograph she positively identified, at Elkton, Maryland, on December 30, 1943. She claimed this marriage took place when JESSE was home on furlough from the Army. Also, she obtained the above date by consulting her marriage license or certificate which she claimed to have in adjoining room but declined to show agents this marriage record. JESSE did not come back to CECELIA after discharge from the Army but she claims they are still legally married.

Prior to the above marriage, PELLINEN stated that JESSE roomed in her home but denied that they lived together as man and wife. She could not recall when JESSE started living in her home but stated it could have been back in 1937 but was definitely prior to JESSE's induction into the Army, which possibly occurred in about 1942.

CECELIA PELLINEN could not recall where JESSE was employed during his residence in her home nor where she herself was employed during the same period. She knew of no friends or associates of JESSE and could not recall that any persons ever visited JESSE in her home. JESSE spoke to PELLINEN of having a brother named DAVID but PELLINEN stated she has never met DAVID ZIMMERMAN and advised that DAVID never visited JESSE at her home. PELLINEN claims to know nothing of the activities or associates of DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

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Likewise, she denied any knowledge of espionage activities on the part of either JESSE or DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. PELLINEN has never heard of or met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and has no knowledge of any association between these two persons and the ZIMMERMAN brothers. PELLINEN failed to identify the photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN as anyone she has ever known, after initially expressing the impression that it was a picture of JESSE ZIMMERMAN, probably occasioned by a family resemblance.

CECELIA PELLINEN stated that JESSE ZIMMERMAN visited her once after abandoning her, date and year not recalled, and declined to state the nature of the visit. PELLINEN appeared entirely cooperative and gave no impression of deliberately trying to withhold any information. However, she was extremely vague in her replies, pondering painfully over even the most elementary questions and exhibiting a pronounced inability to answer even the simplest questions even pertaining to herself personally. From her reaction to questioning and general demeanor during the process, agents gained the impression that PELLINEN is probably not in full possession of all of her faculties.

RE: VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF

Possibility of Being Identical with Russian #1, Mentioned by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

By letter dated May 6, 1949, directed to the Bureau with copies to New York, Los Angeles, and Washington Field Office, the following information obtained by SA JESSE F. FARR was furnished:

Reference is made to report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, at Washington, D.C., dated April 18, 1949, in the instant matter. This report requests the Baltimore Office to furnish descriptive data regarding VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF and a photograph to the New York Office. Complete descriptive data regarding NEKRASSOFF is set forth in the report of SA HAROLD A. BONEY, at Baltimore, dated 3/23/49, entitled "LUDMILA VICTOR NEKRASSOFF, was.; ESPIONAGE - R," copies of which were furnished to New York Office. The descriptive data regarding NEKRASSOFF is found on pages 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. A photograph of NEKRASSOFF was enclosed with the letter.

Reference is made to teletype from Los Angeles to the Director, a copy of which was furnished to this office. This teletype was dated February 11, 1949, and entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R." The teletype reflected that

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE upon reinterview on February 10 described Russian #1 as 45 years old, 6'1" or 2", and weighing 215 pounds, etc. The descriptive data regarding VLADIMIR ALEXIS NEKRASSOFF as set forth in the aforementioned report varies considerably than that in the teletype and, therefore, it is not believed possible that Russian #1 and NEKRASSOFF are identical.

A copy of this letter was sent to the Los Angeles Office for their information regarding NEKRASSOFF.

It is to be noted NEKRASSOFF when interviewed during April, 1949, made casual reference to a Russian whom he knew was at one time living in Washington, D.C., and posed as a Russian nobleman. NEKRASSOFF commented that this individual was a gambler and had been arrested by the Washington Police Department. Inasmuch as NEKRASSOFF did not connect this individual with any of the individuals under investigation and the matter seemed to have no pertinence at the time, NEKRASSOFF's complete knowledge of this Russian was not obtained. NEKRASSOFF will be reinterviewed in the near future and an effort will be made to ascertain whether this individual meets the description of Russian #1, previously referred to.

A copy of this letter was submitted to the Washington Field Office for its information in view of NEKRASSOFF's mention of a Russian gambler who lived in Washington.

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

ALDO LAWRENCE RAFFA, Associate,
Investigation to Locate

Re New York letter to the Bureau, Baltimore, Boston and Chicago Offices dated May 17, 1949, in which letter the Baltimore Office was requested to interview ALDO RAFFA, 802 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland, an employee of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board.

The Baltimore Office has ascertained telephonically that Mr. ALDO L. RAFFA resides at 8500 Garfield Street in Bethesda, Maryland, and is employed by the National Security Resources Board, Old State Department Building, Washington, D.C., his office telephone being Sterling 4700, Extension 3387. Since Mr. RAFFA does not return to his home in Bethesda, Maryland, until after 7 P.M. daily, he has expressed a preference to be interviewed at his office in Washington, D.C.

For the guidance of the Washington Field Office in conducting the interview

with Mr. RAFFA, there was forwarded to Washington Field a copy of New York letter dated May 17, 1949. The above information and the lead for the Washington Field Office were set out in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated May 25, 1949, copies of which were furnished to the New York and Washington Field Offices.

RE: HISS-CHAMBERS LIBEL PROCEEDINGS IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Copy of Pleadings in Civil 4176, U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland: ALGER HISS vs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Re New York teletype dated May 20, 1949, in which the Baltimore Office was requested to obtain a copy of the pleadings in the CHAMBERS libel suit. As requested, a copy of the pleadings in the captioned suit as obtained from the Clerk of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland through U.S. Attorney, Honorable BERNARD J. FLYNN, was forwarded to the New York Office by copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau, dated May 25, 1949.

Status of Libel Proceedings

On May 23, 1949, Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Baltimore attorney for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that the pre-trial deposition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit had been continued on February 17 and 18, 1949, and completed on March 25, 1949. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that to date, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had not signed the deposition. At his request, Mr. CLEVELAND was furnished the address of SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN, as Mr. CLEVELAND expressed a desire to write to Mr. DONEGAN for the purpose of having Mr. DONEGAN encourage WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to sign the pre-trial deposition. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that according to the rules of Federal procedure, Mr. CHAMBERS could either refuse to sign the deposition, sign the deposition, or waive the signing thereof, the latter procedure having about the same effect as actually signing the deposition. Mr. CLEVELAND stated that he was of the opinion that CHAMBERS' refusal to sign the deposition might prejudice CHAMBERS' case in the eyes of the public since it had been his theory since the outset for CHAMBERS to conduct himself entirely in the open since in his opinion CHAMBERS had nothing to hide which might hurt CHAMBERS' case. Further, Mr. CLEVELAND stated that each time Civil 4176 is called in a

review of the docket in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, the case is now automatically continued without an appearance by either side, since the Court is fully aware of the impending trial of ALGER HISS on charge of perjury in the Southern District of New York. Accordingly, Mr. CLEVELAND stated that Civil 4176 would probably be set down for trial for an indefinite period, determination of which indefinite period will probably be determined by the outcome of the criminal trial of ALGER HISS in the Southern District of New York.

RE: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING made arrangements for an appointment with Dr. MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER, 1109 North Calvert Street, a psychiatrist, and visited his office on February 2, 1949. In subsequent contacts with MAURICE BRAVERMAN, she indicated that she had informed Dr. GUTTMACHER of the entire background of her present mental condition and had furnished him with some information regarding her participation in the Communist espionage apparatus, which resulted in her being subpoenaed before the New York Grand Jury. MAURICE BRAVERMAN strongly disapproved of her going to a doctor outside party circles and indicated that he was worried for his own safety as well as hers, because of the confidences that she had given to Dr. GUTTMACHER and definitely expressed the opinion that the FBI would go to GUTTMACHER and attempt to obtain the information that she might have furnished to him in connection with his psychoanalysis of her. ELEANOR confirmed the fact that she had revealed some of her activities for the Party to Dr. GUTTMACHER in contacts with MARGARET KEENAN on February 2, 1949, and, apparently due to her own unsettled mental condition, fluctuates between feeling that she had done the right thing in trying to correct her recent mental and physical breakdown by psychiatric treatment and possibly that she may have done the wrong thing by disclosing confidential party information to GUTTMACHER. It also appeared, from her contacts with MARGARET KEENAN and MAURICE BRAVERMAN which continued for about a week from February 2 to February 10, that she feels responsible for the suicide of LARRY DUGGAN, State Department official, who jumped from a window after being involved in the HISS-CHAMBERS investigation and indicated that LARRY had probably committed suicide in order to protect her, being, in her opinion, still in love with her at the time that he killed himself.

ELEANOR has considered the necessity of going to a sanitarium and eventually decided to take up residence with SAM and HELEN SCHMERLER, identified by informants as members of the Communist Party of Baltimore, until she recovers and did reside with them up to February 18, 1949, when it appears that her husband, AL SOYRING, returned from a sea voyage, and they returned to their apartment. AL SOYRING visited Communist Party

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Headquarters on February 20 and remonstrated with PHIL FRANKFELD, because it appeared from the conversation that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING had been expelled from the Party for her failure to carry out a Party assignment. SOYRING felt that the local Party organization had let his wife down and had been partly responsible for her breakdown.

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADS

THE DETROIT OFFICE

At Detroit, Michigan

Will interview Mrs. RUTH YANOVER, 90 Lothrop Avenue, for information regarding members of her family, and, in particular, anyone who may have used the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER. (This lead restated for Detroit in Baltimore letter to the Bureau, Detroit, and New York Offices, dated April 8, 1948, and was initially set out in the report of SA JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, at Washington, D.C.)

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D.C.

Will interview Mr. ALDO LAWRENCE RAFFA at the National Security Resources Board, Old State Department Building, where RAFFA is employed. RAFFA is a former employee under ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board and should be interviewed regarding his knowledge of the activities and associates of SILVERMAN while they were fellow employees of the Railroad Retirement Board. (This lead was restated for the Washington Field Office in Baltimore letter to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Office, dated May 25, 1949, and was initially set out for Baltimore in New York letter to the Bureau, Baltimore, Chicago, and Boston Offices, dated May 17, 1949.)

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will forward FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO's personal effects and papers to him via Railway Express or parcel post C.O.D., care of his mother, Mrs. EVELYN RENO, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado, in accordance with instructions contained in Denver Office letter to Baltimore and New York, dated April 28, 1949.

At Herald Harbor, Maryland

Will interview Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK W. WILLNER, former neighbors during the period 1935-39 of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and family

LEADS (cont'd)

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE (cont'd)

At Herald Harbor, Maryland (cont'd)

at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for information concerning their knowledge of the activities and associates of SILVERMAN during the above period. (This lead was initially set out in the letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices, dated May 23, 1949.)

At Baltimore, Maryland

* Will continue to follow the progress of the libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, and, in addition, report all information pertaining to motions and preliminary hearings conducted therein.

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INFORMANTS

b2
b7D

Baltimore T-1	Baltimore C.I. [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.
Baltimore T-2	Baltimore C.I. [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

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BA 65-1642

ADMINISTRATIVE

In the report of SA JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, at Washington, D.C., on page 15, a lead is set out for the Baltimore Office to interview Dr. SAMUEL MORRISON and obtain from him information regarding the physical condition of WILLY ARNHEIM and, in particular, whether ARNHEIM has any physical impairment which would preclude his being interviewed about his past activities.

The above lead was initially set out in Washington Field Office letter to the Baltimore Office dated May 18, 1949. By letter dated March 29, 1949, to the Bureau, copy for Washington Field, in the case entitled, "FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, Internal Security - R, Espionage - R," Baltimore file 100-1010, the Baltimore Office advised that unless the Bureau advised to the contrary, Dr. MORRISON would not be interviewed inasmuch as he is the brother of Dr. ALBERT MORRISON, chemist employed by the Allied Kidd Company, Wilmington, Delaware, who at a Communist Party meeting was nominated for the office of Educational Director for the Communist Party of Delaware on January 27, 1947. This letter further advised that in addition to this, ALBERT MORRISON was Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America at Wilmington, Delaware, and ALBERT MORRISON and one of his friends visited for sometime in Russia a number of years ago. This lead originally set out by the Washington Field Office has not been covered to date because no such request has been received from the Bureau after furnishing the above information regarding Dr. MORRISON.

Re: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was.

For the information of the New York Office, the following letter was directed to the Bureau on April 25, 1949, in the case entitled, "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, was., Security Matter - C," Baltimore file 100-9125, Bureau file 101-352:

The Bureau has been previously advised in connection with the investigation entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al; Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R" that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, named by CHAMBERS as a member of a Communist espionage apparatus in Washington, D.C., in approximately 1935, following her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, New York City, during December, 1948, returned to Baltimore, Maryland, her residence. For a considerable period of time subsequent to her return to Baltimore, SOYRING drank heavily, remaining almost constantly in a drunken condition, much to the dismay of local Communist Party leaders, who had made several efforts to have SOYRING leave town or enter a sanitarium for treatment. Their efforts in this regard were unsuccessful, however, although SOYRING has placed herself under the care of a local psychiatrist.

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Recently, however, information has been received that SOYRING was induced to leave Baltimore or make some effort to pull herself together. Several times throughout this period SOYRING has been in contact telephonically with her brother, CHARLES P. NELSON, Representative from the State of Maine, who has attempted to render moral encouragement to the subject, as well as physical assistance.

On April 18, 1949, Baltimore C.I. [redacted] advised that Congressman NELSON visited the subject at her residence 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and made arrangements for the subject to enter Seton Institute, a sanitarium in Baltimore, Maryland, for an undisclosed period. SOYRING's young son was taken by Congressman NELSON to the home of relatives in Augusta, Maine, for an indefinite period.

b2
b7D

There is no indication that Congressman NELSON is in sympathy with the Communist tendencies of ELEANOR SOYRING, and in all probability his interest in her and her affairs is confined to a feeling of responsibility due to their family relationship. His contact with the subject, however, and his relationship to her is considered a matter of interest to the Bureau in view of his position as a Congressional Representative.

This office is contemplating an interview with Dr. MANFRED GUTTMACHER, subject's psychiatrist, in the event the reliability of GUTTMACHER can be established. It has been indicated to C.I. [redacted] that Mrs. SOYRING has frequently discussed her past associations with Dr. GUTTMACHER, and he may possibly be in a position to furnish information to this office regarding SOYRING's activities. However, a specific request for authority to interview Dr. GUTTMACHER will be submitted to the Bureau prior to the conducting of such an interview.

* * * * *

The Baltimore Office has further considered the advisability of interviewing Dr. MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER regarding SOYRING. Information has been received to the effect that Dr. GUTTMACHER is a leader in the field of psychiatry and has an excellent reputation in Baltimore City. He is Chief Medical Officer of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and he is highly regarded at Johns Hopkins Hospital; however, nothing is known at the present time regarding the loyalty or political beliefs of Dr. GUTTMACHER. In view of the fact that a successful interview with Dr. GUTTMACHER regarding SOYRING would involve a breach of professional ethics on his part, the Baltimore Office will not undertake an interview with him unless instructed to the contrary by the Bureau.

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	6/2/49	3/23-5/31/49	FRANK G. JOHNSTONE mhp

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Details obtained from Mrs. CHAMBERS concerning visit of herself, ELLEN CHAMBERS, and PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. MARGARET NICHOLSON, Washington, D.C. in Sept. 1935. Deposition, application, and other exhibits furnished New York Office regarding CHAMBERS' application on 2/4/44 for insurance with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. CHAMBERS contacted NATHAN LEVINE by telephone and telegram for appointment 11/14/48 when original documents allegedly repossessed by CHAMBERS. Original WU telegram located and text set out. CHAMBERS occupied 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, from June 1938 to June 1939 under rental-purchase agreement but never purchased the property. Photographic copy of ESTHER CHAMBERS' Maryland operator's license and application therefor furnished New York Office. Newspaper account of the marriage of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, Washington, D.C., 12/11/29 located in Baltimore Evening Sun for that date and photostatic copy furnished New York Office. No other record of HISS marriage located at Baltimore. Copies of forms executed by FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO during government employment obtained. Associates interviewed furnished no additional information of value regarding DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. VLADIMIR A. NEKRASSOFF not believed identical with Russian #1 mentioned by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit (Civil 4176)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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Form No. 3

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE No. 65-14920 CMP

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK	5/9/49	4/1-5/9/49	JOSEPH M. KELLY

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SUPPLEMENTAL
SUMMARY REPORT

These data are supplemental to data covered in Summary Report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated March 30, 1949, New York.

The violation and narrative of which these data are considered a part of the proof remains the same as originally stated.

The trial of ALGER HISS has been set for May 23, 1949, at New York, Southern District of New York.

#246,845

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TGS:MMcM
NY 65-14920

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, aka.
George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers,
Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl," "Karl," "Bob"
Residence Address - Pipe Creek Farm, Route #2,
Westminster, Maryland

In addition to the testimony of CHAMBERS as set forth on pages 7 through 29 of the Summary Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated March 30, 1949, he will be expected to testify as follows:

CHAMBERS will state that in 1924 when he became a member of the Communist Party, he was residing at the home of his mother, LAHA WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at 228 Earl Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, New York and continued to reside there although not exclusively, until his marriage to ESTHER SHEMITZ on April 15, 1931. During the above period, he resided for short intervals at various addresses in New York City and during the summer months lived at times in various summer cottages in and near Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York.

After his marriage in 1931, he resided with his wife at 639 East 11th Street, New York City until early 1932, when CHAMBERS and his wife moved to the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER located near Glen Gardner, New Jersey. In about the fall of 1932, CHAMBERS and his wife returned to New York City and sub-let the apartment of SLATER BROWN, one of the editors of the "New Republic", located on 11th Street just west of Hudson Street or Eighth Avenue.

In 1933, CHAMBERS and his wife then moved to an address at Maguire Avenue, Princess Bay, Staten Island, New York. After residing here for about six months, they moved to an apartment house known as "The Castle", located near Fort Lee, New Jersey just south of the George Washington Bridge. Shortly after the birth of CHAMBERS' daughter, ELLEN, on October 17, 1933, the CHAMBERS family moved to the home of CHAMBERS' mother in Lynbrook, Long Island, New York

In the latter part of 1934, the CHAMBERS family moved from Lynbrook to 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland and remained there until the early summer of 1935.

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It was at this time that ALGER HISS told CHAMBERS that the HISS family was moving from 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. to 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; that the lease on the 28th Street house had about two months to run and that HISS offered to allow the CHAMBERS family to live in the 28th Street house until the expiration of this lease. CHAMBERS then move directly from 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland to 2831 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and remained at the latter address for about two months. CHAMBERS will declare that he did not pay any rent during this period nor was he requested to pay any rent by ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. At the expiration of this lease in about July of 1935, CHAMBERS and his family moved to the residence of DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO on 4th Street in Greenwich Village, New York City and remained at this address for a month or so.

CHAMBERS will state that at about this time, he accompanied MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent in New York City and a member of the Communist Party underground, to Smithton, Pennsylvania where they rented a summer cottage from a Mr. BOUCHOT, who lived in Frenchtown, New Jersey, a few miles from Smithton, Pennsylvania. CHAMBERS then moved his family to this cottage where they resided for the balance of the summer.

CHAMBERS will state that MAXIM LIEBER spent some weekends and probably part of his vacation at this cottage and that PRISCILLA HISS spent about ten days at this cottage. CHAMBERS will relate that he himself did not spend the entire summer there but probably was at the cottage on most weekends.

CHAMBERS will declare that towards the end of the summer of 1935, the CHAMBERS family decided to move from the summer cottage to the city but had no definite place to move to at that time. He will state that at this time ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS invited the CHAMBERS family to live at the HISS residence at 2905 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He will state that after leaving the summer cottage at Smithton, Pennsylvania, the CHAMBERS family moved directly to the P Street address of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS; that he and his family lived at the P Street address for about a week or so and while there occupied the third floor of this house. He will further state that prior to his moving to the Hiss residence, the third floor had been occupied by TIMMY HOBSON and that upon the CHAMBERS family's arrival

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at the P Street residence it was necessary to move TIMMY HOBSON from the third floor to a second floor bedroom in the HISS residence.

CHAMBERS will state that because of the irregular hours at which the CHAMBERS' child had to be fed, this interrupted more or less the strict routine of the HISS household and it was amicably decided that CHAMBERS would find new living quarters for his family.

CHAMBERS will state that probably sometime in the fall of 1935, he rented an unfurnished house on Eutaw Place in Baltimore, Maryland using the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He, thereafter moved his family from the P Street address of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in Washington to this new address in Baltimore. CHAMBERS then purchased some second hand furniture for the Eutaw Place residence, and in addition ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS gave the CHAMBERS family some pieces of furniture and a rug.

CHAMBERS will testify that he still has this rug in his possession and is using it in his house at his farm in Westminster, Maryland. CHAMBERS will state at the time he received this rug from ALGER HISS it had a torn piece near the center which had been mended and that the patch is still noticeable. CHAMBERS will state that in addition to the rug received from HISS, he also received a drop-leaf table, a wing chair and a love seat. He will state that the drop-leaf table and the wing chair are still in his possession but that the love seat has since been discarded. He will state that in connection with the drop-leaf table this may have been given to him by HISS prior to the CHAMBERS family moving to the Eutaw Place residence.

CHAMBERS will testify that he and his family resided at the Eutaw Place residence until about the spring of 1936 when the CHAMBERS family moved to the home of CHAMBERS' mother in Lynbrook, New York. While residing at his mother's home, CHAMBERS received an invitation from MAXIM LIEBER to live at LIEBER'S farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania. He will state that he then moved his family to this farm in Ferndale, but only lived there for a short time, probably a month or so. CHAMBERS will state that while living at Ferndale, he had a conversation with ALGER HISS in which he pointed out his desire to leave the farm at Ferndale and move to some other location. He will state that ALGER HISS after this conversation, located a possible place of residence near New Hope, Pennsylvania; that thereafter, CHAMBERS contacted WATSON T. ROBERTS, a real estate dealer in New Hope, Pennsylvania and arranged for renting "The Stone House", which is located on the farm of TOM and

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MARY MARSHALL situated about two miles southwest of New Hope, Pennsylvania. CHAMBERS will state that at the time he resided at "The Stone House", he used the name of DAVID BREEN indicated he was a literary agent and he re-named his children, PATRICK MICHAEL BREEN and URSULA BREEN. CHAMBERS will testify that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS family at "The Stone House" at least on one occasion. On the occasion of this visit of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, they brought with them a child's rocker which was given to CHAMBERS' daughter, ELLEN.

In about April of 1937, CHAMBERS moved his family from New Hope, Pennsylvania to an apartment at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace in Baltimore, Maryland. He will state that he resided at this address under the name of JAY CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERS will relate that in about December of 1937, he moved his family from the apartment on Auchentoroly Terrace to 2116 Mount Royal Terrace in Baltimore, Maryland and remained there until his break with the party in April of 1938.

CHAMBERS will relate that shortly after his break with the party in April of 1938, he rented a room at a residence on Old Court Road on the outskirts of Baltimore and remained there for about a month. CHAMBERS will state that while he resided at Old Court Road he made several trips to New York City to obtain a translation job through PAUL WILLERT. This work represented translating from the German a book entitled, "The Great Crusade", written by GUSTAV REGLER. Thereafter, CHAMBERS and his family drove to Daytona Beach, Florida where they remained for about one month and returned to their residence at Old Court Road in Baltimore.

CHAMBERS will relate that in about the early summer of 1938, he desired to re-establish himself in civilian life. He purchased a small home at 2700 St. Paul Street and enrolled his child in the Park School on Liberty Height Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland. CHAMBERS will testify that from that time until April of 1939, he supported his family by doing translating and research work. He will state that in April of 1939, he became employed by Time, Inc., as a book review editor. He continued in his employment at Time magazine until December 10, 1948 at which time he resigned. At the time of his resignation, he was one of the seven senior editors of Time, Inc.

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At the present time, CHAMBERS is residing on his 314-acre dairy farm which is known as Pipe Creek Farm and is located on Route #2, Westminster, Maryland.

CHAMBERS will further declare that on February 2, 1949, he, accompanied by Special Agents F.X. PLANT, M.A. TAYLOR, and J. J. WALSH, visited the Georgetown area of Washington, D.C. and identified the residences at 2831 28th Street, N.W., 2905 P Street, N.W., 1245 30th Street, N.W., and 3415 Volta Place, N.W. as being the various residences in Washington, D.C. of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS that he visited from the summer of 1935 through December of 1938. He will also state that he has observed photographs of the above residences and has signed the reverse side of these photographs as evidence of his identifying all of these places.

CHAMBERS will testify that sometime in 1934, he met one "PETE" in New York City and that he knows "PETE" to be WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. He will state that he was introduced to "PETE" by JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and that the introduction took place in the Y.M.C.A. known as Sloane House which is located at West 23rd Street in New York City. CHAMBERS will state that this meeting, to him, was a social meeting, and had nothing to do with the activities of the espionage apparatus of which he, CHAMBERS, was then a part. CHAMBERS will relate that it is possible he met CRANE several times in 1934, subsequent to their original meeting, but he cannot remember any details of such meetings. He will state that CRANE was not working under him at that time in his, CHAMBERS, work for the Soviets.

He will testify that sometime in the early part of 1935, upon the instructions of his then Russian superior "BILL", he proceded by train to San Francisco, California. CHAMBERS will state that "BILL" gave him a money belt containing about $10,000.00. He will state that he took this belt with him to San Francisco where he took up residence at the Golden Gate Branch of the Y.M.C.A. under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. CHAMBERS will state that he was contacted at this hotel by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and that on the day CRANE contacted him, he and CRANE walked and talked in Golden Gate Park and had dinner together in the vicinity of this park. He will state that on the same day, after dinner and after it got dark, CRANE drove him in the latter's car, to the home of a man by the name of FOLKOFF.

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CHAMBERS will testify that FOLKOFF lived rather far out in the suburbs of San Francisco, in a house located on a hillside, near a bay, and built on two levels. He will say that CRANE introduced him to FOLKOFF, and that he, CHAMBERS, then took off the money belt, which he had around his body, and gave it to CRANE.

CHAMBERS will testify that he remained in San Francisco about three days, and then returned, by train, to New York City. He will say that he has seen a photograph of ISAAC FOLKOFF and has identified it as being of the individual who was introduced to him by CRANE; whom he knew under the name of FOLKOFF and in whose presence he turned over the money belt to CRANE.

CHAMBERS will testify that he believes the $10,000.00 was to be used in connection with the espionage of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in Japan. He will state that he does not know any specific details concerning the use of this money, and bases his belief that it was for SHERMAN on the fact that it was taken to San Francisco, and was given to CRANE whom he, CHAMBERS, knew to be an associate of SHERMAN'S.

CHAMBERS will state that in the early part of 1937, BORIS BYKOV, his then Russian superior, brought him together with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. He will testify that he does not recall where this meeting took place but prior to this meeting BYKOV had spoken to him of CRANE and indicated to him that he, BYKOV, was fed up with CRANE. He will say that he does not know just what the relationship was between BYKOV and CRANE, nor what work CRANE did, or was doing, for BYKOV.

It will also be testified by CHAMBERS that he knew CRANE was then living in New York City, with a girl named PEGGY. He will state that on one occasion, on the specific instructions of BORIS BYKOV, he met with this girl and CRANE. He will say that he was further instructed by BYKOV to meet this girl and determine if he could straighten out the marital difficulties of her and CRANE. He will state that he met this girl PEGGY and CRANE in a restaurant in New York City, and never knew where they lived in New York.

CHAMBERS will testify that shortly after his meeting with

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CRANE in early 1937 the latter came to Washington, D.C. where he took up his residence in an apartment. He will say that CRANE was to do photographic work for him and did so on two or three occasions. He will state that he does not recall exactly where CRANE lived in Washington other than that it was in the Northwest section of the city. Also he will state that though he recalls CRANE having photographed some documents for him he does not remember the number of times he did photographic work for him, the source of the documents or their contents.

CHAMBERS will testify that CRANE left Washington, D.C. and he understood that he was to return to the West Coast, sometime prior to his, CHAMBERS', break from the Communist Party in 1938. He will state that he does not know why the association with CRANE was terminated, or how this disassociation was arranged.

In his testimony CHAMBERS will advise that CRANE had a Leica camera which CHAMBERS believed was his, CRANE'S, personal property.

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JOHN E. PEURIFOY
Assistant Secretary of State for Administration
Washington, D.C.
and/or
WALTER K. SCOTT
State Department
Washington, D.C.

Either or both of these officials will furnish the following testimony in addition to that previously set forth for them in Pages 43 through 52A of the summary report dated March 30, 1949 in the captioned matter.

These officials of the State Department are in charge of the original of the document to be listed below and are in a position to testify as to its authenticity. Either of these gentlemen would be expected to introduce the original State Department file copy of the following document. This document purports to be the original of the State Department message from which a paraphrasing was made to produce the document previously introduced by CHAMBERS. For purposes of comparison and correlation the assigned number of the document previously introduced by CHAMBERS is listed alongside of the description of the original State Department document from which it was allegedly prepared.

DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT	CHAMBERS DOCUMENT NUMBER
Cablegram from Moscow dated January 28, 1938, No. 30, Serial No. 361.115, Robinson, Donald L./90, signed "Henderson".	1

(It has been ascertained that the action copy of the above Moscow cablegram, No. 30, is maintained in the State Department, Passport Division file in the Rubens-Robinson Passport Fraud case, and that this file is maintained in the Winder Building, 604 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., under the direction of Mr. ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS.)

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EJC:CHF
NY 65-14920
Sup. Sum. Rpt.

Pumpkin Papers
5 strips of film
Continuity of possession

Witness, ROBERT E. STRIPLING, H.C.U.A., covers the handling of and possession by H.C.U.A. of the two developed strips and three undeveloped strips of film received from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, December 2, 1948, and identified as:

FILM	GRAND JURY EXHIBIT	FBI LABORATORY EXHIBIT
D	#47	K154
C	#48	K153
A	#49	K151
E	#50	K155
B	#51	K152

This should be considered with testimony of other H.C.U.A. representatives, DONALD T. APPELL and WILLIAM A. WHEELER, pages 34 to 34g inclusive, of Summary Report, March 30, 1949, of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY.

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ROBERT E. STRIPLING
c/o R. N. Stripling Drug Company
St. Augustine, Texas

ROBERT E. STRIPLING is expected to testify that on December 3, 1948 he was Chief Investigator for the HCUA. Further that at about 9:15 AM on the morning of December 3, 1948 DONALD APPELL, an investigator for the HCUA, brought to STRIPLING'S office, Room 225, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C., five rolls of microfilm, three of which were contained in metal cylinders, one of which had been slightly crushed, and two additional rolls of developed film which were wrapped in oil or wax paper. STRIPLING will testify that he was informed by APPELL that the three rolls of films in the containers were as yet undeveloped, but that the two rolls contained in the wax paper had been developed.

STRIPLING will testify that he unrolled the developed film and after examining it decided that an enlarger would be needed to properly examine it. Thereafter an enlarger was procured and this was set up in the washroom, Room 226, Old House Office Building. Further that thereafter he, DONALD APPELL, and WILLIAM E. WHEELER viewed this film with the enlarger and that they observed the letterhead of the State Department, the word "Confidential", and code numbers on the documents pictured on the microfilm, and that they concluded that these were important documents. STRIPLING will testify that he thereupon told WHEELER to endeavor to have a good friend of WHEELER'S named LON THOMAS print pictures from the developed film, that WHEELER called THOMAS at the latter's home and determined that THOMAS could do this work. STRIPLING will testify that he then told WHEELER to take the developed film to THOMAS and have him make two pictures of each exposure, and that thereupon WHEELER left the office with the two rolls of developed film.

STRIPLING will further testify that thereafter he called the Veterans Administration to ascertain if the undeveloped film in the three metal containers could be developed, and as a result of this call arrangements were made for the development of this film, and DONALD APPELL took the three containers of undeveloped film to have the film developed by the Photo Department of the Veterans Administration. STRIPLING will testify that at this time he told APPELL to join LON THOMAS and WHEELER at the former's home after the film was developed and to have prints made of the exposure on this latter film. STRIPLING will testify that later in the day he received a call from DONALD APPELL, who told him that some of the undeveloped film did not come out and some of it was not very plain, but that he told APPELL to have prints

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prepared from whatever he could of the film.

STRIPLING will testify that APPELL and WHEELER returned to his office late the same afternoon with all of the film and the pictures which had been prepared from the film. He will further testify that that evening, December 3, 1948, he turned the film over to his secretary, ROSE PURDY, and instructed her to give it to Miss ANN TURNER, who was Chief of the Files for the HCUA, for the purpose of putting it in the safe. He will testify that during the day of December 3, 1948 either he, WHEELER, or APPELL was in constant possession of the film.

STRIPLING will further testify that on Saturday, December 4, 1948, he obtained the film from the HCUA safe and showed it to Congressman RANKIN, and that he believes that press photographers took pictures of him and RANKIN holding the film. Further that later in the day a press conference was held and further pictures were taken of him holding the film. He will testify that on the same day GEORGE MORRIS FAY, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and RAYMOND P. WHEARTY, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, came to the HCUA offices and asked to see the films and prints, and that he exhibited the film to them in the Committee's chambers. STRIPLING will further testify that on this same date, December 4, 1948, it is possible that WHEELER, APPELL, and possibly LOUIS RUSSELL, another Committee investigator, may have examined the film and had their pictures taken by the press.

He will testify that on the night of December 4th the film was again locked in the HCUA safe and that Congressman RANKIN ordered a police guard for the Committee's office to guard the safe and film. He will testify that to his knowledge the film was not removed from the safe on Sunday, December 5, 1948. He will further testify that on Monday, December 6, 1948, Representative RICHARD NIXON examined the film and the press again took pictures of Representative NIXON and him with the film. He will testify that while they were examining the film on this date one of the press photographers mentioned emulsion numbers appearing on the film, and that they then examined the film and observed that some of it was Eastman Kodak film. Further that at this photographer's suggestion he called a Mr. LEWIS of the Eastman Kodak Company in Washington and made an appointment to see Mr. LEWIS at Representative NIXON'S office at 1 PM on that date.

He will testify that at 1 PM that day he took the film to NIXON'S office, where BERT ANDREWS of the "New York Herald Tribune" was present, that thereafter Mr. LEWIS came to NIXON'S office and LEWIS, NIXON and he examined

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the film with the Eastman label and LEWIS procured the emulsion number from it and wrote it down. Further that LEWIS thereafter called his office in Washington for the purpose of determining the date of manufacture of the film. He will testify that thereafter Mr. LEWIS advised him that a check with the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York had been made and it had been ascertained that the film in question had been manufactured in 1936.

STRIPLING will further testify that on the morning of December 13, 1948 his secretary, Miss ROSE PURDY, furnished the film to Investigators WILLIAM WHEELER and DONALD APPELL and Representative NIXON at about 7AM so that the latter individuals could bring this film to New York City for presentation to the Federal Grand Jury hearing testimony there. He will further testify that after the conclusion of the testimony before this Grand Jury the film was returned to Washington and again placed in the HCUA safe.

STRIPLING will testify that several weeks after this Representative NIXON called and asked that the film be brought to his office, which was done, and that Representative NIXON kept the film until late in the day, at which time he called STRIPLING and stated that he still had the film. STRIPLING will testify that at that time he was at home, and in turn called his secretary, Miss PURDY, who went to NIXON'S office, obtained the film, and returned it to the HCUA safe.

STRIPLING will testify that while the film was being examined by the FBI and while it was being examined at Rochester, New York and at a DU PONT plant in New Jersey, it was constantly in the possession of an employee of the HCUA.

He will further testify that he at no time ever actually placed the film in the HCUA safe, nor did he actually remove it at any time from this safe, but that this was always done by his secretary, Miss ROSE PURDY, or Miss ANN TURNER, who is Chief of Files for the HCUA.

He will testify that he left the employ of the Committee in January of 1949, at which time the film was still in the possession of the Committee and was maintained in their safe.

(It is noted that the present address of this witness is not known, but can be readily ascertained from his father, R. N. STRIPLING, of St. Augustine, Texas. STRIPLING is presently believed to be touring the country giving lectures.)

DES:MMcM
NY 65-14920

Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk,
Appellate Division, Supreme Court,
First Judicial Department,
25th Street and Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

He will be expected to produce under subpoena duces tecum, Questionnaire and Statement of ALGER HISS for admission to the New York State Bar, signed by ALGER HISS and notarized at New York, New York January 9, 1933 and filed with the Appellate Division, Supreme Court.

He will be expected to testify that he is, at present, Chief Clerk of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, First Judicial Department, and that he was so employed in this capacity on January 17, 1933.

He will further be expected to testify that this document was regularly filed under New York State Statute which requires that such Questionnaire and Statement be filed with the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, First Judicial Department. (This has been designated as K#734 and is referred to in FBI Laboratory report to the New York Office dated March 29, 1949.)

DES:MMcM
NY 65-14920

Mr. FRANK D. NORTON,
Deputy Director,
District of Columbia Selective Service Headquarters,
Washington, D.C.

He will be expected to produce, under subpoena duces tecum, the Selective Service Questionnaire of ALGER HISS, notarized November 5, 1940 and the Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary of ALGER HISS, notarized May 14, 1942.

He will be expected to testify that he is Deputy Director of the District of Columbia Selective Service Headquarters. He will further be expected to testify that the Selective Service Questionnaire and Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary of ALGER HISS were filed as required by the laws of the United States.

(The Selective Service Questionnaire dated November 7, 1940 has been designated as K#731 and Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary dated May 15, 1942 has been designated as K#732. These two documents are referred to in FBI Laboratory report to the Washington Field Office dated March 16, 1949.)

DES:MMcM
NY 65-14920

A Bureau Handwriting Expert,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

The name of this witness will be furnished in sufficient time prior to the trial. The witness will be expected to testify that he is a qualified handwriting expert; that he has examined a document captioned, "Questionnaire and Statement of Applicant", signed by ALGER HISS and notarized at New York, New York, January 9, 1933 (K#734); that as a result of his examination, he has concluded that the individual who signed this document and whose handwriting appears thereon, also wrote questioned writing appearing on documents one through four (Q1 through Q4); that the signature of ALGER HISS on this document (K#734) was written by the same individual who wrote the signature ALGER HISS on the document dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER (K#40).

He will be expected to testify that the writing appearing on documents one through four (Q1 through Q4) were written by the same individual whose handwriting appears on the Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary dated May 15, 1942 (K#732). He will also be expected to testify that the same individual was the author of the writing appearing on the letters addressed to EDWARD W. CASE, dated April 13, 16 and May 5, 1936 (K#340, K#341 and K#342) and the writing appearing on the Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary (K#732).

He will also be expected to testify that he has compared the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on the Selective Service Questionnaire (K#731) and Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary (K#732) with the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on the letter dated February 17, 1933 addressed to WALTER G. SCHELKER (K#40); that he has decided that no definite conclusion could be reached inasmuch as these writings are not sufficiently comparable; that the signature on the Selective Service Questionnai (K#731) and the signature on the Selective Service Questionnaire Supplementary (K#732) contain a style of writing that has more characteristics of his writing in recent years and varies too much from his personal signature in 1933 for a definite conclusion to be reached.

He will further be expected to testify that the writing appearing on the Selective Service Questionnaire (K#731) could be identified with the writing appearing on the letters addressed to EDWARD W. CASE, dated

DES:MMcM
NY 65-14920

April 13, 16, and May 5, 1936 (K#340 through K#342) but that the writing on the Selective Service Questionnaire could not by itself be identified with the writing on documents one through four (Q1 through Q4.)

(These conclusions are contained in FBI Laboratory report to the New York Office dated March 29, 1949 and the FBI Laboratory report to the Washington Field Office dated March 16, 1949.)

EJC:CHF
NY 65-14920
Sup. Sum. Rpt.

Residences of Alger Hiss,
dates of occupancy

The following witnesses will fix within reasonable limitations and certainty the dates between which ALGER HISS and wife lived at various addresses in Washington, and at which and during such times JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was in contact with them.

The testimony of CHAMBERS and admissions of ALGER HISS has been rather indefinite as to these dates presumably as a result of elapsed time.

Kisseloff-960

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

J. B. GILLIATT
J. B. Gilliatt Real Estate Company
2827 Dunbarton Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Subpoena duces tecum to produce leases executed by ALGER HISS for the premises at 1245 30th Street and 3415 Volta Place, Washington, D. C. for the following periods:

(1) Lease SARAH W. S. MILLER and ALGER HISS, 1245 30th Street, June 15, 1936 to August 31, 1937;

(2) Lease SARAH W. S. MILLER and ALGER HISS, 1245 30th Street, September 1, 1937 to August 31, 1938;

(3) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1938 to September 30, 1939;

(4) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940;

(5) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941;

(6) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1941 to September 30, 1942;

(7) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943;

(8) Lease KATHERINE H. FLANAGAN and ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, January 1, 1938 to September 30, 1938;

(9) Lease ALGER HISS and EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, 1245 30th Street, January 1, 1938 to August 31, 1938.

This witness can be expected to testify that by letter dated September 15, 1948, he transmitted leases numbered (1) through (7) above to JOHN F. DAVIS, 1700 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., attorney for ALGER HISS, and that by letter dated September 17, 1948, he transmitted to Mr. DAVIS leases numbered (8) and (9). He can be expected to testify that such leases have not been returned to him.

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

(It is to be noted from the above chronology that from January 1, 1938 to August 31, 1938, ALGER HISS held leases on both the premises at 3415 Volta Place and 1245 30th Street and that the lease between HISS and EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, No. 9 above, was a sub-lease from HISS to HOLLANDER. HOLLANDER has advised that he did occupy the premises at 1245 30th Street in or about January, 1938.)

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

JOHN M. HOWARD
General Commerce Manager
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company
723 13th Street
Washington, D. C.

This witness can be expected to produce under subpoena duces tecum records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company reflecting the following Connect and Disconnect orders for telephone service for ALGER HISS at the following addresses:

ADDRESS	CONNECT	DISCONNECT
3411 O Street	6-13-33	6-9-34
2831 28th Street, Apt. 42	6 - 9-34	7 - 2-35
2905 P Street	4-19-35	6-15-36
1245 30th Street	7 - 1-36	12-29-37
3415 Volta Place	12-29-37	10-1-43
3210 P Street	10-1-43	9-22-47

This witness will be expected to testify that on the basis of the company's records there was an overlap on the telephone service at the 28th Street and 2905 P Street residences and that there was duplicate service at these addresses during the period in question, i.e., that when a person dialed the number in question the telephones at both addresses would ring and it would be possible for persons at both of these addresses to answer the call.

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

J. S. BARTLETT
Commercial Manager
Potomac Electric Power Company
10th and E Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

This witness can be expected to produce under subpoena duces tecum records of the Potomac Electric Power Company reflecting that electrical service in Apartment 42, 2831 28th Street, N.W., was turned off on June 29, 1935 and that Mrs. ALGER HISS was then listed as the customer at that address.

He will be expected to testify further that the electricity at 2905 P Street, also carried in the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, was turned on April 17, 1935.

He can be expected to testify further on the basis of company records that the former occupant at 2905 P Street, Lt. Commander BAXTER BRUCE, had electricity turned off at that address on February 28, 1935 and that no occupant was shown at the P Street address and no current was used from February 28, 1935 until April 17, 1935.

Kisseloff-964

JMK:GCH
NY 65-14920

W. EDWARD GALLAGHER
Legal Department
Washington Gas Light Company
11th and H Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

This witness can be expected to produce under subpoena duces tecum records of the Washington Gas Light Company reflecting that the gas service was turned off at Apartment 42, 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for ALGER HISS on June 26, 1935. Further, that the gas was turned off for Commander BRUCE, 2905 P Street, on February 28, 1935, and was turned on for ALGER HISS on April 17, 1935.

This witness can be expected to testify that the records of the Washington Gas Light Company failed to reflect a record of any tenancy or any service at 2905 P Street between February 28, 1935 and April 17, 1935.

EJC:CHF
NY 65-14902
Sup. Sum. Rpt.

Association of
Alger Hiss and
Jay David Whittaker Chambers

The following witnesses will supplement the testimony of CHAMBERS and wife, that they were in contact and association with ALGER HISS and wife. This covers alleged period in which CHAMBERS and HISS, acting as agents of U.S.S.R., were engaged in Espionage as against U.S.A.

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr.
3403 O Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

This witness can be expected to testify in accordance with the following signed statement which he executed on January 17, 1949:

"January 17, 1949

"I, CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr., make the following voluntary statement to Philip H. Wilson and Carl N. DeTemple, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made, nor force used to compel me to give this statement. I have been advised and understand that I have a right to counsel and understand that anything which I may say in this statement may be used in a court of law.

"My name is CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr.; I am 34 years old having been born January 29, 1914 in New York, New York. I now reside at 1007 North Daniel Street, Arlington, Virginia.

"I resided at 3403 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., from September, 1929 until June, 1939. I recall that for two or three years, about 1933 and 1934, there was a family living at 3411 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., who were known to me as the HISS family. I have since determined that this family is the ALGER HISS'. I never had occasion to enter the HISS home nor did I know Mr. HISS personally.

"I associate a green-blue, 1929 Ford two-door coach with the HISS family. It used to be parked in front of their house. My recollection is that I saw members of the HISS family come out of the house and get into it on many occasions.

"I have been shown a photograph, which the Agents advised me is a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, taken about 1936. The person in the photograph seems familiar to me although I did not know the person's name. I associate the individual in the photograph with an individual I recollect seeing on the street in front of the HISS house during the time they lived there.

"I believe I saw the person pictured in the photograph enter and leave the HISS home on many occasions, usually in the late afternoon or evening and on Saturdays and Sundays. I also recollect seeing the same person use the 1929 Ford automobile that I believe belonged to Mr. HISS,

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

"I have read the above statement consisting of two typewritten pages each of which I have initialed and acknowledge to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ CHARLES BITTINGER, Jr.

Witnessed:
PHILIP H. WILSON
Special Agent, FBI
Washington, D. C.

CARL N. DE TEMPLE
Special Agent, FBI
Washington, D. C."

The original of this statement is in the possession of the New York Division and Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and CARL N. De TEMPLE are available to testify in the event it is necessary to impeach the witness.

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

Mrs. ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE
35 Oxford Street
Chevy Chase, Maryland

This witness can be expected to testify in accordance with the following signed statement which she executed on January 19, 1949:

"35 Oxford Street
Chevy Chase 15, Md.
19 January, 1949

"I, ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE, voluntarily furnish this statement to Special Agents THEODORE S. KRAMER and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON, known to me as agents of the FBI. This is voluntarily given and no promises, gifts, threats, or the use of duress was used. I realize that this statement may be used in court of law. I give this of my own free will.

"I was born ELEANOR VIVIAN on December 13, 1908 in Duluth, Minnesota. My husband, JOHN ADE PLUGGE, and I were married in January, 1932, and came to live in apartment eleven (first floor) of 2831 28th Street, N. W. in January of that year. We subsequently moved to a second floor apartment in 2829 28th Street in June of 1935 and lived there until August of 1936 when we bought this house in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

"While in apartment eleven at 2831 28th Street, I recollect seeing ALGER HISS and his wife coming and going from their apartment on the fourth floor of this building. He was pointed out as a very bright young man who has an excellent government job at a time when jobs were hard to find. The HISS child (a boy) was away at boarding school according to the resident manager who pointed the HISS couple out to me.

"I recollect Mrs. JEFFREYS (the resident manager) introducing me to a woman who had a baby daughter in a carriage. I do not recall the name of this woman as given by Mrs. JEFFREYS at this time. Mrs. JEFFREYS always tried to introduce newcomers and especially the mothers who would be sitting on the bench outside the apartment with their children. I had a small boy at this time (born in 1934). On one occasion, I recollect that a man came home early in the afternoon to go out for a walk with this woman and their baby girl who was then in a carriage for walks. From the newspaper pictures, I now connect this man with the present Mr. CHAMBERS. I remember that the woman and I compared the relative positions of our apartments (mine on the first and hers on an upper floor) as to the convenience

JMK:CCH
NY 65-14920

in a building with no elevator for getting children and carriages up and down to and from apartments.

"I have never had any subsequent contact with Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS nor with the now called Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. However, I do remember that Mrs. HISS drove a car while they lived in their apartment at 2831 28th Street. This car as I recall it was an old car, top which could be either up or down, and was a one seated car.

"I have read the above statement and to the best of my knowledge, it is the truth.

"I have initialed all strike overs and signed each page of this two page statement. An 'f' and an 's' were made in my own handwriting and initialed.

/s/ ELEANOR VIVIAN PLUGGE

Mrs. John Ade Plugge

Witnessed by
THEODORE S. KRAMER
WILLIAM H. ATKINSON"

This witness can be expected to testify further that she does not recall ever having seen ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or his wife together. She can be expected to identify a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which was taken in 1936, showing CHAMBERS holding a child.

The original of the above quoted signed statement is in the possession of the New York Division and Special Agents THEODORE S. KRAMER and WILLIAM H. ATKINSON are available to testify if necessary to impeach the witness.

Kisseloff-970

EJC:CHF
NY 65-14920
Sup. Sum. Rpt.

Association of
Alger Hiss
Priscilla Hiss
Abraham George Silverman
Harry Dexter White
Henry Hill Collins, Jr.

The following witnesses show the close association and contacts between ALGER HISS and wife, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, while latter living at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., September, 1937, to June 26, 1947, apartment 311.

This association of the above with SILVERMAN at his home will be expected to supplement the allegations of witness CHAMBERS, that ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN were associates with him in apparatus B and acting as Espionage Agents with CHAMBERS of C.P., and/or U.S.S.R., and as further alleged by CHAMBERS, as a further inducement and reward to them, the U.S.S.R. principal, BORIS BYKOV, arranged for CHAMBERS to give four expensive rugs to ALGER HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, the latter another Soviet Agent furnishing U. S. Government records and information to CHAMBERS.

Kisseloff-971

LWS:MJS
65-14920

Mrs. VIRGINIA O. MC INTYRE
1600 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. MC INTYRE will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement she furnished to Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on March 11, 1949, which is as follows:

"Washington, D.C.
March 11, 1949

"I, Virginia Olmsted McIntyre, freely make the following statement to Philip H. Wilson and Harry K. Clayton, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to get me to make this statement. I have been advised of my right to counsel. I have been informed that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, it may be used in court.

"I, Virginia Olmsted McIntyre, am 40 years old, having been born in the District of Columbia, August 14, 1908.

"From about August 1937 until about June 1, 1946, I was employed as resident manager of the Garden Towers Apartments located at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. In connection with my duties as a resident manager, I was daily required to act as relief telephone operator in the lobby of the Garden Towers and as such I was in a position to observe people who were entering and leaving the building.

"As I recall, the Garden Towers was completed in September, 1937 and the Abraham George Silvermans were one of its early tenants; they occupied apartment 311.

"It was not until after 'Pearl Harbor' that I got to know the Silvermans well enough so that both often stopped and chatted with me; although I had known them casually since 1937.

"With reference to my duties as resident manager, I probably was not in the Silverman apartment on more than a half-dozen occasions inasmuch as they installed their own lock on the door and refused to turn over a key to me. On the occasions I was in the apartment, I did not particularly notice the furnishings, but I do recall seeing a vividly colored rug, approximately 9 or 10 feet by 12 feet, on the livingroom floor of the

"Silvermans. It appeared to be an oriental rug which was predominantly red and which had an inner design paralleling the border which I would describe as a pattern similar to the "Wall of Troy." This design was made up of rectangular figures. The rug made a lasting impression because of its bright color. The red coloring was interspersed with blue.

"With reference to my relief duties at the telephone desk in the lobby of the Garden Towers, I observed certain people accompanying either Mr. Silverman or Mrs. Silverman in and out of the building. I never knew their names, but I recognized a photograph, which the Agents later advised me is a picture of PRISCILLA HISS, as being a woman I have seen on several occasions in the company of Mrs. Sarah Silverman. I also recognized photographs, which I was later told are pictures of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, as a person who was a frequent visitor to the building and I sometimes saw him in the company of Mr. Silverman. I also recognized photographs, which I was later told are pictures of Alger Hiss. I am certain that I have seen this latter person, Alger Hiss, in the company of Abraham George Silverman, entering the building. I never saw him, Alger Hiss, leave the building, however, he may have left after I went off duty at ten P.M.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of three handwritten pages, and I have signed, or initialed each mistake and page. The above statement is true in its entirety.

/s/ VIRGINIA OLMSTED McINTYRE

WITNESSED:
PHILIP H. WILSON, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C.
HARRY K. CLAYTON, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C."

Mrs. MC INTYRE will further state that she positively identified a photograph which she was later told was a photograph of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. who was a visitor at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. She will state that another photograph also seemed familiar to her as a person who visited this address and she was later told that this was a photograph of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She will also state that she recognized a photograph of a person which was later identified to her as being a photograph of LAUCHLIN CURRIE but she was unable to definitely state that she had seen this person in this building.

LWS:MJS
65-14920

STEPHEN M. WALTER
Ring Building, Room 510,
Washington, D.C.

WALTER will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement furnished to Special Agents WILLIAM A. STATEN and FRANCIS R. McGINTY on March 7, 1949, which is as follows:

"March 7, 1949

"I give the following statement freely to William J. Staten and Francis R. McGinty who are known to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement may be used in a court of law.

"My full name is Stephen M. Walter and I am presently employed by the National Association of Electric Companies.

"During 1933, while I was employed by the Evaporated Milk Association of Chicago, I came in contact with various employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. One of these employees was Alger Hiss with whom I developed a nodding acquaintance. Hiss was then an attorney with the AAA. I did not see him again until the occasion related below.

"During my occupancy of an apartment on the third floor of the Garden Towers, located at 2325 15th Street, from late 1937 to late 1938, I was aware of the fact that an Abraham George Silverman was living on the same floor but I was not personally acquainted with him and had no dealings with him. During my period of occupancy from late 1937 to late 1938 I remember meeting Alger Hiss in the manually operated elevator and after recognizing him, I spoke casually to him. He did not return my greeting. He got off on the third floor, but I do not know which apartment he entered or what he was carrying at the time.

"I have read this one page statement and it is true, every word of it. I have initialed all the corrections.

/s/ Stephen M. Walter

"Witnessed;
William J. Staten,
Special Agent, FBI

Francis R. McGinty
Special Agent, FBI"

WALTER will further state that while he was employed by the Evaporated Milk Association of Chicago, he came in contact with various members of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, and that he was fairly well acquainted with NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and JEROME FRANK. He will state that while residing in apartment 312, at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., he was aware of the fact that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN resided in apartment 311 at this address.

LWS:MJS
65-14920

SENTELL CHEFFENS
2022 Columbia Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

CHEFFENS will be expected to testify in accordance with a signed statement furnished to Special Agenst HARRY K. CLAYTON and PHILIP H. WILSON on March 18, 1949 which is as follows:

"Washington, D.C.
March 18, 1949

"I, Sentell Cheffens, freely make the following statement to Harry K. Clayton and Philip H. Wilson, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made in order to obtain this statement. I have been told that I have a right to legal advice; that I do not have to make this statement and that if I do make it, the statement may be used in a court of law.

"I, Sentell Cheffens, believe I am about 48 years old, having been born in the state of Mississippi. I do not know exactly how old I am, but I use the birth date of May 29, 1901.

"I was employed for five years at the Garden Tower Apartments, 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., beginning in March or April, 1940. I worked at night at the telephone switchboard which is located in the lobby of this building. My hours of work were from 11 P.M. to 8 A.M. I also did odd jobs for tenants of this building. One of the families for whom I worked was Mr. and Mrs. Abraham George Silverman, who were residing in Apartment 311 at the time. I got to know the Silvermans and their maid, Florence Tompkins, well.

"Many nights, when I was working on the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, N.W., I would see Mr. Silverman leave the building and he would be carrying a large brown paper package or envelope. I would see him return the same night, around midnight or later and he would be carrying what appeared to be the same package he had been carrying when he left the building earlier in the evening.

"The Agents have shown me a photograph of a man whom they later told me is named Alger Hiss. Although I did not know the name of the man whose

LWS:MJS
65-14920

"photograph I saw, I am sure that I have seen him go through the lobby of the Garden Towers many times. The first time I can recall seeing him was about 7 or 8 months after I started working in the building. Many times, Mr. Hiss would enter the building and would stop at the switchboard to ask me whether the Silvermans were in before going on to enter the self-service elevator.

"I have had this typewritten statement of one page read to me and it is all true.

/s/ SENTELL CHEFFENS

WITNESSED: Harry K. Clayton, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C.
Philip H. Wilson, Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D.C."

CHEFFENS will state that a photograph which was identified as being that of PRISCILLA HISS, seemed familiar but he could not place her. He will state that a photograph was exhibited to him of a person which was later identified as a photograph of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and that he recognized this photograph as that of a person who sometimes would come to 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and who would inquire of him whether or not the SILVERMANS were at home. A photograph of HARRY DEXTER WHITE was exhibited to CHEFFENS and he will state that the person in this photograph resembled a person who had asked him how to get to the SILVERMAN'S apartment, 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and that he took this person to the self-service elevator and showed him how to operate it.

It is noted that SENTELL CHEFFENS appeared to be a congenital cripple and has sight only in one eye; and that the impression was given that CHEFFENS could not identify the smaller photographs which were exhibited to him due to his poor eyesight.

EJC:CHF
NY 65-14920
Sup. Sum. Rpt.

William Edward Crane

The following additional testimony of CRANE will supplement his prior indicated testimony at pages 172 through 192 of Summary Report, March 30, 1949, Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY.

Since prior indicated testimony, CRANE has testified before Grand Jury at New York and has confronted CHAMBERS, and each has mutually refreshed his recollections insofar as it has been possible to reconcile such remembrance.

CRANE and VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF have observed each other and SVESHNIKOFF has now made statement in some detail confirming his actions as an Agent of U.S.S.R. in furnishing Espionage material to CRANE.

JPM:mxm
NY 65-14920

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE
116 Siena Drive
Long Beach, California

It is noted that in the expected testimony of CRANE, as set out in Summary Report dated March 30, 1949, CRANE indicates that on his first visit in New York City in 1934 he was introduced by the unknown subject "BILL" to two former Czarist Russian Army Officers one of whom he has identified as VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF.

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has since indicated that he recalls that "BILL" introduced him to VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF and the other former Czarist Russian Army Officer, whose identity CRANE does not know, in Central Park, New York City, during the winter time. CRANE now recalls that this introduction took place during very cold weather and that he and all the other parties in this introduction were wearing overcoats.

Accordingly, CRANE can now be expected to testify that the unknown subject "BILL" introduced him to VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF during the Winter of 1935 - 1936 and that this was the first winter that he, CRANE, had spent in New York City. In addition, CRANE can be expected to testify that when he returned to New York City in the Spring of 1935 the unknown subject "BILL" was in charge of the Soviet expionage group, in which CRANE was a member, and that "BILL" continued in charge of these operations, to CRANE's knowledge, at least until the winter of 1935 - 1936.

Further, CRANE can be expected to testify that he observed and spoke to VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF on April 19, 1949 at the office of the FBI, New York City, and that he positively identifies VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF as one of the two former Czarist Russians who was introduced to him by "BILL" in the Winter of 1935 - 1936. Further, he can be expected to testify that for a period approximately one year thereafter VLADIMIR de SVESHNIKOFF at various times turned over to CRANE military journals which journals CRANE later delivered to CHAMBERS or BYKOV. Also, that on receipt of these military journals he, CRANE, would deliver to SVESHNIKOFF sums of money ranging from $100 to $75, which money had been given to CRANE by

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CHAMBERS or BYKOV for delivery to de SVESHNIKOFF when CRANE received these military journals from de SVESHNIKOFF.

CRANE can also be expected to testify that he personally observed WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on April 18, 1949 at the New York office of the FBI, and that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is identical with the person CRANE knew as "BOB" during CRANE's operations in the Soviet espionage group from the period 1934 until about the end of 1937. He can also be expected to testify that at sometime during this period WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as "BOB," was CRANE's immediate supervisor in CRANE's operations for this Soviet espionage group.

It is noted that the Summary Report of March 30, 1949 reflects that CRANE could be expected to testify that in 1934 JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN instructed CRANE to look up an individual named MORRIS ASIMOW, in Berkeley, California, and to maintain contact with ASIMOW. ASIMOW

Subsequently, CRANE has recalled that he was told to look up MORRIS ASIMOW, in Berkeley, California, by a dentist named M. B. SOSIN, who was a brother-in-law of MORRIS ASIMOW.

Accordingly, CRANE can be expected to testify that in the very early days of his association with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in Los Angeles, SHERMAN took him to Doctor SOSIN's office and authorized SOSIN to work on CRANE's teeth at the expense of the Soviet espionage group. CRANE was introduced to SOSIN only as "PETE," and he will testify that it was his impression at that time that Doctor M. B. SOSIN served as a mail drop for JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in the operations of the Russian espionage group. Further, that Doctor M. B. SOSIN indicated that he was aware that CRANE and SHERMAN were doing underground Communist Party work of some sort. Further, that it is his present belief that Doctor M. B. SOSIN told him that MORRIS ASIMOW had joined the Communist Party and that either SOSIN, or JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, or someone else, had told ASIMOW to immediately separate himself from the Communist Party. CRANE will testify that Doctor M. B. SOSIN further instructed him, CRANE, to look up MORRIS ASIMOW, in Berkeley, California, and to maintain contact with ASIMOW.

CRANE can be expected to testify that he did this and maintained contact with MORRIS ASIMOW from the Fall of 1934 to late Spring, 1935. He will testify that he recalls that during this period MORRIS ASIMOW acted in some way as a mail drop, in that letters were forwarded from members of the Soviet espionage group in the east to MORRIS ASIMOW at ASIMOW's home, and that MORRIS ASIMOW would then turn these letters over to CRANE.

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CRANE further can be expected to testify that in the Summer of 1936 he contacted MORRIS ASIMOW in Chicago, Illinois, shortly after ASIMOW secured a position there with Carnegie Steel. That he thereafter introduced ASIMOW to Colonel BYKOV in New York City, and that MORRIS ASIMOW would come to New York City from Chicago, and on several occasions delivered material to CRANE, which material CRANE would in turn deliver to Colonel BYKOV. CRANE will testify that MORRIS ASIMOW made these trips to New York City from Chicago in the Winter of 1936 - 1937 and in the Spring of 1937, and it was on the occasions of these visits that ASIMOW turned over to CRANE material for delivery by CRANE to Colonel BYKOV.

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BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

(1) WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE supplemental background and personal history and to be associated with pages 257-258 of Summary Report, March 30, 1949, of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY. This covers data furnished by Mrs. JAMES WATT, nee MARGARET GUTELIUS, former paramou and wife of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE during period he acted as an Espionage Agent. mrs.

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, was:
Keith, Bill Morgan, Pete Green, Pete.

SUPPLEMENTAL Background and Personal History

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has now identified photographs of the building, 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, as the place where he resided for about three months in the Spring of 1937, prior to moving to a residence at 1301 Longfellow Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., where he resided during the Summer of 1937.

It is noted that the Summary Report of March 30, 1949 reflects that CRANE was formerly married to MARGARET GUTELIUS, now Mrs. JAMES WATT.

In this regard, Mrs. JAMES WATT, presently residing at 1730 Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, and employed as a physician at Louisiana State University School of Medicine, has advised that she first met WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE shortly after she joined the Communist Party at Mill Valley, California. She recalls that she met CRANE at a Communist Party meeting in San Francisco, California, rather than at Mill Valley, California, about the Spring of 1933.

She then discontinued her membership in the Communist Party, and thereafter did not see CRANE until the Summer of 1934. At that time, CRANE was driving through Rochester, New York, and spent a few days at the home of her parents. While there, at that time, CRANE told her that he was doing "special work" for the Communist Party and that he expected to be working in the San Francisco area.

Thereafter, while she was attending the University of California Medical School, she and CRANE lived together at an apartment in Berkeley, California, during the school year 1934 - 1935. Toward the end of the school year, in the Spring of 1935, CRANE told her that his work for the Communist Party would demand that he be in New York City the next year, rather than on the West Coast.

Thereafter, CRANE left the West Coast and she joined CRANE in New York City in the early Summer of 1935. From there, she and CRANE went to Rochester, New York, where they were married in the Summer of 1935. She

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returned to New York City with CRANE and they resided for awhile on Staten Island, New York, and then shortly before the school term started, in the Fall of 1935, she and CRANE moved to Manhattan and took an apartment on Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. She attended the Medical School of Columbia University, beginning in the Fall of 1935. She recalls that during the Summer of 1936 she and CRANE left New York City and went to either Baltimore or Washington where CRANE continued his work for the Communist Party. In the Fall of 1936, she and CRANE took an apartment on Haven Avenue, New York City, and in the Summer of 1937, she recalls that she and CRANE moved to Washington, D. C., where they had an apartment on Longfellow Street. She recalls that CRANE stayed in Washington during the Summer of 1937, and that both she and CRANE returned to New York City in the Fall of 1937, but that at that time she separated from CRANE. She has a recollection that in the Spring of 1938 she met CRANE briefly in New York City, at which time he told her that the Party did not need him any more and that he was going back to California and get a job there.

She recalls that it was her understanding, while she was CRANE's wife, that CRANE's work for the Communist Party was principally that of a photographer and recalls also that CRANE had indicated to her that most of his photographing was of documents. However, to the best of her knowledge, CRANE did no photographing for the Communist Party at their residence. She also recalls that CRANE told her, after they first arrived in New York City, that he was not supposed to submit material to the Communist press or magazines, and that he was not supposed to be seen with known Communists.

In addition, she remembers that in connection with his work for the Communist Party CRANE made trips about once a month to Baltimore and Washington, D. C. CRANE mentioned to her at that time, that while on these trips he took photographs of documents, which documents, she presumed, came from Washington, although CRANE never said so in so many words.

Mrs. WATT states that CRANE's Party boss was a man called "BOB." She recalls CRANE speaking about "BOB" on many occasions, while she was married to CRANE. She recalls that when her marriage to CRANE first began to show signs of breaking up, probably during the school year of 1936 - 1937, CRANE took her to meet "BOB." Her first meeting with "BOB" was in a restaurant in New York City where she, CRANE, and "BOB" had dinner. She recalls, also, visiting at the home of "BOB" and meeting "BOB's" wife at that time,

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and she remembers that "BOB's" home was somewhere in the suburbs of either New York City or Baltimore. It was her recollection that "BOB" was interested in having her marriage to CRANE preserved.

She states that after examining photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS she believes that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is the individual who was introduced to her as "BOB," CRANE's Communist Party boss in the period 1936-1937.

Mrs. JAMES WATT cannot recall ever meeting Colonel BORIS BYKOV or Colonel BYKOV's wife. She further cannot recall ever having met any Russians through CRANE but does recall that CRANE made frequent mention, during the time that she was married to him and lived with him in New York City from 1935 through 1937, of an individual named "PETE;" however, she believes that she had never met that individual. In particular, she cannot recall ever having gone to a night club in New York with her former husband, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, during which occasion she and CRANE would have been accompanied by a red-haired Russian and this Russian's wife.

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MORRIS ASIMOW, was. Azimov, Azemov

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

MORRIS ASIMOW was born November 27, 1906, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His father, HARRY ASIMOW, born in Russia and his mother, CELIA ASIMOW, also born in Russia, are still residing in this country.

MORRIS ASIMOW was married on July 29, 1928 in Los Angeles, California to LILLIAN SOSIN, who was born November 29, 1908, in Chicago, Illinois. The ASIMOWS have two children.

MORRIS ASIMOW has furnished the following information in regard to his education:

Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, California; graduated June, 1923.
University of California at Los Angeles; attended from June, 1925 to June, 1927.
University of California at Berkeley, California; attended intermittently from June, 1927 to June, 1934 receiving Bachelor of Science Degree in 1927, Masters Degree in 1931, and Doctor Degree in 1934.

He has related he has at times belonged to the following societies:

American Society for Metals
Sigma Xi Fraternity
American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

ASIMOW has also furnished the following record of employment:

June, 1927 to June, 1928; Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, California, employed as junior engineer.

January, 1930 to June, 1930; employed at Teachers Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, California.

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July, 1930 to June, 1931; employed under Mackay Research Fellowship at the University of California at Berkeley, California.

June, 1931 to June, 1936; employed as instructor at the University of California at Berkeley, California.

July 13, 1936 to May 31, 1937; employed as Metallurgist by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation at Chicago, Illinois.

June 3, 1937 to October 31, 1940; employed as metallurgist in the Metallurgical Laboratory of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, at Gary, Indiana.

In the beginning of 1943 to the end of 1944, MORRIS ASIMOW has related that he was part owner of Central Metals, Incorporated and Aluminum Extrusion Plant, located in Los Angeles, California, and during this period he was General Manager of Central Metals, Incorporated. He has related that he sold his interest in this plant during 1944.

January, 1945 to September, 1946, General Manager, Western Aluminum Smelting Company, located at 9901 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California.

September, 1946 to February, 1947; self-employed as consulting engineer in Los Angeles, California.

February 1, 1947, to February 1, 1949; employed as lecturer at the University of California at Los Angeles, in the Engineering Department.

The engineering firm of Richard Nathan, 150 Broadway, New York City, has advised that MORRIS ASIMOW was employed by them in the beginning of February 3, 1949. He was employed by them being in complete charge of the construction and initial operations of an Aluminum Extrusion Plant being built by the Richard Nathan Company at Biak Island, Dutch East Indies.

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Officials of the firm of Richard Nathan advised that this plant is being constructed for a Dutch East Indies company and that MORRIS ASIMOW will be employed there until at least October, 1949 with the possibility that he will remain there until February, 1950 since operations in the construction of this plant have run into considerable delay.

Accordingly, MORRIS ASIMOW is presently residing at Biak Island, Dutch East Indies. The officials of the firm of Richard Nathan have advised that they offered this position to MORRIS ASIMOW about the end of 1947 and that he agreed to take this position when he consulted with them in New York City in the early part of 1948.

MORRIS ASIMOW had previously resided at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California. In addition, while residing in Chicago, Illinois, from July, 1936 to May, 1937, ASIMOW had resided at 7931 Manistee, Chicago, Illinois. While employed by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation at Gary, Indiana, MORRIS ASIMOW resided in 1939 at 535 McKinley, Gary, Indiana.

It is noted that allegations concerning the connection of MORRIS ASIMOW with the Soviet espionage apparatus have been set out previously in information coming from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and more fully in information coming from WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

MORRIS ASIMOW was interviewed by SAS ERNEST J. VAN LOON and HAROLD F. DODGE of the Los Angeles Office on December 31, 1948, while ASIMOW was residing at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California.

ASIMOW was asked whether or not he had ever been approached by or contacted any individual relative to the furnishing of industrial or technical information and also whether or not he had reason to believe or recall that he had furnished information to espionage agents working for the Russian Government.

ASIMOW did not reply to this question for nearly a minute and then stated that he would like to think this matter over. After giving the matter some thought, ASIMOW stated that in the early 1930's

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probably around 1932, while he was attending the University of California at Berkeley, California, he became slightly interested in a society, the purpose of which was the exchange of industrial and technical information between the United States and Russia. He said that he did not become a member of the Society but may have attended one or two meetings which were held at the International House in Berkeley, California. He then related that in all probability, on one or two occasions he was requested by members of this society to furnish some technical information to be transmitted to Russia. He said that it was his recollection that upon receiving a request for such information he would either furnish the information orally, of his own knowledge, or he said that it was possible that he would look up the information and furnish, at times, written reports.

ASIMOW was then asked whether he had furnished information to any individual other than the members of the society mentioned above. He then related that while employed by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company in Chicago, he was contacted, on one occasion, shortly after July 4, 1936, by an individual who came to him in Chicago and asked for some type of technical information. He said that his recollection of this was very vague and he does not now remember the specific information requested but thought that it perhaps dealt with an analysis for an industrial steel alloy. He said that he may have furnished some of the information of his own knowledge and added that it is probable that he obtained some of it from the files of the Carnegie-Illinois Company.

ASMIOW was asked whether the information he obtained from the files of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company was of a secret nature. He stated that all copies for certain processes, which are probably generally known throughout the industry, the company endeavors to keep for their own use. He advised that he supposed that the information which he obtained from the files of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company was of this nature. He said that it would not have been given out by the Carnegie Steel Company to anyone who might come and ask for it.

ASIMOW recalled that the individual who contacted him shortly after July 4, 1936, and asked for this information was an American and he recalled that this man's name was GREEN and believed that the full name was PETE GREEN.

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ASIMOW could not recall, with any degree of cetainty, the physical appearance of this PETE GREEN but stated that he supposed that GREEN was about thirty years of age, at that time, and of average build, height and weight. He related that he has never seen GREEN since he furnished GREEN this information in Chicago in 1936.

It is noted that WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE stated that he was first known to MORRIS ASIMOW under the name PETE GREEN and that he contacted MORRIS ASIMOW in about the summer of 1936 at Chicago, Illinois while ASIMOW was employed by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation there. Further, CRANE has said that he was subsequently employed for a while by MORRIS ASIMOW in about 1941 or 1942 at ASIMOW'S company, Central Metals Incorporated at Los Angeles, California. CRANE has also furnished information that ASIMOW came to New York City during the winter of 1936-1937 and the Spring of 1937 and there turned over information to CRANE for delivery to Colonel BYKOV.

During the course of his interview on December 31, 1948, MORRIS ASIMOW related that since his contact with PETE GREEN in 1936 he has never been approached by anyone to furnish technical or industrial information and has never been contacted by anyone for any purpose whatsoever whom he suspected or knew to be an espionage agent or connected with an espionage organization or the Communist Party. MORRIS ASIMOW, during that interview, stated that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. ASIMOW further stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and had never been interested in Communism.

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VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, was.
Sviashnikov, Sviasnikov, Woldemar
W. Sveshnikoff, Woldman W.
de Sveshnikoff, Valedinar
de Sveshnikoff, Robert

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Allegations concerning VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF'S activities, in furnishing military journals to the Soviet apparatus about 1935-1936, have been set out in the summary report dated March 30, 1949, and also in this report in connection with the information secured from WILLIAM CRANE.

DE SVESHNIKOFF was born February 22, 1889 in Moscow, Russia. He was educated in the public schools in Moscow and graduated from the University of Moscow in 1911. Further, he attended the Agricultural Institute in Moscow - Special School, Department of Agriculture, in 1914 and also graduated in 1915 from the Czarist Russian Government Artillery School. In July, 1914, he entered active military service in the Czarist Russian Government as an officer of artillery. In 1915 he was recalled to Petrograd for technical expert work in high explosives. He was sent to the United States in 1916 as a specialist in explosives and worked in the United States in connection with the Russian Military Purchasing Committee during the First World War.

DE SVESHNIKOFF has advised that he left the United States in October of 1917 due to recall by the Czarist Army. He advised that he arrived in Moscow in 1917 and shortly thereafter made arrangements to return to the United States.

He has alleged that he made his return to the United States by going to Archangel, Russia, where the British Consul arranged passage for him on the SS NASKORIE bound for Montreal, Canada. He recalls that he left Archangel, Russia in July, 1918, went to Canada and then to the United States.

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The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect this person was naturalized under the name WOLDMAN W. DE SVESHNIKOFF on July 2, 1924 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF was employed as Assistant Physicist at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., from February 7, 1919, until June 30, 1924.

In addition to this employment, DE SVESHNIKOFF has, at various times, listed the following employment:

August 26, 1927 to June 1, 1928, Associate Metallurgist, United States Naval Gun Factory, Department of Construction and Repair, Washington, D.C.

June 1, 1928 to August 1, 1928, Associate Metallurgist, United States Naval Gun Factory, Ordnance Department, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

August 31, 1928 to May 10, 1929, Chemist and Metallurgist, United States Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

September 29, 1930 to June 30, 1931, Research Associate for the Technical Commission of Electric Furnace Abrasive Producers.

1939, employed by McKnew & Company, also later known as Barrett Herrick Company, Washington, D.C., as stock and bond salesman.

December 19, 1941 to March 28, 1942, Associate Chemical Engineer, Powder, Explosive and Pyro-technics Section, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

The Army personnel file of DE SVESHNIKOFF at the Department of the Army reflected that DE SVESHNIKOFF attended a defense training course in high explosives given at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in 1942.

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DE SVESHNIKOFF has alleged that he was employed in 1942-1943 by the Engineering Machinery Company, 1133 Broadway, New York City, under the supervision of JOHN J. MATWIN.

From October, 1943 to April, 1944, DE SVESHNIKOFF has listed employment by JOHN W. THORNE, INCORPORATED, private contractor at the Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C.

From June, 1944 to November, 1945, DE SVESHNIKOFF has listed employment by Smaller War Plants Corporation, Washington, D.C.

DE SVESHNIKOFF is now employed as Engineering Draftsman by the District Government of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

DE SVESHNIKOFF is presently residing at 2932 Porter Street, North West, Washington, D.C. He formerly resided at 4335 Reno Road, North West, Washington, D.C., and prior to that had residence at the Racquet Club, Washington, D.C. DE SVESHNIKOFF, in about July of 1934, made a trip to Europe during which time he visited his relatives including his mother and sister in Russia. During this trip he also made visits to England and France and then returned to the United States in about September, 1934.

VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF, on being interviewed by SAS THOMAS J. SPENCER and JAMES P. MARTIN, at the New York Office of the FBI, April 19, 1949, advised that he had, in about 1924 or 1925, been approached by an individual named PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF who asked him to secure any industrial and military patents and any military books or journals that DE SVESHNIKOFF could secure in Washington, D.C. STEPANOFF told DE SVESHNIKOFF that he, STEPANOFF, would forward these to the Soviet Government in Russia and that this material would be of value to the Soviet Government in aiding the poor peasants there. Further, STEPANOFF told DE SVESHNIKOFF that he would pay DE SVESHNIKOFF for any such material so secured and delivered to him by DE SVESHNIKOFF.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that in about 1924 or 1925 he started to secure copies of industrial and military patents which copies, he alleges, he secured from the United States Patent Office and also copies of military books and journals, which he said he secured from the United

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States Government Printing Office and the War Library in Washington, D.C. He related that he then turned this material over to STEPANOFF at various times. Within a short while he had started turning this material over to STEPANOFF. STEPANOFF introduced him to some other individuals, whose names DE SVESHNIKOFF cannot recall. These individuals, whom DE SVESHNIKOFF calls couriers, then would meet DE SVESHNIKOFF at certain pre-arranged places, mainly on streets in New York City, and Washington, D.C., and DE SVESHNIKOFF would turn over to these couriers copies of industrial and military patents and copies of military books and journals.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he continued these operations from about 1924 or 1925 until about the beginning of September, 1928.

In about July, 1931, DE SVESHNIKOFF relates that he resumed his work for this Soviet espionage apparatus. He said that he does not know who contacted and asked him to resume this work but he recalls that he was asked to do so and that he thereupon resumed the obtaining of copies of industrial and military patents and copies of military books and journals which material he turned over to couriers from the Soviet espionage apparatus receiving payments of sums varying from $25.00 to $100.00 at the time he delivered this material.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF returned to Russia, he believes, prior to 1928 and he relates that STEPANOFF never, to his knowledge, returned to the United States.

According to DE SVESHNIKOFF, he continued his work in this manner for the Soviet espionage apparatus from about August, 1931 until the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939. During this time he delivered material of the nature mentioned above, to couriers, whom he said were from the Soviet espionage apparatus but whose names or descriptions he cannot at the present time recall. DE SVESHNIKOFF relates that he knew that this material that he was turning over to these couriers was to go to the Soviet Government in Russia and he knew this at the time he was delivering this material. He relates that he would meet these couriers and deliver this material on the average of about twice a month with the exception of two periods of time, each of several months duration, wherein the couriers of the Soviet apparatus would not deal with him

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because they were saying he was not getting important enough material. He advised, however, that the couriers from the Soviet apparatus always recontacted him and he continued his dealings with them up until the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939.

DE SVESHNIKOFF cannot recall ever meeting any of the leaders of this Soviet apparatus. Specifically he cannot recall meeting Colonel BYKOV or the unknown subject PILL either by name or by description.

On April 19, 1949, WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, voluntarily appeared before VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF. At that time DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he recalled CRANE as one of the couriers from the Soviet expionage apparatus to whom he had delivered military books and journals. DE SVESHNIKOFF related that he knows that he met CRANE and delivered said material to him at least in New York City and advised that he may have met CRANE in Philadelphia also and delivered material to CRANE there. However, he cannot recall even approximately the year or years it may have been that he turned this material over to CRANE. He also recalls that when he delivered said military books and journals to CRANE he received payments from CRANE and that he knew that this material was destined for the Soviet espionage apparatus and subsequently destined for the Soviet Government in Russia. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he recalls that he knew CRANE by the name of "PETE".

DE SVESHNIKOFF has related that in about 1935 or 1936 he utilized the services of a Major JOHN HUNT, a retired United States Army officer in the First World War, in securing military books and documents. He said that Major HUNT secured some military books for him knowing that these books were to go to the Soviet Government in Russia and DE SVESHNIKOFF further alleges that he paid Major JOHN HUNT for securing said books.

DE SVESHNIKOFF also alleges that he was advised by the couriers from the Soviet espionage apparatus that it was necessary for him to attempt to secure information the United States Army might have in regard to the military armaments of the Japanese Army. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he tried to secure this information through the services of Major HUNT but was subsequently advised by Major HUNT that HUNT had gotten into trouble with the War Department in attempting to secure

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this information.

DE SVESHNIKOFF also alleges that he was asked to secure some industrial patent and military books by JOHN J. MATWIN and advises that he did secure certain industrial patents and certain military books for MATWIN and was paid upon delivery of same by JOHN J. MATWIN. He advises, however, that he does not believe that this work was connected with his work for the Soviet espionage apparatus, although he does believe that the material he furnished to MATWIN was ultimately destined for the Soviet Government. DE SVESHNIKOFF said that he was dealing with the couriers from the Soviet espionage apparatus in turning material over to them at the same time he was dealing with MATWIN. Therefore, he does not believe that JOHN J. MATWIN was necessarily connected with the same Soviet apparatus with whom DE SVESHNIKOFF dealt from 1924 or 1925 to 1928, and again from 1931 until 1938 or 1939.

DE SVESHNIKOFF said that copies of industrial patents that he got from the United States Patent Office dealt mainly with advances in petroleum and petroleum refineries and also dealt with metallurgy. He advised that the copies of military patents that he secured from the United States Patent Office dealt with the design of gun changes and changes in the mechanization of the United States Army, particularly Army trucks. He related that the military books that he secured from United States Government Printing Office and from the War Library dealt with new advances and changes in gun mounts, gun chassis and changes in the designs of the guns themselves. He said that this was in general the nature of the material that he turned over to couriers in the Soviet espionage apparatus.

He recalled that some of the military books he secured and turned over to these couriers were marked, "Restricted" but DE SVESHNIKOFF still maintained that he got these military books from the United States Government Printing Office or from the War Library with the exception of military books he secured through Major JOHN HUNT which books he said came from somewhere in the War Department.

VLADIMIR V. DE SVESHNIKOFF testified briefly before the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York on April 19, 1949, and subsequently testified before the Grand Jury again on April 26, 1949.

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NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, aka,
E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters, Sergei Komov

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was born in Odessa, Russia, on November 27, 1898. He became a naturalized United States citizen at San Francisco, California, in 1926. He attended various educational institutions in Seattle, Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a PHD degree in 1932. He then became Associate Economist in the California State Unemployment Commission and later worked for the California State Department of Labor.

His first employment with the Federal Government was as Senior Labor Economist with the Resettlement Administration in August 1935. Subsequently, he worked with the Maritime Labor Board; the Farm Security Administration; the United States Treasury Department, Procurement Division; the Board of Economic Warfare; and his last Government employment was that of Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis, War Assets Corporation.

SILVERMASTER ceased his Government employment in May 1947. He presently resides at 84th Street and Ocean Avenue, Harvey Cedars, New Jersey, and is self employed in the house construction business.

According to information supplied by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, SILVERMASTER was a member of the Soviet espionage apparatus, operating principally in Washington, D.C. and New York City, from 1941 to 1944, and during that period supplied her with a voluminous amount of documentary material abstracted from official United States Government files, none of which he had authority to give her and which she likewise was not entitled to receive.

HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, wife of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was also, according to Miss BENTLEY, an active participant in the operations of this espionage group, along with W. LUDWIG ULLMAN, who was also a Government employee and who resided with the SILVERMASTERS in Washington.

BENTLEY has declared, and investigation has established that there was maintained in the basement of the SILVERMASTER residence, a well equipped photographic workshop and according to BENTLEY, most of the material turned over to her by SILVERMASTER was first photographed by ULLMAN and less frequently by HELEN SILVERMASTER, and the film itself delivered to BENTLEY for subsequent delivery to her Russian superior who was JACOB N. GOLOS until his death on November 25, 1943 and subsequently she operated successively under three other individuals, one of whom was positively identified through Bureau investigation as ANATOLI B. GROMOV, former First Secretary of the USSR Embassy in Washington, D.C.

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On interview by Bureau Agents, both SILVERMASTER and his wife, denied any knowledge of or participation in espionage operations or other activities on behalf of the USSR on the part of themselves or any of their acquaintances.

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xW - Witness

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Form No. 3

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
[illegible]	5/9/49	4/1-5/9/49	[illegible]

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
[illegible]	[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY REPORT

These data are supplemental to data covered in Summary Report of Special Agent [illegible], dated March 20, 1949, New York.

The violation and narrative of which these data are considered a part of the proof remains the same as originally stated.

The trial of [illegible] has been set for [illegible] 23, 1949, at New York, Southern District of New York.

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5-26-49	5/20-26/49	LAMBERT G. ZANDER MAH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BURNETTA CATLETT (FISHER) attended Dunbar Senior High School February 5, 1940 to February 16, 1942. Attended Browne Junior High School September 20, 1937 to February 5, 1940. No typewriter specimens located at either school. Employed Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., October 12, 1942 to April 11, 1943, and at Government Accounting Office, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1943 to October 16, 1943. No typewriter specimens located at GAO. Typewriter specimen on CSC microfilm roll being submitted to Laboratory. MARGARET LOCKEY (McQUEEN) attended Dunbar Senior High School September 20, 1943 to March 20, 1946. Attended Browne Junior High School February 3, 1941 to September 20, 1943. No typewriter specimens located. Woodstock Typewriter Company leased space at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. (northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street) from September 15, 1938 to September 15, 1940. On reinterview VERNON MARLOW advises JOHN F. MARLOW had a typewriter believed to be green, Dr. R. A. EASTER a portable and BURNETTA CATLETT a standard machine. Denies giving any typewriter to LOCKEY. VERNON MARLOW contradicts self. LOUISE MARLOW cannot recall BURNETTA CATLETT owning a typewriter. Claims no knowledge of original typewriter in possession of LOCKEY. States Dr. EASTER had standard machine before obtaining a portable in about 1943. ERNEST "BILLY" BELL recalls using an old typewriter in Dr. EASTER's yard in 1945 which he later saw at IRA LOCKEY's residence. VERNELLE MARLOW and MARION HILL could locate no typewriter specimens. GERTRUDE SPEERS recalls old typewriter in VERNON MARLOW's yard. MARY LOCKEY and MILDRED PURDY unable to locate specimens. BERTHA HALL made available two typewriter specimens from paper of JAMES McQUEEN which were furnished to FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/27/77 BY SP2 [illegible]

cc AAG Campbell 5-27-49 FLJ

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174-1333-3275
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12 JUN 10 1949

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5 JUN 20 1949

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Laboratory May 20, 1949, one of which identified by Laboratory as having been typed on the same machine which was used to type Q-6 through Q-69. Mrs. ELVA HARRIS and her sister, MARY JACKSON, remember typewriter in Dr. EASTER's office. After examing photographs of typewriter believed it was similar to a Woodstock manufactured in 1926 or an L. C. Smith manufactured about 1936. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH departed U. S. at New York City for Turkey March 9, 1938. PERRY MURPHY CATLETT married September 18, 1941 at Washington, D. C. BALTHASAR H. MEYER, neighbor, unacquainted with HISS family. MORTIMER GRAVES, neighbor, unavailable for interview. Records, Passport Division, Department of State, re ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, PRISCILLA FANSLER, FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON furnished. Markings on Document Q-5 identified. RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT reinterviewed. Results of criminal record check on CATLETTS in Washington, D. C., furnished.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN J. MASSE.

The Detroit Office, by teletype dated May 16, 1949, advised that BURNETTA FISHER (nee CATLETT) stated that a typewriter, which she no longer had, was given to her by her brother, PERRY CATLETT, when she entered Dunbar High School at Washington, D. C., and that it was possible that the Dunbar High School might have specimens submitted by her which she prepared on this typewriter.

Mrs. L. W. FITCHETT, Registrar, Dunbar Senior High School, 1st and N Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., made available a record which reflected that PAULINE BURNETTA CATLETT (Mrs. FISHER), born August 13, 1925, entered Dunbar High School on February 5, 1940 from Browne Junior High School and graduated from Dunbar on June 16, 1942. The school record listed her residence as 1127 48th Place, N. E., Washington, D. C. and her Guardian as Mrs. M. B. MARLOW.

Mrs. FITCHETT advised that there are no typewriter specimens submitted by BURNETTA CATLETT in the records of the Registrar's Office.

Mrs. G. W. FAIRLEY, Assistant Principal, Dunbar High School, advised that there are no typewriter specimens submitted by BURNETTA CATLETT in the Office of the Principal; she stated the only possible additional record might be maintained in the Office of Guidance Counselor.

Mrs. J. T. WILDER, Guidance Counselor, searched her records but found nothing on BURNETTA CATLETT.

The records indicated both Mrs. FAIRLEY and Mrs. WILDER had taught CATLETT in classes; both stated that they had no documents submitted by CATLETT which might serve as typewriter specimens.

Mrs. WILDER contacted the following former teachers of CATLETT in an effort to obtain typewriter specimens submitted by the latter, with negative results:

Mrs. A. H. EBERHARDT	(Section, or home rule, teacher) also subject teacher	
Mrs. E. C. EVANS	" " " " "	
Mrs. L. M. ATKINS	" " " " "	
Mrs. HURST, M. S.	(Subject teacher)	Kisseloff-8797
Miss CALLOWAY, C. C.	" "	
Mr. M. T. TIGNOR	" "	
Mrs. L. WEST	" "	
Mrs. M. B. ALLEN	" "	

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Mrs. WOODS, G. T.	(Subject teacher)	
Mrs. J. J. BENTLEY	"	"
Mrs. J. H. THOMAS	"	"
Mr. L. H. RUSSELL	"	"
Mr. D. B. GOODLOE	"	"

BURNETTA CATLETT (Mrs. FISHER), in a recent interview conducted by the Detroit Office, has indicated she may have submitted a Biology paper while attending Dunbar High School prepared on the typewriter in question; she added that she believed, however, that the Biology paper had been destroyed.

Mr. A. F. NIXON, CATLETT's Biology Teacher while she attended Dunbar High School, has searched his records in an effort to find any typewritten paper which might have been submitted by CATLETT. He stated, however, that although he still maintained a record of her grades he had no papers submitted by her, typewritten or otherwise.

Mrs. ARNETHA STOVALL, Clerk in the Principal's Office, Browne Junior High School, 24th and Benning Road, N. E., Washington, D. C., produced a school record on PAULINE BURNETTA CATLETT, born August 13, 1925, which reflected that she entered Browne Junior High School on September 20, 1937 and attended until she transferred to Dunbar Senior High School on February 5, 1940. The record consisted of a single page, with no correspondence whatsoever available. Mrs. STOVALL advised that there was no additional record maintained by Browne Junior High School.

By teletype dated May 18, 1949, the Detroit Office advised that BURNETTA FISHER (nee CATLETT) stated that she had been employed by the Civil Service Commission and the General Accounting Office in Washington, D. C. subsequent to her attendance at Dunbar High School.

JOHN ROBERSON, Personnel Office, United States Civil Service Commission, 8th and F Streets, N. W., made available microfilm records which reflected that Mrs. BURNETTA P. FISHER was employed by the Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C. as a Junior File Clerk from October 12, 1942 to April 11, 1943 when she was transferred to the General Accounting Office. The microfilm records contained a Form 375, (September, 1941), which was executed by Mrs. FISHER on October 3, 1942; the major portion of this form is filled out in typewriting and is signed, Mrs. BURNETTA P. FISHER.

This typewriter specimen is being submitted to the FBI Laboratory for its consideration.

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There was no other possible typewriter specimen submitted by Mrs. FISHER in the microfilm records.

JOSEPH CHANDLER, Mails and Files Division, United States Civil Service Commission, searched the records of his division as well as the Service Records and Previous Correspondence Files in an effort to locate a typewritten specimen submitted by Mrs. FISHER; he advised, however, that there is no such specimen available.

VIRGIL POTTS, Division of Investigations, General Accounting Office, displayed a personnel file which reflected that Mrs. BURNETTA P. FISHER, born August 13, 1925, entered on duty with the General Accounting Office on April 12, 1943 as an Under Clerk in the Consolidated Accounting Division; further that she was discharged effective January 24, 1944 because of "abandonment of position." The records indicated that she had been on leave without pay since October 16, 1943. The file contained a letter dated January 5, 1944 from the United States Civil Service Commission to Mrs. FISHER which indicated her address as 4524 Harding Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The file contained no typewriter specimens or correspondence of any kind submitted by Mrs. FISHER.

According to VIRGIL POTTS, all General Accounting Office Personnel Files up to January 1, 1945 have been "stripped" of all correspondence and extraneous material; he said such files now contain only Personnel Action Sheets.

Mr. POTTS contacted JOHN J. FEISSNER, Chief of the Section in which Mrs. FISHER had been employed, in an effort to obtain possible typewriter specimens submitted by her; he advised, however, that none were available.

By teletype dated May 17, 1949, the New York Office advised that Mrs. JAMES McQueen (nee MARGARET LOCKEY) stated that she had received a typewriter from her father, IRA LOCKEY, sometime in 1945 and that she returned it to him about sixteen months ago. She further stated that she had attended Dunbar High School in Washington, D. C., that she studied Typing one year while there and that Dunbar High School might possibly have some specimens of her typing prepared on this typewriter.

Mrs. L. W. FITCHETT, Registrar, Dunbar Senior High School, 1st and N Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., exhibited a school record which reflected that MARGARET REBECCA LOCKEY, born January 9, 1929, entered Dunbar High School on September 20, 1943 from Browne Junior High School and that she left Dunbar High School on March 20, 1946 without graduating.

Mrs. FITCHETT advised that there are no typewritten specimens submitted by LOCKEY in the Registrar's Office.

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Mrs. G. W. FAIRLEY, Assistant Principal, Dunbar High School, formerly taught LOCKEY while latter attended Dunbar High School, advised that she had no typewritten specimens submitted by LOCKEY in her possession, nor were any such specimens available in the Office of the Principal.

Mrs. J. T. WILDER, Guidance Counselor, found a folder on LOCKEY in the records of her office; however, there were no typewritten specimens contained therein.

Mrs. J. M. NIGHTENGALE, LOCKEY's Typing Teacher at Dunbar High School, advised that all typing by the students was normally done on school machines. She stated that she has no documents or correspondence submitted by LOCKEY which might serve as typewritten specimens.

Mrs. WILDER contacted the following former teachers of LOCKEY in an effort to obtain possible typewriter specimens submitted by LOCKEY. She advised that no such specimens were available as far as their records are concerned.

Mrs. G. T. WOODS
Miss C. C. CALLOWAY
Mr. J. H. COWAN
Mrs. M. S. HURST
Mrs. A. L. DALY
Mrs. L. POLK
Mr. D. B. GOODLOE

Mrs. ARNETHA STOVALL, Clerk in the Principal's Office, Browne Junior High School, 24th and Benning Road, N. E., Washington, D. C., made available a school record which reflected that MARGARET R. LOCKEY, born January 9, 1929, entered Browne Junior High School on February 3, 1941 and attended until she was transferred to Dunbar Senior High School on September 20, 1943. The record listed her parent as IRA LOCKEY, 101 (changed to 440) - 58th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. STOVALL stated that there are no typewritten specimens nor correspondence of any kind submitted by LOCKEY available in the records of this school.

Washington Field Office letter dated May 16, 1949 to the Director with a carbon copy to New York sets out the results of an interview with FERRY M. CATLETT, JR., 733 Howard Road, S. E., conducted on May 13, 1949. PERRY CATLETT, in discussing the typewriter he claims to have received from ALGER HISS years ago, stated that he had attempted to have the typewriter repaired

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at a repair shop, then located at the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He stated that it was his recollection that he was told at the repair shop that the typewriter could not be fixed because the manufacturer was out of business and parts could not be obtained.

Miss MARY PETHERBRIDGE, Head of the Bookkeeping Department, Randall H. Hagner and Company, Incorporated, 1321 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., advised that her records reflected that her company has managed the building located on the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street continuously since as early as 1931. She advised that the address of this building at this location is 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. She further stated that the records show that the Woodstock Typewriter Company rented Rooms 1 and 2 (second floor) from September 15, 1938 to September 15, 1940. She stated that the entire second floor of the building is currently occupied by Radio Station WWDC. Miss PETHERBRIDGE added that her records indicated that the Woodstock Typewriter Company had formerly been located at 1726 K Street, N. W.

Miss PETHERBRIDGE further advised that her records failed to show that any other typewriting company had rented space in this building.

It is noted that PERRY CATLETT, when interviewed on May 13, 1949 stated that he had attempted to have the typewriter repaired at a repair shop located on the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street, N. W. If his information is accurate, it would appear from the records of the Randall H. Hagner and Company, Incorporated that he brought the typewriter to the Woodstock Typewriter Company, then located at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. sometime between September 15, 1938 and September 15, 1940.

It is further noted that PERRY CATLETT, when interviewed on May 13, 1949, indicated that it was his recollection that he was told at the repair shop that the typewriter could not be fixed because the manufacturer was out of business and parts could not be obtained.

However, on the possibility that the typewriter may have been left for repair with the Woodstock Typewriter Company and that the records including dates of such repair might be available, the following efforts have been made to date in an attempt to locate records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company, while they were located at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

JAMES M. LANIER, Shop Foreman, Typewriter Sales and Service Company, 811 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. advised that he had been Service Manager for the Woodstock Typewriter Company for about one and one-half years when the company was located at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. He stated that

the Woodstock Typewriter Company moved to 918 F Street, N. W. after leaving Connecticut Avenue, stayed there until about two or three years ago when the Washington, D. C. Branch Office of the Woodstock Typewriter Company was discontinued and the franchise to handle Woodstock typewriters was given to the Leon Typewriter Company, 400 6th Street, N. W. He advised that repair records were kept by the Woodstock Typewriter Company when they were located on Connecticut Avenue; he stated, however, that he does not know what happened to them and is under the impression that they were either destroyed or returned to the home office in Chicago, Illinois.

Miss GENEVIEVE HORN, currently employed at McIntosh and Sheridan, Incorporated, 1210 18th Street, N. W., advised that she had formerly been Manager of the Washington, D. C. Branch Office of the Woodstock Typewriter Company from March of 1940 until November of 1943; she stated that the office when she first joined them had been located at Connecticut Avenue and K Street, N. W. and that in September of 1940 the company moved to 918 F Street, N. W. She said that the company had maintained repair books on Connecticut Avenue, and that about the time the company moved to F Street a new set of repair books was started. She stated that she was certain that the old books as well as the new were in existence for sometime in the office of the company when it was located on F Street. She further advised that after the Woodstock Typewriter Company Branch Office in Washington, D. C. was discontinued about late 1945, the repair books were taken by KELL REIMANN as far as she knew. She said REIMANN had been Service Manager of the company while it was located on F Street.

KELL REIMANN, Kell Typewriter Company, 1313 North Courthouse Road, Arlington, Virginia, advised that he had formerly been Service Manager for the Washington, D. C. Branch Office of the Woodstock Typewriter Company when the company was located at 918 F Street, N. W. He produced the record books of repairs done by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, which he said constituted a record of repairs done by the company while it was located on F Street; he said as far as he knows the records did not include repairs done by the company when it was located on Connecticut Avenue and K Street, N. W.

An examination of the repair records in REIMANN's possession reflected that there was no record of repairs earlier than August of 1940. Mr. REIMANN said that he believed he had all the records of the Washington, D. C. Branch Office of the Woodstock Typewriter Company available. He added that if there were any prior records, it is his belief that such were probably destroyed.

Inasmuch as the Woodstock Typewriter Company was located at Connecticut Avenue and K Street, N. W. in August and part of September of 1940, the records in the possession of REIMANN were searched through the months of August and September of 1940 but no record of Typewriter 5N230099 was noted.

The following investigation was conducted by SAS CHARLES W. PEASINGER and CARL N. DE TEMPLE:

VERNON F. MARLOW
12 Logan Circle, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

On May 17, 1949, VERNON MARLOW was reinterviewed at his place of business, Lansburgh's Department Store Warehouse at South Capitol and P Streets. In addition to information previously furnished, VERNON MARLOW offered the following:

With regard to the typewriters located at the residence of Dr. EASTER and JOHN F. MARLOW, VERNON stated that JOHN F. MARLOW had a typewriter which was a standard model which he recalled was green, which is in contradiction to information previously offered in that the typewriter owned by BURNETTA was green in color. He also stated that Dr. EASTER was in possession of a typewriter which was a portable. He could not recall the make of this typewriter. He added that BURNETTA also owned a typewriter which was a gift from her brother MIKE and that this was a standard typewriter, although different from the one owned by JOHN F. MARLOW. VERNON could offer no further description of any of these typewriters nor could he furnish additional information as to the approximate time the typewriter came into the possession of BURNETTA.

To the best of his knowledge, VERNON stated that the last time he saw the typewriter owned by BURNETTA was in approximately March, 1945, at which time it was on the dining room table of the residence at 1127 48th Place, N. E. He recalls this time as it was immediately after the death of Dr. EASTER and that BURNETTA had come to Washington to attend his funeral. VERNON explained that immediately after the funeral he and MARY EASTER accompanied the body of Dr. EASTER to Waco, Texas, for burial. He believes he was away from Washington for about two weeks and it was upon his return that he noticed the typewriter at that address. VERNON insisted that he had no knowledge of the ultimate disposition of this typewriter even though he was placed in complete charge of the disposition of the household furnishings and property of Dr. EASTER.

With regard to the transportation of the refrigerator and radio from 1127 48th Place, N. E., to 410 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E., the residence of LOUISE BELL, VERNON MARLOW insisted that these transactions were personally handled by himself; that his wife, LOUISE, may have been present but that she certainly had nothing to do with the payment of the transportation or any settlement with IRA LOCKEY. At this time, MARLOW recalled that when the radio

was returned to 1126 48th Place, N. E., the phonograph portion of the radio was broken which necessitated repair. It may be pointed out that this further substantiates the information offered by IRA LOCKEY on May 16, 1949, concerning this radio.

VERNON MARLOW was questioned in length concerning his knowledge of this typewriter; however, he failed to offer anything additional not previously set forth in this report. It is to be noted that an additional statement was not obtained from MARLOW; that it was found that on repeated questioning concerning a particular point, he would alter his story on almost every point discussed on every occasion that the question was brought up, and, for this reason, it was impossible to obtain a definite statement of fact from him.

Mrs. LOUISE MARLOW
2730 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. LOUISE MARLOW was reinterviewed, at which time she furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being forwarded to the New York Office with a copy of this report.

"Washington, D. C.
May 18, 1949

"I Mrs. LOUISE MARLOW, make the following statement to CARL N. DE TEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER, whom I know to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. I am making this statement concerning a typewriter which I understand is a matter of official investigation by the F.B.I.

"In about 1936, my husband VERNON MARLOW and myself moved into a house at 1126-48 Place, N. E. This is across the street from the JOHN MARLOW home at 1127-48 Place, N. E. where Dr. R. A. EASTER, MAMIE MARLOW and BURNETTA CATLETT lived. MAMIE MARLOW is my husband's mother. During the time from 1936 to 1946 when I left 1126-48 Place, N. E., I visited often at 1127-48 Place, N. E., and knew the people living there quite well. I do not recall that BURNETTA CATLETT ever had a typewriter. Dr. EASTER had an old standard typewriter which was black and which he kept in his office usually covered. I do not recall the make of typewriter Dr. EASTER had or what became of it.

"Dr. EASTER died in February, 1945. About two years before he died he got a new grey portable typewriter. After his death MARY EASTER, his

wife, came to Washington from Texas and took his body to Texas for burial. She took the new portable typewriter with her. She turned a radio combination and refrigerator over to VERNON and myself and left VERNON in charge of disposing of Dr. EASTER's office things.

"In about March, 1945, VERNON got a Mr. LOCKEY who had a truck and they moved the radio combination and refrigerator to my mother's, LOUISE BELL, at 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. In about August, 1945, VERNON and Mr. LOCKEY moved the radio from my mother's to our house at 1126-48 Place, N. E. VERNON handled these movements and I didn't have anything to do with paying Mr. LOCKEY for helping.

"Neither VERNON nor I have ever owned a typewriter nor has one ever been in our house or yard to my knowledge.

"I do not recall my children ever playing with a typewriter nor anyone giving or selling a typewriter to Mr. LOCKEY.

"About five weeks ago lawyer HOUSTON and a white man came to my mother's home and asked me about a typewriter. They said it was a very important piece of evidence and they were trying to trace its possession. I gave them the same information as is in this statement. I do not think I could recognize the old typewriter that Dr. EASTER had if I saw it again. As far as I can recall this was the only typewriter around 1127-48 Place, N. E., except the new portable that Dr. EASTER said he bought.

"I have read this three page statement, and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed all three pages.

/s/ "Mrs. LOUISE MARLOW.

"CARL N. DE TEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5/18/49
"CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt. F.B.I. 8/18/49"

ERNEST BELL, aka Billy Bell
410 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

ERNEST BELL was interviewed on May 18, 1949, at which time he furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being forwarded to the New York Office with a copy of this report.

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"Washington, D. C.
May 18, 1949

"I, ERNEST BELL, also known as Billy Bell, make the following statement to CARL N. DE TEMPLE and CHARLES W. PEASINGER whom I know to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. This statement concerns a typewriter which I understand is matter under official investigation of the F.B.I.

"My mother is LOUISE MARLOW, the wife of VERNON MARLOW. I live at 710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E. VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW lived at 1126-48 Place, N. E. until about 1946. Across the street at 1127-48 Place, N. E. a Dr. R. A. EASTER lived until his death in 1945. I recall seeing an old typewriter in the back yard at Dr. EASTER's. I don't know what kind of typewriter it was or to whom it belonged. I think it was black.

"I also recall that about this time, 1945, I saw an old typewriter on a table in Vernon Marlow's back yard. I don't think they were the same typewriter because the one in VERNON's back yard was in bad shape and not in as good condition as the one I saw at Dr. EASTER's.

"About this same time I went to the home of IRA LOCKEY to go fishing with him and saw a typewriter on the floor on a chair in the living room. This typewriter looked to me like the one I had seen at Dr. EASTER's. I asked LOCKEY where he got the typewriter and he said he got it from VERNON. There was no further conversation between us about the typewriter.

"I don't know what happened to the typewriter I saw on the table in VERNON's back yard. I think the typewriter that I saw at Mr. LOCKEY's is the one I had previously seen at Dr. EASTER's.

"In about January or February, 1949, VERNON MARLOW called me on the telephone and asked what I had done with the typewriter. I asked him what typewriter he was talking about and he said the one that had been at Dr. EASTER's. He said I was going to get in some trouble and asked what I had done with it. I told him I didn't know where it was and asked if he was talking about the one he gave to Mr. LOCKEY. But he said he hadn't given LOCKEY any typewriter. He said he was going to send MIKE CATLETT and some man down to see me.

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Later MIKE and this man came down and we went and talked to BERTHA HALL but she said she didn't know anything about it and that we should see Mr. LOCKEY. Next day MIKE and I went over to see Mrs. HALL and she said she thought Mr. LOCKEY sold it to a junk man.

"I have not talked to anyone else about the typewriter except Mr. DE TEMPLE and Mr. PEASINGER. MIKE CATLETT gave me a dollar for helping him to try and find the typewriter. I have read this three page statement and it is true as I remember it and I have initialed each page.

/s/ "ERNEST BELL

"CARL N. DE TEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5/18/49
"CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt., FBI, 5/18/49"

VERNELLE MARLOW
710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

VERNELLE MARLOW, on May 18, 1949, was reinterviewed, at which time she reiterated information previously furnished and stated that a search of the premises of 710 Kenilworth Terrace in an effort to locate any typewritten specimens emanating from instant typewriter was fruitless.

Photographs of numerous typewriters, including Woodstock typewriters, with the names obliterated were displayed to VERNELLE MARLOW but she was unable to identify any of them as being similar in appearance with the typewriter she had seen at the VERNON MARLOW home.

GERTRUDE SPEERS
710 Kenilworth Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Miss GERTRUDE SPEERS, aged fifteen years, cousin of VERNELLE MARLOW, stated that about four or five years ago she and VERNELLE played with an old typewriter which was located in the backyard of VERNON and LOUISE MARLOW at 1126 48th Place, N. E. GERTRUDE could offer no information as to how the typewriter came to be located at that address nor did she have any knowledge of its ultimate disposition. GERTRUDE also explained that she did not, at any time, recall seeing a typewriter located on the premises of 1127 48th Place, N. E. GERTRUDE also explained that she did not actually type any material on the

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typewriter; that it was used merely for her amusement which she described as "typing pecking;" further, that she could offer no information as to the possible location of any specimen which might have been typed on instant typewriter.

Photographs of numerous typewriters, including Woodstock typewriters, with the names obliterated were displayed to GERTRUDE SPEERS but she was unable to identify any of them as being similar in appearance with the typewriter she had seen at the VERNON MARLOW home.

Mrs. MARY LOCKEY
229 63rd Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. MARY LOCKEY advised she is employed at the Hilbert Optical Company, 726 11th Street, N. W., and is the wife of IRA W. LOCKEY, JR. She states she married IRA LOCKEY, JR., following his return from the Armed Forces in 1946 and recalled seeing the typewriter at her father-in-law's home, 704 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., from about that time until in January, 1949, when her husband brought it from her father-in-law's home to their home so that her daughter, MILDRED PURDY might attempt to use it. She advised they kept it at their home until about April, 1949, when IRA LOCKEY, SR., requested its return. She stated her husband, IRA W. LOCKEY, JR., had moved the typewriter from the father-in-law's place to their home and back to the father-in-law's home. She advised she did not know where IRA W. LOCKEY, SR., had obtained the typewriter nor did she know of her own knowledge of the disposition of it. She advised she had never typed anything on the machine, although both she, her husband and her daughter had "pecked" away on it. She said it did not work well. She advised she had made a search of her home and possessions in an attempt to locate items typed by her daughter on this machine but had been unsuccessful in locating any.

Photographs of numerous typewriters with the names obliterated were displayed to her and she identified the photograph of a Woodstock typewriter manufactured in 1926 as being most like the typewriter which she had formerly had in her possession.

MILDRED PURDY
229 63rd Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

MILDRED PURDY advised she is the daughter of MARY LOCKEY and that she recalled an old Woodstock typewriter at her grandfather's, IRA LOCKEY's, house.

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She stated she played with it there and that several months ago IRA LOCKEY, JR., brought it to their home at 229 63rd Street, N. E., and she attempted to use it in her school work. She said she had typed various items which she handed in and which items were subsequently returned to her. She stated she had made a search through her possessions for some of these specimens but had been unable to locate any. She said that about a month ago, IRA LOCKEY, JR., had returned the typewriter to IRA LOCKEY, SR., at the latter's request. She does not know the method in which IRA LOCKEY, SR., obtained the typewriter nor does she know of her own knowledge his disposition of it.

Mrs. MARIAN HILL
731 Lowrie Place, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. MARIAN HILL advised she was the daughter of IRA LOCKEY, SR., and recalls her father had an old typewriter around the house in about 1945. She stated it was in poor condition; that she does not know where her father obtained it; that she never used it and that she would not recognize it if she saw it again. She advised that she did not have in her possession any material typed on this typewriter nor did she know where same could be located. She stated that her sister PEGGY, now Mrs. JAMES MC QUEEN, had worked for a Dr. RANDALL in about 1946 or 1947, and that RANDALL had an office on Florida Avenue, N. W., between 1st and 3rd Streets. MARIAN HILL said that to her knowledge PEGGY LOCKEY had never used the typewriter to type any of Dr. RANDALL's business.

BERTHA HALL
722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

BERTHA HALL made available a large box of papers and miscellaneous itme which she stated contained possessions of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES MC QUEEN. Contents of this box were examined, at which time two specimens of typewriting were located. They were initialed by BERTHA HALL and reporting Agents and furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory by letter dated May 20, 1949, for comparison with specimens Q6 through Q 69. These specimens consisted of a carbon copy of a letter to the Finance Officer, Holabird Army Depot, Maryland, from STAFFORD J. MC QUEEN and a copy of an application for Federal employment filed by STAFFORD J. MC QUEEN to the U. S. Civil Service Commission and dated in July, 1947.

Kisseloff-8809

REPORT OF FBI LABORATORY RE SPECIMEN K-740

By report dated May 23, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that an application for federal employment dated July 26, 1947 bearing the name, STAFFORD JIMMY McQUEEN, 1207 Park Road, N. W., Apartment 101, Washington, D. C., identified by the Laboratory as Specimen K-740 received from the Washington Field Office on May 20, 1949, was examined and it was concluded that the machine which was used to type Specimen Q-6 through Specimen Q-69 was the same machine which typed Specimen K-740 above. The characters appearing on Specimen K-740 correspond most closely to the typewriting standards at the Laboratory for Woodstock pica type, space ten letters to the inch.

Kisseloff-8810

74-94

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON.

Mrs. ELVA HARRIS
nee JACKSON
44 23rd Ord Street, Northeast

Mrs. ELVA HARRIS resided across the street from BURNETTA FISHER, nee CATLETT, during the period BURNETTA FISHER is alleged to have owned a Woodstock typewriter.

Mrs. ELVA HARRIS on May 19, 1949, was interviewed in the home of her mother at 1128 48th Place, Northeast. She advised that she and BURNETTA CATLETT were brought up together as children. She advised that BURNETTA and her younger sister, MARY, resided across the street at 1127 48th Place, Northeast, with their foster parents, Dr. and Mrs. EASTER. She stated that she was very close to BURNETTA during her early teens and stated that they used to travel to and from high school together. BURNETTA attended Dunbar High School and Mrs. HARRIS attended Armstrong High School which was directly across the street from Dunbar. She considered herself to be BURNETTA's closest friend during this period. After they both graduated from high school in June 1942, they did not continue their close relationship as Mrs. HARRIS obtained employment and was married during 1944.

Mrs. HARRIS advised that although Dr. EASTER did not encourage children to visit his home, she was a frequent visitor. She recalls that in Dr. EASTER's office there was an old, heavy, desk-type, straight-back and high carriage typewriter. She does not recall ever seeing or hearing anyone use this typewriter and she has no knowledge as to who owned the typewriter or how it was obtained. She believed that she first saw this typewriter during the time she was attending Junior High School, thus it must have been obtained during 1938 or 1939. She advised that Dr. EASTER did not employ office help and that she can never recall BURNETTA CATLETT ever typing. She stated that she does not know if BURNETTA studied typing at Dunbar, but she states that BURNETTA CATLETT, several other girls and herself frequently gathered together to do their homework even though they attended different high schools. She can recall nothing that would indicate that BURNETTA CATLETT was studying typing.

She believed that Dr. EASTER died in 1944 or 1945. After his death, the household split up and BURNETTA FISHER moved to Detroit with her husband. She recalls that BURNETTA FISHER moved her personal belongings with her to Detroit, however, she cannot state if the typewriter that she had seen in Dr. EASTER's office was moved by BURNETTA FISHER when she moved to Detroit.

After Dr. EASTER's death, Mr. JOHN MARLOW moved back to the home at 1127 48th Place, Northeast. She advised that she was not in a position to know what disposition was made of the furniture in the house at that time and that

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she had no definite information pertaining to the typewriter. After Mr. MARLOW moved back into the house, she has never entered or visited the house, and thus, could furnish no information as to whether the typewriter remained in the house after the EASTER household broke up.

She advised that the typewriter on Dr. EASTER's desk is the only typewriter that she had ever seen in the EASTER household. She does recall, however, that BURNETTA's sister, MARY, was given a toy typewriter to play with.

She advised that she has only received Christmas greetings from BURNETTA FISHER and that she knows of no typewritten correspondence in her possession or in the possession of any other individual that emanated from Mrs. FISHER.

On May 20, 1949 Mrs. HARRIS examined photographs of various typewriters. After examining these photographs, she advised that she believed that there were two typewriters that seemed similar to the typewriter she had observed in Dr. EASTER's office at 1127 48th Place, Northeast. She selected a photograph of a Woodstock typewriter that was manufactured in 1926 and the photograph of an L. C. Smith typewriter that was manufactured about 1936. She advised that she picked these two photographs as being similar to the typewriter in EASTER's home because the top portion of the carriage was opened and permitted her to see the keys and arms. She also stated that the ribbon rotated on two spindles that were on top of the carriage.

Miss MARY JACKSON
1128 48th Place, Northeast

Miss MARY JACKSON resided across the street from BURNETTA FISHER, nee CATLETT, during the period BURNETTA FISHER is alleged to have owned a Woodstock typewriter.

On May 20, 1949 Miss JACKSON stated that BURNETTA FISHER's younger sister, MARY, was in the same age group as she and they were childhood companions. She frequently visited Dr. EASTER in his home to play with MARY. She recalled that there was an old, heavy typewriter in Dr. EASTER's office. She did not know when the typewriter was obtained or to whom it belonged. She cannot recall anyone ever using this typewriter. She stated that while she and MARY CATLETT were rather young, MARY CATLETT received a toy typewriter. After Dr. EASTER died and his household was broken, she stated that she has not visited the family that resides at that address since that time. Thus, she did not know if the typewriter was removed by members of the EASTER household after his death.

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Miss JACKSON stated that she has never received any typewritten correspondence from any members of the EASTER household.

She examined photographs of various typewriters and after deliberation, she believed that the typewriter that was in Dr. EASTER's office was similar to photographs of a Woodstock typewriter that was manufactured in 1926 or an L. C. Smith typewriter that was manufactured about 1936. She believed that these typewriters were similar because she recalled that the carriage of the typewriter in Dr. EASTER's office was opened and permitted one to see the keys; likewise, she recalled that the ribbon rotated around two pins on top of the carriage of the typewriter. She advised that she would have no idea as to the make of the typewriter in Dr. EASTER's office.

She advised that the only other persons that she could think of who would have possibly been in the EASTER home and may have seen the typewriter would be patients of Dr. EASTER. She advised that her mother was a patient of Dr. EASTER, but at this time she is seriously ill and could not be interviewed.

Mrs. ADA SCOTT
710 Lamont Street, Northwest

Mrs. ADA SCOTT resided in the neighborhood of 1127 48th Place, Northeast, during the time BURNETTA FISHER is alleged to have owned a Woodstock typewriter.

On May 19, 1949, Mrs. SCOTT stated that she lived in the 1100 block of 48th Place until 1921. She then moved from that area and did not return to the neighborhood until 1940. From 1940 to 1947, she resided at 1056 48th Street, Northeast. She advised that she was a patient of Dr. EASTER and had visited his home frequently as a patient. She stated that she does not recall any typewriter in Dr. EASTER's office or in his residence. She advised that BURNETTA CATLETT resided with Dr. EASTER and that BURNETTA was about the same age as one of her children. However, she can never recall BURNETTA CATLETT ever typing and cannot recall that she studied typing at Dunbar High School. She stated that after Dr. EASTER's death about 1940, she never visited anyone residing at 1127 48th Place, Northeast. She stated that she has never corresponded with any members of the EASTER household and was not in a position to know anyone who had done so.

ROBERT J. DUNHAM
Supervisory Examiner
District of Columbia Income Tax Division
Government of the District of Columbia
Room 9, District Building

Mr. DUNHAM searched the records of the District of Columbia Income Tax Division to determine if an income tax return had ever been filed by IRA LOCKEY, 704 Kenilworth Avenue, Northeast. He advised that there was no record of IRA LOCKEY ever having filed an income tax return in the District of Columbia.

Kisseloff-8813

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS on May 23 and 24, 1949.

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

It will be recalled that New York teletype dated May 19, 1949 requested the Washington Field Office to ascertain the exact date when HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH embarked for Turkey. As set out in the Washington Field Office teletype of May 23, 1949, it has been ascertained that WADLEIGH departed from New York City on March 9, 1938 aboard the SS Washington on his trip to Turkey. WADLEIGH telephonically advised on May 23, 1949 that he had ascertained this data from an expense account in the possession of one NORMAN BURNS who also was a fellow passenger with WADLEIGH on the SS Washington.

BURNS, who is the Assistant Chief of the Department of Foreign Trade, U. S. Department of State, with offices in Room 510 of the State Department Annex #7, and who resides at 3123 N. Military Road, Arlington, Virginia, upon interview, May 23, 1949, advised that he had received a telephone call from WADLEIGH on May 22, 1949 and that WADLEIGH had asked BURNS if he, BURNS, had any information bearing on their departure from New York. BURNS stated that he thereupon advised WADLEIGH that he had a copy of an expense voucher for this trip and upon referring to this expense voucher, indicated that they sailed from Pier 59, 12:00 noon on March 9, 1938. It was the opinion of BURNS and WADLEIGH concurs that this vessel was a United States Lines Ship. BURNS has indicated that he would be willing to testify and to produce his State Department expense voucher if desired. It is pointed out that BURNS' testimony predicated upon his expense voucher, is probably not as desirable as to the departure of the SS Washington as would be the records of the United States Lines.

The following investigation was conducted on May 24, 1949 by Special Agent E. M. MULLIN.

MARRIAGE OF PERRY MURPHY CATLETT, JR.

It will be recalled that in the report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD dated May 18, 1949 at Washington, D. C., it is set out that PERRY CATLETT advised that he was married in 1941 at which time he gave the Woodstock typewriter to his sister, BURNETTA, and further, that ALGER HISS was present at PERRY CATLETT's wedding.

The records of the Marriage License Bureau, District of Columbia, indicated that an application for marriage dated September

10, 1941 was filed by PERRY MURPHY CATLETT, age 20, a Washington, D. C. resident and one URSULA VERONICA FLETCHER, age 19, also a Washington, D. C. resident. The witness in this application was CLAUDIA CATLETT, mother of PERRY CATLETT. Marriage license #229325, was issued upon this application and the records indicated that the marriage ceremony was performed by the Reverend VINCENT J. ASSING at Epiphany Catholic Church at Washington, D. C. on September 18, 1941.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and DONALD D. CONNORS on April 11, 1949.

NEIGHBORS OF ALGER HISS

It will be recalled that New York letter dated March 22, 1949 requested that Mrs. BALTHASAR H. MEYER, 3327 P Street, N. W., and Mrs. MORTIMER GRAVES, 3331 Dent Place, N. W., be interviewed as neighbors of ALGER HISS.

Mrs. MEYER, interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN, advised that she knew "absolutely nothing about the ALGER HISSES" and that prior to the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities she had not believed herself acquainted with them. At this time, Mrs. MEYER recalled that there was a Mrs. HISS associated with the Emergency Feeding and Housing Unit, a neighborhood wartime civilian unit. Mrs. MEYER advised that she did not know whether this was Mrs. DONALD HISS or Mrs. ALGER HISS. Mrs. MEYER could furnish no further information.

The residence at 3331 Dent Place, N. W., formerly occupied by Mrs. MORTIMER GRAVES, is currently under lease to a Mrs. RUTH WILSON, who is extremely ill and unavailable for interview.

Mr. E. TOMILSON, 3329 Dent Place, N. W., advised Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS that Mr. and Mrs. MORTIMER GRAVES are currently in Europe and are not expected to return until some time after July 1, 1949. Mr. TOMILSON advised that Mrs. WILSON's lease expires on that date and he expects GRAVES to return at about that time. He could furnish no further information.

Kisseloff-8815

WFO - 74-94

RECORDS OF PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

By teletype dated May 17, 1949, the Washington Field Office was requested to recheck the records of the Passport Division, Department of State, to determine if any passports were issued to ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS during 1924 to 1927, at which time it was also requested that the records be checked against the names of PRISCILLA FANSLER and PRISCILLA HOBSON.

No record was available for PRISCILLA HISS or PRISCILLA FANSLER or additional record for ALGER HISS was found other than that reported in the report of Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH dated February 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in instant case and on page 25 thereof.

Passport No. 498-761 was issued to FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON on December 16, 1924. The application submitted in conjunction with the obtaining of this passport indicated that FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON intended to travel and study in France, Italy, England, Spain, Germany and Switzerland for the possible duration of one year. On December 30, 1925, this passport was amended to include PRISCILLA, wife of FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON. The passport was also extended to December 20, 1925 and again on December 16, 1926. The address given by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON at the time of this last extension was the Bankers Trust Company, Paris, France.

Kisseloff-8816

WFO - 74-94

IDENTIFICATION OF MARKINGS ON DOCUMENT Q-5
CAPTIONED "SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION".

On May 17, 1949, New York Office by teletype requested that the initials appearing on page 16618 of Document Q-5 captioned "Sino-Japanese Situation" be identified, and further that the identity be established of the persons or person affixing the numbered notations on the margin of Document Q-5 on pages 16624 and 16625.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN;

WALTER H. ANDERSON, Chief of the Records Branch, Division of Communications and Records, State Department, advised that CHARLES D. DYE, Chief of the Research Section, Records Branch, State Department, placed the notations "#1", "#2", "#3", "#4", and "#5" in the margin of Document Q-5 on pages 16624 and 16625. The notations were placed there incidental to the State Department's search for the original document. It was subsequently determined from CHARLES DYE that DYE had actually made such notations.

Mr. MAXWELL McGAUGHEY HAMILTON, Far Eastern Division, State Department, was interviewed by Special Agent VAN ETTEN regarding the initials on page 16618 of the designated Document Q-5. He advised that the initials are those of four different persons. The specific initials reading from left to right are "MS", "H", "DT", and "B".

The initials "MS" are those of MYRL S. MEYERS who in January 1938 was an officer in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, Chinese Affairs, under MAXWELL McGAUGHEY HAMILTON. MEYERS' present address is 902 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, California. He is a retired State Department employee.

The initial "H" is that of HAMILTON himself who at that time (January 7, 1938) was Chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Division.

The initials "DT" are those of a DOROTHY TUGGLE who at that time was a clerk in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. According to Mrs. RANDOLPH DAVIDSON, Division of Central Services, Transportation Branch, State Department, DOROTHY TUGGLE died five years ago.

Kisseloff-8817

The initial "B" which faintly appears in the right-hand margin of this document is that of JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE, who at the time was an officer in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs under HAMILTON, in charge of Japanese Affairs. BALLANTINE is retired from the State Department and is presently employed with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C.

In the course of the interview with MAXWELL McGAUGHEY HAMILTON, he indicated he frequently came in contact with ALGER HISS at the State Department, but that they did not mix socially. Prior to the testimony of ELIZABETH BENTLEY before the House Un-American Activities Committee, nothing had ever come to HAMILTON's attention which would give him any reason to question the activity or associates of ALGER HISS. He has never been in receipt of any correspondence from ALGER HISS and has never had any personal discussions or relations with him.

Kisseloff-8818

WFO - 74-94

REINTERVIEW OF RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT

On May 25, 1949, RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, alias MIKE CATLETT, was reinterviewed by Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES.

MIKE CATLETT advised that he now recalls that he transported the Woodstock typewriter in question from the HISS residence to his home by means of a delivery wagon. During the time MIKE was working in the afternoons and on Saturdays at the Sanitary Grocery Store located at 31st and M Streets, N. W. He used this delivery wagon to haul groceries for the Sanitary Grocery Store customers. It was a regulation size wagon commonly used by boys.

He advised that THOMAS EVERETT was manager of the Sanitary Grocery Store at that time. Mr. EVERETT is no longer connected with the grocery store but presently resides at 5114 Cathredal Avenue, N. W. and when contacted by Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES on May 25, 1949, he advised that he was manager of the Sanitary Grocery Store, 31st and M Streets, N. W., from 1927 to March 1939. He specifically recalls MIKE CATLETT as having worked in this store as an order boy from about 1935 until EVERETT left this store in 1939.

MIKE CATLETT advised that during the period he received the Woodstock typewriter from the HISSES he was also working as a house-boy for a number of families in Georgetown. Among these were Mrs. W. CREIGHTON PEET, 2620 Dumbarton Avenue, N. W. and JOHN M. DURBIN, 2918 N Street, N. W., a family named HUDSON, 3048 N Street, N. W. and Miss HELEN D. LAMONTE and her sister who lived at 2924 N Street, N. W.

MIKE CATLETT recalls specifically that he received the typewriter after he began working for Mrs. PEET.

MIKE CATLETT stated he is positive that he and his brother, PERRY CATLETT, received the Woodstock typewriter prior to the time that the HISS family moved to 3415 Volta Place, N. W. He advised that his brother, PERRY, was engaged in radio repair work at the time they received the typewriter. Exhaustive efforts were made to have him clarify this statement and elaborate on it, without success. He did state that he and his brother, PERRY, were employed by the HISSES on Volta Place doing odd jobs around the house. He recalls that he

Kisseloff-8819

waxed the floor of the 30th Street address after the HISSES moved out and prior to the time Mr. HOLLANDER moved in. He also did odd jobs for Mr. HOLLANDER.

MIKE CATLETT's education was further discussed with him and he advised that he attended school up to the 6th grade at the Wormley School (Prospect Avenue, between 33rd and 34th Street, N. W.) in Georgetown, Washington, D. C. He stated he quit when he was about 14 years of age, but then was forced to continue school until he reached the age of 16. MIKE CATLETT further stated that he is sure that the CATLETT family had the typewriter when he was married in 1940. His wife died and he has since remarried. He stated at no time did ALGER HISS or any of the HISS family ever use the typewriter after it came into the possession of the CATLETT family and that it remained continuously at his home until it was given to his sister, BURNETTA.

MIKE CATLETT stated that to the best of his recollection, the first full-time job he ever had was that of a laborer at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, where he was employed by either CHARLES H. TOMPKINS or E. T. JOHNSON, contractor, or both. MIKE believes that in about 1940 he secured employment as a porter in the Georgetown Medical College.

Kisseloff-8820

WFO - 74-94

CRIMINAL RECORD OF CLAUDIE CATLETT, PERRY CATLETT, JAMES CATLETT AND RAYMOND CATLETT

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE:

The files of the Metropolitan Police Department were searched for any available record on CLAUDIE CATLETT, PERRY M. ("PAT") CATLETT, JAMES RALPH ("BUCK") CATLETT, and RAYMOND SYLVESTER ("MIKE") CATLETT, negroes. PERRY CATLETT, age about 29, resides at 733 Harvard Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C., JAMES CATLETT, age about 21, and RAYMOND CATLETT, age about 27, reside at 2728 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., where CLAUDIE CATLETT formerly resided. CLAUDIE CATLETT, mother of the three CATLETT boys, now resides in Winchester, Virginia.

No identifiable record was found on CLAUDIE CATLETT or PERRY M. CATLETT.

The following record was found on RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, negro:

Arrested September 9, 1939, "disorderly", age 16, released to Juvenile Court, address 2728 P Street, N. W., parents, PERRY and CLAUDIE CATLETT.

Arrested October 29, 1944, "disorderly", age 22, $10.00 forfeit, address 2728 P Street, N. W.

Arrested March 30, 1945, "disorderly", age 23, $5.00 forfeit, address 2728 P Street, N. W.

JAMES RALPH CATLETT, negro, 2728 P Street, N. W., arrested March 30, 1945, "disorderly", age 17, released to parents.

ENCLOSURES TO NEW YORK: (1) Signed statement of ERNEST BELL dated May 18, 1949.

(2) Signed statement of Mrs. LOUISE MARLOW dated May 18, 1949.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-8821

WFO - 74-94

L E A D S

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE,
Washington, D.C.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation. All investigation is receiving continuing expeditious attention.

Kisseloff-8822

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N. Y. FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5-26-49	5/20-26/49	LAMBERT G. ZANDER MAH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BURNETTA CATLETT (FISHER) attended Dunbar Senior High School February 5, 1940 to February 16, 1942. Attended Browne Junior High School September 20, 1937 to February 5, 1940. No typewriter specimens located at either school. Employed Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., October 12, 1942 to April 11, 1943, and at Government Accounting Office, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1943 to October 16, 1943. No typewriter specimens located at GAO. Typewriter specimen on CSC microfilm roll being submitted to Laboratory. MARGARET LOCKEY (McQUEEN) attended Dunbar Senior High School September 20, 1943 to March 20, 1946. Attended Browne Junior High School February 3, 1941 to September 20, 1943. No typewriter specimens located. Woodstock Typewriter Company leased space at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. (northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street) from September 15, 1938 to September 15, 1940. On reinterview VERNON MARLOW advises JOHN F. MARLOW had a typewriter believed to be green, Dr. R. A. EASTER a portable and BURNETTA CATLETT a standard machine. Denies giving any typewriter to LOCKEY. VERNON MARLOW contradicts self. LOUISE MARLOW cannot recall BURNETTA CATLETT owning a typewriter. Claims no knowledge of original typewriter in possession of LOCKEY. States Dr. EASTER had standard machine before obtaining a portable in about 1943. ERNEST "BILLY" BELL recalls using an old typewriter in Dr. EASTER's yard in 1945 which he later saw at IRA LOCKEY's residence. VERNELLE MARLOW and MARION HILL could locate no typewriter specimens. GERTRUDE SPEERS recalls old typewriter in VERNON MARLOW's yard. MARY LOCKEY and MILDRED PURDY unable to locate specimens. BERTHA HALL made available two typewriter specimens from paper of JAMES McQUEEN which were furnished to FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/25/72 BY generally

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-8823

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/20/49

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to New York Teletype dated May 17, 1949 in which the Washington Field Office was requested to check the records of the Passport Division, State Department to determine if passports were issued to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS during 1924 to 1927. It was also requested that the records be checked against the names PRISCILLA FANSLER and PRISCILLA HOBSON.

The records of the Passport Division of the State Department with reference to ALGER HISS, were reported in the report of SA JOHN J. WALSH dated February 28, 1949 at Washington, D.C. on page 25 thereof. No additional information is available at the State Department in reference to ALGER HISS. No record is available for PRISCILLA HISSor PRISCILLA FANSLER.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Passport #498-761 was issued to FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON on December 16, 1924. The application submitted in conjunction with the obtaining of this passport indicated that FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON intended to travel and study in France, Italy, England, Spain, Germany and Switzerland for possibly one year. On December 30, 1925, this passport was amended to include PRISCILLA, wife of FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON. The passport was also extended on December 30, 1925 and again on December 16, 1926. The address given by FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON at the time of this last extension was the Bankers Trust Company, Paris, France.

cc-New York (~~Air Mail~~)

LCZ:JPW
74-94

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/77 BY sp2 wmlp

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59

74-1333-3276

12 JUN 10 1949

53 JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-8824

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 19, 1949

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN

82920

SUBJECT: ~~UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES~~ Re: Jaham

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Attached hereto is H. Res. 209, a Resolution submitted by Mr. Wood authorizing the Committee on Un-American Activities, upon requisition of the Department of Justice, to transfer to its custody for presentation as evidence in the Government case, United States against Alger Hiss, five strips of thirty-five millimeter film and three metal containers uncovered by said committee during the Eightieth Congress, such film commonly known as the "Pumpkin film".

Attachment

TDW:lrn

ENCL.

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INDEXED - 59

74-1333-3277

F B I

JUN 13 1949

TKisseloff-8825

50 JUN 17 1949

memo 5-18-49
Ja

81st CONGRESS
1st Session

H. RES. 209

82921

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 10, 1949

Mr. Wood submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Committee on Un-American Activities is authorized and directed, upon requisition of the Department of Justice, to transfer to its custody for presentation as evidence in the Government case, United States against Alger Hiss, five strips of thirty-five millimeter film and three metal containers uncovered by said committee during the Eightieth Congress, such film commonly known as the "pumpkin film".

Kisseloff-8826

33-3277

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 8 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI DETROIT 6-8-49 5-50PM EST NWW

DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. ADDRESS OF FORMER SA HARLAN F. DANNER IS FRIGORIFITOF DE ORIENTE, SA , APARTO TWO NAUGHT NAUGHT, EDO ANZOATEVUI, EL TIGRE, VENEZUELA. CABLE ADDRESS IS FROSA. CURRENT ADDRESS SUPPLIED BY ~~INDIANAREC~~ INDIANAPOLIS FOR FORMER SA E. J. GREENWALD. R U C.

OCONNOR

END ACK PLS

6-54 PM OK FBI WA DC VHJ

NY OK FBI NYC ROT

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12 JUN 10 1949

5 JUN 20 1949

FBI - FILES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 7 1949

TELETYPE

FBI INDIANAPOLIS 6-7-49 4-35 PM CDST NR

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK AND DETROIT

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK CITY AND DETROIT

JAHAM. RE BUTEL TODAY. FORMER SA E. J. GREENWALD RESIDES TWO NAUGHT ONE THREE TWO WARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH. WAS DIRECTOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, HIGHLAND PLANT, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH. NOW AT ROUGE RIVER PLANT, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT. EXACT POSITION UNKNOWN. RESIDENCE TELEPHONE UNIVERSAL THREE DASH EIGHT SEVEN SIX SIX. RUC.

F O S T E R

ED

DETROIT ADVISED

ACK WA537PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

NY OK FBI NYC ROT

DISCMV NY OPR NHV

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Noase
Miss Gandy

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174-1333-32791
F B I
12 JUN 10 1949

Kisseloff-8828

61 AUG 9 1949

cc: Mr. Jones

PERS. FILES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1303 evi:rd

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	6-6-49	5-19-49	INNESS R. CARLSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ALGER HISS, Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

R. B. BRONSON, former Secretary to the Railroad Retirement Board, advised that his only contacts with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN were during office hours and that he had no knowledge of his activities or associates.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Letter to Director from Washington Field, dated April 8, 1949.
Report of SA ELLIOT S. BLAKESLEY, Charlotte, April 14, 1949.

DETAILS: At Southport, North Carolina

R. B. BRONSON advised that he was Secretary to the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., from February 16, 1936 to June 30, 1938. Following Mr. BRONSON's appointment to the Board and during the Board's period of organization, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was employed as an attorney in the legal department. Mr. BRONSON stated that he could not be certain as to when SILVERMAN was employed but that it was during his services with the Board.

Mr. BRONSON stated that he was personally acquainted with SILVERMAN only during their hours together in the

Kisseloff-8829

cc A.A.G. Campbell 6-8-49

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Charles W. Rowe SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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JUN 17 1949

office and that he never associated with SILVERMAN outside the office. Mr. BRONSON stated that he had no knowledge concerning SILVERMAN's activities or associates and did not know if SILVERMAN was engaged in subversive activities.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-8830

Charlotte 65-1303

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Mr. BRONSON advised that the following individuals employed with the Railroad Retirment Board, in its legal department, were more closely associated with SILVERMAN and possibly could furnish information concerning his activities and associates: FRANK MEYER, c/o Mrs, MARIE SPEAKE, 6114 Blair Road, Washington 11, D. C.; RALPH BARTON, 5727 First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; JOHN LANE, Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Illinois; and Miss FERN CAMPBELL, 1100 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois. Miss CAMPBELL was Mr. BRONSON's secretary with the Board. Mr. BRONSON considers the above individuals to be reliable and loyal.

No leads are being set forth to have the above persons interviewed but it is being left to the discretion of the Office of Origin who is familiar with the complete investigation and can determine the advisability if they have not already been interviewed.

Kisseloff-8831

FD-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1303 evi:rd

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE	6-6-49	5-19-49	INNESS R. CARLSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ALGER HISS, Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

R. B. BRONSON, former Secretary to the Railroad Retirement Board, advised that his only contacts with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN were during office hours and that he had no knowledge of his activities or associates.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Letter to Director from Washington Field, dated April 8, 1949.
Report of SA ELLIOT S. BLAKESLEY, Charlotte, April 14, 1949.

DETAILS: At Southport, North Carolina

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Mr. BRONSON stated that he was personally acquainted with SILVERMAN only during their hours together in the

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FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/6/49	4/2,4,5,7,12,25; 5/2,6,9/49	DONALD D. CONNORS JIF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DEAN IVAN LAMB.

State Department files reflect that LAMB made inquiries on June 2, 1936 in connection with flying boat contracts for Japanese Mitsui Corporation. JOSEPH COY GREEN alleged by LAMB to know LAMB, advises he cannot recall LAMB. Both STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, former Coordinator of the Nye Committee and ex-Senator GERALD P. NYE, Committee Chairman, failed to recognize pictures of LAMB and do not recall him although RAUSHENBUSH remembers the ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT-Amtorg Affair clearly and states that information in that connection furnished by an individual whose identity he cannot recall, does not deny this individual may have been LAMB. Brigadier General CLAUDE MARTIN THEILE, USA, Retired, to whom LAMB claims to have recounted his dealings with ALGER HISS, states that he regards LAMB as "the last true soldier of fortune" and does not recall LAMB's mentioning HISS, the Nye Committee, Amtorg or that LAMB ever was in receipt of an offer to engage in espionage for benefit of USSR. States no official record of his talks with LAMB. Advises one JOHN EWING KELLY, Newark, New Jersey mining engineer, knows LAMB extremely well.

- P -

DETACH RECORDING

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
New York teletypes to Bureau and Washington Field dated March 31, 1949; April 1, 1949; April 2, 1949
New York letter to Bureau and Washington Field dated April 13, 1949
Bureau letter to New York and Washington Field dated April 8, 1949

Case File 74-1333

CC AAG Campbell 6-8-49 FLJ

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JUN 10 1949

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WFO No. 74-94

dated April 28, 1949
Washington Field Office letters to Bureau and New York
dated April 8, 1949; April 13, 1949; May 5, 1949
Washington Field teletype to Bureau and New York
dated April 4, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be recalled that as set out in the referenced New York teletypes dated March 31, 1949 and April 1, 1949, DEAN IVAN LAMB recalled visiting one GREEN at the Export License Bureau of the U. S. Department of State and ascertaining from him details in regard to the sale of aircraft to Japan. It is noted that LAMB recalls that he visited GREEN probably in November, 1933. LAMB stated that this visit was made by him at the express request of ALGER HISS and that HISS had told LAMB that the data in connection with this flying boat was unavailable to the Nye Committee but it might be made available to LAMB. LAMB further observed that he and GREEN mutually recognized each other.

Mr. JOSEPH COY GREEN, of the Board of Examiners, Foreign Service, U. S. Department of State, with offices at Room 1341 Temporary Building H, State Department Annex No. 3, advised on April 7, 1949, after a close examination of his records in the Export License Bureau, that he had found a memorandum dated June 2, 1936, which memorandum was addressed to him and prepared by his assistant at that time, one CHARLES W. YOST. It is noted that CHARLES YOST is now in Vienna, Austria with the Department of State. This memorandum is quoted in toto below:

> "Mr. DEAN IVAN LAMB, of 114 West Seventy-first Street, New York City, called this morning to inquire concerning the regulations governing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war. Mr. LAMB said that he had recently been appointed by the Mitsui Company as their exclusive agent for the purchase of military planes in this country. He said that he realized that Mitsui was already registered but would prefer to register himself too, in view of the fact that it would mean no extra cost to him since Mitsui was paying all his expenses. He was vague about the quantity and type of shipments which he expected to make but gave the impression that they would be sizable and would consist chiefly of military planes manufactured in this country but following Japanese designs."

Mr. GREEN advised he had no recollection whatever of DEAN IVAN LAMB and stated that in a year's time during the period 1933 to 1936, he

Kisseloff-8834

probably interviewed fourteen or fifteen hundred people. The memorandum quoted above, according to the routing stamp thereon, was routed to the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, the State Department of Arms and the Communications and Records Section. Clipped to the memorandum were copies of letters directed to Office of Naval Intelligence and Military Intelligence Division (now Intelligence Division of the Army), which letters advised those agencies of the substance of the memorandum which appears above. Mr. GREEN advised that this was the only record at the U. S. Department of State in connection with DEAN IVAN LAMB. Mr. GREEN resides at 10 Quincy Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

It will also be recalled that in referenced New York teletype dated April 1, 1949, LAMB mentioned one JOHN EOGHAN KELLY and stated that he had related the story of his dealings with ALGER HISS to KELLY. LAMB advised that he believed KELLY's current address could be obtained through T. W. D. DUKE, a Washington, D. C., and New York City attorney.

As set out in WFO teletype dated April 4, 1949, DUKE, whose Washington, D. C., offices are located in the EDMONDS Building and whose Washington address is 1 Scott Circle, advised on that date that in his opinion JOHN EOGHAN KELLY could be reached through his mother who resides at 20 Barker Street, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. DUKE stated he believed KELLY to be reliable although he had considered him to be pro-Nazi during the early days of Hitler's ascendancy.

On April 12, 1949, Mr. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, former Coordinator of the Nye Committee and currently an officer of the Public Affairs Institute, 1100 E Street, Southeast, advised that he had no recollection of DEAN IVAN LAMB. RAUSHENBUSH recalled in connection with the ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT-Amtorg incident that his first knowledge of this affair was given to him by an individual whose identity he cannot recall. It is noted that RAUSHENBUSH stated he could not deny that this individual might have been DEAN IVAN LAMB. RAUSHENBUSH recalls that he and a Nye Committee investigator named JOEL EARNEST had an appointment with this unknown individual who told them of ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT's dealings with Amtorg and that this appointment was in the apartment of CARL RAUSHENBUSH, which apartment was located on the west side of uptown New York. RAUSHENBUSH's brother CARL was not present at this conference and RAUSHENBUSH believes that this unidentified individual who appeared at his borther's apartment and told him and EARNEST of the Elliott Roosevelt-Amtorg dealings, was an engineer and was accompanied and represented by an attorney. RAUSHENBUSH does not recall the identity of this attorney. RAUSHENBUSH advised that he now can recall only that he and EARNEST had an appointment with this individual at the apartment mentioned above. He does not recall how or by whom the appointment was made or how the original negotiations for the disclosure of this information was handled. He states, however, he does not connect ALGER HISS with this episode and he

believes his recollection on this point is quite clear. RAUSHENBUSH states that he recalls the incident with some clarity because he made and lost a bet with a Dupont attorney who thought that the Nye Committee would suppress this story. RAUSHENBUSH advised that he, himself, very rarely went to New York City and thought it probable that he had made this trip no more than four times during his entire stay with the Nye Committee. He is of the opinion that HISS went to New York City only four or five times. RAUSHENBUSH does not recall that he was ever in New York City in the company of ALGER HISS. The JOEL EARNEST, mentioned above, is now believed by RAUSHENBUSH to reside in Stoney Point, Rockland County, New York.

In connection with the ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT-Amtorg affair, mentioned above, it will be recalled that according to the referenced New York teletypes, DEAN IVAN LAMB has stated that he came upon information to the effect that ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT sold a number of aircraft to Amtorg and that he, ROOSEVELT, realized a large profit from this sale. LAMB further advised that he furnished this information to the Nye Committee through ALGER HISS and STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH.

At a later date when pictures of LAMB were available, they were displayed to RAUSHENBUSH and he advised that to the best of his recollection he had never seen LAMB. It is noted that RAUSHENBUSH advised that he could not say definitely that he had not seen LAMB or that LAMB was not the individual whom he met in his brother's apartment. RAUSHENBUSH observed that the entire incident happened approximately fifteen years ago and that his memory of the affair may not be accurate.

Ex-Senator GERALD P. NYE, who maintains offices at Room 919 Dupont Circle Building, and who resides at 6 Farington Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland, advised on May 5, 1949 that he did not recall LAMB and after viewing the pictures of LAMB stated he had no recollection of ever having seen LAMB. It will be recalled that New York letter dated April 13, 1949, enclosed four picutres of LAMB taken during (approximately) 1924, 1935, 1938 and 1944 and requested that these pictures be displayed to NYE and RAUSHENBUSH. On May 9, 1949, Brigadier General CLAUDE MARTIN THEILE, who resides at the Brighton Hotel, 2123 California Street, Northwest, advised that he had known LAMB fairly well back in 1934 or 1935. General THEILE stated that he regarded LAMB as "the last true soldier of fortune". He recalled that LAMB was introduced to him by one JOHN EWING KELLY, whom General THEILE described as a mining engineer whom he believed to maintain offices in Newark, New Jersey. THEILE stated that at that time he, himself, was officer in charge of the Reserve Officer's G-2 and that JOHN KELLY was his assistant. THEILE stated that KELLY in about 1934 had written a book entitled "The Last Filibuster"; that he, General THEILE, had read that book and had commented upon it. KELLY then offered to introduce to General THEILE the man about whom the book was written. This man was DEAN IVAN LAMB. General THEILE said that KELLY brought LAMB to their office on one occasion and that he had enter-

Kisseloff-8836

tained LAMB at his home on one or more occasions and further that he had met LAMB in downtown Washington once or twice. General THEILE advised that he very much enjoyed talking with LAMB and that he was inclined to believe that what LAMB told him was substantially true. General THEILE could not recall that LAMB had ever mentioned any dealings with Amtorg, the Nye Committee or that LAMB had ever told him, General THEILE, that he, LAMB had received an offer to engage in espionage operations on behalf of the USSR. General THEILE recalled that LAMB professed a great familiarity with Central and South America and with the leading figures of many Central and South American countries. General THEILE advised that he believed LAMB actually did know these individuals. He recalled that on one occasion in about 1935, LAMB phoned the General's office from the Carlton Hotel and General THEILE joined him at the hotel for cocktails at which time LAMB advised that he had "just lost half a million dollars". General THEILE went on to observe that LAMB told him on this occasion that he, LAMB, had bought a gun boat for Colombia and had succeeded in sending the gun boat off to Colombia without armament. Soon after this gun boat had left, LAMB purchased a condemned subchaser from the U. S. Navy complete with armor. It was LAMB's plan, according to General THEILE, to overtake the gunboat with the subchaser and to commandeer the gun boat then resell it to the Colombian Government. THEILE protested that this was piracy, whereupon LAMB stated that such was not the case because Peru and Colombia were at a state of war and he, LAMB, had a commission of Admiral in the Peruvian Navy. General THEILE stated that LAMB thereupon produced and displayed his commission. When General THEILE asked LAMB what happened to this proposition, LAMB replied that before he could overtake the gun boat, Peru and Colombia had ended their war and had signed a peace treaty. General THEILE indicated that this narrative was an excellent cross section of the stories generally told by LAMB.

It is noted that General THEILE stated he believed LAMB to be a cool, calm and collected individual and had some admiration for LAMB's personal courage. He further believed that LAMB was loyal to the United States.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-8837

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that WFO letter dated April 13, 1949 in this matter set out a lead for the New York Office to interview JOEL EARNEST at Stoney Point Rockland County, New York. It is thought this lead has probably been covered at this time and consequently is not being restated here.

The JOHN EWING KELLY mentioned by General THEILE is undoubtedly identical with JOHN EOGHAN KELLY whose address has been ascertained by the WFO and set out in WFO teletype dated April 4, 1949.

Kisseloff-8838

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/6/49	4/2,4,5,7,12,25; 5/2,6,9/49	DONALD D. CONNORS JIF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DEAN IVAN LAMB.

State Department files reflect that LAMB made inquiries on June 2, 1936 in connection with flying boat contracts for Japanese Mitsui Corporation. JOSEPH COY GREEN alleged by LAMB to know LAMB, advises he cannot recall LAMB. Both STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, former Coordinator of the Nye Committee and ex-Senator GERALD P. NYE, Committee Chairman, failed to recognize pictures of LAMB and do not recall him although RAUSHENBUSH remembers the ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT-Amtorg Affair clearly and states that information in that connection furnished by an individual whose identity he cannot recall; does not deny this individual may have been LAMB. Brigadier General CLAUDE MARTIN THEILE, USA, Retired, to whom LAMB claims to have recounted his dealings with ALGER HISS, states that he regards LAMB as "the last true soldier of fortune" and does not recall LAMB's mentioning HISS, the Nye Committee, Amtorg or that LAMB ever was in receipt of an offer to engage in espionage for benefit of USSR. States no official record of his talks with LAMB. Advises one JOHN EWING KELLY, Newark, New Jersey mining engineer, knows LAMB extremely well.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
New York teletypes to Bureau and Washington Field dated March 31, 1949; April 1, 1949; April 2, 1949
New York letter to Bureau and Washington Field dated April 13, 1949
Bureau letter to New York and Washington Field

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Chicago File No.65-3290

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

INFORMATION CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, SERIAL NO. 5N230099

MELVIN O. JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer, and JOSEPH SCHMITT, Vice President in Charge of Production, Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois, advised on May 19, 1949 that the company has no record of the original sale or subsequent history of Woodstock typewriter, Serial Number 5N230099, inasmuch as all old records which would have recorded such data have been destroyed. They also explained that if this typewriter had been returned to the factory for rebuilding it would have been assigned a new serial number and the old serial number would have been machined off the typewriter. A thorough search of records at the Woodstock main office in Woodstock, Illinois, was made by Mr. JOHNSON and he could locate no information concerning this typewriter.

INFORMATION CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER SERIAL NUMBERS DURING THE PERIOD 1924 TO 1932

As previously reported MELVIN O. JOHNSON had advised that a factory record maintained by the Woodstock Typewriter Company listed the approximate serial numbers used at the beginning of the years from 1925 to 1931 as follows:

1925	131,130
1926	145,000
1927	159,300
1928	177,100
1929	204,500
1930	246,500
1931	276,000

JOSEPH SCHMITT advised on May 19, 1949 that the above record is accurate in round figures and that Chief Engineer JAMES KOCA could testify as to its accuracy. Mr. SCHMITT stated the company also maintains a list showing the serial number range at the times technical changes were made in Woodstock typewriters and that this list is accurate in round figures. Traffic Manager HAROLD KROULL can testify as to the accuracy of this list which is as follows:

Kisseloff-8840

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3290

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	5-31-49	5/17-20,27/49	WESLEY A. ANDERSON WAA:OC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS w.a.s - ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Woodstock Typewriter Co., Woodstock, Ill., has no record of sale or subsequent history of typewriter with serial no. 5N230099 as old records have been destroyed. Chief Engineer JAMES KOCA can testify as to accuracy of factory record showing serial numbers used from years 1925 to 1931 inclusive. Company also has list showing serial number range at time technical changes were made and HAROLD KROULL, Traffic Manager, can testify as to accuracy of this list. File of MARGARET LOCKEY at American School, Chicago, contains no typewritten correspondence from her. Information in files of Chicago office concerning ADLAI STEVENSON, Governor of Illinois, set out.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
Report of Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON dated May 16, 1949 at Chicago, Illinois.
Washington Field teletype, May 14, 1949.
Philadelphia teletype, May 17, 1949.
New York teletype, May 17, 1949.
New York letter to Bureau, May 17, 1949.
Chicago teletype to New York, May 27, 1949.

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Chicago File No. 65-3290

MODEL	SERIAL	DATE	CHANGE
5H	121000	June, 1924	
5HN	131000	Dec., 1924	(½" ribbon)
5N-8J-8K-8L	141000	March, 1925	(½" ribbon on long carriages)
5N-8J-8K-8L	220000	March, 1929	(new style action)
5N-8J-8K-8L	265000	Aug., 1930	(Die Cast Base)
5N-8J-8K-8L	300000	July, 1931	(Die Cast Topplate)
5N-8J-8K-8L	325000	June, 1932	(Nickel Carriage Ends)

RE ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Referenced New York letter requested that RICHARD COOPER, Attorney of the Railroad Retirement Board, be interviewed concerning SILVERMAN. Mr. COOPER, who continues to be employed as an Attorney at the Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, advised on May 27, 1949, that he entered the employ of this agency in April, 1940 as an Attorney and that he served as Secretary of the Railroad Retirement Board for a few months during 1942. He was not personally acquainted with Mr. SILVERMAN although he saw him on several occasions in the offices of the Railroad Retirement Board with the result that he stated he could furnish no pertinent information.

INFORMATION CONCERNING ADLAI STEVENSON, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

By telephone call on May 27, 1949 the New York office requested that pertinent information concerning ADLAI STEVENSON from the files of the Chicago office be submitted. The following is a summary of this information:

In September or October, 1941, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the names of Mr. and Mrs. ADLAI STEVENSON, St. Mary's Road, Libertyville, Illinois, appeared in a list of names on file in the offices occupied jointly by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the United Spanish Aid Committee, Chicago. The purpose of this list was not known to the informant. [redacted] on December 27, 1944 reported that WILLIAM CARD, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship, had discussed the possibility of approaching ADLAI STEVENSON to accept a position as Chairman of the CCASF Executive Board. At this time it was indicated that STEVENSON had a good government record and was a good progressive thinking fellow. On January 10, 1945 [redacted] advised that CARD discussed with HARLAND ALLEN the possibility of securing STEVENSON as Board Chairman of the CCASF. ALLEN stated he had succeeded STEVENSON as Chairman of the Committee to Defend America. It should be noted that the House Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War as a Communist front organization.

b2
b7D

Kisseloff-8842

Chicago File No. 65-3290

On December 21, 1948 Confidential Informant T-2 furnished a leaflet announcing a dinner to be held on May 1, 1948 at the Continental Hotel, Chicago, sponsored by the Southern Congress on Human Welfare. T-2 stated that in his opinion this organization was controlled by the Communist Party. Among the names of sponsors appears the name of ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

The Southern Congress of Human Welfare was cited as a Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

MISCELLANEOUS

Referenced New York teletype dated May 17, 1949 requested that typewritten correspondence from Mrs. JAMES MC QUEEN, also known as MARGARET LOCKEY, be obtained from the files at the American School, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. CRETE BOQUIST, American School, South Drexel Avenue and East 58th Street, Chicago, advised that MARGARET LOCKEY enrolled in this school on November 1, 1946 and completed three lessons by correspondence. Her files were examined by Mrs. BOQUIST and the writer and no typewritten correspondence or other typewritten material from her was contained therein.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-8843

Chicago File No. 65-3290

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1 Highly confidential informant who furnished information to Special Agent JOHN BILLS during September or October, 1941.

T-2 [redacted] former member of the Communist Party who broke with them in 1945 and who continues to furnish some confidential information to the [redacted] office. b7D

Kisseloff-8844

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1290

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	5-31-49	5/17-20,27/49	WALTER A. [illegible] WAA:JC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID MILLIARD [illegible] - ESPIONAGE	ESPIONAGE - R [illegible] - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Woodstock Typewriter Co., Woodstock, Ill., has no record of sale or subsequent history of typewriter with serial no. [illegible] as old records have been destroyed. Chief Engineer [illegible] can testify as to accuracy of factory record showing serial numbers used from years 1925 to 1931 inclusive. Company also has list showing serial number range at time technical changes were made and [illegible] Traffic Manager, can testify as to accuracy of this list. File of [illegible] American School, Chicago, contains no typewritten correspondence from her. Information in files of Chicago office concerning [illegible], Governor of Illinois, set out.

- 2UC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file No. 74-1833
Report of Special Agent WALTER A. [illegible] dated May 16, 1949 at Chicago, Illinois.
Washington Field teletype, May 14, 1949.
Philadelphia teletype, May 17, 1949.
New York teletype, May 17, 1949.
New York letter to Bureau, May 17, 1949.
Chicago teletype to New York, May 27, 1949.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5-31-49	5-28,31-49	COURTLAND J. JONES dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

In signed statement PERRY M. CATLETT, JR., states he received Woodstock typewriter from ALGER HISS family just prior to their move to 3415 Volta Place, NW, Washington, D.C., or several months after HISS moved to Volta Place. He states he took typewriter to repair shop shortly after receiving it. Is not sure when this occurred stating it may have been a week after receipt and not more than three or four months. Rental application card of Randall H. Hagner Company, realtors of Washington, D.C., obtained reflecting Woodstock Typewriter Company occupied Rooms 1 & 2, Second Floor, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, from September 15, 1938, to September 15, 1940. Signed statement and rental application card forwarded to New York.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD, dated May 18, 1949, at Washington, D.C.
Report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated May 26, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referenced report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD reflects the results of interviews with PERRY M. CATLETT, JR., to the effect that he received a Woodstock typewriter from the ALGER HISS family at the time the HISS family resided on 30th Street and were preparing to move to 3415 Volta Place NW, Washington, D.C. (on or about January 1, 1938). Referenced report also

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reflects that PERRY CATIETT stated he attempted to have this typewriter repaired at a repair shop then located at the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street, NW.

On May 28, 1949, PERRY M. CATIETT, JR., was interviewed at his home, Apartment 3, 733 Howard Road, SE, Washington, D.C. The time that he received the typewriter from the HISS family was again discussed with him and PERRY advised that he does not mean that he received the typewriter on the date that ALGER HISS actually moved from 30th Street to 3415 Volta Place, but rather during the period of the move. Elaborating, he stated that he is unable to remember specifically if the HISS family gave him the typewriter before the move or after they had actually arrived at Volta Place. He said that the HISSES could have resided on Volta Place for several months before they actually gave him the machine.

In regard to his previous statement that he had attempted to have this typewriter repaired at a repair shop located at the northwest corner of K and Connecticut, PERRY was questioned at considerable length and he advised that he is sure that this occurred in warm weather. He said that he could have taken it for repairs about a week after he received the machine or it may have been a month or two. He estimated that he tried to have it repaired not more than three or four months after receiving the machine.

The following signed statement was obtained:

"Washington D.C.
May 28, 1949

"I, PERRY M. CATIETT, JR. make the following statement to COURTLAND J. JONES, who I know to be an FBI agent. I am making this statement about a Woodstock typewriter.

"During the period that ALGER HISS moved from 30th St. to 3415 Volta Place N.W, Washington D.C, they gave me a Woodstock typewriter. I can't remember whether they gave it to me before they moved or after they had moved to Volta Place. They could have lived on Volta Place for several months before they gave it to me.

"Shortly after I got the typewriter, I took it to a repair shop located at the northwest corner of "K" & Connecticut. They told me it couldn't be fixed. I can't remember exactly when I took the typewriter to be fixed. I think it was in warm weather. I could have taken it to the shop about a week after I got it or it may have been a month or two. I'd say it was not more than three or four months.

WFO 74-94

"I have read this statement it true to best I can remember.

S/ " PERRY M. CATLETT, JR.

"Witness:
S/ COURTLAND J. JONES"

The original of the above quoted statement is being submitted to the New York Office as an enclosure.

Referenced report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER reflects that the records of the Randall H. Hagner & Company, Inc., Washington, D.C., real estate agents, reflect that the Woodstock Typewriter Company occupied Rooms 1 & 2, Second Floor, 1000 Connecticut Avenue (northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street) from September 15, 1938, to September 15, 1940.

Mr. HENRI P. HENRY, assistant treasurer, Randall H. Hagner & Co., made a search of the records and was unable to locate a lease indicating that the Woodstock Typewriter Company had occupied 1000 Connecticut Avenue from September 15, 1938, until September 15, 1940. He advised it is the policy of the firm to destroy leases after five years. He was able to locate in the permanent file of the company a rental application card which is made out in his own handwriting indicating that the Woodstock Typewriter Company leased Rooms 1 & 2, Second Floor, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, on August 20, 1938. The rental application card reflects that the rent began on September 15, 1938, and that the premises were vacated on September 15, 1940.

The above described rental application card is being afforded the New York Office. Mr. HENRI P. HENRY has written his name on the back of this card and it has been initialed by the writer. Mr. HENRY requested that this card be returned to the Randall H. Hagner Company, Washington, D.C., after it has served its purpose.

Mr. HENRI P. HENRY, assistant treasurer, is the proper person to subpoena in the event it is necessary that a representative of the Randall H. Hagner Company introduce into evidence their rental application card.

ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK:

Original signed statement of PERRY M. CATLETT, JR.
Rental application card of Randall H. Hagner Company.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-8848

WFO 74-94

LEAD:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At New York City

Will return to the Washington Field Office the rental application card which is a part of the permanent files of the Randall H. Hagner Company, Inc., Washington, D.C., indicating that the Woodstock Typewriter Company occupied Rooms 1 & 2, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, from September 15, 1938, to September 15, 1940.

Kisseloff-8849

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5-31-49	5-28,31-49	COURTLAND J. JONES dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

In signed statement PERRY M. CATIETT, JR., states he received Woodstock typewriter from ALGER HISS family just prior to their move to 3415 Volta Place, NW, Washington, D.C., or several months after HISS moved to Volta Place. He states he took typewriter to repair shop shortly after receiving it. Is not sure when this occurred stating it may have been a week after receipt and not more than three or four months. Rental application card of Randall H. Hagner Company, realtors of Washington, D.C., obtained reflecting Woodstock Typewriter Company occupied Rooms 1 & 2, Second Floor, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, from September 15, 1938, to September 15, 1940. Signed statement and rental application card forwarded to New York.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD, dated May 18, 1949, at Washington, D.C.
Report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated May 26, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referenced report of Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD reflects the results of interviews with PERRY M. CATIETT, JR., to the effect that he received a Woodstock typewriter from the ALGER HISS family at the time the HISS family resided on 30th Street and were preparing to move to 3415 Volta Place, NW, Washington, D.C. (on or about January 1, 1938). Referenced report also

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At: NEW YORK, NEW YORK DE File No. 74-77

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/26/49	5/25/49	MAHLON F. COLLER ALK

Title	Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/28/87 BY spj mcd/p

Synopsis of Facts: Re: Woodstock Typewriter

BURNETTA FISHER, 3878 Harding Street, left Washington, D.C. January, 1945. People remaining at 1127 48th Place, N.E., where resident prior to coming to Detroit, were MARY EASTER, VERNON MARLOW and LOUISE MARLOW. BURNETTA FISHER now says received typewriter from brother, PERRY CATLETT, in 1941; fixed this date by his marriage. FISHER believed typewriter given to her brothers by Mrs. ALGER HISS. Statement set out and enclosed to New York.

cc AAG Campbell 6-2-49 FL Jean

ASB Bureau JOB

- RUC -

REFERENCE: (77-1333) Bureau teletype to Detroit, May 24, 1949.

DETAILS: In accordance with instructions contained in referenced teletype, SAS JOSEPH HYBLE and the Reporting Agent re-interviewed BURNETTA FISHER at her residence, 3878 Harding Avenue, in the presence of her husband, ROBERT FISHER.

BURNETTA FISHER stated that she first became aware of this case when contacted by one Attorney ROSENWALD in January, 1949. Attorney ROSENWALD presented a note from her brother, RAYMOND CATLETT, asking that she give to the attorney the Woodstock typewriter which she had in Washington, D.C., if this typewriter was then in her possession. The following statement was secured from Mrs. FISHER:

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H. T. Conroy		74-1338 / 3284

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(DE 74-77)

"Detroit, Michigan
May 25, 1949

"I, Burnetta Pauline Fisher, do voluntarily make this statement to Mahlon Coller and Joseph Hyble who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the F.B.I.. I understand that I do not have to make this statement and it is being made of my own free will and accord.

"I came to Detroit in January 1945 prior to that I had resided at 1127-48th Place N.E., Washington D.C.. At the time I came to Detroit I left a Woodstock typewriter in the home of John Marlow at 1127- 48th Place. I'm not certain that I could now identify this typewriter except that if the ribbon caps are off I may be able to identify the machine. When I left Washington, Mary Easter, Vernon and Louise Marlow resided at 1127-48th Place. These people knew that the typewriter was in the house.

"I received this typewriter from my brother Perry Catlett just after he was married which I believe was in 1941.

"I heard that the typewriter was given to my brother by Mrs. Alger Hiss but I don't know who told me this. I didn't have much use for this typewriter and recall only using it twice while in Dunbar Highschool, this was to prepare a Hygiene notebook and a Biology paper. I do not know where there are any specimens from this typewriter.

"At the time I left it the typewriter was in workable condition. I never had any repairs made on it except for changing the ribbon. From the time I received the typewriter until January 1945 the machine was not out of my possession.

"I only saw this machine once in 1941 at my mothers home at which time I asked my brother Perry Catlett for it and he gave it to me. I don't know how long my brother had the typewriter before giving it to me.

"I have read this statement consisting of two pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"BURNETTA P. FISHER

"Witness
Mahlon Coller - Special Agent F.B.I., Detroit, Mich.
Jos. Hyble - Sp. Agt. F.B.I. Detroit"

Kisseloff-8852

(DE 74-77)

It is noted in the above statement that BURNETTA FISER stated that the typewriter was given to her brothers, PERRY and RAYMOND CARLETT by Mrs. ALGER HISS. She did not know the source of this information but stated it had been her general impression for a number of years.

Mrs. BURNETTA FISHER has not been recontacted by the Attorney's for ALGER HISS and stated that she does not contemplate being called as a witness for the defense. In the event that she is called as a witness she stated that she could not testify to anything other than that which appears in the statement given.

ENCLOSURES

TO NEW YORK

Signed statement given by BURNETTA FISHER relative to her possession of a Woodstock typewriter.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-8853

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At: NEW YORK, NEW YORK DE File No. 74-77

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/26/49	5/25/49	MAHLON F. COLLER ALK

Title	Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ET AL	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

Synopsis of Facts: Re: Woodstock Typewriter

BURNETTA FISHER, 3878 Harding Street, left Washington, D.C. January, 1945. People remaining at 1127 48th Place, N.E., where resident prior to coming to Detroit, were MARY EASTER, VERNON MARLOW and LOUISE MARLOW. BURNETTA FISHER now says received typewriter from brother, PERRY CATLETT, in 1941; fixed this date by his marriage. FISHER believed typewriter given to her brothers by Mrs. ALGER HISS. Statement set out and enclosed to New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-7-91 BY SP2 [illegible]

- RUC -

REFERENCE: (77-1333) Bureau teletype to Detroit, May 24, 1949.

DETAILS: In accordance with instructions contained in referenced teletype, SAS JOSEPH HYBLE and the Reporting Agent re-interviewed BURNETTA FISHER at her residence, 3878 Harding Avenue, in the presence of her husband, ROBERT FISHER.

BURNETTA FISHER stated that she first became aware of this case when contacted by one Attorney ROSENWALD in January, 1949. Attorney ROSENWALD presented a note from her brother, RAYMOND CATLETT, asking that she give to the attorney the Woodstock typewriter which she had in Washington, D.C., if this typewriter was then in her possession. The following statement was secured from Mrs. FISHER:

Approved and Forwarded	Special Agent in Charge	Do Not Write in These Spaces

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2 - Washington Field (Info)

Kisseloff-8854

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

DN FILE NO. 65-658

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	5-23-49	5-18-49	EDWIN O. JOHNSON ic

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO admits having known a "JESSE" who was a CP organizer in Baltimore in 1936 or 1937. He identified the photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN as the "JESSE" he had known but he cannot recall his surname. RENO claims that he cannot give any further identification of "BERNIE" and denies having met a brother of "JESSE." He does not rule out the possibility of having met a brother of "JESSE" but if he did he was not aware of it. It is noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO expressed resentment at any continued co-operation claiming that he is being avoided by former friends and acquaintances.

- RUC -

~~DEFERRED-INDEXING~~

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333 (JAHAM)
New York letter to Bureau dated 5-13-49

DETAILS: AT GOLDEN, COLORADO

Re: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO is presently staying with his brother, PHILIP RENO, on a farm on Route One, Golden, Colorado, about four miles northeast of Golden. He was interviewed at the farm by SA's JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the writer.

RENO stated at the beginning of the interview that he feels

cc AAG Campbell 6-2-49 FLT cmd

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74-1333-3285

12 JUN 10 1949

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Kisseloff-8855

that he has already talked too much and that he is relictant to answer more questions. He claims that his former friends and acquaintances are avoiding him, and that it appeared to him that all his former friends are suspects in this case and subject to questioning or investigation. RENO was advised that he could assist in expediting the investigation by relating all the pertinent espionage information in his possession to the best of his recollection.

When questioned concerning his acquaintance with JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, RENO advised that he had been acquainted with one "JESSE" in Baltimore in about 1936 or 1937 and before the time that he first met "KARL" or "CARL." He identified a photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN as the "JESSE" he knew but claims that he cannot remember his surname or the surname he used. He could not connect the names of "HALL" or "GRAHAM" with "JESSE" although the name "GRAHAM" sounded somewhat familiar.

With some reluctance RENO stated that "JESSE" had been some sort of CP organizer in Baltimore and worked possibly in connection with steel workers or some other class of industrial workers. He claims that he cannot remember the exact circumstances under which he met "JESSE" or how many times he had seen him, but he does recall that he, RENO, was doing some organizational work in Cumberland, Maryland, for the CP at about the time of the meeting.

RENO denies that he ever met any individual who was known as a brother of "JESSE," but he does not specifically rule out the possibility of having met a brother of "JESSE," but if he did he was not aware of it.

RENO states that he is unable to give any more information concerning the identity of "BERNIE" than what he has previously given, and stated with some resentment that he could not give any further information concerning "JESSE."

Kisseloff-8856

DN 65-658

LEAD

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

One copy of this report is being furnished for the information of the Baltimore Office in view of its interest in the investigation.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

One copy of this report is being furnished for the information of the Baltimore Office in viewof its interest in the investigation.

Kisseloff-8857

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — FILE NO. 65-653

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	5-23-49	5-10-49	KEVIN C. [illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS ET AL	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY

Re: DAVID WIGGS BRITTEN

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FRANKLIN VICTOR [illegible] admits having known a "JERRY" who was a CP organizer in Baltimore in 1936 or 1937. He identified the photograph of JERRY DANIEL KIRCHMAN as the "JERRY" he had known but he cannot recall his surname. [illegible] claims that he cannot give any further identification of "JERRY" and denies having met a brother of "JERRY." He does not rule out the possibility of having met a brother of "JERRY" but if he did he was not aware of it. It is noted that FRANKLIN VICTOR [illegible] expressed resentment at any continued co-operation claiming that he is being avoided by former friends and acquaintances.

- [illegible] -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333 (JAMAU)
New York letter to Bureau dated 5-13-49

DETAILS: AT DENVER, COLORADO

Re: DAVID WIGGS BRITTEN

FRANKLIN VICTOR [illegible] is presently staying with his brother, PHILIP [illegible], on a farm on Route One, Colden, Colorado, about four miles northeast of Colden. He was interviewed at the farm by SA's JOSEPH C. [illegible] and the writer.

[illegible] stated at the beginning of the interview that he feels

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Kisseloff-8858

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 17, 1949

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

Re FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

References made to the report of Special Agent JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949, in which a lead is set out for the Baltimore Division to interview Mrs. RUTH ELIZABETH WARNEKE YANOVER, for information regarding members of her family and in particular anyone who may have used the Communist name of RAY WARNER. Inasmuch as Mrs. YANOVER is presently residing in the Detroit area, a copy of the referenced report was forwarded to Detroit, and the lead covered in accordance with the request made in the letter to the Director, dated April 14, 1949, by the Washington Field Division.

MFC:FM
74-77
cc: New York
Washington Field

~~REFERRED TO~~ ~~FILING~~

Kisseloff-8859

INDEXED - 125
RECORDED - 125

74-1[illegible] 3286
F B I

12 JUN 10 [illegible]

JUN 1[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 29, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

RE: FRANKLIN V. RENO

Reference is made to Baltimore teletype, dated April 20, 1949, regarding review of Civil Service Commission files, for any forms or affidavits which RENO executed, wherein he may have made false statements.

A review of the files for such information was originally requested by the El Paso Office, as a result of information received from RENO during an interview, to the effect that he may have executed some government forms within recent years containing false information.

Results of a review of Civil Service Commission files and also RENO's 201 File, are contained in reports of SA JAMES FREW, dated January 28, 1949, and April 6, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the JAHAM case. It is to be noted that photostatic copies of government forms signed by RENO were forwarded to the New York Office as enclosures to the report dated April 6, 1949. One of such forms was designated as Form #8, mentioned in referenced Baltimore teletype.

Inasmuch as it appears that all pertinent information regarding RENO in the Civil Service Commission files at Washington, D. C., has already been reported, no re-check of such files is being made.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

JJM:AEF
74-94
cc: New York
cc: Baltimore

RECORDED - 125 | 74-1333-3287
F B I
12 JUN 10 1949

5-7-8

Kisseloff-8860

53 JUN 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5-19-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE (R), INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Reference is made to Bureau letter to New York dated May 16, 1949 concerning a visit made to Mrs. LUCY ELLIOT DAVIS, Hancock, New Hampshire, by an attorney named RICHARD M. FIELD, of Weston, Massachusetts, who had obtained the register of the Bleak House at Peterboro, New Hampshire. As pointed out, this register had previously been examined by the FBI Laboratory and the results of the examination were negative concerning the handwriting of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

The Bureau and New York are advised that at the time LUCY ELLIOT DAVIS viewed the pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on May 5, 1949 she furnished, on a purely voluntary basis, information to the effect that she had turned over the Bleak House registration to a Mr. FIELD. This information she had previously telephonically made available to Boston on April 21, 1949. She indicated that Mr. FIELD had presented himself as representing "the other side of the case" and further that he had "a personal interest in it." She said Mr. FIELD made the statement that he could see nothing of value in the Bleak House registration but said he considered this important as it was "a turning point in the case." Mrs. DAVIS further advised that Mr. FIELD had also exhibited the pictures of HISS and CHAMBERS to her, which pictures she was unable to identify, and he had questioned her concerning the registration of guests during the 1937 summer season.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

In connection with the instructions set forth in the reference letter, the foregoing information is being submitted in addition thereto in order that it may be made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy, who are preparing the Government's case in New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-22-87 BY [illegible]
cmp 246586

65-3251
FMC:md
cc New York
AMSD

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K B I

12 JUN 10 1949

Kisseloff-8861

53 JUN 16 1949

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK SA FILE NO. 74-68

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	6/3/49	5/24,30,31/49	GEORGE W. H. CARLSON md

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MARY EASTER, wife of Dr. R. A. EASTER, deceased, states she visited Dr. EASTER in Washington, D. C., on rare occasions and does not recall ever seeing or hearing about a typewriter in the possession of BURNETTA CATLETT FISHER. She states Dr. EASTER had a typewriter which she brought to Austin after the death of her husband. Dr. EASTER'S typewriter was a portable Underwood sold by MARY EASTER'S son to the Crown Jewelry Company in Austin, Texas. MARY EASTER'S son, ALDRIDGE EASTER, states his mother and Dr. EASTER separated prior to 1930 and he does not recall his mother visiting in Washington, D. C. between 1930 and 1944. ALDRIDGE EASTER states he has never lived in Washington, D. C.

ASB

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file ~~77-1899~~.
Report of SA JOHN E. HOWARD, dated 5/18/49 at Washington, D. C.

CLAAG Campbell 6-8-49 FLJ cal

DETAILS:

AT AUSTIN, TEXAS:

MARY EASTER, 1208 Bob Harrison Street, advised that she is the widow of Dr. R. A. EASTER. She stated that she married EASTER on May 1, 1918 in Washington, D. C. and lived in Washington until about 1928. She stated that she became ill and it was necessary for her to live in Austin, Texas. MARY EASTER stated that she does not recall any typewriter in the HARLOW home, 1127 48th Street N. E., Washington, D. C., except the one owned by Dr. EASTER, who was residing in the HARLOW home. She stated that upon the death of Mr. EASTER

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12 JUN 10 1949
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Kisseloff-8862

she brought the typewriter owned by Dr. EASTER to Austin, Texas, and her son, ALDRIDGE EASTER, sold the typewriter about one year ago. MARY EASTER further advised that she has no knowledge of the possession or ownership of a typewriter by BURNETTA CATLETT FISHER. She stated that she is acquainted with BURNETTA CATLETT FISHER, having met her when she visited her husband in Washington.

ALDRIDGE EASTER, 1208 Bob Harrison Street, advised that his mother is about 64 years old and that she separated from Dr. EASTER prior to 1930. He further advised that he does not recall his mother visiting Dr. EASTER in Washington, D. C. between 1930 and 1944. He stated that she went to Washington about December 1944 and remained there until his death in the early part of 1945. He further advised that when she returned to Austin she brought a portable Underwood typewriter and a small table radio. He also advised that no other property of Dr. EASTER was brought to Austin by MARY EASTER.

ALDRIDGE EASTER also stated that he sold the portable Underwood typewriter to the Crown Jewelry Company in Austin, Texas. EASTER advised that he has never resided in Washington, D. C. and has no knowledge concerning any other typewriter than the one his father had prior to his death. He stated that he has no information concerning where Dr. EASTER obtained the Underwood portable.

Mr. J. SILBERSTEIN, Crown Jewelry Company, East 6th Street, made available a record which reflects that an Underwood portable typewriter, serial No. F 697453 was pawned by ALDRIDGE EASTER on May 19, 1947, and placed in stock on February 23, 1949. Mr. SILBERSTEIN stated that the above typewriter has been sold to Mrs. C. W. BROOKS, 108 West 16th Street, Apartment D, Austin, Texas.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM H. BUCKLER:

<u>AT WACO, TEXAS:</u>

The records of the Waco Health Department, Vital Statistics Bureau, reflect that Dr. R. A. EASTER was buried at Greenwood cemetery, Waco, on March 6, 1945. This record further indicated that EASTER died at the Veterans Hospital, Washington, D. C. on February 25, 1945, residence address listed as 1127 48th NE, Washington, D. C. This record failed to reflect any information concerning relatives of EASTER.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-8863

SA-74-68

LEADS:

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

Copies of this report are being furnished to Washington Field office as a matter of information in connection with interviews conducted with the CATLETTS.

Kisseloff-8864

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK SA FILE NO. 74-68

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	6/3/49	5/24,30,31/49	GEORGE W. H. CARLSON md

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MARY EASTER, wife of Dr. R. A. EASTER, deceased, states she visited Dr. EASTER in Washington, D. C., on rare occasions and does not recall ever seeing or hearing about a typewriter in the possession of BURNETTA CATLETT FISHER. She states Dr. EASTER had a typewriter which she brought to Austin, after the death of her husband. Dr. EASTER'S typewriter was a portable Underwood sold by MARY EASTER'S son to the Crown Jewelry Company in Austin, Texas. MARY EASTER'S son, ALDRIDGE EASTER, states his mother and Dr. EASTER separated prior to 1930 and he does not recall his mother visiting in Washington, D. C. between 1930 and 1944. ALDRIDGE EASTER states he has never lived in Washington, D. C.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 77-1333.
Report of SA JOHN E. HOWARD, dated 5/18/49 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT AUSTIN, TEXAS:

MARY EASTER, 1208 Bob Harrison Street, advised that she is the widow of Dr. R. A. EASTER. She stated that she married EASTER on May 1, 1918 in Washington, D. C. and lived in Washington until about 1928. She stated that she became ill and it was necessary for her to live in Austin, Texas. MARY EASTER stated that she does not recall any typewriter in the HARLOW home, 1127 48th Street N. E., Washington, D. C., except the one owned by Dr. EASTER, who was residing in the HARLOW home. She stated that upon the death of Mr. EASTER

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK DE FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/31/49	1/27; 2/15; 3/3; 5/31/49	MAHLON F. COLLER FM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FBI Laboratory reports typewriter serial N 160969 owned by Reverend WILBUR SCHUTZE of Ypsilanti, Michigan, not used to type Q 5 through Q 69. WALTER RICHARDS SASSAMAN believed to be with UAW-CIO, Regent's Board, Chicago, Illinois. JOHN HERRMAN has PO address Taylors Island, Maryland, c/o Wells Fargo Express.

ASB

- RUC -

REFERENCE: (74-1333) Report of Special Agent MAHLON F. COLLER, at Detroit, Michigan, January 21, 1949.

cc AAG Campbell 6-3-49 FLJ

Washington Field Office Teletype to Detroit, February 28, 1949.

Newark teletype to Detroit, February 8, 1949.

DETAILS: Referenced report of Special Agent MAHLON F. COLLER, dated January 21, 1949, at Detroit, reported that typewriter specimens had been taken from the typewriter in the possession of Reverend WILBUR SCHUTZE of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. By letter dated January 25, 1949, the Laboratory advised that the specimens taken from the typewriter of Reverend WILBUR SCHUTZE had been compared with the questioned documents Q5 through Q69, and it was determined that the questioned documents were not typed on the machine of Reverend WILBUR SCHUTZE.

Kisseloff-8866

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Pickler - F.L. Jones - 1687

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(DE 74-77)

Referenced teletype of the Newark Division to Detroit, dated February 8, 1949, requested that Detroit endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of JOHN HERRMAN. According to information received from Mrs. DONALD TEEL, 1714 Lindberg Drive, Lansing, Michigan, JOHN HERRMAN had Post Office address Taylors Island, Maryland, but was residing in Mexico City in care of the Wells Fargo Express. This information was furnished to the Director and the New York Division by teletype dated February 15, 1949.

The referenced teletype of the Washington Field Division to Detroit dated February 28, 1949, requested that Detroit locate and interview one WALTER RICHARDS SASSAMAN, who was believed to be at 1324 Maccabees Building, Detroit, Michigan. It was determined that Mr. WALTER RICHARDS SASSAMAN was not at the Maccabees Building address, but was believed to be employed as Educational Director at the UAW-CIO Region Number 4, Chicago, Illinois. The foregoing information was then furnished to the Director, Washington Field Division and Chicago, by teletype dated March 3, 1949.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-8867

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] FI

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible], was; et al	[illegible] - R [illegible] - R [illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FBI Laboratory reports typewriter special B [illegible] owned by Leonard [illegible] of Ypsilanti, Michigan, was used to type C 5 through C 40. [illegible] believed to be with USA-CID, Recruiting Board, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] the PO address Taylors Island, Maryland, c/o Hollo Tango Express.

- [illegible] -

[illegible] (74-1333) Report of Special Agent [illegible] F. [illegible], at Detroit, Michigan, January 21, 1947.

Washington Field Office Teletype to Detroit, February 20, 1947.

[illegible] Teletype to Detroit, February [illegible], 1949.

[illegible] Referenced report of Special Agent [illegible] F. [illegible], dated January 21, 1947, at Detroit, reported that typewriter specimens had been taken from the typewriter in the possession of Leonard [illegible] of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. By letter dated January 25, 1947, the Laboratory advised that the specimens taken from the typewriter of Leonard [illegible] had been compared with the questioned documents C 5 through C 40, and it was determined that the questioned documents were not typed on the machine of Leonard [illegible].

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2 - Detroit

Kisseloff-8868

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2319

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA	5/31/49	3-16,17,21; 4-1,7,8-49	LEON O. PRIOR mjs

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, West Palm Beach, Florida, unable to identify PETER from description given by CHAMBERS or to identify BYKOV from description given by KRIVITSKYS. DOZENBERG does not believe BYKOV identical with BASOW. Mrs. BERTHA TYSON, St. Petersburg, Florida, former Manager of building at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, unable to recall CHAMBERS. BLANCHE LEE, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, acquaintance of SILVERMAN's maid while at Garden Tower Apartments, Washington, D. C., unable to recall rug given to SILVERMAN. L. L. EDDY, St. Petersburg, Florida, does not recall SILVERMAN working for Treasury Department. Miss VIRGINIA MAVES, St. Petersburg, Florida, secretary of WILLIAM ZIFF, states DAVID NICHOLAS, former butler of ZIFF who employed CLAUDIE CATLETT, believed residing in Washington, D. C., 1945.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent LEON O. PRIOR, dated March 26, 1949, at Miami, Florida.
New York letter to Miami March 11, 1949.
New York teletype to Miami March 10, 1949.
Baltimore letter to Bureau February 16, 1949.
Washington Field letter to Bureau March 3, 1949
Washington Field letter to Bureau March 9, 1949.

cc AAG Campbell 6-3-49 FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: C. H. Carson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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5 - Bureau
3 - New York (1 - Special Assistant Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN)

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74-1333-3291
F B I
12 JUN 10 1949

INDEXED - 49

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MM 65-2319

DETAILS: AT WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by Special Agent MARTIN A. MANLEY:

NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, 425 9th Street, was interviewed, at which time he was given the description of PETER as furnished by CHAMBERS, without revealing to him that CHAMBERS had furnished this information and without revealing the possibility that PETER might be identical with BYKOV, BASOW or BASSOFF. DOZENBERG was unable to identify PETER.

After this the description of BYKOV as given by KRIVITSKY and Mrs. KRIVITSKY was given to him; however, he was unable to identify BYKOV. DOZENBERG stated he did not believe that BYKOV was identical with RICHARD BASOW that he formerly knew.

It should be noted that DOZENBERG is suffering from Parkinson's Disease and states his memory is failing him badly and that any information he furnished in the past will be much more accurate than anything he could furnish now due to his failing memory and his ill health.

AT FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The following investigation was performed by the writer:

BLANCHE LEE, 610 Royal Plaza, former maid for STEPHEN M. WALTER in 1937 and 1938 while WALTER resided in the Garden Tower Apartments, 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. next door to Apartment #311, which was occupied by ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, recalled her acquaintanceship with the SILVERMANS' maid during this employment. BLANCHE LEE was unable to recall any of the visitors which the SILVERMANS had nor could she furnish any information concerning the rug which SILVERMAN received in 1937.

AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent E. WILSON PURDY:

Miss BERTHA TYSON, 1844 2nd Avenue North, advised that she did not move to 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, until 1936, at which time she took over the management of this building in addition to her duties as President of the WCTU in Maryland. She stated that her nephew, P. S. BRUMFIELD, did not reside there until sometime after she

Kisseloff-8870

took over the building. Miss TYSON does not recall anyone by the name of CANTWELL or answering the description of CHAMBERS as having resided there. Miss TYSON states that she knows no one by the name of EDITH who may have been a maid for the CHAMBERS.

Miss TYSON recalled that prior to the time she took over 903 St. Paul Street, it had been managed by Mrs. MARY R. HASLUP, former President of the WCTU, now deceased. During the time Mrs. HASLUP was there her niece, Mrs. ANNIE RAY WARNER, resided there with her. Mrs. WARNER now lives and works at the Florida University for Women, Tallahassee, Florida.

Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were displayed to Miss TYSON but she was unable to identify any of them.

Mr. L. M. EDDY, 123 14th Avenue North, formerly with the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., advised that he does not recall SILVERMAN ever having been on loan to the Treasury Department but that SILVERMAN's duties with the Board were such that he could have easily performed work for the Treasury Department in addition to his duties with the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mr. EDDY stated that SILVERMAN was not under his supervision but he did see SILVERMAN very frequently at work inasmuch as SILVERMAN was in the Railroad Retirement Board Chairman's office, which was located near EDDY's office. At the request of Mr. MURRAY W. LATTIMER, Chairman, Mr. EDDY gave SILVERMAN his original interview for employment. This interview was only for the purpose of determining if SILVERMAN possessed the technical knowledge to hold the position of Chief Economist. According to Mr. EDDY, SILVERMAN was very highly recommended by Mr. LATTIMER for this position and LATTIMER and SILVERMAN were very close personal friends. Mr. EDDY added that he knew nothing of SILVERMAN's activities outside of working hours but that SILVERMAN had had a free hand in selecting his own subordinates.

Mr. EDDY further advised that he knew nothing of SILVERMAN having received any Persian rugs.

Miss VIRGINIA MAVES, 700 10th Avenue South, secretary to WILLIAM B. ZIFF, advised that she recalls that one DAVID NICHOLAS, Filipino, was employed as butler from about August, 1945 to December, 1945 by WILLIAM B. ZIFF in Washington, D. C. and that she vaguely recalls a maid by the name of CLAUDIE CATLETT who was employed there for a short time. She stated that the only address she knew for NICHOLAS was on New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. and that he was listed at this address in the 1945 telephone directory.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-8871

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2319

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA	5/31/49	3-16,17,21; 4-1,7,8-49	LEON O. PRIOR mjs

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, West Palm Beach, Florida, unable to identify PETER from description given by CHAMBERS or to identify BYKOV from description given by KRIVITSKYS. DOZENBERG does not believe BYKOV identical with BASOW. Mrs. BERTHA TYSON, St. Petersburg, Florida, former Manager of building at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, unable to recall CHAMBERS. BLANCHE LEE, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, acquaintance of SILVERMAN's maid while at Garden Tower Apartments, Washington, D. C., unable to recall rug given to SILVERMAN. L. L. EDDY, St. Petersburg, Florida, does not recall SILVERMAN working for Treasury Department. Miss VIRGINIA MAVES, St. Petersburg, Florida, secretary of WILLIAM ZIFF, states DAVID NICHOLAS, former butler of ZIFF who employed CLAUDIE CATLETT, believed residing in Washington, D. C., 1945.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent LEON O. PRIOR, dated March 26, 1949, at Miami, Florida.
New York letter to Miami March 11, 1949.
New York teletype to Miami March 10, 1949.
Baltimore letter to Bureau February 16, 1949.
Washington Field letter to Bureau March 3, 1949
Washington Field letter to Bureau March 9, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - Miami

Kisseloff-8872

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 17, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
FELLOW EMPLOYEES - RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Director, dated May 10, 1949.

JOHN C. DAVIDSON, who is the brother of SA C. RAY DAVIDSON, presently assigned to the Bureau, stated in an interview on May 16, 1949 that SILVERMAN told him that he had written a Thesis while at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This Thesis, according to what SILVERMAN told DAVIDSON, was an analysis and proof of one of the economic theories of MARX. SILVERMAN received an A.M. Degree from Harvard in June, 1924 and a Ph D. Degree from the same school in June 1929.

Mr. DAVIDSON further advised that ALDO RAFFA, 802 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland, was an employee under SILVERMAN at the RRB. According to DAVIDSON, RAFFA, whom he considers reliable, was very well acquainted with SILVERMAN both personally and professionally. DAVIDSON further related that he had no objection to his name being used as an introduction in the event it is deemed advisable to interview RAFFA.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Further DAVIDSON stated that he believed that RICHARD COOPER, presently a member of the Legal Staff of the RRB, would be able to furnish valuable information concerning SILVERMAN.

Boston is requested to conduct appropriate investigation at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in an effort to locate the Thesis mentioned above. Inquiry should also be made concerning SILVERMAN'S possible membership in the Communist Party or Communist front organizations. Also information should be developed concerning SILVERMAN'S associates at Harvard, particularly whether or not he was acquainted with ALGER HISS, in view of the fact that they each attended Harvard at the same time.

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-8873

2 cc: Baltimore
2 cc: Boston
2 cc: Chicago

RECORDED - 49

174-1333 - 3292
F B I
12 JUN 10 1949

INDEXED - 49

JTN:mbm
65-14920

63 JUN 16 1949

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-14920

The Baltimore Office should interview ALDO RAFFA along usual lines for information pertaining to this investigation.

The Chicago Office should interview RICHARD COOPER for information pertinent to this investigation.

Kisseloff-8874

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Washington Field letter 4/12/49 requesting that CHARLES F. MALOY, formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, be interviewed at the Mayflower Hotel, Seattle, Washington.

The records of the Mayflower Hotel, Seattle, reflect that CHARLES F. MALOY resided there for approximately a three-month period prior to April 17, 1949, on which date he checked out, leaving the forwarding address of 5231 5th Street, NW, Washington 11, D. C.

RUC.

~~DETAILED RECORDING~~

WCT/hg
65-3020
cc: Washington Field

174-1332-32935
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RECORDED - 49

Kisseloff-8875

12 JUN 10 1949

53 JUN 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY (R), ESPIONAGE (R)

Bureau file 74-1333

Reference Boston letter to the Bureau May 6, 1949.

Mr. WENDELL KEENEY, Fine Arts Building, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, was interviewed on May 10, 1949, at which time he advised that he spent the summer of 1937 as a guest at Bleak House, Peterborough, New Hamshire, and recalled the time that "She Stoops to Conquer" played at the Stearns Farm. Mr. KEENRY viewed photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS and advised that he had no recollection of ever seeing them either at Bleak House or elsewhere. He stated that it was doubtful if he would remember them even if they had stayed Bleak House unless they had stayed for some time or had been particularly called to his attention.

In accordance with the request of the Boston Office, the photograph of PRISCILLA HISS is being returned with copies of this letter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/22/87 BY SP2 Jmac/pm
cmp 266586

CC: New York (65-14920)
Boston (65-3251 - Enclosure)

Kisseloff-8876

AIR MAIL

65-1301
ESB:IJM

RECORDED - 49

174-1333-32914
F E I
12 JUN 10 1949

53 JUN 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 16, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report of SA Carl N. DeTemple dated April 11, 1949, at Washington Field, wherein a lead is set out requesting MARGARET GREENFIELD be interviewed. GREENFIELD was believed to be residing at 110-11 171st Place, Jamaica, New York.

At the above address, Mrs. FRANCES CODE, a sister of MARGARET GREENFIELD, advised that she is no longer residing at this address and has been traveling throughout the country gathering material for a book. Mrs. CODE stated that her most recent address as reflected in a letter from GREENFIELD is in care of ALLEN, 964 Keeler Avenue, Berkeley 8, California.

For the information of the San Francisco Office to assist in an interview of MARGARET GREENFIELD, it will be noted that she was a former associate of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. where SILVERMAN was the Chief Statistician.

MARGARET GREENFIELD should be interviewed concerning her knowledge and association with SILVERMAN; further as to his personal history, background and associates when at the Railroad Retirement Board. It will be recalled that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN has been alleged by ELIZABETH BENTLEY to have been a member of a Communist Underground organization and responsible for the transmission of information from the United States Army Air Corps concerning the B-29 Project to GREGORY SILVERMASTER who in turn passed it to Miss BENTLEY for transmission to a Russian Agent.

Also, SILVERMAN has been alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to have been a member of a Communist Underground apparatus operating in Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's.

To date SILVERMAN has declined on advice of Counsel, to make any statement concerning the above allegations which have been made against him.

cc: San Francisco

Kisseloff-8877

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F B I

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FJG:EEK
65-14920

53 JUN 16 1949

FORM NO. 64

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 17, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

On May 16, 1949, SA R. C. FEEHAN, Technical Laboratory, turned over to the New York Office handwriting specimens of DAISY FANSLER consisting of a piece of notepaper addressed to Norfolk, Virginia, dated February 14, 1949, and signed DAISY FANSLER, and a sheet of white paper bearing handwriting in ink headed "14 - II - 1947 - Norfolk - Virginia" and with initials "LWK" and date February 14, 1947, appearing in lower right-hand corner. These specimens are being maintained in the exhibit file of this case.

~~DETERMINED RECORDING~~

TGS:rvm
65-14920

RECORDED - 49

74-1233-3296
F B I

JUN 10 1949

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53 JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-8878

FORM NO. 64

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 16, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Washington Field Office letter dated April 25, 1949, and New York letter dated April 28, 1949. In view of the fact that SAAG has advised that he does not contemplate issuance of a subpoena for the appearance of HENRY RHINE before the Grand Jury, no summary of information is being furnished to the New York Division as suggested in Washington Field Office letter of April 25.

JLK/vmi
65-2440

cc: New York
Washington Field Office

DEFERRED RECORDING

RECORDED - 49

174-1333-32977
F B I

12 JUN 10 1949

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53 JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-8879

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 5, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: OJAHAM

Re New York letter dated April 13, 1949, requesting that ex-Senators GERALD P. NYE and STEPHEN RAUSCHENBUSH be re-interviewed and be displayed pictures of Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB in connection with a possible identification by these two individuals of LAMB.

Please be advised that both NYE and RAUSCHENBUSH have been interviewed and both have been shown pictures of LAMB. Both advise that they do not recall the individual shown in these pictures. Further, NYE states that while he recalls the ELLIOT ROOSEVELT-Amtorg circumstances very clearly, he does not recall that DEAN IVAN LAMB or any other individual outside the Nye Committee as having any part in this matter. As has been previously set out, RAUSCHENBUSH does not recall the name of LAMB.

Re Bureau letter April 28, 1949, requesting the Washington Field Office to locate and interview Brigadier General CLAUDE M. THEILE, Retired, in connection with information allegedly given by LAMB to THEILE. Officials of the Washington Loan and Trust Company's west end office, 17th and G Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is set out in the Bureau letter as THEILE's address, have advised that THEILE's actual residence is unknown to them and state that THEILE moves from hotel to hotel in the District of Columbia area. They have advised that they hold his mail at their office and that approximately three times per week he calls for this mail. They have never attempted to determine his actual living quarters and he has never volunteered this information.

A stop notice has been placed at this office for General THEILE and it is contemplated that he will be interviewed in the near future.

DETERMINED TO BE INCORRECT

Kisseloff-8880

DDC:cl
74-94

cc - New York

RECORDED - 49

INDEXED - 49

74-1333-3298
F B I

12 JUN 10 1949

53 JUN 16 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK DE FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/16/49	5/11/49	MAHLON F. COLLER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Re: FRANKLIN V. RENO

RUTH YANOVER, nee WARNEKE, 90 Lothrop, Detroit, Michigan, claims that she is an only child and that she knew no one in Washington, D. C. by the name of RAY WARNER, or ROBERT E. RAY.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: (74-1333) Bureau file. Report of Special Agent JAMES FREW, April 6, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: Mrs. RUTH YANOVER, nee WARNEKE, wife of JULES YANOVER, 90 Lothrop, Detroit, Michigan, states that she is an only child of CARL WARNEKE, who is presently residing at Wauwatofa, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee. Mrs. YANOVER stated that she went to Washington, D. C. in about December 1938, and remained there until January 1942. While there she knew no one by the name of RAY WARNER, or ROBERT E. RAY.

DEFINITELY RECORDING

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

no copies sent AAG Campbell

Kisseloff-8881

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. T. O'Connor SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Washington
2 - Detroit

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74-1333 F B

12 JUN 10 1949

50 JUN 17 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK DN FILE NO. 74-77

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/16/49	5/12/49	MARION F. COLLIER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID CHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al.	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Re: FRANKLIN V. REED

RUTH YANOVER, nee WALDMAN, 90 Lothrop, Detroit, Michigan, claims that she is an only child and that she knew no one in Washington, D. C. by the name of RAY WALDMAN, or ROBERT E. RAY.

- END -

REFERENCE: (74-1333) Bureau file. Report of Special Agent JAMES FLYNN, April 6, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: Mrs. RUTH YANOVER, nee WALDMAN, wife of JULES YANOVER, 90 Lothrop Detroit, Michigan, stated that she is an only child of CARL WALDMAN, who is presently residing at Mequetoka, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee. Mrs. YANOVER stated that she went to Washington, D. C. in about December 1933, and remained there until January 1942. While there she knew no one by the name of RAY WALDMAN, or ROBERT E. RAY.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-8882

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3 - New York
2 - Washington
2 - Detroit

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESP - R; IS - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

ASB
Brent
J. L. Jones

Remytel June 7, 1949.

By teletype dated June 6, 1949, the New York Office advised that available information indicated that two members of the immediate family of ALGER HISS died by suicide, namely his father, CHARLES A. HISS, in April, 1907, probably at Baltimore, and either a sister, MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON, who died in 1928, or a brother, BOSLEY HISS, who died in 1926. The place of death of EMERSON and BOSLEY is unknown but one of them is believed to have been a suicide and possibly both deaths occurred in Baltimore. The New York Office further advised that the prosecutors at New York desire photostatic copies of death certificates of both members of the HISS family who committed suicide and all obtainable information pertaining to circumstances surrounding these suicides.

SIDNEY M. NORTON, Director, Bureau of Vital Records, Baltimore City Health Department, Municipal Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on June 7, 1949, that the records of his office reflected a certificate of death on file concerning CHARLES A. HISS indicating that he died instantly on April 7, 1907, due to a hemorrhage, having committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. However, Bureau of Vital Records files fail to contain a record of the death of MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON in 1928, or BOSLEY HISS in 1926, indicating that these deaths probably did not occur in Baltimore. However, investigation to ascertain the full facts concerning the deaths of these individuals will continue.

Enclosed herewith for the attention of the New York Office is the certified copy of the certificate of death concerning CHARLES A. HISS.

WCP/cw
65-1642

cc - New York (with enclosure)
REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Kisseloff-8883

5
ASB
RECORDED 49 174-1333-3300
F B I
12 JUN 10 1949

EX-109

JUN 16 1949

EMM:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

ASB

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-8-49 11:30 AM

~~URGENT~~

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. RENYTEL JUNE SEVEN, LAST, NINE TWENTYFIVE, PM. HISS MARRIAGE APPLICATION NUMBER ONE FIVE THREE SEVEN FIVE NINE, DATED DECEMBER NINE, NINETEEN TWENTYNINE, AT WASHINGTON, DC, FILED MUNICIPAL COURT, CIVIL DIVISION, AGE TWENTYFIVE. PRISCILLA HOBSON, AGE TWENTYFIVE, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED, DIVORCED AT SONORA, MEXICO. CEREMONY PERFORMED DECEMBER ELEVEN, NINETEEN TWENTYNINE, BY REV. J. HARVEY DUNHAM, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/00/92 BY

Kisseloff-8884

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12 JUN 10

EX-109

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162

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 8 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASHINGTON 9 AND BALTO 4 FROM NEW YORK 8 5-08 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. BALTO ATTENTION DIRECTED TO REPORT OF SA THOMAS G. SPENCER DATED MAY ELEVEN AT NYC AT PAGE ONE EIGHT THREE, PARAGRAPH THREE, AND AT PAGE TWO TWO ONE, PARAGRAPH THREE, BOTH CITATIONS DEALING WITH RESIDENCE OF CHAMBERS FAMILY AT HOME OF FRANK BUCK ON OLD COURT ROAD NEAR PIKESVILLE, MD., IN APRIL AND MAY, THIRTY EIGHT. BALTO REQUESTED TO ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE BUCK PLACE ON OLD COURT ROAD AND TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BUCK AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY. PROSECUTORS DESIRE TO ESTABLISH RESIDENCE OF CHAMBERS FAMILY AT THIS LOCATION, TO DETERMINE DATES OF RESIDENCY AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE AND PARTICULARLY TO OBTAIN ANY AVAILABLE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF THIS RESIDENCY. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY RESULTS OF REQUESTED INVESTIGATION.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 49 74-1333-3302

Kisseloff-8885

WA ACK AND DISC PLS, BA HOLD

53 JUN 16 1949

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12 JUN 10 1949

WA NYC R 9 WA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

6-8-49

ASB
Brent

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 6-8-49 4p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RENYTEL JUNE SEVEN, LAST, TEN THIRTY FOUR PM. LYNN O. DELASHMUTT, MANAGER OF FRIENDSHIP BRANCH, RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, STATES THAT HE HAS RECEIVED NO INQUIRY OR SUBPOENA FROM DEFENSE ATTORNEYS CONCERNING ALGER HISS ACCOUNT. HE HAS RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM USA, NYC, ADVISING HIM TO ANSWER SUBPOENA ON MORNING OF JUNE NINTH. HE WILL BE PRESENT AT THAT TIME. DELASHMUTT HAS MADE REQUEST OF THIS OFFICE THAT HIS TESTIMONY BE EXPEDITED INASMUCH AS HIS MOTHER IS CRITICALLY ILL IN THE HOSPITAL AND IS NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE AND WOULD LIKE TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ON NINTH.

HOT TE

JBC:BLF

74-94

Kisseloff-8886

RECORDED - 49 174-1333-3303

12 JUN 10 1949

EX-109

5-28

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 8, 1949

FROM : R. T. HARBO

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

By teletype dated June 7 the New York Office advised that document examiners R. C. FEEHAN and F. E. WEBB of the Laboratory were desired in New York at 10:30 AM June 9. I telephoned ASAC BELMONT and after checking with Prosecutor MURPHY he advised they would like WEBB in New York late today for conference and that he expected WEBB to be put on the witness stand tomorrow June 9 or the next day.

Mr. WEBB is the document examiner in the COPLON case and a check with prosecutor KELLY through SA T. SCOTT MILLER resulted in advice that he would not consent to WEBB's leaving town because he expects to put him on the stand in the COPLON case this afternoon or tomorrow. I furnished this information to ASAC BELMONT who stated he would relay the information to Prosecutor MURPHY in New York. Mr. BELMONT understands that SA WEBB of the Laboratory will remain in Washington to testify in connection with the COPLON case, pursuant to the request of Prosecutor KELLY unless different arrangements are worked out by the Departmental officials.

SA WEBB made the photographic examinations in the HISS case, identifying two rolls of microfilm as having been made with a camera owned by INSLERMAN. SA FEEHAN made all of the handwriting and typewriting comparisons in the HISS case and he will report to New York tomorrow morning pursuant to the request of the New York prosecutor.

RTH:AF
cc-Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Fletcher

RECORDED - 49

74-1333-3304
F B I
12 JUN 10 1949

EX-109

Kisseloff-8887

53 JUN 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Att: FBI Laboratory DATE: March 23, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM

96580

Enclosed herewith are photographic copies of the signature of ALGER HISS as appears on his Board of Election record of 1932 and 1948. It is desired that the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on these two records be compared with the known and questioned specimens of the handwriting of ALGER HISS that appear on file at the Bureau.

It will not be necessary to return these two photographs to this office as copies have been retained in the New York file.

2 Encs.
CC Washington Field

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Kisseloff-8888

RECORDED - 49

174-1332-3305
F B I

12 JUN 10 1949

EX-109

DES:BEA
65-14920

53 JUN 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/31/49

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

By teletype dated May 26, 1949, the New York Office advised that the prosecutors at New York have requested photographic copies of documents mentioned in Baltimore letter to New York dated May 20, 1949.

The documents referred to are (1) an Application for Instruction and Examination Permit to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland, executed by ESTHER CHAMBERS, 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, on June 16, 1937, and (2) an Office Record File of the Maryland Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, which reflects that on an unknown date ESTHER CHAMBERS applied for a duplicate operator's permit, due to a change of address to Bixler's Church Road, RFD #1, Westminster, Maryland, and was issued a duplicate operator's card bearing the number originally issued to her, #697-499. On the reverse side of this card appears the number 266421, which is merely a file number of the Department of Motor Vehicles, reflecting that a duplicate operator's card has been issued.

Both of the above documents were made available by Miss MARILYN SARUBIN, Clerk, Duplicate Card Department, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, to SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on May 27, 1949. Agent PFEIFFER on that date made photographic copies of these documents, which photographic copies are enclosed herewith to the New York office.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The original documents referred to above remain on file at the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore, Maryland, and Miss ETHEL DUVALL, Principle Clerk, Duplicate Card Department, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, advised on May 27, 1949, that they will be produced in court by ARTHUR H. BRICE, Commissioner, State of Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland, under subpoena duces tecum.

Kisseloff-8889

WCP:dfl
65-1642

C.C. and Enc. New York AMSD REGISTERED

74-1333-3306
F B I

RECORDED - 49
INDEXED - 49
12 JUN 10 1949

53 JUN 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: May 19, 1949

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: JAHAM, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to a memorandum from Mr. L. L. Laughlin to Mr. H. B. Fletcher dated May 18, 1949, in the captioned case, which indicated that Assistant United States Attorney Donegan in New York had requested the New York Office to check the jury panel which will be used in producing the jury in this case.

In accordance with your instructions, I called ASAC Belmont of the New York Office at 3:20, May 19, 1949, and advised him that such a check of the jury panel could be made. In this regard, I specifically instructed Mr. Belmont to restrict the check to (1) a check of the New York indices, (2) a Police Department check, and (3) a check of the Credit Bureaus' records.

Mr. Belmont stated this would be done and the results of the check would be furnished to Assistant United States Attorney Donegan.

ACTION:

There is attached hereto a memorandum addressed to Mr. Peyton Ford advising him of this matter.

Attachment

FJB:IGS

Kisseloff-8890

RECORDED - 84

74-1333-3307
FBI
12 JUN 10 1949

53 JUN 16 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 7, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont, New York, called at 10:00 a.m. today and advised that with reference to the foreman of the Jury, Hubert Edgar James, who is reported to be favorable to Hiss, James was the subject of a conference between the Judge, defense counsel and Government counsel. Murphy, Government counsel, requested that James be withdrawn and one of the alternate jurors put in his place. Stryker, Hiss' attorney, after a very brief discussion refused to agree. The Judge stated then that he would not remove James.

Another conference was to take place between the counsel and the judge today before the trial began. It was understood there would be further discussion of the James situation.

ACTION:

None. For information.

HBF:cmw

Kisseloff-8891

74-1333-33088
E B I
RECORDED - 49
INDEXED - 49
JUN 10 1949

55 JUN 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 4 NY 1 BS 1 FROM BALTIMORE 6-8-49 2-36 PM EDST LR

DIRECTOR AND SAC- S, NEW YORK , BOSTON URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE- R, INTERNAL SECURITY- R. RE NY TEL JUNE SIXTH LAST. FILES OF ENOCH PRATT LIBRARY, BALTIMORE, CONTAIN NOV. FOURTH, NINETEEN TWENTYSIX, ISSUE OF THE SUN, BALTIMORE NEWSPAPER, WHICH REFLECTS BOSLEY HISS, BROTHER OF ALGER HISS, DIED IN NY NOV. THIRD, TWENTYSIX, FOLLOWING LONG ILLNESS. A PRIOR ITEM IN THE SUN DATED MAY SEVENTEENTH, TWENTYSIX, INDICATED THAT BOSLEY HISS WAS MARRIED AT THAT TIME AT THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, NYC, WHERE HE HAD BEEN A PATIENT FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE NY OFFICE CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS AND PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, BOTH NYC, CONCERNING CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH OF BOSLEY HISS. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE NY AND BOSTON OFFICES, THE SUN NEWSPAPER ARTICLE DATED NOV. FOURTH, TWENTYSIX, INDICATED THAT BOSLEY HISS WAS SURVIVED AMONG OTHERS BY A MRS. ELLIOTT EMERSON OF BOSTON. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY OFFICE OF ORIGIN, THIS OFFICE WILL DISCONTINUE FURTHER INVES TO ASCERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH OF MRS. ELLIOTT EMERSON. DETAILED INFORMATION BEING FORWARDED TO NY BY LETTER

MC FARLIN

END

WA BA R 4 WA

NY BA R2 NYXX BA R 1 NY

BA R 1 BS

DISC

RECORDED - 49

174-1333-3309
F B I
12 JUN 10 1949

53 JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-8892

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 8 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 3 STATIOONS

WASHINGTON 4, NEW YORK 3 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM BOSTON 8 4-45 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

OJAHAM, PERJURY, IS-R, ESPIONAGE-R. MARY ANN EMERSON, NEE HISS, DIED MAY SECOND, NINETEEN TWENTY NINE, AT JORDAN HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH, MASS. CAUSE OF DEATH LISTED AS DRINKING FOUR OUNCES CARBOLIC ACID WITH SUICIDAL INTENT AT DUXBURY, MASS. CERTIFIED COPY DEATH CERTIFICATE ~~BEING~~ FORWARDED SPECIAL DELIVERY.

SOUCY

END

ACK IN ODR PLS

RECORDED - 49

174-1333-3310

F B I

12 JUN 10 1949

WA BS R 4 WA

BA BS R 1 BA

BS R 3 NYC

Kisseloff-8893

53 JUN 16 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD FROM NEW YORK CITY 32 7 9-25PM PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. WFO REQUESTED TO CHECK MARRIAGE RECORDS OF D. C. IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE IF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. BALTIMORE EVENING SUN OF DECEMBER ELEVEN NINETEEN TWENTYNINE REFLECTS MARRIAGE OF ALGER HISS AND PRISCILLA HOBSON, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. THOMAS FANSLER OF PHILA., PA.,
TO TAKE PLACE QUIETLY IN WASHINGTON DC EVENING OF DECEMBER ELEVEN, NINETEEN TWENTYNINE. SUTEL RESULTS.

RECORDED - 49

100-1333-3311
F B I

12 JUN 10 1949

TAKE OFF TAPE PL

END ACK PL

TWO COPIES WFO

NY R 32 WA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/30/91 BY

INDEXED

FILED

53 JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-8894

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 7, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of June 6, 1949, advising that the Court trying the Hiss case had ordered that the testimony of Chambers before the Grand Jury in 1948 and the FBI records of the conversations with Chambers in 1943 (1942) and 1945 be made available to him so that he could review the documents to see if there is any inconsistency in what Chambers had said in the past and what he is saying now.

At 10:00 a.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called and stated that Mr. Donegan had made available to the Judge, the Grand Jury minutes with reference to the two New York letters to the Bureau in which the interviews with Chambers in 1942 and 1945 are recorded. Mr. Donegan stated he had not done anything about giving them to the Judge. Donegan advised that the letters obviously contained items that were not pertinent and he wanted to advise the Judge that the interviews were recorded in two different letters. He was going to point out to the Judge that in addition to the interviews, there are references to many persons named by Chambers and some information is recorded in the letters which was taken from the files of the Bureau. Donegan's approach is that he wants to give the Judge only those portions of the letters which relate to Alger Hiss.

A memorandum is being prepared which reflects the objectionable material in the two letters, which actually are paragraphs setting forth in brief fashion identifying data as to persons named by Chambers, plus pertinent comments concerning them, as revealed by the files.

I told Mr. Belmont that we were making this study at the present time and before he turned the two letters over to Mr. Donegan he should contact me again. I told him also that we wished to protest the entry of the letters into evidence.

It is noted that by teletypes received from the New York Office Mr. Donegan also wants to have the addresses of the four different Agents who handled these two different interviews for the purpose of having them subpoenaed.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 49

74-7333-3312

12 JUN 10 1949

53 JUN

Kisseloff-8895

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3290

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	5/16/49	4/15;5/6/49	WESLEY A. ANDERSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was., ETAL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. ERMA STONE LEVIN, a former neighbor of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. during 1943, does not know him and could not furnish any information concerning him. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH unavailable for interview in Chicago.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bufile 74-1333

Report of SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON, dated 4/16/49 at Chicago.

Report of SA LOSS L. INNES, dated 4/12/49 at Omaha.

New York letter to Chicago dated 4/11/49.

Washington Field teletype to the Bureau dated 5/14/49.

DETAILS: Mrs. ERMA STONE LEVIN, 4757 South Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that she resided in Apartment 310, 2325 15th Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. with Mrs. ROBERT WARNER, nee JEAN WALDRON, from March, to July, 1943, but that she did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Mrs. STONE did not know that SILVERMAN resided in the building and could furnish no information concerning him.

The reference New York letter requested that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, who resigned as president of the National Negro Congress in April, 1940, be interviewed while visiting in

CC HG Campbell 5-27-49 FLTurn

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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4 - New York (65-14920)
(1-THOMAS J. DONEGAN, AUSAG)
2 - New Orleans
3 - Chicago

COPY IN FILE

74-1333-3313

RECORDED - 49

INDEXED - 49

JUN 17 1949

Kisseloff-8896

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Chicago on April 15, 1949 regarding possible activity of ALGER and DONALD HISS in this organization. RANDOLPH was unavailable for interview in Chicago but inasmuch as it was ascertained at the office of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters of which he is president that he was proceeding to New Orleans, that office was requested by letter dated April 15, 1949 to interview him.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-8897

Chicago File 65-3290

LEADS

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

Will attempt to trace the history of Woodstock typewriter, serial number 5N 230099 which allegedly formerly was owned by the HISS family. Investigation requested in reference Washington Field office teletype dated May 14, 1949.

THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE

At New Orleans, Louisiana

By letter dated April 15, 1949 enclosing a copy of the New York letter dated April 11, 1949 and current photographs of ALGER and DONALD HISS, New Orleans was requested to interview A. PHILIP RANDOLPH concerning ALGER and DONALD HISS.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-8898

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3290

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	5/16/49	4/15;5/6/49	WESLEY A. ANDERSON CAM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITLAKER CHAMBERS, Was., ETAL	ESPIONAGE; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. [illegible] STONE LEVIN, a former neighbor of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in Washington, D. C. during 1943, does not know him and could not furnish any information concerning him. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH unavailable for interview in Chicago.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bufile 74-1333

Report of SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON, dated 4/13/49 at Chicago.

Report of SA NOAH L. INNES, dated 4/12/49 at Omaha.

New York letter to Chicago dated 4/11/49.

Washington Field teletype to the Bureau dated 5/14/49.

DETAILS: Mrs. [illegible] STONE LEVIN, 4757 South Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that she resided in Apartment 310, 2325 15th Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. with Mrs. ROBERT WALDEN, nee JEAN WALDEN, from March, to July, 1943, but that she did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Mrs. STONE did not know that SILVERMAN resided in the building and could furnish no information concerning him.

The reference New York letter requested that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, who resigned as president of the National Negro Congress in April, 1940, be interviewed while visiting in

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (74-1333)
4 - New York (65-14920)
(1-THOMAS J. [illegible], AUSAO)
2 - New Orleans
3 - Chicago

Kisseloff-8899

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at: NEW YORK, NEW YORK File No. 65-3251 md

Report made at:	Date Made:	Period for which made:	Report Made by:
BOSTON, MASS.	5-20-49	4/22,26;5/5,6,18,19/49	FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN

Title:	Character of Case:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE (R) INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Synopsis of Facts: Marshall Parks, Brackett House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, unable to locate guest book for year 1937. Parks unable to identify photographs of Hiss and Chambers. Earle Bishop, Peterboro, New Hampshire, unable to identify photographs of Hiss and Chambers. Mrs. Lucy Elliott Davis, Hancock, New Hampshire, former owner of Bleak House, unable to identify photographs of Chambers or Alger or Priscilla Hiss. Mrs. Davis furnished guest book previously examined by FBI Laboratory to Richard M. Field, attorney, who advised Mrs. Davis that Bleak House registration book was "a turning point in the case." Wendell Keeney, Greenville, South Carolina, who was guest at Bleak House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, in 1937 unable to identify photographs of Hiss and Chambers.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/22/80 BY SP2 macfyan

-P-

DEFERRED RECORDING

Reference: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent Francis D. O'Brien, May 12, 1949 at Boston, Massachusetts
Letter to Bureau and New York from Boston dated May 6, 1949.

cc AAG Campbell 5-27-49 FL Jew

Kisselloff-8900

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Copies of this Report
(5) Bureau 3 Boston
1 T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant Attorney General
1 New York (65-14920)

RECEIVED

174-1333 - 3314

12 JUN 10 1949

RECORDED - 59
INDEXED - 59

60 JUN 21 1949

BS 65-3251

DETAILS: AT PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. MARSHALL PARKS, owner of the Brackett House, Route 101, Peterboro, was interviewed on April 22, 1949, at which time a search was made of Mr. PARKS' records in an effort to locate a guest book for the years 1937 or 1938. The search for this book was made in the presence of reporting agent and no guest registration book for the pertinent years was found. Mr. PARKS advised that he believed that in 1937 he kept index cards of guests rather than a registration book. He arrived at this conclusion because of the fact that he conducts an antique business and it was this method; namely, index cards, which he used in maintaining a record of his customers.

Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS were exhibited to Mr. PARKS but he was unable to identify either photograph as that of any individual with whom he had been acquainted.

Mr. EARLE BISHOP, who conducts a real estate business in Peterboro, New Hampshire, and who had previously rented a cottage to LAUCHLIN CURRIE in 1937 at Hancock, New Hampshire, a cottage to which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he, ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS journeyed, was interviewed. Mr. BISHOP also had rented rooms to guests on an overnight basis in 1937, but, as previously reported, he was unable to furnish any guest book for that year.

Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS were exhibited to Mr. BISHOP, but no identification of either individual was effected by him.

On April 21, 1949 Mrs. LUCY ELLIOT DAVIS, presently residing in Hancock, New Hampshire, the individual who had occupied the Bleak House in Peterboro, New Hampshire, in 1937 as a guest house, which guest house was reported to have possibly been utilized by CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS during the reported visit of these individuals to that town in 1937, advised the Boston Office telephonically that a Mr. RICHARD M. FIELD, an attorney of Weston, Massachusetts, had called at her home in Hancock, New Hampshire, on that date and requested from Mrs. DAVIS the guest book for the year 1937 of the Bleak House. Mrs. DAVIS advised she furnished this guest book to Mr. FIELD.

The Bureau and New York Office were advised by teletype of the above incident on April 22, 1949.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FREDERICK M. CONNORS at Hancock, New Hampshire:

On May 5, 1949 Mrs. LUCY ELLIOT DAVIS of Hancock, New Hampshire, who was the lessee of the Bleak House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, in the

Kisseloff-8901

summer of 1937, viewed photographs of HISS and CHAMBERS and was also unable to make any identification. Mrs. DAVIS stated that since her previous interview with the Boston Office agents she had been thinking things over. She said that in 1937 there had been a handy man on the premises, one HENRY SAVAGE, presently deceased, and who, to the best of her recollection, on at least one occasion had taken in guests during the early part of that season without having them register.

She pointed out that during the 1937 season one WENDELL KEENEY, a music teacher presently at Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, had been a guest at Bleak House for the entire 1937 summer season. She said that Mr. KEENEY had an excellent memory and suggested that the photographs be displayed to him to ascertain whether or not he could possibly recollect the alleged visit of HISS-CHAMBERS.

In connection with the foregoing, at the time LUCY ELLIOT DAVIS viewed the pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS she furnished, on a purely voluntary basis, information to the effect that she had turned over the Bleak House registration to a Mr. FIELD. This information she had previously telephonically made available to Boston on April 21, 1949. She indicated that Mr. FIELD had presented himself as representing "the other side of the case" and further that he had "a personal interest in it." She said Mr. FIELD made the statement that he could see nothing of value in the Bleak House registration but said he considered this important as it was a "turning point in the case." Mrs. DAVIS further advised that Mr. FIELD had also exhibited the pictures of HISS and CHAMBERS to her, which pictures she was unable to identify, and he had questioned her concerning the registration of guests during the 1937 summer season.

Photographs of CHAMBERS, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were forwarded to the Charlotte Office on May 6, 1949 in order to have these photographs exhibited to WENDELL KEENEY, mentioned hereinabove.

On May 11, 1949 the Charlotte Office advised by letter that Mr. WENDELL KEENEY had been interviewed and the results of this interview are set forth as follows by the Charlotte Office:

Mr. WENDELL KEENEY, Fine Arts Building, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, was interviewed on May 10, 1949, at which time he advised that he spent the summer of 1937 as a guest at Bleak House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, and recalled the time that "She Stoops to Conquer" played at the Stearns Farm. Mr. KEENEY viewed photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS and advised that he had no recollection of ever seeing them either at Bleak House or elsewhere. He stated that it was doubtful if he would remember them even if they had stayed at Bleak House unless they had stayed for some time or had been particularly called to his attention.

Kisseloff-8902

-P E N D I N G-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BOSTON DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

This case is being given constant and expeditious attention and any leads arising from current investigation are being directed by teletype or letter.

-P E N D I N G-

Kisseloff-8903

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at: NEW YORK, NEW YORK File No. 65-3251 md

Report made at:	Date Made:	Period for which made:	Report Made by:
BOSTON, MASS.	5-20-49	4/22,26;5/5,6,18,19/49	FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN

Title:	Character of Case:
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, ET AL	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE (R) INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Synopsis of Facts: Marshall Parks, Brackett House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, unable to locate guest book for year 1937. Parks unable to identify photographs of Hiss and Chambers. Earle Bishop, Peterboro, New Hampshire, unable to identify photographs of Hiss and Chambers. Mrs. Lucy Elliott Davis, Hancock, New Hampshire, former owner of Bleak House, unable to identify photographs of Chambers or Alger or Priscilla Hiss. Mrs. Davis furnished guest book previously examined by FBI Laboratory to Richard M. Field, attorney, who advised Mrs. Davis that Bleak House registration book was "a turning point in the case." Wendell Keeney, Greenville, South Carolina, who was guest at Bleak House, Peterboro, New Hampshire, in 1937 unable to identify photographs of Hiss and Chambers.

-P-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/22/87 BY SP7 mac/apm Cmp 246586

Reference: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of Special Agent Francis D. O'Brien, May 12, 1949 at Boston, Massachusetts
Letter to Bureau and New York from Boston dated May 6, 1949.

Copies of this Report
(5) Bureau 3 Boston
1 T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant Attorney General
3 New York (65-14920)

Kisseloff-8904

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	5/19/49	4/18,21;5/17/49	PHILIP H. WILSON, SA PHW:PAL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa. ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: AL FRIEDMAN believed to be ALBERT FREEMAN, U. S. Marine Corps Photographer, located at 133 Seamen Ave., New York 34, N.Y.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA PHILIP H. WILSON dated April 22, 1949 at Washington, D.C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

(INVESTIGATION RE DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was.)

On April 14, 1949 Mrs. BETTY POSNIAK advised that she had recalled the full name of "AL"; that his name is AL FRIEDMAN (phonetic) and that he did some of the photographic assignments for "Work", official organ of the Workers Alliance of America, during the period DAVID ZIMMERMAN was Editor.

The Washington city directories were checked with reference to locating AL FRIEDMAN. The 1940 directory lists one ALBERT FREEMAN and wife, BERTRUDE at 1768 Columbia Road, N.W. The 1941 directory does not show the name of ALBERT FREEMAN but does disclose that GERTA A. FREEMAN resided in Apt. 2, 1768 Columbia Road, N.W.

Kisseloff-8905

On April 18, 1949 Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON contacted Mrs. BETTY AMES, 1768 Columbia Road, N.W. who has resided at this address for a number of years.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Washington Field

She stated that the FREEMANS left that address about seven years ago and went to Pennsylvania where they resided at 630 Gunther Avenue, Colonial Gardens, Yeaden, Pennsylvania. Mrs. AMES advised Mrs. FREEMAN's mother, Mrs. SPEIGEL, was from Austria. She understood that the FREEMANS have moved to 133 Seamen Avenue, Apartment 3A, New York 34, New York. She recalled that FREEMAN was a photographer in the U. S. Marine Corps and believes that he is still in the service. Mrs. AMES informed that Mrs. B.B. ECK, 7121 16th Street, N.W. is acquainted with the FREEMANS and can advise as to the correctness of their present address.

Mrs. B. B. ECK, 7121 16th Street,N.W. was interviewed by the writer and SA HARRY K. CLAYTON on April 21, 1949. She stated the FREEMANS now reside at 133 Seamen Avenue, Apartment 3A, New York 34, New York. She has known them since 1941 and does not recall whether AL FREEMAN was employed by "Work". She reported AL is short, dark and stocky appearing; that his wife, GERTA is a refugee from Austria. Mrs. ECK recalled no reason to question AL FREEMAN's loyalty to this country.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-8906

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will locate and interview AL FREEMAN, 133 Seamen Avenue, New York 34, New York, relative to any information he may be able to furnish concerning the activities of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, was, and concerning the location of the apartment utilized by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D. C.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will continue to investigate and report regarding the Subjects in this case.

Kisseloff-8907

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. 74-34

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible], D.C.	6/16/40	6/10,21;5/17/40	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible], was. [illegible], et al	[illegible] [illegible] - R [illegible] - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [illegible] believed to be [illegible], U. S. Marine Corps Photographer, located at 103 Hamson Ave., New York N.Y., N.Y.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of [illegible] dated April 22, 1940 at Washington, D.C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

([illegible], was.)

On April 14, 1940 Mrs. [illegible] advised that she had recalled the full name of "Al"; that his name is Al [illegible] (phonetic) and that he did some of the photographic assignments for "Work", official organ of the Workers Alliance of America, during the period [illegible] was Editor.

The Washington city directories were checked with reference to locating Al [illegible]. The 1939 directory lists one [illegible] and wife, [illegible] at 1703 Columbia Road, N.W. The 1941 directory does not show the name of Al [illegible] but does disclose that [illegible] A. [illegible] resided in Apt. B, 1703 Columbia Road, N.W.

On April 18, 1940 Special Agent [illegible] contacted Mrs. [illegible], 1703 Columbia Road, N.W. who has resided at this address for a number of years.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN -7 1949

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 4 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTO 7 4-00 P EDST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R, IS R. RENYTEL JUNE SIX LAST. INVESTIGATION BALTIMORE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS REFLECTS CERTIFICATE OF DEATH ON FILE CONCERNING CHARLES A. HISS, INDICATING HE DIED INSTANTLY ON APRIL SEVEN, NINETEEN SEVEN DUE TO HEMORRHAGE, HAVING COMMITED SUICIDE BY CUTTING HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR. HOWEVER BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS FILES FAIL TO CONTAIN A RECORD OF DEATH OF MARY ANN PARENTHESIS ELIOT END PARENTHESIS EMERSON, WHO DIED IN NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT, OR BOSLEY HISS, WHO DIED IN NINETEEN TWENTYSIX, INDICATING DEATHS PROBABLY DID NOT OCCUR IN BALTO. HOWEVER INVESTIGATION TO ASCERTAIN FULL FACTS CONCERNING DEATHS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WILL CONTINUE. CERTIFIED COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF DEATH CONCERNING CHARLES A. HISS WILL BE FORWARDED NY THIS DATE BY REGISTERED MAIL.

MCFARLIN

HOLD PLS FOR CONF

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53 JUN 16 1949

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 26 7 7-25

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REWFOTEL JUNE THREE LAST. JANE R. DUENNER, FORMER STENO, TRADE AGREEMENT SECTION, STATE DEPARTMENT, NOW MRS. ROBERT CRAWFORD LYON, JR., AKA MRS. PETER LYON, INTERVIEWED NYC TODAY. STATED SHE RECALLED BEING ONE OF FOUR STENOS WORKING IN OFFICE OF HARRY C. HAWKINS ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. ADVISED THAT WHEN HAWKINS REGULAR SECRETARY WAS BUSY SHE WOULD TAKE DICTATION FROM HAWKINS. UPON TRANSCRIPTION, SHE WOULD TURN ORIGINAL AND ALL COPIES OF TRANSCRIBED MATERIAL TO HAWKINS PERSONALLY AND STATED SHE NEVER HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OF FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSCRIBED MATERIAL. IT WAS MRS. LYON-S IMPRESSION DISTRIBUTION OF CARBON COPIES WAS A CLERICAL PROCEDURE AND SHE WAS UNABLE TO STATE OR RECALL THIS PROCEDURE. SHE SAID SHE NEVER RECALLED BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR FORWARDING CARBONS TO ANY OFFICIALS IN STATE DEPT. ALSO ADVISED SHE NEVER HAD ANY ASSOCIATION WITH ALGER HISS OR FRANCIS SAYRE.

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53 JUN 16 1949

INDEXED - 116

Kisseloff-8910

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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 29 CHICAGO 2 FROM NYC 7 7-35P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN ASST. DIR. E. J. CONNELLEY

JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS PERJURY TRIAL, MORNING SESSION, JUNE SEVEN. RESUMPTION OF TRIAL WAS DELAYED BECAUSE OF EXTENDED CONFERENCE IN JUDGES CHAMBERS RE DEFENSE MOTION FOR INSPECTION OF GJ TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS IN OCTOBER AND DECEMBER NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. COURT OPENED AT ELEVEN FORTYFIVE AM AND JUDGE KAUFMAN ANNOUNCED FROM THE BENCH THAT HE HAD GRANTED DEFENSE PERMISSION TO INSPECT GJ MINUTES OF CHAMBERS TESTIMONY OCTOBER FOURTEEN AND FIFTEEN AND ALSO CERTAIN PORTIONS OF CHAMBERS GJ TESTIMONY IN DECEMBER FORTYEIGHT. CROSS EXAMINATION OF CHAMBERS WAS RESUMED BY STRYKER AND AFTER READING SEVERAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM GJ TRANSCRIPT OF OCTOBER FORTYEIGHT, CHAMBERS WAS FORCED TO ADMIT THAT HE HAD COMMITTED PERJURY ON SEVEN OCCASIONS BEFORE GJ ON OCTOBER FOURTEEN AND FIFTEEN. STRYKER THEN ASKED CHAMBERS IF LATTER CONSIDERED PERJURY AS BEING CONSISTENT WITH ACT OF A GOD FEARING MAN AND CHAMBERS REPLIED "NO". THEN ASKED HIM SEVERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT WHETHER HE WAS, IN FACT, A GOD FEARING MAN AND CONSIDERING THE NUMBER OF TIMES HE HAD PERJURED HIMSELF AND CHAMBERS INSISTED HE DID CONSIDER HIMSELF

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GODFEARING. CHAMBERS ADMITTED HE HAD GONE BEFORE HCUA INTENDING TO COMMIT PERJURY AND THAT HCUA HEARINGS WERE IN MIDST OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. THIS LATTER LINE OF QUESTIONING WAS NOT FOLLOWED OUT. ASKED CHAMBERS REASON FOR INCLUDING IN HIS PREPARED STATEMENT HE READ TO HCUA THAT HISS HAD BEEN PROMINENT IN FUNCTIONING OF DUMBARTON OAKS AND SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCES AND CHAMBERS REPLIED SOLELY TO IDENTIFY HISS. STRYKER THEN ASKED IF CHAMBERS FELT HIS HCUA TESTIMONY WOULD BE HELP TO ONE SIDE IN THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN AND CHAMBERS SAID HE HAD NOT THOUGHT OF THAT ANGLE AND WAS NOT INTERESTED IN IT. STRYKER THEN BROUGHT OUT THAT HCUA APPEARANCE OF CHAMBERS WAS TELEVISED AND THAT ROOM WAS FILLED WITH KLEIG LIGHTS AND THAT CHAMBERS HAD REPEATED ON THE RADIO HIS HCUA TESTIMONY WHICH WAS WIDELY PUBLICIZED IN MIDST OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. WAS THEN ASKED IF HE KNEW WHEN HE WENT BEFORE HCUA THAT HE WOULD NOT BE CROSS EXAMINED AND THAT HIS TESTIMONY WOULD BE WELL PUBLICIZED. CHAMBERS REPLIED HE WAS UNAWARE OF LACK OF CROSS EXAMINATION. WAS ASKED IF HE WERE IN THE HANDS OF STRIPLING AND J. PARNELL THOMAS AND CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT HE WAS ALTHOUGH HE SAID THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THOMAS WELL BUT DID KNOW STRIPLING WELL AND HAD CONFERRED WITH LATTER ABOUT TEN TIMES. STRYKER THEN REFERRED CHAMBERS TO LATTER-S TESTI-

END OF PAGE TWO

MONY BEFORE HCUA IN WHICH HE SAID HE HAD FOUGHT COMMUNISM BY ACTS AND BY THE WRITTEN WORD AND CHAMBERS DECLARED HE HAD CONSIDERED HIMSELF A FIGHTER AGAINST COMMUNISM AND DECLARED HE WOULD NOT SIT BACK AND LET ANYTHING HAPPEN TO HIS COUNTRY. STRYKER THEN INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE A CLIPPING FROM "TIME" MAGAZINE DATED APRIL SIXTEEN, FORTYFIVE, IN WHICH HISS WAS PICTURED IN A PHOTO WITH SENATORS CONNOLLY, VANDENBERG, ETAL, AND STRYKER THEN READ CLIPPING WHICH CONCERNED HISS BEING NAMED SECRETARY GENERAL OF UNCIO IN SAN FRANCISCO IN APRIL FORTYFIVE AND WHICH ARTICLE WAS LAUDATORY. STRYKER ASKED IF AFTER READING THAT ARTICLE IN "TIME" DID CHAMBERS BRING TO ATTENTION OF ANYONE IN US GOVERNMENT HIS INFO ABOUT HISS, AND CHAMBERS ADMITTED HE HAD NOT AND VOLUNTEERED REASON FOR NON-ACTION WAS HE DID NOT THINK HE WOULD INTEREST ANYONE IN HIS INFO. OBJECTION WAS THEN SUSTAINED TO FOLLOWING QUESTION IN WHICH CHAMBERS WAS ASKED IF HE PREFERRED TO WITHHOLD HIS INFO ABOUT HISS UNTIL HCUA HEARING, KNOWING HE COULD NOT BE CROSS-EXAMINED THERE. STRYKER THEN INTRODUCED ANOTHER CLIPPING FROM "TIME" MAGAZINE DATED MAY TWENTY EIGHT, FORTYFIVE, WHICH WAS ANOTHER LAUDATORY ARTICLE ABOUT HISS AND HIS WORK AT SAN FRANCISCO. CHAMBERS DECLARED HE RECALLED THE ARTICLE BUT ADMITTED THE FIRST TIME HE HAD EVER REFERRED PUBLICLY

END OF PAGE THREE

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TO HISS AS A COMMUNIST WAS THREE YEARS LATER. CHAMBERS ANSWERED NO WHEN ASKED IF HE WANTED TO BE INDICTED FOR PERJURY OR ANY OTHER OFFENSES AND STATED HE HOPED NOT TO BE INDICTED AND DENIED HE WAS EVER TOLD BY GOVERNMENT THAT HE WOULD NOT BE INDICTED. ADMITTED HE HAD TALKED TO CONGRESSMAN NIXON ABOUT NOT BEING INDICTED AND OBJECTION WAS THEN SUSTAINED TO QUESTION AS TO WHETHER NIXON HAD INDICATED HE WOULD DO WHAT HE COULD TO PREVENT INDICTMENT OF CHAMBERS. OBJECTION ALSO SUSTAINED TO STRYKER READING FROM HCUA RECORD A STATEMENT MADE BY NIXON CONCERNING HISS-CHAMBERS CONTROVERSY AND PROBABLE GJ ACTION. COURT WAS THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL TWO FIFTEEN PM AND AUSA MURPHY RENEWED HIS OBJECTION TO GIVING DEFENSE RIGHT TO INSPECT CHAMBERS-S GJ TESTIMONY IN DECEMBER FORTYEIGHT. COURT SAID THAT DEFENSE WAS CLEARLY ENTITLED TO INSPECT SOME OF IT BUT FINAL RULING ON INSPECTION OF ALL GJ TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS IN DECEMBER FORTY EIGHT NOT YET MADE.

SCHEIDT

END, ACK PLS

NYC R 29 WA

Kisseloff-8914

cc: Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 40 BALTIMORE 2 BOSTON 4 FROM NEW YORK 7 10-9-PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. PROSECUTORS DESIRE PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF DEATH CERTIFICATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH OF MARY ANN PAREN ELIOT PAREN EMERSON, SISTER OF ALGER HISS. INFORMATION AVAILABLE INDICATES ELIOT EMERSON WAS OR IS A BOSTON BANKER AND THAT HIS WIFE MARY ANN DIED BY SUICIDE IN NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT. FOR BOSTON INFO BALTIMORE HAS BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL TO DATE IN CONFIRMING DEATH OF MARY ANN AT BALTIMORE SO PROBABILITY EXISTS THAT SUICIDE OCCURRED IN BOSTON OR VICINITY. BOSTON SUTEL IMMEDIATELY RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION, FORWARDING ANY PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF DEATH CERTIFICATE LOCATED BY MAIL. ABOVE FOR BALTIMORE INFO. BOSTON ALSO REQUESTED TO ADVISE BALTIMORE IF RESULTS SUCCESSFUL SO BALTIMORE CAN DISCONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE SAME INFO AT BALTIMORE.

SCHEIDT

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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 49 7 10-3142

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

F. L. Jones

JAHAM. WFO REQUESTED TO MAKE IMMEDIATE DISCREET INQUIRY OF LYNN O. DELASHMUTT OF RIGGS NATIONAL BANK WHETHER HE HAS BEEN QUESTIONED OR SUBPOENAED BY DEFENSE RE HISS BANK ACCOUNT. SUTEL RESULTS. APPEARANCE OF SA JOHN J. WALSH DESIRED BY MESSRS DONEGAN AND MURPHY SO AS TO BE AVAILABLE IN NYC BY TWO P.M. JUNE EIGHT AND BRING WITH HIM ORIGINAL AERIAL MAP OF GEORGETOWN AREA SHOWING MARKED LOCATIONS OF SIX HOMES OCCUPIED BY HISS. PHOTOSTATS OF THIS MAP NOW IN POSSESSION OF NY OFFICE.

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53 JUN 16 1949

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Kisseloff-8916

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 19 ,1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

On May 18, 1949 WALTER H. ANDERSON, Chief, Records Branch, Division of Communications and Records, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. was in NYC and conferred with SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN, AUSA THOMAS F. MURPHY and agents of this office concerning the State Department documents to be used in the forthcoming trial of ALGER HISS. At that time MR. ANDERSON requested that he be furnished with a complete list of those documents which the Government desires for his assistance in assembling these papers. He requested that this list be furnished him as expeditiously as possible to enable him to commence this assembly.

A list of these documents has been prepared from the summary reports of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated 3/30/49 and 5/9/49 at NYC. The original copy of this list is being forwarded to the Washington Field office with a request that SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, who has been handling this phase of the investigation deliver this list to MR. ANDERSON as soon as possible. DELIVERED RECORDING

An additional copy of this list is being furnished the Bureau for its information.

ENCL

Enc. (1) 116 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

cc Washington Field (enc. 1)

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53 JUN 16 1949

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NY 65-14920

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Kisseloff-8918

74-332 324

LIST OF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS

There is set forth hereinafter a list of those State Department documents which the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, desires to be produced in the forthcoming ALGER HISS perjury trial at New York City. In relation to these documents it is desired that the designated representative of the Secretary of State produce (1) the original permanent file copy of the respective document and (2) a photographic print prepared from the microfilm copy of the code room copy of the message, which print will contain thereon the distribution chart of that document. The documents to be produced are listed as follows:

1. Telegram from Moscow, #30, dated January 20, 1933, Serial #361.115, Robinson, Donald L. /90, signed "Henderson". (It is noted that the original permanent file copy of this document is maintained in the State Department Passport Division File in the Leutens-Robinson passport fraud case, under the direction of Mr. Ashley J. Nicholas, Winder Bldg., 604-17th St., N.W. Washington, D.C.)

2. Telegram from Paris dated March 2, 1938 No. 324, Serial No. 793.94/12505 signed "WILSON".

3. Paraphrase marked "Confidential" referring to telegram No. 324 of March 2, 1938 from the American Embassy at Paris, Serial No. 793.94/12505 by "R.W.S.: HD".

4. Telegram dated March 5, 1938 at Washington, D.C. to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial No. 793.94/12505, signed "HULL" and "S.W."

5. Telegram dated London, March 3, 1938, Message No. 179 Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction /126, signed "JOHNSON."

6. Telegram from Shanghai via NR dated March 11, 1938, No. 373, Serial No. 793.94/12630 signed "GAUSS".

7. State Department copy of MID report dated January 7, 1938 entitled, "Sino-Japanese Situation", pages 10005-6 and pages 10010 to 10020 inclusive Serial No. 793.94 MID reports /200.

8. Memorandum from the Adviser on Political Relations dated February 11, 1938 addressed to the Secretary of State, Mr. WELLES, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HULL and Mr. MOFFAT initialed by SMH referring to a memorandum by Mr. JOHNSON based on Consul LYCHOU report.

Kisseloff-8919

9. Letter from the American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 6, 1939 enclosing a report on the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial 893.50 Manchuria/39 signed by RICHARD F. BOYCE, American Consul.

10. Voluntary report entitled New Economic Organization of Manchukuo from Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE, American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, completed January 6, 1939 and mailed January 7, 1939.

11. Letter from American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan dated January 18, 1939 concerning the New Economic Organization in Manchukuo, Serial 893.50 Manchuria/40 signed by Consul RICHARD F. BOYCE.

12. Memorandum from the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 2, 1939 referring to the memorandum entitled, "Japan's Capital Resources" prepared by Mr. IVAN WHITE and initialed FE:JMJ:VCI.

13. Memorandum of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 7, 1939 beginning "FE suggests that Consul BOYCE'S report.....is exceedingly timely" and initialed MCI.

14. Telegram dated January 6, 1938 from Paris, No. 20, Serial No. 793.94/11975.

15. Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 55, File 740.00/263.

16. Telegram from Paris dated January 12, 1938, No. 56, Serial No. 740.00/264.

17. Telegram from London dated January 24, 1938, No. 57, Serial 841.248/142 signed "JOHNSON".

18. Telegram dated January 21, 1938 from Seville, No. 1, Serial No. 852.00/7235.

19. Telegram dated January 23, 1938, unnumbered from Tsingtao for War Department from Dorn, Serial No. 793.94/12175.

20. Telegram dated January 27, 1938, from Hankow via N. B. No. 47 for War Department from STILWELL, Serial No. 793.94/12173.

21. Telegram from Peiping via N.B. dated January 27, 1938, No. 63, Serial 493.11/2026, signed "LOCHHART".

Kisseloff-8920

22. Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Bern, No. 7, Serial 894.51/548.

23. Telegram dated January 28, 1938 from Peiping No. 69, Serial No. 793.94/12230.

24. Telegram undated and unnumbered received January 29, 1938, from Milan, Serial No. 793.94/12248.

25. Telegram from Washington, D.C. via Naval Radio dated January 27, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, China, Serial 493.11/2036, signed "HULL" and initialed SKH.

26. Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated January 28, 1938 to American Embassy, Tokyo, Serial 493.11/2036, signed "HULL" and initialed SKH.

27. Telegram from London dated January 28, 1938, No. 70, Serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/84, signed "JOHNSON".

28. Telegram from Paris dated January 25, 1938, No. 136, Serial 740.00/277, signed "BULLITT".

29. Telegram dated January 29, 1938, from London, No. 69, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/85.

30. Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 3, 1938 referring to "Tokyo's 71, February 3, A 4:00 pm" and signed ADD.

31. Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated January 29, 1938, No. 73, Serial 493.11/2037, signed "LOCKHART".

32. Telegram from Peiping dated January 29, 1938, No. 74, Serial 493.11/2038 signed "LOCKHART".

33. Telegram from Washington, D.C. via Naval Radio dated February 1, 1938 to American Embassy, Peiping, Serial 493.11/2039, signed "HULL (H.F.H.)".

34. Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated February 2, 1938, No. 80, Serial 493.11/2040, signed "LOCKHART".

35. Telegram from Tokyo dated February 2, 1938, No. 87, Serial 893.24/350, signed "GREW".

Kisseloff-8921

36. Confidential paraphrase of telegram No. 67 of February 2, 1938 from the American Ambassador at Tokyo.

37. Telegram from Tokyo dated January 30, 1938, Serial No. 793.94/12250 re Military Attache Report.

38. Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Second Brigade, [illegible], Serial No. 793.94/12257 re Japanese reinforcement of Wuhu region.

39. Telegram dated January 31, 1938 from Washington, D.C. to Rome No. 7, Serial No. 793.94/12248.

40. Memorandum on letterhead of Division of Far Eastern Affairs, dated February 7, 1938 entitled, "The Significance of the Establishment of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Development Company", initialed "[illegible]".

41. Telegram from Peiping via N.P. dated February 11, 1938, No. 104, Serial 793.94/12300, signed "LOCKHART".

42. Telegram from Shanghai via N.P. dated February 11, 1938, No. 240, Serial 893.1104 University of Shanghai/3, signed "[illegible]".

43. Copy of private and confidential letter dated October 19, 1937 at Shanghai, China to Japanese Consul General, Shanghai, from W. [illegible] TAYLOR and H.T. DAUKIN.

44. Memorandum of Division of Far Eastern Affairs dated February 9, 1938 beginning, "Yokohama reports that Mr. ATSUTA is scheduled, etc." in typing and concluding with handwritten notation ending, "the attitude of the American Government toward his venture", and initialed FS:JCMB:MN.

45. Telegram from Berlin dated February 12, 1938, No 82, Serial 711.41/323, signed "GILBERT".

46. Telegram from Tokyo dated February 12, 1938, No. 100, Serial 793.94/12412, signed "GREW".

47. Telegram from Vienna dated February 13, 1938, No. 17, Serial 762.63/424, signed "WILSY".

Kisseloff-8922

48. Memorandum of Division of European Affairs dated February 15, 1938 referring to Vienna's telegram No. 18 of February 14, 9:00 pm, concluding "The incumbent occupies an extraordinarily powerful position in the Austrian Government", and initialed Lu:FLACK:DT.

49. Telegram from Vienna dated February 14, 1938, No. 18, Serial 762.63/427, signed "WILEY".

50. Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 56, Serial 741.62/228 signed "GILBERT".

51. Telegram from Peiping via N.P. dated February 14, 1938, No. 110, Serial 793.94/12416 signed "LOCKHART".

52. Telegram from Chefoo via N.P. Serial 793.94/12418 signed "WILLIS" referring to Japanese troop movements.

53. Telegram sent February 15, 1938, 4:00 pm to American Legation, Vienna No. 6, signed "HULL" and initialed CH.

54. Telegram sent from Washington, D.C. on February 15, 1938 to American Legation, Vienna, Serial 762.63/427 signed "HULL" and initialed CH.

55. Telegram from Vienna dated February 15, 1938, No. 20, Serial 762.63/428 signed "WILEY".

56. Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 241, Serial 762.63/430, signed "BULLITT".

57. Telegram from Paris dated February 15, 1938, No. 240, Serial 762.63/429 signed "BULLITT".

58. Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 25, Serial 762.63/440 signed "WILEY".

59. Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938, No. 255, Serial 762.63/433 signed "BULLITT".

60. Telegram from London dated February 16, 1938, No. 136, Serial No. 500 A 15 A 5 Construction/109, signed "DAWSON".

61. Confidential note to the Secretary of the Navy referring to enclosure of copy of telegram received from London dated February 16, 1938, Serial No. 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/109.

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62. Telegram from Paris dated February 16, 1938 No. 249, Serial No. 702.63/437, signed "BULLITT".

63. Telegram from Tientsin via N.C. dated February 17, 1938, No. 39, serial 893.002/513 signed "CALDWELL",

64. Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 19, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed "HULL and S.W.", serial 893.002/513.

65. Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated February 21, 1938, to American Consul, Tientsin, China, signed "HULL" (S.W.), Serial 893.002/513.

66. Telegram from Tokyo dated February 17, 1938, No. 111 Serial No. 893.94244/253 signed "GREW".

67. Telegram from Berlin dated February 17, 1938, No. 90, serial 702.63/441, signed "GILBERT".

68. Telegram from Paris dated February 17, 1938, No. 261, Serial 702.63/443, signed "BULLITT".

69. Memorandum dated February 18, 1938, entitled, "German Domination of Central Europe and Czechoslovak Trade Agreement," Serial No. 611.6231/591.

70. Telegram from Vienna dated February 16, 1938, No. 24, Serial 702.63/434 signed "FILZY".

71. Telegram from Berlin dated February 14, 1938, No. 54, Serial 611.6231/1010 signed "GILBERT".

72. Telegram from Rome dated February 17, 1938, No. 34, Serial 702.63/444 signed "GILLITT".

73. Telegram from Berlin dated February 18, 1938, No. 62 Serial 702.63/453 signed "GILBERT".

74. Telegram from London dated March 23, 1938, No. 357 Serial 741.65/521, signed "KENNEDY".

75. Telegram from Prague dated March 20, 1938, No. 50, Serial 760F.62/104, signed "CARR".

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76. Telegram from Warsaw dated March 29, 1938, No. 38, serial 740.00/338 signed "BULLITT".

77. Telegram from Rome dated March 29, 1938, No. 77, Serial No. 741.65/522 signed "PHILLIPS".

78. Telegram from Belgrade dated March 29, 1938, No. 47, serial 760H.62/65 signed "LANE".

79. Telegram from Buenos Aires dated March 29, 1938, serial 862.3511/2 signed "DAWSON," concerning purchase of cereals and linseed by Germany in Argentina.

80. Telegram from Tampico dated March 29, 1938, serial 812.6363/3179, signed [illegible], referring to information from officials of oil companies.

81. Telegram from Rome dated March 29, 1938, No. 76, serial 741.00/180 signed "PHILLIPS".

82. Telegram from London dated March 29, 1938, No. 200 serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction /141 signed "KENNEDY".

83. Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1938 to American Embassy, London, Referring to "Your 200", serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction/141, signed "HULL".

84. Copies of notes dated March 31, 1938, from CORDELL HULL to the Minister of Canada, the Ambassador of the French Republic, and the British Ambassador, serial 500.A 15 A5Construction /141.

85. Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Rome, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction /141.

86. Telegram from Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1938, to American Embassy, Tokyo, signed HULL, serial 500.A 15 A 5 Construction /141.

87. Letter from U.S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 193 signed J. [illegible], serial 856.61/345.

88. Letter from U.S. Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, dated February 26, 1938, No. 194, concerning Netherlands' press reaction to HITLER's Reichstag Speech, signed J. [illegible], serial 702.00/100.

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89. Telegram from Paris dated March 30, 1938, No. 497, signed WILSON, serial 760F,62/109.

90. Telegram from Cocos dated April 1, 1938, serial 865.33/5 signed "WILSON".

91. Telegram from Tokyo dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, serial 894.51/865 signed "GREW".

92. Paraphrase of telegram received from American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, dated March 28, 1938, No. 211, signed "GREW".

93. Note dated March 28, 1938, from Secretary of State to Secretary of Treasury enclosing paraphrase of telegram No. 211 of March 28, 1938 from the American Embassy, Tokyo, serial 894.51/865.

94. Telegram from Nardot Tientsin dated March 28, 1938, to Navy Department, ending with No. 0935, serial 793/94/12724.

95. Telegram from Washington, D.C. to Panama dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19A signed "HULL" and "S.W." concerning manganese mine on Cocos Island.

96. Telegram from Panama via N. R. dated March 31, 1938 No. 20, Serial No. 818.6359/20 signed "FLEXNER".

97. Telegram from San Jose dated April 1, 1938 No. 22, Serial No. 818.6359/21 signed "FERNIBNCOT".

98. Telegram from Fourth Marines dated March 31, 1938, #0031, serial no. 793.94/12744. Message ends with #1059.

99. Telegram from Peiping via N.R. dated March 31, 1938, No. 201, serial no. 893.116 LANCHURIA/6 signed "SALISBURY".

100. Memorandum of Division of Latin American Affairs dated March 28, 1938 referring to telephone message from Bureau of Customs re Jap attempt to purchase manganese mine on Cocos Island.

101. Telegram from Washington, D.C. to San Jose, Costa Rica, dated March 30, 1938, Serial No. 818.6359/19D signed "HULL" and "S.W." concerning manganese mine on Cocos Island.

102. Memorandum of January 8, 1938 to A-3 Mr. SAYRE re: German Aide Memoire

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103. Memorandum dated December 31, 1937 to Mr. [illegible] (TA) re: German Aide Memoire.

104. Draft Memorandum dated December 31, 1937 to German Ambassador re: Most-favored-nation principle.

105. Aide Memoire from German Embassy undated re: Most-favored-nation principle (written in German) File #611.0231/937.

106. Aide Memoire dated July 21, 1937 to German Ambassador re: Trade Relations. File #611.0231/971A

107. Telegram #24 from Hankow, China, dated January 11, 1938, 3pm. File #F.W. 793.94/12008.

108. Telegram #17 from Tsingtao, China, dated January 31, 1938, 3 pm, for War Dept., signed [illegible]. File #793.94/12038.

109. Telegram #63 from Paris, dated January 13, 1938, 6 pm, in four sections. File #793.94/12032.

Kisseloff-8927

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet May 24, 1949.

Mr. THOMAS F. GRADY, 2126 Menominee River Parkway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was reinterviewed concerning the Woodstock typewriter he sold to HARRY MARTIN and his partner FANSLER in Philadelphia in the year 1927.

In again relating his recollection of the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN, GRADY pointed out that the sale must have been in the year 1927 for the reason that after GRADY left the employ of the Woodstock Typewriter Company in December 1927 he never again was in the business of selling typewriters and, furthermore, it could not have been prior to 1927 for the reason that HARRY MARTIN was not in business for himself selling insurance until about the middle of 1927, and GRADY is sure that he made the sale shortly after FANSLER and MARTIN became associated in the insurance business. He stated that while his recollection is that he dealt with MARTIN, it could very well be that FANSLER signed the order but he has no recollection regarding this.

It was pointed out to GRADY that ANN COYLE did not go to work for FANSLER and MARTIN until the fall 1928 and that she could, therefore, not have tried out the typewriter before it was sold, if he sold it in 1927. GRADY stated that he never was positive that ANN COYLE had tried out the typewriter he sold to FANSLER and MARTIN and that he could very well be confused on this matter for two reasons, the first being that he was acquainted with MARTIN over a period of several years, including the two years he, himself, sold insurance for Northwestern Mutual and does not believe that he recalls the period of ANN COYLE's employment. The second reason for his confusion in this regard was a practice they had in selling typewriters where a "junior salesman" would go around various offices and leave a typewriter on trial with a stenographer in that office. A week or so later one of the salesmen would follow up and attempt to sell the typewriter. It was his original recollection that this procedure was followed in the case of the sale of the typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN, but he is not at all sure on this point.

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GRADY had been following the events of the HISS trial in the newspapers and remarked he noticed HISS had produced a typewriter. It was pointed out to him that the typewriter produced by HISS, according to company records, was manufactured in the year 1929 and was a Model 5N.

CEL:EH
65-786
AMSD
cc: New York (AMSD)
Philadelphia (AMSD)

RECORDED - 116 174-1233-3322
INDEXED - 116 JUN 10 1949

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ASB

Best to Nal to submit in report form 6-9-49. ASB

JUN 10 1949

He stated that he could not have sold this typewriter as he sold no typewriters subsequent to leaving the employ of Woodstock in December 1927. His only conjecture on this point was that if the typewriter produced by HISS was a typewriter originally in the office of FANSLER and MARTIN, it must have been one purchased by these men from some other person. He pointed out that in those days Woodstock typewriters were relatively new on the market. They usually undersold the other old line typewriters and the other typewriter companies would not take them on trade under as good terms as the Woodstock Company. It was customary in those days for people in offices to trade their typewriters quite often and he pointed out it was possible MARTIN or FANSLER had traded the typewriter he sold them in 1927 for a new one subsequent to 1929. If this was done, GRADY believed it would probably have been a sale made by JACK CAROW who was manager of the Philadelphia Office of Woodstock, when GRADY left in 1927, and for several years thereafter.

GRADY has not contended, except on the original interview, that his commission on the sale of the typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN was applied upon an insurance policy sold by MARTIN to GRADY. Upon second interview, previously reported, when the dates of GRADY's policies with Northwestern Mutual, together with the names of the agents selling them, were available he then recalled that he had also sold a machine to J. O. BATTERSBY, H. B. STAVERS, and W. L. COATES in 1927 when these men associated themselves together in the sale of insurance for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that it was on this policy that his commission upon the sale of a typewriter was applied to the premium on a policy. Therefore, since that time, the application of a commission on the sale of a typewriter has not entered into his recollection of selling FANSLER and MARTIN a typewriter.

It was suggested to GRADY that perhaps in January 1930 he might have sold MARTIN a typewriter even though he was no longer in that business but may have relied upon his former connections. He denied that this was possible, stating he never sold a typewriter after he left the employ of Woodstock.

Recapitulating GRADY's recollection of the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN resolves itself in the following. He sold a Woodstock typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN. The only bases of his recollection as to the time of the sale are the termination of his connection with Woodstock in December 1927 and his recollection that FANSLER and MARTIN had only recently associated for the sale of insurance. If the typewriter produced by HISS, bearing serial number 5N#N230099, did, in fact, come from the office of FANSLER and MARTIN it could not have been the typewriter GRADY sold to that firm for the reason that it was manufactured in 1929 and GRADY never sold a typewriter to anybody after 1927. RUC.

Kisseloff-8929

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 3, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY - ESPIONAGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2010

Retels from Denver to Director and WFO dated April 7, and April 8, 1949.

A copy of Denver teletype dated April 7, 1949, was sent to New York City. These teletypes concern JAMES FRANCIS LA SALLE, JR., a resident of Denver during 1940, and 1941, and an enlistee in the Colorado National Guard. These teletypes requested the Washington Field Office to check Army Officers records in connection with LA SALLE. Referral/Consult

A check of the Army Officers records at the Office of the Adjutant General in Pentagon, reflect that Captain JAMES FRANCIS LA SALLE,

74-94
DDC/mh

~~SECRET~~
Classified by 7355 WFO/MR 12/1/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 116 174-1223-3323
12 JUN 10 1949

cc: New York
Denver

53 JUN 16 1949

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Referral/Consult

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

The Washington Field Office will conduct no further investigation in connection with LA SALLE unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

SECRET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN -6 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASHINGTON 35 CHICAGO 4 FROM NEW YORK CITY 6 10-16P PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN ASST DIRECTOR E. J. CONNELLY

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. AT ONE TWENTY THIS AFTERNOON STRYKER CONTINUED HIS CROSS EXAMINATION OF CHAMBERS BY STATING THAT IN THE MORNING SESSION IF HE, CHAMBERS, HAD HAD A COLLABORATOR IN HIS WORK IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. CHAMBERS SAID YES. CHAMBERS WAS ASKED TO NAME THIS PERSON AND HE NAMED JULIAN WADLEIGH. STRYKER THEN ATTEMPTED TO TRACE CHRONOLOGY OF THE TWO STRIPS OF MICROFILM FROM THE TIME CHAMBERS RECOVERED IT FROM NAT LEVINE TO THE TIME HE TURNED IT OVER TO THE HCUA. CHAMBERS RELATED THAT HE TOOK THIS FILM DIRECTLY TO HIS FARM IN WESTMINISTER AND HAD IT IN SEVERAL PLACES IN HIS HOME AND BEFORE HE TURNED IT OVER TO THE COMMITTEE HE HAD PLACED IT IN A HOLLOWED OUT PUMPKIN. STRYKER THEN READ A LETTER WRITTEN TO MRS. CHAMBERS BY THE PARK SCHOOL IN BALTIMORE, DATED OCTOBER FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, WHICH WAS CONCERNING THE CHAMBERS CHILD ELLEN, ENTERING INTO THAT SCHOOL. A PHONE WAS LISTED IN HIS NAME IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND A DRIVERS LICENSE WAS ISSUED IN CHAMBERS OR HIS WIFE-S NAME FOR THAT SAME YEAR. HE ALSO QUOTED FROM CHAMBERS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HCUA IN WHICH CHAMBERS PLACE THE DATE OF HIS DEFECTION AS NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. STRYKER ALSO READ INTO THE TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS AT THE BALTIMORE PUMPKIN TRIAL WHEREIN

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END PAGE ONE

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CHAMBERS STATED THAT HE HID OUT FOR A YEAR AND THAT WHEN HE WENT TO THE HISS HOME, VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE, IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT THAT HE, CHAMBERS, FEARED AN AMBUSH. WHEN ASKED TO DEFINE THE WORD AMBUSH CHAMBERS SAID HE MEANT KIDNAPPING OR ASSASSINATION. THEREAFTER STRYKER TRACED CHAMBERS MOVEMENT FROM THE TIME OF HIS DEFECTION OF APRIL, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE YEAR, SHOWING TRIPS BY CHAMBERS TO WASHINGTON AND NY. EACH STATEMENT WAS PREFACED BY DID YOU HAVE YOUR SHOT GUN OR REVOLVER WITH YOU WHEN YOU WENT TO VISIT THESE CITIES AND VARIOUS BUSINESS FIRMS IN THESE CITIES. STRYKER THEN INTRODUCED, FOR IDENTIFICATION, SEVEN LETTERS WHICH CHAMBERS STATED HE WROTE AND WHICH BORE THE FOLLOWING DATED, ALL IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT... JULY NINE, JULY SEVENTEEN, AUGUST FIRST, AUGUST TWENTY FIRST, OCTOBER TWENTYTHIRD AND DECEMBER TWENTYNINE. STRYKER THEN WENT INTO CHAMBERS BACKGROUND PARTICULARLY THE FACT THAT HIS GRANDMOTHER WAS JUDICATED INSANE, THAT HIS BROTHER COMMITTED SUICIDE AND THE DEATH CERTIFICATE OF CHAMBERS FATHER INDICATED THAT HE DIED OF CHRONIC LIVER TROUBLE. HE THEN TOUCHED ON CHAMBERS EDUCATION AND THE FACT THAT HE WROTE A CLASS PROPHESY THAT HAD BEEN REJECTED BY THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. STRYKER AGAIN WENT INTO CHAMBERS MATRICULATION AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE AND

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THE FACT THAT CHAMBERS WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE WRITTEN SEVERAL LETTERS TO CARL HELFRIECH, CHAMBERS ROOMMATE AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE. CHAMBERS SAID THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL THIS INCIDENT BUT WAS OF THE OPINION THAT HE DID WRITE PROBABLY ONE LETTER TO HELFRIECH BUT WAS UNABLE TO REMEMBER THE CONTENTS THEREIN. STYKER TOUCHED LIGHTLY ON CHAMBERS EMPLOYMENT AT THE NY PUBLIC LIBRARY AND AT THE BOOK SHOP OF MORRIS ZUKOFSKY AND THE FACT THAT ZUKOFSKY WAS KNOWN TO CHAMBERS AS A MEMBER OF THE CP. STRYKER THEN ASKED IF HE HAD EVER CONTRIBUTED ANY POEMS TO THE PUBLICATION QUOTE TWO WORLDS UNQUOTE WHICH STRYKER CHARACTERIZED AS PORNOGRAPHIC BUT THEN RETRACTED THIS STATEMENT THAT IT WAS FAINTLY EROTIC. HE THEN ASKED CHAMBERS IF HE HAD SUBMITTED A POEM ENTITLED QUOTE TANDARADAR UNQOTE. HE ADMITTED THAT HE HAD AND THEN STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO DIS-SCHOLASTIC THE POEM IN SO FAR AS HE COULD BY ASKING THE JUDGE TO LOOK IT OVER TO SEE IF IT WAS DECENT TO READ THE POEM BEFORE A MIXED GROUP. MURPHY IMMEDIATELY STATED THAT SINCE THE DEFENSE HAD SUBMITTED IT IN EVIDENCE THERE WAS NO OTHER COURSE AVAILABLE THAN TO READ IT. THE COURT STENOGRAPHER THEN READ THIS QUOTE EROTIC POEM " UNQUOTE. STRYKER ALSO INTRODUCED IN EVIDENCE A BOOK

ENTITLED QUOTE SCORPION UNQUOTE WHICH WAS TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY CHAMBERS. HE LATER ALSO INTRODUCED ANOTHER TRANSLATION BY CHAMBERS ENTITLED QUOTE CLASS REUNION UNQUOTE. STRYKER THEN WENT INTO GREAT DETAILS CONCERNING ILLNESS OF CHAMBERS IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO, THE NATURE OF HIS ILLNESS, THE NAMES OF DOCTORS WHO HAD DIAGNOSED HIS CONDITION AND THOSE WHO HAD PRESCRIBED FOR HIM AND FROM THE QUESTIONS ASKED IT WAS EVIDENT THAT IT WAS BEING MEANT FOR THE BENEFIT OF DR. CARL BINGER, THE PSYCHIATRIST WHO HAS BEEN ALLOWED OVER MR. MURPHY-S SEVERAL OBJECTIONS TO SIT INSIDE THE COURT IN ORDER TO GAIN A FULL VIEW OF CHAMBERS DURING HIS TESTIMONY. THE COURT WILL RECONVENE AT TEN FORTY FIVE AM TOMORROW.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 MEMcG

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	5/28/49	5/17,19,21, 26-28/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
OJAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JOSEPH R. BOUCOT has received subpoena from defense and expects to testify that he rented cottage near Smithtown, Pa. to DAVID BREEN and MAXIM LIEBER but that he does not know BREEN as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. FRANKLIN PRICE has received subpoena from U.S. Marshal. HARRY MARTIN cannot explain discrepancies in facts concerning purchase of Woodstock typewriter. Maintains it was purchased by partnership in 1927. Cannot recall that THOMAS GRADY applied sales commission to purchase of insurance. No record of birth of CHAMBERS' son JOHN at Doylestown Hospital in Fall of 1936. Correspondence between GILBERT KILPAK and CHAMBERS in January 1949 reviewed, and is largely of religious nature. No additional information developed at Phila. re Woodstock #230099. ROBERT RAY not located at Phila.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bufile 77-1333.
New York teletypes May 20 and 27, 1949.
Bulet May 25, 1949.
Washington Field Office teletype May 14, 1949.
Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated April 28, 1949 at Philadelphia, Pa.

DETAILS: This report reflects investigation by Special Agents WILLIAM H. NAYLOR, EUGENE BRENNAN, and the reporting agent.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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174-2332-3325

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12 JUN 10 1949

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2 - Washington Field
2 - Phila

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AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

On May 19, 1949, JOSEPH R. BOUCOT, 143 West Coulter Street, telephonically contacted Special Agent WILLIAM H. NAYLOR and advised that he had just received a phone call from a Mr. ROSENWALD, an attorney connected with Mr. McCLEAN, the attorney for ALGER HISS. He said that ROSENWALD had questioned him concerning his possible knowledge of ALGER HISS' presence near Smithtown, Pennsylvania, at any time, and that when he had advised ROSENWALD that he had never seen HISS in that area, ROSENWALD requested an appointment at noon the following day.

BOUCOT has subsequently advised that ROSENWALD kept the appointment at the designated time, and that as a result of the interview conducted at that time furnished BOUCOT with a subpoena for appearance at New York City on May 25. At the same time ROSENWALD advised BOUCOT it would not be necessary for him to appear on May 25, and that he would subsequently advise him of the exact date on which his appearance was desired. BOUCOT said that ROSENWALD expected him to testify that he knew DAVID BREEN and MAXIM LIEBER as literary agents to whom he had rented a cottage near Smithtown, Pennsylvania, but that he did not know that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and DAVID BREEN were identical.

ROSENWALD advised BOUCOT that he would send him a photograph of Mrs. HISS without her hat. According to BOUCOT, no photographs were exhibited to him on May 20. BOUCOT continued that when he had not received the photograph of Mrs. HISS within the next few days he had sent a letter to ROSENWALD reminding him that no photograph had been received; that in response to this letter he in turn received a letter on May 28 which enclosed a photograph of ALGER HISS. The letter advised that a photograph of Mrs. HISS had just been taken and would be sent directly to him by the photographer. The letter further indicated that it was definitely expected the trial would commence May 31, but that it was probable BOUCOT would not be needed as a witness prior to June 5.

It may be noted that BOUCOT has advised ROSENWALD he will be in Atlantic City, New Jersey from June 2 to June 5. For the Bureau's information, BOUCOT has advised that in the event the Bureau desires to reach him he will be at the Ambassador Hotel from June 2 to June 5. He said he further had advised ROSENWALD that he expects to take an extended vacation in August, and that in the above-mentioned letter from ROSENWALD it was indicated that his testimony would certainly be needed before August.

FRANKLIN H. PRICE has advised that he received a letter signed by JOHN X. McGOHEY, bearing the initials "TJD," which letter advised that a subpoena duces tecum would be served him in the near future by the U. S. Marshal, calling for his appearance on May 23; that he should disregard the date May 23 and not report to the SDNY until he had received a telegram advising him of the exact time his presence was desired. Mr. PRICE advised that the actual subpoena has been received from the U. S. Marshal. It was suggested to him that when he reports as a witness to New York that he take with him the entire personnel file of DAISY FANSLER, as maintained at the Free Library of Philadelphia. Mr. PRICE agreed to do this. It should be pointed out that Mr. PRICE has been very cooperative with the FBI in other matters in the past.

Specimen K35, concerning which Mr. PRICE will testify, was furnished to the Bureau by letter on March 2, 1949 in accordance with instructions in Bureau teletype dated March 1, 1949. It is assumed that the Bureau has forwarded Specimen K35 to the New York Office for trial purposes.

HARRY L. MARTIN was re-interviewed on May 27, 1949, at which time he was asked if he could furnish any information concerning discrepancies noted in the facts surrounding the purchase of the Woodstock typewriter by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership. It was pointed out to MARTIN that the Bureau was in possession of information that this typewriter was believed to have been manufactured in 1929, whereas other facts concerning the purchase of the typewriter indicate definitely that the machine was purchased in 1927. Mr. MARTIN was unable to explain any discrepancy in these circumstances, and upon complete review of the entire situation in his mind he re-stated that it is his definite opinion that the Woodstock typewriter purchased by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership was purchased sometime during 1927, and that so far as he is concerned, this is the only typewriter purchased by the partnership.

MARTIN was also questioned concerning his knowledge of selling an insurance policy to THOMAS GRADY, at which time GRADY applied his sales commissions to part payment for the policy. Bureau letter to Milwaukee dated May 25, 1949 points out that the application for policy of GRADY was dated January 29, 1930, at which time GRADY listed his occupation as "Salesman for Disinfection Company." MARTIN advised that he can recall having sold an insurance policy to THOMAS GRADY; that he believes the amount of this policy was $2,000.00. He said that he, however, has absolutely no independent recollection of having been advised by GRADY, or in any other manner, that the initial premium for this policy was paid for, in whole or in part, by the

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proceeds of any sales commissions earned by GRADY in any respect. He said that it is his impression, although he cannot be sure, that GRADY was working for the WEST DISINFECTING COMPANY at the time the application for the policy was made.

New York teletype dated May 27 indicated that it was desired to obtain a verification of the birth record of CHAMBERS' child, JOHN CHAMBERS, who, according to Mrs. MARY MARSHALL, at New Hope, Pennsylvania, was born during the Fall of 1936 at the Doylestown Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Miss DORIS MYERS, Receiving Clerk, Doylestown Emergency Hospital, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, produced the record of children born at the hospital from the period June 26, 1936 to the end of the year 1936. This record consisted of the stubs from Birth Certificates. According to Miss MYERS, the information reflected on these stubs is the same information as contained on the Birth Certificates. Review of this record failed to disclose the birth of any child named CHAMBERS. In addition, there was no record of a child born to a CHAMBERS family. The birth records were also checked under the name of BREEN, with negative results.

Miss MYERS reviewed the admission charts for the year 1936, which failed to disclose an individual named CHAMBERS or BREEN having been admitted to the hospital during the entire year 1936 for any reason.

New York teletype dated May 20 indicated that CHAMBERS had advised on that date that he had had an interview with GILBERT KILPAK some months ago, that KILPAK was a member of the Society of Friends and resided at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pennsylvania. According to CHAMBERS, this interview was in connection with his appearance before the HCUA in this case. He also related that he sent a rather lengthy letter to KILPAK in connection with his testimony. It was requested that KILPAK be interviewed and that an attempt be made to obtain the letter in question in addition to ascertaining any information KILPAK might have of interest to this investigation.

GILBERT KILPAK, Pendle Hill School, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, advised that although he had known CHAMBERS slightly as a result of CHAMBERS having become a Quaker, that he had had very little contact with him until he had been instructed to approach CHAMBERS in an attempt to have the HISS matter settled out of court. He pointed out that the Friends religion does not agree that disputes should be taken to court if it can be possibly avoided,

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and that a committee is frequently designated to attempt to arbitrate disputes between members of the Friends Society.

KILPAK advised that he contacted CHAMBERS and discussed this matter with him, and that CHAMBERS was entirely agreeable to a meeting with ALGER HISS but that HISS declined to accept the suggestion. KILPAK continued it was thought by bringing the wives of CHAMBERS and HISS together a settlement might be reached, but that HISS likewise declined to agree to such a meeting. KILPAK stated that in addition to attempting to arbitrate this dispute, the Friends Society desired to convince itself that CHAMBERS was entirely rational in his disclosures. He added that as a result of having talked with CHAMBERS that he and the Society are convinced that CHAMBERS is normal. He added that the only criticism the Friends Society has to offer concerning CHAMBERS is the manner in which he is attempting to fight Communism, but not the fact that he is fighting it.

He continued that he felt the necessity of clearing the matter up to the satisfaction of the members of the Friends Society, and as a result had prepared an open letter to CHAMBERS which he had sent to two Friends publications, "The Friends Intelligencer" and "The Friend." He said that the letter was not published by the Intelligencer since it had already recently published an editorial concerning CHAMBERS, and "The Friend" simply declined to publish the letter without explanation. He said that in his opinion, the latter publication was prejudiced in favor of HISS.

As a result, KILPAK sent the letter directly to CHAMBERS and received a reply dated January 24, 1949. A copy of the open letter is set forth herewith:

"AN OPEN LETTER TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS"

"Dear Whittaker Chambers,

"I address this letter to you and to your family, but I make no pretence, I address it also to Alger and Priscilla Hiss, to Richard Nixon, and still more to the whole Society of Friends. We are all one in the bond of Christ, all members of His body--that, we seem to have forgotten. In Him, what touchest one touches all.

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"Believe me, though quite unworthy of such a ministry, I write to you in tears, feeling how cruelly we all have violated His unity. You must feel as I do, that in the minds of thousands of Americans your troubles have become a symbol of the tragedy that lies just beneath the surface of the sea of our contemporary life. Someone lights a match and the oil-slick surface is aflame and monsters rise from the depths. It is not surprising that in such a struggle the children of this world accuse, judge, lie and hate. When these things happen within the body of Christ, the results are too awful to contemplate.

"You fled the violence and deceit of atheist communism and you believed that in the holy tradition of Quakerism you would find a truth and peace which the children of this world could not offer. You thought to find a comradeship to hold you steady in the growth of that truth and peace. Forgive us where we have betrayed that trust. We have torn and beaten the body of Christ. We have taken sides. We have divided again the garment of Him who said, 'Judge not.' He who said 'Judge not' knew how deeply hidden each soul is from each other soul on earth. 'The soul of thy brother is as a dark forest.' We pass those nearest to us as strangers and it often comes about that the less we know the more we judge. If we must judge, the Scriptures tell us, let it be righteous judgement, in fear and trembling. Is there a mother's son among us who would willingly stand before His Creator to be judged upon his merits? No, His gaze upon us is all charity and mercy, and only thus could we bear it. As God has looked upon us, so are we to look upon our brothers. Christ forgive us all! Blind in the darkness of our souls we have taken the sword, cutting off ears right and left, and He stands by in silence, His hand stretched forth in healing pity.

"You have, dear Whittaker, done and said in recent months things difficult for all of us to understand; that is inevitable--how little can any of us understand even ourselves. As God grants us grace we suspend our judgment. Here is the heart of the matter: guilty or not guilty misses the point; only the shameless pride of millions of souls could bring forth a civilization such as ours--we are all guilty, all stand bound together in need; only penitence and charity can save us. Surely every man is but a hair's breadth from Christ and the devil, and only the final revealings will show to whom each of us belongs. It is for this that I cry aloud: Friends, stand still in the Lord, judge not.

"You will remember, Whittaker, one beautiful morning last spring in Maryland we found ourselves, along with others, climbing a hill to an old country meeting house. The oak trees murmured with the new season and we who gathered there were enveloped in the stainless silence, baptised by that Spirit which is able to make all things pure. In the midst of whatever trials may await you, hold that day as a symbol up to your inward eye and know that we are all one because He has made us one and that every half truth, every judgment, strikes at every heart, rolls up on every shore.

"My prayers and yours join with those of all men everywhere, uniting us in that Inward Kingdom where all stands firm and whole in the midst of this shaken, broken world.

"I remain ever your friend,

Gilbert Kilpack
Pendle Hill
Wallingford, Pennsylvania"

KILPAK declined to release the original of CHAMBERS reply but permitted a copy to be made which is as follows. The letter is handwritten.

"Westminster, Md.
Jan. 24, 1949

"Dear Gilbert Kilpak:

"Thank thee for thy letter in which I apprehend the whole spirit better sometimes than particular phrases.

"God has given me a work to do. He has said that I must stand up in confessing my own sin to the ears of the world. I must lay bare the sin of the world and the century. In my person I must take up all sin and I must especially do this in an age which cannot endure truth - an age in which the one thing man cannot do is to speak God's truth because to do so would be to reveal man's lie.

"Perfidy and terror are the works (?) of the age which has resolved to live without God - therefore, the confession that I have to make is a confession of perfidy and terror. But this ordeal (for the confessor and for all who must share knowledge of the confession) is raised up by two powers - courage and compassion.

"Thee prays for all - and thy prayer is better than my prayers, but thee prays in the peace of the meeting or its spirit. I too pray for all; but I prayed for Alger Hiss at the moment when he was insulting

"me in the Hotel Commodore. I prayed for him before hundreds of people in Congress when he charged me with insanity. I pray for him, and I pray for them all, each day.

"If I could fight communism without injuring one of them, I would do so. I tried to disclose the conspiracy without unduly injuring the conspirators. In fact, I shielded them for nine years - shielded them in the end at great, perhaps irreparable risk to myself, that is to say, to my family, which chiefly must suffer my sufferings.

"I do not judge Alger Hiss, and I do not hate him. At his indictment, the press asked me for comment. I said: 'I should be inhuman if I could take any pleasure in Mr. Hiss's troubles.' If I could help him, I would help him. And I would help all the others. But if I could help them, we should not be in this terrifying tragedy. We should be confessing together: 'Thus it was, and thus we acted. None of us is less guilty than the other. He only is more guilty who, in his blindness, nevertheless felt the stirrings of God - but did not then feel them enough.' I mean myself.

"In essence, under the trappings of horror, this is a great religious testimony. God has given me strength for this ordeal - and, without the immediate, (illegible word) presence of God, I would have been unable to do this. The burden is too heavy for one man to bear. At times it has been too heavy for me. Each time I sank, God raised me up. God sought a man who was capable of giving his living life, of dying while living, that (illegible word) might suffer one faction less for the universal sin. My problem has been not to fail God in my crushing leading (?) and not to condem men.

"This is written hastily and badly. I need thy prayers and thy counsel.

Thy friend

(signed) Whittaker Chambers"

KILPAK stated that his entire connection with CHAMBERS had been as a member of the Friends Society and consisted of the attempt to obtain settlement of the dispute outside a court of law, and that he had no information concerning the actual underground activities of CHAMBERS other than in a general sense as has already been set forth in the public press. He said that he had no specific information concerning the nature of CHAMBERS testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Washington Field teletype dated May 14 indicated that HISS' attorneys had obtained Woodstock Typewriter, Serial #5N230099, which was allegedly the Woodstock formerly owned by the HISS family. It was requested that all possible investigation be conducted with a view to determining the history of this typewriter since its manufacture, including sale, re-sale, and repair.

A review of the entire file in the Philadelphia Office in this investigation fails to reflect any information concerning a typewriter bearing serial 5N230099. Likewise, a review of all available personnel records of JOHN CAROW, former Manager of the Woodstock Philadelphia Agency, failed to reveal any information concerning this typewriter.

Mr. H. WILLIAMSON, Manager of the BUNDY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 10th and Chestnut Streets, advised that his company maintains no record of repairs to typewriters by serial number; that it would be necessary to have the customers name in order to locate any repair record. He likewise revealed that the sales records of the BUNDY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, although cross-indexed to serial numbers, go back as far as 1936 only. He pointed out that the above record system is one generally followed by typewriter agencies throughout the city. It should be noted that the BUNDY TYPEWRITER COMPANY is perhaps the largest in the city.

Mr. RICHARD SAYERS, Manager of the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 10th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, likewise advised that his company has no record available as to serial number of repaired machines, and that the customer's name is necessary to locate any repair record. The VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY is the one which took over the remaining assets of the Philadelphia Agency for the WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY. Investigation at the VICTORY TYPEWRITER COMPANY concerning Woodstock Philadelphia Agency records has been previously reported.

Report of Special Agent JAMES FREW, dated April 6, 1949 at Washington, requests that a check be made of office indices and Communist Party informants in an attempt to locate ROBERT E. RAY, Communist Party organizer who was active in Washington, D.C. until about 1938, when he was reported to have gone to Philadelphia.

The indices of the Philadelphia Division are negative as to the names of ROBERT E. RAY and RAY WARNER, which is believed to be the true name of ROBERT E. RAY. Philadelphia Confidential Informants T-1, T-2, T-3,

and T-4 have no information concerning the identity of ROBERT RAY or RAY WARNER.

Referenced report indicates that records of the Special Investigation Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., contain several flyers announcing various meetings to be held in connection with Communist Party activities, and that several of the flyers reflect the name ROBERT E. RAY. Police Department reports on these meetings mentioned that RAY was a white man, and further mentioned that SIDNEY PHILLIPS (Communist Party name of SIDNEY SHOSTECK) as being present, as well as SOPHIA MINKIN, who was named as the former girlfriend of SHOSTECK. SHOSTECK is now deceased.

This report likewise reflects that WILLY ARNHEIM advised that he did know SOPHIA MINKIN but that he had not seen her for several years. He said that he believed she had been a girlfriend of SHOSTECK, and had gone to Philadelphia about 1938. Further, that it was his understanding she had married the editor of the "PILOT," which he believed to be the official publication of the National Maritime Union.

It is possible that SOPHIA MINKIN knows the present whereabouts of RAY WARNER, alias ROBERT E. RAY. In attempting to locate SOPHIA MINKIN at Philadelphia, Confidential Informant T-4 advised that on September 23, 1947 he had been present in New York City during a conversation between SOFIE MINKIN and SEEDY FOWLER; that this conversation took place at the Greater New York Union Council of CIO, located at 1033 Broadway. T-4 advised that it was his impression that SOFIE MINKIN was employed by the Union Council.

T-3 is making further attempts to locate SOPHIA MINKIN.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-8448

L E A D S

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

Will consider the advisability of attempting to locate SOPHIA MINKIN, who may be employed at the Greater New York Union Council of CIO, 1033 Broadway, and interviewing her concerning the whereabouts of ROBERT E. RAY, mentioned in report of SA JAMES FREW at Washington Field Office April 6, 1949.

Will likewise consider the advisability of contacting WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for information as to the exact date of birth of his son JOHN, the name under which this birth was registered, and the location.

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will, through T-3, make further effort to definitely determine the whereabouts of SOPHIA MINKIN, having in mind that she may know the whereabouts of ROBERT E. RAY.

Will conduct any additional investigation, the need for which becomes apparent during the progress of ALGER HISS' trial.

Kisseloff-8449

PH 65-2440

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Philadelphia T-1 -

T-2 -

T-3 -

T-4 -

[redacted]

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b7D

Kisseloff-8450

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	5/28/49	5/17,18,20, 25-28/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOSEPH R. BURCH has received subpoena from defense and expects to testify that he rented cottage near Smithtown, Pa. to DAVID GREEN and SAMUEL LIEBER but that he does not know BURCH as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. FRANKLIN PRICE has received subpoena from U.S. Marshal. HARRY MARGIN cannot explain discrepancies in facts concerning purchase of Woodstock typewriter. Maintains it was purchased by partnership in 1927. Cannot recall that THOMAS CHADY applied sales commission to purchase of insurance. No record of birth of CHAMBERS' son JOHN at Doylestown Hospital in Fall of 1936. Correspondence between GILBERT KIDPAT and CHAMBERS in January 1949 reviewed, and is largely of religious nature. No additional information developed at Phila. re Woodstock #230099. ROBERT BAY not located at Phila.

REFERENCES:

Files 77-1333.
New York teletypes May 20 and 27, 1949.
Bulet May 25, 1949.
Washington Field Office teletype May 16, 1949.
Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated April 22, 1949 at Philadelphia, Pa.

DETAILS:

This report reflects investigation by Special Agents WILLIAM H. MAYLON, EUGENE PEHNAK, and the reporting agent.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-8451

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. FILE NO. 74-94 ep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	5-11-49	1/24;2/16;4/29/49	ROBERT W. McCASLIN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The "secret meetings" held in the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN were meetings at which JESSE S. ROGERS, former National Bureau of Standards employee, recruited members for the Communist Party. Dr. HERBERT INSLEY, NBS, advised ROGERS recruited him into Communist Party and he feels that THEUER, FLINT and PALMER were also recruited by ROGERS. He does not feel, however, that ROGERS received any assistance in his underground activities from these recruits. JAMES B. SAUNDERS, NBS employee, feels certain of the identity of DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He recalls ZIMMERMAN, however, using the name of CARPENTER. He says ZIMMERMAN was active in organizing Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and had offered to finance the patent for an exposure meter which he, SAUNDERS, had developed. LOUIS SCHUMAN, NBS employee, denies close association with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, stating he knew GEORGE PIGMAN better.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent Robert W. McCaslin, dated December 29, 1948 at Washington, D.C.
New York letter to the Bureau, February 9, 1949.
Bureau letter to Washington Field, March 29, 1949.

1 cc AAG Criminal Div. 5-17-49

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12 JUN 10 1949

RECORDED - 116
INDEXED - 116

60 JUN 17 1949

Kisseloff-8452

WFO 74-94

DETAILS: At Washington, D.C.:

RE: WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
GEORGE PIGMAN

Dr. HERBERT INSLEY, Chief, Mineral Products Division, Room 2024, Industrial Building, National Bureau of Standards, when interviewed on January 24, 1949, mentioned that he had additional information which he wished to make available concerning "secret meetings" which he had attended at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.

In addition to the information which Dr. INSLEY had previously given and which was set forth in referenced report, he stated that he wished to point out that these "secret meetings" in his opinion, were organized primarily for Communist underground activity. He was very positive in this regard, and stated that he had signed a membership card in the Communist Party under a fictitious name, and that he had been asked to pay dues by JESSE S. ROGERS, who he stated was instrumental in recruiting him into the Communist Party. Dr. INSLEY informed that he did not pay dues to the party, and that on the evening of the meeting at which he might have been expected to have paid his dues, he informed Mr. ROGERS that he was severing all connections with the Communist Party and that he would not in the future be in attendance at any more of the meetings which might be held at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.

Dr. INSLEY related the events that led up to the meeting at which he was asked to join the Communist Party, as was previously reported, and then stated that although the meeting at first had the complexion of an informal discussion group, once opened, would tend to be dominated by the PIGMAN brothers and by ROGERS, with the PIGMANs usually leading the discussion. ROGERS, according to INSLEY, seemed to be more useful in the recruiting program, and in obtaining new members for the meetings. ROGERS, according to Dr. INSLEY was also the one who brought up the problem that was to be imposed upon the group, namely: the development of an underground press. In this connection, he stated that ROGERS charged him, Dr. INSLEY, with developing a new type of ink which could not be duplicated in the commercial field. Dr. INSLEY stated that there was no specific discussion as to the nature of the program that was to be followed if the underground press was to be developed, but from what he can recall at this time, he was certain that the intention of ROGERS and the PIGMANs was to develop this press for propaganda purposes.

Kisseloff-8453

Dr. INSLEY recalled at a later interview that the impression was left in his mind that he should become active in the FAECT. Because of this, Dr. INSLEY stated he became active in this organization and was one of the charter members of this union at the National Bureau of Standards. Although, he said he could not now recall any specific suggestion made to him by ROGERS or the PIGMANs to join the FAECT, he, nevertheless, concludes at this time that they were interested in having him join this union in order that he might report back to the group that was holding the "secret meetings" on the activities of the FAECT.

Dr. INSLEY was unable to recall the names of other members who might have attended the "secret meetings", in addition to those names which he had previously given. He was unable to identify or recall the name of the stranger who he said was present on one occasion at a meeting in the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.

Dr. INSLEY was shown photographs of DAVID ZIMMERMAN and he advised that he could not identify the photograph as being the stranger who is referred to previously. Dr. INSLEY expressed the belief that the above mentioned stranger, the PIGMANS and ROGERS were likely to have been involved in another parallel of underground activities. He said that he felt that the group that was meeting in PIGMAN's home did not constitute one parallel of activity and that he felt that THEUER, FLINT, PALMER and himself were recruits who could have augmented the parallel that ROGERS and the PIGMANs were involved in, but that they did not constitute the essential membership. He said he was certain that when he, THEUER, FLINT and PALMER withdrew from attending meetings at the PIGMAN's home that their withdrawal had no effect whatsoever upon the activities in which the PIGMANs or ROGERS were engaged.

Dr. INSLEY tried to recall accurately the events that took place on the evening that he was charged to develop the ink for the underground press. He said that as best he could recall at this time, THEUER was present with him when ROGERS informed him, INSLEY, to develop this ink. He expressed the belief that the charge placed upon him by ROGERS might very well be unknown to PALMER and FLINT.

Dr. INSLEY advised he can not say definitely that either FLINT, THEUER, or PALMER, were aware of the fact that he joined the Communist Party. As he recalls he said that ROGERS called him aside when he propositioned him to join the party and as he now recalls he signed the party card and passed it back to ROGERS without openly manifesting his action in any way. He was of the opinion, however, that ROGERS would not have asked him to join the party had ROGERS had the slightest doubt about THEUER, PALMER or FLINT, and expressed the belief that THEUER, FLINT and possibly PALMER had also been recruited by ROGERS in a manner similar to the one in which he was recruited.

Dr. INSLEY expressed the belief that none of the recruits, namely: THEURER, FLINT or PALMER, ever indicated to anyone outside their own group that they had attended the "secret meetings". He said he was certain that not even their wives knew that they had aligned themselves with any such group. Dr. INSLEY emphasized the fact he had never discussed any of these matters with his wife and that he definitely did not have any evidence at this time, nor did he think that anyone he associated with would be able to show definitely, that he had been a member of the Communist Party. He again expressed his assurance that neither he, THEUER, FLINT or PALMER were aware when they first attended the meetings that they would later evolve into the definite Communist pattern that they later were so clearly shown to be following. Dr. INSLEY stated that he was certain in his own mind that none of them, with the possible exception of ROGERS, and the PIGMANs, were interested in the Communist philosophy of life. He felt that because of this, that he, THEUER, FLINT and PALMER had decided to withdraw when it was apparent that these meetings were purely meetings for the advancement of the Communist philosophy.

For the information of those offices not presently cognizant of the death of JESSE S. ROGERS, the individual who recruited Dr. INSLEY into the Communist Party, it might be noted that he is reported to have died the evening following the interview that was had with him by the Washington Field Office. Mr. ROGERS was interviewed at his office in the War Department on the afternoon of January 12, 1949. His story concerning his attendance at the "secret meetings" which were held in the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was most incoherent. Mr. ROGERS asked if he might first discuss the matter with his wife and if on the following day he could have another opportunity for an interview. He stated that he felt that by discussing the matter with his wife that she would be able to refresh his memory as to the events which had transpired at the time that he knew and associated with the PIGMAN brothers.

The following day when it was apparent that Mr. ROGERS was not going to keep the appointment, inquiry was made at his office and it was determined that he had died that evening in his sleep.

The fact of Mr. ROGERS' death was subsequently verified by the Baltimore office and at an appropriate time thereafter inquiry was made of his widow and daughter, which inquiry revealed that ROGERS had never discussed with his wife or family any of the details concerning the interview and that he had only mentioned to them that he had been interviewed by the FBI.

Mr. ROGERS' death was attributed to coronary occlusion. His remains were immediately cremated. The story which it is felt certain that Mr. ROGERS could have told, will, it is felt, never be told by any other member of the group that were holding the "secret meetings" at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN.

Kisseloff-8455

WFO 74-94

JAMES B. SAUNDERS, physicist, Instrument Section, Materials Testing Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, was interviewed on April 29, 1949 relative to the identity of the party who, he had previously mentioned, had volunteered to finance the patent for an exposure meter which he had developed. In this connection Mr. SAUNDERS was shown the picture of DAVID ZIMMERMAN and upon viewing ZIMMERMAN's picture he immediately stated that he was certain that the picture was that of the man who had been active in the organization of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and that he was also the man he had met at the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. Mr. SAUNDERS was asked if he could recall the name of this party and he advised he could not. Several of the aliases used by ZIMMERMAN as well as his true name were mentioned to Mr. SAUNDERS and he expressed the belief that he knew ZIMMERMAN as CARPENTER.

Mr. SAUNDERS stated that the FAECT meeting which was held at the YMCA Club room and in which meeting ZIMMERMAN was present, was, as he recalls now, one of the original orgamizational meetings of the FAECT. Because of this opinion he says he was convinced that ZIMMERMAN was one of the organizers of the union. Mr. SAUNDERS advised that it was the person whom he now knows as ZIMMERMAN whom PIGMAN (WILLIAM WARD) introduced to him in his home the night that he, SAUNDERS, was to get information about the financing of his patent for the exposure meter which he had developed. Mr. SAUNDERS said that when he recognized the person in PIGMAN's home as being the one who had been active in organizing the FAECT, he immediately concluded that he could not work with this individual and he said after learning that the fellow wanted a major portion of the profits which might be derived from the patent, he had nothing further to do with PIGMAN or this man and immediately so informed them and left the PIGMAN home.

Mr. SAUNDERS said that he recalled the person that he now knows as ZIMMERMAN, mentioning to him that he was from Baltimore, and that he had some business in Baltimore. Mr. SAUNDERS said he recalls too that the fellow had typical Jewish features and mannerisms. He said that as he recalls now, the fellow was about 35 years of age; 5'6" tall, weighing 135 pounds. He also recalls that he had very dark hair.

Mr. SAUNDERS stated that the only other observation he made concerning the association that he had with PIGMAN and with the party that he now knows as ZIMMERMAN, was that he felt that WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and this party were unusually close and that the impression left on him at the time, was that there was an unusual connection between them which he could not explain because he knew that they had never been employed or worked together at the National Bureau of Standards.

Mr. SAUNDERS stated that PIGMAN never asked him anything further regarding the development of, or the obtaining of a patent on, the exposure meter. He was of the opinion that PIGMAN might have refrained from so asking him, because of the apparent animosity which he, SAUNDERS, had shown PIGMAN's friend ZIMMERMAN.

Kisseloff-8456

Mr. LOUIS SCHUMAN, Testing Section, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division, Room 2006, National Bureau of Standards, on interview, advised that he was acquainted with the PIGMANs; that he was employed for a time with GEORGE PIGMAN and that through GEORGE PIGMAN he had met WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN. He stated that his acquaintance with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was of short duration and he mentioned that he knew GEORGE considerably better but that he would not say he was intimately acquainted with GEORGE PIGMAN. He advised he had attended union meetings with GEORGE PIGMAN which meetings were sponsored by the FAECT. Mr. SCHUMAN was unable to recall other members of the group that were in this union at the National Bureau of Standards at the time, he and GEORGE were members.

Later on in the course of this interview, SCHUMAN recalled that a Mr. ROGERS and a Mr. THEUER who were also employed at the National Bureau of Standards were also interested in the FAECT. Mr. SCHUMAN said that he could not recall in what manner he was informed about the meetings; that he could not recall how he became a member of this union, but he is of the opinion that he must have joined it as a result of some notice which appeared on the bulletin board at the office where he worked. He said that he could not recall anyone who had any particular part in the union meetings and he is certain that he never attended any meetings that were not purely in connection with activities of interest to the FAECT. He said that he recalled that the FAECT was a union organized first in New York City and which was solely concerned with the advancement of salary for members of the union. Mr. SCHUMAN mentioned that for a time he served on the grievance committee of the FAECT and that he further recalled in this capacity that GEORGE PIGMAN evidenced keen interest in labor conditions. He remarked, however, that he did not wish to imply in any way that GEORGE PIGMAN's activities and interests were not sincere. He said that he would evaluate GEORGE PIGMAN as being a good American citizen. He said this evaluation is based upon his associations with him in work and at the meetings of the FAECT. He said that he had never met GEORGE PIGMAN socially on any occasion, nor had he ever met GEORGE'S brother WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN socially. Mr. SCHUMAN also advised that he could not recall when the PIGMANs left the employ of the National Bureau of Standards. He remarked, however, that he knew that GEORGE PIGMAN was employed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and that the reason he knew this was that sometime after GEORGE had left the National Bureau of Standards he recalls meeting him at the Bureau at which time he recalled GEORGE advising him he was with CAA.

For the Bureau's information and the information of the Anchorage office, it is pointed out that Mr. SCHUMAN evidenced an annoyance at being interviewed and although he stated he was not closely acquainted with the PIGMANs it is felt he minimized his acquaintanceship to avoid being questioned concerning them.

At the conclusion of the interview Mr. SCHUMAN remarked that he felt the inquiry concerning the PIGMANs and his association with them was of little value. He then said, "realizing very well whom I am talking to, nevertheless want to say there is too much thought control in this country. It is getting so there is very little freedom". Mr. SCHUMAN was asked to explain his remark and he replied "you know well what I mean".

In view of the attitude of Mr. SCHUMAN it was felt inadvisable to question him further regarding his remarks or to further endeavor to develop any information which he might have concerning the PIGMANs, feeling that he would not state the true facts which he knew concerning them. However, Mr. SCHUMAN was briefly questioned concerning his background and it was determined that he presently resides at 6661- 13th Street, NW, telephone TUckerman 0649. He mentioned that his wife's maiden name was BETTY ORENSTEIN. It might be noted that BETTY ORENSTEIN SCHUMAN, wife of LOUIS SCHUMAN, who formerly lived at 7329 Georgia Avenue, NW, telephone GEorgia 8858, is reported by Informant T-1 as being a friend of ANNIE STEIN, the wife of ARTHUR STEIN, former Secretary-Treasurer of the United Public Workers of America, CIO. Informant T-2 advised that ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN have both admitted that they are members of the Communist Party. This informant believes that ARTHUR STEIN is on a very high level in the Communist Party and that his assignment has been to assist in the formation of a Government workers union in the CIO.

Informant T-3 states that ANNIE STEIN was an active member of the Communist Party from 1933 to 1938 and Informant T-4 has advised ANNIE STEIN has been a member of the Washington Bookshop and an active member of the Progressive Party in Washington, D.C.

Concerning BETTY SCHUMAN's contact with ANNIE STEIN it might be noted BETTY SCHUMAN pointed out to ANNIE STEIN that she was a member of the American Jewish Congress.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-8458

LEADS

The setting out of leads in this report is left to the discretion of the Office of Origin; however, copies of this report will be directed to those offices which have an interest in the information reported.

Kisseloff-8459

WFO 74-94

INFORMANTS

T-1

T-2

T-3

T-4

[redacted]

b2
b7D

Kisseloff-8460

FD-71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. FILE NO. 74-94 ep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	5-11-49	1/24;2/16;4/29/49	ROBERT W. McCASLIN

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The "secret meetings" held in the home of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN were meetings at which JESSE S. ROGERS, former National Bureau of Standards employee, recruited members for the Communist Party. Dr. HERBERT INSLEY, NBS, advised ROGERS recruited him into Communist Party and he feels that THEUER, FLINT and PALMER were also recruited by ROGERS. He does not feel, however, that ROGERS received any assistance in his underground activities from these recruits. JAMES B. SAUNDERS, NBS employee, feels certain of the identity of DAVID ZIMMERMAN. He recalls ZIMMERMAN, however, using the name of CARPENTER. He says ZIMMERMAN was active in organizing Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and had offered to finance the patent for an exposure meter which he, SAUNDERS, had developed. LOUIS SCHUMAN, NBS employee, denies close association with WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, stating he knew GEORGE PIGMAN better.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent Robert W. McCaslin, dated December 29, 1948 at Washington, D.C.
New York letter to the Bureau, February 9, 1949.
Bureau letter to Washington Field, March 29, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
4 - New York (1-T.J. Donegan, SATAG)
2 - Milwaukee
2 - Indianapolis
2 - Chicago
2 - Anchorage
4 - Washington Field (1cc 100-20371)
~~(1cc 100-20369)~~

Kisseloff-8461

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Please refer to telephone call from ASAC A. H. Belmont to Mr. Leo Laughlin of the Bureau on 4-26-49 re the presentment handed up that date by the Special Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York.

Enclosed herewith is a photostatic copy of the presentment.

JMK:RAA ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE
65-14920

Enclosure

RECORDED - 116

F B I

12 JUN 19 1949

JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-8462

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 26, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

Re New York tel to Bureau 4-26-49 and re New York letter 4-14-49 entitled ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL GRAND JURY HEARING ESPIONAGE MATTERS, SDNY.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are two photostatic copies of a presentment handed up on 4-26-49 by the Special Federal Grand Jury of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, empanelled to inquire into espionage and subversive activities. This presentment was filed on the same date in the Southern District Court of New York.

DISCLOSURE BEHIND

RFXO'K:RAA
65-14920

Enc. 2

RECORDED - 125

124-1533-3328

6-10-49

58 JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-8463

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-25-2010

DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN
WITH ALIASES:
David Carpenter,
Steve Potter,
Harold Wilson.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. BACKGROUND DATA

(a) Date and Place of Birth

David Vernon Zimmerman, son of Morris Zimmerman and Rachel Glazer, both of whom were born in Russia, was born in Baltimore, Maryland on June 21, 1906. (100-30167-14)

(b) Marital Status, Name of Spouse and Children

The subject was married on August 14, 1942, in New York City to Marian Louise Craib, who was born on March 11, 1912, in Geneva, New York. A son, Thomas Zimmerman, was born of this marriage on September 13, 1943, in Houston, Texas. (100-30167-14)

(c) Education

Subject's Selective Service Record in Baltimore, Maryland, reflects that he attended seven years of elementary school, four years of high school, and the University of Virginia for six months, dates not reflected.

The records of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, reflect that subject attended that school for six weeks in the summer of 1925, taking courses in English and Journalism. (100-30167-14)

(d) Past and Present Employment

1925 to 1929 - Proofreader.

1929 to 1932 - Laboratory Technician. (100-30167-14)

1939 to 1940 - Editor and Business Manager of "Work," official newspaper of the Workers Alliance, 940 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. (61-7586-116, 122; 100-30167-23)

3329

June 9, 1949

SAC, LOS ANGELES

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WAS.)

RECORDED - 15

74-1333-3329

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated May 13, 1949, and Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated June 1, 1949.

Authority is granted for the Los Angeles office to interview Mary Ruth Oppen and her husband, George August Oppen, concerning their knowledge of the activities of Zimmerman who reportedly resided with them in 1941 - 1942, at 28 Union Avenue and 91 Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

For the information of the Los Angeles and New York offices there is enclosed herewith a summary of information as contained in Bureau files concerning David Vernon Zimmerman, was.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-28-89 BY Sp/ty/ed #272.524-001

Enclosures

FLJ/lc

cc New York

Kisseloff-8465

15

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
JUN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 10 9 30 AM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

60 JUN 17 1949

June 18, 1943 to July 30, 1944 - As David Carpenter, was employed as Secretary of the Texas State Committee and Organizer for District No. 20 of the Communist Party, 801 Hermann Building, Houston, Texas. (100-30167-23)

July 30, 1944 to December 2, 1945 - As David Carpenter, upon the dissolution of the Communist Party in the Southern and Southwestern states, subject was employed as President of the People's Educational and Press Association of Texas (P.E.P.A.), a Communist Party splinter group. (100-30167-23)

December 2, 1945 to June 15, 1946 - As David Carpenter, subject was employed as State Secretary of the Communist Party, which replaced P.E.P.A. As a result of factional strife and increasing dissatisfaction with subject's method of managing Communist Party affairs, he was forced to resign from the Texas Communist Party on the latter date. (100-30167-66)

July 29, 1945 to date - As David Carpenter, subject has been employed as a proofreader and feature writer for the "Daily Worker," 50 East 13th Street, New York City, an East Coast Communist publication, and serves as a member of the fifty-man National Review Commission of the Communist Party in New York City. (100-30167-66)

May 23, 1947 to date - Confidential Informant ND-460, [trash covered] of Communist Party National Headquarters, New York City, reported that David Carpenter served as Club Treasurer of the Herman Foettcher Club of the Communist Party. (100-30167-67)

(e) Past and Present Addresses

1925 - 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland.
1940 - 940 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
381 Fourth Avenue, Room 623, New York City.

1941 - 219 Kennedy Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

1942 - 91 Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

1943 to 1946 - 7115 Avenue F, Houston, Texas.

1946 to 1947 - 22 Arden Place, Yonkers, New York.

1948 to date - 209 South Broadway, South Nyack, New York.

(100-30167
77-1333)

II. CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES

(a) Known or Suspected Communist Party Membership

Charles Krumbein, National Treasurer of the Communist Party, New York City, in a letter to Joe Wright, subject's predecessor as Secretary of the Texas State Committee of the Communist Party, dated May 4, 1943, stated, "I should mention that he (Carpenter) is a Party member of fifteen years standing, having been Organization Secretary in the Maryland District, active among metal workers, and was Section Organizer here in New York where he more than doubled the membership in about eighteen months. His name is Carpenter." (100-30167-23)

In an interview with Simon Casady, Editor of the Valley Morning Monitor, McAllen, Texas, in September, 1945 subject stated that he visited Russia in 1934. (100-30167-66)

Investigation of subject by the Bureau has disclosed that he has served as a Communist Party functionary since his appointment to the Texas State Communist Party as State Secretary from 1943 until the Communist Party was dissolved in Texas on July 30, 1944. From July, 1944 to December, 1945, when the Party became the Peoples Educational and Press Association, he served as President of that organization and traveled extensively throughout the southern states for the purpose of coordinating the activities of various "splinter groups" in the Southern States on behalf of the National Headquarters of the Communist Political Association.

Since 1946 the subject has been employed as a proofreader and writer for the "Daily Worker." The subject has written a number of book reviews for the "Daily Worker" under the name of David Carpenter.

It is noted that Carpenter apparently adopted the name of Steve Potter upon assuming the duties of Literature Director of the Communist Party in Texas, in addition to his position of President and State Secretary.

~~Confidential~~

(b) Membership or Affiliation with Communist Party Front Groups

From 1939 to 1940, as David Zimmerman, subject was employed as Editor and Business Manager of "Work", official news organ of the Workers Alliance in Washington, D. C. and New York City. The Attorney General on February 5, 1943, listed the Workers Alliance as a subversive organization and a Communist front group in Executive Order 9300.

From July, 1944, to December, 1945, Carpenter was President of the Peoples Educational and Press Association of Texas (PEPA).

Since July, 1946, subject has been an employee of the "Daily Worker," East coast Communist newspaper, in New York City.

(c) Contacts with Known or Suspected Communists

Carpenter has had contact with numerous Communists in the New York area and Southern States, as is reflected in the files, due to his position of paid functionary in the Party and his long-time membership therein.

III. SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

Whittaker Chambers in December, 1948, advised that one David Carpenter was a photographer for his Communist Party underground apparatus during 1936 - 1938; that Carpenter did his photography in a Southeast apartment in Washington, D. C., and lived for a time with Eleanor Nelson, a member of another apparatus, in Northwest Washington, D. C. He said that Carpenter was also known to him as David Zimmerman.

Chambers said that Carpenter had possibly been a Communist Party organizer in Baltimore, Maryland.

Chambers advised that Carpenter had introduced Henry Julian Wadleigh to him in Washington, D. C., in 1936. Wadleigh was then employed by the State Department and subsequently furnished information to Chambers from files of the State Department.

Other individuals in the apparatus introduced to Chambers by Carpenter were George Pigman and his brother Ward Pigman of the National Bureau of Standards and that Ward Pigman furnished material to Carpenter for photographing.

Chambers said that Carpenter received $100.00 a month for work he did on behalf of the Communist Party.

Chambers and Wadleigh have identified a photograph of David Zimmerman as the individual they knew as David Carpenter and Harold Wilson.

Kisseloff-8468

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As has been previously set forth, Carpenter admitted to Simon Casady, Editor of the Valley Evening Monitor, McAllen, Texas in September, 1945, that he made a trip to Russia in 1934. This has not been verified through investigation.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: June 9, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WAS.,)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-28-84 BY
#272,524-001

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to grant authority to the Los Angeles office to interview Mary Ruth Oppen and George August Oppen, with whom Zimmerman reportedly resided in 1941 - 1942 in Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

You will recall that David Vernon Zimmerman, under the alias David Carpenter, was a photographer for Whittaker Chambers' underground apparatus in Baltimore and Washington. Efforts are being made to establish his activities during the period 1936 - 1938.

BACKGROUND

Bureau files reflect that George August Oppen and his wife, Mary Ruth Oppen have been active in Communist affairs since 1936. However, Mary Oppen appears to have been the most active of the two. In 1936 Mary Oppen was Kings County election campaign manager and voted the Communist Party ticket. Both George and Mary Oppen attended the Communist Party Convention in New York City in 1938. At that time they were both listed as known Communists by the New York City Police Department. In 1940 George Oppen was Secretary of the Oneida County of the Communist Party at Utica, New York. In 1944, Mary Oppen was Chairman of the Sunnyside Club of the Communist Party in New York City and was campaign manager for the Communist Party. She was also Club functionary in the Queens County Communist Party, New York, New York.

In 1944 Mary Oppen was considered a key figure by the New York Office. During 1944 - 1945 she was President of the Sunnyside Club of the Communist Party, and in 1946, she was a reported member of the Sunnyside Section of the Communist Party. In 1946, Mary and George Oppen moved to California where they are presently residing at 808 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.

The New York office has requested authority to have the Los Angeles office interview Mary and George Oppen in view of their known close association with Zimmerman during 1941 - 1942 at Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

RECORDED - 15

74-1333-3329

INDEXED - 15

EX-109

Kisseloff-8470

ACTION

There is attached hereto for your approval a letter to the Los Angeles office granting authority for these interviews.

Attachment

Kisseloff-8471

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
June 1, 1949

[redacted]

Director, FBI

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 74-1333

Dear Sir:

Re Washington letter to Director dated 4-21-49 in which it was requested that the Los Angeles Office interview PEGGY BENNETT PORTER (Mrs. JOHN W. PORTER) re her membership in a Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. in the thirties, which request was reset as a lead in the report of SA HAROLD F. DODGE, dated 4-28-49, at Los Angeles.

On June 1, 1949, JOHN W. PORTER was telephonically contacted for the purpose of making an appointment with he and his wife for an interview. Mr. PORTER advised that neither he nor his wife desired to talk to Bureau agents any further in regard to matters having any connection with instant case.

This was the only outstanding lead in this matter in the Los Angeles Office, however, the case is not being considered RUC'd until the Los Angeles Office is informed by the Bureau whether or not MARY RUTH OPPEN and her husband, GEORGE OPPEN, should be interviewed concerning their acquaintanceship with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, it being noted in a letter dated 5-13-49 from New York to the Director that the Bureau was requested to authorize the Los Angeles Office whether or not such interview should be conducted.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
SAC

cc: 2 New York (65-14920)
1 Washington (74-94)

100-30409
HFD:CMC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-28-84 BY SP2 SLP/Jal 7872, 524-001

RECORDED - 15
INDEXED - 15
EX-109
50 JUN 17 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: MAY 13 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM; PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-28-88 BY SP8 [illegible]

#272-524-001

Re: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, the brother of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, who resides with his wife at 908 President Street, Brooklyn, NYC, gave the following information on interview:

JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN advised that he has also used the names CLEM GRAHAM and JESSE HALL in the past. He said that he had been a member of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, from about 1932-33 until about 1940. During his membership in the Communist Party he acted as Section Organizer for the CP in the period from about 1937 to early 1938, and specifically acted as Organizer in the Industrial Section of the CP at Baltimore, Maryland. He said he left the CP about 1940 because he did not have time to give to his CP activities. However, he says that his political sympathies are still with the CP, even though he is not presently a member of that Party.

He recalls that he was acquainted with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and PHILIP RENO through CP circles in Baltimore, Maryland. He further recalls that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was an Organizer for the CP in the Cumberland District of Maryland around 1937. However, he says he has no personal knowledge of any acquaintanceship between his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and either PHILIP or FRANKLIN RENO.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

He does recall that his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, joined the CP shortly after he did and was an Organizer for the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, and later in Washington, D. C. for a couple of years prior to the time that JESSE became an Organizer for the CP in early 1937. JESSE ZIMMERMAN says that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN was living in Washington, D. C. with ELEANOR NELSON for a couple of years prior to the time that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN left Washington, D. C. to become an Organizer for the CP in Nassau County, Long Island about the end of 1940. JESSE says that he believes DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN was living with ELEANOR NELSON in Washington, D. C. at the time that JESSE was an Organizer for the CP, that is about 1937-38. However, he could not recall any address for DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D. C. Further, JESSE ZIMMERMAN says that he has no personal knowledge of any espionage activities engaged in by DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, and JESSE vehemently states that he himself has never engaged in espionage activities and further has never been asked to engage in same.

RECORDED - 15

INDEXED - 15

74-1333-3331

37 JUN 14 1949

1cc NY 100-80514
2cc Baltimore (2) Encs.
1cc Los Angeles
2cc Denver (1) Enc.
Washington Field (1) Enc.
Houston

Letter RA 6-9-49

65-14920

EX-109

Kisseloff-8473

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

It is noted that this office has no information concerning DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN'S activities in Washington, D. C. prior to notification from Washington Field Office on August 19, 1941 that ZIMMERMAN had left Washington, D. C. where he had an address of 930 M Street N.W. and had moved to NYC. The Washington Field Office has been requested, in captioned case, to furnish any information they may have on DAVID ZIMMERMAN'S activities in Washington, D. C. prior to August 19, 1941, but this office has advised that they have no further information on ZIMMERMAN'S activities or residence at that time.

Bureau

Accordingly the Bureau is requested to transmit to the New York Office, any information contained in Bureau files regarding DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was., which information is presently not available to this office.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN also advised that he had lived as man and wife with a woman named CECELIA PELLINEN, whose residence he recalls as 639 South Oldham Street, Highlandtown, Baltimore, Maryland, but JESSE ZIMMERMAN advises that he never married this woman. He said he had lived with CECELIA PELLINEN from early 1937 until about 1942. He states that he last saw her in 1945. He said that CECELIA PELLINEN would be about fifty-four years old at the present time, and he advises that he does not know if she is still located at the above address in Baltimore.

In regard to CECELIA PELLINEN, attention is drawn to report of SA JAMES T. MAGHER, dated 10/8/43 at Baltimore, Maryland, entitled, "International Workers Order; Baltimore Field Division; Internal Security - C", which report reflects information from a confidential source to the effect that CECELIA PELLINEN of 600 B South Oldham, Baltimore, Maryland, was a member at that time of the Finnish Branch of the IWO.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN says that CECELIA PELLINEN was not a member of the Communist Party, though she was active in CP circles, and he relates that CECELIA PELLINEN has met his brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN , on many occasions and was acquainted with DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

Balto Covered JCG

Accordingly, the Baltimore Office is requested to locate and interview CECELIA PELLINEN thoroughly for any knowledge she may have of the espionage activities of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, or of JESSE ZIMMERMAN if she has any knowledge that JESSE ZIMMERMAN engaged in espionage.

During that interview, CECELIA PELLINEN should be questioned concerning any acquaintances that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN may have had in the period 1937-38. Also CECELIA PELLINEN should be questioned concerning any knowledge she has of any acquaintanceship between DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, or between either of the ZIMMERMAN brothers and FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. It is noted that JESSE ZIMMERMAN denies knowing FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. It is requested that Baltimore Office give this interview expeditious attention.

Kisseloff-8474

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

For the assistance of the Baltimore Office in conducting this interview, there are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter one copy of a photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and one copy of a photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

Denver Covered JJ

In view of the fact that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO has tentatively but not completely identified the photograph of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN as unknown subject "BERNIE", the Denver Office is requested to reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and display to him a photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN. Inasmuch as JESSE ZIMMERMAN has stated that he was acquainted with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in Baltimore around 1937, it is believed that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO should be questioned concerning his acquaintanceship with JESSE ZIMMERMAN and as to whether he knew JESSE ZIMMERMAN'S brother, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, through this acquaintanceship with JESSE. Accordingly, there is being forwarded as an enclosure with this letter to the Denver Office, one copy of a photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

WFO

JESSE ZIMMERMAN has denied any knowledge of or acquaintanceship with HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. However, since WADLEIGH has admitted that he was originally contacted for espionage purposes by DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and since DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN has admitted acquaintanceship with WADLEIGH, it is belived desirable that a photo of JESSE ZIMMERMAN be shown to HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH. Accordingly, the Washington Field Office is requested to reinterview HENRY WADLEIGH and display photograph of JESSE ZIMMERMAN to WADLEIGH, at which time WADLEIGH should be questioned concerning any knowledge he may have of JESSE ZIMMERMAN. For the assistance of the Washington Field Office in conducting this interview, there is being forwarded as an enclosure with a copy of this letter to Washington Field Office, one photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

Houston

The attention of the Houston Office is drawn to the summary report of Special Agent JOE DAVID JAMIESON dated March 7, 1947, at Houston, Texas, entitled, "DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C", Houston File 100-6810. Said summary report reflects that the Houston Office has available in its files, a motion picture showing DAVID ZIMMERMAN leaving a meeting with members of the CP. It is requested that the Houston Office forward this motion picture film to the New York Office in order that necessary stills may be made from same for use in this case. Also the Houston Office is requested to advise as to how the additional alias of STEVE POTTER was added to the title in that summary report as an alias of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, since this office has no information concerning the circumstances under which DAVID ZIMMERMAN used that alias.

Kisseloff-8475

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

The attention of the Bureau is called to the report of Special Agent R. E. WHITE, dated December 23, 1941, at New York, entitled, "DAVID ZIMMERMAN, wa.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C". Said report reflects that surveillance of DAVID ZIMMERMAN on October 21, 1941 showed that DAVID ZIMMERMAN was residing at the corner of Union Avenue and Harvard Street, Hempstead, Long Island. Further this report reflects that SA R. E. WHITE, in company with building inspector, IRVING T. BROWN, contacted MARY OPPEN of 28 Union Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, during which interview SA R. E. WHITE acted under cover of being a building inspector. During that interview, MARY OPPEN advised she rented an apartment at that address, and the occupants of this apartment in addition to her husband and brother consisted of a roomer named DAVID CARPENTER. It is noted that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN commonly uses the name DAVID CARPENTER.

Subsequent information was received from a postal carrier to the effect that for a short while both DAVID ZIMMERMAN and MARY OPPEN and her husband GEORGE OPPEN had resided together at 91 Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, about 1941-42.

It is noted that at this time, DAVID ZIMMERMAN took over his duties as Organizer for the CP at Nassau County, Long Island. It is further noted that information was secured from GEORGE OPPEN'S Selective Service file reflecting that GEORGE OPPEN was employed about that time, at least from January 29, 1942 until July 29, 1942, at Grumman Aircraft Factory, Bethpage, Long Island. MARY RUTH OPPEN was the subject of a Security Index Card in this office and also subject of Bureau File 100-53365 and Los Angeles File 100-25311. The last information available to this office in regards to the whereabouts of MARY RUTH OPPEN and her husband GEORGE OPPEN disclosed that they were residing as of March, 1948 at 808 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.

In view of the fact that MARY RUTH OPPEN and her husband GEORGE OPPEN resided with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN about the end of 1941 and apparently the beginning of 1942, the Bureau is requested to authorize the Los Angeles Office to interview MARY RUTH OPPEN and her husband GEORGE OPPEN concerning their acquaintanceship with DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN and any knowledge they may have as to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN'S activities in Communist Espionage.

Full results of the interview with JESSE ZIMMERMAN will be set out in the next report in captioned case.

Kisseloff-8476

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 9 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 5 NY 1 FROM BALTO 6-9-49

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, INTERNAL SECURITY R. RENYTEL JUNE EIGHT LAST. MR. AND MRS. FRANK E. BUCK, OLD COURT ROAD, BALTIMORE, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS FAMILY RENTED AN APARTMENT IN THEIR HOME UNDER NAME CHAMBERS FOR APPROXIMATELY THREE TO FIVE MONTHS BETWEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT. EXACT YEAR AND TIME OF YEAR COULD NOT BE RECALLED BY THE BUCKS AND THEY HAVE NO RECORDS CONCERNING THIS TENANCY. LETTER SETTING FORTH COMPLETE DETAILS OF THIS INTERVIEW FOLLOWS.

MC FARLIN

END

RECORDED - 117

CORRECTIN LINE 4 LAS T WOULD

LINE 4 LAST WORD SHOULD BE " BETWEEN "

ACK PLS

BA R 5 WA

BA R1 NY

100-13333-3332

JUN 13 1949

Kisseloff-8477

May 16, 1949 URGENT

SACsS NEW YORK
PHILA.
BALTIMORE
WFO(Special Messenger)

RECORDED - 49

3333

JAHAN, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. BULETS WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE MAY SIXTEEN. KNOWN TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS CONSISTING OF PRAYER AND BRIEF NOTE NOT SUFFICIENTLY COMPARABLE FOR DEFINITE CONCLUSION IN COMPARISON WITH Q6 THRU Q69. ALL LETTERS IN PRAYER ARE CAPITALIZED AND DO NOT CONTAIN NECESSARY DEFECTIVE LETTERS USED IN PREVIOUS IDENTIFICATIONS. THE FEW WORDS MAKING UP NOTE ARE [redacted] TOO LIMITED. HOWEVER A FEW COMMON CHARACTERISTICS NOTED SUGGESTING POSSIBLE FROM SAME TYPEWRITER. ADDITIONAL KNOWN SPECIMENS NECESSARY FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION. ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS BEING TEMPORARILY RETAINED.

74-1333
RCF:gh

HOOVER

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

99115

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: April 28, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: CAHAN, WAS., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Sizoo to Mr. Harbo dated April 20, 1949, which recounts the examinations made by the Laboratory technician of Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48 with photostatic copies of certain documents found in the State Department's records. The question was raised as to whether the examination which has been conducted is sufficient or whether it is desired that comparison now be made between the photographic prints prepared from Grand Jury Exhibits Nos. 47 and 48 and the original State Department documents which are now available.

Pursuant to our discussion I telephoned ASAC Belmont of the New York Office concerning this matter at 11:00 A.M. on April 27, 1949, and requested that the problem be discussed with AUSA Murphy and SAAG Donegan, who are handling the prosecutive aspects of this case.

Mr. Belmont called back at 2:10 P.M. and referred to Bureau teletype of April 18, 1949, requesting New York to advise if the Government attorneys desired an examination of the original documents. On the same date, Mr. Belmont reported, the New York Office informed the Bureau that since AUSA Murphy had been absent on sick leave for more than two weeks, it was impossible to obtain a definite statement as to whether these exhibits would be used in the trial. However, upon discussing the matter with Mr. Donegan, the latter was of the opinion that the original State Department documents should be examined.

Mr. Belmont said that Mr. Murphy is still sick. He again discussed this matter with Mr. Donegan on April 27, 1949, and Mr. Donegan is still of the opinion that the original State Department documents should be examined. In connection with this Mr. Belmont added that Mr. E. J. Connelley is of the same opinion.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the desires of Mr. Donegan, which are concurred in by Mr. Connelley, the examination in question should be conducted.

LLL:mer

RECORDED 174-1333-3333

21 X 1949

Kisseloff-8479

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 16, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Remylet May 16, 1949, submitting specimen obtained from BERTHA HALL on Woodstock typewriter turned over to HISS' attorneys by IRA W. LOCKEY on April 16, 1949.

Transmitted herewith is a specimen obtained May 16, 1949 from IRA W. LOCKEY beginning "I. W. LOCKEY Truck Hire * * * " and ending, "Hrs. Foreman". LOCKEY states he typed this specimen on the Woodstock which was described in reference letter.

Request FBI Laboratory compare this specimen with Q-6 through Q69 and advise if identical.

Specimen K738 returned to laboratory 5-27-49

CWP:MAH
74-94
Enc.

CC: New York

Wire out to WF-ans to 2 W.F.O. letters. 5/16/49

RECORDED - 49 74-1332-3334

23 JUN 1949

JUN 16 1949

Kisseloff-8480

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 9 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/77 BY sp/mwf

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 44 FROM NEW YORK 9 11-22 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. THE FOLLOWING IS RESUME OF HISS TRIAL, AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE NINE. QUESTIONNAIRE EXECUTED BY HISS AND FILED WITH APPELLATE DIVISION, NY SUPREME COURT, ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH EARLIER CONSENT OF DEFENSE TO ADMIT, WITHOUT OBJECTION, THE SO CALLED HISS TYPING STANDARDS. EDWARD H. TOULOUKIAN, OF THE MASS IMPORTING COMPANY, THEN PRODUCED RECORDS REFLECTING SALE OF FOUR ORIENTAL RUGS TO DR. MEYER SCHAPIRO AND SUCH RECORDS WERE ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE OVER OBJECTION. SCHAPIRO THEN TESTIFIED HE HAS KNOWN CHAMBERS SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY ONE, THAT CHAMBERS AND FAMILY STAYED AT SCHAPIRO APARTMENT AT GREENWICH VILLAGE, IN SUMMER OF THIRTY FIVE, AND THAT CHAMBERS ASKED HIM TO PURCHASE FOUR RUGS FOR HIM WHICH HE DID IN DECEMBER THIRTY SIX FROM MASS IMPORTING CO. AND IDENTIFIED CHECK HE ISSUED IN PART PAYMENT THEREFOR. CHECK PLACED IN EVIDENCE. OBJECTION SUSTAINED TO CONVERSATIONS SCHAPIRO HAD WITH CHAMBERS IN FALL OF FORTY EIGHT. NO CROSS EXAMINATION. SA JOHN J. WALSH OF WFO THEN TESTIFIED ABOUT DRIVING CHAMBERS AROUND GEORGETOWN ON FEBRUARY SECOND,

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3
174-1333-3335

END PAGE ONE

50 JUN 17 1949

Kisseloff-8481

NINETEEN FORTY NINE ACCOMPANIED BY SPECIAL AGENTS PLANT AND TAYLOR. WAS NOT ALLOWED TO TESTIFY ABOUT ANYTHING CHAMBERS SAID ON THE TRIP, BUT DID TESTIFY THAT THEY DROVE P STREET, THIRTIETH STREET AND VOLTA PLACE AND THAT CHAMBERS POINTED OUT A CERTAIN HOUSE ON EACH STREET AND THEREUPON WALSH GAVE HIM PHOTO OF THE RESPECTIVE RESIDENCES AND CHAMBERS AND HE SIGNED THE REVERSE SIDE OF SUCH PHOTOS WHICH WERE ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION. ALSO MAP OF GEORGETOWN ADMITTED. ON CROSS STRYKER HAD WALSH TESTIFY THAT HE HAD BEEN A STENOGRAPHER BEFORE BEING AN AGENT AND THAT IT WAS HIS RECOLLECTION THAT THE SHORTHAND SYMBOL FOR THE WORD DENT WAS NOT SIMILAR TO SYMBOL FOR WORD VOLTA. STRYKER OBVIOUSLY REFERRING TO EARLIER TESTIMONY BY CHAMBERS THAT HIS STATEMENT IN PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION THAT HE SAW HISS AT DENT PLACE WAS INCORRECT DUE TO STENOGRAPHER-S ERROR, IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN VOLTA PLACE. STRYKER THEN CONSUMED GREAT DEAL OF TIME ASKING WALSH TO POINT OUT DENT PLACE AND VOLTA PLACE ON MAP. STRYKER THEN POINTED OUT THOSE LOCATIONS TO JURY. THEN WENT INTO GREAT DETAIL ABOUT DISTANCE AT VOLTA PLACE WAS LOCATED FROM WISCONSIN PLACE AND WHERE THERE WERE CERTAIN OTHER BUILDINGS AND PLAYGROUNDS AT VOLTA

END PAGE TWO

PLACE AND IMMEDIATE VICINITY BUT WALSH TESTIFIED AND REITERATED THAT HE WAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY FAMILIAR WITH THAT AREA TO ANSWER. WALSH DENIED THAT AGENTS AND CHAMBERS ALIGHTED FROM CARS AND LOOKED AT THE LAWN AT VOLTA PLACE. STRYKER APPARENTLY TRYING TO SHOW ACCESSIBILITY TO HISS RESIDENCE FROM THE LAWN WHICH HE INDICATED RAN DIRECTLY UP TO HOUSE AT SAME LEVEL AS IS LOCATED A DINING ROOM IN THE RESIDENCE. WALSH TESTIFIED CHAMBERS TOLD HIM HE HAD NOT RECENTLY VISITED AREA OF VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE EXCEPT ON THAT OCCASION IN COMPANY OF AGENTS. STRYKER THEN PUT IN EVIDENCE A SIDE VIEW PHOTO OF VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT LAWN. AT THIS POINT COURT CHIDED STRYKER ABOUT UNNECESSARILY PROLONGING EXAMINATION AND IT WAS CONCLUDED. BARBARA C. MOISE, EMPLOYEE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IDENTIFIED RECORD CARD SHOWING PRISCILLA PASSED ENGLISH AND TYPING TESTS AT COLUMBIA BUT WAS NOT ALLOWED TO SO TESTIFY AND COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION TO INTRODUCING RECORD CARD IN THE EVIDENCE. NO CROSS. NATHAN L. LEVINE, NEPHEW OF NESTER CHAMBERS, THEN TESTIFIED ABOUT CHAMBERS VISIT TO HIS HOME NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST AND THE SUBSEQUENT RETRIEVING OF THE ENVELOPE FROM THE DUMB-WAITER SHAFT AT ROCHESTER AVENUE. SAID HE

END PAGE THREE

HIMSELF PLACED SEALED ENVELOPE THERE TEN YEARS AGO AFTER CHAMBERS GAVE IT TO HIM AND THAT HE ALONE KNEW ITS LOCATION. ALSO THAT HE NEVER LOOKED INSIDE IT. NO CROSS. MRS. EDITH BOND STERNS THEN TESTIFIED THAT A DRAMATIC GROUP UNDER HER MANAGEMENT STAGED PLAY QUOTE SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER UNQUOTE FROM AUGUST TEN THROUGH AUGUST FIFTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, AT PLAY HOUSE ON HER NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM. WAS ASKED, ONLY ON CROSS, WHEN FBI FIRST MADE INQUIRY ABOUT THE PLAY AND SHE STATED AGENTS HAD ASKED HER END OF FEBRUARY OR FIRST OF MARCH, FORTY NINE IF SHE HAD EVER PRODUCED THAT PLAY AND WHEN. SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN THEN TESTIFIED AS TO TAKING OF SIGNED STATEMENT FROM HISS DECEMBER FOUR LAST IN BALTIMORE OFFICE AND AFTER HE IDENTIFIED IT STATEMENT WAS RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION AFTER WHICH AUSA MURPHY READ IT ALOUD. ON CROSS WAS ASKED ONLY AS TO TIME DAY OR NIGHT STATEMENT WAS TAKEN AND ANSWERED IT WAS TAKEN IN DAY TIME. FURTHER THAT HE HIMSELF HAD NOT MADE ANY ARRANGEMENTS WITH ATTORNEY MARBURY FOR HISS TO COME IN TO OFFICE FOR INTERVIEW. LAST WITNESS WAS JOSEPH SAGONA, OF STATE DEPARTMENT, WHO PRODUCED LEAVE RECORD CARD SHOWING HISS ON LEAVE FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE WEEKS COMMENCING AUGUST SECOND, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION AND THERE WAS NO CROSS EXAMINATION. ADJOURNED AT THIS POINT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/20/77 BY sp/mw/sp

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 22 9 7-03PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS TRIAL, MORNING SESSION, JUNE NINE. CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND FOR FURTHER RE-CROSS EXAMINATION AND STRYKER THEN WAS PERMITTED TO READ TO HIMSELF SEVERAL PAGES OF G.J. TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS, DECEMBER LAST, HAVING TO DO WITH CHAMBERS EXPLANATION OF WHY HE HAD NOT TOLD TRUTHFUL STORY TO G.J. PREVIOUSLY. STRYKER THEN ATTEMPTED TO FORCE CHAMBERS TO ADMIT INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN HIS G. J. TESTIMONY WHERE HE SAID HE TOLD BERLE ABOUT BYKOV AND HIS PRE-TRIAL STATEMENT AT BALTIMORE THAT HE HAD NOT DISCUSSED BYKOV WITH BERLE. CHAMBERS INSISTED THERE WAS NO INCONSISTENCY, REITERATED HE HAD TOLD BERLE ABOUT BYKOV. STRYKER THEN HAD CHAMBERS ADMIT AGAIN THAT HE HAD COMMITTED PERJURY IN OCTOBER, FORTY EIGHT BEFORE G.J. AND RENEWED QUESTIONING ABOUT CHAMBERS CONCEPTION OF HIS OATH THAT HE HAD RIGHT TO SUPPRESS PART OF TRUTH BUT AFTER CONSIDERABLE BICKERING BETWEEN COUNSEL MATTER WAS NOT PURSUED FURTHER AND RE-CROSS ENDED. JUDGE THEN ASKED CHAMBERS IF HE HAD TOLD G.J. AND HCUA THAT HE HAD FIVE SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN GOVERN-

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 3 1 74-1333-3336
INDEXED - 3

50 JUN 17 1949

Kisseloff-8485

MENT AND CHAMBERS SAID HE HAD SO TESTIFIED BEFORE G.J. AND BEFORE HCUA IN MOST RECENT SESSIONS. THE JUDGE THEN COMMENTED HE RECALLED HAVING HEARD ONLY FOUR SOURCES NAMED BY CHAMBERS IN INSTANT TRIAL. MURPHY THEN ATTEMPTED TO READ ALOUD ALL OF CHAMBERS DECEMBER G.J. TESTIMONY BUT OBJECTION THERETO WAS SUSTAINED. COURT DID FOLLOW REQUEST OF MURPHY AND INSTRUCTED JURY ITS OWN RECOLLECTION OF THE TESTIMONY WAS BINDING AND NOT RECOLLECTION OF THE COURT OR COUNSEL. MURPHY THEN ASKED FOR HOUR ADJOURNMENT TO READ OVER THE ENTIRE G.J. TESTIMONY AND MOTION WAS DENIED. CHAMBERS THEN WAS PERMITTED TO NAME THE FIVE SOURCES AND NAMED WADLEIGH, PIGMAN, WHITE, HISS AND RENO. OBJECTION THEN SUSTAINED TO QUESTION ABOUT GOVERNMENT POST HELD BY WHITE BUT CHAMBERS WAS ALLOWED TO SAY ALL FIVE HAD BEEN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. OVER STRENUOUS OBJECTION OF STRYKER MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD CHAMBERS G.J. TESTIMONY WHEREIN HE GAVE HIS REASONS FOR NOT HAVING TOLD G.J. IN OCTOBER THE ENTIRE TRUTHFUL STORY. ALSO BROUGHT OUT THAT WITH RESPECT TO BERLE CONVERSATION, CHAMBERS HAD MENTIONED BYKOV TO BERLE ONLY AS A NAME AND HAD NOT DESCRIBED BYKOV-S ACTIVITIES TO BERLE. MURPHY THEN ATTEMPTED TO READ ALOUD FROM PAGE NINE SEVENTYSEVEN OF HCUA RECORD CONCERNING HISS-CHAMBERS CONFRONTATION AT COMMODORE HOTEL LAST AUGUST

END OF PAGE TWO

BUT OBJECTION THERETO SUSTAINED. ON FURTHER RE-CROSS EXAMINATION CHAMBERS TESTIFIED AGAIN THAT HE HAD TOLD BERLE ABOUT BYKOV AND THAT HE HAD SO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE G.J. ON DECEMBER NINTH LAST. RE-CROSS EXAMINATION THEN WAS CONCLUDED. GOVERNMENT THEN PUT ON LYNN O. DELASHMUTT, OF RIGGS BANK, WHO TESTIFIED FROM BANK RECORDS RE WITHDRAWAL OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS BY PRISCILLA HISS NOVEMBER NINETEEN, THIRTYSEVEN, AND THAT THERE WAS A CASH TICKET REPRESENTING SUCH WITHDRAWAL. ON CROSS, STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO FIND OUT DATE FBI FIRST ASKED BANK FOR HISS RECORDS BUT WITNESS SAID HE DID NOT KNOW, THAT HE FIRST HEARD ABOUT FBI INQUIRY AT THE BANK EARLY IN MAY AND SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE FBI AGENT WHO CAME TO BANK TOLD SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES THAT HE WAS WORKING ON HISS CASE, ALSO THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHEN SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM WAS SERVED ON BANK. D. LLOYD STOKER, OF SCHMIDT MOTOR CO., THEN PRODUCED RECORDS REFLECTING SALE OF FORD AUTO TO ESTHER CHAMBERS IN THIRTYSEVEN AND TESTIFIED TO DETAILS THEREOF. COMPANY RECORDS REFLECTING TRANSACTION RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE. CROSS EXAMINATION LIMITED TO STRYKER ASCERTAINING THAT SCHMIDT MOTOR COMPANY FIRST GAVE ITS RECORDS TO FBI AGENT NAMED JOHNSTONE TWO OR THREE MONTHS AGO. PAUL L. BAN-

END OF PAGE THREE

FIELD, OF LANDON SCHOOL, THEN IDENTIFIED LETTER TO THE SCHOOL RE TIMOTHY HOBSON AND IT WAS ADMITTED WITHOUT OBJECTION. ON CROSS, MC LEAN HAD BANFIELD TESTIFY AS CHARACTER WITNESS THAT REPUTATION OF HISS FOR TRUTH AND INTEGRITY WAS EXCELLENT. ON REDIRECT, MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO HIS COURT APPEARANCE TODAY, BANFIELD HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY MC LEAN AND ASKED IF HE WOULD BE WILLING TO SO TESTIFY. BANFIELD DENIED THAT HE HAD EVER HEARD PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT THAT HISS HAD GIVEN DOCUMENTS TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS OR WAS A COMMUNIST. DELASHMUTT WAS THEN RECALLED BY STRYKER AND READ ALOUD FROM BANK LEDGER DATES AND AMOUNTS OF NUMEROUS OTHER CASH WITHDRAWALS FROM HISS ACCOUNT AT RIGGS BANK. ON REDIRECT MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT WITHDRAWAL OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS BY PRISCILLA HISS ON NOVEMBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN WAS FIRST WITHDRAWAL MADE AFTER ACCOUNT WAS OPENED. LEO D. FITZGERALD OF EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THEN IDENTIFIED LETTER WRITTEN BY HISS TO WALTER SCHELKER AND IT WAS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION. NO CROSS EXAMINATION. DAISY FANSLER LETTER WAS THEN RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE AFTER IDENTIFICATION THEREOF BY FRANKLIN H. PRICE, OF THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILA. JUDGE THEN INQUIRED IF COUNSEL COULD NOT STIPULATE AS TO INTRODUCTION OF ALL SO-CALLED STAN-

END OF PAGE FOUR

DARDS OF HISS TYPING AND STRYKER CONSENTED, WITH EXCEPTION OF THE BRYN MAWR REPORT. HENRY T. IRELAND, OF KODAK CO., THEN TESTIFIED THAT ONE OF THE ROLLS OF FILM WAS MADE BY KODAK IN LAST HALF OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, EXACT DATE HE COULD NOT SAY. NO CROSS EXAMINATION. GEORGE HUNTER, OF DU PONT CO., THEN TESTIFIED THAT THE OTHER ROLL OF FILM IN EVIDENCE WAS MADE BY DU PONT EITHER IN DECEMBER, THIRTYSIX OR JUNE, FORTYFOUR AND THAT HE COULD NOT SAY WHICH YEAR BECAUSE SAME NUMBERS WERE USED BY CO. BOTH YEARS IN MARKING FILM. CROSS EXAMINATION LIMITED TO BRINGING OUT THAT SUCH FILM WAS SOLD IN LENGTHS OF FOUR HUNDRED, ONE THOUSAND AND TWO THOUSAND FEET AND ON REDIRECT IT WAS DEVELOPED THAT SUCH FILM IS SOLD TO MOVIE COMPANIES, AS WELL AS FILM DEALERS, AND IS AVAILABLE TO ANYONE. MRS. HENRY ABBOTT THEN IDENTIFIED THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE REPORT PREPARED BY PRISCILLA AND IT WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION. ON CROSS IT WAS DEVELOPED THAT PRISCILLA SUBMITTED THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON MAY EIGHTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN. SHE THEN TESTIFIED THAT SHE KNEW REPUTATION OF HISS AND THAT HE IS PERSON OF HIGHEST CALIBRE. COURT RECESSED AT THIS POINT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHÉ

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MEXICO CITY

[redacted]

Date: June 1, 1949

To: Director, FBI

From: John N. Speakes, Legal Attache

Subject: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ET AL.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Re: JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, with aliases:
John Hermann, John Herman.

ReBulet May 5, 1949 and Mexico City cable of May 25, 1949.

JOHN HERRMANN was interviewed by Legal Attache JOHN N. SPEAKES on May 31, 1949, at the clinic of Dr. JOSE G. ESPINOSA, 208 Queretaro, Mexico City, telephone 28-97-47. HERRMANN and his wife occupy a double room in that clinic where HERRMANN is being treated for an ulcerated vein in his leg.

HERRMANN, during the course of the interview, stated that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, although it was possible that he may have met him at one time or another in Washington, D. C., or New York City. HERRMANN admitted he had been a member of the John Reed Club but he had not been active and he had attended only one meeting of that club. He denied any knowledge of a note dated March 4, 1938, stating, "Karl - If you have given up playing around with my girlfriend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours. H." HERRMANN denied that he had ever been a Communist or that he had ever belonged to a Communist group in Washington, D. C., including HAROLD WARE, DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT. He was shown photographs of DONALD and ALGER HISS, VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, PRISCILLA HISS, JOHN ABT, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE and of the foregoing he said he knew none of these individuals except HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., and LEE PRESSMAN.

HERRMANN stated he dimly remembered having met PRESSMAN, who during the middle thirties was active on behalf of the CIO, in Washington, D. C., and he felt he had also

Declassified FAC/DIC 1/29/76

Letter to NY cite 6-13-49 ASB

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from GDS, Category [illegible]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED INDEXED 33

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50 JUN 17 1949

Kisseloff-8490

known HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., in Washington, D. C. He was unable to state just where he might have met COLLINS.

He stated he knew HAROLD WARE who, during about 1935, was working for a "left-wing" publication put out by Farm Research, Inc. HERRMANN explained he was at that time interested in agrarian affairs and was doing some articles which brought him into touch with people in "farm circles" in Washington. HERRMANN wrote for the Farmer's National Weekly and also Scribner's. He stated that HAROLD WARE was killed in a traffic accident.

HERRMANN stated that he resided in an apartment on New Hampshire Avenue in Washington, D. C., from the summer of 1934 up to about February, 1935. He dimly recalls having known a SILVERMAN family in Washington and he believed that Mr. SILVERMAN worked in the Bureau of Engraving or for the Treasury Department. HERRMANN specifically denied any knowledge of a situation wherein J. PETERS allegedly instructed HAROLD WARE and HERRMANN to arrange to take a Mr. SILVERMAN away from Washington, D. C. HERRMANN stated he had never known a J. PETERS.

HERRMANN was shown two photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he stated that he did not clearly identify this person as any former acquaintance of his. He said that of course he recognized the photograph of CHAMBERS as being that of a person whose pictures, during the past year, have frequently appeared in the newspapers.

From the foregoing, it is noted that the results of this interview were negative. It is obvious that an intensive interview could not be effected by reason of the interview taking place in Mexico and being subject to the complete power of HERRMANN to determine whether or not he desired to be interviewed and also to what extent. HERRMANN stated that he is constantly receiving letters from various persons in the United States and they have advised him in detail as to interviews made with them concerning him by FBI agents. He stated that it would be perfectly agreeable to him if the Legal Attache desired to recontact him in the future but he would be unable to give an address since he did not know where he was going to live when he left the clinic. He said, however, that one could always reach him by leaving a note for him with Wells Fargo in Mexico City.

Letter to Director, 6-1-49
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS.; ET AL.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

It is requested that the Bureau advise in the event it desires any further contact with HERRMANN. It should be expressly noted that the writer did not in any way identify himself with the FBI while conducting this interview since it was felt that an individual like HERRMANN could, through contact with the local Communist Party, cause considerable damage with regard to the cover of this office, should he be able to confirm the fact that he was dealing with an FBI representative in Mexico.

This case is being maintained open for 30 days in order that a mail cover may be placed upon HERRMANN'S correspondence from the United States and also in order to determine what additional contacts he may have.

JNS:ml
65-254

Kisseloff-8492

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: JUN 8 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ASB Bennett 7-9-49 Jones

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 1, 1949, which requested the New York Office to interview Mrs. FLORENCE TATE for information concerning the health of JOHN T. HERRMANN.

Mrs. TATE was interviewed on June 7, 1949, and advised that HERRMANN has been troubled for a long time with varicose veins. While he was in the United States Coast Guard, he submitted to an operation at the Naval Hospital at Charleston, South Carolina, which operation was on the varicose veins and hernia. Since that time, the hernia has not bothered him, but he still complains of the varicose veins troubling him.

Mrs. TATE stated that he has not been hospitalized, however, since he left the Coast Guard, and she did not believe that, since that time, he has received medical treatment for varicose veins. Mrs. TATE stated that about two weeks ago, she received a letter from HERRMANN'S wife in Mexico, which letter was undated and indicated that HERRMANN was being troubled with varicose veins in his ankles, which had ulcerated, causing him a great deal of pain. Mrs. TATE stated that she no longer had the envelope in which the letter came but she exhibited the letter and it was noted that pertinent portion of the letter reads as follows:

"JOHN is having a bad time of it here. Now the veins in the right ankle have broken open and ulcerated in three places. It causes him a lot of pain. He has a couple of good friends here who are doctors --- one of them is the leading surgeon of Mexico and they are trying to fix him up. They are giving him treatments twice a day and at the end of eighteen days they will decide whether or not he will have to go to the hospital. It is pretty much of a mess. We are trying to make plans to renew our tourist cards in Guatamala so we won't have to go to Laredo, but it is a complicated trip if you don't go by American Airlines which we can't possibly afford --- and I don't know if JOHN will be able to make it. Well we have more than a month and a half to take care of it in."

It was noted that this letter was undated and the return address was Wells Fargo, Mexico, D.F.

Letter to Myer 6-13-49

RJB:BKB
65-14920

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

174-1333-3338

ASB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-4-81 BY SP7-Mcaffer

ASB

60 JUN 21 1949

Kisseloff-8493

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JUNE 7, 1949 URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC'S INDIANAPOLIS
DETROIT

RE JAHAM. PROSECUTIVE ATTORNEYS, NYC, DESIRE TO KNOW PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENTS E. J. GREENWALD, JR. AND HARLAN F. DANNER. GREENWALD RESIGNED NINETEEN FORTYSIX, FORWARDING ADDRESS EIGHTY THREE TEN MANOR AVENUE, DETROIT FOUR, MICHIGAN. LEGAL RESIDENCE SEVENTEEN FORTYONE CLEVELAND AVENUE, WHITING, INDIANA. DANNER RESIGNED NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. LEGAL RESIDENCE EIGHT NAUGHT SEVEN SOUTH DIVISION STREET, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. IN APRIL, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, WAS EMPLOYED BY LEME GRANDE OIL COMPANY, SAN TOME, VENEZUELA. DETROIT AND INDIANAPOLIS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY DETERMINE THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF GREENWALD AND DANNER FOR POSSIBLE SUBPOENA PURPOSES THIS CASE. SUTEL NEW YORK AND BUREAU.

HOOVER

S.L.R.-8

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN - 7 1949

Kisseloff-8494

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 39 6 11-PXXX 11-01 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. PROSECUTIVE ATTORNEYS DESIRE TO KNOW PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF SPECIAL AGENTS JOHN R. PAUL AND E. J. GREENWALD, WHO INTERVIEWED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ON MAY THIRTEEN, FORTYTWO. RESULTS OF INTERVIEW FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY LETTER IN CASE ENTITLED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ESPIONAGE-R MAY TWENTYFOUR, FORTYTWO. ALSO SPECIAL AGENTS HOLLAN F. KANNER AND EDWARD F. HUMMER WHO INTERVIEWED CHAMBERS ON MAY TEN, FORTYFIVE, RESULTS OF INTERVIEW FORWARDED BY LETTER TO BUREAU ON JUNE TWENTYSIX, FORTYFIVE IN CASE ENTITLED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, IS-R. POSSIBILITY THAT THESE AGENTS MAY BE NEEDED IN COURSE OF TRIAL. REQUEST THE NY OFFICE BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED OF THEIR PRESENT WHEREABOUTS IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY BE NOTIFIED IN EVENT PRESENCE NEEDED IN NYC. REFERENCE INTERVIEWS TOOK PLACE IN NYC.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

HARLAN F DANNER (719)

NOT RECORDED 74-1332

JUN 9 1949

Teletype to NY dated 6/7/49 FLJ:

Teletype to Los Angeles and Detroit dated 6/7/49 FLJ:

Kisseloff-8495

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	5/31;6/1-3/49	JOHN J. WALSH dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD D. HOLLANDER who sublet 1245 30th Street, NW, from ALGER HISS reinterviewed and have no pertinent information. Records of utility companies show service connected for HOLLANDERS at 30th Street address January 4 and 6, 1938. RAYMOND (MIKE) CATLETT reinterviewed and advised he moved to 2728 P Street, NW, January 19, 1938. CATLETT refused to give identity of company from whom he rents this address or to identify any neighbors who resided at that address during the pertinent period. Information obtained from Vital Statistics Bureau concerning CATLETT's first marriage, death of first wife, and remarriage set out. Interviews with neighbors and others concerning CATLETT's possession of typewriter negative.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/10/82 BY spmalp

Sec AAG Campbell 6-13-49

FLJ

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
New York teletype dated May 24, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The following is a joint report of Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN and the writer.

EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, 2425 Chain Bridge Road, who is employed in the Price Division of the Department of Labor, advised that he and his wife originally obtained information concerning the availability of the house at 1245 30th Street, NW, from the J. B. Gilliatt Real Estate Agency. He advised that his wife and PRISCILLA HISS were acquainted and that it was only after they secured the rental of the house from the agency that they discovered

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Kisseloff-8496

the house was occupied by persons with whom they were slightly acquainted. HOLLANDER recalled that the lease was made out for one date but that they could not actually move in on that day and they moved in a short time after the actual date on the lease. In trying to fix the exact date that he moved into the house, HOLLANDER made a search of his check stubs and found a stub dated January 17, 1938, to the Federal Storage Company, Washington, D.C. He recalled definitely that they were not in the house on New Year's Day, 1938, and that it was a short time after the first of the year when they moved into the house. HOLLANDER also stated that they occupied the house for a period of about 18 months before they moved to other quarters. He recalled that the house was not furnished when he rented it from ALGER HISS nor was any furniture or belongings left behind in the house by the HISSES when the HOLLANDERS moved in.

He was asked concerning any knowledge of MIKE CATLETT, CLAUDIE CATLETT or any member of the CATLETT family, it being noted MIKE CATLETT indicated he had worked for HOLLANDER. He had no recollection of any member of the CATLETT family and stated that they had a servant at that time who came with them from their former address and he did not recall hiring anybody from the outside to do any odd jobs around the house.

HOLLANDER was asked whether CHAMBERS had ever visited at this house and he stated he did not recall any individual answering to the description of CHAMBERS or similar to the photographs of CHAMBERS appearing in the newspapers as ever having called at this address while he resided there.

HOLLANDER was likewise unable to furnish any information concerning the company which moved ALGER HISS to the address on Volta Place.

Mrs. HOLLANDER was also interviewed and could furnish no information other than that already given by her husband. She was likewise questioned concerning the employment of MIKE CATLETT or any member of the CATLETT family and she stated she did not believe there was any such employment.

The records of the Washington Gas Light Company as made available by Mr. W. EDWARD GALLAGHER, legal department, reflect that the gas meter at 1245 30th Street was changed from the listing for HISS to LOUISE S. HOLLANDER on January 6, 1938. The records also show that service was commenced for HISS at 3415 Volta Place on December 29, 1937. The records of the Potomac Electric Power Company as made available by Mr. R. W. WILSON, public relations department, show that the electric service at 1245 30th Street, NW, was in the name of PRISCILLA HISS. On December 21, 1937, an order was given by PRISCILLA HISS to commence service at 3415 Volta Place. Service for the HISSES was actually turned on at Volta Place on December 29, 1937, and the service at 1245 30th Street was begun for the HOLLANDERS on January 4, 1938.

Kisseloff-8497

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, aka MIKE CATLETT was reinterviewed by Special Agent DONALD D. CONNORS and the writer at the Carver Vocational School, 1841 14th Street, NW. CATLETT was asked when he moved to 2728 P Street, and he refused to give the name of the company from which he rents this address but he called the company on the telephone and later advised the agents that he moved into this address January 19, 1938.

He was reinterviewed concerning the identities of any neighbors at this address who might have had knowledge concerning the typewriter or who resided at this address at the time he first moved there. He would not furnish any such names nor would he advise the address where he lived before he moved into 2728 P Street.

The records of the Potomac Electric Power Company show that service at 2728 P Street, NW, was carried in the name of JAMES FURBUSH from March 1, 1936, to January 10, 1938. Electric service was reconnected on January 17, 1938, under the name of Mrs. MAY MEYERS, and service is still carried at this address under that name. MIKE CATLETT advised that Mrs. MAY MEYERS was his mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT. The records of the Washington Gas Light Company show that service at 2728 P Street, was carried in the name of ALENE FURBUSH from May 28, 1936, to January 10, 1938. The records show that service was discontinued January 10, 1938, and no service was given for this address from January 10, 1938, to May 9, 1938, when the meter was removed. On February 10, 1945, a meter was reinstalled at the address under the name of RAYMOND CATLETT. It may be noted that CATLETT was asked whether a gas meter was in the house at P Street when they first moved in or whether a meter was taken out after they had been there a short time and he stated that there was no meter in the house from the time that they moved in until a couple of years ago when they had gas installed.

The records of the marriage license bureau, District of Columbia, show that CLAUDIE CATLETT, mother of RAYMOND S. CATLETT, applied for a marriage license October 31, 1940, for RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, age 18, whose last birthday was January 14, 1940, and PEARL MAY REILEY, age 16, whose last birthday was May 16, 1940. ELIZABETH REILEY, mother of PEARL MAY REILEY, signed her consent to the marriage. Marriage was solemnized November 9, 1940, at 2728 P Street, by Reverend ERNEST GIBBS, clergyman. Death certificate No. 443516 reflects that PEARL MAY CATLETT, 2728 P Street, died January 25, 1944, at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D.C. It was indicated she had lived in the District of Columbia for five years. Cause of death was pulmonary tuberculosis. Her father was given as JOHN H. RIELEY and mother's maiden name as ELIZABETH GASKINS. She was buried at Sterling, Virginia, and it was indicated her parents resided in Virginia.

The marriage license records show that RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT applied February 10, 1947, for a license to marry CATHERINE MARION YOUNG. This marriage was solmenized by Reverend VINCENT J. SEVERINO.

Father SEVERINO, pastor, Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church, 2712 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D.C., advised that he is slightly acquainted with RAYMOND CATLETT who married CATHERINE YOUNG but that CATLETT is not a regular church goer and he knows little if anything about his background. Father SEVERINO advised that ANNA CARROLL is the mother of CATHERINE YOUNG but he was unable to ascertain the present address of ANNA CARROLL.

JULIUS WALLACE, 2730 P Street, NW, and Mrs. M. GOPF, sister of LORENZO GASKINS, 2722 P Street, NW, both of whom have resided at this address since before CATLETT moved, advised they were unable to furnish any information concerning the CATLETTS, regarding their ownership of a typewriter, or anything else pertinent to the present investigation. Mrs. GOPF advised that the GASKINS family with which she is connected is not related to the GASKINS who is the mother of MIKE CATLETT's first wife.

In a previous interview RAYMOND CATLETT advised that he had formerly been employed as a houseboy for a family named HUDSON at 3048 N Street, NW. Inquiry at this address denoted that the correct name is Mrs. I. W. HUTCHISON who advised that RAYMOND CATLETT did odd jobs for her around the house approximately ten years ago. However, Mrs. HUTCHISON was unable to give any information relative to the marital status or family background of RAYMOND CATLETT or any member of his family.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-8499

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D.C.

This case is under continuous investigation in this office and leads are given expeditious attention.

Kisseloff-8500

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	6/31;6/1-3/49	JOHN J. WALSH dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD D. HOLLANDER who sublet 1245 30th Street, NW, from ALGER HISS reinterviewed and have no pertinent information. Records of utility companies show service connected for HOLLANDERS at 30th Street address January 4 and 6, 1938. RAYMOND (MIKE) CATLETT reinterviewed and advised he moved to 2728 P Street, NW, January 19, 1938. CATLETT refused to give identity of company from whom he rents this address or to identify any neighbors who resided at that address during the pertinent period. Information obtained from Vital Statistics Bureau concerning CATLETT's first marriage, death of first wife, and remarriage set out. Interviews with neighbors and others concerning CATLETT's possession of typewriter negative.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
New York teletype dated May 24, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The following is a joint report of Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN and the writer.

EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, 2425 Chain Bridge Road, who is employed in the Price Division of the Department of Labor, advised that he and his wife originally obtained information concerning the availability of the house at 1245 30th Street, NW, from the J. B. Gilliatt Real Estate Agency. He advised that his wife and PRISCILLA HISS were acquainted and that it was only after they secured the rental of the house from the agency that they discovered

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Form No. 1
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FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	4-8-49	JACK S. TURTON BLF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R AND ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Originals of State Department documents K549 through K605 submitted to laboratory for examination. Results of examination set forth.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of SA Jack S. Turton dated March 22, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48 (K549 through K605) State Department Documents.

DONALD L. NICHOLSON, chief, Division of Security, State Department, made available the originals of State Department documents comparable to Grand Jury exhibits Nos. 47 and 48, known as K549 through K605. These original documents were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with microfilm prints of these exhibits.

The results of the Laboratory examination are set forth below:

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348 DEC 16 1964

74-1333-3340

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2 - Washington Field

Kisseloff-8502

It was concluded that the original of each of the photographs from the microfilm listed below in the left column and each of the State Department original documents listed opposite were made by one typing run. That is, the original of Qc74 and K549 were both typed at one time.

Qc74	K549
Qc75	K550
Qc77	K552
Qc78	K553
Qc79	K554
Qc80	K555
Qc81	K556
Qc82	K557
Qc83	K558
Qc84	K559
Qc85	K560
Qc86	K561
Qc87	K562
Qc88	K563
Qc89	K564
Qc90	K565
Qc91	K566

It was concluded that the original documents depicted on the photographs made from the microfilms listed below on the left are different documents than the original documents of the State Department listed opposite. However, the wording in each photograph is verbatim with its corresponding State Department document. For example, the typed wording on specimen Qc76 is verbatim with the typed wording on K551 although K551 is not the original of Qc76.

Qc76	K551
Qc92	K567
Qc93	K568
Qc94	K569
Qc95	K569A

With reference to specimens Qc96 through Qc109, Qc120 through Qc131, K570 through K583, K594 through K605, the following observations and conclusions were reached. There are certain marks appearing on most of the microfilm photographs that appear in the same relative positions on corresponding State Department documents.

Kisseloff-8503

This in itself indicates the possibility that such microfilm photographs are from the corresponding State Department documents. However, there are also marks appearing on these photographs which are not present on the corresponding documents and vice versa. This may be due to fine particles of dust or fibers that have fallen off the original documents from the time the microfilm photographs were made. These differences prevent a definite conclusion in this respect. However, it can be stated that either the above is true or that the originals of the microfilm photographs and their corresponding State Department documents listed below opposite each other came from common typing runs. That is, Qc96 originates photographically from the original document K570 or the original of Qc96 and K570 came from a common typing run.

Qc96	K570
Qc97	K571
Qc98	K572
Qc99	K573
Qc100	K574
Qc101	K575
Qc102	K576
Qc103	K577
Qc104	K578
Qc105	K579
Qc106	K580
Qc107	K581
Qc108	K582
Qc109	K583
Qc120	K594
Qc121	K595
Qc122	K596
Qc123	K597
Qc124	K598
Qc125	K599
Qc126	K600
Qc127	K601
Qc128	K602
Qc129	K603
Qc130	K604
Qc131	K605

With reference to specimens Qc110 through Qc119, K584 through K593, the following conclusions were reached.

It was concluded that each of the originals of the microfilm photographs and each of the State Department documents listed below opposite each other originate from common stencils. That is, the original of Qc110 and K584 were made by one stencil.

Qc110	K584
Qc111	K585
Qc112	K586
Qc113	K587
Qc114	K588
Qc115	K589
Qc116	K590
Qc117	K591
Qc118	K592
Qc119	K593

There were also submitted 32 pages of State Department documents. Most of the pages were stapled to the evidence listed at the beginning of this report and were possibly submitted as part of the entire file. Inasmuch as the originals of State Department documents Kc549 through Kc569, Kc569A through Kc605 were submitted; no examination was made of the 32 pages also submitted and they were returned to the Washington Field Office along with the above-listed State Department documents on May 6, 1949, photographic copies having been retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Attention is called to the fact that this report covers the examination and comparison of original State Department documents with the photographs representing the microfilm, Grand Jury exhibits nos. 47 and 48, FBI Laboratory numbers Qc74 through Qc131. Laboratory report D-94795 BU dated March 11, 1949, directed to the Washington Field Office, carbon copies of which were sent to all offices receiving copies of this report, set forth the results of a comparison of the microfilm Qc74 through Qc131 with photostatic copies of the State Department documents. It should be noted that the instant report differs from report D-94795 BU only in regard to specimens Qc110 through Qc119 and K584 through K593. It is now concluded that the originals of the microfilm photographs Qc110 through Qc119, and their corresponding State Department documents K584 through K593 were made by common stencils.

The original State Department documents were returned to Mr. NICHOLSON by the writer.

Kisseloff-8505

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	4-8-49	JACK S. TURTON BLF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAW	PERJURY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R AND ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Originals of State Department documents K549 through K605 submitted to laboratory for examination. Results of examination set forth.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Report of SA Jack S. Turton dated March 22, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grand Jury exhibits 47 and 48 (K549 through K605) State Department Documents.

DONALD L. NICHOLSON, chief, Division of Security, State Department, made available the originals of State Department documents comparable to Grand Jury exhibits Nos. 47 and 48, known as K549 through K605. These original documents were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with microfilm prints of these exhibits.

The results of the Laboratory examination are set forth below:

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Kisseloff-8506

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	6/6/49	5/24,25/49	DAVID E. TODD jpm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was Etal	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JAMES W. O'BRIEN not located Oakland, Calif. MARGARET GREENFIELD employed Railroad Retirement Board, 1936 to 1941. She denied any knowledge of Communist underground activities in Washington, D.C., and stated she believed that any charges against ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN were unfounded. #246,845

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R U

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333
Washington Field letter dated April 12, 1949
New York letter dated May 16, 1949

DETAILS: Mrs. EDWARD O'BRIEN the present resident at 6311 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland, California, advised that JAMES W. O'BRIEN was unknown to her. She further stated that this individual insofar as she knew, was not related to her family, and she could furnish no information which would be of assistance in determining his present whereabouts.

cc AAG-Campbell
6-13-49
FLJcard

A check of the telephone and city directories and records of the credit bureau, and the Oakland Police Department, failed to develop any information indicating that the JAMES W. O'BRIEN mentioned in referenced letter is presently living in Oakland, California.

MARGARET GREENFIELD, 964 Keeler Avenue, Berkeley, California, was interviewed May 25, 1949, by SA RALPH M. LINDSEY and the writer. Miss GREENFIELD advised that she had been an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C., from 1936 to 1941, and that she had been an assistant in the Economics Division, and as such, had become well acquainted with ABRAHAM

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Harry M. Kimball SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Kisseloff-8507

GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was the Chief Statistician at the time. She said that she had been a very good friend of his between 1936 and 1938. She stated that she was aware of the recent publicity which had appeared in the newspapers about SILVERMAN's testimony, and stated that she felt that any charges against him were probably unfounded. Miss GREENFIELD stated that she desired to describe herself as having a liberal background, so much so that under the circumstances she herself may have been suspected of being disloyal. Miss GREENFIELD added that she had no knowledge of any Communist underground activities in Washington, D.C.; that she knew no individuals who were members of the Communist Party. She stated she had not previously heard the names ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to the recent newspaper publicity.

Miss GREENFIELD stated she knew that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had been a close friend of SILVERMAN's, and that WHITE had consulted SILVERMAN on various economic matters. She also stated that she believed that HARRY D. WHITE had been a member of a group of individuals who had played volleyball at some park in Washington, D.C.; that SILVERMAN had played in this group. Miss GREENFIELD stated that she felt that SILVERMAN's closest friend and the individual who would know the most about him was his close assistant, JOSEPH SENTURIA. She characterized SENTURIA as an honest straight-forward individual. She stated that she felt that he would be willing to cooperate with the Government in the event he had any information in his possession.

Miss GREENFIELD said that when she was first employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, the organization was small, but that after 1938, the organization expanded greatly and she was no longer closely associated with SILVERMAN at the office. She stated that she had never been connected with him socially, and had never been in his home. Miss GREENFIELD said that on only 1 occasion, had she met SILVERMAN's wife; that this had occurred at the office of the Railroad Retirement Board. Miss GREENFIELD said she could furnish no information concerning his personal life, and his activities outside the office. She further advised that there was no information which was considered classified, available to any of the employees of the Railroad Retirement Board, while she was employed there.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-8508

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-25417

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	6/6/49	5/24,25/49	DAVID E. TODD jpm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was Etal	PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES W. O'BRIEN not located Oakland, Calif. MARGARET GREENFIELD employed Railroad Retirement Board, 1936 to 1941. She denied any knowledge of Communist underground activities in Washington, D.C., and stated she believed that any charges against ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN were unfounded.

R U C

#246,848

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/18/88 BY [illegible]

REFERENCES: Bureau File 74-1333
Washington Field letter dated April 12, 1949
New York letter dated May 16, 1949

DETAILS: Mrs. EDWARD O'BRIEN the present resident at 6311 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland, California, advised that JAMES W. O'BRIEN was unknown to her. She further stated that this individual insofar as she knew, was not related to her family, and she could furnish no information which would be of assistance in determining his present whereabouts.

A check of the telephone and city directories and records of the credit bureau, and the Oakland Police Department, failed to develop any information indicating that the JAMES W. O'BRIEN mentioned in referenced letter is presently living in Oakland, California.

MARGARET GREENFIELD, 964 Keeler Avenue, Berkeley, California, was interviewed May 25, 1949, by SA RALPH M. LINDSEY and the writer. Miss GREENFIELD advised that she had been an employee of the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C., from 1936 to 1941, and that she had been an assistant in the Economics Division, and as such, had become well acquainted with ABRAHAM

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Kisseloff-8509

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	5-13 6-2,3,7-49	DONALD D. CONNORS LTT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Normal State Department routing of aide memoires set out. Consensus of opinion at State Department is that, with respect to documents which are sources of QC74-QC75, QC76-QC91, QC92-QC95, carbon copies would have accompanied originals in primary routing. Steno MPD who typed QC76-QC91 and QC92-QC95, identified as MILDRED PARKER DOUGHERTY; can furnish no helpful information.

cc AAG Campbell
6-13-49
FLJ cw

ASB
Brent
Joe

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333
New York letter dated May 26, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be recalled that the referenced New York letter requested the Washington Field Office to identify the Stenographers whose initials appeared as MPD and JRD on QC74-QC75, QC76-QC91, and QC92-QC95. It was noted that these QC numbers refer to parts of microfilm C, otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit #48. For the purpose of this report, it is observed that the Washington Field Office is not in possession of copies of the pertinent documents with respect to the QC numbers; that is, the Washington Field Office does not have possession of reproductions of

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74-1333-3342

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Director - F. L. Jones - 1647

carbon copies of the QC documents. The Washington Field Office, however, does have photostatic copies of the original State Department documents, which are the sources of the QC numbers mentioned above.

In this connection, the document QC74 and QC75 is KC549 and KC550. This document is a memorandum from HARRY HAWKINS to Mr. SAYRE dated January 8, 1938. The memorandum begins - "Mr. SAYRE: I am returning the German aide memoire which you sent me on November 23 together with a memorandum by Mr. DARLINGTON." In the balance of this report, this document is referred to as Document A.

The document which, when taken from Microfilm C is referred to as QC76 to QC91 inclusive, when taken from the original State Department documents, becomes KC551-KC566. It will be noted that this document is a sixteen-page memorandum dated December 31, 1937 from Mr. DARLINGTON to Mr. HAWKINS. This memorandum commences - "I am returning the aide memoire which was handed to Mr. WELLES by the German Ambassador on October 21, 1937 ..." This document will be referred to hereafter as Document B.

The third document with which this report deals is set out in referenced letter to be QC92-QC95. The original State Department documents, which are the source of the microfilm copies, have been numbered in this matter, KC567-KC569, plus one page which is unnumbered. This document, which will be referred to as Document C hereafter, begins - "The United States Government has devoted careful study to the aide memoire left by the German Ambassador with the Acting Secretary of State on October 21, 1937."

It is observed that Document C is actually a rough draft of an aide memoire originally intended to be left with the German Ambassador by the proper United States diplomat. Document B is a memorandum setting forth the reasons for preparing the rough draft aide memoire and reasons justifying its contents. Document A is a cover letter or cover note by which both B and C were transmitted by Mr. HAWKINS to Mr. SAYRE.

This is the relationship between documents A, B and C.

Miss EUNICE A. LINCOLN, presently an employee of the State Department who has been subpoenaed in this matter, advised the writer on June 2, 1949 that the following procedure obtained in 1938 with respect to an aide memoire. An aide memoire is in effect a memorandum which is brought by one diplomat to a conference with a diplomat of a foreign country. After the conference is completed, the diplomat carrying the aide

memoire leaves it with the other man as an aid to the memory. Thus, a permanent record of the conversation is preserved. It is noted that an aide memoire is supposed to contain the gist of the oral conversation between the two individuals and is prepared beforehand. Generally, an aide memoire is left with the Secretary of State or with an Assistant Secretary of State. This individual then transmits the aide memoire after it is translated to the particular division of the State Department which will deal with the problem. This particular division then makes pertinent recommendations in writing and returns them usually with the original aide memoire to the Secretary of State or an Assistant Secretary of State. It is noted that it is a rule of the State Department that an incoming communication is answered in its same form. Thus, for example, a letter is answered by a letter, a memorandum by a memorandum, and an aide memoire by another aide memoire.

In connection with the three documents at hand, it is noted that, according to Document B, on October 21, 1937 the German Ambassador gave SUMNER WELLES an aide memoire dealing with the possibility of increased trade relations between Germany and the United States. The writer has observed this original aide memoire which is in the possession of Mr. WALTER H. ANDERSON and is written in the German language. Miss LINCOLN has advised that it can be safely presumed that WELLES and the German Ambassador discussed this problem and that, after the German Ambassador had left, WELLES presented the aide memoire left by the German Ambassador to the Trade Agreements Section of the State Department, which was the proper agency to handle that particular type of a problem. Miss LINCOLN advised that Mr. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State to SUMNER WELLES, would have handled this matter in conjunction with the Trade Agreements Section. It is Miss LINCOLN's contention that Mr. HAWKINS of the Trade Agreements Section, with several of his advisors, would have prepared an answer to the aide memoire left by the German Ambassador.

In this case, the answer they prepared in rough draft form is Document C. Document B, as set out above, is an explanation of Document C, giving the reasons for writing it and justifying its contents and general tone. Document A, of course, is a simple transmittal note to be sent along with Documents B and C.

It is noted that Document A bears the initials in the lower left-hand corner of the last page, TA:HH:JRD. TA refers to Trade Agreements Section or Division; HH refers to HARRY HAWKINS; and it has been determined that JRD refers to one JANE R. DUENNER, who is now known as

Kisseloff-8512

Mrs. ROBERT CRAWFORD LYON, JR. of 57 West 12th Street, New York City. It has also been determined that HARRY HAWKINS apparently is an instructor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, Medford 55, Massachusetts, and that he resides at Apartment 204, 231 Massachusetts Avenue, East Arlington 74, Massachusetts.

Document B bears the typewritten initials TA:DARLINGTON:MPD. As before, TA refers to the Trade Agreements Section. The initials MPD refer to one MILDRED PARKER DOUGHERTY, who is now Mrs. W. VINCENT DOUGHERTY and who resides at 4803 Dover Road, Brookdale, Maryland. Mrs. DOUGHERTY was interviewed by the writer on June 3, 1949, at which time she advised that she had worked for the State Department for approximately nine months, from about June, 1937, until March, 1938. Mrs. DOUGHERTY was a Stenographer in the Stenographic Pool of the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department and, as such, transcribed rough draft communications. It is noted that Mrs. DOUGHERTY stated that she very seldom took dictation. She further advised that her entire operation was a purely mechanical one in that she was given the work to do by a chief or principal stenographer and did the work with the required number of carbons and handed the completed job back to the chief stenographer. Mrs. DOUGHERTY had no idea as to the route of the work which she had completed and was unable to offer any explanation whatsoever with respect to whether or not the carbons were separated from the originals in any type of communication. Mrs. DOUGHERTY has no recollection of having typed documents B or C and does not recall this incident. It is further noted that Mrs. DOUGHERTY had no acquaintance with ALGER HISS. She was unable to offer any further pertinent information.

The DARLINGTON mentioned on Document B is CHARLES F. DARLINGTON who now resides at Mount Kisco, New York, in Westchester County, and is believed to be employed with an oil concern in New York City.

With respect to Document C, it is noted that it bears the initials TA:DARLINGTON:MPD, exactly the same initials as appear on Document B.

It will be recalled that the documents dealt with in this matter by the Washington Field Office are photostats of the original State Department documents, that is, the KC Documents as opposed to the QC Documents. Thus, in connection with document C, it is noted that it bears the autographic initials of DARLINGTON and HARRY HAWKINS as well as a notation in the upper left-hand corner of the first page, "Not Sent," initials VBL. It was determined that the initials VBL refer to

Mrs. VIRGINIA B. LEWIS, at that time an Executive Clerk in the Trade Agreements Section. Document C also bears a shorthand notation in the upper right-hand corner of the first page followed by the date, December 31, 1937. This shorthand notation means, "addition to memo of (or to) HAWKINS."

Document B bears the initials of DARLINGTON and other initials identified by Miss LINCOLN and Mrs. LEWIS as those of one HENRY DEIMEL, JR., at that time a member of the Advisory Staff of the Trade Agreements Division and presently Special Assistant to the Director of the Near East and African Affairs Office of the State Department. Mr. DEIMEL maintains an office in Room 6112 of the New State Building. DEIMEL was interviewed by the writer on June 7, 1949, at which time he identified his initials but advised that he had no recollection of these documents or any conversation surrounding them. He further advised that he was scarcely acquainted with ALGER HISS and could offer no information pertinent to this inquiry.

It will be also noted that Document A bears DEIMEL's initials. Both Miss LINCOLN and Mrs. VIRGINIA B. LEWIS are of the opinion that, when Documents A, B and C were assembled, they would have been sent to the office of Mr. SAYRE and that several carbon copies would have been sent along with the original of each document inasmuch as this problem would probably be discussed by Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. DARLINGTON, Mr. SAYRE and other interested officials before a final decision was reached. It is noted that Document A has a checkmark directly under "Mr. SAYRE" on the first page. Miss LINCOLN has advised that in all probability she herself made this checkmark which indicated to her that Mr. SAYRE had seen and read Documents A, B and C. She advised that Mr. SAYRE was usually very careful to initial whatever he had read, but that he would occasionally fail to initial a cover letter. In order to satisfy herself that Mr. SAYRE had in fact seen the cover letter, she would, when picking it up from his desk, make a checkmark under his name.

Mrs. VIRGINIA B. LEWIS is now Secretary of the United States Section of the Caribbean Commission, United States Department of State, and has an office in Room 505, State Department Annex #5, 2145 C Street, N. W.

Miss LINCOLN advised that, in connection with the routing of the German aide memoire and the reply thereto, normal procedure called

for the maintenance of tally sheets in the Division of Communications and Records. As explained in previous reports, tally sheets permitted the Division of Communications and Records (DCR) to know the exact location of all documents at any given time. Miss LINCOLN advised, and Mrs. LEWIS corroborated, that in actual practice, documents were sometimes routed from one office directly to another office without going through DCR. In this case, if the secretary of the office from which the document was sent or the office to which the document was sent did not telephonically advise DCR of the change, the tally sheet maintained by DCR was an inaccurate reflection of the location of the document. After a document has been finally sent to DCR for ultimate file, which happens when all action on that particular document has been completed, the tally sheet is closed and, if the file is again requested by a division of the State Department, it is sent to that division on a "charge." Miss LINCOLN explained that this is a matter of convenience and that the DCR can tell at a glance whether a document is dead and charged out or pending action and tallied out.

On June 2, 1949, the writer with FRANK SMIRAGLIA, Research Assistant of the Division of Communications and Records, searched without results for a tally out or a charge sheet in connection with Documents A, B and C. SMIRAGLIA advised that the charge sheets and the tally outs on Documents A, B and C had undoubtedly been destroyed.

On this same date it was ascertained from WALTER H. ANDERSON, who has been served with a subpoena duces tecum in connection with numerous State Department documents in this matter, that he has the file copies of Documents A, B and C arranged for presentation in the court proceedings in this matter, should their presentation be necessary.

It should be noted that it appears that ALGER HISS would have had little difficulty in obtaining a carbon copy of Documents A, B and C inasmuch as Miss LINCOLN can testify that in all probability carbons of these documents accompanied the originals to Mr. SAYRE's office when transmitted from the office of Mr. HAWKINS. It is pointed out that Miss LINCOLN is believed a responsible official of the State Department. It is also pointed out that experience has shown that no official of the State Department can testify with any accuracy as to the exact routing or the exact mechanics of routing with respect to any particular document or documents. Officials of the State Department can testify as to the general practice with respect to routing the accompanying of originals with carbons and the like but experience has shown their testimony must be confined to the general practice.

Kisseloff-8515

It is also noted that the table of organization of the State Department indicates that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was a member of the Advisory Board of the Trade Agreements Division at the time Documents A, B and C were prepared and, further, that his name appears in the State Department's publications breaking down this Trade Agreements Section at this particular time.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-8516

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

No leads have been set out in this report to interview DARLINGTON or HARRY HAWKINS, but an extra copy of this report has been designated for the New York Office in the event that the New York Office desires HAWKINS be interviewed by the Boston Office.

New York City has been requested by teletype to interview JANE DUENNER, aka Mrs. R. C. LYON.

Kisseloff-8517

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	5-13 6-2,3,7-49	DONALD D. CONNORS LTT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Normal State Department routing of aide memoires set out. Consensus of opinion at State Department is that, with respect to documents which are sources of QC74-QC75, QC76-QC91, QC92-QC95, carbon copies would have accompanied originals in primary routing. Steno MPD who typed QC76-QC91 and QC92-QC95, identified as MILDRED PARKER DOUGHERTY; can furnish no helpful information.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333
New York letter dated May 26, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be recalled that the referenced New York letter requested the Washington Field Office to identify the Stenographers whose initials appeared as MPD and JRD on QC74-QC75, QC76-QC91, and QC92-QC95. It was noted that these QC numbers refer to parts of microfilm C, otherwise known as Grand Jury Exhibit #48. For the purpose of this report, it is observed that the Washington Field Office is not in possession of copies of the pertinent documents with respect to the QC numbers; that is, the Washington Field Office does not have possession of reproductions of

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Page 51 ~ b3;

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASHINGTON 3, AND BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 13 13-30PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

JAHALL. RE BALTO TEL JUNE EIGHT LAST RE BOSLEY HISS. RECORDS COLUMBIA PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER, NYC, SHOW BOSLEY HISS ADMITTED APRIL TWELVE NINETEEN TWENTY SIX, DISCHARGED JUNE EIGHT TWENTY SIX. TREATED FOR CHRONIC NEPHRITIS AND HYPER THYROIDISM AS PRIVATE PATIENT OF DOCTOR HARRY GEYELIN, DECEASED. RESIDENCE LISTED ONE FOUR TWO SEVEN LINDEN AVE., BALTO. RECORDS BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, NYC, SHOW BOSLEY HISS DIED NOV. THREE TWENTY SIX OF CHRONIC NEPHRITIS AT PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, EAST SEVENTY FIRST ST., NYC. BIRTH LISTED AS APRIL THIRTY, NINTEEN HUNDRED. MARRIAGE RECORDS SHOW BOSLEY HISS MARRIED AT PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL MAY FIFTEEN NINETEEN TWENTY SIX TO MARGARET OWEN, AGE FORTY, NEW WESTERN HOTEL, NYC. LATTER-S PARENTS LISTED AS GEORGE HODGES AND LOUISE BROWN. BOSLEY HISS WAS BURIED NOVEMBER FOUR NINETEEN TWENTY SIX, GREENMOUNT CEMETERY, BALTO. AUSA MURPHY ADVISED OF ABOVE FACTS TODAY.

RECORDED D-3

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER

WA NYC R 3 WA

BA

50 JUN 17 1949

Kisseloff-10263

AU OF INVESTIGATION
TMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 6 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTO 13

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK CITY U R G E N T

JAHAN, PERJURY, I. S. - R, ESPIONAGE- R. RE NY TELS JUNE ELEVEN AND THIRTEEN. PAUL F. HLUBB, ASSISTANT MANAGER, CUSTOMERS ACCOUNTS DEPT., GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., BALTO., WILL APPEAR NYC NINE THIRTY AM, JUNE FOURTEEN, AND BRING WITH HIM APPROPRIATE RECORDS AS INSTRUCTED. HE HAS LOCATED ADDITIONAL RECORDS SHOWING GAS OR ELECTRIC SERVICE FOR CHAMBERS AS FOLLOWS-- UNDER NAME JAY CHAMBERS, APPLICATION FOR SERVICE, MARCH TWENTYSIX, THIRTYSEVEN, AT THREE THREE ONE NAUGHT AUCHENTOROLY TERRACE, EFFECTIVE MARCH THIRTY, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, WHICH SERVICE REMAINED IN EFFECT UNTIL OCT. TWENTYFIVE, THIRTY-SEVEN, WHEN NOTICE RECEIVED BY ANEW CUSTOMER THAT THEY WERE TAKING THE SERVICE AT THAT ADDRESS. CHAMBERS DID NOT NOTIFY THE GAS COMPANY OF THE DISCONTINUANCE. WHEN APPLICATION MADE, HE LISTED AS HIS EMPLOYER REUBEN SHEMITZ, A LAWYER AT TWO SEVEN SIX FIFTH AVE., NYC, STATING HE HAD BEEN EMPLOYED BY HIM FOR SIX YEARS. CHAMBERS GAVE AS HIS OCCUPATION LAWYER, STATING HE HAD RESIED FOR SIX YEARS PREVIOUS AT TWO SIX NAUGHT ROCHESTER AVE., BROOKLYN, NY. THIS APPLICATION WAS MADE IN PERSON AND BEARS THE SIGNATURE -- JAY CHAMBERS ---. AN APPLICATION WAS MADE TELEPHONICALLY ON OCT. TWENTY-FIRST, THIRTYSEVEN, UNDER NAME JAY CHAMBERS AT TWENTY-ONE TWENTY-FOUR UPT. ROYAL TERRACE, BALTO., WHICH SERVICE BECAME EFFECTIVE OCT.

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3
174-1333-3344
JUN 15 1949
50 JUN 17 1949

TWENTYFIVE, THIRTYSEVEN. SERVICE AT THAT ADDRESS RAN UNTIL APR. NINE, THIRTY-EIGHT, WHEN ANOTHER CUSTOMER TOOK OVER THE SERVICE. CHAMBERS DID NOT NOTIFY THE COMPANY OF DISCONTINUANCE. ANOTHER TELEPHONIC APPLICATION WAS MADE APR. TWELVE, THIRTYEIGHT, UNDER NAME JAY CHAMBERS, WHICH WAS TO TAKE EFFECT RETROACTIVE TO APR. FIRST, THIRTY-EIGHT, AT THE WEST SIDE OF OLD COURT RD., WOODLAWN, MD. THIS WAS THE RESIDENCE OF FRANK BUCK, NEAR PIKESVILLE, MD., PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED BY MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS. THE SERVICE THERE CONTINUED UNTIL JUNE THIRTY, THIRTY-EIGHT. NO EMPLOYMENT OR OCCUPATION LISTED ON APPLICATION AND NO SIGNATURE APPEARS. ON JUNE THIRTY, THIRTY-EIGHT, ANOTHER PHONE APLICATION WAS RECEIVED BY THE GAS CO. FROM CHAMBERS, EFFECIVE JUNE THIRTY, THIRTY-EIGHT, AT TWO

8

SIX ONE NAUGH ST. PAUL ST., BALTO., WHICH SERVICE CONTINUED UNTIL JUNE FIFTEEN, THIRTY-NINE. FROM THAT DATE UNTIL OCT. NINE, FORTY-ONE, HCOMPANY HAS NO RECORD OF CHAMBERS AS A CUSTOMER. ON JULY TWENTY NINE, FORTY-ONE, HE MADE APPLICATION UNDER NAME J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS FOR SERVICE AT THE EAST SIDE OF WISNER MILL RD., IN BAUCHMAN-S VALLEY, WESTMINSTER, MD., WHICH SERVICE BECAME EFFECTIVE OCT. NINE, FORTY-ONE AND CONTINUES TO PRESENT DATE. THE RECORDS ALSO SHOW TWO OTHER SERVICES FOR CHAMBERS AT WESTMINSTER, MD. INF FORTYSIX. HLUBB WILL BRING RECORDS OF FOREGOING TRANSACTIONS WITH HIM TO TESTIFY.

Kisseloff-10265

MCFARLIN

END

NY PLS ACK AND DISC WA PSLS HOLD

EA R4 NY

cc: Mr. [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON 4 NEWARK 1 NEW YORK 1 FROM PHILA 6-14-49 12-22 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS.....U R G E N T

JAHAM. JOHN CAROW, FORMER MANAGER, PHILA AGENCY WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, RECALLS THAT M. E. COHEN, SECOND HAND TYPEWRITER DEALER AT NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY, WAS A JUNIOR SALESMAN UNDER HIM IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN DASH TWENTYNINE. FOR INFO NEWARK OFFICE - THOMAS GRADY, FORMER WOODSTOCK SALESMAN WHO SOLD TYPEWRITER TO FANSLER DASH MARTIN PARTNERSHIP IN PHILA, NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN, HAS RECENTLY ADVISED THAT THE PRACTICE ON OCCASION WAS FOR A JUNIOR SALESMAN TO LEAVE A MACHINE ON APPROVAL AT PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMER-S OFFICE, AFTER WHICH SALESMAN WOULD FOLLOW UP TRIAL PERIOD AND ATTEMPT SALE. THERE IS NO INFO THAT COHEN INVOLVED IN INSTANT TRANSACTION. HOWEVER, NEWARK SHOULD LOCATE COHEN AT NEW BRUNSWICK IMMEDIATELY AND INTERVIEW AS TO ANY KNOWLEDGE HE MAY HAVE AS TO LEAVING A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER ON TRIAL AT PARTNERSHIP OF THOMAS FANSLER AND HARRY L. MARTIN AROUND MIDDLE OF NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN. PARTNERSHIP WAS THEN LOCATED IN BULLITT BUILDING ON SOUTH FOURTH STREET, IN PHILA. COHEN SHOULD BE PARTICULARLY QUESTIONED CONCERNING ANY RECORD HE MAY HAVE CONCERNING TRANSACTION INCLUDING SERIAL NUMBER.

RECORDED - 3 | 74-1333-3346
INDEXED - 3
F B I
5 JUN 15 1949

BOARDMAN

WA AND NY HOLD NK ACK AND DISC PLS

CORRECTION - LINE SIX, WORD FIVE IS ".NINETEEN"

30 JUN 17 1949

NK PH R PH R 1 NWK

Kisseloff-10267

June 10, 1949

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 10 7:00 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM RE NYTEL DATED JUNE NINE, TEN NINETEEN P. M. PERSONNEL FILE DEPT. AGRICULTURE DENOTE FOLLOWING: HAROLD WARE BORN AUGUST NINETEEN, EIGHTEEN EIGHTY NINE WOODBURY, N. J. EMPLOYED BY AGRICULTURE FEBRUARY TWENTY FOUR, TWENTY FIVE AS COLLABORATOR STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH DIV. AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. DURING PERIOD OF THIS EMPLOYMENT WARE WAS EMPLOYED BY SOVIET GOVT. AS DIRECTOR OF RUSSIAN RECONSTRUCTION FARMS WITH HQS. IN NYC AND MOSCOW. JULY ONE, TWENTY FIVE WARE STILL CARRIED AS COLLABORATOR BUT ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR COMPENSATION DISCONTINUED. SERVICES AS COLLABORATOR RELIEVED JANUARY SIXTEENTH, THIRTY TWO AS THE MATERIAL HE HAD BEEN FORWARDING COULD NOT BE USED BY RESEARCH DIV. THIS FILE REFLECTS NO OTHER GOVT EMPLOYMENT. PASSPORT FILES STATE DEPT REFLECT PASSPORT FOUR FOUR FIVE THREE EIGHT SIX ISSUED JUNE EIGHTEEN, TWENTY FOUR FOR AGRICULTURE SURVEY IN U.S.S.R. NUMBER SIX EIGHT SEVEN ONE SEVEN FOUR ISSUED TWENTY NINE FOR TRAVEL IN EUROPE ON BUSINESS. CSC FILES CONTAIN NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

HOTTEL

EMM:eff

74-94

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

Kisseloff-10268

6-11-49.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 11 12:30 P.M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R,. RE TELEPHONE CALL OF ASAC BELMONT, FIVE P.M. JUNE ONE ZERO. ROBERT T. GREENFIELD INTERVIEWED. STATES HE HAS NOT BEEN SUBPOENAED AS YET, BUT WAS INTERVIEWED BY A HISS ATTORNEY TWO OR THREE MONTHS AGO. ATTORNEY QUESTIONED HIM CONCERNING THE HANDLING OF CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, THE PHYSICAL LAYOUT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATES OFFICE, NAMES OF THE PERSONNEL, AND HIS KNOWLEDGE OF WADLEIGH. ADVISED AGENT THAT HE WAS EMPLOYED AS MESSENGER IN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE FROM ONE NINE THREE ONE UNTIL ONE NINE FOUR ZERO. PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AS DISTRIBUTION CLERK-IN-STATE. REMEMBERS HISS WELL AND FAVORABLY. COULD REMEMBER NONE OF HISS'S VISITORS. DIDN'T KNOW CHAMBERS. NAME WADLEIGH FAMILIAR BUT DOES NOT RECALL THE PERSON. WOULD BRING CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS FROM DCR ROOM TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOM IN LOCKED CASE. KEY TO CASE HELD BY MISS LINCOLN, SECRETARY TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY. DOCUMENTS LOCKED AT NIGHT IN FILING CABINETS. KEYS HELD BY GIRLS IN OFFICE. RECALLS COMBINATION SAFE IN ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S PRIVATE OFFICE, WHERE SOME DOCUMENTS ALSO KEPT. DUTY OF LAST PERSON TO LEAVE TO LOCK WINDOWS AND DOORS AND LEAVE KEY AT GUARD'S DESK. HISS WOULD SOMETIMES WORK LATE AND BE LAST TO LEAVE. STATES HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY. HE IS A THIRTY EIGHT YEAR OLD, WELL SPOKEN, INTELLIGENT NEGRO.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 3 74-1333-3348

INDEXED - 3

TJB:aj
74-94

Kisseloff-10269

30 JUN 17 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: ~~SIJAHAM~~
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 74-1333

Re report SA DONALD D. CONNORS, dated June 9, 1949, at Washington, D.C., enclosed herewith.

The attention of the Bureau is invited to the following paragraph which is quoted from a memorandum produced by Under-Secretary of the Treasury E. H. FOLEY, JR., in connection with Treasury Department documents which appear to be the original source of the information appearing on the four sheets of paper in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, which were produced by CHAMBERS at Baltimore, Maryland, on November ~~27~~ 17, 1948:

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

"As will be seen at a casual glance, most of this material is highly confidential and in many instances involves our relations with friendly foreign powers. Even though a number of years may have elapsed since these happenings, we must insist that the approval of State (the immediate source of most, if not all, of the material) and ourselves be obtained before this information is divulged in a public proceeding."

5 ENCL
3

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

#246,845
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/88 BY

Enc.

cc: New York (enc.)

DDC:dmh
74-94

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

74-1333-3349

5 JUN 16 1949

51 JUN 20 1949

Kisseloff-10270

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-9-49	4-25,28;5-19,27;6-1,6-49	DONALD D. CONNORS dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL ~~SECURITY~~	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: E. H. FOLEY, JR., Under-Secretary of Treasury, advises data appearing on the four yellow lined sheets of paper bearing handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and produced by CHAMBERS in Baltimore on November 17, 1948, did in fact originate in Treasury Department documents. FOLEY is of the opinion that it would have been improper for this information to be in hands of unauthorized person, that data would have been of help during pertinent period to unfriendly power. FOLEY added the following paragraph in writing with respect to introduction of documents in evidence:

"As will be seen at a casual glance, most of this material is highly confidential and in many instances involves our relations with friendly foreign powers. Even though a number of years may have elapsed since these happenings we must insist that the approval of State (the immediate source of most, if not all, of the material) and ourselves be obtained before this information is divulged in a public proceeding."

Number 3374
cc AAG Campbell
6-10-49
FLJ:mw

#246,845

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ DATE 3/7/88 BY

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
New York teletype dated April 12, 1949
Washington Field Office letter dated May 31, 1949

20 ENCL

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

This report deals with the four yellow lined sheets of paper which CHAMBERS produced in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 27, 1948, in the pretrial deposition of a civil suit growing out of his allegations against ALGER HISS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		174-1333-3349	RECORDED 3

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3-New York (enc.)
3-Washington Field
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5 JUN 15 1949

Classified by ~~P3~~
Exempt from GDS Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Declassified by 4417 4/21/76

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

These four yellow lines sheets of paper, according to the FBI Laboratory are in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. It will be recalled that referenced New York teletype requested the Washington Field Office to determine whether the information appearing on these yellow lined sheets of paper originated in Treasury Department documents. It is further recalled that during the pertinent period of these documents HARRY DEXTER WHITE was an official of the U.S. Treasury Department.

The four yellow lined sheets of paper are reproduced herewith:

"1-10-38 Taylor tried to press the Security (indirectly through - Feis to Hull to Sec.) to hurridly accept an offer from Hungary of settlement of her 2 million dollar debt to U. S. Govt. The payment offered was trivial. Sec. refused to be hurried and said did not want to establish a pattern on this int. debt settlements without consisting the whole problem. The fact that the Hungarian amount involved was trifling was no reason to accept the offer as it raised matters of principle, precedant, policy, etc. (What is behind Taylor's and possibly Feis' desire to press M (Morgenthau) into a debt settlement arrangement of that character at this time. Why didn't Taylor try to convince Sec. directly instead of surreptitiously via Feis).

"1-9-38 N. S. Naval Captain Ingersol will remain in London until English want to communicate anything to us with respect to Japan boycott or exchange controls. He is to act solely as an agent of communications and not discuss matters. English are not now interested in in economic boycotts of against Japan. Some incident may develop which will lead them to be desirous of our cooperation. We are likely to act alone only if unusually bad 'incident' occurs such as another Panay incident.

Japan according to Col. Strong, has increased greatly to storage facilities for oil. Tanks build underground with two layers of thick cement and air space between as protection against bombing.

Reported yesterday through provate Jap banking connections (unknown but supposed to be important) that J. will not declare war on China for some time at least.

Sec. reading Red Star Over China and is quite interested."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Kisseloff-10272

"We have just discovered evidence of Japanese 'dumping of textiles into U. S. and are requiring importers to put up 100% bond against imports. I expect evidence of dumping will increase.

"About 1 month ago the Pres. asked Sec. M. to secretly place as many obstacles in the path of imports from Japan as possible under existing regulations. We have made only a little progress to date on the matter. Our purchases from Japan are declining steadily mostly on items other than silk. Our imports average about two-thirds of last year's average. Part of the decline is due of course, to our reduction in purchases from all countries.

"Japan's dollar balances in U. S. are not declining much. They are about 50 million dollars.

"Purchases of Japanese goods by are decreasing sharply while our exports to those countries are increasing.

"State Dept. believes British moves towards Italy and Germany will reduce substantially European fear of war in the near future.

"If Japan repeats another incident like the 'Panay' incident, treasury machinery is all ready to embargo Japanese imports into U.S. and freeze her dollar balances. This was done at the Pres. orders. It remains unknown outside of Treasury.

"We have just agreed to purchase 50 million more oz. of silver from China. Chinese will have left (almost all in London) about 100 million oz. of silver. Her dollar balance are almost all gone.

"Bullit just called to Sec. (copy not available) comments by Herriot, Blum Reynaud to him. Herriot says if he were premier he would quickly strengthen ties with U. S. S. R. & reassure Czech. that France will at once come to her military aid of Germany enters Czech. He also stated that if U. S. S. R. goes to aid of Czech. she would cut through Roumanias resistance 'like butter' and would also go through quickly Latvia and Estonia against their wishes. Herriot doesn't think there is any chance, however of his"

* * * * * * * * * * *

"becoming premier.

"Reynaud believed the solution of French economic situation is to permit a sharp drop in the franc. Also to form a 'National' cabinet that would include all elements. Blum claims he doesn't want to be premier at this time. Marchandeair tried feebily to get Engl & U.S. to agree to support the franc. (Not the slightest chance). The prospects of continued depreciation of franc are very strong.

Kisseloff-10273

"I have heard nothing as to Capt. Ingersoll's mission in England beyond my earlier explanations. So far as the Treasury is concerned he is supposed to be there in case of another incident with Japan. In that event he would serve as secret liaison man between Eng. & U.S. unknown to anybody as to the nature of his mission. Chamberlain turned us down at the time of the Panay incident when we asked him whether he would cooperate with us in placing exchange restrictions against Japanese operations in case we decided to do so, but another Knatchbull incident may bring them around.

"State Dept. was eager to accept Hungary's debt offer & sold idea to Sec. M. & President. But Congress doesn't want to begin debt negotiations with Hungary.

"The Van Zeeland report was not taken seriously here."

* * * * * * * * * *

"(via Cochran)

"Bachman of the Swiss Nat. Bank said (2/15/38) that the Japanese have recently put out a feeler to some of his banks for a loan for industrial development in Manchucko. "However, his bankers had not sufficient interest in such a proposition even to submit it to the National Bank for consideration and possible approval."

"Schacht impressed me - and some of my friends also - as finding some hope in the Van Zeeland report as a basis for a possible approach between German and the British and the French.

"Schacht said he positively did not know what had taken place at the meeting between Hitler and Schuschnigg."

* * * * * * * * * * *

On April 27, 1949, Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER and the writer interviewed Secretary of the Treasury JOHN W. SNYDER and advised him of the nature of this problem. Secretary SNYDER observed that he was most interested in this matter and said that he would place this problem in the hands of one of his Under-Secretaries in order that it might have expeditious and constant attention. On the same date Under-Secretary of the Treasury E. H. FOLEY, JR., telephonically advised the writer that this matter had been placed with him by Secretary SNYDER. FOLEY requested that Special Agent ZANDER and the writer visit his office on April 28, 1949.

Kisseloff-10274

On April 28, 1949, Special Agent ZANDER and the writer interviewed Mr. FOLEY at his office at which time the nature of the problem was outlined to Mr. FOLEY. Mr. FOLEY was advised that the Bureau desired to know: (1) Whether or not the material on the four yellow lined sheets of paper originated with Treasury Department documents; (2) whether or not it would have been improper for this material to be in the hands of an unauthorized person; (3) whether or not this material would have been of value to an unfriendly power; (4) if this material did originate in Treasury Department documents, a listing of those documents; (5) the name of a person or persons competent to introduce such documents into evidence. Mr. FOLEY indicated that he would undertake to answer these questions and observed that while some of the material appearing on the four yellow lined sheets of paper could probably have been obtained from public sources such as newspapers and magazines, other parts of the material appeared to be highly confidential.

On May 27, 1949, Mr. FOLEY was reinterviewed by the writer after he had indicated telephonically that he had information in connection with this matter. At this time Mr. FOLEY advised that the information appearing on these four yellow lined sheets of paper did in fact originate in official Treasury Department sources and that this could be established from existing Treasury Department records. It is noted that Mr. FOLEY confined this part of his answer to "some of the information" and added that other parts of the information could have been obtained from public sources. On this date Mr. FOLEY advised that it would have been improper for this information to be in the possession of an unauthorized person and that the information would have been of material value to an unfriendly power in 1938. Mr. FOLEY at this time made the following observations: Information in the Treasury Department files from which the information on the yellow paper was extracted came to the Treasury Department mainly from official State Department sources and that it would have been entirely proper for a technician in the Treasury Department to have kept a technician in the State Department posted as to this material providing that each had a mutual and official interest. Mr. FOLEY also desired that it be set out that there was no claim presented by him that anyone presently or formerly employed in the Treasury Department made this information available to an unauthorized source. Mr. FOLEY furnished the writer a memorandum incorporating the information indicated above. This memorandum has been made part of the Washington Field Office file in this matter. Mr. FOLEY also advised that he was preparing a list of the original documents and would furnish it when completed.

On June 1, 1949, Mr. FOLEY furnished Special Agent ZANDER and the writer with a listing of the Treasury Department documents which appeared to be the original source of the information set out on the papers produced by CHAMBERS which papers bear the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. At this same time Mr. FOLEY advised that the person most familiar with these documents and their relationship to the notes in question is Miss JANE CULLEN in the office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and if a subpoena ducus tecum is issued it should be issued upon her.

At this time Mr. FOLEY furnished a written memorandum setting out a brief description of the Treasury Department documents. This memorandum contains the following paragraph:

> "As will be seen at a casual glance, most of this material is highly confidential and in many instances involves our relations with friendly foreign powers. Even though a number of years may have elapsed since these happenings, we must insist that the approval of State (the immediate source of most, if not all, of the material) and ourselves be obtained before this information is divulged in a public proceeding."

It is noted that Mr. FOLEY made special mention of the paragraph noted above and advised that the Secretary of the Treasury would be most distressed if these documents were introduced in a public proceeding without prior consultation with Mr. FOLEY or the Secretary of the Treasury.

The list of documents furnished by Mr. FOLEY is set out below. It is noted that the subheadings refer roughly to the subject matter of the papers produced by CHAMBERS.

"DOCUMENTS IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT FILES

"HUNGARIAN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS:

"Date	"Subject Matter
"8-24-37	Letter to Assistant Secretary of Treasury Taylor from F. Livesey, Adviser on International Economic Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, at the suggestion of Secretary Hull, suggestions made by Eugene Havas, semi-official adviser to the Hungarian authorities on financial matters, that his government make some proposals for debt payments. Livesey also enclosed a draft of a press release to be used in case proposal was accepted.
"12-13-37	Memorandum to Mr. Livesey from Mr. Taylor transmitting a draft of the proposed press release to be made by the Treasury regarding the Hungarian payment.
"12-16-37	Clipping from the Washington Post regarding small payment on war debt made by Hungary.

"1-10-38 Memorandum to Secretary Morgenthau from Herbert Feis, Department of State, advising that he had not been able to discuss with Secretary Hull the question of a joint appointment at the White House or present the question of whether conversations should be started regarding a possible debt refunding agreement with Hungary. Attached a statement, which he stated had beenhurriedly prepared, regarding the apparent results of certain of the main formulas of settlement if they were to be applied to our main debtors.

"2-8-38 Copy of letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Secretary Hull enclosing an Aide Memoire, dated February 7, 1938, presented by the Minister of Hungary submitting for consideration a possible basis of a new debt arrangement to replace completely the Debt Agreement of 1924 and accruals thereunder. Secretary Hull indicated that the proposal had been accepted with the understanding it would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress. Secretary Hull asked for the Treasury's comments or suggestions on the proposal.

"2-8-38 Copy of memorandum prepared by Mr. Livesey, State Department, outlining the history of the Hungarian debt.

"2-15-38 Memorandum prepared by D. W. Bell, Treasury Department, regarding conference with the President on proposal of the Hungarian Government to settle its indebtedness to the United States. Following were present: Secretary Hull, Secretary Morgenthau, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor, and Mr. Bell. The President approved the letter presented by Secretaries Hull and Morgenthau requesting that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to negotiate on the basis on the terms outlined in principle (the words 'in principle' were added to the letter by the President) and prepare a formal agreement for submission to Congress. (Original of this letter showing the President's approval is in the Treasury files and is dated February 16, 1938) At the end of the conference the President indicated he would arrange for the Vice President, Senator Harrison, and Congressman Doughton to meet with him on February 17, 1938, to discuss the matter. He asked Secretary Hull and Secretary Morgenthau to be present also. Photostats of the letter approved by the President were sent to the White House and State Department on February 18, 1938, for their files.

"2-18-38 Memorandum written for the files by D. W. Bell indicating that Secretary Morgenthau had advised him that at the conference held at the White House on February 17, 1938, the three gentlemen from Congress 'felt that the Government should not accept the Hungarian proposal. They apparently felt that this was not a good time to bring up debt settlements.'

Kisseloff-10277

"2-19-38 Clipping from Washington Post with reference to conference held at the White House on Hungarian proposal. No comments were made by those present and the President confirmed at press conference that international debts had been discussed.

"2-23-38 Letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Herbert Feis, State Department, enclosing a memorandum of their telephone conversation on February 21, 1938, regarding latest developments on Hungarian debt proposal. Secretary of Treasury concurred in recommendation made by Hungarian Minister, and approved by the President and Secretary Hull, that he publish the Aide Memoire with a short statement bringing out circumstances and purposes of the offer.

"2-25-38 Copy of memorandum from Mr. Welles to the Secretary attaching an analysis of the comparison made of Hungarian proposal with terms of settlement to Austria on a similar relief loan. Stated that in considering the Hungarian proposal, neither the Administration or Congress would be called upon to consider anything 'new' in the way of concession on intergovernmental debts.

"3-4-38 Copy of confidential memorandum to Secretary Morgenthau from Secretary of State enclosing copy of memorandum of conversation held on February 28, 1938, between the British Ambassador and the Under Secretary of State with reference to Hungary's proposal. Question of Congressional attitude was discussed. (Original of this memorandum is also in the files.)

"3-7-38 Letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Herbert Feis, State Department, enclosing summary of editorial comments on the Hungarian debt offer and a memorandum on the Austrian debt offer for suggested background for considering the Hungarian loan.

"3-18-38(?) Copy of undated memorandum to Assistant Secretary Taylor from Herbert Feis, State Department, approving changes made in draft of President's message on the Hungarian debt by the Treasury.

"3-18-38 Copy of letter to the President signed by the Secretary of the Treasury enclosing proposed message to the Congress--prepared by State and Treasury Departments--relating to the Hungarian proposal.

"3-25-38 Letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Secretary Hull advising he had made the changes in the draft of the message suggested by the President.

Kisseloff-10278

"3-28-38 Copy of press release on President's message to Congress regarding the proposal.

"4-29-38 Copy of memorandum to Mr. Feis from Assistant Secretary Taylor regarding meeting of Secretary Morgenthau, D. W. Bell, and Taylor with Congressmen Doughton, Vinson, and Cooper of the Ways and Means Committee. Congressmen stated it would be inadvisable to hold hearings until after the President, Secretaries of State and Treasury held a meeting with leaders in Senate and House to thoroughly discuss the situation.

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"BRITISH-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS:

"1-19-38 Strictly confidential letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Walton Butterworth, U.S. Embassy in London, regarding Captain Ingersoll's mission in London. Advised that Ingersoll had sailed for the United States. Butterworth referred to the conversation Ingersoll had with Morgenthau at the White House and Ingersoll's meeting with Mr. Eden. Also stated that while the Chancellor of the Exchequer no doubt was aware of Ingersoll's presence in London, he made no move to take action.

"12-8-38 Letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Under Secretary of State enclosing for his confidential information a copy of an aide memoire left by the British Charge d'Affaires with reference to the fact that for sometime there had been off the record and unofficial exchange of views between this Government and the British with regard to retaliatory measures of a commercial or financial character that might be taken in view of the discrimination shown by the Japanese Government against the U. S. and British. The Aide Memoire stated the British Government was still not quite ready to furnish considered views in regard to punitive measures of retaliation or pressure on Japan.

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"'RED STAR OVER CHINA'

"1-3-38 Book entitled "Red Star Over China" by Edgar Snow was received in the Treasury Library on January 3, 1938. It was charged to Harry White, Solomon Adler, and others during January of 1938.

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"JAPANESE EXPORTS, IMPORTS, ETC.:

"12-14-37 Memorandum to Secretary Morgenthau from A. Lochhead, a member of the Secretary's staff, reporting that as of 12-11-37 Japan had net current assets in New York of $55,000,000.

"12-14-37 Transcript of meeting held by Secretary Morgenthau with Mr. Ukawa, Secretary to the Japanese Financial Commission in New York, and Mr. Lochhead to explain to Mr. Ukawa the necessary steps that must be followed in connection with the sale of gold to the United States. After Mr. Ukawa left, the Secretary called in Mr. Oliphant and Mr. White and asked White and Lochhead to find out for his confidential information how much more in addition to the $55,000,000 net assets belonging to the Government of Japan do Japanese citizens, plants, etc., have in the United States.

"12-15-37 Copy of letter to Secretary Morgenthau from H. Ukawa with reference to conference held on 12-14-37.

"12-15-37 Letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Herbert Feis, State Department, enclosing for his confidential information a copy of the telegram from H. M. Cochran in Paris. Cochran reports on his conversation with central banking contacts on trade matters. He refers to statements made by Bank of Japan's European representative, Yanagita, to the effect that the end of the Japanese-Chinese affair was rapidly drawing near. Yanagita also expressed the hope that very soon a move might be made to improve relations between Japan and the U.S. Cochran also refers to conversations with Reichsbank's President Schacht and the Bank of Italy's Governor Azzolini on trade matters. (Paraphrase of telegram is dated December 14, 1937, 11 a.m., and is numbered 1727.)

"1-5-38 Letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Secretary Hull enclosing copy of statement prepared by State on "Japan's Foreign Exchange Resources'. Refers to Japanese bank balances in United States and England, decline in Japanese exports, and the fact that Japan's dollar balances are likely to be depleted early in 1938 unless further gold shipments can be made due to the fact that American and British banks are unwilling to extend credits sought by Japanese buyers.

"1-28-38 Letter to Mr. Ukawa from Mr. Taylor thanking him for the copy of the summary of the speech of the Minister of Finance at the session of the Imperial Diet. Copy of letter from Ukawa and summary of the speech are attached.

"Undated Statement regarding Japanese trade indicating: (1) Japanese exports are falling sharply; (2) Japan's foreign exchange assets were not reduced because the decrease in imports was greater than the decrease in exports; and (3) Japan's loss of exports in January, compared with the same month in the previous year, was for the great part, in her trade with the United States and Asiatic countries. Statement is not dated but was probably prepared in February or March of 1938.

"Suspicion of dumping of textiles

"11-12-37 Report by Ivan B. White, American Vice Consul, Yokohama, Japan, on 'The Administration of Japan's Trade Association System in rendering assistance to cotton textile exports'. Outlines program inaugurated in November, 1937, for the purpose of reducing domestic consumption and of stimulating the export of cotton textiles. Plan had not been completed at that time but would provide a rebate on all cotton goods exported.

"1-22-38 Confidential memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury from Secretary of State (File No. FE 600.9415/23) referring to the report made by Ivan B. White on 11-12-37 and attaching a copy of confidential telegram, dated 1-15-38, from the American Consul in Yokohama reporting that the grants referred to in 11-12-37 report would begin in a month.

"2-1-38 Copy of strictly confidential letter to the Secretary of State from C. R. Cameron, American Consul General, Tokyo, Japan. (File No. 868.11) regarding statements to be attached to invoices covering exports of cotton with reference to rebate paid.

"2-4-38 Confidential report from Vice Consuls Ivan B. White and Beppo R. Johansen in Yokohama on 'The Administration of Japan's Cotton Goods Export Subsidy'. Report indicates there is a definite possibility that a general subsidy program for Japanese exports may be adopted and that such a program would either be of a concealed or a disguised nature. Also reported that exports to the U. S. under the amended program continue as a matter of fact to be subsidized.

Kisseloff-10281

"2-5-38 Copy of letter to U. S. Appraiser of Merchandise in New York from Commissioner of Customs advising, in answer to his inquiry, that a notice of suspicion of dumping should be issued with respect to importations from Japan of cotton or cotton articles.

"2-15-38 Letter (copy) to the Secretary of State from C. R. Cameron, Tokyo, with further reference to the rebate on cotton goods and lack of frankness on the part of the Japanese Government in their dealings with the American consuls in connection with the rebate. Referred to the secrecy of operations with reference to the rebate.

"3-2-38 Memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury from Secretary of State (File No. FE) attaching copy of an aide memoire presented by representative of Japanese Embassy asking that action be taken to revoke notice of suspicion of dumping in regard to imports of cotton goods from Japan. (Reply to this letter was made on 3-21-38)

"3-31-38 Copy of report by Vice Consuls Ivan B. White and Beppo R. Johansen, Yokohama, on 'The Administration of Japan's Cotton Goods Export Subsidy'. Report indicates that payments of rebates on cotton goods shipments to the U. S. have been cancelled. Indicates this action was probably taken to counteract or forestall action by American Customs officials. (File No. 610-23/620)

There is a file of weekly reports made to Secretary Morgenthau by Mr. Haas, Director of Research and Statistics, on the status of current U. S. trade with Japan and China. The report dated 1-22-38 indicated that the imports of raw silk were approximately $1,000,000 more in the first two weeks of January 1938 that in the first two weeks of December 1937, but that other imports continued to decline.

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"British Negotiations:

"3-4-38: Letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Under Secretary of State. Enclosed a copy of a memorandum of a conversation between the British Ambassador and the Under Secretary on 3-3-38. Conversation was with reference to British negotiations with Japan, Germany, and Italy. The Ambassador stated that the British Ambassador in Rome had advised the British Foreign Office on February 21 or 22, it was his belief that unless the British Government moved quickly, the Italian Government might throw itself completely into the arms of Germany for fear of the results of German expansionist moves in Austria

Kisseloff-10282

and in Europe's eastern area. He further reported that, in that event, any possibility of reaching an agreement between England and Italy would be minimized. The Under Secretary advised the Ambassador 'that it had been assumed in many quarters that the understanding between Italy and Germany had been very much closer during the past two months than it had been prior to that time.'

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"Chinese Negotiations:

"12-2-37 Letter to the Ambassador of China from the Secretary of the Treasury confirming agreement to purchase 50,000,000 ounces of silver from China and advising that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would cable bids through the Central Bank of China for amounts of 10,000,000 ounces each on 12-15-37, 12-31-37, 1-15-38, 1-31-38, and 2-15-38.

"12-13-37 Copy of letter to Herbert Feis, State Department, from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor returning memorandum of 12-6-37 prepared by State concerning certain aspects of the arrangement between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of China in the event of the recognition of a state of war between China and Japan.

"2-12-38 Copy of telegram from H. H. Kung asking that Secretary Morgenthau be advised China deeply appreciates his arranging recent silver purchase and asking that present arrangements be continued after expiration of this month.

"2-25-38 Copy of transcript of notes on meeting held in Secretary Morgenthau's office with Ambassador of China, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Lochhead during which the Secretary advised the Ambassador he had spoken with the President about his problem and that beginning the first of March we will be very glad to renew the offer to buy another 50,000,000 ounces of silver.

"2-17-38 Copy of message from J. Lossing Buck in China to the Secretary of the Treasury reporting on his interview with Kung. Buck reported that Kung outlined China's international and political situation and stated that the Chinese Government had been led to believe that foreign intervention would be forthcoming but it was now doubtful. Buck also stated that 'Kung feels that at the time of Panay incident Japanese were so frightened that America could have taken stronger action in a way which might have caused Japan to cease hostilities. He appreciates the present strong stand of the U. S. on customs issue and expresses hope situation will be utilized to curb Japan, as he feels Japan will listen to American representations.'

"2-19-38 Statement of liabilities and assets of Bank of China and other banks. Indicates that there are approximately 150,000,000 ounces of silver available for sale in London.

"3-17-38 Statement prepared for the Secretary on China's foreign exchange situation. Refers to fact her dollar, sterling and other foreign balances are virtually all gone and also that China has 150 million ounces of silver in London.

"3-30-38 Memorandum regarding the call the Chinese Ambassador made on Mr. Lochhead and Mr. Taylor. The Ambassador advised that China had approximately 100 million ounces of silver for sale and would like to arrange for its sale to protect their exchange.

- - - - - -

"French Government:

"1-12-38 Copy of Confidential Message No. 57 from the American Embassy in Paris for the Secretary regarding the Chautemps Government and the possibility that it would resign. Blum asked for our views on establishment in France of exchange control.

"1-13-38 Copy of memorandum from Mr. Taylor to Secretary Morgenthau regarding reply to be sent to Bullitt for Blum. Indicated Treasury contemplated making no statement on the situation of the franc.

"2-2-38 Letter to Secretary Morgenthau from Herbert Feis, State Department, enclosing a section of a confidential telegram (No. 176) from Ambassador Bullitt reporting on a conversation with the French Minister of Finance, Marchandeau, regarding the fact the flight of the franc had been stopped and also the status of the French Government at that time.

"2-18-38 Paraphrase of confidential telegram (No. 268) received from the American Embassy in Paris from Mr. Cochran regarding his conversation with Mr. Monick, French Financial Attaché in London. Monick stated he had talked with Sir John Simon and had interested the British in the idea of opening tripartite conversations. Cochran also reported that later he talked with Monick and Marchandeau together regarding their desire to have conversations with the United States and British on exchange control. Copy of this message was sent to Mr. Butterworth, American Embassy in London. (Message No. 77, dated 2-19-38)

Kisseloff-10284

"2-24-38 Paraphrase of telegram received from Mr. Cochran, American Embassy, Paris (No. 294) advising he had delivered Secretary Morgenthau's message to Mr. Marchandeau, which was to the effect that we are ready to listen but that, in view of the international political atmosphere, it is essential that any consultations and conversations which may take place under the Tripartite should be confidential and of a technical nature. Cochran also reported on pressure on the franc. (time of this message was noon)

"2-24-38 Paraphrase of telegram received from Bullitt, American Embassy, Paris at 5:00 p.m. Bullitt reported on his conversation with Marchandeau and his understanding that perhaps the British and United States might not wish to stabilize just now. Bullitt also reported on his conversation with Blum, who stated that in view of recent events it would be impossible for him to form a government. The following is quoted from Bullitt's report of his conversation with Herriot on the day before: 'Herriot expressed to me his objections to becoming Prime Minister of France. The entire policy which he had advocated and supported was in ruins now, he maintained. Herriot said that he felt his policy was the only one which could bring safety to France. However, he also recognized that the present time it would involve danger of immediate war, since, should he form a government, he would issue orders for the French General Staff to engage immediately in military conversations with the General Staff of the USSR, in an effort to do everything possible to strengthen relations between these two countries. Herriot said that he would also urge the Soviets to support Czechoslovakia in case an attack on the latter should be made by Germany; he added that he believed Czechoslovakia would receive the support of the Soviets. In the event that Rumania should refuse to allow Russian troups to cross their territory in order to support the Czechs, Herriot thought that the Russians would cut through Rumanian territory 'as through butter'. Furthermore, Herriot believed that, in spite of the offensives of the Latvian and Lithuanian Governments, the Soviets would march through these countries against Germany.' Bullitt also reported on his conversation with Paul Reynaud and his views on devaluation of the franc."

This memorandum from Mr. FOLEY is retained in the Washington Field Office file.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five photostatic reproductions of the papers produced by CHAMBERS on November 27, 1948. Enclosed herewith for New York and SAAG DONEGAN are one photostatic reproduction each of these same papers.

WFO 74-94

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU:

Five photostatic copies of four yellow lined sheets of paper.

ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK:

One photostatic copy of four yellow lined sheets of paper.

ENCLOSURE TO SAAG DONEGAN:

One photostatic copy of four yellow lined sheets of paper.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-10286

WFO 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE:

It will be noted that the Bureau Laboratory has designated these papers as Q-70 through Q-73. It is thought unnecessary to elaborate further in connection with these Q symbols.

It will be recalled that the Washington Field Office on April 13, 1949, requested Bureau authority to confer with Secretary JOHN W. SNYDER and on April 14, 1949, this authority was received via Bureau letter.

Kisseloff-10287

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

JUNE 7, 1949

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

RE JAHAM. REURTEL JUNE SIX LAST. BUREAU RECORDS REFLECT SPECIAL AGENT JOHN R. PAUL PRESENTLY ASSIGNED CHICAGO AND SPECIAL AGENT EDWARD F. HUMMER ASSIGNED WFO. E. J. GREENWALD, JR. RESIGNED NINETEEN FORTYSIX, FORWARDING ADDRESS, EIGHTY THREE TEN MANOR AVENUE, DETROIT FOUR, MICHIGAN. LEGAL RESIDENCE, SEVENTEEN FORTYONE CLEVELAND AVENUE, WHITING, INDIANA. HARLAN F. DANNER RESIGNED NINETEEN FORTYFIVE, NO FORWARDING ADDRESS. LEGAL RESIDENCE EIGHT NAUGHT SEVEN SOUTH DIVISION STREET, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. IN APRIL, NINETEEN FORTYSIX WAS EMPLOYED BY LEME GRANDE OIL COMPANY, SAN TOME, VENEZUELA. DETROIT AND INDIANAPOLIS ARE BEING INSTRUCTED TO DETERMINE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF GREENWALD AND DANNER AND TO SUTEL NEW YORK AND BUREAU.

HOOVER

G. I. R. -10

RECORDED - 102

174-1333-3350

F B I

34 JUN 14 1949

EX-127

RECEIVED REC'D. MG ROOM
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

File: BEN

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 7 1949

Kisseloff-10288

SENT VIA TELETYPE 1-16 PM Per CSC

74-1333-3351

CHANGED TO

100-363517-1

Kisseloff-10289

SAC, New York

June 8, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
Perjury; Espionage - R
Internal Security - R

G I. R. -8

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 20, 1949.

In connection therewith, I am enclosing a copy of a letter from the Bureau's representative in Paris, France reflecting the results of an interview with Mrs. Joseph J. Cohen.

You should incorporate this information in your next investigative report.

ASB:bgw
Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL ROOM
JUN 9 1949 3 P.M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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100-374-1353-3352

44 JUN 10 1949

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JUN 8 3 53 PM '49

ASB

51 JUN 20 1949

Kisseloff-10290

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: June 10, 1949 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

RE: JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REBURLET JUNE FIRST LAST. JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN INTERVIEWED. DISCONTINUE INVESTIGATION.

HOOVER

Bureau File 74-1333
ASB:mdd

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74-1333-3353

JUN 14 1949

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Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mr. Nease
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JUN 10 1949

Kisseloff-10291

JUN 20 1949

SENT VIA 102P M Per

PERS. FILES

JUNE 8 1949

SAC NEW YORK

JAHAM. REURTEL JUNE SEVEN AND TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. R. T. HARBO AND ASAC BELMONT ON JUNE EIGHTH, DOKEX RANGE FEZHAN WILL REPORT NEW YORK CITY TEN THIRTY AM JUNE NINTH BUT DOKEX F. E. WEBB UNABLE APPEAR BECAUSE PRESENCE REQUIRED COPLON TRIAL WASHINGTON DC.

HOOVER.

RTH:AF

8

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 8 7 28 PM

RECORDED - 91 174-1333-3354

12 JUN 14 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 8 1949

TELETYPE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mrs. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-10292

SAC, New York

June 10, 1949

Director, FBI

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the summary report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, New York, dated March 30, 1949, in this case. Particular reference is made to page 54-A, paragraph one. The second sentence of this paragraph should read as follows: "This document (45) is an excerpt or abstraction from a State Department copy of an MID report, dated January 7, 1938", et cetera.

This change should be made in copies of the report in the possession of offices receiving this letter. The New York Office should see that this correction is made in the copies which were made available to Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan and to the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York.

cc - Baltimore
Los Angeles
Washington

FLJ:cmw

TOP DESK

RECORDED - 91 | 74-1333-3355

F B I

44 JUN 13 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JUN 10 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 JUN 21 1949

Kisseloff-10293

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 10, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent John A. Ambler
dated June 6, 1949, at Savannah, Georgia

Report of Special Agent Carl N. De Temple
dated June 7, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Jack S. Turton
dated June 9, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Donald D. Connors
dated June 9, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Your attention is particularly directed to the report of Special Agent Donald D. Connors dated June 9, 1949. This report advises that the data appearing on the four yellow lined sheets of paper bearing the handwriting of Harry Dexter White and produced by Chambers in Baltimore on November 17, 1948, did in fact originate in Treasury Department documents. Your attention is further directed to the request of Mr. E. H. Foley, Jr., Under-Secretary of Treasury, that the approval of the State and Treasury Departments be obtained before the information contained in these documents is divulged in a public proceeding.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Rosen and Murphy in New York City.

Attachments

ASB/mp
74-1333

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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F B I
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44 JUN 15 1949

EX-9

ASB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-9549

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH, PA.	4/7/49	3/22,25,29;4/6/49	DEAN M. HOWEN

	CHARACTER OF CASE
UAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BEATRICE M. FORDYCE, Veterans Administration employee, Pittsburgh, advised she was State Department leave clerk in summer of 1937. Stated name on annual leave card of ALGER HISS is in her handwriting, but not leave entries. Advised that she made no record of leave addresses and had no knowledge of address of ALGER HISS while on leave in 1937.

ASB
B. Sandall
Nothing
ASB

R U C

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JACK S. TURTON, Washington Field, 3/18/49

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

cc AAG Campbell 4-21-49 FL Wed

Miss BEATRICE M. FORDYCE, 419 Mount Vernon Avenue, Coraopolis, Pa., who is employed as an adjudicator for the Veterans Administration, 107 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, advised that to the best of her recollection, she was the State Department leave clerk during the summer of 1937. She stated, however, that she had been in the stenographic section of the State Department and got the job of leave clerk as a fill-in temporarily and was not continuously employed in that capacity.

Upon exhibiting the annual leave card (Factograph Form 10598), Miss FORDYCE identified the writing of the name "ALGER HISS" as being in her handwriting, but advised that she could not recognize the leave entries as being in her handwriting, stating that they could have been made by any of several clerks in the office at that time.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J.E. Thornton SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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174-1333-3357

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INDEXED - 116

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Miss FORDYCE further advised that she made no record of addresses of persons on leave and had no knowledge of where ALGER HISS may have spent his leave in 1937.

Miss FORDYCE stated that it was customary for employees who expected to be on leave during a period including the pay day to leave a forwarding address with the Payroll Department of the State Department for the purpose of forwarding pay. She further stated that inasmuch as HISS was on leave for a thirty-day period during 1937, he may have left a forwarding address with the pay clerk.

Inasmuch as referenced report indicated that the records of the Division of Finance of the State Department were searched in an effort to locate a record of ALGER HISS' leave address in 1937, no further lead is being set out in this regard.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-10296

D-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-9549

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH, PA.	4/7/49	3/22,25,29;4/6/49	DEAN M. HOWEN

~~UNK~~ DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS	CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BEATRICE M. FORDYCE, Veterans Administration employee, Pittsburgh, advised she was State Department leave clerk in summer of 1937. Stated name on annual leave card of ALGER HISS is in her handwriting, but not leave entries. Advised that she made no record of leave addresses and had no knowledge of address of ALGER HISS while on leave in 1937.

R U C

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333
Report of SA JACK S. TURTON, Washington Field, 3/18/49

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Miss BEATRICE M. FORDYCE, 419 Mount Vernon Avenue, Coraopolis, Pa., who is employed as an adjudicator for the Veterans Administration, 107 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, advised that to the best of her recollection, she was the State Department leave clerk during the summer of 1937. She stated, however, that she had been in the stenographic section of the State Department and got the job of leave clerk as a fill-in temporarily and was not continuously employed in that capacity.

Upon exhibiting the annual leave card (Factograph Form 10598), Miss FORDYCE identified the writing of the name "ALGER HISS" as being in her handwriting, but advised that she could not recognize the leave entries as being in her handwriting, stating that they could have been made by any of several clerks in the office at that time.

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Kisseloff-10297

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY NH FILE NO. 74-5 gml

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	4/7/49	4/4,5,6/49	Hugo P. Blandori

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ETAL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE (R) INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EDWARD THORD-GRAY, soldier of fortune and aeronautical consultant, claims he first met Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB in either 1933 or 1934 through mutual friend at 2 West 45th Street. THORD-GRAY and LAMB became fast friends and the latter was permitted to share former's office. At this time THORD-GRAY associated with the Sunstedt Aircraft. When this firm failed, LAMB arranged for THORD-GRAY to obtain employment with Ace Aviation at 45 West 45th Street. This employment lasted but a few months. Thereafter THORD-GRAY and LAMB formed the Lagra Corporation at 45 West 45th St. for the purpose of converting used U.S. planes into bombers for China and Central American republics. After failure of venture in 1936 THORD-GRAY became associated with the American Roto-Plane. LAMB had no connection with this firm but still maintained close contact with THORD-GRAY. In 1937 THORD-GRAY became pilot to Sir JOHN BRONTON in the Bahamas and from this time on saw very little of LAMB. THORD-GRAY was very hazy about remembering dates, explaining that he maintained no records and that practically all his ventures were on the "gentlemen's agreement" basis with no formal contracts being executed. He did not indicate any knowledge of connection between LAMB and HISS.

- RUC -

ASB
Bureau
Saydall
Mr. Mahoney
Jordan

cc AAG Campbell
4-21-49
FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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			INDEXED - 116

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2 - New Haven

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1949

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

NH 74-5

REFERENCE: Bufile 74-1333
New York teletype to New Haven dated 4/1/49

DETAILS: AT GREENWICH, CONN.

Mr. EDWARD THORD-GRAY, soldier of fortune and aeronautical consultant, Gray Court, Meadow Wood Drive, Belle Haven, advised that he first met Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB at his office at #2 West 45th Street, New York through a mutual acquaintance. He stated that at that time he was flying for one CHARLES BABB and was also associated with the Sunstedt Aircraft. Because of their mutual interest in flying, THORD-GRAY and LAMB became fast friends and the latter was permitted to share THORD-GRAY's office for the purpose of keeping his papers and receiving telephone calls. He stated that LAMB was also associated with the Sunstedt Aircraft in a promotion capacity. However, he had other interests on the side. This firm failed when HUGO SUNSTEDT failed to obtain financial backing for his proposed venture.

The failure of this firm occurred in either 1934 or 1935, and shortly thereafter LAMB arranged for THORD-GRAY to take employment with Ace Aviation which was located at 45 West 45th Street. After a few months with this firm, he and LAMB formed the Lagra Corporation for the purpose of converting used United States planes into bombers for China and the Central American republics. He stated that LAMB had an interest in this venture but did not invest any money. He was principally used as a contact man with a representative of the Chinese government with whom he was friendly. This venture also failed when the corporation failed to receive any orders from the Chinese government or the Latin American republics. THORD-GRAY explained that the Lagra Corporation was merely a name given to a speculative scheme of his and that no acts of incorporation were executed. He stated that he and LAMB were engaged inmany deals but at no time were any contracts ever drawn up. He pointed out that everything was handled on a "gentlemen's agreement" basis. He stated that he and LAMB shared their good fortune and when either one was in need of financial assistance, the other would always respond if he were solvent.

After the failure of the Lagra Corporation which was in approximately 1936, THORD-GRAY obtained employment with the American Roto-Plane which was also located at 45 West 45th Street, New York. After two months with this firm, he resigned and was unemployed for a period of time. However, he still maintained office space at this address inasmuch as the Catadyne Corporation, a water-purifying firm, had a lease on the office and permitted him to use a desk rent-free. He stated that LAMB continued to hang around this address, even though he had no official connection with American Roto-Plane or the Catadyne Corporation.

Kisseloff-10299

NH 74-5

After a brief period of unemployment, THORD-GRAY accepted a position as pilot and companion to Sir JOHN BRONTON which kept him, for the most part, in the Bahama Islands. This position lasted from 1937 to 1938 and in 1939 he took a position as instructor of aeronautics at the Eastern Aviation Institute at Stamford, Connecticut. In 1940 he went to England to work with the British overseas airways; later joining the Royal Canadian Air Force and eventually transferring to the U. S. Navy in May of 1942.

THORD-GRAY stated that after 1938 he saw very little of LAMB. They occasionally met in New York City but had no deals or business connections. During his close association with LAMB, THORD-GRAY stated that the following individuals were mutual acquaintances who frequented the office that they shared:

RICHARD VINEYARD
LELAND WALLACE
ALBERT YATES
"CHUCK" KERWOOD
JOHN OWEN KELLY
TRACY RICHARDSON

THORD-GRAY stated that during his brief period of unemployment in 1937 he became very interested in the activities of the Communist Party in view of the fact that it was fashionable in his set for individuals to be "pinkish". He stated that this attitude in his acquaintances disgusted him and he undertook a campaign to ferret out these "pinks" and report them to the proper authorities. He stated that he was violently anti-Communist and claimed that LAMB shared his views. He stated that LAMB never indicated any pro-Communist tendencies and always expressed himself as being just the opposite.

Questioned concerning the Nye Munitions Committee, THORD-GRAY stated that he had heard LAMB mention this committee but did not know his connection with it. He stated that this may have occurred during the early part of his acquaintance with LAMB.

THORD-GRAY stated that while he was associated with the Sunstedt Aircraft, he had, along with LAMB, a few contacts with FREDERICK DUQUESNE, convicted Nazi espionage agent. He stated that he had no dealings with DUQUESNE but merely observed his every move in order to report the same to the Office of Naval Intelligence. He pointed out that LAMB had no connection with DUQUESNE except as an acquaintance.

Throughout the interview, it was observed that THORD-GRAY was continually bragging about his exploits and achievements. He appeared to be proud of the

fact that he and LAMB almost precipitated a revolution in Guatemala in an effort to help a mutual friend who was a member of the Guatemalan government. He indicated that he would not hesitate for a moment to undertake any venture that would "make a dollar", provided that he did not get caught. He stated that practically all his dealings had been done in a very irregular manner in that he has never required anyone dealing with him to sign a contract or to maintain files. For this reason, he claimed he was unable to remember specific dates and at best could only approximate the year in which a certain event happened. He also stated that he maintained no records.

At the present time he was engaged in promoting the design of a jet-propelled plane which is designed to travel at the rate of 1300 miles per hour.

Throughout the interview, THORD-GRAY appeared cooperative; however, his failure to remember dates and his failure to produce any records made the information he offered appear not too helpful in aiding Colonel LAMB to recall the events which took place during the years 1934 through 1939. He did not indicate any knowledge of a connection between LAMB and ALGER HISS.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Kisseloff-10301

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

NH FILE NO. 74-5 gml

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	4/7/49	4/4,5,6/49	Hugo P. Blandori

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE (R) INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

EDWARD THORD-GRAY, soldier of fortune and aeronautical consultant, claims he first met Colonel DEAN IVAN LAMB in either 1933 or 1934 through mutual friend at 2 West 45th Street. THORD-GRAY and LAMB became fast friends and the latter was permitted to share former's office. At this time THORD-GRAY associated with the Sunstedt Aircraft. When this firm failed, LAMB arranged for THORD-GRAY to obtain employment with Ace Aviation at 45 West 45th Street. This employment lasted but a few months. Thereafter THORD-GRAY and LAMB formed the Lagra Corporation at 45 West 45th St. for the purpose of converting used U.S. planes into bombers for China and Central American republics. After failure of venture in 1936 THORD-GRAY became associated with the American Rotor-Plane. LAMB had no connection with this firm but still maintained close contact with THORD-GRAY. In 1937 THORD-GRAY became pilot to Sir JOHN BRANTON in the Bahamas and from this time on saw very little of LAMB. THORD-GRAY was very hazy about remembering dates, explaining that he maintained no records and that practically all his ventures were on the "gentlemen's agreement" basis with no formal contracts being executed. He did not indicate any knowledge of connection between LAMB and HISS.

- HUC -

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Kisseloff-10302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4-28-49	1-29-49; ~~3-4,14,15,17,30-49;~~ 4-26-49	COURTLAND J. JONES CJJ:CL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Power of Attorney form reflecting signature of ALGER HISS and HISS' Selective Service Questionnaires submitted to FBI Laboratory, which concludes writing thereon was written by HISS. Photographs reflecting actual size of typewriters displayed to maids and baby sitters without effecting identification of Woodstock Typewriter. TIMOTHY HOBSON attended Landon School as a ~~day~~ student.

- P -

[redacted]

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;
New York Letter dated April 21, 1949.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On March 4, 1949, a "Power of Attorney by Individual for the Collection of Checks Drawn on the Treasurer of the United States" form bearing the date of July 28, 1938, at Washington, D. C., and the signature "ALGER HISS" was submitted to the FBI Laboratory. This form had been obtained by reason of a subpoena duces tecum executed on the Riggs National Bank at Washington, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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INDEXED - 116

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Kisseloff-10303

By letter of March 7, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the handwriting appearing on the aforementioned form was not sufficiently comparable by itself for a definite conclusion to be reached as to whether specimens Q-1 through Q-4 and the form were or were not written by one individual. However, it was concluded that the writing on this form was written by the same person who wrote specimens K-340, K-341, K-342, and K-547. In this connection, it is observed that specimens Q-1 through Q-4 are handwritten specimens purportedly those of ALGER HISS turned over by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and referred to as "the Baltimore papers". Specimens K-340 through K-342 are "the Case letters" and K-547 is a handwritten letter dated September 6, 1936 addressed to Mr. PAUL L. BANFIELD of the Landon School, it bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.

The Power of Attorney form was notarized by Mr. LYNN DeLASHMUTT, who is employed by the Riggs National Bank in its branch office at Wisconsin and Warren Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. DeLASHMUTT resides at 7114 Hamden Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

On March 15, 1949, Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN obtained from the Selective Service System, Local Draft Board #1, Washington, D. C., the file of ALGER HISS which contained a Selective Service Questionnaire notarized by JAMES M. MASON on November 5, 1940, and a Selective Service Questionnaire Supplement notarized by L. JOSEPH RODLER on May 11, 1942. These documents were transmitted to the FBI Laboratory on March 15, 1949, which advised by report dated March 16, 1949, that the handwriting appearing on the Selective Service Supplementary Questionnaire dated May 11, 1942 was determined to have been written by the same individual who wrote the handwriting appearing on specimens Q-1 through Q-4, previously described. The signature appearing on the Selective Service Questionnaires which bear the Laboratory number K-71 and K-732, respectively, in order of their dates, were compared with the signature of ALGER HISS appearing on specimen K-40, but a definite conclusion could not be reached. Specimen K-40 is a letter addressed to Mr. WALTER G. SCHILKER and bearing the signature of ALGER HISS.

Investigation reflects that L. JOSEPH RODLER, who notarized the Selective Service Supplementary Questionnaire dated May 11, 1942, resides at 1334 Taylor Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. He is employed by the Washington Loan and Trust Company as a teller, 620 - 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Upon interview by Special Agent STATEN on March 17, 1949, he advised that he could not identify ALGER HISS from a photograph and he did not recall notarizing instant document. However, Mr. RODLER stated that he can identify the signature appearing on the document as his own. He can produce a certificate authorizing him to act as a Notary Public during May, 1942.

In the event the Selective Service Supplementary Questionnaire is desired for evidence, a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to FRANK D. NORTON, Deputy Director, Washington, D. C. Selective Service Headquarters, 1901 - D Street, N. W., home address 1620 Fuller Street, N. W.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau and the New York Division by teletype dated March 17, 1949.

Photographs of eight typewriters were made by the FBI Laboratory reflecting the actual size of these machines. The names appearing thereon and other identifying marks were blocked out. These photographs were displayed by Special Agents HERBERT S. HAWKINS and EDWARD M. MULLIN on March 15, 1949, to the following individuals:

1. Miss KATHLEEN GOOSBY
   509 Florida Avenue, N. W., who was formerly employed as a maid for ALGER HISS.

2. Mrs. CORA McCOLLUM
   3618 - S Street, N. W., who was formerly employed as a baby sitter when the HISSES resided at 3210 - P Street, N. W. and 3415 Volta Place, N. W.

3. Mrs. ELIZA GREEN
   3534 - S Street, N. W., who was employed as a baby sitter by the ALGER HISSES from June, 1942 until the departure of the HISS family from Washington, D. C.

4. Mrs. ROBERT BOWIE
   3511 - S Street, N. W., who was employed as a baby sitter from May, 1942 until the HISSES departed from Washington, D. C.

5. Miss REBECCA TRUSTY
   1337 - 27th Street, N. W., who was employed as a maid from 1946 until 1947 by ALGER HISS.

6. JAMES E. ANDERSON
   6863 West Fairfax Drive
   Falls Church, Virginia, who packed the furniture of ALGER HISS at 3210 - P Street, N. W. in September, 1947.

On March 30, 1949, Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and the writer displayed the photographs of the typewriters to CLAUDIE CATLETT of Winchester, Virginia.

In each of the above instances the maids, baby sitters, and the packer were unable to pick a photograph of a Woodstock Typewriter as being similar to the one owned by the HISS family.

The typewriters displayed to the aforementioned individuals were as follows:

1. Underwood Noiseless, #5593800, manufactured about 1930
2. L. C. Smith, #1269265 B-11, manufactured about 1936
3. Underwood, #5-5508634, manufactured about 1940
4. Remington Rand, #J-147752, manufactured about 1939
5. Woodstock, #156062, manufactured about 1926
6. Royal, #KH-1806240, manufactured about 1929
7. Underwood, #4839899, manufactured about 1932
8. Woodstock, #156062 (sideview), manufactured about 1926

By letter dated March 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office transmitted to the Washington Field Office a photograph which appeared in the Baltimore Afro-American, August 31, 1949, which bore the caption, "The HISS Hearing". An article appearing in this newspaper indicated that this individual had testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This photograph is that of MARTHA POPE, as identified by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD and the writer.

By letter of April 21, 1949, the New York Division requested that it be ascertained from Mr. PAUL L. BANFIELD, Headmaster of the Landon School where TIMOTHY HOBSON attended from September, 1936 through June, 1940, if TIMOTHY were a day student or boarded at the institution.

On April 26, 1949, Mr. BANFIELD was interviewed by the writer, at which time he advised that TIMOTHY HOBSON was a day student. He said that it was possible that TIMOTHY may have stayed at the school for several weeks at some time and a search of the records reflected an entry as follows:

"February, 1937 - six days board - $12.00"

Mr. BANFIELD was unable to determine if this entry meant that the HOBSON boy stayed at the school during January, 1937 or February, 1937.

The aforementioned was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by teletype of April 26, 1949.

The photographs reflecting the actual size of the typewriters described in this report are being transmitted to the New York Division under separate cover, for whatever disposition that office deems appropriate.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-10306

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This case is receiving continuous attention in the Washington Field Office and no leads are being set forth.

Kisseloff-10307

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 7b-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHEN MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4-28-49	1-29-49; 3-4,14,15,17,30-49; 4-26-49	COURTLAND J. JONES CJJ:CL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; ALGER HISS, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Power of Attorney form reflecting signature of ALGER HISS and HISS' Selective Service Questionnaires submitted to FBI Laboratory, which consisted writing thereon was written by HISS. Photographs reflecting actual size of typewriters displayed to maids and baby sitters without effecting identification of Woodstock Typewriter. TIMOTHY HOBSON attended London School as a day student.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau File 7b-2333.
Report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES, dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;
New York Letter dated April 21, 1949.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On March 4, 1949, a "Power of Attorney by Individual for the Collection of Checks Drawn on the Treasurer of the United States" form bearing the date of July 26, 1938, at Washington, D. C., and the signature "ALGER HISS" was submitted to the FBI Laboratory. This form had been obtained by reason of a subpoena duces tecum executed on the Riggs National Bank at Washington, D. C.

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Kisseloff-10308

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

BOARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 10, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There is transmitted herewith, a note regarding CARL BINGER. This note came in the mail, addressed to SA EDWARD F. HUMMER, and though unsigned, is undoubtedly from Mr. BEN MANDEL, Director of Research for the HCUA.

EFH:cl
74-94
Enclosure

1 ENCL

Letter to NY
6-14-49
ASB

74-1333-3380

F B I
JUN 17 1949

RECORDED - 116
INDEXED - 116

51 JUN 22 1949

Kisseloff-10309

CARL BINGER

Reputedly closely associated with Ernest J. Simmons, a Soviet sympathizer at Cornell University. Check on this with Ralph Toledano of Newsweek, who was at Cornell during this period.

Kisseloff-10310

74-1333-3360

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NH FILE NO. 74-5 clb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	6-13-49	6-9-49	LIONEL L. MEUNIER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE (R) INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Confidential Informant of New Haven Division advises that Dr. CARL BINGER, presently attending HISS trial in New York City, presumably for ultimate purpose of testifying that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is insane, was quoted by New York Times August 17, 1948, as making pro-Communist remarks in England. Informant advises that BINGER belongs to Freudian school of psychiatry and thus is anti-God in his beliefs.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/22/95 BY SP7CLC/R
CN370,732

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

DETAILS: AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

This report is based on information furnished by Confidential Informant T1. This source stated that he had been reading the New York Times lately and had noted that a Dr. CARL BINGER is in attendance every day at the HISS trial in New York City on behalf of the defendants, presumably for the ultimate purpose of testifying that the Government's witness WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is insane.

T1 states that Dr. CARL BINGER is a member of the American Psychiatric Association and is said to belong to the school of Freudian psychiatry wherein the members trace all psychiatric diseases back to sex causes. Informant T1 advises that in his opinion these advocates of Freudian psychiatry are anti-God. He stated also that these same Freudian psychiatrists and

1 cc AAG Criminal Div 6-16-49 FBI

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62 JUN 23 1949

5 ASB

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

psychoanalists have formed a group within the American Psychiatric Association and call themselves the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry (GAP). Informant T1 advised that this group commonly referred to as GAP has finally succeeded in controlling a large percentage of the offices in the American Psychiatric Association, in spite of the fact that they control only about ten per cent of the total vote.

Confidential Informant T1 exhibited a "Newsletter", No. 3, dated April, 1949, published by the Committee for the Preservation of Medical Standards in Psychiatry containing an article headed "The Party Line". The pertinent portions of this article are as follows:

> "What about the following quotation from The New York Times attributed to an active member of our present Public Education Committee under a London date line of August 17, 1948?
>
> (It sounds incredible, but see if you recognize the theme song.)
>
> > 'The use of mental and social scientists at top policy-making levels of the United States Department as well as in the Foreign Ministries of other governments throughout the world was urged here today as a vital step in preventing war.'
>
> In an interview after his speech, the doctor pointed to the 'bugaboo of communism', which he said, was now spreading a state of 'neurotic anxiety' throughout the United States. Fanned largely by 'big business and by the vote getters', this 'neurosis', he added, has become confused in public minds with the 'legitimate feat' of Russia and, under such conditions, he asserted, not only the people of the United States but also its leaders and policy makers are in danger of losing a rational, objective approach to world problems."

Confidential Informant T1 informed that the author of this article quoted from the August 17, 1948, issue of the New York Times is Dr. CARL BINGER and the remarks were allegedly made while BINGER was in England.

The May, 1949, "Newsletter" published by the Committee for the Preservation of Medical Standards in Psychiatry contains an article under the heading, "A Typographical Error" and is as follows:

> "In our April Newsletter we cited a statement from the New York Times, and the doctor who was quoted by the New York Times has

complained to us that the Press misquoted him by using the words 'legitimate feat' in place of 'legitimate fear'. We are glad to make this correction for the doctor, of this typographical error which was not ours, but we fail to see how this minor correction alters our original comment on his statement."

Confidential Informant T1 stated that he thought this information might be of assistance to the Government prosecutors when it comes time to cross examine BINGER if he does take the stand. T1 went on to state that in his opinion, the following questions would all be excellent questions to ask BINGER while he was on the stand because the answers thereto would tend to degrade BINGER in the eyes of the jury:

1) Is he a psychoanalyst?
2) Is he a Freudian psychiatrist?
3) Does he believe in God?
4) What does he believe the elements of perjury are?
5) What are the essential characteristics of an oath?
6) What does he think of the oath?
7) Does he believe in moral principles?
8) What justification does morality have?
9) Does morality have the same standing in the United States as it does in Russia?

Confidential Informant T1 also stated that in the event that BINGER does testify that from his observation in the courtroom of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS he is certain that this man is insane, then a thoroughly reliable psychiatrist could be put on the stand by the Government's prosecutor who could testify that it would be impossible for any psychiatrist to merely observe a man on the witness stand and thereafter render a decision as to whether or not that individual is insane. Furthermore, in the event that the defense attorney strives to bring out the fact that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS may be insane by reason of heredity, a competent psychiatrist could testify that the percentage of transmission of heredity diseases is only about seventeen percent and the figure as to insanity is lower than other diseases.

Confidential Informant T1 advises that in his opinion BINGER is further vulnerable by the fact that in connection with his office as a member of the Public Education Committee of the American Psychiatric Association, BINGER caused to be published an article, the pertinent portions of which are as follows:

"Although controversies among members on matters of scientific opinion are bound to arise, such controversies should not be ventilated in public and certainly not through the medium of the press"

Kisseloff-10314

Confidential Informant T1 also advised that the foremost medical journal on the transmission of insanity by heredity is a book which he believes is entitled, "Practice of Psychology" written by Henderson and Gillespie.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ENCLOSURES FOR THE NEW YORK DIVISION

Copies of the "Newsletter" published by the Committee for the Preservation of Medical Standards in Psychiatry" for January, March, April and May, 1949.

Kisseloff-10315

ADMINISTRATIVE

Confidential Informant T1 mentioned in the report of SA LIONEL L. MEUNIER dated June 13, 1949, at New Haven, Conn., in the case entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, Et Al - Perjury, Espionage (R), Internal Security (C)" is as follows:

[redacted] Psychiatrist b7D

[redacted] was referred to the writer by Mr. JOSEPH P. COONEY, former Assistant United States Attorney in Hartford, Connecticut, after [redacted] had indicated to the former individual that he had some information which he thought would be of interest to the government in connection with the Hiss trial now pending in New York City. [redacted] specifically requested that his identity not be made known. He stated, however, that if the government prosecutors are anxious to obtain the services of a competent psychiatrist who would in all probability be willing to testify, then appropriate arrangements could be made to contact Dr. CHARLES C. BURLINGAME, one of the foremost psychiatrists in the United States, who has offices in the Mayfair Hotel in New York City.

In the event any information appearing in other copies of the "Newsletter" mentioned in this report are desired, contact should be made with Mr. AUSTIN DAVIES, Executive Secretary, American Psychiatric Association, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, New York.

Kisseloff-10316

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 74-6 eJb

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	8-13-48	8-8-48	LIONEL L. MOUNIER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE (X) INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Confidential Informant of New Haven Division advises that Dr. CARL BINGER, presently attending HISS trial in New York City, presumably for ultimate purpose of testifying that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is insane, was quoted by New York Times August 17, 1948, as making pro-Communist remarks in England. Informant advises that BINGER belongs to Freudian school of psychiatry and there is anti-God in his beliefs.

-RUC-

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CN370,732

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1255.

DETAILS: AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

This report is based on information furnished by Confidential Informant T1. This source stated that he had been reading the New York Times lately and had noted that a Dr. CARL BINGER is in attendance every day at the HISS trial in New York City on behalf of the defendants, presumably for the ultimate purpose of testifying that the Government's witness WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is insane.

T1 states that Dr. CARL BINGER is a member of the American Psychiatric Association and is said to belong to the school of Freudian psychiatry wherein the members trace all psychiatric diseases back to sex causes. Informant T1 advises that in his opinion these advocates of Freudian psychiatry are anti-God. He stated also that these same Freudian psychiatrists and

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Kisseloff-10317

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 13 1949
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 33 13 9-59P

DIRECTOR URGENT

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/91 BY

JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS TRIAL, AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE THIRTEEN. ESTHER CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION AND WAS ASKED ABOUT DETAILS OF HER VISITS TO THIRTIETH STREET RESIDENCE, IT WAS BROUGHT OUT THAT THEY WERE MADE FURTIVELY, THE CONVERSATION WAS IN LOW TONES AND THAT IT WAS NOT DESIRED THAT SHE AND HER HUSBAND BE SEEN VISITING THE HOUSE. SHE WAS THEN REMINDED OF HER TESTIMONY THAT THEY WENT ON TRIPS ON POTOMAC AND STRYKER ASKED HER IF THEY WORE DISGUISES AND SHE SAID OF COURSE NOT. HE BROUGHT OUT THAT TRIP WAS BY AUTO IN DAYTIME AND THEN WENT ON TO HER PRE-TRIAL TESTIMONY THAT SHE ACCOMPANIED ALGER AND PRISCILLA TO MOVIE THEATRE IN BALTIMORE, THAT SHE KNEW ALGER WAS A NATIVE OF BALTIMORE AND STRYKER APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO SHOW OPEN CONTACT WITH HER BY HISSES, TO CHANGE IMPRESSION THAT THE ASSOCIATION WAS CLANDESTINE. WAS THEN INTERROGATED AT LENGTH ABOUT DATE AND PLACE OF NEW YEARS EVE PARTY WHICH SHE HAD TESTIFIED EARLIER SHE AND HUSBAND ATTENDED WITH HISSES AND SHE BECAME QUITE CONFUSED SAYING SHE NOW

RECORDED - 116 174-1333-3363
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END OF PAGE ONE

BELIEVES IT OCCURRED AT THIRTIETH STREET AND NOT AT VOLTA PLACE. JUDGE ADJOURNED COURT FOR FIVE MINUTES FOR HER TO REFRESH HER RECOLLECTION, AFTER WHICH HE ASKED HER IF SHE COULD NOW STATE WHEN THE NEW YEARS PARTY OCCURRED. SHE EXPLAINED SHE WAS NOT SURE OF THE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY PARTY BUT KNOWS IT OCCURRED AT MOUNT ROYAL TERRACE AND THAT SHE BELIEVES NEW YEARS PARTY MUST HAVE OCCURRED IN DECEMBER, THIRTYSIX, BECAUSE SHE NOW REALIZES HISSES DID NOT MOVE TO VOLTA PLACE UNTIL DECEMBER, THIRTYSEVEN AND THAT THE SOCIAL EVENT SHE ATTENDED THERE MUST HAVE BEEN A HOUSE WARMING RATHER THAN NEW YEARS EVE PARTY. SHE WAS THEN INTERROGATED RE HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH AND STATED SHE NEVER MET HIM, HE WAS NEVER AT HER HOME AND THAT HER FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF HIM CAME FROM NEWSPAPERS AND HER HUSBAND NEVER MENTIONED HIM TO HER. ALSO, THAT SHE NEVER MET THE FOUR OTHER SOURCES OF DOCUMENTS NAMED BY CHAMBERS, WITH EXCEPTION OF ALGER. HISS ~~WAS~~ THEN ASKED ABOUT DATE SHE MOVED FROM TWENTY EIGHTH STREET APARTMENT AND IT WAS BROUGHT OUT THAT AT BALTIMORE SHE HAD TESTIFIED THEY MAY HAVE GONE TO LYNBROOK FROM ST. PAUL PLACE AND PRIOR TO TWENTY EIGHTH STREET. IT WAS ALSO BROUGHT OUT THAT SHE HAD TESTIFIED ON PRETRIAL THAT SHE COULD RECALL NO ONE ELSE IN ADDITION TO PRISCILLA HISS

END OF PAGE TWO

COMING TO SCHAPIRO APARTMENT ON WEST FOURTH STREET WITH BABY ARTICLES, YET HER PRESENT TESTIMONY WAS THAT ALGER ACCOMPANIED PRISCILLA THERE. SHE SAID HER PRE-TRIAL STATEMENT WAS TRUE TO THE BEST OF HER RECOLLECTION AND THAT SINCE SHE HAD RECALLED THAT ALGER DID, IN FACT, APPEAR AT WEST FOURTH STREET APARTMENT. STRYKER THEN ASKED HER IF FBI REFRESHED HER RECOLLECTION, TO WHICH SHE SAID NO, AND HE THEN ASKED IF FBI HAD NOT ASKED HER LEADING QUESTIONS, TO WHICH SHE REPLIED, "YOU ARE INSULTING", AND COURT THEN ADMONISHED HER VERY SEVERELY. TESTIFIED SHE FIRST MET HISS IN SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER, THIRTYFOUR, THROUGH INTRODUCTION BY HER HUSBAND AT BALTIMORE HOME AND WAS THEN ASKED IF HER PRE-TRIAL TESTIMONY DID NOT REFLECT THAT SHE TESTIFIED THERE HISS WAS WITH D OF J AT THAT TIME. SHE SAID THAT WAS TRUE BUT SHE HAD SINCE ASCERTAINED HISS NOT WITH D OF J THEN BUT NOW BELIEVES IT TO HAVE BEEN NYE COMMITTEE. DENIED FBI OR ANYONE ELSE TOLD HER THAT. WAS THEN INTERROGATED ABOUT OCCUPANCY OF TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT, STATED THEY STAYED THERE ABOUT SIX WEEKS, KNEW NO NEIGHBORS, JANITOR OR MANAGER. WAS ASKED ABOUT NAME BY WHICH THE MAID, JULIA, ADDRESSED HER AND COULD NOT RECALL THOUGH SHE STATED THE HISSES GAVE THEM A NAME WHEN THEY MOVED INTO

END OF PAGE THREE

APARTMENT AND THE MAID CAME WITH APARTMENT. TESTIFIED DID NOT RECALL NAMES BY WHICH MAIDS AT P STREET ADDRESSED HER AND THAT SHE RECALLED SEEING NO MAIDS AT THIRTIETH STREET OR VOLTA PLACE. STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO HIS QUESTION JUNE TENTH RE APPEARANCE OF ALGER IN SUPREME COURT ON DAY ESTHER TESTIFIED SHE WAITED AT THIRTIETH STREET FOR HIM TO COME HOME WITH KEY FOR TWENTYEIGHTH STREET AND ASKED HER AGAIN WHO TOLD HER ALGER WAS ARGUING CASE IN SUPREME COURT. SHE SAID SHE HAD NO EXACT RECOLLECTION BUT PERHAPS PRISCILLA, AND COULD NOT GIVE EXACT CONVERSATION. AT THIS POINT STRYKER REQUESTED HER NOT TO REFER TO MRS. HISS AS PRISCILLA AND COURT UPHELD HIM AFTER ARGUMENT BY MURPHY THAT SUCH INSTRUCTION SHOULD COME FROM BENCH AND NOT COUNSEL. STRYKER THEN WENT INTO HER PRE-TRIAL TESTIMONY ABOUT MAGNOLIAS BEING IN BLOOM ON OCCASION OF ONE OF HER TRIPS WITH PRISCILLA AND ATTEMPTED TO MAKE IT APPEAR SUCH TRIP OCCURRED IN FALL WHEN MAGNOLIAS NOT IN BLOOM BUT DID NOT MAKE HIS POINT. STRYKER THEN BROUGHT OUT THAT SHE AND HUSBAND WERE HARD PRESSED FINANCIALLY WHEN HE BROKE FROM PARTY BUT THAT SINCE THAT TIME THEY HAD ACCUMULATED OVER THREE HUNDRED ACRES AND HAD CONSIDERABLE ASSETS WHICH SHE SAID HAVE ALWAYS BEEN IN BOTH NAMES AND SHE DENIED ANY-

END OF PAGE FOUR

THING WAS DONE ABOUT TRANSFERRING TITLE TO FARM AT OR ABOUT TIME LIBEL SUIT WAS INSTITUTED. CROSS CONCLUDED. ON REDIRECT MURPHY CLARIFIED THE SITUATION RE MAGNOLIAS AND BROUGHT OUT THAT, IN FACT, THERE WAS NO INCONSISTENCY IN HER STATEMENTS CONCERNING THEM. ALSO, THAT VARIOUS MAIDS HAD CALLED HER BY NAME BUT SHE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF SUCH NAMES. STATED SHE HAD NOT TALKED ABOUT CASE WITH MURPHY OR ANYONE ELSE IN GOVERNMENT SINCE TRIAL BEGAN. NO RECROSS. ADJOURNED UNTIL AM, JUNE FOURTEENTH.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr Fletter

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 13 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK CITY 29 13 8-40 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS TRIAL, MORNING SESSION, JUNE THIRTEENTH INSTANT. ESTHER CHAMBERS WAS UNDER FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY STRYKER ENTIRE SESSION. SHE ADMITTED SHE HAD BEEN WARM CP SYMPATHIZER AND FELLOW TRAVELER, WORKED FOR AMTORG, WAS A CHARTER MEMBER OF JOHN REED CLUB, THOUGH DENIED SHE WAS AN ORGANIZER. ADMITTED IT WAS CP FRONT AND ADMITTED SHE HAD PARTICIPATED IN A STRIKE AT A PASSAIC PLANT, THOUGH NOT AN EMPLOYEE THEREOF, AND THAT SHE HAD GONE OVER THERE AS PART OF CP TECHNIQUE TO CREATE INDUSTRIAL STRIFE. ADMITTED SHE MET CHAMBERS AT JOHN REED CLUB, KNEW AND SHARED HIS PHILOSOPHY, AND KNEW HE WAS IN CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT. ALSO THAT SHE AND HUSBAND MOVED MANY TIMES AND ASSUMED MANY ALIASES FOR PURPOSE OF DECEPTION AND THAT THEIR DAUGHTER-S NAME WAS ALSO CHANGED, AT WHICH POINT STRYKER ASKED HER WHETHER IT WAS NOT REVOLTING TO HER CONSCIENCE TO CHANGE NAME OF CHILD FOR SUCH PURPOSE. WAS THEN QUESTIONED AT LENGTH AS TO WHEN SHE AND HUSBAND "REPENTED" AND SHE STATED BREAKING PROCESS TOOK ABOUT A YEAR, THOUGH CHAMBERS HIMSELF MADE UP HIS MIND WITHOUT HER ASSISTANCE. ASKED HER THEN IF BY OCTOBER, THIRTY SEVEN SHE AND HER HUSBAND HAD CEASED LYING AND, WHEN SHE SAID YES, HE DIRECTED ATTENTION TO THE LETTER SHE WROTE IN OCTOBER, THIRTY SEVEN TO THE PARK SCHOOL RE ENTRANCE OF HER CHILD THERE. DREW FROM WITNESS THAT SOME STATEMENTS

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THEREIN WERE HALF TRUTHS AND THAT PART HAD BEEN SUPPRESSED TO DECEIVE SCHOOL. WAS THEN ASKED AGAIN ABOUT ANY PANGS OF CONSCIENCE WHEN SHE WROTE THE LETTER AND SHE SAID SHE HAD NONE. STRYKER ASKED HER WHETHER SHE BELIEVED HER HUSBAND HONORABLE AFTER HE HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN LYING, BLASPHEMING, DECEIVING, ETC. AND SHE SPOKE OUT LOUDLY THAT SHE CONSIDERED HIM ALWAYS TO HAVE BEEN A GREAT MAN. THEN BROUGHT UP THE MATTER OF APPLICATION FOR CREDIT MADE TO CREDIT AGENCY IN BALTIMORE AND ATTEMPTED TO HAVE WITNESS ADMIT SHE GAVE FALSE INFO IN THAT SHE MISREPRESENTED HER HUSBAND AS BEING ON JAY CHAMBERS WHO WAS A SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER IN THE US GOVERNMENT. SHE FLATLY DENIED ANY SUCH MISREPRESENTATION. WAS THEN CONFRONTED WITH HER PRE TRIAL TESTIMONY RE PURCHASE OF CAR IN THIRTYSEVEN AND STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO CONVEY IMPRESSION SHE HAD TESTIFIED FUNDS FOR CAR CAME FROM HUSBAND-S MOTHER, BUT SHE INSISTED SHE HAD NOT SO TESTIFIED, BUT THAT IN FACT SHE NEVER HAS KNOWN EXACT SOURCE OF FUNDS, ALTHOUGH MOTHER-IN-LAW HELPED OUT FINANCIALLY FROM TIME TO TIME. STRYKER THEN WENT INTO HER PRE TRIAL TESTIMONY ABOUT SUBLEASE AT TWENTY EIGHTH STREET AND ATTEMPTED TO HAVE HER ADMIT SHE CHANGED HER TESTIMONY ABOUT EXISTENCE OF SUBLEASE AFTER SHE "CAUGHT" HERSELF BUT OBJECTION THERETO SUSTAINED. WAS THEN QUESTIONED IN DETAIL ABOUT DATE OF ATTENDANCE AT NEW YEAR-S EVE PARTY AT HISS RESIDENCE AND ATTEMPTED TO CREATE IMPRESSION THAT HER PRE TRIAL

END PAGE TWO

TESTIMONY WAS INCONSISTENT WITH THAT IN INSTANT TRIAL BUT WITNESS INSISTED HER ANSWERS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN TRUTHFUL TO BEST OF HER RECOLLECTION. ADMITTED THAT SHE AND HUSBAND HAVE COPY OF PRE TRIAL TESTIMONY BUT STATED SHE DID NOT CONSULT IT OVER PAST WEEKEND ALTHOUGH ADMITTED CONFERRING WITH HUSBAND ABOUT TESTIMONY OVER WEEKEND AND DENIED HE INDUCED HER TO CHANGE HER TESTIMONY. SAME LINE OF QUESTIONING FOLLOWED WITH RESPECT TO DATE AND PLACE OF WEDDING ANNIVERSARY PARTY BUT WITNESS INSISTED SHE HAD ALWAYS TESTIFED ACCURATELY TO BEST OF HER RECOLLECTION AND DENIED SHE CHANGED HER TESTIMONY ABOUT DATE AND PLACE OF ANNIVERSARY PARTY WHEN SHE FOUND OUT HISSES WERE ACTUALLY MARRIED ON DECEMBER ELEVENTH. WAS THEN SHOWN GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT THIRTY - C WHICH IS PHOTO OF VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE, AND STATED IT WAS THE HOUSE ALTHOUGH SHE COULD NOT RECALL OUTSIDE FENCE BUT REMEMBERED GOING THROUGH GATE AND THAT HOUSE WAS WHITE. ALSO IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF THIRTIETH STREET HOUSE, SAID SHE COULD NOT RECALL COLOR OF SHUTTERS AND DID NOT REMEMBER SOME OUTSIDE FEATURES OF HOUSE BUT AGAIN SAID SHE VISITED THERE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND DECEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. STRYKER THEN ASKED HER IF HE PROVED OUTSIDE OF HOUSE WAS PAINTED YELLOW, WOULD SHE ADMIT SHE HAD FALSIFIED HER TESTIMONY AND AFTER OBJECTION WORD WAS CHANGED TO MISTAKEN AND SHE ANSWERED BY SAYING SHE NEVER PAID MUCH ATTENTION TO EXTERIOR BUT KNEW INTERIOR MUCH BETTER AND SAID LIVING ROOM WAS PINK AND DINING ROOM GREEN. ADMITTED SHE TALKED TO FBI BEFORE

END PAGE THREE

TESTIFYING BUT STATED SHE HAD NEVER SEEN PHOTOS OF RESIDENCE BEFORE. DENIED HER TESTIMONY ABOUT VISITING VOLTA PLACE WAS UNTRUE. LUNCHEON RECESS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr Fletcher

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 38 14 10-40 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE FOURTEEN. WHEN COURT RECONVENED, STRYKER INFORMED COURT IF GOVERNMENT WOULD CONFER WITH DEFENSE ATTORNEY MC LEAN ABOUT DOCUMENTS, THE INTRODUCTION THEREOF INTO EVIDENCE COULD PROBABLY BE EXPEDITED. MURPHY INFORMED COURT HE DESIRED TO ADHERE TO HIS ESTABLISHED PLAN AND REQUESTED COURT TO INSTRUCT DEFENSE COUNSEL IF THEY HAD ANY MORE SUCH SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE THEM OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF JURY WHICH RESTRICTION WAS GIVEN. WALTER H. ANDERSON RESUMED DIRECT TESTIMONY AND PRODUCED ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS CORRESPONDING TO BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS ELEVEN THROUGH TWENTY PLUS GIVING RESPECTIVE DISTRIBUTION THEREOF. ALSO TESTIFIED THAT IN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT, PERSONNEL IN ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAYRE-S OFFICE CONSISTED OF ALGER HISS, EUNICE LINCOLN, ANNABELLE NEWCOMB, AND ROBERT GREENFIELD, IN ADDITION TO FRANCIS B. SAYRE. WITH RESPECT TO INTRODUCTION OF THESE DOCUMENTS, MURPHY IS READING ALOUD BALTIMORE PAPERS INDIVIDUALLY AND THEN READS CORRESPONDING STATE DEPT. ORIGINAL. ANDERSON WILL CONTINUE JUNE FIFTEEN AM. HISS ATTORNEYS ADVISED MURPHY INFORMALLY TODAY THAT HISS WILL TAKE THE STAND.

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Orig Director
cc: Mr Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 30 14 9-55 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

F. L. Spaffe

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY MORNING SESSION JUNE FOURTEENTH. UPON RECONVENING JUDGE KAUFMAN ANNOUNCED FROM BENCH THAT DEFENSE COUNSEL HAD REQUESTED INSPECTION OF PRIOR STATEMENTS CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED HE HAS MADE TO GOVERNMENT. THAT COURT HAS PERUSED FBI REPORTS DATED MAY FOURTEEN FORTYTWO AND JUNE TWENTYSIX, FORTYFIVE AND ASCERTAINED THAT CHAMBERS DID NOT THEREIN MAKE REFERENCE TO HISS GIVING HIM DOCUMENTS AND THAT CHAMBERS STATED THEREIN HE DID NOT SUSPECT HE WAS ENGAGED IN THE RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE RING BUT RATHER CP UNDERGROUND WORK AND COURT ANNOUNCED COUNSEL HAS AGREED THAT CHAMBERS WOULD SO TESTIFY IN INSTANT TRIAL RE ABOVE STATEMENTS. COURT ANNOUNCED HE FOUND NOTHING IN THREE SIGNED STATEMENTS GIVEN BY CHAMBERS TO FBI DATED DEC. THREE, SEVEN AND EIGHT LAST INCONSISTENT WITH TRIAL TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS AND LATTER-S GJ TESTIMONY DECEMBER FORTY EIGHT AND ACCORDINGLY WAS DENYING MOTION TO INSPECT THOSE THREE STATEMENTS. WALTER H. ANDERSON, CHIEF OF RECORDS BRANCH, STATE DEPARTMENT, WAS ONLY WITNESS AND TESTIFIED RE PROCEDURE AS TO

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PAGE TWO

RECEIPT OF TELEGRAMS AND CABLEGRAMS IN STATE DEPARTMENT IN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT INCLUDING PREPARATION OF VARIOUS TYPES OF COPIES AND DISTRIBUTION THEREOF. MURPHY THEN PLACED IN EVIDENCE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY ANDERSON MATCHING THEM UP WITH BALTIMORE PAPERS BY READING BOTH ALOUD AND ALSO PUT INTO EVIDENCE DISTRIBUTION SLIPS REFLECTING DISSEMINATION OF EACH. COMPLETED READING OF BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDING ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS ONE THROUGH TEN WHEN COURT RECESSED FOR LUNCH.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

c c Fletcher
"Dry Director"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 26 14 8-06 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE NY TELEPHONE CALL TO WFO THIS DATE. PROSECUTOR IN INSTANT MATTER STATES DEFENSE IN ATTEMPTING TO DISCREDIT CHAMBERS HAS REFERRED TO HIS HCUA TESTIMONY OF AUG. TWENTY FIFTH, FORTY EIGHT, WHEREIN HE MENTIONED ON PAGE ONE ONE NINE NAUGHT, LINE ELEVEN, OF HCUA REPORT, THAT CHAMBERS WENT TO HISS RESIDENCE ON DENT PLACE AT THE END OF NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. AUSA MURPHY REQUESTS THAT CONTACT BE MADE WITH HCUA TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF STENO WHO REPORTED CHAMBERS TESTIMONY OF AUGUST TWENTY FIFTH, FORTY EIGHT, THAT STENO BE INTERROGATED AS TO WHETHER HER NOTES SHOW THAT IN FACT CHAMBERS SAID DENT PLACE. CHAMBERS CLAIMS HE DID NOT MENTION DENT PLACE, NEVER HEARD OF IT, AND HAS NO IDEA OF ITS LOCATION. CHAMBERS CLAIMS HE MUST HAVE STATED VOLTA PLACE AND NOT DENT PLACE. WFO ADVISE BY TELEPHONE TODAY RESULTS OF ABOVE INVESTIGATION AND CONFIRM BY TELETYPE.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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JUN 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK CITY 23 15 7-59 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, MORNING SESSION, JUNE FIFTEENTH. WALTER H. ANDERSON OF STATE DEPARTMENT WAS ONLY WITNESS, AND ENTIRE SESSION UTILIZED IN PUTTING INTO EVIDENCE REMAINDER OF BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS CONSISTING OF NUMBERS TWENTY ONE THROUGH FORTY SEVEN, TOGETHER WITH RESPECTIVE DISTRIBUTION SLIPS. MICROFILM PRINTS WILL BE INTRODUCED THIS PM, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT EUNICE LINCOLN, SECRETARY TO FRANCIS B. SAYRE, WILL TESTIFY.

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Orig Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 33 FROM NEW YORK 15 10-43 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, PM SESSION, JUNE FIFTEENTH. WALTER H. ANDERSON RESUMED TESTIMONY ON DIRECT AND THE EIGHT ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE REPRODUCED ON THE TWO ROLLS OF FILM ALREADY IN EVIDENCE WERE RECEIVED WITHOUT OBJECTION. DIRECT CONCLUDED. ON CROSS BY MC LEAN WITNESS TESTIFIED THAT PERHAPS FORTY TO FIFTY INFORMATION COPIES WERE GENERALLY PREPARED OF INCOMING CABLES, EXACT NUMBER DEPENDING ON SUBJECT MATTER, AND APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN COPIES WERE ROUTED TO VARIOUS DIVISIONS IN DEPARTMENT AND REMAINING COPIES RETAINED IN CODE ROOM FILES AND DESTROYED SEVERAL WEEKS LATER BY BURNING. MC LEAN BROUGHT OUT THAT FILE CABINETS IN CODE ROOM WERE UNLOCKED DURING WORKING HOURS, THAT THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY TWENTY EMPLOYEES THEREIN DURING NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT AND WITNESS TESTIFIED IN HIS OPINION SECURITY WAS AS STRINGENT IN CODE ROOM THEN AS IT IS NOW. MC LEAN THEN HAD WITNESS TESTIFY AS TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN OTHER SECTIONS OF TELEGRAPH DIVISION, INCLUDING FILE ROOM AND TYPING ROOM, AND BROUGHT OUT THAT NO RECORDS WERE KEPT OF DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION COPIES DESTROYED

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COPIES AND THAT THERE IS NO RECORD TO SHOW FINAL DISPOSITION THEREOF. MC LEAN THEN DIRECTED ATTENTION OF WITNESS TO ONE OF THE STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS IN EVIDENCE, HAD HIM TESTIFY AS TO DISTRIBUTION THEREOF, BROUGHT OUT THAT IT WENT TO SECRETARY, UNDER SECRETARY, COUNSELOR, TWO ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, ETC., HAD WITNESS GIVE FROM OFFICIAL S.D. REGISTER NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH OF SUCH OFFICES AND THEN ASKED HIM IF IT WERE NOT A FAIR STATEMENT THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED PERSONS HAD ACCESS TO THE PARTICULAR DOCUMENT. ANDERSON REPLIED HE HAD NOT TOTALLED THE EMPLOYEES IN THE RESPECTIVE OFFICES AND MATTER WAS NOT PURSUED FURTHER. MC LEAN THEN BROUGHT OUT THAT TWO OF THE S.D. CABLES ALREADY IN EVIDENCE WERE NOT ROUTED TO SAYRE. ASKED WITNESS IF HE KNEW HENRY JULIAK WADLEIGH, TO WHICH HE SAID NO BUT KNEW OF HIM AND THAT HE WAS IN TRADE AGREEMENTS IN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT. THEN DIRECTED ATTENTION OF WITNESS TO ONE OF THE DOCUMENTS REPRODUCED ON MICRO-FILM AND AFTER WITNESS TESTIFIED THAT RECEIVING OFFICERS GENERALLY PLACED STAMP THEREON AT TIME OF RECEIPT, ASKED HIM IF HE WOULD NOT PRESUME IN ABSENCE OF RECEIVING STAMP ON MICRO-FILM COPY THAT THE DOCUMENT

END PAGE TWO

PHOTOGRAPHED ON MICRO-FILM WAS NOT, IN FACT, AN INFORMATION COPY AND COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION THERETO ON GROUND IT WAS ARGUMENTATIVE. ON REDIRECT MURPHY CLARIFIED THAT PRESENCE OF VARIOUS INITIALS AND RECEIVING STAMPS ON THE DOCUMENTS TO WHICH MC LEAN HAD DIRECTED ATTENTION. NO RECROSS. ONLY OTHER WITNESS WAS MISS EUNICE A. LINCOLN WHO TESTIFIED RE HER EMPLOYMENT AS SECRETARY TO SAYRE IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT AND DESCRIBED PHYSICAL LAY-OUT OF SAYRE-S OFFICES. DESCRIBED HER HANDLING OF INCOMING MAIL EACH MORNING AND ROUTING THEREOF TO SAYRE AND HISS. TESTIFIED SHE AND THE OFFICE STENOGRAPHER, MISS NEWCOMB, ALWAYS LEFT AFTER SAYRE AND HISS EACH DAY AND THAT SHE, HERSELF, PUT AWAY IN LOCKED CABINET ANY DOCUMENTS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN LEFT ON DESK OF EITHER SAYRE OR HISS WHEN THEY WENT HOME FOR THE EVENING. STATED SHE RETAINED FOR SIX MONTHS THOSE DOCUMENTS SAYRE PERSONALLY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANSWERING BUT DISPOSED OF INFORMATION COPIES NOT REQUIRING ANY ATTENTION BY SAYRE EACH WEEK BY PLACING IN SEALED ENVELOPE AND SENDING TO CODE ROOM FOR DISPOSITION. STATED SHE KNOWS WADLEIGH, THAT HE INFREQUENTLY CAME TO SAYRE-S OFFICE BUT AS SHE RECALLED IT ONLY WHEN SAYRE WAS HOLDING CONFERENCES AND SHE DOES NOT RECALL

END PAGE THREE

FBI

WADLEIGH COMING INTO OFFICE EXCEPT ON SUCH OCCASIONS. TESTIFIED THERE WAS ALWAYS SOMEONE IN THE OFFICE DURING WORKING HOURS AND THAT HISS AND SAYRE FREQUENTLY TOOK HOME AT NIGHT BRIEFCASES WITH WHAT APPEARED TO HER TO BE HOMEWORK. STATED SHE NEVER SAW HISS MAKE ANY HANDWRITTEN MEMOS OF CABLE MESSAGES AND THAT IN HER OPINION THERE WOULD BE NO OCCASION THEREFOR. MURPHY THEN EXHIBITED TO HER THE FOUR SMALL HANDWRITTEN NOTES. SHE TESTIFIED SHE HAD NEVER SEEN ANY OF THEM BEFORE, BELIEVED THEM IN HANDWRITING OF HISS WHICH SHE TESTIFIED SHE HAD SEEN AND THAT AFTER EXAMINING THE CORRESPONDING S.D. ORIGINALS SHE COULD SAY NONE WAS OF THE TYPE THAT REQUIRED PERSONAL HANDLING BY SAYRE BUT RATHER WERE IN THE INFORMATION CATEGORY. THEN TESTIFIED THAT SMALL THREE BY FIVE PADS WERE USED IN THE OFFICE, THAT TWO OF THE FOUR SMALL HANDWRITTEN NOTES WERE ON SAME SIZE PAPER AS SUCH PADS AND THAT THE OTHER TWO APPEARED TO BE SAME SIZE AS ANOTHER TYPE OF PAD USED IN OFFICE ON TOP OF WHICH WAS PRINTED DEPARTMENT OF STATE, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY, AND THAT THOSE TWO APPEARED TO HAVE THE TOP PORTION THEREOF RIPPED OFF. TESTIFIED WADLEIGH NEVER TOOK ANY FILES FROM

END PAGE FOUR

SAYRE-S OFFICE TO HER KNOWLEDGE AND THAT IF WADLEIGH HAD EVER REQUESTED ANY DOCUMENTS OR FILES SHE WOULD NOT HAVE GIVEN THEM TO HIM WITHOUT OKAY OF SAYRE. ON CROSS BY MC LEAN SHE IDENTIFIED A DIAGRAM OF OFFICE LAY-OUT WHICH WAS THEN RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE. BROUGHT OUT THAT IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO SAYRE-S PERSONAL OFFICE WAS THE DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM, STATED PRESS CONFERENCES HELD THERE OCCASIONALLY AND THAT CONNECTING DOOR FROM THAT ROOM TO SAYRE-S OFFICE WAS GENERALLY UNLOCKED. STATED PART OF HISS JOB WAS TO READ THOSE DOCUMENTS ROUTED TO HIM. STATED SHE DID NOT KNOW OF HER OWN KNOWLEDGE, OF THE ACTUAL FINAL DISPOSITION OF INFORMATION COPIES OF THE VARIOUS MESSAGES RECEIVED IN THAT OFFICE AND WHICH SHE RETURNED TO CODE ROOM WEEKLY FOR DISPOSITION. STATED SHE KNEW HARRY HAWKINS AND MR. DARLINGTON AND THAT BOTH WERE OCCASIONALLY IN SAYRE-S OFFICE, SOMETIMES TO SEE HISS, BUT USUALLY SAYRE, HIMSELF, BUT DENIED THAT SHE HAD EVER SEEN EITHER OF THEM OR WADLEIGH IN HISS OFFICE WHEN HE WAS NOT THERE AND DENIED THAT SHE WOULD HAVE PERMITTED ANY OF THEM TO ENTER HISS OFFICE WHEN HE WAS NOT THERE. CROSS CONCLUDED. DOKEX FEEHAN EXPECTED TO BE FIRST WITNESS JUNE SIX-

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

TEEN, AM. COURT HAS PERMITTED DEFENSE TO PLACE JOHN W. DAVIS ON STAND TOMORROW AM AS CHARACTER WITNESS INASMUCH AS DAVIS IS LEAVING CITY ON EXTENDED TRIP. DAVIS WAS THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR AND IS TRUSTEE OF CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT. WAS INTERVIEWED FEBRUARY, FORTY NINE BY SAVANNAH DIVISION AND STATED HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF OR MET HISS UNTIL NINETEEN FORTY SIX.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

Kisseloff-10337

6

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUNE 15, 1949

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 15 5:30P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

BRIAN. REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL FROM AGENT MCMANUS, NEW YORK OFFICE, ONE THIRTYFIVE P. M. THIS DATE REGARDING CHAMBERS TESTIMONY ON PAGE ELEVEN MINUTE, NINE ELEVEN, BEFORE HOUSE AUG TWENTYFIVE, FORTYEIGHT. IDENTITY OF MEMORANDUM FOR COMMITTEE WAS BENJAMIN M. FINKELSTEIN OF WARD AND PAUL OFFICE MEMORANDUM, ADDRESS SIXTY PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W., WASH. D. C. FINKELSTEIN'S STENOTYPE NOTES REVIEWED BY AGENT OF THIS OFFICE IN HIS PRESENCE AND THE NOTES REFLECTED THAT A CORRECTION WAS MADE IN THE SENTENCE QUOTE HE WAS THEN LIVING ON REST PLACE UNQUOTE. THE WORD REST WAS WRITTEN IN IN PENCIL AND FINKELSTEIN STATED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE TESTIMONY HE WAS IN DOUBT AS TO WHAT THE WORD ACTUALLY WAS AND HAD WRITTEN IT PHONETICALLY QUOTE RALF UNQUOTE. HE STATED THAT AT THE FIRST RECESS HE REQUESTED THE CORRECT NAME FROM EITHER CHAMBERS OR ONE OF THE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS BUT COULD NOT RECALL AS TO WHO GAVE HIM THE WORD QUOTE REST UNQUOTE. FINKELSTEIN HAS HIS NOTES IN HIS POSSESSION AND IS WILLING TO TESTIFY.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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JUN 15 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 34 15 11-06 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REWFOTEL TODAY RE BENJAMIN H. FIRSHEIN, HCUA REPORTER. GOVERNMENT PROSECUTORS ADVISE THAT FIRSHEIN WILL BE A NECESSARY WITNESS IN INSTANT CASE AND WILL BE CALLED TO TESTIFY LATTER PART THIS WEEK OR EARLY NEXT WEEK. WFO REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH FIRSHEIN AND ADVISE HIM THAT HE WILL BE NECESSARY WITNESS. WFO WILL BE ADVISED AS TO EXACT TIME FIRSHEIN WILL BE NEEDED IN NYC AS WITNESS.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: June 15, 1949

FROM : L. L. Laughlin

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

ASAC Belmont called at 5:20 p.m. and advised that as a result of an agreement entered into between the Government and the defense counsel in this case, the following two individuals will be called as character witnesses for Hiss tomorrow, June 16, 1949:

Stanley Kuhl Hornbeck, Advisor on Public Relations for the State Department in 1937. Approximately 63 years old.

Issiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Belmont stated that Assistant US Attorney Murphy would appreciate being furnished with any information, particularly of a derogatory type, which would help him to cross examine these people. Mr. Belmont stated that any information the Bureau might furnish should be make available to the New York Office in time to get it to Mr. Murphy before 10:30 a.m., June 16.

LLL:IGS

Tel mg C 11:50 pm 6-15-49

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174-1333-3372

FBI

5 JUN 17 1949

5 JUN 22 1949

Kisseloff-10340

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. June 16, 1949

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK CITY URGENT

RE JAHAN: IMMEDIATE ATTENTION ASAC BELMONT. DR. STANLEY KUHL HORNBECK WAS CHIEF OF DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, STATE DEPT. FROM NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT TO NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND ADVISOR ON POLITICAL RELATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. IN SEPT NINETEEN FORTYFOUR WAS APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO THE NETHERLANDS. FROM SEPT NINETEEN THIRTYNINE TO SPRING OF NINETEEN FORTYFOUR WAS SUPERIOR TO HISS AS POLITICAL ADVISOR FOR THE FAR EAST TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE. WHEN INTERVIEWED IN HATCH ACT INVESTIGATION OF ALGER HISS IN NINETEEN FORTYONE DASH FORTYTWO STATED HAD BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH HISS FOR FIVE YEARS AND NOTHING HAD COME TO HIS ATTENTION TO DOUBT HISS LOYALTY. ADVISED THAT AT ONE TIME HE HEARD THAT HISS AND BROTHER DONALD HISS, ALSO EMPLOYED STATE DEPT, WERE CLASSED AS QUOTE FELLOW TRAVELERS UNQUOTE. STATED WAS NOT AWARE OF BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATIONS. STATED KNEW NOTHING RE ALGERS ACTIVITIES AWAY FROM OFFICE AND THAT ALGERS WIFE POSSIBLY QUOTE MORE LIBERAL UNQUOTE THAN HER HUSBAND. WHEN ALGER HISS INTERVIEWED BY ASST. DIR. D.M. LADD MARCH NINETEEN FORTYSIX STATED WAS TOLD BY FORMER CHIEF IN STATE DEPT STANLEY HORNBECK THAT WHEN HE FIRST CAME TO HORNBECKS OFFICE SOMEONE UNKNOWN TO HISS HAD STATED HISS WAS QUOTE A RED UNQUOTE. HORNBECK PAID NO ATTENTION TO THIS REPORT, ACCORDING TO HISS. CHAMBERS DOCUMENT Q SIX IDENTIFIED WITH A COPY OF A STATE DEPT MEMORANDUM BEARING THE INITIALS OF STANLEY K. HORNBECK, ADVISOR ON POLITICAL RELATIONS DATED FEB ELEVEN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. ON OCTOBER FIFTEEN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT HORNBECK INTERVIEWED BY AGENT WFO RE ANOTHER MATTER AND EXPRESSED SURPRISE HE HAD NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU RE ALGER HISS. HORNBECK DECLINED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahan
Miss Gandy

JUN 22 1949

JUN 16 1949

RECORDED - 116
INDEXED - 116

74-1333-3373

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Kisseloff-10341

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

TO FURNISH INFORMATION TO AGENT STATING DESIRED CONTACT DIRECTOR PERSONALLY. RE INTERVIEWED NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN NINETEEN FORTYNINE AND STATED STILL DESIRED TO TALK TO DIRECTOR BUT WOULD UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES DO SO UNTIL BALTIMORE LITIGATIONX BETWEEN MISS DASH CHAMBERS TERMINATED. WAS THEN REMINDED OF INTERVIEW IN HATCH ACT INVESTIGATION RE MISS IN NINETEEN FORTYONE DASH FORTYTWO. NO FURTHER EFFORTS MADE TO CONTACT HIM BY BUREAU. ISAIAH BOWMAN HAS BEEN PRESIDENT OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE. INTERVIEWED RE ALGER HISS AS SET OUT IN REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, BALTIMORE DATED MARCH THIRTY NINETEEN FORTYNINE IN JAHAM CASE PAGES FIFTYSIX AND FIFTYSEVEN, FAVORABLE TOWARD MISS. BOWMAN HAS BEEN EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE TOWARD BUREAU AND HAS FURNISHED INFO RE SECURITY MATTERS IN PAST. NOTHING DEROGATORY BUREAU FILES.

HOOVER

JEM:gh

(101-2668-5; 65-56402-695; 74-1333-2943, 647X, 17X1, 273 and 3072).

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1949

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Kisseloff-10342

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SENT VIA _____ M

Per _____

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: STANLEY KUHL HORNBECK

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
___ Subversive Ref
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial mm
Date 6/15/49

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
	Summary 12/46
100-267360	920X1 p3,
74-1333	~~2832~~,
	~~p5 18, 21~~;
Stanley K. Hornbeck	
100-267360	810,
65-5938	88,
65-33083	1,
65-56402	621,
74-1333	17X1,
65-56402	1-1451,
112-1-258	12,
64-31819	2,
65-56402	3701
65-28688	1X p11,

Kisseloff-10343

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Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: Stanley K. Hornbeck

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✓ All References
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Date 6/15/49

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✓ 100-267360	✓ 34
✓ 65-569	✓ 332
✓ 65-38889	✓ 389
✓ 65-10970	73
✓ 40-35132	1
✓ 65-9112	131, p. 44
✓ 40-5170	2
✓ 100-330600	A
✓ Nash post 9/21/44	
100-64700	24
✓ 74-1333	2943 Encl p3
✓ 65-56402	✓ 234

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Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: S. K. Hornbeck

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
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___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial MMW
Date 6/15/49

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
✓ 65-20817	✓2
✓ 65-569	✓332
✓ 62-71140	✓8
Stanley Hornbeck	
✓ 65-300	
✓ 65-30092	2037 Encl pg 12
✓ 65-56402	✓3701, ✓2311
✓ 65-31329	✓44
✓ 65-31284	✓28, ✓51, ✓82
✓ 100-129249	4
✓ 65-56402	✓695
✓ 74-1333	✓1339, ~~2788~~
✓ 65-569	✓129
✓ 94-8-350	200

Written

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Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: Stanley Harnbeck

Exact Spelling
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Date 6-15-49

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74-1332	1477 pg 8
65-31284	82
65-31329	159
100-131850	3
65-25630	20 23 97
40-56784	
94-8-350	196
74-1333	1804 3047 pg 16
	1993
65-56402	2849 pg 31
65-6856	131
74-1332	2723 647X
65-38889	864
65-41833	950 957

Written

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT O
SEARCH SLIP

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Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: Stanley, Hornbeck.

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
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___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial N.P.
Date 6-15-49

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
65-56402-1	549, 1069
65-56402	234
Stanley, Hornbeck, MRS.	
74-1332	~~2524, 2523~~
65-31284	28, 32, 51, 82
	84

Kisseloff-10347

5

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SEARCH SLIP

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Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: ISAIAH BOWMAN

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
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Searchers Initial mmc
Date 6/15/49

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-46382	
116-112868	
124-1899	
100-46382	5, Summons 9/5/46
74-1333	3072 D 56, 57
62-77787	147 Summons 4/10/45
100-344452	207
100-346566	102
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	2510 D 58
~~61-129002~~	~~109~~
94-3-4-826	2
94-6-29	
94-1-1753	63

Kisseloff-10348

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F-19a

Supervisor Tonca Room 1647

Subj: Isaiah Bowman

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
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___ Main File
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Date 6/15/49

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
✓100-3-71-A-	
✓Daily Worker 9/23/46	
✓65-29898-	16
✓94-3-4-1108-	112
	Encl p16;
✓100-354112-	1
✓100-338892-	241
✓100-203763-	21 X Encl
	prt. 1 p. 4445;
✓65-29898-	14
✓94-1-1753-	22 X 62
✓94-6-	1023
✓61-9257-	1
✓65-29898-	17

Kisseloff-10349

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Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: Isaiah Bowman

✓ Exact Spelling
✓ All References
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Date 6/15/49

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✓64-1600-734	pg 147.
✓100-182760-5	
✓65-56402-1-436	
✓62-58854-101	
✓62-77787-1081	p486.
✓65-56402-850	
✓65-5793-343	
✓100-33049-3-25	
✓100-175763-6	
✓61-7603-532	
✓65-20128-5	
✓65-569-674	
✓94-1-1753-65	
Isaac Bowman	
✓94-3-4-235-76	

Initialed

Kissinoff-10350

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: Isaiah Bowman

✓ Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref
Main File
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Searchers Initial MMW
Date 6/15/49

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
✓ 64-5003-337	
J. Bowman	
✓ 62-56332-6	
✓ 65-1730-50	
✓ 100-62018-633	

Kisseloff-10351

Initialed

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 13, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent David E. Todd dated June 6, 1949, at San Francisco, California.

Report of Special Agent Donald D. Connors dated June 9, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent John J. Walsh dated June 9, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

Attachment

FLJPse

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74-1313-3374

F B I

44 JUN 15 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
JUN 13 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 JUN 21 1949

Kisseloff-10352

SAC, New York

June 13, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Your attention is directed to page three of the report of Special Agent John J. Walsh dated June 9, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

You will note that Raymond (Mike) Sylvester Catlett upon reinterview states that when they moved to 2728 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. there was no gas meter and that they had one installed about a couple of years ago.

The records of the Washington Gas Light Company show that the gas meter was removed on May 9, 1938 and reinstalled on February 10, 1945.

These facts seem to support the opinion that the Catletts did not obtain the Woodstock machine until after the "Baltimore documents" were prepared.

ASB:se

RECORDED - 105

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F B I
44 JUN 15 1949

-3375

Mr. Tolson
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Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
JUN 13 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 JUN 21 1949

ASB

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
AIR POUCH

Date: June 13, 1949

To: Legal Attache
Mexico City, Mexico

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your cable dated May 25, 1949 and your letter dated June 1, 1949 in regard to John Theodore Herrmann.

Mrs. Florence Tate, mother-in-law of Herrmann, advised on June 7, 1949 that Herrmann has been troubled for a long time with varicose veins. While he was in the United States Coast Guard, he submitted to an operation at the Naval Hospital at Charleston, South Carolina, which operation was on the varicose veins and hernia. Since that time, the hernia has not bothered him, but he still complains of the varicose veins troubling him.

Mrs. Tate stated that he has not been hospitalized, however, since he left the Coast Guard, and she did not believe that, since that time, he has received medical treatment for varicose veins. Mrs. Tate stated that about two weeks ago, she received a letter from Herrmann's wife in Mexico, which letter was undated and indicated that Herrmann was being troubled with varicose veins in his ankles, which had ulcerated, causing him a great deal of pain. Mrs. Tate stated that she no longer had the envelope in which the letter came but she exhibited the letter and it was noted that pertinent portion of the letter reads as follows:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SPECIAL MESSENGER
JUN 14 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 13 5 30 PM '49
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Classified by Sec. 1940
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Foreign Service Desk

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-10354

"John is having a bad time of it here. Now the veins in the right ankle have broken open and ulcerated in three places. It causes him a lot of pain. He has a couple of good friends here who are doctors — one of them is the leading surgeon of Mexico and they are trying to fix him up. They are giving him treatments twice a day and at the end of eighteen days they will decide whether or not he will have to go to the hospital. It is pretty much of a mess. We are trying to make plans to renew our tourist cards in Guatamala so we won't have to go to Laredo, but it is a complicated trip if you don't go by American Airlines which we can't possible afford — and I don't know if John will be able to make it. Well we have more than a month and a half to take care of it in."

It was noted that this letter was undated and the return address was Wells Fargo, Mexico, D.F.

The above material is for your information.

Kisseloff-10355

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 6 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 14 FROM NEW YORK 6 5-30 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. RE REPORT SA JOHN J. O-TOOLE, JR., MAY ELEVEN, FORTY NINE, ALBANY SETTING OUT LEADS TO INTERVIEW JAMES T. FARRELL, HORACE GREGORY, AND MARYA ZATURENSKA CONCERNING MAXIM LIEBER IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY "CHARLOTTE", FORMER SECRETARY OF LIEBER. JAMES T. FARRELL AND HORACE GREGORY ADVISE NO KNOWLEDGE OF IDENTITY OF "CHARLOTTE". HORACE GREGORY SAYS MARYA ZATURENSKA IS HIS WIFE AND SAYS SHE KNOWS LESS OF LIEBER THAN DOES HORACE GREGORY. BOTH FARRELL AND HORACE GREGORY FURNISHED THE NAME OF ALBERT HALPER AS A WRITER WHO WAS APPARENTLY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH LIEBER IN NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AND SAY HALPER MIGHT KNOW IDENTITY OF "CHARLOTTE". REFERENCE ALSO MADE TO REPORT OF SA ROBERT F.X. O-KEEFE, FEBRUARY TWENTY FIRST, FORTY NINE, NEW YORK. PAGE TWELVE OF THIS REPORT REFLECTS THAT CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY RECORDS INDICATE THE FOLLOWING AFFILIATED ACCOUNTS OF MAXIM LIEBER...AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE, CHARLES F. CHASE, ALBERT HALPER, DAVID BREEN. IT IS NOTED THAT AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE WAS COVER ORGANIZATION IN U.S. FOR THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, IN JAPAN, AND THAT CHARLES F. CHASE WAS

END PAGE ONE

I.R.-8

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PAGE TWO

SHERMAN-S COVER NAME, AND THAT DAVID BREEN WAS WHITTAKER CHAMBERS COVER NAME. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHY MAXIM LIEBER HAD AN AFFILIATED ACCOUNT IN NAME OF ALBERT HALPER. ALBERT HALPER IS A WRITER WHO WROTE THE BOOK ENTITLED "UNION SQUARE". NO CASE FILE ON ALBERT HALPER IN NYO. REFERENCES TO HALPER INDICATE HALPER ON SPONSOR LIST FOR HARRY BRIDGES COMMITTEE, NINETEEN FORTY ONE, THAT HIS NAME APPEARED AS SUBSCRIBER TO "WORKER" OR "DAILY WORKER" IN NINETEEN FORTY SIX, THAT HALPER WAS LISTED AS A SPEAKER AT A LITERARY FORUM ON ANTI-SEMITISM HELD ON DECEMBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN FORTY THREE UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE TEACHERS UNION, STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO. FURTHER, IN REPORT OF SA JOHN J. O-TOOLE, JR., MARCH THIRTY FIRST, FORTY NINE, ALBANY, CAPTIONED "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF YADDO, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY, IS-R" THE NAME OF ALBERT HALPER IS MENTIONED AS A PERSON KNOWN TO ONE OF THE VISITORS AT YADDO. CHAMBERS SAYS ALBERT HALPER WAS PRO-COMMUNIST WRITER AND THAT LIEBER WAS HALPER-S LITERARY AGENT. CHAMBERS DOES NOT KNOW OF ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON PART OF HALPER AND KNOWS OF NO CONNECTION ON PART OF HALPER WITH AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE. ALBERT HALPER PRESENTLY RESIDING FORTY THREE SIDNEY

END PAGE TWO

PLACE, BROOKLYN, NY. IT IS DESIRE OF THIS OFFICE TO INTERVIEW ALBERT HALPER BEFORE CONCLUSION OF HISS TRIAL RE IDENTITY OF "CHARLOTTE" THE FORMER SECRETARY OF LIEBER AND ALSO REGARDING ANY CONNECTION ON HALPER-S PART WITH AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUTEL BY JUNE SEVEN INSTANT AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW ALBERT HALPER.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/91 BY sp/rwp

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK CITY 29 10 7-40 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF HISS TRIAL, MORNING SESSION, JUNE TENTH. MEYER SCHAPIRO WAS RECALLED FOR FURTHER DIRECT EXAMINATION, AND TESTIFIED THAT THE FOUR RUGS HE PURCHASED AT CHAMBERS REQUEST WERE SHIPPED TO WASH., AND THAT HE DID NOT REMEMBER FULL NAME OF PERSON TO WHOM THEY WERE SENT, BUT SAID THAT NAME BEGAN WITH QUOTE SILVER UNQUOTE. NO CROSS. GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT THIRTY TWO, WHICH HAD BEEN MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION YESTERDAY, AND WHICH CONSISTS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY RECORD CARD SHOWING PRISCILLA PASSED ENGLISH AND TYPING TEST, WAS AGAIN OFFERED IN EVIDENCE, AND WAS RECEIVED THIS TIME WITHOUT OBJECTION, AFTER WHICH MURPHY EXPLAINED CONTENTS TO JURY. MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD G. J. TESTIMONY OF HISS, DEC. FOURTEENTH LAST, CONCERNING LANDON SCHOOL LETTER AND PRESENCE OF VARIOUS TYPEWRITERS IN HISS HOUSEHOLD. MURPHY THEN ATTEMPTED TO SHOW THE JURY THE LANDON SCHOOL LETTER, WHICH IS ALREADY IN EVIDENCE, BUT COURT RULED THAT IT WAS NOT THE PROPER TIME, SA FRANCIS D. O-BRIEN THEN IDENTIFIED SIGNED STATEMENT HE TOOK FROM PRISCILLA ON DEC. SEVENTH LAST, AND IT WAS OFFERED FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY. NO CROSS. ONLY OTHER WITNESS WAS

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END PAGE ONE

ESTHER CHAMBERS, WHO TESTIFIED RE DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH AND EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT SAID SHE KNEW CHAMBERS WAS A COMMUNIST WHEN SHE MARRIED HIM, THAT SHE HERSELF NEVER WAS A CP MEMBER, BUT WAS A SYMPATHIZER, AND THEN TESTIFIED THEY MOVED TO NINE ZERO THREE ST. PAUL STREET, BALTIMORE ABOUT APRIL OR MAY THIRTYFOUR, AND THAT SHE MET HISS IN SUMMER OF THIRTYFOUR WHEN HE WAS BROUGHT TO ST. PAUL STREET HOUSE BY CHAMBERS, WHO MADE THE INTRODUCTION. TESTIFIED THEN TO HAVING SEEN HIM ON MANY LATER OCCASIONS, AND ALSO TESTIFIED RE HAVING SEEN PRISCILLA AT HISS TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT, AND THAT CHAMBERS FAMILY RESIDED IN HISS APARTMENT ON TWENTYEIGHTH STREET ABOUT SIX WEEKS IN APRIL OR MAY, THIRTYFIVE. TESTIFIED ABOUT PRISCILLA HAVING TAKEN HER AND CHAMBERS CHILD ON AUTO RIDE TO HANES POINT, AND THAT BOTH VISITED A DR. NICHOLSON TOGETHER AND WENT TO MT. VERNON TOGETHER. CONTINUED THAT CHAMBERS FAMILY MOVED TO WEST FOURTH STREET IN NYC THEREAFTER, AND THAT HISSES BROUGHT BABY ARTICLES TO NYC FOR THEM. LATER, THAT PRISCILLA STAYED ABOUT TEN DAYS WITH HER AT BOUCOT COTTAGE, SMITHTOWN, PA., AND THAT ALGER CAME AT END OF TEN DAY PERIOD AND TOOK PRISCILLA BACK TO WASHINGTON. ALSO THAT SHE AND HUSBAND AND BABY STAYED THREE TO FIVE DAYS AT P STREET RESIDENCE, WHICH SHE THEN

END PAGE TWO

DESCRIBED IN GREAT DETAIL. THEN MOVED TO EUTAW PLACE, AND HISS MOVED CHAMBERS PERSONAL ITEMS THERE IN FORD ROADSTER, AND THAT THEY FREQUENTLY SAW ALGER AND PRISCILLA. THEN ENUMERATED GIFTS WHICH HISSES BROUGHT TO THEM AT EUTAW PLACE, DESCRIBING RUG, DINING ROOM TABLE, SMALL BEDROOM TABLE, CHAIR, CHEST, AND TWO BIRD BOOKS, WHICH CHAMBERS STILL HAVE. ALSO THAT THEY HAD DINNER TOGETHER AT HUTZLER DINING ROOM TESTIFIED SHE PAINTED LANDSCAPE WHILE AT BOUCOT COTTAGE, AND SHE LATER SAW PAINTING ON WALL IN HISS HOME. TESTIFIED SHE VISITED THIRTIETH STREET HOUSE IN THIRTYSIX OR THIRTYSEVEN, DESCRIBED IT IN GREAT DETAIL, AND SAID ALGER AND PRISCILLA WERE KNOWN AS HILLY AND PROSS. THEN TESTIFIED SHE AND WHITTAKER ATTENDED NEW YEAR-S EVE PARTY AT VOLTA PLACE, AND AFTER SOME CONFUSION, TESTIFIED PARTY PROBABLY OCCURRED DEC. THIRTY FIRST, THIRTYSEVEN. WHEN ASKED IF SHE AND HUSBAND WERE FRIENDS OF HISSES, SHE ANSWERED QUOTE INDEED WE WERE UNQUOTE. MURPHY THEN ATTEMPTED TO GO INTO THE PRETRIAL OF ESTHER, BUT OBJECTION THERETO SUSTAINED. THEN DESCRIBED WEDDING ANNIVERSARY PARTY AT MOUNT ROYAL TERRACE IN DEC. THIRTYSEVEN, AND SAID SHE SAW PRISCILLA SEVERAL TIMES IN SUMMER OF THIRTYSIX, AS WELL AS MAKING TWO TRIPS ON POTOMAC IN SUMMER OF THIRTYFIVE, AND ANOTHER TRIP THAT FALL, AND ANOTHER TRIP TO NORMANDIE FARMS IN WINTER OF THIRTYFOUR. TESTIFIED ALGER AND PRISCILLA CALLED HER LIZA AND CALLED CHAMBERS CARL, AND NO LAST NAME WAS USED.

END PAGE THREE

TESTIFIED NAME CROSLEY MEANT NOTHING TO HER. SAID THEY USED NAMES OF CANTWELL, ARTHUR DWYER, BREEN AND VARIATIONS OF NAME CHAMBERS. SAID THAT AT PRETRIAL EXAM., ATTORNEY MARBURY TOOK FROM HER A LIST SHE AND WHITTAKER HAD PREPARED OF THEIR FORMER ADDRESSES. DIRECT EXAMINATION CONCLUDED. ON CROSS, STRYKER REFERRED TO HER DIRECT TESTIMONY THAT SHE HAD GONE TO THIRTYETH STREET HOUSE TO SECURE KEY FOR TWENTYEIGHT STREET APARTMENT AND ASKED HER WHO TOLD HER ON THAT DAY ALGER WAS TRYING A CASE IN SUPREME COURT. SHE ANSWERED SHE HAD NO RECOLLECTION, BUT THAT WAS HER IMPRESSION. STRYKER THEN OFFERED INTO EVIDENCE VOLUME TWO NINE EIGHT OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTER, PAGE FIVE FOUR FOUR, BUT COURT EXCLUDED IT AT THIS TIME. SHE WAS THEN ASKED SEVERAL TIMES WHEN HER HUSBAND BROKE AWAY FROM BEING A CRIMINAL COMMUNIST CONSPIRATOR AND SAID SHE COULD NOT GIVE THE DATE. SHE ACCUSED STRYKER AT THIS POINT OF ATTEMPTING TO STUMP HER ON DATES AND THE COURT ADMONISHED HER RATHER SEVERELY, AFTER WHICH SHE APLOGIZED. TESTIFIED SHE BELIVED THEY WERE FIRST LISTED IN PHONE BOOK AS CHAMBERS WHEN LIVING ON AUCHENTOROLY TERRACE, AND THAT SHE BELIEVES CHAMBERS BROKE FROM CP WHILE LIVING ON

END PAGE FOUR

MT. ROYAL TERRACE. ALSO THAT SHE BELIEVES LAST TIME SHE SAW PRISCILLA AND ALGER HISS WAS A NEW YEAR-S PARTY AT VOLTA PLACE IN DECEMBER THIRTY SEVEN. COURT ADJOURNED UNTIL TEN THIRTY AM JUNE THIRTEENTH.

SCHEIDT

END

NYC R 29 WA

cc: Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

5266

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 28 16 7-36 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

174-1333-3379

RECORDED - 16

NOT RECORDED
23 JUN 21 1949

JAHAM. ATT FBI LAB. DOKEX FEEHAN LEAVING ~~NY~~ ~~FOUR~~ THIRTY PM TODAY BY PENN RR.

Called Laboratory

HOLD

SCHEIDT

JUN 23 1949

Noted in Comm. Sect.

Kisseloff-10364

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 1, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Dr. EDWARD E. LEWIS, 1778 Hobart Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who is a Professor at Howard University and who has been for the past twenty years, was interviewed regarding background information on JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. During the interview, Dr. LEWIS furnished the original of a letter dated July 13, 1938, on the letterhead of MAXIM LIEBER, Authors Representative, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The letter bears the purported signature of MAXIM LIEBER, and is enclosed herewith.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The Laboratory is requested to examine this letter for handwriting purposes and to compare the typing thereon with other exhibits in this case. The Bureau is further requested to make a photostatic copy of this letter and return the original to the Washington Field Office as Dr. LEWIS was advised that the original would be returned to him.

Enclosure

74-94
EFH:NPB

CC - New York

RECORDED - 16

INDEXED - 16

74-1333-3380

Kisseloff-10365

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 9, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAMAN

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are two copies of a Memorandum reflecting an analysis of information obtained concerning the Woodstock Typewriter featuring in this case.

Three copies are being submitted to the New York Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/30/87 BY

RECORDED - 76

CJJ:cl
74-94
Enclosures (1 copy returned)

cc - New York (encls)

G.I.R.-7

Kisseloff-10366

Washington, D. C.
June 8, 1949

ASB
BRENT
FL. JBG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/20/97 BY sp/mac/cp

MEMORANDUM

Re: The Woodstock Typewriter of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS

Since December 10, 1948, there has been considerable investigation directed toward locating a typewriter formerly in the possession of ALGER HISS and his wife, PRISCILLA HISS. This investigation was instigated as result of evidence offered in a pre-trial deposition hearing in connection with a civil action in Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1948, where ALGER HISS had entered suit against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS charging libel and slander. At this time, CHAMBERS produced 65 pages of typewritten documents which he alleged were copies of or excerpts from original State Department documents which were made available to him by ALGER HISS for delivery to Colonel BYKOV, his superior in Soviet espionage operations. These documents were dated variously from January, 1938 to April, 1938.

On December 15, 1948, a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at New York City returned an indictment against ALGER HISS, charging him with perjury on two counts in that in about the months of February and March, 1938, ALGER HISS furnished, delivered and transmitted to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was not a person authorized to receive them, copies of numerous secret confidential and restricted documents from the possession and custody of the Department of State.

The FBI Laboratory examined the above described documents and concluded that the typewriting appearing on 64 of them compared most closely to standards for a Woodstock Typewriter, pica type, spaced 10 letters to the inch, made in 1929. These documents which have been commonly referred to as the "CHAMBERS" documents, have been designated by the FBI Laboratory as Q-6 through Q-69.

On May 13, 1949, information was developed at Washington, D. C. from CLAUDIE CATLETT, a former maid for ALGER HISS, that defense attorneys for ALGER HISS had recovered a Woodstock Typewriter which was formerly in the possession of HISS. Investigation by the Bureau reflects that this typewriter is a Woodstock machine, model 5N, serial 230099. Indications are that this is the typewriter used to type the "CHAMBERS" documents.

There is being set forth hereinafter an analysis of the information developed since December 10, 1948, which concerns the Woodstock Typewriter. For purposes of clarity and in an effort to show possession, this information will be set forth by years.

74-1533-3381

5
ASB

Kisseloff-10367

1929

According to records of the Woodstock Typewriter Company, at Woodstock, Illinois, serial 230099 was placed on a machine between March, 1929 when serial 220000 was used, and August, 1930 when serial 265000 was used. No record of the sale of a typewriter bearing serial 230099 has ever been located; however, sale of a machine with serial 230098, one digit lower than the machine in question, has been located, it occurring in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on September 21, 1932.

HENRY L. MARTIN of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania states he was in partnership with THOMAS L. FANSLER from 1927 until 1930, the latter being the father of PRISCILLA HISS. It is MARTIN's recollection that a new Woodstock Typewriter was purchased by the partnership at its inception in 1927 from THOMAS GRADY, a salesman for Woodstock Typewriter Agency in Philadelphia and who was described by MARTIN as unreliable. GRADY's unreliability is possibly borne out by records of the Woodstock Company which reflect that GRADY terminated his services with the Philadelphia Agency on December 3, 1927, yet, he is supposed to have sold MARTIN-FANSLER a Woodstock Typewriter which was not manufactured until 1929 and 1930.

Further indications that MARTIN-FANSLER partnership obtained a Woodstock Typewriter about 1929 appear as a result of FBI Laboratory examinations. Typewritten specimens (K-12 and K-14) from MARTIN-FANSLER written in 1927 have been definitely found non-identical with the "CHAMBERS" documents. No specimens emanating from the MARTIN-FANSLER partnership have been obtained for the year 1928. A specimen bearing the date of June 29, 1929 (K-25) has been determined by the FBI Laboratory as being non-identical. However, a specimen dated July 8, 1929 (K-26) on the letterhead of the MARTIN-FANSLER partnership has been determined by the FBI Laboratory to have been prepared on a Woodstock Typewriter of the same general style on which the "CHAMBERS" documents were prepared. In reporting the results of this examination, the FBI Laboratory commented that certain typewritten characteristics appear on the July 8, 1929 specimen which do not appear on the "CHAMBERS" documents which were written in 1938, making it impossible for the Laboratory to identify or eliminate the letter of July 8, 1929. It is felt that in the intervening years between 1929 and 1938, characteristics could have been developed by normal use and wear which might account for changes in typewritter characteristics.

Specimens from the MARTIN-FANSLER partnership dated in August, 1929 (K-27, K-28, K-29 and K-30) and November, 1929 (K-212) have been identified as having been prepared on a Woodstock Typewriter but could not be identified with or eliminated as having been typed in the machine which wrote the "CHAMBERS" documents.

It is observed that the typewritten specimen from the MARTIN-FANSLER partnership dated June 29, 1929 was ~~also~~ found by the FBI Laboratory as non-identical with the "CHAMBERS" documents. However, a MARTIN-FANSLER specimen dated nine days later, that is, July 8, 1929, was found to have been written on a Woodstock Typewriter. While this is not by any means conclusive, there are at least indications that the Woodstock Typewriter in question was purchased on or shortly before July 8, 1929.

1930

That the Woodstock Typewriter was in possession of the MARTIN-FANSLER partnership in 1930 is evidenced by a specimen dated January 29, 1930 (K-43) and a specimen dated February 5, 1930 (K-100), in which the same conclusion was reached by the FBI Laboratory which states that these specimens were prepared on a Woodstock Typewriter of the same general style on which the "CHAMBERS" documents were prepared.

According to HENRY L. MARTIN, Mr. THOMAS FANSLER and he dissolved their partnership in 1930 and Mr. FANSLER retired to an apartment in West Philadelphia.

1931

DAISY FANSLER, sister of PRISCILLA HISS, states she was living with her parents in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania during 1931. A typewritten specimen bearing the signature of DAISY FANSLER under the date of December 6, 1931 has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on a Woodstock Typewriter and on the same machine which typed the "CHAMBERS" documents. This specimen (K-35) is a letter addressed to the Free Library of Philadelphia and explains the absence of Miss FANSLER, an employee, due to illness.

From the above it can be concluded that the Woodstock Typewriter in question was in the possession of the FANSLER family at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1931.

1932

Mrs. ALGER (PRISCILLA) HISS, in a signed statement dated December 7, 1948, furnished the following information concerning her knowledge of instant typewriter:

"I have been asked to recall all of the facts concerning a typewriter which was in my possession. Some time in 1932 or 1933, as far as I can recall, my father, Mr. THOMAS L. FANSLER, was was in the insurance business in Philadelphia (he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which company he acted as a General Agent), had in his possession

Kisseloff-10369

a typewriter which he gave to me. I do not recall whether I had this typewriter while I was residing in New York City. I do not recall the make of this typewriter. I do not recall now, how I disposed of it. I myself am not a proficient typist, but I have typed several things on this typewriter which my father gave to me."

1933

From April, 1932 until May, 1933, ALGER HISS was employed as an associate attorney in the law firm of COTTON and FRANKLIN, New York City, and resided at 378 Central Park West, New York City, from October, 1932 until May, 1933. That ALGER HISS had access to the Woodstock Typewriter in question in 1933 is evidenced by an unsigned letter dated January 30, 1933 from 378 Central Park West, which is addressed to Mr. WALTER L. TIBBETTS of Boston, Massachusetts and which has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been written on the same Woodstock Typewriter which wrote the "CHAMBERS" documents. This specimen (K-17) was originally made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by EDWARD C. McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS.

Further evidence that HISS had the Woodstock Typewriter in question during 1933 is a letter dated February 17, 1933, addressed to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States signed "ALGER HISS", which typewriting has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on the same machine as the "CHAMBERS" documents.

In May, 1933, ALGER HISS was employed by the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He and his wife moved from New York to 3311 - O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in June of that year.

1934

No typewritten specimens have been obtained which reflect that ALGER HISS was in possession of the Woodstock Typewriter during 1934. In May of this year he moved from O Street, N. W. to 2831 - 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1935

No specimens of typing of the Woodstock Typewriter have been obtained which were written during 1935. In April, 1935, the HISSES moved from 28th Street, N. W. to 2905 - P Street, N. W. During this time, ALGER HISS obtained employment with the U. S. Department of Justice.

1936

On June 1, 1936, the HISSES moved from 2905 - P Street, N. W. to 1245 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. In September of this year, ALGER

HISS was employed by the Department of State. A specimen of typewriting (K-32) entitled, "Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON", bearing the date of December 9, 1936, has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been written on the same Woodstock Typewriter which wrote the "CHAMBERS" documents. This specimen was directed to Mr. PAUL L. BANFIELD, Headmaster of the Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland, and was submitted to him as an enclosure with a handwritten letter of ALGER HISS. This specimen is the first indication that HISS possessed the typewriter in question in Washington, D. C.

1937

A specimen of typewriting was obtained from the minute book of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Club of Washington, D. C., which has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been typed on the same typewriter which wrote the "CHAMBERS" documents. This specimen (K-249) is entitled, "President's Report for the Year 1936" and is a prepared speech delivered by PRISCILLA HISS in May, 1937 at the annual election of officers for the above described club.

Additional evidence reflecting the possession of a typewriter by the HISS family in 1937 is a letter dated May 25, 1937 signed by PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS and directed to Mr. W. M. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland. The FBI Laboratory has advised that this specimen was also written on the same typewriter which wrote the "CHAMBERS" documents. This is the latest specimen obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which definitely puts the Woodstock Typewriter in question in the possession of the HISS family.

Information obtained from the sons of CLAUDIE CATLETT, previously described, RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT and PERRY M. CATLETT, Jr., reflect that they think the CATLETT family may have come into possession of the Woodstock Typewriter in 1937. They claim that the machine was given to them by some member of the HISS family during the period in which the HISSES moved from 1245 - 30th Street, N. W. to 3415 Volta Place, N. W. (Real estate records reflect that HISS took possession of the Volta Street address on January 1, 1938.)

Specifically, RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT has stated that he recalls transporting a Woodstock Typewriter from the HISS residence to his own home in a boy's wagon. To the best of his recollection, this occurred while the HISSES resided on 30th Street, N. W.

1938

PERRY M. CATLETT, Jr. has furnished a signed statement indicating the definite possibility that he received a Woodstock Typewriter from ALGER HISS in 1938 subsequent to April of this year. This conclusion is based on information obtained reflecting that the Woodstock Typewriter Company occupied rooms 1 and 2, second floor, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. (northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street, N. W.) from September 15, 1938 to September 15, 1940.

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The statement in part is as follows:

"During the period that ALGER HISS moved from 30th Street to 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., they gave me a Woodstock Typewriter. I can't remember whether they gave it to me before they moved or after they had moved to Volta Place. They could have lived on Volta Place for several months before they gave it to me.

"Shortly after I got the typewriter, I took it to a repair shop located at the northwest corner of 'K' and Connecticut. They told me it couldn't be fixed. I can't remember exactly when I took the typewriter to be fixed. I think it was in warm weather. I could have taken it to the shop about a week after I got it or it may have been a month or two. I'd say it was not more than three or four months."

1939

There is no information available concerning the whereabouts of the Woodstock Typewriter during this year other than that furnished by RAYMOND and PERRY CATLETT. They each state that the machine remained in their possession until it was disposed of by PERRY when he married in 1941. No specimens of typing are available.

1940

Likewise, there is no information concerning the whereabouts of the Woodstock Typewriter during this year, nor have any specimens been located.

1941

PERRY M. CATLETT, Jr. states that he gave the typewriter to his sister, BURNETTA, when he married in 1941. Marriage records reflect that PERRY MURPHY CATLETT was married to URSULLA VERONICA FLETCHER on September 10, 1941. RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, his brother, agrees with this statement and BURNETTA, now Mrs. BURNETTA FISHER, agrees with this statement in part. Specifically, BURNETTA CATLETT FISHER states that she received a Woodstock Typewriter from her brother, PERRY, when she entered Junior High School or Senior High School in Washington, D. C. School records reflect she attended Browne Junior High School from September 20, 1937 to February 5, 1940 and Dunbar Senior High School from February 5, 1940 to February 16, 1942.

It is observed that at the time BURNETTA FISHER received the typewriter from her brother she was not living with her family but with Dr. R. A. EASTER and MAMIE MARLOW at 1127 - 48th Place, N. E. (both of whom are now deceased). BURNETTA FISHER states that she kept the typewriter until her departure from Washington, D. C. in 1945, at which time she left it at the above address. No specimens have been obtained for the year 1941.

Kisseloff-10372

1942

BURNETTA FISHER, as stated above, has advised she possessed the typewriter during 1942 and her statement is verified by her sister, MARY, who also resided at the same address. No specimens have been obtained for this year.

1943

The machine was in the possession of BURNETTA CATLETT FISHER at 1127 - 48th Place, N. E., and no specimens have been obtained for this year.

1944

According to information obtained from BURNETTA FISHER and her sister, MARY, the machine was also in BURNETTA's possession during this year. No specimens have been obtained.

1945

BURNETTA FISHER moved to Detroit, Michigan in January 1945 (74) and she states that the last time she saw the Woodstock Typewriter it was in the attic at 1127 - 48th Place, N. E., Washington, D. C. with other belongings that she left in storage.

In order to reflect the subsequent history of the typewriter, it is necessary to report personal items concerning the individuals involved, all of whom are colored. According to several sources, Dr. R. A. EASTER died in Mt. Alto Hospital, Washington, D. C. The records of this institution reflect that his death occurred February 25, 1945. Several individuals have advised that at his death his lawful wife, MARY EASTER, came to Washington, D. C. and took possession of his personal belongings. The articles that she did not desire to take with her were left in the custody of VERNON MARLOW, son of the woman who until her death had lived with Dr. EASTER.

RAYMOND CATLETT states that he understands that VERNON MARLOW himself took possession surrepticiously of a number of the articles left in his custody at the EASTER home, among them being a Woodstock Typewriter. JOHN MARLOW, the next occupant of the EASTER residence after the Doctor's death, states that there was no typewriter in the house when he took possession and that it was practically bare.

VERNON MARLOW and his wife deny any knowledge of the Woodstock or any typewriter from the EASTER residence and specifically deny having possessed one at any time. This statement is contradicted by their daughter, VERNELLE MARLOW, and EARNEST BELL, son of Mrs. MARLOW, both of whom recall seeing a typewriter at the VERNON MARLOW residence and believing it to have come from the EASTER home. The probability that VERNON MARLOW obtained possession of the typewriter illegally is offered as the explanation for the denial that it was ever in his possession.

Kisseloff-10373

IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., advises that about 1945 he moved furniture for VERNON MARLOW and observed an old typewriter in MARLOW's back yard. He asked LOUISE MARLOW, wife of VERNON, if he might have the typewriter in settlement of the moving bill. She agreed and LOCKEY took it to his home for the use of his daughter, MARGARET.

Mrs. JAMES McQUEEN, nee MARGARET LOCKEY, 84 Marion Street, Brooklyn, New York, states that her father obtained a typewriter when she was residing with him in Washington, D. C. about 1945. She used the machine in her studies while attending high school. She was married to JAMES McQUEEN and took an apartment on Park Road, N. W., and used the machine at this latter address as well as at the home of her father.

EARNEST BELL, previously mentioned, has advised that he observed the typewriter at the home of IRA W. LOCKEY and was informed by LOCKEY that it was the same machine previously in the possession of VERNON MARLOW. There are no specimens of typing available for this year.

1946

Mrs. JAMES McQUEEN and her father, IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr., have advised that the machine was in their possession during 1946. IRA W. LOCKEY, Jr. has advised that he was discharged from the Army in 1946 and recalls seeing the machine at his father's home when he returned. There are no specimens available for this year.

1947

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES McQUEEN have advised that they used the Woodstock Typewriter during this year. Evidence of this statement is reflected by an application for Federal employment executed by Mr. McQUEEN under date of July 26, 1947, and which specimen (K-740) has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been written on the same machine that wrote the "CHAMBERS" documents. This specimen is an application for employment by STAFFORD JIMMY McQUEEN, 1207 Park Road, N. W., apartment 101, Washington, D. C. This is the latest specimen obtained of typewriting on the Woodstock machine.

1948

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES McQUEEN have stated that they moved from Washington, D. C. about this year and that they left the typewriter in question with IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr. who also agrees with the comments of his daughter. No specimens for this year are available.

1949

IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr. advises that about February or March, 1949, his son, IRA, Jr., took the typewriter to the latter's home. IRA, Jr. agrees with his father and states that he took it to 229 - 63rd Street, N. E.,

Kisseloff-10374

Washington, D. C. for the use of his daughter. He and his father agree that in April, 1949, at the request of LOCKEY, Sr., young LOCKEY returned the typewriter to his father.

IRA W. LOCKEY, Sr. advises that he had been in touch with RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, known to him as MIKE, and CHARLES H. HOUSTON, a colored attorney, concerning the typewriter. At the request of HOUSTON, LOCKEY turned over the typewriter to EDWARD C. McLEAN in April, 1949. Mr. McLEAN is an attorney for ALGER HISS. IRA LOCKEY, Sr. is in possession of a receipt reading as follows:

"Sold to EDWARD C. McLEAN
One Woodstock Typewriter
Model 5N
Number N 230099
Price $15.00
Received Payment"

The CATLETT family, namely, CLAUDIE CATLETT and her children, RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, PERRY M. CATLETT, Jr., JAMES CATLETT, and MARY CATLETT ROSE, have advised that an attorney for ALGER HISS displayed a Woodstock Typewriter to them and advised them that it was the machine given the CATLETT family by ALGER HISS and formerly in their possession. No specimens for 1949 have been obtained.

Kisseloff-10375

JUN 16 1949

WASHINGTON 9 NEW YORK 2 AND PHILA. 3 FROM NEWARK 16 8:03 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S U R G E N T

JAHAM. RE PHILA TEL JUNE FOURTEEN LAST TO BUREAU, NEWARK AND NY.

M. E. COHEN, JERSEY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, THREE TWO NAUGHT GEORGE STREET, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, HAS NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF SALE OF TYPEWRITER TO FANSLER-MARTIN. STATES HE MAINTAINED A RECORD OF CONTACTS DURING NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN AND BELIEVES THEY ARE STILL LOCATED AT RESIDENCE OF HIS SISTER, MRS. SAMUEL BECKMAN, TWO FOUR THREE NAUGHT N. MYRTLEWOOD, PHILADELPHIA. HE WILL BE IN PHILADELPHIA MONDAY AFTERNOON AND STAY WITH SISTER UNTIL TUESDAY AFTERNOON. A SEARCH WILL BE MADE BY HIM, AN AGENT OF PHILADELPHIA OFFICE SHOULD CONTACT HIM BY TELEPHONE AT ABOVE RESIDENCE, RADCLIFF FIVE DASH SEVEN THREE ONE SIX, AT ABOUT NINE THIRTY AM TUESDAY, JUNE TWENTYFIRST NEXT. IF DESIRED CONTACT CAN BE HAD WITH COHEN-S SISTER TO HAVE HIM CALL PHILADELPHIA OFFICE UPON ARRIVAL.

MC KEE

CORR-LINE 8 SECOND WORD IS "SISTER"

NY ACK AND DISC PLS WA AND PH HOLD

NY NK R 2 NYL

74-1333

IF

JUN 21 1949

Kisseloff-10376

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-17-49 11:15 AM URGENT 1742

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

JAHAM. RENYTEL MAY TWENTY, LAST, ELEVEN THIRTYTHREE PM, AND REPORT OF SA DONALD D. CONNORS, MAY TWENTYSEVEN, LAST, AT WASHINGTON, DC. FRANK DUVALL ADVISED THIS OFFICE THIS MORNING THAT HE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO APPEAR AS WITNESS MONDAY MORNING AT NINE AM.

HOTTEL

RECEIVED

JUN 21 1949

74-1333-

Kisseloff-10377

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 18 FROM NEW YORK 17 5-40 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, MORNING SESSION, JUNE SEVENTEEN. UNDER DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MURPHY, BENJAMIN H. FIRSHEIN TESTIFIED HE WAS OFFICIAL REPORTER OF HCUA HEARING, AUGUST TWENTY FIVE, FORTY EIGHT, WHEN CHAMBERS TESTIFIED. FIRSHEIN THEN READ ALOUD FROM HIS STENOTYPE NOTES PORTION OF CHAMBERS TESTIMONY APPEARING ON PAGE ELEVEN NINETY OF HCUA PRINTED REPORT AND WHEN HE CAME TO WORD "DENT" HE STATED HIS NOTES REFLECTED A CORRECTION HAD BEEN MADE AT THAT POINT AND HE TESTIFIED THAT HIS NOTES READ "BALT" PLACE AND THAT HE RECALLS AFTER SESSION ADJOURNED HE MADE INQUIRY OF SOMEONE, PROBABLY A HCUA STAFF MEMBER, TO DETERMINE WHAT WORD CHAMBERS ACTUALLY USED. THAT SOMEONE TOLD HIM THE WORD WAS "DENT" AND, ACCORDINGLY, HE SO PREPARED HIS RECORD. ON CROSS STRYKER ASKED HIM ONLY IF HE HAD CHANGED THE WORD TO READ "DENT" AFTER CONSULTING SOMEONE AND HE STATED THAT HE DID. GOVT. RESTED AT TEN FORTY AM. STRYKER ANNOUNCED HE HAD SEVERAL MOTIONS WHICH WOULD TAKE SOME TIME TO ARGUE AND COURT THEREUPON EXCUSED JURY UNTIL

END PAGE ONE

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Kisseloff-10378

PAGE TWO

JUNE TWENTY, AND AFTER CONFERENCE AT BENCH ANNOUNCED THAT BECAUSE OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND BECAUSE TO ALLOW SUCH ARGUMENTS IN OPEN COURT EVEN THOUGH IN ABSENCE OF JURY MIGHT FRUSTRATE PURPOSE OF EXCLUDING JURY IN SUCH CASES BECAUSE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE ARGUMENTS WOULD BE PUBLISHED, HE WOULD HEAR DEFENSE MOTIONS IN CHAMBERS AND COURT WAS RECESSED UNTIL JUNE TWENTY. JUDGE KAUFMAN HAS INDICATED INFORMALLY TO MURPHY AND DONEGAN THAT HE IS NOT GOING TO GRANT MOTION FOR DIRECTED VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 16, 1949

FROM GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: QUAHAM

Reference is made to the testimony of ESTHER CHAMBERS on June 13, 1949 concerning description of a stone porch at the 3415 Volta Place, residence of ALGER HISS, and defense attorney STRYKER'S statement that the porch she referred to was not built until 1943.

The records of the Building Permit Branch, Building Inspection Division, District of Columbia, were checked for building permits issued for repairs, additions, etc. on the premises of 3415 Volta Place. The following permits were noted by S.A. JOHN J. MASSE on June 14, 1949.

Permit 181259 for repair issued June 10, 1935. PEARL H. EDWARDS given permission to repair roof, floors, walls - rebuild portions of the foundation and repair windows as per plans. Job completed October 3, 1935.

Permit 195206 issued September 11, 1936. Mrs. P. R. FLANAGAN given permission to erect 7 foot brick wall on own property. Completed September 26, 1936.

Permit 269426 for repair issued May 22, 1944. Col. R. ALEXANDER has permission to cut window in West wall. Job complete July 5, 1944.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Permit 290916 for an addition issued December 5, 1946. General E. H. LEAVEY permission to erect a one story brick addition to existing dwelling consisting of one room as per plans.

Permit 307901 issued June 11, 1948. General E. H. LEAVEY, has permission to waterproof brick foundations of wall.

Permit 32912 issued July 12, 1948 to E. H. LEAVEY. Plumbing and gasfitting permit to cut water line for Bendix washer.

TEUNIS F. COLLIER was the building contractor for the addition made under permit 290916 issued December 5, 1946. He was interviewed by S.A. JOHN B. VAN ETTEN on June 15, 1949 who with T. F. COLLIER inspected the premises at 3415 Volta Place.

cc: New York (Encls.)

74-94
JBV:MB

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348 DEC 17 1964

RECORDED - 76

14-1333-3375

19 JUN 21 1949

Kisseloff-10380

COLLIER advised that on June 13, 1949 JOHN F. DAVIS of the firm Schoene, Freehill, Kramer and Davis, 1625 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. obtained from COLLIER'S office a copy of the permit 290916 on behalf of the defense for ALGER HISS. The construction under this permit, according to COLLIER, involved the excavation of earth from behind the retaining wall facing on the sidewalk and making a one story room the roof of which was laid with flagstone making an additional front porch or terrace. The old retaining wall was used and windows were placed therein.

Referring to the photographs enclosed, the two windows to the left of the gate locate the old retaining wall which forms one side of the room. The iron railing shown in photograph 5-B encloses two sides of the new flagstone terrace.

This structure was completed in 1947 according to COLLIER.

Prior to building this room the retaining wall was supporting soil which was as high as the wall and approximately level with the front door landing.

Referring to the rough sketch enclosed it is noted that a brick stairway and landing lead from the entrance to the front door. COLLIER advised that this stairway was not changed basically at the time the room was constructed.

Still making reference to the sketch, it is noted that a large flagstone terrace is located directly outside the living room. It was COLLIER'S opinion that this terrace has been in existance for a number of years.

JACK H. GILLIAT, realtor and former rental agent for the 3415 Volta Place premises advised that he believes that the present terrace at the rear of the house has been enlarged but that the terrace did exist prior to the time the house was rented to ALGER HISS. He stated he could not swear to that as a fact, but such was his recollection.

GILLIAT advised that one of ALGER HISS' attorneys had contacted him on Sunday, June 12 concerning the various terraces at this residence.

T. F. COLLIER expressed willingness to testify in the event it was necessary. He would testify that the retaining wall was not replaced, that the brick steps are basically the same and that there was earth behind the retaining wall at a level somewhere near that of the brick porch. COLLIER has had three different contracting jobs on the Volta Place house and is very familiar with it. It is believed he

would be a good witness if his testimony should be desired.

Washington Field Office will continue its investigation to establish when the stone terrace at the rear was built and determine whether it was in existance at the time the HISSES resided there.

The enclosed photographs are borrowed from the Bureau and it is requested that the New York Office return them to the Washington Field Office.

Kisseloff-10382

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: June 17, 1949

FROM : H. Thomsen

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 2:30 a.m. on June 17, 1949, J. Frank Connor of 2127 Sunset Farm, Congress, New York, telephonically contacted the Bureau. Connor sounded to be somewhat intoxicated; however, he furnished the following information. Alger Hiss approximately a year ago was attempting to hide from authorities for a period of time. He was apparently successful in this endeavor. He was assisted by a woman whom Connor called Bertholl Morrison. Morrison has an apartment on Riverside Drive in New York, and it was in this apartment that Hiss stayed while he was hiding. Connor described Morrison as the former secretary to the former President Butler of Columbia University. She is in some manner related to a Mrs. Steward Snowden of Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Pennsylvania. The significance of this relationship was not clear from Connor's conversation.

Connor stated that his information was obtained from his stepson who is married into the Morrison family. Connor indicated his willingness to be interviewed by an agent if additional information is desired.

Action

It is recommended that this matter be routed to Mr. Whitson's Section for their information.

HT:ofm

No interview believed necessary

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174-1333

JUN 21 1949

Kisseloff-10383

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor [illegible] Room 1647

Subj: Boris D. Boldyrev

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref
Main File
Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial [illegible]
Date 4-6

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
~~100-3-1~~	~~481, 1-137~~
~~100-3-90~~	~~136~~
Boris Boldyrev	
~~100-324403~~	
B. T. Boldyrev	
~~100-3036-61~~	~~[illegible]~~
~~100-138693~~	~~94, 136~~
Boris N. Boldyrev	
~~65-30098~~	~~[illegible]~~
Boris Nikolaevich Boldyrev	
one Boldyrev	
~~64-373572~~	~~4~~
~~100-360047~~	~~7~~
~~61-3499~~	~~540 Encl. 11.5~~

Kisseloff-10384

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor Tonia Room 1647

Subj: Boris N. Boldyreff

____Exact Spelling
____All References
____Subversive Ref
____Main File
____Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial Sam
Date 6-6

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
NR	
Boris Boldyreff	
NR	11
Basile N. Boldyreff	Var
~~100-3618~~	18

Kisseloff-10385

Initialed

SAC, New York

June 15, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY [illegible], was; ET AL
[illegible] JAY
[illegible]
INTERNAL SECURITY -

RECORDED - 59

3387

Regarding Boston letter March 30, 1949.

Inasmuch as there is no information in Bureau files concerning Boris G. Boldyrev, the Bureau is unable to determine whether he is identical with Paris Sykov.

cc Boston

100-287685
74-1333

ASB:se

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JUN 15 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Kisseloff-10386

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-25-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-30-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

On December 28, 1948, a letter was forwarded to the Bureau by the Boston Office, entitled COMMUNIST PARTY CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, INTERNAL SECURITY - C. This letter stated in substance, through a confidential source further described as [redacted] Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N.H., that in the summer of 1948 ABRAHAM WELANKO, a key figure Communist Party functionary in New Hampshire, had contacted ALEXANDER LAING, assistant librarian at Dartmouth College, for the purpose of establishing an interchange of "cultural and social" information between VOKS and the Dartmouth College Library.

b2
b7D

The letter further states although it has never been established that LAING is a member of the Communist apparatus in New Hampshire, he is widely known on the Dartmouth campus as a left winger and ND [redacted] has reported that LAING's name has been mentioned by persons in the Party as one friendly to the Party and Party members.

A mail cover placed against WELANKO in 1947 revealed that he received numerous registered articles from the Soviet Union during the summer of 1947.

The confidential source described above approached an Agent of the Boston Office last summer and exhibited to him the correspondence between LAING and WELANKO, [redacted] The Agent was requested also to give his opinion as to whether or not the library might be embarrassed by agreeing to this interchange. The Agent did not give any opinion on this matter but requested that if such an arrangement were undertaken, that he be furnished the address to which the material was to be sent in Russia.

On December 17, 1948, the confidential source mentioned above furnished a photostatic copy of a letter signed by BORIS G. BOLDYREV, Chief, American Department, VOKS. The letter indicated that the interchange had been initiated and that LAING would be in charge of preparing and shipping the material which was to be sent to VOKS. Photostatic copy of the letter mentioned herein was furnished to Special Agent ROBERT SCOTT McLEOD and forwarded to the Bureau with referenced letter of Dec. 28, 1948.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-22468

65-3251
FDO'B:ac
cc New York
cc Bosfile 100-22468

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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INDEXED - 59

JUN 21 1949

Classified by 2295 WAG/BRR 12/5/75
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Declassified FAC 11/29/76

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated December 23, 1948, New York City, in captioned case, wherein BORIS BYKOV, was Colonel BYKOV, BORRIS BYKOV and BORIS HERTZ is carried as a subject in the case. On page 36 of the same report, the results of an interview with CHAMBERS by Special Agents JOSEPH M. KELLY and T. G. SPENCER reflect that CHAMBERS has stated that he met BYKOV in the fall of 1936 and that it was his understanding that BYKOV was the individual in charge of the entire apparatus in which he was operating.

In view of the above statement made by CHAMBERS, it is possible that BORIS BYKOV may be identical with BORIS G. BOLDYREV, Chief, American Department, VOKS, who was reported to have signed the letter initiating the interchange of correspondence between Dartmouth College Library and VOKS in Moscow, Russia.

It may be possible to obtain a photograph of BORIS G. BOLDYREV, providing he was ever in the United States, and this photograph may then be exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an effort to determine whether BOLDYREV is identical with BYKOV.

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK CITY 29 16 7-37 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

(1) JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, MORNING SESSION, JUNE SIXTEENTH. JOHN W. DAVIS, PROMINENT NYC LAWYER AND DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, WAS PLACED ON STAND AS CHARACTER WITNESS BY DEFENSE. TESTIFIED REPUTATION OF HISS FOR INTEGRITY, LOYALTY AND VERACITY IS GOOD. ON CROSS, MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT DAVIS HAS NEVER BEEN IN HOME OF HISS, FIRST MET HIM FALL OF NINETEEN FORTY SIX. STATED HE HAD HEARD OF HIM BEFORE AND WAS THEN ASKED IF HE HAD NOT TOLD FBI AGENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA THAT HE HAD NOT HEARD OF HIM PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY SIX. DAVIS STATED HE MAY HAVE SO INFORMED AGENT. WAS THEN BROUGHT OUT HE FIRST HEARD OF HISS IN CONNECTION WITH DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE AND THAT IT WAS CASUAL. ON RE-DIRECT, STRYKER BROUGHT OUT THAT DAVIS HAD BEEN MEMBER OF CARNEGIE COMMITTEE WHICH CHOSE HISS AND THAT INVESTIGATION OF HISS HAD BEEN CONDUCTED PRIOR TO HIS SELECTION. DEFENSE THEN PUT ON DR. STANLEY K. [illegible] AS CHARACTER WITNESS. HE TESTIFIED AS TO HIS LONG EMPLOYMENT IN STATE DEPT., THAT HE MET HISS IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR EARLY THIRTY EIGHT, AND THAT HISS WORKED DIRECTLY UNDER HIM FROM LATE NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT UNTIL MAY NINETEEN FORTY FOUR. TESTIFIED OVER OBJECTION THAT AFTER HITLER DASH STALIN PACT

END PAGE ONE

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JUN 21 1964
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Kisseloff-10389

IN NINETEEN THIRTY NINE, HISS TOOK POSITION THAT US SHOULD SIDE WITH THOSE COUNTRIES WHO WERE FIGHTING GERMANY. ALSO THAT HISS FAVORED DEALING WITH THE RECOGNIZED GOVT. OF CHINA HEADED BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK. THEN TESTIFIED HISS OCCASIONALLY SUMMARIZED CABLE DISPATCHES FOR HIM, THAT HISS WROTE SUCH SUMMARIES ON SMALL THREE BY FIVE PAD SHEETS AND A SLIGHTLY LARGER PAD SIZE AS WELL AND THAT HISS REPUTATION FOR INTEGRITY, LOYALTY AND VERACITY WAS VERY GOOD. ON CROSS, MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT WITNESS HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF HISS EVER SUMMARIZING FOR HIM A TWO LINE CABLE. WITNESS SAID HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED THROUGH MAIL WHEN OUT OF WASHINGTON HANDWRITTEN NOTES OR SUMMARIES PREPARED BY HISS. WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD EVER HEARD ANY REPORTS ON LOYALTY OF HISS, HORNBECK STATED IN NINETEEN FORTY THREE A CLOSE FRIEND TOLD HIM HE HAD HEARD HISS WAS A FELLOW TRAVELER. TESTIFIED HE HAD NEVER BEEN IN HOME OF HISS PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTY NINE AND HEARD NO OTHER REPORTS ON LOYALTY OF HISS. ON REDIRECT, MC LEAN BROUGHT OUT THAT WHEN HORNBECK HEARD REPORT RE HISS BEING FELLOW TRAVELER HE DID NOT BELIEVE IT, HIS SOURCE TOLD HIM HE HAD NO PROOF THEREOF, AND THAT WHEN HORNBECK LATER ASKED HISS ABOUT IT, HISS SAID THERE WAS NOTHING TO IT. ON RE-CROSS, MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT HORNBECK HAD NEVER CALLED SUCH REPORT RE HISS TO ATTENTION OF FBI, SECRETARY OF STATE, OR HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR. ONLY OTHER WITNESS WAS SPOKEX RAMOS C. FEEHAN WHO TESTIFIED RE HIS BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE AND THAT HE EXAMINED THE BALTIMORE PAPERS IN EVIDENCE.

END PAGE TWO

STRYKER INTERRUPTED AND ANNOUNCED THAT THE DEFENSE WOULD CONCEDE THAT ALL FOUR HANDWRITTEN NOTES WERE WRITTEN BY HISS. MURPHY REMARKED IN VIEW OF THAT ADMISSION HE WOULD NOT PURSUE MATTER FURTHER WITH TESTIMONY FROM FEEHAN. LATTER THEN TESTIFIED RE COMPARISON OF BALTIMORE PAPERS WITH KNOWN SPECIMENS OF HISS TYPEWRITING AND THAT HE HAD CONCLUDED SAME MACHINE WROTE ALL BUT ONE OF THE SIXTY FIVE TYPED SHEETS AS WROTE THE KNOWN SPECIMENS. HE THEN POINTED OUT THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS APPEARING ON THE KNOWN SPECIMENS AND THE BALTIMORE PAPERS, SHOWING COURT HOW HE ARRIVED AT HIS CONCLUSIONS. POINTED OUT NON-IDENTITY OF Q FIVE AND TESTIFIED THERE IS PORTION OF GOVT. WATERMARK THEREON BUT NOT ON ANY OF OTHER TYPED SHEETS. THEN BEGAN TESTIFYING RE EXAMINATION OF MICRO FILM ROLLS C AND D AND COMPARISON THEREOF WITH ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS ALREADY IN EVIDENCE. HE WAS ABOUT TO TESTIFY AS TO HIS CONCLUSIONS WHEN THERE WAS A CONFERENCE REQUEST BY DEFENSE COUNSEL WITH COURT AND GOVT. AND RECESS WAS TAKEN INASMUCH AS DEFENSE INDICATED PERHAPS FURTHER EXPECTED TESTIMONY FROM FEEHAN MIGHT NOT BECOME NECESSARY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr. Hoover

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JUNE 17, 1949

URGENT

RECORDED Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

JAMHAM. REURTEL JUNE SIXTEEN LAST CONCERNING TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. DAVIS AND REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY DEFENSE ATTORNEY STRYKER WHERE IT WAS BROUGHT OUT THAT DAVIS HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF CARNEGIE COMMITTEE WHICH CHOSE HISS AND THAT AN INVESTIGATION OF HISS HAD BEEN CONDUCTED PRIOR TO HIS SELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. DEFENSE ATTORNEY STRYKER HAS ATTEMPTED TO LEAVE JURY WITH DEFINITE IMPRESSION THAT CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT HAD CONDUCTED INVESTIGATION OF HISS PRIOR TO HIS ELECTION AS PRESIDENT. AND WAS APPARENTLY SATISFIED RE HIS CHARACTER AND REPUTATION. YOUR ATTENTION DIRECTED TO PAMPHLET ENTITLED QUOTE A FACTUAL REVIEW OF THE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS DASH ALGER HISS CONTROVERSY UNQUOTE BY WILLIAM M. BULLITT, A TRUSTEE OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. ON PAGE SEVEN, IT IS STATED THAT ALGER HISS HAS ADMITTED "THAT WHEN HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT HE KNEW HE HAD BEEN OR STILL WAS UNDER SERIOUS INVESTIGATION BY THE FBI, THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AS TO WHETHER HE WAS A COMMUNIST. THE PAMPHLET STATES THAT THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT WAS NOT TOLD THOSE FACTS ON DECEMBER NINE, FORTYSIX WHEN ITS SPECIAL COMMITTEE FIRST MENTIONED HISS FOR PRESIDENT, NOMINATED HIM AND ELECTED HIM WITH NOT MORE THAN TEN OR FIFTEEN MINUTES CONSIDERATION. HISS HAD NOT EVEN TOLD MR. DULLES OR ANYONE ELSE OF THEN VERY RECENT FBI DASH SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES INVESTIGATION". IT IS SUGGESTED THAT YOU BRING THIS TO THE ATTENTION OF MESSRS. DONEGAN AND MURPHY.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FJ:ofm:rmh

HOOVER

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60 JUN 24 1949

Kisseloff-10392

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

June 1, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: ALGER HISS
Perjury

While at the Capitol today in former SA Robert E. Lee's office, [redacted] of the [redacted] came in and was discussing the Judith Coplon case and also developments in the Alger Hiss case. Lee turned to me and stated that he had learned by rumor of the defense that Hiss was going to take in connection with his trial. He turned to [redacted] and told [redacted] to explain the rumor whereupon [redacted] stated that Alger Hiss planned on using as a defense in connection with his trial to answer the question as to how Whittaker Chambers happened to use the Hiss typewriter by the fact that Chambers, an admitted pervert, was in the Hiss household having relations with Hiss's stepson, Timmie (phonetic). [redacted] made the observation that Chambers had admitted to him that he had been a pervert since he was eighteen years of age. He also made the comment that it showed Hiss's character in that he was ready to sacrifice his stepson in order to defeat the charges of perjury which have been brought against him.

b7D

[redacted] made the comment that Hiss had wonderful lawyers. That they had done a complete job of investigating all aspects of the Hiss case and that apparently they are being paid from what is known as the Alger Hiss Defense Fund to which prominent people have been making $3,000 contributions. He said that Eugene Meyers had contributed $3,000 to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund and that he also understood that Dean Acheson had done the same thing through a member of his law firm. He stated that "we were endeavoring to prove this through the House Un-American Committee and subpoenaing bank officials to produce cancelled checks".

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

RECORDED - 31

74-1553-3389

Respectfully submitted,

Better advise Donegan.

J. P. Mohr

JPM:pc

Kisseloff-10393

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

RECORDED - 31

SAC, NEW YORK

June 7, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

74-1333-33890

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

A confidential source advised that according to an existing rumor, Alger Hiss plans on using as a defense in connection with his trial in answer to the question as to how Chambers happened to use the Hiss typewriter that Chambers, an admitted pervert, was in the Hiss household having relations with Hiss's stepson, Timothy Hobson. This source made the observation that Chambers had admitted to him that he had been a pervert since he was 18 years of age. The informant also made the comment that this showed Hiss's character in that he was ready to sacrifice his stepson in order to defeat the charges of perjury which have been brought against him.

The informant also made the comment that Hiss had wonderful lawyers, that they had done a complete job of investigating all aspects of the case and that apparently they are being paid from what is known as the Alger Hiss Defense Fund to which prominent people have been making $3,000 contributions. This source stated that Eugene Meyer, former owner of the Washington Post, had contributed $3,000 to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund and that he also understood that Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, had made a similar contribution through a member of Acheson's law firm. This source stated that the House Un-American Activities Committee is endeavoring to prove these contributions and intended to subpoena bank officials to produce any cancelled checks to support these contributions.

You should immediately advise Mr. Donegan and Mr. Murphy of the above information.

FLJ:lfc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 27 1949

Kisseloff-10394

May 27, 1949.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Q Shea OK'd release FOIA-pr 310-74

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an official investigation presently being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it will be appreciated if you will attempt to secure photostatic, uncertified copies of the income tax returns for the years 1943 through 1948, inclusive, for Edwin H. Pearson, business address, 408 Granite Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and J. Howard Waring, residence address, 801 Lake Street, Newark, New Jersey, business address, 15 Park Row, New York, New York.

It will be appreciated if you expedite the submission of the copies of these returns.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Tom C. Clark

Attorney General.

RECORDED - 128

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EX-127

74-1333

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Case
Mr. Candy

"BUREAU"

ASB:eew

Kisseloff-10395

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

June 13, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETC.; ET AL.
PERJURY: ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 1, 1949.

The Bureau's source in Mexico advised that as of May 31, 1949 John Herrmann and his wife were occupying a double room in the clinic of Dr. Jose C. Espinosa, 208 Queretaro, Mexico City, telephone 28-97-47 where Herrmann is being treated for an ulcerated vein in his leg.

This source advised that Herrmann stated that he did not know Whittaker Chambers, although it was possible that he may have met him at one time or another in Washington, D. C., or New York City. Herrmann admitted he had been a member of the John Reed Club but he had not been active and he had attended only one meeting of that club. He denied any knowledge of a note dated March 4, 1938, stating, "Karl - If you have given up playing around with my girlfriend, she wishes you would take your stuff out of her closet, so she can use it for her clothes instead of yours. H." Herrmann denied that he had ever been a Communist or that he had ever belonged to a Communist group in Washington, D. C., including Harold Ware, Donald Hiss, Charles Kramer, Victor Perlo, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt. He was shown photographs of Donald and Alger Hiss, Victor Perlo, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, Priscilla Hiss, John Abt, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Harry Dexter White and of the foregoing he said he knew none of these individuals except Henry Hill Collins, Jr., and Lee Pressman.

Herrmann stated he dimly remembered having met Pressman, who during the middle thirties was active on behalf of the CIO, in Washington, D. C., and he felt he had also known Henry Hill Collins, Jr., in Washington, D. C. He was unable to state just where he might have met Collins.

He stated he knew Harold Ware who, during about 1935, was working for a "left-wing" publication put out by Farm Research, Inc. Herrmann explained he was at that time interested in Russian affairs and was doing some articles which brought him into touch with people in "farm circles" in Wash-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/12/84 BY SP4 [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Boom

MAILED 12
JUN 1 1949 P.M.

COMM-FBI

INDEXED - 128

EX-127

Kisseloff-10396

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ington. Herrmann wrote for the Farmer's National Weekly and also Scribner's. He stated that Harold Ware was killed in a traffic accident.

Herrmann stated that he resided in an apartment on New Hampshire Avenue in Washington, D. C., from the summer of 1934 up to about February, 1935. He dimly recalls having known a Silverman family in Washington and he believed that Mr. Silverman worked in the Bureau of Engraving or for the Treasury Department. Herrmann specifically denied any knowledge of a situation wherein J. Peters allegedly instructed Harold Ware and Herrmann to arrange to take a Mr. Silverman away from Washington, D. C. Herrmann stated he had never known a J. Peters.

Herrmann was shown two photographs of Whittaker Chambers and he stated that he did not clearly identify this person as any former acquaintance of his. He said that of course he recognized the photograph of Chambers as being that of a person whose pictures, during the past year, have frequently appeared in the newspapers.

You should incorporate the above facts in your next investigative report, taking the appropriate precaution to protect the source of information.

cc - Washington Field

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-10397

Mr. Carl A. L. Binger

~~100 — 353992 — 9 p. 14, 16, 17~~

~~62 — 84363 — 147 p. 12~~

~~31 — 617441~~

~~100 — 10117 — 3~~

~~100 — 7061 — 1459 p. 33~~

~~100 — 91015 — 41~~

~~100 — 1110 — 239, 245~~

~~100 — 344452 — 39 p. 20~~

~~61 — 7582 — 1298 p. 1241~~

file 5
ASB

SAC, NEW YORK

June 15, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DR. CARL A. L. BINGER

The records of the Dies Committee reflect the following information concerning Dr. Carl A. L. Binger who, according to communications from your office, is the psychiatrist employed by the Misses and who was present in court observing Chambers during his testimony in this case.

The New York Times for April 14, 1948, page 31, column 6, revealed that Carl Binger urged psychiatrists to participate in world affairs. The August 17, 1948, issue of this newspaper reflects on page 23, column 7, that Carl Binger urged the use of mental and social scientists at foreign policy making levels.

Carl A. L. Binger was the signer of a January, 1943, message to the House of Representatives opposing the renewal of the Dies Committee, according to a leaflet issued by the National Federation For Constitutional Liberties. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been cited as subversive by Attorney General Tom Clark on December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948. This organization was also cited as subversive by Attorney General Francis Biddle in the Congressional Record of September 24, 1942, page 7687. (61-7582-1298 Section 4 pp. 1239-1241)

The Washington Field Office has advised that an unidentified informant with the House Committee on Un-American Activities furnished the following information:

"Carl Binger

"Reputedly closely associated with Ernest J. Simmons, a Soviet sympathizer at Cornell University. Check on this with Ralph Toledano of Newsweek, who was at Cornell during this period."

RECORDED - 52 74-1333-3312
INDEXED - 52
F B I
JUN 21 1949

The New York Office is in possession of other pertinent information concerning Binger that is available to the Bureau.

The above is being furnished for your information.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JUN 15 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Initial
ASB:lfc

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

61 JUN 29 1949

Kisseloff-10399

New York June 1, 1949.

89 Vine St Brooklyn 2

of Federal Investigation

ton D. C.

tc 21

G.I.R. 4

irs:

Have found a man who says he is willing to find out more for , in the case of the Micro Film and Whittiker Chambers, wheather it ropped into a scrub bucket by Mrs. Ryan Crandall Duggan Smith & etc:

The woman who could talk about poison and religion at one and time, the underground movement of the Catholic Church, against thing that does not further their creed up to and including poison.

My last talk with this woman was back in 1945 , I ask her leave my house not in anger but quietly, for I surely thought she was of her mind, this I have told you before.

There is a man Mrs. Crandall was interested in and was seen ith him in the Village New York and his name is, perhaps I should say as, for I do not know if he is alive or not--Wynne Walden, of 49 Charles treet New York, has a Prother in St Petersburg Florida runs a paper, o you could find out I am sure, Mr. Walden is an old friend of the man ho says he will undertake to find out about the finer points I do not know, for instance what kind of poison was given to flyers going to Europe, she gave them to make them talk and spill their guts as she called , I am sure she talked as much to Mr. Walden and more than she did to

his woman a sister as well!

name and address follow he is a school teacher and question soon as he is out of school.

Tilson Collar

74-

3393

RECORDED - 110

INDEXED

Kisseloff-10400

tfully

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 41 17 8-16 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R. HISS ATTYS ARGUED MOTIONS TO DISMISS BEFORE JUDGE KAUFMAN IN LATTER-S CHAMBERS FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS THIS MORNING. AT CONCLUSION OF ARGUMENT JUDGE KAUFMAN DENIED DEFENSE MOTIONS AND COURT WILL RECONVENE TEN AM, MONDAY NEXT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 78

100-3394

13 JUN 22 1949

JUN 28 1949

Kisseloff-10401

SAC, Milwaukee

June 20, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID [illegible], WCS, etal
FC-SCNY
[illegible]
[illegible] NY - [illegible]

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Clark A. Lovrien in this case dated June 13, 1949 at Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee office and those offices receiving copies of this letter should add the word "after" to line three of the synopsis of the report to make it comply with the details.

This correction is being made at the Bureau.

The New York office is requested to make the correction in Mr. Thomas J. Lonergan's copy.

CC - New York
Philadelphia

ASB:se

Bur file 74-1333

74-1333-3395

INDEXED - 50
51 JUN 24 1949

F B I

EX-127

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 18
JUN 20 1949 P.M.

Kisseloff-10402

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"UNITED STATES ATTORNEY"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

TFM:lk
111692
C128-402

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

July 20, 1949

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: United States v. Alger Hiss

Sir:

Although the above entitled trial is not completed, I hasten to write to you concerning the most excellent demonstration of intelligence on the part of one of your Agents that, win, lose or draw, should not go by unheralded.

Special Agent Ramos C. Feehan testified as an expert on questioned documents on Thursday, June 16th. His testimony was a wonderful example of what an intelligent and prepared witness can do. In addition, however, he had persuasive powers not usually expected from mere witnesses, and I am deeply gratified to commend his services.

You might be interested to know that the famous lawyer, John W. Davis, who had just finished testifying as a character witness for the defendant, and who also heard Mr. Feehan, said that in all his experience he had never heard a person as good as your Agent.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. X. McGOHEY,
United States Attorney.

Q Stern OK'd release 90IA-gr 3-10-76

RECORDED - 114

124-13333 3396

SEP 19 1949

Kisseloff-10403

[illegible]
74-94

[illegible]

[illegible] 6-21-49 10:[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

3397

RECORDED - 3 [illegible]

INDEXED - 3 [illegible]

Kisseloff-10404

RECORDED - 5

JUNE 27, 1969.....URGENT

SAC - NEW YORK

JUNE 27, 1969 TO TEL TEN THIRTY AM TODAY. GEORGE NORMAN MOULTRIE IS TO BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY. RE TO TEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR LAST AT EIGHT THIRTY PM. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW DR. NORTH DANIELS REGARDING TIMOTHY HOBSON. HOWEVER, DANIELS SHOULD NOT BE ADVISED AS TO HOW HIS NAME WAS OBTAINED. SUTEL RESULTS NY.

HOOVER

cc - WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

ASB:eff

JUN 27 6 30 PM '69
RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
348 DEC 17 1964

ASB

Kisseloff-10405

ND-25

S[illegible]RITY DIVISION [illegible]BI
ESPIONAGE SECTION

____MR. WHITSON

____MR. _____
____ROOM _____

SUPERVISORS

____Mr. Branigan
____Mr. Brent
____Mr. Cattaneo
____Mr. Clayton
____Mr. Collier
____Mr. Davis
____Mr. Fults
____Mr. Gans
____Mr. Godfrey
____Mr. Gregg
____Mr. Jones
____Mr. Koehler
____Mr. Lamphere
____Mr. Meehan
____Mr. Mossburg
____Mr. Myrtle
____Mr. Swartz
____Mr. Turner
____Mr. Wannall

____MISS _____
____ROOM _____
____Mrs. Walch, 1736
____Mrs. Davidson, 1742
____Correct
____Redate
____Please call me
____Note and return

✓ RECORDS SECTION
____Send file
____Bring file up-to-date
____Place on Record
____Place on Record and Return
____Indicate index reference
____Please see me

Pls File with Memo to the DIRECTOR dated June 17, 1949.

SUPERIVSOR A. H. BRENT

ROOM 1[illegible]

Kisseloff-10406

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: June 17, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I thought that you would be interested in the following information which appears in the files of the Bureau concerning Judge Samuel Hamilton Kaufman, who you will recall is presiding in the Hiss-Chambers Case in New York:

Samuel Hamilton Kaufman was given a recess appointment on June 22, 1948. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on January 31, 1949. He was appointed February 2, 1949. He took his oath of office as United States District Court Judge for the Southern District of New York and entered on duty on February 8, 1949. (Congressional Record, January 31, 1949, Page 739; Dept. of Justice Register for 1949)

The files of the Bureau reflect that Samuel H. Kaufman was investigated by the Bureau as an applicant for a Departmental legal position in 1934. He was subsequently investigated by this Bureau in 1947 and 1948 for the position of U.S. District Judge - Southern District of New York.

Kaufman was born on October 26, 1893, in New York City. He graduated from New York University Law School where his grades were very unsatisfactory and many failures were recorded. He was admitted to the New York Bar in the October term of 1917. From 1918 to 1923 he associated with Leo Oppenheimer in the practice of law. During this period he was also a Captain in the Infantry in World War I. From 1923 to 1930 he was a member of the firm of Oppenheimer, Kaufman, Haiblum and Kupfer. From 1931 to 1933 he associated in the practice of law with Emil Weitzner. He was employed as Special Assistant to the Attorney General handling Immigration and Naturalization frauds from April to December, 1935, at New York City. From 1933 to 1936 he was associated with Mr. Weitzner and Emanuel Celler. He was appointed as Special Counsel to the Federal Communications Commission on June 4, 1937, to handle a disbarment proceeding in Washington. He associated in the practice of law with Mr. Emil Weitzner from 1937 to 1941. He was senior partner in the firm of Kaufman and Cronan from 1941 to 1946. In January, 1946, he was employed as Associate Counsel to the Pearl Harbor Congressional Investigative Committee. From 1946 to 1948 he was senior partner in the firm of Kaufman, Gallop, Climenko, Gould and Lynton, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The Judiciary, Southern District of New York, regarded Kaufman as honorable, upright, able, successful, and experienced in bankruptcy and receivership matters. Fellow petitioners regarded Kaufman as a very able trial lawyer not deeply interested in case or written law. He was reported to be practical, shrewd, egocentric, ambitious, determined, ruthless, ungrateful, and sometimes irritable.

ASB:jpa;se

COPIES DESTROYED 348 DEC 17 1964

RECORDED - 3 INDEXED - 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320

Kaseloff-10407

He was further described as one who has entertained the Judiciary lavishly and has expected favorable decisions as a result. It was alleged that he could not be reached on a monetary basis but might grant favors for personal reasons. He is stated to be very wealthy inasmuch as he received a substantial income from an interest in ladies' apparel stores operated by his brothers. (77-7721-3 & 15)

Congressman Emanuel Celler, a former partner, described Kaufman as an honest and capable trial lawyer but extremely ambitious, egocentric, lacking judicial pose and temperament, and as desiring the judgeship for a temporary period only to increase his wealth through enhanced legal practice. Paul M. Segal, a Washington attorney, advised in April of 1948 that Kaufman was guilty of unethical practices and entirely unfit for a position of judge. (77-7721-32)

In April, 1948, Richard J. Cronan, former partner of Kaufman, classified Kaufman as ruthless, determined, and ungrateful. He advised that Kaufman would make a mediocre appointment and reduce the caliber of the United States Bench. He also stated that Kaufman has a serious heart ailment and is not able to perform his share of the legal work. In the same month, John L. F. Wood, New York City, advised that Kaufman represented one Alfred J. Miranda and Ignacio Miranda in action against the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation represented by Wood. Wood stated that the Mirandas have poor reputations as both served prison terms at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for violation of the Neutrality Act. The Honorable Harold Medina, Southern District of New York, recommended Kaufman as to ability and appearance but advised in April of 1948 that he believed Kaufman represented Serge . Rubinstein in several instances. George Alger, an attorney in New York City, advised that Kaufman had a poor reputation, was untrustworthy and represented Rubinstein in many financial deals and also in Rubinstein's Selective Service case. He stated that he would hesitate to bring a case before Kaufman in a court of law, and that he had heard that Kaufman's former partners do not hold him in high esteem. Alger stated that Kaufman made use of unethical means and is in very poor health, suffering with a heart ailment. Kenneth M. Spence, an attorney in New York City, who has known Kaufman for many years, advised in April, 1948, that Kaufman was a smooth, ingenuous character in whom he had no confidence whatsoever. He stated that Kaufman is not a satisfactory person to preside as Justice in a U.S. District Court. He related that Kaufman approached him in 1928 or 1929 and offered hin $5000, not as a retainer, but for the purpose of utilizing his close association and friendship with U.S. District Court Judge Thomas D. Thatcher in order for Thatcher to intercede with U.S. Attorney General Mitchell for the purpose of entering a nolle proseque to an indictment against a member of the Prince and Whiteley Brokage Firm, a client of Kaufman's. Spence classified Kaufman as a political lawyer. (77-7721-33)

During the course of the Bureau's investigation in April, 1948, Jackson A.

Kisseloff-10408

Dykeman, Chairman, Judiciary Committee, New York State Bar Association, advised that Kaufman was unethical and had admitted in court that he used mechanical devices to record telephone conversations. Dykeman informed that the administration of justice would be hindered instead of benefited by Kaufman's appointment.

(77-7721-33)

The New York Journal American for Tuesday, June 8, 1948, contained an article by Financial Editor, Leslie Gould, entitled, "Federal Bar Association Opposes Serge's Lawyer as Judge." This article stated that "President Truman's and Tammany Hall's efforts to name Samuel H. Kaufman, a lawyer who served Serge Rubinstein, the millionaire draft dodger, to the Federal Bench in New York have run into another hurdle." The article states that the Judiciary Committee of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut had wired the Senate Judiciary Committee to withdraw its recommendation of April 13, 1949, to the President for the appointment of Samuel H. Kaufman to a judgeship in the Southern District of New York. In the same wire, the Federal Bar Association recommended that Kaufman's appointment not be confirmed in view of information recently obtained.

The January 28, 1949 issue of the "New York Star" contained an article by Arnold Blom entitled, "Senate Unit Backs 2 Nominees to Bench Opposed by the Bar." This article reflects that the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington approved the appointments of Paul P. Rao and Samuel H. Kaufman for Federal Judges in New York City. The article also stated that "The New York County Lawyer's Association approved Kaufman but his nomination was opposed by the Judiciary Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Later, after a closed hearing of a Senate Judiciary sub-Committee, its chairman, Senator William Langer (R.N.D.) expressed belief that the association's charges had not been substantiated."

Conduct of Judge Samuel H. Kaufman in the Current Hiss-Chambers case

The "Evening Star" for Thursday, June 9, 1949, carried an article pertaining to this case by Newbold Noyes, Jr. and Robert K. Walsh, Star staff correspondents. This article stated, "Yesterday, as on previous days, Judge Kaufman frequently supported defense objections to Mr. Chambers' testimony and overruled the Government. Several times the precise little jurist questioned the witness on his own and more than once he shut off the prosecution's line of questioning without waiting for an objection from Mr. Stryker.

"Mr. Murphy, a towering, heavy-set man with a walrus mustache, frequently clashed with the Bench."

When Mr. Chambers testified that he had had five sources of confidential

Kisseloff-10409

information in Washington, Judge Kaufman asked loudly, "Do you want us to understand that when you testified before the House Un-American Activities in 1948, and said in substance you had nothing to do with espionage, you'd forgotten all those sources of supply ***"

"Mr. Murphy was on his feet objecting that Mr. Chambers had not said that he had forgotten. 'I think the Court has distorted unintentionally, of course, the witness' testimony,' he completed."

The "Washington Times Herald" for June 11, 1949, carried an article by William Edwards captioned, "U.S. Protest Conduct of Hiss Judge." In this instance Mrs. Esther Chambers testified that Mr. and Mrs. Hiss called her "Liza" and her husband "Carl". At this point Judge Kaufman took over the questioning and when informed by Mrs. Chambers that the Hisses knew them as "Carl" and "Liza", he stated that Chambers had testified that the Hisses knew them under the name of Crosley. According to the article the Government angrily protested this statement by the Judge "as a misquotation of a previous witness". It was reported that a climax appeared to have been reached in the steadily growing quarrel between Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas M. Murphy and Kaufman over the latter's apparently hostile attitude toward Government witnesses.

"Lawyers in the courtroom said later they had anticipated an immediate motion for a mistrial based upon the Judge's error and its influence upon the Jury. * * *"

Willard Edwards reported in his column appearing in the "Washington Times Herald" for Tuesday, June 14, 1949, as follows:

"Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman consistently severe on Government witnesses since the trial started, helped add to Mrs. Chambers' uncertainity by shouting at her on one occasion, reprimanding her for attempting to answer with other than "yes" or "no" responses."

"Time" Magazine, for June 13, 1949, reports on pages 20 and 21 that Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Murphy rose to make his opening statement in the Hiss-Chambers Case "as undramatically as if he were reading a directors' report. He spoke dispassionately: the case of the U. S. v. Alger Hiss was a simple one -- just a matter of two counts of perjury before a grand jury on December 15, 1948, ..." Murphy sat down after having spoken only 23 minutes.

"Then Defense Attorney Lloyd Paul Stryker strode toward the jury box -- and the atmosphere of the trial suddenly changed. At 64, after 40 years as a Pleader and advocate, frowning, crop-haired Lloyd Stryker was one of the most spectacular trial lawyers in the United States. His voice ranged from a soothing whisper to a thundering roar as he began turning out flamboyant courtroom oratory."

Kisseloff-10410

"The jury was fascinated. So was Judge Samuel Kaufman -- he moved quietly from the bench to the witness chair to watch at close range while the master worked...."

"Time" Magazine for June 20, 1949 reports on page 19 that "Last week like a leopard on the prowl, Stryker hunted through Chambers' spoken and already recorded words for inconsistencies. Sometimes Stryker had help in the hunt from no less a person than Federal Judge Samuel Kaufman, onetime trial lawyer, conducting his first big case.

"Time" reports that Murphy "sighed with rage when little Judge Kaufman time and again overruled his objections, sustained many of Stryker's."

I shall keep you advised of further activities of Judge Kaufman in connection with this matter.

The consequences of an ill-advised appointment to the Bench.

H

Kisseloff-10411

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases;
ALGER HISS;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 74-1333)

Rebulet 6-7-49 to the Washington Field Office, with a copy to New York, wherein it was requested that the identities of the Confidential Informants T-1 through T-4 appearing in the report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated 5-17-49 at New York be disclosed.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and other offices which received copies of the reference report is page 103, designated as the confidential informant page, wherein the informants are identified.

From a review of the copies of said referenced report retained by the New York Office, it appears that confidential informant page number 103 was appropriately assembled with the report. Therefore, if the offices receiving copies of this letter, together with the confidential informant page, have previously received the fully assembled report, the enclosed confidential informant page should be destroyed.

Enclosure

ENCL

RFXO'K:RAA
65-14920

cc - Baltimore (Enc. 2)
cc - Los Angeles (Enc. 1)
cc - Washington Field (Enc. 2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY PWK/ko
(10320)

RECORDED - 16

74-1333-3399
F B I

34 JUN 29 1949

Kisseloff-10412

JUN 29 1949

NY 65-14920

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, dated May 17, 1949, at New York, are identified as follows:

T-1 [redacted] Bowery Savings Bank

T-2 [redacted] Bankers Trust Company

b7D

T-3 [redacted] Bank of the Manhattan Company

T-4 [redacted] National City Bank

The above-mentioned persons are being made confidential informants at their own request and because of the nature of the information furnished by them.

Kisseloff-10413

Samuel H. Kaufman

~~77 – 7721~~

~~61 – 7341 – 1106 p. 18~~

~~61 – 7341 – 37 – 111 p. 92~~

65 – 30092 – 3343 p. 9

~~65 – 5793 – A – N.Y. Journal Am.~~ 6-8-48

~~94 – 35869 – A – N.Y. Star~~ 1-28-49

~~121 – 9556~~ (also serial 8)

~~100 – 359942 – 2~~

~~100 – 202315 – 807 p. 77~~

~~100 – 829 – 1231 p. 13~~

100 – 359192 – 15

~~100 – 3 – 12 – 2249 and p. 68~~

~~100 – 203287 – 15~~

7.16
5
ASB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Robson
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Harbo's telephone call to my home late yesterday afternoon

WASHINGTON 35 FROM NEW YORK 7 10-09 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. DOKEX RAMOS FEEHAN AND F. E. WEBB PRESENCE REQUESTED BY MESSRS. DONEGAN AND MURPHY IN NYC, TEN THIRTY AM, JUNE NINTH INSTANT.

HOLD

Called Laboratory

NOT RECORDED
JUN 27 1949

SCHEIDT

61 JUN 27 1949

Kisseloff-10415

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: June 23, 1949

FROM : L. L. Laughlin

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont of the New York Office called at 3:35 P.M. and stated that at this time the mid afternoon recess is being taken. It is expected that immediately upon the reconvening of court after this recess that Hiss will take the stand.

5-1

G.I.R.-7

RECORDED - 76

174-1329
F B I

13 JUN 29 1949

52 JUL 5 1949

LLL:eew

Kisseloff-10416

SECURITY DIVISION, FBI

_____ 1949

JUN 2 3 1949

TO:

✓ Director

____ Mr. Tolson
____ Mr. Clegg
____ Mr. Glavin
____ Mr. Harbo
____ Mr. Nichols
____ Mr. Rosen
____ Mr. Tracy
____ Mr. Q. Tamm
____ Mr. Mohr
____ Miss Gandy
____ Mr. Nease
____ Mr. Winterrowd
____ Mr. J. A. Carlson
____ Mr. E. J. McCabe

____ Miss Artley
____ Mrs. Metcalf

____ Mrs. Davidson

____ Chief Clerk's Off.
____ Records Section
____ Personnel Files
____ Mechanical Sec.
____ Ident. Division
____ Technical Lab.
____ Reading Room

____ Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____ Mr. Baumgardner
____ M _____
____ M _____

____ Mr. Laughlin
____ Mr. Wall
____ Mr. Keay
____ Mr. Whitson
____ M _____

____ Mr. Ferris
Foreign Service Desk
____ Mr. Callan

____ See Me
____ Call Me
____ Appropriate action
____ Note & return
____ Send file
____ Bring up-to-date
____ Correct
____ Re-date
____ Please initial & return
____ Place on record & return
____ Place on record

Kisseloff-10417

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. WHITSON

DATE: June 2, 1949

FROM : MR. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR ADLAI STEVENSON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On May 27, 1949, Supervisor Tuohy of the New York Office called in and stated that Mr. Donegan had advised that a deposition was to be taken from Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, he being a character witness for Alger Hiss. Mr. Donegan wanted to know if the Bureau files reflected any derogatory information.

I located Bureau files #77-9141 and 94-40154. They reflect that Bureau relations with Governor Stevenson are amiable, and the applicant investigation of him was most complimentary. I called Mr. Tuohy back and advised him in general terms the results of the applicant investigation.

ACTION:

None. For record purposes.

HBF:cmw

74-1333-3401
IF IB I

23 JUN 14 1949

RECORDED - 49

INDEXED - 49

EX-109

Kisseloff-10418

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 3, 1949

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

9-1

Reference WFO letter of 5-25-49.

Mrs. RAY MONNER, 1509 - 29th Ave., Moline, Illinois has advised that she can only remember that the tenant that she subleased her mother's apartment to in 1942 was named BALCH or BALSH and was in some way connected with the U. S. Army. She did not know anything about SILVERMAN's activities or associates.

However, she did remember that BALCH's wife was a cousin or a near relative of Miss ELIZABETH JACKSON, formerly of Washington, D. C. but now confined to a tubercular sanatorium in New York. JACKSON is a close personal friend of Mrs. DAVIES. JACKSON's parents are said to reside at 1829 - 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. and MONNER believes that they should be able to identify BALCH. RUC.

cc - New York City
WMK:mic
65-807

S I.R.-8

74-1333-34 IX

RECORDED - 104
INDEXED
EX-15

JUL 18 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 27 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/87 BY

Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 5 AND NY 3 FROM BA 27 12-34 PM EDT

DIRECTOR AND SACS NYC AND WFO URGENT

JAHAM. IN CONNECTION WITH INVESTIGATION AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., RELATIVE TO STAY OF ALGER AND ~~RXX~~ PRISCILLA HISS AT THE WICKES APARTMENT IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, SUGGEST WFO, IF NOT ALREADY DONE, ENDEAVOR TO DETERMINE THROUGH EXAMINATION OF HISS BANK ACCOUNTS WHETHER HISS MADE ANY CHECKS IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN PAYABLE TO MRS. LEWIN W. WICKES, LANDLADY AND OWNER OF APARTMENT, CHESTERTOWN, MC., OR DR. ALICE DOLE, FROM WHOM HE SUB-LEASED APARTMENT. BUREAU ALSO REQUESTED TO OBTAIN COPIES OF INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR YEARS NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN OF MRS. LEWIN W. WICKES AND DR. ALICE DOLE, BOTH CHESTERTOWN, MD., TO DETERMINE IF THEY SHOW RECEIPT OF ANY INCOME DURING THOSE YEARS FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS.

MC FARLIN

COPIES DESTROYED

END 8 DEC 17 1964 TWO COPIES WFO

RECORDED - 117

INDEXED - 117

13 JUN 29 1949

74-1333-3402

Kisselloff-10420

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U NITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: JUNE 28, 1949

URGENT

RECORDED - 117

74-1333-3402

SAC'S BALTIMORE
NEW YORK

J. W. JAHAN. REFERENCE BALTIMORE TELETYPE JUNE TWENTY-SEVEN LAST REQUESTING BUREAU TO OBTAIN COPIES OF INCOME TAX RETURNS OF MRS. LEWIN W. WICKES AND DOCTOR ALICE DOLE FOR YEARS NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. UNITED STATES INCOME TAX RETURNS FROM NINETEEN THIRTEEN THROUGH NINETEEN THIRTYNINE IN MARYLAND DESTROYED.

ASB:pwm

G. I. R. -10

COPIES DESTROYED
DEC 17 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED REAL NG ROOM
JUN 28 1 29 PM '49
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 28 1949

L. W. EMO.
ASB

SENT VIA NORM 8 TYPE 2:40 PM Per T

Kisseloff-10421

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 16, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached hereto a copy of the following report in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Lionel L. Meunier dated June 13, 1949, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Attachment

FLJ:se

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
JUN 16 3 55 PM '49
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 28 JUN 21 1949

Kisseloff-10422

June 21, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AIR POUCH

Mr. John A. Cimperman
Legal Attache
London, England

JAHAM; PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Colonel Boris Pykov, was.)

Reference is made to my letter dated April 14, 1949, in the above captioned matter. It will be appreciated if you will advise the results of your efforts to obtain information concerning Colonel Pykov through your available European and British sources.

cc: Foreign Service Desk

FLJ:pmd

F B I

RECORDED - 4 44 JUN 29 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER
JUN 23 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-10423

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 50 16 9-36 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY AFTERNOON SESSION JUNE SIXTEEN. DOKEX FEEHAN CONTINUED TESTIMONY OF DIRECT AND IDENTIFIED PRINTS ON TWO ROLLS OF MICROFILM WITH CORRESPONDING ORIGINAL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS. NO CROSS. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH TESTIFIED RE HIS BACKGROUND AND EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT INCLUDING TRIP TO TURKEY ON MARCH NINE THIRTY EIGHT. STATED WAS CP SYMPATHIZER BUT NEVER PARTY MEMBER AND THAT HE BECAME EMPLOYED BY STATE DEPT IN FORTY SIX. ORIGINALLY ASSIGNED TO TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION. TESTIFIED HE COMMENCED GIVING GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH COMMENCEMENT OF HIS STATE DEPT JOB IN MARCH NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, AND THAT HE GAVE MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS TO DAVID CARPENTER AND SOME TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WHOM HE HAD MET THROUGH INTRODUCTION BY CARPENTER AS CARL CARLSON. TESTIFIED HE NEVER PERSONALLY TYPED ANY DOCUMENTS, NEVER GAVE ANY HANDWRITTEN DOCUMENTS TO CHAMBERS, AND THAT HE GAVE CHAMBERS ONLY DOCUMENTS THAT CAME TO HIS DESK. MURPHY SHOWED HIM PRINTS FROM TWO ROLLS OF FILM IN EVIDENCE AND HE TESTIFIED THERE WAS POSSIBILITY HE GAVE THOSE DOCUMENTS TO CHAMBERS BUT THAT IT WAS HIGHLY IMPROBABLE AND THAT HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF EVER HAVING SEEN THEM BEFORE DECEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. SAID THEY WERE NOT TYPE OF

G. I. R.

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END PAGE ONE

EX-31

DOCUMENTS THAT CAME TO HIS DESK. TESTIFIED THAT PRIOR TO HIS TURKEY TRIP IN MARCH, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT
THERE WAS INTERVAL OF SEVERAL WEEKS HE GAVE NO DOCUMENTS EITHER TO CHAMBERS OR CARPENTER PER THEIR INSTRUCTIONS. SAID HE CHANGED HIS POLITICAL SYMPATHIES AFTER HITLER-STALIN PACT. OBJECTION SUSTAINED TO QUESTION AS TO WHETHER HE OWNED ANY ORIENTAL RUGS. ON CROSS, STRYKER ASKED HIM IF WHILE WORKING FOR CHAMBERS HE LOOKED FOR "RICH FINDS" AND WITNESS SAID YES. BROUGHT OUT THAT WADLEIGH OCCASIONALLY WAS IN OFFICES OF VARIOUS STATE DEPT OFFICIALS BUT STRONGLY DENIED HE EVER ABSTRACTED ANY DOCUMENTS THEREFROM. REITERATED HE GAVE CHAMBERS ONLY DOCUMENTS FROM OTHER PLACES WAS BECAUSE OF SCRUPLES AGAINST SUCH ACTIVITY, HE DECLARED IDEA OF SO DOING NEVER ENTERED HIS MIND. DENIED HE WAS EVER IN OFFICE OF HARRY HAWKINS WHEN LATTER OR SOMEONE ELSE NOT IN THE OFFICE. DENIED FURNISHING RESULTS OF EAVESDROPPING AROUND DEPT TO CHAMBERS, SAYING IT NEVER OCCURRED TO HIM. STATED HE WAS IN SAYRE-S OFFICE ONLY IN COMPANY OF OTHERS. DENIED EVER HAVING BEEN IN ROOM IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT THERETO WHICH WAS MENTIONED BY EUNICE LINCOLN YESTERDAY AS BEING UNLOCKED OCCASIONALLY. ADMITTED BEING IN DARLINGTON-S OFFICE VERY OFTEN. STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO HCUA APPEARANCE OF WADLEIGH

AND READ FROM PAGE EIGHTEEN FORTY ONE OF HCUA RECORD BRINGING OUT THAT WADLEIGHT HAD REFUSED TO TESTIFY BEFORE HCUA, ON GROUNDS OF SELF-INCRIMINATION AND DEGREDATION. CROSS CONCLUDED AND NO REDIRECT. ONLY OTHER WITNESS WAS ROKEX FREDERICK E. WEBB. WHO TESTIFIED RE HIS LAB EXPERIENCE AND EXPLAINED TYPE OF EXAMINATION HE MADE OF THE TWO ROLLS OF MICROFILM. TESTIFED THEY WERE EXPOSED WITH A LEICA CAMERA. AT THIS POINT, THERE WAS A CONFERENCE AT THE BENCH AND COURT THEN ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD OVER RULED DEFENSE OBJECTION TO FURTHER QUESTIONING ALONG THAT LINE, AND HAD COURT CLERK READ ALOUD STIPULATION THAT IF WEBB WERE TO CONTINUE TESTIMONY HE WOULD STATE THAT THE TWO ROLLS OF MICROFILM KNOWN AS GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS NINE AND TEN WERE EXPOSED ON A LEICA CAMERA AND THAT THIS CAMERA WAS OWNED BY FELIX A. KINSLERMAN. MURPHY THEN ANNOUNCED THAT ONLY REMAINING GOVERNMENT WITNESS COULD NOT APPEAR UNTIL JUNE SEVENTEEN AM. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THIS LAST GOVERNMENT WITNESS IS BENJAMIN H. FIRSHEIN WHO WILL TESTIFY RE ERROR ON PAGE ELEVEN NINETY OF HCUA RECORD TO EFFECT THAT THE WORD "DENT" APPEARING ON LINE ELEVEN THEREOF IS INCORRECT. REFER WFO TEL JUNE FIFTEEN RE FIRSHEIN. COURT ANNOUNCED THERE WOULD BE NO SESSION JUNE TWENTYFIRST NEXT DUE TO JUDICIAL CONFERENCE THIS DISTRICT.

SCHEIDT

END ACKPLS

NYC R 50 WASH

Called Laboratory

Harvard

SAC, Buffalo

June 21, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID MILTAR[illegible], was, et al
[illegible]
[illegible] -
[illegible] -

Inasmuch as the year should appear under "Period for Which Made" in a report, the Buffalo, New York and Washington Field Offices should insert the year 1949 in the report of Special Agent Charles J. Harkins, dated June 15, 1949 at Buffalo.

This correction is being made at the Bureau.

The New York Office should also make this insertion in the copy designated for Mr. T. J. Conegan.

cc - New York
Washington Field

74-1333

ASB:se

3466

F B I
JUN 28 1949

MAILED 13
JUN 2[illegible] 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mole. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-10427

Kisseloff-10428

ENCLOSURE

74-1332-3407

COPY

Washington, D. C.
March 31, 1945

Long Distance Calls Charged to MI 5008 (DONALD HISS, 3030 Que St., NW)

1943				
8-23		Lansing, Ont.	WIL 2115	Miss Kathleen Lindell
				Donald Hiss, State - calling
9-25	W.U.	Providence, R.I.		Hiss
9-27		Baltimore	MUL 7660	Rabb @ Sam'l Kivk & Sons
10-22	W.U.	New York		Hiss
1024	Collect	" "	REG 4-1929	
10-28	W.U.	Hamilton Field Cal.		Hiss
11-1		Fairfax	234	
12-7	W.U.	New York		Hiss
12-13		Atlantic City	4-8191	Madison Hotel, Rm 1019
12-17	Collect	" "	"	Mrs. Hiss
12-19	"	" "	"	
12-22	"	" "	"	
1944				
1-26		New York	HAN 2-4760	
2-8		Baltimore	TUX 3455	Capt. S.H. Wrighten, 4202 Roland Rd.
2-19		"	TUX 2092	Mrs. Rignal Baldwin, Lake Ave.
?		New York	HAN 2-4760	Herman Wallack
4-21	W.U.	Providence, R.I.		Hiss
4-22		Easton, Md.	5-F-11	Mrs. Starr, Balt.
4-28	W.U.	Kansas City		Hiss
4-29		Easton, Md.	583	Mrs. Starr, Balt.
5-5	W.U.	New York		Hiss
5-25		Easton, Md.	5-F-11	Mrs. Starr, Balt.
5-26		Fairfax	25-J-3	
5-26		New York	PLA 3-4800	
5-29	W.U.	" "		Hiss
5-31		Opalocka, Fla.	7-0807	Trans. from Miami Beach, 6-3082
6-1		Baltimore	UNI 12-97	Capt. Legg
6-9		New York	PLA 5-0700	Richardson
6-25		Claiborne, Md.	22-J	Mrs. J. P. Cotton
7-15	W.U.	Durham, N.C.		Hiss
7-17		St. Michaels	136-J	
7-28	W.U.	San Francisco		Hiss
8-22		Easton, Md.	232	Mrs. Hiss,% Easton Hosp.
8-23	Collect	" "	879	
8-24	"	" "	"	
9-8		St. Michaels	186-J	Mrs. Rebecca Wrightson
9-9	W.U.	Long Beach, Cal.		Hiss

1944				
9-15	W.U.	Detroit		Hiss
9-19		Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	6280	
10-8		St. Michaels	136-J	
10-13	W.U.	Pasadena, Cal.		
10-29		Baltimore	LEX 0752	
11-9	W.U.	Washington		Hiss
12-2	W.U.	"		"
12-6		St. Michaels	136-J	
12-9	W.U.	New York		Hiss
12-11	W.U.	Hopedale, Mass.		"
12-11 (2)		St. Michaels	136-J	
12-16	Collect	" "	91-F-22 P.O.	Mrs. Hiss
12-25		Providence	DEX 3604	Mrs. Virginia Barnbrook William Dyer, 112 Congdon St.
1945				
1-13		Tuxedo	184	
1-15		New York	RHI 4-7172	
1-17		Hot Springs, N.C.	3	Rev. Z.V. Arthur
1-24		New York	RHI 4-7172	Mrs. Louis Morris
3-2		" "	"	
3-3		" "	BUT 8-9676	
3-5		Sysosset, L.I.	1205	
3-6		New York	RHI 4-7172	
3-7		" "	BUT 8-1756	
3-7		Middleburg, Va.	#29	
3-14		" "	"	

MI 5008

Baltimore, Md.

TUX 0752	TUX 1130	% Trimbla, #8 Madison St.	
		TUX 1477	TUX 2111
9-25-43	2-1-44	11-8-43	2-4-44
11-30-43 (2)	2-15-44	12-7-43	
2-1-44		12-12-43	
4-28-44		12-13-43	
4-30-44		4-3-44	
		4-10-44	
		4-19-44	
		6-5-44	
		6-12-44	
		10-12-44	

C O P Y

Washington, D. C.
March 31, 1945

Long Distance calls charged to MI 0811 (ALGER HISS -3210 P St., NW)

				(To - or Collect From)
1943				
9-20	W.U.	George School, Pa.		HISS
11-16	W.U.	S. Orange, N.J.		HISS
11-8	Collect	Newton, Pa.	#9994	TIMOTHY HOBSON
11-19	W.U.	Philadelphia		HISS
11-24	W.U.	Ridgefield, Conn		HISS
1944				
1-27		Baltimore	TUX 0752	
2-2	W.U.	New York		HISS
2-5	W.U.	New York		HISS
2-5	W.U.	Ridgefield, Conn		HISS
2-5	W.U.	New York		HISS
2-8	W.U.	New York		HISS
2-8	W.U.	New York		HISS
2-10	W.U.	New York		HISS
2-11	Collect	New York	ATW 9-5584	TIMOTHY HOBSON
2-25		Baltimore	TUX 0752	
6-16	W.U.	New York		ALGER
6-16		Atlantic City	#2-4233	
6-20		Rehoboth, Del.	#3211	
7-15		Swarthmore, Pa.	#0680	Stath Haven Inn
7-24	W.U.	Peacham, Vt.		HISS
7-25	W.U.	St. Johnsbury, Vt.		HISS
8-12		Chestertown, Md.	#816 F3	
8-19		Laurel	#186	
8-19		Chestertown	#816 F3	
8-26		Peacham, Vt.	#25 R 4	
9-4	W.U.	Peacham, Vt.		HISS
9-7	W.U.	Peacham, Vt.		HISS
1944				
9-11	W.U.	Rapidan, Vt.		HISS
9-14	W.U.	Peacham, Vt.		HISS
9-26	W.U.	Swarthmore, Pa.		HISS
10-11	Collect	Swarthmore, Pa.		TIMOTHY HOBSON
10-16	W.U.	Charleston, S.C.		Faster Travel Service
10-16	W.U.	Charlestown, S.C.		Faster Travel Service
10-16	W.U.	Charlestown, S.C.		Faster Travel Service
10-20	W.U.	Princeton, N.J.		HISS
12-1	(4)W.U.	New York		HISS
12-9		Laurel, Md.	#680	
12-14	W.U.	Philadelphia		HISS

BK

#2 /

SAC, New York

June 24, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the telephone calls of ASAC Belmont June 23 and 24, 1949, relating to certain toll calls referred to in the report of Special Agent Logan J. Lane, dated at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1945, entitled "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al; Internal Security - R.

In accord with your request, there is attached a list of the telephone calls referred to in referenced report.

Attachment

G. I. R. -7

HBF:IGS

1 ENCL

9

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 9

24-1335-3407

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71 JUN 29 1949

FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-10432

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher

DATE: June 21, 1949

FROM : Mr. Whitson

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Pursuant to instructions from Inspector Leo Laughlin to supervisor Floyd L. Jones, the latter telephonically contacted [redacted] on this date. [redacted] had previously contacted Mr. Tolson's office earlier in the day and requested that he be contacted with reference to the Hiss-Chambers case.

[redacted] advised that he represents the [redacted] in New Jersey; that the Corporation has a plantation in Costa Rica; that recently the former manager of the Costa Rica plantation, [redacted], was fired and was succeeded by [redacted] advised that in connection with some litigation being handled with reference to [redacted] a letter was referred to [redacted] written by [redacted], to [redacted] in Costa Rica. This letter stated that [redacted] had "heard from a reliable source that [redacted] had something to do with the micro-film found in the Whittaker Chambers' pumpkin - in the big Communist expose of a year ago - as you know [redacted] will sell anything to anybody no matter who he is selling out". [redacted] stated that the "reliable source" is known to [redacted] in Costa Rica, but that he, [redacted], does not have any information concerning the identity of the source.

b7D

[redacted] advised that the State Department reportedly has a voluminous file on [redacted], a British subject. He stated that [redacted] is presently located at Limon or San Jose, Costa Rica.

[redacted] stated that he thought the above would be of interest to the Bureau and he wished to send his regards to Mr. Tolson, whom he stated he met several years ago.

ACTION:

The files are being checked concerning [redacted] and the Washington Field Office is being instructed by the attached letter to check the State Department files for any available information concerning [redacted].

Attachment

FLJ:prm

1 74 1333 3408
IF IB IN

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JUN 24 1949

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JUL 26 1949

EX-115

Kisseloff-10433

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 23 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 19 23 3-52P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 7/23/87 BY SP7 mcd/spp

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY AM. SESSION, JUNE TWENTYTHREE. RAYMOND CATLETT RESUMED STAND UNDER CROSS BY MURPHY AND TESTIFIED AS TO HIS VARIOUS RESIDENCES BUT COULD NOT GIVE ORDER HE LIVED IN THEM AND COULD NOT GIVE YEAR HISSES LIVED ON P STREET. ADMITTED WHEN FBI ASKED HIM WHEN HE MOVED TO P STREET THAT HE INQUIRED FROM REAL ESTATE AGENT AND LEARNED DATE WAS JAN. SEVENTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT BUT SAID REALTY AGENT COULD HAVE BEEN WRONG. STATED HE WENT TO DONALD HISS-S HOME IN FEB. FORTYNINE AFTER INTERVIEW BY FBI. TOLD DONALD FBI ASKED HIM ABOUT TYPEWRITER. ADMITTED REFUSING TO SIGN STATEMENT FOR AGENTS AND THAT HE TOLD THEM ONLY SOME THINGS. TESTIFIED ALGER HISS ATTENDED HIS BROTHER-S WEDDING, GAVE HIM VARIOUS ARTICLES AND THAT HE LIKES THE HISSES. DENIED HE EVER ATTEMPTED TO HAVE TYPEWRITER REPAIRED AND SO FAR AS HE KNOWS NO ONE ELSE DID. DESCRIBED DEN IN HIS HOUSE WHERE HE SAYS HE KEPT TYPEWRITER. SAID HE GAVE IT TO BURNETTA WHO WAS IN SCHOOL AND DID NOT KNOW IF SHE USED IT. TESTIFIED HE TOLD DONALD HISS THAT PERHAPS HE COULD FIND TYPEWRITER AND DONALD SAID GO AHEAD. THEN DESCRIBED HIS SEARCH FOR IT AND THAT

COPIES DESTROYED
348 DEC 17 1964

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58 JUL 8 1949

PAGE TWO

HE WAS ASSISTED IN SEARCH BY ONE BILL, ATTORNEY HOUSTON, MC LEAN AND DONALD. CLAIMED ALWAYS TO HAVE REMEMBERED NAME WOODSTOCK. ADMITTED OFFERING FIFTY DOLLARS EACH TO VERNON MARLOW, ONE BILL, AND TO MRS. LOCKEY, BUT SAID HE PAID NOTHING TO THEM BECAUSE THEY DIDN-T FIND TYPEWRITER FOR HIM. CLAIMED HE HAD ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY DOLLARS IN HIS POCKET WHEN HE WAS MAKING SUCH OFFERS AND ADMITTED DONALD HISS GAVE ABOUT FORTY DOLLARS. STATED HE RECOGNIZED TYPEWRITER AFTER PUNCHING KEYS, LOOKING AT KNOB AND RIBBON. DENIED LAWYERS SUGGESTED NAME WOODSTOCK TO HIM. ON REDIRECT TESTIFIED HE MET MC LEAN SHORTLY AFTER HE WENT TO DONALD HISS-S HOME AND AGAIN DESCRIBED PHASES OF HIS SEARCH. SAID FIFTY DOLLARS OUT OF THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY DOLLARS HE WAS CARRYING DURING HIS SEARCH BELONGED TO DONALD AND THAT DONALD TOLD HIM HE COULD OFFER FIFTY DOLLARS TO ANYONE WHO HELPED HIM. STATED HE GAVE NO ONE ANY MONEY. SAID THERE WERE FIVE MEN AND A LADY PRESENT IN FBI HEADQUARTERS WHEN HE WAS QUESTIONED THERE FROM FOUR THIRTY PM TO NINE PM AND CLAIMED AN AGENT TOLD HIM THEN AGENT WOULD GIVE HIM TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS IF HE PRODUCED TYPEWRITER. ON CROSS, MURPHY QUESTIONED HIM VERY VIGOROUSLY AS TO LATTER STATEMENT AND WITNESS NAMED AGENT JONES AS THE ONE WHO

END OF PAGE TWO

Were there this many present?
K.

What about this?
K.

OFFERED HIM TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. WITNESS SAID HE TOLD MC LEAN ABOUT ALLEGED OFFER A FEW DAYS THEREAFTER. UNABLE TO RECALL WHAT MONTH HE WAS IN FBI OFFICE WHEN ALLEGED OFFER MADE TO HIM. PERRY M. CATLETT WAS NEXT WITNESS AND TESTIFIED AS TO HAVING WORKED FOR HISSES AT THIRTIETH STREET AND VOLTA PLACE AND LAST SAW ALGER AT PERRY-S WEDDING IN FORTYONE. STATED HE SAW CHAMBERS IN FBI OFFICE IN WASHINGTON AND HAD NEVER SEEN HIM BEFORE. TESTIFIED THAT WHILE HISSES WERE LIVING ON THIRTIETH STREET THEY GAVE HIM SUITS, ETC., AND WHEN MOVING TO VOLTA PLACE THEY GAVE HIM TYPEWRITER IN POOR CONDITION WHICH HE TOOK OUT TO HAVE REPAIRED. IDENTIFIED TYPEWRITER ALREADY IN EVIDENCE. STATED TYPEWRITER STAYED IN CATLETT-S "P" STREET HOUSE WITH EXCEPTION OF HIS GIVING IT FOR A FEW DAYS TO HIS FUTURE WIFE AND THAT SHE RETURNED IT A FEW DAYS LATER BECAUSE IT WAS UNUSABLE. HE TESTIFIED HE LATER GAVE IT TO HIS SISTER, BURNETTA, AFTER HIS MARRIAGE. SAID BURNETTA RETURNED IT TO HIM SAYING MACHINE WOULD NOT WORK. TESTIFIED THAT SHORTLY AFTER HISSES GAVE IT TO HIM HE TOOK IT TO REPAIR SHOP ON "K" STREET WHERE MAN TOLD HIM IT COULD NOT BE REPAIRED BECAUSE WOODSTOCK OUT OF EXISTENCE. BURNETTA THEN TOOK IT BACK. STATED HE DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED IT WHEN MC LEAN SHOWED IT TO HIM A MONTH OR TWO AGO. ON CROSS MURPHY

END OF PAGE THREE

BROUGHT OUT THAT WITNESS PLACED TYPEWRITER IN CLOSET IN CATLETT "P" STREET HOME AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO REPAIR IT AND THAT HE, HIMSELF, NEVER TYPED ON IT. SAID REPAIR SHOP AT CONNECTICUT AND "K" STREET AND SAID IT WAS KEPT BOTH IN THE DEN AND UPSTAIRS IN A CLOSET AND WAS NEVER OUT OF THE HOUSE EXCEPT THE FEW DAYS HIS INTENDED WIFE HAD IT AND OCCASION HE TOOK IT TO REPAIR SHOP. COULD NOT REMEMBER CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HE TOOK TYPEWRITER ORIGINALLY FROM HISS HOME TO HIS HOME AND COULD NOT RECALL IF IT WAS ALGER OR PRISCILLA WHO GAVE IT TO HIM. ADMITTED WHEN FBI QUESTIONED HIM IN JAN., FORTYNINE HE DID NOT TELL THEM ANYTHING ABOUT TYPEWRITER AND SAID HE DID NOT THINK IT WAS IMPORTANT. GAVE OPINION THAT NO ONE HAS EVER USED MACHINE SINCE HE GAVE IT TO BURNETTA. THEN IDENTIFIED HIS SIGNATURE ON A SIGNED STATEMENT GIVEN TO AGENTS AND MURPHY READ ALOUD PORTION THEREOF WHEREIN PERRY HAD SAID HE RECALLED RECEIPT OF TYPEWRITER BUT COULD NOT REMEMBER IF HE GOT IT BEFORE HISSES MOVE TO VOLTA PLACE OR WHETHER IT WAS SEVERAL MONTHS THEREAFTER. MURPHY ALSO READ ALOUD PORTION WHEREIN PERRY SAID HE TOOK IT TO REPAIR SHOP, PERHAPS THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AFTER RECEIVING IT. MURPHY ASKED HIM IF IT WOULD REFRESH HIS RECOLLECTION IF HE PROVED TO HIM THAT THE TYPEWRITER SHOP WITNESS HAD DESCRIBED WAS NOT, IN

END OF PAGE FOUR

FACT, IN EXISTENCE UNTIL SEPTEMBER, THIRTYEIGHT AND WITNESS SAID HE JUST COULD NOT RECALL DEFINITELY WHEN HE GOT IT. MURPHY THEN RECALLED JOSEPH R. BOUCOT FOR FURTHER RE-CROSS. BOUCOT RECALLED HAVING TALKED TO FBI SEVERAL TIMES. TESTIFIED IN SUMMER OF THIRTY FIVE HE SLEPT IN SMITHTOWN IN COTTAGE ALSO OCCUPIED BY HIS SISTER AND HER SON AND THAT ALL THREE TOOK MEALS OUT IN FRENCHTOWN. STATED HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF HAVING TOLD AGENTS THAT HE COULD REMEMBER HAVING SEEN TWO WOMEN AT OTHER COTTAGE IN SMITHTOWN AND WHEN SA-S KIRKLAND AND NAYLOR STOOD UP, WITNESS STATED HE REMEMBERED HAVING TALKED TO BOTH BUT COULD NOT RECALL TELLING THEM ABOUT TWO WOMEN. ADMITTED, HOWEVER, THAT HE MAY HAVE TOLD THEM ABOUT SEEING TWO WOMEN AND THAT HE WOULD NOT DENY THAT HE HAD SAID IT. DENIED ANY PRESENT RECOLLECTION OF SEEING TWO WOMEN AT THE COTTAGE. NO RE-DIRECT. CROSS EXAMINATION OF PERRY CATLETT WAS THEN RESUMED AND HE SAID HE HAD TALKED TO FBI ABOUT THREE TIMES BUT DENIED EVER HAVING TALKED TO HISS-S LAWYERS BEFORE MC LEAN SHOWED HIM TYPEWRITER. DENIED DISCUSSING TYPEWRITER WITH ANYBODY. AFTER REPEATED EFFORTS, MURPHY FINALLY DREW FROM WITNESS STATEMENT THAT ONLY REASON HE WENT TO REPAIR SHOP ON "K" STREET WAS THAT IT WAS NEAREST TO HIS HOME AND HE ADMITTED HE DID NOT KNOW HOW LONG AFTER HE RECEIVED IT FROM HISS THAT HE TOOK IT TO SHOP. ON RE-DIRECT

END OF PAGE FIVE

MC LEAN ASKED TO EXAMINE SIGNED STATEMENT OF PERRY AND IT WAS THEN RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION. WITNESS STATED THAT HE COULD NOT RECALL EVER HAVING SEEN MC LEAN BEFORE LATTER PRODUCED TYPEWRITER BUT MC LEAN WAS THEN ABLE TO REMIND HIM THAT THERE HAD BEEN A PREVIOUS CONFERENCE BETWEEN THEM AT PERRY-S HOUSE AT WHICH TIME MC LEAN HAD ASKED HIM IF HE KNEW WHERE THE TYPEWRITER WAS. NO RE-CROSS. IRA LOCKEY THEN TESTIFIED HE SOLD TYPEWRITER TO MC LEAN AND IDENTIFIED HIS SIGNATURE ON RECEIPT WHICH WAS PUT INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION AFTER WHICH MC LEAN READ IT ALOUD. LOCKEY STATED HE SECURED TYPEWRITER IN FORTYFIVE FROM VERNON MARLOW IN CONNECTION WITH A MOVING JOB. ON CROSS WITNESS TESTIFIED HE HAD GIVEN TYPEWRITER TO HIS DAUGHTER, WHO IS NOW MRS. MC QUEEN, AND THAT HIS SON HAD MACHINE LATER BUT NO ONE ELSE EVER HAD POSSESSION OF IT. ON RE-DIRECT MC LEAN BROUGHT OUT THAT LOCKEY DOES NOT KNOW ALGER OR PRISCILLA. NO RE-CROSS. LAST WITNESS WAS CHARLES H. HOUSTON, HARVARD GRADUATE AND WASHINGTON ATTORNEY WHO TESTIFIED RE HIS PART IN ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE TYPEWRITER INCLUDING CONTACTS WITH CATLETTS AND MARLOWS. NOTHING OF PARTICULAR INTEREST BROUGHT OUT THROUGH THIS WITNESS. NO CROSS. RECESS FOR LUNCH.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 28, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM - HISS-CHAMBERS CASE
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

With reference to the report of Congressman Nixon to the effect that it was believed that Wadleigh had in his possession more information than he has furnished, I checked with ASAC Belmont, New York, requesting that Mr. Donegan be contacted to determine if there was any reason why Wadleigh could not be interviewed again at this time. Mr. Belmont immediately checked with Mr. Donegan and advised that Donegan stated there was absolutely no reason why Wadleigh could not be interviewed at this time. Mr. Donegan requested that if Wadleigh furnished any additional pertinent information that he be immediately advised so that a subpoena could be issued for Wadleigh.

In the absence of SAC Hottel, I reached ASAC Hennrich of the WFO and arrangements are being made for the reinterview of Wadleigh as promptly as possible.

HBF:cmw

Let me know outcome.

G. I. D.

RECORDED - 3

174-1333-211

JUL

Kisseloff-10440

JUL 8 1949

SAC, Washington Field

June 21, 1949

Director, FBI

J. DAVID - WITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS; ESPIONAGE,
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

[redacted] Washington, D. C., confidentially advised the Bureau that he had received information from [redacted] Costa Rica, that [redacted], former manager of the Corporation's plantation in Costa Rica and a British subject, was reliably reported to have had something to do with the micro-film found in the Whittaker Chambers' pumpkin. The informant described [redacted] as one who would sell anything to anyone "no matter who he is selling out". b7D

[redacted] advised that he had been informed that the State Department has a voluminous file on [redacted].

You should immediately contact the State Department and examine any available files with respect to [redacted] in order to determine his reputation and past activities, and further, if he could have had any connection in the current Hiss-Chambers investigation.

This matter should receive your immediate and prompt attention.

FLJ:prm

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 21 3 44 PM '49

JUN 21 2 32 PM '49
RECEIVED-TO SOR
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 133

-3411

12 JUN 29 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 7
JUN 21 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-10441

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: June 27, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Re New York teletype dated June 23, 1949, setting out the results of an interview with Raymond Catlett, who is the person who located the Hiss typewriter in behalf of Hiss' attorneys. He testified that he was questioned by the Bureau and that there were five men and a lady present in FBI Headquarters when he was questioned there from 4:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., and he made a claim that an Agent told him at that time that the Agent would give him $200 if he produced the typewriter. He identified the Agent who offered him $200 as Agent Jones.

You inquired as to how many were present when Catlett was interviewed and also about the $200 offer.

The Washington Field Office has advised that Catlett was brought to the Washington Field Office on May 13, 1949, by Special Agents James Frew and Lewis E. Glenn at 3:40 p.m. He waited while his two brothers were interviewed. At 5:07 p.m., the interview of Catlett was handled by Special Agents Courtland J. Jones and John E. Howard in the presence of stenographer Marguerite Hansen. During the latter part of the interview, Supervisor K. T. Delavigne was present. Special Agents Frew and Glenn did not sit in on the interview. The interview was concluded at 6:45 p.m.

All of the above-named employees state that Special Agent Jones did not offer Catlett $200 or any other sum of money to procure the typewriter.

HBF:cmw

Have we called this to Dorsey's attention? He might want to refute Catlett.

Special Agent Courtland Jones denied this from witness stand in Court.

74-1333-3412

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 43

34 JUL 1 1949

6-29-49

Kisseloff-10442

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-27-49 10:00 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

URGENT

JAHAM. RENY PHONE CALL JUNE TWENTYFOUR, LAST, CONCERNING INTERVIEW OF RAYMOND [redacted] SYLVESTER CATLETT BY WFO ON MAY THIRTEEN, LAST. CATLETT WAS BROUGHT TO OFFICE BY SAS JAMES FREW AND LEWIS E. GLENN, ARRIVING AT THREE FORTY PM. CATLETT WAITED WHILE HIS TWO BROTHERS WERE INTERVIEWED. AT FIVE NAUGHT SEVEN PM, THE INTERVIEW OF CATLETT WAS BEGUN BY SAS COURTLAND J. JONES AND JOHN E. HOWARD IN THE PRESENCE OF STENOGRAPHER MARGUERITE HANSEN. DURING THE LATTER PART OF THE INTERVIEW, SUPERVISOR K. T. DELAVIGNE WAS PRESENT. SAS FREW AND GLENN DID NOT SIT IN ON INTERVIEW. THE INTERVIEW WAS CONCLUDED AT SIX FORTYFIVE PM, AND CATLETT AND HIS BROTHERS WERE RETURNED TO VICINITY OF THEIR HOME BY SAS FREW [redacted]. EMPLOYEES OF WFO MENTIONED ABOVE CONCUR THAT AT NO TIME DID SA JONES OFFER RAYMOND CATLETT TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS OR ANY OTHER SUM OF MONEY TO PROCURE THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN QUESTION.

74-1333-3413

F B I

34 JUL 1 1949

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848 DEC 17 1964

60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-10443

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 29, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM (Chambers-Hiss)
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

As you will recall, the question arose yesterday in this trial as to whether the memorandum prepared by you, dated March 25, 1946, reflecting the results of your interview with Hiss, should be introduced in evidence. Judge Kauffman stated that he would take the question under advisement and furnish his decision this morning.

Supervisor Tuohy of the New York Office called at 10:45 a.m. today and in my absence advised Mr. Laughlin that the Court had ruled that the FBI document should not be introduced into evidence.

LLL:cmw

RECORDED - 11 | 74-1333-3414
IF IB I
23 JUL 1 1949

Kisseloff-10444

53 JUL 8 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 29, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: CHAHAM (Chambers-Hiss)
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols ✓
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

The Director inquired as to whether or not the actual facts as to the number of persons present at the time Raymond Catlett was interviewed by Bureau Agents at Washington, D. C., had been called to Mr. Donegan's attention.

Supervisor Tuohy, New York, advised me at 1:50 p.m. today that these facts had been brought to the attention of Mr. Donegan.

Reference is also made to New York teletype, dated June 29, 1949, reporting the results of the reinterview of Wadleigh on June 28, 1949. Wadleigh at that time stated that he intended to submit his writings to the Bureau for its examination upon their completion.

At 1:50 p.m., during the course of the conversation with Supervisor Tuohy, I instructed him not to accept any of these writings from Wadleigh for examination.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 11

INDEXED - 11

1 74-1335 - 34-15
F B I
34 JUL 1 1949

53 JUL 8 1949

Kisseloff-10445

WASHINGTON 6 FROM NEW YORK 29 12-55 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, ISR. REFERENCE IS MADE TO REQUEST OF BUREAU TO REINTERVIEW HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH CONCERNING ANY INFO HE HAS PERTAINING TO ALGER HISS AND HIMSELF WHICH HE HAS FAILED TO SUBMIT TO THE BUREAU WADLEIGH WAS REINTERVIEWED THIS DATE AND ADVISED THAT HE HAS SUBMITTED EVERYTHING CONCERNING HIMSELF IN THE COURSE OF HIS INTERVIEWS BY BUREAU AGENTS. HE STATED THAT HE HAD NO FURTHER INFO CONCERNING HISS AND THAT HE HAS REFLECTED OVER HIS PAST ASSOCIATION WITH CHAMBERS AND IS QUITE CERTAIN THAT HE HAS SUBMITTED ALL DETAILS. HE STATED THAT HE IS PRESENTLY WRITING AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY FOR THE NEW YORK POST UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EDITOR, WEXLER, FOR WHICH HE IS RECEIVING A SUM OF SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS. THIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY CONCERNS HIS COMMUNIST ACTIVITY AND ASSOCIATION WITH CHAMBERS AND IS TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE FORM OF SEVERAL ARTICLES BY THE NEW YORK POST AS SOON AS THE HISS TRIAL IS COMPLETED. HE STATED THAT THE NEWSPAPER ANTICIPATES RUNNING ITS FIRST ARTICLE ON MONDAY NEXT. HE ALSO ADVISED THAT HE INTENDS TO SUBMIT HIS WRITINGS TO THE BUREAU FOR ITS EXAMINATION UPON THEIR COMPLETION. WADLEIGH RECALLED THAT WHEN HE WAS IN NEW YORK DURING APRIL TO SEE AUSA MURPHY, HE RECEIVED

END PAGE ONE

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848 DEC 17 1964
RECORDED - 11 74-1 -03416
JUL 19 1949
INDEXED - 113 JUL
Kisseloff-10446

A TELEPHONE CALL FROM SHAPIRO, ATTY FOR ALGER HISS, WHO WAS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE HIM AT HIS HOME IN VA. SHAPIRO ADVISED HIM THAT HE WAS VERY ANXIOUS TO TALK TO HIM AND WADLEIGH STATED THAT HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY TO HIM ON THE ADVICE OF HIS ATTY. WADLEIGH STATED THAT SHAPIRO DESIRED TO ASK ONE QUESTION WHICH SHAPIRO SAID WAS VERY IMPORTANT AND HAD A GREAT DEAL TO DO WITH THE FUTURE LIFE OF ALGER HISS. SHAPIRO STATED THAT HE WANTED TO KNOW FROM WADLEIGH THE EXACT DATE WHEN HE LEFT FOR TURKEY. WADLEIGH ADVISED THAT HE HAS NOT HEARD FROM SHAPIRO SINCE THAT TIME AND HAS NOT BEEN CONTACTED BY ANY REPRESENTATIVES OF ALGER HISS. WADLEIGH STATED THAT HE ADVISED THE WFO CONCERNING SHAPIRO-S CONTACT BY LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, MENTIONED ABOVE. WADLEIGH STATED THAT HE WAS APPROACHED CONCERNING THE WRITING OF HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY AT THE TIME HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY MALCOLM LOGAN, A REPORTER FROM THE NEW YORK POST, WHO IS PRESENTLY COVERING HISS TRIAL. THIS WAS SUBSEQUENT TO HIS TESTIFYING AT THE HISS TRIAL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: June 28, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAHAN
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

G.I.R.A.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of this date.

At 5:10 p.m. Supervisor Tuohy of the New York Office called and stated that Hiss's testimony is now completed and he has left the stand.

Strycker asked him no questions about his conversation with you. It is unlikely, therefore, that there will be any further reference to the memorandum of March 25, 1946, recording Hiss's conversation with you. However, there is still pending the matter of whether it will be entered ~~into the~~ evidence ~~of the Court in the pending advisement of Murphy's objection~~ IN VIEW OF STRYCKER'S OBJECTION.

ACTION: There is attached for approval, a suggested memorandum to the Attorney General protesting this particular introduction into evidence of a FBI memorandum.

HBF:IGS

RECORDED - 11

12 JUN 29 1949

53 JUL

Kisseloff-10448

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/87 BY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 49 22 10-12P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY PM SESSION JUNE TWENTYSECOND. CLAUDI CATLETT RESUMED STAND UNDER CROSS BY MURPHY AND TESTIFIED SHE FIRST REMEMBERED IN FORTYNINE THAT HER BOYS HAD RECEIVED TYPEWRITER FROM HISSES, AND THAT HER RECOLLECTION THEREOF CAME ONLY AFTER HER SON, RAYMOND, TOLD HER ABOUT IT SOMETIME THIS YEAR. CLAIMS SHE HAD FORGOTTEN ABOUT IT WHEN FBI QUESTIONED HER IN FEB. STATED SHE COULD NOT POSITIVELY RECALL WHETHER CHAMBERS USED NAME CROSBY OR CROSLEY, AND STATED SHE HAD NO RECOLLECTION WHATSOEVER OF NAME UNTIL IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO INTERVIEW OF HER BY AUSA MURPHY IN WASHINGTON MAY TWELVE. ADMITTED THAT SHE REMEMBERED NAME CROSBY ONLY AFTER TALKING TO HISS LAWYERS. MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD PART OF HER SIGNED STATEMENT OF FEB., IN WHICH SHE SAID NAME MIGHT HAVE BEEN CROSBY OR CARL, AND THAT SHE DID NOT REMEMBER WHICH. MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD TO HER PART OF QUESTION AND ANSWER STATEMENT TAKEN IN FBI OFFICE MAY THIRTEEN, LAST, AND BROUGHT OUT THAT SHE SAID ON THAT OCCASION THAT SHE COULD NOT RECALL NAME CHAMBERS USED. ALSO BROUGHT OUT THEREIN THAT SHE SAID HISS TYPEWRITER WAS MOVED BY THEM FROM

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 15
INDEXED - 15

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DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-10449

P STREET TO THIRTIETH STREET TO VOLTA PLACE. FURTHER, THAT SHE RECALLED THAT THERE IS ALWAYS A TYPEWRITER AROUND HISS HOUSE. AGAIN ADMITTED SHE RECALLS BOYS RECEIVED TYPEWRITER FROM HISSES ONLY BECAUSE HER SON TOLD HER THIS YEAR THAT THEY RECEIVED IT FROM THEM. ON REDIRECT MC LEAN REQUESTED TO SEE THE TWO SIGNED STATEMENTS TAKEN BY AGENTS FROM CATLETT TOGETHER WITH THE QUESTION AND ANSWER STATEMENT TAKEN BY WFO AND NOT SIGNED BY HER. MURPHY-S OBJECTION OVER-RULED. SAID SHE TALKED TO FBI SEVEN OR EIGHT TIMES IN WINCHESTER AND WASHINGTON, AND ON OCCASION THERE WERE TWO OR THREE AND SOMETIMES MORE MEN PRESENT, AND THAT FBI WROTE OUT STATEMENTS AND HAD HER SIGN THEM. TESTIFIED SHE FIRST MET MC LEAN AT DONALD HISS HOME WHEN MC LEAN QUESTIONED HER AND RAYMOND. BROUGHT OUT THAT WHEN THE OLD TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO HER DAUGHTER BURNETTA CATLETT BY PERRY, THAT SHE PURCHASED SMALL TOY TYPEWRITER FOR DAUGHTER MARY. THEN READ ALOUD PORTION OF THE QUESTION AND ANSWER STATEMENT CONCERNING NAME CHAMBERS USED WHEN CLAUDIE ADMITTED HIM TO HISS HOME AND ALSO WHAT SHE TOLD AGENTS ABOUT CONFERENCE WITH MC LEAN ETAL AT DONALD HISS HOME. ON RECROSS MURPHY PUT INTO EVIDENCE OVER OBJECTION THE TWO SIGNED STATEMENTS EXECUTED BY CATLETT. WITNESS HAD PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HER SIGNATURES THEREON. LAST WITNESS WAS

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, AKA MIKE, WHO TESTIFIED HE WORKED FOR HISSES AT P STREET, THIRTIETH STREET AND VOLTA PLACE DOING ODD JOBS. TESTIFIED FBI FIRST QUESTIONED HIM FEB. FORTYNINE AND SHOWED HIM PHOTOS OF CHAMBERS, HIS WIFE AND BABY AND THAT HE TOLD FBI HE HAD NEVER SEEN THEM BEFORE. RECALLED HISSES MOVING FROM THIRTIETH STREET TO VOLTA PLACE AND SAID THEY GAVE HIM CLOTHES, BOOKS AND A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WHEN THEY MOVED. DESCRIBED DEFECTS OF TYPEWRITER. MC LEAN THEN CARRIED TYPEWRITER TO WITNESS STAND WHERE CATLETT, AFTER PUNCHING A FEW KEYS, IDENTIFIED IT AS THE ONE GIVEN HIM BY HISSES. TYPEWRITER RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION. RAYMOND STATED RIBBON NOT IN WORKING CONDITION WHEN HE RECEIVED IT, ALSO THAT THERE WAS A KNOB MISSING. TESTIFIED HE TOOK TYPEWRITER FIRST TO HIS HOUSE WHERE IT REMAINED A COUPLE OF YEARS, WAS THEN GIVEN TO PERRY-S WIFE, THEN RETURNED, AND FINALLY WAS GIVEN TO HIS SISTER BURNETTA WHO IS RESIDING WITH EASTER FAMILY AND SAID HE OBSERVED TYPEWRITER IN EASTER HOME. SAID HE TALKED TO MC LEAN LAST WINTER IN DONALD HISS HOME AND LAST SAW ALGER IN FORTY TWO OR FORTYTHREE. SAID HE TOLD MC LEAN VOLUNTARILY HE WOULD SEARCH FOR TYPEWRITER AND THEN DESCRIBED HIS SEARCH INCLUDING VISIT TO ESTER HOUSE, THEN NEXT DOOR AND TO A RESIDENCE ACROSS THE STREET. MURPHY

END OF PAGE THREE

OBJECTED TO ENTIRE SERIES OF OBVIOUSLY LEADING QUESTIONS AND WAS OVERRULED, AT WHICH TIME MURPHY INFORMED COURT HE DID NOT AGREE WITH RULING AND JUDGE TOLD MURPHY THAT NO ONE ASKED HIM IF HE AGREED AND THAT HE DID NOT EXPECT HIM TO AGREE. HE SAID HE THEN TALKED TO VERNON MARLOW THEN TALKED WITH "BILL" THEN MRS. LOCKEY AND THAT HIS SEARCH CONSUMED ABOUT A MONTH. CATLETT THEN DESCRIBED CONFERENCE IN OFFICE OF ATTORNEY CHARLES HOUSTON, AFTER WHICH HE AND HOUSTON AND MC LEAN AND SCHAPIRO WENT OUT ON A SEARCH FOR THE TYPEWRITER AND TESTIFIED THAT ON FOLLOWING DAY HE IDENTIFIED TYPEWRITER BROUGHT TO HIS HOUSE BY MC LEAN. ON CROSS, WITNESS CLAIMED THAT HE IDENTIFIED TYPEWRITER BY FACT THAT THERE WAS A KNOB MISSING FROM IT AND KEYS STUCK AND THAT RIBBON DID NOT OPERATE CORRECTLY. TESTIFIED HE HIMSELF UTILIZED ONE FINGER SYSTEM OF TYPING AND NEVER TYPED ANYTHING BUT HIS NAME, WHICH HE DID "WHEN HE FELT LIKE IT". REITERATED ANSWER WHEN ASKED HOW OFTEN. WITNESS WAS EVASIVE AND INSOLENT AND COURT TOOK OVER QUESTIONING ALTHOUGH IN A VERY MILD WAY AND DREW FROM WITNESS ADMISSION THAT HE DID NOT KNOW DURING WHICH MOVE TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO HIM. MURPHY THEN INFORMED WITNESS HE DID NOT WANT TO CONFUSE HIM AND ASKED WITNESS IF HE BELIEVED THAT. WITNESS

END OF PAGE FOUR

REPLIED, NO. MURPHY THEN BROUGHT OUT THAT CATLETT CANNOT REMEMBER WHETHER ALGER OR PRISCILLA GAVE HIM THE TYPEWRITER AND RECALLS ONLY THAT SOMEONE TOLD HIM IT WAS THERE FOR HIM. SAID PERHAPS A MAID TOLD HIM THAT. SAID TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO HIM AND BROTHER, PERRY CATLETT, BUT UNABLE TO RECALL CIRCUMSTANCES OF PICKING IT UP OR TAKING IT HOME. SAID IT WAS KEPT IN DEN OF THE CATLETT HOME FOR THREE OR FOUR YEARS WHEN PERRY GAVE IT TO HIS FUTURE WIFE. STATED IT WAS NEVER OUT OF THE HOUSE DURING THAT THREE OR FOUR YEAR PERIOD. MURPHY WAS BEGINNING TO EXAMINE HIM ABOUT HIS ADMITTED CONVERSATION WITH DONALD HISS ABOUT TYPEWRITER PRIOR TO RAYMOND-S FIRST MEETING WITH MC LEAN IN FEB., FORTYNINE, WHEN COURT RECESSED UNTIL TEN THIRTY AM JUNE TWENTYTHIRD. WITNESS WAS VERY HOSTILE, EVASIVE AND INSOLENT AND COURT POINTED OUT TO WITNESS IN A VERY PLEASANT MANNER AS CONTRASTED WITH HIS TREATMENT OF CHAMBERS AND WIFE ON STAND, NECESSITY OF ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS TO THE BEST OF HIS ABILITY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

This Judge certainly is far from judicial in his attitude toward the Govt. H.

cc: [illegible]

Mr. Ladd

June 29, 1949

Mr. Fletcher

RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, aka.
"Mike"
IMPERSONATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY [illegible]
(1130)

Purpose:

The purpose of this memorandum is to present a summary of the facts developed during the investigation of the case entitled "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was. et al., Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R" wherein it has been alleged by Francis Oneida Booth that Catlett stated he was working for the FBI in March, 1949.

Background:

You will recall that the Washington Field Office has conducted an extensive and exhaustive investigation in Washington, D. C. to locate the Woodstock typewriter which had been in the possession of Alger and Priscilla Hiss and which machine, according to the FBI Laboratory was used to type the "Chambers Document".

During the course of this investigation, Claudie Catlett who worked as a maid for the Hiss' for approximately ten years beginning, she alleges, when the Hiss' lived at 2905 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was interviewed. The Hiss' lived at this address from May, 1935 to January, 1936. Claudie Catlett had no information concerning a Woodstock typewriter. The investigation reflected that Claudie Catlett had three sons, James Ralph Catlett, Perry Catlett, and Raymond Sylvester Catlett, Jr. These sons were interviewed by the Washington Field Office in January and February, 1949. However, they all possessed no knowledge regarding any Woodstock typewriter owned by the Hiss'.

On May 13, 1949, Claudie Catlett advised that the Hiss' gave an old typewriter to her sons. Investigation thereafter developed that after Raymond Sylvester Catlett was interviewed by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office on February 2, 1949 he went to Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss. He informed Donald Hiss that he had been approached by Agents of the FBI regarding a Woodstock typewriter and he informed Donald Hiss that Alger and Priscilla Hiss had given him and his brother Perry an old Woodstock typewriter. Thereafter Raymond Sylvester Catlett was successful in locating the typewriter in the possession of one Ira Lockey.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

ASB:[illegible]

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EX-1

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Raymond Catlett has admitted concealing his knowledge pertaining to the typewriter. Perry Catlett has also admitted concealing this information. It is to be noted that Raymond and Perry Catlett have advised that they were living at 2728 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. when they received the Woodstock typewriter from the Hiss'.

Raymond Catlett was a witness for the defense in the Hiss trial in New York on June 22 and 23, 1949.

Investigation by the Washington Field Office revealed that Francis Oneida Booth, nee Roulhac, advised that prior to January, 1937 she and her brother George were living with the Catlett family at an address she recalls as 1632 32nd Street, N. W. Her brother, George, was the boy friend of Clytie Catlett, also known as Claudie Catlett. In about January, 1937, she moved to another address which she recalls as 1402 6th Street, N. W., but her brother George continued living with the Catletts and moved with the Catletts from 32nd Street to 2728 P Street.

On January 24, 1949, Francis Oneida Booth executed a signed statement advising that in March, 1949 Mike Catlett came to her apartment late at night stating he was working for the FBI; that he had two men from the FBI with him, and that he wanted to talk to her about the old typewriter at 2728 P Street. He was accompanied by two white men but she is unable to recall their names. One of them had a wallet in his hand when he came in but she could not describe it and she stated that she relied on Mike's statement that they were from the FBI. These men questioned her concerning the typewriter and whether she had any specimens. Mike came back several days later and said he was still working for the FBI and advised her not to mention the visit to anyone. The signed statement obtained from Mrs. Booth has been forwarded to the New York Office for any use it may have in connection with the current Hiss trial. The Director has noted "If possible, I would like to see a prosecution for impersonation here".

Recommendation:

It is recommended that this matter be referred to Division Six for appropriate attention.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc - Bureau File 74-1333

Kisseloff-10455

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 27, 1949

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File No. 74-1333)

Re New York letter to Director dated June 21, 1949.

Mrs. FRANCES ELIZABETH HENSLER, presently residing at 1301 East 56th Street, Chicago, Illinois, identified the photograph of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN from five copies of photographs of various individuals as the individual mentioned in Chicago letter to the Director dated June 13, 1949. Mrs. HENSLER furnished a signed statement regarding the alleged proposition made to her by PIGMAN which reflects that she reported the incident to ALEXANDER HARRON, Chief of Personnel, Army Services, Washington, D. C., but failed to mention PIGMAN's name at that time. The statement further reflects that Mrs. HENSLER contacted Senator GUY GILLETTE of Iowa and President HARRY TRUMAN who at that time was Head of the Civil Service Committee in Washington, D. C., and told them that she believed certain individuals in Washington, D. C., were endeavoring to obtain confidential and restricted information from government employees who had access to this information through their positions. Mrs. HENSLER did not mention PIGMAN's name to either GILLETTE or TRUMAN and she believes that because she was not specific in her statements to them that they thought it was war hysteria on her part and conducted no investigation concerning the matter.

The signed statement is being furnished to the New York Office as an enclosure to this letter. RUC.

cc: New York (65-14920) (Enc.)

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DIRECTOR AND SACS NYC AND WFO URGENT

JAHAM

SUMMARY TELETYPE.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED TO DATE BY BA AND OTHER OFFICES AS TO THE TENANTS WHO RESIDED AT APARTMENT OWNED BY MRS. LEWIN WICKES, CHESTERTOWN, MD., DURING SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. FOR PURPOSE OF CLARITY, INFO IS SET OUT UNDER EACH APARTMENT AS TO THE NAME OF TENANT, PERIOD OF TENANCY, SOURCE FROM WHICH INFO OBTAINED AND KNOWLEDGE OF RESIDENCY OR TENANCY OF HISSES, IF ANY. PHYSICAL SET-UP OF WICKES APARTMENT BUILDING IS AS FOLLOWS -- A THREE-STORY BUILDING FRONTING ON ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT ST., REAR FACING CHESTER RIVER. APARTMENTS LOCATED AS FOLLOWS-- TWO APARTMENTS IN BASEMENT, FIRST FLOOR TWO APARTMENTS DESIGNATED ARBITRARILY AS EAST SIDE AND WEST SIDE, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TWO APARTMENTS EACH FLOOR DESIGNATED AS RIVER SIDE AND STREET SIDE. BASEMENT APARTMENTS HAVE SEPARATE REAR ENTRANCE AND MORE OR LESS ISOLATED FROM REMAINING APARTMENTS. TENANTS WHO RESIDED IN RESPECTIVE APARTMENTS DURING PERTINENT PERIOD ARE AS FOLLOWS -- BASEMENT APARTMENT, LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., SON OF MRS. WICKES, WHO WAS THERE ON VISIT JULY AND FIRST PART OF AUG., THIRTYSEVEN ACCORDING TO HIS OWN STATEMENT. SEE TEL FROM WFO JUNE TWENTYSECOND LAST. HIS PRESENCE THERE DURING THIS PERIOD ALSO CONFIRMED BY INTERVIEW WITH HIS SISTER, MRS. ROBERT

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END PAGE ONE

TURNER, DAUGHTER OF MRS. WICKES. LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., HAS STATED HE DOES NOT RECALL EVER MEETING ALGER HISS FAMILY, DOES NOT KNOW THEM AND DOES NOT RECALL THEM BEING THERE. APARTMENT ON FIRST FLOOR EAST SIDE, DR. KENNETH BUXTON RESIDED THERE, ACCORDING TO HIS STATEMENT, THIRTYTWO TO FORTYTWO. SEE ALBANY TEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR LAST. BUXTON AND HIS WIFE STATED THEY DO NOT REMEMBER HISS BUT INTIMATED THAT HISS COULD HAVE SUB LEASED APARTMENT OF DR. ESTHER DOLE. BUXTON-S PRESENCE AT WICKES APARTMENT CONFIRMED BY MRS. ROBERT TURNER, DAUGHTER OF MRS. WICKES, HOWEVER, SHE STATES HE DID NOT LIVE IN FIRST FLOOR UNTIL THIRTYFIVE AND THAT HE LIVED IN SECOND FLOOR NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR TO THE FALL OF THIRTYFIVE, AT WHICH TIME HE MOVED TO THE FIRST FLOOR. BUXTON-S PRESENCE ALSO CONFIRMED BY MR. AND MRS. RICHARD COLLINS, CHESTERTOWN, MD., MENTIONED LATER IN THIS TEL. FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT ON WEST SIDE, MRS. LEWIN W. WICKES, SR., HAS RESIDED IN THAT APARTMENT CONTINUOUSLY, MAINTAINS HISSES WERE THERE FROM JUNE TO SEPT. THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. WICKES, IT IS RECALLED, IS THE LANDLADY AND OWNER OF THE APARTMENT BUILDING BUT HAS NO RECORDS TO SUBSTANTIATE HISSES SUB-TENANCY OR OF ANY OTHER TENANTS PRIOR TO FORTYTWO. RIVERSIDE SECOND FLOOR DR. ESTHER DOLE AND HER FAMILY, CAPT. CHARLES DOLE AND DAUGHTER, ALICE, NOW MRS. GEORGE KEESTER, OCCUPIED THIS APARTMENT FROM FALL

END PAGE TWO

NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO FORTYTHREE. THIS APARTMENT WAS OCCUPIED BY DR. KENNETH S. BUXTON PRIOR TO FALL OF THIRTYFIVE, AFTER WHICH TIME HE MOVED TO THE FIRST FLOOR. BOTH CHAS. DOLE AND MRS. GEO. KEESTER, NEE ALICE DOLE, STATE THEY WERE IN THIS APARTMENT IN THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN AND THAT THE MOTHER, NOW DECEASED, HAD SUB LET THE APARTMENT DURING THAT SUMMER. SEE MIAMI TEL TO NY JUNE TWENTYTHREE, ST. PAUL TELS JUNE TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYSEVEN. MR. AND MRS. RICHARD H. COLLINS, RD THREE, CHESTERTOWN, MD, COLLINS IS NOW EDITOR OF KENT COUNTY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN CHESTERTOWN, UPON INTERVIEW BY BA ADVISED THAT MRS. COLLINS KNEW ALGER HISS AS A CHILD AS SHE WAS REARED IN THE SAME NEIGHBORHOOD NEAR LINDEN AVE., BALTO. MRS. COLLINS STATED SHE DID NOT SEE ALGER HISS AGAIN IN SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN OR SUMMER OF THIRTYEIGHT. SHE CANNOT FIX OR APPROXIMATE THE DATES ANY MORE DEFINITE THAN THIS. SHE MET ALGER HISS IN WICKES APARTMENT BUILDING AT AT CHESTERTOWN

~~THEX~~

AT WHICH TIME THE COLLINSES WERE OCCUPYING THE THIRD FLOOR RIVER SIDE APARTMENT. SHE WAS SURPRISED TO SEE HISS THERE AND SHE INVITED ALGER HISS AND HIS WIFE, PRISCILLA, HISS WHOM SHE HAD NEVER PREVIOUSLY MET, TO VISIT THE COLLINS APARTMENT ON THE THIRD FLOOR. THE HISSES VISITED THE COLLINS APARTMENT BRIEFLY IN THE WICKES APARTMENT BUILDING FOR A DRINK AND

END PAGE THREE E

SHE HAS NOT SEEN OR HEARD FROM THE HISSES SINCE THEN. MRS. COLLINS AT THAT TIME WAS WRITING A SOCIETY COLUMN FOR THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER KNOWN AS THE "TRANSCRIPT". THIS HAS NOW BECOME THE KENT COUNTY NEWS. THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT AN ITEM MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN IN THE SOCIAL COLUMN OF THE "TRANSCRIPT" AND ACCORDINGLY AT THE PRESENT TIME A SEARCH IS BEING MADE BY BALTO AGENTS OF THE BACK ISSUES OF THAT PAPER FOR A POSSIBLE NEWS ITEM ON THE HISSES STAY IN CHESTERTOWN. ALTHOUGH MRS. COLLINS DOES NOT RECALL SPECIFICALLY WRITING SUCH AN ITEM SHE ADMITS ONE MIGHT HAVE POSSIBLY BEEN WRITTEN. MRS. COLLINS IS POSITIVE THAT ON THE OCCASION OF THE MEETING OF THE HISSES IN THE WICKES APARTMENT BUILDING, THE HISSES WERE STAYING IN THE DR. ESTHER DOLE APARTMENT ON THE SECOND FLOOR RIVER SIDE. MRS. COLLINS HAD NO IDEA AS TO THE DURATION OF THE HISSES STAY AT CHESTERTOWN OR ANY RECOLLECTION AS TO WHETHER THEY HAD LEFT DURING THEIR STAY THERE FOR ANY PERIOD FROM CHESTERTOWN. HISSES PRESENCE IN CHESTERTOWN AT THE DOLE APARTMENT WAS ALSO CONFIRMED WITH AN INTERVIEW BY BA WITH MRS. ROBERT TURNER, FORMERLY MRS. HENRY KRATZER, PRESCOTT, WASHINGTON, PRESENTLY VISITING HER MOTHER, MRS. LEWIN WICKES, AT CHESTERTOWN. MRS. TURNER STATES THAT ALTHOUGH SHE PERSONALLY WAS NOT PRESENT IN CHESTERTOWN IN THIRTYSEVEN, SHE RECALLS SHE LIVED NEARBY IN POMONA, MD., EIGHT MILES FROM CHESTERTOWN. IT IS HER RECOLLECTION

END PAGE FOUR

THAT THE HISSES SUB-LEASED THE DOLE APARTMENT IN THE LATE THIRTIES AND CANNOT RECALL THE EXACT YEAR. HER INFO IS BASED PARTLY ON CONVERSATION WITH HER MOTHER. SHE STATES HOWEVER THAT ON ONE OCCASION SHE MET BOTH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS IN THE APARTMENT HOUSE. SECOND FLOOR, FRONT STREET SIDE APARTMENT WAS OCCUPIED FROM APRIL FIRST, THIRTYSEVEN, TO FORTY, UNINTERRUPTEDLY, BY PAUL SOLANDT AND HIS MOTHER. SOLANDT HAS STATED ON INTERVIEW THAT IT WAS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE HISSES TO HAVE BEEN IN THE WICKES APARTMENT IN THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN AS HE WAS THERE AND DID NOT RECALL THE HISSES. SEE WFO TEL TO NY JUNE TWENTYFOUR LAST. SOLANDT HAD OTHER PERIODS OF TENANCY AT WICKES APARTMENT, NOT BEING MATERIAL, NOT BEING SET OUT. THIRD FLOOR STREET SIDE APARTMENT, PROBABLY OCCUPIED IN SUMMER THIRTYSEVEN BY MRS. CATHERINE HEWLETT, CHESTER CITY, MD., WHO IS PRESENTLY BEING INTERVIEWED. THIRD FLOOR RIVER SIDE APARTMENT, OCCUPIED CONTINUOUSLY BY MR. AND MRS. RICHARD H. COLLINS, PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED, FROM JAN TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, TO MARCH TWENTYFIVE, THIRTYNINE. AS MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY, COLLINSES RECALL HISSES BEING IN CHESTERTOWN.

PART TWO. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE DETERMINED TO HAVE BEEN TENANTS IN THE WICKES APARTMENT BUILDING OTHER THAN DURING

END PAGE FIVE

THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, ALL OF WHOM HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED AND WERE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH THE HISSES AND KNEW NOTHING OF THEIR PRESENCE IN THE WICKES APARTMENT IN CHESTERTOWN. THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE SET OUT APARTMENT BY APARTMENT -- FIRST FLOOR EAST SIDE APARTMENT, DR. AND MRS. LAURENCE FORD, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND THIRTYFIVE. SEE TEL FROM BUFFALO JUNE TWENTYEIGHT LAST. SECOND FLOOR FRONT STREET SIDE, ALBERT C. KENLY, SPRING OF THIRTYSIX TO SPRING OF THIRTYSEVEN. SEE BA TEL JUNE TWENTYFIVE LAST. THIRD FLOOR STREET SIDE, MARIE BRYAN, THIRTYFIVE TO THIRTYSIX. PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN, HAS NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED AND NO LEADS TO INTERVIEW AS PERIOD OF HER TENANCY NOT PERTINENT. HUBBARD FAMILY INCLUDING DAUGHER BARBARA, NOW MRS. HENRY MUNSTIN, AND DAUGHTER DIANE, NOW MRS. DIANE BERGNER, MR. HUBBARD, THE FATHER, NOW DECEASED, SEPT THIRTYSEVEN TO THIRTYEIGHT, PERIOD OF ONE YEAR, LIVED IN THIRD FLOOR FROM NOV THIRTYSEVEN AND FOR ONE MONTH PREVIOUSLY PROBABLY IN BASEMENT APARTMENT. SEE WFO TEL JUNE TWENTYEIGHT LAST AND SF TEL JUNE TWENTYNINE. COL. CHARLES M. BUNKER, TWENTY B DASH THE GREEN, DOVER, DEL., RESIDED THIS APARTMENT SEPT. ~~THIRTYEIGTX~~ THIRTYEIGHT TO FORTYTWO. INTERVIEWED BY BA AND DID NOT KNOW THE HISSES NOR HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR STAY IN CHESTERTOWN.

PART THREE. FOLLOWING ARE INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE NOT TENANTS AT WICKES APARTMENT BUILDING AND INCLUDES NEIGHBORS, FRIENDS OF DR. ESTER HOLE,

ETC., WHO WERE INTERVIEWED NEGATIVELY AS TO KNOWLEDGE OF THE HISSES OR THEIR TENANCY AT CHESTERTOWN. CHARLES C. W. ATWATER, TWENTYEIGHT HUNDRED O-SULLIVAN BLDG., BALTO., FORMER NEIGHBOR AND CLOSE FRIEND OF LEWIN ~~WICKE~~ ~~XX~~ WICKES, JR., WHO VISITED WICKES APARTMENT BLDG. FREQUENTLY DURING YEARS THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYSEVEN. LEONARD ROBINSON, ONE ELEVEN PROSPECT ST., CHESTERTOWN, MD., NEGRO SERVANT OF WICKES FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS, INCLUDING PERTINENT PERIOD. ATTORNEY MORRIS BARROLL, CHESTERTOWN, MD., ~~COUSIN XX~~ COUSIN OF MRS. WICKES DECEASED HUSBAND. BARROLL KNEW ALGER HISS CASUALLY IN BALTO, STATING "WE WERE DANCING MEN TOGETHER ", MEANING THEY HAD ATTENDED THE BACHELORS COTILLION HELD ANNUALLY IN BALTO. MD. BUT THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN HISS IN CHESTERTOWN, WHERE BARROLL MAKES HIS HOME. REV. AND MRS. CHARLES L. ATWATER, ONE ZERO THREE MAPLE AVE., CHESTERTOWN, PARENTS OF CHARLES C. W. ATWATER, REFERRED TO ABOVE, ADVISED THEY HAD BEEN NEIGHBORS OF THE WICKES FOR MANY YEARS AND THAT THEIR SON VISITED THE WICKES HOME ON MANY OCCASIONS AS A FRIEND OF WICKES SON. THEY WERE NEVER AWARE OF THE HISSES VISIT TO CHESTERTOWN UNTIL RECENT NEWSPAPER DISCLOSURES. THE FOLLOWING WERE INTERVIEWED FOR INFO REGARDING ANY KNOWLEDGE OF DR. ESTHER DOLE SUB-LETTING HER APARTMENT AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., DURING THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN BUT NONE OF THEM COULD FURNISH ANY PERTINENT INFO IN THIS REGARD. MRS. CLARENCE J. BLACK, REFERRED TO IN ST. PAUL TEL OF JUNE TWENTYSEVEN REGARDING INTERVIEW OF CHAS. DOLE, AS MRS. W. S. J. JONES, WIDOW OF DEAN OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, AS A FRIEND OF HIS MOTHER, DR. ESTHER DOLE. MISS NATTIE WHITAKER, REGISTRAR, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN, FREDERICK DUMSCHOTT, BUSINESS MANAGER, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, DR. WILLIAM R. HOWELL,

END PAGE SEVEN

OF EOXX ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, W. ROBERT HUEY, PRESIDENT, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHESTERTOWN, FRIEND OF DR. DOLE.

PART FOUR. THE FOLLOWING INFXX INVESTIGATION REMAINS TO BE DONE BY BALTO. OFFICE AND WILL PROBABLY BE COMPLETED TODAY AND SUBMITTED BY SUMMARY TEL TONIGHT. ONE, LEADS SET FORTH IN WFO TEL JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, EIGHT FIFTY-THREE PM, WHICH INCLUDES INTERVIEWS WITH SEVERAL NEIGHBORS AND ONE POSSIBLE TENANT OF WICKES APARTMENT. THE LEAD IN REFERENCED WFO TEL FOR LA HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED AS MRS. KRATZER HAS ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED. TWO, REVIEW OF OLD EDITIONS OF NEWSPAPER "~~54-7~~ 71 ~~24830~~ XXXXXX "TRANSCRIPT" FOR YEARS THIRTYSIX, ~~THIRTYSEVENXXX~~ THIRTYSEVEN, THIRTY-EIGHT. THREE, INTERVIEWS OF SEVERAL NEIGHBORS AT CHESTERTOWN WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED DURING INVESTIGATION. THE ONLY LEAD SET FORTH BY BALTO. FOR COVERAGE BY OTHER OFFICES WHICH HAS NOT BEEN COVERED WAS INTERVIEW OF MRS. ESTA V. HARRISON AT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, WHICH LEAD WAS REQUESTED OF KANSAS CITY BY TEL FROM BALTO. MORNING OF JUNE TWENTYNINE.

PART FIVE. SUGGEST CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AS REBUTTAL WITNESSES. LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., PROFESSOR PAUL A. SOLANDT, KENNETH S. BUXTON, CAPT. CHAS. DOLE. FOR INFO NY, MRS. LEWIN WICKES RECEIVED SUBPOENA FROM DEFENSE ON SAME DAY KELLOGG-SMITH TESTIFIED IN NY BUT WAS UNABLE TO APPEAR AS SHE IS SUFFERING FROM SHINGLES AND WILL BE CONFINED TO HER HOME FOR ANOTHER TWO OR THREE WEEKS.

CORRECTION PAGE SIX, LAST LINE NEXT TO LAST WORD ESTHER MC FARLIN

END

2-1/4 BA R 9 WA

NY LBA R 4 NY

JJW:cl
74-94

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-24-49 9:10 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

JANAM. FRANCIS ONEIDA BOOTH, NEE ROULHAC, INTERVIEWED JUNE TWENTYTHREE, LAST. SHE RELATES THAT PRIOR TO JANUARY, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, SHE AND HER BROTHER, GEORGE, WERE LIVING WITH THE CATLETT FAMILY AT AN ADDRESS SHE RECALLS AS ONE SIX THREE TWO THIRTYSECOND ST., NW. HER BROTHER GEORGE WAS THE BOY FRIEND OF CLYDE CATLETT. IN ABOUT JANUARY, THIRTYSEVEN, SHE MOVED TO ANOTHER ADDRESS WHICH SHE RECALLS AS ONE FOUR NAUGHT TWO SIXTH ST., NW, BUT HER BROTHER GEORGE CONTINUED LIVING WITH THE CATLETTS AND MOVED WITH THE CATLETTS FROM THIRTYSECOND STREET TO TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P ST. MRS. BOOTH STATES HER OLDEST DAUGHTER, JOAN, WAS BORN OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN. THIS DATE HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED. D.C. MARRIAGE RECORDS SHOW FRANCIS ONEIDA ROULHAC MARRIED JOHN BOOTH JUNE TWENTYSEVEN, THIRTYEIGHT. MRS. BOOTH STATES AFTER HER MARRIAGE AND AT A DATE SHE FIXES AS APPROXIMATELY THREE MONTHS BEFORE THE SECOND BIRTHDAY OF JOAN ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, THIRTYNINE, SHE AND HER HUSBAND MOVED IN WITH HER BROTHER GEORGE AND THE CATLETT FAMILY AT TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P ST. SHE STATES THERE WAS NO TYPEWRITER AT THE HOUSE ON THIRTYSECOND ST. BUT WHEN SHE MOVED IN THE HOUSE ON P ST. THERE WAS AN OLD TYPEWRITER UNDER THE STAIRS. SHE CANNOT TYPE, DID NOT USE IT, AND HAS NO SPECIMENS BUT RECALLS THAT URSULA, PAT CATLETT'S WIFE, USED IT FOR SCHOOL WORK BEFORE IT WAS GIVEN TO BURNETTA. SHE RECALLS URSULA GOT A NEW TYPEWRITER AND THE OLD ONE WAS GIVEN TO BURNETTA. SHE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE WHEN TYPEWRITER WAS ACQUIRED BUT HER BROTHER GEORGE MAY HAVE ADDITIONAL INFO. SHE RELATES HER BROTHER GEORGE MOVED OUT AFTER HIS MARRIAGE TO SAMANTHA HOWARD WHOM HE HAD KNOWN ABOUT THREE MONTHS BEFORE HIS MARRIAGE. D.C. MARRIAGE RECORDS SHOW GEORGE ROULHAC AND SAMANTHA HOWARD MARRIED FEBRUARY NINETEEN, THIRTYNINE. MRS.

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BOOTH RELATES FURTHER THAT IN MARCH, FORTYNINE, MIKE CATLETT VISITED HER AND HER HUSBAND, NOW DECEASED, AT ONE FOUR ONE TWO CHAPIN ST., NW, WHERE THEY WERE THEN RESIDING. CATLETT QUESTIONED HER ABOUT THE TYPEWRITER. CATLETT RELATED THAT HE WAS WORKING FOR THE FBI, THAT THEY HADN'T FOUND THE TYPEWRITER YET AND WERE LOOKING FOR IT. CATLETT BROUGHT IN TWO YOUNG WHITE MEN ABOUT ELEVEN THIRTY PM AT NIGHT, WHOM HE SAID WERE FBI AGENTS AND WERE ALL RIGHT. MRS. BOOTH SAID THEY FLASHED A CARD BUT SHE IS UNABLE TO RECALL A DESCRIPTION AS TO WHAT WAS ON THE CARD. THEY QUESTIONED HER CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE TYPEWRITER OR SPECIMENS. AS THEY LEFT, CATLETT CAUTIONED HER NOT TO DISCUSS MATTER WITH NEIGHBORS. SHE HAS HAD NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH THEM. AGAIN SUGGESTED BUREAU CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF ATTEMPTING IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW GEORGE ROULHAC WITH AIR CORPS IN ALASKA. INVESTIGATION HERE CONTINUING.

Being handled by HQ

HOTTEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 28 1949

TELEMETER

WASH 2 NYC 1 BALT 1 FROM SAN FRANCISCO 6-[redacted]28-49 12-40 AM RAD

DIRECTOR, FBI, SACS BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK U R GE N T

(1)

JAHAM. RETEL FROM BALTIMORE THIS DATE. DIAN HUBBARD BERGNER, CARMEL, CALIF., ADVISED [redacted] HUBBARDS DID NOT MOVE TO WICKES APARTMENT, CHESTERTOWN, MD., UNTIL ABOUT SEPT. FIFTH, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, AT WHICH TIME THEY OCCUPIED FIRST FLOOR APT. AND MOVED TO THIRD FLOOR IN NOVEMBER, RESIDING THERE ABOUT ONE YEAR. MRS. BERGNER STATES HISSES DID NOT RESIDE IN WICKES APT. IN SEPTEMBER THIRTY SEVEN. OTHER OCCUPANTS OF WICKES APT. DURING SUMMER THIRTYSEVEN WERE DR. KENNETH BUXTON, RESIDING FIRST FLOOR STREET SIDE, A TEACHER IN WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN- PROFESSOR SOLANDT AND MOTHER, RESIDED SECOND FLOOR STREET SIDE, ALSO A TEACHER AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE- AND MR. AND MRS. RICHARD COLLINS IN THIRD FLOOR APT. ON RIVER SIDE WHO WERE PUBLISHERS OF KENT COUNTY NEWS. REPORT FOLLOWS.

KIMBALL

RECORDED - 52 [illegible]
INDEXED - 52 EX-16

58 JUL 11 1949

6-24-49

7 A
Chm

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 24 9:00 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. FRANCIS ONEIDA BOOTH EXECUTED SIGNED STATEMENT JUNE TWENTY FOUR STATING IN MARCH, FORTY NINE, MIKE CATLETT CAME TO HER APARTMENT LATE AT NIGHT STATING HE WAS WORKING FOR THE FBI, THAT HE HAD TWO MEN FROM THE FBI WITH HIM AND THAT HE WANTED TO TALK TO HER ABOUT THE OLD TYPEWRITER AT TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P STREET. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY TWO WHITE MEN BUT SHE IS UNABLE TO RECALL THEIR NAMES. ONE OF THEM HAD A WALLET IN HIS HAND WHEN HE CAME IN BUT SHE CANNOT DESCRIBE IT AND STATED SHE RELIED ON MIKE'S STATEMENT THEY WERE FROM THE FBI. THEY QUESTIONED HER CONCERNING THE TYPEWRITER AND WHETHER SHE HAD ANY SPECIMENS. MIKE CAME BACK SEVERAL DAYS LATER, SAID HE WAS STILL WORKING FOR THE FBI AND ADVISED HER NOT TO MENTION VISIT TO ANYONE. SIGNED STATEMENT BEING FORWARDED TO NYC SPECIAL DELIVERY REGISTERED. FOR INFORMATION NEW YORK, MRS. BOOTH IS A RECENT WIDOW AND IS TAKING CARE OF FOUR SMALL CHILDREN. IF SHE IS DESIRED AS A WITNESS, SUGGEST ALL POSSIBLE NOTICE SO ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR CHILDREN.

HOTTEL

JJW/mmd

74-94

If possible I would like to see prosecution for impersonation here

Guy Hottel for H.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 27, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

At 10:00 a.m., June 27, 1949, I advised ASAC Belmont, New York, that Pat Coyne had stated that he was present in San Francisco at the time of the San Francisco Conference and that he knows that Mr. Tamm worked directly with Stettinius rather than Hiss. In the testimony of Hiss, he stated that he collaborated with Mr. Tamm for the personal security of the individual foreign delegates who were to appear. I instructed that he furnish Mr. Coyne's statement to Mr. Donegan for his use in cross-examination.

At 10:15 a.m., Mr. Belmont called back. He stated he had talked to Mr. Donegan and Mr. Donegan would like to have Mr. Tamm interviewed, as he feels if anyone is to testify as to collaboration with Hiss it should be Mr. Tamm.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you agree, Judge Tamm will be interviewed relative to Hiss' statement and the results will be furnished to Mr. Donegan.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 77 174-1333-3425

50 JUL 13 1949

Kisseloff-10469

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: June 24, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS TRIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Patrick Coyne called me this morning and referred to newspaper accounts of the Hiss testimony wherein Hiss yesterday testified that he collaborated with the #2 man of the FBI on security for the representatives of the fifty nations. According to the questions he, Hiss, stated "Mr. Tamm, the #2 man of the FBI was in charge of that collaboration with me for the personal security of the individual foreign delegates who were to appear."

Mr. Coyne stated that he was present in Frisco at the time of this San Francisco Conference and that he knows that Mr. Tamm worked directly with Stettinius because the Bureau at that time was aware of the statements of Chambers relative to Hiss's background.

RECORDED - 77

It might be well to let Mr. Donegan know of this for his use in the cross examination.

If you desire, I will see that this is done.

DML:dad

JUL 20 1949

Memo Ladd to Hoover 6-27-49

Yes. H.

Looks like another instance of throwing FBI name around. H.

Kisseloff-10470

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/87 BY SP7 marshall
on 26458

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTIMORE 25 12-32 AM DST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY- ESPIONAGE- R., INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

MRS. L. W. WICKES, ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT STREET, CHESTERTOWN, MD. RE-CONTACTED JUNE TWENTY FOURLAST AND PHOTOGRAPHS AND DIAGRAMS MADE OF APARTMENT SHE STATES WAS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS DURIGN PERIOD JUNE THROUGH SEPTEMBER NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. SPECIAL AGENT VERNON J. JOHNSON OF BALTIMORE OFFICE WILL BRING THESE SKETCHES AND DIAGRAMS TO NEW YORK OFFICE ARRIVING AM HOURS THIS DATE. MRS. WICKES ADVISED THAT HER HOME CONTAINEDEIGHT APARTMENTS DURING PERIOD OF HISS TENANCY TWO EACH IN BASEMENT, FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD FLOORS, BUT SHE COULD RECALL ONLY ONE INDIVIDUAL OTHER THAN KENNETH BUXTON AND DOCTOR ALICE DOLE, WHO MAY HAVE RESIDED IN HER HOME IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES. SHE IDENTIFIED THIS INDIVIDUAL AS W. M. KENLY OF QUAKER NECK LANDING, NEAR CHESTERTOWN, MD. MR. KENLY IS PRESENTLY VISITING SON AT BERLIN, MD. AND WILL BE INTERVIEWED BY BALTIMORE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY. WHEN ASKED AS TO WHETHER OR NOT A [redacted] PAUL A. SOLANDT EVER RESIDED HER HOME, MRS. WICKES ADVISED THAT SOLANDT AND HIS MOTHER LEASED AN APARTMENT IN HER HOME IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES BUT WAS NOT THERE IN THIRTY SEVEN OR THIRTY EIGHT. MRS. WICKES STATED THAT IN RECALLING DATES OF HER SONS BACK INJURY IT OCCURRED TO HER THAT HE MAY HAVE BEEN AGE NINETEEN INSTEAD OF TWENTY DURING TIME OF HISS VISIT TO CHESTERTWOWN. THIS WOULD MAKE YEAR OF HISS VISIT NINETEEN THIRTY SIX INSTEAD OF THIRTY SEVEN INASMUCH AS LEWIN WICKES, JR. WAS BORN JULY TWENTY EIGHT, SEVENTEEN. MRS. WICKES VERY COOPERATIVE BUT STATED SHE WOULD NOT SIGN WRITTEN STATEMENT CONCERNING FACTS SUBMITTED BY HER RE THIS CASE UNLESS COMPELLED TO DO SO.

MCFARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA BA R 1 WA

BA R 1 NY

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

74-1333-3927

JUL

Kisseloff-10471

DDC:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-29-49 3:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR, BALTIMORE AND NEWYORK

JAHAM. RENFOTEL FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT, LAST, SETTING OUT RESULTS INTERVIEW MRS. HENRY MUSTIN. ON JUNE TWENTYNINE, INSTANT, MRS. MUSTIN RECALLS THAT RICHARD H. COLLINS, JR., LIVED ON THIRD FLOOR, WICKS APARTMENT, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND. COLLINS EDITOR "CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT" AND WIFE, MARGARET, AUTHOR OF SOCIAL COLUMN ENTITLED, "THE SOCIAL WANDERER". MUSTIN IS OF OPINION THAT NOTICE OF HISS' SUB-LETTING DR. DOLES' APARTMENT MAY BE RECORDED IN "TRANSCRIPT", POSSIBLY IN SOCIAL COLUMN. MUSTIN ALSO RECALLS THAT ONE HARRY RUSSELL, PROMINENT CHESTERTOWN CITIZEN, EDITED NEWSPAPER "CHESTERTOWN ENTERPRISE". BALTIMORE SHOULD INTERVIEW COLLINS AND RUSSELL AND CONSIDER SEARCHING NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYSEVEN EDITIONS OF "TRANSCRIPT" FOR NOTICE OF HISS' OCCUPANCY OF DOLES' APARTMENT.

HOTTEL

RECORDED 77 74-1333-3428
INDEXED 77

JUL 11 1949

Kisseloff-10472

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 29 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI KANSAS CITY 6-29-49 2-05 PM MCO

DIRECTOR AND SACS, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK CITY..... U R G E N T

JAHAM. ESTA HARRISON EMPLOYED PUBLIC SCHOOLS, KENT COUNTY, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND FROM TWENTYSEVEN TO FORTYTHREE. EACH YEAR SHE RESIDED SPRINGFIELD MISSOURI FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER. WAS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH DR ESTHER DOLE WHO TAUGHT AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND AND RESIDED WICKES APARTMENTS. HARRISON OF OPINION THAT DR DOLE SUBLET HER APARTMENT ONE SUMMER ONLY WHEN EMPLOYED IN SUMMER SCHOOL AT ALFRED UNIVERSITY, TOWN UNKNOWN, IDENTITY OF FAMILY OCCUPYING APARTMENT UNKNOWN TO HARRISON WHO ADVISES DR LIVINGOOD, DEAN OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, AND MARIE BRYAN, FORMER RESIDENT WICKES APARTMENTS, NOW TEACHING MARYLAND UNIVERSITY, MAY HAVE DESIRED INFORMATION. HARRISON NOT ACQUAINTED WITH CHAMBERS OR HISS FAMILY. RUC.

BRANTLEY

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

4409PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

OK FBI NYC JD

DVA OK FBI BA AR

DISC P

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74-1333-3929

EX-16

JUL 11 1949

Kisseloff-10473

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-87 BY SP2 Jmac/tpm

WA 1 NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTO 6-28-49 10-28 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NYC AND BUFFALO URGENT

JAHAM. THE FOLLOWING LEAD IN CANADA IS TO BE HANDLED BY THE BUFFALO OFFICE IMMEDIATELY AND A SUMMARY TELETYPE FURNISHED TO NY AND BALTIMORE AS THE INFORMATION IS NECESSAARY FOR THE CROSS- EXAMINATION OF ALGER HISS, NOW ON THE WITNESS STAND. FOR INFORMATION OF BUFFALO, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS CLAIMS THAT ABOUT AUG. TENTH, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, HE AND HISSES TRAVELLED TO PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE. HISS DEFENSE, AS ALIBI, CLAIMS THAT DURING THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN, PARTICULARLY IN JULY AND AUG., THIRTYSEVEN, HISS WAS RESIDING CONTINUALLY AT CHESTERTOWN. MD., IN AN APARTMENT OWNED BY MRS. LEWIN WICKES AT ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT ST THIS APARTMENT WAS SUBLEASED FROM A DR. ESTHER DOLE AND WAS LOCATED ON SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON CHESTER RIVER SIDE OF HOUSE. INVESTI- GATION AT CHESTERTOWN, MD. REFLECTS THAT ONE OF THE TENANTS IN WICKE- S APARTMENT HOUSE DURING THIS PERIOD WAS DR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE FORD, WHO ARE PRESENTLY VACATIONING AT ONE SIX ZERO DUFFERIN AVE., BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA. ACCORDING TO CAPT. CHARLES DOLE, SON OF MRS. DOLE, THE FORDS OCCUPIED PART OF THE SECOND FLOOR OF WICKES APARTMENT. THE FORDS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY, THE FORDS, RESIDED AT THE WICKES PARTMENT DURING SUMMER OF THIRTY- SEVEN AND, IF SO, WHETHER THEY RECALL ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AS SUB - TENANTS OR RESIDENTS OF WICKES APARTMENT. IF THEY RECALL HISSES THEY WOULD BE INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE THE PERIOD HISSES LIVED THERE

END OF PAGE ONE

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348 DEC 17 1984

Kisseloff-10474

PAGE TWO

AND WHETHER THEY RECALL IF HISSES STAYED THERE CONTINUALLY DURING SUMMER OF THIETY- SEVEN OR WHETHER THEY LEFT DURING THAT PERIOD ON ANY WEEKEND TRIPS. BUFFALO SHOULD HANDLE THIS LEAD RATHER THAN LIAISON AGENT AT OTTAWA IN ACCORDANCE WITH PREVIOUS BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS IN VIEW OF EXPEDITE NATURE OF INVESTIGATION.

MC FARLIN

Kisseloff-10475

END

HBF Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F. J. Gaffney

Brent ASD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 28 1949

TELETYPE

FBI SEATTLE 6-28-49 12-40PM PST PMV

DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R. RENYTEL JUNE TWENTYSEVEN. MID SEATTLE ADVISES APO NINE FOUR TWO SEATTLE IS FT. RICHARDSON, ALASKA AND WHEREABOUTS OF ROULHAC CAN BE ASCERTAINED THROUGH POST LOCATER, FT. RICHARDSON. INFORMATION FURNISHED ANCHORAGE THIS DATE FOR APPROPRIATE COVERAGE. RUC.

WILCOX

END

NY PLS ACK OK FBI NYC EML

WA 342PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

DLS

JUL 11 1949

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174-1533-3431

JUL 5 1949

EX-16

5-7-49

6-27-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 27 8p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE NY TEL JUNE TWENTY FOUR, FORTY NINE. HENRI P. HENRY, RANDALL H. HAGNER REAL ESTATE CO. ADVISES PREVIOUS ADDRESS WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., WASH, D. C. APPEARS ON RENTAL APPLICATION CARD. APPLICATION CARD WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO FURNISHED NY OFFICE AS REFLECTED IN WFO REPORT BY SA COURTLAND JONES DATED MAY THIRTY ONE, FORTY NINE. JAMES M. LANIER, FORMERLY SERV. MGR. WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. NINETEEN THIRTY SIX TO NINETEEN FORTY ADVISED THAT PRIOR TO LOCATION AT ONE ZERO ZERO ZERO CONNECTICUT AVE.,N.W. WOODSTOCK CO. LOCATED AT ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K. N.W. FOR PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR. PRIOR TO K ST., WOODSTOCK LOCATED SEVEN THREE EIGHT THIRTEENTH ST., N.W. TELEPHONE ST. ADDRESS DIRECTORY CORRECTED TO APR. TWENTY ONE THIRTY EIGHT REFLECTS ADDRESS WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. AT ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K ST., N. W. ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K ST., N. W. IS LOCATED SOME TWO BLOCKS EAST OF CONNECTICUT AND K. STORES IN BLDG. AT ONE THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVE FACING ON CONN. AVE. ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE FIVE IN NO. AND STREET ADDRESSES RANGE TO TEN FOURTEEN CONN. AVE. HENRY HAS ALREADY ADVISED THAT NO TYPEWRITER CONCERNS HAVE OCCUPIED THESE STORES. ADJACENT TO HENRY'S BLDG. ON K ST. IS A BLDG WHICH ACCORDING TO W. EVANS BUCHANAN, BUCHANAN REAL ESTATE CO., ONE SEVEN THREE TWO K ST., N. W. UP UNTIL RECENTLY WAS OPERATED AS A WOMAN'S ROOMING HOUSE CALLED WESLEY ANNEX IN WHICH THERE WERE NO SHOPS OF ANY KIND. AT PRESENT TIME ONE CHARLES R. MC GAFFEY IS PROPIETOR OF TYPEWRITER STORE AT ONE SEVEN ZERO SIX K ST., N. W. THIS STORE IS DIRECTLY ACROSS THE STREET FROM ONE THOUSAND CONN. AVE. AND THREE DOORS FROM THE CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH AND K. RENTAL AGENT FOR THIS BUILDING IS SANDOZ REAL ESTATE

INC. HARVEY JONES, SANDOZ REALTY CO ADVISED THAT MCGAFFEY HAS OCCUPIED THIS STORE SINCE DEC. ONE, FORTY EIGHT AND THAT JONES HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF THIS BUILDING EVER BEING OCCUPIED BY TYPEWRITER CONCERN PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY OF MC GAFFEY AND SUBSEQUENT TO NINETEEN THIRTY SIX W. EVANS BUCHANAN, PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED, SAID HE HAD VAGUE IMPRESSION THAT ONE SEVEN ZERO SIX K ST. WAS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY A TYPEWRITER CONCERN PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY O MC GAFFEY. BUCHANAN ADVISED THAT HE HAD GIVEN THIS INFORMATION TO JOHN F. DAVIS, LOCAL HISS ATTORNEY, SEVERAL DAYS AGO. CITY DIRECTORIES FOR NINETEEN THIRTY SIX THROUGH THIRTY NINE REFLECT THAT ONE SEVEN ZERO SIX K ST., N. W. WAS OCCUPIED BY GUARANTEE REALTY CO. STEPHEN, MICHAEL AND RICHARD GATTI, OWNERS OF GUARANTEE REALTY CO., INTERVIEWED AT THEIR PRESENT PLACE OF BUSINESS ONE ZERO TWO SIX NINETEENTH ST., N. W. ALL ADVISED THAT THEY OCCUPIED ONE SEVEN ZERO SIX K ST., N. W. FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO NINETEEN FORTY AND THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY TYPEWRITER CONCERNS IN THEIR IMMEDIATE VICINITY. RECORDS SANDOZ REALTY NOT COMPLETE AS TO LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY BY THE GATTIS. FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION COMPLETED TO DETERMINE POSSIBILITY OF ANY OTHER TYPEWRITER CONCERN BEING IN VICINITY OF CONN. AND K. N. W. CITY DIRECTORIES FOR YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY SIX THROUGH NINETEEN THIRTY NINE EXAMINED AND FOLLOWING CONCERNS NOTED. TYPEWRITER SALES AND SERVICE., EIGHT ELEVEN SEVENTEENTH, ROYAL TYPEWRITERS, EIGHT THIRTY NINE SEVENTEENTH N. W., RALPH C. COXHEAD, EIGHT ONE FIVE SEVENTEENTH N.W. AND ELECTROMATIC TYPEWRITERS, ONE ONE ONE ONE CONN. AVE., N.W. THOSE CONCERNS ON SEVENTEENTH ST. LOCATED ON EAST SIDE OF SEVENTEENTH ST.,N.W. AND ARE TWO BLOCKS FROM CONN. AND K. MR. CLARENCE BILLS, PROPRIETOR OF TYPEWRITER SALES AND SERV. EIGHT ONE ONE SEVENTEENTH ST.,N.W. FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION. BILLS

LOCATED AT EIGHT ONE ONE SEVENTEENTH ST. SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY TWO. HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN LOCAL TYPEWRITER DEALERS ASSN. SINCE THAT TIME AND PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY SERVED AS PRESIDENT THIS ORGANIZATION FOR SEVERAL YEARS. WELL ACQUAINTED WITH PERSONS IN TRADE. ADVISED THAT OTHER THAN THE WOODSTOCK CO., FORMERLY LOCATED AT CONN AND K AND MCGAFFEY WHO IS A RECENT ARRIVAL, NO OTHER TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOPS IN THAT VICINITY TO HIS KNOWLEDGE. BILLS ADVISED THAT HIS SHOP DID REPAIRS ON ALL TYPES OF MACHINES; ROYAL ALREADY REFERRED TO ONLY DID REPAIRS ON ROYAL MACHINES: RALPH COXHEAD AT EIGHT ONE FIVE SEVENTEENTH ST.,NW WAS MFGR. OF THE VERITYPER, AND DID NO REPAIRS ON CONVENTIONAL MACHINES THIS FACT KNOWN TO BILLS AS AT ONE TIME HAD AGENCY: ELECTROMATIC TYPEWRITERS ARE I.B.M. PRODUCT AND THEY AGAIN DID NO REPAIR ON CONVENTIONAL MACHINE. BILLS QUITE CERTAIN THAT IF TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP IN VICINITY OF K AND CONN OTHER THAN WOODSTOCK HE WOULD KNOW OF SAME. JAMES LANIER, PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED, PRESENTLY SERVICE MAN FOR BILLS AT TYPEWRITER SALES AND SERVICES EIGHT ONE ONE SEVENTEENTH ST.NW LANIER WITH WOODSTOCK AS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED AND STATES THAT NO TYPEWRITER SHOP AS DESCRIBED IN HISS CASE WAS IN VICINITY OF K AND CONN. HISS ATTORNEY INTERVIEWED LANIER LAST WEEK RELATIVE TO POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER TYPEWRITER SHOP. DAVIS, HISS ATTY., ADVISED LANIER THAT CARRIAGE RETURN LEVER BROKEN ON TYPEWRITER AND THAT CATLETT ADVISED BY TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP NO PARTS WERE AVAILABLE. DAVIS TRIED TO GET STATEMENT FROM LANIER THAT IF MACHINE TAKEN TO WOODSTOCK CO., WOULD NOT THE WOODSTOCK CO. HAVE HAD LEVER IN STOCK TO WHICH LANIER SAID HE REPLIED THAT THE PART WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN NECESSARILY AVAILABLE SINCE TYPEWRITER SUCH AN OLD ONE EVEN THEN. DON MCDONALD, PROPRIETOR OF DISTRICT TYPEWRITER CO., ONE FOUR TWO

SEVEN I ST.,NW. ADVISED THAT IN NOV. NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN HE WENT INTO BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF, PRIOR TO WHICH TIME HE WORKED FOR WOODSTOCK CO., AND THEN TYPEWRITER SALES AND SERV. UNDER MR. BILLS. MACDONALD'S FIRST OFFICE AS SUCH WAS THE USE OF PHONE IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF OFFUT REALTY CO. AT ONE FIVE TWO ZERO K ST., NW. LATER HE HAD A SHOP AT ONE SIX TWO THREE H ST.,NW. MACDONALD ADVISED THAT HE WAS CONTACTED BY DAVIS., HISS ATTY LAST SATURADY. HE ADVISED THAT IT IS HIS BELIEF THAT THE TESTIMONY REGARDING THE LOCATION OF THE TYPEWRITER SHOP IS A LIE AND THAT HE ADVISED DAVIS THAT NO SUCH SHOP EXISTED IN THE VICINITY AS DESCRIBED. DAVIS, ACCORDING TO MACDONALD, SUGGESTED THAT CATLETT COULD HAVE BROUGHT THE TYPEWRITER TO HIS, MACDONALD'S SHOP AT ONE FIVE TWO ZERO K ST. TO WHICH MACDONALD REPLIED IMPOSSIBLE AS ALL THAT HE HAD THERE WAS A PHONE DASH NO DISPLAY AND NO SIGNS TO INDICATE THAT IT WAS A REPAIR SHOP. MACDONALD STATED THAT HE AT NO TIME EVER RECEIVED OR LOOKED AT ANY TYPEWRITERS AT ONE FIVE TWO ZERO K WHICH WAS BUT FOR HIS PHONE SPACE, A REAL ESTATE OFFICE. MR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PROPRIETOR OF MEN'S CLOTHING STORE AT SEVENTEENTH AND H, N.W. FORMERLY PROPRIETOR OF THE LIQUOR STORE AT SEVENTEENTH AND K NW FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO NINETEEN FORTY TWO, MRS. CORA UTTERBACK, SECRY TO PHARMISCIST AT NATIONAL DRUG STORE, CONN. AND K. SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AND MR. WALTER S. CHARRON NINE TWO FOUR SEVENTEENTH ST., NW. FLORIST AT SAME LOCATION FOR FIFTEEN YEARS ALL ADVISED THAT OTHER THAN THE WOODSTOCK CO REPAIR SHOP THEY COULD RECALL NO TYPEWRITER REPAIR OR SALES SHOPS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF CONN AND K OR SEVENTEENTH AND K.

HOTTEL

JVE:BRA

Kisseloff-10480

74-94

7/24/87 Spinnaciprian Comp 266584

6/28/49

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND LOS ANGELES FROM WASH FIELD 28 8:30p

DIRECTOR and SACs URGENT

JAHAM. ALL OFFICES HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE JUNE TWENTY EIGHT, FORTY NINE REQUESTING WFO TO INTERVIEW THE FORMER BARBARA HUBBARD, NOW MRS. HENRY MUSTEN. MRS. HENRY MUSTIN, NOT MUSTEN, RESIDES FOUR EIGHT FIVE TWO DASH A, TWENTY EIGHTH, SOUTH VAIRLINGTON, VIRGINIA. HUSBAND EMPLOYED NEWSPAPER QUOTE EVENING STAR UNQUOTE. MRS. MUSTIN RECALLED SHE CAME TO CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND FROM BLACK MOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA EITHER THIRTY SIX OR THIRTY SEVEN. INDICATED LATTER YEAR ALMOST CERTAINLY CORRECT. RECALLS THAT DOCTOR DOLE SUBLET APARTMENT ALMOST EVERY SUMMER BOTH BEFORE MRS. MUSTIN ARRIVED IN CHESTERTOWN AND AFTER SHE LEFT CHESTERTOWN WHICH WAS THIRTY NINE. MRS. MUSTIN CANNOT RECALL NAMES OR IDENTITIES OF SUBLEASEES. COULD NOT RECOGNIZE PICTURES ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS. MRS. MUSTIN STATES HER RECOLLECTION IS THAT LEWIN WICKES BROKE BACK SPRING OF THIRTY SIX. MRS. MUSTIN ADVISES FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS MAY HAVE INFORMATION OF VALUE RE YEAR OF HISS'S OCCUPANCY WICKES APARTMENT. ONE DOCTOR FONTAINE WHO LIVED DIRECTLY ACROSS STREET FROM WICKES APARTMENT AND STILL RESIDES THERE. MRS. SAMUEL MIDDLETON, SENIOR AND HER SON E. ATHERTON MIDDLETON. MRS. MIDDLETON RESIDES GUNSTON, MARYLAND AND ATHERTON OPERATES CAMP GUNSTON AT CENTERVILLE, MARYLAND. BALTIMORE SHOULD INTERVIEW THESE INDIVIDUALS. MRS. MUSTIN BELIEVES CHARLES DOLE WOULD KNOW IDENTITIES OF SUBTENANTS OF DOCTOR DOLE. BALTIMORE SHOULD ASCERTAIN. PRESENT AT INTERVIEW OF MRS.

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84t Dec 17 1964

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MUSTIN WAS ONE TERRY BEYLESS, LIEUTENANT, USN. BEYLESS ADVISED KNEW LEWIN WICKES EXTREMELY WELL. STATES WICKES BROKE BACK THIRTY SIX. ADVISES HIS MOTHER, CLAIRE B. BEYLESS, GUNSTON, MARYLAND, FAMILIAR WITH WICKES AFFAIRS AND MAY KNOW YEAR HISSES RESIDED CHESTERTOWN. MRS. MUSTIN RECALLS MRS. WICKES DAUGHTER, MRS. HENRY KRATZER, NOW OWNER OF LARGE APARTMENT HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES, WAS RESIDENT AT WICKES APARTMENT PERTINENT PERIOD. FOR THE BENEFIT OF LOS ANGELES JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAS TESTIFIED THAT HE TOOK HISSES TO PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE ABOUT AUGUST, THIRTY SEVEN. HISS CLAIMS DURING SUMMER THIRTY SEVEN HE RESIDED IN APARTMENT HOUSE OWNED BY MRS. WICKES, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND. INDICATIONS ARE THAT HISS RESIDED CHESTERTOWN SUMMER OF THIRTY SIX IF HE IN FACT RESIDED THERE AT ALL BUT TESTIMONY INTRODUCED SUGGESTS HISS RESIDED CHESTERTOWN THIRTY SEVEN AS HE CLAIMS. LOS ANGELES SHOULD LOCATE AND INTERVIEW IMMEDIATELY AND SUTEL WFO AND NEW YORK RE MRS. KRATZER'S KNOWLEDGE OF EXACT DATES HISS RESIDENCE IN CHESTERTOWN IN HER MOTHER'S APARTMENT HOUSE. NEW YORK DESIRES INFORMATION BY JUNE TWENTY NINE. FOR INFORMATION BALTIMORE, MRS. MUSTIN ADVISES DOCTOR DOLE HAD DAUGHTER ALICE DOLE. MRS. MUSTIN FURTHER RECALLS ONE MRS. CATHERINE HEWLETT LIVED ON THIRD FLOOR OF WICKES APARTMENT JUST PRIOR TO TIME MRS. MUSTIN MOVED IN WHICH WOULD PLACE HEWLETT THERE PERTINENT PERIOD. HEWLETT NOW RESIDES AT CHESAPEAKE CITY, MARYLAND WITH RELATIVE, ONE J. H. C. FORBES, OWNER AND TRAINER OF HORSES RUNNING DELAWARE PARK. MUSTIN BELIEVES CHESAPEAKE CITY PHONE NUMBER FOR HEWLETT LISTED UNDER FORBES. BALTIMORE SHOULD LOCATE AND INTERVIEW HEWLETT. MUSTIN ALSO BELIEVES MRS. WICKES WOULD KNOW ADDRESS OF MRS. KRATZER. BALTIMORE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN ADDRESS, SUTEL LOS ANGELES SO LOS ANGELES

Kisseloff-10482

MAY INTERVIEW MRS. KRATZER. REPORT WILL FOLLOW. REINTERVIEW MRS. MUSTIN. MUSTIN ADMITS CRIMINAL RECORD WASHINGTON, D. C. ARREST CONNECTED PASSING BAD CHECKS.

HOTTEL

74-94
DDC:JIF

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 9, 1949

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

By teletype, dated June 8, 1949 the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to endeavor to locate the residence of FRANK BUCK on Old Court Road, near Pikesville, Maryland and ascertain details concerning the CHAMBERS family residence there.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK E. BUCK, Old Court Road, Baltimore 7, Maryland, advised on June 9, 1949 that for a period of approximately three to five months in the year 1937 or 1938 Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children, a boy and a girl, aged 3 to 4 years and ½ to 2 years, respectively, rented a three room and bath apartment in their home.

This apartment was obtained by Mrs. CHAMBERS, who explained that she was a sculptress at the Park School in Baltimore, Maryland.

The BUCKS do not know the exact year or time of year that the CHAMBERS resided in their home as they have no records of any nature concerning this occupancy. However, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated at the time of occupying the apartment that the CHAMBERS family had until that time been living on the third floor of a house on Mt. Royal Terrace in Baltimore, and they wanted to reside in the country so as to have a place for the children to play.

The CHAMBERS during their three to five months occupancy of the apartment in the BUCK home were very quiet tenants and were seldom seen by the BUCKS. Mr. CHAMBERS was away from home frequently. Mrs. CHAMBERS explained this by saying that her husband was a writer who spent considerable time in New York. Mrs. CHAMBERS each morning would take her two children with her when she left for the day and explained to Mrs. BUCK that the children were cared for in a nursery school at the Park School where Mrs. CHAMBERS taught. At no time did Mr. or Mrs. BUCK ever see anyone visit the CHAMBERS. They explained, however, that there was a private entrance to the CHAMBERS' apartment and visitors may not have been seen by them. Mr. BUCK added that as the surrounding countryside is sparsely settled, the CHAMBERS were not acquainted with any of the neighbors of the BUCKS.

WCP:hrh
65-1642

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

cc-New York (Special Delivery)

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DEC 17 1964

74-1333-3434

JUL 5 1949

58 JUL 11 1949

A-16

Kisseloff-10484

RE: JAHAM

After residing at the BUCK home for about three to five months the CHAMBERS family moved to a location near Westminster, Maryland where Mrs. CHAMBERS had obtained a small place.

About six months ago the BUCKS realized from newspaper accounts and photographs concerning the HISS-CHAMBERS case that the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who at that time was appearing before the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, was the same individual who had formerly resided in their home, although they do not recall the first name of any member of the CHAMBERS family.

It is noted that the BUCK home is located on the Old Court Road at Windsor Mill Road about five miles from Pikesville, Maryland. The Windsor Mill Road runs directly into Walbrook (a section of Baltimore, Maryland), the distance between the BUCK home and Walbrook being approximately eight miles. The report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER, dated May 11, 1949 at New York City re this case reported on page 183 a statement made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the effect that the home on Old Court Road, where he formerly resided, was near Pikesville, Maryland. This report also set forth on page 221 a statement by ESTHER CHAMBERS that the home on Old Court Road was near Walbrook, Maryland. Mrs. CHAMBERS also stated that this home was a large rambling house owned by a Mr. FRANK BUCK and CHAMBERS commented that he took this particular house because it had a good view of the surrounding country, was located on a hill, and he was able to see anyone approaching the house in any direction. This observation by CHAMBERS is factual inasmuch as the BUCK home is located on a hill, which commands a good view of the surrounding countryside.

Kisseloff-10485

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 20, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAN
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

This office has been advised that Mr. PAUL GILMORE of the Williamsport Sun newspaper, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is presently preparing an article concerning HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, who was a witness at the above-captioned case in New York City. The nature of Mr. GILMORE'S article is not known.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau and the Philadelphia Division.

TJMcA:RAA
65-14920

cc - Philadelphia

3435

RECORDED - 52

24-1333

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JUL 5 1949

16

50 JUL 12 1949

Kisseloff-10486

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 1 1 12-24 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. WFO REQUESTED TO CONTACT WALTER H. HEBB, VICE PRES., TYLER AND RUTHERFORD REAL ESTATE, INC., ONE SEVEN TWO SIX K STREET, NORTHWEST, AND REQUEST HIS APPEARANCE AT ROOM ONE FOUR ZERO FOUR, US COURT HOUSE, FOLEY SQUARE, NYC, AT TEN AM JULY FIVE NEXT. HE SHOULD BRING WITH HIM LEASE AND ALL RENTAL RECORDS OF SPACE OCCUPIED BY WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., AT ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K STREET, NORTHWEST, BEGINNING MAY ONE, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. SUBPOENA DUCUS TECUM WILL BE SERVED UPON HIS ARRIVAL NYC.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 77
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74-1333-3436

TWO COPIES WFO

JUL 11 1948

FBI - NEW YORK

Kisseloff-10487

JJW:cl
74-94

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 6-24-49 3:20 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEWYORK AND NORFOLK

JAHAM. AS INDICATED IN PREVIOUS TELETYPES FROM WFO, INFO RECEIVED FROM RELATIVES THAT GEORGE NORMAN ROULHAC IS PRESENTLY WITH AIR CORPS IN ALASKA. HOWEVER, INFO RECEIVED FROM AIR CORPS, WASHINGTON, THAT THE LATEST ADDRESS OF RECORD IN WASHINGTON FOR ROULHAC, ASN THREE THREE NAUGHT SIX EIGHT FOUR NINE NINE IS THREE NAUGHT FOUR AIRCE FORCE BASE UNIT, LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VIRGINIA. NORFOLK IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THIS BASE AND ADVISE BY RETURN TELETYPE WHETHER ROULHAC AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW THERE OR IF THEY HAVE INFO CONCERNING HIS PRESENT ADDRESS. FOR INFO OF NORFOLK, ROULHAC MAY BE IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF ALGER HISS NOW PROCEEDING IN NYC.

HOTTEL

5
ASB

74-1333-3436

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EX-16

Kisseloff-10488

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 9 24 4-29 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REWFOTEL JUNE TWENTYTHIRD, FIVE THIRTY PM. CONTACT HENRI P. HENRY, RANDALL H. HAGNER REAL ESTATE CO., AND DETERMINE WHETHER POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. MIGHT HAVE BEEN TENANT IN ADJACENT BUILDINGS PRIOR TO MOVING TO ONE THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVE., SEPT., THIRTYEIGHT. UTILIZE OTHER SOURCES WHICH MIGHT FURNISH THIS INFO. IT IS NOTED THAT DEFENSE CLAIMS CATLETTS BROUGHT TYPEWRITER TO TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP WHICH WAS LOCATED ON STREET LEVEL OF BUILDING AT NORTHWEST CORNER CONNECTICUT AND K STREET, WASHINGTON, DC. IT IS IMPORTANT TO DEFINITELY ESTABLISH WHETHER WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER REPAIR CO. HAD ANY STORE IN VICINITY ONE THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVE. PRIOR TO ITS OCCUPATION OF OFFICE SPACE AT THAT ADDRESS. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 77

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11
44

HOLD

JUL 11 1974

TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-10489

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Wick
Mr. Hoover
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 38 FROM NEW YORK 24 10-43 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

JAHAM, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS AFTERNOON THAT HE IS IN NYC STAYING AT THE PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL. HE EXPECTS TO BE HERE UNTIL JUNE TWENTY SEVENTH OR POSSIBLY A DAY OR TWO LONGER. FOREGOING FOR INFO.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 52 74-1[illegible]

EX-16

HOLD

52 JUL 11 1949

Kisseloff-10490

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 42 FROM NEW YORK 24 11-09 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. ALGER HISS ON DIRECT EXAMINATION THIS DATE TESTIFIED THAT WHILE HE WAS EMPLOYED BY US SENATE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE IN THIRTY FOUR AND THIRTY FIVE, NO ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO THAT COMMITTEE. USA DESIRES REINTERVIEW OF STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, HISS SUPERVISOR ON NYE COMMITTEE, AS TO POSSESSION OF ANY ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS BY THIS COMMITTEE DURING PERIOD OF HISS EMPLOYMENT. FILES REFLECT RAUSHENBUSH RESIDES AT THREE FIVE ZERO THREE LOWELL ST., NORTH WEST AND IS EMPLOYED AT PUBLIC AFFAIRS INSTITUTE, ONE ONE ZERO ZERO E STREET, S.W. INFO DESIRED BY MORNING OF MONDAY JUNE TWENTY SEVEN NEXT FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION OF HISS. SUTEL RESULTS.

SCHEIDT RECORDED - 77

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74-1333-3446

TWO COPIES WFO

JUL 5 1949

END

NYC R-42 WA

JUN 11 1949

Kisseloff-10491

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 24, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet 6-21-49.

There is transmitted herewith to the Baltimore Office a letter addressed to Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which was sent to the Bureau by Miss Clara I. Dyer, 521 Ocean Street, South Portland 7, Maine. The Bureau desires that this letter be delivered by the Baltimore Office to Mr. CHAMBERS.

TJMcA:RAA
65-14920

cc - Baltimore (with enclosure)

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74-1333-344

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Kisseloff-10492

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 25 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/87 BY

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 2 NY 2 FROM BA 6-25-49 2-55 PM EDT

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHAM. RE WFO TEL JUNE TWENTY FOUR RE INTERVIEW WITH STAFF AND EMPLOYEES OF LANDON SCHOOL RE TIMOTHY HOBSON AND HIS RECOVERY FROM BROKEN LEG IN THIRTYSEVEN. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, U S NAVAL ACADEMY, RESIDENCE THREE CUMBERLAND COURT, ANNAPOLIS, MD., ADVISED TODAY HE WAS AN INSTRUCTOR AT LANDON SCHOOL, HIGH AND JUNIOR HIGH DIVISION, DURING TWO SCHOOL TERMS, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE TO THIRTYSEVEN, AND ALSO TAUGHT THIRD GRADE FOR SCHOOL YEAR THIRTYSEVEN DASH THIRTYEIGHT. RECALLS TIMOTHY HOBSON VAGUELY AS ATTENDING LANDON SCHOOL BUT DID NOT TEACH HIM AND WAS NEVER OTHERWISE IN CLOSE CONTACT OR ASSOCIATION WITH HOBSON. RUSSELL CAN FURNISH NO INFO RE BROKEN LEG SUFFERED BY HOBSON, THE PERIOD OF OF HIS RECOVERY FROM SAME, NOR CAN HE RECALL ANY OTHERS WHO MIGHT BE IN A POSITION TO RECALL INCIDENT OR ASSIST IN DETERMINING THE TIME ELEMENT INVOLVED. RUSSELL NEVER KNEW ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS. ROBERT MAC CARTEE, PRESENTLY VISITING THOMAS N. SLOANE, REHOBOTH BEACH, DELAWARE, ADVISED WHEN INTERVIEWED TODAY HE IS NOW EMPLOYED BY ONI IN WASH, DC. MAC CARTEE FORMERLY TAUGHT AT LANDON SCHOOL DURING LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES TO FORTYONE. RECALLS TIMOTHY HOBSON SLIGHTLY BUT HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF HOBSON SUFFERING A BROKEN LEG AND BEING ON CRUTCHES IN THIRTYSEVEN

END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

HOBSON USING CRUTCHES AT SOME TIME VAGUELY FAMILIAR TO MAC CARTEE BUT HAS NO RECOLLECTION CONNECTING SAME WITH PERTINENT PERIOD. MAC CARTEE SUGGESTED CONTACTING WILLIAM TRIPPLETT, ASST HEADMASTER OF LANDON SCHOOL, FOR FURTHER INFO BUR REF WFO TEL INDICATES TRIPPLETT HAS ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED IN THIS REGARD.

MC FARLIN

END

BA R 2 WA

BA R 2 NY

DISC

Retyped

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1949

TO:

✓ Director

		____ Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____ Mr. Tolson	Mr. Tolson ✓	Mr. Baumgardner
____ Mr. Clegg	Mr. Ladd ✓	M
____ Mr. Glavin	Mr. Clegg	M
____ Mr. Harbo	Mr. Glavin	
____ Mr. Nichols	Mr. Nichols ✓	Mr. Laughlin
____ Mr. Rosen	Mr. Rosen	Mr. Wall
____ Mr. Tracy	Mr. Tracy	Mr. Keay
____ Mr. Q. Tamm	Mr. Harbo	Mr. Whitson
____ Mr. Mohr	Mr. Mohr	M
____ Miss Gandy	Tele. Room	
____ Mr. Nease	Mr. Nease	Mr. Ferris
	Miss Gandy	Foreign Service Desk
____ Mr. Winterrowd		Mr. Callan
____ Mr. J. A. Carlson		
____ Mr. E. J. McCabe		____ See Me
		____ Call Me
____ Miss Artley		____ Appropriate action
____ Mrs. Metcalf		____ Note & return
		____ Send file
		____ Bring up-to-date
____ Mrs. Davidson		____ Correct
		____ Re-date
____ Chief Clerk's Off.		____ Please initial & return
____ Records Section		____ Place on record & return
____ Personnel Files		____ Place on record
____ Mechanical Sec.		
____ Ident. Division		
____ Technical Lab.		
____ Reading Room		

Do we want to have entries before publication in view of testimony of Weinstein?

Kisselof-10495

ENCLOSURE

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6-28 1949

TO:
✓ Director
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carlson
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Personnel Files Section
Records Section
Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-10496

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: June 25, 1949

FROM : John N. Dinsmore

SUBJECT: TELEPHONE CALL FROM NEW YORK OFFICE REQUESTING MATERIAL AND AGENT TO TESTIFY AT ALGER HISS TRIAL

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

At 12:20 a.m. on June 25, 1949, Night Supervisor Joe Wohl of the New York Field Division called regarding a telephonic request he had just received from Mr. Thomas F. Murphy, Assistant U. S. Attorney, who is spending the weekend on the isolated Fire Island off New York City.

Mr. Wohl stated that Mr. Murphy had requested the Bureau to secure a map of Washington, D. C., and then secure a Classified Telephone Directory of Washington, D. C. for 1938 or at least a Classified Telephone Directory covering the pertinent period from January, 1938, through September, 1938. Then Mr. Murphy requested the Bureau have an agent mark on the map by means of a "dot" all typewriter agencies and repair shops listed in Washington, D. C., and the Woodstock Agency and Repair Shop should be marked by means of a "star".

Mr. Murphy then requested the agent bring this material to New York City and be available to testify therefrom on Tuesday morning, June 28, 1949. Mr. Wohl stated that Mr. Murphy needed this evidence to discredit some testimony in the Hiss trial, but could not elaborate further on the instructions given in the request.

Mr. Wohl stated that Agents T. G. Spencer and J. M. Kelly of the New York Office could be contacted next Monday morning should the Bureau have any difficulty in securing the material in compliance with Mr. Murphy's request.

JND:man

1 cc furnished to Carter, WFO Supervisor at 9:50 a.m. with suggestion that he call Mr. Murphy and furnish pertinent information from Mr. Fletcher

RECORDED - 77

74-1333 - 3443

53 JUL 11 1949

Kisseloff-10497

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 27, 1949

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

With reference to the teletype from the Washington Field Office to the New York Office advising that Henry Julian Wadleigh planned to write a series of articles for the New York Post and was going to submit copies of the articles to the Bureau before publication, and to the Director's inquiry, "Do we want to see articles before publication in view of tutelage of Wechsler?" Special Agent Bert Zander of the Washington Field Office advised that Wadleigh as a matter of cooperation with the Bureau, and partly out of anxiety in letting us know what he is doing, has made a habit of contacting Agent Zander regarding everything he is doing. Zander stated that when Wadleigh told him he was going to see an agent of the Post and would then submit copies of the articles to the Bureau, Zander did not want to get into a discussion of the nature of the articles with Wadleigh since if we expressed any interest at all Wadleigh would hurry over to the Bureau. Zander stated he told Wadleigh that unless he instructed him to the contrary, it was not necessary for him to send copies of the articles in to the Bureau. I told Zander that we did not want any part of this and should Wadleigh send in any of the copies they should immediately be returned to him without review and should Wadleigh bring up the topic Zander was to tell him not to send them in. Zander offered the opinion that since Wadleigh apparently has taken a shine to Tom Donegan, he might furnish the articles to Donegan so that they could be in the Department rather than in the FBI. Zander understands, as does Mr. Hottel and Mr. Newby, that we do not want any part in reviewing or even having Wadleigh's articles in the Bureau.

CC - Mr. Ladd

CC - Mr. Fletcher

JJMcG:mcp

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74-1333-3449

JUL 18

Kisseloff-10498

WASHINGTON 28 FROM NEW YORK 27 7-40 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. SEATTLE ASCERTAIN PRESENT LOCATION OF GEORGE HEZEKIAH NORMAN ROULHAC THROUGH ALASKA AIR COMMAND, APO NINE FOUR TWO, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. ROULHAC NEGRO, BORN JAN. TWENTY FOURTH, NINETEEN SEVENTEEN, ARMY SERIAL NO. THREE THREE NAUGHT SIX EIGHT FOUR NINE NINE. ROULHAC PRESENTLY IN US AIR FORCES ASSIGNED ALASKA. IF AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW, SET OUT LEADS TO CONDUCT INTERVIEW BASED ON FOLLOWING INFO. ROULHAC RENTED APARTMENT AT TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC, JAN. NINETEENTH, THIRTY EIGHT, AND RESIDED AT THIS ADDRESS WITH CATLETT FAMILY. CATLETTS HAVE TESTIFIED IN INSTANT TRIAL THAT THEY RECEIVED TYPEWRITER FROM HISS FAMILY. ASCERTAIN IF ROULHAC HAS ANY RECOLLECTION OF TYPEWRITER BEING RECEIVED BY RAYMOND, PERRY OR OTHER MEMBER OF CATLETT FAMILY WHILE HE RESIDED WITH THEM AT TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P STREET, NW. DETERMINE DATES WHEN TYPEWRITER RECEIVED BY CATLETTS AND FURNISH BASIS FOR ROULHACS RECOLLECTION. DETERMINE FROM

EBD PAGE ONE

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848 DEC 17 1964

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Kisseloff-10499

PAGE TWO

ROULHAC WHETHER CATLETTS HAD TYPEWRITER PRIOR TO RESIDENCE AT TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P STREET. DEFENSE CLAIMS CATLETTS RECEIVED TYPEWRITER PRIOR TO JAN. THIRTY EIGHT. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY, INFO REQUIRED FOR CROSS EXAMINATION OF SUBJ HISS NOW ON STAND.

SCHEIDT

SEATTLE ADVISED

HOLD PLS

RECEIVED - FBI

Kisseloff-10500

DOCUMENTATIONS SECTION
JUN 27 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Nichols
Miss Gandy

12-20 PM TIME MEC

6-27-49

FBI, RICHMOND

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK

..... VERY URGENT .....

HISS-CHAMBERS ..... JAHAM. RE WFO TEL JUNE TWENTY SEVEN INSTANT. EX SENATOR GERALD P. NYE INTERVIEWED ROOM THREE, STATE CAPITOL, RICHMOND, VA. THIS DATE. STATED THAT HE RECALLED THAT NYE COMMITTEE HAD ACCESS TO AND ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE NYE COMMITTEE. HE COULD NOT RECALL SPECIFICALLY WHETHER STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS WERE FURNISHED TO ALGER HISS OR IF HISS HAD ACCESS TO THEM. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NYE COMMITTEE WAS MR. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF ASSIGNING THE VARIOUS AGENTS TO THE PARTICULAR DUTIES THAT THEY WERE TO PERFORM FOR THE NYE COMMITTEE. MR. NYE FELT THAT MR. RAUSHENBUSH WOULD BE ABLE TO DEFINITELY STATE THE PARTICULAR ASSIGNMENTS MADE TO HISS AND THUS ESTABLISH IF HE DID HAVE ACCESS TO OR IF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO HISS. WFO WILL ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE AND IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW MR. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH IF THIS ACTION HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN TAKEN.

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AUERBACH INDEXED - 77

CORRECTION - LAST WORD IN FIRST LINE SHOULD BE "P."

END

TWO COPIES WFO

125PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 27, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.)

ReBulet to Los Angeles dated June 9, 1949, reflecting that in an interview with SIMON CASADY, Editor of the "Valley Evening Monitor", McAllen, Texas, in September, 1945, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with aliases, stated that he visited Russia in 1934.

When DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN was interviewed on December 8, 1948, at his home, 309 South Broadway, South Nyack, New York, he was asked if he had ever made any trips outside of the United States. He said that he had never been outside of the United States at any time. He was then specifically asked if he had visited Russia in 1934 or at any time and he said that he had never been in Russia.

ZIMMERMAN was advised that information had been received that ZIMMERMAN had told an individual that he had visited Russia in 1934. He said that he had never made any such statement to anyone since he never had been in Russia and never had been outside of the United States.

JESSE ZIMMERMAN, the brother of this subject, also advised, on interview, that he believed that his brother had never been outside of the United States at any time. JESSE ZIMMERMAN said that in the year 1934 he recalled that DAVID ZIMMERMAN had been living in the home of his mother at 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Maryland, where JESSE ZIMMERMAN also resided and he said that he cannot recall DAVID ZIMMERMAN being away from home for any great length of time in that year. He stated that he does not think that DAVID ZIMMERMAN could have taken any long trips at that time.

In view of the above statement allegedly made by this subject to SIMON CASADY, it is requested that the Washington Field Office check the records of the Passport Division of the Department of State to determine if a passport was issued to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN under that name or his known aliases. It is requested that this check be made

2cc Washington Field
1cc NY 100-80514

RECORDED - 77
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74-1335-3447

JUL 5 1949

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348 DEC 17 1964

JRM:MM
65-14920

Kisseloff-10502

Letter to Director
NY 65-14920

for any application for passport made in the years 1933 to the present.

For the assistance of the Washington Field Office the following background information on this subject is set out:

Name:	DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN
Aliases:	DAVID CARPENTER STEVE POTTER HAROLD WILSON
Born:	June 21, 1906, Baltimore, Maryland, the son of MORRIS ZIMMERMAN and RACHAEL GLAZER, both of whom were born in Russia.
Other relatives:	Brother: JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN
Marital Status:	Married, August 14, 1942, to MARIAN LOUISE CRAIB
Education:	Attended University of Virginia for six months, dates unknown; Attended John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, six weeks in summer of 1935
Residences:	1925 - 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, Md. 1940 - 940 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 381 Fourth Ave., Room 623, NYC 1941 - 219 Kennedy Avenue, Hempstead, LI, NY 1942 - 91 Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, LI, NY 1943 to 1946 - 7115 Avenue F, Houston, Texas. 1946 - 1947 - 22 Arden Place, Yonkers, NY 1948 to date - 209 South Broadway, S. Nyack, NY.

Employment:

1925 to 1929 - Proofreader
1929 to 1932 - Laboratory Technician
1939 to 1940 - Editor and Business Manager of "Worker", official newspaper of Workers Alliance, 940 M Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.
381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Kisseloff-10503

June, 1943 to July 30, 1944	-	Secretary of the Texas State Committee and organizer for District Number 20 of the Communist Party, 801 Herman Building, Houston, Texas.
July, 1944 to December 2, 1945	-	President of the Peoples Educational and Press Association of Texas.
December 2, 1945 to June 15, 1946		State Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas.
July 29, 1945, to date	-	Proofreader and feature writer for the "Daily Worker", 50 East 13th Street.

Kisseloff-10504

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: June 24, 1949

FROM : R. W. Wall

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Perjury; Espionage - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE

To advise of information furnished me today by Mr. South Trimble, a member of the Loyalty Board of the Department of Commerce, regarding the above-captioned case.

BACKGROUND

Mr. South Trimble personally called at my office today at 10:45 a.m. and stated that he recently had attended a cocktail party at which a very prominent lady had advised him the following information:

This lady, whom he refused to identify, stated that the proprietor of a cooperative bookshop in Georgetown had advised her that when Mr. and Mrs. Hiss lived in Georgetown they were among the proprietor's best customers. Furthermore, that Mr. and Mrs. Hiss subscribed to the New York Times, PM and the Daily Worker. The proprietor, according to Mr. Trimble's source, stated that Mrs. Hiss was particularly disturbed when copies of the Daily Worker were not available.

Mr. Trimble could not furnish any additional information regarding the location of the cooperative bookshop, the name of the proprietor nor did he desire to furnish the name of the source of his information.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this be called to the attention of the Espionage Section for whatever action they might deem appropriate.

RWW:LH

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174-1555-3449

JUL

Kisseloff-10505

53 JUL 11 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 28, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

82555

Re: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

This will confirm conversation on the afternoon of June 28, 1949, between Mr. H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau and Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR of this office, concerning the present whereabouts of H. JULIAN WADLEIGH, with whom further interview is desired to ascertain if he possesses any additional information of value, particularly with reference to failure to elicit certain admissions from ALGER HISS on cross-examination.

Mrs. H. JULIAN WADLEIGH was contacted by telephone and advised that her husband had been in New York City since last Friday night and it was her impression that he planned to maintain contact with the Department of Justice officials in New York. Mrs. WADLEIGH advised that he was using the name Mr. WALSH of the New York Post and is stopping at the George Mason Hotel in Brooklyn, New York. She added that he is presently writing six articles for Mr. WESCHLER of the New York Post and intended to confer with Department of Justice officials concerning these articles.

Mrs. WADLEIGH advised that she expected her husband to telephone her from New York tonight and thought he might return to Washington tomorrow or the following day. Mrs. WADLEIGH was requested to have her husband get in touch with Mr. A. H. BELMONT of the New York Office in the event he does communicate with her and she promised to do this.

MAT:cl
74-94

cc - New York

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53 JUL 11 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 27

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 4 27 4-08 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. ALGER HISS, IN DIRECT TESTIMONY, STATED HE NEVER RECEIVED ORIGINAL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS WHILE MEMBER OF NYE COMMITTEE. INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT ARNOLD TOLLES, PROFESSOR, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NY, MAY HAVE SOME INFORMATION BEARING ON WHETHER HISS HAD ACCESS TO STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS WHEN HE WAS EMPLOYED BY NYE COMMITTEE. ALBANY INTERVIEW TOLLES AND SUTEL IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

END

NYUR 4 WA

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74-13[illegible]-3451

COM-4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

WASH 9 AND ANCHORAGE FROM NEW YORK 29 11-10 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

VERY URGENT

JAHAM. FOR ASSISTANCE IN CONTEMPLATED INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE ROULHAC, ANCHORAGE ASCERTAIN FROM ROULHAC HIS RECOLLECTION OF DATES HE MOVED INTO 2728 P STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, D.C., THE PERIODS DURING WHICH HE RESIDED AT THAT ADDRESS, AND DATE HE MOVED OUT OF THAT ADDRESS. ASCERTAIN BASIS FOR HIS RECOLLECTIONS. DETERMINE WHETHER HE SUBLEASED PART OR ALL OF APARTMENT TO CATLETT FAMILY AND DATES ON WHICH CATLETTS MOVED INTO P STREET APARTMENT. CATLETTS THEN USING NAME MYERS. DETERMINE WHETHER ROULHAC HAS RECOLLECTION OF ANY OF CATLETT BOYS BRINGING TYPEWRITER TO P STREET ADDRESS, DATE WHEN TYPEWRITER BROUGHT INTO HOUSE, AND ANY INFORMATION SURROUNDING RECEIPT OF TYPEWRITER BY CATLETTS. SUTEL IMMEDIATELY. URGENT.

SCHEIDT

NY R 9 WA

RECEIVED: 6-29-49 11:30 AM MET

RELAYED ANCHORAGE VIA RADIO

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Kisseloff-11195

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

53

5-29

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Lodd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Neaso
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 37 29 10-18 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. MISS TRIAL SUMMARY PM SESSION, JUNE TWENTYNINTH. PRISCILLA MISS RESUMED ON CROSS AND STATED UNABLE TO SAY WHEN DEFECTS IN FANSLER TYPEWRITER FIRST EXISTED. LISTED IMPERFECTIONS AS RIBBON WHICH PUCKERED AND DID NOT UNWIND AUTOMATICALLY FROM SPOOL, AND SAID KEYS STUCK OCCASIONALLY. COULD NOT SAY IF SUCH DEFECTS PRESENT WHEN SHE TYPED THE FOUR EXHIBITS MENTIONED MYTEL THIS AM. INSISTED SHE NEVER DISCUSSED ENROLLING AT MERCY HOSPITAL WITH MRS. CHAMBERS, AT WHICH POINT MURPHY READ ALOUD FROM PRETRIAL TESTIMONY OF MRS. CHAMBERS NOVEMBER SIXTEENTH, LAST, RE PRISCILLA HAVING BEEN ENROLLED AT MERCY HOSPITAL. STATED SHE RECALLS GIVING TYPEWRITER TO CATLETT BOYS SOMETIME BEFORE MOVING INTO VOLTA PLACE, AND SAID SHE ASSOCIATED IT WITH THAT MOVE. COULD NOT RECALL CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING SUCH GIFT, BUT REMEMBERS CATLETT BOYS TOOK IT AWAY IN A SMALL WAGON. STATED SHE HAD CONFUSED GIFT OF PORTABLE TO SALVATION ARMY WITH GIFT OF WOODSTOCK TO THEM AND STATED THAT CONFUSION RESULTED IN HER TELLING GJ THAT WOODSTOCK MAY HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF WHEN SHE MOVED FROM VOLTA PLACE TO P STREET IN FORTYTHREE. MURPHY THEN

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DEC 17 1964

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PAGE TWO

READ G.J. TESTIMONY DECEMBER TEN, LAST, OF PRISCILLA IN WHICH SHE SAID CLAUDIE WAS DEAD, AND PRISCILLA CLAIMS CLAUDIE-S SON, BUCKY, HAD TOLD HER HIS MOTHER WAS DEAD. UNABLE TO RECALL WHEN SHE LAST TYPED ON FANSLER MACHINE, AND SAID SHE PURCHASED USED CORONA PORTABLE CHIEFLY FOR TIMMY. SAID SHE USED PORTABLE SOME AND IT WAS BETTER THAN WOODSTOCK. SAID THAT BEFORE GJ SHE HAD NOT REMEMBERED OLD MACHINE WAS WOODSTOCK, AND DESCRIBED HERSELF AS A FAIR TO MIDDLING TYPIST. REMEMBERS THAT WHEN FBI QUESTIONED HER JUNE SECOND, FORTY SEVEN, THEY ASKED HER ABOUT CHARLES KRAMER AND SHE SAID SHE KNEW HIM FROM AAA. SAID SHE MET HAROLD GLASSER TWICE. OBJECTION WAS SUSTAINED TO QEUSTION RE JOHN J. ADT, AND COURT SHUT OFF FURTHER QUESTIONING ALONG LINES OF WHAT AGENTS HAD ASKED HER ON THAT INTERVIEW. STATED SHE NEVER HEARD NAME WHITTAKER CHAMBERS BEFORE AUGUST, FORTYEIGHT AND OBJECTION SUSTAINED TO QUESTION IF AGENTS HAD NOT ASKED HER ABOUT HIM ON JUNE SECOND, FORTYSEVEN. STATED NO ONE PRIOR TO HER GJ APPEARANCE HAD EVER ASKED HER IF SHE KNEW CHAMBERS. SAID SHE HAS BEEN MEMBER OF FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS, BRYN MAWR CLUB, SQUARE DANCE CLUB, WASHINGTON ICE SKATING CLUB, FRIENDS MUSIC, AND WASHINGTON CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY. MURPHY THEN ASKED HER ABOUT NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPERS, AND SHE SAID NOT A MEMBER BUT

END OF PAGE TWO

DID ATTEND ONE MEETING WHICH WAS PROBABLY ORGANIZATION MEETING. SAID FIRST TIME SHE MET CHAMBERS WAS WHEN HE CAME TO LOOK OVER TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT FOR PURPOSE OF SUBLEASING, AND THAT THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A PRIOR TIME. STATED FORMER VISIT WAS AT NIGHT, THAT CHAMBERS CAME ALONE, AND STAYED AN HOUR OR LESS AFTER INTRODUCTION BY ALGER AS MR. CROSLEY. MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD FROM HER GJ TESTIMONY WHERE PRISCILLA SAID SHE HAD SEEN CHAMBERS TWO OR THREE TIMES BEFORE HE AND HIS WIFE CAME TO INSPECT APARTMENT. PRISCILLA SAID THOSE ANSWERS TO GJ WERE TRUE. MURPHY THEN READ FURTHER WHERE PRISCILLA SAID CHAMBERS HAD CALLED ON ALGER TWO OR THREE TIMES PRIOR TO LOOKING AT APARTMENT, AND PRISCILLA SAID SHE HAD SO TESTIFIED. WHEN ASKED WHICH WAS TRUE, HER GJ OR TRIAL TESTIMONY, SHE SAID HER PRESENT RECOLLECTION WAS MORE ACCURATE, BUT INSISTED THE ANSWERS DID NOT SEEM INCONSISTENT TO HER. MURPHY THEN READ FURTHER FROM GJ RECORD WHERE PRISCILLA TESTIFIED THAT WIFE OF CROSLEY ACCOMPANIED HIM TO LOOK AT APARTMENT AND HAD BEEN THERE PREVIOUSLY. PRISCILLA AGREED SHE HAD SO TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ SAID SHE HAD TOLD HER OWN FAMILY AND DONALD HISS FAMILY ABOUT DEATH OF CLAUDIE BUT COULD NOT RECALL OTHER PERSONS SHE HAD SO INFORMED, EXCEPT MC LEAN AND TIMMY. TESTIFIED THAT SHORT TIME AFTER CHAMBERS AND WIFE CAME TO

END OF PAGE THREE

TWENTYEIGHTH STREET, THEY SPENT AT LEAST TWO DAYS AND TWO NIGHTS THERE AND POSSIBLY THIRD DAY WITH HISSES AT P STREET BECAUSE CHAMBERS THINGS HAD NOT YET ARRIVED. ADMITTED TWENTYEIGHTH STREET WAS RATHER COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND COULD NOT RECALL HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT CHAMBERS HAD WHEN THEY STAYED OVER AT P STREET. TESTIFIED MRS. CHAMBERS DID OIL PAINTING OF TIMMY DURING P STREET STAY. PRISCILLA TESTIFIED SHE ADDRESSED MRS. CHAMBERS AS MRS. CROSLEY AND LATTER CALLED HER MRS. HISS, AND THAT THE FAMILIES HAD MEALS TOGETHER DURING STAY AT P STREET. DOES NOT BELIEVE SHE EVER SAW MRS. CHAMBERS AFTER P STREET STAY, BUT SAW CHAMBERS TWO OR THREE TIMES LATER, ALTHOUGH SHE COULD NOT FIX TIME. EACH OCCASION WAS AFTER DINNER AND SAID ONCE WAS OCCASION OF CHAMBERS BRINGING RUG, WHICH SHE SAID OCCURRED SOMETIME BEFORE HISSES MOVED FROM P STREET. COULD NOT RECALL HOW MRS. CHAMBERS WAS DRESSED DURING P STREET STAY, EXCEPT TO SAY SHE WAS DRESSED SIMPLY AND INFORMALLY. MURPHY THEN READ FROM GJ TESTIMONY WHERE PRISCILLA HAD TESTIFIED THAT ONE TIME A FRIEND DROPPED IN AT P STREET AND MRS. CHAMBERS WAS NOT VERY PRESENTABLE. PRISCILLA ADMITTED SO TESTIFYING. AT THIS POINT CROSS OF PRISCILLA WAS INTERRUPTED SO THAT DEFENSE COULD PLACE ON STAND EDWARD E. ~~EDSTROM~~. LATTER IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS VALLEY STREAM, L.I., ATTORNEY, AND SAID HE ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL WITH CHAMBERS, AND THAT

END OF PAGE FOUR

CHAMBERS WAS NOT A CAREFUL DRESSER, AND FREQUENTLY NEEDED HAIRCUT. MURPHY OBJECTED STRENUOUSLY TO THIS LINE OF QUESTIONING, BUT IT WAS ALLOWED. WITNESS THEN TOLD ABOUT HOW CHAMBERS OCCASIONALLY WHEN THEY WERE WALKING HOME FROM HIGH SCHOOL, WOULD WALK THROUGH A BROOK WITH HIS SHOES ON. SAID HE DID SO TO COOL OFF HIS FEET, AT WHICH POINT CONSIDERABLE LAUGHTER OCCURRED. WITNESS SAID CHAMBERS WROTE COMPOSITION IN HIGH SCHOOL ABOUT A COUPLE CARESSING IN A CEMETERY, AFTER WHICH BOTH WENT THEIR RESPECTIVE WAYS, WAGGING THEIR TAILS. THE WITNESS SAID IT THEN DEVELOPED THAT CHAMBERS HAD BEEN WRITING ABOUT DOGS. STRYKER WAS APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO BRING OUT THAT CHAMBERS EVEN IN HIGH SCHOOL WROTE UNUSUAL AND SENSATIONAL MATERIAL. WITNESS THEN TOLD ABOUT CHAMBERS BEING SELECTED TO PREPARE CLASS PROPHECY AND AFTER FIRST ONE WAS DISAPPROVED BY AUTHORITIES, HIS SECOND ONE WAS APPROVED AND THEN WHEN CHAMBERS WAS SELECTED TO READ IT AT CLASS DAY EXERCISES, HE READ THE DISAPPROVED ONE. EDSTROM SAID CHAMBERS KNEW HE WAS A CATHOLIC AND INDICATED IN CONVERSATION HE DID NOT BELIEVE IN GOD. IT IS NOT FELT THE TESTIMONY OF THIS WITNESS WAS DAMAGING TO CHAMBERS. NO CROSS. JUDGE ANNOUNCED ADJOURNMENT OF COURT, UPON WHICH STRYKER SHOUTED TO JUDGE AND POINTING TO WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT, WHO WAS SITTING IN COURTROOM, ASKED

END OF PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

JUDGE TO HAVE BULLITT REMAIN. STRYKER THEN POINTED OUT ARTICLE IN NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM, IN WHICH BULLITT IS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT DULLES IN FACT DID ASK HISS TO RESIGN FROM CARNEGIE FUND. STRYKER ALSO MENTIONED THAT BULLITT HAS PREPARED A BROCHURE ON INSTANT CASE, WHICH HE HAS CIRCULATED AND AFTER SEVERAL MORE REMARKS ABOUT BULLITT-S ALLEGED CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO THIS TRIAL, STRYKER SUGGESTED HE BE HELD IN CONTEMPT. MURPHY OBJECTED THAT SUCH MOTION WAS HIGHLY IRREGULAR, AND HE DOUBTED GOOD FAITH OF STRYKER IN MAKING IT. JUDGE THEN MADE SPEECH OF SEVERAL MINUTES DURATION FROM BENCH DURING WHICH HE SAID MOTION FOR CONTEMPT WOULD HAVE TO BE DELAYED UNTIL TRIAL ENDS, AND THEN CALLED ATTENTION TO VARIOUS ARTICLES BY COLUMNISTS WHOM HE DID NOT NAME, CONCERNING INSTANT TRIAL, AND OBSERVED THAT FUNCTION OF COURTS WOULD CEASE IF THESE MATTERS WERE GOING TO BE TRIED IN NEWSPAPERS, THAT HE THOUGHT SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT SUCH A PRACTICE, BUT HE DID NOT KNOW JUST WHAT COULD BE DONE, AND THAT PERHAPS SOME STEPS MIGHT BE TAKEN AFTER END OF TRIAL. RECESS UNTIL JUNE THIRTIETH, AM.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

CC Mr Fletcher

Kisseloff-11201

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: June 29, 1949

FROM : J. E. MILNES JEM

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Night Supervisor Joe Wohl of the New York Office called and stated that SAAG Murphy, who is trying this case, desired to know if former Secretary of State Byrnes had contacted the Bureau after Hiss had been interviewed by Mr. Ladd and Mr. Whitson on March 25, 1946. He also wanted to have the Bureau locate Mr. Byrnes so he could be interviewed tomorrow. I inquired of Mr. Wohl as to what they wanted to interview Mr. Byrnes about. He said that Murphy hadn't made up his mind yet, but only wanted him located at the moment.

After checking with you, I informed Supervisor Wohl that Hiss had been interviewed by Whitson and Mr. Ladd and that a copy of the memorandum prepared immediately thereafter was made available to the Attorney General and to Mr. Byrnes, but that it did not appear that Byrnes had contacted the Bureau thereafter. I told him that a copy of this memorandum was in the New York Office and suggested that he advise Murphy of this before an effort was made to locate Mr. Byrnes. Wohl called me later and said that he had advised Murphy of the above, but Murphy in indicating that he knew about that advised that he still wanted Byrnes located. Wohl said that after Byrnes was located they would prepare a teletype to the appropriate office directing them to make the interview.

After checking with you and Mr. Ladd, I called ASAC Hennrich of the WFO and Mr. Keay in an effort to locate Byrnes with negative results.

At 9:05 p.m., I called the Charlotte Office and spoke to Special Agent T. Holmes Eleazer. I explained to him that the Bureau wanted Byrnes located, but that they should do it, if possible, without directly contacting the family. I asked him to advise me as soon as possible.

At 10:30 p.m., Agent Eleazer called me and said that Byrnes was at his cottage at the Isle of the Palmes, which is ten to twelve miles out of Charleston, South Carolina. If he couldn't be located there he could be located through one J. C. Long, a prominent and wealthy person in Charleston.

I immediately furnished the above information to Mr. Wohl in New York.

JEM:cmw

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Kisseloff-11202

FBI, SAVANNAH 6-29-49 5-15 PM ELC

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK IMMEDIATE ATTENTION MR. TOM SPENCER

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESP DASH R, IS DASH R. JAMES BYRNES INTERVIEWED THIS DATE AT ISLE OF PALMS, SC. RELATIVE TO WHAT MR. BYRNES TOLD HISS THAT CAUSED HISS TO GO TO THE FBI. BYRNES STATED THAT SHORTLY PRIOR TO THIS INCIDENT HE WAS INFORMED BY SENATOR EASTERLING OF MISS. THAT THE FBI HAD INFORMATION ON HISS INDICATING HE WAS A COMMUNIST. BYRNES STATED THAT HE TALKED WITH HISS ABOUT THIS MATTER AND QUESTIONED HIM POINT BLANK AS TO WHETHER HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP OR EVER HAD BEEN, WHETHER HE WAS A FELLOW TRAVELER OR WHETHER HE WAS A MEMBER OF ANY COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS. HISS EMPHATICALLY DENIED ANY SUCH CONNECTION BUT STATED THAT QUOTE YEARS AGO UNQUOTE HE AND HIS WIFE WERE ASSOCIATED WITH A GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO WERE VERY LIBERAL AND WHOM HE DROPPED AFTER ATTENDING SEVERAL MEETINGS AS HE CONSIDERED THEM TO BE BORES AND CRACK POTS. THIS GROUP WAS NEVER IDENTIFIED AS HAVING ANY NAME OR PARTY ASSOCIATIONS BY HISS TO BYRNES. BYRNES STATED HE THEN ASKED HISS POINT BLANK QUOTE WILL YOU SUBMIT TO AN INTERROGATION BY FBI REPRESENTATIVES UNQUOTE. HISS IMMEDIATELY REPLIED WITHOUT A WAIVER OF THE EYE QUOTE I WILL UNQUOTE. BYRNES, AFTER HISS HAD LEFT HIS OFFICE,

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EX-16

Kisseloff-11203

CONTACTED DIRECTOR HOOVER AND ASKED HIM IF THEY WOULD AFFORD HISS AN INTERVIEW. RELATIVE TO WHETHER IT WAS MERELY ON BYRNES SUGGESTION OR DID BYRNES SAY QUOTE YOU HAD BETTER GO AND GET YOURSELF CLEARED OR YOU WILL BE FINISHED UNQUOTE, BYRNES STATED THAT HE DID NOT RECALL SAYING THESE EXACT WORDS BUT THAT WAS HIS INTENT. AFTER HISS RETURNED FROM HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE FBI HE INFORMED BYRNES THAT HE HAD BEEN ASKED A FEW PERFUNCTORY QUESTIONS AND HE HOPED THAT HE ANSWERED THEM SATISFACTORILY. RELATIVE TO WHETHER HISS TOLD BYRNES IF THE FBI HAD CLEARED HIM, BYRNES STATED THAT HISS MERELY STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN ASKED A FEW PERFUNTORY QUESTIONS AND HE HOPED THAT HE HAD ANSWERED THEM SATISFACTORILY. BYRNES STATED HE OBTAINED THE IMPRESSION FROM THIS CONVERSATION WITH HISS THAT THE FBI HAD NOT ASKED HIM TOO MANY QUESTIONS. RELATIVE TO WHETHER BYRNES INDICATED IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY FOR HISS TO RESIGN, BYRNES STATED THAT HE HAD NO CONVERSATION WITH HISS HIMSELF RELATIVE TO HISS- RESIGNATION, HOWEVER IN THE LATE FALL OF NINETEEN FORTYSIX BYRNES WAS CONTACTED BY ACHESON AT WHICH TIME BYRNES WAS IN NYC AND ACHESON STATED THAT HISS HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOUNDATIONS WITH WHICH HE IS PRESENTLY ASSOCIATED AND HISS WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER IT WOULD BE ALL RIGHT FOR HIM TO RESIGN. BYRNES STATED THAT HE INFORMED ACHESON THAT IT WAS PERFECTLY ALL RIGHT, THAT HE HAD NO OBJECTION TO HISS RESIGNING AND THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A GOOD THING IF HE DID RESIGN. BYRNES STATED THAT HE HAD A MENTAL OPINION

AT THE TIME THAT IT WOULD BE FINE FOR HISS TO RESIGN WHILE HE WAS NOT UNDER FIRE BUT HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER HE TRANSMITTED THIS OPINION ORALLY TO ACHESON. BYRNES STATED THAT HE FELT RELIEVED WHEN HISS DID RESIGN. BYRNES STATED THAT DURING THE ENTIRE TIME HE WAS CONNECTED WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT HE HAD MORE THAN SIX CONTACTS WITH HISS WHOM HE RATHER DISLIKED BECAUSE OF HIS PERSONALITY. IT IS NOTED THAT BYRNES MADE THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ENTIRELY FROM MEMORY AS HE STATED THAT HIS RECORDS ARE MAINTAINED IN WASHINGTON, DC. HOWEVER, HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER HE HAS ANY WRITTEN RECORD RELATIVE TO THE ABOVE . BYRNES ALSO STATED THAT HE HAD READ IN THE PAPER INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT SENATOR EL. COX OF GA. TALKED WITH HIM CONCERNING HISS AND HE NOW RECALLED THAT SENATORS EASTERLING AND COX DID TALK TO HIM CONCERNING HISS PRIOR TO HIS CONTACTING DIRECTOR HOOVER OF THE FBI. HOWEVER, BYRNES STATED THAT COX MENTIONED HISS AS ONE OF A NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE DEPT WHO WERE SUSPECTED OF HAVING COMMUNISTIC TENDENCIES.

MASON

END

ACK IN ORD

WA 6-27 PM OK FBI WASH DC GAR

NY OK FBI NYC CJJ

DISC PLS

WASH FROM NEW YORK 14 29 4-08PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY AM SESSION JUNE TWENTYNINE. ON RECONVENING OF COURT, JUDGE ANNOUNCED HE HAD EXCLUDED FROM EVIDENCE GJ TESTIMONY OF HISS AND FBI REPORTS ON HISS, ALL OF WHICH HAD BEEN REQUESTED BY DEFENSE. PRISCILLA HISS RESUMED TESTIMONY ON DIRECT AND STATED MRS. CHAMBERS NEVER AT THIRTIETH STREET AND THAT SUCH HOUSE WAS PAINTED BRIGHT YELLOW WITH LIVING ROOM WALLS GREEN. IT IS NOTED MRS. CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED THEY WERE PINK. STATED THEY MOVED TO VOLTA PLACE END OF THIRTYSEVEN, AT WHICH TIME, THERE WAS A LARGE TREE IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF ENTRANCE AND THAT AN ADDITION HAD BEEN MADE TO HOUSE SINCE THEY MOVED IN. STATED CHAMBERS NEVER AT VOLTA PLACE AND THAT SHE NEVER ATTENDED ANY PARTY AT ANY CHAMBERS RESIDENCES. STATED KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM AT VOLTA PLACE WERE IN FRONT PART OF HOUSE. STRYKER REFERRED TO TESTIMONY OF MRS. CHAMBERS THAT THEY WERE AT REAR AND PRISCILLA SAID THAT STATEMENT UNTRUE. ALSO THAT LIVING ROOM HAD TWO FIRE PLACES WHILE MRS. CHAMBERS MENTIONED ONE. REFERRED TO TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS THAT THERE WAS PANELING IN DINING ROOM AND PRISCILLA DENIED THIS AND

END PAGE ONE

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Kisseloff-11206

WA 14 PAGE TWO

DESCRIBED WALL PAPER WHICH SHE SAID WENT DOWN TO FLOOR. DENIED EVER AGREED WITH CHAMBERS TO GIVE HIM DOCUMENTS OR TO MAKE TYPEWRITTEN COPIES THEREOF AND DENIED ALGER EVER ASKED HER TO DO SO. DENIED EVER HANDING OVER OR SEEING HER HUSBAND HAND OVER TO CHAMBERS DOCUMENTS NUMBERED ONE THROUGH FORTYSEVEN AND DENIED TYPING DOCUMENTS FIVE THROUGH FORTY-SEVEN. DENIED ALL ASPECTS OF PETERBORO TRIP AND STATED SHE LIKES ICE CREAM. IT IS IS RECALLED MRS. CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED PRISCILLA DOES NOT LIKE ICE CREAM. RECALLED CHAMBERS GIVING THEM RUG WHICH THEY STILL HAVE. STATED SHE WAS ON VACATION IN CHESTERTOWN FIRST TWO WEEKS OF AUGUST THIRTYSEVEN AND HAD TAKEN CHEMISTRY COURSE IN SUMMER SCHOOL AT U. OF MARYLAND FOR ABOUT EIGHT WEEKS ENDING ABOUT JULY THIRTY THIRTY-SEVEN. STATED SHE NEVER TOOK A COURSE IN NURSING. STATED HER FATHER GAVE HER UPRIGHT TYPEWRITER ABOUT THIRTYTWO AND SHE IDENTIFIED THE WOOD-STOCK ALREADY IN EVIDENCE. STATED THEY OBTAINED PORTABLE IN FALL OF THIRTYSEVEN AND LATER GOT ANOTHER. STATED SHE HAD TOLD GJ SHE HAD IMPRESSION OLD TYPEWRITER WAS AT VOLTA PLACE AND THEN GIVEN TO SALVATION ARMY AND STATED THAT WAS HER IMPRESSION AT THAT TIME, BUT NOW BELIEVES IT WAS THE FIRST PORTABLE THAT WAS GIVEN TO SALVATION ARMY. SAID TESTIMONY OF CATLETT BOYS RE TYPEWRITER REFRESHED HER MEMORY ON GIVING IT TO THEM. ADMITTED WITHDRAWING FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM RIGGS BANK NOVEMBER THIRTYSEVEN AND THEN ENUMERATED VARIOUS ITEMS WHICH SHE SAID SHE PURCHASED FOR CASH OUT OF THAT SUM TO FURNISH VOLTA PLACE HOUSE.

END PAGE TWO

WA14 PAG THREE

DENIED EVER GIVEING ANY FURNITURE TO CHAMBERS. STATED HAS BEEN QUAKER SINCE BRYN MAWR. STATED NEVER GAVE CHAMBERS KEY FOR VOLTA PLACE AND THEN TESTIFIED A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING HOUSE KEY AND CAR KEY WAS MISSING FROM VOLTA PLACE AND THAT IT AND CONTENTS WERE NEVER FOUND. ON CROSS, PRISCILLA TESTIFIED THEY MOVED TO VOLTA PLACE DECEMBER TWENTYNINE THIRTYSEVEN AND THAT SHE KNEW EXACT DATE BECAUSE SHE ISSUED CHECK TO MOVING COMPANY. STATED HAS HER CHECKS FOR DECEMBER THIRTYSEVEN BUT NOT FOR AUGUST. MENTIONED HAVING VARIOUS CHARGE ACCOUNTS IN WASHINGTON BUT STATED THE ENTIRE FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WAS SPENT BY DECEMBER TWENTYNINE THIRTYSEVEN AND THAT ITEMS SHE ENUMERATED ON DIRECT WERE ALL PURCHASED BY CASH. MURPHY QUESTIONED HER ABOUT VARIOUS SPECIFIC ITEMS SHE HAD LISTED AND SHE SAID SOME WERE PURCHASED AT ANTIQUE SHOP ON WISCONSIN AVENUE AND OTHERS IN DEPARTMENT STORE. BELIEVES POCKETBOOK MISSING BETWEEN TIME THEY MOVED INTO VOLTA PLACE AND AUGUST THIRTYEIGHT BUT ADMITTED LOSS NOT REPORTED TO PD. MURPHY THEN EXAMINED HER RE PERSONAL HISTORY INCLUDING VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS ETC. STATED SHE MET ALGER ON STEAMSHIP GOING TO EUROPE WHEN HE WAS STUDENT. DENIED MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIALIST PARTY WHILE LIVING IN NYC AND DENIED SO REGISTERING WITH BOARD OF ELECTIONS, BUT STATED VOTED FOR NORMAN THOMAS. MURPHY THEN SHOWED HER PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF BOARD

END PAGE THREE

OF ELECTION RECORD OF THIRTYTWO AND SHE THEN ADMITTED SHE HAD INDICATED THEREON SHE WAS GOING TO VOTE FOR THOMAS BUT INSISTED NEVER SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBER. RECORD RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE. DENIED KNOWING MR. OR MRS. CORLISS LAMONT. MURPHY THEN HAD HER ADMIT THAT THE MEMO TO LANDON SCHOOL RE TIMMY, PRESIDENT-S REPORT TO BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE, LETTER TO HILLEGEIST AND LETTER TO SCHELKER RE INSURANCE, WERE ALL TYPED BY HER ON FANSLER WOODSTOCK MACHINE. STATED HAS BEEN TYPING SINCE TWENTYSIX AND HAS GRADUALLY IMPROVED IN ABILITY. DENIED ANY RECOLLECTION OF TYPING TEST AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, BUT WHEN MURPHY SHOWED HER CARD REFLECTING SHE PASSED TYPING TEST THERE, SHE SAID SHE WOULD TAKE SUCH RECORD AS TRUE. STATED SHE CERTAINLY DID NOT EVER DISCUSS ENROLLING AT MERCY HOSPITAL WITH MRS. CHAMBERS. STATED AS OF MAY THIRTYSEVEN SHE HAD TROUBLE USING FANSLER MACHINE BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL DEFECTS BUT COULD NOT REMEMBER IN WHAT YEAR SHE BEGAN TO NOTICE SUCH DEFECTS AND WHETHER OR NOT THEY WERE PRESENT WHEN SHE RECEIVED MACHINE FROM HER FATHER. LUNCHEON RECESS.

Kisseloff-11209

SCHEIDT

END

HOLD###

FBI, SAVANNAH 6-29-49 11-45PM

DIRECTOR AND NYC URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, , WAS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R, INT. SEC.-R. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SUPERVISOR JOE WOHL, NYC, TO SAC SV SEVEN THIRTY PM TWENTY NINTH INSTANT. MR. JAMES BYRNES ADVISED HE DOES NOT BELIEVE HIS TESTIMONY WILL BE OF BENEFIT TO THE GOVERNMENT AFTER CROSS EXAMINATION BY DEFENSE. ATTORNEYS FOR HISS HAVE BEEN WRITING MR. BYRNES ENDEAVORING TO OBTAIN HIM AS A DEFENSE WITNESS BUT TO DATE MR. BYRNES HAS NOT ADKNOWLEDGED THESE LETTERS. MR. BYRNES SUGGESTS THAT AUSA MURPHY, NYC, PERSONALLY TELEPHONE HIM, MR. BYRNES, AT CHARLESTON, S. C., TELEPHONE NUMBER TWO NINE DASH FIVE ONE TWO EIGHT, HIS ISLE OF PALMS RESIDENCE, ON THE THIRTIETH INSTAT AND DISCUSS TESTIMONY BY MR. BYRNES IN DETAIL. MR. BYRNES ADVISED THAT UNLESS HE HEARS FROM MR. MURPHY HE WILL NOT APPEAR AS A WITNESS. HE STATED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS WITH MR. MURPHY FACTS WHICH WOULD BE REVEALED THROUGH CROSS EXAMINATION WHICH MIGHT BE PREAUDICIAL TO THE GOVERNMENTS CASE.

MASON

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848 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-11210

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74-1255-3457

CORRECTIONS

7TH LINE, 9TH WORD SHLD BE "ACKNOWLEDGED"

11TH LINE, 2ND WORD SHLD BE "INSTANT"

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 29, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Rebulet dated February 3, 1949.

Mrs. W. L. DAVIES, a former resident of apartment 312, 2325 - 15th Street, N. W., who presently resides at 1441 Howard Avenue, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, when interviewed by agents of the Philadelphia Office could not recall the name of SILVERMAN in any regard. She attributed this to the fact that she spent a small amount of time in her apartment. It may be pointed out that SILVERMAN occupied apartment 311, at that address from 1937 to June, 1947.

~~DELETED RECORDING~~

Mrs. DAVIES said that she first obtained the apartment about November, 1940 and during the summer of 1942 sublet the apartment to a Captain in the U. S. Army, but that she could not recall his name and had no idea as to his present whereabouts.

Subsequent investigation has determined the name of the above mentioned Army Captain to be HERBERT H. BALCH. BALCH is presently residing at Easton, Maryland.

The Baltimore Office is requested to interview HERBERT H. BALCH at Easton, Maryland, concerning his knowledge of the activities and associates of SILVERMAN.

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74-1333-3458

JUL 5 1949

CND:cl
74-94
cc - New York
cc - Baltimore

Kisseloff-11211

5-720

53 JUL 11 1949

6/30/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 30 11:30 a.m.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. REBUTEL JUNE TWENTY EIGHT LAST REQUESTING THAT MR. SOUTH TRIMBLE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LOYALTY BOARD MEMBER, BE INTERVIEWED. TRIMBLE ON JUNE TWENTY NINE LAST ADVISED THAT HE COULD NOT DISCLOSE NAME OF INFORMANT AND WAS NOT PRESSED ON THIS MATTER. TRIMBLE TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED HIS INFORMANT WHO ADVISED THAT HER INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO MRS. HISS' INTEREST IN THE DAILY WORKER ORIGINATED WITH THREE SISTERS, ALL OF WHOM RESIDE AT FOURTEEN THIRTEEN THIRTY THIRD STREET, N.W. THESE INDIVIDUALS, MRS. IVER C. TUPPER, MRS. MARION B. HALL AND MRS. M. ISABEL OWENS, INTERVIEWED. MRS. HALL, FROM JUNE, FORTY ONE, UNTIL SOMETIME IN FORTY SIX, WORKED IN THE INTIMATE BOOK SHOP, THREE TWO NAUGHT EIGHT O STREET, N.W. KNOWS PRISCILLA HISS SLIGHTLY BUT DENIES THAT PRISCILLA EVER BOUGHT OR INQUIRED RE DAILY WORKER. MRS. HALL STATES BOOK SHOP DID NOT HANDLE PERIODICALS EXCEPT QUOTE PUNCH UNQUOTE AND OTHER ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS. MRS. OWENS WAS NURSE FOR DONALD HISSES FOR SHORT PERIOD. MRS. TUPPER KNOWS HISSES ONLY BY REPUTATION. THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS CONVINCED THAT HISS IS INNOCENT. COULD FURNISH NO INFORMATION OF VALUE. IT IS NOTED THAT TRIMBLE'S INFORMANT ADVISED TRIMBLE THAT HER INFORMATION CAME THROUGH CONVERSATION WITH THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS, WHICH CONVERSATION OCCURRED SAME YEARS AGO, DEFINITE DATE UNKNOWN. PART TWO. FORWARDED TODAY REGISTERED MAIL IS LIST OF TWENTY CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO NYE COMMITTEE BY STATE DEPARTMENT. THESE TWENTY DOCUMENTS ARE THOSE WHICH STATE DEPARTMENT DENIED NYE COMMITTEE PRIVILEGE TO PUBLISH. THIS LIST FURNISHED BY JOSEPH COY GREEN.

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Kisseloff-11212

CC:FO
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Kisseloff-11214

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-3460

-11

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

FROM ANCHORAGE 6-28-49 NR 282250 9:35 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ETAL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R.
THE SEATTLE OFFICE TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE ANCHORAGE OFFICE ON JUNE 28TH, 1949 CONCERNING GEORGE HEZEKIAH NORMAN ROULHAC. THEY REQUESTED AN IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW OF THIS INDIVIDUAL WHO IS WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN ALASKA. IT WAS ASCERTAINED ROULHAC IS ASSIGNED TO ADAK, ALASKA, APPROXIMATELY TWO THOUSAND MILES FROM ANCHORAGE. ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO INTERVIEW ROULHAC LATE IN AFTERNOON OF JUNE 29TH, WEATHER PERMITTING FLIGHTS FROM ADAK TO ANCHORAGE. THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK WILL IMMEDIATELY BE ADVISED BY RADIOGRAM AS TO RESULTS OF INTERVIEW.

RELAYED TO NEW YORK VIA BUREAU TELETYPE

RECEIVED 6-28-49 9-51 PM EDST MW-TOM
CORRECTED 6-28-49 10-50 PM EDST TOM

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Kisseloff-11234

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

RELAY TO WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/80 BY SP8 TAP/CW

WA 12 NY 5 FROM BALTO 6-28-49 9-47 PM EDT AHE

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON URGENT

JAHAM. RE WFO TEL TWELVE TWENTYEIGHT PM TODAY REQUESTING BALTIMORE TO INTERVIEW DR. WORTH B. DANIELS RE TIMOTHY HOBSONS BROKEN LEG AND RECOVERY THEREFROM. DR. DANIELS INTERVIEWED TODAY AT HIS FARM NEAR GALESVILLE, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD. STATES FIRST PROFESSIONAL CONTACT WITH TIMOTHY HOBSON WAS IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES, EXACT YEAR UNKNOWN, WHEN HE TREATED HIM FOR ASTHMA ABOUT AGE THIRTEEN. HOBSON WAS PATIENT OF DANIELS ON NOT OVER SIX OR EIGHT OCCASIONS UP TO JAN., FORTYTWO, WHEN DANIELS DISCONTINUED HIS REGULAR PRACTICE AND WENT INTO ARMY TIL JUNE, FORTYSIX. DANIELS HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF HOBSON SUFFERING A BROKEN LEG NOR ANY KNOWLEDGE THEREOF FROM HOBSON OR OTHERS. DANIELS WAS ACQUAINTED WITH AND TREATED BOTH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS PRIOR TO HOBSONS BECOMING A PATIENT, SO FEELS HOBSON WAS REFERRED TO HIM BY HOBSONS PARENTS AND NOT BY ANY PEDIATRICIAN. HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF ANY OTHER DOCTORS, INCLUDING PEDIATRICIANS, WHO MAY HAVE TREATED HOBSON BEFORE BECOMING DANIELS PATIENT AND HAS NOT TREATED HOBSON OR ANY OF HISS FAMILY SINCE ENTERING ARMY IN JANUARY FORTYTWO. WHEN DANIELS CONTACTED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO FOR HISS TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS BY AGENTS OF WFO, HE REVIEWED HIS RECORDS ON HOBSON AND HISS FAMILY AND DOES NOT RECALL SEEING ANY MEDICAL HISTORY ON HOBSON FURNISHED TO HIM BY ANY DOCTOR WHO MAY HAVE TREATED HOBSON PRIOR TO HIS BECOMING DANIELS PATIENT. DANIELS IS NOT WILLING TO HAVE HIS RECORDS IN HIS OFFICE IN WASH, DC, EXAMINED BY AGENTS IN HIS ABSENCE. ALSO STATES IF ANY PERTINENT INFO WAS FOUND IN HIS OFFICE RECORDS, AND HE IS REASONABLY CERTAIN NONE WOULD BE FOUND, HE WOULD NOT FURNISH SAME TO BUREAU AGENTS WITHOUT HIS PATIENTS PERMISSION AND WITHOUT CONSULTING HIS ATTORNEY FOR LEGAL ADVICE. SHOULD THE BUREAU OR NY OFFICE DESIRE WFO AGENTS TO PURSUE THE MATTER FURTHER OF HAVING HIS OFFICE RECORDS ACTUALLY CHECKED, DANIELS WILL ATTEND A MEDICAL

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CONFERENCE NEXT FRIDAY MORNING, JULY ONE, AT MT. ALTO VETERANS HOSPITAL, WASH, DC, AND SUGGESTED, IF WFO AGENTS DESIRE TO CONTACT HIM THEN, THAT THEY TELEPHONE HIM AT HOSPITAL AT TEN THIRTY AM, TELEPHONE WOODLEY FIVE EIGHT ZERO ZERO. NO APPOINTMENT OR PROMISE HAS BEEN MADE TO CONTACT DANIELS IN WASH. NEXT FRIDAY AM AND HE STATED IF HE RECEIVED NO TELEPHONE CALL HE WOULD UNDERSTAND THAT THE BUREAU WAS NOT DESIROUS OF PURSUING MATTER FURTHER. DANIELS WILL REMAIN ON VACATION AT HIS MARYLAND FARM CONTINUOUSLY TIL HE RETURNS TO WASH. IN AUGUST. HIS POSTAL ADDRESS NOW IS WEST RIVER POST OFFICE, OWENSVILLE, MD. DANIELS HAS NO TELEPHONE AT FARM BUT AS MATTER OF COURTESY TELEPHONE MESSAGES CAN BE RELAYED TO HIM THRU GALESVILLE SUBSTATION OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY POLICE, TELEPHONE WEST RIVER THREE ZERO ZERO ONE.

MC FARLIN

END

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ACK IN ORD PLS

TWO COPIES WFO

WA BA R 12 WA

NY XA R 5 NYC

DISC PLS

Kisseloff-11236

FBI BUFFALO 6-28-49 5-30 PM EDST REAM

DIRECTOR SACS BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK CITY U R G E N T

JAHAM. DR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE FORD, ONE SIX NAUGHT DUFFERIN AVENUE, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA, RESIDENCE CHESTERTOWN, MD., ADVISE THAT TO THE BEST OF THEIR RECOLLECTION THEY RESIDED AT ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT STREET, CHESTERTOWN, IN NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR AND THIRTY FIVE, THAT THEY WERE NOT RESIDENTS AT THIS ADDRESS IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. THAT DURING THEIR PERIOD OF RESIDENCY THEY ~~XXXX~~ RESIDED ON THE FIRST FLOOR ON THE CHESTER RIVER SIDE TO THE LEFT OF THE FRONT ENTRANCE. THEY STATED THAT EVEN HAD THEY RESIDED AT THIS ADDRESS IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, THEY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN THERE DURING THE SUMMER AS DR. FORD WAS ATTENDING SUMMER SESSIONS AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN WASHINGTON, DC FROM THE END OF JUNE TO THE FIRST WEEK IN AUGUST. AFTER WHICH THEY WOULD HAVE GONE TO BRANTFORD. THEY STATED THEY WERE NOT PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH HISS OR HIS WIFE, PRISCILLA, AND THAT THEY WERE DEFINITELY NOT QUALIFIED TO STATE HISS-S WHEREABOUTS DURING AUGUST, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. RUC.

MAYNOR

END ACK IN ORDER PLS

OK FBI BA CR

537PM OK FBI WA LS

OK FBI NYC MAR

DISC PLS

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74-1333-3463

Kisseloff-11237

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 28, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

In accordance with the Bureau's instructions, Judge EDWARD A. TAMM was interviewed this date concerning the testimony given by ALGER HISS with regard to the San Francisco Conference on International Organization to the effect that "Mr. TAMM, the No. 2 man of the F. B. I., was in charge of that collaboration with me for the personal security of the individual foreign delegates who were to appear". He was advised the interview was being conducted at the request of Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS DONEGAN.

Judge TAMM advised that the responsibilities of the Bureau in connection with this Conference had to do solely with the protection of the person of former Secretary of State EDWARD R. STETTINIUS and the obtaining of intelligence with regard to the Bureau's jurisdiction at that time. He advised that there are undoubtedly over 100 memoranda in the files of the Bureau submitted in connection with this Conference which would show clearly all important matters that were covered or handled by the Bureau. He suggested that a review of these files be conducted for this purpose.

Judge TAMM advised that he could recall having no scheduled conferences with ALGER HISS and as best he can recall, met him in a casual way on perhaps three or four occasions during this Conference. He pointed out that the functions of the Bureau had no relation to the personal security of individual foreign delegates who appeared at the Conference. He advised he can definitely state that he had no conferences with ALGER HISS directly concerning the personal security of individual foreign delegates.

Judge TAMM advised that as best he can recall, he had rather frequent contact with AVRA WARREN, a representative of NELSON ROCKEFELLER, rather frequent contact with JOHN PEURIFOY of the State Department, frequent contact with SAM D. BOYKIN of the State Department, as well as with BOB LYNCH of the State Department. With regard to LYNCH, Judge TAMM stated he conferred with or saw LYNCH about twice a day during the Conference and regarding BOYKIN, he advised that he believes this individual was the immediate subordinate of ALGER HISS. Judge TAMM stated he also recalls seeing at the Conference and perhaps engaging in some contact with an

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74-94
cc - New York

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individual by the name of MEANS who represented the Office of the Provost Marshal General and former Bureau SAC FRANK FAY, who also represented the Provost Marshal's Office. Judge TAMM stated that there was another individual present from the State Department with whom he had some contact but whose name he is now unable to recall.

With regard to HISS' testimony, Judge TAMM indicated he was somewhat troubled as to the possibility that HISS may have believed he was collaborating with the Bureau on the basis of the fact that Judge TAMM conferred with PEURIFOY, BOYKIN and the other individuals named who were in turn subordinate to HISS and undoubtedly reported to HISS all information which came to their attention which they felt might be pertinent to HISS in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Conference. In this regard, however, he pointed out, as previously stated, that the jurisdiction and activities of the Bureau had no relation to the personal security of individual foreign delegates.

Judge TAMM added that the Bureau will undoubtedly recall that during the Conference every effort was made to keep to a minimum contact with individuals in the State Department other than former Secretary STETTINIUS so as to avoid the Bureau from being placed in the position of being a cog within a cog. With regard to this latter statement, he advised he felt this information should remain within the Bureau.

Kisseloff-11239

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 47 27 11-58P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, PM SESSION, JUNE TWENTY SEVEN. ON CROSS BY MURPHY HISS TESTIFIED THAT CHAMBERS NEVER SAW HIS SAVINGS BANK BOOK FROM THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK IN WASHINGTON, DC AND THAT THIS BOOK WAS ALWAYS IN HIS OR HIS WIFE-S POSSESSION. STATED HE ALSO HAD A CHECKING ACCOUNT WITH THIS BANK AND HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL MAKING ANY CHECKS TO CHAMBERS. STATED HE HAS CANCELLED CHECKS FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, THIRTYSEVEN AND FROM JAN., THIRTYEIGHT AND THEREAFTER BUT HE WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE HIS OTHER CANCELLED CHECKS WHICH INCLUDED THE MONTH OF AUGUST, THIRTY SEVEN. IN RELATION TO THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT HISS STATED TO HIS KNOWLEDGE THAT MRS. HISS MET MRS. CHAMBERS AT THE P STREET HOUSE AND THAT THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT WAS SUBLET TO CHAMBERS FROM APRIL TO JULY, THIRTYFIVE. ADMITTED THAT HIS PRIOR TESTIMONY WAS THAT HE SUBLET THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT TO CHAMBERS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS OF THIRTYFIVE. HISS TESTIFIED THAT HE OWNED THE FURNITURE AT THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT WHEN IT WAS SUB-

END OF PAGE ONE

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CORR 4TH WD IN LINE 12 SHD BE "WAS SUBLET"

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3 JUL 11 1949

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LET TO CHAMBERS AND THAT THE P STREET HOUSE WAS PARTIALLY FURNISHED. IN REGARD TO THE FORD CAR, HISS STATED HE AGREED TO GIVE CHAMBERS THIS CAR SOMETIME DURING THE BEGINNING OR SUDLEASING OF THE TWENTY EIGHTH STREET APARTMENT TO CHAMBERS. STATED THE CAR WAS GIVEN TO CHAMBERS IN MAY OR JUNE OF THIRTYSIX BUT THAT CHAMBERS HAD THE USE OF THIS CAR DURING THE FALL OF THIRTYFIVE AND FOR A FEW DAYS WHILE CHAMBERS RESIDED WITH HIM AT THE P STREET HOUSE. STATED THAT THE CAR WAS THROWN IN WITH THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT AND HE RECEIVED NO ADDL COMPENSATION WHEN HE GAVE THIS CAR TO CHAMBERS. HISS TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD POSSESSION OF A PLYMOUTH IN AUGUST, THIRTYFIVE AND HE RECALLED THAT IN ANTICIPATION OF GETTING A PLYMOUTH HE TOLD CHAMBERS WHILE CHAMBERS WAS LIVING AT THE TWENTY EIGHTH STREET APARTMENT THAT WHEN HE GOT A NEW CAR CHAMBERS COULD HAVE THE OLD FORD. IN REGARD TO THE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE FOR THE FORD CAR HISS TESTIFIED HE SIGNED THE ASSIGNMENT OF TITLE SUBSEQUENT TO THE GIVING OF THIS CAR TO CHAMBERS BUT HE RECALLED THAT A CERTIFICATE OF TITLE WAS GIVEN TO CHAMBERS IN HIS OFFICE AT THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE. STATED THAT THIS TRANSFER TOOK PLACE IN THE PRESENCE OF W. MARVIN SMITH, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE, BUT THAT HE HAD NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF SIGNING THIS CERTI-

END OF PAGE TWO

FICATE OF TITLE. HISS WAS SHOWN THE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE WHICH WAS OFFERED INTO EVIDENCE, WHICH INDICATED THAT THE ASSIGNMENT OF TITLE TOOK PLACE JULY TWENTYTHIRD, THIRTYSIX AND THAT THIS CAR WAS SOLD TO THE CHERNER MOTOR CO., WASHINGTON, DC. HISS TESTIFIED THAT HIS SIGNATURE WAS SWORN TO IN PRESENCE OF NOTARY, W. MARVIN SMITH. MURPHY THEN READ SECTIONS OF THE TESTIMONY BEFORE HCUA RELATIVE TO THE FORD CAR AND ON PAGE NINE FIVE SEVEN HISS ADMITTED THAT HE STATED BEFORE THE HCUA THAT HE SOLD CHAMBERS AUTOMOBILE AND THAT HE THREW IT IN WITH THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT. HE ADMITTED THAT HE TESTIFIED THAT CHAMBERS WANTED A WAY TO GET AROUND IN WASHINGTON, DC AND THAT HE HAD ANOTHER CAR. ON PAGE NINE FIVE EIGHT HISS ADMITTED THAT HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HCUA THAT HE THREW THE FORD CAR IN ALONG WITH THE APARTMENT AND CHARGED CHAMBERS FOR THE RENT OF THIS APARTMENT. HISS ADMITTED THAT HE TESTIFIED AS REFLECTED ON PAGE NINE FIVE NINE RELATIVE TO A BILL OF SALE FOR THE CAR THAT HE JUST TURNED THE CAR OVER TO CHAMBERS AND HE COULD NOT RECALL TRANSFERRING TITLE ALTHOUGH HE SAID HE WAS USING ANOTHER CAR AT THAT TIME. ADMITTED THAT HE TESTIFIED AS REFLECTED ON PAGE TEN NINETY THREE THAT THE FORD CAR HAD NO VALUE FOR HE HAD ANOTHER CAR AND THE FORD WAS DETERIORATING INASMUCH AS IT WAS BEING LEFT OUT-

END OF PAGE THREE

DOORS. HISS TESTIFIED, AS REFLECTED ON PAGE TEN NINETYFIVE, THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION HE GAVE THIS CAR TO CHAMBERS IN THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT DEAL AND STATED THAT HE POSSIBLY GAVE CHAMBERS THE USE OF THE FORD CAR AT A LATER DATE. HISS ALSO ADMITTED THAT HE STATED BEFORE THE HCUA, AS REFLECTED ON PAGE TEN NINETYSEVEN, THAT THIS CAR WAS THE ONLY ONE HE EVER GAVE AWAY IN HIS LIFE AND THAT HE DEFINITELY GAVE CHAMBERS THE USE OF THE CAR AS HE DID THE TWENTYEIGHTH ST. APARTMENT. AT THIS TIME MURPHY BEGAN TO READ COMMENTS OF MR. MUNDT, OF THE HCUA, RELATIVE TO THE CAR, AND STRYKER OBJECTED INASMUCH AS HE CLAIMED IT WAS AN OBSERVATION OF MUNDT AND AFTER COUNSELS CONFERRED WITH THE COURT THE OBJECTION WAS SUSTAINED. MURPHY THEN QUESTIONED HISS AS TO WHETHER THE EXHIBITS WHICH INCLUDED A REPORT OF THE ALUMNI CARYN MAWR AND THE LETTER TO THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO. WAS TYPED ON THE INSTANT WOODSTOCK. HISS STATED THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE TYPED ON A WOODSTOCK BUT HE DENIED THAT HE HAD KNOWLEDGE THAT THE FANGLER WOODSTOCK WAS USED TO TYPE THESE DOCUMENTS. HISS STATED THAT HE WAS ADVISED ON MONDAY AFTER EASTER FORTYNINE THAT MC LEAN LOCATED THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER AND THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT KNEW THAT THIS

END OF PAGE FOUR

TYPEWRITER WAS LOCATED INASMUCH AS THE CATLETT BOYS ADVISED THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS FACT. IN REGARD TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, HISS TESTIFIED THAT BEFORE THE GJ, SDNY, HE TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THIS TYPEWRITER WAS AT HIS VOLTA PLACE ADDRESS. HISS STATED THAT TODAY HE REALIZES THAT THE TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO THE CATLETTS WHEN HE MOVED FROM THIRTIETH ST. TO VOLTA PLACE, AND THAT MRS. HISS GAVE THIS TYPEWRITER TO THE CATLETTS. HISS STATED HE KNOWS THIS FACT ACCORDING TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE CATLETTS AND IT WAS NOT OF HIS OWN INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION. HE ADMITTED THAT IN DECEMBER, FORTYEIGHT HE ADVISED FBI AGENTS THAT THE TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO A SECOND HAND DEALER AND HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE GJ THAT THE TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO THE SALVATION ARMY OR A SIMILAR ORGANIZATION. IN REGARD TO THE CONDITION OF THE TYPEWRITER, HISS STATED HE WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE KEYS WOULD STICK BUT HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF MRS. HISS COMPLAINING THAT THE MACHINE COULD NOT BE USED. HE RECALLED NO OTHER COMPLAINTS RE THE CONDITION OF THE TYPEWRITER. HE STATED HE HAD NO INDEPENDENT PERSONAL RECOLLECTION OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE TYPEWRITER. ADMITTED THAT HE TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ THAT HE HAD SEEN THIS TYPEWRITER IN THE VOLTA PLACE HOUSE. HISS TESTIFIED HE HAD NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION WHEN HE SIGNED THE TRANSFER OF TITLE TO THE

END OF PAGE FIVE

FORD CAR, BUT HE WAS CONVINCED THAT SOMEONE CAME TO HIS OFFICE TO MAKE THE ASSIGNMENT OF TITLE AND HE WENT TO SMITH-S OFFICE IN THE D OF J TO SIGN THE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE. STATED HE MUST HAVE WRITTEN IN THE NAME CHERNER MOTOR CO. ON THE TITLE. STATED THAT HE RENTED HIS HOUSE AT ONE TWO FOUR ONE THIRTIETH STREET TO A MR. SAWYER, A FELLOW EMPLOYEE IN THE GOVERNMENT WHO WAS ONE OF HIS CASUAL ACQUAINTANCES. HE STATED HE HAD AN ORAL AGREEMENT WITH SAWYER AS TO THE SUBLEASING AND HE RECEIVED THE EXACT COST FOR RENT. HISS FURTHER RECALLED THAT HE SUBLET AN APARTMENT ON CENTRAL PARK WEST, NYC, TO A REAL ESTATE AGENT INASMUCH AS HIS RENT HAD ONE YEAR TO RUN. STATED THAT WHEN HE SUBLET THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT TO CHAMBERS, HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF CHAMBERS RESIDENCE OR EMPLOYMENT, ALTHOUGH HE UNDERSTOOD CHAMBERS WAS WRITING FOR THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. HE STATED HE HAD AN ORAL AGREEMENT FOR SUBLEASING THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT AFTER HE HAD SEEN CHAMBERS ON ONLY FOUR OCCASIONS. HISS ADMITTED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GJ THAT HE STATED THAT HE HAD THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER DURING THE VERY PERIOD THE DOCUMENTS WERE TYPED AND THAT HE HAS A VISUAL RECOLLECTION OF SEEING THIS TYPEWRITER IN THE VOLTA PLACE HOUSE. STATED HE MADE AN APPOINTMENT TO SEE MR. LADD AFTER BYRNES, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE, TOLD HIM THAT TWO OR THREE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SPOKE TO

END OF PAGE SIX

HIM RELATIVE TO A NUMBER OF COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND THAT HISS WOULD BE CALLED A COMMUNIST. WHEN QUESTIONED BY MURPHY COULD NOT RECALL THAT HE HAD TOLD FBI THAT JAMES BYRNES HAD SPOKEN CONCERNING REPORTS OF TWO SEPARATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, THAT THESE COMMITTEES MAY HAVE BEEN THE HCUA AND SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, OR THAT ONE OF THESE COMMITTEES HAD A FORMER FBI AGENT ON STAFF. IS CERTAIN THAT HE DISCUSSED LEE PRESSMAN WITH FBI AND STATED IT WAS HIS RECOLLECTION THAT HE TOLD THEM THAT PRESSMAN AND HE WERE IN SAME CLASS AT HARVARD AND ON HARVARD LAW REVIEW, THAT HE SAW A GREAT DEAL OF HIM DURING THIS PERIOD AND LATER, IN WINTER OF THIRTYTWO - THIRTYTHREE, SAW HIM THREE OR FOUR TIMES IN NYC. STATED PRESSMAN WAS CLOSE FRIEND OF JUDGE FRANK, SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME ASSOCIATED WITH FRANK IN AAA AND AFTER HIS APPOINTMENT AS CO-COUNSEL WITH PRESSMAN TO FRANK IN AAA, SAW CONSIDERABLE OF PRESSMAN DURING THAT PERIOD. STATED THAT PRESSMAN VISITED HIS HOME DURING PERIOD OF AAA BUT HAS SEEN LITTLE, IF ANYTHING, OF PRESSMAN SINCE LEAVING AAA. CONCERNING HIS APPOINTMENT TO AAA, HISS TESTIFIED HE RECEIVED A CALL FROM JUDGE FRANK, WHO DESIRED TO INTERVIEW HIM CONCERNING POSITION, AT WHICH TIME HE DECLINED. SUBSEQUENTLY RECEIVED ANOTHER CALL FROM FRANK AND SIMULTANEOUS

END OF PAGE SEVEN

TELEGRAM FROM FELIX FRANKFURTER AND AS RESULT WENT TO WASHINGTON AND JOINED AAA. WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD BEEN QUESTIONED BY LADD AND ASSOCIATE RE MEMBERSHIP IN SUBVERSIVE GROUPS, STATED HE COULD NOT RECALL NOR COULD HE RECALL WHETHER HE HAD BEEN QUESTIONED AS TO MEMBERSHIP BY HIS WIFE IN ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE GROUPS. STATED HE COULD NOT RECALL TELLING FBI RE MR. HORNBECK-S ALLEGATIONS TO HIM THAT SOMEONE HAD SAID HE WAS A RED. STATED HE MAY HAVE TOLD LADD OF THESE ALLEGATIONS BECAUSE, IN FACT, THEY DID OCCUR. STATED HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF DISCUSSING ISAAC DON LEVINE WITH LADD. STATED HE MAY HAVE SAID TO FBI THAT WILLIAM E. STONE WAS ALSO ACCUSED OF PRO-COMMUNIST LEANINGS AND DESCRIBED STONE AS EMPLOYEE OF FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON. HE STATED THAT HE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE EXACT IDENTITY OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS PRIOR TO AUGUST, FORTYEIGHT. ALSO ADMITTED THAT HE DID NOT MENTION CATLETTS TO HCUA AND VOLUNTEERED THAT AT THAT TIME AND WHEN TESTIFYING BEFORE GJ BELIEVED MRS. CATLETT WAS DEAD. RECALLS THAT HE TOLD GJ THAT HE GAVE THE CATLETTS AN OLD RADIO. CONCERNING PRACTICES RE HANDWRITTEN NOTES, HISS STATED THEY WERE OF THREE TYPES. ONE, WHERE HE DIRECTED A MEMO TO SAYRE CALLING LATTER-S ATTENTION TO MATERIAL ON PARTICULAR PAGE OF LONG COMMUNICATION, WHICH MEMO WAS ATTACHED TO COMMUNICATION, ATTENTION OF SAYRE. TWO, WHERE HE BRIEFED CONTENTS OF

END OF PAGE EIGHT

ALL OR PORTIONS OF COMMUNICATIONS WHERE HE BELIEVED THEY WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO SAYRE AND CLIPPED THEM TO ORIGINAL FOR SELF ASSISTANCE IN REVIEWING CONTENTS FOR SAYRE, IN WHICH CASE AFTER USE EITHER PUT THEM IN HIS POCKET AND SUBSEQUENTLY THREW IN WASTE PAPER BASKET OR LEFT ATTACHED TO ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION AND PLACED IN OUTGOING BOX. THIRD PRACTICE, WHERE HE MADE NOTES BRIEFING COMMUNICATIONS AND WAS UNABLE TO SEE SAYRE IN OFFICE, THEREUPON TOOK NOTES, BUT NOT ORIGINALS, TO LUNCH WITH HIM AND DISCUSSED THEM AT LUNCH WITH SAYRE. INSISTED THAT ALL MEMOS SO BRIEFED AND THOSE IN ISSUE HERE WERE OF INTEREST TO SAYRE AND STATED HE NEVER MISSED ANY OF THESE MEMORANDA. WAS QUESTIONED HOW HE COULD RECALL THAT IT WAS SPRING OF THIRTYSIX WHEN HE RECEIVED RUG FROM CHAMBERS AND STATED HE BASED THIS ON FACT THAT HE COULD RECALL THAT THEY HAD IT AT "P" STREET ADDRESS FOR ONLY A RELATIVELY SHORT PERIOD AND THAT THEY LEFT "P" STREET ON JUNE FIFTEEN, THIRTYSIX. CAN RECALL HAVING IT AT P STREET AND TRIED IT ON THIRD FLOOR BUT IT WAS WRONG COLOR FOR GUEST ROOM AND, THEREFORE, LEFT IT THERE ONLY A FEW DAYS. HE STATED THAT AT THIRTIETH STREET THEY TRIED IT FOR A BRIEF PERIOD IN THE BASEMENT DINING ROOM BUT DID NOT LEAVE IT THERE BECAUSE IT WAS TOO LARGE. STATED THAT AT VOLTA PLACE THEY USED IT IN TIMMIE-S ATTIC ROOM. STATED

END OF PAGE NINE

THAT HE HAS A DEFINITE RECOLLECTION THAT THE CHAMBERS STAYED WITH HIM AT HIS P STREET ADDRESS PRIOR TO THEIR STAY AT TWENTYEIGHTH STREET AND NOT SUBSEQUENT THERETO. STATED THAT WHEN LEAVING TWENTYEIGHTH STREET THEY LEFT A DOUBLE BED, DINING ROOM TABLE, CHAIRS AND OTHER FURNITURE AND CAN RECALL THAT THEY TOOK WITH THEM ONLY TIMMIE-S BED, DISHES, KITCHENWARE AND POSSIBLY A FEW LAMPS. SAID IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT CHAMBERS LIVED IN NYC AND THAT HE ASSUMED THAT THE CHAMBERS FURNITURE WAS COMING FROM NYC. STATED THAT DURING THE STAY OF THE CHAMBERS AT P STREET, MRS. CHAMBERS TOOK ALL OF HER MEALS WITH HIS WIFE, WHILE CHAMBERS ONLY TOOK BREAKFAST AND DINNER. COULD NOT RECALL ANY SPECIFIC CONVERSATIONS DURING THIS STAY WHICH HE FIXES AS TWO OR THREE DAYS AND STATED THAT HE DID NOT CHARGE THE CHAMBERS FOR THE MEALS. CONCERNING THE PURCHASE OF FURNISHINGS IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, THIRTYSEVEN WITH FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WITHDRAWN FROM RIGGS BANK, STATED HE DEFINITELY COULD RECALL THE PURCHASE OF THE GLASSWARE AND HE MAY HAVE ACCOMPANIED HIS WIFE AT TIMES OF OTHER PURCHASES. QUESTIONED AS TO WHY THE CHECKING ACCOUNT WAS NOT USED FOR THIS PURPOSE, HE STATED THAT ON OCCASIONS THEY HAD TRANSFERRED MONEY FROM SAVINGS TO CHECKING ACCOUNT BUT ON THIS OCCASION THEY DID NOT BECAUSE MRS. HISS DESIRED TO MAKE THE PURCHASES AT SMALL STORES WHERE THEY WERE NOT KNOWN AND

END OF PAGE TEN

WANTED TO MAKE THE PAYMENTS IN CASH. HE STATED THAT SHE TOOK THE FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, LEFT THE MAJOR PORTION OF IT AT HOME AND WOULD TAKE WHATEVER SHE FELT SHE NEEDED WITH HER WHILE SHOPPING. HE STATED THAT IN DECEMBER, THIRTYSEVEN, THEY BORROWED THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM THE BANK AND HAD IT DEPOSITED IN THEIR CHECKING ACCOUNT. CONCERNING THE PURCHASES HE STATED THAT THEY WERE ALL SHIPPED OR TAKEN BY THEM TO THE THIRTIETH STREET HOUSE AND AFTER RECEIVING KEY TO VOLTA PLACE ADDRESS IN DECEMBER, THIRTYSEVEN, AFTER SIGNING OF LEASE ON DECEMBER SECOND, THE PURCHASES WERE TRANSPORTED BY THEM FROM THIRTIETH STREET TO VOLTA PLACE. WHEN QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS GJ TESTIMONY AS TO WHETHER THE VOLTA PLACE HOUSE WAS SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN THIRTIETH STREET, HE STATED THAT HE BELIEVED IT WAS CONSIDERABLY LARGER AND WHEN CONFRONTED BY GJ TESTIMONY IN WHICH HE STATED IT WAS SLIGHTLY LARGER, STATED THAT THAT WAS TRUE TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION AT THE TIME OF THE TESTIMONY. CONCERNING THE TYPEWRITERS, HE STATED THAT THEY MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE BORROWED TYPEWRITERS DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. WHEN REFERRED TO HIS GJ TESTIMONY ON THIS, SUBJECT, WHEREIN HE STATED THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT THEY HAD BORROWED PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS, THOUGH HE COULD NOT RECALL FROM WHOM THEY WERE BORROWED, HE STATED THAT THAT WAS HIS BEST RECOL-

END OF PAGE ELEVEN

LECTION AT THE TIME. QUESTIONED AS TO WHY HE FIXED THE DATE WHEN HE NEXT SAW CHAMBERS AS LATE SPRING OR EARLY JUNE, THIRTYSIX, HISS STATED THAT HE FIXED THE DATE BECAUSE HE KNEW THAT THEY MOVED TO THIRTIETH STREET ON JUNE FIFTEEN, THIRTYSIX, AND COULD RECALL THAT HE LAST SAW CHAMBERS SHORTLY PRIOR TO THIS MOVE. WAS QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS LACK OF RECOLLECTION BEFORE GJ THAT HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF PURCHASE OF PORTABLE WAS CONSISTENT WITH HIS TESTIMONY TODAY. STATED THAT HIS RECOLLECTION THAT SECONDHAND PORTABLE CONTINUED IN POSSESSION OF HISSES AFTER ORIGINAL WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER DISPOSED OF. AFTERNOON SESSION CLOSED AT FOUR FIFTY. WILL BE RESUMED AT TEN THIRTY AM TOMORROW.

SCHEIDT

END A CACK PLS

NYC R 12 WA WA

CCM Fitzhar

DDC:el
74-94

WASHINGTON, NEWYORK AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 6-28-49 12:10 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEWYORK AND BALTIMORE

JAHAM. REWYOTEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR, LAST, SETTING OUT THAT [redacted] BUREAU PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW DANIELS RECEIVED INSTANT DATE. BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED THAT DANIELS NOT BE INFORMED HOW HIS NAME CAME INTO BUREAU'S POSSESSION. [redacted] CONFIDENCES SHOULD BE PROTECTED. DANIELS NOW ON VACATION AT SMALL FARM NEAR WEST RIVER POST OFFICE, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND. NEAREST TELEPHONE, ACCORDING TO DANIELS' NURSE, IS AT GALESVILLE, POLICE DEPARTMENT. NURSE UNABLE TO DESCRIBE EXACT LOCATION OF FARM BUT STATES DANIELS' NAME ON POST BOX AND RESIDENCE IS IN DANIELS' NAME. BALTIMORE INTERVIEW DANIELS WITH REGARD TO DETAILS RE DATE TIMOTHY HOBSON COULD WALK WITHOUT CRUTCHES OR ANY OTHER PERTINENT DATA, INCLUDING POSSIBLE TREATMENT OF TIMOTHY BY OTHER PHYSICIAN. IF DANIELS CANNOT RECALL DATA, SUGGEST ATTEMPTS BE MADE TO SECURE HIS PERMISSION TO ALLOW WFO AGENTS TO EXAMINE HIS OFFICE RECORDS UNDER SUPERVISION OF HIS NURSE. SUTEL.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/80 BY SP2 TAP/CK

109

Kisseloff-11252

EFH:cl
74-94

Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
URGENT

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-28-49 11:30 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

JAHAM. RETEL SUMMARY JUNE TWENTYTHREE, LAST, RE TESTIMONY OF MALCOLM COWLEY AND CHAMBERS MENTIONING MEMBERS OF COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND IN WASHINGTON, INCLUDING NATHAN WITT AND SAYRE. POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT CHAMBERS ACTUALLY MENTIONED NAME OF WARE, REFERRING TO HAROLD WARE, WHO WAS THE LEADER OF CP UNDERGROUND UNTIL HIS DEATH. BECAUSE NAMES OF SAYRE AND WARE ARE PHONETICALLY SIMILAR, COWLEY MIGHT REASONABLY BE MISTAKEN. IT IS ALSO NOTED HE DID NOT MAKE NOTES UNTIL EVENING OF CHAMBERS' INTERVIEW. MX REQUESTED TO BRING THIS OBSERVATION TO AUSA MURPHY'S ATTENTION IN CASE HE WISHES TO RECALL COWLEY OR ARGUE POINT TO JURY. PRESS QUOTED CHAMBERS AS DENYING HE SAID SAYRE.

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JUN 28

Kisseloff-11253

EX-1

HBF Fletcher

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ALBANY 6-28-49 3-01 PM EDST VA

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NYC ..... URGENT

F. L. Jones
Bureau

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, IS-R. PROF. ARNOLD TOLLES, INTERVIEWED TODAY IN HIS OFFICE, CORNELL UNIV, ITHACA, NY. TOLLES STATED THAT FROM JUNE TO SEPT. NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, HE WAS EMPLOYED IN WASH, D. C. AS AN INVESTIGATOR BY THE NYE COMMITTEE AND WAS ASSIGNED DURING MONTHS OF THAT PERIOD TO REVIEWING FILES IN THE STATE DEPT. PERTAINING TO CERTAIN TOPICS UNDER STUDY BY THE COMMITTEE IN THE FIELD OF MUNITIONS SALES. TOLLES RECALLS THAT ALGER HISS CAME TO WORK FOR THE COMMITTEE AS GENERAL COUNSEL IN ABOUT JULY OR AUGUST, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. TOLLES STATED THAT HIS DIRECT SUPERIOR WAS STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR FOR THE COMMITTEE. TOLLES RECD HIS ORDERS FROM RAUSHENBUSH AND FURNISHED HIS REPORTS TO HIM. TOLLES EMPHASIZED POINT THAT HE RECD NO INSTRUCTIONS, ORDERS OR SUGGESTIONS, FROM HISS AND THAT HE DID NOT FURNISH DIRECTLY TO HISS ANY MATERIAL FROM STATE DEPT FILES. TOLLES EXPLAINED THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN MADE BETWEEN COMMITTEE AND STATE DEPT. WHEREBY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS WERE TO HAVE ACCESS TO ANY STATE DEPT. FILES DEEMED BY THE INVESTIGATOR TO BE RELEVANT TO THE MATTER UNDER INQUIRY BY THE COMMITTEE. TOLLES WAS GIVEN A DESK AND OFFICE IN STATE DEPT. AND COULD

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COPIES DESTROYED
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CALL FOR ANY STATE DEPT. FILES HE DEEMED RELEVANT. PROCEDURE THEN WAS THAT FROM PERTINENT FILES TOLLES WOULD PREPARE EXTRACTS, ABSTRACTS, OR PARAPHRASES AND IN SEVERAL INSTANCES WOULD MAKE A COMPLETE TYPEWRITTEN COPY OF A STATE DEPT. FILE OR SERIAL. TOLLES EMPHASIZED THAT NO ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENT OR SERIAL FROM A STATE DEPT. FILE EVER LEFT THE STATE DEPT. BLDG. THE COPIES, EXTRACTS OR ABSTRACTS PREPARED BY TOLLES WERE TYPED IN DUPLICATE, THE RIBBON COPY THEN BEING DELIVERED PERSONALLY BY TOLLES DAILY TO OFFICE OF RAUSHENBUSH FROM WHERE THEY WOULD EVENTUALLY GO TO HISS. ONE COPY OF EACH SUCH REPORT PREPARED BY TOLLES WAS SIMULTANEOUSLY SENT FOR PURPOSE OF CLEARANCE AND REVIEW TO JOSEPH GREENE, AN OFFICIAL OF THE STATE DEPT ACTING AS LIAISON MAN WITH THE SENATE, WHO REVIEWED ALL OUTGOING MATERIAL MAINLY FOR PURPOSE OF SEEING THAT CERTAIN MESSAGES FROM STATE DEPT. WERE PROPERLY PARAPHRASED FOR PROTECTION OF STATE DEPT. CODE. TOLLES ASSERTED THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE DURING THAT PERIOD ALGER HISS NEVER CAME TO TOLLES OFFICE IN STATE DEPT AND HANDLED ANY ORIGINAL STATE DEPT FILES OR DOCUMENTS NOR DID HE, ~~TOLLES, EV-~~

~~DELIVER E~~

TOLLES, EVER

DELIVER ANY SUCH FILES OR DOCUMENTS TO HISS. TOLLES ADMITTED HOWEVER, THAT IN COURSE OF HIS DUTIES HE HAD PREPARED EXACT COPIES OF MANY ORIGINAL STATE DEPT FILES OR DOCUMENTS, THAT HE HAD DELIVERED SUCH COPIES TO

HIS SUPERIOR, STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, AND THAT IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT ALL SUCH COPIES AND REPORTS MADE BY HIM WERE THEN FURNISHED TO HISS IN HIS CAPACITY AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE. TOLLES INDICATED THAT HIS SYMPATHIES IN THIS CASE ARE WITH THE DEFENSE AND STATED HE WISHED TO MAKE THE POIN THAT THE DECISION AS TO WHICH STATE DEPT. FILES HE WOULD COPY OR ABSTRACT WAS HIS ONLY AND THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE, ALGER HISS WAS IN NO WAY INSTRUMENTAL IN DETERMINING WHICH FILE HE, TOLLES, SHOULD REVIEW OR COPY.

CORNELIUS

END

ACK ANDDDDDDDDDDDDDD

NY S

OK OK FBI NYC EML

WA 3-13 PM OK FBI WASH DC GAR

DISC PLS

LINSE SIXTEEN PAGE TWO AFTER TOLLES IS THE NEXT WORD EVER

YES

ROLL BACK FOR ACK

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 28, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Congressman Nixon called. He has been reliably informed about a situation and there is nothing he can do about it and felt we should know immediately.

Wadleigh, the former State Department employee who has already testified in the Hiss case, according to Nixon's information probably knows more about the case than he has so far indicated. Wadleigh is an idealist. It was his hope Hiss would come clean under pressure, but he has now come to the conclusion that Hiss will probably get off; that if this does happen it will be because Wadleigh did not come clean and tell all that he knows. He has a guilt complex and Nixon stated that he has been led to believe that Wadleigh may be willing to talk more.

Nixon stated there was no one who could be interviewed but there is information in the neighborhood pertaining to this. Nixon felt that if we had an Agent who had Wadleigh's confidence, the Agent should go to Wadleigh immediately, tell him how the trial is going in New York, possibly indicating it was not going too well, and use this as the basis for asking Wadleigh to search his memory for any other relations with Hiss that would insure bringing about justice.

Nixon stated that he has the feeling that Wadleigh's activities go into the wartime period, which accounts probably for his holding out, but that he felt if Wadleigh could be gotten into the right mood, bearing in mind the guilt complex which he allegedly has, he might come through.

I mentioned this to Mr. Ladd and pointed out the Director desired a check be made with Donegan prior to interviewing Wadleigh since it was the Director's feeling Wadleigh had been made a defense witness.

cc: Mr. Ladd

LBN:hmc

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Kisseloff-11257

JUL 11 1949

X-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6/28 1949

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Fletcher
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carlson
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff 11258

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: June 28, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 5:10 p.m., Supervisor Tuohy, of the New York Office, called and stated that Mr. Donegan and Mr. Murphy had requested that John Foster Dulles be interviewed. Mr. Tuohy stated that the New York Office was now trying to locate him in accord with that request.

HENRY JULIAN Wadleigh has been located in New York and will be interviewed there tonight. The Washington Field Office tried to locate him in Washington for interview, and found he was registered at the George Mason Hotel, Brooklyn, New York, under the name of Walsh of the New York Post. His wife stated that he was in New York writing some articles in collaboration with Wexler.

Mr. Tuohy called in again at 5:35 and stated that inquiry had been made of him as to the availability of Section Chief Whitson. They apparently plan to use him as a witness with reference to the conversation of Hiss with you in March 1946. I told Tuohy, Whitson was on annual leave and was someplace in the Middle West and would not be back until July 10 but of course he could be reached.

At 5:42, Supervisor Tuohy called back and said that Whitson should be in New York Thursday morning. I will reach Whitson tonight and instruct him to proceed to New York.

Whitson advised

HBF:hke

Follow interview with Wadleigh

Kisseloff-11259

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JJW:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-30-49 5:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

ATTENTION SA J. J. DANAHY.

JAHAM. RENYLET JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, LAST, RE RECORDS OF CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. DONALD L. JONES, SERVICE DEPARTMENT, STATES RECORDS INDICATE ALGER HISS HAD PHONE NUMBER ADAMS FIVE FOUR TWO ONE ASSIGNED TO PHONE AT TWO EIGHT THREE ONE TWENTYEIGHTH, ST., NW, WHEN SERVICE CONNECTED THERE JUNE NINE, THIRTYFOUR, AND DISCONNECTED JULY TWO, THIRTYFIVE. PHONE NUMBER DECATUR FOUR THREE FOUR TWO ASSIGNED TO PHONE AT TWO NINE NAUGHT FIVE P ST., NW, CONNECTED APRIL NINETEEN, THIRTYFIVE. JONES STATES ALGER HISS WOULD HAVE BEEN BILLED FOR BOTH PHONES DURING PERIOD APRIL TO JULY, THIRTYFIVE, WHEN BOTH PHONES WERE IN OPERATION. HOWEVER, PHONES WERE NOT CONNECTED AND ANYONE CALLING ADAMS NUMBER WOULD BE CONNECTED WITH TWENTYEIGHTH STREET ADDRESS AND CALLING DECATUR NUMBER WITH P STREET ADDRESS. IF ADDRESSES HAD BEEN LOCATED IN SAME ZONE, A NEW NUMBER WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED, THE PHONES WOULD HAVE BEEN BRIDGED AND AN INCOMING CALL WOULD HAVE RUNG BOTH NUMBERS SIMULTANEOUSLY. THIS NOT DONE BECAUSE ADDRESSES WERE IN DIFFERENT ZONES. INFORMATION IN OLD PHONE DIRECTORIES AGREES WITH ABOVE INFO. BILLING AND SERVICE RECORDS DESTROYED AFTER FIFTY MONTHS BUT A SEARCH IS BEING MADE OF MATERIAL IN STORAGE TO ASCERTAIN IF THROUGH INADVERTENCE SOME OF THESE RECORDS REMAIN. WFO WILL ADVISE JULY ONE IF ANY RECORDS FOUND.

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HOTTEL

Kisselof 1260

LOZ:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tele
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gandy
Tele. Room
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-21-49 1:00 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

JAHAM. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH ADVISED SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER TODAY THAT HE WOULD BE AT HIS RESIDENCE HERE UNTIL FRIDAY, NEXT, AT WHICH TIME HE WILL GO TO NEWYORK TO CONFER WITH A MR. WECHSLER OF THE NEWYORK POST. WADLEIGH HAS BEEN RETAINED TO WRITE A SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR THE NEWYORK POST AND WILL SUBMIT COPIES OF SUCH ARTICLES TO THE BUREAU BEFORE PUBLICATION. WILL KEEP WFO OR THE NEWYORK DIVISION ADVISED OF HIS CURRENT ITINERARY.

HOTTEL

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INDEXED - 68

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JUL 15 1949

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74-94

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WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-29-49 3:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

(1) JAHAM. REMFOREP SA JOHN B. VAN ETTEN DATED JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, LAST, RE PREVIOUS ADDRESSES WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. RENTAL AGENT DURING PERIOD OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. TENANCY AT ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K ST., NW, WAS TYLER & RUTHERFORD REAL ESTATE, INC., ONE SEVEN TWO SIX H ST., NW. RECORDS TYLER & RUTHERFORD INCLUDE BOTH ORIGINAL LEASE AND RENTAL ACCOUNTS. BOTH LEASE AND RENTAL ACCOUNTS REFLECT WOODSTOCK TENANCY COMMENCED ON MAY ONE, THIRTYEIGHT. DATE TENANCY TERMINATED NOT SHOWN ON RECORDS. RENT WAS PAID FOR MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE, THIRTYEIGHT. LEASE PROVIDED THAT TENANCY COULD BE TERMINATED BY OWNER ON NINETY DAY NOTICE IN EVENT BUILDING SOLD. IN EVENT NINETY DAY NOTICE GIVEN, LEASE PROVIDED THAT THE WOODSTOCK TENANCY COULD CONTINUE FOR THE NINETY DAYS RENT FREE. NOTICE WAS SERVED ON JUNE EIGHTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT. REFUND OF FIFTYEIGHT DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS WAS MADE TO WOODSTOCK CO ON JULY EIGHTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT FOR RENT PAID FOR MONTH OF JUNE SUBSEQUENT TO RECEIPT OF NINETY DAY NOTICE TO VACATE SERVED JUNE EIGHTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT. WOODSTOCK THEREFORE ENTITLED TO CONTINUE TENANCY FOR NINETY DAYS SUBSEQUENT TO JUNE EIGHTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT. AS NO RENTAL PAYMENTS MADE IN JULY AND SUCCEEDING MONTHS, UNABLE TO DETERMINE EXACT DURATION OF WOODSTOCK TENANCY FROM RENTAL RECORDS OF TYLER & RUTHERFORD. IS NOTED THAT NINETY DAYS SUBSEQUENT TO JUNE EIGHTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT CARRIES UP TO SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT. HISS ATTORNEY, JOHN F. DAVIS, ALSO EXAMINED RECORDS ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K ST. MAINTAINED BY TYLER & RUTHERFORD AND INDICATED MIGHT SUBPOENA THESE RECORDS. IN EVENT PROSECUTION DESIRES TO SUBPOENA THES

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RECORDS, THE PROPER PERSON TO PRODUCE THEM IS WALTER M. HEBB, VICE-PRESIDENT, TYLER & RUTHERFORD REAL ESTATE INC., ONE SEVEN TWO SIX H ST., NW. REGARDING RECORDS OF OCCUPANCY WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO AT SEVEN THREE EIGHT THIRTEENTH ST., NW, H. ABRAMSON CO., SEVENTH AND L STREETS, NW, OWNER OF PROPERTY AT SEVEN THREE EIGHT THIRTEENTH ST., NW, HAS RECORDS REFLECTING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO PAID RENT AT THAT ADDRESS NOVEMBER, THIRTYONE TO DECEMBER, THIRTYFIVE; UNABLE TO LOCATE RECORDS FOR THIRTYSIX THROUGH THIRTYEIGHT SO FAR; SEARCH CONTINUING IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE DATE TENANCY AT SEVEN THREE EIGHT THIRTEENTH ST TERMINATED.

HOTTEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Neace
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 43 24 11-16 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

(6) JAHAM, (1) ALGER HISS CONTINUED HIS DIRECT EXAMINATION THIS MORNING. HE RELATED THAT HE ATTENDED THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN LONDON AND STATED THAT HE WAS THE PRINCIPAL ADVISOR TO THE U.S. DELEGATION AND WAS IN CHARGE OF THE ADVISORS STAFF. HE RESIGNED FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHEN HE RECEIVED THE OFFER OF PRESIDENCY OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. HE EXPLAINED THE PURPOSE OF THE LATTER AND THE PRECEDING PRESIDENTS OF THIS ORGANIZATION. HE RESIGNED FROM THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE IN DECEMBER OF FORTYEIGHT AT THE TRUSTEES ANNUAL DINNER TO AVOID EMBARASSMENT TO THIS ORGANIZATION. HE SERVED AS PRESIDENT UNTIL MAY FIFTH, FORTYNINE WHEN HIS TERM EXPIRED AND INDICATED HE WOULD NOT SEEK RE-APPOINTMENT AS PRESIDENT BUT IS STILL A TRUSTEE OF THE ENDOWMENT. HE RELATED LETTERS OF HYDE AND JESSUP WHICH WERE WRITTEN TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AGAINST HELPING ENGLAND AND HER ALLIES AFTER SEPTEMBER OF THIRTYNINE. HISS THEN WROTE A MEMORANDUM TO DR. HORNBECK OPPOSING THIS VIEW AND INDICATING THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD FOLLOW THE POLICY OF AIDING THESE NATIONS

END OF PAGE ONE

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EX-1

AS HE URGED. MURPHY OBJECTED TO THIS TESTIMONY BUT IT WAS READ OVER HIS OBJECTION. AFTER PEARL HARBOR HE INDICATED HE WANTED TO JOIN THE ARMED FORCES AND STATED HE HAD A RESERVE COMMISSION. HE THEN WENT TO G. HOLLAND SHAW, ASST SECRETARY OF STATE, AND MADE HIS INTENTIONS KNOWN. SHAW TOLD HIM THAT STATE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO JOIN THE ARMED SERVICES AS IT WAS FELT THEIR SERVICES WERE REQUIRED IN THE STATE DEPT. HE THEN RELATED HIS EXPERIENCES IN FIRST MEETING WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE SAID HE FIRST MET CHAMBERS IN DECEMBER OF THIRTYFOUR OR JAN. OF THIRTYFIVE IN THE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WHEN HISS WAS CONNECTED WITH THE NYE COMMITTEE. CHAMBERS REPRESENTED HIMSELF AS A FREE LANCE WRITER AND INTRODUCED HIMSELF AS GEORGE CROSLEY. ACCORDING TO HISS, CROSLEY WAS INTERESTED IN OBTAINING INFO ON MUNITIONS FOR A SERIES OF ARTICLES, HE WAS GOING TO WRITE FOR SOME MAGAZINE. HE SHORTLY REQUESTED INFO ON AIRCRAFT CO. AND DUPONT CO., BOTH OF WHICH HISS HAD WORKED AT. HISS RELATED THAT HE NEVER HAD ANY ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION WHILE HE WAS WORKING ON THE NYE COMMITTEE. HISS RELATED THAT HE SAW CHAMBERS NEXT ABOUT TEN DAYS OR TWO WEEKS LATER AFTER THE FIRST MEETING AND AGAIN IN HISS-S OFFICE AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME SUBJECT MATTER. HE DENIED AT THIS POINT THAT HE

END OF PAGE TWO

K2

THREE

EVER KNEW CHAMBERS AS CARL. HE RELATED THAT IN CONNECTION WITH NEWSMEN COMING TO THE NYE COMMITTEE OFFICE, THAT THEY WERE GIVEN INFO BEFORE IT WAS ACTUALLY MADE PUBLIC, BUT NOT BEFORE IT HAD BEEN DISCUSSED IN OPEN HEARING. HISS EXPLAINED THAT BECAUSE OF THE VOLUME OF EXHIBITS AND CONVERSATIONS, THE GENERAL HEARING OFFICE WAS UNABLE TO MAKE THE INFO PUBLIC UNTIL SEVERAL WEEKS AFTER THE ACTUAL HEARING. THEREFORE, THE NEWS MEN, IN ORDER TO REPORT CURRENT ACCOUNTS WERE ALREADY TO REVIEW MATERIAL THAT HAD BEEN OPENLY DISCUSSED IN CONNECTION WITH THE NYE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION. HE NEXT SAW CHAMBERS AT A LUNCHEON SOME WEEK OR SO AFTER THE SECOND MEETING AND A SUBSEQUENT TIME, PROBABLY IN THE SPRING OF THIRTYFIVE. AT HIS FIFTH MEETING WITH CHAMBERS IN APRIL OF THIRTYFIVE, CHAMBERS TOLD HISS THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY RESIDED IN NEW YORK CITY BUT WERE DESIROUS OF SPENDING TWO OR THREE MONTHS IN WASHINGTON IN ORDER TO FINISH HIS MAGAZINE ARTICLE. HISS TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD JUST RENTED HIS HOUSE AT TWO NINE ZERO FIVE P STREET AND THE LEASE ON THIS HOUSE AT TWENTYEIGHTH STREET ABOUT TWO MONTHS TO RUN AND THEREFORE SUBLET THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET HOUSE FOR THE TWO MONTH PERIOD TO CHAMBERS, AT THE SAME RENT HE, HISS HAD BEEN PAYING. AT HISS-S INVITATION, CHAMBERS MADE A VISIT TO THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT

END OF PAGE THREE

BEFORE THE HISS-S MOVED TO P STREET AT WHICH TIME HISS SHOWED HIM THE APARTMENT AND TOLD HIM JUST WHAT FURNITURE WOULD BE LEFT IN THE APARTMENT AND WHAT FURNITURE WOULD BE TAKEN BY THE HISS-S TO P ST. THE DAY ON WHICH CHAMBERS WAS TO TAKE POSSESSION, THE LATTER CALLED HISS AND TOLD HIM HIS FURNITURE HAD BEEN DELAYED FOR SOME REASON OR ANOTHER AND HISS THEN INVITED CHAMBERS, HIS WIFE AND CHILD TO STAY AT THE P STREET HOUSE OVERNIGHT OR UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE FURNITURE WOULD ARRIVE. HE RELATED THAT THE CHAMBERS FAMILY STAYED ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE P STREET APARTMENT FOR SEVERAL DAYS AND THEN MOVED TO THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET HOUSE. HISS SAID SOME DEALERS APPEARED TO MAKE A PAINTING OF HIS SON TIMMY, THAT HE KEPT THIS PAINTING FOR A WHILE AND SUBSEQUENTLY DESTROYED IT. HISS TESTIFIED THAT CHAMBERS NEVER AGAIN SPENT A NIGHT IN THE HISS HOME ANYWHERE. HE TESTIFIED THAT CHAMBERS NEVER PAID HIM THE RENTAL FOR THE TWENTY EIGHTH STREET HOUSE AND THAT HE ASKED CHAMBERS FOR THE RENT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, BUT NEVER WAS SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING IT. HE TESTIFIED THAT CHAMBERS MOVED OUT OF THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT APPROXIMATELY TWO DAYS BEFORE THE LEASE EXPIRED ON JULY ONE, THIRTY FIVE AND THAT HE DID NOT SEE CHAMBERS AGAIN UNTIL THE FALL OF THIRTYFIVE. HE LATER SAW HIM IN THE WINTER OF THIRTYFIVE AND

END OF PAGE FOUR

THIRTYSIX AND ON EACH OF THESE OCCASIONS ASKED FOR THE RENT BUT DID NOT GET IT. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE DECIDED NOT TO PRESS CHAMBERS FURTHER ABOUT IT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT, HAD HE ACTUALLY MOVED TO THE P STREET ADDRESS, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN VERY DIFFICULT TO SUBLET THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET HOUSE FOR SUCH A SHORT PERIOD. STRYKER THEN ASKED HISS WHETHER CHAMBERS HAD SOLICITED SMALL LOANS FROM HIM AND HISS REPLIED THAT HE DID. HE STATED THAT SOME TIME IN MAY OR EARLY JUNE OF THIRTYSIX HE SAW CHAMBERS AND THE LATTER ASKED FOR A HANDOUT. HE AT THAT TIME TOLD CHAMBERS HE HAD BECOME CONVINCED THAT CHAMBERS WOULD NEVER PAY HIM FOR ANY OF THE LOANS HE HAD MADE NOR THE RENT FOR THE APARTMENT AND THAT CHAMBERS SHOULD FORGET ABOUT THE AFFAIR AND DISCONTINUE CONTACTING HIM. HISS TESTIFIED THAT THIS WAS THE LAST TIME HE SAW CHAMBERS UNTIL THE CONFRONTATION AT THE COMMODORE HOTEL IN NYC IN LATE FORTYEIGHT. STRYKER THEN ASKED HISS ABOUT AN OLD FORD CAR THAT HISS HAD ONCE OWNED. HISS TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD OWNED A TWENTYNINE FORD ROADSTER AND THAT SOMETIME IN THIRTYFIVE HE HAD BEEN SHOPPING AROUND TO BUY A NEW CAR AND WAS INFORMED BY THE FORD DEALERS THAT THIS CAR HAD A VALUE OF TWENTYFIVE DOLLARS. HISS STATED THAT DURING THE PERIOD OF CHAMBERS SUBLEASE OF THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT THE LATTER REQUESTED PERMISSION TO USE THIS FORD

END OF PAGE FIVE

ROADSTER TO DRIVE HIS WIFE AND CHILD AROUND WASHINGTON AND HISS ALLOWED HIM TO USE IT. HE WAS THEN ASKED BY STRYKER WHETHER HE EVER GAVE CHAMBERS HANDWRITTEN NOTES OF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS OR ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS AND HISS REPLIED "HE CERTAINLY DID NOT". STRYKER THEN EXHIBITED TO HISS GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS STATE FIVE FOUR AND FIVE FIVE AND ASKED HIM TO LOOK AT THE INITIALS AH IN THE BLOCK STAMP ON THE DOCUMENT. HISS AFTER EXAMINING THE DOCUMENTS STATED THAT THE INITIALS WERE HIS AND EXPLAINED THAT AFTER AN OFFICER IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD FINISHED READING DOCUMENTS WITH A BLOCK STAMP THEY WOULD THEN INITIAL IT AND THROW IT IN THE OUT BOX. HISS THEN DESCRIBED HIS AND SAYRE-S OFFICE IN THE STATE DEPT. BUILDING. HE STATED IN HIS OWN OFFICE THERE WERE THREE DESKS. HE STATED ON SOME OCCASIONS WHEN THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF WORK IN THE TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION SOME OF THE OTHER MEN IN THAT SECTION WOULD SHARE HIS OFFICE. HE WENT INTO SOME DETAIL TO STATE THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE HAD OFFICES ON THE SAME FLOOR AS HIS AND SAYRES AND THIS RESULTS IN A GREAT DEAL OF TRAFFIC IN AND OUT OF THIS FLOOR OF THE BUILDING. IN ANSWER TO STRYKER-S QUESTIONS HE STATED THAT THERE WERE NO BADGES OR PASSES NEEDED TO GET IN AND OUT OF THE STATE DEPT. BUILDING IN THIRTYSEVEN

END OF PAGE SIX

AND THIRTYEIGHT BUT AFTER DECLARATION OF WAR EVERYONE WAS CAREFULLY SCREENED BEFORE BEING ALLOWED IN THE BUILDING. IN ANSWER TO STRYKER-S QUESTION AS TO WHETHER HE HAD EVER SEEN A STRANGE PERSON IN HIS OFFICE HE REPLIED OVER MURPHY-S OBJECTION THAT ON ONE OCCASION HE RETURNED TO HIS OFFICE AND SAW AN ELDERLY AND PLEASANT LOOKING GENTLEMAN IN THE OFFICE FACING THE FIREPLACE. HISS ASKED HIM WHETHER HE HAD AN APPOINTMENT WITH SAYRE OR BUSINESS AND THIS INDIVIDUAL REPLIED "NO, BUT THAT HIS FATHER HAD WORKED IN THE SAME ROOM AND THAT HIS FATHER OCCASIONALLY TOOK HIM TO THE OFFICE AND HIS PURPOSE WAS TO RENEW FOND MEMORIES. HE WAS ASKED BY STRYKER WHETHER THE NOW JUDGE WYZANSKI HAD EVER BEEN IN HIS OFFICE AND HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD BEEN THERE MANY TIMES. HE WAS ASKED WHETHER WADLEIGH HAD BEEN IN HIS OFFICE AND HE REPLIED THAT WADLEIGH HAD BEEN IN BOTH HIS AND SAYRE-S OFFICE BUT MOSTLY DURING CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS. HE TESTIFIED THAT CHAMBERS AT ONE TIME HAD GIVEN HIM A RUG AND HE STILL HAS IT. HE RECALLED RECEIVING THIS RUG FROM CHAMBERS WHILE HE WAS LIVING ON P STREET, PROBABLY LATE IN THE SPRING OF THIRTYSIX. HE SAID CHAMBERS TOLD HIM A WEALTHY PATRON HAD GIVEN IT TO HIM AND THAT CHAMBERS IN TURN HAD GIVEN IT TO HISS.

END OF PAGE SEVEN

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ASKED BY STRYKER HISS STATED HE FIRST RE-
LATED CHAMBERS HAD GIVEN HIM A RUG WHEN HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE
HCUA IN FORTYEIGHT. HISS STATED THAT ON ONE OCCASION AT THE SPRING
OF THIRTYFIVE HE HAD INFORMED CHAMBERS HE WAS GOING TO NYC IN A
DAY OR SO AND CHAMBERS ASKED IF HE COULD RIDE ALONG. HISS RELATED
HE DID GO TO NYC ON ONE OCCASION AND TOOK CHAMBERS WITH HIM BUT
DENIED HE HAD EVER BEEN IN NYC WITH CHAMBERS OTHER THAN ON THIS
OCCASION AND HE DENIED MEETING BYCOFF, HAD BEEN WITH THE LATTER
IN PROSPECT PARK AND CHINA TOWN, AND CONVERSING WITH BYCOFF.
DENIED THAT CHAMBERS CAME TO ANY OF THE HISS RESIDENCES FORTNIGHTLY
AND DENIED TURNING OVER ANY STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS TO CHAMBERS AT ANY
TIME. DENIED CHAMBERS HAD EVER BEEN IN VOLTA PLACE BUT WAS QUITE
CERTAIN CHAMBERS DID NOT VISIT HISS AT THIRTIETH STREET PLACE.
STATED IF CHAMBERS HAD A KEY TO EITHER PLACE IT WAS WITHOUT HIS PER-
MISSION OR CONSENT. DENIED HE OR WIFE TYPED ON BALTIMORE PAPERS.
DENIED THAT THE CHAMBERS EVER ATTENDED NEW YEARS EVER PARTY IN
DECEMBER, THIRTYSEVEN AT HIS RESIDENCE. DENIED HISS AND WIFE EVER
VISITED CHAMBERS AT BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, OR WASHINGTON. DENIED
PETERBORO TRIP. STATED THAT HE DENIED THE LATTER STAYED AT THIR-
END OF PAGE EIGHT

TIETH STREET HOUSE OR THAT HISS MOVED PERSONAL EFFECTS FROM WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE OR WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK. FURTHER THAT NEITHER HE OR HIS WIFE EVER VISITED CHAMBERS AT SMITHTOWN, PA. DENIED MAKING FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAR LOAN TO CHAMBERS ON NOVEMBER NINETEEN, THIRTYSEVEN. ADMITTED HE DID WITHDRAW FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS AND STRYKER PLACED SAVINGS BANK BOOK IN EVIDENCE. STATED FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WAS TO PURCHASE FURNITURE, LINENS, AND MISC. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS IN ANTICIPATION OF MOVE TO VOLTA PLACE WHICH HOUSE WAS MUCH LARGER THAN THIRTIETH ST. HISS STATED ON AUGUST THREE, THIRTYEIGHT, HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM TRUST AT HIS OFFICE AT FIFTH AVE. IN CONNECTION WITH STATEMENTS MADE BY CHAMBERS BEFORE HCUA ON THAT DAY. RELATED AFTER DENYING TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS IMMEDIATELY SENT A TELETYPE REQUESTING PERMISSION TO TESTIFY AND REFUTE STATEMENTS OF CHAMBERS. HISS TESTIFIED THAT HE APPEARED ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS BEFORE THE HCUA FOR A WHOLE WEEK BEFORE THE GJ IN NYC AND NEVER ON ANY OCCASION DID HE EXERCISE HIS CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE. WHILE TESTIFYING BEFORE THE HCUA WAS SHOWN RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF CHAMBERS BUT WAS UNABLE TO DEFINITELY IDENTIFY IT AS ANYONE HE KNEW, THAT HE VISUALLY OBSERVED THIS PERSON BEFORE MAKING A POSITIVE IDENTI-

END OF PAGE NINE

FICATION, THAT SUBSEQUENTLY ON AUGUST SEVENTEENTH AT THE RESPONSE OF THE COMMITTEE HE APPEARED ON A CONFRONTATION AT THE COMMODORE HOTEL IN NYC WHERE HE OBSERVED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE ASKED THIS INDIVIDUAL TO DESCRIBE ANY OF HIS, HISS-S RESIDENCES AND CHAMBERS DESCRIBED THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT AND HISS STATED THAT IT WAS AT THIS TIME HE HAD THE IMPRESSION THIS PERSON MIGHT BE GEORGE CROSLEY. HE EXAMINED CROSLEY-S TEETH, LEARNED THAT SOME EXTENSIVE DENTAL WORK HAD BEEN DONE ON THEM IN THE RECENT PAST AND THEN HAD CHAMBERS TALK IN A CONVERSATIONAL TONE AND LATER CHAMBERS READ AN ARTICLE FROM A MAGAZINE. WHEN HE LEARNED THAT CHAMBERS HAD PUT ON ABOUT THIRTY OR FORTY POUNDS SINCE THIRTYFIVE OR THIRTYSIX HE POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED HIM AS THE MAN HE KNEW AS GEORGE CROSLEY. DURING THE CONFRONTATION HISS CHALLENGED CHAMBERS TO ACCUSE HIM OF BEING A COMMUNIST OUTSIDE OF THE PROTECTION OF THE COMMITTEE. LATER ON IN A RADIO BROADCAST CHAMBERS DID ACCUSE ALGER HISS OF BEING A COMMUNIST AND THAT UPON THE RETURN OF HIS BALTIMORE ATTORNEY, WILLIAM L. MARBURY FROM EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER HE INSTITUTED A CIVIL SUIT SUING CHAMBERS FOR FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AND SUBSEQUENTLY FOR AN ADDL TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. HE RELATED THAT CHAMBERS WAS

END OF PAGE TEN

EXAMINED EXTENSIVELY AS THE RESULT OF AN ORDER OF JUDGE CHESTNUT IN BALTIMORE AND THAT AT ONE OF THESE DEPOSITION HEARINGS CHAMBERS INTRODUCED THE SO-CALLED BALTIMORE PAPERS. HE STATED THAT MARBURY IMMEDIATELY CAME TO NEW YORK WITH THE PAPERS AND UPON SEEING THEM HISS IMMEDIATELY ATTEMPTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. HE WAS INFORMED THAT THE ATTY GENERAL WAS NOT IN HIS OFFICE AND COULD NOT REACH HIM THAT EVENING. THE NEXT DAY HE HAD THE PAPERS DELIVERED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. HE WAS ASKED WHETHER THE FBI HAD ASKED HIM FOR AN INTERVIEW IN DEC. FORTYEIGHT. HE STATED THAT THEY DID, THAT HE HAD GONE TO THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE FBI, WAS INTERVIEWED FOR A WHOLE DAY AND THERE EXECUTED AN ELEVEN PAGE STATEMENT. APPARENTLY IN AN EFFORT TO SHOW COOPERATION ON THE PART OF HISS AND HIS LAWYER, STRYKER INTRODUCED SEVERAL LETTERS THAT HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE FBI IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THIS INVESTIGATION. IN CONNECTION WITH THE TYPEWRITER HE REITERATED THAT WHEN HE PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED HE HAD THE IMPRESSION THAT HE HAD GOTTEN RID OF THE OLD TYPEWRITER WHEN HE WAS LIVING ON VOLTA PLACE, BUT THAT HE NOW WISHED TO CHANGE THIS TESTIMONY BECAUSE OF THE TESTIMONY OF THE CATLETTS. STRYKER, HOWEVER, DID NOT PRESS THIS AND NO FURTHER TESTIMONY WAS OFFERED ON THIS POINT. STRYKER AGAIN EXHIBITED TO HIM BALTIMORE

END OF PAGE ELEVEN

PAPERS ONE TWO FOUR AND ASKED IF HE HAD EVER GIVEN THESE TO CHAMBERS. HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD NOT AND THEN WENT INTO AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROCEDURE HE FOLLOWED IN MAKING HANDWRITTEN NOTES FOR MR. SAYRE. HE STATED THAT IT WAS PART OF HIS JOB TO ELIMINATE INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE UNNECESSARY MATERIAL THAT WAS TO GO TO MR. SAYRE. HE STATED THAT AT ONE TIME MR. SAYRE HAD COMPLAINED HE WAS NOT ELIMINATING ENOUGH OF THIS MATERIAL. HE EXPLAINED THAT IN EXAMINING SOME OF SAYRE-S MATERIAL HE HAD INSERTED IN CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE MATERIAL SMALL NOTES OF HIS OWN IDEAS ABOUT PARTICULAR TOPICS, THAT HE MADE SHORT ROUGH NOTES OF MATERIAL THAT HE HAD DISCUSSED WITH MR. SAYRE WHEN THEY WERE HAVING LUNCH. HE EXPLAINED THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO TAKE STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS OUT OF THE STATE DEPT WHILE THEY WERE HAVING LUNCH. AT THIS POINT PAREN TWELVE FORTYFIVE P.M. PAREN STRYKER STATED THAT HE HAD ONE SHORT WITNESS THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO PUT ON THE STAND. THE JUDGE AGREED AND JUDGE CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, JR. WAS SWORN IN. WYZANSKI STATED THAT HE HAD KNOWN ALGER HISS SINCE NINETEEN TWENTYNINE WHEN BOTH WERE AT THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, KNEW THAT HISS WAS A MEMBER OF THE HARVARD LAW REVIEW AND THAT HE HIMSELF HAD BEEN SUCH A MEMBER, THAT HE CAME TO WASHINGTON TO VISIT ALGER HISS WHEN THE LATTER WAS WORKING FOR JUSTICE HOLMES, THAT HE ALSO VISITED HISS OCCASIONALLY IN WASHINGTON FROM THIRTY

END OF PAGE TWELVE

THREE THROUGH THIRTYSEVEN, THAT HE ALSO SAW HIM IN APRIL OF FORTYONE UNTIL DECEMBER FORTYONE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND SEVERAL OCCASIONS THEREAFTER. WYZANSKI TESTIFIED TO HIS EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND HIS APPOINTMENT AS A FEDERAL JUDGE IN BOSTON. HE TESTIFIED THAT HISS-S REPUTATION FOR HONESTY, LOYALTY AND VERACITY WAS GOOD. ON CROSS EXAMINATION, WYZANSKI, WHO WAS OBSERVED BY THE AGENTS AT THE TRIAL IN THE CORRIDOR A HALF HOUR BEFORE THE TRIAL COMMENCED, WAS ASKED BY MURPHY WHETHER HE CAME TO TESTIFY UNDER SUBPOENA. WYZANSKI STATED HE HAD NOT, THAT HE HAD COME VOLUNTARILY AND THAT HE HAD BEEN IN THE CORRIDOR OF THE COURT AT ABOUT TEN O-CLOCK BUT THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN MR. MC LEAN UNTIL ABOUT TEN THIRTY OR POSSIBLY AT THE FIRST RECESS. MURPHY ASKED WYZANSKI WHETHER PRIOR TO FORTYEIGHT HE HAD EVER HEARD ALGER HISS WAS A COMMUNIST OR WHETHER HE HAD EVER GIVEN CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS, AND HE STATED HE HAD NEVER HEARD THIS. HE VISITED THE LATTER-S HOME IN WASHINGTON ON A FEW OCCASIONS AND THE ONLY PERSON HE COULD REMEMBER SEEING THERE WAS A PERSON HE BROUGHT, A MR. CHARLES HORSHEY. MURPHY THEN READ AN EXCERPT FROM THE "BOSTON HERALD" OF JUNE FORTYSEVEN ENTITLED "WYZANSKI DEFENDS HARVARD ON AMERICAN YOUTH DECISION". "UNLESS A GROUP IF FOUND CRIMINAL IT SHOULD BE ALLOWED FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION. JUDGE EDWARD WYZANSKI, JR. OF THE FEDERAL COURT CONTENDED YESTERDAY IN DEFENDING THE DECISION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY TO PERMIT WITHIN THE COLLEGE A BRANCH OF THE SPEAKING AT THE ANNUAL EXERCISES OF THE HARVARD PHI BETTA KAPPA. THE JURISTS

END OF PAGE THIRTEEN

MAINTAINED WITH RESPECT TO THE ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS BEEN TERMED A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST FRONT, SINGLE QUOTES YOU CANNOT BE CERTAIN WHETHER GROUPS TERMED SUBVERSIVE ARE TERMED SO IN ERROR OR IN TRUTH END SINGLE QUOTES. MURPHY THEN ASKED WYZANSKI IF THIS WAS AN ACCURATE REPORT OF HIS REMARK AND WYZANSKI STATED THAT IT WAS, THAT THOSE WERE HIS FEELINGS AT THE TIME HE MADE THEM AND THAT THEY ARE HIS FEELINGS NOW. ON RE-DIRECT STRYKER BROUGHT OUT THAT ON ONE OCCASION IN SEPTEMBER OF THIRTYEIGHT WYZANSKI WENT TO THE OFFICE OF ALGER HISS, DID NOT FIND HIM IN AND WAITED IN THE OFFICE FOR SOME TIME BEFORE HISS RETURNED. ALSO THAT WYZANSKI WAS NOT CHALLENGED BY MISS LINCOLN OR ANY OF THE OFFICE STAFF. WYZANSKI REPLIED THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN CHALLENGED BUT THAT HE COULD NOT RECALL WHETHER ANY SECRETARY WAS IN THE OFFICE AT THIS TIME.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

NYC R-43 WA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

6/28/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 28 11:30

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. WILLIAM K. NORWOOD, GENERAL DIRECTORY MANAGER, CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C., PROPER PERSON TO INTRODUCE WASHINGTON, D. C., TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES. NORWOOD PRESENTLY IN NEW YORK CITY ATTENDING CONFERENCE. IF A NECESSARY WITNESS, CAN BE REACHED THROUGH TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

HOTTEL

LCZ:FO
74-94

Kisseloff-11278

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NA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

6-28-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 28 9p

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM RENYTEL JUNE TWENTY EIGHT, FORTY NINE THREE FIFTY FIVE PM.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS REQUESTED WERE FORWARDED NEW YORK SPECIAL DELIVERY TONIGHT.

HOTTEL

LGZ:BRA

74-94

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1742

VERY URGENT

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 6-27-49 10:00 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, RICHMOND AND NEWYORK

JAHAM, RICHMOND HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. RENYTEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR, LAST, INDICATING THAT ALGER HISS IN DIRECT TESTIMONY STATED HE NEVER RECEIVED ORIGINAL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS WHILE MEMBER OF NYE COMMITTEE. INVESTIGATION WFO DEVELOPS THAT THROUGH ARRANGEMENT WITH JOSEPH COYGREEN, STATE DEPT., MRS. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, NYE COMMITTEE EMPLOYEE, PERUSED STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS, AND COPIES THEREOF FURNISHED NYE COMMITTEE. UNABLE DETERMINE IF HISS RECIPIENT OF THESE COPIES. EX-SENATOR GERALD P. NYE AVAILABLE UNTIL TWO PM, IN ROOM THREE, STATE CAPITOL, RICHMOND, TELEPHONE RI-SEVEN NINE NAUGHT TWO FOUR. RICHMOND SHOULD INTERVIEW AND ASK IF NYE RECALLS THAT STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS WERE FURNISHED TO COMMITTEE AND/OR TO HISS, OR IF HISS HAD ACCESS TO STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS AS EMPLOYEE OF NYE COMMITTEE. REWPOTEL JUNE TWENTYSIX, LAST, LOUIS BECKER DOES NOT RECALL WHETHER OR NOT HISS HANDLED STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS AND HAS NO INFO OF VALUE. INDICATES THAT ARNOLD TOLLES, PROFESSOR, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEWYORK, MAY HAVE SOME INFO BEARING ON THIS POINT. NYC SHOULD DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT ALBANY IS TO INTERVIEW TOLLES. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION THIS POINT CONTEMPLATED BY WFO UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY.

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cc & L Jones
5-7

6-23-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD - 23 - 5p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RETELEPHONE CALL FROM NEW YORK FIVE TWENTY P.M. JUNE TWENTY TWO LAST. RECORDS OF THE MAGRUDER PUBLIC SCHOOL, SEVENTEENTH AND M STREETS, N. W., REFLECT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES FOR RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, ONE THREE ZERO FOUR NINTH STREET, N. W., AS OF MAY TEN, THIRTY SEVEN; ONE ZERO ZERO EIGHT THIRTY SIXTH STREET, N. W.; AS OF MAY THREE ONE, THIRTY SEVEN; ONE SIX FOUR TWO THIRTY SECOND STREET, NO DATE INDICATED; ONE TWO SEVEN ZERO TWENTY FIFTH STREET, N. W., AS OF OCTOBER ONE, THIRTY SEVEN. ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE REPORT OF SA JOHN WALSH DATED JUNE NINE LAST AT WFO REFLECTING THAT THE ELECTRICITY AT TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P STREET, N. W., WAS TURNED ON JANUARY SEVENTEEN, THIRTY EIGHT IN THE NAME OF MRS. MARY MEYERS WHO IS IDENTICAL WITH CLAUDIA CATLETT. MISS DORIS ANDREWS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DIVISION, FOUR SIX TWO INDIANA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, GAVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM THE CASE HISTORY OF THE CATLETTS. MRS. ALGER HISS THREE FOUR ONE FIVE VOLTA PLACE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THE DIVISION JUNE EIGHT THIRTY EIGHT THAT THE CATLETTS WERE IN DIRE NEED OF ASSISTANCE AND RECOMMENDED THEM HIGHLY. APPLICATION WAS FILED BY CLAUDIA CATLETT JUNE TEN, THIRTY EIGHT AT THE TIME OF HER INTERVIEW. RESIDENCE WAS DENOTED AS TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P STREET FROM JANUARY THIRTY EIGHT TO PRESENT DATE OF THE INTERVIEW. PREVIOUS RESIDENCE WAS DENOTED AS ONE ZERO ZERO EIGHT TWENTY SIXTH STREET, N. W.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/13/81 BY 11325 Pulsua

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74-1333-3479

JUL 5 1949

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THIS RESIDENCE BEARS A DISCREPANCY FROM THE RESIDENCE AS QUOTED IN THE SCHOOL RECORDS AS THIRTY SIXTH STREET. THE PAST EMPLOYMENT WAS DENOTED AS MARCH, THIRTY SIX, TO MAY, THIRTY EIGHT AS HOUSEWORK FOR THE HISS FAMILY. TELEPHONIC RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ALSO GIVEN TO THE ASSISTANCE DIVISION FOR THE CATLETTS BY MRS. HISS ON THE FOLLOWING DATES: NOVEMBER FIFTEEN, THIRTY EIGHT, JUNE TWENTY SIX, THIRTY EIGHT AND AUGUST FOURTEEN, FORTY. HENRI P. HENRY OF RANDALL H. HAGNER REAL ESTATE COMPANY ADVISED HIS OFFICE RECORDS DENOTED THAT THE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY WAS THE ONLY TENANT AT ONE THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVENUE DURING THE PERIOD THIRTY SIX TO FORTY WHOSE BUSINESS INVOLVED THE SALES AND REPAIRS OF TYPEWRITERS. HENRY HIMSELF HAS HANDLED THE LEASES AND RENTALS OF THIS BUILDING SINCE THIRTY SIX AND ADVISED THAT HE COULD TESTIFY OF HIS OWN KNOWLEDGE AND OFFICE RECORDS THAT NO OTHER TENANT IN THIS BUILDING HAS BEEN IN THE TYPEWRITER BUSINESS. REFERENCE IS MADE TO PHONE CALL FROM NEW YORK ELEVEN FORTY FIVE A.M. THIS DATE. HENRY TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT THE DRUGSTORE AT ONE THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVENUE WAS ESTABLISHED JUNE FIFTEEN THIRTY THREE. THE BUILDING AT ONE THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVENUE WAS REMODELED IN TWENTY SEVEN AND HENRY COULD FURNISH NO INFORMATION AS TO THE DATE THE BUILDING WAS ORIGINALLY CONSTRUCTED. RECORDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING INSPECTION AND PERMIT DIVISION REFLECT THAT PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN EIGHTEEN EIGHTY SEVEN, EIGHTEEN NINETY SIX AND NINETEEN HUNDRED FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK AT ONE THOUSAND CONNECTICUT AVENUE.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-11282

EMM:BLF

74-94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 27 28 7-32 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAN. ASCERTAIN FROM RECORDS OF ALFRED UNIVERSITY, ALFRED, NEW YORK, WHETHER DR. ESTHER M. DOLE WAS AN INSTRUCTOR AT ALFRED UNIV. DURING SUMMER SESSIONS THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY SEVEN. INFO REQUIRED IN TRIAL OF INSTANT MATTER. BUFFALO SUTEL IMMEDIATELY, RESULTS OBTAINED.

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SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

BUFFALO ADVISED

HOLD PLS

53 JUL 11 1939

Kisseloff-11283

LGZ:el
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Lenhart
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON, NEWYORK, PHILA AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 6-24-49 3:15 PM

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEWYORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

(1) JAHAM. RENTEL JUNE TWENTIFOURTH INSTANT. LEWIN W. WICKES CHECKED OUT LAFAYETTE HOTEL, WASHINGTON, YESTERDAY.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-11284

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74-1333-348

4 JUL 51 1949

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348 DEC 17 1964

LGZ:cl
74-94

WASHINGTON, NEWYORK, PHILA AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 6-24-49 3:15 PM

URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEWYORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

JAHAM. REWTEL JUNE TWENTYFOURTH INSTANT. LEWIN W. WICKES CHECKED OUT LAFAYETTE HOTEL, WASHINGTON, YESTERDAY.

HOTTEL

Kisseloff-11285

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JUN 23

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/23/87 BY

Miss Gandy

WJH

FBI, MIAMI 6-23-49 4-47 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND ST. PAUL URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE JUNE TWENTYONE. QUOTE INVESTIGATION AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., REFLECTS THAT DAUGHTER OF DR. ALICE DOLE, MRS. GEORGE B. KEESTER, PRESENTLY RESIDES THREE FOUR ZERO ONE PRESCOTT ST., AND THIRTYFOURTH AVE. NORTH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. HER HUSBAND EMPLOYED AT TOMLINSON TECHINICAL INSTITUTE, ST. PETERSBURG. FOR INFO MIAMI DURING SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, ALGER HISS SUBLEASED APARTMENT AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., FROM DR. ALICE DOLE, THE APARTMENT BEING OWNED BY MRS. L. W. WICKERS, PRESENTLY A RESIDENT OF CHESTERTOWN. MRS. WICKERS HAS NO RECORDS CONCERNING HISS STAY AT THE APARTMENT BUT DOES RECALL THAT THE HISSESUBLEASED THE APARTMENT FROM ABOUT JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. WICKES IS OF OPINION THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS DID NOT LEAVE CHESTERTOWN DURING THE DURATION OF THEIR VISIT FOR THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN, ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS ACCOMPANIED HIM ON TRIP TO PETERSBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE. ON JUNE TWENTY LAST A DEFENSE WITNESS, J. KELLOG SMITH, OF CHESTERTOWN, MD., TESTIFIED THAT DURING LAST TWO WEEKS OF JULY AND FIRST TWO WEEKS OF AUGUST, ALGER HISS VISITED CAMP RUN BY SMITH AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., WHERE SON OF PRISCILLA HISS WAS ATTENDING CAMP. DR. ALICE DOLE IS NOW DECEASED, HOWEVER, IT IS BELIEVED THAT HER DAUGHTER, MRS. KEESTER, MAY HAVE SOME RECOLLECTION HISS VISIT TO CHESTERTOWN DURING SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN. MIAMI SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW HER, OBTAIN-

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Kisseloff-11286

ING ALL FACTS THAT SHE CAN RECALL RELATIVE TO HISS STAY AT CHESTERTOWN, PARTICULARLY WHETHER SHE RECALLS THE HISSES LEAVING CHESTERTOWN ON ANY OCCASION DURING SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN. FOR ASSISTANCE OF MIAMI IN INTERVIEW OF MRS. KEESTER, HISS ALLEGES TIMMY HOBSON, HIS STEP-SON, HAD A BROKEN LEG WHICH WAS IN CAST WHILE AT CAMP DURING THAT SUMMER. UNQUOTE. MRS. KEESTER INTERVIEWED AT ST. PETERSBURG AND ADVISED SHE WAS NOT LIVING AT CHESTERTOWN DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND IS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING HISS. STATES IT WAS HER MOTHER-S PRACTICE TO SUB-LEASE APARTMENT DURING SUMMER MONTHS AND SUGGESTS THAT HER BROTHER, CAPTAIN CHARLES DOLE, EIGHT ONE FIVE EAST FIRST STREET, DULUTH, MINN., BE INTERVIEWED INASMUCH AS HE WAS RESIDING IN CHESTERTOWN DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. HANDLE AND SUTEL SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO NEW YORK.

CARSON

END AND ACK IN ORDER

WA 5-55 PM OK FBI WASH DC ELR

NY 5-55 PM OK FBI NYC DPR

ST P OK FBI ST P SH

Kisseloff-11287

6-24-49

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 24 8:30 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. RENYTEL JUNE TWENTY ONE LAST. NY ALSO REFER TO WFOTEL JUNE TWENTY TWO LAST. MRS. P. LANDON BANFIELD, LANDON SCHOOL, ADVISES NO DOCTOR OR NURSE RETAINED BY SCHOOL IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. MRS. BANFIELD SAYS SHE HAS NO RECOLLECTION RE PERIOD OR DETAILS OF T. HOBSON'S INJURY. WILLIAM H. TRIPPLETT, ASSISTANT HEADMASTER, LANDON SCHOOL, STATES HE AND THREE OTHER INSTRUCTORS TAUGHT LOWER SCHOOL IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, WHEN T. HOBSON IN LOWER SCHOOL. TRIPPLETT STATES HE RECALLS T. HOBSON ON CRUTCHES IN SCHOOL AFTER INJURY, BUT UNABLE TO RECALL SPECIFIC DATES OR WHETHER OR NOT CRUTCHES WERE STILL BEING USED BY HOBSON AT END OF SCHOOL TERM IN JUNE. TRIPPLETT OPERATES CAMP WACHUSETT AT LAKE ASQUAM, HOLDERNESS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. STATES OLD CATOLOGUES REFLECT T. HOBSON ATTENDED HIS CAMP SUMMERS OF THIRTY EIGHT AND THIRTY NINE, BUT NOT THIRTY SEVEN. DWIGHT M. COLLINS, SIX SIX ZERO FIVE MESDOW LANE, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND, STATES HE TAUGHT T. HOBSON IN ENGLISH BUT UNABLE TO RECALL FACTS RE INJURY. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, INSTRUCTOR NAVAL ACADEMY, AND ROBERT MAC CARTEE, LATTER CURRENTLY CARE OF THOMAS N. SLOANE, REHOBOTH BEACH, DELAWARE, ARE OTHER

Kisseloff-11288

3483

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TWO WHO TAUGHT T. HOBSON AT LANDON SCHOOL IN THIRTY SEVEN. BALTIMORE OFFICE REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW RUSSELL AND MAC CARTEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH REFERENCE NYTEL.

HOTTEL

JJM/mmd

74-94

Kisselloff-11289

Suy noted PA

6-24-49

SAC, NEW YORK

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

JAHAM

There is being transmitted herewith signed statement dated June 24, 1949, executed by FRANCIS ONEIDA BOOTH, 1236 Hopkins Court, S. E., Washington, D. C.

JJM/mmd
74-94
ENCLOSURE
SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
CC - Bureau

74-13255
NOT RECORDED
4 JUL 5 1949

JUL 11 1949

Kisseloff-11290

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

FBI ALBANY 6-24-49 8-19PM CHS

DIRECTOR, SACS NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE ...URGENT...

JAHAM, PERJURY-ESPIONAGE-R. AND IS - R. RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE JUNE TWENTY THREE LAST. DR. KENNETH SMITH BUXTON, RESIDENCE FIFTEEN FORTY FIVE MC GREGOR ST., EMPLOYMENT H.L. BLACHFORD LTD., NINE SEVEN SEVEN AQUEDUCT, STATES RESIDED ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT ST., CHESTERTOWN, MD., NINETEEN THIRTY TWO DASH FORTY TWO. STATES MRS. WICKES OCCUPIES ONE OF FIRST FLOOR APARTMENTS, HE AND HIS WIFE THE OTHER. STATES SECOND FLOOR HAD TWO APARTMENTS, ONE OCCUPIED BY DR. ALICE DOLE, DECEASED, AND HE BELIEVES THE OTHER DURING MIDDLE THIRTYS, OCCUPIED BY PAUL SOLANDT AND MOTHER. SOLANDT INSTRUCTOR OF FRENCH, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN, MD. STATES THIRD FLOOR CONTAINED THREE APARTMENTS, ONE OF WHICH OCCUPIED BY ONE COLLINS, EDITOR AND OWNER LOCAL CHESTERTOWN NEWSPAPER, THE SECOND BY ONE HUMPHREYS, NOW DECEASED, AND HIS TWO DAUGHTERS. THE THIRD APARTMENT OCCUPIED BY RETIRED ARMY COLONEL. BUXTON AND WIFE STATE DO NOT REMEMBER HISS AND COULD ONLY HAVE HAD APARTMENT OF DR. DOLE WHILE SHE WAS TEACHING SUMMER SCHOOL, ALFRED UNIVERSITY, N.Y. STATE., AS SHE LEASED APARTMENT FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS ANNUALLY. STATES CANNOT RECALL HISS OR WIFE, AND RECENT PUBLICITY AND PHOTOGRAPHS HAVE NOT REVIVED RECOLLECTION. AMONG RELATIVES VISITING HOME WERE MRS. WICKES- MARRIED DAUGHTER WHO LIVED IN CHESTERTOWN

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WHILE HUSBAND WAS HOSPITALIZED, VETERANS HOSPITAL AT PERRY POINT, MD., DAUGHTER REGULARLY VISITED WICKES- HOUSE. STATES SON, LEWIN WICKES LIVED IN BASEMENT AND WAS ISOLATED FROM TENANTS BY PHYSICAL SET UP OF HOUSE. STATES MRS. WICKES- NEGRO MAN SERVANT, LEONARD, VERY RESPONSIBLE AND WOULD RECALL TENANTS.

CORNELIUS

CORRECTION---TITLE SHOULD READ " JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. AND IS-R.

FIRST WORD IN LINE FIVE IS "DASH"

END

A IN O PLS

WA 8-28 PM OK FBI WA FEJ

NY OK FBI NYC CJJ

BA OK FBI BA CR

DISCV

Kisseloff-11292

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 29 1949
TELETYPE
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/87 BY

WASH 17 AND BALTO 3 FROM NEW YORK 27 7-00 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE REQUEST JUNE TWENTY SEVENTH, TWELVE THIRTY ONE PM. SET OUT BELOW IS TEXT OF MIAMI TELETYPE TO NY, JUNE TWENTYTHIRD, FORTY NINE. "FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM BALTO JUNE TWENTYONE. QUOTE INVESTIGATIONAT ANNAPOLIS, MD, REFLECTS THAT DAUGHTER OF DR. ALICE DOLE, MRS. GEORGE B. KEESTER, PRESENTLY RESIDES THREE FOUR ZERO ONE PRESCOTT ST., AND THIRTYFOURTH AVE. NORTH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. HER HUSBAND EMPLOYED AT TOMLINSON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, ST. PETERSBURG. FOR INFO MIAMI, DURING SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, ALGER HISS SUBLEASED APARTMENT AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., FROM DR. ALICE DOLE, THE APARTMENT BEING OWNED BY MRS. L. W. WICKERS, PRESENTLY A RESIDENT OF CHESTERTOWN. MRS. WICKERS HAS NO RECORDS CONCERNING HISS STAY AT THE APARTMENT BUT DOES RECALL THAT THE HISSES SUBLEASED THE APARTMENT FROM ABOUT JUNE TO SEPT, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. WICKES IS OF OPINION THAT ALGER AND PRESCILLA HISS DID NOT LEAVE CHESTERTOWN DURING THE DURATION OF THEIR VISIT FOR THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN, ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS ACCOMPANIED HIM ON TRIP TO PETERSBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE. ON JUNE TWENTY LAST A DEFENSE WITNESS

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Risseloff-11293

J. KELLOG SMITH, OF CHESTERTOWN, MD, TESTIFIED THAT DURING LAST TWO WEEKS OF JULY AND FIRST TWO WEEKS OF AUG, ALGER HISS VISITED CAMP RUN BY SMITH AT CHESTERTOWN, MD, WHERE SON OF PRISCILLA HISS WAS ATTEMDING CAMP. DR. ALICE DOLE IS NOW DECEASED, HOWEVER, IT IS BELIEVED THAT HER DAUGHTER, MRS. KEESEER, MAY HAVE SOME RECOLLECTION HISS VISIT TO CHESTERTOWN DURING SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN. MIAMI SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW HER, OBTAINING ALL FACTS THAT SHE CAN RECALL RELATIVE TO HISS STAY AT CHESTERTOWN, PARTICULARLY WHETHER SHE RECALLS THE HISSES LEAVING CHESTERTOWN ON ANY OCCASION DURING SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN. FOR ASSISTANCE OF MIAMI IN INTERVIEW OF MRS. KEESTER, HISS ALLEGES TIMMY HOBSON, HIS STEPSON, HAD A BROKEN LEG WHICH WAS IN CAST WHILE AT CAMP DURING THAT SUMMER. UNQUOTE. MRS. KEESTER INTERVIEWED AT ST PETERSBURG AND ADVISED SHE WAS NOT LIVING AT CHESTERTOWN DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND IS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING HISS. STATES IT WAS HER MOTHERS PRACTICE TO SUBLEASE APARTMENT DURING SUMMER MONTHS AND SUGGESTS THAT HER BROTHER, CAPTAIN CHARLES DOLE, EIGHT ONE FIVE EAST FIRST STREET, DULUTH, MINN, BE INTERVIEWED INASMUCH AS HE WAS RESIDING IN CHESTERTOWN DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. HANDLE AND SUTEL SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO NY.

SCHEIDT

BA ACKAND DISC PLS WAHOLD

BA NY R 3 BA

WA 7 NY4 FROM BA 6-27-49 1-35 PM EDST LR

DIRECTOR AND SACS NYC AND ST. PAUL URGENT

JAHAN. RE ST. PAUL TEL TO NYC JUNE TWENTYFOUR, LAST. SUGGEST CAPT. CHARLES EDWARD DOLE BE REINTERVIEWED TO ASCERTAIN THE FOLLOWING FACTS IN DETAIL. CAPT. DOLE STATES HE LIVED AT WICKES APARTMENT, CHESTERTOWN, MD., DURING ENTIRE YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE, BUT IN FALL OF THIRTYSIX WENT TO PHILA. TO SCHOOL AND WAS HOME ONLY ON VACATIONS AND WEEKENDS. THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN HE WAS IN BALTO. AT SCHOOL AND HOME, CHESTERTOWN, ON VACATIONS AND WEEKENDS. ST. PAUL IN REINTERVIEW WITH CAPT. DOLE SHOULD DETERMINE FROM HIM WHERE HE SPENT THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSIX, PARTICULARLY WHETHER HE SPENT THE ENTIRE SUMMER OF THIRTYSIX OR ANY PART OF IT AT HIS MOTHERS APARTMENT IN WICKES HOME. WITH RESPECT TO SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN, DETERMINE FROM DOLE THE NAME OF SCHOOL HE ATTENDED IN BALTO., DATES HIS SUMMER VACATION BEGAN AND ENDED IN THIRTYSEVEN, DID HE SPEND ENTIRE SUMMER VACATION IN THIRTY-SEVEN AT HIS MOTHERS APARTMENT AT CHESTERTOWN OR DID HE SPEND ONLY WEEKENDS THERE. DOLE SHOULD ALSO BE REINTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE ANY RECOLLECTION OR KNOWLEDGE OF HIS MOTHER SUBLETTING APARTMENT TO HISS OR ANYONE ELSE DURING SUMMERS OF THIRTYSIX OR THIRTYSEVEN AND WHETHER HE HAS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY OF HER RECORDS THAT MAY STILL BE IN EXISTENCE WHICH WOULD REFLECT PAYMENT OR RECEIPT OF RENTAL FOR SUB- LEASE DURING THAT PERIOD. ALSO DETERMINE FROM CAPT. DOLE THE NAMES AND PRESENT LOCATIONS OF IMMEDIATE MEMBERS OF FAMILY, IF ANY, OTHER THAN SISTER, MRS. GEORGE KEESTER, WHO WOULD HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF TENANCY AT WICKES APARTMENT OF TENANTS DURING NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYSEVEN, INCLUDING ANY SUB- TENANTS OF DR. ALICE DOLE.

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HIS MOTHER. LEADS SHOULD BE SET OUT BY ST. PAUL TO IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW ANY SUCH RELATIVES AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION FURNISHED TO NYC AND BALTO. NY REQUESTED TO REVIEW MIAMI TEL JUNE TWENTYTHREE, COPY OF WHICH NOT RECEIVED BY BALTO., TO ASCERTAIN IF FOREGOING SUGGESTED LEADS WERE ALSO COVERED BY MIAMI IN INTERVIEW OF MRS. GEORGE KEESTER, DAUGHTER OF DR. ALICE DOLE. FOR INFORMATION ST. PAUL, PERIOD INVOLVED INSTANT CASE IS JULY AND AUGUST, THIRTYSEVEN, WHEN HISS ALLEGES HE LIVED IN WICKES APARTMENT, CHESTERTOWN, MD., CONTINUALLY DURING THAT PERIOD AS AN ALIBI TO CHAMBERS TESTIMONY THAT IN EARLY PART OF AUGUST HE AND HISSES TOOK TRIP TOGETHER TO PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE. ST. PAUL HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AND SUTEL NYC AND BALTO.

MC FARLIN

END

WA BA R 7 WA

N

NYGA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 25 1949

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/80 BY SP2 mac/spm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
AHE

WA 3 NY 3 FROM BALTO 6-25-49 3-45 PM EDT

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RE PHILA. TEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR FURNISHING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH LEWIN W. WICKES. RECORDS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, GREENE AND REDWOOD STS., BALTO. ONE, MD., REFLECT FOLLOWING.

LEWIN WICKS, JR., ALSO SPELLED WICKES IN RECORDS, AGE EIGHTEEN, STUDENT, RESIDENCE ONE SEVENTEEN FRONT ST., CHESTERTOWN, MD., ADMITTED TO ROOM TEN TWENTYFOUR AT TWELVE ZERO FIVE PM, MAY TWELVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, WITH COMPRESSION FRACTURE OF TWELFTH DORSAL VERTEBRA AND LACERATIONS OF CHIN. ADMITTED FROM EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS, MD., WHERE HIS DOCTOR WAS DR. J. J. MURPHY OF ST. JOHNS COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS. TREATMENT AT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INVOLVED APPLICATION OF A BODY CAST BY DR. ARTHUR M. SHIPLEY ON MAY THIRTEEN, THIRTYSIX. WICKES DISCHARGED IN AN IMPROVED CONDITION TWELVE NOON, MAY TWENTYONE, THIRTYSIX. RE ADMITTED ONE PM, JULY THIRTEEN, THIRTYSIX, TO ROOM TEN TWENTYSEVEN FOR REAPPLICATION OF ANOTHER BODY CAST WHICH WAS APPLIED JULY FIFTEEN, THIRTYSIX. DISCHARGED IN AN IMPROVED CONDITION FOUR PM, JULY SIXTEEN, THIRTYSIX. MOTHER LISTED AS MRS. ALEXINE OR ALLPINE WICKES, ABOVE ADDRESS IN CHESTERTOWN. RECORDS REFLECT WICKES INJURED HIS BACK BY FALLING OUT OF FOURTH STORY WINDOW WHILE WALKING IN HIS

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53 JUL 11 1949

Kisseloff-11297

SLEEP ON MAY NINE, THIRTYSIX. DR. MURPHY NOW DECEASED. DR. SHIPLEY RETIRED AND NOW RESIDING BALTIMORE. SINCE ABOVE WOULD APPEAR TO ESTABLISH DEFINITELY BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE THAT WICKES BROKEN BACK OCCURRED IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, NOT THIRTYSEVEN, NO INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED AT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS, AND DR. SHIPLEY WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED UNLESS BALTO. ADVISED TO CONTRARY. RECORDS OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL WILL BE PRODUCED IN COURT UNDER SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM DIRECTED TO MR. JAMES L. DACK, ASST. DIRECTOR.

PART TWO

RE WFO TEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR FURNISHING RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH MEMBERS OF STAFF AND EMPLOYEES OF LANDON SCHOOL, RUSSELL AND MAC CARTEE ~~XXXX~~ INTERVIEWED AND RESULTS SENT PREVIOUSLY TODAY, TO NY AND BUR BY TELETYPE

PART THREE

RE OUR TEL THIS DATE RE INTERVIEW OF W. M. KENLY OF QUAKER NECK LANDING, CHESTERTOWN, MD., WHO IS NOW ON VISIT TO BERLIN, MD. THIS PERSON, WHOSE CORRECT NAME IS ALBERT C. KENLY CONTACTED THIS DATE AND ADVISED THAT SO FAR AS HE COULD RECALL HE RENTED AN APARTMENT AT HOME OF MRS. L. W. WICKES, ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT ST., CHESTERTOWN, MD., CONTINUOUSLY FROM SPRING THIRTYSIX TO SPRING THIRTYSEVEN, WHEN HE MOVED TO HOME OF A MRS. URIE IN CHESTERTOWN. HE OCCUPIED THE APT. AT ONE SEVENTEEN FRONT ST., LOCATED ON SECOND FLOOR FRONT FACING FRONT ST.,

WITH HIS WIFE, LILIAN M. KENLY, WHO DIED IN SEPT. THIRTYSEVEN. MR. KENLY RECALLED OTHER RESIDENTS OF THE WICKES APTS DURING HIS STAY THERE - A MAN WHO TAUGHT AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN, AND HIS WIFE RESIDED ON FIRST FLOOR, MRS. WICKES RESIDED ON THE FIRST FLOOR, ANOTHER FAMILY RESIDED ON SECOND FLOOR REAR FACING CHESTER RIVER, AND ANOTHER FAMILY RESIDED ON THIRD FLOOR. HE COULD NOT RECALL NAMES OF ANY FORMER TENANTS OR ANYTHING ELSE ABOUT THEM. HE STATED HE WAS OF OPINION THAT FAMILY WHO OCCUPIED SECOND FLOOR REAR APARTMENT FACING RIVER LIVED THERE CONTINUOUSLY DURING YEAR HE WAS THERE AND DID NOT SUBLEASE THIS APT. BUT ADDED THAT HE COULD NOT BE CERTAIN OF THIS.

PART FOUR

RE WFO TEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR FURNISHING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH PAUL A. SOLANDT, REINTERVIEW WITH DR. NICHOLSON, AND INTERVIEW WITH DR. O-DONNELL. MRS. CHAMBERS REINTERVIEWED TODAY PER SUGGESTION ON PAGE FIVE OF REF TEL AND DOES NOT RECALL EVER HAVING TOLD DR. NICHOLSON THAT WHEN MRS. CHAMBERS ACCOMPANIED PRISCILLA HISS TO DR. NICHOLSONS OFFICE, TIMOTHY HOBSON WAS BEING TREATED FOR A SHICK TEST REACTION. MRS. CHAMBERS STATES IT IS PROBABLE THAT A SHICK TEST REACTION TREATMENT WAS THE REASON FOR TIMOTHY HOBSON-S VISIT SINCE SHE VAGUELY RECALLS THERE WAS A DIPTHERIA EPIDEMIC AT SCHOOL TIMMY WAS ATTENDING AT THE TIME, BUT SHE NEVER SUGGESTED TO OR TOLD DR. NICHOLSON THAT SUCH WAS THE CASE. IN FACT, MRS. CHAMBERS ASKED INTERVIEWING AGENT WHAT A SHICK TEST IS. MRS. CHAMBERS ONLY RECOLLECTION STILL IS THAT TIMOTHY

HOBSON VISITED DR. NICHOLSON ON THIS OCCASION TO HAVE A PRESCRIPTION REFILLED, BUT SHE DOES NOT DESIRE TO PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF THE PURPOSE OF THE VISIT BEING TREATMENT FOR A SHICK TEST REACTION. BALTIMORE UNAWARE WHETHER BUREAU AND NY DESIRE FURTHER AND MORE EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION TO DISPROVE HISS DEFENSE THAT HE AND PRISCILLA WERE CONTINUOUSLY AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., FROM JUNE TO SEPT., THIRTY SEVEN, AND SO COULD NOT HAVE ACCOMPANIED CHAMBERS TO PETERBORO, N. H., IN AUGUST, THIRTYSEVEN, AS TESTIFIED BY CHAMBERS. ACCORDINGLY, UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY, BALTIMORE WILL NOT INTERVIEW LIDA Y. GRAHAM AT CHESTERTOWN AND WILL NOT CONDUCT CREDIT, CRIMINAL AND NEIGHBORHOOD RE SOLANDT AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., AS SUGGESTED IN LAST REF WFO TEL ABOVE. FOR SAME REASON, UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY, BALTO. WILL NOT ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY, LOCATE, AND INTERVIEW ONE COLLINS EDITOR AND OWNER LOCAL CHESTERTOWN NEWSPAPER, THE TWO DAUGHTERS OF ONE HUMPHREYS AND MRS. WICKES NEGRO MAN SERVANT, LEONARD, ALL MENTIONED IN ALBANY TEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR, WHICH FURNISHED RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH KENNETH SMITH BUXTON.

MC FARLIN

END

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DISC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Trotter
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 13 NY 4 AND BALT. 2 FROM PHILA 24 426 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS

..... U R G E N T

JAHAM. RE NY AND BALT. TELS THIS DATE.

LEWIN W. WICKES INTERVIEWED AT LEGAL OFFICE, PENNA. RR, PHILA. THIS DATE BY SA JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY, ADVISED HE WAS FIRST TREATED BY A DR. MURPHY, PHYSICIAN FOR ST. JOHN-S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS. WAS CONFINED AT ONLY CIVILIAN HOSPITAL IN ANNAPOLIS FOR LESS THAN ONE WEEK. THEN REMOVED TO THE ~~XXXXX~~ UNIV. HOSPITAL OF THE UNIV. OF MARYLAND, BALT., WHERE HE WAS UNDER CARE OF A DR. SHIPLEY. DOES NOT RECALL FIRST NAMES OF DOCTORS. BALT. REQUESTED TO OBTAIN HOSPITAL AND DOCTOR-S RECORDS, IF ANY, TO VERIFY DATES OF WICKES-BROKEN BACK.

BOARDMAN

END

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53 JUL 11 1949

Kisseloff-11301

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/22/49

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/87 BY SP7 uwac/ppa amp266586

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333).

By telephonic conversation on 6/20/49 and teletype dated 6/21/49, the New York Office requested that further investigation be conducted at Chestertown, Md. to determine additional information concerning the former HISS residence there. New York also requested additional investigation concerning the stay of ALGER HISS' step-son, TIMOTHY HOBSON at a summer camp operated by a J. KELLOGG-SMITH near Chestertown, Md.

MRS. L. W. WICKES, WICKES' Apartments, 117 Front St., Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/20/49 that, so far as she can remember, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS sub-leased an apartment at her home from about June to September, 1937. MRS. WICKES has no records concerning the exact period of the HISS tenancy at her home, but recalls that the apartment was sub-leased by them from a DR. ALICE DOLE, an instructor of history at Washington College, Chestertown, who died approximately six to eight years ago. Dr. DOLE's daughter, according to MRS. WICKES, married a GEORGE KEESTER and presently resides in Annapolis, Md.

MRS. WICKES was of the opinion that 1937 was the exact year that the HISS' stayed at her home, inasmuch as her son, LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., was ill with a broken back the year of the HISS visit and turned aged 20 in July of that year. LEWIN WICKES, according to his mother, was born on 7/28/17 and is a resident of Riverton, New Jersey, but is currently in Philadelphia and may be reached through the Legal Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia.

MRS. WICKES was of the opinion that the HISS' did not leave Chestertown during the duration of their visit, but her reason for this belief is that MRS. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, who formerly

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cc New York SPECIAL DELIVERY
Philadelphia

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operated a summer camp for boys and girls in Chestertown, told her that ALGER HISS' step-son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, had a disease or injury in the summer of 1937 and MRS. KELLOGG-SMITH would not have accepted the boy at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp unless the HISS' agreed to remain nearby.

Mrs. WICKES never saw the HISS' boy, TIMOTHY HOBSON, at the WICKES Apartments and does not know if TIMOTHY HOBSON was ever treated by local Chestertown doctors. In her opinion, if he had been treated, a DR. FRANK HINES of Chestertown would very likely have given this treatment. MRS. WICKES added that the HISS' remained very much to themselves during the time of their visit, and the KELLOGG-SMITH's would have been the only persons in the vicinity who would have known them.

MRS. KELLOGG-SMITH has told MRS. WICKES that the HISS' stayed at her home on two occasions in the past, the other occasion being in 1938, but MRS. WICKES stated that she only recalls the 1937 visit. She was of the belief, however, that she may have been away on vacation during the summer of 1938 and that a Mrs. OWEN SELBY of Chestertown ran the WICKES Apartments for her.

MRS. WICKES went on to say that the only former tenant who she can recall as having been at the WICKES Apartments in 1937 or 1938 is a DR. KENNETH BUXTON, whose present whereabouts are unknown to her.

S. SCOTT BECK, JR., 112 Front St.; Miss ELIZABETH C. BROWN, 113 Front St.; and Mrs. WHEELER B. PERKINS, 121 High St., all Chestertown, Md., neighbors who have resided in the vicinity of the WICKES Apartments for the past 29 years, 31 years, and 45 years, respectively, advised in substance on 6/20/49 that they have heard through hearsay that the HISS' spent one summer at the WICKES Apartments a number of years ago, but do not recall ever having seen them in Chestertown. They have heard, however, that the HISS' were friendly with a KELLOGG-SMITH family who live about six miles from Chestertown.

DR. FRANK B. HINES, Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/20/49 that he had heard that the HISS family visited CHESTERTOWN in the summer of 1937 and stayed at the WICKES Apartments. He has also heard that a son of the HISS' stayed at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp at that time, but advised that he has never treated this boy and had not treated anyone

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at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp for a number of years prior to 1937, although he formerly did treat children at the camp. Dr. HINES added, however, that the HISS child may have been treated by Dr. FRANK W. SMITH at Fairlee, Md., about five miles from Chestertown, or at the Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital at Chestertown. If treated at the hospital, HOBSON would very likely have been seen by Dr. A. C. DICK, according to Dr. HINES. Dr. HINES added that he has never seen the HISS' or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

On 6/21/49, MRS. KATHERINE HATCHERSON, bookkeeper, Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital, Chestertown, Md. checked the patients' register of the hospital for the period from June 1, 1937, to September 30, 1937, and could find no record of TIMOTHY HOBSON's ever having been admitted to the hospital.

Dr. ALEXANDER C. DICK, Chief Surgeon, Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital, advised that he has no records back as far as 1937, and does not recall having treated anyone named TIMOTHY HOBSON. Inasmuch as hospital records failed to reflect treatment of TIMOTHY HOBSON, DR. DICK had no idea as to where HOBSON could have been treated.

On 6/21/49 Dr. FRANK W. SMITH, Fairlee, Md. checked his files and could find no record of ever having treated a TIMOTHY HOBSON and does not recall ever having treated this individual. Dr. SMITH does not know of any other physician in the vicinity who could have treated HOBSON other than Dr. FRANK HINES.

Mrs. OWEN SELBY, 224 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/21/49 that she rented an apartment from MRS. L. W. WICKES at 117 Front St., Chestertown, from about April, 1939, to October, 1942, but was not there in 1937 or 1938. When MRS. WICKES would leave Chestertown in the summer, MRS. SELBY would act as manager of the WICKES Apartments, but does not recall ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS' ever having lived there.

HARRY C. COLEMAN, JR. Postmaster, Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/20/40 that he does not know anyone who worked at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp, as the KELLOGG-SMITH's themselves acted as counsellors at this camp. COLEMAN added, however, that he would contact the rural

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carrier on the route which served the KELLOGG-SMITH residence and inquire from him as to whether or not he knew of any former employees of the camp. COLEMAN subsequently advised that he had ascertained from STEWART PRICE, rural carrier, Route # 3, Chestertown, Md., that PRICE does not know any former employees of the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp, inasmuch as the camp was very small and the KELLOGG-SMITH's apparently ran it themselves. PRICE stated that he does not know the names of any children who attended the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp, as a list of all boys and girls of each summer was given to him by J. KELLOGG-SMITH and PRICE destroyed this list at the end of each summer.

On 6/21/49 SPENCER S. SMITH, clerk, U.S. Post Office, Chestertown, Md., checked Post Office files and could find no record of a change of address from or to Chestwrtown, Md., for either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. MR. SMITH stated, however, that the records may be incomplete, as change of address records are normally maintained for only two years. MR. SMITH added that C. JULIAN COLEMAN, who in 1937 was the letter carrier on Chestertown City Route # 2 which served the WICKES Apartments, 117 Front St., died in 1948.

By teletype dated 6/21/49, it was suggested that the Philadelphia Office attempt to contact LEWIN W. WICKES, JR. c/o the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia. By teletype dated 6/21/49, the Miami Office was requested to interview MRS. GEORGE B. KEESTER, daughter of DR. ALICE DOLE, who was determined to be living in St. Petersburg, Florida, through investigation conducted at Annapolis, Md.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-24-87 BY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 23 28 6-40P

DIRECTOR URGENT

See pg. 2 para. 1 re FOIPA 88,905

JAHAM. IN A CONFERENCE IN THE JUDGE-S CHAMBERS, JUDGE KAUFMAN COMMENTED TO THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS RELATIVE TO AN ARTICLE IN THE JOURNAL AMERICAN BY WESTBROOK PEGLER CONCERNING POLITICS AND TO SEVERAL COMMENTS BY SOLKOWSKI OF THE NEW YORK SUN RELATIVE TO THIS TRIAL. HE STATED THAT HE WANTED THIS INFO ON RECORD. THIS CONFERENCE LASTED FROM TEN THIRTY AM TO TEN FORTYTHREE AM AND THEREAFTER CROSS BY MURPHY CONTINUED. MURPHY STATED THAT CHAMBERS WAS QUESTIONED RELATIVE TO SUICIDES IN HIS FAMILY, AND HE ASKED HISS WHETHER HE HAD ANY SIMILAR EXPERIENCES IN HIS FAMILY. STRYKER OBJECTED TO THIS QUESTION AND OBJECTION WAS SUSTAINED. HISS WAS QUESTIONED AS TO THE THREE OCCASIONS WHEN HE LEASED HIS APARTMENTS, WHICH INCLUDED CHAMBERS, SAWYER, AND HIS APARTMENT ON CENTRAL PARK WEST, NYC. HISS STATED THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL THAT HE SUBLET ANY OTHER OF HIS APARTMENTS, AND WAS QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER HE EVER SUBLET HIS APARTMENT TO MR. HOLLANDER, WHICH APARTMENT WAS LOCATED ON THIRTIETH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. HISS THEN RECALLED THAT HE SUBLET THIS APARTMENT FOR NINE MONTHS FROM JAN. TO SEPTEMBER, AND THAT HE HAD A WRITTEN LEASE. STATED HE HAD OTHER ONE

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RECEIVED RENT FOR THIS APARTMENT, BUT WAS UNABLE TO RECALL RECEIVING THIS RENT IN ADVANCE. HISS WAS THEN QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY THE NYE COMMITTEE, AND HE STATED THAT THIS COMMITTEE NEVER RECEIVED ANY ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS. HE STATED THAT THE NYE COMMITTEE RECEIVED A LARGE NUMBER OF STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS DURING THE PERIOD NINETEEN FOURTEEN TO NINETEEN SEVENTEEN, BUT THAT HE HAD LITTLE TO DO WITH THIS SECTION OF THE COMMITTEE. STATED THAT WHILE HE WAS WITH THE NYE COMMITTEE SOME COPIES OF STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS WERE RECEIVED. HISS ADMITTED THAT ON DIRECT HE STATED THAT NO ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS WERE RECEIVED BY THIS COMMITTEE, BUT HE NOW ADMITTED THAT COPIES WERE RECEIVED. [IN REFERENCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION, HISS STATED THAT THE OFFICE AS SUCH WAS LOCATED IN POLIER-S OFFICE, AND NOT IN THE OFFICE OF CAROL KING. STATED HE MET CAROL KING ONCE OR TWICE DURING THE PERIOD THAT HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE IJA. STATED POLIER WAS IN HIS CLASS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY, AND POLIER INTERESTED HIM IN THE IJA.] (U) ADMITTED HE WROTE ONE OR TWO ARTICLES FOR THE ASSOCIATION-S PUBLICATION. STATED NOT SURE THAT NATHAN WITT WAS A MEMBER OF IJA, AND WAS NOT SURE WHETHER HE MET WITT IN IJA OR THE

END OF PAGE TWO

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. STATED HE FORMERLY ADVISED MR. LADD HE WAS WITH THE IJA, AND WHEN HE WAS QUESTIONED BY LADD AND ANOTHER AGENT, HE WAS ASKED VERY FEW AND RATHER PERFUNCTORY QUESTIONS AS TO HIS ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP. STATED HE WAS QUESTIONED BEFORE BY FBI AGENTS, AND WAS ASKED TO COME TO THE FBI OFFICE ON K STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. HE DENIED KNOWING THE ACT /HATCH/ UNDER WHICH HE WAS BEING QUESTIONED, PROBABLY IN FORTYTWO, BUT THAT AN AGENT READ A PREAMBLE PRIOR TO THE QUESTIONING, AND INDICATED THAT ANYONE ON THE MAILING LIST OF A SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION OR ON THE DIES COMMITTEE WERE QUESTIONED IN THIS MANNER. STATED THAT UPON HIS RETURN TO THE STATE DEPT. AFTER THIS QUESTIONING, DR. HORNBECK TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD HEARD THAT HISS WAS A RED OR FELLOW TRAVELER. STATED HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION THAT HE REFUSED TO SIGN THE STATEMENT DRAWN UP AFTER THIS QUESTIONING, BUT THAT HE MAY HAVE TOLD AGENT THAT HE WAS PERFECTLY SATISFIED THIS STATEMENT WAS CORRECT. STATED HE NEVER REFUSED ON REQUEST TO SIGN A STATEMENT. HISS STATED HE ARGUED THE KNOTT CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT ON MARCH THIRTY AND THIRTYONE, THIRTYSIX AND THAT THIS CASE WAS THE ONLY ONE HE ARGUED IN COURT. STATED HE WORKED ON THE BRIEF ON THE BUTLER CASE AND ADMITTED HE WAS PRESENT IN THE SUPREME COURT WHEN THIS CASE WAS ARGUED IN NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER, THIRTYFIVE. STATED THAT THIS

END OF PAGE THREE

WAS DECEMBER AND NOT APRIL. WAS QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER HE TESTIFIED THAT HE SAID CHAMBERS WAS IN THE P STREET HOUSE AFTER THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH HIS PRESENT STATEMENT THAT CHAMBERS WAS IN THE P STREET HOUSE IN APRIL, THIRTYFIVE AND HISS ADMITTED THAT THIS WAS SO. STATED THAT DURING THIRTYSEVEN HE RESIDED IN A HOUSE OWNED BY MRS. L. W. WICKES, FRONT ST., CHESTERTOWN, MD. STATED AT THAT TIME TIMMIE WAS RECOVERING FROM A BROKEN LEG. STATED THAT ON FEB. TWO, THIRTYSEVEN TIMMIE WAS STRUCK BY A CAR WHILE RIDING A BICYCLE AND RECEIVED A COMPOUND FRACTURE OF HIS LEG AND A CONCUSSION. STATED TIMMIE WAS ON CRUTCHES WHEN HE WENT TO CAMP IN JUNE, THIRTYSEVEN BUT WAS UNABLE TO RECALL WHEN HE WAS UNABLE TO GET ALONG WITHOUT CRUTCHES. HISS TESTIFIED THAT HE TOOK TIMMIE TO GEORGETOWN HOSPITAL WHERE HE REMAINED FOR TEN DAYS. ADMITTED HE WENT ON VACATION DURING THE MIDDLE OF JULY, THIRTYSEVEN AND TIMOTHY WAS NOT ON CRUTCHES BUT STILL LIMPED AS A RESULT OF HIS BROKEN LEG. STATED TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION HE SPENT HIS ENTIRE VACATION DURING JULY AND AUGUST, THIRTYSEVEN AT MRS. WICKES-S HOUSE. STATED MRS. HISS DID NOT JOIN HIM AT THIS HOUSE UNTIL SHE COMPLETED HER COURSE DURING THE LATTER PART OF JULY, THIRTYSEVEN.

END OF PAGE FOUR

THEREAFTER HE WAS WITH MRS. HISS FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS IN JULY AND THE FIRST TWO WEEKS IN AUGUST. STATED THAT PRIOR TO HIS VACATION HE AND MRS. HISS VISITED J. KELLOGG SMITH-S HOUSE AND MRS. WICKES-S HOUSE ON WEEKENDS. STATED TIMMIE WENT TO CAMP IN JUNE, THIRTYSEVEN AND HE TOOK HIS CRUTCHES WITH HIM TO THIS CAMP. STATED HE COULDN-T RECALL WHETHER TIMMIE USED CRUTCHES AT THE CAMP IN JUNE AND THAT TIMMIE-S LEG WAS NOT BROKEN AGAIN FOR RESETTING. MURPHY READ DR. O-DONNELL-S REPORT AS A RESULT OF THE FINDINGS FROM TIMMIE-S BROKEN LEG WHICH INDICATED THAT HIS LEG WAS HEALING PROPERLY. HISS WAS QUESTIONED AS TO HIS ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER GUESTS AT THE WICKES HOUSE AND STATED HE MET ONE GIRL THERE. STATED HE TALKED TO MRS. WICKES ON THE TELEPHONE WITHIN THE LAST TWO OR THREE WEEKS AND HE WAS QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER MRS. WICKES TALKED TO A FORMER GUEST OF HER HOME. STRYKER OBJECTED AND UPON A BENCH CONFERENCE THE OBJECTION WAS OVERRULED AND HISS REPLIED NO. STATED HE DID NOT KNOW MR. SOLANDT AND WAS UNABLE TO RECALL AN INVALID AT WICKES-S HOUSE. STATED HE TALKED TO MRS. WICKES ON TWO OCCASIONS BY TELEPHONE DURING THE LAST TWO OR THREE YEARS. STATED HE HAS NOT SEEN HER OTHERWISE EXCEPT FOR A CASUAL MEETING ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND. HISS TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO DESCRIBE THE APARTMENT HE OCCUPIED AT WICKES-S HOUSE IN THIRTYSEVEN FOR HE ALSO

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RENTED AN APARTMENT THERE IN THIRTYSIX. DESCRIBED WICKES-S HOUSE AS A SIZEABLE PRIVATE DWELLING WITH THREE FLOORS AND BELIEVED THAT FIVE OR SIX FAMILIES LIVED THERE. RECALLED THAT MRS. WICKES-S SON HAD AN AUTO ACCIDENT IN EITHER THIRTYSIX OR THIRTYSEVEN. MR. MURPHY THEN INQUIRED OF HISS WHETHER HE WOULD TAKE CREDIT FROM THE SECRET SERVICE OR THE WAR DEPT. AS TO HAVING BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENT-S SECURITY IN ANY SENSE RE YALTA TRIP. HISS STATED NO. MURPHY THEN INQUIRED AS TO WHO WERE THE PRIOR PRESIDENTS OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, AND HE RECEIVED THE REPLY THAT MR. ROOT AND MR. BUTLER WERE. HISS ADMITTED THAT THEY WERE FULL TIME PRESIDENTS, AND HAD NOT BEEN PAID, AND THAT HE WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT TO BE PAID. HE WAS ASKED BY MR. MURPHY WHETHER HE WAS THE FIRST INDIVIDUAL APPROACHED FOR THE JOB, TO WHICH HE REPLIED HE DID NOT KNOW AND TO MURPHY-S FURTHER STATEMENT THAT THREE OTHERS HAD BEEN APPROACHED FOR THE POSITION, MR. HISS ANSWERED NO. MURPHY THEN TOOK MR. HISS OVER HIS INTERROGATION BEFORE THE HCUA WITH REGARD TO OBTAINING HIS POSITION WITH THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION AND WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD BEEN ASKED BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES ABOUT MR. DULLES-S HAVING HEARD HISS HAD BEEN CALLED A COMMUNIST. THIS CONVERSATION HAD TAKEN PLACE ON THE TELEPHONE. HISS ADMITTED HE DID

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HAVE SUCH A CONVERSATION. HISS ADMITTED HE HAD TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD TOLD MR. DULLES HE HAD CHECKED WITH SECRETARY JAMES BYRNES WITH RESPECT TO THIS CHARGE AND THAT MR. BYRNES THOUGHT THE MATTER HAD BEEN LAID TO REST. HISS THEN ADDED HE TOO HAD THOUGHT THAT THE MATTER HAD BEEN LAID TO REST AND MR. DULLES AGREED WITH HIM. HISS ADMITTED UNDER QUESTIONING THAT HE HAD BEEN ASKED AT A DINNER ON DEC. TWELVE, FORTYEIGHT OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION TRUSTEES AT THE HOTEL BEEKMAN, NEW YORK CITY, WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD SEEN MR. BYRNES AND CHECKED WITH MR. BYRNES WITH REGARD TO THE PROPRIETY OF OCCUPYING A POSITION WITH THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION. HISS ADMITTED HE COULD NOT RECALL THIS EXACTLY BUT ADMITTED HE HAD ASKED MR. ACHESON TO CHECK WITH MR. BYRNES WITH REGARD TO ACCEPTING THE POSITION AND MR. ACHESON HAD TOLD HIM IT WAS OKAY. MR. MURPHY THEN TOOK HISS OVER HIS PRIOR TESTIMONY TO THE EFFECT THAT HE HAD SEEN A STRANGE MAN IN FRONT OF A FIREPLACE IN MR. SAYRE-S OFFICE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND INQUIRED WHAT ACTION MR. HISS HAD TAKEN AND HISS HAD RESPONDED THAT HE HAD ASKED THE INDIVIDUAL WHETHER HE HAD ANY BUSINESS THERE AND WHETHER THERE WAS ANYTHING HE COULD DO TO ASSIST HIM. THE MAN SAID NO BUT HE SAID AS A YOUNG MAN HIS FATHER HAD WORKED IN THIS VERY OFFICE AND HAD OFTEN TAKEN HIM TO THE OFFICE AND HE HAD COME BACK TO VISIT THE OFFICE A GROWN MAN OUT OF CURIOSITY

END OF PAGE SEVEN

AND SENTIMENT. MR. MURPHY ASKED HISS WHETHER HE HAD EVER TOLD THAT STORY UNDER OATH PRIOR HERETO. HISS ADMITTED THAT HE HAD NOT AND HAD NEVER BEEN ASKED THAT VERY QUESTION. MR. MURPHY THEN READ FROM PAGE THREE NINE FOUR SIX OF THE HCUA HEARINGS WITH REGARD TO THE ACCESS TO MR. SAYRE-S OFFICE AND OBTAINED THE ADMISSION THAT IT WAS NOT NECESSARY TO GET PERMISSION TO GO IN AND OUT OF SAYRE-S OFFICE AS THE OFFICES HAD SWINGING DOORS AND PEOPLE CAME AND WENT AND HAD TESTIFIED WITH REGARD TO THE INDIVIDUAL-S APPEARANCE REFERRED TO ABOVE. MURPHY THEN INTERROGATED HISS ON HIS ASSOCIATION WITH NOEL FIELD WHO HAD BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. HISS ADMITTED KNOWING HIM, HAVING MET HIM IN THIRTYFIVE OR THIRTYSIX WHILE HE WAS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THAT THEY HAD BEEN ACQUAINTANCES, THAT HE, HISS, HAD VISITED NOEL FIELD AT HIS HOME WHEN OTHER PEOPLE WERE PRESENT, THAT FIELD HAD VISITED IN HIS, HISS-S APARTMENT, BUT NO ONE HAD BEEN PRESENT. HISS THEN DENIED HAVING MET HEDY MASSING OR HEDE GUMPERTZ. HE WAS THEN ASKED WHETHER OR NOT IN DECEMBER OF LAST YEAR HAD NOT THE FBI ASKED HIM TO SIT IN A ROOM AND LOOK AT A WOMAN AND TELL IF HE RECOGNIZED THAT WOMAN /HEDE MASSING/. HISS STATED HE DID NOT RECOGNIZE HER. HE ALSO STATED THAT HE HAD SO STATED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN HER BEFORE, NEVER CONFERRED WITH HER OR CONVERSED WITH HER IN THE HOME OF

END OF PAGE EIGHT

Kisseloff-11313

NOEL FIELD. HE DENIED HE HAD EVER COMPLAINED TO HER THAT HE HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET NOEL FIELD INTO HIS APPARATUS. HISS WAS ASKED WHETHER OR NOT MRS. CHAMBERS HAD PAINTED A PICTURE OF TIMMIE HODSON AT THE P STREET HOUSE AND WHETHER OR NOT IT WAS AN OIL PAINTING AND WHETHER IT HAD BEEN DONE WITH MRS. HISS-S EQUIPMENT. HISS STATED HE COULD NOT RECALL THIS NOR COULD HE RECALL WHETHER OR NOT MRS. HISS PAINTED BUT BELIEVED SHE DID. HE HAD ALSO DENIED ANY RECOLLECTION OF A PAINTING GIVEN HIM BY MRS. CHAMBERS OF A COUNTRY SCENE. MURPHY THEN TOOK HISS OVER HIS PRIOR TESTIMONY TO THE EFFECT THAT HE HAD UNDER QUESTIONING BY MR. STRYKER, STATED HE HAD NEVER CLAIMED HIS CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGES ALTHOUGH HE HAD THREE OPPORTUNITIES TO DO SO. MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT HISS HAD VOLUNTEERED TO TESTIFY ON THOSE THREE OCCASIONS AND IT WOULD HAVE LOOKED BAD FOR HIM TO HAVE ASKED FOR HIS PRIVILEGES AFTER VOLUNTEERING TO TESTIFY. MURPHY THEREAFTER QUESTIONED HISS RE EXECUTIVE SESSION OF HCUA AT HOTEL COMMODORE IN SUMMER, FORTYEIGHT. MURPHY READ COMPLETE TESTIMONY BEGINNING PAGE NINE SEVEN SEVEN, HCUA HEARINGS ON COMMODORE TESTIMONY, AND WHEN QUESTIONED BY JUDGE KAUFMAN, STATED THAT HE DESIRED TO READ THIS FOR THE SAKE OF COMPLETENESS. HE WAS PERMITTED TO READ IN ENTIRETY WITH EXCEPTION OF REMARKS BY MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE. UPON COMPLETION OF THE READING, HISS STATED THAT HE HAD SO TESTIFIED BEFORE EXECUTIVE SESSION INSOFAR AS IT RELATED TO HIM.

END OF PAGE NINE

HISS WAS THEN ASKED WHEN HE FIRST KNEW THAT GOVERNMENT AGENTS WERE LOOKING FOR TYPING SPECIMENS, AND REPLIED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT HE FIRST KNEW AT TIME OF INTERVIEW AT BALTIMORE, DEC. FOUR LAST. ALSO ADMITTED THAT HE KNEW THAT SPECIMENS WERE BEING SOUGHT FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES AND ADMITTED THAT SOME OF SPECIMENS SUBMITTED BY HIM AND HIS ATTY TO FBI HAD BEEN TYPED BY HIS SON ON A PORTABLE TYPEWRITER. QUESTIONED RE AN ATTORNEY DAVIS IN WASHINGTON WORKING FOR HIM. HISS STATED THAT JOHN E. DAVIS, WASHINGTON, HAD BEEN EMPLOYED BY COUNSEL MC LEAN AND ALSO THAT DAVIS HAD APPEARED WITH HIM AS HIS ATTORNEY BEFORE HCUA ON AUG. TWENTYFIVE LAST. HE STATED THAT IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT DAVIS HAD RECENTLY BEEN INTERVIEWING REAL ESTATE PEOPLE RATHER THAN TYPEWRITER CONCERNS WHEN QUESTIONED RE THIS BY MURPHY. HE DENIED THAT HE KNEW THAT A WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER HAD BEEN RENTED FOR A PERIOD FROM FEB. TWENTYFOUR TO MAY TWENTYFOUR BY ATTY ROSENWALD, AND STATED THAT THE ONLY PURPOSE A TYPEWRITER WAS RENTED WAS FOR HIM AND HIS WIFE TO LOOK AT IT IN EFFORT TO REFRESH MEMORY AND IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT THE TYPEWRITER WAS RENTED ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS. HE STATED THAT HIS ATTORNEYS, MARBERRY AND MC LEAN, WERE WITH HIM IN HIS NY OFFICE WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO CALL THE AG ON NOV. EIGHTEEN LAST, THE DAY AFTER PRODUCTION OF BALTIMORE PAPERS BY CHAMBERS. HE ADMITTED THAT CHAMBERS ATTORNEYS WERE LIKEWISE PRESENT AT TIME OF PRODUCTION OF PAPERS

END OF PAGE TEN

BY CHAMBERS AND ADMITTED THAT THEY WERE REPUTABLE MEN AND OUTSTANDING ATTORNEYS IN BALTIMORE. HE VOLUNTEERED THAT IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT THEY WERE SURPRISED WHEN MARBERRY INDICATED A DESIRE TO TURN THE PAPERS OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT. CONCERNING HIS TRIP TO NY WITH CHAMBERS WHILE WITH NYE COMMITTEE, HE STATED THAT HE IS NOW POSITIVE THAT HIS WIFE DID NOT ACCOMPANY HIM AND CHAMBERS TO NYC ALTHOUGH ADMITTED THAT HE HAD TESTIFIED TO THE HCUA THAT SHE MIGHT HAVE ACCOMPANIED HIM. WITH REFERENCE TO DISPOSAL OF FORD CAR, HISS DENIED THAT HE KNEW THAT CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED THAT HISS HAD DISPOSED OF THE CAR BY LEAVING IT AT A PARKING LOT, ALSO DENIED THAT HE KNEW THAT CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED HIS DESIRE TO GIVE THE CAR TO A WORTHWHILE COMMUNIST AND LASTLY DENIED THAT HE KNEW THAT CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD CONSULTED WITH J. PETERS IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN PERMISSION FOR HISS TO GIVE THE CAR TO A WORTHWHILE COMMUNIST. AT REQUEST OF MURPHY, COURT ADJOURNED AT TWELVE FIFTY FIVE, AFTERNOON SESSION TO BE RESUMED TWO TWENTY PM THIS DATE.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS##

cc. Fletcher
Dir Director

11

WASH FROM NEW YORK 1 29 12-02 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JANAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, P. M. SESSION, JUNE TWENTY EIGHT. ON CROSS BY MURPHY, HISS CONTINUED HIS TESTIMONY THAT MR. BYRNES TALKED TO HIM IN FORTY SIX RELATIVE TO THE ALLEGATION THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST. HISS STATED THAT BYRNES TOLD HIM IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO ARRANGE TO SEE MR. HOOVER OF THE FBI. STATED THAT HE ALSO PERSONALLY WANTED TO GO TO THE FBI DUE TO THESE ALLEGATIONS. TESTIFIED THAT BEFORE THE HCUA HE STATED THAT ONE OF THE LOANS TO CHAMBERS MAY HAVE BEEN BY CHECK. STATED THAT HE HAD NOT RETAINED HIS CANCELLED CHECKS FOR THAT PERIOD OF TIME AND THAT HE HAS NO SPECIFIC RECOLLECTION ALTHOUGH HE COULD HAVE MADE SUCH A LOAN BY CHECK. STATED THAT HE WAS AT HIS HOME WHEN CHAMBERS BROUGHT HIM THE RUG AND BELIEVED THAT MRS. HISS WAS ALSO PRESENT. ADMITTED THAT HE WAS NOT SURE THAT HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY THAT MRS. HISS WAS PRESENT. MURPHY READ CHAMBERS TESTIMONY BEFORE GRAND JURY REFLECTING THAT HISS STATED THAT HE WAS NOT POSITIVE THAT CHAMBERS BROUGHT THE RUG TO HIS HOME. THAT THE RUG WAS ROLLED UP. MURPHY CONTINUED THAT HISS DID NOT RECALL THAT

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HE WAS SURE WHEN THE RUG WAS DELIVERED BUT HE THOUGHT HE WAS AT HOME AND HE DID NOT RECALL WHETHER MRS. HISS WAS AT HOME AT THAT TIME. FURTHER THAT CHAMBERS BROUGHT THE RUG TO HIS HOME SO HE KNEW IT WAS A PRESENT FROM CHAMBERS AND THAT HE USED THIS RUG CONTINUOUSLY. HISS ADMITTED THAT HE GAVE THESE ANSWERS BEFORE THE GJ. STATED THAT HE REGISTERED HIS PLYMOUTH CAR ON SEPT., SEVEN, THIRTY FIVE AND THAT HE HAD POSSESSION OF THE PLYMOUTH IN AUG., THIRTY FIVE ALTHOUGH HE WAS DRIVING THE CAR WITH DEALER PLATES. MURPHY READ SECTIONS OF THE HCUA TESTIMONY IN WHICH HISS STATED THAT IN THIRTY FIVE HE WAS FINISHED WITH CHAMBERS AND DID NOT SEE HIM THEREAFTER. FURTHER THAT HE SAW CHAMBERS FOUR TO SEVEN TIMES PRIOR TO CHAMBERS MOVING TO THE TWENTY EIGHTH ST. APT. THAT HE SAW CHAMBERS TEN TO ELEVEN TIMES ALL TOGETHER AND TO THE BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION, HE DID NOT SEE CHAMBERS IN THIRTY SIX. THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL WHETHER HE SAW CHAMBERS IN THE SUMMER OR FALL OF THIRTY FIVE FOR THE LAST TIME. HISS ADMITTED HE TESTIFIED IN THIS MANNER BEFORE THE HCUA. MURPHY READ PORTIONS OF GRAND JURY TESTIMONY THAT HISS STATED THAT BALTIMORE EXHIBIT NOTE NO. ONE DID NOT LOOK LIKE HIS HANDWRITING AND DID NOT LOOK LIKE HIS IDEA OF HIS HANDWRITING. NOTE NUMBER

END OF PAGE TWO

ONE WAS EXHIBITED TO HISS AND HE ADMITTED THAT HE TESTIFIED AS ABOVE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN REFERENCE TO NOTE NO. ONE. MURPHY ALSO READ TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GJ THAT HISS STATED NOTE NO. TWO AND THREE LOOKED EXACTLY LIKE HIS HANDWRITING BUT HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF WRITING THESE NOTES ALTHOUGH HE RECALLED WRITING NOTES SIMILAR TO THEM. NO RECORD TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF PREPARING NOTES OF THIS NATURE, MURPHY READ HISS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GJ REFLECTING THAT HISS STATED THAT HE ASSUMED THESE NOTES WERE WRITTEN SOMETIME BETWEEN JAN. AND MARCH THIRTY EIGHT. FURTHER THAT HISS TESTIFIED HE WENT OVER A GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIAL TO SORT OUT WHATEVER MATERIAL SAYRE DID NOT NEED TO SEE. THAT SAYRE ASKED HIM TO REDUCE THE VOLUME OF HIS WORK AND HE WOULD ORALLY PRESENT THE INFO TO SAYRE. FURTHER THAT HE MADE ROUGH DRAFT NOTES AND SHOULD REFERSH HIS MEMORY WHEN DISCUSSING THE CONTENTS OF THIS MATERIAL FOR SAYRE. FURTHER THAT HE HAD THE STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS WITH THE NOTES ATTACHED AND NORMALLY HE FELT THAT HE WOULD DESTROY THESE NOTES OR THROW THEM IN THE WASTE BASKET BUT THAT HE COULD HAVE LEFT THESE NOTES ON THE DOCUMENTS FOR THE OFFICE STAFF TO REMOVE. STATED THAT HE DID NOT THINK HE KEPT THESE NOTES AFTER REPORTING TO

END OF PAGE THREE

SAYRE AND HE NEVER MISSED ANY OF THESE NOTES FROM HIS DESK WHICH HE PREPARED PRIOR TO SEEING SAYRE. HISS ADMITTED THAT HE SO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. MURPHY ALSO READ THE PORTION OF THE GJ TESTIMONY REFLECTING THAT HISS TESTIFIED THAT THREE OF THE FOUR NOTES WERE IN HIS HANDWRITING BUT THAT THE FOURTH WAS NOT IN HIS HANDWRITING. HISS THEN TESTIFIED THAT HE STILL HAS A FEELING THAT THE HANDWRITING ON NOTE NO. ONE DID NOT LOOK AS HIS HANDWRITING NORMALLY DOES AND THAT FOR THAT REASON, HE HAD A DOUBT WHILE TESTIFYING BEFORE THE GJ THAT IT WAS IN HIS HANDWRITING BUT HE HAS NO DOUBT AT THIS TIME THAT NOTE NO. ONE IS NOT HIS HANDWRITING. STATED NOEL FIELD WAS A FRIEND THAT HE HAD KNOWN QUITE WELL ALTHOUGH HE KNEW HIM FOR A RELATIVELY SHORT TIME CONSISTING OF A PERIOD OF ABOUT TWO YRS. STATED HE MAY HAVE RECOMMENDED FIELD TO SAYRE FOR A POSITION TO GO TO THE PHILLIPPINES FOR THE STATE DEPT., BUT HE WAS NOT SURE OF SUCH RECOMMENDATION INASMUCH AS HE RECOMMENDED BETWEEN THREE AND FIVE PEOPLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE DEPT. STATED THAT FIELD WAS AN OFFICER WITH AN EXCELLENT RECORD IN THE GOVT. MURPHY READ PORTIONS OF THE GJ TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE FAUSLER TYPEWRITER BY HISS, IN WHICH HISS TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT RECALL THE DISPOSITION OF THIS TYPEWRITER AND THAT HE WAS NEVER

END OF PAGE FOUR

CONSCIOUS OF THE LOSS OF THE TYPEWRITER OR OF THE DISPOSITION OF IT. FURTHER THAT HISS TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ THAT HE FRANKLY HAD NO IDEA ON HOW THE TYPEWRITER WAS DISPOSED OF. HISS ADMITTED MAKING THESE STATEMENTS AND STATED THAT AT THAT TIME HIS OWN INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION WAS THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL WHETHER THIS TYPEWRITER WAS GIVEN TO THE SALVATION ARMY, THE JUNKMAN, OR IN SOME SUCH WAY OF DISPOSING OF THE TYPEWRITER. HISS ADMITTED THAT IN TESTIFYING BEFORE THE HCUA HE TESTIFIED THAT CHAMBERS MOVED TO THE P ST. HOUSE PRIOR TO MOVING TO THE TWENTY EIGHTH ST. APT. AND THAT HE COULD BE MISTAKEN AS TO WHEN CHAMBERS STAYED WITH HIM AT THE P ST. HOUSE. MURPHY QUESTIONED HISS AS TO WHETHER, AT A TIME PRIOR TO ASSUMING OFFICE AS PRES. OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION, HE TOLD DULLES THAT HE SATISFIED THE FBI AS TO HIS ALLEGED COMMUNIST AFFILIATION. HISS REPLIED THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT HE MADE NO SUCH STATEMENT TO DULLES AND THAT HE TOLD DULLES THAT HE WENT TO THE FBI AND, UPON HEARING NOTHING FURTHER FROM THEM, HE FELT THAT THE AFFAIR HAD BLOWN OVER COMPLETELY. HE STATED HE SAW DULLES IN MARCH FORTY EIGHT AFTER APPEARING BEFORE THE GJ BUT STATED HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF TELLING DULLES ANYTHING IN REGARD TO HIS ASSOCIATIONS IN NYC WHEN HE WAS PRACTICING LAW HERE. HE STATED HE NEVER TOLD DULLES THAT HE WAS

END OF PAGE FIVE

THROWN IN WITH PEOPLE WHO WERE COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS IN NYC. HISS TESTIFIED HE TALKED TO DULLES DURING HIS QUESTIONING BEFORE THE HCUA AND AT THAT TIME HE DENIED THAT DULLES HAD ASKED HIM TO RESIGN FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION. HE STATED HE NEVER TOLD DULLES THAT HE WANTED TO PUT OFF HIS RESIGNATION UNTIL THE HCUA HEARINGS WERE OVER. MURPHY QUESTIONED HISS AS TO WHETHER HE WAS ASKED BEFORE THE GJ IN MARCH NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT WHETHER HE EVER KNEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HISS REPLIED THAT HE WAS NOT ASKED THIS QUESTION BUT THAT ONE OF HIS SIGNED STATEMENTS DATED JUNE SECOND, FORTY SEVEN, WAS READ INTO THE RECORD. MURPHY THEN READ A PORTION OF THE GJ TESTIMONY IN WHICH HISS WAS ASKED WHETHER HE KNEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND HISS REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT. HISS THEN ADMITTED THAT HE SO TESTIFIED. HE STATED HE NEVER MENTIONED THE NAME CHAMBERS TO DULLES IN THAT THIS NAME HAD NO SIGNIFICANCE TO HIM. HE STATED HE WAS TOLD THAT A MAN NAMED CHAMBERS OF TIME MAGAZINE HAD MADE STATEMENTS ABOUT HIM RELATIVE TO COMMUNIST ACTIVITY BUT TOOK NO ACTION IN THIS REGARD INASMUCH AS HE DID NOT CONNECT THIS NAME OF CHAMBERS WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE STATED THAT HE IS A TRUSTEE OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, WHICH IS AN APPOINTMENT FOR LIFE. HE STATED HE SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION AS A TRUSTEE BUT THAT IT WAS

END OF PAGE SIX

NOT ACCEPTED. CROSS-EXAMINATION COMPLETED BY MURPHY. STRYKER STATED HE WANTED TO EXAMINE ALL OF THE GJ MINUTES THAT HAD BEEN REFERRED TO BY MURPHY IN CROSS. MURPHY OBJECTED BUT THE COURT RULED THAT STRYKER COULD HAVE THE WHOLE DAYS OF TESTIMONY OF WHICH MURPHY HAD READ A PART. THE COURT RULED THAT THIS WOULD BE RESTRICTED ONLY TO TESTIMONY OF HISS AND INCLUDED THE DAYS MARCH SIXTEENTH, DEC. SEVENTH, TENTH, THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH, AND FIFTEENTH, FORTY EIGHT. STRYKER STATED HE WANTED ALL FBI STATEMENTS FROM WHICH MURPHY HAD READ A PORTION IN CROSS. STRYKER STATED THAT ONE OF THESE REPORTS WAS A REPORT ON THE LADD INTERVIEW ON MARCH TWENTY FIFTH, FORTY SIX. THE COURT RULED THAT STRYKER WAS ENTITLED TO HAVE THIS REPORT, WHICH WAS A MEMO DATED MARCH TWENTY FIFTH, FORTY SIX, RELATIVE TO THE INTERVIEW OF HISS ON THIS DATE. AFTERNOON RECESS. MR. MURPHY MOVED THAT THE RECORD INDICATED WITH THE GRAND JURY MINUTES FOR MARCH SIXTEENTH, DEC. SEVENTH, TENTH, THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH OF NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT AND THE FBI REPORT OF MARCH TWENTY FIFTH, NINETEEN FORTY SIX ALL BE OFFERED IN EVIDENCE. STRYKER OBJECTED AND AFTER A CONFERENCE AT THE BENCH OF JUDGE KAUFMAN, STRYKER AND MURPHY, KAUFMAN ANNOUNCED THAT HE RESERVED HIS DECISION AND WOULD GIVE A RULING TOMORROW.

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STRYKER THEN OFFERED INTO EVIDENCE DEFENSE EXHIBITS BB ONE AND BB TWO WHICH DEALT WITH THE EX RAY REPORT ON THE FRACTURE OF TIMOTHY HODSONS LEG. THEY WERE RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE AS DEFENSE EXHIBIT. STRYKER THEN EXAMINED ALGER HISS ON REDIRECT WITH RESPECT TO TIMMYS BROKEN LEG. HE NOTED THAT THE LEG WAS BROKEN ON FEB. NINETEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND YET THE EX RAY REPORT OF DR. O-DONNESS WAS DATED FEB. TWENTY SECOND, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, THREE DAYS AFTER FRACTURE, WHICH REPORTED THE RENKEN EX RAY EXAMINATION AS SHOWING THAT THE LEG HAD FORMED A PERFECT UNION. STRYKER THEN BROUGHT HISS OVER HIS TESTIMONY WITH RESPECT TO HIS CONTACT WITH MR. BYRNES FORMER SEC. OF STATE, WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT OUT BY MR. MURPHY ON CROSS EXAMINATION. MR. HISS RECALLED THAT SEC. BYRNES HAD CALLED HIM IN MARCH, NINETEEN FORTY SIX AFTER HIS RETURN FROM LONDON WHERE THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UN HAD CONVENED AND HAD ADVISED HIM THAT TWO OR THREE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS INTENDED TO MAKE A SPEECH ON THE FLOOR ABOUT THE LOT OF COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE DEPT. ONE OF THE NAMES MENTIONED AS A COMMUNIST HE ADVISED ALGER WAS HIS, ALGER-S. HE THEN ASKED ALGER WHETHER HE HAD EVER BEEN OR WAS A COMMUNIST AND ALGER TOLD HIM NO. HE THEN ASKED HIM WHETHER HE HAD ANY IDEA OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THIS RUMOR HAD COME ABOUT. ALGER REPLIED NO. THE SEC. THEN ASKED HIM WHAT ORGANIZATIONS HE BELONGED TO TO DETERMINE

END OF PAGE EIGHT

WHETHER ANY OF THE ORGANIZATIONS HE BELONGED TO HAD GIVEN RISE TO SUCH A RUMOR. ALGER THEN WENT OVER WITH THE SEC. THE ORGANIZATIONS HE HAD BELONGED TO. SEC. BYRNES AND ALGER HISS THEN AGREED THAT ALGERS ASSN WITH LEE PRESSMAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE BASIS FOR THE RUMOR. ALGER THEN OFFERED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE SEC. IF THE CHARGES WERE TO EMBARRASS THE STATE DEPT. BYRNES REFUSED THE REQUEST. ALGER THEN ADVISED THE SEC. THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO GET TO THE BOTTOM OF THESE RUMORS. ALGER COULD NOT RECALL WHETHER IT WAS SEC. BYRNES OR HIMSELF WHO SAID THAT THE FBI WOULD BE THE PROPER AGENCY TO GO TO TO CLARIFY THE MATTER. ALGER THEN STATED THAT BYRNES SAID THE RUMORS CAME SOLELY FROM LEAKS IN THE FBI AND SUGGESTED TO ALGER THAT IF HE WERE IN HIS PLACE HE WOULD GO STRAIGHT TO THE TOP MAN IN THE FBI. ALGER STATED HE DID THAT. HE ADDED THAT BYRNES THEREAFTER SAID NOTHING ABOUT THE CHARGES. STRYKER THEN OFFERED EXHIBIT C, THE REPORT OF THE FBI DATED MARCH TWENTY FIFTH, FORTY SIX TO ALGER HISS TO REFRESH HIS MEMORY. /THIS REFERS TO THE MEMO OF HISS INTERVIEW WITH MR. LADD/. HISS THEN TESTIFIED THAT HE WENT STRAIGHT BACK TO HIS OFFICE AFTER SPEAKING TO SEC. BYRNES, CALLED THE FBI AND ASKED FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER AND AFTER BEING ADVISED THAT HE WAS OUT OF TOWN, SPOKE TO MR. E. A. TAMM, WHOM HE HAD KNOWN FROM HIS ASSN AT THE SAN FRAN CONFERENCE AND HAD ASKED FOR AN APPOINTMENT AT THE EARLIEST CONVENIENCE. END OF PAGE NINE

HE RECALLED THAT A DATE FOR THE INTERVIEW WAS FIXED ONE OR TWO DAYS AFTER THE CALL. HE THEN WENT TO SEE MR. LADD. HE STATED THAT THERE WAS ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL PRESENT WITH MR. LADD BUT HE COULD NOT RECALL HIS NAME. STRYKER THEN BROUGHT OUT FROM HISS THAT IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEING MR. LADD AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE OF SEC. BYRNES HE HAD TOLD HIM, IN SUBSTANCE, ABOUT THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. LADD. BYRNES, HE STATED, HAD MADE NO PARTICULAR COMMENT. THEN FOLLOWED TESTIMONY BY ALGER WITH RESPECT TO THE FACT THAT HE HAD INFORMED CERTAIN OFFICIALS IN THE STATE DEPT. THAT HE HAD INTENDED TO RESIGN FROM STATE DEPT. IN JUNE OF NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN AND BROUGHT OUT THAT FACT THAT MR. BYRNES AT THAT TIME ASKED HIM NOT TO FOLLOW HIS INTENTION TO SO RESIGN. ALGER ADDED THAT HE HAD FOLLOWED THIS SUGGESTION. STRYKER THEN ELICITED FROM ALGER THAT ON JAN. FIFTEENTH, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN HE HAD RESIGNED FROM THE STATE DEPT. TO ACCEPT THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND THAT PRIOR TO ACCEPTING THIS POSITION HE HAD DISCUSSED THE ELECTION WITH MR. BYRNES. IT WAS BROUGHT OUT BY STRYKER THAT HISS DID NOT PERSONALLY SPEAK TO BYRNES ABOUT RESIGNING

END OF PAGE TEN

AND ACCEPTING THE POSITION AS MR. BYRNES WAS IN NYC AT A CONFERENCE AND HE DID NOT HAVE THE PRIVELEGE TO TALK DIRECTLY WITH BYRNES BUT HAD GONE TO MR. ACHESON AND EXPLAINED THE SITUATION TO HIM AND REQUESTED MR. ACHESON TO ADVISE MR. BYRNES OF HIS DECISION. HE STATED THAT MR. ACHESON HAD DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH MR. BYRNES. ACHESON THEN ADVISED HISS THAT HE WAS IN A POSITION TO RESIGN AND ACCEPT THE POSITION AS THE MATTER OF FBI INQUIRY OF MARCH CONCERNING HIS COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS HAD BEEN LAID TO REST. STRYKER THEN OFFERED IN EVIDENCE, AFTER IDENTIFICATION BY HISS, A LETTER OF JUSTICE BYRNES DATED DEC. TWENTY, NINETEEN FORTY SIX. OBJECT BY MR. MURPHY SUSTAINED. THE LETTER WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION FOR THE DEFENSE AND AT THE REQUEST OF MR. MURPHY THE JURY WAS INSTRUCTED THAT THE DATE AND THE LETTER CONSTITUTED NO PARTY OF THE EVIDENCE. STRYKER THEN ELICITED FROM HISS THE STATEMENT THAT HE HAD MENTIONED CLAUDIA CATLETT IN HIS GRAND JURY TESTIMONY. STRYKER THEN ASKED HISS WHETHER HE HAD RECEIVED A LETTER FROM MRS. LUCY NICKES RECENTLY AND ALGER INDICATED HE HAD AND IDENTIFIED A LETTER WHICH WAS OFFERED IN EVIDENCE BY STRYKER. MURPHYS OBJECTION WAS SUSTAINED AND THE LETTER WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION. STRYKER THEN READ TO HISS HIS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS BEFORE GJ ON MARCH SIXTEENTH LAST WHEREIN HE WAS ASKED WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE CP OR HAD EVER FURNISHED DOCUMENTS OR INFO TO

END OF PAGE ELEVEN

MEMBERS OF CP AND HISS DENIALS AND HISS STATED HE HAD SO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE GJ. ON RECROSS MURPHY QUESTIONED HISS AS TO WHETHER HE KNEW ON DEC. FOURTEENTH WHEN TESTIFYING BEFORE THE GJ THAT HIS WIFE HAD TOLD THE GJ THAT CLAUDIA CATLETT WAS DEAD. HISS STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THAT HIS WIFE HAD SO TESTIFIED. THIS COMPLETED HISS TESTIMONY AND AT FOUR TWENTY PM MRS HISS WAS CALLED FOR DIRECT EXAMINATION BY STRYKER. SHE STATED THAT SHE WAS BORN AT EVANSTON, ILL, HAD BEEN RAISED IN A SUBURB OF PHILA, AND THAT HER FATHERS NAME WAS FANSLER. SHE STATED THAT SHE ATTENDED BRYN MAWR COLLEGE AND TOOK ONE YEAR POST GRAD AT YALE. SHE STATED THAT SHE MARRIED ALGER HISS ON DEC. ELEVENTH, NINETEEN TWENTY NINE, HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY MARRIED TO THAYER HODSON, WHICH MARRIAGE ENDED IN DIVORCE. SHE STATED THAT SHE HAD A SON, TIMOTHY, BY HODSON WHO WAS BORN DEC. NINETEENTH, TWENTY SIX AND A SON, ANTHONY BY HISS WHO WAS BORN AUG. FIFTH, NINETEEN FORTY ONE. SHE STATED THAT SHE MARRIED HISS WHILE HE WAS A LAW CLERK FOR JUSTICE HOLMES, THAT THEY RESIDED IN WASHINGTON UNTIL THEY MOVED TO CAMBRIDGE WHEN HE WAS WITH THE CHOATE LAW FIRM AT BOSTON, THAT THEY REMAINED IN BOSTON TWO YEARS THEN MOVED TO NYC WHEN HISS WAS WITH LAW FIRM OF COTTON AND FRANKLIN. SHE STATED IN SPRING OF NINETEEN THIRTY THREE THEY MOVED TO WASHINGTON WHERE ALGER WAS ASST. GEN. COUNSEL

END OF PAGE TWELVE

TO AAA, THAT THEY LIVED AT THIRTY FOUR DASH ELEVEN O ST. AND THAT ON JULY FIRST, THIRTY FOUR THEY MOVED TO THEIR TWENTY EIGHTH ST. APT. SHE STATED THAT WHILE AT THIS APT. SHE MET A MR. CROSLEY WHO CAME TO THE APT. AND WAS INTRODUCED TO HER BY HER HUSBAND AS MR. CROSLEY. SHE STATED THAT SHE HAD LEARNED FROM DISCUSSIONS WITH HER HUSBAND THAT CROSLEY CONTEMPLATED SUB LEASING THE APT. FOR THE BALANCE OF THEIR LEASE AND THAT CROSLEY RETURNED TO LOOK AT THE APT. AGAIN WITH HIS WIFE PRIOR TO ACCEPTING IT. SHE STATED SHE WAS INTRODUCED TO MRS. CHAMBERS AS MRS. CROSLEY, THAT SHE NEVER CALLED MRS. CROSLEY BY HER FIRST NAME OR BY THE NAME LIZA AND THAT MRS. CROSLEY NEVER CALLED HER PROSS OR PROSSY. SHE STATED THAT SHE NEXT MET THE CROSLEYS SHORTLY THEREAFTER WHEN THEY STAYED ABOUT TWO NIGHTS BUT NOT MORE THAN THREE DAYS AT THE P ST. APT. IN EARLY MAY OF NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE. SHE STATED THAT WHILE THE CROSLEYS STAYED THE SEVERAL DAYS AT HER P ST. RESIDENCE HER HUSBAND WAS THERE AND ADDRESSED HER AS PROSS OR PROSSY. SHE STATED THAT SHE CALLED HER HUSBAND HILLY BUT THAT HE DID NOT CALL HER DILLY. SHE STATED THAT THE P ST. APT. WAS FURNISHED AND THAT SHE LEFT EVERYTHING IN THE TWENTY EIGHTH ST. APT. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LINENS, SILVER, POTS AND PANS, TIMMYS BED, THEIR CLOTHES AND A FEW LAMPS.

END OF PAGE THIRTEEN

SHE STATED THAT SHE HAS OWNED THREE HITCHCOCK CHAIRS SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN, THAT SHE LEFT THEM AT THE TWENTY EIGHTH ST. APT. WHILE THE CROSLEYS OCCUPIED IT AND THAT SHE DID NOT BUY ONE FOR THE VOLTA PLACE HOUSE BUT THAT THE ORIGINAL THREE ARE THE ONES THAT SHE HAS ALWAYS HAD. SHE STATED THAT HER SON, TIMMY, WAS PORTRAITED BY MRS. CROSLEY IN OIL, THAT SHE HAD NEVER HUNG THE PICTURE AND THAT SHE HAD DISPOSED OF IT. SHE DENIED THAT MRS. CROSLEY HAD EVER DONE A LANDSCAPE FOR HER. ALSO, SHE DENIED THAT SHE HAD EVER BEEN WITH THE CROSLEYS ON THE DELAWARE AND DENIED THAT SHE HAD EVER VISITED THE CROSLEYS AT ANY OF THEIR BALTIMORE RESIDENCES OR HAD EVER VISITED MRS. CROSLEY IN A BALTIMORE PARK. SHE DENIED THAT SHE HAD EVER MOTORED TO NY WITH THE CROSLEYS, HAD EVER USED HER CAR TO TRANSPORT FURNISHINGS OF THEIR AND TO HER KNOWLEDGE HER HUSBAND HAD NEVER DONE ANY OF THESE THINGS EITHER. SHE STATED THAT SHE MOVED TO THIRTIETH ST. ON JULY FIRST, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND AT CLOSE OF AFTERNOON SESSION WAS IDENTIFYING GOVT. EXHIBITS AS ACCURATE PHOTOS OF THIRTIETH ST. RESIDENCE. AFTERNOON SESSION COMPLETED AT FOUR FORTY FIVE TO BE RESUMED AT TEN THIRTY AM TOMORROW.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

FBI BUFFALO 6-28-49 9-29 PM EDST REA

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S NEW YORK CITY AND BALTIMORE U R G E N T

JAHAM. ELLIS DRAKE, PRESIDENT OF ALFRED UNIVERSITY, ALFRED, NEW YORK RECALLS DR. ESTHER M. DOLE AS AN INSTRUCTOR AT SUMMBER SESSIONS, ALFRED UNIVERSITY FOR SEVERAL YEARS. MR. DRAKE BELIEVES DR. DOLE-S TENURE AT ALFRED UNIVERSITY COVERED SUMMER SESSIONS OF THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY SEVEN BUT WILL EXAMINE SCHOOL RECORDS AND ADVISE THIS OFFICE BY NINE AM TOMORROW. MR. DRAKE ALSO BELIEVES DR. DOLE WAS AN INSTRUCTOR AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN, MD. PRIOR TO COMING TO ALFRED AND BELIEVES SHE IS NOW DECEASED. ABOVE FACTS ARE FROM MR. DRAKE-S RE-COLLECTION AND NY WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY SUBSEQUENT TO CHECK OF SCHOOL RECORDS.

MAYNOR

E REFERENCE TELETYPE NYC TO BUFFALO 6-30 PM THIS DATE

END

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OK FBI NYC DPR

BOA KOK FBI BA CR

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELETYPE

Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 2 BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 27 110 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC BALTIMORE URGENT

JAHAM. RE ST. PAUL TEL JUNE TWENTY FOURTH, FORTY NINE. REFERENCE TELETYPE STATES CAPTAIN CHARLES E. DOLE, USMC. DOES NOT RECALL HISS RESIDING AT CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, BUT DOLE FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION. TENANTS WHO RESIDED AT WICKES HOUSE FROM NINETEEN THIRTY TWO THROUGH NINETEEN FORTY SIX INCLUDED FIRST FLOOR, MRS. WICKES AND SON, PROFESSOR FORD, SPANISH AND FRENCH DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN. SECOND FLOOR, PROFESSOR PAUL SOLANDT, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, AND DR. ESTHER M. DOLE AND CAPTAIN DOLE. THIRD FLOOR, FIRST NAME UNKNOWN, LAST NAME HUBBARD, SALESMAN, AGE ABOUT FIFTY, AND TWO DAUGHTERS, DIANE, STUDENT AT CHESTERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL, AND BARBARA, STUDENT, WASHINGTON COLLEGE. THIRD FLOOR, YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, NAME UNKNOWN, RESIDENCE AT WICKES HOUSE FROM NINETEEN THIRTY TWO THROUGH THIRTY EIGHT. THIS COUPLE BUILT HOME IN CHESTERTOWN NEXT TO COUNTRY CLUB AND HAD A BROTHER WHO WAS AN ATTORNEY AND STILL IS AN ATTORNEY IN CHESTERTOWN. CAPTAIN DOLE STATES THAT MRS. WICKES SON HAD CLOSE FRIEND, CHARLES ATWATER, WHO LIVED ACROSS STREET FROM WICKES HOUSE AND OFTEN VISITED BUILDING. DOLE RECALLS ALSO THAT DR. KENNETH BUXTON RESIDED AT HOUSE. DOLE CANNOT RECALL EXACT YEAR OF TENANCY FOR ANY OF ABOVE NAMED

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TENANTS. BALTIMORE LOCATE AND INTERVIEW PROFESSOR FORD, HUBBARD, DIANE HUBBARD, BARBARA HUBBARD, YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE AND BROTHER DESCRIBED ABOVE, AND CHARLES ATWATER. ASCERTAIN DATES OF OCCUPANCY OF ALL ABOVE TENANTS AND DETERMINE THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF RESIDENCE OF HISS AT WICKES HOME NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. REFERENCE TEL REFERS TO DR. DOLE AS DR. ESTHER M. DOLE. ALBANY TEL JUNE TWENTYFOURTH, FORTYNINE, EIGHT NINETEEN PM REFERS TO DR. DOLE AS DR. ALICE DOLE. BALTIMORE ADVISE CORRECT NAME OF DR. DOLE AND IF THERE ARE TWO INDIVIDUALS DR. ALICE AND DR. ESTHER M. RE BALTIMORE TEL JUNE TWENTYFIFTH FORTY NINE THREE FORTYFIVE PM. NY DESIRES EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION TO DISPROVE HISS DEFENSE THAT HE RESIDED CHESTERTOWN, MD., JUNE TO SEPT OF THIRTYSEVEN. BALTIMORE CONDUCT INVESTIGATION SUGGESTED IN REFERENCE TEL AND SUTEL RESULTS IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER

WA NY R 2 WA

BA NY R 1 BA

DISC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI BUFFALO 6-29-49 10-18 AM EDST DH

DIRECTOR AND SACS NYC, BALTIMORE URGENT

JAHAM. REMYTEL YESTERDAY. DR. ELLIS DRAKE ADVISED RECORDS ALFRED UNIVERSITY CONFIRM EMPLOYMENT OF DR. ESTHER M. DOLE AS INSTRUCTOR SUMMER SESSIONS NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND SEVEN.

MAYNOR

END

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NVGC OK FBI NYC GAF

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BA OK FBI BA LR

JUL 11 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callan
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 1 NY 1 AND LA 1 FROM BA 29 9-30 AM EDT

DIRECTOR AND SACS NY AND LA

JAHAN. RE WFO TEL JUNE TWENTY-EIGHT LAST. LA DISREGARD LEAD TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MRS. HENREY KRATZER, DAUGHTER OF MRS. WICKES. MRS. KRATZER IS NOW MRS. ROBERT TURNER, PRESCOTT, WASHINGTON, CURRENTLY VISITING HER MOTHER, MRS. L. W. WICKES, AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., AND HAS ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED BY BALTO.

NC FARLIN

END

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BA R 1 WA

ALSO RELAY FOR LA

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Kisseloff-11335

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 10 BALTIMORE 2 FROM NEW YORK 24 4-32P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE NY TELEPHONE CONVERSATION SAC MC FARLIN THIS DATE. CHARTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF L.W. WICKES HOUSE, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, REQUESTED IN REFERENCE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION SHOULD BE DELIVERED TO NY AS SOON AS OBTAINED, BY COURIER.

SCHEIDT

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END

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WA

EX. 16

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Kisseloff-11336

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-23-87 BY SP2 mac/spw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tele
Mr. Boyd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RELAY TO SAN FRAN

WASH 2 , NEW YORK 2 AND SAN FRAN 1 FROM BALTO 28 10-55 AM EDT AHE

DIRECTOR AND SACS NYC, WFO, AND SF U R G E N T

JAHAM. FOLLOWING LEADS FOR WFO AND SF TO BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY AND SUMMARY TEL FURNISHED TO NY AND BALTO. AS INFO NECESSARY FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ALGER HISS, NOW ON WITNESS STAND. FOR INFO WFO AND SF, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS CLAIMS THAT ABOUT AUG. TENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY-SEVEN, HE AND HISSES TRAVELLED TO PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE. HISS DEFENSE, AS ALIBI, CLAIMS THAT DURING THE SUMMER OF THIRTY-SEVEN, PARTICULARLY IN JULY AND AUG., THIRTY-SEVEN, HISS WAS RESIDING CONTINUALLY AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., IN AN APARTMENT OWNED BY MRS. LEWIN WICKES AT ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT ST., THIS APARTMENT WAS SUB-LEASED FROM A DR. ESTHER DOLE AND WAS LOCATED ON SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON CHESTER RIVER SIDE OF HOUSE. INVESTIGATION AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., REFLCTS THAT ONE OF THE TENANTS IN WICKES APARTMENT HOUSE DURING THE PERIOD WAS A MAN NAMED HUBBARD AND HIS TWO DAUGHTERS, DIANE AND BARBARA. DIANE HUBBARD IS NOW MRS. ROBERT B. BERGNER, BOX SIX THREE FIVE A, ROUTE ONE, CARMEL, CALIF. BARBARA IS NOW MRS. HENRY MUSTEN, WHOSE HUSBAND IS A RADIO ANNOUNCER FOR STATION WTOP, WASH., D. C. ACCORDING TO CAPT. CHAS DOLE, SON OF MRS. DOLE, THE HUBBARDS OCCUPIED A THIRD FLOOR APARTMENT IN THE WICKES APARTMENT HOUSE. SF

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SHOULD INTERVIEW MRS. BERGNER AND WFO INTERVIEW MRS. MUNSTEN IMMEDIATELY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY RESIDED AT THE WICKES APARTMENT DURING SUMMER OF THIRTY-SEVEN AND, IF SO, WHETHER THEY RECALL ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AS SUB-TENANTS OR RESIDENTS OF WICKES APARTMENT. IF THEY RECALL HISSES, THEY SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE THE PERIOD HISSES LIVED THERE AND WHETHER THEY RECALL IF HISSES STAYED THEIR CONTINUALLY DURING SUMMER OF THIRTY-SEVEN OR WHETHER THEY LEFT DURING THAT PERIOD O N ANY WEEKEND TRIPS.

MCFARLIN

CORRECTION LINE 14 WORD 10 SHOULD BE "BOX"

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Kisseloff-11338

Q BA R 2 NY

WA ACK ALSO FOR RELAYS TO WFO AND SF PLS

BA R 2 WA AND RELAYS

TKS DISC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 2 1 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 4 AND NY 2 FROM BA 27 12-31 PM EDT

DIRECTOR AND SAC NYC URGENT

JAHAM. RE MIAMI TEL TO NYC JUNE TWENTYTHREE LAST. IN ORDER TO FACILITATE INVESTIGATION BY BALTO. AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., IT IS SUGGESTED THAT NY FURNISH TO BALTO. A COPY OF REFERENCED TEL SHOWING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH MRS. GEORGE KEESTER, DAUGHTER OF DR. ALICE DOLE. FURTHER, THAT OTHER OFFICES COVERING LEADS ON CHESTERTOWN ANGLE OF INSTANT CASE SHOULD ALSO FURNISH BALTO. WITH RESULTS OF THEIR INVESTIGATION SO THAT LEADS DEVELOPED CAN BE PROPERLY COORDINATED BY BALTO.

MC FARLIN

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 3 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE 29 11-05 A EDST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NY AND KC U R G E N T

JAHAM. FOLLOWING LEAD SHOULD BE HANDLED BY KC IMMEDIATELY. FOR INFO KC, BA IS CONDUCTING EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., TO ASCERTAIN EXACT PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., DURING SUMMERS OF THIRTY-SIX OR THIRTY-SEVEN. CHAMBERS HAS TESTIFIED THAT ABOUT AUG. TEN, THIRTY-SEVEN, HE AND HISSES TRAVELLED TO PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE DEFENSE OFFERED BY HISS IN ALIBI TO THIS HAS BEEN HE RESIDED AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., DURING SUMMER OF THIRTY-SEVEN, IN APARTMENT HOUSE OWNED BY MRS. LEWIN WICKES. INVESTIGATION AT BA REFLECTS THAT HISS APPARENTLY SUB-LET AN APARTMENT FROM DR. ESTHER DOLE IN WICKES APARTMENT BUILDING DURING EITHER SUMMER OF THIRTY-SIX OR THIRTY-SEVEN, EXACT DATE NOT YET DETERMINED. DR. ESTHER DOLE, NOW DECEASED. HOWEVER, HER DAUGHTER, ALICE, NOW MRS. GEORGE KEESTER, AND SON, CAPT. CHARLES DOLE, SUGGEST MISS ESTA V. HARRISON, NOT ELLA HARRISON, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, WAS A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF THE DECEASED MRS. DOLE. CAPT. DOLE THINKS HIS MOTHER MAY HAVE DISCUSSED ADVISABILITY OF SUB-LEASING HER APARTMENT WITH MISS HARRISON. MISS HARRISON NOW RESIDES ONE ONE FOUR SEVEN EAST ELM AVE., SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI. KC SHOULD IMMEDIATELY

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INTERVIEW MISS HARRISON TO DETERMINE WHETHER SHE RECALLS ALGER OR PRISCILLA MISS RESIDING AT THE WICKES APARTMENT HOUSE OR SUBLEASING THE APARTMENT OF DR. ESTHER DOLE. IF SHE HAS ANY KNOWLEDGEOF THIS, EXACT DATES SHOULD BE DETERMINED FROM HER IF POSSIBLE. IF SHE RECALS THE HISSES BEING THERE, SHE SHOULD BE QUESTIONED AS TO ANY RECOLLECTION SHE MIGHT HAVE AS TO WHETHER THEY RESIDED THEIR CONTINUALLY OR WHETHER THEY HAD DEPARTED FROM CHESTERTOWN DURING ANY WEEKEND OF THEIR STAY AT CHESTERTOWN. DR. DOLE APPARENTLY SUB-LEASED HER APARTMENT DURING SUMMER MONTHS WHILE SHE WAS ENGAGED IN TEACHING AT ALFRED UNIVERSITY IN ALFRED, NY. IT IS NECESARY FOR KC TO HANDLE THIS LEAD AT ONE AND SUBMIT RESULTS TO NY TODAY AS INFO MAY BE NEEDED IN REBUTTAL TODAY BY PROSECUTION. SUTEL BALTO. AND NYC.

MCFARLIN

END

KC ADVISED

WAL WA HOLD FOR NY PLS

NY

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

FBI ST PAUL

6-27-49 6-13 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

URGENT

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE TEL TO ST PAUL THIS DATE. CAPT. DOLE REINTERVIEWED. UPON MOTHER-S DEMISE ON JAN. TEN, NINETEEN FORTYSIX, SAYS DOLE, ALL HER RECORDS WERE DISPOSED OF EXCEPT SOME NOTES WHICH SHE LEFT TO WASHINGTON COLLEGE. DOLE AND SISTER ALICE, NOW MRS. GEORGE KEESTER, WERE ONLY CHILDREN OF MRS. DOLE. SISTER ALICE PROBABLY DISPOSED OF EVERYTHING. DOLE SAYS MOTHER KEPT NO LEASES AND DID NOT REQUIRE LEASE OF SUBTENANT. SHE KEPT NO DIARY. DOLE RECEIVED LETTER FROM SISTER ALICE TODAY IN WHICH SHE SAID SHE RECALLS NOW DEFINITELY AFTER FBI INTERVIEWED HER THAT HER MOTHER DID NOT SUBLEASE APARTMENT PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. DOLE SAYS HE DEFINITELY SURE OF THIS BECAUSE HE ATTENDING WASHINGTON COLLEGE FROM WHICH HE WAS GRADUATED IN JUNE, THIRTYSIX, AND LIVED THERE DURING SUMMER OF THIRTYSIX WHILE EMPLOYED AT LEONARD ZIEZOLE PARENTHESIS PHONETIC END PARENTHESIS, GARAGE ON MAPLE AVENUE PARENTHESIS NOW WADDELLS GARAGE END PARENTHESIS. DOLE SAYS THAT MOTHER, THROUGH KELLOGG SMITH, UNDOUBTELY LEARNED OF THE HISS FAMILY AND RENTED TO THEM. MOTHER HAD KNOWN SMITHS FOR MANY YEARS AND DOLE SAYS THEY GOOD FRIENDS. SMITHS WERE PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE CHESTER RIVER YACHT

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AND COUNTRY CLUB. SISTER ALICE, SAID DOLE, CONFIRMS THIS BELIEF THAT MOTHER RENTED TO A SUBTENANT WHEN SECURING SUCH PERSONS NAME FROM SMITH. DOLE SAYS THAT PROFESSOR PAUL SOLANDT WOULD BE MOST LOGICAL PERSON TO KNOW OF IDENTITY OF SUBTENENTS BECAUSE SOLANDT LIVED ACROSS HALL FROM DOLE FROM THIRTYSIX TO THIRTYNINE. MRS. DOLE-S CLOSEST FRIEND WAS MRS. W. S. J. JONES, AGE ABOUT SIXTY, AND NOW THE WIDOW OF THE DEAN OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, AND NOW IN CHESTERTOWN. ANOTHER FRIEND WAS MISS ELLA HARRISON, WHO SERVED IN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF CHESTERTOWN AND STILL THERE. DOLE THINKS HIS MOTHER MAY HAVE DISCUSSED TENANTS OF ADVISABILITY OF SUBLEASING WITH THESE TWO WOMEN. DOLE DEFINITELY PLACES THE SUBLEASING OF APARTMENTS AS JULY AND AUGUST, THIRTYSEVEN, BECAUSE MOTHER TAUGHT AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE WHICH TERM ENDED IN MID JUNE AND SHE REPORTED TO ALFRED BEFORE JULY FIRST WHICH SCHOOL WAS OUT IN MID AUGUST. DOLE SAYS IN THIRTY-SEVEN SISTER ALICE AND MRS. DOLE WENT TO CANADA FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS AND RETURNED TO THE APARTMENT ABOUT SEPT. ONE. MRS. DOLE ALWAYS SHOPPED AT BEN HELLER-S GROCERY STORE ON HIGH ST. AND QUEEN ST., CHESTERTOWN, AND HELLER-S DELIVERY BOY WAS ROBERT HADAWAY WHO MAY HAVE DELIVERED TO THIS APARTMENT IN MOTHER-S ABSENCE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

MRS. DOLE ACTIVE IN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN- CLUB IN CHESTERTOWN AND HAD MANY FRIENDS. DOLE THINKS THAT SUBLEASING APARTMENT WAS OF SUCH A MAJOR UNDERTAKING THAT SHE CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE DISCUSSED IT WITH FRIENDS. DOLE SAYS HE REMEMBERS THAT IN THIRTYSIX HE STAYED AT APARTMENT OR IN ROOM IN BASEMENT BECAUSE MOTHER AND SISTER OCCUPIED APARTMENT. HE SAYS MOTHER DID NOT TEACH SCHOOL IN SUMMER OF THIRTYSIX. DOLE SAYS THAT IN THIRTYSEVEN HIS FIRST SUMMER IN MIDDLE RIVER, HE RECALLS THAT MANY BOYS FROM PHILADELPHIA WENT HOME WEEKENDS BUT HE RAMAINED THERE AND ONLY ON A FEW OCCASIONS RETURNED TO CHESTERTOWN, AT WHICH TIME HE STAYED AT HOMES OF FRIENDS BECAUSE APARTMENT WAS SUBLEASED. DOLE SAYS THAT MANY OF THE OLD TIME TEACHERS AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE ARE ACQUAINTED WITH MRS. DOLE AND MAY HAVE INFO CONCERNING SUBTENANTS.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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Total Deleted Page(s) = 6
Page 116 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 117 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 118 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 119 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 120 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 121 ~ Referral/Consult;

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74-94
DDC:BGW

6-24-49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen

7-23-89
sp7mac/spw
mp466586

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE FROM WASH FIELD 24 830p

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT AND CONFIDENTIAL

JAHAM. RE WFOTEL JUNE TWENTYTHREE, AND NY PHONE CALLS JUNE TWENTYFOUR FORTYNINE. PAUL A. SOLANDT ADVISED JUNE TWENTYFOUR, FORTYNINE, THAT HE FIRST RESIDED MRS. WICKES ESTABLISHMENT, CHESTERTOWN, MD. FROM FALL OF THIRTYTHREE TO END OF SCHOOL TERM, THIRTYSIX, AT WHICH TIME HE ATTENDED SUMMER SESSION, COLUMBIA UNIV. RETURNED TO CHESTERTOWN IN FALL OF THIRTY-SIX AND TOOK UP RESIDENCE AT HOME OF LIDA Y. GRAHAM, KENT CIRCLE, CHESTER-TOWN, MD. UNTIL APRIL ONE OR THREE, THIRTYSEVEN, AT WHICH TIME MOVED BACK TO MRS. WICKES. FROM APRIL ONE OR THREE, THIRTYSEVEN, UNTIL NINETEEN FORTY SOLDANT LIVED IN WICKES ESTABLISHMENT UNINTERRUPTEDLY. SOLANDT'S INVALID MOTHER LIVED WITH HIM AT WICKES ESTABLISHMENT IN THIRTYSEVEN AND PRIOR AND FOLLOWING YEARS BUT DIED IN SEPT, FORTYSEVEN. SOLANDT ASCERTAINED APRIL ONE OR THREE, THIRTYSEVEN, DATES FROM CHECK BOOK STUBS IN HIS POSSESSION NOW. ADVISES CORRESPONDING CANCELLED CHECKS PERHAPS IN TRUNK IN BASEMENT OF WICKES HOME IN CHESTERTOWN. WILL NOT PERMIT BUREAU AGENTS TO SEARCH FOR CHECKS AND EXHIBITS RELUCTANCE TO SPEND OWN TIME AND MONEY IN SEARCH BUT STATES WILL MAKE SEARCH FOR CHECKS QUOTE IF NECESSARY UNQUOTE. SOLANDT REITERATES THAT IT IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE THAT HISSES LIVED IN WICKES ESTABLISHMENT IN THIRTYSEVEN BUT STATES THAT

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THEY MAY HAVE LIVED THERE IN THIRTYSIX. SOLANDT LIVED IN WICKES ESTABLISHMENT FROM NINETEEN FORTY UNTIL FINAL DEPARTURE IN JUNE OF FORTYEIGHT, ALTHOUGH HIS RESIDENCE DURING THIS PERIOD INTERRUPTED SEVERAL OCCASIONS. SOLANDT RECALLS THAT PROBABLY IN JUNE, FORTYEIGHT, ALTHOUGH IT MAY HAVE BEEN LATER IN FALL OR WINTER OF FORTYEIGHT, MRS. WICKES TOLD HIM IN CONVERSATION THAT THE HISSES HAD LIVED AT HER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN, TO WHICH SOLANDT REPLIED THAT HE WAS AMAZED TO HEAR THIS AND TOLD HER THIS WAS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN THERE THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN AND DID NOT RECALL THE HISSES. HE STATED SHE INSISTED THIS WAS CORRECT DATE AND SAID THAT HISSES LIVED THERE DURING THE TIME HER SONS BACK WAS BROKEN. UPON FURTHER CONVERSATION MRS. WICKES INSISTED THAT HISSES LIVED HER HOUSE DURING THE YEAR THAT SOLANDT WAS QUOTE AWAY UNQUOTE WHICH WAS SAME YEAR THAT HER SONS BACK WAS BROKEN. SOLANDT STATES THIS MAKES YEAR OF HISSES RESIDENCE THIRTYSIX, THE YEAR HE WAS AT COLUMBIA. SOLANDT SAID THAT LEWIN WICKES BACK WAS BROKEN IN THIRTYSIX AS RESULT OF A FALL WHILE LEWIN WAS ATTENDING ST. JOHNS AT ANNAPOLIS, MD. SOLANDT STATED THAT QUOTE RECORDS UNQUOTE AT ST. JOHNS WOULD SUBSTANTIATE THIS, BUT COULD NOT AMPLIFY THIS STATEMENT. SOLANDT BEGAN WORK WITH LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SEPT, FORTYEIGHT. PRIOR TO THAT TAUGHT FRENCH AND LATIN FROM THIRTYONE UNTIL FORTYEIGHT AT

74-94
DDC:BGW

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN. RE CONVERSATION BETWEEN MRS. WICKES AND SOLANDT, SOLANDT BELIEVES IT OCCURRED BEFORE HE LEFT WICKES ESTABLISHMENT BUT HAS VISITED THERE SINCE AND THE CONVERSATION MAY HAVE OCCURRED UPON VISIT. SOLANDT POSITIVE THAT THE CONVERSATION WAS AFTER NEWSPAPER NOTORIETY RE CHAMBERS DISCLOSURES. CHECKS MENTIONED DRAWN ON FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHESTERTOWN, MD. SOLANDT UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PICTURES OF HISS TAKEN THIRTYFOUR, AND PICTURES OF PRISCILLA TAKEN THIRTYSIX AS ANYONE KNOWN BY HIM TO BE IN RESIDENCE AT MRS. WICKES ESTABLISHMENT BUT CAN RECOGNIZE PICTURES OF HISS FROM FOLLOWING NEWSPAPER STORIES OF TRIAL. SOLANDT ADVISES MRS. WICKES ESTABLISHMENT LIES IN CORNER LOT ~~ESTABLISHED~~ BOUNDED BY BRIDGE, ROUTE TWO ONE THREE, AND FRONT OR WATER STREETS, CHESTERTOWN, MD. BELIEVES STREET NOW KNOWN AS FRONT STREET. HOUSE AND LOT ENTERED ONLY FROM FRONT STREET BUT LAWN FACES RIVER AND THERE IS ENTRANCE TO HOUSE FROM THIS LAWN. HOUSE CONTAINS TWO SMALL APARTMENTS IN BASEMENT AND TWO LARGE APARTMENTS ON EACH OF THREE TOP FLOORS. BRIDGE IS ACROSS CHESTER RIVER. LAWN OF HOUSE FACES ROUGHLY SOUTHEAST, ACCORDING TO SOLANDT. SOLANDT ADVISES CAN RECALL NO INDIVIDUAL EXCEPT MRS. WICKES WHO CAN CORROBORATE FACT THAT HE LIVED AT ESTABLISHMENT ON DATES INDICATED BUT ADDED THERE ARE UNDOUBTEDLY NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS IN CHESTERTOWN WHO WILL RECALL HIS RESIDENCE THERE AS WELL AS FELLOW PROFESSORS. OPINION OF AGENTS THAT SOLANDT WILL MAKE EXCELLENT WITNESS, IS SINGLE, SOMEWHAT OLD WOMANISH IN

74-94
DDC:BGW

ATTITUDE, VERY POSITIVE IN STATEMENTS, RELUCTANT TO TAKE ANNUAL LEAVE TO TESTIFY AND RELUCTANT TO SPEND OWN MONEY FOR EXPENSES OF TRIP TO NYC, HAS REQUESTED ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE WITH LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FOR QUOTE SOME SORT OF LEAVE UNQUOTE NOT ANNUAL LEAVE. SOLANDT REPEATEDLY ASSERTED THAT MRS. WICKES TESTIMONY WHEN CLARIFIED SHOULD BE ABLE TO STRAIGHTEN OUT WHOLE MATTER AND SHOULD NOT BE NECESSARY FOR HIM TO TESTIFY. BALTIMORE SHOULD INTERVIEW LIDA Y GRAHAM AND SHOULD ASCERTAIN NAMES OF OTHER RESIDENTS AT WICKES ESTABLISHMENT DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. SHOULD ALSO IF BELIEVED NECESSARY ESTABLISH DATE OF LEWIN WICKES ACCIDENT AT ST. JOHNS IN ANNAPOLIS. SHOULD CONDUCT SUITABLE CREDIT, CRIMINAL, NEIGHBORHOOD RE SOLANDT, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

PART TWO. DR. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON ADVISED CAN NOT RECALL WHEN CAST REMOVED FROM TIMOTHY HOBSON HISS' LEG FOLLOWING COMPOUND FRACTURE IN THIRTYSEVEN BUT STATES THAT RECOVERY WAS NORMAL AND BELIEVES CHILD SHOULD HAVE BEEN OFF CRUTCHES BY AUG, THIRTYSEVEN. ASSERTS TIMOTHY NEUROTIC AND MAY HAVE HELD ON TO CRUTCHES FOR LONGER PERIOD. ALSO STATES CHILD MAY HAVE ACTUALLY NEEDED CRUTCHES THROUGH AUG, THIRTYSEVEN. HOSPITAL RECORDS REFLECT TIMOTHY DISCHARGED FEB. TWENTYFOUR, THIRTYSEVEN, AS PREVIOUSLY SET OUT. IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE DR. NICHOLSON PRODUCED AND

Kisseloff-11348

74-94

DDC:BGW

DISPLAYED OFFICE RECORDS AND CLINICAL RECORDS IN CONNECTION WITH TIMOTHY HOBSON. THESE CHARTS INDICATE THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON VISITED DR. NICHOLSON'S OFFICE MAY SIX,EIGHT,TWELVE,FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, AND TWENTYFIVE,THIRTYSEVEN, AND JUNE TWELVE,THIRTYSEVEN AND AUG FIFTEEN,THIRTYSEVEN,AND SEPT FOURTEEN AND TWENTYFIVE, THIRTYSEVEN. DR. NICHOLSON HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THESE VISITS BUT ASSUMES MAY AND JUNE AND PERHAPS AUG VISIT IN CONNECTION WITH LEG INJURY. CAN NOT RECALL EXACT DATE SHE LAST TREATED TIMOTHY HOBSON WITH RESPECT TO LEG FRACTURE. DR. NICHOLSON'S CHARTS RE TIMOTHY HOBSON REFLECT THAT ON OCT TWENTYFOUR,THIRTYSIX, TIMOTHY WAS TREATED FOR SHICK TEST REACTION WHICH WAS POSITIVE AND TOXOID WAS ADMINISTERED. NO RECORD OF ADMINISTRATION OF SHICK TEST BUT SHICK TEST NORMALLY GIVEN FIVE DAYS PRIOR TO REACTION TEST AND THAT SHE HAS HAZY RECOLLECTION THAT PRISCILLA HISS BROUGHT TIMOTHY AROUND IN AUTO AND THAT DR. NICHOLSON GAVE HIM SHICK TEST IN AUTO. DR. NICHOLSON ADVISED THAT ESTHER CHAMBERS TOLD HER THAT THE TIME SHE, CHAMBERS, ACCOMPANIED PRISCILLA HISS TO DR. NICHOLSON'S OFFICE, TIMOTHY HOBSON WAS BEING TREATED FOR A SHICK TEST REACTION. BALTIMORE SHOULD VERIFY. THIS PLACES CHAMBERS VISIT TO DR. NICHOLSON WITH PRISCILLA HISS EXACTLY IF TRUE. DR. NICHOLSON'S CHARTS REFLECT A LETTER FROM PRISCILLA HISS DATED AUG THIRTYONE, THIRTYEIGHT, INDICATING THAT HISS WILL HENCEFORTH ENGAGE DR. WORTH DANIELS TO TREAT TIMOTHY. DR. NICHOLSON HAS FAINT RECOLLECTIO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr.
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-26-49 2:30 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

JAHAM. RENYTEL JUNE TWENTYFOUR, LAST, DEALING WITH ALGER HISS' TESTIMONY THAT NO ORIGINAL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS MADE AVAILABLE TO NYE COMMITTEE IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND THIRTYFIVE OR WHILE HISS EMPLOYED ON NYE COMMITTEE. SUGGEST HISS' TESTIMONY BE REVIEWED TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE SAID NO ORIGINAL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM OR WHETHER HE SAID NONE MADE AVAILABLE TO NYE COMMITTEE AS SUCH. ALSO DEFINITION OF TERM "ORIGINAL" IS MATERIAL. DOES HE MEAN "ORIGINAL" AS CONTRASTED TO SUMMARIES, CARBON COPIES, CERTIFIED TRUE COPIES, ETC? STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH RECALLS ONLY THAT PARAPHRASED STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS FURNISHED NYE COMMITTEE FROM JOSEPH COY GREEN, STATE DEPT OFFICIAL WHO ACTED AS LIAISON BETWEEN NYE COMMITTEE AND STATE DEPT. MRS. RAUSHENBUSH, NEE JOSEPHINE BURNS, FORMER PROFESSOR, MT. HOLYOKE, ADVISED SHE, AS NYE COMMITTEE EMPLOYEE, SAT IN STATE DEPT OFFICE PROVIDED FOR HER BY GREEN AND READ STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS SELECTING THOSE OF INTEREST TO NYE COMMITTEE. THOSE SELECTED WERE COPIED BY STENOGRAPHER AND FURNISHED NYE COMMITTEE. THUS THOSE DOCUMENTS ACCORDING TO MRS. RAUSHENBUSH AND STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH WERE EITHER CERTIFIED TRUE COPIES OR PARAPHRASES. RAUSHENBUSH INSISTS PARAPHRASES FOR SECURITY PURPOSES SO AS NOT TO DISCLOSE STATE DEPT CODES. RAUSHENBUSH RECALLS ONLY TWO ORIGINAL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS COMING TO NYE COMMITTEE. ONE DOCUMENT WHICH HE CANNOT RECALL WITH ANY EXACTNESS, CAME OVER BY MISTAKE AND WAS RETURNED IMMEDIATELY. ANOTHER DOCUMENT WAS MEMORANDUM BY LORD BALFOUR, BRITISH DIPLOMAT, WHICH CAME TO NYE COMMITTEE AFTER HISS HAD LEFT COMMITTEE. JOSEPH COY GREEN ADVISED THAT "LITERALLY HUNDREDS" OF STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS WERE FURNISHED NYE COMMITTEE BY HIM. HE

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848 DEC 17 1964

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

74-1333-3502

74-94
DDC:BGW

THAT SHE FORWARDED SOME CHARTS TO DR. DANIELS AND INFO IN CONNECTION WITH REMOVAL OF CAST FROM TIMOTHY HOBSON'S LEG MAY BE WITHIN THOSE CHARTS. BUREAU PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW DANIELS, LOCAL PHYSICIAN, REQUESTED.

Telto WFO 6-27-49 ASB

THIRD PART. DR. PAUL O'DONNELL, PHYSICIAN WHO SET TIMOTHY'S FRACTURE, ADVISED CAN NOT RECALL WHEN CAST REMOVED OR IF REMOVED BY HIM AS DR. NICHOLSON ASSERTS. STATES IN HIS OPINION ALTHO BREAK WAS A BAD ONE TIMOTHY SHOULD HAVE BEEN WITHOUT CRUTCHES BY AUG ALTHO POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT HE WAS STILL COMPELLED TO USE CRUTCHES. O'DONNELL STATES THAT IN NORMAL CASE CAST SHOULD HAVE BEEN REMOVED APRIL OR MAY. O'DONNELL ADVISED HE HAS BEEN QUERIED NUMEROUS TIMES BY HISS' ATTORNEYS IN THIS CONNECTION AND THAT ATTORNEYS HAVE TRIED TO DETERMINE HOW MUCH HE CHARGED FOR SERVICES AND SUGGESTED HE MIGHT HAVE CHARGED SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, WHICH O'DONNELL STATES IS TOO LARGE A SUM. O'DONNELL STILL CAN NOT RECALL EXACT AMOUNT CHARGE AND REASSERTS THAT HIS RECORDS THIS MATTER ARE LOST. O'DONNELL VERY COOPERATIVE. BOTH O'DONNELL AND NICHOLSON REPUTABLE LOCAL PHYSICIANS WITH HIGH STANDING. ABOVE FACTS FURNISHED NY TELEPHONICALLY ABOUT FIVE THIRTY PM, JUNE TWENTYFOUR, FORTYNINE.

HOTTEL

cc: Mr Fletcher

Guy Hottel pm

SUBSTANTIATES MRS. RAUSHENBUSH' DETAILS RE HER POSITION AND STATED THAT BULK OF DOCUMENTS FURNISHED WERE CERTIFIED TRUE COPIES, NOT PARAPHRASES, AS CODES INVOLVED ALREADY OBSOLETE. GREEN INDICATES SOME AMOUNT OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FURNISHED AFTER HISS LEFT NYE COMMITTEE. GREEN HIGHLY INCENSED BECAUSE MURPHY DID NOT CLEAR HIS NAME WHEN CHAMBERS STATED THAT GREEN GAVE DOCUMENTS TO HISS AND THEN HISS GAVE THEM TO CHAMBERS FOR TRANSMITTAL IN SOVIET APPARATUS. GREEN STATED THIS INFORMATION PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED CINCINNATI, OHIO HOMETOWN NEWSPAPERS, CAUSED EMBARRASSMENT TO FAMILY. GREEN SAID HE SELECTED BY HULL TO ACT AS LIAISON BETWEEN NYE COMMITTEE AND STATE, HAD ALMOST DAILY CONFERENCES WITH NYE AND RAUSHENBUSH BUT RECALLS NO BUSINESS DEALINGS WITH HISS ALTHOUGH MAY HAVE MET HISS. KNEW HISS WELL LATER WHEN HISS WITH STATE DEPT. GREEN STATES HIS OFFICE RECORDS MAY INDICATE THAT ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BUT HAS GREAT DOUBTS THAT RECORDS WILL PRODUCE ANY MORE INFORMATION. WILL CHECK RECORDS MONDAY AM AND ADVISE. CANNOT CHECK RECORDS EARLIER. GREEN CAN TESTIFY TO ABOVE. RAUSHENBUSH AND GREEN PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY THIS OFFICE. BEN T. MOORE RESIDES SIX FIVE ONE TWO RIDGEWOOD AVENUE, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND, OCCUPATION, SPECIAL ASSISTANT, COORDINATOR FOREIGN AID AND ASSISTANCE, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE. WORKED WITH HISS DURING NYE COMMITTEE DAYS. CANNOT RECALL THAT HISS WAS FURNISHED ORIGINAL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS BUT INDICATES THAT HISS HAD ACCESS TO ANY DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE FURNISHED BY STATE DEPT. MOORE HAS NO SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY STATE DEPT. RECALLS WORKING ON PROJECT WITH HISS RE WAR TIME PRESS CONTROLS WORLD WAR I. BULK OF INFORMATION CAME FROM WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD. MOORE WITH NYE COMMITTEE JUNE, THIRTYFOUR TO JUNE, THIRTYFIVE. CALVIN J. NICHOLS, PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY THIS OFFICE, WORKED WITH HISS ON NYE COMMITTEE. RECALLS PROJECT DEALING WITH WAR TIME FINANCING, WORLD WAR I.

STATES HAS NO ACTUAL RECOLLECTION THAT HISS WAS FURNISHED STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS BUT RECALLS ONE MEETING WHEREIN HULL BROUGHT ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FOR PERUSAL NYE AND RAUSHENBUSH. HULL TOOK DOCUMENTS BACK TO STATE DEPT SAME DAY. NICHOLS HAS NO SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS FURNISHED NYE COMMITTEE BUT ADMITS THAT HISS WOULD HAVE ACCESS TO ANY DOCUMENTS THUS FURNISHED. MARGIE M. MARKLEY (MRS. GEORGE M. MARKLEY), FORMER SECRETARY, RAUSHENBUSH, NYE COMMITTEE, EXTREMELY PRO-HISS, RECALLS NO STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS, SAYS WOULD HAVE BEEN IN POSITION TO KNOW IF STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS FURNISHED. WFO OPINION THAT MRS. MARKLEY'S TESTIMONY CAN BE COMPLETELY DISCOUNTED. REREP SA JOHN B. VAN ETTEN, DATED MARCH TWENTYTHREE, LAST, AT WASHINGTON, DC, SETTING OUT NYE COMMITTEE ASSOCIATES OF HISS. SENATOR NYE AND MR. LOUIS R. BECKER UNAVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW. WILL BE INTERVIEWED SUNDAY PM OR MONDAY MORNING. JOSEPH COY GREEN ALSO STATED THAT ANY STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS MADE AVAILABLE TO NYE COMMITTEE WERE SO FURNISHED IN ORDER THAT THEY COULD BE PUBLISHED AND INSISTS THAT NEARLY ALL STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS THUS FURNISHED WERE PUBLISHED IN NYE COMMITTEE REPORTS WHICH CONSTITUTE FORTY VOLUMES AND AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC. THESE VOLUMES RESULTS OF NYE COMMITTEE HEARINGS. GREEN STATES THAT INTELLIGENCE VALUE OF STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS FURNISHED NEGLIGIBLE.

HOTTEL

GH
(FWWH)

Kisseloff-11353

REC'D:
TL-SL

104228

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-29-49 11:20 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

JAHAN. REREP SA DONALD D. CONNORS, DATED JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, LAST, IN CONNECTION WITH JOSEPH CAY GREEN. GREEN'S RECORDS REVIEWED JUNE TWENTYNINE, INCLUDE MEMORANDUM APRIL THIRTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE, INDICATING THAT ON PREVIOUS DAY GREEN ATTENDED MEETING WITH NYE COMMITTEE MEMBERS INCLUDING ALBERT STEPHEN AND RAUSCHENBUSH TO DISCUSS PREPARATION OF LEGISLATION RE MANUFACTURING AND CONTROL OF ARMS AND PERMANENT DISARMAMENT. MEETING LASTED OVER ONE HOUR. COPIES OF MEMORANDA PREPARED BY GREEN AND OTHER STATE DEPT OFFICIALS FURNISHED MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE AT CLOSE OF CONFERENCE. GREEN'S RECORDS REFLECT "THOUSANDS" STATE DEPT DOCUMENTS MADE AVAILABLE NYE COMMITTEE AND PUBLICATION DENIED ON ONLY TWENTY OF THESE DOCUMENTS. MEMO DATED JANUARY THIRTY, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX REFLECTS RAUSCHENBUSH UNABLE TO LOCATE REPORT NUMBER ONE FIVE FIVE TWO, DATED JANUARY FOUR, THIRTYTHREE, FROM MILITARY ATTACHE, SANTIAGO. GREEN HAD REQUESTED RETURN OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT. GREEN STATES IT MAY HAVE BEEN RETURNED LATER. HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION. GREEN'S FILES CONTAIN NUMEROUS LETTERS OF CENSURE FROM STATE DEPT TO NYE FOR DISCLOSURE OF UNAUTHORIZED FACTS BY NYE COMMITTEE. MEMO DATED AUGUST THIRTEEN, THIRTYFIVE, REFLECTS RAUSCHENBUSH ASSURED GREEN THAT NYE COMMITTEE SECURITY WAS SUCH THAT DOCUMENTS WOULD NOT GET INTO UNAUTHORIZED CHANNELS, UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATIONS OR BOOKS. MEMO FEBRUARY FIFTEEN, THIRTYFIVE, INDICATES NYE COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES, UNNAMED, WANTED TO SEE REPORTS OF BRITISH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, PERIOD NINETEEN FIFTEEN-NINETEEN SEVENTEEN, DEALING WITH NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN COMPANIES AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT. FILES CONTAIN LISTING OF THE TWENTY DOCUMENTS ON WHICH PUBLICATION DENIED. IF NYC DESIRES THIS LIST, WFO WILL ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT BUREAU CONSIDER RECOMMENDING TO USA MURPHY THAT GREEN'S NAME BE CLEARED. CONGRESS HAS

RECORDED - 77 77-1333-3563
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348 DEC 22 1964

Kisseloff-11354

104229

TESTIFIED THAT GREEN FURNISHED DOCUMENTS TO HISS. GREEN APPOINTED BY SECRETARY HULL TO BE LIAISON BETWEEN STATE DEPT AND NYE COMMITTEE AND IN COURSE OF DUTIES FURNISHED DOCUMENTS TO NYE COMMITTEE. GREEN INCENSED THAT HIS NAME NOT CLEARED AND OPINION HERE THAT GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN WFO AND STATE DEPT DEPENDENT IN SOME MEASURE UPON GREEN'S FAVORABLE OUTLOOK. GREEN INSISTS INJUSTICE HAS BEEN DONE HIM.

HOTTEL

RECEIVED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 1, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont called at 2:30 P.M., stated that the Judge in the Chambers Case had ruled that he would not permit Hede Massing to testify in this case. He stated her testimony would relate to a collateral issue and would be prejudicial. She acknowledged that she was a former wife of Gerhart Eisler. He also stated he would not permit Rosen, the man who purchased the old Hiss Ford automobile to testify because it could only be anticipated that he would refuse to testify on the grounds that it would incriminate him. This has been Rosen's answer on previous occasions.

Mr. Murphy, Government Attorney, tried to get the Court to permit him to put Massing on the stand and ask her one question in a manner similar to that used by Stryker yesterday when he put the psychiatrist on the stand and gave a 40 minute summation of the case, to which objection was made and sustained. When Murphy asked for this permission, the Judge said he wanted to consult with someone and he apparently consulted with another Judge and came back and said that he would not permit Massing to get on the stand.

Special Agent Whitson also testified today briefly concerning the interview with Hiss in your office in March, 1945. The purpose of Whitson's testimony was to show that questions were not asked of Hiss but that information he volunteered was taken and the questioning was limited to three or four specific questions. This was to overcome the testimony of Hiss that he had gone to the FBI and had answered all of their questions and Hiss by his testimony gave the impression that he had been cleared by the FBI. The appearance of Whitson was to dispel this contention. At 4:00 the Belmont called again and stated that the Washington Field Office was trying to locate a Walter Hebb, manager of Tyler & Rutherford, Incorporated, a realty firm in Washington, to cause the introduction of records reflecting the occupancy of 152 K Street, Northwest, by Woodstock Typewriter Company. It has been ascertained that Hebb was under subpoena by the Defense and it was felt that the Defense was going to hold him under subpoena until the trial was over and send him back without testifying. His records will tend to prove the Government's contention that Hiss was still in possession of the Woodstock Typewriter during the pertinent period.

Mr. Donegan requested that as soon as Hebb could be located he be served with another subpoena calling for his appearance as a witness next Tuesday morning in behalf of the Government. Donegan requested that the subpoena be served by the agents who locate Hebb either in New York or in Washington. I authorized the service of the subpoena by the agents.

HBF:eew;rew

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

74-1333-3504

53.111 18

Kisseloff-11356

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 21, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBER, was. et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Clark E. Lovrien dated June 13, 1949, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Report of Special Agent Charles J. Harkins dated June 15, 1949, at Buffalo, New York.

Report of Special Agent Thomas J. Barry dated June 17, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

Attachment

FLJ:se

RECORDED - 81

EX-109

74-

F B I

45 JUN 28 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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JUN 22 1949 P.M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 21 1949

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WASHINGTON, D.C.
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Kisseloff-11357

CC-247.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

June 30, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re Jahan

I have been confidentially informed that the Times Herald has received an anonymous letter stating, "Why don't you have one of your best reporters check at the General Accounting Office to secure information on why Mrs. Hiss called at the General Accounting Office on Monday mornings stating that she had burned her hands and on Monday mornings her hands would be bandaged."

The possibility was advanced that she might have been photographing State Department papers on Sunday and had burned her hands with photographic preparations.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

cc: Mr. Ladd

This doesn't mean much

ENCLOSURE

LBN:hmc

RECORDED - 61 74-1333-3506

JUL 8 1949

Kisseloff-11358

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Fletcher

DATE: July 1, 1949

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated June 30, 1949 which refers to an anonymous letter received by the Washington Times Herald which states "Why don't you have one of your best reporters check at the General Accounting Office to secure information on why Mrs. Hiss called at the General Accounting Office on Monday morning stating that she had burned her hands and on Monday morning her hands would be bandaged".

The possibility was advanced that Mrs. Hiss might have been photographing State Department papers on Sunday and had burned her hands with photographic preparations.

You instructed that this matter be checked out; however, I desire to point out that Mrs. Hiss is not now, nor ever has been employed by the General Accounting Office. She is presently residing in New York City with her husband, Alger Hiss, and has been so residing since February, 1947. She has been in the court room with her husband every day since the Hiss trial began and therefore it would be impossible for her to have visited the General Accounting Office. It is also pointed out that there is no indication as to what Monday morning the writer of the anonymous letter was referring to since no specific date was mentioned.

In view of the above, no efforts will be made to check this complaint unless advised to the contrary by you.

RECORDED - 61 74-1323-336

32 JUL 7 1949

Encl.
Attachment

FLJ:dhb

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 10 20 6-00 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JANAM. JOHN FOSTER DULLES INTERVIEWED TODAY BY AGENTS THIS OFFICE RE ALL HIS CONTACTS WITH ALGER HISS PRIOR TO AND AFTER HISS WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. PURSUANT TO REQUEST FROM USA THOMAS MURPHY, A SUBPOENA WAS SERVED ON MR. DULLES FOR HIM TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS IN INSTANT CASE. MR. DULLES CORDIALLY ACCEPTED THIS SUBPOENA AND HIS ATTITUDE APPEARED FAVORABLE TOWARD TESTIFYING.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 64

INDEXED - 64

174-1333-3507

13 JUL 6 1949

JUL 13 1949

Kisseloff-11360

EX-94

RD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 28, 1949

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Bufile 74-1333 and summary report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly dated March 30, 1949 at New York in this case. Said summary report is captioned "ALGER HISS, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

On page 186 of referenced summary report the fourth paragraph reads as follows:

"Crane subsequently identified this first Russian as VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF, but to date has not identified the second Russian, former Czarist Army Officer, who is alleged by Crane to have turned over the dozen military journals."

This paragraph should be changed to read:

"Crane subsequently identified this second Russian as VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF, but to date has not identified the first Russian, former Czarist Army Officer". The remainder of that sentence beginning, "who is alleged by Crane to have turned over the dozen military journals", should be deleted.

It is requested that the above changes be made by the Bureau, on the copies of this report furnished to the Bureau, and also that the above changes be made by individual offices receiving copies of this letter, on the copies of referenced summary report received by them.

The appropriate changes have been made in the New York copies of referenced summary report and in the copies furnished to the USA, SDNY and to SAAG DONEGAN.

cc: Baltimore
Los Angeles
Washington Field

JPM:APK
65-14920

RECORDED - 117 74 1333-3508

INDEXED - 117

5-6-49 changed all copies

7-5-49

Kisseloff-11361

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File No. 74-1333)

A review of the summary report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated March 30, 1949, at New York City, reflects that through inadvertence the signed statement executed by PRISCILLA HISS on December 7, 1948, appearing on pages 121 and 122 of the above-mentioned report, was not set out in its entirety.

New pages numbered 122 and 122A have been prepared containing the omitted portions and should be inserted in all copies of the report. Five copies each of new pages 122 and 122A are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau and one copy of each new page to offices for whom copies of this letter are designated. Those copies in the possession of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN, as well as the New York file copies, are being revised appropriately.

ENCS 10

10 ENCL

cc—Baltimore (65-1642) (ENCS 2)
Los Angeles (100-30409) (ENCS 2)
Washington Field (74-94) (ENCS 2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-7 #266,586

4-27-49 close - original copy (2) (2) (2) (2) Jones copy (2) 5-5-49 copy changed (2)

74-1333-3509

RECORDED - 117

Kisseloff-11362

JMK:EMD
65-14920

5-7-49

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 20, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet 4-26-49 referring to the summary report of SA Joseph M. Kelly dated 3-30-49 at New York City.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Please refer to New York letter to the Bureau dated 5-17-49 with which were enclosed new pages 18, 145B and 262D for the above summary report. New page 145B contains additional expected testimony of FLORENCE TOMPKINS and elaborates particularly on her expected testimony as to the receipt and disposition of the rugs by SILVERMAN, pointing out that it was not until the reinterview of her on 3-7-49 that she said ALGER HISS was to receive one of the rugs.

These additional data were taken from pages 2 through 7 of the report of SA Carl N. DeTemple dated 3-14-49 at the Washington Field Office, and it is believed the apparent discrepancy noted in referenced Bulet resulted from the fact that TOMPKINS' expected testimony was set out too briefly in the summary report.

With reference to the further comment in reference Bulet that the last paragraph on page 158 of the summary report is incomplete, it is noted the stenographer inadvertently repeated the word "of" after the word "copies," and that when the sentence is read omitting the superfluous "of," it is complete and coherent.

JMK:RAA
65-14920

6-7-49 Jones' copy changed
Wilson's copy changed
Sigs 18 copy changed
7-5-49

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74-1333-3510

4 JUL 8 1949

5-7-49

Kisseloff-11363

ND-25

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI
ESPIONAGE SECTION

9-1-49

____MR. WHITSON

MR. Fisher
ROOM 7613

SUPERVISORS

____Mr. Branigan
____Mr. Brent
____Mr. Cattaneo
____Mr. Clayton
____Mr. Collier
____Mr. Davis
____Mr. Fults
____Mr. Gans
____Mr. Godfrey
____Mr. Gregg
____Mr. Jones
____Mr. Koehler
____Mr. Lamphere
____Mr. Marchessault
____Mr. Meehan
____Mr. Mossburg
____Mr. Myrtle
____Mr. Swartz
____Mr. Turner
____Mr. Wannall

____MISS_____
____ROOM_____
____Mrs. Walch, 1736
____Mrs. Davidson, 1742
____Correct
____Redate
____Please call me
____Note and return
____RECORDS SECTION
____Send file
____Bring file up-to-date
____Place on Record
____Place on Record and Return
____Indicate index referen
____Please see me

Note incoming specimen, Please expedite & initial yellow.

Kisseloff 11364

SUPERIVSOR F. L. JONES

ROOM 1847

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	JUL 1 - 1949	5/26,31;6/9/49	JAMES FREW HBR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: FRANKLIN V. RENO

WILLY ARNHEIM recontacted but stated that recollection of his past activities causes him such mental disturbance that he contemplates suicide. No further contact with ARNHEIM contemplated. Editors of "The Pilot" for 1938 were L. CHAMBERLAIN, from January to August and CORBY PAXTON from September to December.

- P -

Not necessary send copy to AAG Campbell in view of info herein.

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent JAMES FREW dated April 6, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: FRANKLIN V. RENO

WILLY ARNHEIM

Background information regarding WILLY ARNHEIM was set forth on Pages 3 through 9 inclusive, of the reference report of Special Agent JAMES FREW dated April 6, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

It was also set forth in the above report that when interviewed on March 10, 1949 regarding Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C., ARNHEIM suddenly fainted. A lead was set forth in the above report for the Baltimore Office to interview Dr. MORRISON, the

DIFFERENCE DEVELOPING

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 348 DEC 17 1964		74-1333-3514	RECORDED - 117
5 - Bureau 1 - Thomas J. Donegan (SAAG) NYC 1 - Baltimore (info) 1 - Denver (info) 3 - New York ~~1 - Philadelphia (info)~~	COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Washington Field (2 100-20379)	F B I 4 JUL 8 1949	INDEXED - 117

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55 JUL 18 1949

CC FL Jones - 1647

personal physician of ARNHEIM, for information regarding ARNHEIM's physical condition.

By letter dated March 29, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised that Dr. MORRISON is Dr. SAMUEL MORRISON, brother of Dr. ALBERT MORRISON, a chemist employed by the Allied Kidd Company, Wilmington, Delaware, and who at a Communist Party meeting was nominated for the office of Educational Director for the Communist Party of Delaware on January 27, 1947. ALBERT MORRISON was also Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America at Wilmington, Delaware and had visited for some time in Russia several years ago.

In view of the above information, the Baltimore Office did not interview Dr. SAMUEL MORRISON regarding WILLY ARNHEIM.

On May 26, 1949, the reporting agent ascertained that ARNHEIM was employed as a stone mason on the construction of the new telephone building at 723 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. ARNHEIM was contacted during his lunch hour and indicated he might be cooperative. He requested the writer to contact him on Tuesday, May 31, 1949 at 12.00 noon.

ARNHEIM was contacted at noon on May 31, 1949 and the writer had lunch with him. WILLY ARNHEIM stated that when he thinks of his activities of several years ago, he becomes emotionally upset. When asked why he became upset, he stated he didn't know for sure. He went on to state that after having talked with the writer on Thursday, May 26, 1949, he had found himself twice contemplating suicide on Friday, May 27, 1949. At that time he was working on a scaffold seven floors above the street.

ARNHEIM then asked, "What caused men like FORRESTAL (JAMES FORRESTAL) and DUGGAN (LAWRENCE DUGGAN) to commit suicide? Nobody knows for sure." WILLY then added that his wife had been under the care of a psychiatrist for the past year. It was obvious that ARNHEIM was not in the proper frame of mind for further questioning in regard to his past activities, so the writer changed the topic of conversation to stone masonry. ARNHEIM became quite enthused about this subject and discussed it logically and rationally. When he appeared quite at ease, the writer left him.

Considering ARNHEIM's conversation regarding normal everyday activities, and his visible physical condition, one is left with the impression that he is bluffing when he states he becomes emotionally upset and contemplates suicide when questioned about his past activities. However, the fact that he had fainted when being interviewed by agents on March 10, 1949, indicates that he may be telling the truth.

In view of the above information regarding ARNHEIM, no further attempt will be made to interview him regarding the JAHAM case.

By letter dated April 19, 1949, the Philadelphia Office requested that the Washington Field Office furnish further information regarding the identity of the editors, in 1938, of "The Pilot", the official publication of the National Maritime Union. They desired this information to assist them in attempting to locate SOPHIE MINKIN.

By letter dated May 26, 1949, the Philadelphia Office was advised that a review of copies of "The Pilot" for 1938, revealed that the editors were L. CHAMBERLAIN from January to August and CORBY PAXTON from September to December of 1938.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11367

WFO 74-94

L E A D

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.:

Will follow and report developments in this field division regarding the Jaham Case.

A copy of this report is being furnished to the Baltimore, Denver and Philadelphia Offices for their information and to complete their files in this matter.

Kisseloff-11368

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	JUL 1 - 1949	5/26,31;6/9/49	JAMES FREW HBR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re: FRANKLIN V. RENO

WILLY ARNHEIM recontacted but stated that recollection of his past activities causes him such mental disturbance that he contemplates suicide. No further contact with ARNHEIM contemplated. Editors of "The Pilot" for 1938 were L. CHAMBERLAIN, from January to August and CORBY PAXTON from September to December.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent JAMES FREW dated April 6, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: FRANKLIN V. RENO

WILLY ARNHEIM

Background information regarding WILLY ARNHEIM was set forth on Pages 3 through 9 inclusive, of the reference report of Special Agent JAMES FREW dated April 6, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

It was also set forth in the above report that when interviewed on March 10, 1949 regarding Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C., ARNHEIM suddenly fainted. A lead was set forth in the above report for the Baltimore Office to interview Dr. MORRISON, the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - Washington Field
(2 100-20379)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo

DATE: July 5, 1949

FROM : Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAHAN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The evidence described below was received in the Laboratory on July 1, 1949 for examination and comparison with specimens Q5 through Q69 previously received in this case.

K743 Letter dated June 13, 1949, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., typewritten on a Woodstock typewriter, owned by JOHN H. STOTTS, 3515 Rawson Place, Cincinnati 9, Ohio.

It was concluded that the machine which was used to type K743 was not used to type specimens Q5 through Q69. K743 has not been photographed inasmuch as it can be located in the Bureau's files for further reference if necessary.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum with attached evidence be forwarded to the Security Investigative Division for their information.

Enclosure

#74-1333

RCF:JL JL

RECORDED - 117

INDEXED - 117

174-1332-3512

F B I

4 JUL 8 1949

No further action necessary

5-249

Kisseloff 11370

D-101756 B

3515 Rawson Place
Cincinnati 9, Ohio
13 June, 1949

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have noticed in the paper recently, in regard to the Hiss-Chambers case, that you were, to quote the newspaper report, ''turning Washington inside out'' looking for an old model Woodstock typewriter with pica type.

At the present time I am writing on one which was purchased for me in Washington second-hand by a friend of mine about three years ago. The friend in question still lives in that city, should you wish to ask him where he obtained it.

I. R.-8

I remember distinctly that he said that the circumstances were very peculiar as to the way that he got it. The seller, he said, lived in a very swanky neighborhood and practically gave it away--$20.00 was the price, I believe.

I realize that the chances are about a million to one that this is the one, but thought that I would let you know about it anyway.

Sincerely,

John H. Stotts

ENCLOSURE

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INDEXED - 117

74-1332-3512

F B I

31 JUN 14 1949

K743
no photo made.

Stash 6-16-49
F.J.G.

Kisseloff-11371

RECORDED - 117

June 16, 1949

3512

Mr. John H. Stotts
3515 Rawson Place
Cincinnati 9, Ohio

Dear Mr. Stotts:

I have received your letter dated June 13, 1949. Your efforts to assist this Bureau in connection with a current investigation is indeed appreciated.

An examination of the typewriting specimen submitted by you will be made and if deemed advisable you will be contacted by a representative of this Bureau at a later date.

I want to thank you again for bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

FLJ:pmd;igs

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

Kisseloff-11372

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher HBF

DATE: June 16, 1949

FROM : Mr. L. L. Laughlin

SUBJECT: JAHAN
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 2:00 p.m., June 15, 1949, Supervisor Delavigne of the Washington Field Office advised that the New York Office had requested the WFO to check with the HCUA to ascertain the identity of the stenographer who took the dictation and transcribed Page 1190 of the Committee's report covering Chambers' testimony.

Apparently Hiss's counsel is using the HCUA report and particularly Page 1190 thereof to discredit Chambers' testimony regarding the residence of Hiss on one of the occasions that Chambers visited him. The HCUA Committee report, which reflects Chambers' testimony in August, 1948, indicated that he visited Hiss at Dent Place, Washington, D. C. Chambers on the witness stand maintains that this was an error, that he never said that Hiss resided at Dent Place, but was positive that he had said he visited Hiss at Volta Place, Washington, D. C.

Accordingly, AUSA Murphy has requested that an attempt be made to interview the stenographer who took this particular testimony to find out if the notes are still available or through interview determine if it was possible that a mistake might have been made in transcription.

Mr. Delavigne wanted to know if the Bureau would clear an interview with a representative of the HCUA for this purpose. After checking with Mr. Ladd, Mr. Delavigne was advised that such authority was granted.

LLL:IGS

ASB 74-1333-3513

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Kisseloff-11373

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 20 1949

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 35 20 10-49P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE TWENTIETH. TEUNIS F. COLLIER, WASHINGTON CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, TESTIFIED, HIS FIRM HAS DONE WORK ON VOLTA PLACE, RESIDENCE OF HISS LAST TEN YEARS AND IDENTIFIED IT FROM PHOTOS ALREADY IN EVIDENCE. STRYKER THEN INFORMED WITNESS THAT MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED THAT WHEN SHE VISITED VOLTA PLACE IN THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT, SHE WENT THROUGH A GATE, UP SOME STEPS, AND ONTO A STONE PORCH. HE THEN ASKED WITNESS IF HE CONSTRUCTED THE STONE PORCH, AND WITNESS SAID "YES" THAT THE JOB BEGAN IN DEC., FORTYSIX. HE STATED THAT THERE HAD BEEN A LARGE TREE THERE BEFORE AND THAT HIS FIRM REMOVED TREE TO BUILD THE PORCH. TESTIFIED HE WAS ASKED BY FBI ABOUT MATTER AND VISITED VOLTA PLACE WITH THEM. STRYKER THEN HAD WITNESS TESTIFY FROM PHOTO OF THIRTIETH STREET HOUSE THAT THE IRON RAILINGS ON STEPS WERE PLACED THERE BY HIS FIRM IN NINETEEN TWENTYNINE, ALSO THAT HIS COMPANY PAINTED HOUSE AND THAT IT, AND THOSE ON EITHER SIDE, WERE BRIGHT YELLOW. ON CROSS, MURPHY WENT OVER WITH COLLIER HIS TESTIMONY ABOUT BUILDING STONE PORCH AND DREW FROM WITNESS STATEMENT THAT PRIOR TO

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Kisseloff-11374

BUILDING THE STONE PORCH THERE HAD BEEN A SMALL BRICK LANDING AT TOP OF STEPS IMMEDIATELY OUTSIDE DOOR OF HOUSE. WITNESS STATED HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED ON THIS MATTER BY AN ATTORNEY DAVIS LAST SATURDAY. FRANK E. DUVALL THEN TESTIFIED HE HAS BEEN WITH STATE DEPT. SINCE NINETEEN EIGHTEEN AND DESCRIBED PROCEDURE OF HANDLING INCOMING CABLES, ETC., INCLUDING MIMEOGRAPHING OF COPIES AFTER TEXT DECODED AND REVISED. SAID THERE WERE USUALLY FROM TWENTYFIVE TO FIFTY BUT OCCASIONALLY ONE HUNDRED COPIES MADE, AND THOSE NOT DISTRIBUTED WERE KEPT IN FILE SUPPLIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO ANY DIVISION REQUESTING COPIES. COPIES KEPT THREE TO SIX MONTHS IN UNLOCKED CABINETS AND FINALLY SENT TO INCINERATOR IN BASEMENT. SAID COPIES TO VARIOUS DIVISIONS RANGED FROM FIVE TO EIGHT AND THAN GAVE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN CODE ROOM IN THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT, NUMBER BEING APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED THIRTYFIVE PLUS CHARWOMEN AND MESSENGERS. STATED NO GUARDS AT CODE ROOM DOOR, THAT DOOR WAS NOT LOCKED, THAT NO RECORDS KEPT OF NUMBER OF COPIES MADE, COPIES DESTROYED, OR COPIES FURNISHED TO VARIOUS DIVISIONS. ON CROSS, MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT DUVALL WAS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO STANLEY HORNBECK IN THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTY EIGHT. THEN SHOWED HIM ONE OF PRINTS FROM FILM ALREADY IN EVIDENCE AND WITNESS IDENTIFIED IT AS FILE ROOM COPY BUT ADMITTED HE COULD NOT TELL HOW MANY COPIES OF IT WENT TO VARIOUS OFFICIALS AND DIVI-

END OF PAGE TWO

Kisseloff-11375

SIONS. ADMITTED HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT NUMBER OF COPIES DISSEMINATED IN THIRTYEIGHT AND STATED HE NEVER SAW ANYTHING STOLEN FROM FILES. ADMITTED NO NOTES MADE IF COPY SUPPLIED TO ANYONE SO REQUESTING AFTER REGULAR DISTRIBUTION MADE. WITNESS INSISTED HE KNEW HOW MANY COPIES WENT TO VARIOUS DIVISIONS BUT MURPHY THEN TOOK HIM THROUGH LIST OF SEVERAL DIVISIONS AND HE ADMITTED HE DID NOT KNOW HOW MANY WERE SENT TO EACH AND SPECIFICALLY DID NOT KNOW HOW MANY WERE SENT TO SAYRE-S OFFICE. ADMITTED HE NEVER SAW CHARWOMEN TAKING DOCUMENTS FROM CABINETS AND NEVER SAW ANY OTHER PERSON HAVE UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS. TESTIFIED THEN THAT ONCE IN HIS THIRTYONE YEARS WITH STATE DEPT. HE REMEMBERS SEEING A MESSENGER READING THE DOCUMENT WHILE MAKING HIS DELIVERY RUN THROUGH DEPARTMENT. ON REDIRECT, WITNESS TESTIFIED HE DID KNOW PROCEDURES IN CODE ROOM AND SAID NO PASSES WERE REQUIRED TO ENTER IN THIRTYSEVEN OR THIRTY EIGHT, AND THERE WAS NO BOOK TO SIGN TO ENTER. NO RECROSS. STRYKER THEN READ ALOUD DEPOSITION BY AMBASSADOR PHILIP C. JESSUP IN WHICH LATTER SAID HISS-S REPUTATION FOR LOYALTY, INTEGRITY, AND VERACITY WAS GOOD. MURPHY THEN READ CROSS INTERROGATORIES IN WHICH JESSUP ADMITTED HE HAD NOT BEEN IN HISS-S HOME DURING THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTYEIGHT AND THAT HE NEVER HEARD BEFORE FORTYEIGHT THAT HISS STOLE DOCUMENTS OR WAS A COMMUNIST OR SYMPATHIZER. ALSO THAT JESSUP

END OF PAGE THREE

Kisseloff-11376

ADMITTED BEING MEMBER OF INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS AND THAT HE COULD NOT DEFINITELY RECOGNIZE THE ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE SO AS TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT HE WAS EVER ASSOCIATED WITH IT. STRYKER THEN ASKED PERMISSION TO READ ALOUD THE DEPOSITION MADE BY GOVERNOR ADLAI STEVENSON OF ILLINOIS. MURPHY OBJECTED UNDER RULE FIFTEEN E OF RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE RELATING TO DEPOSITIONS, AND COURT RESERVED DECISION THEREON UNTIL JUNE TWENTYSECOND WHEN COURT TRIAL WILL RESUME.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 20 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Traxler
Mr. Wick
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/77 BY sp3 mcl/p

TYPE

WA 6 NY 2 FROM BALTO 20 6-20 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS - R. RE NY TELEPHONE CALL TO BA TODAY.

DR. E. G. VANDEN BOSCHE, PROFESSOR OF BIO CHEMISTRY, UNIV OF MD, HAD CLASS RECORD BOOK FOR THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYSEVEN CONTAINING NAME QUOTE MRS. HISS UNQUOTE WHICH REFLECTS NO ABSENCES FOR HER FOR THE EIGHT WEEK COURSE BEGINNING JUNE SEVEN, THIRTYSEVEN. ENTIRES IN THE BOOK INDICATE SHE RECEIVED A GRADE EACH WEEK FOR A WEEKLY EXAMINATION AND COMPLETED THE COURSE WITH GRADE OF B. CLASSES WERE FROM NINE AM TO FOUR PM DAILY MONDAY THRU FRIDAY WITH ONE HOUR FOR LUNCH. BANDEN BOSCHE STATED IT WAS UNUSUAL FOR ANYONE TO CUT A CLASS AS THEY WOULD FALL TOO FAR BEHIND. THERE WAS A RECORD OF ONLY FOUR CUTS FOR THE EIGHT WEEKS FOR THE TWENTY TWO STUDENTS IN CLASS AND NONE RECORDED FOR MRS. HISS. HE PERSONALLY RECALLS MRS. HISS AND IS WILLING TO APPEAR IN COURT AND PRODUCE THE CLASS RECORD BOOK IF NECESSARY. THE ENTRIES FOR MRS. HISS CLASS ARE IN THE HANDWRITING OF VANDEN BOSCHE. THERE WERE TWO OTHER WOMEN IN THE CLASS WHO WOULD BE MOST LIKELY TO RECALL MRS. HISS, BOTH RESIDING IN BALTO. NO INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY. MRS. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, ASST. REGISTRAR, UNIV OF MD/., WHO HAS PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED AT CURRENT TRIAL, EXHIBITED RECORD OF MRS. HISS APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF MAY TWENTYFIVE, THIRTYSEVEN, FOR THE SUMMER COURSE

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Kisseloff-11378

BEGINNING JUNE SEVEN, THIRTYSEVEN. THIS APPLICATION LISTED BOTH HER PERMANENT HOME AND PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS AS TWELVE FORTYFIVE THIRTY STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC. HER REGISTRATION CARD DATED JUNE SEVEN, THIRTYSEVEN, CONTAINED SAME ADDRESS AND IN SPACE FOR QUOTE BALTO. ADDRESS UNQUOTE WAS ENTERED QUOTE NONE UNQUOTE. A CARBON COPY OF A GRADE REPORT SENT AT COMPLETION OF COURSE WHICH WAS UNDATED CONTAINED THE ADDRESS QUOTE MRS. PRISCILLA HISS, ONE SEVENTEEN FRONT ST., CHESTERTOWN, MD., UNQUOTE. MRS. STAFFORD EXPLAINED THAT THE STUDENTS GRADES WERE RECEIVED FROM THE INSTRUCTORS ON ABOUT JULY THIRTYFIRST, THIRTYSEVEN, AND SAID THAT USUAL PRACTICE WAS TO SEND OUT GRADES BY MAIL TO THE STUDENTS WITHIN ONE WEEK AFTER RECEIPT OF GRADES FROM THE INSTRUCTOR. THERE WAS NOTHING IN MRS. HISS FILE TO SHOW WHEN OR HOW THE SCHOOL WAS NOTIFIED TO SEND HER GRADE TO THE CHESTERTOWN ADDRESS. MRS. STAFFORD SAID THAT THE ADDRESS WAS PROBABLY LEFT AT THE OFFICE BY MRS. HISS AND A NOTE MADE OF IT AND DESTROYED AFTER THE GRADE WAS SENT OUT. THE REGISTRATION CARD CONTAINED THE NAME AND ADDRESS QUOTE THOMAS FANSLER, THIRTYFOUR FIFTY CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA., AS THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF MRS. HISS. THERE IS A LETTER IN THE FILE, PLACE OF ORIGIN NOT INDICATED, IN MRS. HISS HANDWRITING DATED AUG. SEVENTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN REQUESTING THAT A TRANSCRIPT OF HER RECORD BE SENT TO GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV., WASH, DC, AND A LETTER FROM UNIV. OF MD. TO GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV. DATED AUG. TWENTYFIVE, THIRTYSEVEN ADVISING SHE COMPLETED THE COURSE IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. NO ADDRESSES APPEAR IN HER FILE OTHER THAN THOSE ABOVE.

MC FARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA BA R 6 WA

NY VA R 2 NYC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVES
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JU
COMMUNICATIONS S

JUN 20 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. M
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F. L. Jiggs

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 34 20 10-14P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/82 BY sp2 wmlp

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, MORNING SESSION, JUNE TWENTY. ON RECONVENING JUDGE ANNOUNCED DEFENDANT HAD MOVED TO DISMISS INDICTMENT AND FOR DIRECTED VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL AND THAT HE HAD DENIED SUCH MOTIONS BUT THAT SUCH DENIAL IS NO INDICATION OF GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF DEFENDANT. FIRST DEFENSE WITNESS WAS HARRY C. HAWKINS, WHO TESTIFIED HE WAS CHIEF OF TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION FROM NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO FORTYTHREE, EXPLAINED FUNCTIONS THEREOF AND STATED HE KNEW HERMAN WADLEIGH FROM TIME BOTH WERE IN TRADE AGREEMENTS. WAS SHOWN GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT STATE FORTYEIGHT WHICH IS MEMO PREPARED BY HAWKINS, AND TESTIFIED HE SENT ORIGINAL TO MR. SAYRE AND THAT IT WAS NOT PRACTICE TO SEND COPIES ALONG WITH ORIGINAL BUT COPIES WERE NORMALLY FURNISHED TO OTHER INTERESTED DIVISIONS. TESTIFIED HE VISITED SAYRE-S OFFICE DAILY, SAW HISS OCCASIONALLY AND WHEN ASKED IF EVER IN HISS-S OFFICE IN LATTER-S ABSENCE STATED IT WAS VERY LIKELY TRUE BUT ANSWER STRICKEN ON OBJECTION AND HE THEN STATED HIS BEST RECOLLECTION IS THAT HE DID VISIT THAT OFFICE WHEN HISS NOT THERE. DENIED MISS

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Kisseloff-11380

LINCOLN HAD EVER STOPPED HIM FROM ENTERING HISS-S OFFICE AND STATED THAT HISS-S REPUTATION FOR INTEGRITY, LOYALTY AND VERACITY WAS GOOD. ON CROSS MURPHY BROUGHT OUT HAWKINS IS HARVARD GRADUATE, WITNESS DENIED EVER TAKING ANY PAPERS FROM HISS-S OFFICE AND ADMITTED HAS NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF BEING IN HISS-S OFFICE IN HIS ABSENCE. ADMITTED HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT HIS SECRETARY DID WITH DOCUMENTS AFTER HE SIGNED THEM. STATED HE NEVER VISITED HISS-S HOME AND NEVER PRIOR TO FORTYEIGHT HAD HE HEARD HISS WAS A COMMUNIST OR A FELLOW TRAVELLER. CHARLES F. DARLINGTON THEN TESTIFIED HE WAS ASST. CHIEF OF TRADE AGREEMENTS COMMENCING IN THIRTYSEVEN. MC LEAN HAD HIM IDENTIFY GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT STATE FIFTY, WHICH IS MEMO HE PREPARED. SAID HE SENT ORIGINAL TO HAWKINS AFTER HE PREPARED IT AND KEPT CARBON IN DESK DRAWER ABOUT TWO WEEKS, AFTER WHICH SECRETARY WOULD FILE IT IN CABINET WHICH, LIKE MOST OTHERS IN DEPT., WAS NOT OFTEN LOCKED. KNEW WADLEIGH. OBJECTION SUSTAINED TO QUESTION AS TO BEHAVIOUR OF WADLEIGH. STATED HE CONVERSED FREQUENTLY WITH WADLEIGH ABOUT OFFICE WORK AND THAT WADLEIGH WORKED ON GERMAN PHASES OF TRADE AGREEMENTS. STATED WADLEIGH-S DUTIES CONSISTED OF HANDLING TECHNICAL PHASES OF TRADE AGREEMENT PROBLEMS. STATED WADLEIGH FREQUENTLY ASKED HIM QUESTIONS AND REMARKED WADLEIGH WAS PECULIAR

END OF PAGE TWO

INDIVIDUAL, WHICH REMARK WAS STRICKEN. STATED HE WOULD SOMETIMES ENTER HIS OWN OFFICE AND FIND WADLEIGH THERE READING PAPERS FROM HIS DESK BUT SAID HE THOUGHT NOTHING OF IT AND THERE WAS NOTHING WRONG WITH THAT. TESTIFIED WAS OCCASIONALLY IN HISS-S OFFICE WHEN HISS NOT THERE AND SAID HE WOULD WAIT THERE OCCASIONALLY TO SEE SAYRE. DENIED MISS LINCOLN EVER KEPT HIM FROM ENTERING HISS-S OFFICE AND STATED HE SAW WADLEIGH IN SAYRE-S SUITE OCCASIONALLY WITH OTHER OFFICERS. ALSO, THAT WADLEIGH WORKED ON PROBLEMS FOR SAYRE AND THAT IT WAS PRACTICE OF ALL IN DIVISION TO CONFER WITH SAYRE IN LATTER-S OFFICE FROM TIME TO TIME. STATED REPUTATION OF HISS FOR LOYALTY, VERACITY AND INTEGRITY WAS "THE FINEST". ON CROSS, MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT DARLINGTON NEVER SAW WADLEIGH TAKE PAPERS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT. WITNESS DENIED THAT HE HIMSELF HAD EVER LOOKED AT ANY PAPERS ON OTHER PERSONS DESKS. WITNESS HAD NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF CARBON COPY OF GOVT EXHIBIT STATE FIFTY LYING ON HIS DESK AFTER ORIGINAL SENT TO HAWKINS. SAID FIVE OR SIX CARBON COPIES WERE PREPARED AND SOME WERE SENT TO OTHER INTERESTED DIVISIONS. WITNESS STATED WADLEIGH WAS INTERESTED IN TECHNICAL PHASES OF TRADE AGREEMENT AND AFTER PERUSING STATE FIFTY SAID HE UNDOUBTEDLY HAD TALKED TO WADLEIGH ABOUT SEVERAL PHASES OF PRO-

END OF PAGE THREE

BLEM DESCRIBED THEREIN. STATED NEVER IN HISS HOME DURING PERTINENT PERIOD AND NEVER HEARD HE WAS COMMUNIST OR FELLOW TRAVELER NOR DID HE EVER HEAR EITHER ABOUT WADLEIGH. LUCY ELLIOTT DAVIS TESTIFIED SHE WAS PROPRIETRESS OF BLEAK HOUSE, PETERBORO, N.H., FROM THIRTYSEVEN TO FORTY, THAT IT WAS ONLY GUEST HOUSE THERE FORMERLY OWNED BY PROFESSOR MORRISON OF HARVARD, AND SHE IDENTIFIED GUEST REGISTER WHICH SHE SAID SHE ASKED GUESTS TO SIGN. STATED AT FBI REQUEST SHE HAD TURNED OVER REGISTER TO AGENTS AND IT HAD BEEN RETURNED. TESTIFIED FIRST TIME SHE EVER SAW ALGER HISS AND PRISCILLA HISS WAS IN STRYKER-S OFFICE LAST NIGHT. ON CROSS, MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT PROFESSOR FIELD OF HARVARD HAD ALSO ASKED FOR AND RECEIVED BLEAK HOUSE GUEST BOOK. STATED SHE NEVER HEARD OF HISS BEFORE FIELD MADE INQUIRY. ADMITTED SHE NEVER ASKED GUESTS WHETHER THE NAMES THEY SIGNED ON REGISTER WERE THEIR TRUE NAMES. ON RE-DIRECT, WITNESS TESTIFIED FIELD VISITED HER IN APRIL FORTYNINE AND MC LEAN THEN ASKED MURPHY TO CONCEDE THAT IT WAS PREVIOUS TO DATE OF FIELD-S VISIT THAT CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED AT PRE-TRIAL ABOUT TRIP TO PETERBORO. J. KELLOGG SMITH TESTIFIED HE OPERATED CHILDREN-S CAMP FROM NINETEEN THIRTY TO FORTYSIX AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., HAS KNOWN HISS FIFTEEN YEARS, AND THAT TIMMY HOBSON ATTENDED HIS CAMP IN SUMMER OF THIRTY SEVEN WHEN HE HAD BROKEN LEG. REMEMBERED TIMMY ON CRUTCHES.

END OF PAGE FOUR

STATED PRISCILLA-S NIECE, RUTH FANSLER, ALSO THERE AND REMEMBERED SHE CONTRACTED PNEUMONIA THERE AND WENT TO DELAWARE HOSPITAL. STATED SHE LEFT HOSPITAL JULY TWENTYSIXTH, THIRTYSEVEN, AND RETURNED TO CAMP. TESTIFIED HISSES RENTED APARTMENT IN CHESTERTOWN FOR JULY AND AUGUST THIRTYSEVEN AND REMEMBERS PRISCILLA WAS THEN TAKING A COURSE IN SCHOOL AT BALTIMORE. AT THIS POINT HE CONSULTED HANDWRITTEN MEMO AND STATED PRISCILLA FINISHED COURSE JULY TWENTYSIXTH, THIRTYSEVEN. STATED BOTH ALGER AND PRISCILLA WERE IN CHESTERTOWN FIRST TWO WEEKS OF AUGUST THIRTYSEVEN AND VISITED CHILDREN AT CAMP DAILY. ON CROSS, WITNESS ADMITTED HE HAD NO RECORDS AS TO PRISCILLA-S STUDY AT BALTIMORE, ADMITTED HE FIXED DATE SHE FINISHED COURSE BY MEMORY ONLY, AND THAT HE PREPARED HIS MEMO ABOUT A WEEK AGO. STATED HE FIRST TALKED TO HISS LAWYERS JUNE SEVENTEENTH, FORTYNINE. ADMITTED HE KNEW A WEEK AGO HE WAS COMING TO NY TO TESTIFY SINCE HISS HAD CALLED HIM ON PHONE. DECLARED HISS WAS IN CHESTERTOWN ENTIRE PERIOD JULY AND AUGUST AND THAT PRISCILLA CAME WEEKENDS UNTIL SHE FINISHED HER COURSE. SAID HISSES LEASED APARTMENT FROM MRS. L.W. WICKES FOR JULY AND AUGUST THIRTYSEVEN. SAID CHESTERTOWN ABOUT NINETY MILES FROM WASHINGTON PLUS FORTYFIVE MINUTE FERRY RIDE. DECLARED PRISCILLA STUDYING CHEMISTRY AND WANTED TO BE AN MD. WHEN MURPHY ASKED HOW WITNESS SECURED DATES HE SAID HE GOT THEM FROM HISS ABOUT A WEEK AGO. MURPHY THEN HAD SMITH-S

END OF PAGE FIVE

MEMO MARKED FOR IDENT. MODIFIED HIS EARLIER STATEMENT BY DECLARING THAT HISS VISITED CAMP IN JULY AND AUGUST THIRTYSEVEN ONLY WHEN HE WAS ON VACATION. WITNESS INSISTED HE HAD GOOD MEMORY, STATED HE WROTE THINGS DOWN TO REFRESH HIS MEMORY. COULD NOT RECALL DATE CAMP CLOSED IN THIRTYSEVEN AND AGAIN ADMITTED HE SECURED HIS DATES FROM ALGER HISS, SAYING THAT WAS ONLY WAY HE COULD HAVE LEARNED THEM. STATED HE HIMSELF CHECKED RECORDS OF WILMINGTON HOSPITAL RE RUTH FANSLER AFTER LETTER OF REQUEST TO HIM FROM HISS. ON RE-DIRECT, MC LEAN SHOWED HIM HISS LEAVE CARD WHICH IS GOVT EXHIBIT AND WITNESS SAID THAT SHOWED HISS VACATION DATES CORRECTLY. ON RE-CROSS, WITNESS ADMITTED HE DID NOT LOOK AT ANY OTHER RECORDS TO SECURE DATES AND ADMITTED HAVING TALKED TO HISS FROM FIVE TO EIGHT TIMES IN PAST FEW MONTHS ABOUT CASE. AFTER RECESS, MC LEAN ASKED PERMISSION TO READ CHAMBERS-S BALTIMORE PRE-TRIAL TESTIMONY RE PETERBORO TRIP AND OVER OBJECTION COURT ALLOWED IT, SAYING IT WAS PERMISSIBLE IF INCONSISTENT WITH CHAMBERS TRIAL TESTIMONY. MC LEAN THEN READ ALOUD PART OF SUCH PRE-TRIAL TESTIMONY AND DECLARED HE WANTED ONLY TO BRING OUT THE DATES CHAMBERS TESTIFIED AT BALTIMORE RE TRIP. GEOFFREY MAY THEN TESTIFIED HE HAD LIVED AT TWELVE FORTYTHREE, THIRTIETH STREET, THIRTYSIX AND THIRTYSEVEN, IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO HISS-S RESIDENCE AND THEN DESCRIBED THE PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIP

END OF PAGE SIX

BETWEEN THOSE TWO HOUSES. HE STATED HE MET HISS ABOUT JULY THIRTY SIX, THAT THEY VISITED FREQUENTLY ON INFORMAL BASIS AND THAT HE DROPPED INTO HISS HOME OFTEN. HE STATED HE SAW OTHER PEOPLE GO IN AND OUT OF HISS HOUSE AND SAW OTHERS IN HISS GARDEN. HE STATED HE HAS NEVER SEEN THE INDIVIDUAL KNOWN AS CHAMBERS ON BASIS OF NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHS AND SO INFORMED FBI IN FEB. FORTYNINE WHEN THEY SHOWED HIM PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHAMBERS. DECLARED HISS RESIDENCE WAS BRIGHT YELLOW WITH BRIGHT BLUE SHUTTERS AND DESCRIBED FIRST FLOOR. HE STATED HE COULD NOT RECALL COLOR OF WALLS OR WOODWORK OR DRAPERIES OR ANY PICTURES ON THE WALL. HE TESTIFIED THAT HISS AT VOLTA PLACE OVER A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS AND RECALLED STAIRWAY LEADING UP TO FRONT DOOR BUT STATES NO RAILING ON STEPS IN THIRTYEIGHT AND STATES THERE WAS STONE PORCH THEN. ON CROSS TESTIFIED THAT WALL WAS ON VOLTA PLACE PROPERTY IN THIRTYEIGHT AS IT IS TODAY AND THAT HOUSE IS SUBSTANTIALLY SAME WITH ADDITION OF A TREE AND GRILL WORK. TESTIFIED MEETING VARIOUS HISS RELATIVES IN HISS HOME BUT ONLY OTHERS WERE A MR. AND MRS. ROBERT HORTON. SAID PEOPLE HE OBSERVED IN HISS GARDEN WERE STRANGERS TO HIM. JOSEPH R. BOUCOT WAS LAST WITNESS AND TESTIFIED FROM THIRTYFOUR TO THIRTYEIGHT HE LIVED IN ONE OF TWO

END OF PAGE SEVEN

Kisseloff-11386

COTTAGES NEAR SMITHTOWN, PA, OWNED BY UNCLE. HE STATED IN THIRTY FIVE, RENTED OTHER COTTAGE TO MR. AND MRS. DAVID BREEN AND MAXIM LIEBER WHO REPRESENTED THEMSELVES AS LITERARY AGENTS AND TOOK COTTAGE FOR JULY AND AUGUST THIRTY FIVE. DESCRIBED BREEN AS SHORT AND STOCKY, HAVING WIFE AND CHILD. SAID WIFE OF MEDIUM BUILD, OLIVE COMPLEXION, HIGH CHEEK BONES AND CHILD NAMED URSULA. SAID HE SAW MRS. BREEN AND CHILD AROUND PORCH AND YARD BUT DOES NOT RECALL SEEING BREEN AROUND. HAD COFFEE WITH MRS. BREEN OCCASIONALLY AND TALKED TO HER FROM TIME TO TIME. STATED FIRST TIME HE EVER SAW ALGER AND PRISCILLA WAS LAST NIGHT WHEN MC LEAN INTRODUCED HIM TO THEM IN HIS OFFICE. ON CROSS WITNESS INSISTED HE COULD RECALL PERSON HE SAW ONLY ONCE IN THIRTYFIVE. ADMITTED HE TOOK THREE MEALS DAILY AT FRENCHTOWN FIVE MILES AWAY AND ACCORDINGLY WAS ABSENT FROM COTTAGE CONSIDERABLE TIME. ADMITTED HE HAD TOLD FBI WHEN SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS THAT HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY ANY OF THEM DEFINITELY. ON REDIRECT STATED HE NEVER SAW ANYONE ELSE TAKING CARE OF URSULA AROUND THE COTTAGE. LUNCHEON RECESS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 20, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
(Bufile 74-1333)

Recently Mr. LYNN O. DeLASHMUTT, Assistant Vice President and Manager, Friendship Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., was subpoenaed to New York City to testify in the above trial regarding certain bank accounts maintained by ALGER HISS.

Immediately upon receiving notification that he was to testify, he informed this office that his mother was critically ill and that he would appreciate any efforts made by this office to effect his early return to Washington, D. C. Immediately upon his return to Washington, Mr. DeLASHMUTT contacted this office to state that the Bureau agents and the attorneys of the Department, had accorded him every possible courtesy and that he was very well pleased with the manner in which he was received and also the way in which his testimony was taken immediately.

Mr. DeLASHMUTT wished to express his thanks to the Bureau for the courtesies extended to him by agents of the New York and Washington Field Offices.

74-94
JBC:MAH
CC: New York (65-14920)

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Kisseloff-11388

CND:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
URGENT

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 6-21-49 1:45 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

JAHAM, ESPIONAGE - R, PERJURY, IS - R. REREP SA JOHN E. HOWARD, DATED MAY EIGHTEEN, LAST, AT WASHINGTON, DC, IN INSTANT MATTER. BERTHA HALL, SEVEN TWO TWO KENILWORTH AVENUE, NE, CONTACTED THIS OFFICE, TWELVE THIRTY PM, THIS DATE. SHE ADVISED THAT IRA LOCKEY, OF THAT ADDRESS, HAS BEEN SERVED A SUBPOENA BY AN ATTORNEY NAMED DAVIS TO APPEAR IN COURT ON BEHALF OF ALGER HISS AT ONE PM, JUNE TWENTYTWO, NEXT. LOCKEY IS TO LEAVE WASHINGTON THIS EVENING IN ORDER TO BE AVAILABLE TO TESTIFY. ACCORDING TO HALL, LOCKEY INFORMED DAVIS THAT HE COULD ADD NOTHING TO THE STATEMENT PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE. DAVIS ADVISED LOCKEY THAT THE CATLETTS ARE PRESENTLY IN NEWYORK, RESIDING AT THE THERESA HOTEL, ALSO UNDER SUBPOENA, WAITING TO TESTIFY IN THE DEFENSE OF HISS. HALL COULD NOT FURTHER IDENTIFY THE CATLETTS IN NEWYORK.

RAYMOND CATLETT

HOTTEL

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 21 1949

TELETYPE

F.L.

CONF WASH WASH FLD 7 AND BA 2 FROM NEW YORK 21 2-38 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. RE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN SA T. G. SPENCER, THIS OFFICE, AND ASAC LALLY, BALTIMORE, JUNE TWENTIETH LAST. BALTIMORE OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO INSTITUTE IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE NAMES OF ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED BY J. KELLOG SMITH IN OPERATION OF SUMMER CAMP DURING JULY AND AUGUST, THIRTYSEVEN. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE DOCTORS, COOKS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, SWIMMING INSTRUCTORS, COUNSELORS, ETC. THESE PEOPLE SHOULD BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHETHER TIMMY HOBSON WAS ACTUALLY USING CRUTCHES WHEN HE FIRST CAME TO THE CAMP IN JULY AND PARTICULARLY WHETHER THEY CAN RECALL THAT HIS STEP FATHER, ALGER HISS, VISITED THE CAMP EVERY DAY DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF JULY AND THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF AUGUST IN THIRTYSEVEN, AS TESTIFIED TO BY J. KELLOG SMITH. SUTEL SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION.

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WASHINGTON 5 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BALTIMORE 21 8-03 PM DST

DIRECTOR , SACS NEW YORK AND MIAMI U R G E N T

HAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS-R. RE BA TEL TO NY TODAY.

INVESTIGATION AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., REFLECTS THAT DAUGHTER OF DR. ALICE DOLE, MRS. GEORGE B. KEESTER, PRESENTLY RESIDES THREE FOUR ZERO ONE PRESCOTT ST., AND THIRTY-FOURTH AVE. NORTH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. HER HUSBAND EMPLOYED AT TOMLINSON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, ST. PETERSBURG. FOR INFO MIAMI, DURING SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, ALGER HISS SUB-LEASED APARTMENT AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., FROM DR. ALICE DOLE, THE APARTMENT BEING OWNED BY MRS. L. W. WICKERS, PRESENTLY A RESIDENT OF CHESTERTOWN. MRS. WICKES HAS NO RECORDS CONCERNING HISS STAY AT THE APARTMENT BUT DOES RECALL THAT THE HISSES SUB-LEASED THE APARTMENT FROM ABOUT JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. WICKES IS OF OPINION THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS DID NOT LEAVE CHESTERTOWN DURING THE DURATION OF THEIR VISIT FOR THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN. FOR INFO. MIAMI, WHITTAKER CHAMERS HAS TESTIFIED THAT IN AUGUST, THIRTYSEVEN, ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS ACCOMPANIED HIM ON TRIP TO PESTERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE. ON JUNE TWENTY, LAST, A DEFENSE WITNESS, J. KELLOGG SMITH, OF CHESTERTOWN, MD., TESTIFIED THAT DURING LAST TWO WEEKS OF JULY AND FIRST TWO WEEKS OF AUGUST, ALGER HISS VISITED CAMP RUN BY SMITH AT CHESTERTOWN MD., WHERE SON OF PRISCILLA HISS WAS ATTENDING CAMP. DR. ALICE DOLE IS

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NOW DECEASED, HOWEVER, IT IS BELIEVED THAT HER DAUGHTER, MRS. KEESTER, MAY HAVE SOME RECOLLECTION OF HISS VISIT TO CHESTERTOWN DURING SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN, MIAMI SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW HER, OBTAINING ALL FACTS THAT SHE CAN RECALL RELATIVE TO HISS STAY AT CHESTERTOWN, PARTICULARLY WHETHER SHE RECALLS THE HISSES LEAVING CHESTERTOWN ON ANY OCCASION DURING SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN.

FOR ASSISTANCE OF MIAMI IN INTERVIEW OF MRS. KEESTER, HISS ALLEGES TIMMY HOBSON, HIS STEP-SON, HAD A BROKEN LEG WHICH WAS IN CAST WHILE AT CAMP DURING THAT SUMMER. MIAMI SUTEL SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO NY.

MCFARLIN

END

CORR- LAST WORD LINE EIGHT PAGE TWO SHLD BE " CAST"

A BOTH HOLD ON PLS

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WA 1 AND NY 2 FROM BA 6-21-49 11-05 AM EDT AC

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. REMYTEL JUNE TWENTY LAST CONCERNING INQUIRY AT UNIVERSITY OF MD. NEXT TO LAST SENTENCE IN TELETYPE STATES PLACE OF ORIGIN NOT INDICATED IN LETTER WRITTEN BY MRS. HISS DATED AUG SEVENTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN. THIS LETTER CONTAINED ADDRESS TWELVE FORTYFIVE THIRTIETH ST. NW, WASHINGTON, D . C. AT THE BEGINNING. ENVELOPE IN WHICH LETTER WAS SENT NOT AVAILABLE AND WAS APPARENTLY THROWN AWAY UPON ITS RECEIPT.

F.L.

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MC FARLIN

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WASHINGTON 3 AND NY 5 FROM PHILA 21 1153 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC.....U R G E N T

JAHAM. RE NEWARK TEL JUNE SIXTEEN. M. E. COHEN ADVISES HE HAS BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY RECORD CONCERNING SALE OF TYPEWRITER TO FANSLER-MARTIN.

BOARDMAN

END

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DIRECTOR AND SACS

JAHAM.

REBATEL JUNE TWENTYONE. LEGAL DEPT. PENNA. RR ADVISES LEWIN W. WICKES, JR. NOW ATTENDING HEARINGS IN GOVT. REPARATION CASE AT ICC WASH., DC, TELEPHONE NATIONAL SEVEN FOUR SIX NAUGHT. IS ACCOMPANIED BY WINDSOR COUSINS, ALSO ATTNY. FOR PENNA. RR. BOTH MEN ARE REGISTERED AT HOTEL STATLER. FOR INFO WFO. ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY BALT. OFFICE AT CHESTERTOWN, MD. ON JUNE TWENTY, LAST, TO DETERMINE ADDITIONAL INFO CONCERNING HISS RESIDENCE THERE DURING SUMMER, THIRTYSEVEN REFLECTED THAT MRS. L. W. WICKES ADVISED THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS SUBLEASED AN APARTMENT AT HER HOME FROM ABOUT JUNE TO SEPT., THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. WICKES HAS NO RECORDS CONCERNING HISS STAY AT HER HOME BUT RECALLS THE APARTMENT WAS SUBLEASED BY HISSES FROM A DR. ALICE DOLE, HISTORY INSTRUCTOR AT WASH. COLLEGE, NOW DECEASED. DAUGHTER OF DR. DOLE TO BE INTERVIEWED BY BALT. OFFICE. MRS. WICKES IS OF THE OPINION THAT EXACT YEAR HISSES STAYED AT HER HOME WAS NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN INASMUCH AS HER SON LEWIN W. WICKES, JR. WAS ILL WITH BROKEN BACK THE YEAR OF HISS VISIT AND TURNED AGE TWENTY IN JULY OF THAT YEAR. ACCORDING TO HIS MOTHER LEWIN WICKES WAS BORN JULY TWENTY-EIGHT, SEVENTEEN. MRS. WICKES IS OF OPINION THAT HISSES DID NOT LEAVE CHESTERTOWN DURING DURATION OF THEIR VISIT BUT HER REASON FOR THIS BELIEF IS THAT MRS. J. KELLOG SMITH WHO FORMERLY OPERATED SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN CHESTERTOWN, TOLD HER

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THAT HISS SON, TIMOTHY HOBSON, HAD DISEASE OR INJURY, AND MRS. SMITH WOULD NOT HAVE ACCEPTED BOY AT SUMMER CAMP UNLESS HISSES AGREED TO REMAIN NEARBY. HISSES REMAINED VERY MUCH TO THEMSELVES DURING THE TIME OF THEIR VISIT. NEIGHBORS VICINITY OF WICKES HOME DO NOT RECALL SEEING HISSES IN NEIGHBORHOOD AND MRS. WICKES DOES NOT KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF ANY FORMER TENANTS WHO RESIDED IN HER HOME AT TIME OF HISS TENANCY. MRS. SMITH HAS TOLD MRS. WICKES THAT HISSES AGAIN STAYED IN HER HOME IN THIRTYEIGHT BUT MRS. WICKES ONLY RECALLS THIRTYSEVEN VISIT. WFO SHOULD LOCATE LEWIN WICKES AT ICC OR HOTEL STATLER TO ASCERTAIN IF HE RECALLS DATES OF HIS BACK INJURY AND WHETHER OR NOT HISSES WERE PRESENT AT THAT TIME. SUGGEST HE ALSO BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING PRESENT LOCATION OF FORMER TENANTS IN HIS MOTHER-S HOME DURING HISS TENANCY ALSO AS TO WHETHER HE MIGHT KNOW EXACT DATES TIMOTHY HOBSON ATTENDED THE SUMMER CAMP OF MR. AND MRS. KELLOG SMITH.

BOARDMAN

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CONF WASH WASH FLD 6 AND BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 21 229 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

(1) JAHAM. AT TRIAL OF INSTANT CASE ON JUNE TWENTIETH LAST J. KELLOG SMITH, WHO OPERATED SUMMER CAMP AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., TESTIFIED THAT TIMMY HOBSON WAS AT HIS SUMMER CAMP DURING JULY AND AUGUST, THIRTY SEVEN. THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS RENTED A HOUSE FROM MRS L. W. WICKES AT CHESTERTOWN, MD, NEAR HIS SUMMER CAMP FROM ABOUT JUNE TO SEPT THIRTYSEVEN. THAT DURING VACATION OF ALGER HISS IN LAST TWO WEEKS OF JULY AND FIRST TWO WEEKS OF AUGUST, HE CAME TO THE CAMP EVERY DAY TO HELP TIMMY EXERCISE HIS BROKEN LEG. SMITH ALSO TESTIFIED THAT TIMMY HOBSON WAS USING CRUTCHES AT THE TIME HE FIRST CAME TO THE CAMP, BUT HAD DISCARDED THEM BY THE TIME HE LEFT ON SEPT FIRST, THIRTYSEVEN. AVAILABLE RECORDS REFLECT THAT TIMMY HOBSON BROKE HIS LEG IN AN ACCIDENT IN WASH, DC ON FEB NINETEENTH, THIRTYSEVEN AND WAS TREATED BY DR. NICHOLSON AND WAS A PATIENT AT THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AS RESULT OF THIS ACCIDENT. SUBPOENA HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR RECORDS OF HOSPITAL AND WAS FORWARDED TO WFO WITH LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS LAST NIGHT. GOVERNMENT PROSECUTORS DEEM IT INCONCEIVABLE THAT ELEVEN YEAR

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OLD BOY WOULD BE USING CRUTCHES IN JULY FROM ACCIDENT OCCURRING PRECEDING FEB. SINCE TESTIMONY OF SMITH HAS HAD DAMAGING EFFECT ON TESTIMONY OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS RE ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND CHAMBER-S TRIP TO PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE IN AUGUST, THIRTYSEVEN, THE WFO IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY CHECK THE RECORDS OF THE LANDON SCHOOL TO DETERMINE THE DATES OF TIMMY HOBSON-S ABSENCE SUBSEQUENT TO FEB NINETEENTH, THIRTYSEVEN AND THROUGHOUT REST OF THAT SCHOOL YEAR. WILL ASCERTAIN NAME OF ANY DOCTOR RETAINED BY THE SCHOOL WHO MIGHT HAVE TREATED OR PRESCRIBED FOR TIMMY HOBSON FROM FEB TO JUNE, THIRTYSEVEN, AND ASCERTAIN FROM HIM WHETHER TIMMY-S LEG WAS IN A CAST OR WHETHER HE WAS USING CRUTCHES AND FOR WHAT PERIOD. NAME OF HOBSON-S PRINCIPAL TEACHER OR TEACHERS DURING THIS PERIOD SHOULD BE OBTAINED AND THEY SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR RECOLLECTION OF HOW LONG TIMMY-S LEG WAS IN A CAST AND HOW LONG HE WAS USING CRUTCHES. NAME OF BUS DRIVER WHO DROVE LANDON SCHOOL BUS SHOULD BE OBTAINED AND HE SHOULD BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED AS ABOVE. IT IS REQUESTED THIS BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE ATTN AND SUTEL SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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WA 2 NY 3 PH 1 FROM BA 6-21-49 11-35 AM EDST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. RE NEW YORK TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION WITH BALTIMORE JUNE TWENTY LAST. FURTHER INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., ON JUNE TWENTY, LAST, TO DETERMINE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING HISS RESIDENCE THERE DURING SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. L. W. WICKES, ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT ST., CHESTERTOWN, ADVISED THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS SUBLEASED AN APARTMENT AT HER HOME FROM ABOUT JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. WICKES HAS NO RECORDS CONCERNING HISS STAY AT HER HOME BUT RECALLS THAT THE APARTMENT WAS SUBLEASED BY HISSES FROM A DR. ALICE DOLE, HISTORY INSTRUCTOR AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN, NOW DEAD. DR. DOLES DAUGHTER, WHO IS PRESENTLY RESIDENT OF ANNAPOLIS, MD., ACCORDING TO MRS. WICKES, WILL BE INTERVIEWED BY BALTIMORE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY. MRS. WICKES IS OF THE OPINION THAT NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN WAS EXACT YEAR HISSES STAYED AT HER HOME, INASMUCH AS HER SON, LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., WAS ILL WITH BROKEN BACK THE YEAR OF HISS VISIT AND TURNED AGE TWENTY IN JULY OF THAT YEAR. LEWIN WICKES, ACCORDING TO HIS MOTHER, WAS BORN ON JULY TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SEVENTEEN AND IS RESIDENT OF RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY, BUT IS CURRENTLY IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND MAY BE REACHED THROUGH THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AT PHILADELPHIA. MRS. WICKES IS OF OPINION THAT HISSES DID NOT LEAVE CHESTERTOWN DURING DURATION OF THEIR VISIT, BUT HER REASON FOR THIS BELIEF IS THAT MRS. J. KELLOG SMITH, WHO FORMERLY OPERATED SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN CHESTERTOWN, TOLD HER THAT HISS SON, TIMOTHY HOBSON, HAD DISEASE OR INJURY, AND MRS. KELLOG SMITH WOULD NOT HAVE ACCEPTED BOY AT KELLOG SMITH SUMMER CAMP UNLESS HISSES AGREED

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TO REMAIN NEARBY. POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON WAS TREATED BY LOCAL CHESTERTOWN DOCTORS. BALTIMORE OFFICE WILL ASCERTAIN DEFINITELY IF THIS OCCURED. HISSES REMAINED VERY MUCH TO THEMSELVES DURING THE TIME OF THEIR VISIT, ACCORDING TO MRS. WICKES. NEIGHBORS IN THE VICINITY OF WICKES DO NOT RECALL EVER HAVING SEEN HISSES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. MRS. WICKES DOES NOT KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF ANY FORMER TENANTS WHO RESIDED IN HER HOME AT TIME OF HISS TENANCY. MRS. KELLOG SMITH HAS TOLD MRS. WICKES THAT HISSES AGAIN STAYED AT HER HOME IN NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, BUT MRS. WICKES ONLY RECALLS NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN VISIT. NO FORMER EMPLOYEES OF KELLOG SMITH SUMMER CAMP AT CHESTERTOWN AVAILABLE INASMUCH AS KELLOG SMITHS ACTED AS SUMMER COUNSELORS THEMSELVES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE ATTEMPT TO CONTACT LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., CARE OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMANY, PHILADELPHIA, TO ASCERTAIN IF HE RECALLS DATES OF HIS BACK INJURY AND WHETHER OR NOT HISSES WERE PRESENT AT THAT TIME. IT IS NOTED THAT J. KELLOG SMITH INTERVIEWED AT CHESTERTOWN BY SPECIAL AGENT WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER OF THE BALTIMORE OFFICE ON DECEMBER TWENTYFIRST LAST CONCERNING TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL EMANATING FROM ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS WENT TO AN UPSTAIRS ROOM AND STATED THAT HE HAD NO SUCH MATERIAL FROM THE HISSES. WHEN ASKED FOR THE DATES OF ATTENDANCE OF TIMOTHY HOBSON AT KELLOG SMITH SUMMER CAMP, KELLOG SMITH SAID THAT HE HAD NO SUCH RECORD. AFTER DISCUSSION BETWEEN MR. AND MRS. KELLOG SMITH, AND THEIR DAUGHTER, THEY STATED THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON ATTENDED THE SUMMER CAMP FROM ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYSIX TO FORTYONE.

END

MC FARLIN

CORRECTION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 22 1949

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WA 9 NY 3 FROM BA 6-22-49 5-06 EDST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NY URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE- R, IS- R. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS CONTACTED BY BALTO. OFFICE IN RESPONSE TO NEW YORKS REQUEST OF JUNE TWENTYONE LAST, AND HE ADVISES HE HAS NO ADDITIONAL RECOLLECTION AS TO HIS STARTING POINT. OF HIS TRIP TO PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND IS STILL OF BELIEF THAT THE TRIP WAS STARTED BY CHAMBERS AND HISSES FROM WASH., D. C. HIS ONLY RECOLLECTION OF THE BROKEN LEG OF TIMMY HOBSON WAS THAT IT OCCURRED SOMETIME DURING THE WINTER OF THIRTYSEVEN. HE VAGUELY RECALLS THAT HE FELL ON THE ICE, POSSIBLY WHILE RIDING A BICYCLE. WITH REFERENCE TO THE THIRTYFIVE DOLLAR CHECK OF ALGER HISS WHICH CLEARED THE BANK IN WASH. ON AUG. SEVENTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN, CHAMBERS STATED HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF HISS CASHING A CHECK OF THAT SMALL AMOUNT DURING A TRIP TO PETERBORO AND THE ONLY POSSIBILITY HE COULD SUGGEST WAS THAT HISS HAD CASHED THE CHECK ON THEIR WAY BACK FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE IN NYC, HOWEVER, THIS WAS ONLY A SURMISE ON HIS PART.

MC FARLIN

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-22-87 BY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK

30 22 6-05 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

F. L. J.

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, AM SESSION, JUNE TWENTY SECOND. ON OPENING OF COURT JUDGE ANNOUNCED HE HAD OVERRULED OBJECTION TO INTRODUCTION OF DEPOSITION OF GOVERNOR ADLAI STEVENSON OF ILLINOIS AND STRYKER THEN READ IT INTO EVIDENCE. STEVENSON CHARACTERIZED HISS REPUTATION FOR INTEGRITY, LOYALTY AND VERACITY AS GOOD. MURPHY THEN READ CROSS INTERROGATORIES IN WHICH STEVENSON STATED WAS NEVER IN HISS HOME AND THAT HE NEVER HEARD PRIOR TO FORTY EIGHT THAT HISS WAS A COMMUNIST OR SYMPATHIZER OR UNLAWFULLY REMOVED DOCUMENTS FROM STATE DEPT. JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER WAS THEN CALLED AND SHOOK HANDS WITH JUDGE BEFORE BEING SWORN. TESTIFIED HAS BEEN IN SUPREME COURT SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY NINE, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL FROM NINETEEN FOURTEEN TO THIRTY NINE, FRIENDLY WITH JUSTICE HOLMES AND EXPLAINED FUNCTIONS OF HARVARD LAW REVIEW AND SMALL NUMBER OF STUDENTS SELECTED THEREFOR AND TESTIFIED ABOUT SELECTING HISS AS SECRETARY FOR HOLMES. MENTIONED DEEPLY CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

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Looks like Hiss has two lawyers - the Judge & Stryker.

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JUSTICES AND THEIR SECRETARIES. MET HISS PROBABLY IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN, SAID HISS WAS THE MAN IN HIS CALSS WHOM HE COULD BEST RECOMMEND TO HOLMES AND THAT REPUTATION OF HISS FOR LOYALTY, INTEGRITY, AND VERACITY WAS EXCELLENT AND THAT HE NEVER HEARD IT QUESTIONED. ON CROSS FRANKFURTER ADMITTED CONVERSATION WITH JUDGE JEROME FRANK ABOUT HISS BUT INSISTED IT WAS FRANK WHO TALKED TO HIM AND GAVE THE IMPRESSION HE ONLY LISTENED. DENIED UNEQUIVOCALLY EVER HEARING ANYTHING FROM ANYONE REFLECTING ON LOYALTY OF HISS. WHEN ASKED HOW HISS HAPPENED TO GO WITH GOVT. IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE FRANKFURTER STATED JEROME FRANK HAD PROBABLY ASKED HIM TO SUGGEST SOMEONE BUT ADMITTED HE HAD NO DEFINITE INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION ON IT. OBJECTION SUSTAINED TO QUESTION AS TO WHETHER FRANKFURTER RECOMMENDED LEE PRESSMAN FOR GOVT. EMPLOYMENT. OBJECTION ALSO SUSTAINED TO QUESTION WHETHER PRESSMAN WAS ON HARVARD LAW REVIEW BUT FRANKFURTER ANSWERED NEVERTHELESS THAT HE BELIEVED HE WAS AND INFORMED JUDGE HE WOULD BE GLAD TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS. COURT INSTRUCTED MURPHY HE MUST CONFINE HISS CROSS EXAMINATION TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING HISS PERSONALLY. FRANKFURTER ADMITTED INSTANT OCCASION WAS ONLY TIME HE HAS EVER TESTIFIED AS CHARACTER WITNESS. MURPHY ASKED HIM IF SUPREME COURT NOW IN

END OF PAGE TWO

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RECESS AND HE SAID NO BUT THAT IT WAS NOT MEETING TODAY. NEXT WITNESS WAS JUSTICE STANLEY REED OF SUPREME COURT WHO TESTIFIED HE MET HISS IN SUMMER OF THIRTY FIVE WHEN HISS ENTERED SOLICITOR GENERALS OFFICE AS SPECIAL ATTY. STATED LATTER POSITION WAS ONE OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE AND THAT REPUTATION OF HISS FOR INTEGRITY, LOYALTY AND VERACITY WAS GOOD AS FAR AS HE KNOWS AND HE NEVER HEARD IT QUESTIONED. ON CROSS STATED HCUA HEARINGS LAST AUG. WERE FIRST TIME HE HEARD LOYALTY OF HISS QUESTIONED. BELIEVED JEROME FRANK RECOMMENDED HISS TO HIM AND RECALLED DISTINCTLY TALKING TO FRANK ABOUT HISS AT THAT TIME. CALVERT MAGRUDER, CHIEF JUDGE, FIRST CIRCUIT CT. OF APPEALS, BOSTON, TESTIFIED HE WAS ON HARVARD LAW FACULTY FROM NINETEEN TWENTY TO THIRTY NINE WHEN HE WENT ON BENCH. MET HISS AT HARVARD ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT AND HISS VISITED HIS HOME AND HE LATER VISITED HISS HOME IN WASHINGTON. REPUTATION EXCELLENT. ON CROSS TESTIFIED NO ONE EXCEPT ALGER AND PRISCILLA PRESENT WHEN HE VISITED HISS HOME IN WASHINGTON. SAID HE KNEW MANY OF HISS FRIENDS AND WHEN ASKED TO NAME SOME SAID JUSTICE FRANKFURTER AND THE "LAW SCHOOL CROWD." MURPHY ASKED HIM IF INCLUDED THEREIN WERE PRESSMAN, ABT AND NATHAN WITT. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW IF THEY WERE FRIENDS OF HISS BUT

END OF PAGE THREE

SAID HE KNEW WITT FROM NLRB. STATED NEVER PRIOR TO FORTY EIGHT HAD HE HEARD HISS WAS COMMUNIST OR TOOK GOVT. DOCUMENTS. SHOOK HANDS WITH JUDGE ON CONCLUSION OF TESTIMONY. GERARD SWOPE, JR., TESTIFIED HE IS GENERAL COUNSEL OF INTERNATIONAL GE, WAS GRADUATED FROM HARVARD LAW NINETEEN THIRTY TWO AND MET HISS IN THIRTY TWO IN NYC LAW FIRM WHERE BOTH WERE

EMPLOYED. VISITED HISS HOME IN NYC AND WASHINGTON AND CHARACTERIZED HIS REPUTATION AS "UNEQUIVOCALLY EXCELLENT." ON CROSS WAS NOT SURE OF HISS ADDRESS IN NINETEEN THIRTY TWO WHEN HE VISITED HIM, COULD NOT RECALL IDENTITIES OF OTHER PERSONS PRESENT BUT SAID HE MET PRISCILLA AND LATER VISITED HISS HOME IN GEORGETOWN BUT COULD REMEMBER NO ONE ELSE THERE EXCEPT MR. AND MRS. HAWES. SAID NO RECOLLECTION OF SEEING JOHN ABT, WITT, PRESSMAN OR WARE AT HISS HOME. CLAUDIE CATLETT WAS LAST WITNESS AND TESTIFIED SHE WORKED FOR HISSES FROM FALL OF THIRTY FIVE AT TWO NINE NAUGHT FIVE "P" ST. UNTIL SEPT. THIRTY EIGHT WHEN SHE WAS TAKEN SICK AND OCCASIONALLY THEREAFTER TO FORTY ONE. TESTIFIED FBI INTRODUCED HER TO CHAMBERS IN FBI OFFICE IN WASHINGTON AND THAT SHE TOLD FBI SHE SAW HIM BEFORE ONCE AT "P" ST. WHERE HE CAME AND SPENT PERHAPS AN HOUR TALKING TO PRISCILLA HIS ON WHICH OCCASION CATLETT PREPARED TEA. NEVER SAW HIM SINCE. SAID CHAMBERS IN FBI OFFICE ASKED HER ABOUT VARIOUS ARTICLES OF

END OF PAGE FOUR

FURNITURE IN HISSES HOME AT THIRTIETH ST. AND THAT SHE TOLD HIM THEY WERE NEVER IN HISS HOME AT THIRTIETH ST. BUT RATHER "P" ST. ALSO THAT CHAMBERS ASKED HER WHERE TIMMY SLEPT AND SHE TOLD HIM AND THAT CHAMBERS ASKED ABOUT ARRANGEMENTS OF ROOMS AT VARIOUS HISSES RES-IDENCES/ MURPHY OBJECTED STRENUOUSLY TO THESE LEADING QUESTIONS BUT COURT OVERRULED HIM. RECALLED NO OTHER QUESTIONS CHAMBERS ASKED HER. CLAIMED CHAMBERS SAID HIS NAME WAS CROSBY ON OCCASION OF HIS ONLY VISIT. ALSO, THAT FBI SHOWED HER PHOTOS OF WOMAN AND BABY. TOLD HER IT WAS MRS. CHAMBERS AND CHILD AND THAT SHE HAD NEVER SEEN EITHER BEFORE. TESTIFIED HISSES GAVE HER CHAIR, SOME CLOTHES AND PICTURES WHEN MOVING AND GAVE HER SONS PERRY AND RAYMOND OLD TYPEWRITER. MURPHYS OBJECTIONS TO LEADING QUESTIONS AGAIN OVERRULED AND COURT COMMENTED NO LEADING QUESTIONS SO FAR. JUDGE THEN ASKED CATLETT WHERE HISSES WERE MOVING WHEN THEY GAVE BOYS TYPEWRITER AND SHE SAID SHE BELIEVED FROM "P" ST. TO THIRTIETH ST. BUT WAS NOT SURE. SAID TIMMY HAD BROKEN LEG WHILE AT THIRTIETH ST., AND WHEN MURPHY OBJECTED TO QUESTION IF HISS HAD PORTABLE TYPEWRITER COURT OVERRULED AGAIN. WITNESS ANSWERED SHE DID NOT KNOW AND STATED SHE "DONT REMEMBER NO TYPEWRITER AT ALL". COULD NOT REMEMBER MAKE OF

END OF PAGE FIVE

TYPEWRITER BOYS RECEIVED. STATED SHE HAD NOT SEEN ALGER SINCE ABOUT FORTY ONE AND SAW PRISCILLA IN FORTY SIX. SAW ATTY MC LEAN IN MARCH OR APRIL FORTY NINE AT HOME OF DONALD HISS WHEN SHE WAS ASKED ABOUT TYPEWRITER AND OTHER THINGS. ON CROSS TESTIFIED THAT AT DONALD HISS HOME THERE WERE PRESENT DONALD, HER SON, RAYMOND, MC LEAN AND HERSELF. NEXT TIME SHE SAW MC LEAN WAS AT HER HOUSE WHEN PERRY, RAYMOND, MC LEAN AND A COLORED, MR. HOUSTON WERE PRESENT. STATED SHE REMEMBERS CHAMBERS GAVE NAME OF CROSBY AND DENIED THAT AT CONFERENCE IN DONALD HISS HOME SHE WAS ASKED ANYTHING ABOUT CHAMBERS OR VISITORS TO HISS HOME. ADMITTED FBI HAD LATER ASKED HER IF SHE KNEW A MAN BY A CERTAIN NAME AND SHE SAID YES BUT COULD NOT RECALL THE NAME AND SAID SHE WAS GOOD ON FACES BUT POOR ON NAMES. SAID FBI FIRST TALKED TO HER IN MARCH FORTY NINE AT WINCHESTER, VA. AND SHE TOLD THEM SHE DID NOT REMEMBER ANY TYPEWRITER. ALSO THAT SHE DOES NOT REMEMBER HISSES GIVING TYPEWRITER TO BOYS. SAID WHEN CHAMBERS CALLED AT "P" ST. HOUSE HE WAS NOT DRESSED VERY WELL. SAID HISSES HAD OTHER CALLERS BUT COULD NOT GIVE NAMES OF ANY. ADMITTED SHE HAD TOLD AUSA MURPHY IN WASHINGTON A FEW WEEKS AGO THAT SHE KNEW NOTHING OF A HISS TYPEWRITER.

END OF PAGE SIX

SHE IDENTIFIED HER SIGNATURE ON SIGNED STATEMENT TAKEN FEB., FORTY NINE AT WINCHESTER AND MURPHY READ PART THEREOF ALOUD WHEREIN SHE STATES SHE RECOGNIZED CHAMBERS BUT DID NOT KNOW HIS NAME. TESTIFIED SHE SAW SOME RUGS TIED UP IN HISS CLOSET BUT DID NOT KNOW IF ORIENTALS AND THAT PRISCILLA NEVER CONVERSED WITH HER ABOUT RUGS. STATED MEETING AT DONALD HISS HOUSE OCCURRED BEFORE SHE SAW CHAMBERS IN FBI OFFICE. SAID NO DISCUSSION DONALD HISS HOME ABOUT CHAMBERS OR ABOUT TYPEWRITERS OR ABOUT VISITORS AT HISS HOME AND THAT CONVERSATION CONCERNED ONLY DATES OF HER EMPLOYMENT BY HISSES. WHEN MC LEAN SAW HER LATER SHE TOLD HIM SHE COULD NOT RECOGNIZE TYPEWRITER BUT THAT HER CHILDREN COULD. STATED SHE TOLD ATTYS SCHAPIRO AND HOUSTON THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW WHERE HER CHILDREN HAD SECURED THE OLD TYPEWRITER AND ADMITTED SHE PAID NO ATTN TO IT. DENIED TELLING FBI SHE COULD NOT REMEMBER CHAMBERS NAME UNTIL HISS LAWYERS SUGGESTED IT TO HER AND CLAIMED FBI DID NOT ASK HER ABOUT TYPEWRITER ON FIRST INTERVIEW. STATED THEY ONLY SHOWED HER PHOTOS AND SHE RECOGNIZED NONE. ADMITTED ENTIRE CONVERSATION REDUCED TO WRITTEN STATEMENT AND MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD THAT PORTION IN

END OF PAGE SEVEN

WHICH SHE STATED SHE COULD NOT RECALL THAT HISSES DID HAVE AN OLD TYPEWRITER. STATED WHEN SHE MET CHAMBERS IN FBI OFFICE HE ASKED HER MANY QUESTIONS AND HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO MAKE HER BELIEVE HE HAD BEEN IN THIRTIETH ST. HOUSE. STATED SHE IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZED CHAMBERS WHEN SHE SAW HIM IN FBI OFFICE. STATED HE ASKED HER ABOUT SEVERAL ITEMS OF FURNITURE AT THIRTIETH ST. AND SHE TOLD HIM THEY WERE ALL AT "P" ST. AND HAD NOT BEEN TAKEN BY HISSES WHEN THEY MOVED TO THIRTIETH ST. ADMITTED PRISCILLA STATED RESIDENCE HAD BEEN FURNISHED. ADMITTED CHAMBERS DESCRIBED VARIOUS ARTICLES OF FURNITURE CORRECTLY TO HER BUT WAS WRONG WHEN HE SAID THEY WERE AT THIRTIETH ST. SAID CHAMBERS WAS WRONG IN HIS DESCRIPTION TO HER OF LAYOUT OF VARIOUS HISS RESIDENCES BUT WHEN ASKED IN WHAT PARTICULARS HE WAS WRONG SHE STATED SHE COULD NOT REMEMBER. CROSS WILL CONTINUE AFTER LUNCHEON RECESS.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

NY R 30 WA

cc: Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm

8

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

6-22-49

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 22 12p

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA URGENT

JAHAM.

RE PHILA. TEL JUNE TWENTY FIRST LAST. LEWIN W. WICKES INTERVIEWED BY SA JOHN B. VAN ETTEN AT LAFAYETTE HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C. ON JUNE TWENTY TWO. WICKES ADVISED THAT HIS BACK WAS BROKEN ON MAY NINTH, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND THAT HE WAS UP AND AROUND BY AUGUST, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. WICKES DOES NOT RECALL EVER MEETING ALGER HISS FAMILY. FROM JANUARY NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN TO NINETEEN FORTY THREE WICKES RESIDED IN EASTERN PENN. BUT VISITED MOTHER IN JULY AND FIRST PART OF AUGUST, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. DOES NOT RECALL THE HISS FAMILY BEING THERE AND DOES NOT KNOW THEM.

WICKES DOES NOT RECALL WHO TENANTS WERE IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY SEVEN BUT THOUGHT THAT POSSIBLE A PAUL SOLANDE, PROFESSOR AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN, MD., AND A KENNETH BUXTON COULD HAVE BEEN TENANTS AT THIS TIME. WHERE ABOUTS UNKNOWN.

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BALTIMORE SHOULD LOCATE PAUL SOLANDE AND KENNETH BUXTON AND INTERVIEW CONCERNING THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF ALGER HISS' STAY IN CHESTERTOWN IN SUMMER NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. L. W. WICKES NOT SURE HOW MUCH LONGER WILL BE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., POSSIBLY UNTIL TOMORROW. WILL THEN BE AT JUDGE KIRKPATRICKS PLACE IN CUMBERSTONE, MD., PHONE WEST RIVER THREE SIX N FOR ONE DAY BEFORE RETURNING HOME, TWO ONE SEVEN COOPER ST., CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

JUL 18 1949

HOTTEL

JVE:BRA

74-94

Kisseloff-11410

JJW:cl
74-24

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Mr. Mohr
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WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 6-22-49 5:15 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

JAHAM. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM NYC TO WFO, EIGHT TWENTYONE PM, JUNE TWENTYONE, LAST. OWNER OF PREMISES AT TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P ST., NW, WASHINGTON, DC, OCCUPIED BY GATLETTS IS JAMES J. MANOGUE, THREE TWO NAUGHT ONE P ST., NW. AGENT FOR RENTAL OF PREMISES IS MISS EMMA W. STEVENS, ONE TWO TWO NAUGHT WISCONSIN AVE., NW, TELEPHONE MICHIGAN NAUGHT NAUGHT EIGHT NINE. SHE HAS ONLY ONE LEASE FOR TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P ST., DATED JANUARY SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, BETWEEN HERSELF AND ONE GEORGE ROULHAC, EFFECTIVE JANUARY NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. SHE HAS NEVER HEARD OF GATLETTS, HAS NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED BY ANYONE CONCERNING THIS MATTER, AND HAS NO OTHER RECORDS CONCERNING THIS ADDRESS. RENT IS PAID REGULARLY BY UNKNOWN NEGRO WHOM SHE ASSUMED TO BE ROULHAC. GEORGE E. ROULHAC, ONE THREE NAUGHT SEVEN RIGGS ST., NE, FORMERLY LIVED AT TWO FIVE TWO THREE P ST., NW. HE STATES HIS SON, GEORGE HEZEKIAH NORMAN ROULHAC, WAS FRIENDLY WITH GATLETT BOYS AND LIVED AT TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P ST. WITH THEM ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. HE DID NOT RECALL CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HIS SON MOVED IN WITH GATLETTS OR HOW LONG HE STAYED THERE EXCEPT THAT THE DURATION WAS NOT MORE THAN A YEAR OR TWO AND HIS SON LEFT THE GATLETTS SHORTLY AFTER HE MARRIED ONE SAMANTHA HOWARD. HIS SON IS NOW IN THE AIR CORPS STATIONED IN ALASKA. ROULHAC'S SERIAL NUMBER IN A FORMER ENLISTMENT WAS THREE THREE NAUGHT SIX EIGHT FOUR NINE NINE. FATHER ALSO ADVISED HIS DAUGHTER, ANITA BOOTH, AND HER HUSBAND, ALSO MOVED INTO P ST. ADDRESS AT THAT TIME WITH GATLETTS AND HER BROTHER, GEORGE. ANITA BOOTH NOW RESIDING AT ONE TWO THREE SIX HOPKINS COURT, SE, WASHINGTON, DC, HER HUSBAND HAVING

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DIED ABOUT THE FIRST OF NINETEEN FORTYNINE. ATTEMPTS MADE TO LOCATE ANITA BOOTH AT THIS ADDRESS WITHOUT SUCCESS. MRS. GEORGE ROULHAC, HER MOTHER, ADVISED MIKE CATLETT AND ANOTHER MAN, A DETECTIVE OR A LAWYER, HAD PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED ANITA BOOTH CONCERNING TYPEWRITER SEVERAL MONTHS AGO AND SHE ADVISED ONLY SHE REMEMBERED A TYPEWRITER BEING THERE BUT THAT SHE HAD NO SPECIMENS AND DID NOT USE IT. THIS OFFICE CONTINUING ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW ANITA BOOTH. ATTEMPTS MADE TO LOCATE SAMANTHA ROULHAC, WIFE OF GEORGE H. N. ROULHAC. SHE IS REPORTED WORKING IN NYC, ADDRESS UNKNOWN, AND ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED TO LEARN HER WHEREABOUTS. NYC ADVISE IMMEDIATELY IF IT IS DESIRED WHEREABOUTS OF GEORGE ROULHAC WITH AIR CORPS IN ALASKA BE ASCERTAINED AND HE BE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO HIS PRESENCE IN TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P ST. IN JANUARY, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT.

HOTTEL

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6/22/49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 22 9 p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. RENYTEL JUNE TWENTYONE LAST. NO ATTENDANCE RECORD FOR TIMMY HOBSON AT LANDON SCHOOL FOR YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. SCHOLASTIC RECORDS REFLECT HOBSON TAKING ELEVEN SUBJECTS IN YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. FOR MONTH OF MARCH, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN HOBSON RECEIVED GRADES IN ONLY SIX OF THE ELEVEN SUBJECTS. MRS. P. LANDON BANFIELD, LANDON SCHOOL, ADVISED THAT PROBABLY REASON NO GRADES GIVEN IN FIVE COURSES WAS DUE TO ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL AND GRADES FOR THE SIX SUBJECTS COULD HAVE BEEN GRANTED FOR WORK DONE AT HOME. MRS. BANFIELD ADVISED THAT SHE WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH THE NAME OF ANY BUS DRIVER EMPLOYED BY SCHOOL IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. THE ONLY PERSON SHE COULD RECALL AS RIDING ON BUS CONCURRENTLY WITH HOBSON IS NOW DECEASED. RECORDS LANDON SCHOOL DO NOT REFLECT A SPECIFIC TEACHER FOR HOBSON FOR YEAR NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. BANFIELD FURNISHED THE NAMES OF THREE POSSIBILITIES WHO WILL BE INTERVIEWED BY WFO.

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WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 51 21 11-58 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS-R. REBULET JUNE NINTH, INSTANT TO LOS ANGELES AND NY CONCERNING DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WAS. REFERENCE LETTER ENCLOSED SUMMARY OF INFO ON DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, REFLECTING THIS SUBJECT-S MOTHER-S MAIDEN NAME WAS REBECCA GLAZER. REFERENCE REPORT OF SA THOMAS G. SPENCER, DATED MAY ELEVEN, INSTANT, AT NY ON PAGE ONE HUNDRED FOUR, REFLECTS INFO FROM WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TO EFFECT THAT WHEN PHOTOGRAPHIC SET UP OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE APPARATUS WAS MOVED FROM SPIEGEL APARTMENT IN BALTIMORE, DAVID CARPENTER PARENTHESIS THAT IS DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN PARENTHESIS CLOSED MOVED SAID EQUIPMENT TO AN APARTMENT IN NORTHEAST SECTION OF WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR WHICH APARTMENT CARPENTER HAD MADE ARRANGEMENTS. FURTHER, THAT CARPENTER TOLD CHAMBERS THAT THE MALE OCCUPANT OF THIS APARTMENT WORKED FOR HECHT-S DEPARTMENT STORE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., POSSIBLY IN DELIVERY DEPARTMENT, AND WAS A RELIABLE COMMUNIST. CHAMBERS BELIEVED SAID APARTMENT WAS LOCATED ABOUT B OR C STREET, NORTHEAST, BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND FOURTEENTH STREETS, WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAMBERS

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SAID THIS APARTMENT WAS USED BY DAVID CARPENTER FOR PHOTOGRAPHING DOCUMENTS FOR SOVIET APPARATUS NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN TO ABOUT THIRTY EIGHT. CHAMBERS SAYS THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE INDIVIDUALS WHO OCCUPIED THIS APARTMENT WERE NAMED GLAZER. SAID APARTMENT HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED DESPITE PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED IN WASHINGTON, D.C. IN VIEW OF ABOVE, JESSIE ZIMMERMAN, BROTHER OF DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, REINTERVIEWED REGARDING RELATIVES NAMED GLAZER. ON PREVIOUS INTERVIEWS JESSIE HAD ADVISED HE KNEW OF NO RELATIVES ON HIS MOTHER-S OR FATHER-S SIDE. NOW WHEN QUESTIONED
ABOUT RELATIVES NAMED GLAZER, JESSIE SAYS HE RECALLS THAT HIS MOTHER-S MAIDEN NAME WAS GLAZER, AND THAT SHE HAD A BROTHER WILLIAM GLAZER WHO RESIDED IN BERKLEY, VIRGINIA, AND OPERATED SOME SORT OF STORE THERE. SAYS WILLIAM GLAZER DIED ABOUT TWENTY YEARS AGO AND ADVISES WILLIAM-S WIFE, FIRST NAME UNKNOWN, PREDECEASED WILLIAM. WILLIAM GLAZER HAD TWO DAUGHTERS NAMED MOLLY AND BESSIE, AND ALSO TWO OR THREE SONS, WHOSE FIRST NAMES JESSIE CANNOT RECALL. ADVISES THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM GLAZER WOULD ALL BE OVER FORTYFOUR YEARS OF AGE TODAY, EXCEPT YOUNGEST SON WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY THIRTYSIX OR THIRTYSEVEN YEARS OLD. JESSIE HAS NO PRESENT KNOWLEDGE OF WHERE-
END OF PAGE TWO

Kisseloff-11415

ABOUTS OF THIS FAMILY, BUT ADVISES LAST TIME HE WAS IN TOUCH WITH THEM ALL OF SAID FAMILY WERE LIVING IN BERKLEY, VIRGINIA. JESSIE ALSO ADVISES HE HAD A SECOND COUSIN, HARRY GLAZER, NOT OF WILLIAM GLAZER-S IMMEDIATE FAMILY, WHO OPERATED A GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE IN PORTSMOUTH, VA. SAYS HARRY GLAZER WOULD BE ABOUT SEVENTY YEARS OLD TODAY IF ALIVE, BUT JESSIE HAS NOT HEARD OF OR FROM THIS FAMILY FOR ABOUT TWENTY YEARS. ADVISES HARRY GLAZER HAD THREE OR FOUR SONS, BUT JESSIE CAN RECALL NAMES OF ONLY TWO OF THESE SONS, ONE MEYER GLAZER AND OTHER JOSEPH GLAZER. JESSIE KNOWS OF NO OTHER RELATIVES NAMED GLAZER. ALSO ADVISES THAT HE CANNOT RECALL ANY OF RELATIVES NAMED GLAZER RESIDING WASHINGTON, D.C., BUT SAYS SOME OF THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM GLAZER OR OF HARRY GLAZER MAY HAVE BEEN RESIDENTS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. WITHOUT JESSIE-S KNOWING OF SAME. IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE ANY RELATIVE OF DAVID ZIMMERMAN NAMED GLAZER, WHO MAY HAVE RESIDED WASHINGTON, D.C. ABOUT THIRTYSEVEN - THIRTYEIGHT, NORFOLK WILL CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT BERKLEY, VA., REGARDING FAMILY OF WILLIAM GLAZER, INCLUDING CREDIT INVESTIGATION, TO LOCATE AND IDENTIFY MEMBERS OF SAID FAMILY. NORFOLK ALSO WILL CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT PORTSMOUTH, VA., TO LOCATE AND IDENTIFY HARRY GLAZER AND HIS SONS. IF ANY MEMBERS OF EITHER GLAZER FAMILY

END OF PAGE THREE

ARE LOCATED, THESE MEMBERS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING ANY RELATIVE NAMED GLAZER WHO RESIDED IN WASHINGTON, D.C. ABOUT THIRTY SEVEN-THIRTYEIGHT, PARTICULARLY ANYONE WHO WORKED IN DEPARTMENT STORE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THAT PERIOD. WFO WILL CHECK THEIR FILES ON NAMES HARRY GLAZER, MEYER GLAZER, AND JOSEPH GLAZER FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL APPEARING IDENTICAL WITH ABOVE NAMED RELATIVES OF DAVID ZIMMERMAN. IF INVESTIGATION DISCLOSES ANY RELATIVE OF ZIMMERMAN-S NAMED GLAZER WHO RESIDED IN WASHINGTON, D.C. IN PERTINENT PERIOD, BUREAU REQUESTED TO GRANT AUTHORITY FOR INTERVIEW OF SAID GLAZER REGARDING DAVID ZIMMERMAN-S USE OF GLAZER-S APARTMENT FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES.

yes - when identified

SCHEIDT

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Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON A6 ND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE 22 3-16 P EDST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHA M, PERJURY. ESPIONAGE DASH R AND INTERNAL SECURITY DASH R. RE NY TEL JUNE TWENTY FIRST LAST. HARRY C. COLEMAN , JR., POSTMASTER, CHESTERTOWN, MD., ADVISED FROM PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FROM INFORMATION THAT HE ASCERTAINED FROM STEWART PRICE, CARRIER ON RURAL CHESTERTOWN ROUTE SERVING HOME OF J. KELLOGG DASH SMITH THAT NO FORMER EMPLOYEES OF KELLOGG DASH SMITH SUMMER CAMP ARE KNOWN INASMUCH AS THE CAMP WAS SMALL AND THE KELLOGG DASH SMITH FAMILY THEMSELVES ACTED AS CAMP COUNSELORS. PRICE DOES NOT RECALL WHETHER OR NOT TIMOTHY HOBSON WAS PRESENT AT KELLOGG DASH SMITH SUMMER CAMP IN INETEEN THIRTYSEVEN AND ADVISED THA T , . KELLOGG DASH SMITH EACH SUMMER GAVE HIM A LIST OF BOYS AND GIRLS AT THE CAMP WHICH LIST PRICE DESTROYED AT THE END OF EACH SUMMER. DOCTORS ALEXANDER C. DICK AND FRANK B. HINES OF CHESTERTOWN, MD. MAINTAIN NO RECORDS AS FA R BACK AS NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN BUT DO NOT RECALL EVER HAVING TREATED A TIMOTHY HOBSON. DOCTOR FRANK W. SMITH AND KENT AND QUEEN ANNE-S HOSPITAL , BOTH CHESTERTOWN, WHO DO MAINTAIN RECORDS,

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HAVE NO RECORD OF EVER HAVING TREATED A TIMOTHY HOBSON. THESE PHYSCIAN S KNOW OF NO ONE ELSE WHO COULD HAVE TREATED HOBSON. RECORDS OF THE CHESTERTOWN POST OFFICE FAIL TO REFLECT A CHANGE OF ADDRESS FROM OR TO CHESTERTOWN, MD, FOR EITHER ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS, ALTHOUGH RECORDS MAY BE INCOMPLETE AS CHANGE OF ADDRESS RECORDS ARE NORMALLY MAINTAIND FOR ONLY TWO YEARS. C. JULIAN COLEMAN, WHO IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN [redacted] WAS THE POSTMAN ON THE CHESTERTOWN CITY ROUTE WHICH SERVED THE WICKE-SAPARTMENTS, ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT ST., DIED IN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. INQUIRY OF J. KELLOGG DASH SMITH OR HIS RELATIVES CHESTERTOWN, MD., WILL NOT BE CONDUCTED BY THE BA OFFICE UNLESS SO ADVISED BY THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

MCFARLIN

END

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CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 10 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM BOSTON 22 9-02 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC U R G E N T

JAHAM. RETEL JUNE TWENTYONE. CI ADVISES JUDGE CHARLES E. WYSANSKI LEAVING THIS AFTERNOON FOR NYC. NOT KNOWN WHERE HE WILL STAY AND HE IS PROBABLY TRAVELING BY AUTO.

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WASH 15, NEW YORK 6 FROM PHILA 22 11-18 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NYC URGENT

JAHAM. SUBPOENA SERVED TONITE ON JOSEPH R. BOUCOT. ON ADVICE OF HIS PHYSICIAN HE WILL APPEAR NYC SHORTLY AFTER ELEVEN AM, JUNE TWENTYTHREE. SAS NAYLOR AND KIRKLAND WILL APPEAR NYC NINE THIRTY AM TOMORROW.

BOARDMAN

END

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Mr. Glavin
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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WA 10 NY 4 FROM BA 6-22-49 5-28 EDST LR

DIRECTOR AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP R, IS R. RE WFO TEL TODAY RE INTERVIEW OF LEWIN W. WICKES AT WASHINGTON, DC ON JUNE TWENTYTWO LAST. CHARLES B. FORD, ASSISTANT POSTMASTER, CHESTERTOWN, MD, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS DATE THAT PAUL SOLANDT AND KENNETH BUXTON WERE BOTH FORMERLY PROFESSORS AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN, MD. SOLANDT LEFT WASHINGTON COLLEGE TWO YEARS AGO, LEAVING CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO TWO ONE FIVE C STREET, SOUTHEAST, WASHINGTON, DC. BUXTON LEFT WASHINGTON COLLEGE FIVE TO SIX YEARS AGO AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS RECORDS RE HIM HAVE SINCE BEEN DESTROYED. SUGGEST WFO INTERVIEW SOLANDT. BA WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF BUXTON.

MC FARLIN

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CONF TWO STATS

WASH 40 PHILA 4 FROM NEW YORK 22 9-32 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

JAHAM. PHILA REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER JOSEPH R. BOUCOT HAS BEEN SERVED WITH SUBPOENA, WHETHER HE IS PHYSICALLY ABLE TO BE NYC TOMORROW. IF HE HAS BEEN SERVED AND WILL BE IN NY TOMORROW, SAS KIRKLAND AND NAILOR SHOULD APPEAR ROOM FOURTEEN ZERO FOUR, US COURT HOUSE, NINE THIRTY A.M. TOMORROW. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

BOTH ACK PLS

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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WA 8 NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTO 6-23-49 6-25 PM P

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND ALBANY URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R, IS R. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE ALBANY OFFICE, MRS. L. W. WICKES, ONE SEVENTEEN FRONT STREET, CHESTERTOWN, MD. ADVISED AGENTS OF THE BALTIMORE OFFICE, THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS SUBLEASED AN APARTMENT IN HER HOME AT CHESTERTOWN FROM ABOUT JUNE TO SEPTEMBER THIRTYSEVEN. THIS APARTMENT WAS SUBLEASED FROM A DR. ALICE DOLE, HISTORY INSTRUCTOR AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE AT CHESTERTOWN, NOW DEAD. MRS. WICKES HAS NO RECORDS CONCERNING HISS- S STAY AT HER HOME BUT BELIEVES THAT SUMMER THIRTYSEVEN WAS CORRECT DATE INASMUCH AS HER SON, LEWIN W. WICKES JR., WAS ILL WITH BROKEN BACK THE YEAR OF HISS- S VISIT AND TURNED AGE TWENTY IN JULY OF THAT YEAR. LEWIN WICKES, ACCORDING TO HIS MOTHER, WAS BORN ON JULY TWENTYEIGHT, SEVENTEEN. LEWIN W. WICKES INTERVIEWED AT WASHINGTON , D. C. ON JUNE TWENTY-SECOND LAST, ADVISED THAT HIS BACK WAS BROKEN ON MAY NINE, THIRTYSIX AND THAT HE WAS UP AND AROUND BY SUGUST THIRTYSIX. WICKES RESIDED EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA FROM JANUARY THIRTYSEVEN TO NINETEEN FORTYTHREE, BUT VISITED MOTHER AT CHESTERTOWN IN JULY AND FIRST PART OF AUGUST THIRTYSEVEN. HE DOES NOT RECALL THE HISS FAMILY BEING THERE AND DOES NOT KNOW THEM. WICKES FURTHER ADVISED THAT A KENNETH BUXTON WAS

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POSSIBLY A TENANT AT THE WICKES HOME AT THAT TIME. DR. JOHN A. WAGNER OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, U. OF MD., BALTIMORE, MD., ADVISED THAIS DATE THAT KENNETH SMITH BUXTON WHO FORMERLY RESIDED AT CHESTERTOWN. MD. AND TAUGHT CHEMISTRY AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE, IS PRESENTLY A CHEMIST IN A LOCAL MANUFACTURING PLANT AT MONTREAL, CANADA. CORRESPONDENCE IN WAGNER- S POSSESSION LISTS BUXTON- S LATEST ADDRESS AS FIFTEEN FORTYFIVE MC GREGAR ST, MONTREAL, OR POSSIBLY FIVE FORTYFIVE MAC GREAGOR ST., MONTREAL. HE ALSO HAS IN HIS POSSESSION A TWO YEAR OLD ADDRESS FOR BUXTON OF FIFTEEN FORTY PINE AVENUE WEST, MONTREAL, CANADA. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE ALBANY OFFICE LOCATE AND INTERVIEW BUXTON CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF HISS- S STAY IN CHESTERTOWN IN LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES. PARTICULAR ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO ASCERTAINING DATES OF VISIT AND WHETHER OR NOT HISSES LEFT CHESTERTOWN AT ANYTIME DURING THEIR VISIT. SUTEL RESULTS OF INTERVIEW TO NEW YORK OFFICE AND BALTIMORE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY .

MC FARLIN

END

CORECTION PLS LINE 16 SHOULD READ AS FOLLOWS" BUT VISITED MOTHER AT CHESTERTOWN ETC."

ALBANY ADVISED

WA PLS ACK THIS SHOULD BE MESS 8 INSTEAD OF 7 ALSO

BA R 8 WA

APQSSS

BA R 2 NYC

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WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 41 23 11-05 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, PM SESSION, JUNE TWENTY THREE. CHARLES FAHY, FORMER SOLICITOR GENERAL OF U. S., TESTIFIED HE HAS KNOWN HISS TEN TO TWELVE YEARS AND HISS REPUTATION IS EXCELLENT. ON CROSS FAHY TESTIFIED HE HAD NEVER HEARD, PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, THAT HISS WAS A COMMUNIST OR GAVE GOVT. DOCUMENTS TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. MALCOLM COWLEY WAS NEXT DEFENSE WITNESS AND UNDER DIRECT BY STRYKER TESTIFIED HE HAS BEEN A WRITER FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS AND THAT ON DEC. THIRTEEN NINETEEN FORTY HE HAD LUNCH WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AT NEW WESTON HOTEL, NYC. OVER OBJECTION OF MURPHY HE WAS ALLOWED TO TESTIFY ABOUT CONVERSATION. STATED HE MADE MEMO OF IT THAT SAME EVENING AND IT WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE OVER OBJECTION. COWLEY THEN TESTIFIED THAT CHAMBERS TOLD HIM HE WAS WRITING ARTICLE ON PERSONS WHO JUMPED OFF THE MOSCOW EXPRESS LIKE HIMSELF. CHAMBERS THEN TOLD HIM HE WAS IN CP FROM TWENTY FOUR TO TWENTY NINE, WAS EDITOR OF "DW" AND WAS OUT OF CP FROM TWENTY NINE UNTIL THIRTY ONE WHEN HE WAS CALLED BACK INTO UNDERGROUND IN WHICH HE WAS A COURIER. WITNESS

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STATED CHAMBERS TOLD HIM ABOUT COMMUNISTS IN WASHINGTON AND SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED NATHAN WITT OF NLRB AND FRANCIS B. SAYRE. AT THIS POINT STRYKER EMPHATICALLY DECLARED HE HAS ALWAYS BELIEVED AND STILL DOES THAT SAYRE IS A COMPLETELY LOYAL CITIZEN, ETC. WITNESS SAID HE WAS SHOCKED WHEN CHAMBERS MENTIONED SAYRE AND HIS ANSWER WAS STRICKEN ON OBJECTION. COWLEY SAID CHAMBERS TOLD HIM HE JOINED EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH BECAUSE THEREIN WERE MOST ENEMIES OF CP. COWLEY SAID HE TOLD CHAMBERS HE WAS GLAD HE NEVER JOINED CP AND CHAMBERS SAID HE WAS GLAD HE HIMSELF HAD BECAUSE THEREBY HE LEARNED CP METHODS AND COULD NOW USE THEM AGAINST COMMUNISTS. COWLEY DESCRIBED CHAMBERS ON OCCASION OF THAT CONVERSATION AS VERY SHABBY IN APPEARANCE AND SAID HE KEPT GLANCING AROUND DINING ROOM VERY SUSPICIOUSLY AND TOLD COWLEY THEY WERE SURROUNDED BY TRAITORS AND SPYS. ALSO THAT CHAMBERS TOLD HIM HE LEFT CP IN THIRTY SEVEN ALTHOUGH CHAMBERS WAS NOT PRECISE ABOUT DATE AND DESCRIBED POOR CONDITION OF CHAMBERS TEETH. STATED CHAMBERS DID NOT TELL HIM THE EXACT CP METHODS HE INTENDED TO USE. ALSO THAT CHAMBERS DID NOT MENTION HISS AND THAT COWLEY HAD NEVER MET OR HEARD OF HISS AT THAT TIME. TESTIFIED HE TOLD MR. LIEBLING, OF "NEW YORKER" MAGAZINE, IN FALL OF FORTY EIGHT, ABOUT CHAMBERS CONVERSATION. STRYKER THEN READ ALOUD THE MEMO COWLEY TESTIFIED HE HAD PREPARED

END OF PAGE TWO

SAME EVENING HE LUNCHED WITH CHAMBERS. TESTIFIED HE FURNISHED PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THIS MEMO TO MC LEAN PREVIOUSLY AND AUTHORIZED MC LEAN TO GIVE IT TO US GOVT. ON CROSS WITNESS TESTIFIED HE RECALLED CONVERSATION WITH FBI AGENT CARR IN CONN. AND ADMITTED HE HAD TOLD AGENT HE DID NOT CUSTOMARILY PREPARE MEMOS AFTER CONVERSATIONS SUCH AS HE HAD WITH CHAMBERS. MURPHY AGAIN RENEWED HIS OBJECTION TO SUCH MEMO GOING INTO EVIDENCE BUT WAS AGAIN OVERRULED. STATED THAT LIEBLING WAS ONLY PERSON HE HAD TOLD ABOUT CHAMBERS CONVERSATION. DENIED EVER BEING CP MEMBER BUT ADMITTED HE WAS CP SYMPATHIZER TO THIRTY NINE, WHEN HE CLAIMS HE QUIT BECAUSE OF NON-AGGRESSION PACT. ADMITTED HE HAD REGISTERED AS COMMUNIST AND THAT HE VOTED COMMUNIST IN THIRTY TWO, THIRTY FOUR AND THIRTY SIX. STATED CHAMBERS MENTIONED NAMES OTHER THEN WITT AND SAYRE TO HIM BUT COULD NOT RECALL ANY OF SUCH NAMES. STATED HE DISCUSSED CHAMBERS CONVERSATION WITH ATTY ROSENWALD AT HARVARD CLUB, NYC, FEW MONTHS AGO AND THAT HE, HIMSELF, WAS HARVARD GRADUATE. MURPHY ASKED HIM ABOUT HIS TESTIMONY ON DIRECT THAT SAYRE WAS HEAD OF UNDERGROUND APPARATUS AND POINTED OUT THAT IN MEMO IT IS STATED SAYRE WAS CONNECTED WITH SUCH APPARATUS. WITNESS ATTEMPTED TO EXPLAIN THAT THERE WAS NO ESSENTIAL CONFLICT THERE. NO REDIRECT.

END OF PAGE THREE

Kisseloff-11428

LAST WITNESS WAS ALGER HISS WHO TESTIFIED UNDER EXAMINATION BY STRYKER THAT HE IS NOT NOW AND NEVER HAS BEEN CP MEMBER, SYMPATHIZER OR FELLOW TRAVELER. IDENTIFIED DOCUMENTS ONE THROUGH FOUR AS IN HIS HANDWRITING BUT STATED HE HAD NOT GIVEN THEM TO CHAMBERS. WAS SHOWN BALTIMORE PAPERS. TESTIFIED HE HAD NEVER DELIVERED THEM TO CHAMBERS AND THAT HE HAD NEVER FURNISHED ANY SECRET, RESTRICTED, OR CONFIDENTIAL GOVT. DOCUMENTS TO ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON. TESTIFIED THAT ANSWERS HE GAVE TO QUESTIONS CONSTITUTING COUNTS ONE AND TWO OF INDICTMENT WERE AND ARE TRUE. THEN TESTIFIED IN GREAT DETAIL ABOUT HIS PERSONAL LIFE AND ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING EDUCATION. UNDER EXAMINATION BY STRYKER TESTIFIED WHILE SECRETARY TO JUSTICE HOLMES HE POSSESSED MANY COURT SECRETS BUT NEVER VIOLATED HIS CONFIDENCES AND THAT THE LAW WORK HE DID WITH CHOATE, HALL AND STUART IN BOSTON AND WITH COTTON AND FRANKLIN ENTAILED CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND THAT HE NEVER VIOLATED ANY OF THEM. DESCRIBED HIS WORK WITH AAA AND BECOMING COUNSEL OF NYE COMMITTEE WHICH HE SAID WAS DOING WORK OF VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE. WAS TWENTY NINE YRS. OLD AT THAT TIME. TESTIFIED HE LATER WENT WITH SOLICITOR GENERAL REED AND THAT KNOTT CASE WHICH HE ARGUED IN SUPREME COURT IN MARCH, THIRTY SIX, WAS HIS ONLY SUPREME COURT APPEARANCE. THIS TESTIMONY OBVIOUSLY REFERS TO TESTIMONY BY MRS.

END OF PAGE FOUR

CHAMBERS THAT IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO HER MOVING INTO HISS TWENTY EIGHT ST. APT. SHE WAITED FOR ALGER TO COME HOME FROM SUPREME COURT WHERE HE WAS ARGUING A CASE THAT DAY, WHICH WAS IN APRIL, THIRTY FIVE. TESTIFIED HE ENTERED STATE DEPT. SEPT. ONE, THIRTY SIX AND REMAINED UNTIL JAN. FIFTEEN, FORTY SEVEN AND DESCRIBED HIS DUTIES UNDER SAYRE WHICH INCLUDED WEEDING OUT IMPORTANT MATERIAL
FROM THE MASS OF DOCUMENTS WHICH WENT THROUGH THE OFFICE AND THAT HE WAS IN THE HABIT AT THAT TIME OF PREPARING HANDWRITTEN MEMOS TO REFRESH HIS RECOLLECTION IN CONFERRING WITH SAYRE AND OCCASIONALLY GAVE SUCH MEMOS TO SAYRE SO THAT THE LATTER WOULD NOT HAVE TO READ ENTIRE DOCUMENT. TESTIFIED SAYRE ASKED HIM TO GO TO MANILA WITH HIM WHEN HE BECAME HIGH COMMISSIONER TO PHILIPPINES BUT THAT HE THOUGHT WAR WAS COMING AND THAT HE COULD DO MORE BY REMAINING IN WASHINGTON. HE THEN ACCEPTED INVITATION OF HORNBECK TO GO INTO FAR EASTERN DIV. WHERE HE REMAINED FROM THIRTY EIGHT TO FORTY FOUR AND EXPLAINED DUTIES THERE SUCH AS HANDLING SHIPMENTS OF OIL, SCRAP IRON, ETC., TO JAPAN AFTER EUROPEAN WAR BEGAN. CONTINUED THAT IN SPRING OF FORTY FOUR HE JOINED OFFICE OF SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS TO PREPARE FOR

END OF PAGE FIVE

DUNBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE AND BECAME EXEC. SEC. OF THAT CONFERENCE AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECORDING OF ALL CONVERSATIONS AT THE CONFERENCE. STATED CONVERSATIONS WERE VERY SECRET AND THAT HE, HIMSELF, WITH WAR DEPT. HELPED SET UP SECURITY SYSTEM AND HE WAS IN CHARGE OF IT UNDER APPOINTMENT BY SEC. OF STATE. STATED THAT YALTA CHIEF INTEREST WAS HANDLING MATTER OF VETO, ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AND TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM. MENTIONED CHURCHILL AND STALIN BOTH WANTED COMPLETE VETO BUT U. S. DID NOT. STRYKER BROUGHT OUT THAT PERSONAL SAFETY OF FDR ON RETURN FROM YALTA WAS A CONCERN OF HISS AND THAT LATTER HELPED MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR FDR VISITS TO SAUDI, ARABIA AND TO KING OF EGYPT. HISS SAID HE WAS PRIVY TO MUCH SECRET INFO IN CONNECTION WITH YALTA AND THAT HE ATTENDED ALL BUT THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION THERE AND SAW CONSIDERABLE OF FDR. TESTIFIED HE RETURNED WITH EDWARD R. STETTINIUS FROM YALTA AND WAS THEN NAMED SEC. GENERAL OF UN CIO IN SAN FRAN AND DESCRIBED IN GREAT DETAIL HIS DUTIES THERE, CONSISTING OF ASSEMBLING A LARGE STAFF, ARRANGING TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND IN GENERAL ACTING AS CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HOST NATION. TESTIFIED THAT SECURITY MATTERS WERE INVOLVED IN HIS RESPONSIBILITY AND THAT MR. TAMM, NO. TWO MAN OF THE

END OF PAGE SIX

FBI, COLLABORATED WITH HIM AND THAT HE AND TAMM WERE JOINTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURITY MATTERS. THEN EXPLAINED PURPOSE OF S. F. CONFERENCE AND SAID HE WAS SELECTED TO DELIVER TO WASHINGTON THE ORIGINAL SIGNED COPY OF THE ADOPTED CHARTER AT REQUEST OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN. ADJOURNED UNTIL TEN THIRTY AM, JUNE TWENTY FOUR.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

NYC R 41 WA

CC [illegible]

Kisseloff-11432

6-23-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 23 9:00 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE WFO AND BALTIMORE TELETYPES JUNE TWENTY TWO LAST. PAUL A. SOLANDT, TWO ONE FIVE C STREET, S. E., WASH., D. C., INTERVIEWED BY SA JOHN B. VAN ETTEN JUNE TWENTY THREE, FORTY NINE AT SEVEN P. M. SOLANDT PRESENTLY EMPLOYED LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. SOLANDT ADVISES HE RESIDED AT MRS. WICKES APARTMENT IN CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, DURING SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. IS POSITIVE OF DATES OF RESIDENCY THERE AS HE REFRESHED HIS MEMORY FROM CHECKS PAID MRS. WICKES FOR RENTAL. SOLANDT STATED THAT PRIOR TO THIRTY SEVEN, HE HAD RESIDED AT MRS. WICKES FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, AND WAS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH MRS. WICKES AND NEIGHBORS IN CHESTERTOWN. SOLANDT CONSIDERS IT UNLIKELY THAT ALGER HISS AND WIFE CAN HAVE RESIDED AT WICKES WITHOUT HIS BEING AWARE OF IT. SOLANDT ADVISED HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF HISS' RESIDENCY AT MRS. WICKES UNTIL MRS. WICKES SO ADVISED HIM A NUMBER OF MONTHS AGO. SOLANDT RESIDED ON SECOND FLOOR STREET SIDE OF WICKES' APARTMENT. DOLES APARTMENT, ACCORDING TO SOLANDT, ON RIVER SIDE SECOND FLOOR. IF HISS RESIDED IN DOLES APARTMENT DURING SUMMER, THIRTY SEVEN, SOLANDT CONSIDERS IT INCONCEIVABLE HE DID NOT KNOW IT. DURING SUMMER, THIRTY SIX, SOLANDT ATTENDED SUMMER SCHOOL AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. HE RETURNED TO CHESTERTOWN IN FALL OF THIRTY SIX BUT WAS UNABLE TO GET BACK INTO MRS. WICKES APARTMENT UNTIL APRIL, THIRTY SEVEN, AS REFLECTED FROM CANCELLED CHECKS. SOLANDT WILLING TO TESTIFY.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 117 74-133-3539

Kisseloff 11433

JBV/mmd INDEXED - 117

74-94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

#

WASH 4 NEW YORK 1 PHILA 2 FROM BALTIMORE 24 2-22 P EDST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK, PHILA., WASH FIELD U R G E N T

JAHAM. RE NY TEL ONE FORTY-SIX PM TODAY. LEWIN W. WICKES

DEPARTED FROM CUMBERSTONE, MD., NINE THIRTY AM THIS MORNING BY

PERSONAL CAR EN ROUTE TO PHILA. PHILA. WILL ATEMPT TO LOCATE HIM

AT HIS PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.

MCFARLIN

END

1
4

WA BA R 4 WA

NY Z 36,8 G

BA R1 NY

PH BA R 2 PH

74-1333-3540

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U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1949

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH 4 WASH FLD 4 PHILA 1 AND BALT 1 FROM NEW YORK 24 1146 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE TEL JUNE TWENTYONE, FORTYNINE AND WFO TEL JUNE TWENTYTWO, FORTYNINE. INFO RECD THAT LEWIN W. WICKES HAS NOT BEEN AT HIS HOME, TWO ONE SEVEN COOPER ST, CAMDEN, NJ, FOR PAST WEEK. WFO CHECK LAFAYETTE HOTEL, BALTIMORE CONTACT JUDGE KIRKPATRICK, CUMBERSTONE, MD, TELEPHONE WESTRIVER THREE SIX W AND PHILADELPHIA CHECK LEGAL DEPARTMENT, PA. RR PHILA PA. TO DETERMINE WICKES PRESENT LOCATION. OFFICE LOCATING WICKES SHOULD INTERVIEW HIM FOR IDENTITY OF DOCTOR WHO TREATED HIS BROKEN BACK AND HOSPITAL WHERE HE WAS CONFINED. SET OUT LEADS TO OBTAIN HOSPITAL AND DOCTORS RECORDS IF ANY, TO VERIFY DATES OF WICKES BROKEN BACK. SUTEL RESULTS TODAY.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER
PH NY R1 P H
BA NY R1 BA
WA NY R 4 WA
DISC
L

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74-1333-3541
F B I
JUL 8 1949

JUL 15 1949

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5-729

FBI ALBANY 6-23-49 6-55PM CHS

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE ...URGENT...

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R., IS-R. RE BALTIMORE TELETYPE TODAY REQUESTING ALBANY TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW KENNETH SMITH BUXTON AT MONTREAL, CANADA. SINCE THIS MATTER IS NOT PURELY OF LOCAL INTEREST BUREAU SUTEL WHETHER ALBANY WILL HANDLE OR BUREAU LIAISON AT OTTAWA THRU RCMP.

CORNELIUS

END

A IN O PLS

WA658PM OK FBI WASH DC JIM

NY 6-58 PM OK FBI NYC DPR

BA OK FBI BA JCD

DISC

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74-1333-3542

JUL 8 1949

Kisseloff-11436

URGENT

June 24, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK
BALTIMORE
ALBANY

RE: JAHAM; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

RE ALBANY TEL JUNE TWENTYTHREE. ALBANY INSTRUCTED LOCATE AND INTERVIEW KENNETH SMITH BUXTON AT MONTREAL, CANADA. EXPEDITE. SUTEL RESULTS TO NEW YORK.

74-1333-3592

HOOVER

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1949

Kisseloff-11437

60 JUL 15 1949

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Egan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

WASH3 FROM NEW YORK 24 [redacted]1-01 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. RE ALBANY TEL JUNE TWENTY THIRD. FORTY NINE. UPON RECEIPT OF AUTHORITY FROM BUREAU TODAY TO CONDUCT INTERVIEW WITH KENNETH SMITH BUXTON AT MONTREAL, ALBANY SHOULD CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW AND SUBMIT RESULTS OBTAINED IN TELETYPE SUMMARY TODAY. REPORT SHOULD FOLLOW. FOR INFO ALBANY, INFO DEVELOPED TO DATE INDICATES MRS. WICKES HAS NO RECORD REFLECTING RESIDENCE OF HISS AT HER HOME, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, BUT RECALLS HE WAS A TENANT IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. MRS. WICKES BASIS RECOLLECTION OF FACT THAT HISS WAS TENANT DURING THIS PERIOD SINCE HER SON, LEWIN W. WICKES, HAD BROKEN BACK IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. LEWIN WICKES STATES HIS BACK BROKEN IN THIRTY SIX, AND HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF HISS AT MOTHERS HOUSE IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. PAUL A. SOLANDT, A TENANT OF MRS. WICKES IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, STATES HE CANNOT RECALL HISS BEING AT MRS. WICKES HOUSE IN THAT YEAR. CONDUCT INTERVIEW REQUESTED IN BALTIMORE TELETYPE JUNE TWENTY THIRD, FORTY NINE. ASCERTAIN FROM BUXTON IDENTITIES AND LOCATION OF ALL TENANTS OF WICKES HOUSE DURING THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY SEVEN, IDENTITIES OF ANY RELATIVES OR FRIENDS WHO VISITED MRS. WICKES OR ANY TENANTS OF HOUSE DURING NINETEEN THIRTY SIX

PAGE ONE

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348 DEC 17 1964

53 JUL 18 1949

JUL 8 1949

Kisseloff-11438

PAGE TWO

AND THIRTY SEVEN, ASCERTAIN WHETHER HISS A TENANT OF WICKES HOUSE IN THIRTY SEVEN AND FURNISH BASIS FOR DUXTONS RECOLLECTION ON THIS POINT. SUTEL TODAY. INFO REQUIRED FOR CROSS EXAMINATION OF HISS NOW ON DIRECT TESTIMONY. IF INTERVIEW DEVELOPS THAT HISS WAS TENANT AT WICKES HOUSE THIRTY SEVEN, ASCERTAIN WHETHER HISS REMAINED AT WICKES HOUSE, CHESTERTON, MARYLAND, ALL SUMMER OF THIRTY SEVEN, OR IF IT IS POSSIBLE HE WAS AWAY DURING ANY PERIOD OF HIS TENANCY AT WICKES. SUTEL AND FOLLOW WITH REPORT.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

CORR FIRST LINE PAGE TWO TENTH WORD IS "WICKES"

END

NY R 3 WA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 2 24 12-58 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. RE MIAMI TEL JUNE TWENTY THIRD, FORTYNINE, REQUESTING INTERVIEW OF CAPT CHARLES COLE. INFORMATION DEVELOPED TO DATE INDICATES MRS. L.W. WICKES HAS NO RECORDS REFLECTING RESIDENCE OF HISS AT HER HOME, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, BUT RECALLS HE WAS A TENANT IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. MRS WICKES BASES RECOLLECTION ON FACT THAT HISS WAS TENANT DURING PERIOD WHEN HER SON, LEWIN W. WICKES HAD BROKEN BACK. LEWIN W. WICKES HAS ADVISED THAT HE WAS ILL WITH BROKEN BACK IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, AND HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF HISS AT MOTHERS HOUSE IN NIETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. PAUL A. SOLANDT, A TENANT OF MRS. WICKES IN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, STATES HE CANNOT RECALL HISS BEING AT MRS. WICKES HOUSE DURING THIRTY SEVEN. CONDUCT INTERVIEW REQUESTED IN REFERENCE TELETYPE AND DETERMINE FROM CAPT COLE IDENTITIES AND LOCATION OF ALL TENANTS AT MRS. WICKES HOUSE DURING THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY SEVEN, IDENTITIES AND LOCATION OF ANY RELATIVES OR FRIENDS WHO VISITED MRS. WICKES, CAPT COLE, OR OTHER TENANTS AT MRS. WICKES HOUSE DURING THIRTY SEVEN. ASCERTAIN WHETHER CAPT COLE RECALLS HISS AS TENANT IN THIRTY SEVEN, AND ASCERTAIN BASIS OF HIS

ENDOF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 117 74-1333-3544
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INDEXED - 117 4 JUL 8 1949

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RECOLLECTION. INFO REQUIRED FOR CROSS EXAMINATION OF HISS WHO IS NOW ON DIRECT TESTIMONY. IF INTERVIEW DEVELOPS THAT HISS WAS TENANT AT WICKES HOUSE THIRTY SEVEN, ASCERTAIN WHETHER HISS REMAINED AT WICKES HOUSE, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, ALL SUMMER OF THIRTY SEVEN, OR IF IT IS POSSIBLE HE WAS AWAY DURING ANY PERIOD OF HIS TENANCY AT WICKES. SUTEL AND FOLLOW WITH REPORT TODAY. URGENT

SCHEIDT

CORR 1SR LINE 2ND PAGE WD 2 IS "INFO" SAME LINE 7TH WD IS "OF"

TE PAUL ADVISED

NY R 2 WA

CONF WASHINGTON 32 AND BALTIMORE 4 FROM NEW YORK 27

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE BALTO TEL JUNE TWENTY SEVENTH, FORTY NINE, ONE THIRTY FIVE PM REQUESTING REINTERVIEW OF CAPT. DOLE AND NY TEL TO BALTO JUNE TWENTY FIVE REQUESTING INVESTIGATION AT CHESTERTOWN, MD. EXPEDITE COVERAGE OF LEADS AND SUTEL RESULTS OBTAINED. INFO NECESSARY FOR CROSS EXAMINATION OF HISS, NOW ON STAND.

SCHEIDT

ST. PAUL ADVISED

BOTH ACK AND DISC

WANY R 32 WA

BA NY R 4 BA

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JUL 8 1949

JUL 13 1949

Kisseloff-11442

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
June 29, 1949

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., etal
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Through inadvertence the attached copies of the Information Sheet, which should have been included with the report of SA ERLING W. HARBO, St. Paul, dated June 28, 1949, captioned as above, were not attached to copies of the outgoing report.

Very truly yours,

M. B. Rhodes

M. B. RHODES
SAC

REW:MJJ
74-63
cc - New York (AMSD)
- Baltimore "
- Miami "

Enclosure

7-RECORDED - 117 74-[illegible]-3546

Kisseloff-11443

COM-11

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
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Miss Gandy

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FROM ANCHORAGE 6-30-49 NR 302035 7:10 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK

URGENT

JAHAM. GEORGE NORMAN ROULHAC, CORPORAL, USAF, AF 330684999, STATIONED AT ADAK, ALASKA STATED HE LIVED WITH CLAUDIA CATLETT AT 2728 P STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. AND HER CHILDREN, PAT, WHO HE BELIEVED IS PERRY, MIKE WHO HE BELIEVED IS RAYMOND, AND BUCKY WHOSE TRUE NAME HE DOES NOT KNOW. HE BELIEVES HE MOVED TO THIS ADDRESS IN FALL OF 1937. HE LIVED THERE UNTIL ABOUT FALL OF 1938 WHEN HE MARRIED SAMANTHA ROULHAC, HIS PRESENT WIFE, AND HE MOVED TO 1706 SWAN STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. HE BROKE UP WITH WIFE AND RETURNED TO P STREET ADDRESS WITH CATLETTS, LIVING THERE UNTIL NOVEMBER 12, 1941 WHEN HE ENTERED THE U.S. ARMY. IN ADDITION TO CATLETTS HE STATED BUSTER BROGAN, ALICE BROGAN, HIS WIFE, AND A DAUGHTER RESIDED AT THIS ADDRESS. BROGAN WAS KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION IN PEARL HARBOR WHILE IN U.S. ARMY. HE DID NOT KNOW TRUE NAME OF BROGAN. HE BELIEVED THAT CLAUDIA CATLETT'S MAIDEN NAME WAS MYERS, HOWEVER, SHE USED NAME OF CATLETT ALL THE TIME. HE STATED THAT PRIOR TO MOVING TO P STREET ADDRESS HE LIVED WITH CATLETTS IN 900 BLOCK, 9TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. HE COULD NOT RECALL TYPEWRITER AT THE 9TH STREET ADDRESS NOR COULD HE RECALL SEEING TYPEWRITER AFTER HE FIRST MOVED INTO P STREET ADDRESS. HE RECALLED SEEING TYPEWRITER WHEN HE MOVED BACK TO THE P STREET ADDRESS AFTER BREAKING UP WITH WIFE. HE BELIEVED TYPEWRITER WAS POSSESSION OF PERRY, PAT CATLETT. HE DESCRIBED TYPEWRITER AS PORTABLE MODEL IN BLACK CASE. HE SAID HE WAS NOT SURE OF ABOVE MENTIONED FACTS AND IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT TYPEWRITER WAS IN POSSESSION OF CATLETTS AT 9TH STREET ADDRESS. ROULHAC VERY VAGUE AS TO DATES AND EVENTS. HE DESCRIBED CATLETTS AS A LOYAL AMERICAN FAMILY. REPORT TO FOLLOW.

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RECEIVED: 6-30-49 7:48 PM MW

74-1333-3547

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NEW YORK ADVISED VIA TELETYPE

JUL 8 1949

CC: WASHINGTON FIELD

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

JUL 13 1949

Kisselloff-11444

SAC, New York

June 30, 1949

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

(0) JANAM

Herep SA DONALD D. CONNORS 6/29/49 and previous teletypes with respect to the availability of State Department documents to the Nye Committee and to ALGER HISS while he was a member of this committee.

Enclosed herewith for the New York Office is a memorandum dated January 13, 1936, which is a list of the confidential documents from the files of the Department of State, which documents were furnished to the Nye Committee. It is noted that the State Department denied the Nye Committee the right to publish the documents described in this memorandum. Although the memorandum is dated January 18, 1936, Mr. JOSEPH COYLE GREEN who furnished the memorandum has advised that the documents themselves were actually furnished prior to January 13, 1936. The exact date these documents were furnished is unknown and probably cannot be ascertained, although an exhaustive search of State Department files might indicate the actual date on which a number of these documents were furnished. Such a search will not be undertaken unless the New York Office so desires.

Mr. GREEN, who is cooperative in this matter, has advised that this list may be used in court; however, the documents to which this list refers are still considered to be classified, and the documents themselves may not be brought into open court without specific State Department clearance on each document. In other words, while the enclosed memorandum may be introduced if desirable and the brief descriptions of the documents which this memorandum contains may be introduced, the actual documents may not be so introduced without State Department clearance. State Department clearance, however, probably can be obtained if so desired.

The Washington Field Office is retaining no copy of this memorandum; consequently, this memorandum should be reported by the New York Office.

Mr. GREEN retains a copy of this memorandum in order that he may introduce it into evidence himself if so desired. He also retains a copy of the cover memorandum which is merely A letter of transmittal addressed to MARGIE NIXON of the Nye Committee.

Encl.
REGISTERED

cc: Bureau

DLC:FO
74-94

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74-1[illegible]-3548

Kisseloff-11445

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

AL FILE NO. 65-1574 va

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	6/29/49	6/24,28/49	EDWARD A. MC SHANE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. KENNETH BUXTON SMITH, Montreal, Canada, lived at 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Md. 1932 to 1942. Neither he nor Mrs. SMITH remember ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as tenants at that address but recall that Dr. ALICE DOLE subleased her apartment for two or three months each summer. State PAUL SOLANDT and mother resided in other apartment on floor with Dr. DOLE'S about 1936-37. SOLANDT believed instructor at Washington College. Dr. SMITH says Mrs. WICKES married daughter was frequent visitor at house. Says one COLLINS, a Mr. HUMPHREYS and daughters and a retired Army Colonel lived on third floor during 1936-1937. States LEWIN WICKES had little contact with residents in house but manservant LEONARD well acquainted with tenants. Dr. SMITH and wife had not recognized ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in recent publicity as persons whom they had ever seen. Prof. ARNOLD TOLLES, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. was employed June to Sept. 1934 as investigator in Washington, D.C. by the NYE Committee. TOLLES recalls that ALGER HISS came to work for this Committee as General Counsel in July or August 1934. TOLLES stated that his superior was STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, Chief Investigator for the Committee, and that he received his orders from RAUSHENBUSH and never at any time received any instructions or orders from HISS. TOLLES asserted that he never furnished HISS any original documents or files from the State Dept. TOLLES stated that his assignment under NYE Committee was to review certain files in State Dept. and make copies, extracts or abstracts from such files being relevant to the Munitions Inquiry being conducted by the Committee. These copies or extracts from State Dept. files furnished by TOLLES to RAUSHENBUSH, who in turn furnished them to HISS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: A Cornelius SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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845 DEC 17 1964

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74-1333-3549

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4 - New York (1-T.J. Donegan, Spec. Asst. Atty. Gen.)
2 - Baltimore
2 - Albany

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Kisseloff-11446

AL 65-1574

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, NYC and Albany, 6/23/49.
Albany teletype to Bureau, 6/24/49.

DETAILS: At Montreal, P. Q., Canada:

Dr. KENNETH SMITH BUXTON, residence 1545 McGregor Street, business address 977 Acqueduct Street in care of H. L. BLACHFORD, LIMITED, advised the writer that he and his wife resided in an apartment in the home of Mrs. L. W. WICKES at 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, from 1932 until 1942. He said that Mrs. WICKES occupied one of the two first floor apartments and he and his wife occupied the other. He said that he had little association with other tenants in the building with the exception of Dr. ALICE DOLE, who was employed, as he was, as an instructor at Washington College. Dr. BUXTON and Mrs. BUXTON said that they do not recall ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS residing in that house and they do not recall having ever seen either of them. They said that the recent publicity concerning ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS has not recalled to them any former association or recollection of the HISSES.

Dr. BUXTON said that the basement of the house was occupied by LEWIN WICKES, JR. and that LEWIN had little occasion to contact any residents of the house. He said he recalls that LEWIN broke his back and was invalided during the summer of 1936.

Dr. BUXTON said that from 1932 to 1942 he and Mrs. SMITH had one first floor apartment while Mrs. WICKES had the other; Dr. ALICE DOLE occupied one of the two second floor apartments from 1935 until Dr. BUXTON left in 1942. The other second floor apartment was occupied by Mr. PAUL SOLANDT and his mother during the period 1936-1937. Mr. SOLANDT was then an instructor at Washington College and Dr. BUXTON believes he may still be so employed. Mrs. SOLANDT is a native of Baltimore and returned there to live before Dr. BUXTON left Chestertown.

Dr. BUXTON stated that Dr. ALICE DOLE subleased her apartment for two or three months each summer while she was teaching summer school at Alfred University, Alfred, New York. He said that during the summer Mrs. SMITH did not remain in Chestertown and that he had not become acquainted with any of the subtenants in Dr. DOLE'S apartment.

Kisselloff-11447

Dr. BUXTON said that there were about three small apartments on the third floor and one of these was occupied during 1936-1937 by one COLLINS who is now editor and part owner of one of the Chestertown local newspapers. About that time a man named HUMPHREYS (best recollection) who is now deceased, and who had two daughters attending Washington College resided on the third floor. The only other tenant on the third floor during 1936-1937 was a retired Army Colonel who spent most of his time at local golf courses.

Dr. BUXTON stated that Mrs. WICKES' married daughter lived in Chestertown and was a regular visitor at 117 Front Street. This daughter's husband was then hospitalized in a Veterans' Hospital at Perry Point or near Havre de Grace, not far from Chestertown.

The only person other than the above who would be in a position to know the tenants for many years back, according to Dr. BUXTON, is LEONARD, the Negro manservant of Mrs. WICKES. Dr. BUXTON stated that LEONARD is very intelligent and has an excellent memory and would certainly know if ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had resided at 117 Front Street.

Kisseloff-11448

AL 65-1574

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DONALD E. ROONEY at Ithaca, New York on June 28, 1949.

Professor ARNOLD TOLLES was interviewed in his office in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University. Professor TOLLES stated that from June to September, 1934, he had been employed in Washington, D.C., by the Senate Munitions Committee, popularly known as the "Nye Committee" as an investigator. He stated that during most of that period, he was assigned to the task of reviewing files in the State Department headquarters in Washington pertaining to certain topics under study by the Committee in the field of munitions sales.

Concerning ALGER HISS, Professor TOLLES stated that according to his best recollection, HISS came to work for the Nye Committee as General Counsel in about July or August, 1934, and that HISS continued in that capacity after TOLLES left in September, 1934. TOLLES also pointed out that in the matter of jurisdiction in the Committee staff, he was not directly under ALGER HISS, nor did he have any more than a minimum of direct contact with HISS.

TOLLES stated that his immediate superior was STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, who was Chief Investigator for the Committee. TOLLES stated that he received his orders and instructions from RAUSHENBUSH and in turn made his reports to him. Professor TOLLES emphasized the point that he received no instructions, orders or suggestions from ALGER HISS, and that he did not furnish directly to HISS any material which he had received from the State Department files.

Professor TOLLES explained that in the inquiry being made by the Nye Committee, an agreement had been made between the Committee and the State Department, whereby Committee Investigators were to have access to any State Department files deemed by the Investigator to be relevant to the matter under inquiry by the Committee. As the Investigator assigned by the Committee to the State Department, TOLLES was given a desk and office in the State Department Building, and under the agreement, he was authorized to call for any State Department files he deemed relevant. The procedure then was that from the pertinent files which he reviewed, TOLLES would prepare extracts, abstracts or paraphrases and in several instances would make a complete typewritten copy of a State Department document, file or serial. Here again, Professor TOLLES emphasized that no original State Department document or no serial from a State Department file ever left the State Department Building.

These copies, extracts or abstracts prepared by TOLLES were typed in duplicate, the ribbon copy then being delivered personally by TOLLES daily to the office of STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, the Chief Investigator, from where they would eventually go to HISS. At this point, Professor TOLLES also pointed out that

Kisseloff-11449

there was close State Department supervision over all outgoing material which he was in the process of reviewing, and emphasized the point that the State Department thus approved the release to the Committee of all material. TOLLES explained that one copy of each such report prepared by him, the original of which was furnished to the office of STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, was simultaneously sent for the purpose of clearance and review to Mr. JOSEPH GREENE, an official of the State Department, who was at that time acting as liaison man with the Senate. TOLLES also stated that the main purpose in GREENE's reviewing this material was to see that certain messages and similar data from State Department files had been properly paraphrased by TOLLES for the purpose of protecting the State Department code.

Professor TOLLES asserted that to his knowledge, during that period ALGER HISS never came to TOLLES' office in the State Department Building and handled any original State Department files or documents, nor did he, TOLLES, ever deliver any such files or documents to HISS. TOLLES admitted, however, that in the course of his duties, he had prepared exact copies of many original State Department files or documents, that he had delivered such copies to his superior, STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, and that it was his understanding that all such copies and reports made by him were then eventually furnished to ALGER HISS in his capacity as a member of the Committee.

Professor TOLLES indicated to the reporting agent that his sympathies in this case are with the Defense, and stated that he wished to make the point that the decision as to which State Department files he would copy or abstract was his alone, and that to his knowledge, ALGER HISS was in no way instrumental in determining which files he, TOLLES, should review or copy.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-11450

LEADS

No leads are being set out to interview the persons mentioned by Dr. BUXTON as residents at 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, as these persons may already have been contacted. The Baltimore Division will conduct any investigation suggested herein which has not been completed, as mentioned in Albany teletype to Director, New York and Baltimore, 6/24/49.

Kisseloff-11451

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

AL FILE NO. 65-1574 WA

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	6/29/49	6/24,28/49	EDWARD A. MC SHANE, JR.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAPAN	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. KENNETH BURTON SMITH, Montreal, Canada, lived at 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Md. 1938 to 1942. Neither he nor Mrs. SMITH remember ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS as tenants at that address but recall that Dr. ALICE DOLE subleased her apartment for two or three months each summer. State PAUL SOLANDT and mother resided in other apartment on floor with Dr. DOLE'S about 1936-37. SOLANDT believed instructor at Washington College. Dr. SMITH says Mrs. WICKES married daughter was frequent visitor at house. Says one COLLESS, a Mr. HUMPHREYS and daughters and a retired Army Colonel lived on third floor during 1936-1937. Stated LEWIS WICKES had little contact with residents in house but manservant LEONARD well acquainted with tenants. Dr. SMITH and wife had not recognized ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in recent publicity as persons whom they had ever seen. Prof. ARNOLD TOLLES, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. was employed June to Sept. 1934 as investigator in Washington, D.C. by the NYE Committee. TOLLES recalls that ALGER HISS came to work for this Committee as General Counsel in July or August 1934. TOLLES stated that his superior was STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, Chief Investigator for the Committee, and that he received his orders from RAUSHENBUSH and never at any time received any instructions or orders from HISS. TOLLES asserted that he never furnished HISS any original documents or files from the State Dept. TOLLES stated that his assignment under NYE Committee was to review certain files in State Dept. and make copies, extracts or abstracts from such files being relevant to the Munitions Inquiry being conducted by the Committee. These copies or extracts from State Dept. files furnished by TOLLES to RAUSHENBUSH, who in turn furnished them to HISS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Baltimore
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 17, 1949

Miss Clara I. Dyer
521 Ocean Street
South Portland 7, Maine

Dear Miss Dyer:

Your letter of June 7, 1949, addressed to Mr. Hoover has been received.

In response to your request, it is a pleasure to forward the communication which you enclosed to Mr. Whittaker Chambers, Westminster, Maryland.

Very truly yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Kisseloff-11453

74-1333-2550

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

June 21, 1949

There is forwarded herewith a letter addressed to Mr. Whittaker Chambers sent to the Bureau by Miss Clara I. Dyer, 521 Ocean Street, South Portland 7, Maine.

The Bureau desires that this letter be delivered by your office to Mr. Chambers.

74 3550

RECORDED - 75
INDEXED - 75

-49

JJ

NOTE: Correspondent Miss Dyer enclosed a letter to Chambers who she commended as having seen the right way of life and leaving the Communist Party.

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 22 4 05 PM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JUN 22 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 22 3 19 PM '49

Kisseloff-11454

526 Ocean St. South Portland 7, Maine.

June 7, 1949.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

My dear Mr. Hoover, I'm not writing you in your capacity as head of F.B.I. but as a Christian gentleman interested in justice. I'm asking the correct address on the accompanying envelope addressed to Mr. Whittaker Chambers, which I'm leaving unsealed that you may read.

When I wrote the letter I had no thought of getting it to Mr. Chambers through your office; But when the question of how to reach Mr. Chambers, presented itself, this was the only solution that came to me.

I judge, that some efficient secretary will kindly complete the address, and you'll not be troubled with so trivial a matter.

With thanks for the favor,

I am, Yours respectfully,

(Miss) Liliana I. Dyer.

2 ENCL.
75

X-49

74-1333-3866
F B I

RECORDED - 75

13 JUN 29 1949

3550

Kissel 6-17-49

June 17, 1949

Miss Clara I. Dyer
521 Ocean Street
South Portland 7, Maine

Dear Miss Dyer:

Your letter of June 7, 1949, addressed to Mr. Hoover has been received.

In response to your request, it is a pleasure to forward the communication which you enclosed to Mr. Whittaker Chambers, Westminster, Maryland.

Very truly yours,

Helen W. Candy
Secretary

No Ans Reason

NOTE: Correspondent enclosed a letter to Chambers in which she commends him for seeing the right way of life and leaving the Communist Party.

WN:rlc:mrb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
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ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-11457

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: June 30, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HISS - CHAMBERS CASE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Major Smiley of the Joint Chiefs of Staff called this morning and advised that one of his cleaning personnel had been subpoenaed in the Hiss-Chambers case in connection with the typewriter.

He stated he thought he had some information concerning this individual which would be of interest to the Bureau which he did not want to discuss on the telephone. I told him that Mr. Wes Reynolds would drop by his office this morning for the purpose of obtaining that information and I advised Mr. Reynolds of the above.

DML:dad

F. L. Fletcher

attachment rec'd from Major Smiley of J.C.S. 7/1/49. Larry M. Catlett per conversation.

SWR

RECORDED - 117

INDEXED - 117

174-1333-3551

JUL 8 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/ms

Kisseloff-11464

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 VFH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	JUN 30 1949	9,13,14,21,22/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HARRY MARTIN of opinion Woodstock Typewriter was left on approval but thinks it was left by THOMAS GRADY. M. E. COHEN has no record of having left typewriter at FANSLER-MARTIN office. LEWIN W. WICKES, JR. identifies doctors who treated his broken back. No further information developed concerning whereabouts of SOPHIA MINKIN.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated 5-28-49 at Philadelphia, Pa.

DETAILS: AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

By letter dated June 7, 1949, the Milwaukee Office advised that upon re-interview, THOMAS F. GRADY advised that he was somewhat confused regarding the sale of the Woodstock Typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN, partially because there had been a practice in the Philadelphia agency of the Woodstock Typewriter Company at that time (1927) wherein "junior salesmen" would go around to various offices and leave a typewriter with a stenographer in that office. A week or so later one of the salesmen would follow up and attempt to sell the typewriter. It was GRADY's original recollection that this procedure had been followed in the case of the sale of the typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN but he was not at all sure on this point.

DEFERRED INC

HARRY MARTIN was recontacted with specific reference to this point and advised upon reflection that it was his opinion that the Woodstock Typewriter purchased by FANSLER and himself had actually been left at the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: L. V. Boardman SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-3552

JUL 8 1949

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JUL 1 0 1949

Kisseloff-11465

office for a short trial period but it was his feeling that the individual who had left the typewriter on trial had actually been THOMAS GRADY himself and that GRADY had followed up the trial period and subsequently sold the typewriter to the partnership. MARTIN had no independent recollection of any other person having been involved in the sale of the typewriter and he was positive that the typewriter was not traded in on a new one at any time during the life of the partnership.

JOHN CAROW, former manager of the Philadelphia agency for the Woodstock Typewriter Company, was recontacted with reference to the practice of using "junior salesmen" who would place typewriters for trial periods. CAROW advised this practice had been used to some extent and was subsequently able to advise that one such "junior salesman" employed by him between 1927 and 1929 was M. E. COHEN, who is now a second-hand typewriter dealer at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was able to recall that COHEN covered a territory which included the Bullitt Building, which was the building occupied by the FANSLER-MARTIN partnership.

By teletype dated June 16, the Newark Office advised that M. E. COHEN had no independent recollection of the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN, but that he claimed he maintained a record of contacts made during 1927 and believed they were still located at the residence of his sister, Mrs. SAMUEL BECKMAN, 2430 North Myrtlewood Street, Philadelphia. COHEN advised the Newark Office he would make a search of any such records in Mrs. BECKMAN's possession.

On June 21, 1949, M. E. COHEN advised the reporting Agent that after an examination of all records remaining in his sister's possession, he was unable to locate any record concerning the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER-MARTIN. He pointed out that while he himself had the habit of saving many records, that his sister on the other hand, frequently threw out things which she felt were of no further value and that his sister had told him she had thrown out a great many records which he had left in her possession.

By teletype June 21st, the Baltimore Office set forth that investigation conducted at Chestertown, Maryland concerning the residence of ALGER HISS there during the summer of 1937, had developed certain information from Mrs. L. W. WICKES concerning the sub-lease of an apartment at her home by the HISS'. According to Mrs. WICKES, her son LEWIS, JR. had been ill of a broken back the year of the HISS visit. It was requested that the

Kisseloff-11466

Philadelphia Office contact WICKES in care of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, to ascertain the dates of the back injury and any knowledge he might have of the presence of the HISS family at his mother's residence. It was established by the Philadelphia Office that LEWIN WICKES was at that time attending hearings for the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C. WICKES was subsequently located by the Washington Field Office and the results of his interview set forth in teletype of June 22nd.

By teletype dated June 24th, the New York Office requested WICKES again be contacted concerning the identity of the doctor who treated his broken back and the hospital wherein he had been confined.

LEWIN WICKES, JR. was interviewed at Philadelphia by Special Agent JOSEPH E. FLAHERTY, at which time he advised that he had first been treated for his back injury by a Dr. MURPHY, a physician for St. John's College, Annapolis. He further advised he had been confined at the only civilian hospital in Annapolis for a period of less than one week, at which time he had been removed to the University of Maryland Hospital at Baltimore, where he was under the care of a Dr. SHIPLEY. WICKES stated he could not recall the first names of either of the doctors.

Reference report indicated that additional effort would be made to determine the whereabouts of SOPHIA MINKIN through an informant.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-1 advised Special Agent HOWARD W. AMOS that he had been unable to obtain any information relative to the whereabouts of SOPHIA MINKIN.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-11467

LEADS

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Will contact the University Hospital at Baltimore and the civilian hospital at Annapolis concerning records of Doctors SHIPLEY and MURPHY relative to treatment of LEWIN WICKES for a back injury. (lead set out in Philadelphia teletype 6-24-49).

NEWARK DIVISION

A copy of this report is being furnished the Newark Office to reflect information obtained at Philadelphia from M. E. COHEN, who resides in the Newark territory.

Kisseloff-11468

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-2440 VFH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	JUN 30 1949	9,13,14,21,22/49	JAMES L. KIRKLAND

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

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PH 65-2440

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

T-1 [redacted]

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Kisseloff-11470

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUL 30 1949

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 27 30 10-32P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, PM SESSION, JUNE THIRTY. ON RECONVENING OF COURT STRYKER ANNOUNCED DEFENSE RESTS. FIRST REBUTTAL WITNESS WAS BURNETTA FISHER WHO TESTIFIED HER BROTHER, PERRY CATLETT, GAVE HER TYPEWRITER WHICH SHE USED FREQUENTLY DOING HOMEWORK WHILE ATTENDING HIGH SCHOOL, AND THAT SHE NEVER HAD MACHINE REPAIRED. ON VERY BRIEF CROSS MC LEAN BROUGHT OUT THAT WITNESS HAD INQUIRED OF HIM SEVERAL NIGHTS AGO IF DEFENSE HAD SUBPOENAED HER AND ALSO THAT FROM TIME SHE WAS INFANT SHE RESIDED AT EASTER HOME IN WASHINGTON. NEXT WITNESS WAS MARGARET MC QUEEN WHO TESTIFIED HER FATHER, IRA LOCKEY, GAVE HER WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER IN WASHINGTON WHICH SHE USED IN PRACTICING TYPING WORK FOR ABOUT TWO YEARS AND WHICH SHE NEVER HAD REPAIRED. NO CROSS. STAFFORD J. MC QUEEN, HUSBAND OF MARGARET, TESTIFIED SHE RECEIVED WOODSTOCK FROM HER FATHER, THAT HE OCCASIONALLY USED IT AND IDENTIFIED HIS SIGNATURE ON A TYPED APPLICATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT WHICH WAS THEN RECEIVED OVER OBJECTION. NO CROSS. HENRI P. HENRY, EMPLOYEE OF RANDALL H. HAGNER AND CO., WASHINGTON RECORDERS, THEN TESTIFIED HIS FIRM MANAGES BUILDING ON CONNECTICUT AVENUE AND K STREET AND AFTER HE IDENTIFIED

END OF PAGE ONE

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IT, A PHOTO OF PREMISES RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE. TESTIFIED DRUG STORE IN THAT BUILDING SINCE THIRTYTHREE AND THAT THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A TYPEWRITER CONCERN ON FIRST FLOOR THERE. TESTIFIED THERE WAS A WOODSTOCK AGENCY LOCATED ON SECOND FLOOR AT THAT ADDRESS COMMENCING SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT AND REMAINING TWO YEARS. AFTER HE IDENTIFIED RENTAL APPLICATION CARD FOR WOODSTOCK CO. TENANCY IT WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE. TESTIFIED THERE WERE NO OTHER TYPEWRITER CONCERNS EVER IN THAT BUILDING TO HIS KNOWLEDGE. ON CROSS MC LEAN ATTEMPTED TO BRING OUT THAT WITNESS COULD NOT, FROM THE ABOVE CARD, TESTIFY POSITIVELY WHEN WOODSTOCK CO. MOVED IN BUT WITNESS INSISTED IT COULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT. WITNESS COULD NOT ANSWER IF WOODSTOCK CO. PREVIOUSLY LOCATED AT FIFTEEN TWENTYEIGHT K STREET ON GROUND FLOOR. SA COURTLAND J. JONES THEN IDENTIFIED MAP HE PREPARED SHOWING LOCATION OF VARIOUS TYPEWRITER SHOPS IN GEORGETOWN AREA ON BASE OF INFORMATION IN PHONE DIRECTORIES IN THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT AND MAP RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE. SAID ONLY MENTION OF MONEY WHEN HE TALKED TO MIKE CATLETT MAY THIRTEEN LAST WAS WHEN MIKE TOLD HIM HE HAD RECEIVED FORTY DOLLARS FROM DONALD HISS. ON CROSS STRYKER INTERROGATED JONES EXHAUSTIVELY RE SPECIFIC INTERVIEWS HE HAD WITH VARIOUS MEMBERS OF CATLETT FAMILY AND JONES ADMITTED THAT WHEN HE FIRST QUESTIONED MIKE HE KNEW DEFENSE ALREADY

END OF PAGE TWO

2

HAD TYPEWRITER. STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO CREATE IMPRESSION THAT MIKE WAS BROUGHT INTO FBI OFFICE WITHOUT NOTICE, ETC. BUT JONES POINTED OUT THAT MIKE HAD BEEN ASKED TO COME TO OFFICE AND THERE WAS NO COMPULSION ABOUT IT. TESTIFIED RAYMOND CATLETT WAS BROUGHT TO OFFICE, BY SAS FREW AND GLENN AND WAS QUESTIONED FROM FIVE PM TO SIX THIRTY PM AND THAT JAMES WAS QUESTIONED ABOUT FIFTEEN MINUTES. STRYKER THEN WENT INTO THE RELATIVE IGNORANCE OF CATLETTS AND JONES STATED HE REALIZED AFTER THEY TOLD HIM OF THEIR LACK OF EDUCATION THAT THEY WERE NOT EXTREMELY INTELLIGENT. STATED ONLY HIMSELF AND SA HOWARD AND STENOGRAPHER IN ROOM WHEN PERRY WAS QUESTIONED AND DENIED HE OR HOWARD SAID ANYTHING DEROGATORY WHATSOEVER ABOUT HISS. STRYKER THEN ATTEMPTED TO DEVELOP BUREAU POLICY RE FURNISHING PERSONS QUESTIONED WITH TRANSCRIPTS OF INTERVIEW BUT JONES POINTED OUT NONE WAS FURNISHED BECAUSE NONE WAS REQUESTED. TESTIFIED ABOUT QUESTIONING CLAUDIE IN OFFICE ABOUT AN HOUR AND SAID HE HAD NOT GIVEN HER COPY OF TRANSCRIPT BECAUSE SHE DID NOT ASK FOR IT. STATED MIKE WAS IN OFFICE FROM THREE FORTYFIVE PM TO SIX FORTYFIVE PM, THAT INTERVIEW PROPER COMMENCED AT FIVE PM AND THAT MIKE WAS NOT GIVEN ANY FOOD BECAUSE HE DID NOT ASK FOR ANY AND JONES WAS UNABLE TO RECALL IF MIKE GIVEN ANY WATER BUT STATED WOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO HIM IF HE HAD SO REQUESTED. STRYKER THEN TOUCHED ON INTERVIEW OF

END OF PAGE THREE

MIKE FOLLOWING SUNDAY NIGHT AND JONES RELATED HE AND ANOTHER AGENT WENT TO MIKE-S HOUSE ABOUT FIVE THIRTY PM TO INVITE HIM TO OFFICE AND AFTER MIKE STATED HE HAD NOT YET HAD DINNER THEY RETURNED ABOUT AN HOUR LATER AND BROUGHT HIM TO OFFICE. JONES STATED ABOUT THIRTY FIVE AGENTS ENGAGED IN TYPEWRITER SEARCH IN WASHINGTON BUT DENIED HE WAS ANGRY WHEN HE LEARNED MC LEAN HAD FOUND IT AND DENIED REAL PURPOSE OF INTERVIEWS OF CATLETTS WAS TO DESTROY THEM AS DEFENSE WITNESSES. STRYKER THEN HAD JONES TESTIFY HE IS NATIVE OF VIRGINIA AND THAT HE BELIEVES HE UNDERSTANDS COLORED PEOPLE. STRYKER APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO CREATE IMPRESSION THAT JONES, BEING A SOUTHERN AGENT, HAD PERHAPS TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF CATLETTS. JONES DENIED HE HAD ABANDONED HOPE OF MAKING PAT A GOVERNMENT WITNESS AFTER QUESTIONING HIM AND STATED HE NEVER, AT ANY TIME, ATTEMPTED TO MAKE PAT ANYTHING. STRYKER THEN DIRECTED ATTENTION OF JONES TO SIGNED STATEMENT HE TOOK FROM PAT AND PARTICULAR PORTION THEREOF WHERE PAT SAYS HE RECEIVED TYPEWRITER DURING THE PERIOD OF HISS MOVE TO VOLTA PLACE. JONES DENIED HE KNEW PAT HAD TOLD DEFENSE HE RECEIVED IT DURING THAT MOVE AND ADMITTED THAT IT WAS HARMFUL TO GOVERNMENT CASE WHEN PAT SAID HE GOT IT DURING THAT MOVE. JONES STATED TALKED TO PAT ABOUT ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS AND DECLARED POSITIVELY THAT HE AND OTHER AGENT ALWAYS SPOKE ONLY IN NORMAL TONE OF VOICE. STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO BRING OUT REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT ASSERTION IN ABOVE SIGNED STATEMENT BY PAT THAT HE COULD HAVE RECEIVED MACHINE SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER HISSES MOVED TO VOLTA PLACE. JONES DECLARED THERE WAS NO REAL INCONSISTENCY BUT RATHER AN ELABORATION AND REITEREATED THAT IT WAS EXACTLY WHAT PAT HAD TOLD HIM.

END OF PAGE FOUR

TESTIFIED FBI HAD LOOKED FOR WOODSTOCK SHOP EVER SINCE PAT TOLD HIM HE HAD TAKEN MACHINE TO A WOODSTOCK SHOP AT NORTHWEST CORNER OF CONNECTICUT AND K STREET, TESTIFIED PAT, AT FIRST, STATED IT WAS HIS RECOLLECTION THAT SHOP WAS LOCATED ON GROUND FLOOR. STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO FIND OUT RESULTS OF FBI SEARCH FOR VARIOUS WOODSTOCK SHOPS IN THAT AREA BUT WITNESS DECLARED HE DID NOT KNOW DETAILS THEREOF. ON REDIRECT, WITNESS TESTIFIED DEFINITELY THAT IT WAS PERRY WHO FIRST SUGGESTED LOCATION OF THE SHOP AS NORTHWEST CORNER OF CONNECTICUT AND K AND NOT THE AGENTS. MURPHY BROUGHT OUT FROM WITNESS THAT PERRY READ STATEMENT BEFORE SIGNING IT AND SO INDICATED IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING THEREON. OBJECTION SUSTAINED TO QUESTION RE WHAT INFO FBI WAS RELYING ON IN THIS TYPEWRITER SEARCH. WITNESS STATED SEARCH COMMENCED DECEMBER LAST AND THAT CATLETTS FIRST DISCLOSED ALLEGED GIFT OF TYEPWRITER WHEN THEY WERE QUESTIONED MAY THIRTEEN LAST AND HAD NOT SO ADVISED AGENTS DURING EARLIER INTERVIEWS. ON RECROSS, JONES STATED HE ASSISTED IN SEARCH FOR SPECIMENS BUT DECLARED HE DID NOT KNOW IF SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS OF HISS CLASS AT HARVARD LAW WERE QUESTIONED BY FBI. STRYKER HAD JONES NAME SEVERAL CITIES WHERE PERSONS WERE QUESTIONED RE SPECIMENS

END OF PAGE FIVE

AND JONES ENUMERATED SEVEN OR EIGHT. LAST WITNESS WAS JOHN FOSTER DULLES WHO TESTIFIED HE FIRST MET HISS IN SAN FRANCISCO AND LATER IN LONDON, ASKED HIM IF HE EVER THOUGHT OF LEAVING GOVERNMENT SERVICE. HISS TOLD HIM HE PLANNED TO LEAVE IN EARLY FUTURE. THEN TESTIFIED HE TELEPHONED HISS AFTER LATTER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT BUT BEFORE HISS ASSUMED OFFICE AND TOLD HISS HE HAD HEARD HISS HAD COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS. FURTHER THAT HISS TOLD HIM HE KNEW OF SUCH REPORTS AND THAT HE HAD GONE TO FBI AND HAD SET THOSE RUMORS TO REST, OR SOME SUCH EXPRESSION. TESTIFIED HE AGAIN TALED TO HISS IN MARCH, FORTYEIGHT WHEN HISS TOLD HIM HE HAD THAT DAY TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ, SDNY, AND HAD BEEN ASKED ABOUT CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS. STRYKER-S OBJECTION OVERRULED AND COURT STATED HE WOULD ADMIT TESTIMONY ON GROUND OF GOING TO CREDIBILITY OF HISS. DULLES CONTINUED HISS TOLD HIM HE DID NOT KNOW MOST OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT WHOM HE WAS ASKED BUT DID RECALL LEE PRESSMAN WHOM HE TOLD DULLES HE HAD KNOWN IN SOME ORGANIZATION INTERESTED IN LABOR LAW AND PERHAPS ALSO IN EARLY DAYS OF LAW PRACTICE. DULLES STATED PRESSMAN WAS ONLY NAME RECALLED. DULLES TALKED TO HISS AGAIN ON AUGUST EIGHTEENTH, FORTY EIGHT AFTER HCUA DISCLOSURES, TOLD HISS THEY WERE EMBARRASSING TO BOTH CARNEGIE AND HISS, THAT HE HOPED TRUSTEES WOULD NOT PREJUDGE CASE BUT WOULD AWAIT JUDICIAL DECISION RE GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF HISS. TOLD HISS LATTER PROBABLY REALIZED HIS PERMANENT USEFULNESS TO CARNEGIE HAD BEEN IMPAIRED AND THAT HISS AGREED WITH THAT OBSERVATION.

END OF PAGE SIX

CORR 9TH LINE, 3RD FROM LAST WORD SHOULD BE "TALKED"

STATED BOTH HE AND HISS AGREED IT WAS NOT WISE FOR HISS TO RESIGN UNTIL HCUA HEARINGS COMPLETED. ALSO THAT HISS INDICATED HE WOULD RESIGN THAT SEPTEMBER. DULLES STATED HE THEN WENT TO EUROPE BUT LEARNED THAT RESIGNATION OF HISS WAS CONSIDERED AT DECEMBER, FORTYEIGHT MEETING OF TRUSTEES. ON CROSS BY STRYKER DULLES STATED HE WAS NOT CERTAIN OF THE EXACT WORDS USED BY HISS WHEN HE MENTIONED HAVING GONE TO FBI AND TESTIFIED HISS INDICATED IN CONVERSATIONS HE WANTED TO DO THE RIGHT THING. STATED HE KNEW HISS HAD BEEN CHECKED CAREFULLY BY CARNEGIE BEFORE HE WAS OFFERED PRESIDENCY AND THAT SUCH REPORTS WERE ALL GOOD. ON REDIRECT MURPHY DIRECTED ATTENTION OF DULLES TO MEMO WHICH DULLES STATED REGARDED HIS IMPRESSIONS OF HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH HISS, WHICH MEMO HE PREPARED FOR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OF CARNEGIE TRUSTEES. STATED IT REPRESENTED A COMPOSITE OF THE VIEWS OF HIMSELF, JOHN W. DAVIS AND ARTHUR BALLANTINE. MURPHY THEN READ ALOUD FROM SUCH MEMO THAT PORTION WHEREIN DULLES SET OUT THAT HISS TOLD HIM ABOUT HISS DENYING CP SYMPATHY, ETC AND WHEREIN HISS TOLD DULLES HE HAD CASUALLY ASSOCIATED IN THE PRACTICE OF LAW AND IN GOVERNMENT WITH SOME PERSONS WHO HAD CP SYMPATHIES. MURPHY ALSO READ PORTION THEREOF WHERE IN DULLES STATES HE TOLD HISS HE SHOULD RESIGN AFTER HCUA HEARINGS. ON RECROSS STRYKER BROUGHT OUT THAT AT TRUSTEES MEETING FEB. LAST HISS HAD BEEN CONTINUED ON LEAVE TO MAY, FORTYNINE WHEN HIS TERM AS PRESIDENT ENDED AND IS STILL ENDOWMENT TRUSTEE. ADJOURNED UNTIL JULY FIRST AM.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS CC Mr. Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 30, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R
INTERNAL SECURITY R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 21, 1949 advising that information had been received from Mr. BYRON SCOTT to the effect that according to Mr. EDWARD BERAZONE, president of the International Balsa Corporation, Costa Rica, one JULIAN WESTON was reliably reported to have something to do with the microfilm found in the CHAMBERS' pumpkin. The informant described WESTON as one who would sell anything to anyone no matter who he was selling out.

The Bureau requested this office to contact the State Department and examine any available files with respect to JULIAN WESTON in order to determine his reputation and past activities and further if he could have had any connection in the current HISS CHAMBERS investigation.

The records of the State Department reflect some correspondence concerning WESTON including confidential letters from the Bureau. A memo dated May 6, 1942 contained information from a confidential source within the government as follows:

DEFERRED RECORDING

"WESTON is British but is regarded as a renegade and has a very unsavory record and reputation. WESTON has been a paid propaganda agent for Germans and has had a hand in several business deals with enemy firms. His principal associates are pro-Nazi and in May, 1941, he was in touch with three suspected Japanese agents in Costa Rica. On one occasion WESTON falsely described himself as a British agent."

A Bureau letter dated May 17, 1941 addressed to Mr. A. A. BURLE, Assistant Secretary of State, stated: "It also is reported that WESTON is a Naxi agent."

The Bureau advised the State Department on September 9, 1941 that "JULIAN WESTON is an agent for IGNO KOLINOWSKY and HANS HERBERT KOLTSCHMIDT, two confirmed pro-Nazis. He has access to all the radiograms which pass through Tropical Radio, owned by the United Fruit Company."

The State Department caused an investigation to be made on this Bureau letter and on September 30, 1941, the American Legation replied: "It is the opinion of the Legation that JULIAN WESTON does not have access

cc: New York

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"to any of the radiograms of the Tropical Radio which is owned by the United Fruit Company. Mr. WESTON, is a British subject, and it is not believed that he is pro-Nazi. His general reputation is such however that it would not cause surprise if he should accept money from time to time from persons unfriendly to the British cause."

The Bureau memo dated June 24, 1942 entitled "FELIX ESPOSITO and other matters" concerning WESTON stated as follows:

"JULIAN A. WESTON, Englishman of doubtful reputation in San Jose, Costa Rica, is attempting to secure the position as manager in Costa Rica for the International Balsa Corporation, 96-100 Boyd Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey."

A memo of the Bureau dated December 30, 1941 to the State Department is as follows:

"JULIAN A. WESTON is an Englishman who bears an unsavory reputation and is believed to possess pro-Nazi sentiments. He is in communication with one HERMAN PETERSON, a German of the deported crew of the interned Axis vessel EISENACH who are now in Bismarck, North Dakota."

SS.

There is a further report from the Department of State which states as follows:

"While it is true that possibly activities of WESTON have in many instances been suspicious, to say the least, during the past year he has attempted to make an honest living, has industriously brought Balsa from the Barra, Colorado region ..... and has in all cases of doubt consulted with the American Legation and subsequently taken the advice of the Legation in dealings with persons and firms in Costa Rica. In a recent conversation with members of the staff of the Legation, WESTON reviewed his difficulties with the British Legation in San Jose and states that he has never been pro-Axis; that he did criticize the CHAMBERLAIN Government but that he is today a loyal Britisher, working for the defeat of the Axis powers ..... While WESTON'S personal habits and conduct in the past have been unsatisfactory from his point of view, his activities have not been such as to warrant his inclusion on the 'Proclaimed and Statutory List'. In view of WESTON'S present good behavior it is recommended that his name not be included in the proclaimed list. It is also recommended that his name be removed from the confidential list of 'unsatisfactory consignees'."

Later the legation advised the State Department that the Military and Naval Attaches protested the action of deleting WESTON'S name from the Confidential List of Unsatisfactory Consignees on the ground that "WESTON has associated himself with shady characters and with known German agents." The Legation reported that the Legation had received similar reports but had been unable to verify any of them. The Legation further reported that WESTON had been involved in difficulties with the British Government. As to this the Legation reported, "This is true, but the case ..... has been discussed with the British Charge d'Affaires here and Mr. LYALL agrees that while WESTON'S public criticism of the CHAMBERLAIN Government and its representatives was in bad taste, it could not be considered subversive activity. WESTON freely admits that he, as a British citizen, criticized his Government, but also states that he has not criticized the CHURCHILL Government. It is also true that the Costa Rican authorities arrested WESTON for investigation of what were alleged to be subversive activities. However he was released by the authorities at the request of the British Charge d'Affaires after investigation of his home and effects did not reveal any information against him. WESTON told a member of this Legation that this investigation centered around references he had made to dynamiting a ship. He convinced the authorities that the reference was to the proposed dynamiting of the 'EISENACH' which is being salvaged at Puntarenas and that he had planned to photograph that if it was done. Since WESTON has frequently submitted photographs to American News Service, this appears to have been a normal procedure and my British colleague agrees that this was probably the case."

This report was signed by LESLIE E. REED, Charge d'Affaires.

There is no information in the State Department files indicating that JULIAN is connected in the HISS CHAMBERS investigation in any way.

Kisseloff-11480

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 29 FROM NEW YORK 6-32P P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, AM SESSION JULY ONE. ON RECONVENING OF COURT AT TEN THIRTY AM THERE WAS A DISCUSSION IN CHAMBERS UNTIL ELEVEN TWENTY FIVE AM CONCERNING ADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN PROPOSED GOVERNMENT REBUTTAL EVIDENCE, PRINCIPALLY THAT OF HEDE MASSING. COURT WAS RECESSED UNTIL TWELVE FIFTEEN PM AT WHICH TIME JUDGE ANNOUNCED THERE HAD BEEN A LONG DISCUSSION RE PROPOSED TESTIMONY OF MASSING AND THAT HE HAD DECIDED NOT TO PERMIT IT. STANLEY RUSSELL THEN TESTIFIED HIS TYPEWRITING CONCERN HAD RENTED A NINETEEN TWENTY NINE MODEL WOODSTOCK TO HAROLD ROSENWALD, DEFENSE COUNSEL ON FEBRUARY TWENTY FOUR LAST AND THAT ROSENWALD HAD RETAINED IT ABOUT THREE MONTHS. NO CROSS. MURPHY THEN ANNOUNCED HE DESIRED TO PUT ON THE STAND AN OFFICIAL OF THE CHERNER MOTOR COMPANY TO PROVE THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF A FORD AUTO. JUDGE ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD DECIDED TO EXCLUDE SUCH TESTIMONY. PAUL A. SOLANDT THEN TESTIFIED HE SPENT ENTIRE SUMMER OF THIRTY SEVEN AT WICKES APARTMENT HOUSE IN CHESTERTOWN AND NEVER MET OR SAW HISSES THERE OR HEARD THEIR NAME. ALGER AND PRISCILLA WERE ASKED TO STAND

END PAGE ONE

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IN COURT ROOM. WITNESS TESTIFIED HE HAD NOT SEEN THEM IN CHESTERTOWN IN SUMMER OF THIRTY SEVEN. WITNESS ADMITTED HE HAD NOT BEEN IN CHESTERTOWN EVERY DAY THAT SUMMER AND OCCASIONALLY SPENT ENTIRE DAY IN HIS APARTMENT. SAID FBI FIRST APPROACHED HIM RE THIS MATTER ON JUNE TWENTY TWO LAST AND SAID CONTACT MADE BY AGENT VAN ETTEN AND ANOTHER AGENT WHOM HE COULD NOT RECALL AND SAID THEY INTERVIEWED HIM AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AFTER PHONING FOR AN APPOINTMENT. STRYKER HAD WITNESS IDENTIFY HANDWRITING OF MRS. WICKES IN AN EXHIBIT PREVIOUSLY OFFERED BY DEFENSE FOR IDENTIFICATION AND WHICH CONSISTS OF LETTER ADDRESSED TO ALGER BY MRS. WICKES AND ASKED WITNESS IF HIS RECOLLECTION HAD BEEN REFRESHED BY READING SAME. WITNESS SAID HIS RECOLLECTION WAS NOT REFRESHED THEREBY. LAST WITNESS WAS SUPERVISOR LISH WHITSON WHO TESTIFIED THAT HE AND MR. D. M. LADD INTERVIEWED HISS AT BUREAU IN MARCH FORTY SIX AND OVER OBJECTION WAS ALLOWED TO TESTIFY THAT HISS TOLD HIM AND LADD THAT TWO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES HAD BEEN INTERESTED IN HIM AND THAT MR. BYRNES HAD SPOKEN TO HIM ABOUT CHARGES AGAINST HISS. WITNESS SAID HISS TOLD HIM HE WAS NOT MUCH OF A JOINER BUT SAID HE HAD BELONGED FOR A FEW MONTHS TO THE INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSN AND ALSO HAD PARTICIPATED IN A DISCUSSION GROUP WHICH MET

END PAGE TWO

Kisseloff-11482

IN A WASHINGTON RESTAURANT. WHITSON SAID THAT HISS DENIED HE HAD EVER BEEN A CP MEMBER, DENIED ANY ASSOCIATION WITH CP AND SAID NONE OF HIS FRIENDS TO HIS KNOWLEDGE WERE COMMUNISTS. WITNESS CONINUED THAT HISS SAID LEE PRESSMAN HAD BEEN MENTIONED AS A COMMUNIST BUT HE DID NOT KNOW HIM TO BE SUCH. MURPHY THEN SHOWED WHITSON MEMO WHICH LATTER PREPARED AFTER HISS INTERVIEW AND AFTER HIS RECOLLECTION WAS THERBY REFRESHED, WHITSON TESTIFIED THAT HISS HAD ALSO MENTIONED THAT THERE HAD BEEN TALK ABOUT POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE AFFILIATION OF VARIOUS STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES WHO HAD BEEN SPEAKING AFTER DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE ABOUT INTERNATIONAL POLICY AND THAT HISS HAD VOLUNTEERED THAT POSSIBLY HIS OWN NAME MIGHT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THOSE STATE DEPARTMENT SPEAKERS WHO WERE BEING CHARGED IN SOME CIRCLES AS TRYING TO WHITEWASH RUSSIA. ON CROSS STRYKER WAS ALLOWED TO READ MEMO AND WITNESS ADMITTED THAT HISS MAY HAVE SAID THAT THOSE STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES SPEAKING ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY THEIR DEPARTMENTAL SUPERVISORS. WITNESS SAID HE WOULD NOT DENY THAT HISS HAD SO INDICATED. WITNESS CONTINUED THAT HE UNDERSTOOD HISS CAME TO FBI VOLUNTARILY TO SUBMIT TO ANY QUESTIONS. WITNESS DENIED THAT HISS HAD SAID THE RESTAURANT MEETINGS

END OF PAGE THREE

WERE MEETINGS OF THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION ALTHO HE SAID IT WAS HIS RECOLLECTION THEY DID IN SOME WAY CONCERN THAT GROUP. WITNESS DENIED HISS HAD SAID HE SAW NOTHING OF PRESSMAN AFTER AAA DAYS AND INSISTED HISS HAD SAID HE SAW LITTLE OF PRESSMAN AFTER THAT TIME. WITNESS AGREED THAT HISS MIGHT HAVE SAID THAT HE SAW PRACTICALLY NOTHING OF PRESSMAN AFTER AAA. WITNESS DECLARED HE HAD CONDUCTED A HUNDRED OR SO INTERVIEWS SINCE THAT OF HISS AND THAT HE COULD NOT REMEMBER THE EXACT WORDS USED ON EACH OCCASION. ON REDIRECT MURPHY OFFERED INTO EVIDNECE THE MEMO PREPARED BY WHITSON AND AFTER OBJECTION, COURT RESERVED RULING. ADJOURNED UNTIL JULY FIVE AM.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

4

cc: Mr Fletcher

Kisseloff-11486

ENCLOSURE 74-1333 3556

Mr. Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 1 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
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Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

##

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 26 1 6-20P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. REFER TO TELEPHONE CALL THIS AFTERNOON BETWEEN ASAC BELMONT AND MR. FLETCHER OF BUREAU. IN VIEW OF INFO INDICATING THAT WALTER M. HEBB HAS BEEN SUBPOENAED BY HISS ATTORNEYS AND IS IN NYC, APPARENTLY WITH THE LEASES AND OTHER RENTAL RECORDS FOR RENTAL SPACE AT ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS BELIEVE POSSIBILITY THAT HISS ATTORNEYS MAY HAVE HIM IN NY FOR PURPOSE OF MAKING HIM UNAVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENT. AUSA MURPHY HAS EXECUTED A SUBPOENA FOR HEBBS APPEARANCE IN NYC ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT AT TEN AM ON JULY FIFTH NEXT, AND THIS SUBPOENA IS BEING SENT SPECIAL DELIVERY TO WFO. WFO IS REQUESTED TO DETERMINE FIRST WHERE HEBB MAY BE STAYING IN NYC, AND SECOND IF HE RETURNS TO HIS HOME ON BUSINESS OVER THE WEEKEND, EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO SERVE THIS SUBPOENA ON HIM. IN VIEW OF IMPORTANCE THIS MATTER AND THE US MARSHAL-S OFFICE CLOSES OVER WEEKEND, WFO REQUESTED TO MAKE THIS SERVICE AS AUTHORIZED BY BUREAU. WFO IS FURTHER DIRECTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS AT PRESENT TIME AN OFFICE OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. IN WASHINGTON DC AND WHETHER THIS OFFICE HAS A CONTRACT FOR SPACE AT FIFTEEN TWENTY EIGHT K STREET.

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60 JUL 15 1949

SCHEIDT 162 TWO COPIES WFO

Kisseloff-11513

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

1:30 AM 7/2/49
N/A ETT

7-1-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 9P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE COPY OF LEASE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER TENANCY 1528 K ST. N.W. WALTER N. TOBRINER, LOCAL ATTORNEY WITH OFFICES AT 932 SOUTHERN BUILDING, WASH. D. C. IS PRESENT OWNER OF BUILDING AT 1528 K ST. N. W. TOBRINER PURCHASED BUILDING ON JUNE 17, 1938 DURING TENANCY WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. TOBRINER PRESENTLY HAS IN HIS POSSESSION A DOCUMENT BELIEVED TO BE A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL LEASE. THIS DOCUMENT IS UNSIGNED BUT SETS FORTH THE SAME INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE ORIGINAL LEASE AS REPORTED IN WFO TEL DATED 6-29-49. THIS AND ANY OTHER PERTINENT RECORDS IN POSSESSION OF TOBRINER WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO WFO JULY 2, 1949 AND WILL BE FORWARDED SPECIAL DELIVERY REGISTERED MAIL TO NY FIELD. TOBRINER ADVISES HE IS SCHEDULED TO DEPART FOR EUROPE VIA AIR ON THURSDAY JULY 7, 1949 AND IS GOING TO BE IN NYC WEDNESDAY JULY 6. IF REQUIRED TO TESTIFY TOBRINER REQUESTS THAT IT BE ON WEDNESDAY ALTHOUGH WOULD DO SO AT ANOTHER DATE DESPITE INCONVENIENCE.

HOTTEL

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N/A, JGL.

LCONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WFO 13 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTO. 1 8-27

DIRECTOR AND SACS WFO AND NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF BALTIMORE INVESTIGATION RE

CHESTERTOWN, MD. ANGLE OF CASE SINCE OURTEL FIVE THIRTY NINE PM

JUNE TWENTY NINE. PART ONE. TWO FORMER TENANTS OF L.W. WICKES APARTMENTS

LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED. MRS. CATHERINE SHAKESPEARE HULITT, NOW CARE

J. H. C. FORBES, CHESAPEAKE CITY, MD., RESIDENT THIRD FLOOR STREET SIDE

APARTMENT FROM FALL, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX TO MAY OR JUNE, NINETEEN

THIRTY SEVEN. CAPTAIN HARRY DERRINGER, U. S. NAVY RETIRED, NOW ONE TWENTY

THREE QUEEN ST., CHESTERTOWN, RESIDENT OF MRS. WICKES OWN FIRST FLOOR

APARTMENT FOR THREE WEEKS IN FALL, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. NEITHER OF

THESE FORMER TENANTS LIVED AT WICKES APARTMENTS DURING JULY OR AUGUST,

NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, KNOW OR EVER HEARD OF THE HISSES AND KNOW NOTH-

ING OF HISS TENANCY AT WICKES APARTMENTS DURING SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTY

SEVEN. PART TWO. TWO PERSONS INTERVIEWED KNEW ALGER HISS AS FELLOW

STUDENTS AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BA., BUT NEVER HEARD OF OR SAW

ALGER HISS IN CHESTERTOWN AND HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS EVER HAVING RE-

SIDED IN WICKES APARTMENTS OR ELSEWHERE IN CHESTERTOWN DURING SUMMER,

NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. S. ATHERTON MIDDLETON, DIRECTOR OF GUNSTON SCHOOL,

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AT CENTREVILLE, MD., SIXTEEN MILES FROM

CHESTERTOWN, FROM WHICH SCHOOL MIDDLETON HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH

CHESTERTOWN AND SOME OF ITS RESIDENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY NINE SUMMERS

INCLUDING SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. WILLIAM S. COLLINS, COOWNER

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OF KENT COUNTY NEWS, CHESTERTOWN. PART THREE. NUMBER OF NEIGHBORS OF WICKES APARTMENTS DURING SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, VISITORS TO ACTUAL TENANTS OF WICKES APARTMENTS DURING SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, AND TRADESMEN WHO SERVED WICKES APARTMENTS FOR GROCERIES AND MILK DURING SUMMERS NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT INTERVIEWED WITHOUT LOCATING ANYONE WHO KNEW HISSES, EVER HEARD OF THEM OR KNEW ANYTHING REGARDING HISS TENANCY OF WICKES APARTMENTS DURING SUMMERS, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN OR NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. PART FOUR. NEWSPAPERS QUOTE THE ENTERPRISE UNQUOTE, QUOTE KENT NEWS UNQUOTE AND QUOTE TRANSCRIPT UNQUOTE, COMBINED NINETEEN FORTY SIX TO FORM QUOTE KENT COUNTY NEWS UNQUOTE, ALL PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT CHESTERTOWN, MD., NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT AND COVERING NEWS IN CHESTERTOWN AREA. EDITIONS FOR SUMMERS OF NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN AND NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT, EXCEPT EDITIONS OF KENT NEWS FOR SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE, REVIEWED AND NO MENTION FOUND OF ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS OR ANY RESIDENCY IN CHESTERTOWN. FOLLOWING ITEMS NOTED IN QUOTE TRANSCRIPT UNQUOTE CONCERNING ACTIVITIES OF DOLE FAMILY DURING SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. JUNE NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, MISS ALICE DOLE IS PRESENTLY HOME WITH HER MOTHER PARENTHESIS DR. ALICE DOLE END PARENTHESIS AND IN JULY WILL GO TO ALFRED UNIVERSITY WITH HER MOTHER TO ATTEND A FEW CLASSES IN WEAVING AND ART. JUNE TWENTY SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN ALICE DOLE

OPERATED ON AT KENT AND QUEEN ANNE HOSPITAL FOR REMOVAL OF TONSILS. SEPTEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, DR. ESTHER M. DOLE AND DAUGHTER RETURNED TO CHESTERTOWN FROM ALFRED UNIVERSITY AND ARE SPENDING TWO WEEKS AT ROYAL SWAN HOTEL IN BETTERTON, MD. ESTHER AND ALICE DOLE ALSO MENTIONED IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AND NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT NEWS ITEMS , ONE, SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT INDICATING DR. ESTHER M. DOLE, HAD RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND AND ONE DATED JULY FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX INDICATING DR. ESTHER DOLE HAD LEFT FOR ALFRED UNIVERSITY. NINETEEN THIRTY SIX ITEMS ALSO CONFIRMED THAT

LEWIN W. WICKES, JR. BROKE HIS BACK IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, MAY SIXTEEN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX EDITION, AND WAS STILL RECOVERING FROM SAME IN JULY, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. PART FIVE. QUOTE KENT NEWS UNQUOTE ITEM FOR AUGUST TWENTY ONE NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN INDICATED THAT MRS. HENRY BECK AND DAUGHTER, MARGARET, OF DALLAS, TEXAS HAD TAKEN AN APARTMENT AT THE WICKES APARTMENTS FOR SIX WEEKS AND HAD MOTORED TO CHESTERTOWN WITH HENRY BECK, JR., WHO HAD LEFT FOR DARTMOUTH COLLEGE WHERE HE WAS A STUDENT. THIS IS FIRST APPEARANCE OF BECKS IN THE PICTURE AS ACTUAL TENANTS OF WICKES APARTMENTS DURING PERTINENT PERIOD AND FURTHER INVESTIGATION HAS FAILED TO DEVELOP BETTER DALLAS ADDRESS FOR THEM. CAPTAIN HARRY DERRINGER, SUPRA, SUGGESTED INTERVIEW OF MRS. JAMES R. HEATER, JR. NOW AT TWENTY SEVEN HUNDRED BELVEDERE AVE., CHARLOTTE, N. C., AS FORMER TENANT OF SECOND FLOOR STREET SIDE APARTMENT AT WICKES APARTMENTS IN [illegible] INVESTIGATION GIVES SOME INDICATION

PAGE FOUR

HISSES MAY ACTUALLY HAVE RESIDED IN SECOND FLOOR RIVER SIDE APARTMENT AT WICKES IN NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT INSTEAD OF NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. IF TRUE, MRS. HEATER WOULD HAVE BEEN A CLOSE SECOND FLOOR NEIGHBOR OF HISSES DEPENDING POSSIBLY ON WHETHER HEATER WAS TENANT FOR ALL OR PORTION OF SUMMER, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT. NO REQUEST MADE OR INFO FURNISHED DALLAS AND CHARLOTTE OFFICES AS YET TO INTERVIEW THE BECKS AND HEATER RESPECTIVELY. IF SUCH INTERVIEWS COULD BE CONDUCTED IN TIME TO BE OF ASSISSTANCE TO GIVERNMENT PORSECUTORS IF PRODUCTIVE, SUGGEST NEW YORK REQUEST SUCH INTERVIEWS OF DALLAS AND CHARLOTTE. PART SIX. ALL BALTO. INVESTIGATION RE CHESTERTOWN ANGLE COMPLETED . REPORT OF ALL SUCH INVESTIGATION SINCE REPORT OF SA FRANK G. JOHSTONE DATED AT BALTO. JUNE TWENTY EIGHT TO DATE BEING TYPED AND ENDEAVORING TO HAVE SAME REACH N. Y. C. BY SPECIAL DELIVERY TOMORROW MORNING.

MCFARLIN

W

CORRS-- PAGE FOUR-- LINE EIGHT WORD FOUR SHLD BE " ASSISTANCE"
LINE EIGHT WORD SIX SHLD BE " GOVERNMENT"
LINE EIGHT WORD SEVEN SHLD BE " PROSECUTORS"

WA AND NY HOLD ON PLS

SOME MORE CORR PLS PABXXPAGE ONE LINE SIX WORD ONE
MYAZNE NINETEEN WRD THREE
PAGE TWO LINE EIGHTEEN SXXXWRD THREE
LINE 21 WRD 11
LINE 22 WRD 7
PAGE 3 LINE 16 WRD 8
PAGE 4 LINE NINE WRD 4

Kisseloff-11518

cc: Mr Hitter

4

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 7-1-49 3P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JAHAM, RENYTEL [illegible] HEBB, VICE PRES. TYLER AND RUTHERFORD REAL ESTATE INC. PRESENTLY IN NEW YORK ON REQUEST OF [illegible] DEFENSE. MISS KATHERINE KAPLAN, OF TYLER AND RUTHERFORD ADVISES THAT RENTAL RECORDS AND LEASE FOR ONE FIVE TWO EIGHT K ST, N.W. NOT AT OFFICE AND PRESUMABLY HEBB HAS WITH HIM. ADDRESS IN NEW YORK NOT KNOWN AT TYLER AND RUTHERFORD BUT BY HEBB'S MOTHER. WFO CONTINUING TO DETERMINE NY ADDRESS FOR HEBB WHO IS ACCOMPANIED BY WIFE. HEBB LEFT NOTE AT TYLER AND RUTHERFORD HE WOULD RETURN WASH. D.C. JULY FIVE.

HOTTEL

74-94
JVE:dmc

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CONFIDENTIAL

7-1-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 1 9p

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RENYTEL AND WFO TEL JULY ONE, FORTY NINE, WALTER M. HEBBS FAMILY ADVISE THAT HEBB IN PAST HAS STAYED AT CHESTERFIELD HOTEL, PRESIDENTIAL HOTEL AND NEW YORKER HOTEL, NYC. THEY BELIEVE HEBB MAY CONTACT ROBERT L. SCHOLZ, WM. C. WHITE AND OR MRS. ROBERT L. SCHOLZ ALL IN-LAWS OF HEBBS' BROTHER. THEY RESIDE AT NUMBER THREE PETER COOPER VILLAGE IN A FIRST FLOOR APT. APARTMENT NUMBER NOT KNOWN. PHONE IS OREGON SEVEN DASH FOUR SIX NINE TWO NY WILL CONTACT HOTELS, SCHOLZ AND OR WHITE IN EFFORT TO LOCATE WALTER M. HEBBS. HEBBS DROVE OWN CAR TO NYC. DEPARTING WASHINGTON EARLY THURSDAY MORNING JUNE THIRTY LAST. OTHER CO OFFICIALS DO NOT KNOW WHEREABOUTS OR FURTHER DETAILS BUT ASSERT PERTINENT RECORDS MISSING AND ASSUME HEBBS TOOK THEM TO NY. HEBBS INDICATED HAD TO BE IN NYC THURSDAY LAST TO TESTIFY AT ONE THIRTY PM.

HOTTEL

JVE:BRA

74-94

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Kisseloff-11520

JUL 1 5 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 1, 1949

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re New York letter 6/20/49.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the article appearing in the Williamsport Sun dated 6/18/49.

JLK:MO
65-2440
Enclosure

ENCL

RECORDED - 117

INDEXED - 117

74-1333-3562

F B I

4 JUL 8 1949

cc: New York (Enclosure

60 JUL 15 1949

File

Kisseloff-11521

Grandfather of Henry Julian Wadleigh, Self-Confessed Aide to Communists in U.S., Served Lycoming County Churches

A descendant of a former rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Williamsport and other Lycoming County parishes testified in federal court at New York on Thursday that, while a State Department employe, he had handed over secret information to a Communist espionage ring.

The witness, Henry Julian Wadleigh, is a grandson of the Rev. Albra Wadleigh, who served Christ Church from 1866 to 1869. He previously served in St. James' Church, Muncy, to which he was called in 1857. While at Muncy he started missions at Halls Station, Montoursville and in a log school house known as Dewalt's. He continued to serve at Montoursville after coming to Williamsport and built a "very pretty church" for that congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Wadleigh married Emily Rawle, only daughter of Francis William Rawle, who had established a handsome residence in Fairfield Township, east of Montoursville. The minister was rector of Christ Church when the cornerstone of the present church was laid. He resigned in 1869 to go to St. Luke's, Germantown, where he was serving when he died in 1873.

HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

St. Mary's Episcopal Church on Almond Street was formerly known as the Wadleigh Memorial Mission, in his honor.

When it was noted by The Sun that Henry Julian Wadleigh was mentioned in connection with the trial of Alger Hiss on perjury charges at New York, growing out of government investigation of alleged espionage, the question of his possible identification with the Rev. Mr. Albra Wadleigh arose. The belief that a family connection existed was strengthened when it was noted that the witness was a son of the Rev. Henry R. Wadleigh, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman.

Inquiry developed that the father of Henry Julian Wadleigh had served at St. James Episcopal Church, Greenfield, Mass., from 1902 to 1907. A telephone conversation with the Rev. John B. Whiteman, who has served the Greenfield parish since 1907, produced the fact that his predecessor's middle name was "Rawle." The Rev. H. R. Wadleigh was apparently named in honor of his mother's brother, Henry Rawle.

The Rev. Henry Rawle Wadleigh, upon leaving Greenfield, took a pastorate at Munich, Germany, and later served in Geneva and in Florence, Italy, where he died a few years ago.

Henry Julian Wadleigh was but

(See P. 2, Col. 2, GRANDFATHER)

Grandfather

(Continued From Page One)

three years old when his family took him abroad. This accounts for the European educational background he revealed when he took the witness stand in the New York trial.

He has a bachelor of science degree from the University of London and a master of arts degree from Oxford. He returned to America at the age of 23 and did postgraduate work at the University of Chicago.

He said that in Europe he had become interested in "Fabian socialism."

Silent About Forebears

When the Associated Press sought information from Henry Julian Wadleigh concerning his Pilgrim ancestry, he declined to answer questions.

He said: "When somebody gets into a mess like this, I don't see why his ancestors should be dragged in."

Descendant of Pilgrims.

According to "Chronicles of Christ Church Parish," in its account of his grandfather's rectorship, Wadleigh is a descendant of the famous Elder William Brewster, of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Despite this ancient American background, the witness told, in an open manner creating amazement in the court room, how he had willingly begun serving his Communist friends by supplying information as soon as he was in a position with the State Department.

He testified that he was never a Communist Party member but that he was a sympathizer with Communism and a ready collaborator.

"I began to take out documents and to give them to unauthorized people as soon as I joined the State Department in March of 1936," he said.

Asked if this had been a "voluntary act," he said that he had indicated (to Communists) that he would be willing to collaborate if there was anything he could do and that help in obtaining access to official documents was suggested.

Once a week, he said, he would take documents in a brief case, deliver them to a courier on a street corner and pick them up the next day, after they had been photographed. He readily admitted that he was trying to supply to Whittaker Chambers material which could be passed on to the Russians.

The Williamsport Sun, Saturday, June 18, 1949

74-1333-3562

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 1 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 14 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM BALTIMORE 1 8-55 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RE BOSTON TEL THREE FIFTY PM TODAY. RE LETTER FOR CHAMBERS BEING FORWARDED FROM PETERBORO, NH TO WESTMINSTER, MD. CHAMBERS WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS THROUGH HIS LOCAL POST OFFICE TO EXPEDITE DELIVERY OVER WEEK- END IF NOT RECEIVED REGULAR MAIL TOMORROW AND WILL ADVISE BALTIMORE OF CONTENTS IMMEDIATELY. HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF IDENTITY OF ADDRESSOR, DANIEL G. DUNCAN BUT SUSPECTS CRANK OR NUT. BUREAU AND NYC WILL BE ADVISED RE CONTENTS OF LETTER.

MCFARLIN

END

ACK IN ORD PLS

WA BA R 14 WA

NY ACK AND HOLD PLS

MA R 3 NYC

RECORDED - 117

INDEXED - 117

74-1333-3563

4 JUL 8 1949

60 JUL 15 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Posen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUL 1 1949

WASHINGTON 8 NEW YORK 3 AND BALTIMORE 1 FROM BOSTON 7-1-49 3-50 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS,..... U R G E N T .....

JAHAM, PERJURY, IS -R-, ESPIONAGE -R-. POSTMASTER, PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ADVISED TODAY THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A LETTER ADDRESSED TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, PETERBORO, N.H. THIS LETTER WAS POSTMARKED PHILADELPHIA, JUNE TWENTY, WITH RETURN ADDRESS DANIEL G. DUNCAN, FOUR ZERO SEVEN LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK OFFICE TELEPHONICALLY SUGGESTED THAT LETTER BE FORWARDED TO CHAMBERS AT HIS HOME, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND. BALTIMORE REQUESTED TO CONTACT CHAMBERS, ADVISING THAT LETTER IS BEING FORWARDED TO HIM AND DETERMINE IF ANY INFORMATION PERTINENT TO CURRENT TRIAL IS FOUND THEREIN OR IF HE IS ABLE TO ESTABLISH THE IDENTITY OF DANIEL G. DUNCAN, ADDRESSOR OF THE LETTER. POSTMASTER BEING REQUESTED TO FORWARD LETTER.

SOUCY

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA BS R 8 WA

NY BS R 3 NYC

BA BS R 1 BA

DISC

RECORDED - 117

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174-1333-3564

F B I

4 JUL 8 1949

60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-11524

JJW:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 7-1-49 3:45 PM ROUTINE

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

F.L.

JAHAM. REWFOTEL TO NYC, JUNE THIRTY, LAST. DONALD L. JONES, CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. ADVISES LAST SERVICE RECORD CARD FOR ALGER HISS BEGINS NINETEEN FORTYFOUR AND PREVIOUS RECORDS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. NO FURTHER INFO AVAILABLE RE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

HOTTEL

RECORDED - 117

74-1333-3565

JUL 8 1949

Kisseloff-11525

30 JUL 15 1949

1:30 Am 7/1/49
N/A ETT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boyd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F. L. Spaff

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 7-1-49

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHAM. RE WHEREABOUTS WALTER M. HEBB. MRS. J. C. HEBB, MOTHER OF WALTER ADVISES HE IS RETURNING TO WASHINGTON FROM ATLANTIC CITY. WILL ARRIVE SOMETIME JULY TWO. WFO WILL CONTACT AND APPRISE HEBB OF SUBPOENA OUTSTANDING AND WILL REQUEST HIS PRESENCE IN NY NINE AM TUESDAY JULY FIVE PER NY TEL JULY ONE, NINETEEN FORTYNINE.

HOTTEL

74-94

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 1 10 12 PM
RECEIVED

RECORDED - 117 74-1333-3566

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Kissoff-11526

5-7-49

66 JUL 15 1949

4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 2 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. L
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 4 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALIMORE 2 7-45 PM EDST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

JAHAN. MRS. RICHARD COLLINS, RFD NUMBER THREE, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED IN REPORT OF SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER DATED JUNE THIRTY, NINETEEN FORTYNINE AT BALTIMORE, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS OFFICE THIS DATE OF FINDING A MEMO BOOK WHICH WAS USED BY HER YEAR OF NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. NOTATION MADE IN BOOK ON AUGUST TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX IS AS FOLLOWS QUOTE "LUNCHEON WEDNESDAY AUGUST TWENTYFOUR NINETEEN THIRTYSIX DASH ONE DASH KITTY BECK BROWN DASH TWO DASH ELIZABETH BROWN DASH THREE DASH LIB HINES DASH FOUR DASH JONE DANA DASH FIVE DASH VIRGINIA JONES DASH SIX DASH HELEN SIMPERS DASH SEVEN DASH ANNA PERKINS COOKE DASH EIGHTDASH MRS. ALGER HISS END QUOTE. FROM THIS MEMO MRS. COLLINS STATES IT RECALLS TO HER MIND THAT SHE HAD A LUNCHEON ON THE ABOVE DATE AT THE MRS. L.W. WICKES APARTMENTS WHERE SHE WAS TEN RESIDING AND THAT THE ABOVE LISTED PERSONS WERE HER GUESTS AT THIS LUNCHEON. MRS COLLINS FURTHER ADVISED THAT MR. ROSENWALD, DEFENSE ATTORNEY FOR HISS CALLED THIS DATE INQUIRING AS TO HER KNOWLEDGE OF HISS BEING IN CHESTERTOWN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. IN RESPONSE TO THIS CALL SHE SUPPLIED ROSENWALD SAME INFORMATION AS SET OUT IN SA PFEIFFER REPORT SUPRA. UPON FINDING THE MEMO BOOK SHE CALLED MR. ROSENWALD IN NEW YORK ADVISING HIM OF THE NOTATION IN THE BOOK. MRS. COLLINS THEN ADVISED THAT IN

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74-1333-3568

60 JUL 15 1949

See memo E.E. Brown to H.B. Fletcher 7-2-49

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Kisseloff-11527

ORDER TO BE FAIR SHE THOUGHT IT BEST TO CALL THE BALTIMORE OFFICE. MRS. COLLINS WAS INTERVIEWED TWICE DURING INVESTIGATION IN CHESTERTOWN BUT MADE NO MENTION OF MEMO BOOK. MRS. COLLINS RELUCTANT TO RELEASE ABOVE MEMO BOOK TO AGENTS OF BALTIMORE OFFICE BUT HER HUSBAND HAS ADVISED AND ENCOURAGED HER TO DO SO. MRS. COLLINS APPARENTLY CONCERNED ABOUT BEING SUBPEONAED TO NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH HISS TRIAL WHICH PROSPECT SHE APPARENTLY [redacted] DOES NOT CONSIDER FAVORABLY. BALTIMORE OFFICE BELIEVES MRS. COLLINS CAN BE READILY PERSUADED TO TURN MEMO BOOK OVER TO BUREAU AGENTS. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER IT DESIRES BALTIMORE TO ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN MEMO BOOK FROM MRS. COLLINS. MRS. COLLINS HAS PROMISED TO RETAIN MEMO BOOK AND WILL UNDOUBTEDLY PRODUCE SAME AT HISS TRIAL UNDER SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM DIRECTED TO HER AT ABOVE ADDRESS OR DIRECTED TO HER IN CARE OF KENT COUNTY NEWS, NEWSPAPER OF WHICH HER HUSBAND IS CO-OWNER, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND. NO FURTHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IN THIS MATTER BY BALTIMORE UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU.

CORRECTION - IN LINE EIGHT PAGE ONE SHOULD BE JOE DANA.

MCFARLIN

END

BA R 4 WA

MA R 2 NY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher

DATE: July 2, 1949

FROM : Mr. J. G. Leggett

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to your memorandum to Mr. Ladd of July 1, 1949, advising that authority had been issued for the service of a subpoena calling for the appearance of Walter Hebb in New York as a witness for the Government in the captioned case.

At 12:10 P.M. on this date, Agent Payne of the Washington Field Office advised a teletype had been received from the New York Office to the effect that a subpoena had been issued for Hebb's appearance in Federal Court next Tuesday, July 5th at 10:00 A.M., and that such subpoena was being forwarded to the Washington Field Office for service on Hebbs over the weekend. Agent Payne advised that the subpoena had not been received at the time of the call but indicated that Hebb is expected to be in Washington over the weekend and it was desired to have Bureau clearance for Agents to serve the subpoena on him.

In accordance with the authorization granted by you as reflected in your memorandum of July 1, 1949, Agent Payne was advised that the subpoena could be served on Hebbs by Agents of the Washington Field Office.

JGL:EHW

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74-1333-3569

F B I

JUL 8 1949

Kisseloff-11529

60 JUL 15 1949

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2 7:25

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RE SUBPOENA WALTER M. HEBB. SERVICE MADE 6 PM JULY 2, 1949. HEBB COOPERATIVE AND ADVISED HE WILL APPEAR JULY 5, 1949 AS REQUESTED SUBPOENA AND WILL PRODUCE LEASE AND RENTAL RECORDS RE WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO. TENANCY 1528 K ST. N.W. HEBB ADVISED HE WAS IN NYC ON THURSDAY LAST AT REQUEST OF HISS ATTORNEY JOHN DAVIS. NO SUBPOENA ISSUED FROM DEFENSE FOR HEBBS APPEARANCE AND HE WENT VOLUNTARILY. HEBB WAS TO TESTIFY AT 1:30 P.M. THURSDAY LAST BUT WAS NOT CALLED BY DEFENSE. WAS ADVISED BY HISS ATTORNEY WHOSE NAME HEBB DOES NOT KNOW, THAT SINCE GOVERNMENT WITNESS' TESTIMONY WAS MORE FAVORABLE TO DEFENSE THAN HEBB'S WOULD BE DEFENSE HAD DECIDED NOT TO HAVE HEBB TESTIFY. NO INDICATION THAT DEFENSE ATTEMPTED TO HIDE HEBB.

HOTTEL

JVE:jve

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74-1333-3569

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: 7/2/49

FROM : E. E. Brown

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Purpose

To advise of telephonic request for investigation made by writer to Baltimore Office.

Background

Attached is a teletype received from the Baltimore office, dated 7/2/49 at 7:45 P.M. which states that Mrs. RICHARD COLLINS, Chestertown, Md., has found a memo book indicating that she gave lunch to Mrs. ALGER HISS on August 24, 1936, and inquiring instructions as to whether to attempt to obtain possession of the memo book.

At 8:50 P.M. Special Agent HAROLD KENNEDY of the New York office called with reference to this teletype. He stated that the PFEIFFER report referred to in the teletype apparently referred to his report of July 1, 1949, rather than June 30, 1949, and that a review of that report reflects that Mrs. COLLINS said that she knew HISS as a child and that the last time she saw him was in the WICKES Apartment on one occasion in 1937 or 1938 and that she hasn't seen him since. KENNEDY stated that he has discussed this development with ASAC BELMONT who feels that Mrs. COLLSINS may turn out to be a very important witness and desires that she be reinterviewed along the following lines:

1. Does the finding of this memo book now refresh her recollection as to the information set out in the PFEIFFER report - i.e.- was the last time she saw HISS in 1936, 1937 or 1938?

2. If she last saw him in 1936, did he or Mrs. HISS live at the L.W. WICKES Apartment at the time of the luncheon on August 24, 1936.

Mr. IADD was contacted, and he stated that Baltimore should be telephonically requested to conduct the interview as indicated above, and in addition, requested to attempt to obtain the memo book. These instructions were furnished to Special Agent J. R. THAYER at 9:05 P.M.

Recommendation

Action being taken. For your information.

Tolson - Whitson

74-1333-3570

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60 JUL 15 1949

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JUL 8 1949

Kisseloff-11531

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Reference is made to WFO teletype of July 2, 1949, regarding copy of lease of Woodstock Typewriter Company occupancy at 1528 "K" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WALTER N. TOBRINER, Attorney, Room #932 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., advised that he and one SELIG C. BREZ purchased the premises at 1526 - 28 "K" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on June 17, 1938, and that they have owned those premises continuously to this date. Mr. TOBRINER made available a typewritten unsigned copy of a lease dated March 29, 1938, between EDWARD H. BATSON, lessor (owner of property prior to TOBRINER and BREZ), and the Woodstock Typewriter Company, lessee. The terms of the lease indicate that occupancy was to commence May 1, 1938. The lease contains a clause providing for termination of the lease by notice in writing of ninety days to that effect. Mr. TOBRINER also made available a copy of a letter dated June , 1938, (specific date not indicated), to the Woodstock Typewriter Company serving notice to vacate the premises within ninety days.

The above-mentioned copy of lease dated March 29, 1938, and also the above-mentioned copy of letter dated June , 1938, are enclosed herewith for the New York Office.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The above documents are being forwarded to the New York Office in the event that the original lease involved does not become available. It is anticipated that the original lease will be available as indicated in the WFO teletype to New York dated July 1, 1949, and transmitted at 11:40 P.M. These documents should be returned to the WFO when they have served their purpose.

CC-New York

Enclosure: 2 to New York

SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 117
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F B I
4 JUL 8 1949

Kisseloff-11532

60 JUL 15 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 4 1949

TELETYPE

11:00 AM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

CONF WASH 1 BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 4 10-52 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, CONFIRMING TELEPHONE CONVERSATION NY TO BOSTON JULY THIRD LAST. HERBERT SOLOW, EDITOR OF FORTUNE MAGAZINE, ADVISED THAT AN ASSOCIATE OF HIS, IDENTITY CONCEALED, WHILE IN GLEDHILL-S HAT CRAFT STUDIO, FIVE FOUR THREE MADISON AVE., NYC, HEARD MISS GLEDHILL STATE QUOTE EVERYBODY THERE KNOWS THAT THE CHAMBERS AND HISS FAMILIES WERE ON THAT VACATION TOGETHER, BUT NOBODY WANTS TO GET MIXED UP IN THIS UNQUOTE. MR SOLOW FURTHER ADVISED THAT MISS MABEL GLEDHILL RESIDES IN EDGARTOWN, MASS., AND HAS A MILLINERY SHOP THERE, AND IS PROBABLY WELL KNOWN TO LOCAL RESIDENTS. BOSTON TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MISS GLEDHILL RE IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE CHAMBERS HISS VACATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS.

SCHEIDT

END

ACK IN 0

WANY R 1 WA

BS NY R 1 BS

BOTH DIS

RECORDED - 117
INDEXED - 117

124-1333-3572
F B I

JUL 8 1949

60 JUL 15 1949

Cc F. L. Jones

Kisseloff-11533

[redacted]

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 4 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BALTO 1 7-4-49 1-15 AM EDST

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. RE BA TEL SEVEN FORTY FIVE PM JULY SECOND RE MRS. RICHARD H. COLLINS AND HER MEMO BOOK REFLECTING NAME OF MRS. ALGER HISS AS LUNCHEON GUEST AUGUST TWENTY FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. ALSO RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM BUREAU NINE PM JULY SECOND BY E. E. BROWN

INSTRUCTING BALTIMORE TO REINTERVIEW MRS. COLLINS AND ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN HER MEMO BOOK. MRS. COLLINS REINTERVIEWED TODAY AT CHESTERTOWN, MD. BY SAS FRANK G. JOHNSTONE AND VERNON J. JOHNSON AND SIGNED STATEMENT OBTAINED CONTAINING FOLLOWING PERTINENT INFORMATION. WITH MEMORY REFRESHED BY FINDING NOTATION IN HER OWN HANDWRITING MRS. COLLINS NOW STATES MR. AND MRS. ALGER HISS RESIDED IN SECOND FLOOR RIVER SIDE APARTMENT AT L.W. WICKES APARTMENTS IN CHESTERTOWN, MD. FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD IN SUMMER OF THIRTYSIX, HISS APARTMENT IMMEDIATELY BELOW COLLINS THIRD FLOOR APARTMENT WHICH COLLINS OCCUPIED FROM JANUARY, THIRTYFOUR TO MARCH TWENTY

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848 DEC 17 1964

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74-1333-3573

FBI
JUL 8 1949

END PAGE ONE

60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-11534

FIVE, THIRTYNINE. SHE STATES SHE ENCOUNTERED ALGER HISS AT WICKES APARTMENTS IN SUMMER, THIRTYSIX, EXACT DATE NOT RECALLED, AND RENEWED AN ACQUAINTANCE OF THIRTY FIVE YEARS AS THEY WERE RAISED IN SAME NEIGHBORHOOD AND ATTENDED SAME CHURCH IN BALTIMORE BUT HAD NOT SEEN ONE ANOTHER SINCE ABOUT EARLY NINETEEN TWENTIES. COLLINS ALSO RECALLS HAVING AN EXTENDED CONVERSATION WITH ALGER HISS DEALING WITH OLD TIMES AND MUTUAL FRIENDS IN BALTIMORE WHICH ALSO OCCURRED SOME TIME IN SUMMER, THIRTYSIX. UPON ENCOUNTERING ALGER HISS THE FIRST TIME AS REFLECTED ABOVE, SHE INVITED ALGER AND HIS WIFE TO THE COLLINS APARTMENT FOR A DRINK. TO THE BEST OF HER RECOLLECTION THE HISSES ACCEPTED THE INVITATION AND CAME TO THE COLLINS APARTMENT FOR A DRINK, POSSIBLY SEVERAL DAYS AFTER INVITATION WAS EXTENDED. WITH THE LUNCHEON ON AUGUST TWENTYFOUR, THIRTYSIX WHICH MRS. ALGER HISS ATTENDED, THESE ARE ONLY CONTACTS WITH HISSES IN SUMMER, THIRTYSIX RECALLED BY MRS. COLLINS. SHE DOES NOT RECALL ANY CONTACTS WITH HISSES AT CHESTERTOWN OR ELSEWHERE DURING SUMMERS OF THIRTYSEVEN, THIRTYEIGHT, OR ANY OTHER SUMMERS. ALTHOUGH SHE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OR RECOLLECTION OF HISS RESIDENCY AT WICKES APARTMENTS OTHER THAN IN SUMMER, THIRTY SIX , STATES HISSES COULD HAVE RESIDED THERE OTHER SUMMERS , SUCH

END PAGE TWO

AS THIRTYSEVEN AND THIRTYEIGHT, WITHOUT HER KNOWLEDGE AS SHE OCCASIONALLY LEFT CHESTERTOWN ON TRIPS OR VISITS, DETAILS OR DATES NOT RECALLED. SINCE HER MEMO OR APPOINTMENT BOOK, WHICH SHE STATES CONTAINS NO OTHER MENTION OF ALGER OR PRISCILLA HISS ALTHOUGH IT COVERS ENTRIES FOR A SPAN OF YEARS, CONTAINS MANY PERSONAL ITEMS , MRS. COLLINS DECLINED TO TURN IT OVER TO BUREAU AGENTS BUT PERMITTED AGENT JOHNSON TO PHOTOGRAPH PERTINENT PAGE PERTAINING TO LUNCHEON ATTENDED BY MRS . ALGER HISS. BY PREARRANGEMENT WITH NY AGENT JOHNSON WILL PERSONALLY DELIVER COLLINS STATEMENT AND UNDEVELOPED FILM TO NY OFFICE ABOUT TEN AM JULY FOURTH. NY NOW CONTACTING SAAG DONEGAN RE APPEARANCE MRS. COLLINS AS PROSPECTIVE REBUTTAL WITNESS IN NYC TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY FIFTH. RE TESTIFYING AT HISS TRIAL, MRS. COLLINS STATES QUOTE I PREFER NOT TO TESTIFY UNLESS ABSOLUTELY UNAVOIDABLE UNQUOTE.

MC FARLIN

CORRECTION PAGE TWO ADD WORD WITH AFTER CONTACTS

END

ACK IN ORDER

WHAR LINE IS THAT CORRECTION ON PLS

LINE FOURTEEN

BA R 1 WA

04 R 1 NYKH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 4 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BALTIMORE 4 8-20 PM EDST

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

JAHAM. MRS. RICHARD H. COLLINS, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, REINTERVIEWED TODAY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFIC REQUEST OF NY OFFICE TO ASCERTAIN IF HER APPOINTMENT OR MEMO BOOK REFLECTED ANY ENGAGEMENTS OR NOTATIONS WHICH WOULD DEFINITELY ESTABLISH HER PRESENCE IN CHESTERTOWN DURING PERIOD JULY FIFTEEN TO AUGUST FIFTEEN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. NO APPOINTMENTS OR NOTATIONS FOUND BETWEEN JUNE TWENTYTHREE AND AUGUST ELEVEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. NOTATION FOUND INDICATES MRS. COLLINS ENTERTAINED FIVE PERSONS FOR DINNER IN HER APARTMENT IN WICKES APARTMENT HOUSE AT CHESTERTOWN ON AUGUST ELEVEN NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. NEXT NOTATIONS PERTAIN TO AUGUST EIGHTEEN AND TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. MRS. COLLINS HAS NO RECOLLECTION WHETHER SHE WAS ACTUALLY PRESENT IN CHESTERTOWN DURING PERIOD JUNE [redacted] TWENTYTHREE TO AUGUST ELEVEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, BUT STATES SHE CUSTOMARILY SPENT TWO OR THREE WEEKS VISITING IN NEW ENGLAND DURING LATTER PARTY OF JULY AND EARLY PART OF AUGUST DURING LATE NINETEEN THIRTIES. MRS. COLLINS SIGNED STATEMENT DATED JULY THREE, NINETEEN FORTYNINE, ALREADY IN POSSESSION OF NY OFFICE, ACCURATELY REFLECTS ALL OTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED TO DATE BY HER. ALL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MRS. COLLINS FROM HER APPOINTMENT BOOK OR MEMO BOOK RESULTED FROM HER REVIEW OF SAME AS SHE HAS CONSISTENLY DECLINED TO PERMIT AGENTS TO PERSONALLY REVIEW IT.

MCFARLIN

END

MA R 2 NYC

BA R 2 NYXXX WA

RECORDED - 117
INDEXED - 117

174-1333-3574
F B I

JUL 8 1949

Kisseloff-11537

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 4 1?

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. Fletcher

CONF WASH 6 NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 4 11-45 AM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SUPERVISOR RYAN OF NEW YORK JULY THIRDE LAST. MISS MABEL GLEDHILL, C/O ABBIE BUTLER, COOK STREET, EDGARTOWN, MASS., TODAY ADVISED THAT HER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO INSTANT CASE WAS OBTAINED FROM HER FRIEND, ESTHER GILBERT, WHO OBTAINED HER INFORMATION FROM THE EX-WIFE OF GERHARDT EISLER, FIRST NAME PROBABLY HEIDI. THIS INFORMATION WAS THAT THE EX-MRS. ESILER KNEW THAT ALGER HISS HAD A CP MEMBERSHIP CARD. MISS GILBERT SAID THAT MRS. EISLER WAS CALLED TO TESTIFY IN INSTANT CASE BUT THE JUDGE REFUSED TO ADMIT HER TESTIMONY. ESTHER GILBERT MET THE EX-MRS. ESILER IN BUCKS COUNTY, PA. WHERE THE EX-MRS. EISLER RUNS A FARM CATERING TO VACATIONISTS. MISS GLEDHILL HAD NO INFORMATION RELATIVE TO HISS OR CHAMBERS OTHER THAN THE ABOVE. ESTHER GILBERT IS EMPLOYED BY FOREIGN AFFAIRS MAGAZINE AND RESIDES ON EAST FIFTIETH STREET, NUMBER UNKNOWN, NYC, AND HAS NAME LISTED IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY. MISS GLEDHILL INSISTS THAT HER NAME NOT BE MENTIONED IN INTERVIEW WITH GILBERT.

RUC

MRS. GERHARDT EISLER
ESTHER
MASS, 119

SOUCY

RECORDED - 117
INDEXED - 117

174-1333-3575
FBI
JUL 8 194

FIRST WORD SECOND LINE IS QQQQQQQQQ QUOTE LAST UNQOTE

60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-11538

WA BS R 1 WA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 5 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH 11 AND LOSA 2 FROM NEW YORK 5 4-31 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. RETEL CALL FROM ASAC BELMONT TO LA THIS AM RE WILLIAM ROSEN. JUDGE KAUFMAN THIS AM ANNOUNCED HE WOULD NOT PERMIT PROPOSED TESTIMONY OF ROSEN FOR PURPOSES INSTANT CASE. LA DISCONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE ROSEN.

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 117

INDEXED - 117

100-1333-3576

F B I

JUL 8 1949

60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-11539

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	JUL 5 1949	5/24-6/29/49	CARL N. DeTEMPLE dm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

ALDO L. RAFFA, former Railroad Retirement Board associate, interviewed but could furnish nothing additional nor pertinent. OSCAR ALTMAN, Army Air Force associate, previously interviewed and reported. VICTOR LONGSTREET, former Army Air Force associate, unavailable for interview. No effort being made to interview WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Bureau Letter to Washington Field, dated February 3, 1949.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reference is made to the Baltimore Office letter dated May 25, 1949, which letter requested the interview of ALDO L. RAFFA, former associate of SILVERMAN, at the Railroad Retirement Board. RAFFA's residence was listed at 8500 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland.

On June 1, 1949, Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN interviewed Mr. ALDO L. RAFFA relative to his associations with SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board. Mr. RAFFA is presently employed by the National Security Resources Board, in the Old State Department Building, Washington, D.C., and was interviewed in his office.

DEFERRED RECORDING

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74-1333-3577

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INDEXED - 117

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3 - Washington Field

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4 JUL 8 1949

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53 JUL 18 1949

Kiselofnet540

RAFFA advised he went with the Railroad Retirement Board during August, of 1938, as a Technical Assistant to the Chairman, who was then MURRAY LATTIMER. At this time, SILVERMAN was Chief Economist and although RAFFA had never met him personally, he associated his name with the better known economists throughout the District of Columbia. From August, 1938, to January, 1941, RAFFA was directly under the supervision of Chairman LATTIMER and consequently, had no association with SILVERMAN, either from a social or professional standpoint. However, during June, 1941, the Board was somewhat revised and SILVERMAN became Chief of the Information and Research Bureau and RAFFA was designated Chief of the Information Branch, which came directly under the supervision of SILVERMAN. RAFFA explained that he remained in this capacity from June, 1941, until January, 1942, at which time he resigned from the Board. Consequently, RAFFA was under the direct supervision of SILVERMAN for only six months.

RAFFA further explained that inasmuch as he never associated with SILVERMAN on a social basis, he was in no position to know of any of SILVERMAN's contacts or acquaintances. He did, however, have one social visit with SILVERMAN and his wife shortly after he, RAFFA, was made Chief of the Information Branch. This occasion was upon an invitation from SILVERMAN to bring Mrs. RAFFA to the SILVERMAN residence for dinner and a social drink. According to RAFFA, when SILVERMAN was appointed Chief of the Bureau, it was his custom to invite individual members in his section to his home on separate invitations to become better acquainted with them.

Mr. RAFFA, during this time, had more or less a personal feeling of animosity towards SILVERMAN. This was purely of a personal nature and was based on SILVERMAN's overbearing manner and very dogmatic nature, consequently, RAFFA avoided SILVERMAN's company whenever possible. He did not know of SILVERMAN's social circles, but believed they were of the higher type, among political figures in the District. He could not associate the names of ALGER HISS, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, VICTOR PERLO, SILVERMASTER, ULLMAN, HARRY WHITE, or FOSTER ADAMS, as being acquainted with SILVERMAN. Furthermore, he, himself, had never heard of these individuals until their names were prominently publicized with the espionage conspiracy. Furthermore, there was never any political discussions between SILVERMAN and himself which denoted SILVERMAN as being Un-American and the charges of Miss BENTLEY came as a complete shock to RAFFA.

Reference is made to the report of JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE, dated May 25, 1949, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the matter entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS", wherein the Washington Field Office was requested to ascertain the identity and last known whereabouts of the following

individuals, formerly employed at the Analysis and Plans Branch, Army Air Force, during 1941 and 1945:

OSCAR ALTMAN
------ LONGSTREET
------ ULLMAN

It is pointed out that the report of the writer, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D.C., in the matter entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS" reflected the interview of OSCAR ALTMAN, of 506 6th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY, on May 3, 1949.

The above mentioned report also reflects that VICTOR LONGSTREET, a former associate of SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force, is presently employed by the Economic Cooperation Administration and is on duty at The Hague, Netherlands, as a representative of that agency.

With regard to ------ ULLMAN, this individual is undoubtedly WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, who has been prominently mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as being involved in a Communist underground conspiracy in Washington, D.C., and New York. No effort is being made by this office to interview ULLMAN.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-11542

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE,

AT EASTON, MARYLAND

Will interview HERBERT L. BALCH, former neighbor at 2325 15th Street, N.W., presently residing at Easton, Maryland, requested by letter dated June 29, 1949.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE,

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

This case is under continuous investigation in this office and all leads are receiving expeditious attention.

Kisseloff-11543

FD-72
(1-16-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	JUL 5 1949	5/24-6/29/49	CARL N. DeTEMPLE dm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Re ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

ALDO L. RAFFA, former Railroad Retirement Board associate, interviewed but could furnish nothing additional nor pertinent. OSCAR ALTMAN, Army Air Force associate, previously interviewed and reported. VICTOR LONGSTREET, former Army Air Force associate, unavailable for interview. No effort being made to interview WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333.
Bureau Letter to Washington Field, dated February 3, 1949.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reference is made to the Baltimore Office letter dated May 25, 1949, which letter requested the interview of ALDO L. RAFFA, former associate of SILVERMAN, at the Railroad Retirement Board. RAFFA's residence was listed at 8500 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland.

On June 1, 1949, Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN interviewed Mr. ALDO L. RAFFA relative to his associations with SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board. Mr. RAFFA is presently employed by the National Security Resources Board, in the Old State Department Building, Washington, D.C., and was interviewed in his office.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-11544

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DECLASSIFIED BY AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
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DATE 01-06-2011

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W.1
June 1, 1949

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH~~

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: JAHAM; PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Colonel Boris Bykov, was.)

ReBulet 4/14/49, requesting that this office, through available sources, obtain a photograph of BASOW who was believed by NICHOLAS DOZENBERG to have been arrested in Austria and also obtain any information which will assist in the identification of Colonel BYKOV.

[redacted] b7D

"Reference your No. 1267 dated 27th April 1949 regarding the identity of a Col. BYKOV, and your request for a photograph, if available, of an alleged R.I.S. agent, Richard BASOW, said to have been arrested in AUSTRIA in the early 1930s:

"2. It is regretted that we have no photograph of the latter person but, besides the references to him in the DOSENBERG case, we have a trace, without further detail, of a person of that name from a captured RSHA index card, where he is described as Amt VI Wirtschaft agent No. V.38/531, born 9.11.1902, and residing at BERLIN-STEGLITZ, Benzmannstr. 4. You may wish to make further enquiries in GERMANY. However, in a memorandum (without title) [redacted] from 'the U.S.A. authorities' in May 1940 in connection with this case, it is stated that 'if photographs of the persons arrested' (i.e., upon the discovery of a Communist passport ring in AUSTRIA in November 1931) 'are not available to our friends, they will be made available from this end'.

"3. As to the possibility of the two persons mentioned in para. 1 above being identical, as is suggested by the 'confidential informant' referred to in p. 2 of your letter, we can again offer nothing very useful from our own records, although the following comparisons from the account given in your letter strike us as necessary:

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 2355 WAB
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 119
INDEXED - 119

53 SEP 22 1949

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2. 4. 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-27-91

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-358685

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-06-2011

SECRET

	"BYKOV, Boris	BASSOV, Sergei	BASOW, Richard
(a) Age (now)	1. 60-ish (CHAMBERS) 2. 50-ish (Mrs. KRIVITSKY)	55 (F.B.I. Suspect Personality Sheet)	60-ish (DOSENBERG)
(b) Physique			
Height:	5'7" or 8" (CHAMBERS and KRIVITSKY)	5'8" (F.B.I. Suspect Personality Sheet)	5'9" (DOSENBERG)
Colouring:	(i) 'Reddish brown hair and eyes' (CHAMBERS) (ii) 'Very odd red-brown eyes, red hair, red eyebrows' (Miss SHIPLEY, quoting KRIVITSKY). (iii) 'Red rings round eyes' (Mrs. KRIVITSKY) (Note CHAMBERS' reference to his 'ferret-like manner')	'Hair, brown, thin' (F.B.I. Suspect Personality Sheet)	'Blond' (DOSENBERG)
(c) Origin:	(i) 'a Latvian' (conf. informant) (ii) 'From the slums of ODESSA' (KRIVITSKY, as quoted by CHAMBERS) (iii) 'Speaks German with a Yiddish accent' (CHAMBERS). (iv) 'An Austrian' (Mrs. KRIVITSKY).	(i) 'Originally a sailor in the Crimea' (KRIVITSKY, p. 296 of book) (ii) 'Born in EISK' (S.W. of NOGAISK, Sea of AZOV, i.e. Crimea area). (F.B.I.)	'Latvian, non-Jewish' (DOSENBERG)

Kisseloff-11546

SECRET

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"BYKOV, Boris	BASSOV, Sergei	BASOW, Richard
(d) Wife 'In 1936, age in thirties; fair, bespectacled, unattractive, Russian, not Jewish' (CHAMBERS).		(i) 'Believed B's wife at one time employed by Gen. BERZIN' (head of S.M.I. till 1936). (DOSENBERG). (ii) 'First wife had been secretary to Gen. BERZIN. BASOW then left her and married a German'. ('Conf. informant')
(e) Functions		
(i) AUSTRIA 'Connected with Austrian C.P. Went to Russia and joined R.I.S. in 1920s.' (Mrs. KRIVITSKY; who worked in Soviet Embassy, Vienna, in 1926.)		'In charge S.M.I. (G.R.U.) activities AUSTRIA, early 1930s, and arrested, but soon released'. (These arrests took place in Nov. 1931.) (DOSENBERG)
(ii) ITALY (a) 'Worked with KRIVITSKY in ITALY, 1927-28, later head of S.M.I. (G.R.U.) in U.S.A.' (Mrs. KRIVITSKY.) (b) 'Sent to ROME 1927-28 to assist KRIVITSKY in the C.P. underground movement. Returned to Russia.' (KRIVITSKY in conversation with CHAMBERS and LEVINE.) (c) 'Worked with Alfred TILTON in Rome, 1927-28. Formerly colonel in Red Army. ('Conf. informant.')	'An S.M.I. agent operating in ROME in the late 1920s'. ('Conf. informant')	

Kisseloff-11547

3

SECRET

"BYKOV, Boris	BASSOV, Sergei	BASOW, Richard
(iii) U.S.A. (a) 'Arrived from FRANCE summer 1936, on German or Polish passport'. (KRIVITSKY to Miss SHIPLEY.) (b) 'Chief of SMI(GRU) since summer 1936' (KRIVITSKY in book, p. 296) 'Had mission to liquidate KRIVITSKY.' (c) 'In fall of 1936, was the superior of Alex STEVENS @ J.PETERS in C.P. underground movement.' (CHAMBERS)	'A veteran member of S.M.I. (G.R.U.) now a U.S. citizen and permanent agent' (KRIVITSKY, book, page 296.) (b) Entered U.S.A. in 1922 (F.B.I.).	

page Hands

"4. One point that strikes us is that the testimony of the 'confidential informant' (who is the only source for the suggestion that these two persons are identical) that BYKOV is a Latvian is possibly derived from DOSENBERG who says the same thing of BASOW, Richard, and adds that the latter is not Jewish. DOSENBERG is, of course, Latvian himself. (Is the 'confidential informant', also, perhaps ?) Moreover, we have the testimony of Elsa BERNAUT in the MASSING case quoted in para. 6 below that, during Gen. BERZIN's time as head of S.M.I. (i.e., till 1936), 'if a Soviet agent was described as Latvian it was the equivalent of saying he was important and trusted, and also in the inner circles'. This was because the General himself was Latvian and had built up a group of his compatriots, headed by Alfred TILTON, with whom it will be noted BYKOV is said (but only by the 'confidential informant') to have worked in Rome.

"5. However, the descriptions of BYKOV (not by the 'confidential informant', who gives none) suggest a physical type common among South Russian and Central Asia Jews; there is KRIVITSKY's (perhaps contemptuous) remark that he 'came from the slums of ODESSA', and CHAMBERS' statement that he speaks German with a Yiddish accent (which is possibly why Mrs. KRIVITSKY, who had worked in Vienna, takes him

"for an Austrian). As to Sergei BASSOV, KRIVITSKY's statement in his book (p. 296) that this individual had originally been a sailor in the Crimea is supported by the F.B.I. record which states that the merchant-seaman BASSOV known to them was born at EISK (S.W. of NOGAISK, on the Sea of AZOV), i.e. in the Crimea area. Both cases, therefore, have leads to the Black Sea.

"6. In the memorandum on the interrogation of Hedi and Paul MASSING sent us under cover of your letter No. 2356 of 17th October 1947, 'Peter' is clearly distinguished from Col. Boris BYKOV, the former name being the pseudonym of General Vassili ZUBILIN, then N.K.V.D. chief in the U.S.A., while BYKOV is an associate of Ignatz REISS (KRIVITSKY's colleague and friend whose assassination in summer 1936 led to the latter's decision to defect). Page 14 of that memorandum shows that BYKOV had been recalled to MOSCOW and was in trouble for having failed to report the wavering of REISS. Now practically the whole of the entourage discussed in this memorandum was Jewish, and KRIVITSKY himself (whose real name was Samuel GINSBERG), though born in South Russia, was the son of a Polish Jewish emigre father. There is, therefore, some ground for supposing BYKOV to belong to this Jewish, rather than the 'Latvian', group.

"7. Incidentally, it is perhaps worth bearing in mind that, upon the fall of the Latvian General BERZIN in 1936, there was a great purge of the Latvian element, and his successor at the head of S.M.I. (who was in turn 'purged' in 1937, together with many of those appointed by him) was Jewish. It is possible that in 1936 the former S.M.I. chief for AUSTRIA, Richard BASSOW, whom DOZENBERG had met in Berlin in 1931, and whom he describes as Latvian, decided to transfer his allegiance to the R.S.H.A. (see para. 2, above).

"8. On the evidence at present available, however, it is not possible to identify BYKOV with BASSOV, S., or BASOW, R."

Regarding further inquiries that might be made in Germany, as suggested in paragraph 2 of Brigadier Roberts' report, it is suggested the Bureau may desire to make the necessary arrangements through G-2 in Washington, D. C.

Kisseloff-11549

SECRET

Director, FBI

6/1/49

b7D

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

JAC:CFJ
65-0-

Kisseloff-11550

6

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 13, 1949

FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Please be advised that on Friday, May 20, 1949, HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH telephonically advised that on May 18, 1949 when he was in New York City being interviewed by SAAG T. J. DONEGAN and USA MURPHY, two attorneys known to him as DAVIS and SHAPIRO representing ALGER HISS, visited his home and attempted to elicit from his wife the date of WADLEIGH's departure to Turkey, which date is in 1938. WADLEIGH advised that his wife was unable to supply the attorneys with this information and did not wish to cooperate with them.

On Thursday, May 19, SHAPIRO telephonically contacted WADLEIGH and asked if he would supply this information. WADLEIGH replied that, under the advice of his attorneys, he would furnish no information whatsoever to SHAPIRO or DAVIS. SHAPIRO asked if he would make one exception and give to him, SHAPIRO, the date of his (WADLEIGH's) departure for Turkey. WADLEIGH replied to SHAPIRO that he would make no exceptions and thus closed the conversation. ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

WADLEIGH advised on May 20, 1949 that he believes he sailed aboard the S.S. President Harding from New York City on March 10, 1938 for Turkey. He recalls that he furnished substantially the same information to Mr. MURPHY but advised that he does not think he furnished MURPHY with the name of the vessel. WADLEIGH observed, however, that it may have been that he returned from Turkey aboard the President Harding, but he is substantially certain that his outgoing voyage was made on a ship of the President Lines. He also said that his date of departure could have been several days earlier than the 10th, but he is fairly positive that it could not have been later than March 10.

The above data is furnished for the information of the Bureau, New York Office and SAAG DONEGAN.

74-94
DDC:LTT
cc - New York

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

100-333-3579

JUN 11 1949

51 JUL 20 1949

Kisseloff-11551

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

To: SAC, San Francisco

June 20, 1949

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on June 20, 1949.

RECORDED - 119

~~94-15332-2503~~
74-1333-3580

Re: JACKI
PERJURY; DOMESTIC - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 100-25417
FBI FILE NO. 74-1333
LAB. NO. D-101220 LJ

Examination requested by: San Francisco

Reference: Letter dated June 16, 1949

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Deleted Copy Sent Allen Weinstein
by Letter 10-16-74 THB/bas

Q742 Five pages of specimens from Woodstock typewriter bearing serial GJ 17249.

Also Q1-Q3: Three sheets of used "Gold Town" carbon paper.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

The conclusion was reached that the machine which was used to type Q742 was not used to type Q5 through Q69.

The submitted evidence is retained in the files of the Laboratory.

2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Baltimore
1 - Washington Field

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JUN 20 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCF:JL

Kisseloff-11552

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco 2, California
June 16, 1949

101220

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Attention: FBI Laboratory

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
was; ET AL;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Dear Sir:

On June 14, 1949, Mr. RICHARD C. MURRAY, 2205 Fifth Avenue, San Rafael, California, telephone San Rafael 5466-J, telephonically advised this office that he had recently come to San Francisco from College Park, Maryland. While living in the latter city he purchased a Woodstock typewriter from a real estate salesman. Subsequent to his arrival here he had been informed by friends in the East that the Washington Field Office was interested in securing specimens from this machine but did not report the matter sooner as he believed it to be a joke being played upon him by his friends. However, he added that newspaper reports have indicated to him that the FBI is really interested in Woodstock typewriters from the vicinity of Washington, D. C., and he, therefore, wished to make his typewriter available to this office. He indicated that he is working for the American President Lines in San Francisco.

On June 16, 1949, SA DAVID C. SPENCER obtained eleven pages of typewriting specimens from the typewriter in question at the San Rafael home of Mr. MURRAY, in the presence of Mrs. RICHARD C. MURRAY. This typewriter is described as a Woodstock typewriter, standard model, serial No. N 179849.

Upon reinterview at his place of business, Mr. MURRAY, who is the Assistant General Purchasing Agent for the American President Lines, Pier 44, Embarcadero, San Francisco, advised that he purchased the typewriter in October, 1945 from ROBERT BRADSHAW, a real estate man at College Park, Maryland. At this time Mr. MURRAY was working in the same building. Mr. BRADSHAW's real estate company is known as the Prince Georges Realty Company, at that time at 7404 Baltimore Boulevard, College Park, Maryland. Mr. MURRAY stated

Encls. (11)

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348 DEC 17 1964

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74-1333-3

cc - New York (AMSD)
Washington (AMSD)

DCS:mes
100-25417

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. ACTION AND INDEXED - 119

Kisseloff-11553

Director, FBI
Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS,
was; ET AL;
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

June 16, 1949

that the real estate company has a new address now at Brentwood, Maryland, on Rhode Island Avenue. Subsequent to obtaining the Woodstock typewriter, Mr. MURRAY had some repair work done on the typewriter in Washington, D. C. This was done for him by Mr. E. L. MITCHELL, who is Assistant Treasurer, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Mr. MURRAY explained that MITCHELL was able to have the repair work done for him for nothing and because of this fact, when a friend wrote to him that Agents of the Washington Field Office wished to interview him about his typewriter, he felt that they were playing a joke on him for getting something for nothing.

It was noted that the typewriter was made by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Chicago, Illinois. This typewriter also had on it words to the effect that it was rebuilt by the Woodstock Typewriter Company, Woodstock, Illinois. On the lower front of the typewriter frame at the bottom there is another label as follows: "Typewriter and Adding Machine Company, 6th and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., Republic 3145." Mr. MURRAY stated that he believed that at the time the typewriter was repaired by Mr. MITCHELL it was probably done by the Typewriter Adding Machine Company. However, this was definitely not a rebuilding job.

Mr. MURRAY stated that he moved from the Washington, D. C., area to San Francisco on December 7, 1948, and has had the typewriter in his possession ever since he purchased it with the exception of the time it was repaired. The letter from the friend in Washington indicating inquiry by the FBI was received in December, 1948 shortly after his arrival here.

The Laboratory is requested to compare the enclosed typewriter specimens with those of the questioned documents in the instant case.

Very truly yours,

Harry M. Kimball

HARRY M. KIMBALL
SAC

Kisseloff-11554

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W.1
June 9, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH~~

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: JAHAM: PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Colonel Boris Bykov, was.)

Carter

b7D

ReBulet 4/14/49 and my reply 6/1/49, quoting information received [redacted] regarding the above-captioned case. X

[redacted]

This matter has also been discussed with CIA in London and arrangements have been made by that organization to have appropriate inquiries made in Austria. When a reply is received from CIA, the Bureau will be further informed. X(C)

Very truly yours,

J.A. Cimperman

J.A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

~~SECRET~~

JAC:CFJ
65-0

Classified by R35 WAP 12/9/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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8-7-00 FOIA# 404807/485119 74-1333-3581

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/S
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1+6

CLASS. & EXT. BY R320
REASON FCIM 11, 1-2, 4-2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-27-81 PWK/1/3-27-81

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Kisseloff-1155

SEP

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-1928 MD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	6-15-49	5-19,23;49	CHARLES J. HARKINS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
① JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HENRY T. IRELAND and JOSEPH C. GOLAN, of Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY, advised that aluminum containers with flat slip-on type covers were authorized for production January 17, 1935, and the first shipment was made June 25, 1935. They stated it was not possible to advise when the supply of this type container was exhausted and also it was not possible to state that the microfilm, which is evidence in this case, was shipped from the Eastman Kodak Company in a particular aluminum container.

ASB Bureau 74-B Jones

-RUC-

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA ROBERT G. AULENBACHER, dated April 13, 1949, at Buffalo.
Teletype from New York to Buffalo dated May 18, 1949.
Teletype from Buffalo to New York dated May 19, 1949.

DETAILS: By teletype dated May 18, 1949, the New York Office requested that contact be made at Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, to determine the exact period of time during which silver colored metal containers were manufactured. The teletype reflected information was received at New York City that the silver colored cylindrical shaped, flat covered containers were replaced in 1940 or 1941 by multi-colored containers with screw-type dome shaped covers.

cc AAG Campbell 6-21-49 FLJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-3582
15
ASB
JUL 11 1949

RECORDED - 119
INDEXED - 119

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

Kisseloff-11556

BU 65-1928

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

HENRY T. IRELAND and JOSEPH C. GOLAN, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, respectively, of the Cine and Sheet Film Department, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, after examining company records, advised that they would be able to testify that aluminum containers with flat slip-on type covers were authorized for production by their company on January 17, 1935, and that the first shipment of these containers from the company was made June 25, 1935. They also stated that aluminum containers of natural and varied colors, with dome shaped screw-type covers were authorized for production April 17, 1939, and that the first shipment of this type was made from the company June 12, 1939. They advised that the various colored containers designated different types of film.

Messrs. IRELAND and GOLAN stated that they would be unable to advise when the supply of flat slip-on type covered containers was exhausted and when they ceased being in use. They also stated it was not possible to testify that the microfilm, which is evidence in this case, was shipped from the Eastman Kodak Company in a particular aluminum container.

Messrs. IRELAND and GOLAN made appropriate notes of the records of the company concerning the information furnished to Reporting Agent and advised that they would be prepared to testify at a subsequent trial to the information set forth in this report.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

Kisseloff-11557

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1928 MD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	6-15-49	5-19,23;49	CHARLES J. HARKINS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HENRY T. IRELAND and JOSEPH C. GOLAN; of Kodak Park Plant, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY, advised that aluminum containers with flat slip-on type covers were authorized for production January 17, 1935, and the first shipment was made June 25, 1935. They stated it was not possible to advise when the supply of this type container was exhausted and also it was not possible to state that the microfilm, which is evidence in this case, was shipped from the Eastman Kodak Company in a particular aluminum container.

-RUC-

REFERENCES: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA ROBERT G. AULENBACHER, dated April 13, 1949, at Buffalo.
Teletype from New York to Buffalo dated May 18, 1949.
Teletype from Buffalo to New York dated May 19, 1949.

DETAILS: By teletype dated May 18, 1949, the New York Office requested that contact be made at Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, to determine the exact period of time during which silver colored metal containers were manufactured. The teletype reflected information was received at New York City that the silver colored cylindrical shaped, flat covered containers were replaced in 1940 or 1941 by multi-colored containers with screw-type dome shaped covers.

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Kisseloff-11558

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at: NEW YORK CITY — CV. File #65-2663

Report Made At:	Date When Made:	Period For Which Made:	Report Made By:
CLEVELAND, OHIO	5-25-49	5/3/49	JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE jmc

Title	Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: SAMUEL S. MULLIN advises ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was an excellent employee of Air Force staff. Would not have questioned loyalty prior to recent publicity. Confidential data could have been easily removed from Air Force staff offices.

-RUC-

Reference: Bureau File #74-1333
Albany letter to Director dated April 27, 1949.

Details: At Cleveland, Ohio ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

SAMUEL S. MULLIN, President, Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, 3781 East 77th Street, advised he was deputy to Brigadier General C. H. DYSON, then commanding general, Control Office, United States Army Air Force and now President of the Ink Division, Textron, Incorporated, from late 1941 until his discharge in 1945.

It should be noted that throughout this interview MULLIN appeared quite nervous. However, he volunteered the bulk of the information contained in this report and seemed quite cooperative.

MULLIN stated ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was Chief Production Specialist of the Analysis and Plans Branch of

cc AAG Campbell 6-2-49 FLJean

Approved and Forwarded:	Special Agent In Charge	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
A. J. Abbaticchio Jr.		RECORDED - 119 INDEXED - 119

Copies of This Report:
5 - Bureau
1 - Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN, New York City, New York
3 - New York (65-14920)
2 - Washington Field (74-94)
3 - Cleveland

74-1333-3583
FEB 1949

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348 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-11559

the Air Force staff and as such was MULLIN's immediate subordinate. In this capacity MULLIN wrote SILVERMAN's efficiency ratings. Immediate subordinate to SILVERMAN was one JOE SENTURIA, a civilian employee, as was SILVERMAN, and now an employee of Textron, Incorporated, at this firm's New York office. MULLIN felt that SENTURIA might be able to give more detailed information concerning SILVERMAN inasmuch as he worked closely with SILVERMAN.

MULLIN said there were approximately 60 or 70 persons employed in this branch of the Control Office and he recalled the following as being associated with SILVERMAN, in addition to CENTURIA:

OSCAR ALTMAN, an Air Force Lieutenant Colonel
_____ LONGSTREET
_____ ULLMAN

MULLIN said SILVERMAN was an excellent employee and an accomplished statistician. He recalled SILVERMAN "prided himself as a liberal" and was quite temperamental. MULLIN stated SILVERMAN was "of an artistic nature." MULLIN recalled visiting SILVERMAN's apartment on only one occasion when he drove SILVERMAN home from work. He stated he was not personally acquainted with SILVERMAN outside of their working hours. MULLIN also noted that prior to the publicity that SILVERMAN received as a result of CHAMBERS' testimony, he would have seriously doubted anyone who questioned SILVERMAN's loyalty. SILVERMAN had intimated he was on very close terms with HARRY WHITE, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and LAUGHLIN CURRIE of the State Department.

MULLIN stated it would have been very easy to remove data from the Control Office, although he had at no time suspected that such was done.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

CV. F. O.
65-2663

LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York City

If JOE SENTURIA and/or C. H. DYSON of Textron, Incorporated have not been interviewed, it is requested that they be questioned as to their knowledge of SILVERMAN's activities and associates.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Washington, D. C.

Will ascertain the identity and last known whereabouts of the below-named individuals, who, according to MULLIN, were employed at the Analysis and Plans Branch, Air Force staff, during the period 1941 to 1945. When these persons have been located, leads should be set forth to have them interviewed concerning SILVERMAN's activities and associates:

OSCAR ALTMAN
_____ LONGSTREET
_____ ULLMAN

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

CV. F. O.
65-2663

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAIL

MULLIN stated that C. H. DYSON, President of the Ink Division, Textron, Incorporated, had advised him by letter that he had been interviewed by agents of the New York Office of the FBI concerning SILVERMAN. It is also to be noted that Textron, Incorporated has recently purchased the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Corporation, of which MULLIN is now president.

Kisseloff-11562

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at: NEW YORK CITY — CV. File #65-2663

Report Made At:	Date When Made:	Period For Which Made:	Report Made By:
CLEVELAND, OHIO	5-25-49	5/3/49	JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE jmc

Title	Character of Case
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: SAMUEL S. MULLIN advises ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was an excellent employee of Air Force staff. Would not have questioned loyalty prior to recent publicity. Confidential data could have been easily removed from Air Force staff offices.

-RUC-

Reference: Bureau File #74-1333
Albany letter to Director dated April 27, 1949.

Details: At Cleveland, Ohio

SAMUEL S. MULLIN, President, Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, 3781 East 77th Street, advised he was deputy to Brigadier General C. H. DYSON, then commanding general, Control Office, United States Army Air Force and now President of the Ink Division, Textron, Incorporated, from late 1941 until his discharge in 1945.

It should be noted that throughout this interview MULLIN appeared quite nervous. However, he volunteered the bulk of the information contained in this report and seemed quite cooperative.

MULLIN stated ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was Chief Production Specialist of the Analysis and Plans Branch of

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1 - Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN, New York City, New York
3 - New York (65-14920)
2 - Washington Field (74-94)
3 - Cleveland

Kisseloff-11563

In again relating his recollection of the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN, GRADY pointed out that the sale must have been in the year 1927 for the reason that after GRADY left the employ of the Woodstock Typewriter Company in December, 1927 he never again was in the business of selling typewriters and furthermore it could not have been prior to 1927 for the reason that HARRY MARTIN was not in business for himself selling insurance until about the middle of 1927. GRADY is sure that he made the sale shortly after FANSLER and MARTIN became associated in the insurance business. He stated that while his recollection is that he dealt with MARTIN it could very well be that FANSLER signed the order, but he has no recollection regarding this.

On previous interview GRADY had said that he thought a stenographer by the name of ANN COYLE who worked for FANSLER and MARTIN had tried out the typewriter he sold to them prior to the sale. It was pointed out to him that ANN COYLE did not go to work for FANSLER and MARTIN until the fall of 1928 and that she could, therefore, have not tried out the typewriter before it was sold as he sold it in 1927. GRADY stated that he never had been positive that ANN COYLE had tried out the typewriter and that he could very well have been confused on this matter for two reasons, the first being that he was acquainted with MARTIN over a period of several years, including the two years he himself sold insurance for Northwestern Mutual, and does not believe he could recall personally the period of ANN COYLE's employment. The second reason for his confusion in this regard was the practice they had in selling typewriters where a "junior salesman" would go around to various offices [illegible] a typewriter on trial with the stenographer in that office. [illegible] or so later one of the regular salesmen would follow up in an at[illegible] sell the typewriter. It was his original recollection that this procedure was followed in the case of the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN, but he is not at all sure on this point.

GRADY was advised that an attorney for ALGER HISS had recovered a Woodstock typewriter "model 5N/N230099" and that according to Woodstock records this machine was manufactured in 1929. GRADY stated that this typewriter could not have been the one he sold to FANSLER and MARTIN as he again pointed out that he sold no typewriters subsequent to leaving the employ of Woodstock in December, 1927. He stated that his only conjecture on this point was that if the typewriter produced by HISS was the typewriter originally in the office of FANSLER and MARTIN it must have been one purchased by these men from some other person than GRADY himself. He pointed out that in those days Woodstock typewriters were relatively new on the market. They usually undersold the "old line" typewriters and the other typewriter companies did not take them on trade on as good terms as the Woodstock Company itself. It was customary in those days for people to trade their typewriters quite often and he pointed out it was quite possible FANSLER and MARTIN had traded the typewriter he sold

them in 1927 for a new one subsequent to 1929. If this had been done it was GRADY's belief the sale would have been made by JACK CAROW who was manager of the Philadelphia Office of Woodstock when GRADY left in 1927 and for several years thereafter.

The matter of GRADY having applied the commission on the typewriter he sold to FANSLER and MARTIN upon an insurance policy was again taken up with him. He stated that it was now clear in his mind that the policy purchased by him from Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1927 and upon which he applied his commission on a typewriter to the premium of the policy was the policy sold to him by J. O. BATTERSBY, H. B. STAVERS, and W. L. COATES in 1927 when these men associated themselves together in the sale of life insurance for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He no longer contends that the sale of the typewriter to MARTIN in 1927 was tied in with a life insurance policy.

It was pointed out to GRADY again that in January of 1930 HARRY MARTIN sold him a life insurance policy in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at which time he gave his business as that of a salesman for a disinfecting company. It was suggested that perhaps he had sold a typewriter to MARTIN at this time relying upon his former connection with Woodstock and applied the commission upon the premium of the policy. He denied that this was possible, again stating that he never sold typewriters to anyone after December of 1927.

GRADY had no further recollection on the matter of the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN and even though he has thought about it considerably he could furnish no further information of value in attempt- to connect the typewriter he sold FANSLER and MARTIN with the typewriter produced by ALGER HISS.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-11565

L E A D S H E E T

A copy of this report is being furnished to Philadelphia as Philadelphia is interviewing HARRY MARTIN on the same matter.

Kisseloff-11566

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — NI FILE NO. 65-786

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	6-13-43	6-5,7-43	CLARK E. LOVELIN

CEL/dc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, etal	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: THOMAS F. CRADY upon reinterview says that he sold Woodstock typewriter to FAESLER & MARTIN in 1927. The date could not have been after Dec., 1927 as he left employ of Woodstock Typewriter Co. at that time and never again sold typewriters. Says he was never positive that ANN COYLE had tried out the typewriter he sold FAESLER as he was acquainted with her over a period of years and not surprised to learn she did not work for MARTIN until fall of 1923. Says he could not have sold a typewriter manufactured in 1923 to FAESLER & MARTIN or anyone else as he never sold any typewriters subsequent to Dec., 1927. Did not apply commission from typewriter upon life insurance policy sold by FAESLER & MARTIN.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Milwaukee dated May 25, 1943.

Report of Special Agent CLARK E. LOVELIN dated 3/8/43 at Milwaukee.

DETAILS: At Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Mr. THOMAS F. CRADY, 2120 Menomonee River Parkway, Milwaukee, was reinterviewed on June 7, 1943 concerning the Woodstock typewriter he sold to HARRY MARTIN and his partner FAESLER in Philadelphia in the year 1927.

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3 - New York (AMSD)(65-14320)
1 - Philadelphia (info)
2 - Milwaukee

Kisseloff-11567

In again relating his recollection of the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN, CHADY pointed out that the sale must have been in the year 1927 for the reason that after CHADY left the employ of the Woodstock Typewriter Company in December, 1927 he never again was in the business of selling typewriters and furthermore it could not have been prior to 1927 for the reason that HARRY MARTIN was not in business for himself selling insurance until about the middle of 1927. CHADY is sure that he made the sale shortly after FANSLER and MARTIN became associated in the insurance business. He stated that while his recollection is that he dealt with MARTIN it could very well be that FANSLER signed the order, but he has no recollection regarding this.

On previous interview CHADY had said that he thought a stenographer by the name of ANN COYLE who worked for FANSLER and MARTIN had tried out the typewriter he sold to them prior to the sale. It was pointed out to him that ANN COYLE did not go to work for FANSLER and MARTIN until the Fall of 1928 and that she could, therefore, have not tried out the typewriter before it was sold as he sold it in 1927. CHADY stated that he never had been positive that ANN COYLE had tried out the typewriter and that he could very well have been confused on this matter for two reasons, the first being that he was acquainted with MARTIN over a period of several years, including the two years he himself sold insurance for Northwestern Mutual, and does not believe he could recall personally the period of ANN COYLE's employment. The second reason for his confusion in this regard was the practice they had in selling typewriters where a "junior salesman" would go around to various offices and leave a typewriter on trial with the stenographer in that office. A week or so later one of the regular salesmen would follow up in an attempt to sell the typewriter. It was his original recollection that this procedure was followed in the case of the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN, but he is not at all sure on this point.

CHADY was advised that an attorney for ALGER HISS had recovered a Woodstock typewriter "model 5[illegible]" and that according to Woodstock records this machine was manufactured in 1927. CHADY stated that this typewriter could not have been the one he sold to FANSLER and MARTIN as he again pointed out that he sold no typewriters subsequent to leaving the employ of Woodstock in December, 1927. He stated that his only conjecture on this point was that if the typewriter produced by HISS was the typewriter originally in the office of FANSLER and MARTIN it must have been one purchased by these men from some other person than CHADY himself. He pointed out that in those days Woodstock typewriters were relatively new on the market. They usually undersold the "old line" typewriters and the other typewriter companies did not take them on trade on as good terms as the Woodstock Company itself. It was customary in those days for people to trade their typewriters quite often and he pointed out it was quite possible FANSLER and MARTIN had traded the typewriter he sold

Kisseloff-11568

then in 1927 for a new one subsequent to 1929. If this had been done it was CRADY's belief the sale would have been made by JACK CARCH who was manager of the Philadelphia Office of Woodstock when CRADY left in 1927 and for several years thereafter.

The matter of CRADY having applied the commission on the typewriter he sold to FANSLER and MARTIN upon an insurance policy was again taken up with him. He stated that it was now clear in his mind that the policy purchased by him from Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1927 and upon which he applied his commission on a typewriter to the premium of the policy was the policy sold to him by J. O. BATTEMBY, H. B. STAVLIS, and W. L. COATES in 1927 when these men associated themselves together in the sale of life insurance for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He no longer contends that the sale of the typewriter to MARTIN in 1927 was tied in with a life insurance policy.

Itwas pointed out to CRADY again that in January of 1930 HARRY MARTIN sold him a life insurance policy in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at which time he gave his business as that of a salesman for a disinfecting company. It was suggested that perhaps he had sold a typewriter to MARTIN at this time relying upon his former connection with Woodstock and applied the commission upon the premium of the policy. He denied that this was possible, again stating that he never sold typewriters to anyone after December of 1927.

CRADY had no further recollection on the matter of the sale of a typewriter to FANSLER and MARTIN and even though he has thought about it considerably he could furnish no further information of value in attempt- to connect the typewriter he sold FANSLER and MARTIN with the typewriter produced by ALGER HISS.

- RETURNED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-11569

HI 65-766

LEAD ABEET

A copy of this report is being furnished to Philadelphia as Philadelphia is interviewing HARRY MARTIN on the same matter.

Kisseloff-11570

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher

DATE: July 7, 1949

FROM : Mr. Milnes

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Time of Call - 6:15 p.m.

Supervisor, Al Touhy, of the New York Division called. He told me that the jury, which had received the case at 4:20 p.m. had just gone to dinner and would return at 7:15 p.m. to resume their deliberation. Mr. Touhy had informed me that the jury had called for a number of exhibits, among which were the documents and the typewriter.

I indicated to Mr. Touhy that he should follow the activities of the jury and inform the Bureau of the results.

After talking to Mr. Touhy I informed Mr. Ladd of the above.

JEM:prm

RECORDED - INDEXED 174-1333-3585
F 6 JUL 11 1949 I

60 JUL 15 1949

EX-19

5-29

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 20, 1949

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

There is enclosed for the Washington Field Office, a subpoena calling for the records at the Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., in connection with TIMOTHY HOBSON, who was in 1937 a patient at the above-mentioned hospital. Messrs. Donegan and Murphy, who are prosecuting this case for the Government, have requested that an Agent of the Washington Field Office personally deliver this subpoena to the hospital and obtain the records described in the subpoena. Messrs. Donegan and Murphy have advised that at the present time they do not anticipate calling anyone from the hospital or an Agent of the Washington Field Office to testify in connection with the requested documents but merely wish to have them for use during the trial. In the event it will be necessary for anyone from the hospital or an Agent from the Washington Field Office to so testify telephonic arrangements will be made for the appearance of any desired witnesses.

It is suggested that the records obtained be immediately forwarded to the New York Office.

2 C.C. Washington Field (Enc.) (REGISTERED MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY)

TGS:RMC
65-14920

Kisseloff-3049

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

124-1333-3586

EX-19

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: June 20, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 5:30 p.m. ASAC Belmont called and stated a "New York Times" reporter had called him and stated that they had a report that Timothy Hobson, son of Mrs. Hiss was missing. Belmont stated that he had no such information. I told him no such information had previously come to my attention. Mr. Donegan was advised of this report.

Action

None. This is for your information.

HBF:OFM

F.L.

RECORDED - 77

INDEXED - 77 | 74-1333-3587

60 JUL 15 1949

EX-19

Kisseloff-3050

5-7-9

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6-21 1949

TO:
✓ Director
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carlson
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Personnel Files Section
Records Section
Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Kisseloff-3051

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: June 21, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAHAN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 4 pm ASAC Belmont called and made reference to Bureau letter dated May 20 last, furnishing information concerning Judge Carl Wyzanski of Massachusetts, a character witness for Hiss. Mr. Belmont stated that information furnished was apparently taken from a departmental applicant file plus information in possession of the Bureau obtained from confidential technical informants. Mr. Donegan wants to cross-examine Wyzanski but does not feel free to use the information from the confidential technical informants indicated. Belmont stated that he wants to have the Boston Office check its files and furnish the New York Office information which could be used on cross-examination without possible embarrassment to the Bureau. I authorized this type of check of the Boston files. I told him, however, that he should not request the Boston Office of any investigation of Judge Wyzanski.

ASAC Belmont further made reference to the testimony of Joseph R. Boucout, who testified that he had rented a cottage to Chambers but saw no one else at the cottage although he lived only one hundred feet away. This is contrary to the report of interview by Special Agent Kirkland of the Philadelphia Office. He stated he planned to call the Philadelphia Office and talk to Special Agent Kirkland concerning the reportedly results of the interview and that Mr. Donegan planned to inquire of Boucout on cross-examination whether or not he had furnished information to Special Agent Kirkland contrary to that to which he testified. If Boucout does not respond affirmatively, Mr. Donegan plans to use Special Agent Kirkland in rebuttal. I authorized the Necessary contact with the Philadelphia Office.

HBF:lch

RECORDED - 77

INDEXED - 77

74-1333-3588

60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-3052

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 27 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

F. L.

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 13 BOSTON 2 FROM NEW YORK 21 7-04P

DIRECTOR AND SAC, URGENT

JAHAM. USDJ CHARLES WYZANSKI OF BOSTON IS EXPECTED TO BE CHARACTER WITNESS FOR ALGER HISS IN INSTANT TRIAL. GOVERNMENT PORSECUTORS REQUEST THAT IF IT COULD BE DISCREETLY DONE, EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER WYZANSKI WILL BE NYC TOMORROW, OR IF NOT, WHAT DATE HE EXPECTS TO BE IN NEW YORK. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

174-1333-3589

RECORDED - 74
INDEXED - 74

WA ACK AND DISC BS HOLD PLS

60 JUL 15 1949

WA NY R 13 WA

Kisseloff-3053

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 22 1949

TELETYPE

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 22 11-20 A

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM. USDCJ CHARLES E. WYSANSKI OF BOSTON IS HOLDING COURT ALL DAY TODAY BUT NOTHING SCHEDULED ON HIS CALENDAR FOR BALANCE OF WEEK. HE EXPECTS TO VACATION DURING AUGUST AT QUOTE WOODLANDS UNQUOTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK, TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS FOUR SIX TWO WHICH PREMISES OWNED BY HIS WIFE-S MOTHER MRS. F. M. WARBURG OF NEW YORK AND WILL PROBABLY STOP THERE. HE IS GOING TO PARIS ON JULY TWENTYSIX. HE ADDRESSED THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CHICAGO LAST MONDAY NIGHT. WILL NOTIFY NY WHEN HE DEPARTS THIS DISTRICT. WHITE PLAINS ADDRESS WAS GIVEN BY WYSANSKI IN CONFIDENCE TO OUR INFORMANT.

SOUCY

NY ACK AND DISC PLS

WA PLS HFC

NY COR PLS LINE 2 6TH WD SHOULD BE "HIS"

END

BS R2 NY

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

121-1333-3590

60 JUL 15 1949

2-19

Kisseloff-3054

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 23, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

In response to a telephone call at 2:50 p.m., June 22, from Special Agent Payne of the WFO, I authorized him to serve the subpoena described in the attached letter, designed to secure the records at the Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., in connection with Timothy Hobson, who in 1937 was a patient at this hospital. Special Agent Payne stated that time was of the essence; that the New York Office had called and stated Mr. Donegan needed the information on the afternoon of June 22, and he wanted the records obtained and the contents furnished by telephone.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

174-1333-3591

5-925

60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-3055

PHN:cl
74-94

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tele
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Mr. Gandy

Mr. Fletcher

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 3:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

JAHAM. REBULET JUNE NINE, LAST, TO LA AND NY CONCERNING DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WAS, AND NYTEL TO WFO DATED JUNE TWENTYSECOND INSTANT. WFO INDICES, CITY DIRECTORIES FROM NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE THROUGH FORTY, AND LOCAL CREDIT AGENCIES CHECKED RE NAMES HARRY GLAZER, MEYER GLAZER, AND JOSEPH GLAZER. NO RECORD.

HOTTEL

CC - SAC, Norfolk by Mail

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

EX-19

LBI
74-1333-3592
NOV 53 10 50 AM

50 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-3056

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	6/27/49	6/27/49	J. EDWARD LAWLER JEL:MEC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R ~~INTERNAL SECURITY~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Ex-Senator GERALD P. NYE recalls original State Department documents being made available to NYE Committee. NYE Committee likewise had access to State Department documents. NYE does not specifically recall if ALGER HISS had access to or if State Department documents were made available to ALGER HISS.

- RUC -

Inc A.M. Campbell 7-1-49 A.S.B.

BASB

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Washington Field teletype June 27, 1949.

DETAILS: AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Ex-Senator GERALD P. NYE, Room 3, State Capitol Building, was interviewed on June 27, 1949, by SA EDWARD J. DUNN, JR. and the reporting agent. Mr. NYE stated that he recalled that the NYE Committee was given access to and original State Department documents were made available to the NYE Committee. He explained that he did not know whether ALGER HISS had access to or if the original State Department documents were made available to ALGER HISS. He continued that the specific assignments as to the work to be performed by each of the Agents of the NYE Committee was handled by the Executive Secretary of the NYE Committee who was Mr. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH. He advised that Mr. RAUSHENBUSH could be located through contact with the Washington, D. C. telephone directory as he knew that Mr. RAUSHENBUSH was making his residence in Washington, D. C. at the present time. Mr. NYE stated further that if he were ever called upon to testify in connection with the ALGER HISS case that he would be compelled to state that during the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

74- 1333- 3593

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2-Washington Field
~~2-Richmond~~

1-5 ASB

53 JUL 18 1949

Kisseloff-3057

time that ALGER HISS was employed by the NYE Committee, that his character, reputation, loyalty, integrity, and fealty were unquestioned.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-3058

RH 65-1623

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will endeavor to locate and interview Mr. STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH, at one time executive secretary of the NYE Committee who can be reached through the Washington, D. C. telephone directory.

(See Richmond teletype June 27, 1949.)

Kisseloff-3059

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
RICHMOND	6/27/49	6/27/49	J. EDWARD LAWLER JEL:MEC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R ~~INTERNAL SECURITY~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Ex-Senator GERALD P. NYE recalls original State Department documents being made available to NYE Committee. NYE Committee likewise had access to State Department documents. NYE does not specifically recall if ALGER HISS had access to or if State Department documents were made available to ALGER HISS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Washington Field teletype June 27, 1949.

DETAILS: AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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~~2-Richmond~~

Kisseloff-3060

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/28/49	6/22,24,27, 28/49	JOHN J. WALSH JJW:FO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R; INTERNAL SECURITY-R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Rental Agent for premises at 2728 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Miss ELMA STEVENS, states premises leased by GEORGE ROULHAC who, it has been ascertained, is presently located with Air Corps in Alaska. Rental Agent has no knowledge of CATLETTS. Mrs. FRANCIS BOOTH, sister of GEORGE ROULHAC, relates that her brother was boyfriend of CLYTIE CATLETT; that he lived with CATLETTS during and prior to the time CATLETTS lived at 2728 P Street. Mrs. BOOTH also resided with CATLETTS in 1937 and again in 1939. She cannot recall typewriter in 1937 but recalls typewriter in 1939. Mrs. BOOTH also relates that in March, 1949, MIKE CATLETT, with two white men, came to her apartment and related he was working for the FBI in an attempt to obtain information from her concerning typewriter. GEORGE E. ROULHAC, father of Mrs. BOOTH's brother and his estranged wife, SUSIE ROULHAC, interviewed and no pertinent information obtained concerning typewriter. Mrs. BOOTH further relates that CLYTIE CATLETT contacted her recently to obtain address of GEORGE ROULHAC in Alaska.

- P -

REFERENCE: Telephone call from New York to WFO June 21, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The referenced telephone call requested that information be obtained as to the owner of the premises at 2728 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the exact date on which the CATLETTS moved into this address.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-13-3594

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2 Washington Field

Kisseloff-3061

The following investigation was conducted by SA CARL N. DE TEMPLE and the writer.

Inquiries were made at the Water Registrar's Office in the Municipal Building and the Stone's Mercantile Credit Agency with negative results to ascertain the owner of the premises.

At the Tax Assessor's Office in the Municipal Building, the owner was ascertained to be JAMES J. and MAE J. MANOGUE and BLANCHE M. WILSON.

JAMES J. MANOGUE, 3201 P Street, N. W., advised that the rental agent for 2728 P Street was and had been for many years Miss EMMA W. STEVENS, 1220 Wisconsin Avenue, telephone Michigan 0089.

Miss STEVENS produced a lease dated January 17, 1938, effective January 19, 1938, between herself and GEORGE ROULHAC for the instant premises. She has no other leases for this property. She stated that the rent has been paid regularly by a man who comes into the office, and her description of this man was noted to agree generally with that of MIKE CATLETT. Miss STEVENS has no knowledge of anyone by the name of CATLETT and she assumed the person paying the rent was ROULHAC. The lease reflects on its face that ROULHAC formerly resided at 2523 P Street, N. W., and worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad as a pullman porter.

The 1948 Washington City Directory reflects a GEORGE E. ROULHAC, laborer, Board of Education, at 1307 Riggs Street, N. W., telephone Decatur 5684. Also shown is GEORGE N. ROULHAC, JR., employed at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 760 Howard Road, S. E. The 1939 and 1940 Washington City Directories show GEORGE N. ROULHAC at 2728 P Street, N. W.

Inquiry at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., reflected that GEORGE NORMAN ROULHAC was born January 24, 1917, and resigned May 25, 1948, to reenter the U. S. Army. His Serial Number was shown as Army Serial Number 33068499 and his last address as 760 Howard Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. His file indicated that between 1937 and 1941 he resided at 1123 48th Place, N. E., Washington, D. C. His wife, SAMANTHA ROULHAC, was also employed at this institution and was terminated because of inefficiency and excessive absence from work. The record of ROULHAC at the hospital was clear.

Kisseloff-3062

CHARLES HOWARD, 760 Howard Street, S. E., stated that GEORGE ROULHAC was married to his sister, formerly SAMANTHA HOWARD. GEORGE is presently in the Air Corps stationed in Alaska. SAMANTHA had been living at this address with CHARLES HOWARD and his wife but she had recently gone to New York where she is employed and he did not have her address. At the request of the Agents, CHARLES HOWARD contacted his mother, MARY E. HOWARD, Falls Church, Virginia, at a later date to obtain the address of SAMANTHA in New York City with negative results. It might be noted as a matter of interest that CHARLES HOWARD formerly lived in the Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C; that he was acquainted with the CATLETT family; that he had visited, on one or two occasions, the house on P Street but that he stated he knew nothing concerning the typewriter in this case. It might also be noted that HOWARD is presently living across the street from PERRY CATLETT, who resides at 733 Howard Street, S. E.

WILLIAM ROULHAC, 1123 48th Place, N. E., advised that he is the brother of GEORGE E. ROULHAC and that GEORGE NORMAN ROULHAC is the son of his brother. WILLIAM ROULHAC went on to say that his brother has lived with him at this address for many years; that recently he moved to 1307 Riggs Street, N. W., and that as far as he knows, his brother never lived on P Street. WILLIAM ROULHAC indicated it was probably his brother's son who lived at that address. WILLIAM ROULHAC advised that Dr. EASTER had lived next door to him at the above address and that he was acquainted with Dr. EASTER, the MARLOW family and the CATLETT family. He recalled that two of the daughters of CLYTIE CATLETT lived with Dr. EASTER. WILLIAM had no knowledge concerning the typewriter in this case, and he was asked if he had ever been contacted before concerning it. He replied that he never had been contacted directly but that several months ago a telephone call was received by him ostensibly for credit information but actually it might have been to obtain the address of his brother and his brother's son.

GEORGE E. ROULHAC, 1307 Riggs Street, who is employed at the Langley High School, First & T Streets, N. E., advised he had never lived at the P Street address but that his son, GEORGE, had lived there with the CATLETTS and that he had a daughter FRANCES ONEIDA BOOTH who had also lived there. He stated he had visited at 2728 P Street on several occasions but he had never observed a typewriter and could furnish no information concerning it.

Mrs. FRANCES ONEIDA BOOTH, 1236 Hopkins Court, S. E., stated that her brother, GEORGE, used to live with the CATLETTS and that he was, for a long time, CLYTIE CATLETT's boyfriend. Mrs. BOOTH said that the CATLETTS formerly resided at an address she recalled as 1632 32nd Street, N. W., and that GEORGE had lived with the CATLETTS there. Mrs. BOOTH went on to say that she had likewise lived with the CATLETTS and her brother GEORGE at this address and that she was not married at the time. She related that in approximately January, 1937, she left this address and went to live at 1402 6th Street, N. W., but that her brother GEORGE continued residing with the CATLETTS. She stated she definitely recalled there was no typewriter in the CATLETT residence at 32nd Street at the time she left. Mrs. BOOTH stated it was her recollection that the CATLETTS and her brother GEORGE moved from 32nd Street to 2728 P Street, N. W., but on the occasion of a later interview she stated that she believed that the CATLETTS and her brother had moved from 32nd street to an address on 25th Street, where they lived for a few months before going to 2728 P Street, N. W.

Mrs. BOOTH stated that her first child, JOAN, was born October 18, 1937. About three months before this child's second birthday, which would be about August, 1939, she and her husband moved in with the CATLETTS at 2728 P Street, N. W. She recalls that on this occasion and during the time she lived with the CATLETTS thereafter, she did see an old typewriter in this residence which was maintained, as she recalled it, underneath the stairs. She said she could not furnish any information as to when or where the CATLETTS obtained this typewriter although CLYTIE may have told her on one occasion that it was given to her by the family she worked for. However, Mrs. BOOTH stated she could not be positive of this.

Mrs. BOOTH recalled that URSULA, who is now married to PAT CATLETT, used the typewriter for school work. URSULA was not married to PAT at that time and was living in a house at the back of 2728 P Street. MIKE CATLETT was keeping company with PEARL, whom he later married and who is now dead, but she was not residing at the P Street house at that time. As Mrs. BOOTH recalled, URSULA received a new typewriter as a gift, and the old typewriter was given to BURNETTA, a daughter of CLYTIE's who was living with the EASTER family next door to her father on 48th Place, N. E. Mrs. BOOTH stated that her mother, SUSIE ROULHAC, who is separated from her father, also lived in the house on P Street with the CATLETT family for some time and that she was a friend of CLYTIE CATLETT. She could not furnish the names of any other persons who might have knowledge concerning the typewriter.

Mrs. BOOTH stated that after they had resided at the address on P Street for some time, her brother met SAMANTHA A. HOWARD and, after an acquaintanceship of about three months, married her. Shortly after this marriage, relations between them and the CATLETTS became somewhat strained, and she and her husband, as well as her brother, left the house.

Mrs. BOOTH was asked whether or not she had ever visited at the HISS house while CLYTIE worked there. She replied that she believed she had gone to this house on one occasion but that she could recall nothing concerning the details or the time that she went there. She also stated that her mother may have worked there for or with CLYTIE CATLETT on several occasions. Mrs. BOOTH also related that within the past several months CLYTIE CATLETT contacted her by telephone to obtain the address of her brother GEORGE in Alaska. Mrs. BOOTH does not know whether this request had anything to do with the typewriter, but she stated she did know that CLYTIE still liked her brother and wanted to keep in touch with him.

Mrs. BOOTH was asked whether or not anyone else had contacted her concerning this matter. She related that her husband JOHN had died in February, 1949. They were living at that time at 1412 Chapin Street, N. W., where her husband was the janitor of an apartment. In March, 1949, about 11:30 one evening, MIKE CATLETT came to her apartment at that address and knocked on the door desiring entrance. She refused to allow him in and he told her that he was working for the FBI and had a couple of FBI men with him and that he was attempting to obtain information concerning the old typewriter. Mrs. BOOTH then let him in and was questioned by two white men accompanying him concerning the typewriter, its disposition and whether she had any specimens of typing done on it. She related she had never typed on the machine herself and had nothing which had been typed on it. A few days later, MIKE CATLETT recontacted her and advised her he was still working for the FBI and requested her to keep the visit confidential. A signed statement was furnished by Mrs. BOOTH to the Agents concerning this matter. This statement was forwarded to the New York Office June 24, 1949, because of the urgency of the matter inasmuch as the CATLETTS were testifying at that time, and no copy was retained by the Washington Field Office.

Concerning Mrs. BOOTH, it will be noted that she is a recent widow and is residing at the above address where she is caring for four small children. Although not well educated, she appears to be intelligent and cooperative.

The records of the Marriage License Bureau for the District of Columbia reflect the following concerning the marriage of GEORGE N. BOULHAC

Kisseloff-3065

and SAMANTHA HOWARD. It was reflected that they were married February 19, 1939, at 1815 Vernon Street, N. W., by Reverend JAMES L. PINE, the age of the groom being twenty-two years and the bride twenty-one years. No other information was available.

These records also reflected that a license was obtained by Mrs. SUSIE ROULHAC for JOHN BOOTH, aged twenty-one years, and FRANCES ONEIDA ROULHAC, aged seventeen years, who were married June 27, 1938, at 2803 N Street, N. W.

Mrs. SUSIE ROULHAC and BENJAMIN PERRY, with whom she is now living, were interviewed at 1910 First Street, N. W., where they reside in the quarters of EUGENE DUNCAN. Mrs. ROULHAC was somewhat abrupt at the beginning of the interview, and when advised that the purpose was to obtain information concerning a typewriter, she stated she knew nothing concerning this typewriter; that it was a matter which concerned CLYTIE and her family and that only CLYTIE and her family would be able to furnish any information concerning it. She denied ever having worked at the HISS residence either with or for CLYTIE CATLETT, stating that when CLYTIE CATLETT could not go to work she made no attempt to get anyone to take her place. Considerable time was spent in trying to ascertain from her whether she lived with the CATLETTS at 32nd Street or at any residence before they moved to P Street and whether or not she was with the CATLETTS when they first moved into the P Street address. Mrs. ROULHAC finally related that she and BEN PERRY moved in with the CATLETTS at 2728 P Street about a year after the CATLETTS first moved into this residence. She insisted, however, that she had never seen a typewriter either during the time she lived there or on any of her visits to that address. She insisted she could furnish no further information concerning this matter. BEN PERRY also related that he had no information to furnish concerning the typewriter.

Mrs. CURRY, Enlisted Personnel Section, Air Corps, Pentagon Building, made a search of her records in an attempt to ascertain the present whereabouts of GEORGE ROULHAC in Alaska. She stated that her only records showed that ROULHAC was in Langley Field, Virginia, in 1948.

Washington Field Office, by teletype dated June 24, 1949, requested the Norfolk Office to check at Langley Field, and a reply was received that GEORGE ROULHAC had left Langley Field in June, 1948, and his present whereabouts were unknown there.

Mrs. CURRY advised, on recontact, that information concerning ROULHAC's whereabouts could be obtained from the Alaskan Air Command, Seattle, Washington.

P E N D I N G

WFO 74-94

L E A D

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

This case is receiving continuous, expeditious attention in the Washington Field Office.

Kisseloff-3067

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/23/49	6/22,24,27, 23/49	JOHN J. MARSH JJM:FO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., Et Al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE-R; INTERNAL SECURITY-R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Rental Agent for premises at 2728 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Miss EMMA STEVENS, states premises leased by GEORGE ROULHAC who, it has been ascertained, is presently located with Air Corps in Alaska. Rental Agent has no knowledge of CATLETTS. Mrs. FRANCIS BOOTH, sister of GEORGE ROULHAC, relates that her brother was boyfriend of CLYTIE CATLETT; that he lived with CATLETTS during and prior to the time CATLETTS lived at 2728 P Street. Mrs. BOOTH also resided with CATLETTS in 1937 and again in 1939. She cannot recall typewriter in 1937 but recalls typewriter in 1939. Mrs. BOOTH also relates that in March, 1949, MIKE CATLETT, with two white men, came to her apartment and related he was working for the FBI in an attempt to obtain information from her concerning typewriter. GEORGE E. ROULHAC, father of Mrs. BOOTH's brother and his estranged wife, SUSIE ROULHAC, interviewed and no pertinent information obtained concerning typewriter. Mrs. BOOTH further relates that CLYTIE CATLETT contacted her recently to obtain address of GEORGE ROULHAC in Alaska.

- P -

REFERENCE: Telephone call from New York to WFO June 21, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The referenced telephone call requested that information be obtained as to the owner of the premises at 2728 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the exact date on which the CATLETTS moved into this address.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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4 New York
(1 SAAG T. J. DONEGAN)
2 Washington Field

Kisseloff-3068

WFO 74-94

The following investigation was conducted by SA CARL N. DE TEMPLE and the writer.

Inquiries were made at the Water Registrar's Office in the Municipal Building and the Stones Mercantile Credit Agency with negative results to ascertain the owner of the premises.

At the Tax Assessor's Office in the Municipal Building, the owner was ascertained to be JAMES J. and MAE J. MANOGUE and BLANCHE M. WILSON.

JAMES J. MANOGUE, 3201 P Street, N. W., advised that the rental agent for 2728 P Street was and had been for many years Miss EMMA W. STEVENS, 1220 Wisconsin Avenue, telephone Michigan 0089.

Miss STEVENS produced a lease dated January 17, 1938, effective January 19, 1938, between herself and GEORGE KOULHAC for the instant premises. She has no other leases for this property. She stated that the rent has been paid regularly by a man who comes into the office, and her description of this man was noted to agree generally with that of MIKE CATLETT. Miss STEVENS has no knowledge of anyone by the name of CATLETT and she assumed the person paying the rent was KOULHAC. The lease reflects on its face that KOULHAC formerly resided at 2523 P Street, N. W., and worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad as a pullman porter.

The 1948 Washington City Directory reflects a GEORGE E. KOULHAC, laborer, Board of Education, at 1307 Biggs Street, N. W., telephone Decatur 5684. Also shown is GEORGE N. KOULHAC, JR., employed at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 760 Howard Road, S. E. The 1939 and 1940 Washington City Directories show GEORGE N. KOULHAC at 2723 P Street, N. W.

Inquiry at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., reflected that GEORGE NORMAN KOULHAC was born January 24, 1917, and resigned May 25, 1948, to reenter the U. S. Army. His Serial Number was shown as Army Serial Number 33068499 and his last address as 760 Howard Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. His file indicated that between 1937 and 1941 he resided at 1123 48th Place, N. E., Washington, D. C. His wife, SAMANTHA KOULHAC, was also employed at this institution and was terminated because of inefficiency and excessive absence from work. The record of KOULHAC at the hospital was clear.

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CHARLES HOWARD, 760 Howard Street, S. E., stated that GEORGE HOULHAC was married to his sister, formerly SAMANTHA HOWARD. GEORGE is presently in the Air Corps stationed in Alaska. SAMANTHA had been living at this address with CHARLES HOWARD and his wife but she had recently gone to New York where she is employed and he did not have her address. At the request of the Agents, CHARLES HOWARD contacted his mother, MARY E. HOWARD, Falls Church, Virginia, at a later date to obtain the address of SAMANTHA in New York City with negative results. It might be noted as a matter of interest that CHARLES HOWARD formerly lived in the Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C; that he was acquainted with the CATLETT family; that he had visited, on one or two occasions, the house on P Street but that he stated he knew nothing concerning the typewriter in this case. It might also be noted that HOWARD is presently living across the street from PERRY CATLETT, who resides at 733 Howard Street, S. E.

WILLIAM HOULHAC, 1123 48th Place, N. E., advised that he is the brother of GEORGE N. HOULHAC and that GEORGE NORMAN HOULHAC is the son of his brother. WILLIAM HOULHAC went on to say that his brother has lived with him at this address for many years; that recently he moved to 1307 Riggs Street, N. W., and that as far as he knows, his brother never lived on P Street. WILLIAM HOULHAC indicated it was probably his brother's son who lived at that address. WILLIAM HOULHAC advised that Dr. EASTER had lived next door to him at the above address and that he was acquainted with Dr. EASTER, the MARLOW family and the CATLETT family. He recalled that two of the daughters of CLYTIE CATLETT lived with Dr. EASTER. WILLIAM had no knowledge concerning the typewriter in this case, and he was asked if he had ever been contacted before concerning it. He replied that he never had been contacted directly but that several months ago a telephone call was received by him ostensibly for credit information but actually it might have been to obtain the address of his brother and his brother's son.

GEORGE E. HOULHAC, 1307 Riggs Street, who is employed at the Langley High School, First & T Streets, N. E., advised he had never lived at the P Street address but that his son, GEORGE, had lived there with the CATLETTS and that he had a daughter FRANCES ONEIDA BOOTH who had also lived there. He stated he had visited at 2723 P Street on several occasions but he had never observed a typewriter and could furnish no information concerning it.

Mrs. FRANCES ONEIDA BOOTH, 1236 Hopkins Court, S. E., stated that her brother, GEORGE, used to live with the CATLETTS and that he was, for a long time, CLYTIE CATLETT's boyfriend. Mrs. BOOTH said that the CATLETTS formerly resided at an address she recalled as 1632 32nd Street, N. W., and that GEORGE had lived with the CATLETTS there. Mrs. BOOTH went on to say that she had likewise lived with the CATLETTS and her brother GEORGE at this address and that she was not married at the time. She related that in approximately January, 1937, she left this address and went to live at 1402 6th Street, N. W., but that her brother GEORGE continued residing with the CATLETTS. She stated she definitely recalled there was no typewriter in the CATLETT residence at 32nd Street at the time she left. Mrs. BOOTH stated it was her recollection that the CATLETTS and her brother GEORGE moved from 32nd Street to 2728 P Street, N. W., but on the occasion of a later interview she stated that she believed that the CATLETTS and her brother had moved from 32nd Street to an address on 25th Street, where they lived for a few months before going to 2728 P Street, N. W.

Mrs. BOOTH stated that her first child, JOAN, was born October 18, 1937. About three months before this child's second birthday, which would be about August, 1939, she and her husband moved in with the CATLETTS at 2728 P Street, N. W. She recalls that on this occasion and during the time she lived with the CATLETTS thereafter, she did see an old typewriter in this residence which was maintained, as she recalled it, underneath the stairs. She said she could not furnish any information as to when or where the CATLETTS obtained this typewriter although CLYTIE may have told her on one occasion that it was given to her by the family she worked for. However, Mrs. BOOTH stated she could not be positive of this.

Mrs. BOOTH recalled that URSULA, who is now married to PAT CATLETT, used the typewriter for school work. URSULA was not married to PAT at that time and was living in a house at the back of 2728 P Street. MIKE CATLETT was keeping company with PEARL, whom he later married and who is now dead, but she was not residing at the P Street house at that time. As Mrs. BOOTH recalled, URSULA received a new typewriter as a gift, and the old typewriter was given to BURNETTA, a daughter of CLYTIE's who was living with the EASTER family next door to her father on 48th Place, N. E. Mrs. BOOTH stated that her mother, SUSIE HOULHAC, who is separated from her father, also lived in the house on P Street with the CATLETT family for some time and that she was a friend of CLYTIE CATLETT. She could not furnish the names of any other persons who might have knowledge concerning the typewriter.

Mrs. BOOTH stated that after they had resided at the address on P Street for some time, her brother met SAMANTHA A. HOWARD and, after an acquaintanceship of about three months, married her. Shortly after this marriage, relations between them and the CATLETTS became somewhat strained, and she and her husband, as well as her brother, left the house.

Mrs. BOOTH was asked whether or not she had ever visited at the HISS house while CLYTIE worked there. She replied that she believed she had gone to this house on one occasion but that she could recall nothing concerning the details or the time that she went there. She also stated that her mother may have worked there for or with CLYTIE CATLETT on several occasions. Mrs. BOOTH also related that within the past several months CLYTIE CATLETT contacted her by telephone to obtain the address of her brother GEORGE in Alaska. Mrs. BOOTH does not know whether this request had anything to do with the typewriter, but she stated she did know that CLYTIE still liked her brother and wanted to keep in touch with him.

Mrs. BOOTH was asked whether or not anyone else had contacted her concerning this matter. She related that her husband JOHN had died in February, 1949. They were living at that time at 1412 Chapin Street, N. W., where her husband was the janitor of an apartment. In March, 1949, about 11:30 one evening, MIKE CATLETT came to her apartment at that address and knocked on the door desiring entrance. She refused to allow him in and he told her that he was working for the FBI and had a couple of FBI men with him and that he was attempting to obtain information concerning the old typewriter. Mrs. BOOTH then let him in and was questioned by two white men accompanying him concerning the typewriter, its disposition and whether she had any specimens of typing done on it. She related she had never typed on the machine herself and had nothing which had been typed on it. A few days later, MIKE CATLETT recontacted her and advised her he was still working for the FBI and requested her to keep the visit confidential. A signed statement was furnished by Mrs. BOOTH to the Agents concerning this matter. This statement was forwarded to the New York Office June 24, 1949, because of the urgency of the matter inasmuch as the CATLETTS were testifying at that time, and no copy was retained by the Washington Field Office.

Concerning Mrs. BOOTH, it will be noted that she is a recent widow and is residing at the above address where she is caring for four small children. Although not well educated, she appears to be intelligent and cooperative.

The records of the Marriage License Bureau for the District of Columbia reflect the following concerning the marriage of GEORGE W. MOULHAC

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and SAMANTHA HOWARD. It was reflected that they were married February 19, 1939, at 1815 Vernon Street, N. W., by Reverend JAMES L. PINE, the age of the groom being twenty-two years and the bride twenty-one years. No other information was available.

These records also reflected that a license was obtained by Mrs. SUSIE ROULHAC for JOHN BOOTH, aged twenty-one years, and FRANCES ONEIDA ROULHAC, aged seventeen years, who were married June 27, 1938, at 2803 N Street, N. W.

Mrs. SUSIE ROULHAC and BENJAMIN PERRY, with whom she is now living, were interviewed at 1910 First Street, N. W., where they reside in the quarters of EUGENE DUNCAN. Mrs. ROULHAC was somewhat abrupt at the beginning of the interview, and when advised that the purpose was to obtain information concerning a typewriter, she stated she knew nothing concerning this typewriter; that it was a matter which concerned CLYTIE and her family and that only CLYTIE and her family would be able to furnish any information concerning it. She denied ever having worked at the HISS residence either with or for CLYTIE CATLETT, stating that when CLYTIE CATLETT could not go to work she made no attempt to get anyone to take her place. Considerable time was spent in trying to ascertain from her whether she lived with the CATLETTS at 32nd Street or at any residence before they moved to P Street and whether or not she was with the CATLETTS when they first moved into the P Street address. Mrs. ROULHAC finally related that she and BEN PERRY moved in with the CATLETTS at 2728 P Street about a year after the CATLETTS first moved into this residence. She insisted, however, that she had never seen a typewriter either during the time she lived there or on any of her visits to that address. She insisted she could furnish no further information concerning this matter. BEN PERRY also related that he had no information to furnish concerning the typewriter.

Mrs. CURRY, Enlisted Personnel Section, Air Corps, Pentagon Building, made a search of her records in an attempt to ascertain the present whereabouts of GEORGE ROULHAC in Alaska. She stated that her only records showed that ROULHAC was in Langley Field, Virginia, in 1948.

Washington Field Office, by teletype dated June 24, 1949, requested the Norfolk Office to check at Langley Field, and a reply was received that GEORGE ROULHAC had left Langley Field in June, 1948, and his present whereabouts were unknown there.

Mrs. CURRY advised, on recontact, that information concerning ROULHAC's whereabouts could be obtained from the Alaskan Air Command, Seattle, Washington.

P E N D I N G

Kisseloff-3073

WFO 74-94

L E A D

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

This case is receiving continuous, expeditious attention in the Washington Field Office.

Kisseloff-3074

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6-28-49	6/25-27/49	COURTLAND J. JONES dmh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WFO agents who interviewed and were in presence of RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT refute statement he made in court that he was offered $200 on May 13, 1949, to procure typewriter of ALGER HISS. Official telephone directories for April 1937, April 1938 and October 1938 obtained from Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company and delivered to New York City. WILLIAM K. NORWOOD, general directory manager, is proper person to subpoena re introduction of directories. Photographs of 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, location of Woodstock Typewriter Agency from September 15, 1938 to September 15, 1940, obtained. Map made with markers indicating locations of typewriter sales and repair shops in Washington, D.C., during 1937 and 1938.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

By letter of June 24, 1949, the New York Office transmitted photostatic copies of the testimony offered by RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT in Federal Court, Southern District of New York, on June 23, 1949. In essence the testimony reflects that CATLETT was interviewed by "about five men and a lady" at the Washington Field Office from about 4:30 to 9:00 p.m. and that Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES told him the Woodstock typewriter of ALGER HISS was worth $200 or more and that Agent JONES would give him $200 or more if RAYMOND CATLETT secured the typewriter for him.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2-Washington Field

Kisseloff-3075

The writer recalls that on Friday, May 13, 1949, RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT was brought into the Washington Field Office about 3:45 p.m. in the company of his brother, JAMES CATLETT, for the purpose of being interviewed concerning their knowledge of the Woodstock typewriter of ALGER HISS. Their mother, CLAUDIE CATLETT, had informed the Washington Field Office earlier on May 13, 1949, that her sons had assisted the attorneys for ALGER HISS in locating the typewriter in question. PERRY M. CATLETT, JR., was also brought into the office for interview. The writer and Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD interviewed PERRY M. CATLETT first, followed by JAMES CATLETT and then RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT.

The interview on May 13, 1949, with RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT commenced at 5:07 p.m. and was concluded at 6:45 p.m. The interview was conducted by Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD and the writer and Stenographer MARGUERITE A. HANSEN was present during the entire interview. During the last 30 or 40 minutes Special Agent KENNETH T. DELAVIGNE was also present. Several times other agents assigned to the Washington Field Office walked through the room but their presence in the room was momentary and it was not related to instant matter. The writer did not offer RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT $200 or any other sum of money or inducement during the course of the interview to procure the typewriter in question nor did he say that the typewriter was worth $200 to the FBI. At 6:45 p.m. the interview was concluded and Special Agent JAMES FREW took RAYMOND CATLETT away from the field office.

Special Agent JOHN E. HOWARD recalls that on Friday, May 13, 1949, RAYMOND CATLETT was interviewed at the Washington Field Office by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JOHN E. HOWARD. This interview commenced at approximately 5:07 p.m. and ended at approximately 6:45 p.m. The interview was conducted by Agents JONES and HOWARD with Stenographer MARGUERITE A. HANSEN making notes thereof. No one else was present during this interview except during the last 30 to 45 minutes when Special Agent KENNETH T. DELAVIGNE assisted in the interview. Other agents may have passed through or may have come into the room momentarily where the interview was being held during the course of the interview, but if so this was for purposes totally unrelated to this interview.

Special Agent JONES did not offer RAYMOND CATLETT $200 or any other sum or inducement during the course of this interview or at any time in Agent HOWARD's presence, to procure instant typewriter or for any other reason. Agent HOWARD recalls that he was in the room during the entire course of this interview.

RAYMOND CATLETT was brought to the Washington Field Office with his brother, JAMES, by Special Agents JAMES FREW and LEWIS E. GLENN at about 3:40 p.m. and he was returned to his home by Agent FREW about 6:45 p.m.

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Special Agent KENNETH T. DELAVIGNE recalls that he sat in on the interview of RAYMOND CATLETT for approximately 30 to 40 minutes on May 13, 1949, the interview being held at the Washington Field Office. At no time did Agent JONES offer RAYMOND CATLETT $200 to procure the Woodstock typewriter of ALGER HISS nor was any mention made of the sum of $200.

Miss MARGUERITE A. HANSEN, stenographer, recalls the interview of RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT in the Washington Field Office on May 13, 1949. Her stenographic notes reflect that the interview commenced at 5:07 p.m. A major portion of the interview was in question and answer form and her notes do not reflect any offer by Agent JONES of $200 to procure the typewriter of ALGER HISS. She does not recall the sum of $200 being mentioned at any time during the interview of RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT, during which she was present in its entirety.

Special Agents LEWIS E. GLENN and JAMES FREW recall that on May 13, 1949, at 3:00 p.m., they left the Washington Field Office and proceeded in a Bureau car to 2728 P Street, N. W., with instructions to locate JAMES and RAYMOND CATLETT. Both JAMES and RAYMOND CATLETT were located on the sidewalk of P Street in the immediate vicinity of the above address. The Agents identified themselves to JAMES and RAYMOND CATLETT and they agreed to accompany the agents to the Washington Field Office for interview. At this point, RAYMOND CATLETT commented that he had been expecting "the FBI" to come to see him.

The above agents and JAMES and RAYMOND CATLETT then proceeded in the car to the Washington Field Office, arriving at about 3:40 p.m. PERRY CATLETT arrived a few moments later and entered the interview room first. Agent FREW remained in the outer office with JAMES and RAYMOND CATLETT.

After PERRY was interviewed, he left the office and JAMES entered the interview room. At the completion of the interview with JAMES, JAMES returned to the outer office and remained with Agent FREW. RAYMOND entered the interview room a few minutes after 5:00 p.m. At about 6:45 p.m., RAYMOND returned to the outer office.

Agent FREW then drove JAMES and RAYMOND CATLETT in a Bureau car to the vicinity of 28th and P Streets, N. W. It was the intention of Agent FREW to drive the CATLETTS to the U.S. Public Health Service at Bethesda, Maryland, where they are employed. However, while proceeding along Constitution and Virginia Avenues the CATLETTS decided it was too late to go to work and asked to be driven to the vicinity of their home at 2728 P Street, N.W. This was done.

Neither Agent GLENN nor Agent FREW was present during the above interviews. Neither agent heard Agent COURTLAND J. JONES or any other person offer RAYMOND CATLETT a sum of money for the typewriter.

WFO 74-94

On June 25, 1949, the New York Office telephonically requested that a map be prepared reflecting the location of all typewriter sales and repair shops that were in existence in Washington, D.C., covering the period from January through September 1938. It was also requested that the classified telephone directories covering this period be secured.

A review of the classified telephone directories for the years 1937 and 1938 reflects that two directories are issued annually. For 1937 there is a directory "corrected" through April 21, 1937 and another "corrected" through October 22, 1937. There are two directories for 1938, one "corrected" through April 21, 1938, and another "corrected" through October 27, 1938.

Mr. WILLIAM K. NORWOOD, 2 New York Avenue, NW, general directory manager of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, furnished the directories for April 1937, April 1938 and October 1938, and advised that they are the official copies of the telephone company.

A review of these directories reflects the existence of the following typewriter sales and repair shops in Washington, D.C., as shown in the classified sections of the directories. The identities of these shops are being set forth below with an "x" indicating the directory in which they appear.

Name & Address	Tel.Dir. 4-21-37	Tel.Dir. 10-22-37	Tel.Dir. 4-21-38	Tel.Dir. 10-27-38
Aldridge Typewriter Service 1216 New York Ave., NW	x	x	x	x
American Typewriter Co. 1431 E. Capitol	x	x	x	x
Automatic Typewriting Machine Agency 1206 18th St., NW	x	x		
Burroughs Typewriter Division 1419 H Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Capitol Typewriter Co. 822 13th Street, NW	x			
1409 Eye Street, NW		x	x	x
Central Typewriter Company 923 G Street, NW	x	x	x	x
College Store 2610 Georgia Avenue, NW				x

Kisseloff-3078

WFO 74-94

	4-21-37	10-22-37	4-21-38	10-27-38
Corona Typewriter Co. - L. C. Smith 1018 15th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Coxhead, Ralph C., Corp. Transportation Building	x	x	x	x
District Typewriter Exchange 715 H Street,NW	x	x	x	x
Economy Typewriter Exchange 607 F Street, NW 1516 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	x	x	x	x
General Typewriter Company 718 14th Street, NW 806 F Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Ginn, M. S. & Co. 920 14th Street, NW 1417 New York Avenue, NW	x	x	x	x
Hammond Typewriter Company 811 17th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
High, Paul C. 923 G Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Hooven Automatic Typewriter Sales & 718 14th Street, NW Service	x	x		
International Business Machine 1111 Connecticut Avenue, NW	x			x
Laborfish, Louis W. 723 10th Street, NW 1112 14th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
MacDonald Typewriter Company 1520 K Street, NW 1305 H Street, NW 1623 H Street, NW		x	X	x
Metropolitan Typewriter Company 939 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW				X
Monarch Radio Shop 717 12th Street, NW			x	x

Kisseloff-3079

WFO 74-94

	4-21-37	10-22-37	4-21-38	10-27-38
Thatcher, George M. and Moran, Elbert N. 1427 Eye Street, NW	x	x	x	x
New Method Typewriter Cleaning Co. 607 15th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Nolting, Edgar O. 817 10th Street, NW	x	x		
3323 14th Street, NW			x	x
Office Machines Co., Inc. 1321 New York Avenue, NW	x	x	x	x
Pearlman, Paul 1711 G Street, NW	x			
Reed, Charles E. 815 East Capitol	x	x	x	x
Reliable Office Appliance Co. 2419 Pennsylvania Ave., NW	x	x	x	x
Remington Rand, Inc. 811 17th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. 839 17th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Royal Portable Typewriter Distributor 715 H Street, NW	x	x		
Schwartz, Chas. & Son 708 7th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Scott, A. P. 1342 V Street, NW			x	x
Standard Typewriter Co. 723 10th Street, NW	x	x		
1112 14th Street, NW			x	x
Swink, Harry Typewriter Service 426 5th Street, NW				x

Kisseloff-3080

	4-21-37	10-22-37	4-21-38	10-27-38
Typewriter Headquarters, Inc. 1321 New York Ave., NW			x	x
Typewriter Sales & Service Co. 811 17th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Typewriter Shop, The 1427 Eye Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. 601 13th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
United Typewriter & Adding Machine Co. 813 14th Street, NW	x	x	x	x
Varityper Transportation Building	x	x	x	x
Washington Typewriter Co. 817 10th Street, NW	x	x		
3323 14th Street, NW			x	x
Woodhouse Stationery Co. 901 13th Street, NW	x			
Woodstock Typewriter Co. 738 13th Street, NW	x	x		
1528 K Street, NW			x	
1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW				x

A map was prepared reflecting the location of the above described typewriter sales and repair shops, which map was delivered to Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN on June 27, 1949. The telephone directories with the exception of the one for October 1937 were delivered to Mr. DONEGAN on the same day. The telephone directory for October 1937 is being utilized in court at the present time. Efforts are being made to obtain it for use in the trial of instant case.

In the event it is necessary to issue a subpoena for a representative of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company to appear in New York to introduce the telephone directories, the proper person to subpoena is Mr. WILLIAM K. NORWOOD, general directory manager, 2 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. He resides at 3231 Patterson Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Kisseloff-3081

WFO 74-94

On June 25, 1949, photographs were taken of the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street, NW. An enlargement was made which reflects the building and adjacent area of 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW. It is observed that the entrance to the second floor of this building is located on K Street. A photograph of this entrance was obtained and an enlargement made. These enlargements were delivered to Mr. THOMAS J. DONEGAN on June 27, 1949.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-3082

WFO 74-94

LEADS:

The Washington Field Division:

This case is receiving continuous attention and all leads are being given expeditious attention.

Kisseloff-3083

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	[illegible] 4	[illegible]/4[illegible]	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ET AL	PERJURY INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WFO agents who interviewed and were in presence of RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT refute statement he made in court that he was offered $200 on May 15, 1949, to procure typewriter of ALGER HISS. Official telephone directories for April 1937, April 1938 and October 1938 obtained from Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company and delivered to New York City. WILLIAM K. ROWOLD, general directory manager, is proper person to subpoena re introduction of directories. Photographs of 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, location of Woodstock Typewriter Agency from September 15, 1933 to September 15, 1940, obtained. Map made with markers indicating locations of typewriter sales and repair shops in Washington, D.C., during 1937 and 1938.

- 3 -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1355

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

By letter of June 24, 1949, the New York Office transmitted photostatic copies of the testimony offered by RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT in Federal Court, Southern District of New York, on June 23, 1949. In essence the testimony reflects that CATLETT was interviewed by "about five men and a lady" at the Washington Field Office from about 4:30 to 9:30 p.m. and that Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES told him the Woodstock typewriter of ALGER HISS was worth $200 or more and that Agent JONES would give him $200 or more if RAYMOND CATLETT secured the typewriter for him.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2-Washington Field

Kisseloff-3084

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/29/49	6/24-28/49	DONALD D. CONNORS JIF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] produced records in utmost confidence, which records reflected TIMOTHY HOBSON HISS visited her offices May 6, 8, 12,15,18 and 25, 1937; June 12, 1937; August 15, 1937; September 14 and 25, 1937. [redacted] cannot recall when cast removed from HOBSON's leg or when he stopped using crutches. [redacted] records also reflected treatment of HOBSON Schick test reaction October 24, 1936. [redacted] advises Mrs. CHAMBERS recalls her visit with PRISCILLA HISS to [redacted] on occasion of Schick test reaction for HOBSON. [redacted] of HOBSON, cannot recall when cast removed or when crutches discarded. [redacted] records reflect about 1938 HISSes took HOBSON [redacted] and placed under care of Dr. WORTH DANIELS, local physician. DANIELS vacationing Maryland. In connection with HISS' testimony concerning availability of State Department documents to him while on NYE Committee, STEVEN RAUSHENBUSH advised Nye Committee furnished paraphrases State Department documents only. JOSEPH COY GREEN, State Department official, recalls Nye Committee furnished copies State Department documents. Ex-Senator NYE recalls Committee had access to original State Department documents. Cannot recall if HISS had access to these. Negative advice HISS co-workers on Nye Committee set out.

b7D

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
New York telephone call to Washington Field Office June 24, 1949
New York teletype to Bureau and WFO June 24, 1949

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hotel SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1 3596

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INDEXED - 77

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5 - Bureau
1 - SAAG T. J. Donnegan
3 - New York
2 - Washington Field

WFO No. 74-94

WFO teletype to Bureau, New York and Richmond June 27, 1949
Richmond teletype to Bureau, New York and WFO June 27, 1949

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will be recalled that in referenced telephone call, the New York Office desired that the Washington Field Office ascertain if possible, from [redacted] the exact or approximate date when TIMOTHY HOBSON HISS ceased using crutches. It will be recalled that in February, 1937 TIMOTHY HOBSON HISS suffered a compound fracture of his leg and was discharged from the Georgetown Hospital on February 24, 1937, as the New York Office has been previously advised.

It is the understanding of the Washington Field Office in this respect that testimony has been offered that TIMOTHY HOBSON HISS was on crutches at a Maryland summer camp as late as August, 1937.

On June 24, 1949, [redacted] treated HOBSON for this leg injury after his leg had been set, placed in a cast and after he was discharged from the hospital as set out in previous communications to the New York Office. [redacted] this fracture and implemented the cast. [redacted] advised that she was positive that this break, which was a bad compound fracture, healed normally and there were no complications. Recovery, she said, was normal and [redacted] the child should have been off crutches by August, 1937. [redacted] however, mentioned that HOBSON was a neurotic child at that age and may have used his crutches longer than was necessary. She further advised that it may have been that HOBSON actually needed the crutches as late as August, 1937. [redacted] then produced office records and clinical charts in connection with TIMOTHY HOBSON. b7D

It is to be pointed out that the displaying of these records to the writer and Special Agent JOHN E. VAN ETTEN constituted a technical breach of ethics and it is [redacted] desire that the fact she so displayed these records be not made public as she has indicated it would jeopardize her professional standing.

These records reflected that TIMOTHY HOBSON visited [redacted] office May 6, 8, 12, 15, 18 and 25, 1937; June 12, 1937; and August 15, 1937 as well as September 14 and 25, 1937. [redacted] has no recollection of

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the visits themselves but assumes the May, June and perhaps the August visits may have been in connection with HOBSON's leg injury. [redacted] cannot recall [redacted] charts do not show the last date [redacted] TIMOTHY HOBSON in connection with this fracture.

It is also noted that [redacted] charts reflect that on October 24, 1936, [redacted] HOBSON for a Schick test reaction, which reaction was positive and a toxoid was administered. Her records contain no mention of the administering of the Schick test but she explained that a Schick test is normally given five days before the reaction test. She has a hazy recollection that PRISCILLA HISS, with HOBSON in the car, drove to her office and [redacted] administered the Schick test in the automobile. [redacted] also advised that ESTHER CHAMBERS, in one of their telephone conversations, stated that she, Mrs. CHAMBERS, recalls that when she visited [redacted] with PRISCILLA HISS, the occasion for this visit was or may have been in connection with a Schick test reaction treatment given by the doctor to HOBSON. [redacted] charts also include a letter handwritten from PRISCILLA HISS, dated August 31, 1938, indicating that the HISSes would henceforth engage one Dr. WORTH DANIELS to treat TIMOTHY HOBSON. [redacted] has a hazy recollection that she may have forwarded some charts to Dr. DANIELS and there may be some information in these charts bearing upon the removal of the cast from HOBSON's leg. [redacted] said that this is by no means a positive recollection. b7D

Dr. WORTH DANIELS is a local physician with offices at 1150 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest. He is presently on vacation in Maryland and by teletype dated June 28, 1949, Baltimore has been requested to interview him.

[redacted] a reputable local physician with offices at 915 19th Street, Northwest, advised that he cannot remember [redacted] removed the cast from TIMOTHY HOBSON's leg and that he cannot state with any certainty when HOBSON should have discarded his crutches. It is [redacted] that the cast should have been removed in April or May, 1937 and that HOBSON should have been without his crutches by August, although [redacted] said that there is a possibility that the crutches may have been required in August, 1937. It will be recalled that it has been set out in previous communications that [redacted] records in connection [redacted] treatment of HOBSON have been lost. [redacted] advised the writer on June 24 that he has been queried several times by HISS's attorneys in this matter and these

attorneys, whose names he does not recall, have tried to determine how much [redacted] services in connection with the leg fracture. [redacted] said these attorneys have suggested that [redacted] charged $600.00 but [redacted] is of the opinion that this price is much too large. He cannot recall even an approximate charge. It is pointed out that [redacted] [redacted] TIMOTHY HOBSON HISS with the setting of the fracture and continued treatment until HOBSON left the hospital, at which point HOBSON became [redacted] patient. b7D

New York teletype dated June 24, 1949, indicated that ALGER HISS, in direct testimony, had stated that no original State Department documents were made available to the Nye Committee and requested that the Washington Field Office interview STEVEN RAUSHENBAUSH in this connection. It is pointed out that HISS's actual testimony was probably that no original State Department documents were furnished to him rather than to the committee as such.

RAUSHENBAUSH, who resides at 3503 Lowell Street, Northwest, advised the writer on June 25, 1949 that it is his recollection that the Nye Committee was furnished paraphrases of numerous State Department documents and that these paraphrases were made available through one JOSEPH COY GREEN, a State Department official who was designated by then Secretary of State HULL to act as liaison between the State Department and the Nye Committee. RAUSHENBAUSH said that paraphrases were furnished in order to protect State Department codes in which the original documents were couched.

Mrs. STEVEN RAUSHENBAUSH, who is the former JOSEPHINE BURNS, advised that when ALGER HISS was employed with the Nye Committee, she, also a Nye committee employee, was the Committee liaison with the State Department and was furnished an office in the State Department by GREEN. In this office Mrs. RAUSHENBAUSH read an extremely large number of State Department documents and selected those which she thought might be of interest to the Nye Committee. The selected documents were copied by a stenographer and these copies made available to the Committee. Mrs. RAUSHENBAUSH recalls that this material was furnished as exact copies and not as paraphrases.

RAUSHENBAUSH, himself, recalls only two original (as opposed to copies) State Department documents furnished to the Nye Committee. One of these was a memorandum written by Lord BALFOUR, British diplomat, which was sent to the Nye Committee after HISS had left the Committee. RAUSHENBAUSH cannot recall the other document with any accuracy, nor can he recall the date of its transmission. He does recall it was returned to the State

Department immediately. It is RAUSHENBAUSH's opinion that HISS could have had access to any material furnished by the State Department to the Nye Committee, although he doubts if HISS, in his work, would have had any occasion to refer to State Department documents. RAUSHENBAUSH made the reservation that HISS may have had the necessity to refer to these documents.

Mr. JOSEPH COY GREEN, previously identified, who resides at 10 Quincy, Chevy Chase, Maryland, advised on June 26, 1949, that he had furnished "literally hundreds" of State Department documents to the Nye Committee in the form of true copies of the original documents. Mr. GREEN recalled that Mrs. RAUSHENBAUSH functioned in this matter in the fashion set out above. Mr. GREEN stated that copies rather than paraphrases were furnished because most of the documents were so old that the codes involved were obsolete. GREEN, who said he was selected by HULL to be liaison between the State Department and the Nye Committee, advised that he had almost daily conferences with Nye and RAUSHENBAUSH but recalls no business dealings with HISS and does not recall meeting HISS at the time, although he did not deny the possibility that he may have met HISS.

GREEN said that when HISS began to work in the State Department he knew HISS extremely well. GREEN advised at that time his office records might indicate in some detail exactly what documents had been furnished by him and he promised to check these records. GREEN also advised that any State Department documents made available to the Nye Committee were furnished in order that they could be published and insisted that nearly all the State Department documents furnished were in fact published in the Nye Committee reports, which reports constitute approximately forty volumns and are available to the public. GREEN stated that the intelligence value of the State Department documents furnished was negligible.

On June 28, 1949, GREEN advised that he had completed a check of his State Department files. These files indicated that several thousand documents, or copies of documents, were furnished the Nye Committee and that all of these several thousand, except approximately twenty, had State Department sanction for publication. GREEN also said that his records indicated that he on one occasion met in an official manner with RAUSHENBAUSH, five Senators and HISS. GREEN will supply the date of this meeting and such further details as his records may show on June 29, 1949.

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WFO No. 74-94

The former Senator GERALD NYE was located and interviewed at Richmond, Virginia by the Richmond Office, as indicated by Richmond teletype dated June 27, 1949. At this time NYE stated that he recalled that the Committee had access to and that original State Department documents were made available to the Nye Committee. He could not recall specifically whether State Department documents were furnished to ALGER HISS or if HISS had access to them.

The report of Special Agent JOHN VAN ETTEN, dated March 23, 1949, sets out interviews with several Nye Committee associates of HISS.

Mr. BEN T. MOORE, 6512 Ridgewood Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, a State Department employee, advised the writer on June 26, 1949 that he worked with the Nye Committee from June, 1934 until June, 1935 and that he worked on a project with HISS in connection with war-time control of the press. The bulk of the information in connection with this project came from the War Industries Board and MOORE does not recall that any State Department documents were utilized. He could furnish no other pertinent information.

Mr. CALVIN J. NICHOLS, previously identified by this office, also recalled working with HISS on the Nye Committee. NICHOLS advised the writer on June 26 that he has no recollection that HISS was furnished State Department documents. NICHOLS recalls one meeting where Secretary HULL brought original documents from the State Department for the perusal of two the members, NYE and RAUSHENBAUSH. HULL returned these documents to the State Department at the close of this meeting. NICHOLS does not think HISS attended this meeting although he has no exact recollection. NICHOLS recalled that he and HISS worked on a project involving war-time finances.

Mrs. MARGERY M. MARKLEY (Mrs. GEORGE H. MARKLEY) who has previously been identified by this office, advised that although she was secretary to RAUSHENBAUSH, she does not recall any information in connection with State Department documents and specifically does not recall any State Department documents furnished to HISS.

LOUIS R. BECKER, employee of the NLRB, previously identified by this office, advised the writer on June 27 that he has no recollection of

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any State Department documents furnished to HISS and that he has no pertinent information in this connection.

- P E N D I N G -

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WFO No. 74-94

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will, with Mr. JOSEPH COY GREEN, at the State Department, check his records in connection with documents furnished the Nye Committee and sutel New York.

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WFO No. 74-94

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is the opinion of the writer and other agents who have interviewed MARGERY MARKLEY that she is so pro-HISS that her testimony can be completely discounted.

It is noted that Mr. JOSEPH COY GREEN is somewhat incensed because his name has not been cleared after CHAMBERS' testimony that HISS received documents from GREEN, which documents were given to CHAMBERS for transmittal in the Soviet apparatus. GREEN's home town newspapers (Cincinnati, Ohio) have given considerable space to the testimony and GREEN feels it should have been explained by USA MURPHY that his, GREEN's, part in this affair was entirely above suspicion.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 74-96

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/29/49	6/24-28/49	DONALD T. CONROY JTP

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] produced records in utmost confidence, which records reflected TIMOTHY HOBSON HISS visited her offices May 6, 8, 12,15,18 and 25, 1937; June 12, 1937; August 15, 1937; September 14 and 25, 1937. [redacted] cannot recall when cast removed from HOBSON's leg or when he stopped using crutches. [redacted] records also reflected treatment of HOBSON Schick test reaction October 24, 1936. [redacted] advises Mrs. CHAMBERS recalls her visit with PRISCILLA HISS to [redacted] on occasion of Schick test reaction for HOBSON. [redacted] of HOBSON, cannot recall when cast removed or when crutches discarded. [redacted] records reflect about 1938 HISSes took HOBSON [redacted] and placed under care of Dr. NORTH DANIELS, local physician. DANIELS vacationing Maryland. In connection with HISS' testimony concerning availability of State Department documents to him while on NYE Committee, STEVEN BARNESHAW advised Nye Committee furnished paraphrases State Department documents only. JOSEPH COY GREEN, State Department official, recalls Nye Committee furnished copies State Department documents. Ex-Senator NYE recalls Committee had access to original State Department documents. Cannot recall if HISS had access to these. Negative advice HISS co-workers on Nye Committee set out. b7D

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-1333
New York telephone call to Washington Field Office June 24, 1949
New York teletype to Bureau and WFO June 24, 1949

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/2/49

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESP - R; IS - R
(Bufile 74-1333)

Rerep of SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER dated at Baltimore, July 1, 1949 in the above-captioned matter. In referenced report it is noted that in transcription a statement by WILLIAM S. COLLINS, made to SA VERNON J. JOHNSON on June 30, 1949 at Chestertown, Maryland, was inadvertently omitted from page 21.

Attached hereto are copies of a corrected page 21 which are to be inserted in your copies of this report. It is noted that the corrected page has been inserted in the copies of the report in the Baltimore file in this case.

ENCLOSURES: Corrected copy of page 21 for the report of SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER dated July 1, 1949 at Baltimore in the above captioned matter.

5 ENCL.

Encls. 5
WCP:asg
65-1642

cc: New York (65-1492) (SPECIAL DELIVERY) (Encls. 4 - 1 SAAG T. J. DONEGAN)
Charlotte (AIR MAIL) (Encls. 2)
Dallas (AIR MAIL) (Encls. 2)
Washington Field (74-94) (Encls. 2)

Corrected pages inserted in 5 Balt. copies of report 7-6-49

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INDEXED - 77

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5-JUL

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FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

14773

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ST. FILE No. 74-63

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	6/28/49	6/24,25,27/49	ERLING W. HARBO MJJ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Captain CHARLES EDWARD DOLE, U. S. Marine Corps, Duluth, Minn., advises his mother, Dr. ESTHER DOLE, now deceased, had apartment at 117 Water Street, Chestertown, Maryland, from 1932 to 1942. Building owned by Mrs. L. WICKES. Captain DOLE's mother sublet her apartment summer of 1937, but Captain DOLE neither met nor knew identity of occupants. DOLE's sister ALICE stated in July & August, 1937, apartment occupants were recommended to mother by KELLOGG SMITH, Chestertown. HISS and family unknown to Captain DOLE. Captain DOLE's mother taught history or Government at summer school in 1937 at Alfred University, Alfred, New York, having taught there previously during summers between 1928 and 1938. Captain DOLE was employed in Middle River, Maryland during summer of 1937, and in Chestertown summer of 1936. Captain DOLE, now age 33, resided with his mother from 1932 to 1936. During summer of 1936 worked locally Chestertown, Maryland. School years 1936-40 attended Drexel Institute of Technology at Philadelphia. Summer of 1937 worked at the Glenn L. Martin Airplane Factory, Middle River, Maryland. During that time made few visits to Chestertown, residing with friends because mother's apartment was subleased. Occupants of Mrs. WICKES' apartments during 1936 and 1937 set forth.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Miami teletype to Director, New York & St. Paul dated 6/23/49.
New York teletype to St. Paul dated 6/24/49.
St. Paul teletype to New York dated 6/24/49.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—37952-1

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St. P File 74-63

14774

New York teletype to St. Paul dated 6/25/49.
St. Paul teletype to New York dated 6/25/49.
Baltimore teletype to Director, New York & St. Paul dated 6/27/49.
St. Paul teletype to Director, New York and Baltimore dated 6/27/49.

DETAILS: AT DULUTH, MINNESOTA:

Captain CHARLES EDWARD DOLE, U. S. Marine Corps, presently resides at Apartment #9, 815 E. 1st Street, Duluth, Minnesota, and is attending special courses at the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch. Captain DOLE was interviewed in accordance with requests set forth in referenced teletypes.

Captain DOLE advised that his mother, Dr. ESTHER DOLE, who died on January 10, 1946 occupied an apartment, on which she paid rental, at 117 Water Street, Chestertown, Maryland, from 1932 to 1942. This building was owned by Mrs. L. WICKES. According to Captain DOLE, his mother, during all these years, to his knowledge, did not sublet her apartment except once, and that was during the summer, July and August, of 1937. Captain DOLE did not meet the occupants, did not know their identities, and he states that the name HISS was unknown to him until he read of this name in the newspapers in connection with the current trial.

Captain DOLE, in explaining his reasons for stating that his mother had not subleased her apartment, except for the summer of 1937, said that in June of 1936 he himself had graduated from Washington College. During the summer months of the year 1936, he was employed at the LEONARD ZIEZOLE (phonetic) Garage on Maple Avenue in Chestertown. This garage is now known as Waddell's Garage. He also stated that his sister ALICE, now Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER, finished art school in the spring or early summer of 1936 at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore and returned home immediately thereafter. She did not teach school until the fall of 1936 and it is DOLE's recollection that his mother, his sister ALICE and he resided at 117 Water Street during the entire summer of 1936. He said he probably, because of the crowded condition in the apartment, slept in the basement of this apartment building.

In the fall of 1936, Captain DOLE stated he enrolled at the Drexel Institute of Technology at Philadelphia, Pa., and thereafter during the school years of 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41 attended school at the University. During these years he resided with his mother at her apartment in Chestertown, Maryland during school vacations and on occasional week-ends, except as hereinafter noted.

In the summer of 1937, Captain DOLE advised he secured a position with the Glenn L. Martin Airplane Factory at Middle River, Maryland, which is a suburb of Baltimore,

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Maryland, during the time he resided at 1732 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He recalls that in the summer of 1937, while so employed, he visited at Chestertown Maryland on a few week-ends only. He stated he did not go to his mother's apartment at any time for the reason that this apartment was subleased. While in Chestertown on these occasions he resided with friends. He states he is certain of the year 1937 because of the fact that the first year he worked at the Glenn L. Martin Airplane Factory he became friendly with several young men, also employed by Martin, whose homes were in Philadelphia. These young men returned to Philadelphia week-ends and DOLE recalls a feeling of lonesomeness many week-ends while he remained in Middle River. Only occasionly during this summer of 1937 did he visit friends in Chestertown and stay at their homes.

Captain DOLE advised that his mother was normally employed as an instructor at the Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland during the school years, and her employment usually terminated at mid-June of each year. He recalled that in the year 1937, after the mid-June term had ended, his mother was to report for employment as an instructor at Alfred University, Alfred, New York, on or about July 1st, and that the term was to end about in mid-August of the same year. Captain DOLE states that he is positive that it was the summer of 1937 that his mother's apartment was subleased for the reason that on June 27, 1949, he received a letter from his sister ALICE, who said that since the FBI had interviewed her she remembers attending summer school at Alfred University during the summer of 1937. Captain DOLE related that in her letter she said she and her mother both lived in Alfred, New York from approximately July 1, 1937 to mid-August, 1937, after which time they left on a vacation trip of two to three weeks' duration in Canada and returned to their apartment in Chestertown, Maryland approximately September 1, 1937. It was during this same time, said DOLE, that he was employed by the Glenn L. Martin Airplane Factory in Middle River, Maryland.

Captain DOLE recalled that his mother, during the summers of 1935 and 1938, visited in Europe and, of course, said DOLE, during these two summers she was not employed during the summer sessions at Alfred University, Alfred, New York.

With reference to the letter Captain DOLE received from his sister ALICE in Florida on June 27, 1949, DOLE said that she is certain her mother subleased her apartment during the summer of 1937 to an individual or individuals recommended to her by KELLOGG SMITH, who is a prominent man in Chestertown and who was well acquainted with his mother. SMITH is also connected with the Chester River Yacht & Country Club, said DOLE.

Captain DOLE listed the occupants in Mrs. WICKES' building during 1936 and 1937. Mrs. L. WICKES had her apartment on the first floor. Professor FORD lived in a first floor apartment for two or three years, including 1936 and 1937. He was professor

of Spanish and French at Washington College in Chestertown, and is still teaching there, said DOLE.

Professor PAUL SOLANDT occupied one of the two apartments on the second floor, and taught at Washington College. He lived with his aged mother in an apartment, as later explained herein, directly across the hall from DOLES' apartment.

Captain DOLE's sister ALICE, now Mrs. GEORGE C. KEESTER, 3401 Prescott Street, St. Petersburg, Florida, was away from home, said Captain DOLE, during most of 1936 and 1937, except as related above, while attending school in Baltimore. She visited her mother only during school vacations.

Captain DOLE advised that a young married couple named Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD COLLINS age 30 to 35 years, resided in one of the two third floor apartments from 1932 to 1937 or 1938. The COLLINSES had lived in Chestertown all their lives and built a white house eventually next to the country club in Chestertown, moving into this home from the above noted apartment in about 1937 or 1938. RICHARD COLLINS' brother named WILLIAM is an attorney in Chestertown, and another brother STEPHEN is a judge in that city.

Captain DOLE stated that his mother's apartment, until the fall of 1935, had been the second apartment on the third floor. One Dr. KENNETH BUXTON, who was head of the Chemistry Department at Washington College in Chestertown, resided with his family in a second floor apartment. Captain DOLE related that Mrs. BUXTON murdered Dr. BUXTON's mother in the second floor apartment in the fall of 1935, and the BUXTON family moved away. At that time Captain DOLE's mother moved from the third floor to the second floor apartment formerly occupied by the BUXTONS. Simultaneously a family whose last name was HUBBARD moved to the third floor apartment vacated by the DOLES. HUBBARD's first name is not recalled, but he had a daughter DIANNE, age 17 in 1935, who attended high school, and a daughter BARBARA, age then about 19, who attended college in Chestertown. The father was a salesman away from home most of the time, but resided with his daughters in the apartment when at home. HUBBARD was about 50 years old in 1935.

Captain DOLE related that to his knowledge his mother required no lease from the individual or individuals who subleased her apartment in the summer of 1937. He stated he was certain his mother kept no diary, and that the only records she had at the time of her death were destroyed by his sister, Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER. She did have, he stated however, a few notes which she left to the Washington College. Certainly, said DOLE, nothing is now in storage. DOLE said that he and his sister ALICE were the only two relatives of the deceased Mrs. DOLE.

When asked how his mother probably went about the matter of subleasing her apartment,

Captain DOLE stated that inasmuch as she had not previously rented her apartment to outsiders, he felt she probably considered it a major undertaking. He said she was the type of woman who definitely made certain of the responsible character of any sub-tenants. He stated, however, that before she learned of the names of such sub-tenants from KELLOGG SMITH, as related by Mrs. KEESTER, she undoubtedly discussed the matter, or certainly the advisability of subleasing, with personal friends either in Chestertown or in school. Captain DOLE listed the names of two of her closest friends as Mrs. W. S. J. JONES, who is the widow of the Dean of Washington College, now residing at Chestertown, Maryland, and Miss ELLA HARRISON, who presently resides at Chestertown, Maryland and is employed in the public school system in Chestertown. Captain DOLE stated that his mother may have discussed the subleasing of her apartment withany of the older teachers at Washington College in Chestertown. However, he could not identify any one of them with whom she may have discussed such matters.

In discussing the subleasing of the DOLE apartment during 1937, DOLE said that possibly some service people or handyman in and around Chestertown may be familiar with the sub-tenants during July and August, 1937. Since 1928, he said his mother had shopped at the Ben Heller Grocery Store, High Street and Queen Street in Chestertown, where she charged groceries which were delivered to her by ROBERT HADAWAY and a colored boy whose name DOLE could not recall. Over the years between 1928 and 1942, she had milk deliveries made to her by Gill Brothers and Schaubers Dairy. A man named ROBINSON delivered mail to this apartment and was acquainted with all the individuals in the apartment. Captain DOLE said his mother purchased newspapers and confection at a confectionery store run by a man named SCHRIBER in the neighborhood. A Mrs. GEORGE BALDWIN, who lived on Queen Street, and was a membe of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which organization Mrs. DOLE was active, did Mrs. DOLE's laundry and may have been employed by the sub-tenants for the same purpose. Mrs. DOLE's dry cleaning was done by Hart Cleaners and Dyers.

Captain DOLE does not recall any relatives or visitors who came to visit in Mrs. WICKES' apartment building. He does recall that one CHARLES ATWATER was a very close friend of Mrs. WICKES' son, LEWIN WICKES, JR., and resided across the street from WICKES' building. The father of CHARLES ATWATER was an Episcopalian minister in Chestertown. CHARLES ATWATER now resides at 1620 Boulton Street, Baltimore, Maryland. CHARLES ATWATER was a very intimate friend of LEWIN WICKES during 1936 and 1936 and visited at the WICKES' apartment.

DOLE stated that the one person who would in all probability be in a position to recall the activities of any individuals subleasing his mother's apartment would be Professor PAUL SOLANDT, who lived across the hall from his mother's apartment, and, he said, Mrs. W. S. J. JONES, because of the fact she was the best friend his mother had.

St. P File 74-63

DOLE advised that his mother's telephone number for as long as he could remember in the second floor apartment was 287J. He stated that he is quite certain that all utilities were furnished by the apartment owners and paid for by them, but that the telephone was in his mother's name and the bill for such service was paid for by her even after tenancy by a sub-tenant.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-3101

14779

St. P File 74-63

INFORMATION SHEET

Copies of this report are being furnished the Baltimore and Miami Offices for their information in view of additional work which may be requested by the Office of Origin.

It is being left to the discretion of the New York Office to set out additional leads.

Kisseloff-3102

ED-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ST. FILE No. 74-63

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	6/28/49	6/24,25,27/49	ERLING W. HARBO MJJ

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Captain CHARLES EDWARD DOLE, U. S. Marine Corps, Duluth, Minn., advises his mother, Dr. ESTHER DOLE, now deceased, had apartment at 117 Water Street, Chestertown, Maryland, from 1932 to 1942. Building owned by Mrs. L. WICKES. Captain DOLE's mother sublet her apartment summer of 1937, but Captain DOLE neither met nor knew identity of occupants. DOLE's sister ALICE stated in July & August, 1937, apartment occupants were recommended to mother by KELLOGG SMITH, Chestertown. HISS and family unknown to Captain DOLE. Captain DOLE's mother taught history or Government at summer school in 1937 at Alfred University, Alfred, New York, having taught there previously during summers between 1928 and 1938. Captain DOLE was employed in Middle River, Maryland during summer of 1937, and in Chestertown summer of 1936. Captain DOLE, now age 33, resided with his mother from 1932 to 1936. During summer of 1936 worked locally Chestertown, Maryland. School years 1936-40 attended Drexel Institute of Technology at Philadelphia. Summer of 1937 worked at the Glenn L. Martin Airplane Factory, Middle River, Maryland. During that time made few visits to Chestertown, residing with friends because mother's apartment was subleased. Occupants of Mrs. WICKES' apartments during 1936 and 1937 set forth.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Miami teletype to Director, New York & St. Paul dated 6/23/49.
New York teletype to St. Paul dated 6/24/49.
St. Paul teletype to New York dated 6/24/49.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Kisseloff-3103

St. P File 74-63

New York teletype to St. Paul dated 6/25/49.
St. Paul teletype to New York dated 6/25/49.
Baltimore teletype to Director, New York & St. Paul dated 6/27/49.
St. Paul teletype to Director, New York and Baltimore dated 6/27/49.

DETAILS: AT DULUTH, MINNESOTA:

Captain CHARLES EDWARD DOLE, U. S. Marine Corps, presently resides at Apartment #9, 815 E. 1st Street, Duluth, Minnesota, and is attending special courses at the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch. Captain DOLE was interviewed in accordance with requests set forth in referenced teletypes.

Captain DOLE advised that his mother, Dr. ESTHER DOLE, who died on January 10, 1946 occupied an apartment, on which she paid rental, at 117 Water Street, Chestertown, Maryland, from 1932 to 1942. This building was owned by Mrs. L. WICKES. According to Captain DOLE, his mother, during all these years, to his knowledge, did not sublet her apartment except once, and that was during the summer, July and August, of 1937. Captain DOLE did not meet the occupants, did not know their identities, and he states that the name HISS was unknown to him until he read of this name in the newspapers in connection with the current trial.

Captain DOLE, in explaining his reasons for stating that his mother had not subleased her apartment, except for the summer of 1937, said that in June of 1936 he himself had graduated from Washington College. During the summer months of the year 1936, he was employed at the LEONARD ZIEZOLE (phonetic) Garage on Maple Avenue in Chestertown. This garage is now known as Waddell's Garage. He also stated that his sister ALICE, now Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER, finished art school in the spring or early summer of 1936 at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore and returned home immediately thereafter. She did not teach school until the fall of 1936 and it is DOLE's recollection that his mother, his sister ALICE and he resided at 117 Water Street during the entire summer of 1936. He said he probably, because of the crowded condition in the apartment, slept in the basement of this apartment building.

In the fall of 1936, Captain DOLE stated he enrolled at the Drexel Institute of Technology at Philadelphia, Pa., and thereafter during the school years of 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41 attended school at the University. During these years he resided with his mother at her apartment in Chestertown, Maryland during school vacations and on occasional week-ends, except as hereinafter noted.

In the summer of 1937, Captain DOLE advised he secured a position with the Glenn L. Martin Airplane Factory at Middle River, Maryland, which is a suburb of Baltimore,

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Maryland, during the time he resided at 1732 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He recalls that in the summer of 1937, while so employed, he visited at Chestertown, Maryland on a few week-ends only. He stated he did not go to his mother's apartment at any time for the reason that this apartment was subleased. While in Chestertown on these occasions he resided with friends. He states he is certain of the year 1937 because of the fact that the first year he worked at the Glenn L. Martin Airplane Factory he became friendly with several young men, also employed by Martin, whose homes were in Philadelphia. These young men returned to Philadelphia week-ends and DOLE recalls a feeling of lonesomeness many week-ends while he remained in Middle River. Only occasionly during this summer of 1937 did he visit friends in Chestertown and stay at their homes.

Captain DOLE advised that his mother was normally employed as an instructor at the Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland during the school years, and her employment usually terminated at mid-June of each year. He recalled that in the year 1937, after the mid-June term had ended, his mother was to report for employment as an instructor at Alfred University, Alfred, New York, on or about July 1st, and that the term was to end about in mid-August of the same year. Captain DOLE states that he is positive that it was the summer of 1937 that his mother's apartment was subleased for the reason that on June 27, 1949, he received a letter from his sister ALICE, who said that since the FBI had interviewed her she remembers attending summer school at Alfred University during the summer of 1937. Captain DOLE related that in her letter she said she and her mother both lived in Alfred, New York from approximately July 1, 1937 to mid-August, 1937, after which time they left on a vacation trip of two to three weeks' duration in Canada and returned to their apartment in Chestertown, Maryland approximately September 1, 1937. It was during this same time, said DOLE, that he was employed by the Glenn L. Martin Airplane Factory in Middle River, Maryland.

Captain DOLE recalled that his mother, during the summers of 1935 and 1938, visited in Europe and, of course, said DOLE, during these two summers she was not employed during the summer sessions at Alfred University, Alfred, New York.

With reference to the letter Captain DOLE received from his sister ALICE in Florida on June 27, 1949, DOLE said that she is certain her mother subleased her apartment during the summer of 1937 to an individual or individuals recommended to her by KELLOGG SMITH, who is a prominent man in Chestertown and who was well acquainted with his mother. SMITH is also connected with the Chester River Yacht & Country Club, said DOLE.

Captain DOLE listed the occupants in Mrs. WICKES' building during 1936 and 1937. Mrs. L. WICKES had her apartment on the first floor. Professor FORD lived in a first floor apartment for two or three years, including 1936 and 1937. He was professor

of Spanish and French at Washington College in Chestertown, and is still teaching there, said DOLE.

Professor PAUL SOLANDT occupied one of the two apartments on the second floor, and taught at Washington College. He lived with his aged mother in an apartment, as later explained herein, directly across the hall from DOLES' apartment.

Captain DOLE's sister ALICE, now Mrs. GEORGE C. KEESTER, 3401 Prescott Street, St. Petersburg, Florida, was away from home, said Captain DOLE, during most of 1936 and 1937, except as related above, while attending school in Baltimore. She visited her mother only during school vacations.

Captain DOLE advised that a young married couple named Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD COLLINS age 30 to 35 years, resided in one of the two third floor apartments from 1932 to 1937 or 1938. The COLLINSES had lived in Chestertown all their lives and built a white house eventually next to the country club in Chestertown, moving into this home from the above noted apartment in about 1937 or 1938. RICHARD COLLINS' brother named WILLIAM is an attorney in Chestertown, and another brother STEPHEN is a judge in that city.

Captain DOLE stated that his mother's apartment, until the fall of 1935, had been the second apartment on the third floor. One Dr. KENNETH BUXTON, who was head of the Chemistry Department at Washington College in Chestertown, resided with his family in a second floor apartment. Captain DOLE related that Mrs. BUXTON murdered Dr. BUXTON's mother in the second floor apartment in the fall of 1935, and the BUXTON family moved away. At that time Captain DOLE's mother moved from the third floor to the second floor apartment formerly occupied by the BUXTONS. Simultaneously a family whose last name was HUBBARD moved to the third floor apartment vacated by the DOLES. HUBBARD's first name is not recalled, but he had a daughter DIANNE, age 17 in 1935, who attended high school, and a daughter BARBARA, age then about 19, who attended college in Chestertown. The father was a salesman away from home most of the time, but resided with his daughters in the apartment when at home. HUBBARD was about 50 years old in 1935.

Captain DOLE related that to his knowledge his mother required no lease from the individual or individuals who subleased her apartment in the summer of 1937. He stated he was certain his mother kept no diary, and that the only records she had at the time of her death were destroyed by his sister, Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER. She did have, he stated however, a few notes which she left to the Washington College. Certainly, said DOLE, nothing is now in storage. DOLE said that he and his sister ALICE were the only two relatives of the deceased Mrs. DOLE.

When asked how his mother probably went about the matter of subleasing her apartment,

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Captain DOLE stated that inasmuch as she had not previously rented her apartment to outsiders, he felt she probably considered it a major undertaking. He said she was the type of woman who definitely made certain of the responsible character of any sub-tenants. He stated, however, that before she learned of the names of such sub-tenants from KELLOGG SMITH, as related by Mrs. KEESTER, she undoubtedly discussed the matter, or certainly the advisability of subleasing, with personal friends either in Chestertown or in school. Captain DOLE listed the names of two of her closest friends as Mrs. W. S. J. JONES, who is the widow of the Dean of Washington College, now residing at Chestertown, Maryland, and Miss ELLA HARRISON, who presently resides at Chestertown, Maryland and is employed in the public school system in Chestertown. Captain DOLE stated that his mother may have discussed the subleasing of her apartment withany of the older teachers at Washington College in Chestertown. However, he could not identify any one of them with whom she may have discussed such matters.

In discussing the subleasing of the DOLE apartment during 1937, DOLE said that possibly some service people or handyman in and around Chestertown may be familiar with the sub-tenants during July and August, 1937. Since 1928, he said his mother had shopped at the Ben Heller Grocery Store, High Street and Queen Street in Chestertown, where she charged groceries which were delivered to her by ROBERT HADAWAY and a colored boy whose name DOLE could not recall. Over the years between 1928 and 1942, she had milk deliveries made to her by Gill Brothers and Schaubers Dairy. A man named ROBINSON delivered mail to this apartment and was acquainted with all the individuals in the apartment. Captain DOLE said his mother purchased newspapers and confection at a confectionery store run by a man named SCHRIBER in the neighborhood. A Mrs. GEORGE BALDWIN, who lived on Queen Street, and was a membe of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which organization Mrs. DOLE was active, did Mrs. DOLE's laundry and may have been employed by the sub-tenants for the same purpose. Mrs. DOLE's dry cleaning was done by Hart Cleaners and Dyers.

Captain DOLE does not recall any relatives or visitors who came to visit in Mrs. WICKES' apartment building. He does recall that one CHARLES ATWATER was a very close friend of Mrs. WICKES' son, LEWIN WICKES, JR., and resided across the street from WICKES' building. The father of CHARLES ATWATER was an Episcopalian minister in Chestertown. CHARLES ATWATER now resides at 1620 Boulton Street, Baltimore, Maryland. CHARLES ATWATER was a very intimate friend of LEWIN WICKES during 1936 and 1936 and visited at the WICKES' apartment.

DOLE stated that the one person who would in all probability be in a position to recall the activities of any individuals subleasing his mother's apartment would be Professor PAUL SOLANDT, who lived across the hall from his mother's apartment, and, he said, Mrs. W. S. J. JONES, because of the fact she was the best friend his mother had.

DOLE advised that his mother's telephone number for as long as he could remember in the second floor apartment was 287J. He stated that he is quite certain that all utilities were furnished by the apartment owners and paid for by them, but that the telephone was in his mother's name and the bill for such service was paid for by her even after tenancy by a sub-tenant.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-3108

St. P File 74-63

INFORMATION SHEET

Copies of this report are being furnished the Baltimore and Miami Offices for their information in view of additional work which may be requested by the Office of Origin.

It is being left to the discretion of the New York Office to set out additional leads.

Kisseloff-3109

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WFO FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/28/49	6/22-24,27,28/49	JOHN B. VAN ETTEN EM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
① JAHAM	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Georgetown University Hospital records forwarded to New York Office by special delivery registered letter dated June 23, 1949. Investigation at Landon School failed to indicate how long TIMOTHY HOBSON might have used crutches subsequent to February, 1937. LEWIN W. WICKES advised back injury occurred on May 9, 1936 and he recovered by 1937. PAUL A. SOLANDT former resident at Wickes' in Chestertown, Maryland, considers it highly improbable that the HISSES resided at WICKES' place in summer of 1937. HENRI P. HENRY, Randall H. Hagner Company, advised could testify of his own knowledge that no concern other than the Woodstock Company occupied space at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., during period 1936 - 1940. This knowledge based upon his company records. Investigation reveals that Woodstock Company prior to occupancy at Connecticut and K Street, had no business location in that immediate vicinity. Long-time residents contacted in vicinity of Connecticut and K were unable to recall any typewriter sales or service shop in that vicinity other than the Woodstock Typewriter Company, prior to 1940. School records of RAYMOND SYLVESTER SATLETT reflect addresses prior to that of 2728 P Street, and set out. Public Assistance records, D.C.,

1 cc A.M. Campbell
7-1-49 ASB

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel DP SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Kisseloff-10507

denote Mrs. HISS instrumental in getting CATLETTS on welfare in June, 1938.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL RECORDS

The records of Georgetown University Hospital wereforwarded to the New York Office by special delivery registered letter on June 23, 1949, in accordance with instructions contained in New York letter dated June 20, 1949. The records were personally obtained from the Georgetown University Hospital by SA JOHN J. MASSE.

LANDON SCHOOL

Reference is made to New York teletype of June 21, 1949, wherein it was stated that J. KELLOGG SMITH testified at trial of instant case that TIMOTHY HOBSON was at his summer camp at Chestertown, Maryland, during July and August, 1937; that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS rented a house from Mrs. L. W. WICKES at Chestertown, Maryland, near his summer camp from about June to September, 1937; that during the vacation of ALGER HISS in the last two weeks of July and the first two weeks in August, he came to the camp every day to help TIMOTHY exercise his broken leg. It was noted that SMITH also testified that TIMOTHY HOBSON was using crutches at the time he first came to the camp, but had discarded them by the time he left on September 1, 1937. It was further noted that available records reflect that TIMOTHY HOBSON broke his leg in an accident in Washington, D. C., on February 19, 1937, was treated by Dr. NICHOLSON and was a patient at the Georgetown University Hospital as a result of this accident.

The Washington Field Office was requested to check the records of the Landon School to determine the dates of TIMOTHY HOBSON's absence subsequent to February 19, 1937 and throughout the rest of the school year. Washington Field Office was further requested to ascertain the name of any

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doctor who might have been retained by them and who might have treated TIMOTHY HOBSON from February to June, 1937, and to determine whether TIMOTHY's leg was in a cast, whether he was using crutches, and for what period. The Washington Field Office was also requested to ascertain the names of former teachers of TIMOTHY HOBSON and the bus driver for the Landon School so that they might be interviewed in this same connection.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and JOHN J. MASSE on June 22, 1949.

Mrs. P. LANDON BANFIELD made available the records of the Landon School in the absence of her husband, who is the headmaster of the Landon School. The records of the Landon School failed to reflect an attendance record for TIMOTHY HOBSON during the year 1937. The scholastic record, however, reflected that TIMOTHY HOBSON was enrolled in the year 1937 in eleven subjects. For the month of March, 1937 HOBSON received grades in only six of the eleven subjects in which he was enrolled. Mrs. BANFIELD advised that the probable reason no grades were given in five courses was due to HOBSON's absence from school, and that the grades given for the remaining six subjects could have been granted because of work HOBSON was able to complete at his own home. Mrs. BANFIELD could only recall that HOBSON during his attendance at Landon School received some sort of a leg injury, the exact nature of which she could not recall, nor could she recall the duration of time HOBSON was required to use crutches. Mrs. BANFIELD also examined the school records of HOBSON and advised that it could not be determined from the records just how long HOBSON may have been absent from school.

Mrs. BANFIELD was unable to furnish the name of any bus driver employed by this school in 1937 and stated that due to the rapid turnover of various bus drivers throughout the years, she thought it would be quite impossible to locate any specific one.

Mrs. BANFIELD also stated that the Landon School did not retain any doctor or nurse in 1937 or for a number of years thereafter; she said the school currently retains a nurse.

Although the Landon School records failed to reflect the specific teachers of HOBSON during the year 1937, Mrs. BANFIELD suggested that Mr. WILLIAM H. TRIPPLETT, currently headmaster's assistant at the Landon School; DWIGHT M. COLLINS, 6605 Meadow Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland; and ROBERT MacCARTEE, currently in care of THOMAS M. SLOANE, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, as possible former teachers of TIMOTHY HOBSON in 1937.

Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN interviewed DWIGHT M. COLLINS on June 23, 1949. Mr. COLLINS advised that it was his recollection he had been HOBSON's English teacher at the time of HOBSON's leg injury, but he could not recall any specific facts surrounding the nature of the injury and could make no statement as to the length of time HOBSON was required to use crutches, and was unable to remember whether or not HOBSON was still on crutches at the time school term ended.

WILLIAM H. TRIPPLETT, Assistant Headmaster of the Landon School, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE on June 24, 1949. TRIPPLETT advised that he and three other instructors taught the entire lower division of the Landon School in 1937, when TIMOTHY HOBSON was attending in the lower division. TRIPPLETT advised that he could recall that TIMOTHY HOBSON had been in school after an injury and that he was using crutches; TRIPPLETT stated, however, that he was unable to recall any specific dates concerning the injury; or whether crutches were still being used by HOBSON at the end of the school term in June, 1937. TRIPPLETT stated that he operates a summer camp for boys called "Camp Wachusett" at Lake Asquam, Holderness, New Hampshire. He consulted his old camp catalogs and advised that they reflected that TIMOTHY HOBSON attended his summer camp in the summers of 1938 and 1939, but not in 1937. TRIPPLETT stated that the other three instructors who taught in the lower division of the Landon School in 1937 were DWIGHT M. COLLINS, mentioned above, WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, currently an instructor at the U. S. Naval Academy, residing in Annapolis, Maryland, and ROBERT MacCARTEE, also mentioned above.

INTERVIEWS WITH LEWIN W. WICKES and PAUL A. SOLANDT

By teletype dated June 21, 1949, the Philadelphia Office requested that LEWIN W. WICKES, Jr., who at that time was in Washington, D. C., be interviewed by the Washington Field Office concerning the date of his back injury and whether or not the HISSES were present in the WICKES' establishment at Chestertown, Maryland, at the time of his confinement from the back injury.

LEWIN W. WICKES, Jr., was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN at the Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., on June 22, 1949. WICKES advised that he received his back injury on May 9, 1936 and that he was up and around by August of 1936. From 1937 to the year 1943, WICKES advised that he resided in eastern Pennsylvania. He does remember, however, visiting his mother at Chestertown, Maryland, in July and the first

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part of August, 1937. WICKES advised that he has no recollection of the HISS family residing at his mother's establishment, either in the year 1936 or 1937, and stated that he has never met and does not know the ALGER HISSES. WICKES furnished the names of PAUL A. SOLANDT and KENNETH BUXTON, both of whom are former tenants of his mother's and might possibly have resided at Chestertown in his mother's apartments in the years 1936 and 1937. WICKES advised that his home address at the present time is 217 Cooper Street, Camden, New Jersey.

PAUL A. SOLANDT, presently employed at the Library of Congress, in the Photo Duplication Section, was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN B. VAN ETTEN and DONALD D. CONNORS, relative to his residence in Chestertown. SOLDANDT advised that he initially resided at Mrs. WICKES' place in Chestertown, Maryland in the fall of 1933 and that he resided there until the end of the school term in 1936, at which time he left Chestertown to attend summer session at the University of Columbia. SOLANDT returned to Chestertown in the fall of 1936 and had taken up residence in the home of LIDA Y. GRAHAM, Kent Circle, Chestertown, Maryland, as he was unable to obtain an apartment at Mrs. WICKES' at that time. In April, 1937, SOLANDT stated he moved back to Mrs. WICKES' and that he resided in an apartment at Mrs. WICKES' place from April, 1937 until the year, 1940, and according to SOLANDT, his residence there for this period was continuous and uninterrupted. SOLANDT advised that he is certain of the above dates since he referred to the dates contained on his check book stubs, which he presently has in his possession.

SOLANDT advised that his check book stubs reflected he commenced paying rent to Mrs. WICKES for the month of April, 1937 and that the rent payments for the balance of the year are all indicated on his check stubs. In addition to the rent payments appearing on the check stubs SOLANDT advised that the stubs reflect various miscellaneous payments in and around Chestertown which make him certain in his own mind that he was residing there during the periods indicated above. SOLANDT believes that the corresponding cancelled checks, that is, the checks which would match his stubs, are presently in a trunk in the basement of the WICKES home in Chestertown. SOLANDT advised that he was unwilling to permit Bureau agents to obtain the checks, and although he evidenced a reluctance to spend his own time and money in search of these cancelled checks, he advised he would make such a search if it was absolutely necessary. SOLANDT considers it extremely unlikely that ALGER HISS and/or his wife could have resided at the WICKES home without his being aware of it and advised that he had no knowledge of such residence by the HISSES until Mrs. WICKES so advised him a number of months ago.

SOLANDT advised the agents that he was amazed to hear Mrs. WICKES state that the HISSES had resided in her place in the summer of 1937 since he did not recall them. SOLANDT stated that Mrs. WICKES insisted that this was the correct year because it was her recollection that the HISSES lived there during the time her son's back was broken. Upon further conversation, Mrs. WICKES insisted, that the HISSES lived at her place during the year that SOLANDT was away, which was the same year her son's back was broken. SOLANDT advised that this makes the year of the HISSES' residence at Mrs. WICKES' 1936, which is the year he attended summer school at the University of Columbia. SOLANDT advised that LEWIN WICKES sustained his back injury in 1936 as the result of a fall while WICKES was attending St. John's at Annapolis, Maryland. SOLANDT stated that his invalid mother resided with him at the WICKES' apartment house in 1937, as well as in the prior and following years, but that she died in September of 1947.

SOLANDT stated he commenced his employment in the Library of Congress in September, 1948. Prior to that he was an instructor in French and Latin in Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, from 1941 to 1948. SOLANDT was unable to place the exact time of his conversation with Mrs. WICKES set out above, and although he is of the impression that it occured prior to his coming to Washington in September, 1948, it may have occured on a visit subsequent to his removal. He is positive, however, that the conversation took place subsequent to the newspaper notoriety given in respect to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' disclosures.

Photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, taken in the year 1936, were exhibited to SOLANDT but SOLANDT advised he recognized them only because of the photographs of the HISSES which have appeared in newspapers of recent date. He is certain that he has never seen the HISSES at the WICKES' establishment in Chestertown, Maryland, at any time.

Concerning the description of the WICKES' home in Chestertown, Maryland, SOLANDT furnished the following information. The apartment is set on a corner lot bounded by a bridge over which runs Route #213, on one side, and Front or Water Street on the other side, in Chestertown, Maryland. The house and lot can only be entered from Front Street but the lawn faces the river and there is an entrance to the house from this river lawn. The house contained two small apartments in the basement and two large apartments on each of the apartment house's three stories. The bridge crosses the Chestertown River. The lawn of the house faces roughly southeast, according to SOLANDT.

SOLANDT advised that he recalls Dr. DOLE and it is his recollection that DOLE occupied the second floor apartment on the river side of the building, and he, SOLANDT, occupied the second floor apartment on the street

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side of the building. If the HISSES were to have resided in the apartment of the DOLES during the summer of 1937, SOLANDT is of the opinion that it is inconceivable that he did not know of it. SOLANDT advised that he knows of no individual, with the exception of Mrs. WICKES, who can corroborate the fact that he lived at Mrs. WICKES' during the dates indicated, but there are undoubtedly numerous individuals in Chestertown who will recall his residence there. SOLANDT indicated a reluctant attitude toward being called as a witness, his reason being that he would be required to take annual leave to testify and that the expenses for the trip would be money out of his own pocket. It is believed, however, that he would make an excellent witness since he is very positive in his statements and is undoubtedly of good intelligence.

SOLANDT is single and presently resided at 215 C Street, S.E., Washington, D. C. He advised that he will testify if necessary, but requests that arrangements be made with the Library of Congress for "some sort of leave" which would not have any effect on his annual leave. SOLANDT's checking account was maintained at the First National Bank at Chestertown, Maryland.

STATEMENT BY HENRI P. HENRY RE OCCUPANTS OF BUILDING AT 1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following investigation was predicated on a telephone call received from the New York office at 5:20 P.M. on June 22, 1949, in which the Washington Field Office was requested to contact HENRI P. HENRY of Randall H. Hagner Real Estate Company, to determine whether or not the Woodstock Typewriter Company was the only tenant to occupy the building at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., during the period 1936 to 1940. This investigation was conducted by Special Agents EDWARD M. MULLIN and JOHN B. VAN ETTEN. Mr. HENRY advised that since 1936 he personally has handled the leases and rentals of the building at 1000 Connecticut Avenue with the exception of several years spent in the armed service during the last war. HENRY examined his office records and advised that he could testify that the Woodstock Typewriter Company had been the only tenant in the building at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, during the period 1936 to 1940 whose business involved the sale and repair of typewriters.

Reference is made to New York telephone call at 11:45 A.M. on June 23, 1949, in which the Washington Field Office was requested to determine the date that the drug store at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, was put in. Mr.

HENRY advised that the building at 1000 Connecticut Avenue was remodeled in 1927 and that the drug store was established on June 15, 1933. As to the date of the original construction, HENRY advised he had no knowledge.

The records of the District of Columbia Building Inspection and Permit Division reflect that Permits were issued in 1887, 1896, and 1900 for construction work at 1000 Connecticut Avenue. Mrs. MESSICK of the Building Inspection and Permit Division, advised that the records were not clear as to when the present building was originally constructed, but that it might have been any one of the three dates.

INVESTIGATION IN VICINITY OF CONNECTICUT AVENUE AND K STREET
RE LOCATION OF WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

New York teletype of June 24, 1949 requested that the Washington Field Office determine whether the possibility existed that the Woodstock Typewriter Company might have been a tenant in adjacent building to 1000 Connecticut Avenue prior to going to that address in September, 1938.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN J. MASSE and JOHN B. VAN ETTEN on June 27, 1949. In order to establish the location of the Woodstock Typewriter Company prior to the 1000 Connecticut Avenue address, HENRI P. HENRY, Randall H. Hagner Real Estate Company, and Miss MARY PETHERBRIDGE, were contacted. Both HENRY and Miss PETHERBRIDGE advised that the previous address of the Woodstock Typewriter Company appears upon the rental application card formerly maintained by the Randall H. Hagner Real Estate Company. Other records of the company contain no indication of any prior locations of the Woodstock Company. The rental application card of the Woodstock Typewriter Company has been furnished to the New York office as reflected in Washington Field Office report dated May 31, 1949 by Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES.

JAMES M. LANIER, formerly service manager for the Woodstock Typewriter Company from 1936 - 1940, was contacted at his present place of business, 811 17th Street, N.W. LANIER advised that in 1936 the Woodstock Typewriter Company was located at 738 - 13th Street, N.W. The next address of the Woodstock Company was 1528 K Street, N.W., from which the company moved directly to Connecticut and K Street. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company street directory, corrected to April 21, 1938, reflects the address of the Woodstock Typewriter Company as being 1528 K Street, N.W. 1528 K Street, N.W., is located some two blocks east of Connecticut and K.

Kisseloff-10514

Additional investigation was conducted by Special Agents VAN ETTEN and MASSE in an effort to eliminate the possibility that any typewriter concerns were located in the vicinity of Connecticut Avenue and K Street, other than the Woodstock Typewriter Company, during the pertinent period.

It is to be noted that the building at 1000 Connecticut Avenue actually embraces stores facing on Connecticut which range in store numbers up to 1014 Connecticut Avenue, on the first floor. Occupying this space are five separate stores not including the corner drug store.

Mr. HENRY has already advised that there are no typewriter concerns occupying any of these stores.

Adjacent to the building at 1000 Connecticut Avenue on K Street is a building, which, according to W. EVANS BUCHANAN of the Buchanan Real Estate Company, 1732 K Street, N.W., up until recently was operated as a women's rooming house called Wesley Annex, in which there were no shops of any kind.

At the present time, one CHARLES R. McGAFFEY is the proprietor of a typewriter store at 1706 K Street, N.W. This store is located directly across the street from the building at 1000 Connecticut Avenue and is three doors from the corner of 17th and K Street. The rental agent for this building is Sandoz Realty Company. HARVEY JONES of Sandoz Realty Company advised that he is in charge of the rentals in this building and referrring to his records, advised that McGAFFEY has occupied this store since December 1, 1948. JONES advised he has no knowledge that this building previously had ever been occupied by a typewriter concern subsequent to 1936.

W. EVANS BUCHANAN, previously mentioned, on interview, advised he had a vague impression that at 1706 K Street a typewriter concern was formerly located some time prior to the occupancy of McGAFFEY. BUCHANAN advised that he had given this information to JOHN F. DAVIS, local HISS attorney, several days ago. The city directories for the years 1936 - 1939 reflect that 1706 K Street, N.W., was occupied by the Guaranty Realty Company. STEPHEN, MICHAEL and RICHARD GATTI, all owners of the Guaranty Realty Company, were interviewed at their place of business at 1023 19th Street, N.W. The GATTIS advise that they had occupied 1706 K Street, N.W. from 1934 to 1940 and that they had no knowledge of any typewriter concern in their immediate vicinity. It is to be noted that the records of Sandoz Realty Company were not complete and the duration of occupancy by the Guaranty Realty Company could not be established therefrom.

Kisseloff-10515

City directories for the years 1936 to 1939 were examined and the following concerns were noted as being within several blocks of the vicinity of the address, Connecticut Avenue and K Street, N.W.: Typewriter Service and Sales, 811 17th Street, N.W.; Royal Typewriter at 839 17th Street, N.W.; RALPH C. COXHEAD, 815 17th Street, N.W.; and Electromatic Typewriter, 1111 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Those concerns on 17th Street were located on the east side of the street and are some two blocks from Connecticut Avenue and K.

Mr. CLARENCE D. BILLS, Proprietor of Typewriter Sales and Service, 811 17th Street, N.W., furnished the following information.

BILLS advised he has been located at this address since 1932. Through the years he has been active in the local Typewriter Dealers Association and some time prior to 1940 he served as president of this organization for several years. He thereby became well acquainted with persons in the typewriter trade. According to BILLS, the Woodstock Typewriter Company, which was formerly located at Connecticut and K, and McGAFFEY's Typewriter Shop, which is a recent arrival, are the only two typewriter repair shops that have ever existed in the vicinity to his knowledge. BILLS advised that his shop, Typewriter Sales and Service, did repairs on all types of machines; Royal Typewriters, already referred to, only made repairs upon Royal machines; RALPH COXHEAD at 815 17th Street, was a manufacturer of the Verityper, and as such, did no repair on conventional machines, this fact being knowl to Mr. BILLS as at one time he had had this particular machine. Electromatic typewriter are an IBM product and here again, no repairs were made by IBM on the conventional machines. BILLS is quite certain that if a typewriter repair shop had been located in the vicinity of K and Connecticut other than the Woodstock Company, he would know of same.

JAMES LANIER, previously mentioned, is presently service man for CLARENCE BILLS at Typewriter Sales and Service. LANIER, who, it has been previously noted, was with the Woodstock Company, stated that no typewriter shop as described by the defense in the ALGER HISS trial was ever located in the vicinity of K and Connecticut, to his knowledge.

According to LANIER, the only typewriter concern located at Connecticut and K or in the immediate vicinity during the pertinent period was the Woodstock Typewriter Company. LANIER advised that HISS' attorney interviewed him last week relative to the possibility of there being a typewriter shop other than the Woodstock Company in the vicinity of Connecticut and K. DAVIS, who is the attorney for HISS, advised LANIER that the

carriage return lever on the typewriter in question was broken and that CATLETT was advised by the Typewriter repair shop that no parts were available. DAVIS tried to elicit from LANIER a statement to the effect that if a Woodstock typewriter were taken to a Woodstock company, would not the Woodstock Company have had the lever in stock. LANIER advised that he told DAVIS that that particular part would not necessarily have been available since the typewriter at that time was a rather old one.

DON McDONALD, proprietor of the D. C. Typewriter Company, 1427 I Street, N.W., advised that in November, 1937, he went into business for himself prior to which time he worked for the Woodstock Company and later for Typewriter Sales and Service with Mr. BILIS. McDONALD's first office as such was the use of a telephone in the real estate office of the Offet Company at 1520 K Street, N.W. He later had a shop at 1623 H Street, N.W. McDONALD advised that he was contacted by DAVIS, HISS' attorney, last Saturday. McDONALD expressed belief that the testimony furnished by the defense at the HISS trial concerning the location of a typewriter shop at Connecticut and K is false and that he advised DAVIS that no such shop existed in the vicinity as described, the only shop being there, to his knowledge, was that of the Woodstock Company. DAVIS, according to McDONALD, suggested that CATLETT could have brought the typewriter to his, McDONALD's, shop at 1520 K Street, to which McDONALD stated he replied that this was impossible, as all he had at 1520 K Street, was a telephone and there was no display and no sign to indicate that this was in fact a typewriter repair shop. McDONALD stated that at no time did he receive or look at any typewriter at 1520 K Street, which, but for his telephone space, was occupied by a real estate office.

Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, proprietor of a men's clothing store at 17th and H Street, N.W., was formerly the proprietor of a liquor store at 17th and K Street, N.W., from 1934 to 1942. FRANKLIN advised that other than the Woodstock Typewriter Company store which was located over the drugatore at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, he could recall no typewriter repair shop in the immediate vicinity of Connecticut and K or 17th and K Street, N.W.

WALTER S. CHARRON, owner of the flower shop at 924 17th Street, N.W., advised that he has been at the same location for about fifteen years and had no recollection of any typewriter repair shop in the immediate vicinity other than the Woodstock Typewriter Company and McGAFFEY's Typewriter Shop, just around the corner from his store.

Mrs. CORA UTTERBACK, secretary to RYEL DUBIN, owner of the drug store at 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., stated that she has worked in the same location since about 1934. She stated she had no recollection of any typewriter repair shop in the immediate vicinity other than the Woodstock Typewriter Company, which had been upstairs in the same building, about ten years ago, and the McGAFFEY shop across the street, which has been there only about a year.

ABRAHAM ROSENBLOOM, proprietor of the Farragut Valet Service, a dry cleaning establishment, 17th and Connecticut, advised he has been located at that same spot since 1933. ROSENBLOOM advised that the Woodstock Typewriter Company, which was formerly located above the drug store at Connecticut and K, was the only typewriter repair shop in the vicinity other than the one belonging to McGAFFEY, which has been located in the neighborhood only a short while.

INVESTIGATION RE CATLETT ADDRESSES, IN
WASHINGTON, D.C., PRIOR TO 2728 P STREET, N.W.

Reference is made to telephone call from the New York office on June 30, 1949 at 5:20 P.M., requesting the Washington Field Office to establish past residences of the CATLETT family previous to the P Street residence.

Records of the Magruder Public School, 17th and M Street, N.W., reflected the following addresses for RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT:

1304 9th Street, N.W., as of May 10, 1937
1008 36th Street, N.W., as of May 31, 1937
1642 32nd Street, N.W., no date indicated by these records denoting the time of residence
1270 25th Street, N.W., as of October 1, 1937

Regarding the establishment of the CATLETT residence, it should be noted that the report of Special Agent JOHN J. WALSH dated June 9, 1949 at Washington, D. C., reflected that the electricity at 2728 P Street, N.W., was turned on January 17, 1938 in the name of Mrs. MARY MEYERS, who is identical with CLAUDIA CATLETT.

Miss DORIS ANDREWS, Assistant Superintendent of the Public Assistance Division, District of Columbia, 462 Indiana Avenue, gave the following information from the files of her office regarding public assistance that was rendered to the CATLETT family by that division. This assistance

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was first made as a matter of record in their division June 8, 1938 upon a telephone call from Mrs. ALGER HISS, residing at 3415 Volta Place, N.W., who advised that the family of Mrs. CATLETT was in dire need of public assistance. Further, that Mrs. CATLETT had formerly been employed by Mrs. HISS as a house maid and due to an asthmatic condition, was unable to work as of the date of the call. Mrs. HISS recommended the family background very favorably. These records further reflect that CLAUDIA CATLETT filed her application for public assistance June 10, 1938 and at the time of the interview denoted her residence as 2728 P Street, from January, 1938 to the present date or the date of the interview.

A previous residence was denoted as 1008 26th Street, N.W. It should be noted that this residence bears a discrepancy from the residence as quoted by the Magruder School records, which showed 1008 36th Street, N.W.

The past employment of CLAUDIA CATLETT was denoted as - March, 1936 through May, 1938, as house work for the HISS family.

Upon recontact by welfare officials, Mrs. HISS also gave favorable recommendations regarding the CATLETT needs on dates of November 15, 1938, June 26, 1938 and August 14, 1940. There is nothing in the records to denote any personal correspondence between Mrs. HISS and the division. All conversations were carried on telephonically.

- P E N D I N G -

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ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

By teletype dated June 24, 1949, the Baltimore office was requested to interview WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, instructor at the U. S. Naval Academy; and ROBERT MacCARTEE, in care of THOMAS M. SLOANE, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON's leg injury while attending Landon School.

By teletype dated June 22, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to locate and interview KENNETH BUXTON relative to HISS residence at Chestertown, Maryland.

By teletype dated June 24, 1949, the Baltimore office was requested to interview LIDA Y. GRAHAM, ascertain names of other residents at WICKES establishment, during pertinent period, if believed necessary, establish date of LEWIN WICKES' accident at St. John's in Annapolis, and conduct suitable credit, criminal and neighborhood investigation re PAUL SOLANDT's residence at Chestertown, Maryland.

Kisseloff-10520

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible] FILE NO. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible]	6/[illegible]/43	6/[illegible]/43	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[illegible]	[illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Kisseloff-10521

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Baltimore, Maryland	6/28/49	6/1 thru 25/49	FRANK G. JOHNSTONE

KSS
DFI
DEP

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R ; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES A. HISS, father of ALGER, committed suicide at Baltimore, Md. 4/7/07. No witnesses found, except Mrs. L. W. WICKES, landlady, who remembered ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS residing at Chestertown, Md. during summer of 1937. Investigation at Chestertown, Md. continuing. Confirmed that CHAMBERS family lived in home of FRANK B. BUCK on Old Court Road, near Pikesville, Md. for 3 to 5 months in 1937 or 1938. Dates of various residences of CHAMBERS family in Baltimore area obtained from public utility records. CHAMBERS reinterviewed for an additional detail regarding trip with HISSES to Peterboro, N.H. in August, 1937. Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS reinterviewed regarding visit with PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. M. M. NICHOLSON, Washington, D. C. in fall of 1937. ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING presently confined to a sanitorium near Baltimore, Md. Personal belongings returned to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO by Railway Express. Former neighbor has no recollection of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

HISS

DEFERRED RECORDING

1cc A.M. Campbell
7-1-49 ASB

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

Report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated June 2, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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74-1333-3600

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65-1642
Baltimore

DETAILS:

RE: ALGER HISS

HISS Family Suicides

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER.

By teletype dated June 6, 1949, the New York Office advised that available information indicated that two members of the immediate family of ALGER HISS died by suicide, namely his father, CHARLES A. HISS, in April, 1907, probably at Baltimore, and either a sister, MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON, who died in 1928, or a brother, BOSLEY HISS, who died in 1926. The place of death of EMERSON and BOSLEY is unknown, but one of them is believed to have been a suicide and possibly both deaths occurred in Baltimore. The New York Office further advised that the prosecutors at New York desire photostatic copies of death certificates of both members of the HISS family who committed suicide and all obtainable information pertaining to circumstances surrounding these suicides.

SIDNEY M. NORTON, Director, Bureau of Vital Records, Baltimore City Health Department, Municipal Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on June 7, 1949, that the records of his office reflected a certificate of death on file concerning CHARLES A. HISS indicating that he died instantly on April 7, 1907, due to a hemorrhage, having committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. However, Bureau of Vital Records files fail to contain a record of the death of MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON in 1928, or BOSLEY HISS in 1926, indicating that these deaths probably did not occur in Baltimore. However, investigation to ascertain the full facts concerning the deaths of these individuals will continue.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by letter and teletype dated June 7, 1949. With the letter of June 7, 1949, there was enclosed a certified copy of the death certificate concerning CHARLES A. HISS.

By letter dated June 8, 1949, the following information was furnished to the Bureau, New York and Boston Offices:

Re NY tel June 6, 1949.

NY requested the Baltimore Office to attempt to obtain photostatic copies of death certificates and circumstances surrounding the deaths of

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Baltimore

CHARLES A. HISS, father of ALGER HISS, and MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON, and BOSLEY HISS, sister and brother respectively, of ALGER HISS.

Certified copy of the certificate of death concerning CHARLES A. HISS was forwarded to the NY Office by letter dated June 7, 1949.

Miss MARGARET T. BURKE, Library Clerk, The Sun newspaper, Baltimore, Md., advised on June 7, 1949 that the newspaper's files failed to reflect any information concerning the death of CHARLES A. HISS in 1907. However, a further search disclosed that an item appeared in The Sun of May 17, 1926, indicating that BOSLEY HISS married a MARGARET OWEN in a NY hospital at that time, and that an article dated November 4, 1926 indicated that BOSLEY HISS had died in NY following a long illness.

Mrs. ELEANORA LYNN, Librarian, Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md., produced on June 8, 1949, copies of The Sun for the periods April, 1907; May, 1926 and November, 1926.

An article which appeared in The Sun, Baltimore, Monday morning, April 8, 1907, page 1, under column headed "City and Suburban", is as follows:

> "Mr. CHARLES A. HISS, formerly of the Daniel Miller Company, cut his throat with a razor and died instantly at his home, 1427 Linden Avenue".

On page 4 of The Sun for this date appeared the following under a column headed "Died":

> "HISS, suddenly, on April 7, 1907, CHARLES ALGER HISS, in the 42nd year of age. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 1427 Linden Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock."

In The Sun, Baltimore, Monday morning, May 17, 1926, appeared the following article on page 24:

> "BOSLEY HISS MARRIED IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL
>
> "BALTIMOREAN, RECOVERING FROM LONG ILLNESS, WEDS MISS MARGARET OWEN
>
> "Miss MARGARET OWEN, daughter of Mrs. G. H. Owen and the late GEORGE HODGES OWEN of New York, and BOSLEY HISS, son of Mrs. C. A. HISS, and the late CHARLES A. HISS, of Baltimore, were married Saturday

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"at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, it was announced by Mrs. HISS.

"Mr. HISS has been a patient at the Hospital for several months. He is recovering from an illness from which he has been suffering for more than a year.

"When the bridegroom is able to leave the Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. HISS are expected to come to Baltimore."

A further article appearing in The Sun, Baltimore, Thursday morning, November 4, 1926, stated the following:

"BOSLEY HISS DIES IN NEW YORK FOLLOWING LONG ILLNESS

"GRADUATED FROM J.H.U. IN 1922, BODY TO BE BROUGHT TO BALTIMORE TODAY

"BOSLEY HISS, 26 years old, son of Mrs. CHARLES ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, died yesterday in New York following a long illness. The body will be brought to Baltimore today.

"Mr. HISS graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1922, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following his graduation, he was a member of the staff of The Sun.

"Besides his mother, Mr. HISS is survived by his widow, Mrs. MARGARET HISS, two brothers, ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS, and two sisters, Miss ANNA HISS of Baltimore and Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON of Boston."

A copy of this letter was designated for the attention of the Boston Office inasmuch as Boston was listed as the address of Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON.

Unless advised to the contrary by the office of origin, the Baltimore Office will discontinue further investigation to ascertain circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON.

The above information was summarized in a teletype to the Bureau, New York and Boston Offices, dated June 8, 1949.

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65-1642
Baltimore

Investigation Concerning Alleged Continuous Residence of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Chestertown, Md. During Summer of 1937 as Defense to CHAMBERS Testimony that He and HISS Made a Trip to Peterboro, New Hampshire About August 10, 1937

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER and was reported to the Bureau, New York and Philadelphia Offices by letter dated June 22, 1949.

By telephonic conversation on 6/20/49 and teletype dated 6/21/49, the New York Office requested that further investigation be conducted at Chestertown, Md. to determine additional information concerning the former HISS residence there. New York also requested additional investigation concerning the stay of ALGER HISS' step-son, TIMOTHY HOBSON at a summer camp operated by a J. KELLOGG-SMITH near Chestertown, Md.

Mrs. L. W. WICKES, WICKES' Apartments, 117 Front St., Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/20/49 that, so far as she can remember, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS sub-leased an apartment at her home from about June to September, 1937. Mrs. WICKES has no records concerning the exact period of the HISS tenancy at her home, but recalls that the apartment was sub-leased by them from a Dr. ESTHER DOLE, an instructor of history at Washington College, Chestertown, who died approximately six to eight years ago. Dr. DOLE's daughter, according to Mrs. WICKES, married a GEORGE KEESTER and presently resides in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. WICKES was of the opinion that 1937 was the exact year that the HISSES stayed at her home, inasmuch as her son, LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., was ill with a broken back the year of the HISS visit and turned age 20 in July of that year. LEWIN WICKES, according to his mother, was born on 7/28/17 and is a resident of Riverton, New Jersey, but is currently in Philadelphia and may be reached through the Legal Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia.

Mrs. WICKES was of the opinion that the HISSES did not leave Chestertown during the duration of their visit, but her reason for this belief is that Mrs. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, who formerly operated a summer camp for boys and girls in Chestertown, told her that ALGER HISS' step-son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, had a disease or injury in the summer of 1937 and Mrs. KELLOGG-SMITH would not have accepted the boy at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp unless the HISSES agreed to remain nearby.

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Mrs. WICKES never saw the HISS boy, TIMOTHY HOBSON, at the WICKES Apartments and does not know if TIMOTHY HOBSON was ever treated by local Chestertown doctors. In her opinion, if he had been treated, a Dr. FRANK HINES of Chestertown would very likely have given this treatment. Mrs. WICKES added that the HISSES remained very much to themselves during the time of their visit, and the KELLOGG-SMITHs would have been the only persons in the vicinity who would have known them.

Mrs. KELLOGG-SMITH has told Mrs. WICKES that the HISSES stayed at her home on two occasions in the past, the other occasion being in 1938, but Mrs. WICKES stated that she only recalls the 1937 visit. She was of the belief, however, that she may have been away on vacation during the summer of 1938 and that a Mrs. OWEN SELBY of Chestertown ran the WICKES Apartments for her.

Mrs. WICKES went on to say that the only former tenant who she can recall as having been at the WICKES Apartments in 1937 or 1938 is a Dr. KENNETH BUXTON, whose present whereabouts are unknown to her.

S. SCOTT BECK, JR., 112 Front St.; Miss ELIZABETH C. BROWN, 113 Front St.; and Mrs. WHEELER B. PERKINS, 121 High St., all Chestertown, Md., neighbors who have resided in the vicinity of the WICKES Apartments for the past 29 years, 31 years and 45 years, respectively, advised in substance on 6/20/49 that they have heard through hearsay that the HISSES spent one summer at the WICKES Apartments a number of years ago, but do not recall ever having seen them in Chestertown. They have heard, however, that the HISSES were friendly with a KELLOGG-SMITH family who live about six miles from Chestertown.

Dr. FRANK B. HINES, Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/20/49 that he had heard that the HISS family visited Chestertown in the summer of 1937, and stayed at the WICKES Apartments. He has also heard that a son of the HISSES stayed at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp at that time, but advised that he has never treated this boy and had not treated anyone at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp for a number of years prior to 1937, although he formerly did treat children at the camp. Dr. HINES added, however, that the HISS child may have been treated by Dr. FRANK W. SMITH at Fairlee, Md., about five miles from Chestertown, or at the Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital at Chestertown. If treated at the hospital, HOBSON would very likely have been seen by Dr. A. C. DICK, according to Dr. HINES. Dr. HINES added that he has never seen the HISSES or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

On 6/21/49, Mrs. KATHERINE HATCHERSON, bookkeeper, Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital, Chestertown, Md., checked the patients' register of the hospital for the period from June 1, 1937, to September 30, 1937, and could find no record

of TIMOTHY HOBSON ever having been admitted to the hospital.

Dr. ALEXANDER C. DICK, Chief Surgeon, Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital, advised that he has no records back as far as 1937, and does not recall having treated anyone named TIMOTHY HOBSON. Inasmuch as hospital records failed to reflect treatment of TIMOTHY HOBSON, Dr. DICK had no idea as to where HOBSON could have been treated.

On 6/21/49, Dr. FRANK W. SMITH, Fairlee, Md., checked his files and could find no record of ever having treated a TIMOTHY HOBSON and does not recall ever having treated this individual. Dr. SMITH does not know of any other physician in the vicinity who could have treated HOBSON other than Dr. FRANK HINES.

Mrs. OWEN SELBY, 224 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/21/49 that she rented an apartment from Mrs. L. V. WICKES at 117 Front St., Chestertown, from about April, 1939 to October, 1942, but was not there in 1937 or 1938. When Mrs. WICKES would leave Chestertown in the summer, Mrs. SELBY would act as manager of the WICKES Apartments, but does not recall ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS ever having lived there.

HARRY C. COLEMAN, Jr., Postmaster, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on 6/20/40 that he does not know anyone who worked at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp, as the KELLOGG-SMITHs themselves acted as counsellors at this camp. COLEMAN added, however, that he would contact the rural carrier on the route which served the KELLOGG-SMITH residence and inquire from him as to whether or not he knew of any former employees of the camp. COLEMAN subsequently advised that he had ascertained from STEWART PRICE, Rural Carrier, Route #3, Chestertown, Maryland, that PRICE does not know any former employees of the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp, inasmuch as the camp was very small and the KELLOGG-SMITHs apparently ran it themselves. PRICE stated that he does not know the names of any children who attended the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp, as a list of all boys and girls of each summer was given to him by J. KELLOGG-SMITH and PRICE destroyed this list at the end of each summer.

Reinterview with Mr. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, or his relatives at Chestertown, Maryland, will not be conducted by the Baltimore Office unless advised to the contrary by the New York Office.

On 6/21/49, SPENCER S. SMITH, clerk, U. S. Post Office, Chestertown, Md., checked Post Office files and could find no record of a change of address from or to Chestertown, Maryland, for either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. SMITH

stated, however, that the records may be incomplete, as change of address records are normally maintained for only two years. Mr. SMITH added that C. JULIAN COLEMAN, who in 1937 was the letter carrier on Chestertown City Route #2, which served the WICKES Apartments, 117 Front Street, died in 1948.

By teletype dated June 21, 1949, it was suggested that the Philadelphia Office attempt to contact LEWIN W. WICKES, JR. c/o the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia. By teletype dated 6/21/49, the Miami Office was requested to interview Mrs. GEORGE B. KEESTER, daughter of Dr. ALICE DOLE, who was determined to be living in St. Petersburg, Florida, through investigation conducted at Annapolis, Md.

A review of the Baltimore file indicates that the leads set out for the Philadelphia and Miami Offices have already been covered, and reported by teletype. Accordingly, no leads for these offices in this regard are being set out in this report.

By teletype dated June 22, 1949 to the Bureau, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Offices, the Washington Field Office reported the results of their interview of LEWIN W. WICKES. In this teletype, it was suggested that the Baltimore Office locate PAUL SOLANDT and KENNETH BUXTON, both suggested for interview by LEWIN W. WICKES, and interview them concerning their knowledge of the residence of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in Chestertown, Maryland, during the summer of 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

CHARLES B. FORD, Assistant Postmaster, Chestertown, Maryland, contacted telephonically on June 22, 1949, advised that PAUL SOLANDT and KENNETH BUXTON (named by LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., upon interview at Washington, D. C. on June 21, 1949, as former tenants at his mother's home, 117 Front Street, Chestertown), were both formerly Professors at Washington College, Chestertown. BUXTON, according to FORD, left Chestertown five to six years ago, and any change of address record which he may have left at the Chestertown Post Office may have since been destroyed. However, FORD advised that SOLANDT left Chestertown about two years ago, leaving a change of address to 215 C. Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

By teletype dated June 22, 1949 to the Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York, the Washington Field Office was requested to locate and interview PAUL SOLANDT.

Kisseloff-10530

65-1642
Baltimore

By teletype dated 9:13 P.M., June 24, 1949, the Washington Field Office reported the results of their interview with PAUL SOLANDT. Accordingly, no lead for the conducting of this interview is being set out herein.

Dr. F. G. LIVINGOOD, Dean of Washington College, and FREDERICK W. DUMSCHOTT, Business Manager, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, were contacted on June 23, 1949 in an effort to ascertain the present whereabouts of KENNETH BUXTON. Dean LIVINGOOD recollected that KENNETH BUXTON taught chemistry at Washington College from about 1932 to 1943. There was no actual record on file concerning the actual period of time BUXTON served at the College. Dean LIVINGOOD further advised that he received a letter from BUXTON in 1943 which reflected a return address of Altora Club or Altara Club, 616 West 116th St., New York City. While at Chestertown, according to LIVINGOOD, BUXTON's wife was committed to Spring Grove Mental Hospital, and the Dean has heard that she was subsequently released from this institution on condition that BUSTON take her out of the country.

FREDERICK W. DUMSCHOTT advised that he and Dean LIVINGOOD made a tour of a number of colleges last summer and heard that after leaving Chestertown, BUXTON worked for the American Chemical Company at New York City, and the Worth Steel Company at Claymont, Delaware. He seemed to recall that he had also heard that while working at Claymont, Delaware, BUXTON was living with his wife at Wilmington, Delaware.

During the course of the interview, Dr. LIVINGOOD telephoned a Dr. JOSEPH McLAIN and a Mrs. BLACK, and a Mrs. FORD, all of Chestertown, who advised him BUXTON presently owns a small chemical company at Montreal, Canada. Dean LIVINGOOD also advised that a Dr. JOHN A. WAGNER of the School of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, may know the present whereabouts of BUXTON.

The following background information on BUXTON was obtained from the personal file of Dean LIVINGOOD:

Name:	KENNETH BUXTON
Born:	1903 at Hartford, Connecticut
Father:	Employed as Episcopal Minister
Former Employment:	Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts - 1 year
	McGill University, Montreal, Canada - 3 years
	University of Vermont - 2 years.
	Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut - 2 years

Kisseloff-10531

65-1642
Baltimore

Dr. JOHN A. WAGNER, School of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, contacted telephonically on June 23, 1949, advised that KENNETH SMITH BUXTON, who formerly resided at Chestertown, Maryland, and taught chemistry at Washington College, is presently a chemist in a local manufacturing plant at Montreal, Canada. Correspondence in WAGNER's possession, listed BUXTON's latest address as 1545 McGregar Street, Montreal, or possibly 545 MacGreagor Street, Montreal. He also has in his possession a two-year-old address of BUXTON of 1540 Pine Street, West, Montreal, Canada.

By teletype dated June 23, 1949 directed to the Bureau, New York and Albany Offices, the Albany Office was requested to locate and interview BUXTON concerning his knowledge of the residence of the HISSES in Chestertown, Maryland in 1937.

By teletype dated 8:19 P.M. June 24, 1949, the Albany Office reported the results of their interview with BUXTON, so no lead covering such interview is being set out herein.

Mrs. L. W. WICKES, 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, was recontacted by Special Agents VERNON J. JOHNSON and WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on June 24, 1949, in order to secure her permission to photograph and make diagrams of the apartment formerly occupied by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. At the time, Mrs. WICKES advised that her home contained 8 apartments during the period of the HISS tenancy, two each in the basement, first, second and third floors (there having been no material renovations in her home since ALGER HISS resided there), but she could recall only one individual other than KENNETH BUXTON and Dr. ALICE DOLE who may have resided in her home in the late 1930's. She identified this person as a Mr. KENLY of Quaker Neck Landing, near Chestertown. When asked as to whether or not a PAUL A. SOLANDT ever resided at her home, Mrs. WICKES advised that SOLANDT and his mother leased an apartment in her home in the late 1930's, but was not there in 1937 or 1938. Mrs. WICKES added that in recalling the dates of her son's back injury, it occurred to her he might have been age 19 instead of 20 during the HISS visit to Chestertown. It is noted that this would make the year of the HISS visit 1936 instead of 1937, inasmuch as LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., was born July 28, 1917. Mrs. WICKES was very cooperative, but when asked if she would sign a written statement concerning the facts submitted by her in this case, advised she would not unless compelled to do so.

Mrs. C. R. HUMPHREYS, Quaker Neck Landing, Chestertown, Maryland, advised Special Agent VERNON J. JOHNSON and Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on June 24, 1949, that her father, ALBERT C. KENLY, who resided at the WICKES' Apartments from approximately fall, 1934 to May, 1936, is presently visiting his

Kisseloff-10532

DIV. 5 please review for possible classification

RE: INTERVIEW IN MONTREAL
By ALBANY OFFICE

74-1333-3600.

son, W. H. KENLY, at 101 S. Main Street, Berlin, Maryland.

The results of the above investigation were brought to the attention of the Bureau and the New York Office by summary teletype, dated 12:15 A.M., June 25, 1949.

ALBERT C. KENLY, a resident of Quaker Neck Landing, near Chestertown, Maryland, who is presently visiting his son, WALTER M. KENLY, 101 S. Main Street, Berlin, Maryland, was contacted telephonically on June 25, 1949 at Berlin, Maryland by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, and advised that so far as he can recall, he rented an apartment at the home of Mrs. L. W. WICKES, 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, continuously from the spring of 1936 to the spring of 1937, when he moved to the home of a Mrs. URIE in Chestertown. He stated he occupied the second floor front apartment facing Front Street, at 117 Front Street, Chestertown, with his wife, LILLIAN M. KENLY, who died in September, 1937. Mr. KENLY recalled that the other residents of the WICKES Apartment during his stay there were a man who taught at Washington College, Chestertown, residing on the first floor, and Mrs. WICKES, who also maintained an apartment on the first floor. Another family resided on the second floor rear facing the Chester River, and another family resided on the third floor. He stated he could not recall the names of former tenants, or anything else about them. He stated he was of the opinion that the family who occupied the second floor rear apartment facing the Chester River, lived there continuously during the year he was there, and did not sub-lease this apartment, but added that he could not be certain of this.

The results of the interview with ALBERT C. KENLY were reported to the Bureau by teletype dated 3:45 P.M. on June 25, 1949.

Kisseloff-10534

Ba. 65-1642

On June 20, 1949, ASAC ROBERT J. LALLY received a telephone communication from the New York Office requesting verification of the fact that RUTH FANSIER had been hospitalized in the Delaware Hospital at Wilmington, during the summer of 1937. It was pointed out that such investigation was desired by the New York Office in an effort to combat the defense of ALGER HISS that he continuously resided in Chestertown, Maryland, during the summer of 1937, and could not have made a trip with his wife, PRISCILLA, and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to Peterboro, New Hampshire, about August 10, 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by SA E. JACKSON SWAN:

Miss MARIAN FINNEY, Medical Records Librarian, Delaware Hospital, 14th and Washington Streets, Wilmington, Tel. 4-5211, Ext. 281, home address, 600 W. 12th Street, advised that she is the custodian of the hospital records and the proper person to produce them in court.

The Admission Card, Case #92,840 for RUTH FANSIER, shows she was admitted 7/15/37 and discharged 7/26/37. Her address at the time was listed as % J. KELLOGG SMITH, Chestertown, Md. The time of admission was shown as 11:15 p.m. Final diagnosis - Lobar pneumonia.

Other notations on the Admission Card are set out below.

Family Physician	Dr. ROBERT FARR
Sent by	Dr. HANDY
Notify	J. KELLOGG SMITH, friend, Chestertown, Md.
Father	THOMAS FANSIER, 130 Morningside Drive, NYC
Mother	ROBERTA MURRAY, " "

Discharged 7/26/37, condition improved, to return to Dr. HANDY for follow up.

The Medical Chart contains a 3x5 slip of paper with the following notation in pencil. Miss FINNEY stated it might have been written by any one of a number of persons connected with the hospital in 1937.

"ALGER HISS
Telephone Chestertown 287 W
or Chestertown 287 N

Care of Mrs. WICKES, Chestertown, Md."

Miss FINNEY advised that approximately three or four months ago Dr. MARGERET I. HANDY, 1100 N. Broom Street, Wilmington, Delaware, who was the attending physician, and who is presently practicing, came to the hospital

Kisseloff-10535

and requested the above records for RUTH FANSIER. The records were made available to Dr. HANDY and Miss FINNEY recalls that Dr. HANDY remarked that the FANSIER girl was related to the HISS family. It was noted that the 3x5 slip of paper was stapled into the Medical Chart with a type of staple that has not been used by the hospital in several years.

The above information was furnished telephonically by ASAC LAILY on June 20, 1949 to SA THOMAS J. SPENCER of the New York Office.

By telephone on June 20, 1949, the New York office requested the Baltimore Office to conduct additional investigation at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, regarding the attendance of PRISCILLA HISS at that institution during the summer of 1937, particularly to determine whether PRISCILLA HISS might on that occasion have furnished the University with a Chestertown, Maryland, address.

The following investigation, conducted by SA JAMES L. REINHART, was reported to the Bureau and the New York Office by teletype dated 6:20 p.m., June 20, 1949, which was as follows:

MARYLAND

Dr. E. G. VANDEN BOSCHE, Professor of B10 Chemistry, University of Maryland, had class record book for 1936 and 1937 containing name "Mrs. HISS" which reflects no absences for her for the eight week course, beginning June 7, 1937. Entries in the book indicate she received a grade each week for a weekly examination and completed the course with grade of B. Classes were from nine a.m. to four p.m. daily, Monday through Friday, with one hour for lunch. VANDEN BOSCHE stated it was unusual for anyone to cut a class as they would fall too far behind. There was a record of only four cuts for the eight weeks for the twenty-two students in class and none recorded for Mrs. HISS. He personally recalls Mrs. HISS and is willing to appear in court and produce the class record book if necessary. The entries for Mrs. HISS' class are in the handwriting of VANDEN BOSCHE. There were two other women in the class who would be most likely to recall Mrs. HISS, both residing in Baltimore. No interview will be conducted unless advised to contrary. Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, Assistant Registrar, University of Maryland, who has previously testified at current trial, exhibited record of Mrs. HISS' application for admission to the summer school dated May 25, 1937, for the summer course beginning June 7, 1937. This application listed both her permanent home and present temporary address as 1245 30th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. Her registration card dated June 7, 1937, contained same address and in space for "Baltimore address" was entered "None". A carbon copy of a grade report sent at completion of course which was undated contained the address "Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland". Mrs. STAFFORD explained that the students' grades were received from the instructors on approximately

July 31, 1937, and said that usual practice was to send out grades by mail to the students within one week after receipt of grades from the instructor. There was nothing in Mrs. HISS' file to show when or how the school was notified to send her grade to the Chestertown address. Mrs. STAFFORD said that the address was probably left at the office by Mrs. HISS and a note made of it and destroyed after the grade was sent out. The registration card contained the name and address "THOMAS FANSIER, 3450 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. as the parent or guardian of Mrs. HISS. There is a letter in the file, place of origin not indicated, in Mrs. HISS' handwriting, dated August 17, 1937, requesting that a transcript of her record be sent to George Washington University, Washington, D.C. and a letter from University of Maryland to George Washington University, dated August 25, 1937, advising she completed the course in Inorganic Chemistry. No addresses appear in her file other than those above.

The foregoing teletype was corrected in one regard by the following teletype dated June 21, 1949:

'Remytel June 20 last concerning inquiry at University of Maryland next to last sentence in teletype states place of origin not indicated in letter written by Mrs. HISS dated August 17, 1937. This letter contained address 1245 30th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. at the beginning. Envelope in which letter was sent not available and was apparently thrown away upon its receipt.

For the information of the New York Office and the Government attorneys prosecuting the HISS case, the following information is set out, with reference to the possibility of PRISCILLA HISS commuting during June and July, 1937, between Chestertown, Maryland, and her classes at the University of Maryland in Baltimore. PRISCILLA HISS took an eight-week course at the University of Maryland beginning June 7, 1937. Classes were from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, Monday through Friday of each week. The only possibility of commuting for PRISCILLA HISS between Chestertown, Maryland, and Baltimore, Maryland while attending the University of Maryland, would be by automobile, as no public transportation is available which would be in any respect adequate. The trip each way between Chestertown and Baltimore, Maryland, would consume approximately four hours, which would mean that PRISCILLA HISS would have to leave Chestertown, Maryland, about 5 a.m. to be on time for classes in Baltimore starting at 9 a.m. Further, with classes terminating at 4 p.m., she would not reach Chestertown, Maryland, until about 8 p.m. each day.

Kisseloff-10537

Ba. 65-1642

If ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS lived continuously in Chestertown, Maryland, from June to September, 1937, and ALGER HISS was only on vacation from the State Department in Washington, D.C. during the last two weeks of July and the first two weeks of August 1937, then the HISS family would probably require two automobiles during this period, one for PRISCILLA HISS to commute to Baltimore and another for ALGER HISS to commute to his work at the State Department in Washington, D.C. Such commuting by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS would evidently provide them with very little time each day to assist TIMOTHY HOBSON in exercising his broken leg at the camp of Mr. J. KELLOGG SMITH, located near Chestertown, Maryland.

By teletype to the Bureau, New York and the Baltimore Offices, dated June 24, 1949, the Philadelphia Office furnished the following information resulting from interview with LEWIN W. WICKES.

WICKES was first treated by Dr. MURPHY, physician for St. Johns College, Annapolis, Maryland. He was confined at the only civilian hospital in Annapolis for less than one week and was then moved to the University Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was under the care of a Dr. SHIPLEY. Baltimore was requested to obtain the hospital and doctor's record, if any, to verify the dates of WICKES' broken back.

The following investigation, conducted by the writer, was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by teletype dated 3:45 p.m., June 25, 1949:

Records of University Hospital, Greene and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, -1, Maryland, reflect following: LEWIN WICKS, JR., also spelled WICKES in records, age 18, student, residence 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, admitted to Room 1024 at 12:05 p.m., May 12, 1936, with compression fracture of twelfth dorsal vertebra and lacerations of chin. Admitted from Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., where his doctor was Dr. J. J. MURPHY, of St. Johns College, Annapolis. Treatment at University Hospital involved application of a body cast by Dr. ARTHUR M. SHIPLEY on May 13, 1936. WICKES discharged in an improved condition 12 noon, May 21, 1936. Readmitted 1 p.m. July 13, 1936, to Room 1027 for reapplication of another body cast which was applied July 15, 1936. Discharged in an improved condition 4 p.m. July 16, 1936. Mother listed as Mrs. ALEXINE or ALLPINE WICKES, above address in Chestertown. Records reflect WICKES injured his back by falling out of fourth story window while walking in his sleep on May 9, 1936. Dr. MURPHY now deceased. Dr. SHIPLEY retired and presently residing Baltimore. Since above would appear to establish definitely by documentary evidence that WICKES' broken back occurred in 1936, not 1937, no investigation will be conducted at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, and Dr. SHIPLEY will not be interviewed unless Baltimore advised to contrary. Records of University Hospital will be produced in court under subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. JAMES L. DACK, Asst. Director.

Kisseloff-10538

By telephone and teletype on June 24, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to make charts and obtain photographs of the WICKES' house at Chestertown, Maryland, and to deliver same to the New York Office as soon as possible by courier.

Such charts and photographs were made on June 24, 1949, by SAs VERNON J. JOHNSON and WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER and were delivered to the New York Office in person by SA JOHNSON on June 25, 1949.

By teletype to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices dated June 24, 1949, the Washington Field Office set out the results of their interview with employees and members of the staff of the Landon School near Washington, D.C., which interviews had previously been requested by the New York Office for the primary purpose of ascertaining when TIMOTHY HOBSON discontinued using crutches and recovered from a broken leg, believed to have been suffered in February, 1937.

In referenced teletype, the Washington Field Office suggested further interviews in this regard with Mr. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, instructor at the United States Naval Academy, and ROBERT MacCARTEE, currently located c/o THOMAS N. SLOANE at the Rehobeth Beach, Delaware, it being pointed out that both RUSSELL and MacCARTEE had been teachers of TIMOTHY HOBSON at the Landon School in 1937.

RUSSELL was interviewed by SA CHARLES J. FOSTER, and MacCARDEE was interviewed by SA CLARENCE J. JOHNSON. The results of these interviews were furnished to the Bureau and New York Office in the following teletypes dated 2:55 p.m., June 25, 1949:

ReWFOtel June 24 re interview with staff and employees of Landon School re TIMOTHY HOBSON and his recovery from broken leg in '37. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, Associate Professor, U. S. Naval Academy, residence 3 Cumberland Court, Annapolis, Md., advised today that he was an instructor at the Landon School, High and Junior High Division, during two school terms, 1935 to 1937, and also taught third grade for school year 1937 - 38. Recalls TIMOTHY HOBSON vaguely as attending Landon School but did not teach him and was never otherwise in close contact or association with HOBSON. RUSSELL can furnish no information re broken leg suffered by HOBSON, the period of his recovery from same nor can he recall any others who might be in a position to recall the incident or assist in determining the time element involved. RUSSELL never knew ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. ROBERT MacCARTEE, presently visiting THOMAS N. SLOANE, Rehobeth Beach, Delaware, advised when interviewed today that he is presently employed by ONI in Washington, D.C. MacCARTEE formerly taught at Landon School during late 1930's to 1941. Recalls TIMOTHY HOBSON

Kisseloff-10539

slightly but has no recollection of HOBSON suffering a broken leg and being on crutches in '37. HOBSON using crutches at sometime vaguely familiar to MacCARTEE but has no recollection connecting same with pertinent period. MacCARTEE suggested contacting WILLIAM TRIPPLETT, Assistant Headmaster of Landon School, for further info but ref WFO tel indicates TRIPPLETT has already been interviewed in this regard.

The following teletype was directed by Baltimore to the Bureau, New York and St. Paul Offices dated 1:35 p.m., June 27, 1949:

Re St. Paul tel to NYC June 24, last. Suggest Capt. CHARLES EDWARD DOLE be reinterviewed to ascertain the following facts in detail. Capt. DOLE states he lived at WICKES' apartment, Chestertown, Md., during entire year 1935, but in fall of '36 went to Philadelphia to school and was home only on vacations and weekends. That in 1937 he was in Baltimore at school and home (Chestertown) on vacations and weekends. St. Paul in reinterview with Capt. DOLE should determine from him where he spent the summer of '36, particularly whether he spent the entire summer of '36 or any part of it at his mother's apartment in WICKES' home. With respect to summer of '37, determine from DOLE the name of school he attended in Baltimore, dates his summer vacation began and ended in '37, did he spend entire summer vacation in '37 at his mother's apartment at Chestertown or did he spend only weekends there. DOLE should also be reinterviewed to determine any recollection or knowledge of his mother sub-letting apartment to HISS or anyone else during summers of '36 or '37 and whether he has any knowledge of any of her recordsthat may still be in existence which would reflect payment or receipt of rental for sub-lease during that period. Also determine from Capt. DOLE the names and present locations of immediate members of family, if any, other than sister, Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER, who would have knowledge of tenancy at WICKES' apartment of tenants during 1936 and '37, including any sub-tenants of Dr. ALICE DOLE, his mother. Leads should be set out by St. Paul to immediately interview any such relatives and results of investigation furnished to NYC and Baltimore. NY requested to review Miami tel June 23, copy of which not received by Baltimore, to ascertain if foregoing suggested leads were also covered by Miami in interview of Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER, daughter of Dr. ALICE DOLE. For information St. Paul, period involved instant case is July and August, '37, when HISS alleges he lived in WICKES' apartment, Chestertown, Md., continually during that period as an alibi to CHAMBERS' testimony that in early part of August he and HISSES took trip together to Peterboro, New Hampshire. St. Paul handle immediately and sutel NYC and Baltimore.

A review of the Baltimore file reflects that the St. Paul Office has already reported by teletype the results of their reinterview with Capt. CHARLES EDWARD DOLE. Accordingly, no lead is being set out herein requesting such interview by the St. Paul Office, but copies of this report are being furnished

to the Miami Office for information, in view of the fact that it may subsequently be necessary for that office to reinterview Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER at St. Petersburg, Florida.

At 12:34 p.m. on June 27, 1949, the following teletype was directed to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Office:

In connection with investigation at Chestertown, Md., relative to stay of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the WICKES' apartment in 1937, suggest WFO, if not already done, endeavor to determine through examination of HISS' bank accounts whether HISS made any checks in 1936 and 1937 payable to Mrs. IEWIN W. WICKES, landlady and owner of apartment, Chestertown, Md., or Dr. ALICE DOLE, from whom he sub-leased apartment. Bureau also requested to obtain copies of income tax returns for years 1936 and 1937 of Mrs. IEWIN W. WICKES and Dr. ALICE DOLE, both Chestertown, Md., to determine if they show receipt of any income during those years from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

The investigation of the Chestertown, Maryland, angle of this case by the Baltimore Office is continuing on an expeditious basis. Results of further investigation will be furnished immediately by teletype to the Bureau, New York and any other interested offices.

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Residency at Frank Buck Place on Old Court Road in Pikesville, Maryland, in Spring of 1938

The following investigation, conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, was reported to the Bureau and New York Office by special delivery letter dated June 9, 1949:

By teletype dated June 8, 1949 the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to endeavor to locate the residence of FRANK BUCK on Old Court Road, near Pikesville, Maryland and ascertain details concerning the CHAMBERS family residence there.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK E. BUCK, Old Court Road, Baltimore 7, Maryland, advised on June 9, 1949 that for a period of approximately three to five months in the year 1937 or 1938 Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children, a boy and a girl, aged 3 to 4 years and 1½ to 2 years, respectively, rented a three-room and bath apartment in their home.

This apartment was obtained by Mrs. CHAMBERS, who explained that she was a sculptress at the Park School in Baltimore, Maryland.

The BUCKS do not know the exact year or time of year that the CHAMBERS resided in their home as they have no records of any nature concerning this occupancy. However, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated at the time of occupying the apartment that the CHAMBERS family had until that time been living on the third floor of a house on Mt. Royal Terrace in Baltimore, and they wanted to reside in the country so as to have a place for the children to play.

The CHAMBERS during their three to five months occupancy of the apartment in the BUCK home were very quiet tenants and were seldom seen by the BUCKS. Mr. CHAMBERS was away from home frequently. Mrs. CHAMBERS explained this by saying that her husband was a writer who spent considerable time in New York. Mrs. CHAMBERS each morning would take her two children with her when she left for the day and explained to Mrs. BUCK that the children were cared for in a nursery school at the Park School where Mrs. CHAMBERS taught. At no time did Mr. or Mrs. BUCK ever see anyone visit the CHAMBERS. They explained, however, that there was a private entrance to the CHAMBERS' apartment and visitors may not have been seen by them. Mr. BUCK added that as the surrounding countryside is sparsely settled, the CHAMBERS were not acquainted with any of the neighbors of the BUCKS.

After residing at the BUCK home for about three to five months the CHAMBERS family moved to a location near Westminster, Maryland, where Mrs. CHAMBERS had obtained a small place.

About six months ago the BUCKS realized from newspaper accounts and photographs concerning the HISS-CHAMBERS case that the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who at that time was appearing before the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, was the same individual who had formerly resided in their home, although they do not recall the first name of any member of the CHAMBERS family.

It is noted that the BUCK home is located on the Old Court Road at Windsor Mill Road about five miles from Pikesville, Maryland. The Windsor Mill Road runs directly into Walbrook (a section of Baltimore, Maryland), the distance between the BUCK home and Walbrook being approximately eight miles. The report of SA THOMAS C. SPENCER, dated May 11, 1949 at New York City re this case reported on page 183 a statement made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the effect that the home on Old Court Road, where he formerly resided, was near Pikesville, Maryland. This report also set

forth on Page 221 a statement by ESTHER CHAMBERS that the home on Old Court Road was near Walbrook, Maryland. Mr. CHAMBERS also stated that this home was a large rambling house owned by a Mr. FRANK BUCK and CHAMBERS commented that he took this particular house because it had a good view of the surrounding country, was located on a hill, and he was able to see anyone approaching the house in any direction. This observation by CHAMBERS is factual inasmuch as the BUCK home is located on a hill, which commands a good view of the surrounding countryside.

The above information was summarized in a teletype to the Bureau and the New York Office dated 3:40 p.m., June 9, 1949.

Dates and Places of Residence of CHAMBERS in the Baltimore Area According to Public Utility Records

By teletype dated June 11, 1949, the New York Office requested Baltimore to ascertain the proper person to subpoena for information from Utility records for gas, light and telephone, at the former residence of CHAMBERS, at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. It was ascertained that the proper person to subpoena was PAUL F. HLUBB, Assistant Manager of the Customers Accounts Department, Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Subsequently, by teletype dated June 13, 1949, the New York Office advised that the Government prosecutor desired Mr. HLUBB's presence with the appropriate records to testify in New York on the morning of June 14, 1949, indicating that a subpoena would be served upon HLUBB upon his arrival in New York City.

On June 13, 1949, Mr. PAUL F. HLUBB appeared with his records at the Baltimore Office and furnished the following information to ASAC ROBERT J. LALLY, which information was incorporated in a teletype to the Bureau and the New York Office dated 4:04 p.m., June 15, 1949:

Re NY tels June 11 and 13, PAUL F. HLUBB, Assistant Manager, Customers Accounts Dept., Gas and Electric Company, Baltimore, will appear NYC 9:30 a.m., June 14, and bring with him appropriate records as instructed. He has located additional records showing gas or electric service for CHAMBERS as follows: Under name JAY CHAMBERS, application for service, March 26, 1937, at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, effective March 30, 1937, which service remained in effect until October 25, 1937, when notice received by a new customer that they were taking the service at that address. CHAMBERS did not notify the Gas

Company of the discontinuance. When application made, he listed as his employer REUBEN SHEMITZ, a lawyer at 276 Fifth Avenue, NYC, stating he had been employed by him for six years. CHAMBERS gave as his occupation lawyer, stating he had resided for six years previous at 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, NY. This application was made in person and bears the signature "JAY CHAMBERS". An application was made telephonically on October 21, 1937, under name JAY CHAMBERS at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, which service became effective October 25, 1937. Service at that address ran until April 9, 1938, when another customer took over the service. CHAMBERS did not notify the company of discontinuance. No occupation, employment or signature appears on this application. Another telephonic application was made April 12, 1938, under name JAY CHAMBERS, which was to take effect retroactive to April 1, 1938, at the West side of Old Court Road, Woodlawn, Md. This was the residence of FRANK BUCK, near Pikesville, Md., previously mentioned by Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. The service there continued until June 30, 1938. No employment or occupation listed on application and no signature appears. On June 30, 1938, another phone application was received by the gas company from CHAMBERS, effective June 30, 1938, at 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, which service continued until June 15, 1939. From that date until October 9, 1941, company has no record of CHAMBERS as a customer. On July 29, 1941, he made application under name J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for service at the East side of Wisner Mill Road in Bauchman's Valley, Westminster, Md., which service became effective October 9, 1941 and continues to present date. The records also show two other services for CHAMBERS at Westminster, Md., in 1946. HUBB will bring records of foregoing transactions with him to testify.

Additional Information Obtained
From CHAMBERS Re August 1937
Trip with the HISSES to Peterboro,
New Hampshire

By telephone on June 21, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to reinterview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at Westminster, Maryland regarding certain details of the trip CHAMBERS claimed he made with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in August 1937, to Peterboro, New Hampshire. The results of the reinterview of CHAMBERS by ASAC ROBERT J. LALLY were furnished to the Bureau and New York Office in a teletype dated 5:06 p.m., June 22, 1949:

Kisseloff-10544

Ba. 65-1642

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS contacted by Baltimore Office in response to New York's request of June 21, last, and he advises he has no additional recollection as to starting point of his trip to Peterboro, New Hampshire, and is still of belief that the trip was started by CHAMBERS and HISSES from Washington, D. C. His only recollection of the broken leg of TIMMY HOBSON was that it occurred sometime during the winter of '37. He vaguely recalls that he fell on the ice, possibly while riding a bicycle. With reference to the $35 check of ALGER HISS which cleared the bank in Washington on August 17, 1937, CHAMBERS stated he had no recollection of HISS cashing a check of that small amount during a trip to Peterboro and the only possibility he could suggest was that HISS had cashed the check on their way back from New Hampshire in NYC, however, this was only a surmise on his part.

Kisseloff-10545

BA65-1642

RE: MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS

Visit with PRISCILLA HISS to Office of Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON, Washington, D. C., in Fall of 1937

By teletype dated 9:13 P.M., June 24, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, and Baltimore Offices, the Washington Field Office furnished the results of their reinterview of Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON. On the occasion of this reinterview Dr. NICHOLSON advised that ESTHER CHAMBERS told her (Dr. NICHOLSON) that the time she, CHAMBERS, accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. NICHOLSON's office, TIMOTHY HOBSON was being treated for a shick test reaction. The Baltimore Office was requested to verify this fact.

Mrs. CHAMBERS was reinterviewed telephonically by the writer on June 25, 1949, at which time she advised that she did not recall ever having told Dr. NICHOLSON that when Mrs. CHAMBERS accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. NICHOLSON's office TIMOTHY HOBSON was being treated for a shick test reaction. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that it was probable that a shick test reaction treatment was the reason for TIMOTHY HOBSON's visit since she vaguely recalled there was a diptheria epidemic at the school where TIMOTHY HOBSON was attending at the time, but Mrs. CHAMBERS denied ever having suggested or told Dr. NICHOLSON that such was the case. In fact, during this interview, Mrs. CHAMBERS was not at all certain as to the nature of a shick test. Further, Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that it is still her only fairly clear recollection that TIMOTHY HOBSON visited Dr. NICHOLSON's office on the above occasion to have a prescription refilled. However, Mrs. CHAMBERS emphasized the fact that she did not wish to preclude the possibility that the purpose of TIMOTHY HOBSON's visit on this occasion was treatment for a shick test reaction, as she now feels in view of the suggestion to her occasioned by this interview that it is reasonable and probable to believe that TIMOTHY HOBSON actually visited Dr. NICHOLSON's office on the above occasion to be treated for a shick test reaction. In other words, Mrs. CHAMBERS does not rule out that possibility but has no clear recollection that such was the case and denies ever having told Dr. NICHOLSON that such was the case.

The results of this reinterview with Mrs. CHAMBERS in this regard were furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by teletype dated 3:45 P.M., June 25, 1949.

Kisseloff-10546

BA 65-1642

RE: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

Recent Activities

As has been previously reported, ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING was identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the operator of a Communist espionage ring in Washington, D.C., during 1935-36. Following SOYRING's appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York during December, 1948, she returned to Baltimore and since that time, according to reliable informants, has been almost regularly in a drunken, hysterical condition. Due to her condition, several local functionaries of the Communist Party, including MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HAROLD BUCHMAN, and PHILIP FRANKFELD, have made efforts to have SOYRING leave Maryland for some other area or have attempted to persuade her to enter a sanitorium for psychiatric treatment. Their efforts in this regard were negative.

As the result of a surveillance conducted by Special Agents JESSE F. FARR and EDWARD G. GOUGH on the residence of ELEANOR SOYRING, at 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, it was determined that at 11:52 A.M. on April 18, 1949, an unknown individual described as a white male, 37 to 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, 145 pounds, wearing a dark gray hat, tan trench coat, and carrying a dark brown leather brief case entered SOYRING's residence and remained there for several hours. Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1 subsequently identified this individual as CHARLES P. NELSON, SOYRING's brother, and presently a Republican Congressman from Maine.

Further, [redacted] CI T-1 advised that while CHARLES P. NELSON was in Baltimore on April 18, 1949, he effected arrangements for ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING to enter Mt. Hope Sanitorium, Reisterstown Road near Baltimore, Md., for psychiatric treatment on the advice of Dr. MANFRIED GUTTMACHER, SOYRING's personal psychiatrist. Informant further advised that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING was subsequently admitted to this sanitorium and that on April 18, 1949, or the following day, CHARLES P. NELSON took SOYRING's son with him to be cared for by relatives in Winthrop, Maine, while Mrs. SOYRING was obtaining treatment at Mt. Hope Sanitorium. b7D

As the result of the above mentioned surveillance it was also ascertained that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING was visited on this date by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE E. TROUT who reside at 822 West 36th Street, Baltimore. The indices of the Baltimore Office are negative with respect to Mr. and Mrs. TROUT. It is recalled, however, that a woman by the name of TROUT had previously

Kisseloff-10547

been in contact with ELEANOR SOYRING, is apparently a friend of SOYRING's, and may possibly have formerly resided in the same building as SOYRING or adjacent thereto prior to moving to 822 West 36th Street.

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Disposition of RENO's Personal Belongings

Reference is made to letter from the Denver Office to the Baltimore Office dated April 28, 1949, in which the Baltimore Office was advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO upon interview had stated that he would appreciate having his personal papers and belongings sent to him in care of his mother, Mrs. EVELYN RENO, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado, either by Railway Express or Parcel Post, COD, not insured.

Pursuant to these instructions the personal belongings of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO which have been in the possession of the Baltimore Office for an extended period of time were forwarded to him via Railway Express on June 20, 1949, in accordance with the above cited instructions.

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

FREDERICK W. WILLNER and ELEANOR WILLNER, Former Neighbors, Interview With

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated May 23, 1949, copies of which were furnished to the New York and Baltimore Offices, requesting the Baltimore Office to interview Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK W. WILLNER at Herald Harbor, Maryland, concerning their knowledge of the activities and associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. It was indicated that from 1935 to 1939 Mr. and Mrs. WILLNER occupied Apartment 310 at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and were neighbors of the SILVERMAN family who occupied Apartment 409 at the same address from approximately December, 1934, to September, 1937.

Mrs. FREDERICK W. (ELEANOR) WILLNER furnished the following information in an interview with SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and the writer at Herald

Kisseloff-10548

Harbor, Maryland, on June 20, 1949:

Mr. and Mrs. WILLNER resided in Apartment 310 at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from about 1935 to about 1942. She did not recall SILVERMAN or his family and denied any knowledge whatsoever of SILVERMAN's associates and activities. Several families who were tenants at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., during the WILLNER's tenancy were discussed with Mrs. WILLNER but could not be identified with the SILVERMAN family, and she did not recall the names of any neighboring families at the above address. Mrs. WILLNER appeared to be in her seventies and professed poor health and a very poor memory. It should be noted that Mr. WILLNER is seriously ill and bedridden with hardening of the arteries. He could not be interviewed directly, but Mrs. WILLNER consulted him on several points. However, the interview was nonetheless negative as to information regarding SILVERMAN.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-10549

65-1642

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Relative to the stay of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the Wickes apartment at Chestertown, Md., in 1937, if not already done, will endeavor to determine through examination of the HISS bank accounts whether HISS made any checks in 1936 and 1937 payable to Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES, landlady and owner of the apartment at Chestertown, Md., or to Dr. ALICE DOLE from whom HISS sublet his apartment. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices dated 12:34 P.M., June 27, 1949.

THE MIAMI OFFICE

Copies of this report are furnished to the Miami Office for information in view of the fact that it may subsequently be necessary for the Miami Office to reinterview Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER, formerly Dr. ALICE DOLE, at St. Petersburg, Fla., which prospective lead was initially set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, New York, and St. Paul Offices dated 1:35 P.M., June 27, 1949.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Chestertown, Maryland, and Vicinity

Will continue investigation for the purpose of locating witnesses or evidence to combat the HISS defense that he was continuously residing at Chestertown, Md., during the last two weeks of July and the first two weeks of August, 1937, during which time CHAMBERS has testified that he and the HISSES made a trip to Peterboro, New Hampshire. (Extensive investigation in this regard has already been conducted, but additional investigation has been requested and will be reported by teletype as soon as completed in Washington Field Office teletype dated 9:13 P.M., June 24, 1949, Albany teletype dated 8:19 P.M., June 24, 1949, New York teletypes dated 1:10 P.M. and 4:50 P.M., June 25, 1949, and St. Paul teletype dated 7:06 P.M., June 27, 1949).

BA 65-1642

At Baltimore, Maryland

*Will continue to follow the progress of the libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in United States District Court for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, and in addition report all information pertaining to motions and preliminary hearings conducted therein.

Kisseloff-10551

BA 65-1642

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant T-1 [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b2 b7D

Kisseloff-10552

FD-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Baltimore, Maryland	6/28/49	6/1 thru 25/49	FRANK G. JOHNSTONE

KSS
DFI
DEP

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R ; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES A. HISS, father of ALGER, committed suicide at Baltimore, Md. 4/7/07. No witnesses found, except Mrs. L. W. WICKES, landlady, who remembered ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS residing at Chestertown, Md. during summer of 1937. Investigation at Chestertown, Md. continuing. Confirmed that CHAMBERS family lived in home of FRANK E. BUCK on Old Court Road, near Pikesville, Md. for 3 to 5 months in 1937 or 1938. Dates of various residences of CHAMBERS family in Baltimore area obtained from public utility records. CHAMBERS reinterviewed for an additional detail regarding trip with HISSES to Peterboro, N.H. in August, 1937. Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS reinterviewed regarding visit with PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. M. M. NICHOLSON, Washington, D. C. in fall of 1937. ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING presently confined to a sanitorium near Baltimore, Md. Personal belongings returned to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO by Railway Express. Former neighbor has no recollection of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.

Report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated June 2, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
4 - New York (1-SAAG T. J. DONEGAN)
(New York File 65-1492)
2 - Washington Field (74-94)
2 - Miami
~~2 - Baltimore~~

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BA 65-1642

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65-1642
Baltimore

DETAILS:

RE: ALGER HISS

HISS Family Suicides

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER.

By teletype dated June 6, 1949, the New York Office advised that available information indicated that two members of the immediate family of ALGER HISS died by suicide, namely his father, CHARLES A. HISS, in April, 1907, probably at Baltimore, and either a sister, MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON, who died in 1928, or a brother, BOSLEY HISS, who died in 1926. The place of death of EMERSON and BOSLEY is unknown, but one of them is believed to have been a suicide and possibly both deaths occurred in Baltimore. The New York Office further advised that the prosecutors at New York desire photostatic copies of death certificates of both members of the HISS family who committed suicide and all obtainable information pertaining to circumstances surrounding these suicides.

SIDNEY M. NORTON, Director, Bureau of Vital Records, Baltimore City Health Department, Municipal Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on June 7, 1949, that the records of his office reflected a certificate of death on file concerning CHARLES A. HISS indicating that he died instantly on April 7, 1907, due to a hemorrhage, having committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. However, Bureau of Vital Records files fail to contain a record of the death of MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON in 1928, or BOSLEY HISS in 1926, indicating that these deaths probably did not occur in Baltimore. However, investigation to ascertain the full facts concerning the deaths of these individuals will continue.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by letter and teletype dated June 7, 1949. With the letter of June 7, 1949, there was enclosed a certified copy of the death certificate concerning CHARLES A. HISS.

By letter dated June 8, 1949, the following information was furnished to the Bureau, New York and Boston Offices:

Re NY tel June 6, 1949.

NY requested the Baltimore Office to attempt to obtain photostatic copies of death certificates and circumstances surrounding the deaths of

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CHARLES A. HISS, father of ALGER HISS, and MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON, and BOSLEY HISS sister and brother respectively, of ALGER HISS.

Certified copy of the certificate of death concerning CHARLES A. HISS was forwarded to the NY Office by letter dated June 7, 1949.

Miss MARGARET T. BURKE, Library Clerk, The Sun newspaper, Baltimore, Md., advised on June 7, 1949 that the newspaper's files failed to reflect any information concerning the death of CHARLES A. HISS in 1907. However, a further search disclosed that an item appeared in The Sun of May 17, 1926, indicating that BOSLEY HISS married a MARGARET OWEN in a NY hospital at that time, and that an article dated November 4, 1926 indicated that BOSLEY HISS had died in NY following a long illness.

Mrs. ELEANORA LYNN, Librarian, Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md., produced on June 8, 1949, copies of The Sun for the periods April, 1907; May, 1926 and November, 1926.

An article which appeared in The Sun, Baltimore, Monday morning, April 8, 1907, page 1, under column headed "City and Suburban", is as follows:

> "Mr. CHARLES A. HISS, formerly of the Daniel Miller Company, cut his throat with a razor and died instantly at his home, 1427 Linden Avenue".

On page 4 of The Sun for this date appeared the following under a column headed "Died":

> "HISS, suddenly, on April 7, 1907, CHARLES ALGER HISS, in the 42nd year of age. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 1427 Linden Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock."

In The Sun, Baltimore, Monday morning, May 17, 1926, appeared the following article on page 24:

> "BOSLEY HISS MARRIED IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL
>
> "BALTIMOREAN, RECOVERING FROM LONG ILLNESS, WEDS MISS MARGARET OWEN
>
> "Miss MARGARET OWEN, daughter of Mrs. G. H. Owen and the late GEORGE HODGES OWEN of New York, and BOSLEY HISS, son of Mrs. C. A. HISS, and the late CHARLES A. HISS, of Baltimore, were married Saturday

"at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, it was announced by Mrs. HISS.

"Mr. HISS has been a patient at the Hospital for several months. He is recovering from an illness from which he has been suffering for more than a year.

"When the bridegroom is able to leave the Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. HISS are expected to come to Baltimore."

A further article appearing in The Sun, Baltimore, Thursday morning, November 4, 1926, stated the following:

"BOSLEY HISS DIES IN NEW YORK FOLLOWING LONG ILLNESS

"GRADUATED FROM J.H.U. IN 1922, BODY TO BE BROUGHT TO BALTIMORE TODAY

"BOSLEY HISS, 26 years old, son of Mrs. CHARLES ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, died yesterday in New York following a long illness. The body will be brought to Baltimore today.

"Mr. HISS graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1922, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following his graduation, he was a member of the staff of The Sun.

"Besides his mother, Mr. HISS is survived by his widow, Mrs. MARGARET HISS, two brothers, ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS, and two sisters, Miss ANNA HISS of Baltimore and Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON of Boston."

A copy of this letter was designated for the attention of the Boston Office inasmuch as Boston was listed as the address of Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON.

Unless advised to the contrary by the office of origin, the Baltimore Office will discontinue further investigation to ascertain circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON.

The above information was summarized in a teletype to the Bureau, New York and Boston Offices, dated June 8, 1949.

Kisseloff-10557

65-1642
Baltimore

Investigation Concerning Alleged Continuous Residence of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Chestertown, Md. During Summer of 1937 as Defense to CHAMBERS Testimony that He and HISS Made a Trip to Peterboro, New Hampshire About August 10, 1937

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER and was reported to the Bureau, New York and Philadelphia Offices by letter dated June 22, 1949.

By telephonic conversation on 6/20/49 and teletype dated 6/21/49, the New York Office requested that further investigation be conducted at Chestertown, Md. to determine additional information concerning the former HISS residence there. New York also requested additional investigation concerning the stay of ALGER HISS' step-son, TIMOTHY HOBSON at a summer camp operated by a J. KELLOGG-SMITH near Chestertown, Md.

Mrs. L. W. WICKES, WICKES' Apartments, 117 Front St., Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/20/49 that, so far as she can remember, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS sub-leased an apartment at her home from about June to September, 1937. Mrs. WICKES has no records concerning the exact period of the HISS tenancy at her home, but recalls that the apartment was sub-leased by them from a Dr. ESTHER DOLE, an instructor of history at Washington College, Chestertown, who died approximately six to eight years ago. Dr. DOLE's daughter, according to Mrs. WICKES, married a GEORGE KEESTER and presently resides in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. WICKES was of the opinion that 1937 was the exact year that the HISSES stayed at her home, inasmuch as her son, LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., was ill with a broken back the year of the HISS visit and turned age 20 in July of that year. LEWIN WICKES, according to his mother, was born on 7/28/17 and is a resident of Riverton, New Jersey, but is currently in Philadelphia and may be reached through the Legal Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia.

Mrs. WICKES was of the opinion that the HISSES did not leave Chestertown during the duration of their visit, but her reason for this belief is that Mrs. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, who formerly operated a summer camp for boys and girls in Chestertown, told her that ALGER HISS' step-son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, had a disease or injury in the summer of 1937 and Mrs. KELLOGG-SMITH would not have accepted the boy at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp unless the HISSES agreed to remain nearby.

Kisseloff-10558

Mrs. WICKES never saw the HISS boy, TIMOTHY HOBSON, at the WICKES Apartments and does not know if TIMOTHY HOBSON was ever treated by local Chestertown doctors. In her opinion, if he had been treated, a Dr. FRANK HINES of Chestertown would very likely have given this treatment. Mrs. WICKES added that the HISSES remained very much to themselves during the time of their visit, and the KELLOGG-SMITHs would have been the only persons in the vicinity who would have known them.

Mrs. KELLOGG-SMITH has told Mrs. WICKES that the HISSES stayed at her home on two occasions in the past, the other occasion being in 1938, but Mrs. WICKES stated that she only recalls the 1937 visit. She was of the belief, however, that she may have been away on vacation during the summer of 1938 and that a Mrs. OWEN SELBY of Chestertown ran the WICKES Apartments for her.

Mrs. WICKES went on to say that the only former tenant who she can recall as having been at the WICKES Apartments in 1937 or 1938 is a Dr. KENNETH BUXTON, whose present whereabouts are unknown to her.

S. SCOTT BECK, JR., 112 Front St.; Miss ELIZABETH C. BROWN, 113 Front St.; and Mrs. WHEELER B. PERKINS, 121 High St., all Chestertown, Md., neighbors who have resided in the vicinity of the WICKES Apartments for the past 29 years, 31 years and 45 years, respectively, advised in substance on 6/20/49 that they have heard through hearsay that the HISSES spent one summer at the WICKES Apartments a number of years ago, but do not recall ever having seen them in Chestertown. They have heard, however, that the HISSES were friendly with a KELLOGG-SMITH family who live about six miles from Chestertown.

Dr. FRANK B. HINES, Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/20/49 that he had heard that the HISS family visited Chestertown in the summer of 1937, and stayed at the WICKES Apartments. He has also heard that a son of the HISSES stayed at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp at that time, but advised that he has never treated this boy and had not treated anyone at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp for a number of years prior to 1937, although he formerly did treat children at the camp. Dr. HINES added, however, that the HISS child may have been treated by Dr. FRANK W. SMITH at Fairlee, Md., about five miles from Chestertown, or at the Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital at Chestertown. If treated at the hospital, HOBSON would very likely have been seen by Dr. A. C. DICK, according to Dr. HINES. Dr. HINES added that he has never seen the HISSES or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

On 6/21/49, Mrs. KATHERINE HATCHERSON, bookkeeper, Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital, Chestertown, Md., checked the patients' register of the hospital for the period from June 1, 1937, to September 30, 1937, and could find no record

of TIMOTHY HOBSON ever having been admitted to the hospital.

Dr. ALEXANDER C. DICK, Chief Surgeon, Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital, advised that he has no records back as far as 1937, and does not recall having treated anyone named TIMOTHY HOBSON. Inasmuch as hospital records failed to reflect treatment of TIMOTHY HOBSON, Dr. DICK had no idea as to where HOBSON could have been treated.

On 6/21/49, Dr. FRANK W. SMITH, Fairlee, Md., checked his files and could find no record of ever having treated a TIMOTHY HOBSON and does not recall ever having treated this individual. Dr. SMITH does not know of any other physician in the vicinity who could have treated HOBSON other than Dr. FRANK HINES.

Mrs. OWEN SELBY, 224 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md., advised on 6/21/49 that she rented an apartment from Mrs. L. W. WICKES at 117 Front St., Chestertown, from about April, 1939 to October, 1942, but was not there in 1937 or 1938. When Mrs. WICKES would leave Chestertown in the summer, Mrs. SELBY would act as manager of the WICKES Apartments, but does not recall ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS ever having lived there.

HARRY C. COLEMAN, Jr., Postmaster, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on 6/20/40 that he does not know anyone who worked at the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp, as the KELLOGG-SMITHs themselves acted as counsellors at this camp. COLEMAN added, however, that he would contact the rural carrier on the route which served the KELLOGG-SMITH residence and inquire from him as to whether or not he knew of any former employees of the camp. COLEMAN subsequently advised that he had ascertained from STEWART PRICE, Rural Carrier, Route #3, Chestertown, Maryland, that PRICE does not know any former employees of the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp, inasmuch as the camp was very small and the KELLOGG-SMITHs apparently ran it themselves. PRICE stated that he does not know the names of any children who attended the KELLOGG-SMITH summer camp, as a list of all boys and girls of each summer was given to him by J. KELLOGG-SMITH and PRICE destroyed this list at the end of each summer.

Reinterview with Mr. J. KELLOGG-SMITH, or his relatives at Chestertown, Maryland, will not be conducted by the Baltimore Office unless advised to the contrary by the New York Office.

On 6/21/49, SPENCER S. SMITH, clerk, U. S. Post Office, Chestertown, Md., checked Post Office files and could find no record of a change of address from or to Chestertown, Maryland, for either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. SMITH

stated, however, that the records may be incomplete, as change of address records are normally maintained for only two years. Mr. SMITH added that C. JULIAN COLEMAN, who in 1937 was the letter carrier on Chestertown City Route #2, which served the WICKES Apartments, 117 Front Street, died in 1948.

By teletype dated June 21, 1949, it was suggested that the Philadelphia Office attempt to contact LEWIN W. WICKES, JR. c/o the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia. By teletype dated 6/21/49, the Miami Office was requested to interview Mrs. GEORGE B. KEESTER, daughter of Dr. ALICE DOLE, who was determined to be living in St. Petersburg, Florida, through investigation conducted at Annapolis, Md.

A review of the Baltimore file indicates that the leads set out for the Philadelphia and Miami Offices have already been covered, and reported by teletype. Accordingly, no leads for these offices in this regard are being set out in this report.

By teletype dated June 22, 1949 to the Bureau, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Offices, the Washington Field Office reported the results of their interview of LEWIN W. WICKES. In this teletype, it was suggested that the Baltimore Office locate PAUL SOLANDT and KENNETH BUXTON, both suggested for interview by LEWIN W. WICKES, and interview them concerning their knowledge of the residence of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in Chestertown, Maryland, during the summer of 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

CHARLES B. FORD, Assistant Postmaster, Chestertown, Maryland, contacted telephonically on June 22, 1949, advised that PAUL SOLANDT and KENNETH BUXTON (named by LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., upon interview at Washington, D. C. on June 21, 1949, as former tenants at his mother's home, 117 Front Street, Chestertown), were both formerly Professors at Washington College, Chestertown. BUXTON, according to FORD, left Chestertown five to six years ago, and any change of address record which he may have left at the Chestertown Post Office may have since been destroyed. However, FORD advised that SOLANDT left Chestertown about two years ago, leaving a change of address to 215 C. Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

By teletype dated June 22, 1949 to the Bureau, Washington Field Office and New York, the Washington Field Office was requested to locate and interview PAUL SOLANDT.

Kisseloff-10561

65-1642
Baltimore

By teletype dated 9:13 P.M., June 24, 1949, the Washington Field Office reported the results of their interview with PAUL SOLANDT. Accordingly, no lead for the conducting of this interview is being set out herein.

Dr. F. G. LIVINGOOD, Dean of Washington College, and FREDERICK W. DUMSCHOTT, Business Manager, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, were contacted on June 23, 1949 in an effort to ascertain the present whereabouts of KENNETH BUXTON. Dean LIVINGOOD recollected that KENNETH BUXTON taught chemistry at Washington College from about 1932 to 1943. There was no actual record on file concerning the actual period of time BUXTON served at the College. Dean LIVINGOOD further advised that he received a letter from BUXTON in 1943 which reflected a return address of Altora Club or Altara Club, 616 West 116th St., New York City. While at Chestertown, according to LIVINGOOD, BUXTON's wife was committed to Spring Grove Mental Hospital, and the Dean has heard that she was subsequently released from this institution on condition that BUSTON take her out of the country.

FREDERICK W. DUMSCHOTT advised that he and Dean LIVINGOOD made a tour of a number of colleges last summer and heard that after leaving Chestertown, BUXTON worked for the American Chemical Company at New York City, and the Worth Steel Company at Claymont, Delaware. He seemed to recall that he had also heard that while working at Claymont, Delaware, BUXTON was living with his wife at Wilmington, Delaware.

During the course of the interview, Dr. LIVINGOOD telephoned a Dr. JOSEPH McLAIN and a Mrs. BLACK, and a Mrs. FORD, all of Chestertown, who advised him BUXTON presently owns a small chemical company at Montreal, Canada. Dean LIVINGOOD also advised that a Dr. JOHN A. WAGNER of the School of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, may know the present whereabouts of BUXTON.

The following background information on BUXTON was obtained from the personal file of Dean LIVINGOOD:

Name:	KENNETH BUXTON
Born:	1903 at Hartford, Connecticut
Father:	Employed as Episcopal Minister
Former Employment:	Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts - 1 year McGill University, Montreal, Canada - 3 years University of Vermont - 2 years Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut - 2 years

Kisseloff-10562

65-1642
Baltimore

Dr. JOHN A. WAGNER, School of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, contacted telephonically on June 23, 1949, advised that KENNETH SMITH BUXTON, who formerly resided at Chestertown, Maryland, and taught chemistry at Washington College, is presently a chemist in a local manufacturing plant at Montreal, Canada. Correspondence in WAGNER's possession, listed BUXTON's latest address as 1545 McGregar Street, Montreal, or possibly 545 MacGreagor Street, Montreal. He also has in his possession a two-year-old address of BUXTON of 1540 Pine Street, West, Montreal, Canada.

By teletype dated June 23, 1949 directed to the Bureau, New York and Albany Offices, the Albany Office was requested to locate and interview BUXTON concerning his knowledge of the residence of the HISSES in Chestertown, Maryland in 1937.

By teletype dated 8:19 P.M. June 24, 1949, the Albany Office reported the results of their interview with BUXTON, so no lead covering such interview is being set out herein.

Mrs. L. W. WICKES, 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, was recontacted by Special Agents VERNON J. JOHNSON and WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on June 24, 1949, in order to secure her permission to photograph and make diagrams of the apartment formerly occupied by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. At the time, Mrs. WICKES advised that her home contained 8 apartments during the period of the HISS tenancy, two each in the basement, first, second and third floors (there having been no material renovations in her home since ALGER HISS resided there), but she could recall only one individual other than KENNETH BUXTON and Dr. ALICE DOLE who may have resided in her home in the late 1930's. She identified this person as a Mr. KENLY of Quaker Neck Landing, near Chestertown. When asked as to whether or not a PAUL A. SOLANDT ever resided at her home, Mrs. WICKES advised that SOLANDT and his mother leased an apartment in her home in the late 1930's, but was not there in 1937 or 1938. Mrs. WICKES added that in recalling the dates of her son's back injury, it occurred to her he might have been age 19 instead of 20 during the HISS visit to Chestertown. It is noted that this would make the year of the HISS visit 1936 instead of 1937, inasmuch as LEWIN W. WICKES, JR., was born July 28, 1917. Mrs. WICKES was very cooperative, but when asked if she would sign a written statement concerning the facts submitted by her in this case, advised she would not unless compelled to do so.

Mrs. C. R. HUMPHREYS, Quaker Neck Landing, Chestertown, Maryland, advised Special Agent VERNON J. JOHNSON and Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on June 24, 1949, that her father, ALBERT C. KENLY, who resided at the WICKES' Apartments from approximately fall, 1934 to May, 1936, is presently visiting his

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son, W. M. KENLY, at 101 S. Main Street, Berlin, Maryland.

The results of the above investigation were brought to the attention of the Bureau and the New York Office by summary teletype, dated 12:15 A.M., June 25, 1949.

ALBERT C. KENLY, a resident of Quaker Neck Landing, near Chestertown, Maryland, who is presently visiting his son, WALTER M. KENLY, 101 S. Main Street, Berlin, Maryland, was contacted telephonically on June 25, 1949 at Berlin, Maryland by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, and advised that so far as he can recall, he rented an apartment at the home of Mrs. L. W. WICKES, 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, continuously from the spring of 1936 to the spring of 1937, when he moved to the home of a Mrs. URIE in Chestertown. He stated he occupied the second floor front apartment facing Front Street, at 117 Front Street, Chestertown, with his wife, LILLIAN M. KENLY, who died in September, 1937. Mr. KENLY recalled that the other residents of the WICKES Apartment during his stay there were a man who taught at Washington College, Chestertown, residing on the first floor, and Mrs. WICKES, who also maintained an apartment on the first floor. Another family resided on the second floor rear facing the Chester River, and another family resided on the third floor. He stated he could not recall the names of former tenants, or anything else about them. He stated he was of the opinion that the family who occupied the second floor rear apartment facing the Chester River, lived there continuously during the year he was there, and did not sub-lease this apartment, but added that he could not be certain of this.

The results of the interview with ALBERT C. KENLY were reported to the Bureau by teletype dated 3:45 P.M. on June 25, 1949.

Kisseloff-10564

Ba. 65-1642

On June 20, 1949, ASAC ROBERT J. LALLY received a telephone communication from the New York Office requesting verification of the fact that RUTH FANSIER had been hospitalized in the Delaware Hospital at Wilmington, during the summer of 1937. It was pointed out that such investigation was desired by the New York Office in an effort to combat the defense of ALGER HISS that he continuously resided in Chestertown, Maryland, during the summer of 1937, and could not have made a trip with his wife, PRISCILLA, and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to Peterboro, New Hampshire, about August 10, 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by SA E. JACKSON SWAN:

Miss MARIAN FINNEY, Medical Records Librarian, Delaware Hospital, 14th and Washington Streets, Wilmington, Tel. 4-5211, Ext. 281, home address, 600 W. 12th Street, advised that she is the custodian of the hospital records and the proper person to produce them in court.

The Admission Card, Case #92,840 for RUTH FANSIER, shows she was admitted 7/15/37 and discharged 7/26/37. Her address at the time was listed as % J. KELLOGG SMITH, Chestertown, Md. The time of admission was shown as 11:15 p.m. Final diagnosis - Lobar pneumonia.

Other notations on the Admission Card are set out below.

Family Physician	Dr. ROBERT FARR
Sent by	Dr. HANDY
Notify	J. KELLOGG SMITH, friend, Chestertown, Md.
Father	THOMAS FANSIER, 130 Morningside Drive, NYC
Mother	ROBERTA MURRAY, " "

Discharged 7/26/37, condition improved, to return to Dr. HANDY for follow up.

The Medical Chart contains a 3x5 slip of paper with the following notation in pencil. Miss FINNEY stated it might have been written by any one of a number of persons connected with the hospital in 1937.

"ALGER HISS
Telephone Chestertown 287 W
or Chestertown 287 N

Care of Mrs. WICKES, Chestertown, Md."

Miss FINNEY advised that approximately three or four months ago Dr. MARGERET I. HANDY, 1100 N. Broom Street, Wilmington, Delaware, who was the attending physician, and who is presently practicing, came to the hospital

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and requested the above records for RUTH FANSIER. The records were made available to Dr. HANDY and Miss FINNEY recalls that Dr. HANDY remarked that the FANSIER girl was related to the HISS family. It was noted that the 3x5 slip of paper was stapled into the Medical Chart with a type of staple that has not been used by the hospital in several years.

The above information was furnished telephonically by ASAC LALLY on June 20, 1949 to SA THOMAS J. SPENCER of the New York Office.

By telephone on June 20, 1949, the New York office requested the Baltimore Office to conduct additional investigation at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, regarding the attendance of PRISCILLA HISS at that institution during the summer of 1937, particularly to determine whether PRISCILLA HISS might on that occasion have furnished the University with a Chestertown, Maryland, address.

The following investigation, conducted by SA JAMES L. REINHART, was reported to the Bureau and the New York Office by teletype dated 6:20 p.m., June 20, 1949, which was as follows:

Dr. E. G. VANDEN BOSCHE, Professor of B10 Chemistry, University of Maryland, had class record book for 1936 and 1937 containing name "Mrs. HISS" which reflects no absences for her for the eight week course beginning June 7, 1937. Entries in the book indicate she received a grade each week for a weekly examination and completed the course with grade of B. Classes were from nine a.m. to four p.m. daily, Monday through Friday, with one hour for lunch. VANDEN BOSCHE stated it was unusual for anyone to cut a class as they would fall too far behind. There was a record of only four cuts for the eight weeks for the twenty-two students in class and none recorded for Mrs. HISS. He personally recalls Mrs. HISS and is willing to appear in court and produce the class record book if necessary. The entries for Mrs. HISS' class are in the handwriting of VANDEN BOSCHE. There were two other women in the class who would be most likely to recall Mrs. HISS, both residing in Baltimore. No interview will be conducted unless advised to contrary. Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, Assistant Registrar, University of Maryland, who has previously testified at current trial, exhibited record of Mrs. HISS' application for admission to the summer school dated May 25, 1937, for the summer course beginning June 7, 1937. This application listed both her permanent home and present temporary address as 1245 30th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. Her registration card dated June 7, 1937, contained same address and in space for "Baltimore address" was entered "None". A carbon copy of a grade report sent at completion of course which was undated contained the address "Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS, 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland". Mrs. STAFFORD explained that the students' grades were received from the instructors on approximately

July 31, 1937, and said that usual practice was to send out grades by mail to the students within one week after receipt of grades from the instructor. There was nothing in Mrs. HISS' file to show when or how the school was notified to send her grade to the Chestertown address. Mrs. STAFFORD said that the address was probably left at the office by Mrs. HISS and a note made of it and destroyed after the grade was sent out. The registration card contained the name and address "THOMAS FANSIER, 3450 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. as the parent or guardian of Mrs. HISS. There is a letter in the file, place of origin not indicated, in Mrs. HISS' handwriting, dated August 17, 1937, requesting that a transcript of her record be sent to George Washington University, Washington, D.C. and a letter from University of Maryland to George Washington University, dated August 25, 1937, advising she completed the course in Inorganic Chemistry. No addresses appear in her file other than those above.

The foregoing teletype was corrected in one regard by the following teletype dated June 21, 1949:

Remytel June 20 last concerning inquiry at University of Maryland next to last sentence in teletype states place of origin not indicated in letter written by Mrs. HISS dated August 17, 1937. This letter contained address 1245 30th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. at the beginning. Envelope in which letter was sent not available and was apparently thrown away upon its receipt.

For the information of the New York Office and the Government attorneys prosecuting the HISS case, the following information is set out, with reference to the possibility of PRISCILLA HISS commuting during June and July, 1937, between Chestertown, Maryland, and her classes at the University of Maryland in Baltimore. PRISCILLA HISS took an eight-week course at the University of Maryland beginning June 7, 1937. Classes were from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, Monday through Friday of each week. The only possibility of commuting for PRISCILLA HISS between Chestertown, Maryland, and Baltimore, Maryland while attending the University of Maryland, would be by automobile, as no public transportation is available which would be in any respect adequate. The trip each way between Chestertown and Baltimore, Maryland, would consume approximately four hours, which would mean that PRISCILLA HISS would have to leave Chestertown, Maryland, about 5 a.m. to be on time for classes in Baltimore starting at 9 a.m. Further, with classes terminating at 4 p.m., she would not reach Chestertown, Maryland, until about 8 p.m. each day.

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If ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS lived continuously in Chestertown, Maryland, from June to September, 1937, and ALGER HISS was only on vacation from the State Department in Washington, D.C. during the last two weeks of July and the first two weeks of August 1937, then the HISS family would probably require two automobiles during this period, one for PRISCILLA HISS to commute to Baltimore and another for ALGER HISS to commute to his work at the State Department in Washington, D.C. Such commuting by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS would evidently provide them with very little time each day to assist TIMOTHY HOBSON in exercising his broken leg at the camp of Mr. J. KELLOGG SMITH, located near Chestertown, Maryland.

By teletype to the Bureau, New York and the Baltimore Offices, dated June 24, 1949, the Philadelphia Office furnished the following information resulting from interview with LEWIN W. WICKES.

WICKES was first treated by Dr. MURPHY, physician for St. Johns College, Annapolis, Maryland. He was confined at the only civilian hospital in Annapolis for less than one week and was then moved to the University Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was under the care of a Dr. SHIPLEY. Baltimore was requested to obtain the hospital and doctor's record, if any, to verify the dates of WICKES' broken back.

The following investigation, conducted by the writer, was furnished to the Bureau and New York Office by teletype dated 3:45 p.m., June 25, 1949:

Records of University Hospital, Greene and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, -1, Maryland, reflect following: LEWIN WICKS, JR., also spelled WICKES in records, age 18, student, residence 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, admitted to Room 1024 at 12:05 p.m., May 12, 1936, with compression fracture of twelfth dorsal vertebra and lacerations of chin. Admitted from Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., where his doctor was Dr. J. J. MURPHY, of St. Johns College, Annapolis. Treatment at University Hospital involved application of a body cast by Dr. ARTHUR M. SHIPLEY on May 13, 1936. WICKES discharged in an improved condition 12 noon, May 21, 1936. Readmitted 1 p.m. July 13, 1936, to Room 1027 for reapplication of another body cast which was applied July 15, 1936. Discharged in an improved condition 4 p.m. July 16, 1936. Mother listed as Mrs. ALEXINE or ALLPINE WICKES, above address in Chestertown. Records reflect WICKES injured his back by falling out of fourth story window while walking in his sleep on May 9, 1936. Dr. MURPHY now deceased. Dr. SHIPLEY retired and presently residing Baltimore. Since above would appear to establish definitely by documentary evidence that WICKES' broken back occurred in 1936, not 1937, no investigation will be conducted at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, and Dr. SHIPLEY will not be interviewed unless Baltimore advised to contrary. Records of University Hospital will be produced in court under subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. JAMES L. DACK, Asst. Director.

By telephone and teletype on June 24, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to make charts and obtain photographs of the WICKES' house at Chestertown, Maryland, and to deliver same to the New York Office as soon as possible by courier.

Such charts and photographs were made on June 24, 1949, by SAs VERNON J. JOHNSON and WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER and were delivered to the New York Office in person by SA JOHNSON on June 25, 1949.

By teletype to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices dated June 24, 1949, the Washington Field Office set out the results of their interview with employees and members of the staff of the Landon School near Washington, D.C., which interviews had previously been requested by the New York Office for the primary purpose of ascertaining when TIMOTHY HOBSON discontinued using crutches and recovered from a broken leg, believed to have been suffered in February, 1937.

In referenced teletype, the Washington Field Office suggested further interviews in this regard with Mr. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, instructor at the United States Naval Academy, and ROBERT MacCARTEE, currently located c/o THOMAS N. SLOANE at the Rehobeth Beach, Delaware, it being pointed out that both RUSSELL and MacCARTEE had been teachers of TIMOTHY HOBSON at the Landon School in 1937.

RUSSELL was interviewed by SA CHARLES J. FOSTER, and MacCARDEE was interviewed by SA CLARENCE J. JOHNSON. The results of these interviews were furnished to the Bureau and New York Office in the following teletypes dated 2:55 p.m., June 25, 1949:

ReWFOtel June 24 re interview with staff and employees of Landon School re TIMOTHY HOBSON and his recovery from broken leg in '37. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, Associate Professor, U. S. Naval Academy, residence 3 Cumberland Court, Annapolis, Md., advised today that he was an instructor at the Landon School, High and Junior High Division, during two school terms, 1935 to 1937, and also taught third grade for school year 1937 - 38. Recalls TIMOTHY HOBSON vaguely as attending Landon School but did not teach him and was never otherwise in close contact or association with HOBSON. RUSSELL can furnish no information re broken leg suffered by HOBSON; the period of his recovery from same nor can he recall any others who might be in a position to recall the incident or assist in determining the time element involved. RUSSELL never knew ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. ROBERT MacCARTEE, presently visiting THOMAS N. SLOANE, Rehobeth Beach, Delaware, advised when interviewed today that he is presently employed by ONI in Washington, D.C. MacCARTEE formerly taught at Landon School during late 1930's to 1941. Recalls TIMOTHY HOBSON

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slightly but has no recollection of HOBSON suffering a broken leg and being on crutches in '37. HOBSON using crutches at sometime vaguely familiar to MacCARTEE but has no recollection connecting same with pertinent period. MacCARTEE suggested contacting WILLIAM TRIPPLETT, Assistant Headmaster of Landon School, for further info but ref WFO tel indicates TRIPPLETT has already been interviewed in this regard.

The following teletype was directed by Baltimore to the Bureau, New York and St. Paul Offices dated 1:35 p.m., June 27, 1949:

Re St. Paul tel to NYC June 24, last. Suggest Capt. CHARLES EDWARD DOLE be reinterviewed to ascertain the following facts in detail. Capt. DOLE states he lived at WICKES' apartment, Chestertown, Md., during entire year 1935, but in fall of '36 went to Philadelphia to school and was home only on vacations and weekends. That in 1937 he was in Baltimore at school and home (Chestertown) on vacations and weekends. St. Paul in reinterview with Capt. DOLE should determine from him where he spent the summer of '36, particularly whether he spent the entire summer of '36 or any part of it at his mother's apartment in WICKES' home. With respect to summer of '37, determine from DOLE the name of school he attended in Baltimore, dates his summer vacation began and ended in '37, did he spend entire summer vacation in '37 at his mother's apartment at Chestertown or did he spend only weekends there. DOLE should also be reinterviewed to determine any recollection or knowledge of his mother sub-letting apartment to HISS or anyone else during summers of '36 or '37 and whether he has any knowledge of any of her recordsthat may still be in existence which would reflect payment or receipt of rental for sub-lease during that period. Also determine from Capt. DOLE the names and present locations of immediate members of family, if any, other than sister, Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER, who would have knowledge of tenancy at WICKES' apartment of tenants during 1936 and '37, including any sub-tenants of Dr. ALICE DOLE, his mother. Leads should be set out by St. Paul to immediately interview any such relatives and results of investigation furnished to NYC and Baltimore. NY requested to review Miami tel June 23, copy of which not received by Baltimore, to ascertain if foregoing suggested leads were also covered by Miami in interview of Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER, daughter of Dr. ALICE DOLE. For information St. Paul, period involved instant case is July and August, '37, when HISS alleges he lived in WICKES' apartment, Chestertown, Md., continually during that period as an alibi to CHAMBERS' testimony that in early part of August he and HISSES took trip together to Peterboro, New Hampshire. St. Paul handle immediately and sutel NYC and Baltimore.

A review of the Baltimore file reflects that the St. Paul Office has already reported by teletype the results of their reinterview with Capt. CHARLES EDWARD DOLE. Accordingly, no lead is being set out herein requesting such interview by the St. Paul Office, but copies of this report are being furnished

to the Miami Office for information, in view of the fact that it may subsequently be necessary for that office to reinterview Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER at St. Petersburg, Florida.

At 12:34 p.m. on June 27, 1949, the following teletype was directed to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Office:

In connection with investigation at Chestertown, Md., relative to stay of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the WICKES' apartment in 1937, suggest WFO, if not already done, endeavor to determine through examination of HISS' bank accounts whether HISS made any checks in 1936 and 1937 payable to Mrs. IEWIN W. WICKES, landlady and owner of apartment, Chestertown, Md., or Dr. ALICE DOLE, from whom he sub-leased apartment. Bureau also requested to obtain copies of income tax returns for years 1936 and 1937 of Mrs. IEWIN W. WICKES and Dr. ALICE DOLE, both Chestertown, Md., to determine if they show receipt of any income during those years from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

The investigation of the Chestertown, Maryland, angle of this case by the Baltimore Office is continuing on an expeditious basis. Results of further investigation will be furnished immediately by teletype to the Bureau, New York and any other interested offices.

RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Residency at Frank Buck Place on Old Court Road in Pikesville, Maryland, in Spring of 1938

The following investigation, conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER, was reported to the Bureau and New York Office by special delivery letter dated June 9, 1949:

By teletype dated June 8, 1949 the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to endeavor to locate the residence of FRANK BUCK on Old Court Road, near Pikesville, Maryland and ascertain details concerning the CHAMBERS family residence there.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK E. BUCK, Old Court Road, Baltimore 7, Maryland, advised on June 9, 1949 that for a period of approximately three to five months in the year 1937 or 1938 Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children, a boy and a girl, aged 3 to 4 years and 1½ to 2 years, respectively, rented a three-room and bath apartment in their home.

This apartment was obtained by Mrs. CHAMBERS, who explained that she was a sculptress at the Park School in Baltimore, Maryland.

The BUCKS do not know the exact year or time of year that the CHAMBERS resided in their home as they have no records of any nature concerning this occupancy. However, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated at the time of occupying the apartment that the CHAMBERS family had until that time been living on the third floor of a house on Mt. Royal Terrace in Baltimore, and they wanted to reside in the country so as to have a place for the children to play.

The CHAMBERS during their three to five months occupancy of the apartment in the BUCK home were very quiet tenants and were seldom seen by the BUCKS. Mr. CHAMBERS was away from home frequently. Mrs. CHAMBERS explained this by saying that her husband was a writer who spent considerable time in New York. Mrs. CHAMBERS each morning would take her two children with her when she left for the day and explained to Mrs. BUCK that the children were cared for in a nursery school at the Park School where Mrs. CHAMBERS taught. At no time did Mr. or Mrs. BUCK ever see anyone visit the CHAMBERS. They explained, however, that there was a private entrance to the CHAMBERS' apartment and visitors may not have been seen by them. Mr. BUCK added that as the surrounding countryside is sparsely settled, the CHAMBERS were not acquainted with any of the neighbors of the BUCKS.

After residing at the BUCK home for about three to five months the CHAMBERS family moved to a location near Westminster, Maryland, where Mrs. CHAMBERS had obtained a small place.

About six months ago the BUCKS realized from newspaper accounts and photographs concerning the HISS-CHAMBERS case that the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who at that time was appearing before the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, was the same individual who had formerly resided in their home, although they do not recall the first name of any member of the CHAMBERS family.

It is noted that the BUCK home is located on the Old Court Road at Windsor Mill Road about five miles from Pikesville, Maryland. The Windsor Mill Road runs directly into Walbrook (a section of Baltimore, Maryland), the distance between the BUCK home and Walbrook being approximately eight miles. The report of SA THOMAS C. SPENCER, dated May 11, 1949 at New York City re this case reported on page 183 a statement made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to the effect that the home on Old Court Road, where he formerly resided. was near Pikesville, Maryland. This report also set

forth on Page 221 a statement by ESTHER CHAMBERS that the home on Old Court Road was near Walbrook, Maryland. Mr. CHAMBERS also stated that this home was a large rambling house owned by a Mr. FRANK BUCK and CHAMBERS commented that he took this particular house because it had a good view of the surrounding country, was located on a hill, and he was able to see anyone approaching the house in any direction. This observation by CHAMBERS is factual inasmuch as the BUCK home is located on a hill, which commands a good view of the surrounding countryside.

The above information was summarized in a teletype to the Bureau and the New York Office dated 3:40 p.m., June 9, 1949.

Dates and Places of Residence of CHAMBERS in the Baltimore Area According to Public Utility Records

By teletype dated June 11, 1949, the New York Office requested Baltimore to ascertain the proper person to subpoena for information from Utility records for gas, light and telephone, at the former residence of CHAMBERS, at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. It was ascertained that the proper person to subpoena was PAUL F. HLUBB, Assistant Manager of the Customers Accounts Department, Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Subsequently, by teletype dated June 13, 1949, the New York Office advised that the Government prosecutor desired Mr. HLUBB's presence with the appropriate records to testify in New York on the morning of June 14, 1949, indicating that a subpoena would be served upon HLUBB upon his arrival in New York City.

On June 13, 1949, Mr. PAUL F. HLUBB appeared with his records at the Baltimore Office and furnished the following information to ASAC ROBERT J. LALLY, which information was incorporated in a teletype to the Bureau and the New York Office dated 4:04 p.m., June 15, 1949:

Re NY tels June 11 and 13, PAUL F. HLUBB, Assistant Manager, Customers Accounts Dept., Gas and Electric Company, Baltimore, will appear NYC 9:30 a.m., June 14, and bring with him appropriate records as instructed. He has located additional records showing gas or electric service for CHAMBERS as follows: Under name JAY CHAMBERS, application for service, March 26, 1937, at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, effective March 30, 1937, which service remained in effect until October 25, 1937, when notice received by a new customer that they were taking the service at that address. CHAMBERS did not notify the Gas

Company of the discontinuance. When application made, he listed as his employer REUBEN SHEMITZ, a lawyer at 276 Fifth Avenue, NYC, stating he had been employed by him for six years. CHAMBERS gave as his occupation lawyer, stating he had resided for six years previous at 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, NY. This application was made in person and bears the signature "JAY CHAMBERS". An application was made telephonically on October 21, 1937, under name JAY CHAMBERS at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, which service became effective October 25, 1937. Service at that address ran until April 9, 1938, when another customer took over the service. CHAMBERS did not notify the company of discontinuance. No occupation, employment or signature appears on this application. Another telephonic application was made April 12, 1938, under name JAY CHAMBERS, which was to take effect retroactive to April 1, 1938, at the West side of Old Court Road, Woodlawn, Md. This was the residence of FRANK BUCK, near Pikesville, Md., previously mentioned by Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS. The service there continued until June 30, 1938. No employment or occupation listed on application and no signature appears. On June 30, 1938, another phone application was received by the gas company from CHAMBERS, effective June 30, 1938, at 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, which service continued until June 15, 1939. From that date until October 9, 1941, company has no record of CHAMBERS as a customer. On July 29, 1941, he made application under name J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for service at the East side of Wisner Mill Road in Bauchman's Valley, Westminster, Md., which service became effective October 9, 1941 and continues to present date. The records also show two other services for CHAMBERS at Westminster, Md., in 1946. HUBB will bring records of foregoing transactions with him to testify.

Additional Information Obtained
From CHAMBERS Re August 1937
Trip with the HISSES to Peterboro,
New Hampshire

By telephone on June 21, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to reinterview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at Westminster, Maryland regarding certain details of the trip CHAMBERS claimed he made with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in August 1937, to Peterboro, New Hampshire. The results of the reinterview of CHAMBERS by ASAC ROBERT J. LALLY were furnished to the Bureau and New York Office in a teletype dated 5:06 p.m., June 22, 1949:

Ba. 65-1642

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS contacted by Baltimore Office in response to New York's request of June 21, last, and he advises he has no additional recollection as to starting point of his trip to Peterboro, New Hampshire, and is still of belief that the trip was started by CHAMBERS and HISSES from Washington, D. C. His only recollection of the broken leg of TIMMY HOBSON was that it occurred sometime during the winter of '37. He vaguely recalls that he fell on the ice, possibly while riding a bicycle. With reference to the $35 check of ALGER HISS which cleared the bank in Washington on August 17, 1937, CHAMBERS stated he had no recollection of HISS cashing a check of that small amount during a trip to Peterboro and the only possibility he could suggest was that HISS had cashed the check on their way back from New Hampshire in NYC, however, this was only a surmise on his part.

Kisseloff-10575

BA65-1642

RE: MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS

Visit with PRISCILLA HISS to Office of Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON, Washington, D. C., in Fall of 1937

By teletype dated 9:13 P.M., June 24, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, and Baltimore Offices, the Washington Field Office furnished the results of their reinterview of Dr. MARGARET MARY NICHOLSON. On the occasion of this reinterview Dr. NICHOLSON advised that ESTHER CHAMBERS told her (Dr. NICHOLSON) that the time she, CHAMBERS, accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. NICHOLSON's office, TIMOTHY HOBSON was being treated for a shick test reaction. The Baltimore Office was requested to verify this fact.

Mrs. CHAMBERS was reinterviewed telephonically by the writer on June 25, 1949, at which time she advised that she did not recall ever having told Dr. NICHOLSON that when Mrs. CHAMBERS accompanied PRISCILLA HISS to Dr. NICHOLSON's office TIMOTHY HOBSON was being treated for a shick test reaction. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that it was probable that a shick test reaction treatment was the reason for TIMOTHY HOBSON's visit since she vaguely recalled there was a diptheria epidemic at the school where TIMOTHY HOBSON was attending at the time, but Mrs. CHAMBERS denied ever having suggested or told Dr. NICHOLSON that such was the case. In fact, during this interview, Mrs. CHAMBERS was not at all certain as to the nature of a shick test. Further, Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that it is still her only fairly clear recollection that TIMOTHY HOBSON visited Dr. NICHOLSON's office on the above occasion to have a prescription refilled. However, Mrs. CHAMBERS emphasized the fact that she did not wish to preclude the possibility that the purpose of TIMOTHY HOBSON's visit on this occasion was treatment for a shick test reaction, as she now feels in view of the suggestion to her occasioned by this interview that it is reasonable and probable to believe that TIMOTHY HOBSON actually visited Dr. NICHOLSON's office on the above occasion to be treated for a shick test reaction. In other words, Mrs. CHAMBERS does not rule out that possibility but has no clear recollection that such was the case and denies ever having told Dr. NICHOLSON that such was the case.

The results of this reinterview with Mrs. CHAMBERS in this regard were furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by teletype dated 3:45 P.M., June 25, 1949.

Kisseloff-10576

BA 65-1642

RE: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING

Recent Activities

As has been previously reported, ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING was identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the operator of a Communist espionage ring in Washington, D.C., during 1935-36. Following SOYRING's appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York during December, 1948, she returned to Baltimore and since that time, according to reliable informants, has been almost regularly in a drunken, hysterical condition. Due to her condition, several local functionaries of the Communist Party, including MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HAROLD BUCHMAN, and PHILIP FRANKFELD, have made efforts to have SOYRING leave Maryland for some other area or have attempted to persuade her to enter a sanitorium for psychiatric treatment. Their efforts in this regard were negative.

As the result of a surveillance conducted by Special Agents JESSE F. FARR and EDWARD G. GOUGH on the residence of ELEANOR SOYRING, at 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, it was determined that at 11:52 A.M. on April 18, 1949, an unknown individual described as a white male, 37 to 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, 145 pounds, wearing a dark gray hat, tan trench coat, and carrying a dark brown leather brief case entered SOYRING's residence and remained there for several hours. Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1 subsequently identified this individual as CHARLES P. NELSON, SOYRING's brother, and presently a Republican Congressman from Maine.

Further, [redacted] CI T-1 advised that while CHARLES P. NELSON was in Baltimore on April 18, 1949, he effected arrangements for ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING to enter Mt. Hope Sanitorium, Reisterstown Road near Baltimore, Md., for psychiatric treatment on the advice of Dr. MANFRIED GUTTMACHER, SOYRING's personal psychiatrist. Informant further advised that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING was subsequently admitted to this sanitorium and that on April 18, 1949, or the following day, CHARLES P. NELSON took SOYRING's son with him to be cared for by relatives in Winthrop, Maine, while Mrs. SOYRING was obtaining treatment at Mt. Hope Sanitorium. b7D

As the result of the above mentioned surveillance it was also ascertained that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING was visited on this date by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE E. TROUT who reside at 822 West 36th Street, Baltimore. The indices of the Baltimore Office are negative with respect to Mr. and Mrs. TROUT. It is recalled, however, that a woman by the name of TROUT had previously

Kisseloff-10577

been in contact with ELEANOR SOYRING, is apparently a friend of SOYRING's, and may possibly have formerly resided in the same building as SOYRING or adjacent thereto prior to moving to 822 West 36th Street.

RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

Disposition of RENO's Personal Belongings

Reference is made to letter from the Denver Office to the Baltimore Office dated April 28, 1949, in which the Baltimore Office was advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO upon interview had stated that he would appreciate having his personal papers and belongings sent to him in care of his mother, Mrs. EVELYN RENO, 4428 South Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado, either by Railway Express or Parcel Post, COD, not insured.

Pursuant to these instructions the personal belongings of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO which have been in the possession of the Baltimore Office for an extended period of time were forwarded to him via Railway Express on June 20, 1949, in accordance with the above cited instructions.

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

FREDERICK W. and ELEANOR WILLNER, Former Neighbors, Interview With

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated May 23, 1949, copies of which were furnished to the New York and Baltimore Offices, requesting the Baltimore Office to interview Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK W. WILLNER at Herald Harbor, Maryland, concerning their knowledge of the activities and associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. It was indicated that from 1935 to 1939 Mr. and Mrs. WILLNER occupied Apartment 310 at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and were neighbors of the SILVERMAN family who occupied Apartment 409 at the same address from approximately December, 1934, to September, 1937.

Mrs. FREDERICK W. (ELEANOR) WILLNER furnished the following information in an interview with SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and the writer at Herald

Kisseloff-10578

Harbor, Maryland, on June 20, 1949:

Mr. and Mrs. WILLNER resided in Apartment 310 at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., from about 1935 to about 1942. She did not recall SILVERMAN or his family and denied any knowledge whatsoever of SILVERMAN's associates and activities. Several families who were tenants at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., during the WILLNER's tenancy were discussed with Mrs. WILLNER but could not be identified with the SILVERMAN family, and she did not recall the names of any neighboring families at the above address. Mrs. WILLNER appeared to be in her seventies and professed poor health and a very poor memory. It should be noted that Mr. WILLNER is seriously ill and bedridden with hardening of the arteries. He could not be interviewed directly, but Mrs. WILLNER consulted him on several points. However, the interview was nonetheless negative as to information regarding SILVERMAN.

- P E N D I N G -

Kisseloff-10579

65-1642

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

Relative to the stay of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the Wickes apartment at Chestertown, Md., in 1937, if not already done, will endeavor to determine through examination of the HISS bank accounts whether HISS made any checks in 1936 and 1937 payable to Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES, landlady and owner of the apartment at Chestertown, Md., or to Dr. ALICE DOLE from whom HISS sublet his apartment. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices dated 12:34 P.M., June 27, 1949.

THE MIAMI OFFICE

Copies of this report are furnished to the Miami Office for information in view of the fact that it may subsequently be necessary for the Miami Office to reinterview Mrs. GEORGE KEESTER, formerly Dr. ALICE DOLE, at St. Petersburg, Fla., which prospective lead was initially set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, New York, and St. Paul Offices dated 1:35 P.M., June 27, 1949.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Chestertown, Maryland, and Vicinity

Will continue investigation for the purpose of locating witnesses or evidence to combat the HISS defense that he was continuously residing at Chestertown, Md., during the last two weeks of July and the first two weeks of August, 1937, during which time CHAMBERS has testified that he and the HISSES made a trip to Peterboro, New Hampshire. (Extensive investigation in this regard has already been conducted, but additional investigation has been requested and will be reported by teletype as soon as completed in Washington Field Office teletype dated 9:13 P.M., June 24, 1949, Albany teletype dated 8:19 P.M., June 24, 1949, New York teletypes dated 1:10 P.M. and 4:50 P.M., June 25, 1949, and St. Paul teletype dated 7:06 P.M., June 27, 1949).

Kisseloff-10580

BA 65-1642

At Baltimore, Maryland

*Will continue to follow the progress of the libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in United States District Court for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, and in addition report all information pertaining to motions and preliminary hearings conducted therein.

Kisseloff-10581

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fletcher
F. L. Jones

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 48 17 8-35

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R. GOVERNMENT PROSECUTORS DESIRE PRESENCE OF SA CORTLAND J. JONES OF WFO IN NY JUNE TWENTY NEXT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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TWO COPIES WFO

53 JUL 18 1949

EX-1

74-1333-3801

JUL 12 1948

45B

"orig Mr. Fletcher"

cc: Mr. Glavin

Kisseloff-10582

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE: July 9, 1949

FROM : J. E. Milnes

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

Time of call - 9:05 PM - 7/8/49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont of the New York Division called. He said that the jury had just sent word out that it was impossible for them to reach a verdict. The judge asked the opposing counsel for any suggestions that they might have as to what to do. They had none. The jury then came in the court room and the Foreman said that it was impossible to reach a verdict. The judge then offered them the opportunity to retire for the night and resume their deliberations tomorrow. After the jury's declination of the offer they were dismissed by the judge.

Mr. Belmont informed me that they had learned informally that the count was 8 to 4 for conviction, but since the jury was not polled this was not official.

At 9:25 P. M. Mr. Belmont informed me that Mr. JOHN F.X. McGOHEY had announced to the press that the case would be put back on the calender for trial and that it would be tried when the congested calender would permit. He said that Mr. Murphy would re-try the case. I informed Mr. Ladd and Mr. Nichols of the above as it was received.

At 10:00 Supervisor Al Touhy of the New York Division called. He said that immediately after the jury was dismissed, Mr. LLOYD PAUL Stryker, Chief of the Defense Counsel, walked up to USA McGohey and remarked, "Jack, it sure is good to have the FBI on your side". "I hope that the next time they are on my side"; Mr. McGohey then said, "They are on the side of everyone seeking the truth". Thereafter Stryker said, "They did a wonderful job". At that point Mr. McGohey stated, "The next time tell the jury that instead of what you told them this time".

While talking to Mr. Nichols later in the evening I informed him of the above.

JEM:dhb

Stryker acted like a typical shyster in his speech to jury which was [illegible] that I BS.

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74-1333-E-3662

6 JUL 12 1949

EX-1

53 JUL 21 1949

Kisseloff-10583

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 27 5 8-17. PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

F. L. Jones

JAHAM, HISS TRIAL SUMMARY AM SESSION JULY FIFTH. COURT CONVENED AT ELEVEN TWENTY AM AFTER FIFTY MINUTE CONFERENCE IN CHAMBERS. MURPHY ASKED IN OPEN COURT FOR JUDGE TO RECONSIDER HIS RULING AGAINST PROPOSED TESTIMONY OF HEDEMASSING AND AN OFFICIAL OF CHERNER MOTOR COMPANY, BUT COURT STATED HIS POSITION REMAINS SAME. MURPHY THEN DECLARED HIS NEXT WITNESS WAS WILLIAM ROSEN, WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE NOT KNOWN AT THIS TIME, AND MURPHY INQUIRED IF COURT WOULD CARE TO RULE ONE WHETHER HE WOULD PERMIT TESTIMONY OF ROSEN. COURT ANSWERED THAT MURPHY HAD NOT SEEN FIT IN CHAMBERS TO DISCLOSE NATURE OF EXPECTED TESTIMONY OF ROSEN, SO HE WAS NOT IN A POSITION TO RULE. MURPHY THEN DECLARED THAT HE PROPOSED TO SHOW RECEIPT BY ROSEN OF THE FORD AUTO PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED IN TESTIMONY. JUDGE THEN ANNOUNCED HE WOULD BAR SUCH TESTIMONY ON SAME GROUNDS AS THAT ON WHICH HE BARRED MASSING AND CHERNER. FIRST WITNESS WAS WALTER M. HEPP, EMPLOYEE OF TYLER AND RUTHERFORD REALTY COMPANY, WASH, WHO TESTIFIED HIS FIRM LEASED PREMISES AT ONE FIVE TWO SIX K STREET, FOR TWO YEAR TERM COMMENCING MAY FIRST, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT TO WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, THAT LATTER TOOK POSSESSION UNDER LEASE BUT HE COULD NOT

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51 JUL

174-1333-3603

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348 DEC 17 1964

END PAGE ONE

Kisseloff-10584

STATE HOW LONG THEY REMAINED THERE. MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT HEBB HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED BY DEFENSE AND WAS IN COURT HOUSE HERE LAST THURSDAY, BUT DID NOT TESTIFY FOR DEFENSE. ON CROSS IT WAS BROUGHT OUT THAT ABOVE LEASE WAS FOR SPACE ON GROUND FLOOR, AND WITNESS AGAIN SAID HE COULD NOT STATE WHEN WOODSTOCK COMPANY MOVED OUT OF PREMISES. GOVT CASE CONCLUDED. MURPHY THEN PUT INTO EVIDENCE THE TWO ORDERS SIGNED BY USDJ WILLIAM BONDY APRIL THIRTIETH LAST RE DEFENSE MOTIONS, AND STRYKER PUT INTO EVIDENCE THE BILL OF PARTICULARS GRANTED BY JUDGE BONDY. MURPHY ALSO PUT INTO EVIDENCE THE RECEIPT SIGNED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL, SHOWING THAT CERTAIN GOVT DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED IN BILL OF PARTICULARS WERE EXHIBITED TO THEM PURSUANT TO ORDER. MURPHY THEN INQUIRED ABOUT HIS OFFER INTO EVIDENCE OF THE MEMO PREPARED BY SUPERVISOR LISH WHITSON CONCERNING HISS INTERVIEW AT BUREAU MARCH FORTY SIX, A RULING ON WHICH HAD BEEN RESERVED, AND COURT ANNOUNCED ~~HE HAD SUSTAINED~~ OBJECTION TO IT. FIRST DEFENSE WITNESS ON SURREBUTTAL WAS MARIAN FINNEY, MEDICAL RECORDS LIBRARIAN, DELAWARE HOSPITAL, WILMINGTON, WHO PRODUCED RECORDS REFLECTING ADMISSION TO THAT HOSPITAL OF RUTH FANSLER ON JULY FIFTEENTH, THIRTY SEVEN AND HER DISCHARGE JULY TWENTY SEVENTH, THIRTY SEVEN. RECORDS RECEIVED OVER OBJECTION. WITNESS ALSO IDENTIFIED A PENCILLED

END PAGE TWO

Kisseloff-10585

SLIP BEARING NAME ALGER HISS AND A CHESTERTOWN TELEPHONE NUMBER, WHICH WAS PART OF HOSPITAL RECORDS RE RUTH FANSLER. IT WAS ALSO RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE. ON CROSS WITNESS ADMITTED SHE COULD NOT TELL WHEN PENCILLED SLIP PREPARED OR BY WHOM, ADMITTED SUCH SLIPS ARE NOT MADE UP IN EACH CASE, AND ADMITTED SHE HAD NO WAY OF KNOWING IF INSTANT SLIP WAS IN HOSPITAL FILE WHEN CHILD WAS THERE. ON REDIRECT MC LEAN BROUGHT OUT THAT ABOVE SLIP WAS MAINTAINED BY HOSPITAL IN REGULAR COURSE OF BUSINESS. NEXT WITNESS WAS FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, REGISTRARS OFFICE, UNIV. OF MARYLAND, UNIVERSITY WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED AS GOVT WITNESS. SHE PRODUCED RECORDS RE SUMMER SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF PRISCILLA COMMENCING JUNE SECOND THIRTY SEVEN AND LASTING EIGHT WEEKS. SUCH RECORDS REFLECT THAT ADDRESS OF PRISCILLA FOR MAILING PURPOSES WAS ONE ONE SEVEN FRONT STREET, CHESTERTOWN. DOCUMENTS RECD INTO EVIDENCE. LAST DEFENSE WITNESS WAS NORMAN GRIEB, WHO TESTIFIED HE WAS COUNSELOR AT KELLOGG SMITH CAMP IN SUMMER OF THIRTY SEVEN. REMEMBERED TIMMY HOBSON THERE RECUPERATING FROM BROKEN LEG AND STATED ALGER CAME TO CAMP FREQUENTLY AND WITNESS SAID HE SAW ALGER DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE MIDDLE OF JULY TO THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST. VISITED ALGER ONCE AT L.W. WICKES APT. ON CROSS WITNESS ADMITTED

END PAGE THREE

HE COULD NOT STATE THAT ALGER HAD VISITED CAMP EVERY DAY, AND WAS UNABLE TO GIVE DATE HE VISITED ALGER AT WICKES APT. WAS EMPHASIZED THAT GRIEB COULD NOT PLACE ALGER AT CAMP EVERY DAY. AFTER RECESS JUDGE THEN ANNOUNCED ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TEN THIRTY AM JULY SIXTH, AT WHICH TIME HE SAID THERE WOULD BE A LITTLE TESTIMONY AFTER WHICH THE DEFENSE WOULD HAVE THE REMAINDER OF THE DAY FOR ITS SUMMARY TO THE JURY. HE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE GOVT WOULD COMMENCE ITS SUMMATION AT TEN AM JULY SEVENTH, AFTER WHICH JURY WOULD HAVE LUNCH IN CUSTODY OF MARSHAL, AND WOULD THEN RECEIVE HIS CHARGE, AFTER WHICH DELIBERATIONS WILL COMMENCE. IN ONE OF SESSIONS IN CHAMBERS TODAY JUDGE AGREED TO DEFENSE REQUEST THAT DEPOSITION BE TAKEN FROM MRS. WICKES AT CHESTERTWON, MD., THIS PM. MURPHY PLANS TO ACCOMPANY MC LEAN AND SHAPIRO OF DEFENSE COUNSEL TO CHESTERTOWN DEPARTING NEWARK VIA EASTERN AIRLINES FOUR ZERO FIVE PM TODAY AND ACCOMPANED BY SA T. G. SPENCER WHOSE PRESENCE REQUESTED BY AUSA MURPHY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr. Tolson

Kisseloff-10587

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASHINGTON 5 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 6. 3-22 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC MOST URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE, R, IS-R. BOSTON ND BOS ONE SIXTY FIVE TODAY ADVISED BOSTON OFFICE THAT ON JUNE TWENTYFOUR LAST, HE WAS TOLD BY BARBARA KERR, EDITORIAL WRITER, BOSTON TRAVELER NEWSPAPER, THAT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS HAD VISITED BARBARA KERR AND ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR., SHORTLY PRIOR TO HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE AND HIS REVELATION REGARDING THE QUOTE PUMPKIN PAPERS UNQUOTE. INFORMANT QUOTES BARBARA KERR AS STATING THAT SHE HAD KNOWN BOTH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND ALGER HISS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., DURING WORLD WAR TWO WHEN KERR WAS EMPLOYED BY AN UNIDENTIFIED GOVERNMENT BUREAU IN WASHINGTON. KERR FURTHER TOLD INFORMANT THAT CHAMBERS HAD IDENTIFIED HISS TO KERR AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. KERR IS QUOTED AS HAVING STATED SHE FELT THAT CHAMBERS WAS TELLING A TRUTHFUL STORY REGARDING ALGER HISS AND THAT QUOTE HISS WAS GUILTY UNQUOTE. KERR DID NOT GIVE INFORMANT ANY DETAILS REGARDING HER FORMER ASSOCIATION WITH WHITTAKER CHAMBERS OR ALGER HISS BUT, IN INFORMANTS OPINION, INDICATED SHE KNEW MORE ABOUT HISS AND CHAMBERS THEN SHE HAD TOLD INFORMANT. NO EFFORT BEING MADE TO INTERVIEW BARBARA KERR AT THIS TIME. SUGGEST NY INTERVIEW WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IMMEDIATELY REGARDING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF BARBARA KERR AND ADVISE BOSTON OF ANY ACTION DESIRED.

SOUCY

CRO PLS LINE 15 9TH WD WD "INFORMANT-S" Kisseloff-10588

END

ACK IN ODR PLS

WA BS R 5 WA

NY BS R 2 NYC

DISC PS

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ASB

6 JUL 12 1949

JUL 20 1949

cc: Mr. Fletcher

JUL 7 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 14 7 4-33 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALGER

HISS TRIAL SUMMARY AM SESSION JULY SEVENTH. IN COMMENCEMENT OF MORNING SESSION WHICH BEGAN TEN THREE, AND WAS RESTRICTED TO ONE HOUR, ELEVEN THREE, STRYKER OPENED BY REFERRING TO THE TESTIMONY OF MRS CLAUDIA CATLETT IN WHICH SHE HAD DESCRIBED AND REFERRED TO THE FURNITURE IN THE THIRTIETH STREET HOUSE, AND THE FACT THAT THERE HAD BEEN PLENTY OF FBI TESTIMONY BUT NO TESTIMONY REFUTING MRS CATLETT-S DESCRIPTION OF THIS RESIDENCE, NOR WAS CHAMBERS RECALLED TO DISPUTE MRS CATLETT-S TESTIMONY. STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO SA COURTLAND JONES TESTIMONY WITH REGARD TO PAT CATLETT AND THE FACT THAT A STATEMENT HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM HIM ONLY THREE DAYS BEFORE THE TRIAL. ALSO THAT HE HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO THE FBI OFFICE TWICE, AND ONCE ON SUNDAY NIGHT. WHY WAS HE BROUGHT THERE INQUIRED STRYKER, THREE DAYS BEFORE THE TRIAL. WAS IT TO TRY TO SHAKE HIM, OR AN EFFORT MADE TO IMPAIR THE TESTIMONY OF A WITNESS. WHAT IS THE EXPLANATION. HE THEN REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT CLAUDIE CATLETT HAD BEEN TAKEN ON A SEVENTY MILE AUTO TRIP TO THE FBI OFFICE AND INTERROGATED. WHY WAS THIS DONE. QUOTE TO IMPAIR THE STATEMENT SHE HAD MADE TO US UNQUOTE. PARENTHESIS HISS ATTORNEYS CLOSED PARENTHESIS. HE THEN COMPARED THE TREATMENT OF THESE TWO WITNESSES TO A HYPOTHETICAL TREATMENT OF MR HOUSTON, AND INQUIRED WHETHER THIS MAN, WHO IS A CREDIT TO THE COLORED RACE, WOULD HAVE BEEN TREATED. STRYKER STATED THAT SUCH CONDUCT WAS CLOSE TO PRESSURE,

END PAGE ONE

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52 JUL 27 1949

What are the incidents?

Memo to DMA 7-8-49

Kisseloff-10589

AND WAS NOT DONE IN THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE. STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO THE TESTIMONY OF SOLANDT AS A SORROWFUL PRODUCTION ON A COLLATERAL POINT, AND WAS GIVEN TO PROVE THE PERJURED TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS. HE THEN INQUIRED QUOTE WHY DID SOLANDT CALL MRS WICKES UNQUOTE. STRYKER THEN ATTEMPTED TO SOFTEN HIS ATTACK ON THE FBI BY STATING THAT HE IS NOT ENGAGING IN A GENERAL ATTACK ON THE FBI BECAUSE HE HAS THE HIGHEST REGARD FOR MR HOOVER, BUT HE DID WISH TO EMPHASIZE THAT THEIR CONDUCT IN THIS CASE SHOULD NOT MEET THE APPROVAL OF THE TWELVE FREE AMERICANS PARENTHESIS REFERRING TO THE JURY CLOSE PARENTHESIS. STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT OF MAY TWENTYFIFTH, THIRTYSEVEN, WHICH WAS THE LAST STANDARD TAKEN, AND POINTED OUT THAT THE GOVT HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN SHAKING DOWN WASHINGTON FOR PRODUCTS OF THE WOODSTOCK MACHINE, AND THIS ONE, THE ONE OF MAY TWENTY FIFTH, WAS THE LAST ONE THAT COULD BE FOUND. HE THEN EMPHASIZED THAT THIS LETTER WAS THE FINEST POSSIBLE CORROBORATION OF THE CATLETTS TESTIMONY AS TO THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE TYPEWRITER. HE THEN EMPHASIZED THAT NO MORE STANDARDS WERE FOUND BECAUSE NONE WERE MADE. HE THEN REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT MR CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED THAT HE ONCE HAD DISPOSED OF A TYPEWRITER BECAUSE HE DID NOT WISH IT TO REMIND HIM OF HIS PARTICIPATION IN THIS SITUATION, AS IT EVINCED A CONSCIOUSNESS OF GUILT, AND THAT HE WANTED TO FORGET THE PAST. WE HAVE CHAMBERS WORD FOR THAT. PARENTHESIS STRYKER WAS REFERRING TO

END PAGE TWO

CHAMBERS REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CLOSED PARENTHESIS. STRYKER THEN BROUGHT OUT THE UNUSUAL MENTALITY AND PERSONALITY OF WHITTAKER CHAMBRS, CALLING HIM A PSYCHOPATHIC LIAR, OR JUST A PLAIN LIAR. HE MENTIONED THAT DR. BINGER-S CONCLUSION WAS EXCLUDED ON THIS POINT, WHICH WAS ALL RIGHT WITH STRYKER, AS HE POINTED OUT THE JURY COULD DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT CHAMBERS WAS A PSYCHOPATHIC LIAR, OR JUST A PLAIN LIAR. STRYKER RECALLED FOR THE JURY CHAMBERS TESTIMONY ON CROSS EXAMINATION ABOUT HIS, CHAMBERS, LATE DECEMBER VISIT TO VOLTA PLACE. THAT CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS FEARING BEING KIDNAPPED OR KILLED BY ALGER HISS, YET HE HAD SUPPER WITH THE HISSES THAT NIGHT. HE SAID THAT CHAMBERS WAS THE ONLY WITNESS IN THE WORLD WHO SAID THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE OBTAINED FROM ALGER HISS, AND POINTED OUT THAT ONLY A MAN WITH A PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY COULD THINK UP SUCH A RIDICULOUS STORY SUCH AS FEARING AN AMBUSH OR KIDNAPPING BY ALGER HISS, AND YET HE IS THE WITNESS THAT IS TESTIFYING THAT HE OBTAINED THE DOCUMENTS FROM HISS. STRYKER POINTED OUT THAT THE STORY WAS THE MOST PREPOSTEROUS HE HAD EVER HEARD IN COURT. STRYKER THEN WENT ON TO THE TESTIMONY OF MRS CHAMBERS, REFERRING TO GOVT BALTIMORE EXHIBITS TEN, ELEVEN, FORTYTWO AND FORTYSEVEN, WHICH HE ASKED TO BE PRODUCED. HE THEN DESCRIBED MRS CHAMBERS ON THE STAND, AND MENTIONED TO THE JURY THAT THEY SHOULD RELY ON THE LADY JURORS TO JUDGE MRS CHAMBERS TESTIMONY, AS THEY ARE BETTER ABLE TO JUDGE WOMEN. STRYKER THEN ATTACKED THE STORY MRS, ESTHER CHAMBERS TOLD. HE DESCRIBED HER SITTING IN THE WITNESS STAND,

END PAGE THREE

TRYING TO RECALL THE STORY SHE WAS ABOUT TO TELL, PUMP PRIMING AS IT WERE, STRYKER THEN BROUGHT OUT THAT MR. MURPHY HAD HAD MRS CHAMBERS ON DIRECT STATE THAT SHE HAD GONE TO THE VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE OF THE HISSES TO ATTEND A PARTY ON DEC FIRST, THIRTYSIX, LATER CHANGING THE DATE TO NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. HE THEN REFERRED TO THE NUMEROUS PARTIES WHICH MRS CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THEY ATTENDED WITH THE HISSES, INDICATING A CLOSE FAMILIARITY AND COMPANIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO FAMILIES. STRYKER CHARACTERIZED THIS AS ABSURD, THAT IF IT WERE TRUE, IT WAS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF A LACK OF CONSPIRACY ON THE PART OF THE HISSES. STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT HE HAD A HUNDRED SIMILAR POINTS TO THE ABOVE THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS, BUT HE DID NOT HAVE TIME TO COVER THEM. STRYKER THEN STATED THAT THIS TESTIMONY OF MRS CHAMBERS WAS PERJURY, FURTHER, SUBORNATION OF PERJURY. HE THEN POLITELY EXCLUDED THE DEFENSE COUNSEL AND THE FBI FOR HAVING BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS PERJURY. A FURTHER INCIDENT OF MRS CHAMBERS PERJURY WAS HER STATEMENT THAT SHE HAD GONE TO THE P STREET HOUSE TO GET A KEY TO THE TWENTY EIGHTH ST HOUSE, BUT SHE WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ONE, AS MR HISS HAD POSSESSION OF IT, AND HE WAS BUSY ARGUING A CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT. SHE STATED THAT THIS WAS IN MAY OF THIRTYFIVE. STRYKER POINTED OUT THAT HISS HAD ONLY ARGUED ONE CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT, AND THAT WAS ONE YEAR LATER. HE STATED THAT SOME CONFEDERATE MUST HAVE FOUND OUT THAT HISS HAD BEEN PLEADING A CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT AND HAD GIVEN IT TO HER AND

END PAGE FOUR

Kisseloff-10592

SHE HAD USED IT. THE UNDISPUTED EVIDENCE, HE REITERATED, SHOWED THAT HISS WAS NOT PLEADING A CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT ON THAT DATE. STRYKER STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHO TOLD HER TO DO THAT, AND AGAIN EXCLUDED THE DEFENSE COUNSEL AND THE FBI OF COMPLICITY IN THIS, BUT STATED THAT HE DID NOT EXCLUDE CHAMBERS. THAT IN HIS OPINION, CHAMBERS WOULD DO ANYTHING. STRYKER POINTED OUT THAT ON CROSS EXAMINATION OF MRS CHAMBERS ON THAT POINT, MRS CHAMBERS EXPLAINED THAT SHE HAD SAID THAT, BUT IT WAS IN ERROR. THAT IT WAS NOT IN THE SUPREME COURT THAT HE ARGUED THE CASE, BUT SOMEWHERE ELSE. STRYKER THEN STATED THAT IT WAS AN UNDISPUTABLE FACT THAT NEITHER AT THAT TIME NOR ANY OTHER TIME HAD HISS ARGUED A CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT OR ANY OTHER COURT, AS HE WAS BUSY AS A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AT THIS TIME. STRYKER THEN MENTIONED THE CROSS EXAMINATION OF MRS HISS, IN WHICH MR MURPHY RECALLED FOR MRS HISS MRS. CHAMBERS TESTIMONY IN BALTIMORE TO REFRESH MRS HISS RECOLLECTION WITH REGARD TO MRS HISS INTENTION OF TAKING A NURSING COURSE AT MERCY HOSPITAL. STRYKER POINTED OUT AT THIS TIME THAT HE DID NOT ACCUSE MR MURPHY OF IMPROPRIETY WITH REGARD TO THIS CROSS EXAMINATION, BUT WAS LEAVING IT TO THE JURYS DECISION TO DETERMINE IF ANY EXISTED. HE SHOWED THAT MRS CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED THAT SHE HAD SAT IN THE PARK WITH HER CHILD AND DISCUSSED WITH MRS HISS HER EXPECTED TRAINING IN MERCY HOSPITAL. HE SHOWED THAT MRS HISS ATTENTION WAS CALLED TO A LETTER OF MAY TWENTYFIFTH, THIRTYSEVEN, ADDRESSED TO THE UNIVERSITY, APPLYING FOR ADMISSION TO

STUDY CHEMISTRY. STRYKER ACCUSED MR MURPHY OF TRYING TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE ANSWERS GIVEN BY MRS CHAMBERS IN BALTIMORE REFERRED TO THE MAY TWENTY FIFTH THIRTYSEVEN LETTER TO THE UNIVERSITY. MR STRYKER THEN SHOWED THAT HIS CROSS EXAMINATION BROUGHT OUT THAT MRS CHAMBERS HAD SEEN MRS HISS BETWEEN THIRTYFIVE AND THE SPRING OF THIRTYSIX AT EUTAW PLACE AND THAT HER DIRECT TESTIMONY ON THIS MATTER HAD BEEN TO CREATE MISIMPRESSION THAT THE TIME WAS MAY OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. STRYKER THEN STATED THAT MRS HISS HAD NEVER TAKEN A NURSING COURSE BUT THAT IT HAD BEEN A COURSE IN CHEMISTRY. SOMEHOW, HE POINTED OUT, MRS CHAMBERS LEARNED ABOUT MRS HISS TAKING THIS COURSE AND WORKED IT INTO HER TESTIMONY. STRYKER THEN BRIEFLY TOUCHED ON THE ABOVE REFERRED TO GOVERNMENT BALTIMORE EXHIBITS IN RATHER INEFFECTUAL FASHION. HE THEN INQUIRED WHY WASN-T MR SAYRE PRODUCED BY THE GOVT TO TESTIFY ABOUT THESE EXHIBITS. HE POINTED OUT THAT WITH RESPECT TO EXHIBIT TEN MR ANDERSON FOR THE GOVT HAD STATED THAT IT HAD NEVER BEEN IN SAYRE-S OFFICE AND THE SAME APPLIED TO EXHIBITS ELVEN AND FORTYTWO AND THEREFORE HISS WOULD NOT HAVE HAD IT AVAILABLE TO MAKE COPIES. WITH RESPECT TO EXHIBIT FORTYSEVEN HE STATED THAT THE ORIGINAL HAS BEEN MISLAID. HE DREW THE ANALOGY THAT THE FBI DID NOT SHAKE DOWN WASHINGTON FOR THE ORIGINAL OF THAT STATEMENT. STRYKER THEN CLOSED WITH AN EULOGY OF ALGER HISS CHARACTER AND BACK-

CORR 1ST WD, 5TH WD FROM BOTTOM IS "ELEVEN"

Kisseloff-10594

GROUND AND A DEROGATORY SUMMATION OF CHAMBERS CHARACTER AND BACK-GROUND AND ADDING WHY DIDN-T CHAMBERS COME FORTH WITH A COMPLETE STORY IN AFFIDAVIT FORM WHEN HISS STORY WAS FIRST REVEALED TO MR BERLE. STRYKER THEN TRIED TO TIE IN CHAMBERS ATTACK ON HISS AS AN AT-TACK ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, REFERRING SPECIFICALLY TO THE READING BY MR CHAMBERS OF HIS ARTICLE IN "TIME" MAGAZINE CONCERNING TRUMAN-S HANDLING OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR POSITION WHICH HE READ FOR THE HCUA AT HIS CONFRONTATION BEFORE ALGER HISS. STRYKER CONCLUDED. LUNCHEON RECESS.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached teletype from the New York Office dated July 7, 1949, which summarized the morning session of Federal Court during the trial of this case on July 7, 1949. Defense Attorney Stryker, in his remarks to the jury, referred to the testimony of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones of the Washington Field Office with regard to Perry M. (Pat) Catlett, Jr., and the fact that a statement had been taken from him only three days before the trial began on May 31, 1949; also, that he had been brought to the FBI Office twice and once on Sunday night. Stryker inquired as to why he was brought there three days before the trial and wanted to know if it was to try to check him or whether an effort was made to impair the testimony of a witness. The Director penned a notation, "What are the facts re this incident?"

Interviews with Perry M. (Pat) Catlett, Jr.

Perry M. Catlett, Jr. (Negro) is one of three sons of Claudie Catlett, a former maid of Alger and Priscilla Hiss.

Perry Catlett was interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office on February 2, 1949. This interview was for the purpose of determining the termination date of his mother's employment as a maid for the Hisses. On this occasion he could not recall anything concerning any typewriters or other belongings of the Hisses; however, he admitted that he had worked for the Hisses doing odd jobs while they were residing on 30th Street, N. W., and Volta Place, N. W.

He was again interviewed on February 4, 1949, concerning the specific date of his mother's employment as a maid by Alger Hiss. On this as well as the previous occasion he was extremely nebulous as to dates.

He was again interviewed on February 9, 1949, concerning certain discrepancies in dates he had furnished concerning his employment. A signed statement was obtained from him containing information relating to his various employments during the time he was working for Alger Hiss and subsequent thereto.

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INDEXED - 100 74-1333-3606

On May 13, 1949, it was learned through an interview with Claudie Catlett that an old Woodstock typewriter was located by the Hiss attorneys. She stated she recalled that Alger Hiss gave her family a typewriter which she believed

FLJ:mpd

53 JUL 21 1949

6 JUL 12 1949

was the same one that the Hiss attorneys had ~~located~~ CATLETT. Thereafter interviews were conducted with her sons, Perry, James and Raymond Catlett, which confirmed this information and indications are that they withheld this information from Bureau Agents because of their friendship for the Hisses. Perry Catlett was again interviewed on May 13, 1949, concerning the Woodstock typewriter mentioned by his mother. During this interview he was extremely uncooperative and evasive. He admitted that Alger Hiss or his wife had given him or his mother a typewriter on or about January 1, 1938, when the Hisses moved from the 30th Street address to the Volta Place address. He said that he attempted to have it repaired at a typewriter repair shop located on the corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street, N. W. When asked why he did not furnish this information to Agents when he was interviewed on previous occasions, he stated, "I figured it was unimportant."

Perry Catlett was again interviewed on May 16, 1949. At this time he admitted that he had lied when he was interviewed on previous occasions. He admitted that he had discussed the typewriter with members of his family and the defense attorneys and had likewise viewed the typewriter in the presence of the defense attorneys. He said that he could identify it although he did not know how he would go about doing this.

In previous interviews Perry Catlett had claimed that he received an old Woodstock typewriter from the Hisses on or about January 1, 1938 (taking it out of the Hisses' possession during the period that the Chambers' documents were typed, that is January through April, 1938), and that he, Perry, had taken it to a typewriter repair shop on the Northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Streets, N. W.

Investigation in the meantime had disclosed that the only typewriter repair shop that was ever located at the Northwest corner of Connecticut and K was a Woodstock agency which occupied these premises from September 15, 1938, to September 15, 1940.

With this information at hand, Perry Catlett was again interviewed on May 28, 1949, in order to possibly obtain from him an admission that he had received the typewriter later than he had previously claimed. A signed statement was obtained from him and he advised that he did not recall if the typewriter was given to him during the move from 30th Street to Volta Place, N. W. on January 1, 1938, or

Kisseloff-10597

after the move. He said that the Hisses could have resided on Volta Place for several months before they gave him the typewriter. Concerning his attempt to have the typewriter repaired, he stated that he is sure this trip to the typewriter repair shop occurred in the warm weather and that he could have taken the typewriter to be repaired anywhere from a week to three or four months after he received it.

This information would tend to establish the belief that the Hisses gave the typewriter to the Catletts after April, 1938, and that Perry Catlett could not have taken it to be repaired at this shop earlier than September 15, 1938, because it was not, in fact, in existence until that date.

It is pointed out that Perry Catlett was never brought to the Washington Field Office on a Sunday night as alleged by Attorney Stryker. All of the interviews were conducted with him at the Washington Field Office with the exception of the one on May 28, 1949, which was held at his home at 733 Howard Road, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Observations:

It is believed that Defense Attorney Stryker made particular emphasis on this phase of the Bureau's investigation since it tore down to a great extent their defense. The defense has contended that the typewriter was turned over to the Catlett Negroes prior to the time that the Chambers' documents were typed and when Perry Catlett testified as to his possession of the typewriter, he was uncertain as to exactly how it came into his possession, although he appeared to be coached that he received it prior to the time that the Hisses moved to the Volta Place address on January 1, 1938.

Perry Catlett was insolent and made a very poor witness for the defense. He has consistently lied during the various interviews with him. The fact that he finally admitted that he could have received the typewriter sometime after January 1, 1938, as indicated in his statement to Special Agent Jones on May 28, 1949, was a blow to the defense and because of this, a special attack was made of the interview with him on that date.

Attachment

Kisseloff-10598

c - Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Floyd Jones

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Director, FBI

June 28, 1949

74-1333-3607

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

EX-1

Today, the attorney for Hiss requested the Court to require the Government attorneys to turn over to him the Grand Jury minutes of the testimony of Hiss of March 16, 1948, December 7, 10, 13, 14 and 15, 1948, and also the FBI report covering the conversation of The Assistant to the Director D. M. Ladd with Alger Hiss, which occurred in March, 1946. This conversation was recorded in a memorandum dated March 25, 1946, a copy of which has been furnished to the Government attorneys at their request.

Mr. Thomas Murphy objected to the introduction of these documents, but when the Court ruled that they should be turned over to the attorney for Hiss, they were turned over in accord with the Court's instruction and at the same time a motion was made by Mr. Murphy that they be entered into the evidence of this case. The attorney for Hiss objected to the introduction of the minutes and the memorandum into evidence, and the Court presently has this question under advisement.

This is another instance in which confidential reports of this Bureau have been produced into Court, despite the fact that it is known and understood that such reports are confidential and are obviously hearsay as to content. No actual reliance is being placed upon Departmental Order #3229. Each time that such reports are turned over to the Court another precedent is established for the production of additional records.

I am of the firm opinion that it is necessary that a strong stand be taken in each instance arising of this character to protect the records of this Bureau and the Department. In each case where a firm stand is not taken to protect the records, the Department's position is weakened and the purpose and effect of Departmental Order #3229 is made vulnerable and in fact defeated.

HBF:cmw

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:00 PM
DATE 6-28-49
BY RA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAIL ROOM

JUL 18 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 28, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

At 3:25 p.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called and stated that the Judge had just ordered Assistant U. S. Attorney Murphy to turn over to Strycker, attorney for Hiss, the Grand Jury minutes of the testimony of Hiss before the Grand Jury in New York on March 16, 1948, and December 7, 10, 13, 14 and 15, 1948; also the FBI report covering the conversation of The Assistant to the Director Ladd with Hiss in 1946. The testimony contained in the Grand Jury minutes and the conversation with you have been the subject of direct testimony by Hiss and also the subject of cross-examination by Government attorneys. Mr. Belmont stated that Murphy had resisted the introduction of the minutes and the FBI material unsuccessfully.

I inquired as to whether any reliance had been placed on Departmental Order #3229. Mr. Belmont did not know. He said that the reporting Agent had come out of the courtroom and furnished him the foregoing information while the Court was still in progress. I asked if, in fact, Mr. Murphy had already turned over the FBI material covering your conversation with Hiss. He did not know. I asked if an FBI Agent would turn over the material, and Mr. Belmont said no, that the material had already been forwarded by the Bureau and had been furnished to Mr. Murphy and Mr. Donegan; it was in their possession and if it was turned over to the Court it would be by Mr. Murphy and not by any Bureau Agent.

I am having a check made to determine exactly the nature of the report or memorandum furnished to Mr. Murphy, in accord with his previous request covering your conversation with Hiss.

I advised Mr. Tolson of the above development.

RECORDED - 11

174-1333-3667
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Supervisor Tuohy of the New York Office called in at 3:55 p.m. and advised that he was present in the courtroom when this matter came up. He stated Murphy had been reading from Hiss' testimony before the Grand Jury in New York and also before the HCUA in Washington, and when he completed using this material in cross-examination Strycker moved for the right to read such minutes for the entire day. The Judge granted this request. Murphy also in cross-examination had brought out that Hiss had discussed with Secretary of State Byrnes the stories about him in Washington, and at Byrnes' suggestion, Hiss had talked with you. It was brought out that Hiss had voluntarily talked to you and had furnished his own story; that few if any questions were asked of him with the exception of what organizations he belonged to. Murphy was actually using notes rather than the

HBF:cmw

memorandum or report itself.

Strycker requested the Court to require Murphy to produce the report or memorandum. Murphy immediately objected and pointed out to the Court that he had no authority to make available FBI reports; further, that he had no way of appeal from the ruling of the Court that he produce it. Mr. Tuohy stated that Departmental Order #3229 was not named in that manner, but it was clear from Murphy's objection that he was relying on such a policy. Mr. Tuohy stated that the material actually was a memorandum under date of March 25, 1946. He stated that as of the time he left the courtroom it had not yet been turned over to the Court to be given to Strycker and he would determine whether in fact it had been turned over to him.

Addendum:

Since the dictation of the foregoing, at 4:20 p.m., Supervisor Tuohy called again and stated that the Grand Jury minutes and the memorandum of March 25, 1946, were turned over to Strycker at the instruction of the Court. At that time, Murphy moved that all of the material be entered into the evidence of the case. Strycker immediately objected and he will decide overnight whether or not he is going to hold with his objection or drop it. This was a counter move by Murphy to Strycker's demand for the production of this material.

Memo being prepared to Atty

6-28

Yes & promptly. Every lawyer who asks for FBI records going to be given them? H.

Dwe gh

[illegible] SECTION

JUN 30 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 15 30 5-28 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY AM SESSION JUNE THIRTY. PRISCILLA HISS RESUMED ON CROSS AND TESTIFIED SHE COMMUTED FROM WASH TO BALT WHILE ATTENDING SUMMER SCHOOL IN JUNE AND JULY, THIRTY SEVEN AND SPENT WEEKENDS AT CHESTERTOWN UNTIL SCHOOL TERM ENDED. INSISTED SHE SPENT EVERY NIGHT FIRST TWO WEEKS IN AUG. AT WICKES APARTMENT. STATED TIMMY OFF CRUTCHES BY MIDDLE OF THAT SUMMER ALTHOUGH HE TOOK THEM TO CAMP. STATED TIMMY WAS NOT TAKEN TO A WASH DOCTOR DURING THAT PERIOD. SHE THEN DESCRIBED LAY OUT OF VOLTA PLACE. MURPHY THEN READ TO HER FROM GJ TESTIMONY WHEREIN SHE TESTIFIED SHE COULD NOT RECALL DATE OF DISPOSAL OF FANSLER MACHINE AND THAT SHE THOUGHT THEY HAD IT AT VOLTA PLACE. READ FURTHER WHEREIN PRISCILLA COULD GIVE NO SPECIFIC DETAILS RE MACHINE BUT BELIEVED IT GIVEN TO SALVATION ARMY OR JUNK MAN AND AGAIN STATED SHE BELIEVED SHE HAD SEEN IT AT VOLTA PLACE AND USED VERY SELDOM. READ FURTHER WHERE PRISCILLA HAD TESTIFIED SHE LAST REMEMBERED USING IT ON MANUSCRIPT FOR CARNEGIE INSTITUTE IN THIRTY FOUR. MURPHY READ FURTHER FROM GJ TESTIMONY WHEREIN PRISCILLA WAS UNABLE TO RECALL DEFECTS IN TYPEWRITER AND TESTIFIED QUOTE I AM NOT A TYPIST UNQUOTE. PRISCILLA

COPIES DESTROYED
848 DEC 17 1964

INDEXED - 28 74-1232-3608

END PAGE ONE RECORDED - 28

60 JUL 20 1949 4 SHLD BE "TAKEN"

ASB

Kisseloff-10602

ADMITTED ALL FOREGOING ANSWERS WERE TRUE WHEN SHE MADE THEM. SAID UNTIL RECENTLY SHE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF HAVING TYPED DOCUMENTS SHE IDENTIFIED YESTERDAY AS TYPED BY HER AND DENIED ANY PRESENT RECOLLECTION OF OTHER TYPING. MURPHY READ FURTHER WHERE PRISCILLA TESTIFIED THAT THEY MAY HAVE DISPOSED OF WOODSTOCK WHILE LIVING IN SECOND P STREET HOUSE IN EARLY FORTIES AND ALSO WHERE SHE TESTIFIES SHE DID NOT USE MACHINE AFTER THIRTY FIVE. PRISCILLA AGAIN ADMITTED SHE HAD GIVEN ABOVE TESTIMONY BEFORE GJ. ON REDIRECT STRYKER ASKED FOR FBI REPORT WHICH MURPHY USED IN QUESTIONING PRISCILLA AND IN MURPHYS STATEMENT HE USED ONLY HIS OWN NOTES. MOTION WAS DENIED. REDIRECT INTERRUPTED AT THIS POINT SO DEFENSE COULD PLACE ON STAND ADMIRAL ARTHUR J. HEPBURN, RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER WHO TESTIFIED RE KNOWING ALGER AT DUNBARTON OAKS AND SAN FRAN, AND THAT REPUTATION WAS EXCELLENT. ON CROSS ADMIRAL HEPBURN ADMITTED HE HAS NEVER BEEN IN HISS HOME, NEVER MET PRISCILLA, KNOWS NOTHING OF FACTS IN INSTANT TRIAL AND DECLARED NEVER HEARD PRIOR TO FORTY EIGHT HISS WAS COMMUNIST OR CP SYMPATHIZER. REDIRECT OF PRISCILLA THEN CONTINUED AND SHE IDENTIFIED TWO DOCUMENTS, WHICH SHE SAID HAD SHE HAD GIVEN MC LEAN TO TURN OVER TO GOVT WHEN SPECIMENS WERE BEING SOUGHT, TESTIFIED SHE VOTED FOR AL SMITH IN TWENTY EIGHT AND TRUMAN IN FORTY EIGHT. LATTER IN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO CROSS YESTERDAY WHERE

END PAGE TWO

PRISCILLA TESTIFIED SHE VOTED FOR NORMAN THOMAS IN THIRTY TWO. STATED WHEN FBI INTERVIEWED HER DEC. LAST SHE ATTEMPTED TO GIVE THEM ALL FACTS IN HER POSSESSION RE FANSLER MACHINE AND STRYKER THEN PUT HER SIGNED STATEMENT INTO EVIDENCE. NO RE-CROSS. DR. CARL BINGER, PSYCHIATRIST, WHO WAS PRESENT IN COURT DURING TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS, WAS THEN CALLED TO STAND AND MURPHY REQUESTED JURY BE EXCUSED AND THAT STRYKER MAKE AN OFFER OF PROOF. MOTION DENIED. STRYKER THEN QUALIFIED BINGER AS AN EXPERT WHO HAD ALWAYS BEEN INTERESTED IN PSYCHIATRY, AT WHICH POINT MURPHY RENEWED HIS OBJECTION TO ACCEPT TESTIMONY, AND WAS AGAIN OVERRULED. OVER OBJECTION BINGER TESTIFIED HE HAS NOT RECEIVED, NOR WILL HE ACCEPT ANY COMPENSATION FOR HIS TESTIMONY. STRYKER THEN LAUNCHED INTO HYPTHETICAL QUESTION IN WHICH HE ASKED BINGER TO ASSUME THE FOLLOWING FACTS WERE TRUE, AFTER WHICH HE REVIEWED IN MINUTE DETAIL FOR ALMOST FORTY MINUTES, TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS IN INSTANT TRIAL, POINTING UP THOSE ADMISSIONS MOST DAMAGING TO CHAMBERS, AND AT CONCLUSION THEREOF ASKED BINGER IF, ON BASIS OF HIS OBSERVATIONS AND HIS ASSUMING FACTS RECITED BY STRYKER, IF HE HAD AN OPINION OF THE MENTAL CONDITION OF CHAMBERS. MURPHY WAS PERMITTED TO BE HEARD AT THIS

END PAGE THREE

POINT AND REMARKED THAT A GRAVE INJUSTICE HAD BEEN DONE TO THE GOVT IN ALLOWING JURY TO HEAR THE LONG HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION, WHICH MURPHY SAID WAS NOT FAIR SUMMARY OF CHAMBERS TESTIMONY AND OBJECTED TO BINGER GIVING OPINION AS REQUESTED BY STRYKERS QUESTION. JUDGE KAUFMAN THEN ANNOUNCED THAT WHEN SUBJECT OF BINGERS TESTIMONY WAS FIRST BROACHED SEVERAL DAYS AGO, HE THOUGHT HE WOULD ADMIT IT, INASMUCH AS BOTH SIDES AGREE CREDIBILITY OF CHAMBERS IS VERY MUCH IN ISSUE, BUT THEN ANNOUNCED HE WAS GOING TO EXLUDE ALL SUCH TESTIMONY BECAUSE THE JURY, HE FELT, DOES NOT NEED EXPERT TESTIMONY TO DETERMINE CREDIBILITY OF CHAMBERS. AT REQUEST OF MURPHY HE THEN INSTRUCTED JURY TO DISREGARD ENTIRELY THE HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION PROPOUNDED BY STRYKER. LUNCHEON RECESS.

SCHEIDT

END

NY R 15 WA

cc: Mr. Fletcher

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 13, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 1:30 p.m. today, ASAC Belmont, New York, called in and stated that this morning Hiss' attorneys had requested of the Court that the statements made by Chambers to the Bureau in 1942 and 1945 be made available. The Judge had previously ruled that the statements should be made available to him so that he could determine whether or not they would be pertinent to the defense. These two statements are in letter form, addressed from the New York Office to the Bureau. They were studied and it was ascertained there was some small amount of administrative material in the letters in addition to the statements of Chambers. The statements of Chambers were not written statements but the oral statements of Chambers were reduced to writing in letter form. Previously, Mr. Belmont had been instructed to point out the administrative material to Mr. Donegan so that he could object to it.

The two letters were turned over to the Judge this morning. He said he would look them over to see if there was anything there which could be used to advantage by the defense. The defense had wanted access to the statements of Chambers made to the Bureau to point out inconsistency between those statements and his present testimony. At the time the letters were turned over to the Judge it was shown to him that they did contain some administrative data which should not be released to the defense.

At 1:50 p.m., Mr. Belmont called in again and stated that the Judge had indicated he would exclude all administrative data and still the Judge had not expressed an opinion as to whether any part of the statements of Chambers as set forth in the letters would be made available to Hiss' attorneys. Mr. Belmont stated also that Mr. Donegan said that if the Judge should decide to make all or any part of the statements of Chambers to the Bureau Agents available to Hiss' attorney, it would be done by having the pertinent portions abstracted from the letters to other paper. Mr. Donegan also indicated he would utilize Departmental Order #3229 in the event the Judge took any type of indicated action, such as permitting introduction of the entire content of the letters.

RECOMMENDATION:

It appears that the contemplated action of the Judge would not be objectionable and that the indicated action of Mr. Donegan is also not objectionable. If you are in agreement, I will advise Mr. Belmont that as long as the administrative material is eliminated and as long as the Judge only makes available that portion of the statements of Chambers contained in the letter of pertinence to the instant case, the Bureau has no additional comment to make.

100-33-36609

HBF:cmw

RECORDED

53 JUL 18 1949

Kisseloff-10606

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Fletcher

DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : Mr. Milnes

SUBJECT: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Time of Call: 6:55 p.m.

Pursuant to your instructions I contacted A. H. Belmont of the New York Division. He told me he had previously talked to Mr. Winterrowd, however, he would furnish me the same information.

He said that the judge had called the respective counsel in at 6:35 and ask if they wanted him to call the jury in to see if they desired to go to dinner. The counsel left it up to the judge, whereupon the judge called the jury in and ask them if they wanted to go to dinner. He also asked them if they were deadlocked. The foreman said that they were ~~not~~, however, after being prodded by the jury in the back row, he said that they were not deadlocked, but that one of the jurors had ask for more time to deliberate. Thereupon the jury returned to the jury room to resume its deliberation.

Mr. Winterrowd informed me that he has advised Mr. Ladd and Mr. Tolson of the foregoing. 94-1333-5610

JEM:prm

RECORDED - 141

53 JUL 18 1949

Kisseloff-10607

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: June 29, 1949

FROM : Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division AMC:HDK:MMcK
51-16-67

SUBJECT: Eugene Sharp Bibb
Internal Security

E. S. Bibb

Enclosed herewith for your information is a letter recently received in this Department from the Subject.

Enclosure No. 33159

ENCL
141

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

174-1333-3611
5
ASB.

JUL 12 1949

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INDEXED - 141

60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-10608

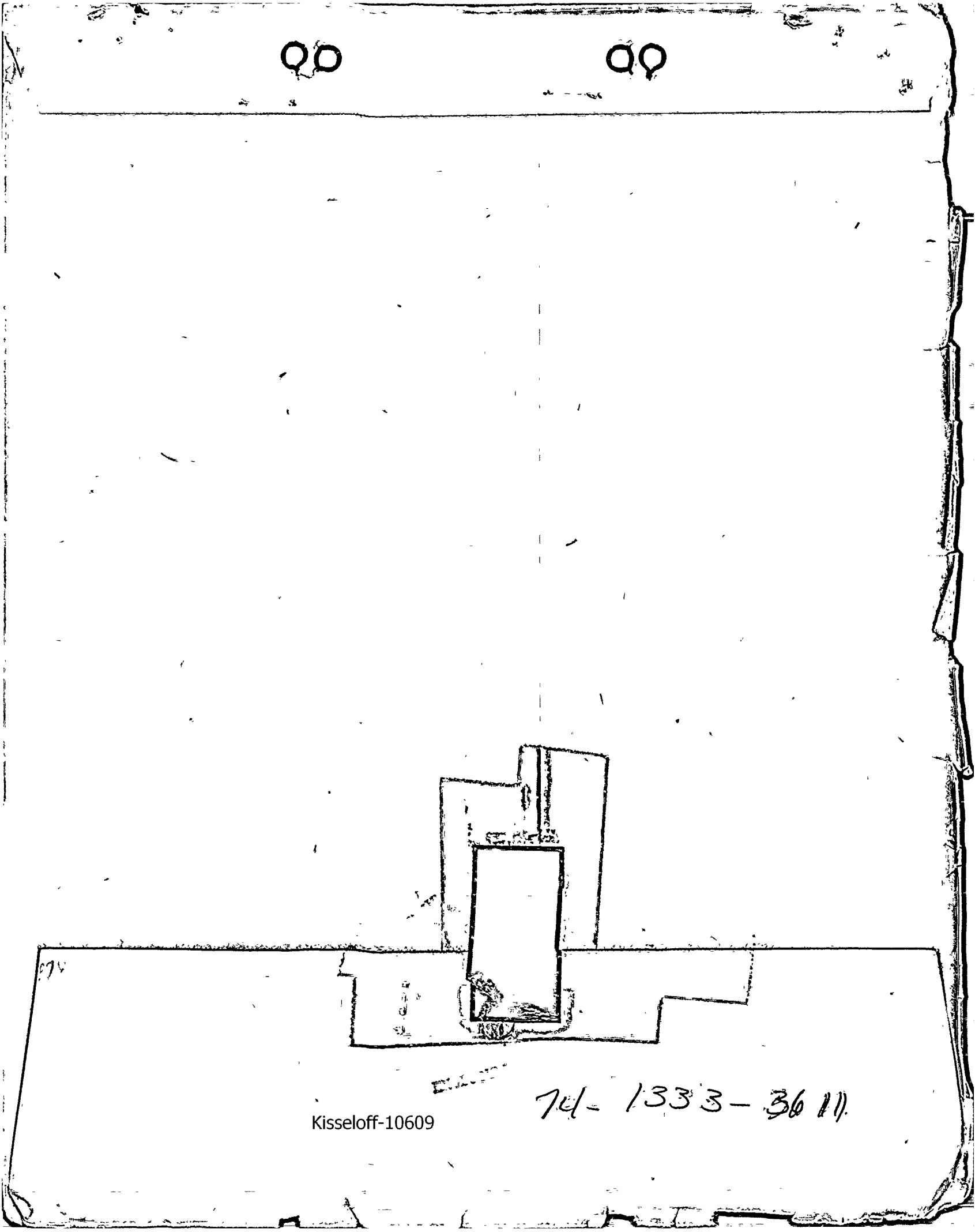
74-1333-3611

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED
JUN 7 - 1949
ATTORNEY GENERAL

EUGENE SHARP BIBB
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
60 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17
VANDERBILT 6-2455

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1949
Criminal Division

June 8 1949

Tom Clark,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Many of my friends at my instance have written you for weeks past, as have I, demanding that you force this foul jew Hiss to trial.

Now you caused him to be brought to trial. And it becomes more and more apparent to many of us skilled and disciplined lawyers who have practiced law with honor and success, that which you dare not allege about yourself, that you and the pressure group whom you serve, not the least among whom is that lewd Roosevelt woman and her cohorts Acheson and Dulles, all communists and/or socialists or both, have long planned that if sufficient public demand forced you to trial you would cause this trial to be "thrown". That is an expression with which you are doubtless very familiar.

Better not, little man! Powerful influences watch this case. Your future depends upon an honest protrayal of the stinking influences which have pervaded your mis-deal government for all too long.

I am honestly sorry for those of your ilk. You come shortly to the end of the gravy train track. Then what can you do?

very truly yours,

E S Bibb

Copy to:
Harry Truman,
President of the United States.

51-16-67
JUN 8 1949
J. E. F.

74 - 1332 - 3611

INCLOSURE

Nº 33159

FROM

Department of Justice

7—849

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Kisseloff-10611

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3917 1b

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	7/6/49	6/15,16/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. Charles F. Werner recognizes photo of Alger Hiss as someone she has seen in the past, but is unable to recall circumstances. She cannot recall ever having seen him in the company of Abraham George Silverman. She is not acquainted with anyone residing at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who was friendly with Silverman. M. E. Cohen, Jersey Typewriter Service, New Brunswick, N.J., cannot recall sale of typewriter to Fansler-Martin Agency, but believes some records, which reflect contacts in 1927, may still be in the home of his sister at Phila. Cohen to be in Phila. June 20 and June 21, 1949, at which time he will search his records.

1 c.c. to A.M. Campbell 7-8-49. ASB

ASB Bureau

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA John A. Ambler at Savannah dated June 6, 1949.
Teletype from Phila. to Bureau, Newark and N.Y. dated June 14, 1949.

DETAILS: Mrs. CHARLES F. WERNER, 129 Carlton Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, advised she was the switchboard operator at the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S. K. McKee, jwp SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2-Newark

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1

53 JUL 18 1949

Kisseloff-10612

apartment building 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. from about 1939 to 1941. She recalls ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as residing there. She was able to identify a photograph of ALGER HISS taken in 1948 as a person she had seen sometime in the past, but could not recall the circumstances and could not associate HISS with SILVERMAN. She stated she did not see HISS' photograph in a newspaper and is quite sure she saw him in person somewhere.

With reference to SILVERMAN, Mrs. WERNER was unable to name anyone who was friendly with him and remarked that the tenants in the apartment building were, for the most part, not acquainted with each other. She added she had lived in the apartment building during the time she was a switchboard operator. She believed that SILVERMAN gave frequent parties, because she recalls ordering whiskey and mixers for him on numerous occasions from a nearby liquor store, to which there was a private telephone line. She described SILVERMAN as being very close-mouthed and not inclined to engage in small talk with her as most of the tenants did.

Should Mrs. WERNER be able to recall the circumstances under which she saw ALGER HISS or any information relating to the contacts of SILVERMAN, she will immediately contact the Newark Office.

Mr. M. E. COHEN, Jersey Typewriter Service, 320 George Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey, stated that he had been a junior salesman for the Woodstock Typewriter Agency in Philadelphia under THOMAS GRADY, a senior salesman. He recalled that JOHN CAROW was manager of the agency at that time. COHEN was unable to recall the sale of a typewriter to the Fansler-Martin Agency in Philadelphia, but did recall having done some work in the Bullitt Building during his period of employment. He stated that in 1927 he maintained records of his contacts and that as far as he knows, these records are still in existance at the home of his sister, Mrs. SAMUEL BECKMAN, 2430 North Myrtlewood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, telephone, Rancliffe 5-7316.

COHEN stated that he intended to go to Philadelphia on June 20, 1949 and would remain at his sister's home until the afternoon of June 21, 194 9. During this time he will endeavor to locate the records to which he referred and requested that an agent contact him at his sister's home in Philadelphia on June 21, 1949.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Kisseloff-10613

LEADS

Two copies of this report are being designated for the Washington Field Office for information purposes, inasmuch as that office is conducting an investigation regarding ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

At Philadelphia, Pa.

Will contact M. E. COHEN, c/o Mrs. SAMUEL BECKMAN, 2430 North Myrtlewood Avenue, telephone Radcliffe 5-7316, during his visit there June 20 and June 21, 1949 to determine if he has been able to locate any records reflecting the sale of a Woodstock typewriter to the Fensler-Martin Agency in about 1927. This lead was set out by teletype of June 16, 1949.

Kisseloff-10614

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-3917 1b

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	7/6/49	6/15,16/49	PAUL R. ALKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. Charles F. Werner recognizes photo of Alger Hiss as someone she has seen in the past, but is unable to recall circumstances. She cannot recall ever having seen him in the company of Abraham George Silverman. She is not acquainted with anyone residing at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who was friendly with Silverman. M. E. Cohen, Jersey Typewriter Service, New Brunswick, N.J. cannot recall sale of typewriter to Fansler-Martin Agency, but believes some records, which reflect contacts in 1927, may still be in the home of his sister at Phila. Cohen to be in Phila. June 20 and June 21, 1949, at which time he will search his records.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1333.
Report of SA John A. Ambler at Savannah dated June 6, 1949.
Teletype from Phila. to Bureau, Newark and N.Y. dated June 14, 1949.

DETAILS: Mrs. CHARLES F. WERNER, 129 Carlton Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, advised she was the switchboard operator at the

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2-Philadelphia
2-Washington Field (Information)
2-Newark

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 679340 16—39035-1

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: June 14, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of June 13, 1949, relating to the request of the attorneys for Hiss that the statements made by Chambers to the Bureau in 1942 and 1945 be made available.

At 6:10 p.m., June 13, 1949, ASAC Belmont of New York called and advised that the Judge told the counsel in this case that he had reviewed the statements and that there were some statements which were contrary to the statements made by Chambers at this trial. In the first statement in 1942, it was indicated by Chambers that he had been in the Communist Party from the year 1924 to the spring of 1937. He was now testifying that he was in the Communist Party until the spring of 1938. In his statement of 1945, he repeated that he had been in the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937, and also he had made the statement in 1945 that espionage was not involved, only Communist activities. The counsel for Hiss was furnished this information, was not given any additional information by the Judge, nor were they given copies of the letters from the New York Office to the Bureau, reporting the results of these two interviews. At this conference the question of the production of the signed statements of Chambers dated December 3, 1948, January 7, 1949, and January 8, 1949, was brought up and the Judge ordered that these statements be furnished to him so that he could review them to see if there were any inconsistencies with Chambers' present testimony. The Judge indicated that he would handle these three statements in the same manner as he had handled the statements of 1942 and 1945.

At 2:40 p.m., ASAC Belmont called in and advised that the Judge had read over the statements of December 3, 1948, and January 7 and 8, 1949, and he had advised Hiss' attorneys in the presence of Government counsel, that there were no inconsistencies in these statements with the facts testified to by Chambers and therefore, he declined to furnish the statements to the attorneys of Hiss.

ACTION

None. This is for your information.

HBF/mp

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F B I

6 JUL 12 1949

53 JUL 18 1949

Kisseloff-10616

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE	7/1/49	6/26 thru 30/49	WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER /cw;hrh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. RICHARD H. COLLINS, Chestertown, Md., childhood friend of ALGER HISS and resident of Wickes Apartments, Chestertown, Md., from 1934 to 1939, and Mrs. ROBERT TURNER, daughter of Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES, report meeting ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Wickes Apartments, Chestertown. Mrs. COLLINS states date of HISS visit to Chestertown as Summer 1937 or 1938, and Mrs. TURNER states HISS visit as occurring between June and September during a summer in late 1930's. Although Mrs. COLLINS is of opinion that HISSES subleased apartment of Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE, former instructor at Washington College, Chestertown, now deceased, fellow faculty members and friends of Dr. DOLE are not aware of person to whom she may have subleased apartment and have no personal knowledge of HISS visit to Chestertown. Mrs. CATHERINE S. HULITT, Chesapeake City, Md., and Captain HARRY DERRINGER, Chestertown, Md., former tenants of Wickes Apartments Fall, 1936, to Spring, 1937, and Fall, 1937, respectively, not aware of HISS tenancy there. S. ATHERTON MIDDLETON, Director of Gunston School, Centerville, Md., for past 29 years, and WILLIAM S. COLLINS, co-owner, "Kent County News", Chestertown, both fellow students of ALGER HISS at Johns Hopkins University, never saw HISS in Chestertown during Summer, 1937. Neighbors vicinity of, visitors to, and tradesmen who served Wickes Apartments, never saw HISSES there at any time. Review of "Transcript", "The Enterprise", and "Kent News", Chestertown newspapers, for Summers 1936, 1937, and 1938, with exception of Summer, 1936, editions of "Kent News" which are not available, failed to disclose any mention of HISS visit to Chestertown. Income tax returns of Maryland

ASB
Bureau
ASB

1 cc to A.M. Campbell 7-8-49 ASB

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2-Baltimore

JUL 18 1949

Kisseloff-10617

BA 65-1642

SYNOPSIS: (con't)

District for years prior to 1939, destroyed; therefore, not possible to ascertain whether or not Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES or Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE received income from ALGER HISS. Records Alfred University, Alfred, New York, reflect Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE served as instructor there Summers of 1936 and 1937.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333

Report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, Baltimore, June 28, 1949

Kisseloff-10618

BA 65-1642

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Kisseloff-10619

BA 65-1642

DETAILS: RE: ALGER HISS

Investigation Concerning Alleged Continuous Residence of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Chestertown, Maryland, During Summer of 1937, As Defense to CHAMBERS' Testimony That He and HISS Made a Trip to Peterborough, New Hampshire, About August 10, 1937.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent VERNON J. JOHNSON and the writer and is a continuation of investigation at Chestertown, Maryland, prior investigation at Chestertown, Maryland, having been set forth in report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated June 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland.

By teletype dated June 24, 1949, to the Bureau and New York Office, a copy of which was submitted to the Baltimore Office by New York on June 25, 1949, an interview of Captain CHARLES H. DOLE at Duluth, Minnesota, was set forth. Captain DOLE advised that his mother, now deceased, formerly resided at the Wickes Apartment House in Chestertown, Maryland, from 1932 through 1946, and named a number of other persons who were tenants at the Wickes Apartments during that period, among which were a Professor FORD, of the Spanish and French Department, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland; Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE; an individual named HUBBARD, who was a salesman, age about 50, who had two daughters, DIANE, age about 17, who attended high school in Chestertown, and BARBARA, age 19, who attended Washington College. Also mentioned was a young married couple, about 35 years of age, name unknown, who resided at the Wickes Apartments from 1932 through 1938, and built a home in Chestertown next to the country club and had a brother who was an attorney and still is an attorney in Chestertown. Also that Mrs. WICKES' son had a very close friend who lived across the street from the Wickes Apartments named CHARLES ATWATER and who often visited the Wickes Apartment building.

SPENCER S. SMITH, Clerk, United States Post Office, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 27, 1949, that Dr. LAWRENCE FORD, who is a professor at the Washington College, Chestertown, and who formerly resided at the Wickes Apartments, was vacationing with his wife at 160 Dufferin Avenue, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, having left Chestertown on June 25, 1949, leaving a change of address notice which reflected that he planned to return to Chestertown about September 1, 1949.

Mr. SMITH further advised that Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE is the correct name of an individual formerly identified by Mrs. L. W. WICKES, Chestertown, Maryland, whom Mrs. WICKES named Dr. ALICE DOLE.

Kisseloff-10620

SMITH added that information concerning the individual named HUBBARD and his two daughters described by Captain DOLE as former Wickes Apartment residents, could be obtained from Mrs. C. R. HUMPHREYS, Quaker Neck Landing near Chestertown, Maryland.

SMITH indicated that RICHARD H. COLLINS, Editor of the "Kent County News", Chestertown, Maryland, and his wife are undoubtedly the unidentified young married couple referred to by Captain DOLE as former Wickes Apartment residents who built a home in Chestertown next to the country club and have a brother who is a Chestertown attorney.

Mr. SMITH also advised that the present whereabouts of CHARLES ATWATER, former close friend and neighbor of Mrs. WICKES' son, whom SMITH identified as LEWIN WICKES, could be ascertained from his father, Reverend CHARLES L. ATWATER, 200 Maple Avenue, Chestertown, Maryland.

By Baltimore teletype dated June 28, 1949, to the Bureau, New York and Buffalo Offices, the Buffalo Office was requested to locate and interview Dr. and Mrs. LAWRENCE FORD. By teletype dated June 28, 1949, the Buffalo Office reported the results of their interview with Dr. and Mrs. LAWRENCE FORD. Accordingly, no lead for conducting this interview is being set out herein.

Mrs. C. R. HUMPHREYS, Quaker Neck Landing near Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 27, 1949, that a Mr. HUBBARD, who formerly lived in the third floor, street side apartment at the home of Mrs. L. W. WICKES from about 1936 to June, 1937, with his two daughters, DIANE and BARBARA, died about June, 1937. Mrs. HUMPHREYS added that DIANE HUBBARD is presently Mrs. ROBERT B. BERGNER, whose address is Box 635A, Route 1, Carmel, California, and that BARBARA HUBBARD is now Mrs. HENRY MUNSTEN, whose husband is a radio announcer for Station WTOP, Washington, D. C.

By Baltimore teletype dated June 28, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field and San Francisco Offices, the Washington Field Office was requested to locate and interview Mrs. HENRY MUNSTEN and the San Francisco Office was requested to locate and interview Mrs. ROBERT B. BERGNER. By teletype dated June 28, 1949, to the Bureau, Baltimore and New York Offices, the Washington Field Office reported the results of their interview with Mrs. HENRY MUNSTIN, not MUNSTEN, of South Fairlington, Virginia, and by teletype to the Bureau, Baltimore and New York Offices, dated June 28, 1949, the San Francisco Office reported the results of their interview with DIAN HUBBARD BERGNER, Carmel, California. Accordingly, no leads for conducting these interviews are being set out herein.

Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD H. COLLINS, RFD No. 3, Chestertown, Maryland, were interviewed on June 28, 1949. Mr. COLLINS advised that he is presently Editor of the "Kent County News" and that he has a brother, Judge STEPHEN

R. COLLINS, who was formerly a Chestertown attorney. It is noted that this information confirms the identity of Mr. and Mrs. COLLINS as the unidentified young couple who were formerly residents of the Wickes Apartments. To further substantiate this, COLLINS explained that he and his wife were approximately 35 years of age during the time of their residence at the Wickes Apartments and that upon leaving the Wickes Apartments, they moved to a home which they had built near the Chestertown Country Club. Mr. and Mrs. COLLINS further advised that they resided in the third floor, river side apartment at the Wickes Apartment House from January 20, 1934, to March 25, 1939. Mrs. COLLINS was certain of these dates inasmuch as the COLLINSES moved to the Wickes Apartments shortly after their marriage and vacated the Wickes Apartments upon moving to their present home.

Mrs. COLLINS further advised that she knew ALGER HISS as a child inasmuch as she and HISS were reared in the same neighborhood near Linden Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland. She did not see ALGER HISS again for many years until she met him in the hallway of the Wickes Apartments in 1937 or 1938. Mrs. COLLINS added that she was pleasantly surprised at seeing HISS at the Wickes Apartments and thereupon invited HISS and his wife, whom she had never met, up to her apartment for a drink. Shortly thereafter ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, who Mrs. COLLINS states were at that time occupying the apartment of a Dr. DOLE, who taught at Washington College, Chestertown, visited Mr. and Mrs. COLLINS in the COLLINS apartment. Insofar as Mrs. COLLINS can recall, the HISSES and the COLLINSES visited together on only that one occasion and she has not seen them since. She does not recall the duration of the HISSES' stay at the Wickes Apartments but does recall that it was in the Summer of 1937 or 1938. She has no idea as to whether or not the HISSES ever left Chestertown during their stay at the Wickes Apartments.

Mrs. COLLINS did recall that Dr. DOLE left Chestertown each summer from about late June to early September from 1935 to 1938, and went to Alfred University in New York with the exception of one summer, exact year unknown to Mrs. COLLINS, when Dr. DOLE went to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. COLLINS further recalled that the occupants of the Wickes Apartments during their stay there were as follows:

First floor, east side - a Dr. BUXTON, from 1935 to 1937;

First floor, west side - Mrs. L. W. WICKES;

Second floor, street side - PAUL SOLANDT, a professor at Washington College, and his mother, from 1936 to 1939;

Kisseloff-10622

Second floor, river side - Dr. and Mrs. BUXTON and Dr. BUXTON's mother, from 1934 to October, 1935; and Dr. DOLE, from October, 1935, to 1939;

The COLLINSES explained that Dr. BUXTON's wife murdered his mother in October, 1935, while the BUXTONS were occupying the second floor, river side apartment at the Wickes Apartment House. Thereupon Dr. BUXTON moved to the first floor, east side apartment in the WICKES home.

Third floor, street side - Dr. DOLE, from 1934 to October, 1935; then a MARIE BRYAN, whose present whereabouts are unknown to them, from 1935 to 1936; and a man named HUBBARD and his two daughters, DIANE and BARBARA, from about 1937 to 1939.

Reverend and Mrs. CHARLES L. ATWATER, 103 Maple Avenue, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 28, 1949, that their son, CHARLES C. W. ATWATER, presently resides at 1611 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and is employed by the law firm of Menchen and Eney, Baltimore. They further advised that their son was a friend of LEWIN W. WICKES, Jr., a son of their neighbor, Mrs. L. W. WICKES, and frequently visited young WICKES at his home. They added that they were never aware of the HISS visit to Chestertown until recent newspaper disclosures. Reverend and Mrs. ATWATER said that they knew that Dr. and Mrs. BUXTON, Dr. ESTHER DOLE, Professor PAUL SOLANDT and his mother, were residents of the Wickes Apartments during the late 1930's but they could not give more accurate dates. They recalled that Mrs. WICKES was friendly with the J. KELLOGG-SMITHS, of Chestertown, Maryland, and volunteered the information that the KELLOGG-SMITHS were odd and were the type people who may adopt an "ism" inasmuch as they had heard from other Chestertown residents that during the period that the KELLOGG-SMITHS operated their summer camp, they would on occasion allow the young boys and girls there to go about nude. Further questioning of the ATWATERS indicated that they knew nothing more of an unfavorable nature concerning the KELLOGG-SMITHS.

CHARLES C. W. ATWATER, 2800 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT L. LANPHEAR on June 28, 1949, furnished the following information concerning his activities in 1936 and 1937, in relation to the presence of the HISS family in Chestertown, Maryland.

LEWIN WICKES and ATWATER were close friends in Chestertown and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. ATWATER was the last person to talk to WICKES before WICKES fell four floors at St. John's Pinkney Hall in the Spring of 1936, when WICKES broke his back. WICKES was in the Wickes Apartment during the Summer of 1936, in a cast recovering from a broken back. ATWATER recalled

that WICKES was brought to the University Hospital in Baltimore in the latter part of 1936, in connection with his broken back. ATWATER recalled that the following persons were living in the Wickes Apartments, Chestertown, Maryland, during the period 1936 and 1937: Professors BUXTON, SOLANDT and FORD, a Mr. HUBBARD and his two daughters, DIANE and BARBARA, a Mr. and Mrs. COLLINS, and Dr. ESTHER DOLE. Dr. DOLE, according to ATWATER, resided in the second floor, river side of the Wickes Apartments and, although he was sure that DOLE had that apartment during 1936 and 1937, he could not recall whether Dr. DOLE subleased her apartment during the summer months. ATWATER further recalled that he had a "date" with DIANE HUBBARD during the Christmas season of 1937, at which time the HUBBARDS were residing at the Wickes Apartments.

ATWATER added that he has seen pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the newspapers and that to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen them in Chestertown, Maryland. He stated that he did not know of TIMMY HOBSON although he did know of a Mr. KELLOGG-SMITH, who ran a camp near Chestertown, and he knew that the defense had called Mr. KELLOGG-SMITH as a witness. ATWATER went on to say that his wife's sister, VIRGINIA, was formerly married to PHILIP van der GOES, who is presently married to JOAN KELLOGG-SMITH, daughter of the defense witness.

By teletype dated June 24, 1949, to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices, the Albany Office set forth an interview of Doctor KENNETH BUXTON at Montreal, Canada. Dr. BUXTON advised that he resided at 117 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, from 1932 to 1942, and that among the residents at that time were one HUMPHREYS, now deceased, and his two daughters, and a retired Army Colonel. Among relatives visiting the WICKES home at that time BUXTON recalled a married daughter of Mrs. WICKES, whose husband was hospitalized at the Veterans' Hospital, Perry Point, Maryland, who visited her mother regularly. BUXTON also stated that Mrs. WICKES' negro man servant, LEONARD, was very responsible and would recall tenants.

It is noted that other former residents referred to by BUXTON have not been mentioned at this time inasmuch as they have been previously set forth in this report.

The following information was also obtained from SPENCER S. SMITH, Post Office Clerk, Chestertown, Maryland, upon interview by Special Agent VERNON J. JOHNSON and the writer on June 27, 1949.

SMITH advised that the individual named HUMPHREYS and his two daughters mentioned by BUXTON, undoubtedly referred to a Mr. HUBBARD and his two daughters, previously referred to by Mr. SMITH, and that Mrs. C. R. HUMPHREYS would know more about this.

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SMITH further advised that the retired Army Colonel described by BUXTON as a former resident of the Wickes Apartments, is undoubtedly Colonel CHARLES BUNKER, of Dover, Delaware, who resided at the Wickes Apartments for a number of years and left Chestertown prior to World War II.

SMITH indicated that Mrs. WICKES' married daughter whose husband was formerly hospitalized in the Veterans' Hospital, Perry Point, Maryland, is Mrs. HENRY KRATZER, nee ELIZABETH WICKES, and that Mrs. WICKES' negro man servant is LEONARD ROBINSON, who resides at 111 Prospect Street, Chestertown, Maryland.

In the interview of Mrs. C. R. HUMPHREYS, Quaker Neck Landing, Chestertown, Maryland, on June 27, 1949, a portion of which is set out previously in this report, it was further ascertained from Mrs. HUMPHREYS that she has lived in the vicinity of Chestertown since 1928, and has never known of another person named HUMPHREYS living in Chestertown. It was therefore her belief that the HUMPHREYS and his two daughters described by KENNETH BUXTON as a former resident of the Wickes Apartments is in reality Mr. HUBBARD and his two daughters, DIANE and BARBARA.

Colonel CHARLES M. BUNKER, 20B The Green, Dover, Delaware, interviewed by Special Agent J. DAWSON VAN EPS on June 28, 1949, advised that he resided at the Wickes Apartments from September, 1938, until 1942, having obtained an apartment in the WICKES residence through Captain HARRY DERRINGER, United States Navy retired, who presently resides on Queen Street in Chestertown, Maryland. BUNKER advised that he has no knowledge of the HISS visit to Chestertown, Maryland, but suggested that a SCOTT BECK, Chestertown attorney who is a neighbor of Mrs. WICKES, may be aware of the HISS visit. It is noted that S. SCOTT BECK, Jr., 112 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, was previously interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on June 20, 1949. Results of this interview were set forth in the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated June 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland, re this case.

MORRIS BARROLL, an attorney from Chestertown, Maryland, who was visiting Colonel BUNKER and was present during the interview by Special Agent VAN EPS, advised that he is a cousin of Mrs. L. W. WICKES' son, LEWIN, and that he also knew HISS casually in Baltimore as they were "dancing men together" at the Bachelor's Cotillion held each year in Baltimore, but has never seen HISS in Chestertown, Maryland. BARROLL further advised that Mrs. RICHARD H. COLLINS, of Chestertown, wrote a society column for the Chestertown "Transcript", now the "Kent County News" during 1937, and that this column may set forth information regarding the alleged HISS visit to Chestertown.

Mrs. ROBERT TURNER, formerly Mrs. HENRY KRATZER, nee ELIZABETH WILKES, advised on June 27, 1949, that she is currently visiting her mother, Mrs.

Mrs
L. W. WICKES at Chestertown, Maryland, and that her permanent address is care of NEAL LONNEKER, Prescott, Washington. Mrs. TURNER further advised that she resided at Pamona, Maryland, about eight miles from Chestertown, from 1933 to 1938, and lived at her mother's home, 117 Front Street, from January, 1938, to April, 1939. She vaguely remembers that from about June to September in a year sometime in the later 1930's, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS rented an apartment in her mother's home at Chestertown. She does not recall the exact year. She explained that she had little contact with them, having been introduced to them by her mother and meeting them on only one occasion, and does not know whether or not the HISSES remained in Chestertown continuously during the period of their visit. Mrs. TURNER never saw the HISS' son, TIMOTHY HOBSON, at the Wickes Apartments, and that it was her recollection that the HISSES subleased the DOLE apartment. Mrs. TURNER recalled that residents of the Wickes Apartments during the late 1930's were as follows:

Basement - Her brother, LEWIN W. WICKES, Jr., who worked in Philadelphia and came home weekends. Mrs. TURNER recalled that this occurred in the late 1930's but more accurate dates could not be recalled by her.

First floor, east side - a Dr. BUXTON, from the Fall of 1935, to 1942. Mrs. TURNER also explained that Dr. BUXTON's wife murdered his mother in late 1935, while they were occupying the second floor, river side apartment, and that Dr. BUXTON then moved to the first floor.

First floor, west side - Mrs. TURNER's mother, Mrs. L. W. WICKES, continuously since 1934.

Second floor, street side - Professor SOLANDT and mother, 1934 to Spring, 1936, and Spring, 1937, to 1947; Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KENLEY, Spring, 1936, to Spring, 1937.

Second floor, river side - Dr. BUXTON, 1934 to Fall, 1935; and Dr. DOLE, 1935 to 1943.

Third floor, river side - Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD COLLINS, 1933 to 1937.

Third floor, street side - Mr. HUBBARD and two daughters, DIANE and BARBARA, 1935 to 1938.

LEONARD ROBINSON, 111 Prospect Street, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 27, 1949, that he has been employed as a man servant by Mrs. L. W.

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WICKES at 117 Front Street, Chestertown, for the past 30 years. He does not recall Mr. and Mrs. HISS and does not remember any former tenants who resided at the Wickes Apartments during the late 1930's. It is noted that ROBINSON, although apparently cooperative, is illiterate and was observed to be of very low-grade intelligence.

By teletype dated June 27, 1949, to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices, the St. Paul Office advised that upon reinterview, Captain CHARLES DOLE advised that he had received a letter from his sister, ALICE, on June 27, 1949, in which she said that she recalled definitely after being interviewed by the FBI that her mother did not sublease her apartment prior to 1937. DOLE advised that he was definitely sure of this because he attended Washington College, from which he was graduated in June, 1936, and lived there during the Summer of 1936, while employed at LEONARD ZIEZOLE's Garage on Maple Street, Chestertown, now WADDELL's Garage. DOLE further advised that Mrs. W. S. J. JONES, age about 60 and widow of the Dean of Washington College, and Mrs. ELLA HARRISON, who served in the public school system of Chestertown, were close friends of his mother and that his mother may have discussed the advisability of subleasing her apartment with these two women.

DOLE definitely placed the subleasing of the apartment as July and August, 1937, because his mother taught at Washington College, which term ended in mid-June, 1937, and she reported to Alfred University before July 1, 1937. The school term at Alfred ended in mid-August, 1937, according to DOLE. DOLE added that his mother always shopped at BEN HELLER's Grocery Store, High and Queen Streets, Chestertown, and HELLER's delivery boy, ROBERT HADDAWAY, may have delivered groceries to her apartment in her absence. DOLE stated that he remembered that in 1936, he stayed at his mother's apartment or a room in the basement because his mother and sister occupied the apartment inasmuch as his mother did not teach school in the Summer of 1936. DOLE stated that in 1937, his first summer in Middle River, Maryland, he recalled that many boys from Philadelphia went home weekends but he remained at Middle River and returned to Chestertown on only a few occasions at which time he stayed at homes of friends because the apartment was subleased. DOLE went on to say that many of the old-time teachers at Washington College are acquainted with Mrs. DOLE and may have information concerning sub-tenants.

Miss MATTIE WHITAKER, Registrar, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 28, 1949, that Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE was Professor of History at Washington College from 1927 to 1943, and lived at the Wickes Apartments, Chestertown, Maryland, from about 1934 to 1943. She does not recall what Dr. DOLE did during the summer while at the Wickes Apartments but does recall that she went to Europe one summer, exact year unknown to Miss WHITAKER. She does not recall Dr. DOLE subleasing her apartment and had

no personal knowledge of the HISS visit to Chestertown but advised that FREDERICK DUMSCHOTT, Business Manager, Washington College, was formerly an instructor of history at Washington College under Dr. DOLE and may know more about Dr. DOLE's personal affairs.

Miss WHITAKER produced records which reflected that CHARLES EDWARD DOLE, son of Dr. ESTHER DOLE, attended Washington College from September, 1933, to June, 1934; from January, 1935, to June, 1935; and from January, 1936, to June 8, 1936, when he transferred to Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The records also reflected that CHARLES DOLE attended the University of Maryland for a reading and speaking course from September, 1934, to January, 1935. Miss WHITAKER does not know where CHARLES DOLE was from September, 1935, to January, 1936, but a note in the file stated that a transcript of record was sent to the Georgia Institute of Technology on August 31, 1935. Miss WHITAKER presumed from this that DOLE may have gone to school there during the period from September, 1935, to January, 1936.

The records of the Washington College also reflected that ALICE EMILY DOLE attended Washington College from September 17, 1929, to June 12, 1933, when she was graduated with an A.B. Degree. Miss WHITAKER advised that the school term ended at Washington College on June 8, 1936, and that the next school term started on September 16, 1936. In 1937, according to Miss WHITAKER, the school term ended on June 7, 1937, and the new school year started on September 15, 1937. A note on the reverse side of the record of ALICE EMILY DOLE indicated that on June 25, 1937, a transcript of her record was given to Dr. DOLE at Chestertown. This indicates that Dr. DOLE was at Chestertown at that time.

FREDERICK DUMSCHOTT, Business Manager, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 28, 1949, that he served under Dr. DOLE as a member of the History Department at Washington College from September, 1927, to July, 1944, and that Dr. DOLE lived at the Wickes Apartments, Chestertown, from about 1934 to 1942. He recalled that while at the Wickes Apartments, Dr. DOLE was in the habit of going to Alfred University during the summer to teach with the exception of one year when she went abroad to visit the Holy Land. He does not recall the year Dr. DOLE went abroad. DUMSCHOTT does not know whether or not Dr. DOLE ever subleased her apartment while away during the summer months and has no knowledge of the HISS stay in Chestertown. Mr. DUMSCHOTT advised that Mrs. CLARENCE J. BLACK, widow of former Dean J. S. W. JONES, of Washington College, was very friendly with Dr. DOLE and may be able to furnish further information concerning her.

Mrs. ETHEL S. BLACK, Box 88, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 28, 1949, that she is the widow of Dr. J. S. W. JONES, former Dean of Washington College, and recalled that Dr. ESTHER DOLE, now deceased, who formerly taught at Washington College, resided at the Wickes Apartments at Chestertown,

Maryland, from about 1935 to 1942. Mrs. BLACK further advised that she attended Alfred University, Alfred, New York, during the Summers of 1938 and 1939, and that Dr. ESTHER DOLE taught at Alfred University during the summers of these years. Each summer term at Alfred University, according to Mrs. BLACK, started about July 1 and ended on August 31. Mrs. BLACK is also quite certain that Dr. DOLE taught at Alfred during the summer months from sometime in the late 1920's through 1937, except for one summer when she went to summer school at Harvard University in the early 1930's, and one summer when she went abroad, which was probably 1936 or 1937. Mrs. BLACK did not recall whether or not Dr. DOLE ever subleased her apartment and had no knowledge of the HISS visit to Chestertown.

W. ROBERT HUEY, President, First National Bank of Chestertown, who resides at 200 Mount Vernon Street, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 28, 1949, that he was a close personal friend of Dr. ESTHER DOLE during the period from the late 1920's until the early 1940's while she taught at Washington College, Chestertown. He recalled that Dr. DOLE resided at the Wickes Apartments, Chestertown, for a number of years from about 1935 to the early 1940's. HUEY did not recall Dr. DOLE ever having mentioned that she subleased her apartment, although he knows that she did teach at Alfred University in New York for a number of summers, exact dates unknown to him. HUEY further advised that he had no personal knowledge of the HISS visit to Chestertown. HUEY was of the opinion that Dr. DOLE's children, ALICE and CHARLES, may have accompanied her to Alfred University but could not be certain of this.

Dr. WILLIAM R. HOWELL, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Washington College, Chestertown, who resides on East Campus Avenue, Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 28, 1949, that Dr. DOLE taught history at Washington College from about 1925 to 1945, and resided at the Wickes Apartments, Chestertown, from about 1934 to 1943. During several summers while at the Wickes Apartments, Dr. DOLE taught at Alfred University and probably went to Europe on one summer while there. Dr. HOWELL is of the opinion that he has heard that Dr. DOLE subleased her apartment during one summer. He has no idea of the year that this occurred or to whom, and has no knowledge of the HISS visit to Chestertown. He recalled that Dr. DOLE on at least one occasion took her daughter with her to Alfred University and believes that her son, CHARLES, was in a summer camp during that period but does not know where.

Dr. HOWELL further advised that Miss ELLA HARRISON was in all probability Miss ESTA V. HARRISON, formerly employed by the public school system in Chestertown, no longer resided there, and that her present whereabouts could be ascertained from LOUIS C. ROBINSON, who was formerly connected with the school system of Kent County, Maryland.

LOUIS C. ROBINSON, Chestertown, Maryland, formerly County Superintendent of Schools, Kent County, Maryland, advised on June 28, 1949, that Miss ESTA V.

HARRISON, who was formerly employed as Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Kent County, Maryland, and was a friend of Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE, retired and left Chestertown about 1943, and is presently residing at 1147 East Elm Avenue, Springfield, Missouri.

By teletype dated June 29, 1949, to the Bureau, New York and Kansas City Offices, the Baltimore Office requested Kansas City to locate and interview Miss ESTA V. HARRISON. By teletype dated June 29, 1949, to the Bureau, Baltimore and New York Offices, the Kansas City Office reported the results of their interview of ESTA V. HARRISON. Accordingly, no lead for conducting this interview is b ing set out herein.

RANDOLPH V. WADDELL, President, Chester Motors, Inc., Chestertown, Maryland, advised on June 28, 1949, that he has operated the Chester Motors Company since about 1937, and that CHARLES DOLE never worked for the concern during that period. He added, however, that the business was formerly operated by LEONARD ZIESEL and WILLIAM SMITH. ZIESEL, according to WADDELL, is now in Miami, exact address unknown to WADDELL; however, WILLIAM SMITH is presently employed by the Maryland State Roads Commission at Chestertown, Maryland. WADDELL added that he recalled that CHARLES DOLE was formerly employed by the Glenn L. Martin Company at Middle River, Maryland.

Above referenced Kansas City teletype concerning interview of ESTA V. HARRISON disclosed that Miss HARRISON advised that Dr. LIVINGOOD, dean of Washington College, Chestertown and a MARIE BRYAN, now teaching at the University of Maryland, were former residents of the Wickes Apartments and may have information concerning Dr. DOLE'S having subleased her apartment.

Dr. F. G. LIVINGOOD, dean, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, advised SA VERNON J. JOHNSON on June 30, 1949 that he had known Dr. ESTHER DOLE from 1928 until the time of her death in about 1946, but was unable to give any information regarding anyone who may have subleased her apartment at the home of Mrs. L. W. WICKES. Although Dr. LIVINGOOD advised that Dr. DOLE made a trip to Europe in 1938, he was unable to ascertain from college records the exact dates of this trip. Dr. LIVINGOOD further advised that he had no personal knowledge of the HISS visit to Chestertown.

MARIE BRYAN, presently an instructor at the University of Maryland according to ESTA V. HARRISON, was not interviewed inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD H. COLLINS advised that she resided at the Wickes Apartments from 1935 until 1936, and this period is not considered pertinent to this investigation.

WILLIAM SMITH, previously mentioned in this report as a former owner of a garage at Chestertown, Maryland, who, according to RANDOLPH V. WADELL, presently president, Chester Motors, Inc., Chestertown, Maryland, is now employed by the State Roads Commission at Chestertown, Maryland, could not be located. Further effort to locate this individual will not be made inasmuch as Capt DOLE'S whereabouts during the summer of 1936 has been definitely established through review of Chestertown newspapers, hereinafter set out.

By teletype, dated June 28, 1949 to the Bureau, Baltimore and New York Offices, previously referred to in this report, the Washington Field Office upon interview of Mrs. HENRY MUSTIN at S. Fairlington, Virginia, advised that the following individuals may have information of value concerning the year of the HISS occupancy at the Wickes Apartments.

A Dr. FONTAINE, who lived directly across the street from the Wickes Apartments and still resides there; a Mrs. SAMUEL MIDDLETON and her son, E. ATHERTON MIDDLETON. Mrs. MIDDLETON, according to Mrs. MUSTIN, resides at Gunston and ATHERTON operates Camp Gunston at Centerville, Maryland.

Present at the interview of Mrs. MUSTIN was one Lt. TERRY BEYLESS, U. S. Navy. BEYLESS advised that he knew LEWIN WICKES extremely well. He also advised that his mother, CLAIRE B. BEYLESS, Gunston, Maryland was familiar with WICKES' affairs and may know the year the HISSES resided at Chestertown.

Mrs. MUSTIN further recalled that one Mrs. CATHERINE HEWLETT formerly lived on the third floor of the Wickes Apartments and now resides at Chesapeake City, Maryland with a relative, one J. H. C. FORBES.

On June 29, 1949 SA VERNON J. JOHNSON ascertained through Mrs. RICHARD H. COLLINS, previously mentioned in this report, who writes a society column for the Kent County News, Chestertown, Maryland that Dr. FONTAINE is seriously ill at Pocomoke City, Maryland and is not expected to live. Accordingly, Dr. FONTAINE will not be interviewed at this time.

On June 30, 1949 Mrs. SAMUEL MIDDLETON, of the Gunston School, vicinity of Centerville, Maryland, advised SA WILLIAM H. NOTT that she did not have personal knowledge of the presence of ALGER HISS in Chestertown during the summer of 1936, 1937 or 1938. She stated that she spent the summer of 1936 in Europe, the summer of 1937 in the Orient and the summer of 1939 in South America. She vaguely recalled that someone in the late 30's had said that Mr. HISS' son had a broken leg and was at Kellogg-Smith's camp, but that she does not know who told her this. She is of the opinion that she heard this news from Mrs. KELLOGG-SMITH, but does not definitely know. She stated that she read in the papers that HISS was there in 1937, but does not have any records, correspondence, or photographic albums which would substantiate this.

Mr. S. ATHERTON MIDDLETON on June 30, 1949 advised SA WILLIAM H. NOTT that he has been camp director at Gunston School, near Centerville, Maryland, for the past 29 consecutive years. He stated that he is a fraternity brother of ALGER HISS, that he went to school with him at the Johns Hopkins University and is a very good friend of HISS. He stated that he would very much like to help HISS out due to his friendship to the extent of saying that HISS had been in Chestertown during the summer of 1936, 1937 or 1938, but that he cannot honestly say so. MIDDLETON stated that he did not know Dr. ESTHER DOLE, but that he knows the KELLOGG-SMITHS very well and is a friend of the WICKES. He advised that he saw ALGER HISS approximately three years ago when HISS spoke at a fraternity banquet at the Maryland Club in Baltimore. He said that he saw him again in St. Paul's Church in Baltimore in 1948 when HISS was with his lawyer, Mr. MARBURY. He stated that he did not discuss the case with HISS at that time, but that he directly let HISS know that he was "behind him." MIDDLETON further stated that he has never seen TIMOTHY HOBSON and that the children from KELLOGG-SMITH'S camp did not intermingle with the children from the Gunston School. He stated that if HISS was in Chestertown during the summer in question, they would not have necessarily gotten together, but that if HISS had been there for any period of time, it would be likely for HISS to have contacted him. In

conclusion Mr. MIDDLETON stated that he recalled the murder at the Wickes Apartments in 1935, but does not remember seeing HISS or talking to him until the fraternity banquet, approximately three years ago.

Mrs. CLAIRE B. BAYLESS (not BEYLESS), instructor at the Gunston School, vicinity of Centerville, Maryland, on June 30, 1949 advised SA WILLIAM H. NOTT that she had been at Gunston School since 1925. She said that she has known the KELLOGG-SMITHS very well for many years, but that she has never heard the name ALGER HISS mentioned until after his appearances before the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. She said that she was not acquainted with Dr. ESTHER DOLE and did not remember seeing a boy with a broken leg around Gunston School or Chestertown, Maryland during the summer of 1936, 1937 or 1938.

Mrs. CATHERINE SHAKESPEARE HULITT (not HEWLETT, as advised by Mrs. MUSTIN) Chesapeake City, Maryland, advised on June 29, 1949 SA VERNON J. JOHNSON that she moved into the Wickes Apartment during the fall of 1936. She resided in the third floor apartment, street side. She left the Wickes Apartments in May or June, 1937. She lived in the third floor apartment together with her mother, ANNIE H. STAYTON, now deceased. Mrs. HULITT advised that she remembers Dr. DOLE living in the riverside apartment on the second floor of the Wickes Apartments, but does not know of anyone other than Dr. DOLE ever staying in the second floor river side apartment. Mrs. HULITT further stated that she was a very good friend of J. KELLOGG-SMITH, and that both of her children had attended the camp of KELLOGG-SMITH for many years up to 1934 and after that date she advised that the younger daughter, NANCY, had visited the camp many times upon her return for summer vacation from the Gunston School. Mrs. HULITT further stated that her oldest daughter, CATHERINE had been a counselor at the camp up to 1932. She knew of no one being at the camp with a broken leg nor does she remember the name of TIMOTHY HOBSON, nor ALGER HISS.

Mrs. MERLE ROEMER, nee CATHERINE SHAKESPEAR, RFD #2, Newark, Delaware, advised SA ROBERT L. LANPHEAR on June 29, 1949 that she was a frequent weekend visitor to the Wickes Apartments in 1936 and 1937 where her mother, Mrs. HULITT, maintained an apartment. Mrs. ROEMER advised she was a counselor at the KELLOGG-SMITH'S summer camp and that she was acquainted with JOAN and BARBARA KELLOGG-SMITH, and that she was a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. KELLOGG-SMITH. She further advised that she could not recall anyone living in Dr. DOLE'S apartment during the weekends that she visited the Wickes Apartments. Mrs. ROEMER stated that she had seen pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS recently in the newspaper, and that she could not recall ever having seen them before.

Mrs. ROEMER could not recall ever having seen a youngster with a broken leg at the KELLOGG-SMITH'S camp or anyone by the name of TIMOTHY HOBSON.

Mrs. NANCY FORBES, nee SHAKESPEARE, Chesapeake City, Maryland, advised SAS ROBERT L. LANPHEAR and VERNON J. JOHNSON on June 29, 1949 that she had appeared in several horse shows with BARBARA and JOAN KELLOGG-SMITH in 1936 and 1937. She advised she has visited the KELLOGG-SMITH'S camp during that time, but that she could not recall ever having seen or heard of Mr. and Mrs. HISS or TIMOTHY HOBSON. Mrs. FORBES also stated that she could not recall who, if anyone, occupied Dr. DOLE'S apartment during the summer of 1936, 1937 or 1938. NANCY FORBES advised she had no pamphlets or programs from the camp nor any of the horse shows in which she and JOAN KELLOGG-SMITH had participated.

Special Agents VERNON J. JOHNSON, ROBERT L. LANPHEAR and WILLIAM H. NOTT conducted a review of back issues of the "Transcript" newspaper of Chestertown, Maryland furnished by Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD H. COLLINS, co-owners of the "Kent County News" which absorbed the "Transcript" on February 1, 1946, published during the summer months of May to September through the years 1936 to 1938, which disclosed the following articles pertinent to this case.

May 16, 1936: "LEWIN WICKES falls and breaks back at St. Johns College."

May 23, 1936: "LEWIN WICKES returned home on Thursday from veterans' hospital. Will remain here to June 15 when he will return to hospital to remove cast."

May 30, 1936: "Mrs. MARIE BRYAN, who lived in Wickes Apartment directly below that of Mrs. THELMA BUXTON at the time of the Buxton Murder in October, 1935 stated . . . " It is noted that the remainder of this article contained testimony by Mrs. BRYAN relative to a murder case of local interest in Chestertown, Maryland and not pertinent to this case.

May 30, 1936: "Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES occupied an apartment on the first floor at the time of the murder."

June 6, 1936: "Mrs. ALICE DOLE, daughter of Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE, graduated from Maryland Institute in Baltimore, Tuesday night; Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree.

July 4, 1936: "Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE of the faculty of Washington College has left for Alfred University in New York State where she will teach summer school."

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July 18, 1936: "Mr. LEWIN WICKES, JR. has returned from a visit to the University Hospital, Baltimore after an examination and is now permitted to walk, his injury to his back showing much satisfactory improvement."

August 1, 1936: "Mrs. REBECCA WICKES of Baltimore and Mrs. SELIN WOODWORTH of Pasadena, California are the guests of Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES on Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. WETHERED BARROLL of Baltimore were among the guests."

August 16, 1936: "Mr. LEWIN WICKES, JR. has as his guest this week his former roommate MILES KIRKPATRICH and yesterday entertained at a buffet luncheon between the races at the home of his mother, Mrs. LEWIN WICKES.

August 22, 1936: "Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE has joined her daughter and son at her apartment in the Wickes Apartments having been at Alfred University since July 1, where she taught summer school."

August 29, 1936: "Dr. ESTHER DOLE entertained at a luncheon bridge in honor of her house guests, Miss ETHEL M. DOLE and Mrs. PAUL E. TITSWORTH. Miss ALICE DOLE accepted a position as Art Supervisor in Laurel, Delaware."

April 24, 1937: "Mrs. CATHERINE HEULITT moved from Chestertown to Lancaster Farms."

June 12, 1937: "Miss NANCY SHAKESPEAR home for vacation from Gunston School."

June 19, 1937: "CHARLES DOLE, son of Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE, was chosen out of a great number from Drexel Institute to have a position starting last Monday at the Glenn L. Martin Company in conjunction with his work at Drexel under the cooperative plan."

June 19, 1937: "Miss ALICE DOLE is at present home with her mother and in July will go to Alfred with Dr. DOLE to attend a few classes in weaving and art. Dr. DOLE teaches there in summer school."

June 26, 1937: "Miss ALICE DOLE was operated on at the Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital yesterday morning for the removal of her tonsils."

July 31, 1937: "Results of the Rigs O'Harlow Horse Show are as follows: In the pair saddle NANCY SHAKESPEAR, together with JOAN KELLOGG-SMITH won first place." It is to be noted that the remainder of the article contained no further pertinent information.

September 4, 1937: "Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE and daughter have returned to Chestertown from Alfred University and are spending two weeks at the Royal Swan

Kisseloff-10635

Hotel in Betterton, Maryland."

September 11, 1937: "Results of the Kent Horse Show held on the 'Fancy Farm': Children's Hunter - first place, Antonia owned by JOAN KELLOGG-SMITH ridden by BARBARA KELLOGG-SMITH; Lady's Hunter - NANCY SHAKESPEARE won first, second and third prizes."

September 18, 1937: "Miss ALICE DOLE resigned her position as teacher in Laurel to accept a position as supervisor of Art in Allison Park, Pennsylvania, suburb of Pittsburgh."

June 18, 1938: "Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES and her daughter, Mrs. HENRY KRATZNER, hostesses on Saturday afternoon, had about 100 guests in honor of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS ATHERTON of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Mrs. ATHERTON and her two children have remained throughout the week."

June 25, 1938: "Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE left Monday, June 2 for Pennsylvania State College to attend the Institute of International Relations. Miss ALICE DOLE, her daughter, is also attending this college, working for her Masters Degree in Art Supervision. Dr. DOLE will go to Alfred University July 4 where she will teach in summer school after which she will do research work in History in Baltimore until the fall."

July 23, 1938: "Miss EMMA NEIL COVINGTON at Laurenburg, North Carolina, is a guest for several weeks of Mr. C. A. HUBBARD and his daughters, Misses BARBARA and DIANE HUBBARD in the Wickes Apartment."

September 17, 1938: "Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE has returned from a visit to England and Scotland, September 17, 1938. Miss ALICE DOLE has accepted a position in Baltimore County as a supervisor of Art in the Towson Elementary and high school."

The following article was obtained from a review of the "Enterprise" newspaper, Chestertown, Maryland by Special Agents VERNON J. JOHNSON and ROBERT L. LANPHEAR, furnished by Mr. RICHARD H. COLLINS, co-owner of the "Kent County News" which absorbed the "Enterprise" on February 1, 1946.

September 28, 1938: "JOAN KELLOGG-SMITH, of Chestertown, sailed from Baltimore last Friday on the S. S. Alleghany of the Merchants and Miners Line enroute to Jacksonville and Miami, Florida.

Special Agents JOHNSON and NOTT conducted a review of the "Kent News", Chestertown, Maryland, furnished by Mr. WILLIAM S. COLLINS, co-owner. It is noted that editions of "Kent News" for the summer of 1936 were not available.

On June 30, 1949, while copies of the "Kent News" and "The Enterprise", Chestertown newspapers, for the Summers of 1936, 1937 and 1938 were being reviewed, Mr. WILLIAM S. COLLINS added that he was a fellow student of ALGER HISS at Johns Hopkins University but was not aware of HISS' visit to Chestertown in 1936, 1937 or 1938.

August 21, 1937: "Mrs. HENRY BECK and daughter, MARGARET, of Dallas, Texas have taken an apartment at the Wickes Apartment for six weeks. They motored here with HENRY BECK, JR., who left this week for Dartmouth College where he is a student."

It is noted that Mrs. RICHARD H. COLLINS advised SA VERNON J. JOHNSON at the time the above listed newspapers were reviewed that HENRY KELLOGG-SMITH, an adopted son of J. KELLOGG-SMITH, had inquired as to what FBI agents were doing in reviewing back issues of Chestertown newspapers. Mrs. COLLINS also advised at this time that her father died in January, 1938 and upon thinking over this particular period, she seems to faintly recollect telling ALGER HISS of her father's death rather than telling her father of ALGER HISS' presence in Chestertown. She added that she could not be definitely certain of this, however. She also added that her father had taught ALGER HISS in Sunday School. The above would make the date of the HISS visit in 1938, not 1937.

By teletype, dated June 24, 1949 to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices, the Washington Field Office advised that upon interview at Washington, D. C., PAUL A. SOLANDT had advised that he had returned to Chestertown in the Fall of 1936 and took up residence in the home of LYDIA Y. GRAHAM, Kent Circle, Chestertown, Maryland until April 1 or 3, 1937, at which time he moved back to Mrs. Wickes Apartments. He further advised that it was his opinion that Mrs. GRAHAM may be able to furnish information concerning former tenants of the Wickes Apartments.

Upon interview by SA VERNON J. JOHNSON on June 30, 1949, Mrs. LYDIA GRAHAM, Kent Circle, Chestertown, Maryland, advised that Dr. SOLANDT had resided in her house in 1936 and knew of Dr. DOLE and Mrs. WICKES, but could furnish no information regarding the former residents of Mrs. WICKES' home during the Summer of 1936, 1937 or 1938.

During the interview of Mrs. RICHARD H. COLLINS, previously set forth in this report, she advised SA VERNON J. JOHNSON that Mr. PHILIP SKIPP, Chestertown, Maryland, had been a lawyer of Mrs. DOLE during the last few years before her death.

Mr. PHILIP SKIPP, Chestertown, Maryland, advised SA JOHNSON on June 30, 1949 that he had been the administrator of the DOLE estate and had conferred with Dr. ESTHER DOLE on numerous occasions preceding her death. He advised that she had no reference in her papers regarding subleasing the apartment nor had she ever mentioned the name of anyone who had subleased her apartments. SKIPP advised that he had no personal knowledge of the HISS visit to

Chestertown, Maryland. Mr. SKIPP also advised that although he did not represent Dr. ESTHER DOLE as legal counsel during the period 1936-1938, he was familiar with Dr. DOLE'S affairs intimately for several years prior to her death and had an opportunity during the settlement of her estate to review papers of Dr. DOLE referring to the pertinent period of this investigation.

During the investigation at Chestertown, Maryland it was ascertained that there are only two dairy companies in the vicinity which might have served the Wickes Apartments during the pertinent period. It was also ascertained that through instructions issued by Mrs. WICKES only the Schauber Dairy of Chestertown was permitted to service tenants in the Wickes Apartments. Accordingly, Mr. FRANK SCHAUBER of the Schauber Dairy was interviewed on June 29, 1949 by SA VERNON J. JOHNSON, at which time he furnished the information that he had serviced the Wickes Apartments and had delivered milk to Dr. DOLE for as long as she was in Chestertown. He remembers distinctly delivering milk to Dr. DOLE for the years of 1936, 1937 and 1938 and remembered that Dr. DOLE had left the apartments during the summer of 1936, 1937 and 1938. He recalled the trip that she had taken to Europe in 1938 and recalls further delivering milk to Dr. DOLE'S daughter, who was residing at the Wickes Apartments. Mr. SCHAUBER further advised he knew of no one ever sublotting Dr. DOLE'S apartment during 1936, 1937 and 1938 and has never delivered milk to anyone by the name of ALGER HISS at the Wickes Apartments or anywhere in Chestertown.

Mr. SCHAUBER confirmed the fact that his dairy was the only one which delivered milk to the Wickes Apartments during the pertinent period. Mr. SCHAUBER was certain that he had never delivered milk to ALGER HISS in the late 30's inasmuch as he recalled on one occasion that in recent years when J. KELLOGG-SMITH came to his dairy farm to purchase milk and eggs, he was accompanied by an individual, whom SCHAUBER has now identified as ALGER HISS through recent newspaper photographs.

Upon interview of Colonel CHARLES M. BUNKER on June 28, 1949, Dover, Delaware, previously set forth in this report, he indicated that a Captain HARRY DERRINGER of Chestertown, Maryland was a neighbor of Mrs. L. W. WICKES and might have pertinent information concerning former residents of the Wickes Apartments.

Upon interview of Captain HARRY DERRINGER by SA JOHNSON he advised that he resided in the Wickes Apartments in the fall of 1937 for approximately three weeks. Captain DERRINGER stated he resided in Mrs. Wickes Apartments on the first floor and that Mrs. WICKES had moved into the basement apartment.

Prior to the three weeks' residency in the fall of 1937 in the Wickes Apartments, Captain HARRY DERRINGER was in the Navy and did not reside in Chestertown or vicinity during the summer of 1937 or prior thereto. He further advised Mrs. WICKES had never mentioned to him the name of ALGER HISS as ever having resided in the Wickes Apartments in the summer of 1937. Captain HARRY DERRINGER advised that Mrs. JAMES R. HEATER, JR. of 2700 Belevedere Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina, resided in the second floor apartment adjacent to Dr. DOLE'S apartment in the summer of 1938.

Previous investigation in the vicinity of Chestertown, Maryland has indicated that the visit of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS to Chestertown, Maryland may have occurred in the summer of 1938 rather than the summer of 1937. Previous investigation has also indicated that the street side apartment on the second floor of the Wickes Apartment House was possibly occupied in the summer of 1938 by Dr. PAUL A. SOLANDT.

The above information would therefore suggest that either Dr. SOLANDT surrendered his apartment or sublet same during the summer of 1938, which action would have placed Mrs. JAMES R. HEATER as a close neighbor of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, if the HISSES in fact resided in the Wickes Apartment House during the summer of 1938, both occupying second floor apartments.

Interviews by the Charlotte Office with Mrs. JAMES R. HEATER and by the Dallas Office with Mrs. HENRY BECK and daughter, MARGARET, are being suggested to the New York Office by teletype and such interviews will probably be requested to be conducted in fact by these two offices if the New York Office determines that there is sufficient time for the results of said interviews to be of assistance to the Government prosecutors.

By St. Paul teletype, dated June 27, 1949, previously referred to in this report, St. Paul advised that Captain DOLE, upon reinterview also stated that his mother, while residing at the Wickes Apartments, Chestertown, Maryland had always shopped at Ben Heller's Grocery Store on High Street and Queen Street, Chestertown and that HELLER'S delivery boy, ROBERT HADAWAY, may have delivered groceries to his mother's apartment in her absence.

Mr. BENJAMIN HELLER, 17 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, advised SA ROBERT L. LANPHEAR on June 30, 1949 that he had delivered groceries and serviced the Wickes Apartments in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 and remembers that Dr. ESTHER DOLE was a customer and that groceries were delivered to her in the Wickes Apartments in 1936, 1937 and 1938. He further advised

he remembers no one in the Wickes Apartments by the name of ALGER HISS ever buying groceries from him.

Mr. ROBERT HADAWAY, 17 Front Street, Chestertown, Maryland, clerk, American Stores, advised that he was a clerk and delivery boy at the Ben Heller store during the period of 1936, 1937 and 1938 and in such capacity delivered groceries to the Wickes Apartments during that period. He stated he delivered groceries to Dr. ESTHER DOLE during this period but does not remember ever delivering groceries to ALGER HISS.

BA 65-1642

DR. WORTH B. DANIELS, FORMER WASHINGTON, D. C.
DOCTOR OF TIMOTHY HOBSON, INTERVIEW WITH

By teletype, dated June 28, 1949, 12:28 P.M. to the Bureau, New York and Baltimore Offices, the Washington Field Office requested Baltimore to interview Dr. WORTH B. DANIELS at his farm near West River Post Office, Anne Arundel County, Maryland with regard to details concerning the date TIMOTHY HOBSON could walk without crutches or any other pertinent data, including possible treatment of TIMOTHY HOBSON by other physicians. This interview was requested for the purpose of endeavoring to ascertain whether TOMOTHY HOBSON was still on crutches or recovering from his broken leg while he was attending the summer camp of J. KELLOG-SMITH during the summer of 1937.

In response to this request the following teletype was directed to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices at 9:47 P.M., June 28, 1949 reflecting investigation conducted by SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE:

Dr. Daniels interviewed today at his farm near Galesville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. States first professional contact with TOMOTHY HOBSON was in late nineteen thirties, exact year unknown, when he treated him for Asthma about age thirteen. HOBSON was patient of DANIELS on not over six or eight occasions up to January, 1942, when DANIELS discontinued his regular practice and went into Army until June, 1946. DANIELS has no recollection of HOBSON suffering a broken leg nor any knowledge thereof from HOBSON or others. DANIELS was acquainted with and treated both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS prior to HOBSON'S becoming a patient, so feels HOBSON was referred to him by HOBSON'S parents and not by any pediatrician. Has no recollection of any other doctors, including pediatricians, who may have treated HOBSON before becoming DANIEL'S patient and has not treated HOBSON or any of HISS family since entering Army in January, 1942. When DANIELS contacted several months ago for HISS typewriting specimens by agents of Washington Field Office, he reviewed his records on HOBSON and HISS family and does not recall seeing any medical history on HOBSON furnished to him by any doctor who may have treated HOBSON prior to his becoming DANIELS' patient. DANIELS is not willing to have his records in his office in Washington, D. C. examined by agents in his absence. Also states if any pertinent information was found in his office records, and he is reasonably certain none would be found, he would not furnish same to Bureau agents without his patient's permission and without consulting his attorney for legal advice. Should the Bureau or New York Office desire Washington Field Agents to pursue the matter further of having his office records actually

Kisseloff-10641

checked, DANIELS will attend a medical conference next Friday morning, July 1, 1949 at Mt. Alto Veterans Hospital, Washington, D. C. and suggested if Washington Field agents desire to contact him then, that they telephone him at hospital at 10:30 A.M., telephone Woodley 5800. No appointment or promise has been made to contact DANIELS in Washington next Friday AM and he stated if he received no telephone call he would understand that the Bureau was not desirous of pursuing matter further. DANIELS will remain on vacation at his Maryland farm continuously till he returns to Washington in August. His postal address now is West River Post Office, Owensville, Maryland. DANIELS has no telephone at farm, but as matter of courtesy telephone messages can be relayed to him through Galesville substation of Anne Arundel County Police, telephone West River 3001.

BA 65-1642

Income Tax Returns of Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES and Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE Which May Have Listed Income From ALGER HISS Obtained By His Sub-leasing Apartment At WICKES' Home, Chestertown, Maryland, Found To Have Been Destroyed

Inasmuch as investigation at Chestertown, Maryland, has indicated that ALGER HISS while residing at the Wickes Apartments during a summer in the late 1930's, probably subleased this apartment from Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE, inquiry was made of GEORGE HILLERY, Chief, Income Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, Baltimore, Maryland, by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER on June 27, 1949, to ascertain whether or not the income tax forms of Mrs. WICKES and Dr. DOLE remained on file at the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore.

HILLERY advised that all income tax returns above $5,000 are forwarded to the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., and that all income tax returns below $5,000 formerly on file in the Baltimore Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue have been destroyed prior to the year 1940.

By teletype dated June 27, 1949, to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices, the Baltimore Office requested that relative to the stay of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Wickes Apartments in 1937, an examination of HISS' bank accounts be made in an endeavor to determine whether HISS made any checks in 1936 and 1937, payable to Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES, landlady and owner of apartment at Chestertown, Maryland, and Dr. ALICE DOLE (correct name later determined to be Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE). The Bureau was also requested to obtain copies of income tax returns for the years 1936 and 1937, of those individuals to determine if they show receipt of any income during those years from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

By teletype dated June 28, 1949, to the Baltimore and New York Offices, the Bureau advised that United States income tax returns from Maryland from 1913 to 1939, have been destroyed.

Kisseloff-10643

BA 65-1642

Presence of Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE
As Instructor Alfred University,
Alfred, New York, During Summers
of 1936 and 1937 Verified

It is noted that by teletype dated June 28, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, and Baltimore Offices, the Buffalo Office, referencing New York teletype to Buffalo dated June 28, 1949, advised that ELLIS DRAKE, President of Alfred University, advised that from his recollection, Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE taught at summer sessions at Alfred University for several years and that her tenure at Alfred University covered the years 1936 and 1937.

By teletype dated June 29, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, and Baltimore Offices, the Buffalo Office advised that records at Alfred University confirmed the employment of Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE as an instructor during Alfred University summer sessions in 1936 and 1937.

Kisseloff-10644

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will conduct an examination of the HISS bank accounts in an endeavor to determine whether HISS made any checks in 1936 or 1937 payable to Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES, landlady and owner of apartment at Chestertown, Maryland, and Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE. (This lead was originally set out by Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices dated June 27, 1949.)

THE CHARLOTTE OFFICE

Copies of this report are furnished to the Charlotte Office in view of the fact that it may subsequently be necessary for the Charlotte Office to interview Mrs. JAMES R. HEATER, previously referred to in this report, which prospective lead was initially set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices dated July 1, 1949.

THE DALLAS OFFICE

Copies of this report are furnished to the Dallas Office for information in view of the fact that it may subsequently be necessary for the Dallas Office to interview Mrs. HENRY BECK and her daughter, MARGARET, previously referred to in this report, which prospective lead was initially set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices dated July 1, 1949.

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

* Will continue to follow the progress of the libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in United States District Court for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, and in addition report all information pertaining to motions and preliminary hearings conducted therein.

LEADS (con't)

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

In connection with investigation concerning the Chestertown angle of this case, numerous leads have been set out by teletype by the Baltimore Office. These leads are not being re-set in this report inasmuch as a review of instant Baltimore file indicates that these leads have been covered.

Kisseloff-10646

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE	7/1/49	6/26 thru 30/49	WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER /cw;hrh

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al	PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. RICHARD H. COLLINS, Chestertown, Md., childhood friend of ALGER HISS and resident of Wickes Apartments, Chestertown, Md., from 1934 to 1939, and Mrs. ROBERT TURNER, daughter of Mrs. LEWIN W. WICKES, report meeting ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Wickes Apartments, Chestertown. Mrs. COLLINS states date of HISS visit to Chestertown as Summer 1937 or 1938, and Mrs. TURNER states HISS visit as occurring between June and September during a summer in late 1930's. Although Mrs. COLLINS is of opinion that HISSES subleased apartment of Dr. ESTHER M. DOLE, former instructor at Washington College, Chestertown, now deceased, fellow faculty members and friends of Dr. DOLE are not aware of person to whom she may have subleased apartment and have no personal knowledge of HISS visit to Chestertown. Mrs. CATHERINE S. HULITT, Chesapeake City, Md., and Captain HARRY DERRINGER, Chestertown, Md., former tenants of Wickes Apartments Fall, 1936, to Spring, 1937, and Fall, 1937, respectively, not aware of HISS tenancy there. S. ATHERTON MIDDLETON, Director of Gunston School, Centerville, Md., for past 29 years, and WILLIAM S. COLLINS, co-owner, "Kent County News", Chestertown, both fellow students of ALGER HISS at Johns Hopkins University, never saw HISS in Chestertown during Summer, 1937. Neighbors vicinity of, visitors to, and tradesmen who served Wickes Apartments, never saw HISSES there at any time. Review of "Transcript", "The Enterprise", and "Kent News", Chestertown newspapers, for Summers 1936, 1937, and 1938, with exception of Summer, 1936, editions of "Kent News" which are not available, failed to disclose any mention of HISS visit to Chestertown. Income tax returns of Maryland

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau
4-New York (SPECIAL DELIVERY) (1-SAAG, T.J. DONEGAN) (NY #65-1492)
2-Charlotte
2-Dallas
2-Washington Field (74-94)
2-Baltimore

Kisseloff-10647

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

July 1, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al.
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following investigative reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent J. Edward Lawler dated June 27, 1949 at Richmond, Virginia

Report of Special Agent Erling W. Harbo dated June 28, 1949 at St. Paul, Minnesota

Report of Special Agent Frank G. Johnstone dated June 28, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland

Report of Special Agent John J. Walsh dated June 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent John B. Van Etten dated June 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Courtland J. Jones dated June 28, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Donald D. Connors dated June 29, 1949 at Washington, D. C.

G I. R. -8

Attachments

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUL 1 4 12 PM '49

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
JUL 1 12 42 PM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 110

HQ-1332-3615

FLJ:dhb

F B I
45 JUL 7 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JUL 5 1949 P.M.

JUL 15 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2-1

SAC, Detroit

July 6, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, etal.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter addressed to Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan from Mrs. W. Hartman, 1339 North Woodward, Birmingham, Michigan dated June 28, 1949 the contents of which are self explanatory. A copy of the Bureau's reply to Mrs. Hartman is also attached.

The Detroit division should immediately have an agent contact Mrs. Hartman at Birmingham, Michigan for any additional information she may have to offer in connection with the reported Communist Party membership of Mrs. Alger (Priscilla) Hiss.

This matter should be handled promptly and the Bureau and the New York Office should be advised. Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning Mrs. W. Hartman.

Attachment

cc - New York (Attachment)

FLJ/hmb

74-1333-3616

RECORDED - 110

INDEXED - 110

45 JUL 9 1949

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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 7 3 09 PM '49

RECEIVED READING ROOM
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JUL 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 21 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lamar
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 5 21 2-25 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM. RE REPORT SA MAHLON F. COLLER, DETROIT, MAY TWENTYSIXTH, FORTYNINE RE BURNETTA FISHER. GOVERNMENT PROSECUTORS ADVISE THAT POSSIBLY TESTIMONY WILL BE OFFERED BY THE DEFENSE CONCERNING WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER BY BURNETTA FISHER AND OTHERS WHO HAD POSSESSION OF THIS MACHINE. IT IS REQUESTED THAT AN EFFORT BE MADE TO DISCREETLY DETERMINE WHETHER BURNETTA FISHER HAS BEEN SUBPOENAED OR WHETHER SHE HAS LEFT DETROIT FOR NYC. SUTEL.

RECORDED - 28

SCHEIDT

DETROIT ADVISED

RECORDED - 28

END

74-1333-3617

6 JUL 13 1949

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60 JUL 15 1949

Kisseloff-10650

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JUN 22 9 23 AM '49

REC'D ESPIONAGE

B I

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 21 2 40 PM '49

Kisseloff-10651

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

Time of call: 4:45 p.m.

SUBJECT: HISS-CHAMBERS CASE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Belmont advised that at about 4:40 p.m., the Judge called the Jury back in and advised them that he had found a case which authorized the Judge to give a copy of his charge to the Jury, and he then offered to give to the Jury a copy of the charge which he had made, which they had previously requested. The foreman of the Jury advised the Judge that it would not be of any help and refused to accept it, and the Jury then returned to their deliberations.

Mr. Belmont stated that there seems to be some very severe friction among the jurors themselves; that they appear on the verge of fighting.

DML:FA

G.M.R.

74-1333-3618

RECORDED - 8

JUL 13 1949

53 JUL 18 1949

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
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JUL 8 6 09 PM '49

RECEIVED-DIRECT
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 8 4 52 PM '49

RECEIVED-JOH
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUL 8 6 42 PM '49

Kisseloff-10653

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-22-2010

65179DMH/PLJ/CC (this page only)

United States Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor-Square
London, W. 1
June 30, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AIR POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

8-7-00 EBR#404807/405119
CLASSIFIED BY 2200 12
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

Re: JAHAM; PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Colonel Boris Bykov, was.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Rebulets April 14, 1949, and June 21, 1949, inquiring as to the status of this case. ~~DEBRIEFED RECORDING~~

In this regard, the Bureau's attention is invited to my replies dated June 1, 1949, and June 9, 1949, quoting
(U) information received from [redacted] b7D

Inquiries have also been made of CIA, and when a reply is received from that organization, the Bureau will be
(U) informed.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320
REASON FCIM 11, 1-2.2.1
DATE OF REVIEW 3-27-91
PWR 3/27/81

JAC:LL
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174-1332-36191
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Classified by 2/3 EBR 12/1/00
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

60 JUL 14 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-10655

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : MR. E. H. WINTERROWD

Time of call: 11:05

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont called in your absence and stated that he wanted to advise the Bureau of the following article on page 9 of the New York Journal American, dated July 8, 1949, by Leslie Gould, financial editor:

"U.S. OPPOSED ONE JUROR SECOND DAY OF HISS TRIAL

"Now that the Alger Hiss perjury case has gone to the Jury, it can be revealed for the first time that on the second day of the trial, the Government objected to one of the jurors.

In one of the closed sessions in the Chambers of Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman, who presided, Assistant United States Attorney Thomas Murphy told the Judge one of the jurors had expressed an opinion outside of the Court as to the innocence of the defendant.

Judge Kaufman reportedly told Mr. Murphy there was not sufficient evidence to punish this juror for contempt, and that all the prosecutor had at the most was hearsay and suspicion.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, Chief of the Alger Hiss Defense Counsel, was present at the session.

Mr. Murphy suggested that the Court substitute one of the two alternates and excuse this juror. There reportedly was sickness in the juror's family.

Judge Kaufman turned down this suggestion, when Mr. Stryker objected, and the juror sat in the box for the balance of the case.

Mr. Murphy, in protesting, contended a juror must be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, and therefore this juror should be excused.

This whole episode of the juror is part of the court record and along with other discussions in the Chambers of Judge Kaufman will be included in the public report available on the rendering of the verdict."

100-133-3620

51 JUL 20 1949

EHW:FA

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14 JUL 13 1949

Kisseloff-10656

ASB

JUL 8 2 15 PM '49 RECEIVED

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
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JUL 8 3 51 PM '49

Kisseloff-10657

The first tip on this unusual happening came from John Shine and Howard Rushmore who have done an outstanding job of objective reporting on this case for the New York Journal American.

Judge Kaufman refused to discuss the matter even after the case had been handed to the Jury and they had retired to their quarters to deliberate on a verdict.

In light of the above, the closing remarks to the Jury of Prosecutor Murphy in his summation are significant: He said: 'The foreman, for instance, is here by virtue of chance. He is the juror known as Number One. He has no authority other than to announce the verdict..... or assuming that you told your wife - Mr. Foreman,-or neighbor, that you thought so-and-so was lying. Today is the day, you gave your oath on May 31 and today I ask you as a representative of the United States Government to come back and put the lie in that man's face.'

This is just one of the things that have made this case a strange, fantastic and unusual one. The conduct of the trial and the rulings from the bench will provide material for debates and discussions for months to come. The prosecutor in his summary told the jurors, "something you want to think about is whether two Judges of the Supreme Court could with propriety come into this Court". He was referring to the unusual - to say the least - appearances of Justices Felix Frankfruter and Stanley Reed as character witnesses for Hiss."

ASAC Belmont advised that he had very discreetly inquired as to where Gould could have obtained the information set forth in the above article without any results. He stated that so long as the Jury is still out and no decision has been reached that he was making no further attempt to trace the source of this information, but that if anything developed, he would immediately advise the Bureau.

Mr. Belmont further advised that there has been no word from the Jury as of the time of his call.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

While talking with ASAC Belmont at 12:40 P.M. today in connection with another matter he advised Mr. Laughlin that at 12:10 P.M. Judge Kaufman at the request of the jury read to them three pages of his charge relating to corroborative and circumstantial evidence. After this was done the jury was locked up again to continue its deliberations.

LLL:mer

ADDENDUM - 2:00 PM

At 2:00 PM Mr. Belmont advised that the Jury had gone to lunch at 1:30 and would not be back until 2:30 PM. He stated that there had been no inkling of any kind as to how the voting is going in the Jury Room; that Agents are maintaining contact with the Marshal's office, as well as Mr. Donegan, and as soon as any information is available, the Bureau will be promptly advised.

D. M. Ladd

DML:dad

RECORDED - 117

100-13333-3621

37 JUL 13 1949

51 JUL 20 1949

Kisseloff-10659

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RECEIVED-NIGHT
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUL 8 5 47 PM '49

Kisseloff-10660

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 3:35 p.m. today Mr. Belmont called and stated that the jury came in at 3:27 P.M. and reported that they could not reach a verdict. They asked for a copy of the court's charge to the jury. The Judge said he couldn't give it to them. He sent them back to see if they couldn't reach a verdict.

HBF:mer

ADDENDUM

Mr. Peyton Ford called a few minutes ago and stated that the Judge did give to the Jury the so-called "Allen charge". I asked him what this was and he stated that it was the usual charge that was given the Jury which had been unable to reach a verdict; namely, that if all of the jurors are unable to agree those dissenting jurors should give great weight to the views of the majority of the jurors. Mr. Ford further advised that he had been unable to learn through any source how the jurors stood at this time.

ADDENDUM

Peyton Ford called at 4:15 p.m. and stated that Saypol had just advised him that the gossip was that the Jury stood 10 to 2 for conviction.

D. M. Ladd

RECORDED - 117

74-1533-3623

37 JUL 13 1949

53 JUL 18 1949

Kisseloff-10661

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JUL 8 4 21 PM '49

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
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JUL 8 5 47 PM '49

Kisseloff-10662

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 23 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 46 23 11-32 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP.-R., IS-R. RE DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, WA. MRS. KENNETH BROWN, TWENTY PROSPECT AVENUE, ARDSLEY, NY, ADVISES THAT ROBERT REMPFER AND HIS WIFE, GERTRUDE REMPFER, NEE, GERTRUDE FLEMING, HAVE BEEN RESIDING AT THAT ADDRESS SINCE SUMMER, FORTY SEVEN. SAYS THEY FORMERLY RESIDED IN YONKERS, NY, EITHER WITH OR AS NEIGHBORS TO MR. AND MRS. DAVID CARPENTER. MRS. BROWN IDENTIFIES THIS DAVID CARPENTER AS THE SUBJECT OF THIS CASE, DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, FROM PHOTOGRAPHS SHE SAW IN THE NEWSPAPERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HISS TRIAL. MRS. BROWN SAYS THAT DAVID CARPENTER HAD ORIGINALLY STARTED TO TAKE THE APARTMENT AT TWENTY PROSPECT AVE., ARDSLEY, NY, BUT HAD CHANGED HIS MIND AND HAD THEN RECOMMENDED THE REMPFERS WHO TOOK THIS APARTMENT. ACCORDING TO MRS. BROWN, MR. AND MRS. DAVID ZIMMERMAN ARE FREQUENT VISITORS AND APPARENTLY ARE QUITE INTIMATE WITH THE REMPFERS, WHO MRS. BROWN TERMS PRO-RUSSIAN. FURTHER, MRS. BROWN SAYS THAT GERTRUDE REMPFER CLAIMED TO HAVE WORKED ON THE ATOMIC BOMB DURING THE WAR. ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO FIVE EIGHT FOUR THREE ONE, CAPTIONED ROBERT E WEIR REMPFER, WA, MRS. GERTRUDE MALLORY FLEMING REMPFER, WA.,

END OF PAGE ONE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10664

IS-R., REFLECTING BOTH REMPFERS SUBJECTS OF SECURITY INDEX CARDS. FURTHER, SAID CASE FILE ON REMPFERS INDICATES BOTH WERE EMPLOYED AT THE S.A.M. LABORATORY OF THE D.S. M. PROJECT AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FROM FEB. FIFTH, FORTYFOUR UNTIL JAN. TWENTY, FORTYFIVE. FURTHER, THAT FROM JUNE TWENTYFIVE, FORTYFIVE UNTIL AT LEAST MARCH FORTYSIX, BOTH REMPFERS WERE RESIDING AT TWENTYTWO ARDEN PLACE, YONKERS, NY, WHICH WAS ALSO THE ADDRESS OF DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN THROUGH FORTYSIX DASH FORTYSEVEN. FURTHER, THAT ROBERT REMPFER HAS BEEN EMPLOYED AT FARRAND OPTICAL CO., NYC, SINCE FORTYFIVE. BY LETTER JUNE TENTH INSTANT, ONI ADVISES THAT ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL SECURITY BOARD HAD ON MAY EIGHTEEN, FORTYNINE, DENIED CONSENT FOR ROBERT REMPFER-S ACCESS TO CONFIDENTIAL AND RESTRICTED WORK IN CONNECTION WITH ROBERT REMPFER-S EMPLOYMENT AT FORRAND OPTICAL CO., NYC. G DASH TWO REPORT ON ROBERT REMPFER REFLECTS THAT AS OF MARCH THIRTY, FORTYNINE, REMPFER WAS MENTIONED IN YONKERS, NY, NEWSPAPER AS CHAIRMAN OF THE YONKERS CLUB OF THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY, TO WHICH POST REMPFER HAD BEEN ELECTED IN DECEMBER, FORTYEIGHT. IN VIEW OF THEIR BACKGROUND NO INTERVIEWS WITH REMPFERS REGARDING THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH DAVID ZIMMERMAN WILL BE CONDUCTED UNLESS BUREAU ADVISES TO THE CONTRARY. OK

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10666

Assistant Attorney General, Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

July 6, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, etal.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

There is attached hereto one copy of the report of Special Agent Edward A. McShane, Jr., Albany, New York dated June 29, 1949 in the above captioned matter.

You will note that one copy of this report has been made available to Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in New York City.

G.I.R. 4

Attachment
FLJ/hmb

JUL 6 2 05 PM
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECORDED - 18

EX-98

74-1333-3624

45 JUL 9 1949

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JUL 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

53 JUL 20 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: July 7, 1949

FROM : MR. J. E. MILNES

Time of call: 10:35 P.M.

SUBJECT: OJAHAM
ESPIONAGE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Supervisor Al Touhy of the NY Division called. He said that the Judge had called the Jury into court at 10:30 P.M. He inquired of them if there was a possibility of their reaching a verdict tonight. He said that he did not desire to interfere with their deliberations, but if there was no chance of their reaching an immediate verdict that it might be well for them to retire for the night. The foreman of the jury indicated that there was no chance of their reaching an immediate verdict, whereupon court was adjourned until 10:00 A.M. tomorrow and the jury was placed in a hotel for the night.

I immediately advised Mr. Ladd of the foregoing per his instructions.

JEM:mer

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EX-109

5 JUL 18 1949

51 JUL 20 1949

Kisseloff-10668

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Kisseloff-10669

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 13, 1949

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I was confidentially advised by SAMUEL H. a newspaper contact that Senator McCarran had pointed out to Judge Kaufman nine instances wherein there was bias on the part of the judge in the Hiss-Chambers case. Two were specific instances where a psychiatrist was present in the court room which McCarran thought was tantamount to the intimidation of a witness and the action of the judge in granting Stryker access to the Grand Jury proceedings. He stated further that McCarran told Judge Kaufman that he hoped it would not be necessary for the Senate Judiciary Committee to make inquiry as to how the judge functions in the Hiss-Chambers case.

I was further advised that in connection with McCarran's demands on the files of certain aliens that the man behind this was Otto Dekom who was very close to Isaac Don Levine and who is also very close to Ben Mandel of the Un-American Activities Committee.

As a matter of interest my informant further told me Judge JOHN STEPHENS Wood of the House Un-American Activities Committee is not expected to remain Committee Chairman for too long a period of time as on two or three occasions lately he has started drinking late in the afternoon with a girl in his office and has had to be carried out around 2:00 or 3:00 A.M.

LBN:mrh:fml

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWK/ms

RECORDED - 72

INDEXED - 72

EX-123

124-1333-3626

4 JUL 8 1949

63 JUL 19 1949

Kisseloff-10670

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 20 5 26 PM '49

RECEIVED
JUN 22 9 22 AM '49
SPIONAGE
RECEIVED-FLETCHER
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 21 5 33 PM '49

JUL 19 11 21 AM '49
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 21 3 49 PM '49

Kisseloff-10671

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Belmont just advised that at 4:50 PM the Jury sent in a note to the Judge advising that they were unable to agree to a verdict. The Judge then conferred with Murphy and Stryker as to the action to be taken. Murphy stated he would accept the word of the Jury if that was their verdict. The Judge then asked Murphy if he would make a motion to have the Jury discharged. Murphy stated that he would not do so inasmuch as that might raise a question of double jeopardy and that he would stand mute.

At 4:55 PM the Judge sent for the Jury, advised them that this case had extended over a long period of time and had been conducted at great expense and that they owed it to the public to endeavor to arrive at a verdict. He asked the Foreman if he thought they could continue in an effort to arrive at a verdict and the Foreman stated that he thought they could try again. Therefore, the Jury returned to its deliberation.

G. I. R. 4

DML:dad

NIGHT DESK

RECORDED - 52

14-1333-3627

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5 JUL 14 1949

51 JUL 20 1949

Kisseloff-10672

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 27 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 31 27 7-55

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-81 BY

JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY AM SESSION JUNE TWENTYSEVEN. AT BENCH CONFERENCE PRIOR TO CONVENING OF SESSION, STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO SECURE PERMISSION TO OFFER IN EVIDENCE LETTER FROM EDWARD S. STETTINIUS, JR. IN PRAISE OF CHARACTER OF HISS. MURPHY STRENUOUSLY OBJECTED AND STRYKER STATED THAT STETTINIUS WAS UNABLE TO APPEAR TO TESTIFY OR TO GIVE DEPOSITION BECAUSE OF ILLNESS. OVER OBJECTION OF MURPHY, STRYKER SECURED PERMISSION TO PRESENT LETTER TO HISS WHO IDENTIFIED SIGNATURE OF STETTINIUS. THEREAFTER LETTER WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION. OVER OBJECTION OF MURPHY, STRYKER WAS PERMITTED TO MAKE STATEMENT THAT STETTINIUS WAS UNABLE TO TESTIFY OR TO GIVE DEPOSITION BECAUSE OF ILLNESS. STRYKER BROUGHT OUT THAT THE GOLD MIRROR WITH EAGLE ON TOP WHICH CHAMBERS TESTIFIED TO HAVING SEEN AT THIRTIETH STREET WAS NOT THE MIRROR WHICH HISS RECEIVED FROM JUSTICE HOLMES. RECEIVED LATTER MIRROR IN SUMMER OR FALL OF THIRTYFIVE. THEN DESCRIBED BOTH MIRRORS. TESTIFIED HE PURCHASED PORTABLE TYPEWRITER IN FALL OF THIRTYSEVEN AND THEN IDENTIFIED TYPEWRITTEN PAPER WHICH HE SAID HE HAD MC LEAN TURN OVER TO GOVERNMENT

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133

174-1333-3628
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JUL 5 1949

COPIES DESTROYED
348 DEC 17 1964

61 JUL 25 1949

Kisseloff-10673

PREVIOUSLY AND WHICH WAS GIVEN BACK TO HIM PRESUMABLY AFTER GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION. PAPER RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE. TESTIFIED HE WAS LATER GIVEN ANOTHER PORTABLE WHICH HE STILL HAS. STATED HAS BEEN A LIFE LONG EPISCOPALIAN AND STRYKER ~~BROUGHT OUT THAT THE RECTOR~~ WHO BAPTIZED HISS HAS BEEN IN COURT. ALSO THAT PRISCILLA ~~IS~~ HISS A QUAKER. HISS THEN DENIED HE HAD EVER HELPED ARRANGE AN AMBUSH FOR ANYONE. DENIED HE EVER GAVE CHAMBERS A ROLLING PIN FOR CHILD. STATED NEITHER CHAMBERS EVER AT VOLTA PLACE. DENIED ANY SUCH CONVERSATION AS CHAMBERS TESTIFIED TO RE ATTEMPT TO BREAK HISS FROM CP AND DENIED EVER TRANSPORTING FOR CHAMBERS ANY FURNITURE OR ARTICLES ANY TIME. STATED HE HAS NEVER BEEN IN ANY RESIDENCE OF CHAMBERS AND THAT NEITHER CHAMBERS WAS EVER AT THIRTIETH STREET AND THAT HE NEVER ATTENDED LITTLE THEATRE IN BALTIMORE WITH CHAMBERS AND THAT ONLY AUTO TRIP HE EVER MADE WITH CHAMBERS WAS TRIP TO NYC ALREADY DESCRIBED BY HISS. DENIED PRISCILLA EVER TOOK AUTO TRIP WITH EITHER CHAMBERS AND STATED CHAMBERS NEVER ASKED HIM TO SEE COLONEL ~~LAMB~~. STATED WHEN HE LUNCHED WITH CHAMBERS CONVERSATION CONCERNED MAINLY WORK OF ~~NYE~~ COMMITTEE AND THAT THEY ALSO DISCUSSED LITERATURE AND BOOKS. HISS VOLUNTEERED THAT CHAMBERS SEEMED TO HIM TO BE A JACK LONDON OR JIM TULLY, WHICH OBSERVATION WAS STRICKEN ON OBJECTION.

END OF PAGE TWO

DECLARED HE NEVER INDICATED TO CHAMBERS IN ANY WAY THAT HE WAS CP MEMBER OR SYMPATHIZER. DENIED EVER GIVING CHAMBERS ANY BOOKS OR ARTICLES OF FURNITURE WHATSOEVER. TESTIFIED HE CONSULTED NO RECORDS PRIOR TO HCUA APPEARANCE AUGUST FIFTH LAST AND SO INFORMED HCUA AT HEARING AUGUST SIXTEEN BUT COMMITTEE INSISTED HE TESTIFY TO BEST OF HIS RECOLLECTION. ON STRYKER-S QUESTION, HISS THEN DESCRIBED THE VARIOUS HEARINGS HELD BY HCUA INCLUDING DESCRIPTION OF NEWS-REEL AND TELEVISION LIGHTS AND DISCOMFORT TO WITNESSES. STATED THAT AT TIMES INTERROGATED BY ONE OR MORE MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE WHO TOOK TURNS QUESTIONING HIM. STATED HE HAD APPEARED BEFORE HCUA ON ALL OCCASIONS EXCEPT ONE WITHOUT COUNSEL AND HAD BEEN CONGRATU-LATED BY COMMITTEE FOR THIS ACTION. STATED AT EXECUTIVE SESSION OF COMMITTEE ON AUGUST SIXTEEN LAST HE WAS TOLD HE COULD NOT HAVE COUNSEL AND HAD NO NOTICE THAT THIS WAS ACTUALLY TO BE A HEARING. STATED ON AUGUST TWENTYFIFTH LAST HE HAD COUNSEL WHO MADE A FEW STATEMENTS BUT WAS TOLD TO KEEP QUIET ON TWO OCCASIONS BY MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE AND COUNSEL HAD NO M OPPORTUNITY TO INTERROGATE HIM. STATED THAT SOME OF HIS MOST IMPORTANT RECORDS HAVE BEEN SUBPOE-NAED BY COMMITTEE WERE NOT IN PROPER PLACE IN BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND NOT AVAILABLE FOR EXAMINATION BY HIM. ON FINAL QUESTION STATED THAT HE HAS ENTERED A NOT GUILTY PLEA AND REAFFIRMED HIS INNO-CENCE. CROSS BY MURPHY COMMENCED ELEVEN FIVE AM. MURPHY ASKED

END OF PAGE THREE

IF HISS DESIRED TO AMPLIFY OR CHANGE ANY STATEMENTS MADE TO DATE. HISS REPLIED HE KNEW OF NONE AT THAT TIME. MURPHY TOOK HISS THROUGH SERIES OF MEETINGS WITH CHAMBERS, COMMENCING WITH FIRST MEETING AT SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WHICH HISS PLACED AS LATE DEC. THIRTYFOUR OR EARLY THIRTYFIVE. HISS STATED HE DID NOT CONSIDER CHAMBERS DRESS PARTICULARLY SHABBY AND HAD NOT NOTICED LATTER-S LINEN. STATED SECOND MEETING AT HISS-S OFFICE IN SENATE BUILDING TEN DAYS OR TWO WEEKS LATER. THIRD MEETING WAS LUNCHEON PURSUANT TO CALL FROM CHAMBERS ON WHICH OCCASION HE MET CHAMBERS AT RESTAURANT ACROSS PLAZA FROM SENATE OFFICE BUILDING. STATED HE BELIEVED FOURTH MEETING WAS IN APRIL THIRTYFIVE OR LATE MARCH AT WHICH TIME DURING LUNCHEON DISCUSSION OF SUBLEASING OF TWENTY EIGHTH STREET APARTMENT TOOK PLACE. DESCRIBED FIFTH MEETING AS INSPECTION OF TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT BY CHAMBERS DURING PERIOD FROM APRIL FIFTEEN TO NINETEEN, THIRTYFIVE. DESCRIBED SIXTH MEETING WITH CHAMBERS AS ENTIRE PERIOD OF TWO OR MORE DAYS WHEN CHAMBERS STAYED OVERNIGHT AT HISS-S P STREET APARTMENT. DESCRIBED SEVENTH MEETING AS DISCUSSION CONCERNING RENT. UNABLE TO FIX DATE BUT BELIEVED DURING OCCUPANCY BY CHAMBERS OF TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT AT WHICH TIME MURPHY BROUGHT ANSWER FROM HISS THAT DESPITE HIS LEGAL EXPERIENCE, HE HAD MADE NO DEMAND FOR RENTAL AT BEGINNING OF TENANCY. DESCRIBED

END OF PAGE FOUR

EIGHTH MEETING AS BEING IN FALL OF THIRTYFIVE AT WHICH TIME DISCUSSION OF RENT OCCURRED, BUT HISS COULD NOT RECALL WHO RAISED ISSUE. DESCRIBED NINTH MEETING AS BEING ONE ON OCCASION WHEN CHAMBERS TRAVELLED TO NEW YORK WITH HIM WHICH HE PLACED IN EARLY PART OF THIRTYFIVE IN COLD WEATHER. STATED DISCUSSION ON THIS TRIP WAS GENERAL AND STATED THAT HE CALLED CROSLEY BY LAST NAME. POSSIBLY ON OCCASIONS CALLED HIM GEORGE. HISS DENIED CHAMBERS ADDRESSED HIM AS HILLY AND DENIES THAT HE CALLS WIFE, PRISCILLA, BY NICKNAME, DILLY. DESCRIBED TENTH MEETING AS POSSIBLY ONE OR MORE MEETINGS IN FALL OF THIRTYFIVE WHEN CHAMBERS BORROWED FORD CAR FOR PERIOD OF SEVERAL MONTHS AND POSSIBLY AT TIME CHAMBERS RETURNED KEYS IN NOVEMBER. STATED THAT HE GAVE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE TO CHAMBERS WHEN LATTER FIRST PICKED UP CAR. SUBSEQUENTLY STATED HE MAY NOT HAVE GIVEN HIM THE TITLE CERTIFICATE UNTIL HE FINALLY TURNED CAR OVER TO HIM. STATED HE NEVER SAW ANY ARTICLES WRITTEN BY CHAMBERS OR CROSLEY DURING THIS PERIOD AND STATED HE MAY HAVE RECEIVED A TRANSLATION, POSSIBLY OF FAUST, FROM CHAMBERS. STATED ELEVENTH MEETING WITH CHAMBERS IN SPRING OF THIRTYSIX WHEN LATTER BROUGHT RUG AS GIFT. STATED CHAMBERS CAME ALONE CARRYING RUG AND RECALLS NO STATEMENT BY CHAMBERS THAT RUG WAS IN REPAYMENT FOR DEBTS OWED BUT GATHERED FROM IMPLICATION OF GIFT ITSELF THAT THIS WAS PURPOSE OF

END OF PAGE FIVE

GIFT. DESCRIBED RUG AS LARGE, NINE BY TWELVE FEET, BRIGHT RED WITH FRINGE, OF ORIENTAL PATTERN OR TYPE. COULD NOT RECALL CONVERSATION ON EVENING OF DELIVERY OF RUG. STATED TWELFTH AND LAST TIME HE SAW HIM WAS END OF MAY OR EARLY JUNE, THIRTYSIX, PROBABLY AT "P" STREET HOUSE WHEN CHAMBERS CAME TO PICK UP FORD CAR FOR GOOD. ADMITTED THAT ALTHOUGH AT THIS TIME HE BELIEVED CHAMBERS WOULD NEVER REPAY DEBTS, HE DELIVERED TITLE AND KEYS OF CAR TO CHAMBERS. STATED HE DID THIS BECAUSE OF PRIOR PROMISE TO CHAMBERS. STATED SUBSEQUENTLY THAT THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A FINAL CONVERSATION WITH CHAMBERS EITHER IN PERSON OR BY TELEPHONE CONCERNING A SMALL LOAN. RECALLED ON CROSS THAT CHAMBERS MAY HAVE REPAID ONE OR MORE OF SMALL LOANS BUT WAS CERTAIN THAT BALANCE OF TWENTYFIVE TO THIRTY DOLLARS DUE. STATED NEXT OCCASION HE SAW CHAMBERS WAS AUGUST LAST AT HOTEL COMMODORE. HISS STATED HE FIRST HEARD NAME WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN MAY, FORTYSEVEN, AND NEXT IN WINTER OF FORTYEIGHT, AND FINALLY THE NIGHT BEFORE CHAMBERS TESTIFIED BEFORE HCUA. HISS TESTIFIED HE HAD REREAD THE COMPLETE HCUA REPORT, ALSO ALL OF BALTIMORE DEPOSITIONS, AND HAS REREAD FBI STATEMENT OF DECEMBER FOUR LAST. ADMITTED HE HAD DISCUSSED TESTIMONY WITH WIFE AND HAS REVIEWED NOTES WHICH HE PREPARED DURING GJ TESTIMONY. ADMITTED THAT CONDITIONS SIMILAR FOR ALL WITNESS WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE HCUA AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE THAT A NY COUNSEL PERMITTED TO INTERROGATE WITNESSES BEFORE THIS

END OF PAGE SIX

COMMITTEE. STATED FIRST OCCASION HE HEARD CHAMBERS NAME WAS WHEN INTERROGATED BY FBI AT HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, MAY, FORTYSEVEN. SECOND OCCASION WAS IN FEB. OR MARCH, FORTYEIGHT, WHEN PERSONAL FRIEND TOLD HIM CHAMBERS WAS NAMING HIM AS COMMUNIST. STATED HE DID NOTHING CONCERNING THIS BECAUSE HE SUBSEQUENTLY HEARD FROM THE SAME PERSON THAT THE PRIOR STATEMENT WAS UNTRUE. TESTIFIED CONCERNING HIS CONVERSATION WITH BYRNES OF ALLEGATIONS BEING MADE BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUBSUEQUENT INTERVIEW AT OFFICE AT HEADQUARTERS OF FBI WITH ASST. DIRECTOR LADD AND ASSISTANT. ADMITTED HE DID MOST OF TALKING ON THIS OCCASION. STATED HE WAS ASKED IF HE KNEW VARIOUS PEOPLE AND WAS EITHER ASKED OR VOLUNTEERED INFO CONC VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH HE WAS CONNECTED AND WHICH MIGHT HAVE LED PERSONS TO BELIEVE HE WAS COMMUNISTICALLY INCLINED. WHEN ASKED TO NAME THESE ORGANIZATIONS NAMED VARIOUS COLLEGE CLUBS, BAR ASSOCIATIONS AND EDITORIAL CLUB IN NYC KNOWN AS INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL SOCIETY. STATED HE WAS NOT GIVEN ANY CERTIFICATE OF CLEARANCE BY FBI AND VOLUNTEERED THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF FBI GIVING SUCH A CLEARANCE TO ANYONE. RE INTERVIEW OF MAY, FORTYSEVEN, STATED HE WAS QUESTIONED RE FORTY OR FIFTY PERSONS SOME OF WHOM HE HAD HEARD OF, OTHERS HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF. STATED CHAMBERS NAME WAS ONE OF THESE. STATED HE DID NOT TYPE, ALTHOUGH MAY HAVE PREPARED ONE OR TWO PAPERS IN COLLEGE DAYS,

END OF PAGE SEVEN

AND STATED THAT TIMOTHY HOBSON MEMO WAS PROBABLY TYPED BY MRS. HISS. QUESTIONED RE HIS STATEMENT TO GJ THAT HE COULD HAVE TYPED IT, HE STATED THAT HE MEANT TO IMPLY THAT IT WAS PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO HAVE TYPED IT, BUT HE DENIED THAT HE DID. STATED HE REMEMBERS TYPEWRITER, NOW KNOWN TO BE WOODSTOCK, VERY WELL AND RECALLED THAT HE TOLD FBI THAT THIS TYPEWRITER WAS DISPOSED OF IN THIRTY EIGHT. CONFRONTED BY HIS SIGNED STATEMENT IN WHICH HE STATES IT WAS DISPOSED OF SUBSEQUENT TO THIRTYEIGHT, HE ADMITTED THAT THAT WAS HIS BEST RECOLLECTION AT THAT TIME. STATED THIS RECOLLECTION WAS BASED ON DISCUSSIONS WITH HIS WIFE CONCERNING THE DISPOSAL OF IT AND ALSO THAT HE BELIEVED HE COULD RECALL SEEING THE TYPEWRITER AT THE VOLTA PLACE ADDRESS. QUESTIONED RE MRS. HISS-S TYPING, HE STATED HE DOES NOT KNOW IF SHE USES ANY SYSTEM AND DESCRIBED HER AS NOT A PROFICIENT TYPIST BUT A CAREFUL AMATEUR. RECALLS HER TYPING UP TO AND INCLUDING THIRTYEIGHT AT THE PRESENT ADDRESS. STATED UPON EXAMINATION THAT FRANCIS B. SAYRE WAS HIS SUPERIOR IN THIRTYSEVEN, THIRTYEIGHT AND HE BELIEVED THAT HE IS BACK IN THE U.S. STATED HE VISITED EUROPE TWICE PRIOR TO OFFICIAL TRIP, ONCE IN TWENTYFOUR WHEN HE MET MRS. HISS, AND IN TWENTYNINE, BOTH PLEASURE TRIPS. QUESTIONED RE BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS ONE TO FOUR, INCLUSIVE, STATED HE NOW BELIEVES THEY ARE ALL UNDOUBTEDLY IN HIS HANDWRITING. STATED THAT

END OF PAGE EIGHT

HIS HESITANCY IN IDENTIFYING BALTIMORE ONE BEFORE GJ WAS THAT HE AND ASSOCIATES HAD BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT WHICH IT PARAPHRASED AND ALSO THAT HANDWRITING WAS NOT AS CLEARLY HIS AS IN OTHER DOCUMENTS. STATED THAT UPON INTRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT, HIS MEMORY WAS CLARIFIED AND HE RECALLED THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HE WOULD HAVE WRITTEN BALTIMORE ONE. ADMITTED THAT BEFORE GJ HE HAD BEEN ASKED THREE OR FOUR TIMES RE BALTIMORE ONE AND HAD BEEN DOUBTFUL ON ALL OCCASIONS. CONCERNING SUBLEASE OF TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT, STATED THAT HE PAID ALL UTILITY BILLS SO THAT ACTUALLY INSTEAD OF LEASING APARTMENT TO CHAMBERS FOR COST, HE WAS LOSING MONEY ON THIS ARRANGEMENT. MORNING SESSION CONCLUDED AT ONE PM.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc Fletcher

RECEIVED
JUL 7 12 35 PM '49
RECEIVED
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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JUN 28 5 00 PM '49
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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 28 6 07 AM '49

JUN 27 8 36 PM '49

Kisseloff-10682

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 7, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 3:45 P.M. today, Supervisor Touhy of the New York Office called in and stated that the court is now charging the jury in the titled matter. He stated that Assistant Director Connelley has reported that Murphy, the Government's attorney, has done a very good job in the summation of the Government's case. The case is expected to go to the jury this afternoon.

HBF:mer

RECORDED - 34

74-1323-3629

F B I

JUL 15 1949

G.I.R.-4

ADDENDUM

The case went to the Jury at 4:20 PM.

H. B. Fletcher

EX-19

51 JUL 20 1949

Kisseloff-10683

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUL 8 11 40 AM '49 6 00 PM '4

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 7 4 45 PM '49

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 7 4 54 PM '49

JUL 8 8 56 AM '4

RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JUL 18 11 47 AM '49
RECD ESPIONAGE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____O_____1949

TO:

____Director

____Mr. Tolson
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Harbo
____Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Rosen
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Q. Tamm
____Mr. Mohr
____Miss Gandy
____Mr. Nease
____Mr. Winterrowd
____Mr. J. A. Carlson
____Mr. E. J. McCabe

____Miss Artley
____Mrs. Metcalf

____Mrs. Davidson

____Chief Clerk's Off.
____Records Section
____Personnel Files
____Mechanical Sec.
____Ident. Division
____Technical Lab.
____Reading Room

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

____Mr. H. B. Fletcher
____Mr. Baumgardner
____M_____
____M_____

____Mr. Laughlin
____Mr. Wall
____Mr. Keay
____Mr. Whitson
____M_____

____Mr. Ferris
Foreign Service Desk
____Mr. Callan

____See Me
____Call Me
____Appropriate action
____Note & return
____Send file
____Bring up-to-date
____Correct
____Re-date
____Please initial & return
____Place on record & return
____Place on record

Kisseloff-10685

D. M. Ladd - Rm. 5736
Telephone Ext. 555

SAC, New York

August 15, 1949

RECORDED - 12

Director, FBI

74-1333-3630

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. etal.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 74-1333)
Re: Abraham George Silverman

Reference is made to your letter dated June 15, 1949, requesting Bureau permission to interview David Weintraub, Director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development, United Nations, for information pertaining to Abraham George Silverman. You advised that Weintraub formerly was employed with Silverman in the government and that Weintraub was also employed on the same WPA project on which Whittaker Chambers was engaged as a writer.

A review of the files in the Bureau reflects that a confidential informant advised in 1936 that David Weintraub of the National Research Project of the WPA in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had been known by the informant in 1930 as a Communist Party organizer who was then research assistant in the Research Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. A review of the files also reflects that David Weintraub is acquainted with the following individuals:

Alfred K. Stern (100-57453-295)
Stern as you know is a principal subject in Mocase.

Alfred J. Van Tassel (100-57453-153 pg 5; 100-57453-278 pg 66)
As you know Van Tassel has also received attention in Mocase. He is presently at the United Nations employed under Weintraub.

Beatrice Heiman (100-33100-73 pg 3)
She was formerly secretary to the Russian Ambassador, Constantine Oumansky.

George Perazich (101-4732-250 pg 125; 65-56402-1862 pg 68)

George Silverman (65-56402-1-1071; 65-56402-1-893)

Lauchlin Currie (65-56402-1-473 pg 169)

cc - Washington Field

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
AUG 16 1949 P.M.
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-33661

60 AUG 30 1949

Kisseloff-10686

Dorothy and Irving Kaplan (65-56402-2592 pg 4)
Kaplan is now Economic Affairs Officer for the United Nations Secretariat. (74-1333-3059 pg 83-85)

Edward Joseph Fitzgerald (65-56402-464 pg 5)

Solomon Lischinsky (65-56402-1-929; 65-56402-2477 pg 97-98)

Harry Dexter White (65-56402-1-906)

Ferol Cornelison (65-56402-1-991 pg 2)
Cornelison was a friend of Edward Joseph Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff in Washington, D. C.

Harry S. Magdoff (65-56402-1862 pg 68)

Anatoli Borisovich Gromov (65-56402-234 pg 36)
As you know Gromov was identified as "Al" in the Gregory case. A Mr. Weintraub called Gromov on December 28, 1944, for a luncheon appointment. On January 3, 1945, Gromov lunched with David Weintraub at the Carlton Hotel.

Leonard Dana Hieronberg and wife, Margaret (65-56402-811 pg 65; 121-560-10 pg 3-5)
The Hieronbergs were contacts of Edward Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff in Washington, D. C.

Murray Latimer (65-56402-1909 pg 34)

Arthur and Annie Stein (65-56402-811 pg90-91; 100-3-65-445;100-3-65-279 pg 2)
Arthur Stein is a reported Communist in Washington, D. C. and a prominent subject in the Cogog case. His wife, Annie, and David Weintraub's wife, Sylvia, are sisters. A close family relationship exists. (100-3-65-891)

Max Lowenthal (62-25733-2-69)

Soloman Adler (121-4089-24 pg 8; 121-4089-8)

Herbert S. Schimmel (100-355363-2 pg 3)
Schimmel as you know from the Gregory case was a contact of numerous Gregory subjects in Washington such as Charles Kramer, Irving Kaplan, etc.

Kisseloff-10687

Carl Preston Green (100-356697-3)
Green is an alleged Communist in Washington, D. C. and is believed to be presently employed by Radio Station WQQW in Washington, D. C.

Mary Jane Keeney (a possible acquaintance)
Mary Jane has advised that Dr. Isadore Alpher was her physician in Washington, D. C. and that his wife, Rose Alpher, is the sister of David Weintraub.

As you recognize from the above list George Perazich, George Silverman, Lauchlin Currie, Irving Kaplan, Edward Joseph Fitzgerald, Solomon Lischinsky, Harry Dexter White, Harry S. Magdoff, Anatoli Borisovich Gromov and Soloman Adler were all subjects in the Gregory case.

For your information David Weintraub was Director of the National Research Project, WPA in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is interesting to note that his associate director was Irving Kaplan and that the following individuals above listed were employed under Weintraub in this project:

Alfred Van Tassel, George Perazich, Edward Joseph Fitzgerald, Solomon Lischinsky, Harry S. Magdoff, Leonard and Margaret Mierenberg, Soloman Adler, Herbert S. Schimmel and Carl Preston Green.

It is interesting to note that Weintraub found employment at UNNRA where he reached the position of Deputy Director General prior to his resignation. Thereafter he obtained his present position as Director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development, Department of Economic Affairs at the United Nations.

It is interesting to note that Weintraub endeavored to obtain a position for Beatrice Heiman at UNNRA. (100-33100-73 pg 3)

Further it is to be noted that Solomon Lischinsky and George Perazich were employed at UNNRA.

It is of further interest that Kaplan and Van Tassel are presently employed in the Department of Economic Affairs at the United Nations. It may be that these men received their positions through the assistance of Weintraub. It is also possible that Mary Jane Keeney received her position with his assistance.

Kisseloff-10688

In view of the afore-going information, it is not believed that Weintraub should be interviewed for any information he possesses concerning George Silverman. (It may be noted that he has been interviewed on two occasions in the past one in connection with the application of Harry S. Wagdoff for a position with the Federal Government and the second during the course of a Hatch Act investigation of Thomas H. Tippett. On both occasions Weintraub furnished favorable information.) Instead you are instructed to initiate a thorough and exhaustive investigation to ascertain the background of David Weintraub and his past and present acitivities. You are requested to determine whether this man is engaged in any espionage activities at this time and you should consider all techniques which may be used to accomplish this end. Of course, you should request Bureau authority for the employment of these techniques when same is required.

The information which has been set forth above in connection with David Weintraub is not a summary of the information on him contained in the files of the Bureau. You will be furnished with such a summary at a later date.

Further communications concerning David Weintraub should bear the caption "David Weintraub, Espionage - R."

This matter must receive your immediate attention.

Kisseloff-10689

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Re: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

It is requested that permission be granted, if the Bureau deems it advisable, to interview DAVID WEINTRAUB, Director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development, United Nations.

WEINTRAUB formerly was employed with SILVERMAN in the Government. He also was employed on the same WPA project on which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged as a writer.

FJG:RAA
65-14920

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

74-1333

RECEIVED

ASB

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-338861

Kisseloff-10690

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 26,1949

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. ETAL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Re(FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN)
Bureau file 74-1333

74-1333-2370

Reference is made to my letter March 9, 1949 regarding INSLERMAN.

It is requested the Bureau advise what action is deemed advisable.

INSLERMAN is now employed as a draftsman for the Rensselaer Valve Company, Cohoes, New York.

The Bureau's advice as to the feasibility of periodic interviews of INSLERMAN is also sought.

JJO:T:RY
65-1574

RECORDED - 3

74-1333-3631

EX-4

JUL 15 1949

RECEIVED

Kisseloff-10691

6-24-49

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 24 9:00 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAN. FRANCIS ONEIDA BOOTH EXECUTED SIGNED STATEMENT JUNE TWENTY FOUR STATING IN MARCH, FORTY NINE, MIKE OATLETT CAME TO HER APARTMENT LATE AT NIGHT STATING HE WAS WORKING FOR THE FBI, THAT HE HAD TWO MEN FROM THE FBI WITH HIM AND THAT HE WANTED TO TALK TO HER ABOUT THE OLD TYPEWRITER AT TWO SEVEN TWO EIGHT P STREET. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY TWO WHITE MEN BUT SHE IS UNABLE TO RECALL THEIR NAMES. ONE OF THEM HAD A WALLET IN HIS HAND WHEN HE CAME IN BUT SHE CANNOT DESCRIBE IT AND STATED SHE RELIED ON MIKE'S STATEMENT THEY WERE FROM THE FBI. THEY QUESTIONED HER CONCERNING THE TYPEWRITER AND WHETHER SHE HAD ANY SPECIMENS. MIKE CALLED BACK SEVERAL DAYS LATER, SAID HE WAS STILL WORKING FOR THE FBI AND ADVISED HER NOT TO MENTION VISIT TO ANYONE. SIGNED STATEMENT BEING FORWARDED TO NYC SPECIAL DELIVERY REGISTERED. FOR INFORMATION NEW YORK, MRS. BOOTH IS A RECENT WIDOW AND IS TAKING CARE OF FOUR SMALL CHILDREN. IF SHE IS DESIRED AS A WITNESS, SUGGEST ALL POSSIBLE NOTICE SO ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR CHILDREN.

HOTTEL

JJH/mmm RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3
74-94

74-1332-3832

Orig - Fletcher

Kisseloff-10692

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

42940

Re: Jahsm

New York, New York
July 5, 1949

Dear Mickey:

The attached are several pages of transcript of the proceedings in the chambers of Judge Kaufman on the morning of July 5, 1949, dealing with a discussion as to how Judge Kaufman was chosen to handle the Hiss trial. Tom Donegan thought the Director might be interested in reading this transcript which Donegan is keeping for possible future reference as he feels that there was an attempt to pin on him the responsibility for the selection of Kaufman to handle this trial.

Sincerely,

Al Belmont

RECORDED - 3

74-1333-36332

EX-1

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Kisseloff-10694

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-3633

ENCLOSURE

74-1333-3633

Kisseloff-10695

And while we are here, I want to take up another matter. One of the newspapers has created quite a mystery as to how this case came on for trial before me. I want to state the facts on the record, and if either you or Mr. Donegan agrees with me as to the facts, I would like to have you state them on the record.

During the week of May 16th, I believe it was on a Wednesday, Mr. Donegan came to see me and told me, while I was assigned to 318, the criminal term, that the Hiss case was set for trial the 23rd of May, on a Monday, that both the Government and the defendant were very anxious to try the case, and he asked whether I could undertake the trial so that the parties could get ready.

In substance, I asked him how long the case would take to try and he told me from two to three weeks. I told him that I could not undertake the case during the week of the 23rd because I had several hearings in the Third Avenue Transportation matter for that week; that on his representation that the case would take two or three weeks to try, an arrangement would have to be made with the Chief Judge to arrange for my assignment in the admiralty term that was to begin on June 6th.

Later that day or the following day Mr.Murphy called on me and he told me the same thing, and I told him substantially what I had told Mr. Donegan. I told him to go

and arrange with Judge Goddard - I told him that an arrangement would have to be made with Judge Goddard in the absence of Judge Knox, to take care of the admiralty term so that I could continue with the criminal term to dispose of this case if I was wanted for that purpose.

Mr. Murphy then went to see Judge Goddard and reported back to me that Judge Goddard would take care of the criminal term by either assigning someone else or taking the admiralty term himself. I told Mr. Murphy that under those circumstances I would proceed with the trial of thecase, commencing the 31st of May after the call of the calendar in the criminal term, but that I would check the matter first with Judge Goddard, which I did.

Is that a correct statement of the facts, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Donegan?

MR. DONEGAN: I would like, your Honor, to make a statement if I may with reference to my visit to you. The purpose of myvisit to you was in connection with the Coplon-Gubitchev case. That afternoon or that morning the matter was coming up with reference to an application for restrictions on the bail - I am not quite clear - but in the course of my visit with you a discussion came up with reference to the Hiss case. I said that we were quite anxious to get the Hiss case started, that it was being handled by Mr. McGohey's office, and that I thought

3oh

I would be with Mr. Murphy on the case.

There was some discussion concerning the availability of judges and you said you thought you might be available for the case. I said, well, I hoped that you would, because we are anxious to get the case started, it has been postponed so many times. I think I at that time made reference to the fact that I understood that Judge Knox was sick and that Judge Hulbert had been sick but was just coming back, and in substance that it didn't look very bright as to whether we could get a judge. And at that time you stated that you were occupied with the Third Avenue and that there was something concerning admiralty, in substance what you said, your Honor, but you thought that you would be available.

I mentioned that I would tell Mr. Murphy about my conversation with you, since the case was being handled by the United States Attorney's office.

I think that is in substance the conversation. But I did want to clear one point.

THE COURT: I said that I would be available or Iwould make myself available if it was in the interest of the court's business. What did I say, Mr. Donegan?

MR. DONEGAN: The only point I wanted to make was that my purpose of going up to your chambers was with reference to the Gubitchev matter --

THE COURT: Wasn't that a previous time?

MR. DONEGAN: No, your Honor, if I may beg to differ.

THE COURT: You may be right.

MR. DONEGAN: It was to go up and talk to you about the Gubitchev case. I was handling the Gubitchev-Coplon matter at that time and that was the reason I went to your chanbers, because we had appeared before two or three other judges, and I thought I should give you some background since Gubitchev did not have a lawyer but was represented by the first secretary of the --

THE COURT: Ithink you are right. I had forgotten that Gubitchev --

MR. DONEGAN: The Hiss case came up in the discussion at that time, and I discussed my concern over the fact that it had been delayed so long. And I think at that time we had even a reference to Mr. McLean, and I said I had been in touch with Mr. McLean in the past and it had been postponed and postponed, and it was being handled by Mr. McGohey's office, by Mr. Murphy, and that the judge situation in the Southern District looked sort of hopeless because there wasn't anybody available.

THE COURT: And didn't I tell you that I had done much more than my share, that I was --

MR. DONEGAN: That is correct.

THE COURT: That I was doing the Third Avenue at the time.

MR. DONEGAN: Third Avenue, and I believe you mentioned admiralty.

THE COURT: Admiralty, commencing the 6th of June, but that if I was wanted in this case I would yield my own personal convenience. Did I tell you that?

MR. DONEGAN: I believe you said that, your Honor. But I just did want to make it clear that my purpose in going up to your office was not to - if I may take the liberty to say this - to ask for a judge, because the case was being handled by the United States Attorney's office and I certainly would be going out of my field if I went up and sought, or if I went to ask for a judge to be assigned, because my only business, legitimate business, if I may say so was on the Coplon-Gubitchev case, because I was handling that for the department.

THE COURT: That is right. Now that you mention the Gubitchev case, I think you are quite right about that. You did talk about that first and then you started to talk about this, and then it was later that day or the next day that Mr. Murphy came to see me. Is that correct, Mr. Murphy?

MR. MURPHY: Well, I am not too sure on the date, your Honor, but it was shortly after I came back after

being sick.

THE COURT: That is right.

MR. MURPHY: But really, Judge, I don't want to get into a discussion because I don t think it is anybody's business at all.

THE COURT: Well, I think how that a mystery has been made about the situation that it ought to be clarified. It was before the 25th and after Mr. Donegan called me.

MR. MURPHY: Oh, I know definitely, because Mr. Donegan had told me something which prompted me to go to your chambers.

THE COURT: That is right.

MR. MURPHY: But, Judge, I will be only too glad to tell you in private what my recollection is.

THE COURT: Is it different from mine?

MR. MURPHY: Well, I didn't know what your conversation was with Mr. Donegan at all, but I hesitate to do it in chambers.

MR. STRYKER: I will step out, Mr. Murphy, if you wish.

THE COURT: This has nothing to do with the public. I just want a record made of this situation.

MR. MURPHY: Well, if you ask me, Judge, my recollection is as follows: that I was out for a considerable period of time because of my illness, and when I came

back Mr. Donegan told me that you had suggested to him that you would be available for the case, and I went either the day that I came back or the day after, and I was very happy, and I said that I understand you will be available, and you said yes, that you will, that you will have the calendar in 318, that you were going to be extremely busy there and you thought that what you had better do would be to put the case - mark it ready on the 23rd and you would try it on the 1st of June. And you asked me to go across the hall to see Judge Goddard. And I went across the hall and I told Judge Goddard that you would be available for the Hiss --

THE COURT: That I would be, or that I would make, myself available.

MR. MURPHY: I cannot remember, your Honor, but I did say that you would be available if it was agreeable to him, in the absence of Judge Knox, and Judge Goddard said if Judge Kaufman said he could handle it it would be all right with him.

THE COURT: And then I talked with Judge Goddard.

MR. MURPHY: I don't know about that, but that was my only talk with you on that day.

THE COURT: You came back and reported to me after you had seen Judge Goddard.

MR. MURPHY: That is right. I came back to tell your girl -- I stuck my head in the door and said that Judge Goddard said it would be all right.

MR. McLEAN: There is one other matter, your Honor, --

MR. STRYKER: Will you state that, Mr. McLean, please.

MR. McLEAN: A couple of days before we adjourned over the weekend, Mr. Murphy called a Mr. Solandt, who testified that he was a resident of Mrs. Wickes' apartment house in Chestertown, Maryland, in the summer of 1937, and that he had not seen Mr. or Mrs. Hiss there.

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JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY AM SESSION, JULY SIXTH. ON RECONVENING OF COURT MAURICE FLYNN, COURT REPORTER WHO ACCOMPANIED MURPHY, MCLEAN AND SA SPENCER TO CHESTERTOWN, MD. LAST EVENING TO TAKE DEPOSITION OF MRS. WICKES, READ SAME. ON DIRECT MRS. WICKES TESTIFIED SHE IS PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS AND ALGER HISS SUBLET AN APT. IN HER HOUSE FROM DR. DOLE IN SUMMERS OF THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY SEVEN AND HISSES WERE THERE IN JULY AND PART OF AUG., THIRTY SEVEN. STATED TIMMY HOBSON AT NSARBY CAMP THAT SUMMER WITH BROKEN LEG AND PRISCILLA AT SUMMER SCHOOL. IDENTIFIED CHECK FOR ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY FIVE CENTS ISSUED TO HER BY ALGER DATED NOV. SIXTH, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN AND GUESSED IT WAS FOR PHONE CALL THAT SUMMER. ON CROSS MRS. WICKES ADMITTED SHE HAD DISCUSSED CASE FOR HALF HOUR WITH MC LEAN PRIOR TO DEPOSITION LAST EVENING. ADMITTED SHE DID NOT KNOW FOR WHAT ABOVE CHECK WAS ISSUED. STATED ALGER AND PRISCILLA MAY HAVE RESIDED THERE ALL OF JULY AND AUG., THIRTY SEVEN BUT SHE IS ONLY POSITIVE ABOUT PART OF THAT PERIOD AND ADMITTED SHE COULD NOT SAY THEY WERE THERE EVERY DAY. ADMITTED SHE HAD ORIGINALLY TOLD FBI HISSES THERE IN THIRTY SIX BECAUSE SHE MISTAKENLY BELIEVED HER SON BROKE HIS BACK THAT YEAR BUT NOW REALIZES SHE WAS MISTAKEN AND THE YEAR WAS THIRTY SEVEN.

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ADMITTED MRS. KELLOGG SMITH RECENTLY DISCUSSED FACTS WITH HER AND TOLD HER SHE BELIEVED YEAR WAS THIRTY SEVEN. COULD NOT STATE EXACTLY WHEN DOLES OCCUPIED THEIR APT. THAT YEAR AND ADMITTED SEVERAL TIMES SHE HAD NO WAY OF KNOWING WHETHER IN FACT HISSES THERE EVERY DAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST. WAS UNABLE TO RECALL WHEN SOLANDTS OCCUPIED APT. IMMEDIATELY ACROSS FROM DOLE APT. COURT EXCLUDED LETTER WRITTEN RECENTLY BY MRS. WICKES TO ALGER SETTING OUT HER RECOLLECTION. SHAPIRO OF DEFENSE COUNSEL THEN READ INTO EVIDENCE OVER OBJECTION TWO PORTIONS OF PRETRIAL TESTIMONY OF MRS. CHAMBERS WHEREIN SHE SAID THAT WHILE LIVING ON EUTAW PLACE SHE SAW PRISCILLA SEVERAL TIMES AND BELIEVED PRISCILLA THEN ENROLLED AT MERCY HOSPITAL. DEFENSE RESTED. MURPHY THEN STATED IN OPEN COURT THAT MC LEAN CONCEDES THAT ON MARCH TWENTY FOURTH LAST HE WAS INFORMED BY MURPHY THAT US PROPOSED TO USE BRYN MAWR REPORT AND U OF MD LETTER AS TYPING STANDARDS AND THAT MURPHY TOLD MC LEAN WHERE SUCH DOCUMENTS WERE THEN LOCATED. STRYKER THEN RENEWED DISMISSAL MOTIONS HE MADE AT END OF GOVT. CASE AND THEY WERE DENIED. AT ELEVEN FIFTY AM STRYKER BEGAN HIS SUMMATION AND DWELT PRINCIPALLY UPON GOVT. BURDEN PROVING CHARGES BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT AND REFERRING SEVERAL TIMES TO OPENING STATEMENT OF MURPHY WHEREIN LATTER STATED QUOTE IF YOU DO NOT

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BELIEVE CHAMBERS, GOVT. HAS NO CASE. UNQUOTE. STRYKER THEN WENT INTO DETAILED ANALYSIS OF LIFE AND HABITS OF CHAMBERS, DESCRIBING HIM AS A LIAR, PERJURER, BLASPHEMER, AND SO FORTH, AND REITERATED SEVERAL TIMES TO JURY THAT BY GOVTS. OWN STATEMENT, TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS MUST BE BELIEVED BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT FOR GOVT. CASE TO BE SUSTAINED. LUNCHEON RECESS. STRYKER HAS REMAINDER OF DAY TO COMPLETE SUMMATION.

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JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY PM SESSION, JULY SIXTH. IN COMMENCEMENT OF AFTERNOON SESSION STRYKER READ PORTIONS OF MALCOLM COWLEY MEMO OF DEC. THIRTEENTH, NINETEEN FORTY, AND STATED THAT AT THAT TIME CHAMBERS WAS QUOTE TRYING ON POSSIBLE TARGETS FOR SIZE UNQUOTE AND CONTEMPLATED AN ACCUSATION OF FRANCIS B. SAYRE. STATED CHAMBERS HAD CONTEMPLATIONS OF ACCUSING SOMEBODY AND THUS RISING HIGH ON AMERICAN SCENE, THEN DIGRESSED TO DISCUSSION OF CHAMBERS TESTIMONY OF AUG., FORTY EIGHT, BEFORE HCUA AND ATTEMPTED TO POINT OUT THAT ALL OF CHAMBERS ACCUSATIONS WERE INTENDED FOR A POLITICAL PURPOSE WITH INTENT OF DISPARGING PRESENT ADMINISTRATION. DREW COMPARISON BETWEEN HISS ETHICS TO BE HEARD IMMEDIATELY AND WADLIEIGHS ATTITUDE IN REFUSING TO TESTIFY BEFORE HCUA. STRYKER THEN ATTACKED PROCEDURE OF HCUA IN SEVERAL ASPECTS, PARTICULARLY NOTARIETY AND ALLEGED LEAKS FROM EXECUTIVE SESSIONS. LLOYD PAUL STRYKER THEN PROCEEDED TO POINT OUT THAT HISS WOULD NEVER HAVE BROUGHT LIBEL SUIT IF HE HAD THE CONSCIENCE OF A GUILTY MAN AND POINTED OUT FROM TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS THAT LATTER PRODUCED BALTIMORE PAPERS BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY BROUGHT ON BY THE LIBEL SUIT. STRYKER STATED HE WOULD

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NOT ENDEAVOR TO SHOW BECAUSE HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE FROM WHENCE CHAMBERS PROCURED THE PAPERS ALTHOUGH THE POSSIBILITY EXISTED THAT HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH OR OTHER FORMER CP ASSOCIATES OF CHAMBERS MAY HAVE PROVIDED THEM. STRYKER CONTINUOUSLY DWEALT UPON PERJURIES OF CHAMBERS BEFORE GRAND JURY AND HCUA. STRYKER POINTED OUT THAT HISS DID NOT ENDEAVOR TO HIDE BALTIMORE PAPERS FROM GOVT. AFTER THEIR PRODUCTION BY CHAMBERS AS A GUILTY MAN WOULD HAVE AND ATTACKED CHAMBERS FOR REFUSAL TO IMMEDIATELY TELL HIS COUNSEL OF THE MICROFILM STRIPS. AT THIS POINT AT THREE FIFTEEN PM STRYKER REQUESTED JUDGE KAUFMAN TO ORDER WILLIAM M. BULLITT, A SPECTATOR, FROM SMIRKING AT THE JURY. STRYKER THEN ATTACKED WADLEIGH, DESCRIBING HIM AS OBVIOUSLY LOWEST ORDER OF MANKIND, STATED HE DID NOT HAVE THE HEART TO DO A REAL JOB OF CROSS EXAMINATION UPON HIM BECAUSE OF PITY AND COMMENTED THAT WADLEIGH WAS STILL IN CIRCULATION. THEN DISCUSSED CHAMBERS ACTIONS IN HIDING MICROFILM IN PUMPKIN AND STATED THAT IT WAS NOT THE ACT OF A NORMAL MAN AND COMMENTED THAT THIS WAS ONE REASON WHY HE HAD CALLED A PSYCHIATRIST. QUOTED CHAMBERS TESTIMONY OF QUOTE TURMOIL UNQUOTE PRIOR TO INTRODUCTION OF BALTIMORE PAPERS AND STATED THAT REAL TURMOIL

END OF PAGE TWO

EXISTED IN CHAMBERS BECAUSE LATTER WOULD HAVE TO SHOW SELF AS A PAST PERJURER WHEN PRODUCING DOCUMENTS BECAUSE OF PREVIOUS DENIALS OF ESPIONAGE. STRYKER POINTED OUT TO JURY THAT IF HISS HAD BEEN A TRUE CO CONSPIRATOR OF CHAMBERS HE WOULD NEVER HAVE ALLOWED ANY OBVIOUS FRIENDSHIP TO EXIST BETWEEN THEM OR HAVE RENTED HIS APT. TO HIM BUT WOULD HAVE ACTED IN A SECRET AND CONSPIRATORIAL MANNER SUCH AS WADLEIGH DID. STRYKER THEN COMMENTED ON TRIP TO PETERBOROUGH AND STATED THAT THIS WAS A REAL PROBLEM TO THE FBI BECAUSE IT WAS FANTASTIC THAT THE HISSES WOULD ACCOMPANY CHAMBERS ON A FOUR HUNDRED MILE TRIP SO THAT THEY COULD SIT IN THEIR CAR WHILE CHAMBERS VISITED A MAN WHO IS NOW DEAD. STRYKER STATED THAT THE FBI WENT OVER THE ROUTE TO PETERBOROUGH WITH CHAMBERS, FOUND NO REGISTER AT THE BLEAK HOUSE BUT SINCE CHAMBERS WAS COMMITTED TO THIS ABSURD LIE, THE FBI HAD TO ADOPT THE VIEW THAT THE HISSES WERE NOT AT CHESTERTOWN DURING THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN. STRYKER THEN COMMENTED QUOTE THE WAY THAT THE GOVT. HAS HANDLED THIS SITUATION DEFINITELY ESTABLISHES THAT THEY KNOW IT IS DIFFICULT TO SUPPORT THIS PERJURY UNQUOTE. STRYKER THEN COMMENTED ON THE TESTIMONY OF MR. SOLANDT AND STATED THAT ALTHOUGH THE LATTERS TESTIMONY WAS FANTASTIC, HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT AUSA MURPHY HAD

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KNOWLEDGE OF IT BUT QUOTE SOLANDT WAS LED IN TO HIM BY THE FBI UNQUOTE. STRYKER THEN STATED THAT HE DID NOT LIKE THIS SITUATION BECAUSE THE FBI HAD BEEN ALL OVER CHESTERTOWN, MD., SAW ALL OF THE CHESTERTOWN WITNESSES, KNEW FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNIV. OF MD. THAT PRISCILLA HISS HAD A CHESTERTOWN ADDRESS IN THE SUMMER OF THIRTY SEVEN AND COMMENTED THAT THE GOVT. WOULD HAVE ALLOWED THIS TO GO TO THE JURY WITHOUT BEING CLARIFIED UNLESS THE DEFENSE HAD NOT GONE TO GREAT TROUBLE TO OBTAIN THIS INFO FOR THE JURY. STRYKER THEN COMMENTED IN A SIMILAR VEIN CONCERNING THE WILMINGTON HOSPITAL RECORDS. HE CONCLUDED THIS PHASE BY STATING THAT ALL OF THIS WAS CARRIED OUT BECAUSE CHAMBERS GAVE THE FANTASTIC STORY CONCERNING PETERBOROUGH. STRYKER COMMENTED RE ALLEGED TRIP TO BOUCOT COTTAGE AT SMITHTOWN, THAT STRESSED THIS TO DEVELOP ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND HISS FAMILIES, AND THAT IF CHAMBERS TESTIMONY IS TO BE ACCEPTED, HISS FAMILY COULD NOT DO ENOUGH FOR CHAMBERS. STRYKER SAID IT WAS AS THOUGH BENEDICT ARNOLD HAD OPENLY FLAUNTED HIS ASSN WITH ANNE GREY, AND SAID THE CLAIM OF FRIENDSHIP IS BABSURD. STRYKER THEN WENT INTO HCUA TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS THAT HE LEFT CP IN THIRTY SEVEN AND SAID IF SO CHAMBERS COULD NOT HAVE BEEN CONSPIRING TO RECEIVE DOCUMENTS IN FEB. AND MARCH THIRTY EIGHT. MENTIONED ACCORDING TO COWLEY TESTIMONY CHAMBERS TOLD HIM HE LEFT CP IN THIRTY SEVEN AND SWORE MANY TIMES THAT WAS CORRECT YEAR. STRYKER

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OBSERVED THAT PART OF THE ALLEGED TURMOIL THROUGH WHICH CHAMBERS SUFFERED WAS DUE TO HIS REALIZING THAT HE WAS ON RECORD MANY TIMES AS SAYING HE LEFT CP IN THIRTY SEVEN, YET DOCUMENTS IN THIS CASE DID NOT EVEN COME INTO EXISTENCE UNTIL EARLY THIRTY EIGHT. HE THEN REFERRED TO TESTIMONY OF CLAUDIE CATLETT WHO HE SAID WAS COMPLETELY TRUTHFUL, AND HER TESTIMONY WAS UNCONTRADICTED TO EFFECT THAT CHAMBERS NEVER CAME TO THIRTIETH ST. OR VOLTA PLACE. POINTED OUT THAT CHAMBERS TRIED TO GET INFO FROM CLAUDIE AT FBI OFFICE FEW MONTHS AGO RE ARTICLES OF FURNITURE OWNED BY HISS. HE SAID IF THAT WAS NOT TRUE, WHY DID THE FBI AGENT WHO WITNESSED THE INTERVIEW NOT REPUDIATE HER TESTIMONY TO THAT EFFECT, AND WHY WAS CHAMBERS NOT BROUGHT BACK TO DENY SO QUESTIONING CLAUDIE. CONCERNING DOCUMENTS ONE THROUGH FOUR, STRYKER SAID THE INNUENDO IS THAT ALGER TORE OFF THE PRINTED STATE DEPT. LEGEND ON TOP OF SHEETS. STATED THAT IF SUCH LEGED REMAINED ON THOSE SHEETS IN POSSESSION OF WADLEIGH OR SOME OTHER THIEF WHO HAD NO CONNECTION WITH PARTICULAR STATE DEPT. OFFICE CONCERNED, IT WOULD BE VERY UNUSUAL AND SUCH A THIEF WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY TEAR OFF LEGEND.

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STRYKER THEN DECLARED THAT TO BELIEVE CHAMBERS, JURY HAS TO BELIEVE ALGER IS BELOW NORMAL INTELLIGENCE, AND THAT IT IS ABSURD TO THINK ALGER WOULD HAVE GIVEN NOTES IN HIS HANDWRITING TO CHAMBERS TO INCRIMINATE HIMSELF. STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO DOCUMENT NO. TWO AND READ CORRESPONDING ORIGINAL STATE DEPT. DOCUMENT AND SAID THAT THE BRILLIANT ALGER HISS WOULD HAVE INCLUDED ENTIRE TEXT, PARTICULARLY AS IT REFERRED TO RUSSIA, RATHER THAN SMALL PORTION HE DID WRITE OUT, AND STRYKER SAID HE COULD CITE NUMEROUS SIMILAR INSTANCES. REMINDED JURY HE SAID IN HIS OPENING THAT DEFENSE HAD TYPEWRITER AND FBI COULD EXAMINE IT AND SUCH INVITATION NOT ACCEPTED. INSTEAD, MR. FEEHAN, AN EXPERT, TESTIFIED AS TO IDENTITY OF MACHINE, BUT NEVER SAID IT WAS A WOODSTOCK OR HAD PICA TYPE. STRYKER REFERRED TO TESTIMONY OF FEEHAN AS PURPORTING TO IDENTIFY TYPING ON DOCUMENTS. SAID REASON HE DID NOT CROSS EXAMINE FEEHAN WAS BECAUSE HE KNEW THEN THAT HISS DID NOT HAVE TYPEWRITER WHEN INSTANT DOCUMENTS CAME INTO EXISTENCE. HE SAID THIS SO CALLED EXPERT TESTIFIED WITHOUT EVER HAVING LOOKED AT WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER, AND THAT HE DOES NOT CARE IF DOCUMENTS WERE TYPED ON HISS MACHINE, BUT AS A LAYMAN HE WAS NOT AT ALL CONVINCED THAT THEY WERE. SAID EVIDENCE

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SHOWS TYPEWRITER LEFT HISSES ON MOVE TO VOLTA PLACE, AND THAT IT IS HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT THAT LAST SPECIMEN FROM IT, WHICH FBI COULD LOCATE WITH ALMOST ALL OF US TREAS. RESOURCES IN BACK OF IT, WAS LETTER DATED MAY TWENTY FIFTH, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. POINTED OUT DEFENSE HAD GIVEN GOVT. ALL TYPING STANDARDS THEY COULD FIND, BUT GOVT. FAILED TO MENTION THAT IN ITS CASE. SAID PAT AND MIKE CATLETT WERE IGNORANT BUT HONEST AND CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY THEY GAVE WAS COMPLETE AND MADE IT CLEAR WOODSTOCK NOT IN HOUSE AFTER MAY THIRTY SEVEN. AT THIS POINT STRYKER INQUIRED IF HE MIGHT HAVE MORE TIME. THE JUDGE GAVE HIM ADDL HOUR COMMENCING TEN AM TOMORROW. STRYKER SAID NO EXPERT TESTIFIED THAT CHAMBERS DID NOT TYPE DOCUMENTS OR WRITE INTERLINEATIONS IN THE DOCUMENTS, AND INQUIRED AS TO WHAT GOVT. THEORY IS ON THOSE INTERLINEATIONS, AND ASKED QUOTE WHERE IS FEEHAN ON THAT UNQUOTE. STRYKER STATED HE DOES NOT KNOW WHERE CHAMBERS GOT DOCUMENTS, BUT ASKED WHY, IF MOST OF THEM WERE TYPED, ARE SOME OF THEM HANDWRITTEN. HE SAID LATTER OBVIOUSLY RETRIEVED FROM WASTE BASKET OR TOP OF SOME DESK IN STATE DEPT. SAID WADLEIGH OR SOME OTHER THIEF GOT COPY OF DOCUMENTS APPEARING ON MICROFILM AFTER THEY LEFT HISS DESK, AND THAT ENTIRE STORY IS PREPOSTEROUS. ADJOURNED UNTIL TEN AM JULY SEVENTH.

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JAHAM. HISS TRIAL SUMMARY, PM SESSION, JULY SEVEN INSTANT. IN SUMMATION DURING AFTERNOON SESSION, MURPHY EXPLAINED A REASONABLE DOUBT TO THE JURY AND STATED THAT THERE WERE CERTAIN UNCONTRADICTED FACTS IN THIS CASE WHICH INCLUDED THE FACT THAT CHAMBERS HAD STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS, THAT THEY WERE DATED DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THIRTYEIGHT, AND THAT COPIES OF THESE DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN TYPED ON THE HISS TYPEWRITER. MURPHY COMMENTED UPON STRYKER-S OPENING IN THIS CASE WHEN STRYKER STATED THAT HE WAS CALLING THE SHADES OF JUSTICE HOLMES. MURPHY INDICATED THAT IF STRYKER DID THIS HE COULD CALL JUDAS ISCARIOT AND GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD IN RELATION TO HISS. MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT STRYKER CALLED ABOUT FIFTEEN CHARACTER WITNESSES FOR HISS AND HE RAISED THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT COULD COME INTO THIS COURT WITH PROPRIETY. STATED THAT THESE WITNESSES WERE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH THE FACTS IN THIS CASE BUT TESTIFIED ONLY AS TO THE REPUTATION OF HISS AS THEY KNEW IT. HE POINTED OUT THAT JEOFFREY MAY, A FORMER NEIGHBOR OF HISS, WAS THE ONLY WITNESS WHO VISITED THE HISS HOME

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FREQUENTLY AND THAT HE WAS NOT QUESTIONED AS TO HISS-S CHARACTER. MURPHY REFERRED TO STRYKER-S OPENING TO THE EFFECT THAT HE WAS GLAD TO BE HERE AWAY FROM THE KLIEG LIGHTS AND TELEVISION AND THAT HE REFERRED TO CHAMBERS AS A MORAL LEPER, THIEF AND INCOME TAX EVADER. MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT HERE WAS A PAL OF HISS TO WHOM HISS HAD GIVEN AN APARTMENT AND A FORD CAR AND IN COMPARING CHAMBERS AND HISS STATED THAT ON THE FACTS OF THIS CASE HISS IS A TRAITOR. MURPHY STATED THAT REFERENCE WAS MADE TO CHAMBERS LIVING WITH PROSTITUTES, INCLUDING ONE-EYED ANNIE IN NEW ORLEANS AND WITH IDA DAILES AND THAT STRYKER WAS ACTUALLY MISQUOTING CHAMBERS TESTIMONY. HE POINTED OUT THAT CHAMBERS HAD A HIGH REGARD FOR WOMANHOOD, INASMUCH AS HE WAS MARRIED IN THIRTYONE AND HE PRESENTLY HAS TWO CHILDREN. MURPHY COMMENTED THAT STRYKER FAILED TO CALL BERLE TO TESTIFY RELATIVE TO HIS CONVERSATION WITH CHAMBERS IN THIRTYNINE, ALTHOUGH STRYKER HAD INFERRED THAT CHAMBERS DID NOT TELL BERLE THAT HISS WAS A COMMUNIST. STILL REFERRING TO STRYKER-S OPENING, MURPHY STATED STRYKER WAS TRYING TO IMPRESS THE JURY THAT CHAMBERS WAS A THIEF, INASMUCH AS HE HAD BOOKS OWNED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, AND THAT HE WAS STEALING ARTICLES FROM NEWSPAPERS OR CLASS ANGLING. HE POINTED

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OUT THAT CHAMBERS HAD NO MOTIVE FOR BRINGING FORWARD THE DOCUMENTS IN THAT HE HAD A THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR A YEAR JOB AT TIME, INC., AND THAT HE WOULD GAIN NOTHING IN THE EVENT HISS WAS CONVICTED. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS KNEW EVERYTHING ABOUT CHAMBERS IN THIS CASE BEFORE THE TRIAL BEGAN, INASMUCH AS THIRTEEN HUNDRED PAGES OF TESTIMONY OF MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERS WAS TAKEN IN THE LIBEL SUIT IN BALTIMORE. MURPHY STATED THAT THE JURY HAD TO BELIEVE CHAMBERS IN THAT THERE WAS TESTIMONY THAT CORROBORATES HIS TESTIMONY. MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT MRS. CHAMBERS SUCCESSFULLY DESCRIBED THE VOLTA PLACE AND THE THIRTIETH STREET ADDRESSES OF HISS AND THAT MOST OF HER TESTIMONY IN THIS REGARD WAS CORROBORATED BY THE HISS-S DESCRIPTION OF THESE HOUSES. HE COMMENTED UPON THE CONFRONTATION OF CHAMBERS AND HISS AT THE COMMODORE HOTEL, NYC, WHICH DEALT WITH THE VOICE OF CHAMBERS, THE CONDITION OF HIS TEETH, AND THE FACT THAT HE ASKED CHAMBERS WHETHER HE OCCUPIED HIS TWENTYNINTH STREET APARTMENT. STATED THAT AT THIS CONFRONTATION, CHAMBERS SAID THAT HE AND HISS WERE COMMUNISTS TOGETHER AND AT THAT TIME HISS RECOGNIZED CHAMBERS AS THE PERSON HE KNEW AS GEORGE CROSLEY, NOT FROM A VISUAL RECOLLECTION, BUT FROM WHAT CHAMBERS HAD SAID.

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HE POINTED OUT THAT AT THIS TRIAL HISS TESTIFIED THAT HE RECOGNIZED CROSLEY AS CHAMBERS WITHOUT HESITATION AT THIS CONFRONTATION. HE STATED HISS TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HCUA THAT THE NAME WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MEANT NOTHING TO HIM BUT AS A RESULT OF TESTIMONY IN THIS TRIAL, HISS ACTUALLY HEARD THIS NAME BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN MARCH, FORTYEIGHT, AND THAT A FRIEND OF HIS TOLD HIM ABOUT WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HE POINTED OUT THAT HISS MUST HAVE KNOWN THE IDENTITY OF CHAMBERS. MURPHY STATED THAT HISS GAVE THE TWENTYEIGHTH STREET APARTMENT TO CHAMBERS, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT KNOW CHAMBERS ADDRESS, HIS EMPLOYMENT, OR ANY OTHER FACTS ABOUT CHAMBERS'S IDENTITY, THAT HISS ALSO THREW IN A CAR WITH THIS APARTMENT, AND THAT THEY HAD AN ORAL LEASE ON AN APARTMENT IN WHICH THE RENT WAS NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. HE POINTED OUT THAT AT THIS TRIAL HISS TESTIFIED HE GAVE CHAMBERS THE FORD CAR IN THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSIX AS A RESULT OF A PREVIOUS PROMISE TO HIM, BUT THAT ACTUALLY THE ASSIGNMENT OF TITLE INDICATES THAT ALGER HISS SIGNED A TRANSFER OF THIS CAR TO THE CHERNER MOTOR CO. MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT CHAMBERS BOUGHT FOUR RUGS WITH MONEY HE RECEIVED FROM BORIS BYKOV, WHICH PURCHASE WAS ARRANGED THROUGH MEYER SCHAPIRO. STATED THAT THE RECORDS REFLECT THAT THIS RUG WAS DELIVERED TO SCHAPIRO ON DECEMBER TWENTYNINTH, THIRTYSIX,

END OF PAGE FOUR

WHO AT CHAMBERS REQUEST FORWARDED THESE RUGS TO A MAN WHOSE LAST NAME STARTED WITH SILVER. STATED THAT CHAMBERS TESTIFIED HE GAVE ONE OF THESE RUGS TO HISS, WHICH RUG WAS FROM THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE IN GRATITUDE. THAT HISS ADMITTED RECEIVING A RUG FROM CHAMBERS. WITH REFERENCE TO THE TYPEWRITER, MURPHY STATED THAT WHEN THE DOCUMENTS WERE INTRODUCED IN BALTIMORE ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEENTH, THE TYPEWRITER BECAME IMPORTANT AND HE POINTED OUT THAT IN MANY INSTANCES HISS ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT THE AG RELATIVE TO THE DOCUMENTS, TO FURNISH SPECIMENS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF TYPING AND TO MAKE THE SPECIAL TRIP TO BALTIMORE TO SEE THE FBI. HE BROUGHT OUT THAT HISS ALWAYS WANTED TO BE FIRST, WHICH HISS FELT WOULD BE AN INDICATION OF HIS INNOCENCE. HISS TOLD THE FBI THAT HE SOLD THE TYPEWRITER TO A SECONDHAND DEALER, THAT CLAUDIA CATLETT WAS DEAD, AND THAT HE APPARENTLY DECIDED TO HELP THE FBI BUT ACTUALLY HIS INFORMATION, IN FACT, DID NOT ASSIST IN THE LEAST. MURPHY STATED THAT PARRY CATLETT RECALLED HE RECEIVED THE TYPEWRITER EITHER BEFORE, DURING OR AFTER ONE OF THE HISS-S MOVES, AND THAT SHORTLY THEREAFTER HE TOOK THE TYPEWRITER TO A COMPANY ON CONNECTICUT AVE. AND K STREET TO HAVE IT FIXED. MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT INVESTIGATION

END OF PAGE FIVE

Kisseloff-10722

SHOWED THAT THERE WAS A WOODSTOCK CO. ON THIS CORNER, BUT THAT ACTUALLY THEIR LEASE BEGAN ON SEPTEMBER FIFTEENTH, THIRTYEIGHT. HE ALSO STATED THAT THE DEFENSE INTIMATED THAT CATLETT COULD HAVE TAKEN THE TYPEWRITER TO ANOTHER SHOP A FEW BLOCKS AWAY, BUT MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT THIS SHOP DID NOT COME INTO EXISTENCE UNTIL MAY, THIRTYEIGHT. HE ALSO STATED THAT CATLETT-S OWN TESTIMONY REFLECTED THAT THEY DID NOT MOVE TO P STREET UNTIL JAN. SEVENTEEN, THIRTYEIGHT AND THEY DID TAKE THE TYPEWRITER FROM HISS TO THEIR HOUSE ON P STREET. MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT STRYKER THEREUPON ATTACKED THE FBI AND HE STATED THAT IF ANY JUROR THINKS THE FBI WAS UNFAIR IN ANY WAY, THAT HISS SHOULD BE ACQUITTED. HE THEN DISCUSSED THE PETERBORO TRIP AND STATED CHAMBERS ONLY REASON FOR MENTIONING THIS TRIP AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES WAS BECAUSE IT WAS THE TRUTH. STATED HE HAD NO DOUBT HISS WAS IN CHESTERTOWN DURING THIRTYSEVEN BUT THE QUESTION WAS AS TO WHETHER HISS WAS THERE EVERY DAY DURING THE SUMMER OF THIRTYSEVEN. IN REGARD TO THE FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAR LOAN MURPHY STATED THAT CHAMBERS WOULD HAVE TO BE PSYCHIC TO KNOW THAT IN THE FIRST WITHDRAWAL FROM HISS-S SAVINGS ACCOUNT, THAT FOUR HUNDRED

END OF PAGE SIX

DOLLARS WAS WITHDRAWN FROM THIS ACCOUNT. HE POINTED OUT THAT SHORTLY THEREAFTER CHAMBERS PURCHASED A CAR WITH THIS MONEY AT THE SCHMIDT MOTOR CO. HE STATED THAT BEFORE GJ MRS. HISS SAID THAT SHE WAS A LONGHANDER AND THAT SHE COULDN-T TYPE. HE POINTED OUT THAT MRS. HISS WROTE A LETTER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AS AN APPLICATION TO TAKE COURSES AT THE MERCY HOSPITAL. HE STATED THAT MRS. CHAMBERS TESTIFIED THAT MRS. HISS TOLD HER OF THIS FACT AND SUCH A THING MUST HAVE HAPPENED. HE BROUGHT OUT THE FACT THAT CHAMBERS WAS A MAN OF COURAGE AND HE TOOK HISS-S CHALLENGE TO STATE THAT HISS WAS A COMMUNIST. HE REFRESHED THE JURY-S RECOLLECTION OF MISS LINCOLN-S TESTIMONY AND TO THE MANNER IN WHICH SHE HANDLED THE ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS IN SAYRE-S OFFICE. MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT WADLEIGH-S TESTIMONY CORROBORATED CHAMBERS TESTIMONY WHICH PROVES THAT CHAMBERS WAS TELLING THE TRUTH AS TO HIS ACTIVITIES. IN REFERENCE TO DULLES-S TESTIMONY, MURPHY POINTED OUT THAT HISS LIED ON THREE SEPARATE OCCASIONS AS TO DULLES ASKING HISS TO RESIGN, THAT HISS HAD SATISFIED THE FBI AS TO WHETHER HISS PERSONALLY CHECKED WITH BYRNES. MURPHY EXHIBITED THE BALTIMORE EXHIBITS ONE TO FOUR AND POINTED OUT THAT HISS WAS INCONSISTENT RELATIVE TO HIS WRITING OF THESE SUMMARIES. STATED THAT NOTE NUMBER ONE WAS A VERBATIM

END OF PAGE SEVEN

P

COPY OF A TELEGRAM AND POINTED OUT THAT THIS NOTE WAS CREASED VERY CAREFULLY AND WAS NOT CRUMPLED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THIS NOTE COULD HAVE BEEN THROWN IN THE WASTE BASKET. HE FURTHER STATED THAT THESE SUMMARIES DID NOT RELATE TO TRADE AGREEMENTS, AND THAT HISS HAD NO EXPLANATION FOR THEM. STATED THAT HE OBJECTED TO THE TESTIMONY OF DR. BINGER AND ALTHOUGH BINGER, A PSYCHIATRIST, WATCHED CHAMBERS FOR SEVEN DAYS, HE DID NOT BOTHER CHAMBERS BECAUSE CHAMBERS WAS TELLING THE TRUTH. MURPHY STATED THAT THIS WAS THE SECOND JURY THAT WAS HEARING THIS TESTIMONY AND HE WISHED THIS JURY TO RECALL THAT THE GRAND JURY HAD INDICTED HISS. MURPHY-S SUMMATION WAS COMPLETED AT THREE FIFTEEN PM. THEREAFTER, JUDGE KAUFMAN CHARGED THE JURY RELATIVE TO DISREGARDING COMMENTS OF THE PRESS AND RADIO AND INSTRUCTING THEM ON THE TWO COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT. STATED THAT THE JURY SHOULD BRING IN A DECISION ON THE BASIS OF THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED AND HE READ THE PORTIONS OF THE STATUTE APPLICABLE TO THIS CASE. HE STATED IN ORDER TO GAIN A CONVICTION, IT WAS NECESSARY FOR THE JURY TO BELIEVE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS AND THAT THE TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO CORROBORATE THE

END OF PAGE EIGHT

PAGE NINE

TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS. ON THREE SEPARATE OCCASIONS HE ADVISED THE JURY THAT CHAMBERS IS AN INTERESTED WITNESS IN THIS CASE INASMUCH AS A LIBEL SUIT IS PRESENTLY OUTSTANDING AGAINST HIM, WHICH SUIT WAS BROUGHT BY ALGER HISS. HE STATED THAT THE TESTIMONY OF HISS AND THE CHARACTER TESTIMONY SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION INASMUCH AS EVIDENCE OF GOOD CHARACTER MAY BRING ABOUT A REASONABLE DOUBT. THE JURY RETIRED AT FOUR TWENTY PM.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

SAMUEL H. KAUFMAN
Judge

The Judge seems to go out of his way to favor Hiss.

cc: Mr Hetebee

H.

Kisseloff-10726

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boson
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUL 7 1949

WASHINGTON 27 BOSTON 2 FROM NYC 7 6-08P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP-R, IS-R. RE "CHARLOTTE". RE REPORT OF SA THOMAS G. SPENCER DATED MAY ELEVEN FORTYNINE AT NY. PAGE SEVENTYONE OF REFERENCED REPORT PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO BOSTON SETS OUT INFORMATION COMING FROM CHAMBERS REGARDING "CHARLOTTE," A GIRL WHO WAS FORMER SECRETARY TO MAXIM LIEBER. REFERENCE REPORT OF SA ROBERT F. X. O-KEEFE DATED JULY ONE FORTYNINE AT NY, REFLECTS THAT INVESTIGATION AT NY TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE "CHARLOTTE" MADE WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS EXCEPT THAT CHAMBERS AND A WRITER NAMED ALBERT HALPER INDICATED THAT ELIZABETH NOWELL WAS SECRETARY TO MAXIM LIEBER FOR SEVERAL YEARS UNTIL SPRING OF THIRTYFIVE, AT WHICH TIME NOWELL APPARENTLY WAS REPLACED AS SECRETARY TO LIEBER BY "CHARLOTTE". CHAMBERS DESCRIBED "CHARLOTTE" AS AGE ABOUT TWENTYTWO, IN THIRTYFIVE, HAIR DIRTY BLOND, WORE GLASSES, ABOUT FIVE FOOT SIX INCHES AND RATHER SLIM BUILD. SCRIBNER-S PUBLISHING HOUSE AT NYC ADVISED THAT ELIZABETH NOWELL IS NOW MRS. ELIZABETH PERKINS, RESIDING TWO PROSPECT ST., S. DARTMOUTH, MASS. BOSTON WILL INTERVIEW ELIZABETH PERKINS FOR ANY KNOWLEDGE SHE

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED: 174-1333-3637
INDEXED: 6
JUL 15 1949

53 JUL 21 1949

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348 DEC 17 1964

Kisseloff-10727

RECEIVED -- FLETCHER

JUL 8 10 12 AM '49

RECEIVED-LADD
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 8 9 29 AM '49

RECEIVED

JUL 8 1 22 PM '49

DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED -- DIRECT
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 7 7 14 PM '49

Kisseloff-10728

POSSESSES AS TO IDENTITY AND LOCATION OF "CHARLOTTE", WHO APPARENTLY REPLACED HER AS LIEBER-S SECRETARY, AND ALSO FOR ANY INFORMATION SHE POSSESSES AS TO ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON PART OF MAXIM LIEBER. IF "CHARLOTTE" IS IDENTIFIED BY PERKINS, BOSTON SHOULD REQUEST PERMISSION FROM BUREAU FOR INTERVIEW OF "CHARLOTTE" REGARDING INFORMATION SET OUT IN REFERENCED REPORT DATED MAY ELEVEN FORTYNINE.

SCHEIDT

ACK IN ORDER AND DISC PLS

BS NY R 2 BS

WA V000T0000000

WA NY R 27 WA

cc: Mr Fletcher

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont at 11:55 A.M. advised that the jury had just requested the court to re-state that part of his charge relating to corroboration and circumstantial evidence. The court is arranging to re-state the charge with reference to the subject matter indicated.

HBF:mer

RECORDED - 3 74-1333-3638

EX-1

FWE ASB

53 JUL 21 1949

Kisseloff-10730

RECEIVED-LAB
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RECEIVED ESPIONAGE
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JUL 11 10 PM '49
RECEIVED ESPIONAGE
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

cc - Mr. Fletcher

TO : MR. L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: July 10, 1949

FROM : MR. J. D. PURVIS

SUBJECT: PRESS QUERIES RE INVESTIGATION OF JURORS

O JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Night Supervisor J. R. Adams of the New York Office called at 12:40 AM, July 10, 1949, to advise that an inquiry had been received from the Associated Press in that city as to whether the FBI had any comment on a story in the Chicago Tribune stating the FBI was investigating the four jurors who voted to acquit Alger Hiss. Adams had answered the inquiry with "no comment."

At 1:00 AM, same date, Sidney Roberts of the AP in Washington called the Bureau. He said the Chicago Tribune was carrying a story, attributed to no one, that the FBI was investigating the four jurors who stood for acquittal of Hiss. He asked if we had any statement on it and I told him "no."

At 8:00 AM, same date, I spoke to Mr. McGuire about these calls. He suggested that any further inquiries as to whether the Bureau had any comment should be similarly answered, and that he be notified of such further inquiries.

RECORDED - 3

INDEXED - 3

124-1333-3639

6 JUL 15 1949

EX-1

Kisseloff-10732

53 JUL 21 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau file 74-1333

It will be recalled that on Thursday, July 7, 1949, Mr. GEORGE WEDDERBURN of Wedderburn Station, Virginia, telephonically contacted the Bureau and desired to impart some information in connection with HENRY JULIAN WADIEIGH. WEDDERBURN's call was switched to Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, who advised him that he would be contacted by agents of this office.

On Friday, July 8, 1949, WEDDERBURN was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN E. HOWARD (who is a long time acquaintance of WEDDERBURN) and DONALD D. CONNORS, JR.

WEDDERBURN advised at this time that several years ago he had been told by an itinerant carpenter, whose name he could not recall, that this carpenter believed WADIEIGH to be a Communist. WEDDERBURN, who was unable to fix the exact date of this conversation, stated that the carpenter had been doing some work on the house of one M. L. LIBMAN in whose home WADIEIGH was renting a room. The carpenter upon entering WADIEIGH's room in connection with his work, saw numerous pamphlets, books and other periodicals, most of which appeared to the carpenter to be Communist Party publications.

At the time Mr. WEDDERBURN was interviewed with him was one JOSEPH P. GRAY who is employed by the Army Map Service and who resides at Wedderburn Station, Virginia. GRAY advised that some time ago he was renting a house from Mr. WEDDERBURN, which house was then occupied by WADIEIGH. GRAY when he entered the house to inspect it prior to his moving in noted that among WADIEIGH's effects was a 35 mm enlarger. GRAY, who is a photographer, mentioned to WADIEIGH that this was a useful mechanism but WADIEIGH was non-committal and GRAY stated that WADIEIGH did not reveal to him to what use he was putting this enlarger. GRAY could add no further information. He stated he saw no films, cameras, documents or any other photographic supplies.

This data is furnished for the information of the Bureau and the New York Office. This office will take separate action in connection with MAX L. LIBMAN. It is noted that it has been ascertained that LIBMAN is currently employed in the patent section of the Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, with offices in the Pentagon.

cc: New York

DDC:dmh
74-94

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

74-1333-3640
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JUL 15 1949
ASB

EX-1

53 JUL 21 1949

Kisseloff-10733

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: July 12, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JAHAM (HISS-CHAMBERS)
PERJURY;
ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

To set forth the facts concerning the disclosure of the name of Lillian Jaeger in the public press as the person giving information concerning the Foreman of the Jury in the Hiss trial.

BACKGROUND:

A teletype from the Newark Office, dated July 10, 1949, to record that Miss Lillian Jaeger called the Newark Office and complained because her name had been mentioned in the New York Sunday Mirror as the person giving information regarding the foreman of the Jury to the effect that he was favorable to the Hiss defense. She inquired as to why the Bureau did not protect her identity. She was informed that the Bureau had not given out any information concerning her.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

On June 2, 1949, a man by the name of David Whitehead called the office of Mr. Donegan and Mr. Murphy and talked to a Special Agent in the absence of Donegan and Murphy. He explained that on a previous evening he had visited a health resort and a patient, Lillian Jaeger, had told him she had overheard a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Geddis and a Mrs. James, who was the wife of the foreman on the Hiss Jury. Mrs. James indicated that her husband was sympathetic to the defense.

Mr. Murphy reported this matter to Judge Kauffman, advising of the call of Whitehead to the effect that a patient, whom he did not name, had reported she had overheard this conversation as indicated. Subsequently, a man by the name of LeRoy Campbell, an attorney, called Mr. Murphy and stated that a Miss Bradford, who resided at the same address as Lillian Jaeger, had made a report similar in character based on a report of information which Miss Jaeger had furnished Miss Bradford.

On June 6, 1949, a conference was held in the Court chambers, at which Judge Kauffman, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Strycker were present. At that time there was a discussion as to what action the Court would take toward replacing the foreman, James, with an alternate juror. At that time the name of Jaeger was mentioned as the true informant. The Judge decided at that time that he

RECORDED - 3 | 74-1333-3641

INDEXED - 3

HBF:cmw

53 JUL 21 1949

Kisseloff-10734

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RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I

RECEIVED - FLETCHER
JUL 13 7 20 PM '49

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 13 6 02 PM '49.

Kisseloff-10735

would not replace the foreman, James.

On July 6, 1949, in one news column it was noted that the name of Lillian Jaeger was reported as the informant. On July 8, 1949, Judge SAMUEL H. Kauffman issued an order permitting the newspapers to purchase the transcript from the court reporter relating to the James incident.

During the period June 2 and June 6, the Bureau did make a preliminary, discreet inquiry concerning the allegation and did interview Lillian Jaeger. A memorandum regarding the results of the brief investigation was furnished to Mr. Murphy, who, in turn, made the memorandum available to Judge Kauffman. It appeared that the Court caused the name of Lillian Jaeger to appear in the minutes of the Court, and he also authorized the release of the transcript covering this particular material.

CONCLUSION:

The Bureau at no time made any unauthorized disclosure of the name of Lillian Jaeger.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 10 1949

TELETYPE

(M)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 1 NEW YORK 1 FROM NEWARK 7-10-49 12-40PM BS

DIRECTOR AND SAC.....U R G E N T

(1) JAHAM. REMYLET OF JUNE THIRD, LAST. MISS LILLIAN HISS-CHAMBERS JAEGER MENTIONED IN REFERENCED LETTER CALLED THIS OFFICE TODAY COMPLAINING BECAUSE HER NAME HAD BEEN MENTIONED IN TODAY-S ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK SUNDAY MIRROR AS GIVING INFORMATION CONCERNING FOREMAN OF JURY IN HISS TRIAL. SHE WANTED TO KNOW WHY BUREAU DID NOT PROTECT HER IDENTITY. SHE WAS ADVISED THAT BUREAU HAD NOT GIVEN OUT ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING HER.

MC KEE

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

Memo Director
ALF/3-33-1364-2
5
ASB

END

WA NK R 1 WA

NY NK R 1 NYC

53 JUL 26 1949

DISC PLS

I saw this item: Mr. Fletcher
How did it come that
her name was disclosed

Kisseloff-10737

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JUL 11 12 50 PM '49

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FBI

RECEIVED-LADD
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUL 10 58 AM '49

RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT
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RECEIVED-FLETCHER
JUL 10 PM '49

Kisseloff-10738

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clogg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

July 12, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

ALGER HISS

Mr. Lapping of the Hearst Syndicate called advising that Congressman Velde has been quoting the FBI as having furnished Judge Kaufman in the Hiss case with two reports made by the Bureau concerning the foreman of the jury in that case.

Lapping wondered if this was true. I told him there was no comment whatsoever that we would make.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

CC - Mr. Ladd

JJM:dmh

RECORDED - 61

174-1333-3643

37 JUL 15 1949

61 JUL 25 1949

Kisseloff-10739

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES.

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JUL 12 5 17 PM '4
RECEIVED-TOLSON
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DEPT OF JUSTICE

JUL 13 9 02 AM '4
RECEIVED-TOLSON
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DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-FLETCHER
JUL 13 10 42 AM '49

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 13 9 50 AM '49

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

July 8, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent James L. Kirkland dated June 30, 1949, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent William C. Pfeiffer dated July 1, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Report of Special Agent Paul R. Alker dated July 6, 1949, at Newark, New Jersey.

Attachment

FLJ:sse

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JUL 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 33 74-1333-3644

EX-1 45 JUL 12 1949

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

61 JUL 19 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: JAHAM
(DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was)
Bufile 65-14920

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 27, 1949 to the New York Office, cc Washington Field Office, in the above captioned matter, wherein it is reflected that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN allegedly made a statement to SIMON ONSADY that he had visited Russia in 1934. It was pointed out in the letter that ZIMMERMAN, when interviewed on December 8, 1948, stated that he had never been in Russia. The Washington Field Office was requested to check the records of the Passport Division of the State Department to determine if a passport was issued to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN under that name or his known aliases.

Accordingly, the records of the Passport Division, State Department, were checked under the names DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was DAVID CARPENTER, STEVE POTTER, HAROLD WILSON, and no record was found.

CC: New York (info.)

New York (100-80514)

JJM:JEC

74-94

DETERMINED TO BE RECORDING

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

74-1333-53645
F B I
JUL 15 1949

EX-19

51 JUL 20 1949

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-30167-76

Kisseloff-10742

Director, FBI. 7-15-49

SAC, New York.

MALCOLM COWLEY,
SECURITY MATTER-C.

Please be advised that in connection with the trial of ALGER HISS in New York City, the above-captioned individual, who is an alleged free-lance editor and book reviewer and former editor of the NEW REPUBLIC appeared as a surprise witness. He testified as to an alleged conversation he had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1940. In this conversation, COWLEY alleged that CHAMBERS told him FRANCIS B. SAYRE was a leader of a Communist underground group in Washington in the late thirties. COWLEY over the objections of the United States Attorney was allowed to introduce a memo of this conversation which he allegedly prepared on the same evening that the conversation took place. This memo was contained in a notebook in which COWLEY alleges he maintains memoranda concerning items of interest from conversations in which he engages. The memo was contained on pages 66 and 67.

A review of the remainder of this book by an agent of this office reflected numerous instances wherein COWLEY indicates a highly antagonistic attitude toward the FBI. One of these instances is being set forth as an example as follows:

On page 108 COWLEY has written a memorandum entitled "Washington Hirings--":

"A man asked to accept a Government job might prepare the following statement for the FBI:

"I was never an anti-Fascist. I favored Franco's side in the Spanish civil war. Until Pearl Harbor I believed that the United States could and should stay out of war. Labor should be kept in its place.

"I never liked that man Roosevelt and have always voted against him. I am not public-spirited and never supported any cause or signed any petitions. I am not religious either, but I go to church 20 or 30 times a year for the looks of things.

"I hate all foreigners. I believe that this is a war for the defense of American capitalism."

The above captioned memo is undated. Since this memo appears on page 108 and the previous referred to memo appears on page 67 and was dated December 13, 1940, it is presumed that COWLEY prepared this memo re the FBI after his alleged break with the Communists in 1939. As the Bureau is aware, this COWLEY was the subject of a previous investigation of the Bureau in the case entitled MALCOLM COWLEY, SPECIAL INQUIRY, OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

52 JUL 26 1949 INDEXED - 28 NOT RECORDED 47 JUL 19 1949

Submitted for information.

WTM:DJG
77-2005

100-362827-1333-3646

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE -R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In accordance with instructions set forth in Washington Field Office letter dated June 23, 1949, there is attached original record card number 3756 from the Georgetown Hospital relative to TIMOTHY HOBSON and microfilm spool of medical records of the Georgetown Hospital from case number 3749 to case number 4757.

It is to be noted that neither of the above mentioned items were introduced as evidence during the trial of this case. However, prints from the microfilm were introduced. It is not believed that it will be necessary to subpoena this material at the time of the next trial of the HISS case.

Washington Field is requested to return the enclosed record card to Georgetown Hospital.

cc - Washington Field (Encs. 2) REGISTERED MAIL

TGS:ED
65-14920

RECORDED - 111
INDEXED - 111

174-1533-3647
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37 JUL 20 1949

5
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Kisseloff-10744

53 JUL 21 1949

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10745

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: June 23, 1949

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: JAHAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 11:00 AM on June 23, 1949, Miss Beales of the office of Congressman Thomas H. Werdel (California), called and stated that the Congressman wanted to know the name of one of the attorneys who was representing Alger Hiss. She said the Congressman did not know the name of the attorney and did not know whether he is presently representing Hiss, but felt that when the case first broke the attorney had represented Hiss. I told Miss Beales that I did not know the identity of the attorney to whom she had reference.

She then stated that she had another question. She said the Congressman wants to know whether Justices Frankfurter and Reed were subpoenaed to testify or whether they voluntarily appeared as character witnesses for Alger Hiss.

I informed Miss Beales that I did not know whether the two Supreme Court Justices had been subpoenaed and suggested that she call the office of the Attorney General for an answer to her questions. She thanked me and stated that she would call the office of the Attorney General.

ACTION:

None. The above is for your information. It is suggested this memorandum be referred to the Espionage Section.

FJB:TD

174-1333-3648
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JUL 20 1949

EX-19

58 JUL 21 1949

Kisseloff-10746

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JUN 24 12 08 PM '49
RECEIVED-LADD
JUN 23
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
34 PM '49

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUL 15 5 02 PM '49

RECEIVED-FLETCHER
JUL 7 47 PM '49

Kisseloff-10747

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R. T. Harbo

DATE: June 20, 1949

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JAHAM
Forgery
Espionage - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dokex RAMOS C. FEEHAN appeared before the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York, June 16, 1949 to testify in regard to identifications of handwriting appearing on four slips of paper as being in the handwriting of ALGER HISS and typewriting appearing on 64 pages of documents as having been typed on a typewriter purportedly in the HISS household at one time and that 58 frames of the famous "pumpkin" micro-film were directly connected with corresponding pages of State Department documents.

At 10:25 on the morning of the 16th, FEEHAN was asked to take the chair and was qualified as a Document Expert without opposition. Upon starting to testify in regard to the handwriting appearing on four slips of paper as having been written by ALGER HISS, Defense Counsel LLOYD PAUL STRYKER conceded the handwriting as having been written by ALGER HISS. FEEHAN testified to the typewriting appearing on 64 pages of documents as having been typed on a machine that had typed four standards that he had used for examination purposes, namely a letter addressed to Miss HELLINGS, signed DAISY FANSLER, who is the sister of ALGER HISS' wife; a document headed with the caption "Description of the Personal Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON", dated 1936; a document entitled "President's Report for the Year 1936 - 1937"; and a letter which was addressed to a Mr. HILLEGEIST, Director of Admissions, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland and was dated 1937. A special platform had been built nearly five feet high in one corner of the court room just to the left of the jury and this was the place that part of Mr. FEEHAN's demonstration was given. After half of the demonstration was made the big five-time photographic enlargements of the typewriting were taken from this platform and moved down to the floor directly in front of the jury. Judge KAUFMAN took a seat as near as possible to watch the demonstration. As soon as this was finished, Defense Counsel Stryker said that he wished Mr. FEEHAN to go on with a demonstration of the micro-film before he started cross-examination. Noon recess took place at this time. At the start of the afternoon session, the Document Expert began direct testimony regarding the micro-film and State Department documents. Within less than a minute Mr. STRYKER said that he wished to concede but desired that not only the conclusions be

INDEXED - 76

74-1333-3649

F B I

JUL 20 1949

74-1333

RECORDED - 76

RCF:FEW:mg

Kisseloff-10748

JUL 21 1949

EX-19

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 20 5 53 PM '49

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LABORATORY DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 23 9 51 AM '49

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U S DEPT OF J
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RECEIVED-LEDLEY-HARBO
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 20 46 AM '49

JUN 20 5 19 PM '4
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTIC

JUN 22 11 48 AM '4
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-LADD
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 22 12 30 PM '49

Kisseloff-10749

given but he wished the Bureau's Document Expert to give a little resume of all the conclusions that were reached. After the Examiner had done this, Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, Assistant United States Attorney, made a side remark to Mr. STRYKER to the effect that he, STRYKER, probably wanted the photographic enlargements moved aside so that the cross-examination could begin. Mr. STRYKER's reply came forth very loudly in that he said he did and that "now he was going to get down to business". After the charts had been moved Mr. STRYKER approached Mr. FEEHAN and very loudly said "Mr. FEEHAN", very dramatically and giving the full assurance that a terrific cross-examination was about to start, "No questions", and smiled in a self-satisfied manner.

Mr. THOMAS DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General and Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, Assistant United States Attorney appeared to be well pleased with the testimony provided by the Document Examiner.

Special Agent FREDERICK E. WEBB took the stand at approximately 3:40 PM, June 16, 1949 to testify that two rolls of 35 mm negatives which have previously been referred to as the "pumpkin" micro-film were originally exposed in a Leica 35 mm camera belonging to FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN. Assistant United States Attorney MURPHY qualified WEBB as an expert witness and WEBB had explained the procedure followed in comparing the two rolls of micro-film with the camera when the Judge called for a conference of the Prosecution and Defense Counsels. At this conference, the Defense Counsel stated that he would object to the testimony that WEBB was to give and the Judge overruled the objection. Thereupon the Defense Counsel stated that in order to save time he would concede the testimony of the Witness on the stand being that as a result of his examination he found that the two rolls of micro-film are exposed in the Leica camera belonging to INSLERMAN and that if INSLERMAN were there he would also testify to that fact.

INSLERMAN had been called by the Prosecution as a witness and was to follow WEBB on the stand but it was not known exactly what he would testify to. He had never made any statement or admission regarding the photography of documents for CHAMBERS. It is also pointed out that INSLERMAN did not voluntarily turn his camera over to the Bureau, but that it was necessary to obtain a search warrant in order to get the camera.

Dokex FEEHAN arrived in Washington, D. C. 7:15 PM Eastern Standard Time and Dokex WEBB arrived at 8:25 PM Eastern Standard Time.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 13

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 7-13-49 1-28 PM EDT

DIRECTOR AND SAC,..... U R G E N T .....

*JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R. RE QUOTE CHARLOTTE UNQUOTE. RE NY TEL JULY SEVEN LAST. MRS. ELIZABETH PERKINS, SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS., INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED SHE WAS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH MAX LIEBER IN NINETEEN THIRTYONE AND THIRTYTWO, AT WHICH TIME SHE WAS ON THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF SCRIBNERS MAGAZINE. IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, MRS. PERKINS MET WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, AT WHICH TIME A SYNDICATE WAS FORMED BY LIEBER, BUT SHE DECLINED TO JOIN THE SYNDICATE BECAUSE IT WAS HER IMPRESSION THAT THE SYNDICATE WAS SOME SORT OF LEFT WING UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY. HOWEVER, SHE COULD NOT FURNISH ANY SPECIFIC REASON FOR THIS IMPRESSION. SHE ALSO RECALLED THAT SHE HAD MET AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE NAME OF CHASE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SYNDICATE, HOWEVER, SHE WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY CHASE, OTHER THAN THE FACT THAT SHE BELIEVED HIM TO BE ABOUT FIFTY YEARS OF AGE IN NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, HAD AN EGG SHAPED, NEARLY BALD HEAD AND A WHITE PINK FACE. MRS. PERKINS STATED THAT SHE WAS ASKED TO JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WHO STATED THAT THIS REQUEST WAS INITIATED BY MAX LIEBER. MRS. PERKINS REFUSED TO JOIN THE CP. SHE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF LIEBER OR CHAMBERS BEING INVOLVED IN ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY.

END OF PAGE OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 43 74-1333-3650

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ASB

37 JUL 19 1949

*Hiss-Chambers

53 JUL 26 1949

Kisseloff-10751

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 13 2 08 PM '49

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JUL 13 4 09 PM '4

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F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 13 4 56 PM '49

Kisseloff-10752

CONCERNING QUOTE CHARLOTTE UNQUOTE, MRS. PERKINS STATED THAT SHE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THIS INDIVIDUAL AND HAD NEVER HEARD OR KNOWN THE NAME. SHE FURTHER ADVISED THAT THERE WERE A NUMBER OF GIRLS IN THE OFFICE WHO CAME IN TO WORK FOR LIEBER, WHOSE IDENTITY SHE DOES NOT KNOW. FURTHERMORE, THAT THERE WAS ONE GIRL WHOM LIEBER CONSIDERED TO BE A VERY INTELLECTUAL TYPE BECAUSE OF HER KNOWLEDGE OF GREEK, BUT THE DESCRIPTION OF THIS GIRL DID NOT FIT THAT OF QUOTE CHARLOTTE UNQUOTE. RE NY LET TO BOSTON DATED JUNE TWENTYFOUR LAST IN CAPTIONED CASE, REQUESTING INTERVIEW BE CONDUCTED WITH SUSAN B. ANTHONY, SECOND. ANTHONY INTERVIEW JULY EIGHT LAST. SHE IS PRESENTLY MARRIED TO CLIFFORD MCAVOY, LEGISLATIVE AGENT FOR DISTRICT TWO, UERMWA, CIO. CURRENT INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED ON MCAVOY-S ACTIVITY, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE NAUGHT FIVE SEVEN FIVE. ANTHONY ADVISED THAT SHE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY ACTIVITY IN THE CP OF HER FORMER HUSBAND, HENRY HILL COLLINS, OR OF HIS ASSOCIATION WITH ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, JOHN ABT, OR VICTOR PERLOW. STATES SHE DID MEET A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. IN NINETEEN FORTY DASH FORTYONE, BUT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE THAT HENRY HILL COLLINS

END OF PAGE TWO

HAD EVER COLLECTED ANY DUES FOR CP MEMBERS OR THAT HE ENGAGED IN ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WITH ALGER HISS OR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUALS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. CLAIMS THAT SHE HERSELF IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE CP, OR EVER ATTENDED ANY CP MEETING. REPORT FOLLOWS.

SOUCY

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA

BS R2 WA

NY O BS R 1 NY

DISC

cc: Mr. Fletcher

July 6, 1949

Mrs. W. Hartman
1339 North Woodward
Birmingham, Michigan

RECORDED - 43 62-[illegible]-3651

Dear Mrs. Hartman:

Your letter dated June 28, 1949 addressed to Senator Homer Ferguson has been referred to me for appropriate attention.

In view of the matter which you referred to in your letter, I am instructing a Special Agent of this Bureau assigned to our Detroit division to call upon you in the near future for any additional information you may have to offer.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FLJ:hmb

No identifiable information in Bureau files re Mrs. W. Hartman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 16
JUL 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 7 3 13 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUL 7 3 00 PM '49
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JUL 11 1949

52 JUL 27 1949

Kisseloff-10755

July 6, 1949

RECORDED - 43

14-[illegible]-651

Honorable Homer Ferguson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Assistant Director L. B. Nichols has called to my attention the receipt of your communication dated July 1, 1949, which enclosed a letter from Mrs. W. Hartman, 1339 North Woodward, Birmingham, Michigan dated June 28, 1949.

I want you to know that I appreciate your referring this matter to this Bureau and I have directed that Mrs. Hartman be interviewed by one of our Special Agents attached to the Detroit Field Division.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FLJ:omr

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 7 3 33 PM '49

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 16
JUL 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
JUL 7 3 08 PM '49
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10756

42941

1339 N. Woodward
Birmingham, Mich
June 28 - 1949

Dear Senator:

I have just been told by a reliable person that Mrs. Alger Hiss told her sister-in-law (at that time) that she had just joined the Communist Party that day.

This sister-in-law is Miss Katherine Hobson of 16 East 9th Street, New York City. As I understand it, Mrs. Hiss was then Mrs. Thayer Hobson.

I was led to believe that Miss Hobson would testify if called upon.

INDEXED - 43 RECORDED - 43

ENCLOSURE

174-1333-3651

On the surface of things it appears to many people that Mr. Hiss is so calm and confident because he has so many friends high up in administration circles. What about the typewriter?

All Communists believe in lying to protect the Communist Cause so Hiss as well as Chambers might be guilty of false statements.

Very sincerely yours.

Mrs. W. Hartman

Kisseloff-10757

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., July 1, *19* 49

Respectfully referred to

Mr. Louis Nichols
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

O Jackson

Dear Louie:

This letter just came into our office and I thought that you might like to have the information contained therein.

ENCL

RECORDED - 48 74-1333-3651
IF IB I
37 JUL 19 1949

Respectfully,

FILE

Homer E. Capehart
U. S. S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45102-1

Kisseloff-10758

COPY

1339 N. Woodward
Birmingham, Mich.
June 28 - 1949

Dear Senator:

I have just been told by a reliable person that Mrs. Alger Hiss told her sister-in-law (at that time) that she had just joined the Communist Party that day.

This sister-in-law is Miss Katherine Hobson of 16 East 96th Street, New York City. As I understand it, Mrs. Hiss was then Mrs. Thayer Hobson.

I was led to believe that Miss Hobson would testify if called upon.

On the surface of things, it appears to many people that Mr. Hiss is so calm and confident because he has so many friends high up in administration circles. What about the typewriter?

All Communists believe in lying to protect the Communist Cause so Hiss as well as Chambers might be guilty of false statements.

Very sincerely yours.

Mrs. W. Hartman.

Letter to Sen. Hatch re: Letter Detroit cc - N.J. 7-6-49 Mr. Ferguson Letter 7-6-49 JG

File (5) JG

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	6/17/49	5-11;6-10,14-49	THOMAS J. BARRY, SA TJB:NB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, JR., Director of Office of Education Exchange, State Department; ROBERT T. GREENFIELD, who was a messenger in the Assistant Secretary of State's office during HISS' employment there; and REDVERS OPIE, Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C., interviewed.

- P -

ASB
Bren

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-133.
Report of ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE dated May 17, 1949, at New York.

cc AAG Campbell
6-21-49
FLVCW

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reference is made to report of FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN made at Boston, April 12, 1949, in which it was reported that Mrs. JOHN FAIRBANKS of Cambridge, Massachusetts, stated that WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JR., Director of the Office of Education Exchange, State Department, was acquainted with ALGER HISS.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, Director of the Office of Education Exchange, State Department, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN on May 14, 1949:

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

DEFERRED ACTION

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1333-3652

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
3 - New York
1 - SAAG Donegan, New York
3 - Washington Field Office

51
ASB 37 JUL 19 1949

RECORDED - 48
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346 DEC 17 1964

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Kisseloff-10760

Photo

CC TO: CIA
REQ. REC'D 1-24-74
FEB 12 1974
ANS. BY: PLfulson

Re: Reduce, dupe

RECEIVED
JUN 20 4 38 PM '49
REC'D ESPIONAGE
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10761

JOHNSTONE first became acquainted with ALGER HISS while HISS was working for the Nye Committee. At that time, JOHNSTONE was an instructor at George Washington University. He did not recall how or where he met ALGER HISS but thought it probably was at a meeting of some sort. In 1935 JOHNSTONE took up residence on 35th Street, N.W., at which time he was a neighbor of the HISSES who were residing on P Street. JOHNSTONE recalled that Mrs. HISS invited the JOHNSTONES to dinner on one occasion during this period, but he was unable to recall if anyone else was present. The evening was spent discussing library science, as JOHNSTONE recalls Mrs. HISS seemed quite interested in this particular subject. JOHNSTONE did not recall being a guest of the HISSES since that time, and has never had the HISSES in his home as his guests.

JOHNSTONE advised that at best, he knew HISS only slightly and that their paths crossed only occasionally when HISS spoke at various meetings at which JOHNSTONE was in attendance. In 1940, there was a local commission under a Dr. SHOTWELL which was organized to study the organization of peace. In or about the year 1940, ALGER HISS was a guest speaker representing the State Department. Prior to the war, JOHNSTONE was affiliated with the Foreign Policy Association, which organization had meetings once a month, although the association was primarily a mailing-list proposition in which literature on foreign policy and related affairs was made available to members. EDGAR TURLINGTON, a local attorney, ran these affairs, and at the time discussions concerning Far Eastern affairs were taking place, ALGER HISS was invited in and JOHNSTONE saw him casually there.

On one occasion in 1944 when JOHNSTONE was writing a book on Japan, he had lunch with ALGER HISS and at that time, discussed the Japanese situation. JOHNSTONE recalls that HISS was an assistant to STANLEY HORNBECK at the time of this luncheon engagement. HISS and JOHNSTONE were not in agreement for the post-war plan for Japan, but as it turned out, the plans ultimately put into effect for Japan were similar in accordance with the ideas of HISS indicated at that time.

Other than the infrequent casual meetings between HISS and JOHNSTONE as indicated above, JOHNSTONE has had no close contact with ALGER HISS and advised he could furnish no information concerning HISS' close friends, political ideologies, or shed any light on matters indicating HISS was engaged in espionage activities.

It is noted that JOHNSTONE did not become a State Department employee until 1946, and in his position there, he had no contact with HISS officially or otherwise. As an instructor at George Washington University, however, JOHNSTONE specialized in Far Eastern Affairs, and

because of this, HISS and JOHNSTONE had a number of mutual friends through their common interests.

At the time ALGER HISS was made Assistant to STANLEY HORNBECK in the State Department, JOHNSTONE recalled there was considerable raising of eyebrows among JOHNSTONE'S friends, in that HISS had not had the prior experience considered necessary for that position. JOHNSTONE did not know who was responsible for HISS' getting this position.

On occasion JOHNSTONE has discussed the HISS case with a number of persons who are perhaps no better acquainted with HISS than JOHNSTONE himself. It is JOHNSTONE'S opinion that although the allegations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were incredible, still they created a reasonable doubt in the minds of these persons as to the innocence of ALGER HISS.

JOHNSTONE was unable to identify WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised he had not heard of him nor seen him prior to the hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee. He has on no occasion received any correspondence from ALGER HISS. He had no knowledge of ALGER HISS being connected with Communist affairs or the Party, and no reason to believe he was playing around with Communists. Since being employed in the State Department, JOHNSTONE has heard of nothing unfavorable concerning HISS' reputation in the State Department.

Reference is made to the telephone call of Assistant SAC ALAN BELMONT of the New York office on June 10, 1949, in which Mr. BELMONT requested that ROBERT T. GREENFIELD, former messenger for SAYRE at the State Department, be interviewed.

ROBERT T. GREENFIELD was interviewed by Special Agent THOMAS J. BARRY on June 10, 1949, at his home at 5416 C Street, S.E. Mr. GREENFIELD advised that he, at the present time, is a distribution clerk in the State Department. He was a messenger in the Assistant Secretary of State's office from 1931 to 1940. During this period he had worked for different Assistant Secretaries of State but he recalled very well working for Mr. SAYRE and also recalled ALGER HISS very well.

He was not assigned to work specifically for HISS but he did run errands for HISS and said he always considered HISS to be a "gentleman". HISS had a small room to himself but did not have a private secretary. He did dictate to the stenographers who were assigned to the Assistant Secretary of State's office.

GREENFIELD sat on a little seat outside the Assistant Secretary of State's office and in addition to acting as a messenger

Kisseloff-10763

would also act as a receptionist. He did not recall any of HISS' visitors.

Mr. GREENFIELD described to the Agent his part in the handling of confidential documents. He said he always brought the confidential documents from the DCR room to the Assistant Secretary of State's office in a locked "suitcase". He said one key to this suitcase was held in the DCR room and the other was held by Miss EUNICE LINCOLN, the private secretary of Mr. SAYRE. He believed the confidential documents at night were locked in the filing cabinets of the office and the keys to these filing cabinets were kept by the "ladies" in the office. He did not know where they kept them but he thought possibly in their desk. He also recalled a "big red safe" in the private office of the Assistant Secretary of State. He said this was a combination safe and he believed the combination was known by Mr. SAYRE and Miss LINCOLN. He did not know if it was known by anyone else in the office. He believed that some classified documents were also kept in this safe.

Mr. GREENFIELD advised further that it was the duty of the last one to leave the office to lock the door and window and to leave the key to the door at the guard's desk at the entrance of the State Department building. No one person was assigned to this duty, according to Mr. GREENFIELD. He said he himself at times was the last one to leave and he also recalls at times HISS would work late and would be the last person in the office.

Mr. GREENFIELD said he had ~~neither seen~~ HENRY JULIAN nor heard of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS until the present case broke in the newspapers. He said that the name WADLEIGH was familiar to him but he was unable to recall the person. He was shown a picture of WADLEIGH and he said also the picture appeared to be familiar but he ~~could not~~ recall where he had seen that person before.

Mr. GREENFIELD stated the last time he had seen ALGER HISS was sometime in 1944 but that about two or three months ago a man whose name he could not remember, who represented himself as an attorney of HISS' interviewed him at the State Department concerning his knowledge of HISS and WADLEIGH and names of other personnel in the office and his handling of the confidential documents in the office. He has not been subpoenaed to testify at the trial in New York, Mr. GREENFIELD said. Mr. GREENFIELD advised he had no knowledge of any espionage activities and said that no one ever approached him to obtain documents for them from the State Department nor had anyone ever asked him to join the Communist Party.

Kisseloff-10764

Mr. GREENFIELD said he was born in Washington, D.C., on June 15, 1910. He appeared to the interviewing agent to be a reliable, well spoken, intelligent negro.

Mr. REDVERS OPIE, former employee of the British Embassy, who was Minister in charge of economic matters, advised Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN on June 14, 1949, that he is now senior staff member of the Brookings Institute and a U.S. citizen. OPIE further advised that while an employee of the British Embassy he had, during the course of duty, met and associated with many individuals of the State Department. At this time, however, he did not know ALGER HISS but believes there is a possibility that he may have met him through routine duties. However, during August, 1947, when HISS was President of the Carnegie Endowment and he, OPIE, was staff member of Brookings Institute, he became intimately associated with HISS. This was due to the fact that the Institute drew funds both from the Rockerfeller Funds and the Carnegie Endowment and consequently officers of both were actively associated with the institute. OPIE became actively associated with ALGER HISS during the annual Seminar at Stanford College during late June of 1948. This Seminar is a yearly event which takes place at some noted institute of learning and the representatives are chosen from Army, Navy, Air Corps, Army War College, Economic Cooperation Administration and State Department, and other Government agencies. These Seminars are for the purpose of discussing major problems of U.S. foreign policy and a critique of the best yearly publications on U.S. foreign policy.

It was OPIE'S opinion that at no time during this contact with HISS did he openly espouse any ideas which would be considered un-American. Further, it was OPIE'S opinion that the allegations of Mr. CHAMBER were the result of a somewhat distorted mind and he, CHAMBERS himself, was certainly in no position to make allegations regarding un-American associations by another individual.

OPIE did not know DONALD HISS and to the best of his knowledge had never met him on any occasion. Further, that while ALGER HISS was in the State Department circles, he, OPIE, did not know him or any of his associates or contacts. The last time he saw HISS was in March of 1949 in the Yale group in New York City at which time OPIE went up and renewed his acquaintanceship with HISS. This was primarily for the reason that he did not desire to ignore HISS due to the allegations of CHAMBERS. The allegations of CHAMBERS came as a complete surprise and shock to Mr. OPIE. OPIE could furnish no pertinent information relative to HISS' background or associates during the period in question.

- PENDING -

Kisseloff-10765

LEADS

This case is under continuous investigation in this office and leads are given expeditious attention.

Kisseloff-10766

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	6/17/49	5-11;6-10,14-49	THOMAS J. BARRY, SA TJB:NB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Was, ET AL	PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, JR., Director of Office of Education Exchange, State Department; ROBERT T. GREENFIELD, who was a messenger in the Assistant Secretary of State's office during HISS' employment there; and REDVERS OPIE, Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C., interviewed.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 74-133.
Report of ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE dated May 17, 1949, at New York.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reference is made to report of FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN made at Boston, April 12, 1949, in which it was reported that Mrs. JOHN FAIRBANKS of Cambridge, Massachusetts, stated that WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JR., Director of the Office of Education Exchange, State Department, was acquainted with ALGER HISS.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, Director of the Office of Education Exchange, State Department, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN B. VAN ETTEN on May 14, 1949:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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5 - Bureau
3 - New York
1 - SAAG Donegan, New York
3 - Washington Field Office

Kisseloff-10767

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

_____ 1949

TO:

✓ Director 5633
✓ Mr. Tolson 5744
___ Mr. Clegg 5256
___ Mr. Fletcher 1742
___ Mr. Glavin 5517
___ Mr. Harbo 7641
___ Mr. Ladd 5736
___ Mr. Rosen 5706
___ Mr. Tracy 4130 IB
___ Mr. Cartwright
___ Mr. Jones 4236
___ Mr. Leonard 6222 IB
___ Mr. McCoy 5537
___ Mr. McGuire

___ Mr. Mohr 5744
___ Mr. Nease 5633
___ Mr. Q. Tamm 4131 IB
___ Mr. Waikart 7204
___ Miss Gandy 5633
___ Mr. English 5627
___ Records Section 7235
___ Pers. Records 6635
___ Reading Room 5531
___ Mail Room 5533
___ Teletype 5644

___ Mrs. Chisholm
___ Miss Lurz
___ M_____

___ See Me
___ Send File
___ For Appropriate Action
___ Prepare Reply

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Kisseloff-10768

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext 691

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F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

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RECEIVED-TOLSON
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DEPT OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUL 1 3 09 PM '49

Kisseloff-10769

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 47 14 8-58P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESP.-R, IS-R. MRS. ARTHUR L. PAWLIGER, WIFE OF ARTHUR PAWLIGER, WHO WAS ONE OF THE FOUR JURORS WHO VOTED FOR ACQUITTAL OF ALGER HISS IN RECENT TRIAL, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT SINCE TERMINATION OF HISS TRIAL SHE AND HER HUSBAND HAVE RECEIVED ABOUT THIRTEEN TELEPHONE CALLS WHICH SHE TERMED OF A MOLESTING OR THREATENING NATURE. IN THE FIRST TELEPHONE CALL, RECEIVED AT SIX PM ON JULY NINE, FORTYNINE, A MAN SAID, "YOUR HUSBAND IS A COMMUNIST AND HE IS ONE OF THE FOUR AND HE IS GOING TO GET HIS". MRS. PAWLIGER SUSPECTED THAT ONE OF THE JURORS MADE THIS CALL, BUT DID NOT SPECIFY ANY PARTICULAR JUROR. TEN TELEPHONE CALLS WERE RECEIVED OVER THE WEEKEND OF JULY NINE AND TEN, ALL OF WHICH WERE OF THE "GET THE HELL OUT OF THE COUNTRY" TONE. MR. PAWLIGER ANSWERED THE MAJORITY OF THESE TELEPHONE CALLS, WHICH WERE APPARENTLY MADE BY ABOUT SEVEN MEN AND THREE WOMEN. ON JULY ELEVEN OR JULY TWELVE, FORTYNINE, A POST CARD IN RED INK WAS RECEIVED BY PAWLIGER THROUGH THE MAIL. SAID CARD STATED, "YOUR ARE A COMMUNIST. GET THE HELL OUT OF THE COUNTRY. GO BACK TO RUSSIA". ANOTHER POST CARD RECEIVED

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JUL 26 1949

53 JUL 26 1949

END OF PAGE ONE

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Kisseloff-10770

PAGE TWO

BY PAWLIGER STATED THAT LINCOLN AND JEFFERSON KNEW THEIR DUTY AND YOU DID YOURS. BOTH POST CARDS WERE SIGNED, "AN AMERICAN CITIZEN". ABOVE FACTS DISCUSSED WITH THOMAS F. MURPHY AUSA SDNY, WHO ADVISED THAT THESE FACTS DID NOT CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW BUT REQUESTED THAT THE PAWLIGERS BE INTERVIEWED TO SECURE EXACT FACTS AND ALSO THAT THE ABOVE POST CARDS RECEIVED BY PAWLIGERS BE SECURED. ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO ARRANGE FOR INTERVIEW WITH PAWLIGERS TODAY BUT SAID ATTEMPTS UNSUCCESSFUL. ATTEMPTS WILL BE MADE TO INTERVIEW THE PAWLIGERS JULY FIFTEEN.

SCHEIDT

I would say we have wasted too much time on this as it is not a violation of law. H.

HOLD PLS

cc: Mr. Fletcher

Kisseloff-10772

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F.B.I. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, Atlanta

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS Jaham
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Colonel WINFIELD JONES, 1030 Los Angeles Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, advised that in the book captioned "KARL MARX, HIS LIFE AND WORK", written by OTTO RUHLE, and printed by the Viking Press, New Home Library, 14 West 49th Street, New York City, contained reference to an individual named HESS, on pages 48, 49, 69, 87, 88, 98, 99, 100, 102, and 287. JONES stated that he was of the opinion that the HESS referred to was a relative of ALGER HISS.

For the Bureau's information, Colonel JONES is seventy five years of age, and a retired Army officer. JONES displayed letters of recommendation he had received from Senator RUSSELL and other prominent Senate leaders, and stated he wanted the above information supplied to New York for instant HISS trial, and that he intended to write to various Senators on the Un-American Activities Committee, supplying this information.

In view of this, this information is being called to the attention of the Bureau and the New York office.

JTS:ml
100-0

cc: New York

7-18-49.
Hess referred to above is Moses Hess, who lived in approximately early + mid-1800's. no indication of relation..
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: July 15, 1949

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

42942

SUBJECT: JAHAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Gus Miller of the City Desk of the Washington "Times-Herald" advised Mr. J. J. McGuire of the Bureau today that information had come to his attention indicating Alger Hiss was scheduled to make a talk before the "Holiness School" operated by the Quakers at Plymouth, New Hampshire. Mr. Miller did not have information as to the date this was to occur.

LLL:mer

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10776

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No.

June 16, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: JAHAM

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephone call to Mr. H. B. Fletcher of the Bureau from this office on June 13, 1949, advising that Judge Kaufman had furnished the defense with limited information from the letters to the Bureau dated May 14, 1942 and June 26, 1945, reflecting interviews with J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In order that the Bureau may have complete information concerning what transpired in the chambers of Judge Kaufman relative to these letters, there is transmitted herewith photostatic copy of the transcript of the proceedings in Judge Kaufman's chambers. This transcript was furnished confidentially by Mr. T. J. Donegan.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

enc.

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AHB:CTC
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61 JUL 25 1949

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74-1333-3656

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

10.30 tomorrow morning.

I don't have to repeat my admonition not to discuss this case with any person or permit anybody to discuss it with you.

(The jury retired.)

(The following proceedings were had in chambers):

THE COURT: Counsel for the Government has given me two statements made by the witness Chambers to the F.B.I., the first dated May 14th, 1942, and the second dated June 26, 1945.

MR. MURPHY: May I interrupt at that point? They are not statements made by Chambers to the F.B.I. Those are F.B.I. reports by the F.B.I. agents to the main office in Washington predicated in part on statements made by Chambers.

THE COURT: I think that is a fair statement of what they are. At the same time it must be assumed that the agent who had the interview accurately reported it. Otherwise it might require the calling of those agents.

In the first statement Chambers stated--

MR. MURPHY: May I interrupt at this time? The reason I am so fussy about this is, one, they are not statements as such of the witness Chambers.

THE COURT: They are not.

MR. MURPHY: They are confidential reports of the F.B.I.

THE COURT: Made by the agents, predicated on statements made to the agents by Chambers.

MR. MURPHY: In part.

THE COURT: I am only referring to those parts where they refer to statements made by Chambers.

MR, MURPHY: Yes. Now let me press it a little further: Assuming your Honor is confining your statement for the record to those parts of the statement which your Honor believes represents the agent's reporting of the conversation with Chambers, I still claim further that that does not bring it within the character of any of the decisions following the Krulewich case, because if it is yourHonor's intention to permit these counsel to see any part of the F.B.I. report in which an agent reports a prior contradictory statement, I submit that is entirely different than a prior written inconsistent statement, and the only way to confront the witness would be, "Did you say something different to an agent of the F.B.I. on such and such a date?", and I submit that he would be bound, that is, the counsel would be bound, by the witness's answer, and it does not reach the dignity of the prior written inconsistent statement.

THE COURT: I don't agree with you, Mr. Murphy.

One of .the crucial things in this case is the testimony of Chambers as to when he left the Communist Party. If he made the statement once there might be some possibility of misuderstanding, but here in the statement of May 14, 1942, "Mr.Whittaker Chambers advised that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1924 until the spring of 1937 at which time he ceased connections with the party."

There is an administrative observation of the person which would be binding on him.

MR. MURPHY: I don't think it is even relevant for our purposes and that you can disclose it to counsel for the defendants.

THE COURT: I think I can because I am going to consider this overnight.

MR. MURPHY: May I say this, because the Department of Justice is very, very anxious because of what is going on in Washington and perhaps other places --

THE COURT: I have that fully in mind --

MR. MURPHY: And I cannot consent, and as a matter of fact I would have the agent here who made the statement refuse, pursuant to directions to submit the statement to the Court and test the accuracy of that rather than to have your Honor disclose now to these counsel what is in it.

THE COURT: Mr. Murphy, we are trying a lawsuit

right now, and with respect to the date that is very, very material in this case.

MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, I will permit and waive any examination these lawyers want to make concerning the date, but the observation in an administrative part of a report seems to me a breach of the injunction --

THE COURT: This is what I am going to read (indicating to Mr. Murphy). From there down to here.

MR. STRYKER: We will step out if your Honor wants us to?

THE COURT: No. You don't have to. We are not breaching any confidences at all. I am not going to permit the use of any names in this.

MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, with the part you have indicated you are going to read my position is this: that that expresses a conclusion of the agent that is binding on no one; that it forms a part of a confidential report in the Department of Justice and that the agent should be given the opportunity to refuse to submit it either to your Honor's eyes or anybody else. I say that so the question can be squarely raised.

THE COURT: Mr. Murphy, I have it now, and this has been called to my attention, and in the interests of justice --

MR. MURPHY: But may I get my point clear on the

record?

THE COURT: I have it.

MR. MURPHY: But I want to say when I gave it to you I said, "This is a report of the agent and I am handing it to you at your request but it contained many matters of administrative functions of the Department of Justice," and I did not think it was relevant, but from that point it is entirely in your hands.

THE COURT: All right. I am going to read the following statement: "He" (referring to Chambers) "was advised that it might be deemed appropriate to secure more detailed information on one or more parts of his above discussion, but it is pointed out that this individual left the party in 1937."

In addition it appears from the reading of this report that Chambers made no reference to the giving of any documents to him by Hiss or any other person.

MR. MURPHY: Let me interrupt there. The duty, as I understand your duty, is to point out whether in this statement he is making any contradictory statements to those he made on the witness stand. I think his testimony on the stand is he did not tell this particular grand jury or in the Baltimore deposition did not say that to anybody.

THE COURT: But where he made a statement, and where he was under a duty to speak and he did speak --

MR. MURPHY: Where? Before an F.B.I. agent?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MURPHY: I question whether he was under a duty to speak.

THE COURT: Whether he was under a duty to speak or not is immaterial. The fact is he did speak and he did speak about many things, and one of the things that he did not speak about is his knowledge of espionage and made no reference to the fact that Hiss, the defendant here, gave him any of the documents andthat is material and that is knowledge the defendants are entitled to have.

MR. MURPHY: I have to again record my disagreement with that. Your function is not to determine the materiality, but your function, under the cases, is to determine whether or not there was a prior inconsistent statement in writing. You have presented that and you feel you are entitled to go into the question whether there is a prior inconsistent statement. I think the statement you have now referred to is not a prior inconsistent statement as to the witness's testimony on the trial. Whether it might be material or not might be something else.

THE COURT: I don't agree with you, Mr. Murphy, and I have ruled on that.

Now with respect to the statement of June 26, 1945, he again stated that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937.

MR. MURPHY: I have no quarrel with that inconsistency no matter where it is, except to add your Honor is again reading from an F.B.I. report as distinguished from a signed statement by the witness.

THE COURT: I understand. He also stated on page 15 of the statement of June 26, 1945: "With further reference to the courier activities Chambers was asked whether he had any indication during the time that he was so employed as to whether he was not actually participating in the activities of a Russian espionage ring or some branch of the Soviet Intelligence Service. He stated he did not at any time suspect this nor did he have any reason to believe that his activities were concerned with other than the regular promotion of the Communist movement. He pointed out that he did not at any time consider himself a Comintern agent or agent of the OGPU."

I think it is unnecessary to point out that in describing his activities he did not refer to one of his duties having been that of getting of documents from any person. On the contrary, he denied it again in this report. He states that he joined the party in 1924 and left it in the spring of 1937. Without reading these

reports I think the defendants are entitled to make use of that information.

Are there any statements made by Chambers to the F.B.I. prior to December of 1948?

MR. MURPHY: My recollection is, your Honor, that he gave three after these two you just read which were not written statements, but in 1948, commencing in December, he gave three written statements to the F.B.I., and those were the only written statements he gave. Is that correct?

MR. DONEGAN: That is correct.

THE COURT: With respect to those written statements, a request has been made that they be inspected.

MR. MURPHY: Again, your Honor, I must renew what I conceive the state of the law, and that is that a mere request without showing a prior inconsistency should be denied instanter, but I take it that your Honor's conception is entirely different from mine and a mere request permits the Court to inspect?

THE COURT: I did not hold any suchthing, but I say in the light of the background of this case and the evidence thus far adduced where Chambers has made inconsistent statements at the trial, inconsistent with previous statements in the deposition at Baltimore, inconsistent statements before the grand jury, that I don't

think the defendant has to go any further to show the real likelihood that there was some information or evidence lurking somewhere they might be entitled to see.

MR. MURPHY: I disagree, because you are in the realm of the Hadley case, but be that as it may I have no other choice but submit to your Honor's direction. Does your Honor want me to submit the three signed statements of Chambers which I said he signed on successive dates, almost all in 1948?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, I wonder in view of what you have said, that the defendants are entitled to use, namely, the inconsistent statement he made to an agent in the course of the interviews in 1942 and 1945, what you had in mind as far as the mechanics of the defendant's use of such statements might be?

THE COURT: Either a concession by the Government that he did make those statements to the agent of the F.B.I., the calling of Mr. Chambers or the calling of the agent; one of the three.

MR. MURPHY: I don't know how you can call an agent to contradict the witness.

THE COURT: He certainly can call the agent in that case if he wants to. They certainly can recall Mr. Chambers if they want to.

MR. STRYKER: Can I save time, Mr. Murphy? I don't want to interrupt. It seems to me that subject to the further thought I would be willing not to call Mr. Chambers back for further cross-examination nor the agentsbut take your concession on the record that when interrogated at whatever those dates were he said the things or omitted the things which the Judge has put on the record. I believe I would be satisfied with that.

MR. MURPHY: That seems the most sensible way.

THE COURT: It seems that way.

MR. STRYKER: That is the easiest and less complicated and gives all of us less trouble and of course if it is satisfactory to the Judge, I think that is what we will do.

MR. MURPHY: All right, Judge, I will send those others up to you this afternoon.

(Adjourned to June 14, 1949, at 10.30 a.m.)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 21, 1949.

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JAHAM;
WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Chicago letter to the Bureau dated June 13, 1949.

Enclosed for the Chicago Office is a photograph of WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN, which was requested by that Office, to display to Mrs. FRANCES ELIZABETH HENSLER, 1511 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

In the event Mrs. HENSLER makes an identification of PIGMAN'S photograph, it is suggested that the Bureau and the New York Office be immediately advised.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 174-1333-3656X

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cc: Chicago (1 Encl.)

JRS:EED
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